sCO2 Turbomachinery for **Nuclear Applications**

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Pros and Cons of sCO₂ for Nuclear

Upside

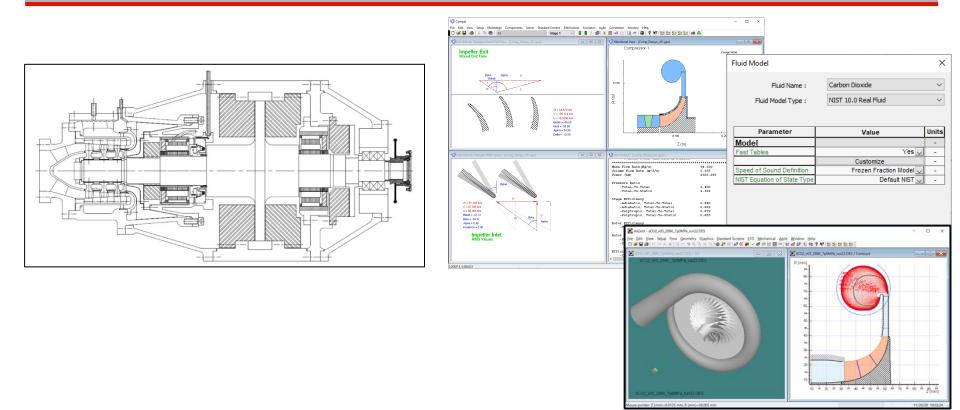
- Inherent thermodynamic advantage for the cycle
- Very high-power density
 - Allows about 1/10 the scale of a steam cycle
- Very low viscosity
 - High Reynolds number -> lower losses
- Fits neatly into the power and temperature range of the latest proposed nuclear applications

Downside

- High pressures required
- Nonlinear properties can limit the range of the system
- Adds an additional element of risk to what is already an inherently risky endeavor



DOE Funded Work at Concepts NREC

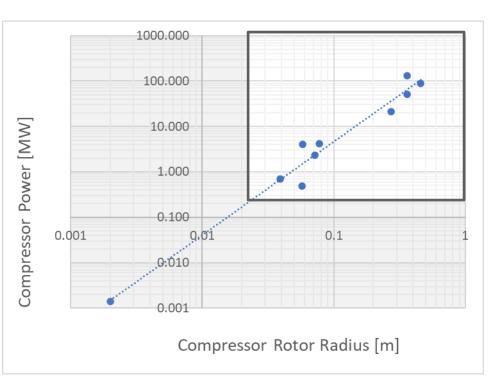


Turbine Magnetic Bearing Development

Software Enhancements for sCO2



Low Power Scale

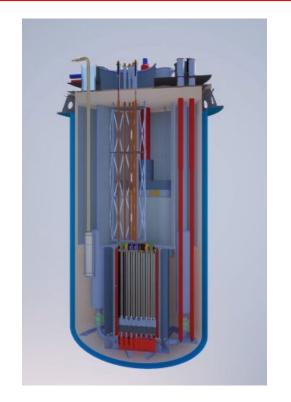


- Applications on the order of cycle 1 MW (~.3 MW compressor power) and lower are typically quite small in physical scale
- Leakage and sealing become major challenges
- Other parasitic losses become more significant



Moderate Power Scale: ARC-100 Advanced Small Modular Reactor

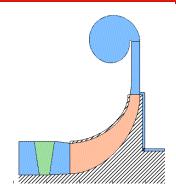
- ARC Clean Technology
- In collaboration with:
 - Sandia National Labs
 - Argonne National Labs
 - United Engineers & Construction
 - Concepts NREC
- 100 MW net power
- Sodium cooled
- 20+ years between refueling



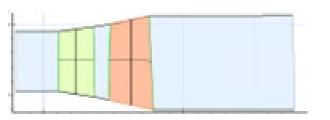
https://www.arc-cleantech.com/technology



Moderate Power Scale: ARC-100 Turbomachinery



~35MW Compressor

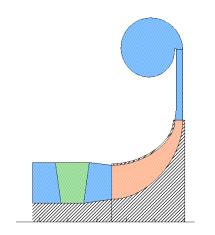


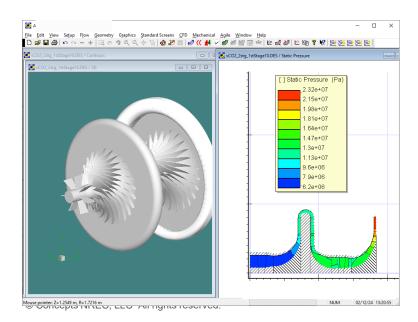
~150 WM turbine



Larger Scale Nuclear

7





- Compressor designs over a >100 MW compressor power are being considered
- Designs like this, if they are ever produced, would be some of the most powerful radial compressors ever built



General Comments

- Growing consensus that sCO2 machines can achieve expected performance in practice
 - Most models used for conventional turbomachinery design seem to apply adequately to sCO2
 - Meanline models
 - Turbulence models
 - Equilibrium phase assumption
 - Others.... maybe not so much
 - Specific speed guidelines
- Actual product design tends to be dominated by sealing, thrust and leakage control concerns
- sCO2 technology is maturing but some risk factors remain and need to be considered in the context of other risks in nuclear power



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