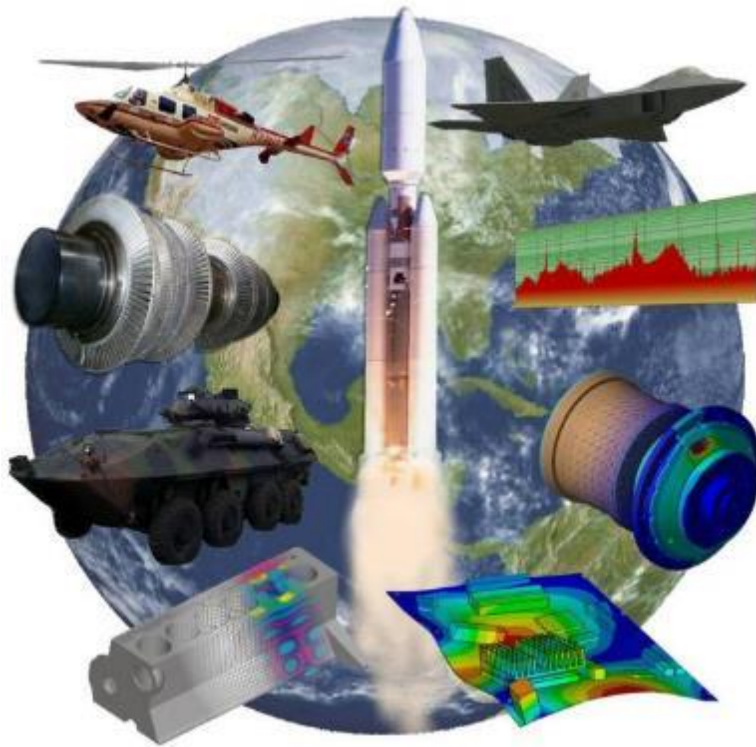


Advanced Gas Foil Bearing Design for Supercritical CO₂ Power Cycles



***Peter A. Chapman, Jr., P.E.
Principal Engineer
Mechanical Solutions, Inc.***

pac@mechsol.com

Albany, NY

Whippany, NJ

Denver, CO

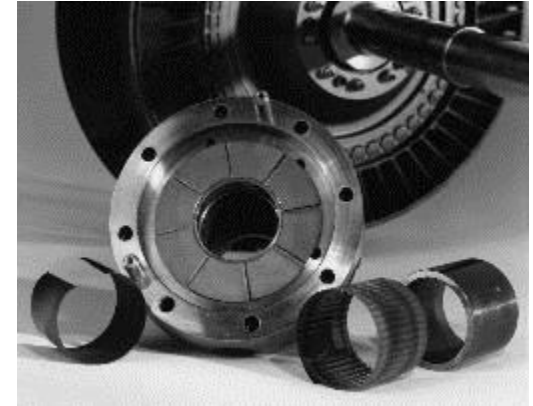
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***The 5th International Symposium
Supercritical CO₂ Power Cycles
March 28-31, 2016
San Antonio, TX***

Today's Presentation

- Project Background
- Overview of foil bearings:
 - A primer on various types, typical applications, etc.
- Application in sCO₂ Power Cycle Machines
 - ***Design Considerations:***
 - Fluid properties
 - Material selection
 - Load Capacity, Damping
 - Power Loss
 - Progress to Date
 - Future Work



- Funding provided by the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Fossil Energy
- Goal: develop a reliable, high performance foil bearing system using sCO₂ as the working fluid
 - Temperatures up to 800°C
 - Pressures up to 300 bar
- Key elements of the design:
 - An advanced hydrostatically-assisted hydrodynamic foil bearing with higher load capacity
 - An integral gas delivery system to distribute flow throughout the bearing
 - Addition of overload protection to handle large shaft excursions during severe system transients
 - Use of high temperature materials and coatings to prolong life and enabling sufficient start/stop cycles

Why Foil Bearings?

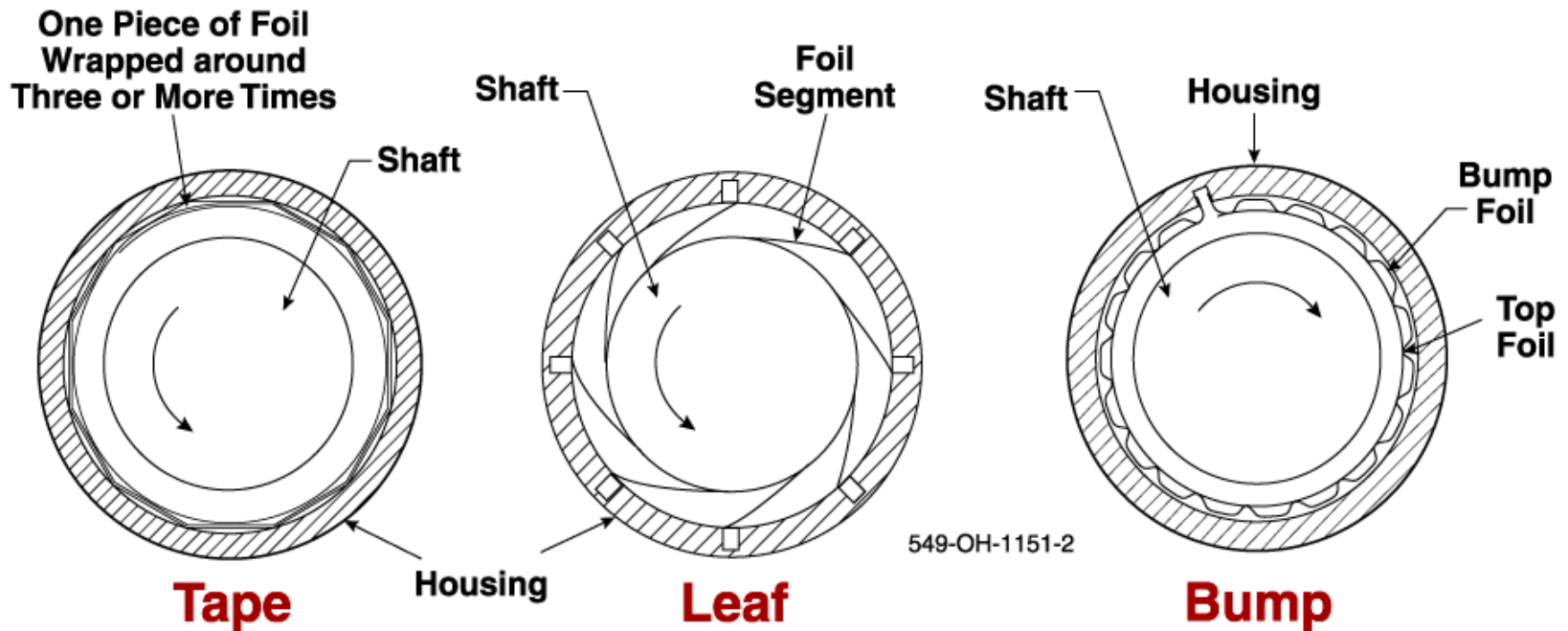
- High speed
- Extreme-temperature and/or oil-less environment
- Permits a hermetically-sealed system (eliminate end seals)
- Insensitive to system pressure
- Applicable to high energy density turbomachinery
 - Motors and generators are being designed to run faster and with more torque, with reduced size & weight
 - Direct drive is a trend
- Long, maintenance-free life

