

12th Annual NH3 Fuel Conference  
Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, IL

# Micro Gas Turbine Firing Ammonia

Norihiko Iki, Osamu Kurata, Takayuki Matsunuma, Takahiro Inoue, Masato Suzuki, Taku Tsujimura and Hirohide Furutani

Fukushima Renewable Energy Institute, AIST (FREA),  
National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

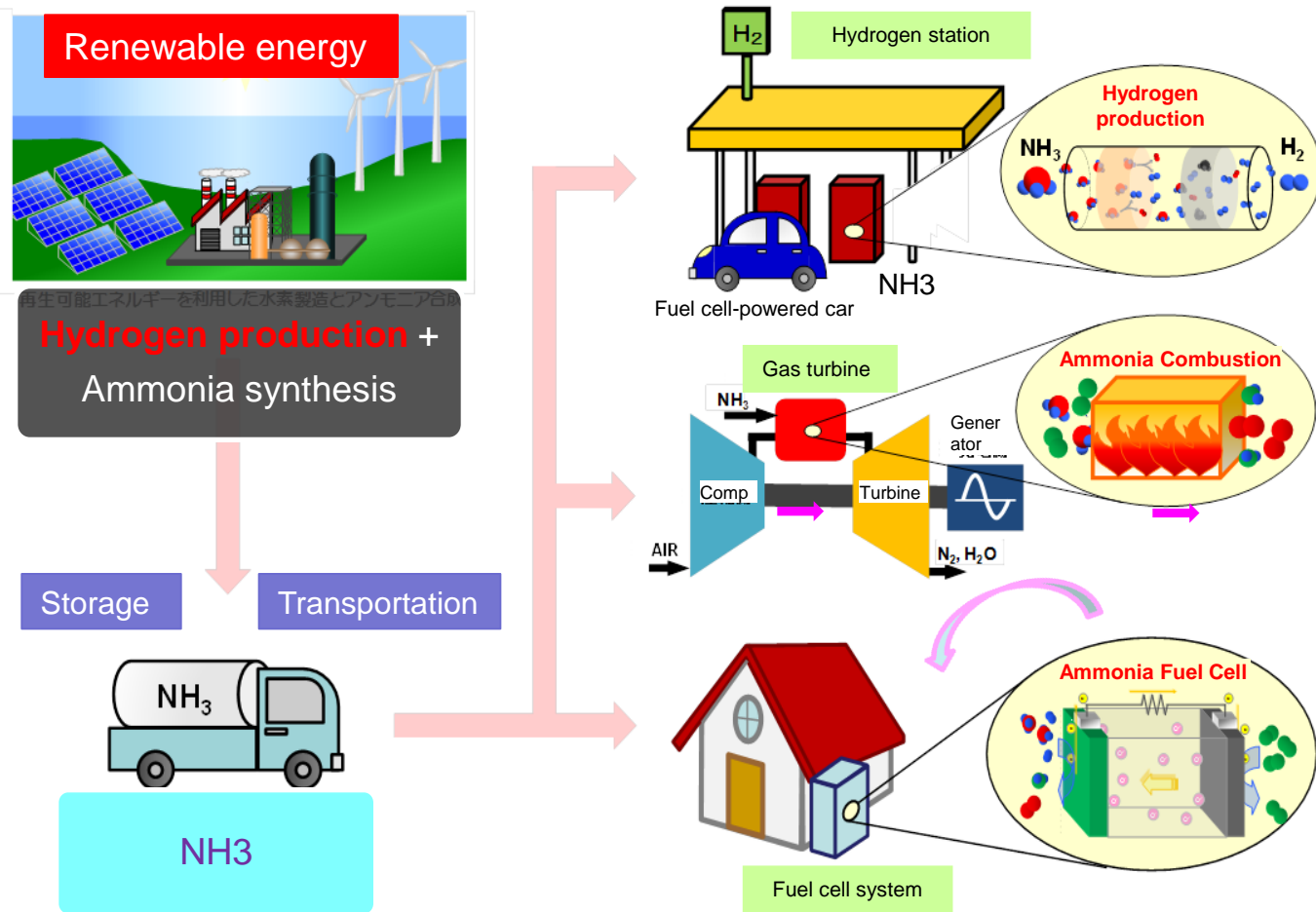
Hideaki Kobayashi, Akihiro Hayakawa, Yoshiyuki Arakawa and Akinori Ichikawa  
Tohoku University

# Contents

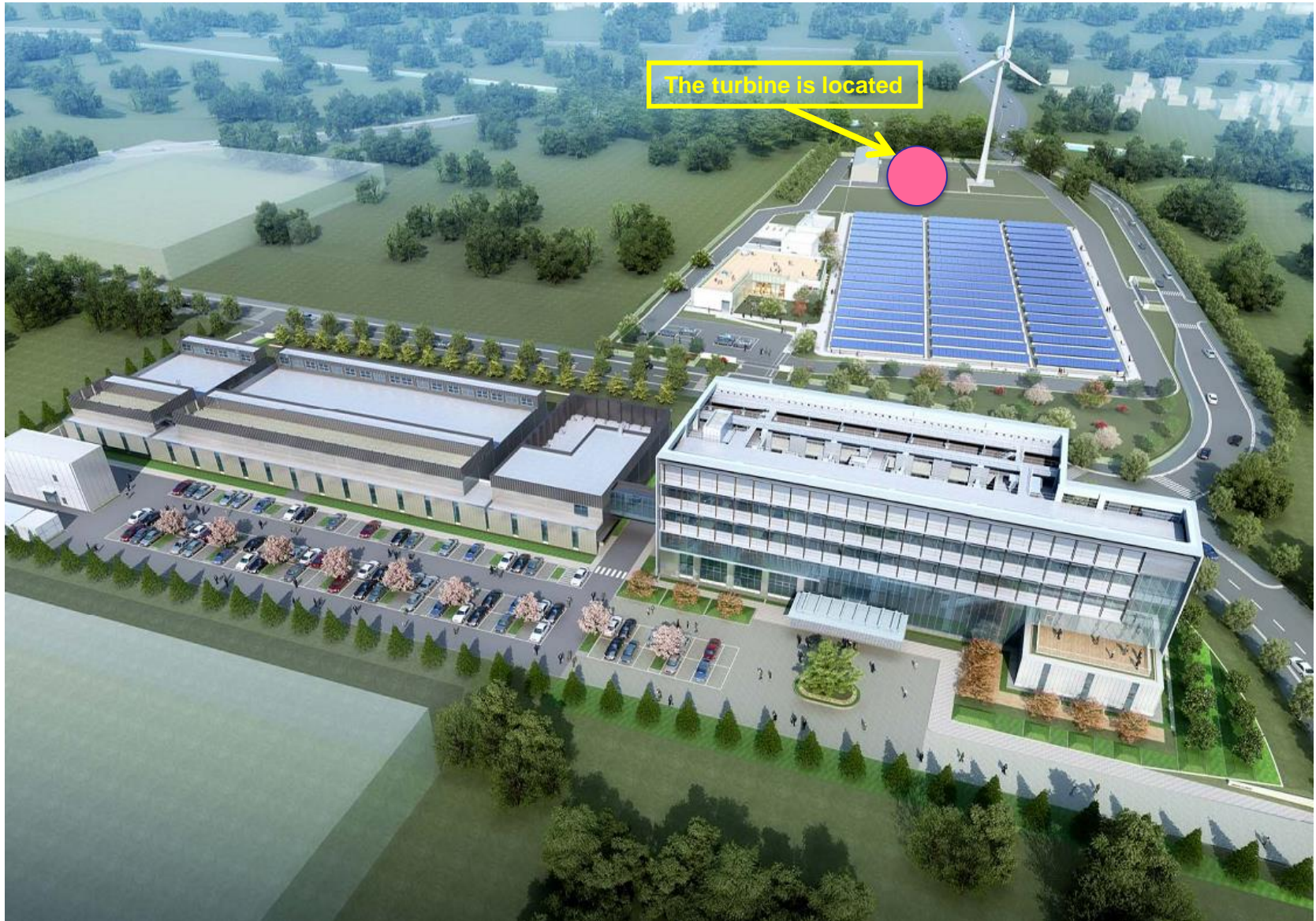
1. Introduction
2. Experimental Apparatus
3. Results
4. Future task
5. Summary

# Image of NH<sub>3</sub> Production and Use

- Japan starts the project of R&D focusing on energy carriers in 2013.
- Ammonia has become one of the attractive energy carriers.
- This project includes ammonia production and ammonia utilization.
- AIST has been responsible for the demonstration of gas turbine firing ammonia to show the potential of ammonia as a fuel.
- As the first step of the project, AIST tried to demonstrate a small gas turbine firing ammonia gas with kerosene to obtain the knowhow concerning to ammonia gas handling and combustion of ammonia.



# Fukushima Renewable Energy Institute (FREA), AIST





# 50kW class micro gas turbine set in FREA



50kW class micro gas turbine firing kerosene was remodeled for power generation firing ammonia. A standard combustor is replaced with a prototype combustor which enables a bi-fuel supply of kerosene and ammonia gas. Diffusion combustion is employed to the prototype combustor due to its flame stability.

