



The STEP 10 MWe sCO₂ Pilot Installation and Commissioning Status Update

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February 28, 2024

Agenda

- Background
- Notable achievements
- Challenges
- Component status and overview
- Look ahead
- Summary

Why is it Important? sCO₂ Power Cycles Offer:



Efficient, Compact, Scalable, low water, low-carbon power generation

- Smaller “footprint” and lower construction costs
- Net plant efficiency improvement
- Reduction in LCOE (Levelized Cost of Electricity \$/kWhr)
- Reduced fuel and water usage
- Reduced emissions



Improve power plant efficiency



Reduce costs, emissions, water use



Compact: small size turbomachinery



Quick response time

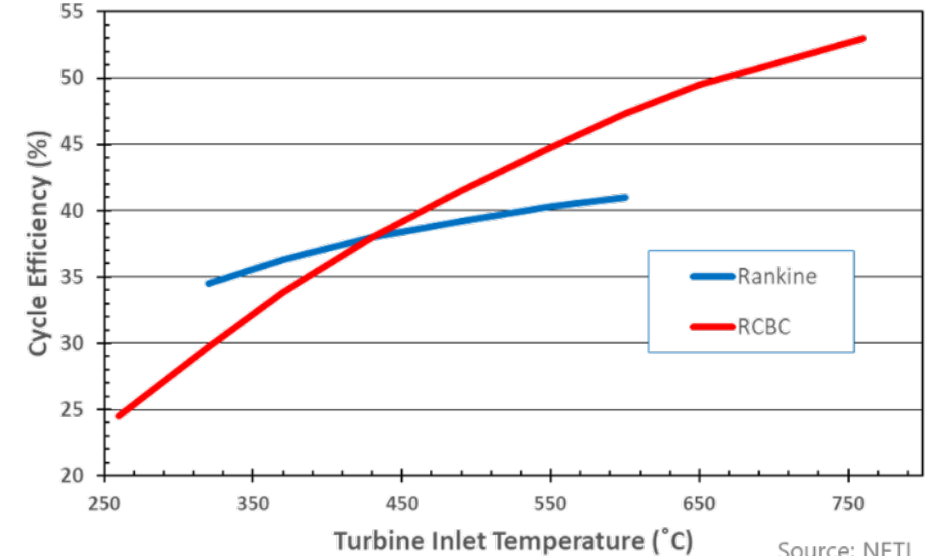


Zero emissions configurations



Versatile technology with many applications

Greater cycle efficiency than steam Rankine cycle at high turbine inlet temperatures



Versatile Technology – Broad Applicability



Concentrated Solar



Fossil Fuel/Biomass



Geothermal



Nuclear



Energy Storage



Waste Heat Recovery

Supercritical Transformational Electric Power (STEP) Demo Project



- \$165.6M project to design, construct, commission, and operate a 10 MWe sCO₂ demonstration power plant
- **Objectives:**
 - Advance sCO₂ power from TRL3 to TRL7
 - Demonstrate pathway to net plant efficiency > 50%
 - Demonstrate control and operability at 500°C and ≥700°C turbine inlet temperature with 10 MWe power generation



• Project Partners:



• Industry Co-Funders:



www.STEPdemo.us

Project Objectives

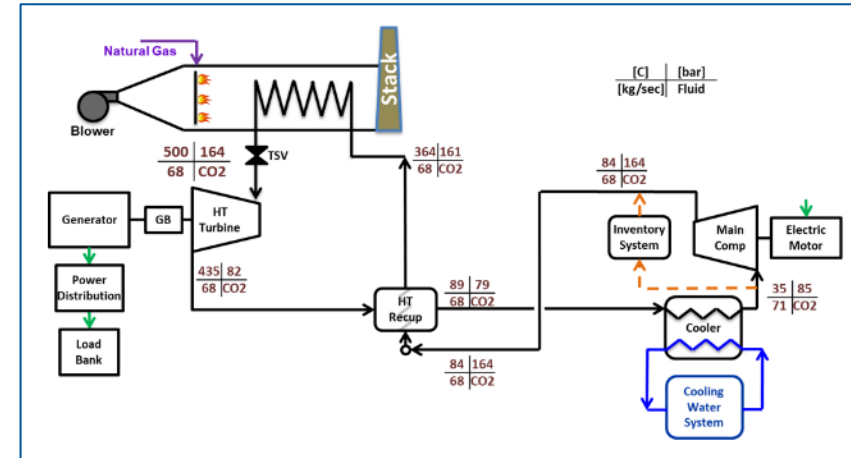
Simple Cycle Objectives

- Demonstrate initial cycle performance with reduced risk configuration
- Turbine inlet near **500C** similar to waste heat recovery applications
- Provide steady and transient cycle performance data used to predict RCBC performance and operation

