



Trigeneration

Future of clean and green energy generation

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1. Energy Issues

Requirements:

- ⌘ Energy security
- ⌘ Cheap and reliable power

Problems:

- ⌘ Peak shortage
- ⌘ Power deficit
- ⌘ No power security
- ⌘ Open access allowed but not used

Issues:

- ⌘ Subsidies
- ⌘ Free electricity
- ⌘ T&D losses





1. Indian commercial building sector - profile

- ⌘ Demand for office space is rising due to increasing share of service sector
- ⌘ Office space with higher standards are in demand
- ⌘ Indian office space share
 - 70 % IT companies
 - 15 % financial service provider & pharma companies
 - 15 % other sectors
- ⌘ Average energy consumption in buildings
 - HVAC – 55 %
 - Lighting + Electronics (27 % + 14 %) = 41 %
 - Others – 4 %

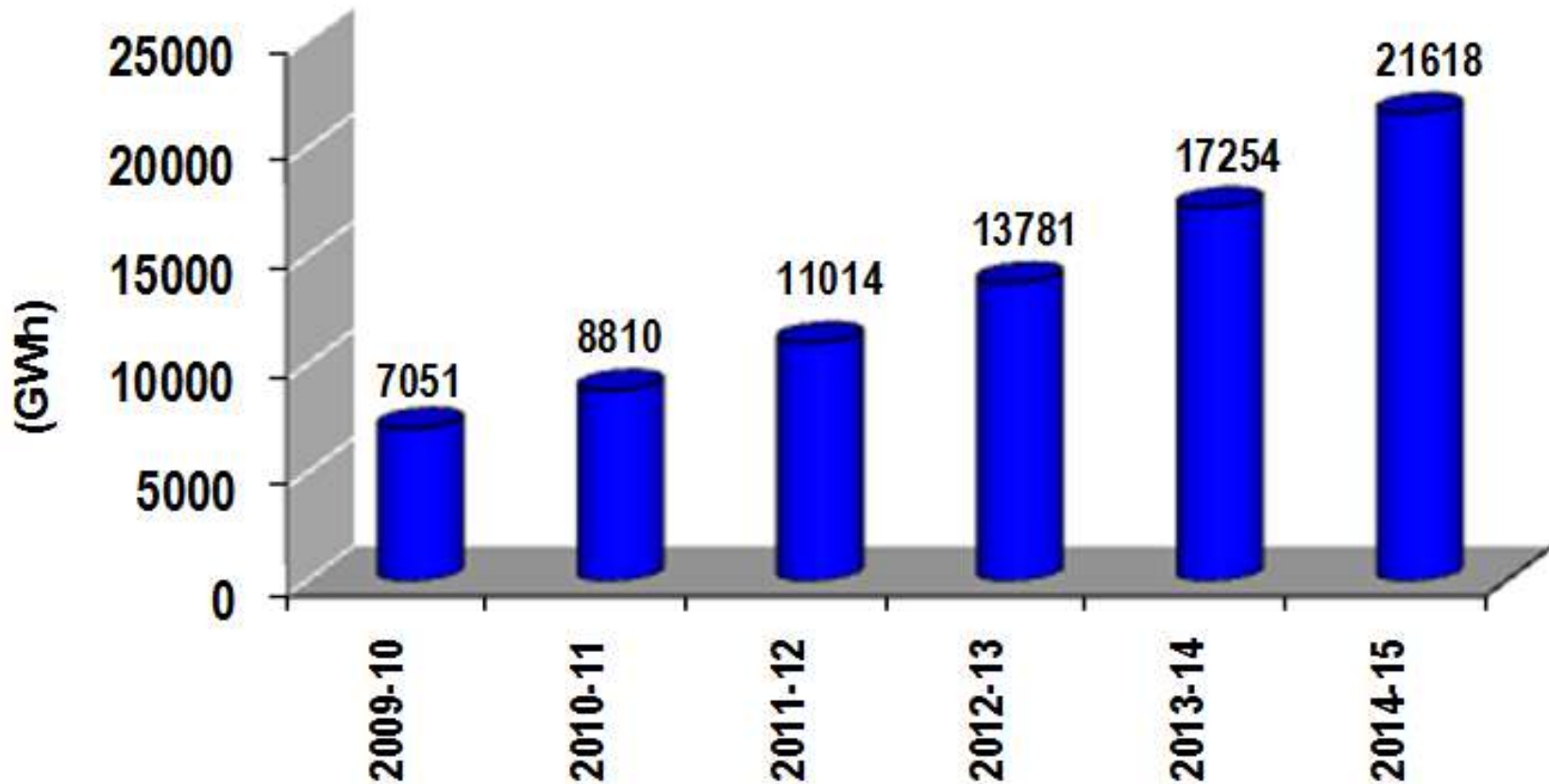


1. Factors that govern energy use inside a building

- α Climate zones: Hot and Dry, Warm and Humid, Composite, Temperate, Cold and Cloudy and Cold and Sunny.
- α Space use (function of): Occupancy
- α Schedule: Working hours
- α Building envelope: Glazing area
- α Lighting: Natural and artificial
- α HVAC systems: Conditioned/Non-conditioned
- α Miscellaneous loads: Motors, exhaust fans, lifts escalators, refrigeration equipments, etc

