

# Availability and risk management in IGCC power generation plants: a structured approach for a non-mature technology

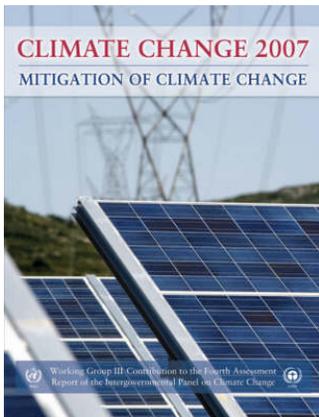
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TU/e

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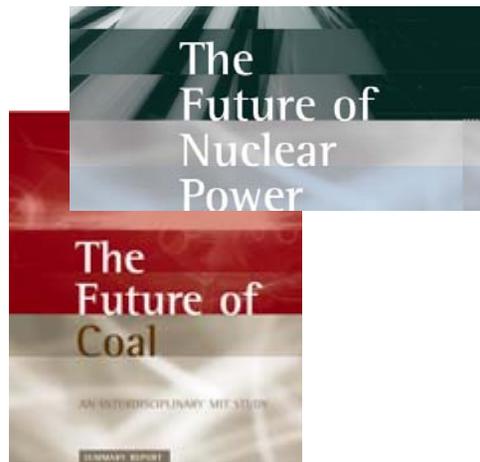
# Energy production in the (near) future

## Setting the environmental landscape for the future

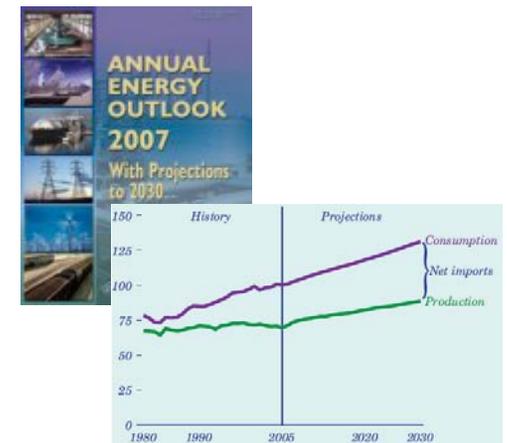
- Climate change
- (Limited) natural reserves
- Import from politically unstable regions



