

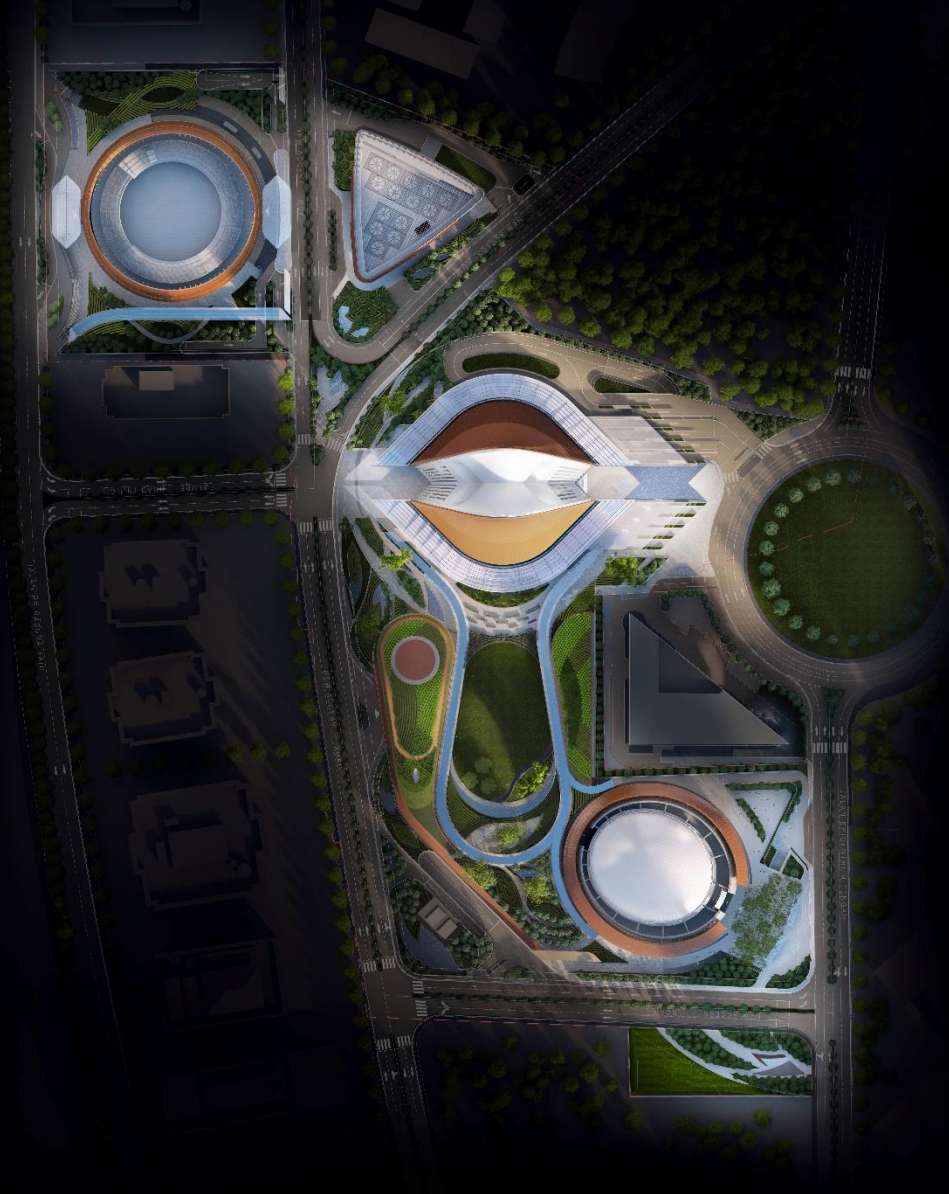
# Pertamina Energy Tower

Application of deep well geothermal energy in a CHP scheme to achieve a net-zero supertall building campus in Jakarta

FEBRUARY 23, 2017

SOM

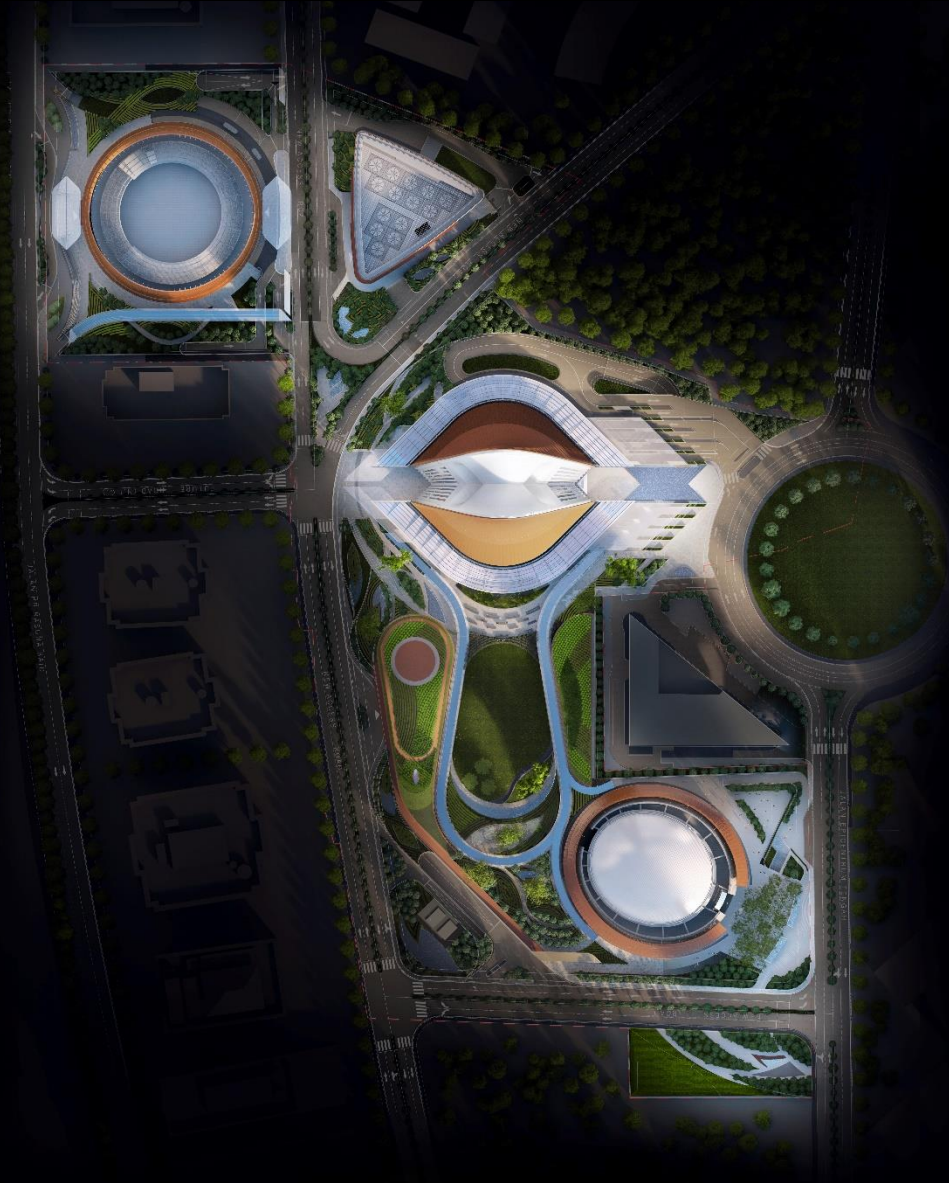
# Pertamina Energy Tower Campus part of a owner's vision



## Client Goals:

- World Class Energy Company
- Water demand reduction – Zero storm discharge target
- 2020 CO2 emission reduction by 26%
- 2020 25% energy from renewable sources

# Pertamina Energy Tower Campus part of a owner's vision



## Client Goals:

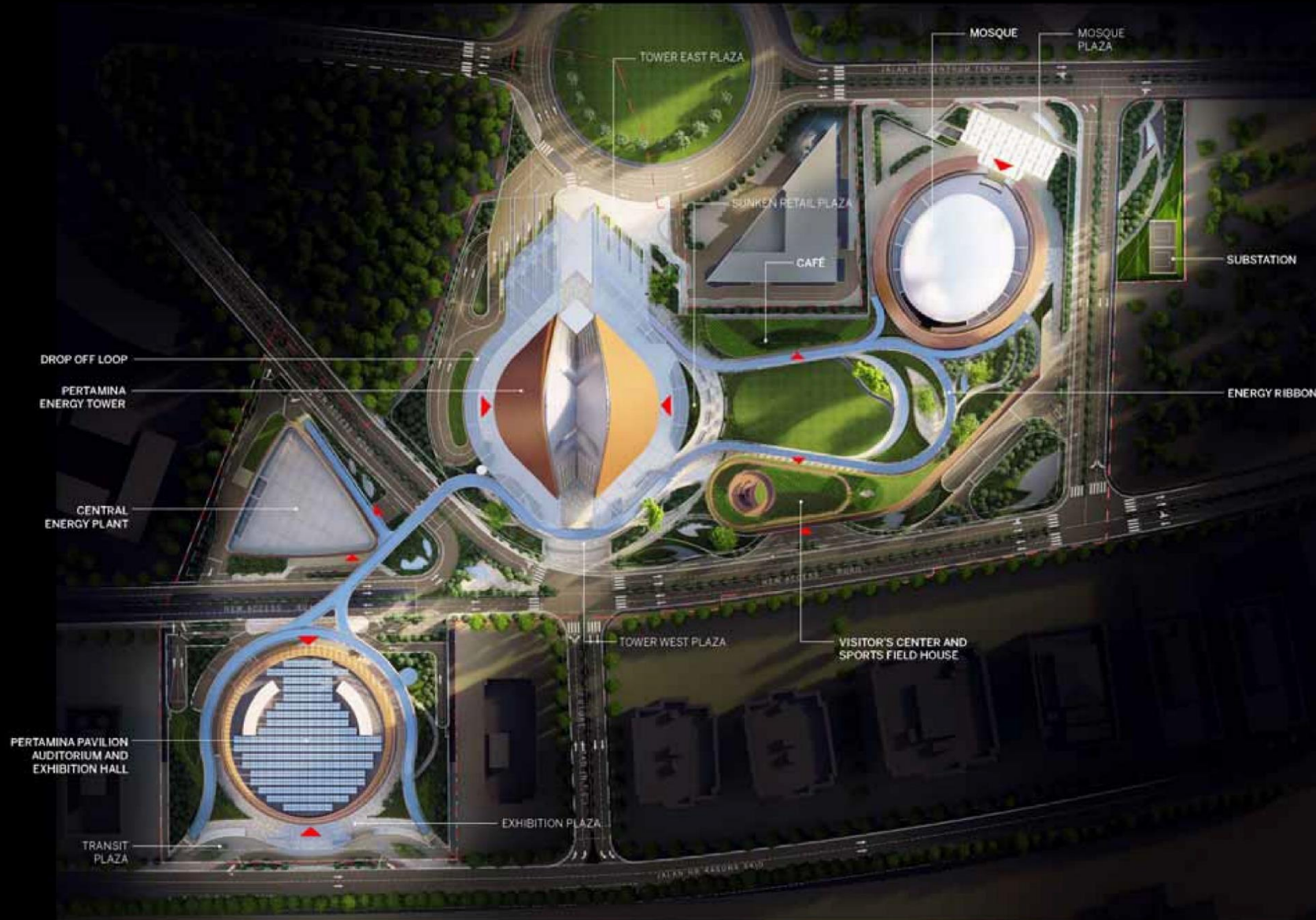
- World Class Energy Company
- Water demand reduction – Zero storm discharge target
- 2020 CO2 emission reduction by 26%
- 2020 25% energy from renewable sources