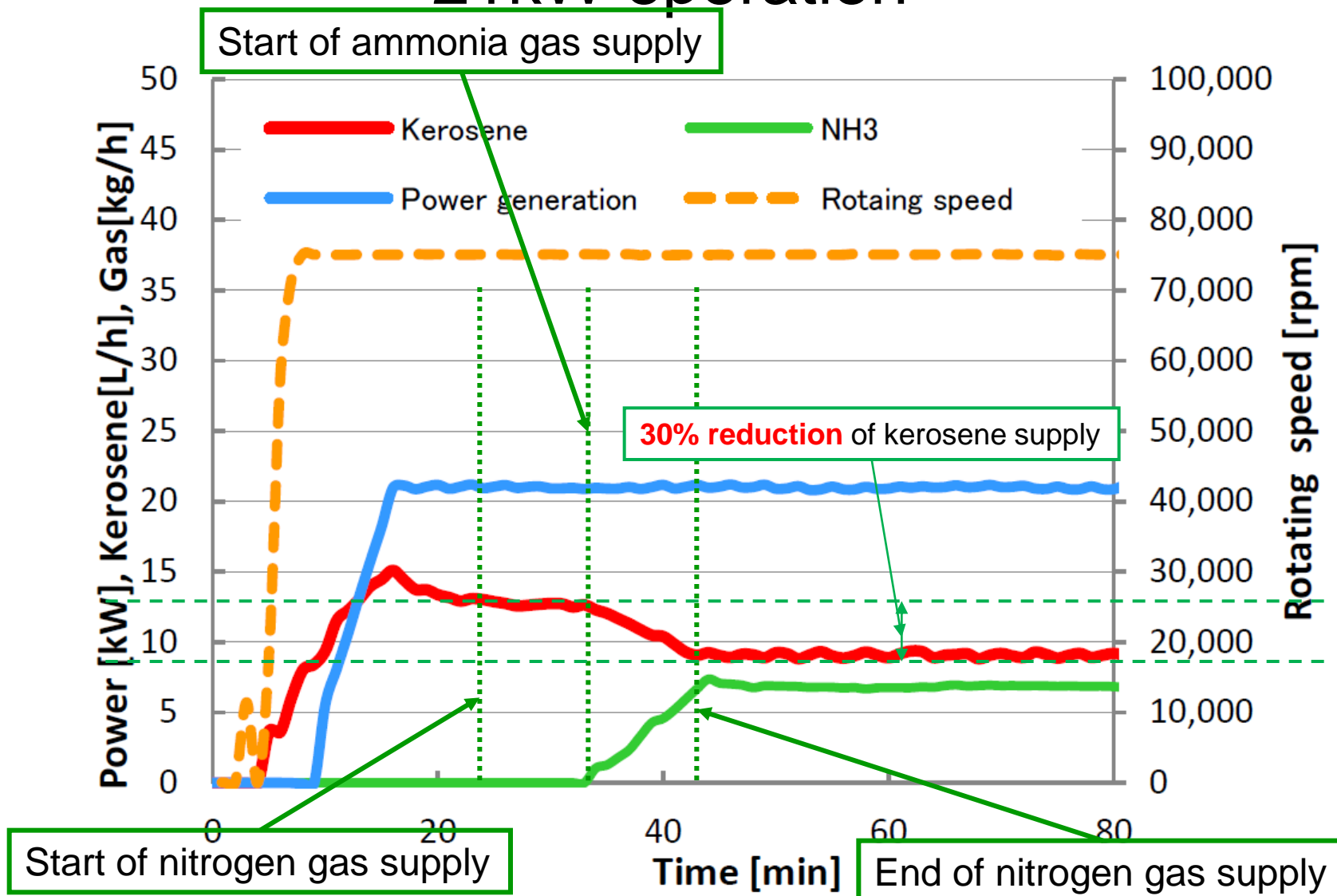


# AIST previous work

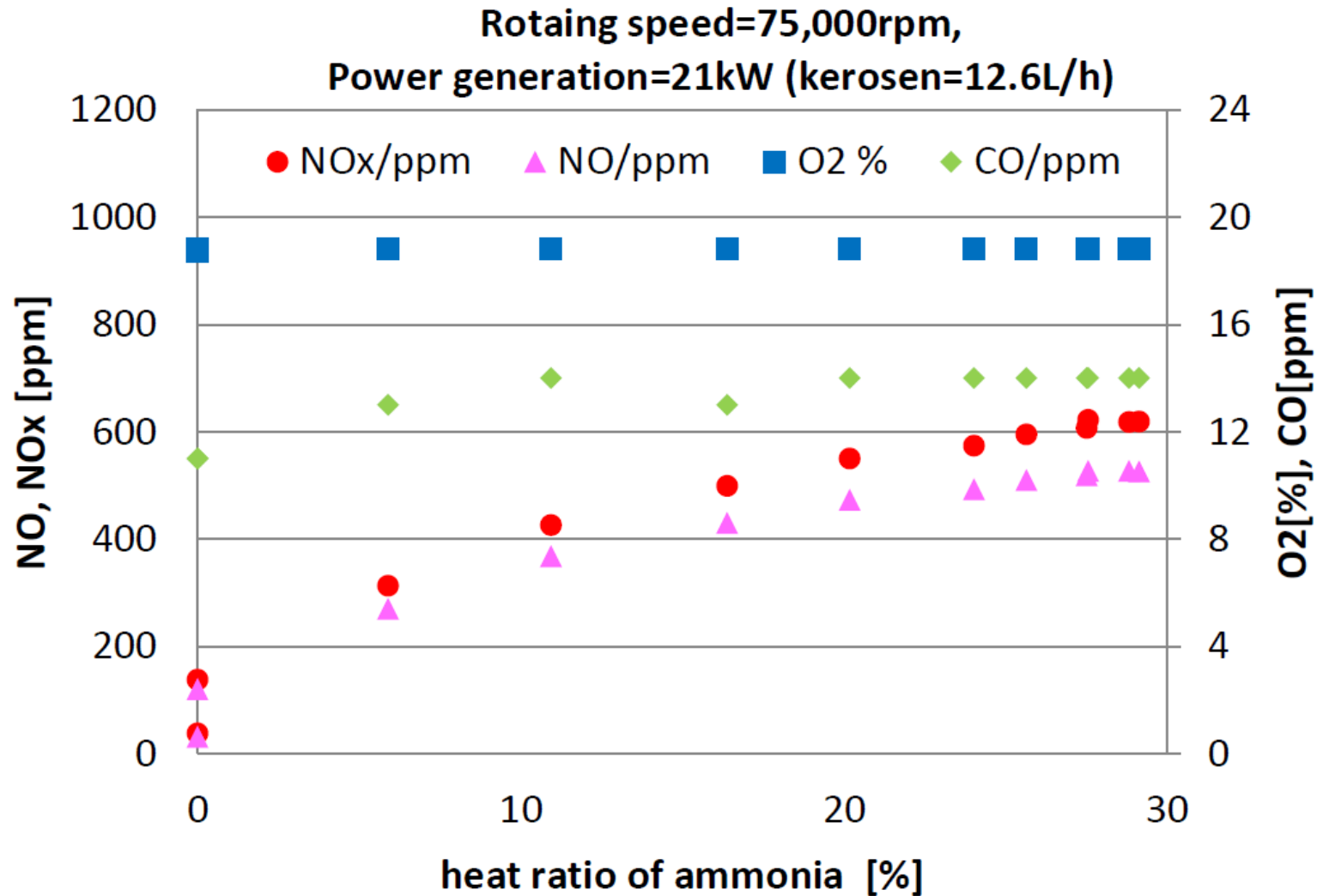
- Micro gas turbine was remodeled to bi-fuel operation.
- 21kW power generation was achieved by co-firing kerosene – ammonia. 30% of kerosene supply was replaced to ammonia gas supply.
- About 600ppm of NOx is removed from exhaust gas by NOx removal equipment with proper ammonia gas supply.

