

PLASMA REACTORS HAVING RECUPERATORS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to plasma generators, and more particularly to plasma
5 generators having recuperators for recovering heat from the exhaust gas of the plasma
generators.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

[0002] In recent years, microwave technology has been applied to generate various types of
plasma. For instance, a microwave discharge, which is used as a plasma source, is achieved by
10 coupling microwave energy into a discharge chamber containing gas to be processed. Typically,
the gas that is processed/reacted by the plasma and leaves the plasma chamber as the exhaust gas
is at an elevated temperature. The conventional plumbing systems for cooling the exhaust gas
may suffer from thermal losses due to the unrecovered thermal energy of the exhaust gas.

[0003] Also, the conventional cooling systems for cooling the exhaust gas include tubing or
15 piping to connect a plasma reactor to the conventional cooling system, where the tubing need to
withstand the thermal and chemical nature of the exhaust gas, potentially oxidizing. Typically, it
is at best impractical and expensive to achieve protection from the thermal and chemical
damages with exotic coatings on refractory metals or materials. Furthermore, if the thermal
energy of the exhaust gas is to be recovered, all heat losses and insulation requirements
20 associated with the tubing or piping would decrease the efficiency of the plasma system;
typically, piping heat losses can be quite significant for the conventional flow rates and
temperatures for plasma reactor.

[0004] As such, there is a need for a compact recuperator to recover heat energy from the
exhaust gas and transfer it to the inlet gas to thereby improve the energy efficiency of the plasma
25 system without introducing complicated cooling system design and/or material difficult to work
with.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] According to one aspect of the present invention, a plasma generating system includes: a plasma cavity for generating a plasma therewithin; an adaptor having a gas outlet through which an exhaust gas processed by the plasma exits the plasma cavity; and a recuperator directly attached to the adaptor and having a gas passageway that is in fluid communication with the gas outlet in the adaptor, the recuperator being configured to recover heat energy from the exhaust gas and to heat an input gas using the heat energy.

[0006] According to one aspect of the present invention, a plasma generating system includes: a waveguide for transmitting a microwave energy therethrough; an inner wall disposed within the waveguide to define a plasma cavity, a plasma being generated within the plasma cavity using the microwave energy, the waveguide having a gas outlet through which an exhaust gas processed by the plasma exits the plasma cavity; a recuperator directly attached to the waveguide and having a gas passageway that is in fluid communication with the gas outlet in the waveguide, the recuperator being configured to recover heat energy from the exhaust gas and to heat an input gas using the heat energy; a gas inlet mounted on the waveguide and configured to receive the input gas from the recuperator and introduce the input gas into the plasma cavity; and a pipe having one end coupled to the recuperator and another end coupled to the gas inlet, wherein the input gas flows from the recuperator to the gas inlet through the pipe.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] Figure 1 (“FIG. 1”) shows a schematic diagram of a plasma generating system according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0008] FIG. 2 shows a cross sectional view of a plasma chamber in FIG. 1, taken along the line 2-2, according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0009] FIG. 3 shows a perspective view of a vortex generator according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0010] FIG. 4 shows a cross sectional view of the vortex generator in FIG. 3, taken along the line 4-4, according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0011] FIG. 5 shows a perspective view of an adaptor according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0012] FIG. 6 shows a cross sectional view of the adaptor in FIG. 5, taken along the line 6-6, according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

5 [0013] FIG. 7 shows a perspective view of an inner vortex flow according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0014] FIG. 8 shows a perspective view of an outer vortex flow according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

10 [0015] FIG. 9 shows a perspective view of a recuperator according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0016] FIG. 10A shows a perspective view of a recuperator according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0017] FIG. 10B shows a top view of the recuperator in FIG. 10A according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

15 [0018] FIG. 10C shows a perspective view of a fin/baffle in FIG. 10A according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0019] FIG. 11 shows a perspective view of a fin/baffle according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

20 [0020] FIG. 12 shows a cross sectional view of a plasma chamber in FIG. 1, taken along the line 2-2, according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0021] FIG. 13 shows a perspective view of a recuperator according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0022] FIG. 14 shows a cross sectional view of a plasma chamber in FIG. 1, taken along the line 2-2, according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

25 [0023] FIG. 15 shows a cross sectional view of a plasma chamber in FIG. 1, taken along the line 2-2, according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0024] FIG. 16 shows a perspective view of a recuperator according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0025] In the following description, for purposes of explanation, specific details are set forth
5 in order to provide an understanding of the disclosure. It will be apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the disclosure can be practiced without these details. Furthermore, one skilled in the art will recognize that embodiments of the present disclosure, described below, may be implemented in a variety of ways.

