

Power Augmentation Route Map and Summary

Gas Turbine Air Treatment Decision Guide

Power augmentation options

Wetted media

Fogging

Mechanical refrigeration

Absorption cooling

Wet compression

Indirect evaporative cooling

Humid air injection

Inlet Cooling options

Combustion Turbine Inlet Cooling (CTIC) for Power Augmentation: An Overview

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Presented at

ASME Turbo Expo

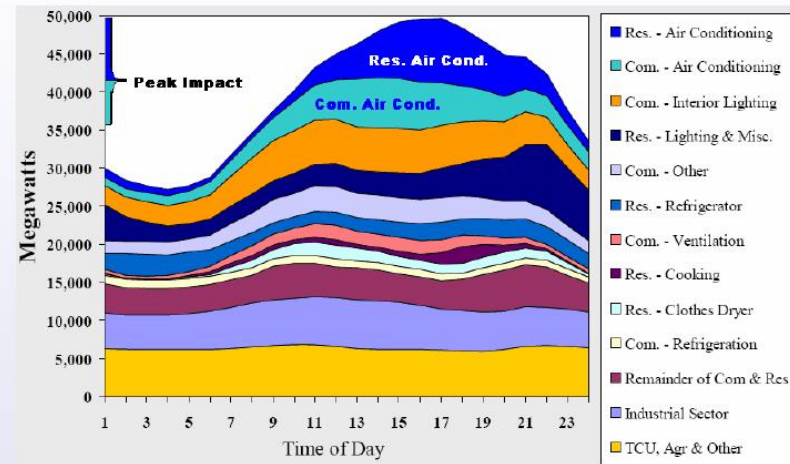
Vancouver, BC, Canada

June 6-10, 2011



High ambient temperatures reduce load at most critical time

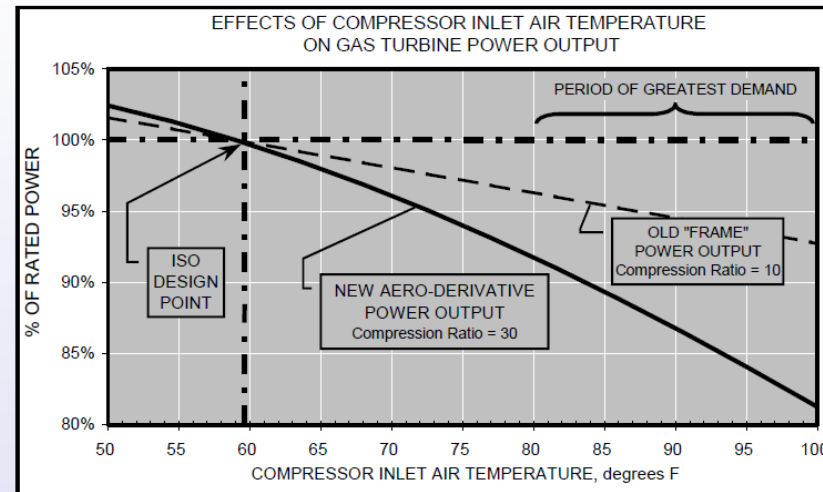
High Summer Temperatures Lead to High Air Conditioning Loads that become Major Contributors to the Peak Power Demand



Source: Scot Duncan Presentation at ASHRAE June 2007

Capacity decreases with rising temperature

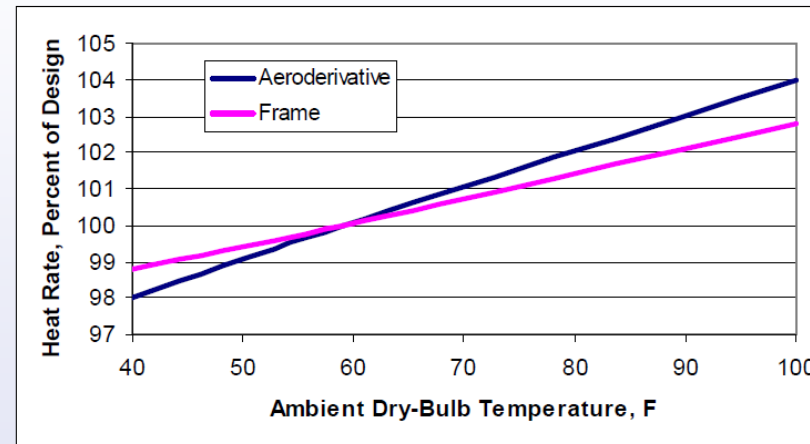
CT Power Plants' Generation Capacity Decreases with Increase in Ambient Temperature



