



Application of an Advanced Adaptation Methodology for Gas Turbine Performance Monitoring

P. Rompokos, N. Aretakis, I. Roumeliotis, K. Mathioudakis

Laboratory of Thermal Turbomachines, School of Mechanical Engineering
National Technical University of Athens, Greece

GPPS Chania 2020
September 7th – 9th



Introduction

An industrial gas turbine model adaptation methodology and framework are presented. The 6-step methodology introduced utilizes generic turbomachinery maps, which are scaled and adapted on available field data, to best represent the operation of the gas turbine. The developed models are suitable for performance monitoring and diagnostic purposes. PROOSIS simulation environment is used.

The proposed framework addresses:

1. Model adaptation on varying load and operating conditions
2. Use and adaptation of generic maps
3. Applicability on different gas turbine configurations



Contents

Methodology

- 6-step adaptation framework
- Gas turbine model set-up & description

Test Cases

- Single shaft model adaptation demonstration
- Twin shaft application for performance monitoring

Summary & Conclusions

References

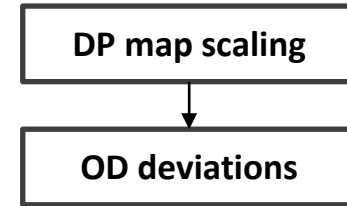


6-step adaptation framework

Step 1: Map scaling at Design Point (DP)

Calculation of the map scaling factors according to:

1. Reference operating point ⁽¹⁾
2. Relative position in the base map



Step 2: Field data deviations (OD)

Off-design calculation of the available operating points with the sized maps from the previous step

Record the RMS of the estimated values against the corresponding real measurements

6-step adaptation framework

Step 3: Map adaptation ⁽²⁾

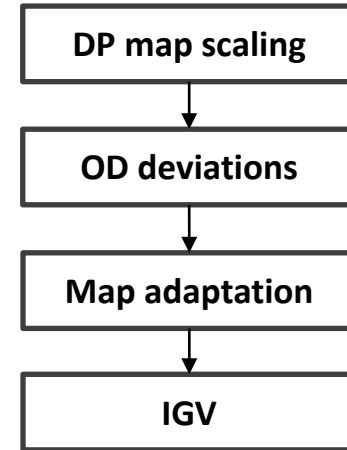
Calculation of the map modification factors related to:

1. Corrected mass flow (SCW, STW)
2. Efficiency (SCE, STE)

Step 4: IGV factor calculation

If IGVs are used:

SCW and SCE are associated with IGV opening and the IGV correction factors are estimated

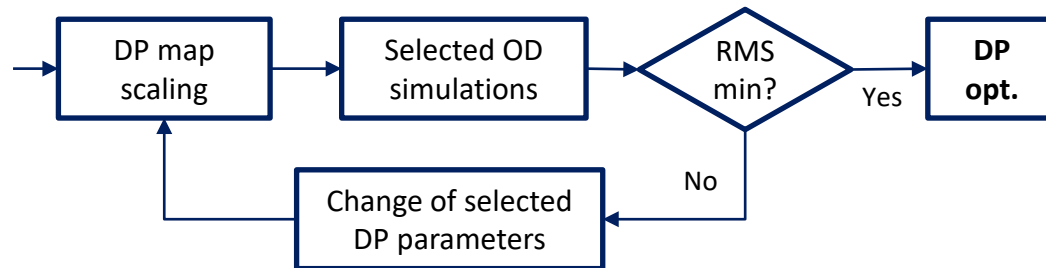


6-step adaptation framework

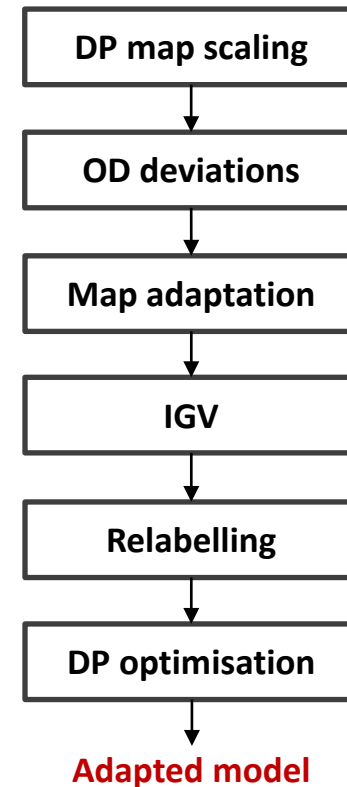
Step 5: Local map adaptation ⁽³⁾

The SCW is correlated with the speedlines of the base map and if a clear correction appears the speedlines are modified accordingly

