



# UNDERSTANDING WET GAS IN A SUPERCRITICAL CO<sub>2</sub> CYCLE

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# What are we going to cover?

When can you get wet gas in a sCO<sub>2</sub> cycle?

What is a Wet Gas Compressor (WGC) and how is it useful for sCO<sub>2</sub> power cycles?

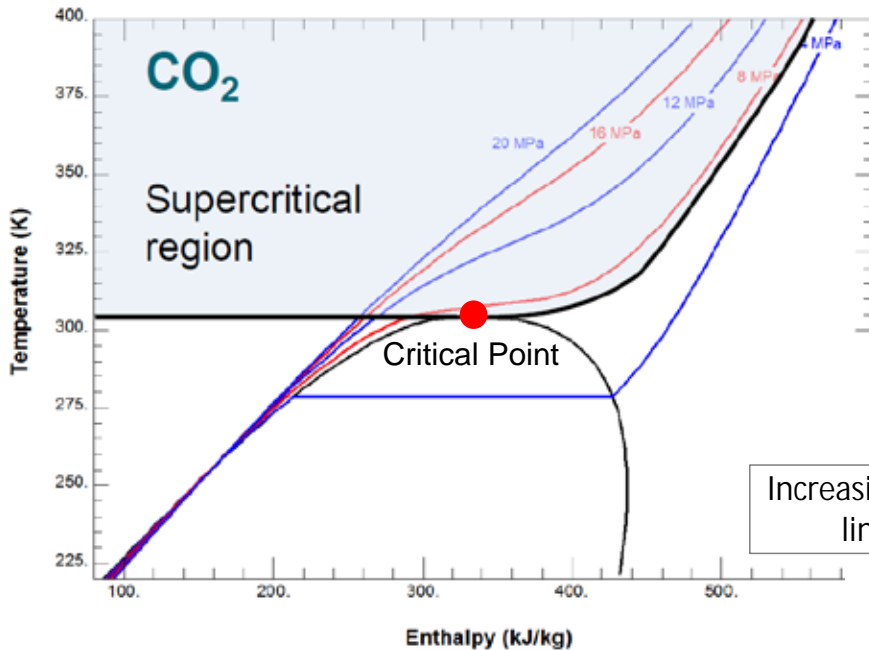
What are technology challenges for WGC?

What's special about wet gas in CO<sub>2</sub>?

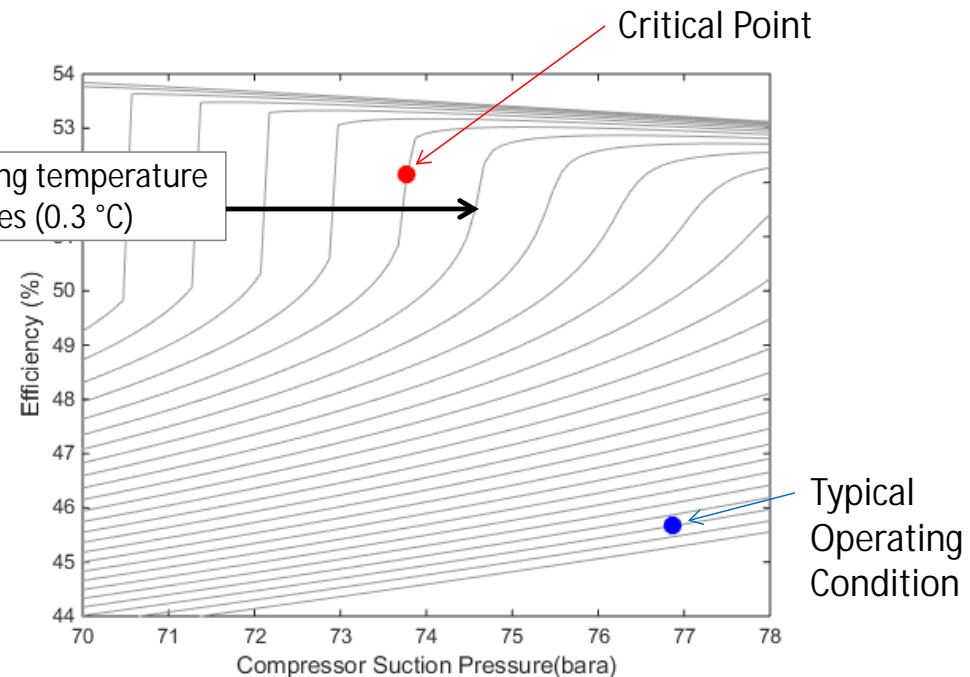
Why does flow visualization matter for WGC?

What are the next steps to make sCO<sub>2</sub> WGC a reality?

# Cycle efficiency is critical to a sCO<sub>2</sub> power cycle operation



Increasing temperature lines (0.3 °C)



Operating at the critical point increases the risk of falling into the two-phase (gas/liquid) region

