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# High-Temperature Receiver Designs for Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Closed-Loop Brayton Cycles

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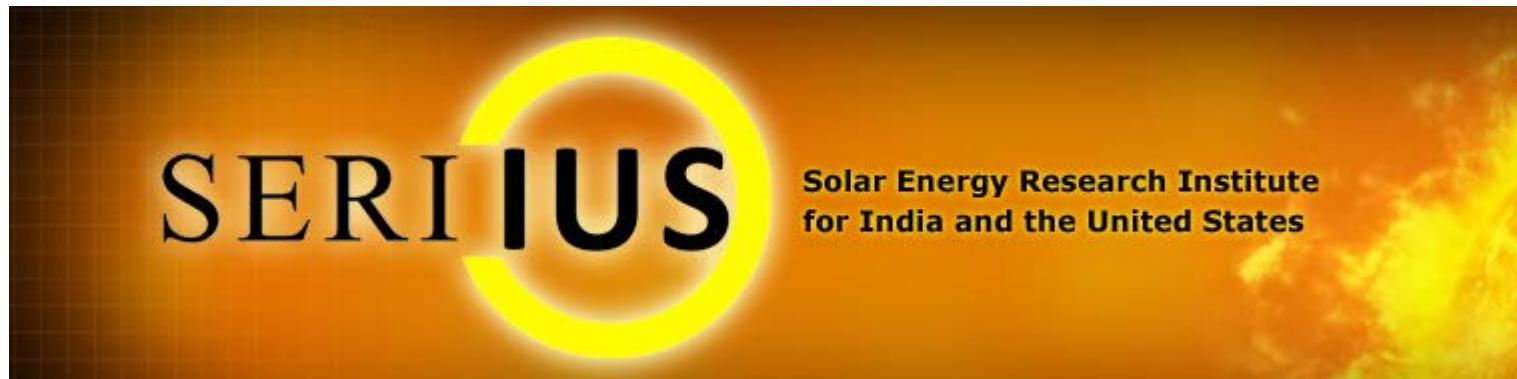
# Overview

- Introduction and Objectives
- Direct Receiver Designs
- Indirect Receiver Designs
- Summary

