



Energy Audit Summary Report

AEE INTEC

Audit no. 15 – UK05

Higher Education

University Buildings



14th of November 2011

AUDIT n. 15 – UK05

1. Data of the auditor

1.1. Contact data of the auditor

Name: Matthäus Hubmann
Organisation: AEE INTEC
Country: Austria
Profession: engineer
Number of audits performed: 1
Date of the audit: 14/11/2011
Duration of the audit: 4 weeks

2. Introduction

2.1. Objectives

The objectives of the audit are the modelling of the present state, the calculation of the energy consumption (total and process split) and furthermore the recognition possible changes in the energy supply.

3. Status Quo: processes, distribution, energy supply

3.1. General info of company

Name: The University of Warwick
Location: Warwick, Coventry, UK
Sector: Higher Education
Number of employees: n.a.
Number of students: 22,677

The University has benefitted from the installation of a gas powered Combined Heat & Power plant (CHP), which generates electricity (26,052 MWh/a) and uses by-product heat (39,597 MWh/a) to supply the University's district heating system.

The University has committed to achieving a significant reduction in carbon emissions by 2020. These drivers all indicate a need for the University to invest in further heat supplying capacity including a reduction of CO2 emissions.

3.2. Flow sheet of the whole manufacturing side (processes, distribution, energy supply) in form of a block diagram

District Heating Network

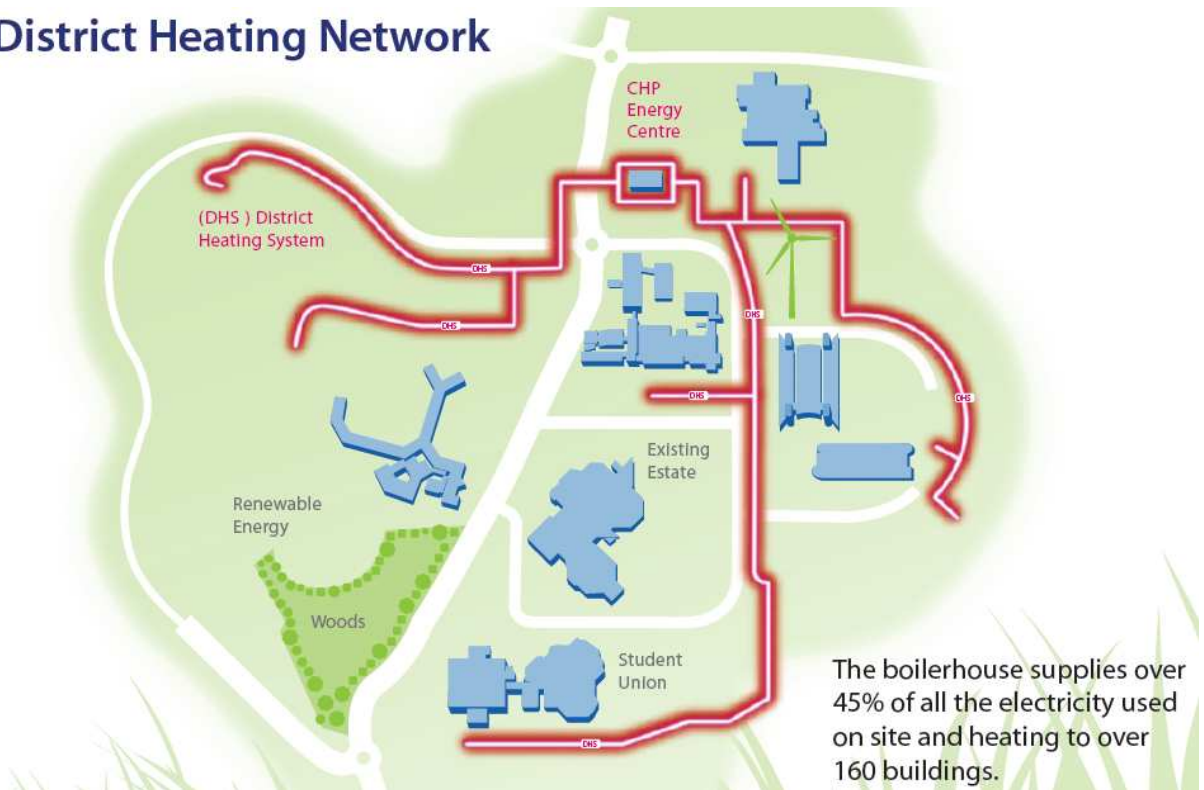


Figure 1: District Heating Network of the university

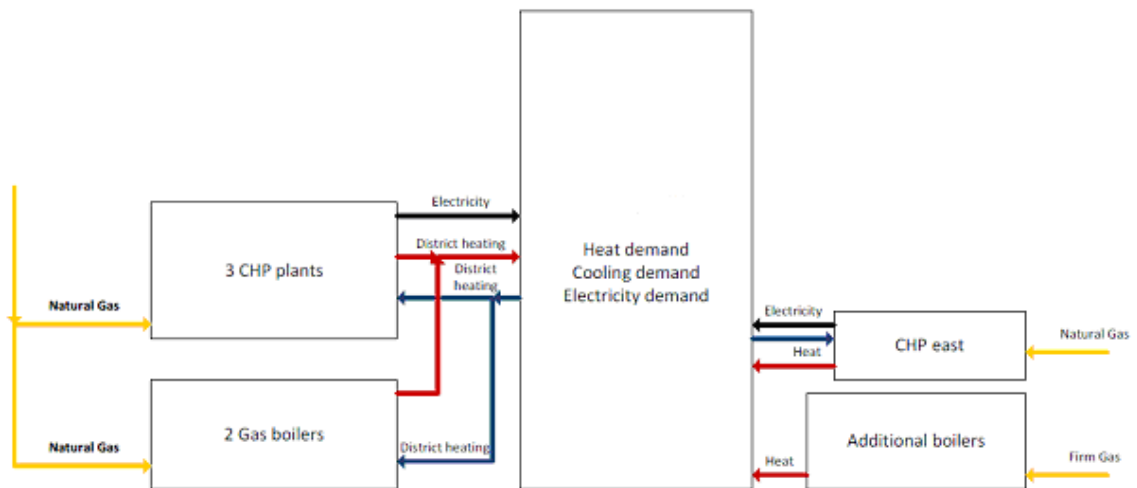


Figure 2: Flow sheet of the energy supply

3.3. Description of the existing system

- Energy Supply is shown in the Figure 2: Flow sheet of the energy supply.

