



20 MW of Power. Two 20' Containers.

No Utility Required.

Portable Turbine Energy — off-grid, point-of-use turbofan generation for AI and hyperscale data centers

**PRIMARY OR BACKUP POWER
DEPLOYED IN LESS THAN A YEAR**



Cutaway view. Access doors are at each end.

Power, Not Chips, Is the Binding Constraint

THE INTERCONNECT WALL

2,600 GW

stuck in U.S.
interconnection
queues — more than
double the entire
installed U.S. capacity

~5 yrs

median wait to
commercial operation;
PJM projects
energizing in 2025
averaged over seven
years

410 GW

ERCOT large-load
queue as of April 2026,
roughly 73% of it data
centers

~80%

of queued projects
withdraw, defeated by
delay and grid-
upgrade cost

U.S. data center demand hit 61.8 GW in 2025, up 22% year over year, and is projected to reach 134 GW by 2030. The grid cannot be built fast enough to meet it.

Sources: LBNL Queued Up 2025; ERCOT; PJM; S&P Global

Every Option on the Table Today Has a Fatal Flaw

THE STATUS QUO

Approach	What it gives you	Where it breaks
Wait for the grid	Cheap firm power, eventually	5–7 years to energize; land and capex sit stranded
Diesel gensets	Fast to deploy, familiar	Permitted for backup only; runtime caps, NOx/PM limits, high fuel cost
Recip gas engines	Good fuel economics	~2 MW per unit — 10+ units and a large pad to reach 20 MW
Curtail or throttle	Keeps the utility happy	Destroys utilization and breaks training-job SLAs

Operators are choosing between slow, dirty, and sprawling. PTE removes the tradeoff.

Four Things Bridge Power Must Do

THE REQUIREMENT

01 Utility-scale density

20 MW from a footprint measured in parking spaces, not acres

02 Weeks, not years

Factory-built, road-legal, commissioned on a concrete pad

03 Primary-rated

Continuous duty — not a backup asset with runtime caps

04 Redeployable

Follows the load; moves to the next site when the grid arrives

20 MW in Two 20-Foot Containers

THE PTE UNIT



MODULE 1 — POWER CORE

Turbofan gas generator + synchronous alternator



MODULE 2 — ELECTRONIC & SOFTWARE CONTROL SYSTEM

Turbine controls, protection and plant management

=

20 MW

continuous, point-of-use electrical output

- **Duty** Primary or backup — continuous rated
- **Grid** Islanded, no interconnection required
- **Transport** Road, rail or sea; standard ISO frames

One pad. Two ISO containers. No substation, no transmission upgrade, no queue position.