# SERIIUS – Solar Energy Research Institute for India and the U.S.

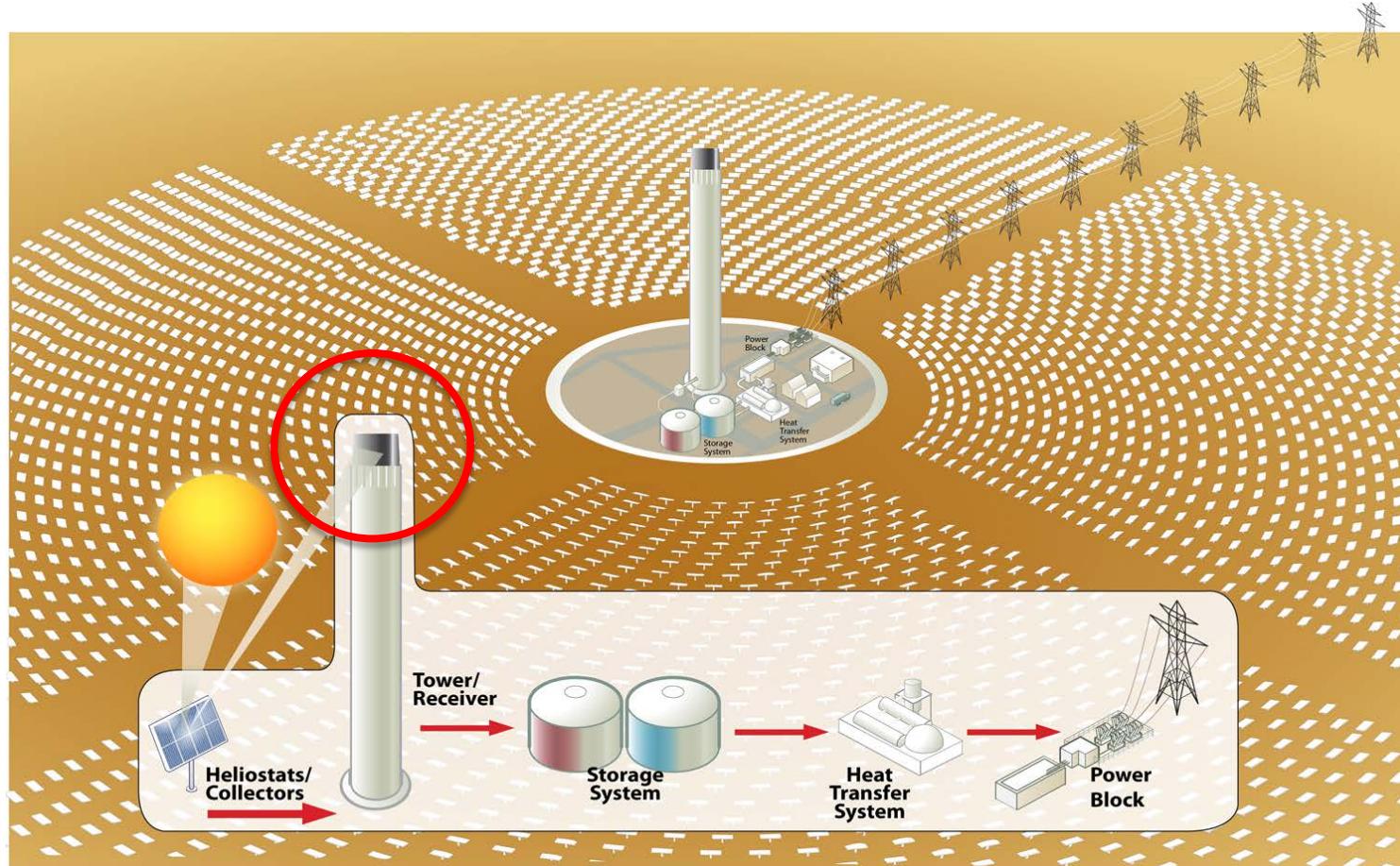


- Create disruptive technologies in PV and CSP
- Identify critical technical, economic, and policy issues for solar energy development in India
- Overcome technology barriers through bi-national collaboration between India and the U.S.



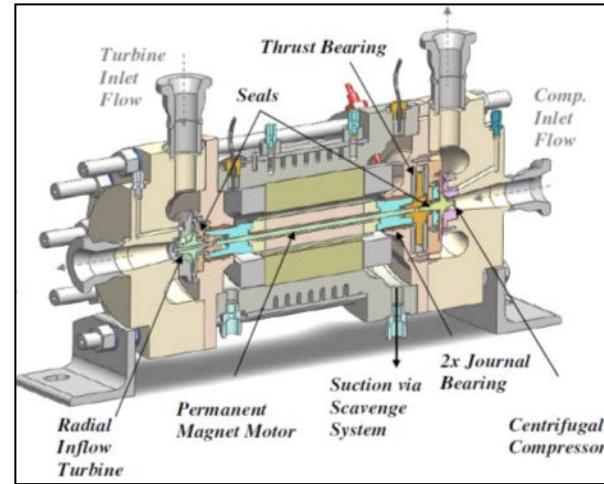
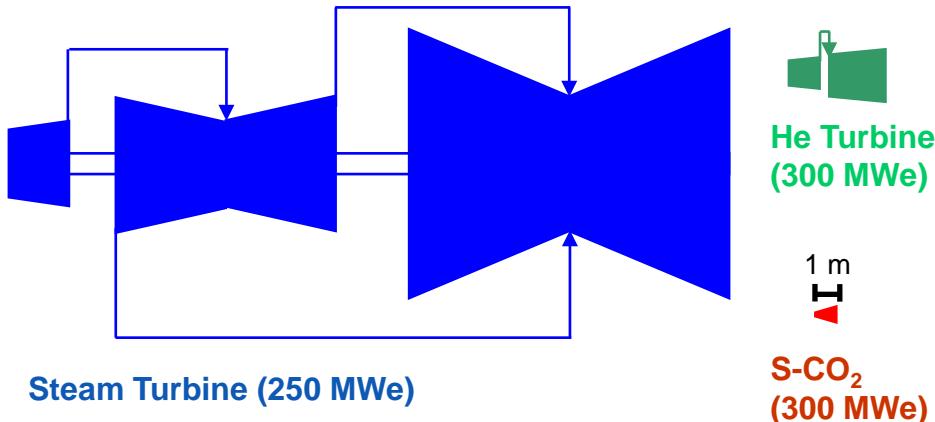
# SERIIUS Task CSP-1

## High-Temperature Receivers for sCO<sub>2</sub> power cycles



# Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Brayton Cycle

- High potential efficiency
  - 50% thermal-to-electric
- Compact power conversion
  - Liquid-like densities with CO<sub>2</sub>



Sandia sCO<sub>2</sub> turbo-alternator-compressor  
(Conboy et al., 2013)



Compressor wheel for 150 kW<sub>e</sub> sCO<sub>2</sub> Brayton cycle (SAND2010-0172)

# Project Objectives

- Identify high-temperature solar receiver designs compatible with sCO<sub>2</sub> power cycles
  - Direct CO<sub>2</sub> heating
  - Indirect CO<sub>2</sub> heating
- Desired capacity for SERIIUS program is 100 kW<sub>e</sub> to 1 MW<sub>e</sub>