Primary energy consumption:

Table 1: Total primary energy consumption (PEC) and primary energy consumption for thermal use (PET)

Energy type (fuels / electricity)	PEC		PET	
	[MWh]	[% of Total]	[MWh]	[% of Total]
Total fuels	151,640	63.66	152,304	219.98
Total electricity	86,571	36.34	-83,068	-119.98
Total (fuels + electricity)	238,211	100.00	69,236	100.00

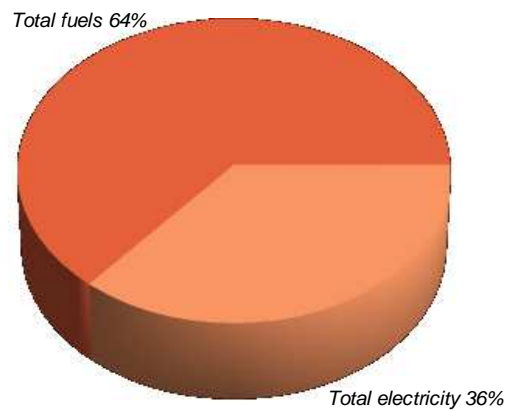


Figure 3: Distribution of PEC by fuel type

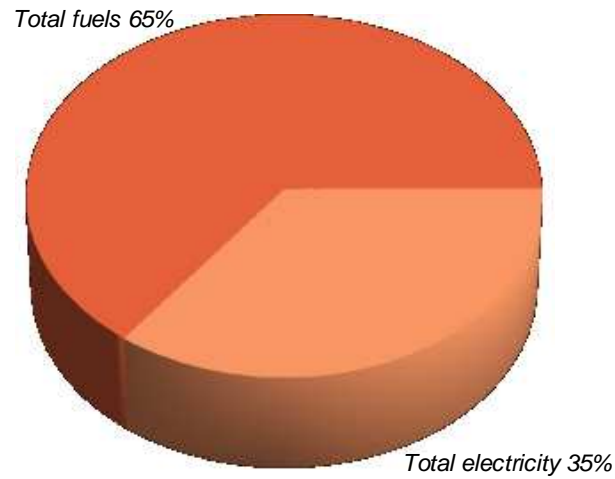


Figure 4: Distribution of PET by fuel type

Final energy consumption (FEC) per fuel, final energy demand thermal (FET):

Table 2: Total final energy consumption (FEC) and final energy for thermal use (FET); present state.

Fuel type	FEC		FET	
	[MWh]	[% of Total]	[MWh]	[% of Total]
Natural gas	91,965	55.16	91,965	83.02
firm gas	45,889	27.53	46,493	41.97
Electricity	28,857	17.31	-27,689	-25.00
Total	166,711	100.00	110,769	100.00

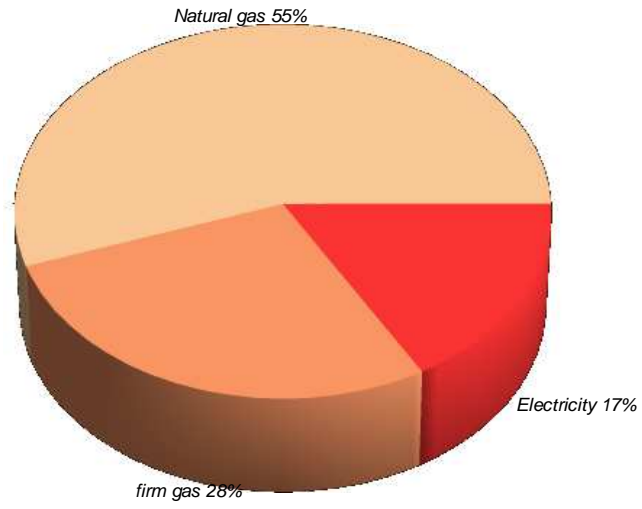


Figure 5: Total final energy consumption for thermal use (FET); present state.

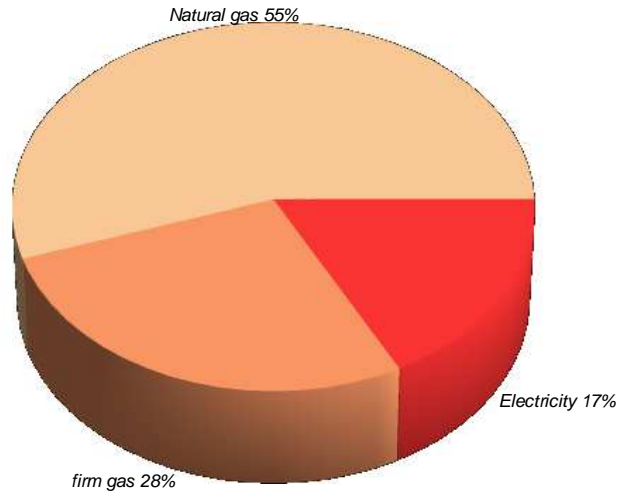


Figure 6: Total final energy consumption (FEC); present state.

Table 3: Final energy consumption for thermal use (FET) by equipment (present state).

Equipment	Fuel type	FET by equipment	
		[MWh]	[% of Total]
CHP 1	Natural gas(- gen.elect.)	18,553	16.94
CHP 2	Natural gas(- gen.elect.)	18,553	16.94
CHP 3	Natural gas(- gen.elect.)	18,553	16.94
Gas boiler 1	Natural gas	1,233	1.13
Gas boiler 2	Natural gas	1,240	1.13
additional boilers	firm gas	46,988	42.90
medium cooling	Electricity	162	0.15
small cooling	Electricity	175	0.16
chiller	Electricity	8	0.01
CHP east	Natural gas(- gen.elect.)	4,055	3.70
Total		109,520	100.00

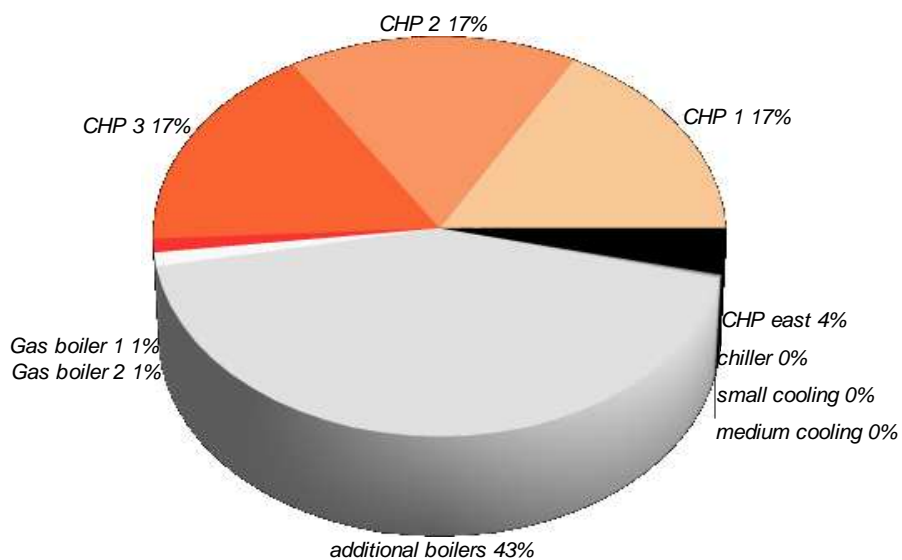


Figure 7: Final energy consumption for thermal use (FET) by equipment

Useful supply heat (USH), Fuel and electricity demand:

Table 4: supply heat (USH) by equipment. Present state.