Step 6: Multi-point design optimisation



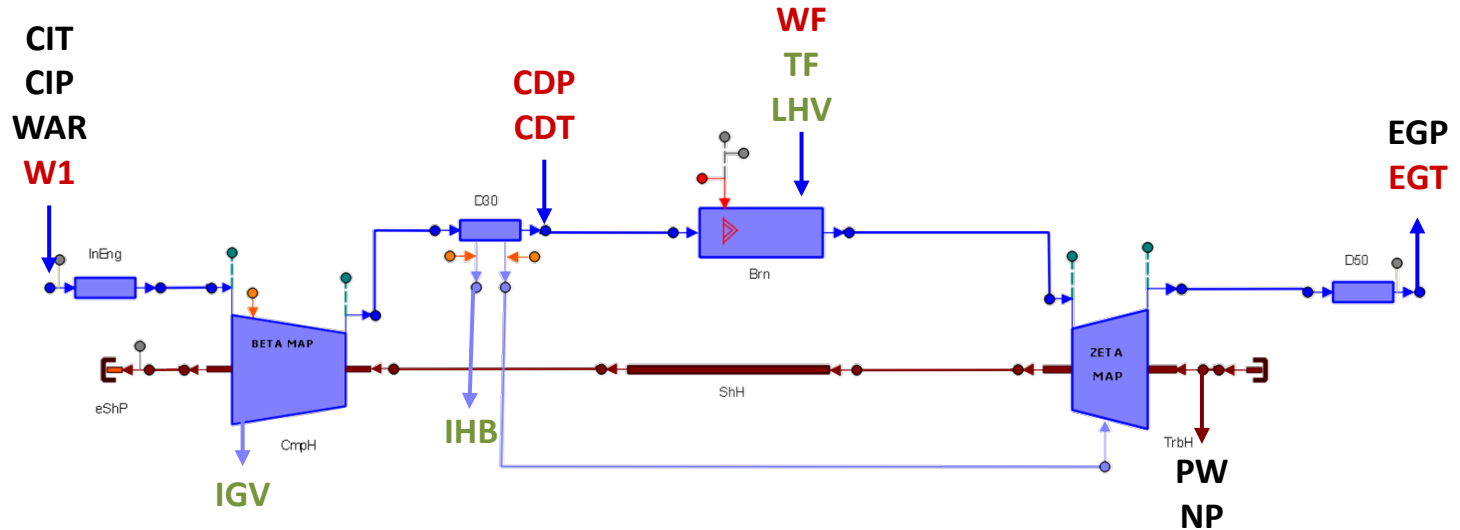
Additional iterations if required





Gas turbine model set-up & description

Schematic representation of single shaft in PROOSIS ⁽⁴⁾ environment and OD mathematical model ⁽⁵⁾:



Boundary conditions

Additional measurements

Additional inputs

Variables to Iterate:
W1, FAR_{CC}, BETA, ZETA



Contents

Methodology

- 6-step adaptation framework
- Gas turbine model set-up & description

Test Cases

- Single shaft model adaptation demonstration
- Twin shaft application for performance monitoring

Summary & Conclusions

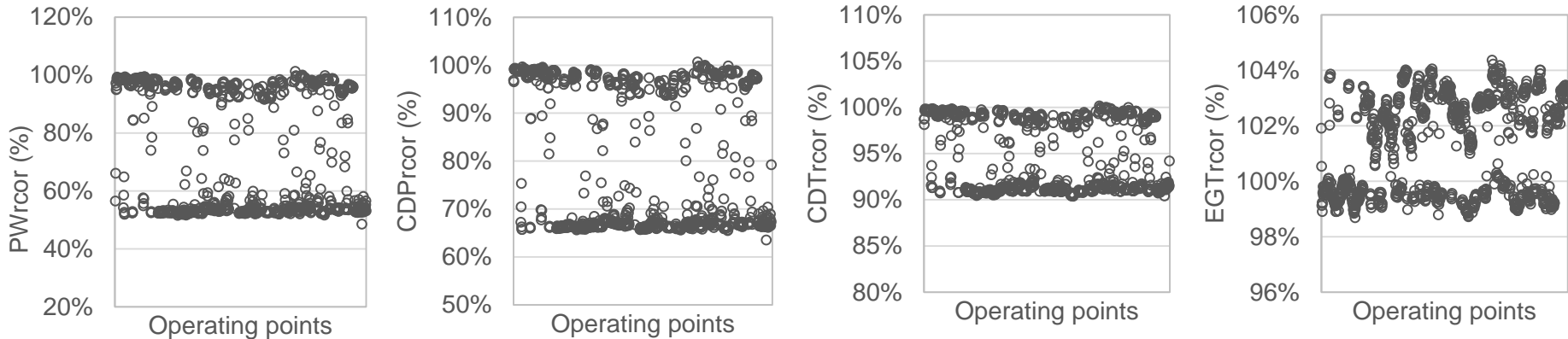
References

Single shaft model adaptation demonstration

Single shaft heavy duty gas turbine 250 MW @ 50Hz

Available measurements: PW, NP, CIT, CIP, WAR, **W1**, **CDP**, **CDT**, **EGT**, **IGV**

50 – 105% load, varying inlet temperature in the range of 30K over a period of a month





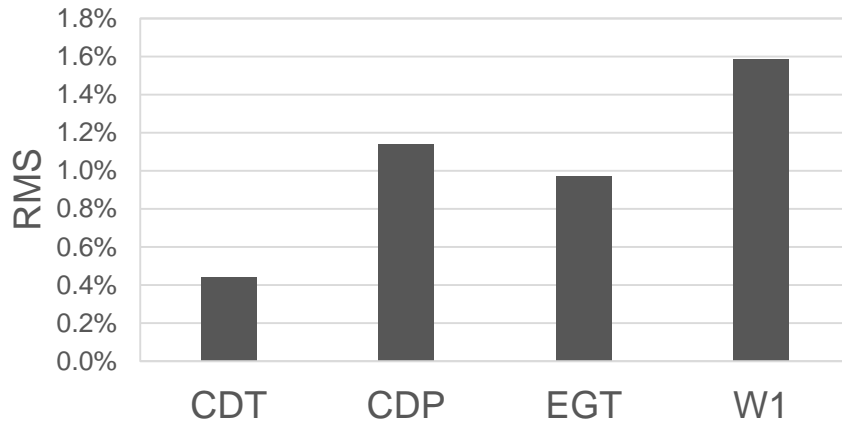
Single shaft model adaptation demonstration

