



11-15 October 2021 | Virtual conference

THE ROLE OF **GAS TURBINES**
IN A CARBON-NEUTRAL SOCIETY

10th International Gas Turbine Conference

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Performance Untapped Modulation for Power and Heat via Energy Accumulation Technologies

PUMP-HEAT project

COMBINED CYCLE PERFORMANCE GAIN
THROUGH INTAKE CONDITIONING

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PUMP-HEAT Consortium



PUMP-HEAT

an Industry-driven Consortium

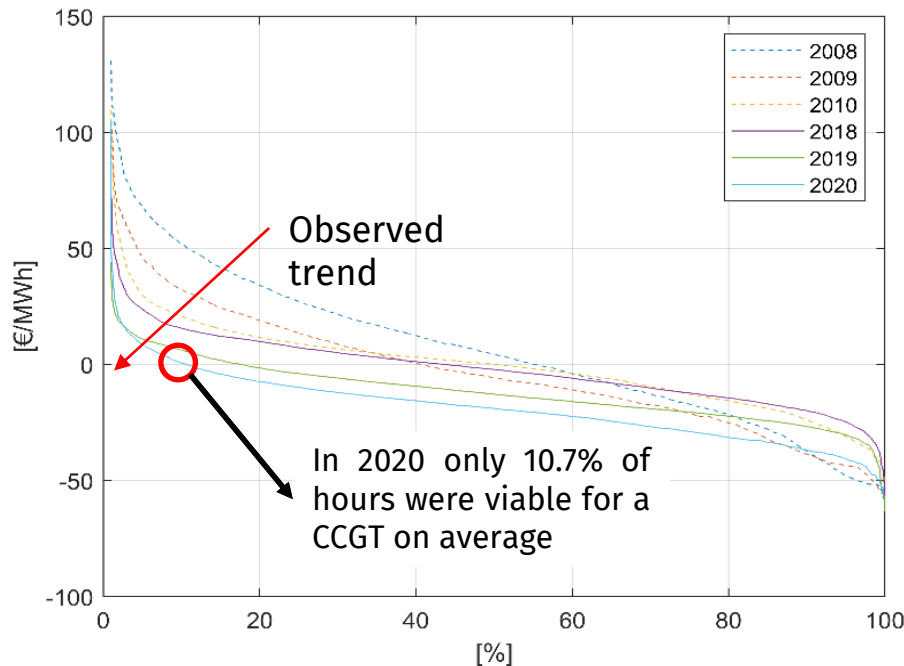
This guarantees:

- Industrial and Market interest to project outcomes
- Involvement of wide range of stakeholders
- Strong commitment to PHCC realization
- A common «project business» to be pursued made by «different actors' business»
- Ability to overcome contingencies



Power Oriented CCGT Market Viability Layout - Italy as a Case Study

Clean Spark Spread duration curve



$$CSS = pr_{el} - COE = pr_{el} - \left(\frac{pr_{gas} + e \cdot pr_{CO_2}}{\eta_{CCGT}} + O\&M_{var} \right)$$

Clean Spark Spread is key indicator to assess the market viability, it accounts:

- The cost of fuel
- The cost emission allowance
- The power plan efficiency
- The variable O&M costs