Equipment	USH by equipment	
	[MWh]	[% of Total]
CHP 1	12,812	15.33
CHP 2	12,812	15.33
CHP 3	12,812	15.33
Gas boiler 1	1,533	1.83
Gas boiler 2	1,576	1.89
additional boilers	39,242	46.95
CHP east	2,803	3.35
Total	83,591	100.00

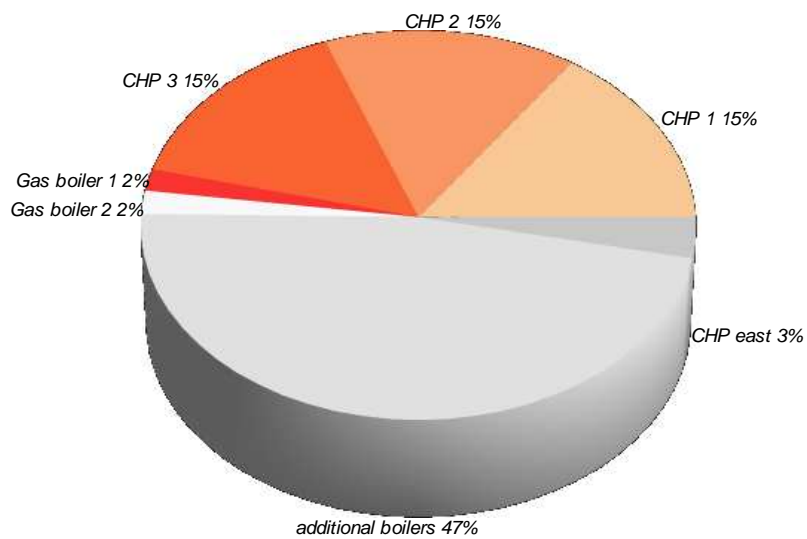


Figure 8: Useful supply heat (USH) by equipment. Present state.

Table 5: Useful supply cooling (USC) by equipment; present state.

Equipment	USC by equipment	
	[MWh]	[% of Total]
medium cooling	389	26.19
small cooling	389	26.18
chiller	707	47.63
Total	1,484	100.00

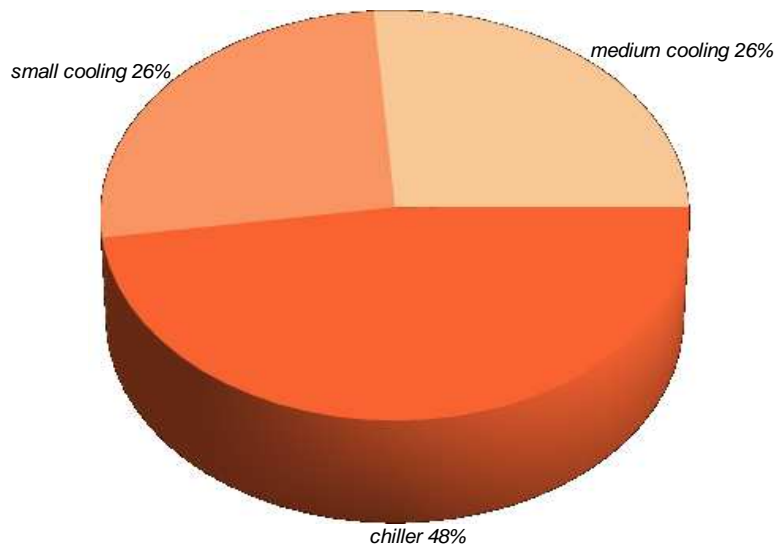


Figure 9: Useful supply cooling (USC) by equipment. Present state.

- Distribution system
Media and temperatures

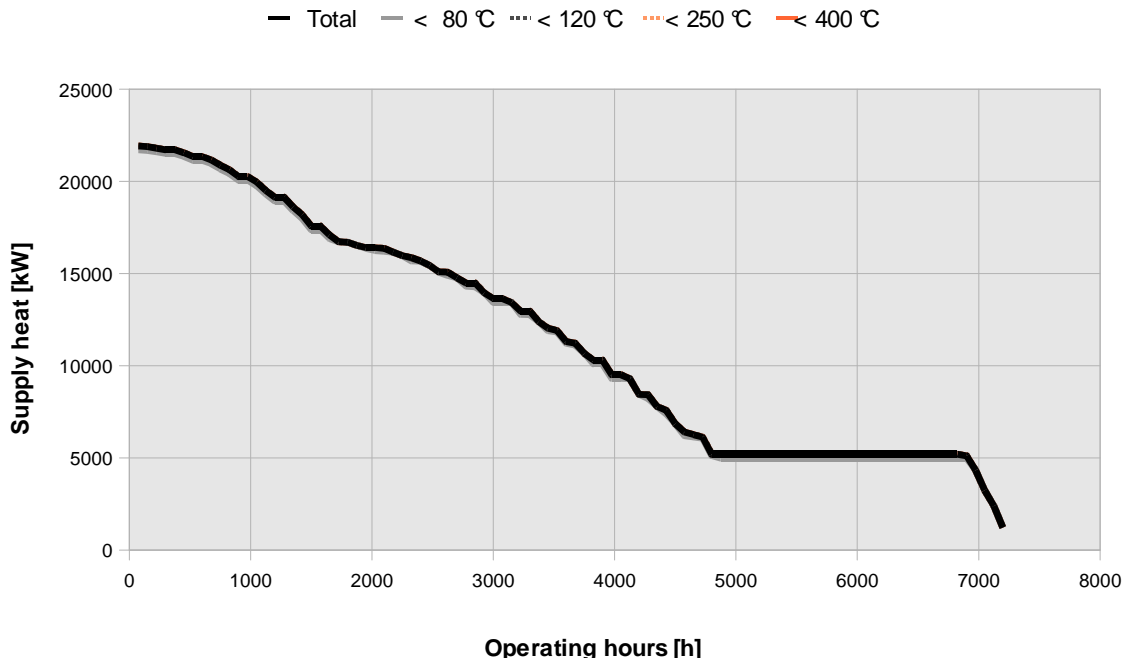


Figure 10: Distribution of supply heat by temperature levels and annual operating hours. Present state.

