



Modelling and Design Optimisation of Heat Recovery and Waste Heat to Power with the EINSTEIN Software Tool

I-Therm Workshop, October 2017

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- What is EINSTEIN general overview
- Heat recovery
- Heat to power conversion
- Link with monitoring data and energy management
- Continous time adaptation and optimisation







What is EINSTEIN?



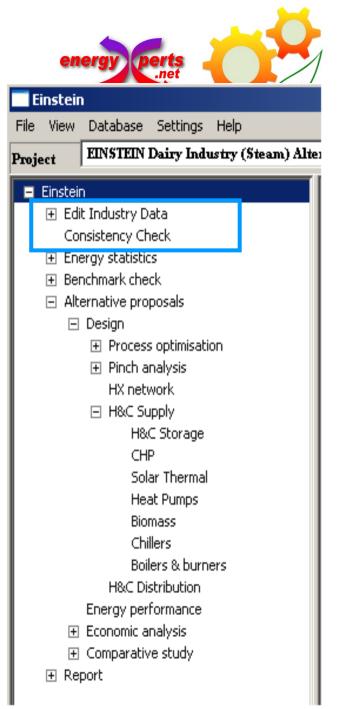
 A methodology and a software tool (expert system) for thermal energy audits and development of alternative energy concepts

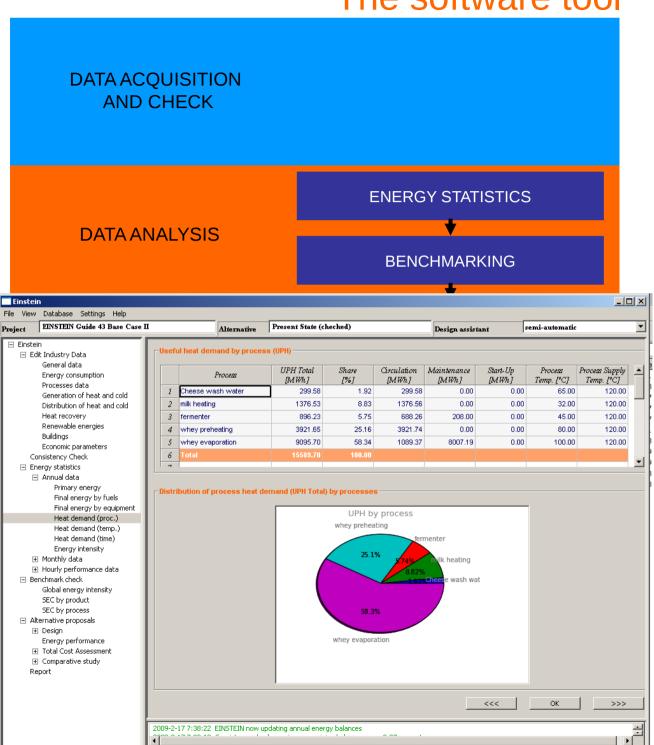
Results:

- Detailed energy statistics for present state
- Quantitative pre-design and evaluation of alternative energy concepts

