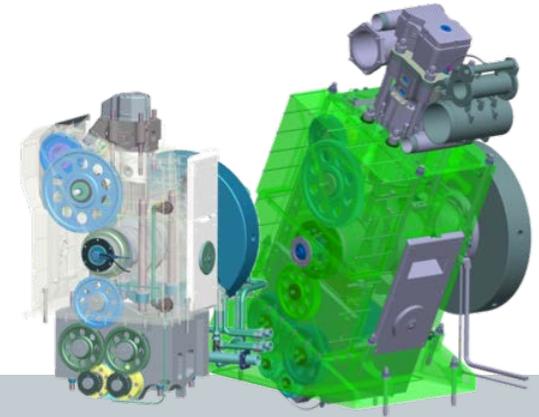
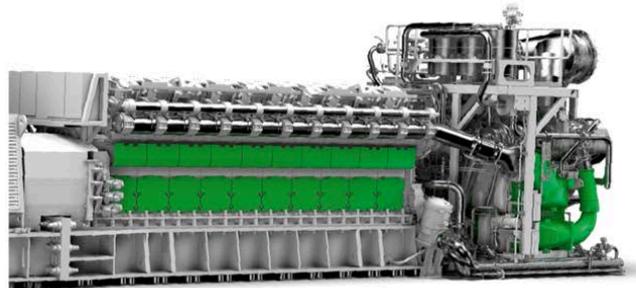




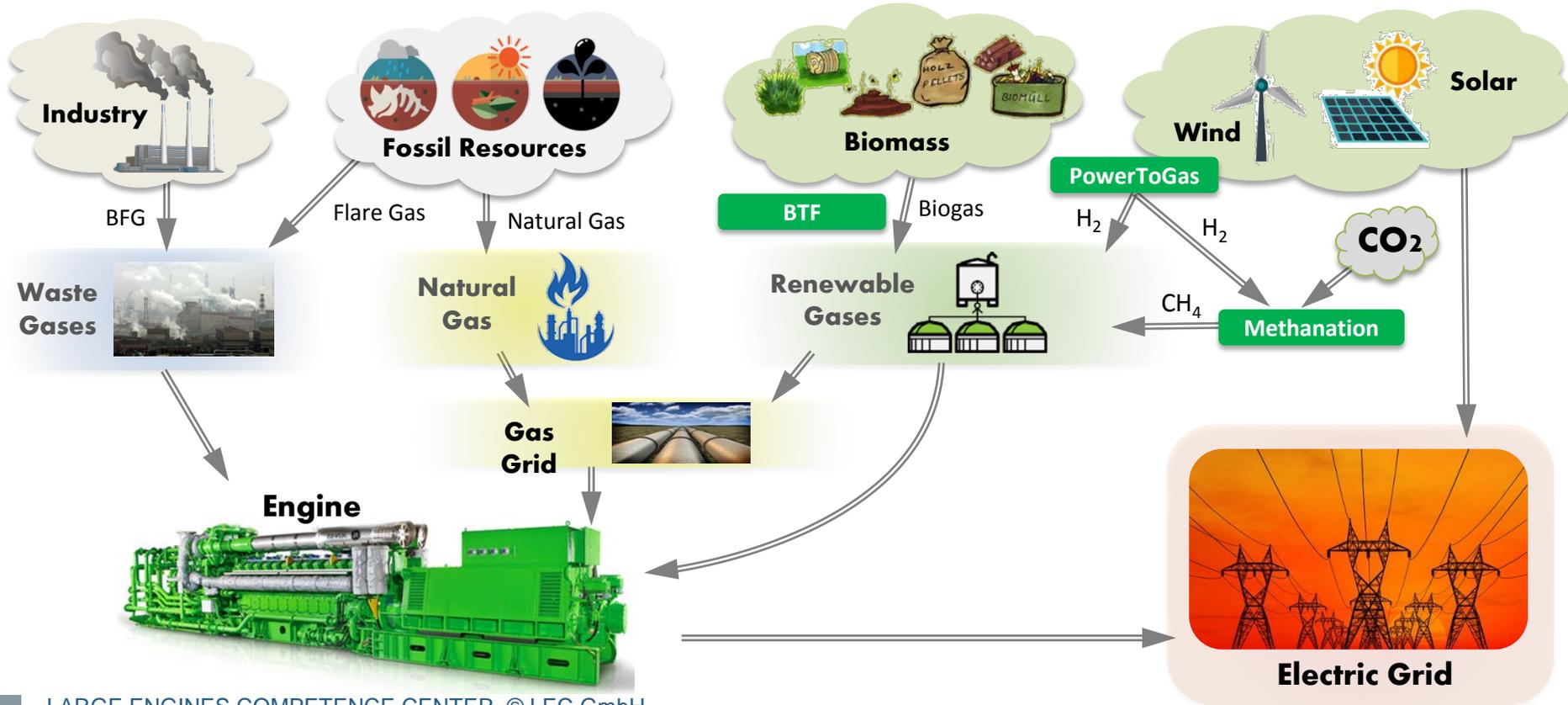
Large Engines Competence Center

Meeting the Challenges for Tomorrow's Power Generation Using Variable Intake Valve Train for Gas Engines



