

Guillevin International – Victoria Renewable Energy Div.

MICRO Combined Heat & Power Solutions



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- Waste Heat Recovery Technology Integration
- Building Automation & System Controls

Energy Generation Behind The Meter

Renewable Energy Solutions
Today, For A Better Tomorrow

- Net Zero Building Operations
- Lower Fuel Consumption
- Reduce GHG Emissions
- Increase Energy Resiliency
- Proven Performance & Reliability



Building Energy & The Move To Decarbonization

- **Electrification Solutions**
- Heat Pump Solutions
- Renewable Gas Solutions
- Mixed Renewables



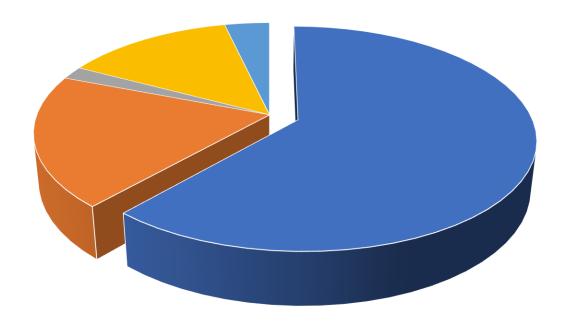
UNDERSTAND THE BUILDINGS ENERGY EQUATION



Canada's cold climate demonstrates that **space heating & DHW accounts for** a remarkable **60% to 70% of the energy used** in the average **Canadian home**. To help meet Canada's GHG emissions goals, we should look to heating and now, power generation solutions!

- In our colder northern climates this number is greater as the winters are colder, longer, etc.
- When we look at energy resiliency / occupancy sustainability for climate control or power what is the best solution or combination of mixed renewables?
- When we talk about climate change energy
 availability is as important as energy readiness and
 energy flexibility
- Which could mean switching from electrification to gasification solutions

ENERGY CONSUMPTION



SPACE HEATINGWATER HEATINGSPACE COOLINGAPPLIANCESLIGHTING

micro-CHP Solutions

Different Types
Different Applications



WHAT IS A COMBINED HEAT & POWER (CHP) SYSTEM & WHY?

• CHP is also known as "Cogeneration or Cogen," which is the production of both

hot-water (for space heating, DHW, etc.) and electricity.

 Traditionally, when thinking about heating and power for buildings, two important, but separate systems come to mind:

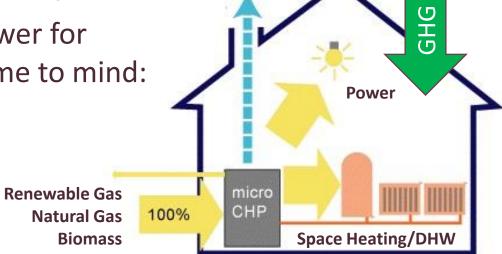
one for hot water, via a boiler

one for electricity, from the grid





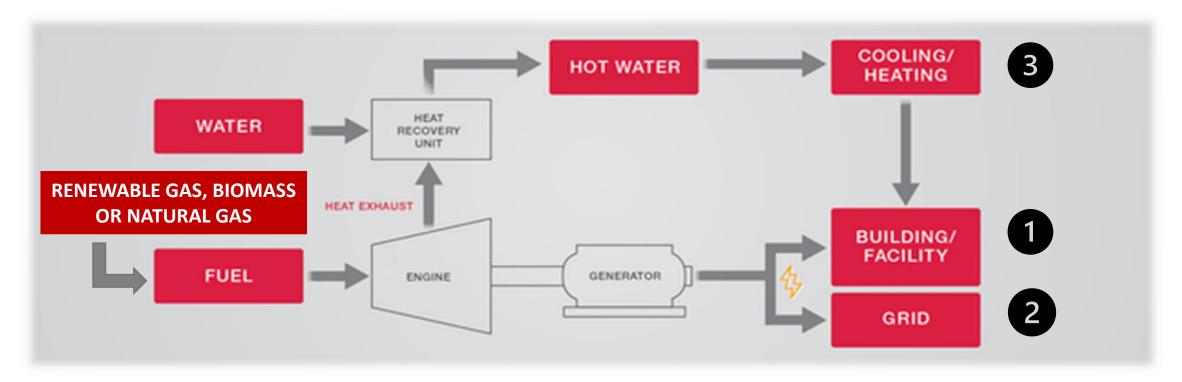
- Whisper quiet operation, inside or out
- On-site power, heating and DHW generation, at your facility, reduce energy consumption and emissions

