

**Introduction:** Hermes – development of a closed-loop renewable Energy system based on SC-GT operating on methanol/H2/CH4. Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions.

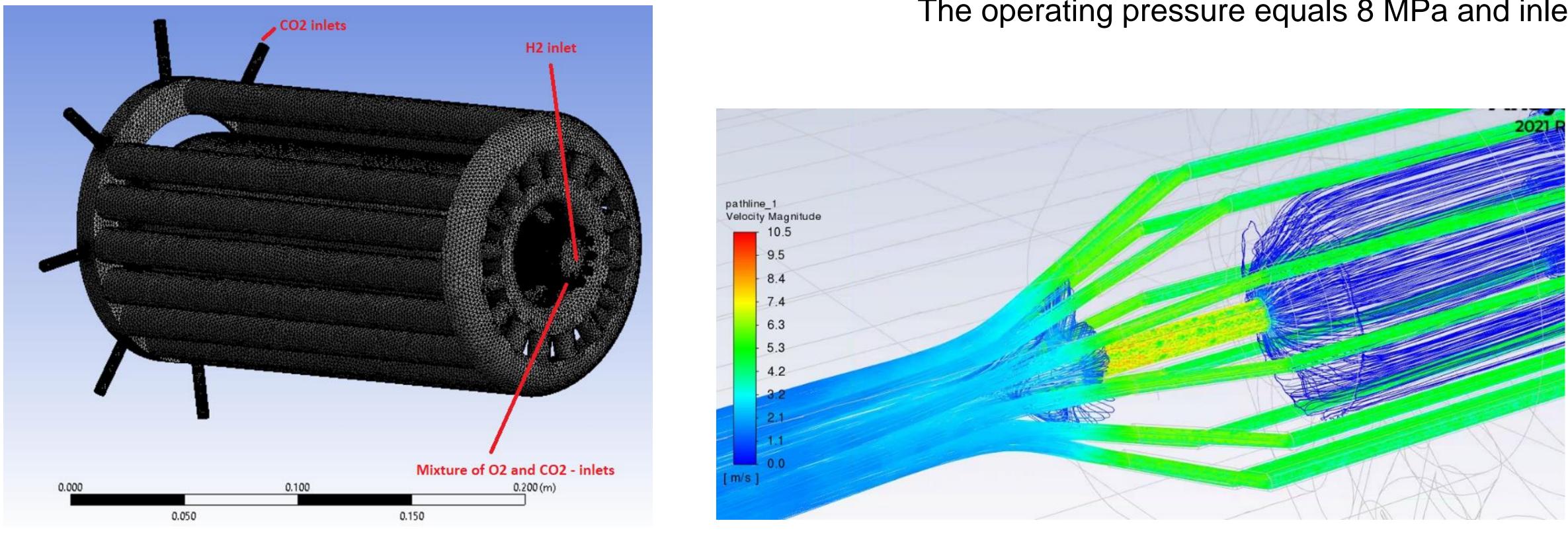


Fig. 1 Numerical mesh of the high-pressure reactor's fluid

