

Operational Flexibility in Distributed Power Generation: micro Gas Turbines

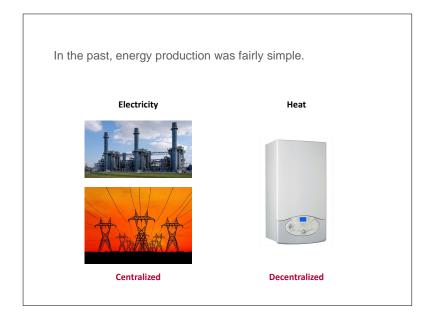
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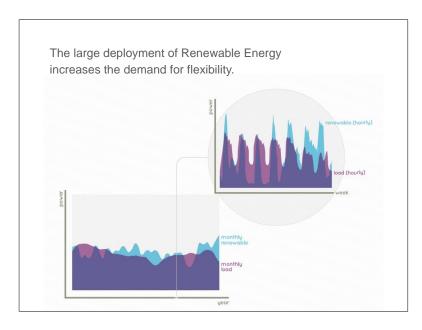


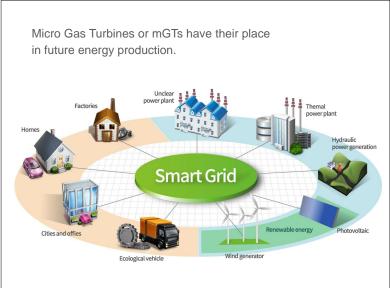
OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY IN DISTRIBUTED
POWER GENERATION:
MICRO GAS TURBINES

Ward De Paepe









To get this place in the future energy production, the mGT needs to evolve.

The mGT has to become more efficient

both at full and part load operation

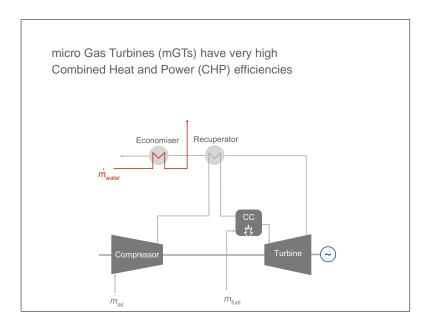
The mGT has to become fully CO₂ neutral/negative

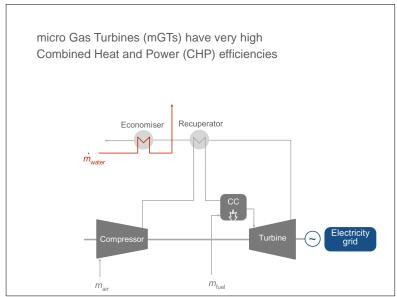
by using biofuel/bio-energy by possible integrating capture

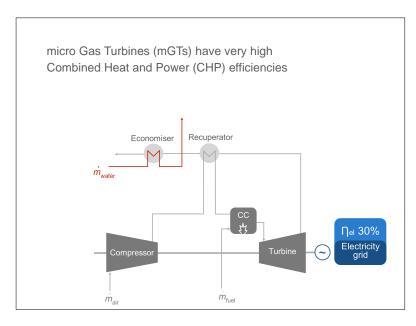
The mGT has to become MORE flexible

flexible in terms of fuel flexible in terms of cycle layout flexible in terms of operation

