



# Turboden Solar Thermal Power Applications

## About Us



**Turboden is a leading European company** in development and production of ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle) turbogenerators. This state-of-the-art equipment generates heat and power from renewable sources and heat recovery in industrial processes.

**The company was founded in 1980** in Milan by Mario Gaia, Associate Professor at *Politecnico di Milano*, teaching Thermodynamics, Renewable Energy and specifically studying ORC systems. At present Prof. Gaia is Honorary Chairman. A number of his former students are key persons in the Company and the whole Company is permeated by innovative and research oriented spirit.

**Turboden has always had a single mission:** to design ORC turbogenerators for the production of heat and electrical power from renewable sources, while constantly striving to implement ORC technical solutions.

**In 2009, Turboden became part of UTC Corp.,** a worldwide leader in development, production and service for aero engines, aerospace drive systems and power generation gas turbines, to develop ORC solutions from renewable sources and waste heat worldwide.

**In 2013 UTC exits the power market** forming strategic alliance with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

**In 2013 Mitsubishi Heavy Industries acquires from UTC Pratt & Whitney Power Systems** (now PW Power Systems, Inc.) and the affiliate **Turboden**.

Today Turboden S.r.l. and PW Power Systems, Inc. are MHI group companies to provide a wider range of products and services for thermal power generation systems.

**In 2013 Turboden's Quality Management System gets certified to ISO 9001:2008.**



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**TURBODEN**

# 35 Years of Experience

- Prof. Mario Gaia makes experience in the field of ORC within his research group at *Politecnico di Milano*

- 1976 – First prototype of a solar thermodynamic ORC

- Turboden installs ORC biomass plants, especially in Austria, Germany and Italy

- Turboden plans to enter new markets, with focus on North America

- First heat recovery applications

- **2013 - MHI acquires the majority of Turboden. Italian quotaholders stay in charge of management**

- **Today - Over 300 ORC plants in the world, over 240 in operation**



'60-'70

1980-1999

2000-2009

2009-2013

2016...

- 1980 – Prof. Mario Gaia founds Turboden to design and manufacture ORC turbogenerators

- Turboden develops research projects in solar, geothermal and heat recovery applications

- 1998 – First ORC biomass plant in Switzerland (300 kW)

- **2009 – Turboden achieves 100 plants sold**

- United Technologies Corp. (UTC) acquires the majority of Turboden's quota. PW Power Systems supports Turboden in new markets beyond Europe

- UTC exits the power market forming strategic alliance with **Mitsubishi Heavy Industries**

- PW Power Systems becomes an MHI group company



# 35 Years of Experience



**1984** – 40 kW<sub>el</sub> ORC turbo-generator for a solar plant in Australia



**1987** – 3 kW<sub>el</sub> ORC turbo-generator for a biomass plant in Italy



**1988** – 200 kW<sub>el</sub> ORC geothermal plant in Zambia



**2008** – 3 MW<sub>el</sub> ORC turbo-generator for heat recovery on a waste incinerator in Belgium



**2009** – First 100 plants and first installed 100 MW<sub>el</sub>



**2010** – First plant overseas



**2016** – Over 300 ORC plants in the world

# Turboden – a Group Company of MHI



**Energy & Environment**  
the largest segment of MHI  
over \$13 billion (in fiscal 2014)

## Energy & Environment

Providing optimal solutions in the energy-related fields of thermal power, nuclear energy and renewable energy in different environmental areas and for Chemical plants & other industrial infrastructures elements.

## Machinery, Equipment & Infrastructure

Providing a wide range of products that form the foundation of industrial development, such as machine tools, material handling, construction machinery, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems.

**Mitsubishi Heavy Industries** is one of the world's leading heavy machinery manufacturers, with consolidated sales of over \$33 billion (in fiscal 2014).

**Foundation** July 7, 1884



## Commercial Aviation & Transport Systems

Delivering advanced land, sea and air transportation systems, including civilian aircraft, commercial ships and transit networks.

## Integrated Defense & Space Systems

Providing advanced land, sea and air defense systems, including naval ships, defense aircraft, launch vehicles and special vehicles, as well as space-related services.

