

**GASIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES CONFERENCE 2008**

## ***Optimizing Capex and Reliability on Gasification Facilities***

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Jacobs Consultancy**

# Agenda

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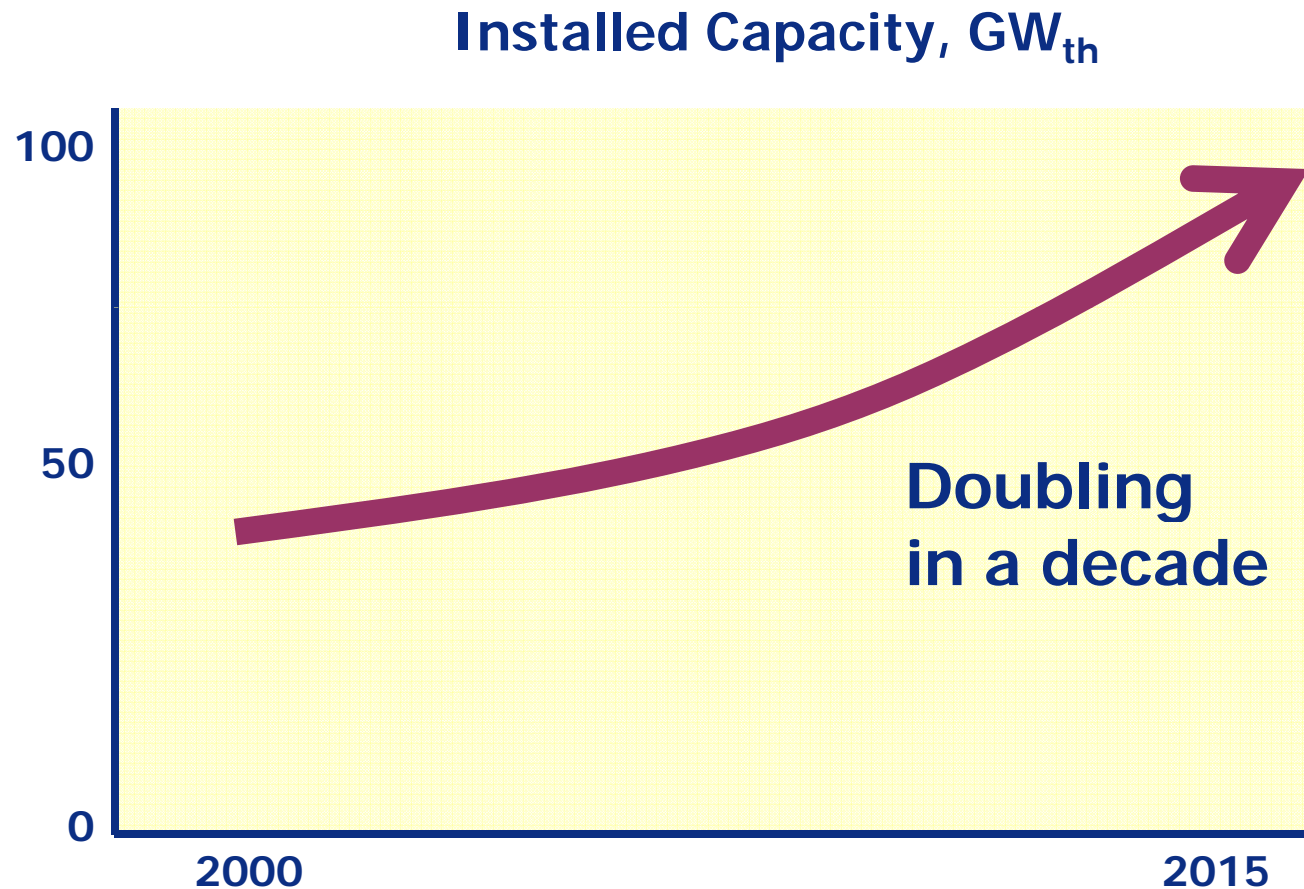
- Who we are
- Gasification business drivers
- Delivering drivers through RAM analysis
- Case studies

# Jacobs Consultancy

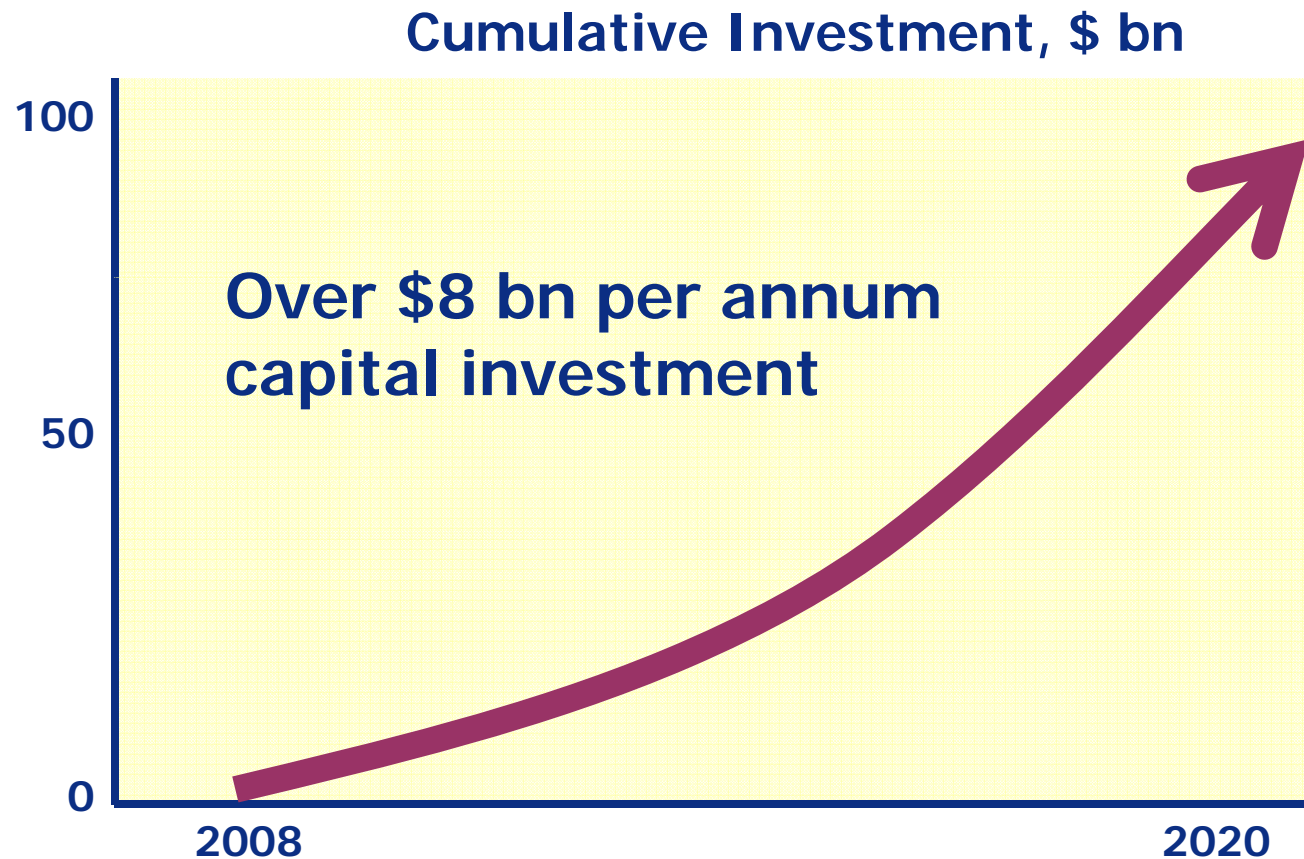
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- Originally Pace Consultants Inc., established 1957
- 1974 – acquired by Jacobs Engineering
  - 55,000 employees, Annual revenue ~\$10 billion
- ~150 professional staff in USA, Canada, UK, Netherlands
- Worldwide experience
  - Refining & Production
  - Chemicals & Petrochemicals
  - Natural Gas
  - Energy & Utilities
  - Environmental Services
  - Transportation & Infrastructure

