

A Model for Estimation of De-rating in Diesel Engines used for Power Generation

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Abstract In tropical countries the charge air conditions of power generating Diesel engines deviate noticeably from the standard ISO conditions. This results in a significant drop in engine performance. One of the reasons for dropping the engine performance is the engine de-rating, which leads to an increase in the specific fuel consumption. This paper presents a study carried out to develop a model for predicting whether the prevailing site conditions cause de-rating. The model was developed with the use of recorded information in previous studies and was validated with site conditions relevant to a selected Diesel power plant in Sri Lanka. With the use of the model, it is possible to predict how close the operating temperature and relative humidity to the de-rating condition are. When applied to the selected power plant, the model predicted that the power loss due to de-rating of 8.924 MW Diesel power plant as 139kW under the operating condition of 27.8°C ambient temperature and 70.4 % relative humidity. Adjusting the temperature and humidity according to ISO conditions, it is possible to reduce the de-rating and generate the rated power and improve the specific fuel consumption as a result.

Keywords Diesel engine, Engine de-rating, Diesel power plant

1. Introduction

Power generators are typically designed to run most efficiently at or near sea level under standard conditions of temperature and pressure. Any fluctuation from these conditions affects the performance of generators, hence causing a decrease in power output. The reduction of power output is called as de-rating of the engine to match the ambient air conditions [1]. Ambient conditions are extremely crucial for proper combustion and functioning of a generator. The altitude at which the generator is operated the relative humidity and the temperature of air affect the mass of oxygen that goes into the engine, hence affecting the combustion process, finally resulting in deviations in the power output. Therefore, de-rating has to be done to ensure optimum efficiency by restricting the power output hence saving in fuels [1, 2]. Otherwise specific fuel consumption increases because of low power output of the generator.

This emphasises the importance that engine rating need to be checked for operation under standard conditions of ambient temperature and humidity. If conditions at site differ from the prescribed standard condition with respect to any of these factors the engine will not be able to carry its

full load as previously determined. Then it is needed to calculate the de-rating allowance. De-rating owing to high ambient temperature is obvious as warm air has less density than the cold air. High ambient temperature therefore contains low weight of oxygen which is required for the combustion in the engine cylinder [1]. According to British practice the ambient temperatures below 85F (29.5°C) would not be considered as de-rating condition. But the corresponding figure for American standards is usually 90F (32°C) [2]. Usually for higher temperatures a de-rating percentage of between 2% and 3% must be allowed for every 10F increase from the datum.

The humidity of atmosphere is a measure of the percentage of water vapour which is held in suspension in the air. Since water vapour occupies a certain space, an equal volume of air is displaced. Water vapour is of no use for combustion process as it lessens the amount of oxygen [2]. Hence a de-rating percentage must be allowed to compensate for the oxygen lost in the displaced air.

The reason for de-rating being necessary for high altitude operation is similar to that for high ambient temperature. This means the air is less dense, and therefore less oxygen is available in the engine cylinder to support combustion. The British standard requires 500 feet above sea level to start de-rating while the American ratings are usually more generous in this respect. The Diesel Engine Manufacturers Association (DEMA) standard recommends that de-rating needs to be started at 1500 feet above sea level. Above the

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datum line de-rating is then at the rate of approximately 3.5% per 1000 feet for normally aspirated engines and approximately 2.5% per 1000 feet for turbocharged engines [3]. Below Table 1 gives percentages of de-rating at different values of temperatures and relative humidity [4].

The ISO standard gives the Standard Reference conditions for Diesel engines as given below [5].

ISO 3046-1: 2002; ISO 15550: 2002

Air temperature: 25°C

Air pressure: 100kPa

Relative humidity: 30%

Cooling water temperature before charge air cooler: 25°C

The operating parameters of engine and its auxiliary system cannot be altered from its optimum ranges because it is of no value for the operation and maintenance of a Diesel power plant [6]. Also, the deviations of site

conditions from the standard conditions of a Diesel power plant are unavoidable. Therefore, corrective measures need to be implemented to bring the temperature, the pressure and the relative humidity as much as closer to the standard conditions to ensure the avoidance of de-rating. For this purpose often absorption chillers operated by waste heat recovery from the plant are used [7-9]. In order to do this it is first necessary to determine whether the prevailing site conditions, specifically the combined effect from temperature, relative humidity and the altitude, are falling within the de-rating situation. Therefore, the objective of this study was to develop a model to determine whether the operating conditions of a diesel engine is in the de-rating region and to predict the amount of de-rating, which allows the operators to corrective measures.

