



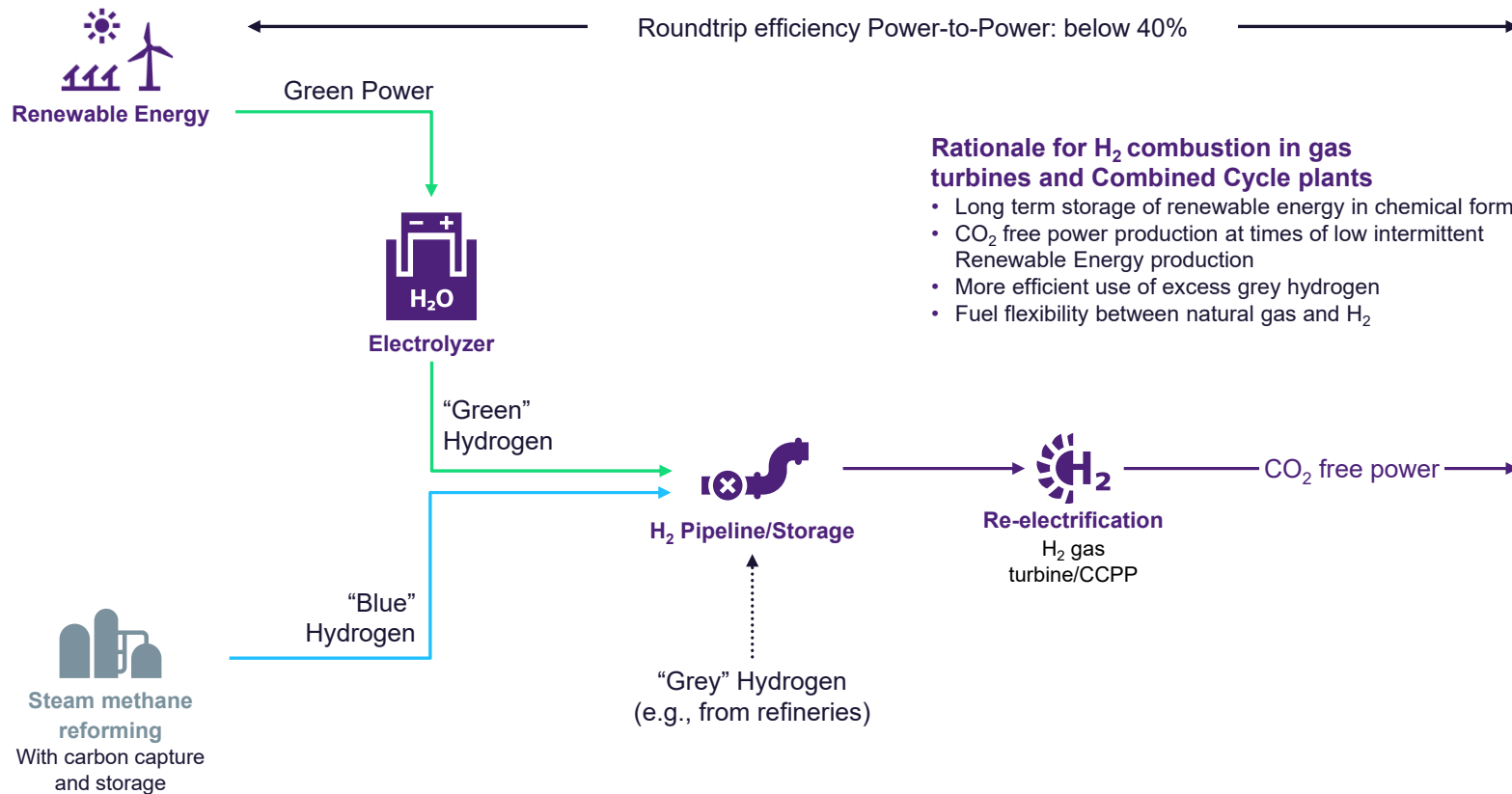
SIEMENS
ENERGY

Hydrogen Combustion in Siemens Energy Gas Turbines

A&WMA Southern Section Annual Conference
Sep. 21, 2022



Hydrogen combustion in gas turbines enables CO₂ free power production to compensate volatility of renewable energy sources