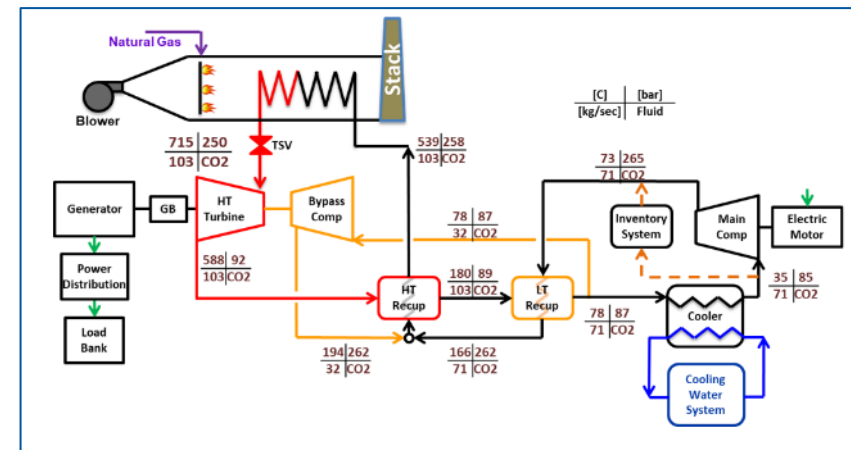
RCBC Objectives

- Demonstrate high performance cycle with parallel compressors and multiple heat exchangers
- Increase turbine inlet temperature to **715C**
- Measure steady and transient cycle performance data, evaluate operability
- Demonstrate pathway to 50% thermal efficiency

Current Budget Period: Simple Cycle



Next Budget Period: RCBC configuration



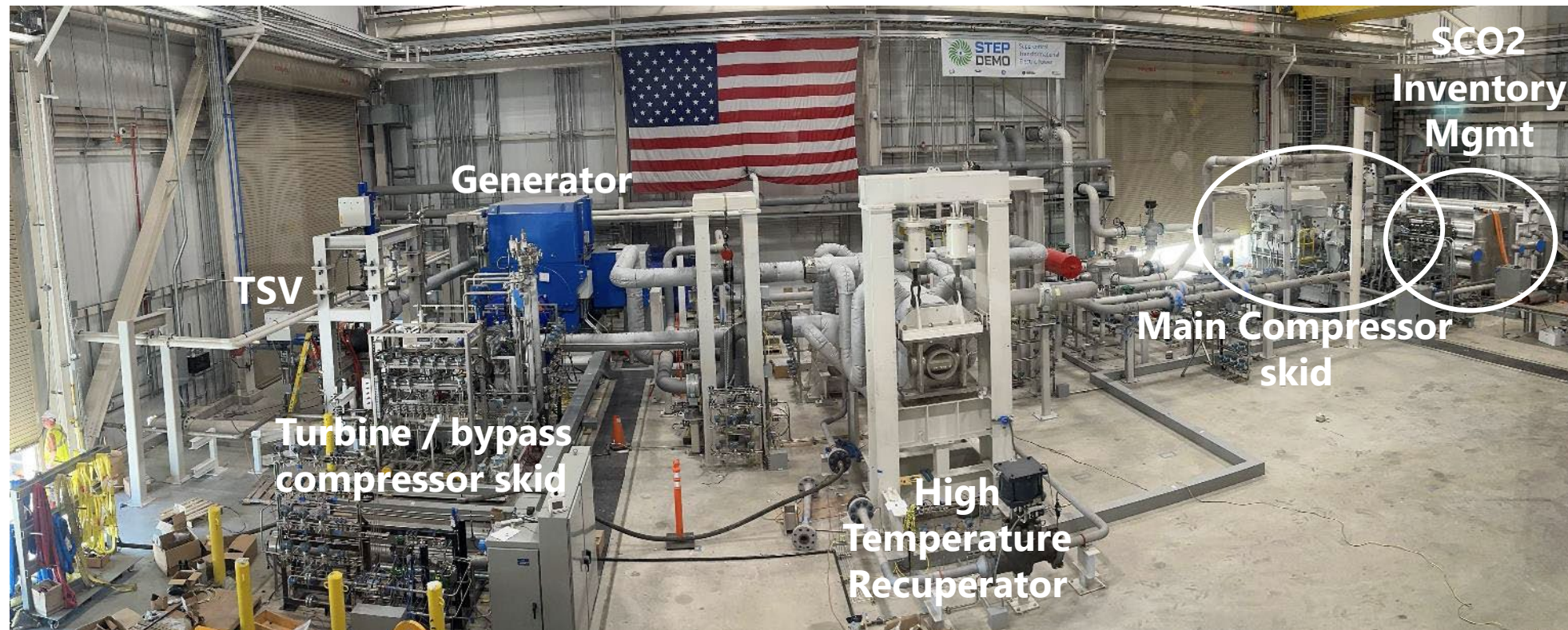
Timeline to Test Operations

We are here



Notable Achievements

- Built the world's largest indirect-fired sCO₂ power plant at 10 MWe
- Achieved Mechanical Completion for the Simple Cycle Configuration
- Successfully demonstrated full loop operation