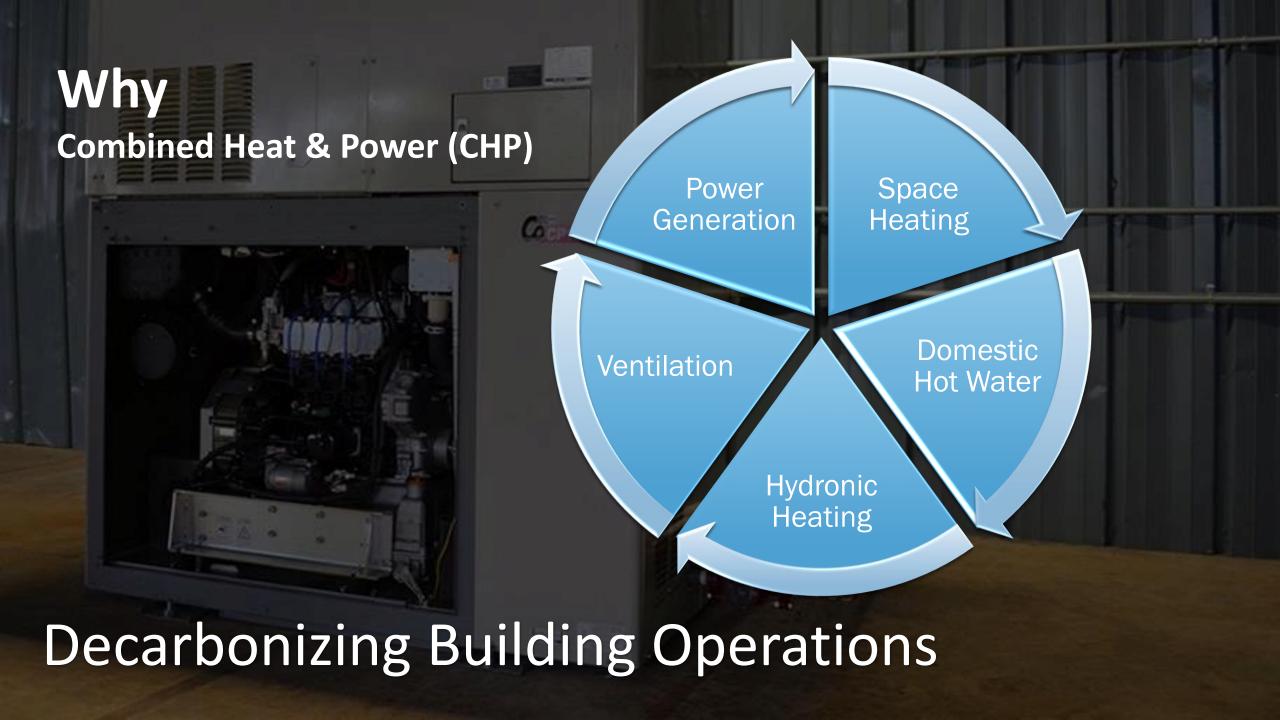


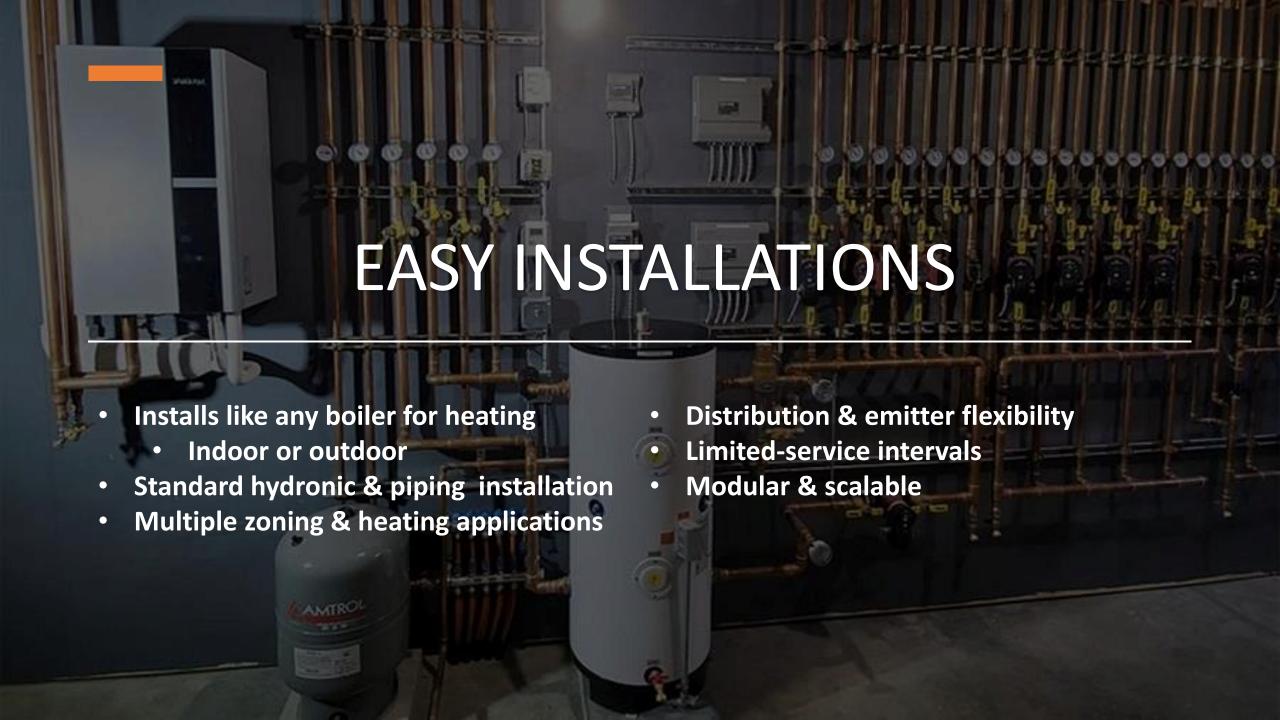
HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Powered by Natural Gas, Renewable Gas, Hydrogen & Biomas
- The CHP powers the motor which drives the generator producing electricity
- 3. Water is used to scrub the waste heat off the engine jacket and exhaust, producing hot water for heating

- 4. Hot water temperature output: 80c/175f to 88c/190f.
- Cooling can be done via the addition of an absorption chiller (CCHP) (hot water-fired chiller)\