May 5th, 2017 • [Jan Zelenka](#), Claudio Hoff

The role of the gas engine in power generation



Content

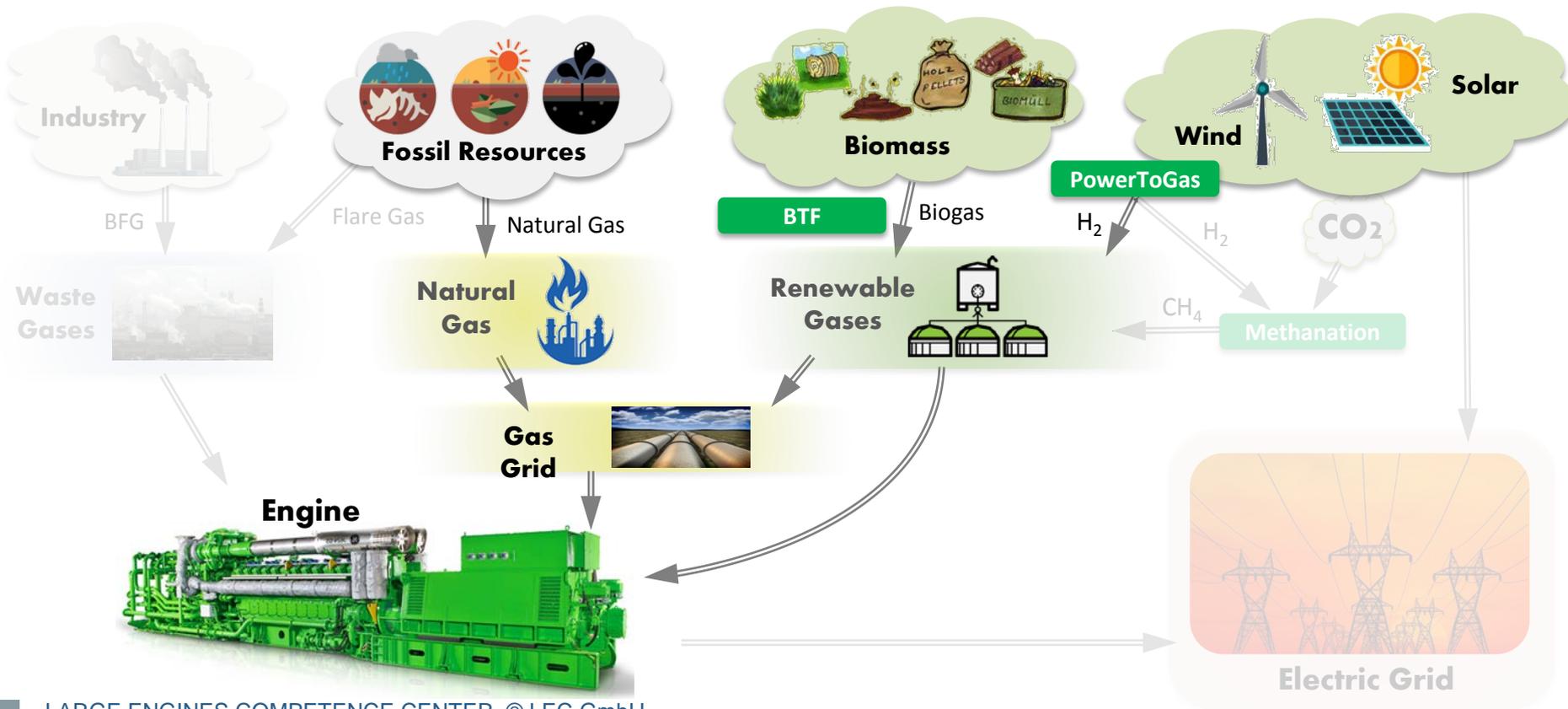
- Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines
- Variable intake valve timing as a key technology
- Summary

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Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines

Gas quality issues



Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines

Gas quality issues

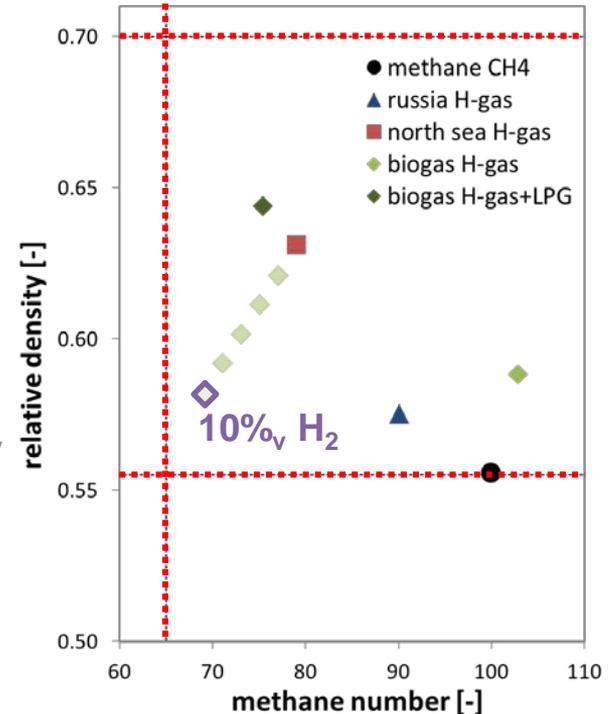
- Harmonization process for European gas grid has started
 - European Association for the Streamlining of Energy Exchange
 - European Standard 16726