Traditional Foil Bearing Drawbacks

- Low load capacity
- Require thermal management (cooling)
- Relatively low direct stiffness
- Low damping (but low cross-coupling also)
- Difficult to quantify rotordynamic coefficients analytically
- Intolerant of low frequency overloads
- Rubbing wear during start-up/shut-down

Foil Bearing Styles

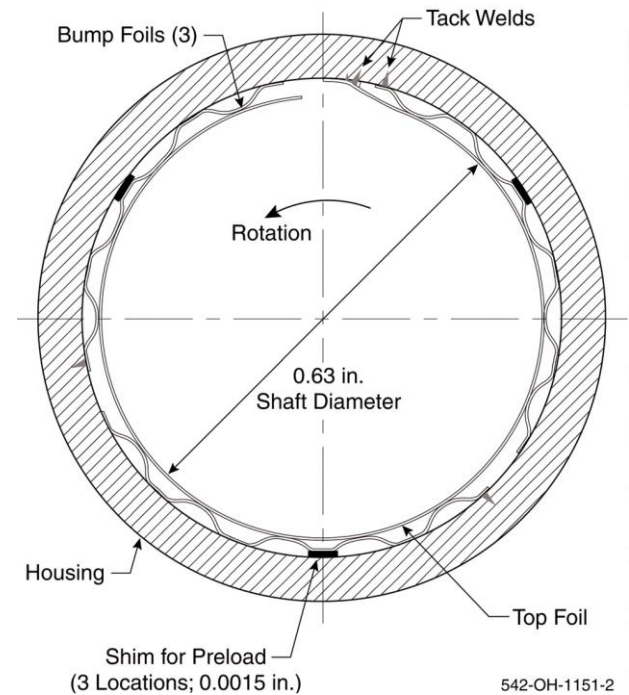
Three Most-Common Types



Bump type most publicized and common

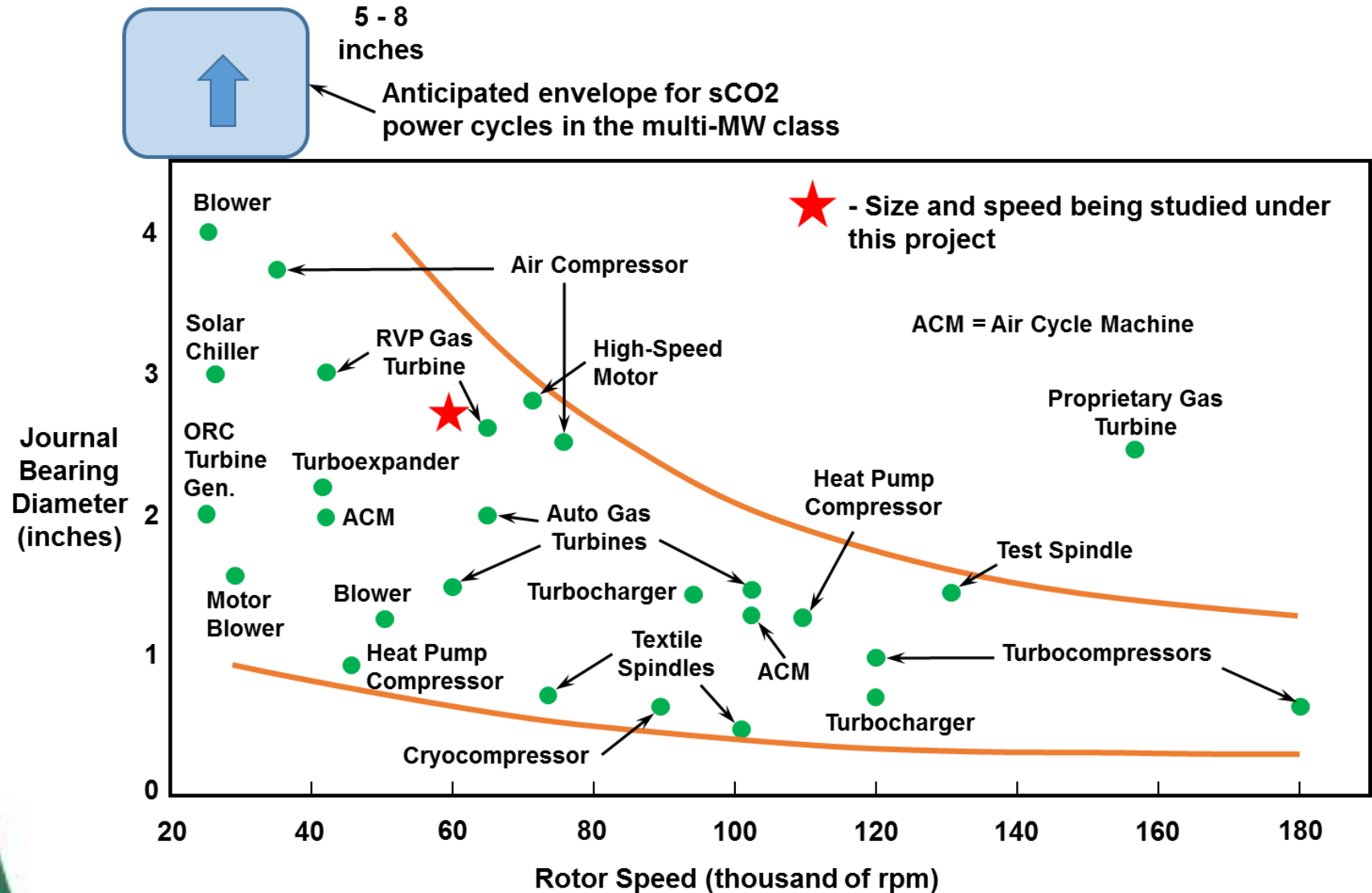
General Features of a Bump-Style Radial Foil Bearing

