Climate Change 2 : Canadian Technology Development

District Energy Systems: A Technology to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

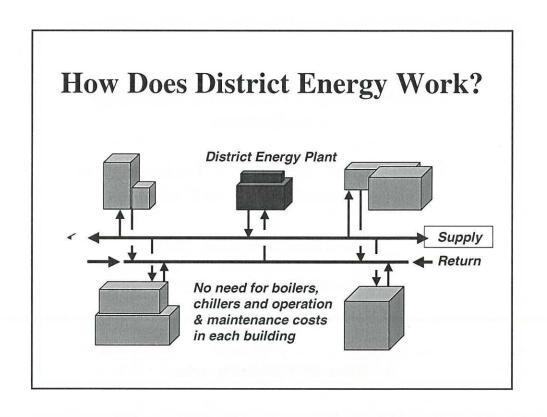
Richard Damecour, P.Eng, MBA Vice-President Kattner/FVB District Energy Inc.

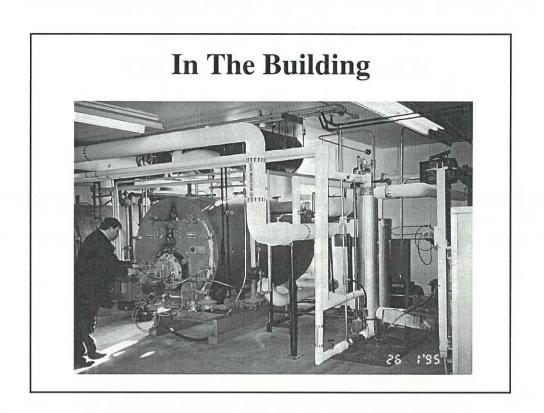
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What is District Energy?

- District Energy Systems distribute steam, hot water and/or chilled water from a central plant to individual buildings through a network of pipes
- Provide space heating, air conditioning, domestic hot water and process energy
- Serve downtowns, universities, military bases, hospital complexes, industrial areas

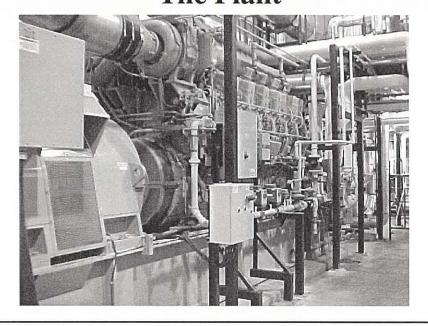




In The Streets



The Plant

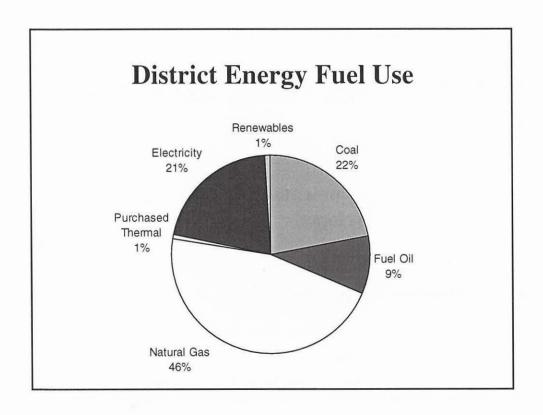


Size of District Energy Industry

- 5,800 systems in North America
- Over 1 quad of end-use energy
- Over 10% of commercial floorspace served by district heating
- Over 4% of commercial floorspace served by district cooling

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District Energy Output by System Type Other 19% Hospital 17% Industrial 8% College 24%



Old Fashioned View of DES

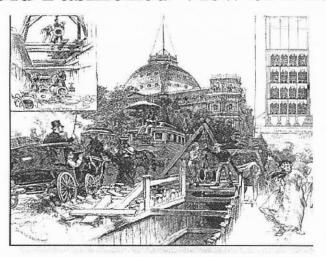
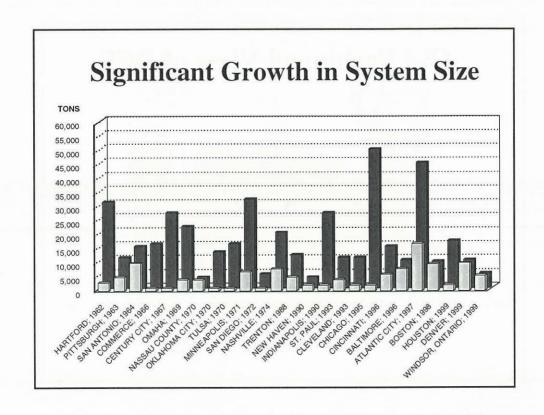


