

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

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Presented at

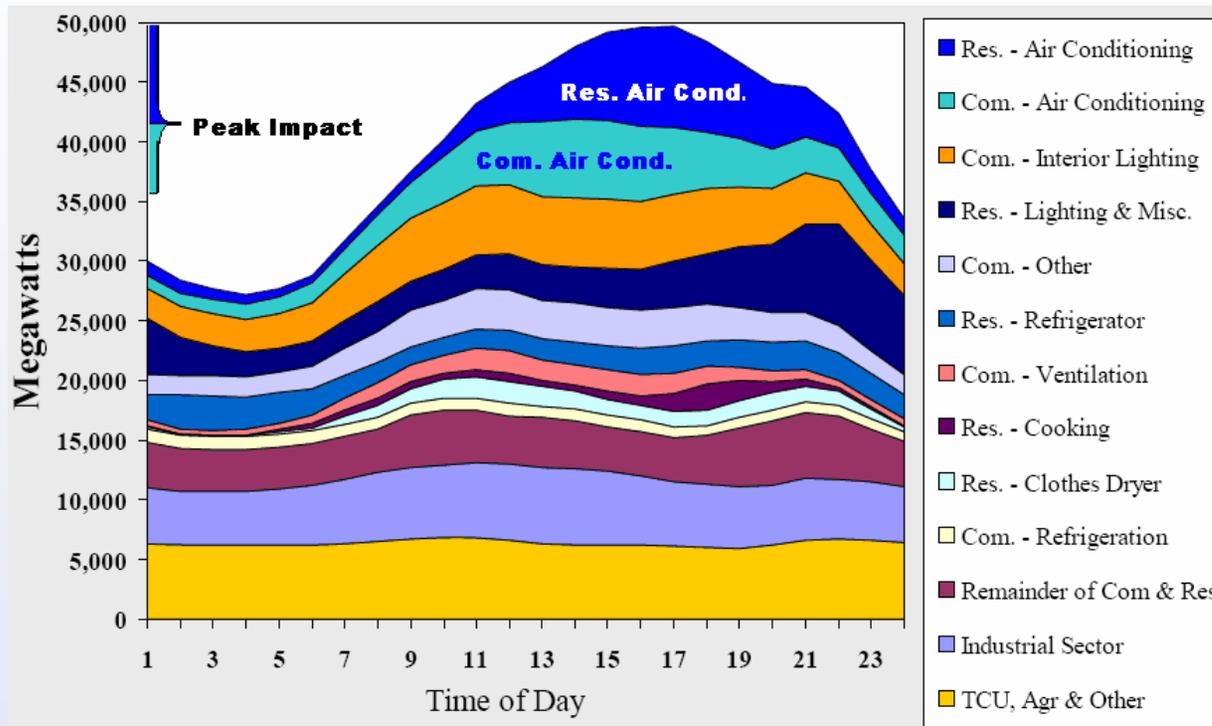
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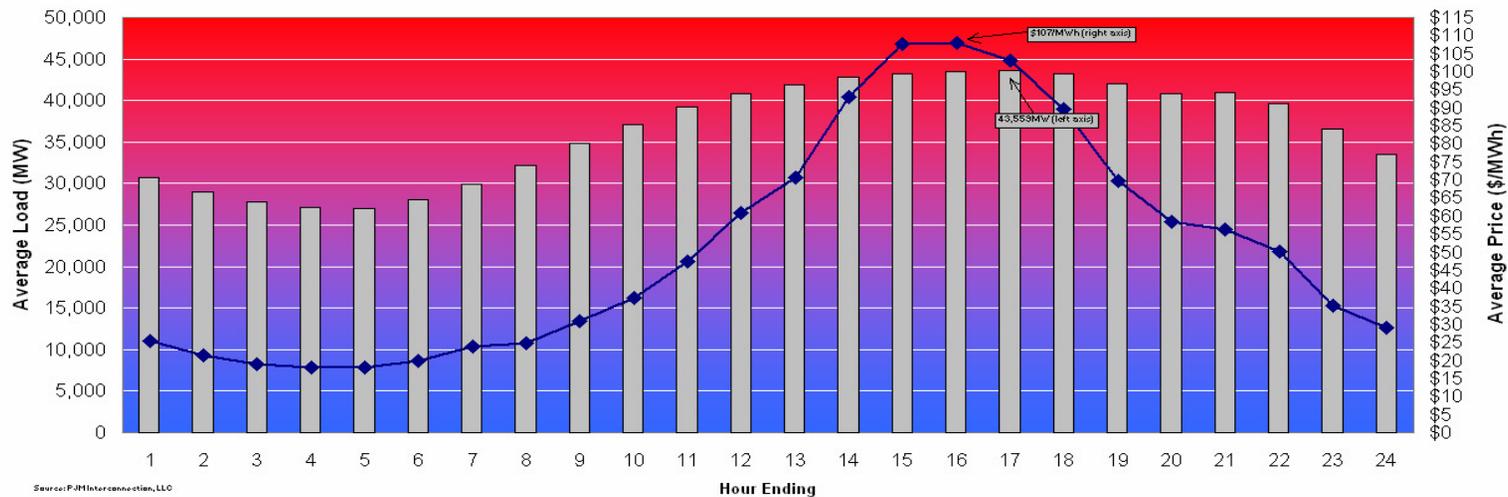
High Summer Temperatures Lead to High Air Conditioning Loads that become Major Contributors to the Peak Power Demand