## What We Do



Biomass



Heat recovery



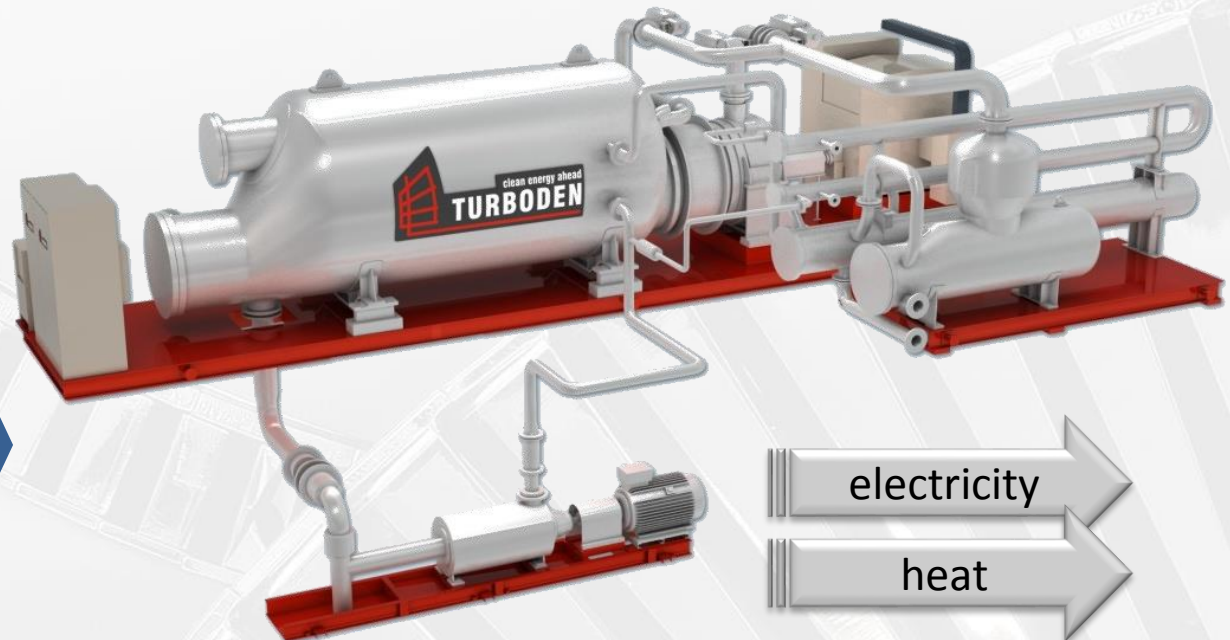
Waste to energy



Geothermal



Solar

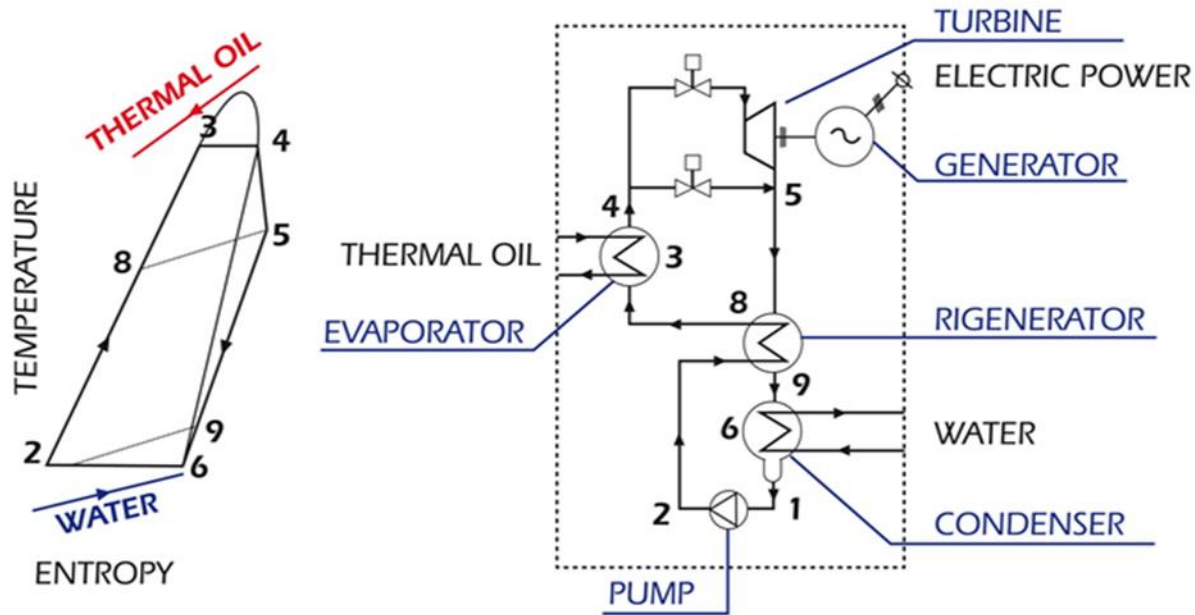


Turboden designs, develops and maintains turbogenerators based on the Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC), a technology for the combined generation of electric power and heat from various renewable sources, particularly suitable for distributed generation.

➤ **Turboden solutions** from 200 kW to 15 MW electric per single unit



# The Thermodynamic Principle: The ORC Cycle

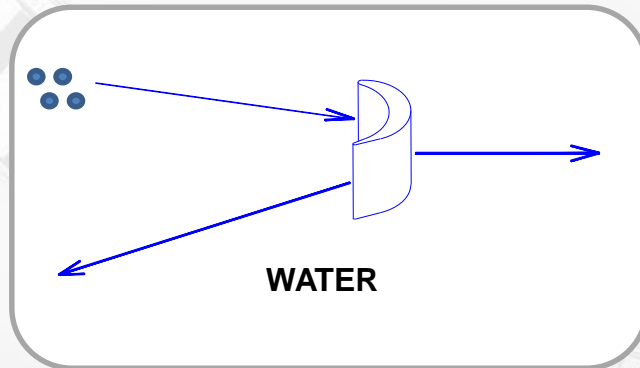


The turbogenerator uses the hot temperature thermal oil to pre-heat and vaporize a suitable organic working fluid in the evaporator (8→3→4). The organic fluid vapor powers the turbine (4→5), which is directly coupled to the electric generator through an elastic coupling. The exhaust vapor flows through the regenerator (5→9) where it heats the organic liquid (2→8). The vapor is then condensed in the condenser (cooled by the water flow) (9→6→1). The organic fluid liquid is finally pumped (1→2) to the regenerator and then to the evaporator, thus completing the sequence of operations in the closed-loop circuit.

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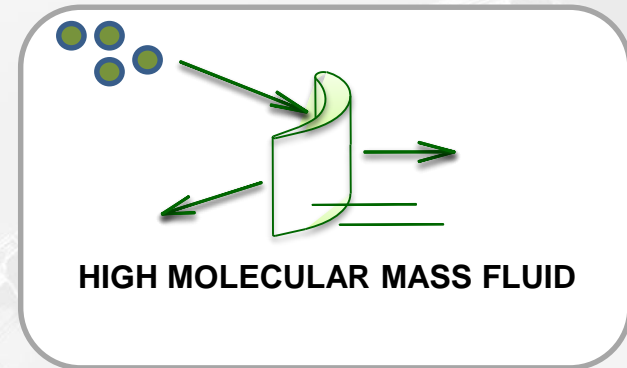
**TURBODEN**

# Why High Molecular Mass Working Fluid Instead of Water?



## Water

- Small, fast moving molecules
- Metal parts and blade erosion
- Multistage turbine and high mechanical stress



## Organic Fluid

- Very large flow rate
- Larger diameter turbine
- No wear of blades and metal parts



# Advantages of Turboden ORC Turbogenerators

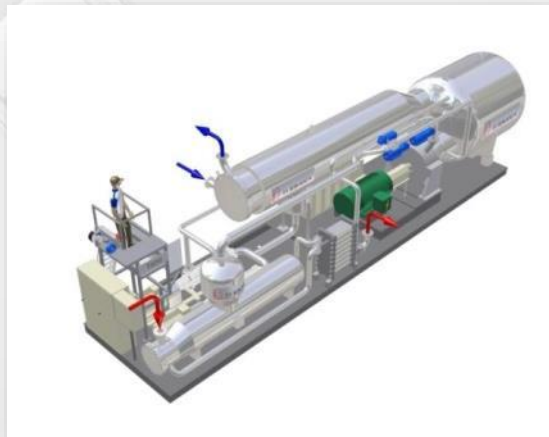
## Technical advantages

- ☐ High cycle efficiency
- ☐ Very high turbine efficiency (up to 90%)
- ☐ Low mechanical stress of the turbine due to the low peripheral speed
- ☐ Low RPM of the turbine allowing the direct drive of the electric generator without reduction gear
- ☐ No erosion of blades, thanks to the absence of moisture in the vapor nozzles

