

 École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne

Goals

- Describe the working principle of cogeneration
- Explain how cogeneration can replace conventional technologies
- Estimate the potential savings (energy, costs and environmental)

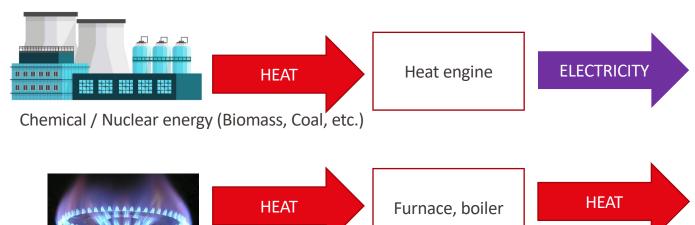






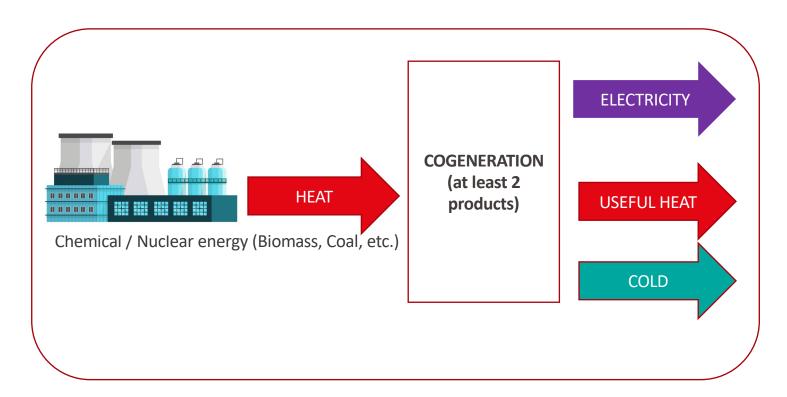
Principle

Principle



Principle

- Cogeneration : production of two useful energy outputs instead of one

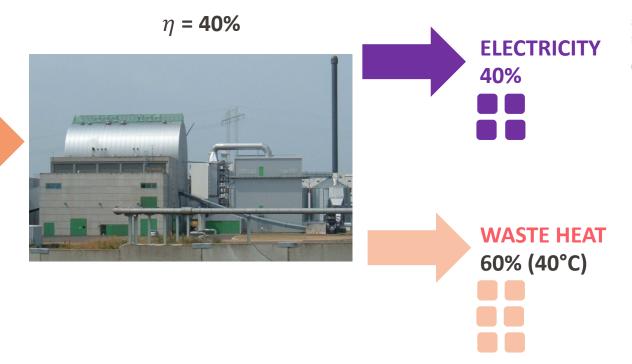


Principle

(Coal, uranium...)

A standard power plant

Power generation



ME-409 ENERGY CONVERSION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

FUEL

100%

Principle

A power plant with cogeneration

Combined heat and power generation



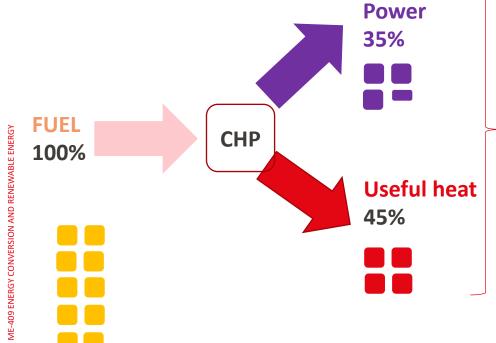
ME-409 ENERGY CONVERSION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

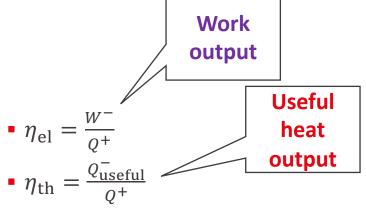
Fuong-Van Nguyen – tuong-van.nguyen@epfl.ch

