

Cummins Energy Savings

Group Number 2

Daniel Baker, Warren Bell, Daniel Carnrike, Kyle Fields, Marvin Fonseca

Cummins Advisor: Dr. England, Dr. Hays

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ordonez

Instructors: Dr. Gupta, Dr. Shih

4/16/15

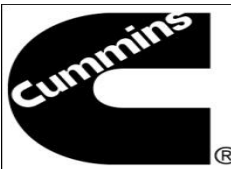
Group 2

Slide 1 of 40



Daniel Carnrike

Cummins Energy Saving



Outline

- Background
- Project Scope
- Alternative Methods Investigation
- Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) Design Overview
- ORC Component Design and Selection
- Simulation Interface and Development
- Conclusion
- Closing Remarks



Background

- Cummins aims to reduce their annual energy consumption by 10% at the Cummins Technical Center (CTC).
- Research, Testing, and Development Center
- Cummins uses 20,000 gallons of diesel fuel a year at the facility in engine testing.
- Energy Saving Ideas
 - Chillers
 - Solar Panels
 - Wind Turbines
 - Organic Rankine Cycle
 - Insulation Effects (Already Optimized)



Project Scope

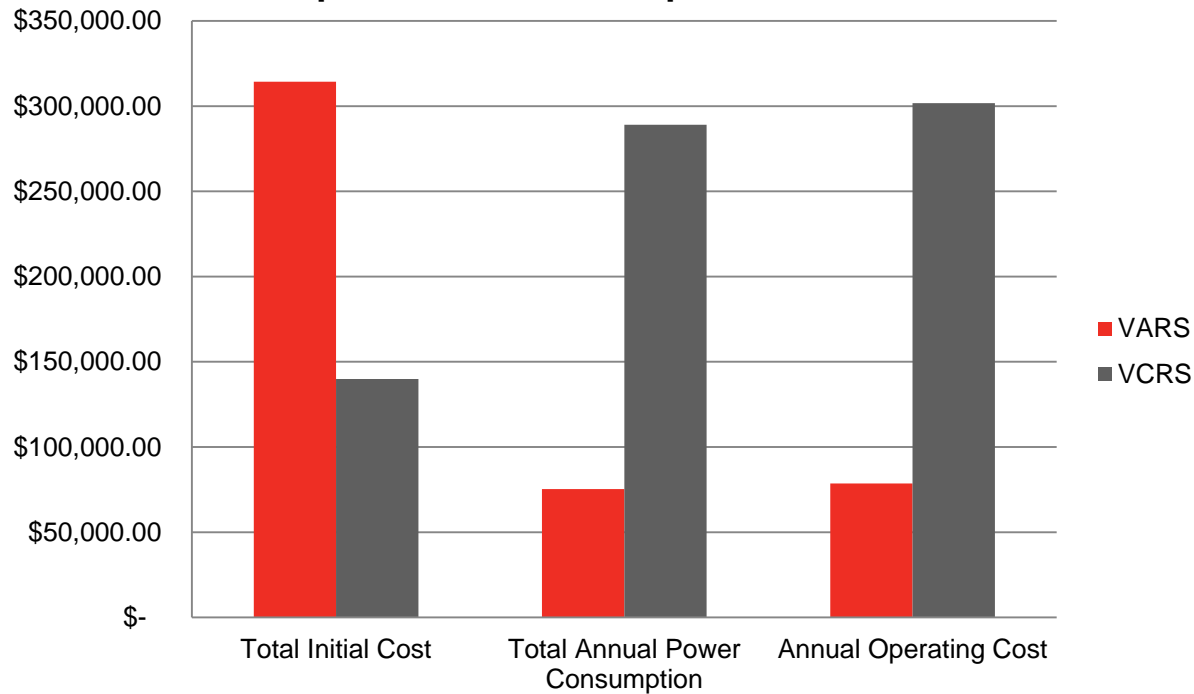
Provide an engine exhaust capture system design and simulation supplemented with other energy saving ideas that will assist in decreasing the overall energy usage at the Cummins Technical Center.



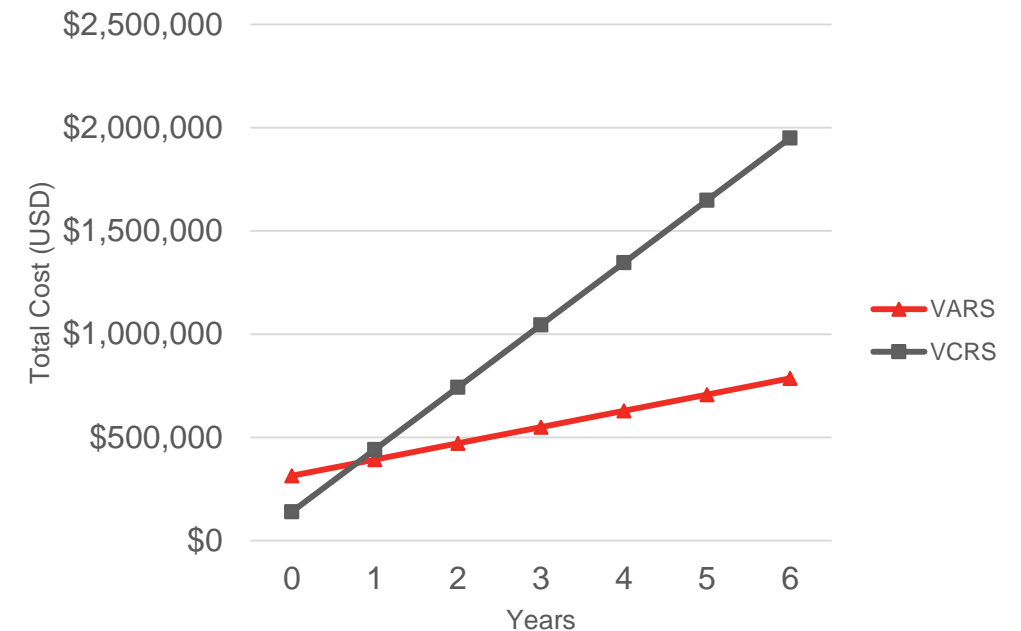
Alternative Methods Investigation

Variable Absorption Refrigeration System (VARs) v. Variable Compression Refrigeration System (VCRS)

Comparison of Initial and Operating Costs of Compression and Absorption Chillers

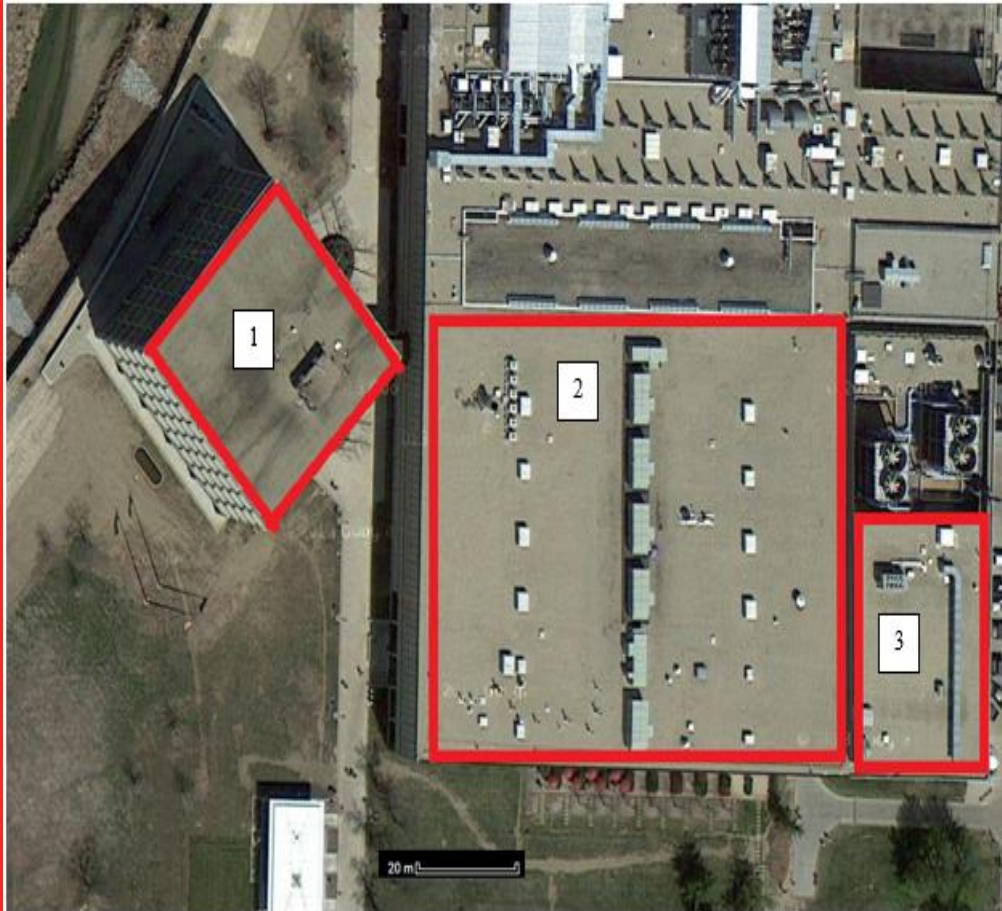


Total Cost of VARs v. VCRS Over 7 Year Period



Alternative Methods Investigation

Solar Panels



Section	Number of Panels	Annual Energy (kWh)	Annual Money Earned (USD)
Office Building (1)	360	80,483	\$6,841.06
CTC Roof (2)	940	208,330	\$17,708.05
CTC Roof (3)	115	25,708	\$2,185.18
Total	1,415	314,521	\$26,734.24