[0026] Components, or modules, shown in diagrams are illustrative of exemplary
10 embodiments of the disclosure and are meant to avoid obscuring the disclosure. It shall also be understood that throughout this discussion that components may be described as separate functional units, which may comprise sub-units, but those skilled in the art will recognize that various components, or portions thereof, may be divided into separate components or may be integrated together, including integrated within a single system or component. It should be noted
15 that functions or operations discussed herein may be implemented as components.

[0027] Reference in the specification to “one embodiment,” “preferred embodiment,” “an embodiment,” or “embodiments” means that a particular feature, structure, characteristic, or function described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the disclosure and may be in more than one embodiment. Also, the appearances of the above-
20 noted phrases in various places in the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment or embodiments.

[0028] The use of certain terms in various places in the specification is for illustration and should not be construed as limiting. The terms “include,” “including,” “comprise,” and “comprising” shall be understood to be open terms and any lists the follow are examples and not
25 meant to be limited to the listed items.

[0029] Figure 1 (“FIG. 1”) shows a schematic diagram of a plasma generating system **10** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the plasma generating system **10** includes: a microwave cavity/waveguide **20** having a shape of a hollow tube; a plasma

chamber **22** connected to the waveguide **20**; and a microwave supply unit **12** connected to the waveguide **20** and operative to provide microwave energy to the plasma chamber **22** via a microwave waveguide **20**. In embodiments, the plasma chamber **22** receives the microwave energy and processes gas by use of the received microwave energy. In embodiments, a gas tank
5 **30** provides gas to the plasma chamber **22** via a gas line **28**.

[0030] The microwave supply unit **12** provides microwave energy to the plasma chamber **22** and includes: a microwave generator **14** for generating microwaves; a power supply **16** for supplying power to the microwave generator **14**; and a tuner **18** for reducing the microwave energy reflected from the plasma chamber **22** and travelling toward the microwave generator **14**.
10 In embodiments, the microwave supply unit **12** may include other components, such as an isolator having a dummy load for dissipating reflected microwave energy that propagates toward the microwave generator **14** and a circulator for directing the reflected microwave energy to the dummy load and a sliding short circuit disposed at the end of the waveguide **20**.

[0031] FIG. 2 shows a cross sectional view of a plasma chamber **22** in FIG. 1, taken along the line **2-2** (i.e. cut along a plane parallel to the paper), according to embodiments of the present
15 disclosure. As depicted, the plasma chamber **22** includes: an inner wall(s) **40**; a plasma stabilizer **38**; a forward flow inlet **42** connected to the gas line **29** and configured to introduce the forward flow into the plasma chamber; a reverse flow inlet (which is also referred to as “adaptor”) **44** connected to the gas line **28** and configured to introduce the reverse flow into the plasma
20 chamber; and a recuperator **100** contacting the adaptor **44** and configured to recover heat energy from the exhaust gas. Here, the term plasma cavity refers to the enclosed space that is surrounded by the inner wall **40**, waveguide **20**, forward flow inlet **42** and adaptor **44**, where the reverse flow gas and forward flows are processed/reformed in the plasma cavity by the microwave energy transmitted via the waveguide **20**.

25 [0032] In embodiments, the inner wall **40** is formed of a material that is transparent to the microwave energy, such as quartz or ceramic. In embodiments, the inner wall **40** is formed of any other suitable dielectric material that is desirable for uniform flow, thermal resistance, chemical resistance, and electromagnetic transparency. In embodiments, the inner wall **40** has preferably, but not limited to, a shape of hollow circular cylinder.