Illustration from Harper's Weekly (September 9, 1882) depicting installation of the New York steam district heating system

N.A. District Energy since 1990

- Over \$1.7 billion invested
- Over 20 <u>new</u> downtown district cooling systems developed
- Over 150 million square feet of new customer space connected



District Energy Technologies

- Combined Heat and Power (CHP)
- Chiller Technologies
- Distribution Systems
- Thermal Energy Storage

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Combined Heat & Power

- Gas Turbine
 - · Simple Cycle
 - Combined Cycle
- Steam Turbine
- Reciprocating Engine
- Fuel Cell

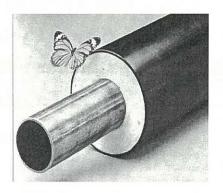
Chiller Technologies

- Compression Chillers
 - **—Electric Drive**
 - -Steam Turbine Drive
- Absorption Chillers
 - —1-Stage Steam
 - -2-Stage Steam
 - -Hot Water

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Distribution Technologies

- Pre-insulated pipe
- Plastic pipes
- Ice slurries and freeze point depressants
- Friction reduction additives



Thermal Energy Storage

- Economical with aggregated loads
- Flattened load more attractive in deregulated market
- Reduces costs and increases operational flexibility
- Ice storage
 - Densely developed areas
 - Reduce building costs
- Chilled water storage used where space available



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District Energy Roles

- Existing DES used as thermal sink for CHP
- New DES integrating loads to optimize CHP
- DES as community energy broker, distributing excess thermal output from:
 - -building- and small-scale CHP
 - -power plants
 - -industrial waste heat
 - -community biomass
 - natural sources of thermal energy

Key Opportunities for CHPwith District Energy Systems (DES)

✓ Heat Sinks R Us!

Install CHP to supply existing DES in university campuses, military bases, hospital complexes or downtown areas

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Key Opportunities

✓ Optimize CHP in new multibuilding developments

Link buildings in a Power Park or other development, thereby achieving sufficient load to implement technically proven, economical, lowemissions CHP

Key Opportunities

✓ Community Energy Broker

Use DES to link thermal energy users to multiple sources of waste heat and renewable energy sources

- building- and small-scale CHP
- · power plants
- · industrial waste heat
- · community biomass
- · natural sources of thermal energy

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Key Opportunities

✓ Power Grid Reliability

Reduce peak power demand and increase grid reliability by:

- Generating power at load centers through CHP
- Shifting demand to off-peak periods through Thermal Energy Storage
- Delivering cooling energy through DES rather than power grid

District Energy Roles

- Competitive edge for office/industrial parks and downtown areas
- Energy and cost optimization in new building complexes through low temperature cooling
- Strategy for reducing peak power demand
 - optimize use of generating capacity
 - relieve transmission/distribution constraints
- Tool for reducing energy costs through CHP, thermal storage and new technologies

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Benefits of District Energy Systems

- Tap waste energy
 - -Power plant waste heat
 - -Industrial waste heat
 - -Biomass waste fuels
 - Environmental sources of heat or cool
- Electric load shift
 - —Low cost peak capacity
 - -Better baseload utilization

- Emissions reductions
 - —SO2, NOx, particulates
 - Carbon dioxide
 - —Ozone-depleting refrigerants
- Fuels
 - -Flexibility
 - -Indigenous fuels

Energy Efficiency

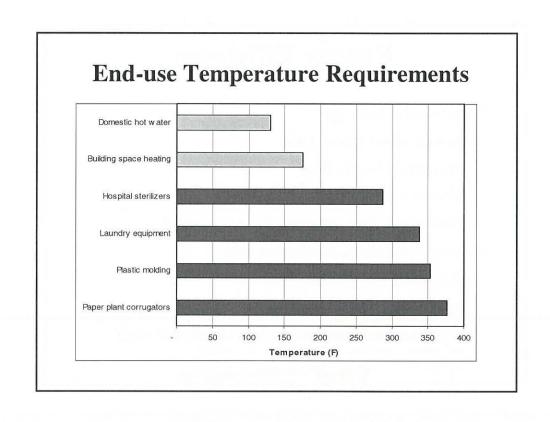
- Tap waste energy
 - —Power plant waste heat
 - -Industrial waste heat
 - -Biomass waste fuels
 - -Environmental sources of heat or cool
- Energy-efficiency equipment
 - · high-efficiency equipment
 - · better equipment loading
 - sophisticated controls and professional staff

