

Best Practice, Direct Evaporative Cooling Technology for Combustion Turbine

By Pat Zeller, Munters Corporation

Sponsored by:

Turbine Inlet Cooling Association (TICA)

June 11, 2014; 1 PM (U.S. Central Time)

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Welcome & Introduction

- Webinar Series co-sponsored by
Turbine Inlet Cooling Association
- Industry (end users, developers, engineers, etc.)
looking to optimize and improve power generation
and efficiency of the turbine inlets.

Introductions



Pat Zeller, GTEC National Sales
Munters Corporation



Annette Dwyer, Chair, TICA
Munters Corporation Technical Product Manager

Who is TICA?

The Turbine Inlet Cooling Association (TICA) promotes the development and exchange of knowledge related to gas turbine inlet cooling

The TICA website is one-stop source of TIC technical information, including Installation Database & Performance Calculator

TICA is a non-profit organization.

TICA Member Benefits

Access to full/detailed version of TIC Installation Database

Access to full/detailed version of the TIC Technology Performance Calculator

GT Users get access to the TIC Forum

Suppliers have access to information space on the TICA Website and access to booths at various electric power trade shows

**Become a
Member
Today!!!**

Turbine Inlet Cooling Technologies

Webinar Schedule

June 11, 2014

- Best Practices for Wetted-Media Evaporative Cooling

August 13, 2014

- Best Practices for Fogging Evaporative Cooling

October 8, 2014

- Best Practices for Chiller Systems

December 12, 2014

- Best Practices for Thermal Energy Storage

February 11, 2015

- Best Practices for Wet Compression

April 8, 2015

- Best Practices for Hybrid Systems

Webinar Procedures

To avoid background noise, please mute your line

Please submit questions during the presentations by typing them into the "chat" window area of the screen

After the featured presentation is complete, we will answer your submitted questions

You may receive a online survey immediately following the webinar . We would appreciate your participation to:

- Provide feedback on webinar series
- Suggest other topics and speakers

Presentation Agenda

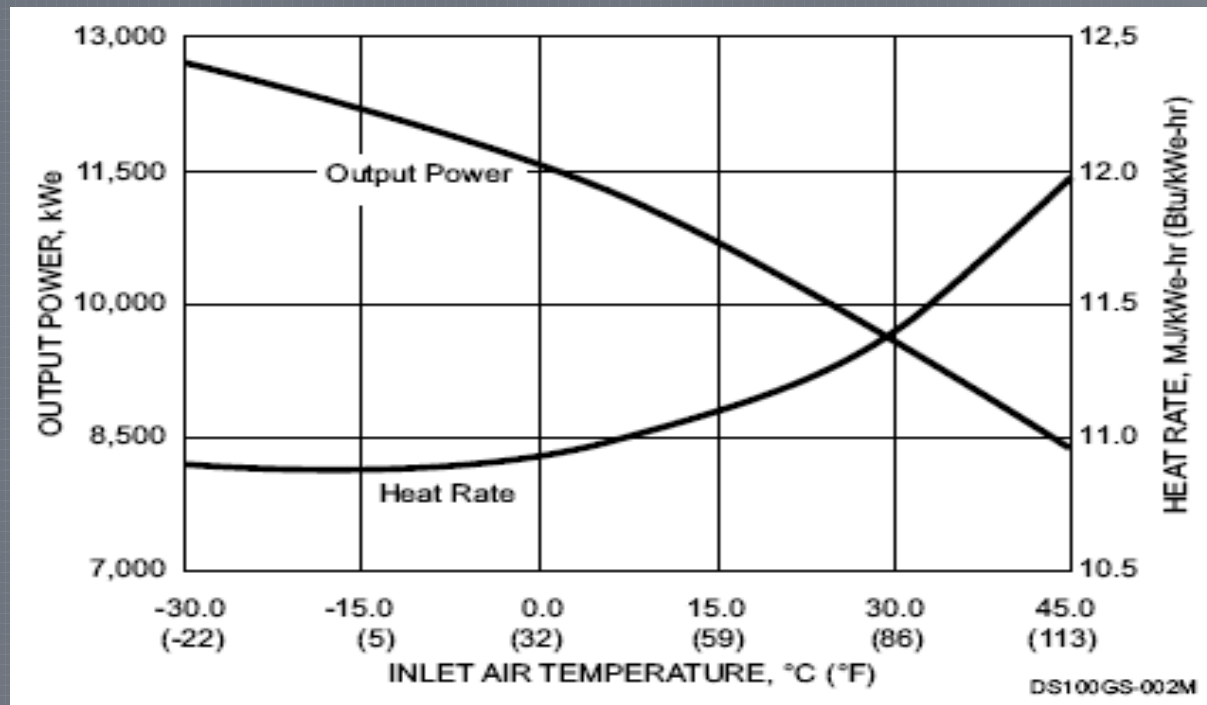
- Why turbine inlet cooling
- Direct Evaporative Cooling for Combustion Turbines
- How Direct Evaporative Cooling Works
- Where Direct Evaporative Cooling Works
- Examples
- Design Considerations
- Water Management
- Technology Comparison

Why CT Power Output Capacity Decreases with Increase in Ambient Temperature?

- Power output of a turbine is proportional to the mass flow rate of hot gases from the combustor that enter the turbine
- Mass flow rate of combustor gases is proportional to the flow rate of the compressed air that enters the combustor
- Compressors provide compressed air and are volumetric machines, limited by the volumetric flow rate of inlet air they can pull or suck in
- As ambient temperature increases, the air density decreases. This results in a decrease of the mass air flow rate
- Reduced mass flow rate of inlet air reduces the mass flow rate of the combustor gases and hence reduced power output of turbine

Smaller Capacity Systems More Sensitive to Ambient Temperature

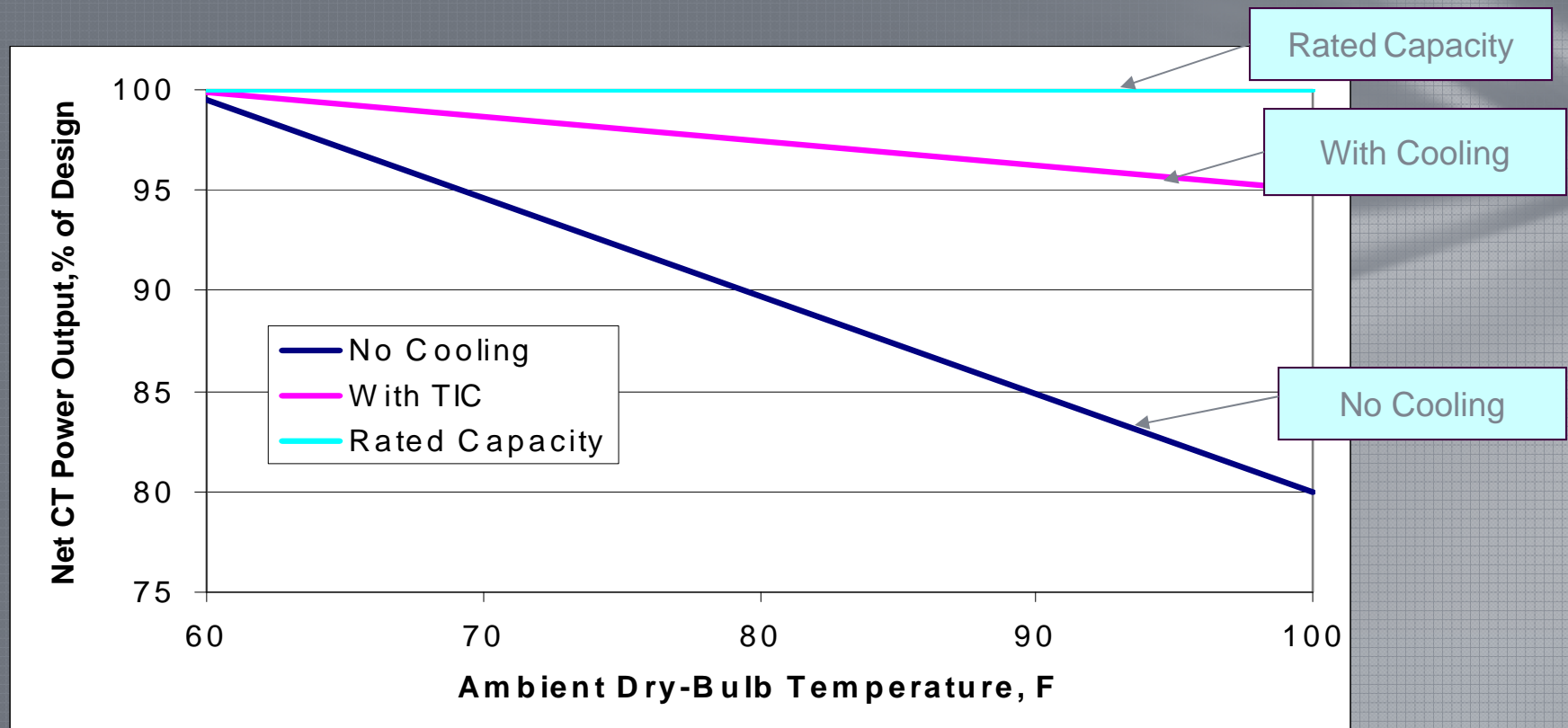
Capacity Loss of over 21% from ~10,750 kW to ~8,500 kW



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

Source: Solar Turbines

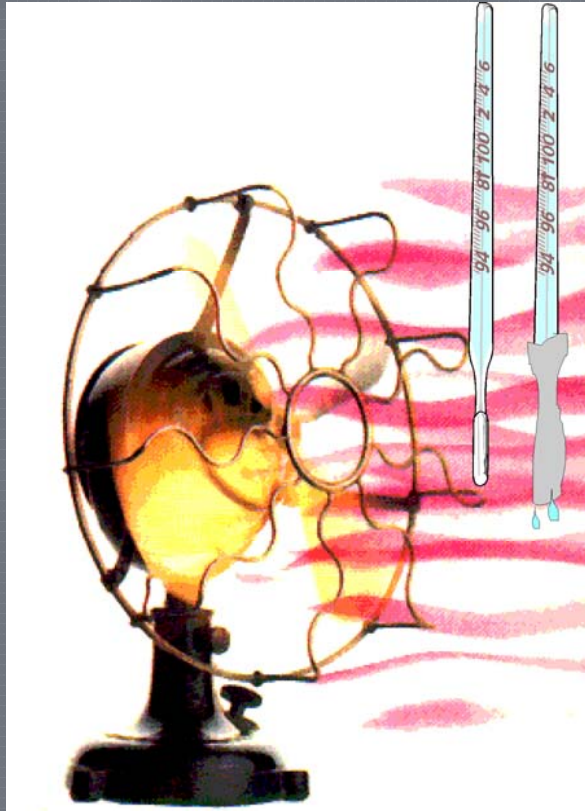
Turbine Inlet Cooling Overcomes the Effects of the CT Flaws During Hot Weather



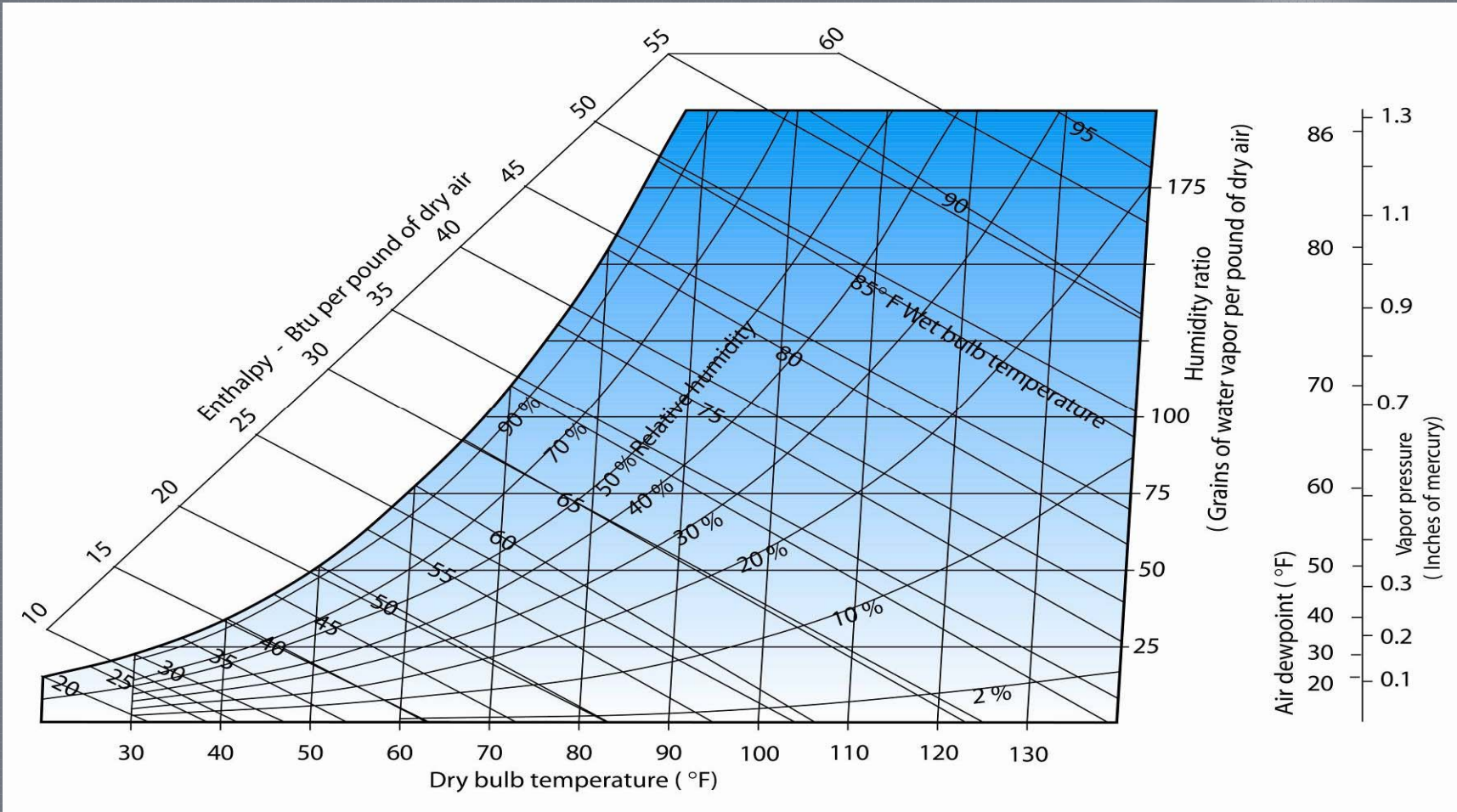
Why Use Direct Evaporative Cooling for Turbine Inlets

Direct Evaporative Turbine Inlet Cooling (TIC) provides a cost-effective, energy-efficient, and environmentally beneficial means to enhance power generation capacity and efficiency of combustion/gas turbines during hot weather.

