Campus Energy 2021 BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE Feb. 16-18 | CONNECTING VIRTUALLY WORKSHOPS | Thermal Distribution: March 2 | Microgrid: March 16

The Evolution of District Energy

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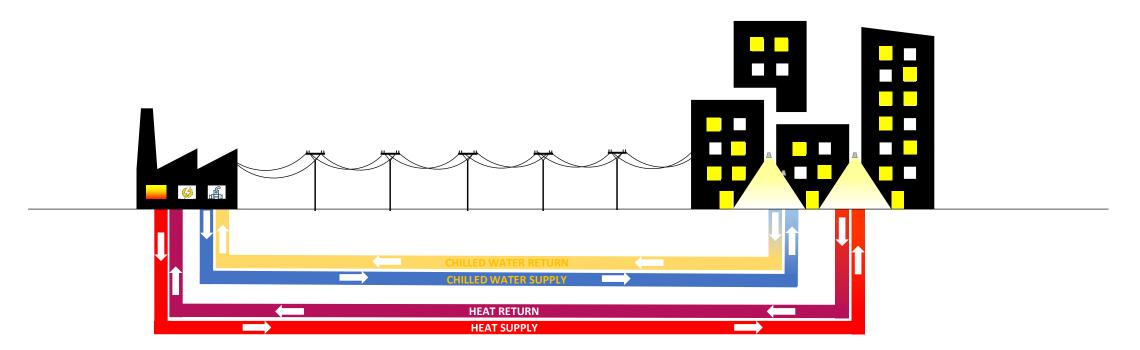








Evolution of District Energy Systems



1st Generation 1880 – 1930 Steam Boilers fueled by Coal

2nd Generation 1930 – 1970 CHP Hot Water <100°C fueled by Coal and Oil

3rd Generation 1970 – 2000 Boiler Hot Water <70°C fueled by Coal, Oil, natural gas and biomass

4th Generation 2000 – Now Boiler, CHP Hot Water <70°C fueled by natural gas, biomass, and waste



5th Generation heating and cooling supplied by 100% renewables



Benefits of District Energy Systems

Environmental Benefits



Cleaner combustion



Higher efficiencies



Ability to utilize renewable energy







Reduced pollution from trucking fuel.



Improved health and safety

Economic Benefits



Lower first cost to building owner



Lower maintenance costs



Lower cost of heat to the building owner



Value of space used by equipment in buildings



Increased reliability



Benefits of District Energy Systems – (Wilson, 2007)