Total Initial Cost \$404,862

Pay Off Period 18 Years

Solar Panel Lifespan 25 Years

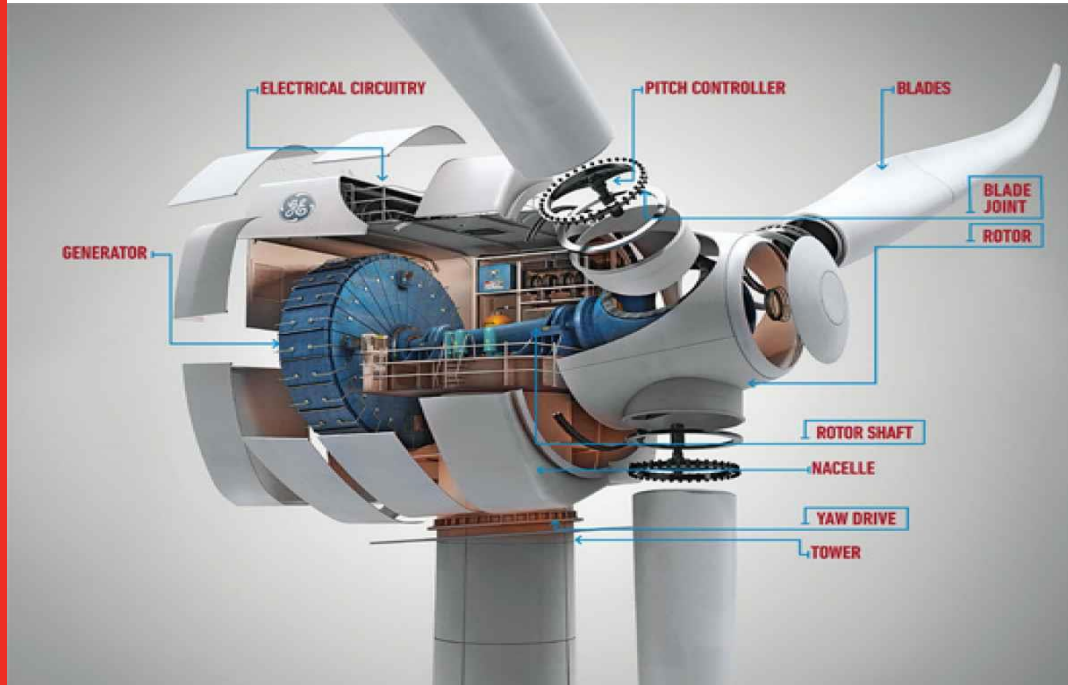
Solar Panel Dimensions: 1m X 1.6m



Alternative Methods Investigation

Wind Turbines

Selection



Option	Initial Capital Cost	Mass (kg)	Weight (lbs.)	Weight (tons)
1	\$1,283,653.25	433,494	953,688	476
2	\$1,299,030.00	489,559	1,077,031	538
3	\$1,282,944.32	619,748	1,363,445	681
4	\$1,338,944.32	615,124	1,353,274	676

Option 1: three-stage drive with a high speed generator

Option 2: single stage drive with medium speed, permanent magnet generator

Option 3: multi path drive with multiple permanent magnet generators

Option 4: direct drive turbine

Alternative Methods Investigation

Wind Turbines

Analysis

Power Generated	297.72 kW
Annual Energy Generated	9388.85 GJ/year
Annual Energy Generated	2,608,035 kWh/year
Revenue Annual	\$221,682.98/year
25 year ROI (\$)	\$3,050,701.28
Years to Return	7.94 years

Implementation

Annual LRC	\$6,371.18
Operation and Maintenance	\$36,512.49
Shipping	\$26,757.09
Installation and Assembly	\$51,054.80
Engineering and Permits	\$12,269.54
Control, safety, monitoring	\$70,000



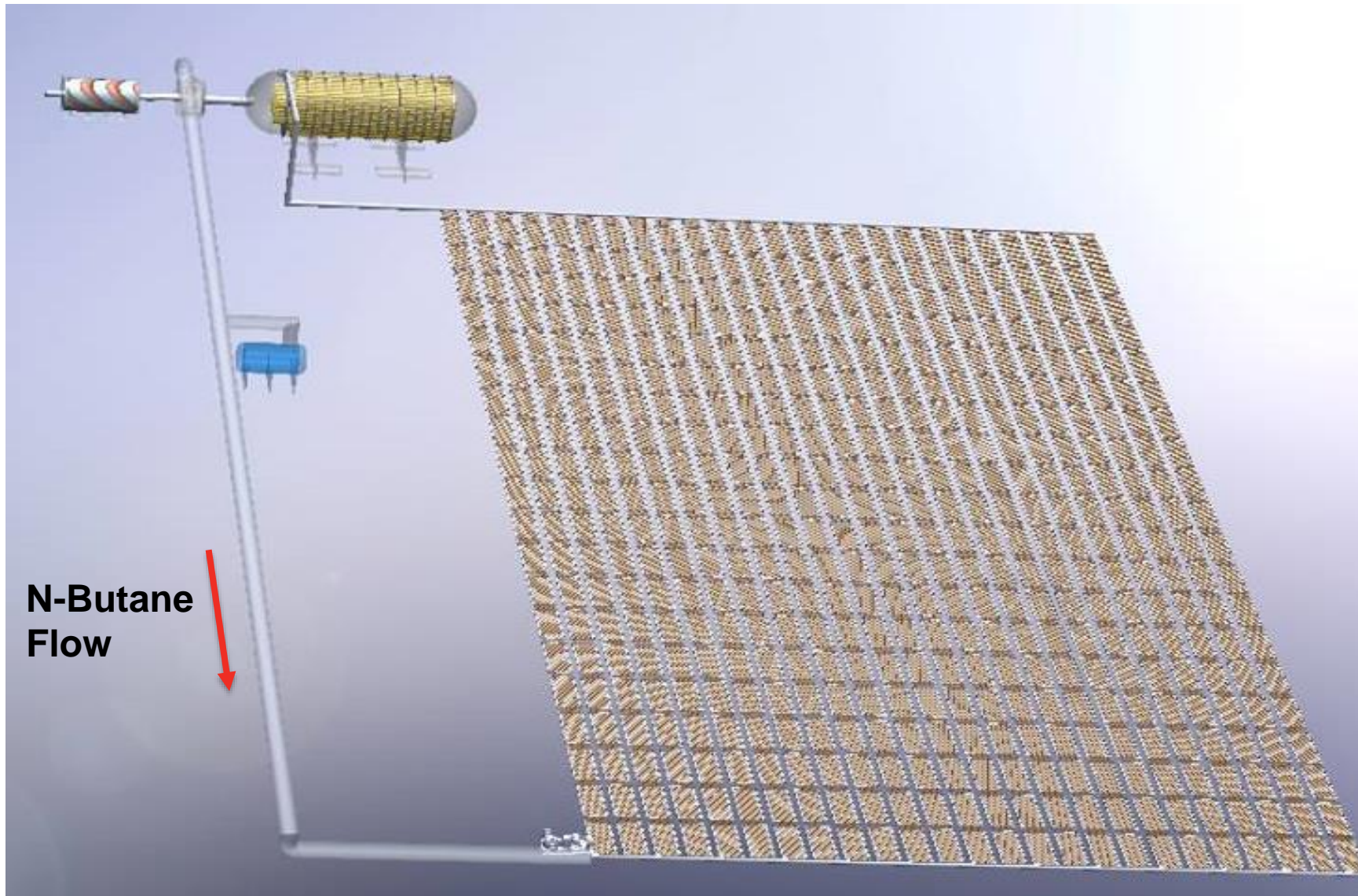
Summary of Alternative Methods and Exhaust Gas Potential

- Potential Savings in Exhaust Gases
- Discussed at the end of Fall 2014
- Decided Organic Rankine Cycle
- Spring 2015 spent designing, analyzing and developing ORC simulation