Exploiting other markets became more and more important

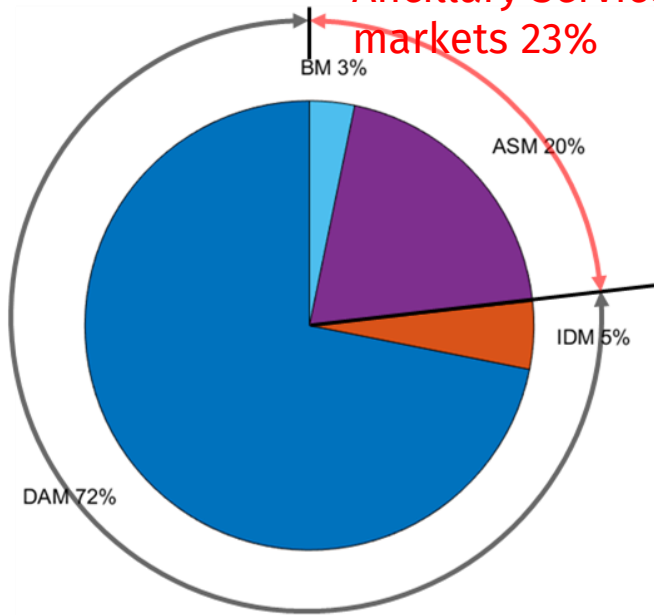


Power Oriented CCGT economic results - Italy as a Case Study

Revenues

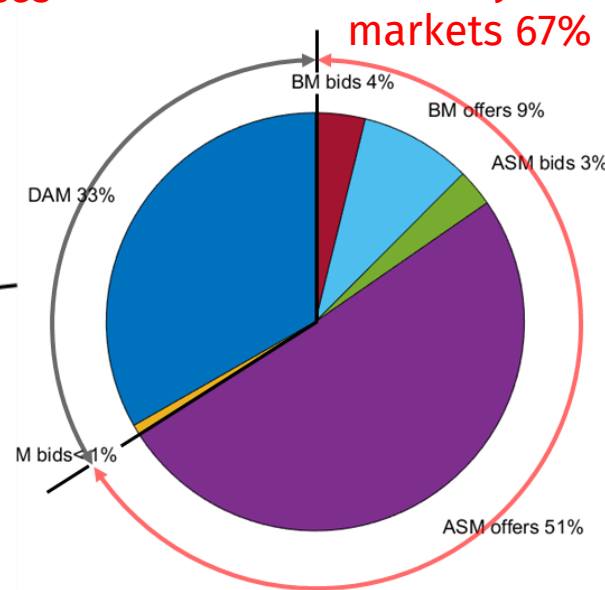
(not including costs)

Energy-only markets 77%
Ancillary Services markets 23%



Net Profits

Energy-only markets 33%
Ancillary Services markets 67%



Ancillary Services Market (ASM) Is a relevant source of profits for modern CCGTs

Vannoni, A, Garcia, JA, Mantilla, W, Guedez, R, & Sorce, A. "Ancillary Services Potential for Flexible Combined Cycles." *Proceedings of the ASME Turbo Expo 2021*. Virtual, Online. June 7–11, 2021. V004T06A015. ASME. <https://doi.org/10.1115/GT2021-59587>

PUMP-HEAT in a nutshell

THE NEED: Gas Turbine (GT) OEMs and energy utilities look for power flexibility especially for CHP Combined Cycles (CC), constrained by thermal demand, hence providing limited grid services.

THE IDEA: PUMP-HEAT proposes an innovative concept based on the coupling of CCs with a fast-cycling highly efficient Heat Pump (HP) equipped with Thermal Energy Storage (TES).

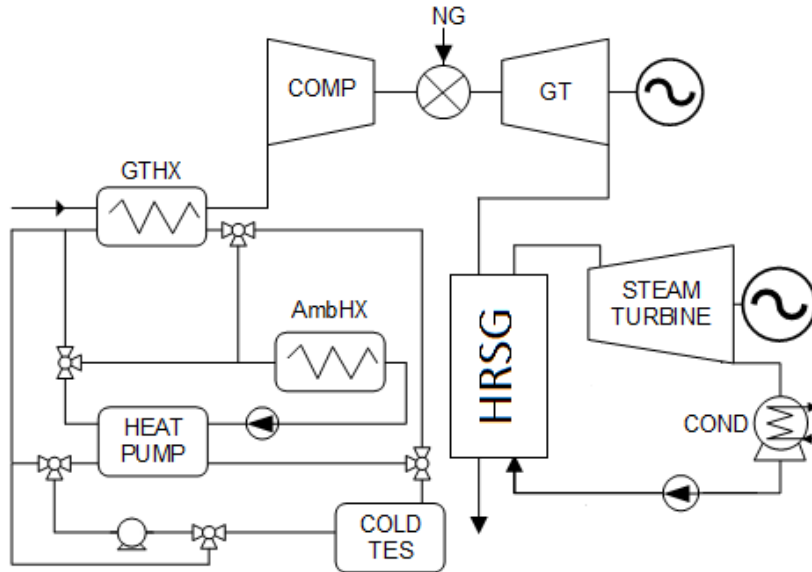
The integrated system features an **advanced control** concept for smart scheduling:

- the HP modulates power to cope with the CC reserve market constraints;
 - the *high temperature heat* can be exploited in the district heating network (DHN);
 - the *low temperature cooling* can be used for gas turbine inlet cooling.