Source: Scot Duncan Presentation at ASHRAE June 2007

Power Demand and Electric Energy Price Rise with Hot Weather

Aug 2001 Load & Day Ahead Pricing



→ Price of electric energy for the ratepayers goes up during the peak demand periods: as much as 4 times the value during the off-peak periods

Power Plant Operation Priority for Reducing Emissions

- The preferred order of operating fossil power plants using natural gas should be:
1. CT in combined-cycle system (Lowest Heat Rate i.e. Highest Energy Efficiency)
 2. CT in simple-cycle system
 3. Steam turbine system (Highest Heat Rate i.e. Lowest Energy Efficiency)

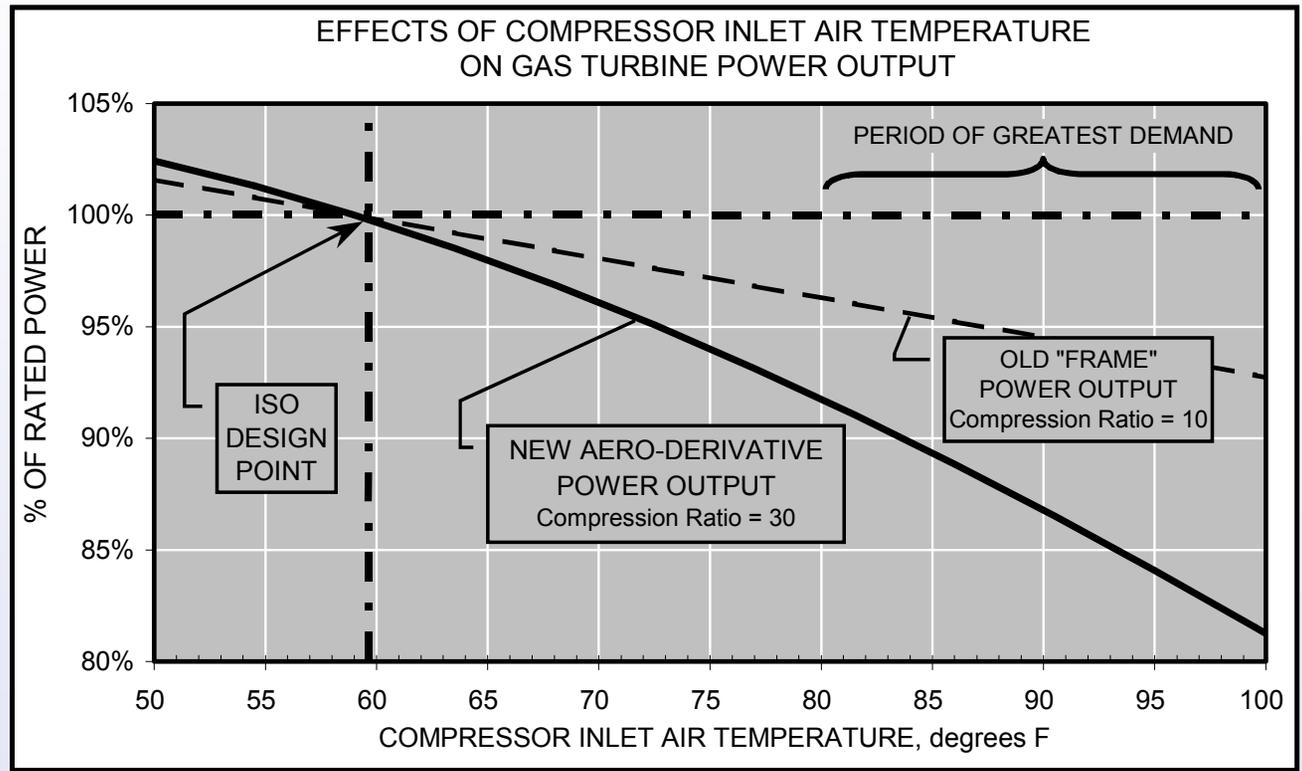
Combustion Turbine Power Plants Fundamental Flaws

