NETL Investigation of LNG Interchangeability Issues



Presented to the California Stakeholders' Technical Committee Meeting January 10, 2006

The National Energy Technology Laboratory





Overview of NETL effort

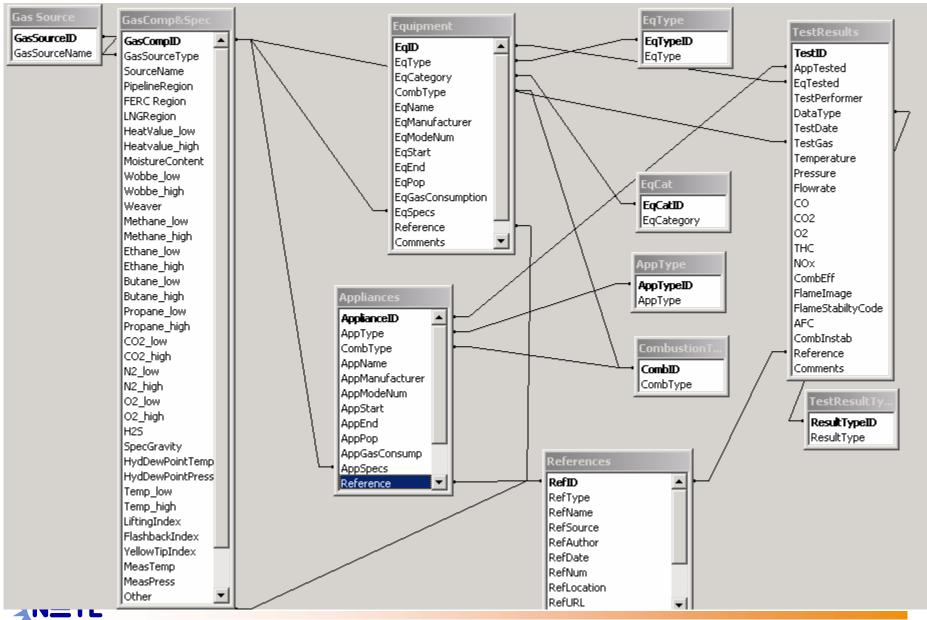
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 - Requested for commissioners, etc.
- Development of a database (Chris Nichols)
 - Gas supply characteristics.
 - Data and fuel specs from appliances.
 - Data and fuel spec for turbines.
 - Data and fuel spec for recip engines.
- Summary of appliance data analysis (Geo Richards)
 - No plans for additional work at NETL.
- Status of reciprocating engine data review (Mike McMillian)
 - Not yet certain what testing is needed.
- Status, plans, and progress on turbines (Geo Richards)
 - Review limited public data.
 - Describe technical issues.
 - Describe NETL progress and plans.



LNG Interchangeability Database

- Microsoft Access relational format
- Four main tables for data:
 - Appliances
 - Equipment
 - Gas Compositions and Specifications
 - Test Result Data





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	G Interchangeabilty Dat	
View and Edit Data in Form view	Data Analysis	View Reports
View and Edit Gas Composition Data	Gas Builder	View Test DataReport
View and Edit Appliance Data	Analyze Test Results	View List of References
View and Edit Equipment Data	Find Gas Ranges	View Appliance Listing
		View Equipment Listing
View and Edit Test Results		
Search by text		
Open Data Tables		
Close this Menu and go to Data Tables		

