

Recent and future needs on the operation of combined cycle power plants.

Kilian Link, Siemens, Energy Sector

Agenda

- The basic principle of combined cycle power plants (CCPP)
- Transition of the energy system (e.g. Germany)
 - Market needs.
 - Demand on flexibility.
 - Integration of solar and wind power.
- Examples for challenging issues of control and decision making.

Sectors and Divisions as of October 1, 2011

Energy

Divisions

- Fossil Power Generation
- Wind Power
- Solar & Hydro
- Oil & Gas
- Energy Service
- Power Transmission



Healthcare

Divisions

- Imaging & Therapy Systems
- Clinical Products
- Diagnostics
- Customer Solutions



Industry

Divisions

- Industry Automation
- Drive Technologies
- Customer Services



Infrastructure & Cities

Divisions

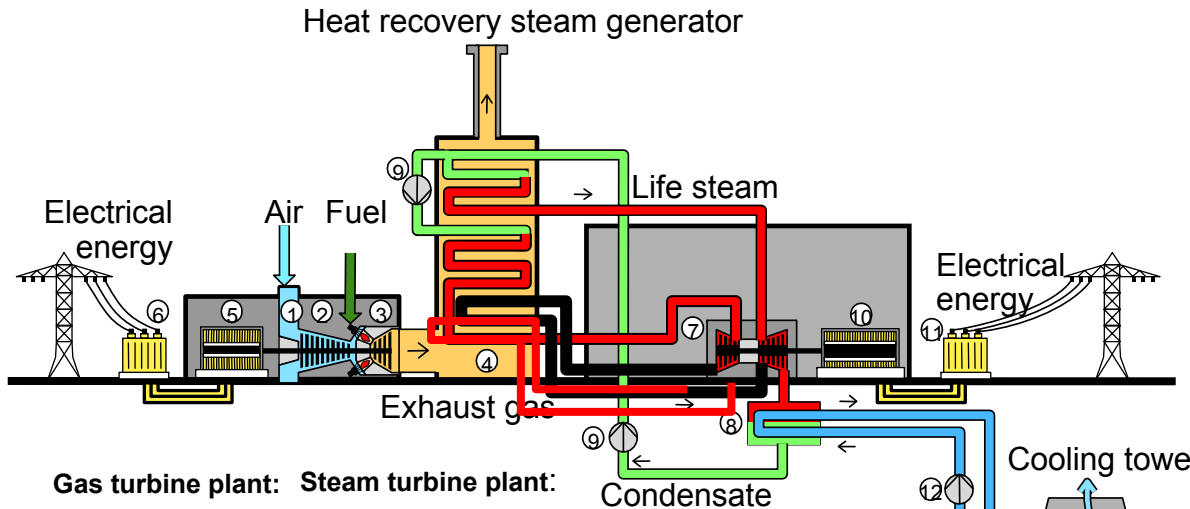
- Rail Systems
- Mobility and Logistics
- Low and Medium Voltage
- Smart Grid
- Building Technologies
- OSRAM¹⁾



1) In fiscal 2011, Siemens announced its intention to publicly list OSRAM and, as an anchor shareholder, to hold a minority stake in OSRAM AG over the long term