The CC integration with a HP and a cold/hot TES brings to a reduction of the Minimum Environmental Load (MEL) and to an increase in power ramp rates, while enabling power augmentation at full load and increasing electrical grid resilience and flexibility.



Power Oriented CC Layout



- ✓ The proposed solution is an Integrated Inlet Conditioning system, IIC, featuring an Heat Pump and a Cold Thermal Energy Storage;
- ✓ The aim is to exploit the Power consumption of the HP as a Smart Load during low (or negative) electrical price periods, charging the Cold TES.
- ✓ TES is discharged in electricity peak price period to increase power output
- ✓ This is an OEM independent solution which apply to both, new and refitted power assets.

The Integrated Inlet Conditioning system aim to modulate the GT intake temperature to:

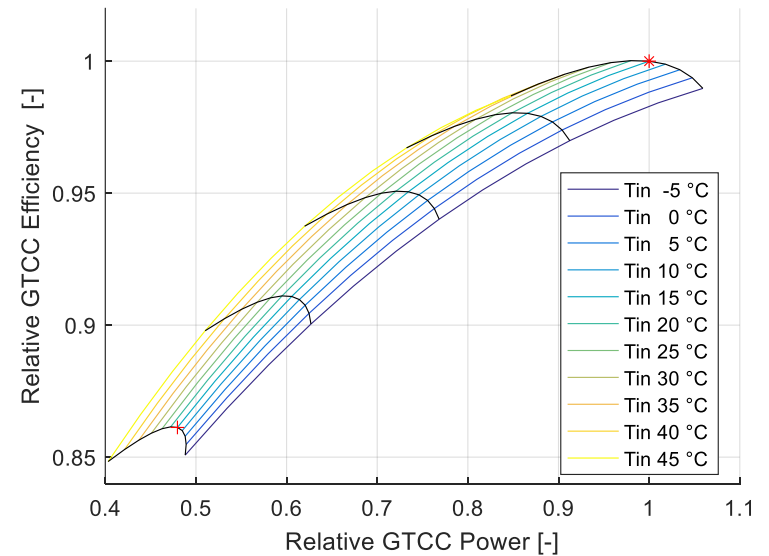
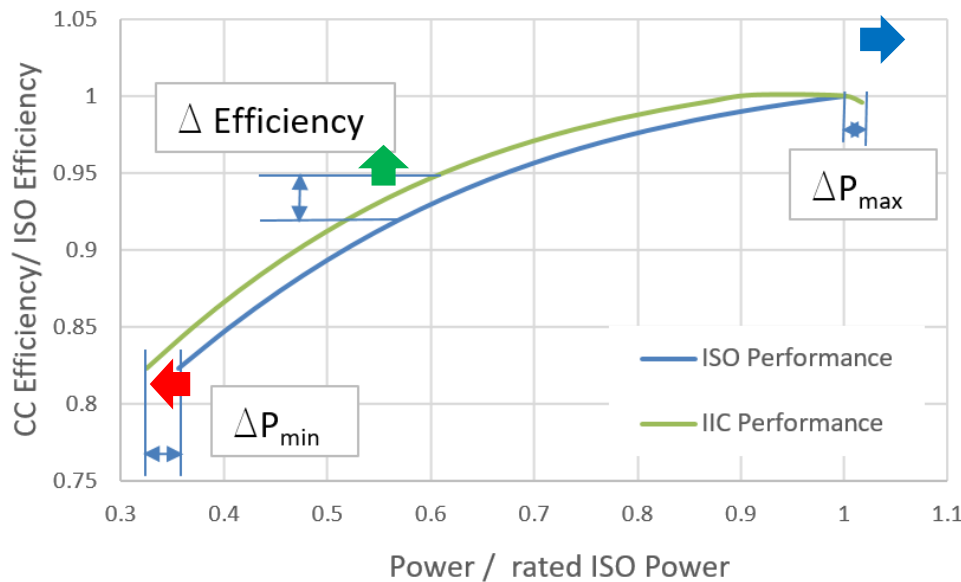
1. Peak production increase, decreasing the intake temperature;
2. Minimum Environmental Load Decrease, by increasing the intake temperature;
3. Off-Design Efficiency Enhancement, by increasing intake temperature

Turning intake temperature from a constraint to a control parameter!