Table 1. Percentage of De-rating Vs Percentage Humidity and Atmospheric Temperature [4]

Atmospheric Temperature (F)	Percentage Humidity (%)									
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
85						0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.4
90					0.4	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.3
95				0.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.2
100				0.7	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.3
105			0.3	1.2	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.8	5.7	6.6
110			0.7	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.9	5.9	6.9	8.0
115			1.2	2.4	3.6	4.8	6.0	7.2	8.4	9.6
120		0.4	1.7	3.1	4.5	5.9	7.3	8.6	10.0	11.4
125		0.8	2.3	3.9	5.5	7.1	8.7	10.2	11.8	13.4

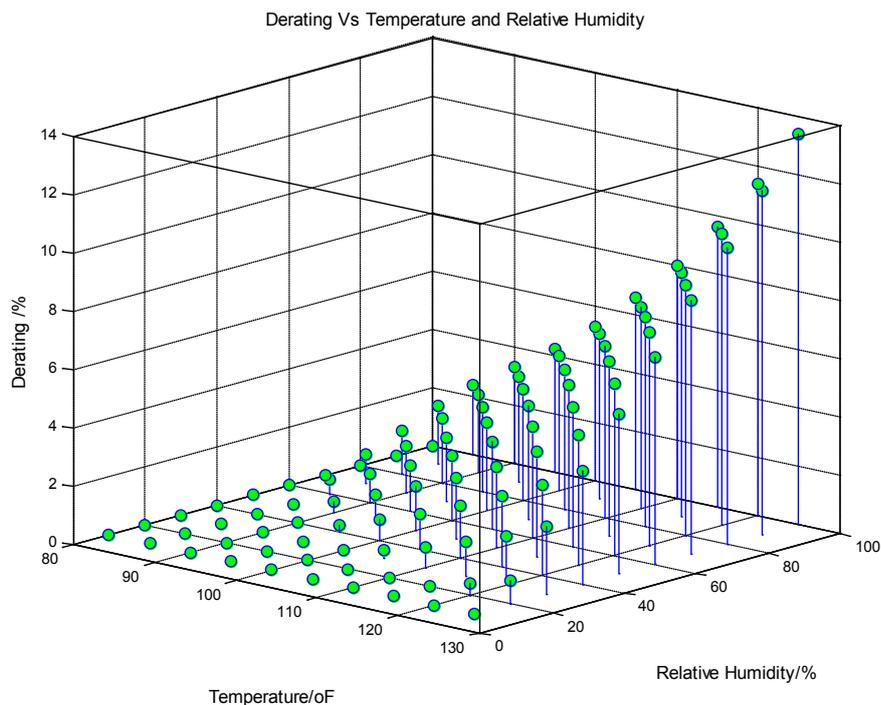


Figure 1. De-rating Vs. Temperature & Relative Humidity

2. Methodology

The present study was carried out to develop a model for engine de-rating with reference to the standard ISO conditions. Recorded information in previous studies pertaining to the operating parameters of Diesel engine power plant was used to relate the de-rating conditions to temperature and relative humidity. The effect of altitude was not considered as variable as this varies rarely. Then the model was validated with site conditions relevant to a selected power plant in Sri Lanka.

3. Model for De-rating

The Diesel power s in Sri Lanka are well below the 500 feet sea level and so altitude de-rating allowance is not applicable. Table 1 gives the recommended percentages of de-rating depending upon the prevailing humidity and temperature. Figure.1 gives the graphical representation of de-rating with humidity and temperature values in Table 1.

