

Design Details of CPU System of NTPC ACC-Based Project

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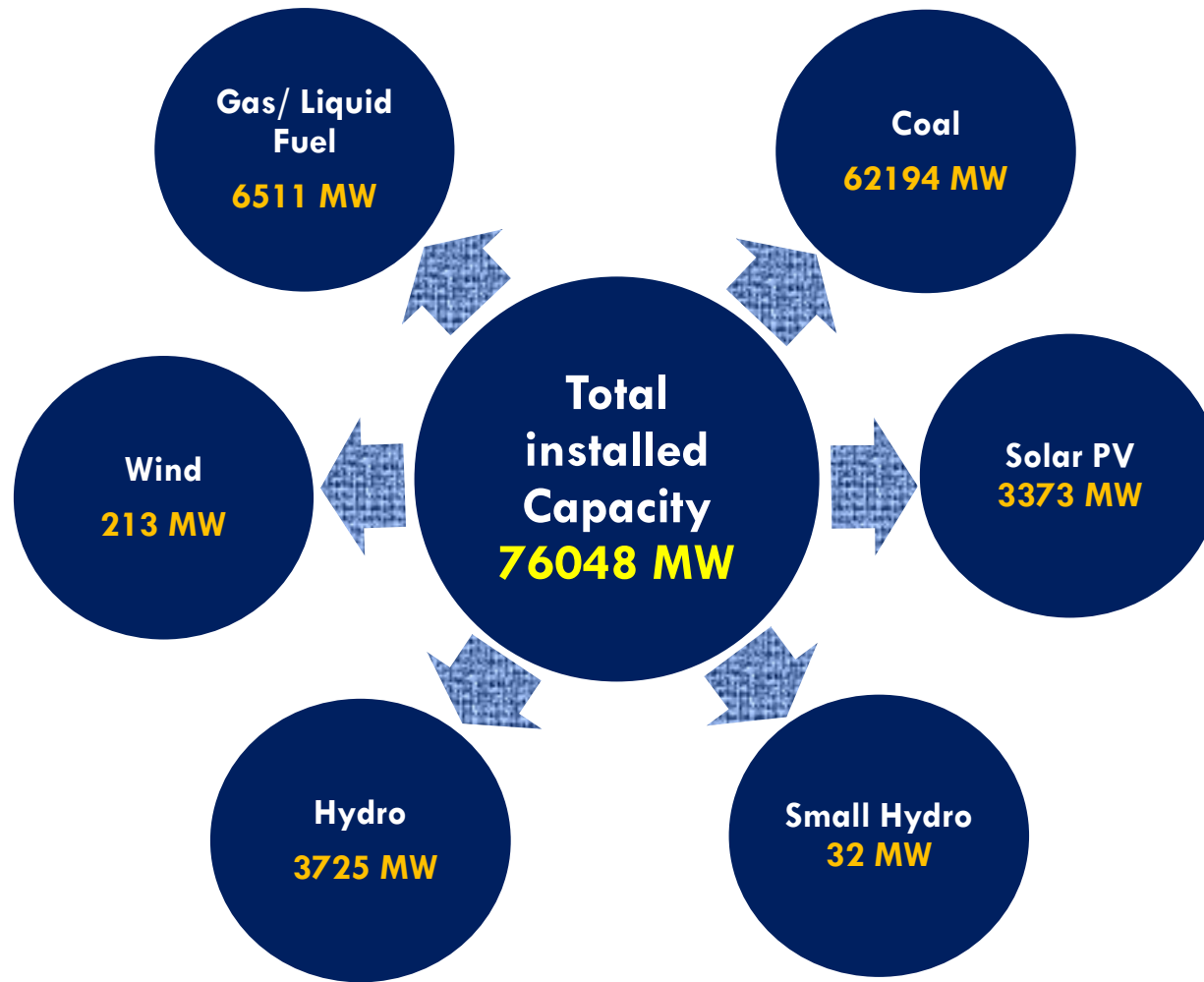
Presentation Outline



