Under the Patronage of the Minister of Environment Water & Agriculture Eng. Abdulrahman bin Abdulmohsen Al Fadhili



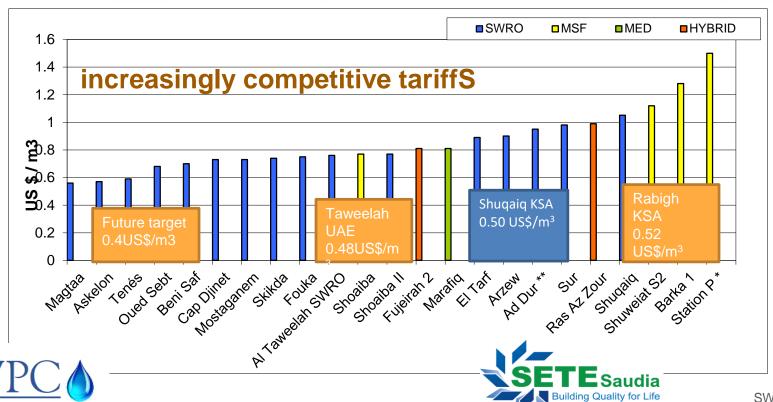




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Thermal desalination: outlook for existing assets management SUSTAINABLE WATER POWER CONSULTANTS Assist our clients to achieve sustainable resilient and cost effective solutions Consultants Sustainable | Water Power



	Cost of water	Energy consumption		
	US\$/m³	kWh/m³		
Thermal (latest IWPP) 2010	1.2	20		

On surface to decommission a thermal desalination plant producing water at a tariff of 1 to 1.5 per US\$/m³ and huge energy costs appears a simple decision against the alternative of a SWRO plant at 0.5 US\$/m³ tariff and 2.9 kWh/m³.

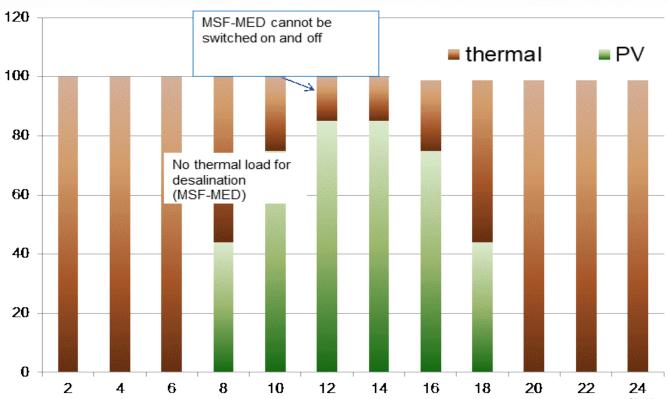
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SWRO









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In reality the technicalities of the nexus between thermal power and thermal desalination are much more complex

• The first challenge is how to take advantage of the benefits of recent SWRO tariff and at the same time deal with the existing thermal fleet until the investment costs are recovered.



- Azzour North completed and commissioned in the fourth quarter of 2016. costs \$650 million
- Ras Al Khair completed and commissioned in 2015 cost US\$7.2 billion (with power plant)
- Etc etc



The other challenge is related to the water and power nexus. The majority of the existing large thermal desalination plants operates in a cogeneration scheme with the power plant; as such the desalination plant is the condensers for either a back pressure steam turbine or a pass out steam stream.

