

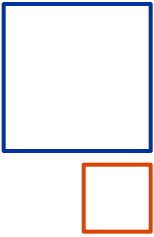
Adapting Gas-Power Generation to New Role in Low-Carbon Energy Systems

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Enel Ingegneria e Ricerca SpA

2014 iiESI European Workshop
Copenhagen, May 27-28th 2014



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Enel Presentation

Generation Shift & Market in Europe

Enel Approach to Gas Plant Upgrade

Cost & Business Impact

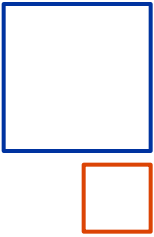
Enel Research at a glance



~160 Researchers
3 Research Centers
2 Research Stations
2 Chemical Laboratories
40 Patents



**Cooperation with major universities
in Europe and USA**

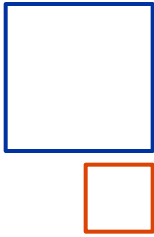


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Gas-Power Generation role in the electricity scenario

Feedbacks from Washington Workshop



Several challenges and opportunities need attention in the coming years:

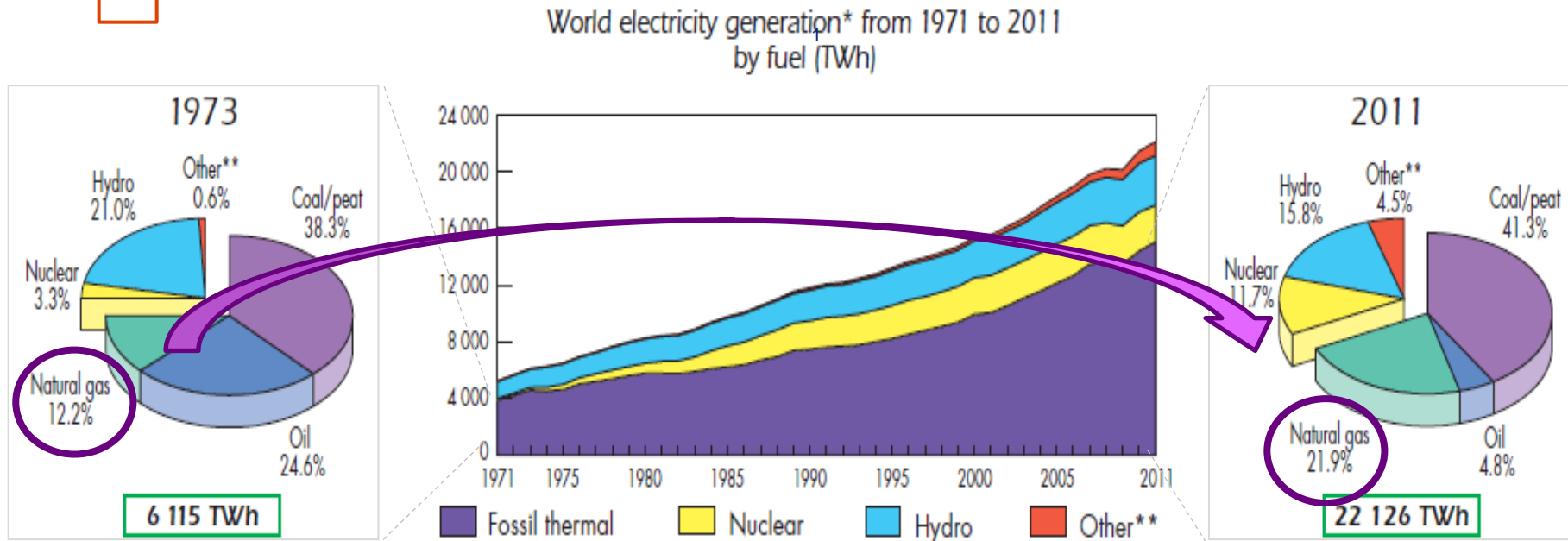
- **Bulk power system** issues but also **distributed domain**.
- Ensure **long-term capacity adequacy of generation, transmission and gas pipelines**.
- **Gas generation as complementary to the integration of variable renewables** on electricity grids
- Multi-disciplinary nature of the issues:
 - **Policy and regulation** issues applicable in the short term,
 - **Model and tool development** in the medium term
 - **Technology development** in a longer term .
- **Divergences in developments** between North America, Europe and Asia.

