

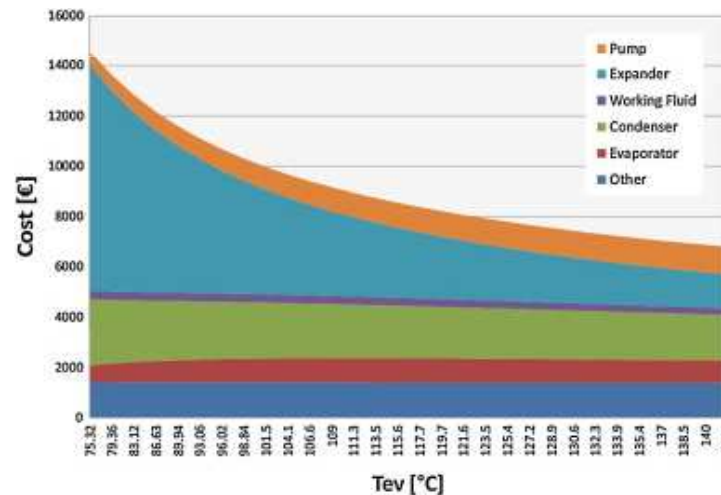
# DEVELOPMENT OF A WASTE HEAT RECOVERY ORC PROTOTYPE USING AN OIL-FREE SCROLL EXPANDER

22TH SEPTEMBER 2011

Sébastien Declaye, Sylvain Quoilin and Vincent Lemort  
Thermodynamic Laboratory (University of Liege, Belgium)

## INTRODUCTION

- In small-scale (a few electric kW) ORC, a very important issue is the total installed **cost** of the system.
- S.Quoilin et al. \* show that the cost of the system can be dramatically reduced by selecting both appropriate fluid and working conditions
- In the same work it was demonstrated that, depending of working conditions, expander cost can represent more than 50% of total component cost.



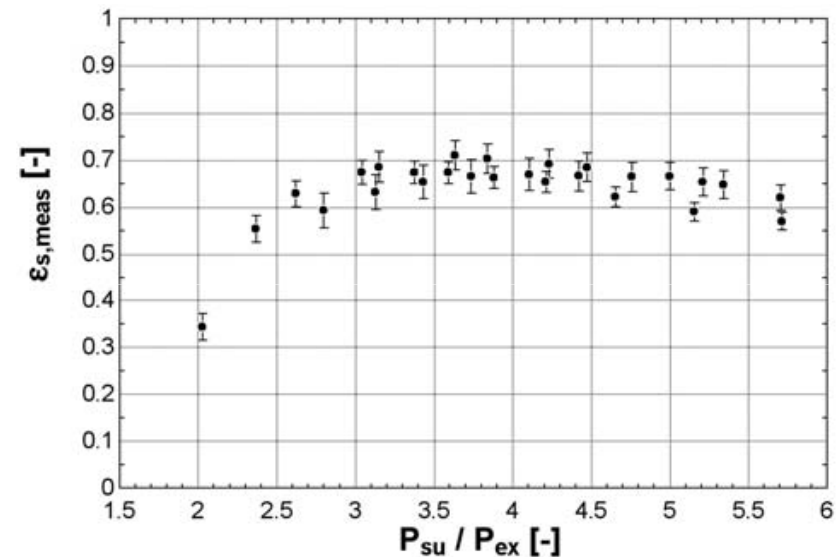
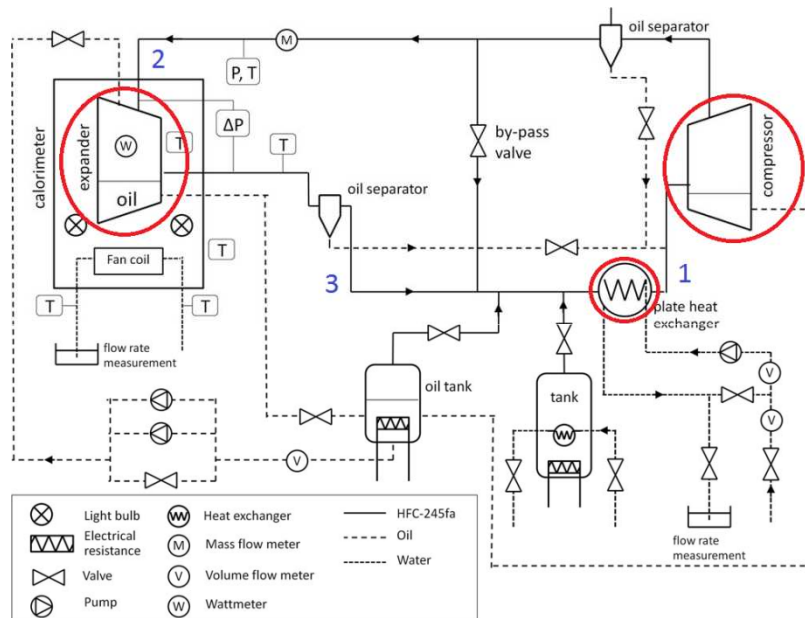
➡ Interest in developing low cost expander

