Technical Description

Genset

JGS 320 GS-L.L

no special Grid Code

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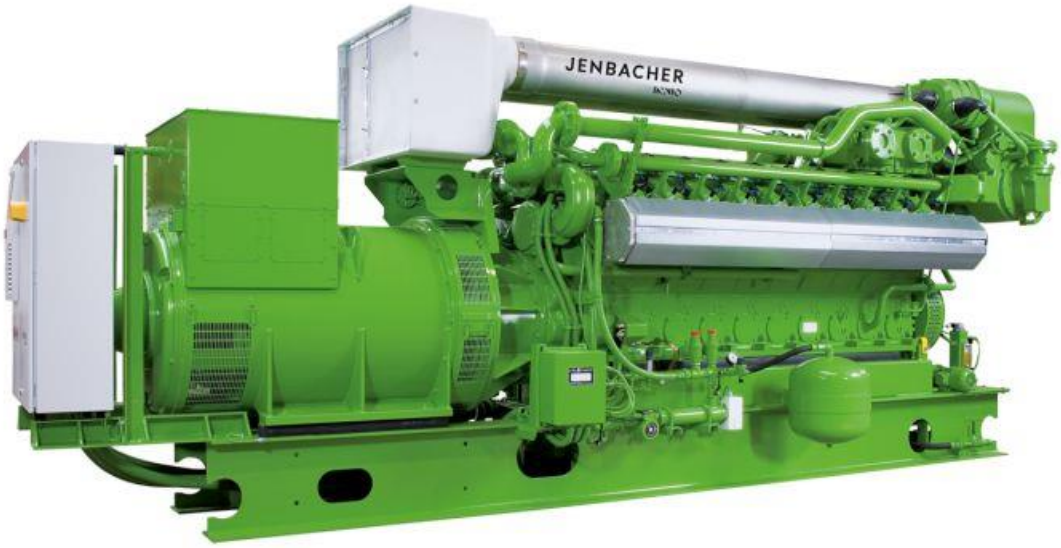


Electrical output 1063 kW el.

Emission values

NOx < 500 mg/Nm³ (5% O2) | < 190 mg/Nm³ (15% O2)

0.01 Technical Data (at genset)

			100%	75%	50%
Power input	[2]	kW	2,660	2,065	1,449
Gas volume	*)	Nm³/h	665	516	362
Mechanical output	[1]	kW	1,095	821	548
Electrical output	[4]	kW el.	1,063	796	529
Heat to be dissipated (calculated with Glykol 37%)	**[5]**				
~ Intercooler 1st stage (Engine jacket water cooling circuit)	[9]	kW	182	85	17
~ Intercooler 2nd stage (Low temperature circuit)		kW	76	56	28
~ Lube oil (Engine jacket water cooling circuit)		kW	119	103	87
~ Jacket water		kW	342	306	261
~ Surface heat	ca. [7]	kW	88	~	~
Spec. fuel consumption of engine electric	[2]	kWh/kWel.h	2.50	2.59	2.74
Spec. fuel consumption of engine	[2]	kWh/kWh	2.43	2.52	2.64
Lube oil consumption	ca. [3]	kg/h	0.33	~	~
Electrical efficiency			40.0%	38.6%	36.5%
Fuel gas LHV		kWh/Nm³	4		

*) approximate value for pipework dimensioning
[_] Explanations: see 0.10 - Technical parameters

All heat data is based on standard conditions according to attachment 0.10. Deviations from the standard conditions can result in a change of values within the heat balance and must be taken into consideration in the layout of the cooling circuit/equipment (intercooler; emergency cooling; ...). In the specifications in addition to the general tolerance of ±8 % on the thermal output a further reserve of +5 % is recommended for the dimensioning of the cooling requirements.