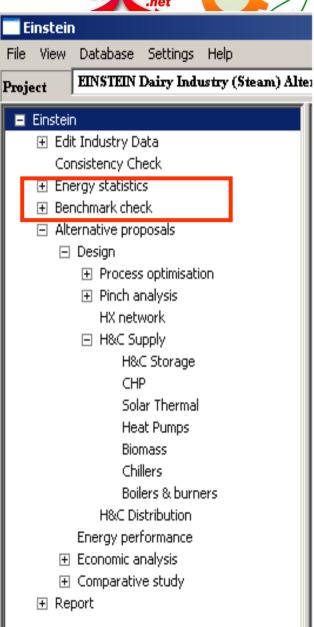


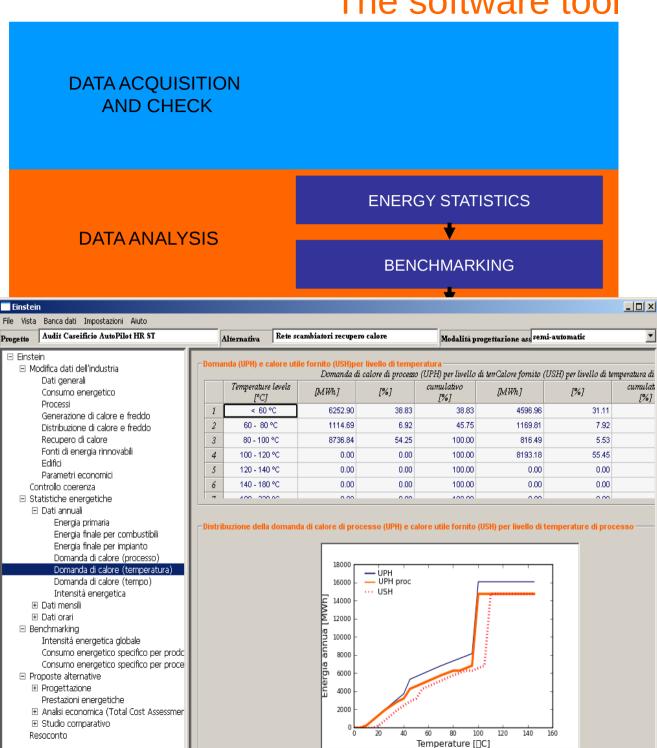
DATA ACQUISITION (QUESTIONNAIRE) **DATA ACQUISITION AND CHECK CONSISTENCY CHECK DATA ANALYSIS ALTERNATIVE** PROPOSALS: **DESIGN ALTERNATIVE** PROPOSALS: **EVALUATION** REPORT



