KUALA LUMPUR 2012 WORLD GAS CONFERENCE

25th world gas conference

"Gas: Sustaining Future Global Growth"

Merging Natural Gas with Solar Power Generation

Evaluating the potential impact of Integrated Solar Combined Cycle (ISCC)

By: Rémi Bourgeois & Alain Giacosa, Total

May 2012

Patron: IGU International Gas Union / Union Internationale du Gaz

Host: Malaysian Gas Association

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Content

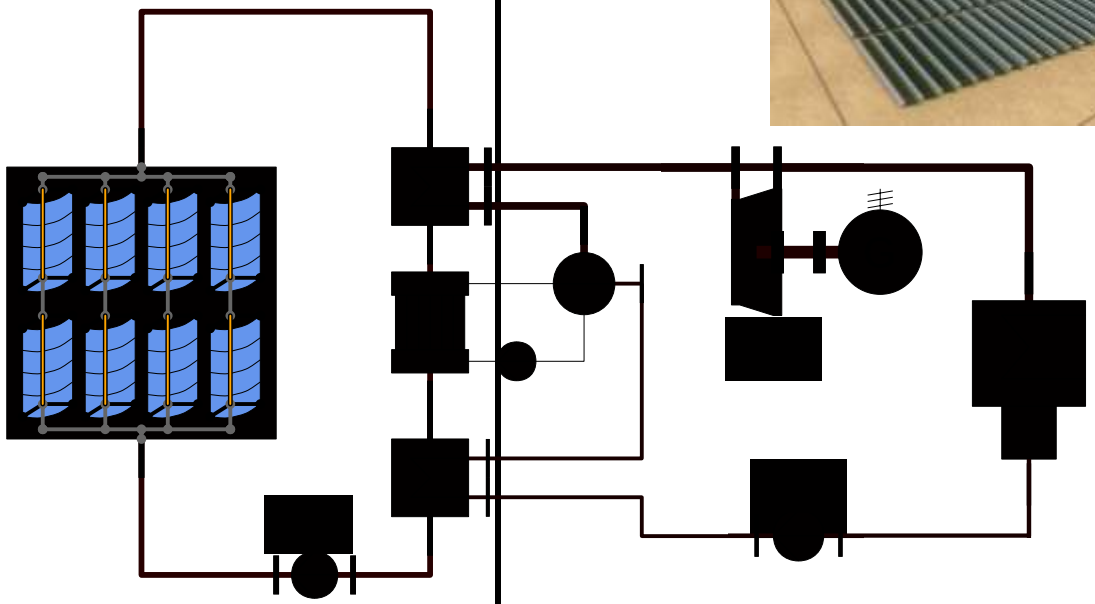
- **Introduction to CSP & ISCC technology**
- Performance & Economic Analysis
- Conclusions