## Operational advantages / results

- ☐ Simple start-stop procedures
- ☐ Automatic and continuous operation
- ☐ No operator attendance needed
- ☐ Quiet operation
- ☐ High Availability
- ☐ Partial load operation down to 10% of nominal power
- ☐ High efficiency even at partial load
- ☐ Low O&M requirements: about 3-5 hours / week
- ☐ Long life

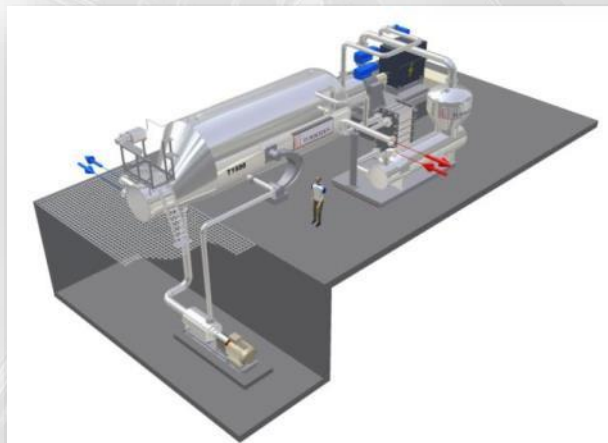
## Layout – Some Examples



TURBODEN 7 layout



TURBODEN 10 layout



TURBODEN 18 layout

# Turboden ORC Plants in the World

<b>AUSTRALIA</b> <sup>1</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery	<b>AUSTRIA</b> <sup>31</sup> biomass 29 geothermal 1 heat recovery 1	<b>BELARUS</b> <sup>4</sup> biomass 4 geothermal heat recovery	<b>BELGIUM</b> <sup>2</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery waste to energy 1	<b>BULGARIA</b> <sup>1</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery	<b>CANADA</b> <sup>6</sup> biomass 5 geothermal heat recovery 1	<b>CROATIA</b> <sup>8</sup> biomass 7 geothermal 1 heat recovery
<b>CZECH REP</b> <sup>3</sup> biomass 3 geothermal heat recovery	<b>DENMARK</b> <sup>2</sup> biomass 2 geothermal heat recovery	<b>ESTONIA</b> <sup>2</sup> biomass 2 geothermal heat recovery	<b>FINLAND</b> <sup>3</sup> biomass 2 geothermal heat recovery waste to energy 1	<b>FRANCE</b> <sup>4</sup> biomass 1 geothermal 1 heat recovery waste to energy 2	<b>GERMANY</b> <sup>82</sup> biomass 74 geothermal 4 heat recovery 4	<b>GREECE</b> <sup>2</sup> biomass 2 geothermal heat recovery
<b>INDONESIA</b> <sup>1</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery	<b>ITALY</b> <sup>92</sup> biomass 76 geothermal 1 heat recovery 10 waste to energy 2 solar thermal power 3	<b>JAPAN</b> <sup>2</sup> biomass geothermal 1 heat recovery 1	<b>LATVIA</b> <sup>15</sup> biomass 15 geothermal heat recovery	<b>MOROCCO</b> <sup>1</sup> biomass geothermal heat recovery 1* solar thermal power 1*	<b>NETHERLANDS</b> <sup>1</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery	<b>POLAND</b> <sup>11</sup> biomass 11 geothermal heat recovery
<b>ROMANIA</b> <sup>4</sup> biomass 2 geothermal heat recovery 2	<b>RUSSIA</b> <sup>6</sup> biomass 4 geothermal heat recovery 2	<b>SINGAPORE</b> <sup>1</sup> biomass geothermal heat recovery 1	<b>SLOVAKIA</b> <sup>2</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery 1	<b>SLOVENIA</b> <sup>1</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery	<b>SPAIN</b> <sup>7</sup> biomass 7 geothermal heat recovery	<b>SWEDEN</b> <sup>1</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery
<b>SWITZERLAND</b> <sup>9</sup> biomass 8 geothermal heat recovery 1	<b>THE PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery	<b>TURKEY</b> <sup>6</sup> biomass 3 geothermal 1 heat recovery waste to energy 2	<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> <sup>8</sup> biomass 7 geothermal heat recovery 1	<b>U.S. AMERICA</b> <sup>2</sup> biomass 1 geothermal heat recovery waste to energy 1		

BIOMASS	GEOTHERMAL	HEAT RECOVERY	WASTE TO ENERGY	SOLAR
in operation 230	in operation 7	in operation 19*	in operation 9	in operation 1*
under construction 43	under construction 3	under construction 7	under construction 3	under construction 3
TOTAL 273	TOTAL 10	TOTAL 26	TOTAL 9	TOTAL 4