## Project Pursuing:

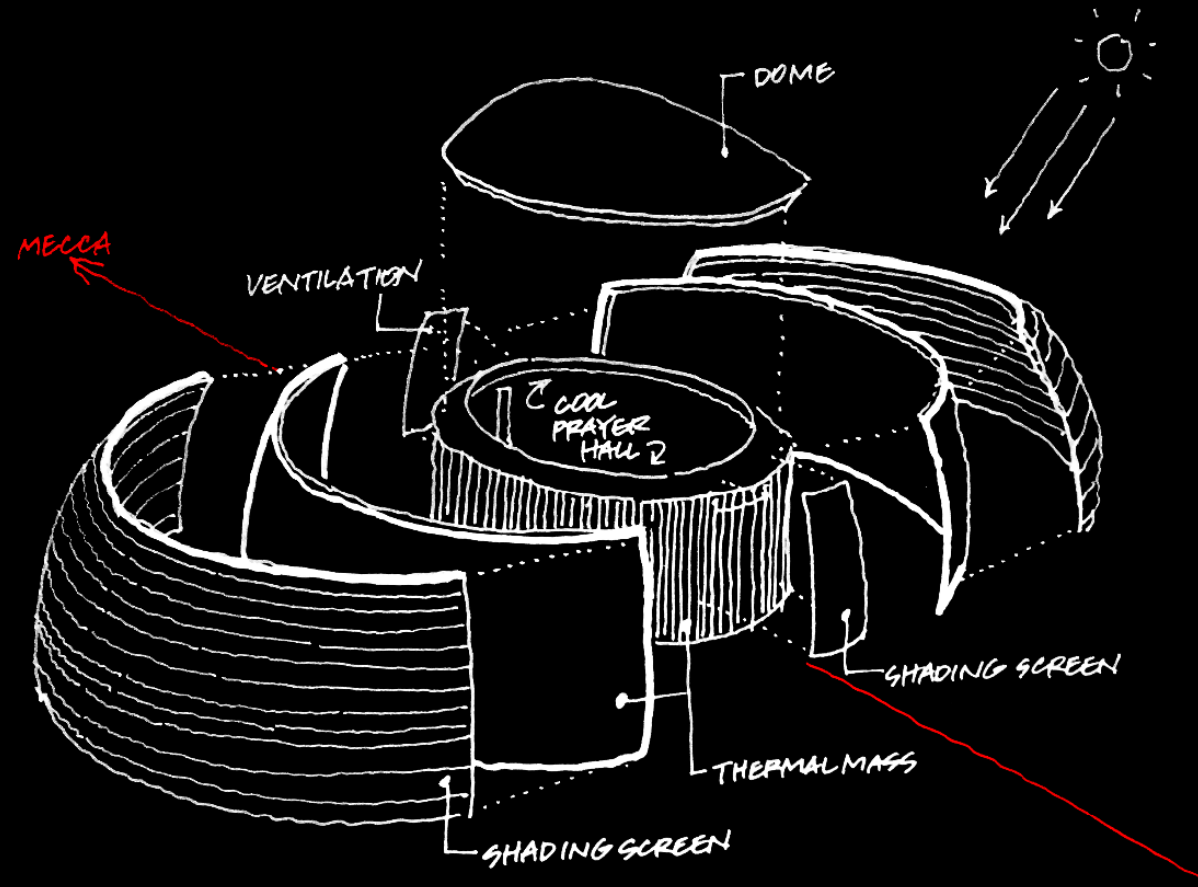
- Rain water harvesting – Zero storm discharge target
- Onsite black water treatment
- Energy management
  - Reduction demand
  - Sub-metering
  - Occupant awareness tools / behavioral changes
- Supply by mix of energy sources
  - Solar
  - Wind
  - Geothermal
  - Biodiesel



# Pertamina Energy Tower Campus part of a owner's vision

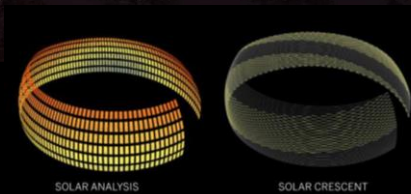
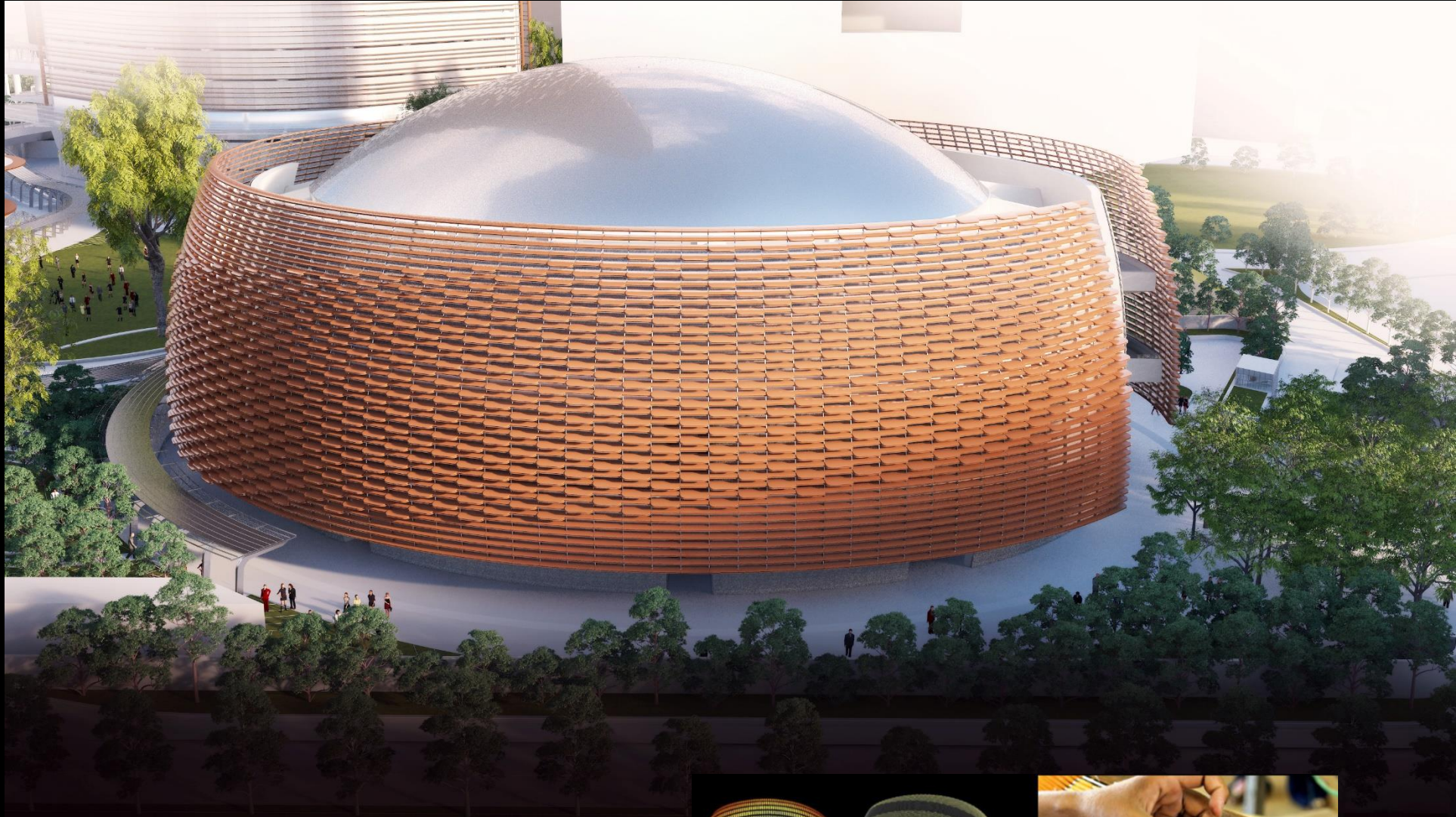


# Mosque





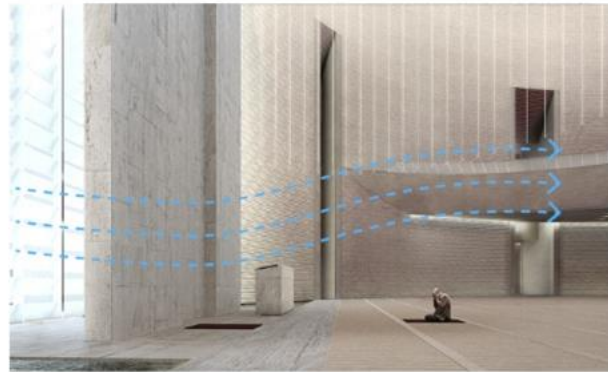
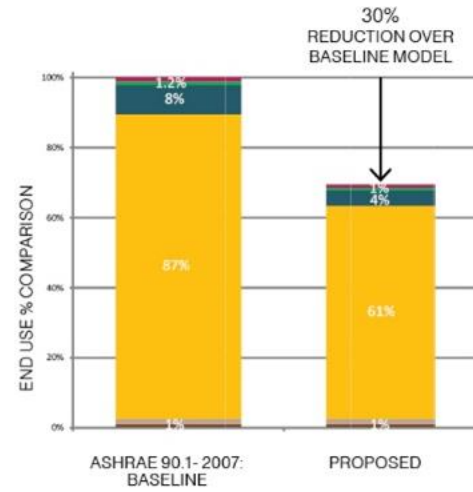
# Mosque



# Mosque

## Energy Performance

### MOSQUE ENERGY BALANCE



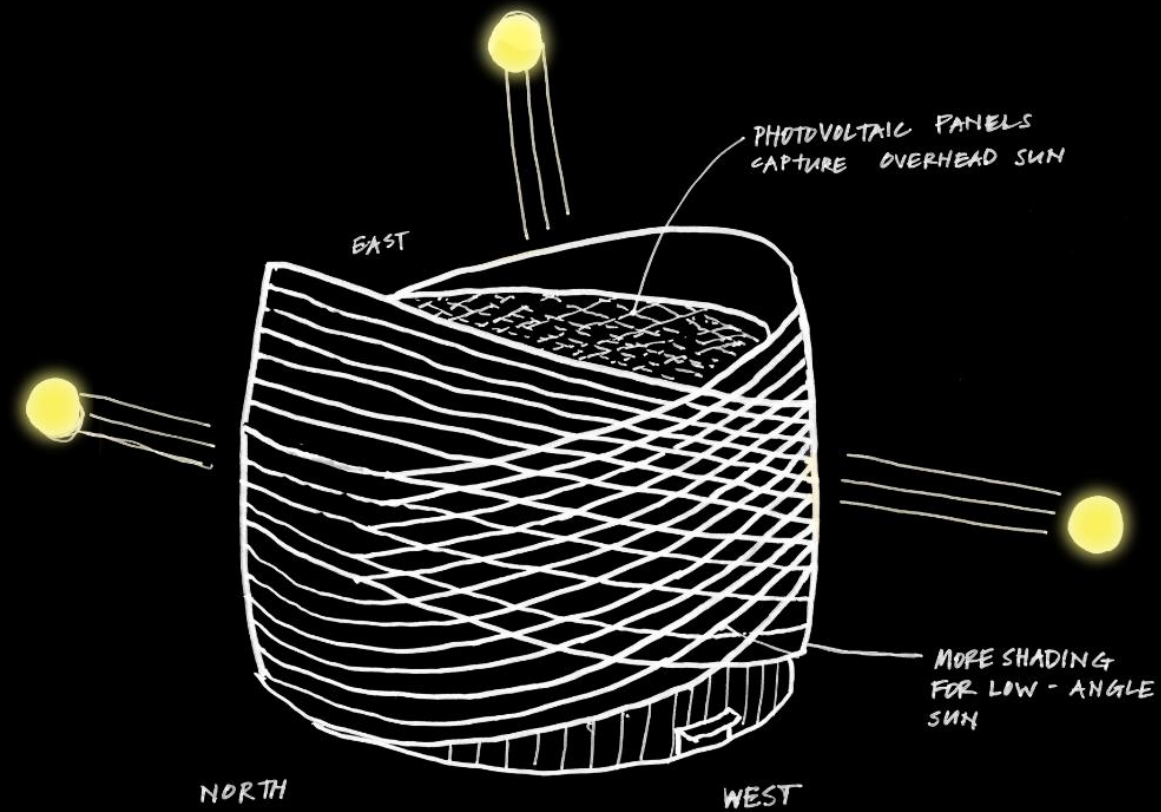
PASSIVE COOLING USING NIGHT FLUSH  
AND THERMAL MASS

#### LEGEND

- DHW
- ELEVATOR
- FANS
- PUMPS
- COOLING
- INTERIOR EQUIPMENT
- ELEVATOR
- INTERIOR LIGHTING
- EXTERIOR LIGHTING



# Pavilion



The exterior façade of the Pavilion is inspired by traditional Indonesian textiles and weaving, but is optimized to shade the interior from the sun: denser “weaving” is located on the east and west for low angle sun and horizontal shades for the north and south sun.



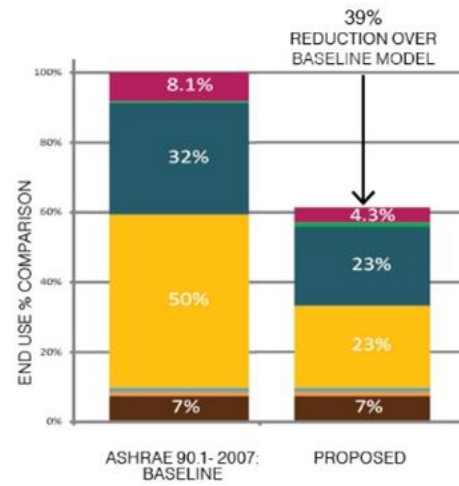


# Pavilion



# Pavilion

## PAVILION ENERGY BALANCE



EXTERIOR FINS BLOCK DIRECT  
SOLAR IRRADIATION



FILTERED DAYLIGHT

- LEGEND
- DHW
  - ELEVATOR
  - FANS
  - PUMPS
  - COOLING
  - INTERIOR EQUIPMENT
  - ELEVATOR
  - INTERIOR LIGHTING
  - EXTERIOR LIGHTING



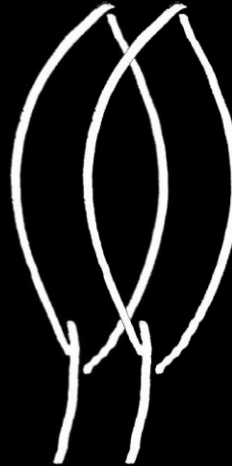
# Energy Tower

A Design shaped by the Sun

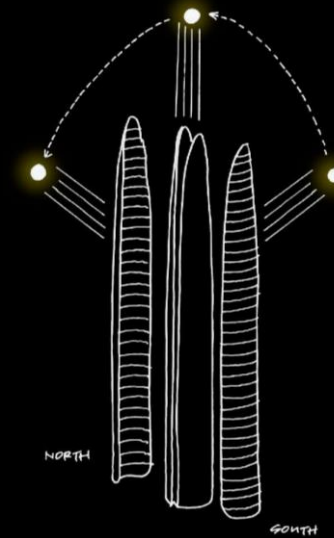
The design concept for the project is inspired by the protective qualities of the leaf, a symbol of the lush Indonesian landscape and a symbol of Pertamina and its sustainability mission.



