

**INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT ENERGY ASSOCIATION**  
**evolvingENERGY CONFERENCE**  
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# **Application of Steam Turbine Driven Chillers in CHP/DES System**

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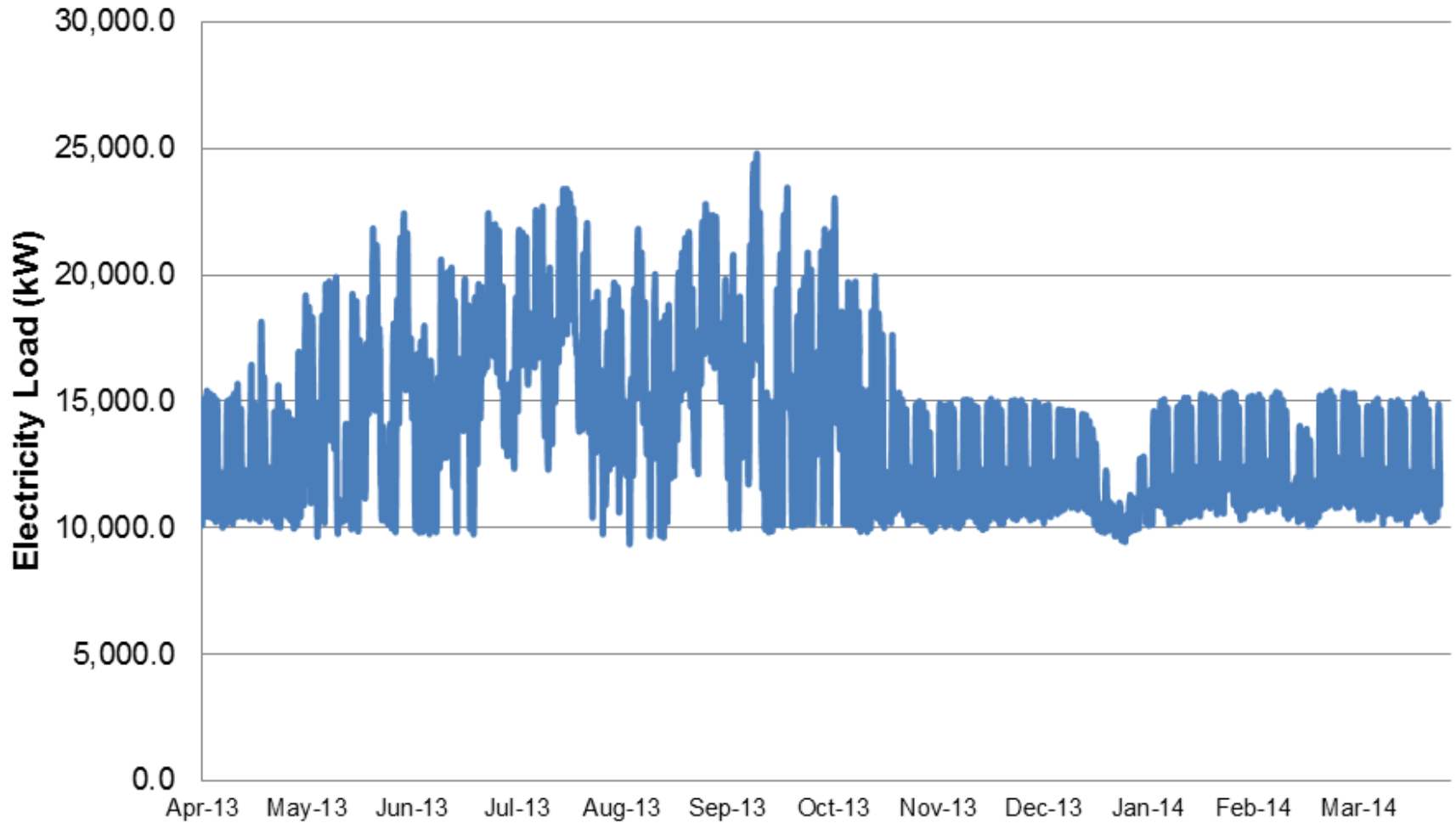
# Outline

1. Typical Energy Use
2. Problem
3. Solution
4. CHP cycle to meet energy loads
5. Cost/Benefit Analysis
6. Simple payback
7. Conclusions