[0033] FIG. 3 shows a perspective view of the forward flow inlet **42** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. FIG. 4 shows a cross sectional view of the forward flow inlet **42**, taken along the line **4-4**, according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the forward flow inlet **42** has a hole/adaptor **47** for coupling to the gas line **29** and one or more gas passageways **48** that are formed in the wall thereof. In embodiments, the exits of the gas passageways **48** are located inside the plasma stabilizer **38** so that the plasma stabilizer **38** forms an inner vortex flow **43** using the flow exiting the gas passageways **48**. In embodiments, the inner diameter of the plasma stabilizer **38** may be varied to adjust the outer diameter of the inner vortex flow **43**. In embodiments, as discussed above, the plasma stabilizer **38** may have a shape of hollow circular cylinder and disposed concentrically to the forward flow inlet **42**.

[0034] In embodiments, each gas passageway **48** is arranged to impart spiral motion to the forward flow as the forward flow enters the plasma cavity via the gas passageway **48**. In embodiments, each gas passageway **48** may be curved to enhance the vorticity of the forward flow. In embodiments, the forward flow inlet **42** is formed of any suitable material, such as ceramic, so that the inlet is electrically isolated from the waveguide **20** and withstand the heat energy from the plasma **46**. In embodiments, the forward flow inlet **42** is formed of metal or dielectric material.

[0035] In embodiments, the plasma stabilizer **38** is formed of material that is transparent to the microwave energy, and preferably formed of the same material as the inner wall **40**. In embodiments, the plasma stabilizer **38** is attached to the waveguide **20**, protruding into the plasma cavity, where the axial direction of the plasma stabilizer **38** is parallel to the y-axis. In embodiments, as discussed above, the inner wall **40** may have a shape of a hollow circular cylinder and the plasma stabilizer **38** may be installed concentrically to the inner wall **40**. In embodiments, the forward flow inside the plasma stabilizer **38** forms the inner vortex flow **43** and proceeds toward the other end of the waveguide **20**, more specifically toward the gas outlet **32**. FIG. 7 shows a perspective view of the inner vortex flow **43** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the forward flow (or equivalently, inner vortex flow) travels the length of the inner wall **40** in a helical motion until the inner vortex flow exits the gas outlet **32**.

[0036] In embodiments, upon ignition of a plasma plume (or shortly, plasma) **46** by a plasma igniter (not shown in FIG. 2), the plasma **46** is sustained by the microwave energy transmitted by the microwave generator **14**. The description of exemplary embodiments of the plasma igniter can be found in a copending U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 16/805,661, entitled “Durable auto-ignition device for plasma reactor,” filed on February 28, 2020, which is hereby
5 incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0037] In embodiments, the plasma **46** is located within the inner vortex flow **43** so that the gas particles of the inner vortex flow **43** pass through the plasma **46**. In embodiments, the plasma stabilizer **38** determines the outer diameter of the inner vortex flow **43**, preventing the
10 forward flow from bypassing the plasma **46** before exiting the plasma cavity through the gas outlet **32**. In embodiments, the plasma stabilizer **38** aids in keeping the plasma **46** stable by separating the inner vortex flow **43** from the outer vortex flow **45**.

[0038] FIG. 5 shows a perspective view of the adaptor **44** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. FIG. 6 shows a cross sectional view of the adaptor **44**, taken along the line 6-
15 **6**, according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the adaptor **44** has: an opening **82** through which the gas from the recuperator **100** flows into the adaptor; a hole to form the gas outlet **32**; a stagnation chamber **80**; and one or more gas passageways **51** that are formed in the wall thereof. In embodiments, the opening **82** is formed in the bottom wall of the adaptor and is a ring-shaped slit, even though the opening may have other suitable shape.

[0039] In embodiments, each gas passageway **51** is arranged to impart spiral motion to the reverse flow as the reverse flow enters the plasma cavity via the gas passageway **51**. In
20 embodiments, each gas passageway **51** may be curved to enhance the vorticity of the reverse flow. In embodiments, the adaptor **44** is formed of preferably, but not limited to Ni alloy, such as Inconel or Hastelloy.

