

Australia

Patents Act 1952-1973

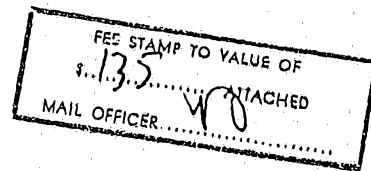
APPLICATION ACCEPTED AND AMENDMENTS

ALLOWED 27.11.87

Application for a Patent

We, ASEA STAL AB,

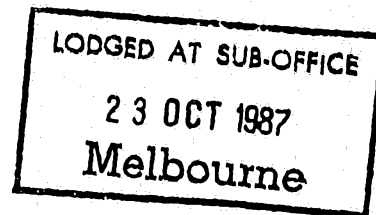
of S-612 20 Finspang, Sweden,



hereby apply for the grant of a Patent

for an invention entitled "METHOD OF OPERATING A GAS TURBINE UNIT"

which is described in the accompanying ~~provisional~~ complete specification.



Our address for service is: CALLINAN AND ASSOCIATES, Patent Attorneys, of  
48-50 Bridge Road, Richmond, in the State of Victoria, Australia.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1987.

ASEA STAL AB

By its Patent Attorneys:

CALLINAN AND ASSOCIATES

*[Signature]*



To The Commissioner of Patents.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
Patents Act 1952-1962

# Declaration in Support of an Application for a Patent

(Combined Form - Convention and Non-Convention)

• Strike out for  
non-convention

In support of the ~~Convention~~<sup>\*</sup> application made for a patent ~~patent of addition~~ for an invention entitled "METHOD OF OPERATING A GAS TURBINE UNIT"

I, LARS JOSEFSSON and LEIF NILSSON, of  
S-612 20 Finspang, Sweden

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. ~~I am~~ the applicant(s) for the ~~patent~~  
~~We are~~ ~~patent of addition~~  
(or in the case of an application by a body corporate)  
We are ASEA STAL AB  
1. ~~I am~~ authorised by

the applicant for the ~~patent~~  
~~patent of addition~~ to make this declaration on its behalf.

Strike out Para. 2,  
if non-convention

2. ~~The basic application(s) as defined by section 141 of the Act~~ ~~was~~ ~~were~~ made at  
in  
on the day of 19, No.  
by and  
on the day of 19, No.  
by and  
on the day of 19, No.  
by

3. ~~I am~~  
~~We are~~ the actual inventor(s) of the invention.

(or, where a person other than the inventor is the applicant)

3. ROLAND EGNELL, of Orrspelsvagen 48, S-612 11 Finspang, Sweden; HENRIK HARBOE, of Hammerensgade 3, Copenhagen, Denmark; BEN KYRKLUND, of Kallvagen 9, S-612 00 Finspang, Sweden; and SVANTE STENFORS, of Olstad Risinge, S-612 00 Finspang, Sweden

~~is~~ the actual inventor(s) of the invention and the facts upon which ~~I am~~  
~~are~~ ~~We are~~ the ASEA STAL AB is entitled to make the application are as follows:- ASEA STAL AB would, if a patent was to be granted upon an application made by the actual inventors, be entitled to have the patent assigned to it.

Strike out Para. 4,  
if non-convention

4. ~~The basic application(s) referred to in paragraph 2 of this Declaration~~ ~~was~~ ~~were~~ the first application(s) made in a Convention country in respect of the invention the subject of the application.

DECLARED AT Finspang  
Sweden  
November 19 87

this

3rd ASEASTAL AB

day of

(Lars Josefsson)

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**(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT      (11) Document No. AU-B-80074/87**  
**(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE      (10) Acceptance No. 593395**

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(54) Title  
METHOD OF OPERATING A GAS TURBINE PLANT

International Patent Classification(s)  
(51)<sup>4</sup> F01K 023/08      F01K 007/16      F02C 003/30      F02C 009/20  
F02C 007/141

(21) Application No. : 80074/87      (22) Application Date : 23.10.87

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(71) Applicant(s)  
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(74) Attorney or Agent  
CALLINAN LAWRIE

(56) Prior Art Documents  
AU 516359 35390/78 F01K 23/10  
AU 61124/86 F01K 23/00  
AU 210657

