

Acoustic Challenges In Gas Turbine Plants and Novel Attenuation Methods

by

Vince Gambino

October 18, 2012



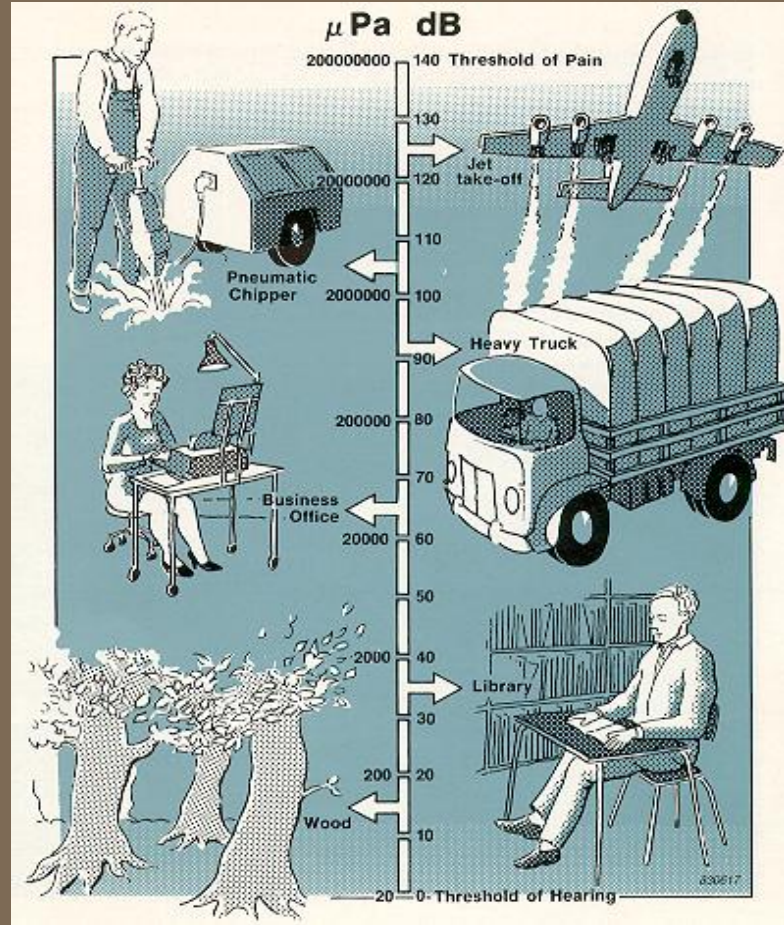
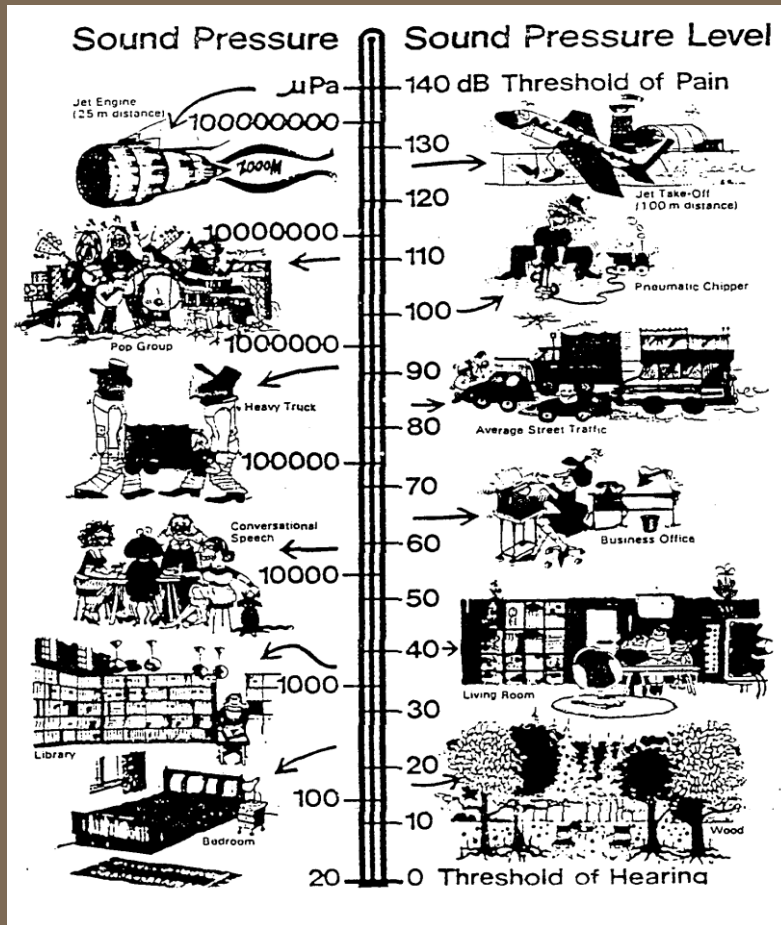
Acoustics
Noise
Vibration

Noise & Vibration Challenges

- Environmental Noise Compliance
- Acoustic Performance Verification
- Occupational Safety & Health
- Long Term Equipment Viability/Reliability



