

Alternative Fuels / Fuel Quality



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Aero Derivative Gas Turbines



GE imagination at work

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1. Introduction



Welcome

1. Standard Fuels
2. Non-standard Fuels
 - a) Gas Fuels
 - b) Liquid Fuels
3. Fuel Quality



1. Standard Fuels



Basic fuel requirements for LMs



Can burn Gas Fuels

- Ample heating value
- Kept as gas
- Clean



Can burn Liquid Fuels

- Ample heating value
- Atomized
- Clean



Can't burn Solid Fuels

- ✓ Unless gases or liquids synthesized from solids like coal



Fuels for GE's LM Aero Derivative Gas Turbines

Well defined Fuel Specifications for both Fuel Gases and Liquid Fuels are already established:

- MID-TD-0000-1, rev.2009 for Gas Fuels
- MID-TD-0000-2, rev.2010 for Liquid Fuels



Non-standard Fuels can be used in your LM Gas Turbine
GE can support your efforts to start using a Non-standard Fuel

2. Non-standard Fuels



GE Aero non-standard fuel capabilities

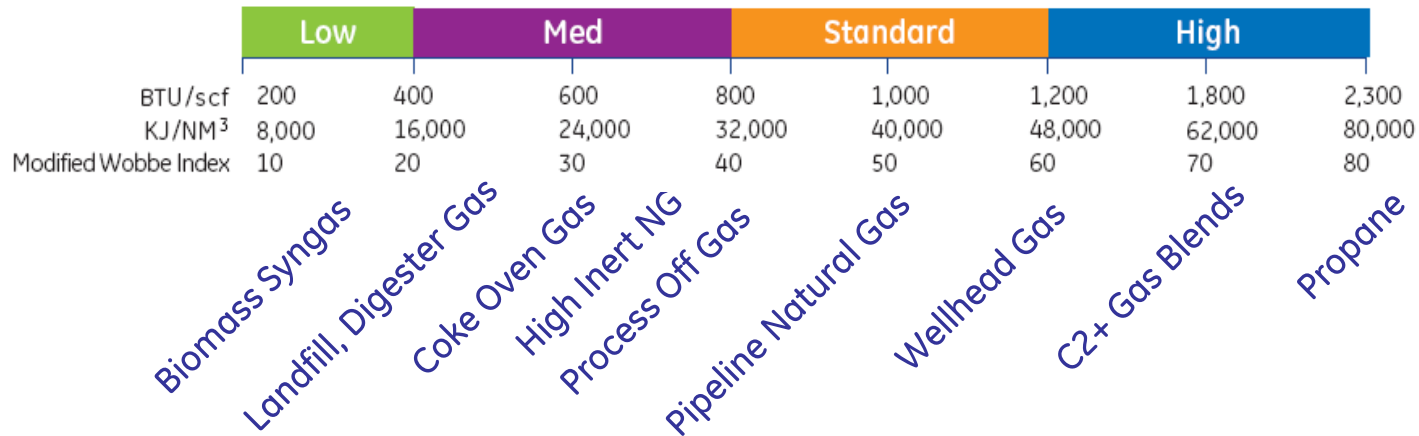
Model**	Gas fuels				Liquid fuels				
	High-BTU	Standard	Medium-BTU	Low-BTU	Diesel, Kerosene, Jet	Naphtha	Biodiesel +blends	Ethanol	Methanol, DME
LM2500	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	●
LM6000	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	●
LMS100	●	✓	●		✓	●	●	●	●



- ✓ Design or experience DLE and SAC
- ✓ Design or experience SAC
- Would quote for DLE, may require requisition custom fuel system
- Would quote for SAC, may require requisition custom fuel system

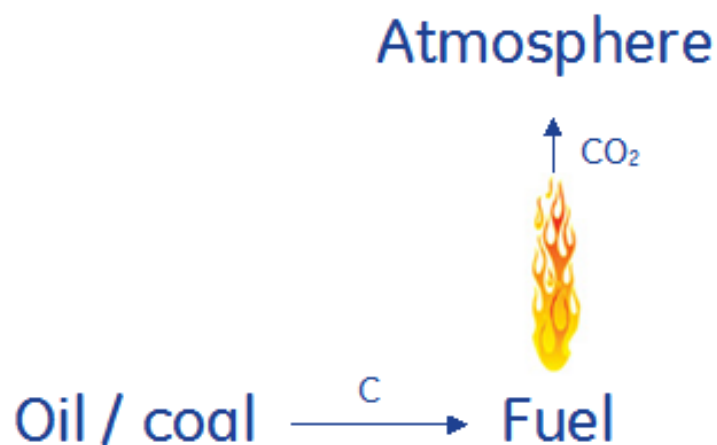
**Contact GE for specific engine options and package configurations

Aero Gas Classification by Lower Heating Value



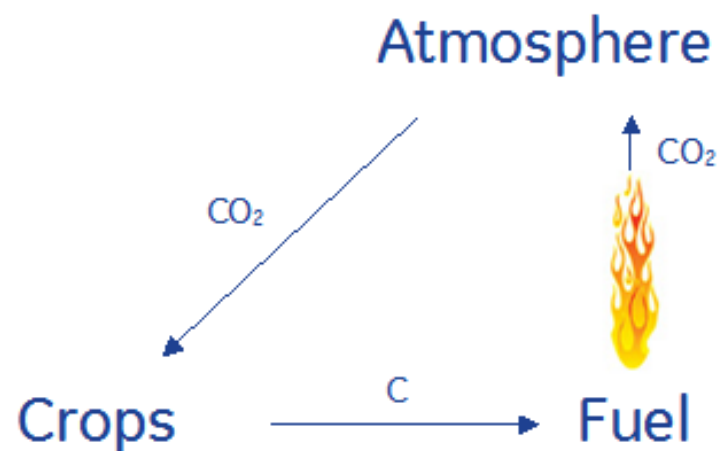
What is the argument for biofuel greenhouse gas reductions?