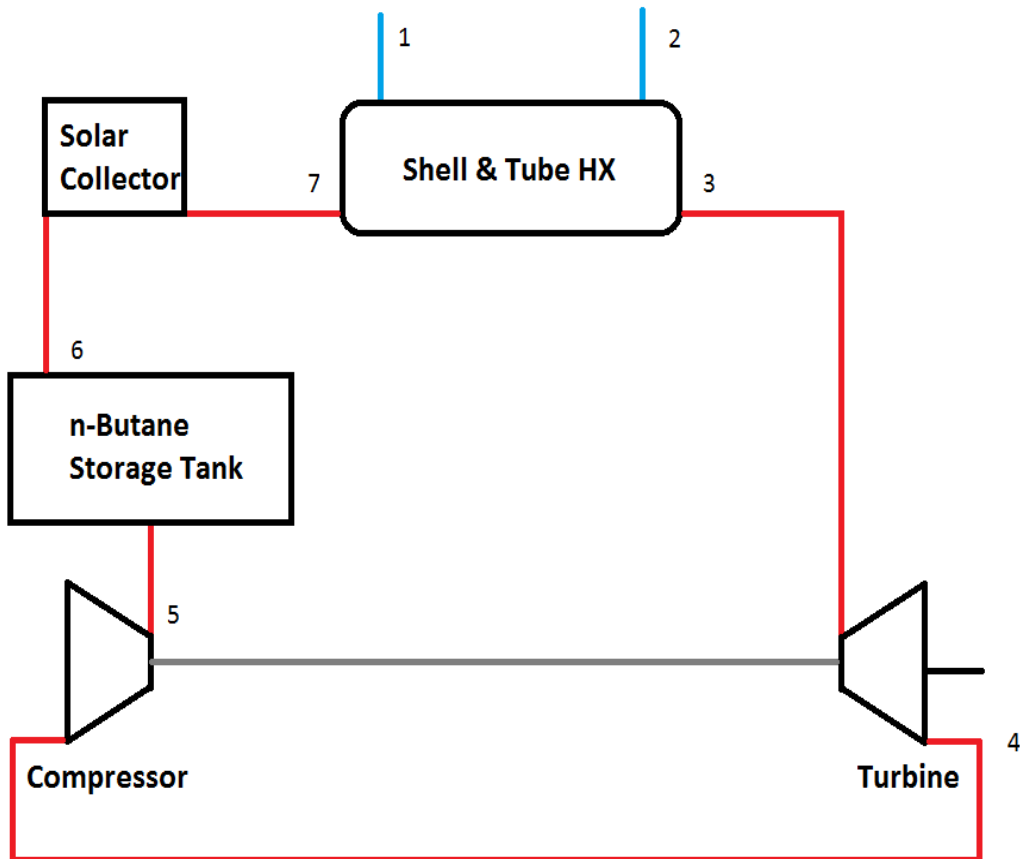
Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) Design Overview

SolidWorks Rendering of Organic Rankine Cycle



Design Overview

ORC w/ Solar Collectors



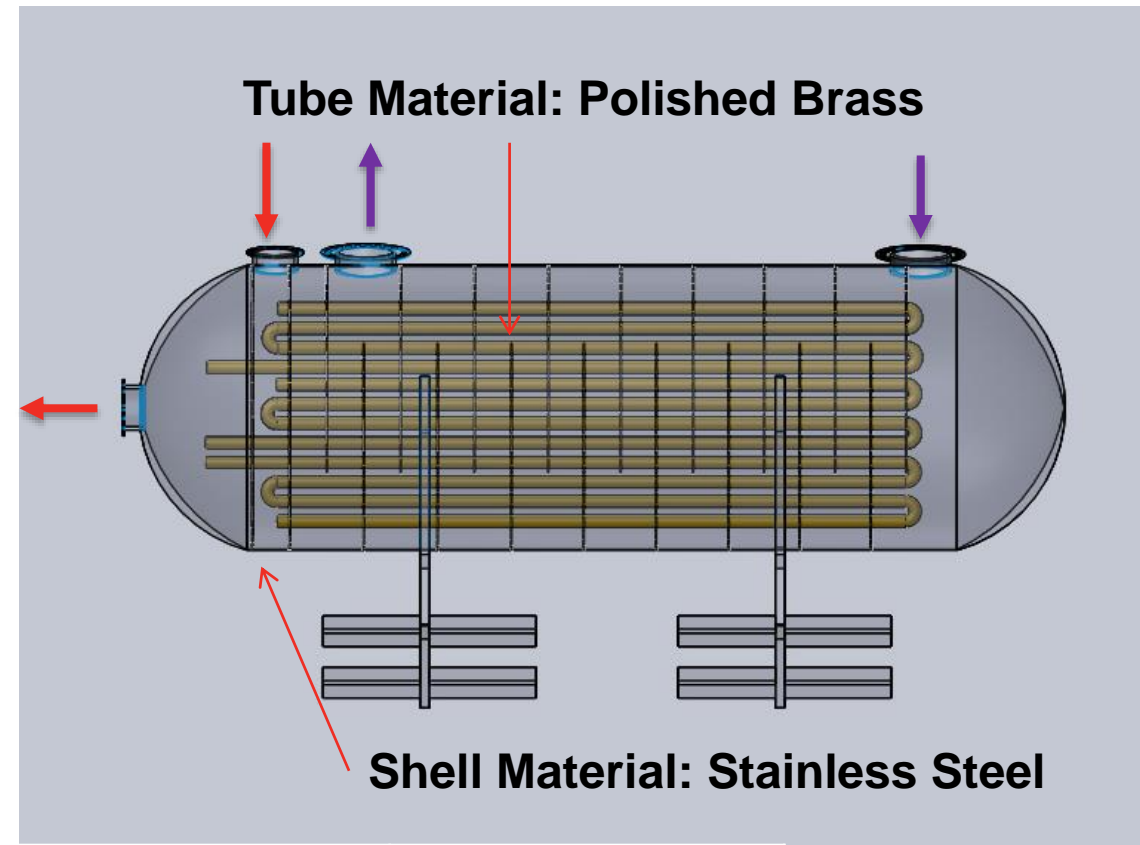
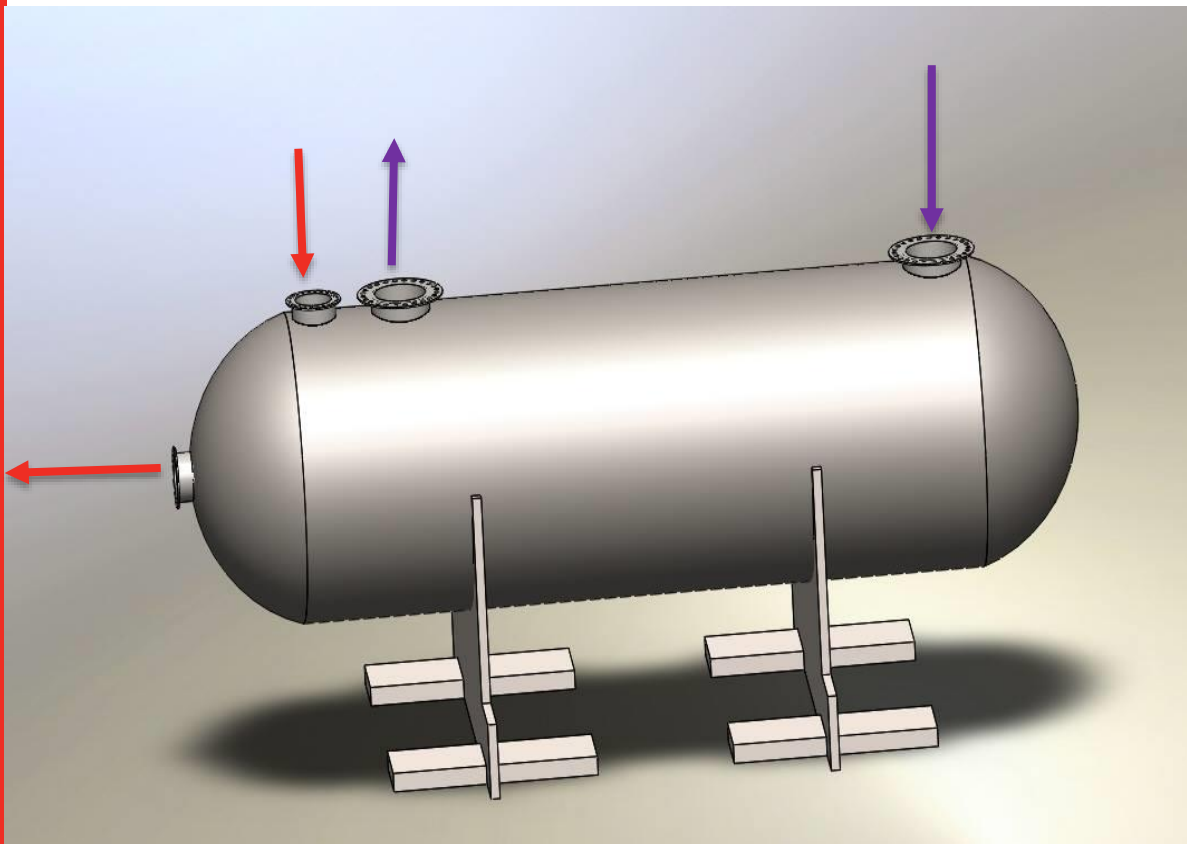
Pressures Calculated using MATLAB

Location	Pressure (MPa)
Heat Exchanger Outlet/Turbine Inlet (3)	1.00
Turbine Outlet/Compressor Inlet (4)	0.5
Compressor Outlet/Tank Inlet (5)	1.10
Tank Outlet/Solar Collector Inlet (6)	1.05
Solar Collector Outlet/Heat Exchanger Inlet (7)	1.04