- **Smooth top/inner foil – one or several segments**
- **Support foil contains cylindrical bumps**
 - **One or several segments**
 - **One or several layers**
 - **Sometimes slotted for improved edge loading, misalignment tolerance, etc.**
- **Unidirectional, with shaft rotating from free end to fixed end**
- **Is a hydrodynamic bearing – gas or liquid film OK**
- **Compliant – reduces the need for high dimensional accuracy & roundness**



Bump Style Radial Foil Bearing with Preload

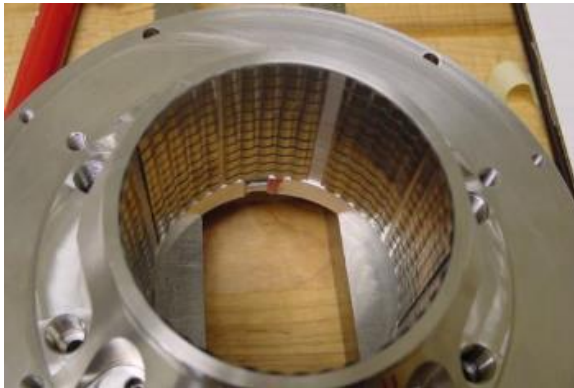
Application Spectrum for Foil Bearings



Foil Bearing Sizes

Foil Bearings for Centrifugal Air Compressor

- 93 mm journal diameter
- 45,000 rpm



Journal Bearing
Top foil removed



Thrust Bearing

Foil Bearings for Miniature Gas Turbine Engine

- 160,000 rpm
- 66 mm journal diameter



Journal Bearings

Combination Bearings

Thrust Bearings

Foil Bearings for Turbocompressor

- 180,000 rpm
- 16 mm journal diameter



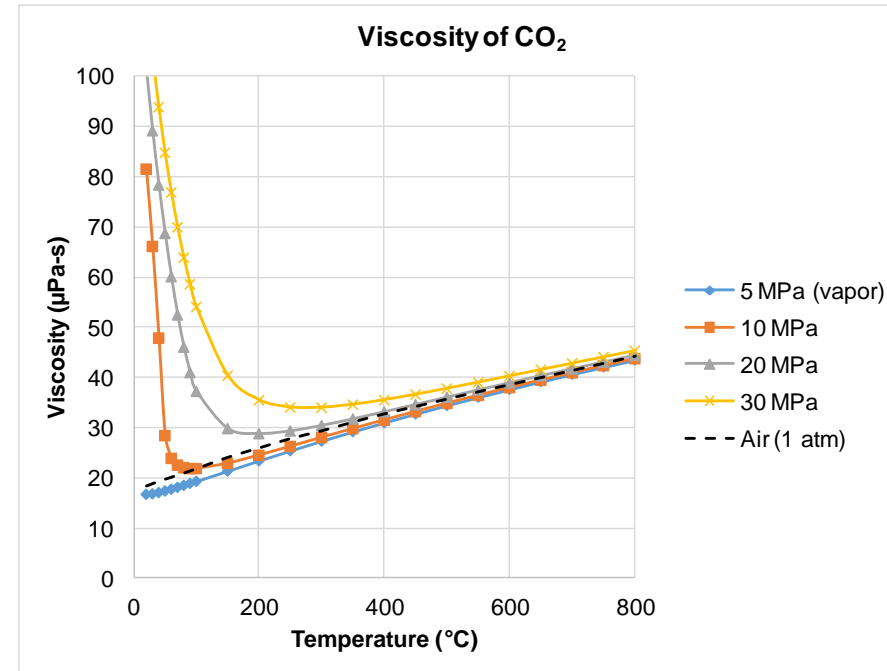
Radial Foil Bearing

Applying Foil Bearings to Supercritical CO₂ Machinery

CO₂ Fluid Properties

Viscosity

- Hydrodynamic lubrication simplified by using the Reynolds equation
- Viscosity is the only property taken into account
- Above 200°C, viscosity increases as temperature increases
 - Characteristic of gases
 - Insensitive to pressure variations
 - Similar to air
- Below 200°C, viscosity decreases as temperature increases
 - Characteristic of liquids
 - Very sensitive to pressure variations
 - A potentially unstable thermal condition
 - Start-up sequence may be critical for proper performance