DP: Maps scaled to a reference point selected from the available measurements

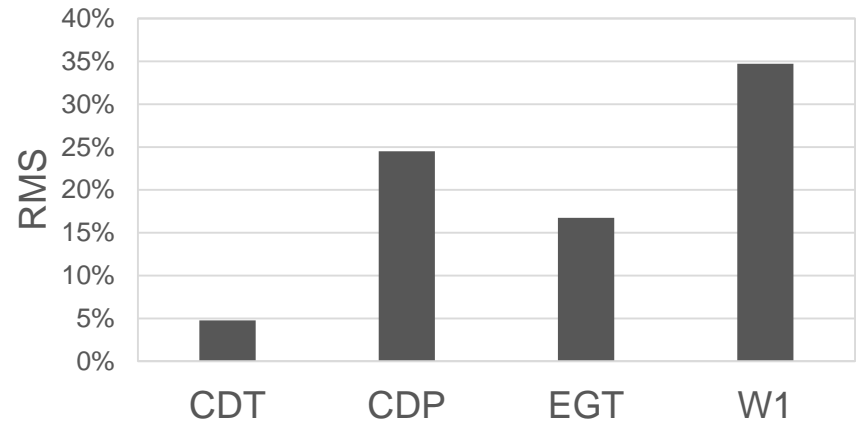
Extended version of OD (OD boundaries + **W1**, **CDT**, **CDP**, **EGT** + DP position in base maps)

OD: All available operating points were simulated and RMS calculated

Full load



Part Load



DP map scaling

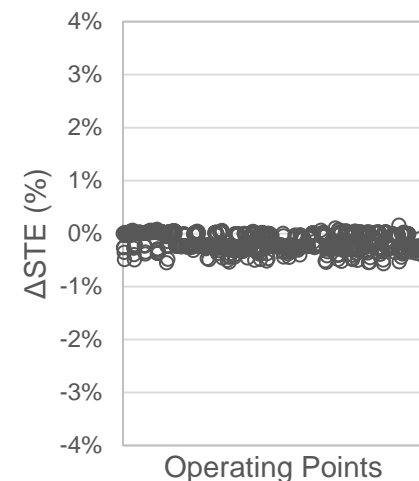
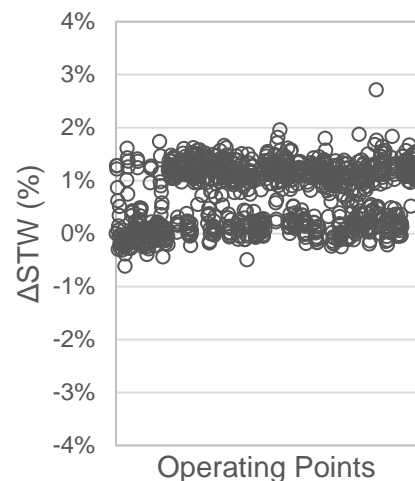
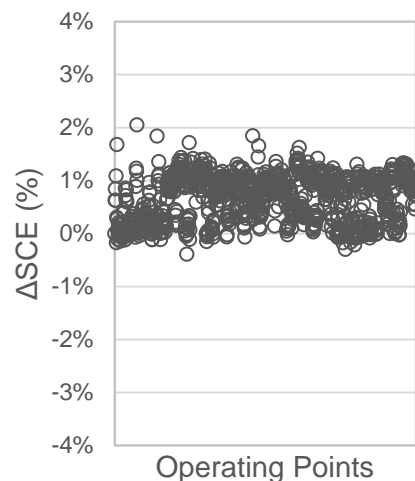
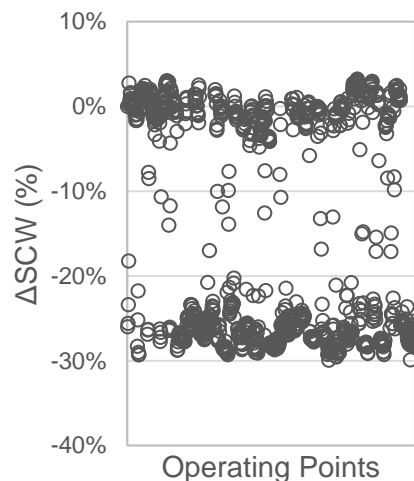
OD deviations



Single shaft model adaptation demonstration

Map adaptation: Calculations of modification factors

Extended version of OD (OD boundaries + **W1**, **CDT**, **CDP**, **EGT**)