# Overview

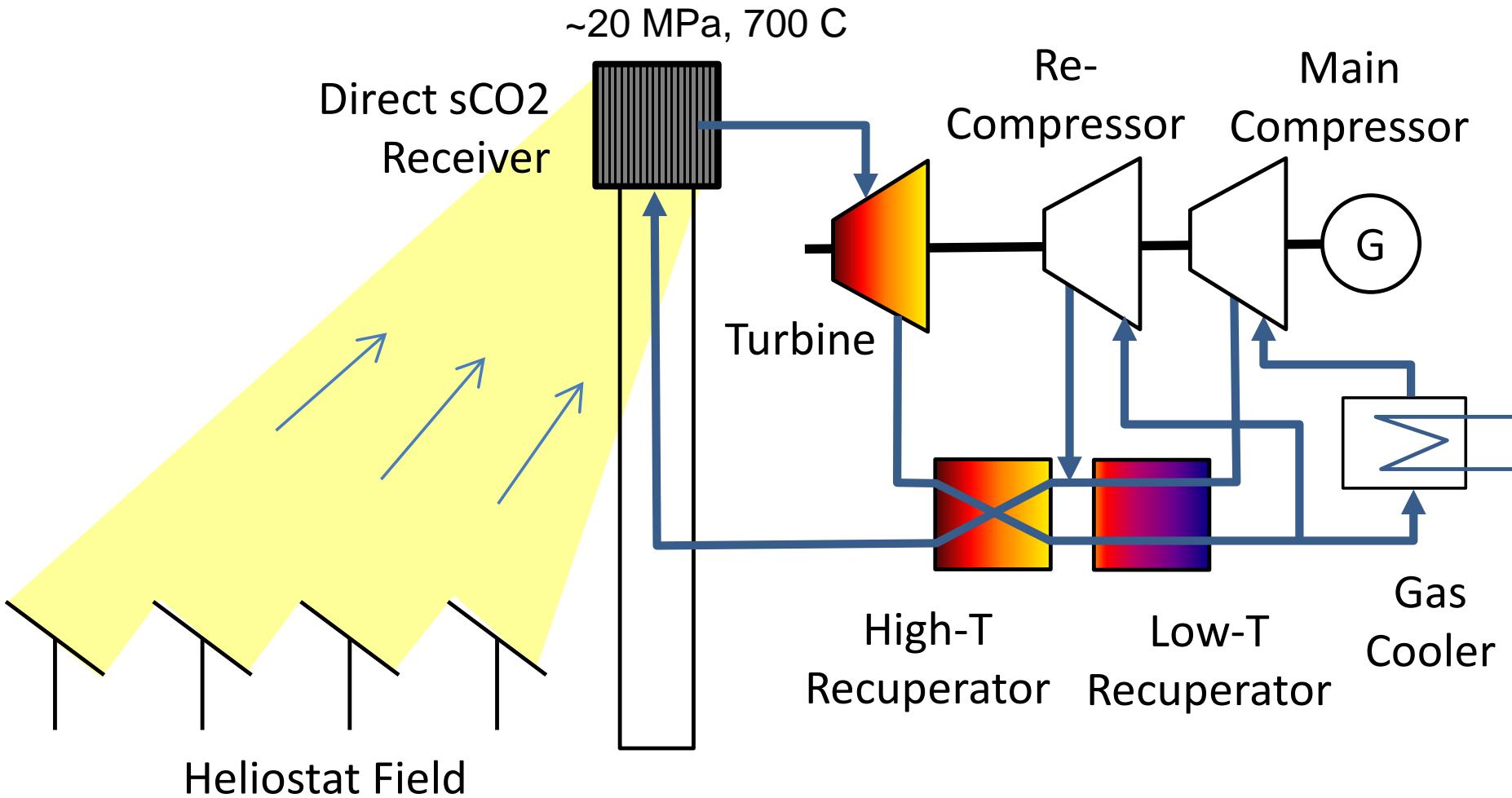
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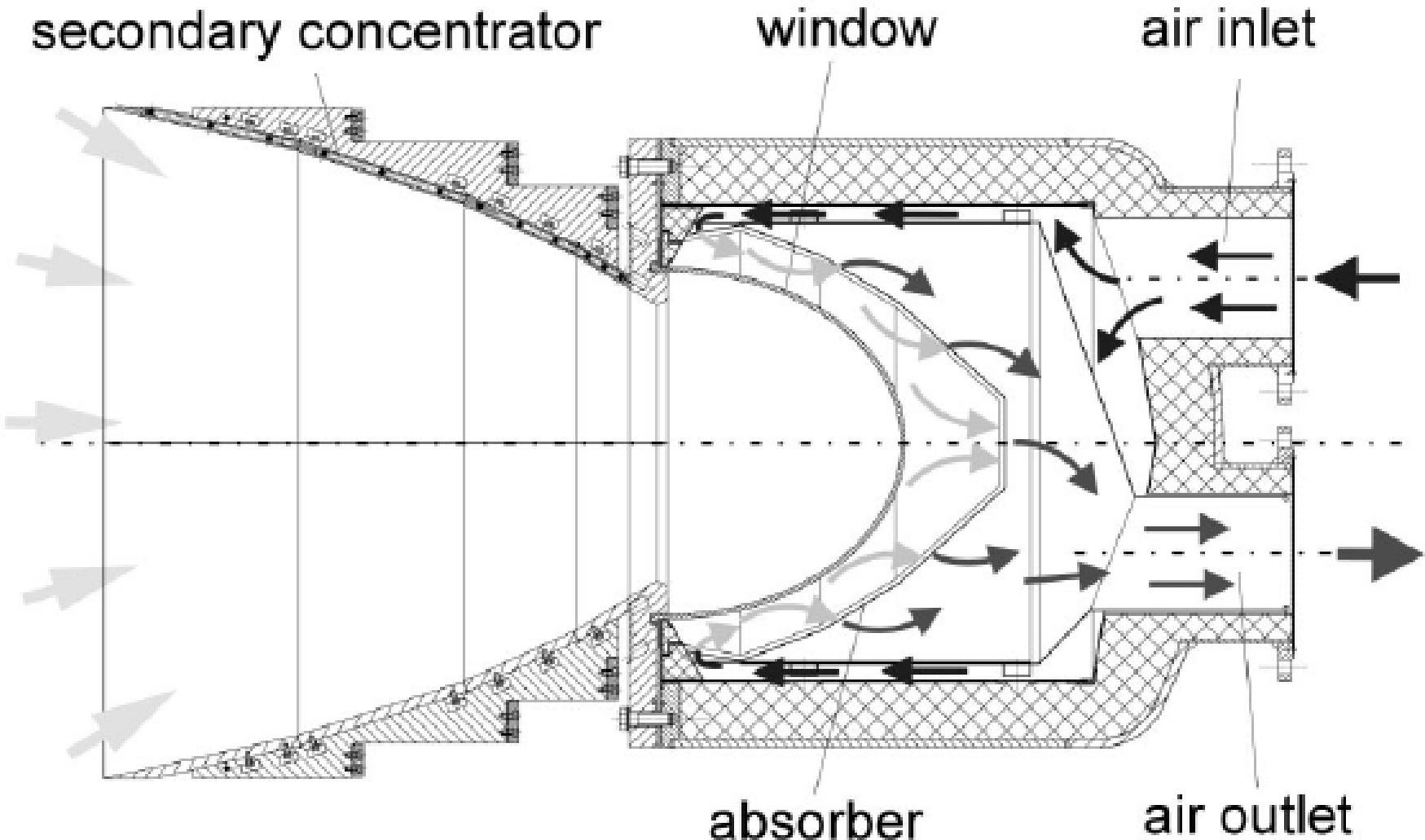
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# Direct sCO<sub>2</sub> Receiver Configuration