	sComp&Spec : Ta GasSourceType		HeatValue low	Heatvalue high	MoistureConten	Wobbe low	Wobbe high	Methane low	Methane high
+	Test Gas	GTI Adj1	1026.56	1026.56		1356.69	1356.69	0.97	0.97
_	Test Gas	GTI Adj2	1033.96	1033.96		1350.29	1350.29	0.95	0.95
	Test Gas	GTI Adj3	1047.99	1047.99		1337.51	1337.51	0.91	0.91
	Test Gas	GTI Sub1	1047.86	1047.86		1380.14	1380.14	0.96	0.96
	Test Gas	GTI Sub2	1102.51	1102.51		1406.34	1406.34	0.89	0.89
+	Test Gas	GTI Sub3	1132.23	1132.23		1424.99	1424.99	0.89	0.89
+	Test Gas	GTI Sub4	1133	1133		1425.28	1425.28	0.85	0.85
+	Test Gas	GTI Sub5	1161.78	1161.78		1441.61	1441.61	0.87	0.87
+	Test Gas	GTI Sub6	1168.28	1168.28		1444.16	1444.16	0.86	0.86
+	Test Gas	GTI Test Pipeline NG	1023.28	1023.28		1327.92	1327.92	0.92	0.92
+	Test Gas	GTI Test Mixture	1159.54	1159.54		1408	1408	0.84	0.84
+	LNG	BG-Trinidad loading v	0	0	0	0	0	95.59	97.54
+	LNG	BG-Algeria Bethouia	0	0	0	0	0	87.14	92.06
+	LNG	BG-Malaysia loading	0	0	0	0	0	89.26	91.79
+	LNG	BG-Nigeria loading v:	0	0	0	0	0	91.87	92.86
+	LNG	BG-Egypt - Damietta	0	0	0	0	0	97.48	97.98
+	LNG	BG-Egypt - Idku loac	0	0	0	0	0	97.49	97.91
+	LNG	BG-Oman loading va	0	0	0	0	0	88.38	88.54
+	LNG	BG-Qatar loading val	0	0	0	0	0	89.67	89.81
+	LNG	BG-Australia loading	0	0	0	0	0	86.08	87.78
+	LNG	Woodside Expected	1070	1135	1	1339	1339	88	95
+	Test Gas	Gas #1 (baseline)	1022	1022	0	1271	1271	96.08	96.08
+	Test Gas	Gas #2	974	974	0	1437	1437	96	98
+	Test Gas	Gas #3	1150	1150	0	1375	1375	87.03	87.03
+	Test Gas	Gas #4	1150	1150	0	1375	1375	84.92	84.92
+	Test Gas	Gas #4a	1150	1150	0	1376	1376	84.45	84.45
+	Test Gas	Gas #5a	1099	1099	0	1303.41	1303.41	90.85	90.85
Recor	d: 🚺 🚺	1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4000-4 7	1002.1		1000.00	4000.00	04.40	0.4.40



88 g	asFinder : Form							>				
	Gas Finder											
Wi	BTU Wobbe within \$ % of \$ Between \$ and \$ BTU Between \$											
Ga	Gases Matching Criteria Name: GasSourceType BTU Low BTU High Pipeline Region Wobbe Low Wobbe High A											
┢	Shell LNG-Arzew	LNG	1127.09	1127.09	r ipenne rregion	0	1380.5					
F	Shell LNG-NW Shelf	LNG	1142.9	1142.9	N/A	0	1434.1					
	Shell LNG-Idku	LNG	1032.6	1032.6		0		Specification				
	Shell LNG-NLNG	LNG	1088.51	1088.51		0		Measured at				
	Shell LNG-Oman	LNG	1134.95	1134.95		0	1425.7					
	Shell LNG-Ras Laffan	LNG	1100	1100		0	1414					
	Shell LNG-Trinidad	LNG	1042.7	1042.7	N/A	0	1378.4	Measured at				
	GTI Adj1	Test Gas	1026.56	1026.56		1356.69	1356.69					
	GTI Adj2	Test Gas	1033.96	1033.96		1350.29	1350.29					
	GTI Adj3	Test Gas	1047.99	1047.99		1337.51	1337.51					
	GTI Sub1	Test Gas	1047.86	1047.86		1380.14	1380.14	Country of Or				
	GTI Sub2	Test Gas	1102.51	1102.51		1406.34	1406.34	Country of Or				
	GTI Sub3	Test Gas	1132.23	1132.23		1424.99	1424.99	Country of Or				
	GTI Sub4	Test Gas	1133	1133		1425.28	1425.28	Country of Or				
	GTI Sub5	Test Gas	1161.78	1161.78		1441.61	1441.61	Country of Or				
	GTI Sub6	Test Gas	1168.28	1168.28		1444.16	1444.16	Country of Or				
	GTI Test Mixture	Test Gas	1159.54	1159.54		1408	1408					
	Woodside Expected S	LNG	1070	1135		1339	1339					
	Gas #2	Test Gas	974	974		1437	1437					
	Gas #3	Test Gas	1150	1150		1375	1375					