The Leaf



Two  
Leaves



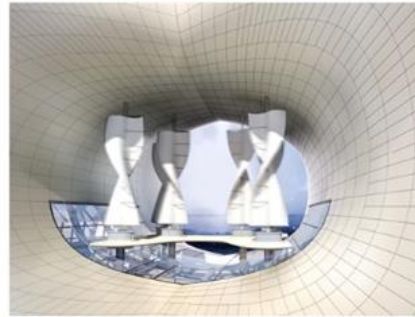
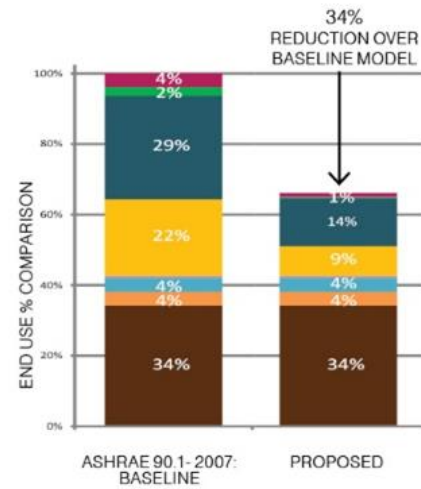
The Twin-Leaf Tower



# Energy Tower



## TOWER ENERGY BALANCE



WIND FUNNEL ACCELERATES WIND  
OVER WIND TURBINES

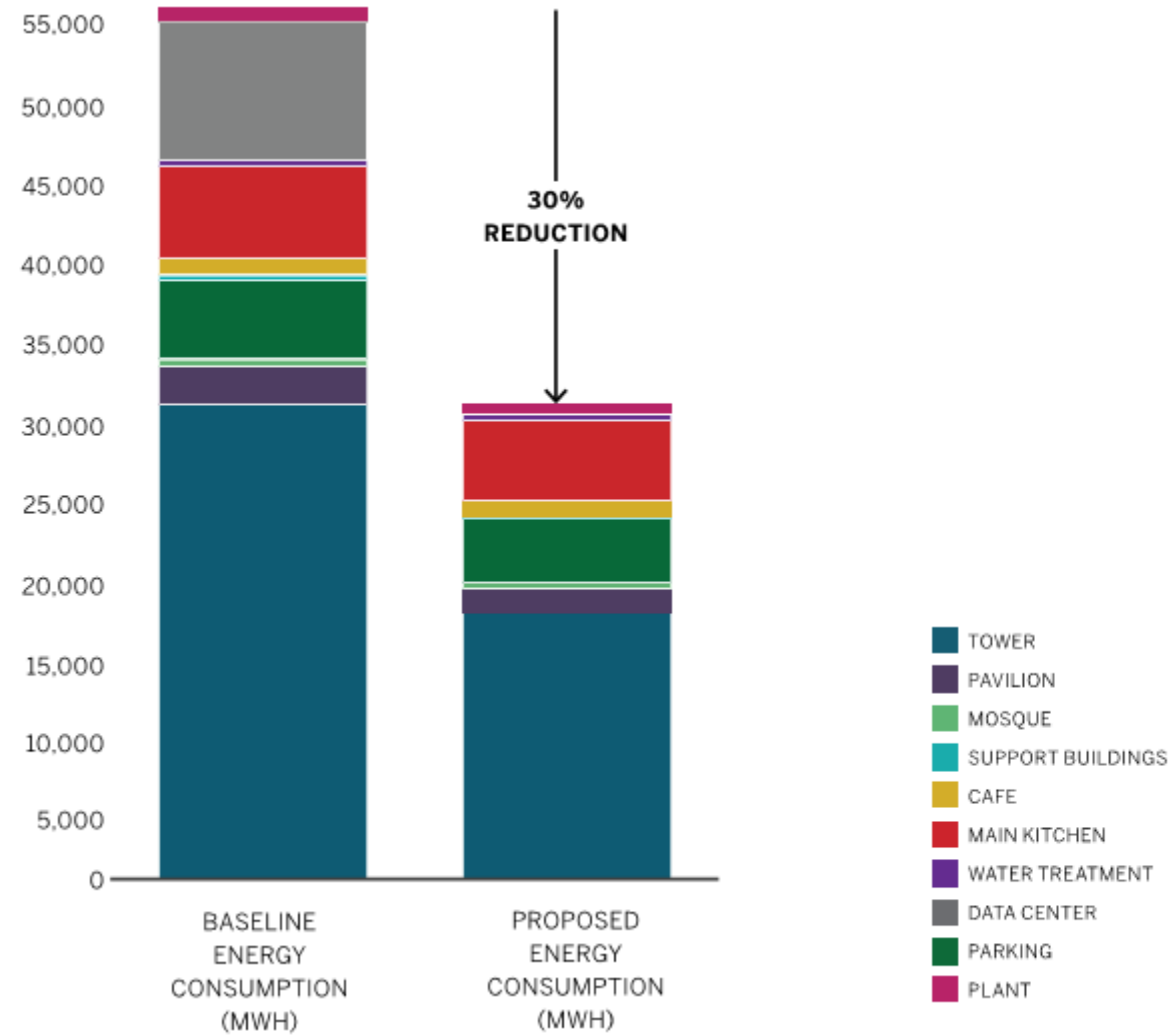


EXTERIOR FINS BLOCK DIRECT  
SOLAR IRRADIATION

- LEGEND
- DHW
  - ELEVATOR
  - FANS
  - PUMPS
  - COOLING
  - INTERIOR EQUIPMENT
  - ELEVATOR
  - INTERIOR LIGHTING
  - EXTERIOR LIGHTING

# High Performance Design

## Design Reductions





# Geothermal

ELECTRICITY

HEAT

Wet Season

Dry Season



# Geothermal

One renewable resource that has practically no intermittency

Highest energy density

Economics not far removed from conventional technologies

## Forms of geothermal energy

- Heat Pump (Shallow)
- Power Generation (Deep)
- District Use (Deep)

### EARTH CRUST

#### MANTLE

0 KM  
(0 MI)

2,000 KM  
(1,243 MI)

#### OUTER CORE

4,000 °C  
(7,232 °F)

4,000 KM  
(2,485 MI)

#### INNER CORE

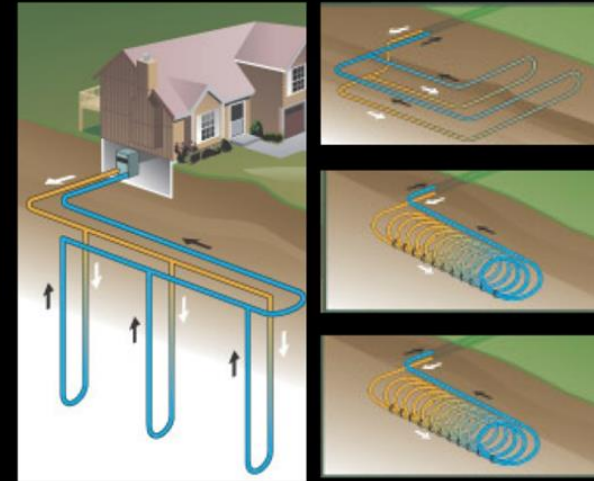
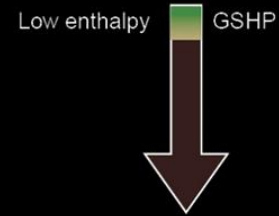
5,000 °C  
(9,032 °F)

6,000 KM  
(3,728 MI)



# Ground Source Heat Pump

The geothermal field plays the role of a heat exchanger that feeds a heat pump to deliver heating and cooling.



