



# WÄRTSILÄ

## Flexible Power Generation

Northwest Power and Conservation Council

February 27, 2014

# Wärtsilä in short

## Business Areas

**POWER  
PLANTS**

**SHIP  
POWER**

**SERVICES**

- Founded in 1834
- Headquarters in Helsinki Finland
- Net Sales € 4.7 billion (2012)
- Presence in 170 locations in 70 countries

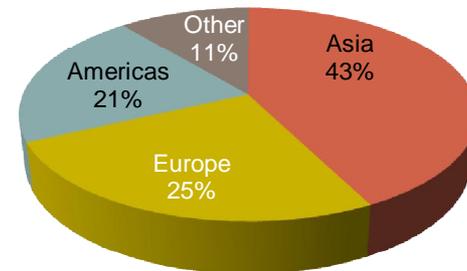
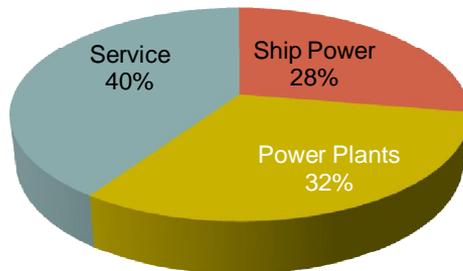
## What we bring to the market

**Efficiency**

**Environmental  
Solutions**

**Fuel  
Flexibility**

- We have 2 plants, Trieste(IT) & Vaasa (FI)
- Over 4300 MW production capacity
- 3,98% of Net Sales = R&D Budget (2012)
- Personnel 18,887



# Wärtsilä Power Plants Worldwide \*

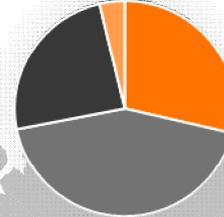
USA  
+2,300 MW



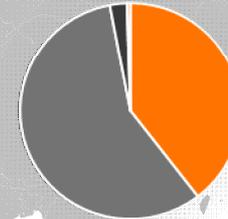
**Americas**  
Output: 10,660 MW  
Plants: 389  
Engines: 1317

- Flexible baseload
- Grid stability & peaking
- Industrial self-generation
- Oil & gas

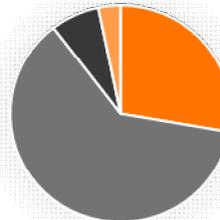
Total Output:  
**52,943 MW**  
Plants: **4,675**  
Engines: **10,520**  
Countries: **169**



**Europe**  
Output: 12,093 MW  
Plants: 1792  
Engines: 3360



**Asia**  
Output: 18,651 MW  
Plants: 1643  
Engines: 3625



**Africa & Middle East**  
Output: 11,539 MW  
Plants: 851  
Engines: 2718

\* Includes plants on order and in construction

# Wärtsilä Lifecycle support around the world



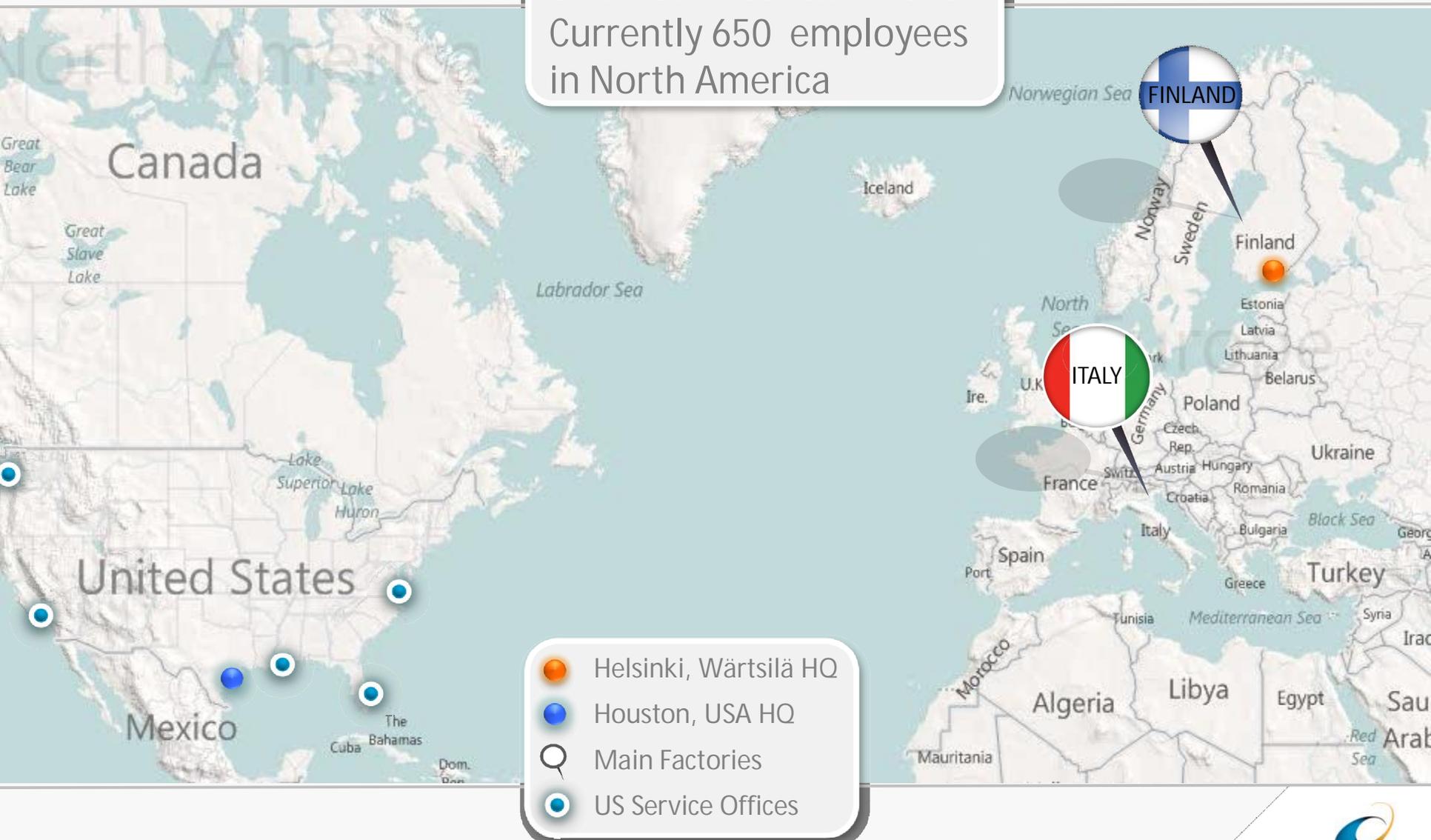
→ 70 countries → 160 locations → 11,000 people → 7,500 field service forces

We are the only player in the market able to offer our clients 24/7 support, globally, in the fields of logistics, technical support and field service from a single source.

