

Working fluids and System Configurations

Piero Colonna, PhD

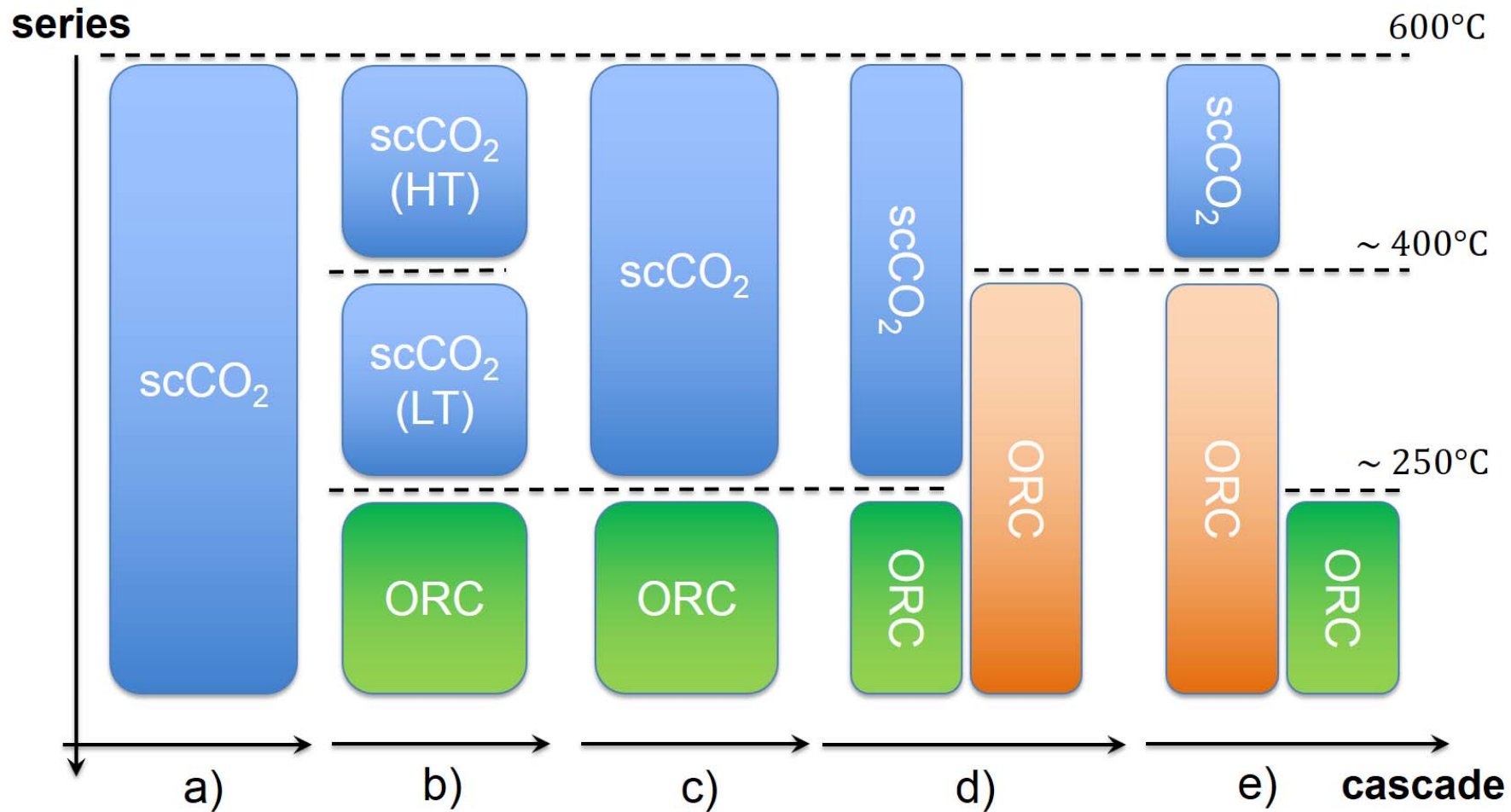
Professor and Chair of Propulsion and Power, TU Delft

6th International sCO₂ Power Cycle Symposium, Pittsburgh

System studies: still?