Main dimensions and weights (at genset)

Length	mm	~ 5,700
Width	mm	~ 1,700
Height	mm	~ 2,300
Weight empty	kg	~ 13,600
Weight filled	kg	~ 14,100

Connections

Jacket water inlet and outlet	DN/PN	80/10
Exhaust gas outlet [C]	DN/PN	250/10
Fuel Gas (at genset) [D]	DN/PN	80/16
Water drain ISO 228	G	½"
Condensate drain	mm	~
Safety valve - jacket water ISO 228 [G]	DN/PN	1½"/2,5
Lube oil replenishing (pipe) [I]	mm	28
Lube oil drain (pipe) [J]	mm	28
Jacket water - filling (flex pipe) [L]	mm	13
Intercooler water-Inlet/Outlet 1st stage	DN/PN	80/10
Intercooler water-Inlet/Outlet 2nd stage [M/N]	DN/PN	65/10

Output / fuel consumption

ISO standard fuel stop power ICFN	kW	1,095
Mean effe. press. at stand. power and nom. speed	bar	18.00
Fuel gas type		Landfill gas
Based on methane number | Min. methane number	MZ	143 | 123 d)
Compression ratio	Epsilon	11.8
Min./Max. fuel gas pressure at inlet to gas train	mbar	90 - 200 c)
Max. rate of gas pressure fluctuation	mbar/sec	10
Maximum Intercooler 2nd stage inlet water temperature	°C	53
Spec. fuel consumption of engine	kWh/kWh	2.43
Specific lube oil consumption	g/kWh	0.30
Max. Oil temperature	°C	90
Jacket-water temperature max.	°C	95
Filling capacity lube oil (refill)	lit	~ 342

c) Lower gas pressures upon inquiry
d) based on methane number calculation software AVL 3.2

0.02 Technical data of engine

Manufacturer		JENBACHER
Engine type		J 320 GS-D21
Working principle		4-Stroke
Configuration		V 70°
No. of cylinders		20
Bore	mm	135
Stroke	mm	170
Piston displacement	lit	48.67
Nominal speed	rpm	1,500
Mean piston speed	m/s	8.50
Length	mm	3,320
Width	mm	1,358
Height	mm	2,065
Weight dry	kg	5,200
Weight filled	kg	5,700
Moment of inertia	kgm²	8.61
Direction of rotation (from flywheel view)		left
Radio interference level to VDE 0875		N
Starter motor output	kW	7
Starter motor voltage	V	24

Thermal energy balance

Power input	kW	2,660
Intercooler	kW	258
Lube oil	kW	119
Jacket water	kW	342
Exhaust gas cooled to 180 °C	kW	556
Exhaust gas cooled to 100 °C	kW	695
Surface heat	kW	46

Exhaust gas data

Exhaust gas temperature at full load	[8]	°C	485
Exhaust gas temperature at bmep= 13.5 [bar]		°C	~ 513
Exhaust gas temperature at bmep= 9 [bar]		°C	~ 535
Exhaust gas mass flow rate, wet		kg/h	5,799
Exhaust gas mass flow rate, dry		kg/h	5,385
Exhaust gas volume, wet		Nm³/h	4,505
Exhaust gas volume, dry		Nm³/h	3,991
Max.admissible exhaust back pressure after engine		mbar	60

Combustion air data

Combustion air mass flow rate	kg/h	5,219
Combustion air volume	Nm³/h	4,038
Max. admissible pressure drop at air-intake filter	mbar	10

basis for exhaust gas data: natural gas: 100% CH4; biogas 65% CH4, 35% CO2

Sound pressure level

Aggregate a)			dB(A) re 20µPa		96	
31,5	Hz		dB		78	
63	Hz		dB		90	
125	Hz		dB		92	
250	Hz		dB		89	
500	Hz		dB		92	
1000	Hz		dB		90	
2000	Hz		dB		89	
4000	Hz		dB		87	
8000	Hz		dB		90	
Exhaust gas b)			dB(A) re 20µPa		122	
31,5	Hz		dB		97	
63	Hz		dB		108	
125	Hz		dB		118	
250	Hz		dB		110	
500	Hz		dB		113	
1000	Hz		dB		114	
2000	Hz		dB		117	
4000	Hz		dB		115	
8000	Hz		dB		114	