# The Growth of Gasification



# Future Capital Investment in Gasification

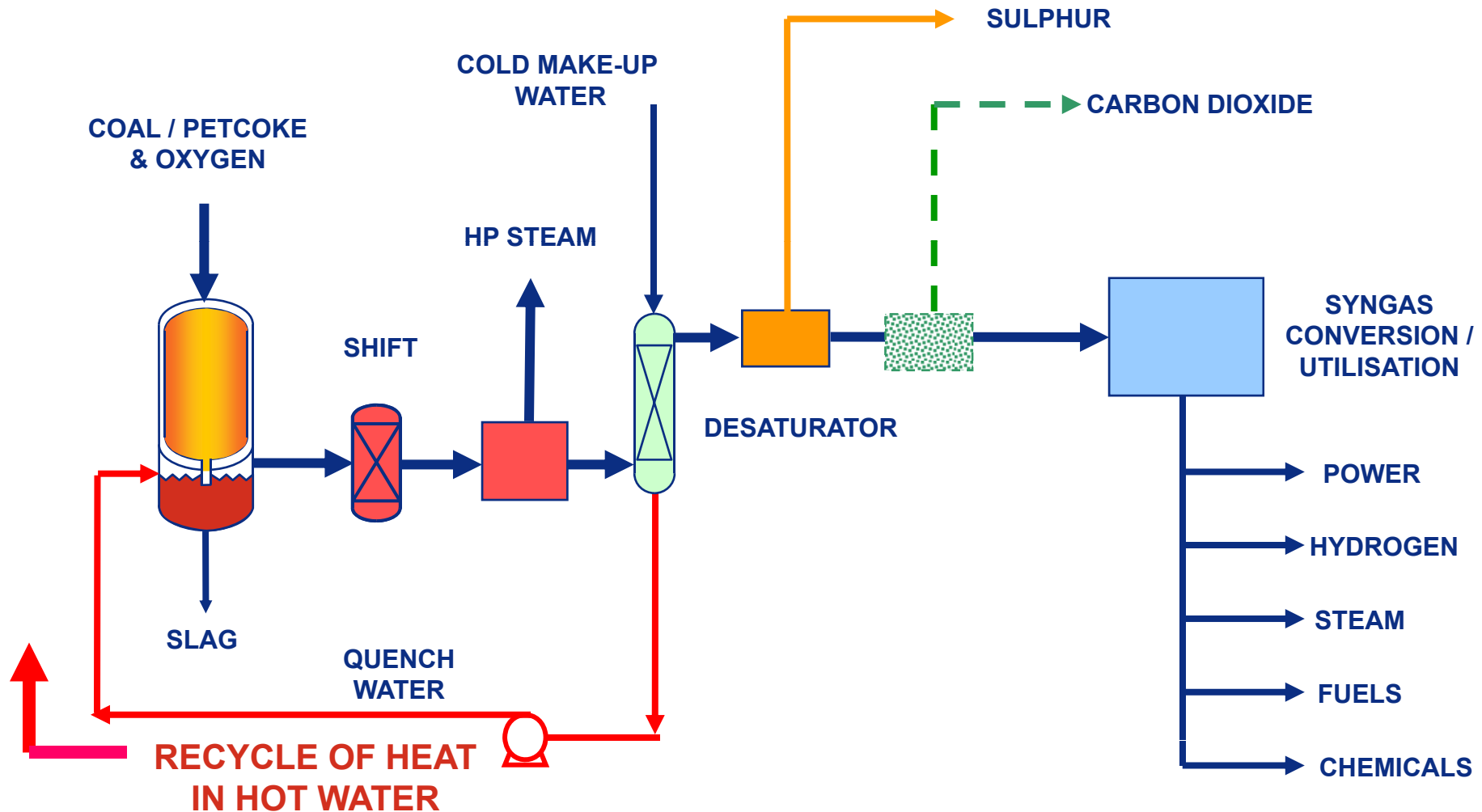


# Gasification – The Future Looks Bright

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- IGCC
  - “Clean coal” power generation
  - Carbon capture ready / capture now
- Refinery & Upgrader Applications
  - Consume petcoke / residue
  - Produce hydrogen, steam, power - polygeneration
- Coal to Liquids / Coal to Chemicals
- Biomass / Waste / Opportunity Fuels

# Gasification Product Flexibility



# So What is Holding Things Back?

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- **Not** the technology
  - All unit operations are commercially proven
  - Low technology risk - “bankable” technology
- Money
  - High capital costs – presents a challenge to obtain finance
  - Project economics – can threshold IRR be obtained?
- Uncertainty over CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
  - Emissions limits / trading systems / carbon tax?
  - Requirement to capture / offset emissions?
  - Is it worth pre-investing in carbon capture?