The Challenges of Integrating Technologies

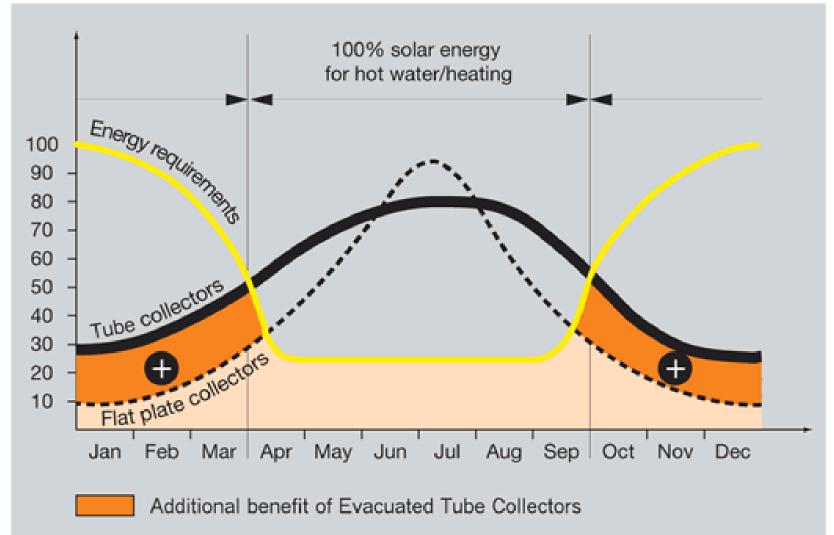


Finding a Balance





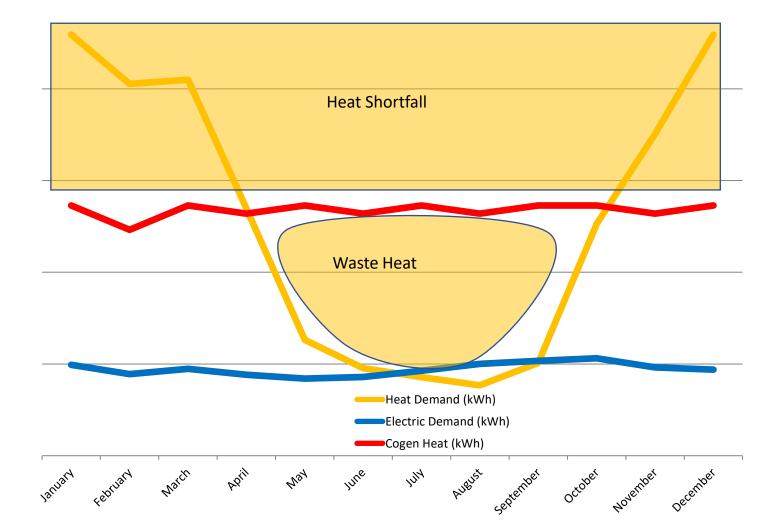
Renewable Solar thermal – Generation vs Demand