- ❑ Overview of CPU in NTPC
- ❑ Adoption of ACC in NTPC
- ❑ CPU design and issue of NTPC ACC Unit
- ❑ Major Chemistry issues observed in NTPC ACC Unit
- ❑ Cycle Chemistry parameters of NTPC ACC Unit
- ❑ Expectations from ACC Users group



NTPC & JVs : A Snapshot of Installed Capacity (22.07.2024)



Condensate Polishing Unit (CPU) in NTPC



- ❑ Deep mixed bed with external regeneration system
- ❑ CPU regeneration and operation experience for 150-1500 ppb influent ammonia
- ❑ 100% Condensate flow through CPU in SC and USC units
- ❑ Feed water chemical regime-OT in all SC & USC units and able to maintain total iron <math><2\text{ppb}</math> & CC <math><0.10\ \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}</math>, in steam water cycle



Adoption of ACC in NTPC

- ❑ First Air Cooled condenser in NTPC North-Karanpura (NKSTPP) project (3x660 MW).
- ❑ Patratu (3x800 MW) project is under E&C
- ❑ SC/USC-ACC units under pipeline (~13 GW)
- ❑ CPU design and operation for a very high influent ammonia is a new challenge to NTPC



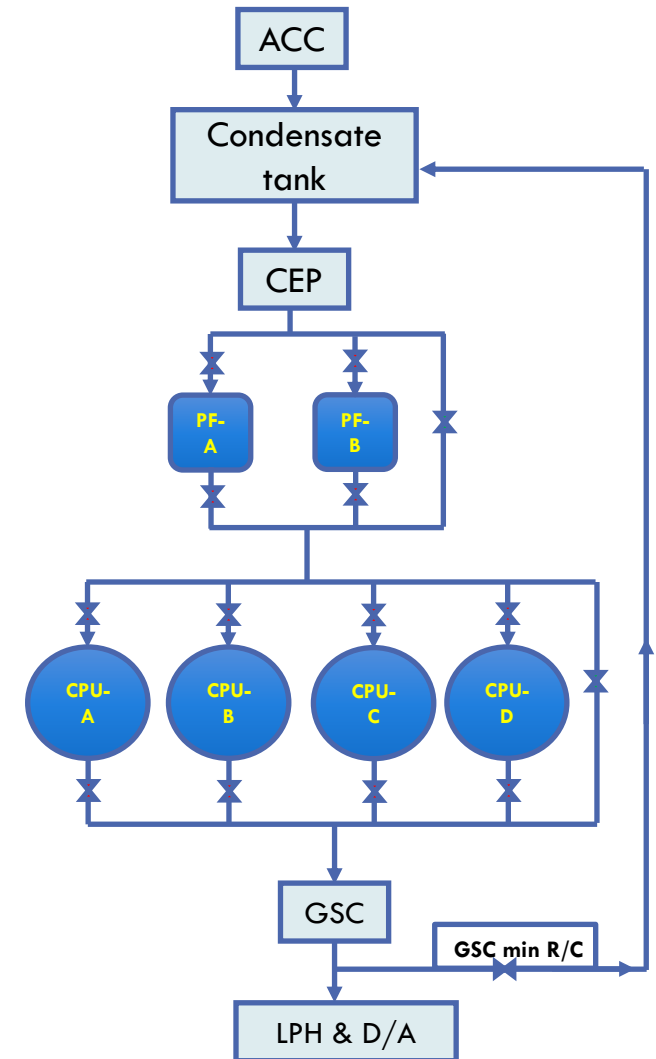
NTPC- North Karanpura (NKSTPP)

- ❑ Unit capacity: 3x660MW, Supercritical, Air-cooled condenser
- ❑ COD: U#1: Mar'2023, U#2: Mar'2024 & U#3 (E&C)
- ❑ Feed water chemical regime: AVT(O), cycle pH ~9.5
- ❑ Ion exchange-based Demineralization plant
- ❑ Air-cooled condenser details:
 - ✓ Supplier: M/s Harbin Air Conditioning Co. Ltd., China
 - ✓ 10x9 streets (90 cells)