[0040] In embodiments, the gas flowing through the opening **82** enters the stagnation chamber/space **80**. In embodiments, the flow, which is referred to as reverse flow, exits the stagnation chamber **80** and travels toward to the inner wall **40** and then proceeds upwardly (y-axis direction) toward the other end of the waveguide **20** along the inner wall **40** in a helical motion. Subsequently, the reverse flow reverses the flow direction to proceed downwardly and
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form an outer vortex flow **45**. In embodiments, the rotational axis of the outer vortex flow **45** is substantially parallel to the y-axis. FIG. 8 shows a perspective view of the outer vortex flow **45** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the outer vortex flow **45** has a hollow cylinder shape and has two flow regions: inner downward flow region **45-1** and an outer upward flow region **45-2**. In embodiments, the inner vortex flow **43** is disposed in the middle hollow portion of the outer vortex flow **45** and surrounded by inner downward flow region **45-1**. It is noted that the gas from the forward flow inlet **42** is mixed with the flow from the adaptor **44** to form the inner vortex flow **43**. In embodiments, the outer vortex flow **45** surrounds the inner vortex flow **43**, to thereby shield the inner wall **40** from the plasma **46**.

10 **[0041]** In embodiments, as discussed above, the inner diameter of the plasma stabilizer **38** determines the radial dimension of the inner vortex flow **43**. As such, in embodiments, the inner diameter of the plasma stabilizer **38** may be adjusted so that the outer vortex flow **45** surrounds the inner vortex flow **43** and maintain the flow regime of the inner vortex flow **43** in a stable manner to thereby stabilize the plasma and yield improved throughput and efficiency.

15 **[0042]** In embodiments, the plasma **46** is used to reform the inlet gas to the desired product gas, where the inlet gas is introduced into the plasma cavity by the forward flow inlet **42** and adaptor **44**. In embodiments, the gas composition of the inner vortex flow exiting the forward flow inlet **42** includes CO₂, CH₄ and O₂, and the gas exiting the gas outlet **32** includes CO and H₂ as well as a non-reacted portion of forward flow gas. In embodiments, the preferred
20 distribution for the forward flow is 5%-95% by mass of the total flow into the plasma chamber **22**. In embodiments, the gas compositions and flow rates of the forward and reverse flows may be adjusted to enhance the plasma stability and efficiency of the chemical reaction in the plasma chamber **22**.

[0043] In embodiments, the recuperator **100** recovers heat energy from the exhaust gas that
25 exits the gas outlet **32** and transfers the heat energy to the inlet gas. FIG. 9 shows a perspective view of the recuperator **100** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the recuperator **100** is a gas container having an enclosed space/chamber **109** therein, and the wall of the recuperator **100** includes: an inner shell **102**; outer shell **103**; a top cap **106**; a bottom cap **107**; an opening (which is also referred to as “outlet”) **111** formed in the top cap **106**; and

one or more fins/baffles **104** secured to the inner and outer shells and disposed in an enclosed space/chamber **109**. In embodiments, the opening **111** is a ring-shaped slit, even though the opening **111** may have other suitable shape. In embodiments, the opening **82** in the adaptor **44** is aligned with the opening **111** formed in the top cap of the recuperator **100** so that the heated gas
5 flows from the chamber **109** into the adaptor **44**.

[0044] In embodiments, each of the inner and outer shells has a shape of a hollow circular cylinder, and each of the top and bottom caps has a shape of a ring-shaped disk, where the inner shell **102**, outer shell **103**, top cap **106**, and the bottom cap **107** define the chamber **109**. In embodiments, the recuperator **100** is preferably made of (but not limited to) a nickel alloy, such
10 as a member of the Inconel family.

[0045] In embodiments, the inner shell **102** defines a gas passageway/hole **108** that is in fluid communication with the gas outlet **32** of the adaptor **44**, where the exhaust gas flows through the gas passageway **108**. In embodiments, the outer shell **103** includes an inlet hole/adaptor **114** for coupling to the gas line **28** and an outlet hole/adaptor **112** for coupling to the gas line **29**.

[0046] In embodiments, the reacted/exhaust gas flowing through the gas passageway **108** is at elevated temperature, transferring heat energy to the recuperator **100**. In embodiments, the recuperator **100** uses the transferred heat energy to heat the inlet gas from the gas tank **30** and the heated inlet gas enters the adaptor **44** and/or the forward flow inlet **42**, to thereby improve the efficiency of the reaction being effected by the plasma **46**. Also, the recuperator **100** extracts
15 heat energy from the reacted/exhaust gas as the reacted/exhaust gas flows through the gas passageway **108**, to thereby reduce the temperature of the exhaust gas below the melting point or service temperature of the recuperator material.