→ N-Butane Flow

→ Exhaust Flow

Heat Exchanger

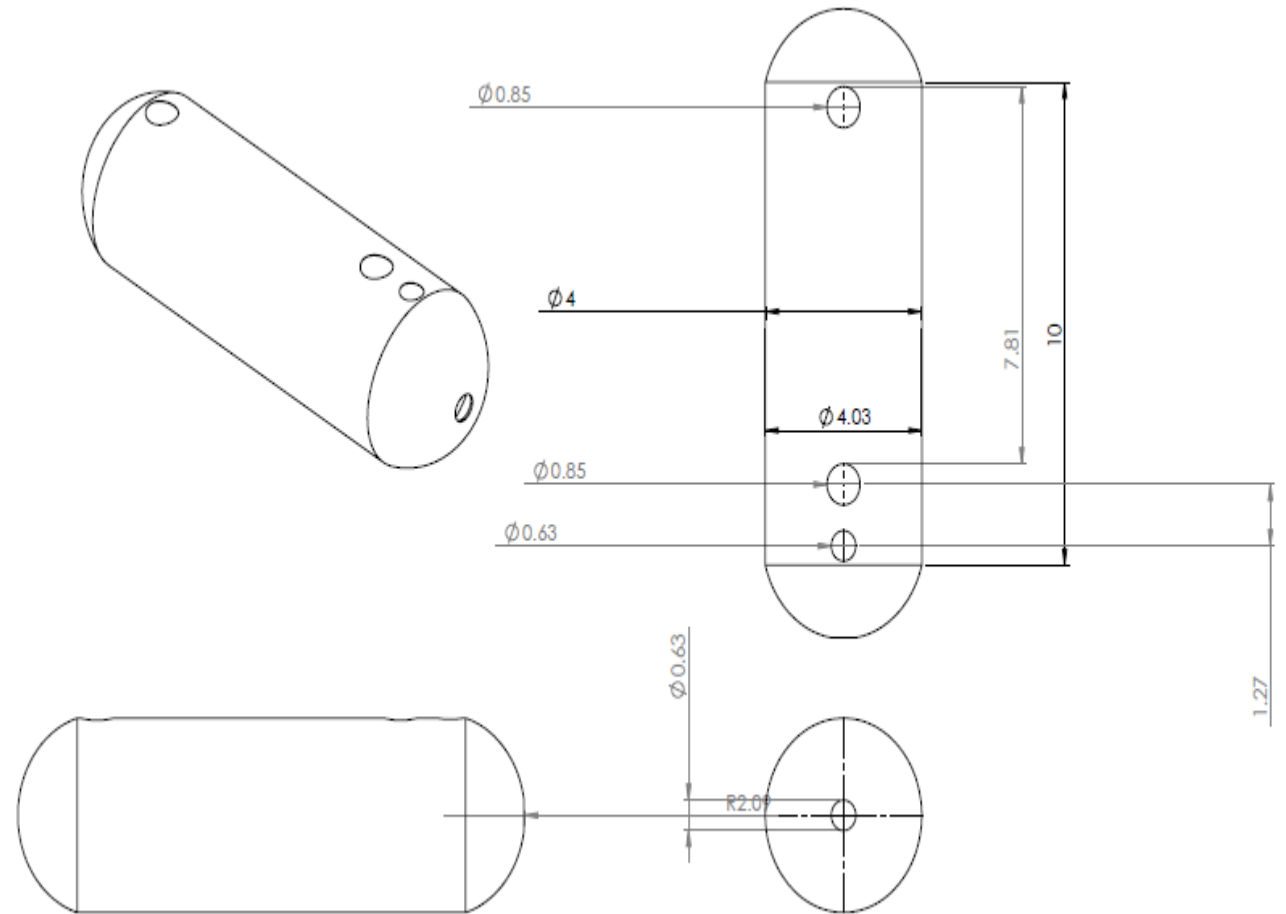


Thermal Efficiency	Pressure Drop n-Butane (kPa)	Weight of System (tons)	Number of Baffles	Baffle Spacing (m)
20%	40	50	20	0.5



Heat Exchanger

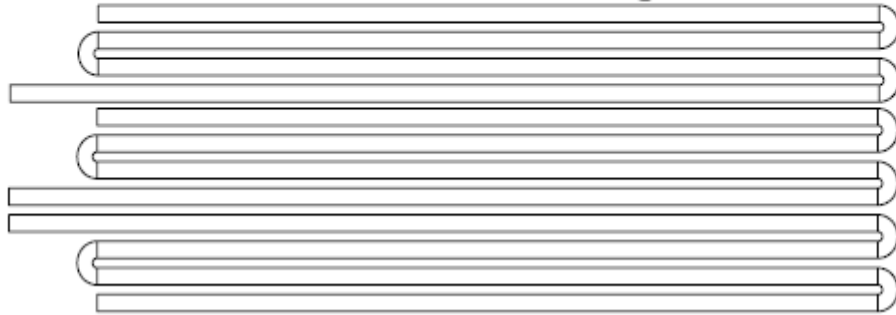
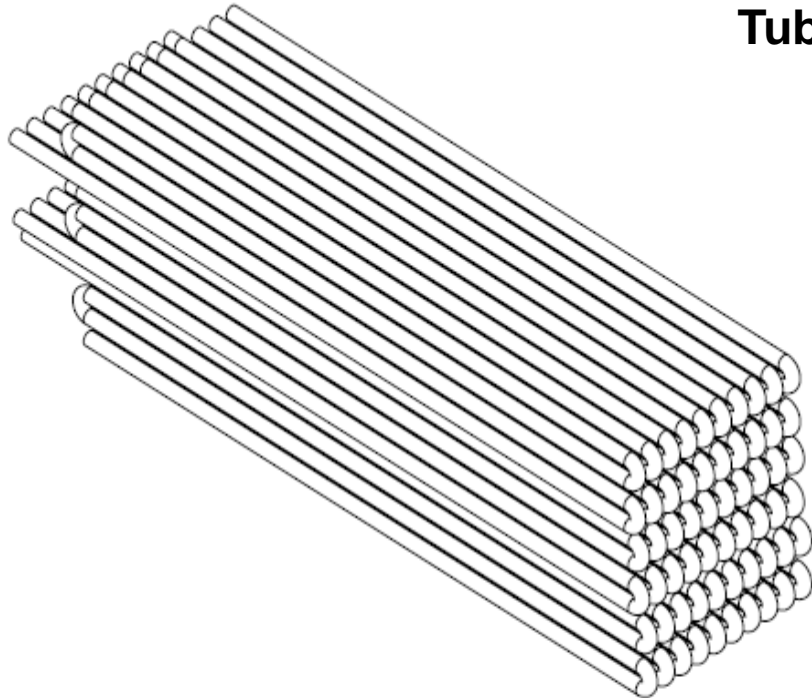
Parameters	Size (m)
n-Butane Inlet and Outlet	0.63
Exhaust Gas Inlet and Outlet	0.85
Shell Inside Diameter	4.0
Shell Outside Diameter	4.03