Specifications at a Glance

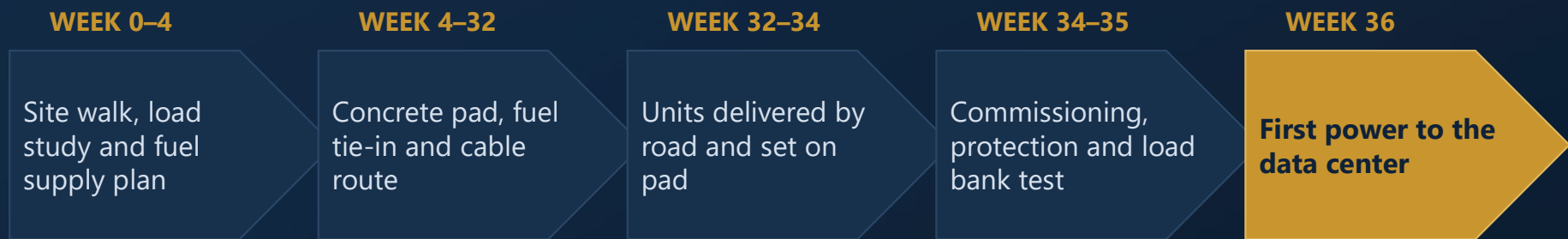
PTE 20 MW UNIT

Parameter	Specification
Net electrical output	20 MW continuous, ISO conditions
Prime mover	Aeroderivative turbofan gas generator
Footprint	Two 20 ft ISO containers, 800 sq ft; 1,000 sq ft pad with clearance
Fuel	Pipeline natural gas, LNG or CNG; dual-fuel diesel / HVO option
Heat rate	Approx. 9,200 Btu/kWh LHV, simple cycle
Start to full load	Under 10 minutes from cold
Output voltage	13.8 kV, 3-phase, 60 Hz (50 Hz available)
Emissions control	Dry low-emission combustion; SCR option for single-digit ppm NOx
Duty rating	Unlimited hours — primary or backup service

Indicative specifications. Final configuration set at site level based on ambient conditions, fuel supply and emissions permitting.

Order to First Power in Thirty-Six Weeks

DEPLOYMENT



TIME TO ENERGIZE



Scale by Adding Pads, Not Substations

MODULARITY



× 1

20 MW

Single unit

Edge site, one small data center,
or a phase-one anchor load



× 25

500 MW

Campus block

Full campus block with rotating
maintenance windows



× 50

1 GW

Hyperscale, N+1

True redundancy with no single
point of failure

1 GW = 50 units on about 50,000 sq ft of pad — just over one acre

Capacity tracks the ramp of your compute build. Units synchronize to a common island bus, so you add or remove capacity without redesigning the plant.