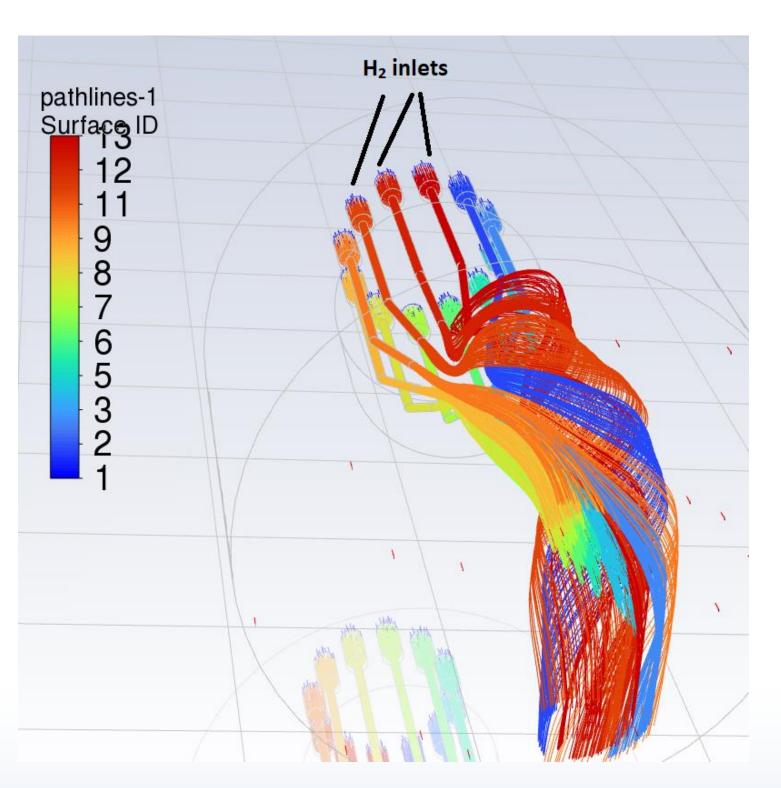
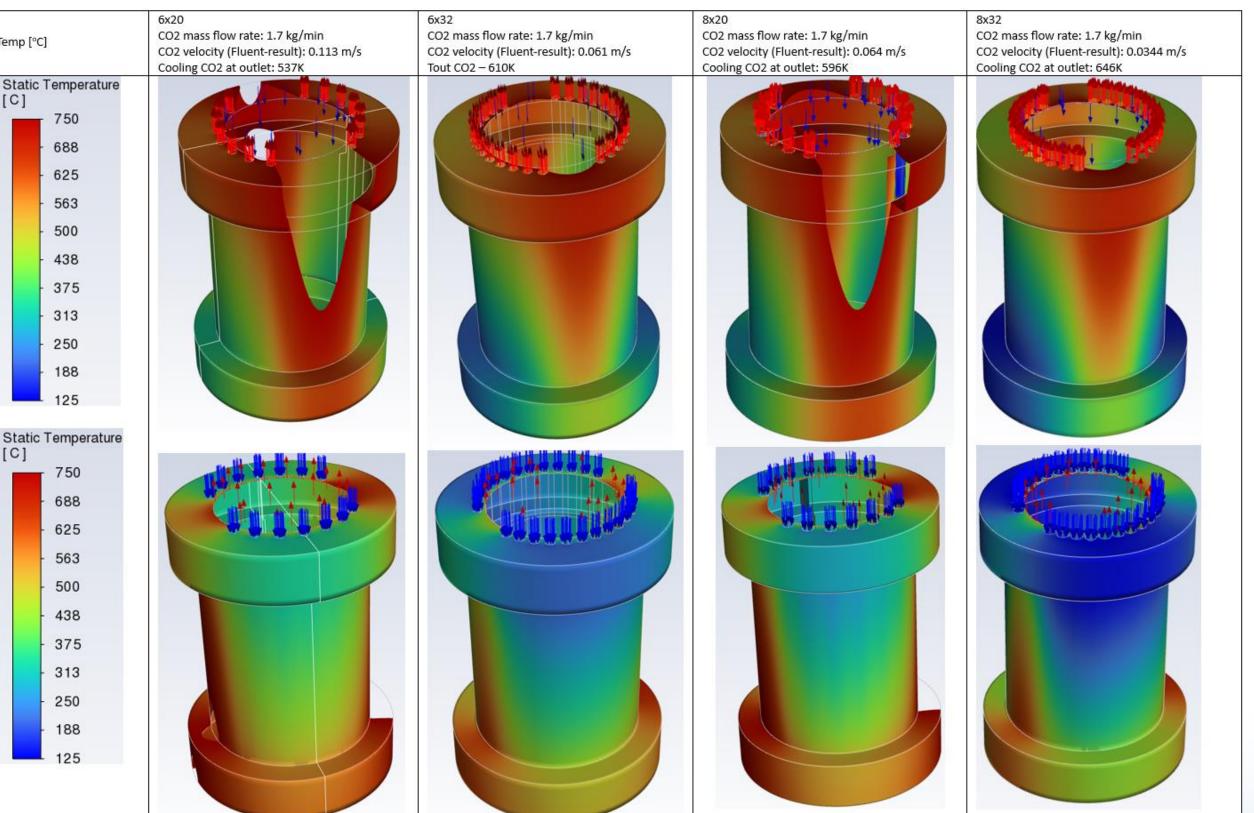


Fig. 3 Identification pathlines of  $H_2$  and oxidant streams for 80 bars. Streams 11, 12, and 13 correspond to  $H_2$ . The rest of the streams correspond to oxidant.



