

Opportunities for ORC Technology in Oil and Gas Fields



Clotilde Rossi di Schio
Dallas, 19-20 May



Turboden ORC – fields of application



Biomass



Heat recovery



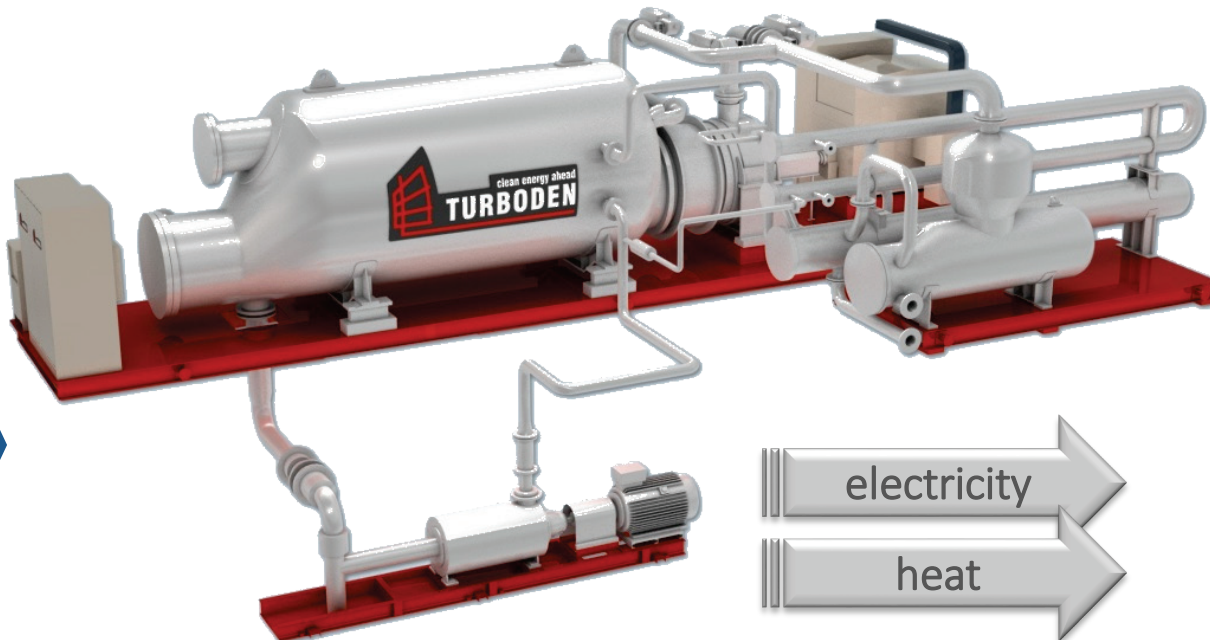
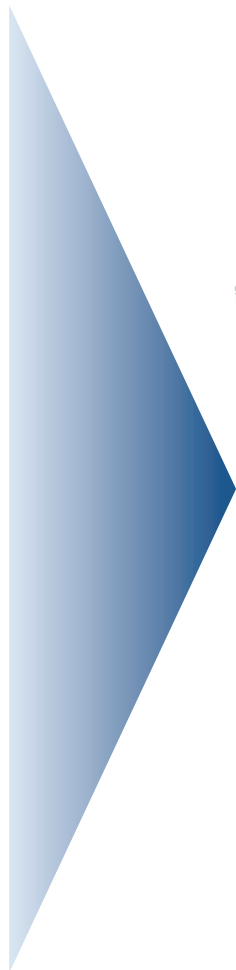
Waste to energy



Geothermal



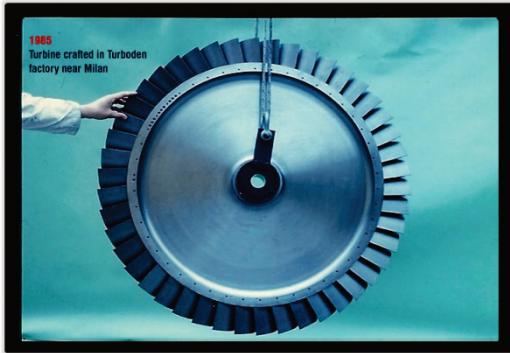
Solar



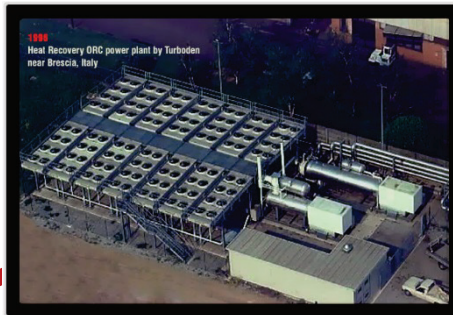
Turboden designs, develops and maintains turbogenerators based on the Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC), a technology for the combined generation of electric power and heat from various renewable sources, particularly suitable for distributed generation.