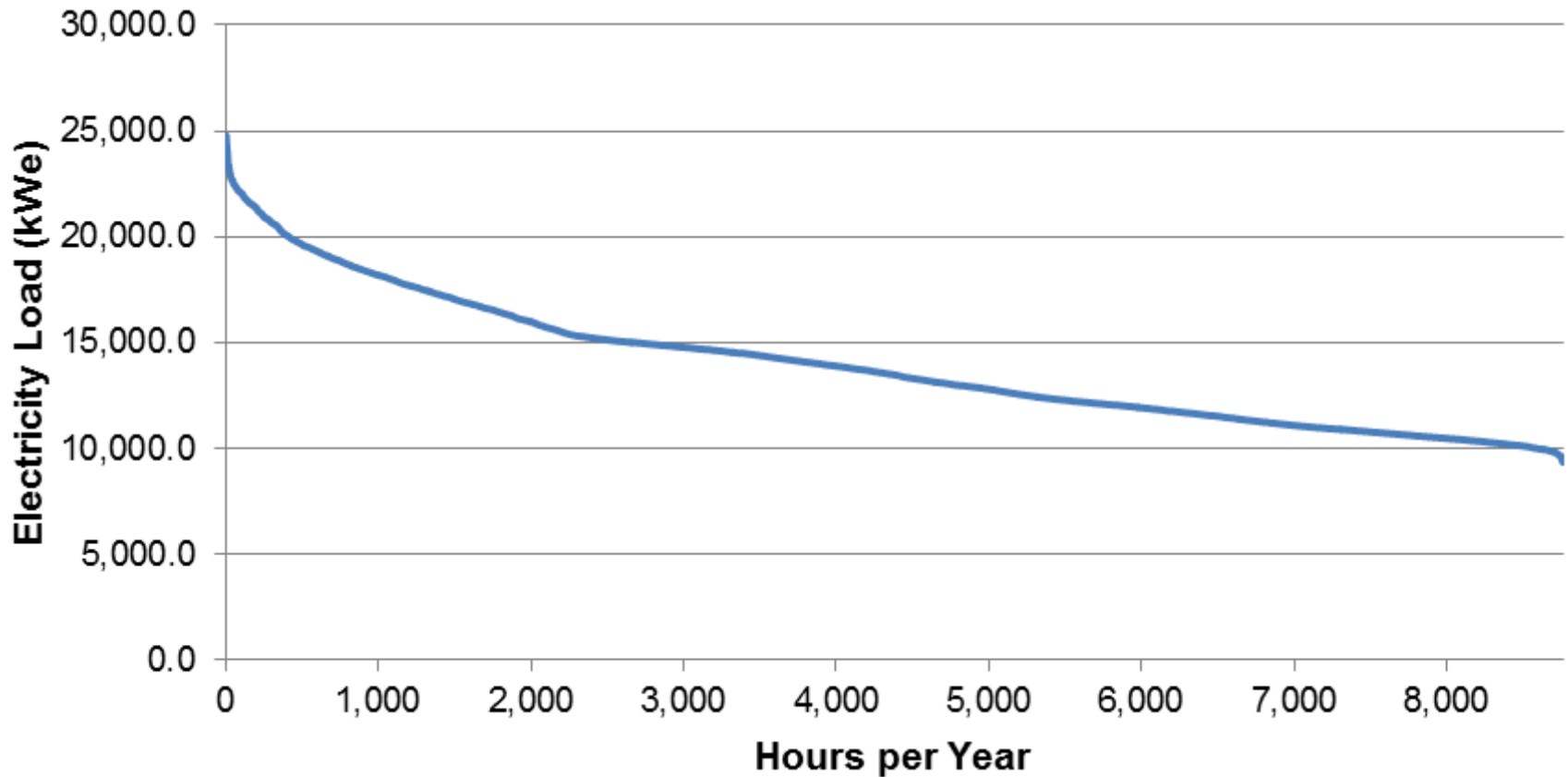
# Assumptions

- Large campus-style University or Hospital
- Southern Ontario, Canada
- Electricity Rate - \$0.11/kWh
- Natural Gas Rate - \$5.50/mmBtu
- Operating Costs - \$0.045/kWh