CPU Design of NKSTPP

- ❑ Deep mixed bed 4x33% (3W+1S), Spherical service vessels
- ❑ Pre-filter: 5 micron- 2x50% (2W), non-back washable type
- ❑ Two common regeneration plant (Regenerant- HCl & NaOH)
- ❑ Pre-filter design cycle: 50 hrs @ start-up
- ❑ CPU throughput: 7 days in H-Cycle
- ❑ Uniform bead size macroporous cation & anion resins



Major Chemistry Issues of NKSTPP.....Contd.....

- ❑ CPU pre-filters performance
- ❑ CPU service vessel throughput issue
- ❑ Resin separation and cross contamination issue
- ❑ High crud level leads high regeneration time and DM water consumption
- ❑ CPU resin trap frequent choking (iron particle & resin fines)

CPU DESIGN PARAMETERS OF NKSTPP (Normal Operation)				
Sl. No	Major parameter	Unit	Influent	Effluent
1	Ammonia	ppb	1500	--
2	pH	--	9.5	--
3	Silica as SiO ₂	ppb	30	5
4	Sodium as Na	ppb	10	2
5	Chloride as Cl	ppb	10	2
6	Sp. conductivity at 25 °C	µS/cm	--	≤ 0.1
7	Cation conductivity at 25 °C	µS/cm	--	≤ 0.1
8	CRUD	ppb	50	<5



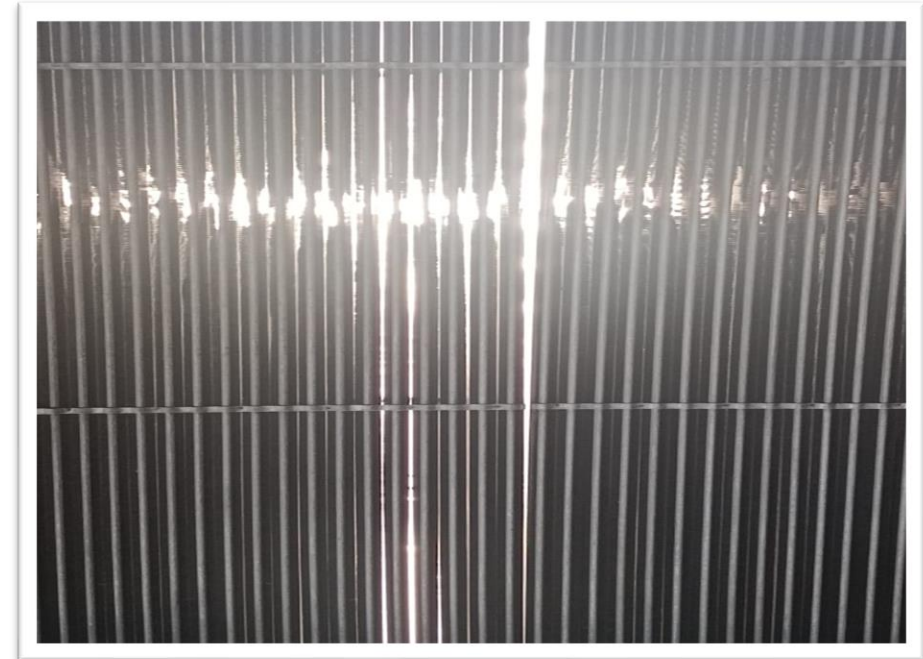
Major Chemistry Issues of NKSTPP

- Neutralization and disposal of high quantity of acidic effluents
- Resin lots are being analysed for deterioration rate
- Condensate water high dissolved oxygen issue
- Feed water high DO/Iron
- Frequent exhaustion of cation columns resin in SWAS
- Managing high condensate CRUD during startup resulted delay in achieving recommended chemistry parameter



