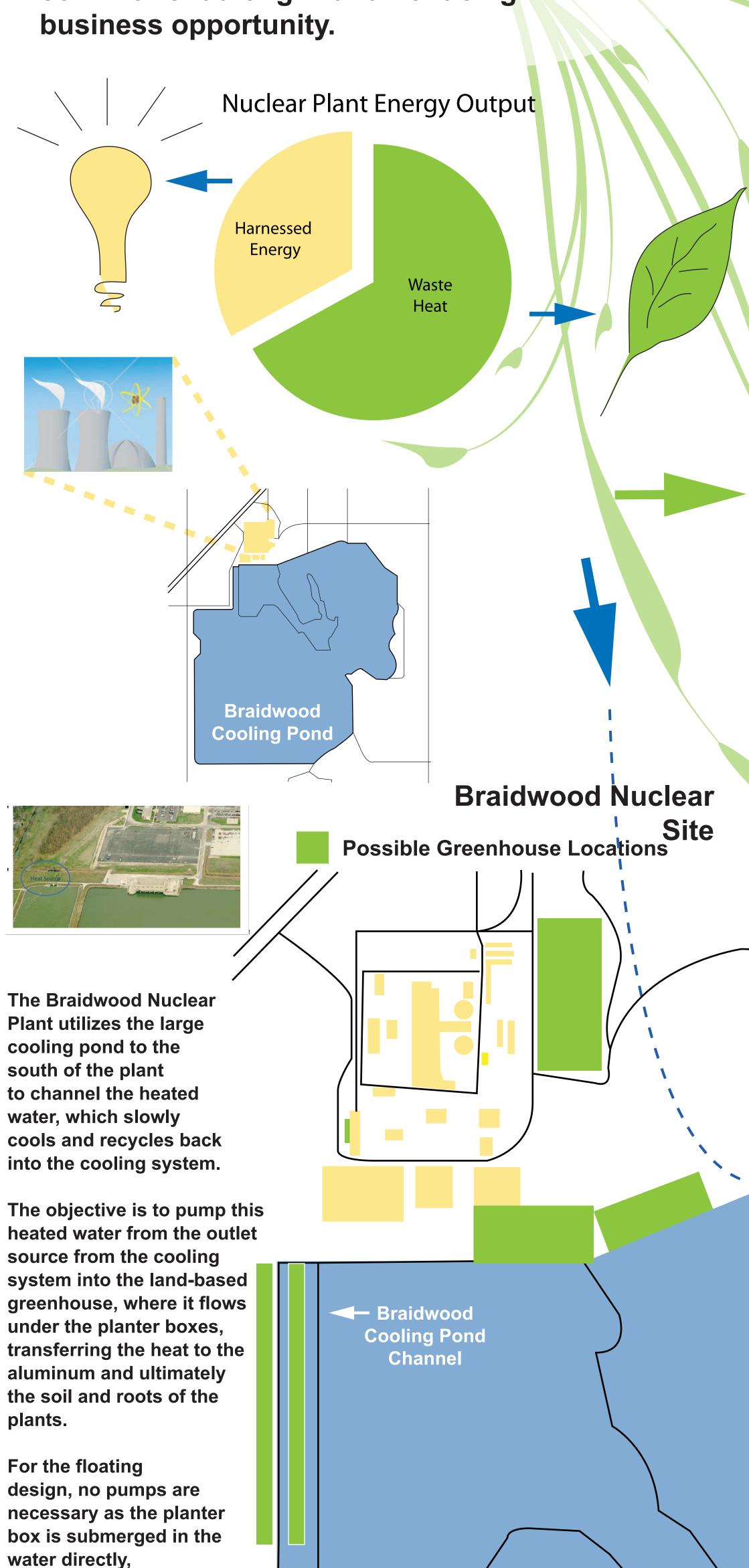
Atomic

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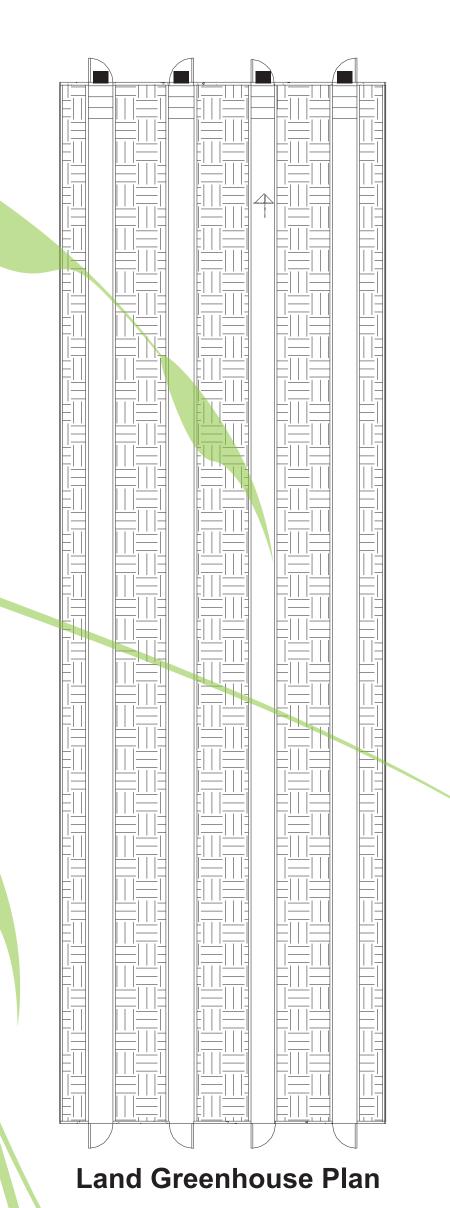
Currently only approximately one third of all energy produced by nuclear power plants is converted to electrical energy. The remainder is released into the environment, either in the form of steam or hot water in cooling