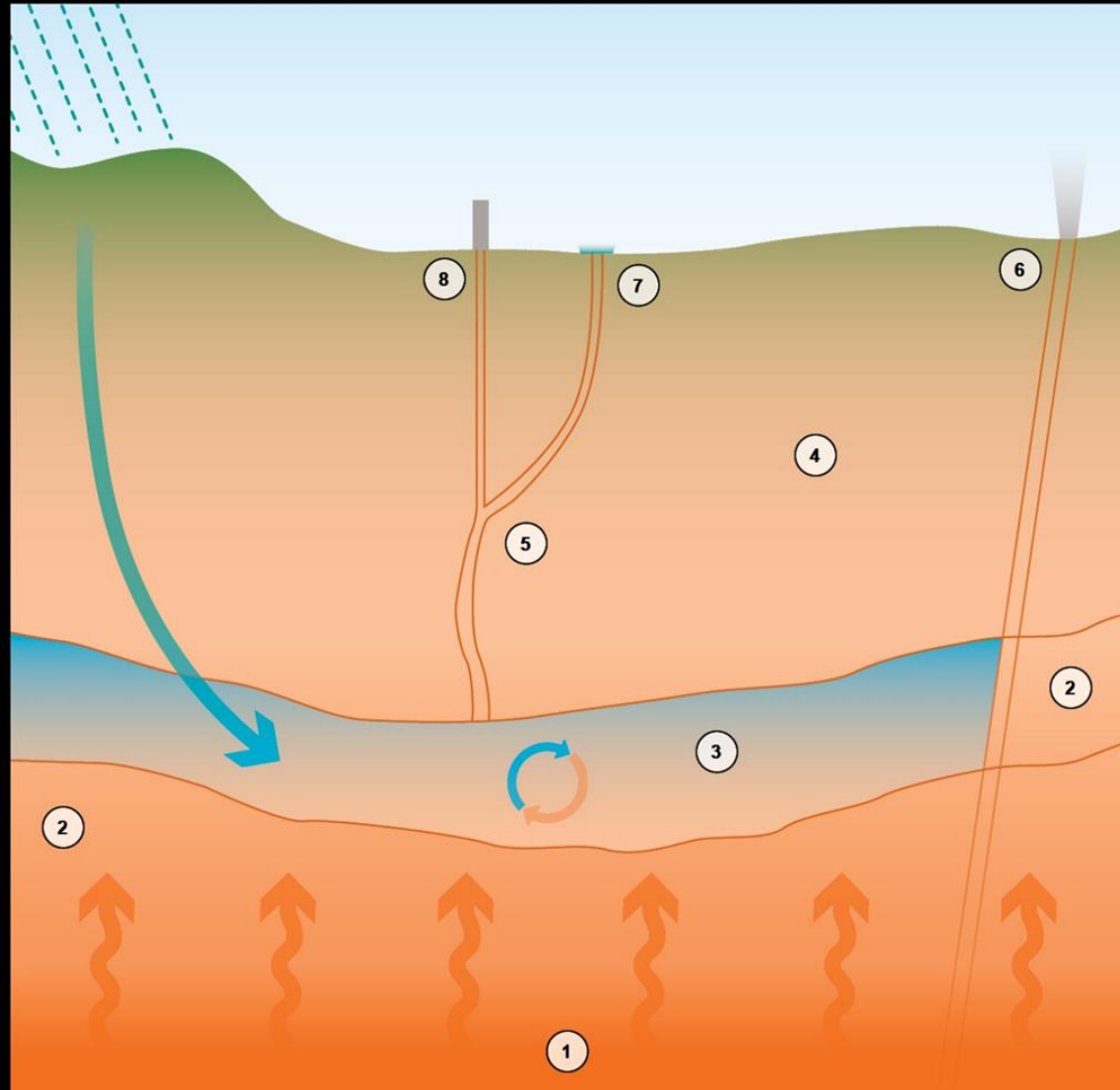


# Geothermal Field

Near-surface or shallow  
geothermal energy - heating  
and cooling of buildings

Deep geothermal energy for  
electricity and heat production

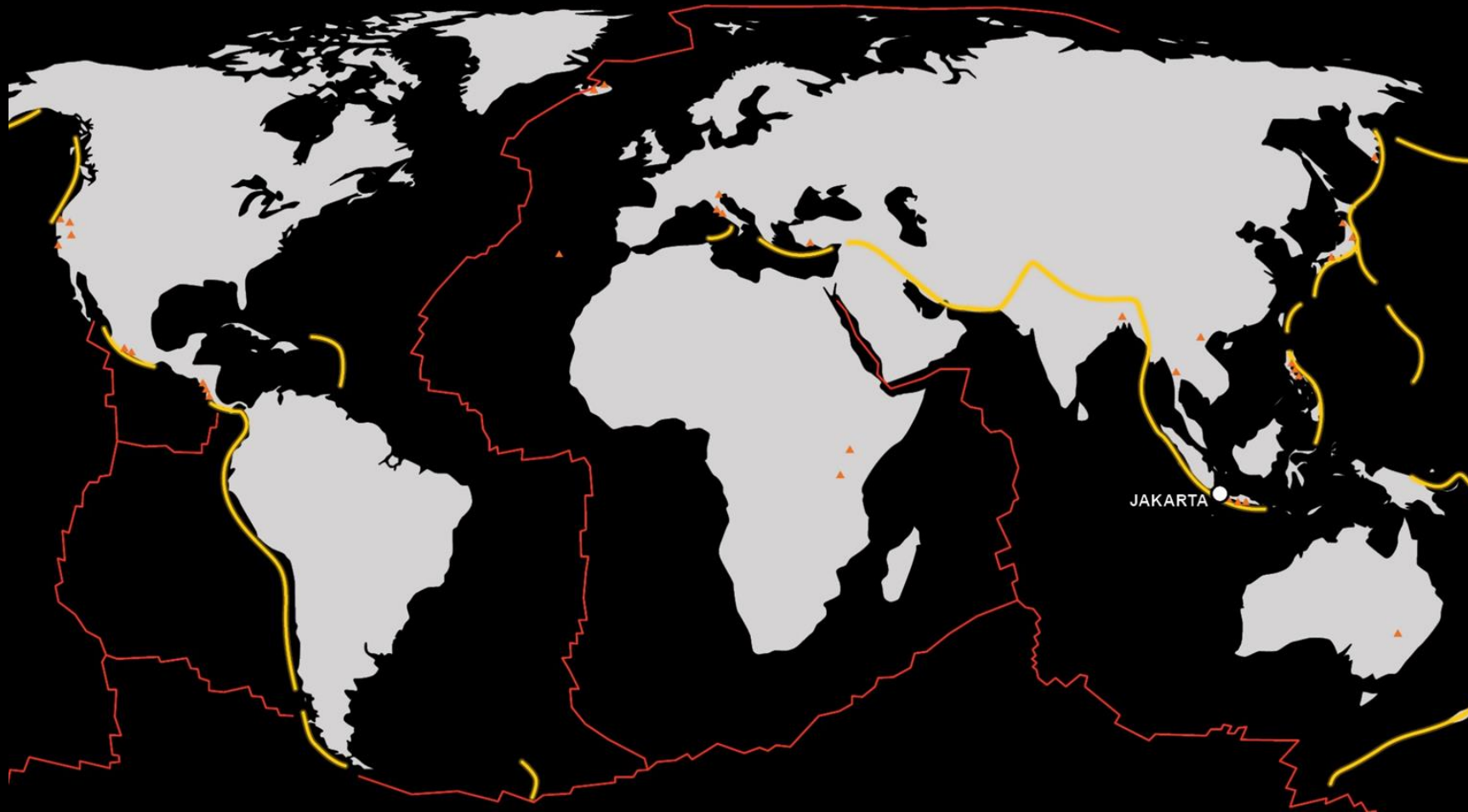
- 1 MAGMA
- 2 HOT (FIERY) ROCK
- 3 PERMEABLE RESERVOIR
- 4 IMPERMEABLE SOLID ROCK
- 5 FISSURES (CRACKS)
- 6 GEYSERS
- 7 HOT SPRINGS
- 8 GEOTHERMAL WELL



# Geothermal Resources

World pattern of plates, oceanic ridges, oceanic trenches, subduction zones, and geothermal fields.

- ACTIVE RIDGES AND TRANSFORM VAULTS
- REVERSE FAULT
- ▲ ACTIVE VOLCANOES

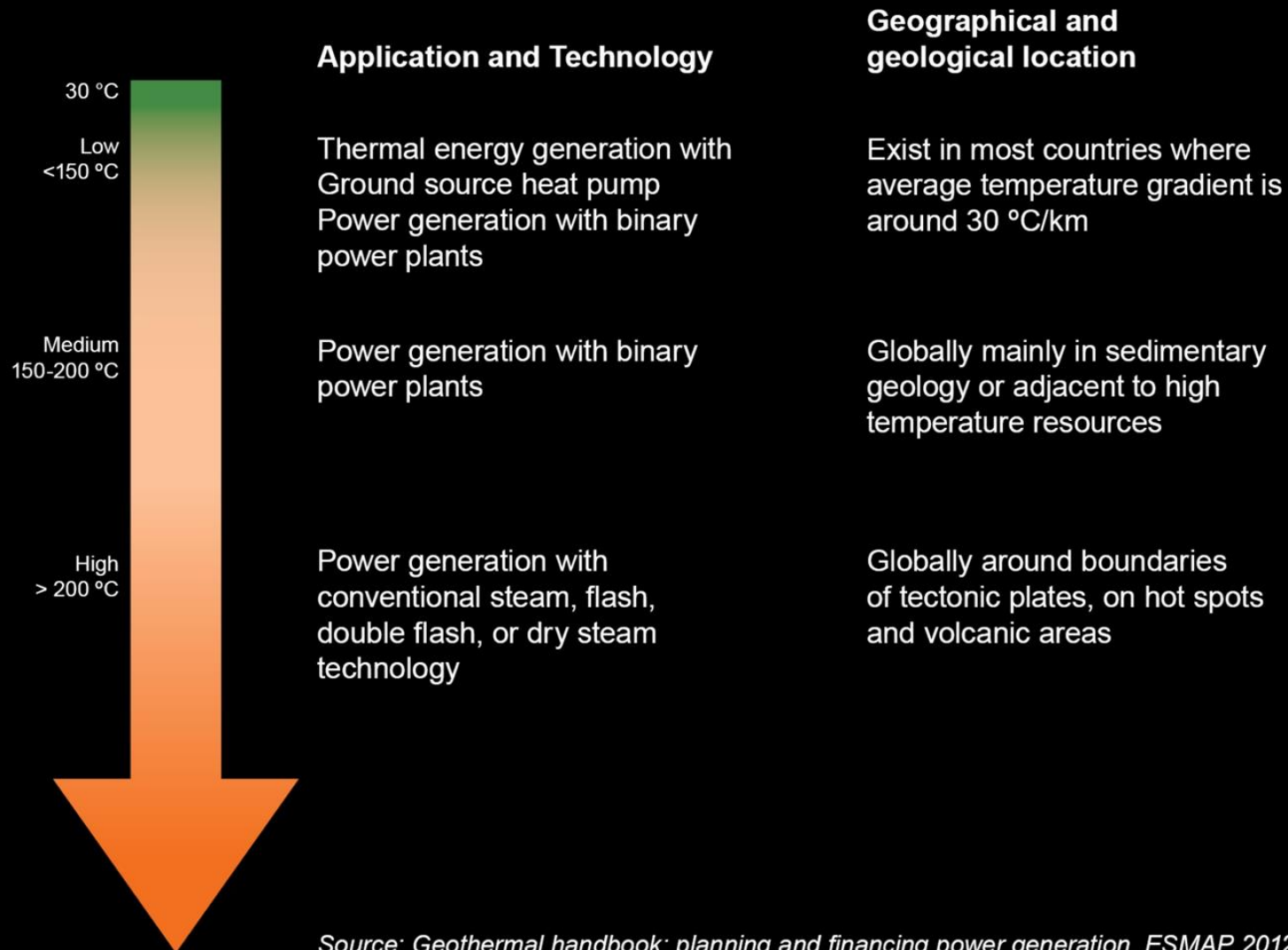


# Geothermal Resources





# Type and Use of Geothermal Resources

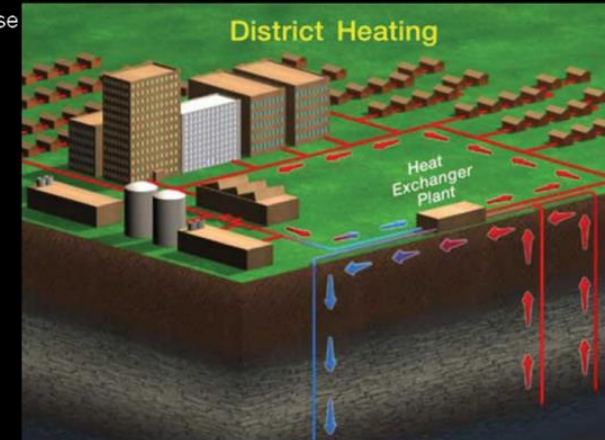


Source: *Geothermal handbook: planning and financing power generation*, ESMAP 2012

# Direct Use

Direct use of underground hot fluid to provide heating or cooling for district or singular building use.

Low enthalpy Direct Use



**The Hague  
The Netherlands**

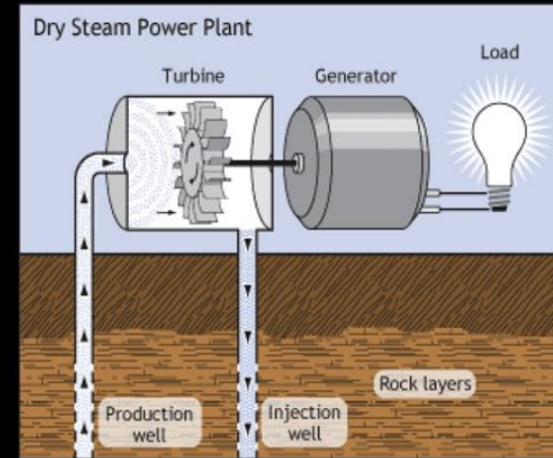


**Kameha Grand Hotel  
Bonn, Germany**



# Dry Steam

Steam, generally from geysers, directly feeds the turbine which in turns generates electricity. Dry steam fields are rare.



Big Geysers  
California, USA

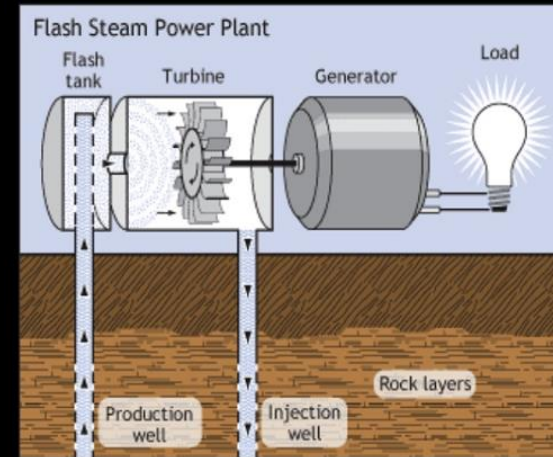
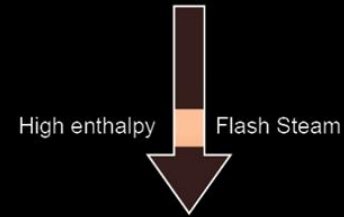


Kamojang  
Indonesia



# Flash Steam

High pressure and hot water is depressurized or “flashed” into steam that will drive the turbine that will generate electricity.



Krafla  
Iceland

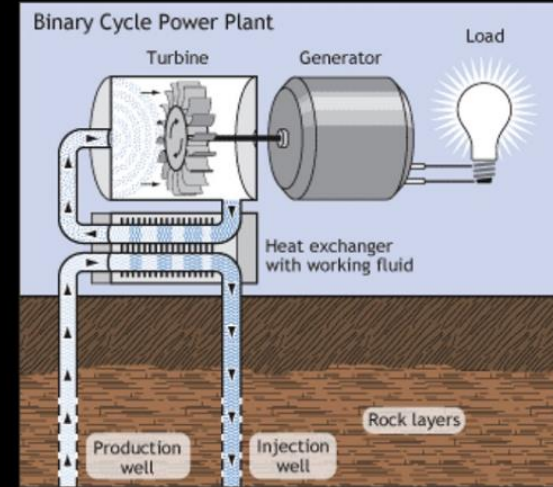
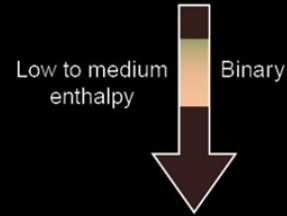


East Mesa  
California, USA

# Binary Cycle

Hot water is passed through a heat exchanger, where it heats a second liquid—such as isobutane—in a closed loop.

The isobutane boils at a lower temperature than water, so it is more easily converted into steam to run the turbine.