Principle

Performance indicators

Combined heat and power generation





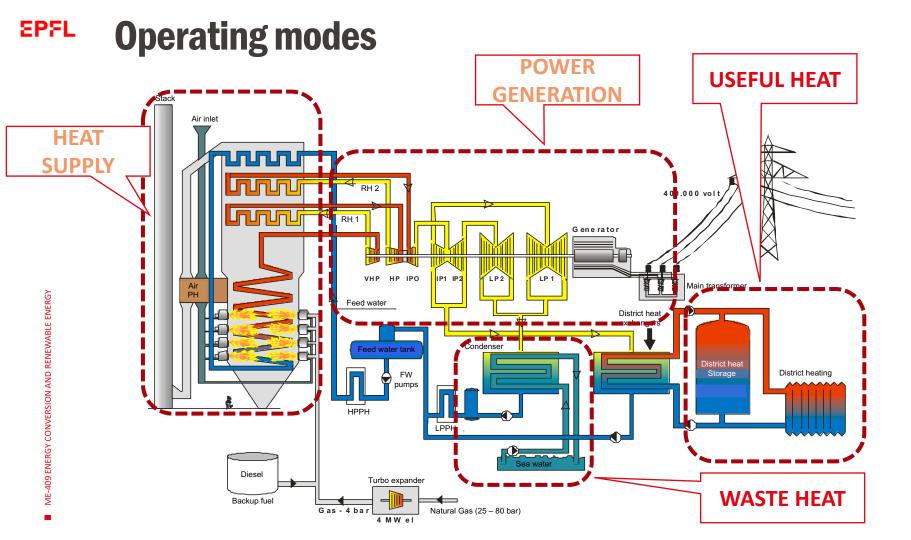
Electrical efficiency: 35-60%

Heat production efficiency: 35-45%

Utilization factor

• $\varepsilon = \eta_{\text{th}} + \eta_{\text{el}}$

$$\varepsilon$$
 = 80%







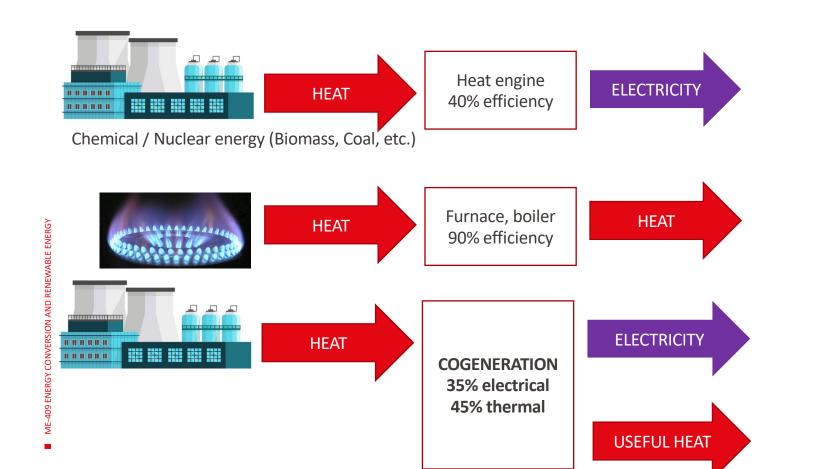
Benefits

Substitution

Marginal efficiencies



Substitution: how much *primary* energy do we save



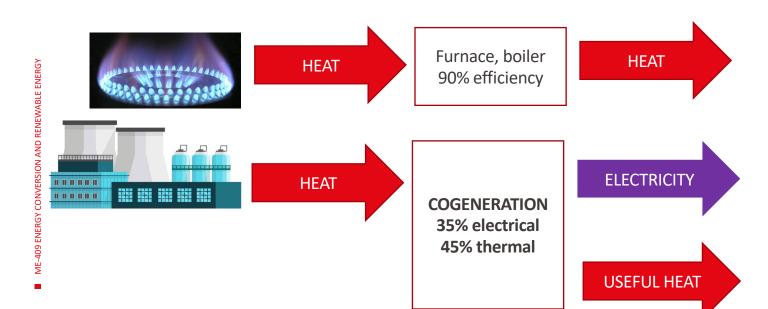


Marginal efficiencies

Electricity production

 How much extra primary energy do we spend with a cogeneration unit, compared to a boiler, for the benefit of producing electricity?

Chemical / Nuclear energy (Biomass, Coal, etc.)



GROUP QUESTION (2 ppl., 10 mins)

A typical Swiss family living in an old building needs, per year, 4'000 kWh electricity and 18'000 kWh heat. It uses a gas boiler for heating with 90% efficiency and consumes electricity from the grid, produced with an average efficiency of 40%.

• How much primary energy is required to satisfy the energy demand of the house?