Flexibility and efficiency with Power Oriented CCGT Pump Heat Layout

1. Peak production increase (ΔP_{max}), decreasing the intake temperature;
2. Minimum Environmental Load Decrease, by increasing the intake temperature;
3. Off-Design Efficiency Enhancement, by increasing intake temperature



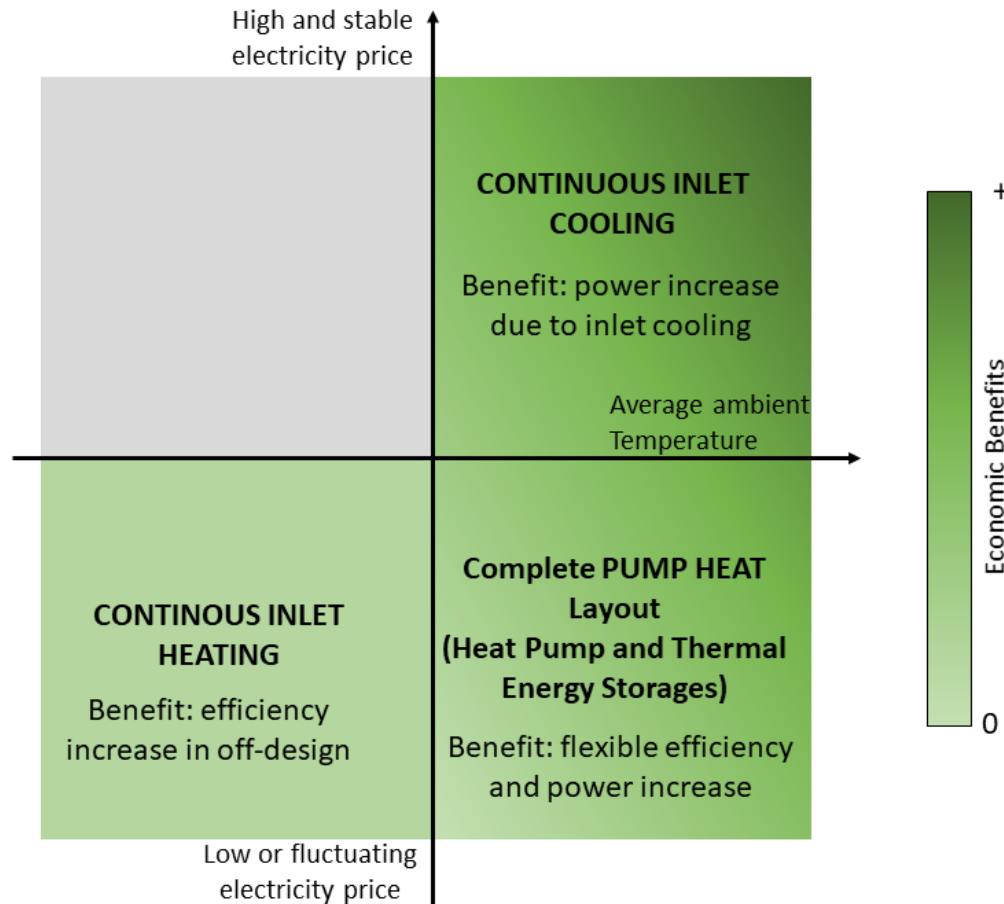
Preliminary Thermo-economic results for Power Oriented (PO) layout

- ✓ **PO PHCC** was modeled in details to assess flex enhancement:
- ✓ **Peak production increase** an Increase of the Pmax of +14% was assessed using the **cold TES** , up to +12% adopting direct cooling with **HP** with a slight negative effect over the efficiency (-1.2 pt%)
- ✓ **Reduction of the Minimum Environmental Load** (Pmin -17%), with a reduction of just 1.5 pt% of efficiency. Reduction of fuel consumption help increase up to 15% the Turn Down operating hours. Reducing Start-up and Shut-Down number.
- ✓ **Enhancement of annual average efficiency** by inlet heating of ca 2%

