

CENTRE FOR HYPERSONICS THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND



sCO2 Cycle Modelling and Low N_S Radial Inflow Turbines

by

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The Brief:

[...] In other words, the vision of the panel should be "What Universities can do (or are actually doing) to help make sCO2 a commercial reality?"

Contents:

- What universities are good at (my opinion)
- What we have done at UQ
- What else should be done.





Foundation Research

Breakthroughs cannot be scheduled. Find the best people and challenge them. Let them learn from false starts and errors. Results will follow, but not on demand. Mujeeb Malik

Applied Research

Take a proven concept and develop a system that can be commercialised. I.e. make robust, reduce cost, make more efficient.

Improved Insight

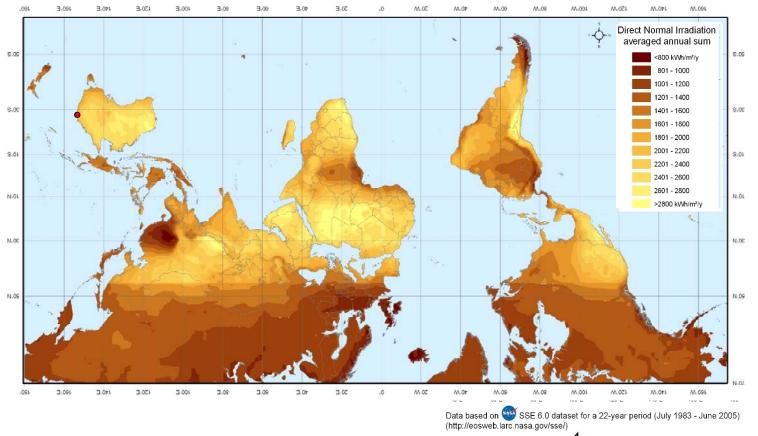
High fidelity simulations/experiments that confirm the methods and understanding and unlock further efficiency improvements.





The Australian Context

Concentrated Solar Power is a promising option for Australia, but ...



Map created and map layout by CLR 2008 (http://www.dlr.de)





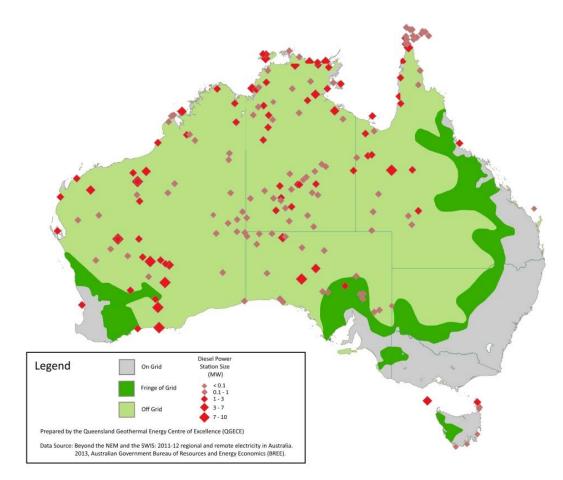
The Australian Context

Concentrated Solar Power is a promising option for Australia, but ...

- Grid Infrastructure limited to densely populated regions.
- Approximately 2000MW remote diesel generation at **1-10MW** scale

Our Challenge:

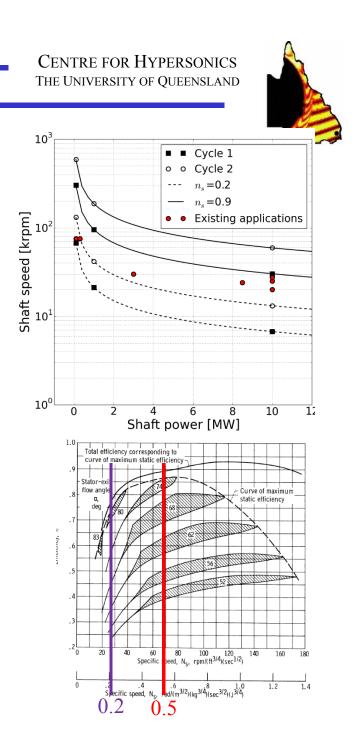
How to make a turbine that works well for a **1-5MW** system.





How to design a ~1MW turbine?