→ **During hot weather,
just when power demand peaks,**

1. Power output decreases significantly
 - ☞ *Up to 35% below rated capacity*
 - ☞ *Depends on the CT characteristics*
2. Fuel consumption (heat rate) and emissions increase per kWh

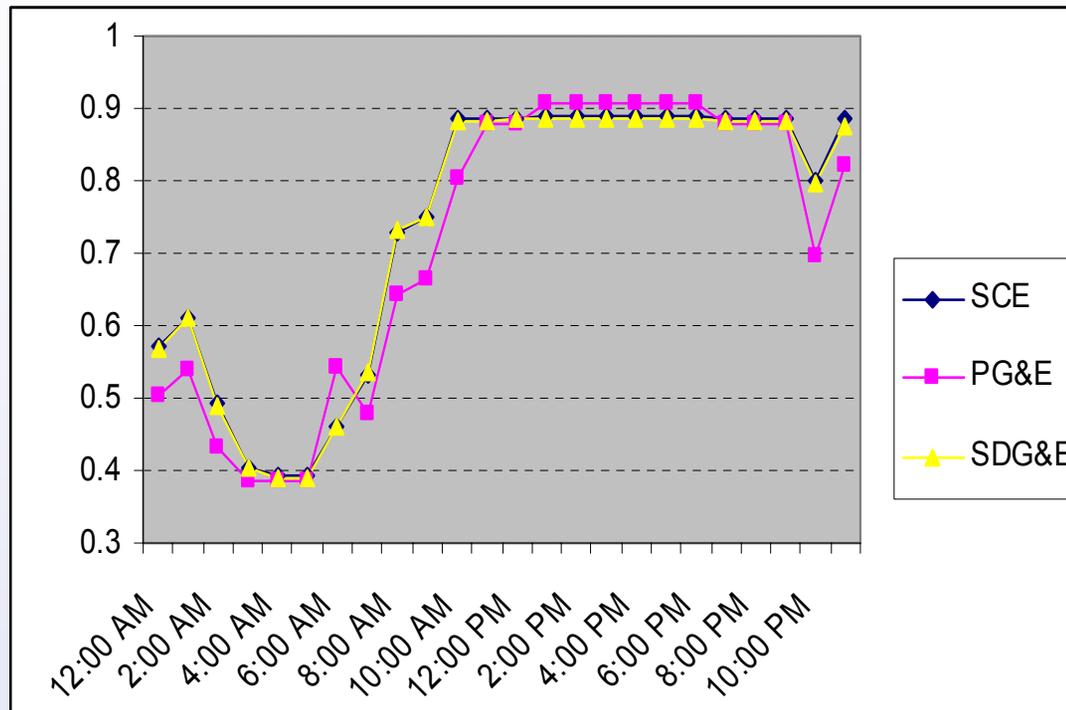


CT Power Plants' Generation Capacity Decreases with Increase in Ambient Temperature