Mantilla, W, García, J, Guédez, R, & Sorce, A. "Short-Term Optimization of a Combined Cycle Power Plant Integrated With an Inlet Air Conditioning Unit." *Proceedings of the ASME Turbo Expo 2020*. Virtual, Online. September 21–25, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1115/GT2020-15162>

Sorce, A, Giugno, A, Marino, D, Piola, S, & Guedez, R. "Analysis of a Combined Cycle Exploiting Inlet Conditioning Technologies for Power Modulation." *Proceedings of the ASME Turbo Expo 2019*. Phoenix, Arizona, USA. June 17–21, 2019. V003T06A022. ASME. <https://doi.org/10.1115/GT2019-91541>

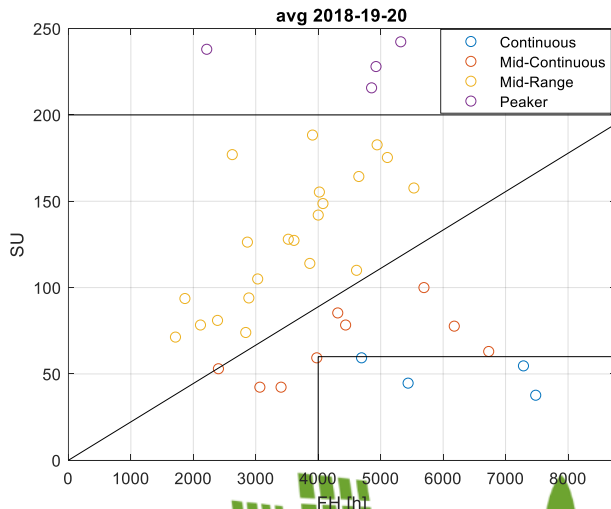
Impact of the boundary condition Oriented (PO) layout



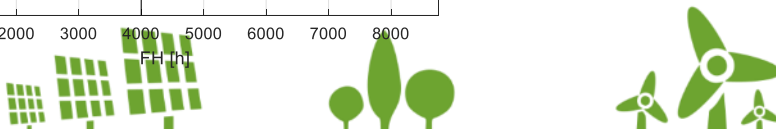
Data Set

	n. sites	n. CCGT units	n. GT	Overall zonal capacity
NORD	13	22	30	10,394 MW
CNORD	2	2	2	756MW
CSUD	7	10	13	4,077MW
SUD	4	4	6	2,713MW
ROSN	4	6	8	3,275MW
SICI	1	1	2	780MW
SARD	0	0	0	0MW
Total	31	45	61	122 GW

- **45 power-oriented** (no-CHP) CCGT have been considered
- Considered plants are distributed **among 6 market zones**
- **The analysis cover the 97.5%** of Italian CCGTs
- 2018, 2019 and 2020 were considered



