出國報告(出國類別:國際會議)

參加新加坡 GenTech World Asia 2011 年 電力研討會,並發表專題演講

服務機關:台灣電力公司

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派赴國家:新加坡

出國期間:100/03/21~100/03/25

報告日期:100/05/11

行政院及所屬各機關出國報告提要

出國報告名稱:參加新加坡 GenTech World Asia 2011 年電力研討會,並發表專題演講

頁數_15_ 含附件:■是□否

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出國類別: □1考察 □2進修 □3研究 □4實習 ■5其他(開會)

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分類號/目

關鍵詞:GenTech、發電績效

內容摘要:(二百至三百字)

- 一、GenTech World Asia 於今年(2011年)3月21~24日在新加坡舉辦電力研討會,邀請本公司核能二廠李清河副廠長參加出席是項會議,並就議題「電廠營運策略與設備技術更新,以提升發電績效」發表專題演講。爲此李副廠長以核二廠更換低壓汽機轉子,所獲致發電出力大幅提昇之規劃案例,發表本公司經驗,供業界參考。
- 二、本會議亦針對多項不同主題舉辦研討會,內容相當豐富,如「強化電廠效能及穩定度之策略研討」、「運轉及維護策略研討」、「電力生產的技術革新」、「亞洲電力快速發展的全貌」、「變化快速的能源世界(The fast changing energy world)」、「傳統火力電廠

現代化(modernization)」及延役等相關問題等,供與會人士互相分享交流。

三、本會議多項議題之討論,經充分討論後,與會者能將心得帶回 所屬公司,充分達到經驗分享與交流的目的。

四、本篇報告係台電公司派員參加是項會議,所提出的工作報告。 本文電子檔已傳至出國報告資訊網(http://open.nat.gov.tw/reportwork)

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出國目的

奉派參加在新加坡舉辦的 GenTech World Asia 2011 年電力研討會,並 發表專題演講。

二、出國行程

100年3月21日 往程(台北→新加坡)

100年3月22日~24日 參加亞洲電力研討會

100年3月25日

返程(新加坡 → 台北)

三、 出國任務過程摘要

- 1. 此行主要任務爲受激在亞洲電力研討會上發表案例專題演講,議題爲「電 廠營運策略與設備技術更新,以提升發電績效」。時間爲30分鐘,內容 如附件。此項演講(簡報)內容乃以台電公司核能二廠更換低壓汽機轉 子,所獲致發電出力大幅提昇,並解決長年潛在問題的實際案例,自規 劃背景、招標過程、設計製造、現場安裝、實際測試等各項重要階段、 發表本公司經驗,供業界與會者參考。
- 2. 參加多項不同主題研討會,內容相當豐富。印象較深刻且與電廠營運攸 關者,如「電力生產的技術革新」、「亞洲電力快速發展的全貌」、「變化 快速的能源世界 (The fast changing energy world) 、「傳統火力電廠現代 化 (modernization)」及延役等相關問題等。

四、心得與建議

- 1. 非常榮幸有此機會受邀並奉准參加在新加坡舉行的亞洲電力研討會,同時發表案例專題演講。由於事先準備充分,包括與主辦單位的密切聯繫,演講內容的準備與練習(簡報時間的掌握很重要)等等。結果順利完成指定的案例演講,且反應相當熱烈,與會者對於本公司在設備技術更新,提升發電績效的努力與獲致的成果表示敬佩。尤其韓電(KHNP)古里核電廠亦規劃更換低壓汽機轉子,其與會代表在會議期間詢問諸多相關細節,也獲得滿意答覆。由此可見本項研討會充分達到經驗分享與交流的目的。
- 2. 此次電力研討會的重點之一爲增進發電廠設備可靠度及效率,雖然甚少觸及核能電廠,大部分簡報皆爲水、火力發電相關議題,但是有些管理策略可以作爲參考,其中一篇專題爲「透過有效的資產管理策略,強化設備的可靠度及效率」-- (Enhancing equipment reliability and efficiency through effective asset management strategies) -- 該專題內容強調資產管理的作法,是透過 PAS55 標準化架構(最佳化的實物資產(physical asset)管理規範)。該專題分享兩件案例,一爲該氣渦輪發電廠(龍鼓灘發電廠)在特殊的運轉情況(2-shifting operation)下,所面對的老化、熱疲乏及材質破裂等問題,如何處理改善及後續測試和預防保養的安排。另一爲如何最佳化離線的壓縮機水洗頻率,讓發電效率運轉更有效率。並於簡報最後分享如何將重要的資訊抓出來轉爲管理資訊,並將知識與經驗轉化爲有效的資產管理政策。最後該專題簡報人表達全組織(包括管理者、工程師、運轉員、維護部門及技術人員)的良好溝通及互相合作才是最重要的。
- 3. 研討會期間正值日本東北地區在3月11日發生規模9的強震後,引發前

