Modifications to Solar Titan-130 Combustion Systems for Efficient, High Turndown Operation

DE-EE0008415 SwRI, Solar Turbines, EPRI, UC Irvine, Georgia Tech

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This presentation provides an overview of the work to modify a Solar Titan-130 to enhance high turn-down operations.

- Project Motivation
- Accomplishments in BP1
- Current Status of BP2





Increased renewable power generation offers an opportunity for small- to medium-scale CHP.



Operating a gas turbine-based CHP at part load would allow for a significant "spinning reserve" that could be available to local grid support.





Operating at part-load presents some technical challenges.



FUEL / AIR RATIO

Dry low emission (DLE) combustion systems operate *close* to the lean extinction limit (or lean blowout (LBO)).



CO and UHC can increase at part-load operating conditions.





Current high turn down operation of the T130 requires the use of variable inlet guide vanes (IGV)

- At high turn down operation (greater than 50%) the combustion becomes too lean and unstable (see previous slide)
- To combat this, air flow through the combustor is reduced by using inlet guide vanes or compressor bleed
- Both of these solutions yield efficiency penalties







The project goal is to *extend* the operating limits of a Solar T130.

- Develop a combustion system capable of allowing high gas turbine efficiency over a wide range of loads while maintaining emissions compliance.
- Improve overall gas turbine performance by increasing combustor performance at low loads
 - Decreasing compressor bleed and IGV use
 - Reduce CO and UHC emissions
- The increased efficiency will decrease cost to operate small scale CHP gas turbines
- Increase market penetration of small/medium sized CHP systems for grid support





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Concepts to improve high turndown performance were selected and one concept was tested in BP1.

- Efficiency improvements to the gas turbine by improved combustor performance will pursue two lines in inquiry
 - What can be done to improve part load performance of the current system?
 - What level of performance can be achieved with a new combustion system?
- Concept Selection (SwRI, Solar, UCI)
- Detailed Design (Solar)
- Validation testing (SwRI, Solar, GT)
- Benefits study (EPRI, Solar, UCI)





Atmospheric combustion tests were conducted in BP1 with the existing T130 combustion system

- Atmospheric tests investigated: load percent, hydrogen (H₂) content, pilot flow
- Goal: identify whether LBO limit can be extended



Annular Atmospheric Combustor Test Rig





The addition of H₂ has been shown to extend the LBO limit in previous works.





Equivalence Ratio



Schefer, Robert W. Evaluation of NASA lean premixed hydrogen burner. No. SAND2002-8609. Sandia National Lab.(SNL-NM), Albuquerque, NM (United States); Sandia National Lab.(SNL-CA), Livermore, CA (United States), 2003. SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE MACHINERY PROGRAM

n (m/s)



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Combustor outlet temperature was monitored to identify the onset of LBO.



Thermocouples at the combustor outlet were used to detect LBO.



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With the addition of H2, the LBO limit was extended.





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In the BP2 effort, a new injector concept will be tested in a pressurized combustor test rig.







A high-pressure, single-injector rig was designed and fabrication is underway.





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Current effort is focused on finalizing the combustor liner design.



Initial attempt to manufacture the cooled, combustor liner yielded out-of-spec parts.

- Redesign to pursue AM
 - Hastelloy X
 - Geometry modifications to accommodate AM process
- Apply thermal barrier coating (TBC)
- Commissioning/Testing
 - Complete by end of CY2022





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Questions?