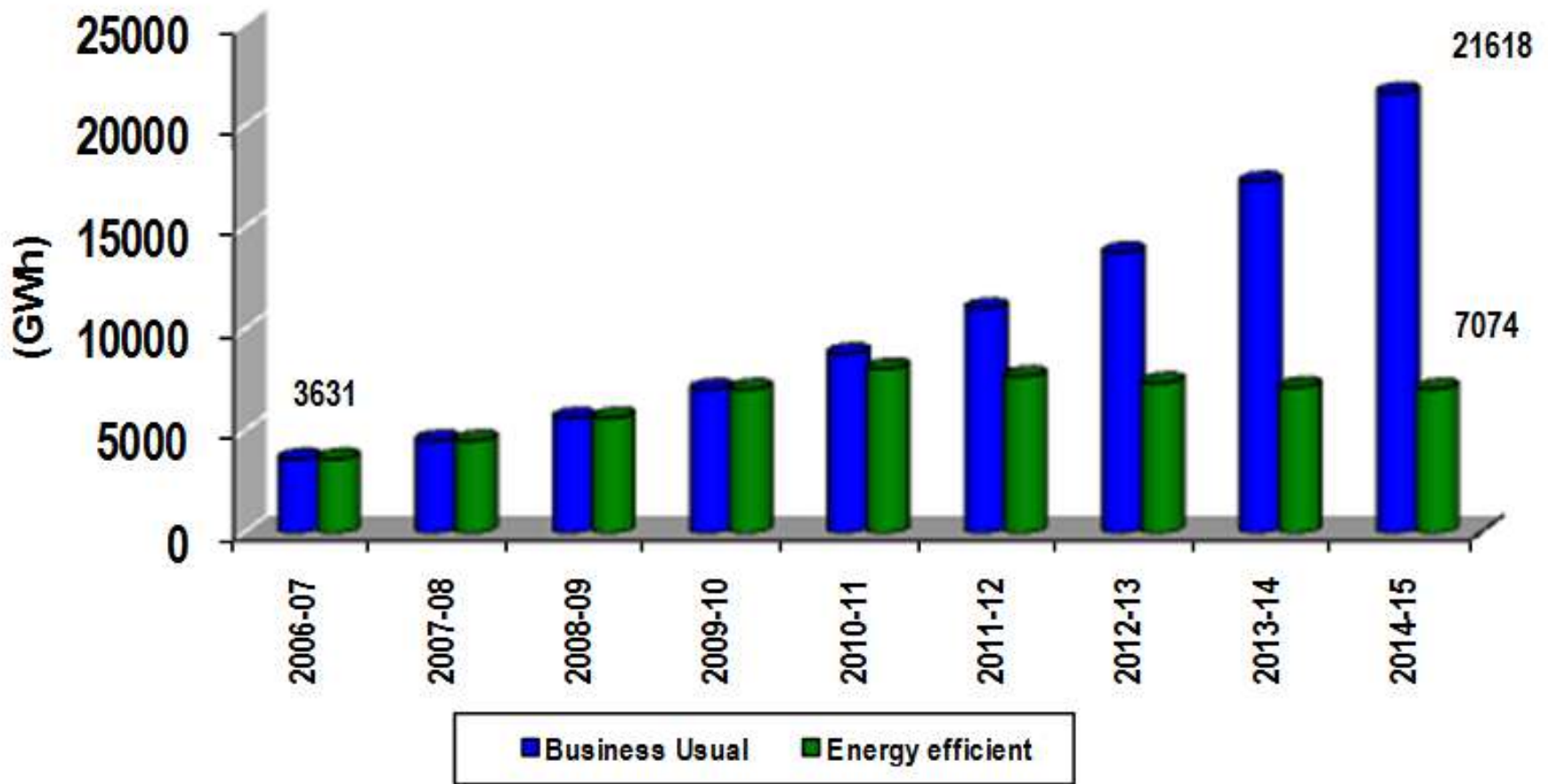


2. Projected energy consumption in Hotels





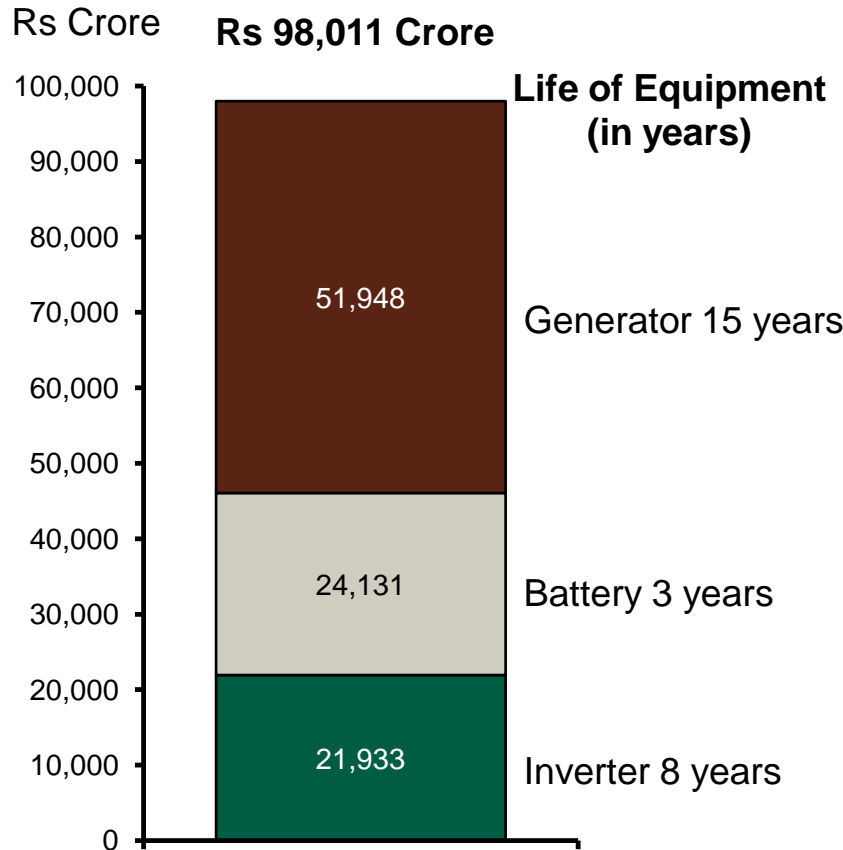
2. Energy Saving potential in Hotels



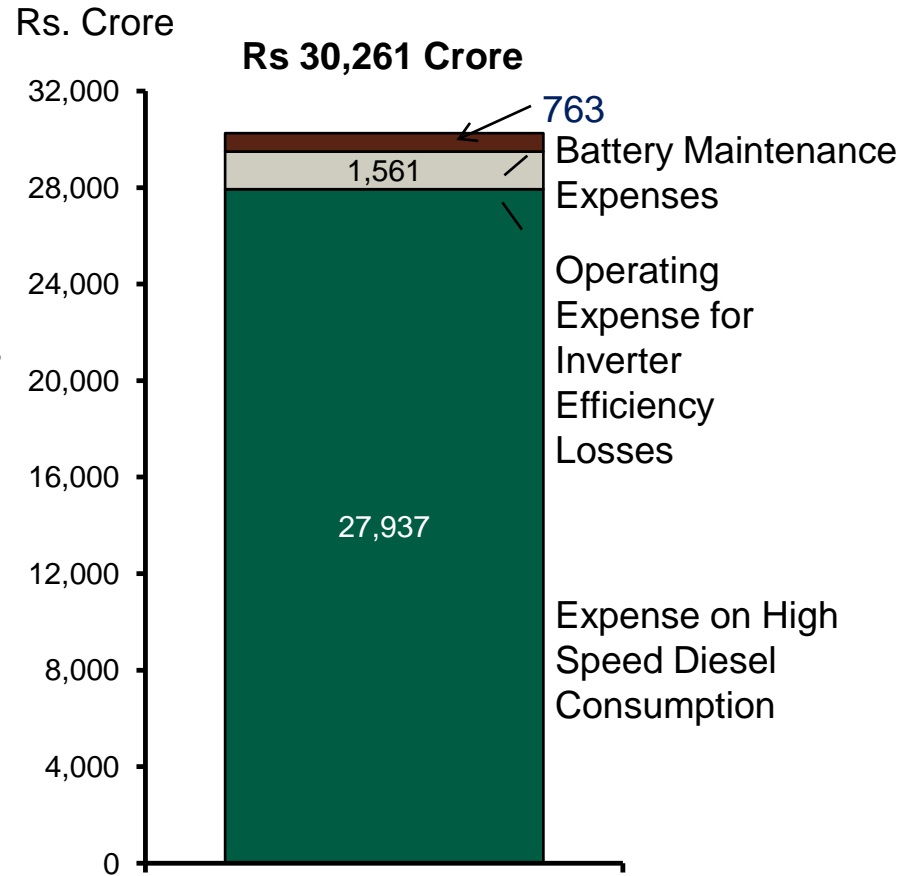