➤ Turboden solutions from 200 kW to 15 MW electric per single unit

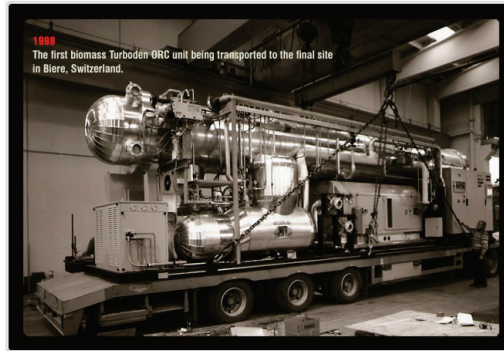
35 Years of Experience



1980 - Founded by Mario Gaia, professor at *Politecnico di Milano*



1990's – First ORC projects in solar, geothermal and heat recovery applications



1998 – First ORC biomass plant in Switzerland (300 kW)

2000's - ORC biomass plants in Europe



2013 - MHI acquires the majority of Turboden. Italian shareholders stay in charge of management

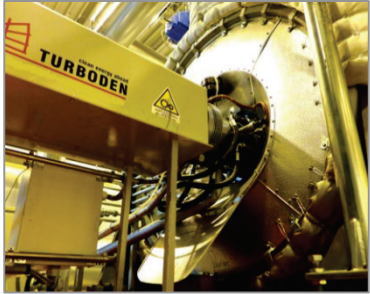
Today - Over 300 plants in the world, **240 in operation**, 200 employees, ~100 M€ turnover (2012)



2009 - United Technologies Corp. (UTC) acquires the majority of Turboden's quotas. PW Power Systems supports Turboden in new markets beyond Europe. **100 plants sold**



Organic Rankine Cycle: concept



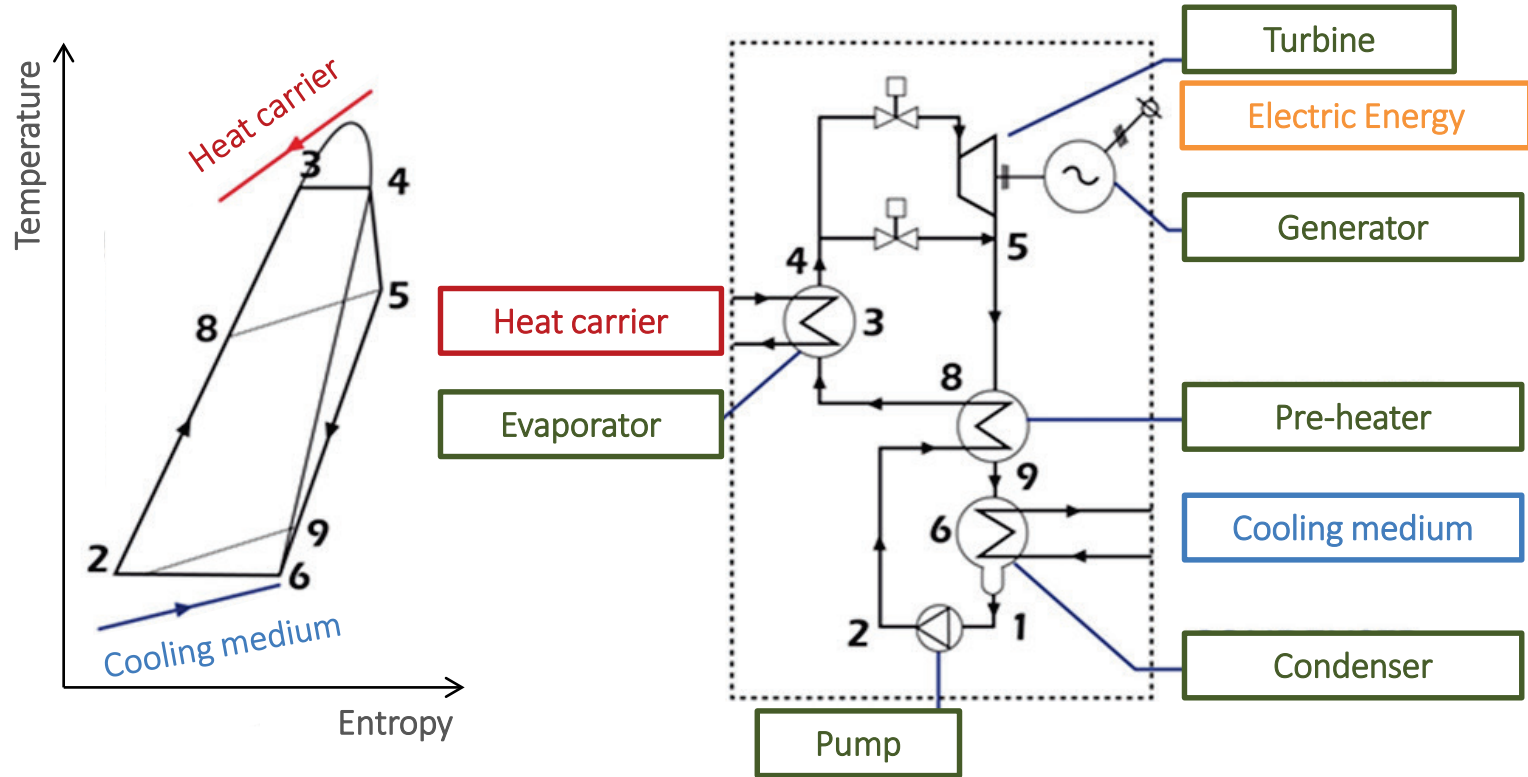
The principle is based on a turbogenerator working as a normal steam turbine to transform thermal energy into mechanical energy and finally into electric energy through an electric generator. **Instead of the water steam**, the ORC system **vaporizes an organic fluid**, characterized by a **molecular mass higher than water**, which **leads to a slower rotation of the turbine and to lower pressure and erosion of the metallic parts and blades**.