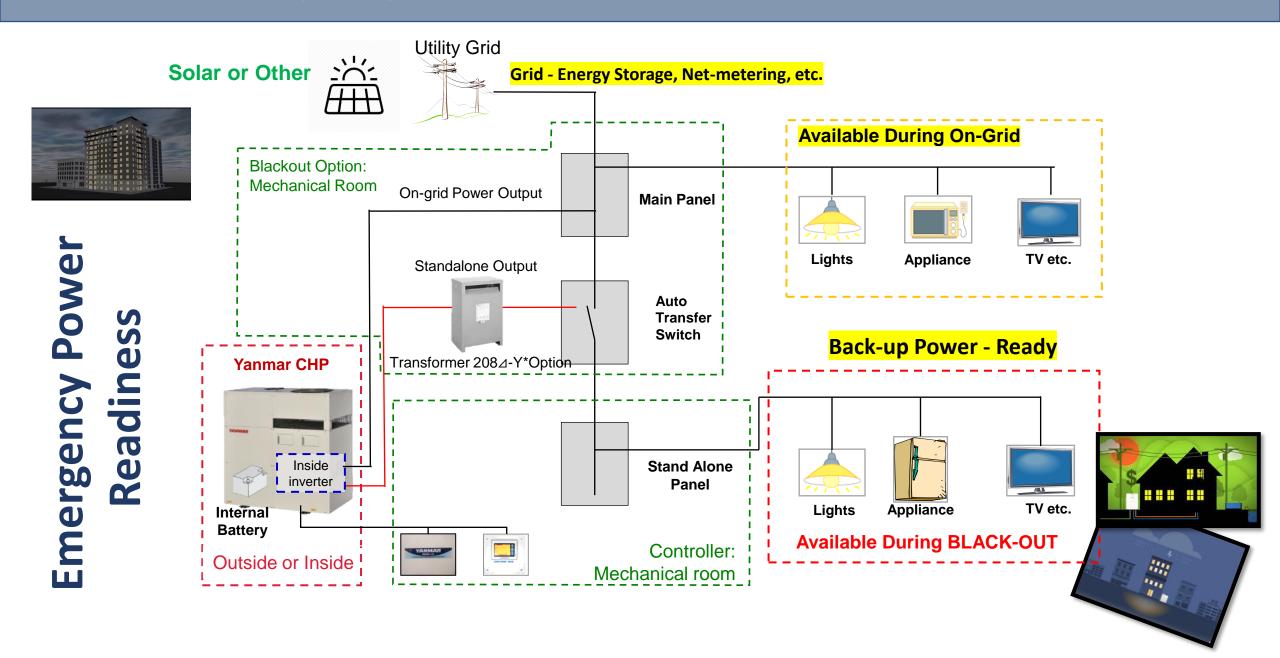


Standard Hydronic Distribution Heating Emitters

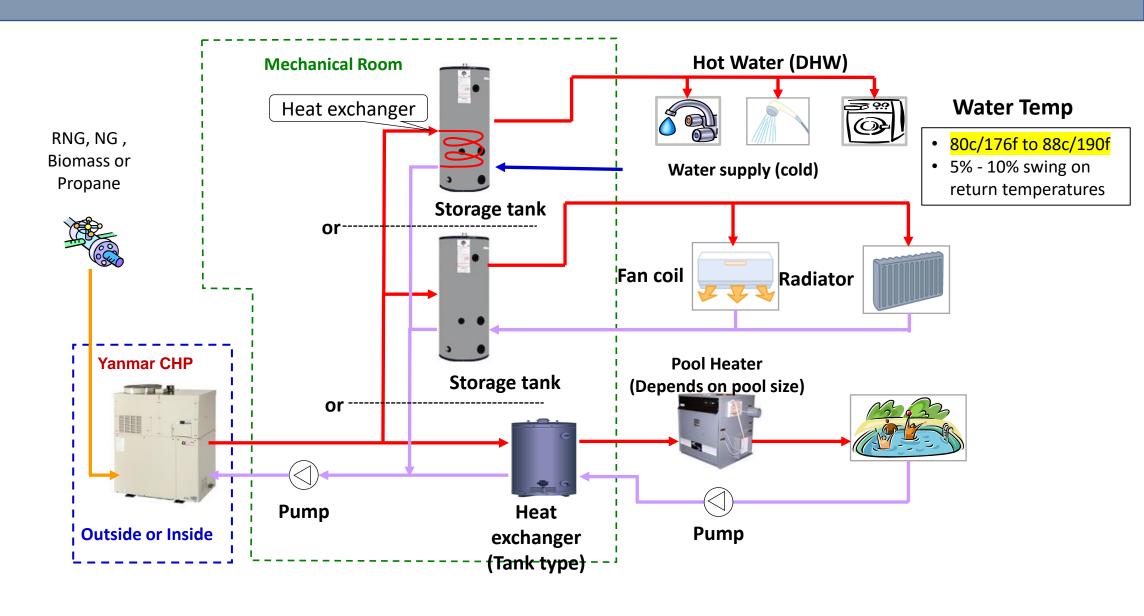
- Hydronic Baseboards
- Fan Coils
- Air Handlers
- High Velocity Systems
- Ceiling Cassettes
- High Wall Units
- Radiant Floors & Panels
- Maximum Temp. Output 190F (equal to or lower)