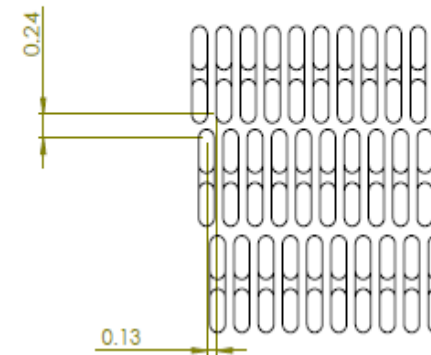
Shell Material: Stainless Steel

Heat Exchanger

Tube Material: Polished Brass

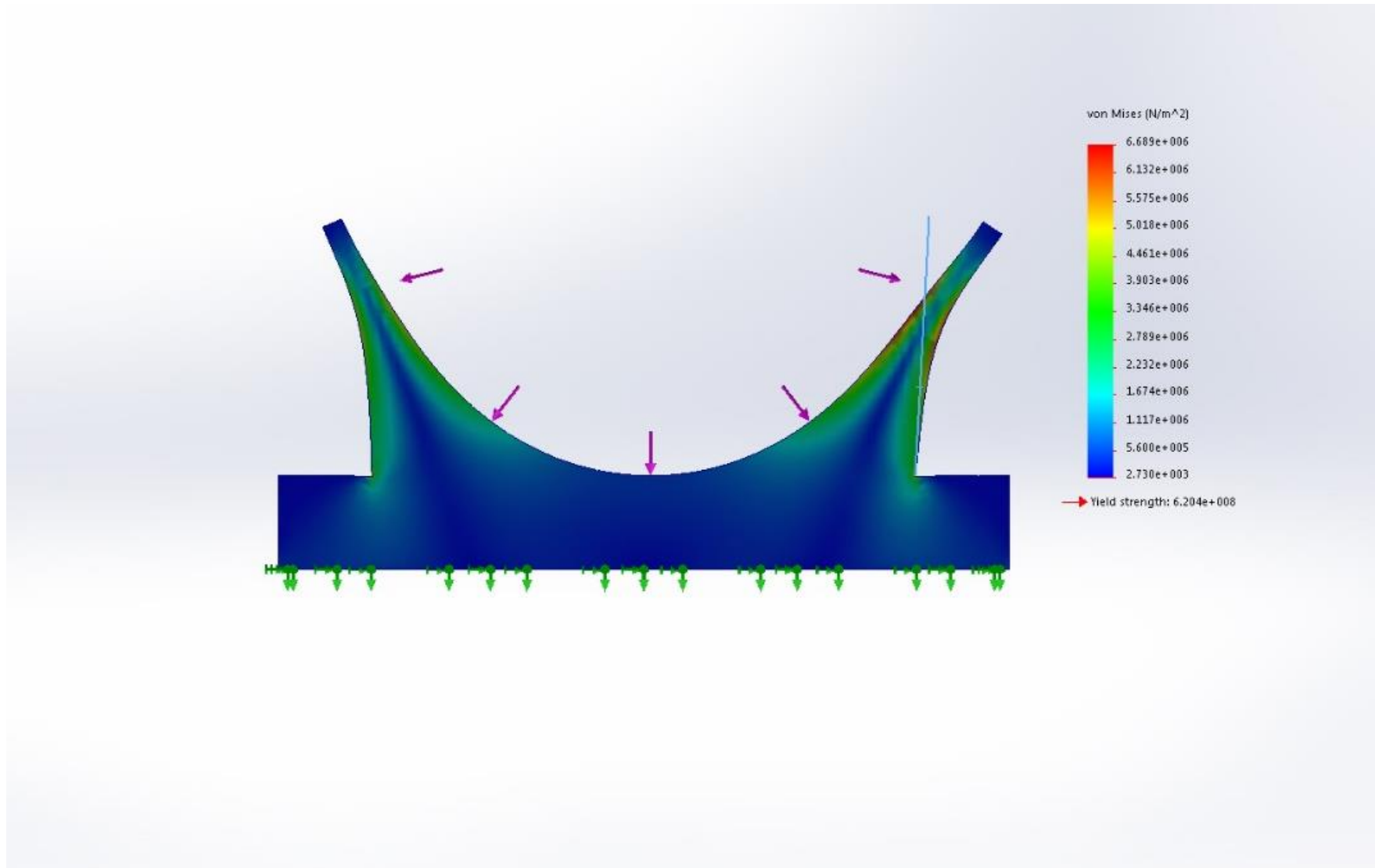


10 Tubes Horizontally



	Tube Parameters
Tube Inner Diameter (mm)	245
Tube Outer Diameter (mm)	250
Clearance Between Tubes(mm)	25
Number of Passes (per Tube)	4
Number of Tubes	30

Supports for heat exchanger



Turbine

- **Compact steam turbine for output ranges of up to 6 MW**

Power output	Up to 6 MW
Speed	According to driven machine
Inlet steam pressure	up to 131 bar (a)
Inlet steam temperature	Dry saturated steam up to 530°C

Typical dimensions of the SST-060 series

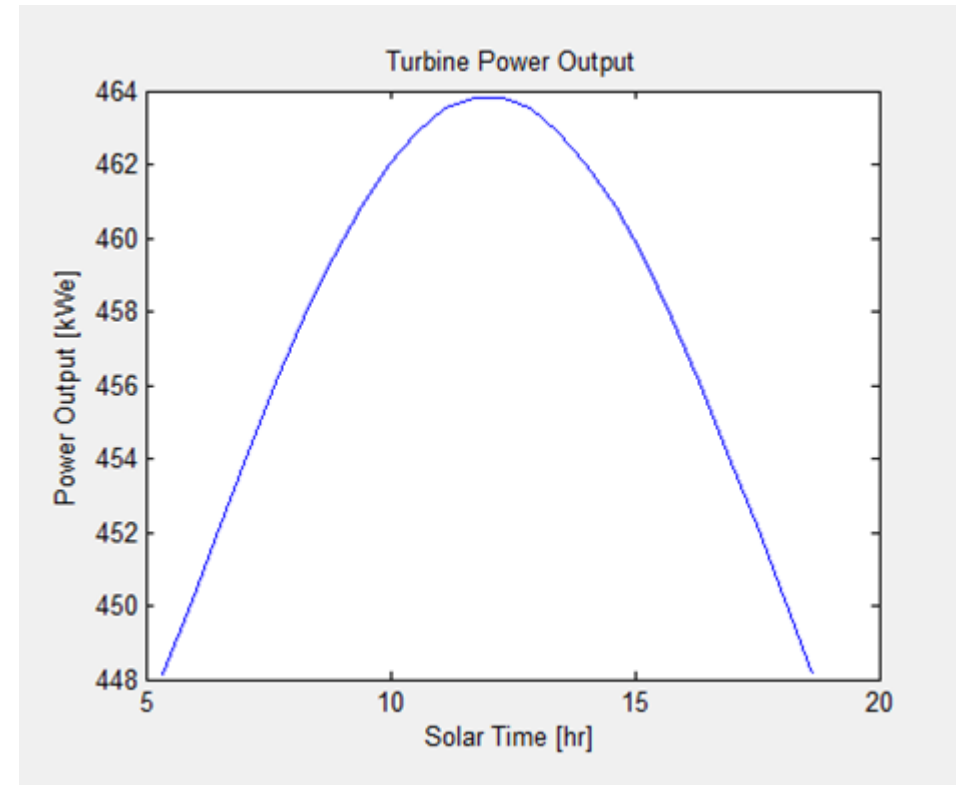
Length: 1.5 m / Width: 2.5 m / Height: 2.5 m

SST-060 Series Siemens Steam Turbines

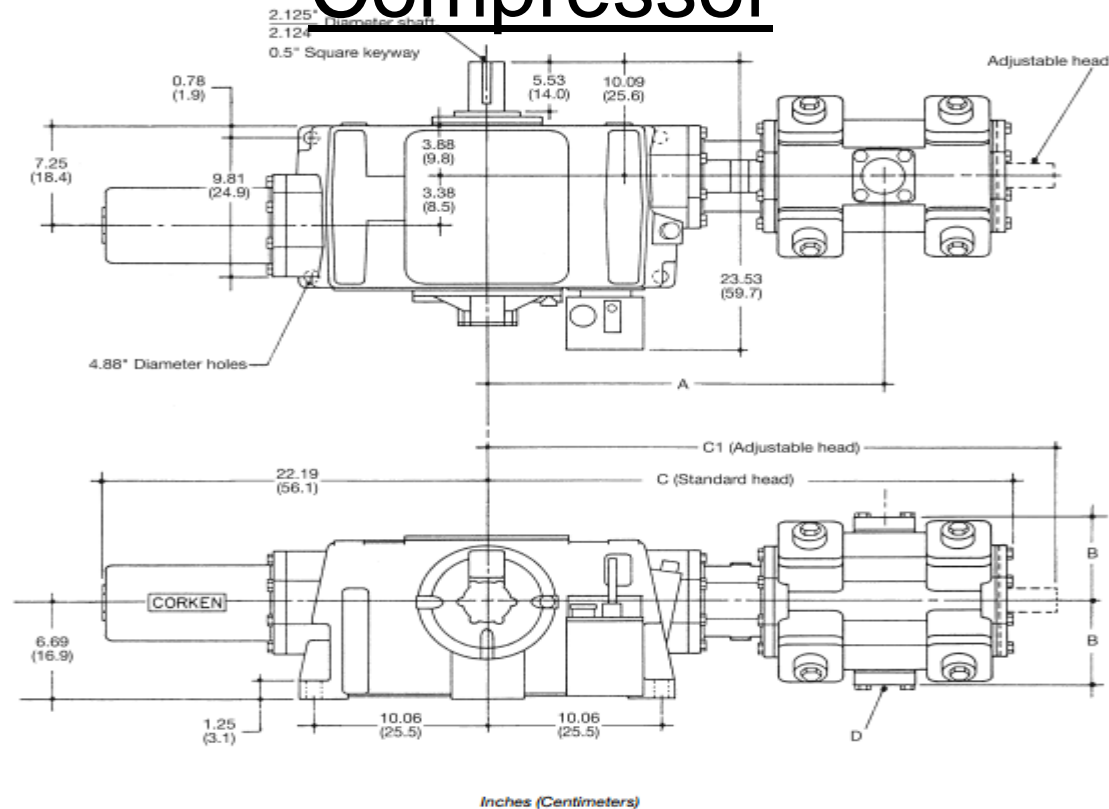


Turbine

- Variable Turbine Inlet Temperature
- n-butane is an Ideal gas
 - $W_{out} = \dot{m}dh$
 - $dh = c_p dT$
 - $C_p = 2.2 \text{ kJ/kgK}$ [NIST]
- Butane mass flow = 7 kg/s
- Heat input ~ 890 kWt
- 50% Efficient
 - Total Turbine Efficiency(75%) – Compressor Power(25%)
- Average power output of turbine is **440-460 kW_e**