TOTAL PLANTS
in operation 265
under construction 56
TOTAL 321

Update February 2016



## ORC Applications - Solar Thermodynamic



**Biomass**



**Heat Recovery**



**Waste to energy**



**Geothermal**



**Solar Thermal  
Power**

### **Solar Thermal Power**

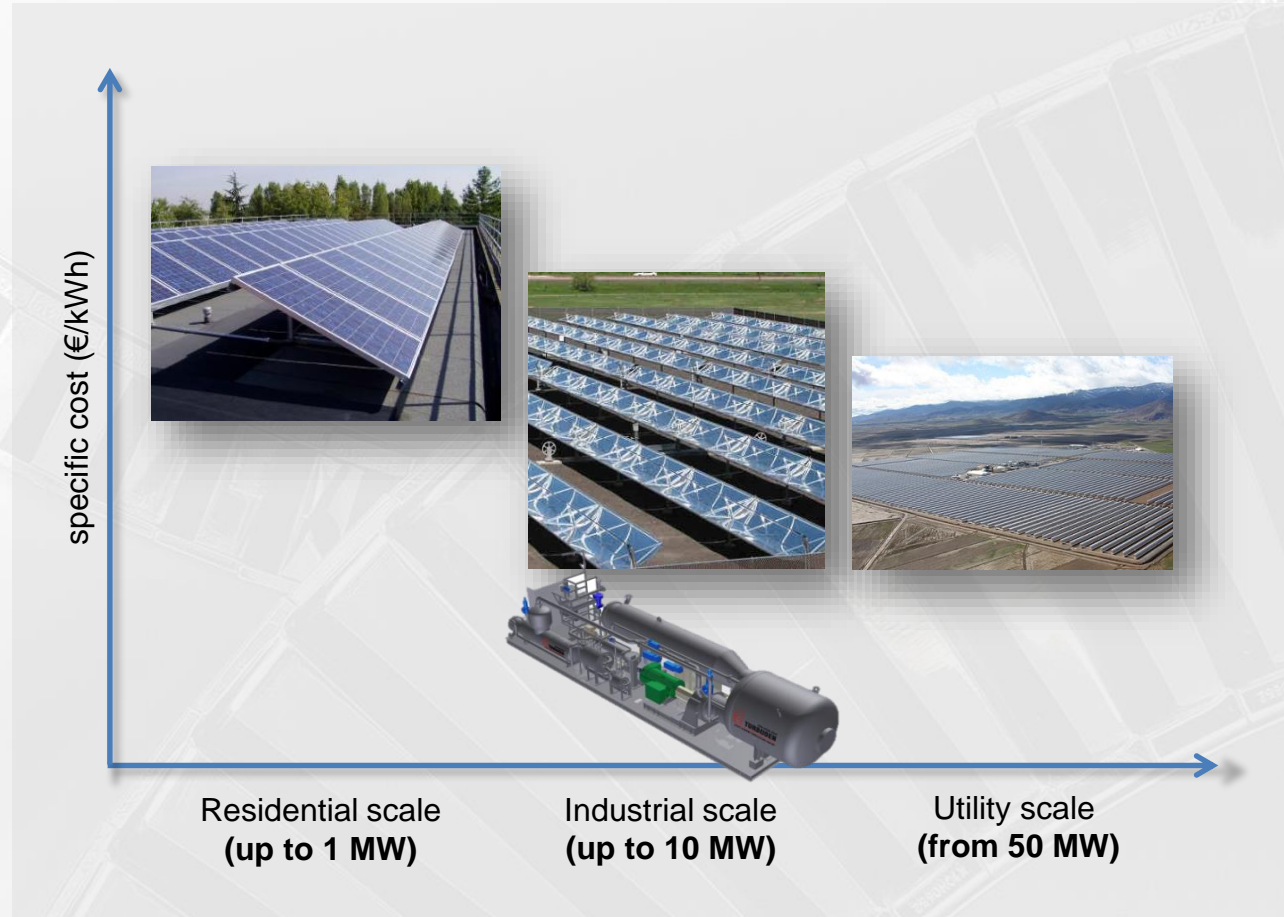
Turboden units allow to convert the heat collected by solar collectors into electricity through an efficient thermodynamic cycle. Concentrating Solar Power systems with ORC Turboden can be cost-effective in the range between 200 kW and 15 MW electric.



## Solar Energy Market

Solar energy can be harnessed by different technologies. Each of the technologies covers the part of the market where it can bring the highest cost-effectiveness rate.

Turboden ORC mostly finds its place in industrial scale sector from 1 to 10 MWel.





## Italian Decree July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Feed in tariff is paid for 25 years from date of commercial operation of the plant.

Plants will also be paid the market price for electricity sold

Feed in tariff in table are referred to plants that will be started up by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015.

### Feed in tariff [€/kWh el]

Integration rate	Up to 0.15	Between 0.15 and 0.50	Above 0.50
Tariff added to the price of sale for plants with collecting surface up to 2500 m <sup>2</sup>	0.36	0.32	0.30
Tariff added to the price of sale for plants with collecting surface above 2500 m <sup>2</sup>	0.32	0.30	0.27

Feed in tariff will be reduced by 5% in 2016 and a further 5% in 2017.

A minimum thermal storage capacity is required:

- 1.5 kWh<sub>th</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> of collecting surface (for plants with a collecting surface bigger than 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>)
- 0.4 kWh<sub>th</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> of collecting surface (for plants with a collecting surface between 10,000 and 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>)

In those plants where hibridization source is renewable, integration rate is conventionally zero.

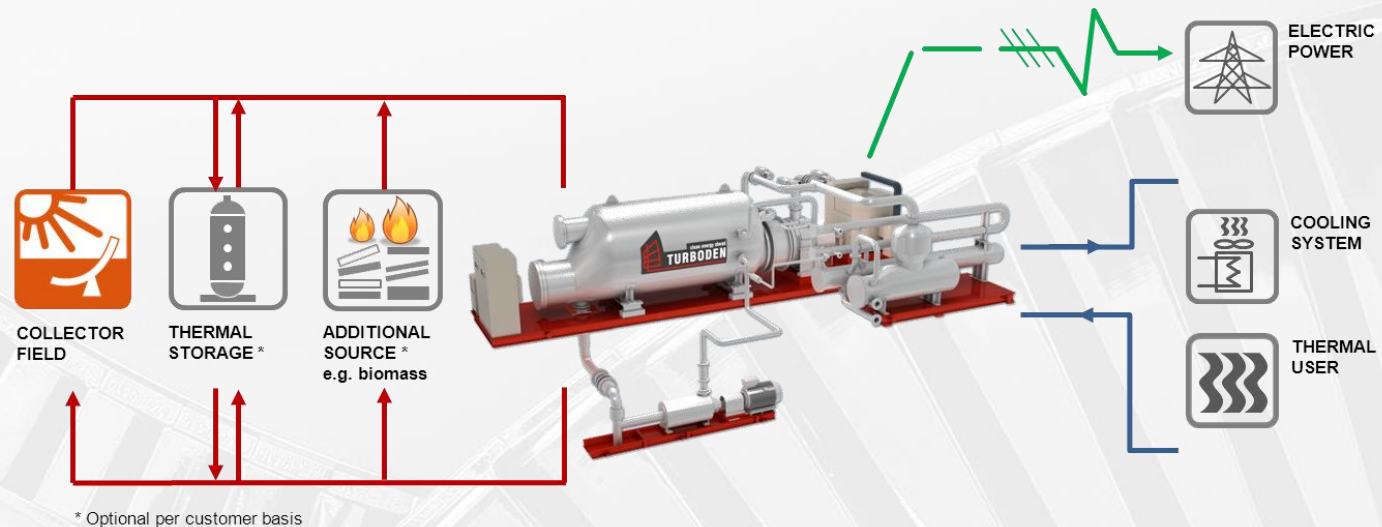




## Solar Thermal Power Plant with ORC unit

The ORC power block uses **organic fluid to drive the turbine** instead of a traditional high pressure steam.

