

Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC). Huelva LNG Terminal

29th May/ Groningen





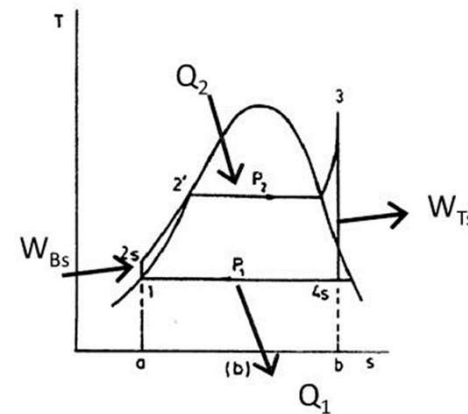
1. Introduction

2. Construction phase

3. Technical and operational data

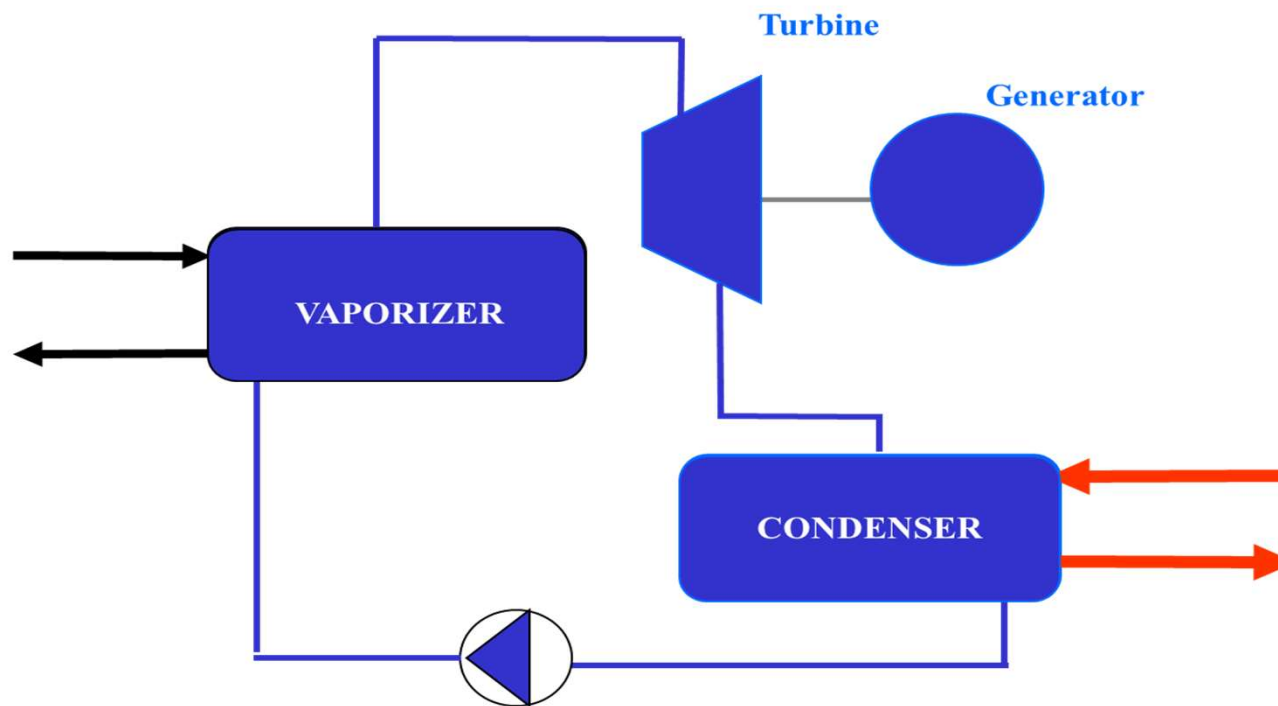
INTRODUCTION

- The objective of this project is electric power generation making use of LNG physical exergy.
- Electric power generation is based on an Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC), which uses LNG as a cold source and sea water as a hot one.
- The project is a pilot production electric power plant with Ormat Energy Converter (OEC).
- Connection to Electrical Net in Jun 2012.
- In 2018, a cycle modification was implemented