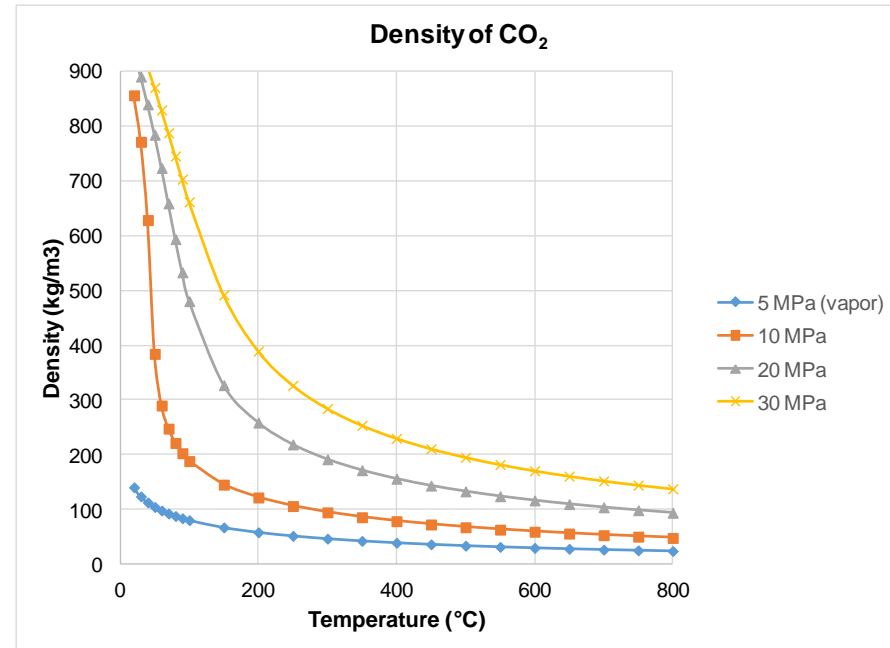


Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
<http://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry/fluid/>

CO₂ Fluid Properties

Density

- The more compressible the fluid, the more other fluid properties influence bearing design
- As flow exits the laminar regime, density becomes an important parameter
- Studies have shown a significant increase in power loss as pressure (density) increases (Bruckner and Dellacorte¹, Milone²)
- The additional power loss must be accounted for in overall system efficiency
- The heat generated must be managed to avoid overheating and potential thermal instability

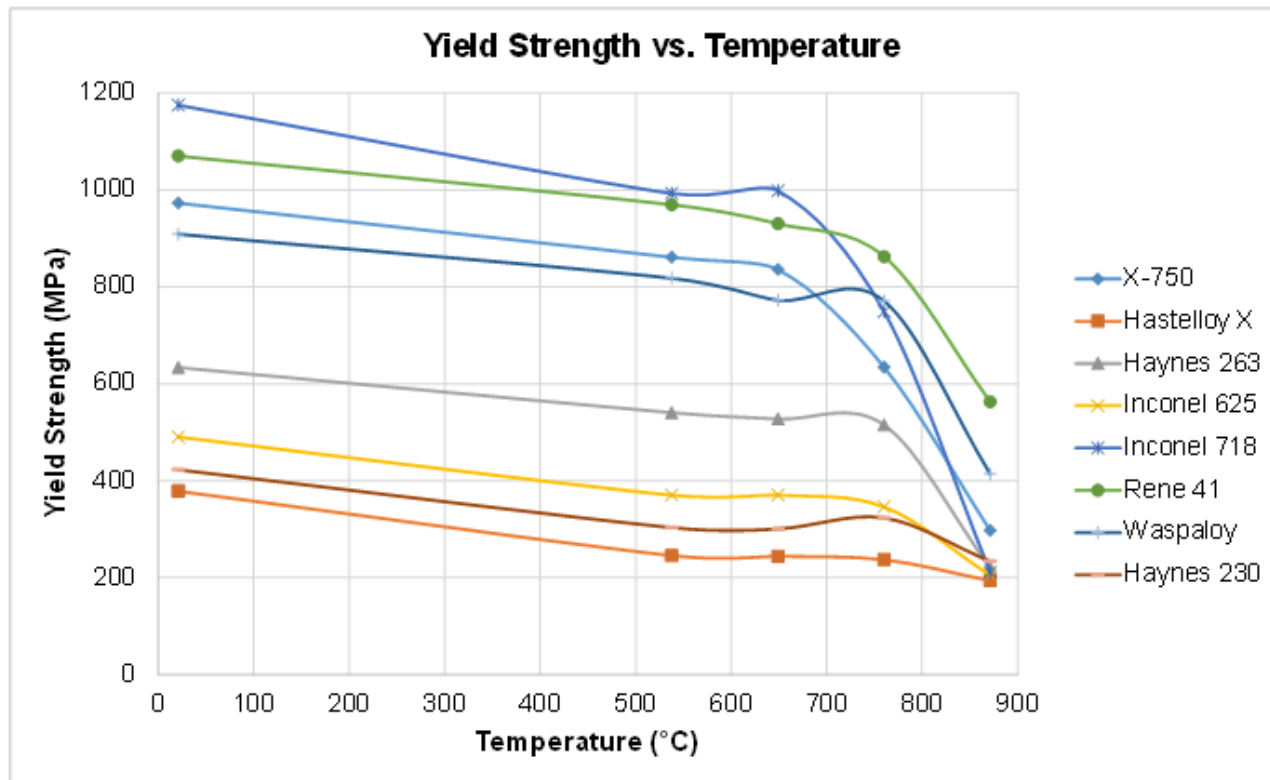


Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
<http://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry/fluid/>

1. Bruckner, R.J. and DellaCorte, C., "Windage Power Loss in Gas Foil Bearings and the Rotor-Stator Clearance of High Speed Generators Operating in High Pressure Carbon Dioxide Environments", Supercritical CO₂ Power Cycle Symposium, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, April 29-30, 2009, Troy, NY.
2. Milone, D., "Windage and Gas Foil Bearing Losses in a Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Turbine Generator," Supercritical CO₂ Power Cycle Symposium, May 24-25, 2011, Boulder, CO.

Material Considerations - Strength

- Inconel X-750 commonly used foil material
 - High strength at elevated temperatures
 - Good fatigue and corrosion resistance
 - Available in a variety of foil thicknesses
- René 41 a potential alternative



Strength of Several Nickel Alloys (Courtesy Haynes International, Inc.)

Corrosion in sCO₂ is a potential problem

- High strength steels exhibit severe corrosion in sCO₂ environments³
- Nickel alloys exhibit resistance to sCO₂ corrosion
 - Typically used for foil material
- Some austenitic stainless steels are OK
 - Typically used for bearing housings
 - Grade 316 has been shown to be susceptible to sCO₂ corrosion
 - Grades 310 and 347 demonstrate resistance similar to nickel-based alloys⁴

3. Cao, G., Anderson, M., Sridharan K., Tan, L., and Allen, T., "Corrosion of Candidate Alloys in Supercritical Carbon Dioxide," presented at the Supercritical CO₂ Power Cycle Symposium, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, April 29-30, 2009, Troy, NY.

