



Dry Cooling Technologies for Enhanced Thermal Performance

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Air Cooled Condenser Users Group Conference 2018

Acknowledgements

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- ACT contributors
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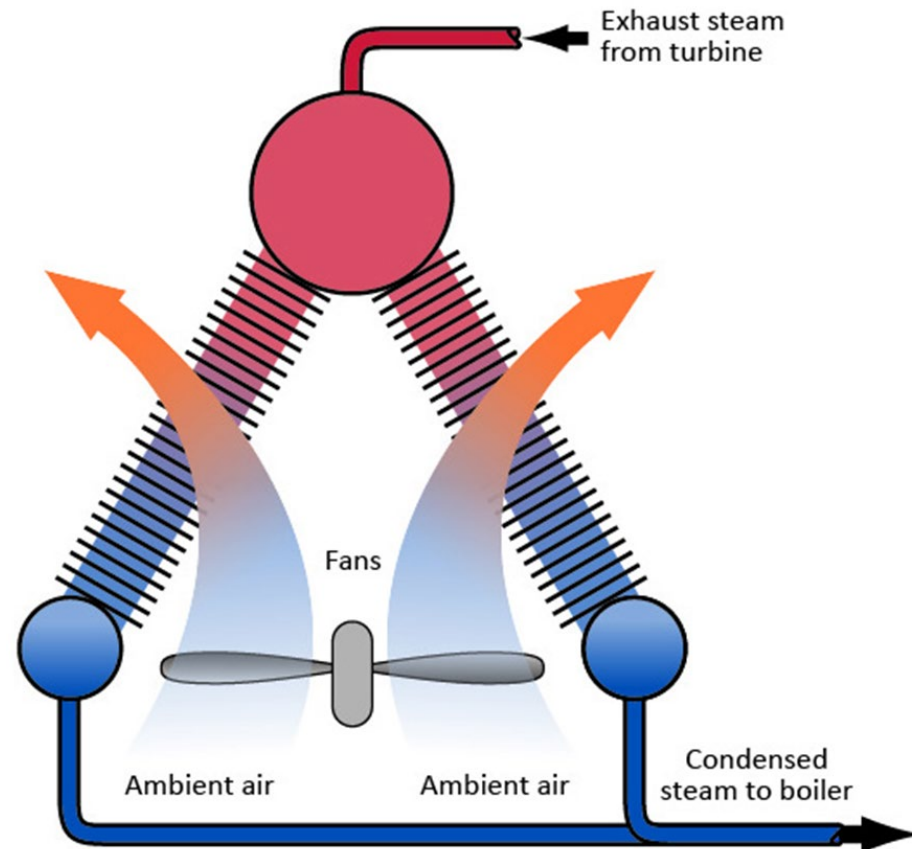


R&D Motivation

- How can we shift the thermal performance of air-cooled condensers closer to that of wet cooling towers?

Reasons

- Poor air thermal properties
- High cost of operation during peak power demand
- Freshwater availability
- Market opportunity



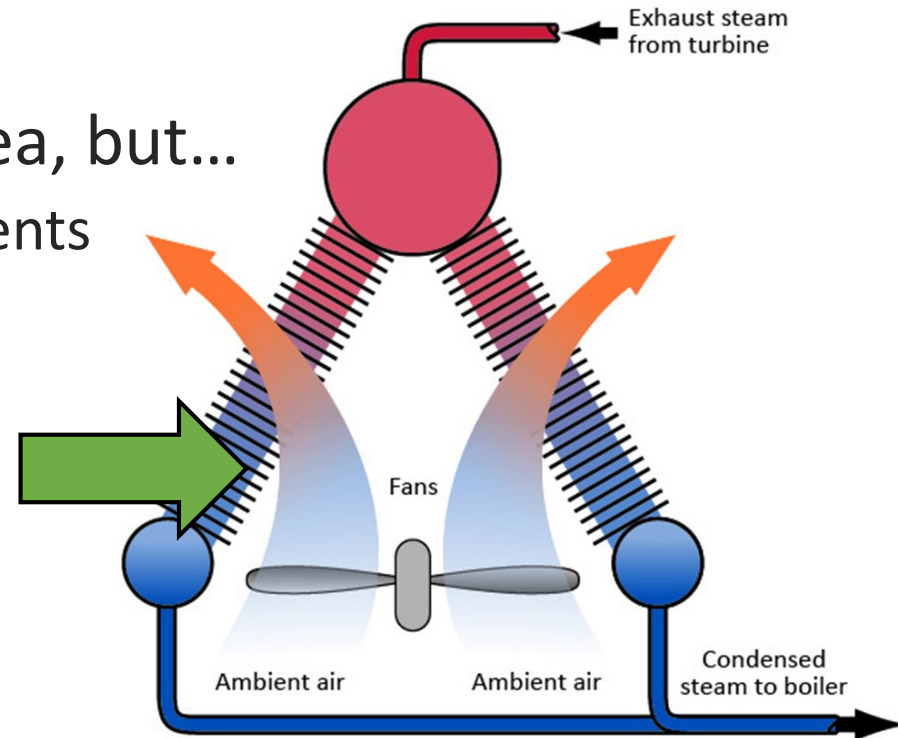
Agenda

- Reduce the thermal resistance on the...
 - **Steam side** – coatings to generate dropwise condensation
 - **Air side** – perforated-finned heat sinks

- Improve the thermodynamic cycle performance via...
 - **Load shifting** – supplemental thermal energy storage

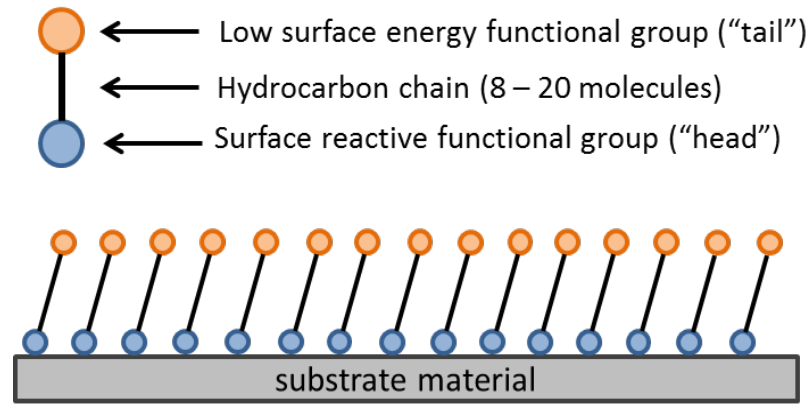
Steam Side Challenges

- Mainly due to condensation limitations
 - Filmwise condensation is self-limiting
 - Thicker film = higher thermal resistance
- Solution: more surface area, but...
 - Impractical area requirements
 - Higher capital cost
- Need another technique...