CSP Technologies

Reflective Surface
Thermal Receiver

Power Block

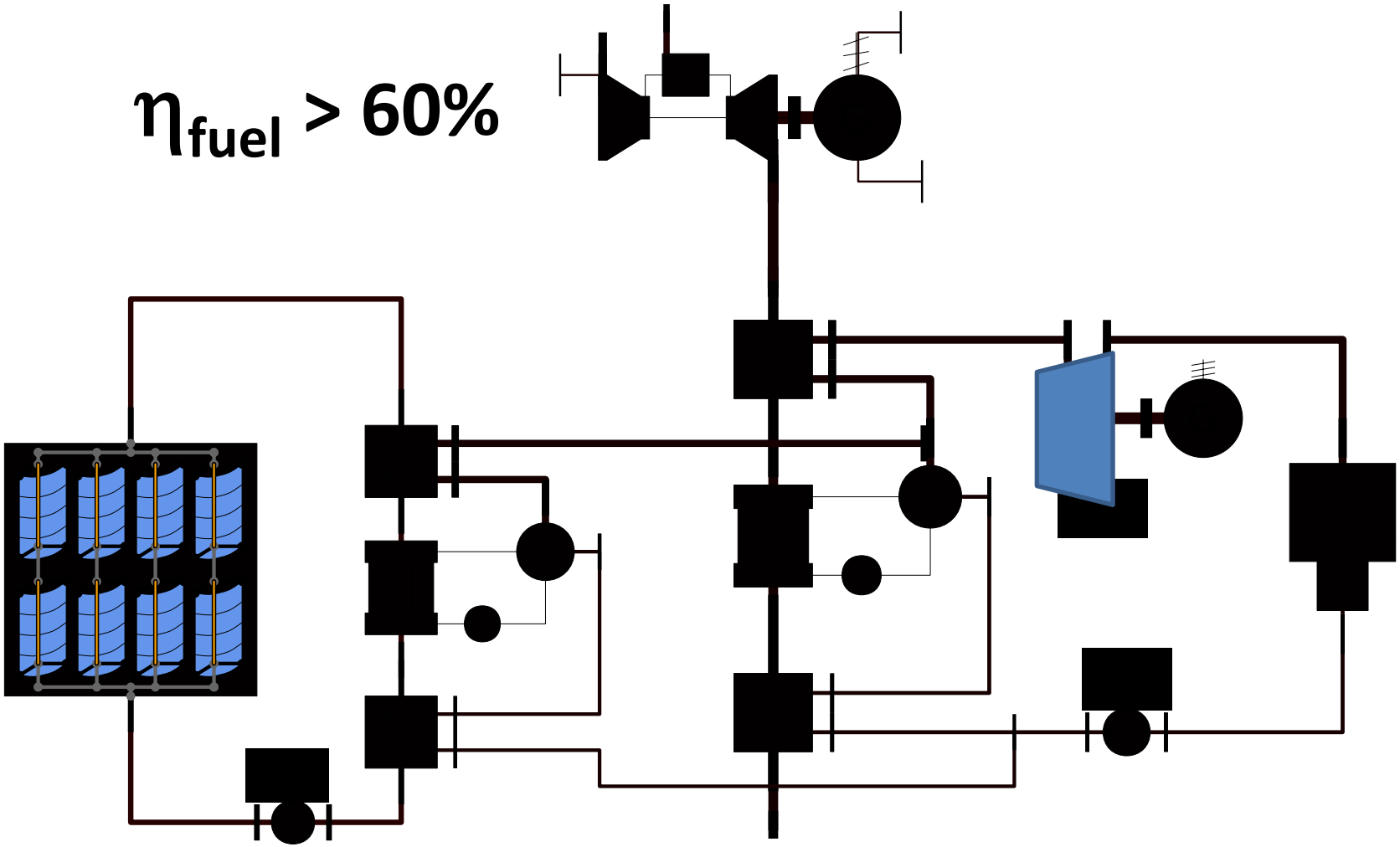
Sun → Heat → Power



Solar Field ← → Power Block

Integrated Solar Combined Cycle