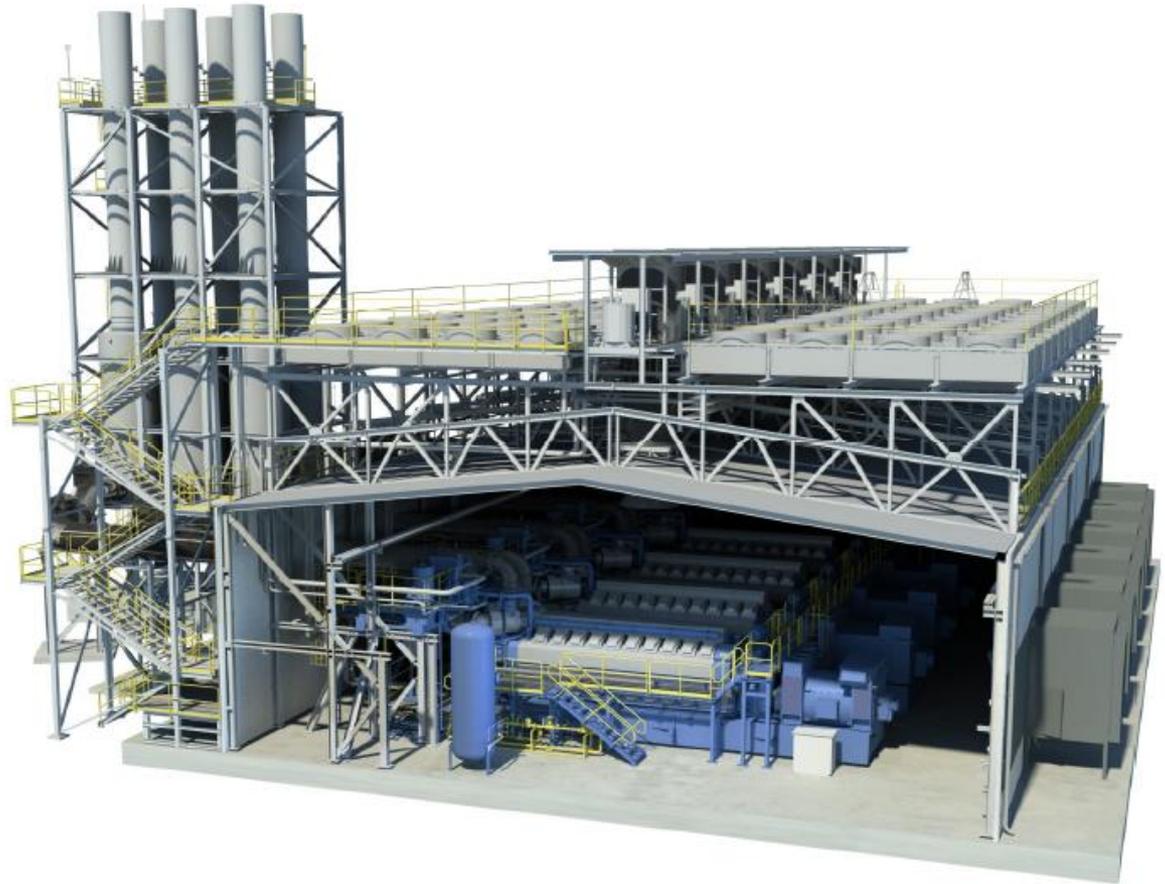


# About Wärtsilä in North America

Wärtsilä USA since 1979.  
Currently 650 employees  
in North America



- » 20V34SG\* - 9.3 MW / unit  
45% efficiency
- » 18V50SG\* - 18.8 MW / unit  
46% efficiency
- » + Combined Cycle (Flexicycle™)  
50.4% efficiency
- » Arranged in parallel  
to configure any  
size plant in the  
~10 to 500+ MW size range
- » Required project MW capacity  
met by multi-unit solution



\* Similar Engines in DF configuration on gas/liquid fuel

# Wärtsilä Gas Engines

	20V34SG-D	18V50SG
<b>Output</b>	9,341 kWe	18,759 kWe
<b>Heat Rate*</b> (LHV) (HHV)	7,461 Btu/kWh 8,271 Btu/kWh	7,375 Btu/kWh 8,176 Btu/kWh
<b>Speed</b>	720 rpm	514 rpm
<b>Dimensions (L/WH)</b>	42' x 11' x 15' 143 US tons	63' x 18' x 21' 391 US tons

\* At generator terminals (pf 0.8, 0% tolerance)



# Wärtsilä Duel Fuel Engines

	20V34DF	18V50DF
<b>Output</b>	9,341 kWe	17,076 kWe
<b>Heat Rate*</b> (LHV) (HHV)	7,525 Btu/kWh 8,341 Btu/kWh	7,460 Btu/kWh 8,271 Btu/kWh
<b>Speed</b>	720 rpm	514 rpm
<b>Start Time</b> (min)	2 / 5 / 10	7 / 10
<i>* At generator terminals (pf 0.8, 0% tolerance) when operating on natural gas with 1% liquid pilot fuel</i>		



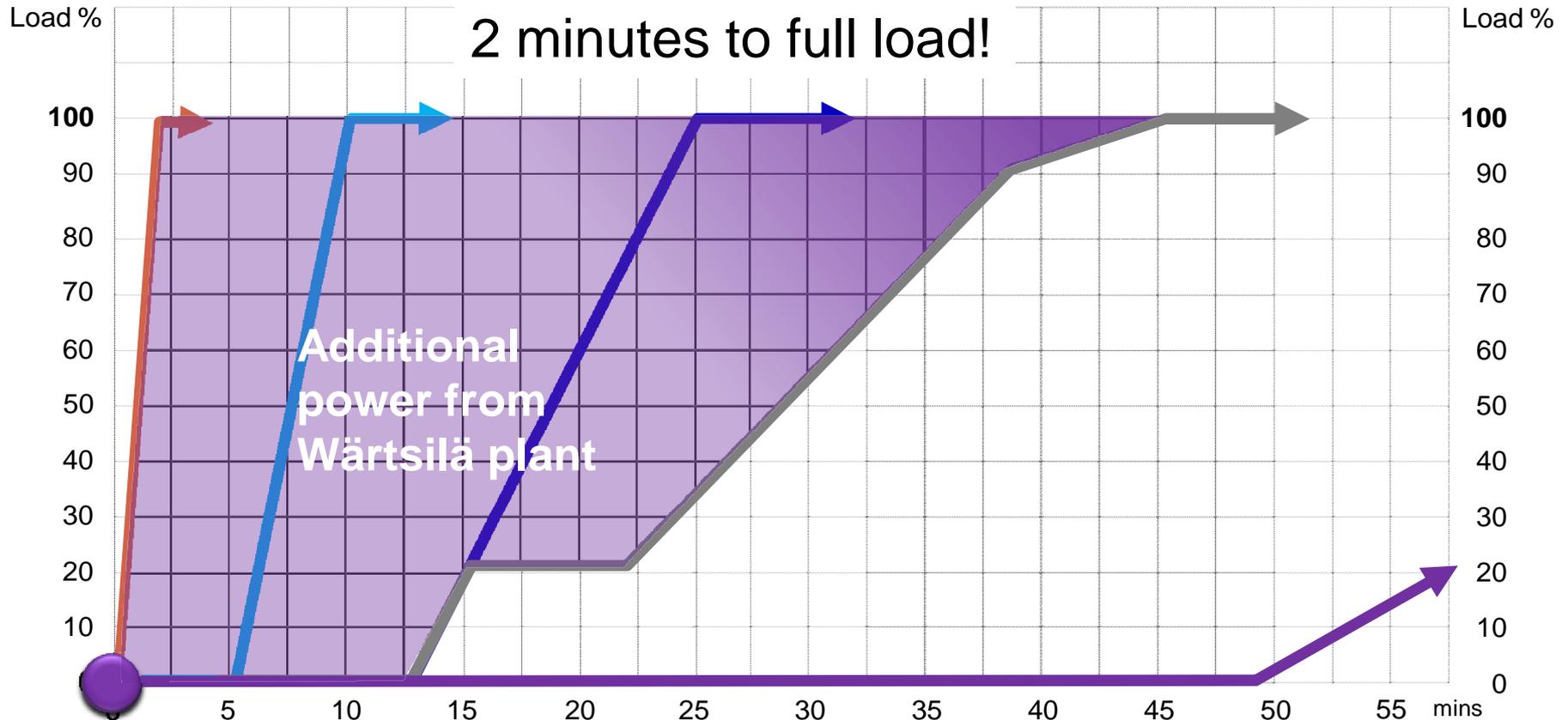
# Best simple cycle efficiency

We offer the **best simple cycle efficiency** available in the market at **>46%**. Typical **net** plant heat rate of **<8400** Btu/kWh HHV at **95 °F**

Our power plants achieve high efficiency in a **wide range of ambient conditions**



