



Ipari folyamatok veszteség hője, mint energiaforrás

*Waste heat from industrial processes as
energy source*

G. Kleiser, Hochschule Ulm



Waste Heat

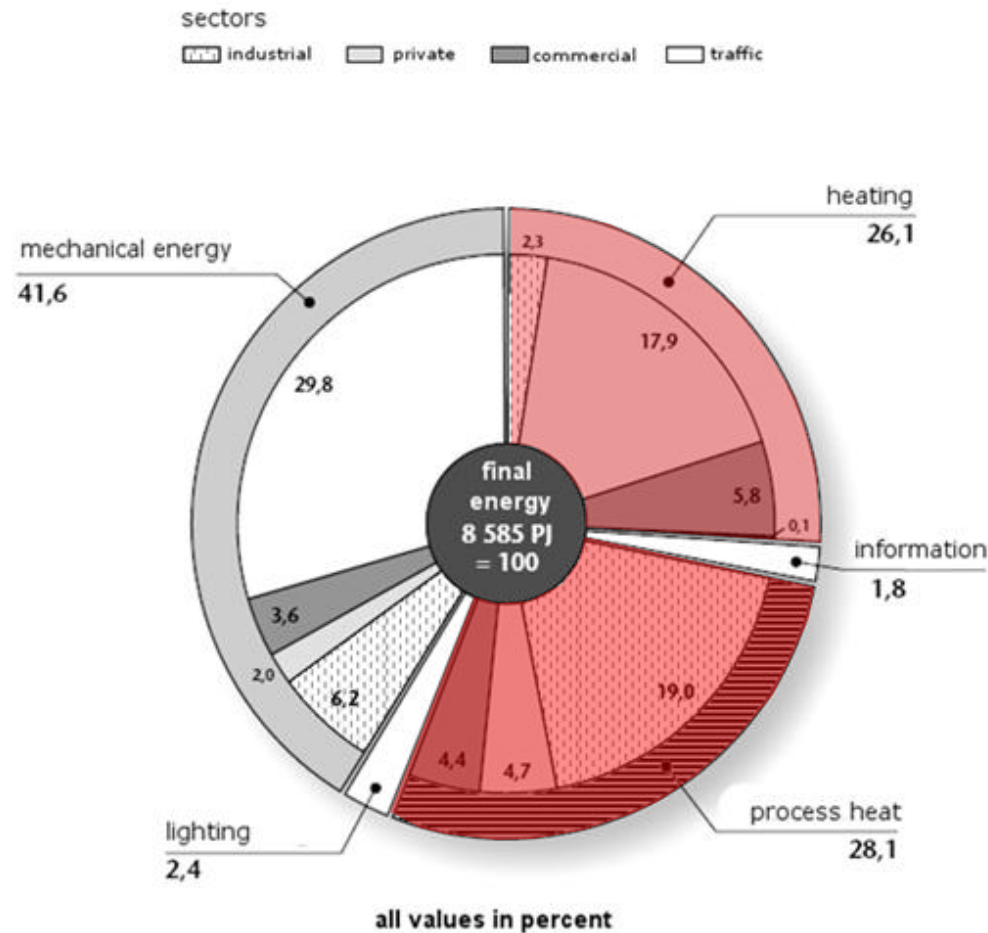


Relevance of Waste Heat as Energy Source