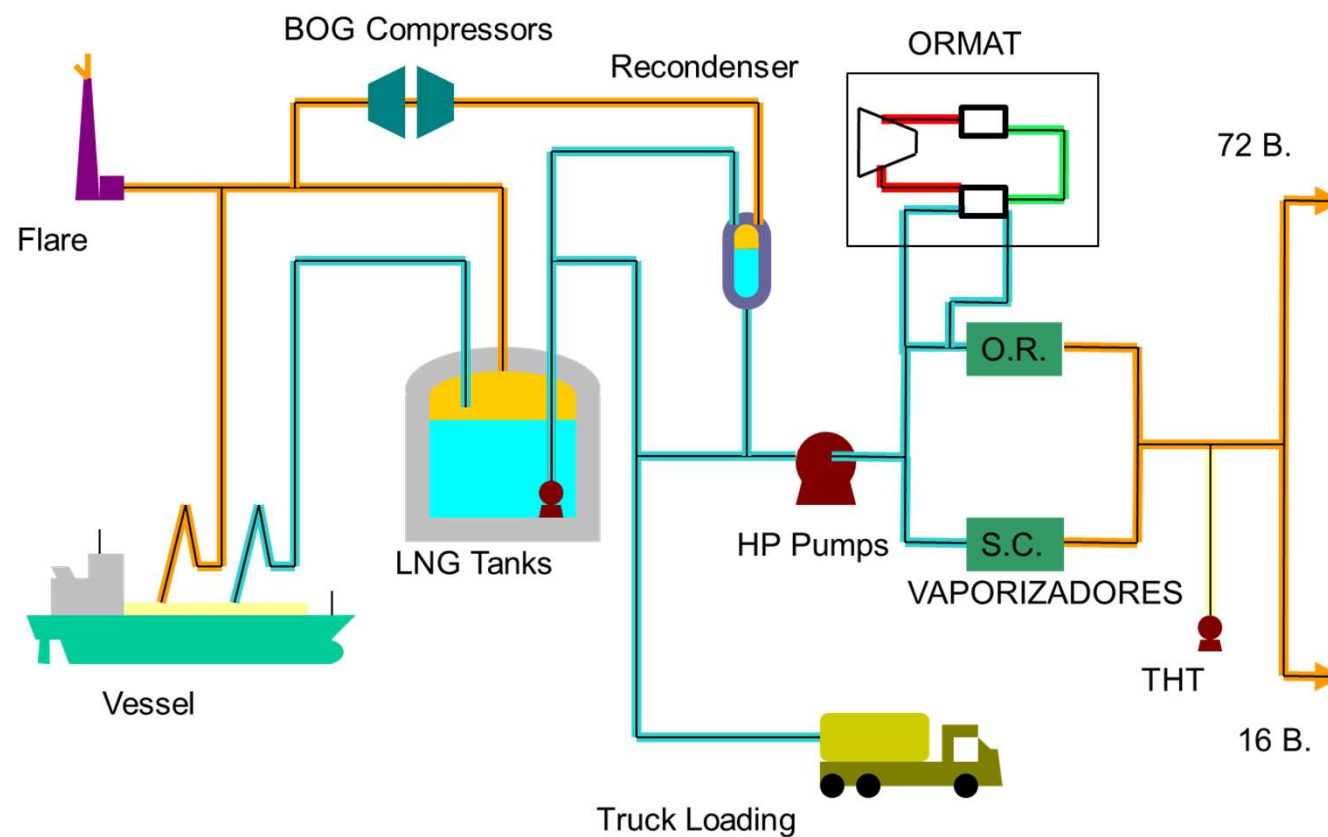
INTRODUCTION

ORGANIC RANKINE CYCLE SCHEME



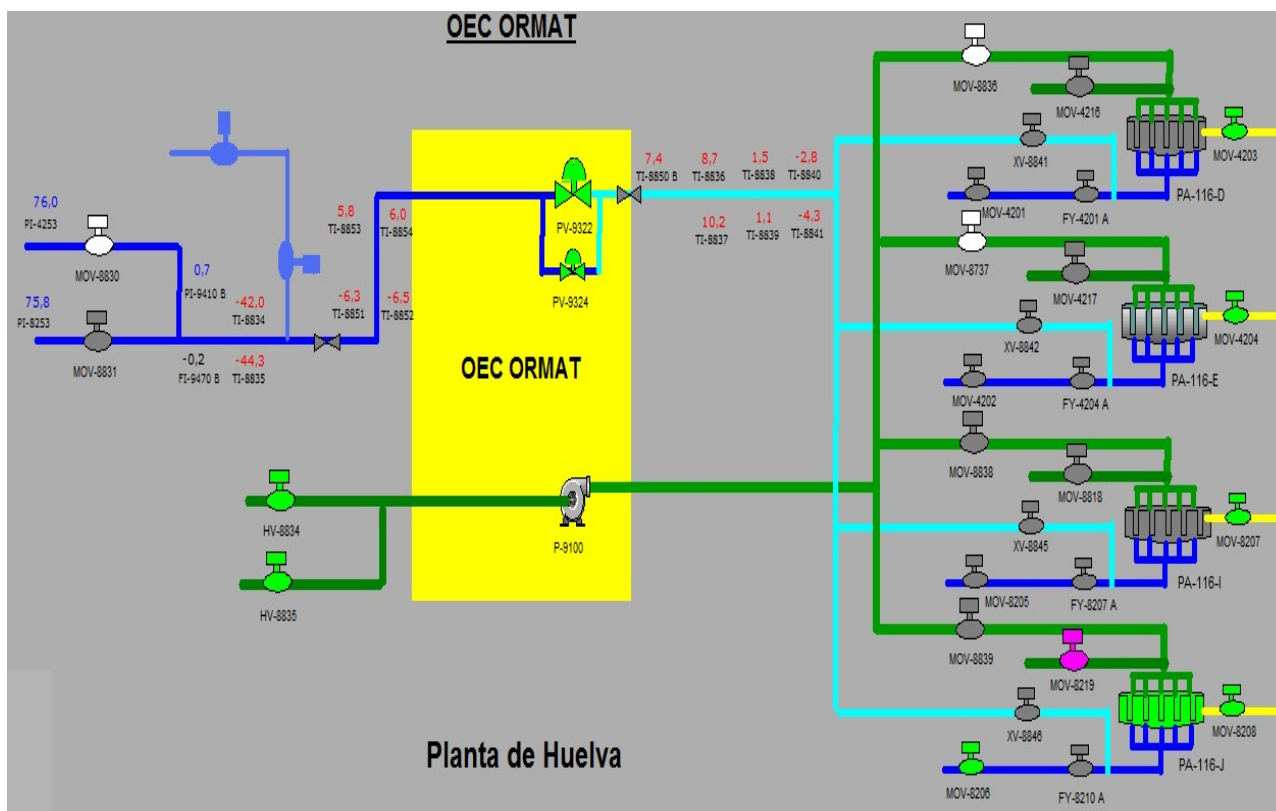
INTRODUCTION

PROCESS DIAGRAM



INTRODUCTION

PROCESS DIAGRAM





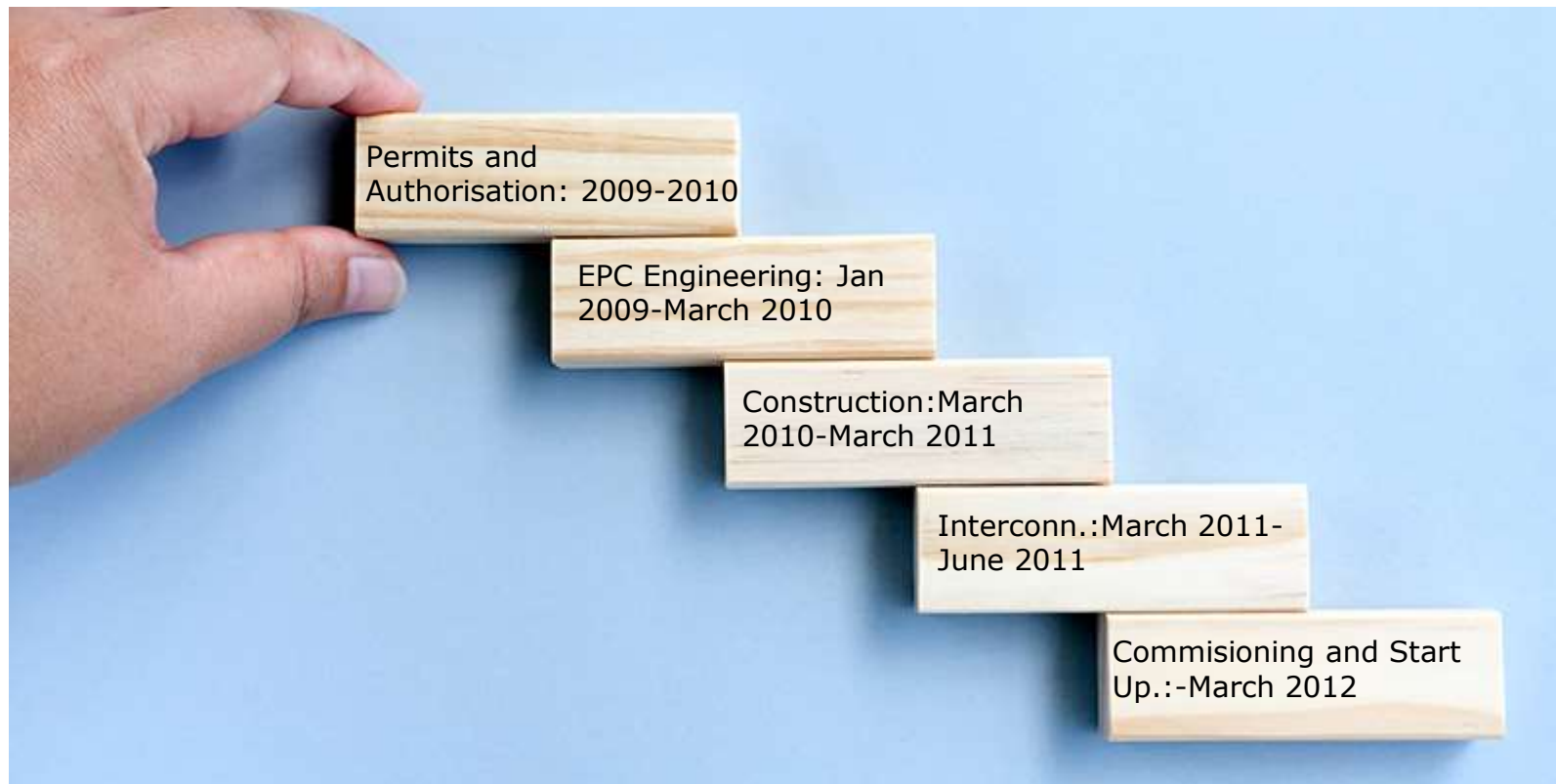
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CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Project Schedule