This results in a **reliable, efficient and user friendly** solar thermal power plant



### Turboden ORC strenghts in CSP plants

Electrical efficiency up to 26%

Capability to adapt to load variation easily and quickly

Partial load operation down to 10% of the nominal load

Direct air condenser. No water consumption

Synchronous or asynchronous generation

Remote Control operation  
No operator needed on site

Low O&M requirements

Ease of hybridization with biomass or heat recovery plants

Possibility to couple to low cost/medium scale solar collectors

Possibility to use mineral/synthetic oils or saturated steam as heat transfer fluid



## Different Heat Transfer Fluids

### Th. oil parabolic trough system



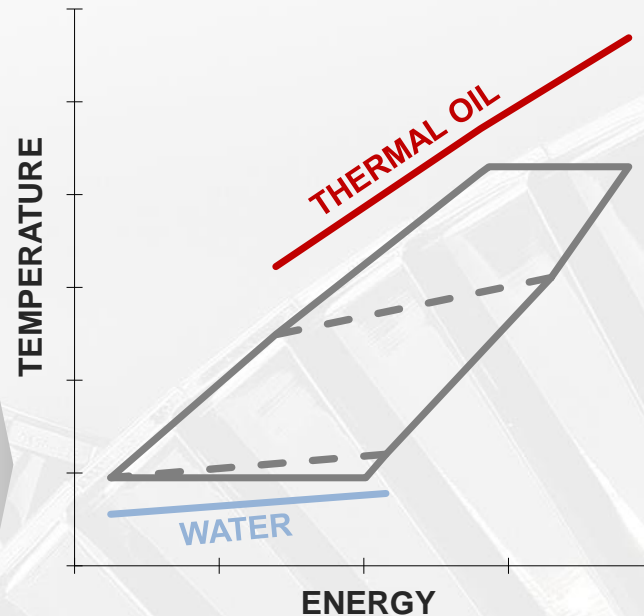
Figure 1: Eurotrough solar collectors

### Th. oil linear Fresnel reflectors



Figure 2: FERA Fresnel solar collectors

### Turboden solution



Thermal oil (mineral or synthetic) between **250-300°C** feeds **Turboden HR** (20% electrical efficiency) or **Turboden HRS** units (24% electrical efficiency).

Partial load down to 10% of thermal power input

- Non-harmful mineral or synthetic oil
- Thermal oil also as storage medium
- Higher equivalent working hours considering storage
- Heat transfer fluid working at ambient pressure
- High ORC efficiency



## Different Heat Transfer Fluids

### DSG linear Fresnel reflectors



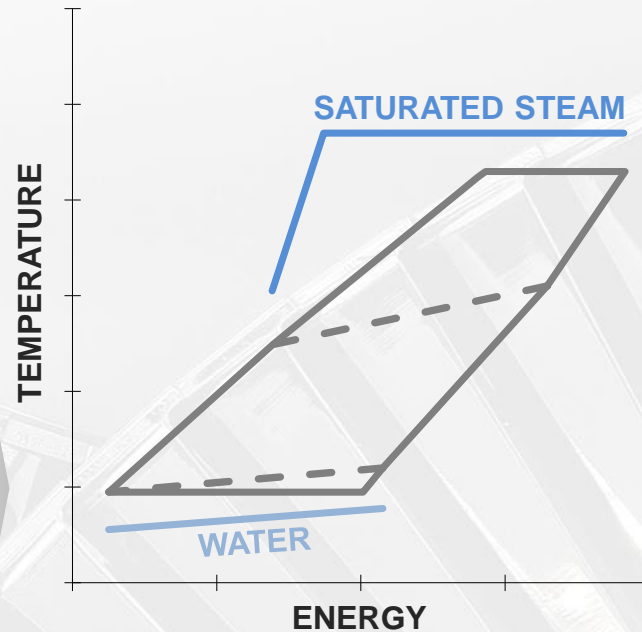
Figure 3: AUSRA Fresnel collectors

### DSG parabolic trough system



Figure 4: Solarlite solar collectors

### Turboden solution



Saturated steam at  
~20 barA can feed  
**Turboden HR** units  
(20% electrical  
efficiency)

Saturated steam at  
~60-70 barA can feed  
**Turboden HRS** units  
(25% electrical  
efficiency)

- Lean configuration
- Lower CAPEX
- Environment friendly
- Partial load with saturated steam inlet even below 5 barA

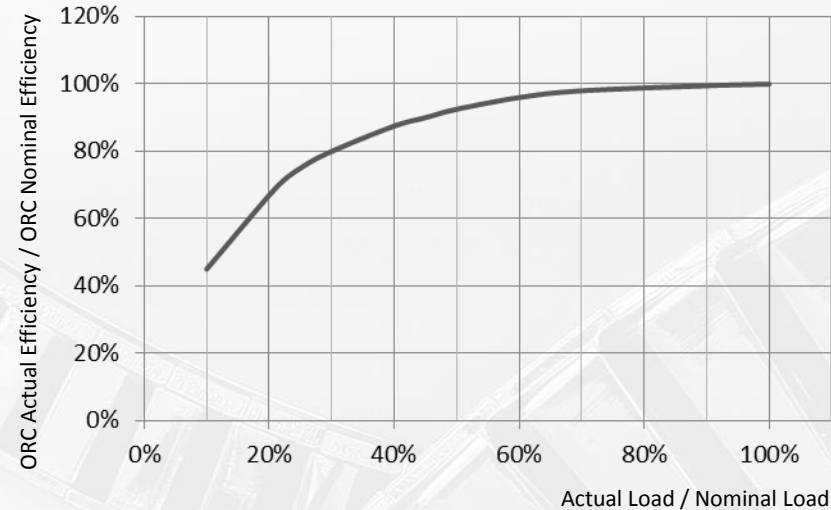




## Flexible and Automatic

“ One of the key points in the the success of ORC technology is the capability to adapt to load variation easily and quickly ”