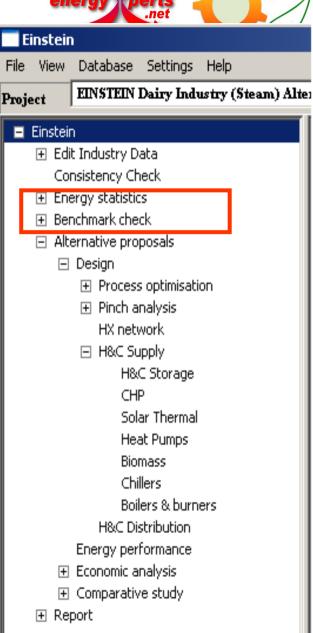


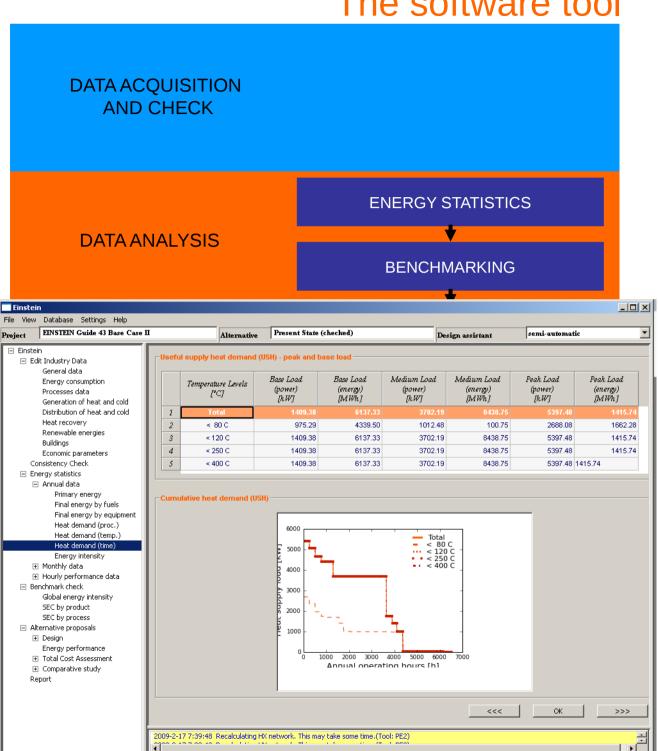




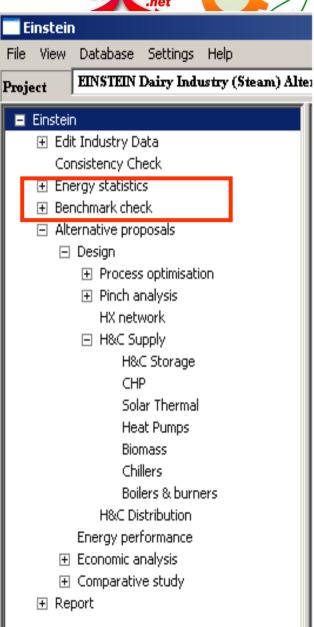


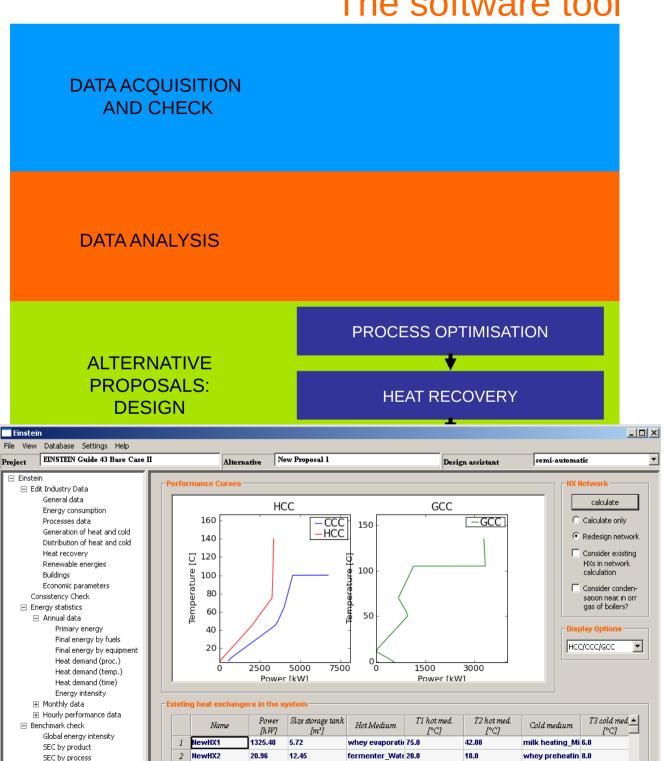




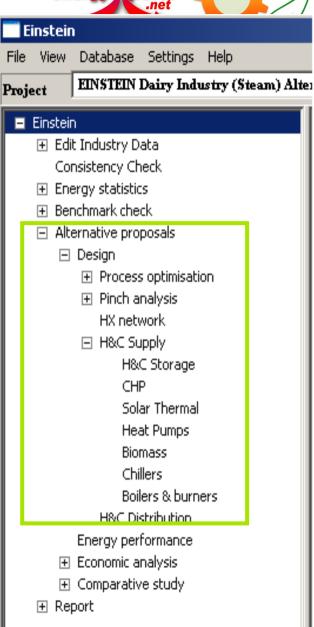


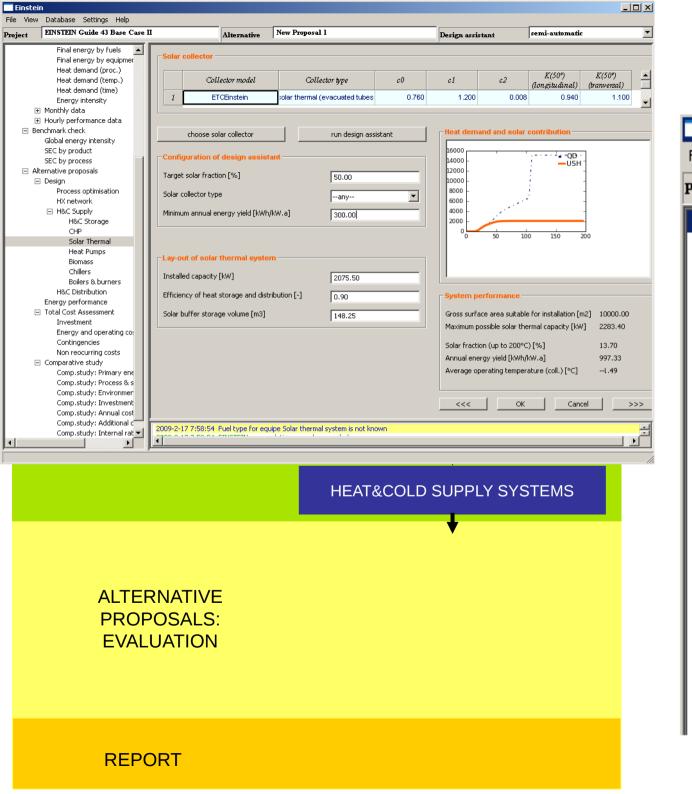


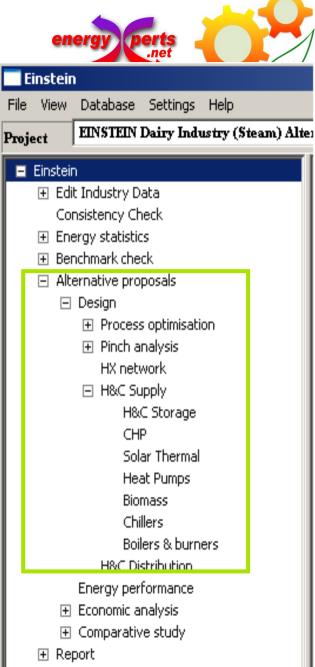


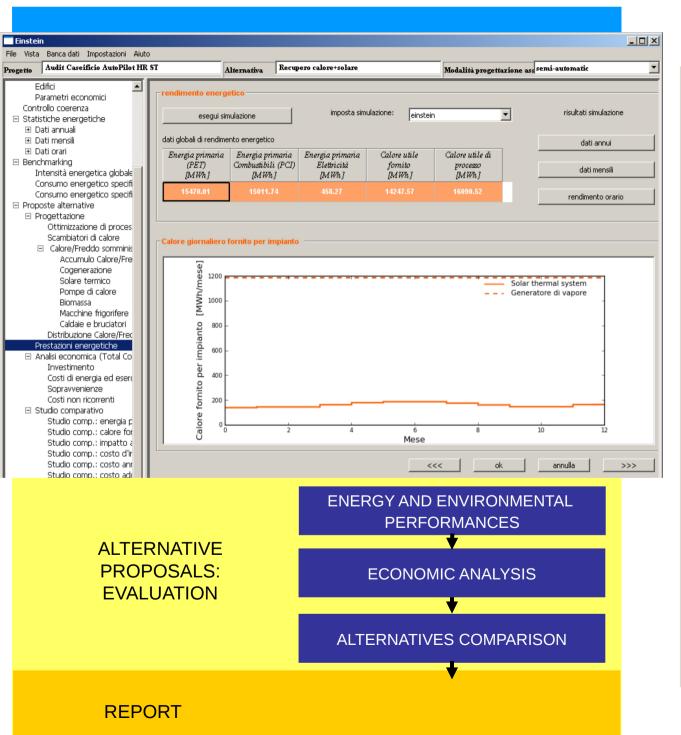


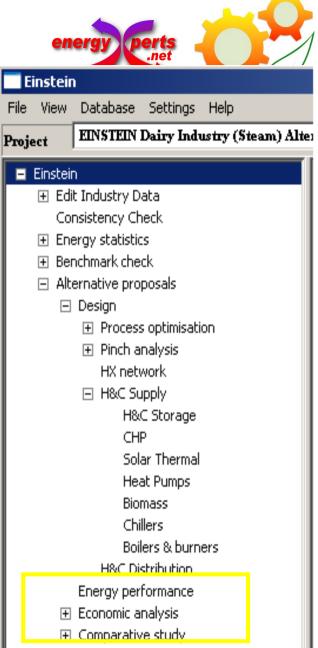








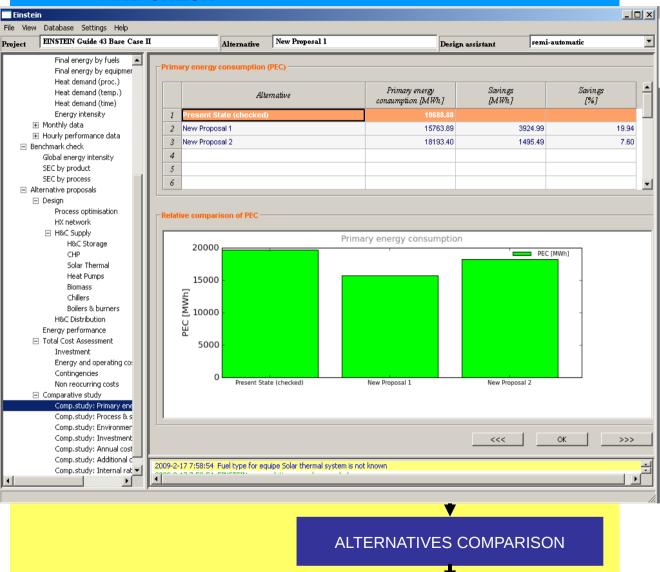