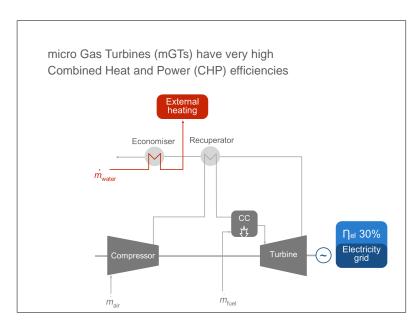


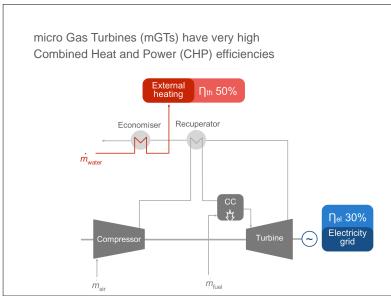


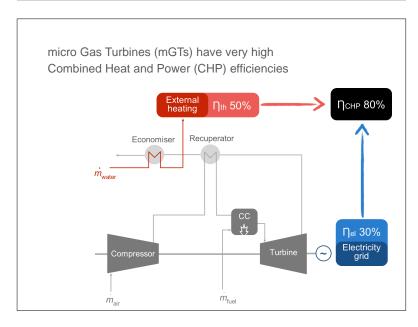














The flexible mGT needs to become more operational flexible

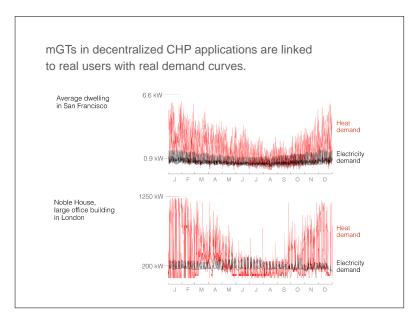
mGTs are already highly flexible

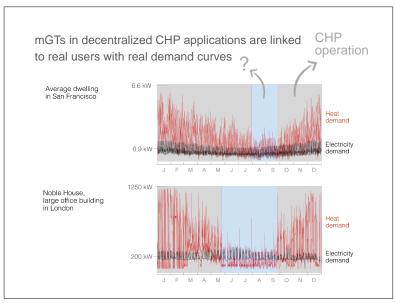
production of electricity and heat can be changed very fast, but both productions are coupled.

mGTs are linked to real users with real demand curves.

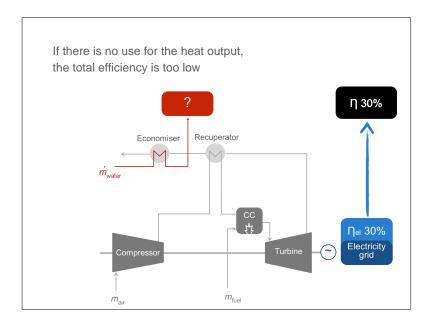
users have specific demands electricity and heat demands are not linked

electricity is easier to handle than heat









Several options are available for waste heat recovery to increase the operational flexibility.

Introduce mGT into a system

with heat storage

short term storage is possible with current technology long term storage is still an issue

Link the mGT

with a bottoming cycle

large investment cost and even less operational flexibility

Re-introduce waste heat into the cycle through humidification

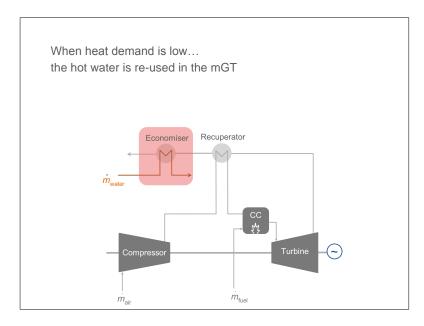
When heat demand is low...
the hot water is re-used in the mGT

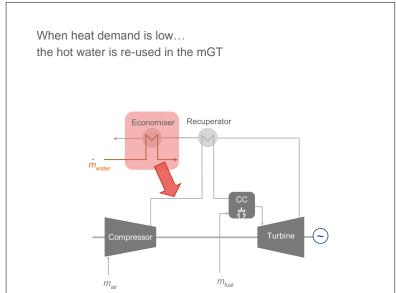
Economiser Recuperator

mwater Turbine Compressor

mair







Several options exist for waste heat recovery through water injection

3 main categories

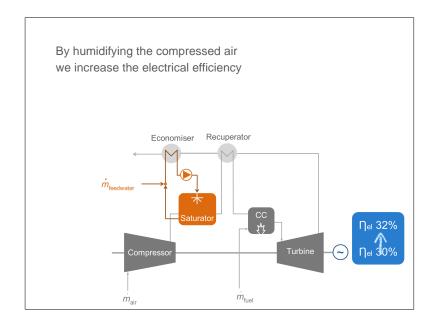
steam injected cycles water injected cycles cycles with a saturation tower

