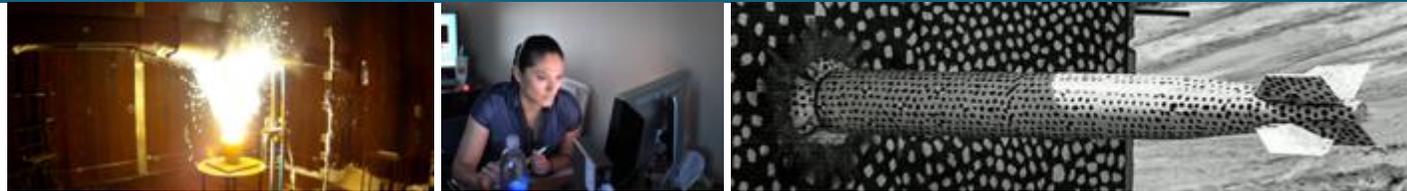


Diesel Generator



Sandia National Laboratories *May 27, 2020*

Benjamin Schenkman



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-mission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

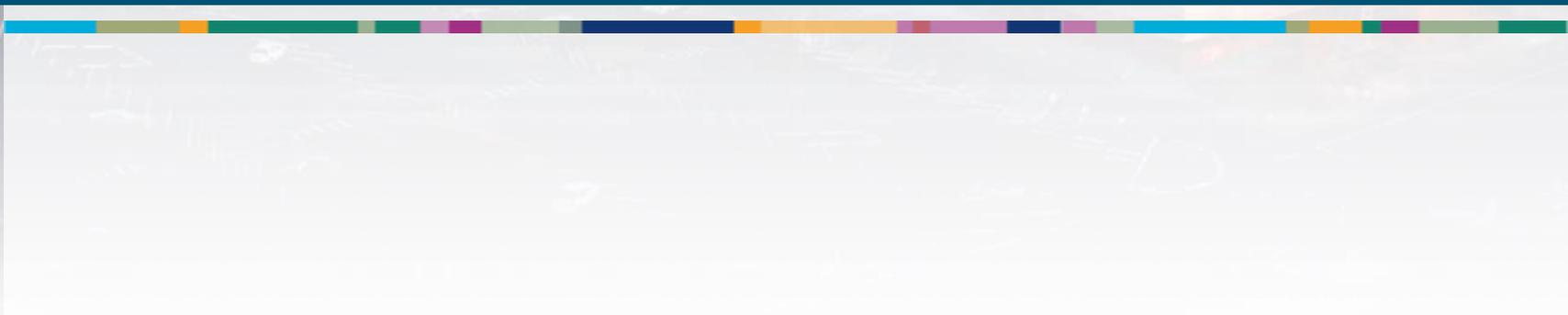
SAND2020-5108 PE



1. What is a diesel generator
2. Diesel vs gasoline
3. Diesel generators and the grid
4. Diesel generator Maintenance
5. Enhancements in diesel generators
6. Hybrid diesel generator