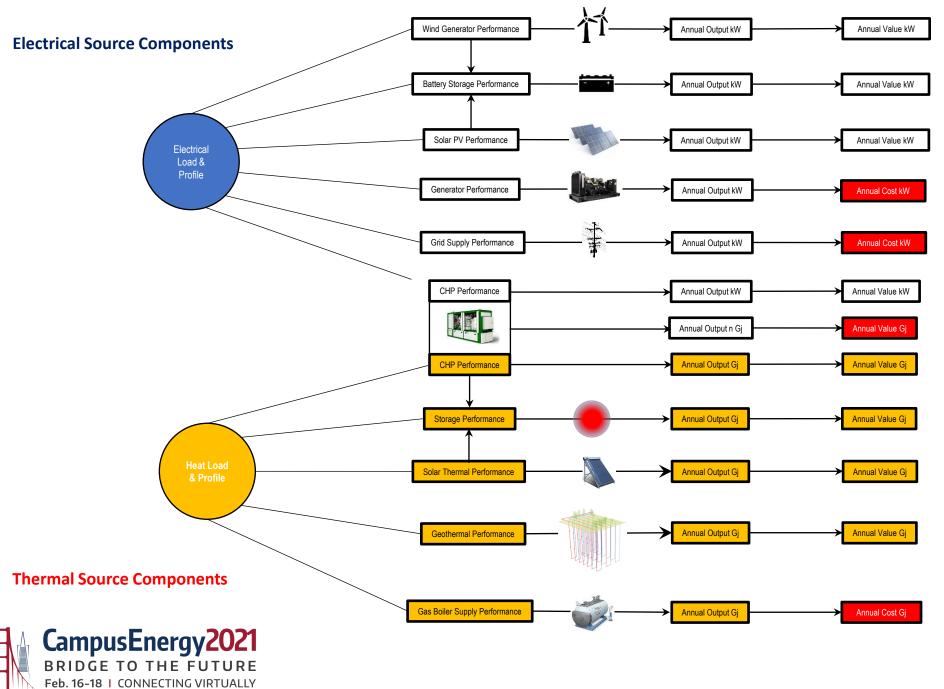


Low Carbon CHP Cogeneration – Demand vs Generation



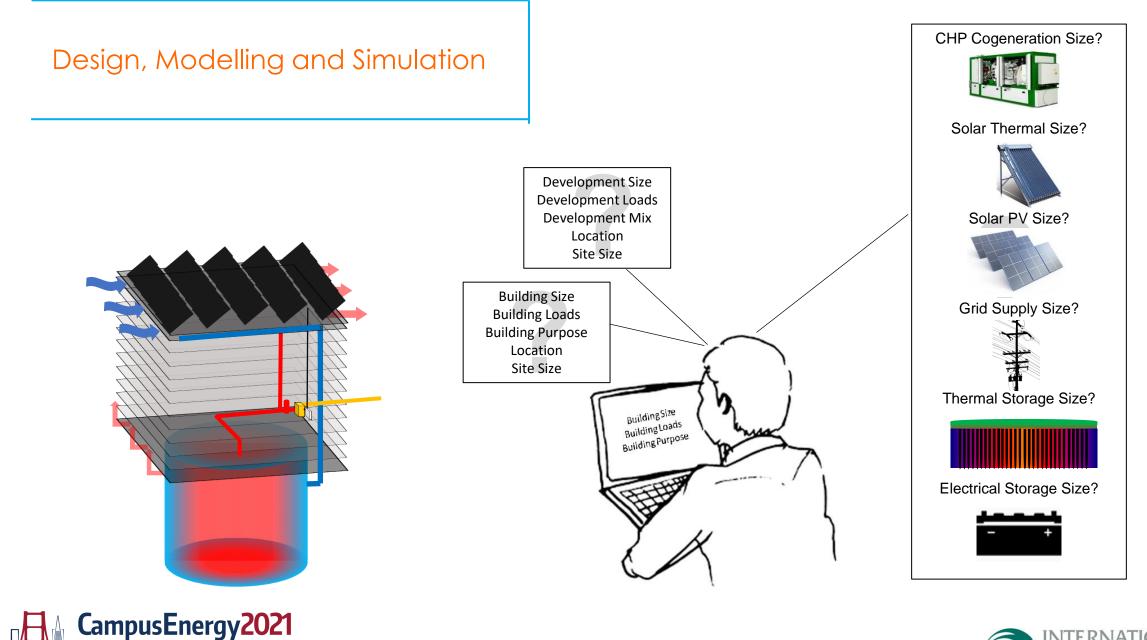






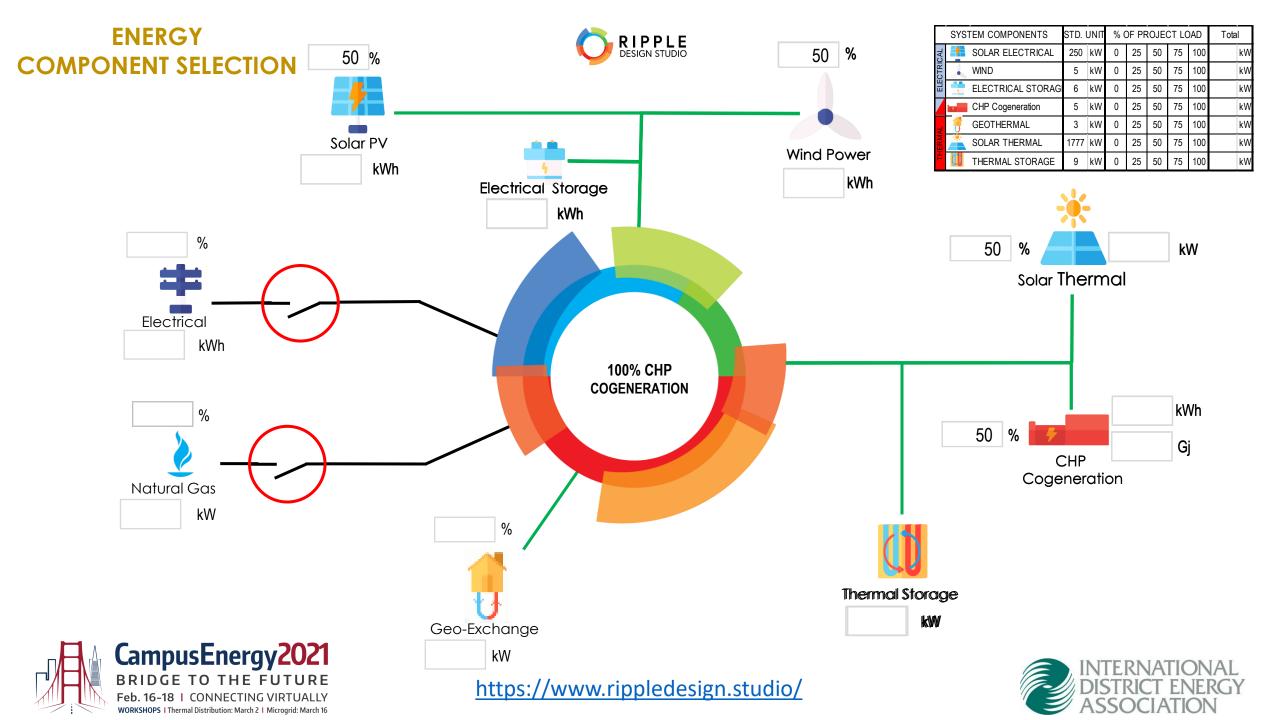
WORKSHOPS | Thermal Distribution: March 2 | Microgrid: March 16