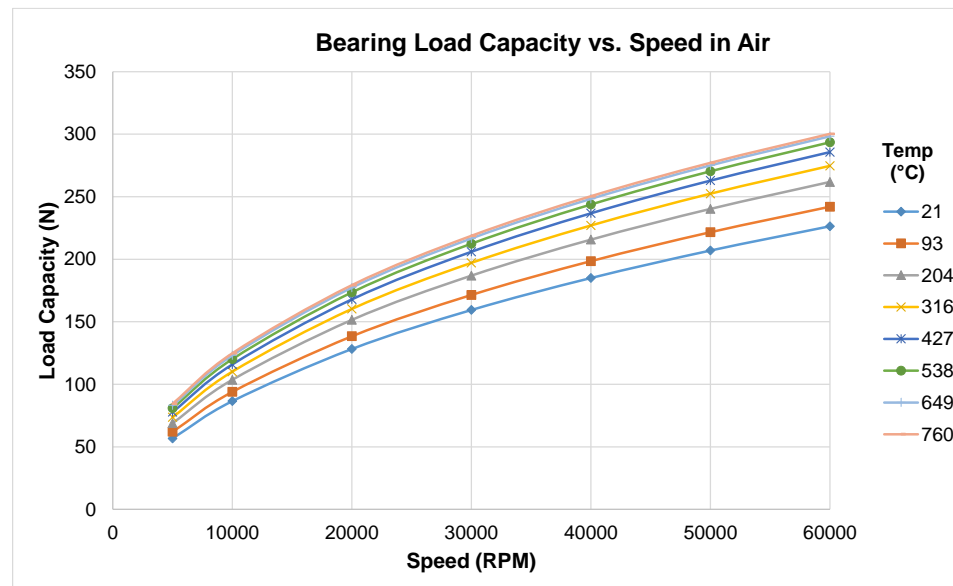
4. Mahaffey, J., Anderson, M., Kalra, A., and Sridharan, K., "Materials Corrosion in High Temperature Supercritical Carbon Dioxide," 4th International Symposium - Supercritical CO₂ Power Cycles, September 9-10, 2014, Pittsburgh, PA.

- Under normal, steady-state operating conditions, there is no contact between the shaft and bearing
- During start-up and shut-down, contact is inevitable
 - Tens of thousands of cycles might be required over the life of a device
 - This is most often the life-limiting aspect of foil bearings
 - By energizing the hydrostatic feature, rubbing during start-up/shut-down may be avoided
 - The required initial pressure source may not be available
- Characteristics of a good coating include
 - Low friction
 - Resistance to wear
 - Good adhesion to the substrate

- A number of high temperature coatings have been evaluated up to 650°C, with promising results
- The best candidates are currently being evaluated up to 800°C
- A new family of coatings is starting to become available, known as Adaptive coatings, or “chameleon” coatings
 - Named due to their ability to adapt to changing temperature by preserving good tribological properties from 25°C to 1000°C
 - Due to higher expense and long lead times, these will be evaluated in the next phase

Bearing Performance

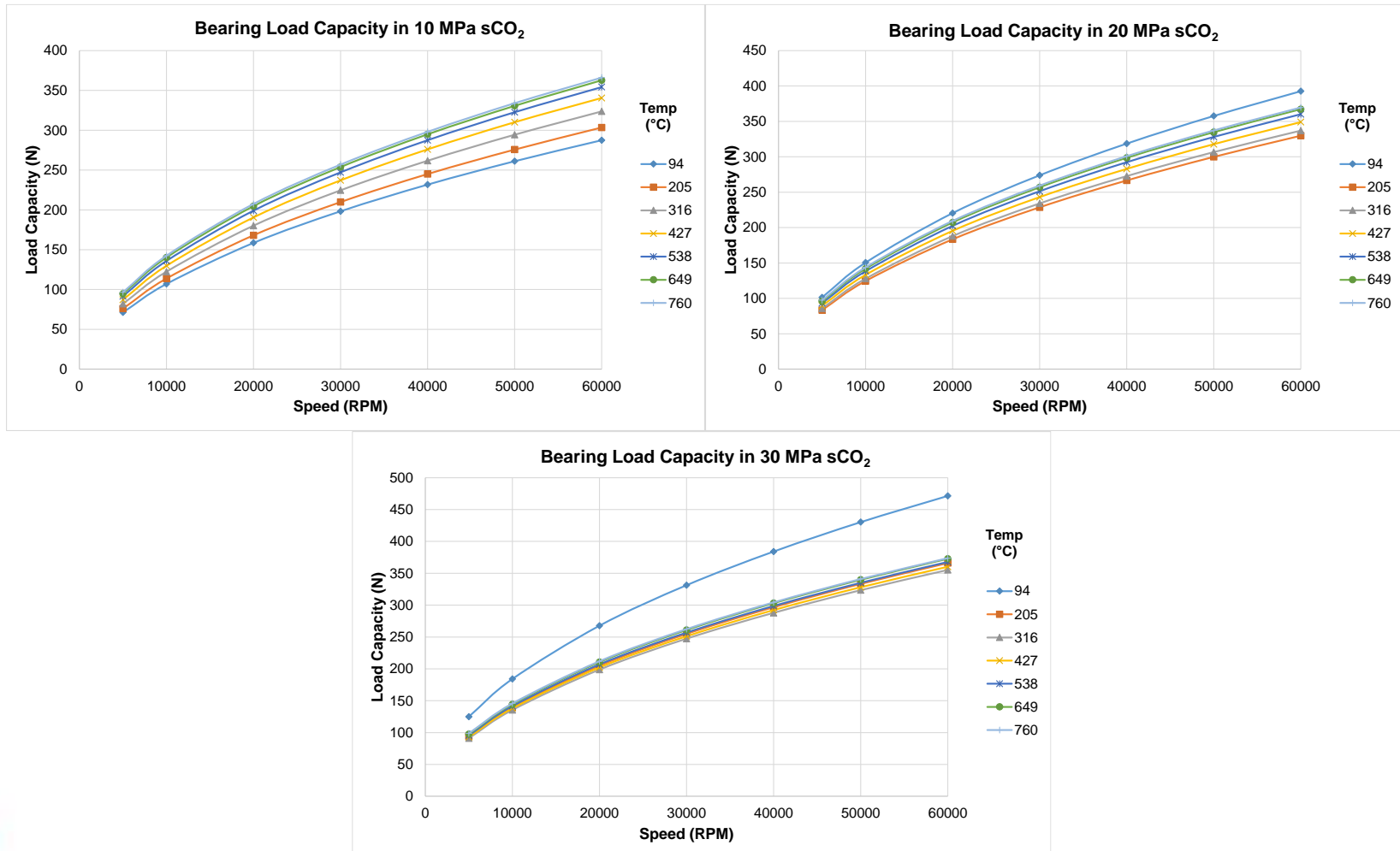
- Project focused on developing a journal bearing
 - Diameter: 63.5 mm (2.50 inches)
 - Length: 44.5 mm (1.75 inches)
 - Speed: 60,000 rpm
 - D·N: 3.81 million
- Phase I testing is in air