Fuel Flexibility and a Clean Emissions Path

FUEL & ENVIRONMENTAL

Runs on what your site can get

Pipeline natural gas

Primary fuel — lowest cost where a lateral exists

LNG or CNG

Trucked supply for sites with no pipeline access

Diesel or HVO

Dual-fuel option for startup and fuel-supply resilience

Hydrogen blend

Combustor path to blended hydrogen as supply matures

Emissions profile

< 9 ppm

NOx at 15% O₂ with SCR — meets BACT in most non-attainment areas

~50% lower

CO₂ per MWh than the diesel gensets it replaces

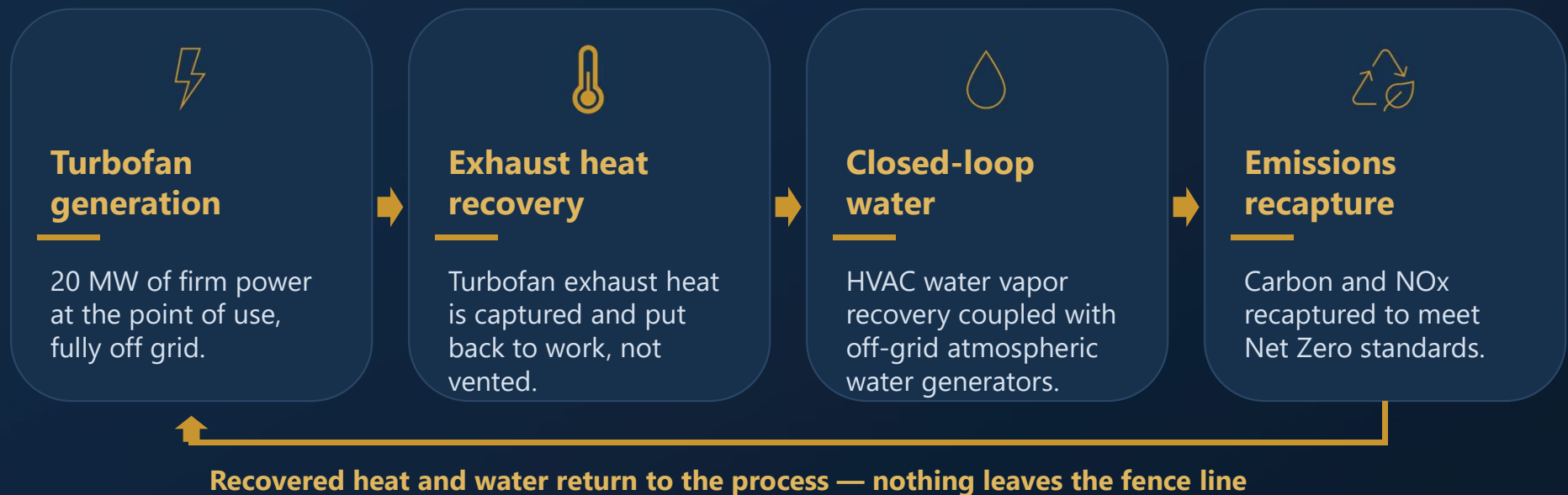
Near zero

particulate matter and SOx on natural gas

Emissions figures are indicative and depend on final combustor and aftertreatment selection.

Power, Heat, Water and Emissions in One Loop

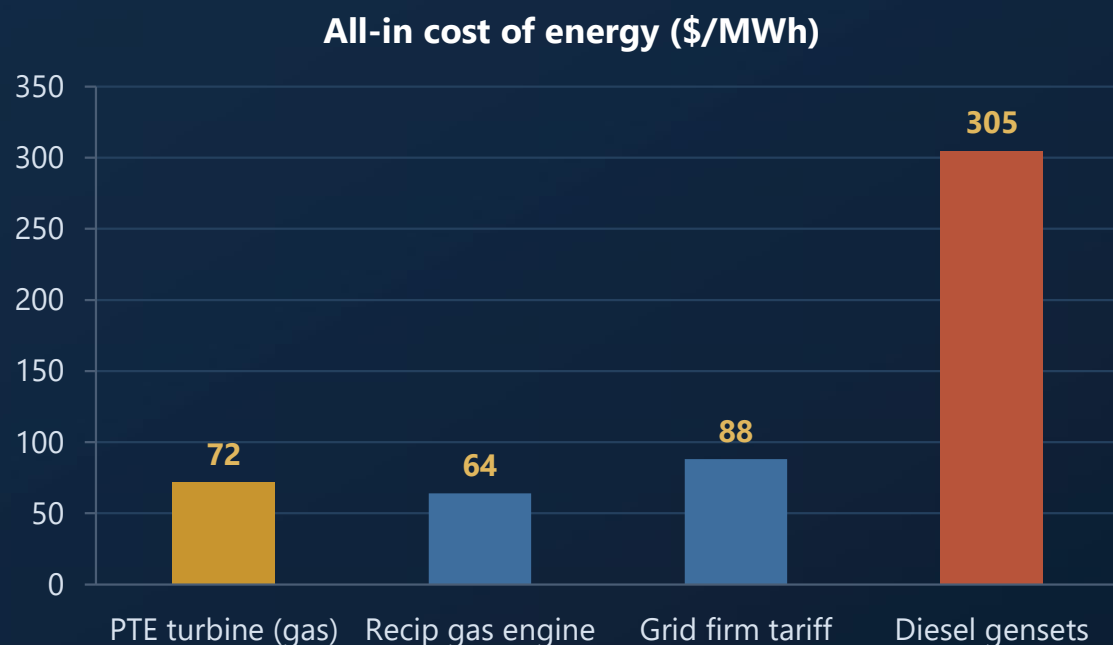
360° CLOSED-LOOP SYSTEM



Heat recovery from the turbofans and emissions recapture are designed against Net Zero standards, so a site gets power, cooling and its own water supply from one system.

The Fuel Premium Is Cheaper Than the Delay

ECONOMICS



\$3.5M

per month, per 20 MW block

Revenue a 20 MW block earns once energized, at \$175 per kW per month.

Against that, the fuel premium over grid power is a rounding error. Every month of waiting is the expensive line item.

Indicative modelling. Gas at \$4.00/MMBtu, diesel at \$3.40/gal, grid at blended firm commercial tariff including demand charges.