$\eta_{fuel} > 60\%$



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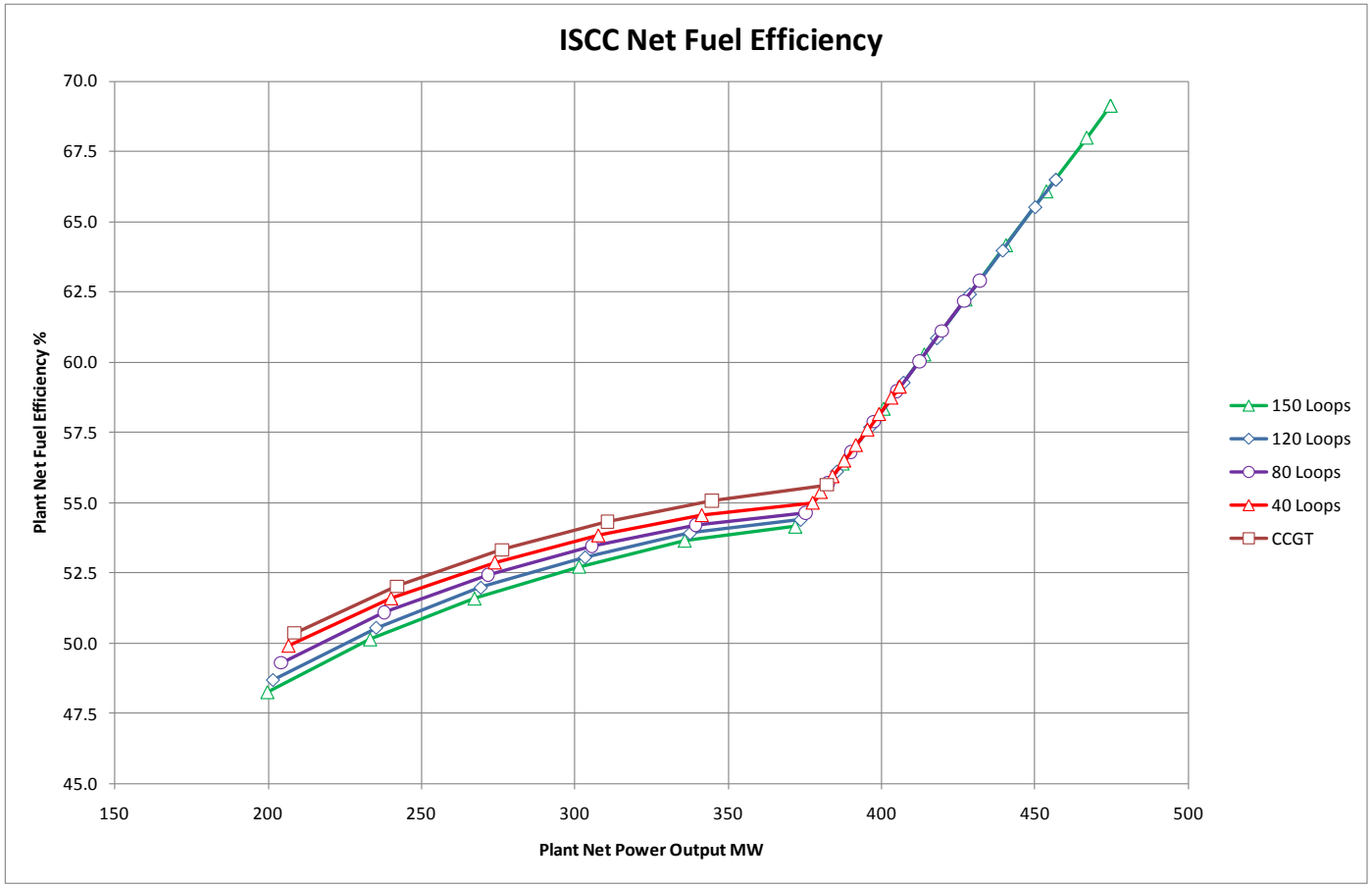
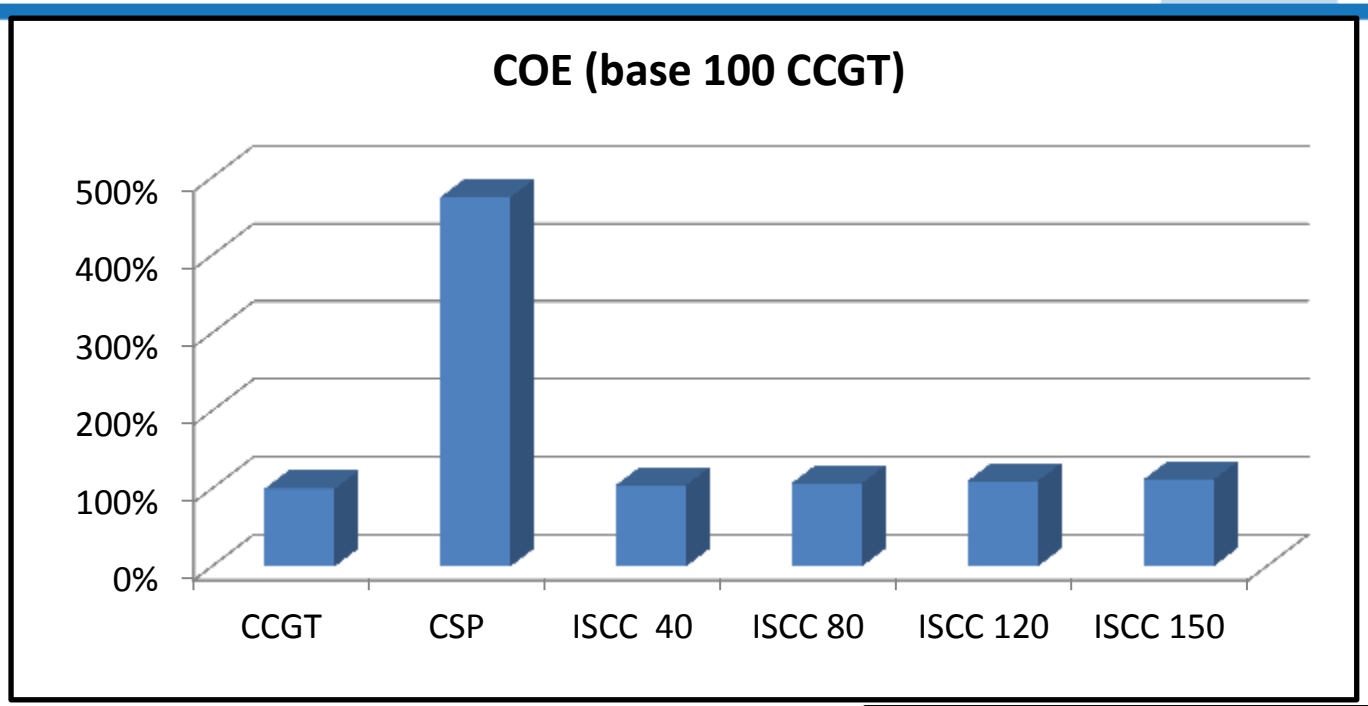
ISCC Net Fuel Efficiency



