

# Energy Recovery from PRVs Using In-Line Turbines

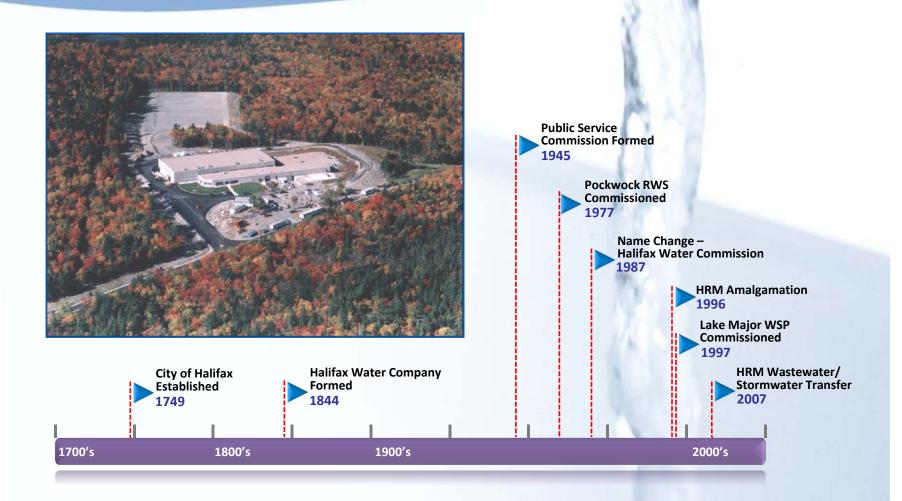


- About Halifax Water
- Energy Management Program
- Energy Recovery from PRV Chambers





A Brief History





#### **Utility Background**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Regulated W/WW/SW Utility in Canada
- Halifax Regional Water Commission Act
- Regulated by NS Utility & Review Board
- Board of Directors 100% Owned by HRM
- Self Financed Funded by W/WW/FP Revenue