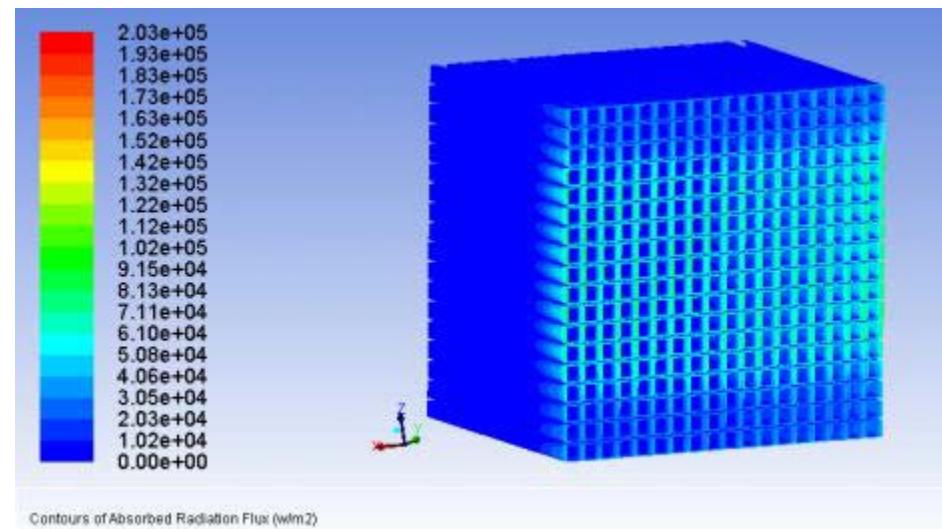
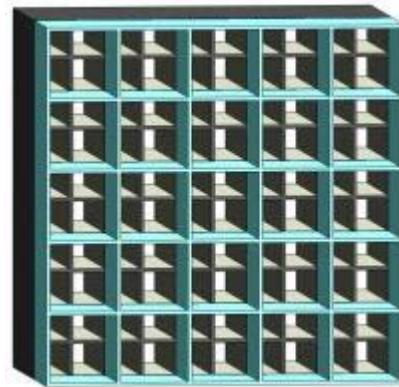
# Direct Volumetric Receiver

(Buck et al., 2002, JSEE)



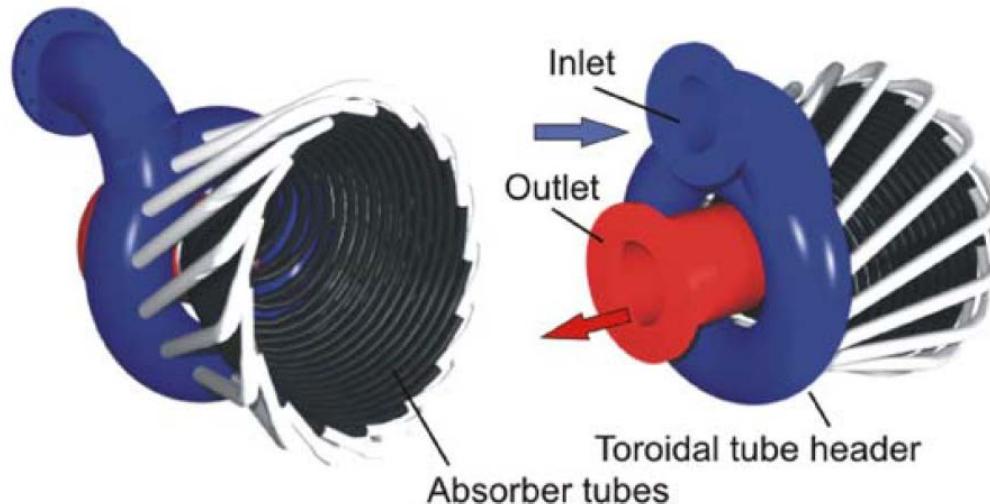
# Direct Volumetric Receiver

- Sagar Khivsara et al., ES-FuelCell2014-6482
  - “Development of a Ceramic Pressurized Volumetric Solar Receiver for Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Brayton Cycle”