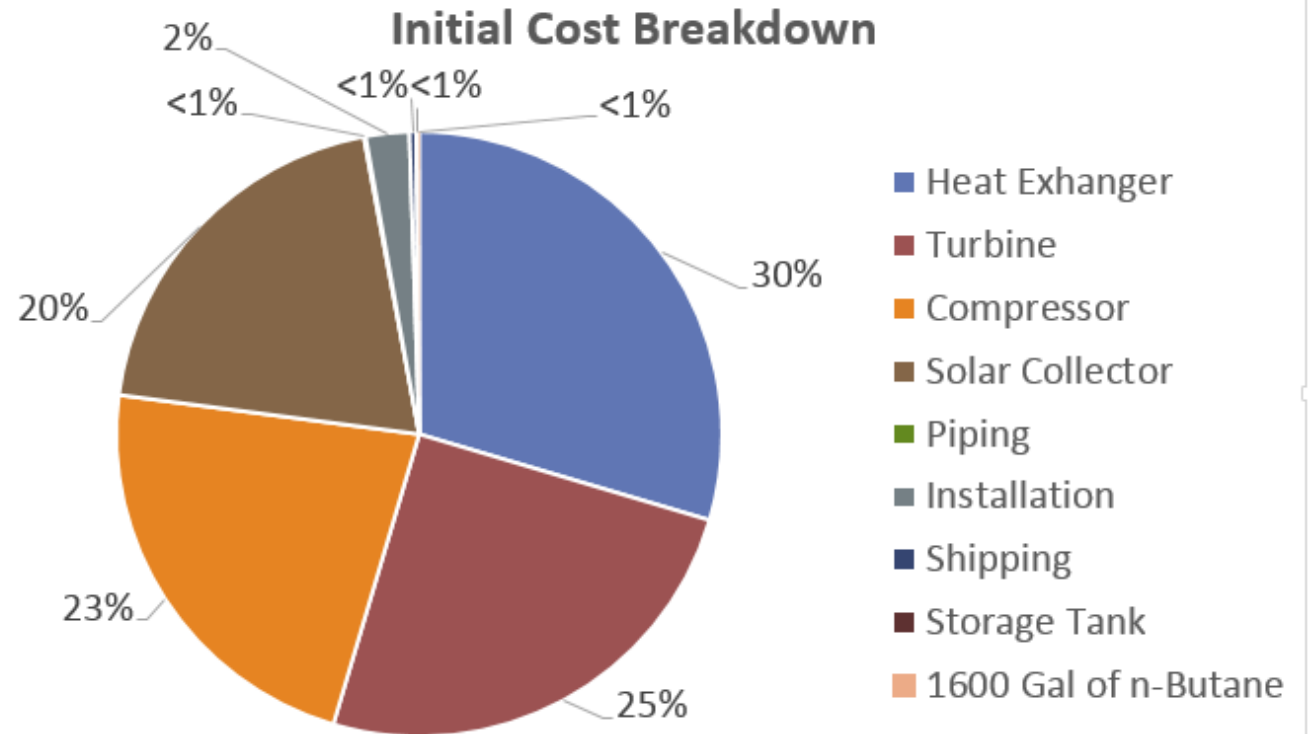
Compressor



- Corken Reciprocating Compressor HG601BX
- Motor Speed 1200 rpm
- Maximum Mass Flow Rate: 15.4 kg/m³
- Maximum Allowable Pressure: 11MPa
- Compressed from 0.5 MPa to 1.1MPa

Initial System Cost

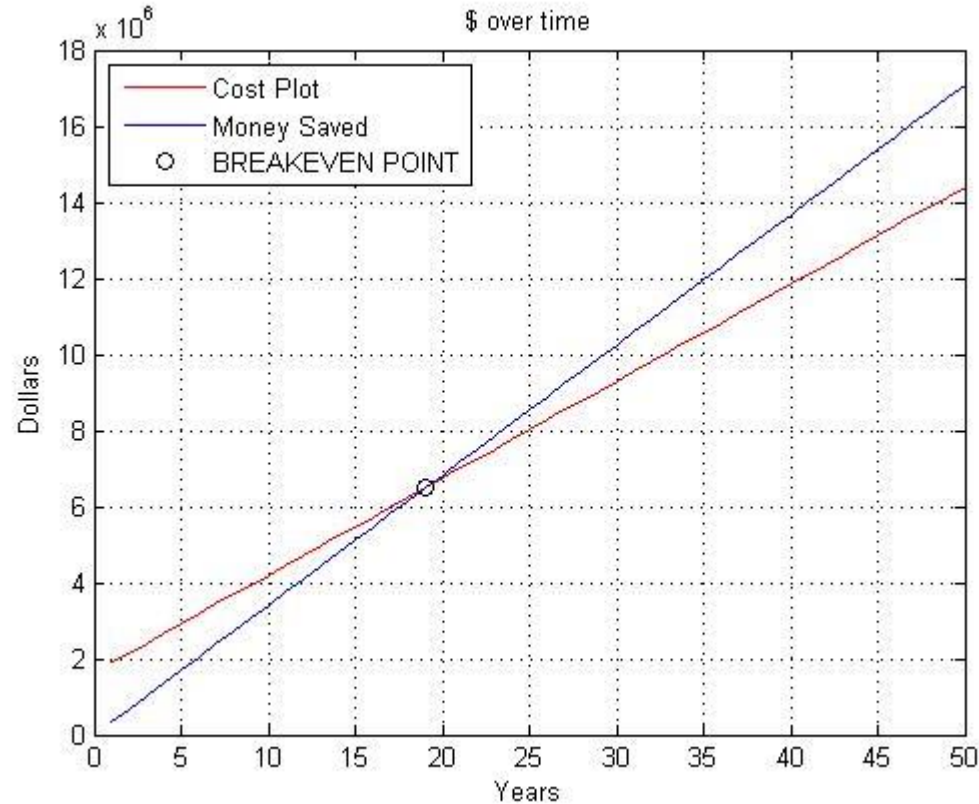
Cost	Price
Heat Exchanger	\$591,950
Turbine	\$500,000
Compressor	\$450,000
Storage Tank	\$1,965
1600 gal of n-butane	\$1,040.00
Solar Collector	\$400,000
Piping	\$2,000
Shipping	\$53,668



Total System Cost = \$2,000,623



Pay-Back Time



Total Annual Power Produced = 3,900,000 kWhr

\$0.085 kWhr from Duke Energy

Total Annual Savings ~ \$330,000

Annual Maintenance Cost = \$250,000

Annual Inflation Rate of 2%

Pay-Back Time = 19 Years !!!!



Summary ORC

- Average Annual Savings of ORC is \$335,799.91
- Payoff Period of 19 years
- Overall System Efficiency: ~9-11%
- Overall ORC is feasible
- Strongly recommend improving efficiency of system before implementing
 - Could be done in future senior design project
- Reduce the payoff Period by ~5 years



Team 2 GUI

Untitled 1

Turbine Power Output

Power Output [kWe]

Solar Time [hr]

Select Data
Turbine Power Output

Toggle Hold Plot

Help

Reset

DATE

Calendar

20-Apr-2015

110

	Number of Engines Running
ISB	0
ISC	0
ISL	0
ISM	0
ISX	50

Engine Sum

Total Number of Engines

50

Engines Remaining

46

Total Mass Flow [kg/s]

44.3424

Calculate!



Total Annual Energy Savings

Annual	Initial Cost	Operating Cost	kWh electric	\$ generated	Pay Back
ORC	\$ 2,000,623.00	\$250,000	3,950,587	\$335,799.91	19 years
Chillers	\$ 325,000.00	\$78,630	N/A	\$223,095.00	1 years
Wind Turbine	\$ 1,338,944.32	\$36,512.49	2,608,076	\$221,686.50	8 years
Total	\$ 3,664,567.32	\$365,142.49	6,558,664	\$780,581.40	N/A

Total Energy Saved = 4.21% 😊



Project Outcomes

- Lessons Learned
 - Communication
 - Scheduling
 - Time Management
 - Always prepare for the worst
- Overall a great experience



Questions



References

- [1] "Past Sustainability Reports." *Living Our Values*. 15 May 2013. Web. 18 Sept. 2014. <<http://www.cummins.com/global-impact/sustainability/past-reports>>.
- [2] "Cummins Explores Solar to Help Power Facilities." Cummins, n.d. Web. 22 Sept. 2014. <<http://www.cummins.com/cmi/navigationAction.do?nodeId=201&siteId=1&nodeName=Cummins+Looks+at+Solar+Power&menuId=1050>>
- [3] "Off-Grid Zero Emission Buildings." *FSU*. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 Sept. 2014. <<http://esc.fsu.edu/currentProjects.html>>
- [4] Kutz, Myerq. "Energy Audits." *Mechanical Engineers' Handbook*. 3rd ed. Vol. 4. Delmar: McGraw Hill, 2005. 272-301. Print.
- [5] "What Are Solar Panels Made Of?" *Solar Power World*. Web. 10 Oct. 2014. <<http://www.solarpowerworldonline.com/2013/05/what-are-solar-panels-made-of/>>
- [6] "Insulation. – Department of Energy" Web. 30 October 2014. <<http://energy.gov/energysaver/articles/insulation-materials>>
- [7] "Dynamometer Review." *Engineers EDGE*. Web. 17 Oct 2014. <<http://www.engineersedge.com/industrial-equipment/dynamometer-review.htm>>
- [8] "Absorption Chillers." *New Building Institute Advanced Design Guideline Series* (1998): 1-97. Web. 15 Oct. 2014. <www.newbuildings.org>.
- [9] Xiu, Zang. "Economic Effects on Organic Rankine Cycle For Waster Heat Recover." *Energy* 29 June (2008): 11. Print
- [10] Andersen, W.C., Bruno, T.J. *Rapid Screening of Fluids for Chemical Stability in Organic Rankine Cycle Applications*. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, v. 44 (2005) pp. 5560-5566.