2. Investment in power backup

Investments in Backup Power Equipment



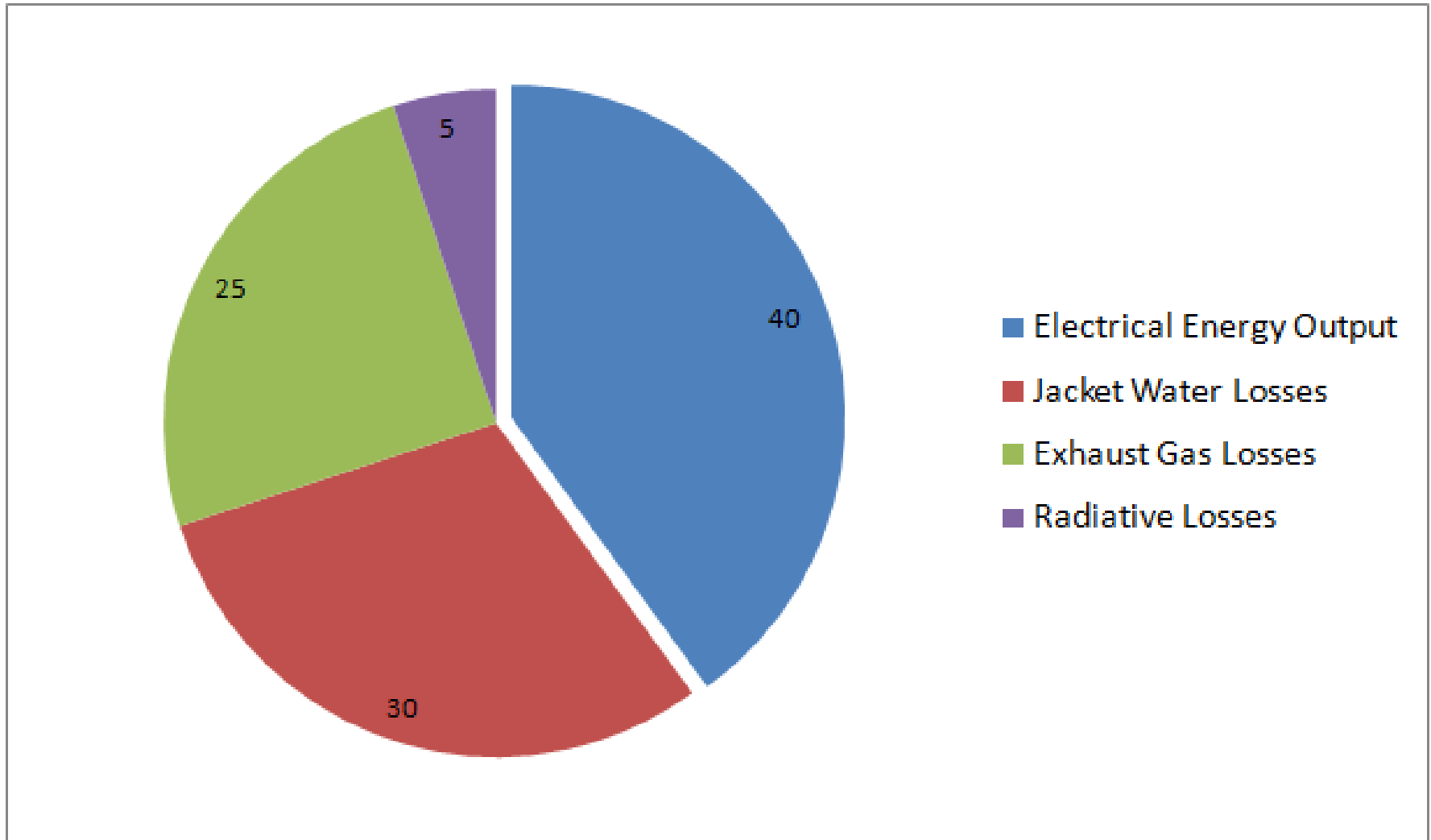
Annual operational expenses for Backup Power Generation