# Co-firing Kerosene and Ammonia

## 21kW operation

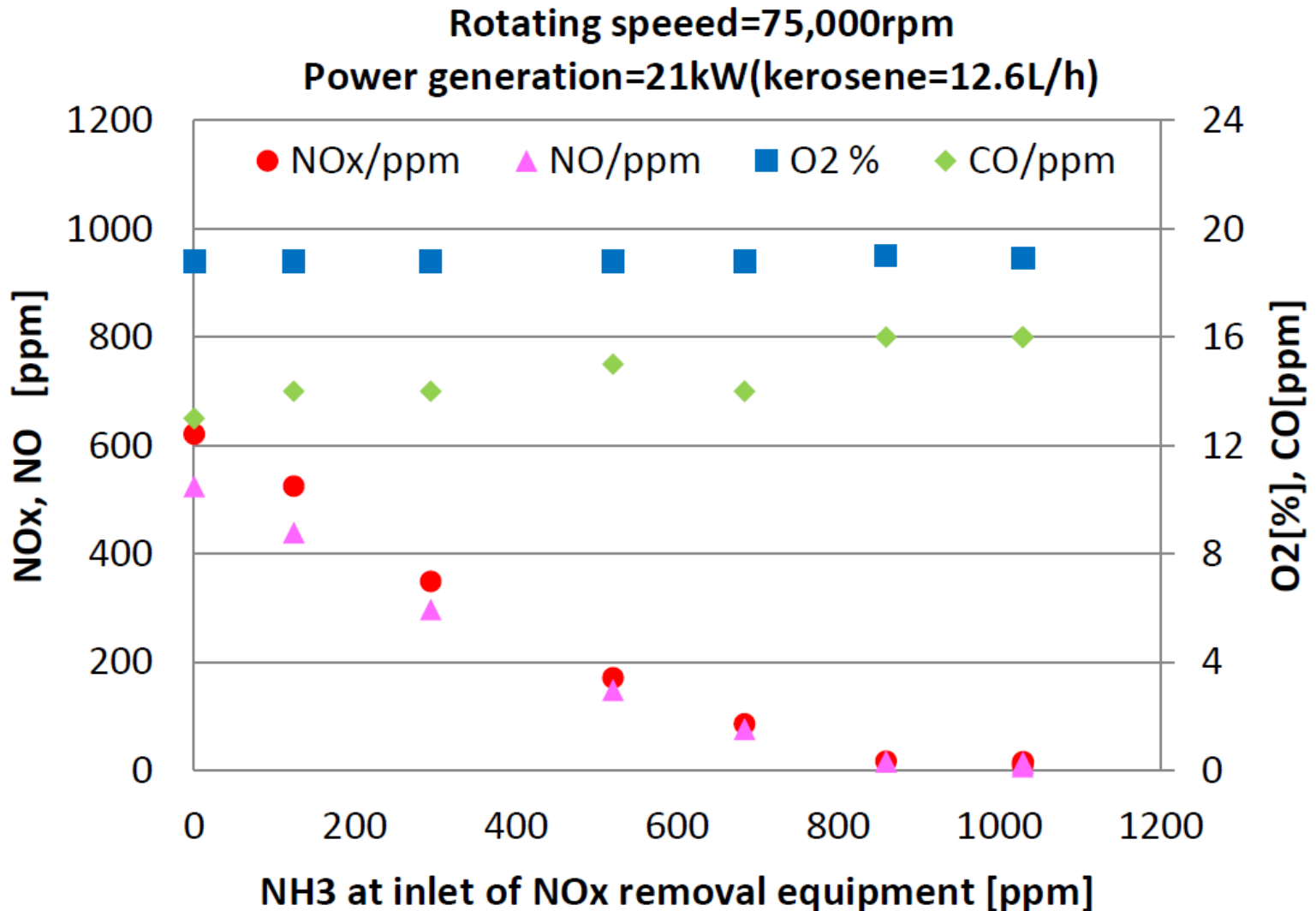


# Co-firing Kerosene and Ammonia Emission





# Co-firing Kerosene and Ammonia NOx reduction



# Present work

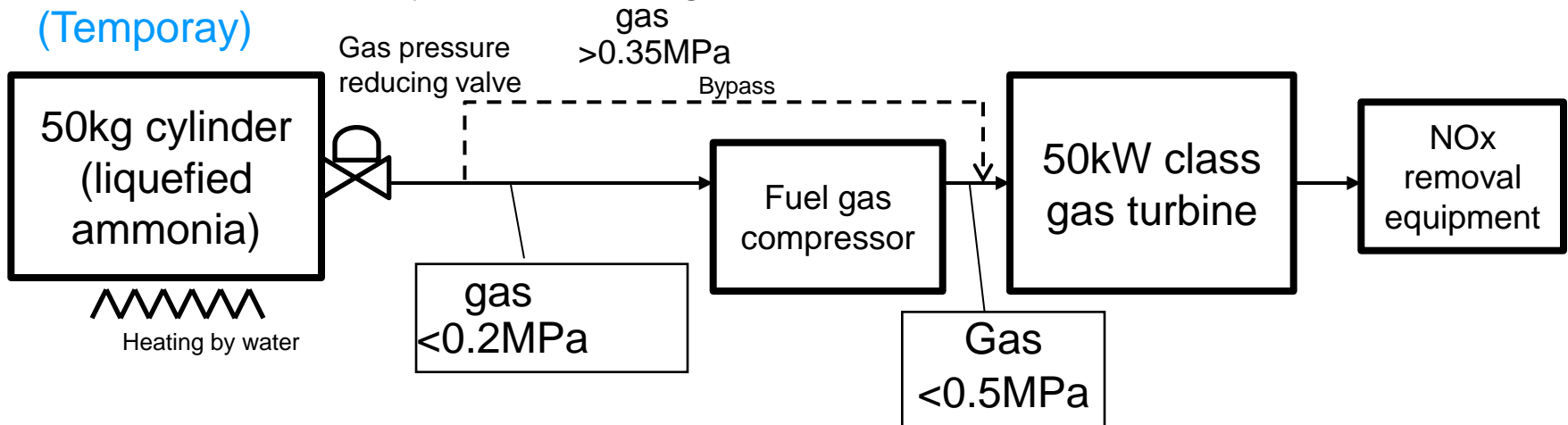
- Increasing the ratio of ammonia gas using small amount supply equipment of ammonia gas with 50kg cylinder.
- Large amount supply equipment with 1ton cylinder is prepared.
- Methane gas supply equipment is prepared.
- Fuel control sequence was changed.
- Micro gas turbine operation firing ammonia was tried.
- Micro gas turbine operation firing methane and ammonia.

# Contents

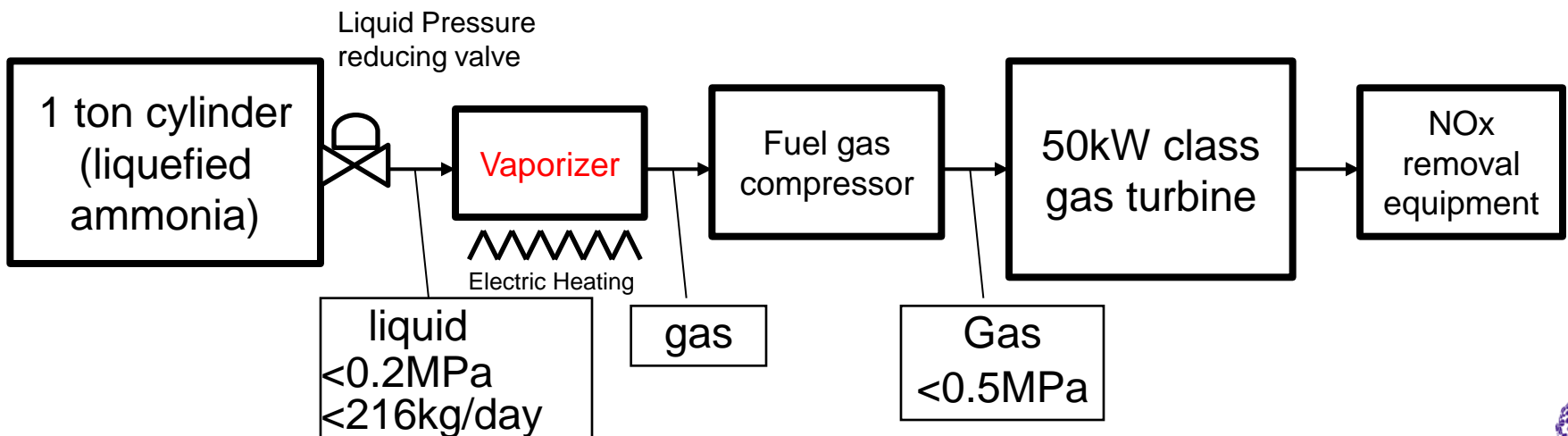
1. Introduction
2. Experimental Apparatus
3. Results
4. Future task
5. Summary

# Ammonia Supply

- Small amount supply of ammonia gas (Kerosene ammonia combustion)  
(Temporay)