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

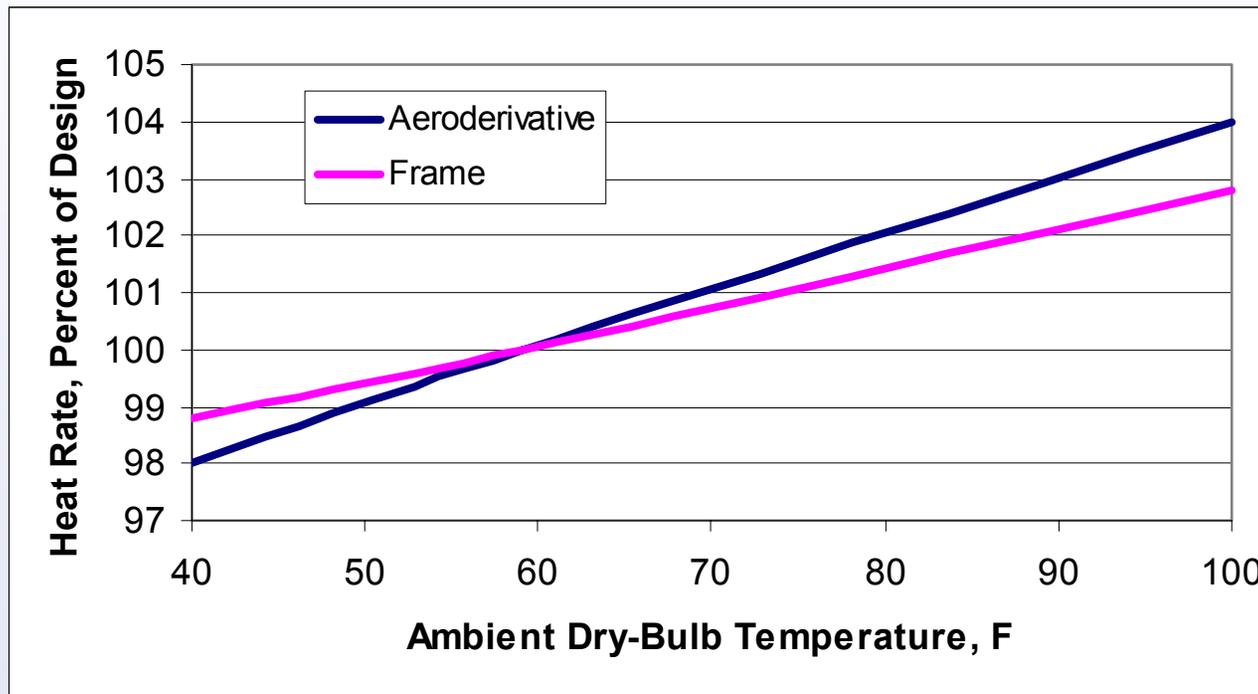
Emissions (lbs/kWh) of CO₂ During Summer (California)



Y-Axis Unit: CO₂ Emissions, Lbs/kWh

Source: Scot Duncan Presentation at ASHRAE June 2007

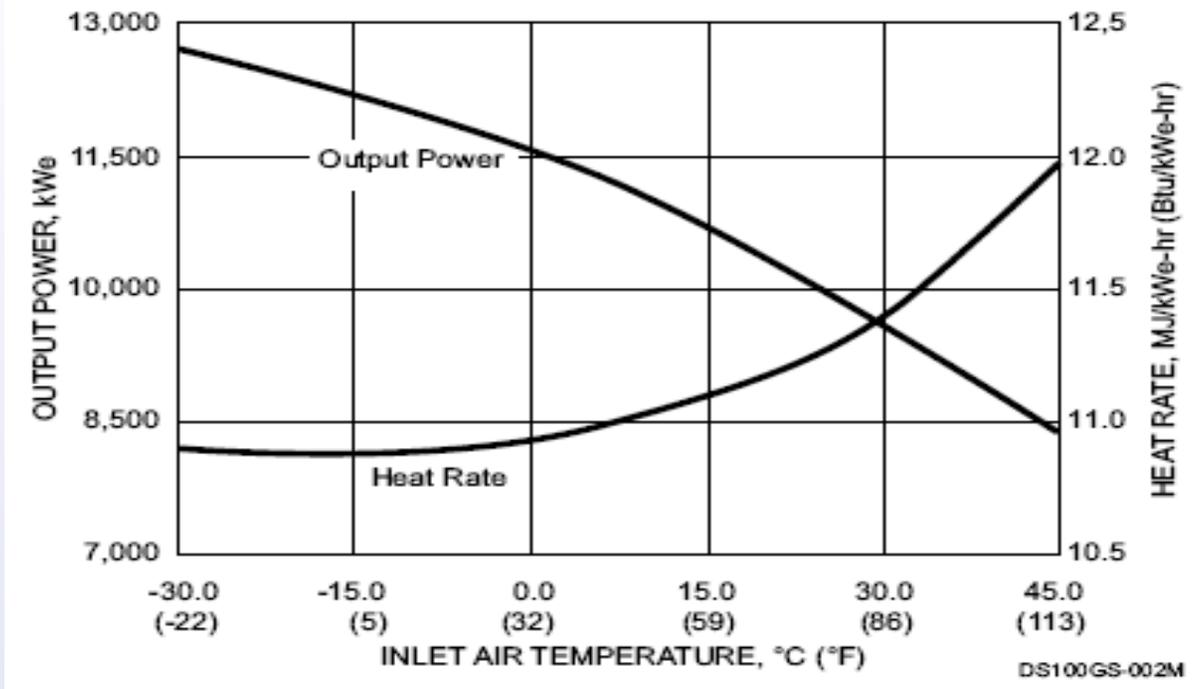
CT Power Plants Energy Efficiency Decreases (i.e. Heat Rate Increases) with Increase in Ambient Temperature