Dropwise Condensation (DWC)

- Use coatings to promote dropwise condensation
 - Low additional thermal resistance
 - Low surface energy of the coating generates droplets during condensation
- DWC can promote **10-20x** higher steam side heat transfer coefficients than FWC



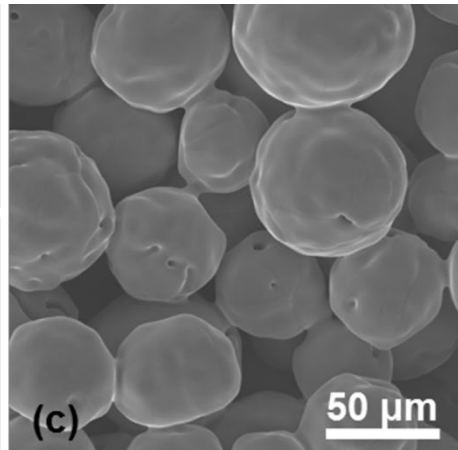
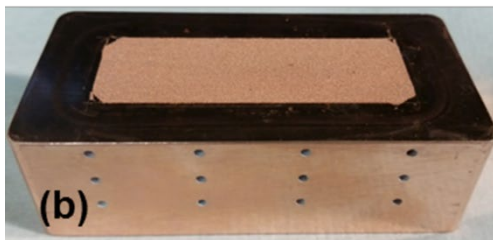
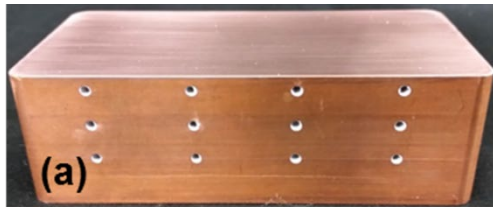
Dropwise Filmwise



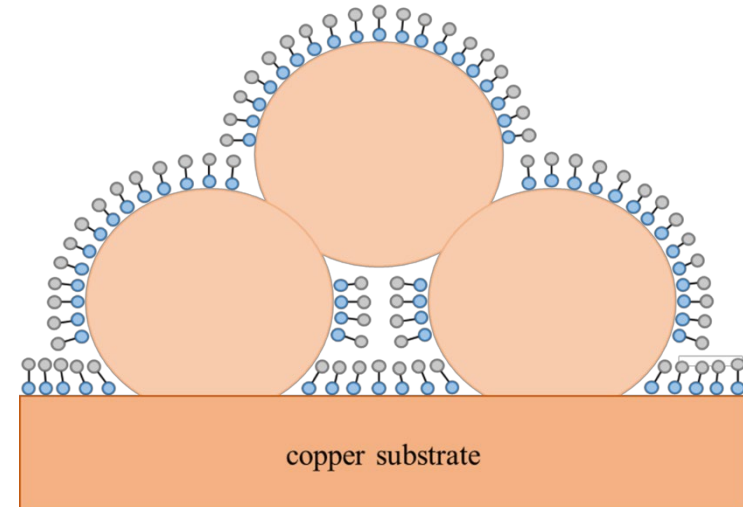
Varanasi Group image

Hydrophobic Microporous Wick

- Use microporous powder to create a microtextured surface for DWC
- Goal: remove small droplets quickly from the condenser surface
- Test substrates



- ← Copper powder particle (monolayer)
- ← Low surface energy functional group (“tail”)
- ← Hydrocarbon chain (8 – 20 molecules)
- ← Surface reactive functional group (“head”)



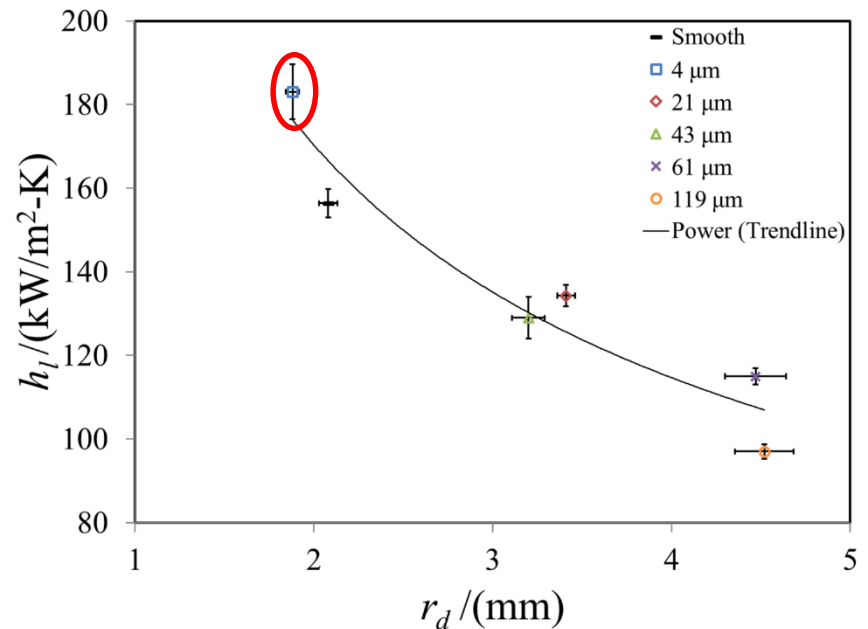
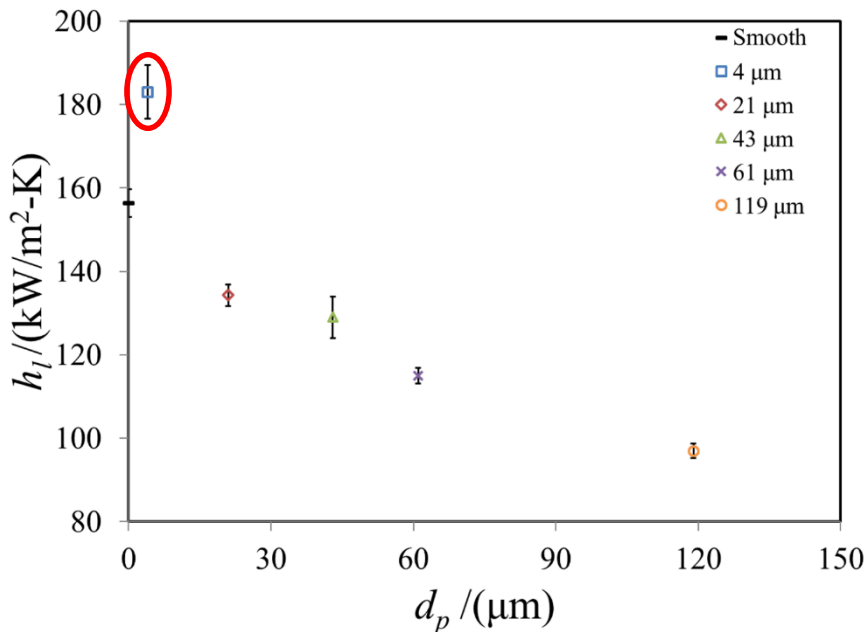
DWC Visualization

- Microporous surfaces that mimic a smooth surface have better thermal performance
- Small departing droplets can form on small diameter powder
- Large departing droplets form on large diameter powder

[Video link to DWC](#)