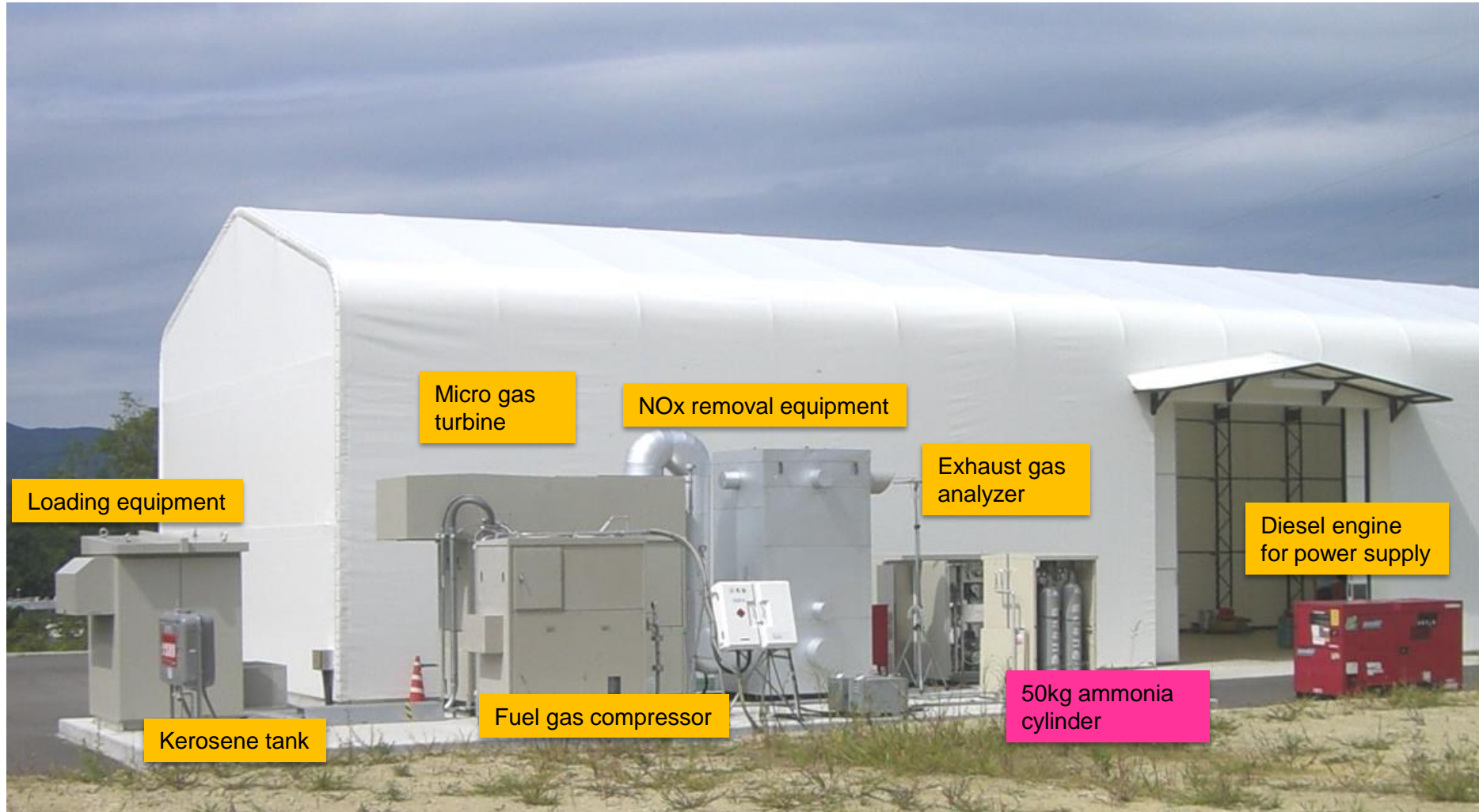


- Large amount supply of ammonia liquid and vaporizer (Ammonia combustion)





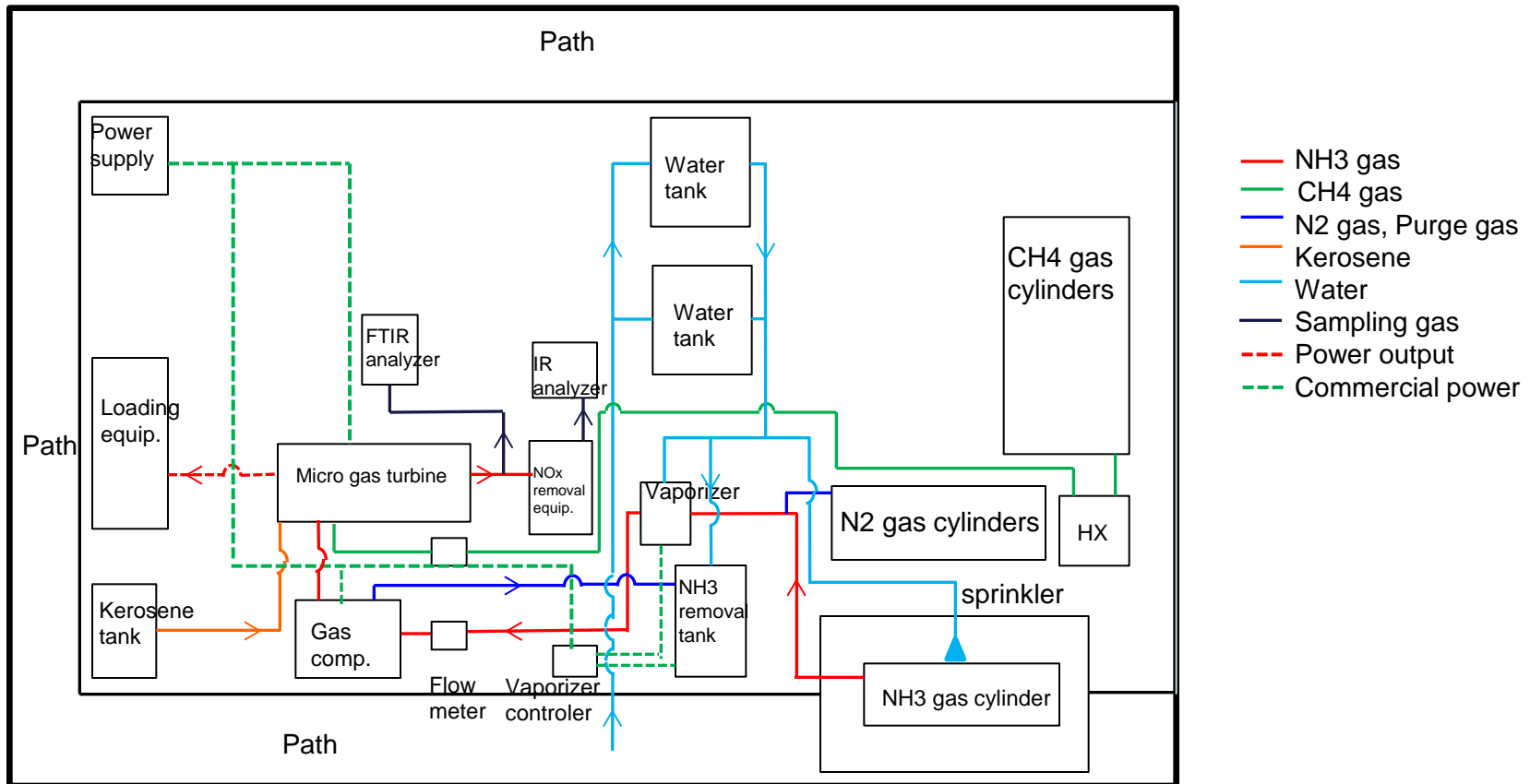
# Test facilities for micro gas turbine power generation with small amount ammonia gas supply (50kg cylinder)



# Test facilities for micro gas turbine power generation with large amount ammonia gas supply(1 ton cylinder)



# Layout drawing of a test facilities for micro gas power generation

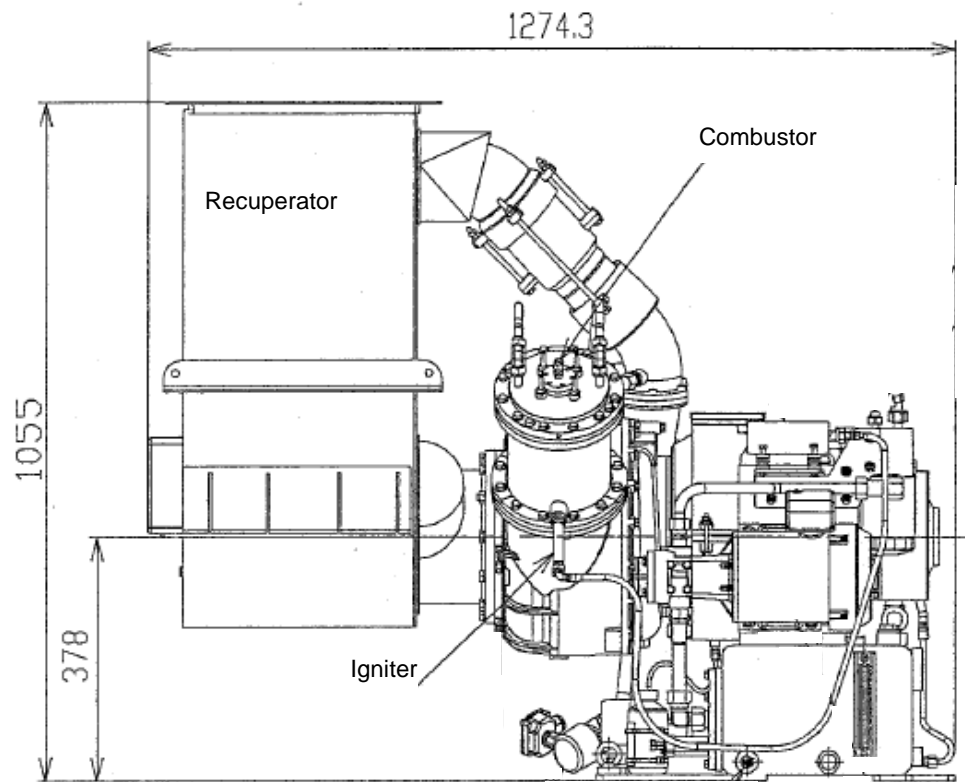


Test facilities for micro gas turbine power generation

scale — 1000

# Base Micro Gas Turbine

- A 50kW class micro gas turbine was selected as the base engine of ammonia fueled gas turbine.
- This gas turbine was made by TOYOTA TURBINE AND SYSTEMS INC (TTS).