[0047] In embodiments, the fins/baffles **104** are arranged so as to maximize the surface area and thermal transport without inducing excessive pressure drop. In embodiments, additional
25 baffles may be disposed in the gas passageway **108**. FIG. 10A shows a perspective view of a recuperator **150** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. FIG. 10B shows a top view of the recuperator **150** in FIG. 10A according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, one or more fins/baffles **152** are disposed parallel to gas flow so as to improve heat exchange without inducing excessive pressure drop.

[0048] FIG. 10C shows a perspective view of the fin/baffle **152** in FIG. 10A according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the fin **152** has a shape of a rectangular plate and arranged substantially in parallel to the exhaust gas flow exiting the adaptor **44**. In embodiments, the baffles **152** may be rifled in either handed-ness relative to the flow of gas through the gas passageway **108**. FIG. 11 shows a perspective view of a fin/baffle **162** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the fin/baffle **162** is rifled/curved in relative to the exhaust gas flow so that the exhaust gas flow is deflected by the fin. In embodiments, the fin **162** may be used in place of the fin **152**.

[0049] In embodiments, a portion of the heated inlet gas inside the chamber **109** enters the stagnation chamber **80** through both the opening **111** formed in the top cap **106** and the opening **82** formed on the bottom side of the adaptor **44**. In embodiments, the remaining portion of the heated inlet gas inside the chamber **109** flows through the outlet hole/adaptor **112** and the gas line **29** and enters the forward flow inlet **42**.

[0050] In alternative embodiments, a forward gas inlet **42** may receive the inlet gas from a separate gas tank that is similar to the gas tank **30**, i.e., the gas line **29** may be directly coupled to a separate gas tank and the gas flowing into the forward gas inlet **42** may be at room temperature. In such configurations, the forward flow may have different gas composition from the reverse flow. Also, the gas composition of the forward flow (and/or reverse flow) may be changed during operation. For instance, the forward flow may include a slug of argon to aid ignition of the plasma **46**. In embodiments, the gas compositions and flow rates of the forward and reverse flows may be adjusted to enhance the plasma stability and efficiency of the chemical reaction in the plasma chamber **22**.

[0051] FIG. 12 shows a cross sectional view of a plasma chamber in FIG. 1, taken along the line 2-2, according to embodiments of the present disclosure. FIG. 13 shows a perspective view of a recuperator **230** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the plasma chamber **222** is similar to the plasma chamber **22** in FIG. 2, with the difference that the plasma chamber **222** does not have the reverse flow inlet (adaptor). In embodiments, the waveguide **220** has a gas outlet **232** through which the gas processed/reacted by the plasma **246**

exits the plasma cavity. It is noted that the plasma chamber **222** does not generate the outer vortex flow that is similar to the outer vortex flow **45**.

[0052] In embodiments, the recuperator **230** is directly attached to the waveguide **220** and the inner shell **242** of the recuperator **230** defines a hole **248** that is in fluid communication with the gas outlet **232** formed in the wall of the waveguide **220**. In embodiments, the recuperator **230** recovers the heat energy from the exhaust gas flowing through the hole **248** and the uses the heat energy to heat the gas in the chamber **239** before the gas in the chamber **239** is transferred to the forward gas inlet **242** via the gas line **229**.

[0053] In embodiments, the recuperator **230** is similar to the recuperator **100** in FIG. 9, with the difference that the top cap **236** of the recuperator **230** does not have any ring-shaped slit for providing gas to the plasma cavity. It is noted that the components of the plasma chamber **222** are formed of similar materials as their counterparts of the plasma chamber **222**. It is also noted that plasma stabilizer **238** is an optional component.