Northeast  
Iceland



Altheim  
Austria

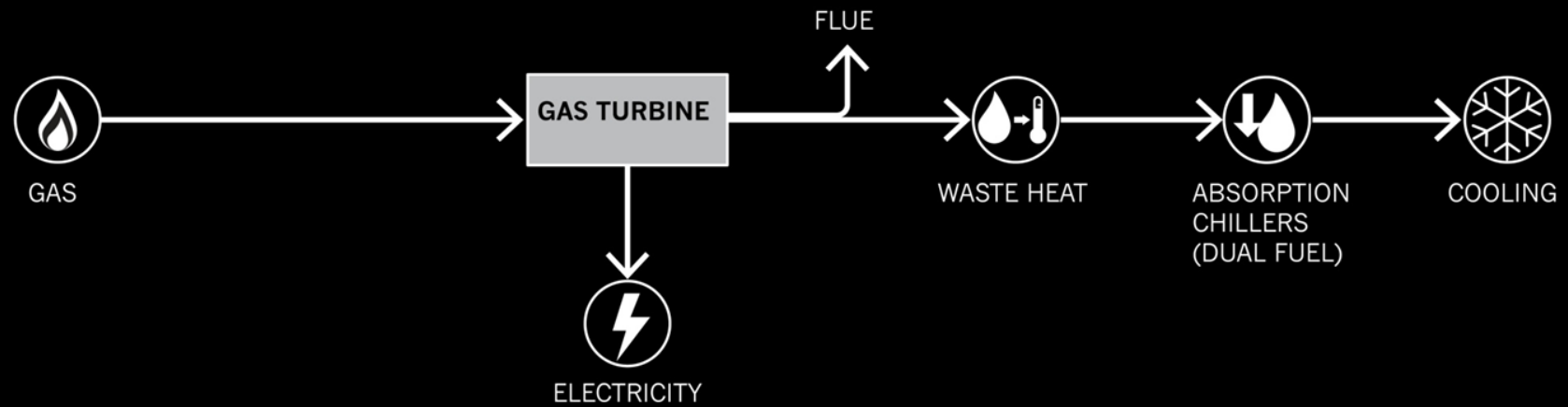


# Energy Center





# Tri-Generation Scheme

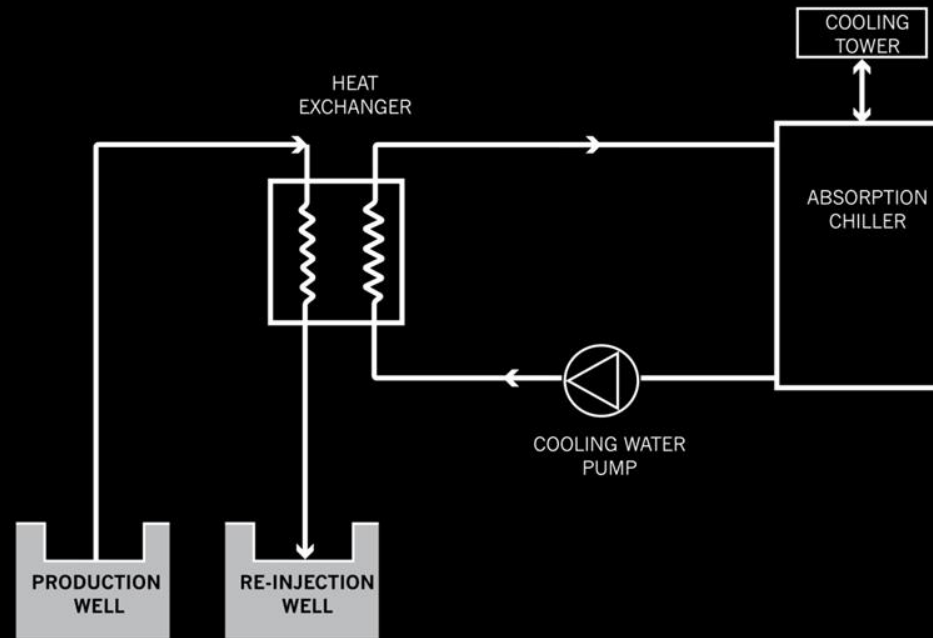


# Deep geothermal cooling only

## GEOTHERMAL COOLING



# Deep Geothermal Cooling Only

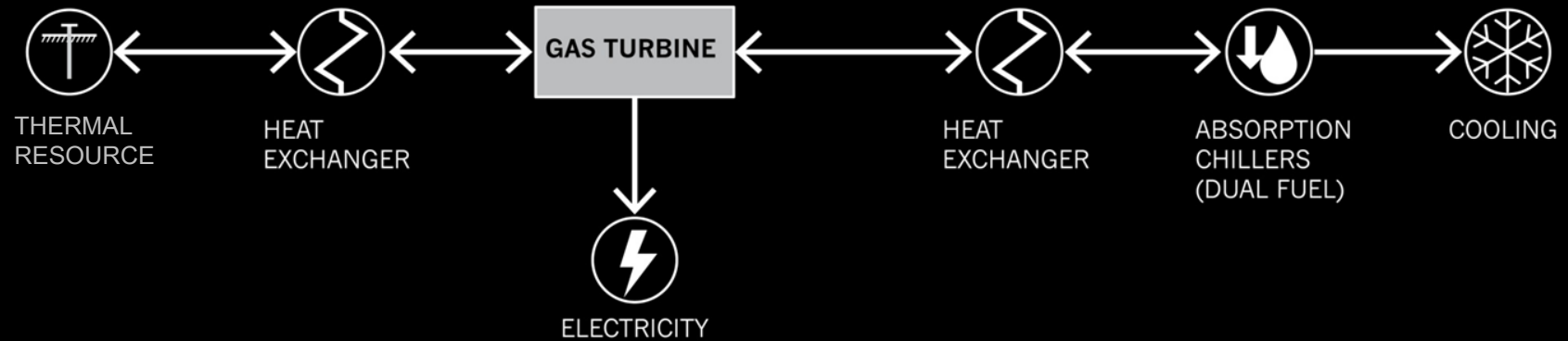


Geothermal cooling plant

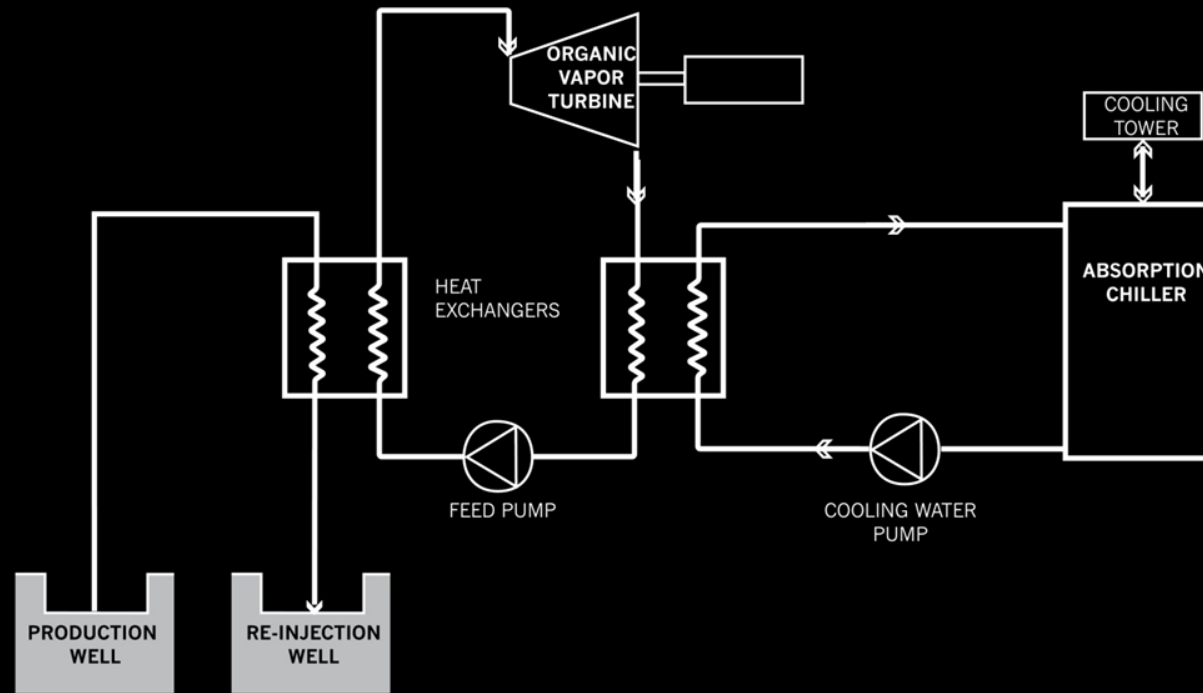


# Deep Geothermal Tri-Generation

## GEOTHERMAL POWER GENERATION



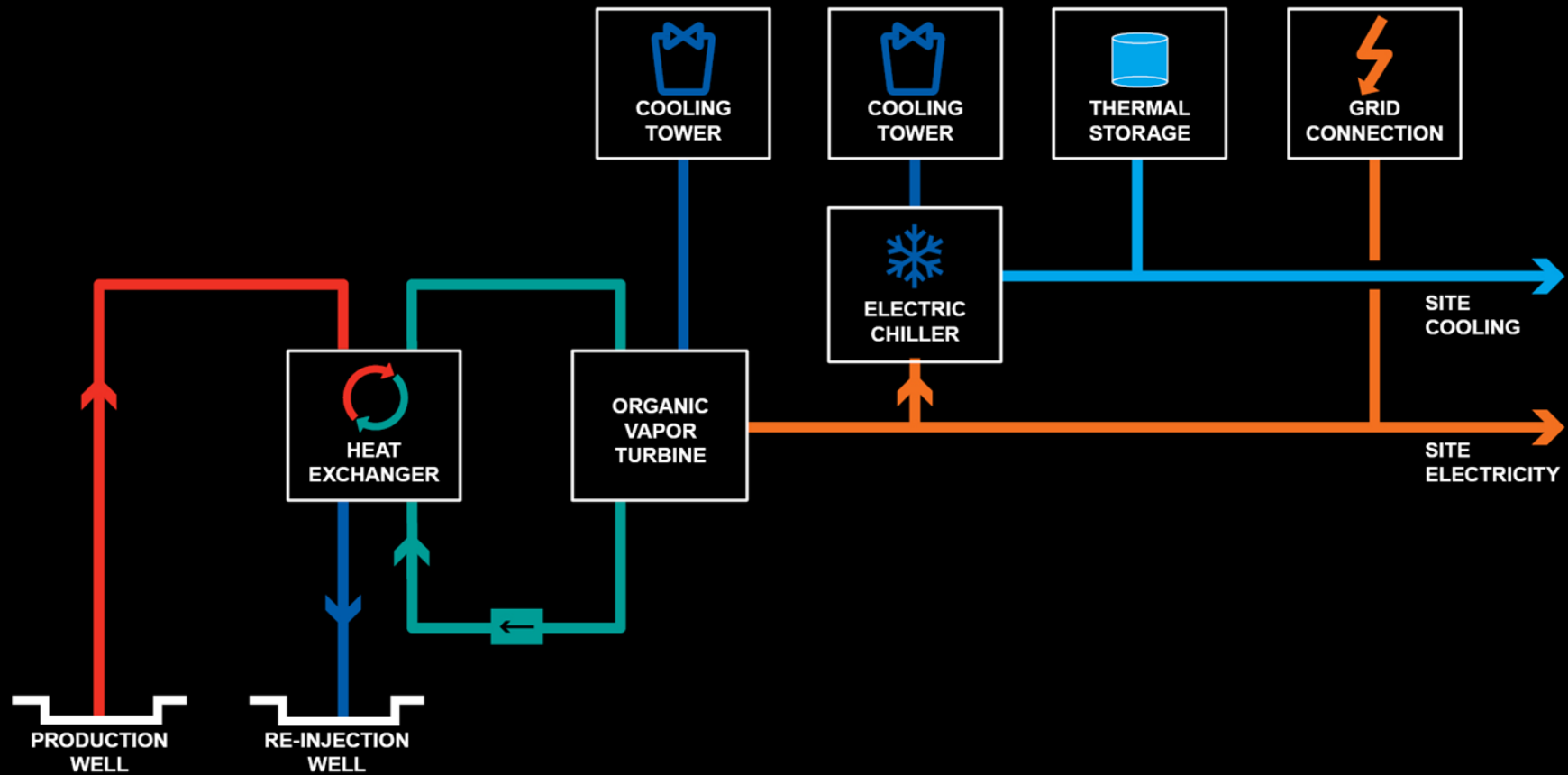
# Deep Geothermal Tri-Generation



Binary cycle combined heat and power plant

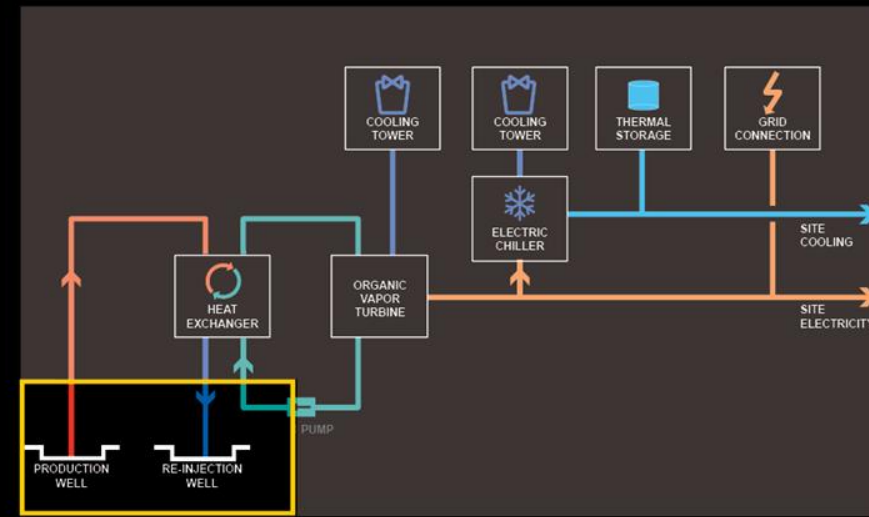
The expected simple payback for this technology (binary cycle) and capital investment is less than 5 years.