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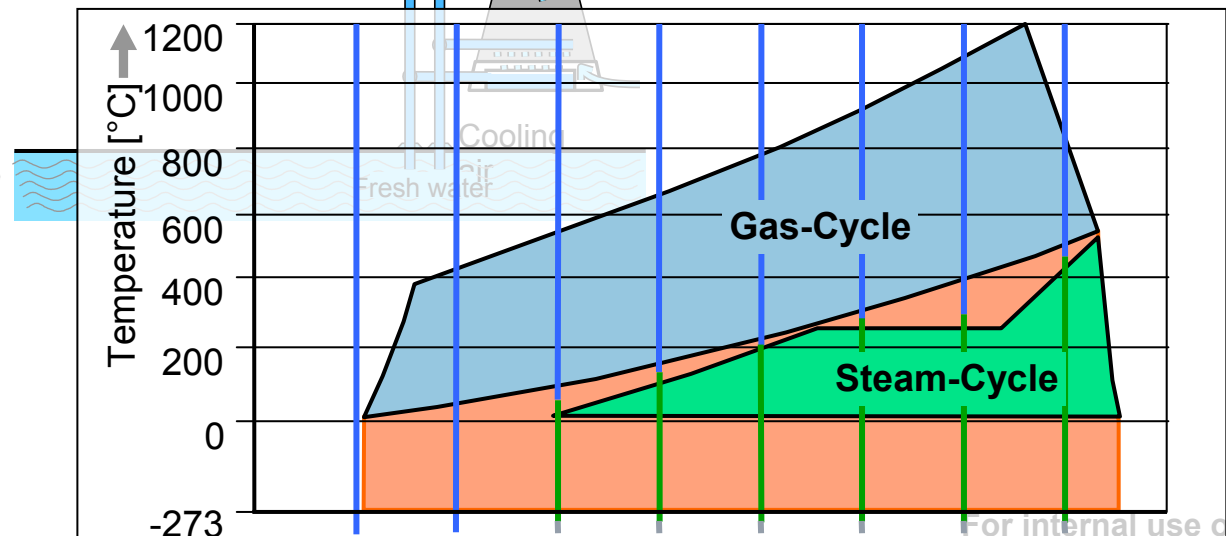
Basic principle of a CCGP and why it is beneficial



- High efficiency (world record over 60% efficiency, May 2011)
- Low invest.
- Flexible Operation.

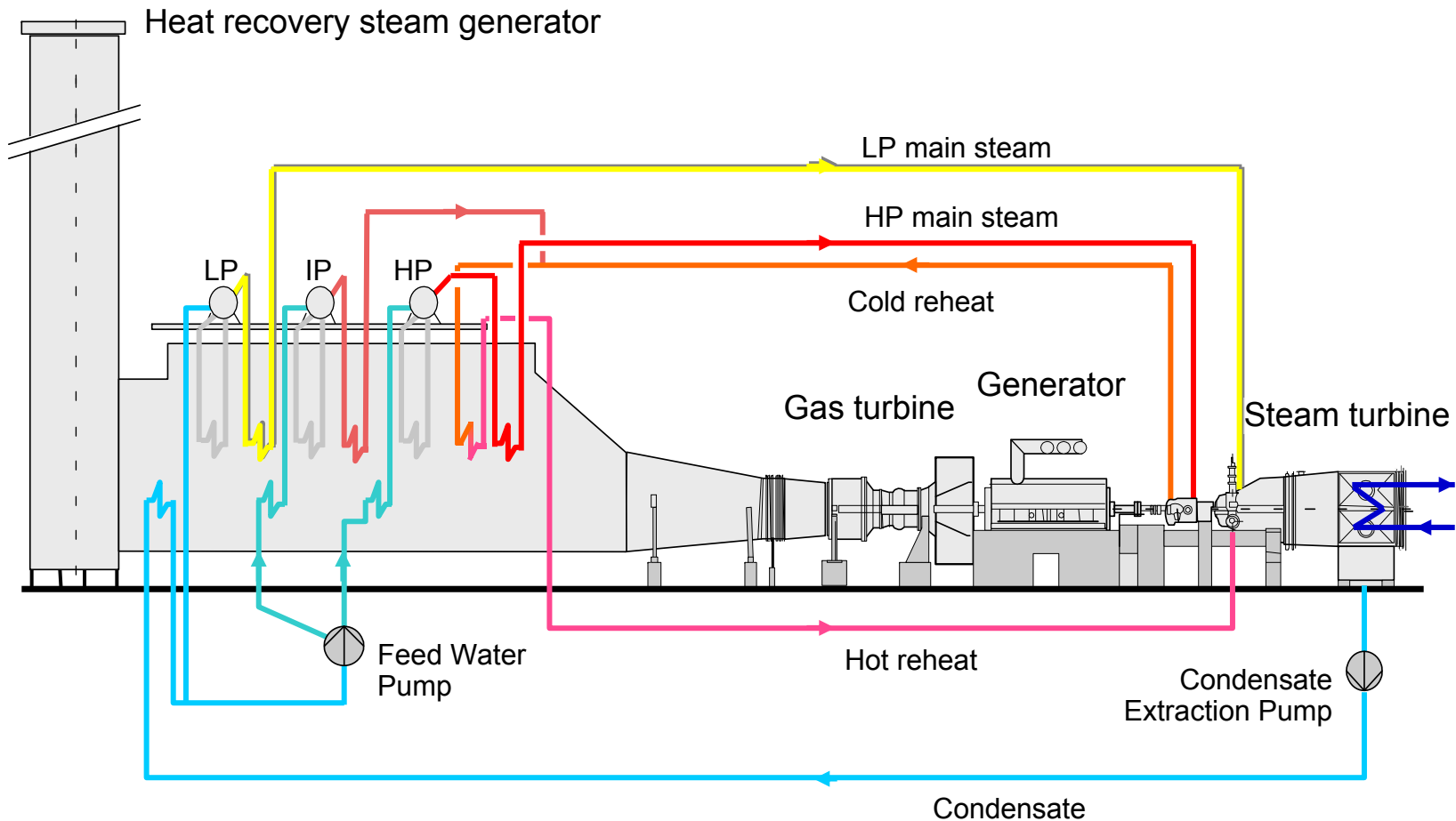
Gas turbine plant: **Steam turbine plant:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Air intake | 7 Steam turbine |
| 2 Compressor | 8 Condenser |
| 3 Gas turbine | 9 Feeding pump |
| 4 Heat recovery steam generator | 10 Generator |
| 5 Generator | 11 Transformer |
| 6 Transformer | 12 Circulating pump |