Efficiency: 98% of incoming thermal power is transformed into **electric power (around 20%) and heat (78%)**, with extremely limited thermal leaks, only 2% due to thermal isolation, radiance and losses in the generator. The electric efficiency obtained in **non-cogeneration** cases is much higher (more than **24%** of the thermal input).

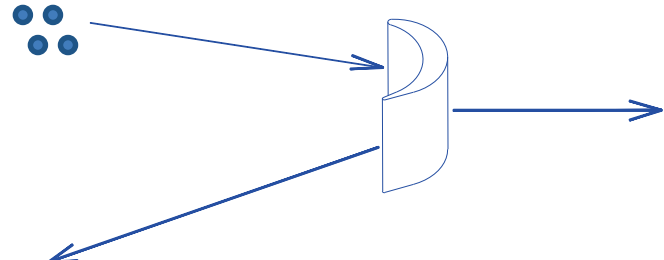


Organic Rankine Cycle: Thermodynamics



Copyright © – Turboden S.r.l. All rights reserved

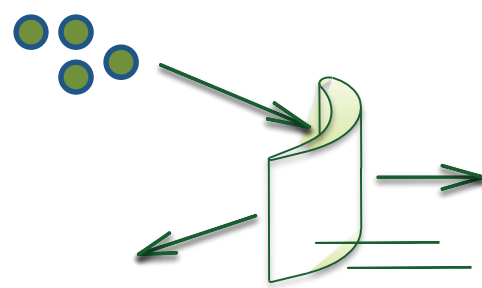
Water vs High Molecular Mass - Working Fluid



The diagram shows a single water turbine blade with a curved leading edge. Four small blue dots representing water molecules are positioned to the left of the blade. Blue arrows indicate the flow of water from the dots towards the blade, and a single blue arrow points away from the blade to the right, representing the exit flow.

Water

- Small, fast moving molecules
- Metal parts and blade erosion
- Multistage turbine and high speed with mechanical stress



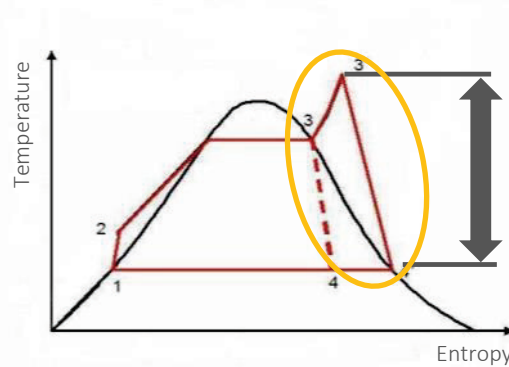
The diagram shows a larger turbine blade with a curved leading edge. Four larger green dots representing high molecular mass fluid molecules are positioned to the left of the blade. Green arrows indicate the flow of the fluid from the dots towards the blade, and multiple green arrows point away from the blade to the right, representing a larger flow rate.

High molecular mass fluid

- Large flow rate
- Larger diameter turbine with high efficiency of the turbine (85-90%)
- No wear of blades and metal parts
- Slow rotation speed and few stages (2-6)

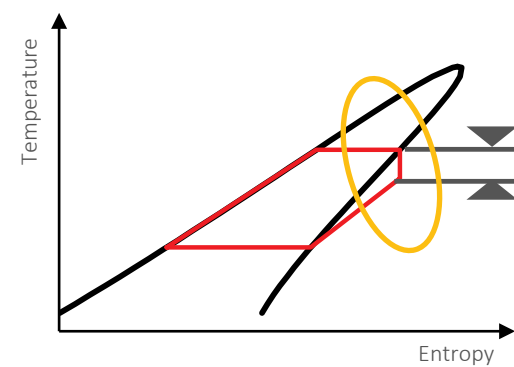
Traditional Rankine Cycle vs. Organic Rankine Cycle

Steam Rankine Cycle



- High enthalpy drop
- Superheating needed
- Risk of blade erosion
- Water treatment required
- Highly skilled personnel needed
- High pressures and temperatures in the cycle
- Convenient for large plants and high temperatures
- Low flexibility with significantly lower performances at partial load

Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC)