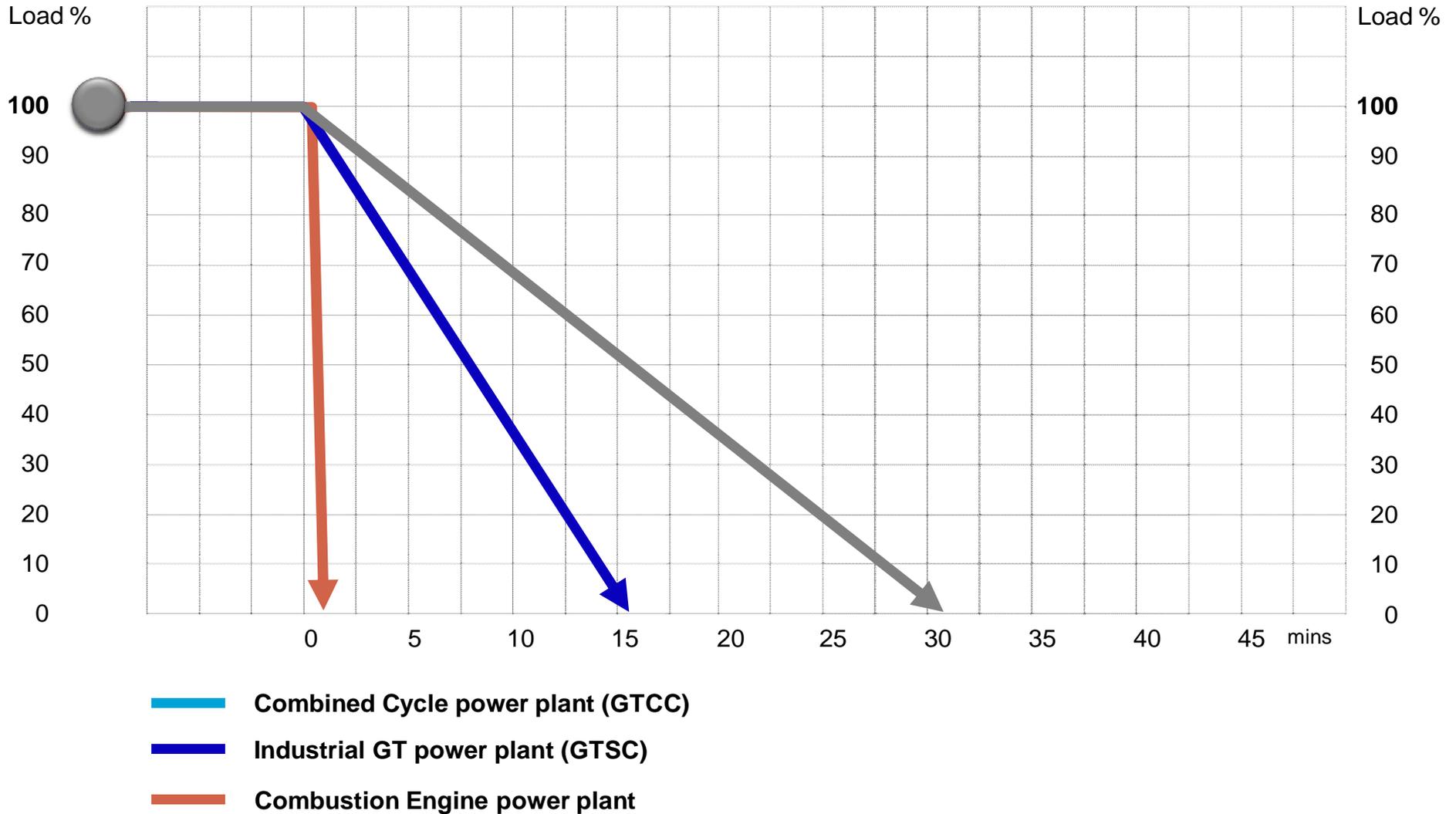
# Loading sequences for power plants



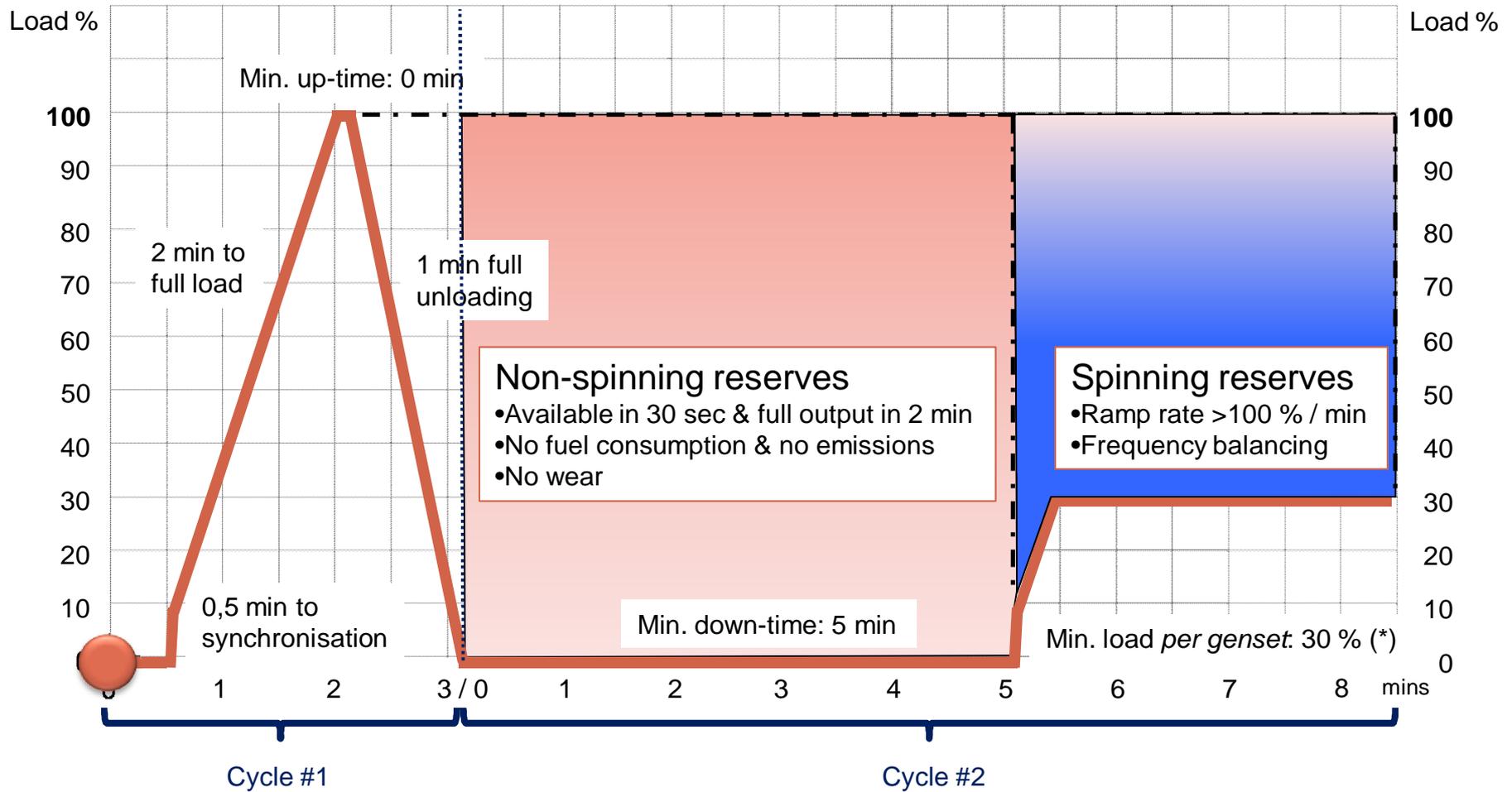
- Coal Fired power plant
- Aeroderivative GT power plant (GTSC)
- Combined Cycle power plant (GTCC)
- Combustion Engine power plant (W34SG)
- Industrial GT power plant (GTSC)

Note: Start up times from warm stand-by!

# Unloading sequences for power plants



# Loading and unloading of a W34SG plant

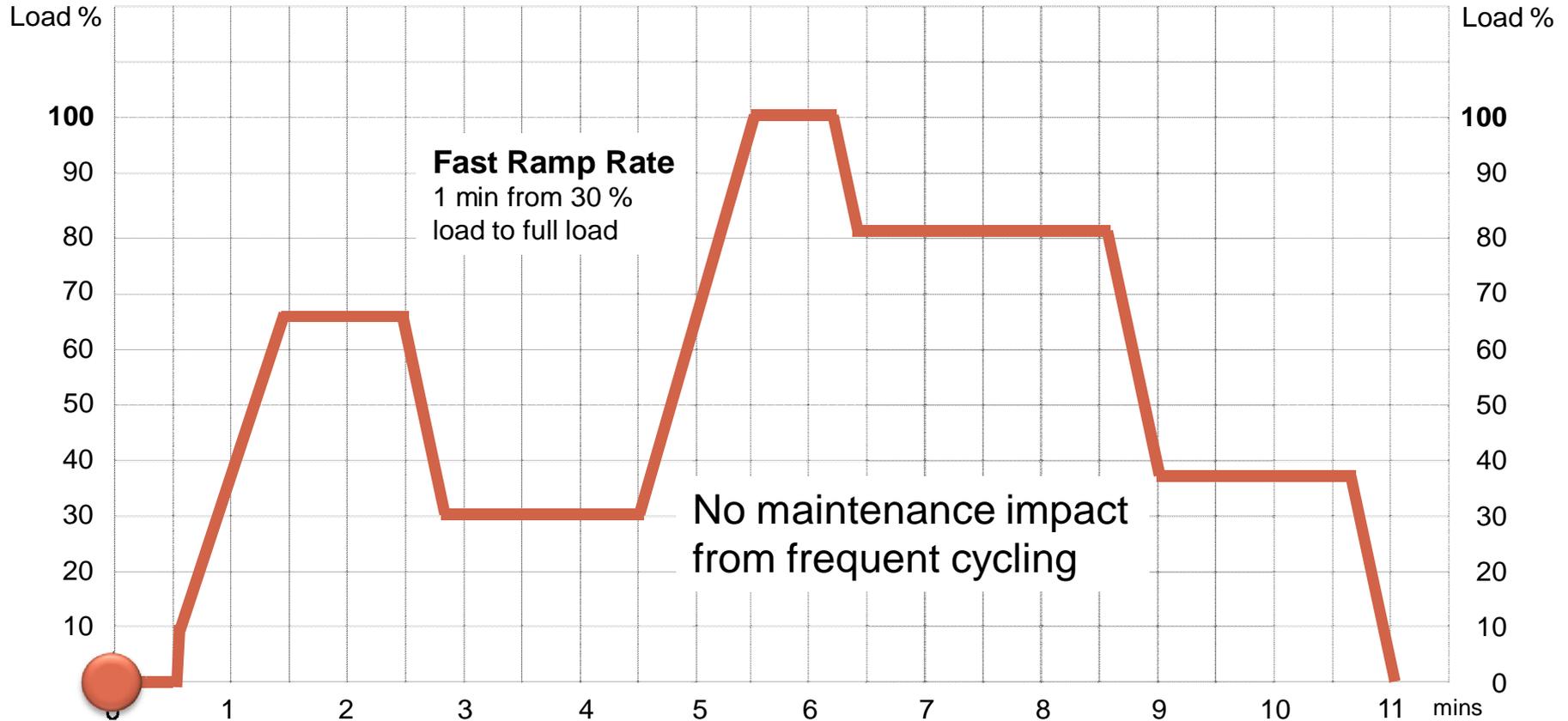


— Wäartsilä 34 gas power plant

(\*) A power plant with e.g. 10 gensets can correspondingly operate at 3 % of its total nominal output.

Note: Start-up times from hot stand-by!