# Geothermal Application on Campus

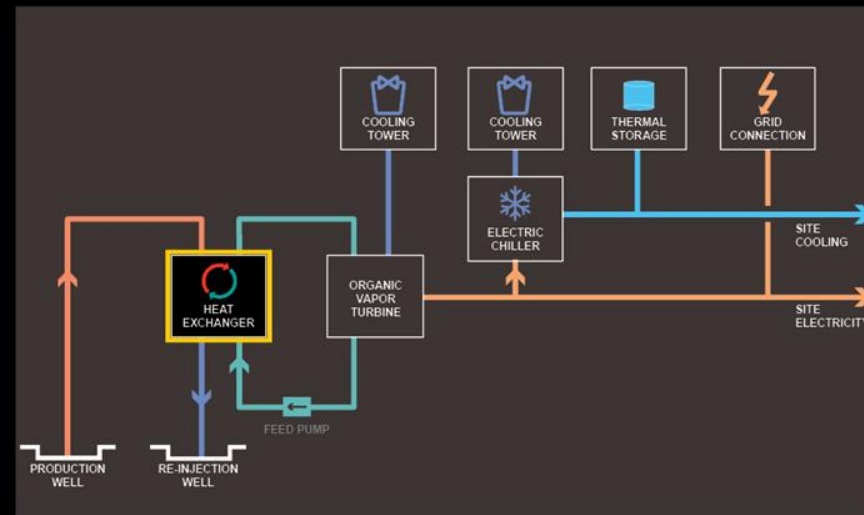




# Well Heads

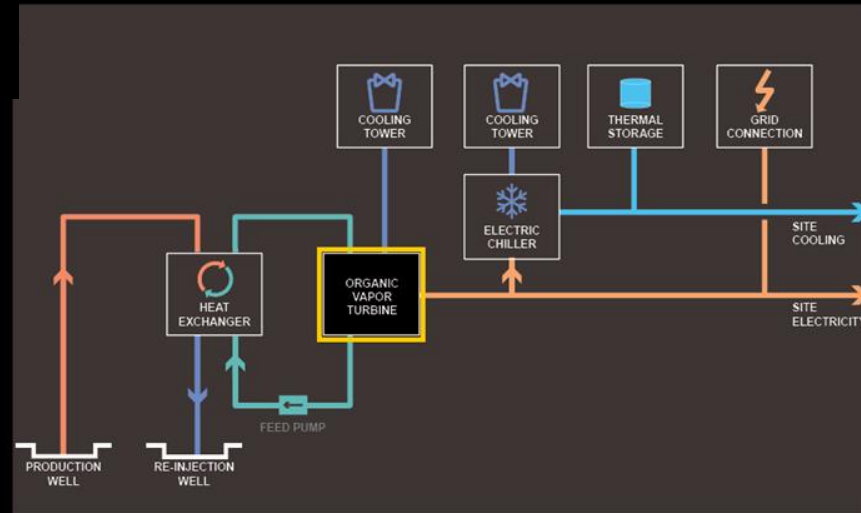


# Heat Exchangers



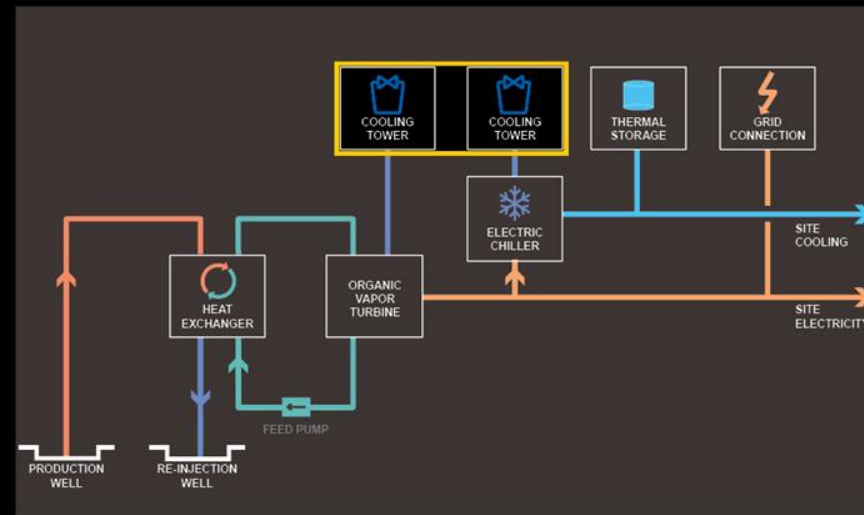


# Organic Vapor Turbine

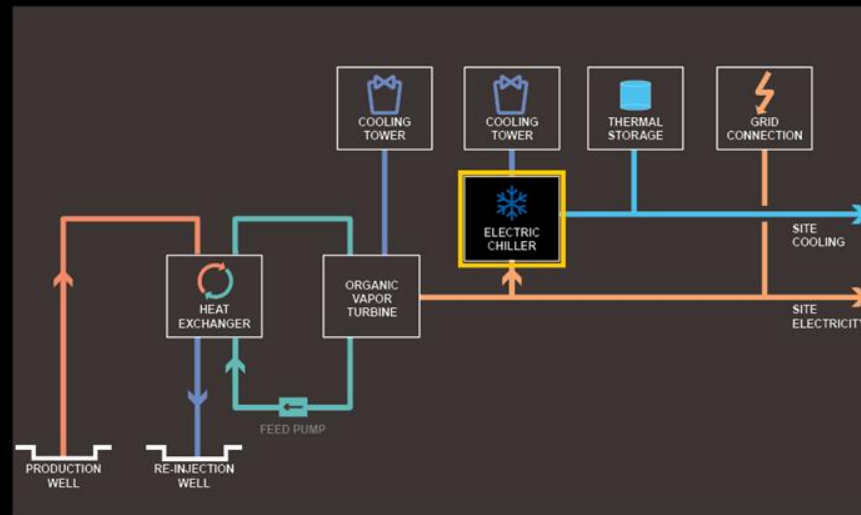




# Cooling Towers

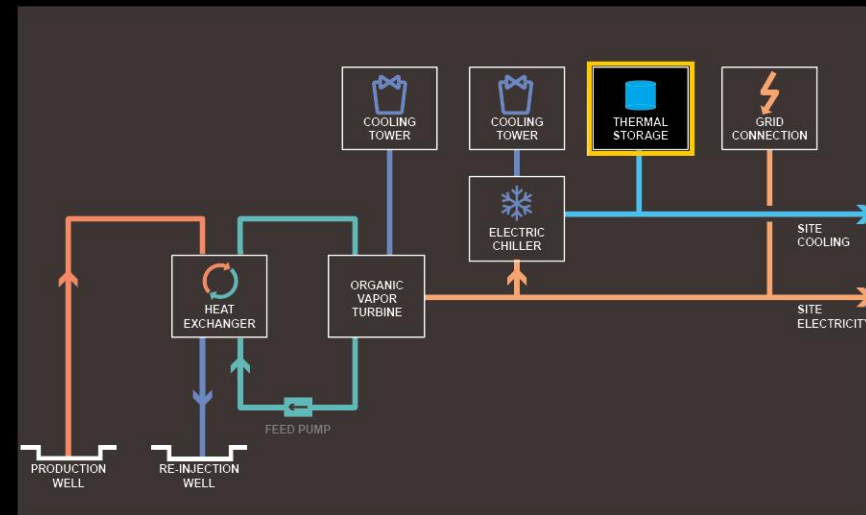


# Chillers

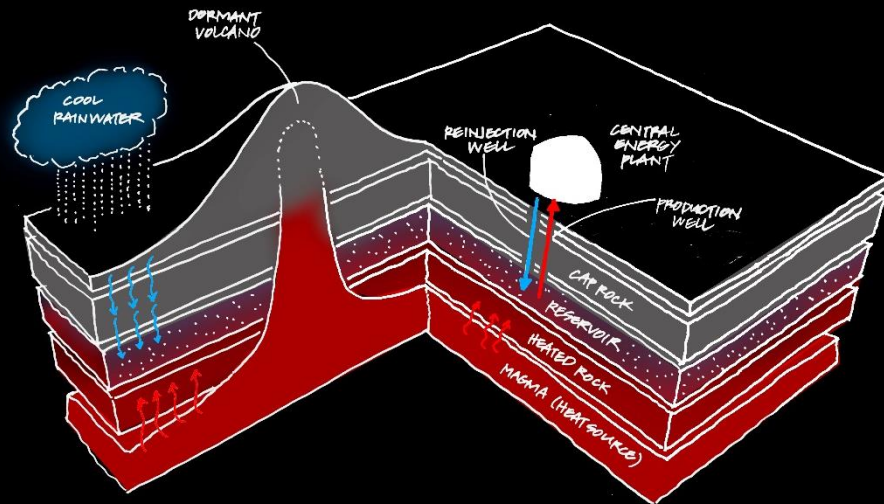




# Thermal Energy Storage

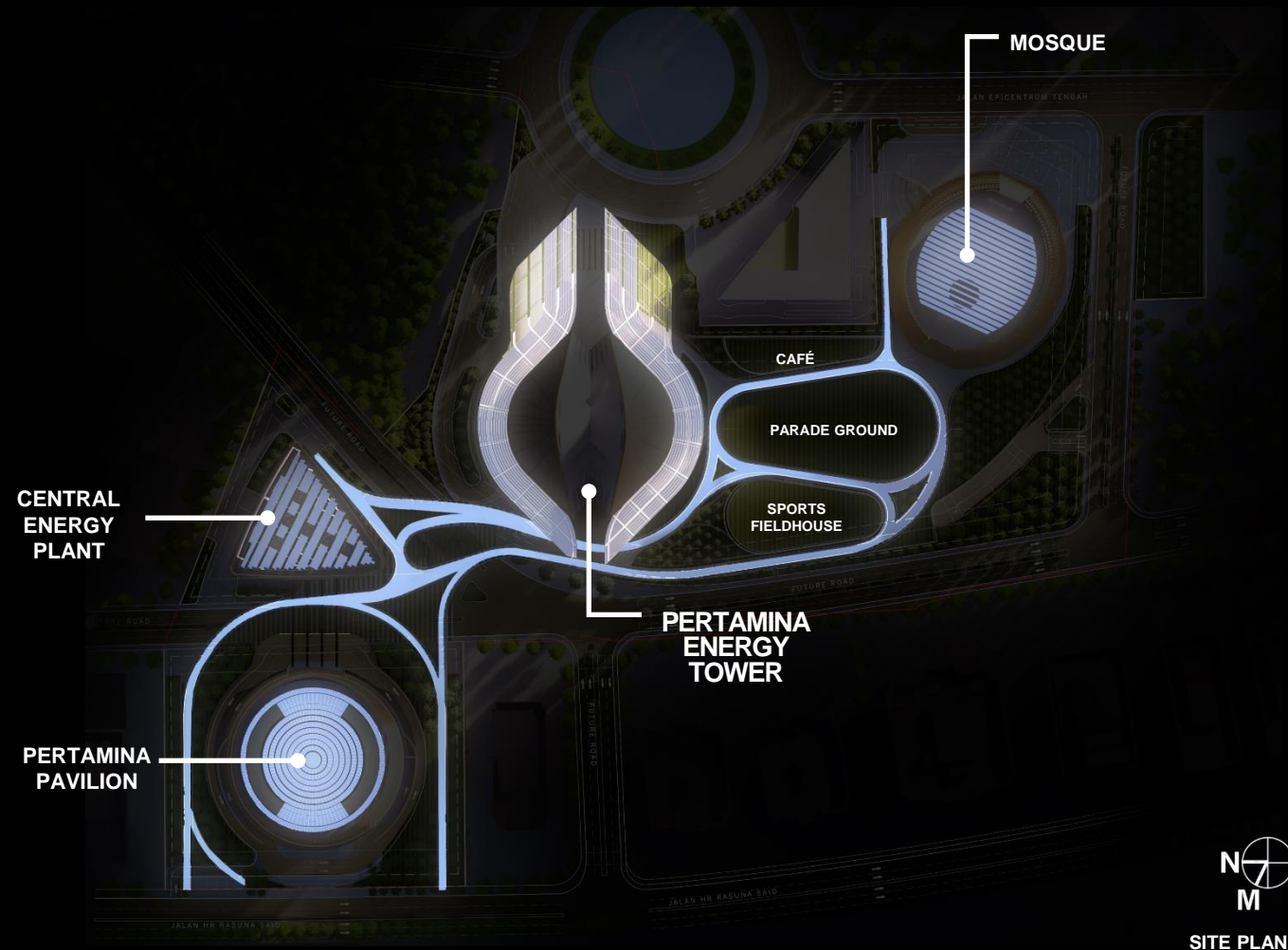


# Geothermal Application on Campus



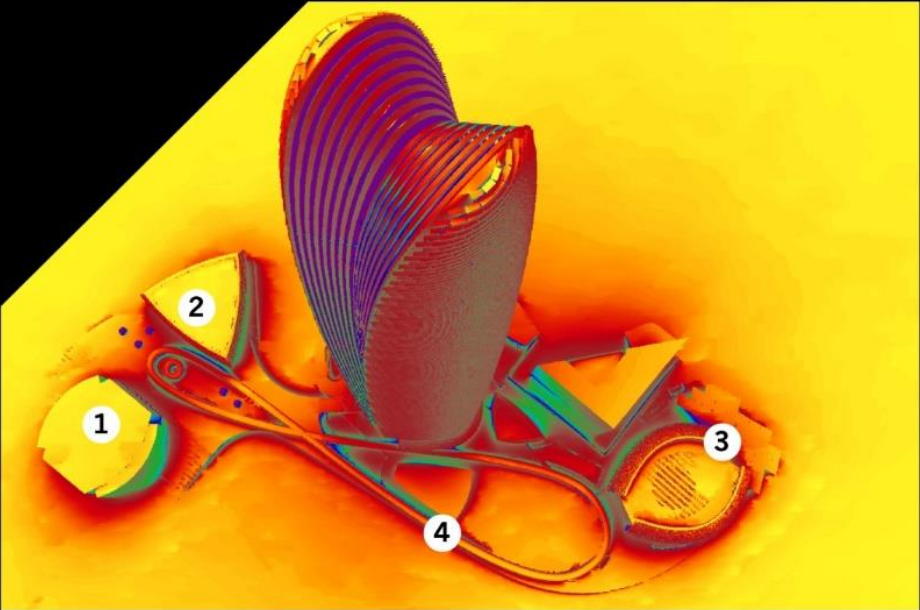


# Solar Energy Potential



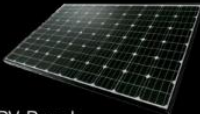
# Solar Energy Potential

ANNUAL SOLAR  
INSOLATION  
(kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)



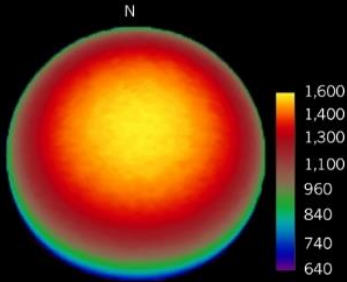
	①	②	③	④
	Pavillion	CEP	Mosque	Ribbon
PV area (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,280	435	2,645	2,500
Estimated annual energy generated (kWh/yr)	314,960	109,023	642,030	605,690