CONSTRUCTION PHASE

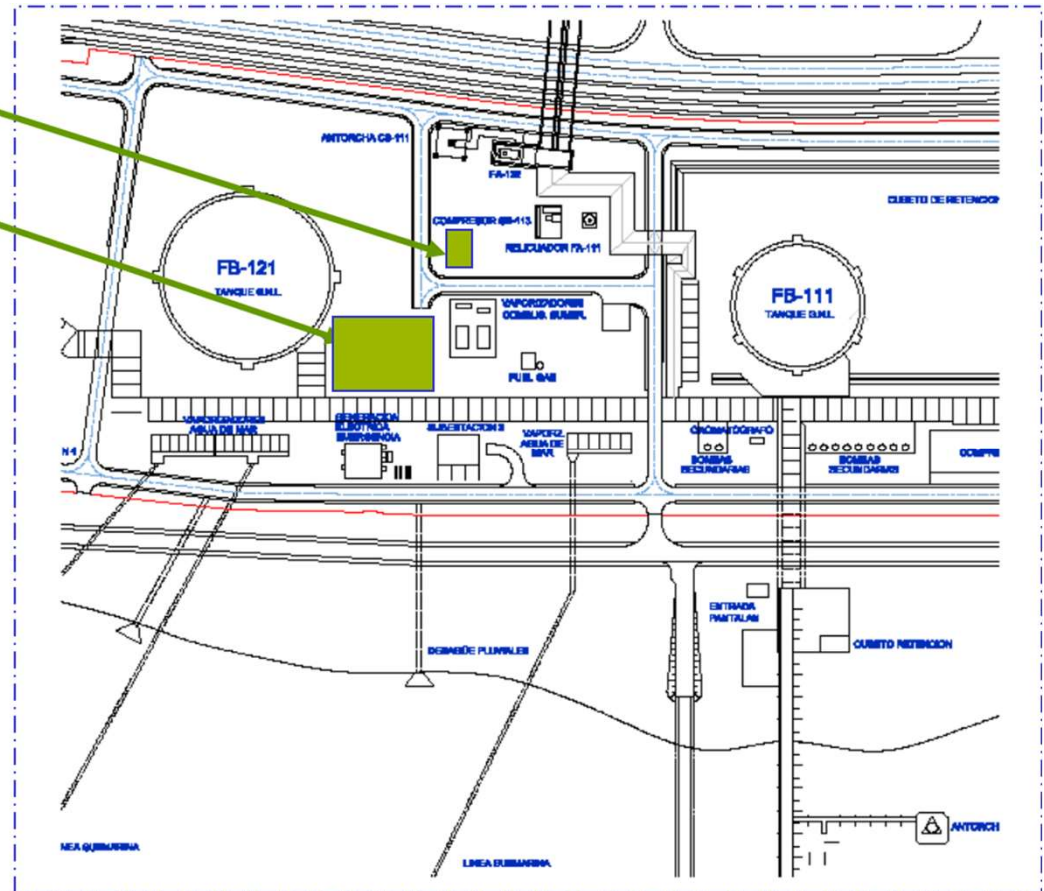
SELECTED AREA



- Short distance between OEC system and Enagás equipment.
- Small pressure drops values
- Flexibility of operation with OEC and ORV