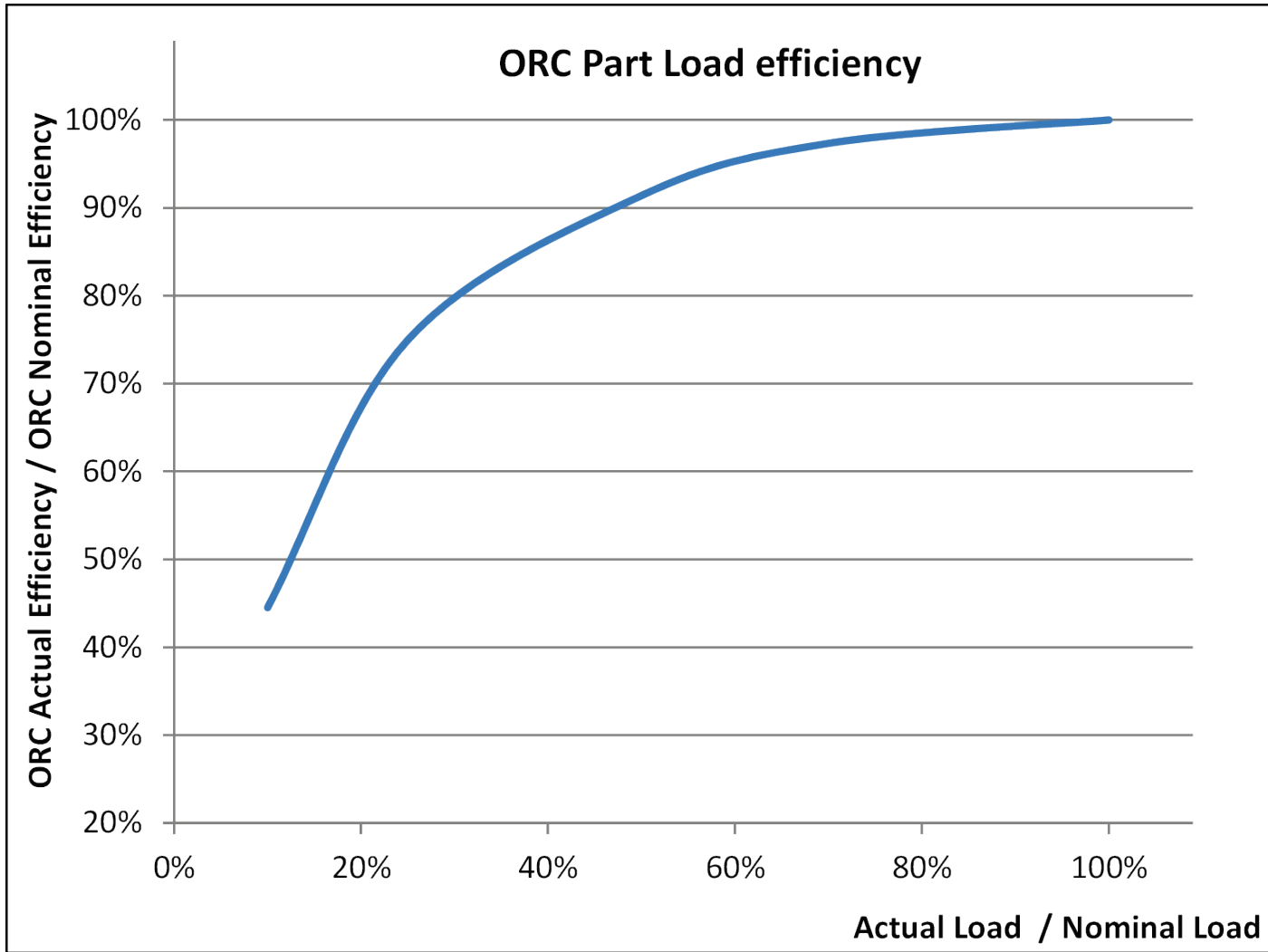
- Small enthalpy drop
- No need to superheat
- No supercritical pressure
- No risk of blade erosion
- Non-oxidizing working fluid with no corrosion issues
- Minimum personnel and O&M
- Completely automatic
- High flexibility and good performances at partial load
- High availability (average >98%)
- Possibility to work at low temperatures (90+°C)