lakes. This large amount of heat released may contribute to global warming and is wasteful. Finding a way to harness this waste heat and find an effective use would provide Exelon with a way to increase their environmental commitment along with an enticing

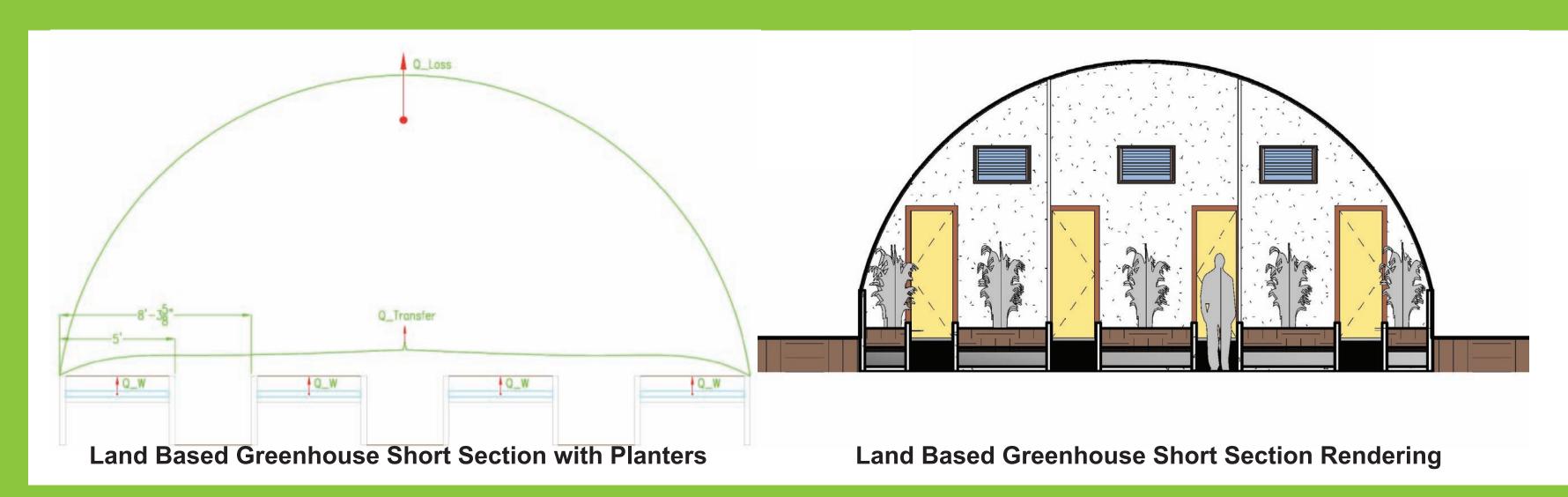


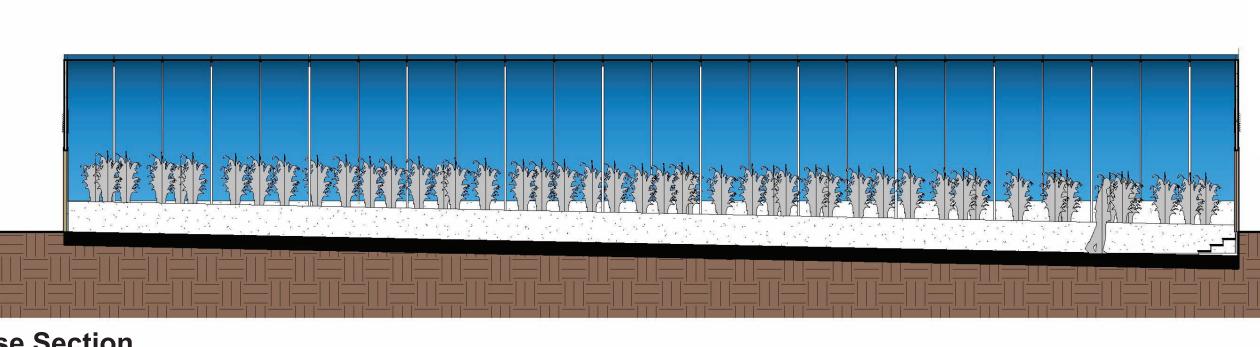
optimizing the heat

transfer.