#### **Facilities**

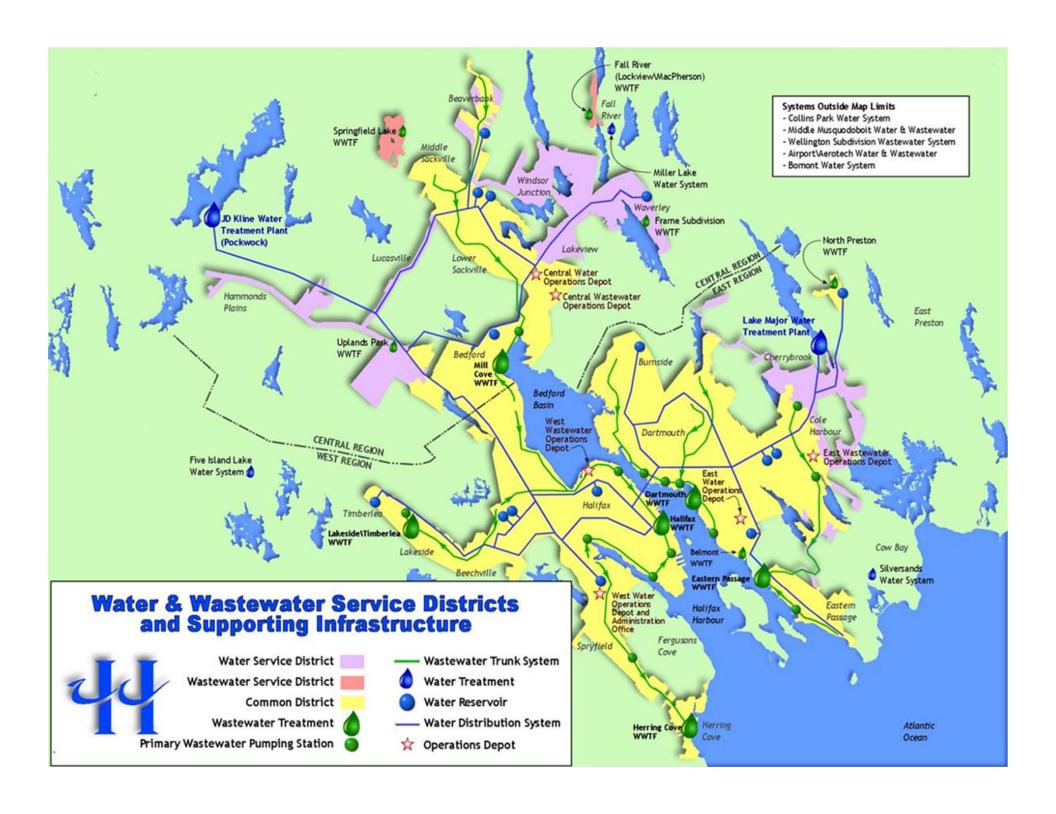
#### Water Treatment

- 3 Large + 6 Smaller Facilities (227 MLD to 8 KLD)
- 18 Storage Reservoirs (269 MLD Capacity)
- Distribution System (~ 180 Pumping/Meter/PRV Stations)
- 7,700+ Fire Hydrants
- 80,000+ Customer Connections

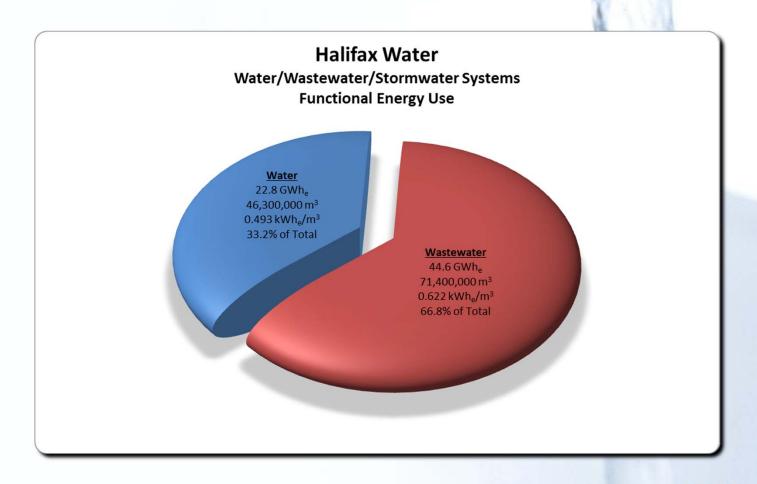
#### Wastewater Treatment

- 5 Large (344 to 62 MLD) + 10 Smaller Facilities
- Collection System (~ 180 Pumping Stations)





#### **Energy Use**





#### **Energy Management Program**

**Long Term Goals** 

- Responsible Energy Management
- Reduced Dependency on Fossil Fuels
- Reduction of Pollution & Emissions
- Energy Reduction Targets
- Development of Renewable Energy Projects





### **Renewable Energy Projects**

# Energy Recovery From PRV Chambers Using In-Line Turbines



A Brief History

#### Early Investigations

- Planning/Design of Pockwock System
- Recognized potential for energy recovery
- Economics/Energy costs unfavourable
- Availability of Technology

#### - HRM Amalgamation

- Formation of Water/Wastewater Utility
- Economics/Energy costs remain unfavourable
- Ongoing infrastructure development

#### **Minimal Activity**



#### **Orchard Project**

- Pinehill Report
- ID of Projects
- Chain/Robie/Orchard
- COMFIT Program
- WRF/NSE Funding

1970's 1980's 1990's 2000's 2010's

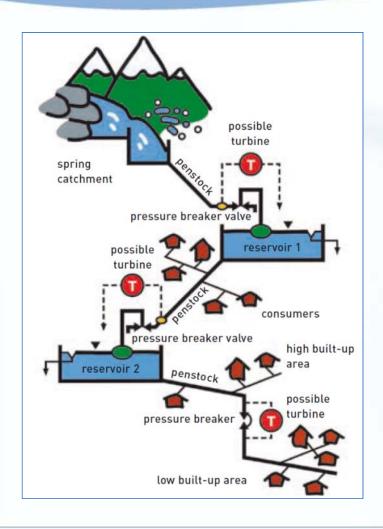


#### **Background**

- Energy recovery using turbines in an Open (i.e. atmospheric pressure) water system is very common.
- Energy recovery in a Closed (i.e. pressurized) water system is not common.
- Energy recovery from a Closed water transmission system involves the installation of a "turbine" to replace the normal function of a Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) in the system.