Estimated Hydrodynamic Load Capacity

Hydrodynamic Performance

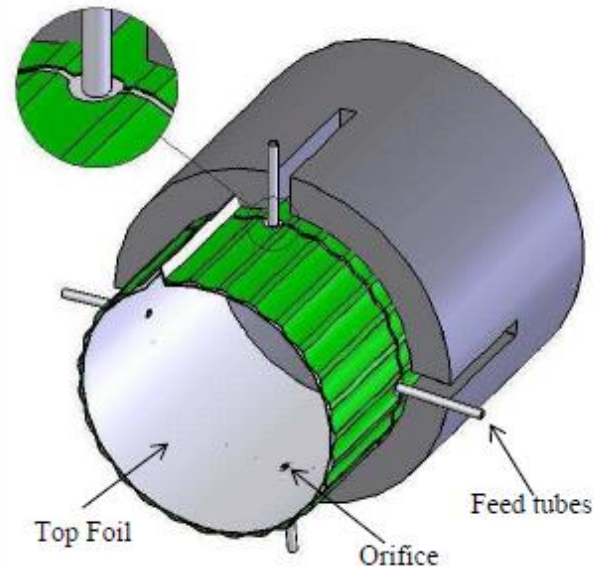
➤ Phase II testing will be in sCO₂



Estimated Hydrodynamic Load Capacity

Hydrostatic Performance

- Hydrodynamic load capacity often limits gas foil bearing use in some equipment, particularly larger machines running at lower speeds
- Supplementing load capacity and stiffness could enable broader use of gas foil bearings
- Adding a hydrostatic component is one method of enhancing a gas foil bearing
- Pressurized gas is injected directly into the bearing cavity

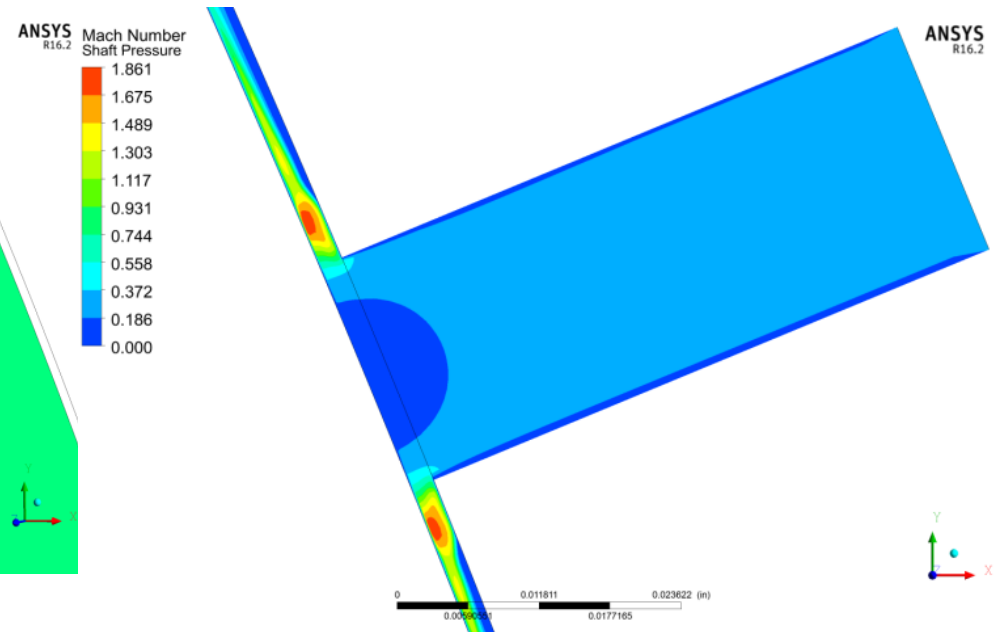
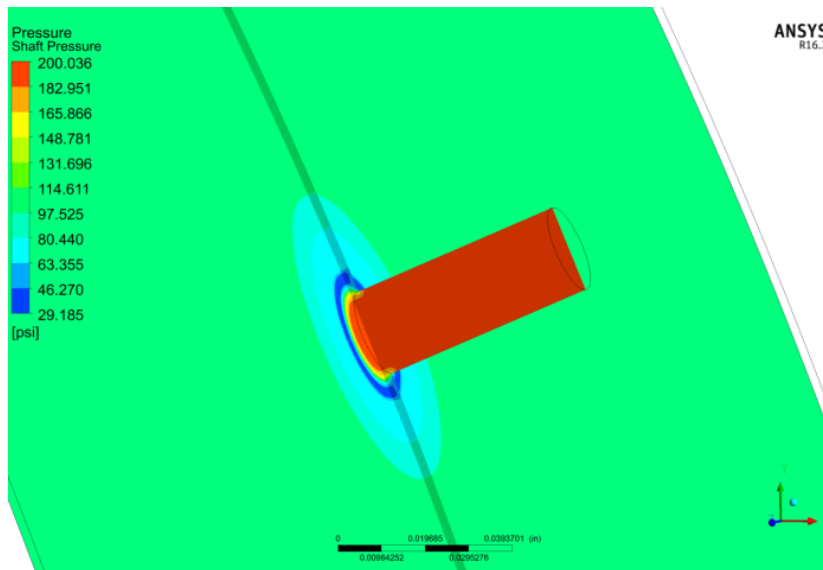


Source: Texas A&M University (Kumar⁵)

5. Kumar, M., "Analytical and Experimental Investigation of Hybrid Air Foil Bearings," A Thesis submitted to the Office of Graduate Studies of Texas A&M University, August 2008.