Thermodynamic features and consequences

Operation and maintenance costs

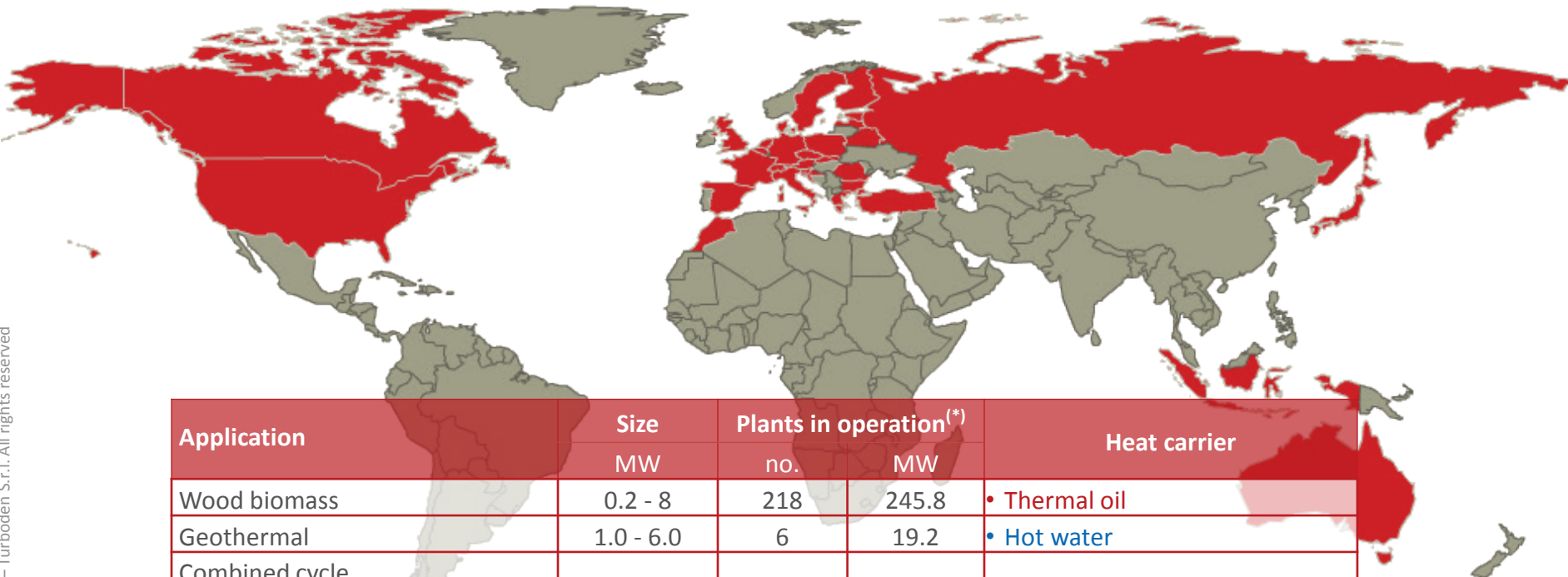
Other features

ORC performance at partial load



Copyright © – Turboden S.r.l. All rights reserved

Turboden references



Application	Size	Plants in operation ^(*)		Heat carrier
	MW	no.	MW	
Wood biomass	0.2 - 8	218	245.8	• Thermal oil
Geothermal	1.0 - 6.0	6	19.2	• Hot water
Combined cycle (bottoming of gas turbines or reciprocating engines)	0.5 - 4.5	9	10.5	• Thermal oil (7) • Direct heat exchange (2)
Industrial heat recovery (cement, glass, steel, etc.)	0.5 - 7.0	7	16.5	• Thermal oil (5) • Saturated steam (1) • Direct heat exchange (1)
Waste to energy	0.5 - 6.0	7	14.3	• Thermal oil (6) • Hot water (1)
Total Turboden plants		247	306.3	

Copyright © – Turboden S.r.l. All rights reserved

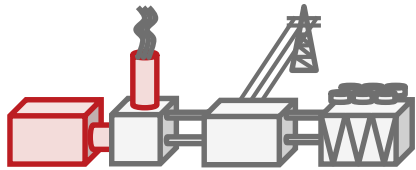
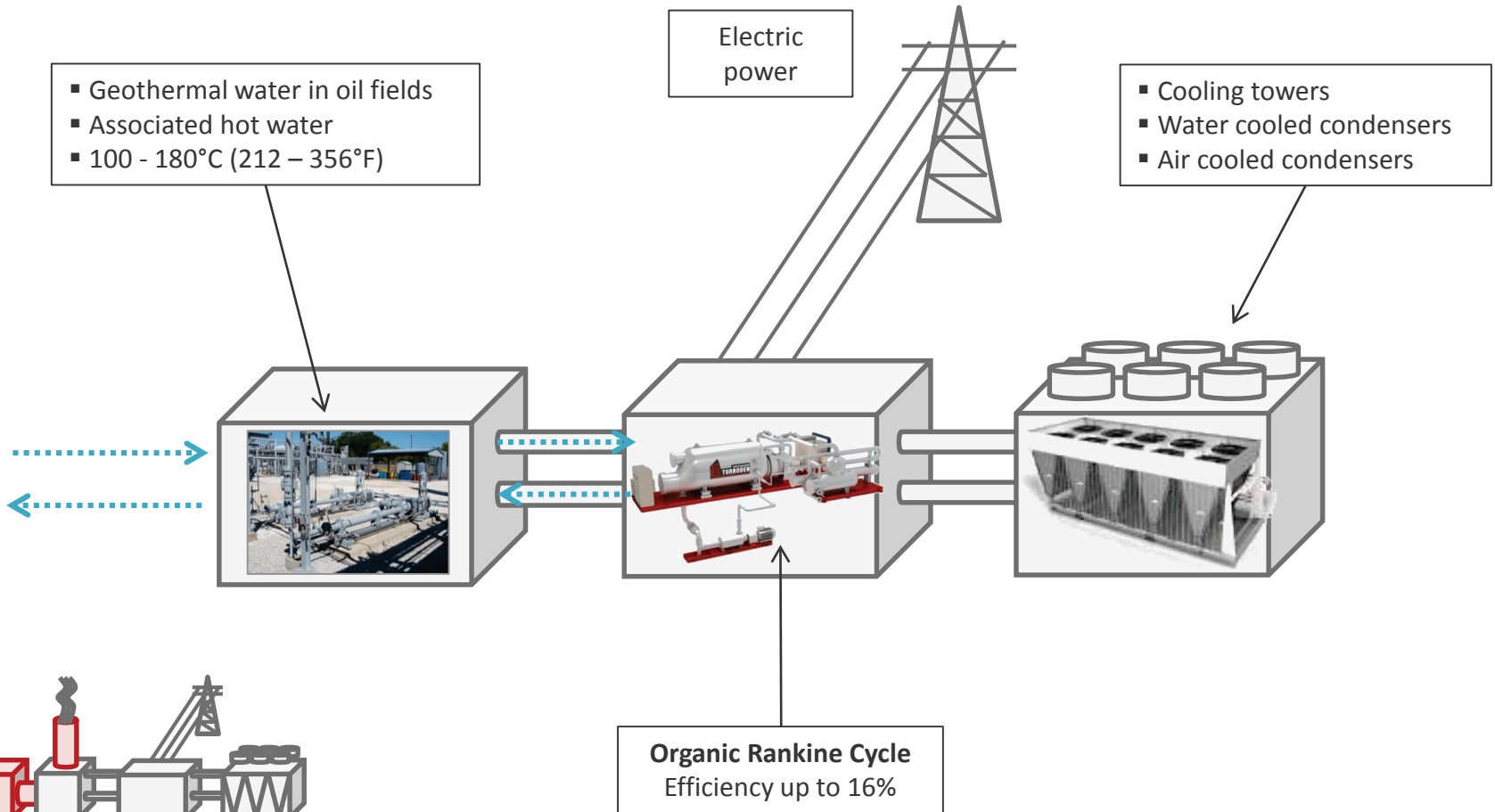
(*) Other 58 plants are under construction