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

Smaller Capacity Systems More Sensitive to Ambient Temperature

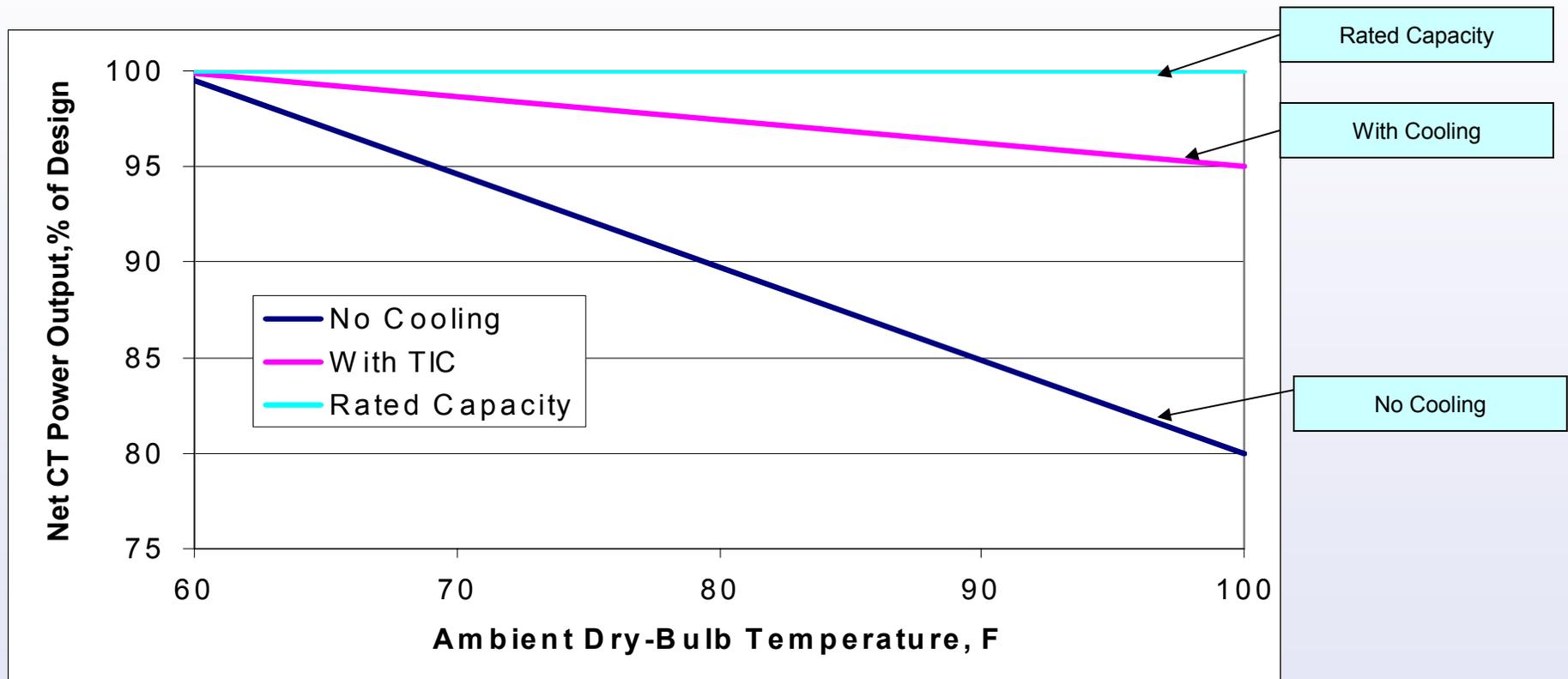
Capacity Loss of over 21% from ~10,750 kW to ~8,500 kW