What is a diesel generator



Diesel generator history

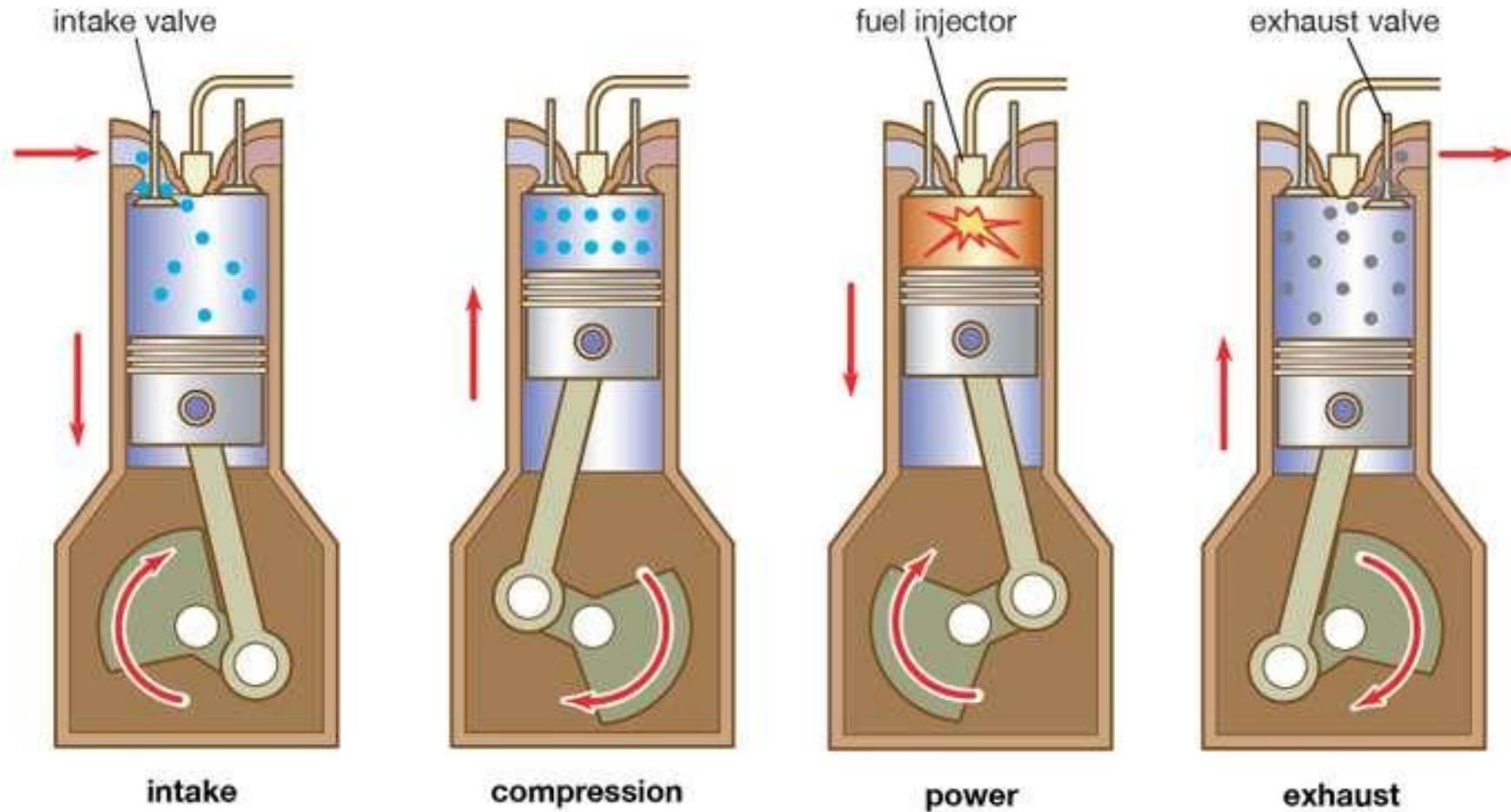


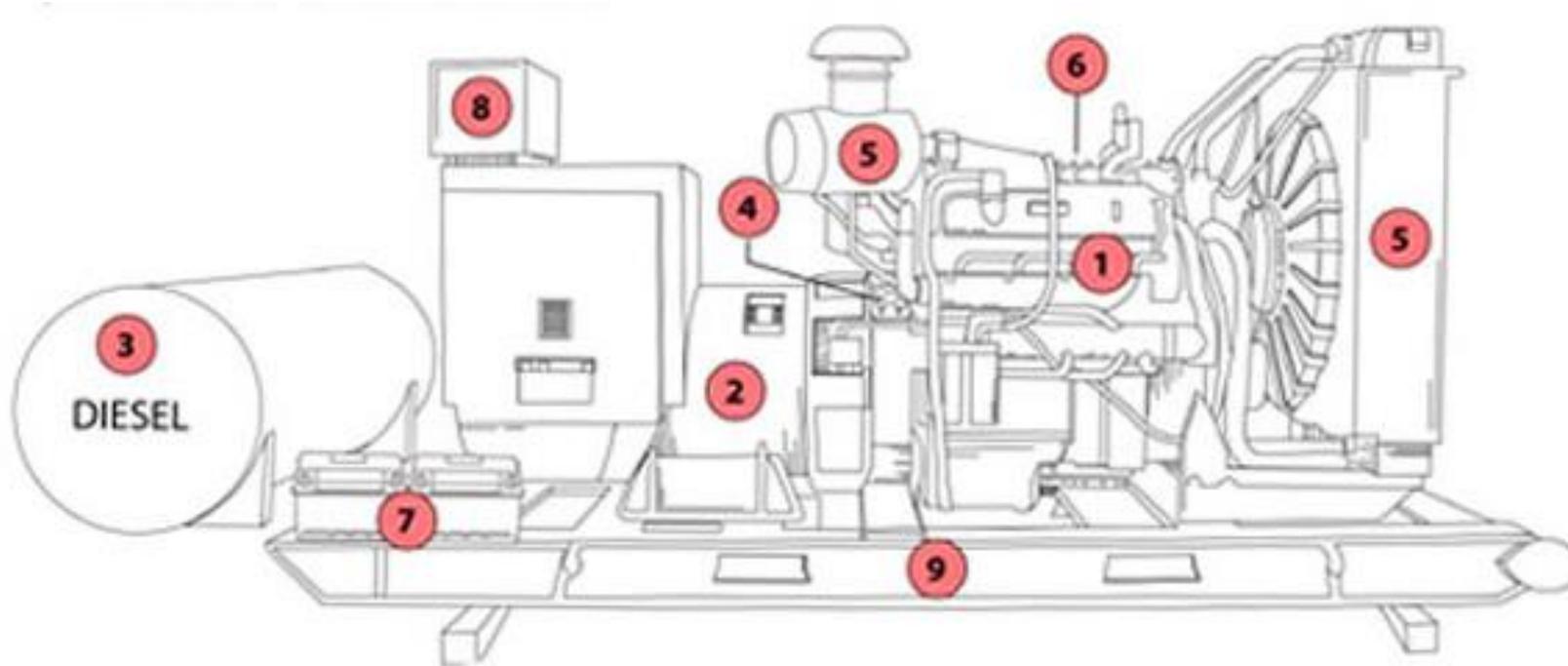
- The first electromagnetic power dynamo was built by Michael Faraday in 1831 which produced a small DC voltage. “Faraday Disk”
- In 1882, a British electrician, J. E. H Gordon built a large two-phase alternating current generator
- Diesel engine was developed by Rudolf Diesel in the 1890’s
- February 17, 1897 was the first successful test at 26.2% efficiency (steam engine was 6% and gasoline was 12%)
- 70,000 working diesel engines by the end of 1912



1 cylinder, four-stroke, water-cooled, air injection of fuel
Output: 14.7 kW (20 hp)
Fuel consumption: 317 g/kWh (238 g/hp-hr)
Efficiency: 26.2%
Number of revolutions: 172 min⁻¹
Displacement volume: 19.6 L
Bore: 250 mm
Stroke: 400 mm