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Common single shaft configuration combined with a HRSG with 3 pressure stages plus reheat.



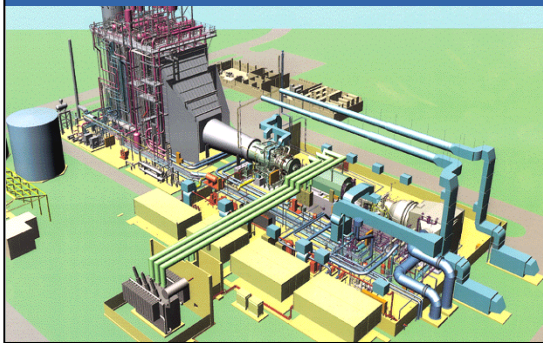
Future market needs

Wind Power

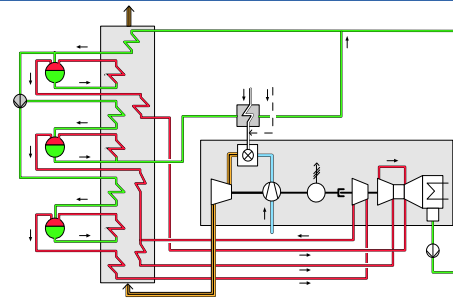


Solar Power

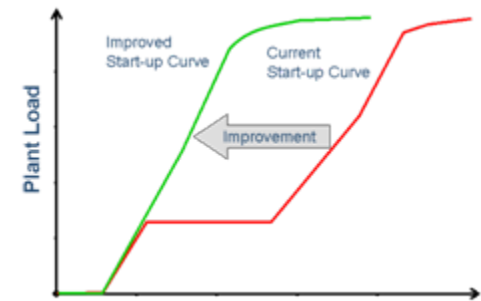
Lowest Investment



Highest Efficiency



Highest Flexibility



CO₂ emission reduction

CO₂

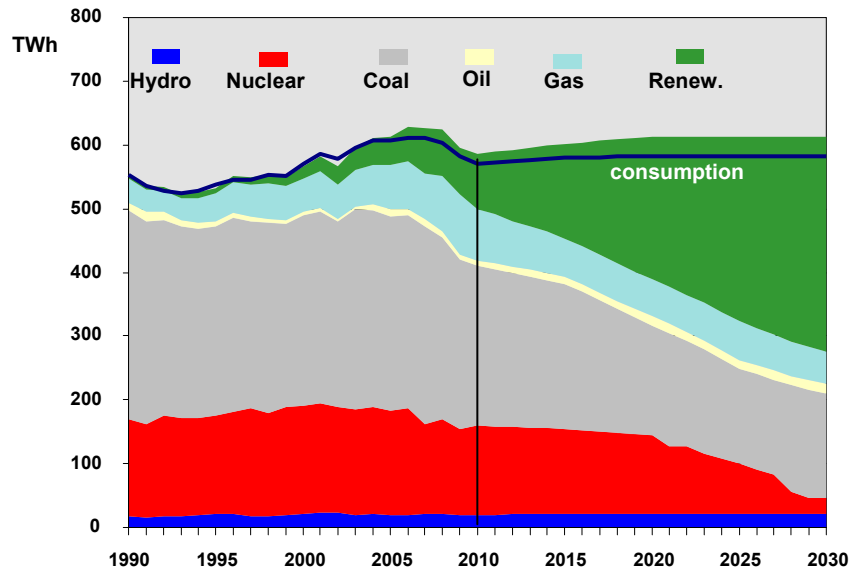


increasing gas prices

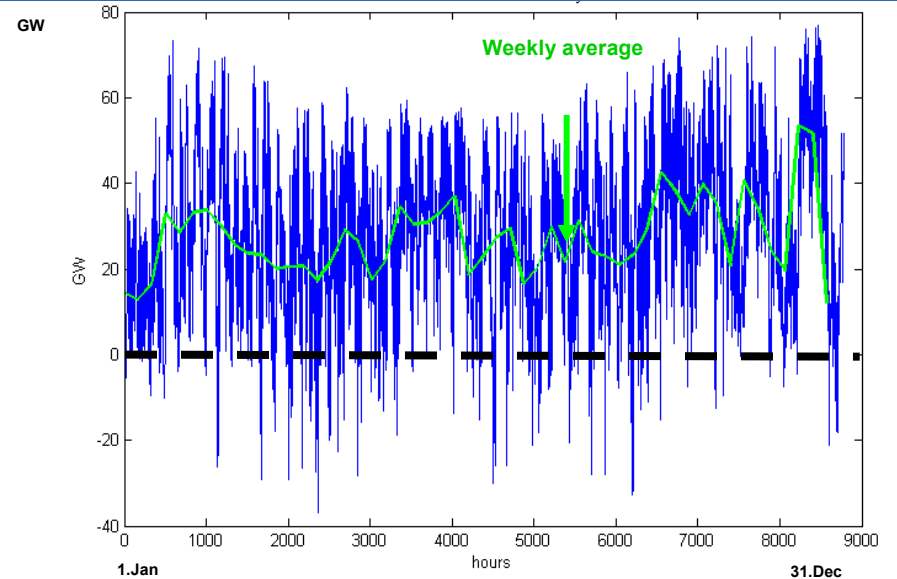
Operating flexibility

Power Generation in Germany: Challenges with a high share of renewable energy

Change in the generation structure



Residual load (load-renewable in feed) 2020



Increasing mismatch between generation and load to be compensated by backup and storage

Today's power generation provided by renewables in Germany?