Efficiency loss of over 8 % from HR of ~ 11,100 to ~12,000 Btu/kWh

Source: Solar Turbines

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



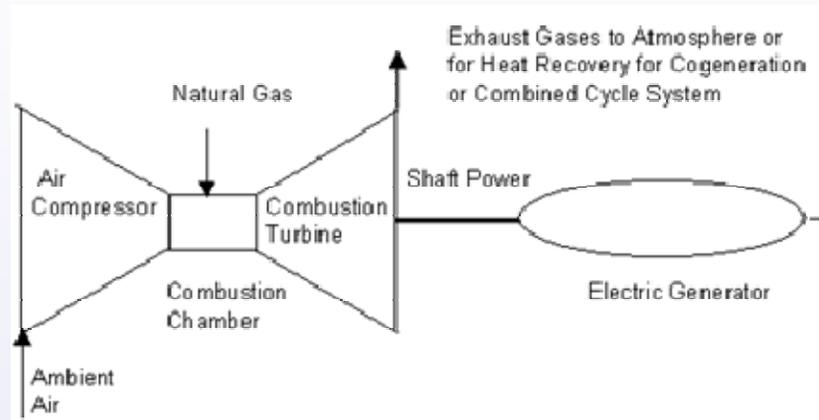
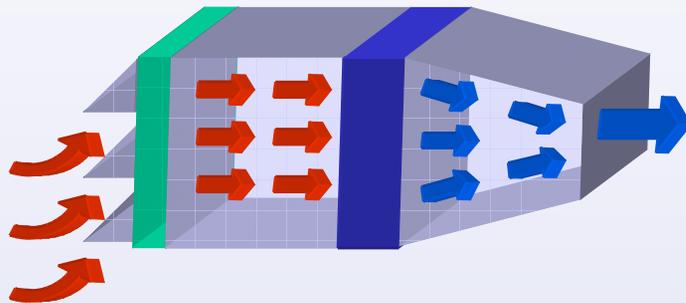
Turbine Inlet Cooling Environmental Benefits

- **Reduces the need for operating inefficient and higher-emission power plants and thus,**
 - Reduces emissions of pollutants (SO_x, NO_x, particulates)
 - Reduces emissions of green house gas (CO₂)
- **Minimizes, delays, or even eliminates the need for new plants**

Turbine Inlet Cooling (TIC) Reduces Need for New Power Plants

- **Implementing TIC on combustion turbines in combined-cycle (CC) systems effectively displaces/reduces operations of combustion turbines in simple-cycle (SC) systems**
- **TIC for each nominal 500 MW CC plant eliminates the need for a nominal 40-50 MW SC peaker and its associated siting, emissions, interconnection and other issues**

Turbine Inlet Cooling



- Cooling the inlet air before or during compression in the compressor that supplies high-pressure compressed air to the combustor of the CT

TIC Technologies

Two Categories

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

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

TIC Technologies

Reducing Inlet-Air Temperature During Compression

→ Wet Compression (or Fog Overspray)

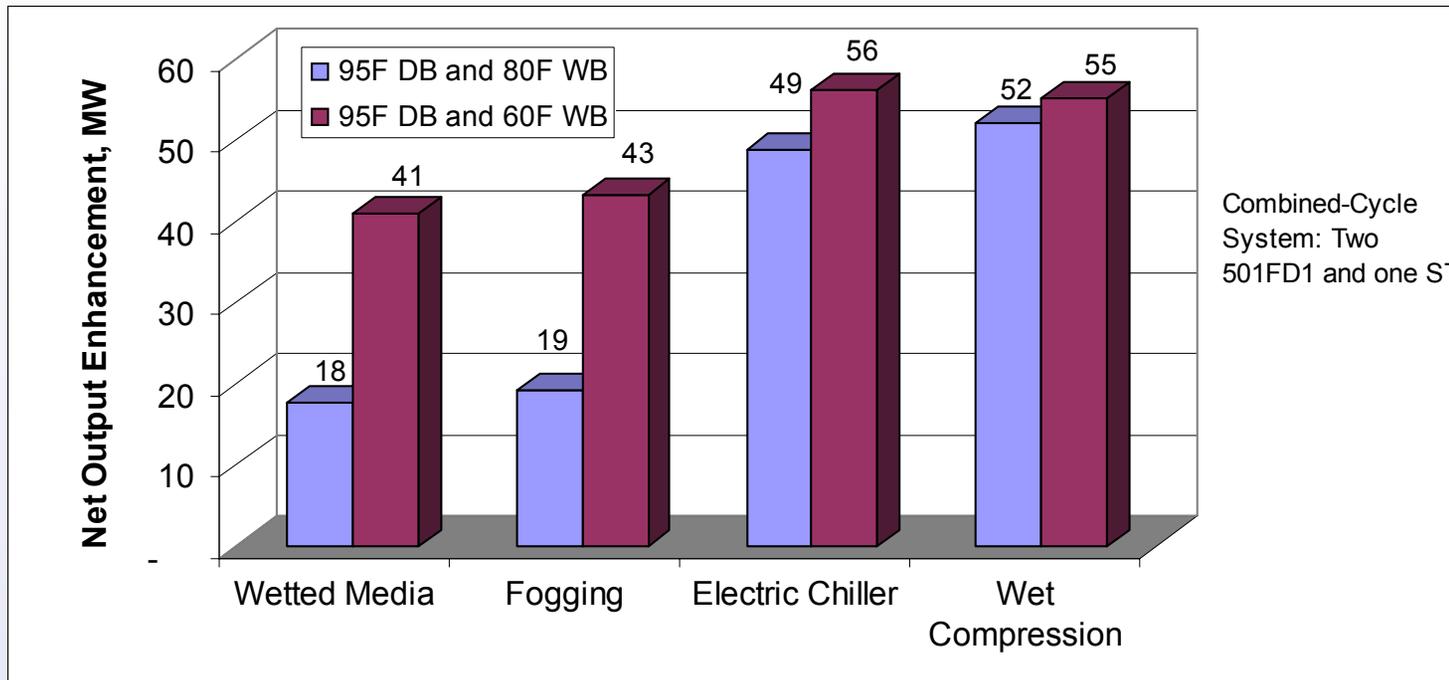
Turbine Inlet Cooling (TIC) Technologies are Simple and Proven