[0054] FIG. 14 shows a cross sectional view of a plasma chamber in FIG. 1, taken along the line 2-2, according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the plasma chamber **322** is similar to the plasma chamber **22** with the difference that the plasma stabilizer **338** is disposed on the reverse flow inlet (which is also referred to as “adaptor”) **344**. It is noted that the plasma chamber **322** is one of the various embodiments of the plasma chamber **22** in FIG. 1. The description of other exemplary embodiments of the plasma chamber can be found in a copending U.S. Patent Application Ser. No., 16/752,689, entitled “Plasma reactor for processing gas,” filed on January 26, 2020, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0055] FIG. 15 shows a cross sectional view of a plasma chamber in FIG. 1, taken along the line 2-2, according to embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the plasma chamber **422** is similar to the plasma chamber **22**, with the difference that the plasma chamber **422** does not have the forward flow inlet as well as the gas line **29** for providing the heated inlet gas for the forward flow inlet. As such, the plasma chamber **422** does not generate an inner vortex flow that is similar to the inner vortex flow **43**. FIG. 16 shows a perspective view of the recuperator **430** in FIG. 15 according to embodiments of the present disclosure. In embodiments, compared to

the recuperator **100** in FIG. 9, the recuperator **430** does not have the gas outlet hole/adaptor **112** for connecting to the gas line **29**.

[0056] It is noted that the recuperators **230** and **430** may have addition fins/baffles that are similar to the fins/baffles **152** (or **162**) in the recuperator **100**, i.e., each of the recuperators **230** and **430** may include fins/baffles disposed in the hole through which the reacted/exhaust gas flows.

[0057] As discussed above in conjunction with FIG. 2, that the recuperator **100** is detachably secured to the adaptor **44** by a suitable fastening mechanism, such as screw (not shown in FIG. 2). In alternative embodiments, the recuperator is not secured to the adaptor; instead, the recuperator **100** and adaptor **44** are formed as one monolithic body. Similarly, in alternative embodiments, the recuperator and adaptor in FIG. 14 (or FIG. 15) may be formed as one monolithic body.

[0058] It is noted that the recuperators in FIGS. 1-16 are directly attached to the adaptors or waveguides, i.e., the recuperators are directly secured to or integrated into the same body as plasma chamber, minimizing the use of expensive material and/or material that is difficult to work with. Also, in embodiments, the exhaust and inlet gases are arranged such that the inlet gas in the recuperator acts to cool the recuperator body, preventing the material of the recuperator body from melting or exceeding its recommended service temperature and that the exhaust gas does not excessively impinge on the recuperator body to thereby prevent the temperature of the recuperator body from exceeding the service temperature of the recuperator.

[0059] In embodiments, the plasma chambers in FIGS. 1-16 eliminate the need for conventional tubing, bent and straight, that is normally required to implement a physically separate reactor and recuperator. This conventional tubing would need to withstand the thermal and chemical nature of the exhaust gas, potentially oxidizing, which is at best impractical and expensive to achieve with exotic coatings on refractory metals or materials. Furthermore, all heat losses and insulation requirements associated with the conventional tubing or piping to connect a reactor to a recuperator are eliminated in whole, resulting in an increase to the recoverable heat.

[0060] In embodiments, the plasma chambers in FIGS. 1-16 lack the conventional necessary tubing, piping, and/or fittings, allowing for operation in a smaller geometric footprint to an otherwise equivalent recuperator and reactor in the conventional systems. The compactness of the plasma chambers in FIGS. 1-16 is of considerable importance where arrays of plasma
5 reactors with integrated recuperators are packaged tightly so as to process increased amounts of inlet gas.

[0061] It will be appreciated to those skilled in the art that the preceding examples and embodiments are exemplary and not limiting to the scope of the present disclosure. It is intended that all permutations, enhancements, equivalents, combinations, and improvements thereto that
10 are apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading of the specification and a study of the drawings are included within the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure. It shall also be noted that elements of any claims may be arranged differently including having multiple dependencies, configurations, and combinations.