# Cycling of a W34SG plant

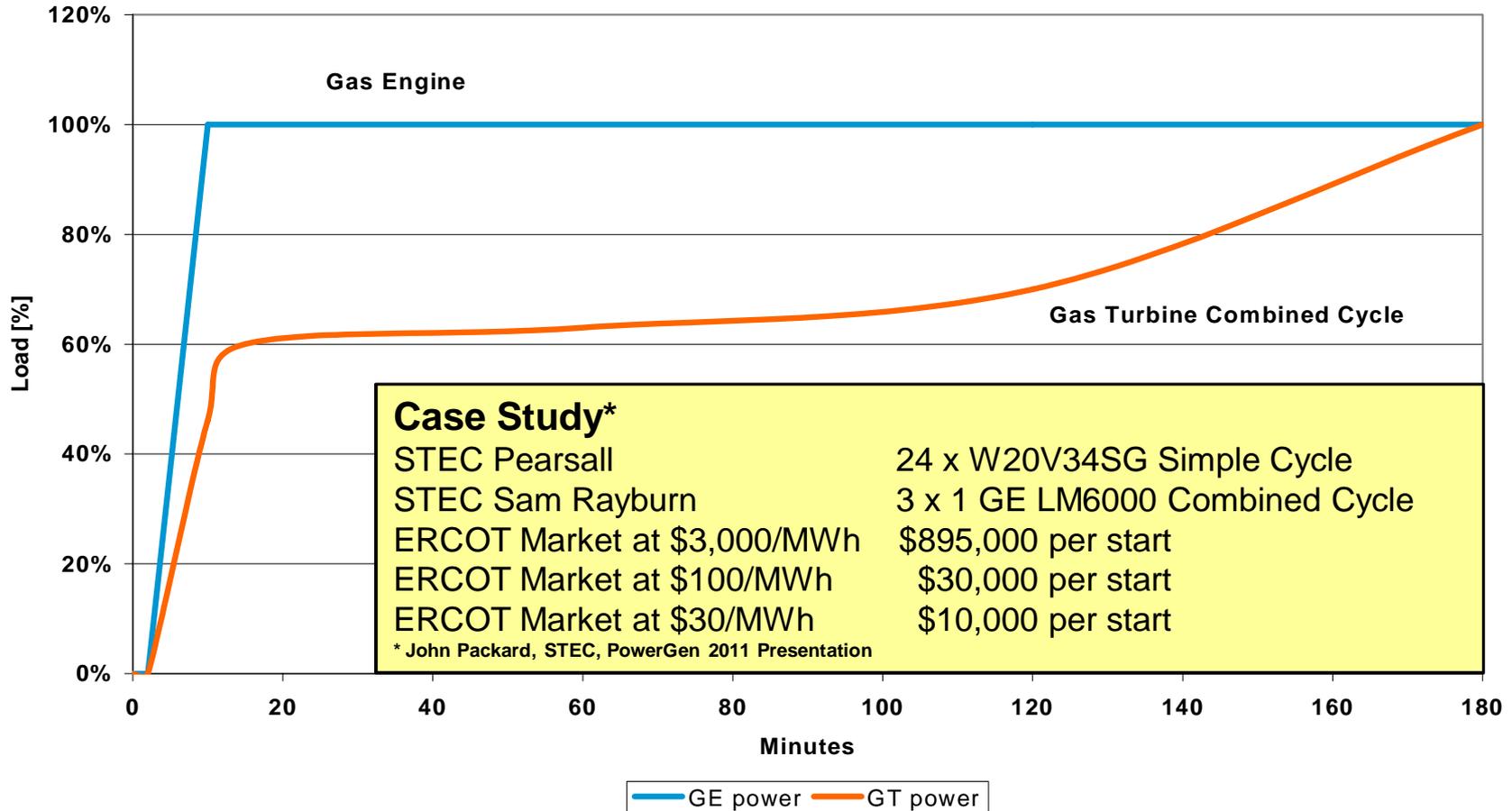


— Wartsilä 34 gas power plant

Note: Start-up times from hot stand-by!

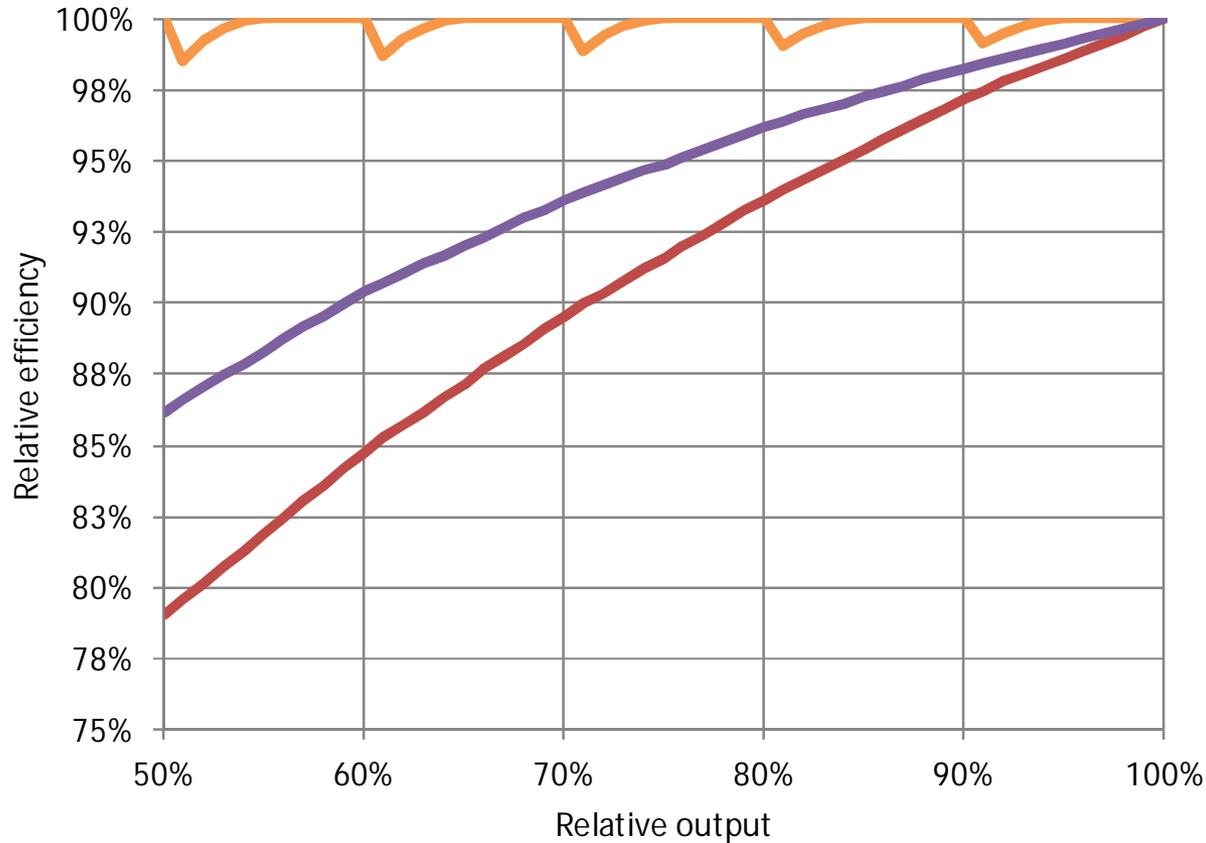
# Quick Start

## Start up and loading of a Gas Engine power plant compared to a GTCC

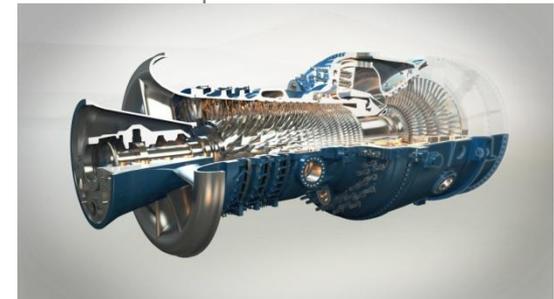


# Combustion Engines, Multiple unit efficiency

## Relative part load efficiency per technology



- Gas Engines
- Gas Turbine OC
- Gas Turbine CCGT



# No start penalties & No start-up costs

**Unlimited** starts & stops with **no impact** on cost or maintenance schedule.

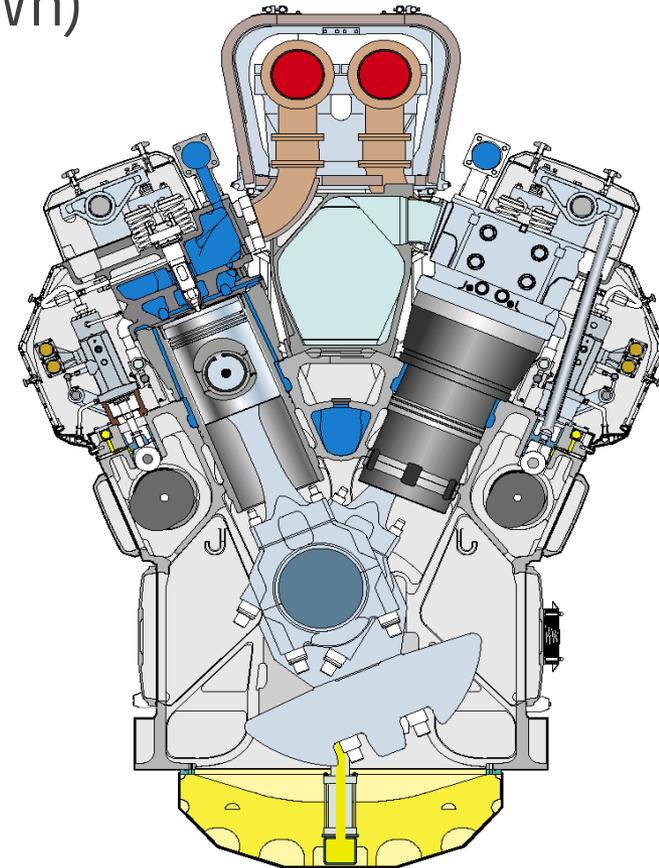
This is unique, no competing technology offers the same.