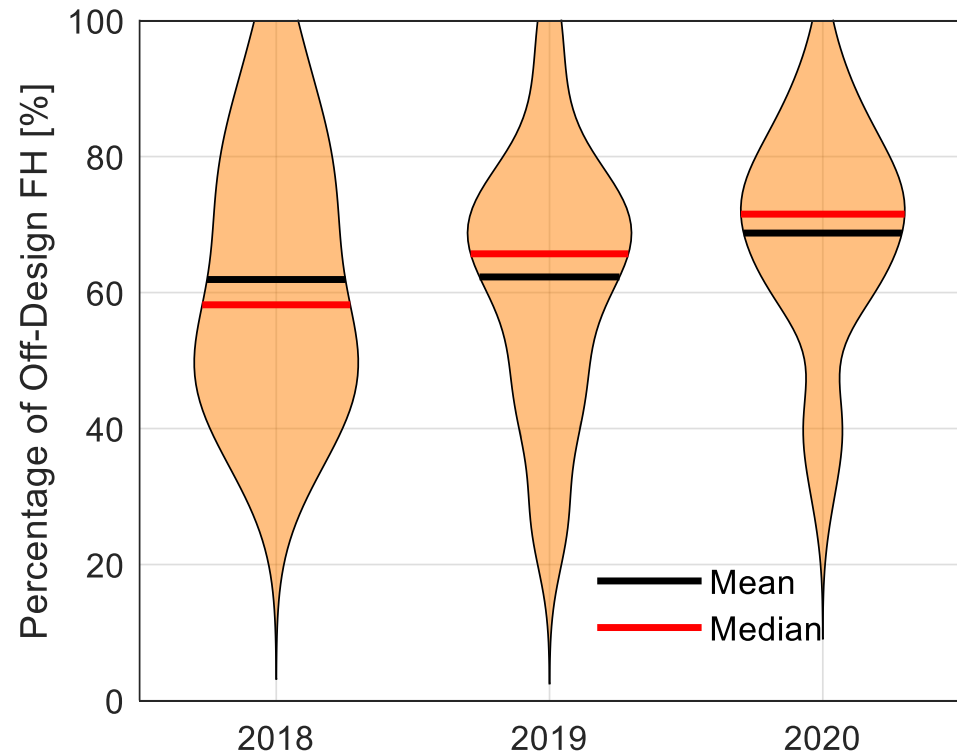
Operating Profile	Load Factor [%]	FH [h]	Annual SU	ODFH [%]
Continuous	54.3	6226	49	52.0
Mid-Continuous	34.3	4467	67	66.5
Mid-Range	28.5	3524	128	63.8
Peaker	29.7	4329	231	60.7



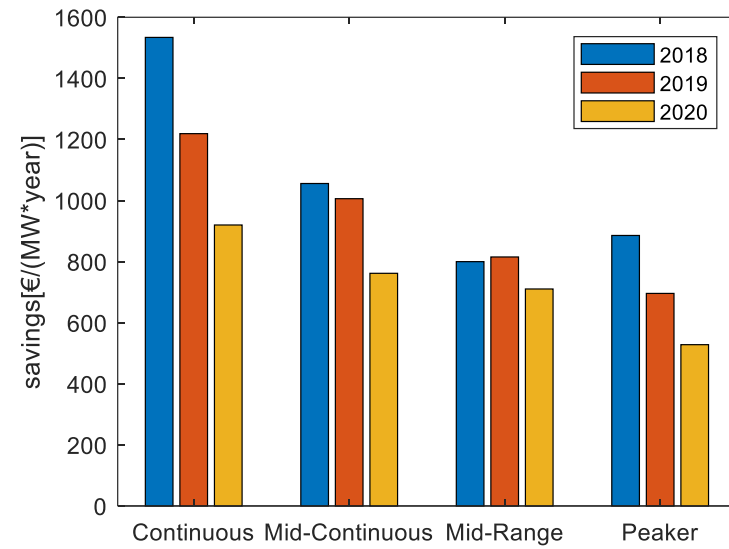
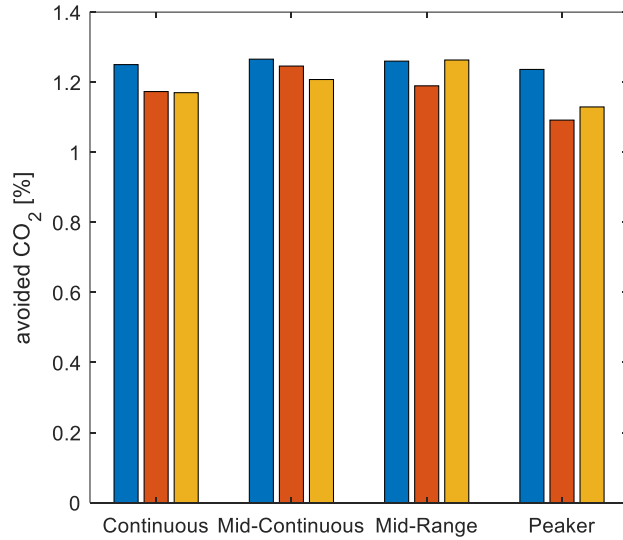
Percentage of Off Design Fired Hours

$$ODFH = \frac{\sum FH(0.38 \leq CCGT\% \leq 0.9)}{\sum FH}$$

Data shows clearly how the production evolved between 2018 and 2020 years with the CCGTs that spend nowadays more percentage of their time at partial load (about the 70% of the time against the 60% of two 2018).