OEC
Control Area

ORC



CONSTRUCTION PHASE

View from Tank FB111



CONSTRUCTION PHASE

View from Tank FB121



CONSTRUCTION PHASE



CONSTRUCTION PHASE

ORC Control Room



CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Turbine



CONSTRUCTION PHASE

GENERAL VIEW



CONSTRUCTION PHASE

GENERAL VIEW



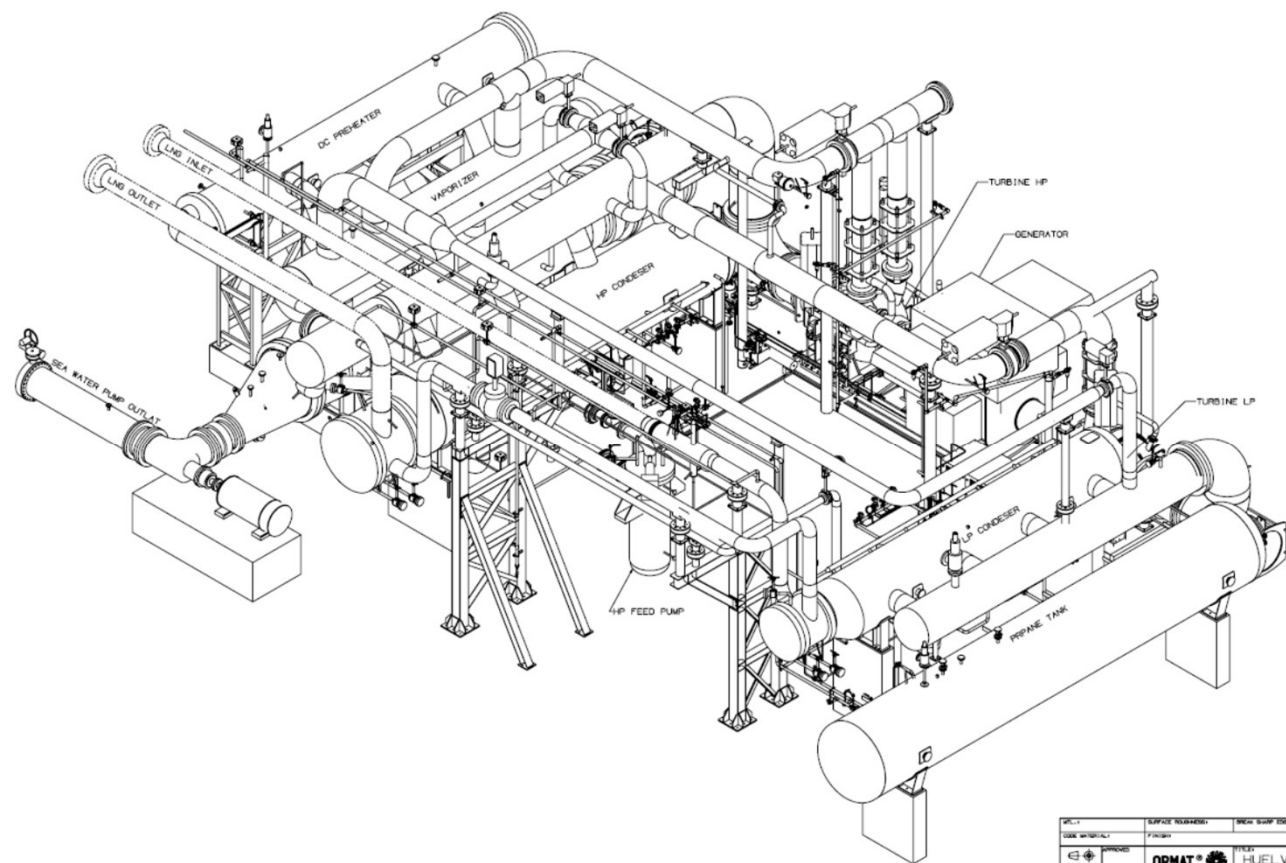
CONSTRUCTION PHASE

GENERAL VIEW



CONSTRUCTION PHASE

LAYOUT



DC-1	SUPPLIER NUMBER:	NEW SHIP INDEX	REVISION
DATE: 2014/01/17	Project		Rev. 1.0
DESIGNED	ORMAT	PROJECT	HUELVA (LNG) DEC
CHECKED		REVISION	GENERAL LAYOUT...