ORC finds several applications in the Oil&Gas sector

- A. Hot water from exhausted oil wells
- B. Gas turbines exhaust gas
Gas compressor stations, natural gas liquefaction, gas storage, etc.
- C. Associated Petroleum Gas (APG)
- D. Refinery hot streams
Distillation columns, Oil/Gasoline/Kerosene production, etc.

Oil&Gas applications

Ⓐ Hot water from exhausted oil wells



Turboden references

31 MW in 9 geothermal plants

References – Geothermal

6 references in operation, 19 MW installed



Sauerlach

Customer: SWM - StadtWerke München (Munich multi-utility)

Site: Sauerlach, Germany

ORC size: 5.6 MWe + 4 MWth to district heating

Start up: January 2013

Scope of supply: Complete ORC supply, air condenser includes



Dürrnhaar

Customer: Hochtief Energy Management GmbH

Site: Dürrnhaar (München), Germany

ORC size: 5.6 MWe

Start up: December 2012

Scope of supply: full EPC for ORC, air condenser and BOP



Kirchstockach

Customer: Hochtief Energy Management GmbH

Site: Kirchstockach (München), Germany

ORC size: 5 MWe

Start up: January 2013

Scope of supply: full EPC for ORC, air condenser and BOP

Key factors:

- Close to the Munich urban area (<10 km)
- Coupled with urban district heating network
- Possibility to work on island mode (Sauerlach)
- Medium enthalpy: 140°C (284°F)
- Non-flammable working fluid
- Small area covered due to houses in the nearby
- Turboden supply all the components except geothermal pump and circuit

References – Low temperature water

Waste to energy – Mirom, Belgium

Heat recovery from **pressurized water boiler** in **waste incinerator**



Customer: MIROM

Location: Roeselare, Belgium

Source: hot water at 180C – 356F (back at 140C – 284F)

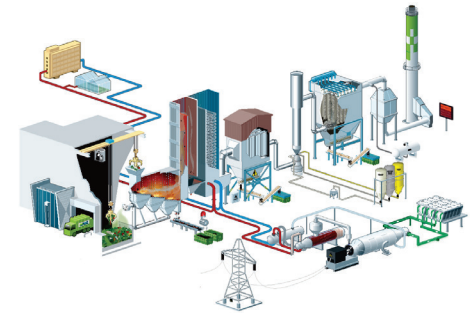
Cooling source: air coolers

ORC electric power: 3 MW

Electrical efficiency: 16.5%

Availability: >98%

Start up: Q2 2008



Waste to energy – Séché, France

Heat recovery from **pressurized water boiler** in **waste incinerator**

Customer: Séché Environnement Usine - Alcea

Location: Nantes, France

Source: hot water at 200C – 392F

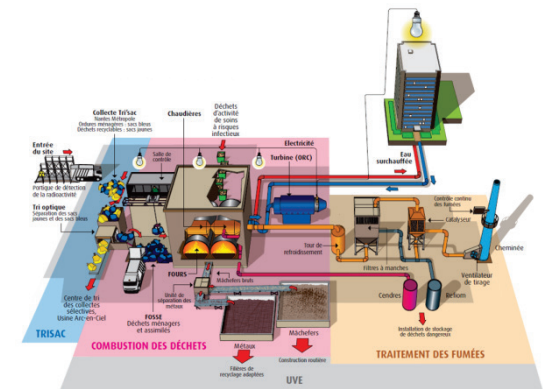
(back at 130C – 266F)