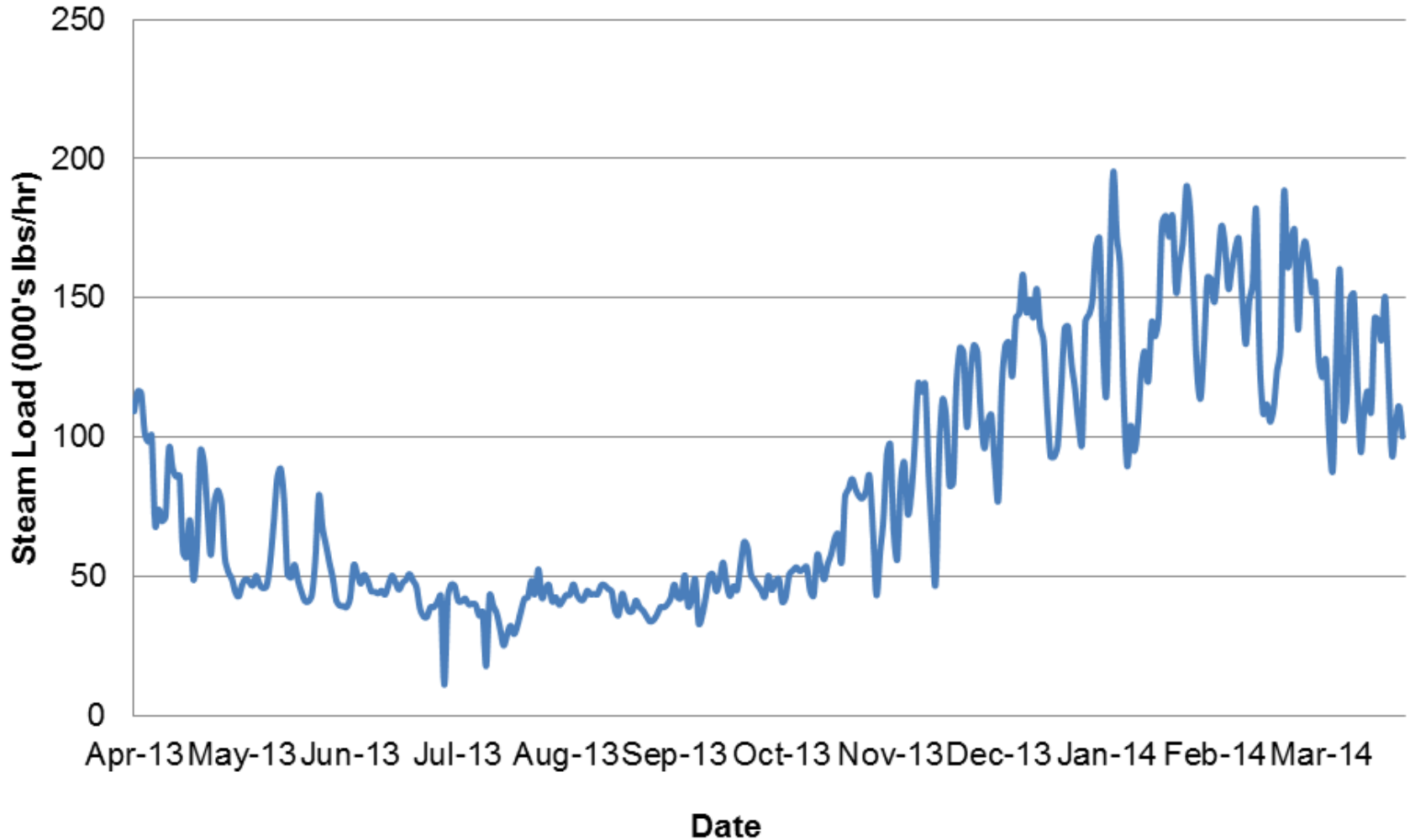
# Typical Electricity Use



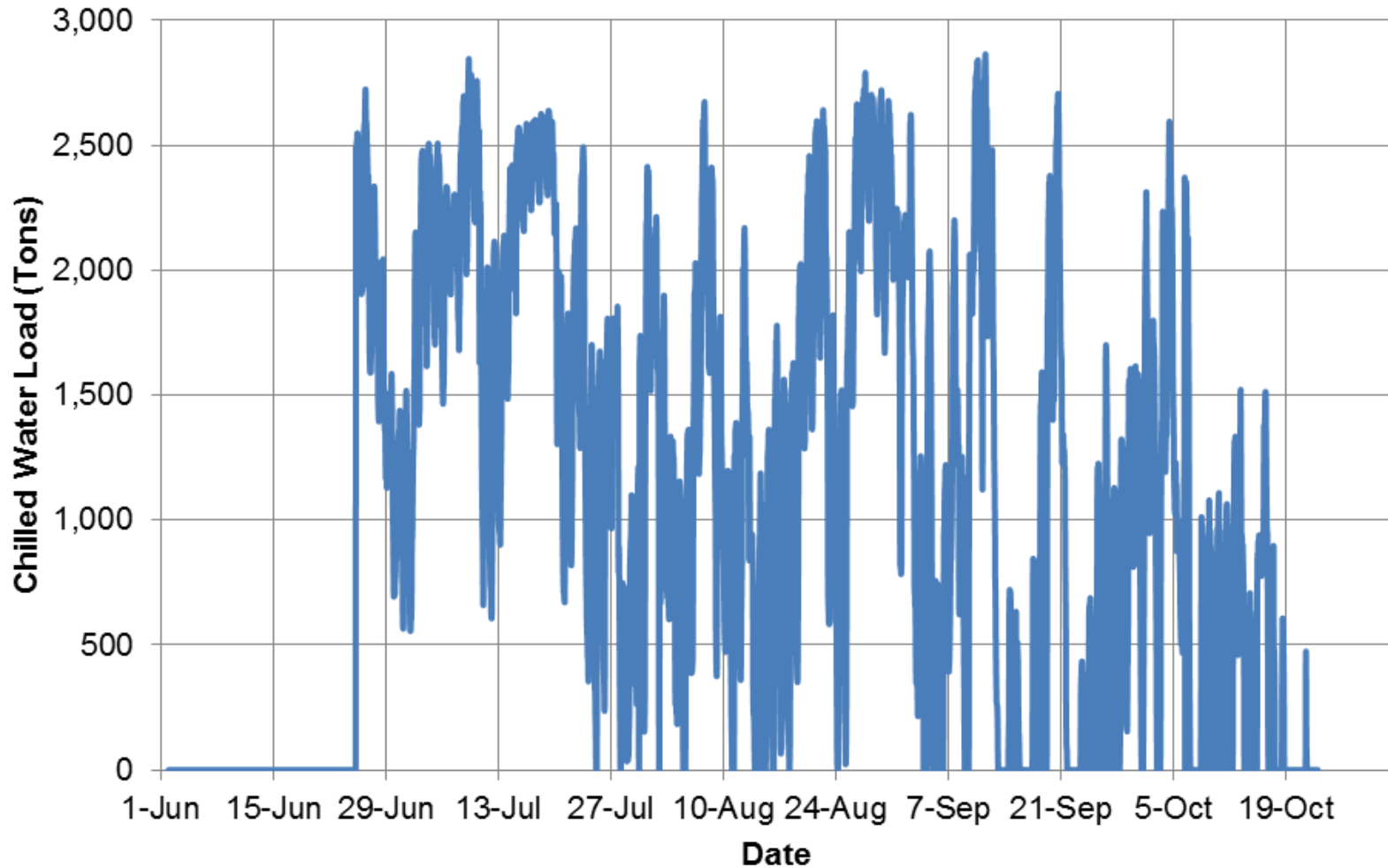
# Typical Electricity Use



# Typical Steam Load



# Typical Building Cooling Loads



# Goal

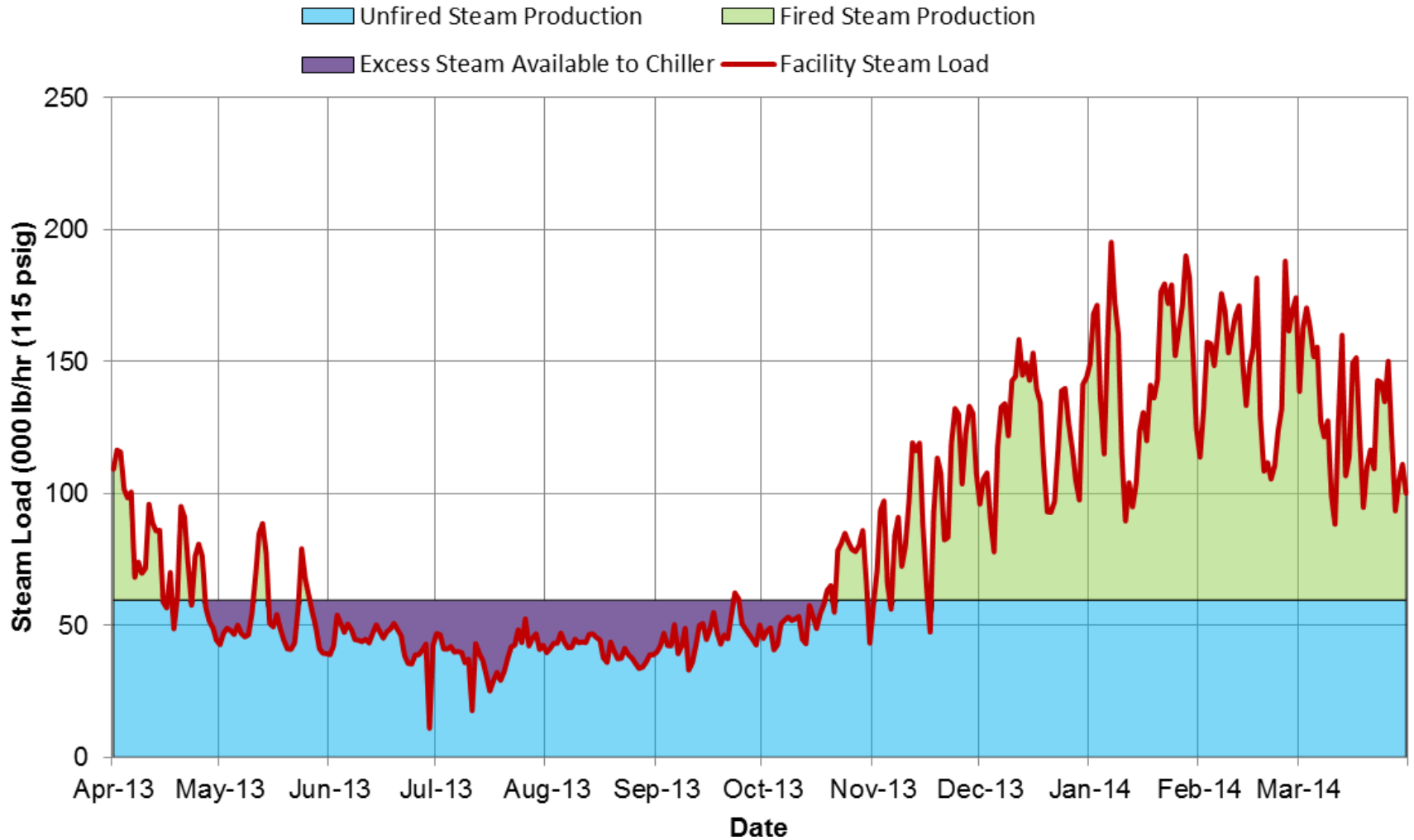
Client wants to size CHP system to displace as much purchased electricity and natural gas as possible.