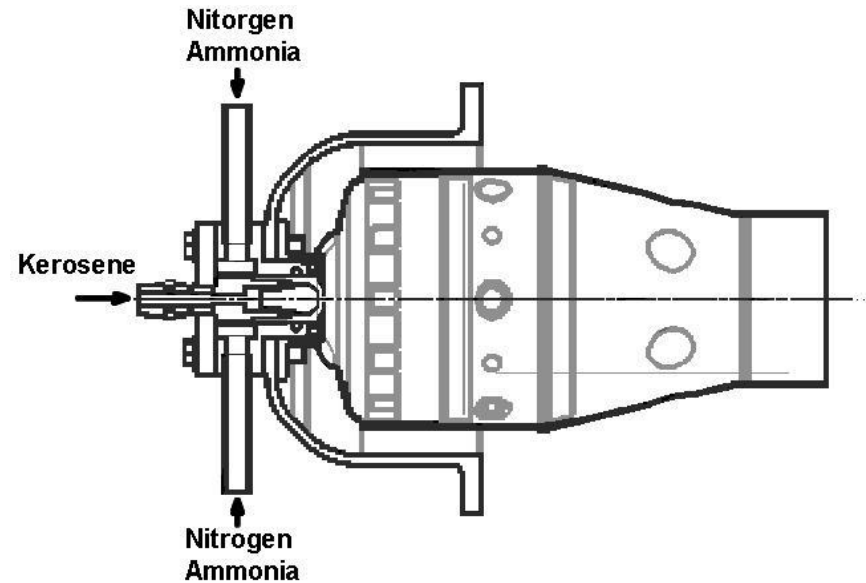
## Specification of base micro gas turbine

Manufacturer	Toyota Turbine and System Inc. (TTS)
Cycle	Regenerative cycle
Shaft	Single shaft
Compressor	Centrifugal one-stage
Turbine	Radial one-stage
Rotating Speed	80,000rpm
Electric Power Output	50kW
Fuel	Kerosene
Combustor	Single can, Diffusion combustion



# Micro Gas Turbine Firing Ammonia

- The standard combustor is replaced by a prototype combustor.
- Diffusion combustion is employed in the prototype combustor due to its flame stability.
- Prototype combustor is designed for bi-fuel operation of kerosene and ammonia gas fuel.
- An electric fuel controller is also remodeled.
- A conventional swirl injector for kerosene is set in the center of the combustor inlet.
- Ammonia gas is supplied from 12 holes outside of the kerosene injector.



Ammonia combustor  
(prototype bi-fuel combustor)

# Combustor operation sequence

Kerosene-NH <sub>3</sub> combustion (50kg cylinder)		CH <sub>4</sub> -NH <sub>3</sub> combustion		NH <sub>3</sub> combustion	
Procedure	Fuel	Procedure	Fuel	Procedure	Fuel
Start-up	Kerosene	Start-up	Kerosene	Start-up	Kerosene
Increasing electric output	Kerosene	Increasing electric output	Kerosene	Increasing electric output	Kerosene
Opening fuel gas valve	Kerosene (+N <sub>2</sub> )	Opening fuel gas valve	Kerosene +CH <sub>4</sub>	Opening fuel gas valve	Kerosene +NH <sub>3</sub>
Starting NH <sub>3</sub> supply	Kerosene (+N <sub>2</sub> )+NH <sub>3</sub>	Stopping Kerosene supply	CH <sub>4</sub>	Stopping Kerosene supply	CH <sub>4</sub>
Stopping N <sub>2</sub> supply	Kerosene +NH <sub>3</sub>	Starting NH <sub>3</sub> supply	CH <sub>4</sub> +NH <sub>3</sub>		

# Contents

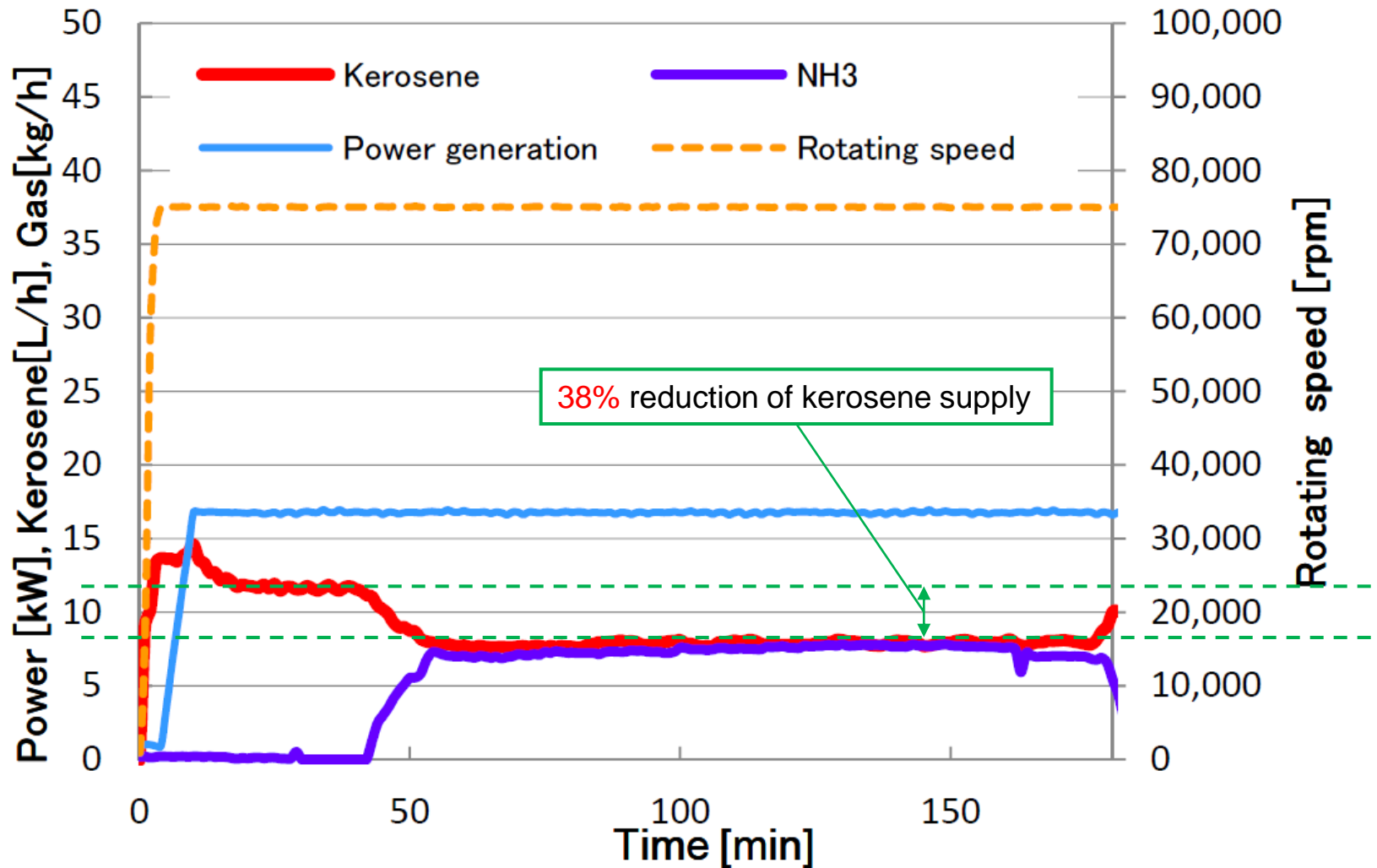
1. Introduction
2. Experimental Apparatus
3. Results
4. Future task
5. Summary