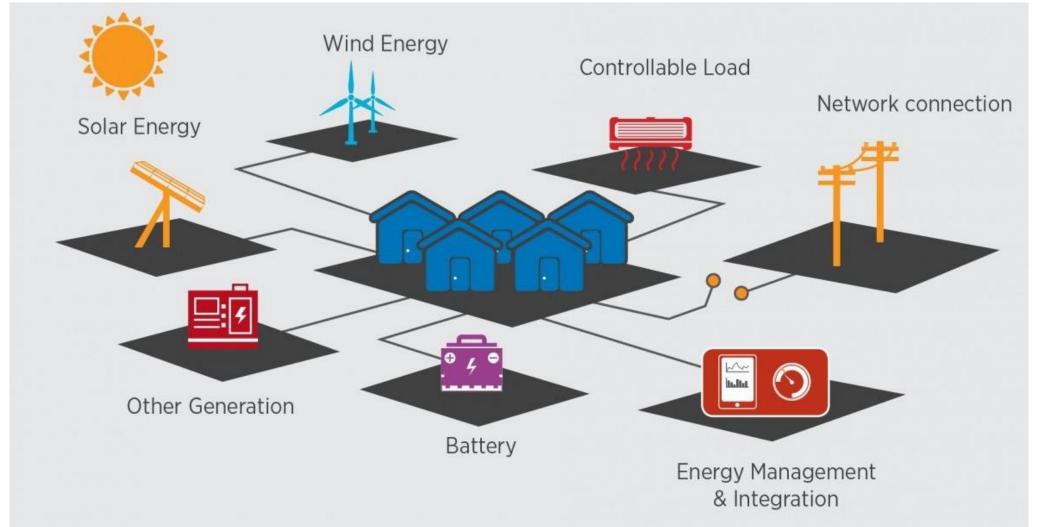




BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE Feb. 16-18 I CONNECTING VIRTUALLY WORKSHOPS I Thermal Distribution: March 2 I Microgrid: March 16