Source: The real cost of power, Wartsila

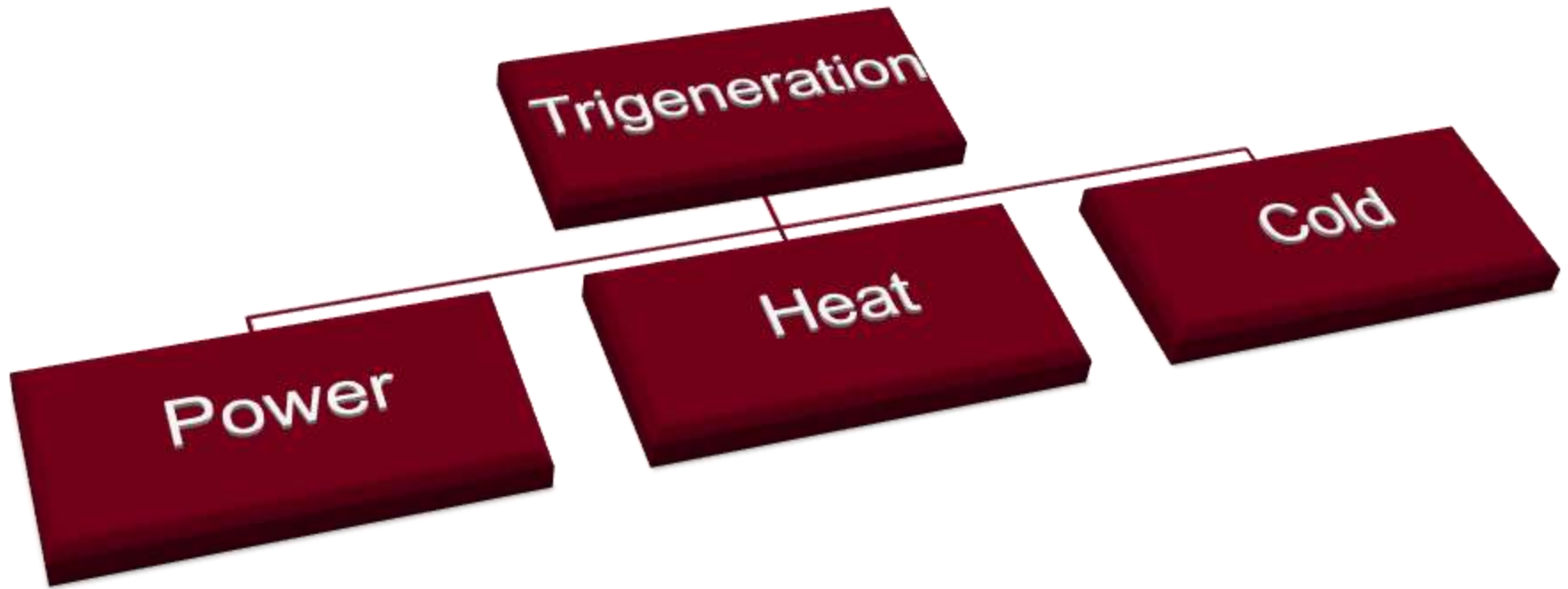


2. Energy from Diesel Generator (DG set)





3. What is Trigeneration?



Simultaneous production of Electricity, Heat and Cold

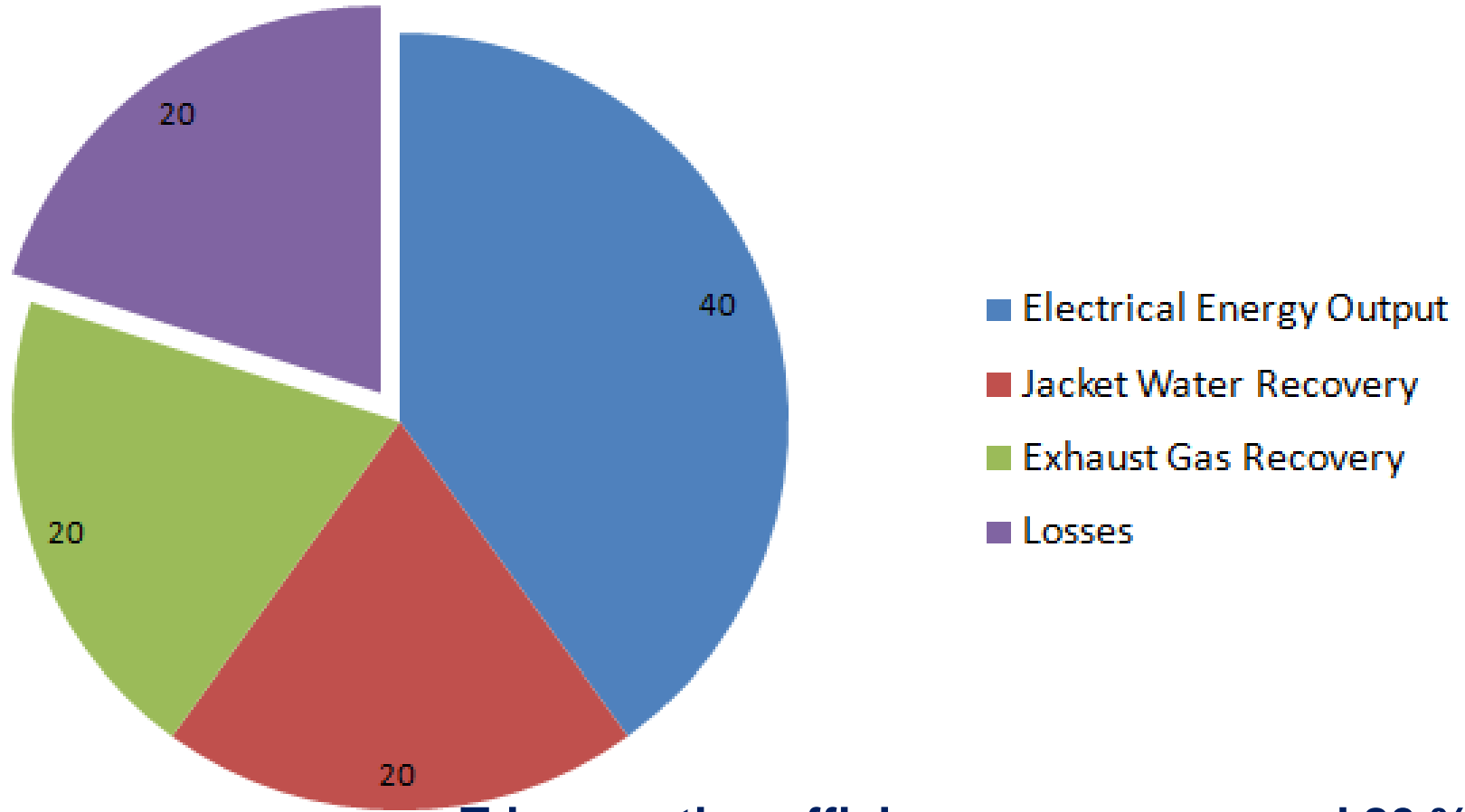


3. Trigeneration Technology - Overview

- ⌘ Electricity is the main product, heat as by-product is used for air conditioning and heating
- ⌘ Trigeneration uses primary energy more efficiently i.e. up to 80 % efficiency
- ⌘ Avoid high energy waste in the form of heat by utilizing waste heat
- ⌘ Single system to provide electricity, heat & cooling