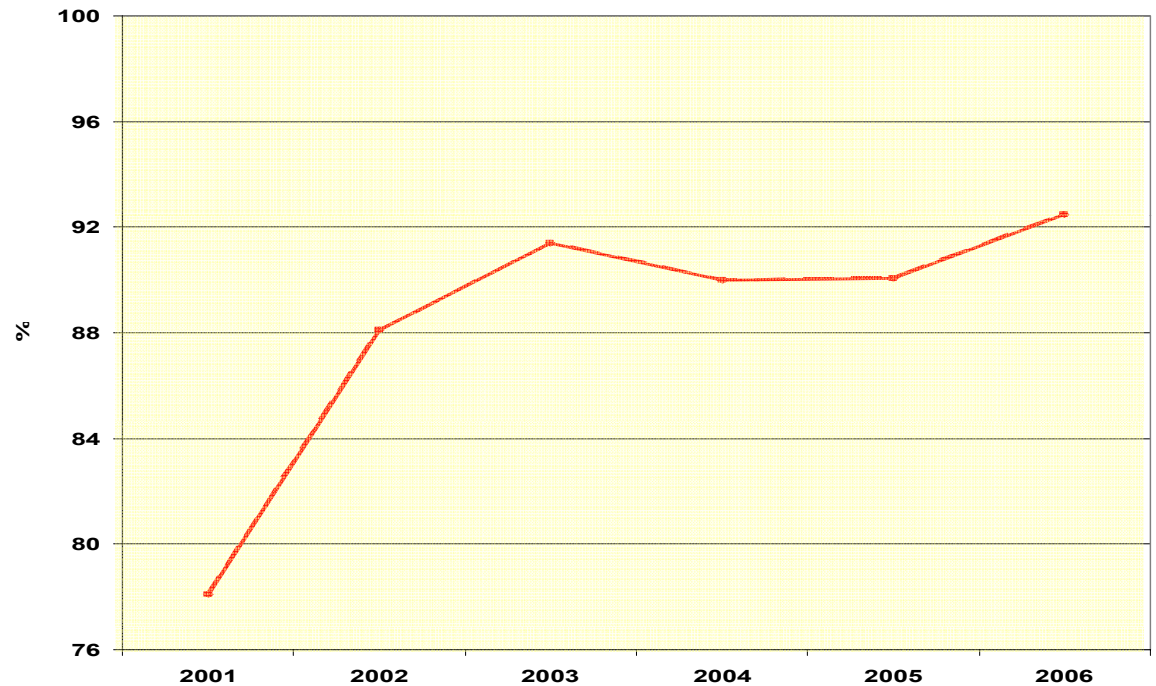
# So What is Holding Things Back? (cont.)

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- Availability / Reliability
  - Not the greatest track record – but improving
    - » Reputation has suffered
  - Highly complex process - outside the comfort zone of many operators (especially power producers)
  - Need to match the availability / reliability performance of existing and competing technologies

# Example - Operating IGCC

- Typical IGCC facility
- Initial teething issues
  - Equipment
  - Human
- Focused efforts
  - Reliability Improvements
  - Operations Optimisation
  - Availability increased
- Lacked early attention to reliability during design



# Availability Concerns – Refinery Hydrogen

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- Refinery requires hydrogen at >98-99% availability
- Gasification plant product availability <90%
- What to do?
  - Add spare gasifier(s) & other key equipment
  - Add steam methane reformer as back-up
  - Prioritise hydrogen production from a polygeneration facility
- But need to be able to quantify the achievable availability from any possible configuration

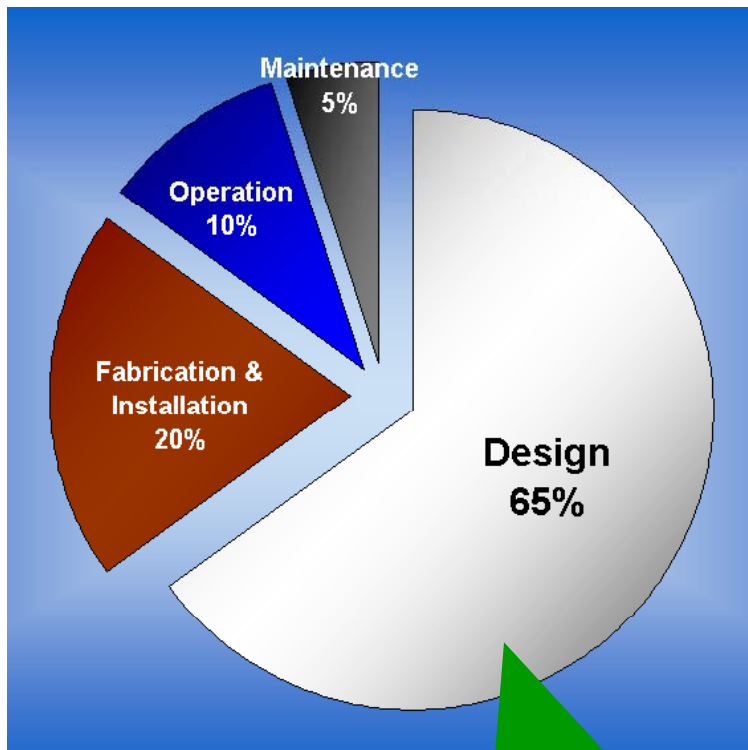
# Business Drivers

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- Minimise CAPEX
- Increase uptime
- Optimise maintenance costs
- Maximise economic life
- Optimize life cycle costs

# Why RAM - Influencing Asset Costs

## Asset Life Cycle Costs



**Major opportunity  
to influence  
asset life costs**

<b>Design</b>	Selection of the minimum lifetime, dimensions, material, safety coefficients, corrosion allowances, leak-before-break, observance of findings in HAZOP, RBI, RAM...
<b>Fabrication &amp; Installation</b>	Qualification of the fabricator and installer (selection procedure), quality assurance & control, experience of the supervisor of fabrication...
<b>Operation</b>	Qualification (training) and motivation of the operation personnel, compliance to procedures, observance of operating envelopes and practices...
<b>Maintenance</b>	Qualification (training) and motivation of the maintenance personnel, compliance to procedures for service, inspection, condition monitoring, spare parts strategies...