Basics of diesel engine operation



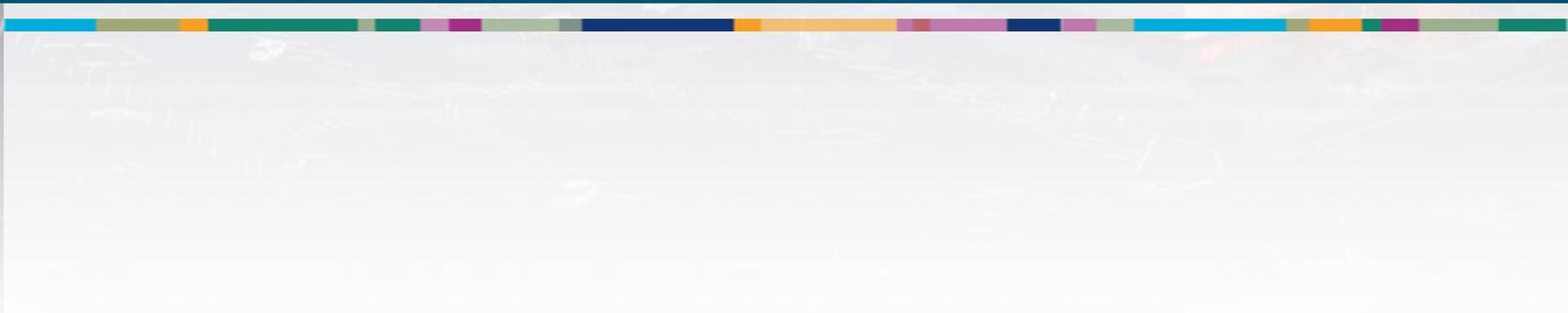


- 1. Engine
- 2. Alternator
- 3. Fuel System
- 4. Voltage Regulator
- 5. Cooling & Exhaust Systems
- 6. Lubrication System
- 7. Battery Charger
- 8. Control Panel
- 9. Main Assembly Frame



Diesel vs gasoline

CAUTION	
	Gasoline
	No smoking
	No open flames





ADVANTAGE of Diesel

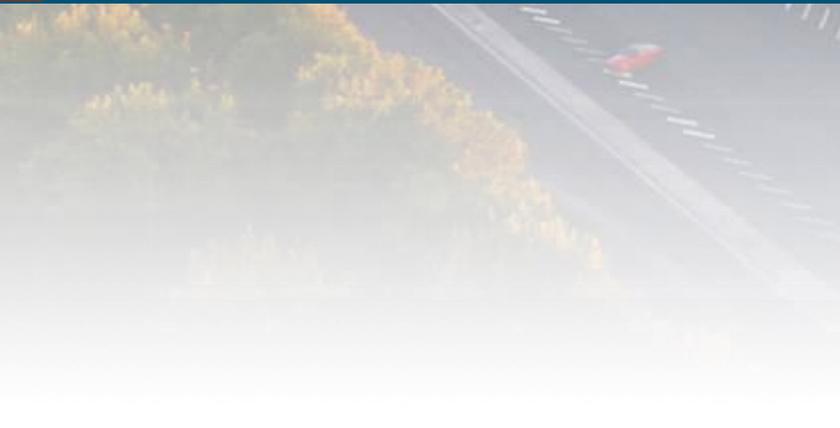
- Evaporates slower than gasoline -- its boiling point is actually higher than the boiling point of water.
- Less refining to create diesel fuel, which is why it use to be cheaper than gasoline
- Higher energy density than gasoline. (30% more)
- Less frequency in maintenance
- Less hazardous to start a fire

ADVANTAGE of Gasoline

- Lighter and more compact
- Fuel does not “gel” in cold temperatures as diesel does
- Lower maintenance cost
- Faster response to load changes



Diesel vs natural gas generator





ADVANTAGE of Diesel

- Lower installed cost (\$856/kW vs \$920/kW)¹
- Longer lifespan
- Less hazardous to start a fire
- No spark plugs or wires reducing frequency of maintenance and operating cost
- On-site fuel supply since natural gas is typically piped in

ADVANTAGE of Natural Gas

- Fuel does not “gel” in cold temperatures
- Quieter when in operation
- Combined Cooling, Heating and Power is typically paired with natural gas generators
- Cost of fuel is typically cheaper when available
- Emissions of sulfur, nitrogen and carbon dioxide are considerably low