(57) Claim

1.      A method of operating a gas turbine unit including a combustion chamber, a high pressure turbine driven by gas from the combustion chamber, and a low pressure turbine driven by gas from the high pressure turbine, means for controlling the gas supply from the high pressure turbine to the low pressure turbine, and a low pressure compressor driven by the low pressure turbine, and a high pressure compressor connected in series with the low pressure compressor and driven by the high pressure turbine for supplying pressurized air to the combustion chamber, the useful power of the gas turbine unit being adjustable by controlling the gas condition upstream of the low pressure turbine by said means, wherein substantially all the air delivered to the combustion chamber from the compressors is utilized for the combustion in the combustion chamber while cooling the generated gas with water and/or steam to a temperature which corresponds to the maximum operating temperature of the high pressure turbine, and making use of the power obtained by said cooling from the combustion chamber and

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(10) 593395

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recovering the useful power of the gas turbine unit from the high pressure turbine at substantially constant rotational speed thereof, and wherein the temperature of the gas supplied to the high pressure turbine is maintained substantially constant independently of the useful power recovered from the gas turbine unit.

Australia

PATENTS ACT 1952

Form 10

# COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(ORIGINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE

Short Title:

Int. Cl:

Application Number:

Lodged:

593395

Complete Specification—Lodged:

Accepted:

Lapsed:

Published:

Priority:

Related Art:

LODGED AT SI/8-OFFICE

23 OCT 1987

Melbourne

## TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

Name of Applicant:

ASEA STAL AB

Address of Applicant:

S-612 20 Finspang, Sweden.

Actual Inventor:

ROLAND EGNELL, HENRIK HARBOE, BEN KYRKLUND and  
SVANTE STENFORS.

Address for Service:

CALLINAN AND ASSOCIATES, Patent Attorneys, of

48-50 Bridge Road, Richmond, State of Victoria, Australia.

Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

"METHOD OF OPERATING A GAS TURBINE  
UNIT".

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to me:—

\* Note: The description is to be typed in double spacing, pica type face, in an area not exceeding 250 mm in depth and 160 mm in width, on tough white paper of good quality and it is to be inserted inside this form.

## METHOD OF OPERATING A GAS TURBINE UNIT

The invention relates to a method of operating a gas turbine unit comprising a combustion chamber, a high pressure turbine driven by gas from the combustion chamber and a low pressure turbine driven by the exhaust gas from the high pressure turbine, means for controlling the gas supply from the high pressure turbine to the low pressure turbine, and a low pressure compressor driven by the low pressure turbine, and a high pressure compressor connected in series with the low pressure compressor and driven by the high pressure turbine for supplying pressurized air to the combustion chamber, the useful power of the gas turbine unit being adjustable by controlling the gas condition upstream of the low pressure turbine by said means.

CH-A-210,657 describes a gas turbine unit of the type referred to above. This prior art unit moreover includes an intermediate pressure turbine between the high pressure turbine and the low pressure turbine, the total power delivered from the combustion chamber being supplied to the turbine unit for recovering the useful power from the shaft of the intermediate pressure turbine, the only purpose of the high pressure turbine being the operation of the high pressure compressor.

There are no particulars in the Swiss patent specification as to the operating temperature of the gas turbine unit; the only existing indication of the temperature refers to the means, comprising rotatable vanes, for controlling the supply of gas to the low pressure turbine, said means being said to operate in a lower temperature range, e.g. 200°C. Moreover, the efficiency of the unit is not mentioned in the patent specification. However, it may be presupposed that the efficiency is low, because at the time when the prior

art gas turbine unit was invented at the end of the 1930s the efficiencies applied were less than 30% also when an intermediate cooler and a recuperator were used.

However, it is well known that the efficiency of  
5 more modern gas turbine units usually is of the order of 30 to 35% (if neglecting the increase of the efficiency which can be obtained by using an intermediate cooler, a recuperator, etc.). The reason for the efficiency not  
10 being higher is that the exhaust gas from the unit, which is allowed to escape to the surroundings through a chimney or the like, is at a relatively high temperature (of the order of  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). This exhaust gas besides contains a large amount of air which has been supplied by the compressors but has not been utilized for the  
15 combustion.