Cooling source: air coolers

ORC electric power: 2.4 MW

Electrical efficiency: 16.5%

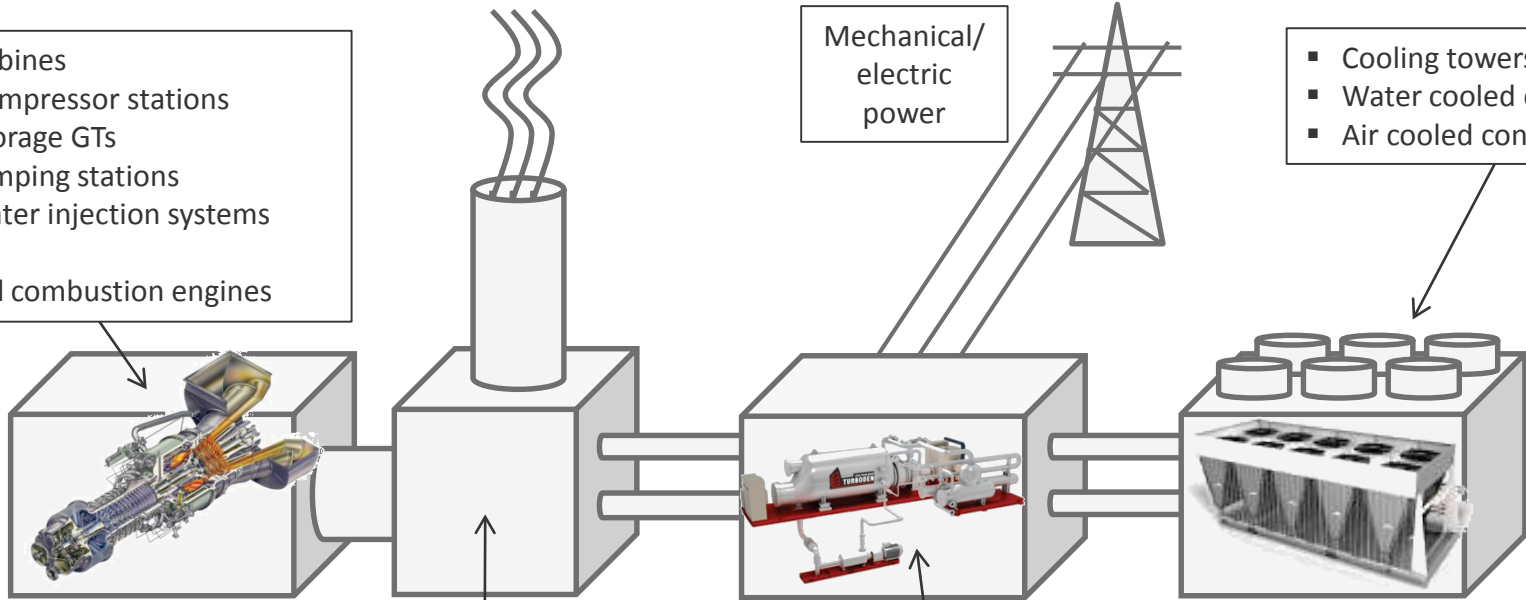
Start up: Q3 2014



Oil&Gas applications

Ⓑ Gas turbines exhaust gas

- Gas turbines
 - Gas compressor stations
 - Gas storage GTs
 - Oil pumping stations
 - Sea water injection systems
 - ...
- Internal combustion engines



- Cooling towers
- Water cooled condensers
- Air cooled condensers

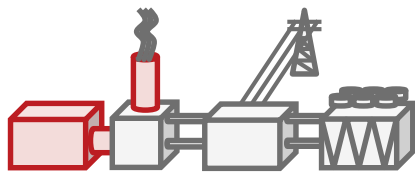
- Heat exchanger**
- Direct exchange
 - Thermal oil

- Organic Rankine Cycle**
25 ÷ 35% additional power ⁽¹⁾

Turboden References

- **TransGas – Canada**
GT power: 3.5 MWe
ORC power: **1 MWe**
Thermal oil circuit
Start up: Q4 2011
- **Polypex – Russia**
GT power: 25 MWe
ORC power: **3 MWe**
CHP th. power: 15 MWth
Direct Exchange
Start up: Q4 2014

(1) Percent of the prime mover nominal power



Turboden reference – APG exploitation

© Associated Petroleum Gas (APG)

Site: Perm, Russia

Customer/End user: LabNT/LUKoil

Status: started up in June 2012

Heat source: flare gas burning (boiler designed to burn gas with a minimum lower calorific value of 4,500 kcal/Nm³)

