



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Mid-Atlantic Clean Energy Application Center

*Promoting CHP, District Energy, and Waste Heat Recovery*

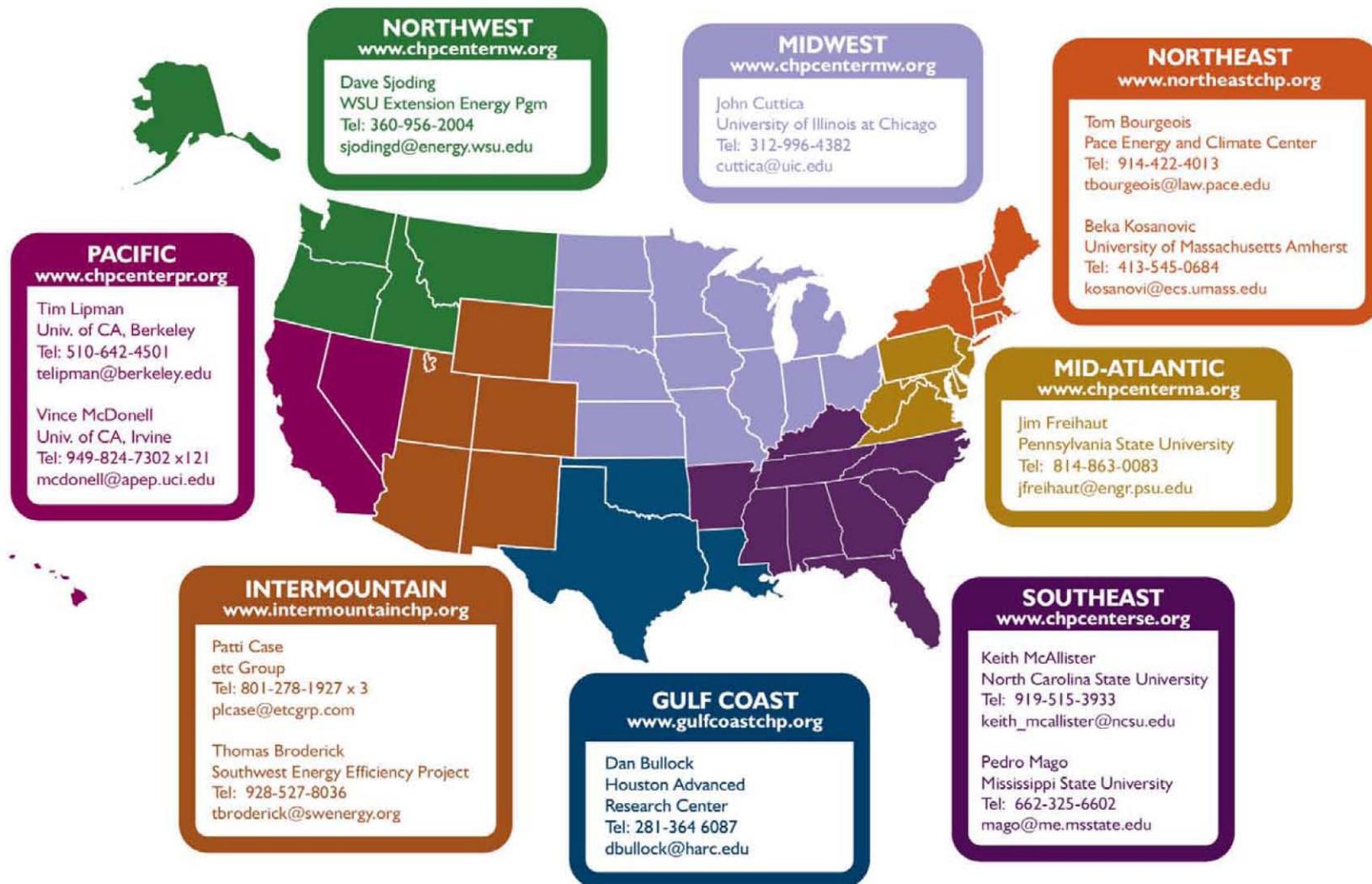


**FUPWG** ★ October 25-26 2011  
Philadelphia, PA

# ***CHP Technologies and Applications***

## ***25 Oct 11***

# DOE Clean Energy Application Center Locations, Contacts, and Web Sites



For more information visit <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/distributedenergy/racs.html>

## DOE Clean Energy Application Center Program Contacts

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# RAC Services & Capabilities

## Unbiased Information

Develop & distribute informational materials

Perform market research to identify high profile candidate applications

## Targeted Education

Develop & conduct target market workshops, seminars, internet programs to educate end users, regulators, and other stakeholders

Assist in overcoming policy and other market barriers

## Technical Assistance

Provide technical assistance to potential user sites

Provide or coordinate on-site assessments for entities considering deployment of clean energy technologies



# “Clean Energy” Technologies

## CHP



The sequential production of electric and thermal power from a single dedicated fuel source