Typical Noise Levels

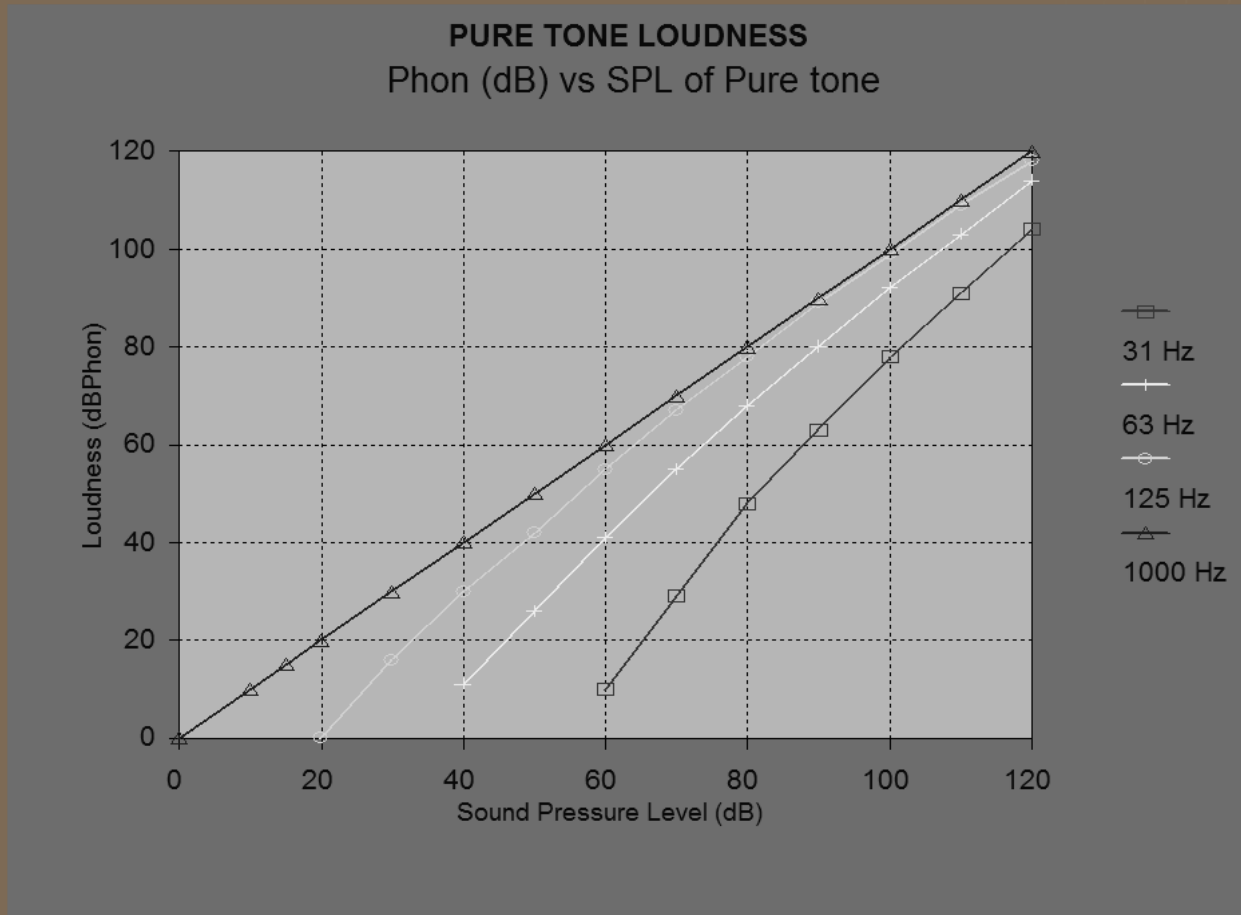


Significant Noise Sources

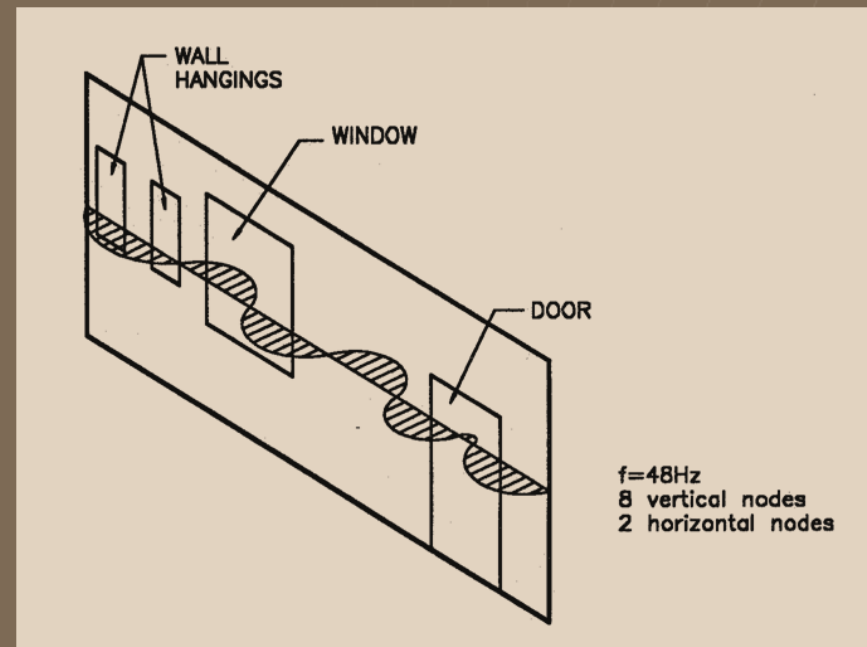
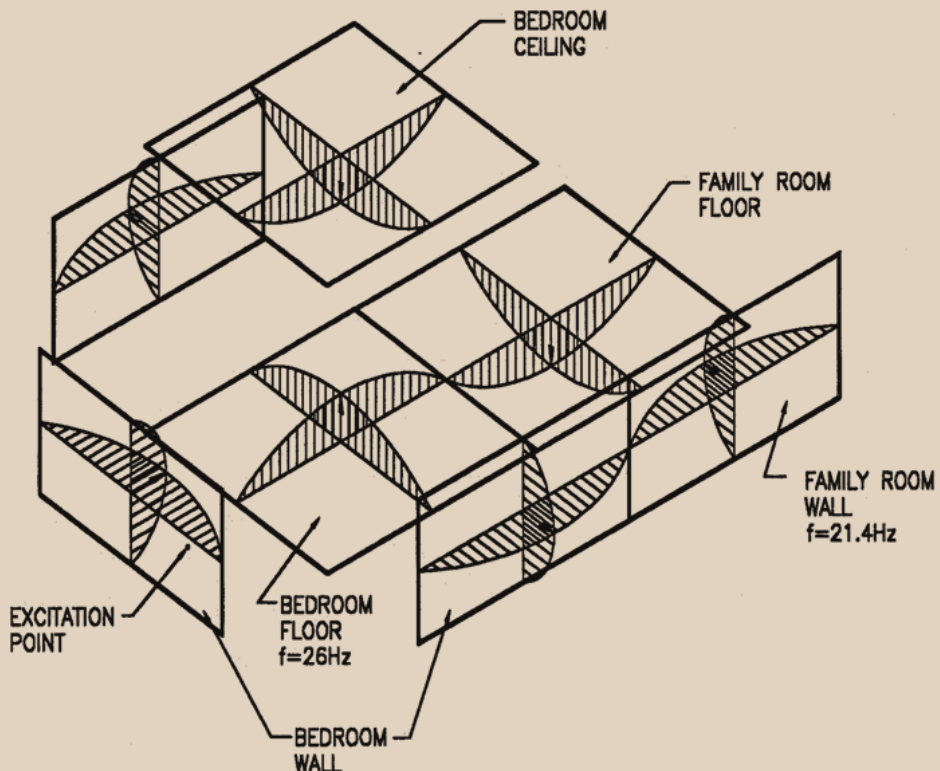
- Sound Power: Gas Turbine Exhausts $\sim 140\text{-}150\text{dB}$ re: 1pW .
- Beware of Low Frequency Noise