所未有的極大海嘯侵襲東京電力公司福島第一核能發電廠,導致嚴重後果。與會人員絕大部分來自傳統水、火力發電廠,他們對如此巨大的複合式災害感到震驚,同時對核能電廠的運作,尤其是核子反應爐燃料及有關安全冷卻系統設計相當感興趣,有很多疑問與關切。筆者在赴新加坡前即已預料會有上述問題,所以先行準備相關日本核災發生經過及目前處理狀況。唯在當時(3月下旬)福島核一廠的災情發展是非常動態而真相並不確定的,只能在私下場合告訴他們:所有核能電廠一定會吸取此次的慘痛經驗,提出具體有效的防範加強措施,來面對不可預測的天然災害,確保核能電廠的運作安全。

Case study

Increasing plant performance through retrofitting in Kuosheng NPP

March 23, 2011

GenTech Asia 2011



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Kuosheng NPP, TPC

How Turbine Retrofitting successfully adopted by Kuosheng to improve plant performance

Ching-Ho Lee

Deputy Plant General Manager Kuosheng NPP Taiwan Power Company







Presentation outline

- **Retrofit Background**
- Procurement Process
- New Rotor Overview
- Manufacture / Installation / Testing
- Success of Retrofit
- Further Improvement



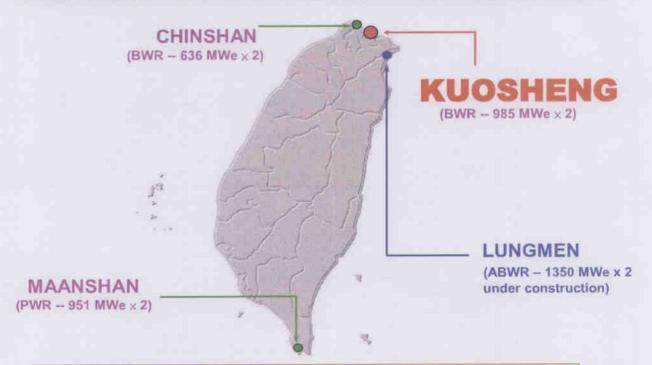


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Kuosheng NPP, TPC



Nuclear Power Plants in Taiwan



Six units in operations, and two units under construction.

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Retrofit Background

- Kuosheng has two identical nuclear units.
 Each has the single largest design capacity of 985 MWe in Taipower system.
- Each turbine consists of one HP and two LPs.
 The original design of LP rotors were
 Westinghouse shrunk-on type. They were replaced with the PI and FI types afterwards, to cope with the problem of Stress Corrosion Crack (SCC).
- In the year of 2000, Taipower decided to purchase two SCC-resistant LP rotors to solve the problem on Kuosheng-1 turbine.

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Kuosheng NPP, TPC

Procurement Process

- The new rotors procurement was conducted by applying the government "Regulations for Evaluation of the Most Advantageous Tender" through the "Tender Proposal Evaluation Criteria" to select the final successful bidder.
- Selection criteria including:

Technology

- Quality of Material

- Functionality

- Proven Track Record
- Evaluated Price
- Commercial Terms

(New LP Rotor)

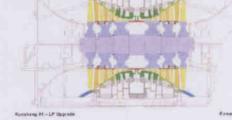


 Siemens has awarded the contract from three bidders, for its favorable price and guaranteed MW improvement.