Rationale for H₂ combustion in gas turbines and Combined Cycle plants

- Long term storage of renewable energy in chemical form
- CO₂ free power production at times of low intermittent Renewable Energy production
- More efficient use of excess grey hydrogen
- Fuel flexibility between natural gas and H₂

Transport

- Car
- Truck
- Ship
- Plane
- Train
- Subway

Industry

- Factory

Households

- House

Cities

- City skyline

■ Products available in Siemens Energy portfolio

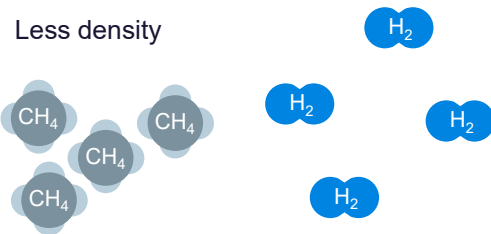
Zero Emissions via Hydrogen Combustion

Some physics to be handled in the system

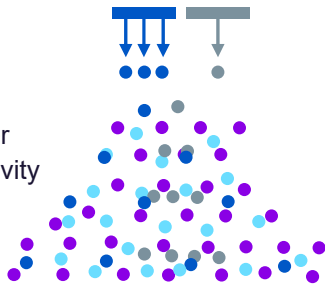
Differences of hydrogen and natural gas as a fuel in gas turbines

Physics of hydrogen

Less density



Higher diffusivity

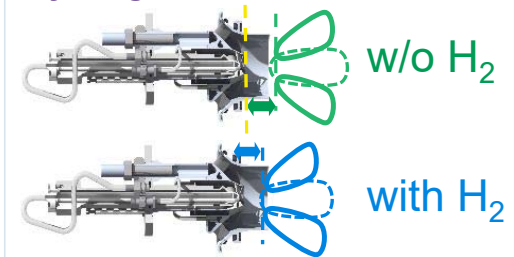


● H₂ ● CH₄ ● O₂ ● N₂

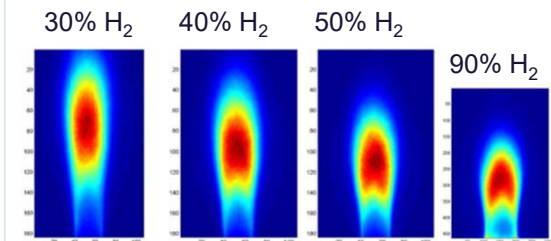
H₂ Volume Impact on Package

- Larger fuel flows to be handled in fuel system for same energy content
- Hydrogen gas travels ~3x faster than Methane gas
 - Flame speed ~10x faster
 - Explosive mixtures created quickly
 - Jet Momentum less coherent for mixing control
 - Flame stabilizes further upstream
- Decreasing CO₂ with increasing H₂% admixture