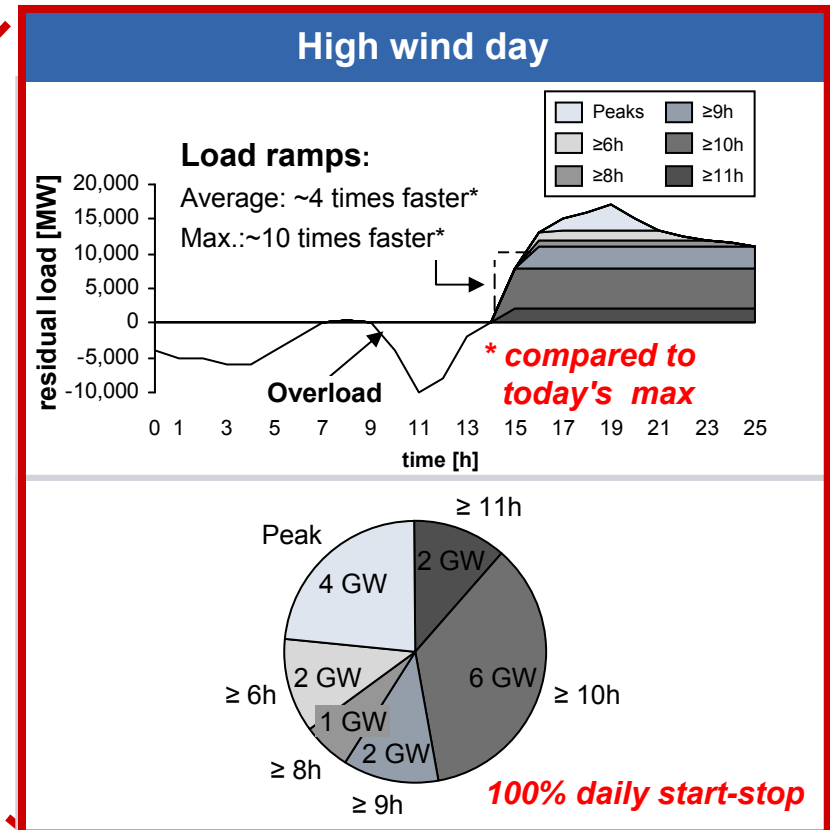
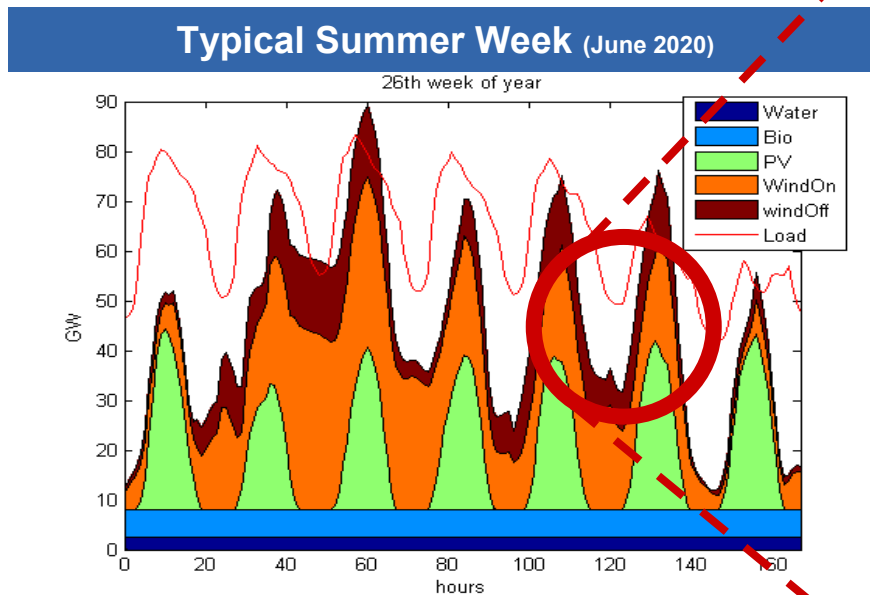
[Today's Power Mix in Germany](#)

[Today's Wind Power in Germany](#)

[Today's Solar Power in Germany](#)

Operating flexibility forecast Germany

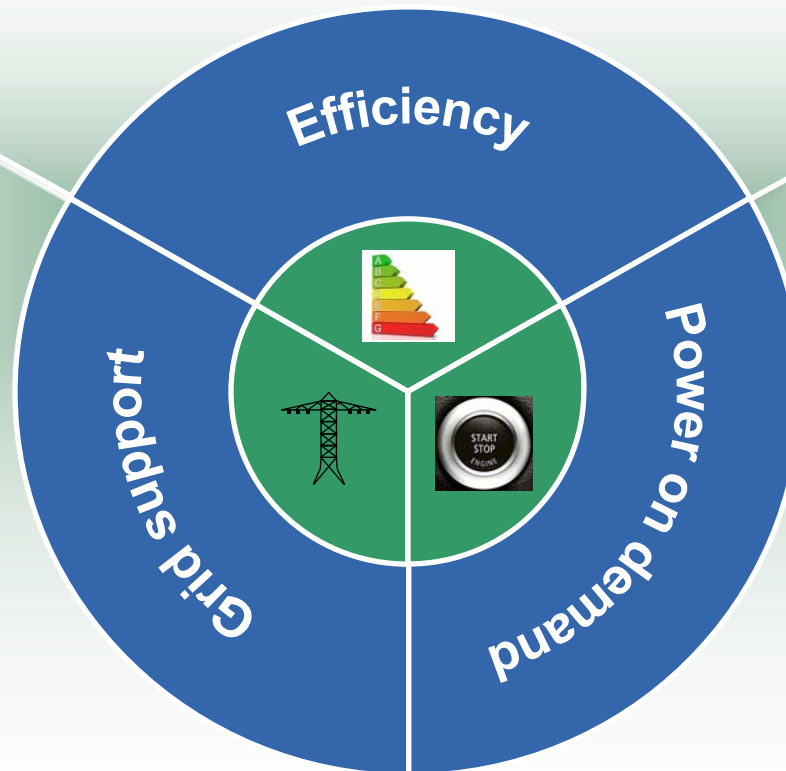
We need flexible plants in the future:
Power Generation Scenario 2020 (Germany)