More Notable Achievements

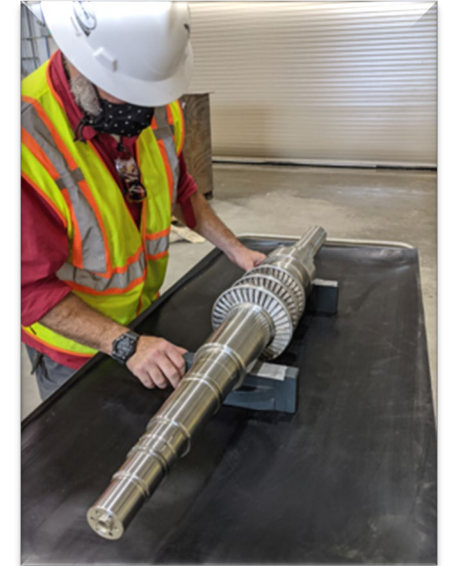
High temperature recuperator (HTR)

- World's largest high temperature printed circuit heat exchanger (PCHE)
- 22.5 MWth and ~50 tons (~45,300 kg)



sCO2 turbine

- At ~1/10 the size of an equivalent steam turbine, has the world's highest power density for a terrestrial turbine
- 20,000 horsepower produced by 180 lb rotor (111 HP/lb)



Heater

- World's largest high temperature Inconel heater tube bundle
- 22.54 MWth tube bundle heat duty