Three high priority areas were highlighted:

- **Capacity markets that encourage flexible capacity** of gas-power generation.
- **International markets**, Cross border (national, regional) transmission and gas pipes.
- **Adaptability on the demand side** e.g. multi-fuel devices that can use electricity and/or gas etc

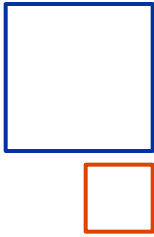
Gas-Power Generation role in the electricity scenario

Global trend of power generation by source



1 – From “Key World Energy STATISTICS”, IEA 2013

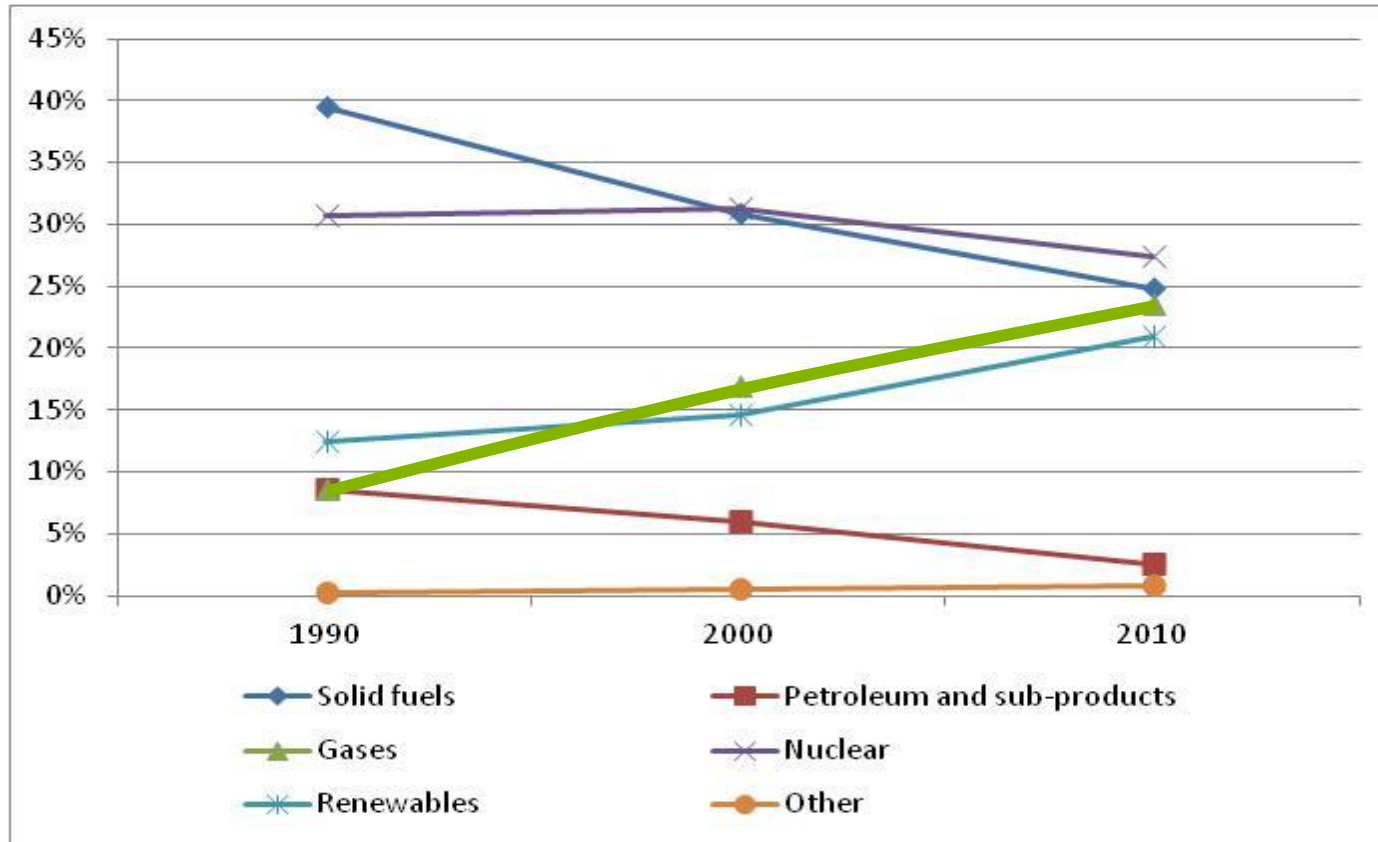
- Although the importance of renewable energies is increasing both in terms of installed capacity and generated energy, **conventional generation will continue to play a key role at least in the next decades**
- Contraction of **oil** is **mainly compensated by increase of gas generation**



Gas-Power generation role in the electricity scenario

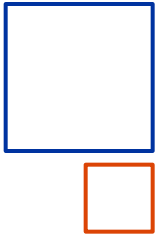
EU power generation structure evolution

EU-27 electricity generation (1990-2000-2010)