Germany 2020: Up to 100% of the non-renewable fleet requires daily start-stop operation, load ramps of about 200 MW/min to be covered

Operating flexibility – different aspects

- Highest efficiency throughout the whole load range
- Optimized start up and shutdown operation



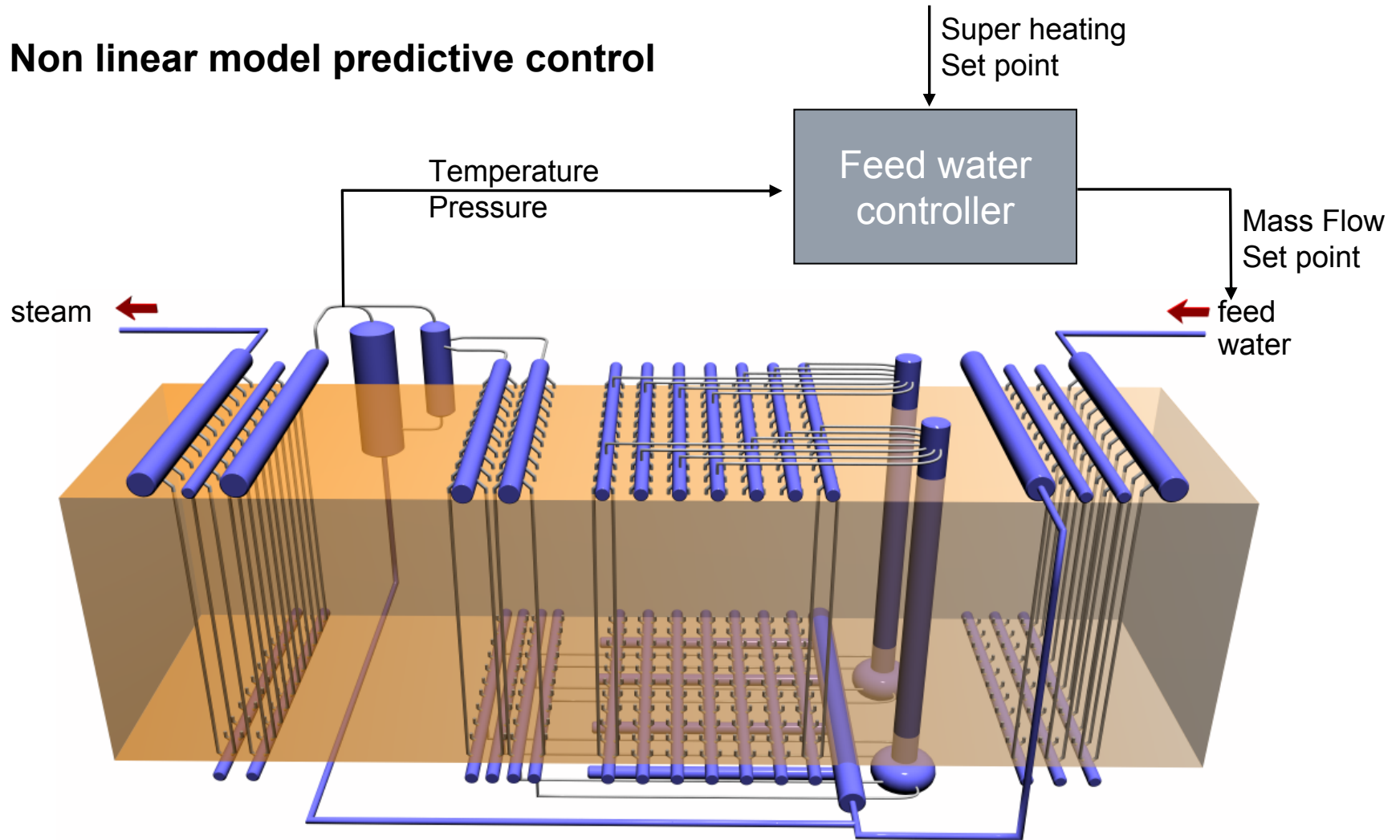
- Load ramps
- Stable operation in case of grid incidents
- Backup power