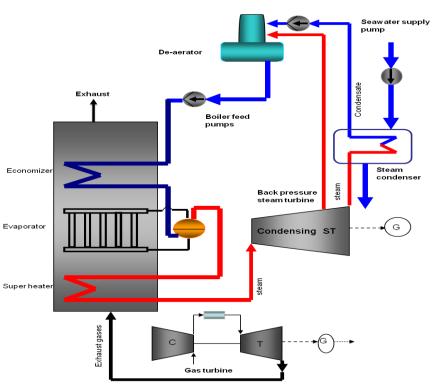






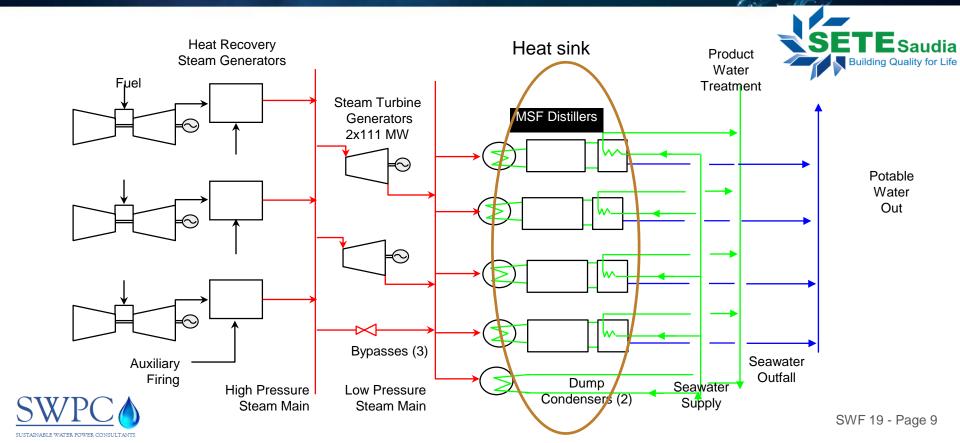
Power plants require a heat sink where to condense the steam that has been used in the steam turbine.

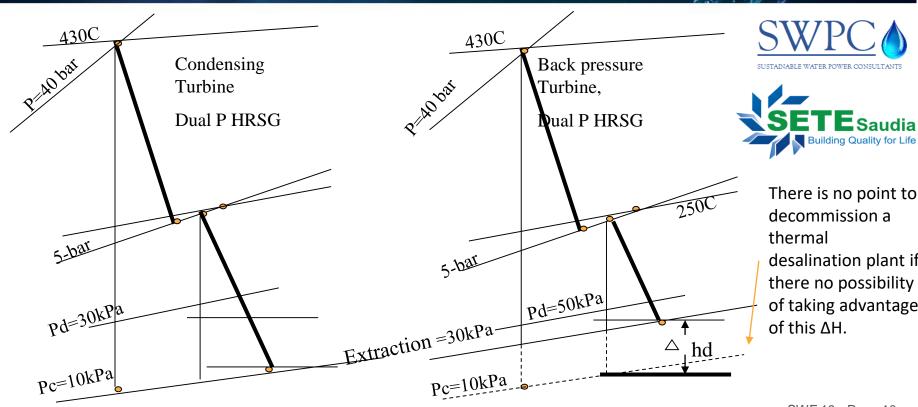
A large amount of seawater through the steam condenser is needed





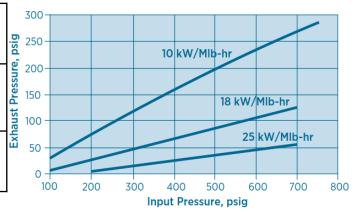






Backpressure Turbogenerator Generating Potential, kW/Mlb-hr

Extraction	bar	5	4	3	2.5	2	1.8
pressure							
Specific	Kg/kW	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.7
steam	h						
consumption							
Turbines	MW	385	422	455	488	50	526
power						4	



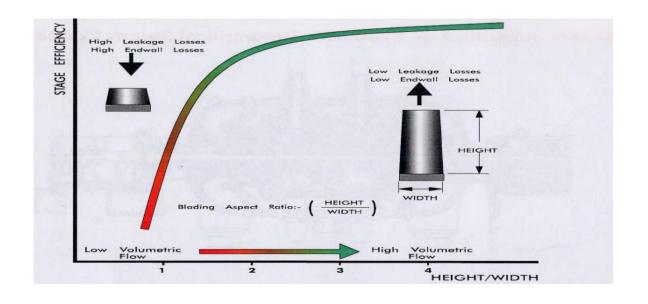
Note: Assumes a 50% isentropic turbine efficiency, a 96% efficient generator, and dry saturated inlet steam.

