KAIST

Autonomous Brayton Cycle (ABC) loop with S-CO₂ system components

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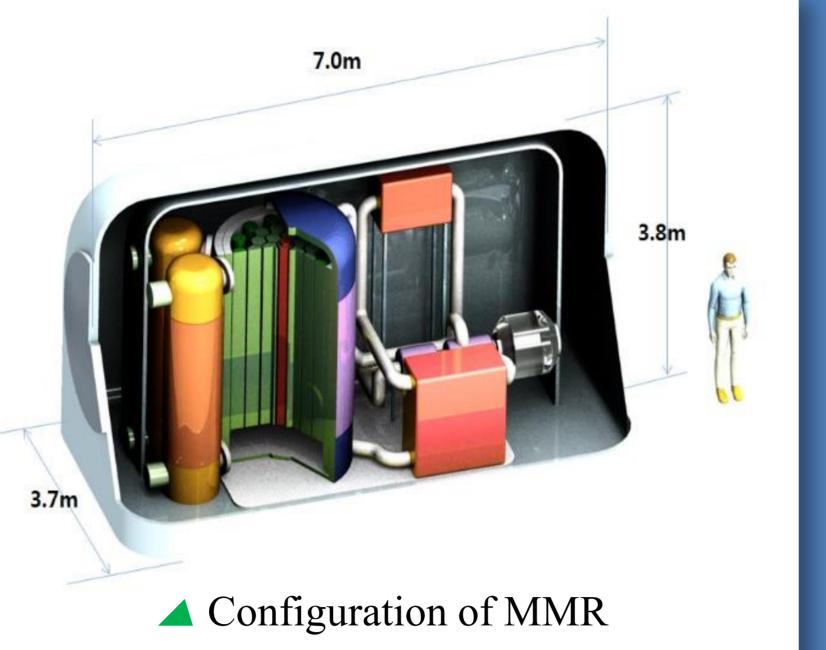
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Introduction & Background

Supercritical CO₂ Brayton Cycle

Brayton cycle consists of adiabatic compression and expansion & constant pressure heat addition and rejection. S-CO₂ Bryaton cycle uses Supercritical CO₂ (CO₂ above critical point, 7.38 Mpa and 31°C) as working fluid. This concept is adapted to the KAIST-Micro Modular Reactor (MMR).



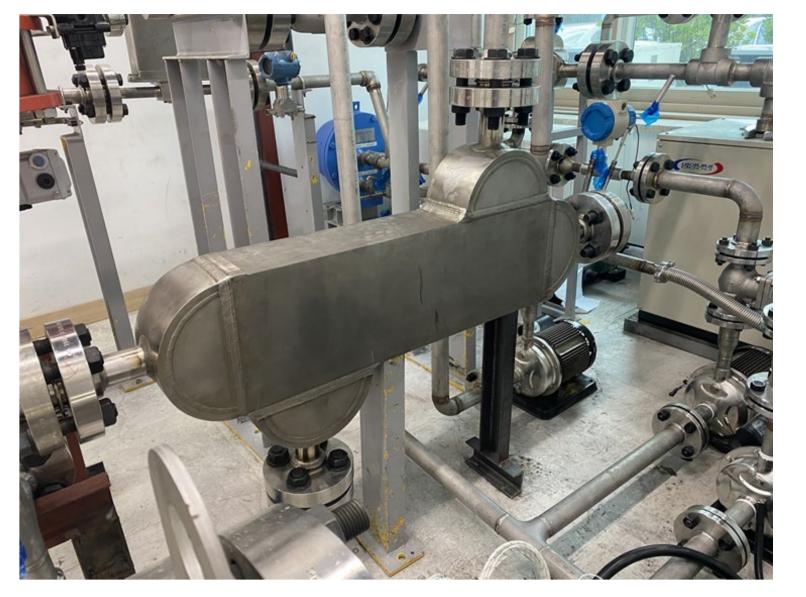
- Recuperator

Key component to commercialize the S-CO2 power conversion system

Directly affects to the high efficiency and the size of the system

Printed Circuit Heat Exchanger (PCHE) type (micro fluid channel for compactness)