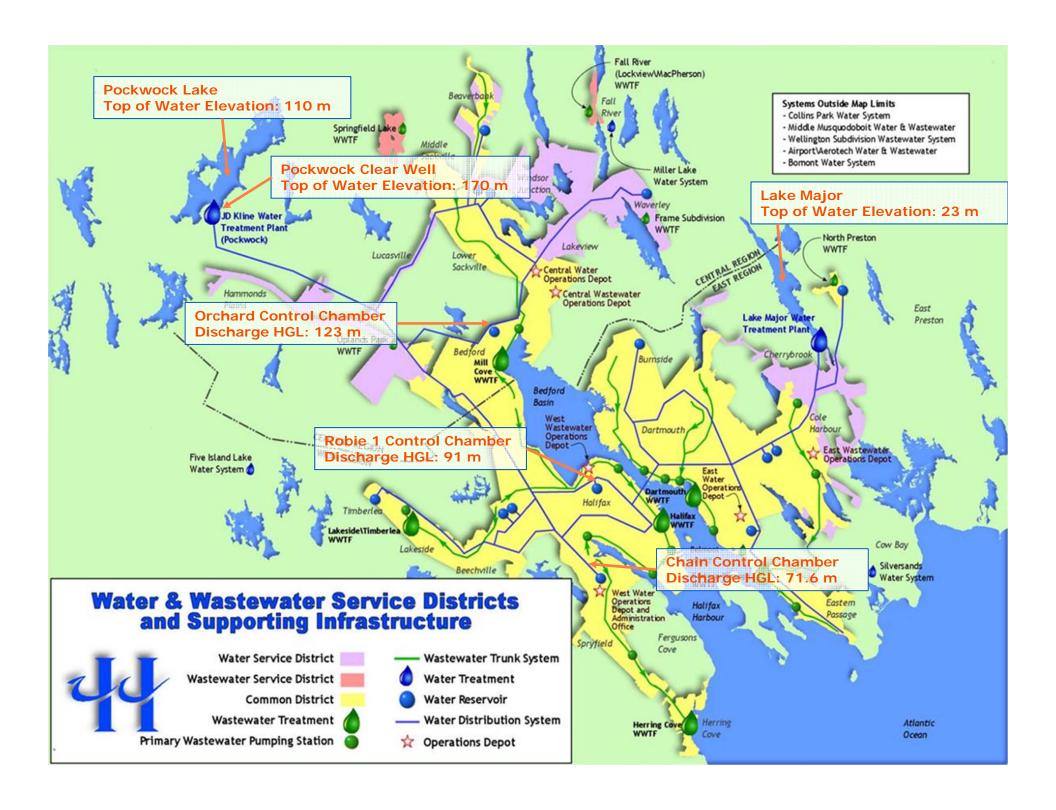
Potential Water Supply Applications



- Discharge into Reservoir
- Within the Supply Network
- Discharge to the Environment

"Anywhere there is significant and sustained flow with a significant and sustained pressure differential"





## **Energy Recovery from PRV Chambers**Why Do It?

### "Pressure Reduction = Wasted Energy"

- Gravity Based Systems
  - Naturally available head
  - Excess Energy Available (usually!)
- Pumped Systems Energy added to satisfy:
  - Static Head Requirements; and/or
  - System Pressure Requirements.