Changes In Perceived Loudness

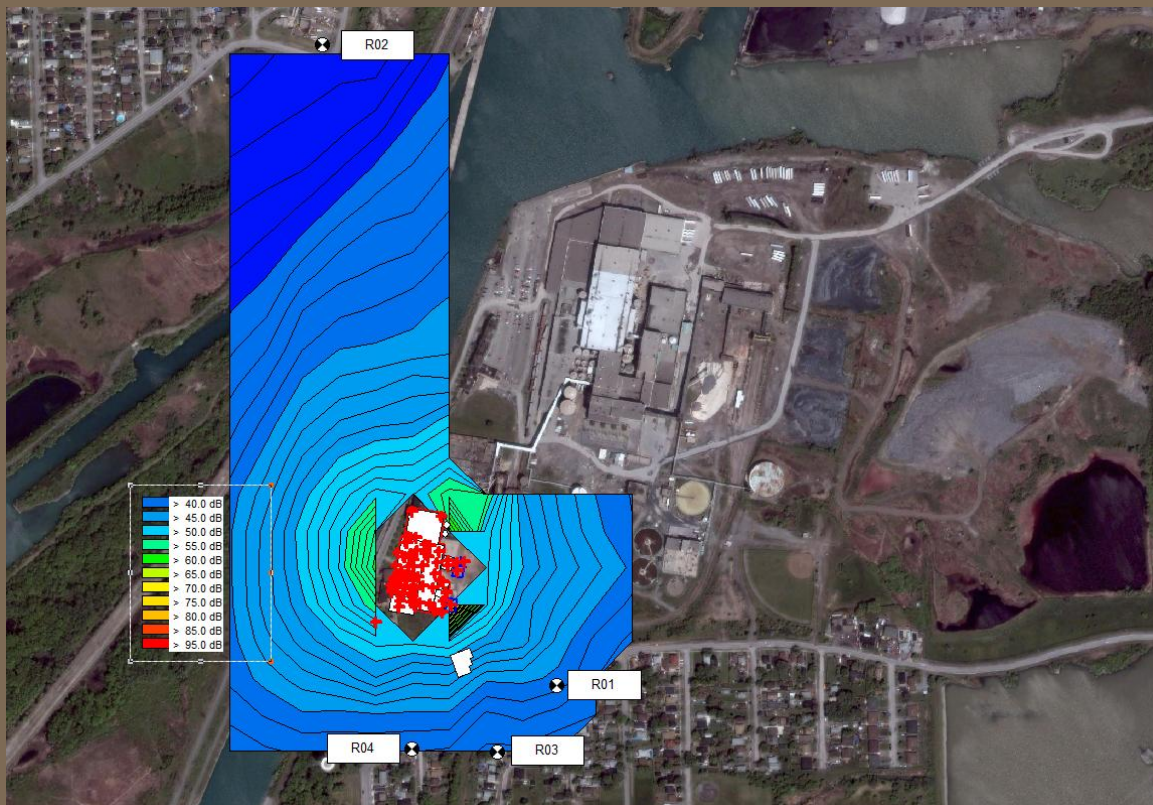


Modal Behavior of Lightweight Dwelling Structures



Environmental Noise Compliance

- Definition of Sound Level Limits
- Outdoor Sound Propagation Modelling
- Noise Control Management Plan

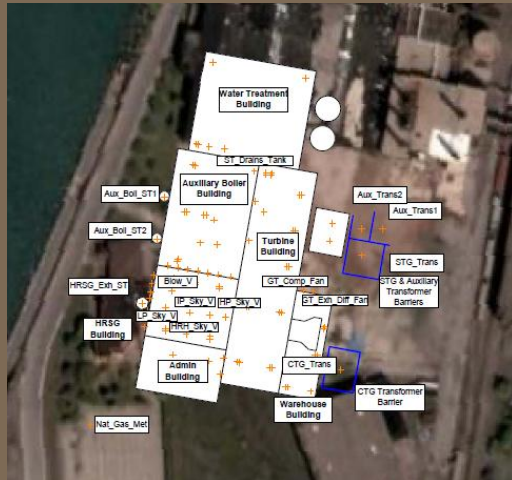


Sound Level Limits

- Usually Set By Province
- Differentiate Between 'Urban & Rural'
- Differentiate Between 'Day & Night'
- Night-Time Limits Typically 5 dB Lower
- For Co-Gen Power Plants Night-Time Limits Apply
- Night-Time Limits Typically 40 dBA
- Beware of Low Frequency Noise Complaints