- **Yes:** but new integrated design methods
 - Working fluid (CO₂ *doping*)
 - System configuration
 - Preliminary sizing of HX and turbomachinery
 - Dynamics and control
- Especially for technology with no consolidated experience
- Competition with steam: possibility to extend advantages

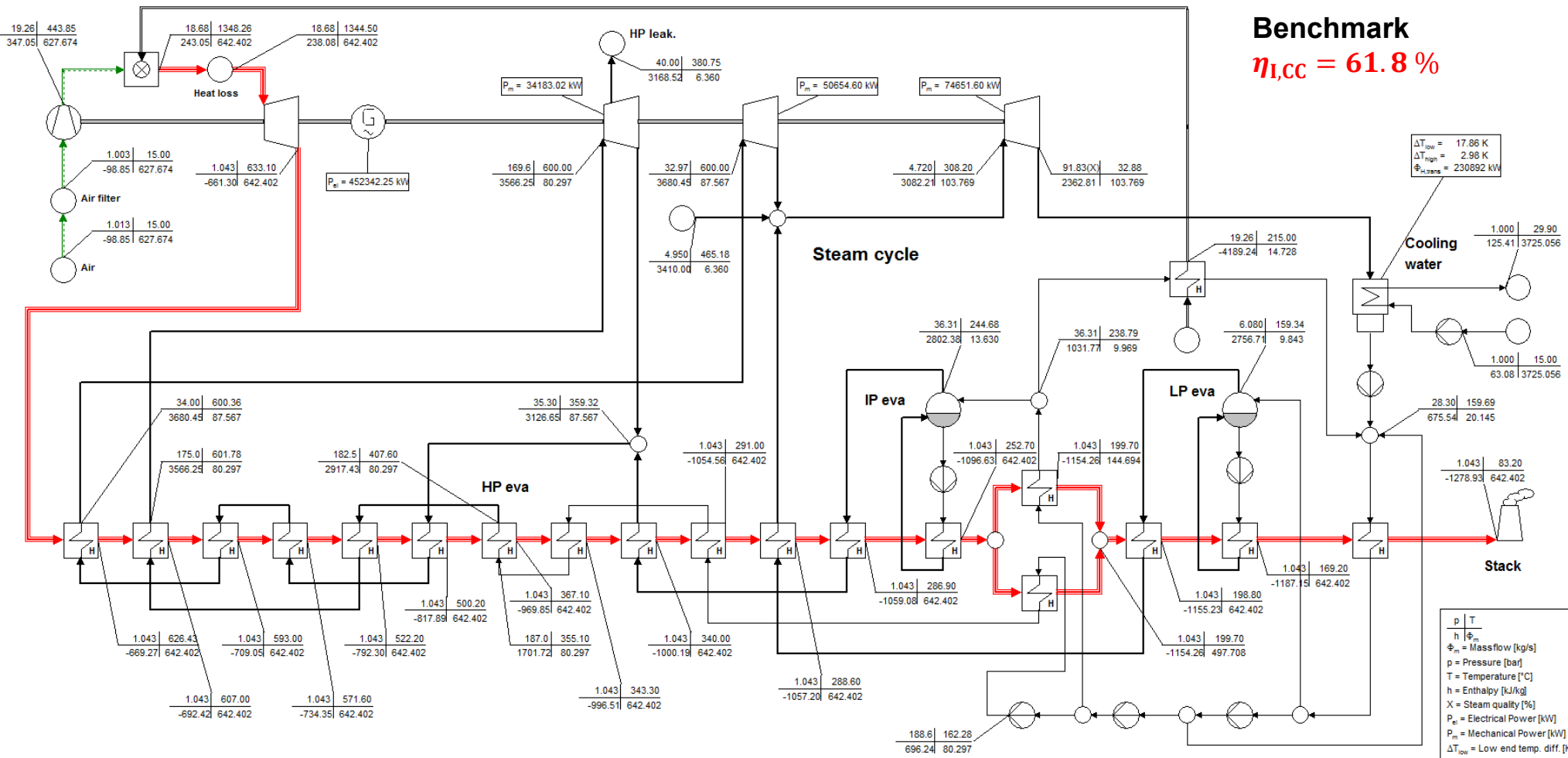
Example: configurations for LGTCC²



Natural Gas (CH4 100%)