The data presented in Table 1 can be expressed in the form third order regression equations as described below. For instance, at temperature 85F the percentage de-rating (Y) vs. percentage humidity (X) is denoted by the equation following equation.

$$Y = -4.6296 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.00095238 X^2 - 0.013823X - 1.1079 \dots \dots \dots (T85)$$

Regression analysis for this relation is:

$$S = 0.0140859, R^2 = 100.0\%, \quad R^2(\text{adj}) = 100.0\%, \\ p = 0.000$$

Generally coefficient of determination (R^2) should be high ($R^2 \geq 80\%$). As R^2 for the above T85 equation is 100.0%, we can conclude that the fitted model explains 100% of the observed variability. The p value (significant) should be less than 0.05 for an acceptable relationship. Since the p value is 0.000, the fitted model (T85 equation) is proved to be acceptable for forecasting with 95% significant level as well.

Similar expressions for percentage de-rating (Y) were obtained for other temperatures: 90F, 95F, 100F, 105F, 110F, 115F, 120F, and 125F.

The critical value of the relative humidity (the relative humidity which gives zero percentage de-rating) at a particular ambient temperature is the point where the de-rating becomes zero. By equating the value of Y to zero, the values for X (% Relative humidity values) were then determined by solving 3rd order polynomials as below.

For T = 85F;

$$0 = -4.6296 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.00095238 X^2 - 0.013823X - 1.1079 \quad (\text{at T85})$$

Possible solutions are:

$$X1 = 178.9987, \quad X2 = -26.3024, \quad X3 = 50.1103$$

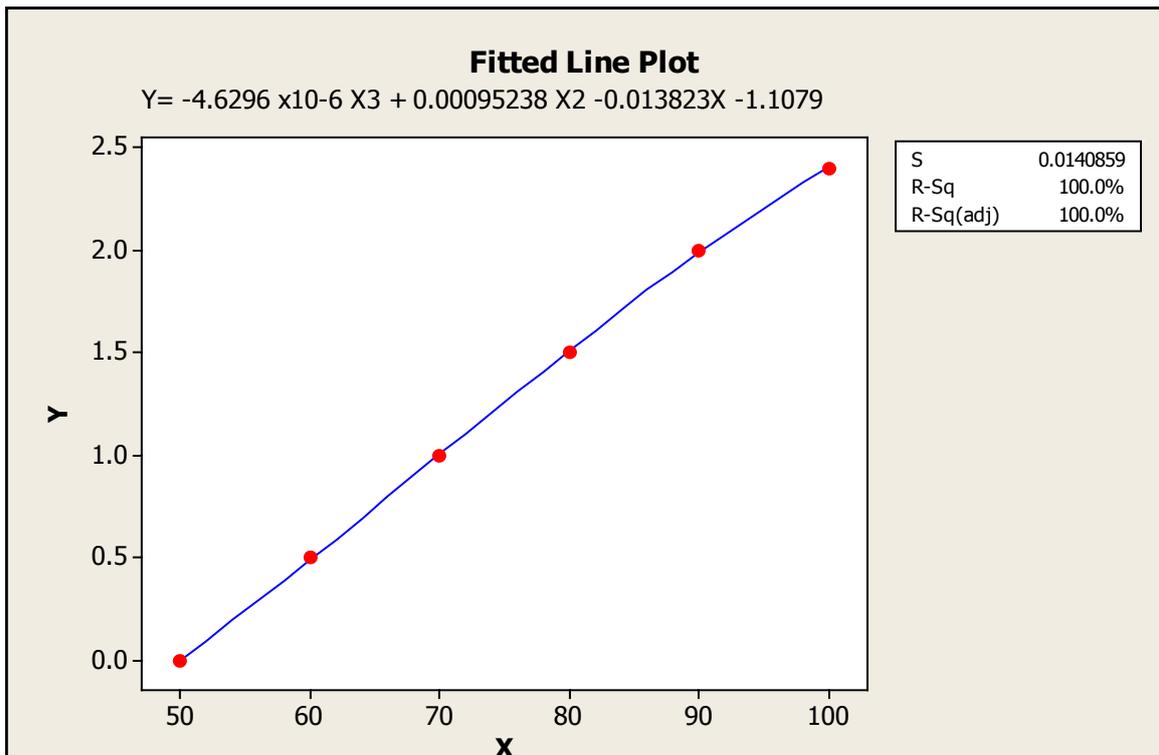


Figure 2. Fitted line Plot for T85

These X values give the percentage of relative humidity at which the de-rating becomes zero at the given temperature. By having the solution of T85, 3rd order polynomial equation it is obvious when ambient temperature is at 85F, zero percentage de-rating could be obtained when percentage of relative humidity is 50.1103% or less. The other solutions are not practically possible and can be eliminated. Similar values for X are obtained at various temperatures as follows:

$$0 = -5.5556 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.0012262 X^2 - 0.03004X - 0.42381 \quad (T90)$$

Solutions are:

$$X1 = 190.1719, \quad X2 = -9.9151, \quad X3 = 40.4574$$

$$0 = -8.5859 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.0018409 X^2 - 0.0594X - 1.1079 \quad (T95)$$

Solutions are:

$$X1 = 176.2779, \quad X2 = 6.3941, \quad X3 = 31.7377$$

$$0 = -2.2727 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.00047294 X^2 - 0.045974X - 1.7405 \quad (T100)$$

Solutions are:

$$X1 = 272.0964, \quad X2 = -93.9563, \quad X3 = 29.9560$$

$$0 = -7.0707 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.0014545 X^2 - 0.0038384X - 0.53333 \quad (T105)$$

Solutions are:

$$X1 = 201.1449, \quad X2 = -17.2171, \quad X3 = 21.7803$$

$$0 = -3.0303 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.00063961 X^2 - 0.06105X - 1.5071 \quad (T110)$$

Solutions are:

$$X1 = 27.2639, \quad X2 = -86.8467, \quad X3 = 20.6543$$

$$0 = -5.0564 \times 10^{-21} X^3 + 1.3582 \times 10^{-18} X^2 - 0.12X - 2.4 \quad (T115)$$

Solutions are:

$$X1 = 48715809, \quad X2 = -4871580693, \quad X3 = 19.9978$$

$$0 = -8.5664 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.0016445 X^2 - 0.041696X - 0.74333 \quad (T120)$$

Solutions are:

$$X1 = 212.9173, \quad X2 = -33.2159, \quad X3 = 12.2695$$

$$0 = -6.9347 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.0013298 X^2 - 0.080204X - 1.0633 \quad (T125)$$

Solutions are:

$$X1 = 237.7024, \quad X2 = -57.2161, \quad X3 = 11.2740$$

The relative humidity values more than 100% and those with minus values were rejected since those are impossible. Zero de-rating relative humidity at different temperatures was summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Zero percentage de-rating Relative Humidity and Temperature

No.	Possible Relative Humidity (%)	Temperature (F)
T85	50.1103	85
T90	40.4574	90
T95	31.7377	95
T100	29.9560	100
T105	21.7803	105
T110	20.6543	110
T115	19.9978	115
T120	12.2695	120
T125	11.2740	125