**Traditional Pressure Reduction** 



ROSS MODEL - 40WR Pressure Reducing Valve

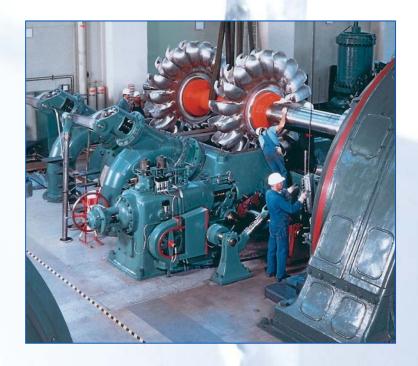
**GLOBE FLAT SEAT STYLE** 



**Available Technologies** 

#### Pelton Turbines

- High Head, Low Flow Applications
- Variable Flow
- Radial Nozzle Entry
- Good Efficiency
- Built In Flow/Surge Regulation
- Open Discharge (Usually)
- Prone to Nozzle Plugging





**Available Technologies** 

#### Turgo Turbines

- Medium Head Applications
- Variable Flow
- Side Nozzle Entry
- Good Efficiency
- Open Discharge
- Prone to Nozzle Plugging

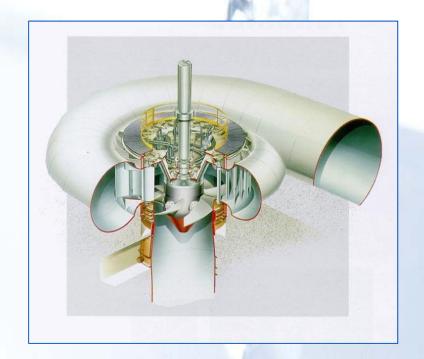




**Available Technologies** 

#### Kaplan Turbine

- Medium Head Applications
- Side Entry Nozzle
- Efficiencies ~87%
- Open Discharge





Available Technologies

#### • Cross Flow Turbine

- Simple Construction
- Good Efficiency over Varying Flows
- Good Run-of-River Performance
- Open Discharge





**Available Technologies** 

#### Francis Turbine

- Reaction Turbine
- Most Common Hydro Turbine
- Small to Very Large
- Moderate Flow Variability
- Atmospheric Discharge





**Available Technologies** 

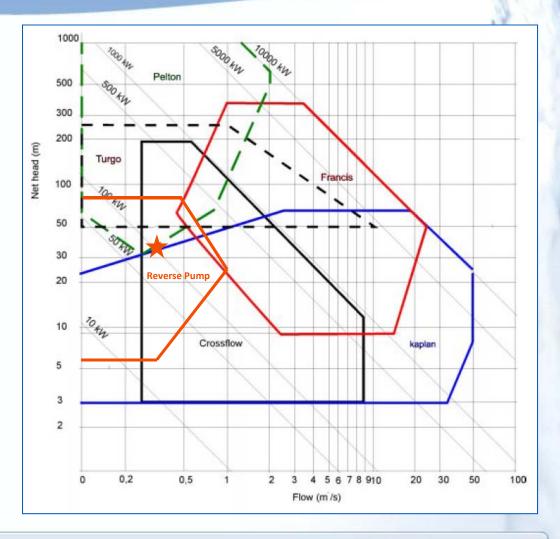
#### Pump as Turbine

- Limited Flow Variability
- Typically Small Applications
- Simple Construction
- Readily Available Technology (low cost)
- Open/Closed Discharge



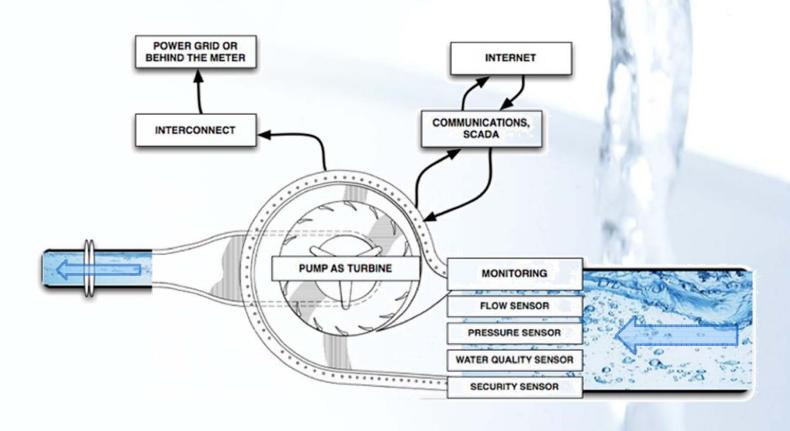


Available Technologies





"Reverse Pump" or "Pump as Turbine" (PaT)