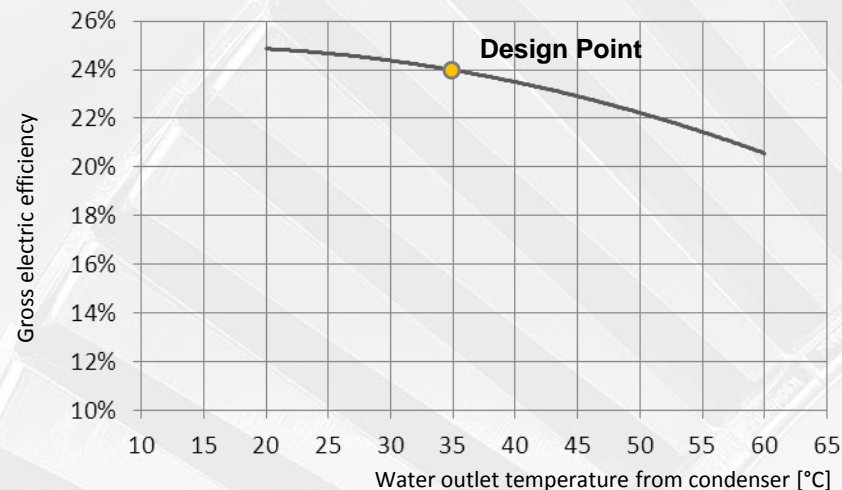
### ORC Partial Load Efficiency



Part load operation down to 10% of nominal load.

Maintains 90% of cycle efficiency down to 50% of loading

### Cooling water temperature effect on cycle efficiency (HRS Units)



Turboden ORC units automatically adapt the cycle at the ambient temperature variations



# Turboden Solutions: HR Units

		TURBODEN 6/7 HR <i>DE</i>		TURBODEN 10 to 14 HR <i>DE</i>		TURBODEN 18 to 24 HR <i>DE</i>		TURBODEN 27 to 40 HR <i>DE</i>		TURBODEN 50 to 100 HR <i>DE</i>	
		Range of Operation	Reference Case TD 6 HR	Range of Operation	Reference Case TD 10 HR	Range of Operation	Reference Case TD 22 HR SPLIT	Range of Operation	Reference Case TD 40 HR SPLIT	Range of Operation	Reference Case TD 70 HR
<b>INPUT* - Thermal Oil</b>											
Thermal Oil inlet temperature	°C	240-300	270	240-310	290	240-310	285	250-315	315	240-310	290
Thermal Oil outlet temperature	°C	170-120	140	170-120	145	170-120	120	170-120	130	150-110	115
Thermal power input	MW	2.5-4.0	3.0	5.0-7.0	5.54	8.0-12.0	11.21	13.0-22.0	21.40	24.0-50.0	32.00
Thermal Oil inlet temperature	°F	464-572	518	464-590	554	464-590	545	482-599	599	464-590	554
Thermal Oil outlet temperature	°F	338-248	284	338-248	293	338-248	248	338-248	266	302-230	239
Thermal power input	MMBtu/hr	8.53-13.65	10.24	17.06-23.88	18.90	27.30-40.95	38.25	44.36-75.07	73.02	81.89-170.61	109.00
<b>OUTPUT** - Cooling Water</b>											
Typical cooling water temperature (in/out)	°C	25/35	25/35	25/35	26/38	25/40	22/40	20/45	22/54	25/40	20/27
Thermal power to condenser	MW	2.0-3.5	2.4	4.0-5.0	4.4	6.0-9.5	9.0	10.0-17.5	17.2	19.2-40.0	25.2
Typical cooling water temperature (in/out)	°F	77/95	77/95	77/95	79/100	77/104	72/104	68/113	72/129	77/104	68/81
Thermal power to condenser	MMBtu/hr	6.82-11.94	8.19	13.65-17.06	15.01	20.47-32.42	30.71	34.12-59.71	58.69	65.51-136.49	86.00
<b>PERFORMANCES</b>											
Gross electric power	kW	500-800	600	900-1600	1108	1700-2500	2120	2600-4500	4000	4800-10500	6800
Gross electric efficiency***		17%-20%	20%	17%-22%	20%	17%-22%	19%	17%-21%	19%	17%-22%	21%
Captive power consumption	kW	18-36	25	36-70	46	60-100	80	100-200	200	200-800	465
Net active electric power output	kW	480-760	575	850-1550	1062	1650-2400	2040	2500-4000	3800	4500-9800	6335
Net electric efficiency***		16%-19%	19%	16%-21%	19%	16%-21%	18%	16%-20%	18%	16%-21%	20%
Electric generator****		50Hz, 400V 60Hz, 480V	50Hz, 400V 60Hz, 480V	50Hz, 400V 60Hz, 480V	50Hz, 400V 60Hz, 480V	50Hz, 660V 60Hz, 4160V	50Hz, 660V 60Hz, 4160V	50Hz, 6kV 60Hz, 4160V	50Hz, 6kV 60Hz, 4160V	50Hz, 6kV 60Hz, 4160V	60Hz, 4160V
Cooling systems		closed loop water cooling or wet tower		closed loop water cooling or wet tower		closed loop water cooling or wet tower		closed loop water cooling or wet tower		wet tower or air condenser	
Typical delivery time (EXW)	Months	9-11		9-11		9-11		11-13		12-14	

\* Turboden units up to TURBODEN 40 HR can be equipped with the "Split System", a heat exchanger allowing additional low temperature heat recovery to increase the power production. The "Split System" heat exchanger may use thermal oil / pressurized water as heat transfer fluid.

\*\* Cooling water temperatures are selected keeping into account specific site requirements, e.g. average air temperature, water availability (to use either dry or wet heat dissipation system), possibility of CHP mode (in this specific case water up to 90°C can be generated by the ORC).