Heater & Control valvePurpose: Control of the ABC loop system





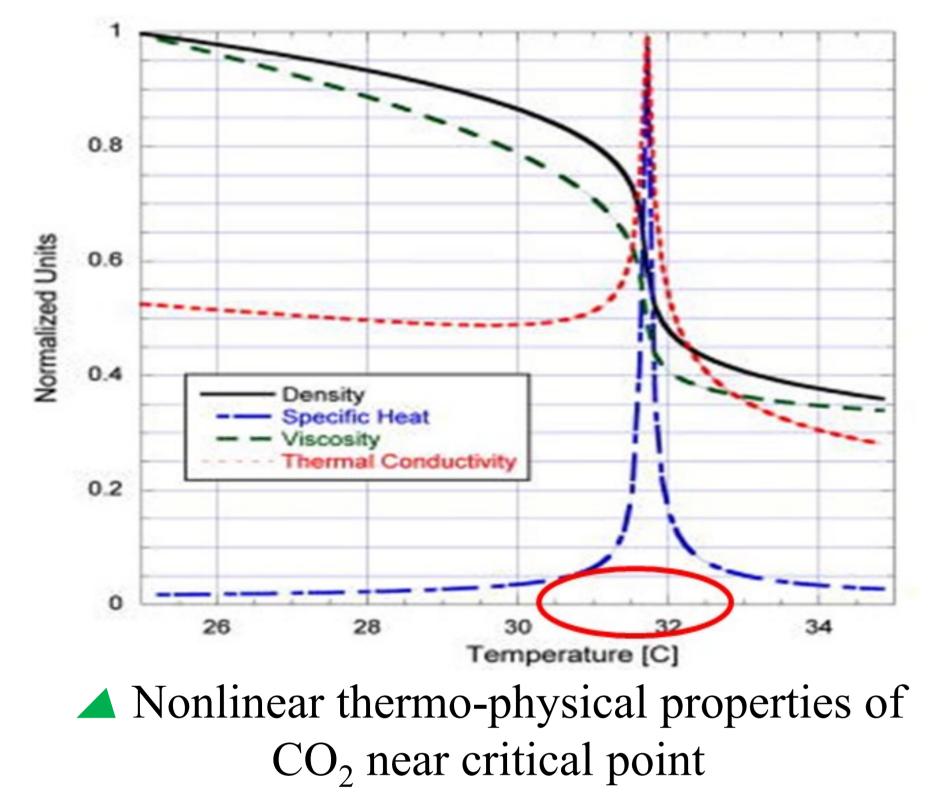
KAIST-MMR's Advantages

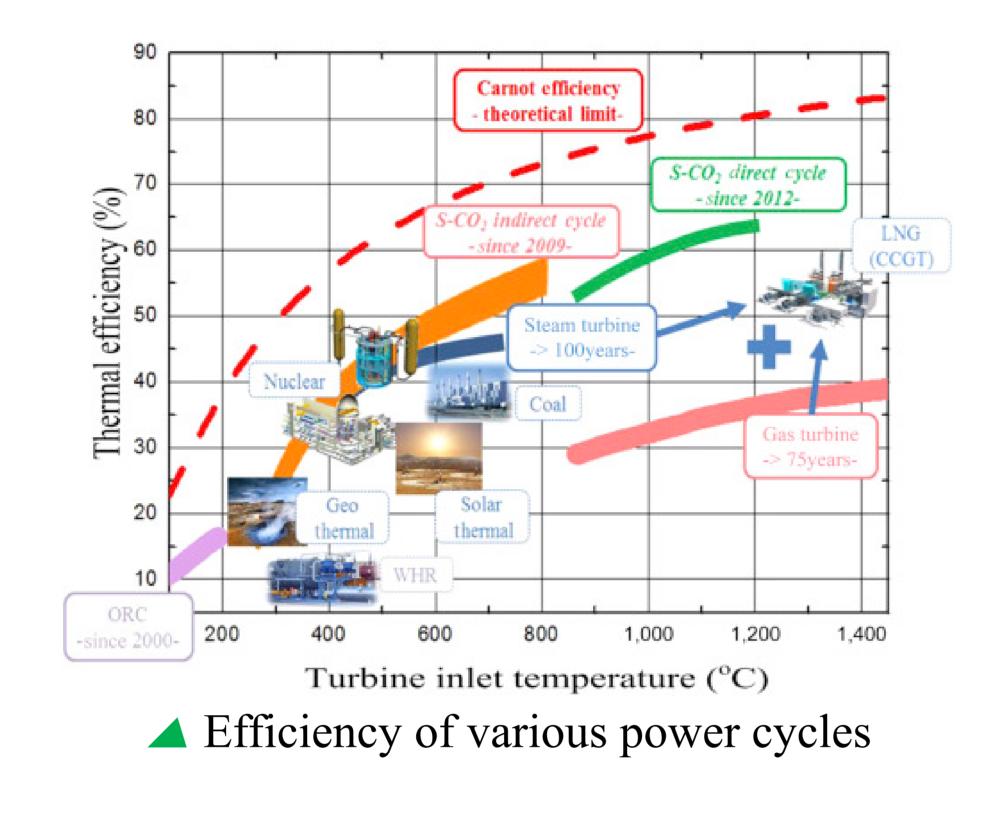
- MMR (fully modularized fast reactor with super critical CO_2) has high power density with moderate heat source temperature.
- MMR can replace the diesel engine to avoid violating the newly released IMO regulation.