Up to 19% capacity loss at peak demand for this CT

Impact of ambient air temperature on heat rate

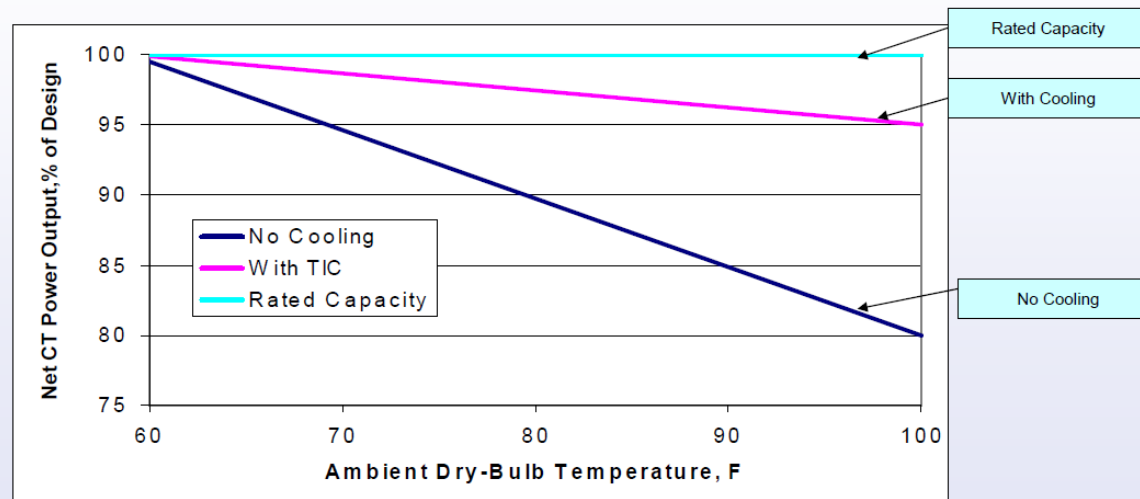
CT Power Plants Energy Efficiency Decreases (i.e. Heat Rate Increases) with Increase in Ambient Temperature



Fuel Use Increase (i.e. Energy Efficiency loss) at peak demand

Inlet cooling increases output

Turbine Inlet Cooling (TIC) Overcomes the Effects of the CT Flaws During Hot Weather



Temperature reduction -Inlet air or during compression

TIC Technologies

Two Categories

- Reduce Temperature of the Inlet Air Entering the Compressor
- Reduce Temperature of the Inlet Air During Compression