# Solution

- Potential CHP System:
  - Two (2) GTGs @ 5.7 MW<sub>e</sub> (each)
  - Two (2) HRSGs @ 100,000 lb/hr (each)
- Proposed CHP system would result in roughly 20,000 lb/hr (9,090 kg/hr) of surplus unfired steam during summer months.

# Steam Load and Steam Generation

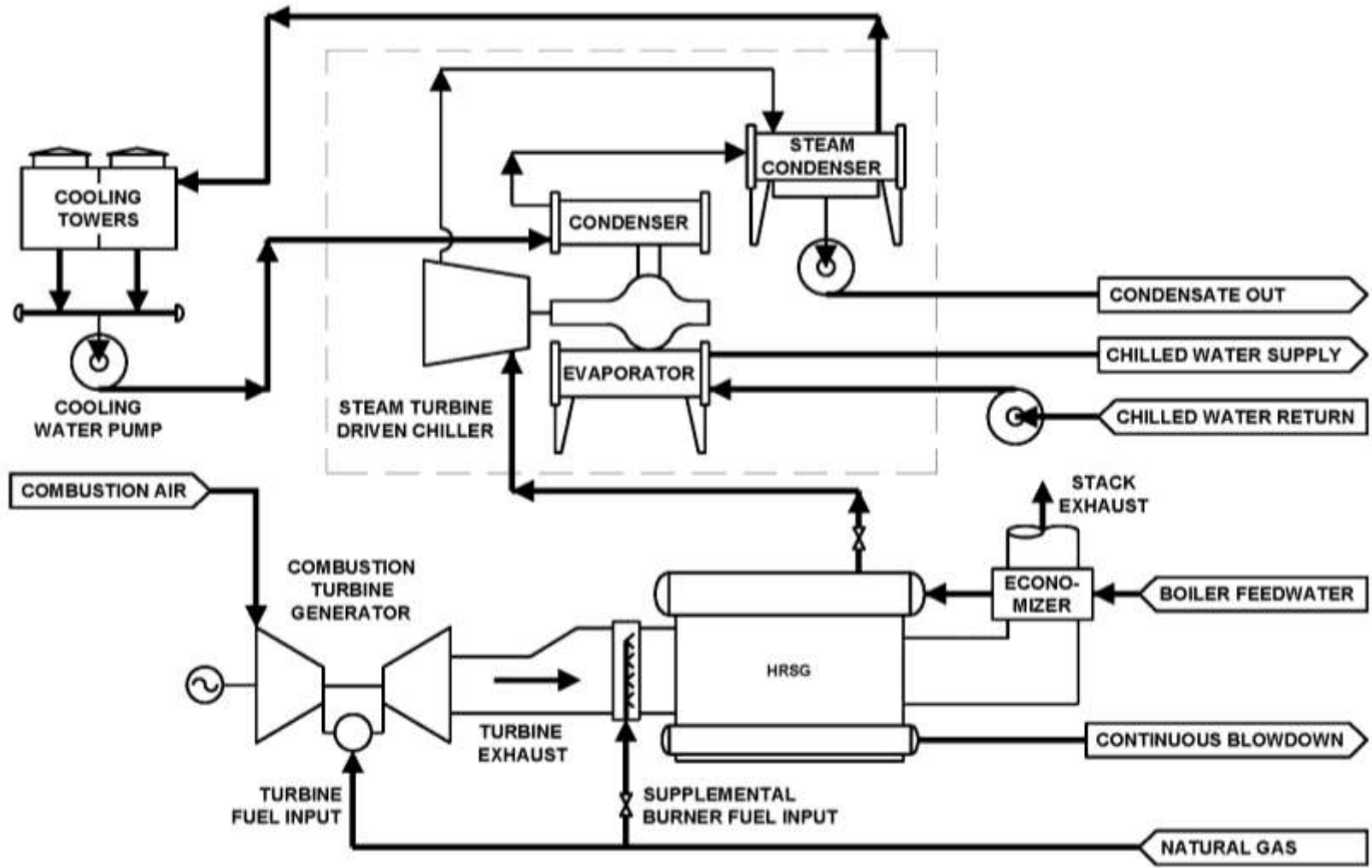
(Based on 2 x 5.7 MW GTGs & 2 x 100 kpph HRSGs)



# Solution – Two Options

1. Size CHP System to Eliminate Surplus Unfired Steam
  - Displacement of expensive kW<sub>e</sub>.h is reduced/ limited
  - One (1) auxiliary boiler must be kept on low fire to meet peak steam load
2. Add to Cycle to Increase Summer Steam Loads