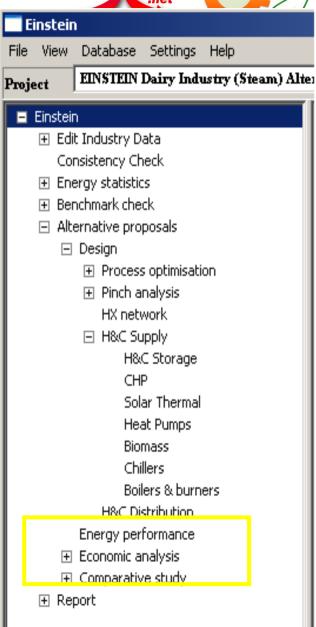
⊕ Report

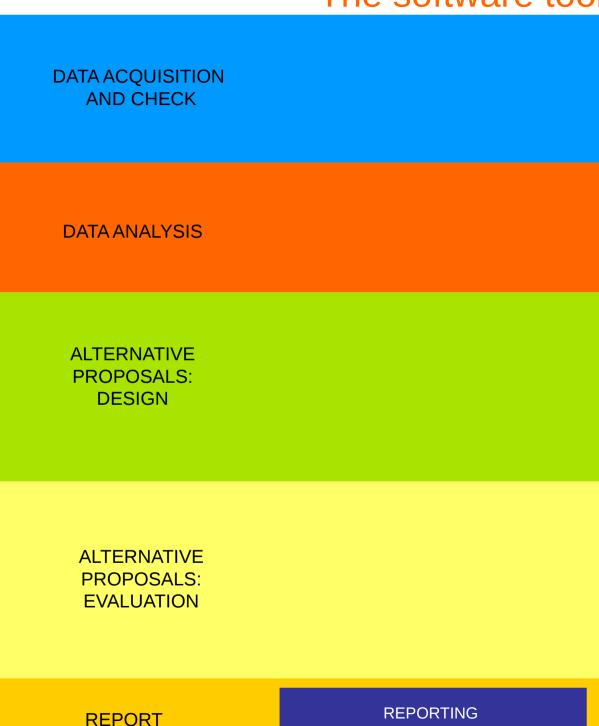
DATA ACQUISITION AND CHECK

REPORT

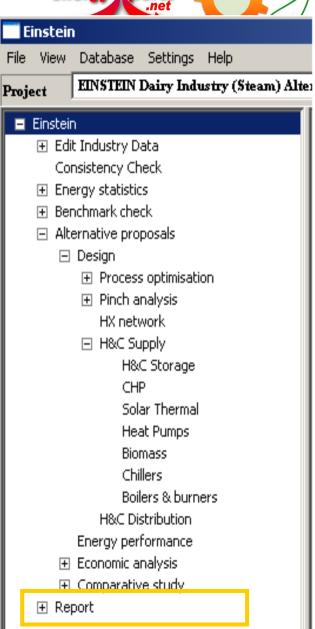
















Optimisation of heat recovery with EINSTEIN



EINSTEIN software: heat recovery



- Analysis of heat demand and waste heat as a function of temperature and time.
- Plot of hot and cold streams
- Plot of heat exchanger network