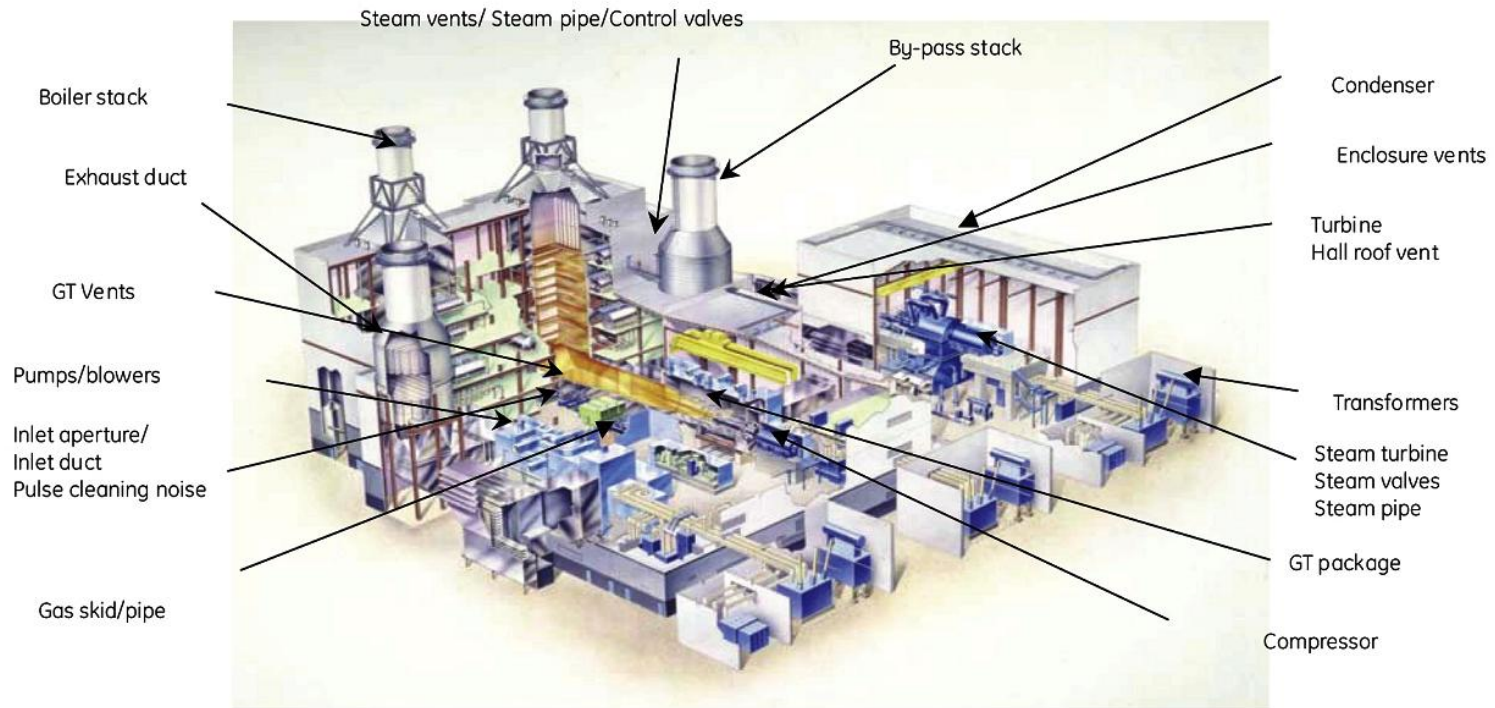
Outdoor Sound Propagation Modelling

- Identify Off Property Points of Reception
- Identify Noise Sources & Rank Their Emissions
- Consider Terrain & Meteorological Conditions
- Determine Sound Levels at Receptors
- Noise Controls Needed to Achieve Sound Limits



Plant Acoustic Modelling

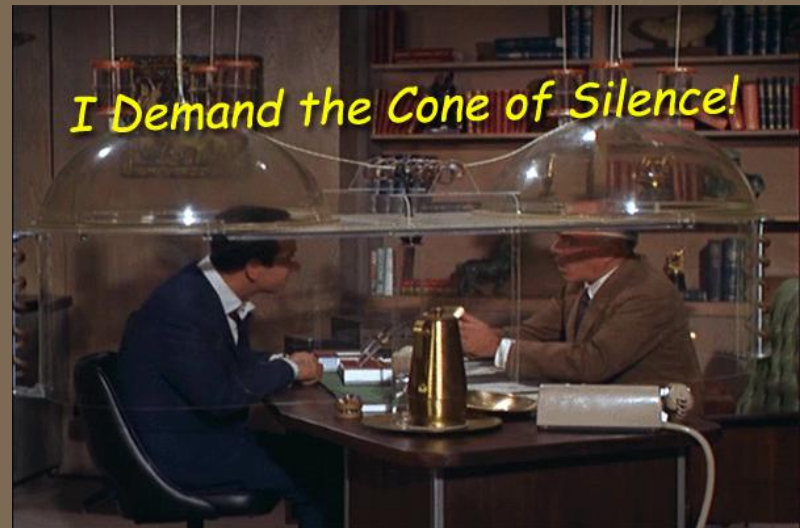
Typical combined cycle gas turbine plant noise sources



Typically 30-50 noise sources

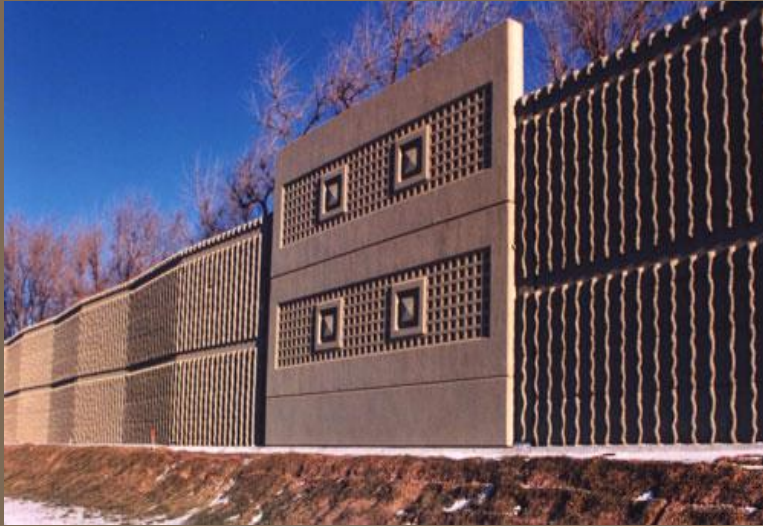
Noise Control to Meet Sound Limits

- Minimize Potential of Noise Complaints
 - Can be Unexpected Financial Burden
 - Technically Difficult to Retrofit Mitigation
- Acoustic Design Options for Noise Control
 - Barriers
 - Enclosures
 - Silencers / Baffles
 - Quiet Equipment Design
 - Unique Attenuation Measures