- Rotors are very small
- Rotors are very very very fast (based on existing wisdom Ns ~0.5)
- → Can we develop a high efficiency Ns < 0.2 turbine?</p>
- Lower rotor speed
- More gearbox options / reduced system losses, etc...

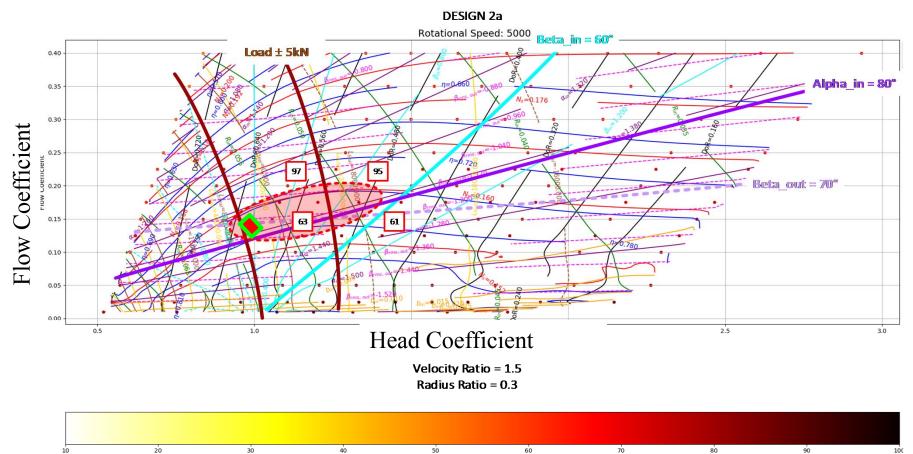






Preliminary Design (300kW)

1-D design space exploration, usual empirical loss models*



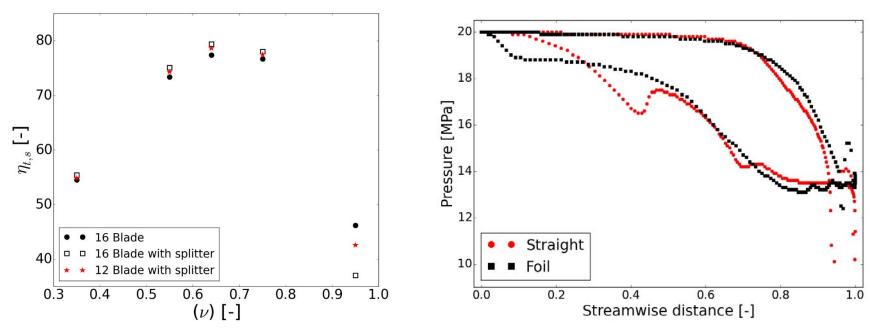
Total Efficiency (%)





Preliminary CFD results

300kW turbine concept, direct from 1-D design $N_s = 0.14$ Efficiency $\eta_{is} \sim 80\%$ are possible.



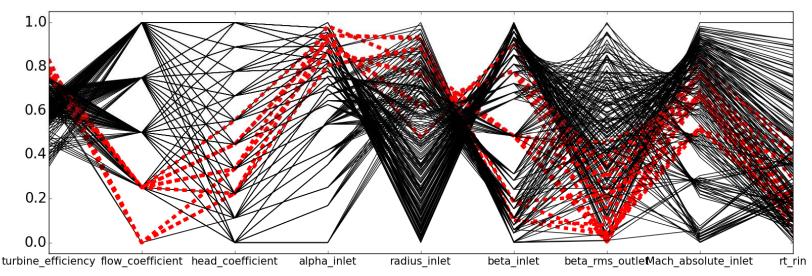
Keep, J., Jahn, I. (2018), NUMERICAL LOSS BREAKDWOWN STUDY FOR A SMALL SCALE, LOW SPECIFIC SPEED SUPERCRITICAL CO2 RADIAL INFLOW TURBINE, GPPS Conference, Montreal, 7-9th of May, 2018 8



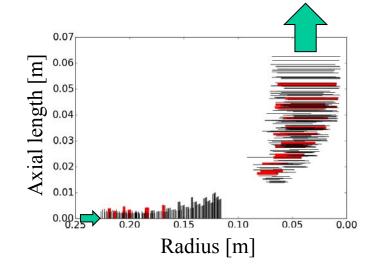
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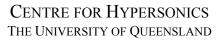


