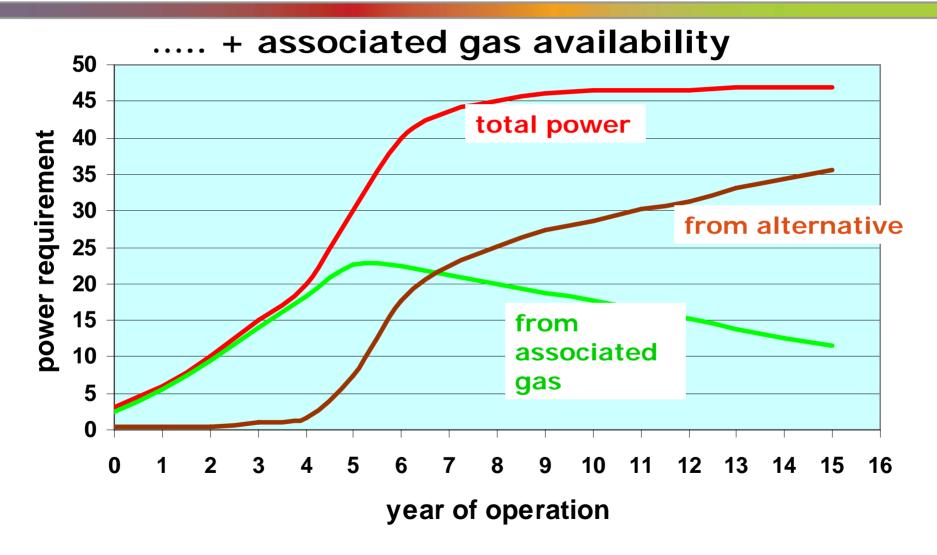


# **Gas to Power**

Dr. Jacob Klimstra Wärtsilä Power Plants www.wartsila.com

# An example of power demand





# And even more varies ......



- The gas heating value: 42 MJ/m<sup>3</sup> 25 MJ/m<sup>3</sup>
- The gas Wobbe index: 45 MJ/m<sup>3</sup> 30 MJ/m<sup>3</sup>
- The knock resistance (Methane number) 70 40
- The daily gas flow

# Required, a technology that: Is insensitive to gas quantity and quality Can use a back up fuel Has a high utilisation efficiency

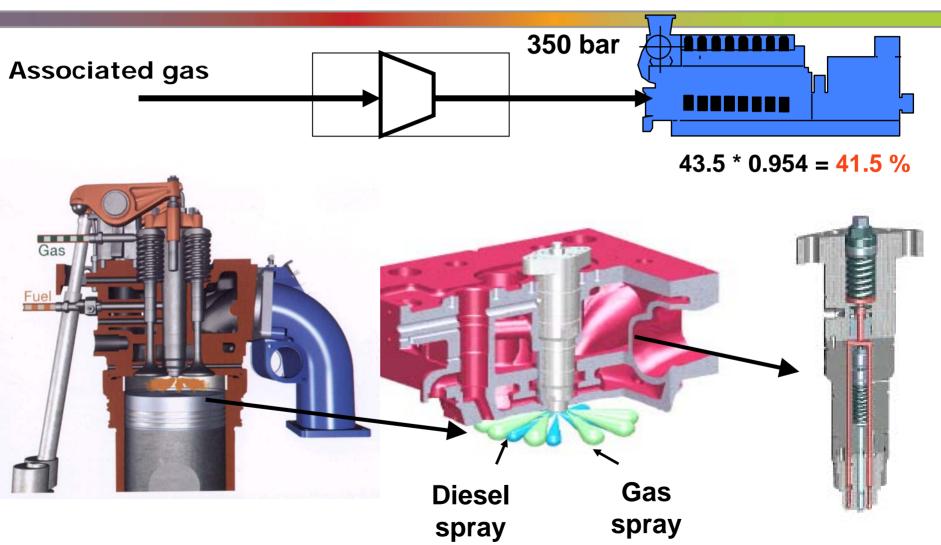
# A reciprocating engine + generator : the solution