**How to control/mitigate liquid**

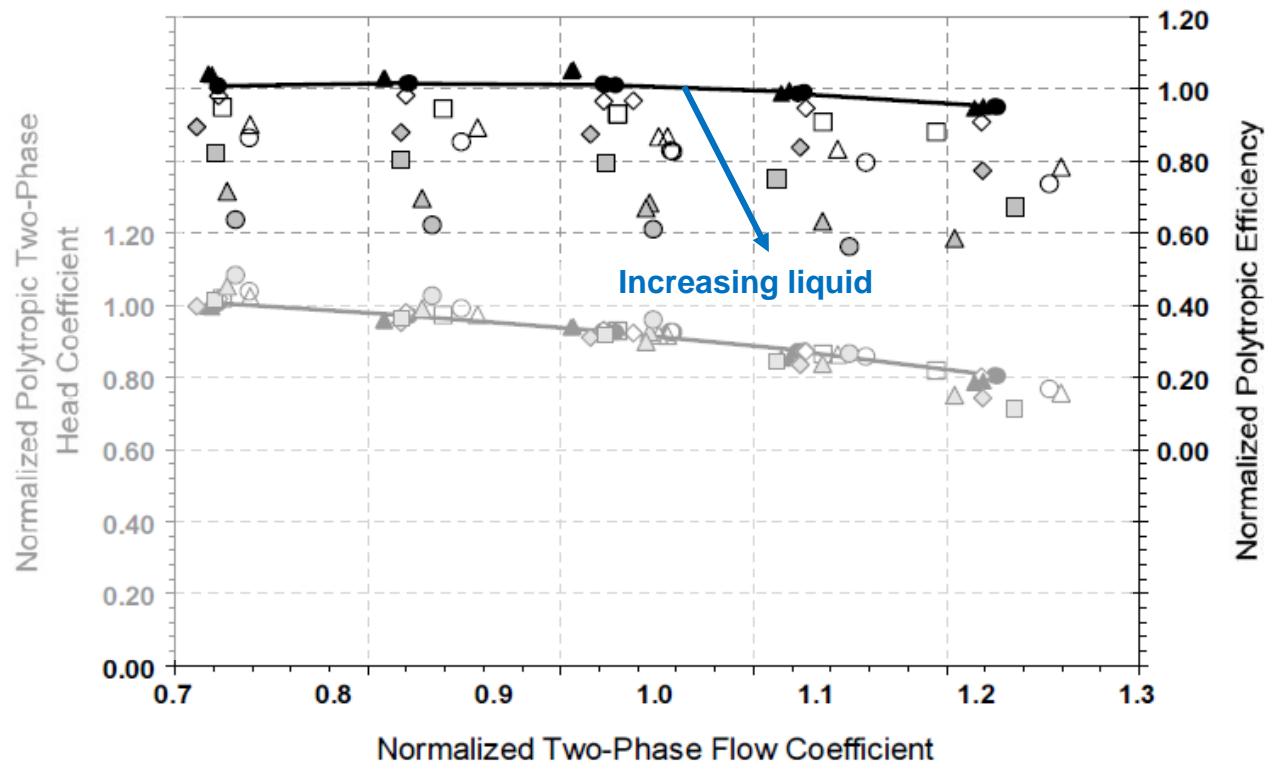
Operating Away  
from Critical Point

Upstream  
Separation

Upstream Gas  
Temperature and  
Pressure Control

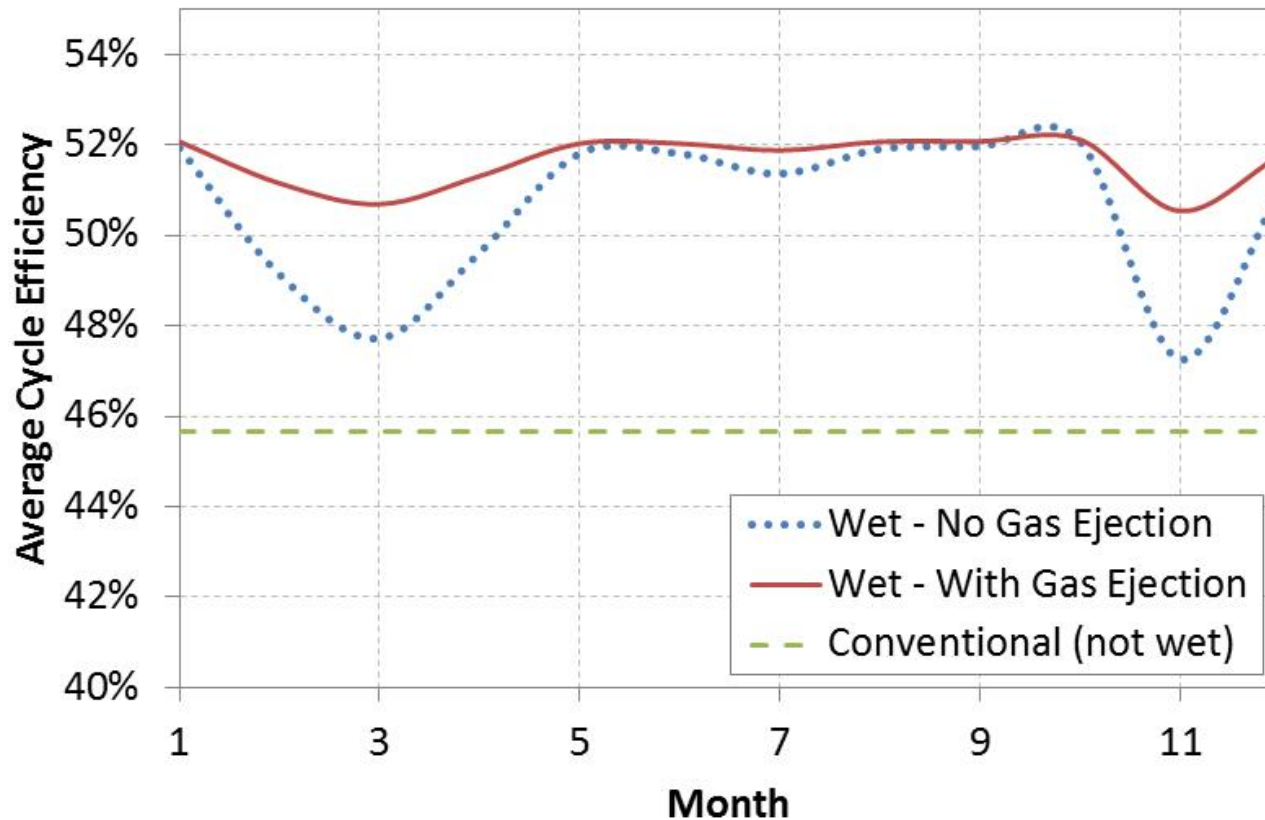
**Wet Gas  
Compressor  
(WCG)**

# Can a wet gas compressor improve cycle efficiency?



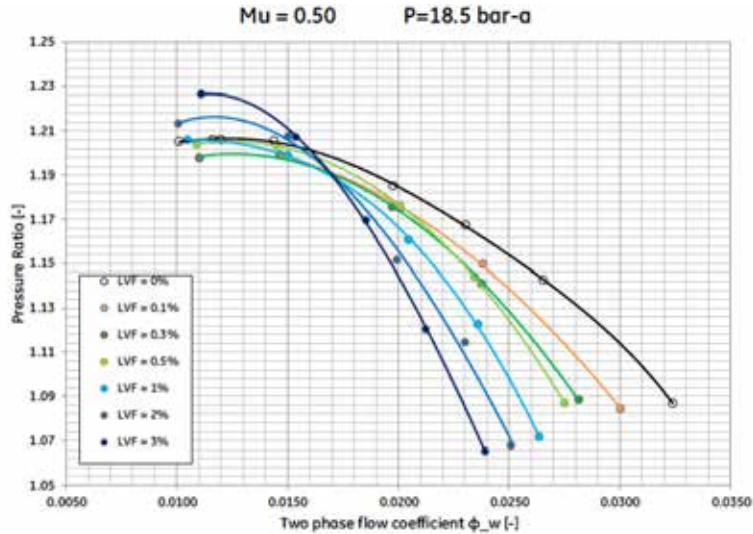
$p_1 = 70$ bar	● GVF_1.00	◇ GVF_0.995	□ GVF_0.99	△ GVF_0.98	○ GVF_0.97
$p_1 = 30$ bar	▲ GVF_1.00	◇ GVF_0.995	■ GVF_0.99	△ GVF_0.98	● GVF_0.97

A WGC can improve cycle efficiency when compared to operating away from the CO<sub>2</sub> critical point