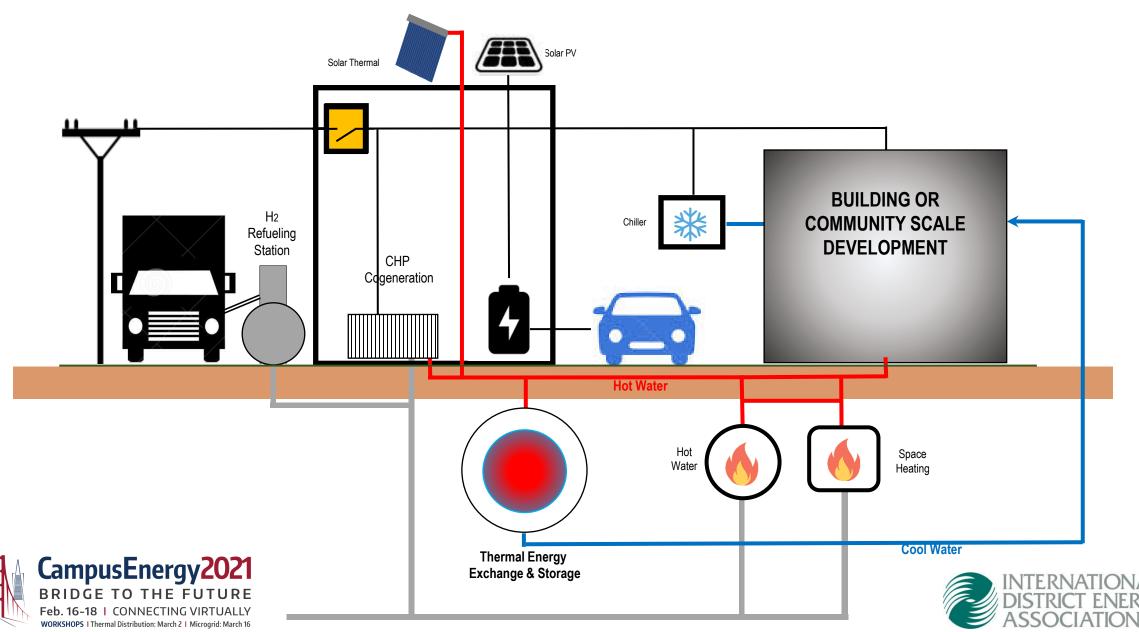
The Shift to Microgrids







MOVING TO MICROGRIDS

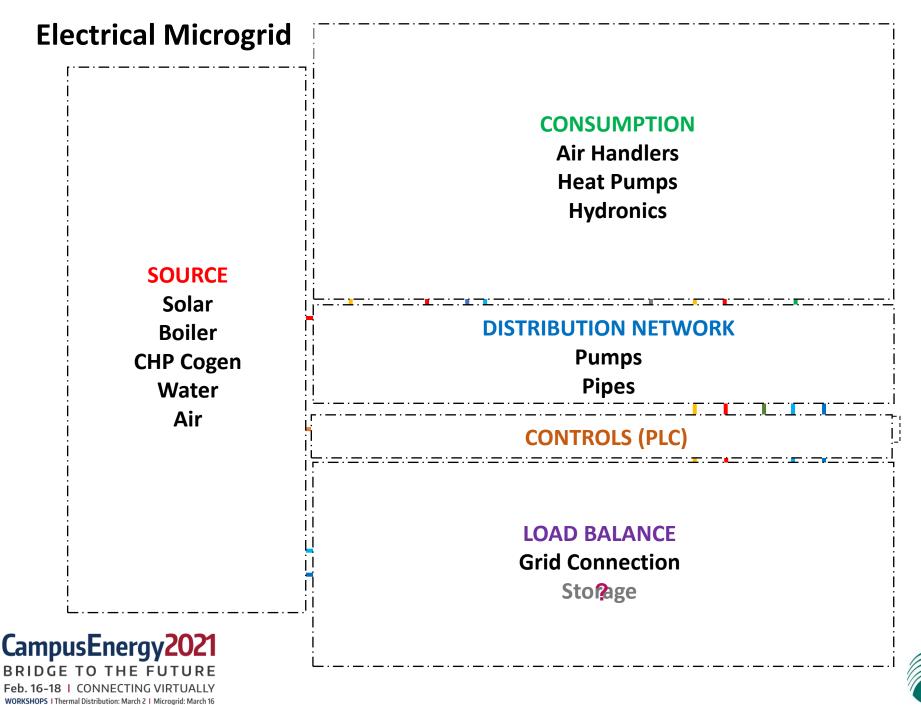


Thermal Microgrid District Energy

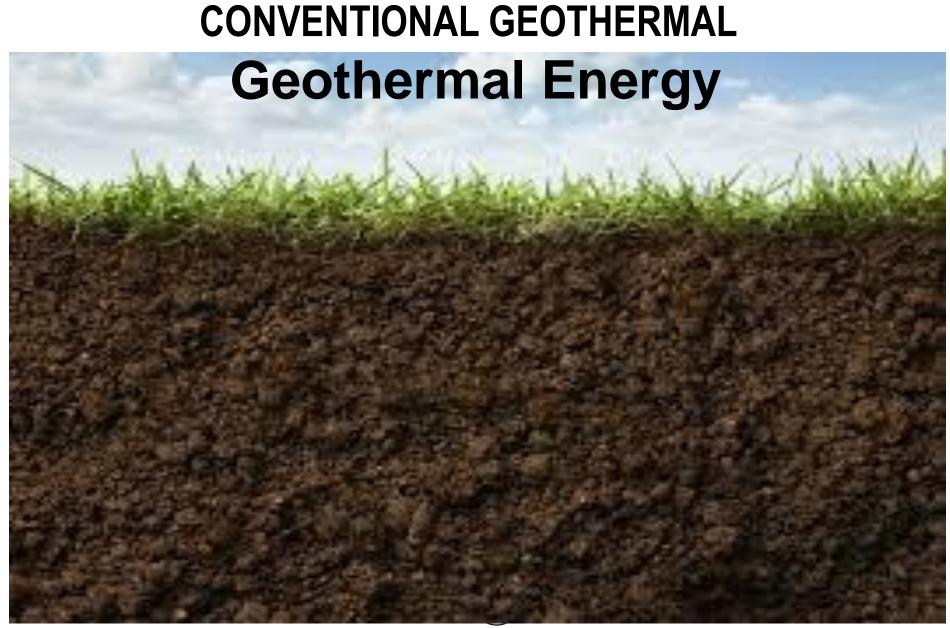










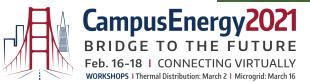






BOREHOLE THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE



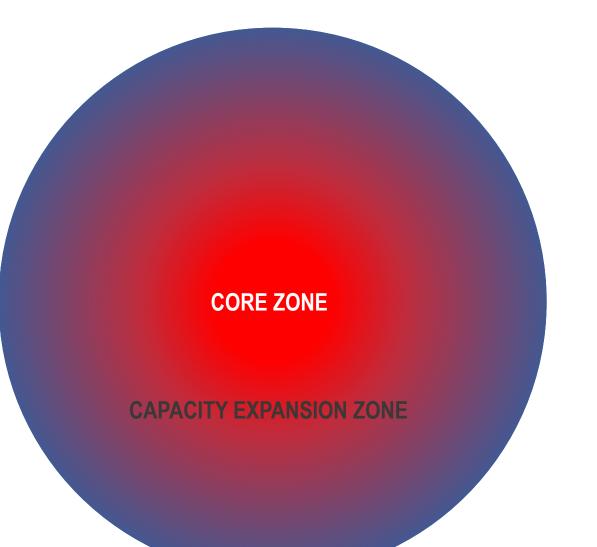




THERMAL ENERGY EXCHANGE AND STORAGE systems











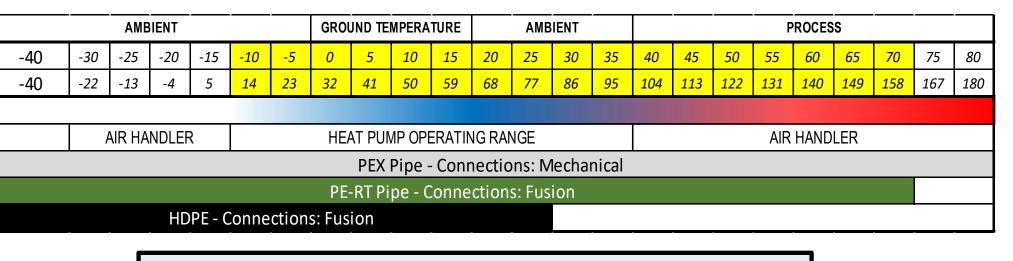




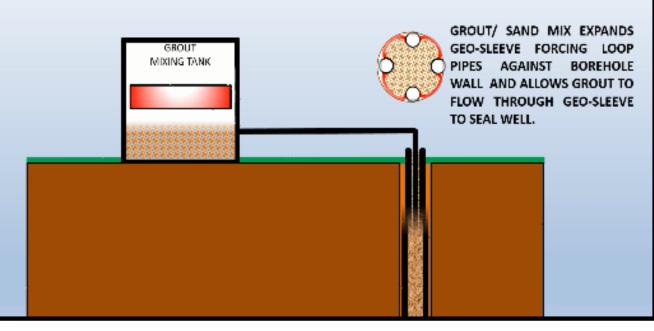


Active Zone Geothermal