Sound power level

Aggregate	dB(A) re 1pW	117
Measurement surface	m²	120
Exhaust gas	dB(A) re 1pW	130
Measurement surface	m²	6.28

a) average sound pressure level on measurement surface in a distance of 1m (converted to free field) according to DIN 45635, precision class 3.
b) average sound pressure level on measurement surface in a distance of 1m according to DIN 45635, precision class 2.
The spectra are valid for aggregates up to bmep=18 bar. (for higher bmep add safety margin of 1dB to all values per increase of 1 bar pressure).
Engine tolerance ± 3 dB

0.03 Technical data of generator

Manufacturer		Leroy-Somer e)
Type		LSA 50.2 VL10 e)
Type rating	kVA	1,317
Driving power	kW	1,095
Ratings at p.f. = 1,0	kW	1,063
Ratings at p.f. = 0.8	kW	1,053
Rated output at p.f. = 0.8	kVA	1,316
Rated reactive power at p.f. = 0.8	kVar	790
Rated current at p.f. = 0.8	A	1,900
Frequency	Hz	50
Voltage	V	400
Speed	rpm	1,500
Permissible overspeed	rpm	1,800
Power factor (lagging - leading) (UN)		0,8 - 1,0
Efficiency at p.f. = 1,0		97.1%
Efficiency at p.f. = 0.8		96.2%
Moment of inertia	kgm²	26.33
Mass	kg	3,300
Radio interference level to EN 55011 Class A (EN 61000-6-4)		N
Cable outlet		left
Ik" Initial symmetrical short-circuit current	kA	17.24
Is Peak current	kA	43.88
Insulation class		H
Temperature (rise at driving power)		F
Maximum ambient temperature	°C	40

Reactance and time constants (saturated) at rated output

xd direct axis synchronous reactance	p.u.	2.428
xd' direct axis transient reactance	p.u.	0.180
xd" direct axis sub transient reactance	p.u.	0.109
x2 negative sequence reactance	p.u.	0.095
Td" sub transient reactance time constant	ms	20
Ta Time constant direct-current	ms	30
Tdo' open circuit field time constant	s	4.06

e) JENBACHER reserves the right to change the generator supplier and the generator type. The contractual data of the generator may thereby change slightly. The contractual produced electrical power will not change.