- Fast starts
- Load ramps
- Park load

Siemens Application

How MODRIO addresses these requirements

Non linear model predictive control



superheater

evaporator
Kilian Link

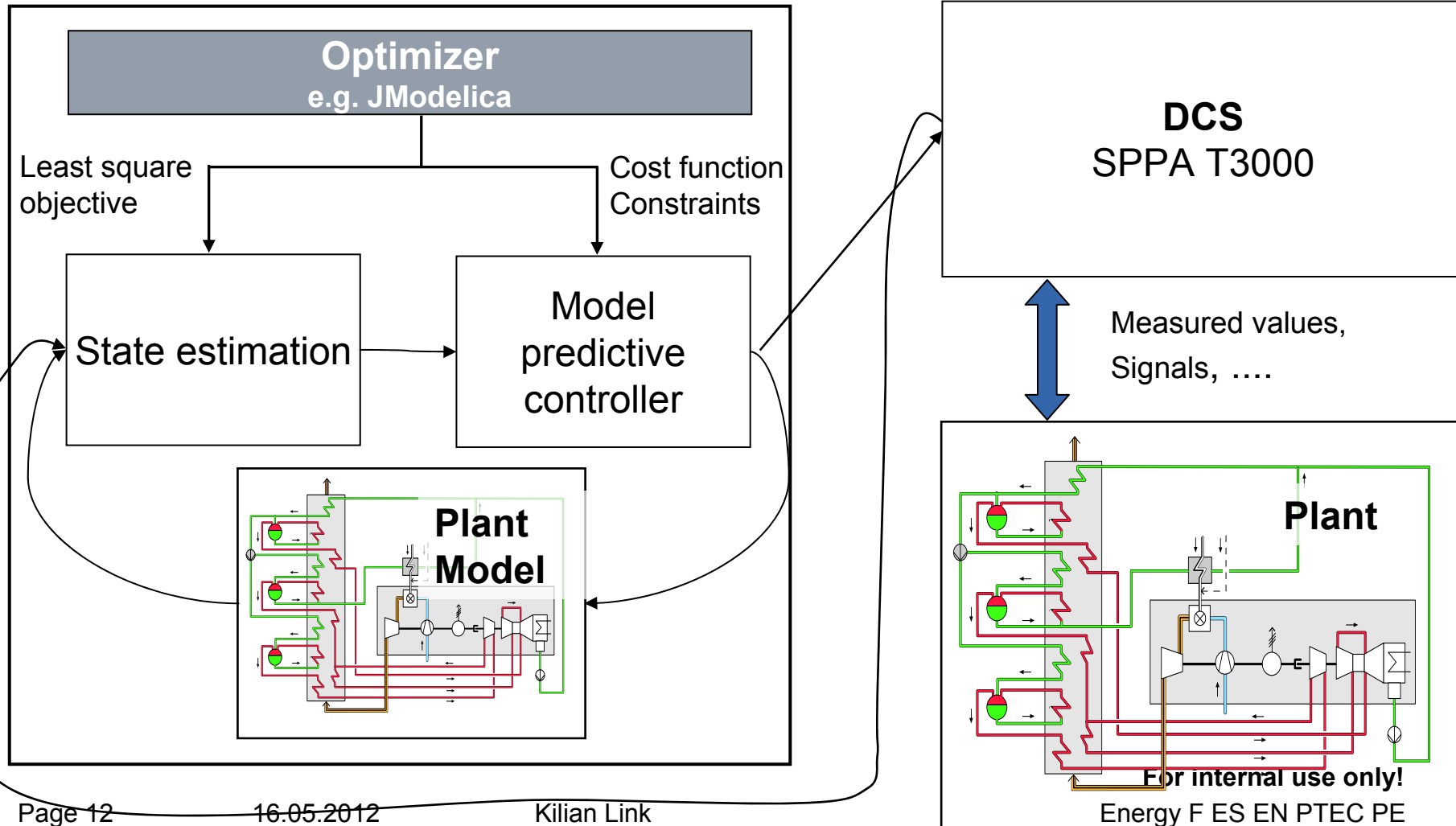
economizer

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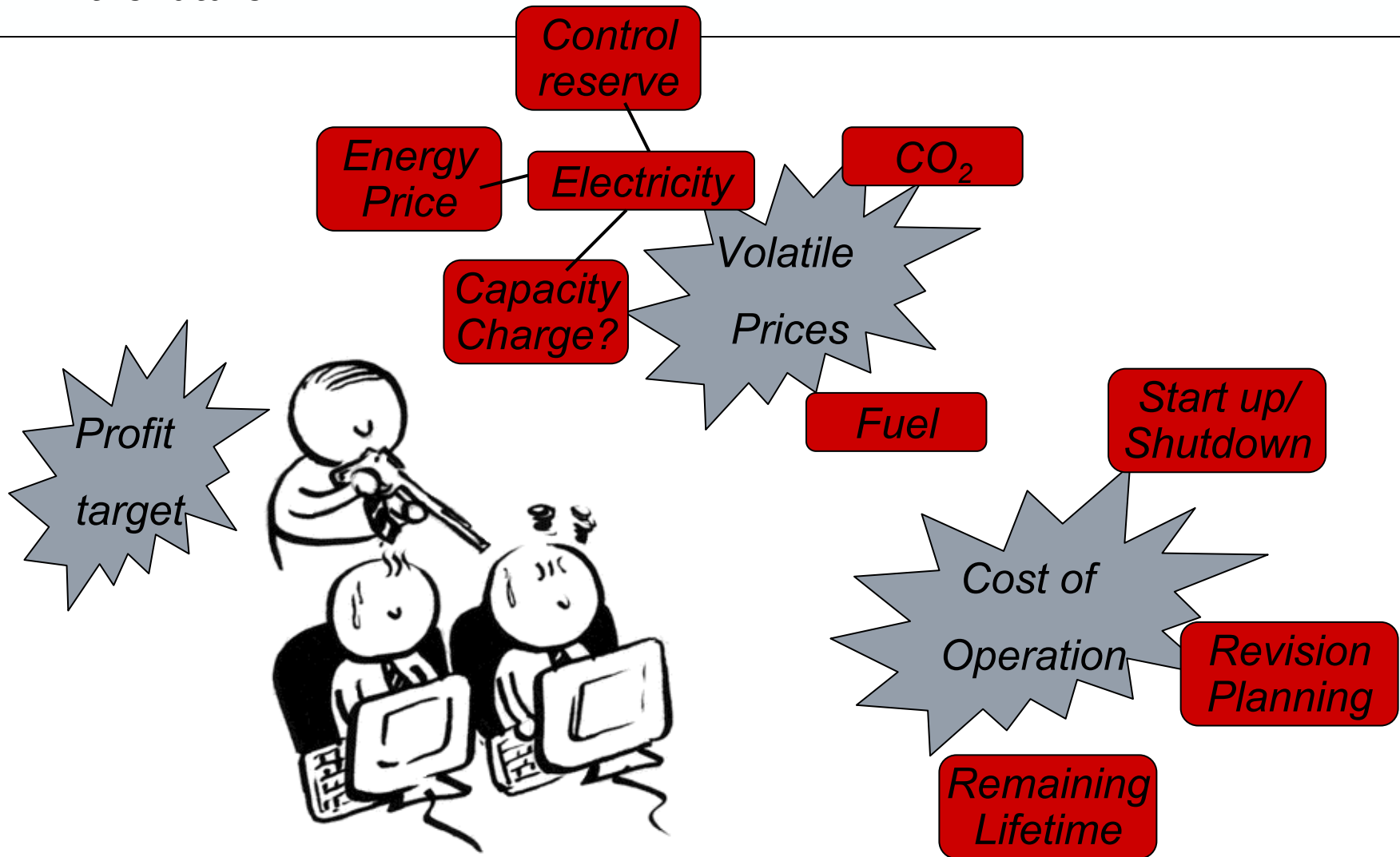
Siemens Application

How does MODRIO addresses these requirements

Non linear model predictive control



The operator will need some guidance in the future



Plant control will evolve into high sophisticated software.

The business model of controllable power plants will change focus from steady state operation of flexibility..

- Development processes of software will be applied to control design and implementation.
- Control guys will be bothered with real world's non linearity.
- Innovation will be boosted with respect to
 - modeling.
 - On- and offline Optimization.
 - Diagnosis.
 - Operator guidances.

Your Feedback

Thank you for your attention!