% of Site energy use	1.0	0.4	2.1	2.0

## ASSUMPTIONS

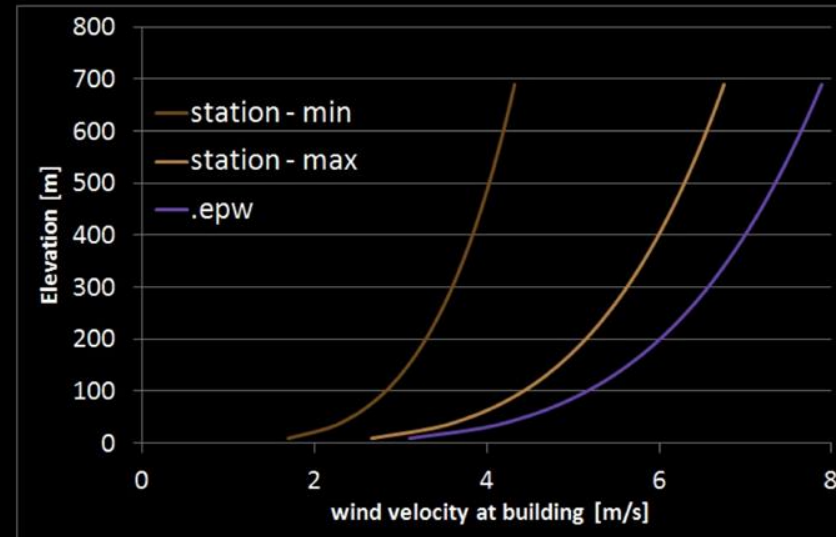
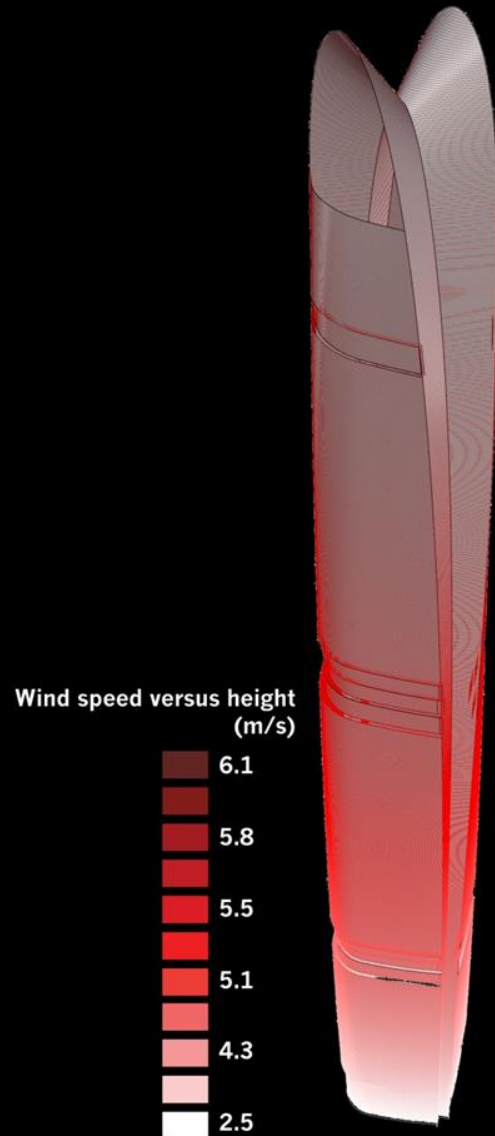


- Monocrystalline PV Panels
- Highest efficiency panels (20%)
- More power in the same amount of space
- Assumed derate factor 0.77
- Assumed PV area coverage to be 80% of total area available for PV
- Estimated energy calculated includes miscellaneous losses

ANNUAL SOLAR INSOLATION  
POTENTIAL (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)



# Wind Energy Potential



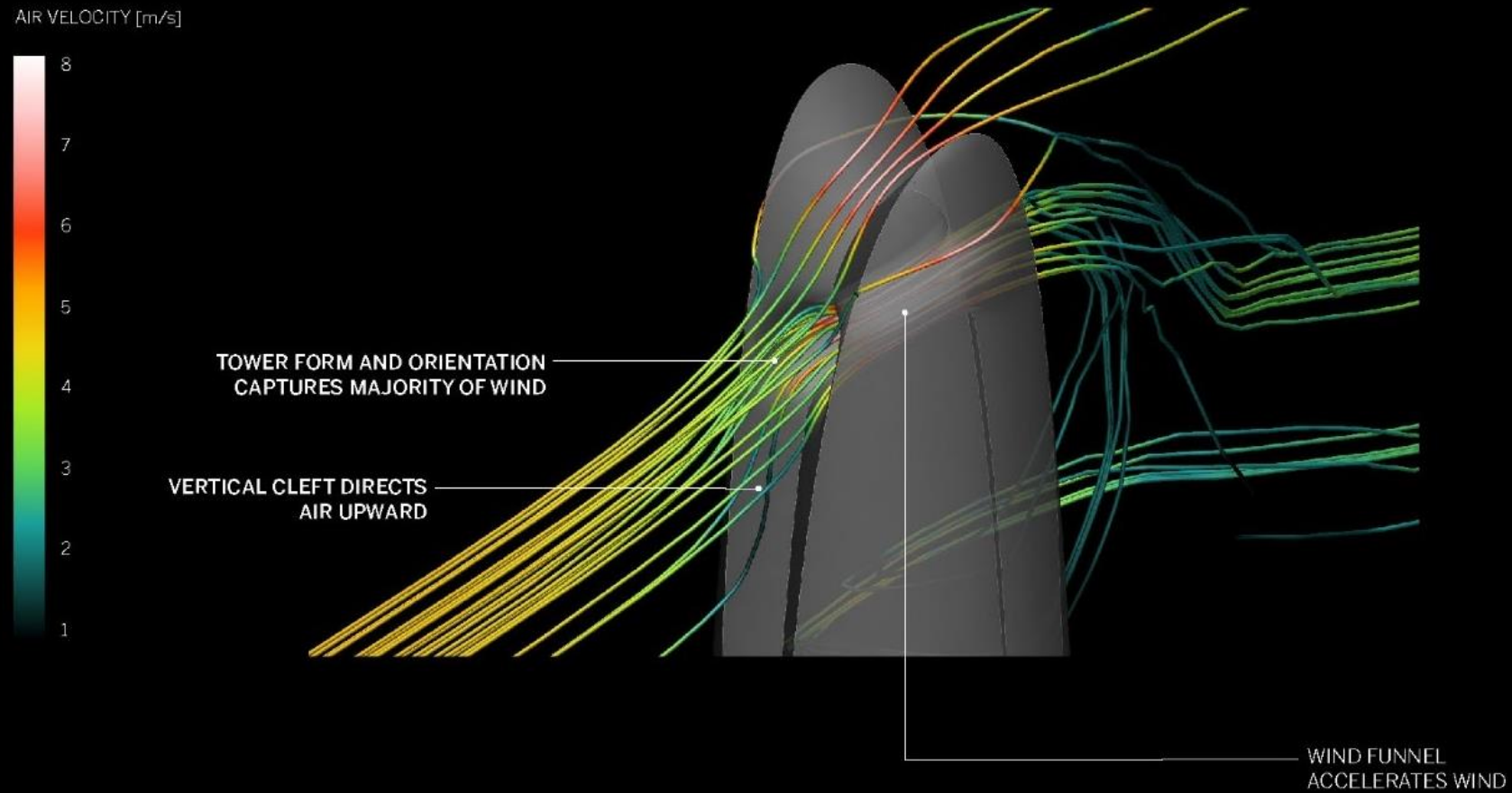
Wind speed changes with height because fewer obstructions disrupt its path at higher elevations.

According to the standard ASHRAE wind correlation, we can expect an average wind speed of 4-6 m/s at the crown using data from actual weather stations.

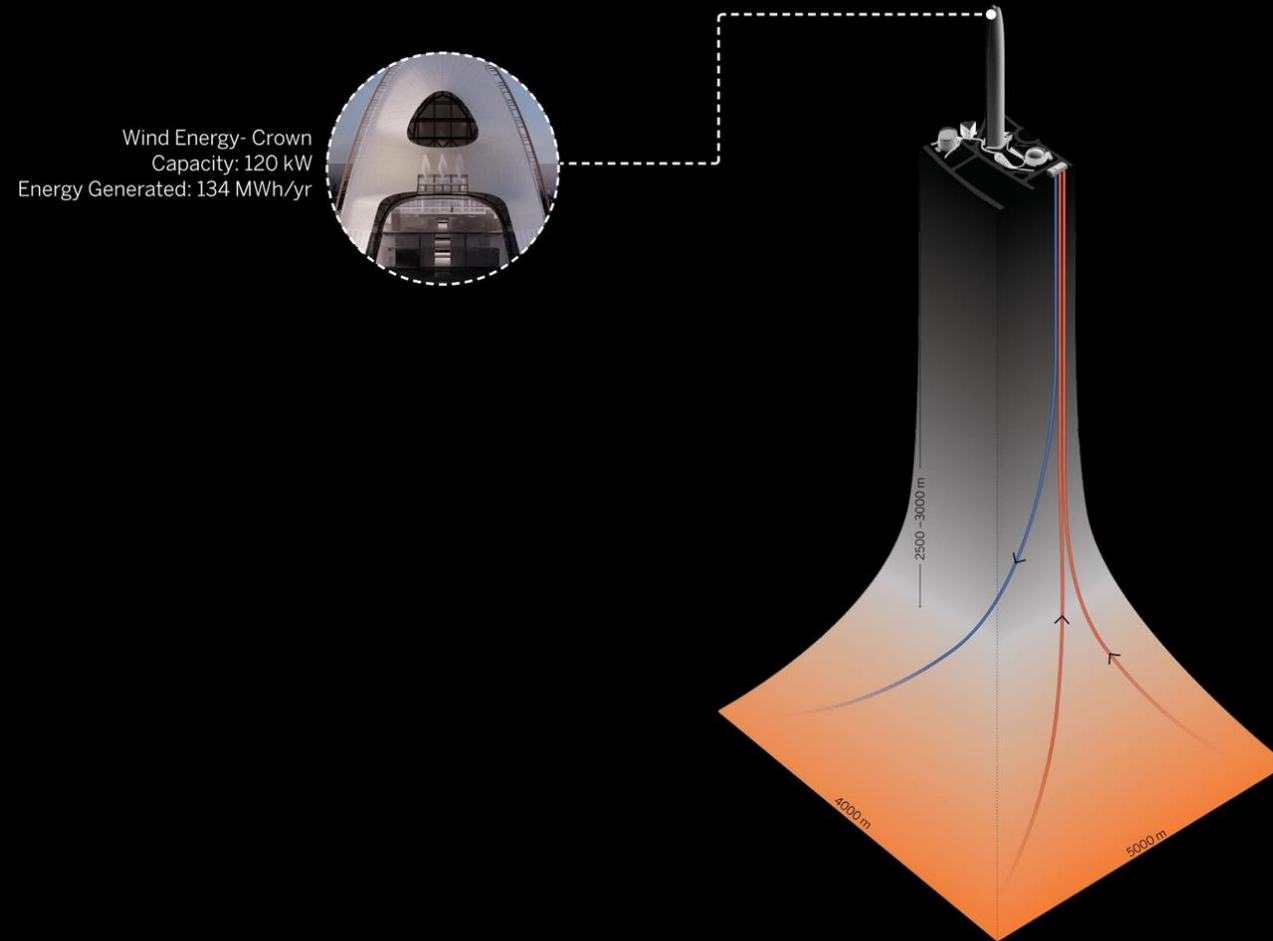
This 4-6 m/s average wind speed is further increased by the optimized crown design.