PE-RT & Geo-Sleeve





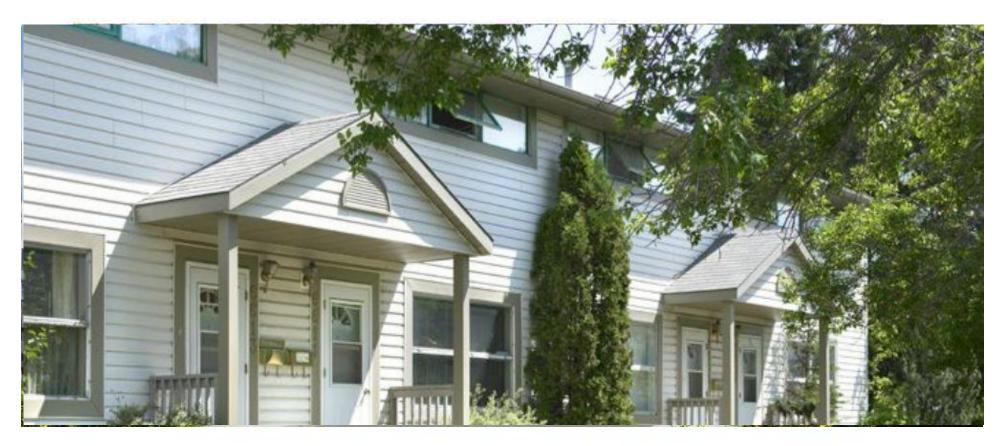






Redevelopment Project













Sustainable Community

Microgrid Utility



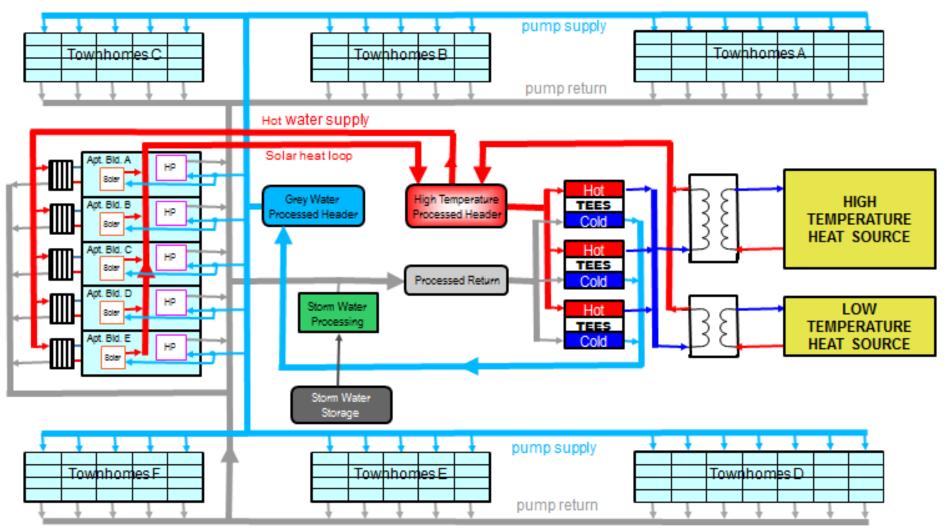




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TEES Low Temperature Energy Distribution

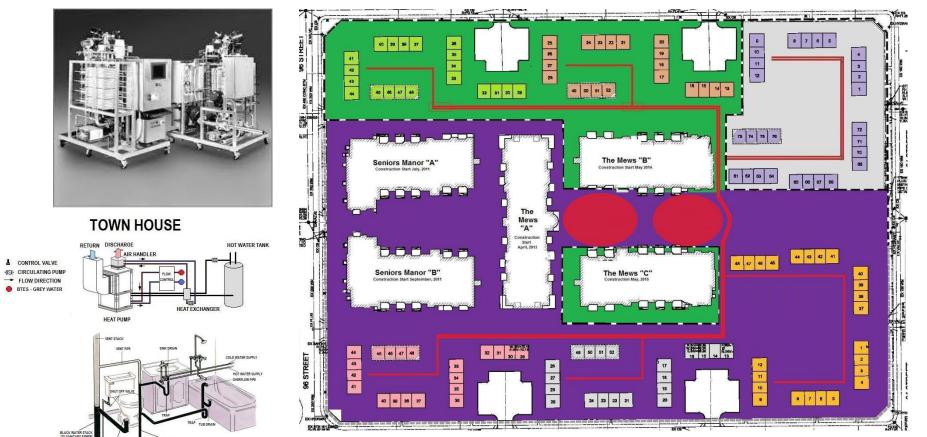


Thermal Microgrid Heating and Cooling-10°C - 70°C supplied by alternative and renewable energy





Storm and Rain Water Treatment Site Reuse



GRAY WATER SUPPLY













Southwoods GHG Credit Energy Assessment