JENBACHER

connection variant 1K

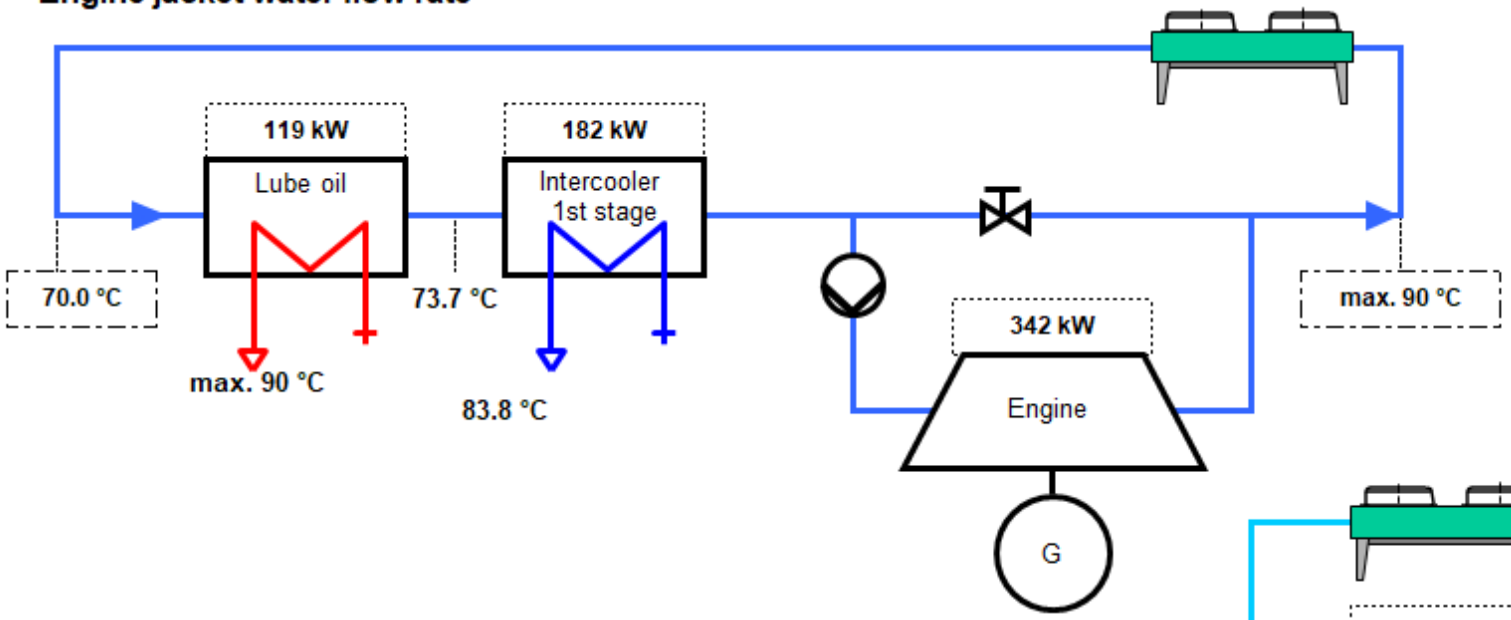
J 320 GS-D21

Engine jacket water cooling circuit (calculated with Glykol 37%)

Heat to be dissipated = 643 kW

(±8 % tolerance +5 % reserve for cooling requirements)

Engine jacket water flow rate = 30.9 m³/h

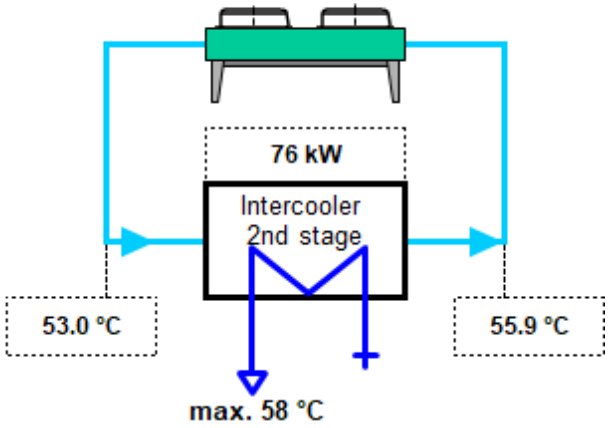


Low temperature circuit (calculated with Glykol 37%)

Heat to be dissipated = 76 kW

(±8 % tolerance +5 % reserve for cooling requirements)

Cooling water flow rate = 25.0 m³/h



0.05 Cooling water circuit

Oil - heat (Engine jacket water cooling circuit)

Nominal output	kW	119
Max. Oil temperature	°C	90
Loss of nominal pressure of engine jacket water	bar	0.20
Safety valve - max press. set point	bar	2.50

Engine jacket water - heat (Engine jacket water cooling circuit)

Nominal output	kW	342
Max. engine jacket water temperature (outlet engine)	°C	90
Engine jacket water flow rate	m³/h	30.9
Safety valve - max press. set point	bar	2.50

Mixture Intercooler (1st stage) (Engine jacket water cooling circuit)

Nominal output	kW	182
Max. inlet cooling water temp. (intercooler)	°C	73.7
Nominal pressure of cooling water / (max. operating pressure)	PN	10
Loss of nominal pressure of engine jacket water	bar	0.40
Safety valve - max press. set point	bar	2.50

Mixture Intercooler (2nd stage) (Low temperature circuit)

Nominal output	kW	76
Max. inlet cooling water temp. (intercooler)	°C	53
Aftercooler water flow rate	m³/h	25.0
Nominal pressure of cooling water / (max. operating pressure)	PN	10
Intercooler water pressure drop	bar	0.20
Safety valve - max press. set point	bar	2.50

The final pressure drop will be given after final order clarification and must be taken from the P&ID order documentation.