# Result 1

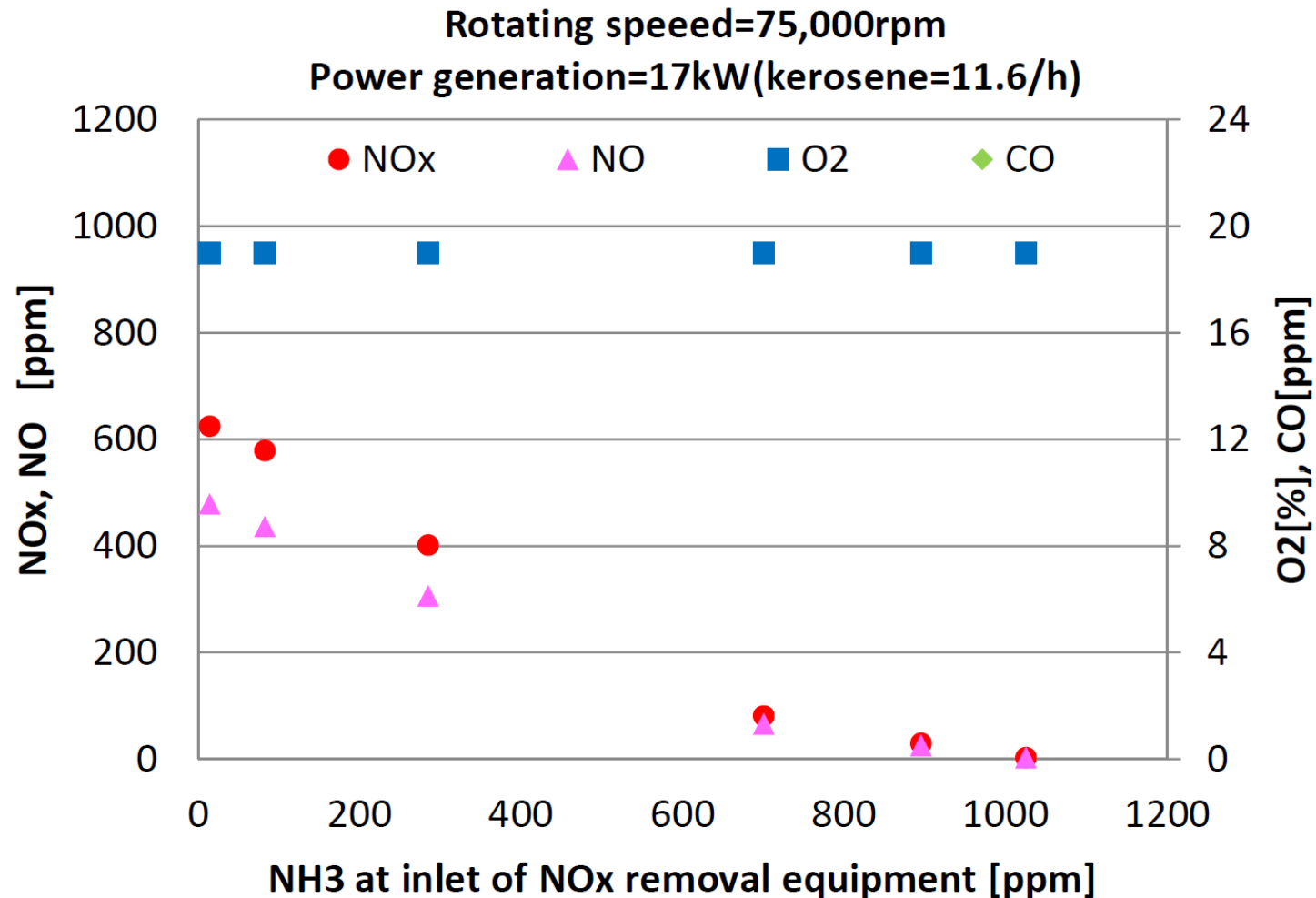
## Kerosene – Ammonia combustion with small amount ammonia gas supply (50kg cylinder)



# Kerosene-Ammonia combustion (17kW operation)



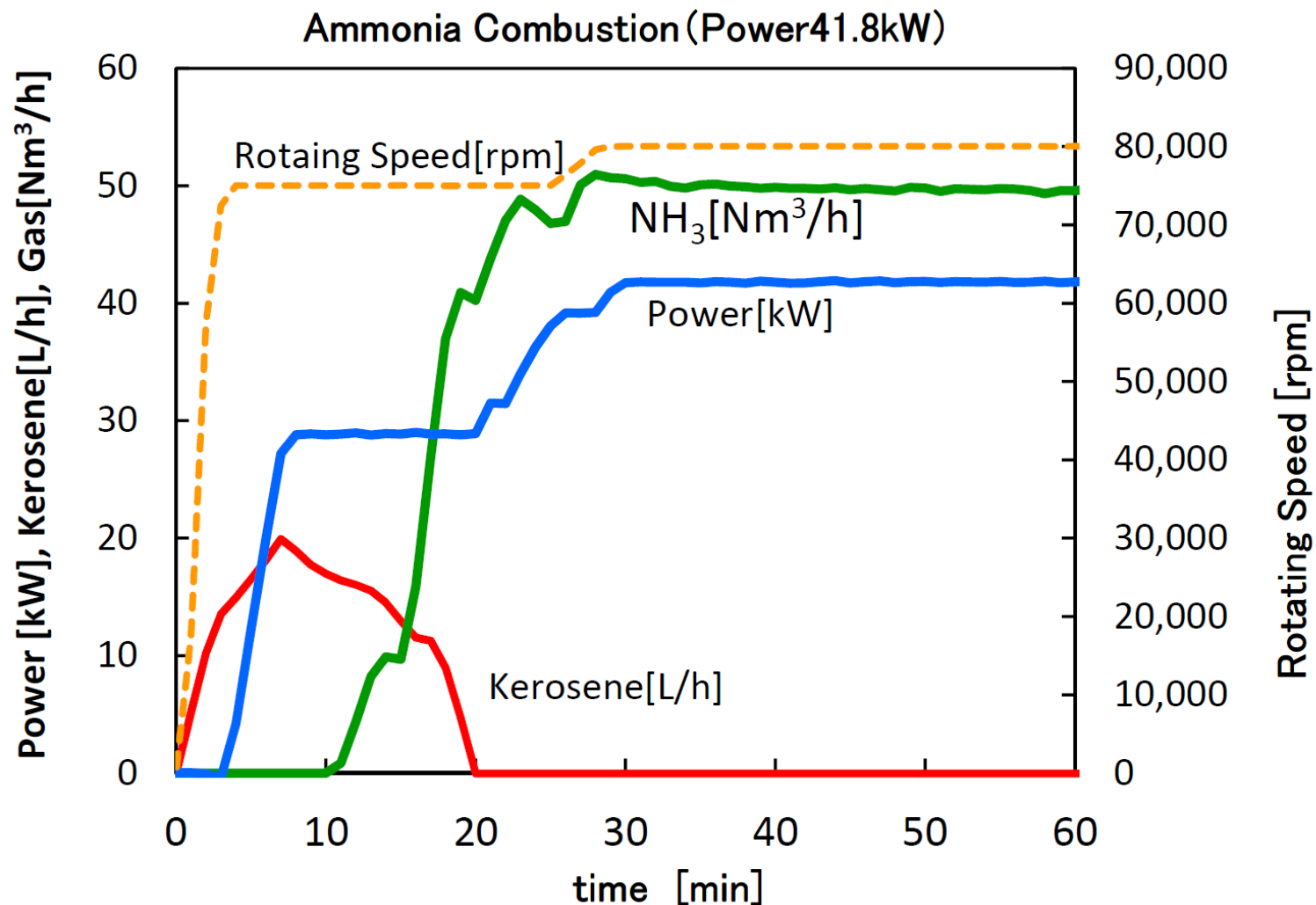
# Exhaust gas concentrations after NO<sub>x</sub> reduction (Kerosene ammonia combustion)