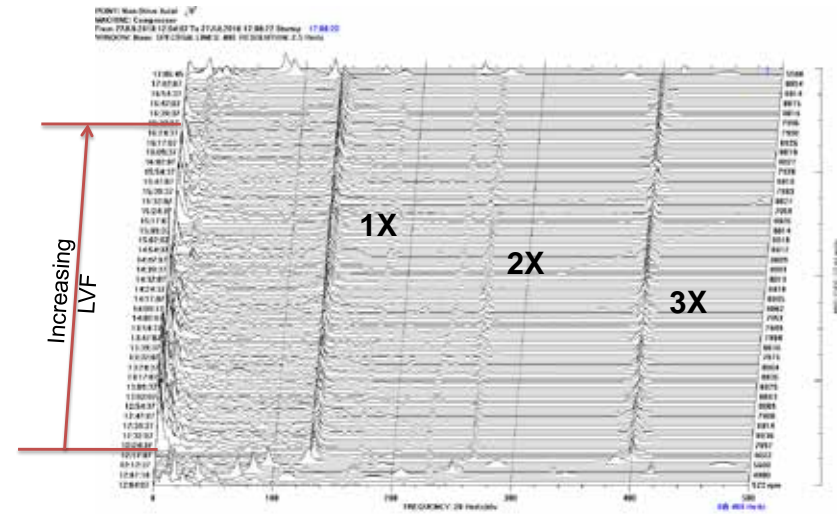


# What challenges are there with WGC?

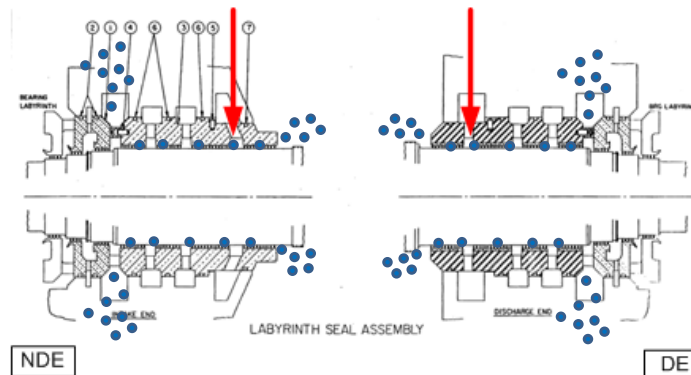
## Aerodynamic



## Mechanical



## Shaft Sealing



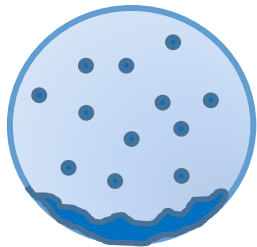
# WHAT ARE UNIQUE CHALLENGES OF SCO<sub>2</sub> WGC?

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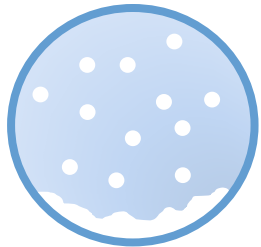


# LVF and LMF

Liquid Volume Fraction & Liquid Mass Fraction

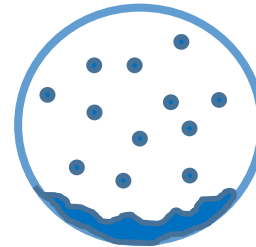


Two phase flow inside pipe



**Gas**

Volume – 1 ft<sup>3</sup>  
Density – 1 lbm/ft<sup>3</sup>  
Mass – 1 lbm



**Liquid**

Volume – 0.01 ft<sup>3</sup>  
Density – 100 lbm/ft<sup>3</sup>  
Mass – 1 lbm

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$$LVF = 1\%$$

LVF = Liquid Volume Fraction

$$LMF = 50\%$$

LMF = Liquid Mass Fraction

# LVF and LMF

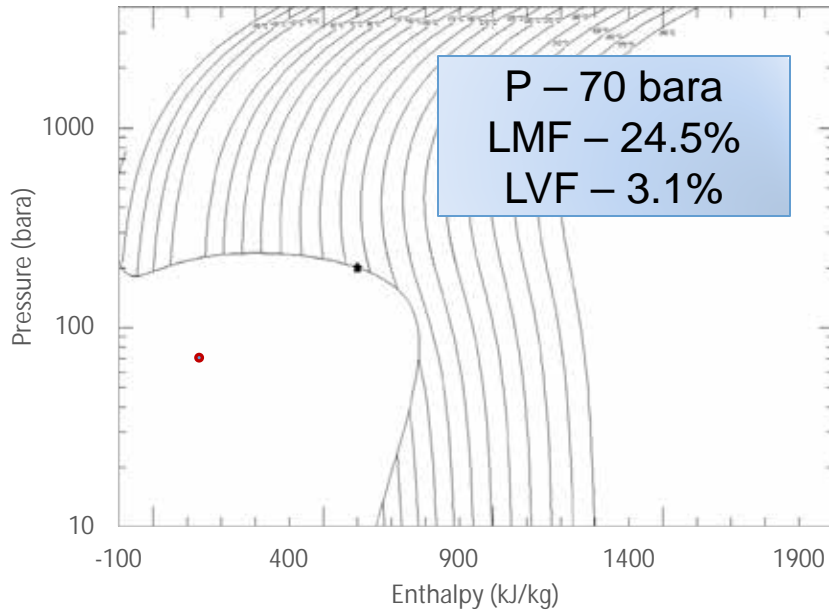
Liquid Volume Fraction & Liquid Mass Fraction

**LVF**

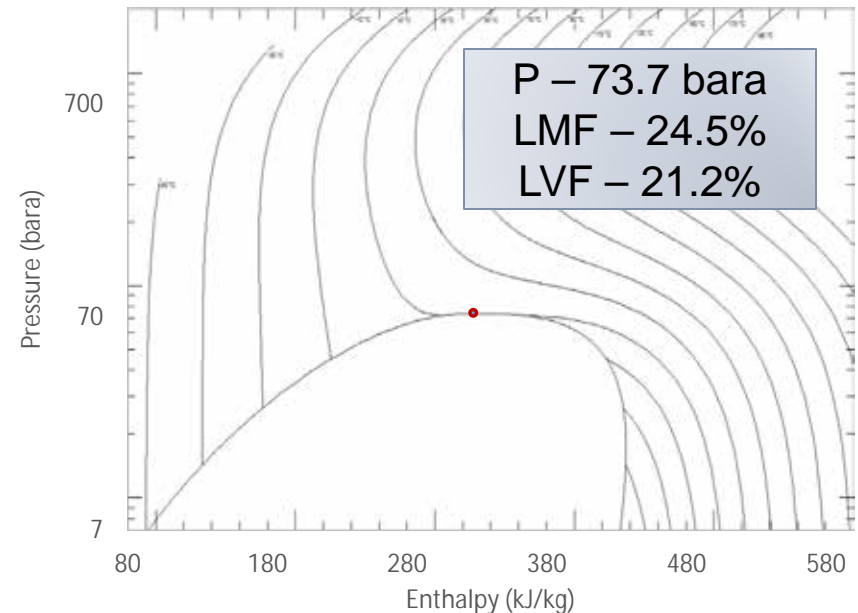
Gas and Liquid  
Density (P & T)  
Composition