0.10 Technical parameters

All data in the technical specification are based on engine full load (unless stated otherwise) at specified temperatures and the methane number and subject to technical development and modifications.

All pressure indications are to be measured and read with pressure gauges (psi.g.).

[1] At nominal speed and standard reference conditions ICFN according to ISO 3046-1, respectively
[2] According to ISO 3046-1, respectively, with a tolerance of +**5** %.
Efficiency performance is based on a new unit (immediately upon commissioning).Effects of degradation during normal operation can be mitigated through regular service and maintenance work.
reference value --> 55%CH4 / 40%CO2 / rest N2, O2
[3] Average value between oil change intervals according to maintenance schedule, without oil change amount
[4] At p. f. = 1.0 according to VDE 0530 REM / IEC 34.1 with relative tolerances, all direct driven pumps are included
[5] Total output with a tolerance of ±8 %
[6] According to above parameters [1] through [5]
[7] As a guiding value at p.f. 0.8 and only valid for (engine, generator, TCM). Other peripheral equipment is not considered.
[8] Exhaust temperature with a tolerance of ±8 %
[9] Intercooler heat on:
*** standard conditions** - If the turbocharger design is done for air intake temperature > 30°C w/o de-rating, the intercooler heat of the 1st stage need to be increased by 2%/°C starting from 25°C. Deviations between 25 – 30°C will be covered with the standard tolerance.
*** Hot Country application (V1xx)** - If the turbocharger design is done for air intake temperature > 40°C w/o de-rating, the intercooler heat of the 1st stage need to be increased by 2%/°C starting from 35°C. Deviations between 35 – 40°C will be covered with the standard tolerance.

Radio interference level
The ignition system of the gas engines complies the radio interference levels of CISPR 12 and EN 55011 class B, (30-75 MHz, 75-400 MHz, 400-1000 MHz) and (30-230 MHz, 230-1000 MHz), respectively.

Definition of output
- ISO-ICFN continuous rated power:
  Net break power that the engine manufacturer declares an engine is capable of delivering continuously, at stated speed, between the normal maintenance intervals and overhauls as required by the manufacturer. Power determined under the operating conditions of the manufacturer's test bench and adjusted to the standard reference conditions.
  - Standard reference conditions:

Barometric pressure:	1000 mbar (14.5 psi) or 100 m (328 ft) above sea level
Air temperature:	25°C (77°F) or 298 K
Relative humidity:	30 %

- Volume values at standard conditions (fuel gas, combustion air, exhaust gas)
  Pressure: 1013 mbar (14.7 psi)
  Temperature: 0°C (32°F) or 273 K

Loss of engine performance

a) Performance reduction due to gas quality

If the reference methane number is not reached and the knock control responds, the ignition timing at full performance is adjusted in conjunction with the engine management system; only then is performance reduced.

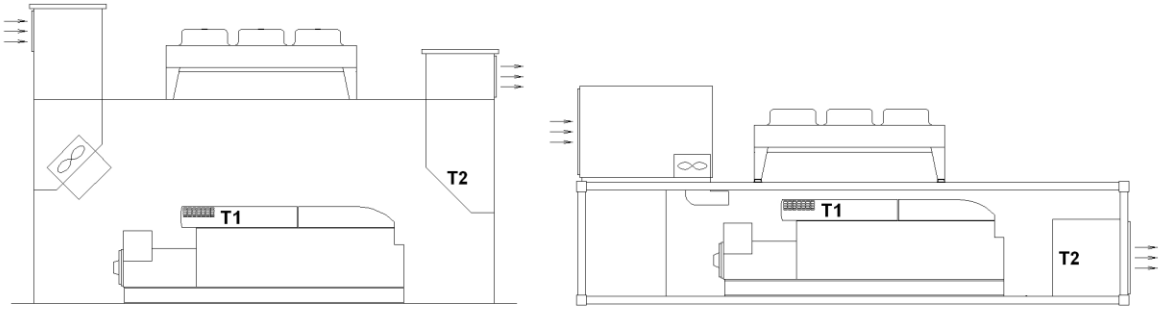
H2 admixtures in the range of 3–5 Vol% into the natural gas network are generally regarded as non-critical. Prerequisites for this are rates of change according to TA 1000-0300, as well as the knock resistance (minimum methane number) of the natural gas-H2 mixture according to the specification. For reliable compliance with required NOx emissions, the JENBACHER LEANOX^{plus} control is recommended (measurement of NOx emissions and correction of the LEANOX controller). Higher H2 addition rates into the natural gas network must be assessed on a project-specific basis.

