

power generation group

Considerations for Long Service Life for Fast Start HRSGs

John DiVitto 330-860-2134 jgdivitto@babcock.com Mel Albrecht 330-860-6431 mjalbrecht@babcock.com

Babcock & Wilcox Power Generation Group, Inc. 20 S. Van Buren Avenue Barberton, OH 44203

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Fast Start / Rapid Load Response

- Emissions limits
- Improve efficiency
- Follow load from renewables



HRSG Considerations

- Superheater (SH) / reheater (RH) design
- Drain system
- Vertical separators with natural circulation
- Circulation design



Single Row Harps

- Single row harps for secondary superheater and reheater (SSH/SRH) tube bundle only
- Reduced tube header to tube wall temperature gradient
- Thinner headers result in additional flexibility
- Small diameter headers and collector header interconnects provides additional flexibility
- Expansion between tube rows is accommodated in the system, not the tube to header weld

High Flow Drain System

- Designed to evacuate the tube bundles during GT purge and light-off conditions where high condensate generation occurs
- Utilizes many of the recommendations of EPRI report "Guidelines on Optimizing Heat Recovery Heat Generator Drains" and industry experts



Drawbacks of Conventional HP Drum

- Thick Walls (~7" for a 2400 PSI unit) limits startup time / HP drum life
- Drum hump during startup and transients



B&W's FastCirc™ Vertical Separator

Vertical Separator Benefits

- Thin walls (~3" for 2400 PSI units)
- Integral internals
- Increased response to load changes
- Eliminates drum hump problems
- Same steam purity as conventional drum
- Expands in the vertical direction (same as tube bundles)





Vertical Separator Analysis



FastCirc Vertical Separator vs. HP Drum

Cycles	Vertical Separator	HP Drum	Design Cycles
Cold	1%	10%	200
Warm	6%	32%	1170
Hot	18%	140%	4680
Total	25%	182%	6050

Circulation Design Criteria

- Exit quality
- Saturated water head
- Departure from nucleate boiling (DNB)
- Supply / riser / downcomer velocity limits
- Flow stability
- Circuit velocity limits
- Flow sensitivity
- Drum internals



Flow Stability and DNB



Flow Sensitivity

- In a natural circulation system, steam-water mixture flow increases with increased heat input until a point when maximum flow is reached
- Mixture flow then begins to decrease as specific volume and frictional pressure losses offset the pumping head increase due to increased heat absorption.
- Beyond this point, the flow begins to decrease and circuits become unstable and may flow erratically (flow upward, stagnate or flow backwards)



Startup Time



Temp., F

Lifetime Cycles (30 years)

1050

200

1050

1170

1050

4680

Conclusions

- New concept for rapid start HRSG through the use of vertical separators
- Developed to meet the demands and needs for an HRSG into today's environment
- Enhanced fatigue tolerance for dispatching and cycling a combined cycle plant through thinner pressure part components





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Thank you.

Questions?