EASEE Gas

Parameter	Unit	min	max
Rel. density	m^3/m^3	0.555	0.700
Wobbe	MJ/m^3	48.6	56.9

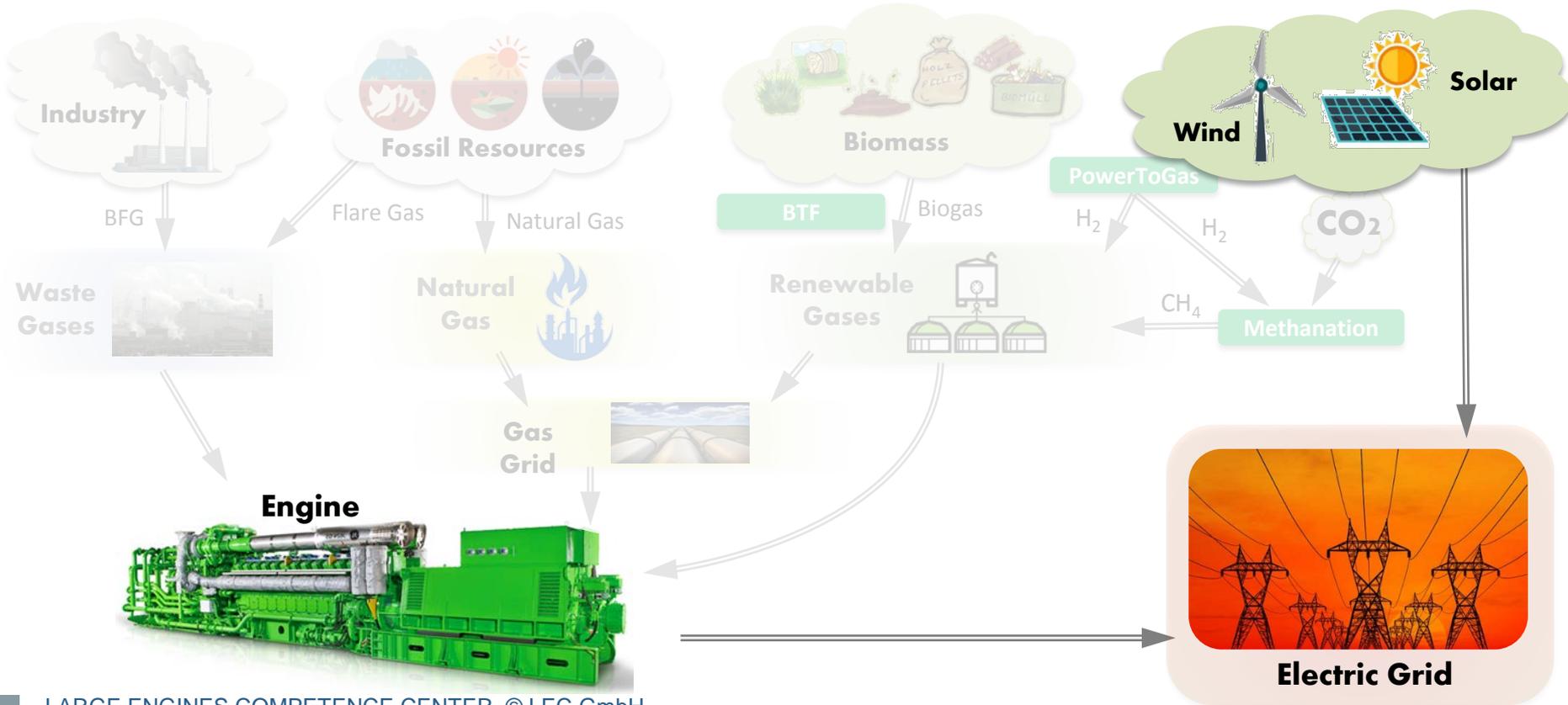
EN 16726

Parameter	Unit	min	max
Rel. density	m^3/m^3	0.555	0.700
MN	-	65	



Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines

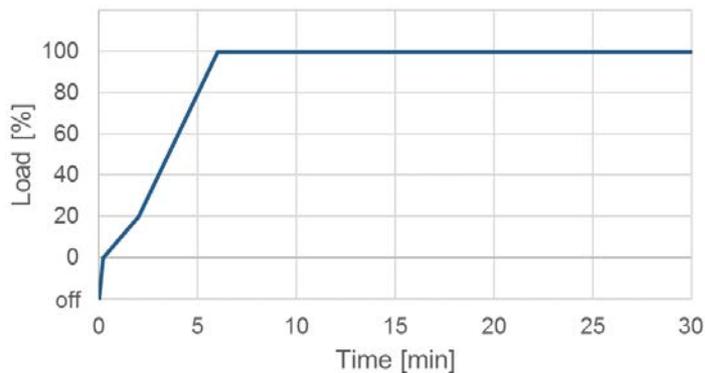
Volatile renewable energy



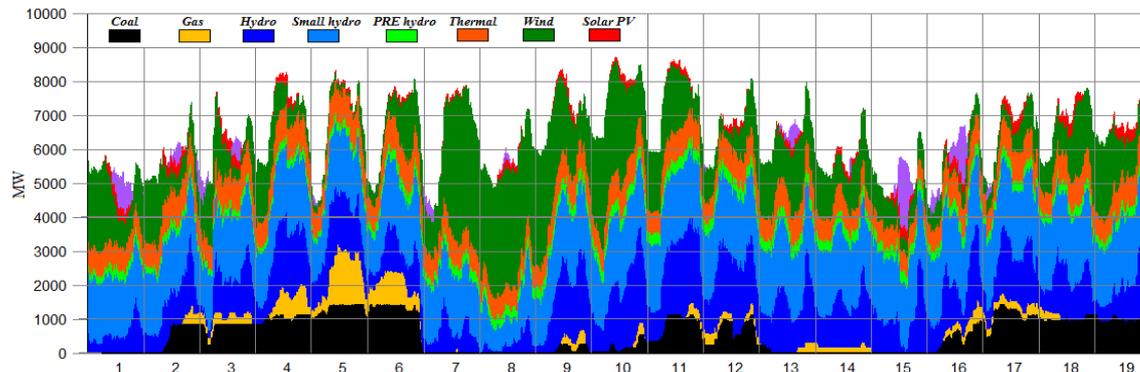
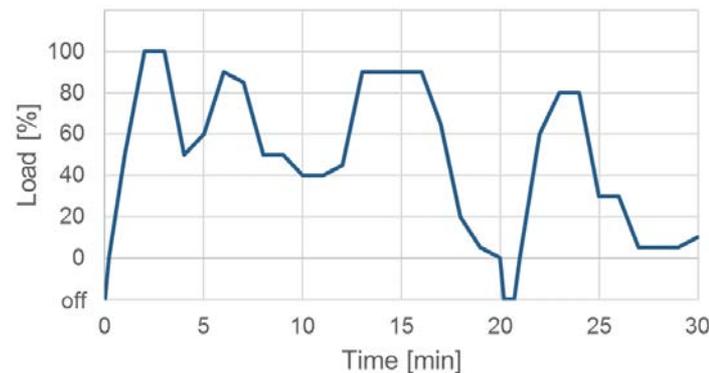
Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines

Volatile renewable energy – stabilize grid