## RETROFIT OF COMPRESSORS

- Low cost expander can be obtained by modifying existing compressor
- Scope of modifications required depends on both compressor type and original application.
- Due to high volume production of these machines, prices are competitive
- Both scroll air compressors and refrigeration scroll compressors can be converted to expander

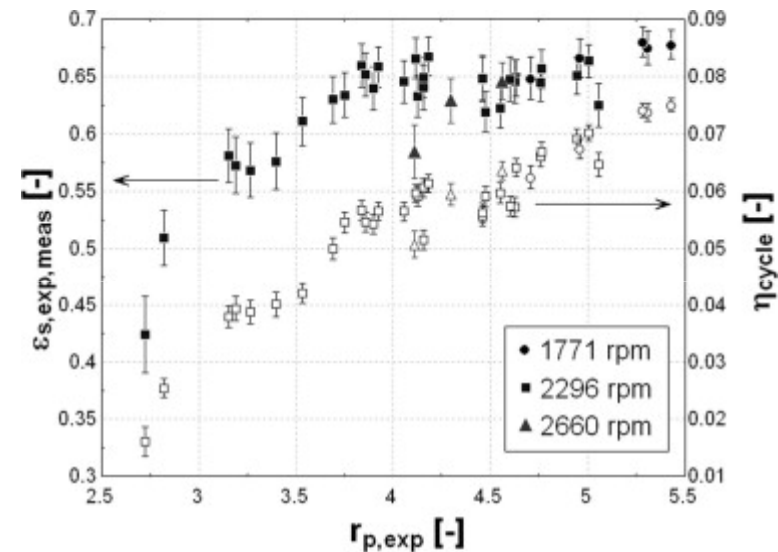
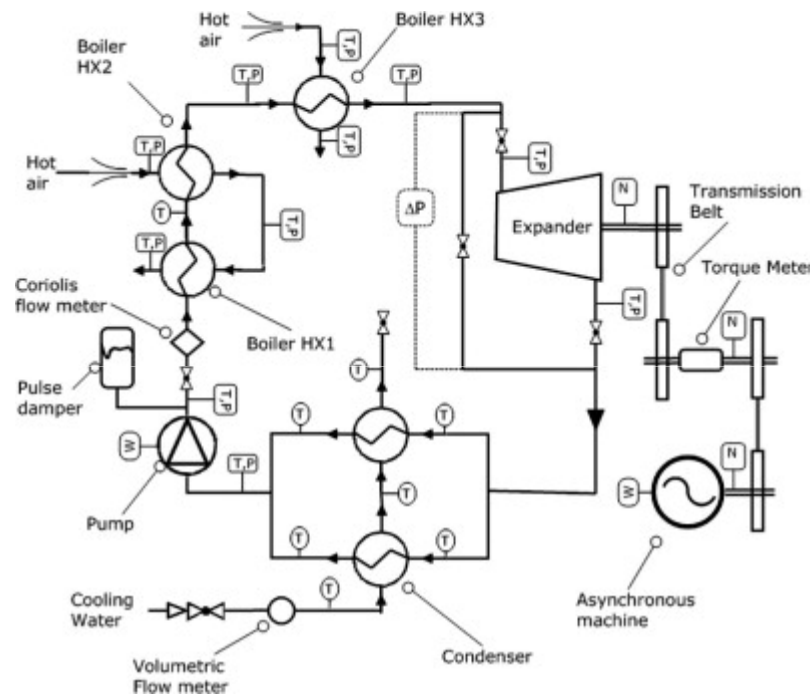


