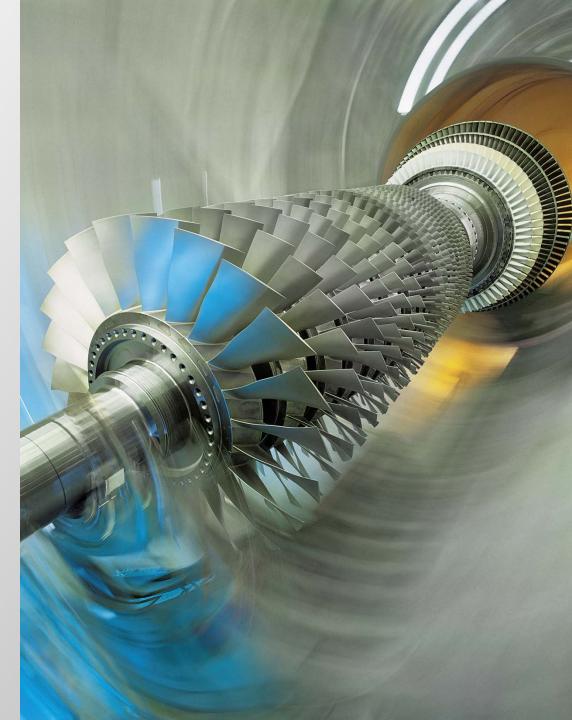


### Research Efforts at NETL for Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Power Cycles

#### **Pete Strakey**

5<sup>th</sup> International Symposium Supercritical CO2 Power Cycles, Mar. 28-31, 2016, San Antonio, TX.





## **Current Research Efforts at NETL**

### • Systems analysis

 Thermodynamic modeling of high temperature direct and indirect fired cycles for natural gas and coal. Steady state and dynamic models for performance, cost and transient analysis.

### • Materials

- High pressure autoclave (800°C, 275 bar) for exposure of coupons and welded/bonded specimens.
- Low cycle fatigue and compact-tension of exposed specimens.

### Combustion

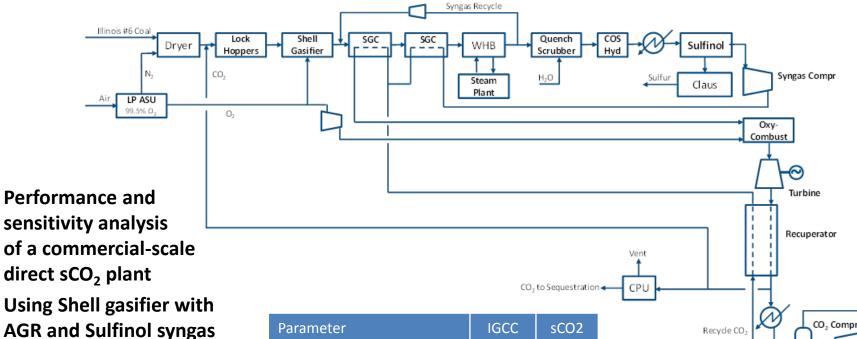
- CFD modeling of injection, combustion and wall cooling.
- High-pressure oxy-fuel combustor development: Designing a 300 bar, 1MW combustor.

### • CO<sub>2</sub> turbine blade cooling.

- Internal cooling designs (forced convection, thermosyphon, etc.)
- Plans for initial testing of concepts in FY17.



## Coal-Fired Direct sCO2 Power Plant Performance Analysis



AGR and Sulfinol syngas cleanup

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- NET Power type syngasfired direct sCO2 cycle with heat integration
- Favorable efficiency vs.
  IGCC plant, with better
  CO<sub>2</sub> capture

Parameter	IGCC	sCO2
Thermal Input (MW <sub>th</sub> )	1,591	1,493
Gross Power (MW <sub>e</sub> )	673.4	936.6
Auxiliary Power (MW <sub>e</sub> )	176.5	374
Net Power (MW <sub>e</sub> )	496.9	562.6
Net plant efficiency (HHV %)	31.2	37.7
CO <sub>2</sub> Capture Rate	90.1	98.1

Weiland, N., Shelton, W., White, C., and Gray, D., "Performance Baseline for Direct-Fired SCO<sub>2</sub> Cycles," The 5<sup>th</sup> Int'l Symp. SCO<sub>2</sub> Power Cycles, March 29-31, 2016, San Antonio, Texas.