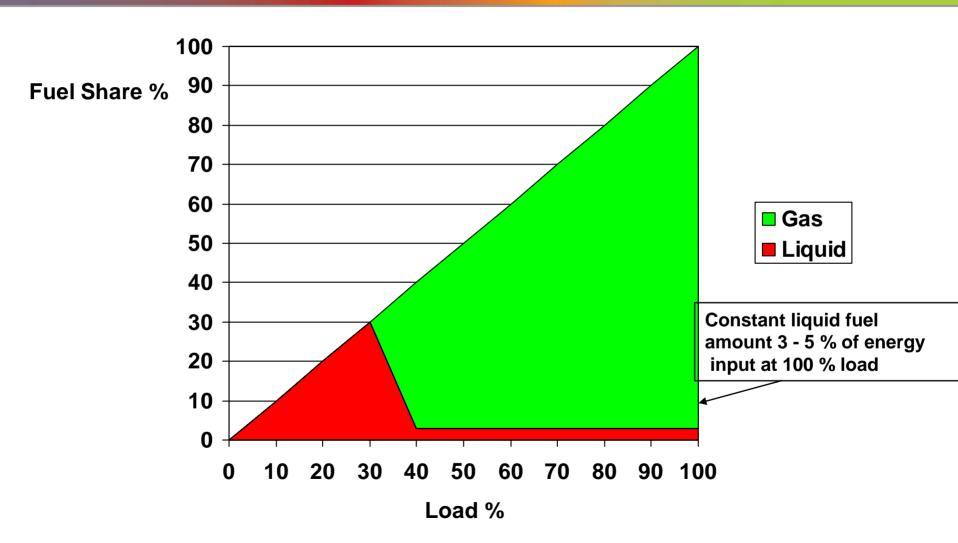
# The technology: a gas-diesel engine





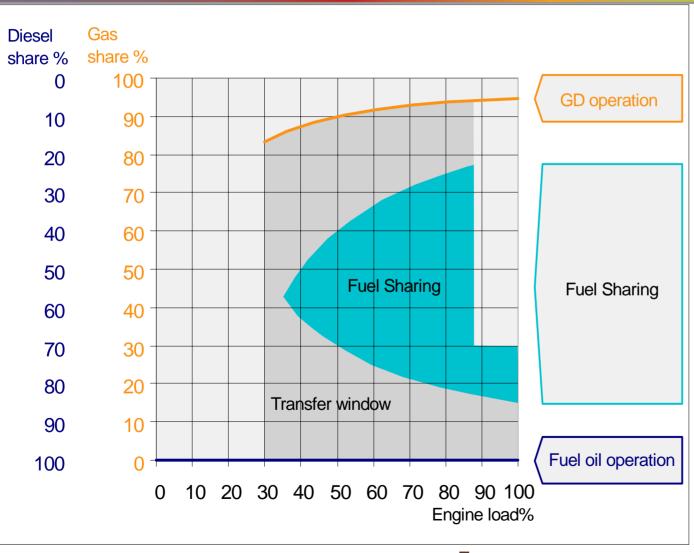
# Operation in 'full' gas mode





# No power problem if the gas flow varies complement with crude, HFO, MDO, LFO



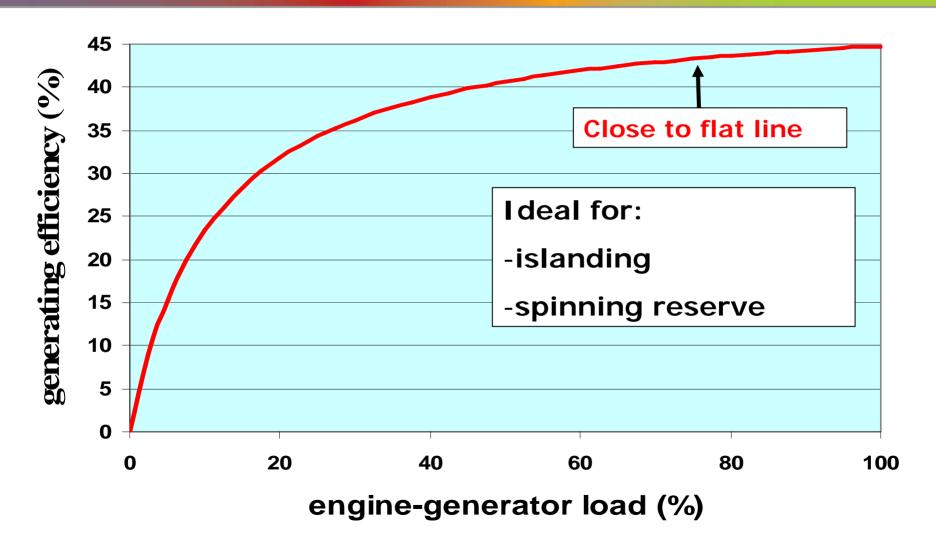


