



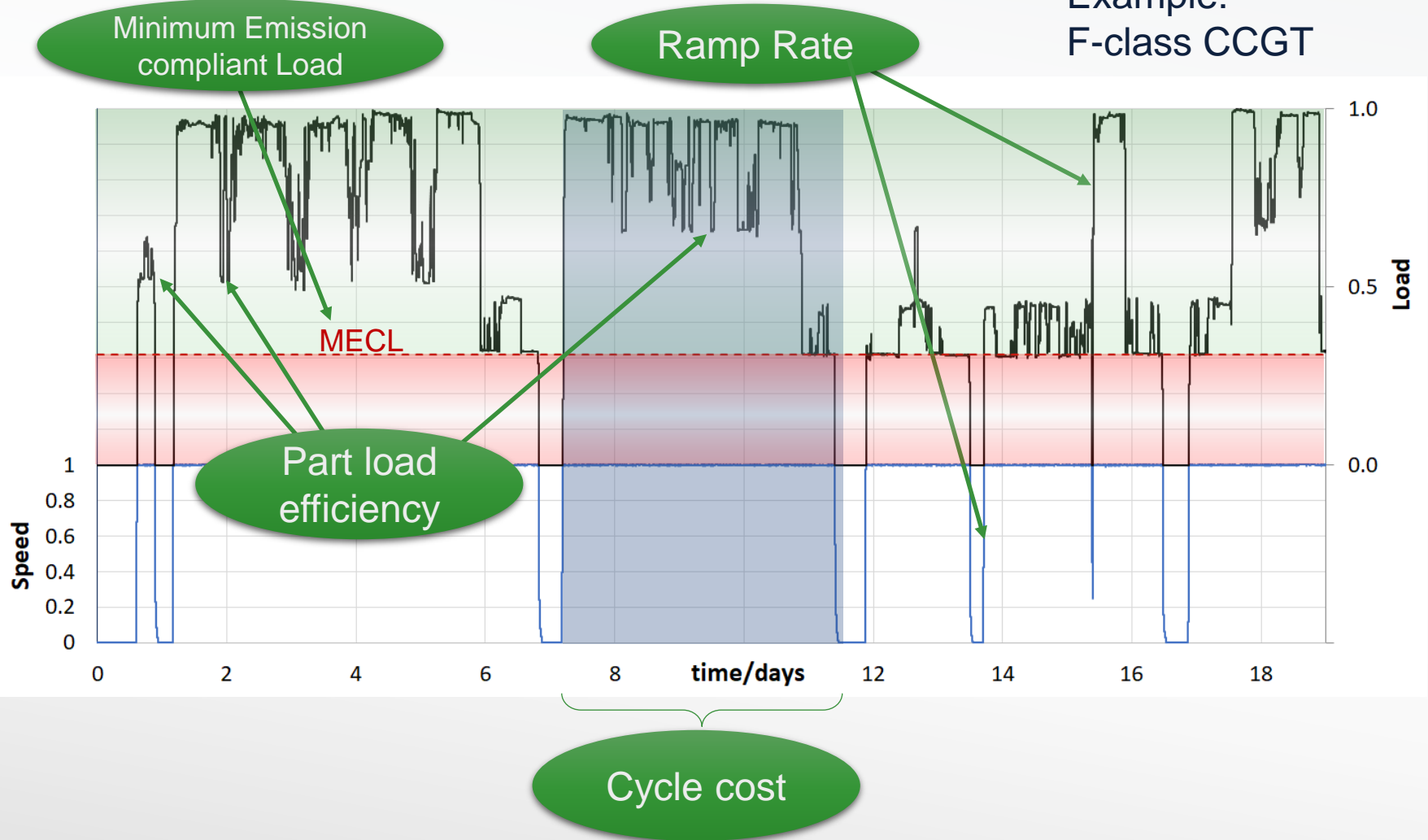
ETN Webinar Series
FLEXIBLE POWER GENERATION
March 2nd, 2021, 12pm-1pm CET

Assessing the impact of component innovations and improvements at plant level - Wolfgang Mohr, GE Switzerland

“TURBO-REFLEX. TURBOmachinery RETrofits enabling FLEXible back-up capacity for the transition of the European energy system”

► Definitions of four KPIs:

Example:
F-class CCGT



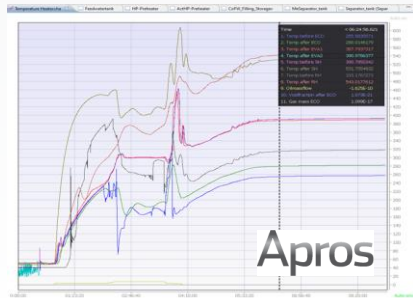
➤ Service application (TRL>4)

- Retrofits
- Upgrades (Components/Control)