How Direct Evaporative Cooling Works



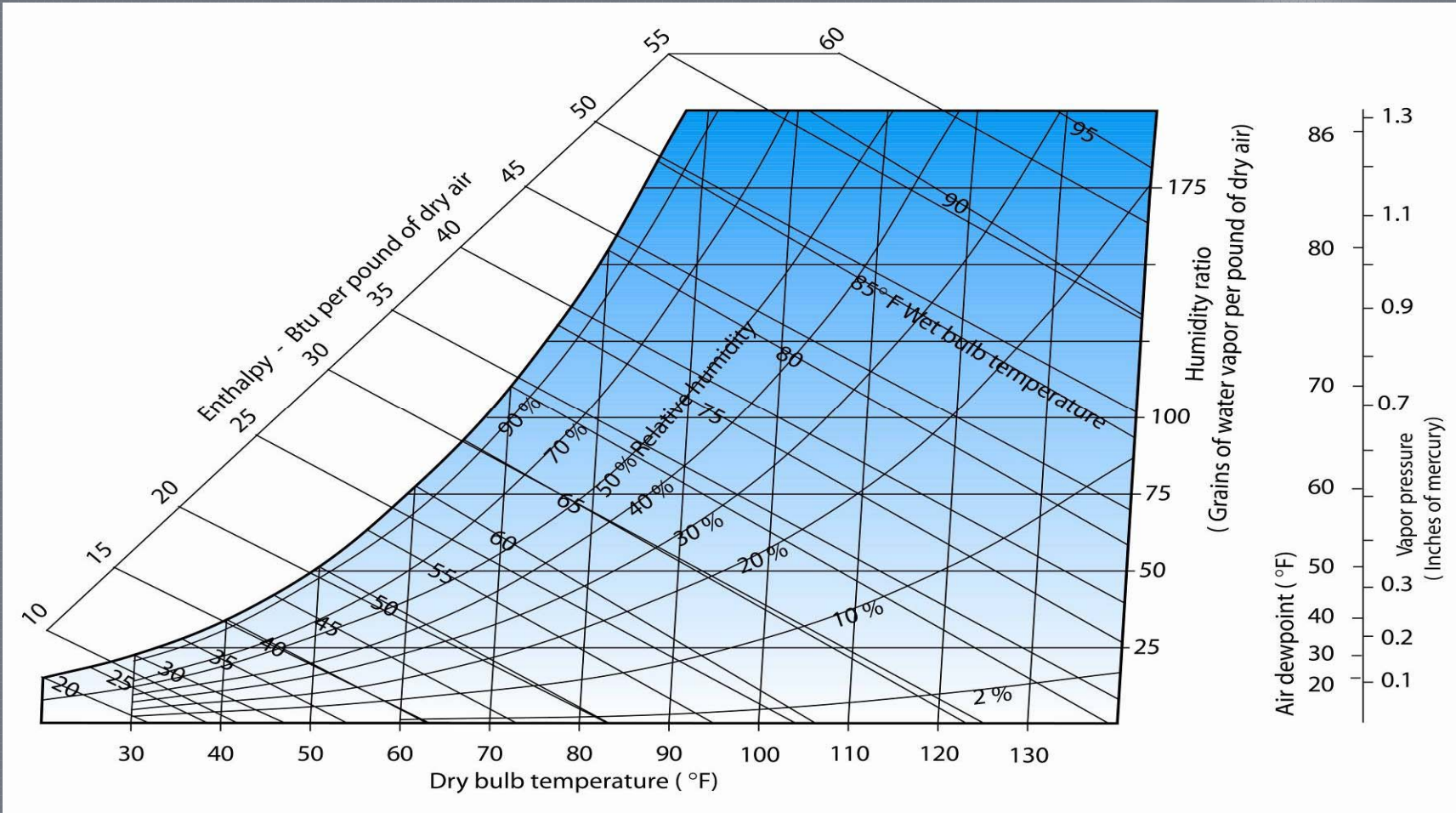
Psychrometric Chart



How Direct Evaporative Cooling Works, Dry Bulb



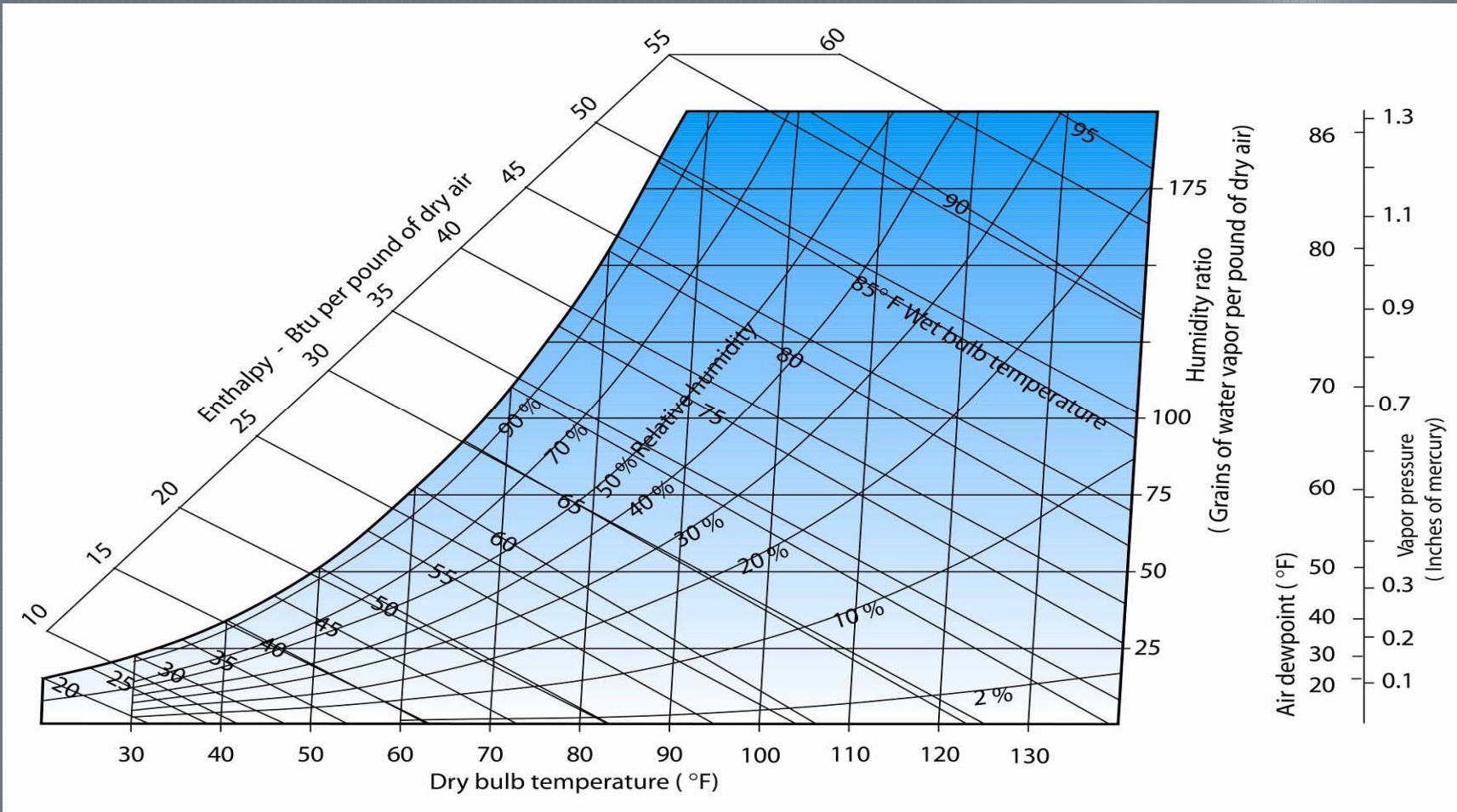
How Direct Evaporative Cooling, Dry Bulb



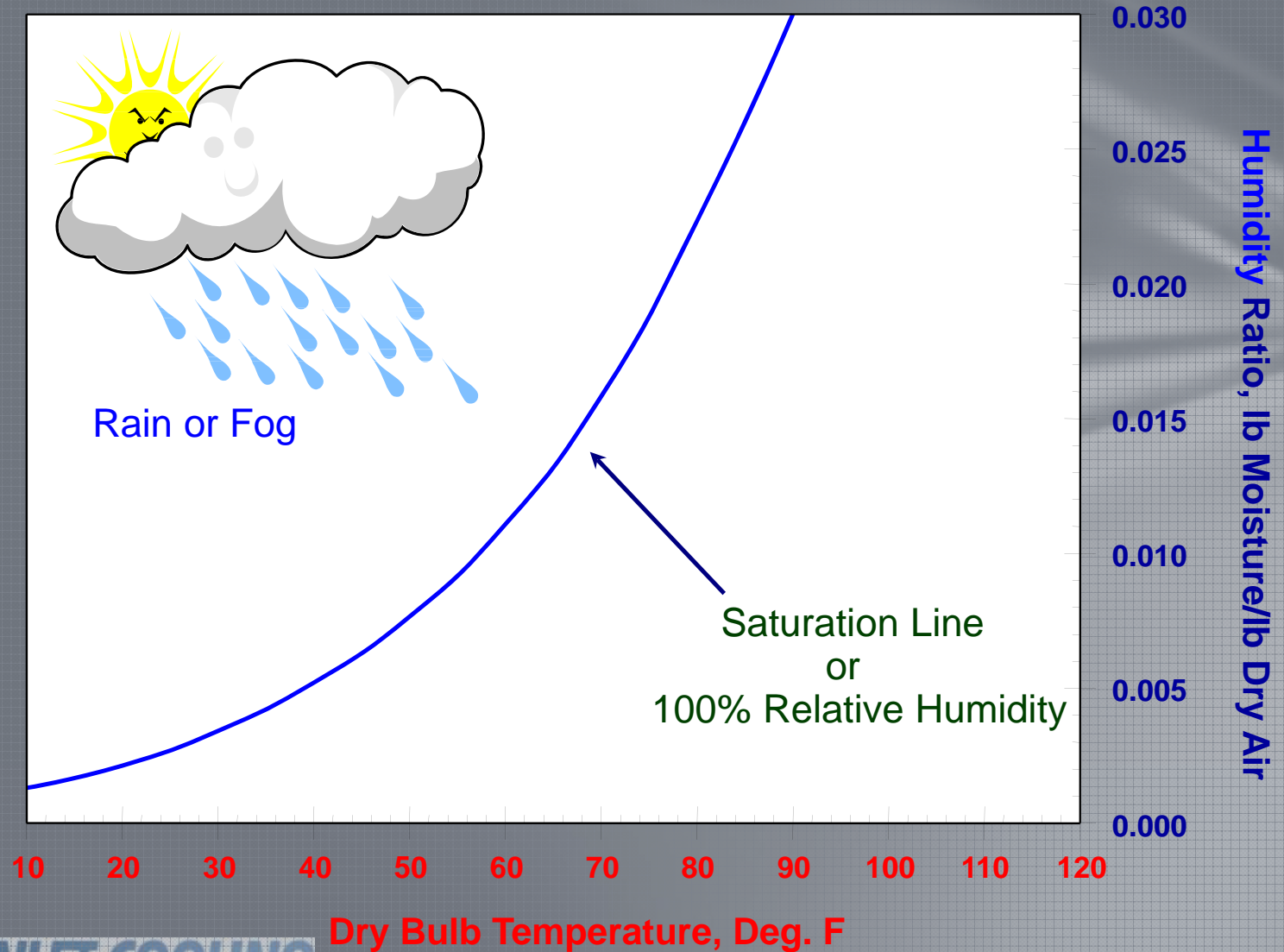
How Direct Evaporative Cooling Works, Wet Bulb



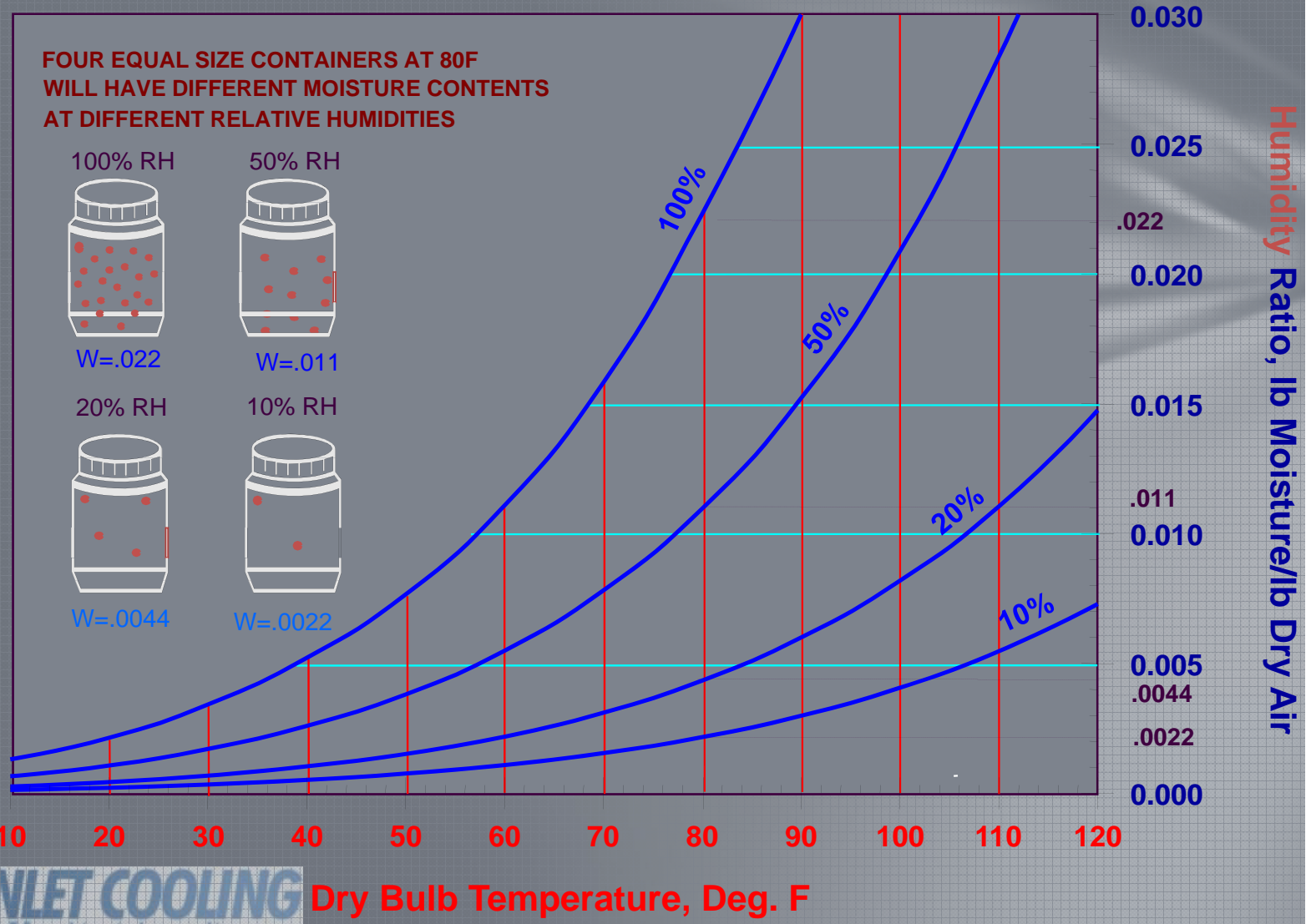
How Direct Evaporative Cooling Works, Wet Bulb