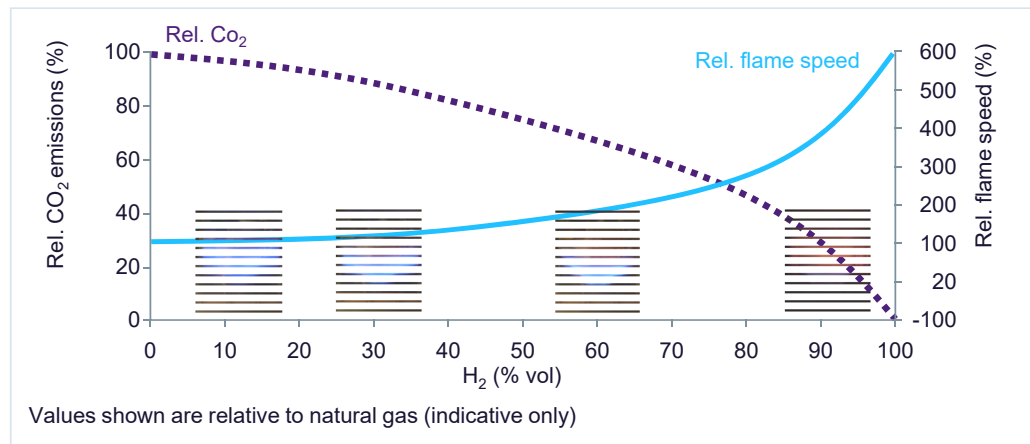
Hydrogen flame



Flame location closer to the burner increases risk of flashback

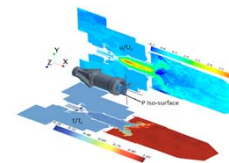


Hydrogen does not produce CO₂ emissions, but challenging physical properties require rapid design and testing cycles



1. High fidelity CFD

High fidelity CFD tools like LES can provide automated optimized designs



2 Rapid prototyping using AM

Additive manufacturing reduces lead time and enables better designs



3. High-pressure testing at engine conditions

High-pressure burner tests combined with full engine tests



Combustion Test Center in Berlin



Zero Emission H₂ Test center (Finspong)

Burner Tests

Engine Tests

Challenges

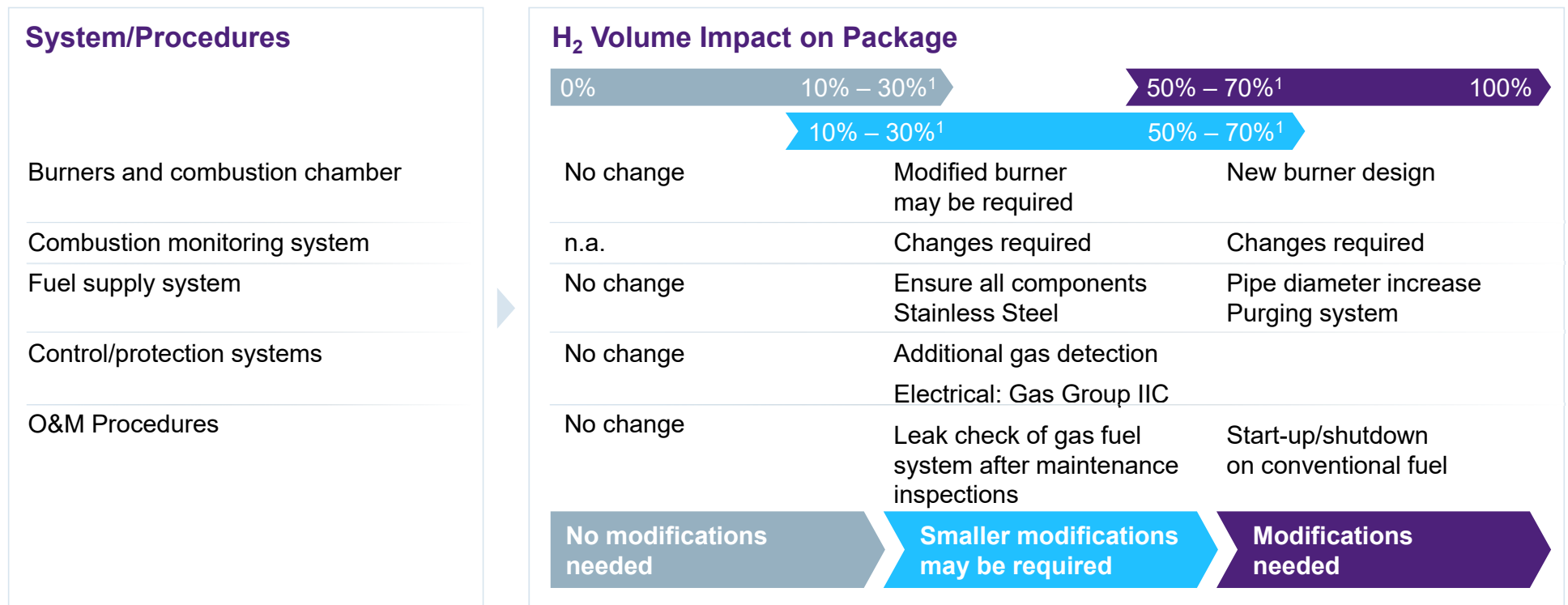
- **H2 embrittlement** requires upgrade to stainless steel materials
- **Lower volumetric energy content** requires larger flows to be handled by fuel system
- **Higher diffusivity** requires changes/re-certification of sealing and flanges
- **Higher reactivity and flame velocity** pushes flame towards burner and increases risk of explosion or flashback
- **Higher flame temperature** can lead to local hotspots if imperfectly mixed and thus increased NO_x emissions

