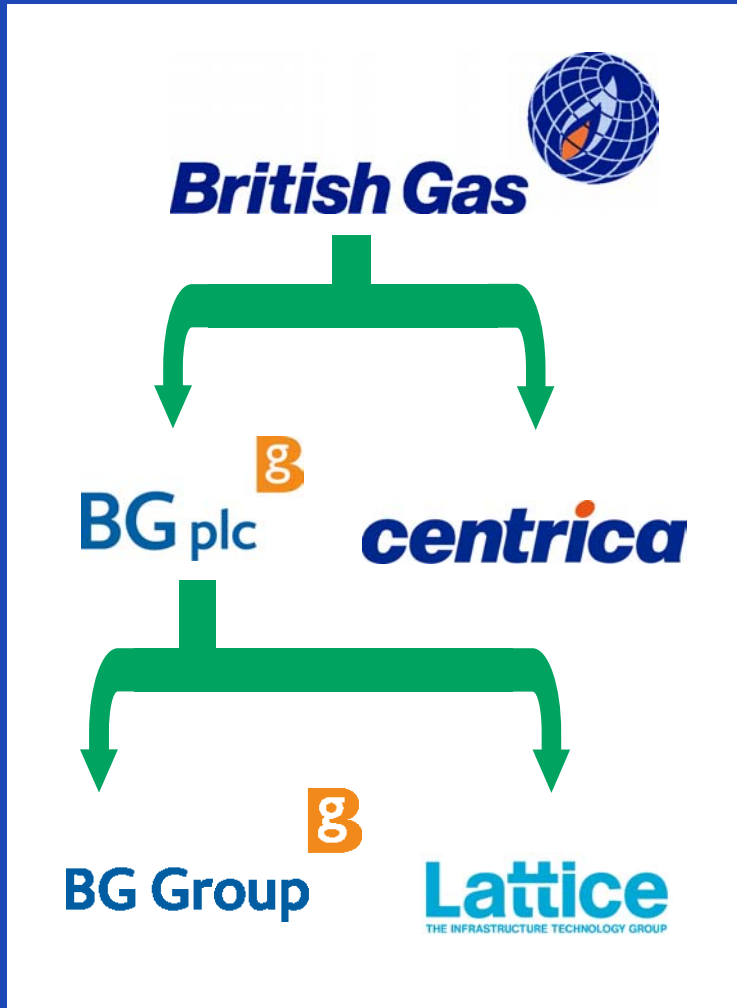


The Microturbine: Why A Gas Engine May At Last Be Of Benefit To The Horticulture Industry.

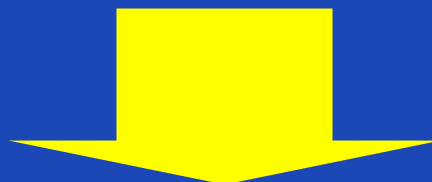
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11th September 2001

- **The former company, ‘*British Gas*’, was always seen as the major promoter of end-use technologies**
 - Domestic
 - Condensing Boilers
 - CO Sensors
 - Industrial
 - Regenerative Burner
 - Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG)

British Gas – The History



- **Key utilisation aspects of Natural Gas**
 - Natural Gas has always been seen as a 'clean' fossil fuel in terms of its combustion products
 - Plentiful and local (North Sea) supply made it ideal for widespread use in stationary and vehicular applications



Concentrated research in natural gas utilisation technologies

- **Utilisation research focused towards multi-generation technologies:**
 - Cogeneration
 - Combined Heat & Power (CHP)
 - Trigeneration
 - Heat/Coolth/Power
 - Renewables
 - Natural Gas Vehicles (NGV)
 - Photovoltaics

- **Advantages**

- Range of sizes
- Wealth of experience with reciprocating technology
- Intrinsic efficiencies are high (28 – 35%)
- Operate at distribution gas delivery pressures (120 – 150 mbar)

- **Disadvantages**

- Poor emission characteristics
- Frequent maintenance
- Reliability issues

- **Advantages**

- Good power to heat ratio (2:1)
- Ideal for combined cycle applications (CCGT = combined cycle gas turbine)
- Cost effective at certain sizes (>2 MW of electricity)
- Dry low-NO_x combustion techniques