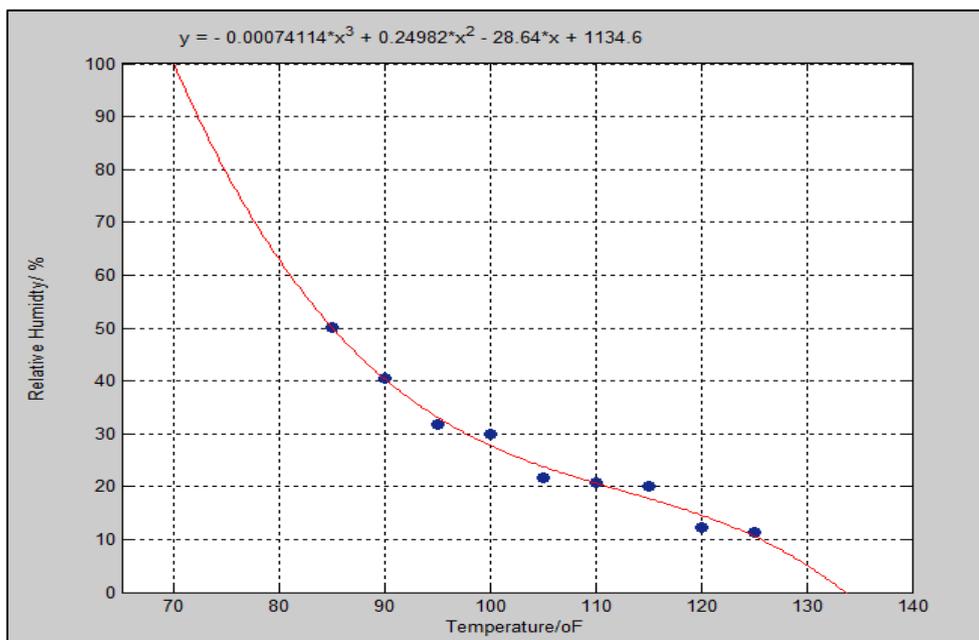


Figure 3. Relative Humidity vs. Temperature

The regression equation fitting to above data points are shown in Figure 3. Y and X axes represent the temperature and percentage of relative humidity respectively.

$$Y = 1134.6 - 28.64X + 0.24982 X^2 - 0.000741 X^3 \dots\dots(A)$$

$$s = 2.07746 \quad R^2 = 98.4\% \quad R^2 (\text{adj}) = 97.4\%, p = 0.000$$

As R^2 is 98.4% it can be concluded that the fitted model explains 98.4 % of the observed variability. The statistic R^2 indicates the percentage of variability of the dependent variable. The P value (significant) should be less than 0.05 for a better model. Since the p value is 0.000 in the fitted model (equation A) can be used for predicting relative humidity values or the temperature at which de-rating is zero. Figure 3 shows when the ambient air condition is hot and wet the engine de-rates while the dry cool ambient condition will not de-rate the diesel engine.

From Figure 3, it is obvious when the temperature is 70F the relative humidity percentage is very close to 100%. This means when the temperature goes further down from 70F there will not be a real value for the relative humidity at which de-rating becomes zero. Therefore, this implies that engine would not de-rate (de-rating percentage is zero) temperatures below 70F.

This situation, i.e. de-rating at 70F can be expressed by a 3rd order polynomial of de-rating (Y) vs. RH (X) as follows.

$$Y = 0 X^3 + 0 X^2 - 0X - 0 \quad (T70)$$

4. De-rating Percentage Calculation

4.1. De-rating Due to Humidity

By introducing a 3rd order polynomial as above it is possible to calculate the de-rating percentage for a given sites condition by the use other known relationships between relative humidity and temperatures as illustrated below for the temperatures selected.

$$Y = 0x^3 + 0 X^2 - 0X - 0 \dots\dots\dots(T70)$$

$$Y = -4.6296 \times 10^{-6} x^3 + 0.00095238 X^2 - 0.013823X - 1.1079 \dots\dots\dots(T85)$$

$$Y = -5.5556 \times 10^{-6} x^3 + 0.0012262 X^2 - 0.03004X - 0.42381 \dots\dots\dots(T90)$$

$$Y = -8.5859 \times 10^{-6} x^3 + 0.0018409 X^2 - 0.0594X - 1.1079 \dots\dots\dots(T95)$$

$$Y = -2.2727 \times 10^{-6} x^3 + 0.00047294 X^2 - 0.045974X - 1.7405 \dots(T100)$$

$$Y = -7.0707 \times 10^{-6} x^3 + 0.0014545 X^2 - 0.0038384X - 0.53333 \dots\dots\dots(T105)$$

$$Y = -3.0303 \times 10^{-6} x^3 + 0.00063961 X^2 - 0.06105X - 1.5071 \dots\dots\dots(T110)$$

$$Y = -5.0564 \times 10^{-21} x^3 + 1.3582 \times 10^{-18} X^2 - 0.12X - 2.4 \dots\dots\dots(T115)$$

$$Y = -8.5664 \times 10^{-6} x^3 + 0.0016445X^2 - 0.041696X - 0.74333 \dots\dots\dots(T120)$$

$$Y = -6.9347 \times 10^{-6} x^3 + 0.0013298 X^2 - 0.080204X - 1.0633 \dots\dots\dots(T125)$$

In To find out percentage de-rating at any other temperature, mathematical iteration method can be used and determine the corresponding constants of the 3rd order polynomial.