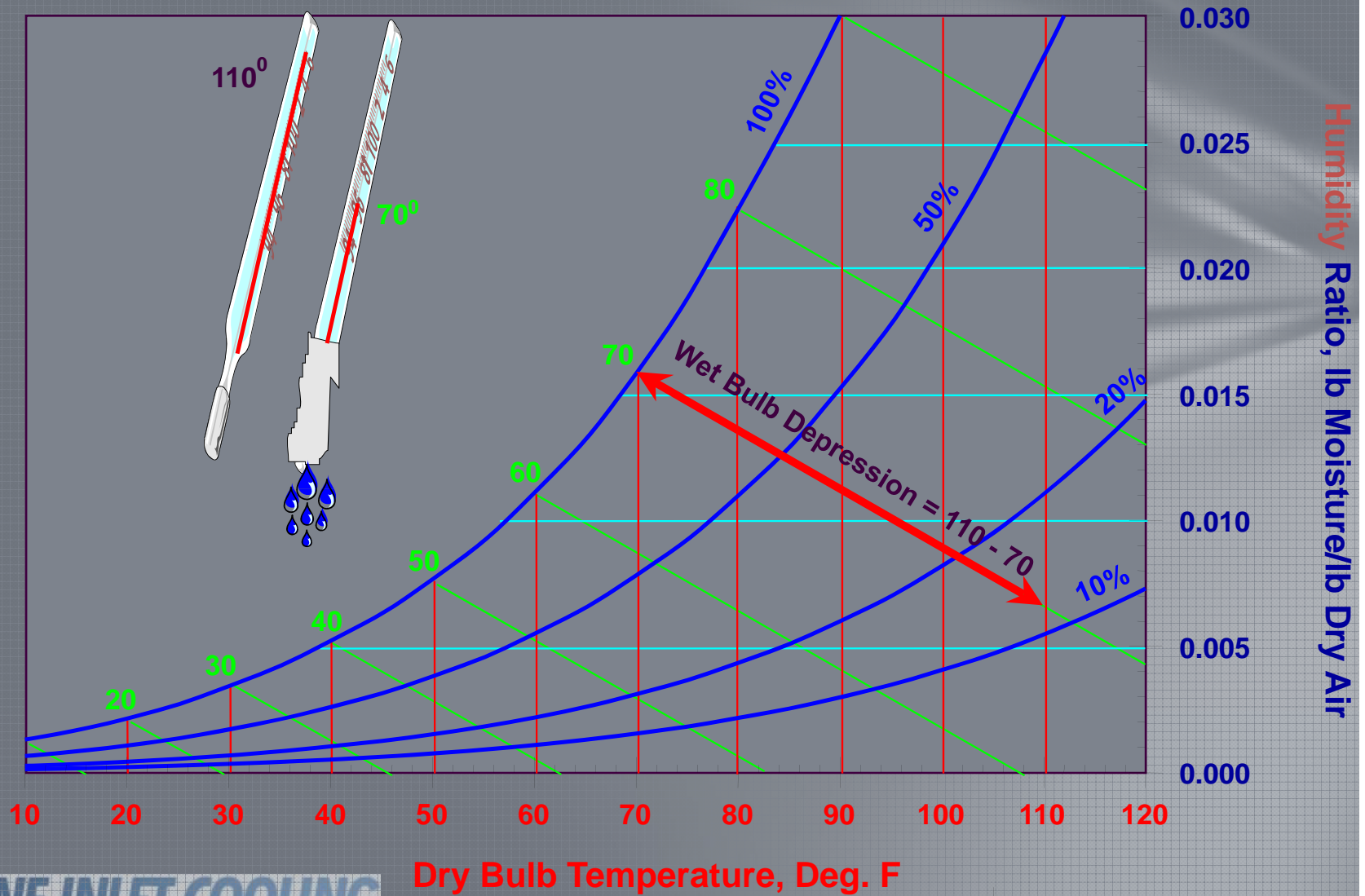
How Direct Evaporative Cooling Works



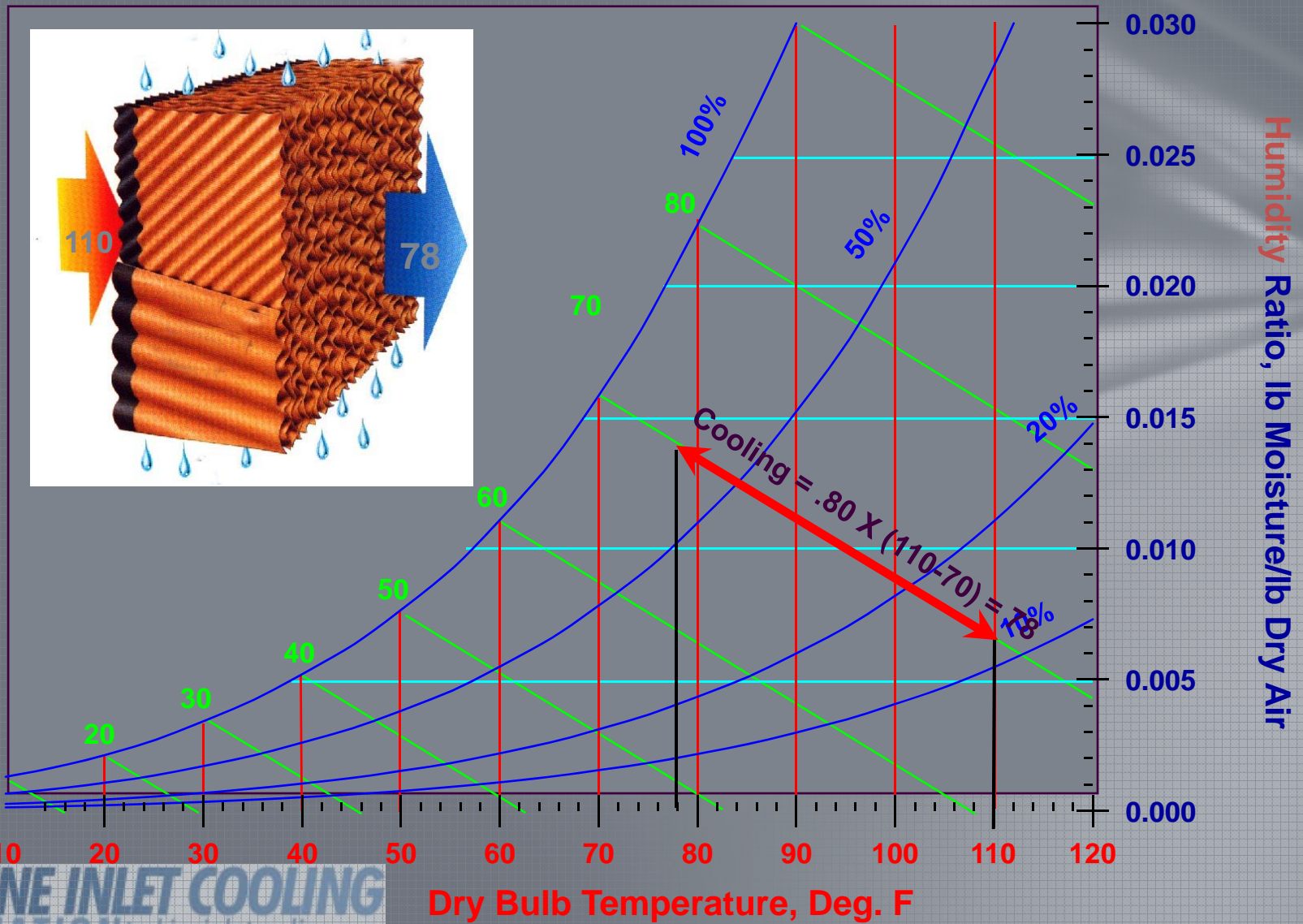
Moisture Content in Air



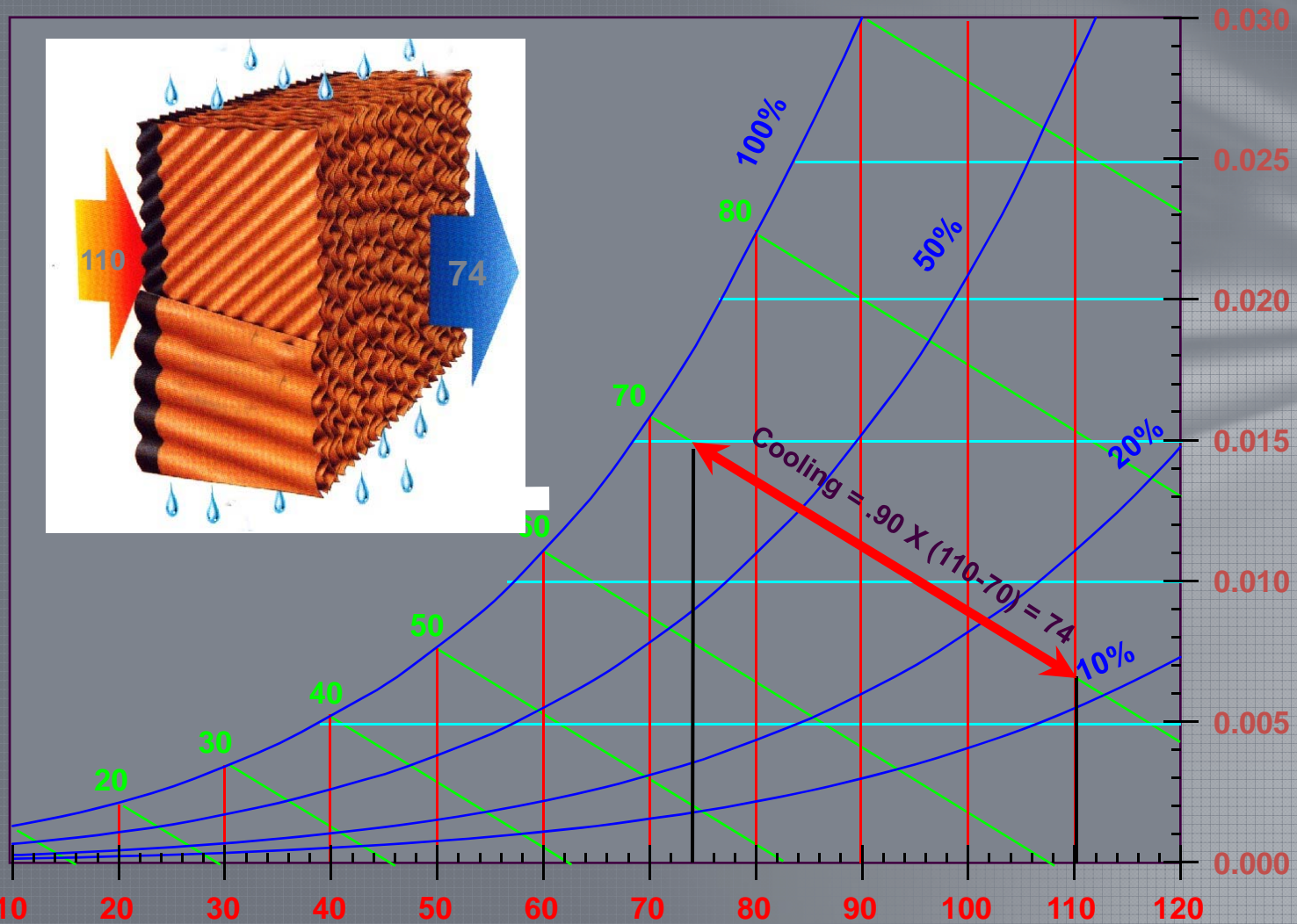
As We Cool Air Close to the Wet Bulb Line