# Optional CHP Cycle to Meet Loads



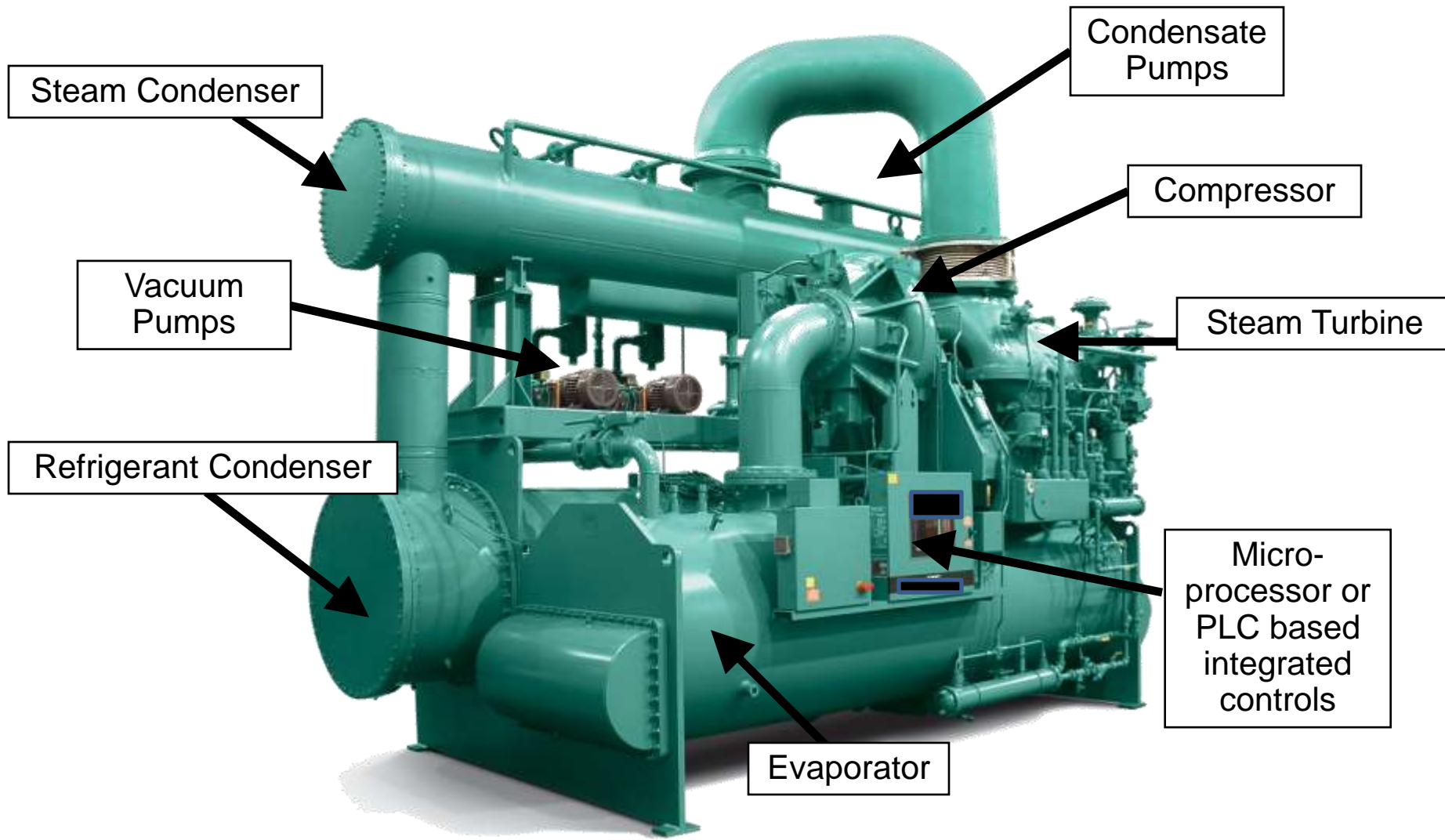
# CHP Cycle to Meet Energy Loads

- Optimized CHP Cycle/Equipment:
  - Gas Turbine Generator with Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG)
  - HRSG to be supplemental fired to meet peak steam demands
  - Steam Turbine Driven Centrifugal Chiller making chilled water from surplus, unfired steam in summer months
  - Steam Turbine Chiller becomes “first on/last off” chiller

# Benefits

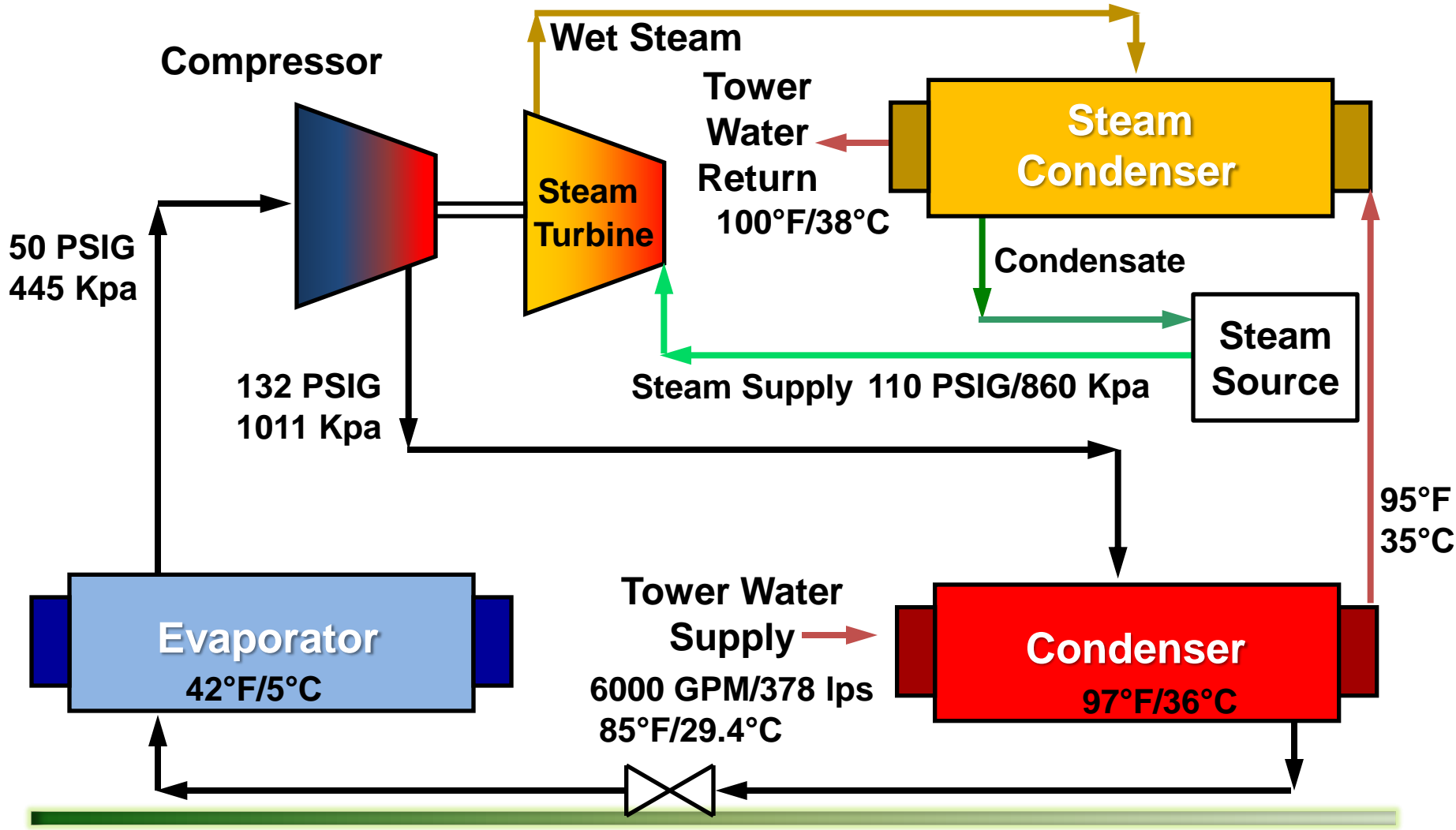
- Steam Turbine Chiller creates additional steam load during summer months
- Higher steam load year round justifies larger CHP system
- Larger CHP system displaces more  $\text{kW}_e\cdot\text{h}$  and  $\text{m}^3$  (NG) and may provide other benefits to host site:
  - Electrical islanding
  - Electrical blackstart
  - Improved boiler plant operation