**Intergovernmental Panel  
on Climate Change**



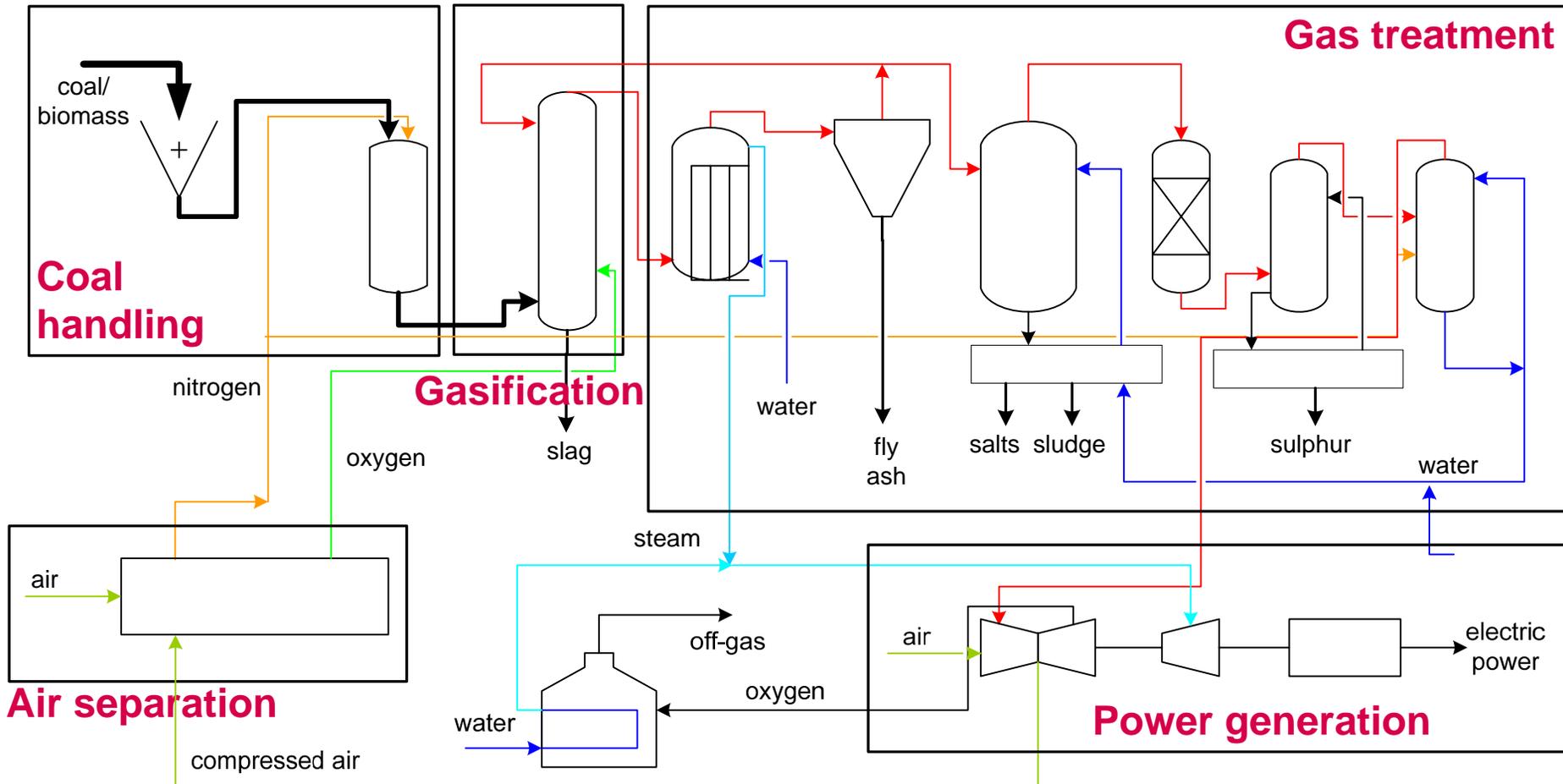
**MIT studies**



**DOE Annual  
Energy Outlook**

# Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle

Coal as an energy source and **Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC)** as the related conversion technology is one alternative.



# IGCC's potential

According to MIT's *Future of Coal* study<sup>1</sup>, IGCC combined with Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is one of the leading candidates for (future) power generation.

Benefits include:

- ❑ (CO<sub>2</sub>) Emissions reduction
- ❑ Large reserves
- ❑ Little dependency on natural gas or oil
- ❑ Technology benefits

<sup>1</sup>S. Ansolabehere et. al., "The Future of Coal: options for a carbon-constrained world", Massachusetts Institute of Technology study, 2007, Cambridge, MA.

# The marginal sustainability of IGCC

Despite IGCC's great promise, commercially operating IGCC power plants are in a phase of marginal [Maurstad, 2005] **economic sustainability.**