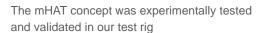
The micro Humid Air Turbine (mHAT)

is the most promising cycle

combines high efficiency with cycle simplicity possible to operate both dry and wet mode.













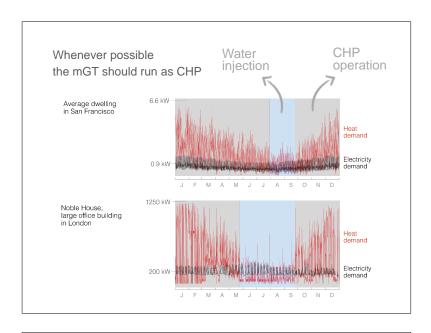
The mHAT concept was experimentally tested and validated in our test rig.











Recommendations for improved operational flexibility of mGTs using humidified cycles.

Despite the proven economical potential, no cycle is commercially available.

There are still technical challenges or opportunities that need to be tackled:

Turbo-machinery: off-design behavior Cycle layout: must be kept simple Combustion: stability of the combustion

Recuperator: fast-destruction

We are still focusing on these challenges.

To get this place in the future energy production, the mGT needs to evolve.

The mGT has to become more efficient

both at full and part load operation

The mGT has to become fully CO₂ neutral/negative

by using biofuel/bio-energy by possible integrating capture

The mGT has to become MORE flexible

flexible in terms of fuel flexible in terms of cycle layout flexible in terms of operation



In our research, we focus on the design of small, sustainable, carbon-clean, flexible mGT cycles.

Focus on possible synergies between different energy vectors

traditional + renewable + storage

Focus on all scales of the cycle

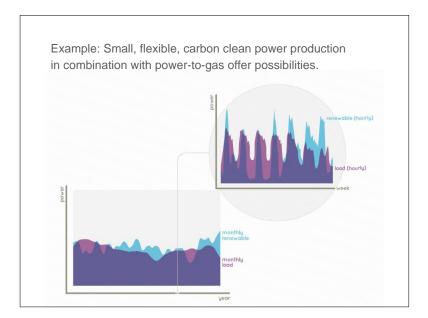
system level up to components

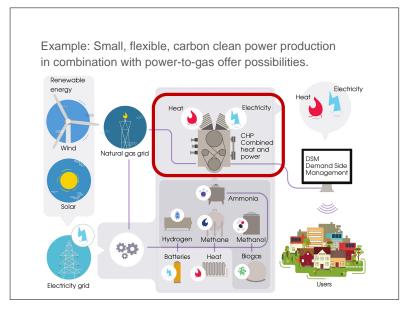
Combine two approaches:

numerical + experimental validation

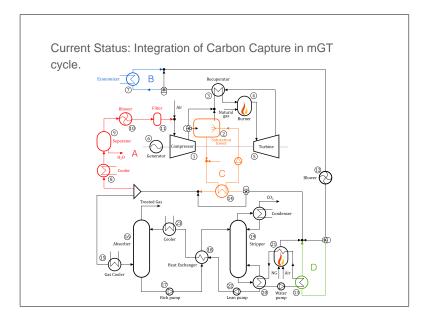
Focus on several possible applications

power production, CHP, range extender









Ongoing work: Experimental validation of EGR on the mGT test rig



Still potential to be unlocked.

BETTER PERFORMANCE EXPECTED WITH ADAPTED MGT FOR MHAT OPERATION AND INTEGRATED CARBON CAPTURE LEADING TO MORE OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY





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