## PREVIOUS SCROLL EXPANDER TEST RESULT



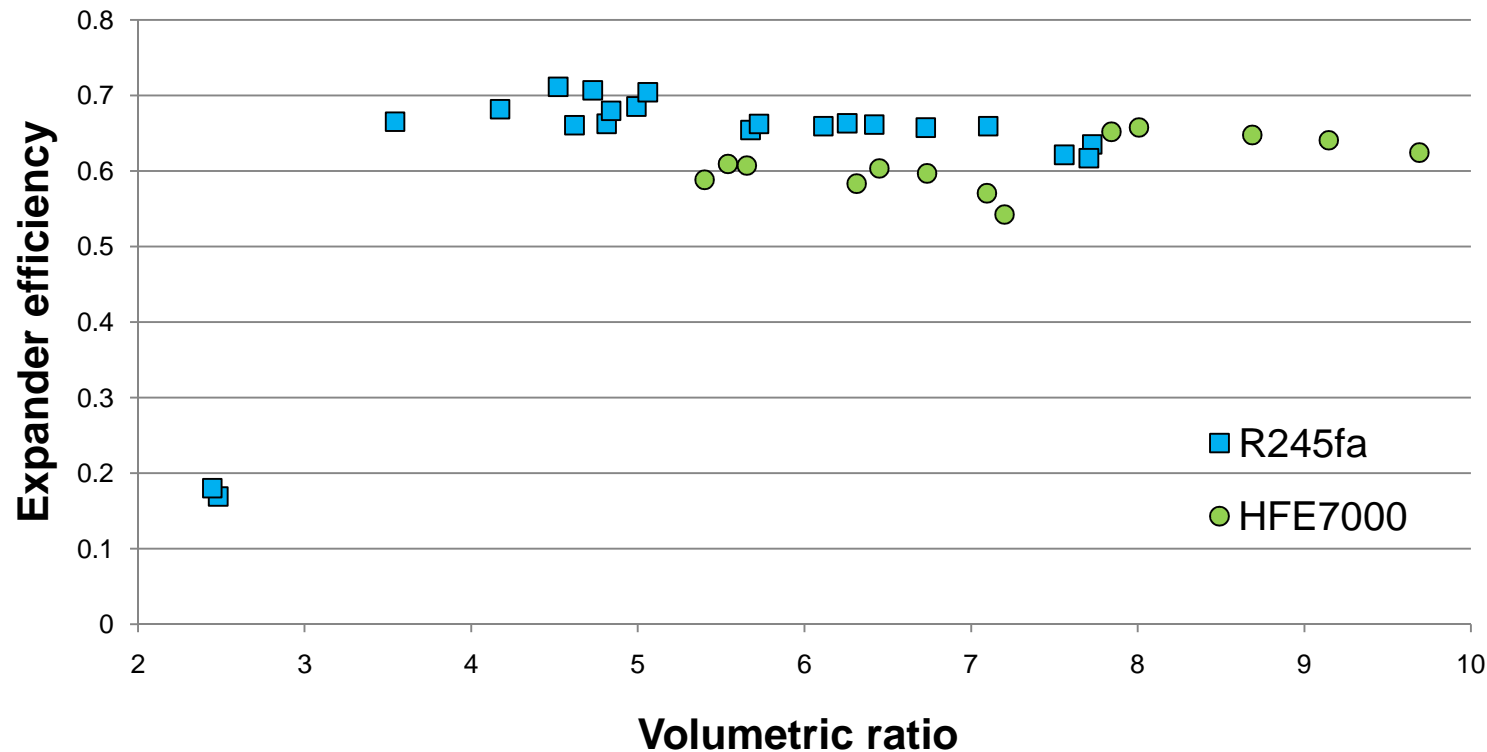
- **Refrigeration scroll** compressor tested in expander mode in a gas cycle with **R245fa**
- Several pressure ratio and oil fraction investigated
- Maximum isentropic efficiency : **71%**

## PREVIOUS SCROLL EXPANDER TEST RESULT



- **Air scroll** compressor tested in expander mode in an ORC loop with **R123**
- Several speed and pressure ratio investigated
- Maximum isentropic efficiency : **68%**

## PREVIOUS SCROLL EXPANDER TEST RESULT



- **Air scroll** compressor tested in expander mode in an ORC loop with **R245fa** and **HFE7000**
- Several speed and pressure ratio investigated
- Maximum isentropic efficiency : **71%**