PROduce: Utilizing Waste Heat for Greenhouses



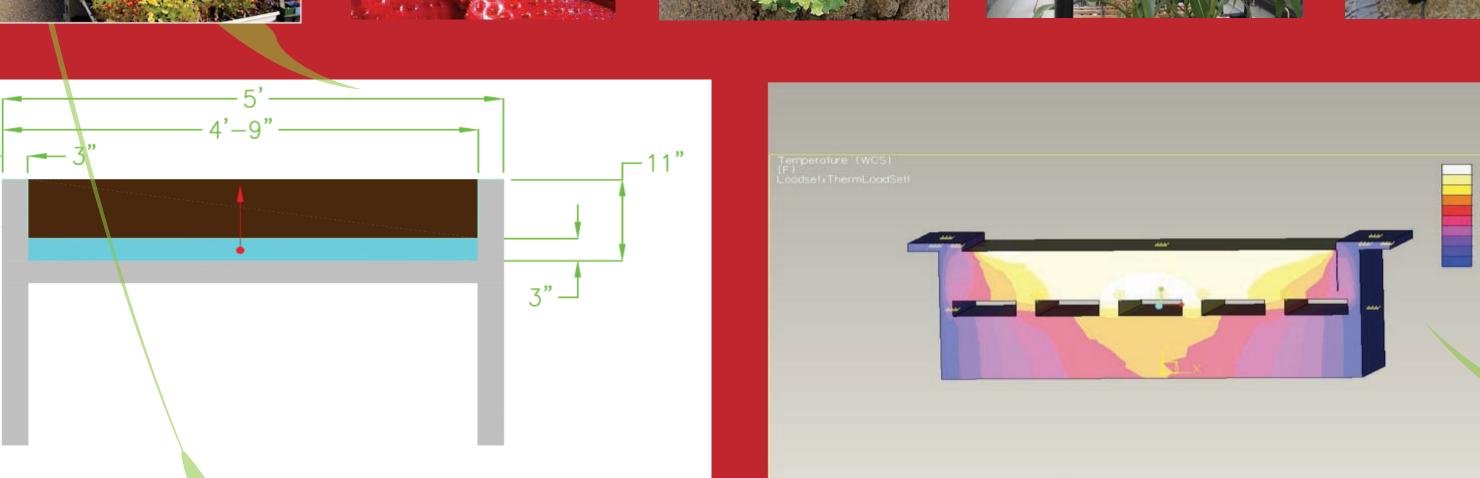




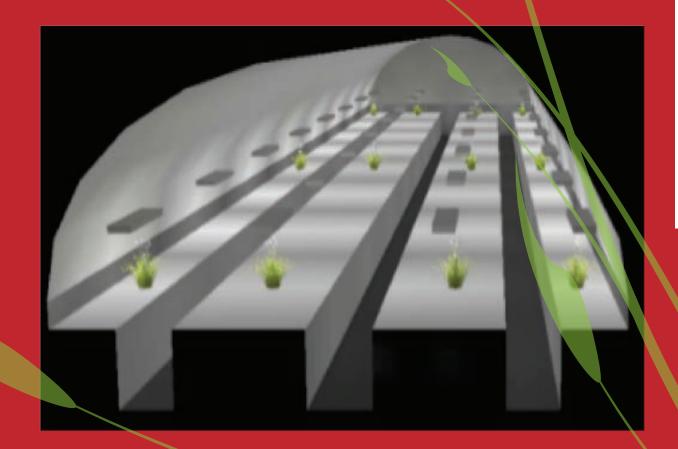
Land Long Greenhouse Section

Land Based Design- The land greenhouse incorporates

traditional hoop house structure and covering. Hot water is pumped from the discharge channel during the winter. The planters rest in slightly sloped troughs. The hot water runs through these troughs and heats the soil through contact with the planters. The walkways in between the planters have the same slope as the troughs. This makes maintaining the plants easier for greenhouse workers since they are able to work at table height.