Greening Energy Production





Real Time Monitoring Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS)

DTS equipment offer unparalleled level of flexibility and accuracy of the temperature measurements.

The DTS performs measurements down to 1meter spatial resolution with less than 0.1 °C temperature resolution providing hundreds of measurement points in a single trace capture up to 2 km.

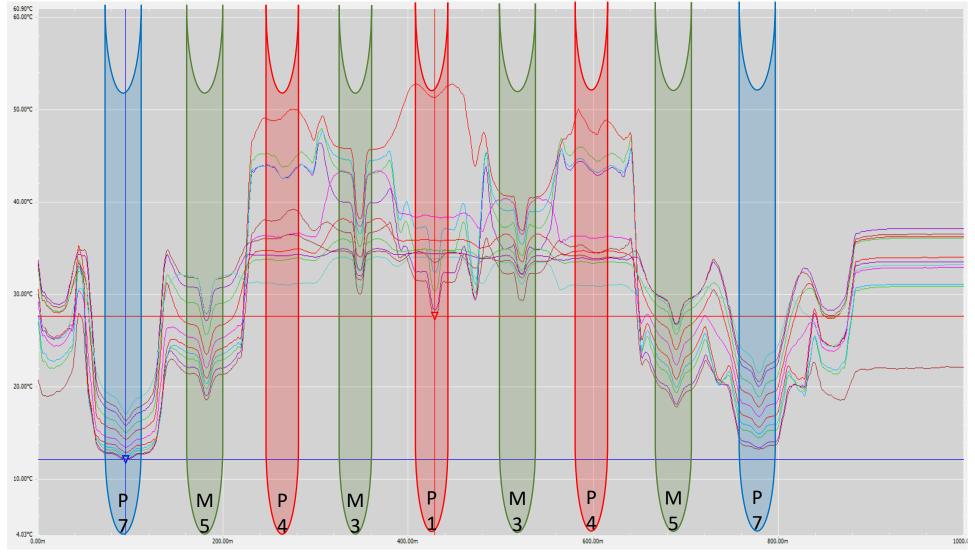
Advanced data processing and visualization offer great tools for analysis of thermal processes and/or hazarded situations alerts.