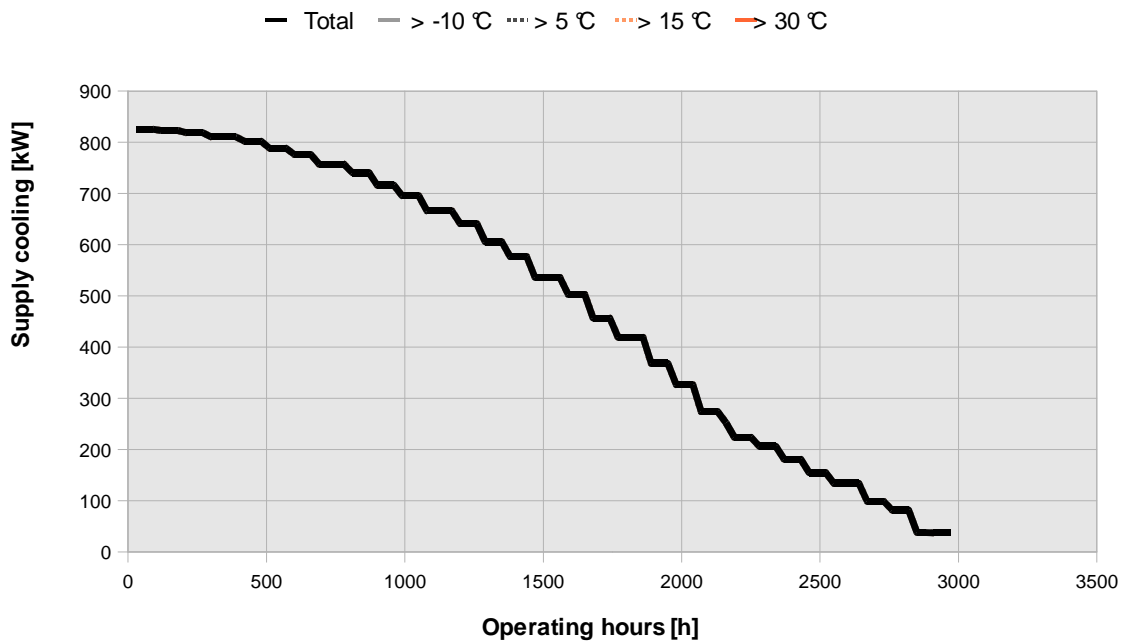


Figure 11: Distribution of supply cooling by temperature levels and annual operating hours. Present state.

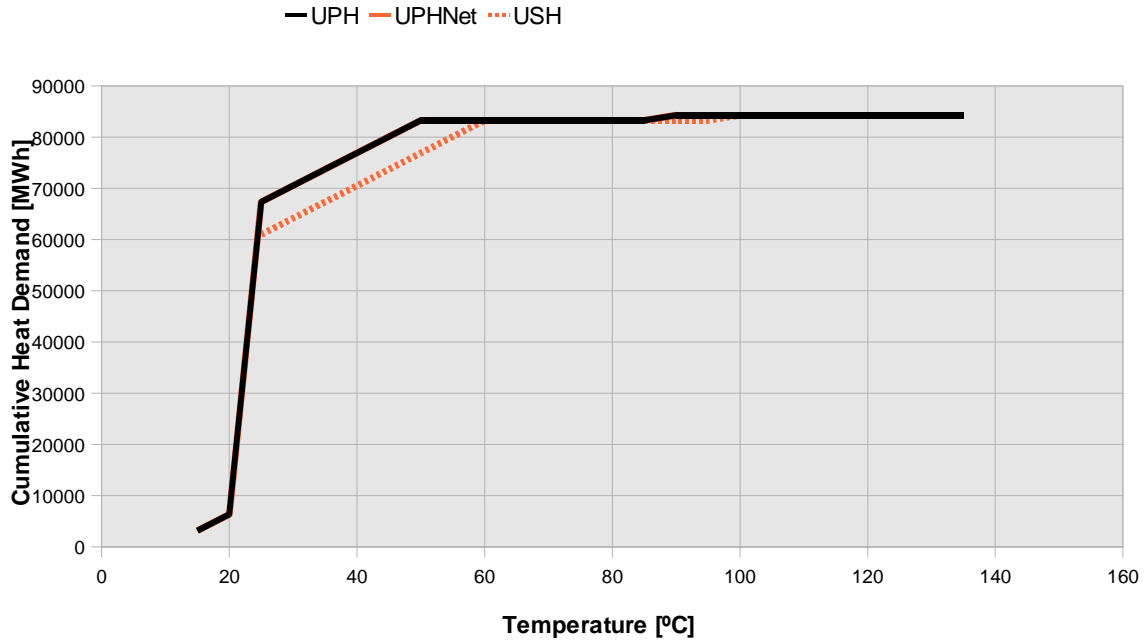


Figure 12: Distribution of the heat demand by temperature levels

- Main energy consuming energy processes and buildings
External energy delivered to process (UPHproc), Total energy demand (UPH) per process

Table 6: Useful process heat demand (UPH) by process. Present state

Process	Total [MWh]	Circulation [MWh]	Maintenance [MWh]	Start-up [MWh]
all buildings_HW	24,792	24,792	0	0
all buildings_heating	57,780	0	57,780	0
heat demand chiller	1,019	0	1,019	0
Total	83,591			

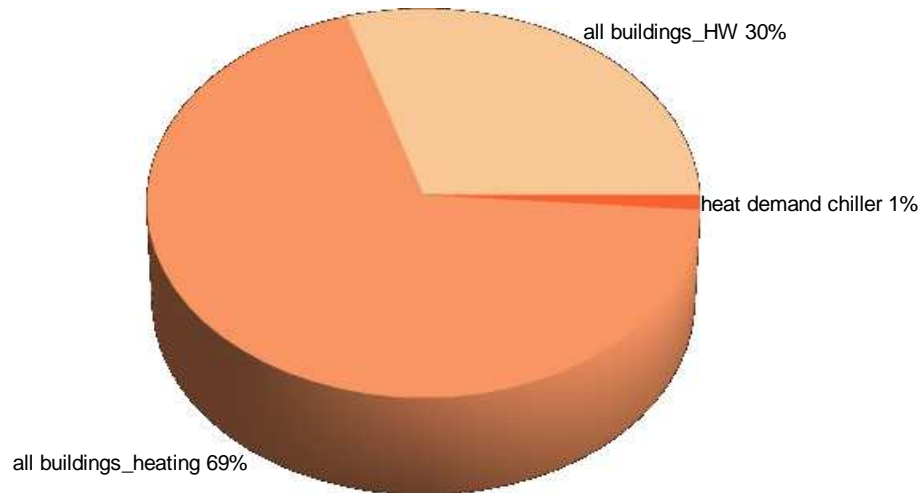


Figure 13: Useful process heat (UPH) by process

Table 7: Useful process cooling demand (UPC) by process. Present state.