**LMF**

Oil & Gas Application

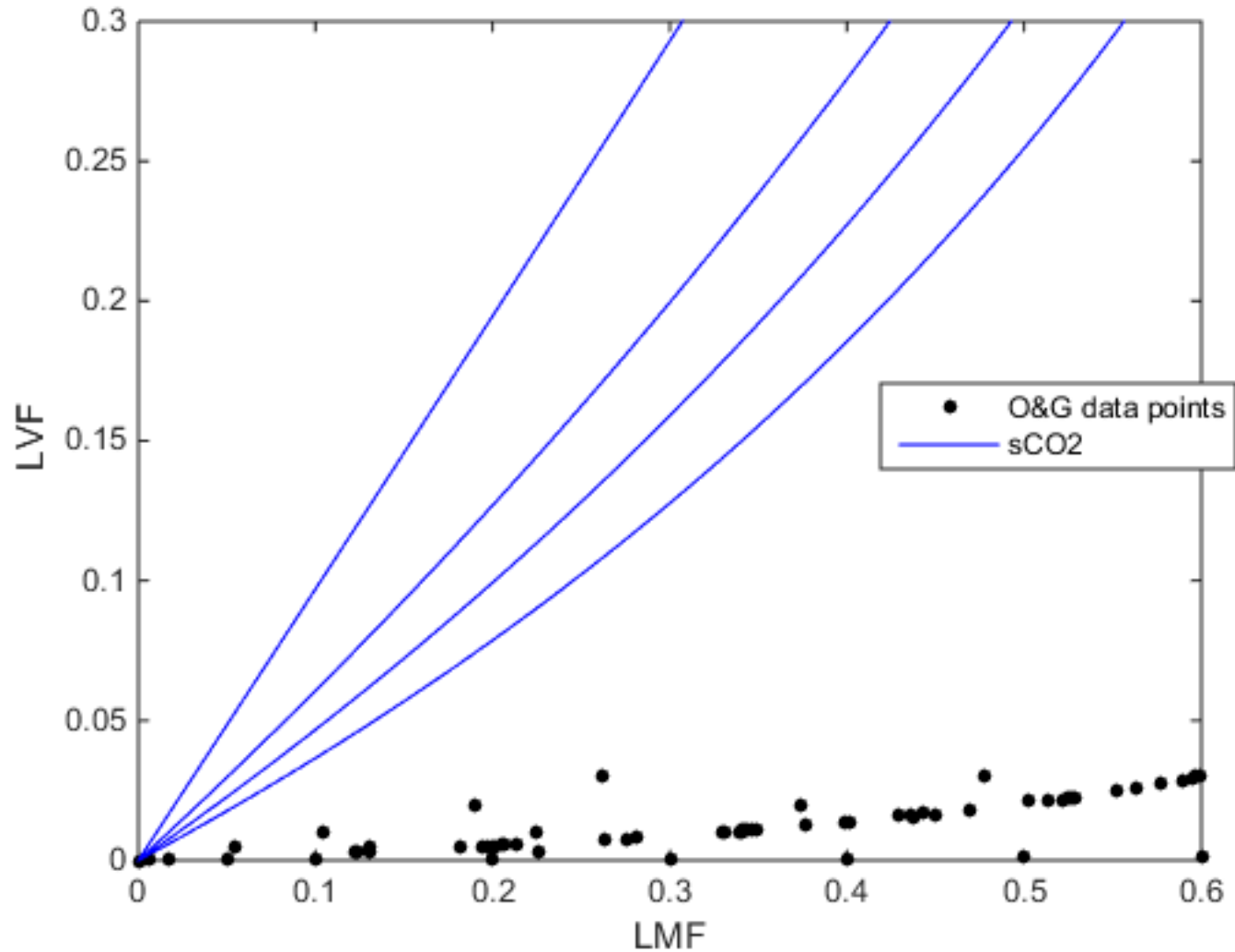


sCO<sub>2</sub> System

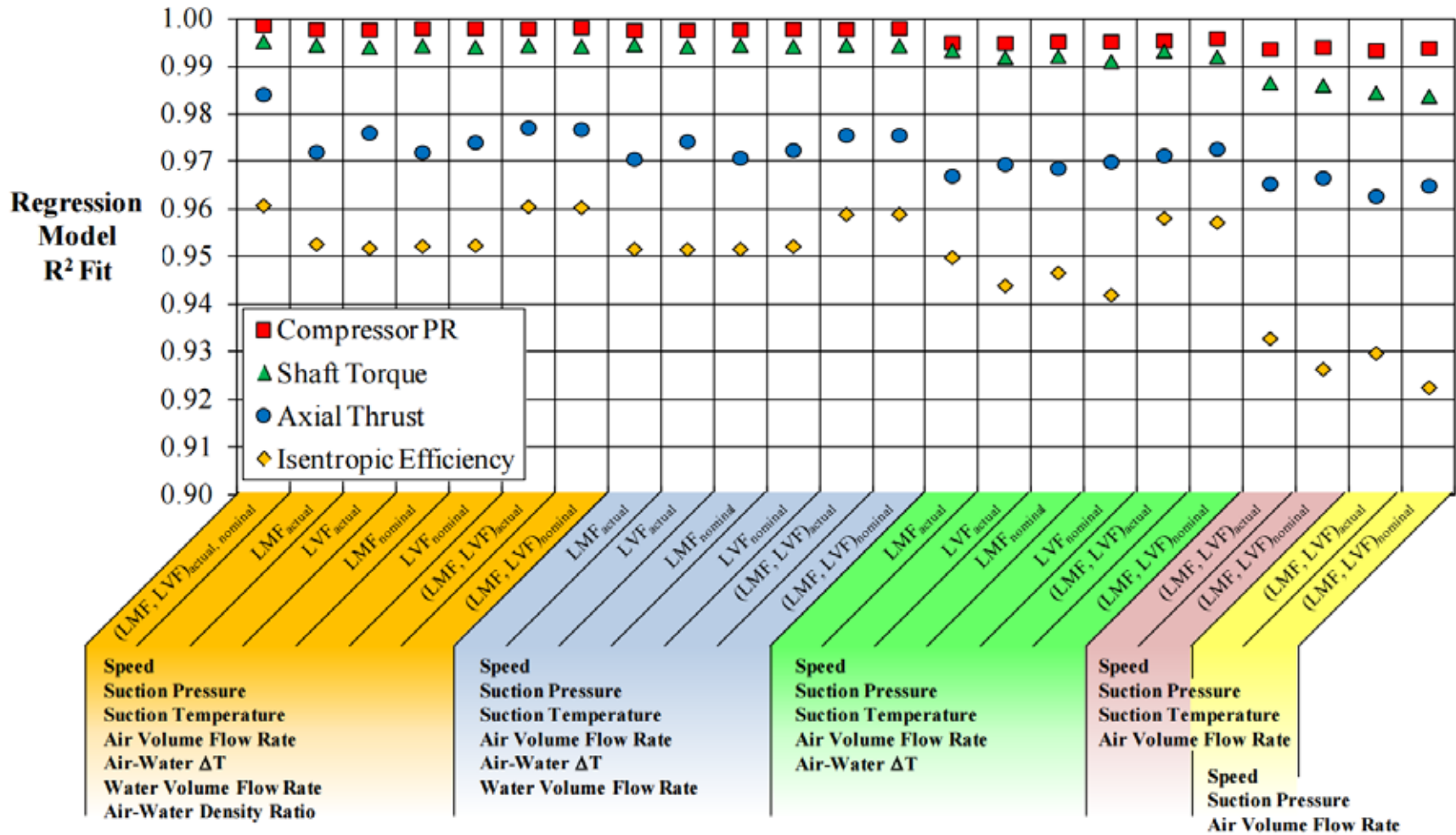


# LVF and LMF

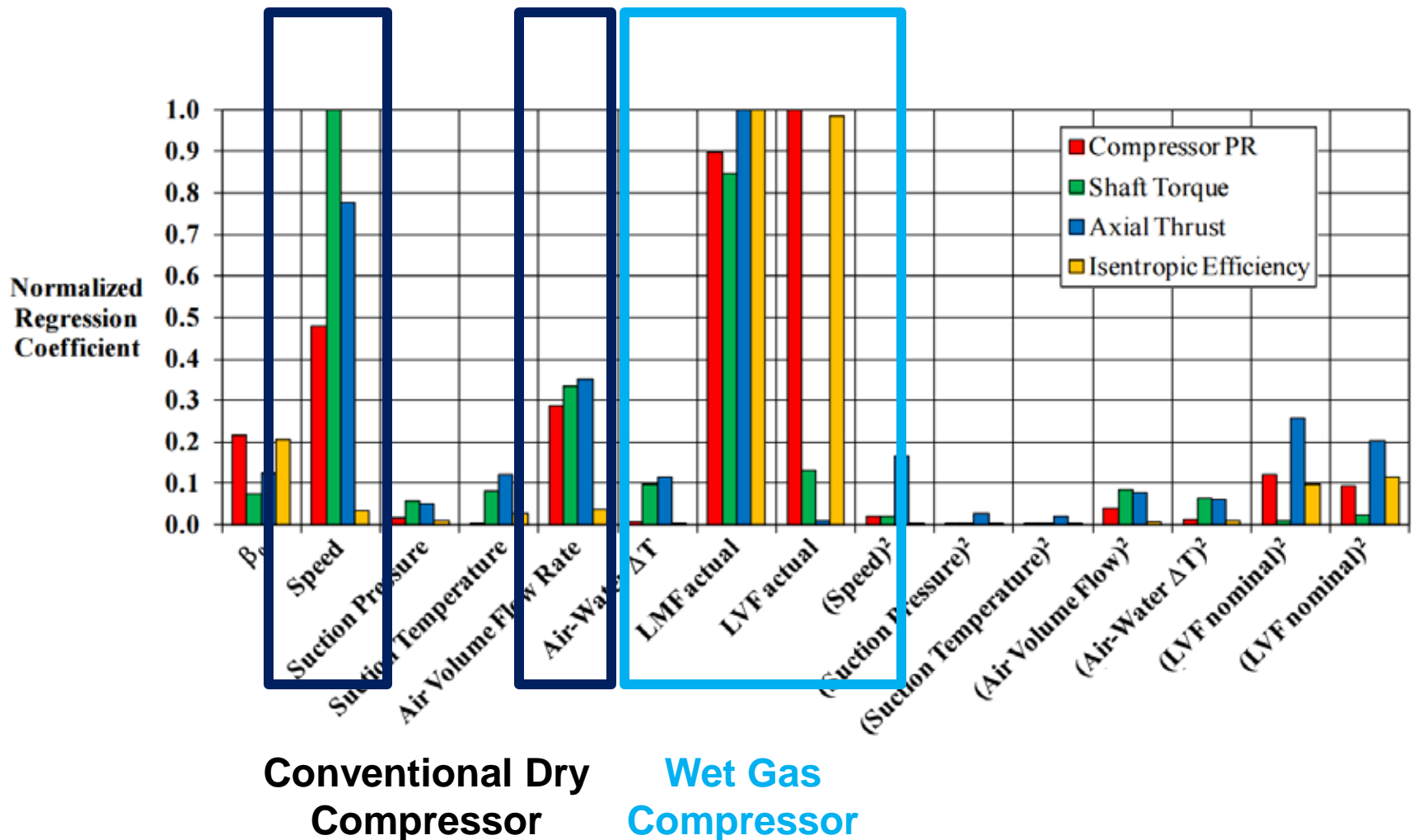
Liquid Volume Fraction & Liquid Mass Fraction