State of the art operation modes for power plants



Future operation modes for power plants

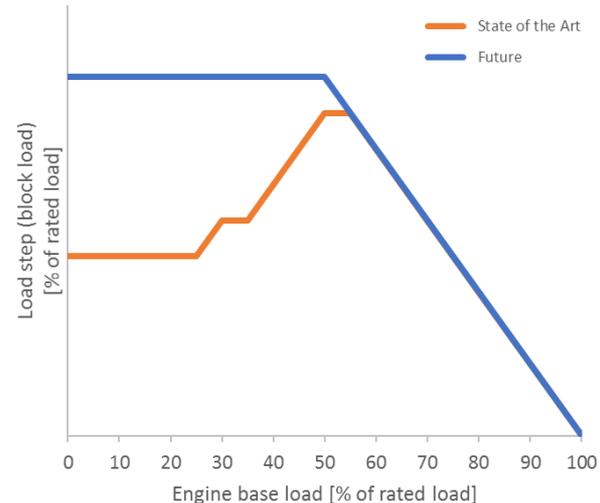


Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines

Transient response requirements



- ENTSO-E (Type C $1\text{MW} < P < 50\text{MW}$)
 - 30 seconds to synchronize to the network
 - 10% loading in 4 seconds as spinning reserve
 - Stay connected to the network in a frequency band of $\pm 10\%$
- ISO 8528-5 (Class G3)
 - Tolerated frequency drop 15%
 - Tolerated voltage drop 15%
 - Recovery time 3s