# Some Key Definitions

- **RAM (Reliability, Availability & Maintainability)**
- **SOR (Scheduled Outage Rate)**  
Fraction of specified period, for which the system is not available due to scheduled maintenance.
- **EFOR (Equivalent Forced Outage Rate)**  
Fraction of specified period, for which the system is not capable of performing a specified level of performance due to unplanned outages, in which outages are weighted for the percentage of capacity not being available.
- **A (Availability)**  
Probability that a system is able to perform up to a defined standard:

$$A = 1 - (SOR + EFOR)$$



# Address EFOR Early

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- Utilise RAM Modelling at design
- Structured approach to represent the “system” and reflect how it will perform
- Statistical representation of key items
- Requires input parameters:
  - Reliability - failures
  - Maintenance - repair
- Utilise Quantitative Risk Assessment

# Why RAM Study?

- Assess Reliability / Availability performance
  - Throughput analysis
  - Weak points
  - Identify bottlenecks
- Configuration of process units / streams
- Configuration of critical equipment
- Optimizing planned maintenance strategy
- Optimizing sparing philosophy

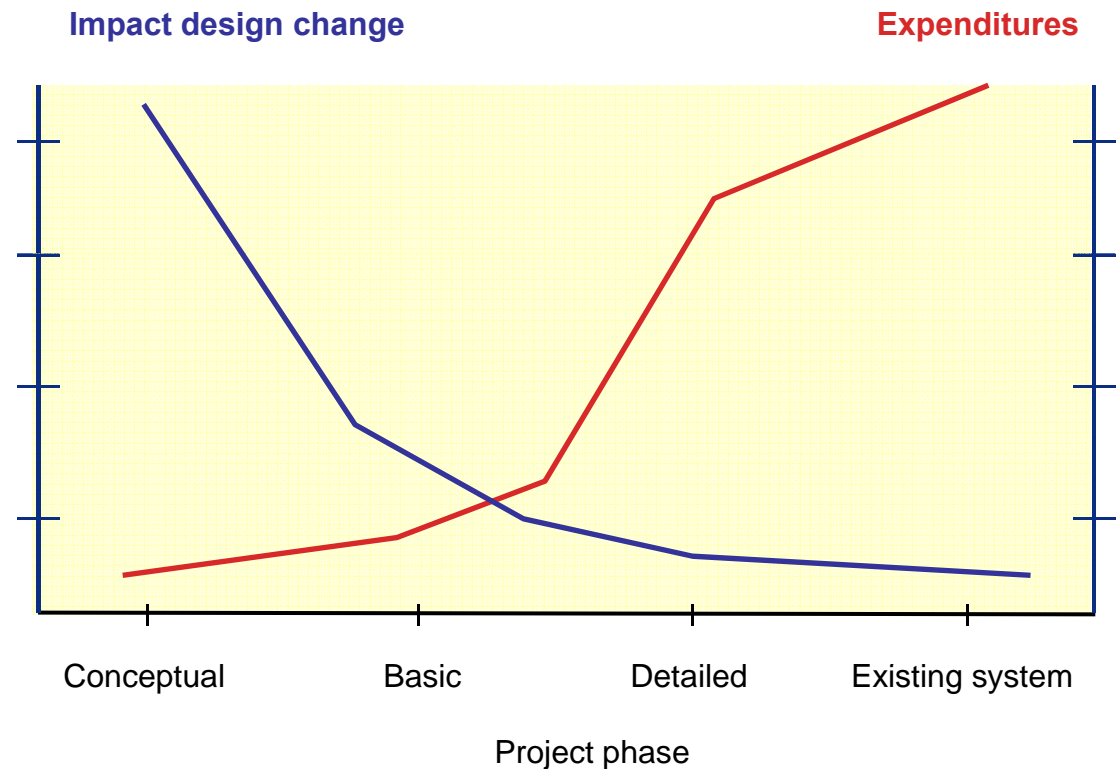


**Use selectively to maximise return from effort**



# When RAM Study?

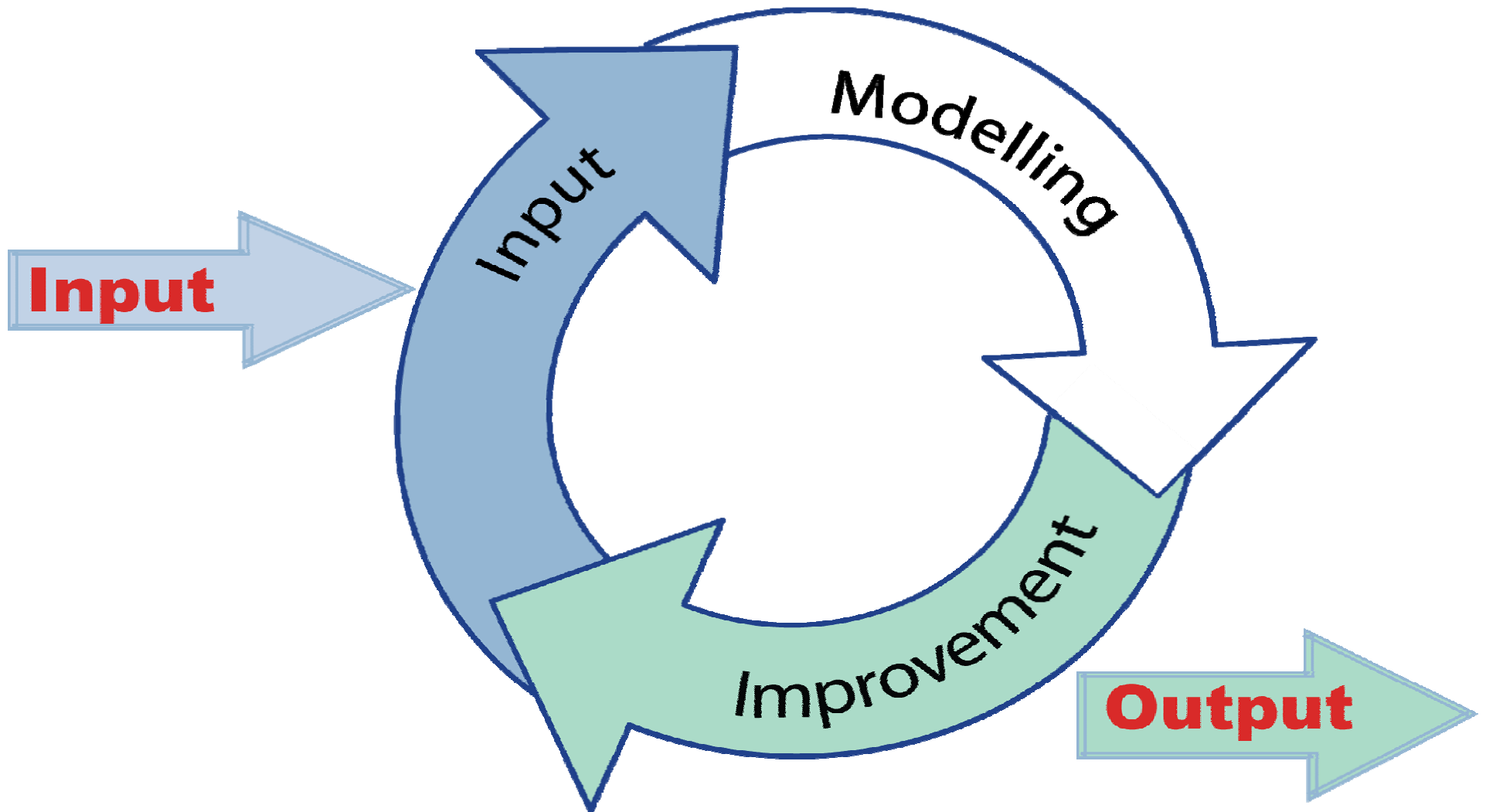
- Applicable at all stages:
- Feasibility
  - Concepts and configuration options
  - Input into financial model
- Design
  - Equipment selection
  - Sparing strategies
  - Maintenance strategies
- Operation
  - Bottlenecks / Gaps
  - Enhancements



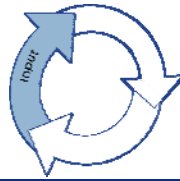
**Start early = Maximum benefit**

# The RAM Modelling Process

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# Data Needs



- Basic information
  - Reliability - Failure data (MTBF, failure rate)
  - Maintenance - Repair data (Repair time, effort)
- Generic data  $\Rightarrow$  OEM data  $\Rightarrow$  Operator data
- Refine throughout design phases

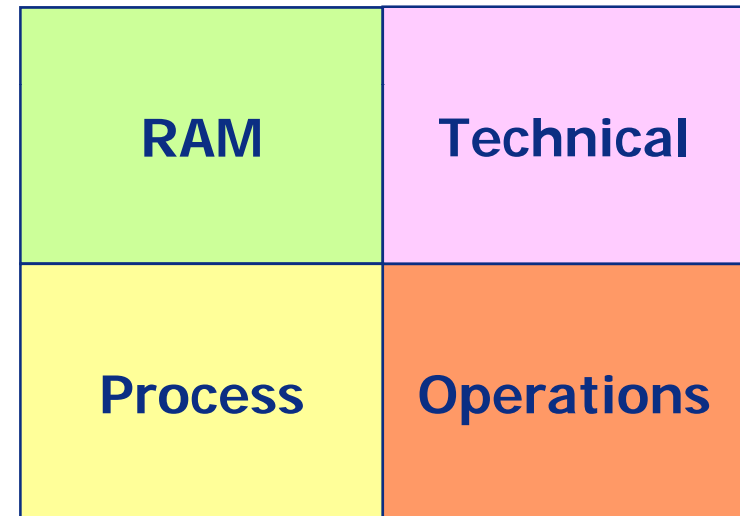
System	Description item	MTBF * Mean Time Between Failure [hrs]	MTTR * Mean Time To Repair [hrs]
Gasifier	Recycle compressor	140,000	176
Shift	HP BFW heater	43,800	40