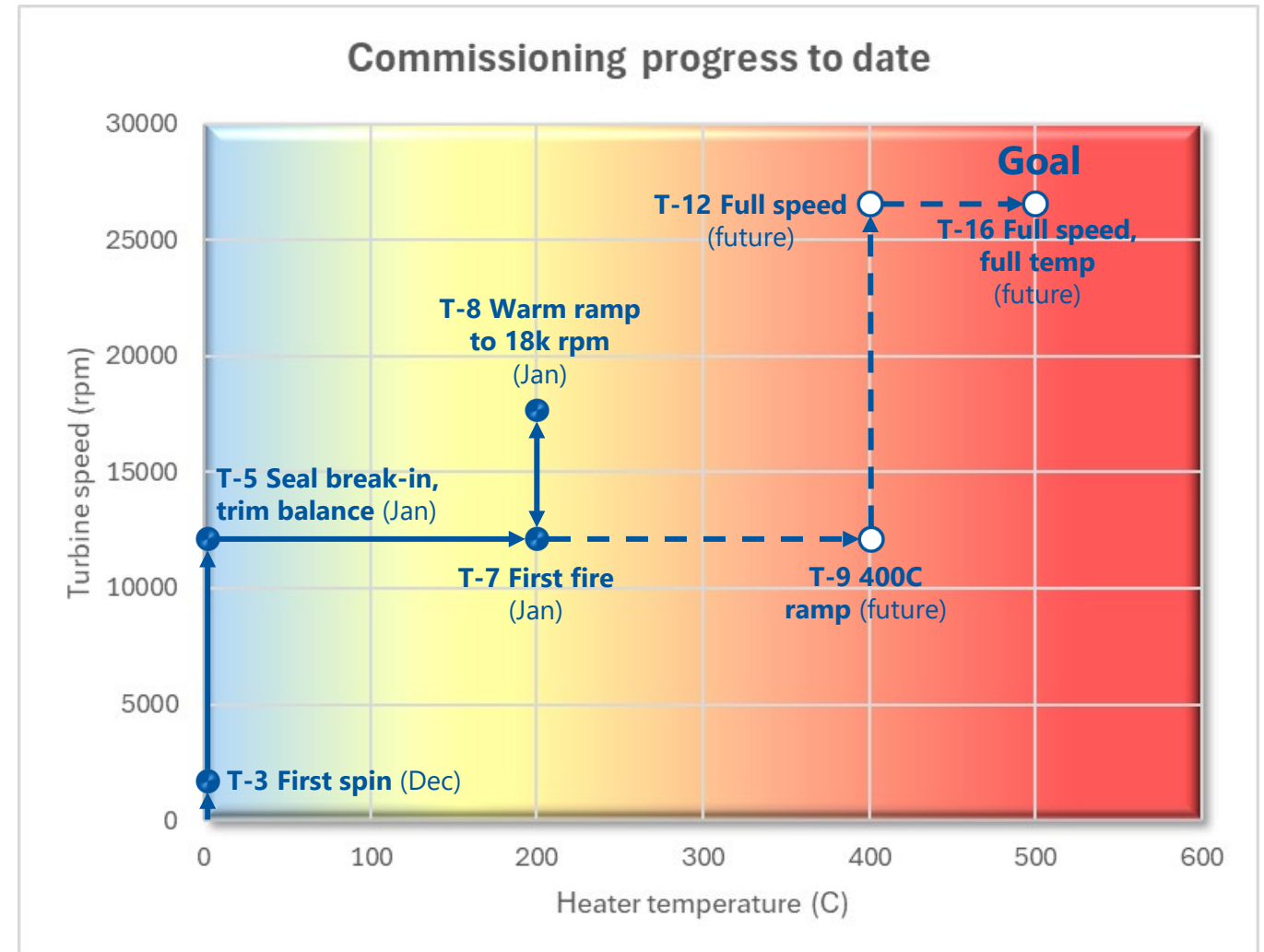
Turbine stop valve

- World's largest high temperature Haynes 282 casting
- 9,250 lbs (4196 kg)



STEP Commissioning progress to date

- Started system level tests in December 2023 with the turbine first spin
- First hot fire tests in January
- Achieved turbine speed of 18,000 rpm and heater outlet / turbine inlet temperature of ~200C
- Goal is to get to turbine speed of 26,600 rpm and turbine inlet temperature of 500C
- Performance testing to follow



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Challenges

- **Fabrication of high temperature components**

- **Heater 740H tube bundle** – 3% of tube-to-tube butt welds failed inspection

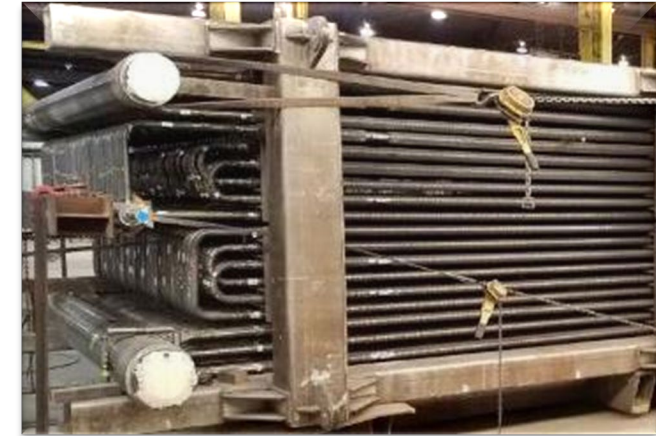
- Cause: Stress relaxation cracking during post-weld heat treat
- Resulted in improved weld and inspection techniques including 100% phased array ultrasonic testing

- **High temperature turbine stop valve** - New casting method developed

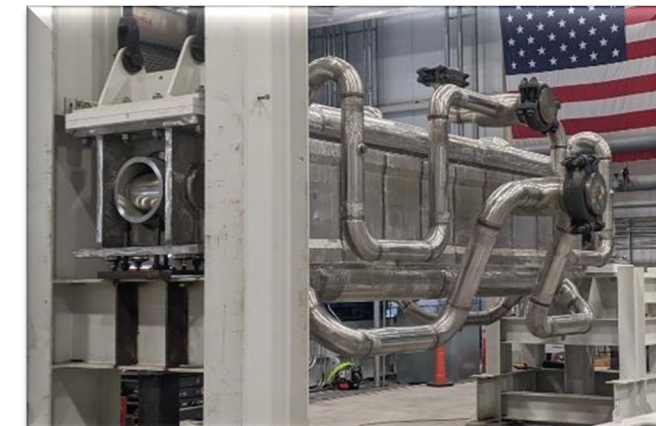
- 3 simultaneous pours to cast Haynes 282 to minimize O₂ entrapment that cause inclusions in the metal

- **High temperature recuperator** – Significant design challenge at scale

- Temperature differential between the hot and cold side of the recuperator causes bending



Heater tube bundle



High temperature recuperator

More Challenges

- Developing components at small scales – challenges with turbine shaft dynamic loads
 - One benefit of sCO₂ is its high density (similar to liquid water) that enables smaller equipment
 - Results in turbomachinery with relatively large masses at each end and with the relatively small diameter of the turbine shaft in the middle
 - Torsional dynamic loads in the case of a generator short circuit were difficult to manage at the 10 MWe scale
 - Led to decision to move main compressor to a separate skid