## SCROLL EXPANDER COMPARISON



	Refrigeration Scroll	Air Scroll
<b>Lubrication</b>	Yes	No
<b>Hermetic</b>	Yes, both compressor elements and electrical motor are enclosed in a tight container	No, the machine is open drive
<b>Built-in volumetric ratio</b>	Around 3	Around 4
<b>Maximum pressure</b>	Up to 30 bars	Up to 10 bars
<b>Maximum temperature</b>	Up to 150 °C	Up to 200 °C
<b>Conversion to expander</b>	Some key internal elements of the compressor such as valves or springs has to be removed or modified	The only required modification is the removing of the external cooling fan
<b>Generator</b>	Included	Freely sized
<b>Isentropic efficiency</b>	Around 70%	Around 70%

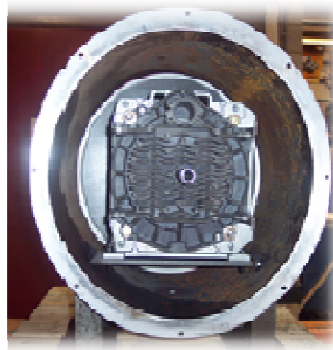
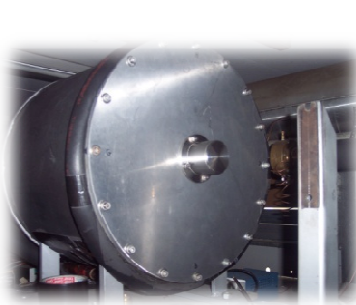
## SCROLL EXPANDER COMPARISON



	Refrigeration Scroll	Air Scroll
<b>Lubrication</b>	Yes	No
<b>Hermetic</b>	Yes, both compressor elements and electrical motor are enclosed in a tight container	No, the machine is open drive
<b>Built-in volumetric ratio</b>	Around 3	Around 4
<b>Maximum pressure</b>	Up to 30 bars	Up to 10 bars
<b>Maximum temperature</b>	Up to 150 °C	Up to 200 °C
<b>Conversion to expander</b>	Some key internal elements of the compressor such as valves or springs has to be removed or modified	The only required modification is the removing of the external cooling fan
<b>Generator</b>	Included	Freely sized
<b>Isentropic efficiency</b>	Around 70%	Around 70%

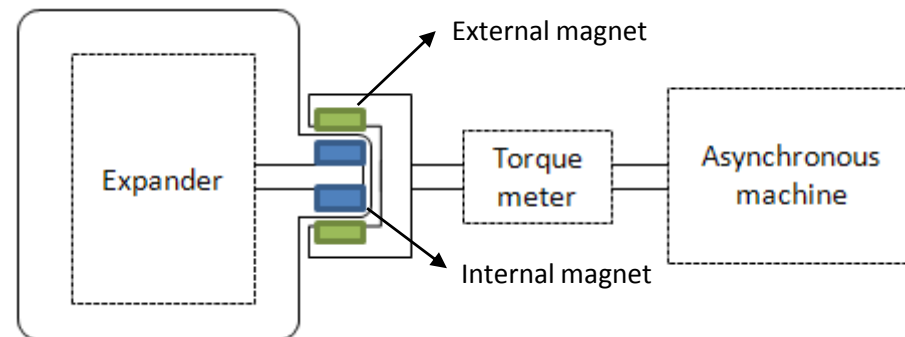


## ZERO LEAKAGE OIL FREE SCROLL EXPANDER



- Expander enclosed in a steel container.
- No moving part through the container
- Power transmitted through the wall by means of a magnetic coupling

- ➡ No external leakages
- ➡ No friction



## OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE CYCLE



### Fluids

- Working fluid : R245fa
- Heat source : hot gas ranging from 150 and 200 °C
- Cooling medium : water ranging from 10 to 17°C

### Components

- Condenser : brazed plate heat exchanger
- Evaporator : brazed plate heat exchanger
- Pump : diaphragm pump