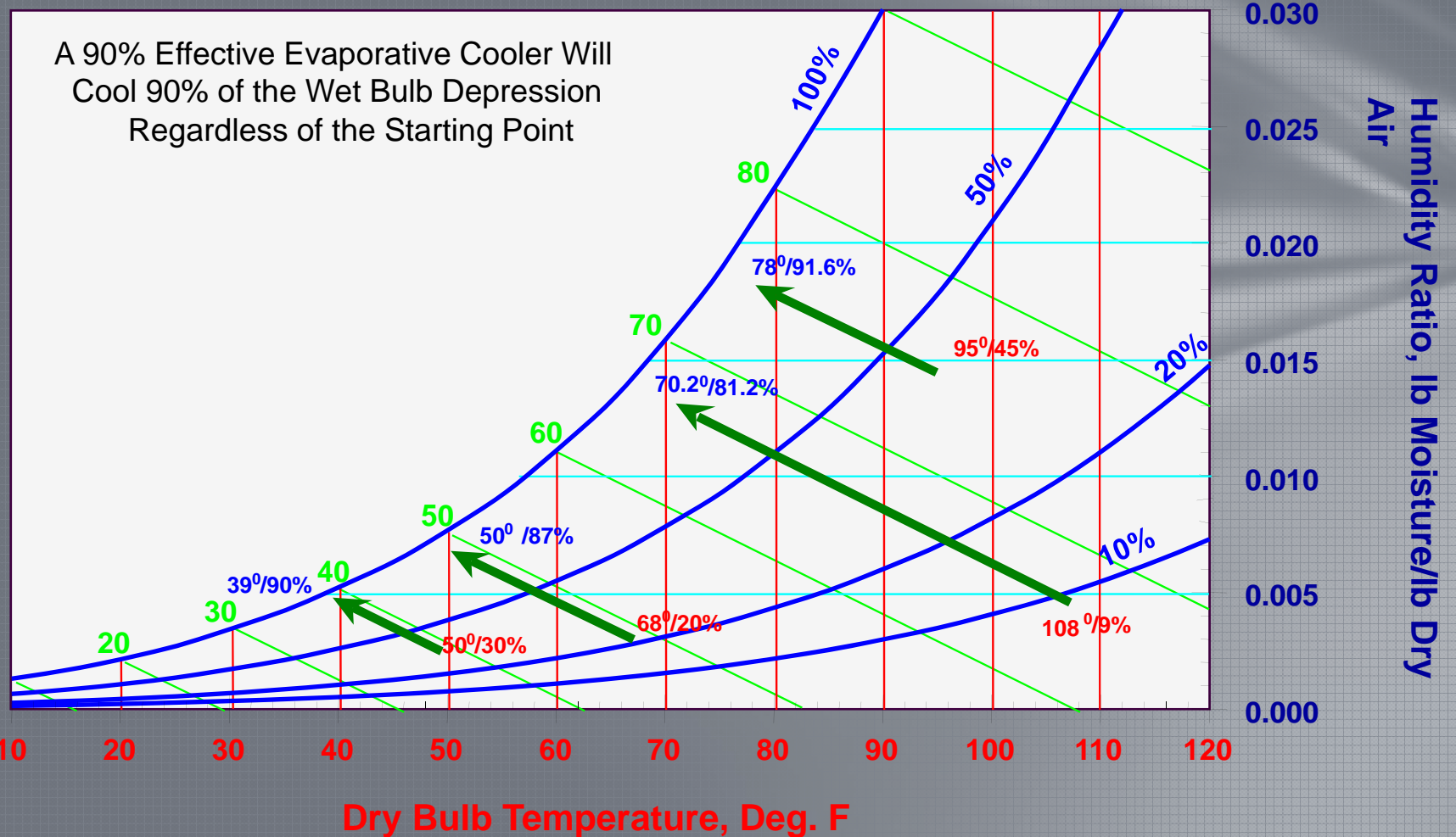
Direct Evaporative Cooling of an Airstream



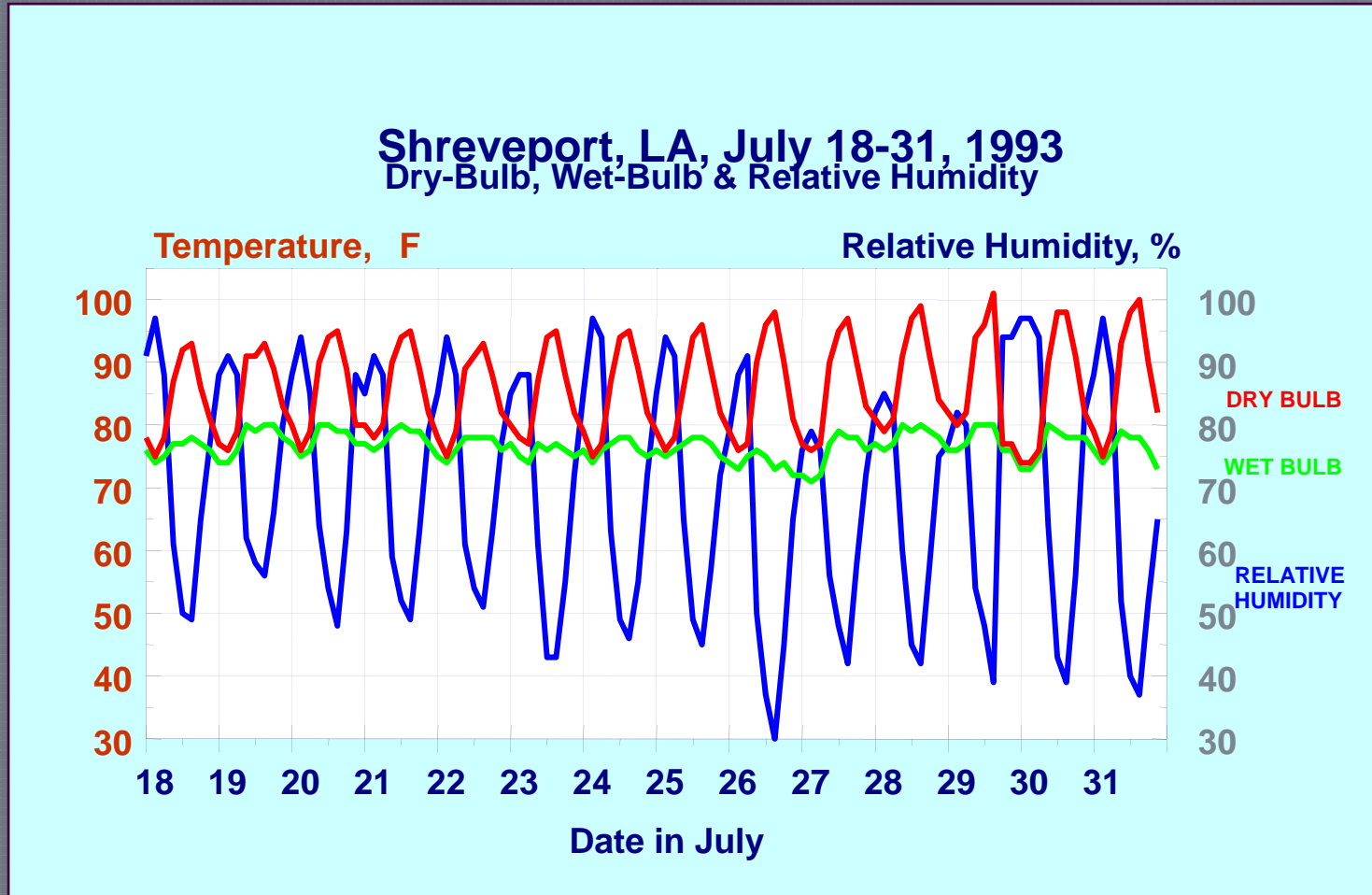
Direct Evaporative Cooling of an Airstream



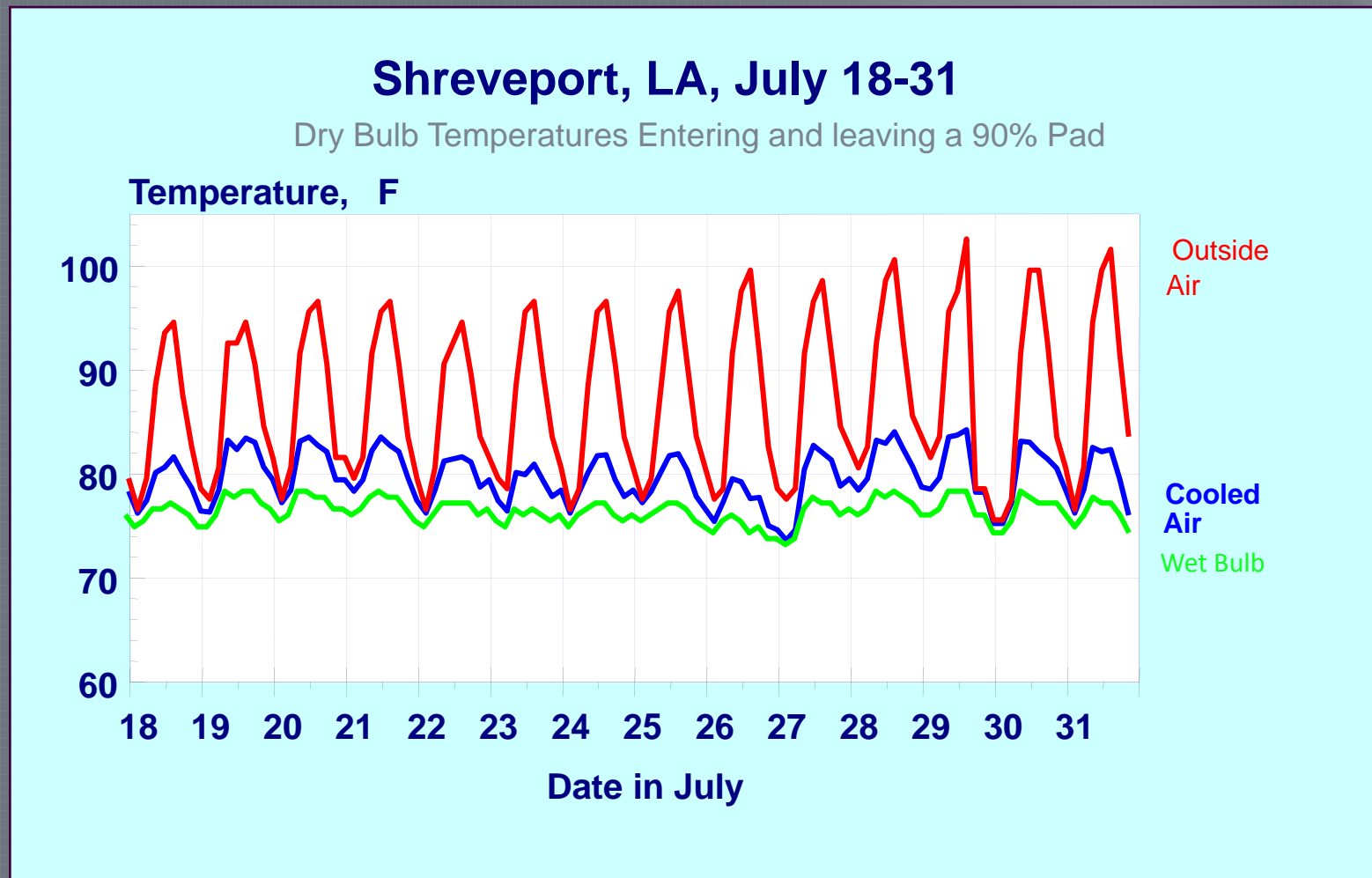
Cooling Efficiency is the Same Regardless of the Starting Point