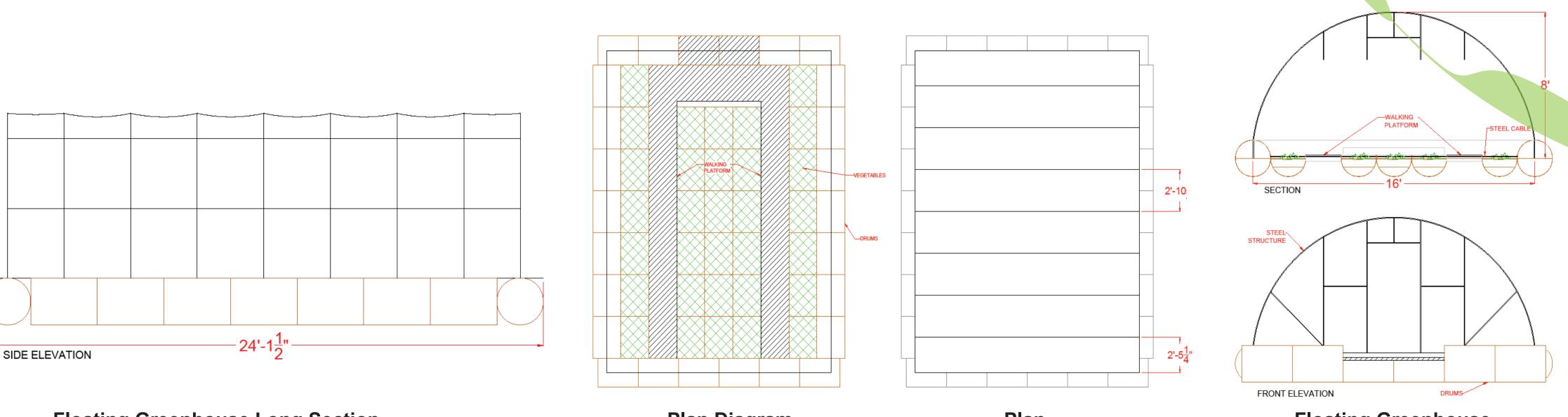
Section Diagraming Soil Heating Temperature Distribution Between Water and Soil



Electrical Ligthing Diagram

Floating Design- This design floats in the discharge canal. The greenhouse planters are

submerged in the 70°F water and receive maximum heating benefits during the winter months. This system irrigation is self-contained. This hoop house design uses 55-gallon steel drums as flotation devices and has two walkways by which a worker can access the crops. The greenhouse can be either docked or accessed by boats.



Floating Greenhouse Long Section

Plan Diagram

Floating Greenhouse

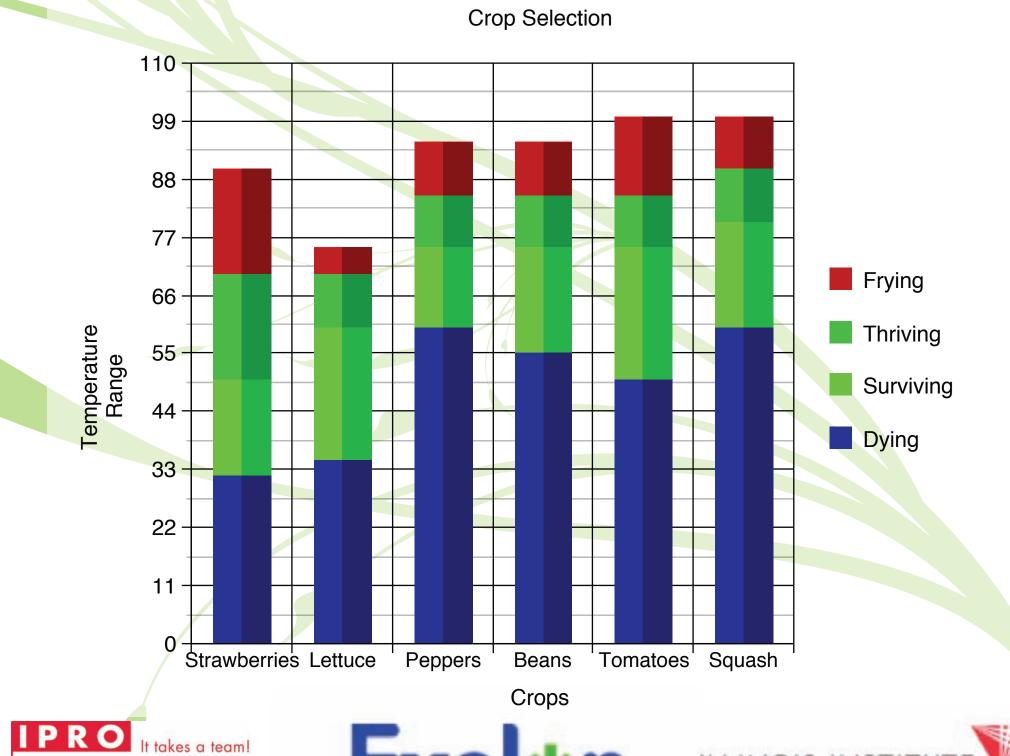
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