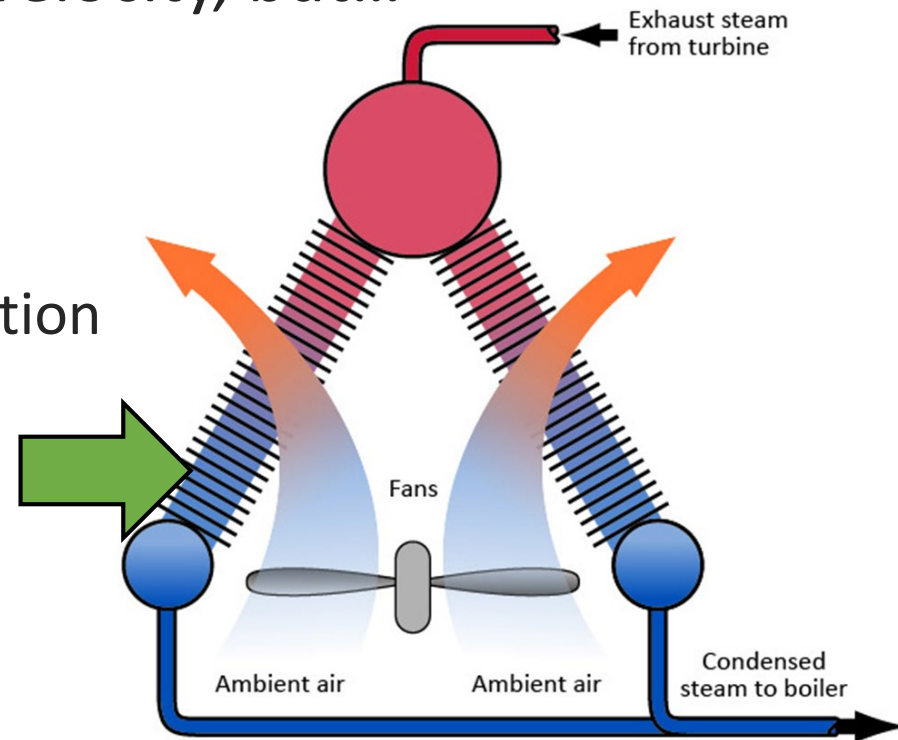
DWC Results

- 23% improvement compared to traditional DWC
- 1800% improvement compared to filmwise
- Need to establish long-life for continuous use
 - What else?



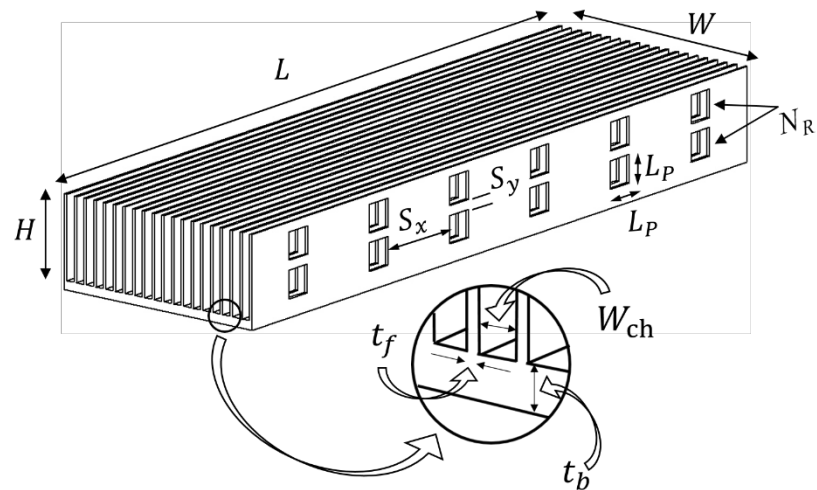
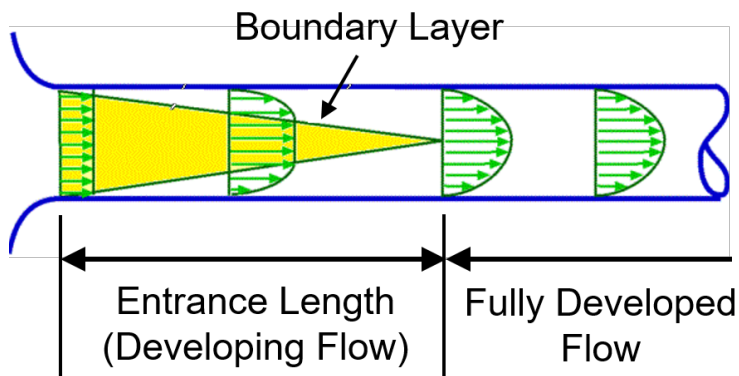
Air Side Challenges

- Mainly due to poor air thermal properties
 - Dominant thermal resistance
- Solution: increase the air velocity, but...
 - Requires a larger fan
 - Larger pressure drop
 - More pumping power
 - Increase in noise and vibration
 - More space is required
- Need another technique...



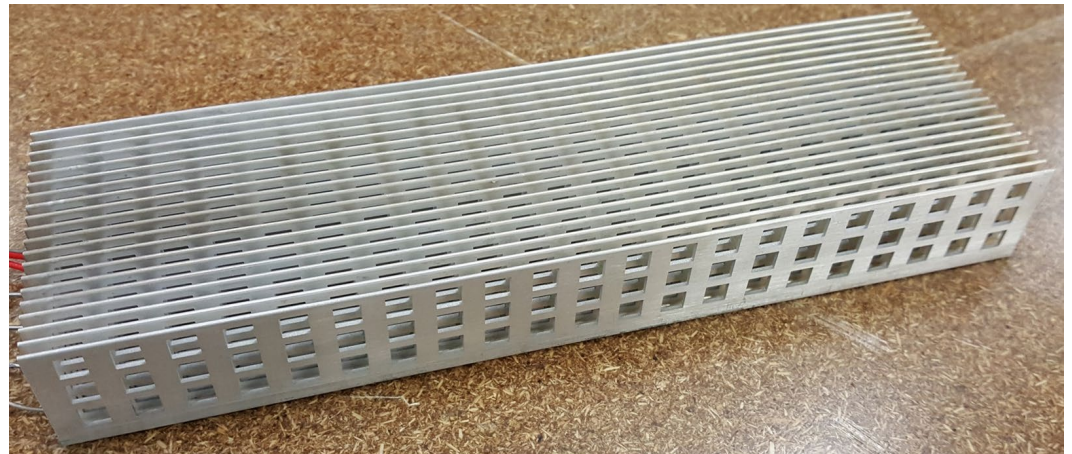
Perforated-Finned Heat Sinks (PFHS)

- Thermo-fluid characteristics of air-cooled systems are dictated by the boundary layer thickness
 - “blanket of insulation”
- Interrupting the BL enhances thermal performance
- In PFHS, the BL terminates and reforms over perforations
- PFHS leads to light-weight systems and less material