Reference power plants

- F-class CCGT
- 500MW conventional

| ID | Project | Description | Minimal load | Ramp rate | Part load efficiency | Cycle cost | System | Effect on PP performance |
|----|--------------|---|--------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 1 | T1.1(GE) | Compressor end wall design for larger operability | ✓ | | ✓ | | GT | YES |
| 2 | T1.2 (AEN) | Compressor blow off extraction design | ✓ | | | | GT | NO |
| 3 | T1.3 (MH-UK) | Compressor performance and operability during charging | ✓ | | | | GT | YES |
| 4 | T2.1 (SIE) | Gas turbine combustor with enhanced load flexibility | ✓ | ✓ | | | GT | YES |
| 5 | T2.2 (MH-UK) | Combustor stability during charging and discharging | ✓ | ✓ | | | GT | YES |
| 6 | T2.3 (AES) | Advanced turbine cooling schemes | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | GT | YES |
| 7 | T3.1 (MAN) | Robust mechanical design (burst speed, LCF, ...) | ✓ | | | ✓ | GT | NO |
| 8 | T3.2 (DSPW) | Steam turbine – blade vibrations | ✓ | | | | ST | NO |
| 9 | T3.3 (DSPW) | Steam turbine – thermal loading | | ✓ | | | ST | NO |
| 10 | T3.3 (SIE) | Exploitation of stretched design limits for flexible and cost-effective plant operation | ✓ | | | | ST | NO |
| 11 | T4.1 (MAN) | Condition and efficiency monitoring system | | ✓ | | ✓ | PP(GT) | NO |
| 12 | T4.2 (DSPW) | Steam turbine monitoring system | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ST | YES |
| 13 | T4.3 (GECH) | Power generation analytics | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | PP | YES |
| 14 | T4.4 (SIE) | Machine learning on large heterogeneous data sources for optimized operation | | ✓ | | ✓ | PP | NO |



WP5.3
Closed loop plant model
(components & control)

Performance
improvements
on plant level

Productization
(Example)

Thermal model
of components

Performance
improvement on
component level

Thermo-economic
Assessment

**TurboReflex
Methodology**

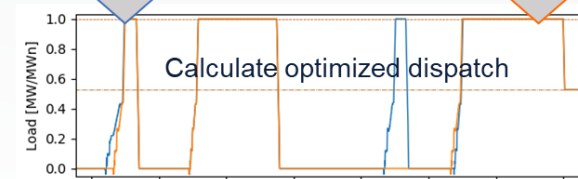
Technology
Development

Project
Work
in WP1 to WP4
→ Validated results

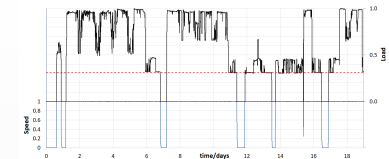
KPI definition

Product
Value

WP5.4
Development Scenarios
Risk of Investment
(required depreciation time)



Minute-resolved/full-year
Dispatch Optimizer
Objective: Maximum income
Validation: Historic plant
commitments



➤ Plant technical specification



➤ Reference plant: F-class CCGT

③ Start-ups & shutdowns

③ Maintenance cost

③ Operation cost

Upgrade Products

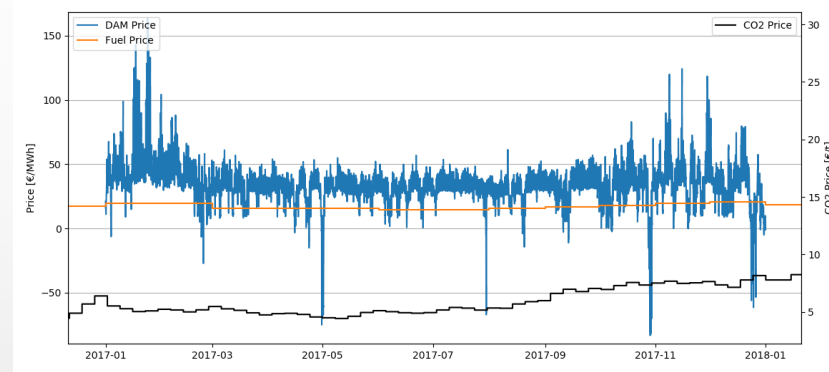
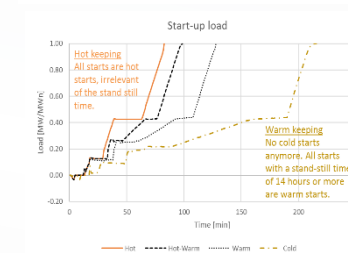
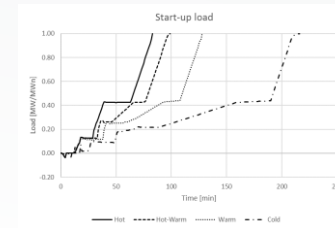
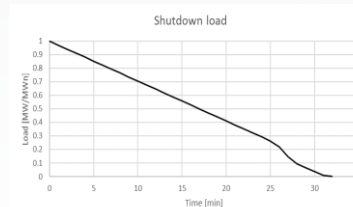
enabled by technology