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Overview of today's presentation

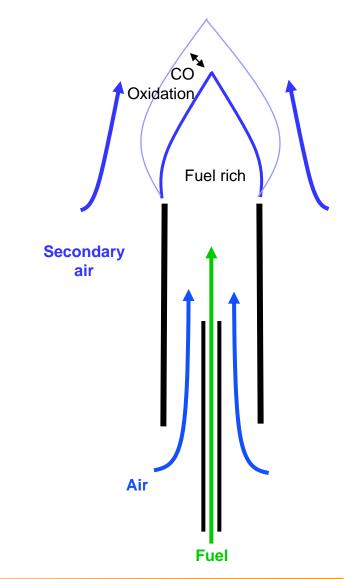
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How appliances operate

• Non-powered combustion: fuel entrains air

- What happens if the fuel changes at constant Wobbe?
 - Look at propane-air systems already in use.
- What happens if the Wobbe changes due to fuel shifting?
 - The fuel rich zone gets richer for higher Wobbe.
 - More CO to oxidize by secondary air.

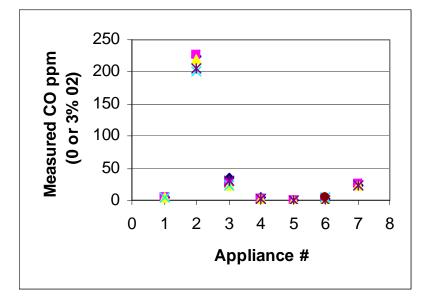




Appliance data

- Phone discussions with propane air operators
- Public data from So Cal Web Site
- Data from GRI report

CO data from So Cal Gas tests Fuel blends 1 – 4 in different appliances



Summary of CO data from GRI tests

CO range w/Wobbe Effect of dilution on CO

Oven2	Increase 130 -> 340	decrease 210 ->120
Furnance	Increase 175->230	decrease 230 ->170
Range top1	decrease 160 -> 100	decrease 300 – 260
Radiant burnerdecrea	se 700 ->500 slight i	increase 700 -> 720
Oven1	none	slight increase (30 – 45?)
Unvented heater	none	none
Dryer	none	none
Unvented fireplace	none	none
Water heater1	none	not recorded
Water heater2	none	none
Range top2	none	none
Table A 1 Data from G	RI-03/0159 Taken direc	tly from data in section six

Table A.1 Data from GRI-03/0159. Taken directly from data in section six "Appliance Summaries" Numbers are taken from the trend lines presented; the data spread was considerable in some cases and leads to inconsistencies between dilution test results and the Wobbe trend numbers. The CO values are at 0% O2. The Wobbe range was 1355 -> 1435 btu/scf.



Summary of appliance data

- How many appliances need to be tested to reach a conclusion?
- Suggestion:
 - Review European/Japanese field data any problems?
 - Document performance of propane/air systems in use domestically.
- NETL will not do additional work on this topic:
 - Discussion with Marla Mueller, Technical Lead, Air Quality Research Program, PIER Environmental Area, California Energy Commission



Reciprocating Engines

- Analysis of literature is still in progress.
- We know, with certainty, that emissions will be affected by fuel composition.
 - Have discussed with Colorado State University
 - Have reviewed open literature
 - Have reviewed fuel spec from some engine OEMs
- A possible approach:
 - Small scale engine test at NETL
 - But, how to generalize?
- Adding gas variation to NETL rig
 - Gas blending is smaller, low pressure
 - Cannot do diesel injection
 - Can get excellent emissions data





Dynamics in low-emission turbines

Current fleet of low-emission turbines

- Combustion dynamics limits NOx performance, combustor life.
- Combustion dynamics limits fuel tolerance.
- Future power plants
 - -Desire greater fuel flexibility
 - Variable coal syngas (IGCC), H₂ + NG blends