What is claimed is:

1. A plasma generating system, comprising:
a plasma cavity for generating a plasma therewithin;
an adaptor having a gas outlet through which an exhaust gas processed by the plasma
5 exits the plasma cavity; and
a recuperator directly attached to the adaptor and having a gas passageway that is in fluid
communication with the gas outlet in the adaptor, the recuperator being configured to recover
heat energy from the exhaust gas and to heat an input gas using the heat energy.
- 10 2. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 1, wherein the recuperator has an
enclosed space thereinside and one or more baffles that are disposed inside the enclosed space
and transfer heat energy to the input gas.
3. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 1, wherein the recuperator has one or
15 more baffles that are disposed in the gas passageway and wherein the one or more baffles
recover heat energy from the exhaust gas.
4. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 3, wherein each of the one or more
baffles is arranged in parallel to a flow direction of the exhaust gas exiting the gas outlet.
- 20 5. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 3, wherein each of the one or more
baffles is rifled relative to a flow direction of the exhaust gas exiting the gas outlet.
6. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 1, wherein the recuperator has an
25 enclosed space thereinside, a gas inlet through which the input gas flows into the enclosed space
and a gas outlet through the input gas heated using the heat energy exits the enclosed space.
7. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 6, wherein the recuperator has a cap
that is in direct contact with a bottom wall of the adaptor and the gas outlet of the recuperator is
30 formed in the cap and wherein the bottom wall of the adaptor has a gas inlet and wherein the gas

outlet of the recuperator is aligned with the gas inlet of the adaptor so that the input gas heated in the enclosed space flows into the adaptor through gas outlet of the recuperator and the gas inlet of the adaptor.

5 8. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 6, further comprising:
a flow inlet configured to introduce the input gas heated by the recuperator into the
plasma cavity; and
a pipe having one end coupled to the gas outlet of the recuperator and an other end to the
flow inlet, wherein the input gas heated by the recuperator passes through the pipe.

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9. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 8, further comprising:
a waveguide for transmitting a microwave energy therethrough; and
an inner wall disposed within the waveguide to define the plasma cavity, a plasma being
generated within the plasma cavity using the microwave energy,

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wherein the adaptor is mounted on a bottom side of the waveguide and the flow inlet is
mounted on a top side of the waveguide.

10. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 8, wherein the flow inlet introduces
the input gas as a vortex flow into the plasma cavity.

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11. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 8, further comprising:
a plasma stabilizer having a shape of a circular hollow cylinder and protruding into the
plasma cavity, wherein a portion of the flow inlet is disposed inside the plasma stabilizer.

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12. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 1, wherein the adaptor is configured
to generate a vortex flow within the plasma cavity using the input gas heated by the recuperator.

13. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 12, further comprising:
a plasma stabilizer having a shape of a circular hollow cylinder and disposed on the
30 adaptor,

wherein a longitudinal direction of the plasma stabilizer is parallel to a rotational axis of the vortex flow.

14. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 1, wherein the adaptor and the
5 recuperator are formed as one monolithic body.

15. A plasma generating system, comprising:
a waveguide for transmitting a microwave energy therethrough;
an inner wall disposed within the waveguide to define a plasma cavity, a plasma being
10 generated within the plasma cavity using the microwave energy, the waveguide having a gas
outlet through which an exhaust gas processed by the plasma exits the plasma cavity;
a recuperator directly attached to the waveguide and having a gas passageway that is in
fluid communication with the gas outlet in the waveguide, the recuperator being configured to
recover heat energy from the exhaust gas and to heat an input gas using the heat energy;
15 a gas inlet mounted on the waveguide and configured to receive the input gas from the
recuperator and introduce the input gas into the plasma cavity; and
a pipe having one end coupled to the recuperator and an other end coupled to the gas inlet,
wherein the input gas flows from the recuperator to the gas inlet through the pipe.

20 16. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 15, wherein the recuperator has an
enclosed space thereinside and one or more baffles disposed inside the enclosed space and
wherein heat energy is transferred from the one or more baffles to the inlet gas.

25 17. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 15, wherein the recuperator has one or
more baffles that are disposed in the gas passageway and wherein the one or more baffles
recover heat energy from the exhaust gas.

18. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 15, wherein each of the one or more
baffles is arranged in parallel to a flow direction of the exhaust gas exiting the gas outlet.

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19. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 15, wherein each of the one or more baffles is rifled relative to a flow direction of the exhaust gas exiting the gas outlet.

20. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 15, wherein the gas inlet is configured
5 to introduce the input gas into the plasma cavity as a vortex flow.

21. A plasma generating system as recited in claim 15, further comprising:
a plasma stabilizer having a shape of a circular hollow cylinder and protruding into the
plasma cavity, wherein as portion of the gas inlet is disposed inside the plasma stabilizer.
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