Major ACC maintenance issues of NKSTPP

- ❑ Fan ring/wall bolt loosening & falling from running ACC fan module @ 93 rpm
- ❑ Gap between ACC tube bundles leads to cooling efficiency loss
- ❑ Fan blade bolt tightening with coupling hub by standing on bird net structure of fan module. No permanent platform.
- ❑ Fan wall supporting vertical plate was found broken in some ACC fans. Difficult for welder to go outside the fan wall .
- ❑ Fan wall are getting cut many times by running blades.
- ❑ Most of the location of ACC is not approachable for checking of air ingress/Helium test. Expansion joints (35 Numbers) in steam duct and no platforms up to 70 meter.
- ❑ Steam exhaust duct deflector plates frequently damaged



SWAS @ NKSTPP



	pH	K	CC	DCC	Silica	Na	DO
DM		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Condensate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CPU	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
D/A OL	✓						✓
FEED	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
SST			✓				
LTSH IL	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
MS	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
HRH	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	

Any additional analyser required for ACC monitoring??



Cycle Chemistry Parameter of NKSTPP U#1 & 2



Sample	Parameter	Target/ design	Actual
Condensate water	CC ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	<0.20	0.25-0.70
	DO (ppb)	<20	200-800
	Sodium (ppb)	<2	<2
	Total Iron (ppb)	<20	10-40
	SiO ₂ (ppb)	<20	<20

Sample	Parameter	Target/ design	Actual
Feed water (AVT-O)	CC ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	<0.20	<0.20
	pH	~9.5	~9.5
	DO (ppb)	<10	10-50
	Total Iron (ppb)	<5	5-15
	Sodium (ppb)	<2	<2
	SiO ₂ (ppb)	<20	<20

Sample	Parameter	Target/ design	Actual
CPU service vessel	CC ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	<0.10	<0.10
	SC ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	<0.10	<0.50
	Sodium (ppb)	<2	<2
	SiO ₂ (ppb)	<10	<10

Sample	Parameter	Target/ design	Actual
Steam	CC ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	<0.20	<0.20
	pH	~9.5	~9.5
	Total Iron (ppb)	<5	2-12
	Sodium (ppb)	<2	<2
	SiO ₂ (ppb)	<20	<20

Note: CPU inlet temperature 45-65 deg C

- CRUD analysis (100 lts) is being done on regular interval for estimation of suspended particulate in cycle water.



Expectations from ACC Users Group



- ❑ Selection of CPU scheme for feed water pH ≥ 9.6 (like series of Cation+MB or Cation+Anion or MB only)
- ❑ Global practices/ Operational experiences for regeneration philosophy (CONESSEP/SEPREX or any other)
- ❑ How to restrict ions slippage from service-in CPU during ammonia cycle operation in SC/USC
- ❑ Maximum condensate temperature with respect to Resin
- ❑ Neutralization arrangement of CPU regeneration acidic effluent in an economic manner
- ❑ Impact of high condensate dissolved oxygen and iron on CPU resins & performance
- ❑ Feed water optimum pH (minimum value) for FAC free operation of ACC
- ❑ Impact of high pH (>9.6) on boiler tubes
- ❑ Preferred Chemical regime (AVT/OT) for ACC units with respect to minimizing iron transport/FAC



Expectations from ACC Users Group...Contd.

- Controlling measures of iron transport from air-cooled condenser
- Identification and control the air-leakages points of air-cooled condenser
- How to identify a punctured finned tube(s) in an ACC street
- Effect of ACC fan air flow/speed on condensate dissolved oxygen
- How to distinguish air ingress source (ACC/ steam duct/ Condensate tank/CEP pumps, etc.)
- Inspection guidelines for air-cooled condensers for FAC
- Whether any technology is available for real time FAC monitoring in ACC
- Preservation methodology for air-cooled condensers during unit shutdown/ any breakdown period.
- New guidelines for start-up & shutdown of air-cooled condenser-based units.





Thank You

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