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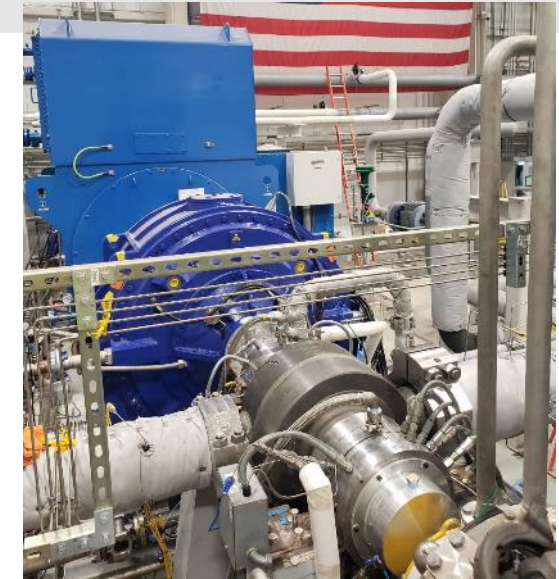
Turbine

- **Status**

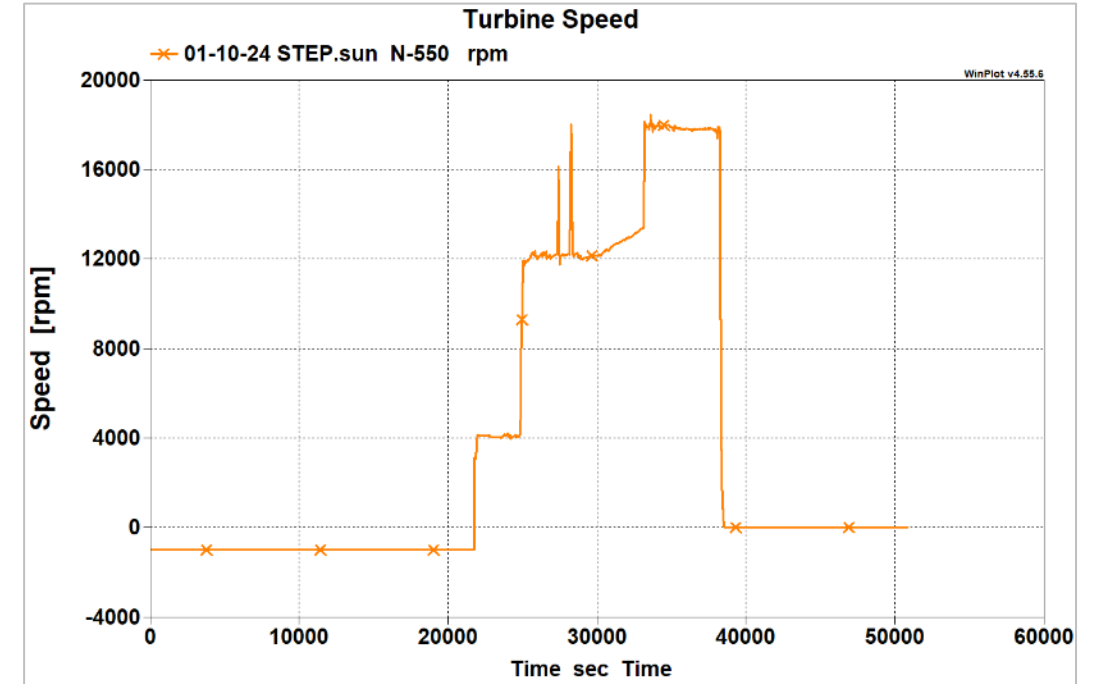
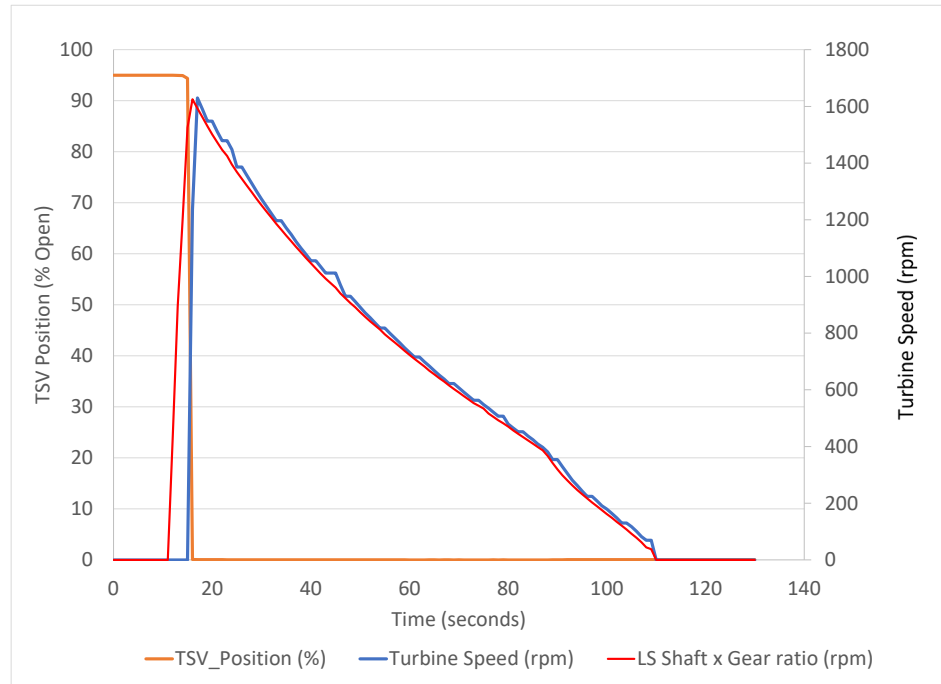
- Currently undergoing system level commissioning
- Achieved TiT of 200C, with design temperature of 715C