\*\*\* Electric efficiency depends on several factors, primarily Heat and Cooling Source Temperatures and thermal media. Our sales specialists will support you to optimise the solutions, evaluating specific heat source features (thermal oil, steam, pressurized water, exhaust gas) and cooling devices (dry/wet water loops, CHP, air condensing).

\*\*\*\* Induction or synchronous, medium voltage available upon request. If reduction gear is required, electric power is reduced of about 1.5%.

*DE*: Available Direct Heat Exchange for direct heat recovery from internal combustion engines exhaust gas.

DISCLAIMER NOTE: Data provided herein are not binding and might change without prior notice.





# Turboden Solutions: HRS Units

		TURBODEN 12 HRS - 1MW		TURBODEN 12 HRS		TURBODEN 24 HRS		TURBODEN 32 HRS	
		with split*	without split	with split*	without split	with split*	without split	with split*	without split
<b>INPUT - Thermal Oil</b>									
Nominal temperature "HT" loop (in/out)	°C	305/209	305/204	305/210	305/206	310/215	310/212	310/215	310/214
Thermal power input "HT" loop	kW	3817	4043	4425	4817	8850	9634	12015	13075
Nominal temperature "LT" loop (in/out)	°C	209/130	-	210/130	-	215/135	-	215/135	-
Thermal power input "LT" loop	kW	338	-	392	-	784	-	1060	-
Overall thermal power input	kW	4155	4043	4817	4817	9634	9634	13075	13075
Nominal temperature "HT" loop (in/out)	°F	581/408	581/399	581/410	581/403	419/275	-	419/275	-
Thermal power input "HT" loop	MMBtu/hr	13.02	13.08	15.09	16.44	30.17	32.87	40.01	44.61
Nominal temperature "LT" loop (in/out)	°F	408/266	-	410/266	-	419/275	-	419/275	-
Thermal power input "LT" loop	MMBtu/hr	1.15	-	1.34	-	2.68	-	3.62	-
Overall thermal power input	MMBtu/hr	14.18	13.80	16.44	16.44	32.87	32.87	44.61	44.61
<b>OUTPUT - Cooling Water</b>									
Cooling water temperature (in/out)	°C	25/35	25/35	25/35	25/35	24/37	24/37	25/40	25/40
Thermal power to the cooling water circuit	kW	3151	3040	3662	3632	7256	7310	9977	9897
Cooling water temperature (in/out)	°F	77/95	77/95	77/95	77/95	75/99	75/99	77/104	77/104
Thermal power to the cooling water circuit	MMBtu/hr	10.75	10.37	12.5	12.39	24.76	24.94	34.04	33.77
<b>PERFORMANCES</b>									
Gross electric power	kW	1000	1000	1156	1188	2270	2336	3109	3193
Gross electric efficiency		24.1%	24.7%	24.0%	24.7%	23.6%	24.2%	23.8%	24.4%
Captive power consumption	kW	36	36	46	49	87	92	119	125
Net active electric power output	kW	964	964	1110	1139	2183	2244	2990	3067
Net electric efficiency		23.2%	23.8%	23.0%	23.6%	22.7%	23.3%	22.9%	23.5%
Electric generator**		50Hz, 400V 60Hz, 480V	50Hz, 400V 60Hz, 480V	50Hz, 400V 60Hz, 480V	50Hz, 400V 60Hz, 480V	50Hz, 660V 60Hz, 4160V	50Hz, 660V 60Hz, 4160V	50Hz, 6kV 60Hz, 4160V	50Hz, 6kV 60Hz, 4160V
Plant size		Multiple skid	Multiple skid	Multiple skid	Multiple skid	Multiple skid	Multiple skid	Multiple skid	Multiple skid
Biomass consumption***	kg/h	1816	1944	2105	2316	4211	4632	5715	6286
Net solar collector surface****	m <sup>2</sup>	-	10000-13000	-	13000	-	24000	-	33000
Typical delivery time (EXW)	Months	9-11	9-11	9-11	9-11	9-11	9-11	11-13	11-13

\* The Turboden split system allows maximisation of electric power production for a given biomass consumption.

\*\* Induction or synchronous, medium voltage available upon request. If reduction gear is required, electric power is reduced of about 1.5%.

\*\*\* Assuming a low heating value of biomass = 2.6 kWh/kg and boiler efficiency = 0.88 in case of ORC with split, = 0.80 in case of ORC without split. The thermal oil boiler is not included in the Turboden scope of supply.

\*\*\*\* Assuming design solar radiation = 800 W/m<sup>2</sup>, design solar collector efficiency = 0.6 and solar multiple = 1.2. The Solar field is not included in the Turboden scope of supply.

For heat recovery applications direct heat exchange can be available.

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# Turboden Solutions: HRS units

		<b>TURBODEN 50-110 HRS</b> Range of Operation	<b>TURBODEN 55 HRS</b> Range Case	<b>TURBODEN 65 HRS</b> Range Case	<b>TURBODEN 110 HRS</b> Range Case
<b>INPUT - Thermal Oil</b>					
Thermal Oil inlet temperature	°C	300 - 320	315	315	315
Thermal Oil outlet temperature	°C	170 - 200	190	190	180
Overall thermal power input	kW	18000 - 40000	20000	25380	40023
Thermal Oil inlet temperature	°F	572 - 608	599	599	599
Thermal Oil outlet temperature	°F	356 - 392	374	374	354
Overall thermal power input	MMBtu/hr	61.4 - 136.5	68.3	86.6	134.9
<b>OUTPUT - Cooling System (1)</b>					
Cooling source		water / air	water	water	water
Design cooling system temperature (2)	°C	0 - 40	25/35	24/34	25/35
Thermal power to the cooling system	kW	13000 - 30000	14911	19376	29750
Design cooling system temperature (2)	°F	32 - 104	77/95	75/93	77/95
Thermal power to the cooling system	MMBtu/hr	44.4 - 102.4	48.6	64.7	97.7
<b>PERFORMANCES</b>					
Gross electric power	kW	4500 - 11000	5286	6348	10512
Gross electric efficiency		23 - 27%	26.4%	25.0%	26.3%
Captive power consumption (3)	kW	180 - 500	212	348	512
Net active electric power output	kW	4500 - 10000	5074	6000	10000
Net electric efficiency (4)		22 - 26%	25.4%	23.6%	25.0%
Electric generator		50Hz/60Hz, MV	50Hz, 6kV	60Hz, 4160V	50Hz, 6kV
Biomass consumption (5)	kg/h	9000 - 20000	9610	12200	19010
Net solar collector surface (6)	m <sup>2</sup>	45000 - 100000	50000	63500	98900
Typical delivery time (EXW) (7)	Months	10 - 15	10 - 15	10 - 15	10 - 15

(1) Cooling water/air temperatures are selected considering specific site requirements, e.g. average air temperature, water availability (to use either dry or wet heat dissipation system), possibility of CHP mode (with hot water generation at ORC condenser).