- Dynamic simulation of heat exchangers with/without storage
- Tools for Pinch-analysis
- Automatic design of optimised heat exchanger networks





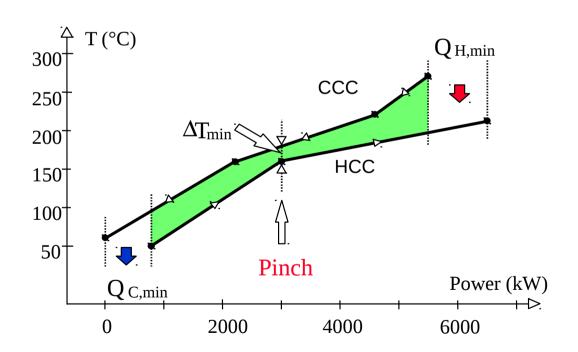
Pinch analysis



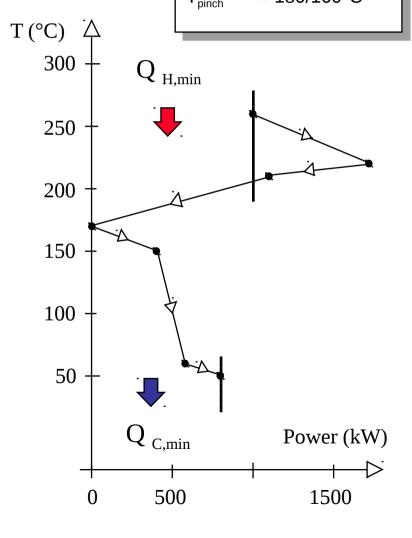


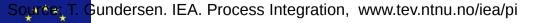
Pinch Analysis

- Hot and cold composite curve
- Grand composite curve
 - -> energy and exergy targets for heat recovery