Technical Solutions for its Re-utilization



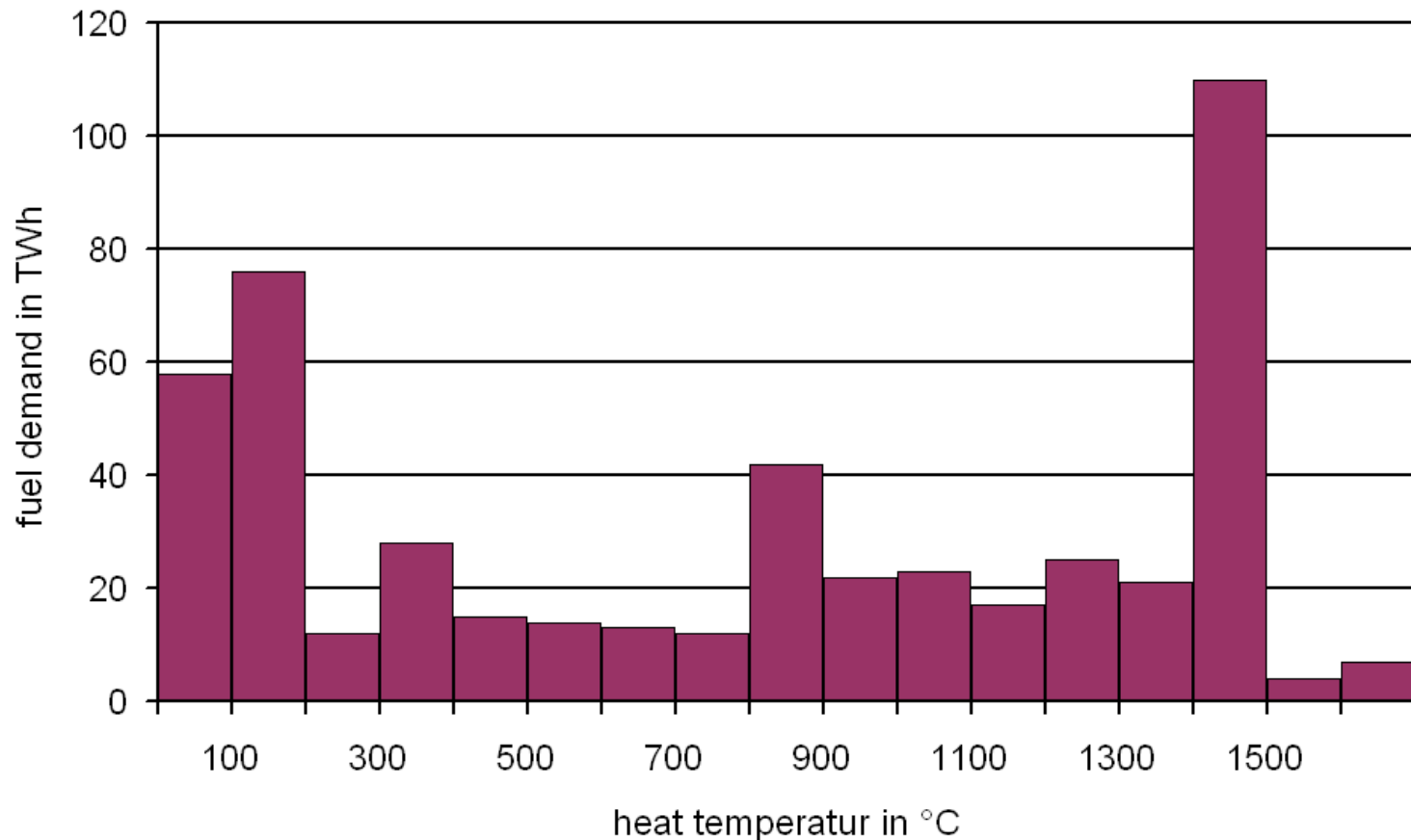
Relevance of Heat as Final Energy



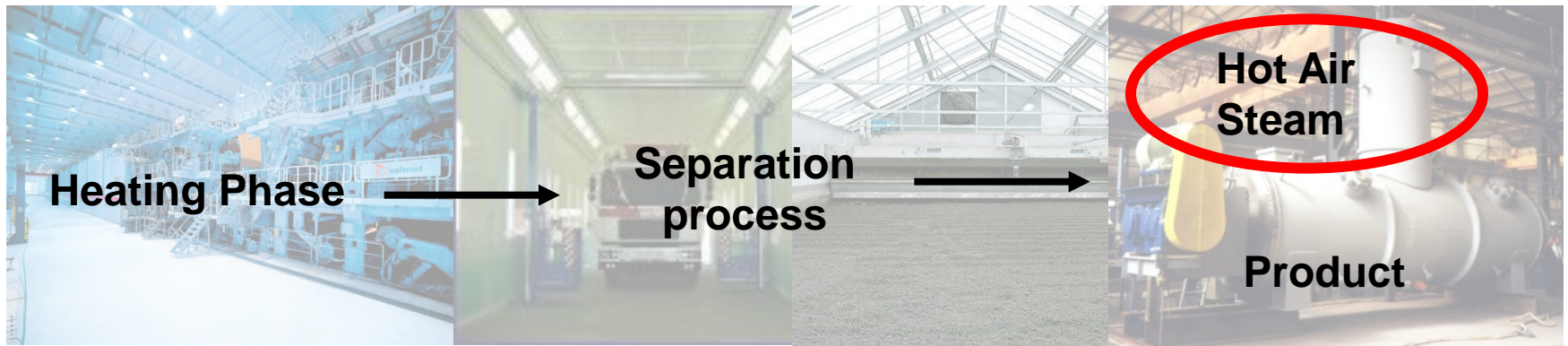
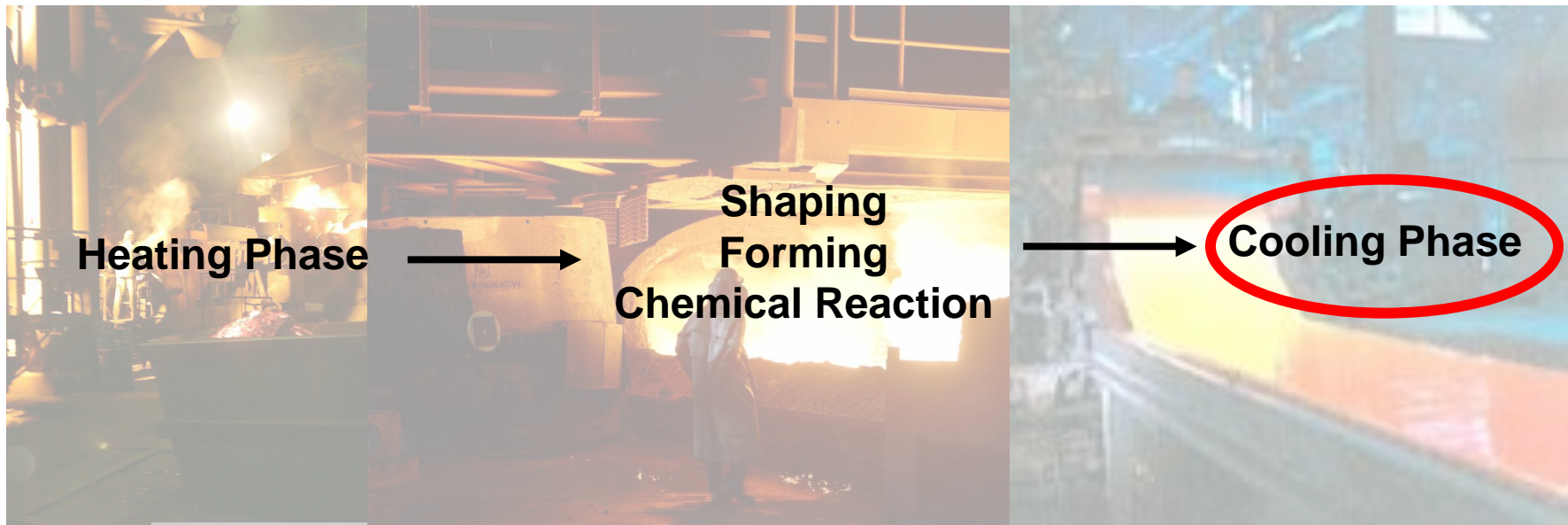
total amount of the final energy demand in Germany

