Wood Boiler/CHP-based District Heating/Cooling

Deployment Experience in Japan

October 25th, 2019 Sustainable District Energy Conference

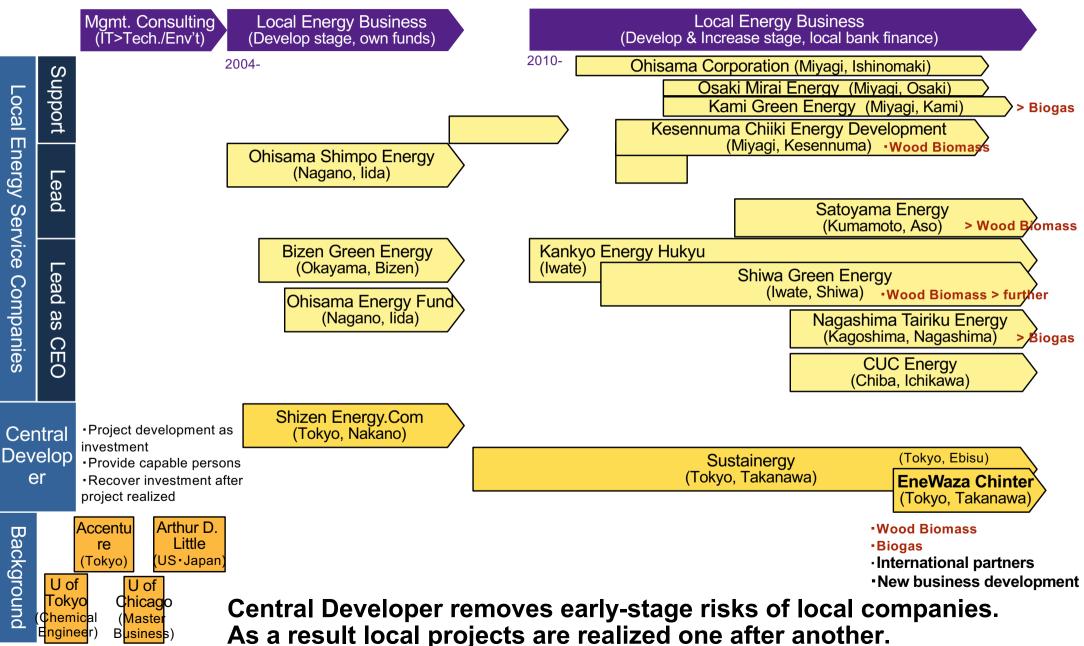


Energy for Local Jobs and Economy Katsuhiro Yamaguchi President /CEO

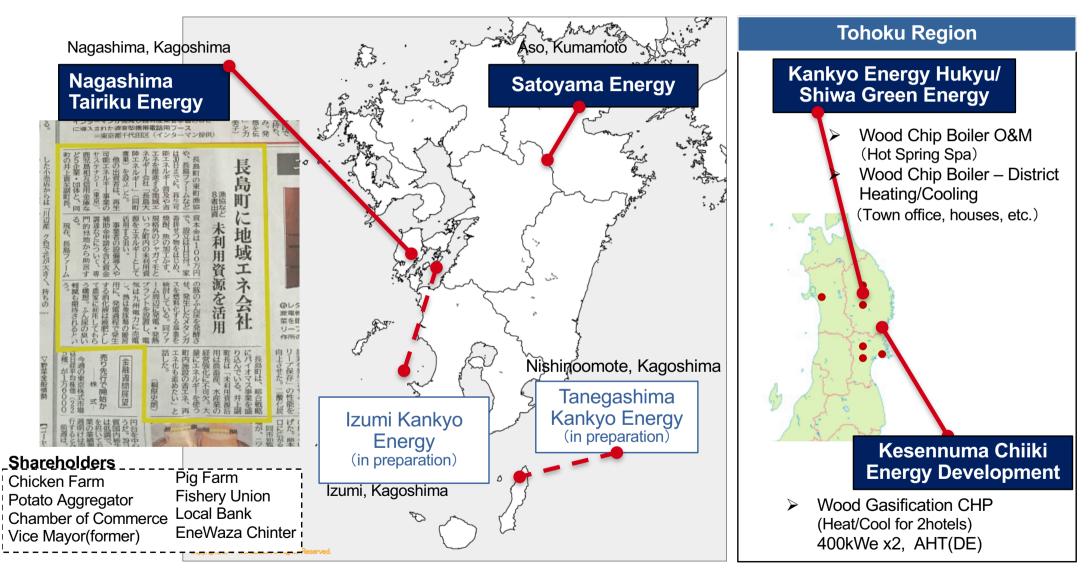
EneWaza Chinter, Tokyo Shiwa Green Energy, Iwate Japan