b) Performance reduction due to voltage and frequency limits

If the voltage and frequency limits for generators specified in IEC 60034-1 Zone A are exceeded, performance is reduced.

c) Performance reduction due to environmental conditions

Standard rating of the engines is for an installation at an altitude ≤ **500 m** and combustion air temperature ≤ **30 °C** (T1)
Engine room outlet temperature: **50°C** (T2) -> engine stop



The minimum recommended air change ratio (C) must be observed to maintain the required air quality and prevent unwanted gas accumulations (refer to Section ⇨ Potentially explosive Atmospheres as per TA1100-0110). The calculation is based on TA 1100-0110 and is C_{min}= 50h^{-1} for JENBACHER modules.

Parameters for the operation of JENBACHER gas engines

The genset fulfils the limits for mechanical vibrations according to ISO 8528-9.
The following forms an integral part of a contract and must be strictly observed: **TA 1000-0004, TA 1100 0110, TA 1100-0111**, and **TA 1100-0112.**
Transport by rail should be avoided. See **TA 1000-0046** for further details

Failure to adhere to the requirements of the above-mentioned TA documents can lead to engine damage and may result in loss of warranty coverage.

Parameters for the operation of control unit and the electrical equipment

Relative humidity 50% by maximum temperature of 40°C.
Altitude up to 2000m above the sea level.

0.11 Additional technical parameters

- Syngas gasification processes may create substances which may be hazardous or harmful to health. The relevant Health & Safety instructions and precautions need to be considered when dealing with the potential substances in the gas, deposits or condensates.
- Island operation (without grid) is not allowed.
- The engine room ventilation must be designed as a forced system (with intake fans), so that there is always a slight overpressure in the engine room. This ensures that any unburned exhaust gas will be forced out of the exhaust system and cannot leak back into the engine room.
- The engine room ventilation must be designed so that in case of leaks no ignitable amounts of gas can form.
- It must be insured that during any operational mode no ignitable gas mixture is evident at any of JENBACHER delivered components. See TA 1100-0110.
- An emergency shut off valve that can be controlled by JENBACHER shall be installed outside of the engine room.
- The gas warning system must be designed according to TA 1100-0110.
- All persons in the immediate vicinity of the site must be equipped with a suitable wearable gas warning sensor. Relevant warning and security notification boards for CO, H2 and other poisonous and flammable gases/substances must be visible positioned and in a manner that informs and motivates personal correctly.
- The gas, according to TA 1000-0300 and at the given parameters must be free of condensate and/or sublimates
- The measurement at the central test bench is carried out with natural gas and can only partially simulate the operation with special gas (gas mixtures with hydrogen, CO, etc.). In particular, the measured gas consumption does not correspond to the expected value with the real gas due to the different gas composition and the resulting different combustion properties of hydrogen mixtures.

0.20 Mode of Operation

Grid Parallel Mode

The genset is running in parallel to the utility. The unit load can be adjusted via its power control set point or designated option.

Procedure in the event of mains failure:

When the mains monitor relay (protective relay ANSI No. 27, 59, 81, 78- provided either by JENBACHER or the customer) is activated due to a mains failure, the engine is isolated from the mains by opening the generator breaker. The module is shut down without any cool-down run.

Island operation is not available in this case!

The module can be restarted following the restoration of mains power after a 5-minute mains stabilization period.