References

- [11] Angelino, G., Invernizzi, C. *Cyclic Methylsiloxanes as Working Fluids for Space Power Cycles*. Transactions of the ASME v. 115 (1993)
- [12] Liu, Bo_Tau. "Effect of Working Fluids on Organic Rankine Cycle for Waste Heat Recovery." *Energy* 29 June (2004): 11. Print
- [13] Angelino, G., Colonna diPaliano, P. *Multicomponent working fluids for Organic Rankine Cycles (ORCs)*
- [14] "Organic Cycle." *Design & Optimization of Organic Rankine Cycle Solar-Thermal Powerplants*. Web. 3 Dec. 2014. <<http://minds.wisconsin.edu/handle/1793/7889>>.
- [15] "Low Grade Heat Conversion." *Low-grade Heat Conversion into Power Using Organic Rankine Cycles – A Review of Various Applications*. Web. 5 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364032111002644>>.
- [16] "Cummins Explores Solar to Help Power Facilities." Cummins, n.d. Web. 22 Sept. 2014. <<http://www.cummins.com/cmi/navigationAction.do?nodeId=201&siteId=1&nodeName=Cummins+Looks+at+Solar+Power&menuId=1050>>
- [17] "SolarWorld SW 250 Mono,250 Watt Solar Panel". *GoGreen Solar*. Web 22 Oct 2014 <http://www.gogreensolar.com/products/solarworld-sw-250-mono-250-watt-solar-panel-pallet-of-30>
- [18] "Absorption Chillers." *New Building Institute Advanced Design Guideline Series* (1998): 1-97. Web. 15 Oct. 2014. <www.newbuildings.org>.
- [19] "Butane-n, C4H10, Physical Properties, Safety, MSDS, Enthalpy, Material Compatibility, Gas Liquid Equilibrium, Density, Viscosity, Flammability, Transport Properties." *Butane-n, C4H10, Physical Properties, Safety, MSDS, Enthalpy, Material Compatibility, Gas Liquid Equilibrium, Density, Viscosity, Flammability, Transport Properties*. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2015. <<http://encyclopedia.airliquide.com/encyclopedia.asp?GasID=8>>.



References

- [20] Surface Roughness Data *Engineering Toolbox*. N.p., n.d. Web. <http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/surface-roughness-ventilation-ducts-d_209.html>.
- [21] "A Global Leader in Industrial Compression & Pumping Solutions." *Industrial Compressor*. Web. 1 Apr. 2015. <<http://www.corken.com/Home>>.
- [22] "Engine Exhaust Flow and Horsepower Guide." *Engine Exhaust Flow and Horsepower Guide*. Donaldson. Web. 12 Jan. 2015. <<http://www.asia.donaldson.com/en/exhaust/support/datalibrary/1053747.pdf>>.
- [23] "Calculating Engine Exhaust." *Calculating Engine Exhaust*. Donaldson. Web. 12 Jan. 2015. <<http://india.donaldson.com/en/engine/support/datalibrary/065857.pdf>>.
- [24] Cengel, Yunus A., and Robert H. Turner. "Power and Refrigeration Cycles." *Fundamentals of Thermal-Fluid Sciences*. 4th ed. Boston: McGraw-Hill, 2012. Print.
- [25] "SST-060 Series Siemens Steam Turbines." *SST-060 Compact Steam Turbine*. Web. 3 Apr. 2015. <<http://www.energy.siemens.com/us/en/fossil-power-generation/steam-turbines/sst-060.htm>>.
- [26] Janna, William S. "Shell and Tube Heat Exchangers." *Design of Fluid Thermal Systems*. 3rd ed. Boston: PWS Pub., 1998. Print.
- [27] Saunders, E.A.D. *Heat Exchangers – Selection, Design and Construction*. New York: Longman Scientific and Technical Publishers; co-published with John Wiley and Sons, Inc. Pub., 1988. Print.
- [28] Putnam, Richard E. "Optimizing the Cleaning of Heat Exchangers." *Conco Consulting Corp*. Web. 3 Apr. 2015. <www.concosystems.com/.../optimizing-cleaning-heat-exchangers.pdf>.
- [29] Schwarz, Douglas. "Fast and Robust Curve Intersections - File Exchange - MATLAB Central." *Fast and Robust Curve Intersections*. MathWorks, 31 July 2006. Web. 10 Apr. 2015. <<http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/11837-fast-and-robust-curve-intersections>>.



References

- [30] "Air Compressor Maintenance." *Guide*. Web. 2 Apr. 2015. <<http://www.portlandcompressor.com/compressor/maintenance.aspx>>.
- [31] Darrow, Ken, Rick Tidball, James Wang, and Anne Hampson. "Catalog of CHP Technologies." U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1 Jan. 2015. Web. 3 Apr. 2015. <http://www.epa.gov/chp/documents/catalog_chptech_3.pdf>.
- [32] Janna, William S. "Shell and Tube Heat Exchangers." *Design of Fluid Thermal Systems*. 3rd ed. Boston: PWS Pub., 1998. Print.
- [33] "Shipping Cost." *Uship*. Web. 3 Apr. 2015. <<https://www.uship.com/>>.
- [34] Avry, Peter. "Economic Implementation of the Organic Rankine Cycle." Web. 3 Apr. 2015. <<http://aceee.org/files/proceedings/2011/data/papers/0085-000077.pdf>>.
- [35] "SST-060 Series Siemens Steam Turbines." *SST-060 Compact Steam Turbine*. Web. 3 Apr. 2015. <<http://www.energy.siemens.com/us/en/fossil-power-generation/steam-turbines/sst-060.htm>>.
- [36] "Winter Weather." *CDC*. Web. 4 Mar. 2015. <<http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/winter/index.asp>>.
- [37] "Air Compressor Maintenance." *Guide*. Web. 2 Apr. 2015. <<http://www.portlandcompressor.com/compressor/maintenance.aspx>>.
- [38] Darrow, Ken, Rick Tidball, James Wang, and Anne Hampson. "Catalog of CHP Technologies." U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1 Jan. 2015. Web. 3 Apr. 2015. <http://www.epa.gov/chp/documents/catalog_chptech_3.pdf>.
- [39] "Energy.gov." *Home Energy Audits*. Web. 15 Sept. 2014. <<http://energy.gov/public-services/homes/home-weatherization/home-energy-audits>>.
- [40] "ISX15 for Heavy-Duty Truck (2013)." *Cummins Engines*. Web. 20 Sept. 2014. <<http://cumminsengines.com/isx15-heavy-duty-truck-2013#specifications>>.
- [41] "ATRI Main Report." *Maine.gov*. Web. 2 Oct. 2014. <<http://www.maine.gov/mdot/ofbs/documents/pdf/atrimainereport.pdf>>.