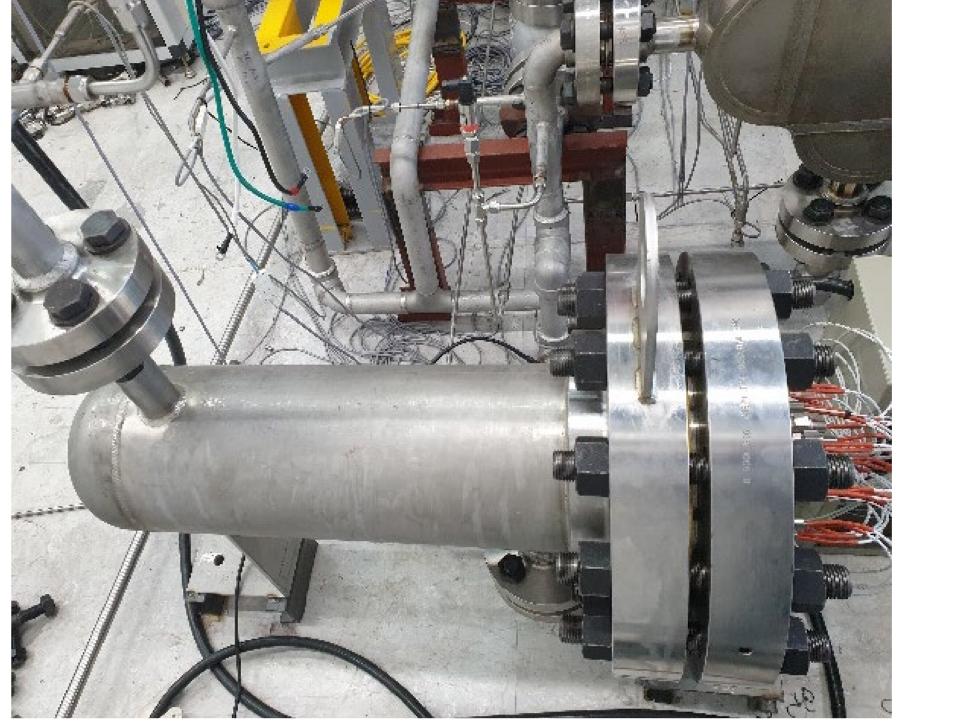
Advantages of S-CO₂ Brayton Cycle

 $S-CO_2$ has nonlinear property changes near the critical point. These characteristics make the $S-CO_2$ Brayton cycle have advantages of both the gas Brayton cycle and the steam Rankine cycle.