The table shows an estimation of the potential additional power that would be able to be generated for a set of 40 bar steam turbines operating at 430C feeding 100 MIGD MSF systems at various extraction pressures





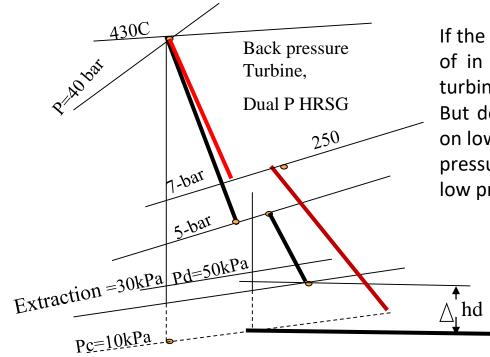






Steam turbine blades however are designed for a certain volumetric flow and cannot change





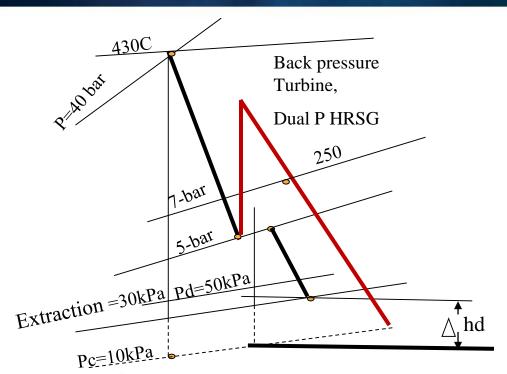
If the back pressure is high in the order of in excess of 5 bar a low pressure turbine can be retrofitted.

But design for MSF and MED is based on low pressure such as 2 to 3 bar back pressure it is highly unlikely to get a low pressure turbine.





In some cases re-profiling would be possible? But with efficiency losses



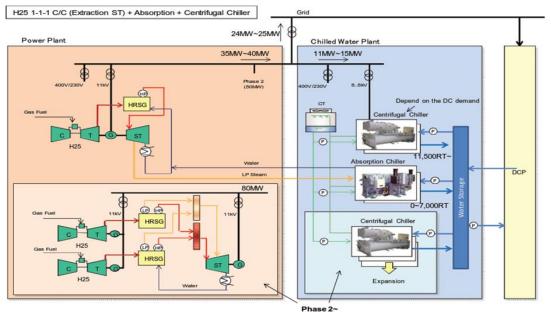
Re Heat and condense

This is possible option that would enable a substantial additional power generation and fuel savings... but high CAPEX

Re Heat will required additional heat source(energy) if no waste heat is available.

Limited manufacturers of such low pressure steam turbine/retrofits is also a constraint.

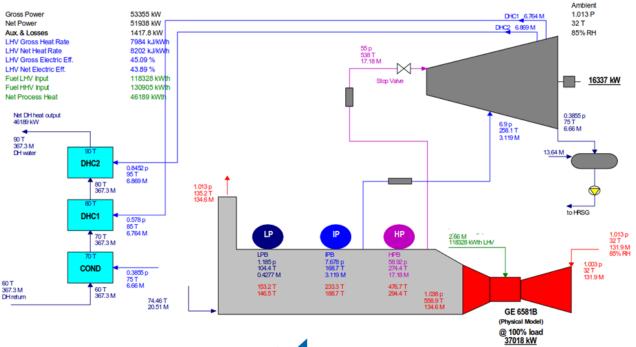




- Power generation can be used to drive the rotary chillers
- Low pressure steam through extraction or through a low pressure generation source can be used to drive Vapour Absorption Machines



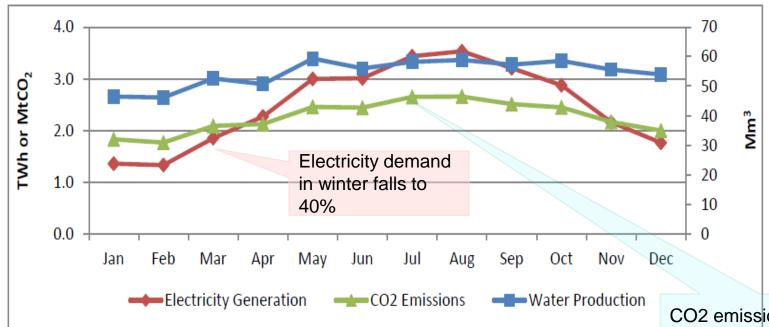




Based on the available surplus steam due to MSF retirement, configuration of the power-chiller integration will be modelled.