CHP – POWER (24/7), EMERGENCY POWER READY & ENERGY STORAGE

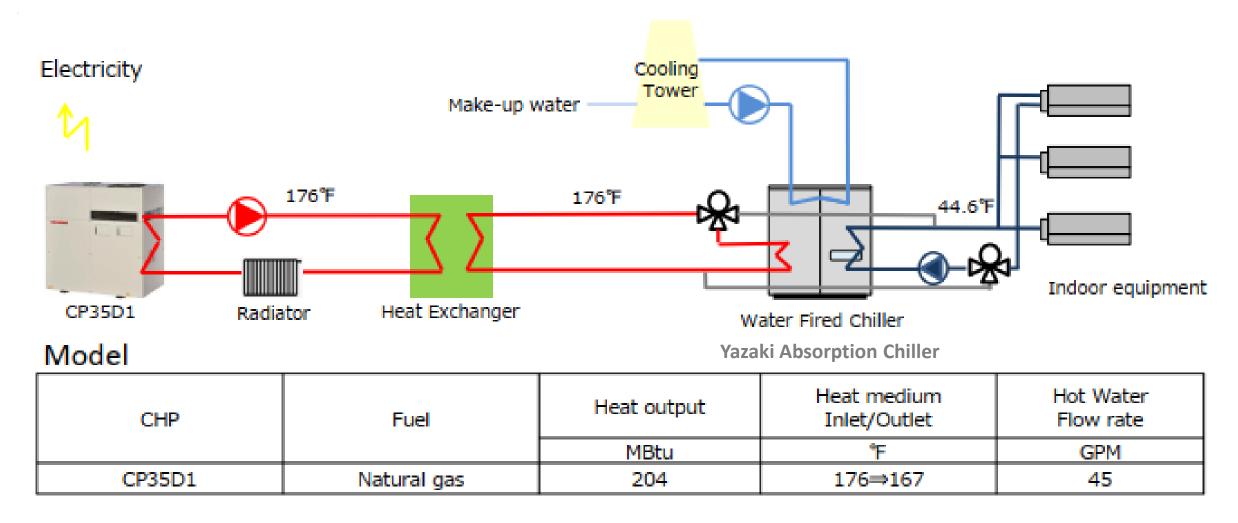


SPACE HEATING/COOLING, DHW, POOLS, ETC.



TriGeneration – Combined Cooling, Heating & Power

TriGeneration - CCHP

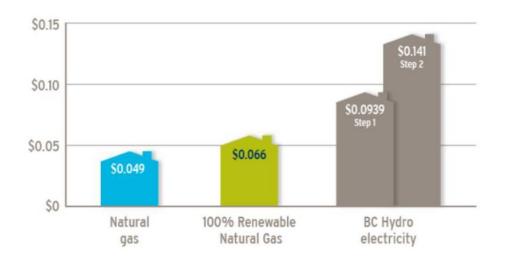


KEY BENEFITS – EMISSIONS & COSTS

ENVIROMENTALLY FRIENDLY – Net Zero

- Net-Zero Carbon neutral when powered by renewable gas, biomass, or hydrogen
 - BC Gov't Published Report

Residential gas \$/kWh price comparison



Based on rates as of January, 2022. Electricity rates exclude basic charges.

Emission Factors – Renewable Gas has a very low emission factor

Energy Source	Source of Values	Emission Factor Values kgCO₂e/GJ	
Conventional Natural Gas	2020 BC Best Practices Methodology for Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Emissions	49.87	
Renewable Gas	2020 BC Best Practices Methodology for Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.2932	
BC Hydro Electricity	2020 BC Best Practices Methodology for Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Emissions	3.0*	

REDUCED OPERATIONAL COSTS

- Save money simultaneous production of both electricity & heating
- Renewable gas is still much less then electricity
- Designed to run 24/7, the more operating hours, the more you save
 - Equal to boiler operation



ELECTRICITY & GAS BENEFICAL REALIZATION



AVOID PEAK DEMAND & OCCUPANCY STABILITY

- Maintaining occupancy health, safety & security
 - New climate changing environment
- A/C loads growing rapidly avoid shortage and peak usage as well as regulations that penalize high-energy use