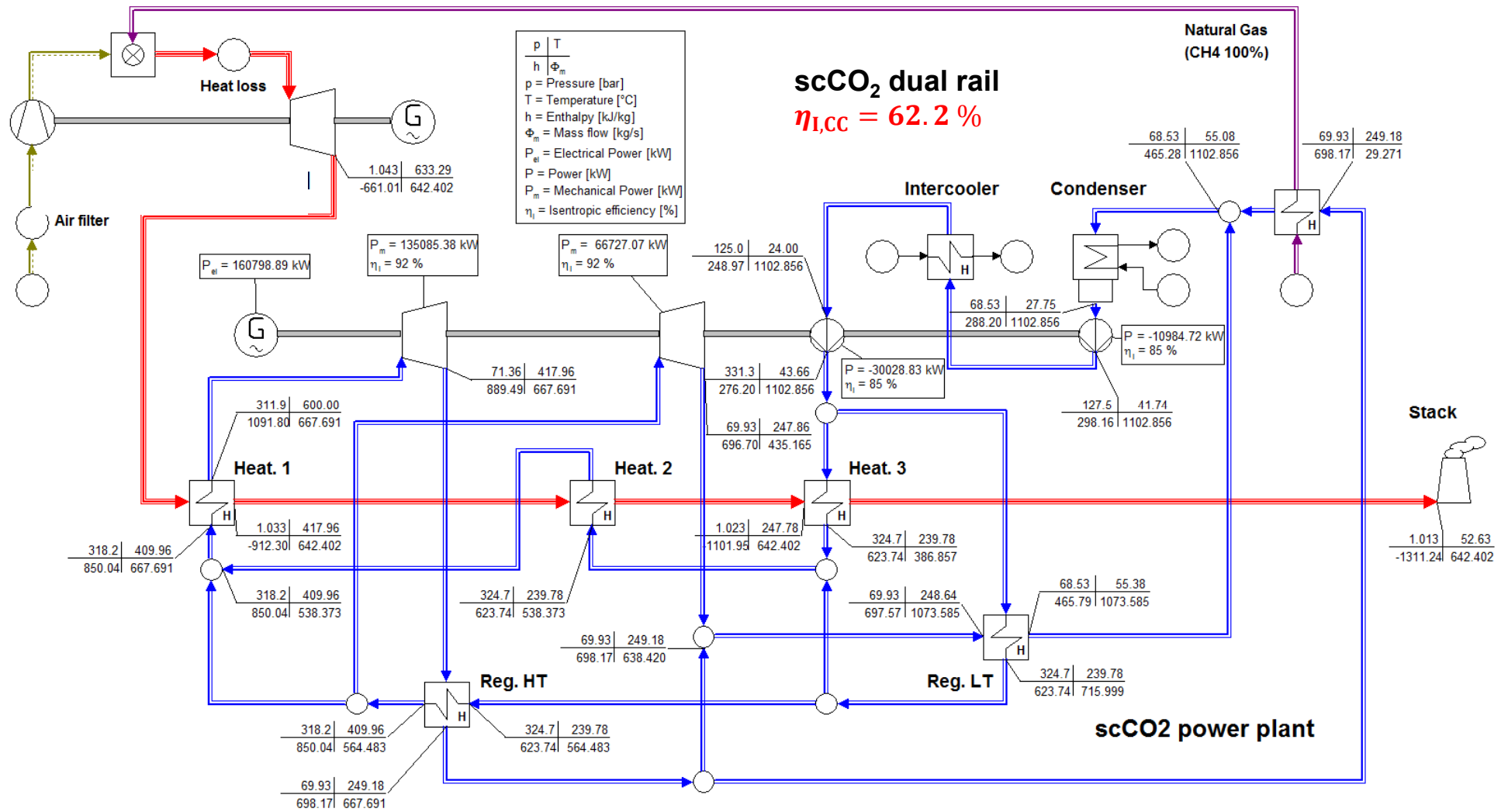
Benchmark

$\eta_{I,CC} = 61.8\%$



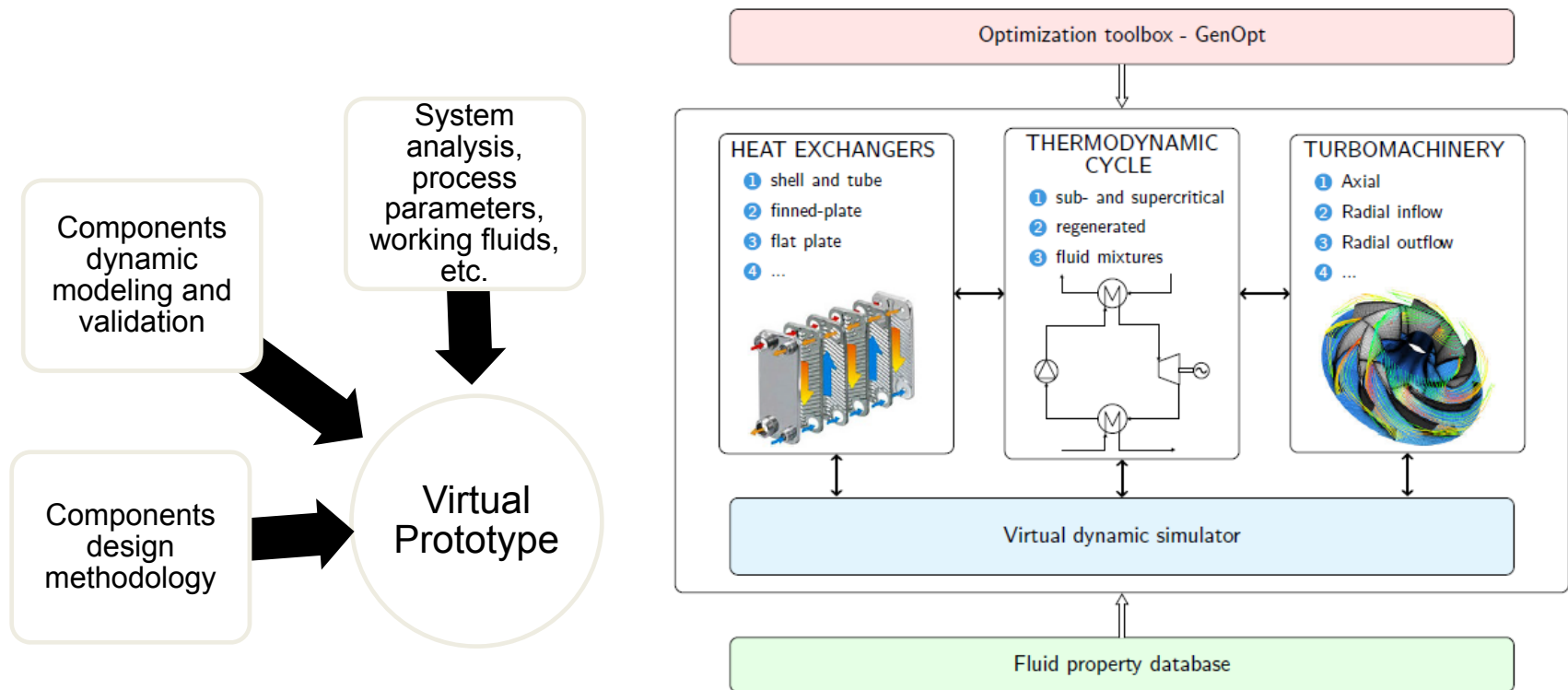
$\Delta T_{low} = 17.86\text{ K}$
 $\Delta T_{high} = 2.98\text{ K}$
 $\Phi_{trans} = 230892\text{ kW}$

p	T
h	Φ_m
Φ_m	Mass flow [kg/s]
p	Pressure [bar]
T	Temperature [°C]
h	Enthalpy [kJ/kg]
X	Steam quality [%]
P _e	Electrical Power [kW]
P _m	Mechanical Power [kW]
ΔT_{low}	Low end temp. diff. [K]
ΔT_{high}	High end temp. diff. [K]
Φ_{trans}	Transmitted heat flow [kW]