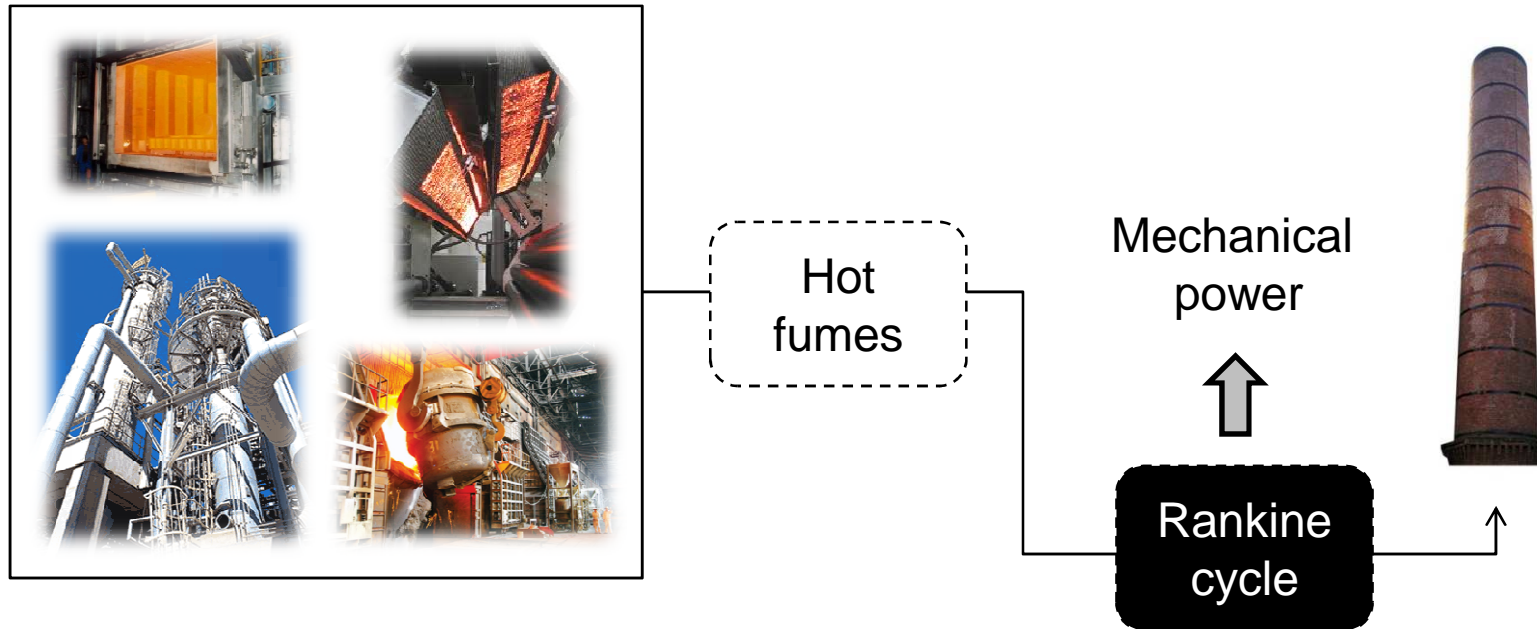


### Main measurement devices

- Type T thermocouples
- Torque meter on expander shaft
- Coriolis effect flow meter for R245fa flow measurement
- ...