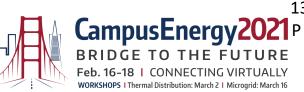




Active Zone Geothermal Temperature Monitoring



139 kW CHP Microgrid Active Zone Geothermal borefield from December 2018 – March 2019 P = Production Wells M = Monitoring Wells Total Data Collection Length = 1000 m (3280 ft.)



Length = 1000 m (3280 ft.) DISTRICT ENERGY









Campus Energy 2021 BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE Feb. 16-18 I CONNECTING VIRTUALLY WORKSHOPS I Thermal Distribution: March 2 I Microgrid: March 16 140,000 sq. ft. residential townhomes (144 Units) 250,000 sq. ft. seniors' apartments (264 Units) 750 kW Natural gas CHP cogeneration Consumes 67,500 Gj gas (\$300,000.) gas annually produce and uses 6.5Mw/ yr., (\$900,000.) electricity. produces 33,750 Gj heat (\$150,000.)/ yr. Net Positive Value: approx. \$750,000/ year and provides : Domestic hot water, (Apartments)

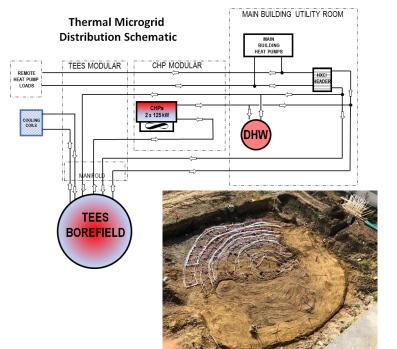
TEES District Energy - ambient temperature distribution w/ grey water pipes for toilet flushing.

Low temperature tempered heat pump water circuits 48,000 total drilled feet Active Zone Geothermal borefields. Energy System Cost \$5,200,000 will produce gross positive value of \$750,000./ yr.

Normal geothermal would require this development to have 146000 drilled feet. Estimated cost: \$5M + consume \$900,000./ year in grid electricity.









Maple Ridge Self Storage (currently under construction) 150,000 sq. ft. commercial development. Natural gas CHP cogeneration Consumes 8800 Gj gas (\$40,000) gas annually produces 875,000 kw/ yr., electricity. uses 650,000 kW/ yr. (\$97,500.) electricity. exports 225,000 kW (\$33,750) to grid/ yr. produces 4400 Gj heat (\$20,000.)/ yr. Net Positive Value: approx. \$111,250/ yr. and provides :

Domestic hot water, (Main building, car wash) -TEES District Energy - ambient temperature distribution Low temperature tempered heat pump water circuit 6500 total drilled feet Active Zone Geothermal borefield. System Cost \$1,200,000 will produce gross positive value of \$95,500/ yr.

Normal geothermal would require this development to have 30000 drilled feet.

Estimated cost: \$950,000 + consume \$97,500, year in grid electricity.







4.4 kW Axiom Eco-power natural gas CHP cogeneration that: Consumes 360 Gj gas (\$1,550) gas annually produces 38,500 kw/ yr., uses 23,000 (\$3,450.) electricity/ yr., exports 17,500 kW (\$1400) to grid/ yr. produces 180 Gj heat (\$775.)/ yr. Positive: approx. \$4,000/ year and provides : Domestic hot water,

Hydronic heating of basement and garage using waste heat Single 6 Ton water to air Waterfurnace heat pump. 1200 total drilled feet Active Zone Geothermal borefield. System Cost \$85,000 and produces net positive value of \$4100/ yr.

Normal geothermal would require this home to have Qty. 2 – 6-ton heat pumps and 3000 drilled feet for pipe. Estimated cost: \$75,000 + consume \$3,450/ year in grid electricity.



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Questions?