# Does the LVF and LMF matter for WGC performance?



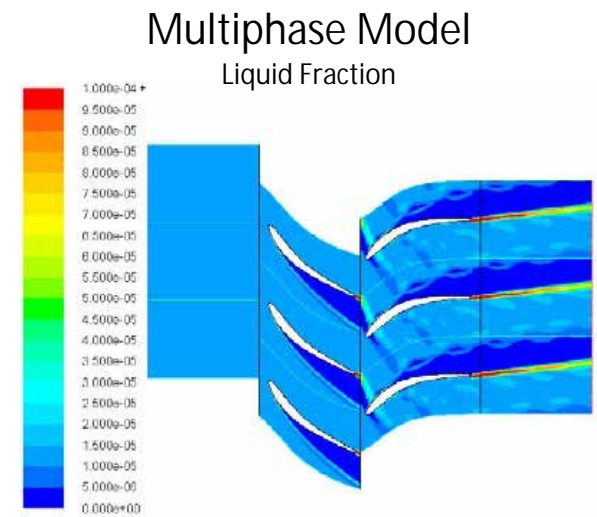
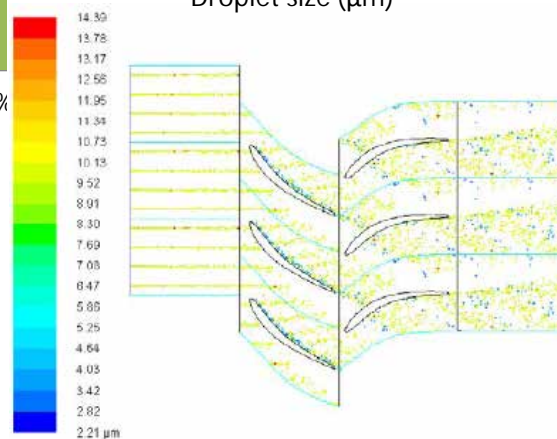
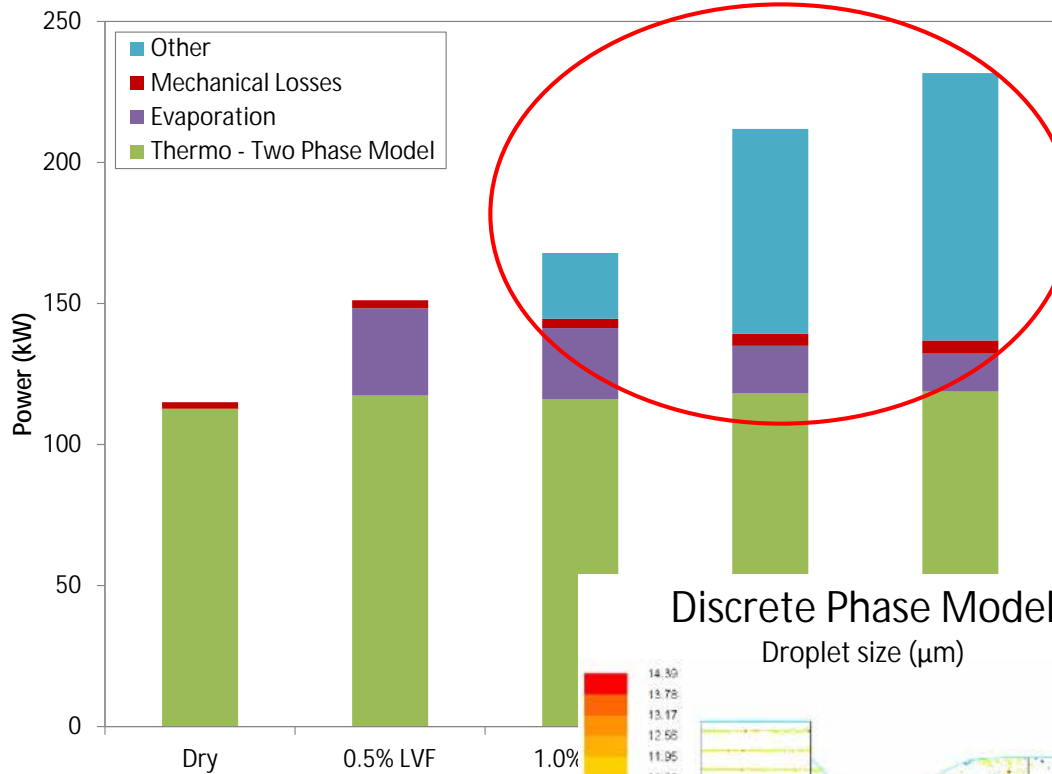
# LVF and LMF both contribute significantly to the compressor performance in wet conditions