Fossil fuel



Carbon in fossil fuel released to atmosphere as CO₂

Biofuel



On average, the atmospheric CO₂ stays constant due to the sustainable cycle

2a. Non-standard Gas Fuel

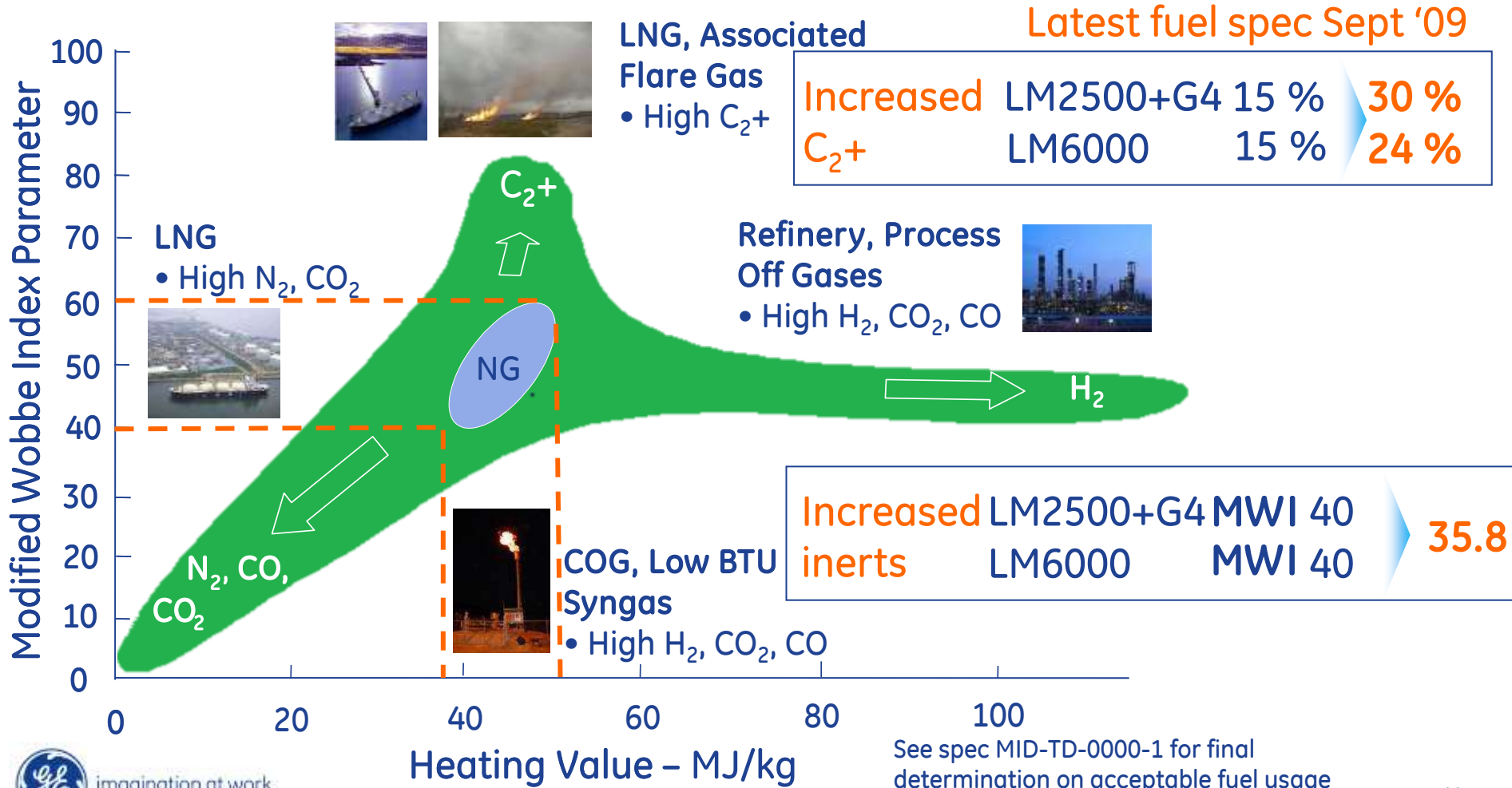


GE imagination at work

What are non-standard gas fuels?

Fuels characterized by the following LHV and constituents:

- Modified Wobbe Index < 40 or > 60
- Low to med BTU fuels, LHV < ~29.8 MJ/m³
- High BTU fuels, LHV > ~44.7 MJ/m³
- High H₂ fuels > 5% by volume
- High CO, CO₂, N₂, C₂+

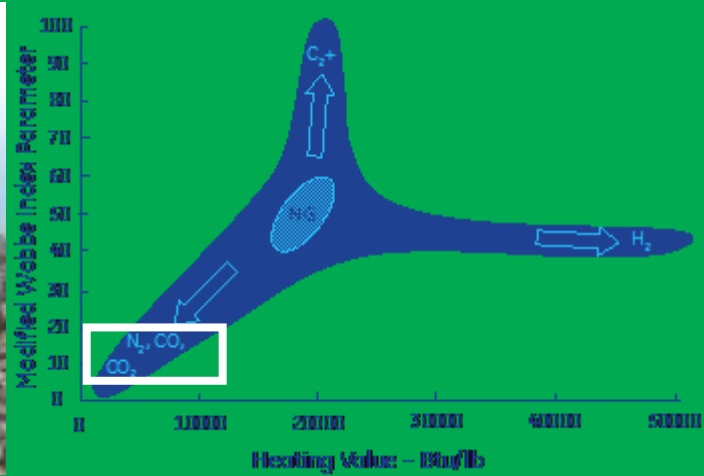


See spec MID-TD-0000-1 for final determination on acceptable fuel usage



Applications of non-standard fuels

Low BTU syngas (landfill, biogas)



Low energy content gas solution

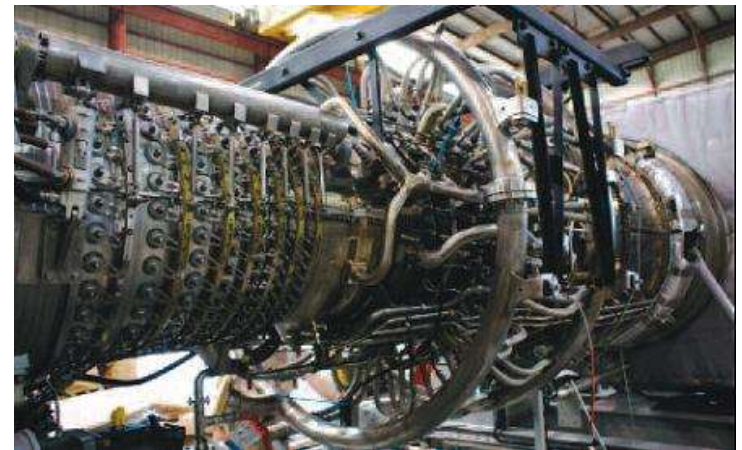
The Challenge

- Plant is designed to convert waste to obtain syngas
- One ton of the combustible waste derived syngas equals:
 - 560 m³ of methane
 - 499 kg of fuel oil
 - 750 kg of coal
- How to utilize this low energy (~9,3 MJ/kg, MWI ~13), high H₂ syngas for power generation?