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING, EHP & MORE

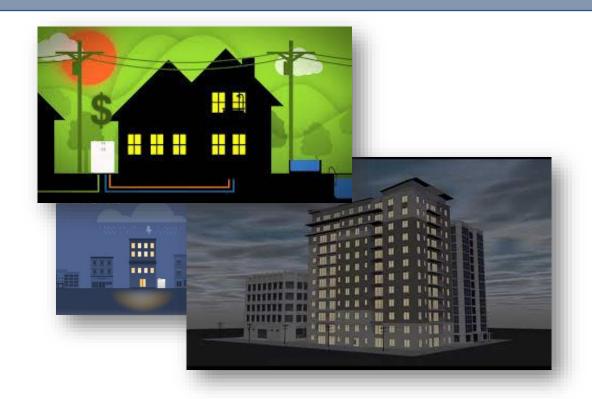
- Continues energy supply The electrification of everything is placing a huge demand on our current infrastructure
- CHP independent, onsite power generation (24/7)
 - Immediate, without the wait times or additional infrastructure costs



ONSITE ENERGY & EMERGENCY READINESS

ENERGY RESILIENCY & INDEPENDENCE

- Emergency readiness with backup storage (power & heating)
 - Eliminates the costs associated for stand-by generators, fuel costs, fuel storage risks and on-going maintenance as well as necessary routine testing, including related emissions

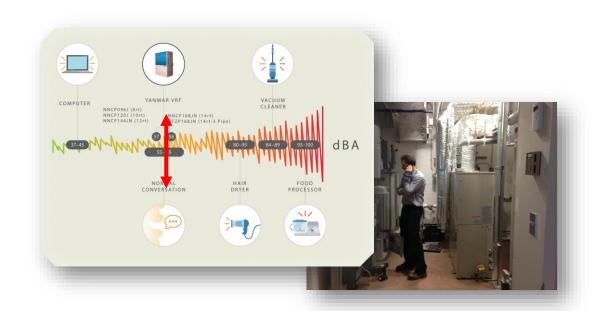




RENEWABLE ENERGY INTERGATION

- Seamless integrates with other renewables, such as solar and wind
 - Backbone to power & heat generation

ENVIROMENTIALLY FRIENDLY



MULTI-UNIT CONNECTIVITY – SAVE MONEY & TIME

- No job too big or small
- Unlimited scalability, flexibility and installation options
- No down-time, during maintenance cycles or repairs

WHISPER QUIET OPERATION - INSTALLTIONS

- Whisper quiet operation / at 3 feet, CHP maximum noise levels
 - 54dB(A) to 60dB(A)



micro co-GENERATION Installation



Outside Building
Energy Independent



Inside Building
Whisper Quiet



Hybrid

Maximum Efficiency / Net Zero

CHP's High Efficiency Saves CO2 Emissions Today

•	CHP and Renewables displace marginal grid
	generation (including T&D losses)

- Marginal generation is currently a mix of coal and natural gas in most regions of the US
- CHP's high efficiency and high annual capacity factor currently results in significant annual energy and emissions savings

Combined Heat & Power Systems (CHP)

CHP's efficiency advantages will continue as the gas infrastructure decarbonizes

"Because emissions are cumulative and because we have a limited amount of time to reduce them, carbon reductions now have more value than carbon reductions in the future"

Source: "Time Value of Money", Larry Stein, Carbon Leadership Form, April 2020

Category	Natural Gas CHP	Utility Solar PV	Utility Wind	Biogas CHP
Capacity, MW	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Annual Capacity Factor	90%	24.3%	34.3%	90%
Annual Electricity, MWh	157,680	42,574	60,094	157,680
Annual Thermal Provide, MWh _{th}	169,466	None	None	169,466
Annual Energy Savings, MMBtu	689,110	399,382	563,737	689,110
Annual CO ₂ Savings, Tons	71,375	32,995	46,573	164,448
Annual NOx Savings, Tons	59.8	18.1	25.5	59.8

- Savings based on EPA AVERT Uniform EE Emissions Factors as a first level estimate of displaced marginal generation (https://www.epa.gov/avert)
- Prepared by: Entropy Research, LLC, 9/26/21
- Redrafted by: LSM Energy Solutions (<u>www.lsmenergysolutions.com</u>)