Noise Controls

Barriers as Noise Control



aercoustics
engineering limited

Noise Controls

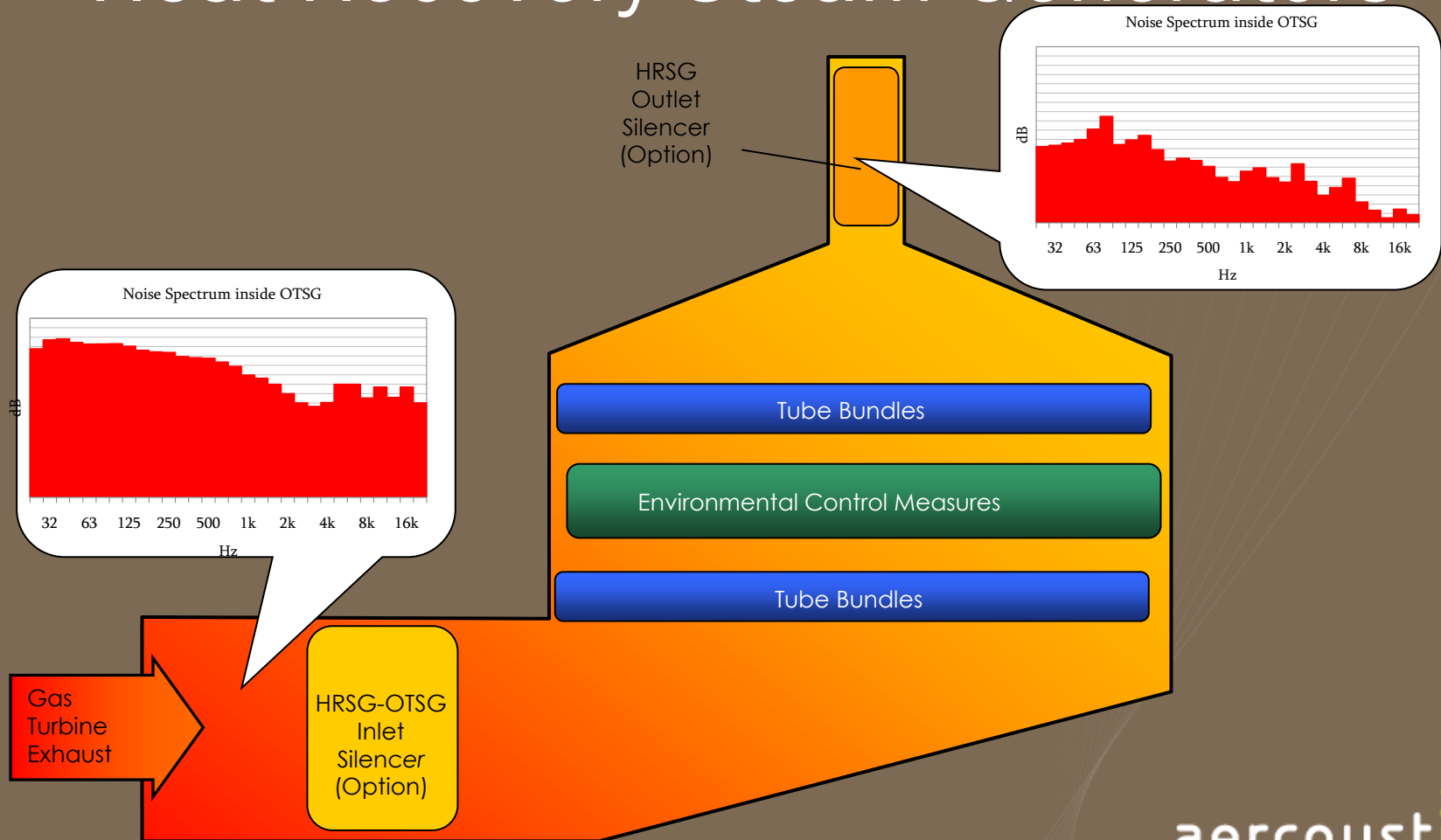
Passive Noise Control Measures



- Silencers

aercoustics
engineering limited

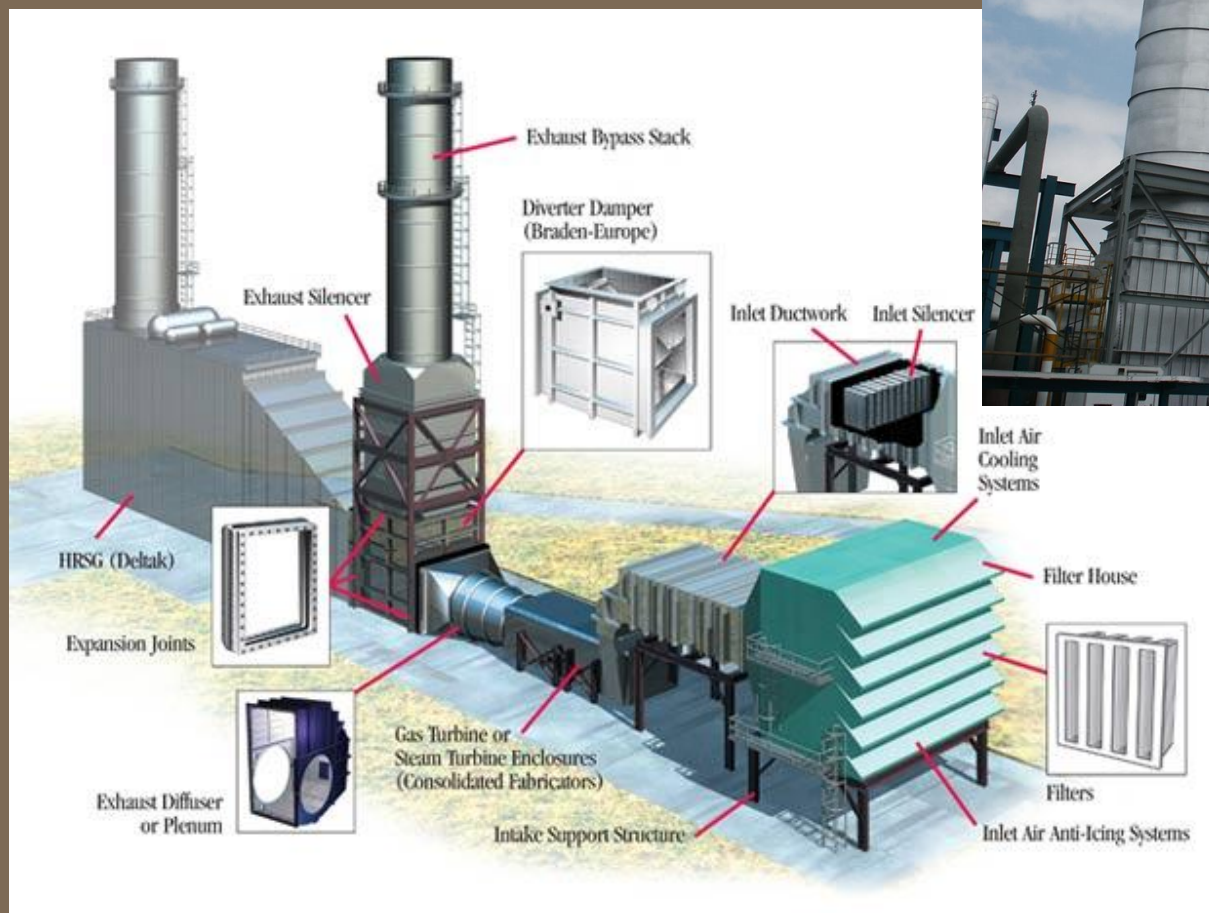
Inherent Noise Control Features In Heat Recovery Steam Generators