As the Day Temp Heats Up

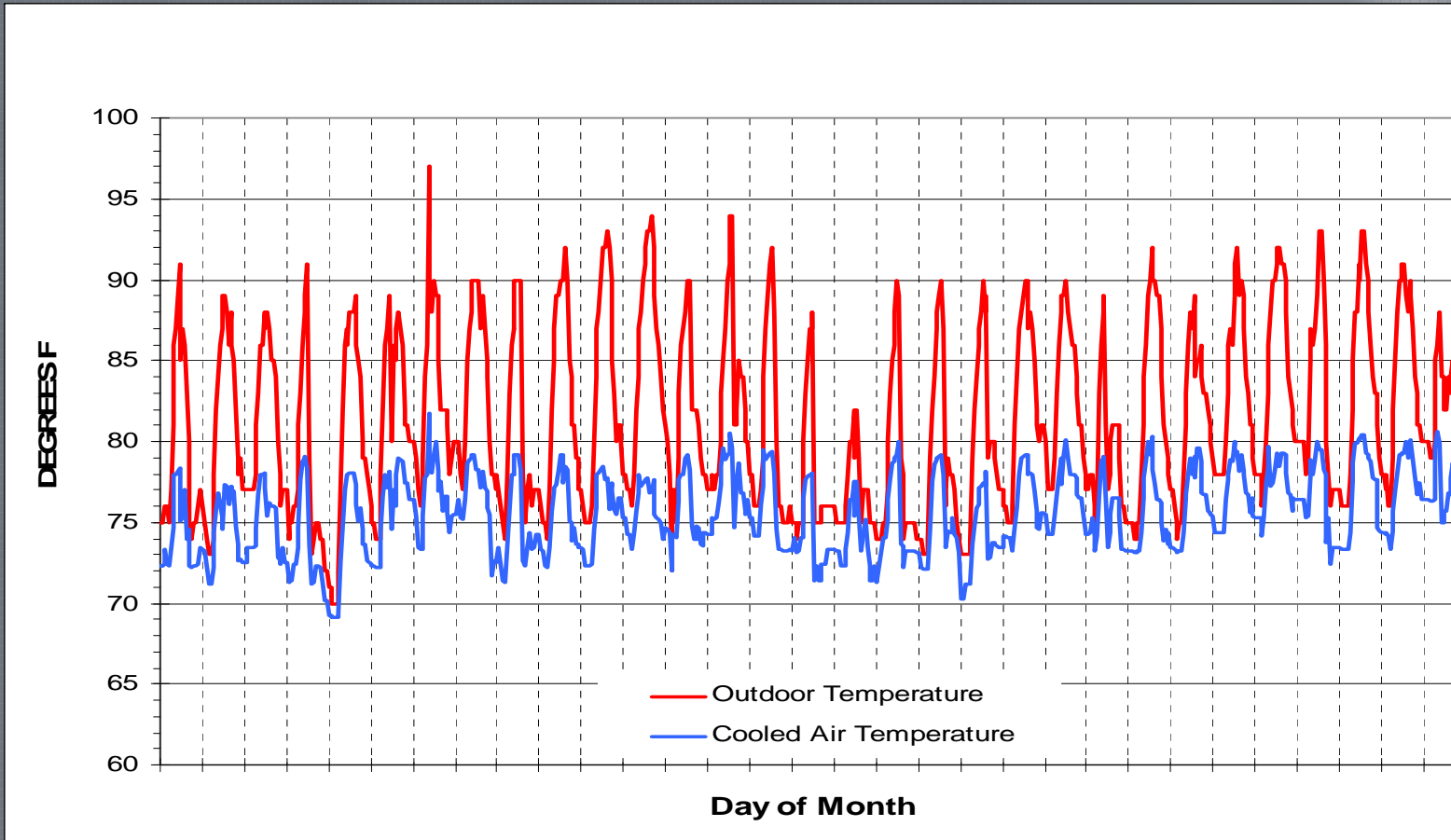


Even in Humid Areas, Direct Evaporative Cooling Works



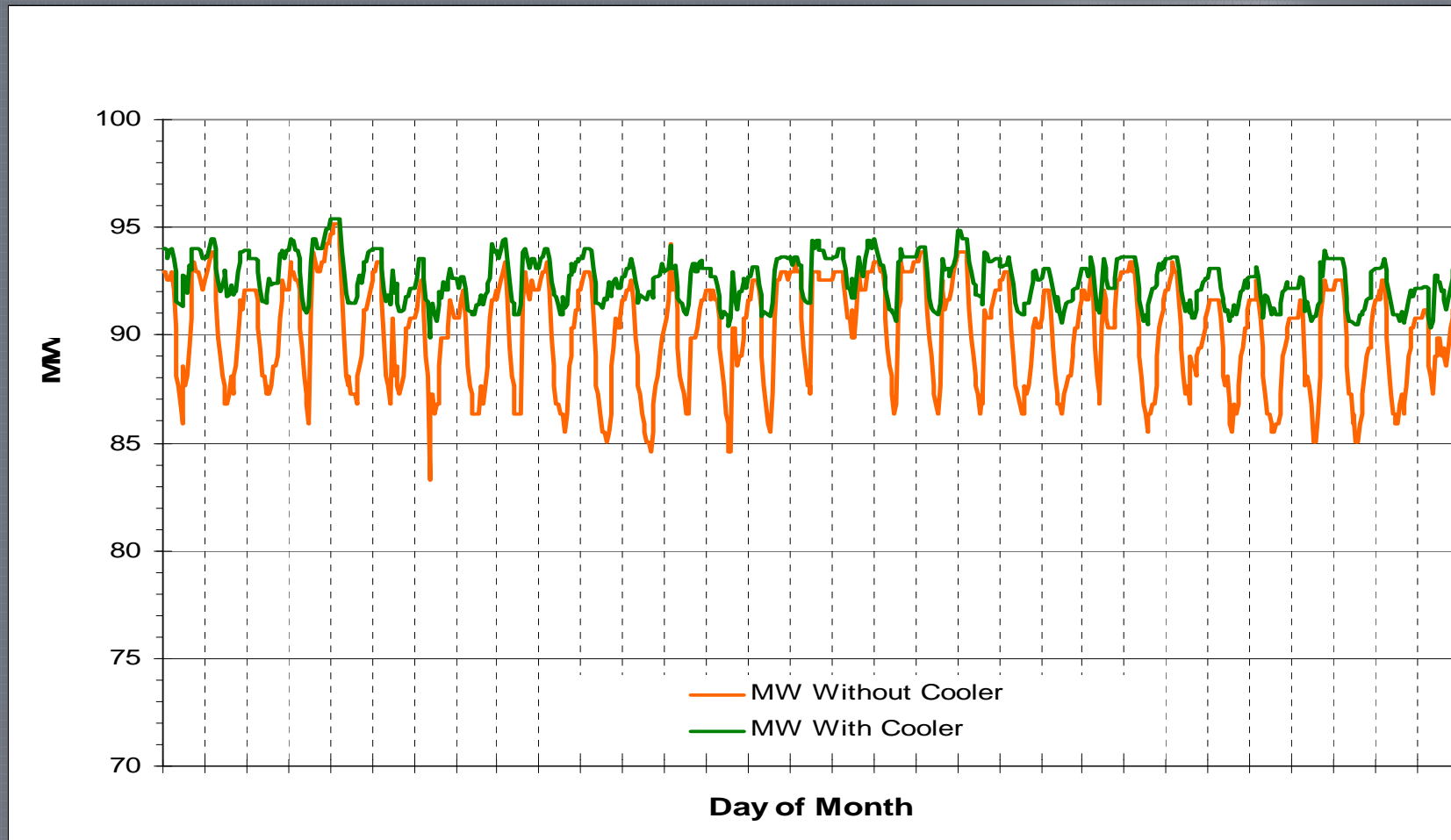
Looking at Tampa Florida

Tampa Florida, Month of July



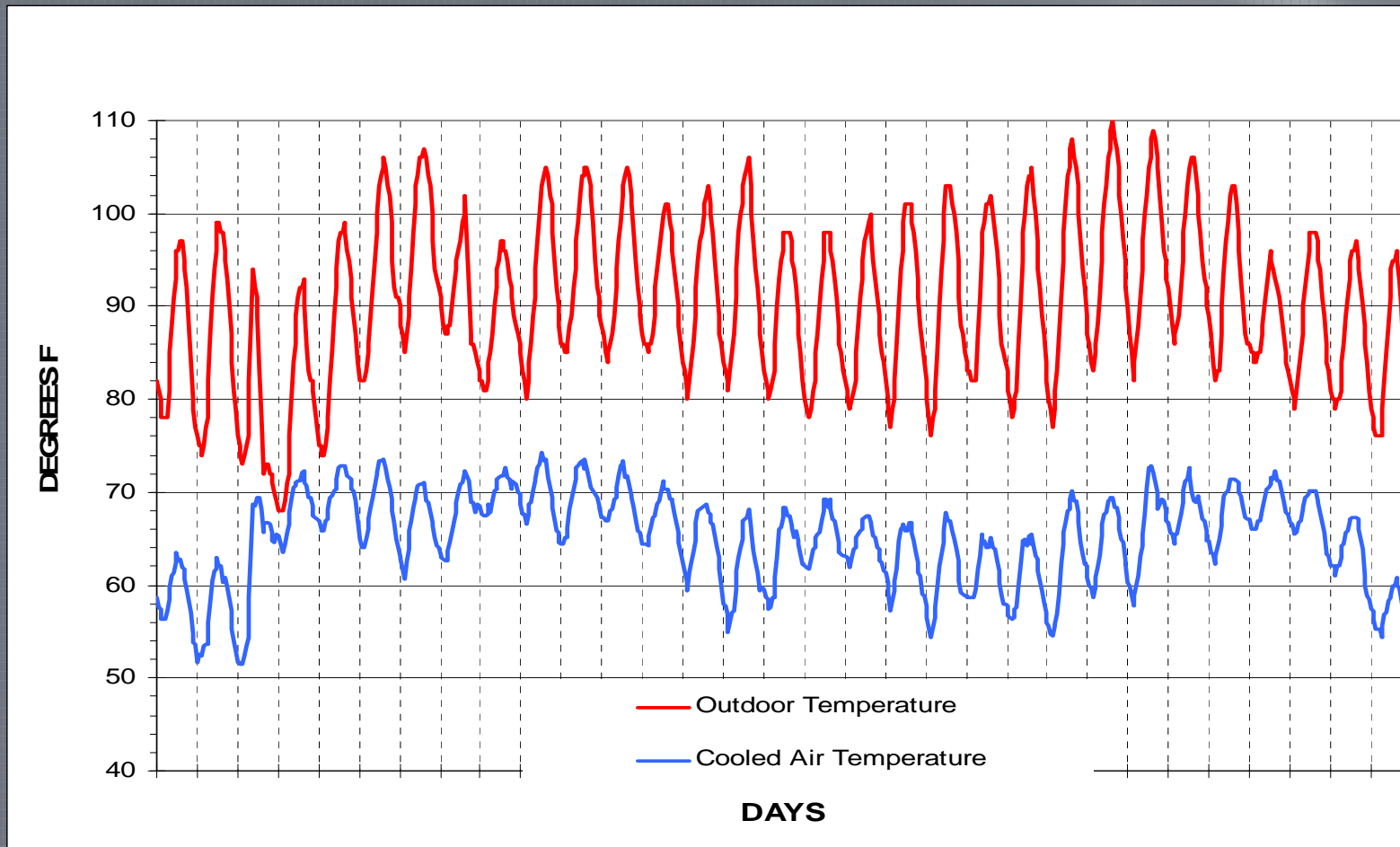
Turbine Performance

Performance of 100 MW CT in Tampa, Month of July with 90% Effective Evaporative Cooler



