


HAC's 2011 sheet o' good stuff		NGER Thresholds	100 TJ	25 ktCO ₂ e	200 TJ	50 ktCO ₂ e	Wind project costs
		Diesel	2,591 kL	9,319 kL	5,181 kL	18,638 kL	Major budget item \$/kW
Energy Conversion Factors		Gas	2,544,529 m ³	12,417,184 m ³	5,089,059 m ³	24,834,367 m ³	Feasibility 10
Gas	0.0393 GJ/m ³	Electricity Vic	27,778 MWh	20,325 MWh	55,556 MWh	40,650 MWh	Project development 30
	51.23 kgCO ₂ e/GJ						Turbine deposits 340
Diesel	38.6 GJ/kL	Electricity WA	27,778 MWh	30,488 MWh	55,556 MWh	60,976 MWh	Construction 250
	69.5 kgCO ₂ e/GJ						Balance on turbines 1,360
Electricity WA	0.82 kgCO ₂ e/kWh	Anaerobic digesters (case study)		ORC Turbines			Total 2,000
	3.6 MJ/kWh	Liquid and kitchen waste 1500 people 30-60 kW system (240,000 kWh/a @90% availability)					Recovers around 10% of the energy generated by a diesel or gas power plant. Levelised cost of energy around 15 -20 cents/kWh for a 5 year payback.
Electricity Vic	1.23 kgCO ₂ e/kWh	Capex: \$710,000 installed		PIPES			
	3.6 MJ/kWh	Revenue:					1. State the PROBLEM,
Small-scale solar PV		Electricity \$28,800 @ 12c/kWh		Pump/fan laws			Net Present Value
Approximate cost per Watt installed:		RECs \$9,600 @ \$40/MWh					
1-20 kW = \$5-6/W ; 20-50 kW = \$5/W ;		Liquid fertilizer \$78,855 @ \$35/tonne		3. Point out POSSIBILITIES if they didn't have the problem.	$NPV = -A + B \frac{\left(1 - \left(\frac{1+a}{1+dr}\right)^C\right)}{\left(\frac{1+dr}{1+a} - 1\right)}$	A = capital cost	B = annual cash flow (+ve for savings/inflow)
50-100 kW = \$4-5/W ; Above 100 kW = \$4/W for crystalline, \$3-4/W for thin film.		Waste heat \$6,910 @ \$0.047/kWh		4. Give an EXPLANATION of how to solve the problem.			
Ground-mount framing adds \$2/W in metro areas, \$4/W in remote areas;		Plus displaced trade waste costs		5. Tell them what SOLUTIONS you can offer to help solve it. (how you can implement the solution you've described). (Source: gihanperera.com)	$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)$	Cogeneration	No rule of thumb. Economics highly dependent on fuel price, grid electricity cost, and thermal applications. Feasibility must be studied. First profile electrical load and utility rate structure. Size the plant for 70-80% of on-site electricity consumption to maximize the operating hours. Then look at heating and cooling opportunities to increase overall efficiency. Exhaust temperature of gas-fired cogeneration plants are typically 450-600°C.
Output: 1.65 MWh/kW _p per annum (Perth) ;		Causes of poor power factor		Flow is proportional to shaft speed. Head is proportional to the square of shaft speed. Power is proportional to the cube of shaft speed.			
Area: 7 m ² /kW if flush-mounted on a tilted roof, or 10 m ² /kW if mounted on a horizontal plane		Fluorescent & HID lighting, electric induction heaters, induction motors and solenoids, arc welders, transformers, other induction loads.			Hydrogen fuel cells	$\frac{H_1}{H_2} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^2$	$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^3$
Large-scale solar		Power Factor Correction (PFC) installation costs \$2500/50 kVAR (plus building modifications).		Energy content of H ₂ : 120 MJ/kg LHV 1 Nm ³ H ₂ = 0.09 kg A fuel cell produces 16 kWh per kg H ₂			
Solar PV with single-axis tracking: 2.7 GWh per MW installed per annum (in WA). \$5.8M per MW installed. Note: no rule of thumb for utility-scale solar thermal, highly dependent on technology and location.		kVAR = sqrt(kVA ² -kW ²)			Questions? Love it? Hate it? Contact us...	$\frac{H_1}{H_2} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^2$	$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^3$
Small-scale wind turbines		PFC kVAR = target kVAR-present kVAR		Perth: 08 9328 9330 perth@hacaustalia.com			
1 kW microturbine = \$16,000 fully installed.		Hydrogen fuel cells		Melbourne: 1300 690 043 melbourne@hacaustalia.com	Disclaimer: HAC has prepared this information in good faith. It is intended to be used for guidance only, without the assumption of duty of care by HAC Consulting Pty Ltd or its employees.		
10 kW small wind turbine = \$80,000		Energy content of H ₂ : 120 MJ/kg LHV 1 Nm ³ H ₂ = 0.09 kg A fuel cell produces 16 kWh per kg H ₂		Kalgoorlie: 08 9021 5768 kalgoorlie@hacaustalia.com			
		Smart Solutions for a Carbon Constrained Future		www.hacaustalia.com © All rights reserved			

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