Process	Total [MWh]	Circulation [MWh]	Maintenance [MWh]	Start-up [MWh]
all buildings_cooling	770	0	770	0
math building_cooling	399	0	399	0
WBS building_cooling	308	0	308	0
Total	1,477			

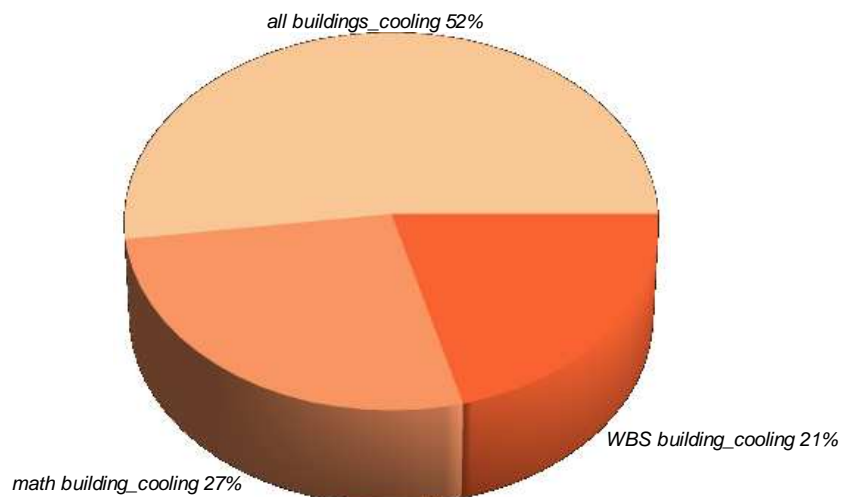


Figure 14: Useful process cooling (UPC) by process

3.4. General

- As only data of 3 month for the heat demand of the absorption chillers was available the heat/cooling demand was extended to 5 month and led to a total heat demand of 1,019 MWh per year (math: 399 MWh/a; WBS: 308 MWh/a).
- The average hot water consumption was calculated of the month June, July and August by the total heat consumption minus 3 % of losses in the district heating system and minus the heat demand of the absorption chillers during this month, which resulted in a water consumption of 1,000 to 1,740 m³/day. Taking the yearly water consumption in account an average of 1,573m³ of water per day was calculated. An assumption was made than that per day 1,500 m³ of hot water are needed.
- The heating demand was than calculated from the heat consumption (district heating and the local boilers) minus the absorption chiller demand and the hot water heat demand (57,780 MWh).
- The cooling demand was assumed according to the heat demand of 126 kWh/m²a which led to a cooling demand of 1,68 kWh/m²a and resulted in a total cooling demand of 770 MWh.

4. Comparative study

Table 8: Overview of the alternative proposals studied

Short Name	Description
solar 5,000 m ²	based on present state + 20,000 m ² solar thermal supply system
CHP biomass	based on present state + CHP (combined heat and power) with wood chips

4.1. Proposed alternative: **solar 20,000 m²**

- Solar 20,000 m²; available surface: 20,000 m²

Collector type:	FPC (flat plate collector)
Installed capacity:	3,725 kW
Installed collector area:	5,321 m ²
Solar buffer storage volume:	266 m ³
Solar fraction:	2.13 %
Annual energy yield:	kWh/kWa
Contribution to heat supply:	1,795 MWh/a

A solar thermal collector field of 5,321 m² is installed and contributes 1,795 MWh of thermal energy to the district heating system.

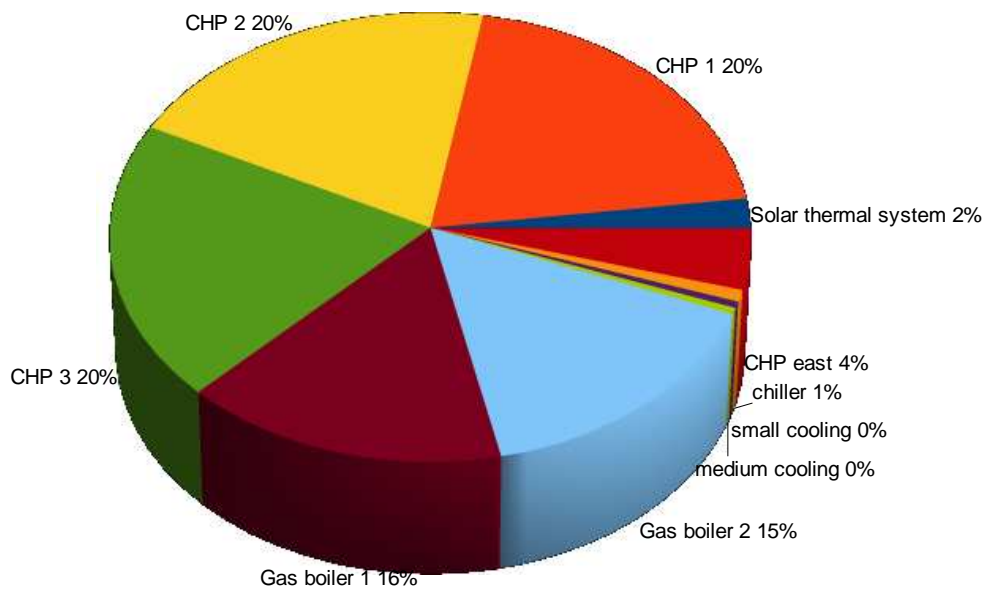


Figure 15: Contribution of each equipment to the total useful heat and useful cooling supply (USH & USC).