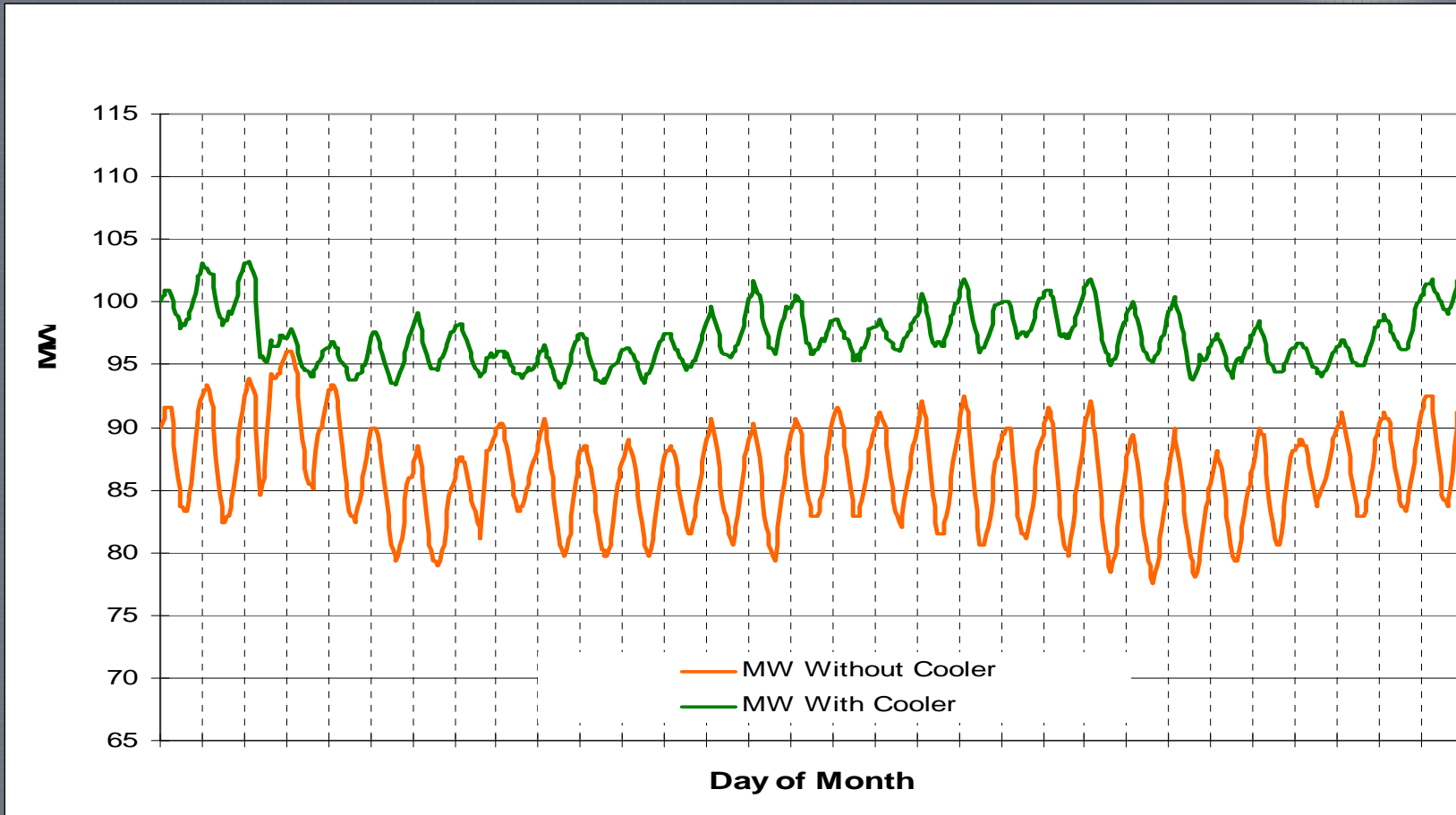
Looking at Las Vegas Nevada

Las Vegas Month of July

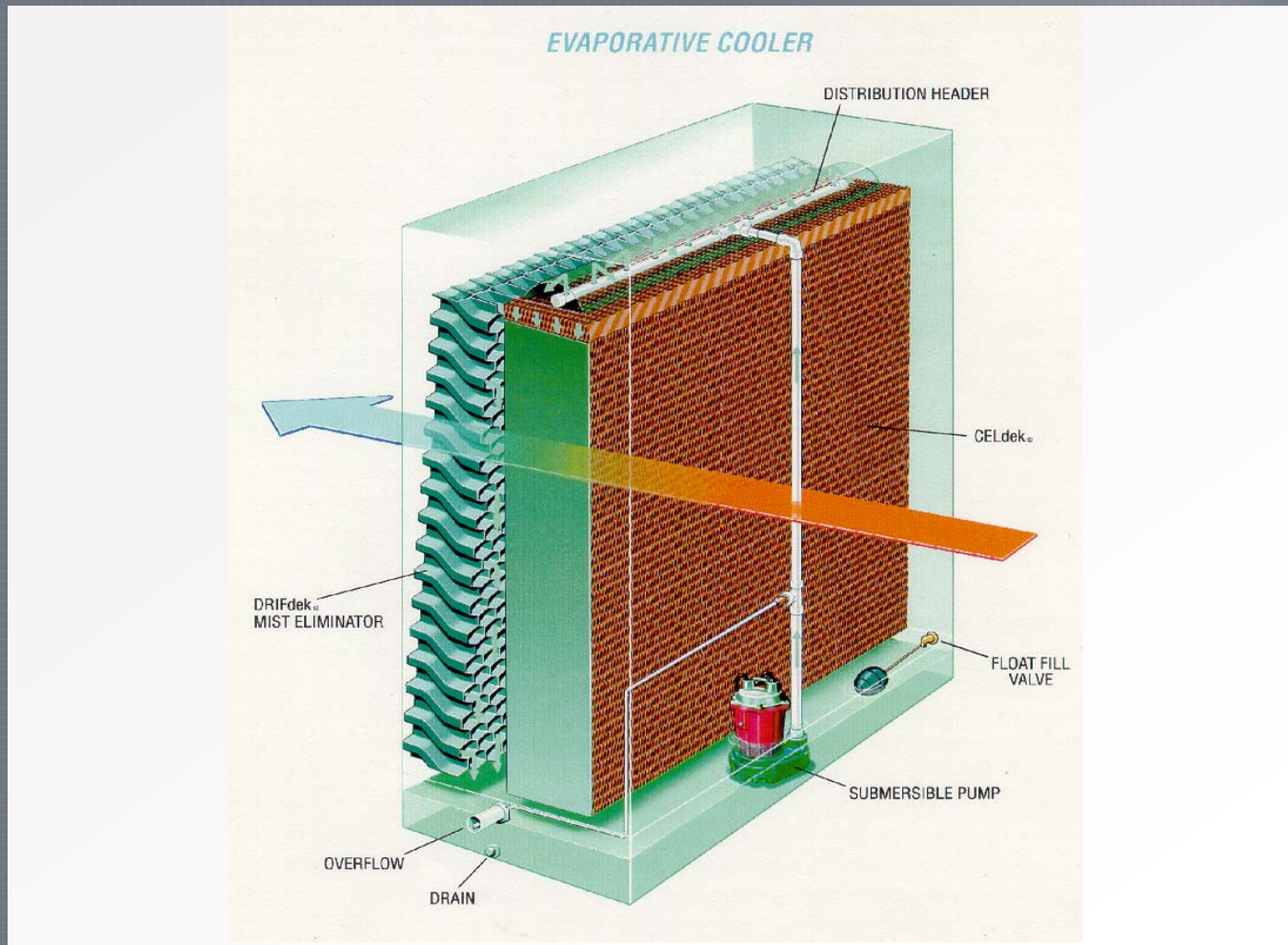


Turbine Performance

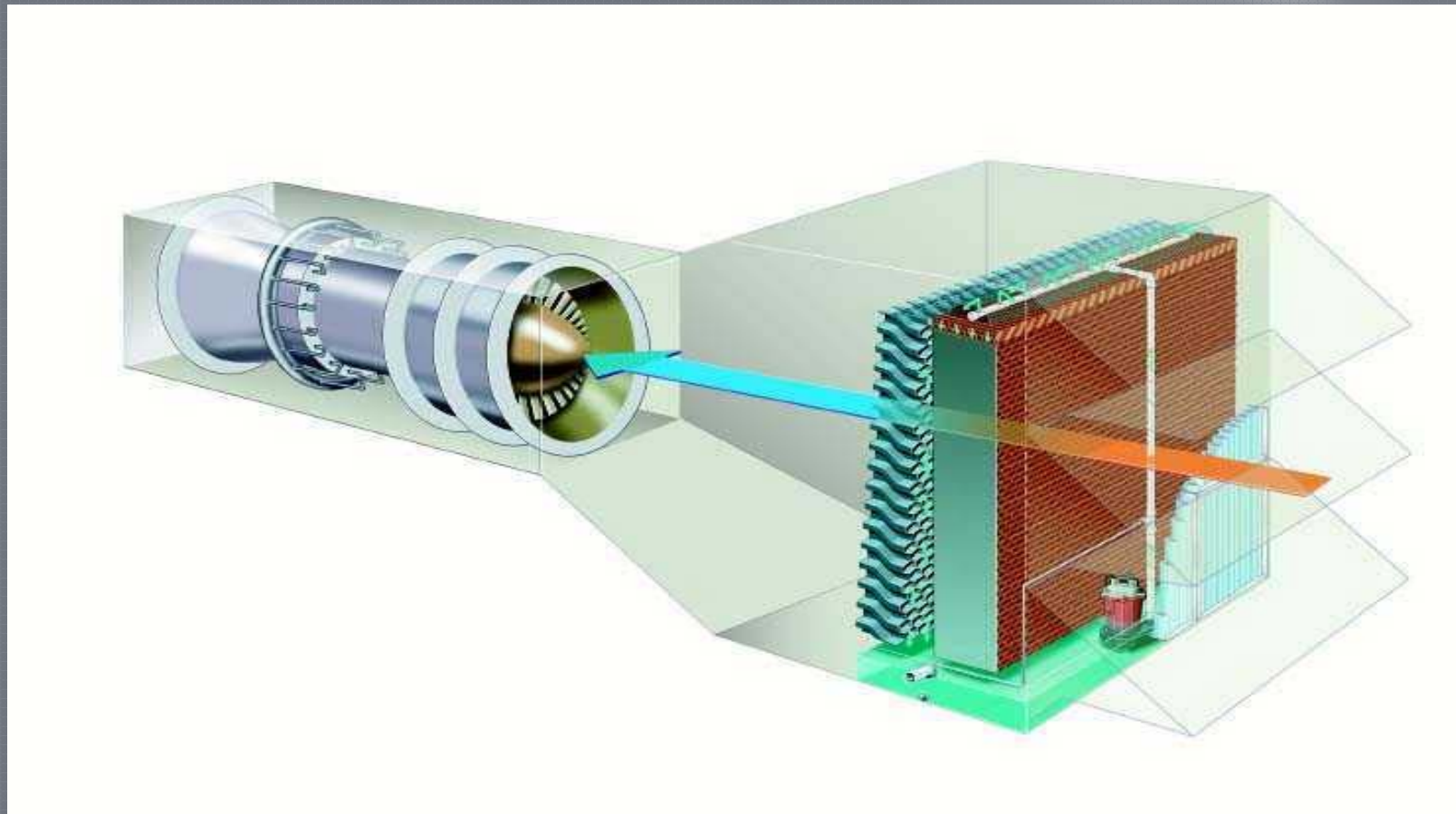
Performance of 100 MW CT in Las Vegas, Month of July with 90% Effective Evaporative Cooler