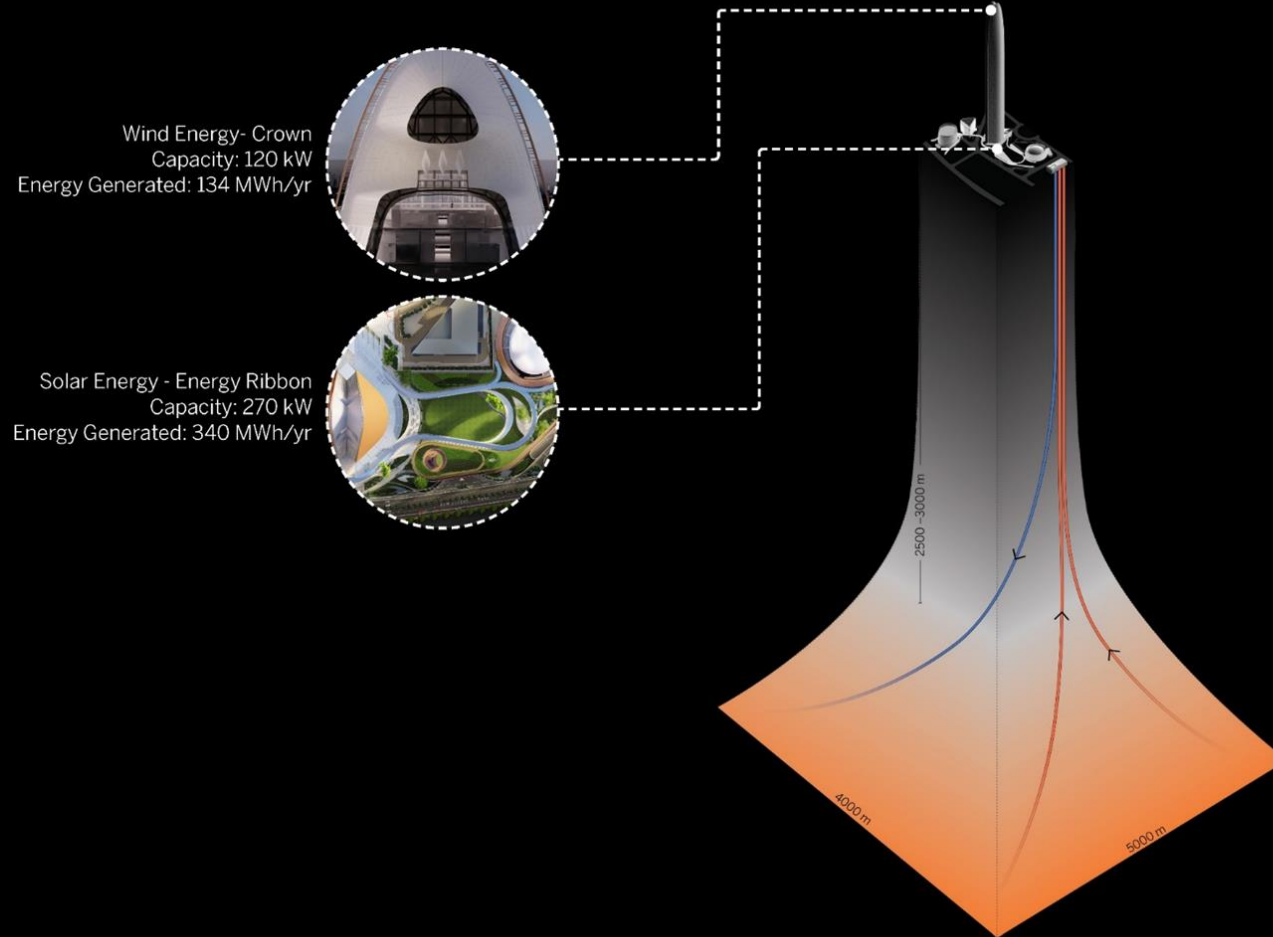
# Wind Energy Potential



# Renewable Energy Supply

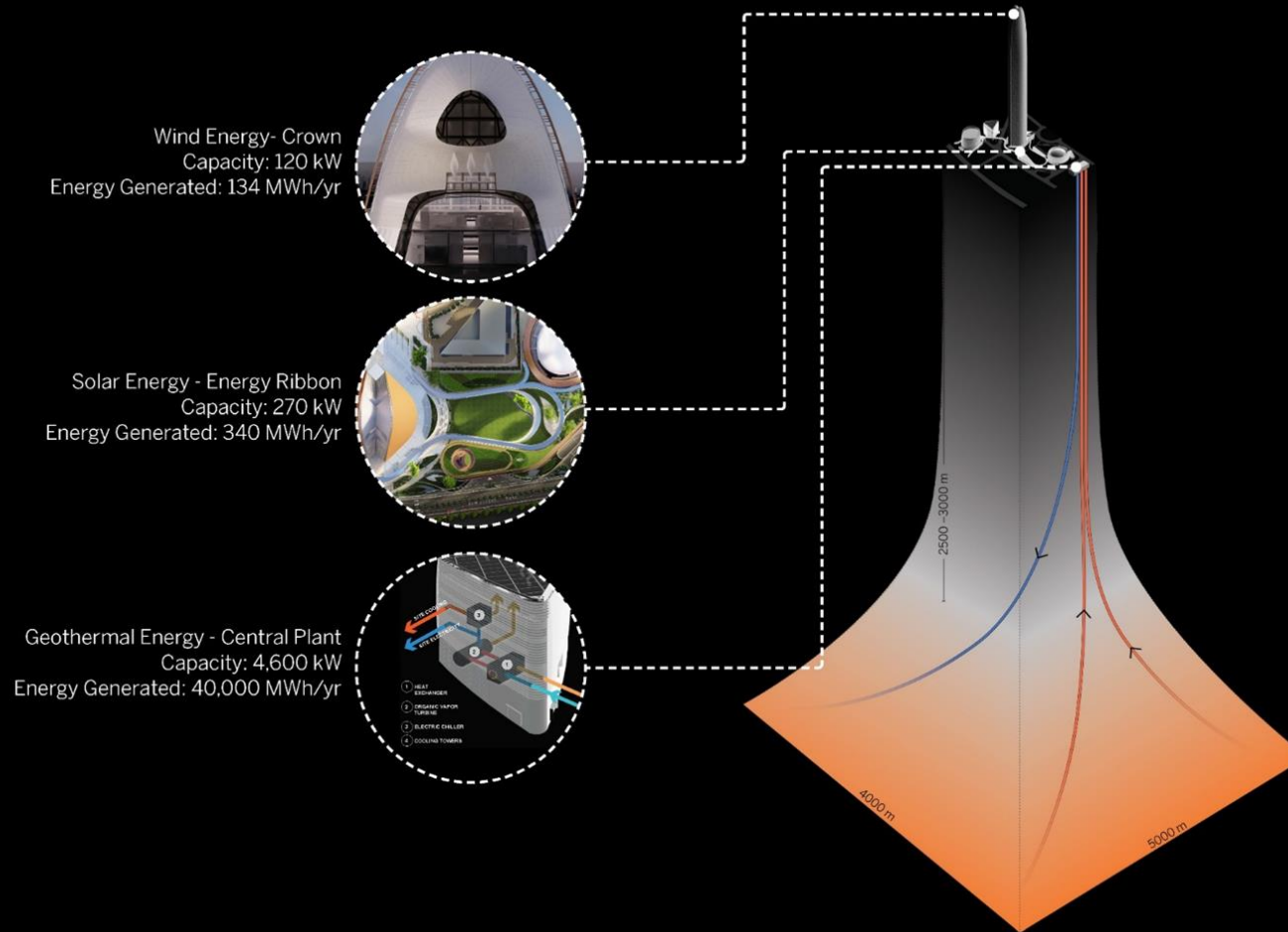


# Renewable Energy Supply





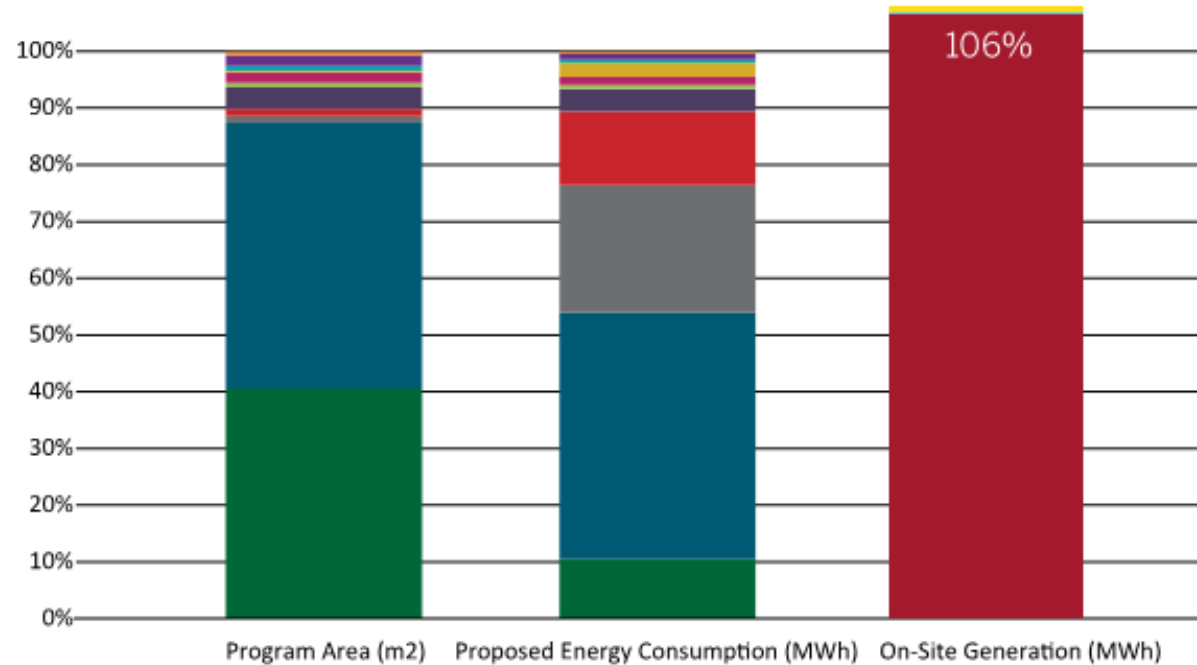
# Renewable Energy Supply



# Final Design Energy Balance Performance

## ENERGY DEMAND VERSUS GENERATION ON-SITE GEOTHERMAL BINARY CYCLE PLANT OPTION

Energy Consumption (MWh/annum)	
Data Center	8,644
Energy Tower	16,722
B1 Main Kitchen	4,977
Pavilion	1,507
Central Plant/Support	542
Cafe	938
Waste Water Treatment	387
Mosque	304
Basement Parking	3,995
Basement Mechanical	178
Visitor Center/Sports	223
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,417</b>
On-Site Generation (MWh/Annum)	
Geothermal Power (4.6 MW)	40,296
Solar Power	340
Wind Power	134
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,770</b>



PROGRAM AREA, PROPOSED EUI, ONSITE GENERATION BALANCE FOR PET CAMPUS  
ON-SITE GEOTHERMAL BINARY CYCLE PLANT OPTION



# Thank you

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