Siemens Energy Solution for different H₂ levels

Expected changes



Differences in Design between “standard” and H₂-Gasturbines:



¹ Percentage varies from GT model to model and emission limit requirements

Siemens Hydrogen Gas Turbines for our sustainable future – The mission is to burn 100% hydrogen



Gas turbine model	Power Output ¹	H ₂ Capabilities in vol. %	CO ₂ Reduction ² [%]	
50Hz	SGT5-9000HL	595 MW	50	23%
	SGT5-8000H	450 MW	30	11%
	SGT5-4000F	329 MW	30	11%
	SGT5-2000E	187 MW	30	11%
60Hz	SGT6-9000HL	440 MW	50	23%
	SGT6-8000H	310 MW	30	11%
	SGT6-5000F	215 to 260 MW	30	11%
	SGT6-2000E	117 MW	30	11%
50Hz or 60Hz	SGT-800	48 to 62 MW	75	47%
	SGT-750	40/34 to 41 MW	40	17%
	SGT-700	33/34 MW	75	47%
	SGT-A35	27 to 37/28 to 38 MW	15 / 100	5 / 100%
	SGT-600	24/25 MW	75	47%
	SGT-400	10 to 14/11 to 15 MW	10 / 65	3 / 36%
	SGT-300	8/8 to 9 MW	30	11%
	SGT-100	5/6 MW	30 / 65	11 / 36%
	SGT-A05	4 to 6 MW	2 / 15	1 / 5%

DLE burner
 WLE burner
 Diffusion burner with unabated NOx emissions

Heavy-duty gas turbines
 Industrial gas turbines
 Aeroderivative gas turbines

1 ISO, Base Load, Natural Gas; Version 5.1, May 2021 2 Compared with 100% natural gas operation

Values shown are indicative for new unit applications and depend on local conditions and requirements. Capability to operate on 100% natural gas is maintained (full fuel flexibility). Some operating restrictions/special hardware and package modifications may apply.

Higher H₂ contents to be discussed on a project specific basis



Driving the transition towards a decarbonized Energy Mix



Hydrogen co-firing commitment

January 2019: Siemens signed a **commitment on H₂ co-firing** in gas turbines at the #PowerTheEU summit¹

2019: Operation with **3-5% H₂** content
(→ already achieved for all new GT models)

2020: Operation with **20% H₂** content
(→ already achieved for most GT models)

2030: Commercial availability of turbines for **100% H₂**
(→ already achieved for A35, R&D and implementation plans in place to cover more GT models by 2030)