*"Main challenges facing IGCC technology today*

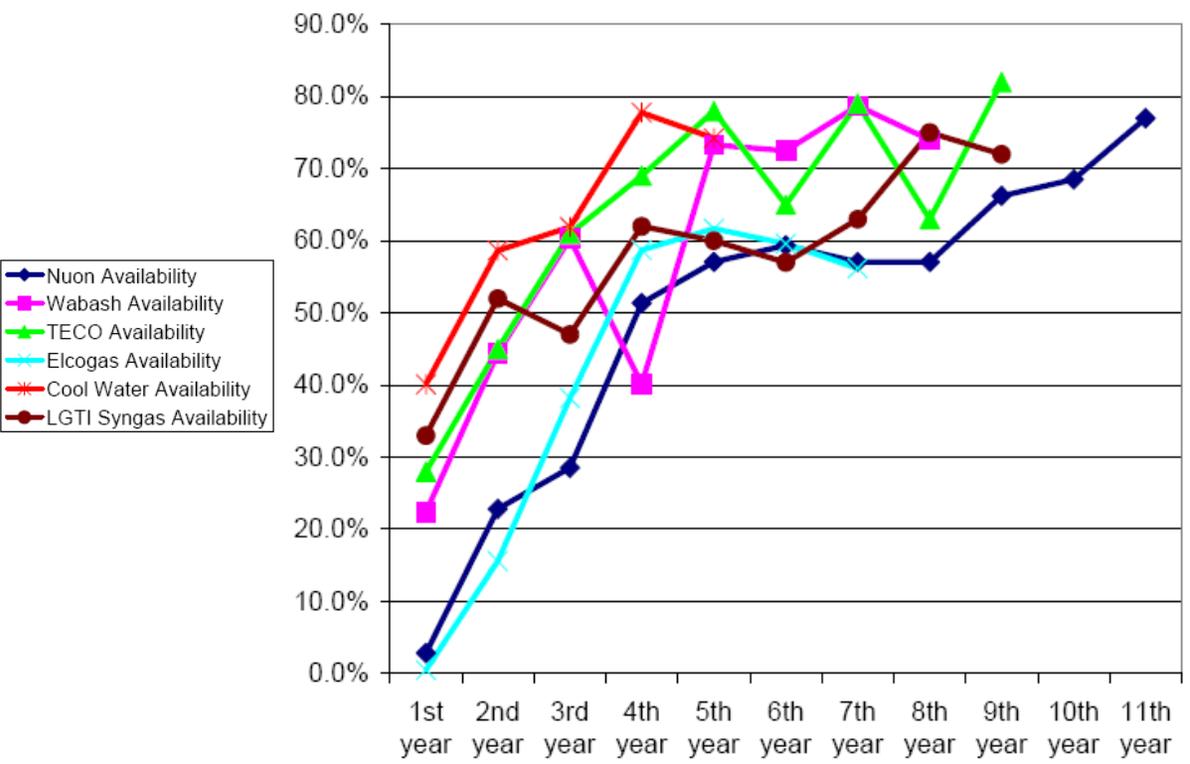
Challenges include<sup>2</sup>:

**are capital cost and availability"**

- Higher capital cost compared to other power generation plants
- Plant viability without subsidies
- **Low plant availability during early operation**

<sup>2</sup>J.N. O'Brien, J. Blau and M. Rose, "An Analysis of The Institutional Challenges to Commercialization and Deployment of IGCC Technology in the U.S. Electric Industry, Recommended Policy, Regulatory, Executive and Legislative Initiatives", Global Change Associates, 2004.

# Lower than expected availability



Likely causes:

- Uniqueness of plant
- High level of plant integration
- Operation IGCC plant versus PC plant

To be cost competitive, availability should be around 80-90% per year

## History of IGCC availability for the start-up of coal-based units<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>J. Phillips. "Integrated Gasification Combined Cycles with CO<sub>2</sub> Capture", GCEP Research Symposium, 2005, Stanford University.

# The need for a structured approach

From an investment and operational perspective, a structured approach to risk and availability management tailored to IGCC is missing.