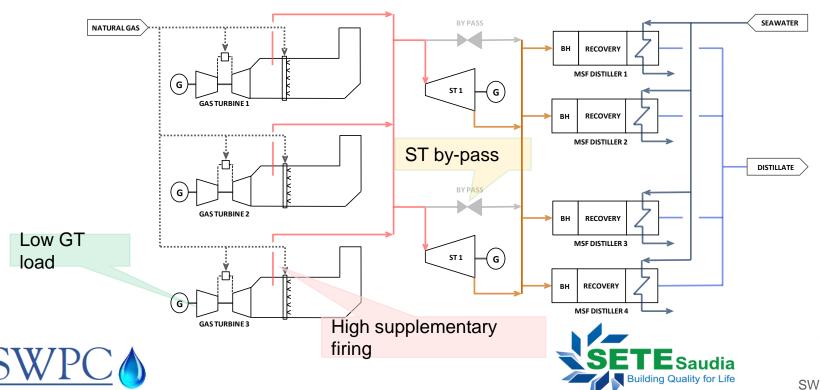


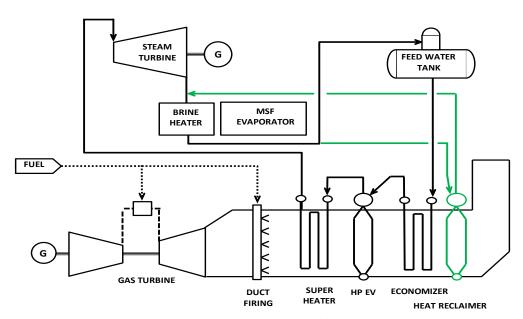




CO2 emissions follow the water (not power) profile

SUSTAINABLE WATER POWER CONSULTANTS





A new low pressure cycle has been retrofitted taking advantage of the waste heat at low temperature.





Taweelah A2 Power-Desalination Plant, commissioned in 2001, was the first IWPP in the Gulf region under the privatization scheme promoted by ADWEA

Producing 720 MW by a Combined Cycle and 50 MIGD by four MSF distiller, was considered at that time the most efficient dual-purpose plants operating in the region

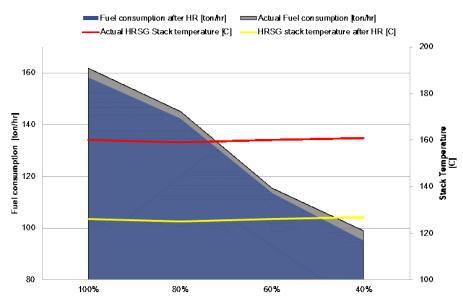
A high level of supplementary firing in the HRSG is required to match the large seasonal power-water demand fluctuations







The same project is now under installation in Fujairah

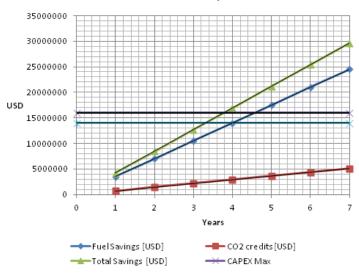




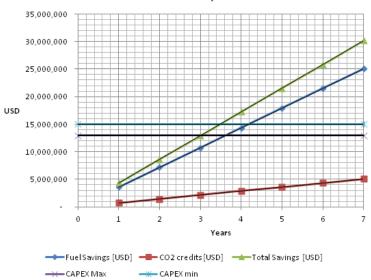


Building Quality for Life

Scenario 1 - Break Even Analysis Fuel savings Fuel Price 3.62 USD/MMBtu



Scenario 2 - Break Even Analysis Fuel savings Fuel Price 3.62 USD/MMBtu









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