References

- [42] "IT100 ORC System Specifications." Web. 15 Oct. 2014. <http://infinityturbine.com/ORC/IT100_ORC_System.html>.
- [43] "IT50 ORC System Specifications." Web. 15 Oct. 2014. <http://infinityturbine.com/ORC/IT50_ORC_System.html>.
- [44] "Space Radioisotope Power Generation." NASA. Web. 21 Oct. 2014. <http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl/files/mep/MMRTG_Jan2008.pdf>.
- [45] "Waste Heat Recovery Unit." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation. Web. 15 Nov. 2014. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste_heat_recovery_unit>.
- [46] "N-Butane." *Engineering Toolbox*. Web. 24 Nov. 2014. <http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/butane-d_1415.html>.
- [47] "Gases - Explosive and Flammability Concentration Limits." *Engineering Toolbox*. Web. 28 Nov. 2014. <http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/explosive-concentration-limits-d_423.html>.
- [48] "Welcome to the NIST Chemistry WebBook." *Welcome to the NIST WebBook*. Web. 3 Dec. 2014. <<http://webbook.nist.gov/>>.
- [49] "Boiler Types and Classifications." *THE INDUSTRIAL WIKI*. Web. 20 Dec. 2014. <<https://www.myodesie.com/index.php/wiki/index/returnEntry/id/3061>>.
- [50] "Boilers and Heaters." *Thermax*. Web. 16 Dec. 2014. <<http://www.thermaxindia.com/Fileuploader/Files/Boilers-&-Heaters.pdf>>.
- [51] "Turbine Design Services." *Infinity Turbine*. Web. 22 Dec. 2014. <http://www.infinityturbine.com/ORC/Turbine_Design_Services.html>.
- [52] "Range of Climate Friendly Technologies." *BibSonomy*. Web. 15 Dec. 2014. <<http://www.bibsonomy.org/tag/bibliothek>>.
- [53] Vieira, Da Rosa Aldo. *Fundamentals of Renewable Energy Processes*, Third Edition. Kidlington, Oxford, U.K: Academic, 2013. Print.
- [54] Hand, M. "Wind Turbine Design Cost and Scaling Model." *Nrel.gov*. Web. 10 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.nrel.gov/wind/pdfs/40566.pdf>>.



```

Collector_area = 2100; %m^2 CTC Roof
Solar_transmittance = 0.92; %AE Collector
Solar_Absorptance = 0.96; %AE Collector
Collector_storage = 0; %J
Global_Conductance = 8; %W/m^2*K
Insolation = Total_Beam * Solar_transmittance; %correct %W/m^2
G = massflownbutane / Collector_area;
T_f_in = 80 + 273.15;
T_f_out = T_f_in + (50 .* C ./ .126) .* (Insolation ./ max(Insolation));
F_r = (G * cp_nbutane .* ( T_f_out - T_f_in )) ./ (( Solar_Absorptance .* Insolation) - Global_Conductance * ( T_f_in - Temperature_ambient ));
heat_Useful = F_r .* Insolation .* Solar_Absorptance .* ...
    Collector_area - (Global_Conductance .* (T_f_in - Temperature_ambient) .* F_r .* Collector_area);
%Heat_Useful = abs(heat_Useful)
%Heat_lost = (Global_Conductance .* Collector_area .* (T_f_out + 273.15 - Temperature_ambient))
Heat_lost = (Insolation .* Collector_area) - heat_Useful;
Temperaturredifference = heat_Useful ./ (massflownbutane.*cp_nbutane);
t_Collector_out = Temperaturredifference + T_f_in;%K
tcounter = 1;
]while tcounter<=48
    if tcounter/2 < time_rise_solar || tcounter/2 > time_set_solar
        t_Collector_out(tcounter) = T_f_in;
    else
        t_Collector_out(tcounter) = t_Collector_out(tcounter);
    end
    tcounter = tcounter + 1;
-end
t_Collector_out;
T_Collector_out_C = t_Collector_out - 273.15 %C
TotalTempchange = sum(Temperaturredifference);
Heat_total = heat_Useful + Heat_lost;
Collector_efficiency = heat_Useful ./ Heat_total;

```



Solar Panels

Annual	Initial Cost	Operating Cost	kWh electric	\$ generated	Pay Back
Solar Panels	\$404,862.00	\$2,500	314,521	\$26,734.29	18 years



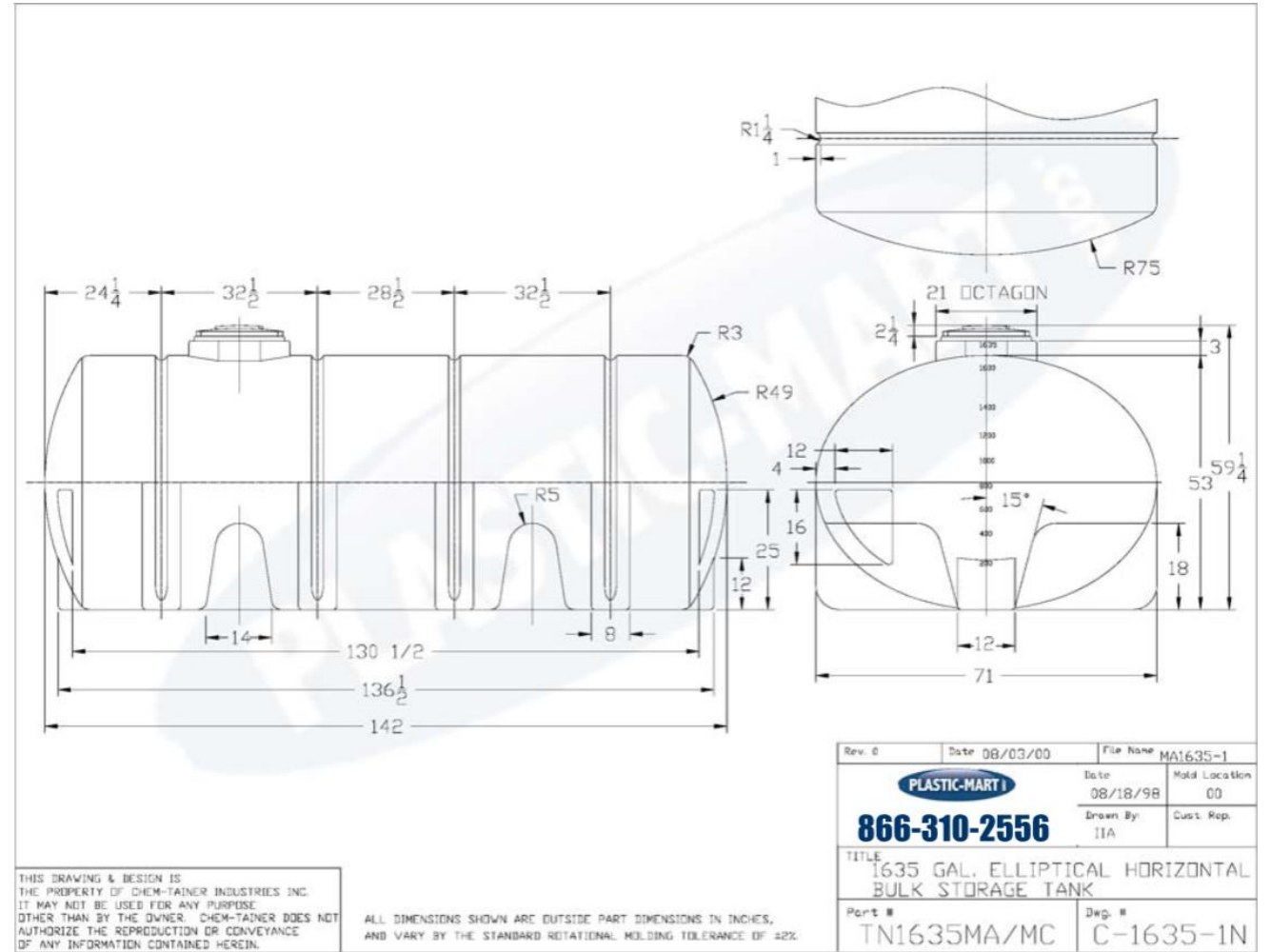
Storage Tank

Details

- Part Number: N-40387
- Mfr. Part Number: 40387
- Capacity: 1635 Gallons
- Dimensions: 142"L x 71"W x 58"H
- Weight: 470 lbs.
- Ships From: CA, GA, MN, OH, OK, TX, UT
- Manufacturer: Norwesco
- Material: Polyethylene
- Price: \$1,965.99

Capacity determined by volume of butane needed in heat exchanger.

$$V = 6.05 \text{ m}^3 = 1598 \text{ gal (Butane in HE)}$$



Working Fluid Selection

	Molecular Weight (g/mol)	Boiling Point (°C)	Wet or Dry	Heat of Vapor @ 1 atm (kJ/kg)
Water	18	100	W	2256
Methanol	32	64	W	1098
2-M-P-H2O	33	93	W	879
Fluorinol 85	88	75	W	442
Toluene	92	110	D	365
R-113	187	48	D	1370
Ammonia	17	-33	D	1370
Isobutane	58	-12	D	367
n - butane	58	-0.4	D	385
n - pentane	72	36	D	325



Pipe Material Selection

Material	Therm. Cond. k (W/m*K)	Melting T (F)	Density (kg/m³)
Black steel	43	2600	7850
304 SS	16	2750	8030
Brass	109	1700	8400
Copper	401	1983	8900



Pipe Insulation Selection

Property	Temperature Range (F)	Conductivity k	Density (lb/ft ³)	Safety
Fiberglass	To 500	0.20-0.31	1.5-3.0	Fire Resistant



Alternative Methods Investigation

Insulation

Material	Thermal Resistance	Types	Green	Fire Resistant
Fiber Glass	2.2 to 2.7	High, Medium, Low Density	20% to 30% Recycled	Yes
Mineral Wool	3.7	Blanket and loose fill	75% post-industrial recycled	Yes
Cellulose	3.2 to 3.8	loose fill or spray	82% to 85% recycled	No
Plastic Fiber	3.8 to 4.3	High, Low Density	----	Yes
Closed Cell Foam	5.6 to 8	Spray, Foam board	-----	No
Closed Cell Foam modified	9	Foil	----	Yes



Alternative Methods Investigation

Insulation

Material	Cost (per ft ²)	Total Material Cost	Total Savings per year
Fiber Glass	0.42	\$9,606.66	\$18,331.76
Mineral Wool	0.625	\$14,295.62	\$18,352.97
Cellulose	1.25	\$28,591.25	\$18,448.09
Plastic Fiber	1.5	\$34,309.50	\$18,596.58
Closed Cell Foam	2.2	\$50,320.60	\$18,955.43
Closed Cell Foam modified	2.3	\$52,607.90	\$19,068.17