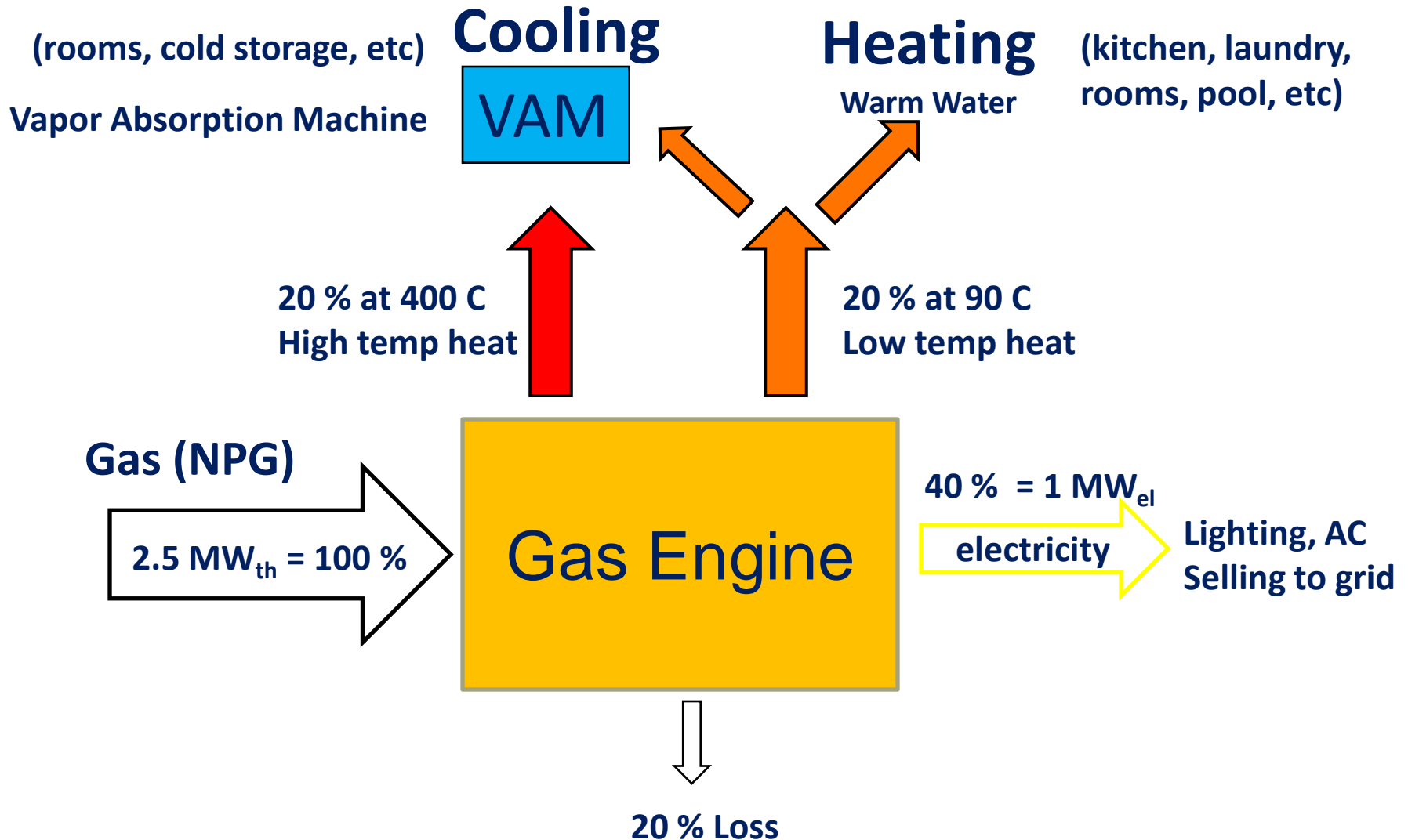
3. Energy generation from Trigeneration ~ 80 %