Table 9: Heat and cooling supply equipment and contribution to total heat and cooling supply

Equipment	Type	Heat and cooling supplied to pipe/duct	Nominal capacity	Contribution to total heat and cooling supply	
			[kW]	[MWh]	[%]
Solar thermal system	solar thermal (flat-plate)	o==district heating==o	3,725	1,795	2.11
CHP 1	CHP gas turbine	o==district heating==o	2,060	17,143	20.15
CHP 2	CHP gas turbine	o==district heating==o	2,060	17,143	20.15
CHP 3	CHP gas turbine	o==district heating==o	2,060	17,143	20.15
Gas boiler 1	hot water boiler	o==district heating==o	5,000	13,471	15.83
Gas boiler 2	hot water boiler	o==district heating==o	5,000	13,144	15.45
additional boilers	hot water boiler	o==district heating==o	13,865	0	0.00
medium cooling	compression chiller (air cooled)	o==distribution cooling==o	2,020	389	0.46
small cooling	compression chiller (air cooled)	o==distribution cooling==o	2,677	389	0.46
chiller	compression chiller (air cooled)	o==cooling math building==o o==cooling WBS building==o	1,200	707	0.83
CHP east	CHP gas turbine	o==district heating==o	2,000	3,751	4.41
Total			41,667	85,076	100

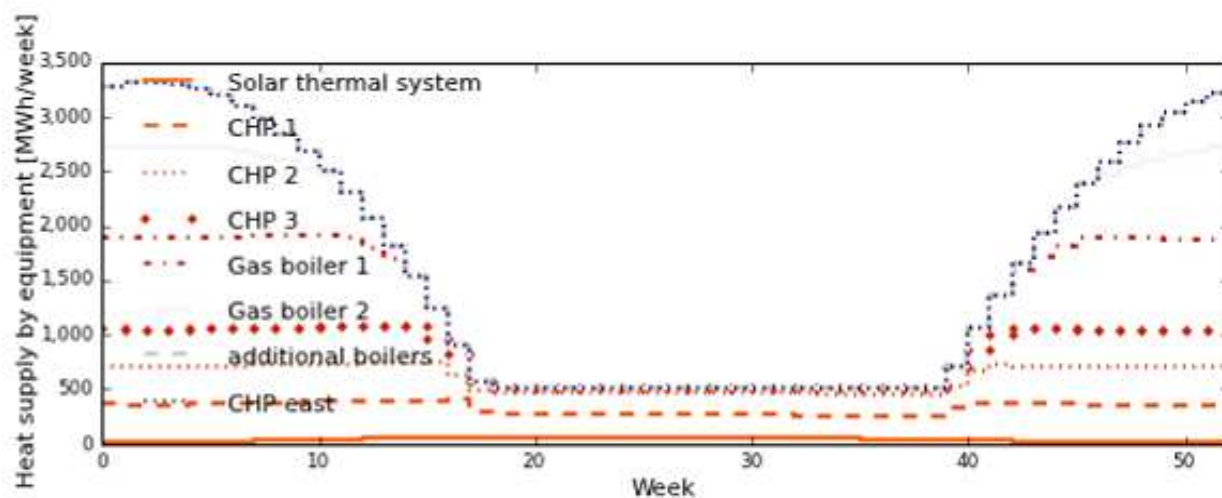


Figure 16: Weekly heat supply by equipment

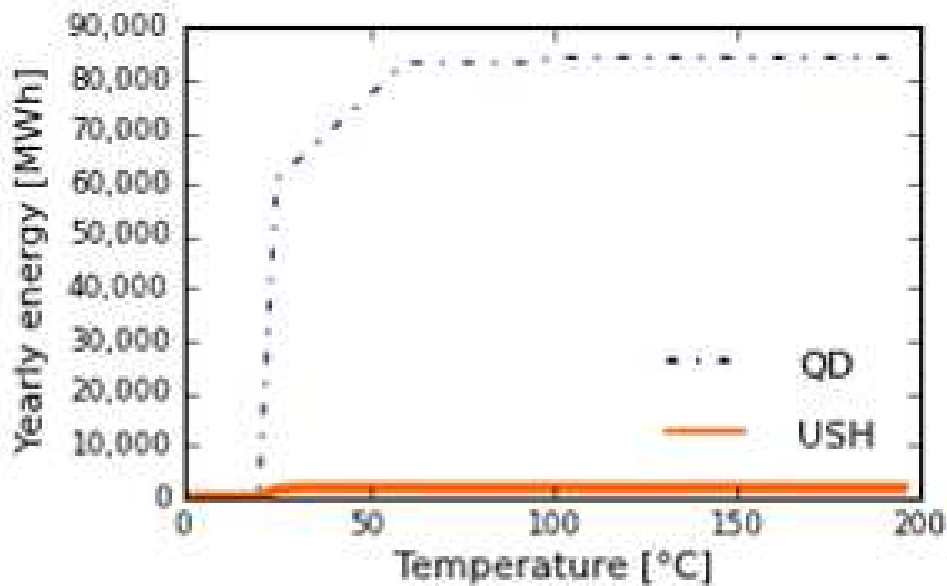


Figure 17: Heat demand and solar contribution

4.2. Proposed alternatives: **CHP biomass**

- CHP biomass

CHP type:	ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle)
Biomass type:	wood chips (LHV: 4 kWh/kg)
Installed thermal capacity:	1,000 kW
Installed electrical capacity:	250 kW
Thermal efficiency:	0.72
Electrical efficiency:	0.18
Operating hours:	8,584

The heat supply for the ORC plant is delivered by a burner fed with wood chips with a lower heating value of 4 kWh/kg. The overall electric efficiency, including the wood furnace, is assumed by 18 % and the thermal efficiency of the whole plant is assumed by 72 %.

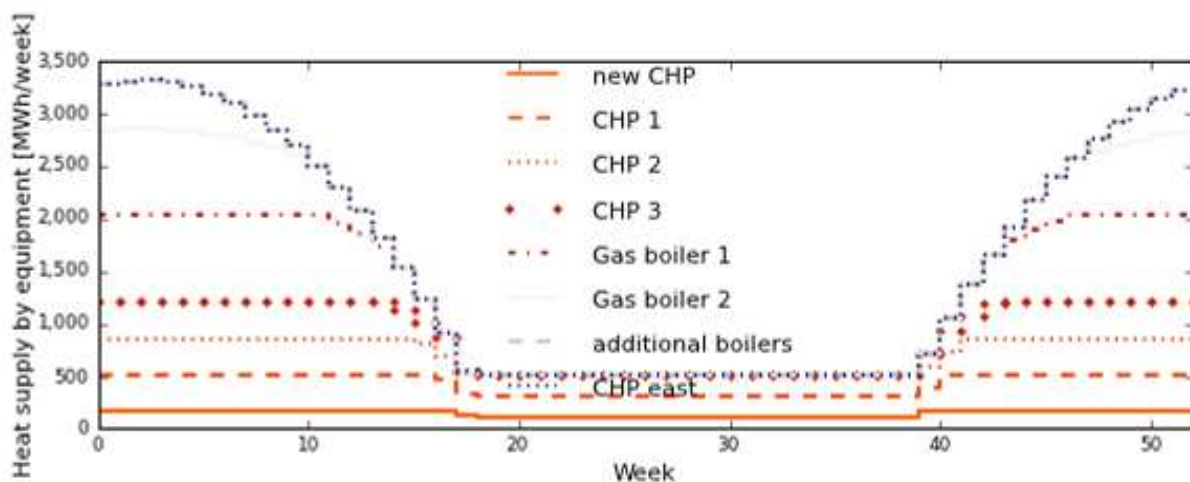


Figure 18: Weekly heat supply by equipment

Table 10: Heat and cooling supply equipment and contribution to total heat and cooling supply