Note: Hydro is considered within RES

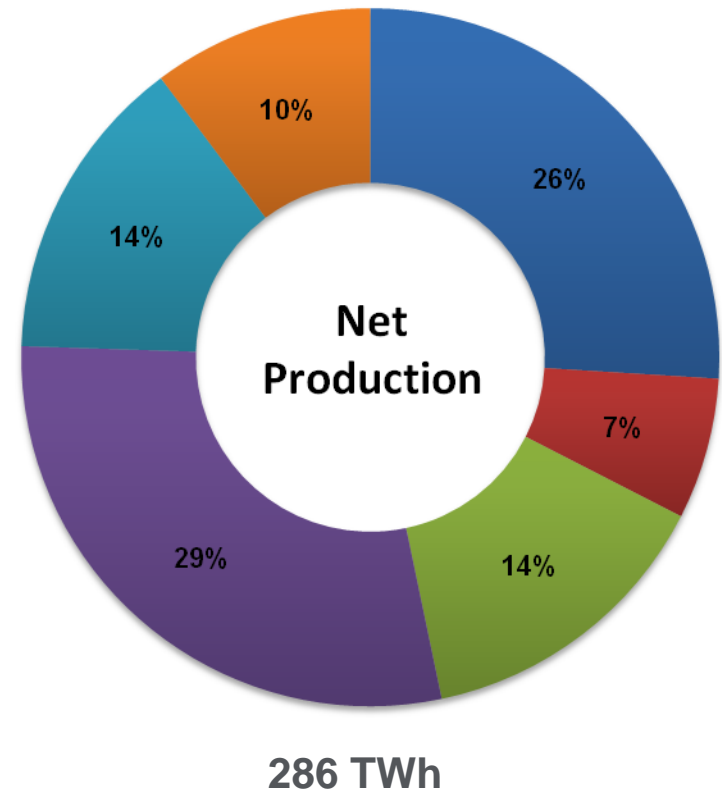
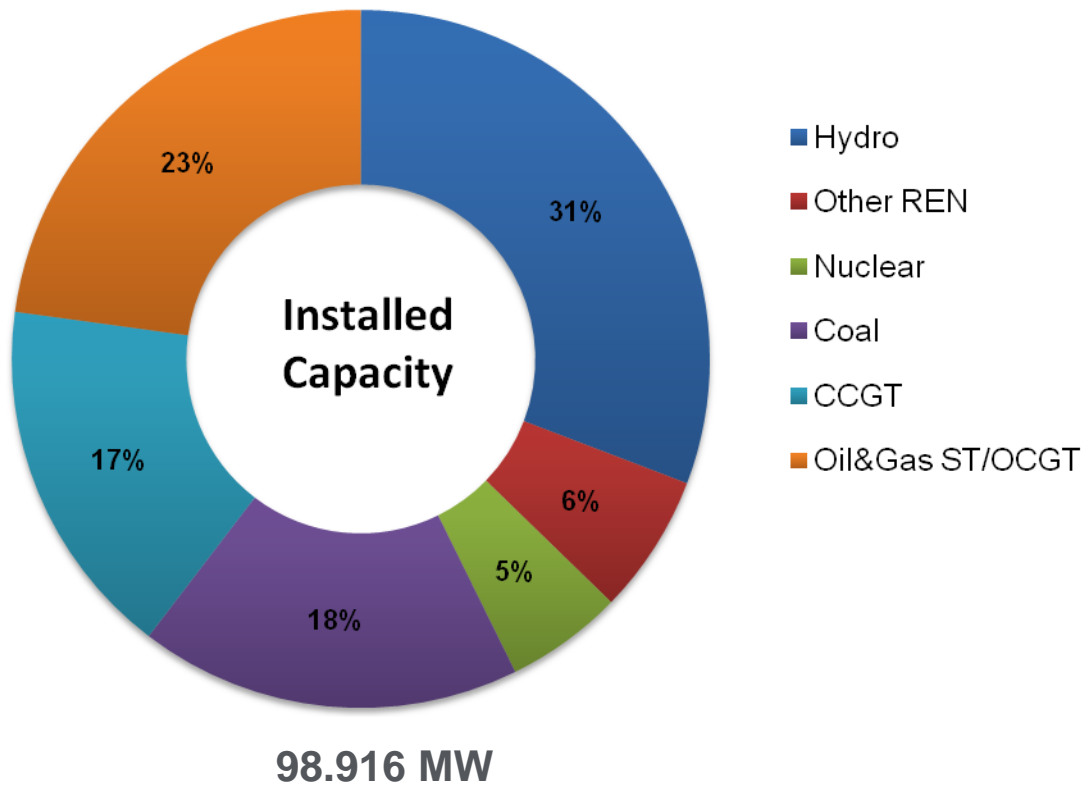
Source: Market Observatory for Energy, June 2012



Gas-Power generation role in the electricity scenario

The Enel Generation Portfolio

ENEL GROUP - YEAR 2013



Source: ENEL

Gas-Power generation role in the electricity scenario

Pulverized coal vs gas turbine combined cycle plants

		USC PC	CCGT
Investment cost¹	\$/kW	~2100	~1050
O&M variable cost¹	\$/MWh	~18	~61
NOx emission²	mg/Nmc	100÷200	30÷50
Particulate emission²	mg/Nmc	15÷30	-
Efficiency¹	%	40÷45	55÷60
Land requirement⁴	m ² /MW	2000÷4000	400÷600
Warm start-up time³	h	4÷5	0,5÷1,5