Heat source temperature: thermal oil at 300 °C

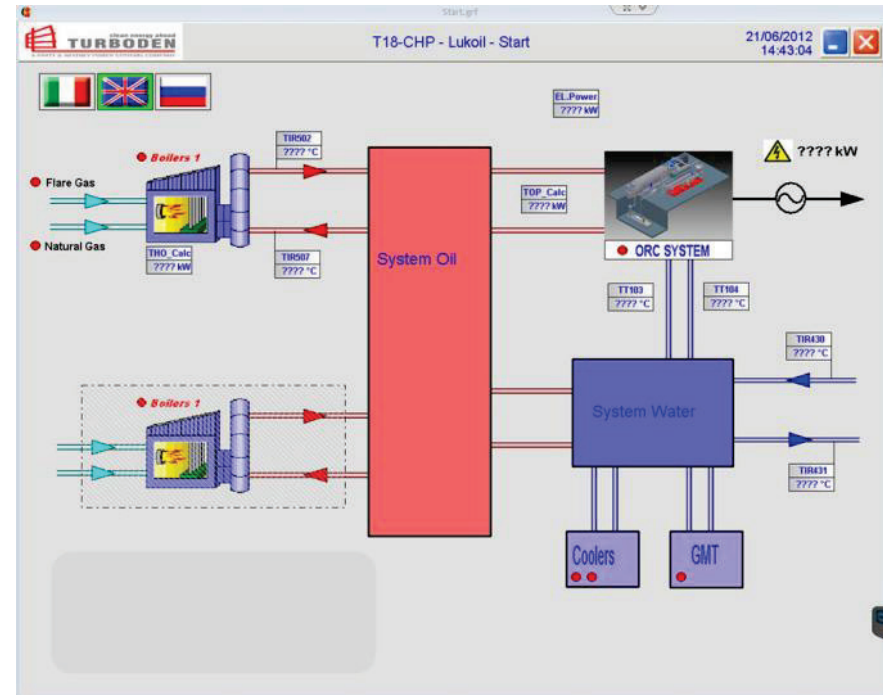
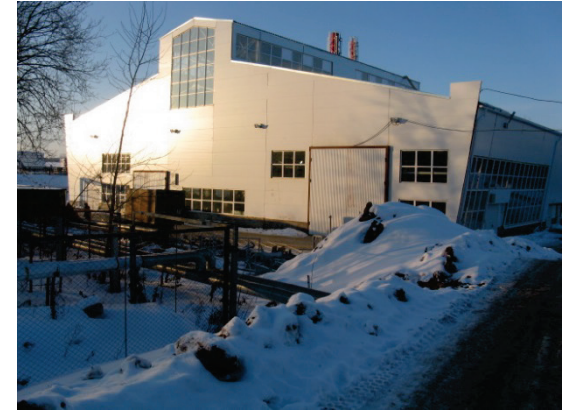
Inlet/Outlet water temperature: 65/95 °C (149/203°F)

Electric power: ~1.8 MW

Net electric efficiency: ~18%

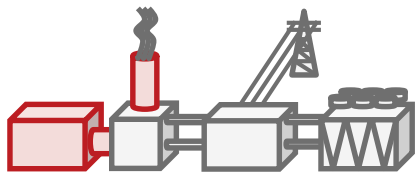
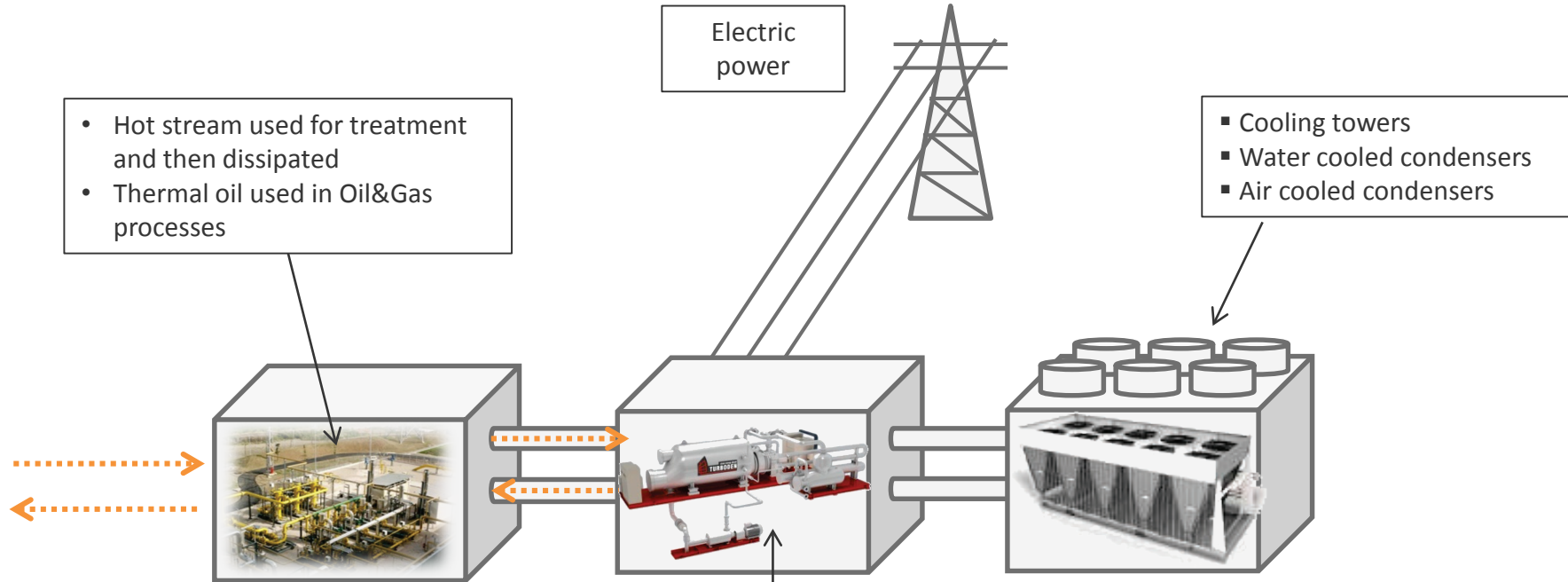
Project description

Flare gas from oil extraction wells is burned to heat up thermal oil which is used to feed up an ORC CHP unit. The electricity produced reduces the plant consumptions, whereas the hot water produced is exploited in oil refinery processes including warming up of refined products to be pumped.



Oil&Gas applications

④ Refinery hot streams



Turboden case study

Thermal oil power: 53 MWth
ORC electric power: 10 MW

(1) Heat carrier temperature above 300°C

Thank you!

For further information:
clotilde.rossi@turboden.it

www.turboden.eu