- **Disadvantages**

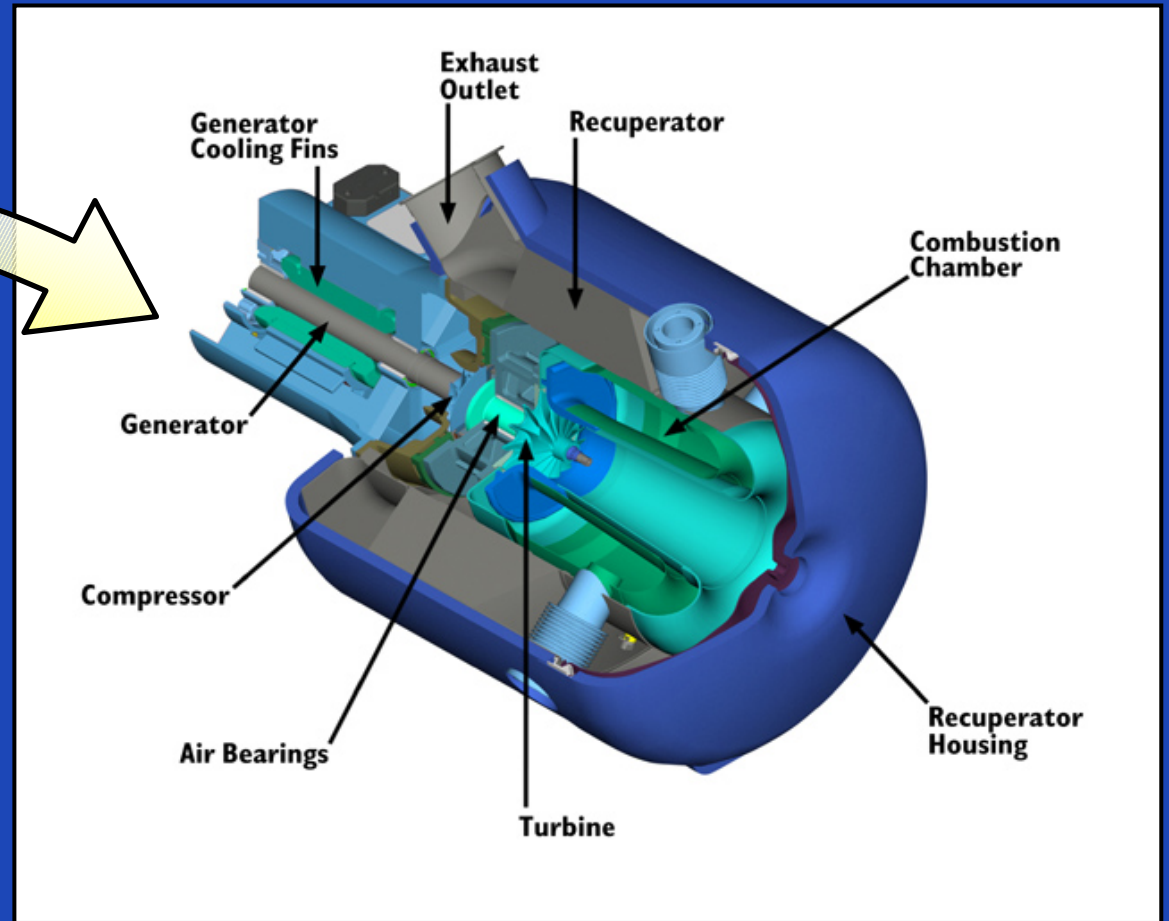
- Non-recuperated i.e. exhaust gas doesn't heat incoming gas
- High gas-delivery pressures (>15 bar i.e. 1.5 MPa)
- Complex
- Very sensitive to ambient conditions

- **Gas Engines promised good cost-effective performance**
 - Usually based on reciprocating technology
 - Cheap installation
 - Some sites acted as thermal hosts with electrical export
- **In practice**
 - Engines were not as reliable as expected
 - All usually required expensive exhaust gas clean-up if CO₂ loading was required in greenhouses
 - Sites began to lose control of the installation
 - Some schemes were terminated before the end of their useful life