# Steam Turbine Driven Chiller

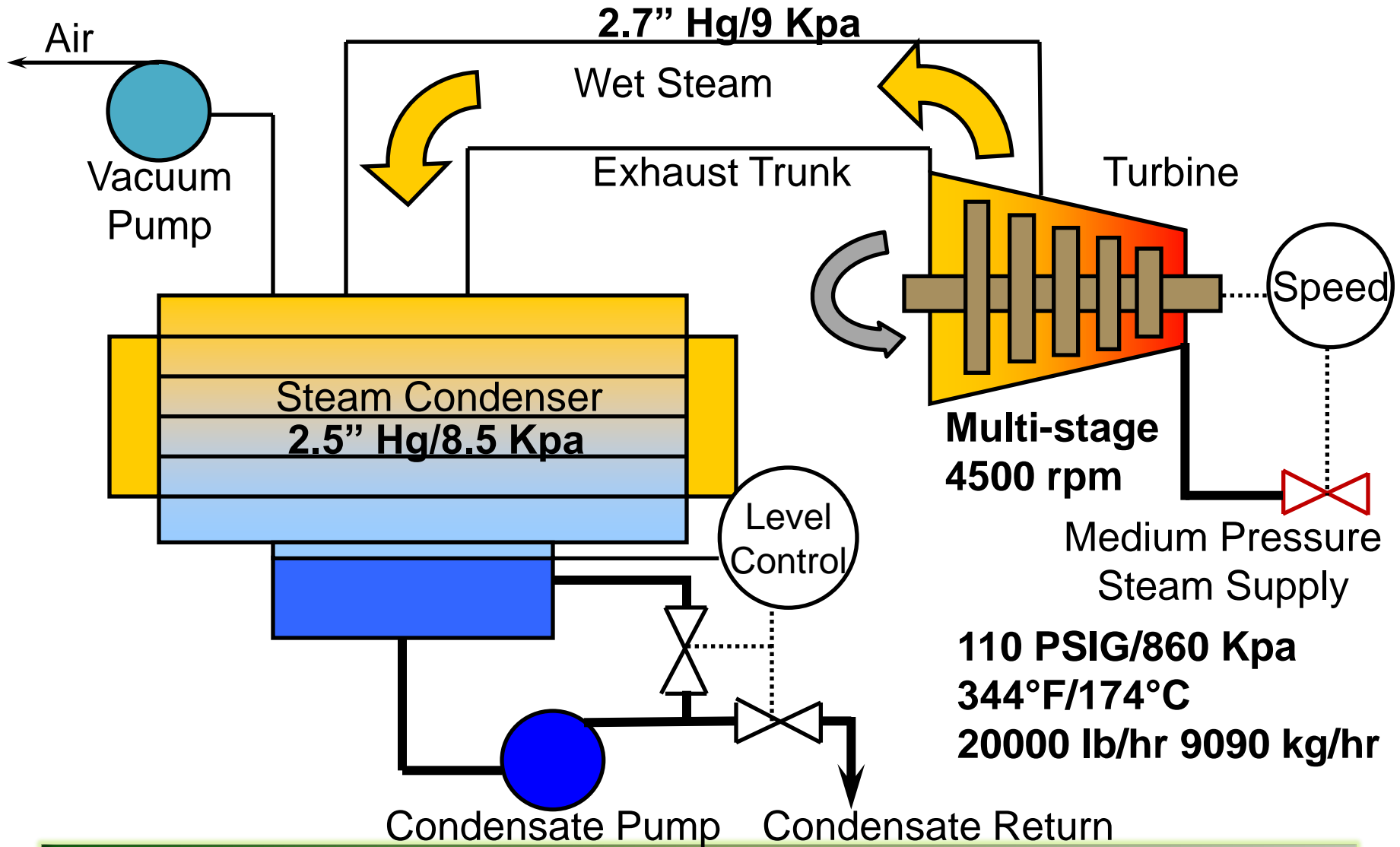


# Schematic (2000 tons/7035 KW)

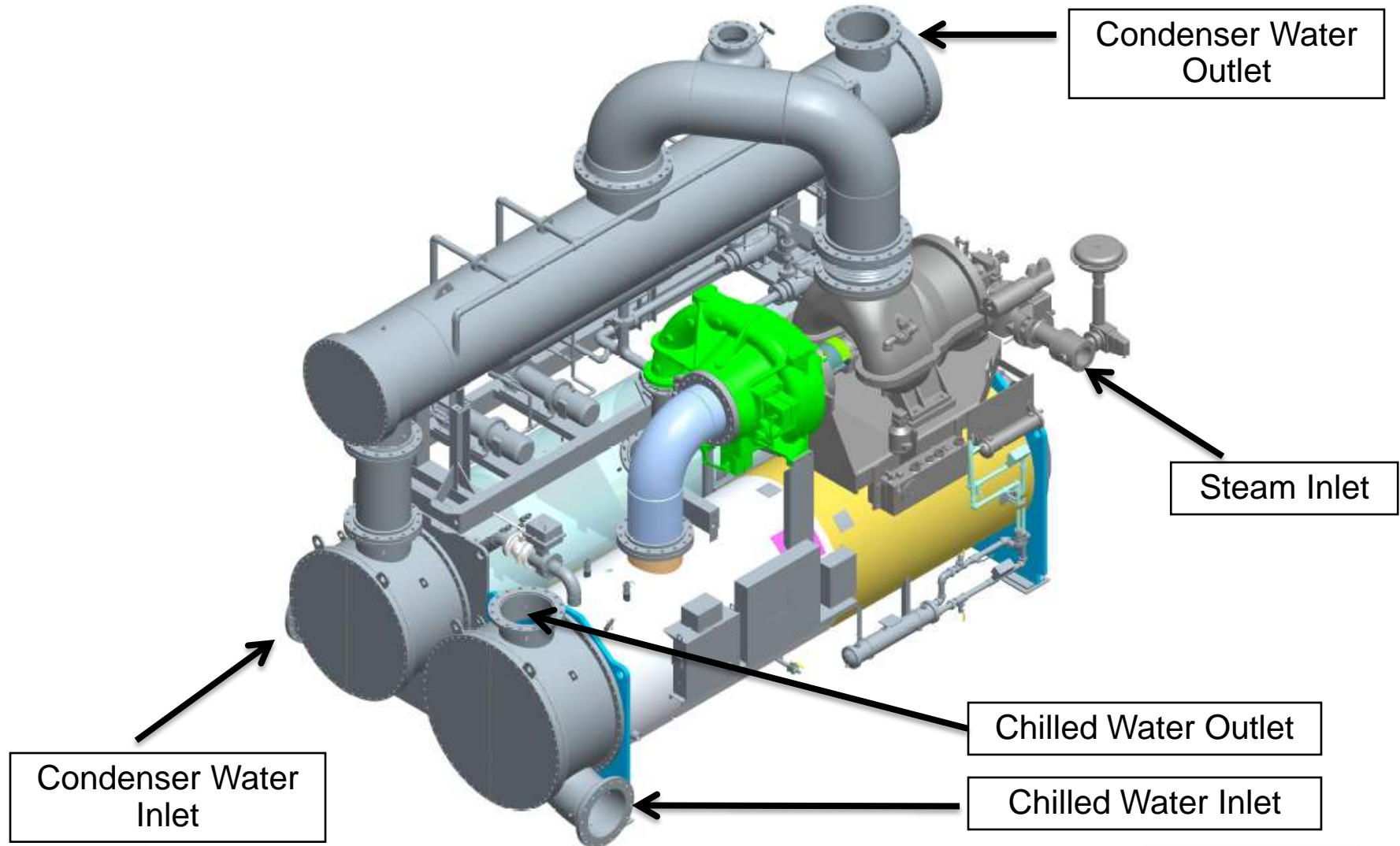