 $\Delta T_{min} = 20 \text{ K}$ $Q_{H,min} = 1000 \text{ kW}$ $Q_{C,min} = 800 \text{ kW}$ $T_{pinch} = 180/160^{\circ}\text{C}$



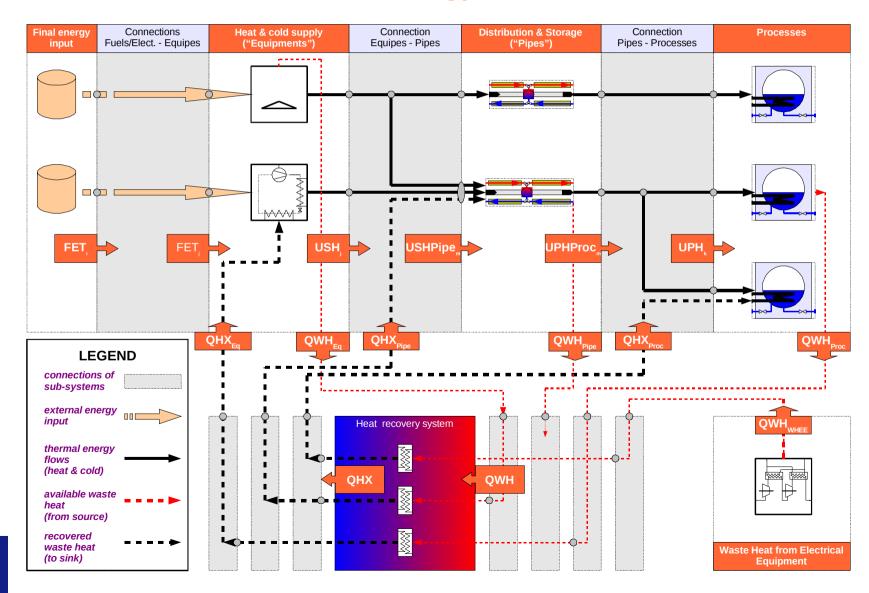




Heat exchanger networkenergy perts



Streams in EINSTEIN - Energy flows







Heat exchanger network



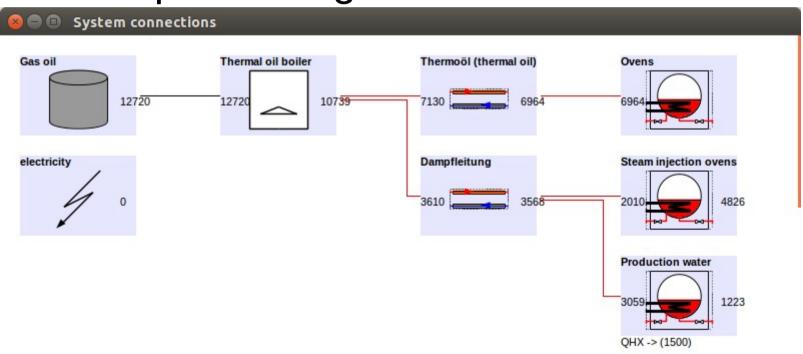
- Tool for automatic design of optimised heat exchanger network
- Different optimisation criteria possible:
 - minimum size of heat exchangers
 - exergy optimisation
 - fine tuning by selection of $\Delta T_{_{min}}$



Use case: heat pipe economiser



- Similar to iTherm-Demo: ARLUY (WP7)
- Heat pipe economiser using boiler exhaust gas for water preheating