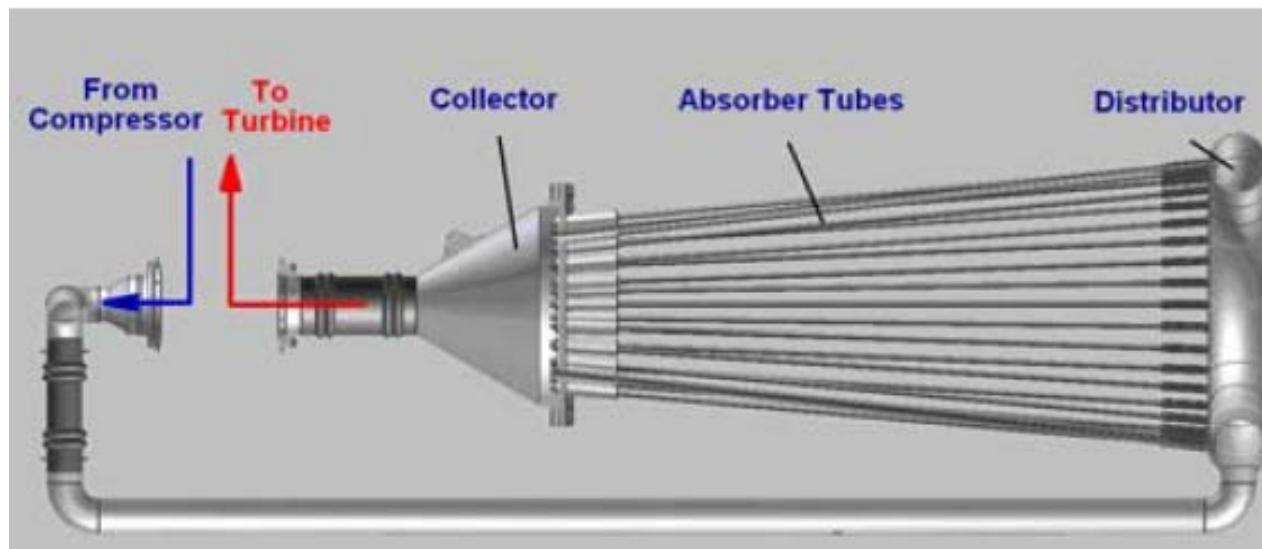


Josh Christian, SNL

# Direct Tubular Receiver

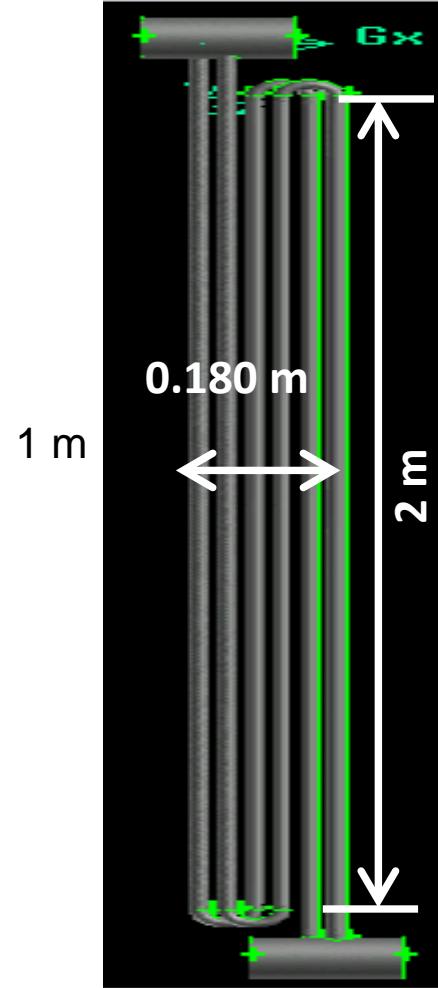
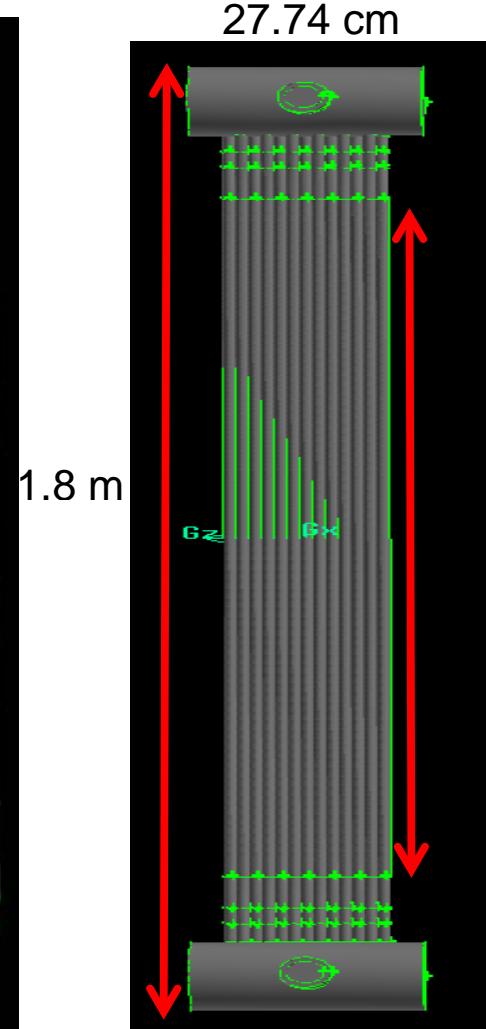
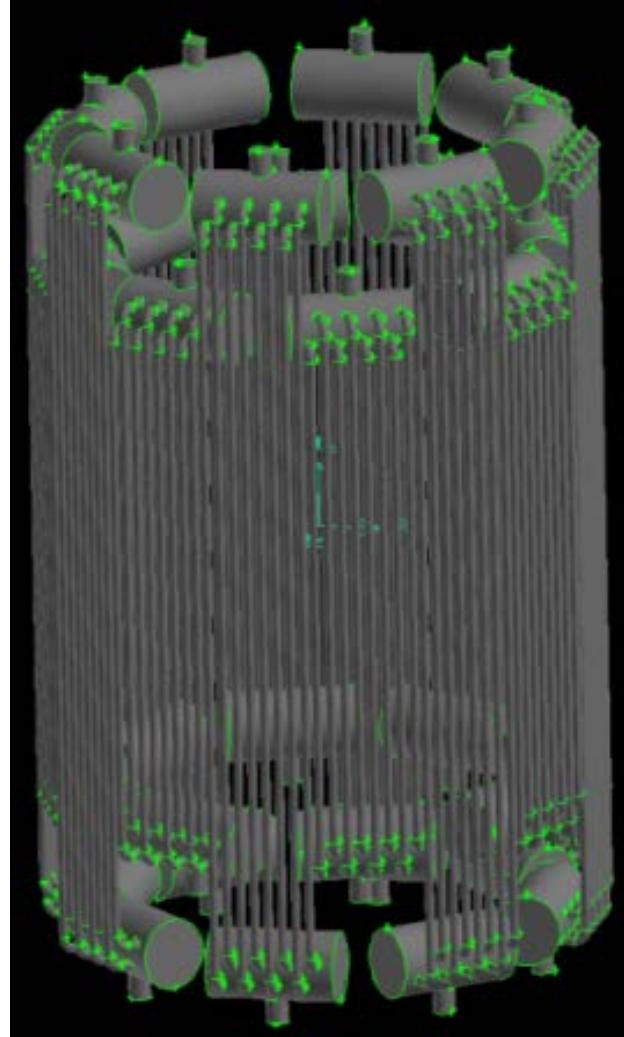