2.7" Hg/9 Kpa



# Steam System (for 2000 tons/7035 KW)



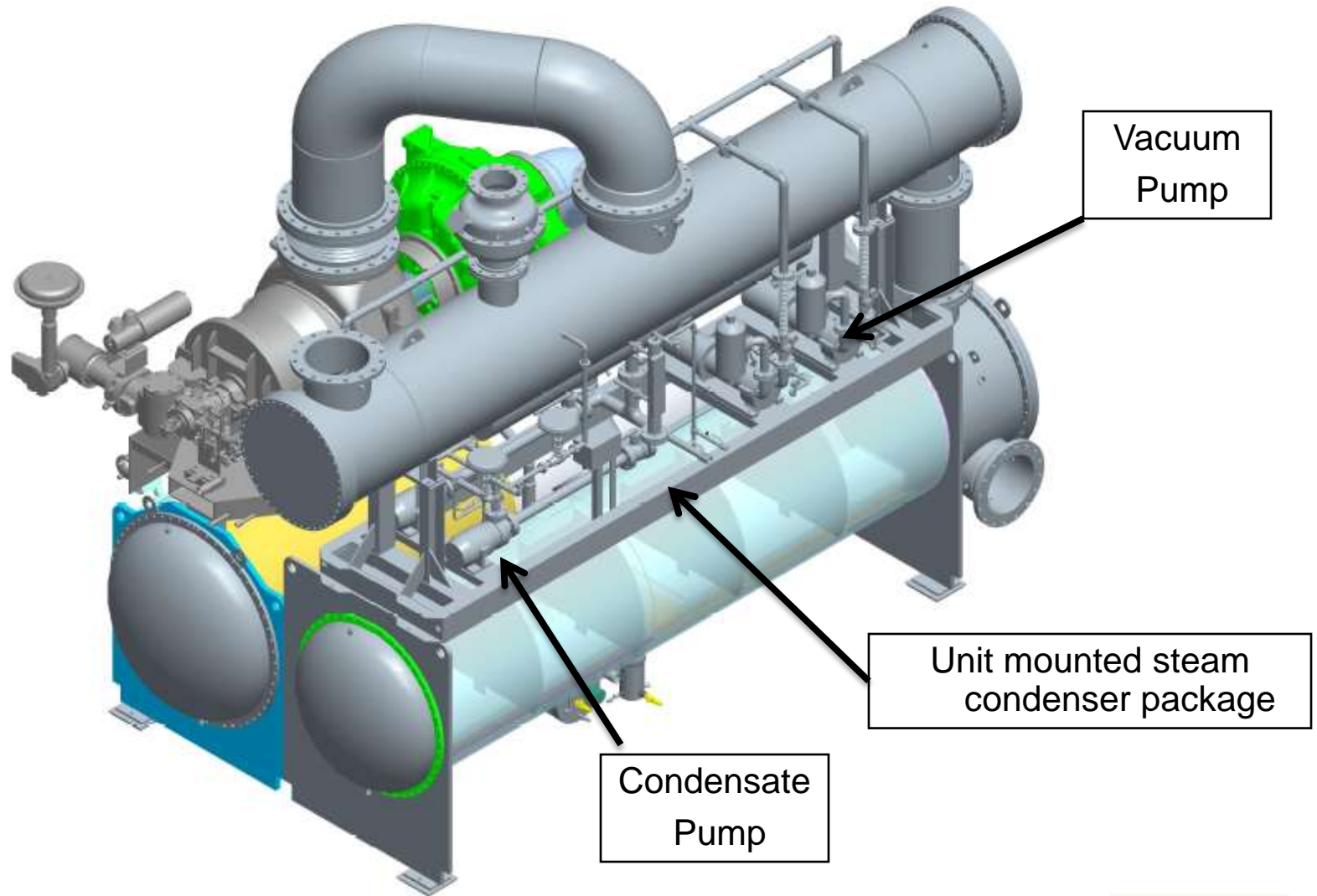
# Steam Turbine Chiller Detail-Front View