In order to increase the useful power from a gas turbine unit comprising a turbine and a compressor driven by the turbine, it has previously been proposed to utilize all air from the compressor for the  
20 combustion of the fuel supplied to the combustion chamber and to cool the gas from the combustion chamber to a temperature of about  $450^{\circ}\text{C}$  by generating steam in tubes in the combustion chamber. The steam drives a steam turbine. In this prior art system, the so-called  
25 Velox system, the total useful power is taken from the steam-driven turbine, while gas is supplied to the gas turbine from the combustion chamber at a considerably reduced temperature and does not produce more power than that required for the operation of the compressor. There  
30 is obtained an increase of the efficiency to about 38%, but there is also required a considerably larger combustion chamber, which means an increased plant investment.

The purpose of the invention is to implement the  
35 use of a compact combined plant, i.e. a turbine plant

having gas turbine as well as steam turbine as in the Velox system, while obtaining a higher efficiency and utilizing all the compressor air for the combustion, and for this purpose the method of the kind referred to

5 above is proposed having the characterizing features appearing from claim 1. Then, the useful power is thus taken not from an intermediate pressure turbine as in case of the plant according to the Swiss patent specification, but partly from the high pressure turbine

10 at a substantially constant rotational speed and partly from the steam turbine. Due to the fact that the high pressure turbine and accordingly the high pressure compressor connected therewith are driven at a substantially constant rotational speed, the risk of

15 pumping in the low pressure compressor is reduced.

By the method of the invention there is obtained an increase of the total efficiency to about 41% and moreover this efficiency can be maintained substantially constant over the major portion of the load range due to

20 the fact that the temperature of the gas supplied to the high pressure turbine is kept substantially constant.

For a more detailed explanation of the invention reference is made to the accompanying drawings wherein

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a turbine plant for working

25 the method of the invention, and

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary axial sectional view of the turbine portion of the turbine unit.

Referring to FIG. 1, the turbine plant shown therein comprises a turbine unit including a high

30 pressure turbine 10 connected to a high pressure compressor 11 and an electric generator 12 for delivering useful power from the unit, and a low pressure turbine 13 connected to a low pressure compressor 14. An adjustable connection is provided

35 between the high pressure turbine and the low pressure



turbine, said connection in this case being constructed as a vane ring having adjustable (rotatable) vanes 15, FIG. 2, each connected at an arm 16 to a ring 17 which can be rotated by means of a control member 18

5 constituting the power control member of the turbine unit.

By means of the rotatable vanes the relationship between the expansion in the high pressure turbine and the expansion in the low pressure turbine is controlled.

10 This control takes place at low flow losses and therefore provides an efficiency which is improved over other types of control, e.g. shunt or choke valve control.

A combustion chamber 19 (furnace) is connected at 15 the gas outlet thereof to the high pressure turbine for supplying gas to this turbine and the low pressure turbine connected in series therewith. The low pressure turbine is connected to a chimney as indicated by an arrow 20. The air inlet of the combustion chamber is 20 connected to the high pressure compressor for the supply of combustion air. The high pressure compressor is connected in series with the low pressure compressor which takes air from the surroundings as indicated by an arrow 21.

25 The combustion chamber is provided with tubes and/or a tube jacket as has been indicated by a coil 22, which is included in a steam circuit including also a steam turbine 23 which is connected to an electric generator for the delivery of useful power, and a 30 condenser 25.

In the basic system thus described, there are provided devices which can be optionally included therein. Thus, an external intermediate cooler 26 is provided in the connection between the low pressure 35 compressor and the high pressure compressor where also

an internal intermediate cooler 27 is provided for heat exchange between the air in the compressor circuit and the condensate from the condenser (feed water). The temperature of the air to the high pressure compressor is reduced by the intermediate cooling, the feed water to the furnace at the same time being preheated in the internal intermediate cooler 27.

Also an economizer 28 is provided as a heat exchanger between the feed water and the exhaust gas to the chimney for preheating the feed water to the combustion chamber.

A recuperator 29 is provided between the exhaust gas conduit of the low pressure turbine and the air inlet conduit of the combustion chamber from the high pressure compressor for heating the compressor air by heat exchange with the exhaust gas, which is advantageous when the turbine unit is driven at part load when the temperature of the air from the high pressure compressor can be too low.

A reheat circuit 30 is provided between the steam turbine and the combustion chamber so as to increase the efficiency of the steam process.

As a specific refinement, steam is tapped from the steam turbine at the same pressure as that existing in the combustion chamber and is injected into the combustion chamber as indicated at 31 so as to reduce the NOX content in the gas delivered from the combustion chamber. Water is supplied to the condenser from an external source as indicated at 32 so as to compensate for steam being tapped.