¹ <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/generatorcosts/>



Diesel vs propane generator





ADVANTAGE of Diesel

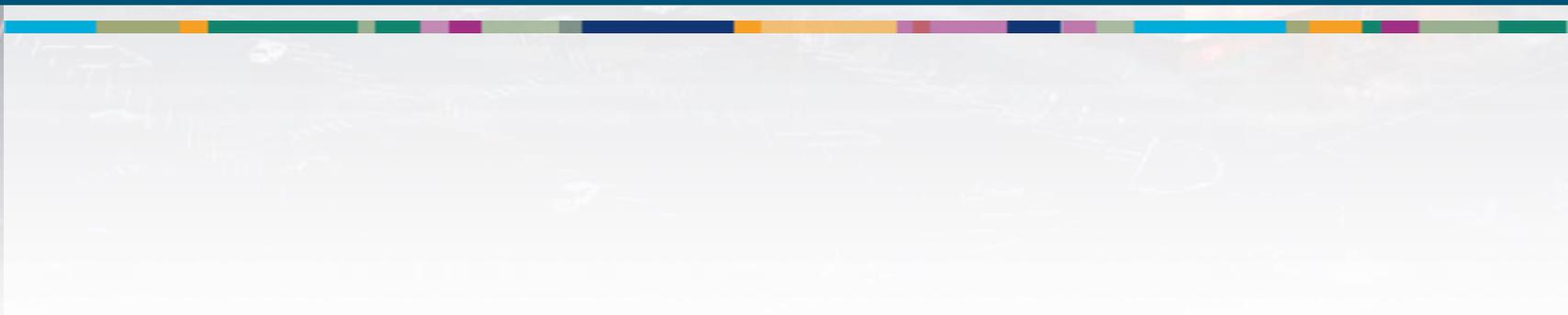
- Longer lifespan
- Less hazardous to start a fire
- No spark plugs or wires reducing frequency of maintenance and operating cost (up to 3x)
- Fuel is typically cheaper
- Lower capital costs in generators 30kW or greater

ADVANTAGE of Propane

- Long fuel shelf life
- Quieter when in operation
- No “wet stacking” issues
- Emissions of sulfur, nitrogen and carbon dioxide are considerably low
- Better suited for small generators such as homes and small loads



Diesel generators and the grid



Generator ratings



◦ Prime Power

- Application: Isolated grid which diesel generator is used to provide power to variable loads
- Maximum power accessible at the variable load for an unlimited number of hours per year
- Recommended that variable load does not exceed 70% average of the prime power rating during any operational period of 250 hours
- If running at 100% prime power, yearly hours should not exceed 500
- 10% overload capability for a 1 hour period within a 12 hour cycle of operation

◦ Continuous Power

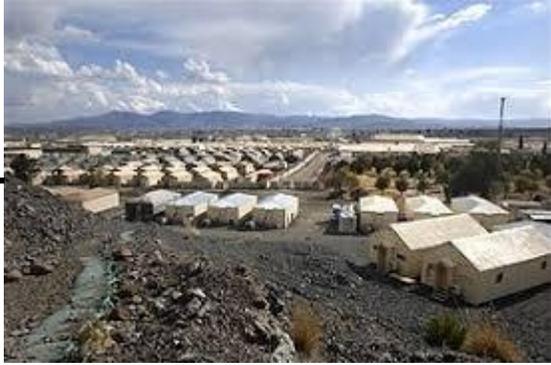
- Application: Constant loads not attached to a utility (i.e. mining, agriculture, military, etc.)
- Provides power at 100% constant load for unlimited number of hours each year

◦ Standby/back-up Power

- Application: Loads that require standby or backup power such as hospitals
- Most commonly rated generator sets
- Supply back-up or emergency power for a limited duration during a power outage
- No overload capability built into the units
- Typically do not run in conjunction with a public utility source
- Sized for a maximum of 80% average load factor and roughly 200 hours per year

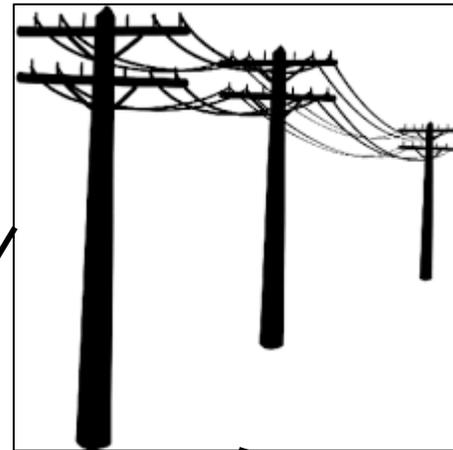


Diesel generator grid locations

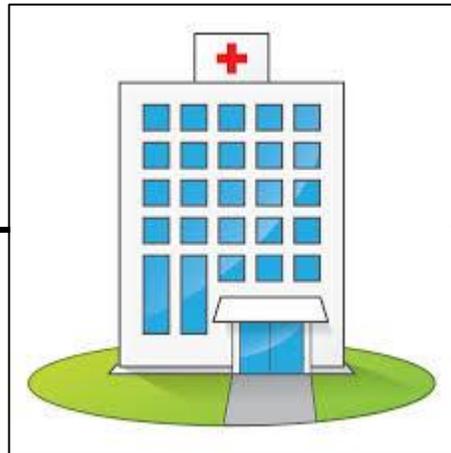


Off Grid Military Base

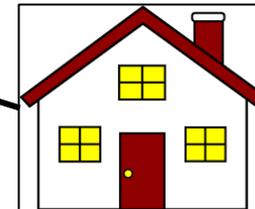
Diesel Power Plant
(Main Source or
Microgrid)