H-0

## **Materials Research at NETL for** Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Power Cycles

### To enable the development of sCO<sub>2</sub> power cycles, NETL is

- Identifying and evaluating power plant materials for sCO<sub>2</sub> power cycles
- Evaluating fabrication methods for components of sCO<sub>2</sub> power cycles
- Investigating degradation of materials in sCO<sub>2</sub> power cycle environments

Exposed to H<sub>2</sub>O

Haynes 282

Fatigue Crack Growth Rate

[m/c/c]

1.E-06

1.E-07

1.E-08

1.E-09

1.E-10

1.E-11

1.E-12

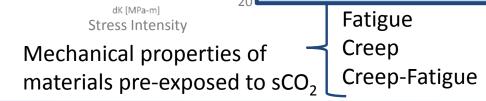
10

Exposed to CO

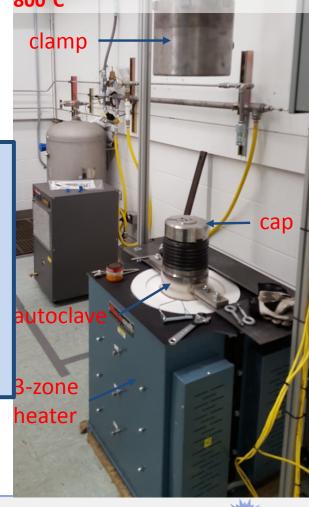
Unexposed

We are able to recreate  $sCO_2$ power cycle environments to perform

- Corrosion tests of alloy samples
- Corrosion tests of joints (welded, • diffusion bonded, brazed)
- Pre-exposure of mechanical test specimens to evaluate the effect of environment on the mechanical properties of power plant materials



Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> autoclave system capable of 275 bar up to 800°C



NETL

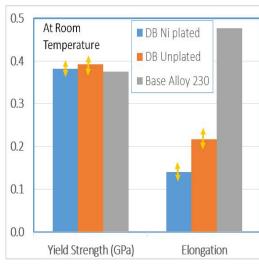
## Fabrication and Durability of Compact Heat Exchangers for sCO<sub>2</sub> Power Cycles

#### **DIFFUSION BONDING**

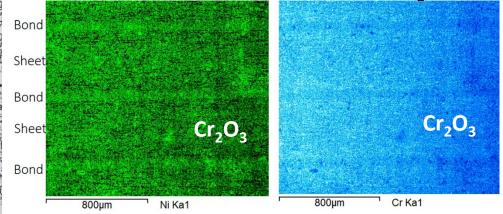
Diffusion bonding was demonstrated as a viable process to fabricate hightemperature, high-pressure microchannel heat exchangers

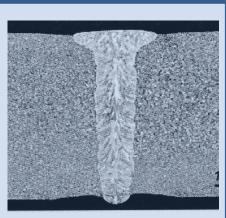
Sufficient mechanical strength of diffusion bonded stacks of alloy 230 sheet material was obtained through process modeling and experimental verification.

200 um



#### Oxidation of diffusion bonded H230 in CO<sub>2</sub>@700°C





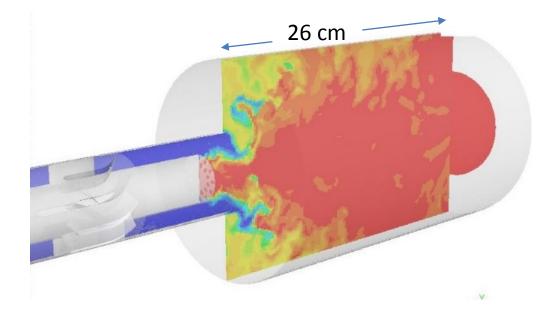
- Similar and dissimilar metal welds
  - P22–P91
  - P91–347H
  - P22 Alloy 263
  - Alloy 625 Alloy 263
  - 347H Alloy 263
  - P22 P22
  - P91–P91
  - 347H–347H
  - Alloy 625 Alloy 625
  - Alloy 263 Alloy 263
- Corrosion tests of welds
- Mechanical testing of welds



# CFD exploration of high-pressure oxy combustion in a swirl stabilized non-premixed research combustor. What if???

P=300bar 20%O2/80%CO2 T=2050K Mdot=72 kg/s 180 MW

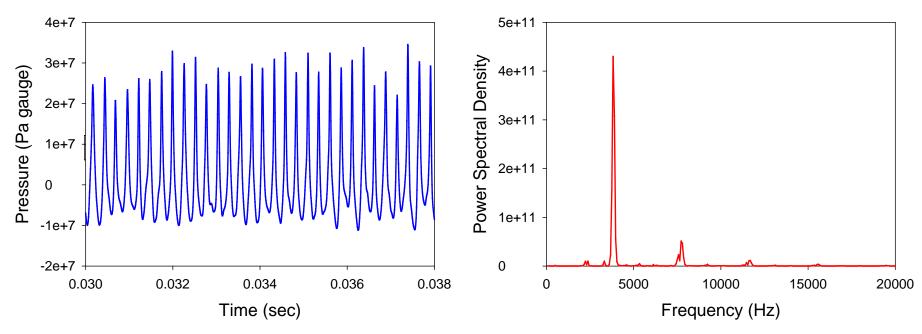
3.3M Cells LES (Dynamic Smagorinsky) 1-step mechanism



• Compressible LES formulation allows for simulation of combustion dynamics.