1 - Source: Projected Costs of Generating Electricity, INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY, 2010

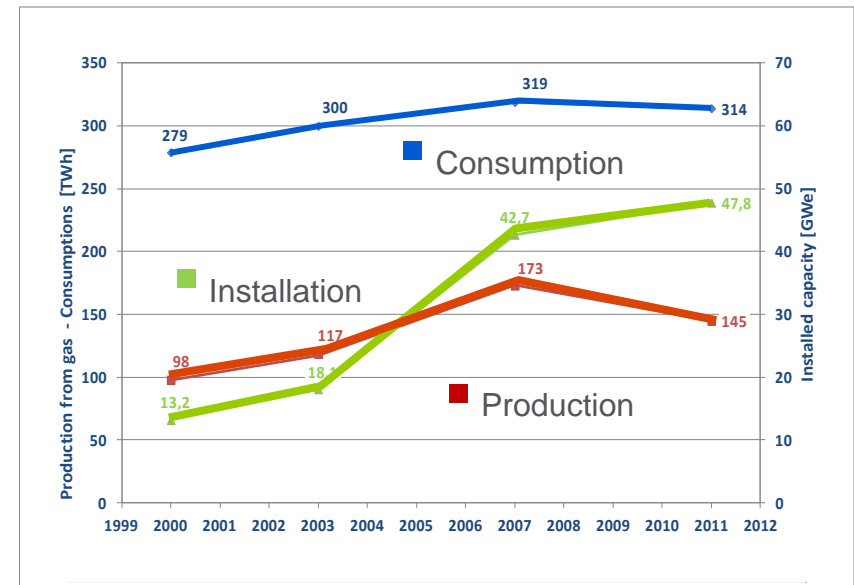
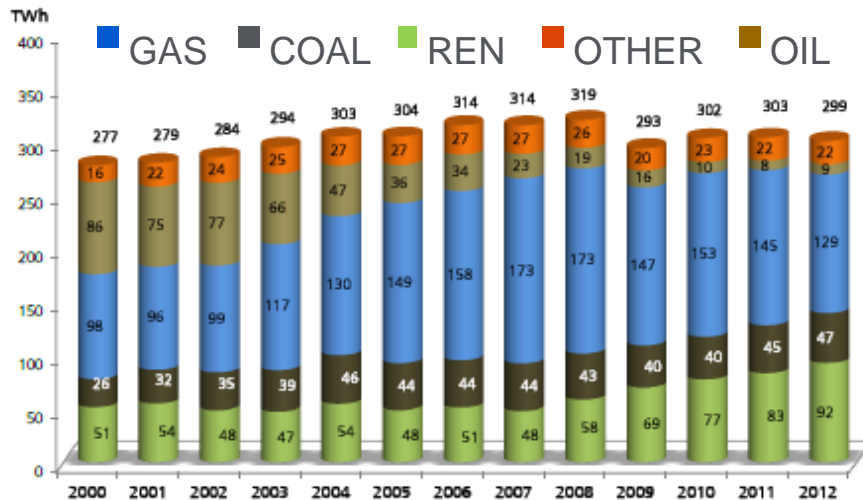
2 - Typical value of advanced european plants

3- Source: "Summary Report on Coal Plant Dynamic Performance Capability", Jimmy Lindsay and Ken Dragoon", Renewable Northwest Project, August 16, 2010

4- Source: "Report on land requirement of thermal power stations", Government of India, Central Electricity Authority, 2007

Italian power generation sector

Evolution of the generation mix and market



- Disappearance of oil generation
- Strong increase in REN
- Slight decrease in gas