## Key elements

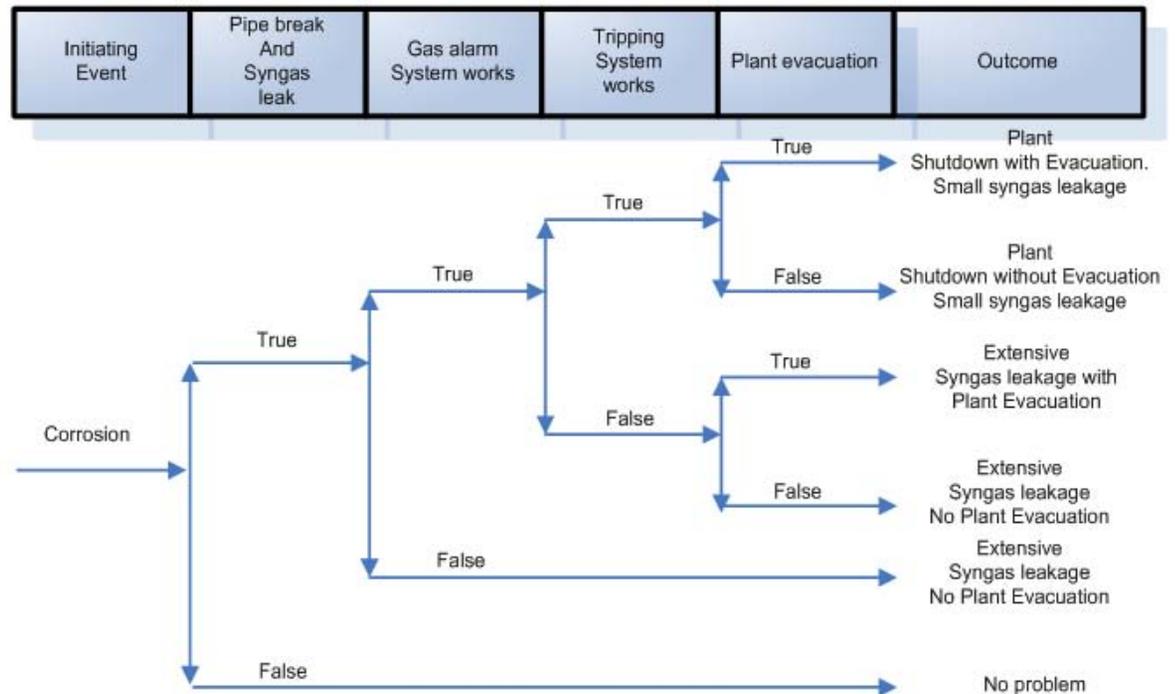
- ❑ Should complement current risk & availability practices (HAZOP, Failure analysis, Risk Inventory studies)
- ❑ Little to no historical data, high level of integration: both parametric and structural uncertainty → **Bayesian Networks**
- ❑ Making decisions in abnormal circumstances, operating philosophy IGCC versus PC → **Scenario-based Training**

**Case study conducted (ongoing) within Dutch IGCC plant.**

# Starting point: scenarios

Scenario: Starting with an initiating event, a sequence of events that results in an undesirable outcome with respect to risk or availability.

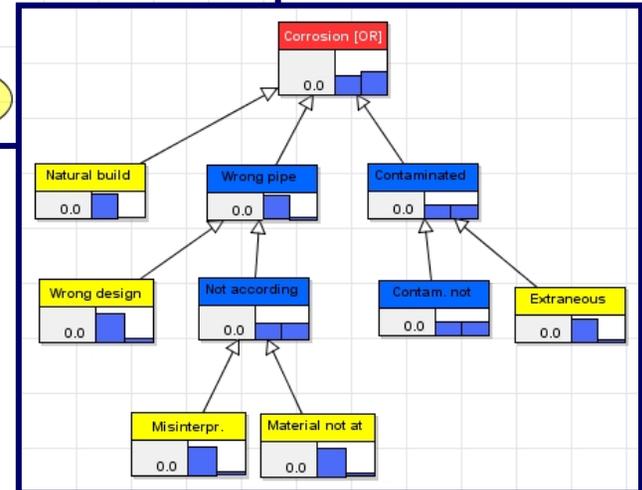
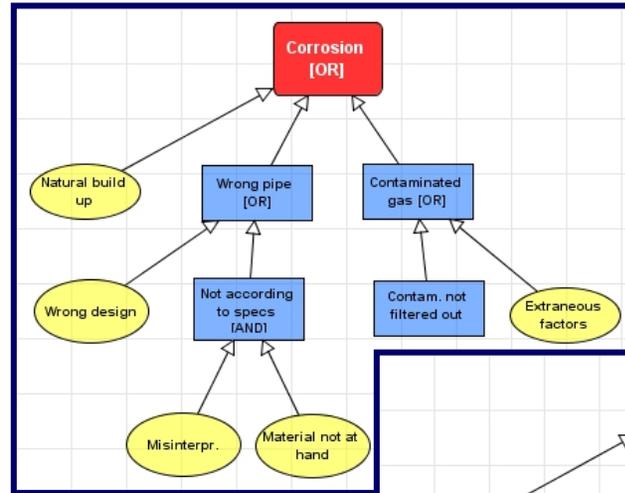
**Example:**  
Corrosion in H<sub>2</sub>S pipe in Syngas Treatment function