- Increase of fuel efficiency when solar radiation is available
- Operation of an ISCC plant in times without solar irradiation is less efficient than with CCGT
- Yearly Solar Share from 1.5% to 5.5%

CCGT, CSP, ISCC COE comparison

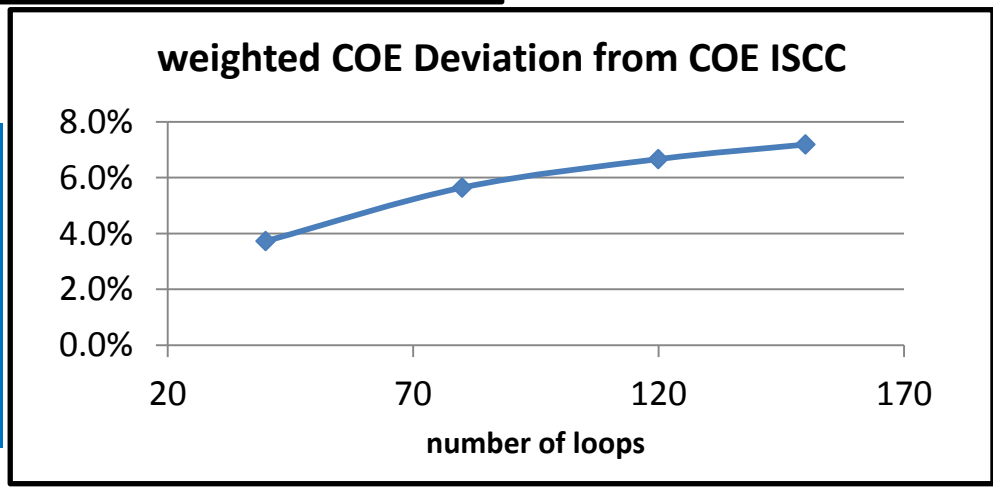


COE of ISCC is in the **order of magnitude of current CCGT technology** (+5% to 12%)

…what about the weighted comparison ?

Weighted COE = Solar Share * COE CSP + (100%-Solar Share) * COE CCGT

COE of ISCC is 7% less than weighted COE of CCGT+CSP for the largest size investigated



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Conclusions

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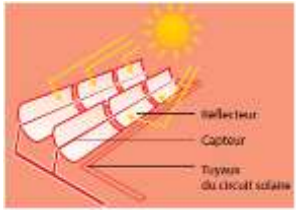
Conclusions

- ISCC is an **economically attractive option to produce electricity from renewable ressources**
- Higher fuel efficiency, **lower CO2 emissions/kWh.**
- The **efficiency of solar energy conversion in ISCC is higher than in stand-alone CSP plants**
- Continuous operation of CCGT plant minimizes start-up and shut-down losses of CSP.

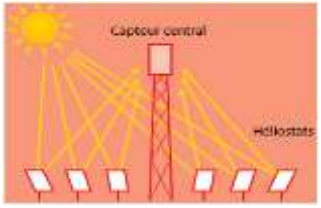
Benefits of ISCC compared to separate CCGT and CSP Plants

Questions ?

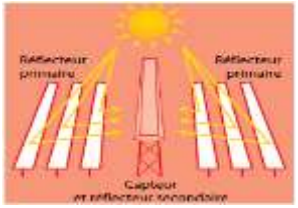
CSP Technologies



Parabolic Trough	
Temperature	390°C – 550°C
Power	1 - 250 MWe
η (yearly net solar to electric)	11%-16%
Heat Transfer Fluid	Diph.Biph.Oxide, Molten Salt



Tower	
Temperature	250°C – 1000°C
Power	1 -150 MWe
η (yearly net solar to electric)	12% -16%
Heat Transfer Fluid	Water, molten salt, air



Fresnel	
Temperature	250°C – 500°C
Power	1- 250 MWe
η (yearly net solar to electric)	8%-12%
Heat Transfer Fluid	Water

- CSP capacity in operation : 1.5 GWe
- CSP capacity planned in 2015 : > 15 GWe

ISCC : main projects

Data	Unit	ISCC Kuraymat	ISCC Ain Beni Mathar	ISCC Hassi R'Mel	ISCC Archimede
Nominal Capacity	MWe	125	470	150	750
GT	-	1 x GE 6FA	2 x Alstom GT13E2	2 x Siemens SGT800	2 x Siemens V94.3A
ST	-	1 x Siemens SST900	1 x 150 MW ST	1 x Siemens SST 900	2 x 125 MW ST
Solar Field Size	m^2	130,800	183,000	180,000	31,586
Solar contribution	MWe	22	20	20	5