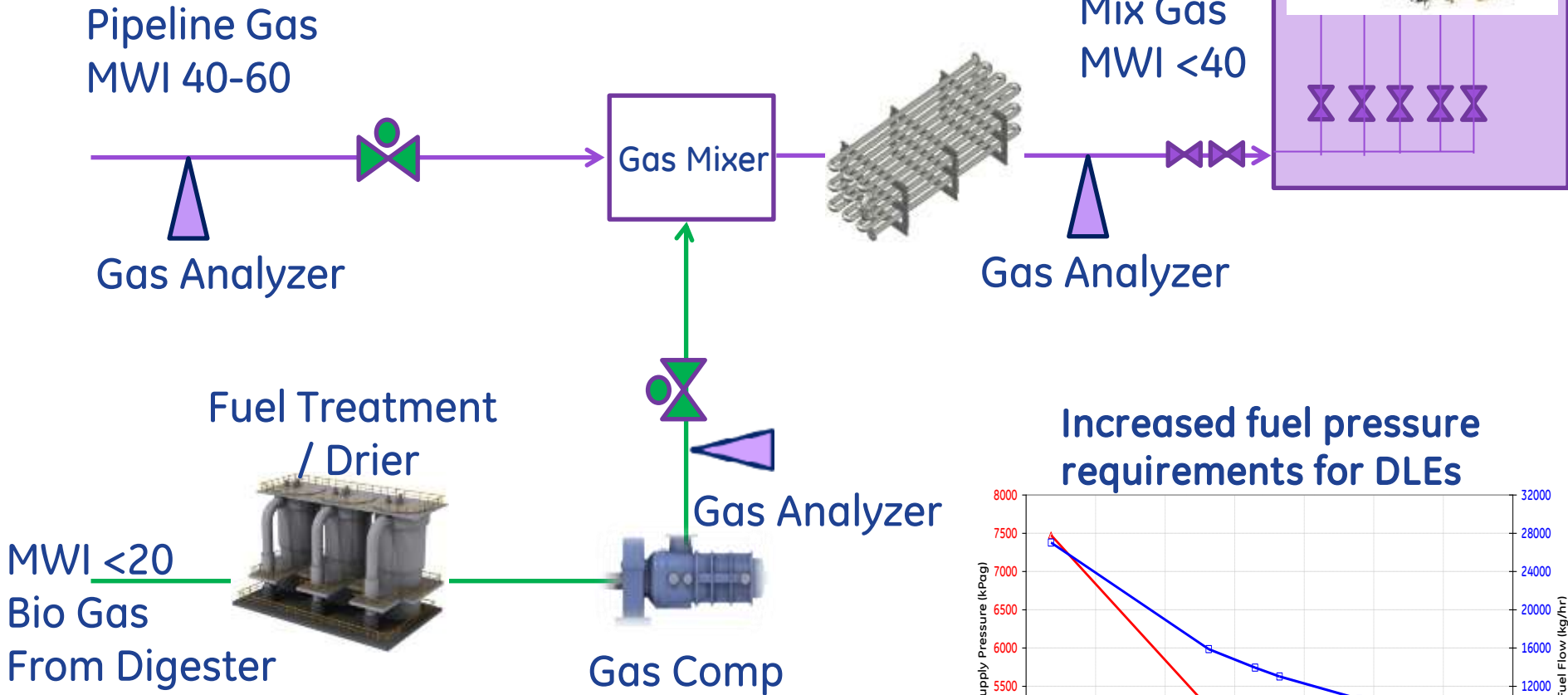


The Solution

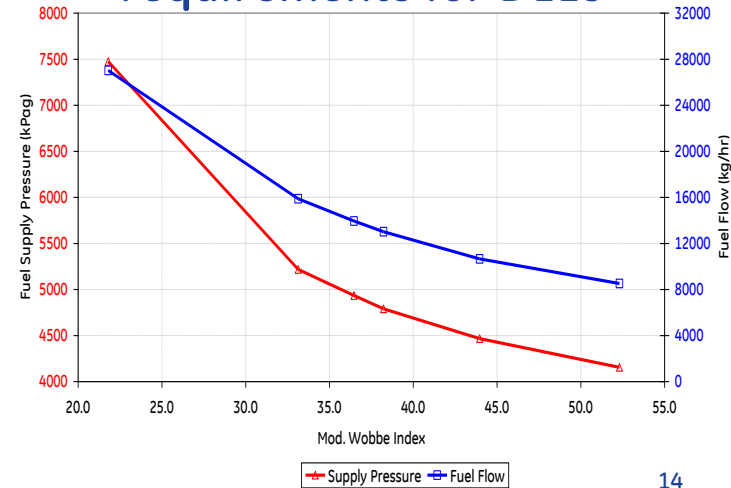
- LM2500+G4 gas turbine selected
- Design modifications include
 - Fuel system
 - Increased nozzle capacity
 - High fuel flow rate
 - N₂ purge system (high H₂ syngas)
 - Associated control system changes



Biogas case example



Increased fuel pressure requirements for DLEs



Aero related high-H₂ experience

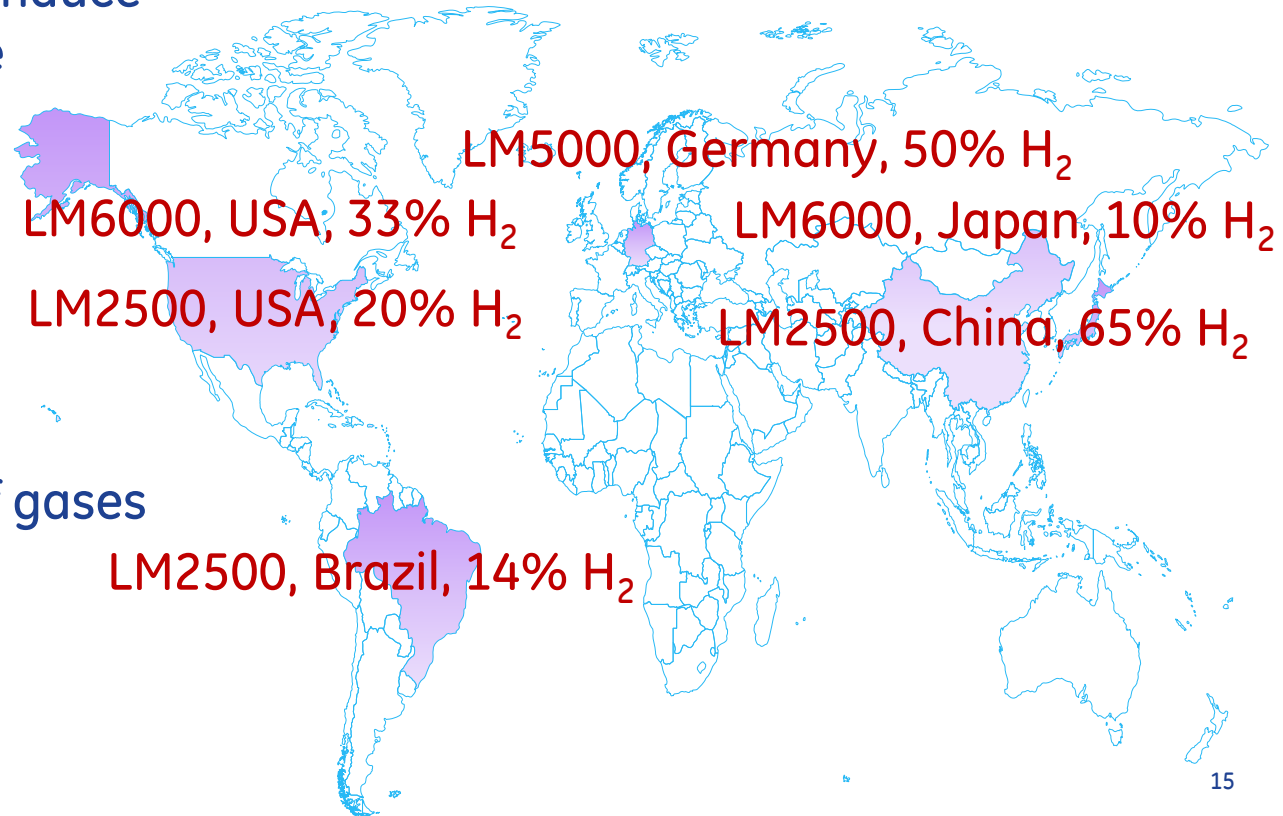
Experience:

- Aero has experience in burning high-H₂ fuels
- Gas composition and site specific needs may induce engine and package changes



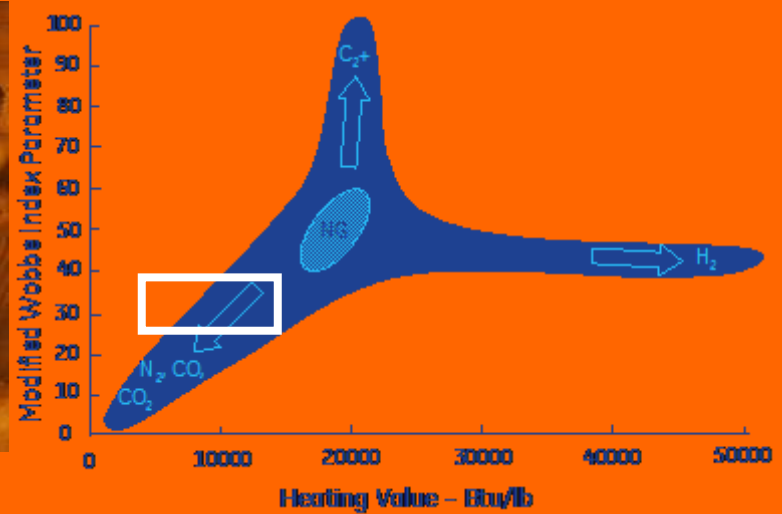
Applications:

- Synthetic gases
- 'Steel' gases
- Refinery/process off gases
- Blends



Applications of non-standard fuels

Coke oven gas



Coke oven gas

Medium BTU - Coking

- Coking temp: 900-1100°C
- Material: Bituminous coal
- Main product: coke
- Application: steel production, power generation

COG composition (vol%):

H ₂	(55-65)	} MWI 31-34 LHV ~15-18 MJ/m ³
CH ₄	(24-28)	
CO	(6-8)	
N ₂	(4-7)	
CO ₂	(2-4)	
C2+	(2-4)	



*Henan LiYuan Coal & Coking
Group Co., Ltd*

1 ton coke → ~220 m³ surplus COG
> 1 MT/ yr to power LM2500+

Coke oven gas – risks & solutions

Risk

Concern

Solution

Fuel LHV

Constant flow & large volume of fuel required

Fuel delivery sized to handle added gas flow requirement

%Vol H₂

COG often has high levels (>50%vol) of hydrogen; risk of ignition in a confined volume

Inert purge system, which removes possibility of a premature ignition
Class III certified electrical equipment

Contaminants

Potential contaminants (Tar, H₂S, NH₃, Benzene & Naphthalene) affect the engine, engine performance, emission, and lowers maintenance intervals

Gas purification system, removes contaminants from COG; allows for power generation w/ performance & maintenance intervals

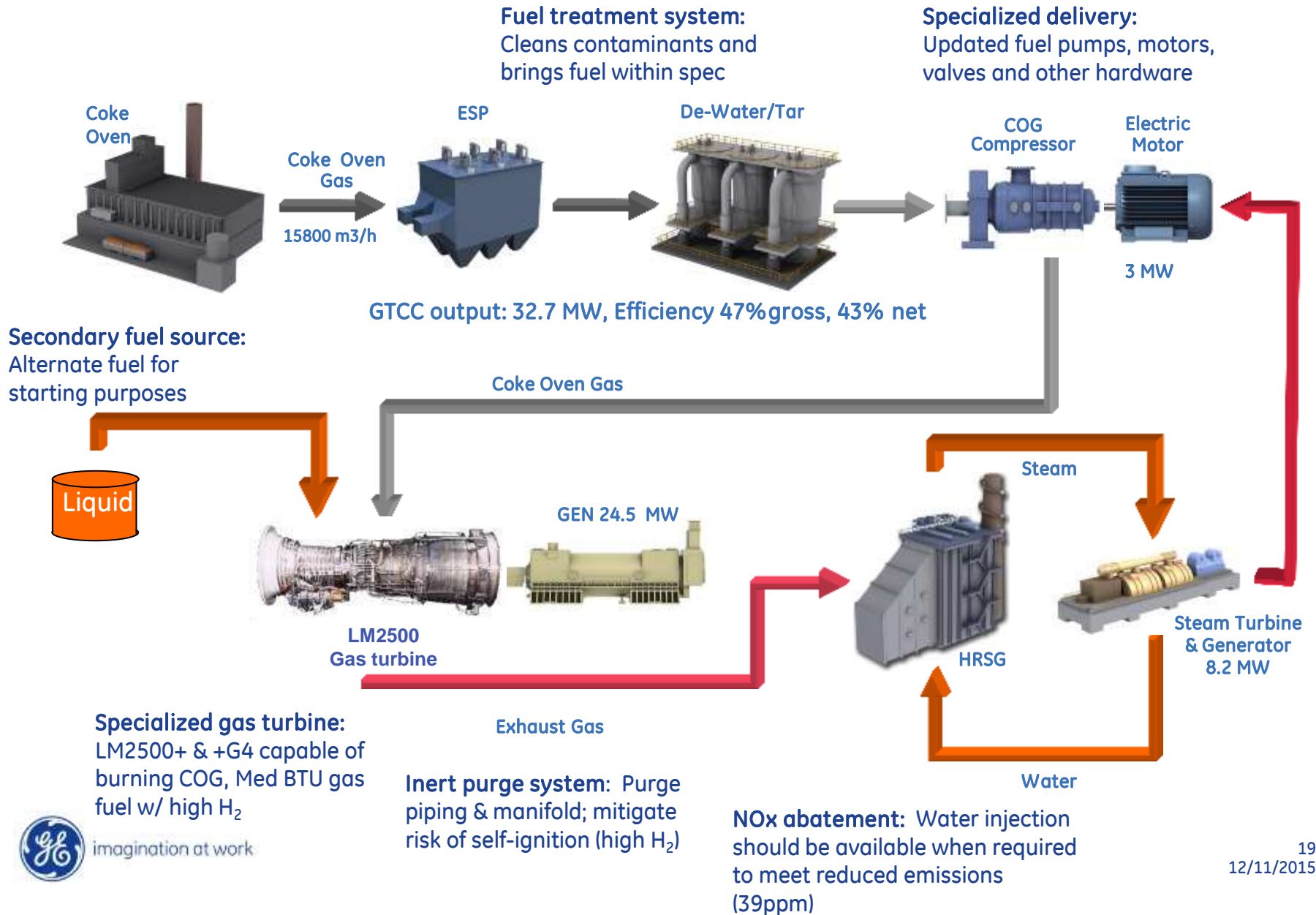
Water and air

Heavy industrial environment with particulates and other air contaminants; alkalis in water