diesel pilot

gas and oil share adjustable

# The efficiency

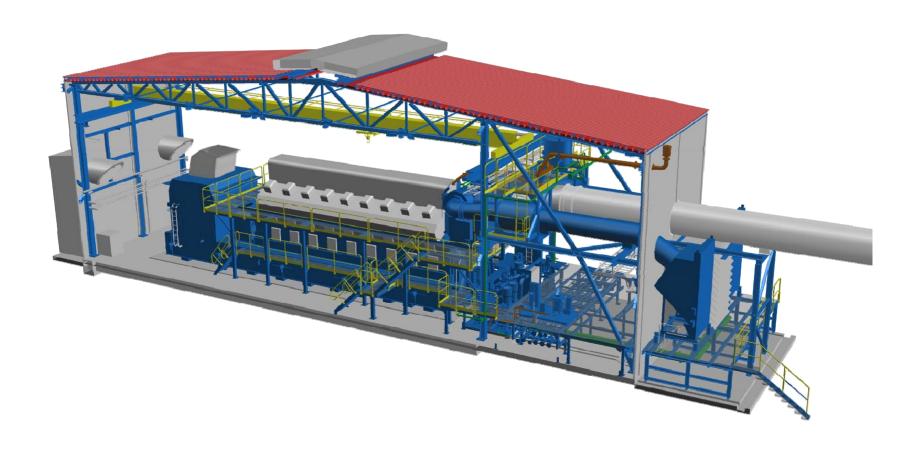




# A modular approach



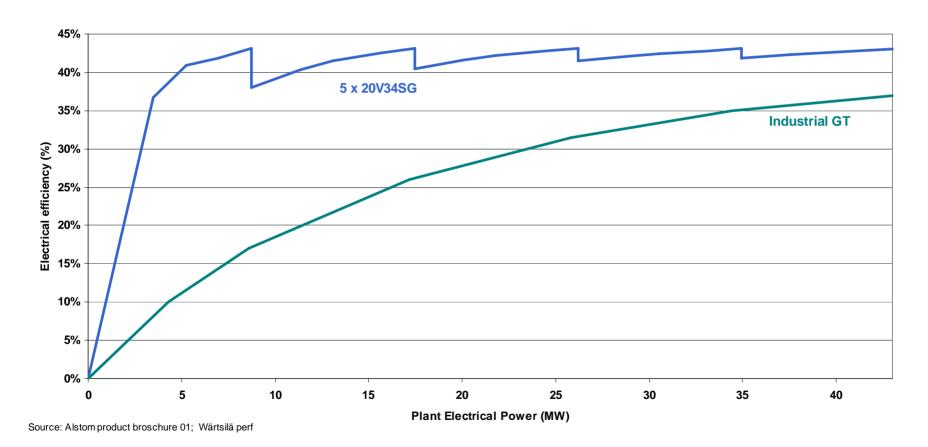
# Repeatability, flexibility, adaptability, reliability