Hydrostatic Performance

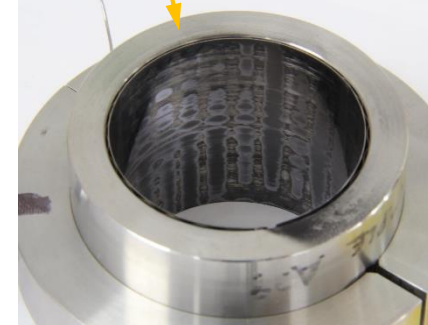
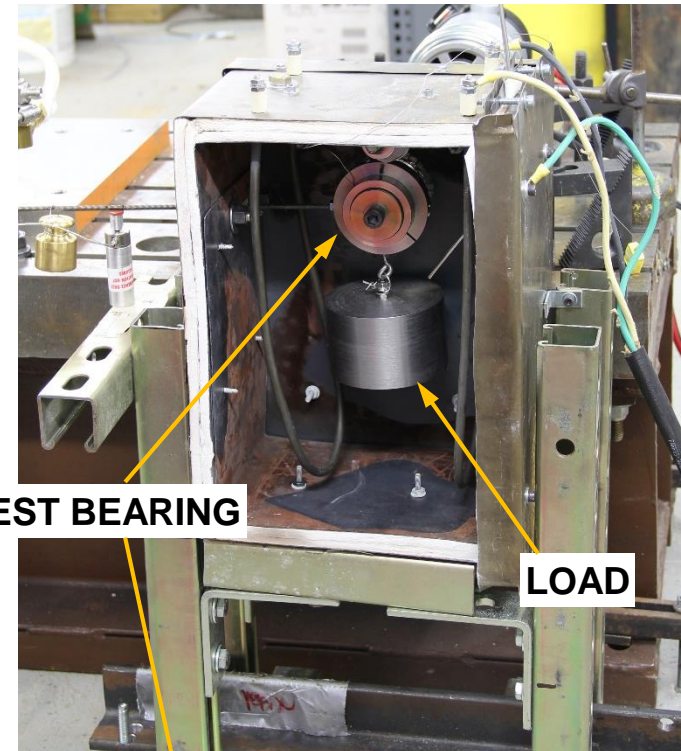
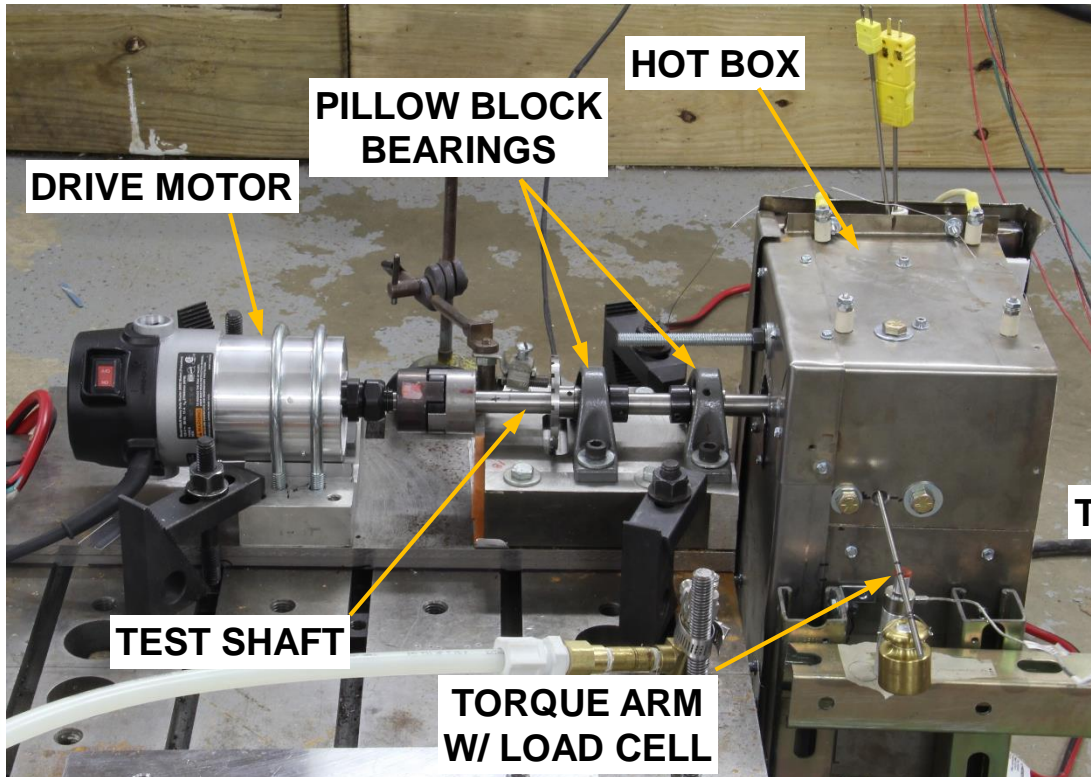
- MSI is studying a proprietary design using CFX (ANSYS, Inc.)
- An additional load capacity of 120 N is estimated for 20°C air with a supply pressure of 4.5 bar