Relevance of Heat as Final Energy

Temperature level and required amount of process heat for industrial processes



Relevance of Heat as Final Energy



Possibilities for Waste Heat Utilization

Assessment of a heat source

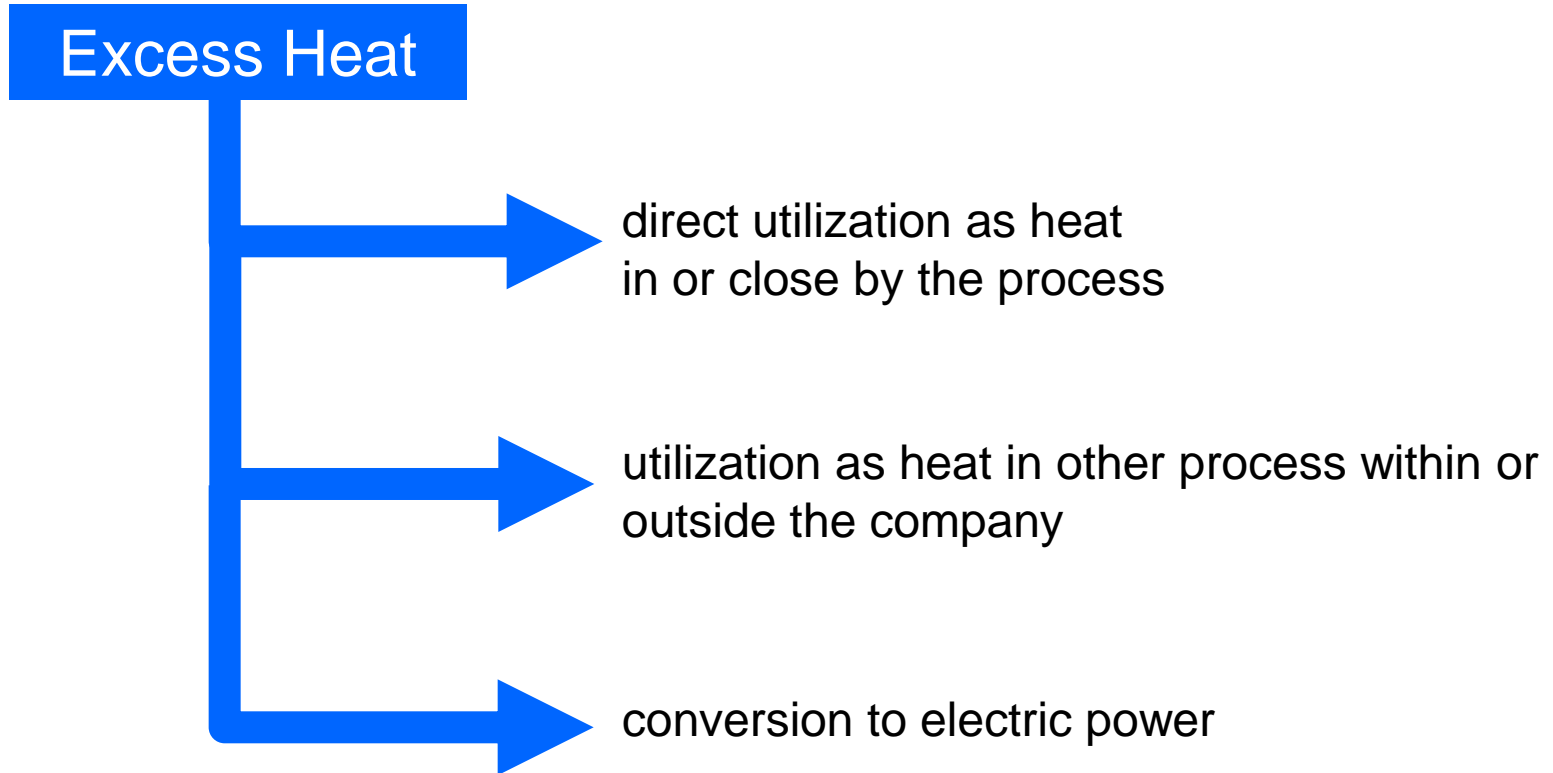


temperature level (50°C ... 2.000 °C)

heat quantity at a certain location
(1 kW 1.000 MW, disperse ... concentrated)

temporal appearance
unfrequent ... frequent ... permanent

Possibilities for Waste Heat Utilization



Direct Heat Utilization



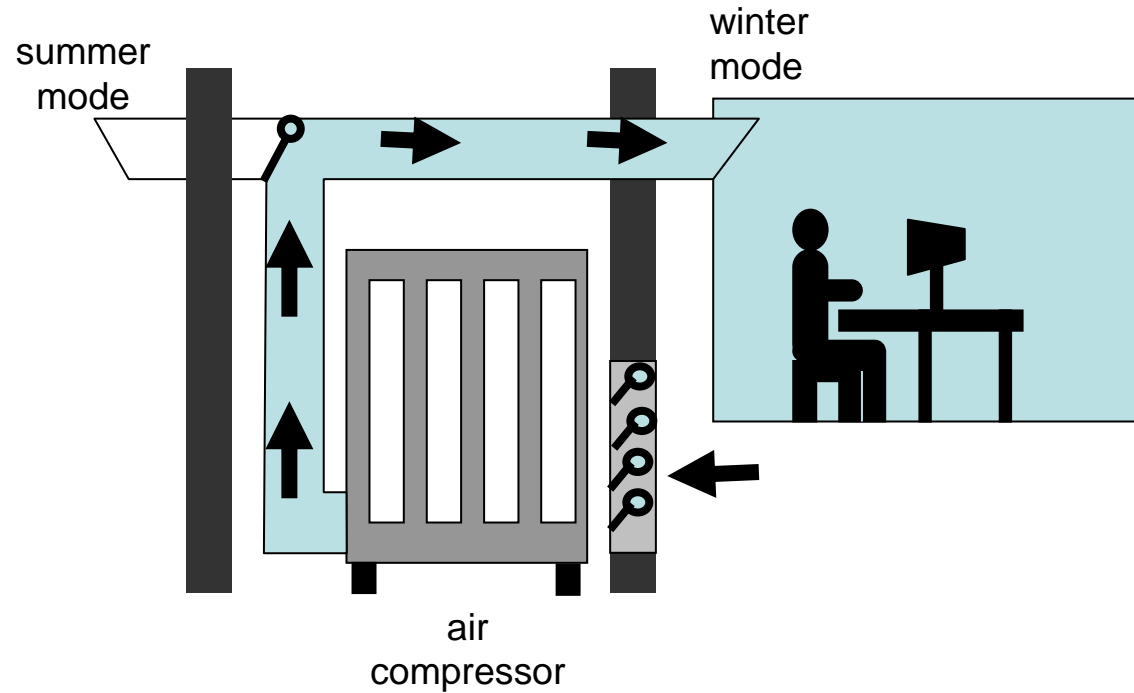
Direct Heat Utilization

Example 1: Heat Recovery in a Papermachine



Direct Heat Utilization

Example 2:
Heat Recovery
from
air compression
for
heating purposes



Direct Heat Utilization

Advantages

- temporal and local fit of heat demand and supply
- the energy stays in the process/company