# Multi unit gas engine power plant



# The multi unit gas engine power plant has very high part load efficiency. Example with 5X20V34SG ~45 MW plant



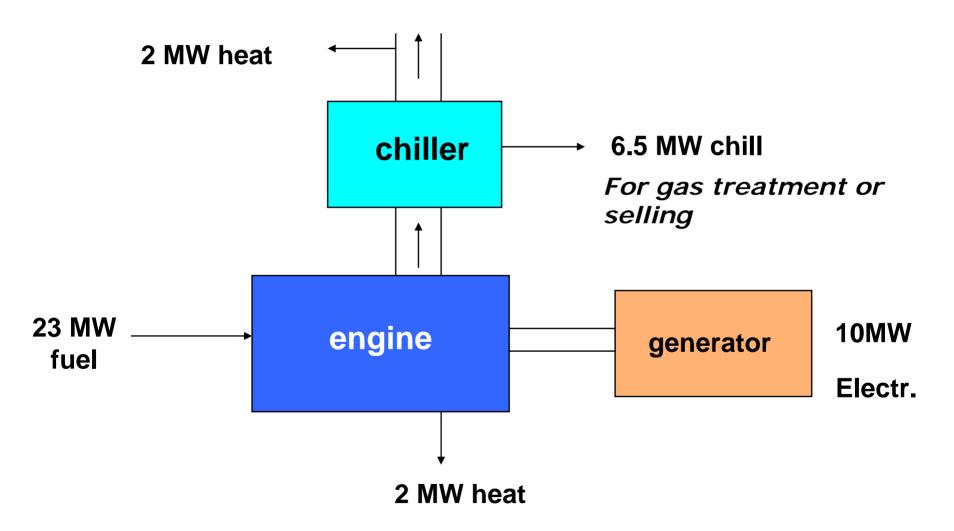
# Fuel-sharing reference in Equador





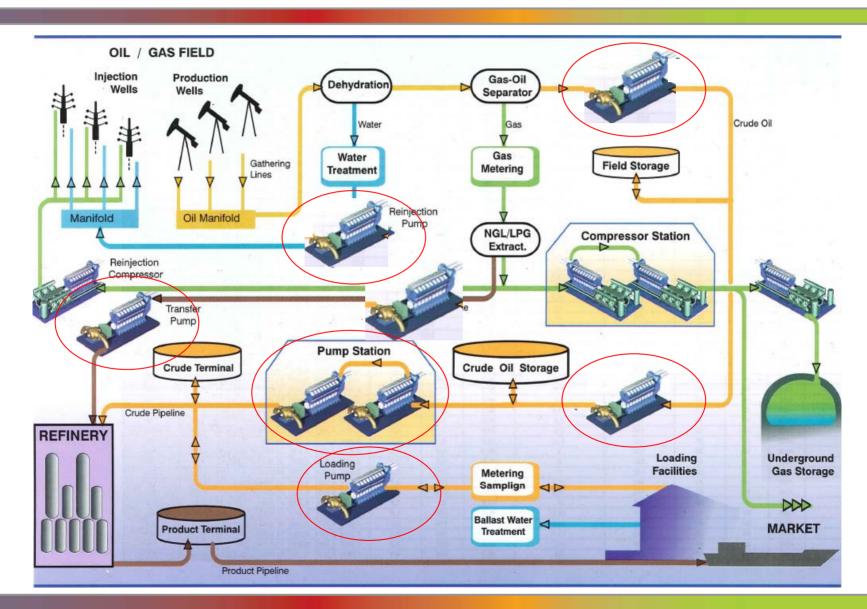
# Even more energy available





# Not only electric power.....





# References: Storage



# Gas engines as compressor drivers

# REN - Armazenagem, S.A, Portugal

Gas storage in salt caverns

- 100 000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h; 37 -> 187 bar
- 2 x 16V25SG + reciprocating compressor
- in operation since 2005

# Lentransgaz, Russia

Gas Storage aquifier

- 440 000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h; 45 -> 150 bar
- 4 x 18V28SG + reciprocating compressor
- in operation since 2005



# To remember

Flaring can be reduced and the gas can be used with **high**:



- 1. Fuel flexibility
- 2. Power flexibility
- 3. Fuel-to-power efficiency

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