*Dispatcher's dream plant  
Plains End 227 MW  
Colorado*

# Emissions

- » Nox - Nitrogen oxides: 5 ppm (0.064 g/kWh) (as NO<sub>2</sub>)  
(dry, at 15 vol-% O<sub>2</sub>) - **with SCR**
- » CO - Carbon monoxide: 15 ppm (0.12 g/kWh)  
(dry, at 15 vol-% O<sub>2</sub>) - **with CO catalyst**
- » VOC 25 ppm (0.12 g/kWh)  
(dry, at 15 vol-% O<sub>2</sub>)
- » Particulates (total) (0.12 g/kWh)  
(at 15 vol-% O<sub>2</sub>)



# Noise levels

Engine noise at 1 meter:  $\sim 115$  dBA

Power House interior:  $\sim 110$  dBA

Outside: typical design is 65 dBA @ 600 ft  
but can meet local requirements



# Minimum water use

Wärtsilä' solutions minimize not only fuel but also water consumption thereby providing major environmental benefits. Our power plants use a **closed loop cooling system** that **requires minimum water**

Simple Cycle water consumption = **1 gal/engine/week**

Combined Cycle water consumption is **1/3 of GTCC Plant**



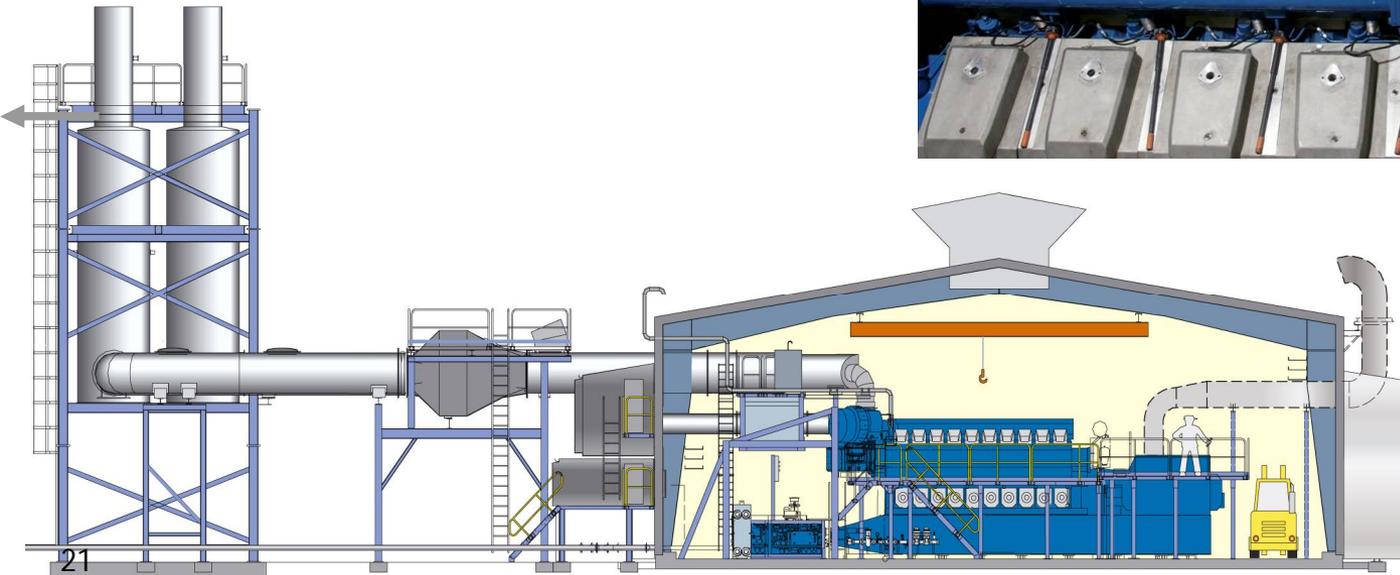
# Low pressure gas

Wärtsilä power plants use **low pressure** natural gas (**75 psig**).  
No need for aux. gas compressor  
or high pressure gas line

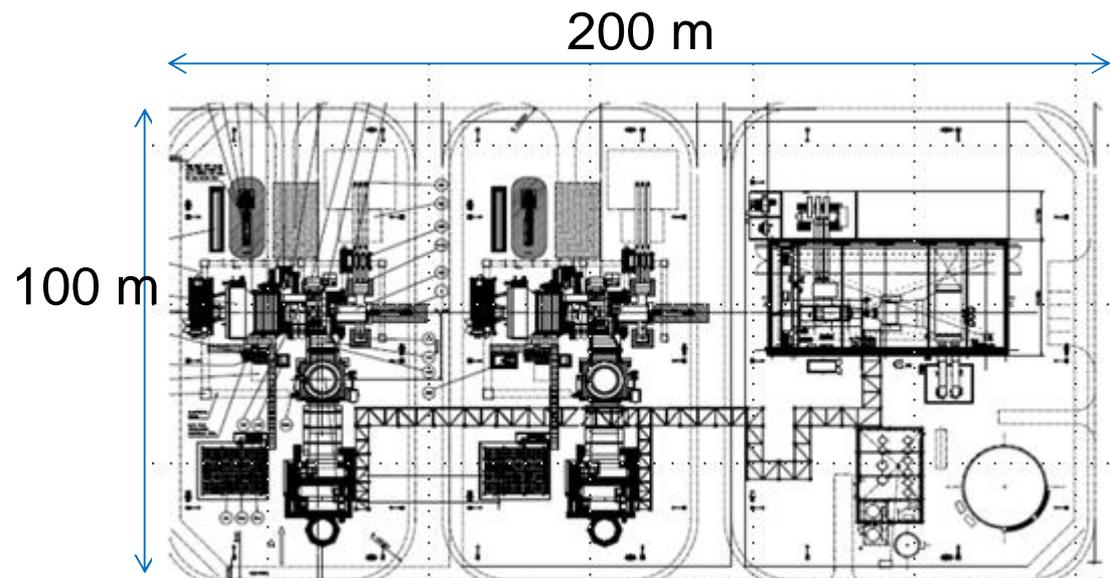


# Modularity

Our modular design allows for **easy capacity additions** and makes it simple for our customers to construct an optimally sized plant