**Known PaT Suppliers** 











#### Orchard Site Considerations





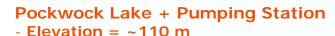


#### J.D. Kline WSP

- Elevation = ~170 m
- Flows =  $\sim 3,600 \, \text{m}^3/\text{hr}$

WSP vs. Orchard Elevation Difference ~ 93 m

Pockwock vs. Orchard Elevation Difference ~ 35 m



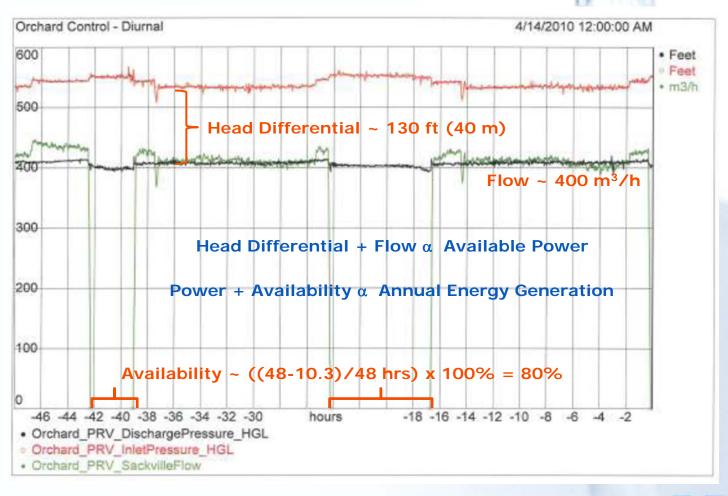


#### **Orchard PRV Chamber**

- Elevation = ~75 m (Gravity Fed)
- Average Capacity = ~33.5 kW
- Flows =  $\sim 400 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} (1,700 \text{ USGPM})$



**Orchard System Hydraulics** 





#### Orchard Power Calculations

• Formula:  $P_e = \Delta Z \cdot Q \cdot \rho \cdot g \cdot \eta t \cdot \eta e \cdot \eta f \cdot 1/1000$ 

 $E_e = P_e \cdot 8760 \cdot R_a$ 

Where:  $P_e = Power (kW)$ 

 $\Delta Z = Head (m)$ 

 $Q = Flow (m^3/sec)$ 

 $\rho$  = Density of water (1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

g = Acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m/sec<sup>2</sup>)

 $\eta_t$  = Turbine efficiency (75%  $\leq \eta_t \leq$  85%)

 $\eta_e$  = Generator efficiency ( $\geq$  92%)

 $\eta_f$  = Transformer efficiency ( $\geq 97\%$ )

 $E_e = Energy (kWh)$ 

R<sub>a</sub> = Availability Ratio (Up time/Total time)

Overall Efficiencies Typically 70 – 75%



#### **Orchard Power Calculations**

Known Data: Head  $(\Delta Z) = 40 \text{ m}$ 

Flow (Q) =  $0.112 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ 

Density of water =  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Overall Efficiency ( $\eta$ ) = 73 %

- Turbine Efficiency  $(\eta_t)$  = 78 %

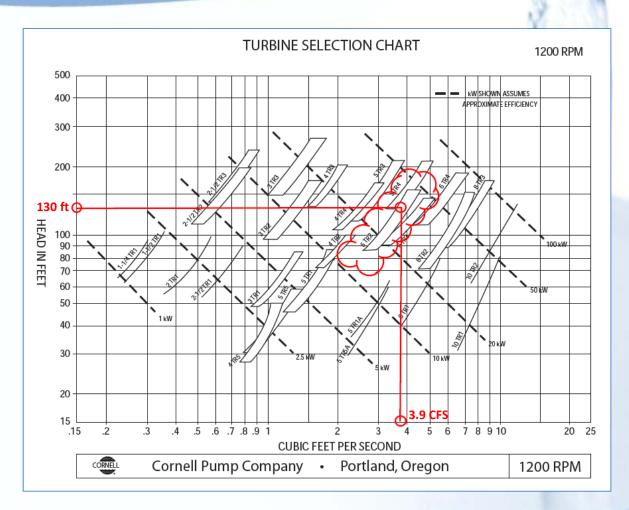
- Generator Efficiency ( $\eta_e$ ) = 93 %

$$P_e = (40 \text{ m} \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 0.112 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec} \cdot 9.81 \text{ m/sec}^2 \cdot 73\%)/1000$$
  