**Trigeneration efficiency ranges around 80 %
conventional electricity generation operates at 40 %**



3. Main Components of Trigeneration:





3. Main Components of Trigen – Gas Engine



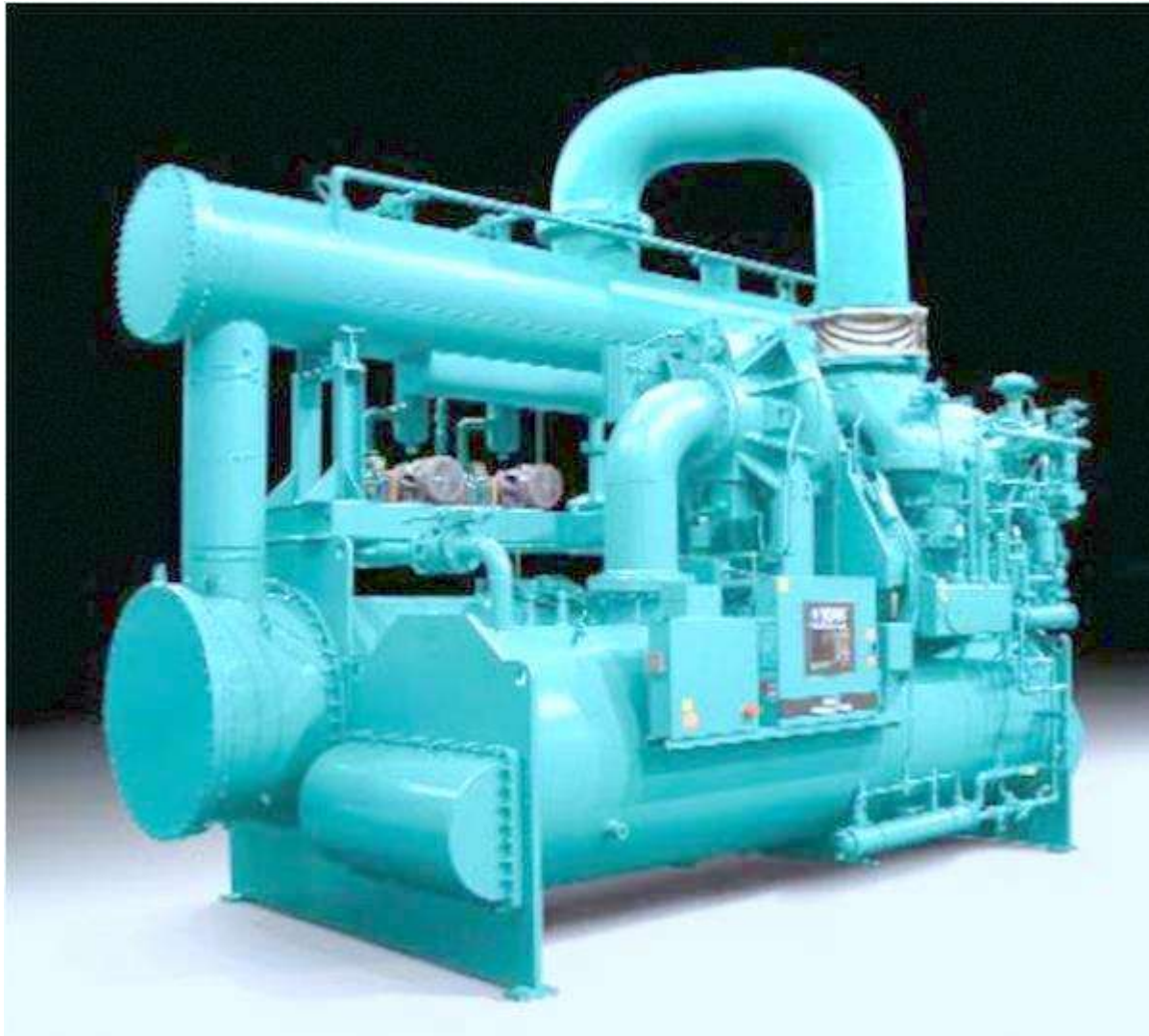


3. Main Components of Trigen - VAM





3. Main Components of Trigen - Chiller



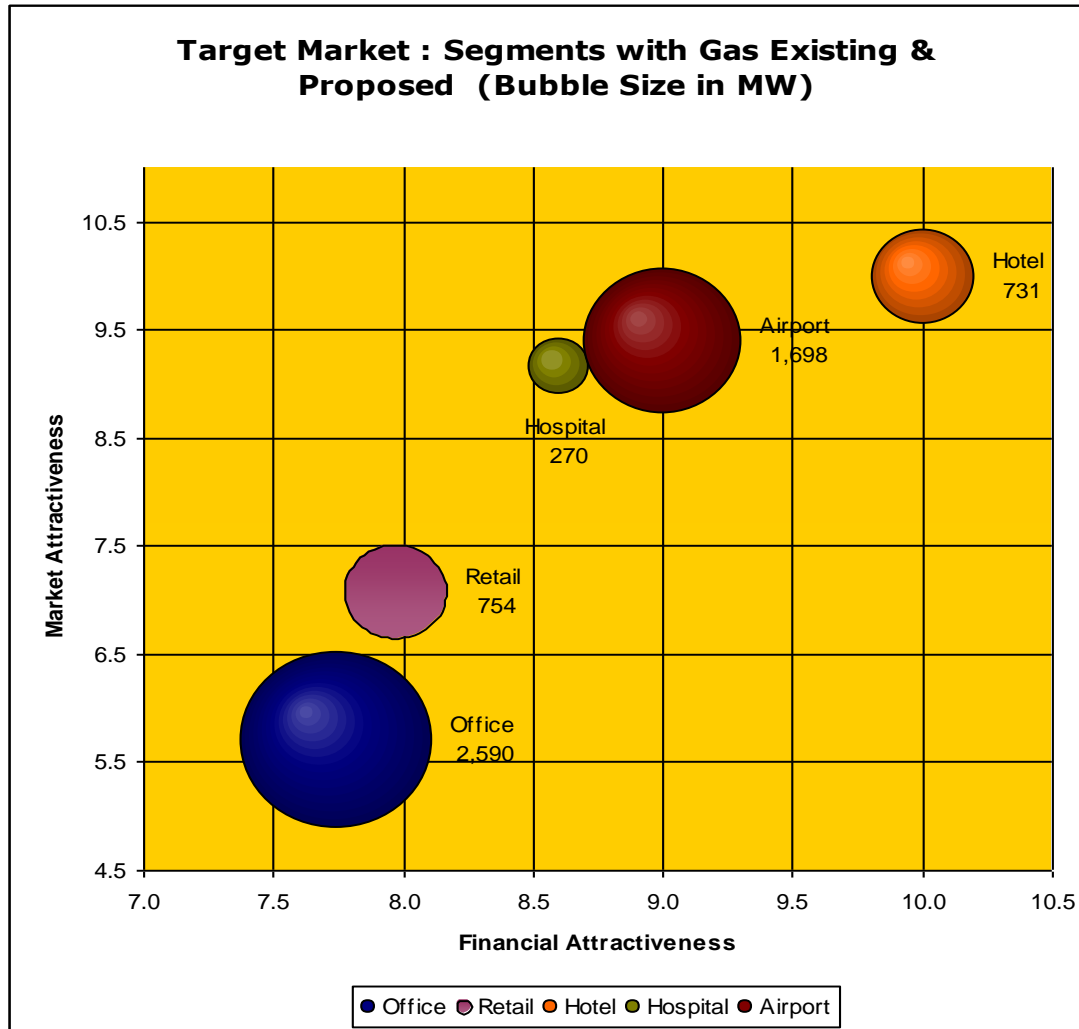


4. Target Market: Segments with Gas Availability (in MW)





4. Target Market: Segments with Gas Availability and Proposed Gas (in MW)





3. Technology suitable to user requirement

Small scale to Large Scale

Gas engine to gas turbine

• Typical range: 250 kW_{el} to several MW_{el}

Single user to Multi user

User to cooperation



4. Application areas of decentralized power generation

All buildings and industries which use simultaneous electricity, heating and cooling