## OPEN LOOP WASTE HEAT RECOVERY CYCLE

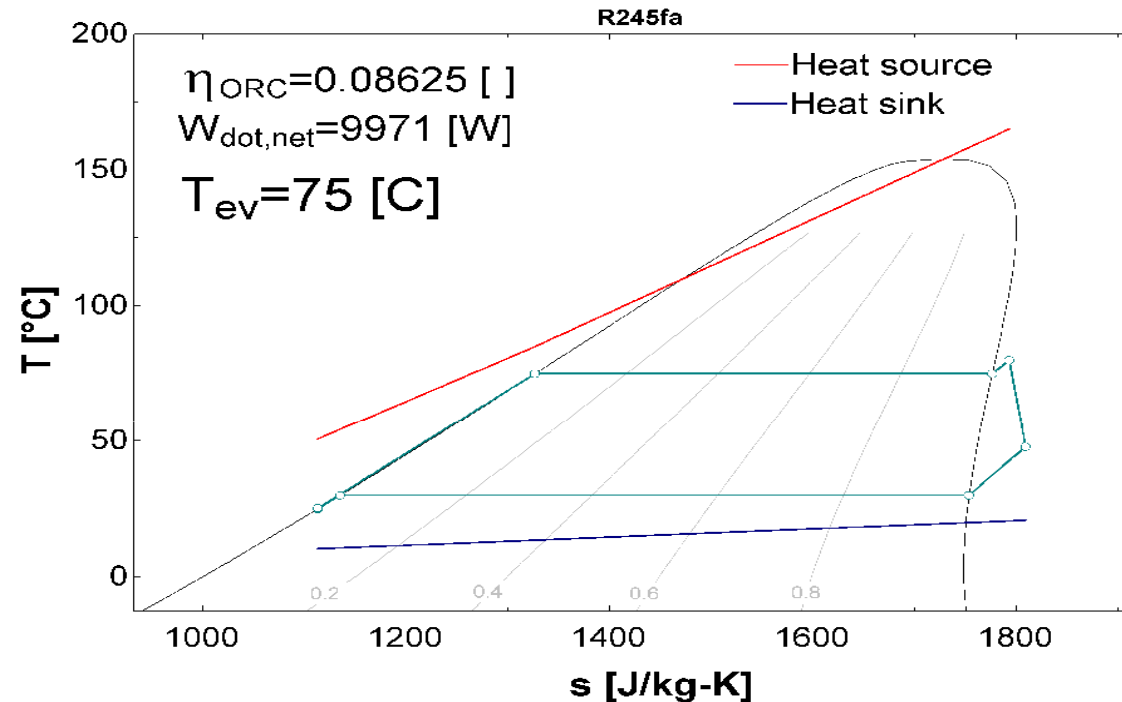
Industrial process



**The heat that is not transferred to the ORC is released to the atmosphere.**

In this case, the parameter to maximize during cycle design is **not** the cycle efficiency. Maximizing the cycle efficiency can lead to waste a large fraction of the available heat

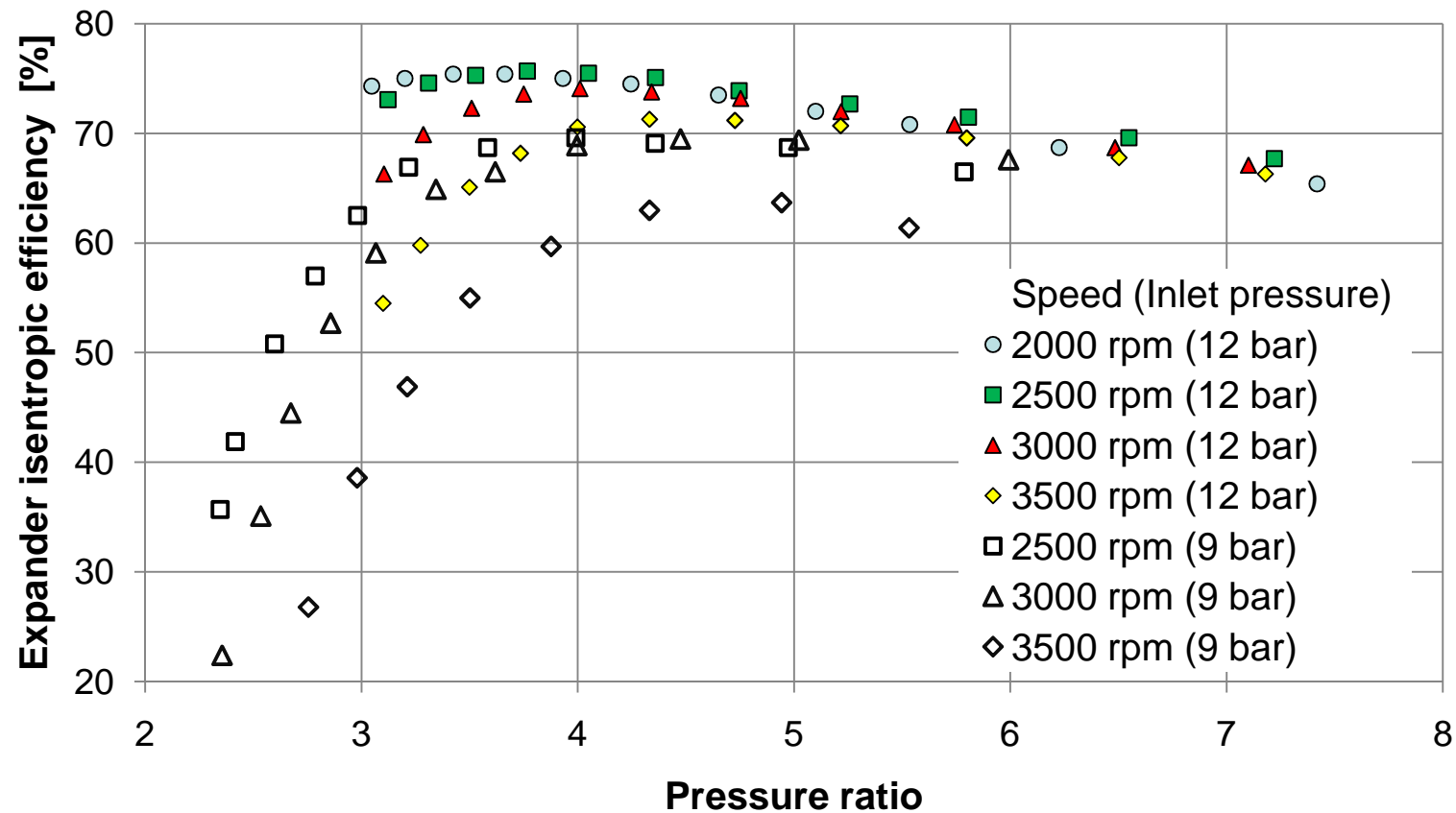
## OPEN LOOP WASTE HEAT RECOVERY CYCLE



- Low evaporating temperature : large fraction of available heat recovered but poor conversion efficiency.
- High evaporation temperature : low fraction of available heat recovered but high conversion efficiency.