Proper design for air filtration and water sampling regimen and cleaning

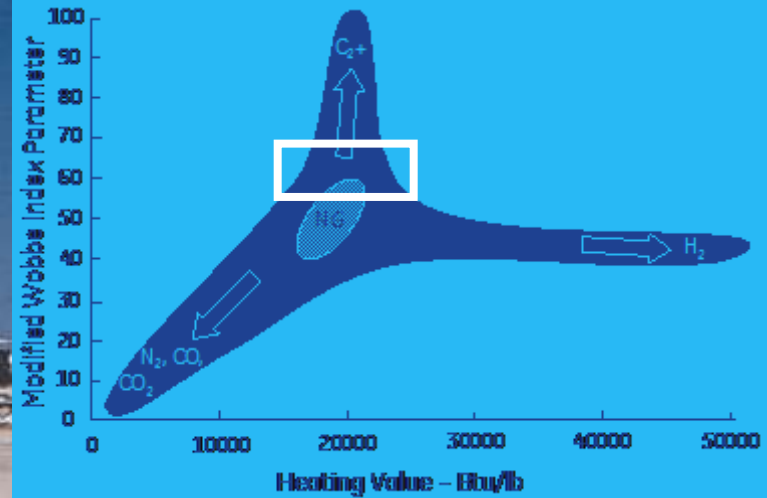
COG power generation

LM2500+ / +G4 CombCycle



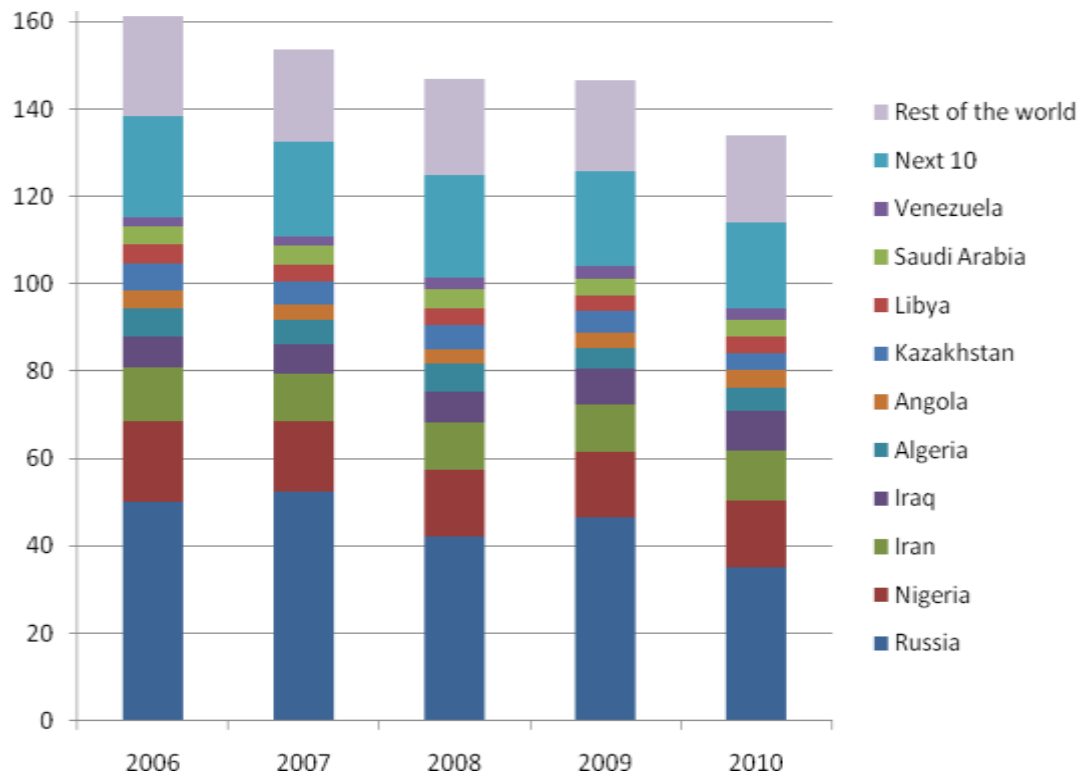
Applications of non-standard fuels

Flare gases



Flare gas - a global concern

140-150 bcm flared gas annually



150 bcm equivalent to:



Annual gas use of France and Germany combined



5% of global gas production



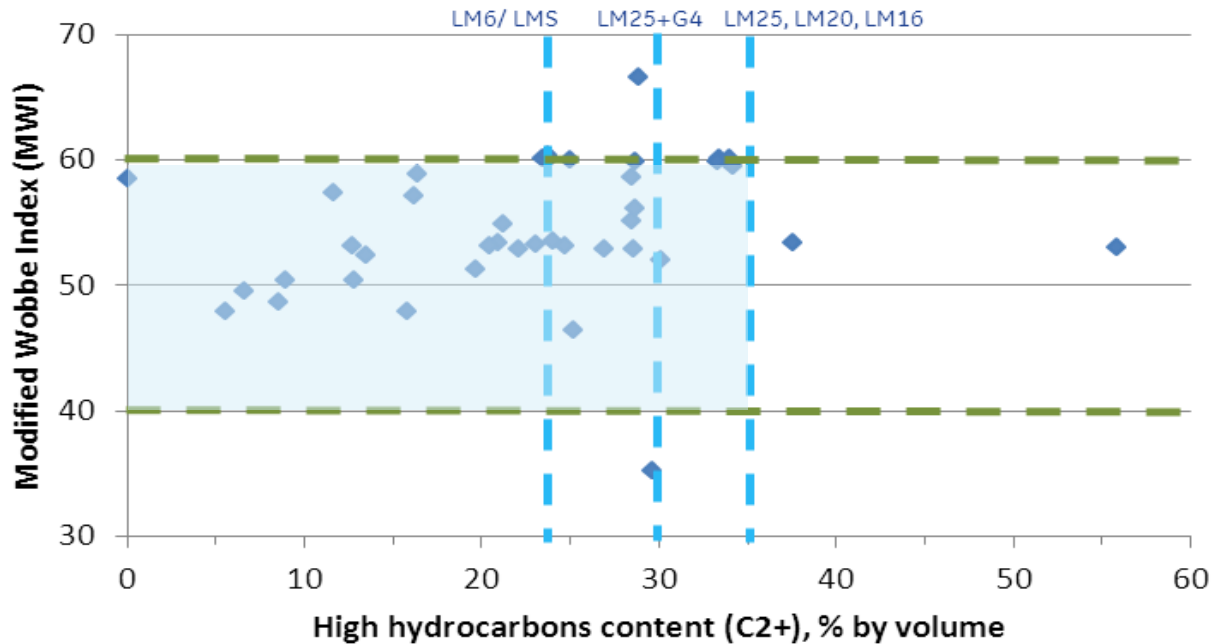
7-15 billion Euro per year in lost value



Annual emission from 77 million cars (1/3 of US fleet)

Source: World Bank - GGFR, NOAA (2006 - 2010), GE Energy Flare Gas Reduction white paper (2011)

Flare gas properties survey



- ~60 flare gas samples analyzed, 90% within Aero fuel specification
- Most outside of spec could be approved after engineering review
- Standard Modified Wobbe Index (MWI) range is 40-60 (avg LHV value 42.5 MJ/m³)
- Additional consideration for DLE: high hydrocarbon (C₂+) limits
- 95% flare gas samples meet DLE configuration limit for higher hydrocarbons, others could be approved pending specific C₂+ components and volumes

Aero turbines can burn majority of flare gases without engine modifications



Aero applications for flare gas today

Experience growing ...