PFHS Optimization

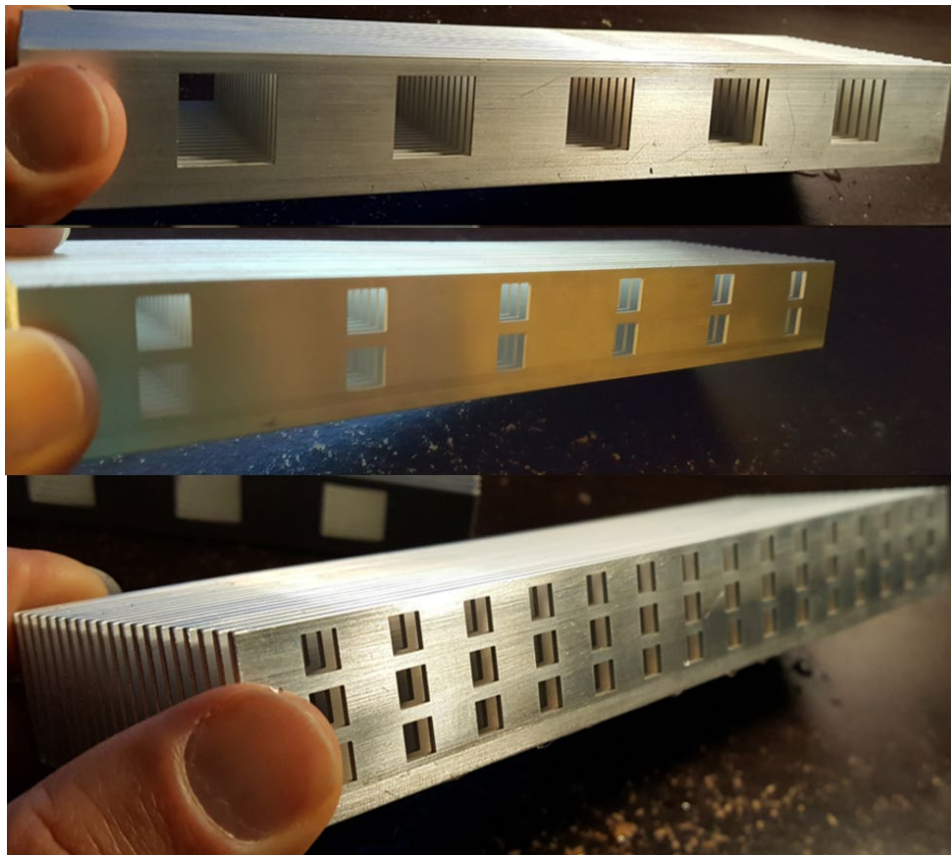
- Applications that require colder & lighter heat sinks
- Designing an efficient heat sink requires compromise between...
 - Thermal resistance
 - Pumping power
 - Volume



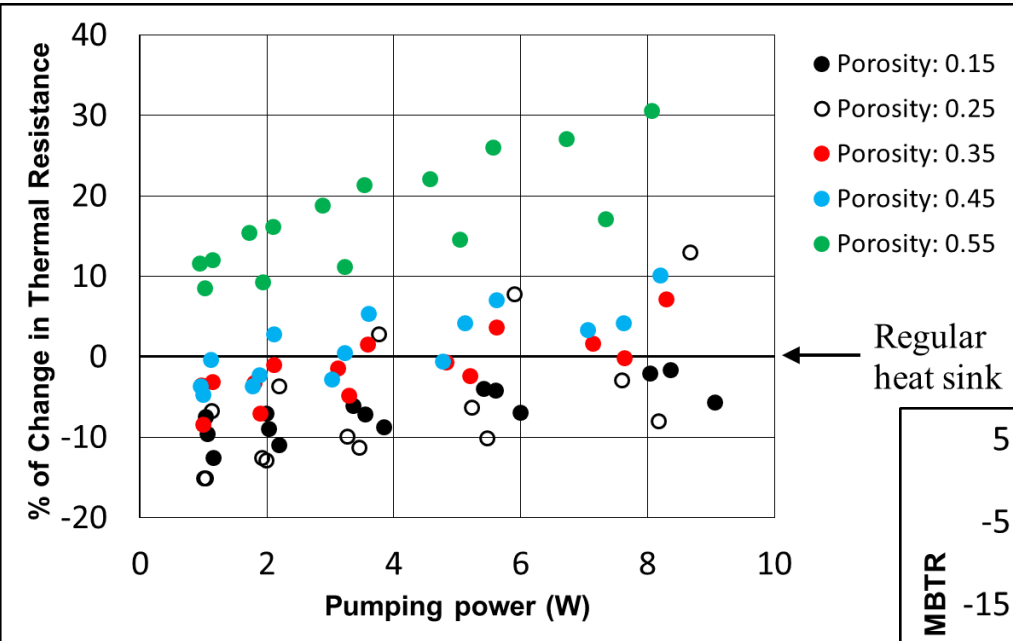
PFHS Images

- Fabricated differently sized perforations and porosities to determine optimal characteristics

Similar to
current ACC fins

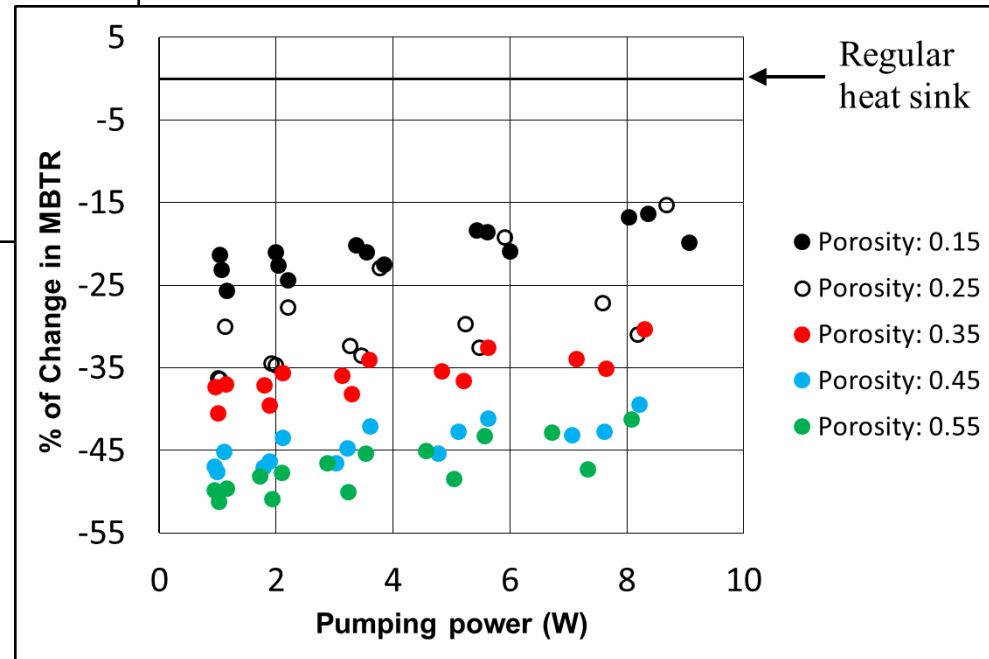


Fin Enhancement Results



For the same pumping power, there is up to a **15%** improvement in thermal resistance

For the same pumping power, there is up to a **50%** improvement in mass-based thermal resistance



Load Shifting Challenges

- Poor air-side heat transfer during peak power demand
 - High thermal resistance due to high ambient temperatures
 - Limits the cooling capacity and total power generation
- Need to reduce freshwater dependency by improving the system level performance of ACCs