## Result 2

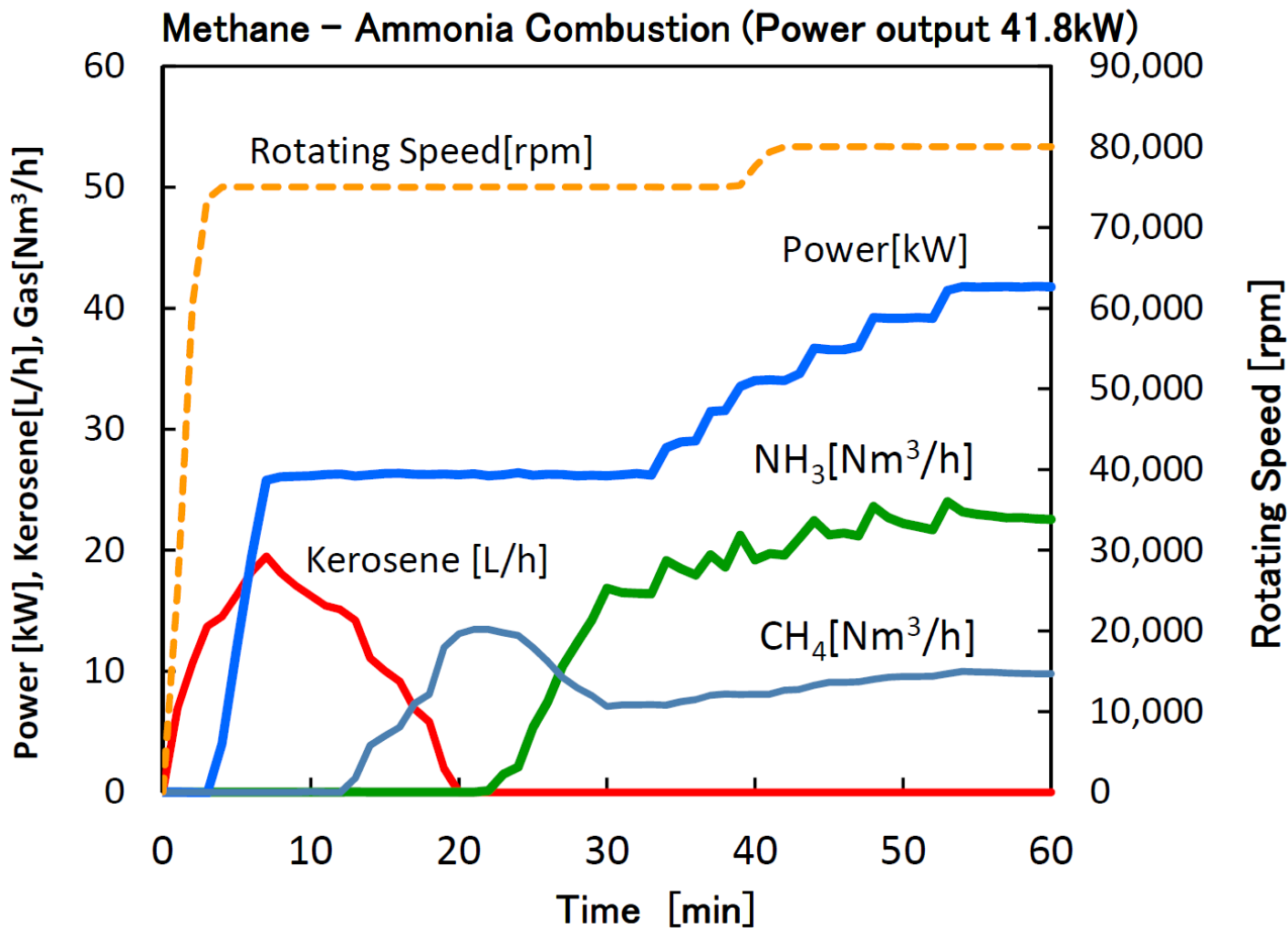
Ammonia, Methane-Ammonia combustion  
with large amount ammonia gas supply  
(1ton cylinder)

# 100% Ammonia Combustion

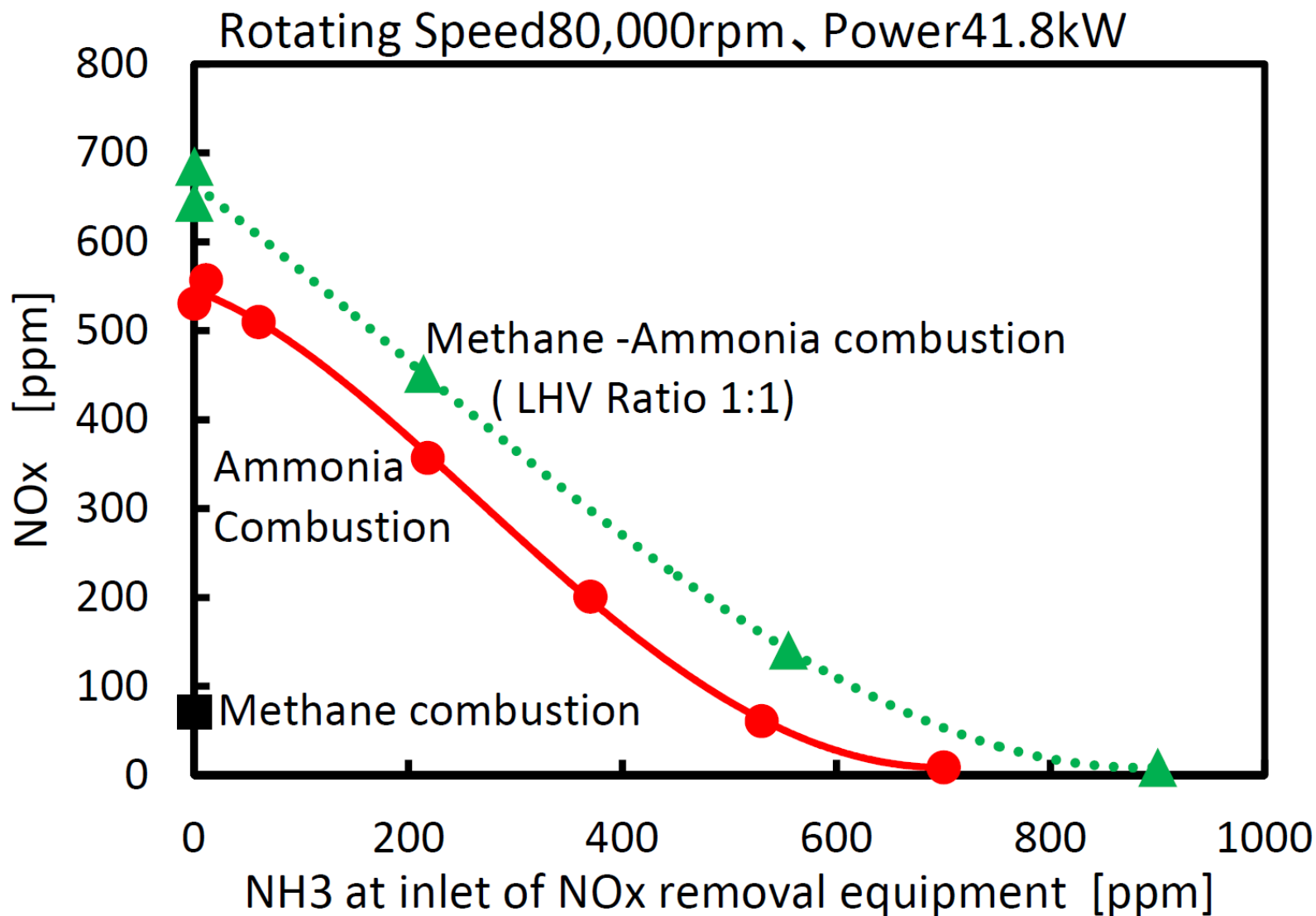




# Co-firing Methane and Ammonia (LHV ratio 1:1) 41.8kW operation



# NOx Emission



# Contents

1. Introduction
2. Experimental Apparatus
3. Results
4. Future task
5. Summary

# Future task

## Near future

- Increasing of power generation
- Flame observation under the operation

## Future task and under planning

- Flame observation and measurement with a combustor test rig
- Modification of combustor (fuel injector, combustor linear, etc.)
- Development of low NOx combustor
- Starting up of a gas turbine firing methane or natural gas

# Contents

1. Introduction
2. Experimental Apparatus
3. Results
4. Future task
5. Summary

# Summary

50kW class micro gas turbine firing kerosene was remodeled for power generation firing ammonia.

A standard combustor is replaced with a prototype combustor which enables a bi-fuel supply of kerosene and gas fuel.

## [Small amount NH<sub>3</sub> Supply]

- 17kW power generation co-firing kerosene and ammonia was achieved with 38% reduction of kerosene supply by supplying ammonia gas.

## [Large amount NH<sub>3</sub> Supply]

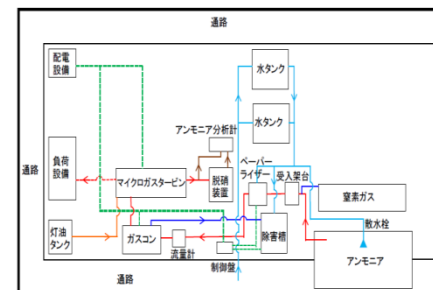
- Large amount ammonia supply was achieved with 1ton gas cylinder.
- 41.8kW power generation firing ammonia gas was achieved.
- 41.8kW power generation co-firing of methane and ammonia gas was achieved.
- Although NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in the exhaust gas of ammonia combustion exceeded 600ppm, NO<sub>x</sub> removal equipment can reduce NO<sub>x</sub> concentration below 10ppm.

# Acknowledgement

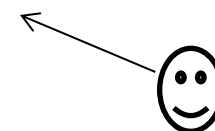
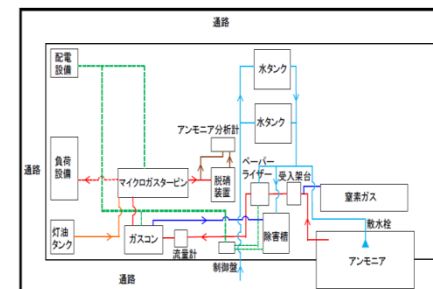
- This work was supported by Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (CSTI), Cross-ministerial Strategic Innovation Promotion Program (SIP), “energy carrier” (Funding agency : JST).
- The authors also thank to Professor Kobashashi, Tohoku University, and “Toyota Turbine and Systems Inc.” for the advice on the combustion technology and the operation of micro gas turbine.