= 32 kW

$$E_e = 32 \text{ kW} \cdot 8760 \text{ hrs/yr} \cdot 0.80$$
  
= 225,000 kWh/yr

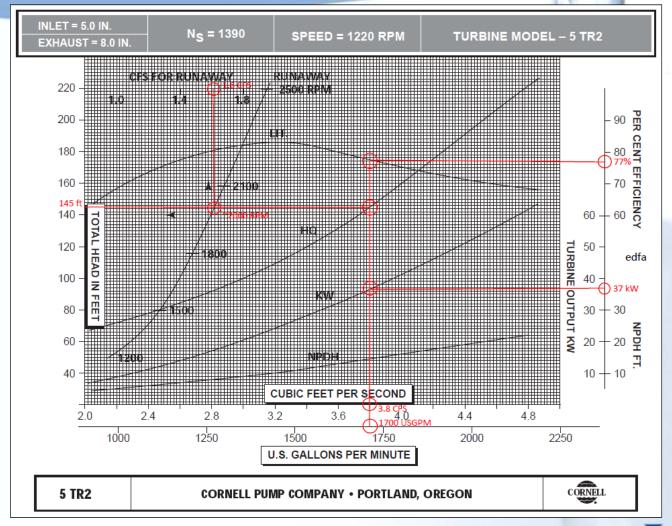


**Orchard Turbine Selection** 





#### **Orchard Predicted Turbine Performance**





#### **Orchard Project Economics**

- COMFIT Project ~ \$0.14/kWh
- Capacity ~ 32 kW / 225,000 kWh/yr \*
- Revenue ~ \$31,500/yr \*
- Project Cost ~ \$468,000
- Part Funded by WRF + NS DOE \$200,000
- NPV ~ \$350,000
- IRR ~ 11.4% \*\*
- SPB ~ 8.6 Years \*\*

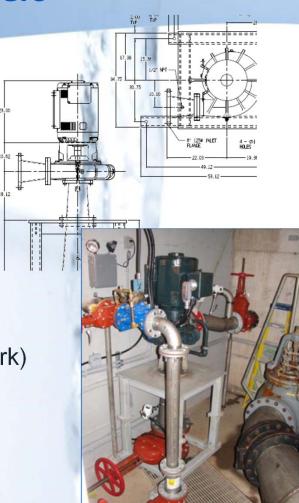


<sup>\*</sup> Estimated

<sup>\*\*</sup> Based on HW Contribution Only

**Orchard Technical Highlights** 

- Cornell Model 5TR2 Turbine
- Marathon Induction Generator
- NSF/ANSI 61 Certified
- Fully Instrumented & Monitored (SCADA)
- Failsafe (Beckwith Protective Relay)
- Integral Surge Relief (Cla-Val)
- Variable Rate Inlet Control Valve (Bray/Rotork)
- Manual Isolation Valves (AVK)
- Mechanical Seal (John Crane Type 1)
- Interconnection 600 VAC 25 KVAC





#### **Research & Development Perspective**

#### Major Questions to be Answered:

- Water Quality Impacts? None found.
- Up/Down Stream Pressure Transients? Small Upstream.
- Flow Control? No Issues.
- Loss of Grid Connection? No Impact.
- Turbine Shutdown? No Impact.
- Turbine Runaway? Upstream PT due to Flow Reduction.
- Surge Relief? Necessary, automated Turbine Bypass.
- Vibration? No Issues Except for Emergency Shutdowns.