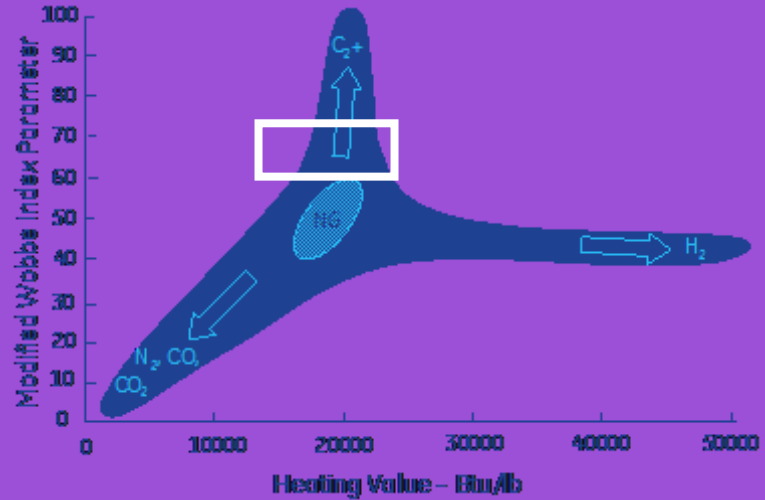
- LM2500 power plant in S. America
 - 16M ft³/day flare generates >40MW
 - Operates with low BTU fuel
 - >50K Hours reliable operations
- PGT16 in Nigeria
 - Associated gas gathering (AGG) system
 - FG converted to LNG
- TM2500 in Nigeria
 - Compression station and power generation
 - FG converted to LNG via distributed power
 - Installed end 2009



GE Aero is ready to help put out flares

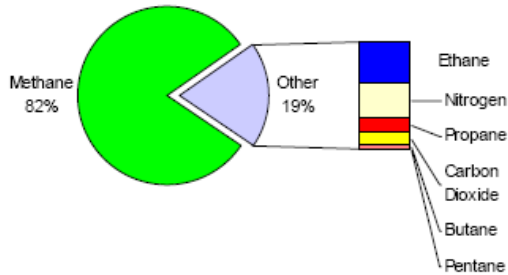
Applications of non-standard fuels

LNG



LNG fuel gases

Typical Natural Gas Composition

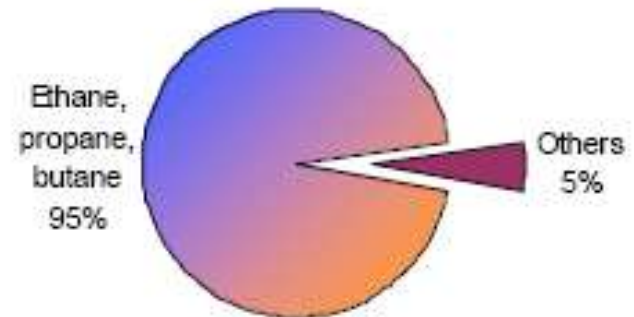


Typical LNG Composition



- LNG production facilities required to maintain tight control of LNG composition.
 - Separate Natural Gas liquids (primarily C₂+, N₂, CO₂) from liquefaction stream.
- LNG plants need gas turbines to be able to handle high C₂+, N₂, CO₂.
- Aeroderivatives with SAC combustors can burn NGL blends maximizing investment recovery from the feed gas

NGL Composition



LM2500+G4 SAC FPSO Med BTU GT + 538 Package

For offshore facilities, topside equipment and construction costs are extremely sensitive to weight and space. GE's compact marine configuration provides the lowest weight and smallest footprint of any standard gas turbine package in the 20 to 34 MW power segment.

Challenge:

- LNG and offshore facility gas may contain high inert (un-processed gas)
- Design a new fuel system capable of running medium BTU fuel with constraints on max supply pressure

Solution:

- LM2500+G4 538 dual fuel package
- New nozzles, fuel delivery systems and control modifications to meet modified Wobbe index 37 – 45
- Diesel back up fuel

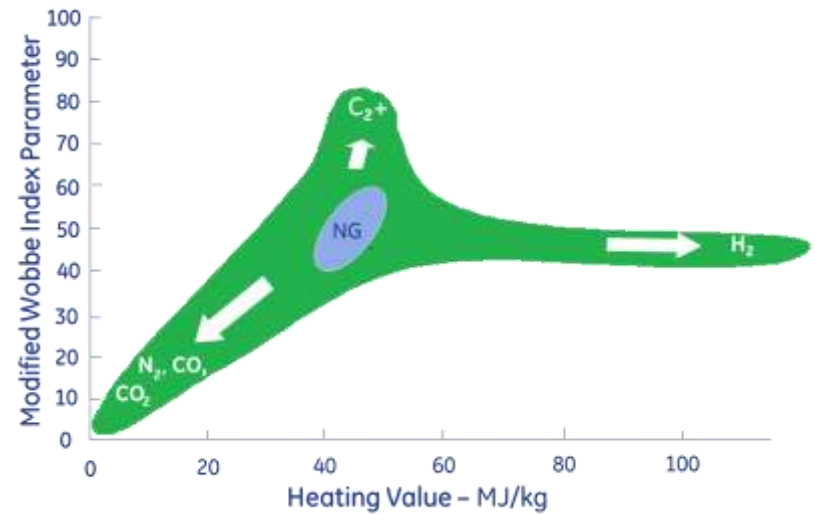


Expanding fuel flex



Why fuel flex?

- lower cost fuel alternatives = Customer OPEX savings
- step changes in capabilities enabled through:
 - ✓ technical innovations
 - ✓ extensive testing
- Result - in the last two years our customers have ordered **25 gas turbines** with some form of fuel flexibility features
- Expanding capabilities for
 - ✓ medium BTU fuels
 - ✓ high BTU fuels
 - ✓ gas variability



Fuel Flex Testing to Date

High propane testing completed

✓ LM2500+ Q4'09

High N₂ testing completed

✓ LM2500+ Q4'09

✓ LM6000PD/PF Q3'10

✓ LM6000PH Q1'11

High CO₂ testing completed

✓ LM2500+G4 Q4'11

Test objectives

- Establish DLE capability limits
 - Combustion mode window sizes
 - emissions
 - acoustics
 - starting
- Demonstrate SAC reliable start and operation on low-BTU fuel



Gas mixing skid



CO₂ tank and vaporizer



Wobbe Index Meter and enclosure



Gas flare system

2012 Fuel Flex Engine tests

2012 fuel-flex engine tests

- LM2500+G4 DLE & LM6000PD validation tests in Q4 2012
- Enhanced dynamic response to change in fuel properties tested
- Performance entitlement tests for low-BTU fuels :
 - Low MWI limits down to MWI 28
 - True High MWI Rate of Change limits with new solution, up to 48MWI/min. change
 - Low MWI starts, load transients, drops & accepts

Schedule for 2012 Fuel-flex engine tests

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| • Critical equipment ready | August |
| • Mixer system and SW tests | August |
| • LM6000PD Test | October |
| • Implement lessons learned | |
| • LM2500+G4 Test | November |