A small cogeneration unit with 35% electrical efficiency and 45% heat production efficiency is implemented in the building. It is designed to fully satisfy the heating needs (same heat production as the boiler).

- How much electricity is produced in excess?
- How much primary energy is needed for the house?
- Considering that the produced electricity replaces some electricity on the grid, how much primary energy is saved in total?





Types of plants

Applications

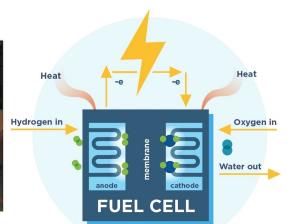
Uses

Types

Technologies

- Gas turbines/engines
- Biofuel engines
- Advanced steam cycles
- Combined cycles (gas)
- Fuel cell systems





	Typical electrical capacity	Suitable fuel types	Electrical efficiency (%)	CHP efficiency (%)	Power to heat ratio
Mature technologies					
ICE	5 kWe – 1 MWe	Natural gas, oil, biogas, bio-oil	25 – 45	80 – 95	1:1.1
Emerging technologies					
Fuel cells	1 kWe – 1 MWe	Natural gas, biogas	30 – 40	90 – 95	1:1
Micro gas engine	<5 kWe	Natural gas, oil, biogas, bio-oil	20 – 30	85 – 90	0.3 - 0.5
Micro gas turbine	1 – 100s kWe	Natural gas, oil, biogas, bio-oil	10 – 25	80 – 90	0.1 - 0.5
Stirling engines	1 – 100 kWe	Any	15 – 30	80 - 90	0.2 – 0.5

EPFL Applications

Large-scale applications



Large-scale units and power plants (> 10 MW) for cities and industries

Small-scale applications



Internal combustion engines (5 kWe – 1 MW) for households

Applications

Electricity + heat for district heating/industrial heat



Nuclear and biomass power plants (CH, DE, DK...)

Electricity + heat for small households



Micro gas turbines, fuel cells, etc. (research)

Applications

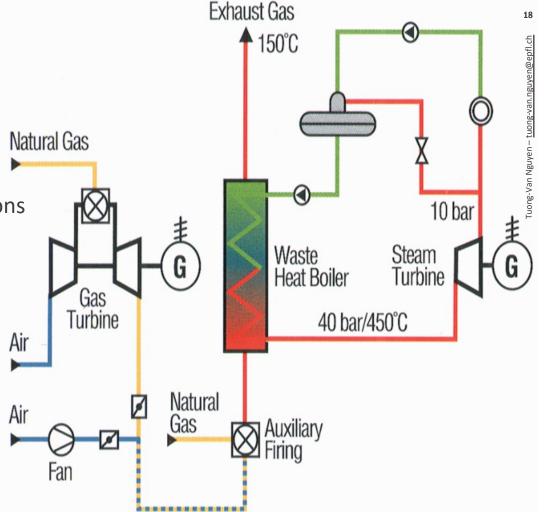
Gas turbines/power plants

Mostly large-scale applications

(cities/regions)

Proven technology, high efficiencies

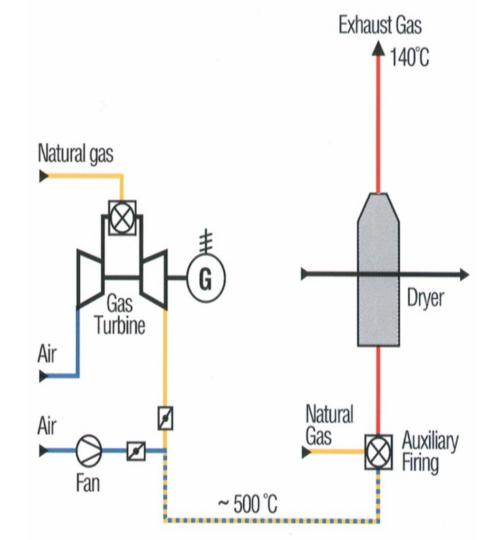
High operational costs



tuong-van.nguyen@epfl.ch

Applications

- Gas engines (industries)
- Small-to-medium sizes
- Application to processes (air heating/drying)





































Take-home message

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Cogeneration

- Electricity and heat
- Utilization factors > 90%

Substitution

- Which systems does it replace?
- Energy, cost and CO₂ savings