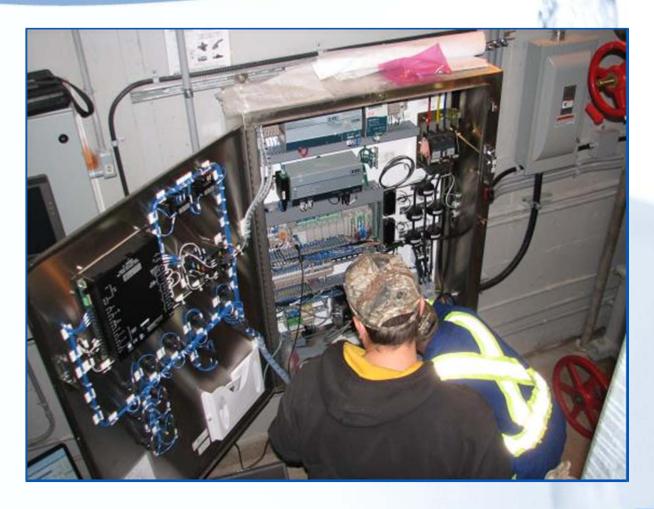




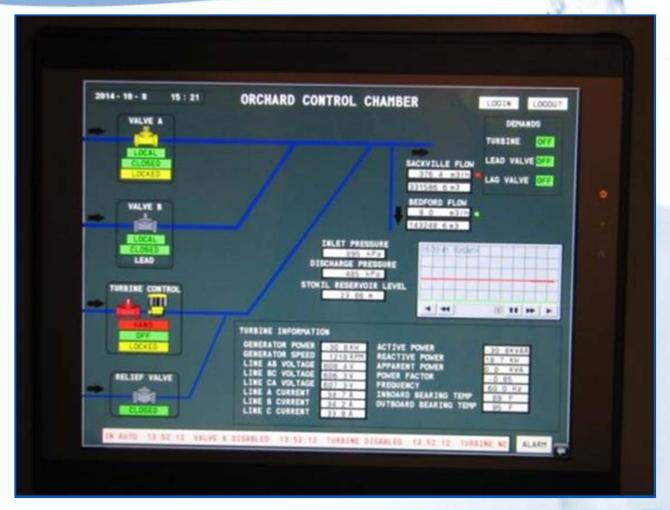




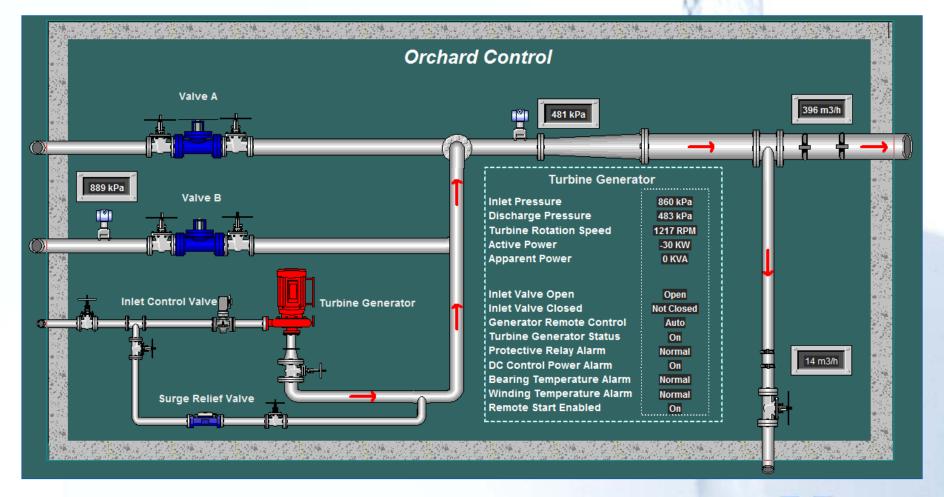




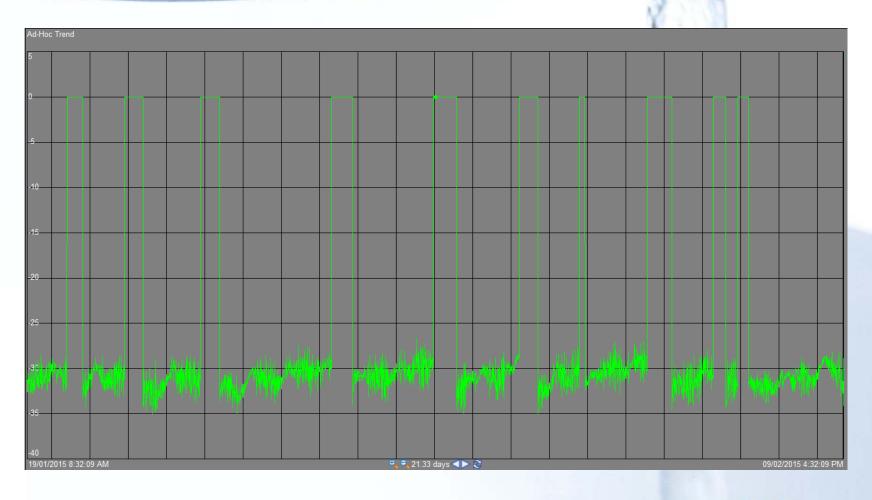










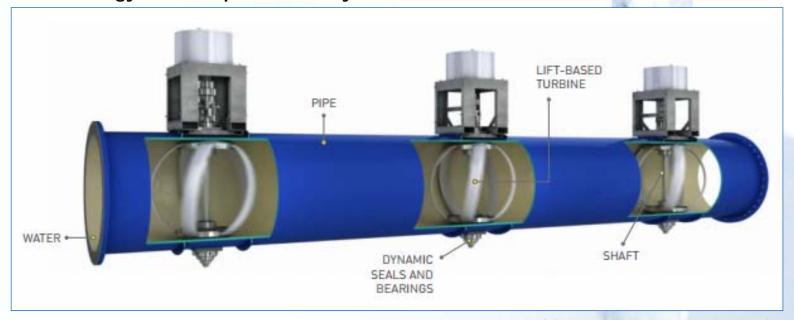