- **Lessons Learned**

- Thermal management is key to **dry gas seal life** (from Sunshot)
 - Delivery of warm seal gas is required at all times when the system is pressurized near the critical pressure (>50 bar)
- The turbine case was designed with **vibrational modes** in the operating speed range
 - Designed to keep modes at low speeds to minimize excitation
 - Validated by modal testing
 - Vibration showed low response through the speed range
- Axial turbine design **scalable** to 100+ MW



Turbine



- **First spin:** Ramped up to 1600 rpm in December 2023
 - Overspeed trip set to 1000 rpm to ensure speed remains low
- **Max speed to date:** Achieved 18,000 rpm in January
 - Short bumps to 16k and 18k rpm prior to check vibration levels prior to extended run

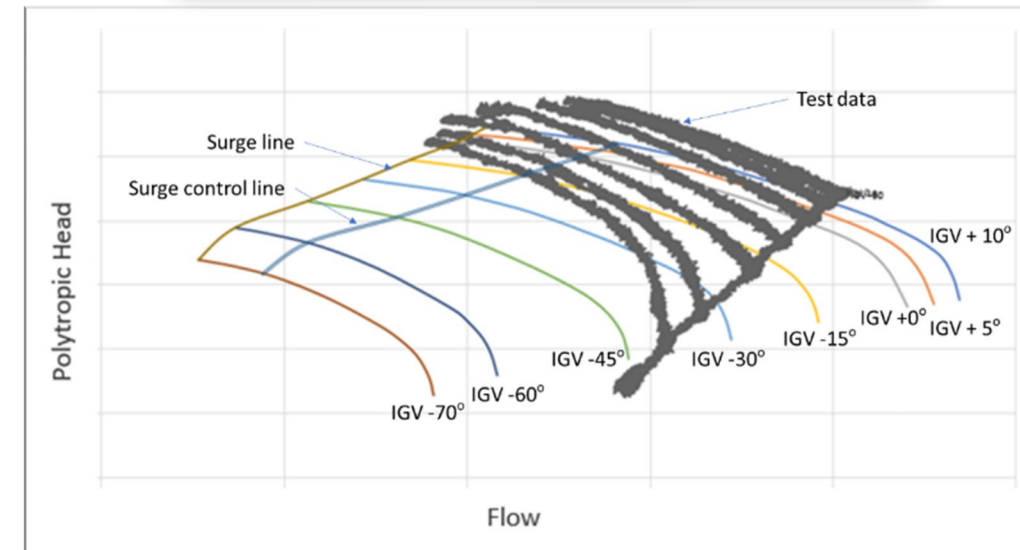
Compressor

- **Status**

- The compressor loop was successfully commissioned (including the cooling tower, sCO₂ inventory management system and main process cooler)
- Compressor skid is now supporting system commissioning

- **Lessons Learned**

- Actual compressor maps were significantly **different than predicted**, resulting in 2X reduction in turndown capability
- Accurate compressor efficiency is difficult to measure at 21k rpm with existing instrumentation. This is why a **torque meter** was installed.
- **Liquid operation** (at low speed) is important capability for system startup