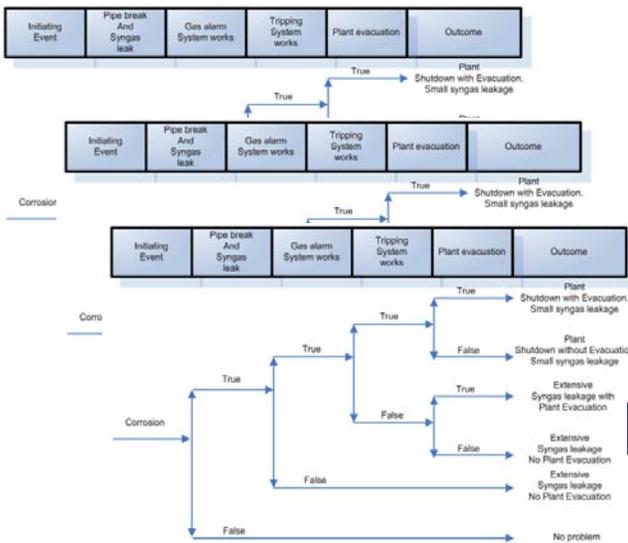
# Bayesian Networks

A graphical probabilistic model that represents variables and their probabilistic interdependencies.

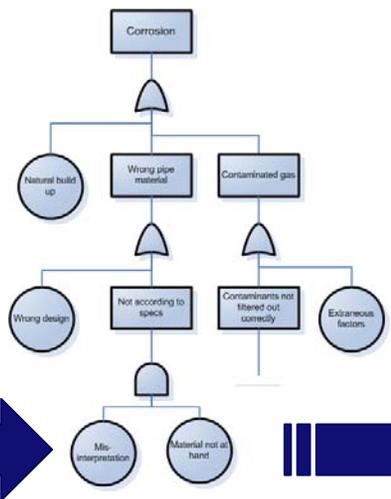
- ❑ Update prior beliefs when new data become available
- ❑ Distributions vs. point estimates
- ❑ Causal relations at plant level
- ❑ **Predict & train**