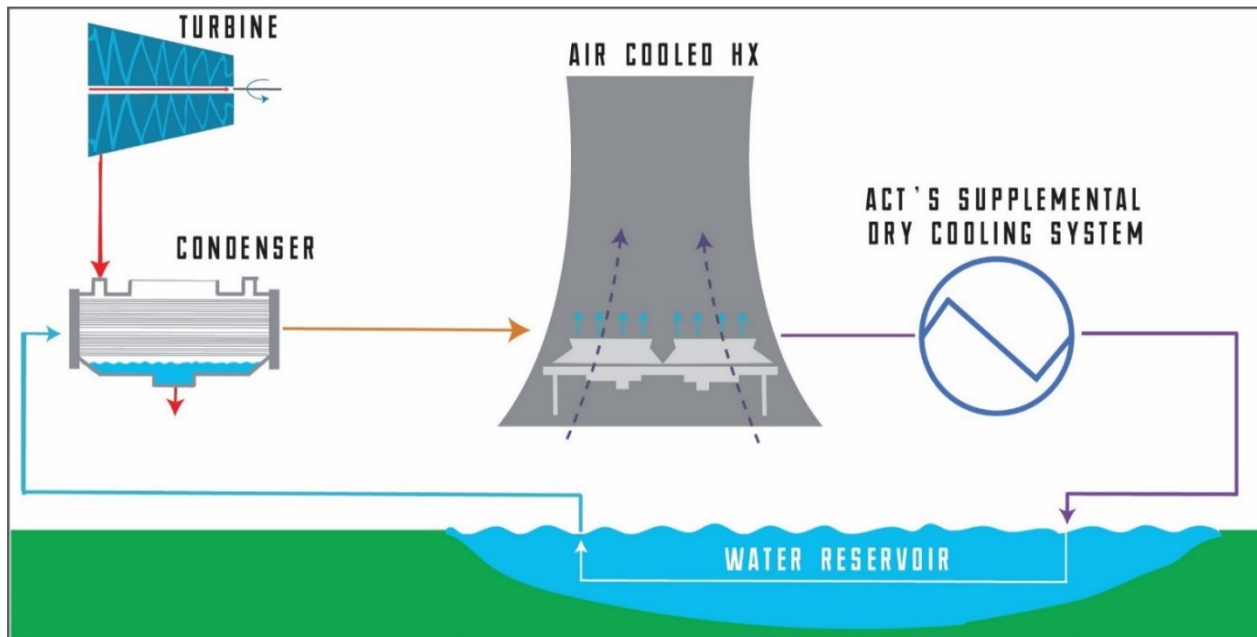
- Need a new technique...

[Thermal storage video link](#)



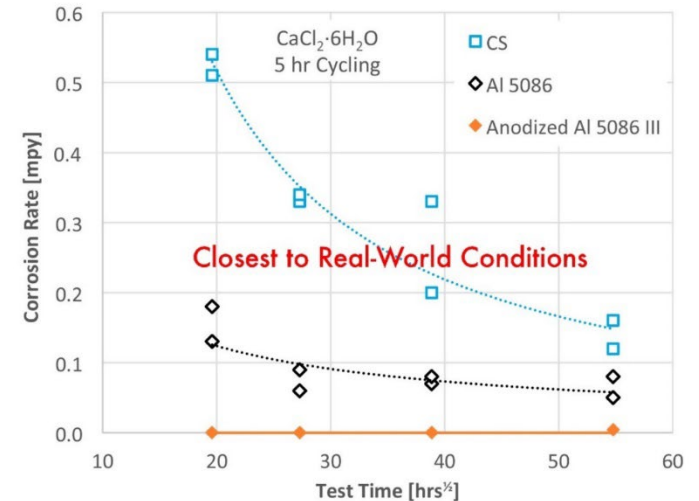
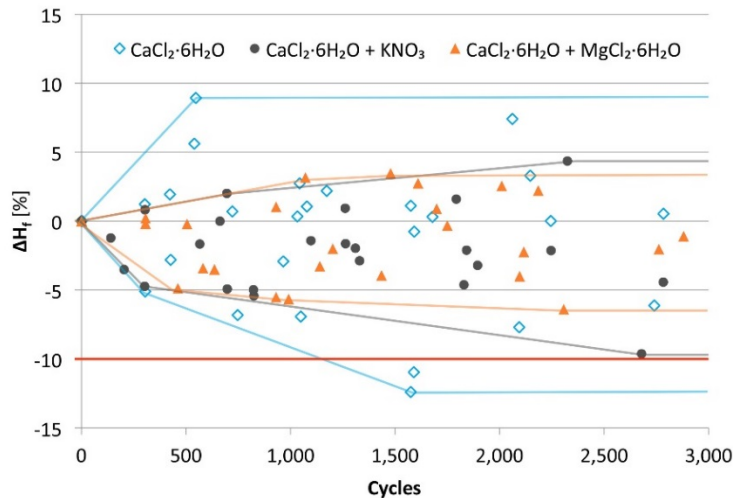
Thermal Energy Storage (TES)

- Supplemental TES system dissipates waste heat with no net water consumption
- Reduces dependency on water cooling for electricity generation
- Uses low-cost salt hydrate phase change materials (PCM)



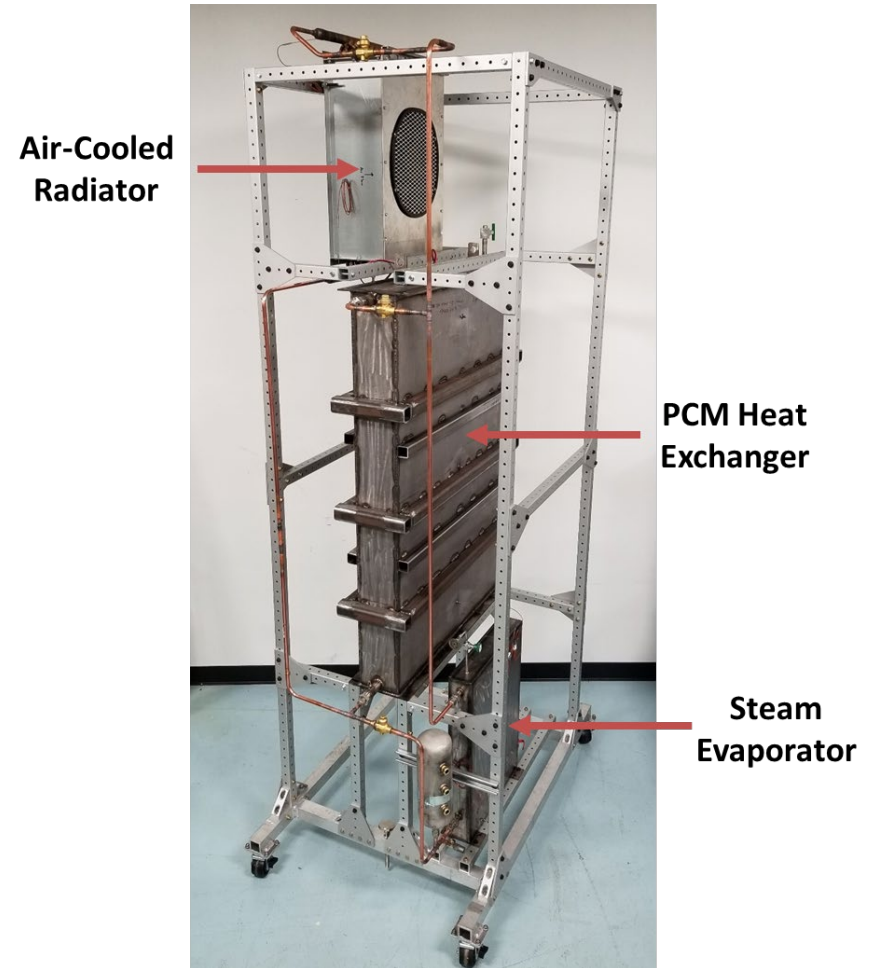
Salt Hydrate PCM & Properties

- **25x** cheaper than paraffin waxes
- Validated the PCM's...
 - Latent heat capacity
 - Corrosion rate on different metals
- Data is validated for long-term use via thermal cycling