## Waste Heat Recovery



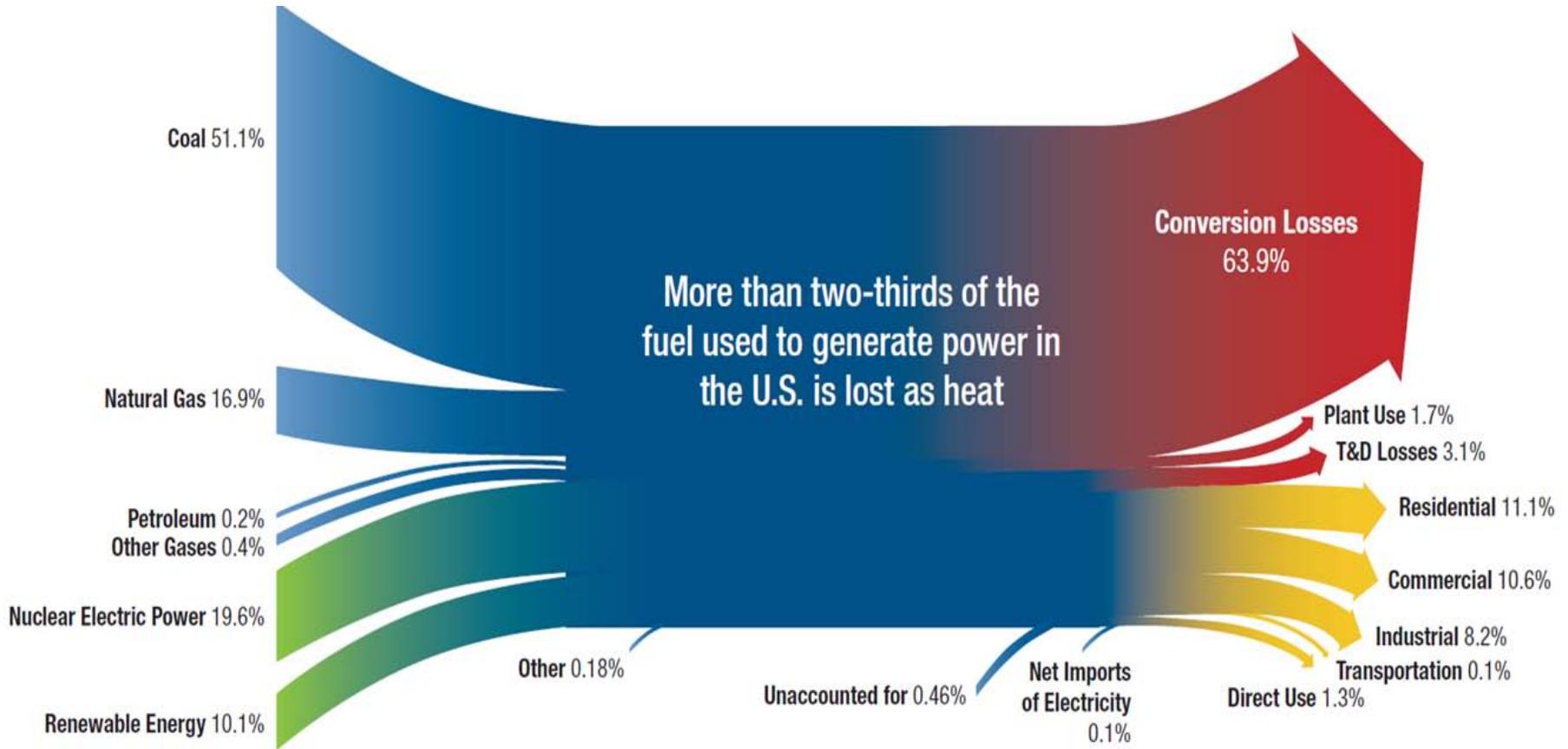
Captures heat otherwise wasted in an industrial process and utilizes it to produce electric power. These systems may or may not produce additional thermal energy

## District Energy



Central heating & cooling plants that incorporate electricity generation along with thermal distribution piping networks for multiple buildings (campus / downtown area)