Equipment	Type	Heat and cooling supplied to pipe/duct	Nominal capacity	Contribution to total heat and cooling supply	
			[kW]	[MWh]	[%]
new CHP	CHP engine	o==district heating==o	1,000	8,322	9.78
CHP 1	CHP gas turbine	o==district heating==o	2,060	17,143	20.15
CHP 2	CHP gas turbine	o==district heating==o	2,060	17,143	20.15
CHP 3	CHP gas turbine	o==district heating==o	2,060	17,143	20.15
Gas boiler 1	hot water boiler	o==district heating==o	5,000	10,074	11.84
Gas boiler 2	hot water boiler	o==district heating==o	5,000	10,014	11.77
additional boilers	hot water boiler	o==district heating==o	13,865	0	0.00
medium cooling	compression chiller (air cooled)	o==distribution cooling==o	2,020	385	0.45
small cooling	compression chiller (air cooled)	o==distribution cooling==o	2,677	385	0.45
chiller	compression chiller (air cooled)	o==cooling math building==o o==cooling WBS building==o	1,200	707	0.83
CHP east	CHP gas turbine	o==district heating==o	2,000	3,751	4.41
Total			38,942	85,068	100

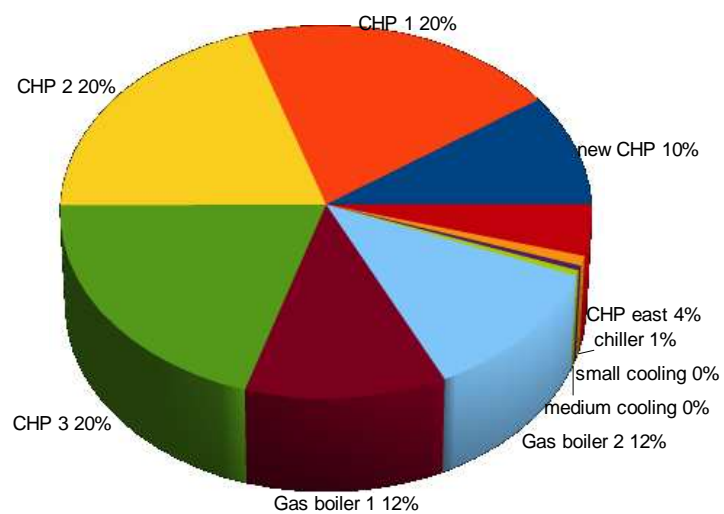


Figure 19: Contribution of each equipment to the total useful heat and useful cooling supply (USH & USC).

5. Selected alternative(s) and conclusions

5.1. Selected alternative: CHP biomass

Based on the primary energy savings of 11 % the second alternative "CHP biomass" is selected as best solution. In addition the selected alternative has a shorter payback period compared to the first alternative.

Table 11: Primary energy consumption: present state and alternative proposals

Alternative	Primary energy consumption	Savings	
	[MWh]	[MWh]	[%]
Present State (checked)	238,802	---	---
solar 5,000 m ²	221,735	17,067	7.15
CHP biomass	212,826	25,976	10.88

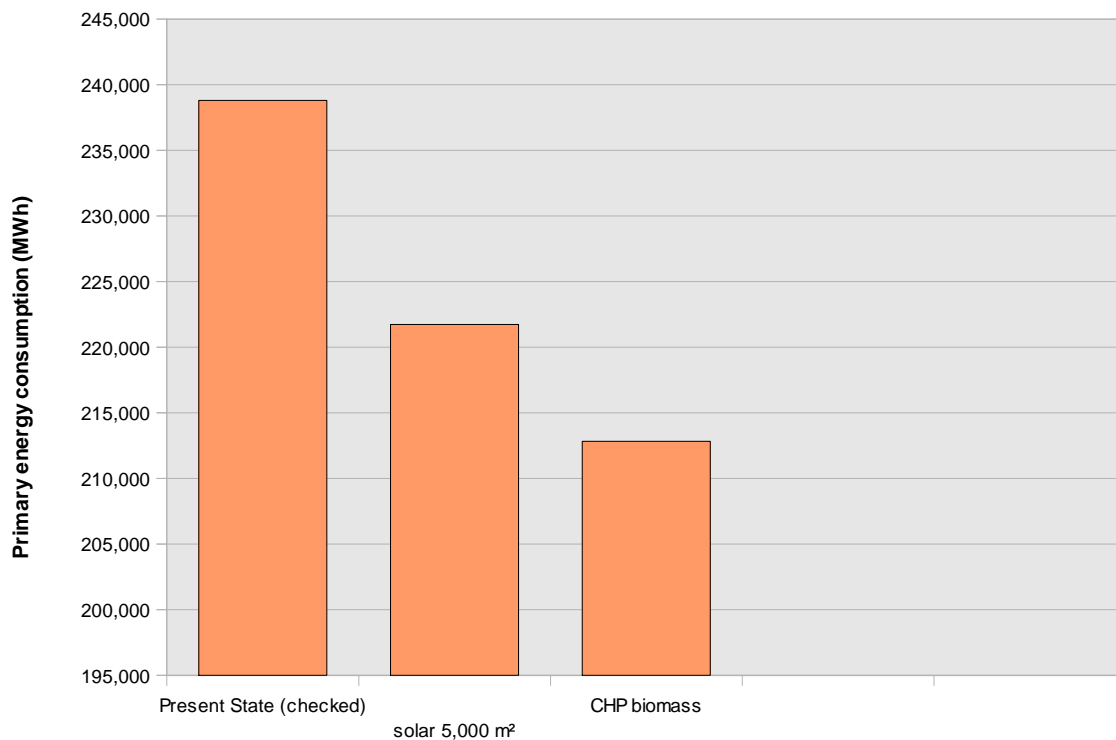


Figure 20: Primary energy consumption: present state and alternative proposals

5.1.1. Process optimisation (written proposals)

Based on the available data no process optimisation was proposed.

5.1.2. Heat recovery

Based on the available data no process optimisation was proposed.