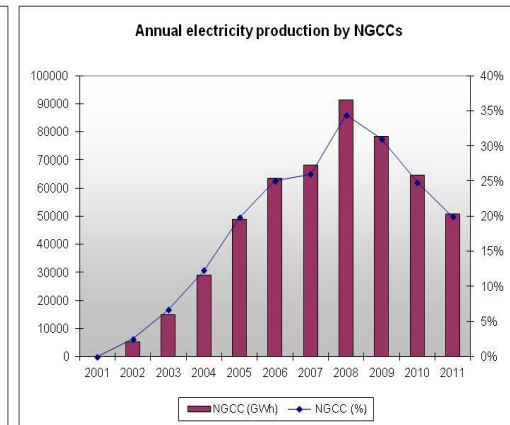
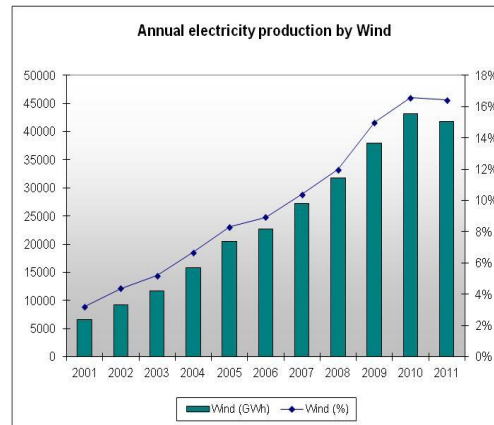
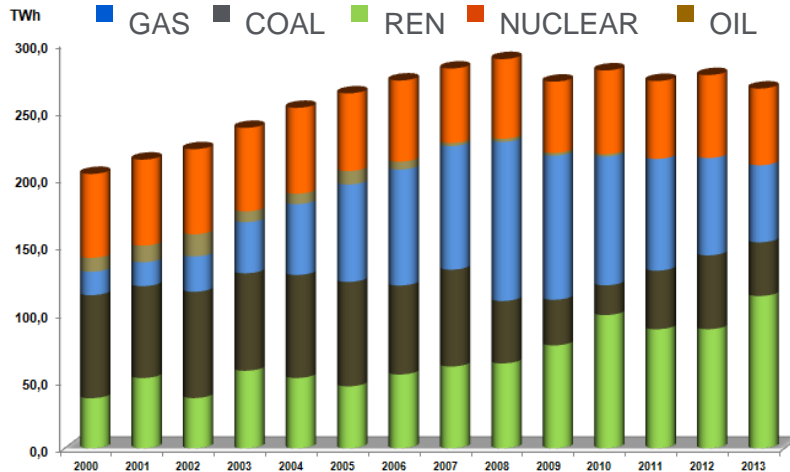
- In the period 2007-2011 installed gas capacity increased
- In the last years an important reduction in gas production has occurred and this trend is not changing

Source: GSE 2012 report

Spanish power generation sector

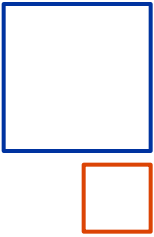
Evolution of the generation mix and market

Annual production: wind vs CCGT



- Strong reduction of coal generation
- Reduction of nuclear generation
- Increase in gas and renewable generation

- Strong increase of wind installations in the last decade led to CCGT production reduction
- CCGT fleet used to compensate wind production variations



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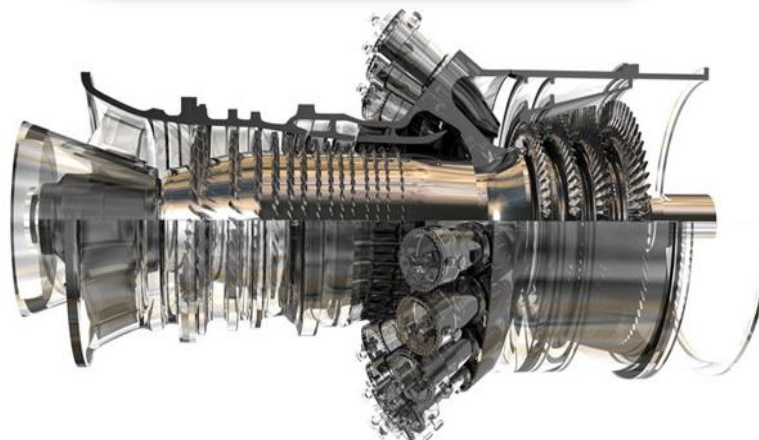
Cost & Business Impact