# Today's Electric Grid



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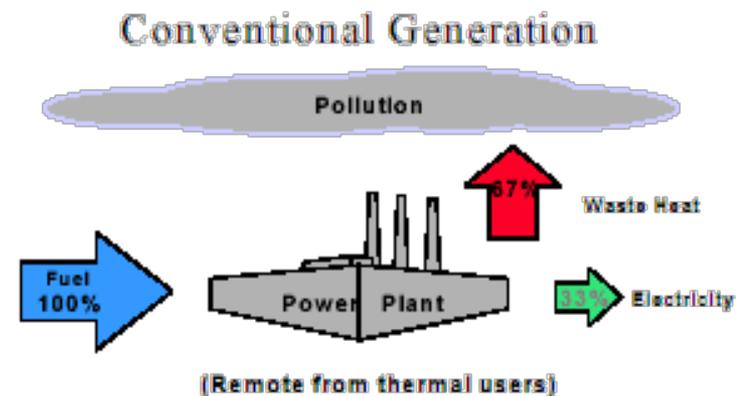
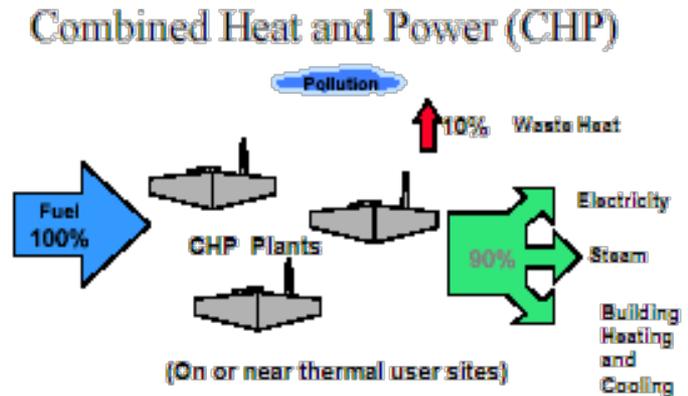
# What is CHP

- **ASHRAE Handbook:** “Combined heat and power (CHP). Simultaneous production of electrical or mechanical energy and useful thermal energy from a single energy stream.”
- CHP is not a single technology but a suite of technologies that can use a variety of fuels to generate electricity or power at the point of use.
- CHP technology can be deployed quickly, cost-effectively, and with few geographic limitations.



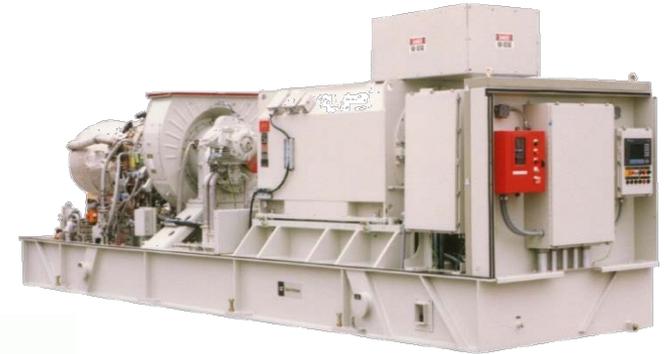
# What is CHP?

- On-site generation of Power and Thermal Energy from a single fuel source
- ‘Conventional’ grid based generators are located remote from thermal applications while CHP plants are located close to thermal applications



# Prime Movers

- **Gas Combustion Turbines > 1 MW**
- **Microturbines 35 kW – 250 kW**
- **IC Engines 30 kW – 6 MW**
- **Fuel Cells 250 kW**



- **75% - 60% HEAT**
- **25% - 40% Electricity**



# Thermally Activated Technologies

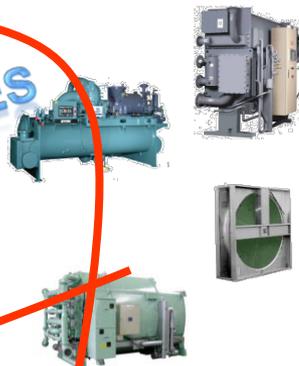
- **Technologies:**

- Hot Water Systems
- Boilers/Steam Generators
- Organic Rankin Cycle
- Backpressure Turbines
- Absorbers
- Steam Turbines
- Desiccants
- Adsorbers

- **Applications:**

- Process Heat
- Space Heat
- Domestic Hot Water
- Cooling
- Freezing
- Dehumidification
- Power Generation

COOLING TECHNOLOGIES



**Distributed Generation Technologies**



**Gas-turbine**

**Solid Oxide Fuel Cell**



**Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell**



**I.C. Engine Exhaust**



**Microturbine**

**Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cell**



**Stirling**



**PEM Fuel Cell**



**I.C. Engine Jacket + Exhaust**

1,000 F

900 F

800 F

700 F

600 F

500 F

400 F

300 F

200 F

100 F

EFFICIENCY



**Thermally-Activated Technologies**



**Steam Turbine Centrifugal Chiller**

**Stirling**



**ORC**



**Steam Turbine Generator**



**Double-Effect Absorption Chiller**

**Liq - Liq HX**



**Single-Effect Absorption Chiller**



# ***Load Factor vs Efficiency***

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**“No matter which basis is used to choose the prime mover, the degree of use of the available heat ...is the critical factor in economic feasibility.**

**..... ASHRAE Design Guide, Chapter 7 – CHP Systems**



# Current CHP Drivers

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- **Cost Savings**
  - Offset Utility/3rd Party kWh's + Therms
  - Reduce Utility Demand Charges - Demand Response
  - Improved Power Reliability/Quality
  
- **Emissions Reductions**
  - In the same way that it saves fuel cost, CHP reduces pollution by using the fuel's energy twice, yielding half to a third of the emissions from separate fossil fuelled grid power and boilers.
  - Supported by US DOE & US EPA





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