¹ <https://powertheeu.eu/>

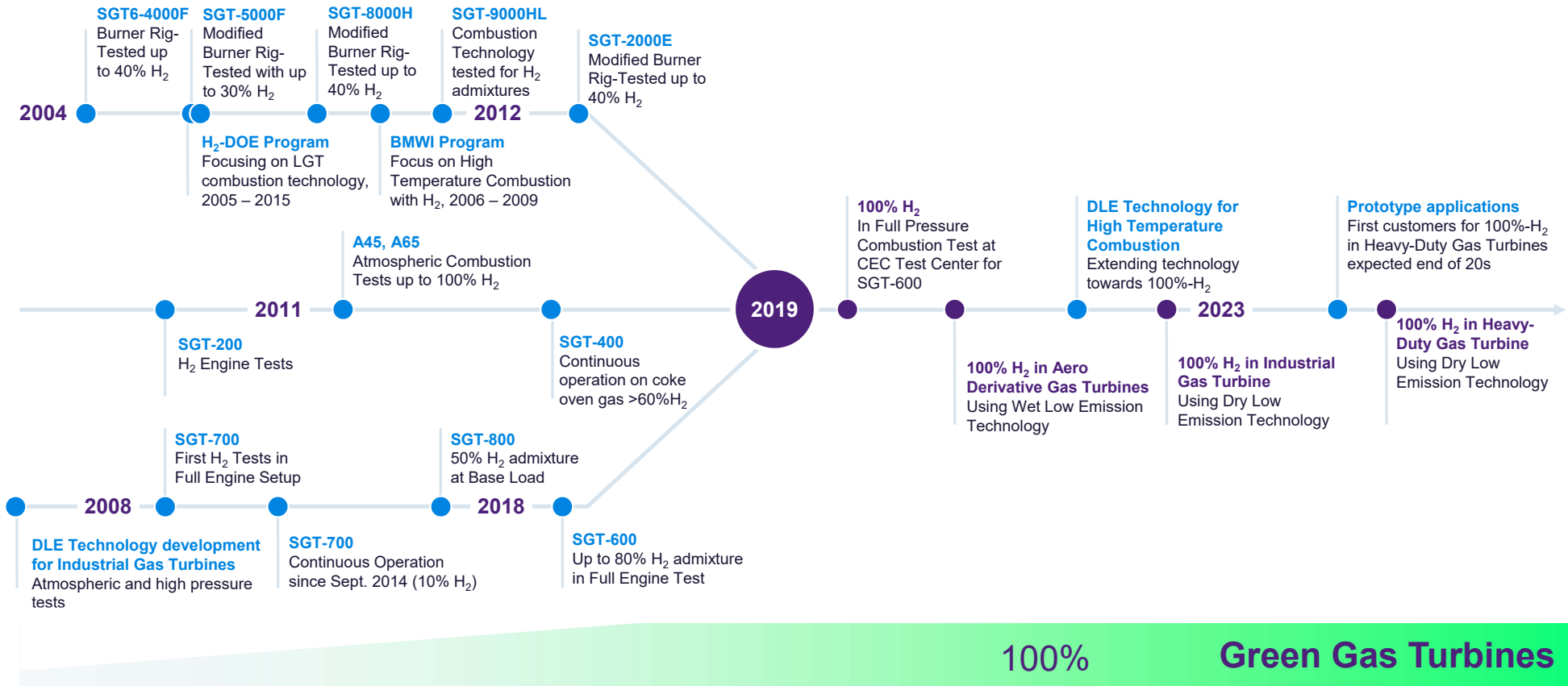
Siemens Energy R&D activities to increase hydrogen capabilities

Siemens Energy invested in H₂ testing capabilities at Clean Energy Center in Berlin – single burner tests at engine conditions

Engine tests for SGT-600/700/800 running on H₂ in DLE (dry low emissions) combustion systems has resulted in sales release of 60/55/50 vol%-H₂ respectively

Ongoing development to increase capabilities of our engines

Use of Hydrogen in Gas Turbines with DLE requires extensive Combustion Technology development



Hydrogen experience across the portfolio



Large Gas Turbines

>45 years experience on H₂ by syngas combustion in IGCC projects

Up to 60% H₂ content tested in full pressure combustion tests with diffusion combustion in can-annular systems (5000F and 8000H).

Experience in annular and silo systems (2000E and 4000F) can be transferred across frames.

Medium-Size Gas Turbines

>10 years experience based on continuous R&D with H₂ admixture

Operation on Refinery Fuel Gas with high H₂ content.

In CCPP, BACT¹ is fulfilled with Siemens DLE Hydrogen turbines, e.g., 2ppm NO_x, CO, and VOC with a SCR.

Small Industrial Gas Turbines

≈1 MM op. hours of high hydrogen combustion experience

Operation on Refinery Fuel Gas and Coke Oven Gas with high H₂ content in conventional combustion systems.