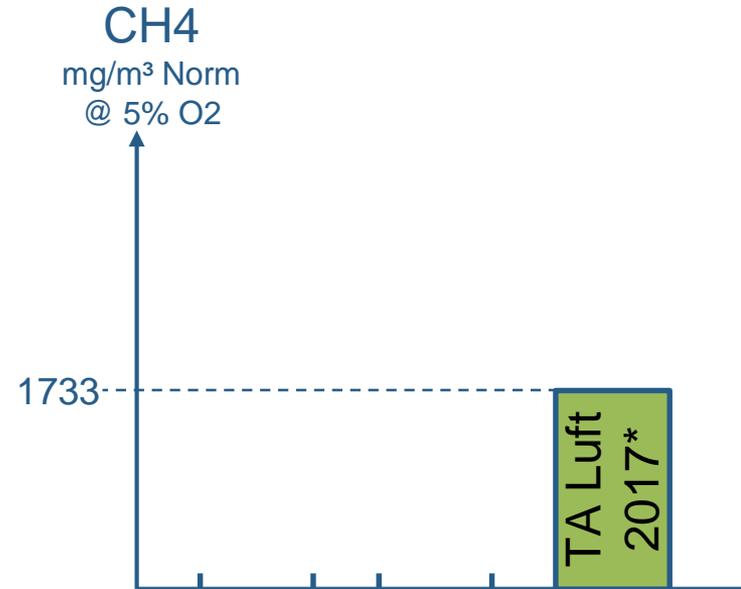
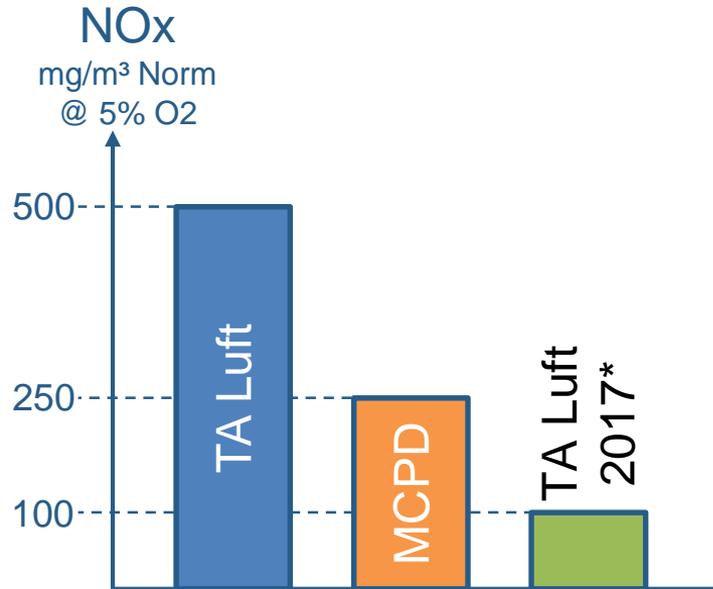


Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines

Emission limits



- Lower emission limits up ahead



Content

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Variable intake valve timing as a key technology

ABB's Valve Control Management – VCM®



- Electro-hydraulic valve train system
- Variation of timing and lift of the intake valves

Operating principle:

1. Solenoid valve CLOSED

- Valves follow cam profile

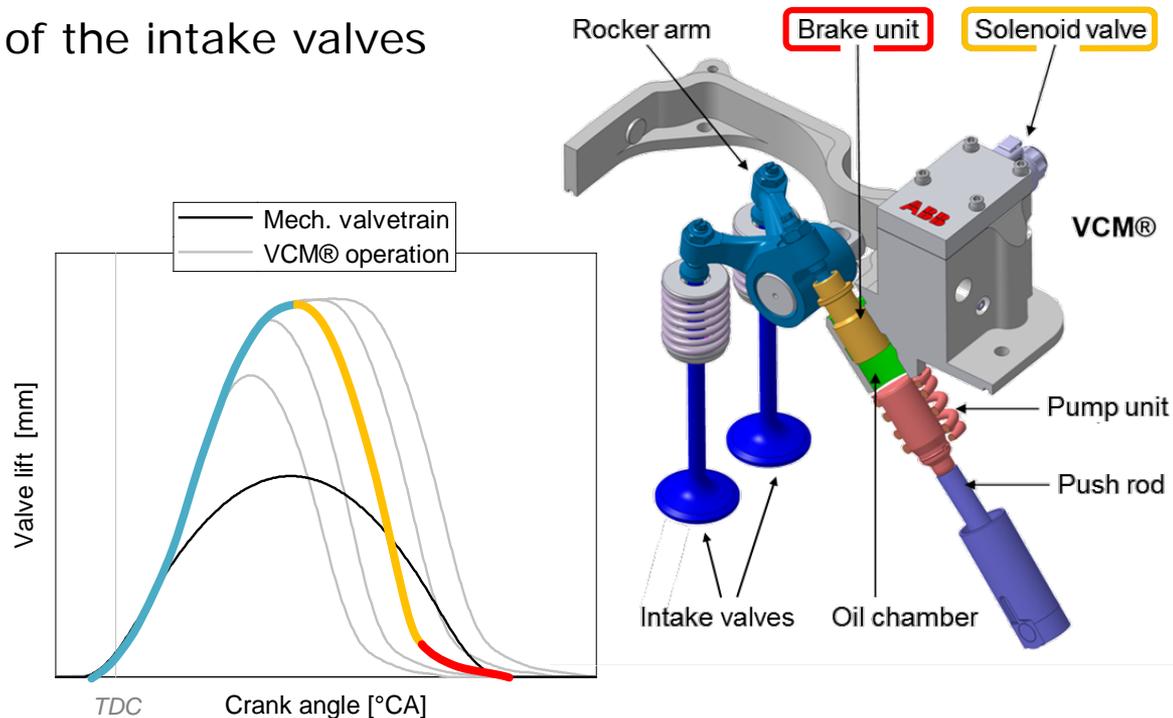
2. Solenoid valve OPEN

- Oil pressure drops
- Springs close the valve

3. Brake ramp

- Hydraulic brake reduces seating velocity

Main components



Source:

Zelenka J., et al., Variable Intake Valve Train to Optimize the Performance of a Large Bore Gas Engine, ICEF2016-9358, 2016

Variable intake valve timing as a key technology

ABB's Valve Control Management – VCM®



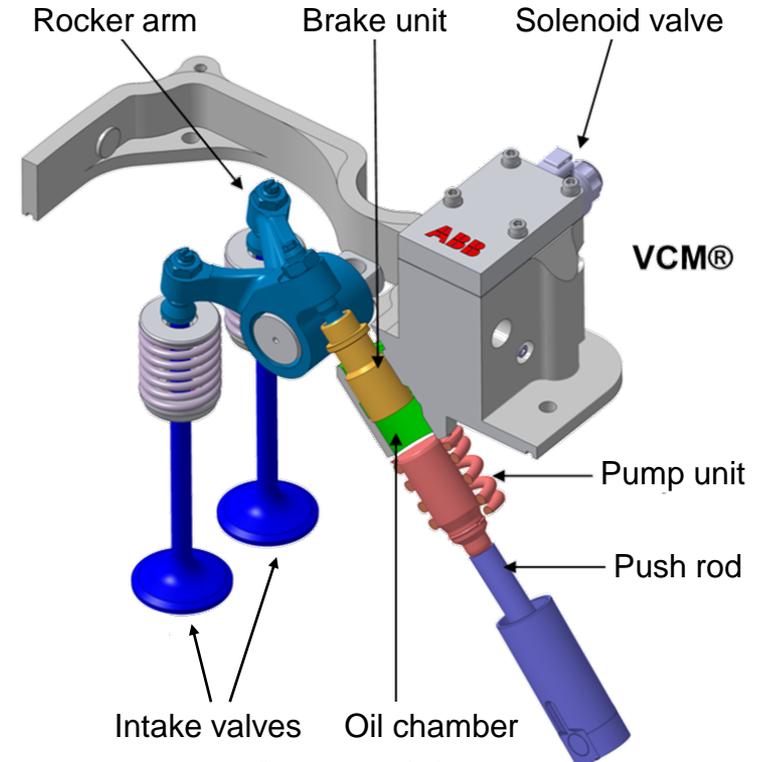
- Electro-hydraulic valve train system
- Variation of timing and lift of the intake valves

Advantages:

- Cylinder individual control
- Cycle-to-cycle variable adjustment of IVC
- Closes much faster than a mechanical valve train
- Soft landing due to hydraulic brake

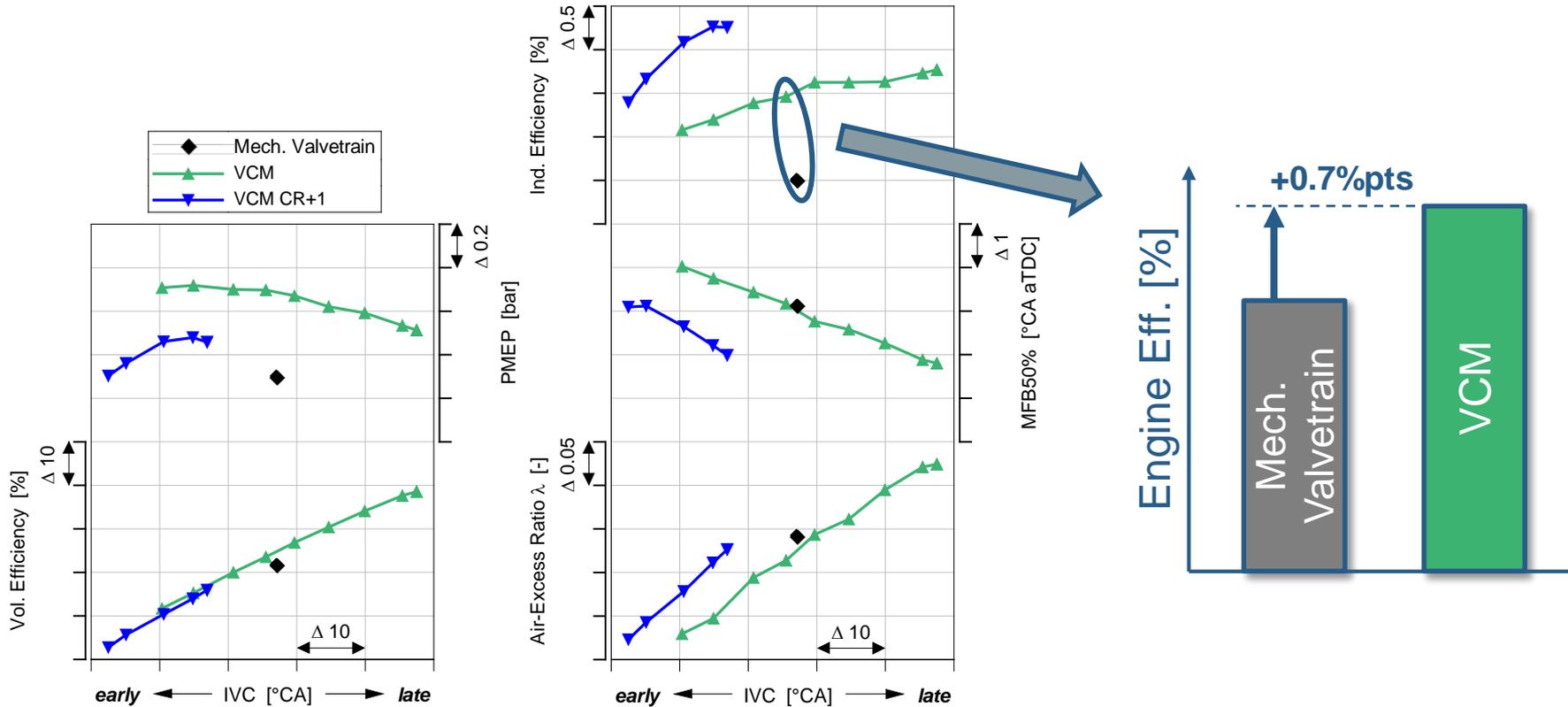
IVC = Intake valve closing (angle)