And more :
- Martin NextGen (USA)
- Agua Prieta (Mexico)

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Study Objectives and Methods

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Study Objectives and Methods

Objective : Identify and Quantify the attractiveness of the ISCC option versus having separate units CSP plant and CCGT plant

Criterion for analysis = levelized Cost Of Electricity **(COE)**

- **Step 1** : Evaluation of the COE of a **400-MWe class CCGT** and a **100 MWe CSP plant**
- **Step 2** : Selection of a ISCC technical architecture
- **Step 3** : Evaluation of the COE of an ISCC with 4 different given solar field sizes
- **Step 4**: Comparison between ISCC COE and the COE of a CCGT + a CSP plants **weighted by the solar share** of ISCC production

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Performance and Economic Analysis

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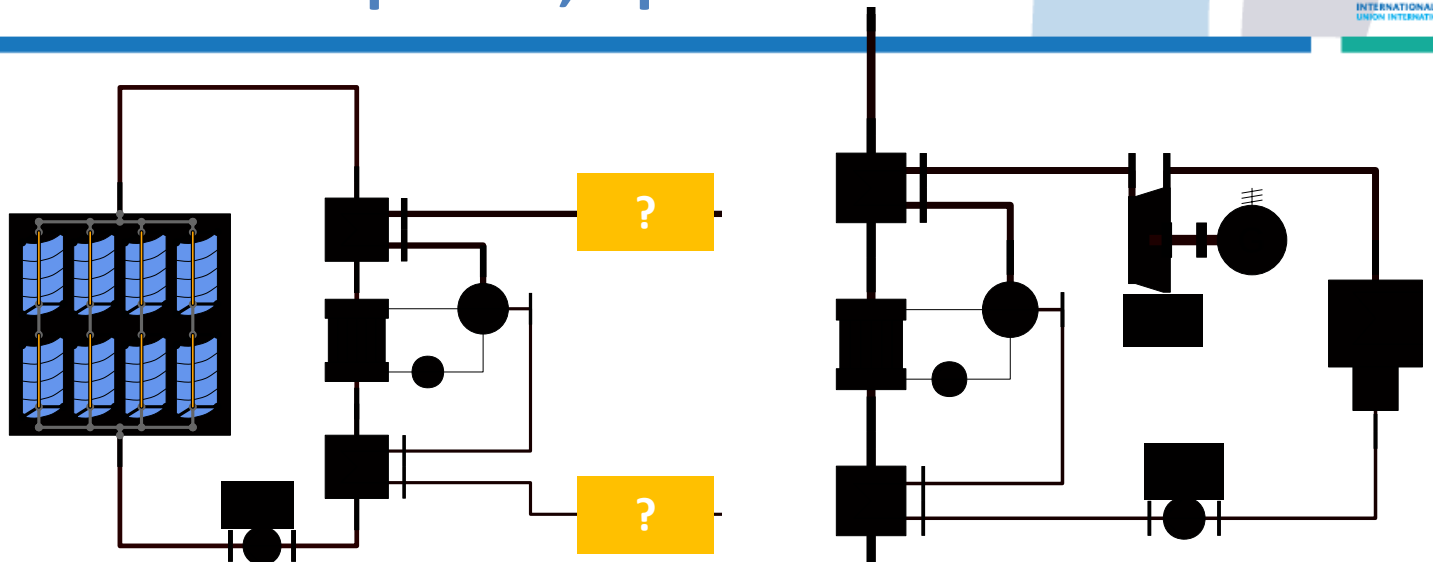
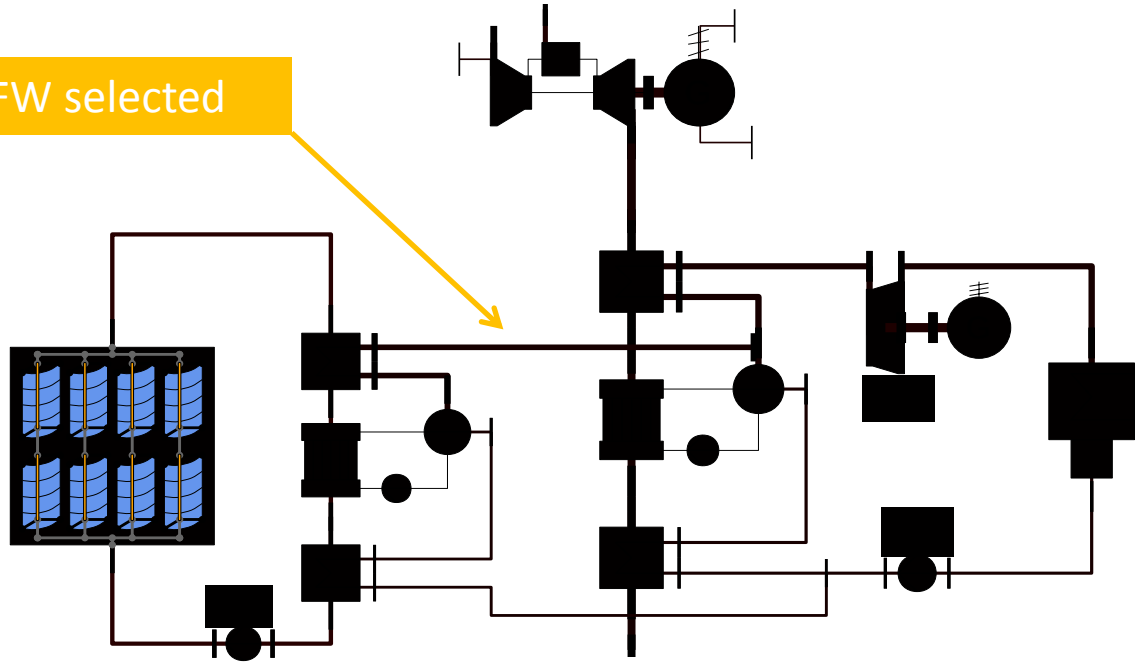
Solar Steam Integration : different options, optimal solution ?