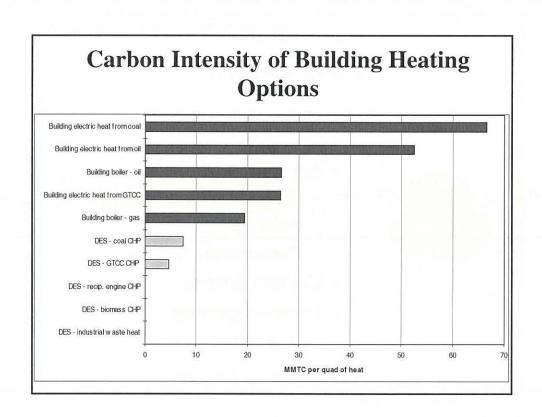
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Environment



- Energy Efficiency
- Air Pollution
 - —Nitrogen oxides --> smog
 - -Sulfur dioxide
 - -Particulates
- Carbon dioxide
- Ozone-depleting refrigerants





Economy



- Economic Growth
 - **—Labor-intensive development**
 - -Economic multiplier
- Urban Revitalization
 - -Energy-efficient infrastructure
 - Lower cost for building development
 - —Stable, cost-competitive operating costs
 - —Better air quality

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Economy

- Energy security
 - —Flexibility helps price and supply stability
 - -Renewable sources
- Improved reliability of electricity supply
 - district energy CHP generates power near demand
 - · thermal storage shifts power demand off-peak
 - cooling can be supplied with non-electric systems
 - transmission and distribution constraints reduced

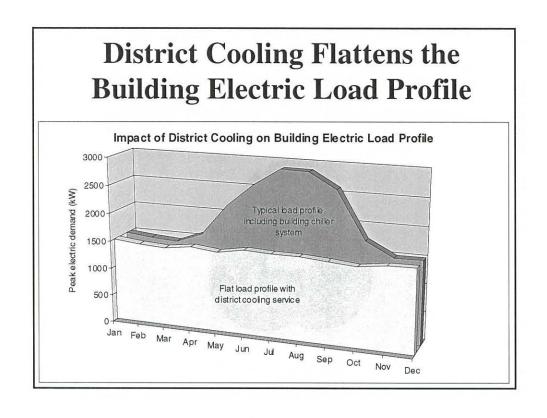
Customer Benefits

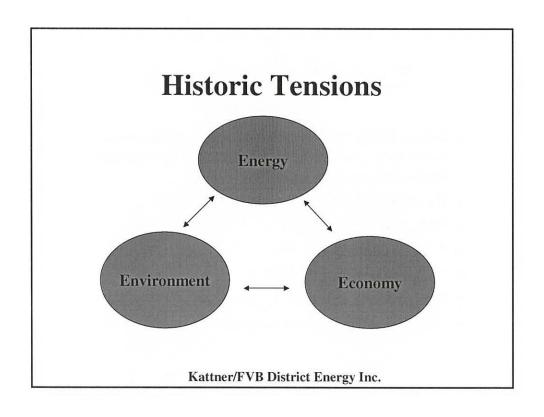
- Elimination of capital costs for boiler and chiller systems
- Improved reliability
- Reduced risk
- Flexibility
- Convenience
- Compares favorably with costs for equipment, fuels, electricity, operation and maintenance

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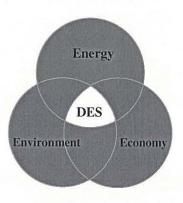
District Cooling Helps Position Buildings for Competitive Power Market

- With restructuring, peak electricity will increase in cost
- Flat electric load will reduce electricity costs and improves purchasing power for base electricity requirements
- District cooling reduces peak electric demand and flattens the load profile





Energy-Environment-Economy Synergy with District Energy



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Example of Denmark

- Since 1970, *total* space heating requirements have been *cut* by 40% while total space being heated *increased* by 48%
- Energy efficiency has almost doubled
- SO₂ reduction of 35%
- CO₂ reduction of 50%
- NO₂ reduction of 80-90%
- Major industry jobs, jobs jobs
- Funded with private capital