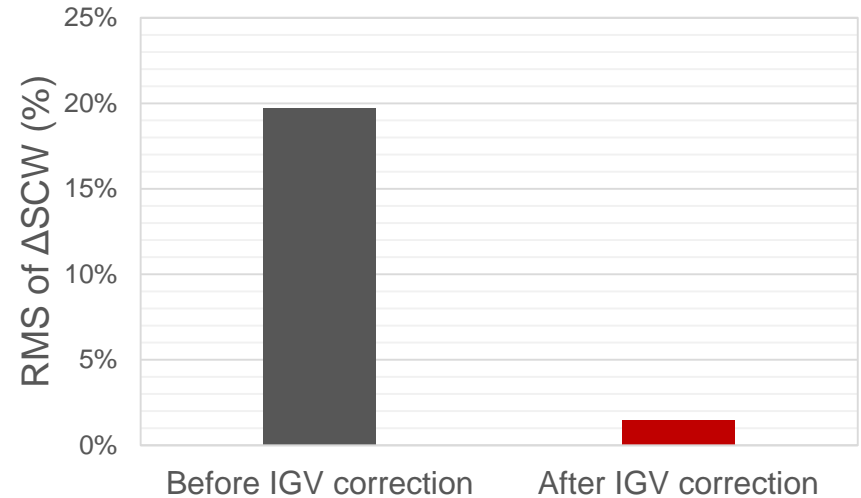
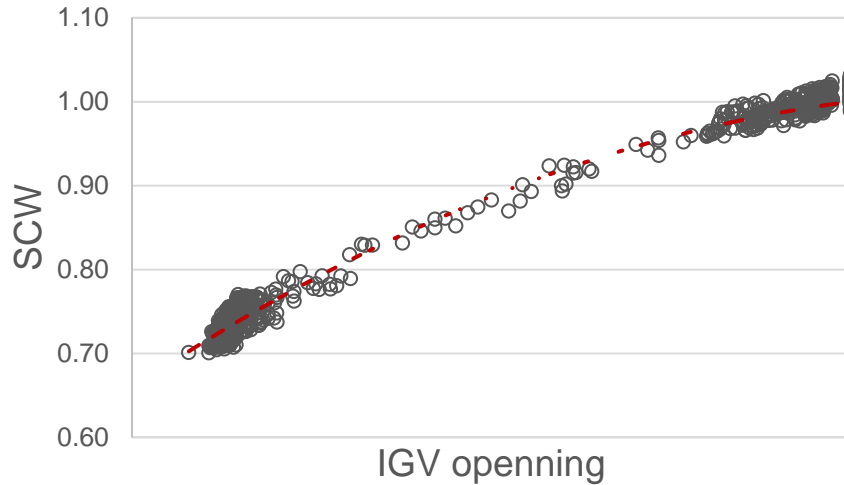
DP map scaling

OD deviations

Map adapt.

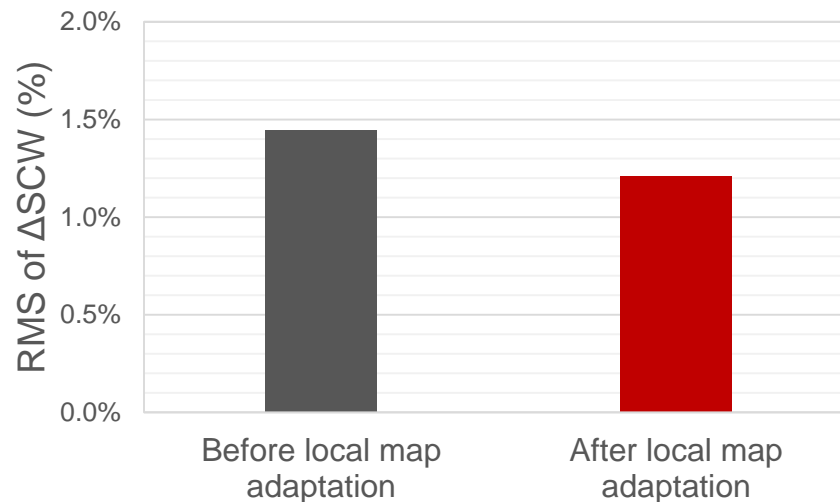
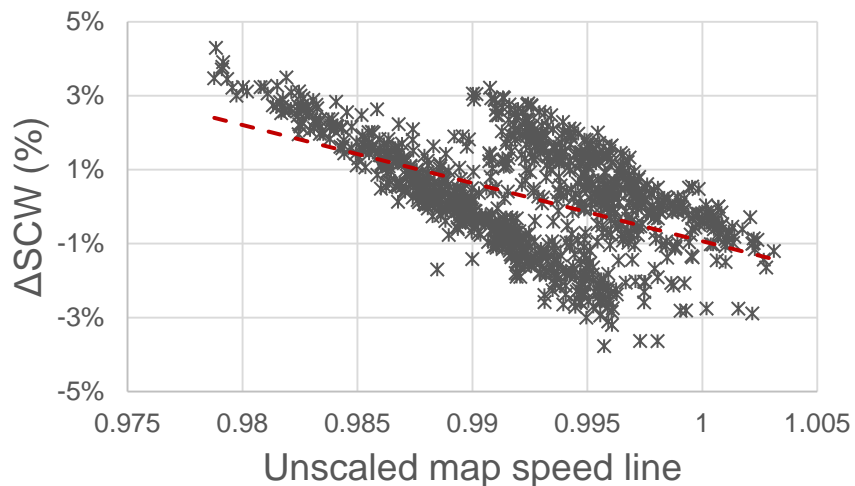
Single shaft model adaptation demonstration