sink and source are in the same area of responsibility

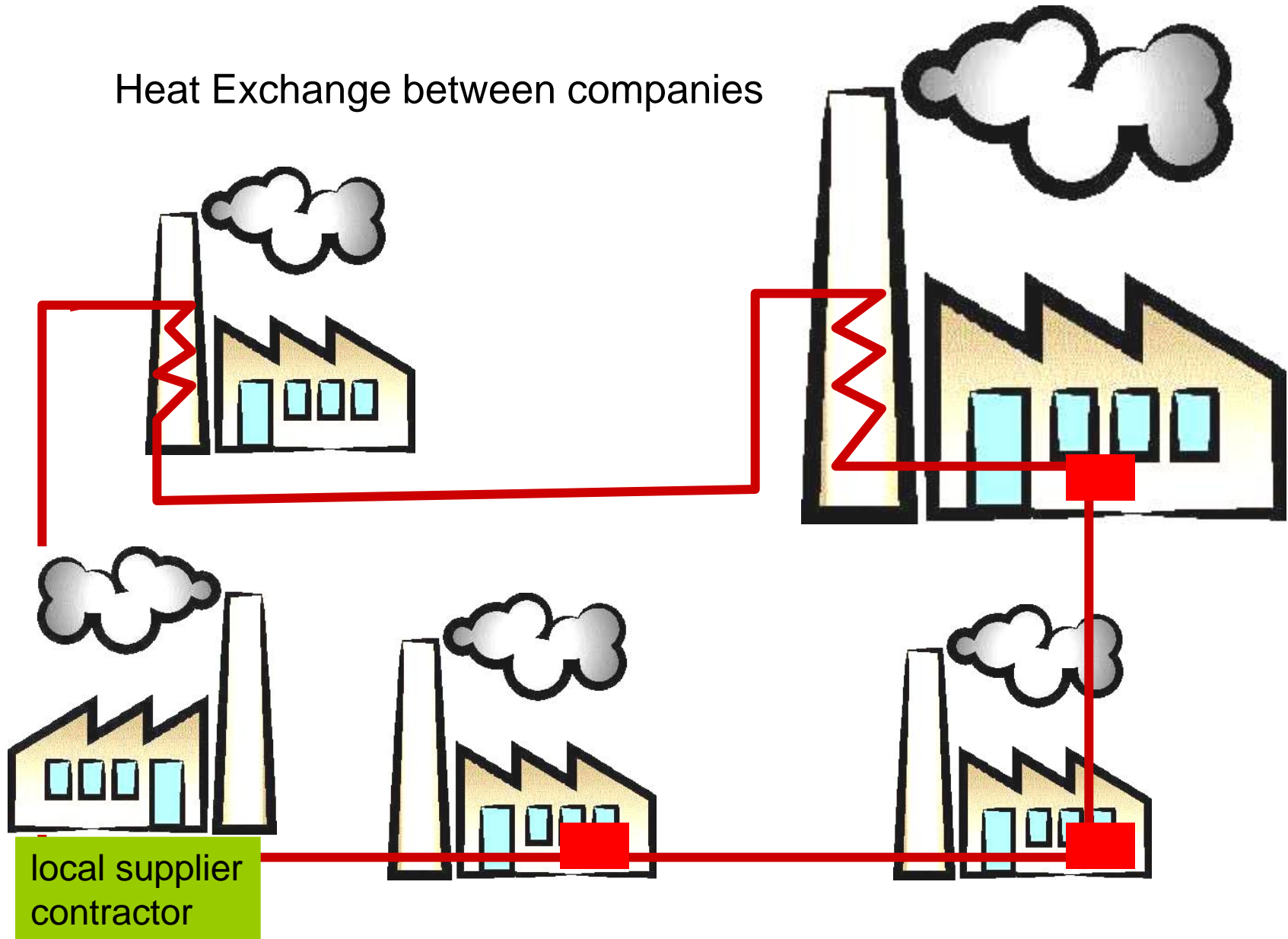
no financial compensation

Disadvantage

- no heat sink is available
- the temperature difference from source to sink is high