Industrial Diesel
Back-up

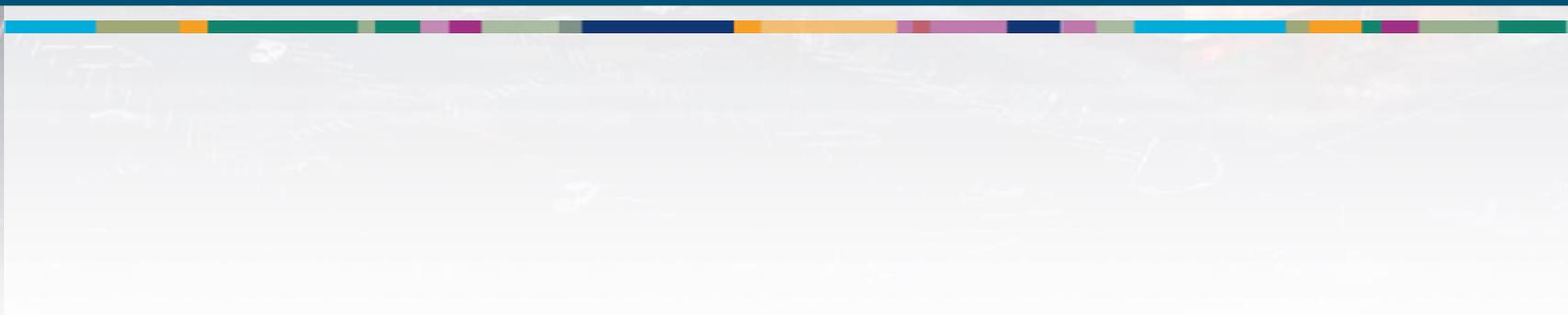


Home Diesel
Back-up





Diesel generator maintenance



Maintenance schedule



- Maintenance schedule varies by manufacturer on a daily, weekly, monthly and annually basis
- Typical Maintenance (\$0.02/kWh)
 - Lubrication
 - Oil and filter change
 - Cooling
 - Cooling fluid level
 - Fuel System
 - Fuel filter change and fuel polishing
 - Testing Battery
 - Voltage, terminal cleaning, specific gravity, electrolyte level
 - Routine Engine Exercise
 - Test under load (>33%) every 30 days or monthly
 - Cleaning
 - Visual cleaning
 - Exhaust System
 - Inspect gasket and seals for leaks

TABLE 5-1. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

MAINTENANCE ITEMS	SERVICE TIME						
	See Engine Schedl.	Daily or after 8 Hours	Weekly or after 50 Hours	Monthly or after 100 Hours	6 Months or after 250 Hours	Yearly or after 500 Hours	4000 – 45000 Hours
General Genset Inspection	X ¹	X ²					
Check Coolant Heater		X					
Check Oil Level		X					
Check Coolant Level		X					
Check Fuel Level		X					
Check Charge Air Piping		X					
Check Air Cleaner (Clean if required)			X ³				
Check Battery Charging System			X				
Drain Water and Sediment from Fuel Tank			X ⁵				
Drain Exhaust Condensate Trap				X			
Check Starting Batteries				X			
Change Air Cleaner Element					X ³		
Check Radiator Hoses for Wear & Cracks					X		
Test Generator Insulation Resistance						X ⁷	
Lubricate generator bearing (P7)							X
Drain Fuel Filter(s)	X ¹						
Check Anti-freeze and DCA Concentration	X ¹						
Change Crankcase Oil and Filter	X ^{1, 6}						
Check Drive Belt Tension	X ¹						
Change Coolant Filter	X ¹						
Clean Crankcase Breather	X ¹						
Change Fuel Filters	X ¹						
Clean Cooling System	X ¹						
Test Overhaul Basin Leak Detect Switch						X ⁸	

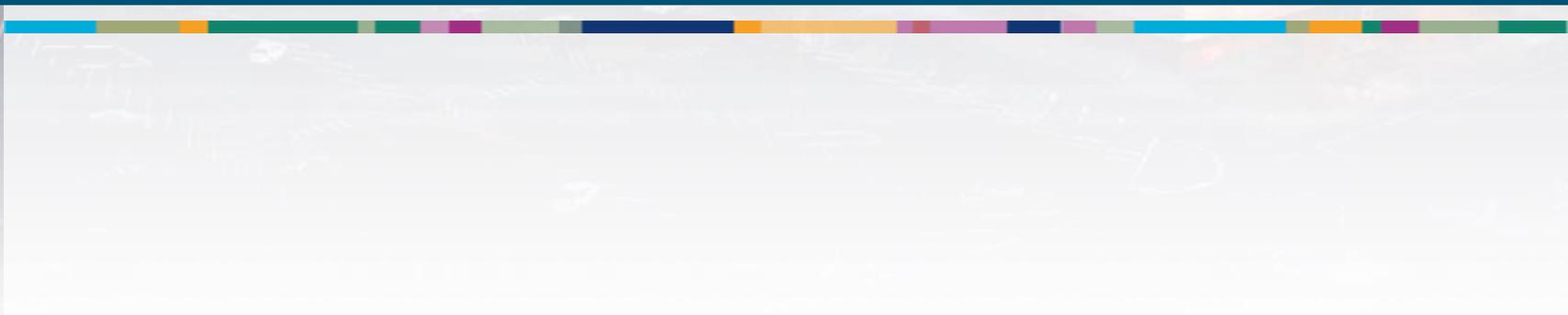


Standby generator load bank test

- Detects potential deficiencies in system which may appear in extended operation.
- Insures full rated output capacity.
- Removed potentially damaging deposits commonly referred to as “wet stacking” in the combustion chamber and exhaust system which may have accumulated under lightly loaded operation.
- Re-seat piston rings in the cylinder walls or liners.
- May be required annually by local code or regulations