## What do we know at this point?

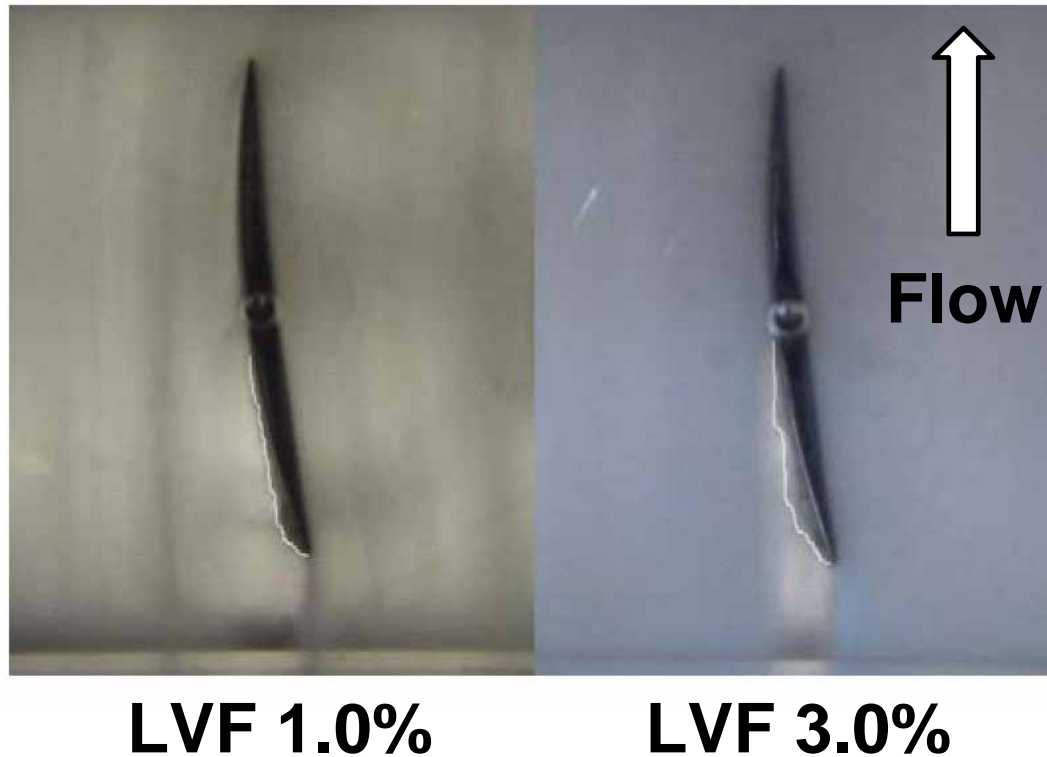
- WGC can lead to improvements in an sCO<sub>2</sub> cycle efficiency
- WGC is still a new technology (lots of challenges)
- The LVF and LMF for an sCO<sub>2</sub> cycle is significantly different than for oil and gas systems
- LVF and LMF are both important for understanding performance
- There is no data for wet gas with sCO<sub>2</sub>

# WGC performance cannot be currently predicted



Multiphase Model  
Liquid Fraction

Liquid on the aerodynamic surfaces significantly influences WGC performance

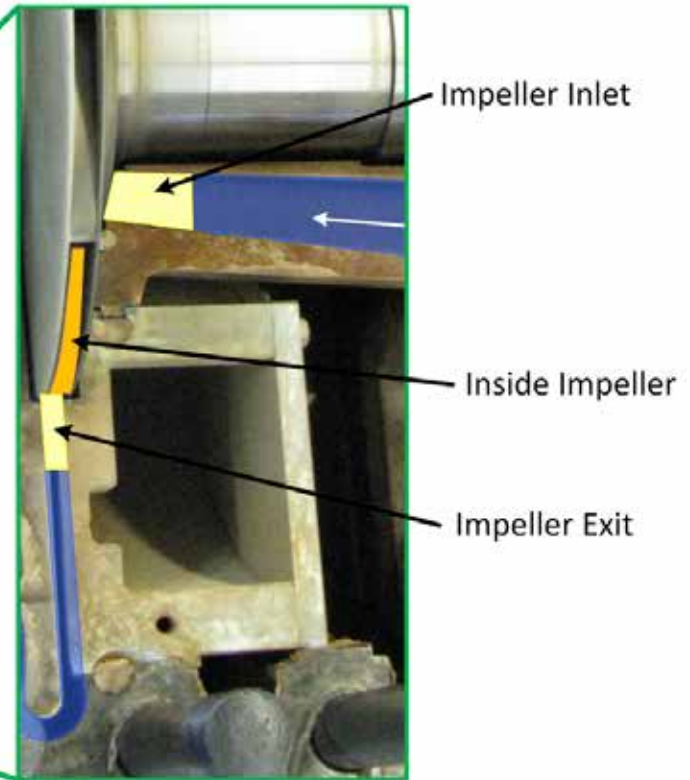
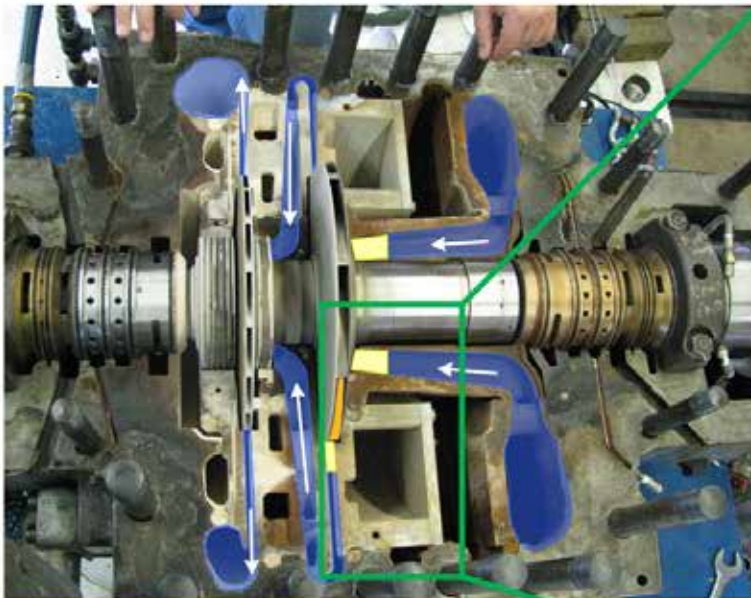


