### Material Trends Affecting the Fossil Energy Fleet





## Project Description and Objectives



- Develop weld overlay compositions to reduce cost and increase time between boiler outages.
- Develop multi-layer coating for steam turbine coatings to increase max operation temperature and increase time between turbine outages.



### Project Update

NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

- Project agreement between DOE and GE will be finalized in the near term.
- GE is presently aligning internal resources and materials for this project.





# Preparing Project for Next Steps



Advanced Coating Compositions and Microstructures to Improve Uptime and Operational Flexibility in Cyclic, Low-Load Coal Plants

#### Market Benefits/Assessment

- Enable a 25%-50% increase in time between outages for both boilers and HP turbines.
- Eliminate or significantly reduce the Ni content in weld overlay to mitigate cost.
- Provide adequate oxidation resistance for HP turbine inlet steam at >620°C and >220 bar.
- Apply coatings to actual components, using today's production-scale methods.

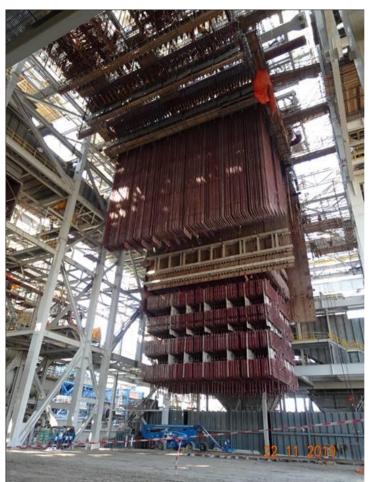
#### Technology-to-Market Path

- Once the new coatings are developed, then lab testing will begin.
- If the lab test are successful, then field testing can be setup at an actual power plant.
- Determine if production methods for applying coating can be utilized.
- Can coatings be used in other components in the power plant/fleet?



## **Concluding Remarks**

- The development of new low cost coatings for boiler tubes will be required to address corrosion from:
  - Lower grade coals being fired.
  - Supplemental fuels such as biomass and municipal waste.
  - Cycling, low load operation and extended time between major outages.
- For high temperature/pressure steam turbines (HP turbines) these new coatings will:
  - Help reduce solid particle erosion presently experienced under modern loading conditions.
  - Reduce the effects of oxidation on high temperature steam turbine blades.





### Material Trends Affecting the Fossil Energy Fleet



#### Robust Dissimilar Metal Friction Welded Spool for Enhanced Capability for Steam Power Components





## Project Description and Objectives



Robust Dissimilar Metal Friction Welded Spool for Enhanced Capability for Steam Power Components

• Develop a friction-welded dissimilar-metal spool utilizing the higher capability transition material of a Nanostructured Ferritic Alloy (NFA) and a differential oxidation protective coating.





### Project Update



#### Robust Dissimilar Metal Friction Welded Spool for Enhanced Capability for Steam Power Components

- Project agreement between DOE and GE will be finalized in the near term.
- GE is presently aligning internal resources and materials for this project.



# Preparing Project for Next Steps

Robust Dissimilar Metal Friction Welded Spool for Enhanced Capability for Steam Power Components

#### Market Benefits/Assessment

- Provide extended life of dissimilar metal welds in HRSG construction.
- There may be an application to utility boilers designed for advance cyclic efficiencies.

#### Technology-to-Market Path

- GE will finalize the development of the new Friction Welded DMW spool.
- GE will work with an industrial partner to produce the new DMW spool pieces on a large scale.
- Integrate the new DMW sections into the HRSG shop processes.
- The NFA material may be used in many other products or markets.







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## **Concluding Remarks**

#### Robust Dissimilar Metal Friction Welded Spool for Enhanced Capability for Steam Power Components

- Due to the increase use of renewable energy, combined cycle plants will be required to come on and off line more often. This means that:
  - There will be an increase number of cold starts.
  - Cycling behavior of the steam fleet will increase.
- Therefore, there is a need to improve the creep and fatigue behavior of DMWs. The new Friction Welded DMW spool pieces will replace existing DMWs and new construction to increase joint life.
- The new FWA process will be a great solution in jointing newly developed materials used in high temperature cycles.