Noise Attenuation Mechanisms

- Casing Radiated Noise
 - High Transmission Loss construction
- Exhaust Stack Noise
 - Membrane absorption at interior surface
 - Reactive attenuation in gas flow path
 - Diffusion / Scattering of sound
 - Viscous losses
 - Bulk-reacting Silencers (optional)

Silencing: Bypass Exhaust



High Temperature Silencer Design

- Most silencers based on standard design curves that do not work for high temperatures and flows!
- Acoustic Properties Scale Up With Temperature
- Effect of Flow
- Reactive and membrane effects

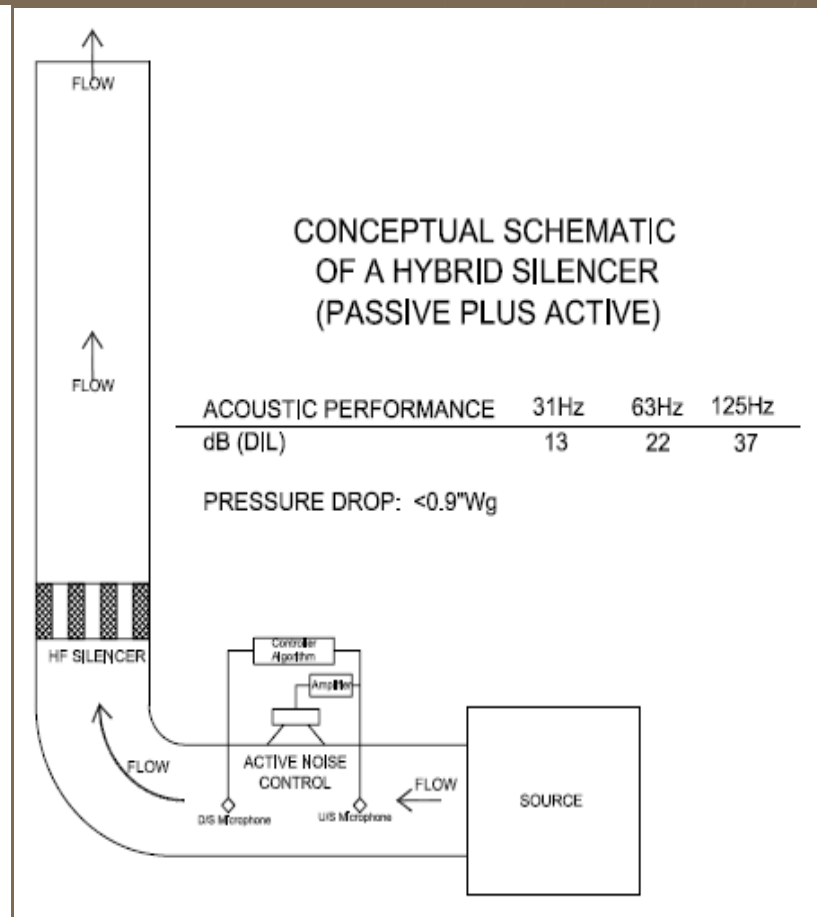
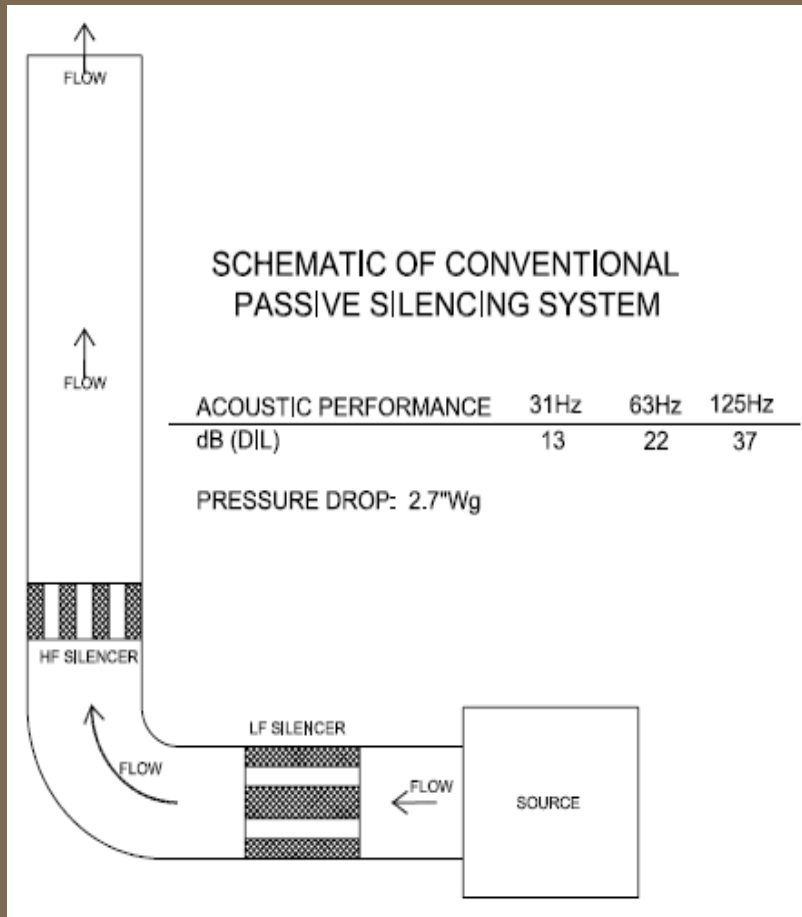