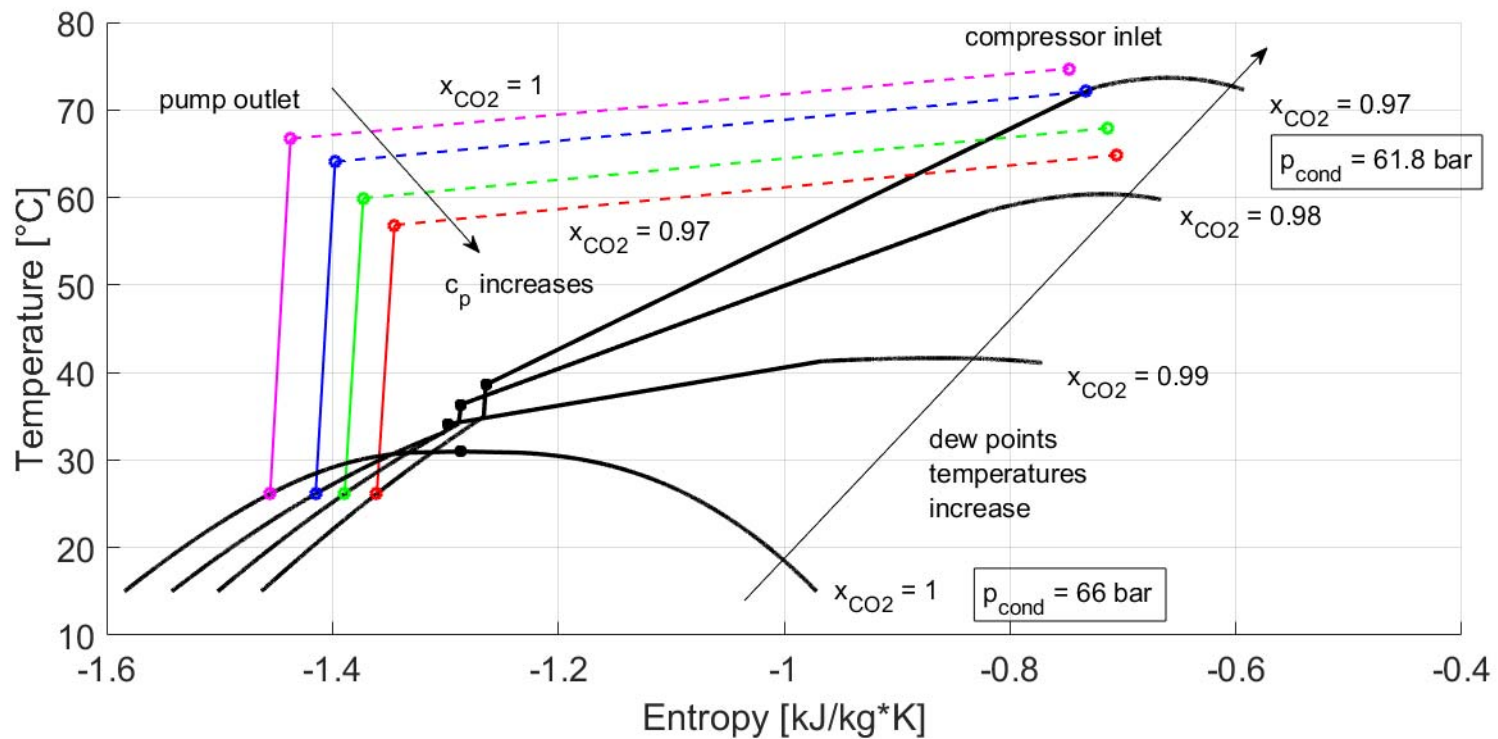
Integrated Design Methods

Single modeling, simulation and optimization environment



“Doped” $scCO_2$ working fluids

Use of $scCO_2$ + organic fluid, stable till $650^\circ C$



Possible advantages

- “Tune” critical point for best performance vs ambient
- Optimal trade off between smaller turbomachinery and expensive HX (lower pressure)
- Decrease corrosion?
- ...

CO_2 “Doping” R&D

- Thermal stability
- Corrosion
- Thermodynamic and transport properties
- Heat transfer