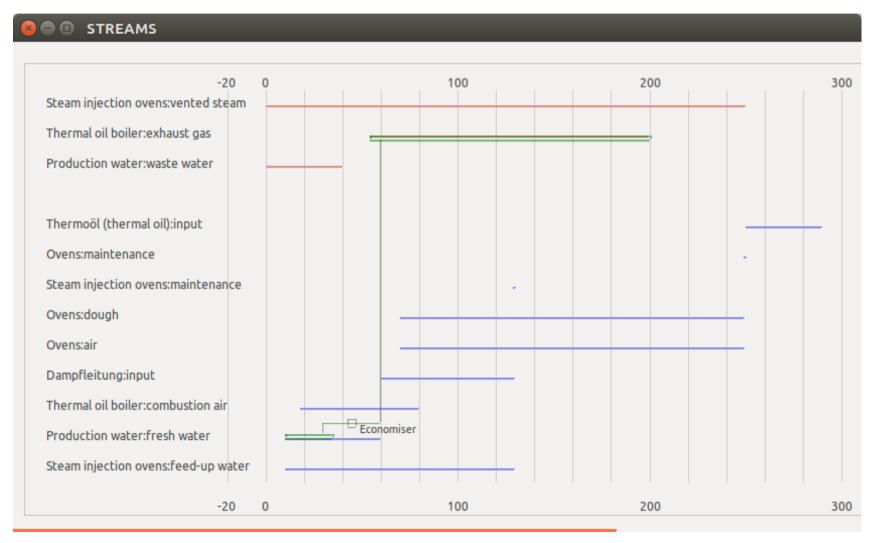




Use case: heat pipe economiser stream plot













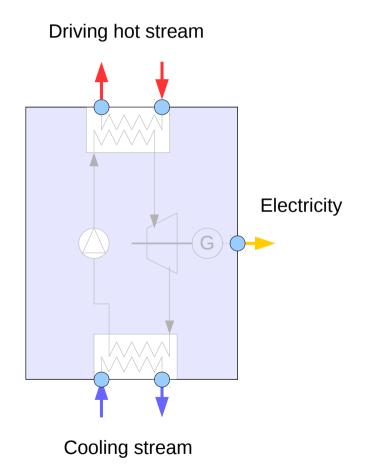
Optimisation of waste heat to power with EINSTEIN



EINSTEIN software: (waste-) heat to power



 Black box model for heat to power generating units









Model features

- Control:
 - by availability of waste heat
 - by external master control
 (supply of required heat input has to be assured by waste heat and/or appropriate heat supply equipment).





Model features

- Temperature dependence and part load behaviour:
 - Variable heat rejection temperature depending on ambient air temperature
 - Corrections of conversion efficiency as a function of
 - a) temperatures (supply, heat rejection)
 - b) part load ratio





Model types supported

- Rankine cycle (steam turbines, ORC, sCO2)
 - low / moderate temperature drop at heat supply
 - outlet temperature of supply medium well above ambient
- Trilateral flash cycle
 - high temperature drop
 - outlet temperature of supply medium close to ambient

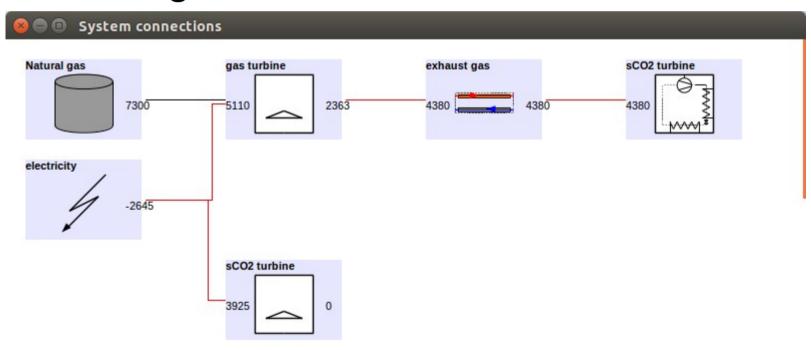




Use case sCO2-turbine + gas turbine



- Similar to iTherm-Demo: UBRUN (WP5)
- sCO2-turbine supplied by exhaust gas from gas turbine or gas boiler

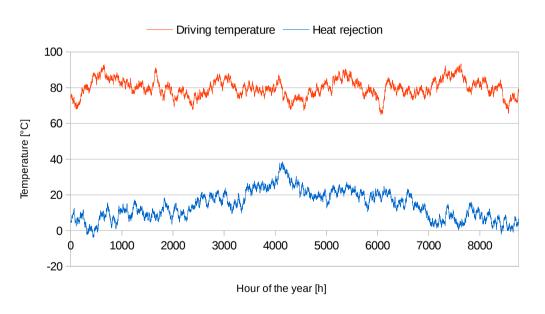


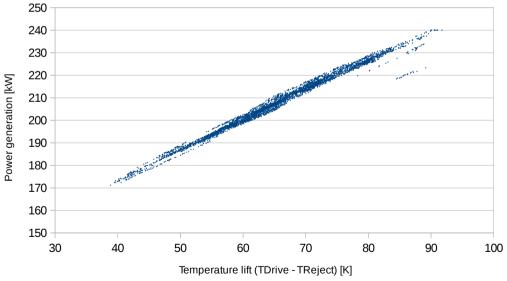






 Example: analysis of conversion efficiency as a function of driving and heat rejection temp.