## **Optimization of CO2 injection, used as a cooling** agent into a prototype high-pressure combustor for H2 oxy-combustion in sCO2

Symposium Halina Pawlak-Kruczek, Jakub Mularski, Dariusz Pyka, Krystian Krochmalny, Mateusz Kowal (Wrocław University of Science and Technology, Poland)

The **flow conditions** for the simulation were as follows: H<sub>2</sub> mass flow rate: 0.02 kg/minute Cooling CO<sub>2</sub> mass flow rate: 1.7 kg/minute Oxidant ( $O_2$  with  $CO_2$ ) mass flow rate: 1 kg/minute where  $O_2$  mole fraction equals 0.3. The operating pressure equals 8 MPa and inlet temperatures of all gases equal 330K

Fig. 2 Velocities of the streams of H2 and a mixture of O2 and CO2

Fig. 4 Outer metal temperatures for different sCO2 system configurations (D6/20, D6/32, D8/20, D8/32)

8<sup>th</sup> International Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Power Cycles •



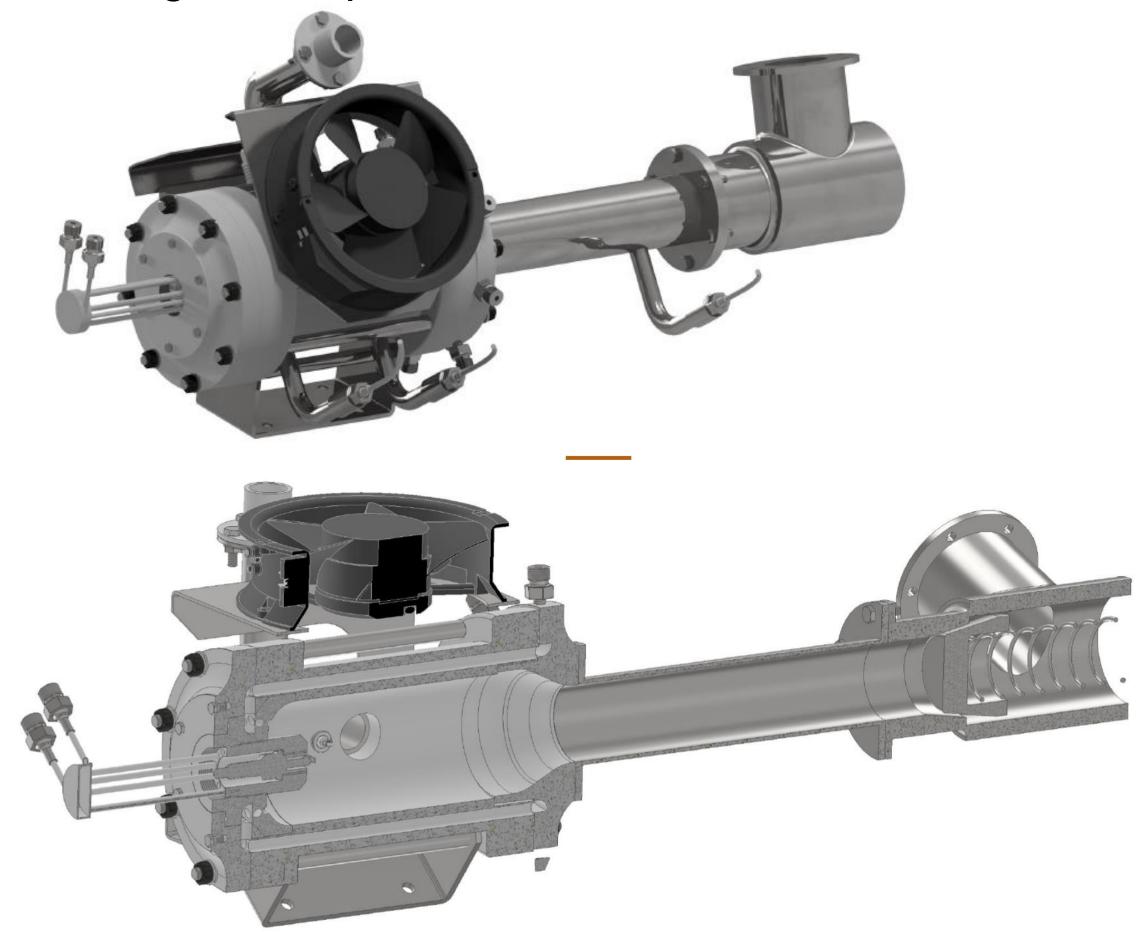


Fig. 5 Final design of high-pressure combustion chamber based on injection and sCO2 cooling analyses

## **Conclusions:**

- Effect of central H2 inlet in Fig. 2 poor mixing of fuel and oxidizer
- Circumferential injection of H2 along with the oxidizer substantially improved the degree of mixing – Fig.3
- Eight circumferential sCO2 pipes with a size of 32 mm allowed obtaining the lowest outer metal temperature – Fig. 4
- Final design of high-pressure combustor









