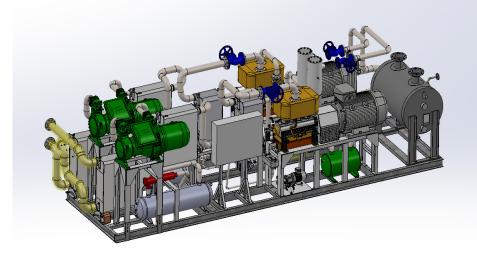
ThermBooster

(Vapour compression heat pump with piston compressors)



Heat upgrading technologies



Technical details

- **Heat source**: heat generated from the exhaust of a paper machine dryer using a water glycol circuit.
- Heat source temperature: 30-50°C
- **Heat sink:** Low pressure steam at 2.2 bar (a)
- Heat sink temperature: 117-123°C
- Refrigerants: R515B (first stage) and R1233zd (second stage)
- Expected output: 1180 kW
- Expected COP: 2.3
- Operating 24/7



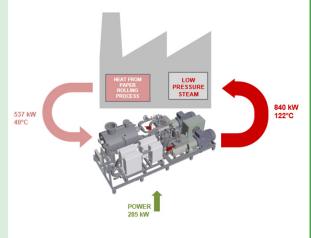


Technology Overview

The ThermBooster is a high-temperature heat pump designed for generating industrial process heat. Currently, the heat pump can achieve temperatures of 165°C, with future capabilities expected to reach 200°C and above. This achievement is made possible through a specially developed high-temperature piston compressor, in conjunction with innovative process technology.

Objective

In the Push2Heat project, the goal is to generate low-pressure steam at approximately 2 bar(a) for use in the paper industry. This is achieved by utilising the exhaust heat from a paper machine dryer as the heat source. Because a relatively high temperature lift is needed, the heat pump will execute this operation in two stages.



PUSH2HEAT in a nutshell

PUSH2HEAT is an EU-Funded project that aims at addressing the technical, economic, and regulatory barriers that prevent heat upgrading technologies to be widely deployed. It is doing so by scaling up four different heat upgrading technologies to optimise their efficiency and economic performance. In addition, it is focusing on integrating them into the relevant industrial sectors such as the paper and chemical industries.

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Glossary

- 2 Bar(a): 2 bar(a) means the pressure is twice as high as the normal atmospheric pressure at sea level, which is approximately 1 bar.
- Temperature lift: This term refers to the increase in temperature required for a specific process or operation.
- Piston Compressor: A piston compressor is a device that compresses air or gas using a piston, which is a moving part inside a cylinder.
- Heat Sink: The destination or recipient of the heat.
- Heat Source: The origin of heat in a system.
- Refrigerants: Substances used in the refrigeration cycle to absorb and release heat. R515B and R1233zd are specific types of refrigerants.
- COP (Coefficient of Performance): A measure of the efficiency of a system, indicating how much useful energy it produces compared to the energy input.