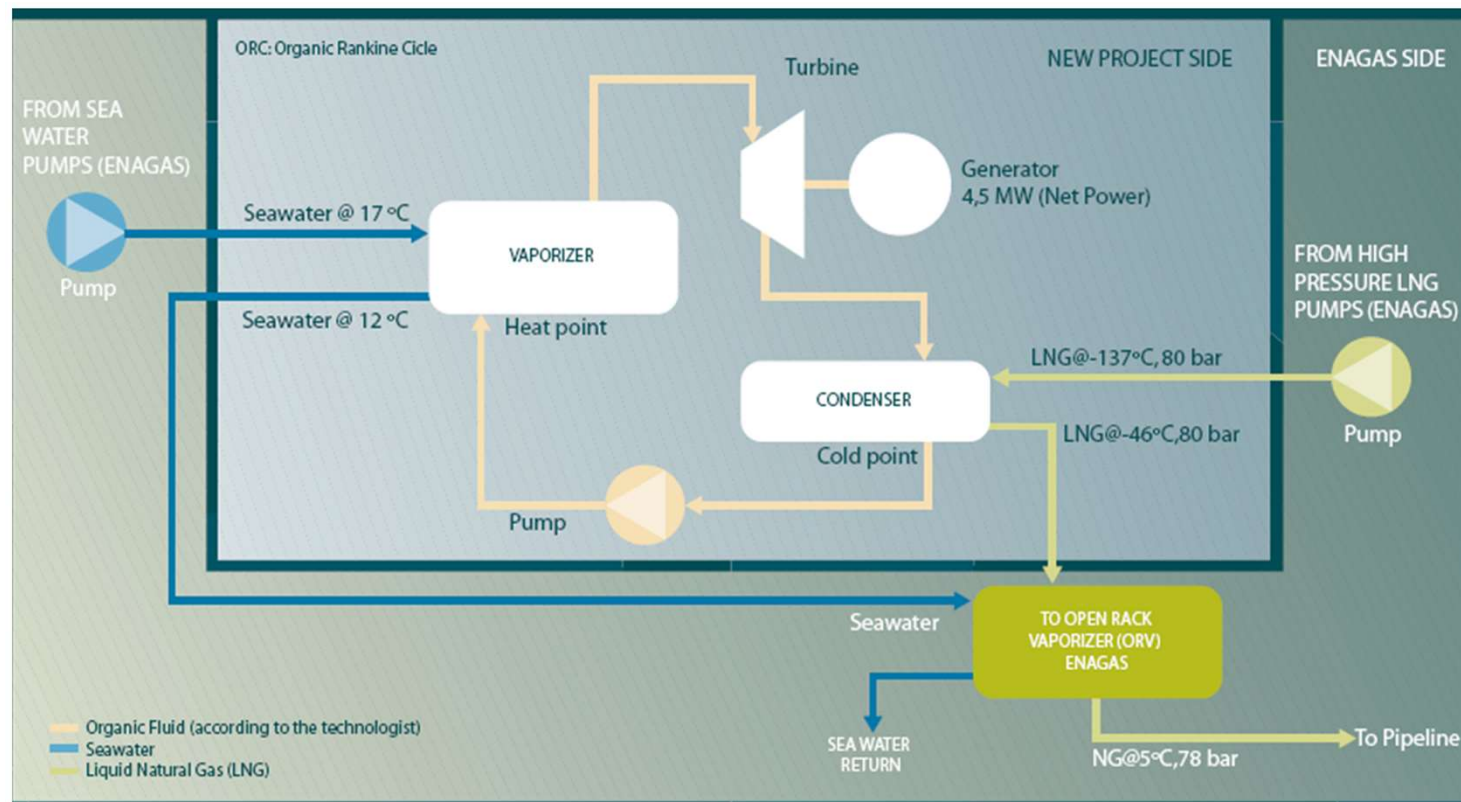


1. Introduction

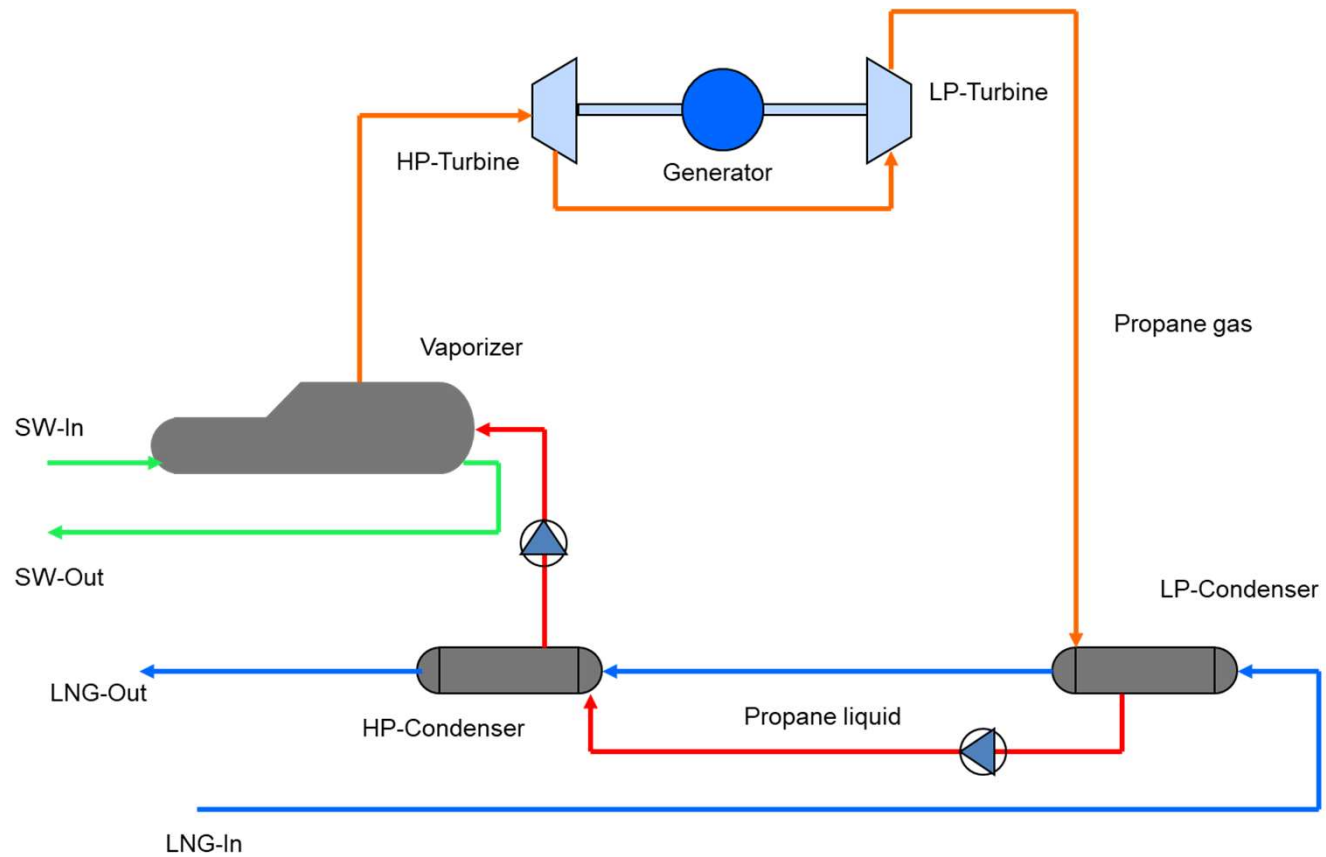
2. Construction phase

3. Technical and operational data

TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA



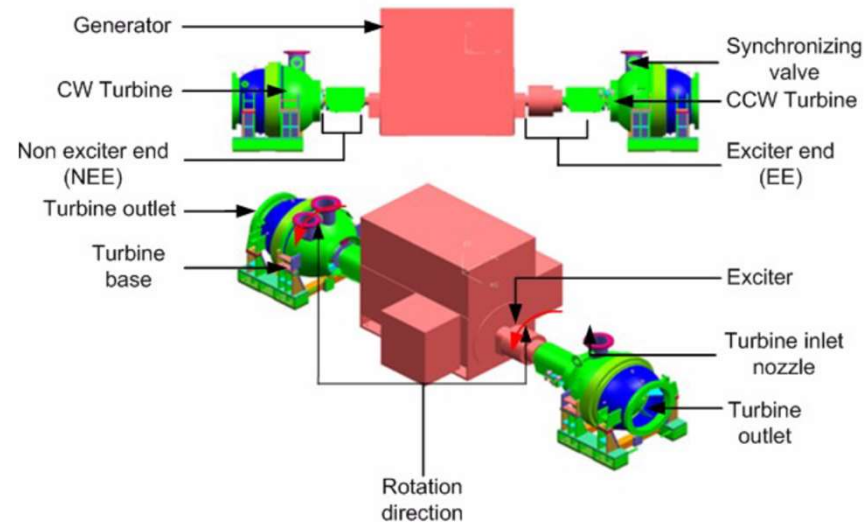
TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA



TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

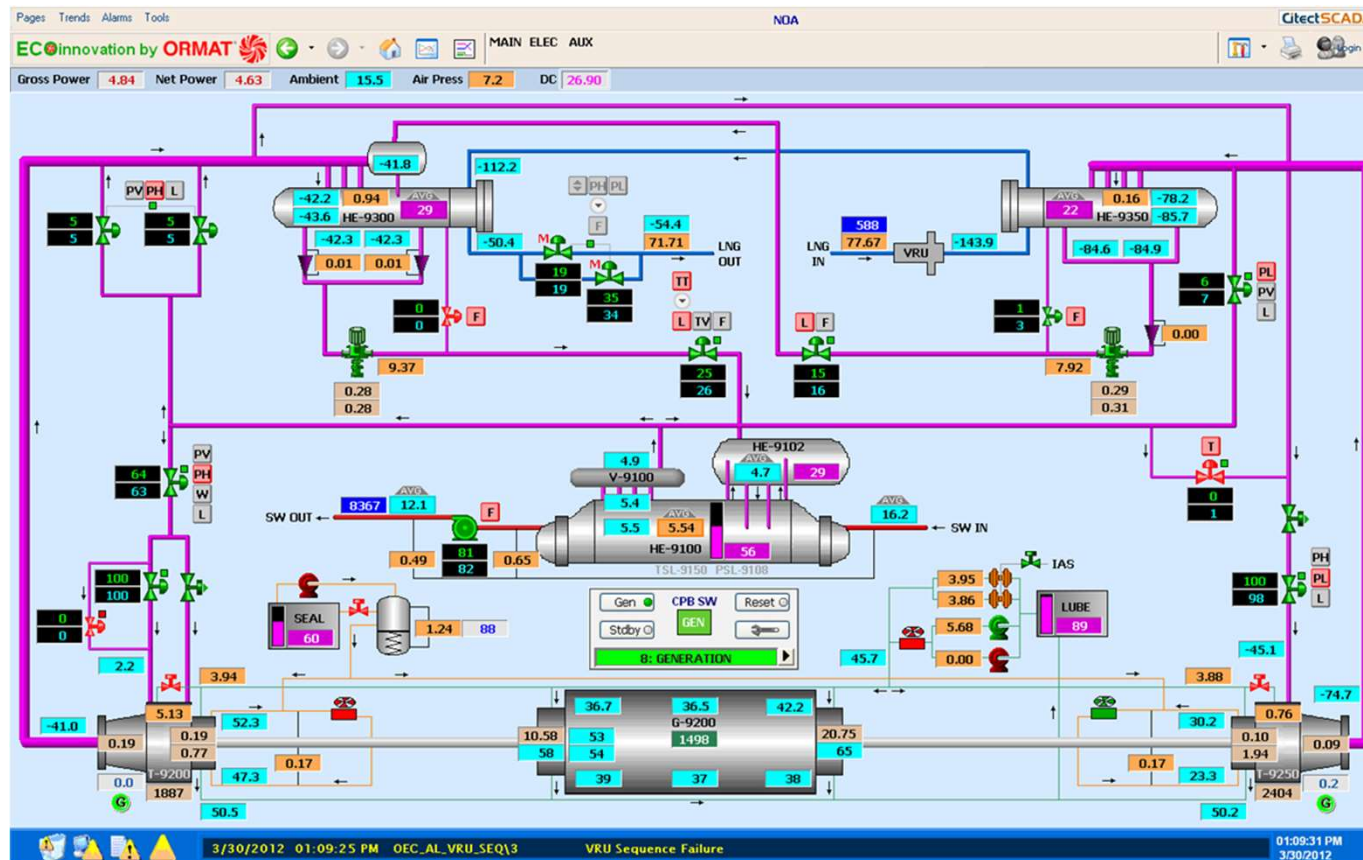
Technical data

- ✓ GROSS POWER : 5.140 kW/h
- ✓ NET POWER: 4.500 kW/h
- ✓ GENERATED NET ENERGY: 29.565 MWh/y
- ✓ ANUAL TIME WORKING : 7.000 hour
- ✓ PILOT PLANT DIMENSIONS : 25 m x 25 m
- ✓ AUTO-CONSUMPTION : 4.200 MWh/y
- ✓ LNG FLOW : 600 m³/h
- ✓ SEAWATER FLOW : 8.000 m³/h
- ✓ TURBINE SPEED : 1.500/1.800 rpm



TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

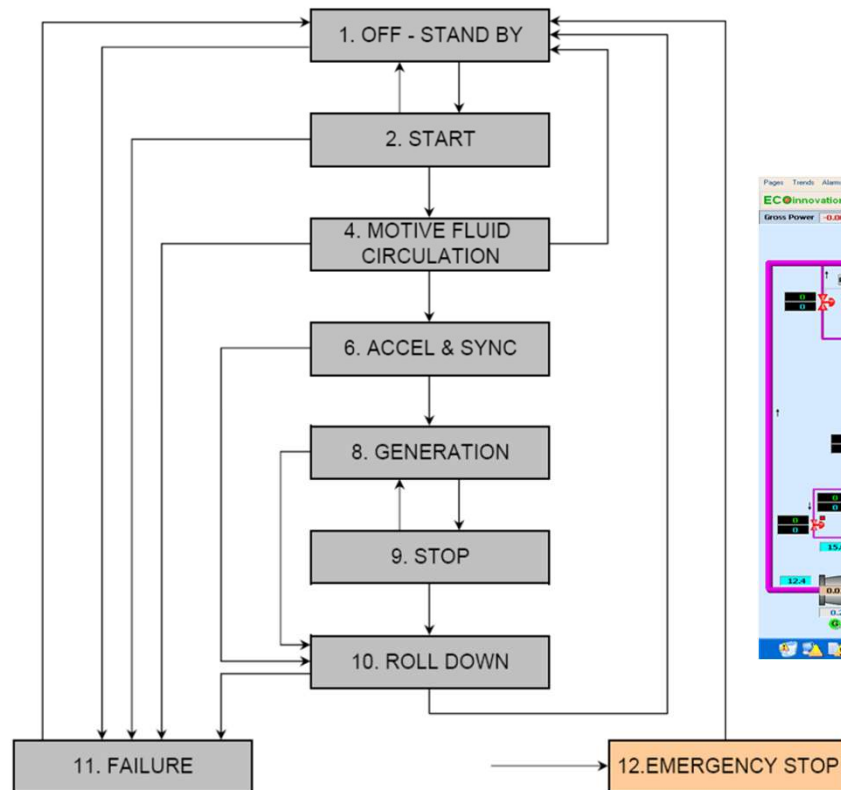
Original Designed



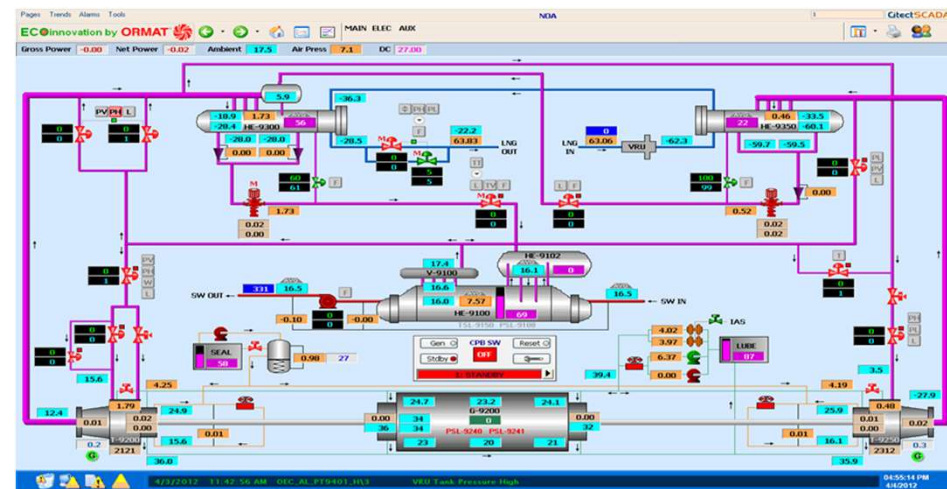
TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA



Start-up sequence



The start/stop of the NOA OEC plant is controlled by a PLC that initiates a sequence of steps once the operator presses START/STOP.



TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

Start-up sequence



STEP 2 "COMMISSIONING THE AUXILIARY SYSTEMS".

The position of the valves is the same as in step 1.

Start of the boot sequence with the activation of:

Start-up of the lubrication system.

An opening/closing test of the turbine valves is carried out.

Oil pressure and temperature OK

Turbine valve test OK

Stable conditions for 1 minute.

Proceed to step 4 "MF circulation".

Step Transition Conditions	
From Step-2 To Step-4	
✗	Step #2
✓	FT-8861 Sea Water Flow Not Low
✓	PT-9613 Turbine Lube Oil Inlet Pressure Not Low
✓	PT-9663 Turbine Lube Oil Inlet Pressure Not Low
✓	TE-9612 Turbine Lube Oil Outlet Temp Not High
✓	TE-9662 Turbine Lube Oil Outlet Temp Not High
✓	LT-9631 Lube Oil Tank Level Not Low
✓	PT-9730 Seal Oil Differential Pressure Not Low
✓	PT-9730 Seal Oil Differential Pressure Not High
✓	TE-9710 Turbine Seal Oil Inlet Temp Not High
✓	TE-9760 Turbine Seal Oil Inlet Temp Not High
✓	TE-9712 Turbine Seal Oil Outlet Temp Not High
✓	TE-9762 Turbine Seal Oil Outlet Temp Not High
✓	Stable Aux Conditions Delay Over 0
✗	Turbine Inlet Valves Drain Over

RECOVERED ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEM

Start-up sequence

STEP 4. MF CIRCULATION:

The MF gradually passes through the bypass valves of the turbines. The turbines are not working yet and the generator is not connected to the grid. This process continues until the pressure, temperature, level and flow values stabilize within the established parameters.

If the LNG flow rate is 80% above the set point for 5 minutes, then you go to step 6 "Acceleration and SYNCHRONIZATION".