Heller et al. (2006, 2009)



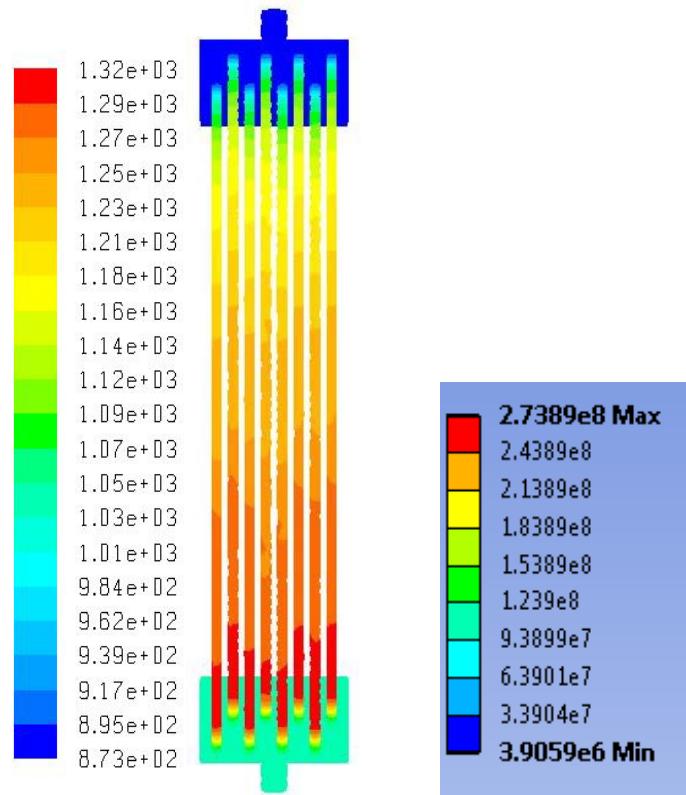
# Direct Tubular Receiver Designs

(SERIIUS – Jesus Ortega, SNL; Samia Afrin, UTEP, ES-FuelCell2014-6376)



# Thermal Structural Analyses

- Neises et al., ES-FuelCell2014-6603
  - “Structural Design Considerations for Tubular Power Tower Receivers Operating at 650 C”