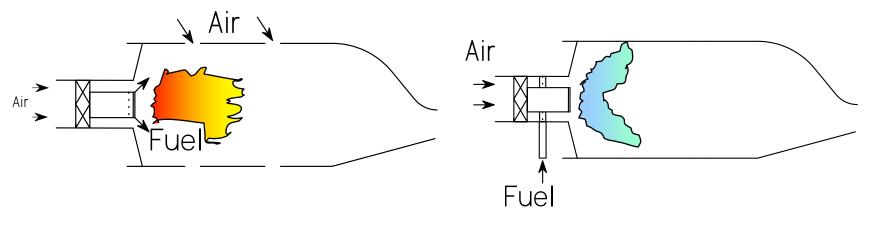
Example of

vibration

damage

An important distinction

- Emissions have been dramatically reduced from natural gas fired gas turbines:
 - 1990 diffusion flame combustor ~ 100ppmv @15% 02
 - 2000 premix combustor
 < 10 ppmv @ 15% 02</p>
- The focus of this technical presentation is premix dry low-NOx
 - Older diffusion systems: effect of hotter fuel is somewhat expected (NOx up)
 - Exact changes in emissions will depend on the engine

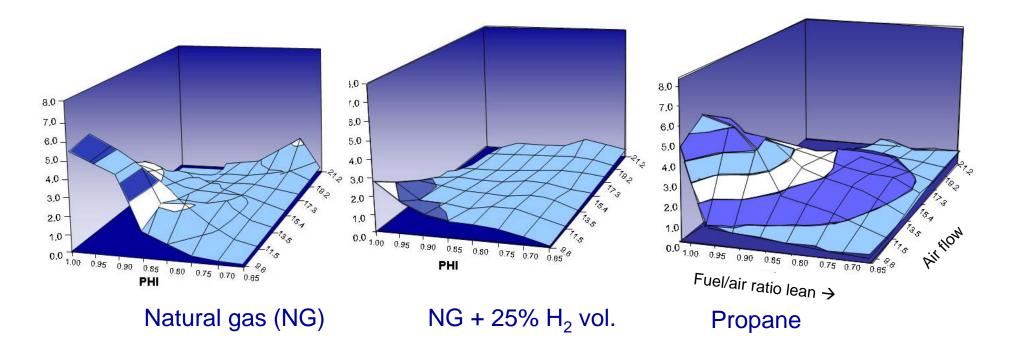


Diffusion flame produces stoichiometric combustion temperatures (hot!). This produces NOx Premixed flame avoids stoichiometric combustion temperatures (cool!). This prevents NOx



Fuel composition effect on dynamics

- Lab scale combustor, atmospheric pressure
- Plots show stability maps (RMS pressure = height at various fuel/air ratio, flow rate)





Summary and discussion points

- Combustion dynamics are a *potential* complication of rapid, significant fuel composition changes.
 - Ambiguous public information on fielded engines (how much of a change is significant?)
 - Lab data identifies a connection between fuel composition and dynamics.
 - Predicting fuel composition effects depends on the engine; not a single way to describe the effect.
- What about other issues for gas turbines?



Combustion issues for turbines

- Flashback
- Blowoff
- Autoignition
- Chemical effects on emissions
- Physical effects on emissions
- Dynamics
 - -Effect on fuel system impedance
 - -Effect on dynamic flame response

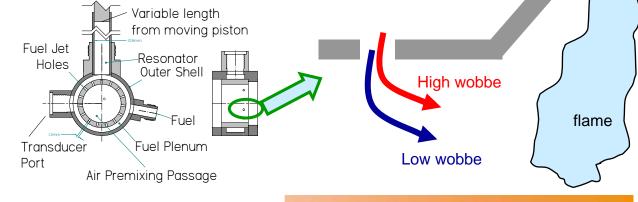


Physical effects on emissions

- Low NOx emissions require fuel/air premixing
- Premixing affected by injector pressure drop
- Unlike burners, appliances, pressure drop is dependant variable on power setting
 Squared!

– For a given power setting, $\Delta p \sim 1/(Wobbe)^2$

- How significant is this?
 - General analysis in progress at NETL
 - Should determine effect of Wobbe change versus impact.