# Busting a myth: the power density disadvantage

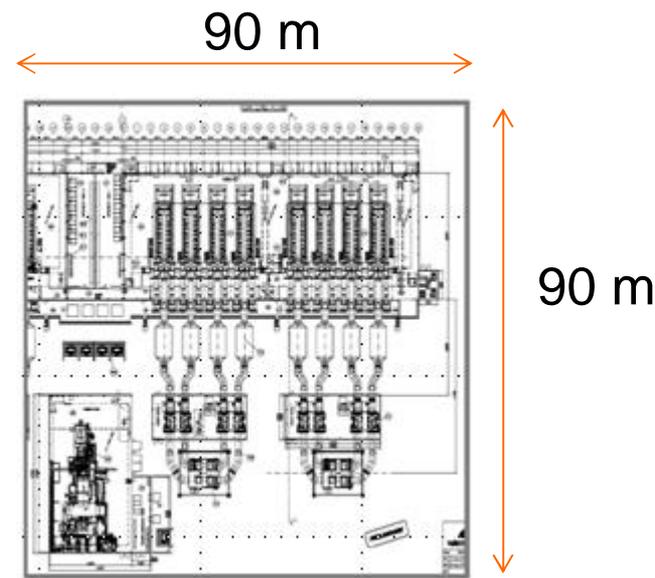


## 2x CCGT

Output: 360MW

Area req.: 20,000m<sup>2</sup>

Power density: 18 kW/m<sup>2</sup>



## 8x 18MW Gas Engine

Output: 155MW

Area req.: 8,100m<sup>2</sup>

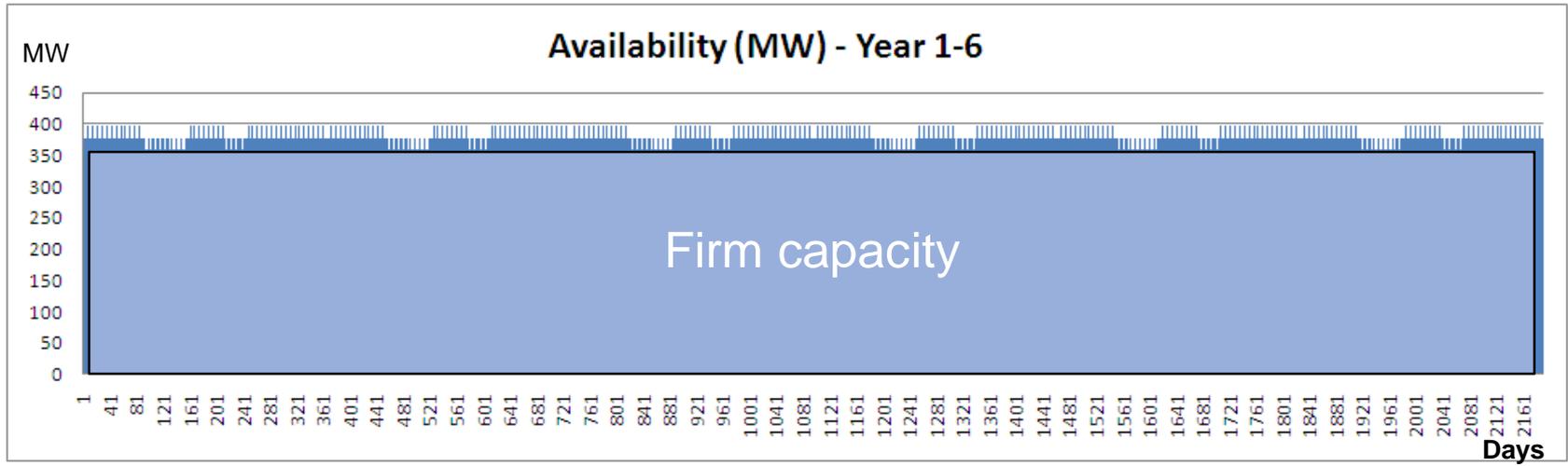
**Power density: 19 kW/m<sup>2</sup>**

Comparison

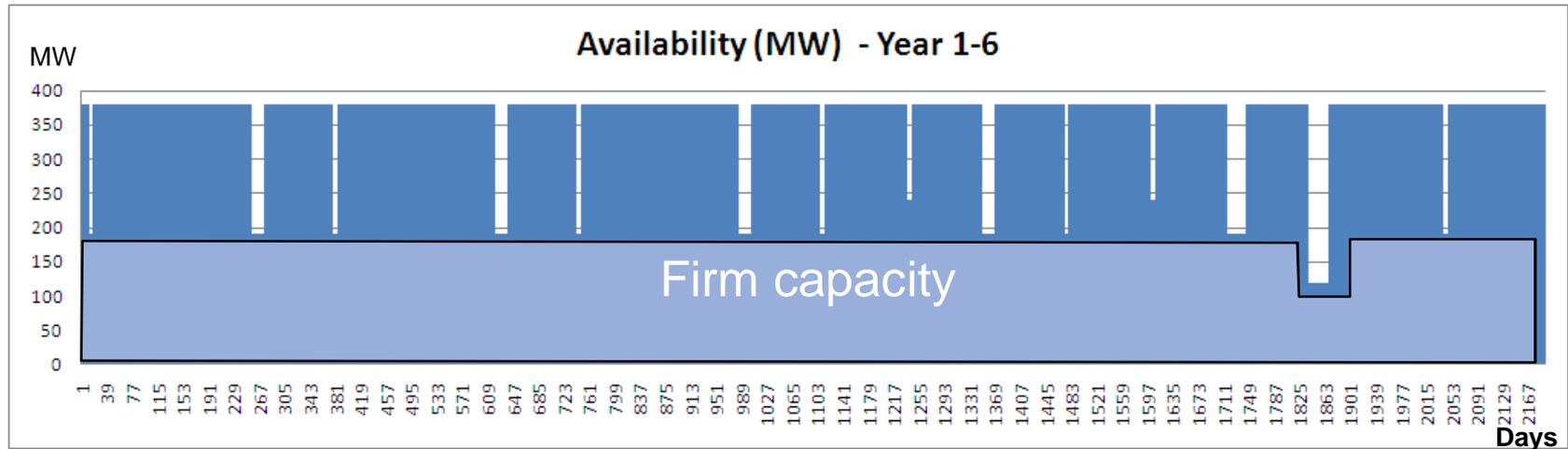


# Availability and reliability

22x18V50SG



CCGT (2-2-1)



Comparison



# Light industrial look to the plant

Wärtsilä design makes the project  
**look like a commercial building.**  
No visible smoke, fumes or steam  
release



# Levelized Cost, Capex+Opex

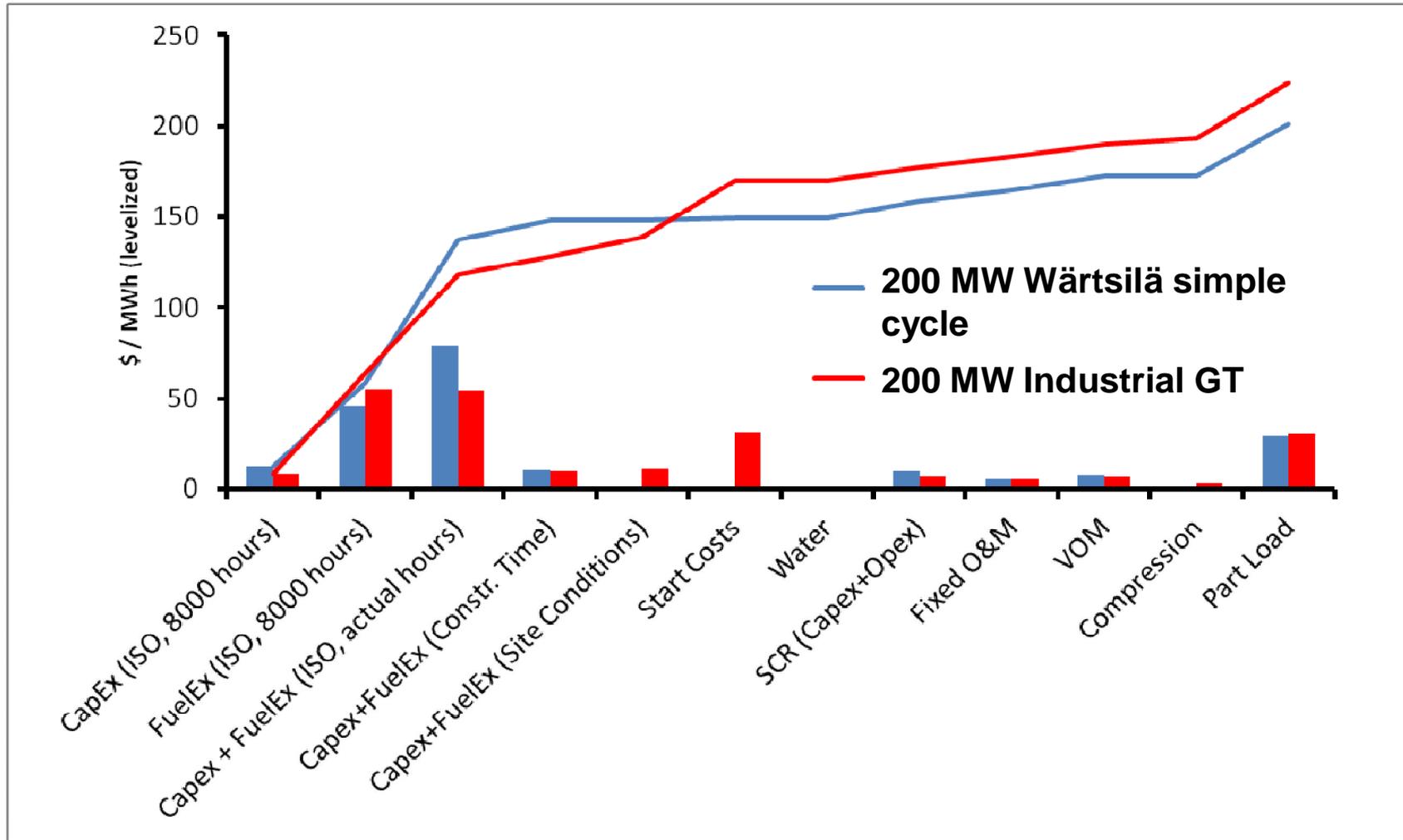
**KEMA study (CAISO) & Redpoint (UK) studies.....**

- 1) Adding SPG reduces OPEX, total operational cost of fleet**
- 2) But we have not addressed CAPEX**

**To take CAPEX into account (along with OPEX), we can look at levelized cost**

- 1) For simple cycle, look at capacity factors 10% to 20%**
- 2) For others (GTCC, Flexicycle) look at capacity factor of 30% & 40%**
- 3) Assume plant running 80% load**
- 4) Daily starts/stops, across 5 day / week (hours per day adjusted to achieve cf).**