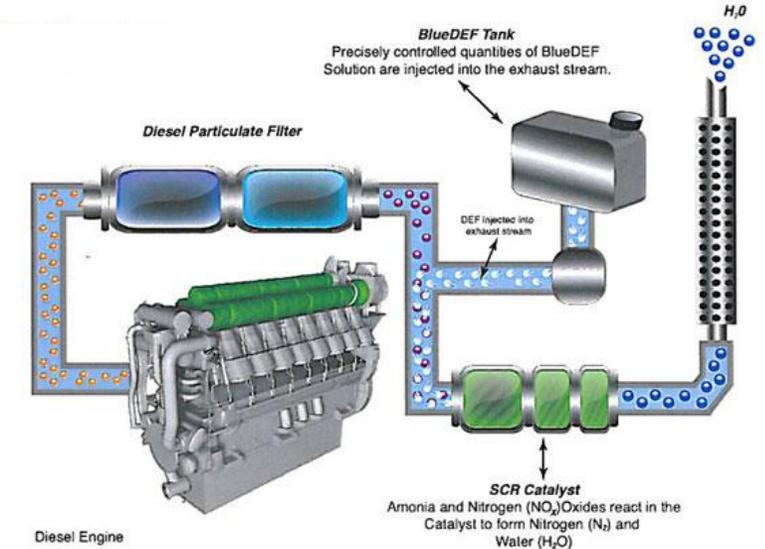


Enhancements in diesel generators

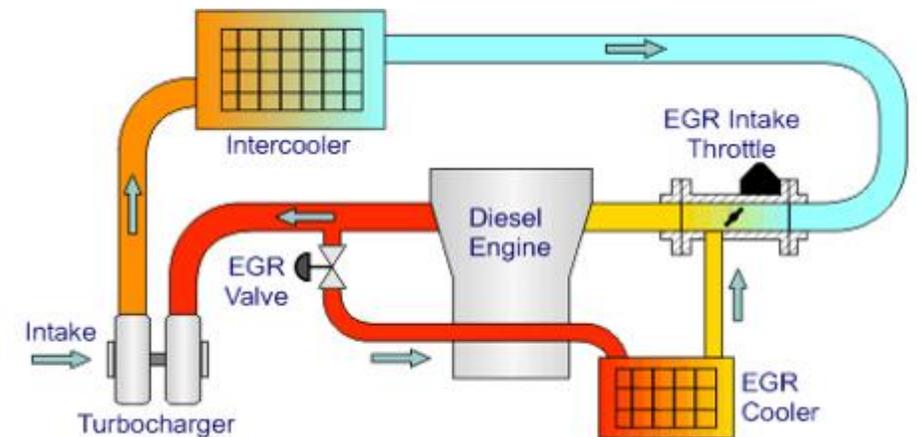




- **GOAL** – Improve Fuel Efficiency and Decrease Emissions
- Better fuel injection transfer from tank to valves
- Removing sulfur from the fuel that clog up and reduce performance
- Analog to digital controls allowing for better optimization and operation of generator operation
- Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) and Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) reducing emissions