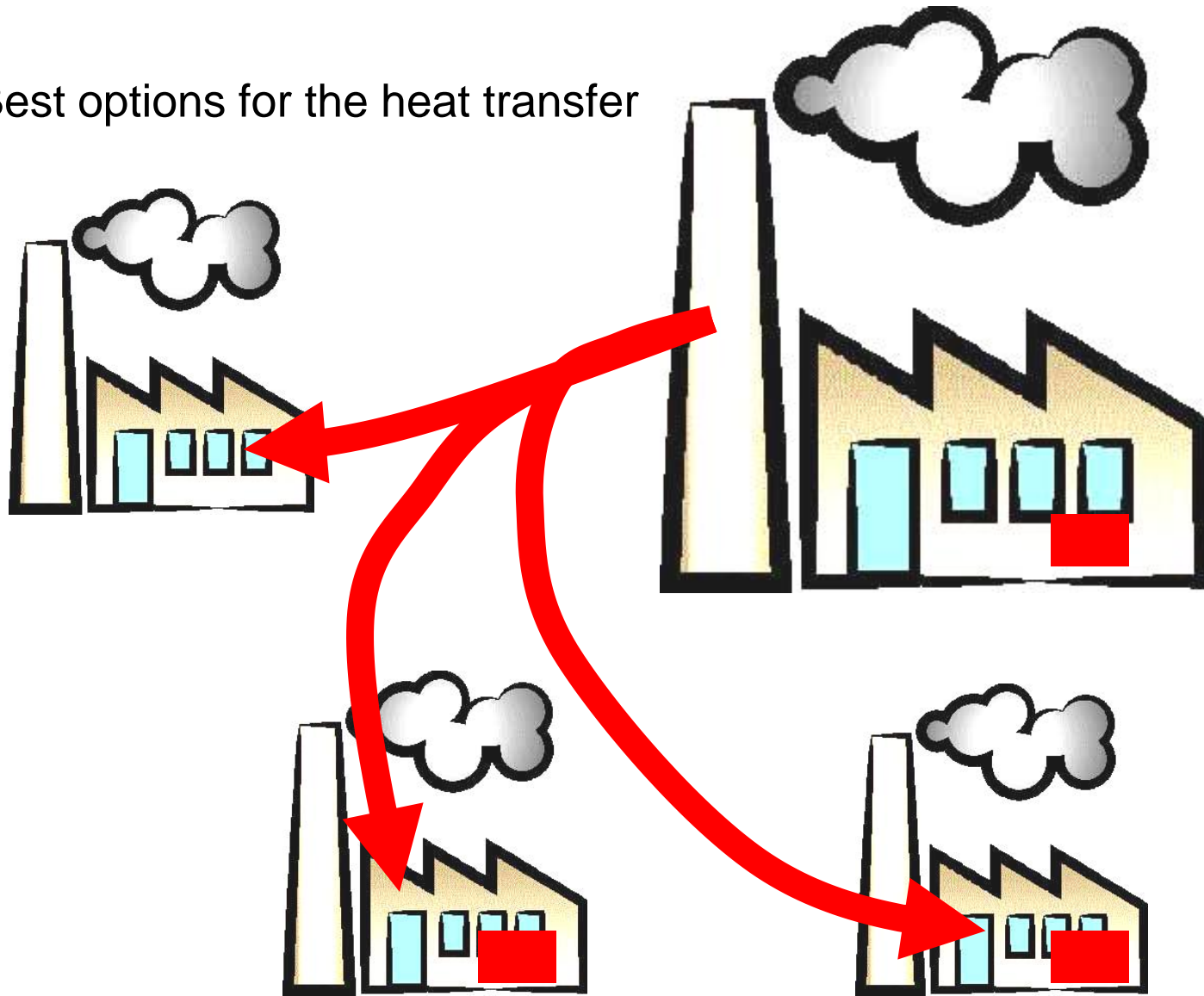
External Heat Utilization

Heat Exchange between companies



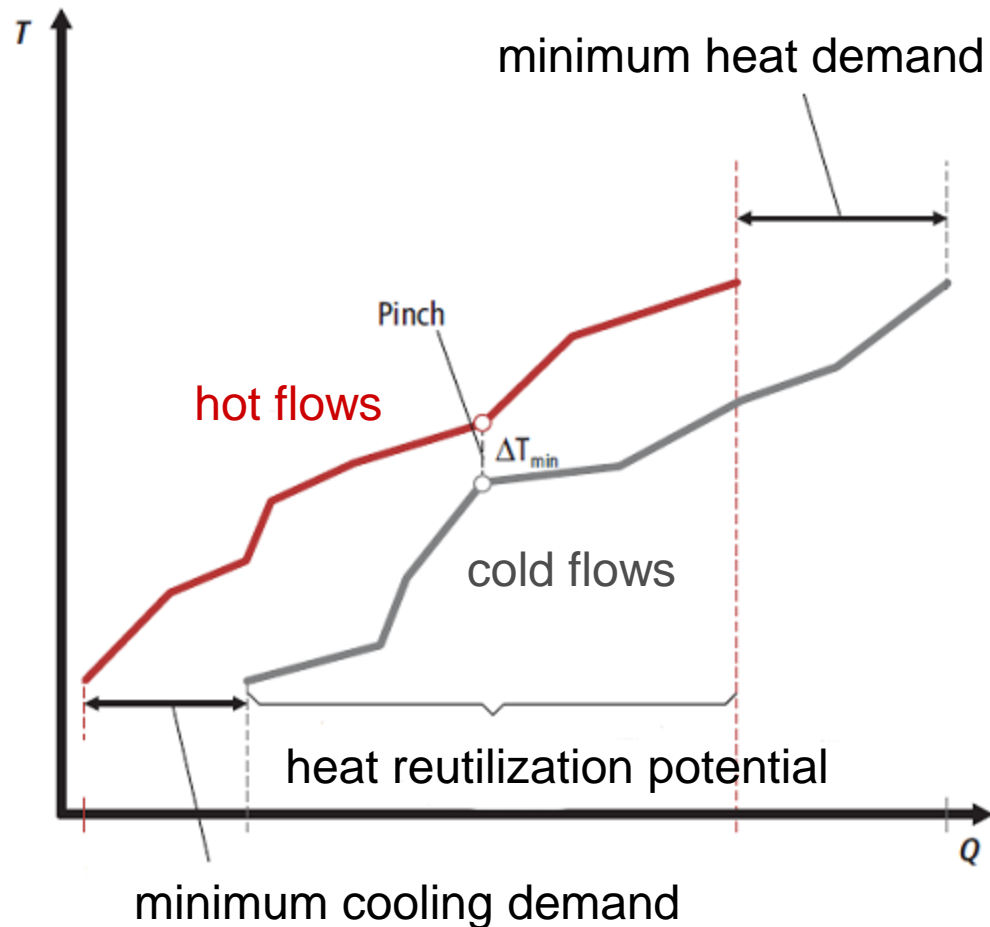
External Heat Utilization

Best options for the heat transfer



External Heat Utilization

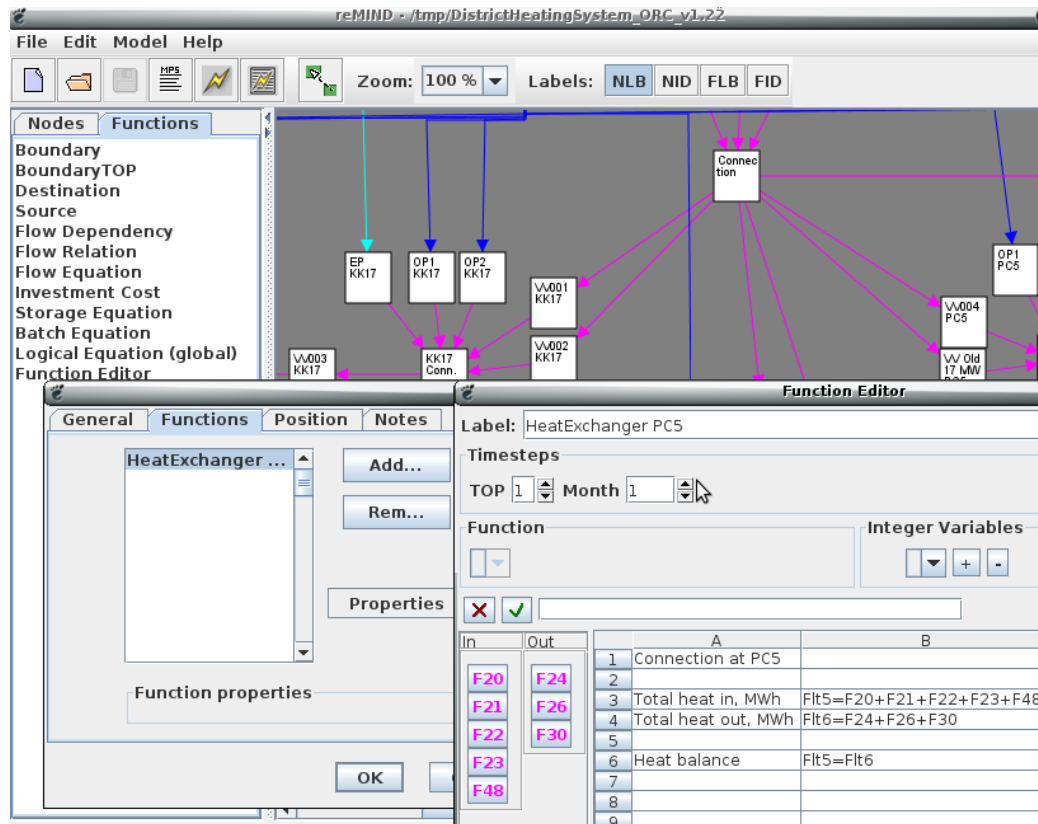
Pinch Analysis



The Pinch Methodology is a method to optimize the combination of complex heat sources and sinks.