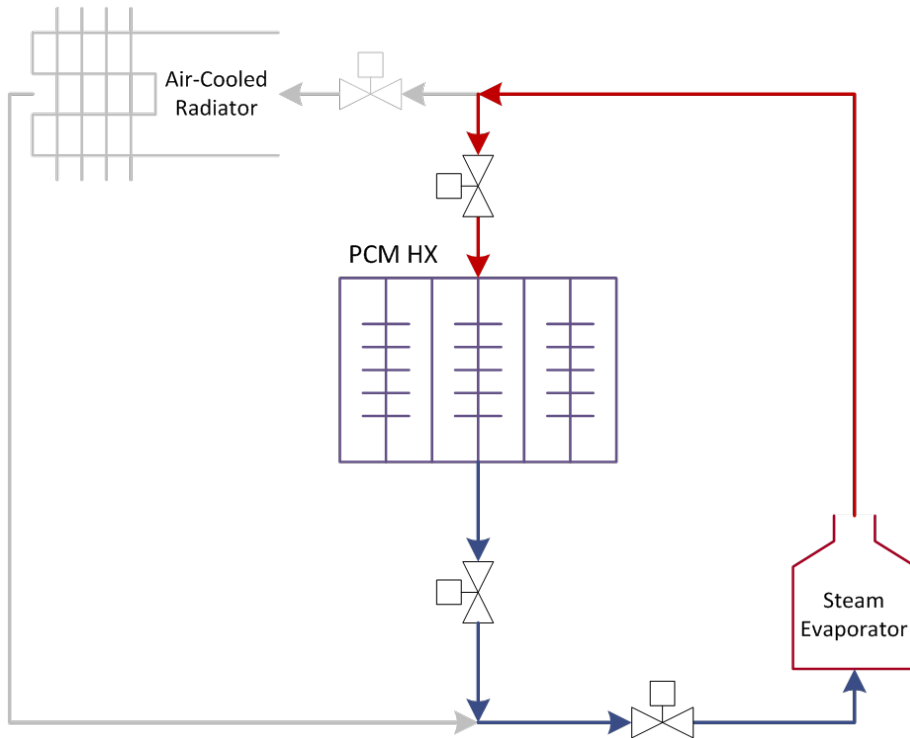
10kWh Prototype

- Uses passive, high thermal performance loop thermosyphons to transfer heat in and out
- Simulates ACC conditions to determine system thermal performance
- Cycle the PCM between liquid and solid phase for continuous testing