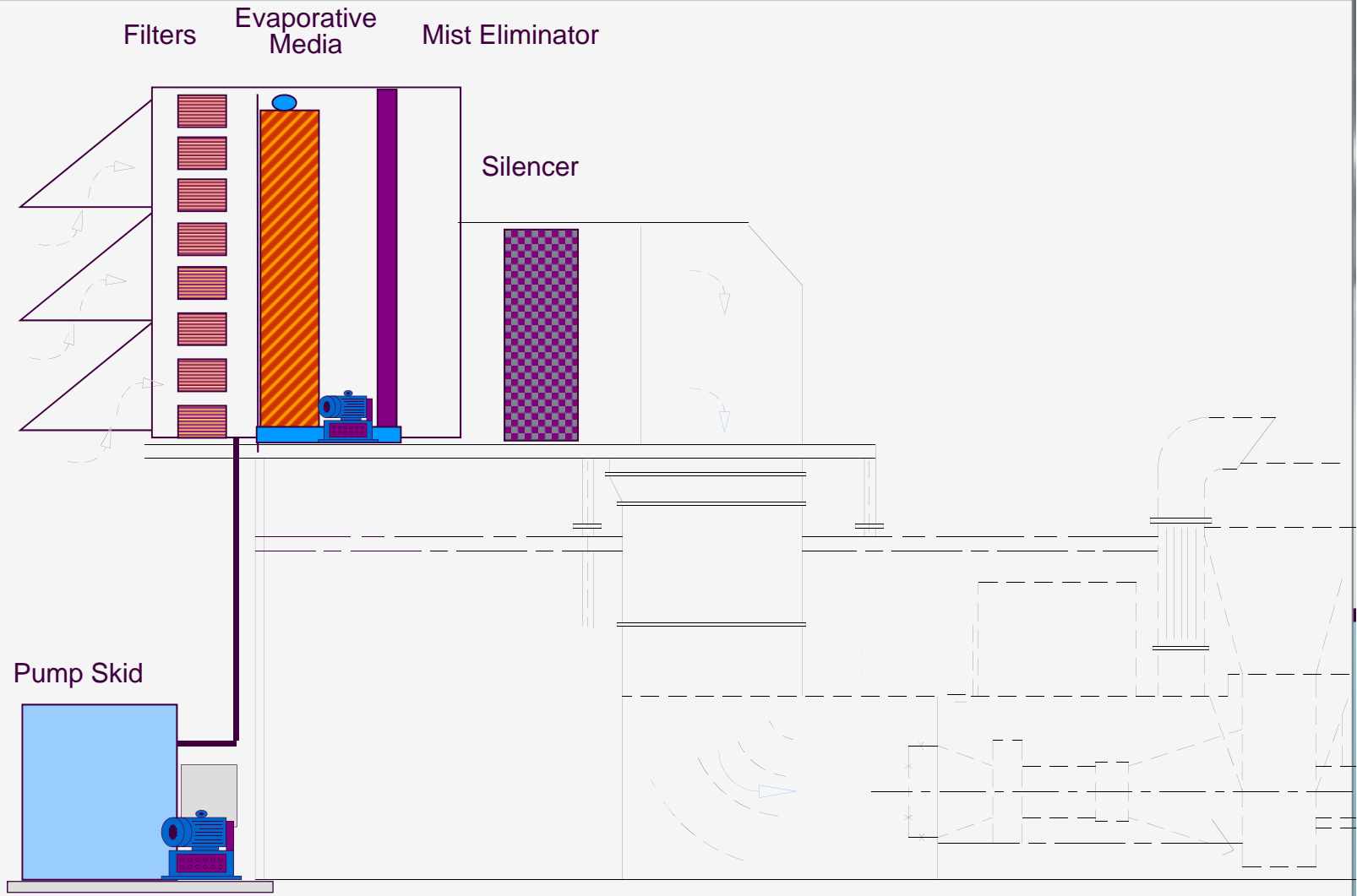
Direct Evaporative Cooler Anatomy



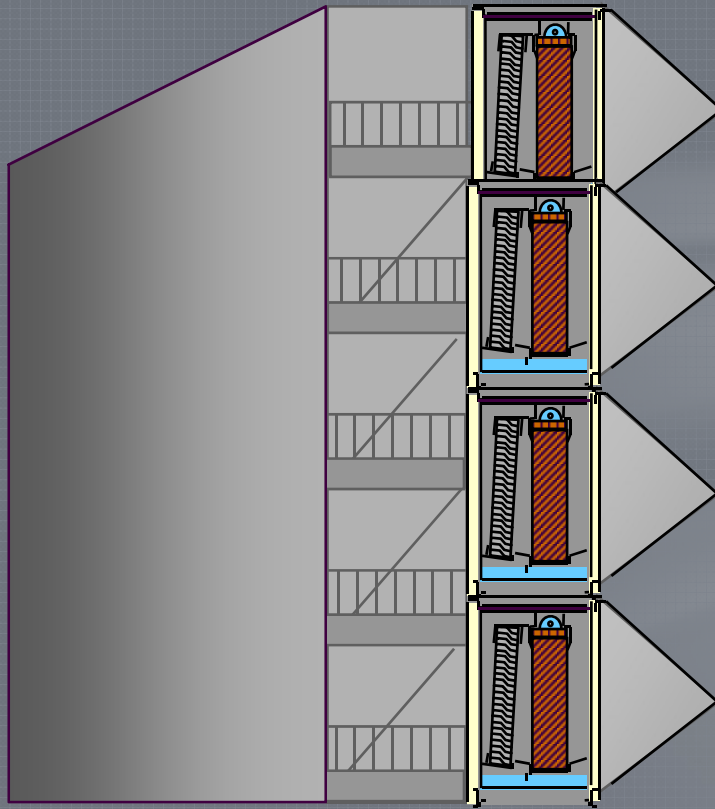
Construction & Examples



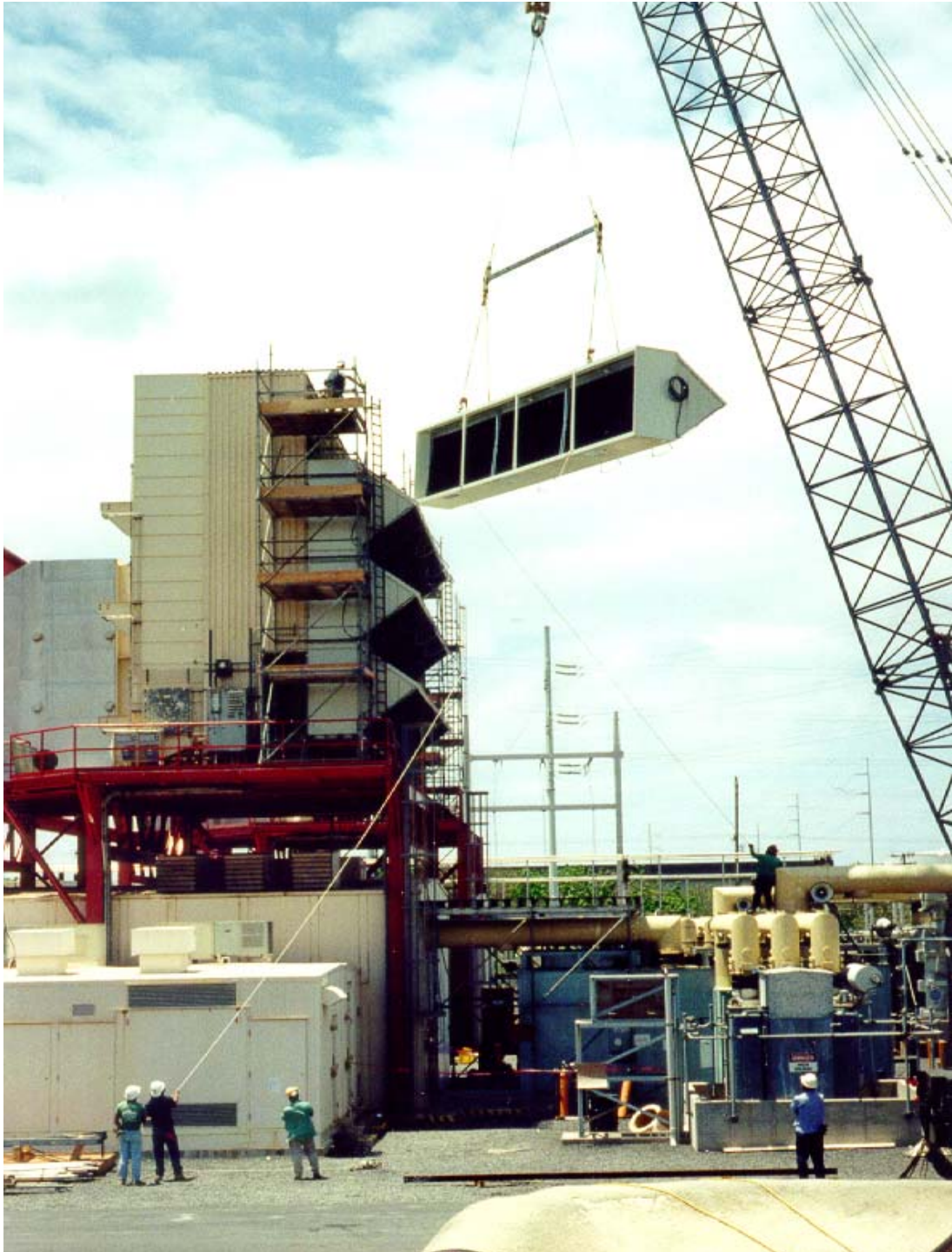
Location of the Evaporative Cooler



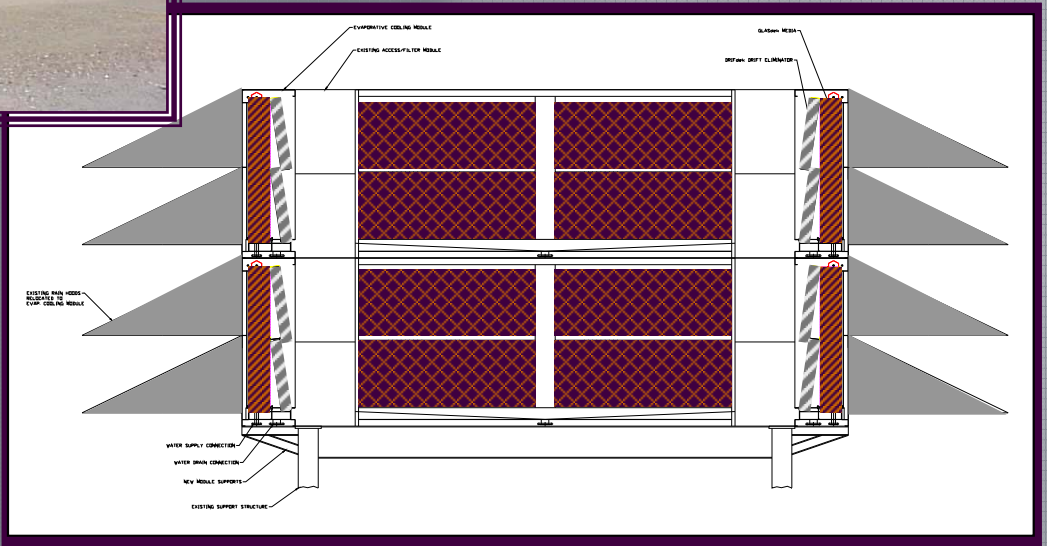
Examples



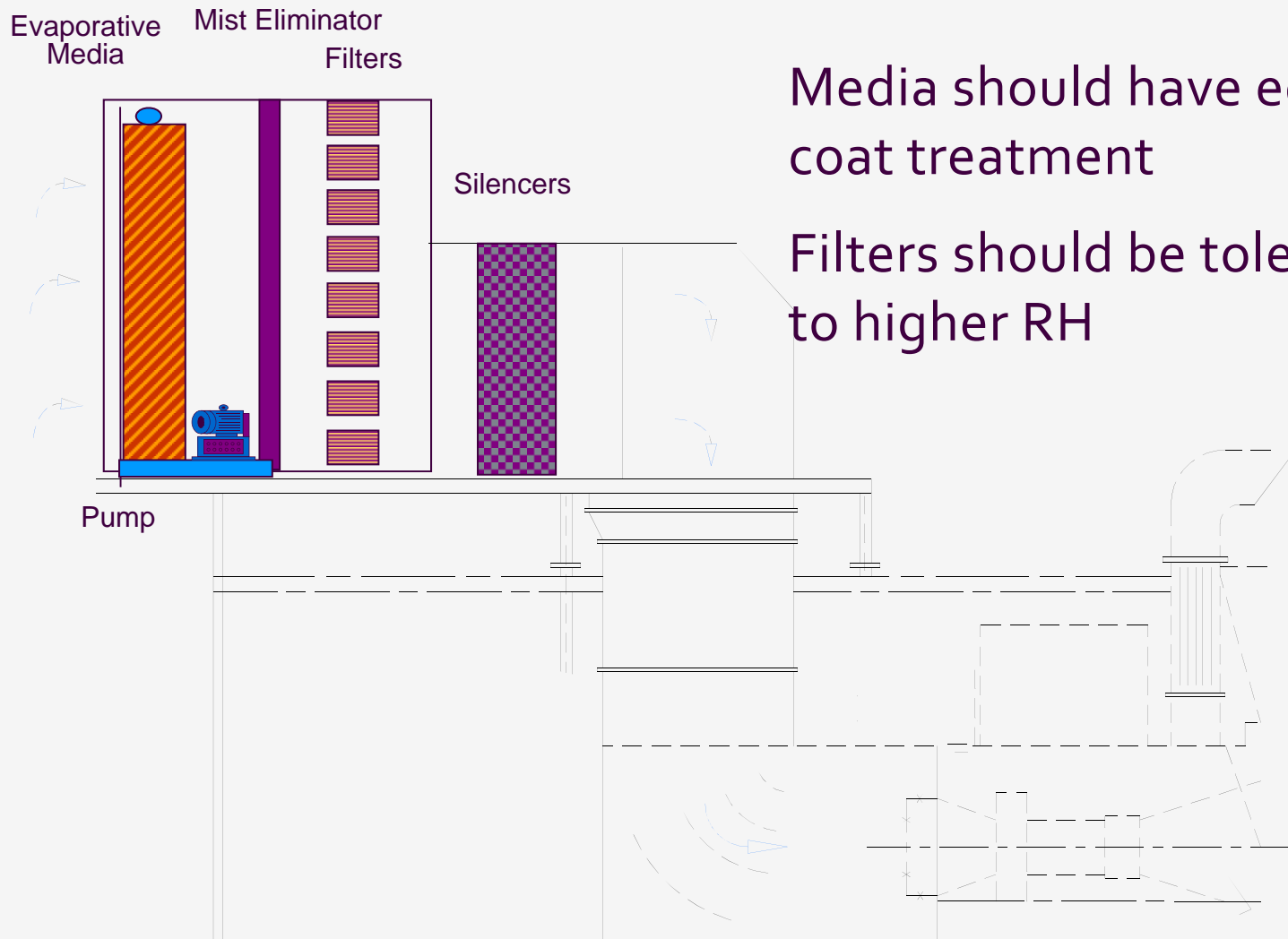




Examples



Media Upstream of Filters



Media should have edge coat treatment
Filters should be tolerant to higher RH

Examples





Simple, but Require Engineering, Experience & Robust Design

Design & Construction Considerations

- Face velocity
- Materials of construction
- Material gauge
- Media type
- Water source
- Valve function and locations
- Drains and overflows
- Air bypass
- Sump water management

Simple, but Require Engineering, Experience & Robust Design

Design

Design around 500 ft/min (most efficient), dwell time

If exceed 650'/min, explore moisture elimination

In some applications, may determine air tunnel size

Specification

Full stainless construction is the best

Fully welded basins, no bolted panels

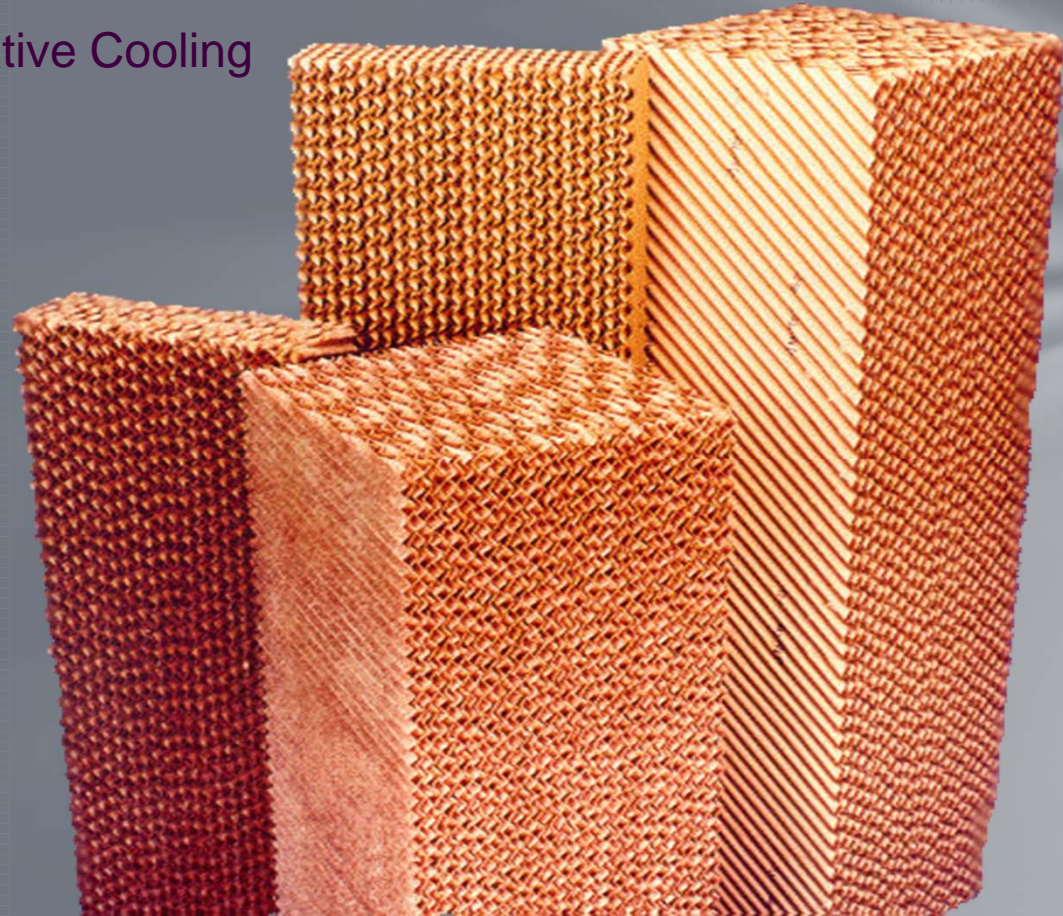
Appropriate steel gauges

Media TURBOdek or CELdek with edge coating

Proper water flow

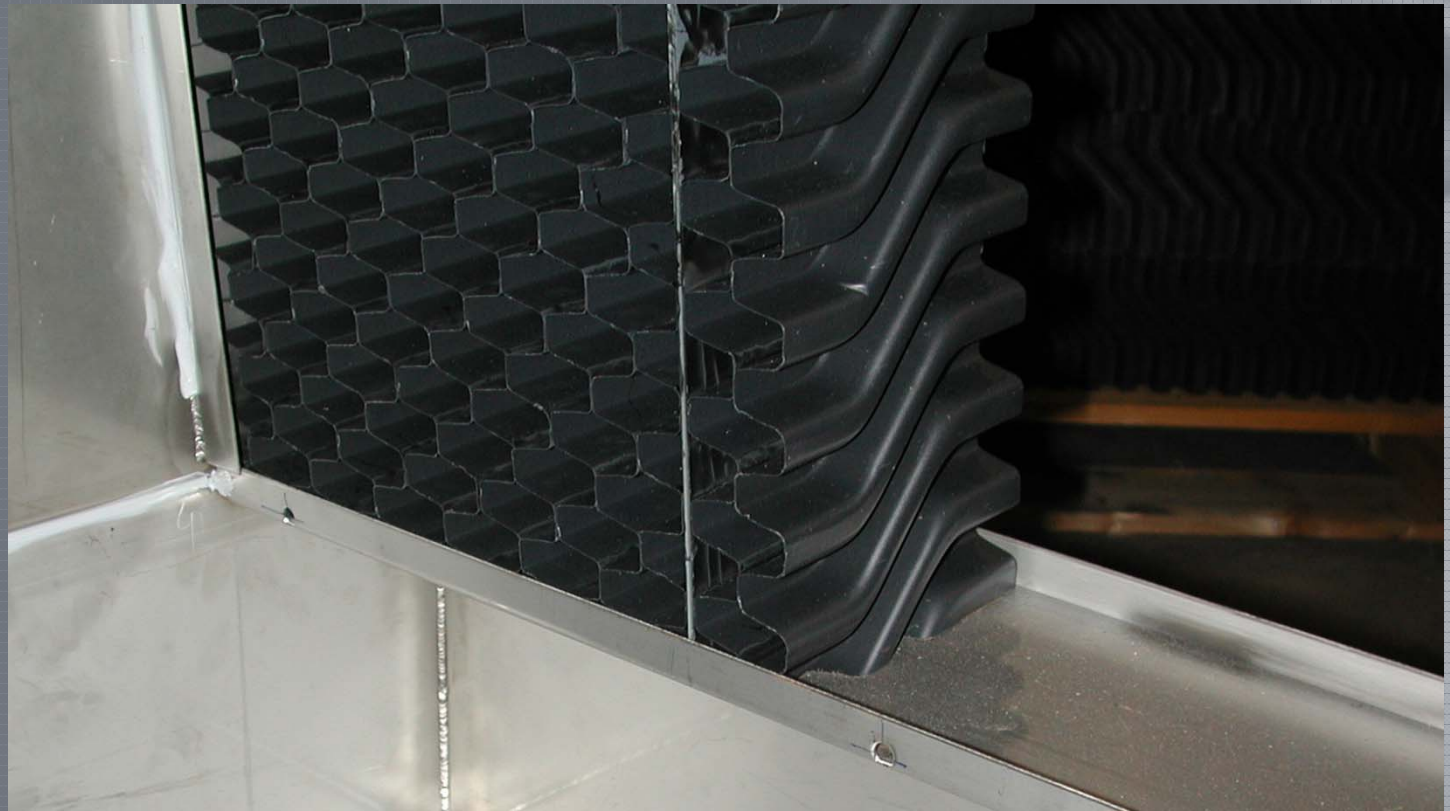
Simple, But Require Engineering, Experience & Robust Design