Results: Environmental and Economic Benefit



- average increase of efficiency larger than the 1.1% with a proportional impact on the CO₂ emissions and fuel cost savings
- continuous CCGTs benefit: 2018 1534 eur/(MW*year) = 613,600 eur/year for a 400 MWe
2020 920 eur/(MW*year) = 368,000 eur/year
- 2021 benefit foreseen between 1 and 0.5 million euro/year

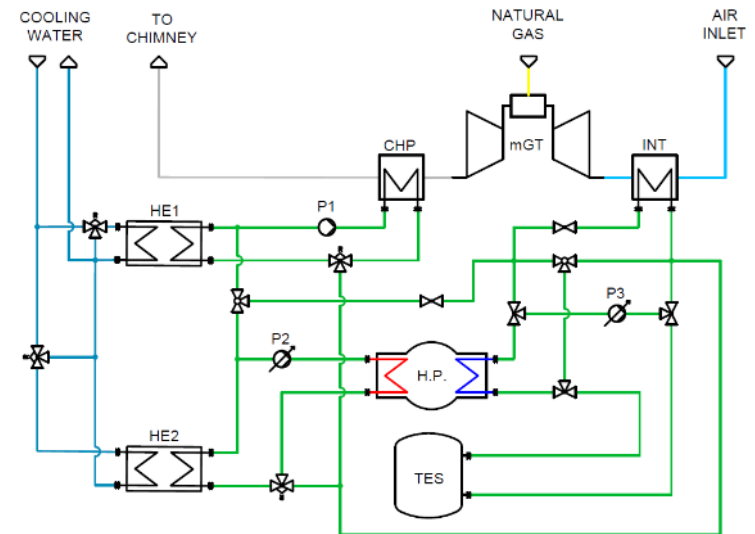
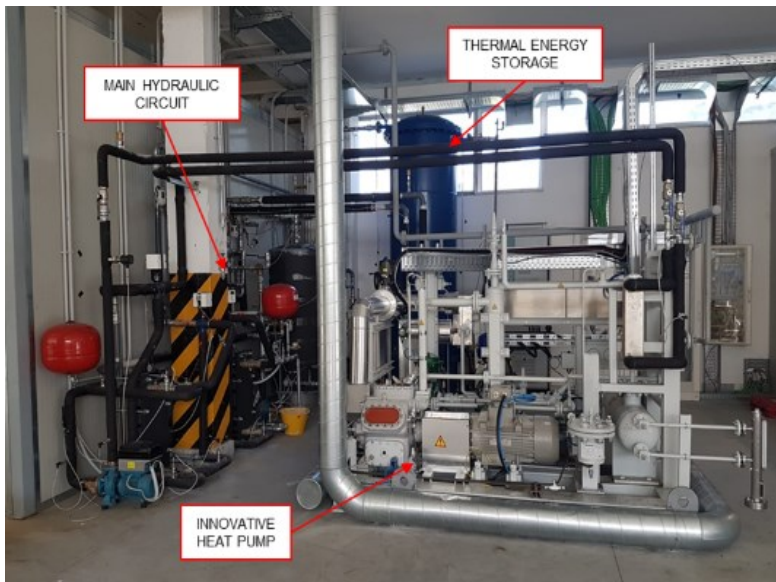


Thermo-economic results for Inlet Intake Heating

- A statistical analysis of the Italian CCGTs Power Oriented fleet, composed by 45 Units for a total of 122 GW of installed capacity, confirmed that the CCGTs are spending more time at partial load (70% in 2020)
- The efficiency gain and environmental benefit is higher than 1.1%
- The absolute economic gain is dependent by the CO2 ETS price and by the Natural Gas Cost
- For the continuous CCGTs the benefit 1534 eur/(MW*year) equal to 613,600 eur/year for a 400 MWe CCGT in 2018 vs 920 eur/(MW*year) equal to 368,000 eur/year in 2020
- 2021 benefit foreseen between 1 and 0.5 million euro/year
- installations in the northern regions, can take advantage of the presence of already installed anti-icing devices to exploit this untapped potential at reduced cost



