

Compressed air project saves oil

Technology conserves energy

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United Press International
NEW YORK — By storing compressed air underground and using it to turn generators, the electric utility industry could save 100 million barrels of oil a year, says a spokesman for Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories.

It's already being done in Germany and at least a dozen American electric utilities have compressed-air power projects on the drawing boards, said Battelle's project manager T.J. Daugherty.

Daugherty said the largest proposed compressed-air project he knows about in the United States is being planned by Maryland's Potomac Power Co., which wants to store enough compressed air in hard rock caverns to produce 1,000 mega-

watts of electricity during peak consumption hours.

The German plant at Hüntorf has been operating since 1977. The compressed air is stored underground in old salt mine caverns.

Battelle is managing a study at Pittsfield, Ill., under a \$2.2 million federal grant, to determine the feasibility of storing compressed air for power generation in porous rock the way nature stores oil and gas. The actual work is being done by the Houston office of Parsons Brinckerhoff, the widely known engineering firm, and Kaveren Bau-und-Betriebs Co. of Germany.

Using compressed air to turn power-generating turbines, of course, is a variant of, and a potentially great improvement

over, the pumped storage water power generating cycle.

The curse of the electric utility industry is that the generators have to produce vastly more power than is needed during the off-peak consumption hours. Unless it can be sold and transported considerable distances, this power just goes to waste.

In the pumped storage cycle the excess power is stored by using it to pump water into a reservoir. During the peak consumption hours, this water flows back to the power plant by gravity and helps turn the turbines, saving vast amounts of fuel.

If air is substituted for water in a pumped storage cycle, it has many advantages. Water in the quantities needed to generate power is available at limited locations. Air is everywhere and unlimited in supply and it doesn't need gravity to exert its force.

The capital requirements of compressing and storing air underground appear to be substantially less than those of pumping and storing water. But Daugherty said no general figures on these comparative costs can be given because the costs vary so much from site to site. Nevertheless, he said, it can be calculated pretty accurately that widespread use of a compressed air storage cycle could save the electric utility industry at least 100 million barrels of petroleum or coal equivalent yearly.

In comparison with the cost of running a power plant on gas turbines without any off-peak

hour storage, Daugherty said the fuel savings might be in the order of one third.

Daugherty said the compressed air cycle has been demonstrated such a cycle for the storage cycle that has become interested in the project.

Most of the compressed air projects on the utility boards are "hard projects" like that of the Power and one being planned by Soyland Power Co., a subsidiary of the Houston-based utility. However, what is needed is that the air can be stored economically and safely in and other porous rock formations called aquifers found almost everywhere.

John Istvan of Kaveren Bau-und-Betriebs explained that the use of compressed air will inject the compressed air into shallow, confined, porous stone aquifers. The compressed air will demonstrate that the technology can be used in a wide variety of formations as well as in domes.

Istvan said that, in the use of compressed air underground for power generation, some large firms could use the technology to get a steady supply of compressed air for pneumatic tools at favorable costs.

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Two to spacewalk during fifth flight of space shuttle

United Press International
HOUSTON — Two men will walk in space for the first time in more than eight years in November under current plans for the fifth space shuttle mission, Johnson Space Center officials report.

But JSC officials noted the extravehicular activity could be scrubbed when the final plan is done.

"We've been told to plan everything for it," said Jim Bates, flight requirements manager for the fifth shuttle flight.

"Get the equipment ready. Get the crew ready. But don't put it in a contract."

JSC officials said Tuesday the current plan calls for mission specialist astronauts William Lenoir and Joseph Allen to put on space suits on the third day of the five-day mission and spend up to six hours in the shuttle payload bay testing the utility of the suits.

The astronauts will have television cameras on their helmets so viewers on the ground will be able to see what they are seeing as they go through mission practice tasks, training manager Ray Dell'Osso said.

Mission commander Vance Brand and pilot Robert Overmeyer will stay inside and monitor the activity, taking television and movie pictures for post-flight evaluation. Lenoir and

Allen will be tethered to the shuttle.

If actually carried out, the shuttle will be the first since Skylab 4 in February to have two men on the moon.

Each Apollo landing, the astronauts have never done a man space walk.

Dell'Osso said the shuttle will try to demonstrate the utility of the entire extravehicular activity system, putting suits, leaving through the payload bay into the bay.

Bates said the astronauts will check the flexibility of their suits, elbow, hip and knee joints, and check their reach in the payload bay through their visors and helmets. They also will use a simulation board to test how they can work in the suits. They will have foot grips on their helmets as they simulate work in the bay.

Lenoir and Allen also will check the slide wires running through the length of the payload bay to move equipment in and forth. Once back in the bay, they will recharge the case needed in an emergency.

Four Americans help Chinese establish 4-H

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Four Americans have been sent to the People's Republic of China to help the Chinese set up a 4-H youth program similar to that of the United States. The team will work with the Chinese government and university officials, community leaders and coordinators of Chinese youth programs.

The U.S. team is headed by 4-H program leader John Soobitsky. Other members include Ray Crabbs, a vice president of the National 4-H Council; Pace, a state 4-H specialist at the University of Minnesota; and Steve Boruchowitz, a specialist in Chinese international affairs in the USDA Office of International Cooperation and Development.

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