- Compact turbomachinery size and simple configuration because of no phase change
- Less compression work
- High efficiency with recuperator







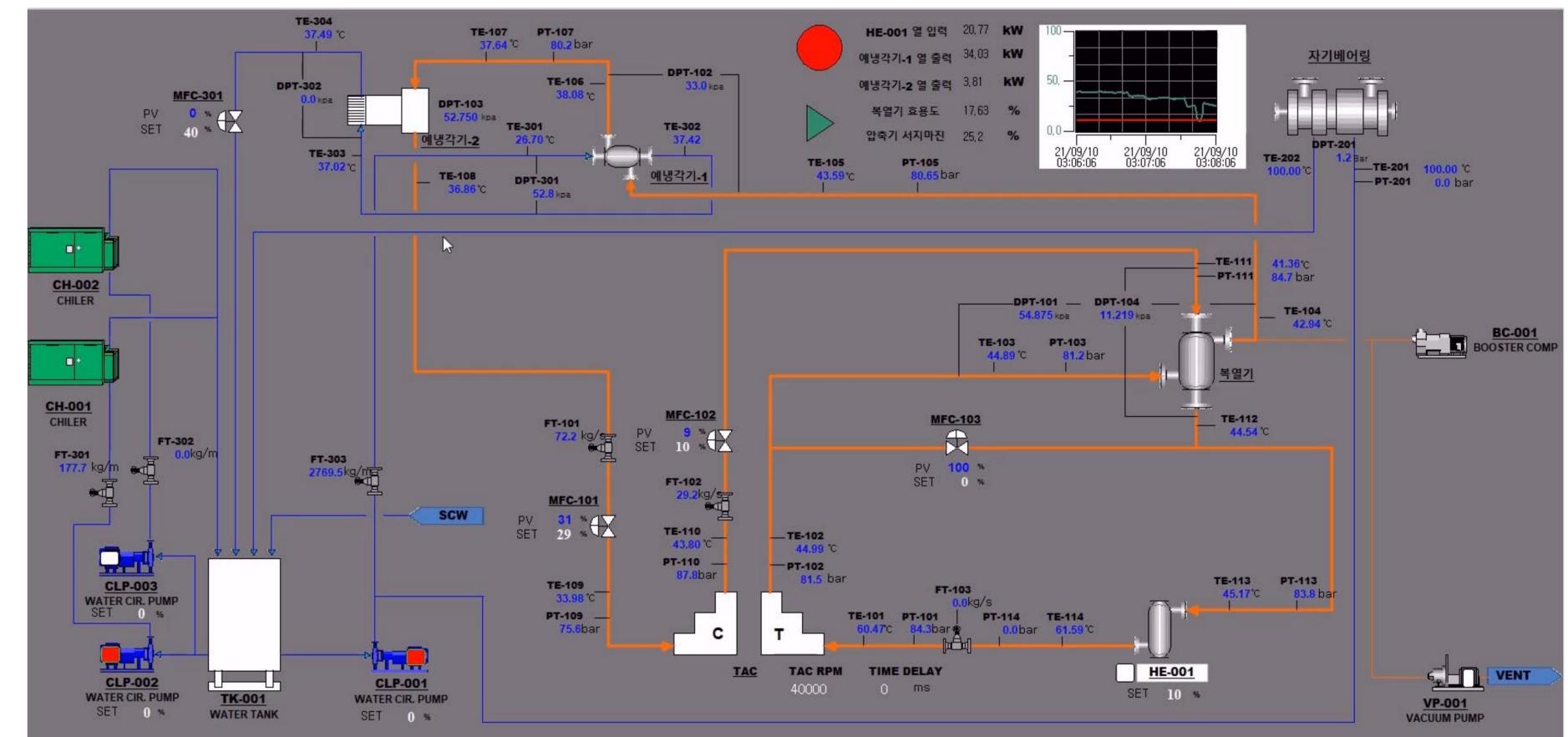
Heator with controller



Control valve for bypass control

Trial Test Results

Performance test



Technical issues of S-CO₂ Cycle

Rapid property changes of CO_2 near critical point is the main reason of the technical issues