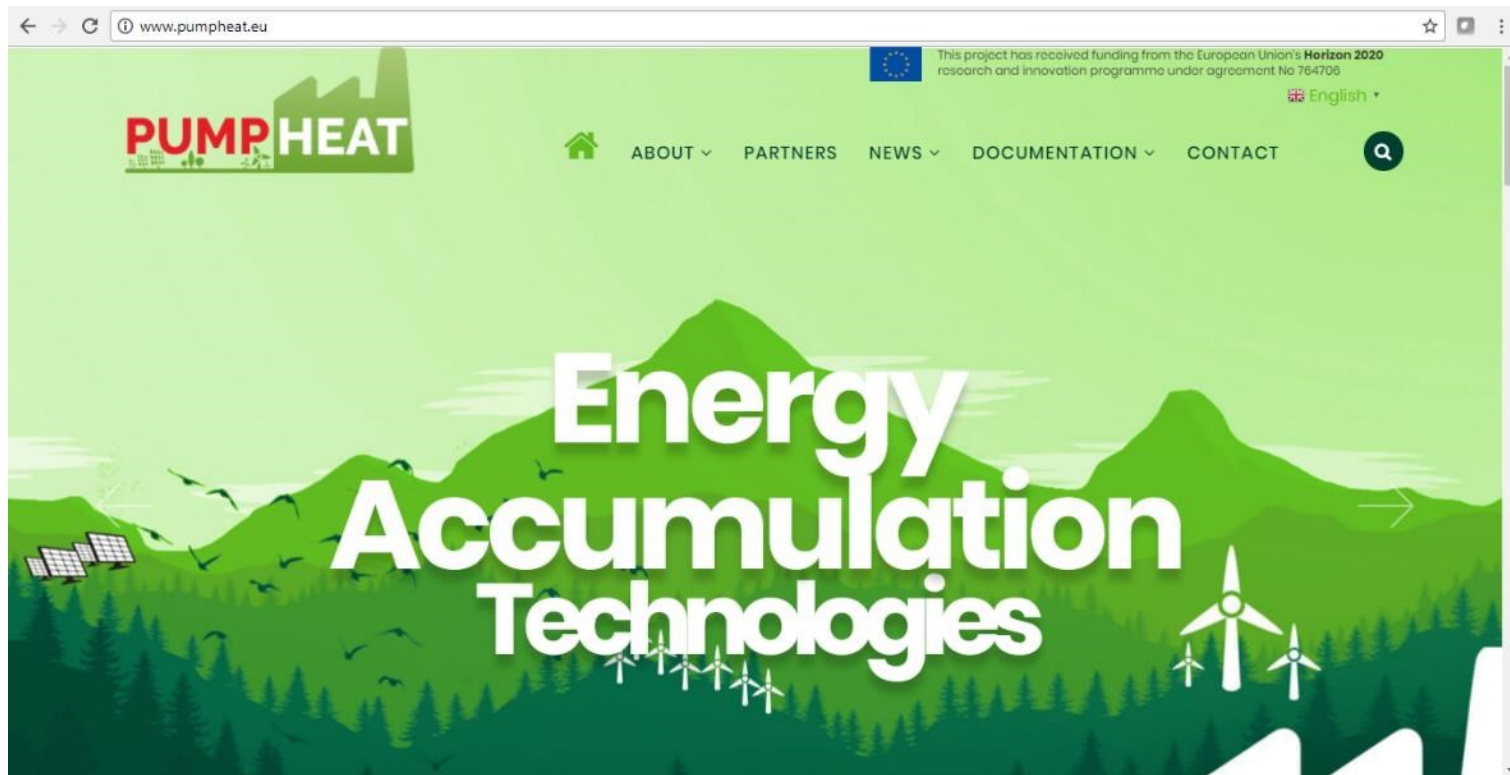
PUMP HEAT Validation site (UNIGE)



- Project Validation site, placed within Tirreno Power power plant, Savona (Italy)
- 100 kW_e micro gas turbine
- Fast response HP, 10 kW_e
- Cold thermal storage, 100 kWh, T range -5°C to +5°C



Would you like to support PUMP-HEAT?



www.pumpheat.eu



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LATENT HEAT RECOVERY

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THANKS FOR YOUR TIME