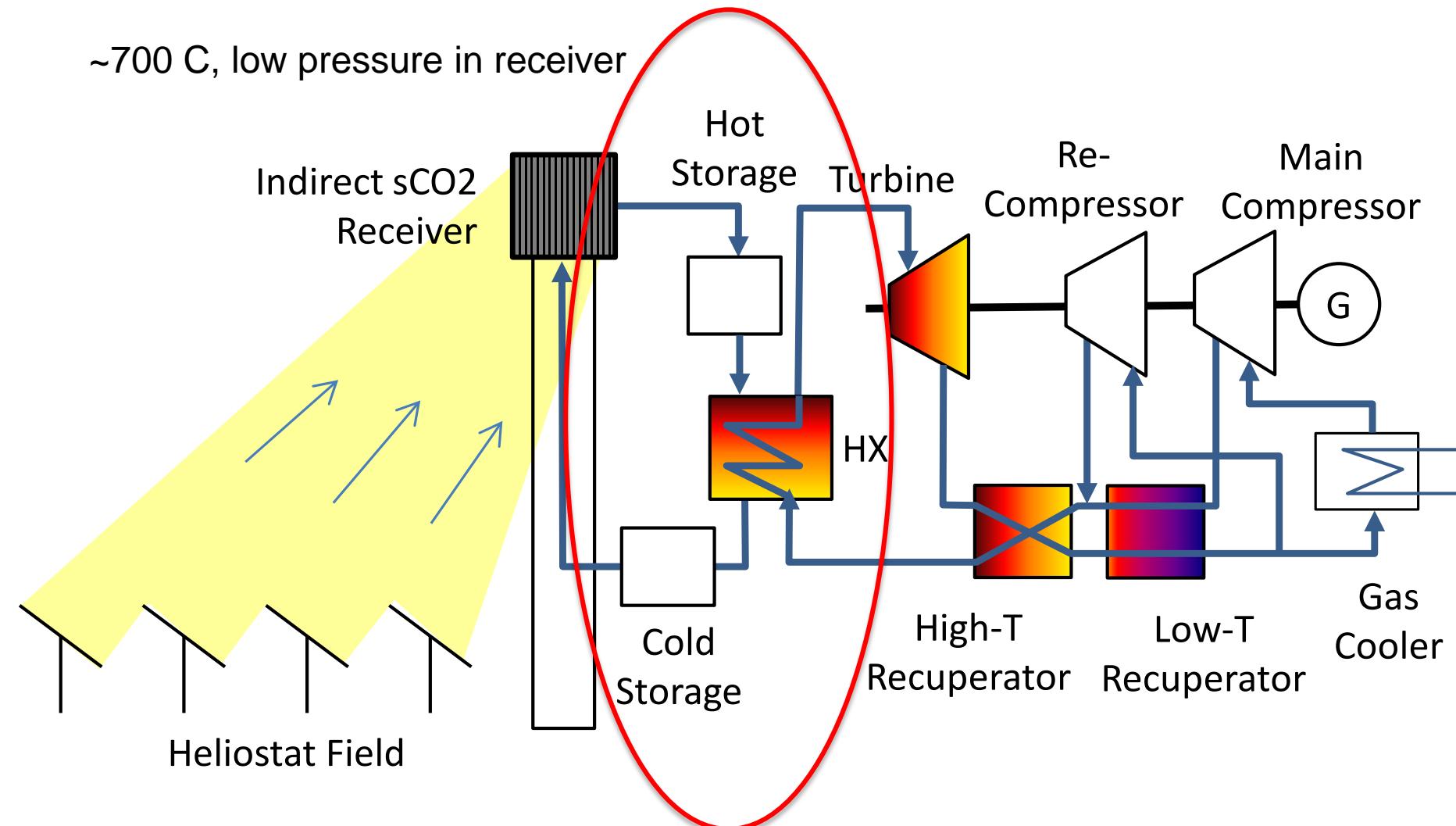
Jesus Ortega, SNL

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# Indirect sCO<sub>2</sub> Receiver Configuration