\* for example

# Optimum Approach



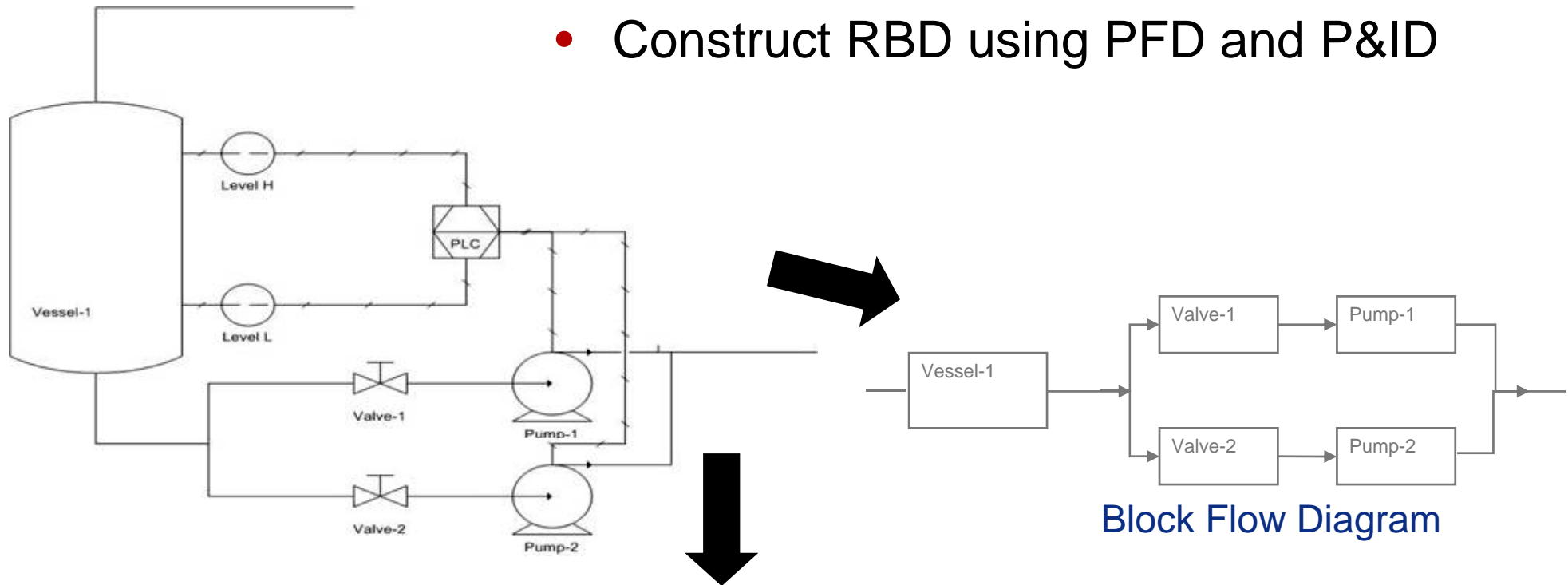
- Combine RAM expertise with project team
- Utilize knowledge from:
  - Project team
  - Licensors
  - OEMs
  - O&M (existing)



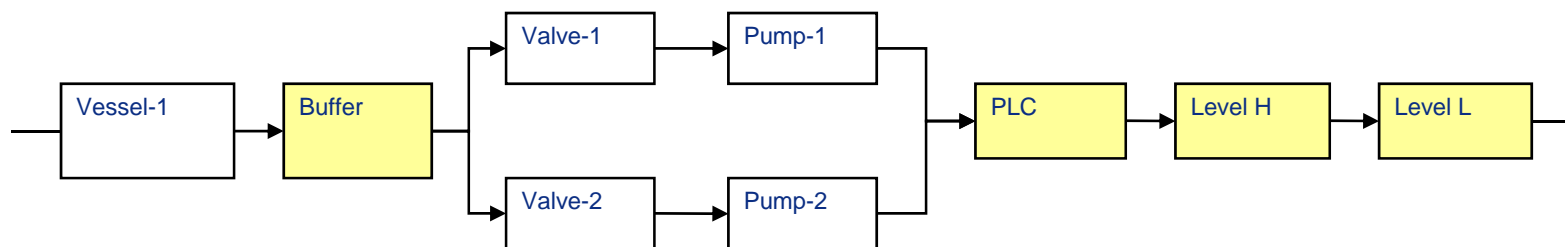
# Reliability Block Diagram (RBD)



- Construct RBD using PFD and P&ID



Block Flow Diagram



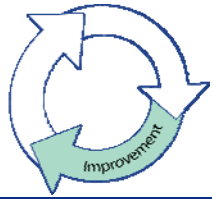
Reliability Block Diagram

# Improve System Availability

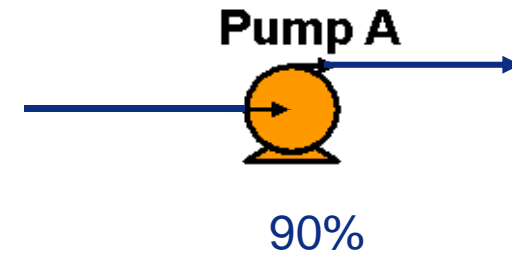


- Key approaches...
  - Installed spare
  - Installed bypass
  - Increase maintenance frequency
  - Warehouse spare
  - Different equipment type

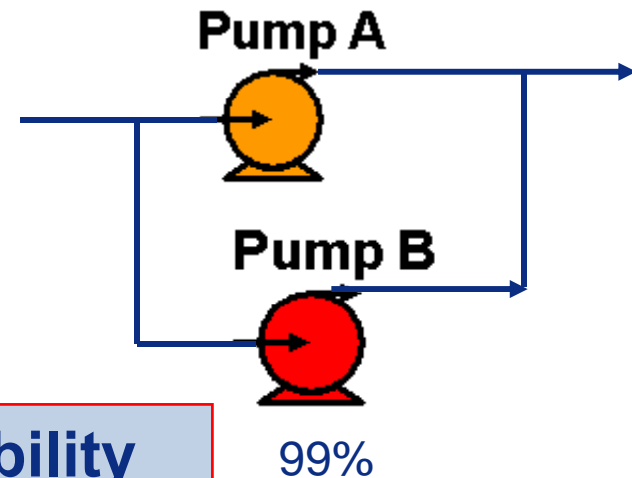
# Improvement - Installed Spare



- Install spare equipment
- Need associated services
- CAPEX increase
- Plot increase
- Life cycle costs increase