Step Transition Conditions		
From Step-4 To Step-6		
✗	Step #4	
✓	FT-8861 Sea Water Flow Not Low	
✓	PT-9613 Turbine Lube Oil Inlet Pressure Not Low	
✓	PT-9663 Turbine Lube Oil Inlet Pressure Not Low	
✓	PT-9613 Turbine Lube Oil Inlet Pressure Not High	
✓	PT-9663 Turbine Lube Oil Inlet Pressure Not High	
✓	TE-9612 Turbine Lube Oil Outlet Temp Not High	
✓	TE-9662 Turbine Lube Oil Outlet Temp Not High	
✓	TE-9604 Lube Oil Cooler Outlet Temp Not Low	
✓	TE-9604 Lube Oil Cooler Outlet Temp Not High	
✓	LT-9631 Lube Oil Tank Level Not Low	
✓	T9200 Turbine Bearing Housing Temp Not Low	
✓	T9250 Turbine Bearing Housing Temp Not Low	
✓	PT-9730 Seal Oil Differential Pressure Not Low	
✓	PT-9730 Seal Oil Differential Pressure Not High	
✓	TE-9710 Turbine Seal Oil Inlet Temp Not High	
✓	TE-9760 Turbine Seal Oil Inlet Temp Not High	
✓	TE-9712 Turbine Seal Oil Outlet Temp Not High	
✓	TE-9762 Turbine Seal Oil Outlet Temp Not High	
✗	FT-9470 LNG Flow Stable Not Low	300 sec.

TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

Start-up sequence

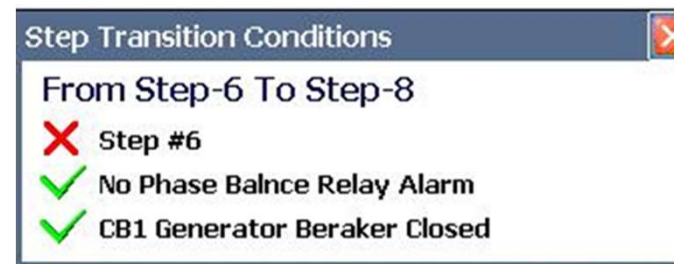
STEP 6. ACCELERATION AND SYNCHRONIZATION

While the MF passes through the bypasses, the inlet valves to the turbines open. The turbines begin to rotate and accelerate to reach synchronization speed. This step is completed when the generator is coupled with the grid.

The conditions that must be met to move to the next generation step are:

STEP 8. GENERATION:

If the generator is coupled with the network, go to step 8 "GENERATION". If STOP is pressed or a fault appears, go to step 10 "DECELERATION". This is the main step of ORMAT operation. The closing of switches and coupling with the network occurs to produce the current. If "trigger" occurs, proceed to step 10 "DECELERATION".



TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

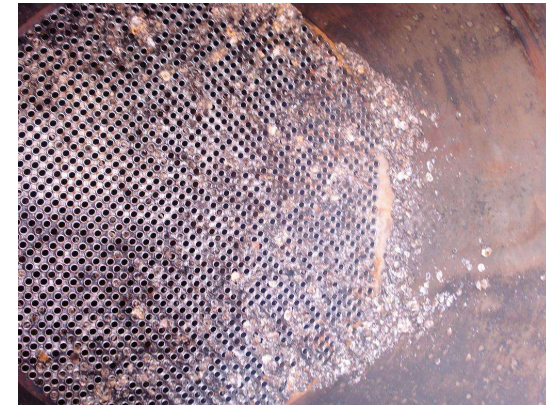
OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS



- ✓ Unstable performance:

The low pressure and high pressure cycles do not operate smoothly together.
Causing numerous trips during the operation.

Once the trip is generated , the propane gets cold very fast and It is difficult to avoid it. Long time until restart.



- ✓ Low pressure condenser and turbine designed:

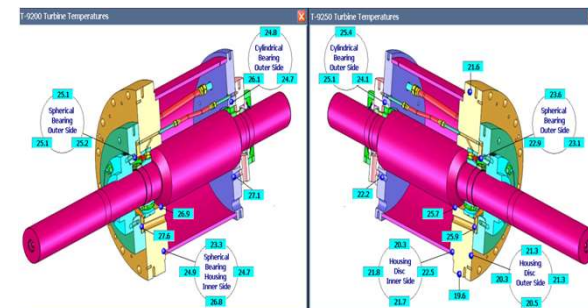
The outlet of the LP Turbine goes into the LP Condenser in the mid point.

Level control is critical: liquid to the turbine causing trip and failure (difficult to remove)

- ✓ Seawater inside tubes: H deltaP problems, fouling.

- ✓ Seawater filter was installed

- ✓ Reduced life expectancy of the Propane LP an HP pumps



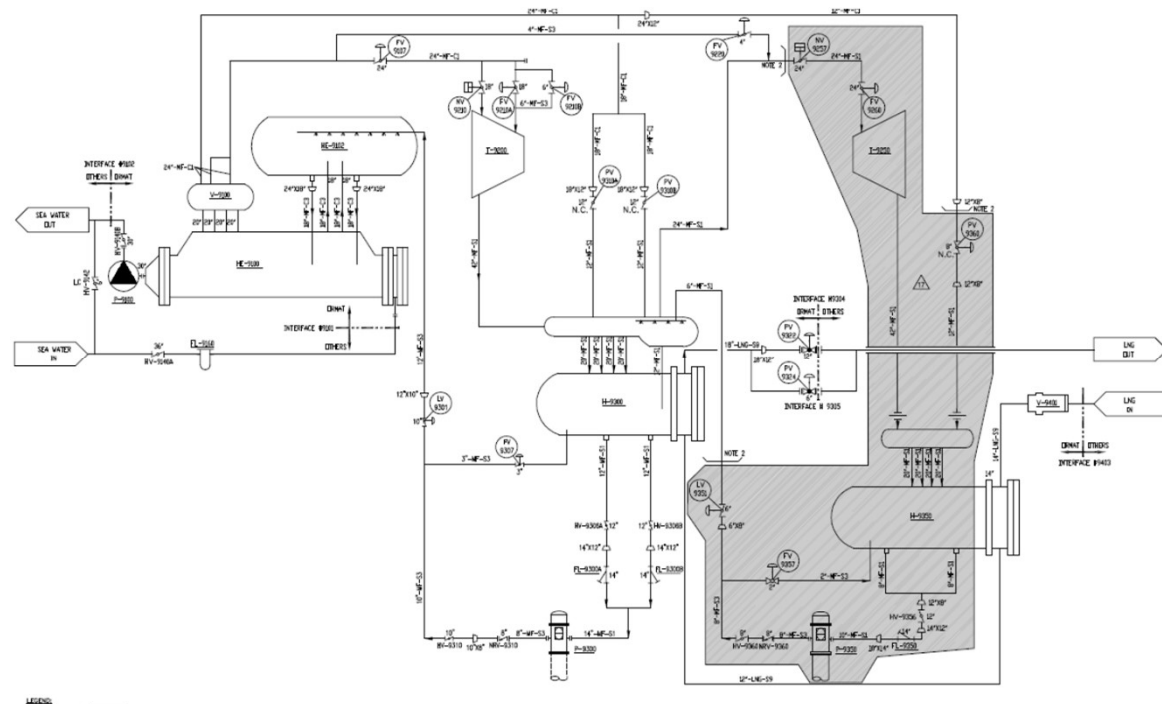
TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

REDESIGN(2018)