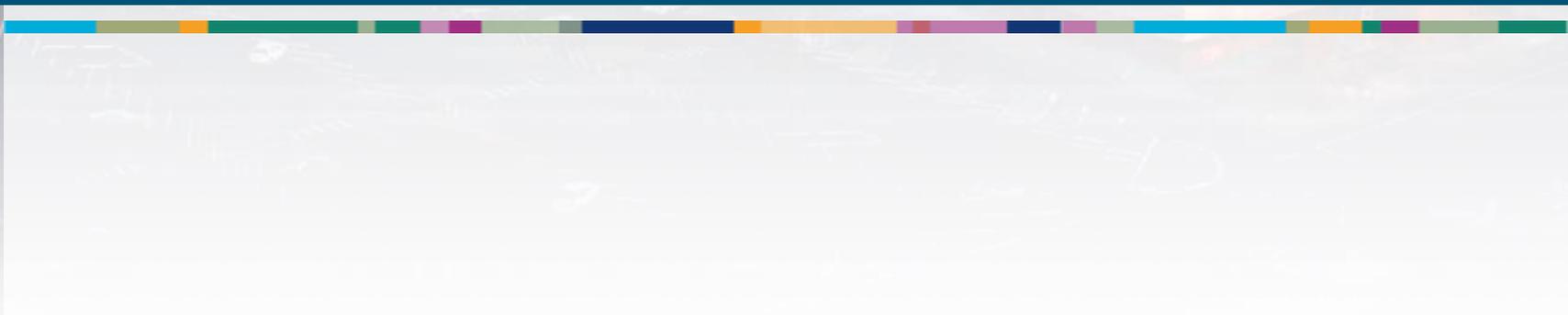
Selective Catalytic Reduction

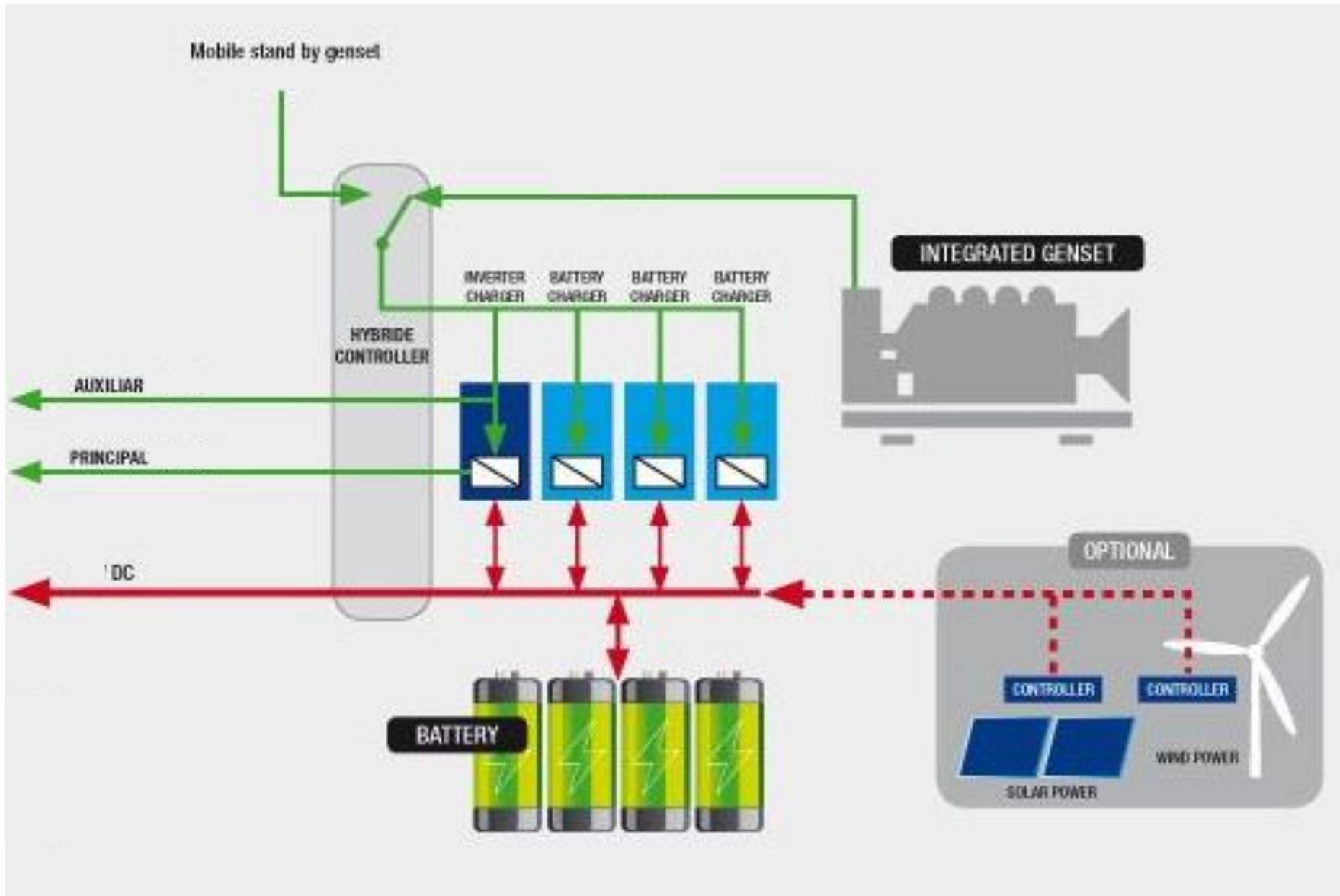


Exhaust Gas Recirculation

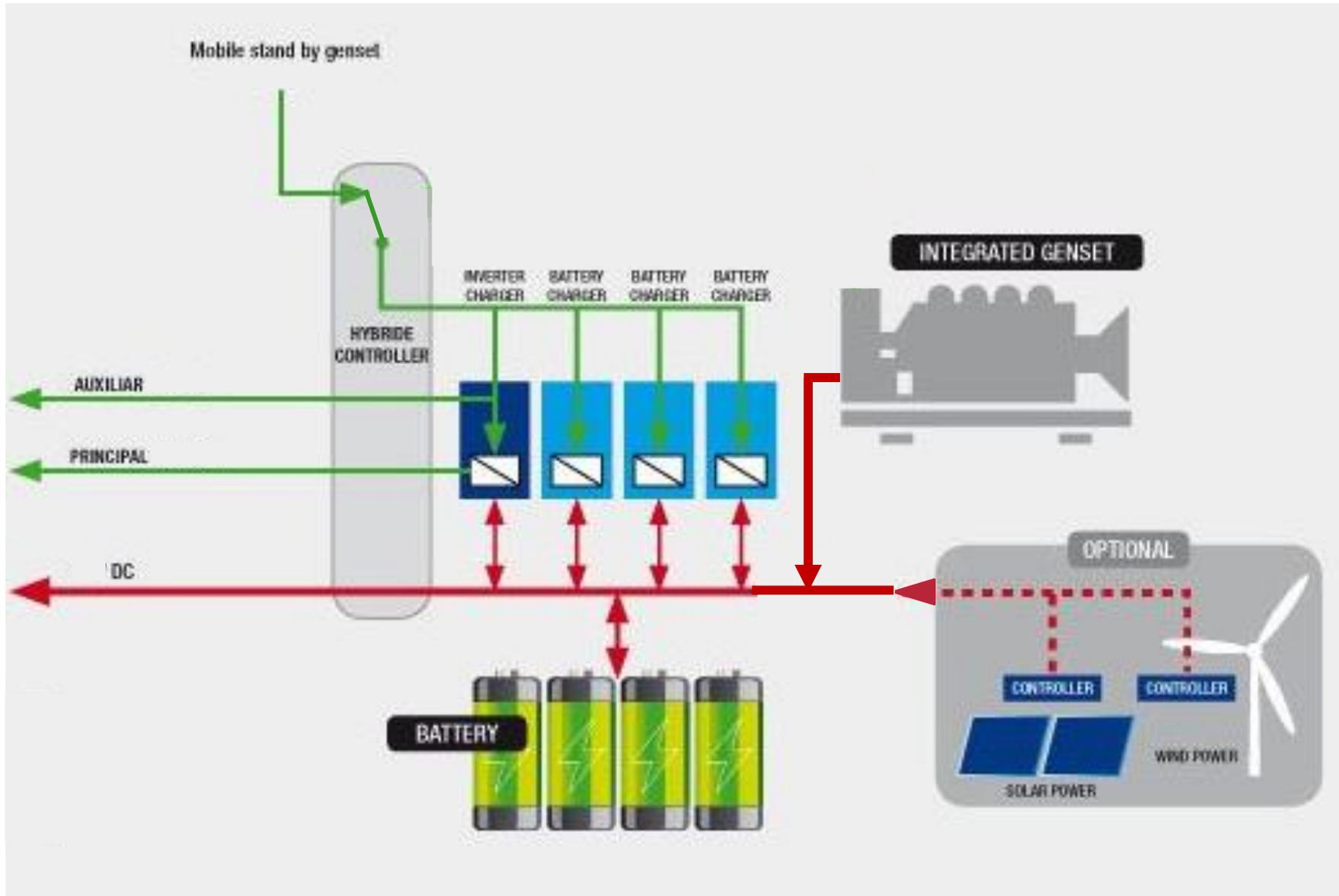


Hybrid diesel generator