Features of mixing system

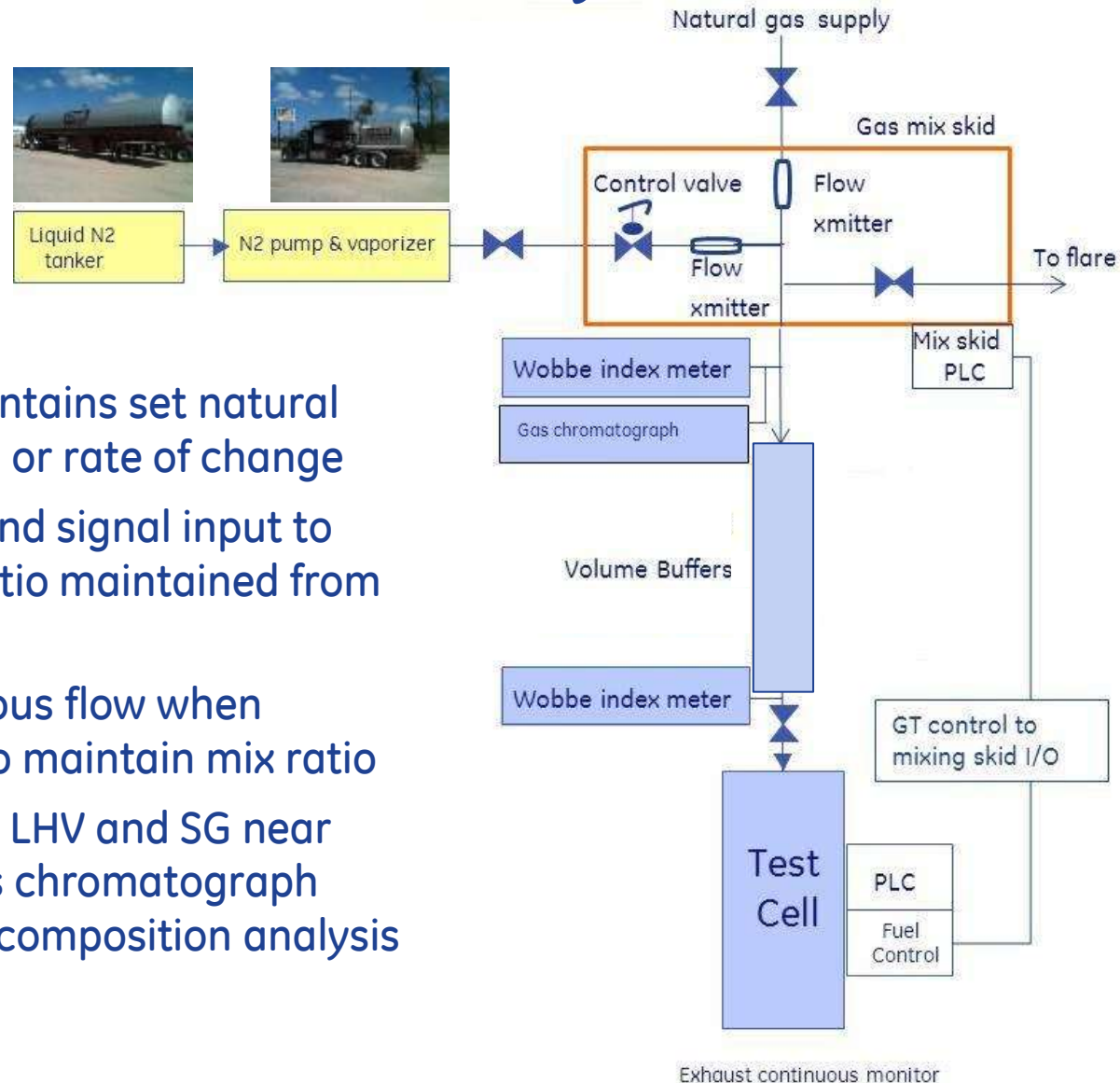
- Permanent infrastructure for Natural Gas blending with N₂ vol. fraction of max. 57.3% (MWI 20)
- Dynamic control of selectable fraction of added gas or selectable rate of change
- Sized for LM2500 Base through LM6000PH fuel flow rates & pressures
- WIM and GC integrated for fast fuel properties measurement



Out with the old in with the new...



Test Setup Schematic N2 System



- Mixing system PLC maintains set natural gas : nitrogen mix ratio or rate of change
- Turbine fuel flow demand signal input to mix system PLC; mix ratio maintained from start up to base load
- Flare provides continuous flow when engine not operating to maintain mix ratio
- Wobbe index meter for LHV and SG near real time response; gas chromatograph provides accurate gas composition analysis

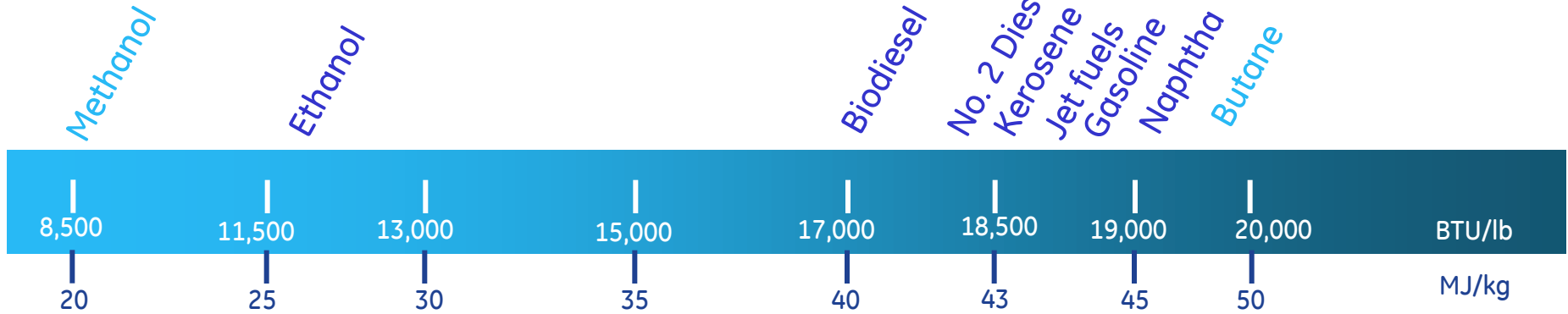
2b. Non-standard Liquid Fuels



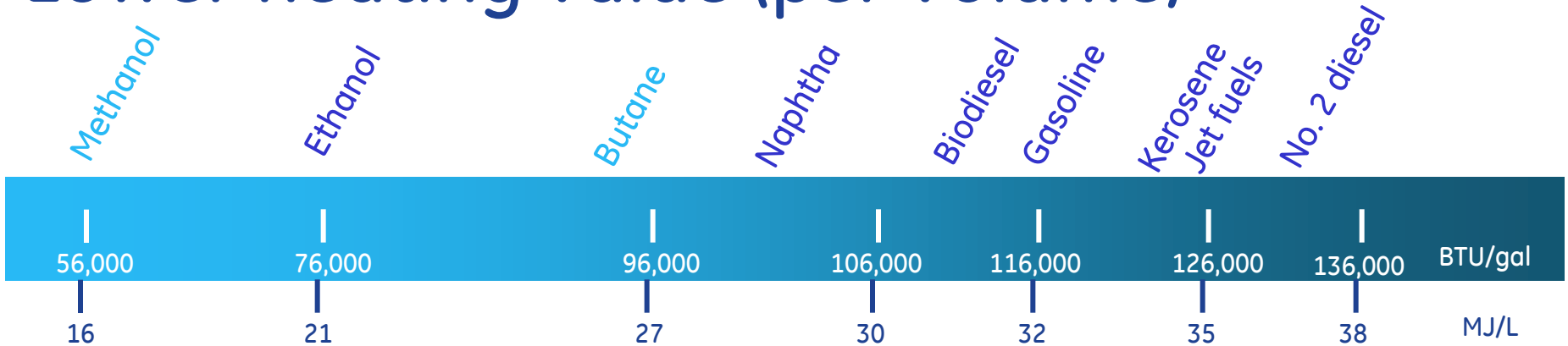
What are the liquid fuel capabilities?