- **Thousands of plants already benefiting from TIC**
- **TICA web site database of 100+ plants worldwide**

Factors Affecting the Capacity Enhancement Potential of TIC

- TIC Technology
- CT Design and Characteristics
- Weather Data (dry-bulb and coincident wet-bulb temperatures) for the Geographic Location of the CT
- Design Ambient Conditions
- Design Cooled Air Temperature (if allowed by the TIC technology)

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



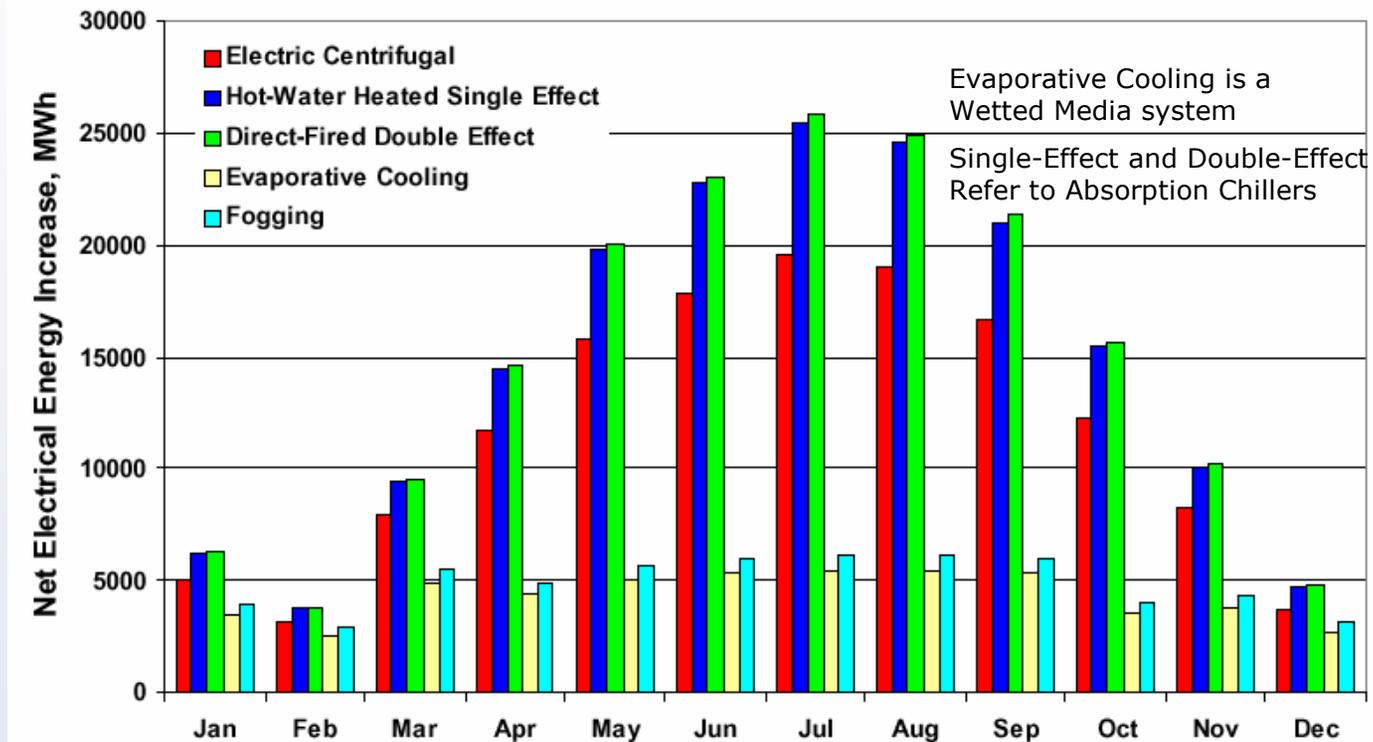
Sources:

Wet Compression: Caldwell Energy, Inc.