IGV factors: Calculations of IGV correction factors



Single shaft model adaptation demonstration

Local map adaptation: Calculations of IGV correction factors

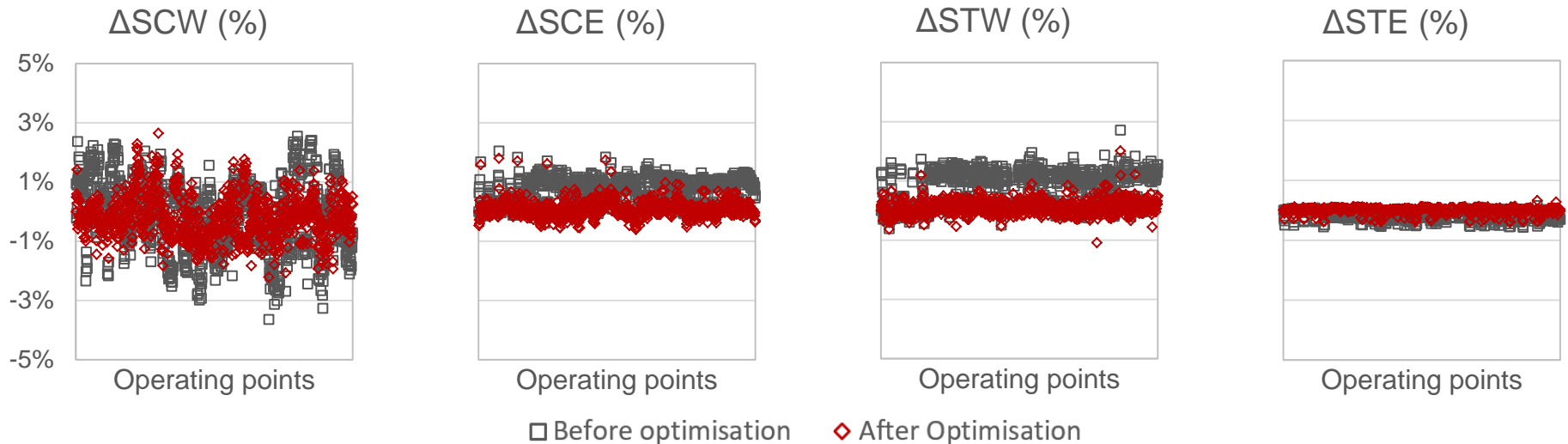


Single shaft model adaptation demonstration

Optimisation:

Minimization of **W1**, **CDT**, **CDP**, **EGT** model deviations

Changing DP position in the base maps & IGV factors



DP map scaling

OD deviations

Map adapt.

IGV

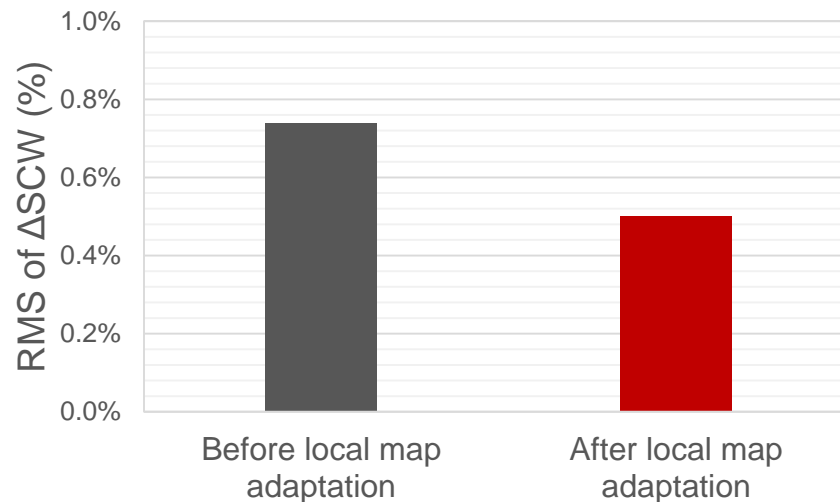
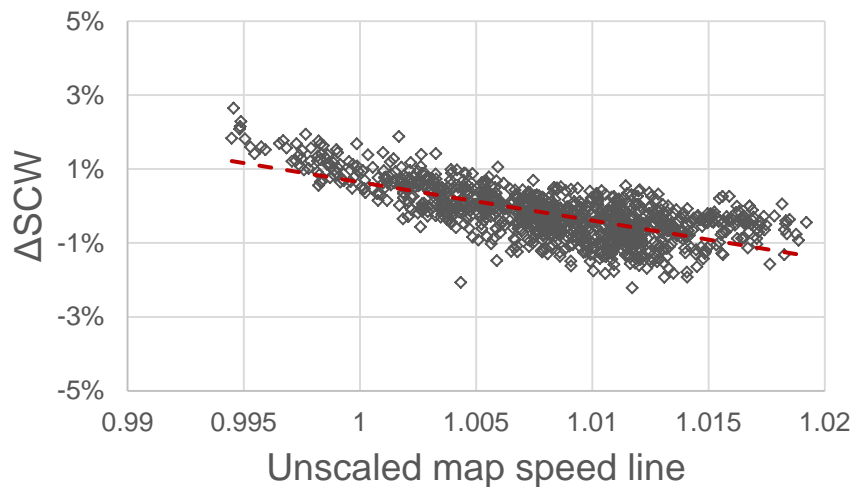
Relabelling

OPT

Single shaft model adaptation demonstration

Extra iteration:

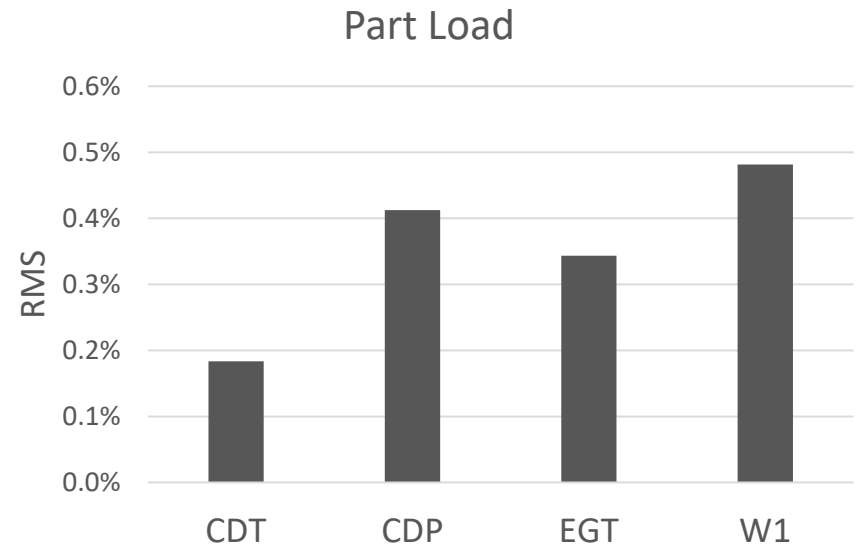
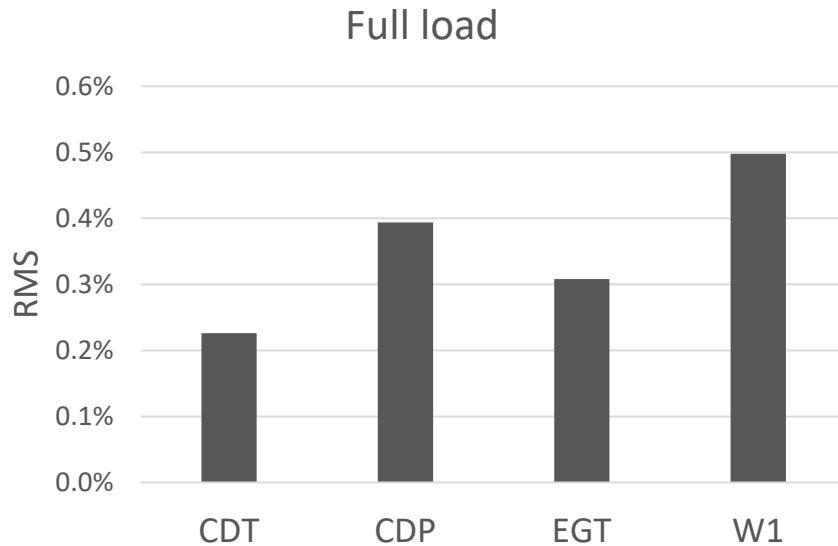
2nd local map adaptation





Single shaft model adaptation demonstration

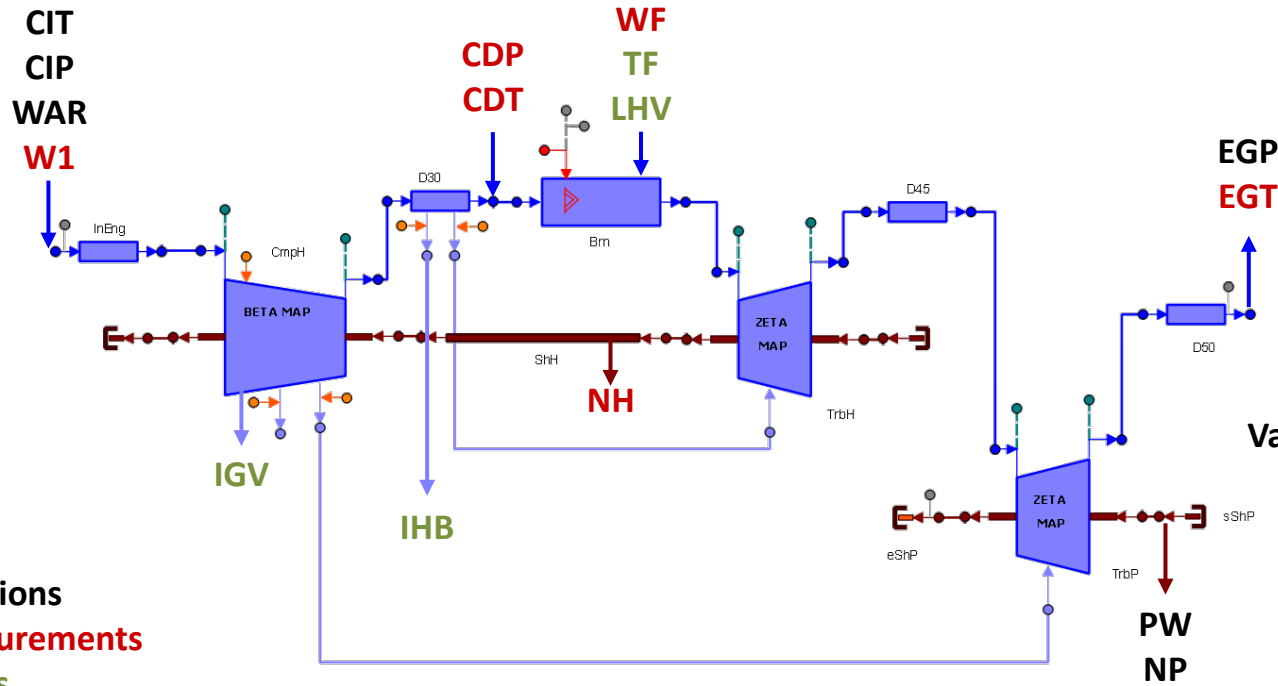
Final adapted model:





Gas turbine model set-up & description

Schematic representation of twin shaft in PROOSIS environment and OD mathematical model:



Boundary conditions
Additional measurements
Additional inputs

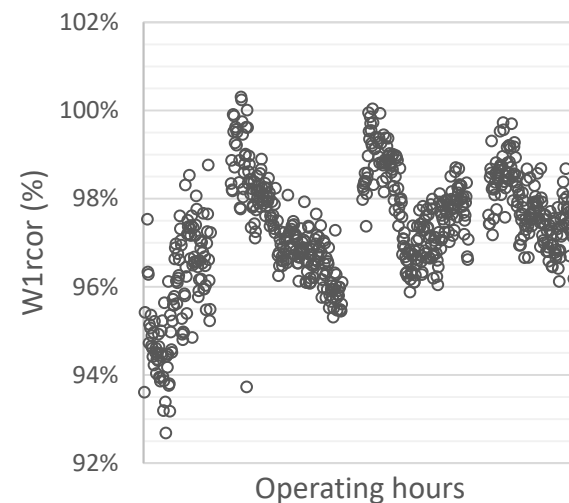
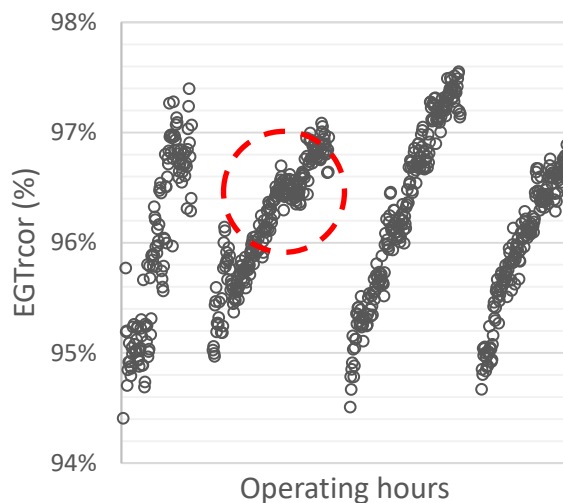
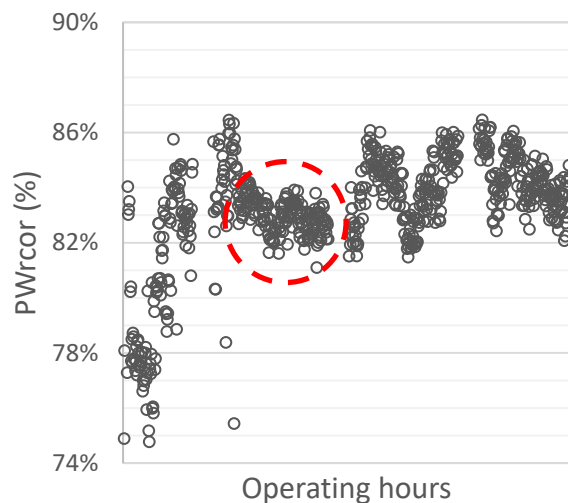
Variables to Iterate:
 W1, FAR_{CC} , NH
 BETA, ZETA

Twin shaft model adaptation for performance monitoring

Twin shaft heavy duty gas turbine 20 MW @ 50Hz

Available measurements: PW, NP, CIT, CIP, WAR, **W1**, **CDP**, **CDT**, **EGT**, **NH**

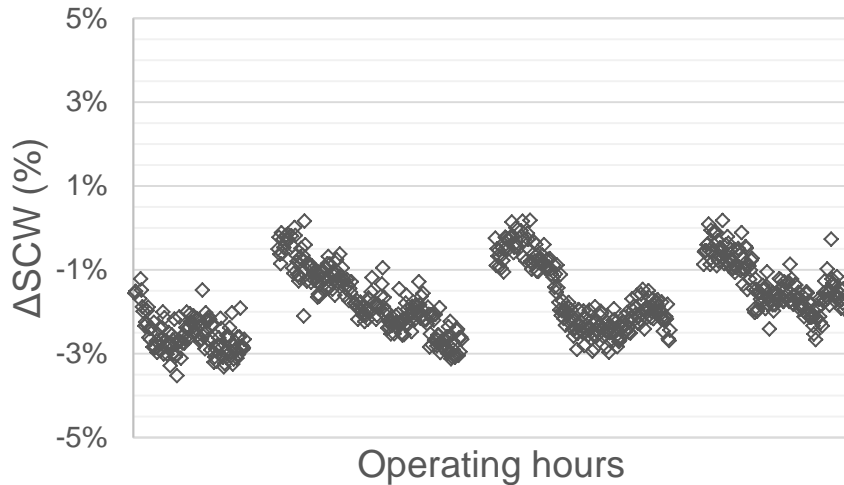
85% of base load, varying inlet temperature in the range of 30K over a period of a 4.5 months



Twin shaft model adaptation for performance monitoring

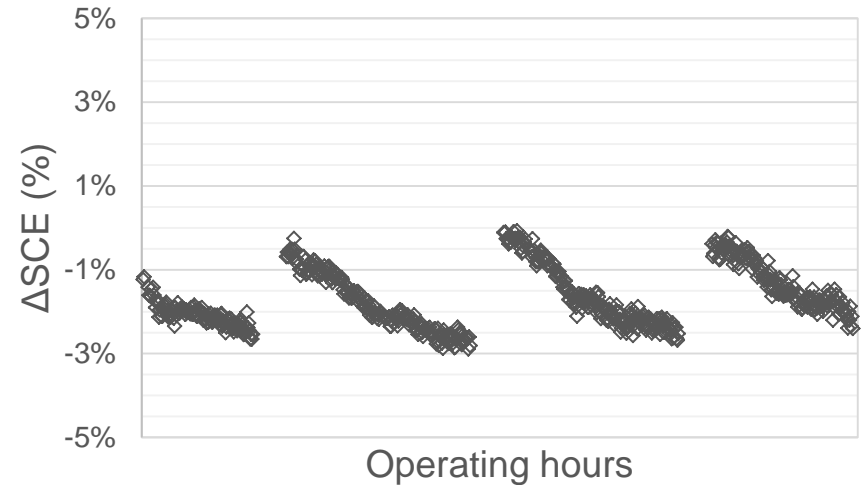
Map adaptation:

Extended OD (OD boundaries + **W1**, **CDT**, **CDP**, **EGT**, **NH**)



optimisation:

Minimizing **W1**, **CDT**, **CDP**, **EGT**, **NH** deviations from measurements



Twin shaft model adaptation for performance monitoring

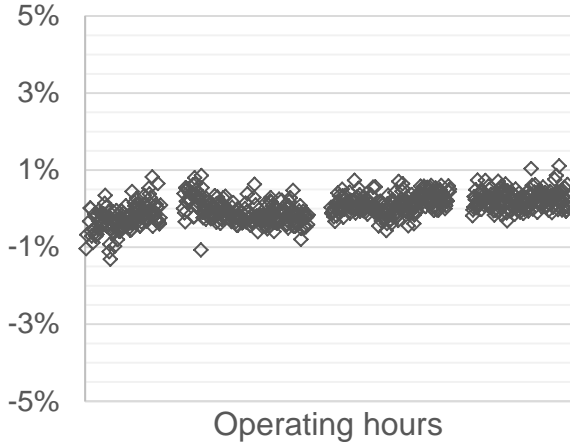
Map adaptation:

Extended OD (OD boundaries + **W1**, **CDT**, **CDP**, **EGT**, **NH**)

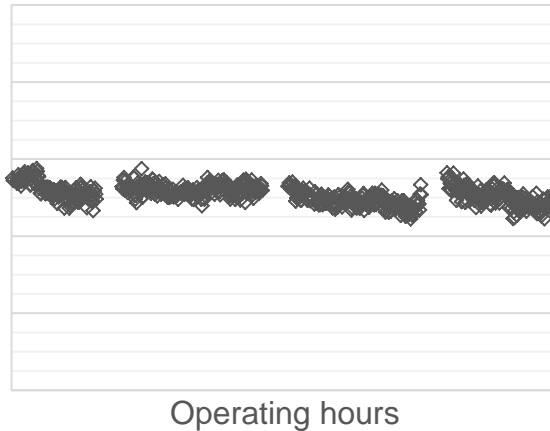
optimisation:

Minimizing **W1**, **CDT**, **CDP**, **EGT**, **NH** deviations from measurements

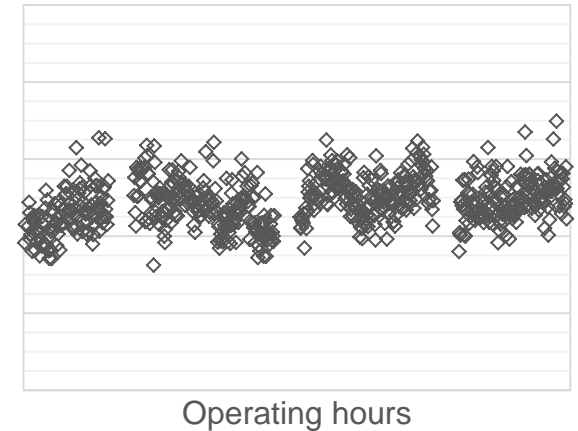
Δ STW (%)



Δ STE (%)



Δ SPTW (%)





Contents

Methodology

- 6-step adaptation framework
- Gas turbine model set-up & description

Test Cases

- Single shaft model adaptation demonstration
- Twin shaft application for performance monitoring

Summary & Conclusions

References



Summary

- A 6-step adaptation framework was developed for industrial gas turbine model adaptation on field data.
- A single shaft heavy duty gas turbine model adaptation on operating points was demonstrated, showcasing the model improvement along the process.
- A twin shaft model was adapted for performance monitoring purposes.

Conclusions

- Map scaling at design point provided adequate accuracy only for close to base load operating conditions.
- IGV correction well adapted all part load points and relabeling captured the ambient temperature effect on the isolines.
- The twin shaft adapted model showed a repetitive pattern on compressor degradation as well as restoration of the compressor to “healthy” operation



References

- (1) Kurzke, J. (1995) 'Advanced User-Friendly Gas Turbine Performance Calculations on a Personal Computer', in *International Gas Turbine and Aeroengine Congress and Exposition*. Huston, Texas. doi: 10.1115/95-GT-147.
- (2) Mathioudakis, K., Kamboukos, P. and Stamatis, A. (2002) 'Turbofan Performance Deterioration Tracking Using Nonlinear Models and Optimization Techniques', *Journal of Turbomachinery*, 124(4), pp. 580–587. doi: 10.1115/1.1512678.
- (3) Verbist, M. L., Visser, W. P. J., Pecnik, R. and van Buijtenen, J. P. (2012) 'Component Map Tuning Procedure Using Adaptive Modeling', in *Proceedings of ASME Turbo Expo 2012*. Copenhagen, Denmark, pp. 371–379. doi: 10.1115/GT2012-69688.
- (4) Emprasarios Agrupados (2015) *Proosis 3.6 User Manual*. Emprasarios Agrupados.
- (5) Alexiou, A. (2014) *Introduction to Gas Turbine Modelling with PROOSIS*. Second. Athens: Laboratory of Thermal Turbomachines, NTUA.



Application of an Advanced Adaptation Methodology for Gas Turbine Performance Monitoring

Thank you very much for your attention