6 ways to reduce air inlet temperature

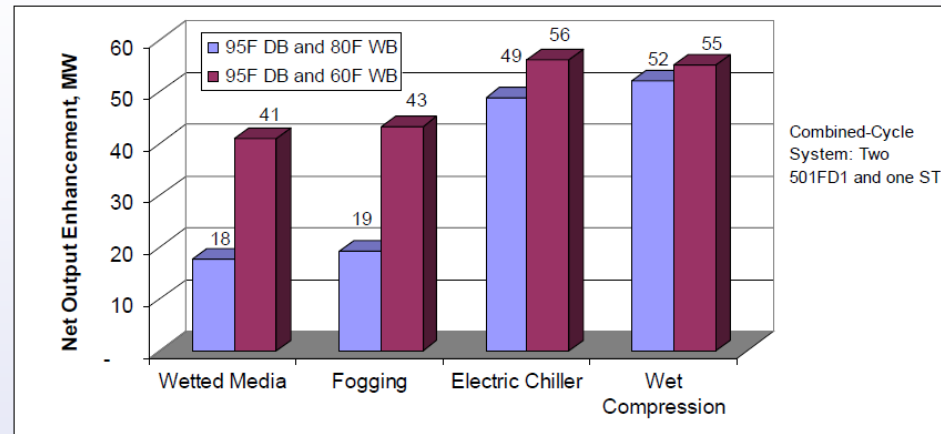
TIC Technologies

Reducing Inlet Air Temperature

- **Direct Evaporation:** Wetted Media, Fogging
- **Indirect Evaporation**
- **Chilled Fluid:** Indirect Heat Exchange, Direct Heat exchange
- **Chilled Fluid in TES:** Full-Shift and Partial-Shift
- **LNG Vaporization**
- **Hybrid:** Some combination of two or more cooling technologies

Examples of capacity enhancement with inlet cooling

Examples of the Effect of TIC Technology and Ambient Temperature on Capacity Enhancement



Sources:

Wet Compression: Caldwell Energy, Inc.

All Others : D.V. Punwani Presentation, Electric Power 2008



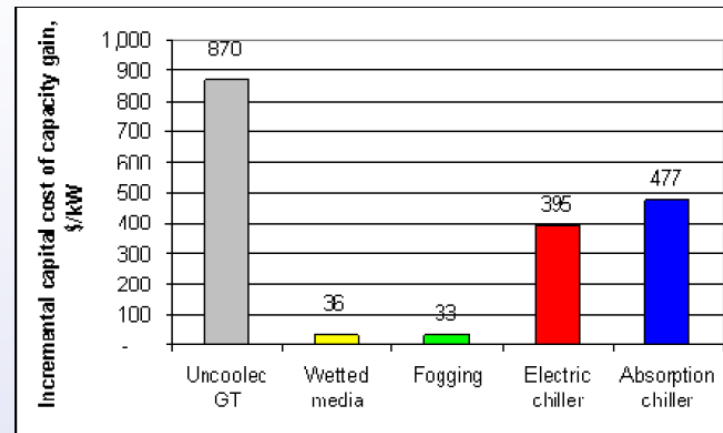
Factors determining economics of inlet cooling

Factors Affecting the Economics of TIC

- TIC Technology
- CT Characteristics
- Weather Data for the Geographic Location of the CT
- Market Value of the Additional Electric Energy Produced
- Fuel Cost

Incremental capital cost for inlet cooling

Examples of the Effect of TIC Technology on Capital Cost for Incremental Capacity



317 MW Cogeneration System Snapshot at 95°F DB and 80°F WB

Source: Punwani *et al* ASHRAE Winter Meeting, January 2001

GTE's Water Injection and Power Augmentation System

Water injection system

- GTE created a single skid that incorporated both the Water Injection and Power Augmentation systems. The system is capable of interfacing with virtually any control system and gas turbine fuel system. One of the specification requirements was to have a system that did not require control air or hydraulics to operate. GTE employed a high-speed electronic valve to control NOx water flow rates and a water actuated stop valve to provide positive, failsafe shutoff. Power augmentation was accomplished via VFD driven positive displacement pumps for inlet water fogging. This modular, all-electronic approach created a universal fit system that easily interfaced with the two different turbine fuel and control systems.

results

- NOX levels achieved: GE Frame 5: 74-76ppm P&W FT4A: 68-70ppm
- • Power augmentation increase: 5-8% adjustable, based on demand and ambient conditions
- • Water Injection and Power Augmentation incorporated into one system
- • Commonality of design across GE and Pratt & Whitney engines

Steam injection at PGE Gorzow

- Summary. The impact of steam injection upon a gas turbine and a combined power plant performance has been investigated. This article describes and summarizes possibilities of modification for current gas turbine in PGE Gorzow power plant into the Cheng cycle. Our modification deals with a thermal cycle, in which steam produced in a heat recovery steam generator is injected into the gas turbine's combustion chamber. It has been proved that an increase of the mass flow rate of the expanded exhaust gases causes an increase in both the power and efficiency of gas turbine. Steam injection also helps to reduce NO_x formation and is profitable from a thermodynamic, economic and ecological standpoint. The numerical analysis of thermal cycles, before and after the modification, has been carried out by means of an in-house COM-GAS code and Aspen Plus commercial package
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