# University of Missouri at Columbia – Columbia, MO



# Steam Turbine Chiller Detail-Rear View



# Louisiana State University – Baton Rouge, LA



PowerPlantStadiumHighest

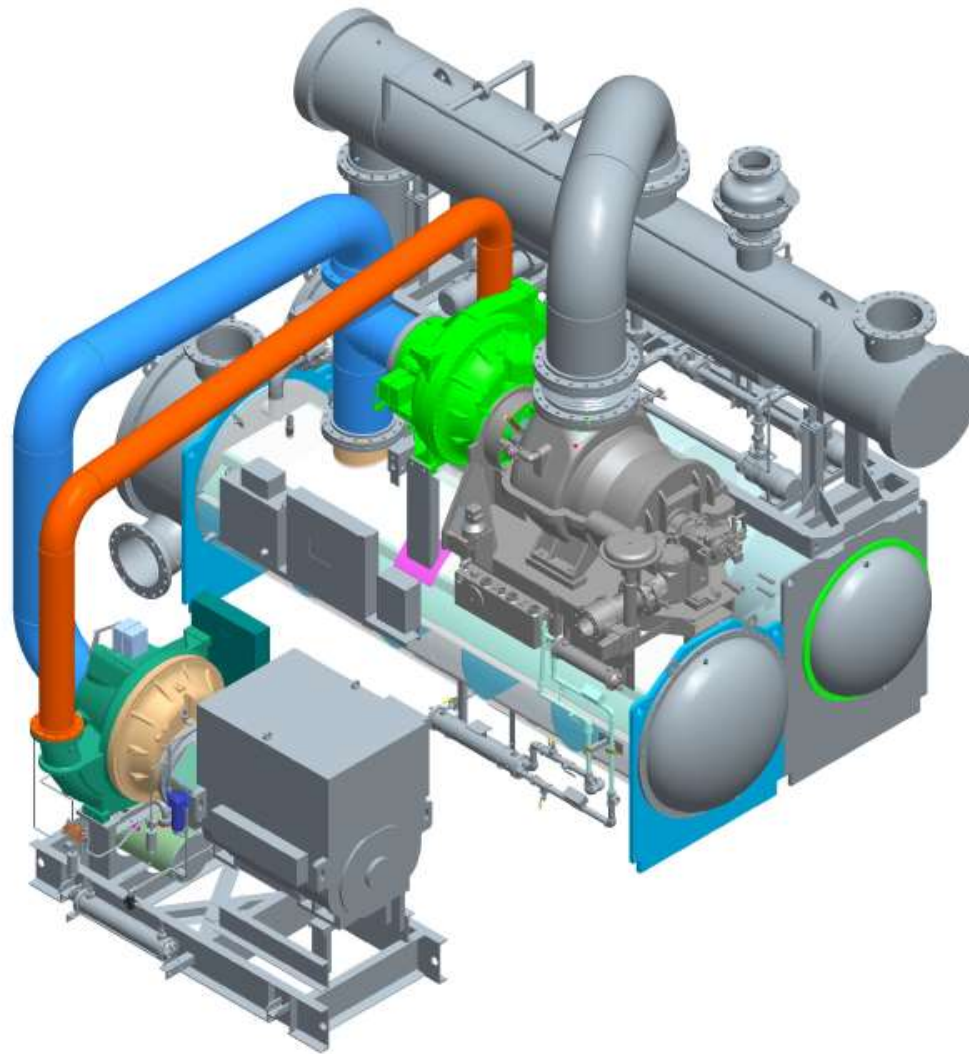


# Typical Performance

- Design COP: 1.23
  - steam rate: 8.7 lb/hr/ton (3.9 kg/hr/ton)
- IPLV (as COP): 1.8
  - steam rate: 5.8 lb/hr/ton (2.6 kg/hr/ton)

Chilled water 54/44 F (12.2/6.7 C), Entering condenser water 85 F (29.4 C), Steam 120 psig (938 Kpa)

# Steam with parallel electric drive line



# University of Connecticut – Storrs-Mansfield, CT



# Features

- Highly reliable and proven technology
- Long life (> 30 years)
- Compact footprint
- Automatic Start – easy to operate
- Operational flexibility
  - Steam pressure 40 to 400 PSIG (275 to 2757 Kpa)
  - Entering condenser water 55°F to 110°F (13°C to 43°C)
  - Leaving chilled water 36°F (2°C) or 20°F (- 6°C) with glycol

# Assumptions for Cost/Benefit Analysis

- Without Steam Turbine Chiller, electrical output by Gas Turbine Generators is reduced to avoid surplus unfired steam
- Gas Turbine Generators operate at 75% of full load for 3,000 hours/year
- 2,000 ton Steam Turbine Chiller chiller costs \$2 million (installed)

# Cost/Benefit Analysis

- $2 \times 5.7 \text{ MW}_e \times (1-75\%) \times 3,000 \text{ hrs/year}$   
**= 8,550,000 kW.h (not produced)**
- $8,550,000 \text{ kW.h} \times (\$0.11/\text{kW.h} - \$0.045/\text{kW.h})$   
**= \$556,000**
- $\$2,000,000 \text{ (Steam Chiller)} \div \$556,000$   
**= 3.6 year simple payback**

# Conclusions

- Steam Turbine Chillers are well suited to CHP Systems for Universities, Large Hospitals, and Large District Energy Systems
- Electrical loads are often quite consistent but heating loads will vary considerably throughout the year
- Adding a Steam Turbine Chiller will benefit a District Energy CHP System by:
  - Increasing electricity production by consuming surplus unfired steam
  - Producing chilled water for district energy

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