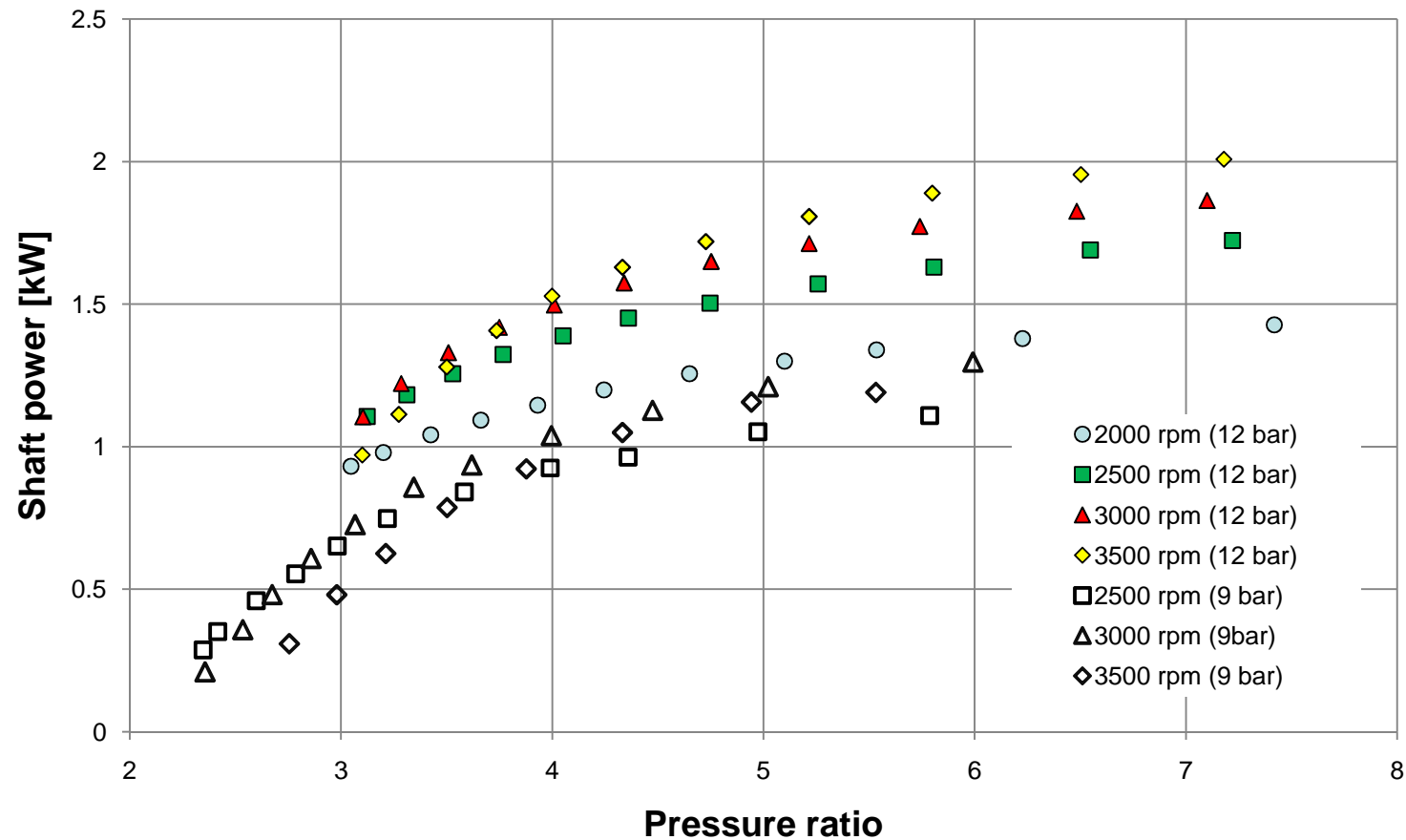
➡ Trade-off that also depend of economic concern