The turbine plant described operates principally as follows. The combustion gas generated in the combustion chamber is cooled by means of the steam circuit to the maximum operating temperature of the high pressure turbine, e.g. 950°C, and is supplied to the high

pressure turbine for the operation thereof at a predetermined gas condition (pressure and temperature) at the input side of the high pressure turbine and at a substantially constant rotational speed. Exhaust gas  
5 from the high pressure turbine is supplied to the low pressure turbine via the rotatable vanes which are adjusted so as to match the exhaust gas flow to the existing load. The two compressors deliver pressurized combustion air to the combustion chamber. The useful  
10 power is delivered partly from the generator 12 driven directly by the high pressure turbine, and partly by the generator 24 driven by the steam circuit which takes care of the heat recovered from the generated gas so as to lower the temperature thereof.

15 By controlling the gas condition upstream of the high pressure turbine and by recovering the useful power directly from the high pressure turbine at a substantially constant rotational speed there is obtained a higher total efficiency of the turbine plant  
20 than could be obtained previously, viz. about 41%, and this figure can be further improved by the optional arrangement of an intermediate cooler, a recuperator, an economizer, etc.

At a load drop, e.g. if the generator 12 falls out  
25 of step with the net, the rotational speed of the high pressure turbine 10 must be controlled so as to avoid a too high overspeeding of the turbine shaft. This is effected by adjusting the vanes 12, as is necessary in order to stall the rotor of the low pressure turbine,  
30 which provides a pressure increase upstream of the low pressure turbine 13 and a decrease of the pressure and heat drop over the high pressure turbine 10, the power output therefrom also decreasing. At the same time the pressure and heat drop over the low pressure turbine 13  
35 will increase, but due to the reduction of the

efficiency of the low pressure turbine as a consequence of stalling the rotor thereof, the power delivery from the low pressure turbine will be substantially unchanged. In this manner unallowable overspeeding can be avoided and the generator can again be synchronized with the net after some seconds, which is effected by adjusting the rotational speed of the high pressure turbine 10 to the desired value by means of the vanes.

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The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A method of operating a gas turbine unit including a combustion chamber, a high pressure turbine driven by gas from the combustion chamber, and a low pressure turbine driven by gas from the high pressure turbine, means for controlling the gas supply from the high pressure turbine to the low pressure turbine, and a low pressure compressor driven by the low pressure turbine, and a high pressure compressor connected in series with the low pressure compressor and driven by the high pressure turbine for supplying pressurized air to the combustion chamber, the useful power of the gas turbine unit being adjustable by controlling the gas condition upstream of the low pressure turbine by said means, wherein substantially all the air delivered to the combustion chamber from the compressors is utilized for the combustion in the combustion chamber while cooling the generated gas with water and/or steam to a temperature which corresponds to the maximum operating temperature of the high pressure turbine, and making use of the power obtained by said cooling from the combustion chamber and recovering the useful power of the gas turbine unit from the high pressure turbine at substantially constant rotational speed thereof, and wherein the temperature of the gas supplied to the high pressure turbine is maintained substantially constant independently of the useful power recovered from the gas turbine unit.
2. The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein there is provided at load drop by said means for controlling the gas supply from the high pressure turbine to the low pressure turbine stalling of the rotor of the low pressure turbine.


3. A method of operating a gas turbine unit,  
as claimed in Claim 1, substantially as described  
herein with reference to the accompanying drawings.

D A T E D            this    23rd    day of    October, 1987.

ASEA STAL AB

By its Patent Attorneys:

CALLINAN AND ASSOCIATES



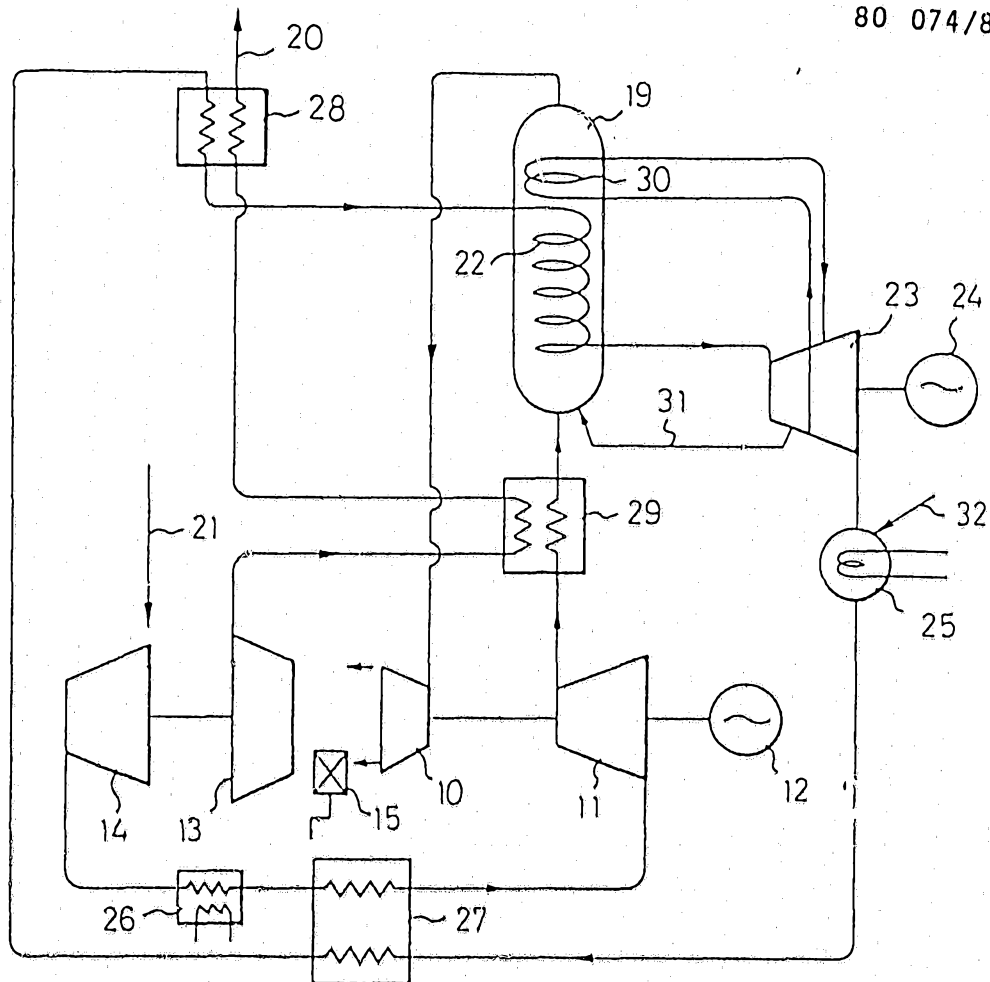


FIG. 1

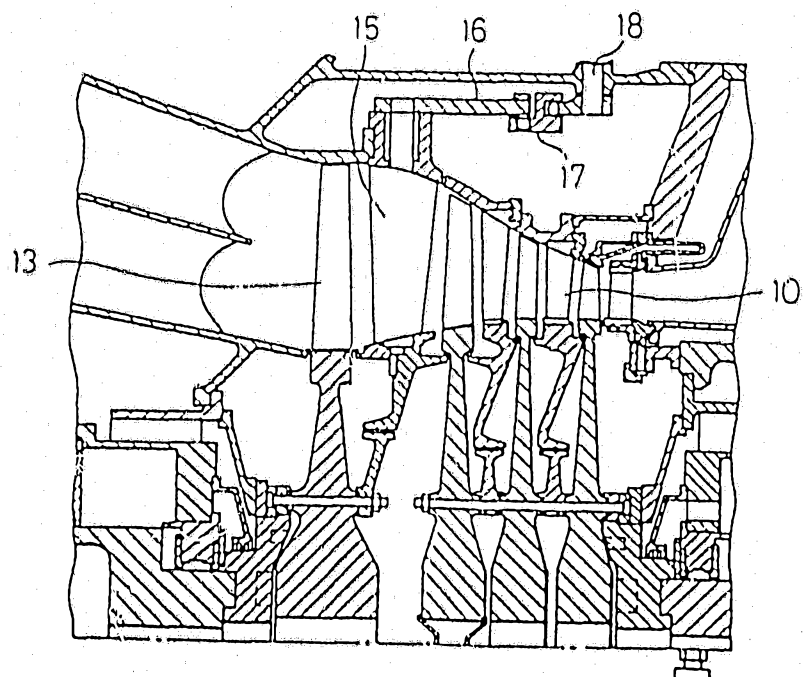


FIG. 2