Pump A or Pump B is active

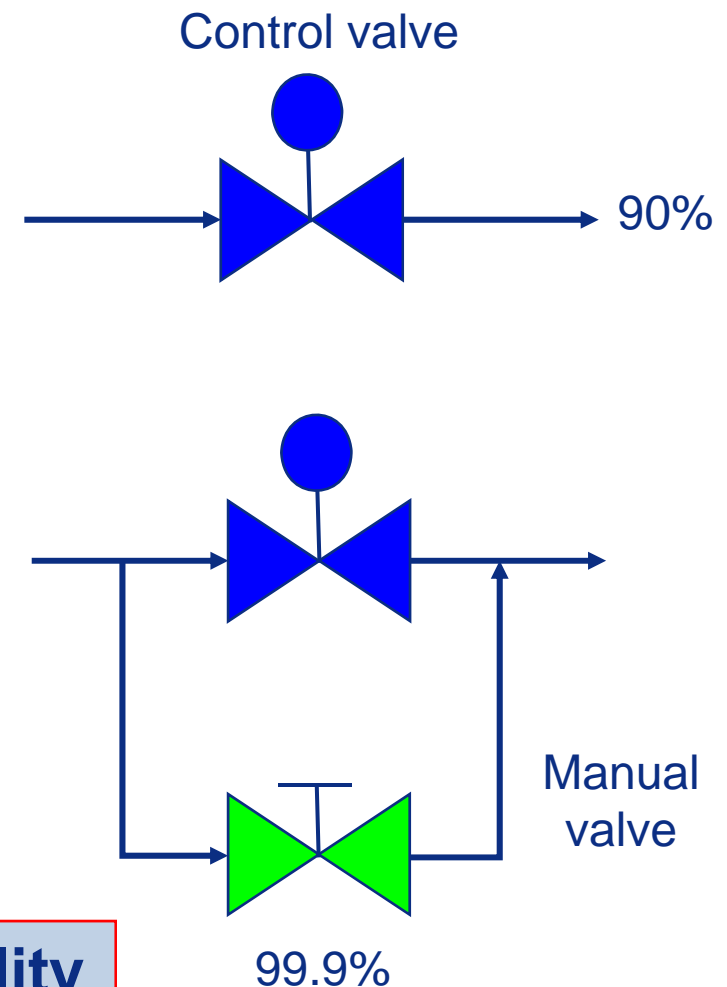


**Reduce downtime → Increase availability**

# Improvement - Installed By-pass



- Enable equipment to be repaired online
- Only possible for a short periods
- Operating procedures required
- Lower CAPEX than installed spare



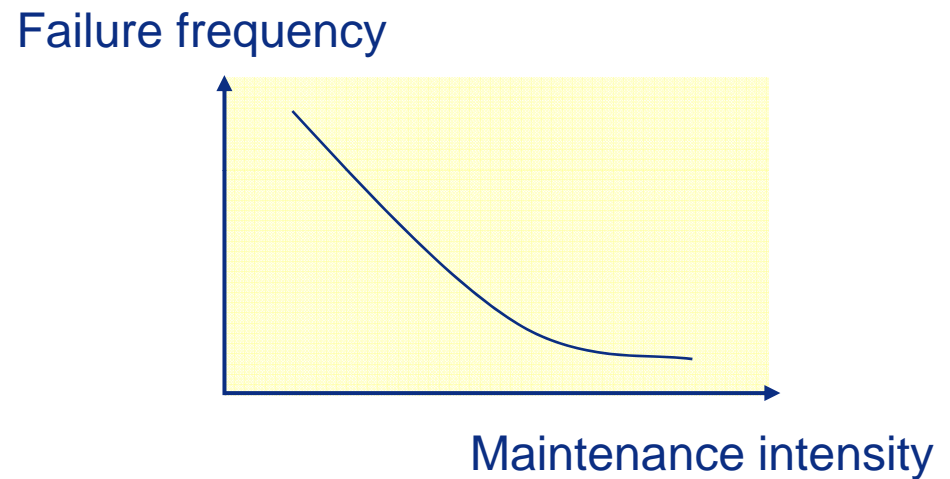
**Reduce downtime → Increase availability**



# Improvement - Increase Maintenance



- Increase maintenance efforts
- More proactive maintenance strategies
- Equipment failures will reduce
- Operational expenditure increase

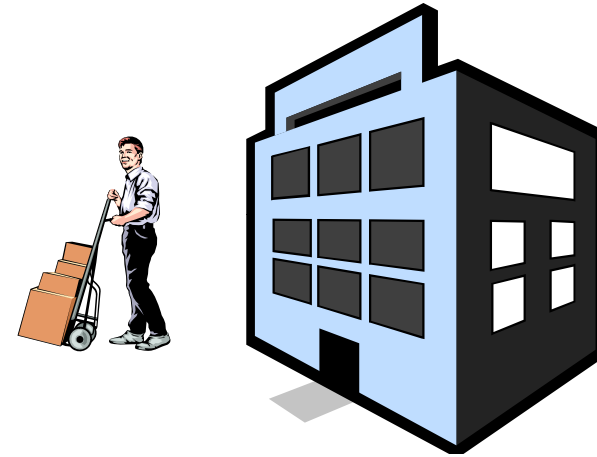


**Reduce failure frequency → Increase availability**

# Improvement - Warehouse Spare



- Reduce the time to get a spare to site
- Hold complete items
- Working capital
- Relationship with vendors