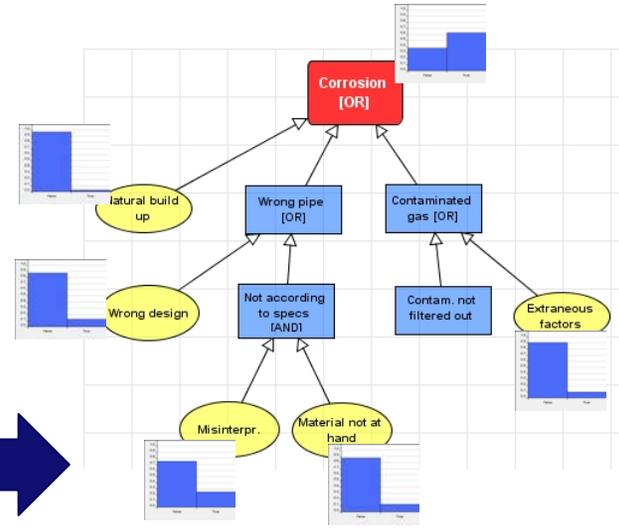
# From Scenario to Bayesian Network



**Scenario**



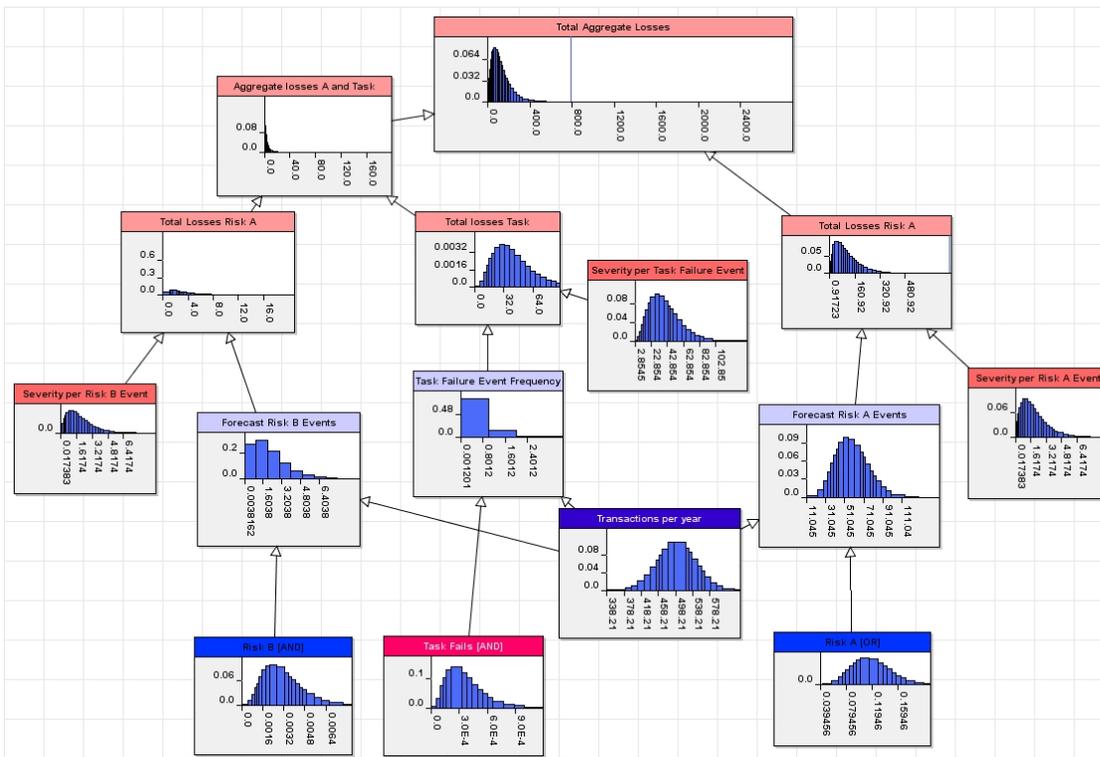
**Fault tree**



**Bayesian Network**

# Quantification of Bayesian Networks

## Example: financial risk



Extracted from AgenaRisk®

## Estimate likelihood:

- Binomial
- Exponential
- Normal
- Uniform
- Manual
- Etc.

# Scenario-based Training (1)

Operators rarely deal with abnormal circumstances and are not trained in making decisions in these circumstances.

Primary objective:

- ❑ Envision scenario to operators
- ❑ Decision support system

Secondary objectives:

- ❑ Scenario check
- ❑ Increase awareness of function dependence
- ❑ IGCC operating philosophy

# Scenario-based Training (2)

## Major steps:

- ❑ Scenario enhancement
- ❑ Translate scenario into "script"
- ❑ Pre-test, Training, Post test
  - ❑ Audio-visual presentation
- ❑ Training → 4 questions:
  - ❑ How to prevent?
  - ❑ How to detect?
  - ❑ What is the diagnosis?
  - ❑ What actions are you going to take?

# Conclusions

- ❑ A structured approach to risk and availability management tailored to IGCC is missing.
- ❑ An approach which complements existing methods and practices with Bayesian Networks and Scenario-based Training is proposed.
- ❑ The proposed approach is being applied within a Dutch IGCC plant, which makes it possible to report on further case study findings in a next paper.