Main components



Variable intake valve timing as a key technology

Increased engine efficiency



Variable intake valve timing as a key technology

Increased flexibility to boundary conditions



Changing the engine's power control strategy

Increased engine efficiency

Different valve timing
(compared to mechanical valvetrain)
→ more aggressive Miller

Cooler cylinder charge

Reduced knock tendency

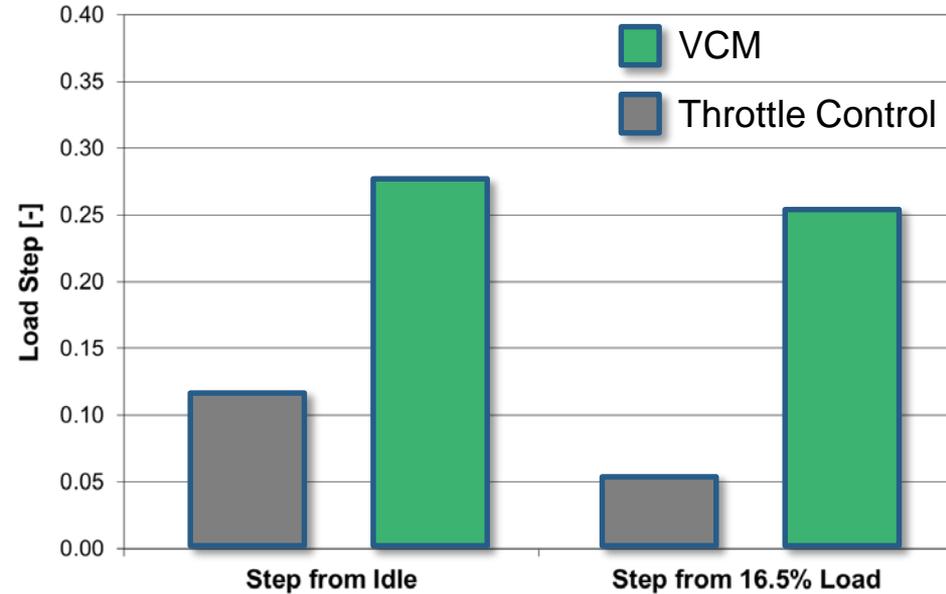
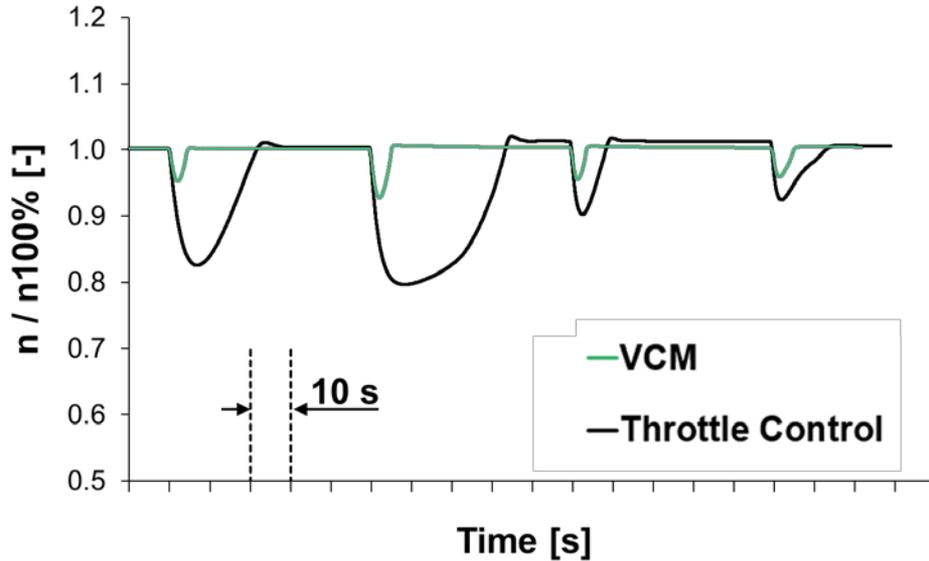
Increased knock margin