Capability to operate on natural gas/hydrogen blends using Dry Low Emissions (DLE) combustion technology.

Aeroderivative Gas Turbines

>100k op. hours of recorded operation on high hydrogen fuels (up to 78 vol%)

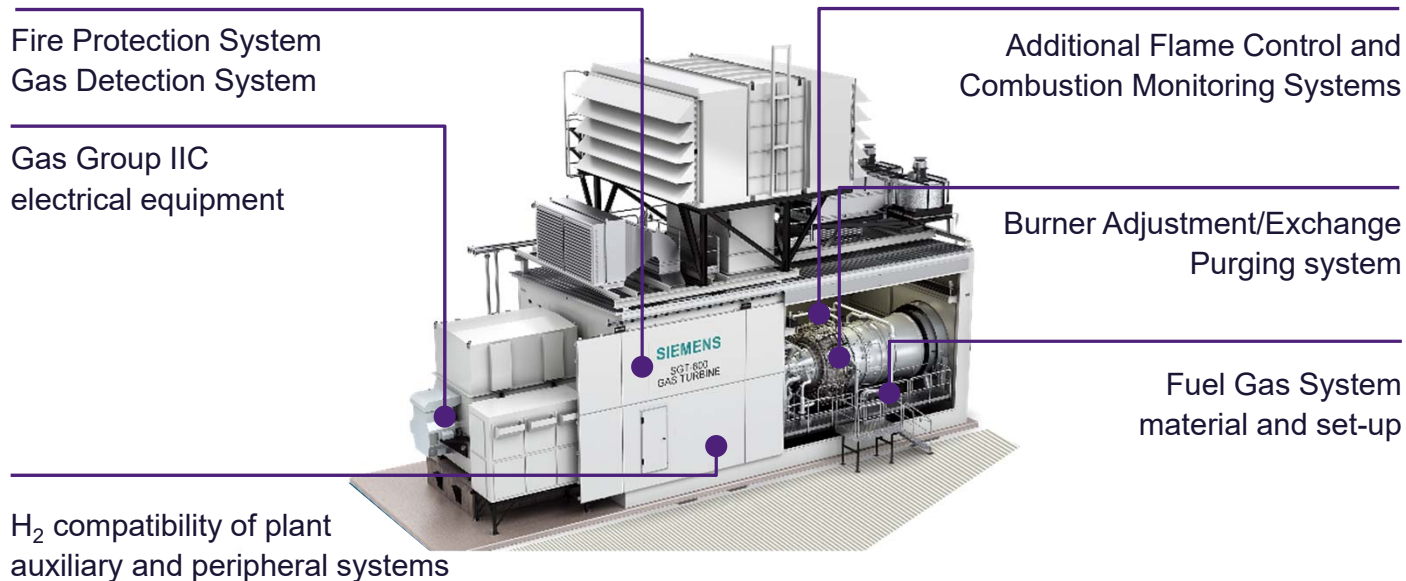
Proven operation on fuels with Wobbe Indices from 25 to 80 MJ/m³.

Extensive experience with online swings in gas fuel composition and dual fuel units are capable of online fuel transfers.

NO_x control with water abatement.

Existing Equipment Upgrades – Burner Adjustment/Exchange for Industrial Gas Turbines