External Heat Utilization

Numerical Optimization of Complex Energy Networks



Numerical optimization
of sources and sinks
Example „reMind“

External Heat Utilization

Advantages

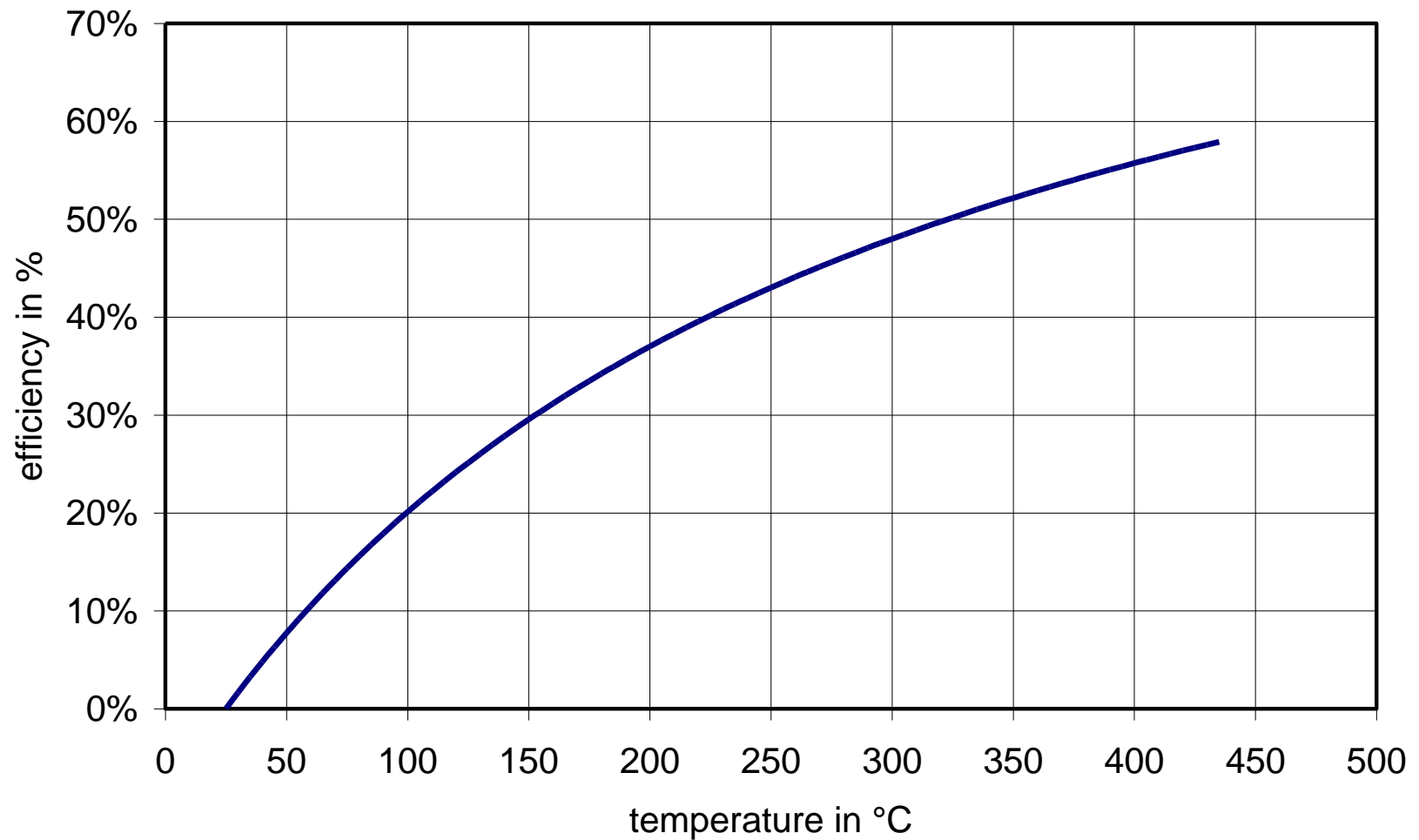
- **additional heat sinks**
- **possible reduction of the temperature difference between sources and sinks (= better utilization of exergy)**

