

WORKSHOP – INTELLIGENT DATA STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR CAMPUS ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE-PERNILLE M OVERBYE, RAMBOLL



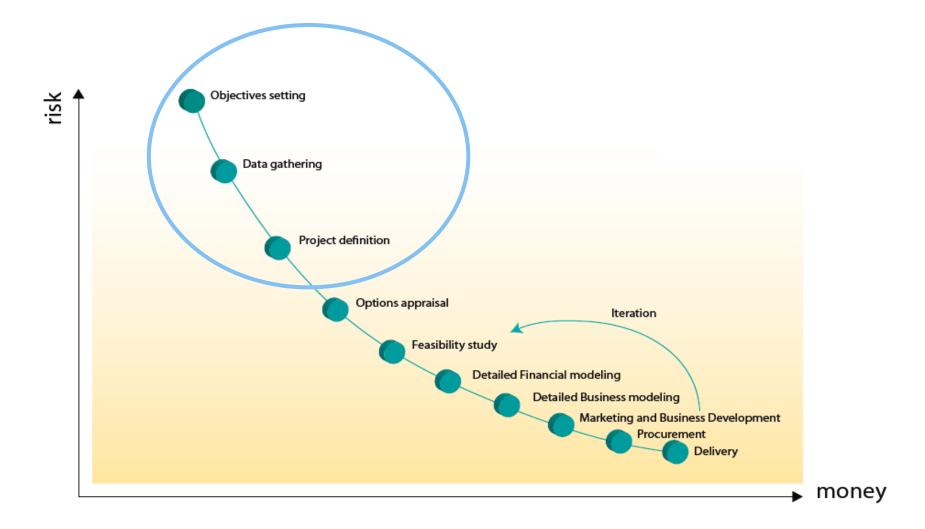
- 1. Setting the scene
- 2. Data collection
- 3. Data Handling
- 4. Sheridan college as a practical example
- 5. Questions?



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PROJECT PATH





WHAT IS A GOOD AND EFFICIENT DISTRICT ENERGY SYSTEM?





METHODOLOGY FOR (DISTRICT) ENERGY PLANNING

DATA COLLECTION

- Heat demand, tenure, ownership, location, current heat and electricity supply;
- Develop energy demand map and database of the opportunity area; and
- · Develop supply map, categorise each supply asset.

STRATEGY

- Decide the areas to be connected and the heat supply asset(s) to be used, taking into consideration information from stakeholder engagement and strategic objectives to be adopted (eq. fuel poverty and carbon reduction);
- . Determine the modelling scenarios to be tested; and
- · Determine the network route required (if applicable).

TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS APPRAISAL

- · Develop hourly energy model for the system;
- Assess the low and zero carbon technology supply options for the project; and
- Size key technical assets such as the energy distribution network and supply assets.

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

- Determine capital and reinvestment costs for key assets;
- Determine fuel costs and other operational and maintenance costs; and
- Carry out whole life costing of the project opportunity in terms of payback, IRR and NPV.

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE SCENARIOS

- Assessment of each of the modelled scenarios based on the project owners' key drivers; and
- Ranking of the modelled scenarios and recommendations for feasibility assessment.

PROJECT REPORTING

- · Report key recommendations;
- · Produce high level maps of the proposed opportunity; and
- Set out key risks that need to be addressed at feasibility stage.





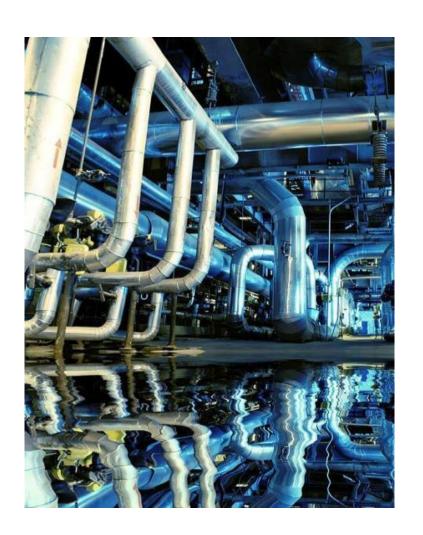


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MAIN COMPONENTS IN A DISTRICT ENERGY SCHEME

- Production
 - Pumps
 - Pressurisation system
 - (Thermal storage)
- Pipes
- End-user installations -ETS





PROJECT COSTS, VIABILITY & COST OF HEAT

The cost of installing the heating network depends in summary on four factors:

- The design operating temperature and pressure
- The complexity of existing services and route
- The length of the network
- The peak heat demand

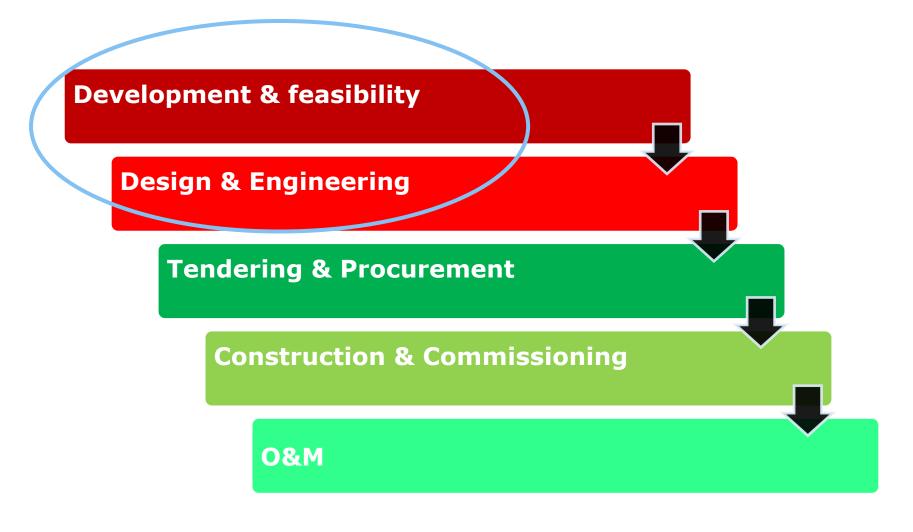
The Cost of Heat is a function of the following parameters:

- Operating and maintenance charges
- Capital required for the installation
- Cost of heat from production





PROJECT PROCESS





COLLECTION OF DATA, ANALYSIS AND PLAN

DATA COLLECTION

Priority buildings
Demands & Loads
Other services

ANALYSIS

Focus areas

Potential – outside areas

Technical assessment – hydraulic optimisation

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Who is doing what What next





METERING

TO METER IS TO KNOW

INFORMATION IS KNOWLEDGE

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER









GIS

OPTIMISATION WITH GIS (GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS)

GIS IS THE NATURAL TOOL TO ENSURE DATA CONTINUITY FROM PROJECT PLAN TO OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE





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DISTRICT ENERGY SYSTEM - SHERIDAN COLLEGE

Challenge

No building demand data

What they did

Detailed modeling

Installed submeters in all buildings Whart we are doing now

Revisiting all data for sizing of the piped network and plant

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=
wgXkXw27mCY&feature=youtu.be

https://www.sheridancollege.ca/~/media/Files/Sheridan% 20College/About/Sustainability/sheridan iecmpfinalreport public v2.pdf

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THANK YOU

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READ MORE ON OUR WEBSITE: WWW.RAMBOLL.COM/ENERGY