~700 C, low pressure in receiver



# Indirect Receiver Designs

- Indirect Volumetric Receiver
- Indirect Tubular Receiver

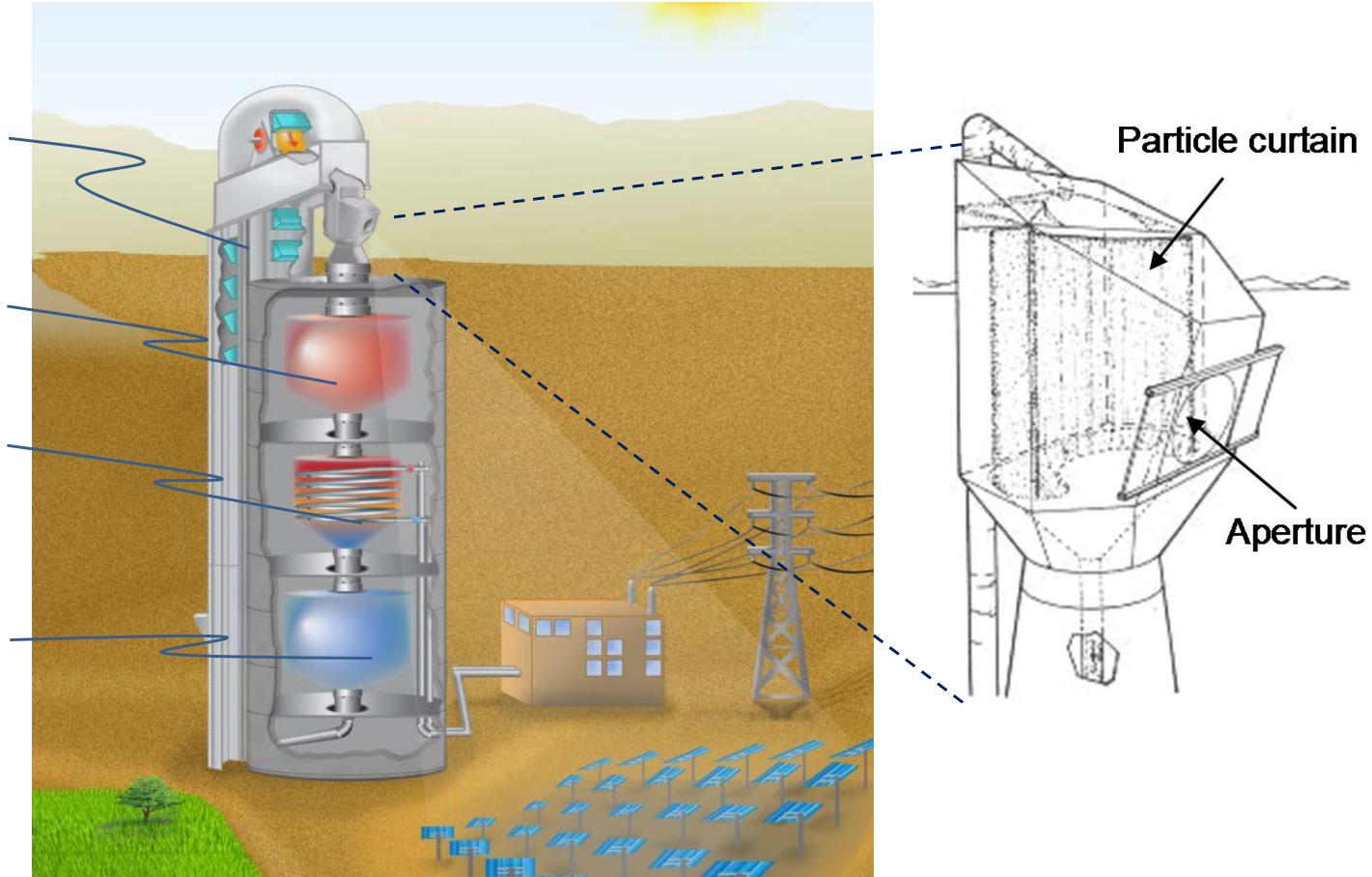


Julich Volumetric Receiver  
([www.dlr.de](http://www.dlr.de))



Solar Two Tubular  
Molten Salt Receiver

# Falling Particle Receiver

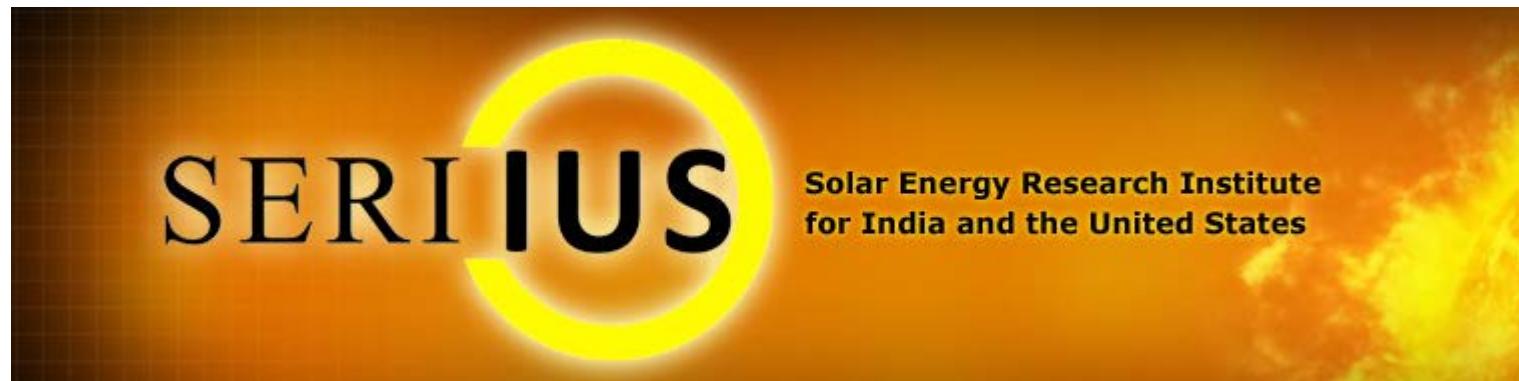


# Summary

| Receiver Design                                       | Benefits  | Challenges / Research Needs  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Direct Receivers</b>                               |   |  |
| <b>Volumetric CO<sub>2</sub> Receiver</b>             | Capable of achieving high temperatures, simple and flexible construction, direct heating of CO <sub>2</sub> | Window under high pressure, material durability, flow instability, hot spots, radiative heat loss, low thermal efficiency, storage, transients   |
| <b>Tubular CO<sub>2</sub> Receiver</b>                | Proven technology for direct steam and molten salt, direct heating of CO <sub>2</sub>                       | Thermal cycling and fatigue of tubes, material compatibility, pressure limitations, flux limits, storage, transients   |
| <b>Indirect Receivers</b>                             |   |  |
| <b>Volumetric Air Receiver</b>                        | Capable of achieving high temperatures with air in open loop, simple and flexible construction              | Material durability, flow instability, hot spots, radiative heat loss, low thermal efficiency, requires additional heat exchangers to store energy and to exchange heat with CO <sub>2</sub> |
| <b>Tubular Receiver (molten salt or liquid metal)</b> | Proven technology for direct steam and molten salt, direct storage of heat transfer fluid                   | Thermal cycling and fatigue of tubes; material compatibility; pressure limitations; flux limits; requires fluid/CO <sub>2</sub> heat exchanger, reactivity                                   |
| <b>Falling Particle Receivers</b>                     | Capable of achieving high temperatures, reduced flux limitations, direct storage of particles               | Radiative and convective heat losses, particle attrition, requires particle/CO <sub>2</sub> heat exchanger   |

# Acknowledgments

- SERIUS (IIT Bombay, IISc Bangalore)
- U.S. DOE EERE



# Backup Slides