Lower heating value (per density)

Demonstrated



Lower heating value (per volume)



See spec MID-TD-0000-2 for final determination on acceptable fuel usage

LM biofuel applications

	Biodiesel	Ethanol
Is it really a GT fuel?	Biodiesel blends up to 100% allowed per ASTM D6751 and EN14214 specs	ASTM D4806 for gasoline blends



Fuel characteristics vs. #2 diesel...

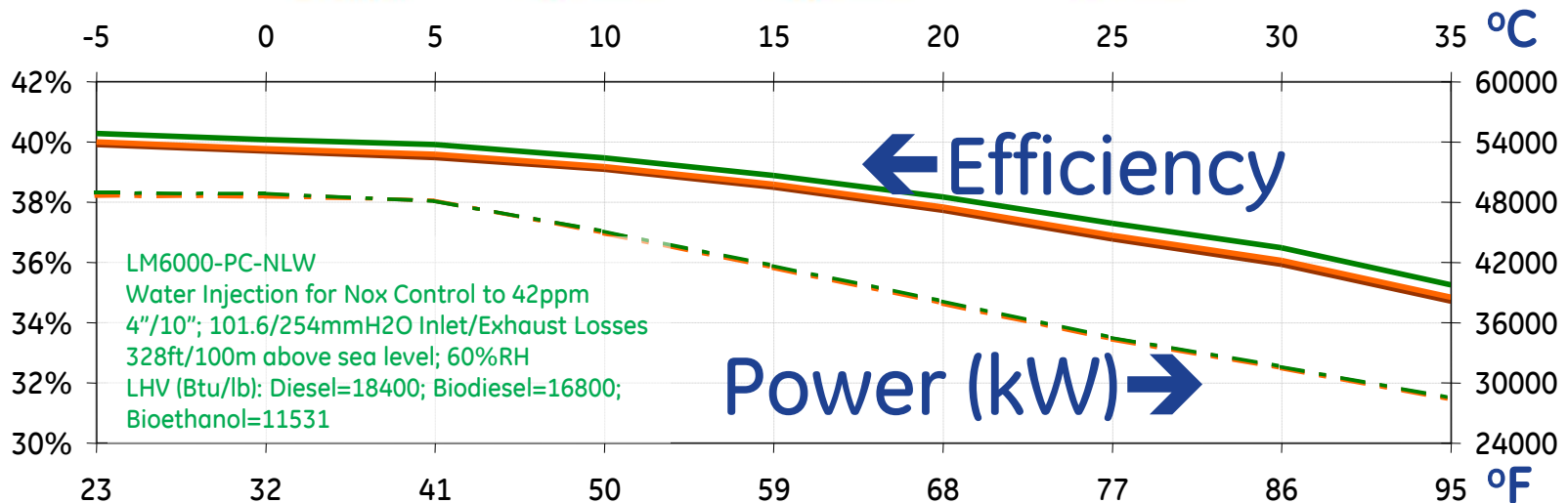
	Biodiesel	Ethanol
LHV	Lower (10% higher flow)	Lower (60% higher flow)
Flash point	Higher (start/ignition)	Lower (start fuel req'd)
Lubricity	Higher	Lower (pump)
Solvent	Higher (material compatibility)	Little change
Stability	Lower (logistics)	No change
Contaminants	Phosphorous, particulates	Sodium

Biodiesel and ethanol are GE Aero approved fuels



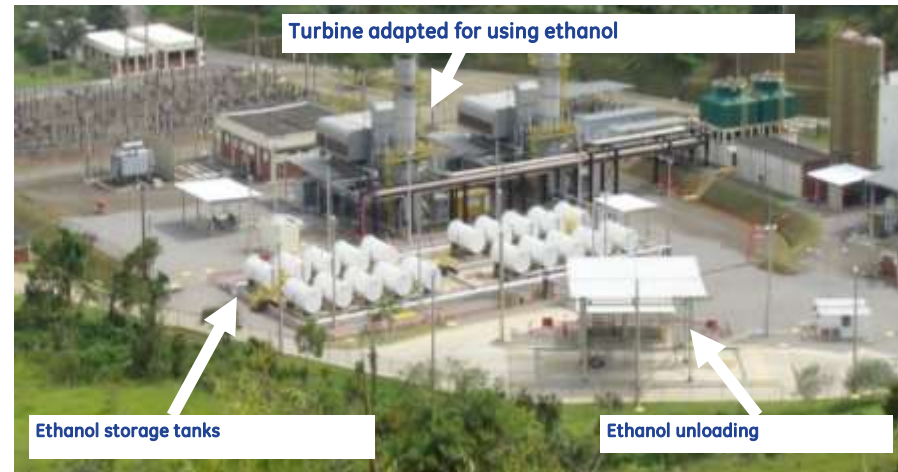
Power, Efficiency and Emissions

Biofuel NOx emission control



Petrobras ethanol demonstration

- LM6000PC conversion from gas only to dual fuel
- 1,000 hour demo, Q1 2010
- May operate on hydrous or anhydrous (hydrous for demo)
- Less water to control NOx than NG (~25% less) or distillate (~50% less)
- Liquid fuel valve design accommodates higher flow
- Alternate fuel recommended for starting and low power ops
- Estimate operation life equivalent to diesel



UTE-JUIZ DE FORA AFTER THE CONVERSION



- +12 x LM2500+ on cruise ships have ran on biodiesel
- 2 x LM6000 have run on biodiesel at a New York site
- 2 x LM1600 successfully tested on biodiesel
- 2 x LM6000 are now ethanol capable at Brazilian plant



Results – cleaner engine and lower emissions

3. Fuel Quality



GE imagination at work

Fuel Quality is important for all fuels

Gas Fuels

- ✓ Proper analysis
- ✓ Basic conditioning
- ✓ Dew point
- ✓ Particulates
- ✓ Siloxanes
- ✓ Other

Liquid Fuels

- ✓ Proper analysis
- ✓ Basic treatment
- ✓ Particulates, asphaltenes
- ✓ Trace metals
- ✓ Bubble point
- ✓ Other

Fuel quality monitoring is a continuous process

See spec MID-TD-0000-1 and MID-TD-0000-2 for detailed guidelines and requirements



Thanks!

Q&A