Expected Acoustic Inputs For Design

- Length of silencer
- Gauge of liner
- % open area of liner
- % open area
- Flow resistivity of liner material

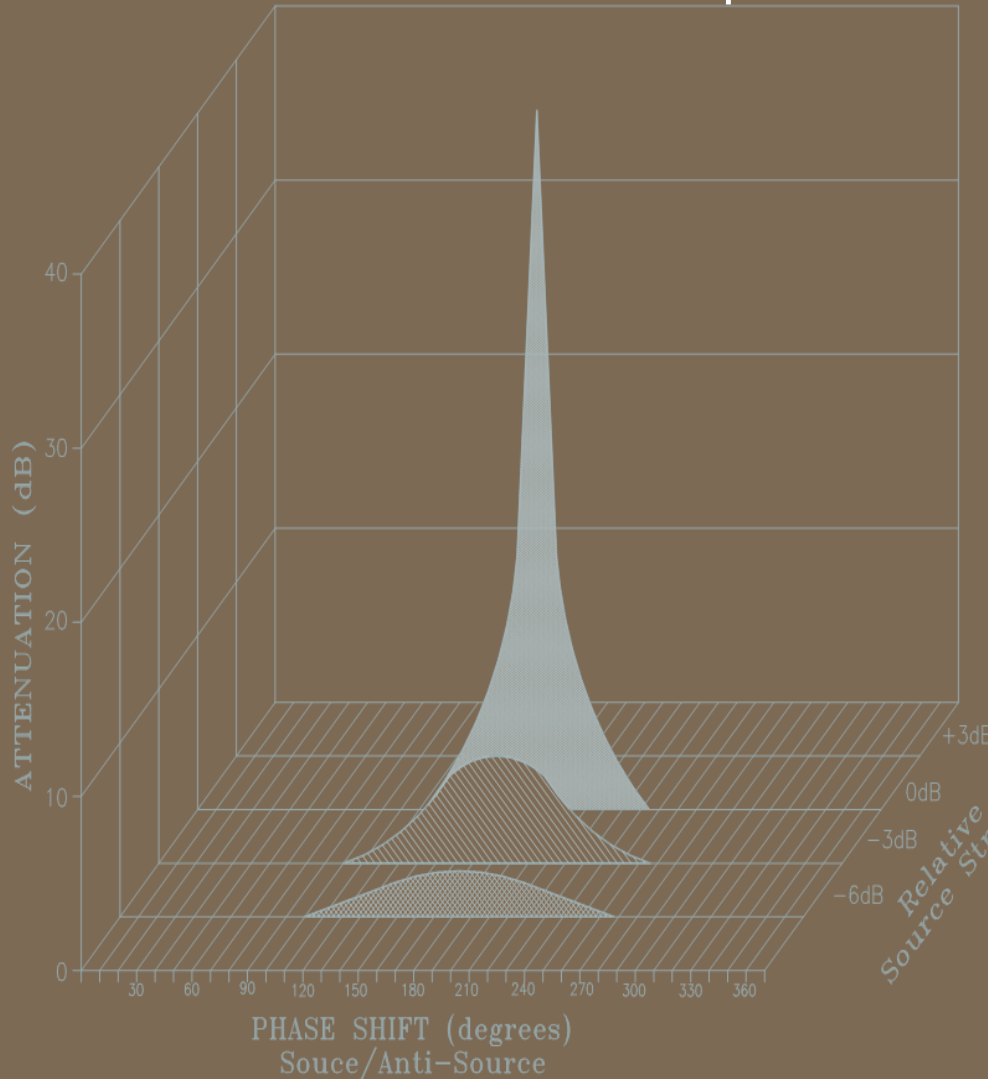
Hybrid Active/Passive Noise Control

-Best of Both Worlds



Active Noise Cancellation

- Phase & Amplitude Sensitivity



◆ Active Noise Control works best when wavelengths are quite long relative to the size of the surroundings, i.e. at low frequencies.

◆ For maximum performance and system stability, a close match in Amplitude and Phase is required for the offending and canceling wavefronts.

Active Noise Cancellation System

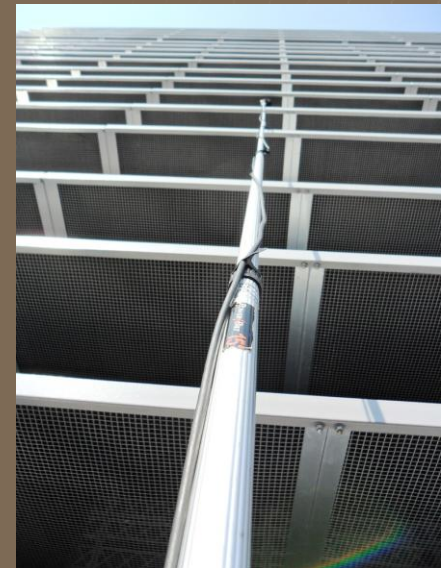


Permanent System Design & Installation - 16 years running

aercoustics
engineering limited

Acoustic Performance Verification

- Spot Checks During Commissioning to Ensure:
 - Confirmation of Equipment Sound Guarantees
 - Validation of Acceptable Equipment Vibration
 - Compliance With Environmental Noise Criteria