- 1P_ColdFW
- 1P_MidFW
- 1P_HotFW
- 1P_Reheat

Selection on :
- Technical feasibility
- ISCC « solar mode » net efficiency
- ISCC « CCGT mode » net efficiency,

Solar Steam Integration : different options



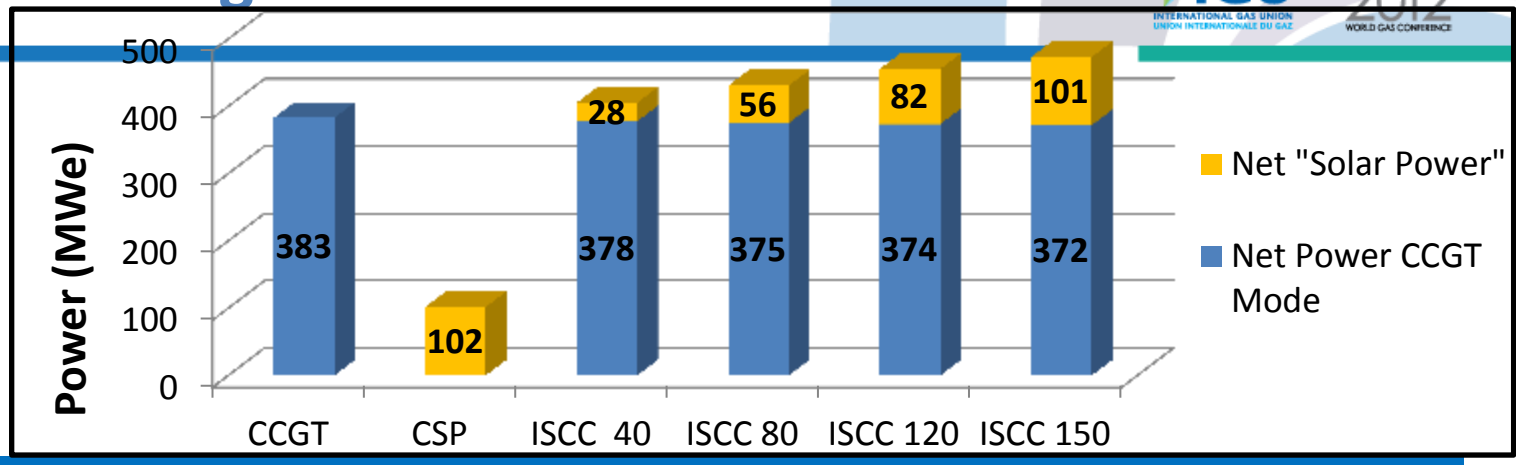
- **ISCC plant requires special design and adaptations** to mitigate the negative effects of the ‘over sizing’ during non-solar operation.