Media is the heart of Evaporative Cooling



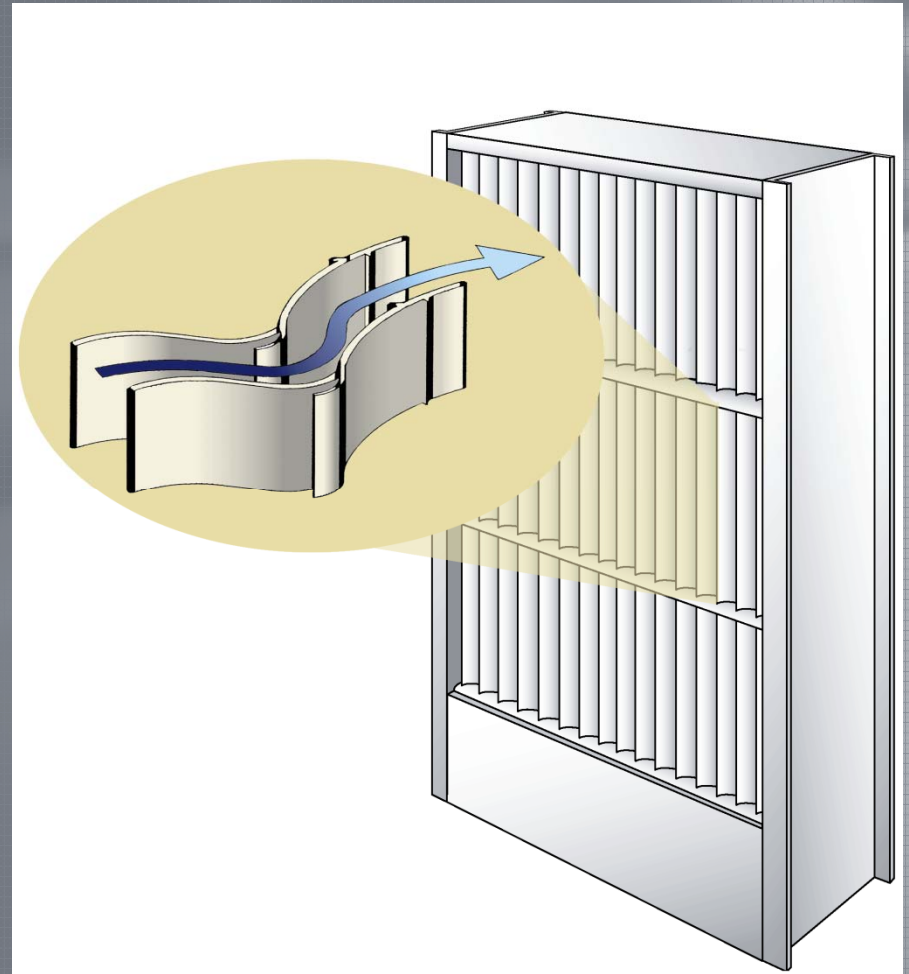
Drift Elimination

- 99.9% down to 50 microns

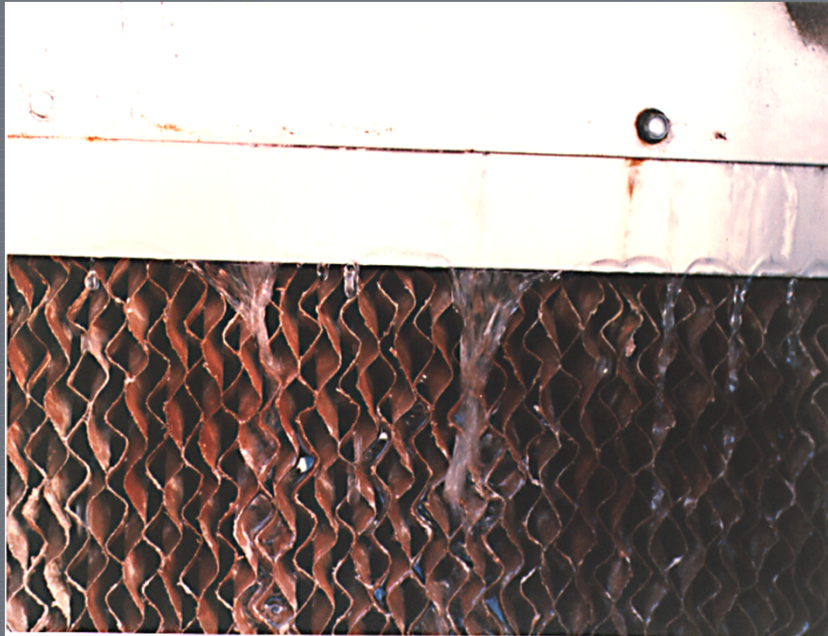


Drift Elimination

- Highest Efficiency, 99.9% to 25 microns
- Wide Velocity Range
- Low Pressure Drop
- Need Less room in Air Travel Direction

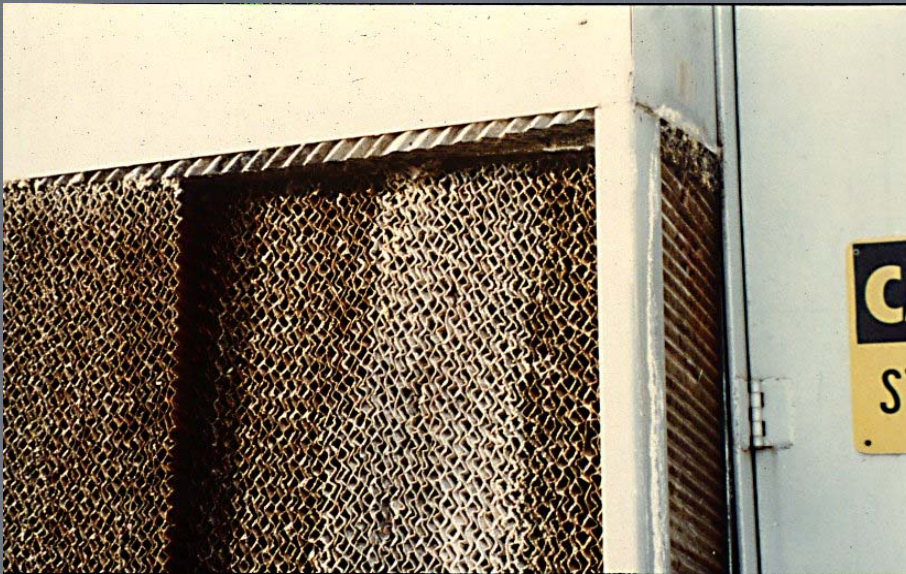


Simple, But Require Engineering, Experience & Robust Design

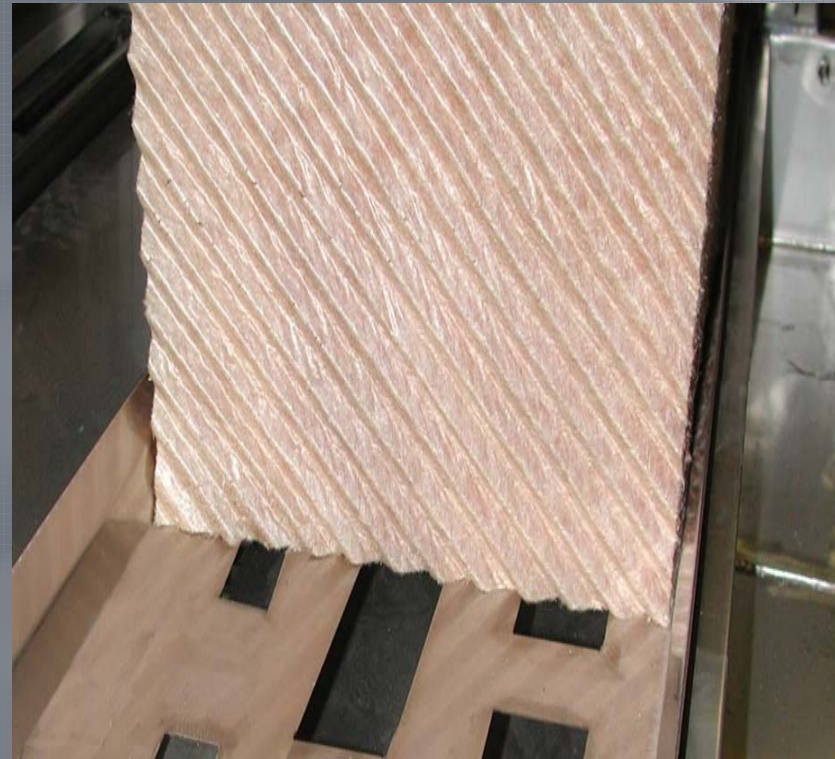


Simple, but Require Engineering, Experience & Robust Design

Areas "starved" for water will be the first to clog or soften.



Simple, but Require Engineering, Experience & Robust Design



Air follows the path of least resistance, think teenagers



Simple but Requires Engineering, Experience & Robust Design



Water Quality & Management

Continuous bleed / and or flush and dump used for scale control

- Scale inhibitors not recommended
- Bleed is major method of control
- Biocides not recommended, no oxidizing biocides allowed
- Corrosion inhibitors not recommended
- ALL SS and plastic construction
- Straight RO water is not recommended but a blend is okay

Water Quality and Management

- Chemicals dry out on the media each time the water is turned off, causing the chemicals to lose their effectiveness
- Some chemicals are corrosive and will harm pads and turbine components.
- Some chemicals contribute to microbial growth.
- Many chemicals cause environmental problems.
- Those who use chemicals often feel they can neglect other maintenance requirements

Water Quality & Management

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Reverse Osmosis | High Cost High Maintenance cost Minimal Bleed off |
| Demineralization | High Cost Requires handling chemicals Minimal Bleed off |
| Zeolite Softening | Changes Calcium Carbonate to Sodium Carbonate Does not remove Silica Requires bleed-off |
| Acid Addition | Typically use concentrated sulphuric acid Makes Calcium and Magnesium less soluble Requires continuous injection of acid Dangerous to handle/ can add too much acid Requires bleed-off |
| Crystal Modifiers | Requires continuous injection of chemical Leaves a soft sludge residue that can blow downstream |
| Sequesterants | Require addition of sodium hexametaphosphate Encourages algae growth |

Water Quality & Management

LIMITS FOR MAKE-UP WATER ANALYSIS

The following water quality is established for evaporative cooler water make-up. This water can then be cycled up 2 to 6 cycles to obtain the following stability indices.

Langelier Index = 0.5 ± 0.25

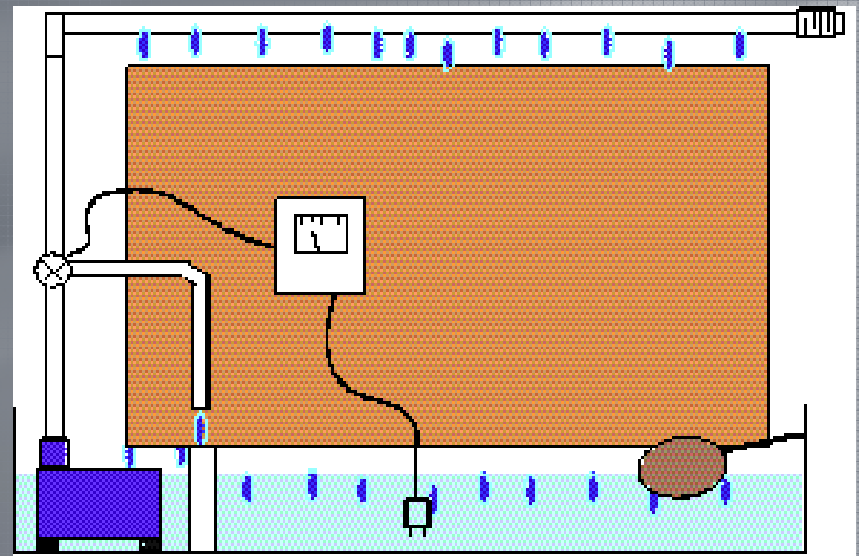
Ryznar Index = 6.0 ± 0.5

Puckorius Index = 6.5 ± 0.5

| CONSTITUENT | ALLOWABLE* |
|--|-----------------|
| Calcium Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | 50 - 150 PPM |
| Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) | 50 - 150 PPM |
| Chlorides (as Cl) | <50 PPM |
| Silica (as SiO ₂) | <25 PPM |
| Iron (as Fe) | <0.2 PPM |
| Oil and Grease | <2.0 PPM |
| Conductivity | <750 μ mhos |
| Suspended Solids | <5 PPM |
| pH | 6.0 to 8.5 |

* Need to be evaluated as a system, not in isolation

Water Quality & Management



Remote Sump Watermanagement



Remote Sump Water Management



Water Quality & Management

- We want your system to operate as designed and for your Media Engine to last as long as possible!!!
- PLEASE use Munters experience and chemists to analyze your sites water more often than not.....we make it easy!

Water is the life of our system and we recommend a full water analysis. Project can submit a written water report via the local water municipality or through a water sample. Please submit:

Report to Dan Schumacher
dan.schumacher@munters.com

**Water Sample to Southern Analytical
Laboratories, Inc**

Attn: Travis Wright (for Munters Corp)
110 Bayview Boulevard,
Oldsmar, FL 34677
tel: 813-855-1844

Low Maintenance

Spray system

- Check water distribution, qtr
- Remove top media & clean spray holes, annual

Conductivity Controller & Bleed

- Clean probes from scale, annual
- Test bleed valve (adjusting conductivity setting), annual

Sump Water Level

- Look for proper water level and/or signs of over filing, annual

Pump Permissive

- Verify pump permissive and overflow switch operate properly, annual

Water Usage

80 MW Turbine with 500,000 cfm, Arid Climate

| | Softened Water | Moderate Water | Hard Water |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Evaporation, GPM | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| Bleed, GPM | 20 | 80 | 180 |
| TOTAL | 200 | 260 | 360 |

How Direct Evaporative Cooling Compares

Utilities Example for 100 MW CT in Tampa, FL

| | Media | Fog | Mechanical Chilling |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Deg of Cooling | 12.6 F | 13.3 F | 44 F |
| Water Evaporated | 13 GPM | 13.6 GPM | 136 GPM (at Cooling Tower) |
| Blow Down | 4 GPM | 6.5 GPM (at RO plant) | 4.5 GPM at Cooling Tower |
| Parasitic Power Loss | 10 kW | 27 kW | 3181 kW |
| Insertion loss | 0.3"wg | 0.05"wg | 1.0"wg |

How Direct Evaporative Cooling Compares

Utilities Example for 100 MW CT in Las Vegas

| | Media | Fog | Mechanical Chilling |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Deg of Cooling | 37 F | 39 F | 57 F |
| Water Evaporated | 35 GPM | 37 GPM | 76 GPM (at Cooling Tower) |
| Blow Down | 12 GPM | 18 GPM (at RO plant) | 4 GPM |
| Parasitic Power Loss | 10 kW | 75 kW | 2250 kW |
| Insertion loss | 0.3"wg | 0.05"wg | 1.0"wg |

Low Maintenance

Design

Design around 500 ft/min (most efficient),
dwell time

If exceed 650' /min, explore moisture
elimination

In some applications, may determine air
tunnel size

Specification

Full stainless construction is the best

Fully welded basins, no bolted panels

Appropriate steel gauges

Media TURBOdek or CELdek with edge
coating

Proper water flow

Why Use Direct Evaporative Cooling for Turbine Inlets

One of the most cost effective solutions

- Lowest first install cost
- Low operating costs
- Low maintenance cost

Simple

- To understand
- To design
- To install
- To maintain

1000's of successful installations Worldwide

Thank You

And Don't Forget to Join

TICA