(2) IN/OUT water temperatures for water cooling.

(3) Including working fluid pump and auxiliaries consumptions. Excluding heat dissipation system and thermal oil circulation consumptions.

(4) Electric efficiency depends on several factors, primarily Heat and Cooling Source Temperatures and thermal media. Our sales specialists will support you to optimise the solutions, evaluating specific heat source features (thermal oil, steam, pressurized water, exhaust gas) and cooling devices (dry/wet water loops, CHP, air condensing).

(5) Assuming a low heating value of biomass = 2.6 kWh/kg and boiler efficiency = 0.80. The thermal oil boiler is not included in the Turboden scope of supply.

(6) Assuming design solar radiation = 800 W/m<sup>2</sup>, design solar collector efficiency = 0.6 and solar multiple = 1.2. The Solar field is not included in the Turboden scope of supply.

(7) Delivery time is defined at the moment of order considering specific project features (e.g. customer standards) and Turboden production load at the moment of order.

For heat recovery applications direct heat exchange can be available.

DISCLAIMER NOTE: Data provided herein are not binding and might change without prior notice.



## Reference Plants

**Customer:**  
Italcementi Group

**Site:**  
Ait Baha, Morocco

**DNI:**  
2,400 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>\_year

**Turboden unit:**  
Turboden 18 HR (2 MW<sub>el</sub>)



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

**Plant type:**  
hybrid – heat recovery  
from waste heat of  
cement factory plus  
solar collectors with  
pebble stone thermal  
storage

**Solar field area:**  
Aperture area: 6,159 m<sup>2</sup>  
Nr. of string: 3  
String length: 215 m  
Thermal power: 4 MW<sub>th</sub>  
Storage capacity: 12 h  
HTF: hot air

Figure 5: Turboden 18 HR in Ait Baha plant

Figure 6: Airlight concrete solar collector structure

Figure 7: view of Italcementi cement factory in Ait Baha with solar field





## Reference Plants

### ENAS project



Figure: FERA Fresnel solar collectors.

- **Final Customer:** ENAS (Ente acque della Sardegna)
- **EPC:** CEIF Soc. Coop. (Cooperativa Eletttricisti Installatori Forlivesi)
- **Site:** Ottana (Nuoro, Sardegna)
- **Size:** 650 kW<sub>el</sub>
- **Turboden unit:** Turboden 6 HR (Nominal working conditions: thermal oil 260/150°C, cooling water 25/35°C, gross efficiency 21%)
- **Plant type:** pure solar plant with 6 loops FERA Fresnel solar collectors (about 10.000 m<sup>2</sup>) and a direct two-tanks thermal oil storage with thermal capacity of almost 5 equivalent working hours



### Archimede project



Figure: Turboden 12 HRS

- **Final Customer:** Archimede S.r.l. Società di Ingegneria
- **EPC:** Archimede S.r.l. Società di Ingegneria
- **Site:** Melilli (Siracusa, Sicilia)
- **Size:** 1180 kW<sub>el</sub>
- **Turboden unit:** Turboden 12 HRS (Nominal working conditions: thermal oil 305/204°C, cooling water 25/35°C, gross efficiency 25%)
- **Plant type:** hybrid solar plant with about 8.000 m<sup>2</sup> solar collectors coupled to a 3 MW<sub>th</sub> natural gas boiler.



## R&D solar projects

### **SOLAR project**

Public-Private laboratory for the development of innovative technologies for distributed power production from Solar energy. DM 593/00 art.12 DM 19447

#### **Description:**

- Study and development of new-designed concentrated solar collectors
- Study of innovative thermal fluids with nanoparticles
- Realization of a prototype scale ORC connected to solar collectors
- Master studies for qualified energy technicians

**Budget: 12,3 Meuro - Grant: 9,1 MEuro**

#### **Beneficiaries:**

- Università del Salento (Coordinator)
- Università degli Studi di Catania
- CNR-IMM
- Costruzioni solari Srl
- Politecnico di Bari
- STC Srl
- TCT Srl
- Turboden Srl



### **EUROSUNMED project**

Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on research & training in sun based renewable energies. FP7-ENERGY-2013-1

#### **Description:**

- Developing new technologies in 3 energy areas: PV, CSP and grid integration,
- Establishing strong networking between EU and MPC
- Disseminating the results of the projects

#### **Beneficiaries:**

- France: CNRS, EMRS
- Norway: Sintef, Sintef Energy
- Spain: Cener, IK4 Tekniker
- Belgium: EUREC
- Italy: Turboden
- Morocco: CNESTEN, CNRST, MASCIR, Agdal University, Al Akhawayn University, MASEN
- Egypt: Helwan University, Alexandria University, Nile Valley Engineering





## Turboden at a Glance



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## Turboden strong points

### R&D

- Participation in national & EU research programs
- Cooperation with EU Universities and Research Centres
- Thermodynamic cycle optimization
- Working fluid selection & testing
- Thermo-fluid-dynamic design and validation
- Implementation & testing of control/supervision software
- Many patents obtained

### Sales/marketing

- Pre-feasibility studies: evaluation of technical & economical feasibility of ORC power plants
- Customized proposals to maximize economic & environmental targets

### Design

- Complete in-house mechanical design
- Proprietary design and own manufacturing of ORC optimized turbine
- Tools
  - Thermo-fluid-dynamic programs
  - FEA
  - 3D CAD-CAM
  - Vibration analysis

### Operations & manufacturing

- Outsourced components from highly qualified suppliers
- Quality assurance & project management
- In-house skid mounting to minimize site activities

### Aftermarket service

- Start-up and commissioning
- Maintenance, technical assistance to operation and spare parts service
- Remote monitoring & optimization of plant operation