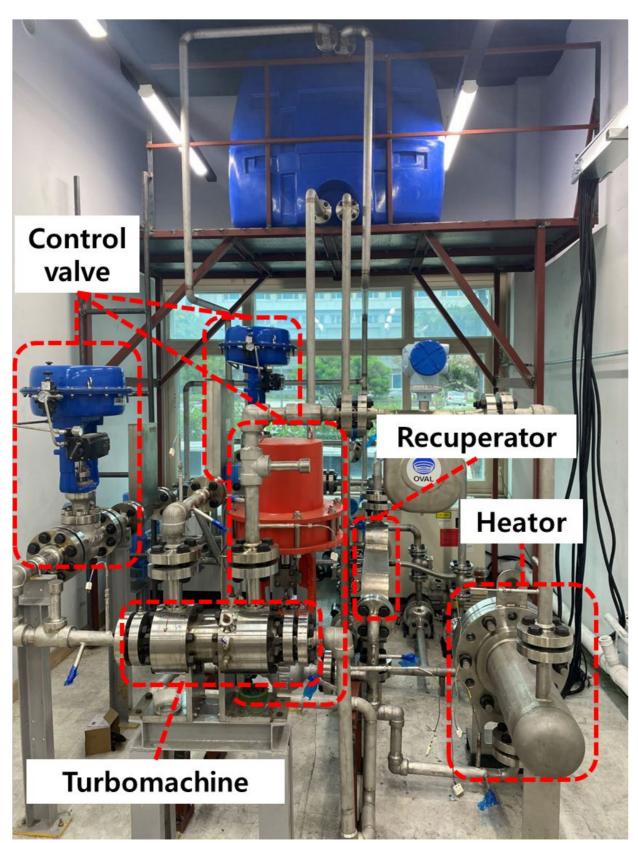
- It affects to the controllability of the system
- The component should handle the unexpected instability
- \rightarrow The Autonomous Brayton Cycle (ABC) loop is installed to research the performance improvement of the S-CO₂ cycle, its components and operation strategy like automatic control

In this poster, the current state of the ABC loop and its key devices will be discussed. Also, the trail test results will be introduced.

Autonomous Brayton Cycle (ABC) loop

ABC loop installation

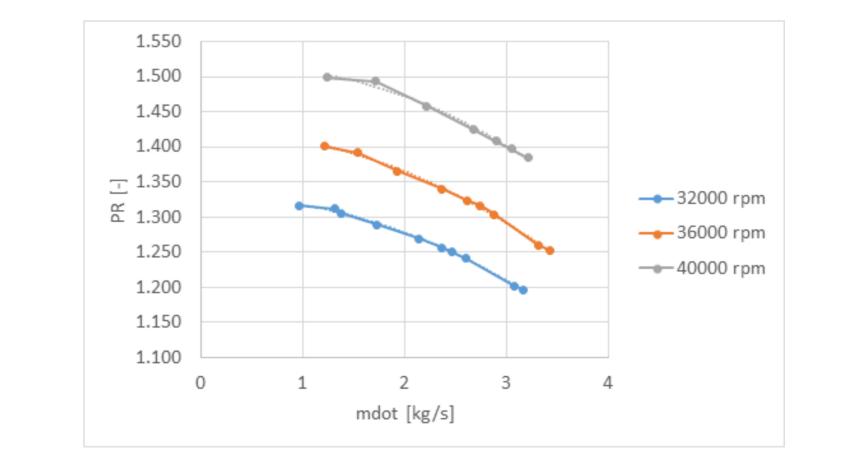
- Consists of key components: turbomachine, recuperator, precooler, heater and control valve

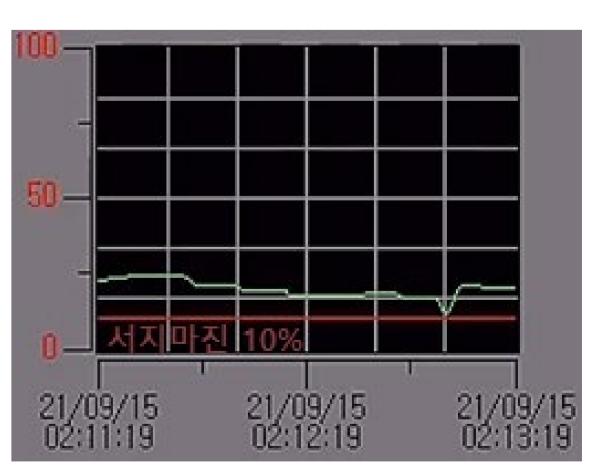


Test results with achievement of target performance

- Newly installed cooler capacity more than 20kW	\checkmark
- Securing heat source 20kW or more	✓
- Motor controllable range over 35,000 RPM	
- Recuperator effectiveness over 80%	\checkmark