Thank you for your attention !!



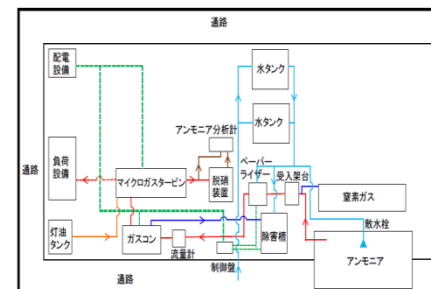
撮影向き



撮影向き



撮影向き



# Temporary facilities for ammonia gas fuel supply

Fuel gas compressor

NOx removal equipment

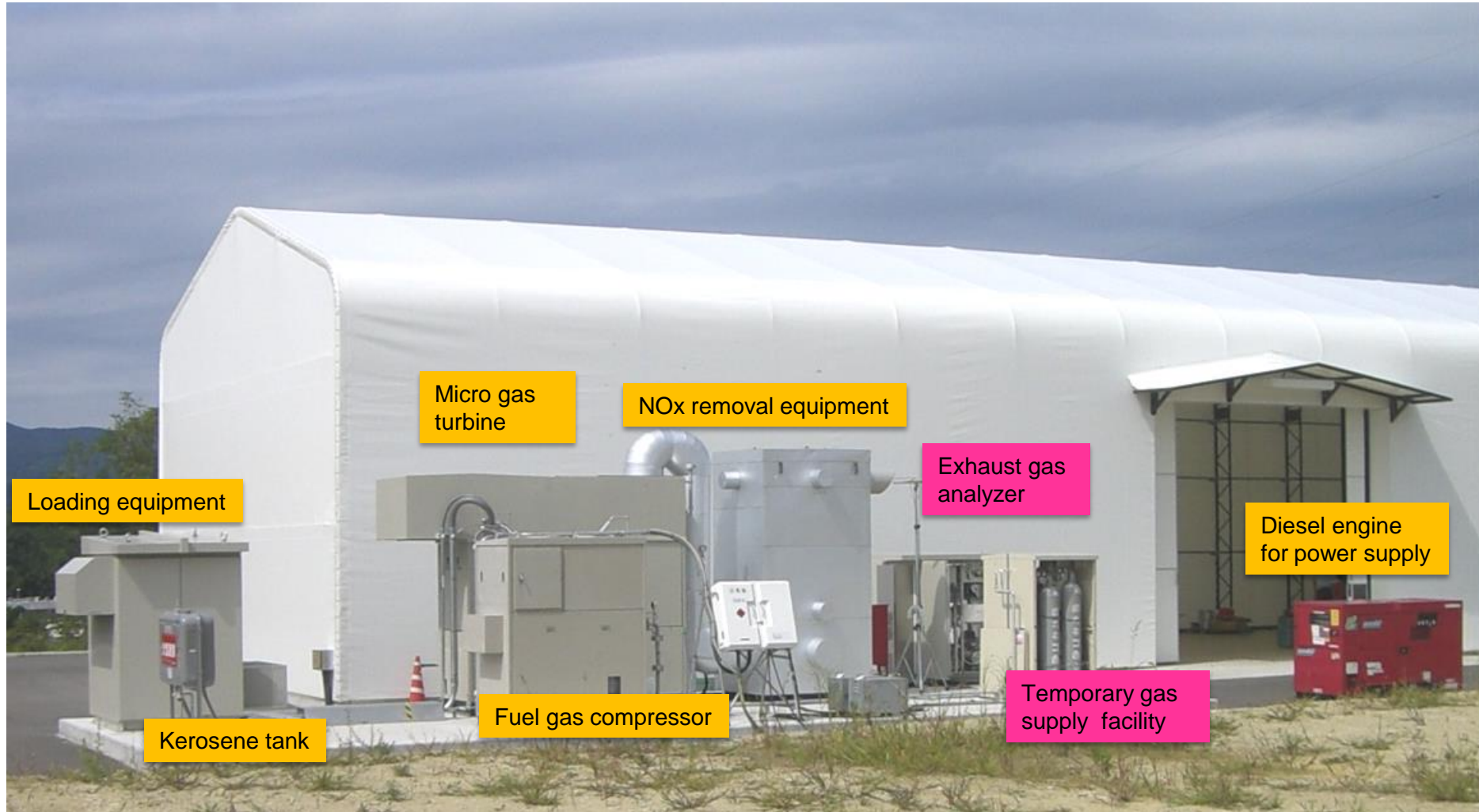
Micro Gas turbine

Gas bomb storage  
(Nitrogen, Ammonia)





# Test facilities for micro gas turbine power generation with temporary gas supply facility



# Exchange of Combustor

Micro gas turbine



Removed standard combustor for kerosene



Installation of the prototype combustor for ammonia



The prototype combustor for ammonia





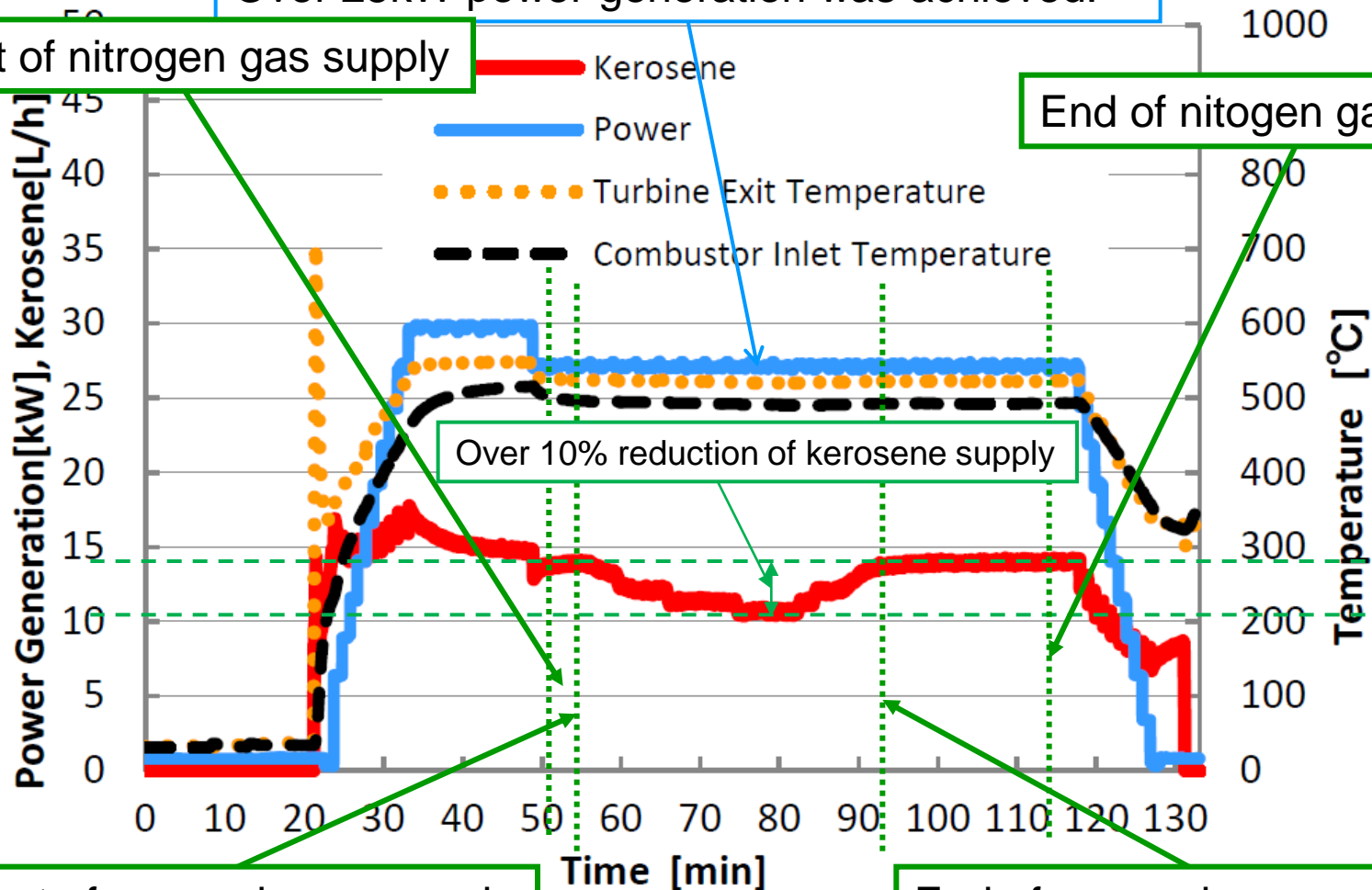
# Co-firing Kerosene and Ammonia (1)

## 25kW operation

Over 25kW power generation was achieved.

Start of nitrogen gas supply

End of nitrogen gas supply



Start of ammonia gas supply

End of ammonia gas supply