Main systems requiring modification when upgrading to higher H₂ content



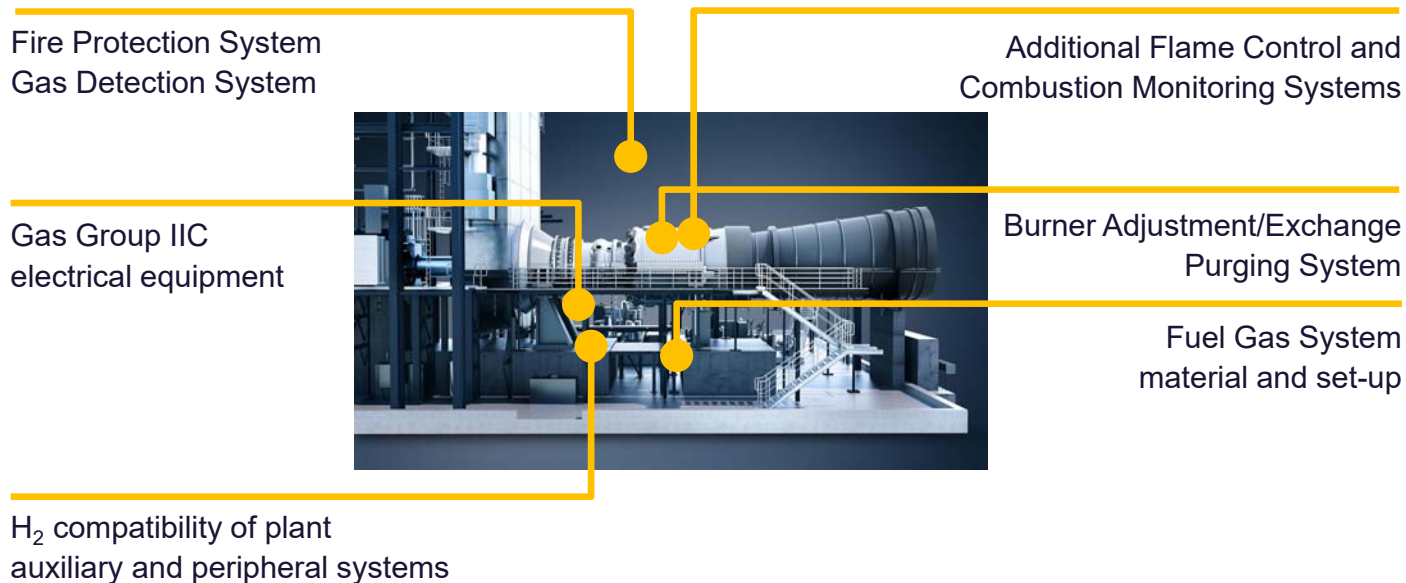
Consequences and solution

- Project specific evaluation and decision on required modifications
- Power output control to ensure compliant NO_x emission levels
- Conventional/non-H₂ fuels may be required for start-up and shutdown
- Re-certification with respective authorities might be required



Existing Equipment Upgrades – Burner Adjustment/Exchange for Large Gas Turbines

Main systems requiring modification when upgrading to higher H₂ content



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“H₂ Ready” Plants can reduce future H₂ retrofit costs



- For new CCPPs not requiring immediate H₂ operation, an optimized configuration can be offered that takes future H₂ retrofit into account (“H₂ ready plants”)
- While keeping front-end investments low, the plant can already be prepared to be retrofitted at a later stage with limited efforts
- Depending on H₂ co-firing time roadmap and requirements, optimized equipment configurations will be offered



Areas:

Equipment/Systems considered:

Fuel Supply:

Materials, sizing, aux. fuel, metering, additional systems...

Fire/Ex Protection:

Fire/Ex protection concepts, sizing of systems

HRSG:

Materials, temperatures, purging requirements

I&C & Electrical:

Design acc. to IIC

Safety:

Safety Integrity Levels definition and design

Certification:

Certification Requirements

Summary

Siemens Energy Hydrogen Combustion Capabilities

- All newly built Siemens Energy gas turbine types capable to burn different levels of hydrogen in the fuel mix
- Smaller hydrogen contents not requiring any modification compared with standard natural gas turbines (new unit applications)
- Operating gas turbines¹ (field installations) able to be upgraded to burn hydrogen
- Siemens Energy has an implementation roadmap to burn 100% hydrogen fuel in gas turbines by 2030



¹ Limits to be evaluated

Conclusions



Existing assets and future **investments in gas turbines are protected** in a fully decarbonized world



Carbon-free power generation in gas turbines with green hydrogen



Hydrogen-capable gas turbines with **increased fuel flexibility** to burn both hydrogen and natural gas



Siemens Energy gas turbines **fully compliant with emission limits** when burning hydrogen

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