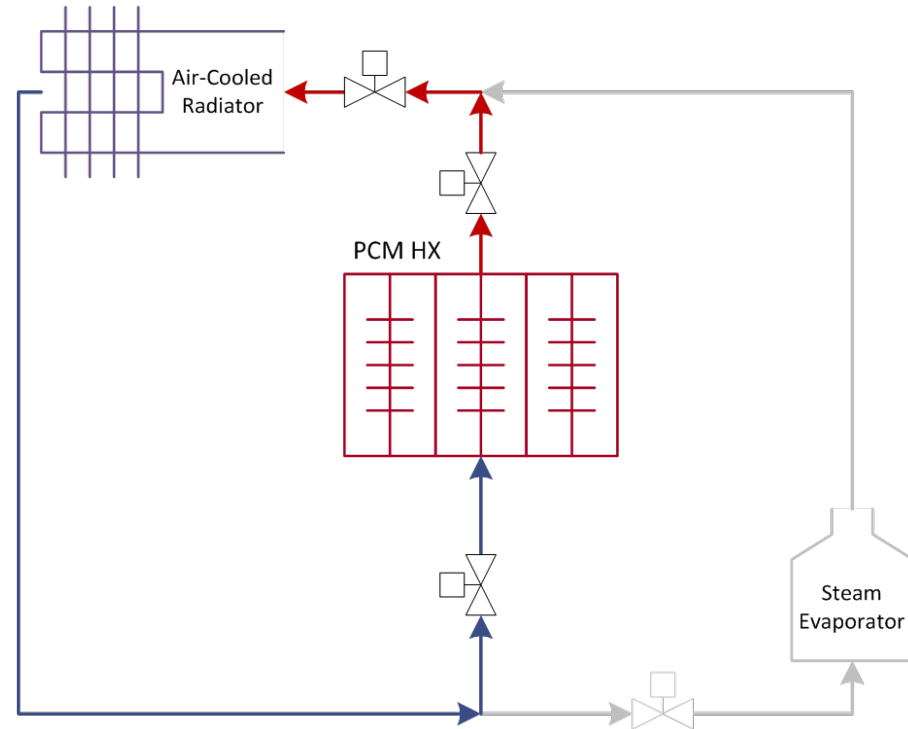


Process Operation

Melting Process

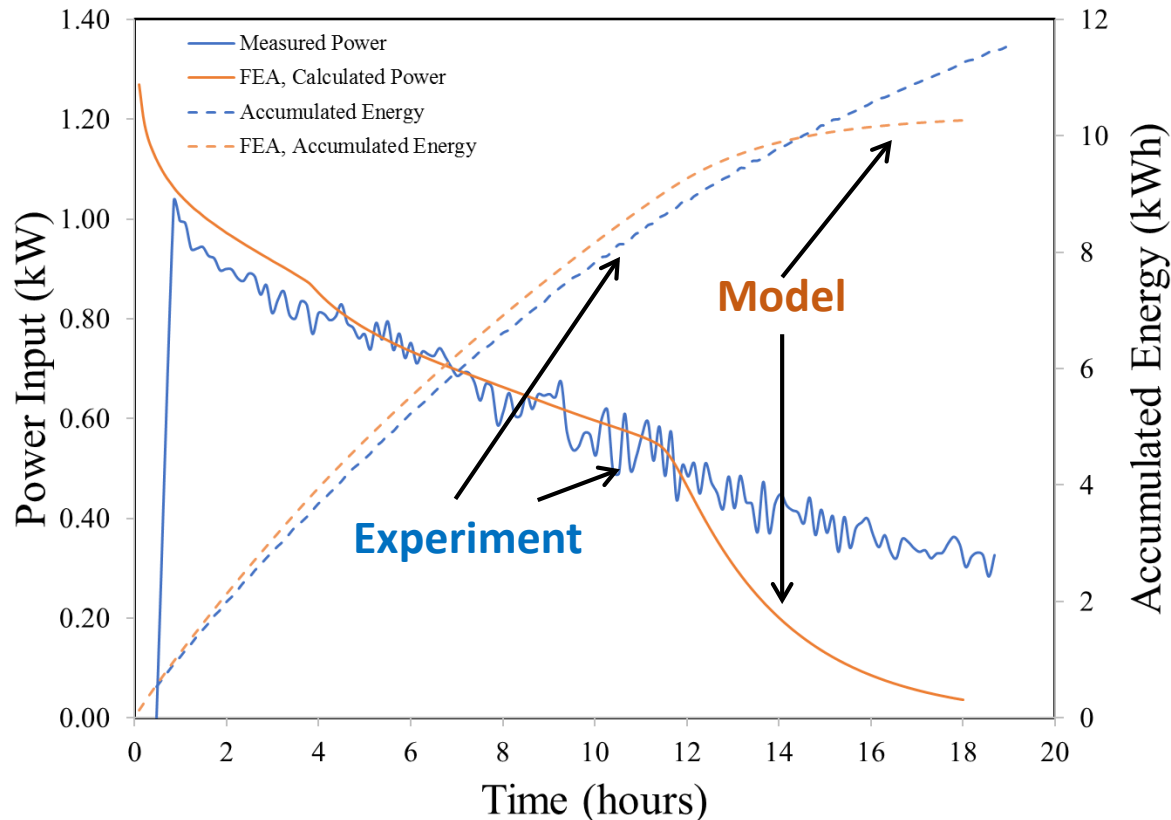


Solidification Process



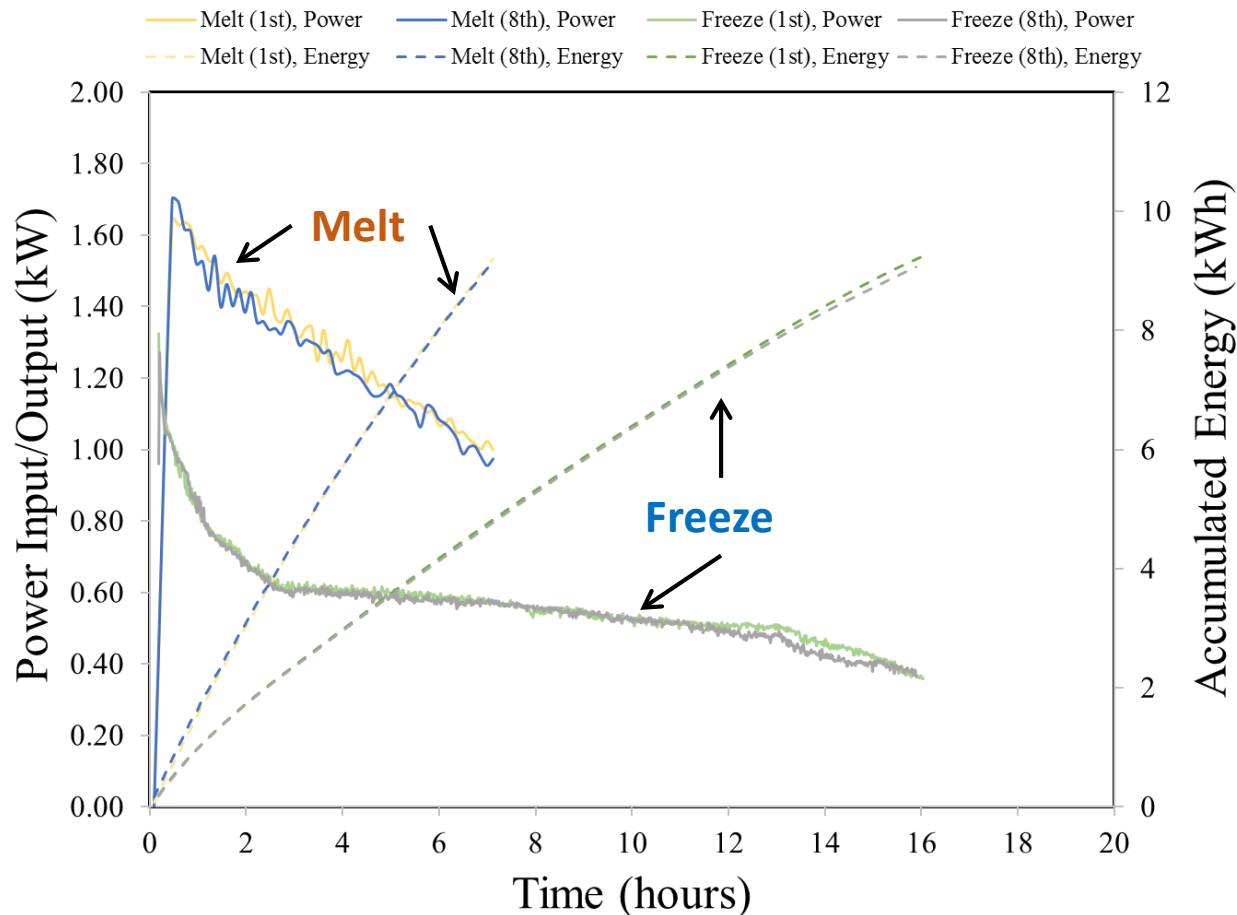
Thermal Performance Results

- Experimental results match modeling results within 10% for thermal performance



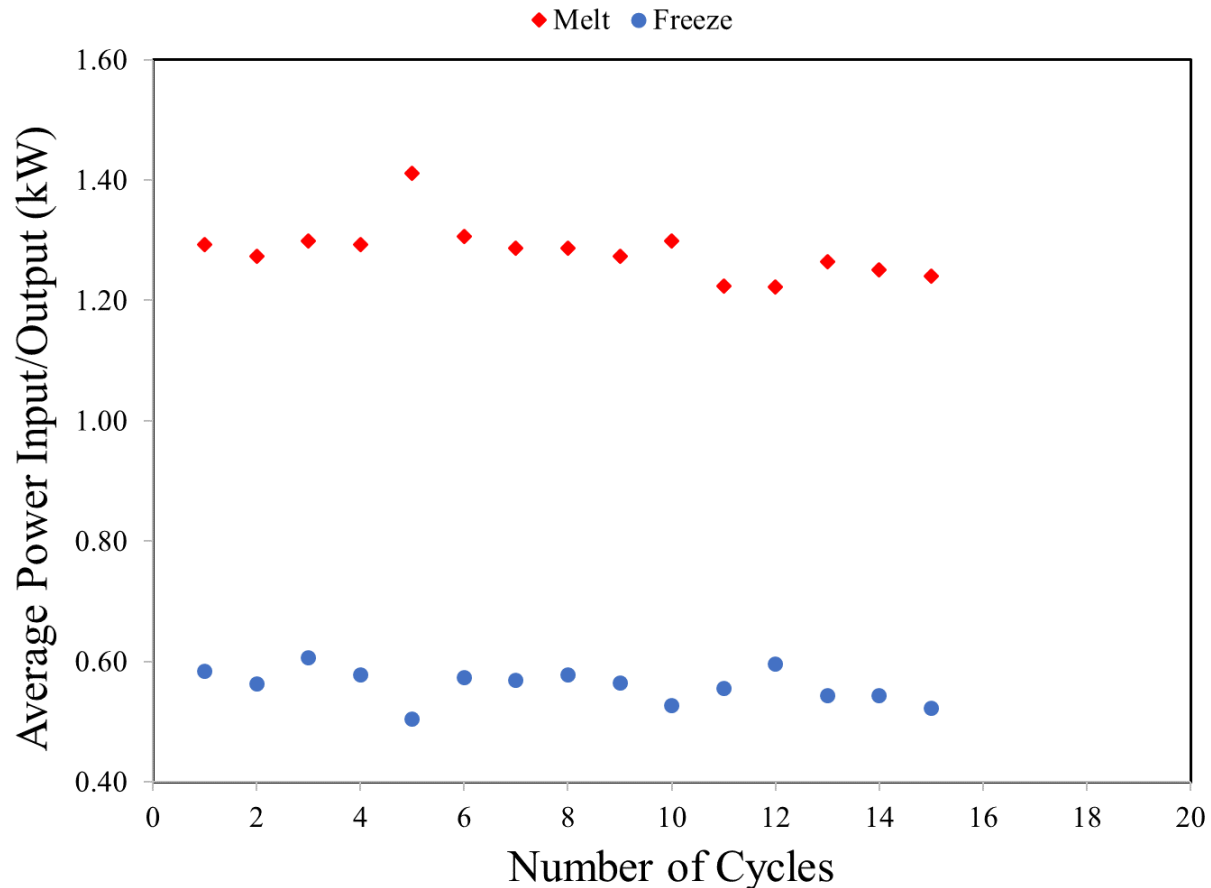
Thermal Performance Results

- Cycling results have performed consistently



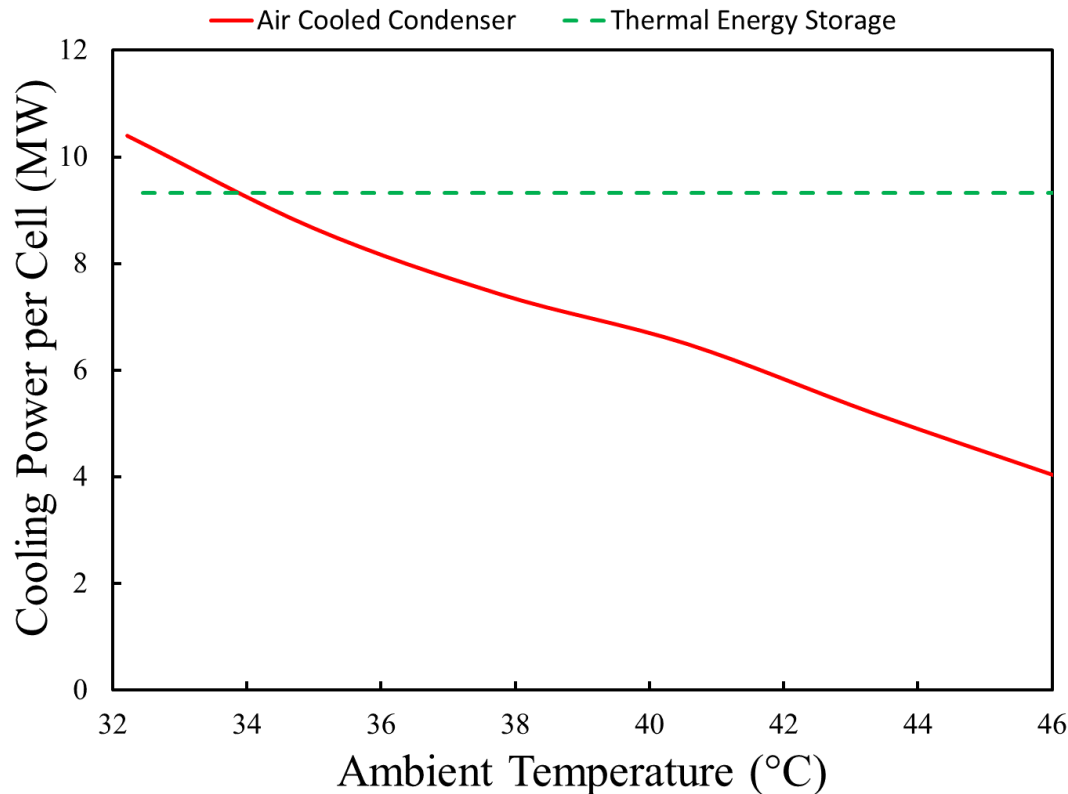
Thermal Cycling Life Test

- Average power has been maintained for many cycles



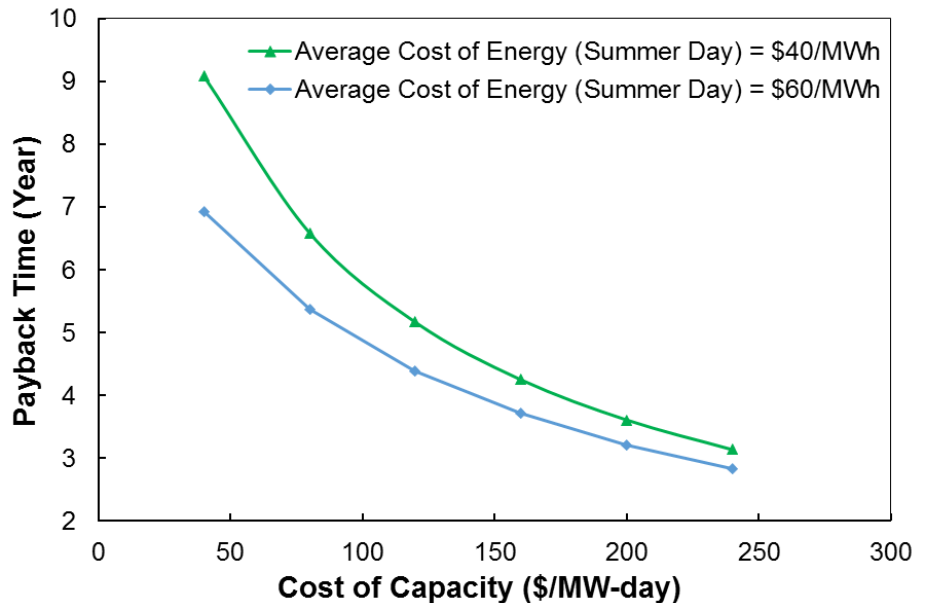
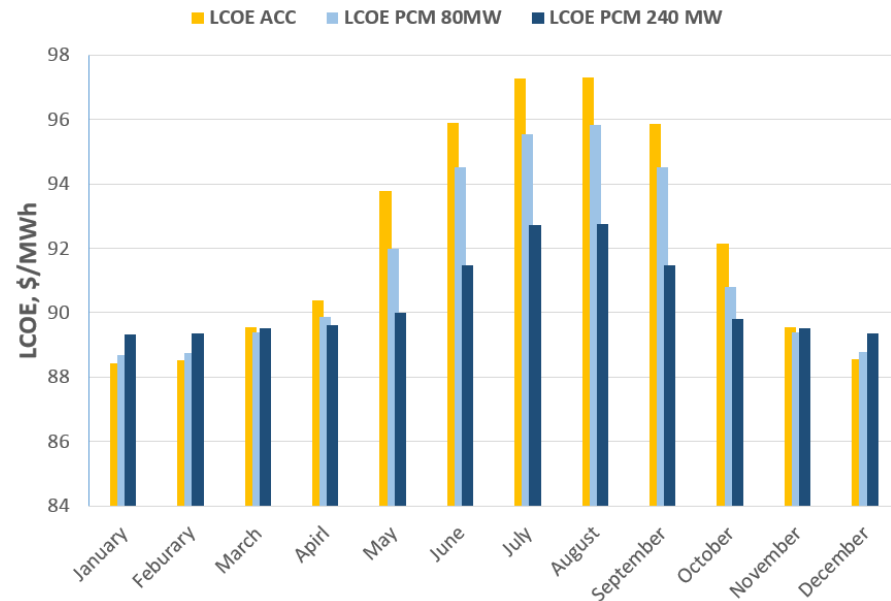
ACC vs. Thermal Storage

- ACC cooling power decreases with increase in ambient temperature
- The cooling power of thermal storage is independent from ambient temperature fluctuations (constant heat sink temperature)



Cost Analysis

- Additional electricity generation & fan power reduction decreases LCOE for ACC systems
- Payback time is ~4 years
 - Supplement peak demand during extremely hot days



Conclusions

- Steam side
 - Performance benefits over filmwise condensation warrant additional research
 - Need long-life coatings on industrial steel surface condensers
- Air side
 - PFHSs provide between 15-50% thermal resistance reduction compared to traditional flat plate fins at the same pumping power
 - This benefit correlates to capital & operational cost savings
- Load shifting
 - Low-cost salt hydrate PCM is a viable TES medium for ACCs
 - Supplemental thermal storage would boost electricity generation without a large capital investment



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