Flow visualization is required to fully understand wet gas flow and its impact on performance



# What are the biggest challenges with flow visualization in a compressor?

Access to critical areas



Providing sufficient light

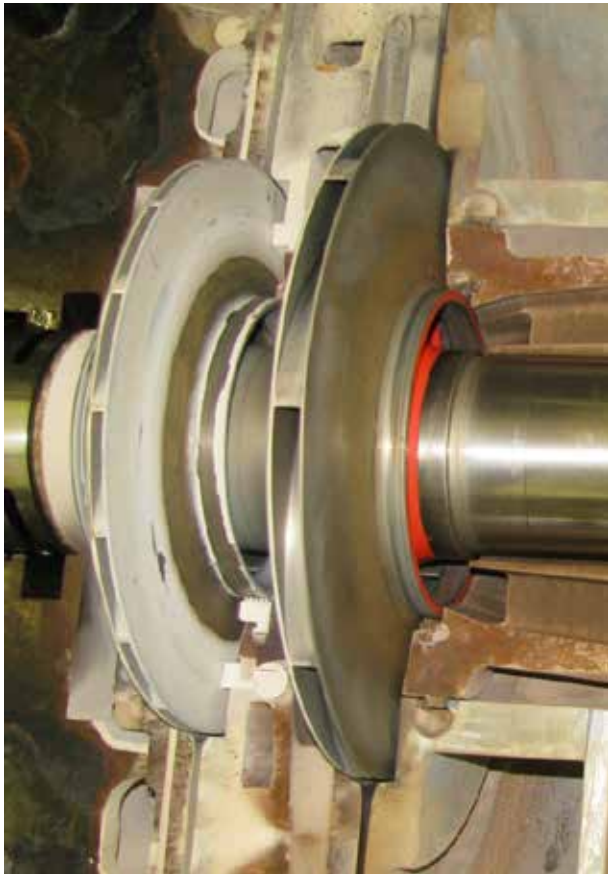
Fogging/wetting of windows

# What techniques can be used for two-phase flow visualization?

- Surface flow visualization
- Particle tracer methods
- Optical reflective index methods
- Light scattering methods
- Photographic methods

Access to the inside of the impeller is one of the most difficult challenges in flow visualization

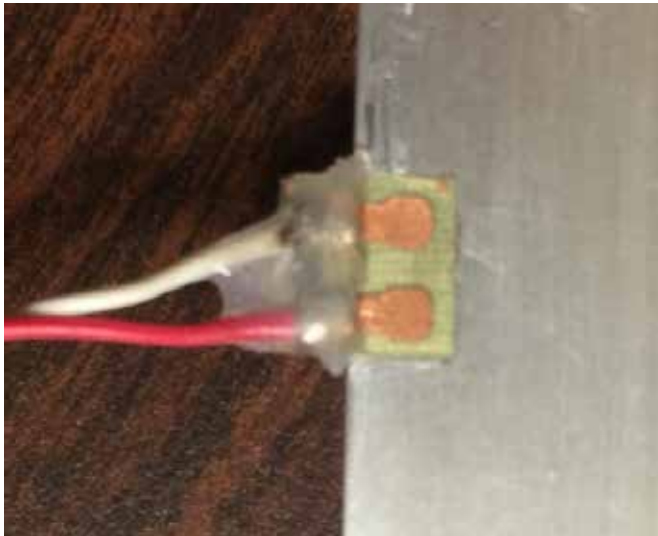
**Shrouded**



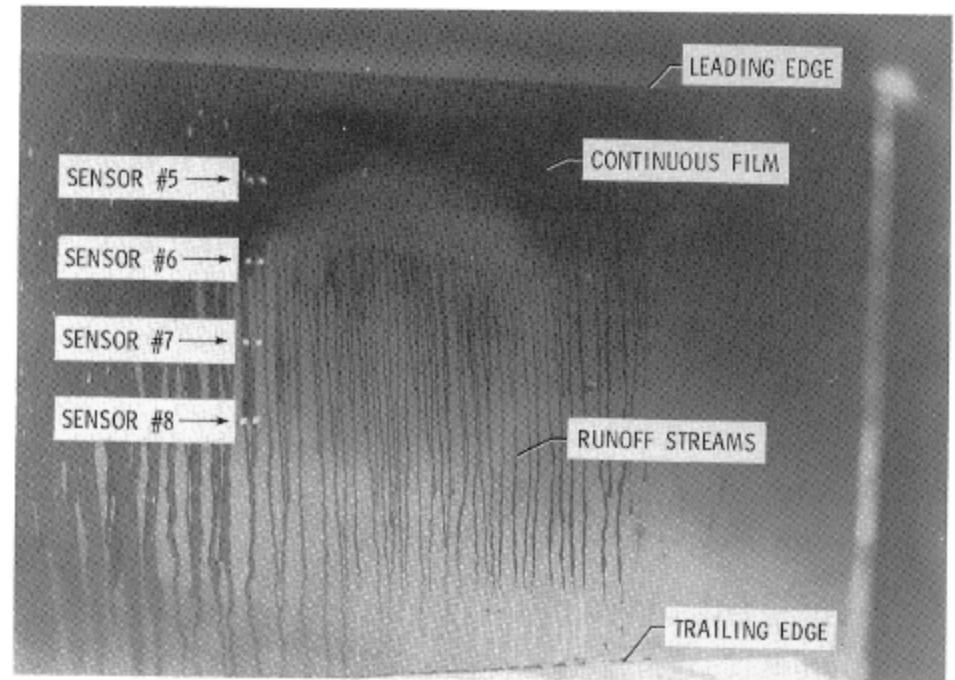
**Unshrouded**



# Non-optical methods are considered for understanding liquid film thickness on surfaces

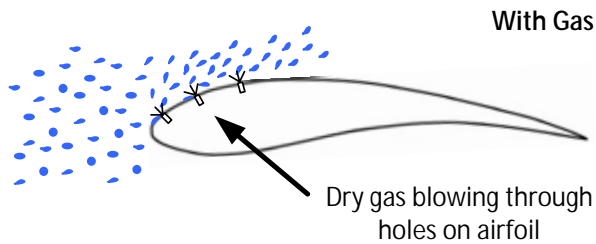
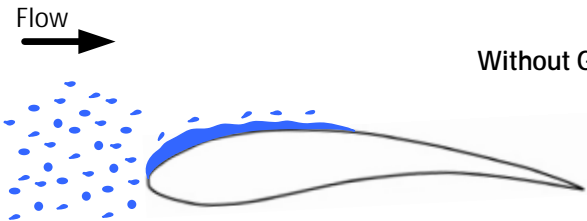