Compressor surge test

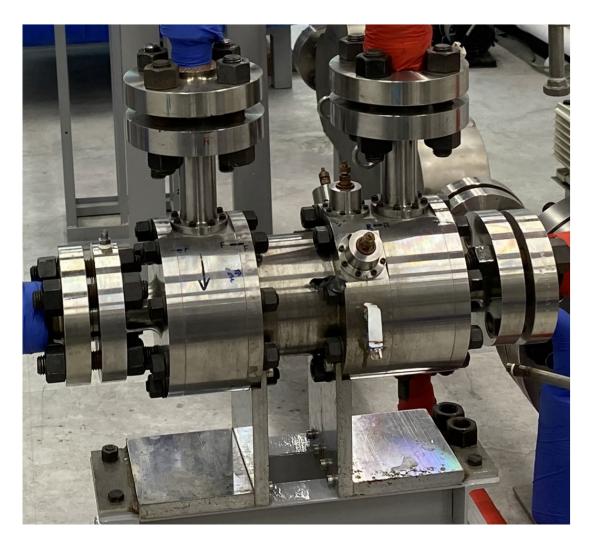


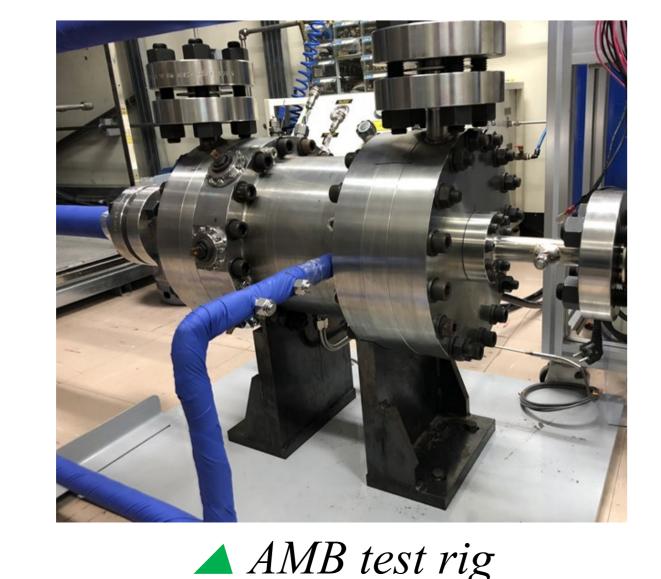


- Designed to withstand more than 100 bar and 100 °C

Key components of the ABC loop

Turbomachine
Turbine-Alternator-Compressor(TAC) and Active Magnetic Bearing
(AMB) test rig
Compressor inlet : closest to the critical point





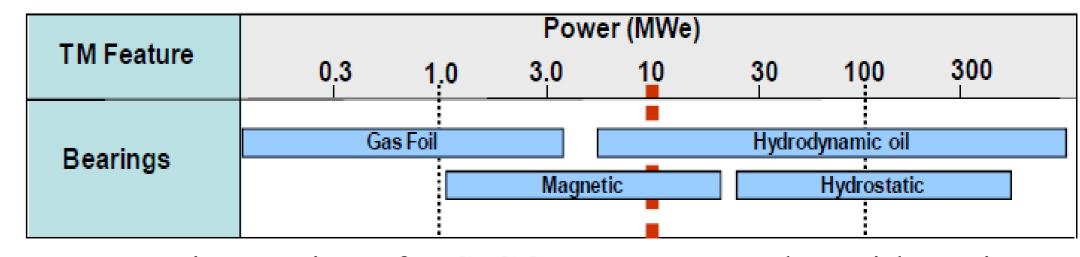
ABC loop and its components

▲ TAC performance curve ▲ TAC surge control with bypass Surge margin[%] = 100% × $\frac{m_w - m_s}{m_w}$, m_w : working mass flow rate, m_s : surge mass flow rate

Conclusions & Future work

Magnetic bearing test

From the power scale of the MMR, magnetic bearing is well applicable. AMB test rig is added to research the instability of AMB under S- CO_2 condition.



Bearing options for S-CO₂ Brayton cycles with various power scales

Automatic control research

Operation strategy (ex. Bypass control, inventory control) for different goals (surge margin, load following etc.) of S-CO₂ Brayton cycle will be tested with ABC loop.

 \checkmark S-CO₂ TAC in ABC loop