# Wärtsilä 200 MW vs. Industrial GT (10% cf)

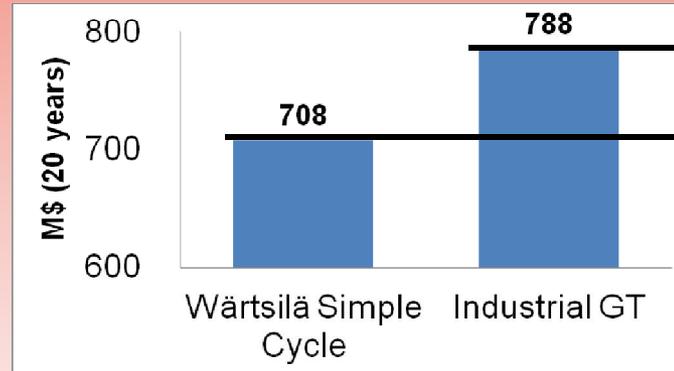
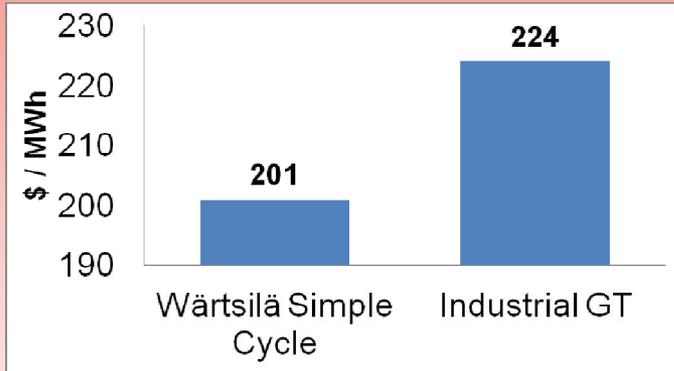


# Wärtsilä vs. Industrial GT (200 MW)

## Busbar Cost

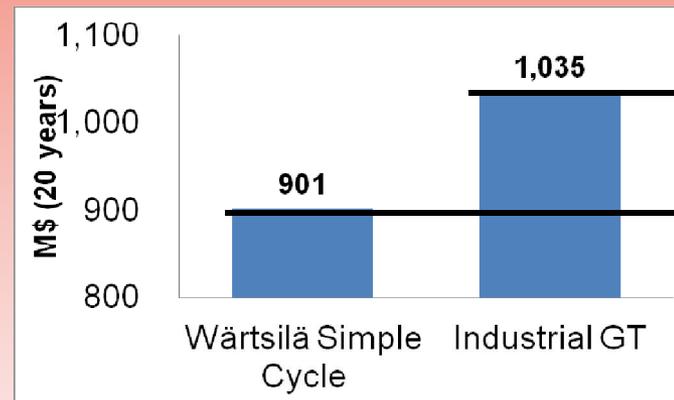
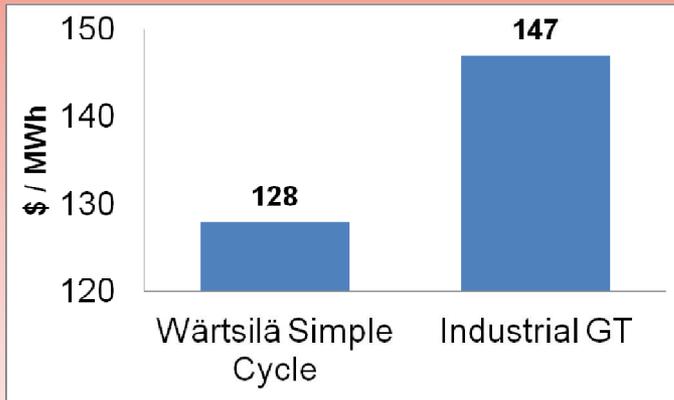
## Total Production Cost

10% CF



**80 MUSD Savings**

20% CF



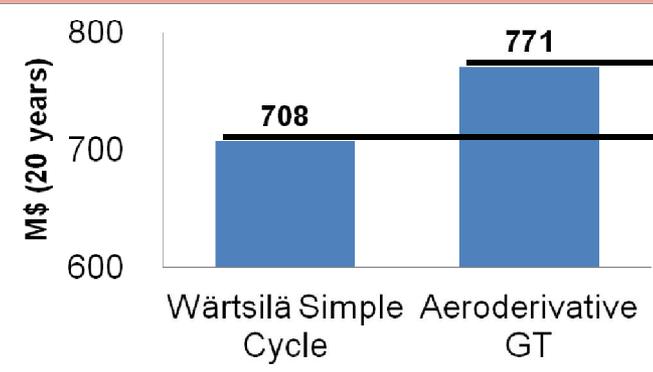
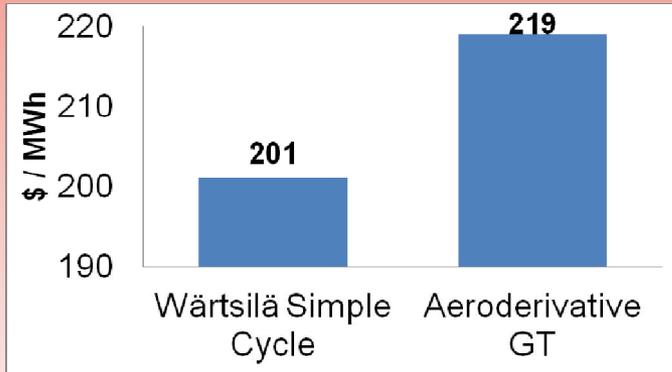
**134 MUSD Savings**

# Wärtsilä vs. Aero GT (200 MW)

## Busbar Cost

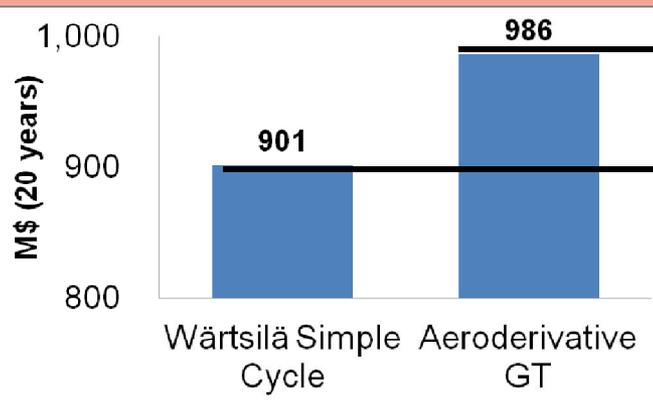
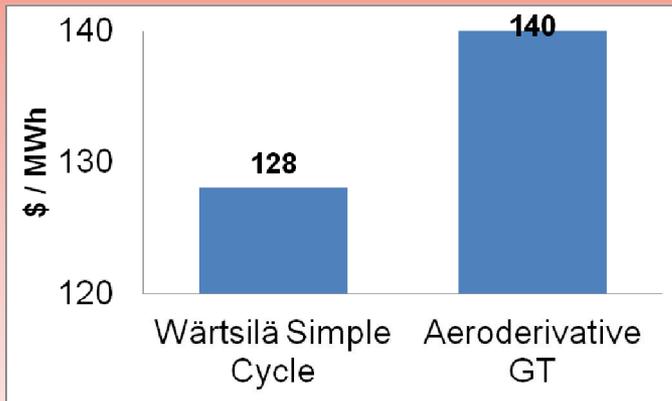
## Total Production Cost

10% CF



63 MUSD Savings

20% CF



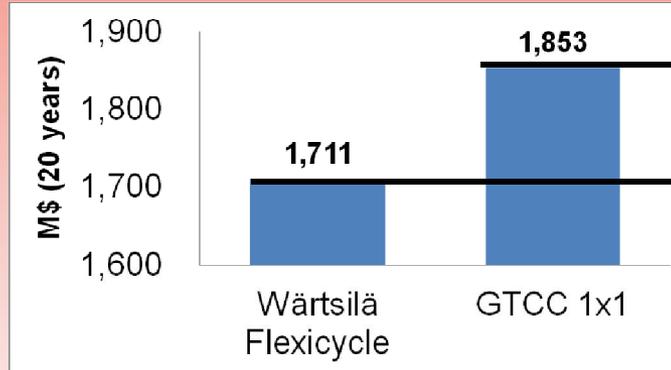
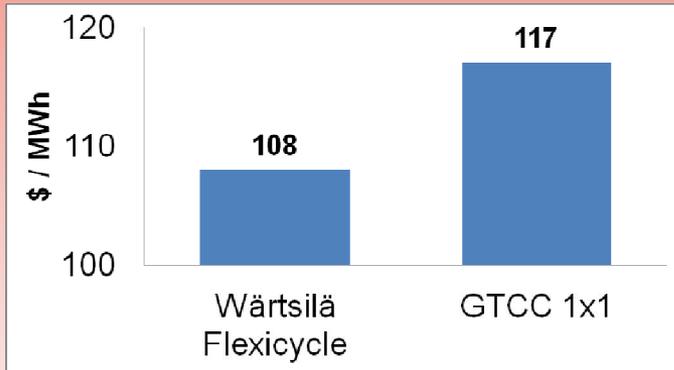
85 MUSD Savings