Challenges

- **Demand and Supply might change due to economic frame conditions**
- **Financial settling of the exchange of energy between companies (taxes, ...)**
- **People are required to think in the entire system, not only in their own processes.**

Conversion from Heat to Power

Theoretical, maximum efficiency (Carnot-Cycle)



Conversion from Heat to Power

Technical Options

Direct Thermo-electric Conversion (Peltier Effect)

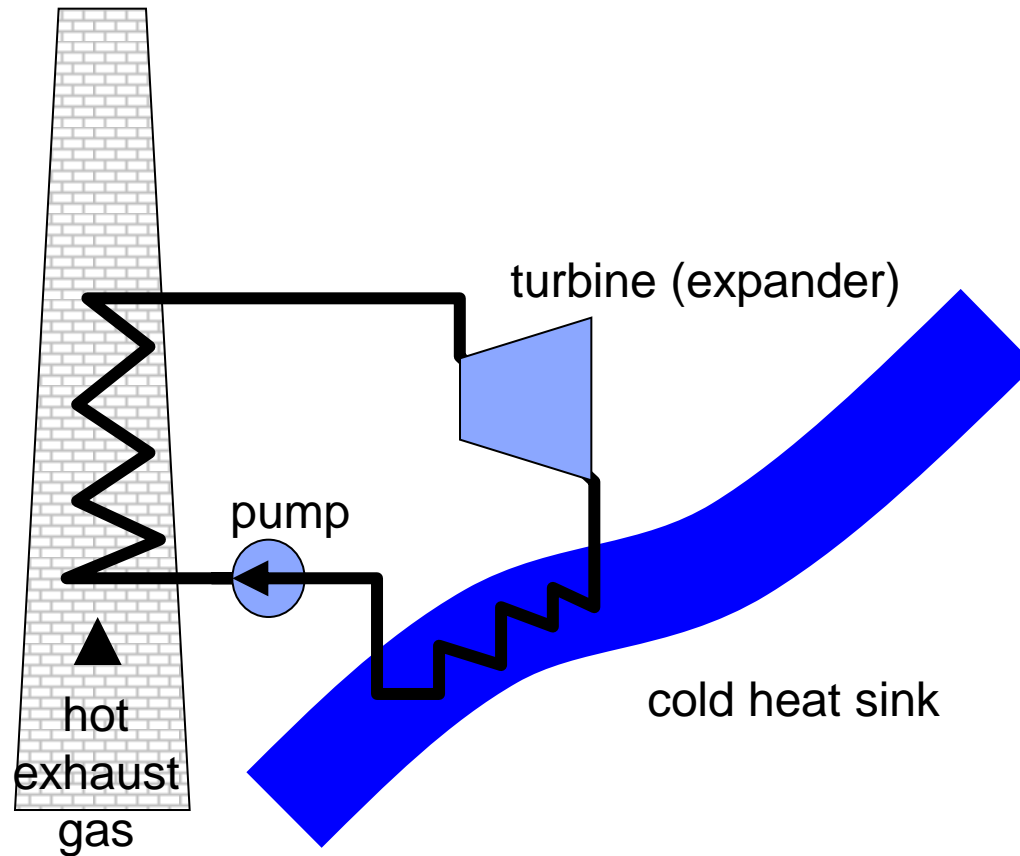
Thermodynamic Cycle

Steam Cycle (Clausius Rankine Cycle)

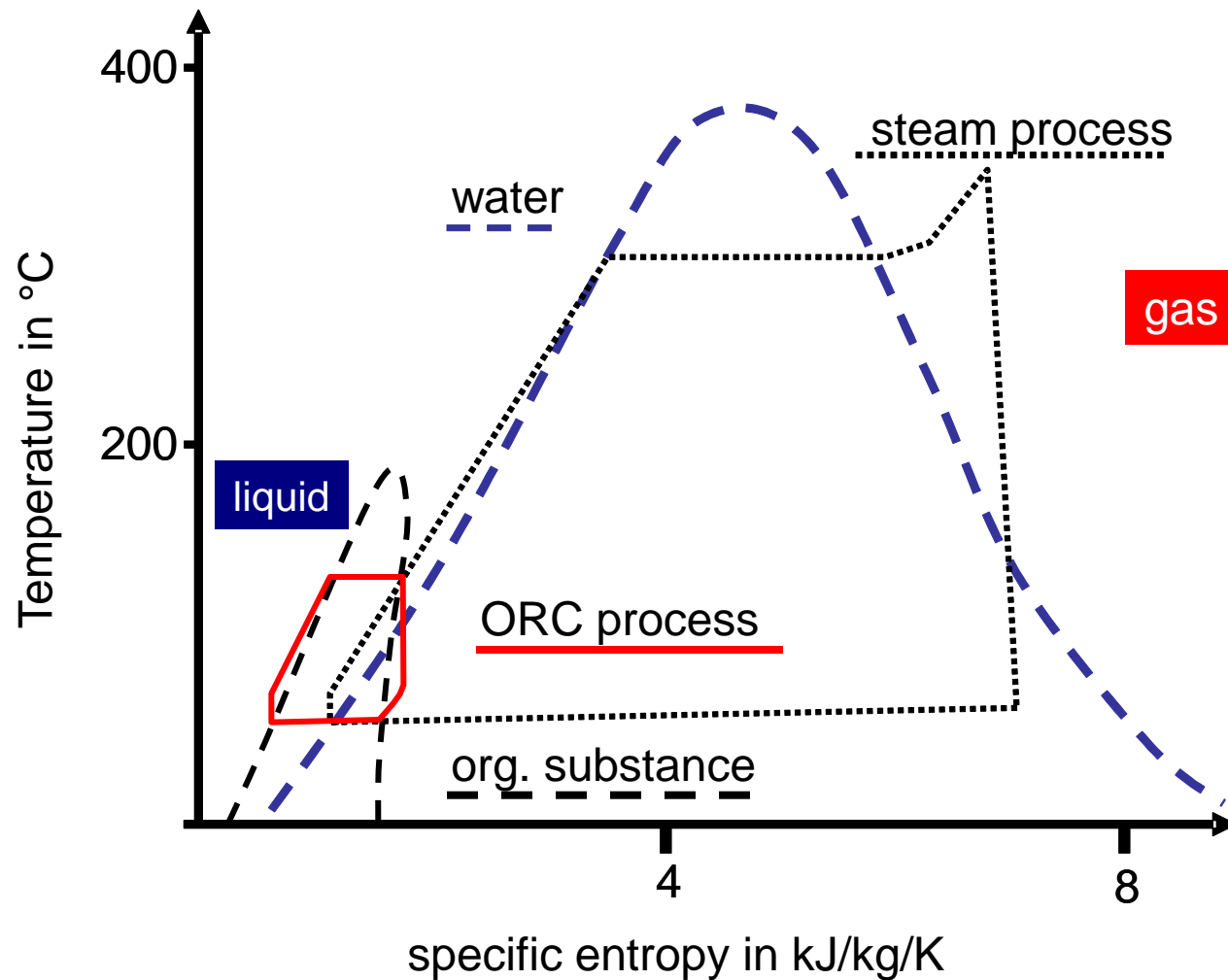
Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC-Process)