Gas-Power generation role in the electricity scenario

Technology Drivers to increase Plant competitiveness

**Plant
competitiveness**

**Efficiency
increase**



**Emission
reduction**

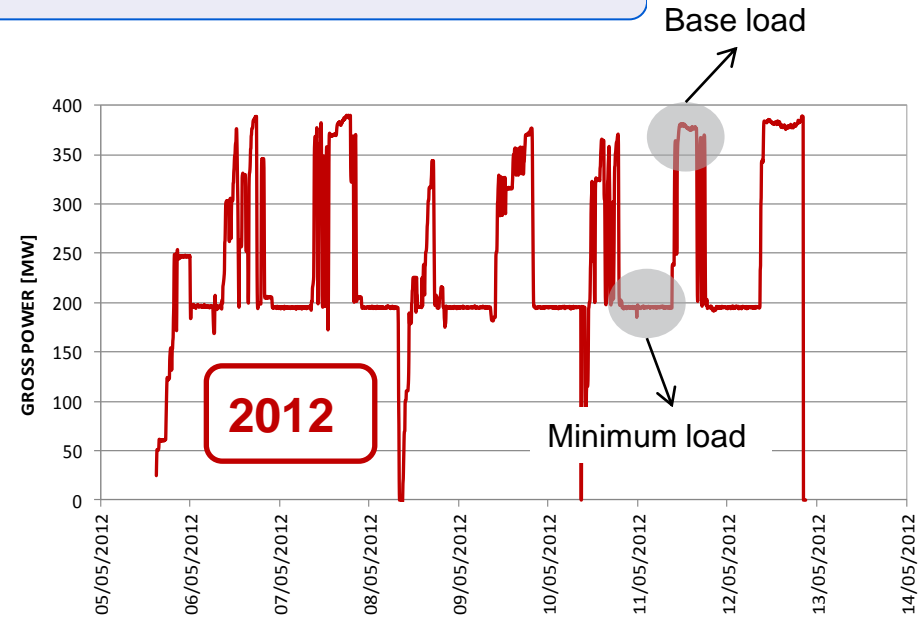
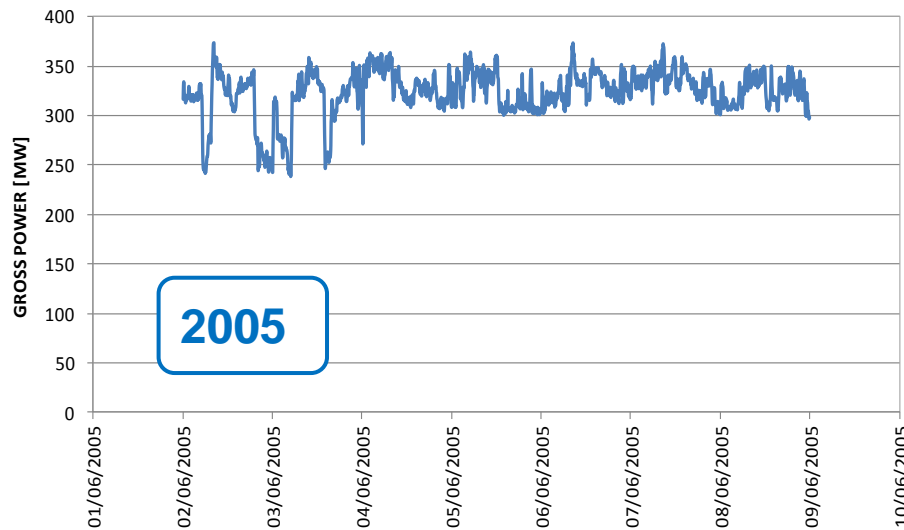
**Operation flexibility
improvement**



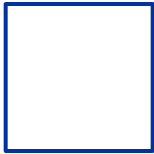
Flexibility & Efficiency of Gas-Power Generation

The new role of GTCCs: the Enel's case

Typical weekly trend of combined cycle power (Italian PPs)



- Increased number of startup / shut down cycles
- Reduced operation at base load
- Operation at minimum environmental load during nights



Flexibility & Efficiency of Gas-Power Generation

A mature solution for intermittency management



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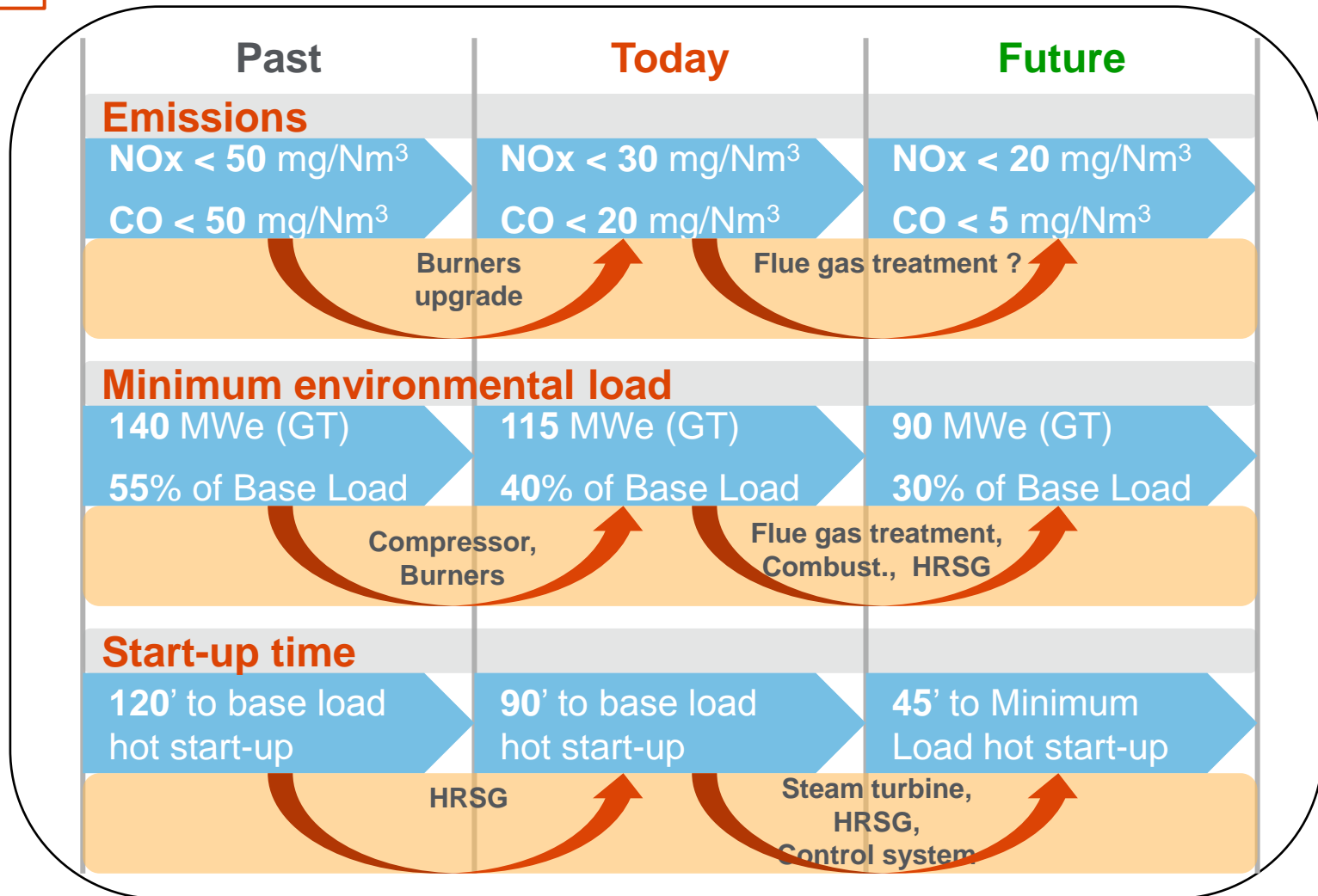
- **Maturity level** of available solutions ranges from Small scale prototype level to Demonstration system level, depending on the component / intervention level.