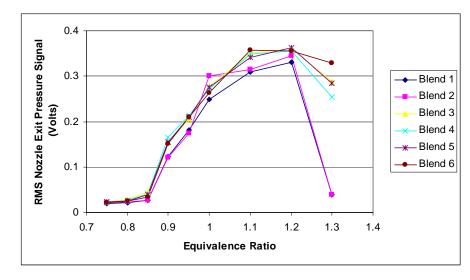


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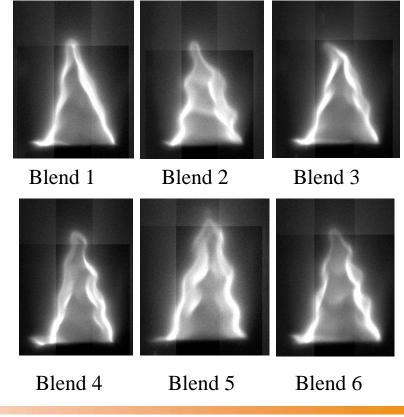
Flame response effects

• Two issues:

- Chemistry and diffusive effects on the reaction front.
- Position and flame anchoring changing dynamic feedback timing.
- Current lab burner studies shown.
 - Must compliment with tests covering turbulent flames, <u>turbine</u> operating conditions



Blend #	1	2	3	4	5	6
Methane %	100	96.2	87.1	86	90	85
Ethane %	0	3.4	10.7	9	5	15
Propane %	0	0.43	2.1	5	5	0





Plans or work addressing the issues

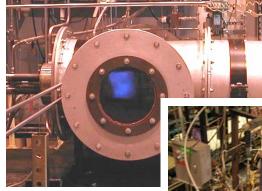
- Flashback insignifcant?
- 2. Blowoff insignificant?
- 3. Autoignition insignificant?
- 4. Chemical effects on emissions small?
- 5. Physical effects on emissions uncertain
- 6. Dynamics
 - Effect on fuel system impedance
 - Effect on dynamic flame response

- 1. Affirm during testing.
- 2. Affirm during testing.
- 3. Affirm based on literature and test data.
- 4. Affirm during testing, and resolve model predictions (brown plume issue open?)
- 5. Quantify based on analysis, tests TBD.
- 6. Dynamics
 - 1. Effect on fuel system impedance define significance based on literature, analysis, tests.
 - 2. Effect on dynamic flame response define significance based on literature, analysis, tests



Summary of NETL approach for turbines

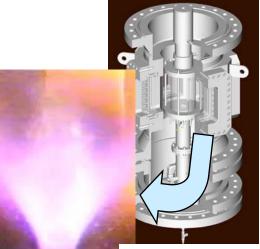
- Lab scale bunsen studies already in progress to define flame • response versus fuel type
- Atmospheric pressure turbine combustion tests starting now •
 - Baseline on natural gas
 - Switch to propane/N2 to evaluate issues
- High-pressure combustion tests to validate atmospheric • pressure findings an address other issues:
 - Emissions, flame stability



Atmospheric pressure combustor for screening studies



Full-size gas turbine combustor For changes in stability



Full -size optical Gas turbine combustor For emissions, changes in flame anchoring

One other activity

- NETL is investigating options for how to measure gas composition:
 - Real time (<1s), faster than GC approach.
 - Small and cheap compared to GC.
 - No clear options identified yet:
 - Optical methods too complicated
 - Sound speed methods proposed by others limited
 - Ideas being sought from local academic sensors groups



Deliverables

- Database available to public
- Gap analysis: a report stating what we know versus what we need to know.
 - Appliances discussed here
 - Recip engines is still in progress
 - Turbines presented here
- Quantify the magnitude of fuel effects in gas turbines based on data:
 - Hypothesis:
 - Flashback, autoignition, and blow-off not significant
 - Emissions changes <u>due to chemistry</u> small
 - Emissions change dominated by physical effects and dynamic margin changes
 - Suggest how engine tests and operation will be sensitive to fuel composition
 - E.g., if you know an engine is sensitive to fuel temperature, can you make a statement about fuel composition?
 - Emphasize: this is a research question!
- What we won't deliver
 - The fuel spec across the country can be x% changed without any problems
 - Need to look at the specific engine