- The **maximum size of the solar field is limited** by the heat available in the GT exhaust gas to superheat the solar steam to desired temperature

ISCC : Design and Annual Performance Data

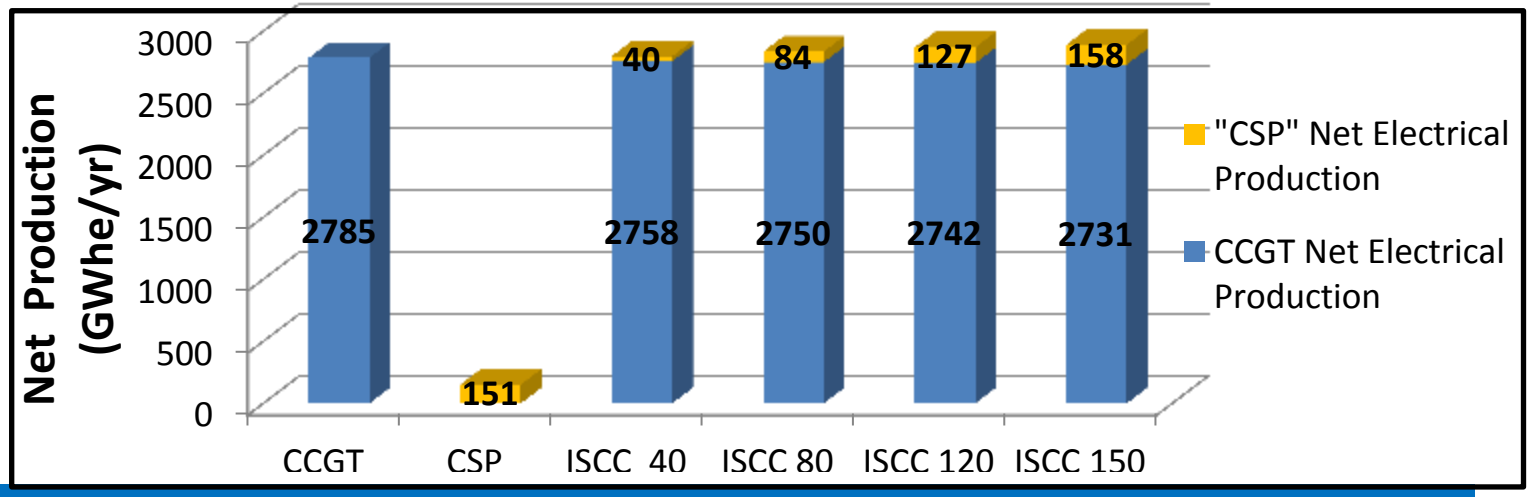
Design

DNI : 840 0 W/m²
Ta = 31.1 °C
p = 1.032 bar
Rh = 35%



- Design Solar Share from 7 to 21%
- Net Fuel efficiency : « solar » from 59% to 69% / «CCGT» from 56% to 54%