4.2. De-rating Due to Ambient Temperature

Below equation was used to calculate de-rating with temperature.

$$Y = 0.2 T - 17$$

Where,

Y – De-rating Percentage due to ambient temperature variations

T - Temperature in F

Total De-rating = De-rating due to relative humidity + De-rating due to ambient temperature.

4.3. Model Testing with Actual Data

The developed model was applied to an operational data available in the *Uthuru Janani* Power Station (UJPS), Sri Lanka which was selected for the study. This heavy fuel operated power plant was installed in 2013, having three units of 8.924 MW each [10].

4.4. De-rating Due to Relative Humidity Effect

Figure 4 shows plotted points of ambient temperature vs. relative humidity for the operational data available in the plant, on the graphical model of relative humidity vs temperature. The red color shows the actual operating points and from that it is obvious when temperature and relative humidity is closer to the ISO standard values it gets closer to the curve which separates de-rating and Non de-rating area (given function) due to the humidity effect. This means it moves towards the non-de-rating area from de-rating area.

4.5. Amount of De-rating

The rated engine full load is 8.924MW [10] and according to the calculations it shows below mentioned amount of de-rating percentage. The calculation method is given below. Actual number of kWh de-rated can be calculated from the percentage of de-rating. Sample calculation for the de-rating was done from a selected set of data as given below.

Temperature = 27.8°C = 82F

Relative humidity = 70.4%

It is needed to iterate and derive the equation of de-rating percentage vs. relative humidity at (27.8°C) 82F constant temperature. The equations, T85 and T70 were used for calculations as the value 82.0F lies in between these two temperatures for which the relationships have been established.

$$Y = 0X^3 + 0 X^2 - 0X - 0 \dots\dots\dots(T70)$$

$$Y = -4.6296 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.00095238 X^2 - 0.013823X - 1.1079 \dots \dots \dots (T85)$$

$$Y = aX^3 + bX^2 - cX - d \dots \dots \dots (T82)$$

Where Y = de-rating percentage, X = Relative humidity
 The factors, a, b, c, and d constants of above 3rd order polynomial that were calculated by interpolation and the values are shown below.

$$a = -3.7037 \times 10^{-6}, \quad b = 0.00076190, \quad c = -0.011058$$

By applying the above values the corresponding equation can be written as follows.

$$Y = -3.7037 \times 10^{-6} X^3 + 0.000761908 X^2 - 0.011058X - 0.8863 \dots \dots \dots (T82)$$

By using the above T82 the de-rating percentage at 82F and 70.4% relative humidity was calculated as below.

$$Y = -3.7037 \times 10^{-6} (70.4^3) + 0.00076190 (70.4^2) - 0.011058 (70.4) - 0.8863$$

$$Y = -1.6877 + 3.7761 - 0.7785 - 0.8863$$

$$Y = 0.8190\%$$

Accordingly a, b, c, d constants of the 3rd order polynomial for the selected data were calculated and average de-rating percentage was obtained as 1.0256% for the considered period. Average de-rating due to the ambient temperature effect was obtained as 0.5283%. The resultant de-rating was taken combining these two scenarios as mentioned below.

De-rating due to the ambient temperature effect = 0.5283 %

De-rating due to the relative humidity effect = 1.0256%

Total de-rating = 0.5283 % + 1.0256% = 1.5539 %

According to the engines at UJPS the maximum load at ISO standard conditions = 8.924 MW

De-ration percentage = 1.5539 %

At site the calculated maximum load = 8.924 (100-1.5539)/100 = 8.785 MW

So the engine capacity increment gain = 8.924 - 8.785 = 0.139MW

De-rated power per engine = 139 kW

All three engines De-rated power = 139 x 3 = 417 kW

Engine de-rated power in the plant was found as 417 kW compared to ISO standard condition. This de-rated amount could be avoided by bringing operation environment into ISO conditions or changing relative humidity at a selected temperature.