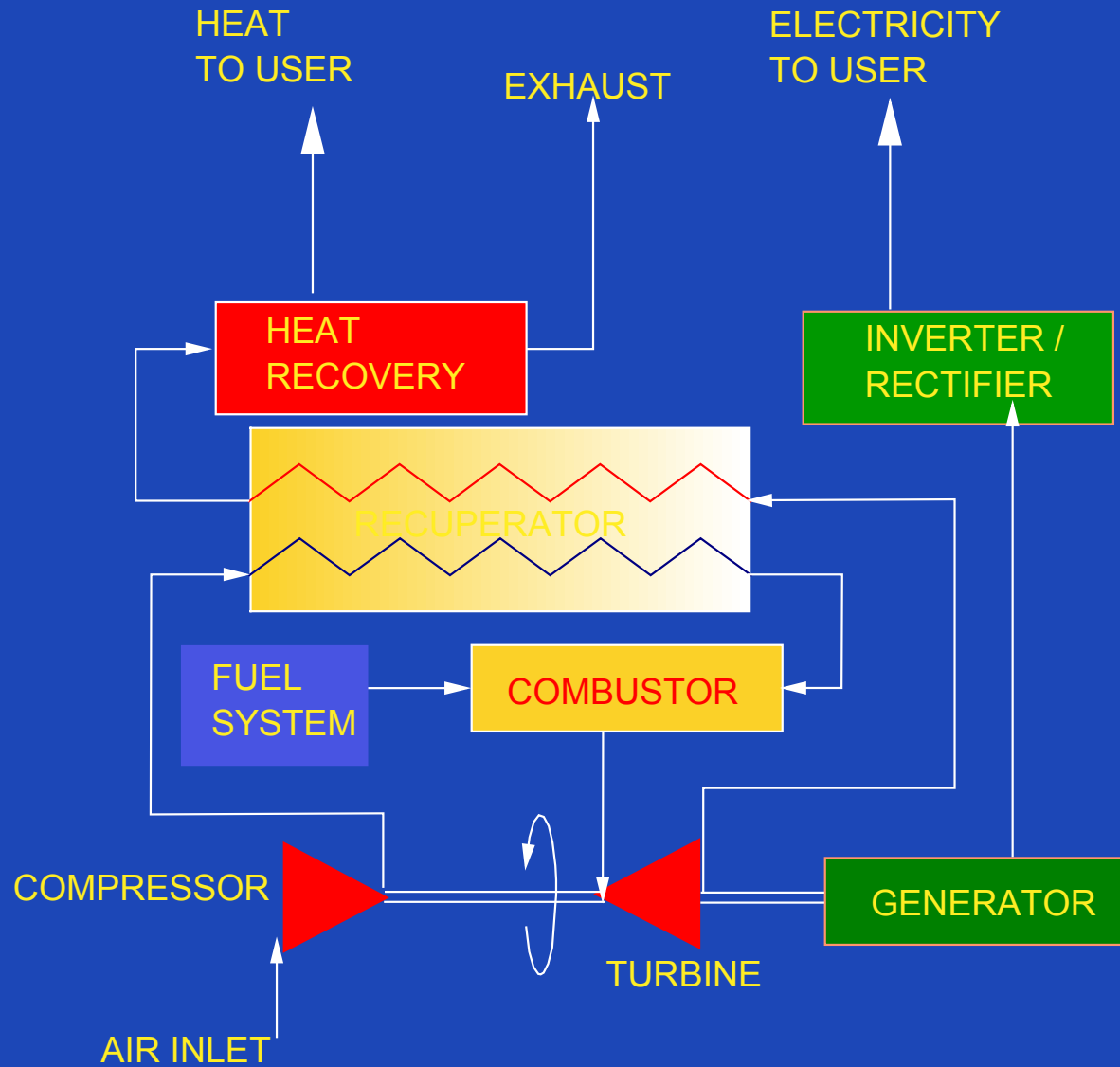
- **The Horticulture Industry**
 - Found the ‘thermal host concept’ for choosing the size of gas engines restrictive with respect to crop flexibility i.e. sizing based on the thermal requirement of a particular crop could be very restrictive and inefficient when growing a different crop
 - Export of surplus electricity became less cost effective
 - Suffered with poor reciprocating engine reliability
 - Developed a resistance to ‘new’ CHP technology

- **Small-scale gas turbine generators became a commercial reality in the mid-1990s**
 - Offering
 - 15 – 300 kW of electricity size range
 - Flexibility
 - Very low emissions
 - Good CHP potential (1.7:1 Power/Heat Ratio)
 - Small Footprint
 - Issues
 - Gas boosting required
 - Higher capital expenditure than equivalent reciprocating engine
 - NEW ~ ‘Here We Go Again’ market resistance

The Microturbine ~ The essentials



Microturbine ~ Basic Cycle



- **Evaluation of in-service microturbine performance exhibited**
 - 26 to 28% electrical efficiency
 - Robust performance
 - Wide range of user configurations
 - Remote diagnostics and monitoring reduced turbine downtime
 - User-maintained initiative with respect to turbine operation

- **Horticulture market is generally characterised by**
 - Highly efficient operations
 - Technically advanced
 - Utilising the latest computer control equipment
 - Articulate
 - Well informed
 - Vertical and horizontal integration

Early Adopter

- **11 acre (4.5 ha) site**
- **Single 30 kW of electricity generator**
 - Completed 6000 hours runtime
 - Exhaust into greenhouse without any gas clean-up
 - Shown to offer considerable like-for-like savings
 - Site-controlled operation of turbine to suit greenhouse crop



- **Microturbine has shown**
 - Potential in the Horticulture Industry
 - Offering power and heat for the site (no export)
 - Good long-term performance
 - Flexibility
 - Real Savings