aercoustics
engineering limited

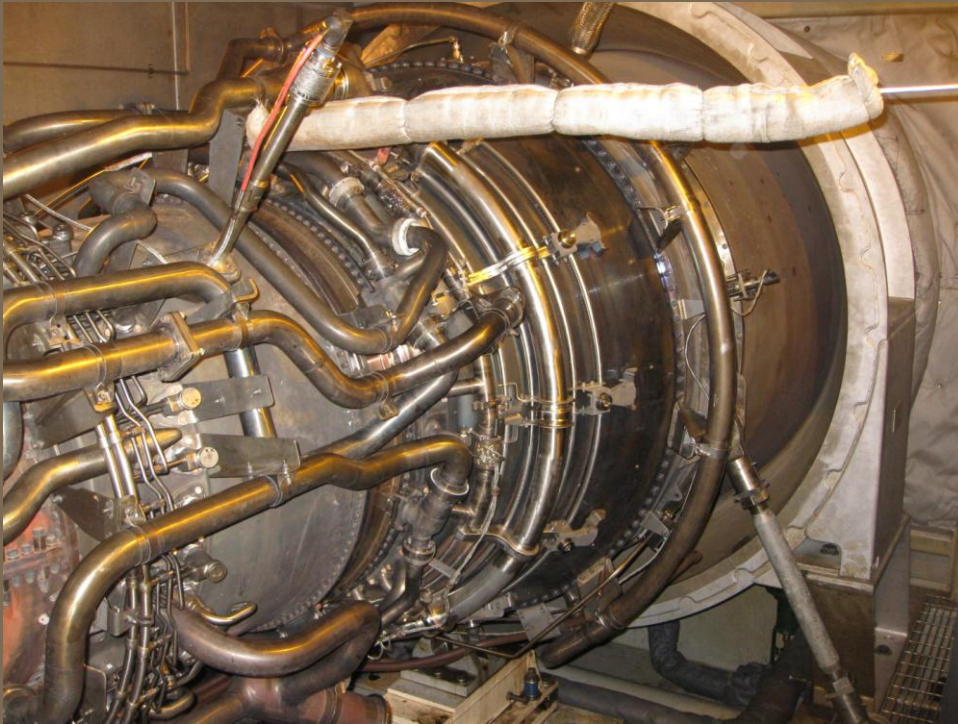
OSHA

- Occupational Sound Exposure Benchmarks
 - 85 dBA (8-hour exposure)
 - Hearing Conservation Protection Requirements
 - Consideration of Engineered Controls to Reduce Noise

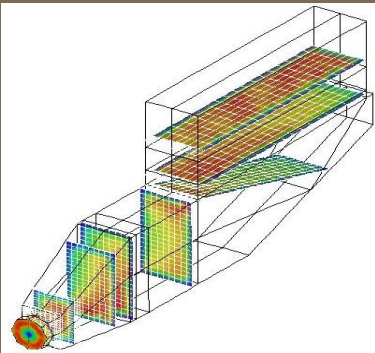
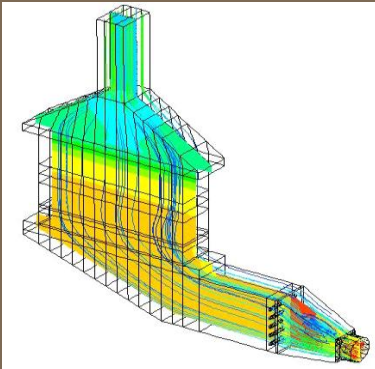


Occupational Health & Safety Issues

- Maintenance of Integrity in Noise Control Equipment
- Assurance of Acceptable Vibration on Platforms, Catwalks
- Define Zones Where Hearing Protection Is Needed



Long Term Equipment Viability & Reliability



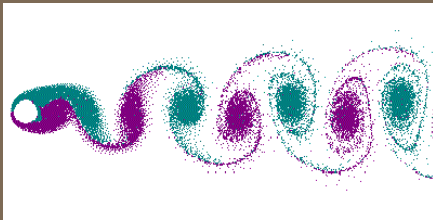
- Acoustic Analysis at DESIGN Stage
 - CFD Analysis
 - Top of Stack Noise Emission Prediction
 - Casing Radiated Noise Prediction
 - Silencer Specification and Design – Including High Temperature Silencers
 - Dynamic Analysis: FEA Model
- Acoustic Measurement Techniques
 - Innovative In-Flow Measurement Procedure
 - Accurately Measures Insertion Loss of Components & Exhaust Emissions

Inputs Required for Mechanical Design

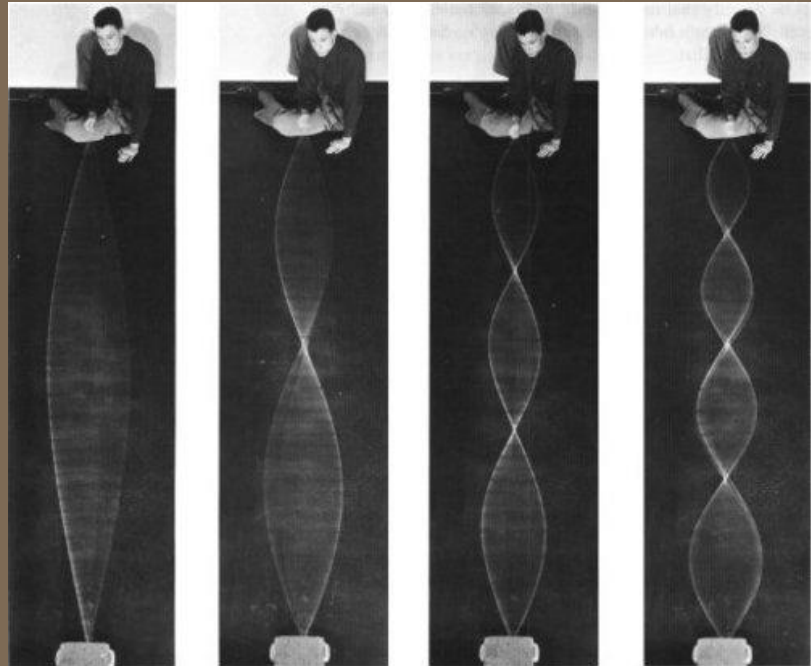
- Turbulent buffeting force on leading edge
- Turbulent buffeting force on liner panels
- Overall force on silencer support structure
- **Accurate CFD** married with an understanding of acoustic requirements

Acoustic Environment of Exhaust Circuit

- Gas Flow Velocity Can Reach or at Times Exceed 75 m/s
- Turbulence Caused by Tube Bundles and Other Structures



Potential Resonance of
Exhaust Circuit Casing With
Respect to a Generated Tone



SUMMARY

- What happens if you have a problem
- Acoustics and Vibration Amplitudes as a Tool
- Setting of Cautionary Limits for:
- Environmental, Equipment and Occupational Thresholds

CLOSURE

Increase Awareness of Available Tools and Technology to Effectively Deal with Noise and Vibration Control Challenges at Gas Turbine Facilities.

Thank You