Kalina Cycle

Conversion from Heat to Power



Conversion from Heat to Power



Conversion from Heat to Power: ORC-Technology



a technique with



scaling up and down

Conversion from Heat to Power: ORC-Technology

St. Anthony (USA)



RHI Radenthein (A)



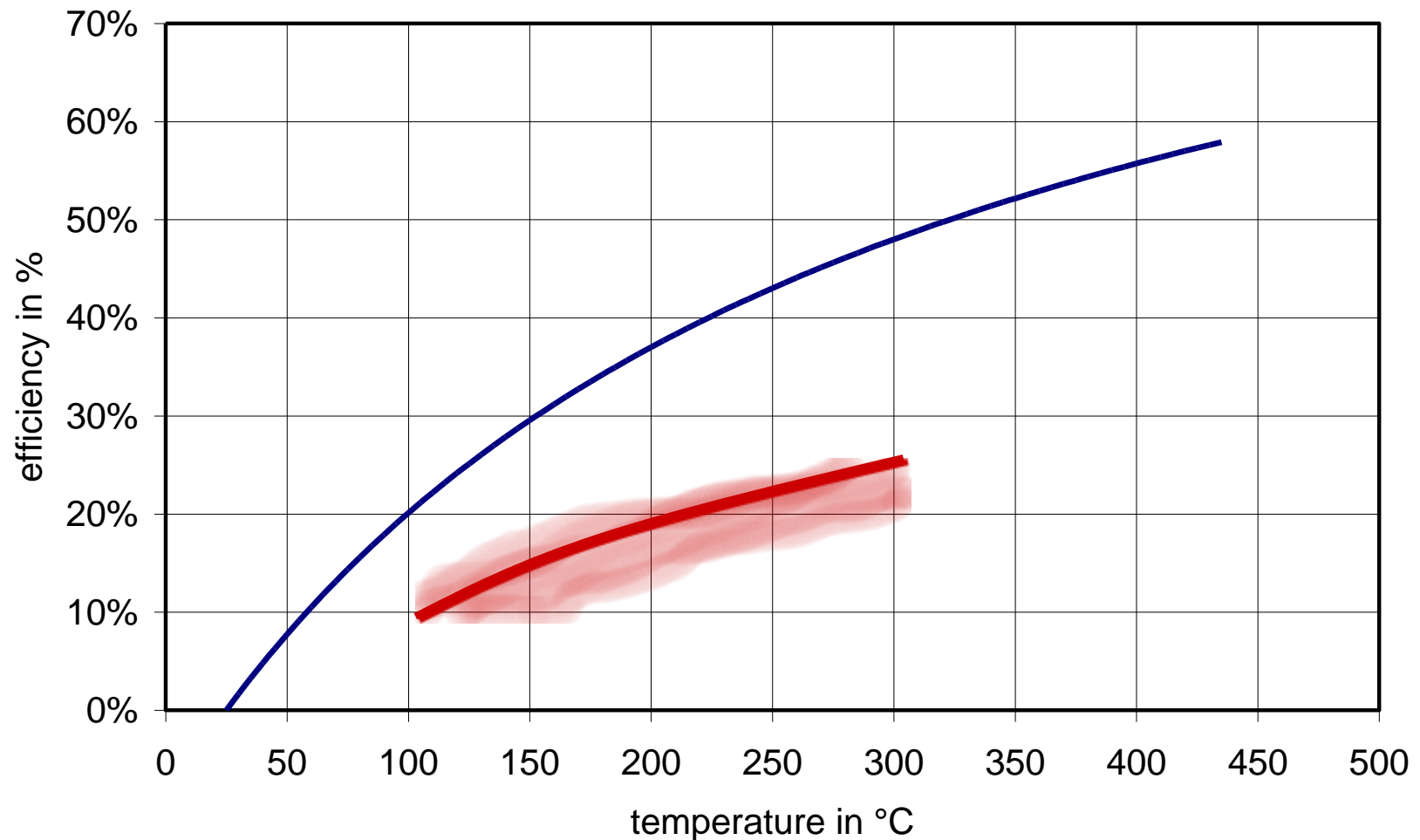
Gerresheimer Essen GmbH



commissioning	2006	2009	2010
spec. investment cost	2000 €/kW _{el}	5500 €/kW _{el}	k.A.
electric power	5,5 MW	1 MW	0,57 MW
heat source	gas transfer station	industrial furnace	melting line glas production

Conversion from Heat to Power

Theoretical, maximum efficiency (Carnot-Cycle) and real values



Conversion from Heat to Power

Advantages

- **heat re-utilization is possible in the case where no further heat sink is available**
- **technique itself has improved in respect of efficiencies and prices**

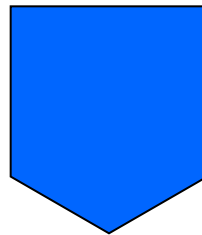
Challenges

- **A heat recovery for utilization as heat in another process will always be first choice**

Future Perspective

→ the techniques for heat recovery and heat re-utilization are available and will be continuously improved

→ Rising energy prices, decreasing amount of energy resources and further restrictions in respect of CO₂-emissions will force us to improve the utilization of excess heat



A change from process-orientation to system-orientation is required

Thank You!