Gensets & micro-CHP Systems

There's a difference! - Size the CHP To The Energy Load - Not As Stand By Power



Traditional Generator

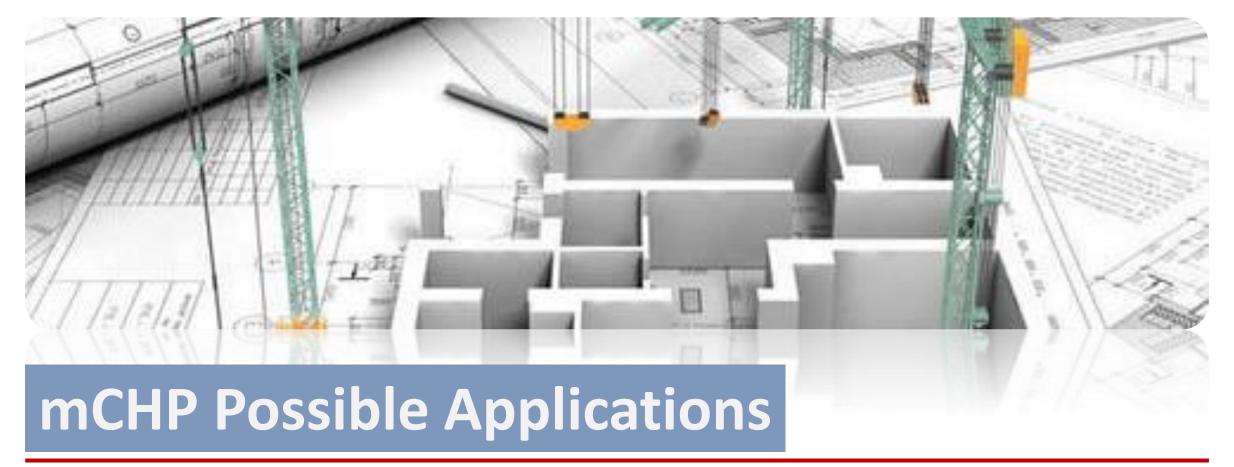
Back-up power only

- Emergency ready only
- No Inverter
- Single Application
- Typically, loud, not neighourhood friendly
- Not environmentally responsible (Diesel, oil, etc.)
- Mandatory scheduled maintenance required – run system, exhaust fuel, more GHG emissions, etc.
- Typical outside installation
- Short service cycles
- Short life span

micro-CHP

- Designed to provide energy 24/7/365
- Greater ROI running at capacity
- Dual service, heating and power generation
- Waste heat recovery
- Excess power can be stored or shared with grid
- Ideal in all climates
- Emergency readiness (BOS)
- Inside or outside installation
- Environmentally friendly
- Low emissions & operating costs
- Solar & renewables connectivity





Project Examples

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial

- Recreational Facilities & Swimming Pools
- Multi-Family, Highrise & Apartment Bldg.'s
- Senior Care Facilities & Hospitals
- Hospitality & Service Sector
- College campuses and schools

- Airports, Shopping & Office Bldg.'s
- Public & Private Commercial Bldg.'s
- District Heating & Central Power Stations
- Industrial Independent Applications
- Rural & Remote Locations

Industrial mCHP Applications

- Horticulture & Glasshouses
- Pharmaceuticals & Fine Chemicals
- Paper & Board Manufacture
- Brewing, Distilling, & Malting
- Ceramics, Brick & Cement
- Food Processing
- Textile Processing
- Minerals Processing
- Oil Refineries & Remote Facilities
- Iron & Steel
- Timber Processing

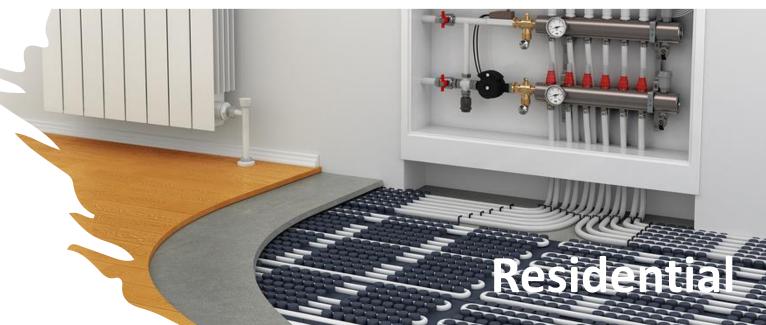


Why - ROI

CHP - Environmental & Financial

- Reduces GHG Emissions
- Lowers Fuel Consumption
- Matched with reduced operating & associated costs
- ROI within 4 to 6 years
- Unlimited expandability & scalability









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