## EXPANDER ISENTROPIC EFFICIENCY

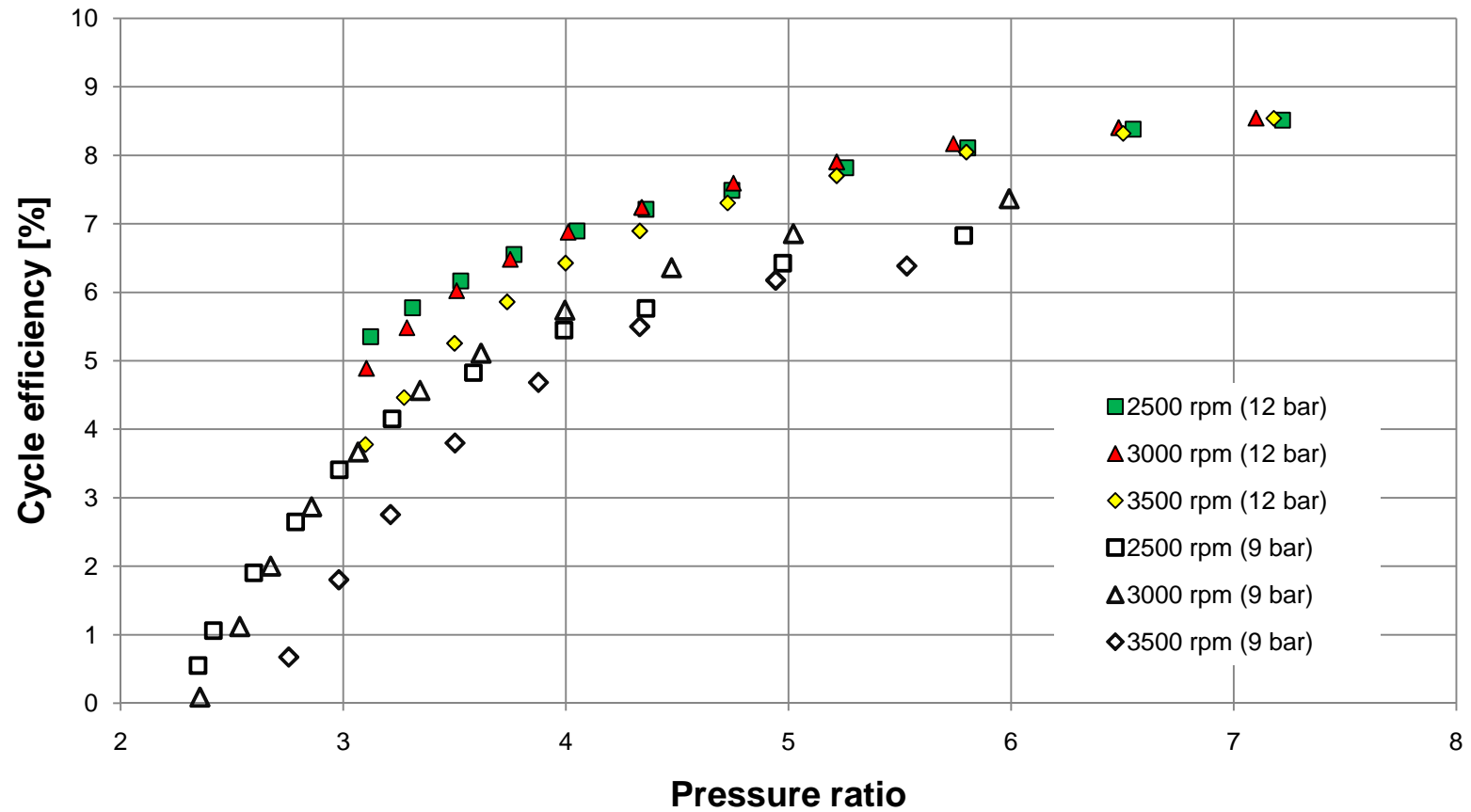


- 76% maximum isentropic efficiency at 2500 RPM
- Flat curve at high pressure ratio
- Sharp decrease for low pressure ratio

## EXPANDER SHAFT POWER



## CYCLE EFFICIENCY



## CONCLUSION

### **Successful test of an oil-free scroll expander**

- External leakages eliminated by magnetic power transmission
- 76% maximum isentropic efficiency
- No oil required
- No modification on the machine it-self
- Generator can be chosen separately



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