	Coal	CCGT
MEL (% of Base Load)	33-40	35-40
Ramp Rate (%of Base Load/ min)	3-5	5-10
Net Efficiency (%)	40-45	55-60
Warm Start-up Time (min)	240-300	30-90

- **Areas of improvement include:**
 - > **Minimum Environmental Load (MEL^(*)) Reduction:** next generation CCGT power plants are expected to reduce their MEL up to 20% and 30% respectively;
 - > **Start-up time reduction:** towards daily startup;
 - > **Ramp rate increase** to follow fluctuating renewable generation;
 - > **Startup cost reduction;**
 - > **Fuel-flexible GTs:** combustor development targeted to reach the same NOx emissions as natural gas with alternative fuel (bio-gas, hydrogen, ..).

Operation flexibility improvement

Enel's Italian CCGT fleet upgrading

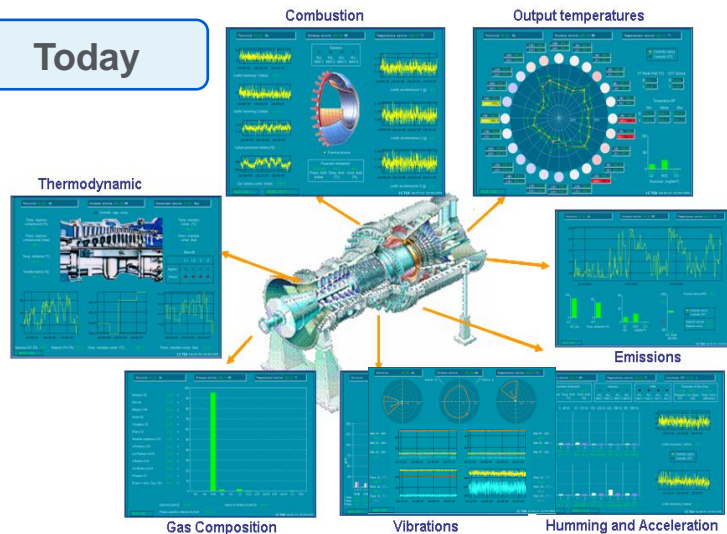


Operation flexibility improvement

Advanced diagnostic tools for lifetime monitoring&management

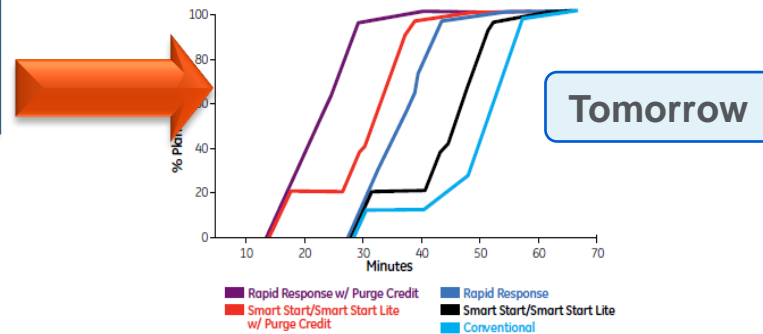
GTDS: Enel's Gas Turbine Diagnostic Systems