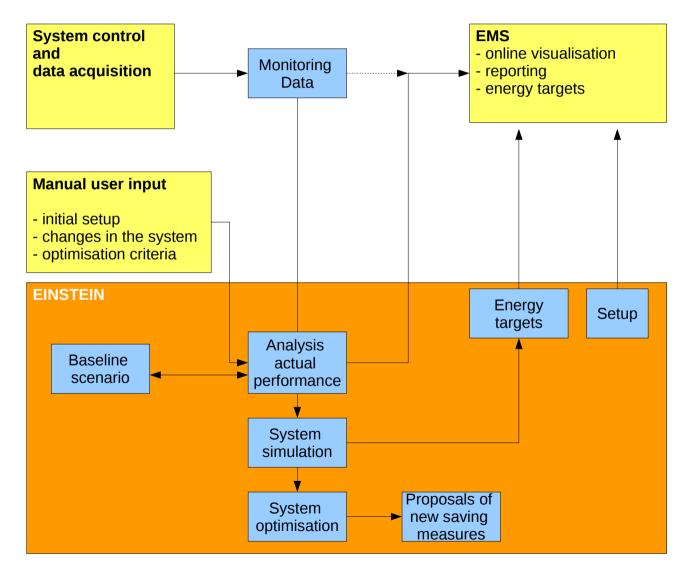


Link with monitoring data and energy management















- Use of historical monitoring data for present state analysis and calibration of system model
 - algorithm for automatic processing of monitoring data for model calibration
 - forecast of system performance for definition of energy and performance targets
 - type of data to be processed:
 - periodic aggregate data on consumption (e.g. energy bills, production volume, lecture of counters, ...)
 - time series (e.g. energy consumption, flow rates, etc.)

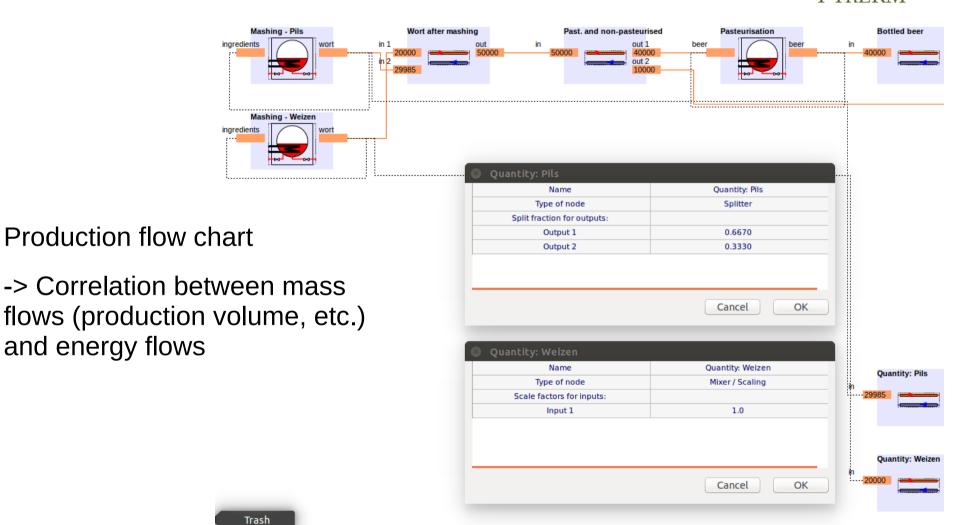




and energy flows













- Periodic system optimisation and adaptation to changes in the production process
 - algorithm for semi-automatic and automatic generation of energy saving proposals (e.g. heat recovery optimisation)
 - based on calibrated model (from Task 3.3.a)



Link with monitoring data



Sequence of model calibration, system optimisation and changes in the real system.