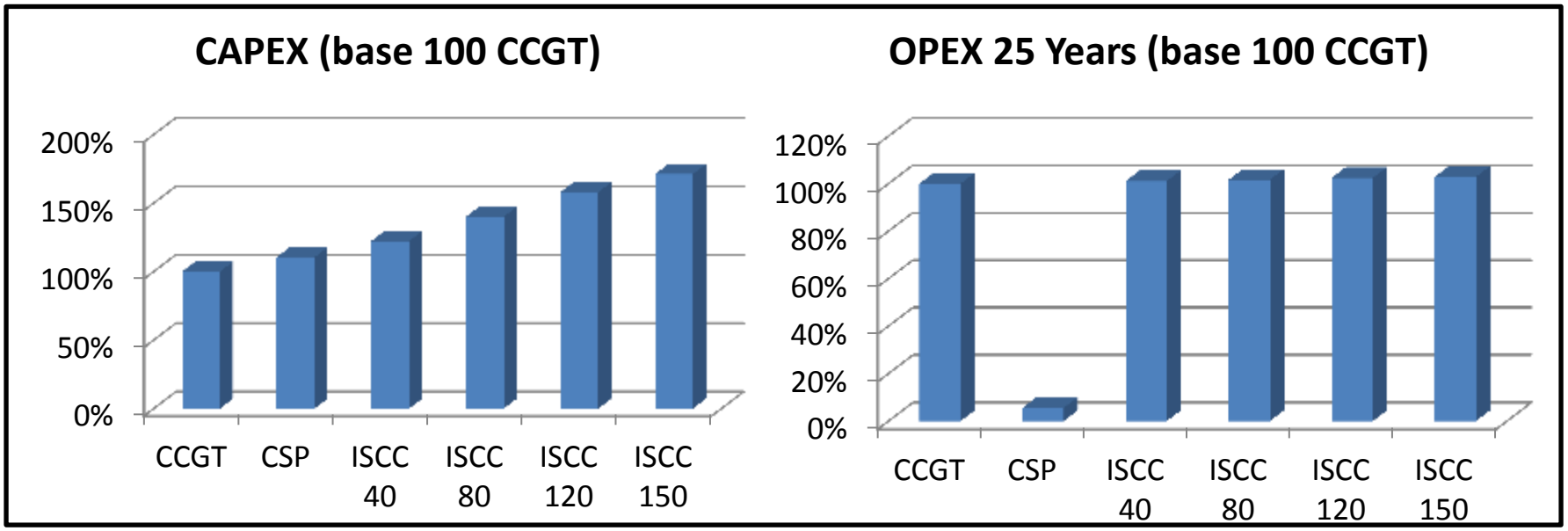
Annual Performance



- Yearly Solar Share from 1.5% to 5.5%

CAPEX and OPEX evaluation

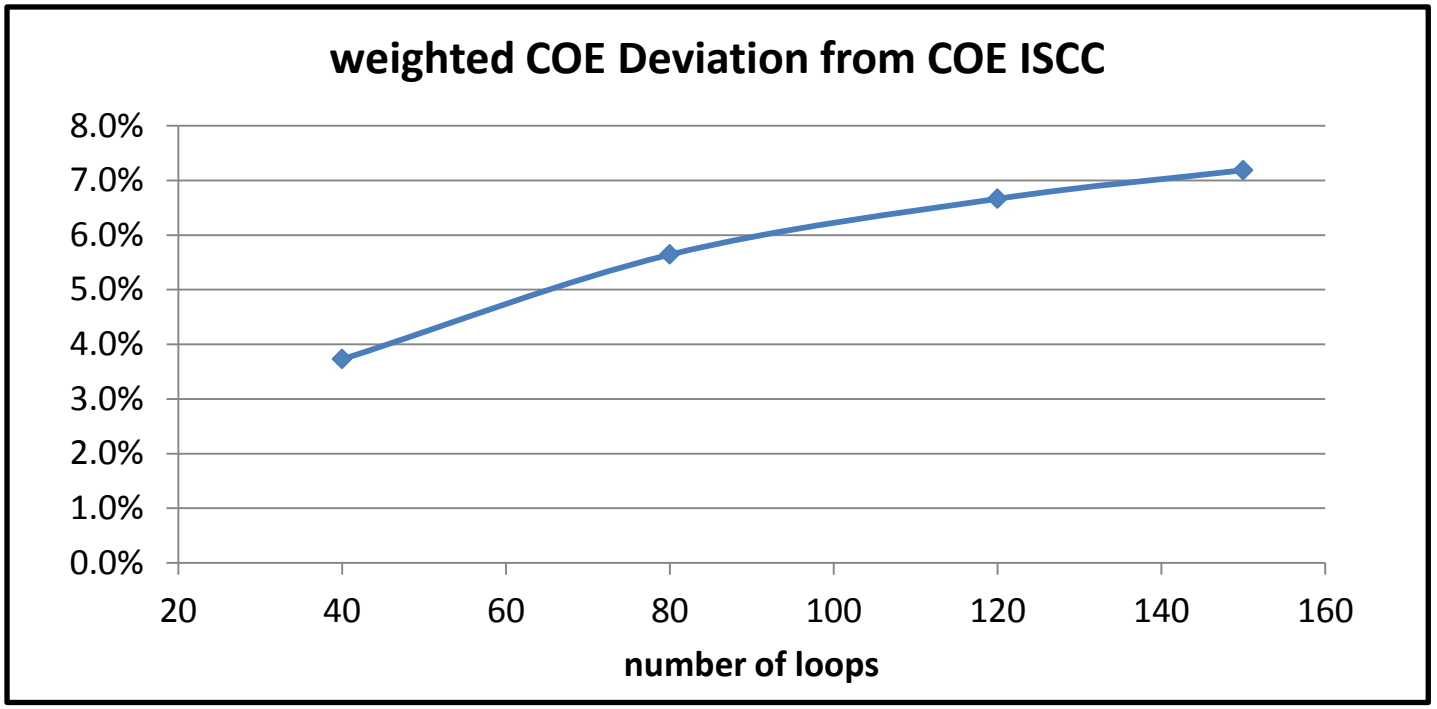
- CAPEX evaluation
- OPEX evaluation : 3 gas price scenario, CO2 costs
- Plant Lifetime : 25 years



- The **incremental CAPEX for ISCC** is **less than 2/3** of the **CAPEX for a stand-alone CSP plant** of equivalent capacity.
- Shared O&M costs

ISCC / CCGT + CSP weighted COE Comparison

Weighted COE = Solar Share * COE CSP + (100%-Solar Share) * COE CCGT



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Conclusions

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- The **efficiency of solar energy conversion in ISCC is higher than in stand-alone CSP plants**
- Continuous operation of CCGT plant minimizes start-up and shut-down losses of CSP.

↓

Benefits of ISCC compared to separate CCGT and CSP Plants

↓

Other options to combine Natural Gas and Solar Power generation :
Gas booster, Fresnel or Tower CSP technologies with DSG…