Today



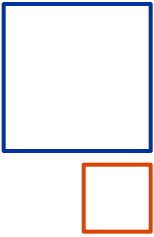
- **15 GT power plants** monitored
- Supporting the operation through statistics rules **for anomaly prediction and analysis**

Lifetime monitoring & management



Tomorrow

- **Life & maintenance models:** tracking history of each GT component
- **On-line lifetime calculation**
- Choosing **start-up curve for optimizing lifetime and/or market request**

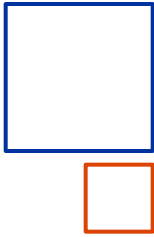


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Flexibility of Gas-Power Generation

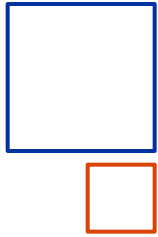
Potential and Constraints

Potential of untapped flexibility in Large Generation assets

- **In 2012** (IEA 2012) CCGT power plants produced about 4500 TWh (worldwide), accounting for **20%** (renewable 7%, hydrogen and biofuels excluded) of the total production.
- **In 2050** (IEA “4 degrees scenario”) CCGT power plants are expected to produce about 10000 TWh (worldwide), accounting for **22%** (renewable 18%, hydrogen and bio-fuels excluded).
- **Low NOx hydrogen fueled gas turbines** are expected to be introduced to the market by 2025 to **provide temporal decoupling of electricity supply and demand**

Constraints/ Drivers for implementation

- **Uncertainties in future regulatory scenario** of renewable generation (government subsidiaries and compensation devices development) **interferes with investment decisions** about the machinery development.
- **Gas price** can **strongly affect the convenience to invest** in coal plant development rather than **in CCGT**.



Flexibility of Gas-Power Generation

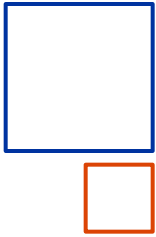
Technology and Cost

Technology evolution

- **GT combustor development** for reducing MEL of CCGT and to maintain competitiveness of open cycle gas turbines;
- **Improve part-load efficiency** of CCGT plants;
- **Advanced diagnostic systems** for monitoring the lifetime machinery consumption;
- **Advanced Control Systems** for optimizing transient operation and start-up;
- **Low-NOx combustors and new TBC materials** development for hydrogen and bio-fuel fed gas turbines.

Cost Evolution

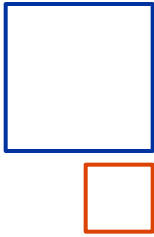
- **Increasing the flexibility** of existing gas power plants would **require not negligible investments**, with new equipment/component installations and replacements in many cases and improvement of existing R&C systems. A moderate cost increase with respect to traditional plants would be required in case of new builds.
- **Flexible operation will lead toward higher operation and maintenance costs.**
- **Increased part load efficiency will help reducing additional operational costs.**
- **Advanced monitoring & diagnostic tools** for on-line monitoring of the lifetime of critical components **will significant contribute to keep these costs under control.**



Flexibility of Gas-Power Generation

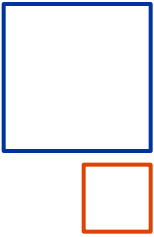
Business Impact

- **In the current scenario**, in which renewable production systems benefit of dispatch priority, **thermal plants undergo discontinuous operation**. Typical number of starts per year in Italy ranges between 50 and 100 for GTs and is constantly increasing. GTCC yearly operating hours are below 1500 in many cases.
- **The return to business** of an investment aimed at increasing flexibility (fast start-up, higher load ramps, reduced minimum load) **could lead to significantly increase margin** from selling electricity in a strongly fluctuating market.
- On the contrary, **if the regulatory scenario will** force distributed generation systems to **reduce their load fluctuations and increase their predictivity**, a more stable but lower production could be required to thermoelectric plants. In this case, **a retrofit**, able to reduce the minimum load, **could be economically convenient** and can determine the convenience to keep a power plant alive or shut it down.
- **In this uncertain market energy scenario**, strongly affected by regulatory elements, **it is difficult to imagine that new players can be attracted to install and run large fossil plants in the near future**.



Flexibility of Gas-Power Generation Development Roadmap

- From an electric utility perspective, the increase of flexibility of thermoelectric plants requires the **implementation of advanced predictive diagnostic tools able to on-line manage the plant life consumption and optimize the operation and maintenance plans.**
- In other words, **an utility has to be able to decide if a rapid start-up and shut-down is convenient or not**, considering in details the impact on the increase of maintenance costs.
- R&D efforts have to be addressed **to increase productivity of models** able to on-line assess the residual lifetime of critical components.
- Moreover, **more advanced regulation & control system are needed** - especially for coal plants - **to identify the best set point conditions in rapid load transients..**



Thank you for Your Attention