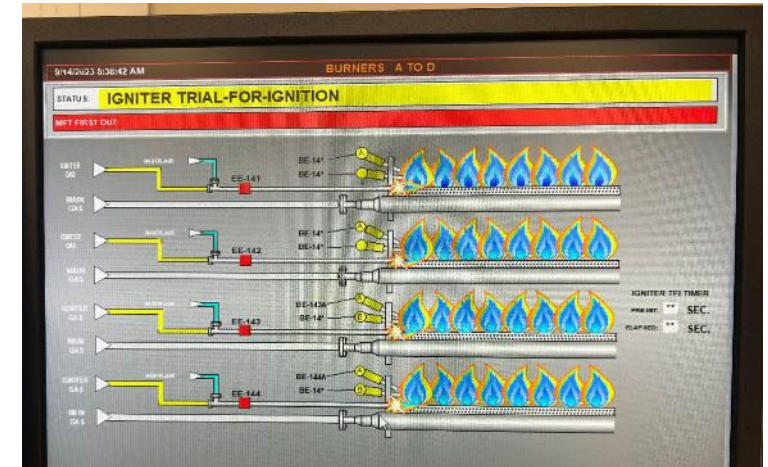
Heater

- **Status**

- Heater is mechanically complete and supporting system commissioning
- Gas path burnout was completed with multiple light-offs and 4 hours of continuous operation
- Selective Catalyst Reduction emissions control system **ready for** commissioning during **full fire** operation

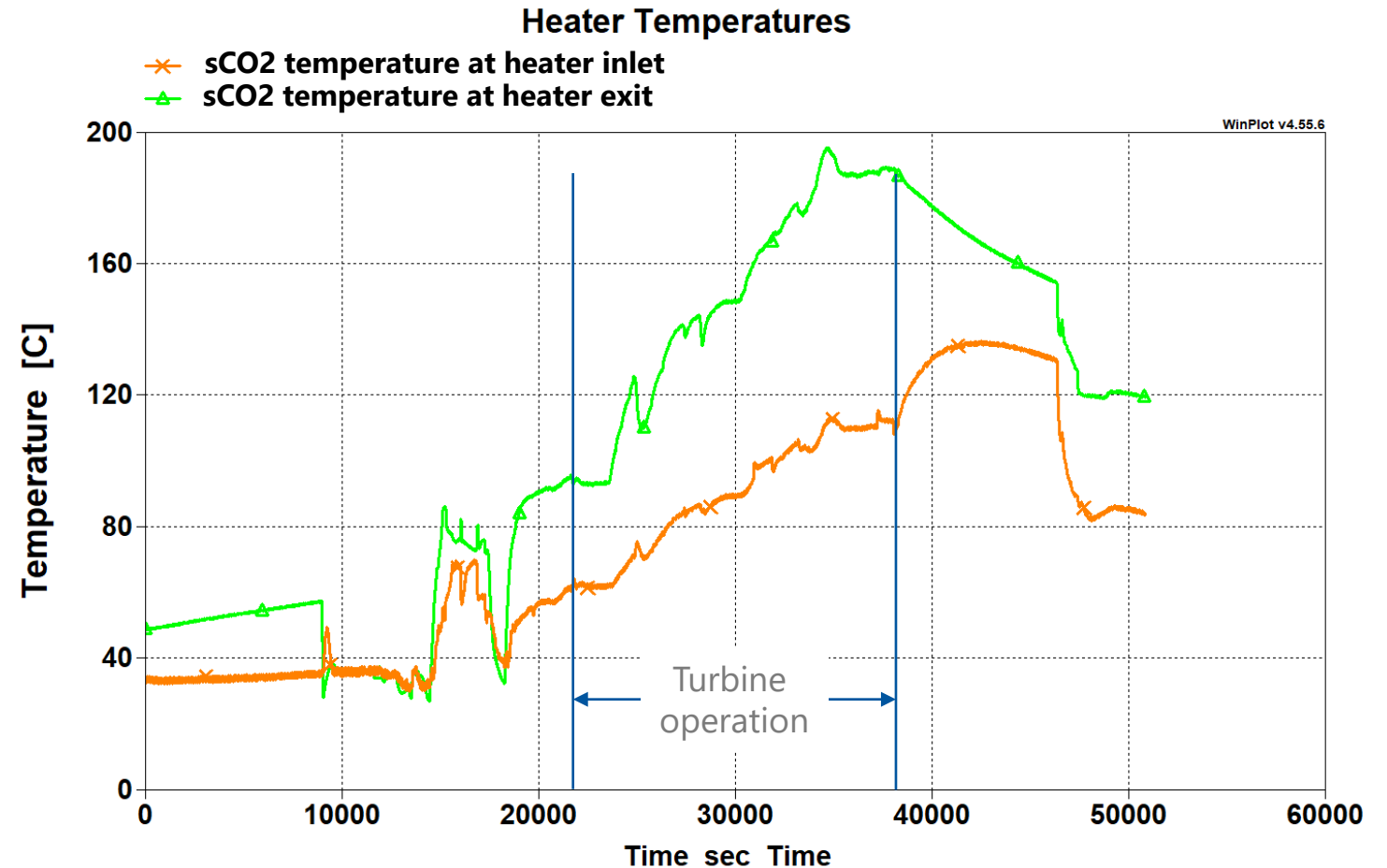
- **Lessons Learned**

- How to better **weld 740H** material and minimize weld cracks after post-weld heat treat
 - Use of **phased array ultrasonic** testing to inspect all tubes
 - Fabrication/NDE knowledge is transferrable to commercial applications
- Used **air cooling** instead of CO2 for heater burnout to accelerate schedule, but also provided safer work environment (no CO2)