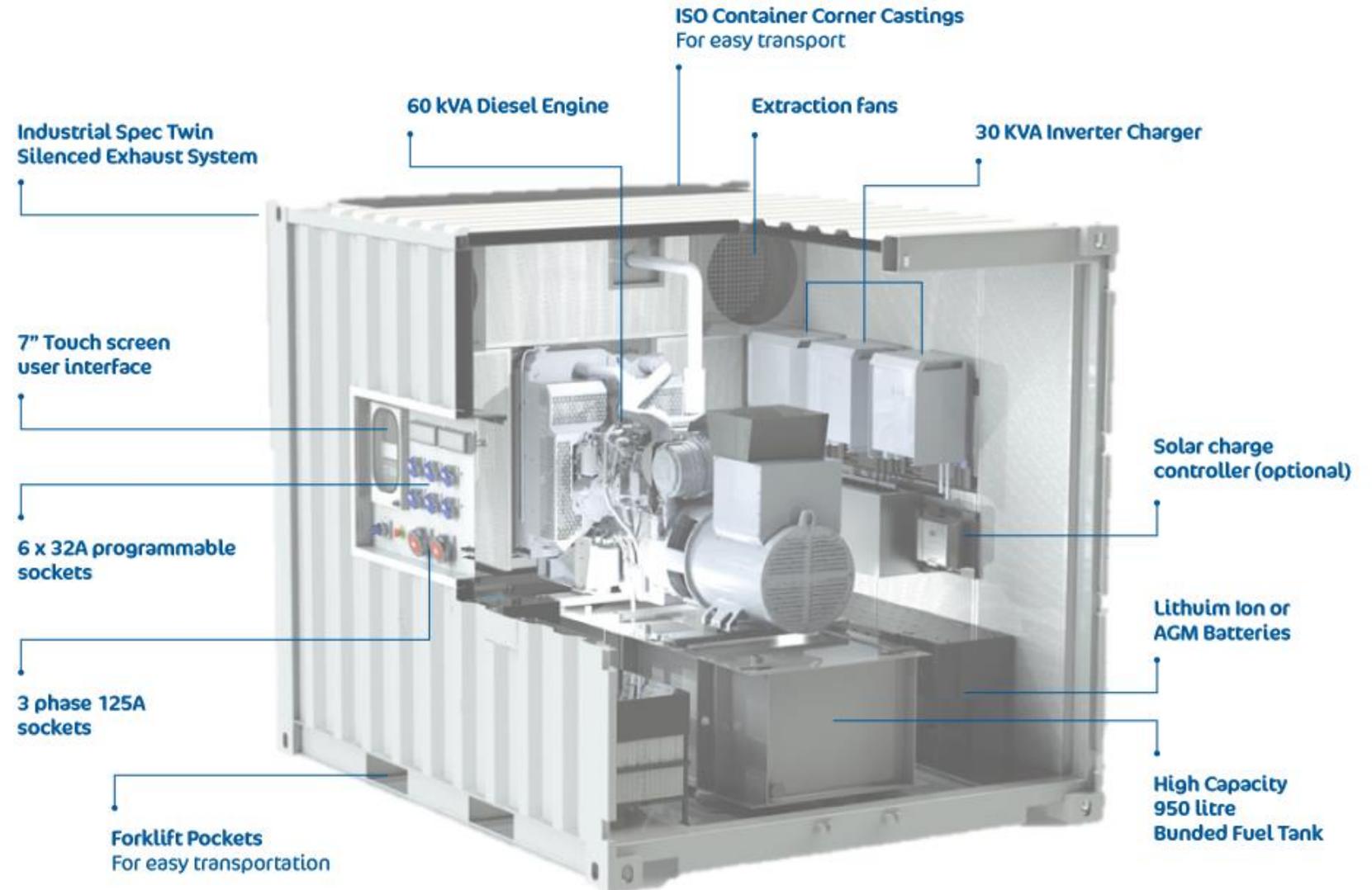
DC diesel generator and energy storage





Monthly Savings

- Runtime – 60%
- Diesel Fuel – 528 gallons
- CO² – 5.5
- N₂O – 74kg
- Noise Pollution





THANK YOU

Questions

Ben Schenkman blschen@sandia.gov