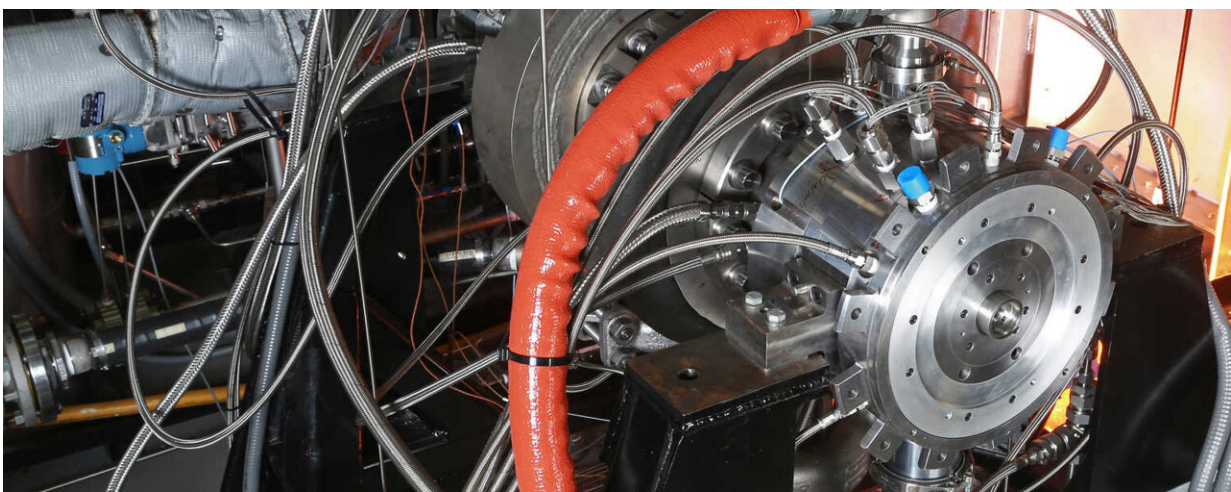


Team creates supercritical carbon dioxide turbomachinery for concentrated solar power plant

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Credit: Southwest Research Institute

Southwest Research Institute worked with government and commercial collaborators to successfully develop and demonstrate full-scale turbomachinery for one of the world's first supercritical carbon dioxide (sCO₂) power systems for a concentrated solar power (CSP) plant. The technology combines sCO₂ power cycles with integrated thermal energy storage.

The project was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy's

APOLLO program, which was created to improve performance and reduced the cost of electricity from CSP plants. The 10MW sCO₂ turbomachinery has successfully completed performance and endurance tests in a closed-loop environment.

sCO₂ is carbon dioxide held above a [critical temperature](#) and pressure, which causes it to act like a gas while having the density of a liquid. It's also nontoxic and nonflammable, having been used in dry cleaning processes, low-GHG refrigeration systems, as well as to decaffeinate coffee.

The fluid properties in its supercritical state makes sCO₂ a highly efficient fluid to generate power due to [high density](#), low viscosity and favorable heat transfer properties.

"Advancing grid-scale energy storage is an important step to enabling full penetration of renewables into power generation. Utilizing sCO₂ as a working fluid can increase the efficiency of a CSP plant by as much as 10 percentage points," said Dr. Jason Wilkes, manager of SwRI's Rotating Machine Dynamics Section. "The high efficiency of the sCO₂ cycle also allows the turbomachinery to have a smaller footprint—it is 1/20th the size of a standard steam turbine, allowing for improved installation in most environments."

CSP technology uses mirrors or lenses to concentrate a large amount of sunlight onto a receiver, which typically converts concentrated light into heat and extracts [thermal energy](#) to generate power using steam turbines. The system stores the energy as heat, which can then be converted to on-demand energy using sCO₂ power cycles, improving efficiency and reducing operating costs.

"sCO₂ power cycle technology is a fraction of the size of conventional turbomachinery, offering improved performance for numerous

applications. The successful MW-scale demonstration of sCO₂ technology at full-cycle conditions is an exciting milestone," said Dr. Tim Allison, director of SwRI's Machinery Department.

SwRI and Hanwha Power Systems, a global energy equipment company with headquarters in South Korea, developed and demonstrated the new integrally geared sCO₂ turbomachinery tested at full-scale compressor conditions and full-pressure full-temperature testing of the turbine at unprecedented MW-scale conditions of up to 720 °C and 275 bar. The system is planned to be integrated into a CSP pilot plant at a future date.

More information: More info on sCO₂ tech:
www.swri.org/supercritical-carbon-dioxide-power-systems

Provided by Southwest Research Institute

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