→ +25°C MAT or
→ +20 points MN

Source:

Variable intake valve timing as a key technology

Improved transient response



ISO 8528-5 Class G2

Source:

Christen, C., and Codan, E., Engine Control and Performance Enhancement with Variable Valve Train for Gas Engines, 16th Turbocharging Conference, Dresden, 2011

Content

- Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines
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Summary

Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines



Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines Gas quality issues



- Harmonization process for European gas grid has started
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 - European Standard 16726

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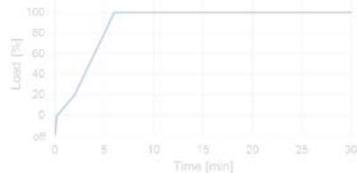
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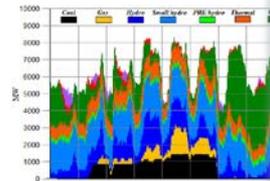
Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines Volatile renewable energy – stabilize grid



State of the art operation modes for power plants



Future operation modes for power plants



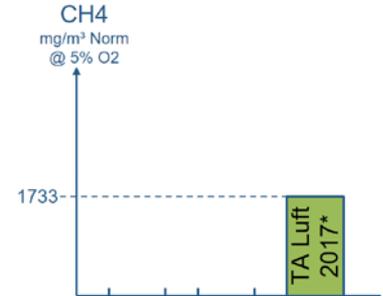
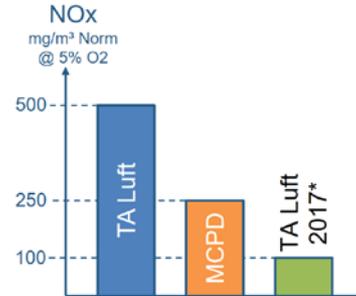
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Source:
Energy M
(http://eu

Challenges for tomorrow's gas engines Emission limits



- Lower emission limits up ahead



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* Proposal

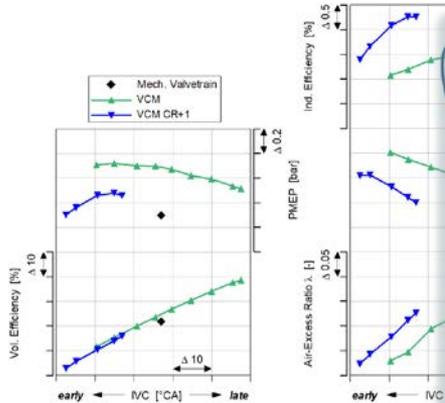
Summary

VVT as a key technology



Variable intake valve timing as a key technology

Increased engine efficiency



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Source: Zelenka, J. et al. of a Large

Variable intake valve timing as a key technology

Increased flexibility to boundary conditions



Changing the engine's power control strategy

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Different valve timing (compared to mechanical valvetrain) → more aggressive Miller

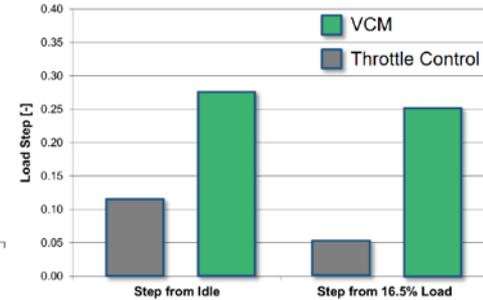
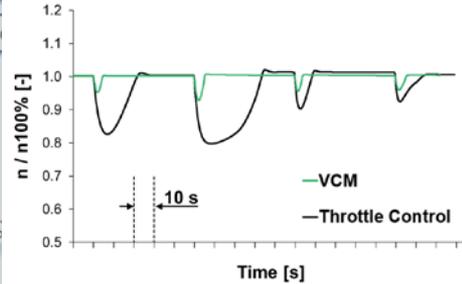
Cooler cylinder char

Redu

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Source: Zelenka, J. et al. of a Large

Variable intake valve timing as a key technology

Improved transient response



ISO 8528-5 Class G2

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Source: Christen, C., and Codan, E., Engine Control and Performance Enhancement with Variable Valve Train for Gas Engines, 16th Turbocharging Conference, Dresden, 2011

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