Built for Continuous Duty, Not Standby

RELIABILITY

99.5%

Target fleet availability

8,000 hrs

Between hot section inspections

< 10 min

Black start to full load

24 / 7

Remote monitoring and dispatch

Aviation-derived core

The gas generator is an aeroderivative turbofan design with a mature fleet history and a global spares chain.

Redundancy by unit, not by part

Adding one spare unit gives true N+1 at the plant level. Maintenance happens on a unit that is offline, not on the critical path.

Utility-grade protection

13.8 kV switchgear, relay protection and paralleling controls shipped and pre-commissioned inside the balance-of-plant module.

Service included

PTE provides monitoring, scheduled maintenance, consumables and on-call response under a single availability-backed agreement.

A Bridge to the Grid — or a Permanent Island

COMMERCIAL MODEL

YEAR 0

Energize

Units land on the pad and the first data hall goes live while your interconnection request is still in study.



YEARS 1–5

Carry the load

Turbines serve primary load through the utility study, network upgrade and substation build. Revenue compounds the whole time.



YEAR 5+

Choose

Grid power arrives. Keep the units as backup and peak-shaving capacity, or move them to your next site.

Lease, power-purchase or outright sale — the asset is mobile either way. Your capital follows the buildout instead of being poured into a substation you will only need once.

Siting and Permitting: What Each Side Owns

DELIVERY

What your site provides

- ◆ Level pad, 1,000 sq ft per 20 MW unit
- ◆ Truck and crane access; doors at each end
- ◆ Gas lateral, or a lay-down area for LNG
- ◆ A 13.8 kV tie-in to your MV distribution
- ◆ Water only if evaporative cooling is used

What PTE delivers

- ◆ Air permit application and stack testing
- ◆ Noise modelling to the property line
- ◆ Transport permits, crane and set
- ◆ Protection, paralleling and commissioning
- ◆ Monitoring, maintenance and spares

Air permitting runs 8 to 16 weeks by jurisdiction — in parallel with pad and fuel works, not after.

One Contract Covers Power, Water and Utilities

FULL EPC SCOPE



Off-grid energy and water

20 MW per container pair, scalable to hundreds of MW. Bio and hydrogen capable, plus air-to-water.



Utility packages — design, build, maintain

Cooling water, water treatment, chillers, CRAC/CRAH, pump and valve skids, fuel blending, boilers.



Pipe fabrication and module assembly

High-purity piping and volume fabrication of data center modules and HACs, working with major EPCs.



Site analysis and testing

Laboratories in several states and several hundred PEs for feasibility studies and materials testing.



Project management

Multi-billion-dollar programmes worldwide, offices in Asia, EU and Africa, bonding to \$2.2B.

How PTE Compares

DIFFERENTIATION

	PTE turbofan	Recip gas engines	Solar plus battery
Time to first power	36 weeks	12–18 months	18–30 months
Duty rating	Unlimited, primary	Unlimited	Intermittent, needs firming
Footprint per 20 MW	Two 20 ft containers	10+ units, large pad	500+ acres plus battery yard
Fuel cost	Low — pipeline gas	Low — pipeline gas	None — but heavy capex
NOx emissions	Under 9 ppm with SCR	Higher than turbine	Zero at point of use
Rotating equipment	One core per 20 MW	10+ engines	None
Redeployable	Yes — road mobile	No — site built	No — fixed array

Compared at 20 MW firm output. Recip and solar-plus-storage figures reflect typical market offerings.

Three Steps to Power on Site

NEXT STEPS

01

Site screening call

Forty-five minutes on load profile, fuel access and your preferred tie-in point.

02

Feasibility package

Two weeks. Sized configuration, indicative pricing, emissions and permitting path.

03

Notice to proceed

First power thirty-six weeks later. Units on the pad, load in the hall.

Talk to us

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