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



Example of Monthly Incremental Electric Energy Provided by Some of the TIC Technologies (316 MW Cogeneration Plant Near Houston, TX)



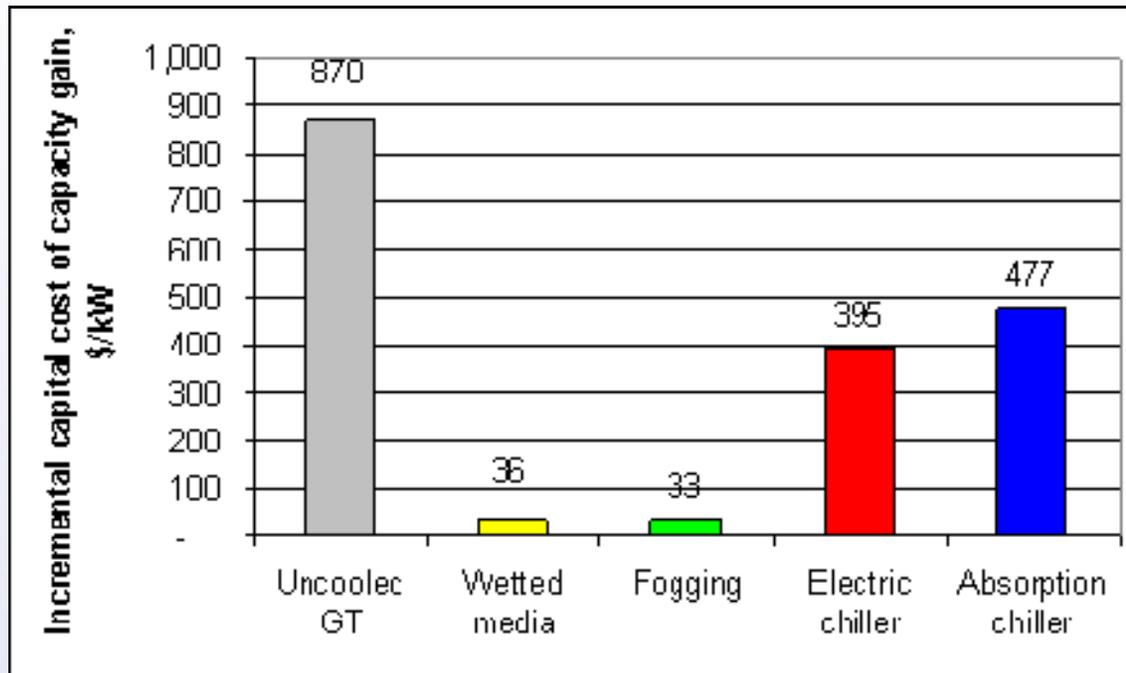
Source: D.V. Punwani et. al. Presented at ASHARE 2001



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

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

Turbine Inlet Cooling Economic Benefits

- Generates more MWh and revenue during peak demand periods when electric energy value and price are high
- Reduces capital cost per unit of the increased generation capacity compared to new power plants
- Reduces cost of electric energy generation compared to the low energy efficiency “peakers”
- Reduces cost for ratepayers by allowing lower capacity payments by the independent system operators (ISOs) to power producers

Suggested Changes To Regulatory Structure

- **Realize full potential of existing combustion turbines plants**
 - Require addition of TIC before allowing new plants to be built
- **Exempt TIC from environmental re-permitting**
 - Impact of TIC is similar to ambient temperature naturally going down during winter (i.e. TIC yields winter performance in summer)
- **Calculate capacity payments for plant owners on the basis of systems incorporating TIC**
 - Consistent with the PJM affidavit made to the FERC in August 2005

TIC Summary

- Significantly Increases CT power output during hot weather
- Multiple options of commercially-proven technologies are available
- Generally economically attractive to the plant owners and rate payers, rate payers and plant owners
- Helps reduce emissions and thus, good for the environment
- Good for the environment, rate payers and the plant owners

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