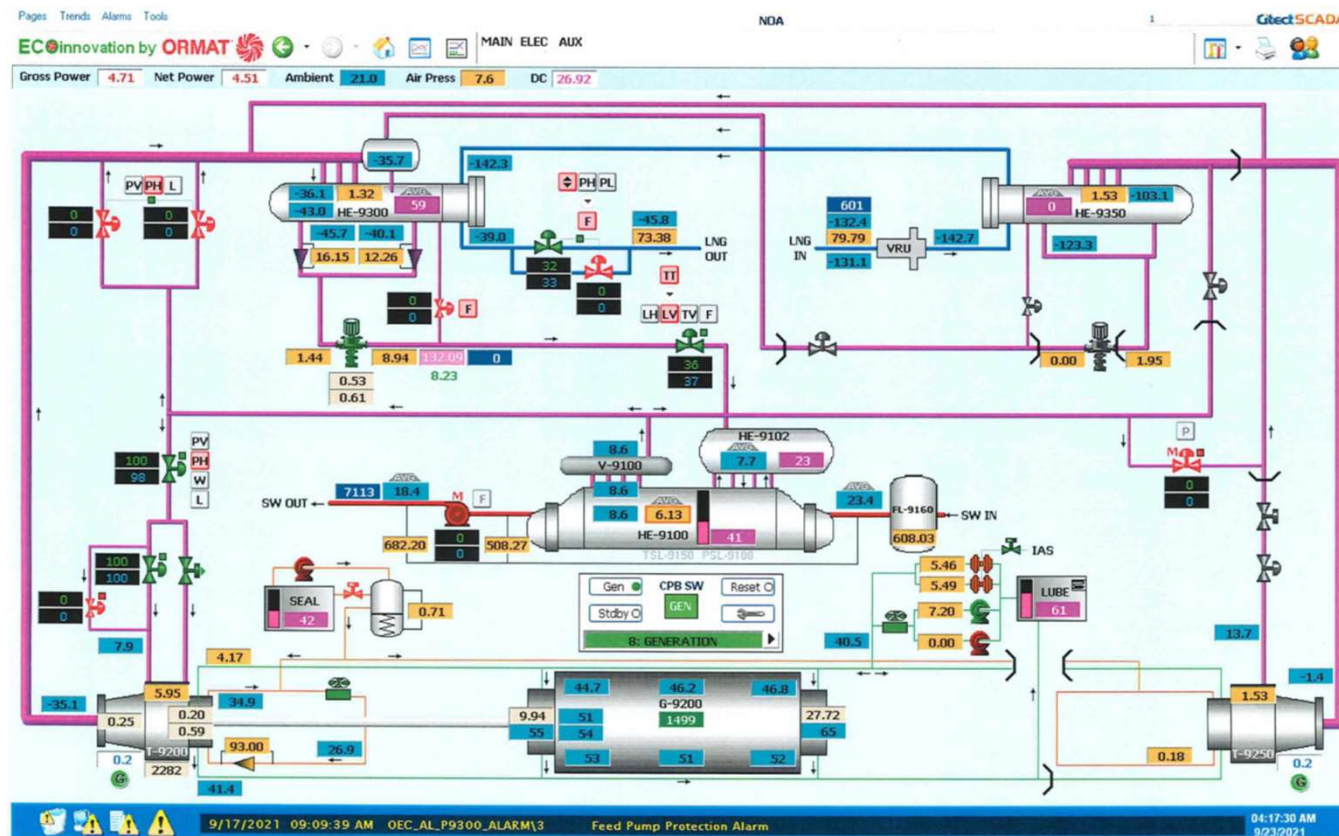
The suggested plant modification covers several sections as follow:

- LP turbine isolation.
- LP condenser isolation.
- VRU system changes.
- Propane storage tank changes.
- Fill & Drain system changes.
- HP condenser area changes.



TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

Plant Modification to single Cycle

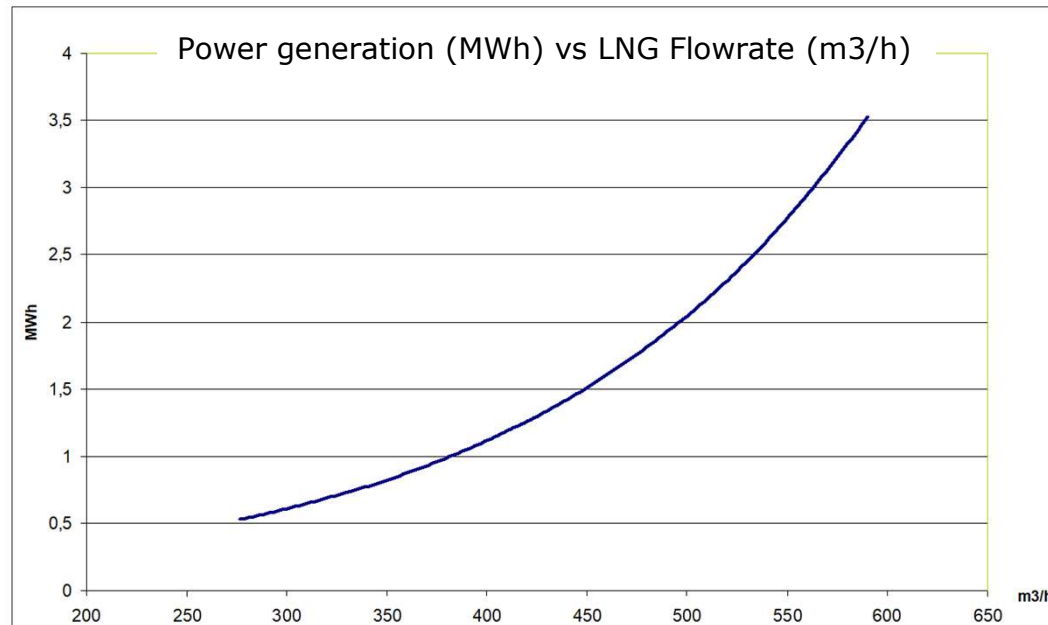


TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

REAL EFFICIENCY



- Electrical generation versus LNG flow follows an exponential behavior. If an LNG flow is decreased a little below the Nominal, this considerably affects the electrical performance. Going down from 580 m³/h of LNG (maximum step II) to 480 m³/h (minimum step II) implies generating 1 MWh less.



TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA



Energy generated data

- Historical data from 2019 (after redesigned) and zoom in 2022.
- 2023: low send-out and Propane pump replacement.

	Energy Generated (Mwh)
2019	19.599,28
2020	25.359,93
2021	17.493,07
2022	21.047,68
2023	11.208,63
Total general	94.763,60

Ormat Energy Saving.				
2.022	Elec. Consumption Terminal (MWh)	ORMAT Energy Saving(MWh)	%	Tn CO2 Equi
January	6.335	1.396	22,04%	259,27
February	4.575	1.567	34,24%	291,01
March	5.469	2.477	45,28%	460,45
April	4.402	2.045	46,47%	380,45
May	4.902	1.485	30,30%	275,62
June	5.675	2.174	38,31%	403,86
July	5.643	2.646	46,89%	492,01
August	4.928	1.180	23,95%	218,53
September	5.470	2.568	46,94%	477,50
October	5.047	1.001	19,84%	185,45
November	6.527	929	14,23%	170,71
December	5.786	1.579	27,29%	293,02
Total general	64.760	21.047	32,50%	3.907,89

Thank
you