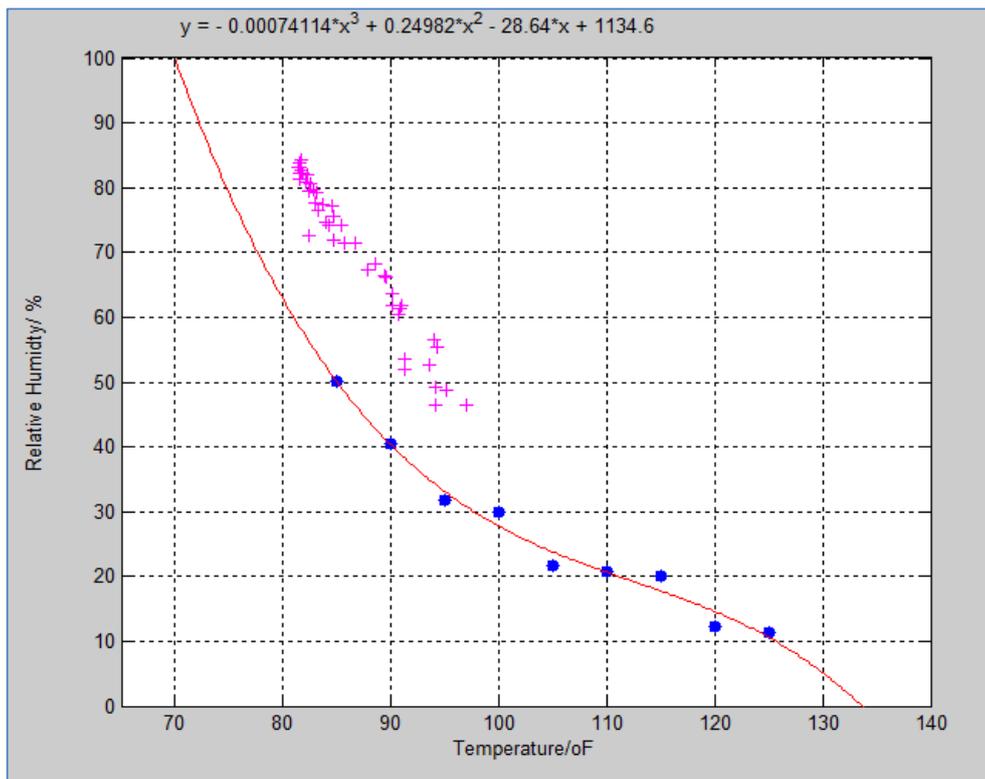


Figure 4. Scatter plot of measured temperature and RH points

5. Conclusions

The overall objective of this study was to evaluate possible performance improvement by avoiding the engine de-rating in diesel power plant. In this study a model was developed using past data in order to predict on how close is the de-rating condition under the operating temperature and relative humidity. Also the model can be used to determine the amount of de-rated power as a result of deviating from the ISO standard conditions of operation.

According to the prevailing scenario the engine de-rating was studied in *Uthuru Janani* Power Station (UJPS). In the study it was clearly shown that engine de-rating is an issue with significant loss of power. The power loss was estimated as 139kW from an engine unit of 8.924MW capacity. As power plant runs three units in the same power rating the total loss amounts to 417kW. Diesel engines in tropical countries like Sri Lanka always operate under the conditions much deviated from ISO defined conditions. This is because the average relative humidity of the Sri Lanka is around 80% and temperature at day time is always around 30°C which is above the ISO standard conditions, hence engines are always de-rated. The model developed in this study could be used to find out de-rated percentage under this scenario, and accordingly take appropriate measures to avoid such conditions.

It is always possible to avoid de-rating by cooling the inlet air, modifying the relative humidity and improving charge air cooling to be close to the ISO conditions. For this purpose absorption chiller could be installed that is operated by the waste heat recovery from the plant. Potential of waste heat available at *Uthuru Janani* Power Station (UJPS) was identified as 4.2MW of thermal energy.

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