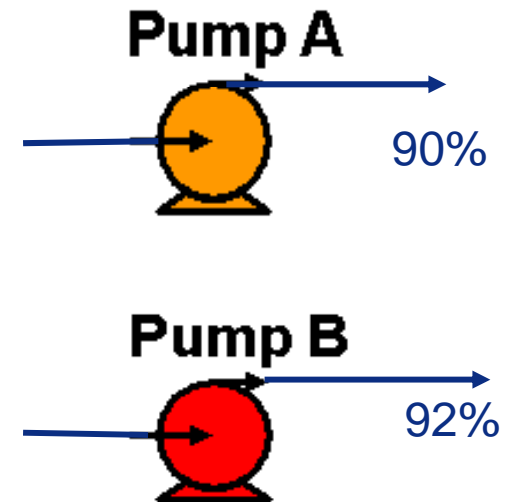


**Reduce downtime → Increase availability**

# Improvement - Different Equipment Type



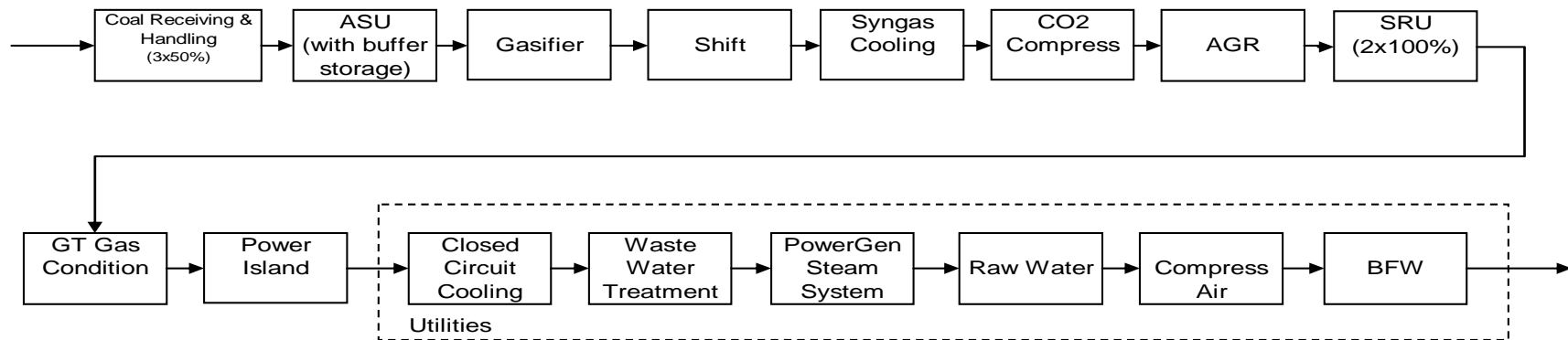
- Function A = Function B
- Failure frequency A > Failure frequency B
- Requires
  - More spares
  - O&M skills and training



**Reduce failure frequency → Increase availability**

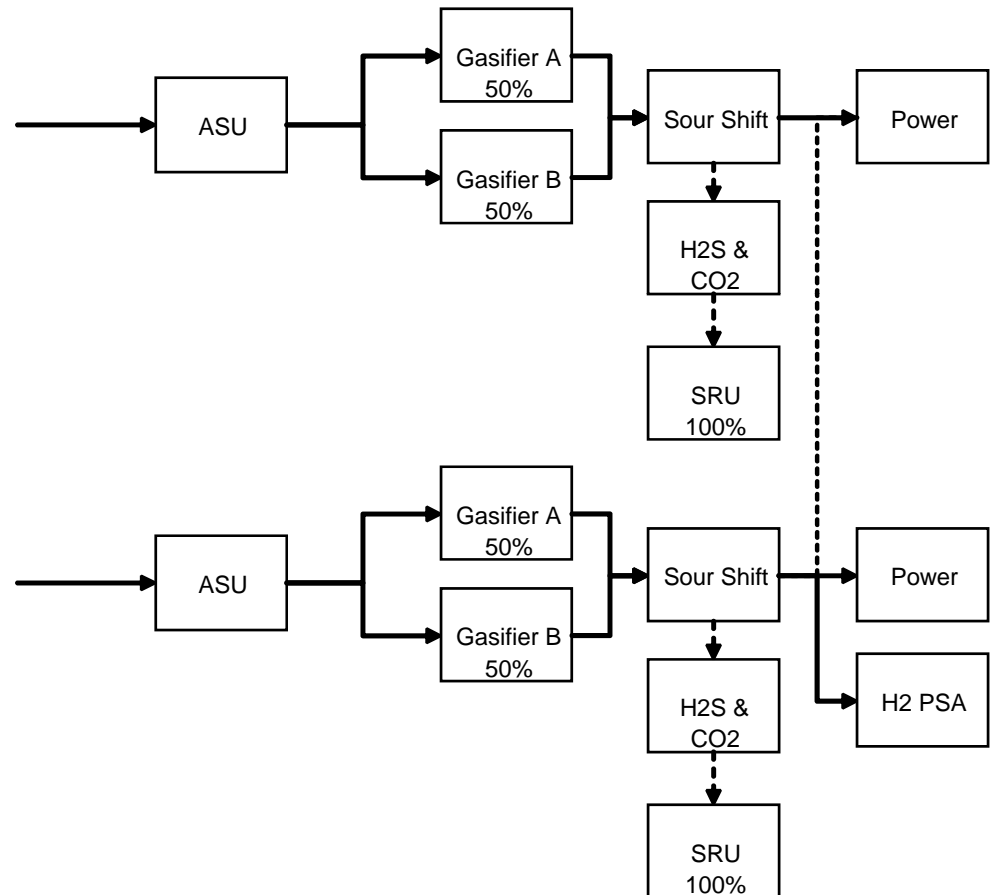
# Example – IGCC Project, UK

- RAM scope:
  - Provide indication of the system availability for the proposed facility design
  - Develop preliminary reliability model that can be further enhanced and used for relative comparison decision-making during the future phases of the Project
- Benefits:
  - Determined base-case availability of individual process units & entire facility
    - » Overall availability of base design below target figure
  - Identified process modifications to increase availability by >3% to meet target
    - » Add spare train in SRU
    - » Add spare coal receiving & handling system
    - » Add LOX / LIN storage and vaporisation to ASU



# Example – Asphaltene Gasification Project, Canada

- Base-case availabilities determined for separate power train and H<sub>2</sub> train
- Hydrogen availability increased by >11% by addition of single interconnection between trains
  - Hydrogen prioritised over power
  - Addition of spare equipment avoided



# Example - Value of Availability & Reliability

Performance Indicator (700 MWe)	Value of Availability & Reliability (assuming a 1% influence)				
	%	Additional MWh/yr	Rate US\$/MWh	Additional \$million/yr	NPV* \$million
EFOR	1.0%	61,320	100	6.1	38.4
SOR	1.0%	61,320	20	1.2	7.7
<i>Availability</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>122,640</i>		<i>7.3</i>	<b><i>46.1</i></b>

\* Indicative, at 15% discount rate

# Benefits from RAM Modeling

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- Supports development of the Asset Management Strategy
- Enables the optimization of...
  - Configuration
  - Maintenance strategy
  - Sparing philosophy
  - Critical equipment / systems
- Feeds directly into the Financial Model

# Summary

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- Gasification processes = technology and CAPEX intensive
- RAM modelling essential to enable informed decisions effecting asset life
- Start activity early and develop accuracy
  - Design of new process facilities
  - Revamp / improvements
  - Conceptual phase
- Use to develop configurations
  - Optimize capital expenditure by increasing facilities' reliability
  - Optimise maintenance spend
- Essential component of comprehensive Asset Management strategy



# For More Information...

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