5.1.3. Heat and Cold Supply

CHP type:	ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle)
Biomass type:	wood chips (LHV: 4 kWh/kg)
Installed thermal capacity:	1,000 kW
Installed electrical capacity:	250 kW
Thermal efficiency:	0.72
Electrical efficiency:	0.18
Operating hours:	8,584

5.2. Comparative study and conclusions

Table 12: Comparative study

		Present state	Alternative	Saving
Total primary energy consumption (1)	[MWh]	238,802	212,826	25,977
Allocation of energy consumption	[-]			
Total fuels	[MWh]	152,231	160,922	- 8,691
Total electricity	[MWh]	86,571	51,903	34,668
Share of renewable energy	[%]		5	
CO ₂ emissions	[tons/a]	48,892	43,574	5,318
Annual energy system cost (2)	[EUR]	7,229,934	6,143,328	1,086,606
Total investment costs	[EUR]		1,500,000	
Payback period (3)	[years]		2	

(1) including primary energy consumption for non-thermal uses

(2) including energy cost (fuel and electricity bills), operation and maintenance costs and annuity of total investment.

(3) Supposing 30% of funding of total investment (subsidies or equivalent other support mechanisms)

- CO₂-emission savings chart:

Table 13: Environmental impact: present state and alternative proposals

Alternative	Production of CO₂	Water consumption
	[t]	[m ³]
Present State (checked)	48,892.11	0.00
solar 5,000 m ²	45,398.00	0.00
CHP biomass	43,574.00	0.00

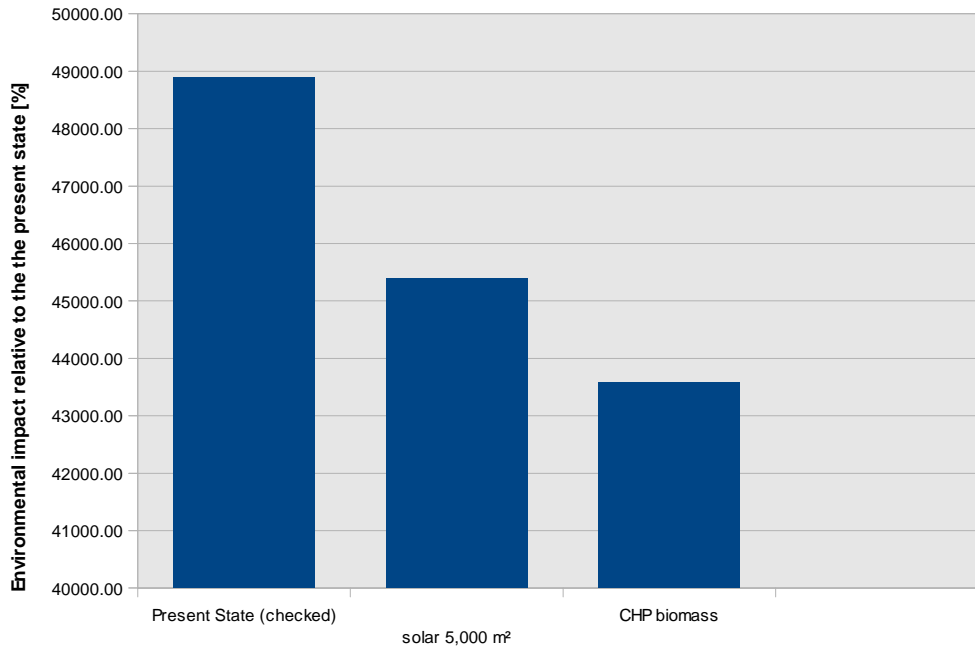


Figure 21: Comparison of alternatives: environmental impact

5.2.1. Energy and environmental analysis

By installing the ORC plant the primary energy consumption via natural gas can be partly substituted by renewable energy out of wood chips and leads to CO₂ savings of 5,318 tons per year.

5.2.2. Economic analysis

The investment costs for the CPH plant are assumed by € 1,500,000 and the flat plate collectors by € 1,676,010. The calculated payback period for the alternative "CHP biomass" is therefore 2 years based on a funding rate of 30 %.

Table 14: Investment cost: alternative proposals

Alternative	Total investment [€]	Own investment [€]	Subsidies [€]
Present State (checked)	---	---	---
solar 5,000 m ²	1.676.010	1.173.207	502.803
CHP biomass	1.500.000	1.050.000	450.000

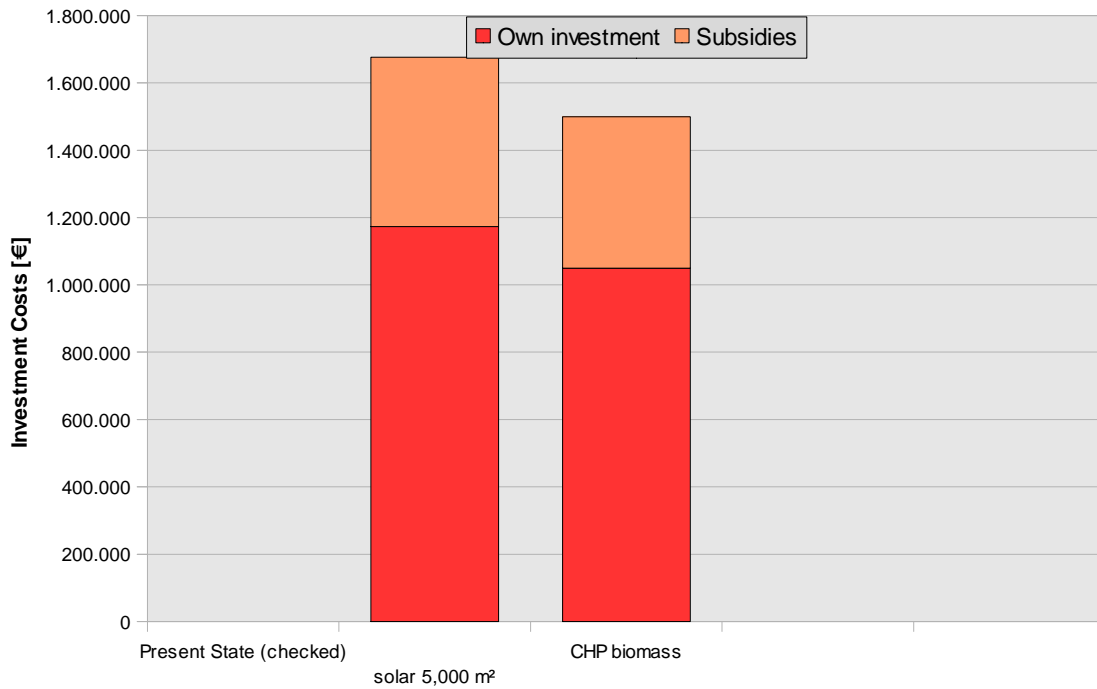


Figure 22: Comparison of alternatives: Investment cost

5.2.3. Conclusions and outlook

Based on the available data the energy consumption split to the processes and equipments could have been calculated by EINSTEIN and the results are well comparable to the present state of the company. For the economic aspects some further calculations will be necessary as the funding rate and the final investment costs are based on first estimations.