New Rotor Overview

 It's Siemens 13.9m² Advanced Disc **Design Low Pressure Turbine.**

 The LP rotors have nine stages per flow. Each flow comprises of six stages of 3D drum blades with integral shrouds, and three stages of 3D LP blades. (with the last stage being a 46-inch Free-Standing Blade)



(台灣電力心司

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Kuosheng NPP, TPC



New Rotor Overview (cont'd)

 The last stage stationary blade row (L-0) utilized Siemens hollow blade design for the extraction of moisture contained in the steam path.

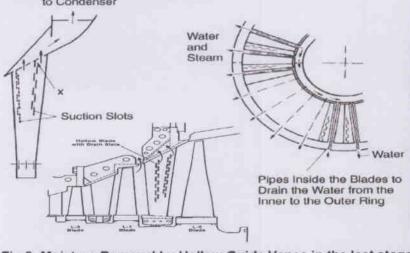
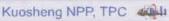


Fig.2: Moisture Removal by Hollow Guide Vanes in the last stage

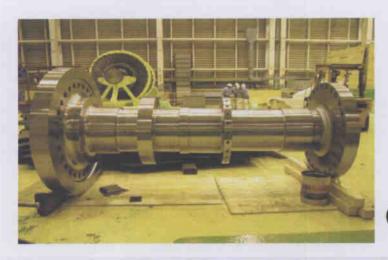




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Manufacture /Installation /Testing (1)

 To meet Taipower's stringent requirement on the Torsional Natural Frequency, Siemens provided three new jack shafts without extra charge.



(New Jack Shaft)



Kuosheng NPP, TPC



Manufacture /Installation /Testing (2)

- Due to the budget constraint, only rotor and stationary blade ring were replaced with the new ones, and excluding the inner casing. Thus a lot of time was spent in modifying the inner casing during installation.
- To sustain the new weight and improve the vibration on the new rotor, Siemens has to strengthen each of the Bearing Supports.





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Manufacture /Installation /Testing (3)

According to the retrofit contract, following requirements should be met through the post-installation verification tests:

- Lateral Vibration : ≤ 4 mils
- Torsional Natural Frequency Minimum
 Separation: 120± 6Hz, 60± 5Hz
- Electric Output Gain: ≥ 21.3 MWe



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Kuosheng NPP, TPC

Success of Retrofit (1)

- Kuosheng unit 1 has been retrofitted with the SCC-resistant LP rotors in 2006.
- It did thoroughly solve the SCC problem which Kuosheng has suffered for decades. A 13.5 years of SCC-free warranty was granted in the retrofit.
- The actual output gain was verified to be 34.5 MWe (i.e. 3.5% of original design capacity), which boost Kuosheng-1 the unique unit with output more than 1000 MWe in Taipower system. The payback period was less than two years, accordingly.
- After the retrofit, all the turbine vibrations were measured to be less than 3 mils. This also solved the problem of high vibration issue that has plagued Kuosheng in the past.

Success of Retrofit (2)

- •After the retrofit, turbine inspection interval could be extended to 10~12 years. It means a shorter refueling outage with resulting lower maintenance cost would benefit Kuosheng a lot in the future long run.
- The improvement of thermal efficiency could lower the outlet temperature of circulating water and help improve the condenser vacuum.
- Those additional benefits are essential to the safety and reliability of plant operations.



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Kuosheng NPP, TPC

Further Improvement

- Base on the successful experience of Kuosheng-1 retrofit, Taipower decided to proceed a similar retrofit on Kuosheng-2.
- Siemens was the winner again for this bid.
- It is scheduled to implement the retrofit in Kuosheng-2 upcoming refueling outage, October 2011.
- To further enhance the plant safety and reliability, with a big output gain, through the retrofit is highly expected.



GenTech Asia 2011

Increasing plant performance through retrofitting in Kuosheng NPP

THANK YOU





Any Question or Comment?



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