### **Energy Recovery from Water Systems**

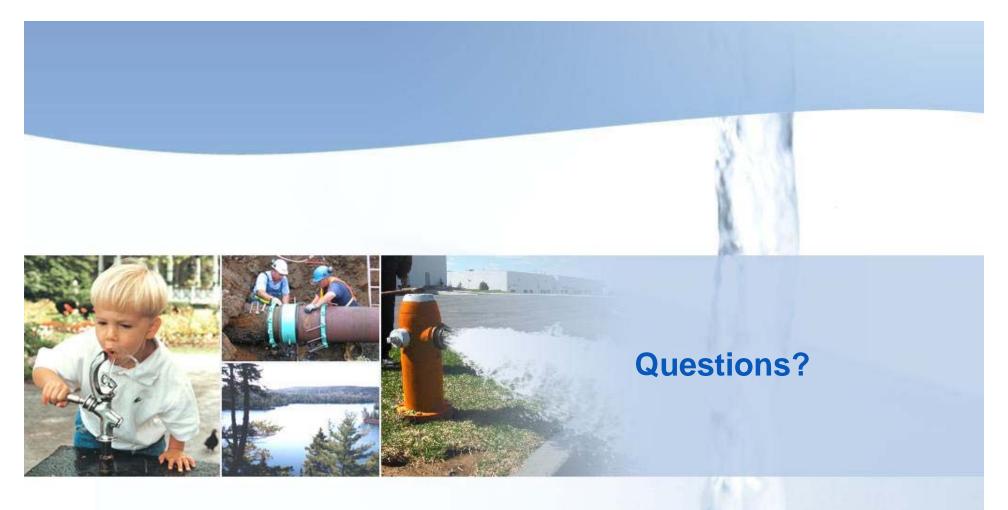
**Alternative Technologies** 

#### **Lucid Energy – LucidPipe™ Power System**



http://www.lucidenergy.com/





#### **For Further Information Contact:**

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