Electrical Resistance Probe



# What work has been done for WGC flow visualization?

## Southwest Research Institute



Uncoated



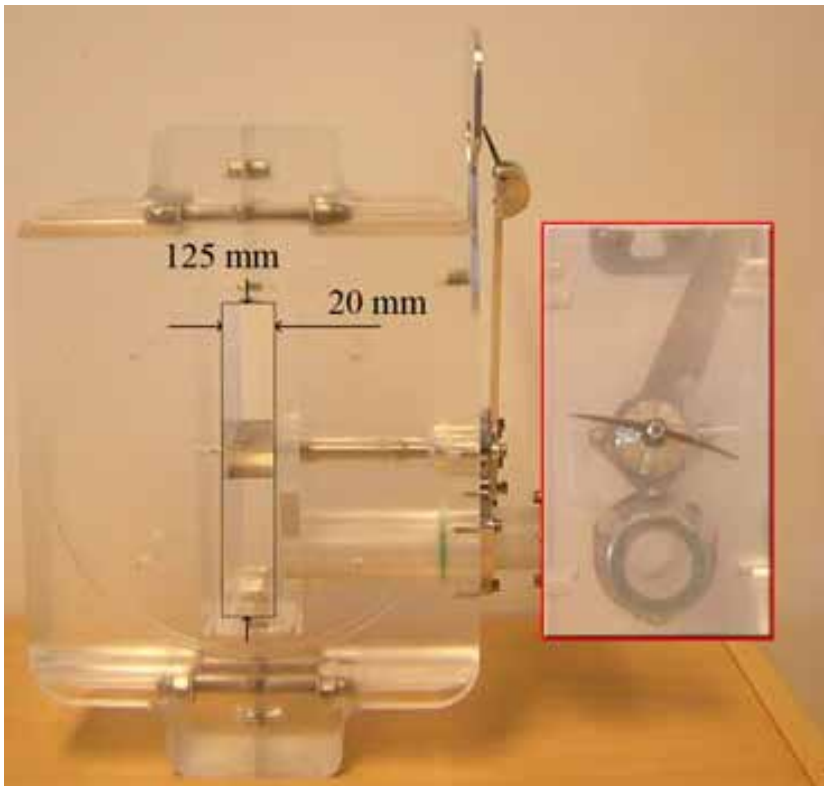
4.5 SCFM Air  
0.65 GPM Water  
2% LVF

Coated



# What work has been done for WGC flow visualization?

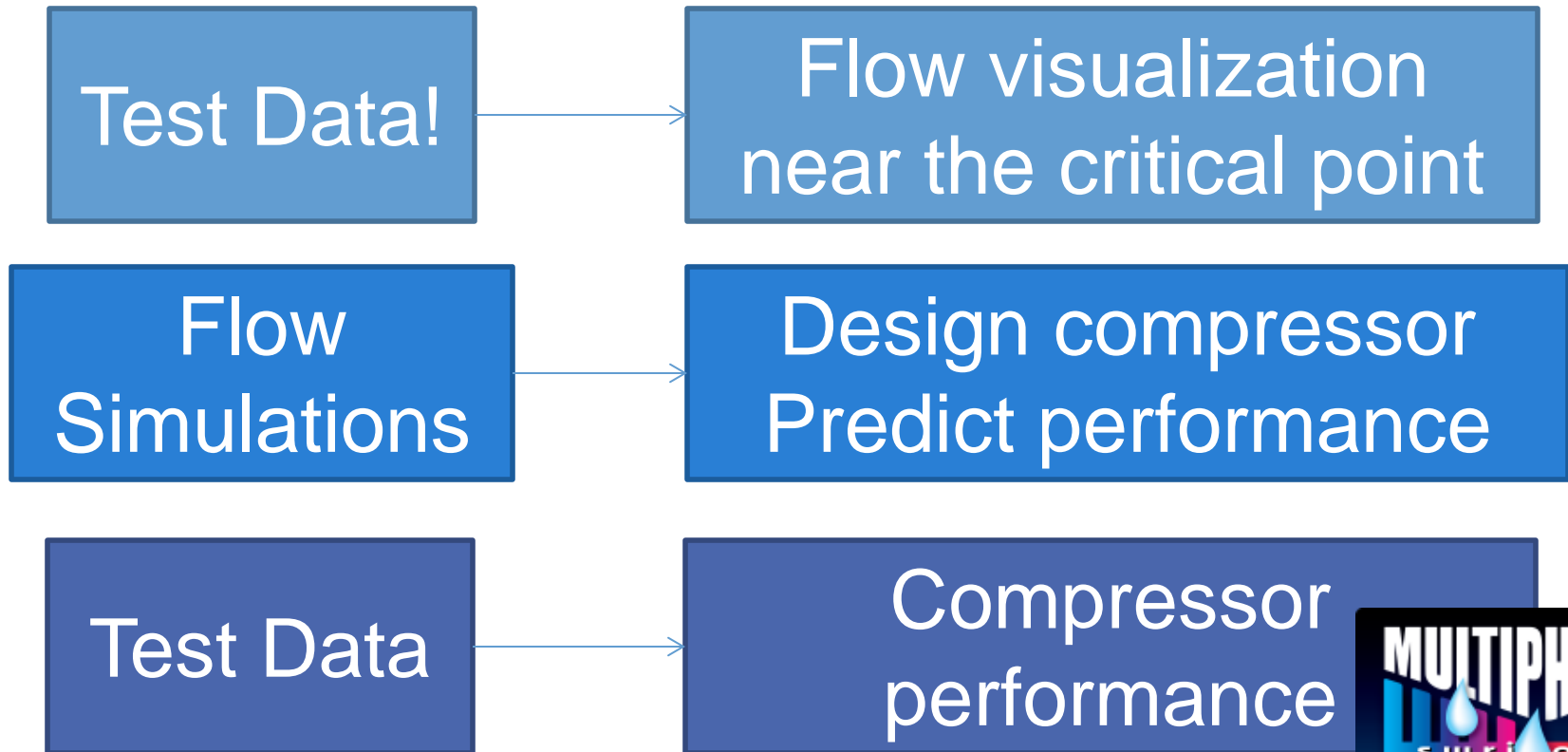
**Norwegian University of Science and Technology**



# Now, what do we know?

- WGC performance cannot be predicted
- Liquid attachment to aerodynamic surfaces is significant
- Flow visualization is needed to understand wet gas flow in a compressor
- Flow visualization is difficult due to
  - Access to critical areas
  - Lighting requirements
  - Two-phase flow effects
- Non-optical methods must be considered
- Some work has been done in flow visualization for wet gas

# What is needed to make sCO<sub>2</sub> WGC a reality?



## Questions?