Hotels, Hospitals

Industries

Data Centers

Shopping
Malls, Residential
Societies



4. Technology benefits



Efficiency

- Improve energy efficiency



Fuel

- Reduces fossil fuels



Environment

- CO2 emissions reduced



Cost

- Reduced energy cost



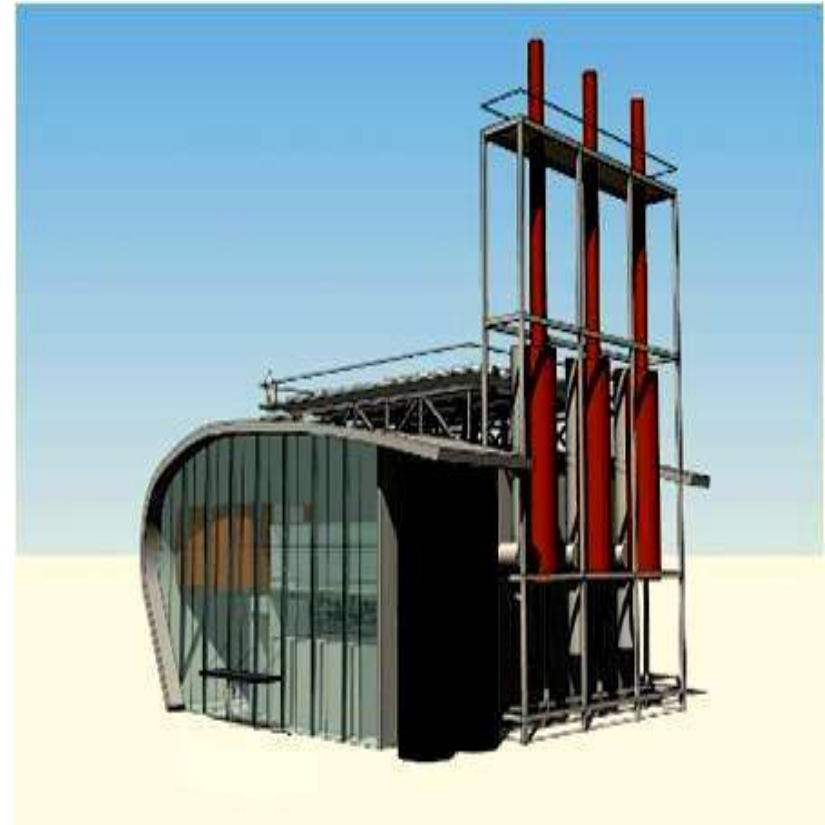
Supply

- Energy supply security



4. Benefits of Trigen:

- ⌘ Low transmission and distribution losses
- ⌘ Easy availability of power
- ⌘ Optimized according to user requirement
- ⌘ Low investment risk
- ⌘ High profit, if surplus power fed into the grid
- ⌘ **Efficient use of primary fuel through Trigeneration**





4. Investment cost and benefits

Cost incurred

Benefits

Capital cost

Operation &
Maintenance

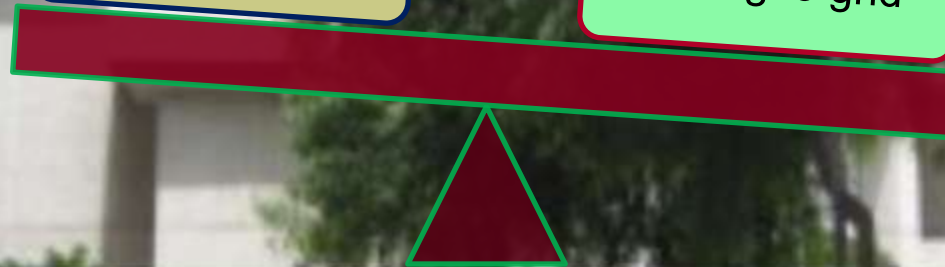
Fuel cost

Power/Electricity

Air-conditioning

Heating

Selling to grid





5. Pilot Project at New Delhi

Supply to the facility:

Electricity: 347 kW_{el}

Cooling: 265 TR (105 TR from waste heat recovery through VAM; balance from Centrifugal Chiller of 250 TR capacity)

Heating: 50 kW (LT heat recovery)

During power failures:

Three DGs of 1000 kW capacity installed



5. Payback at demo site - Hospital

Electricity

- Medical equipment
- Lighting, fans, etc

Air-conditioning

- Electrical Chillers –
800TR

Heating

- Laundry – Electricity/Oil
- Kitchen – LPG





5. Savings per annum - Rupees

Major benefits:

- Payback period – 2 years
- **Annual savings: 2 Crores**

Other benefits:

- Save 40 % carbon emissions
- Energy Efficiency improvement upto 77 % or more



Thank you



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