CFD Results of a Single Nozzle

Current Testing Underway

High Temperature Start/Stop Cycle Testing



Rig Capabilities

- Automatic start/stop cycling
- 17,000 RPM
- 650°C

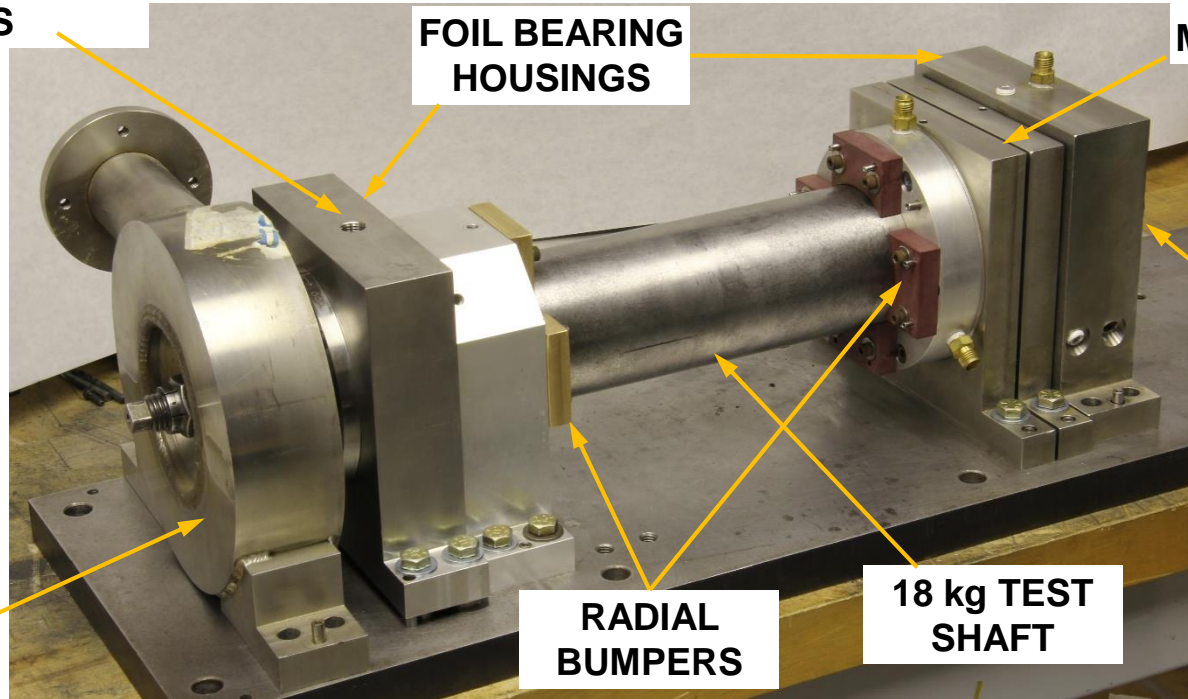
Current Testing Underway

High Speed Testing – 60,000 RPM

HYDROSTATIC-ASSIST
SUPPLY PORTS

FOIL BEARING
HOUSINGS

THRUST BEARING
MAGNETIC OR FOIL



AIR TURBINE
DRIVE

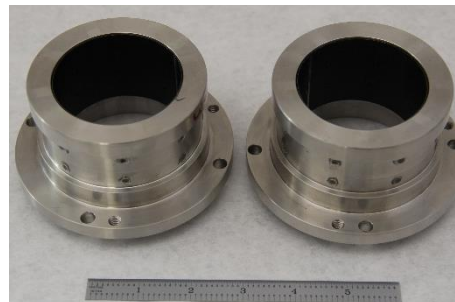
RADIAL
BUMPERS

18 kg TEST
SHAFT

ELECTRO-
MAGNETIC LOADERS
EACH END

Instrumentation (not shown)

- X-Y displacement probes
- Accelerometers
- Thermocouples



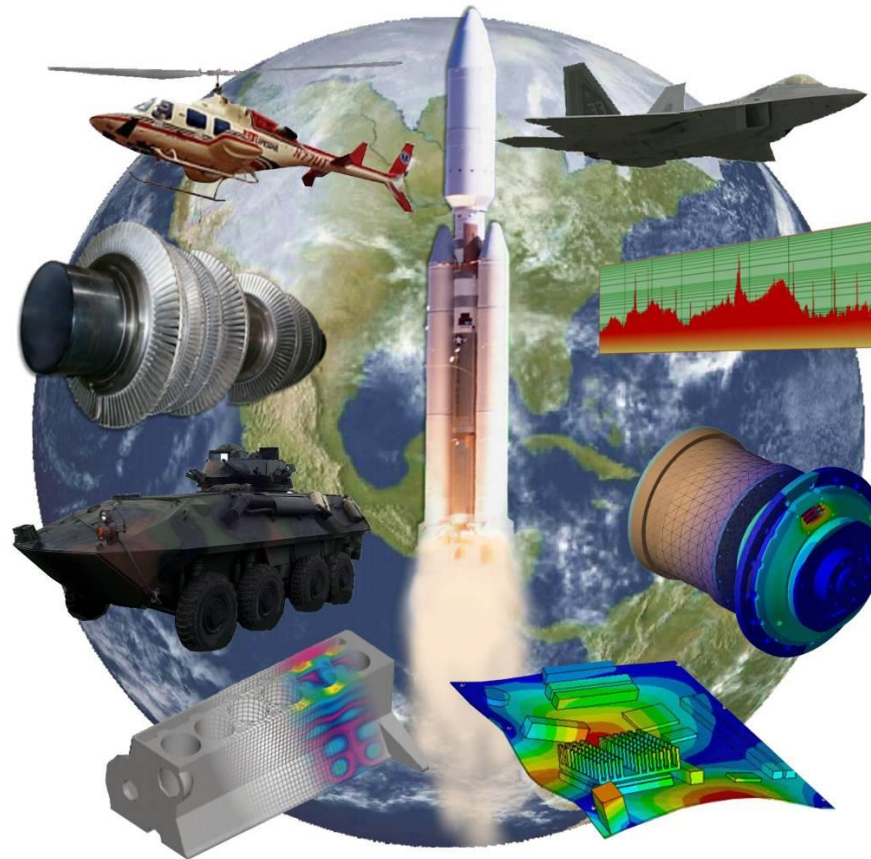
HYBRID TEST
BEARINGS (RADIAL)

Phase I

- Complete high temperature start/stop cycle testing
- Conduct high-speed testing of hybrid bearing design

Phase II

- Generate both journal and thrust bearing designs
- Conduct bearing validation tests in hot sCO₂ environment
- Continue evaluation of high temperature, low-wear coatings



Stop By Our Poster
Peter Chapman 973-326-9920 ext. 144; pac@mechsol.com
Chad Pasho 973-326-9920 ext. 153; crp@mechsol.com