# Wärtsilä Flexicycle vs. GTCC 1x1 (300 MW)

## Busbar Cost

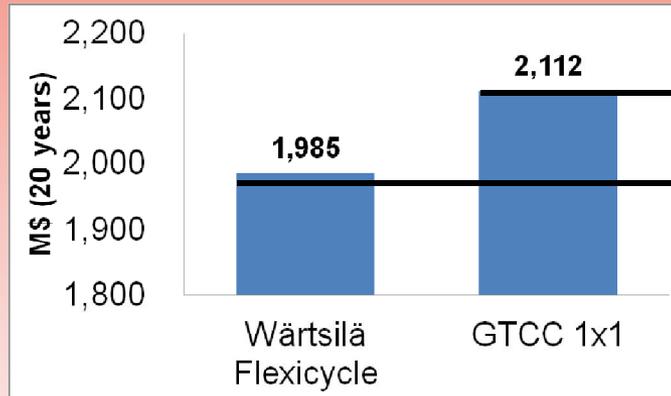
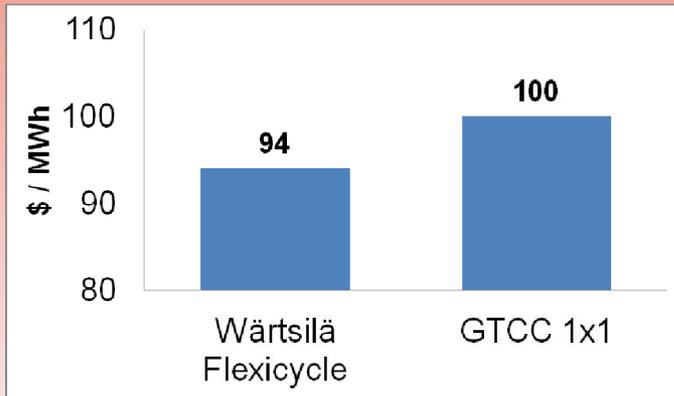
## Total Production Cost

30% CF



**142 MUSD Savings**

40% CF



**127 MUSD Savings**

# System benefits of Smart Power Generation

## NEED FOR SYSTEM FLEXIBILITY

1. Unplanned outages of power plants or/and transmission lines
2. Electricity demand (load) deviating from the forecast
3. Intermittent renewable generation output deviating from forecast



## SMART POWER GENERATION CAN

- Provide spin capacity for regulation, spinning reserve, load following
- Provide MW to grid in 1 minute or less
- Produce energy & AS at high efficiency over a wide load range



## SYSTEM BENEFITS OF SMART POWER GENERATION

- Reduce costly cycling/starts for high efficiency thermal plants
- Enable high efficiency thermal plants to full load instead of part load
- Enable stopping part loaded low efficiency steam power plants (that are providing reserves)

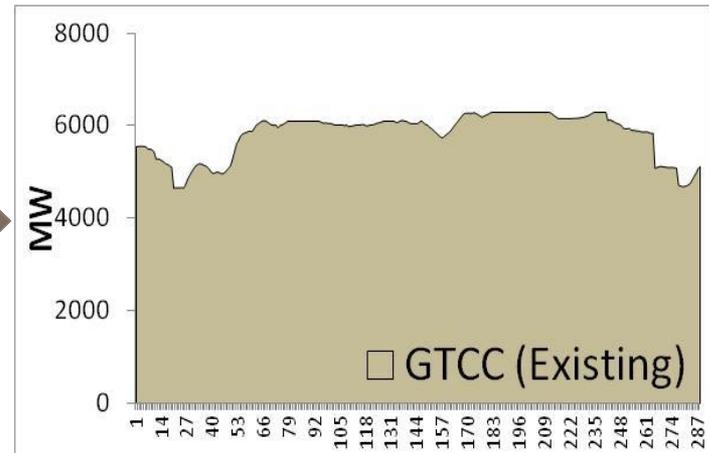
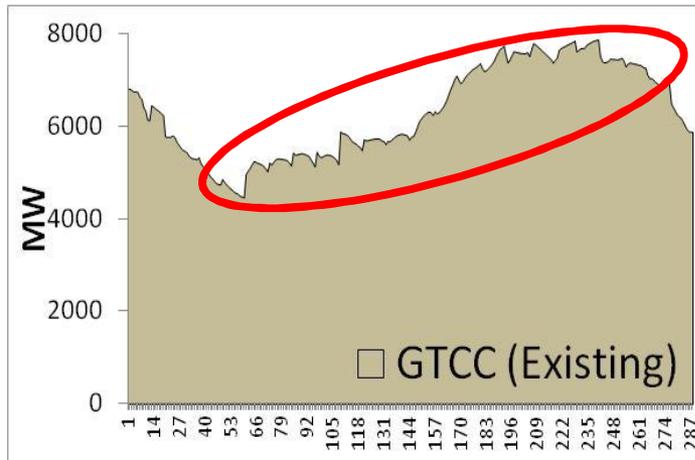


## VALUE OF SMART POWER GENERATION

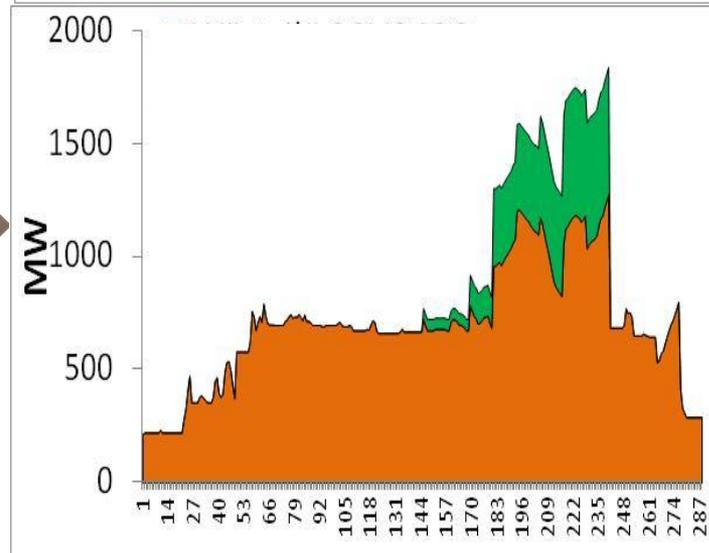
- Reduced use of fuels
- Reduced CO2 emissions
- Reduced system operating costs
- Lower wholesale price of electricity
- Lower cost of electricity to consumers



# REDUCTION OF CYCLING ON THE GTCC



- Recip units can cycle on and off as needed w/o start/stop penalty
- High efficiency from part load through full load
- Take over AS provision (Load Following, Reg Up) and ramping
- Reduce Cycling on the GTCCs and don't exercise the stress curve on the GTs and HRSGs as much thus reducing maintenance cost and maintaining life of the GTCCs





- *Plains End I / II, Colorado, 227 MW*
- *Barrick, Nevada, 116 MW*
- *Midwest Energy, Kansas, 76 MW*
- *STEC Texas 203 MW*
- *Greenville, Texas, 25 MW*
- *Modesto, California, 50 MW*
- *Golden Spread Texas 170 MW*
- *Lea County Coop 43 MW*



**3 x 20V34SG**

**25 MW – GEUS – Greenville, TX**



**18 x 20V34SG 170 MW – GSEC - Abernathy, TX**

**24 x 20V34SG 203 MW – STEC - Pearsall, TX**



# GEUS – Greenville, Texas

**3 x 20V34SG**  
**25 MW**





**24 x 20V34SG 203 MW**

The South Texas Electric Cooperative (STEC) Pearsall Power Plant in addition to serving load at member cooperatives, participates in the ERCOT Ancillary Services Market providing quick start reserves, spinning reserves, regulation and other high value products.



Simple Cycle 221 MW \*



Future Combined Cycle 239 MW \*

The South Texas Electric Cooperative (STEC) Red Gate Power Project is one Wärtsilä's new flexible power plants with fast start, fast ramping, high efficiency at full and part load with minimal water use.. Commercial operation is planned for early 2015. The plant layout will accommodate future expansion to Flexicycle™ (combined cycle). \* **Net Output at 95 F**

## **NEW 12x18V50SG PROJECTS**

**STEC Red Gate  
Edinburg, TX**

**PGE Port Westward II  
Clatskanie, OR**



Pacific Gas & Electric, Humboldt - Eureka, California

**10 x 18V50DF - 162 MW**

# PGE – PORT WESTWARD II



- 2,964 Stone Columns completed for soil stabilization
- Engine Halls underway
- Underground pipe and electric underway
- Tie Ins to PW1 started

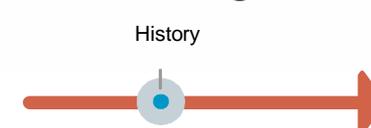
12 x 18V50 SG (224 MW)



**21 x 18V50SG**  
**384 MW Boyuk Shor – Baku, Azerbaijan**

# Reciprocating engines in the 21st century

- » Reciprocating engines are no longer a technology only suitable for small-sized projects or emergency generation
- » Today's engines are competitive in many aspects
  - All plant sizes 1-600 MW
  - Operation on all kinds of gas and liquid fuels
  - Baseload, grid stability, standby-backup
  - Combined cycle, CHP, trigeneration
  - Industrial self-generation
- » They are excellent for Smart Power Generation, a concept in which Wärtsilä is the global leader



# Conclusions

Today's reciprocating engines...

- ... are generally more efficient than comparable gas turbine technology
- ... perform much better at part load and at extreme ambient conditions
- ... are less sensitive to changing operational conditions
- ... offer better availability
- ... offer solutions for all kind of industrial needs
- ... are very competitive in terms of CAPEX and OPEX

# Wärtsilä the Leader in Smart Power Generation



Please visit our website at:  
[smartpowergeneration.com](http://smartpowergeneration.com)

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**WÄRTSILÄ**