Heater

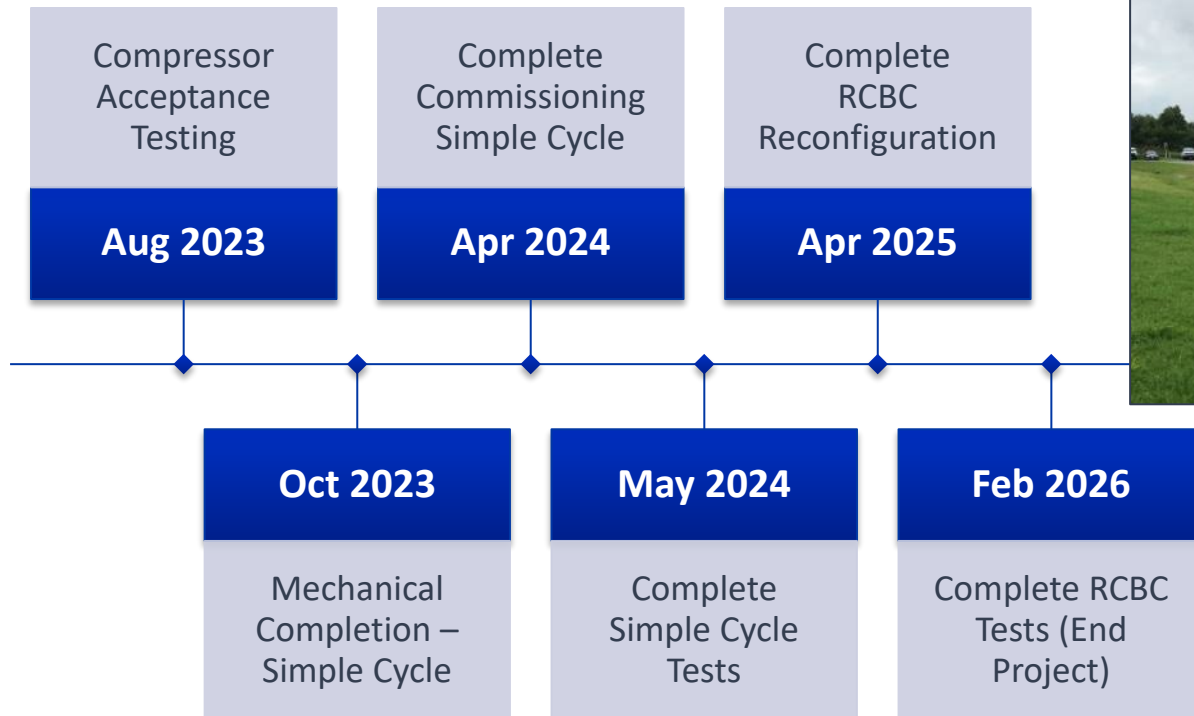
- Heater operation during a system commissioning test in January 2024
 - Delivered sCO₂ approaching 200C during turbine operation
- Future commissioning tests will ramp the temperature up to 500C



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Summary

- **The STEP project pushes the envelope for an indirect-fired sCO₂ plant**
 - World' largest: plant, high temp Haynes 282 casting (TSV), high temp PCHE (HTR), and high temp Inconel heater tube bundle (heater), 740H piping installation
 - Highest power density terrestrial turbine
- **There are numerous lessons learned that are relevant to commercial applications**
 - Fabrication experience with high temperature materials was advanced for PCHE (HTR), Haynes 282 castings (TSV) and Inconel 740H applications (heater, turbine casing, piping)
 - Thermal management is key to turbine dry gas seal life, even during pressurized holds
 - Turbine designed to be scalable to 100+ MW
 - Identified gaps in knowledge and performance for commercial sCO₂ compressors
 - Liquid operation is an important compressor requirement for cold start-ups
 - Commissioning the heater with air instead of CO₂ accelerates schedule and simplifies commissioning processes and safety precautions



Gratefully Acknowledging the Support from U.S. DOE-NETL and Project Partners



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