#### FFT analysis of pressure trace at combustor wall.

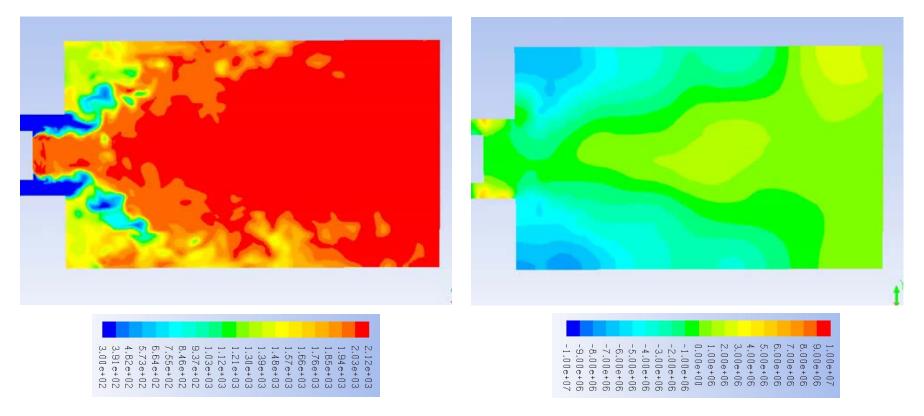


- Spontaneous thermo-acoustic instability @ 4000 Hz observed – azimuthal or "spinning" mode.
- Peak-to-peak pressure amplitude ~ 80% of mean combustor pressure. P<sub>avg</sub>=4,500 psi, P<sub>pp</sub>=3,600 psi.



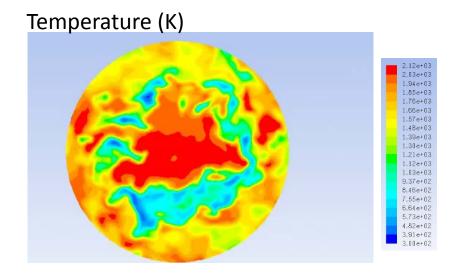
Temperature (K)

Pressure (Pa gauge)

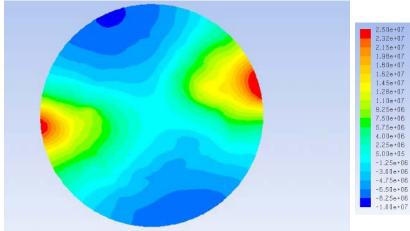


• Temperature and pressure contours at limit cycle operation.

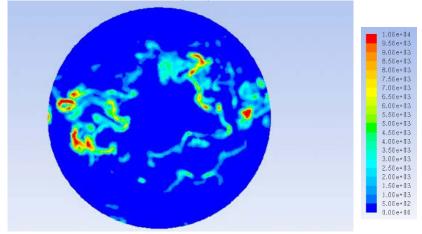




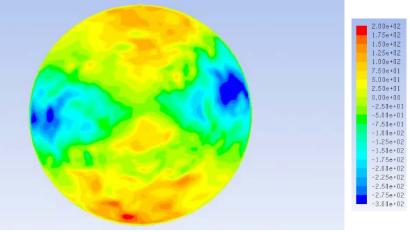
Pressure (Pa gauge)



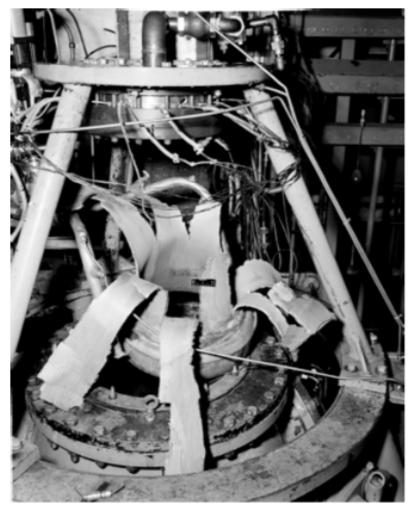
#### Heat of Reaction (W)



#### Tangential Vel (m/s)







Liquid rocket engine (NASA 1957)



Liquid rocket engine (NASA 1963)