Design Space Trends (1-D code for 5MW)



- F*amilies* of designs that have high efficiency at low speed specific speed have been identified
- 1-D code estimates confirmed with steady & unsteady CFD







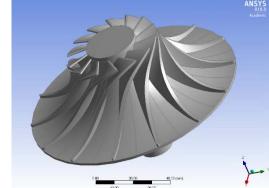
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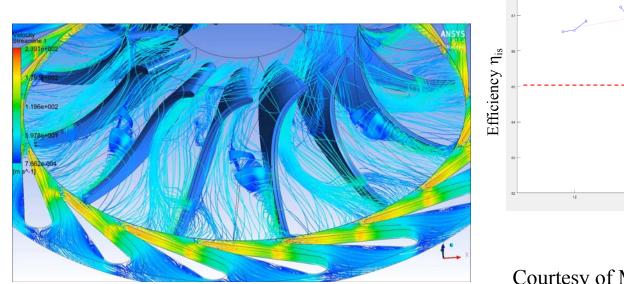
URBOMACHINERY

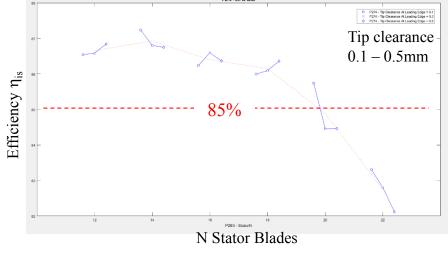
THE UNIVERSIT

CFD based optimisation

Parametric design optimisation ~ 30 parameters Objective: Maximum Efficiency at 300kW Sequential optimisation + structured exploration Isentropic efficiencies > 85% possible at $N_s < 0.15$







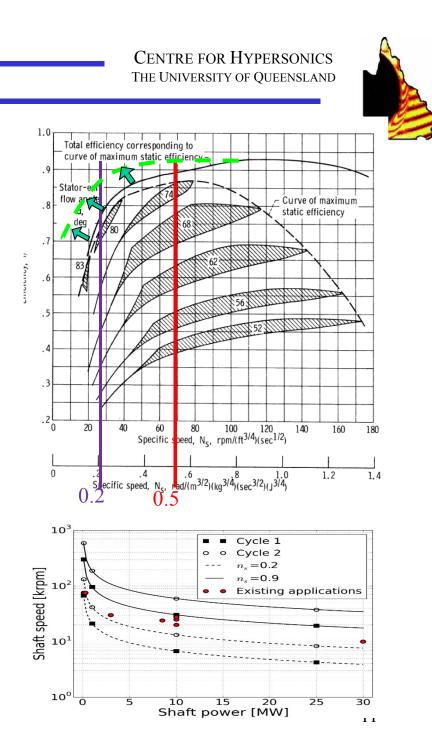
Courtesy of Mosen Modirshanechi 10



Current status

- High efficiencies possible in range $N_s \sim 0.15-0.4$
- Improvements realisable in range 300kW–25MW

Design space constraint (low η_{is} for N_s < 0.3) pushed outwards to enable better system designs. System level improvements are expects to bring additional benefits.

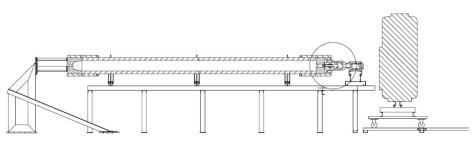






Where next?

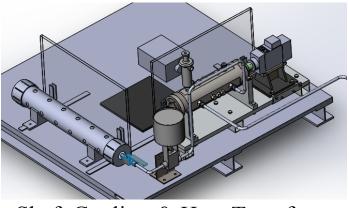
Do we trust the CFD simulations?
Probably, but only to +/- X%
→ We need high fidelity fluid dynamic experiments.



Transient sCO2 tunnel, ~20kg/s (50% build, but need more funds for test section...)

What else:

- Advanced manufacturing / 3-D printing + adjoint optimisation.
 → Can we push the aerodynamics further?
- 'Autonomy' for remote systems.
 → Can we have a stand-alone autonomous power plant?



Shaft Cooling & Heat Transfer (Tests in April 2018)