➤ Warm keeping of ST

➤ Hot keeping of ST

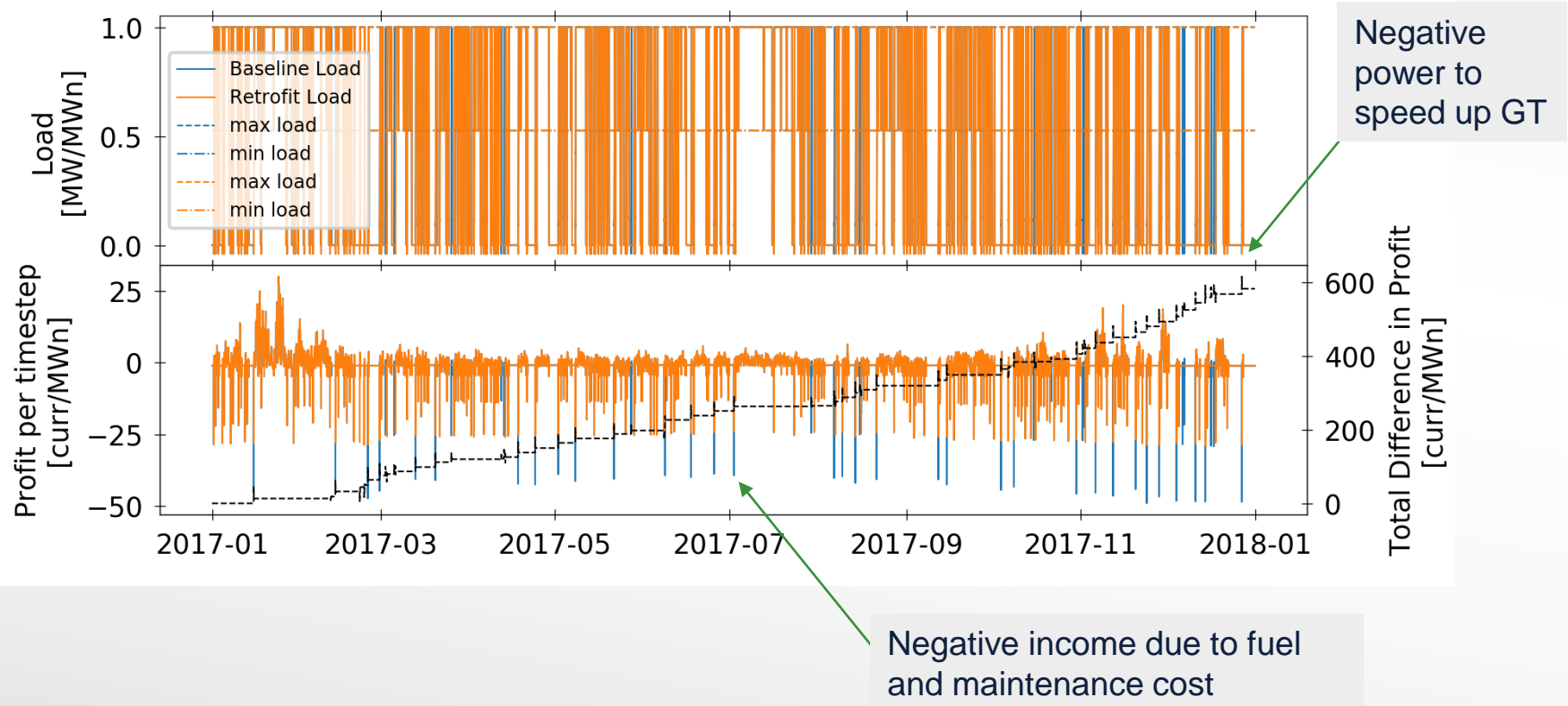
➤ Market data


| Market | Name | Resolution | Period |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------|--------|
| Electricity | Day ahead market (DAM) | 1 hour | 2017 |
| Fuel | Natural Gas Prices Europe | Monthly | 2017 |
| Emissions | EUA | Weekly | 2017 |




➤ Result of an optimized dispatch

- Orange: Retrofitted power plant
- Blue: Baseline power plant



|  Germany | Increase in profit [€/MWn/a] | Capacity factor [%] | Hot | Hot-warm | Warm | Cold | Low load |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----|----------|------|------|----------|
| Baseline | 0 | 49.1% | 109 | 38 | 49 | 33 | 61 |
| WSC Warm Keeping | 582 | 48.6% | 104 | 32 | 80 | 0 | 59 |
| WSC Hot Keeping | 1'633 | 48.0% | 234 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 |

|  UK | Increase in profit [€/MWn/a] | Capacity factor [%] | Hot | Hot-warm | Warm | Cold | Low load |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----|----------|------|------|----------|
| Baseline | 0 | 94.7% | 47 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 96 |
| WSC Warm Keeping | 0 | 94.7% | 47 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 96 |
| WSC Hot Keeping | 34 | 94.7% | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 |

- Both products reduce the start-up costs, saving fuel and O&M costs
- Upgraded power plants are sometimes operated, while it is not beneficial to start the baseline power plants, due to higher start-up costs
- Low load events of the baseline plant, are partially removed by start-stop cycles.
- More flexible operation due to shortened start-up time.



An OEM Consortium of
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