I have been launching renewable/efficiency ESCo's in local areas. Biomass, Heat/Cool, Efficiency are our emphases.

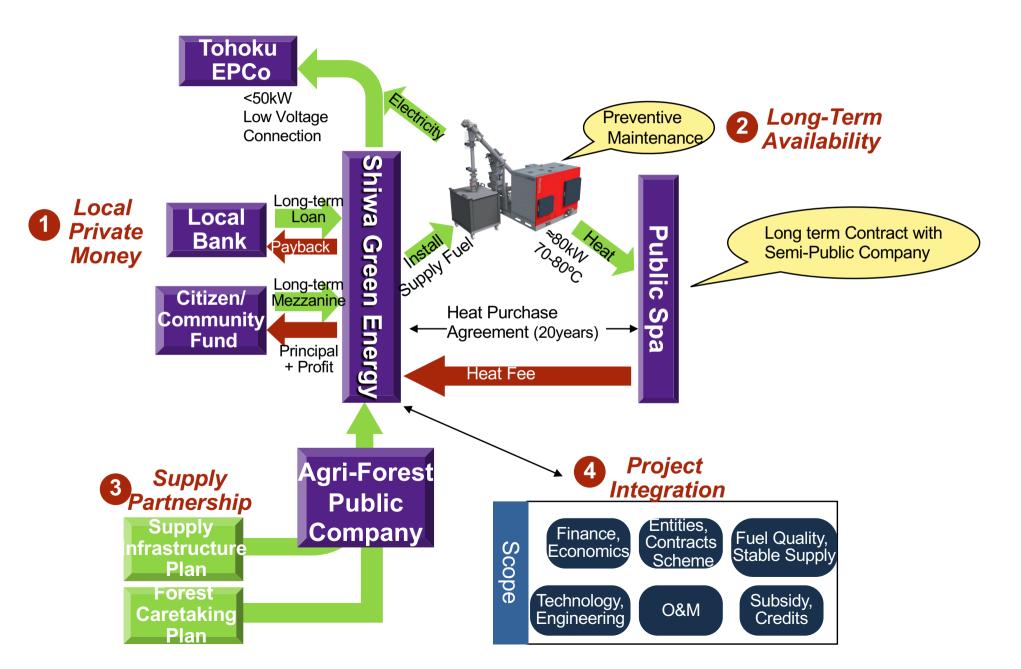


I have formed local energy service JVs in 10 country sides of Japan, realizing new ways of energy efficiency and renewables, empowering communities.



Each location has 2-3 members (max 10), doing O&M hands-on, as well as new projects development.

We coordinate and integrate all parts of chain to complete the whole scheme. Public entities will be stable counterparts, adding viability to this local system.



District-wide renewable energy coverage, with high standards of insulation and air tightness. Mix of space heating, cooling, and hot water usage.





We laid pipes before paving this new district. Common European pre-insulated pipes, flexible only. Pipes are 3.5km long, trench 1.6km.



 $500kW_{th}$ wood chip boiler works all year. In summer hot water is poured into the absorption chiller, to created cold water.

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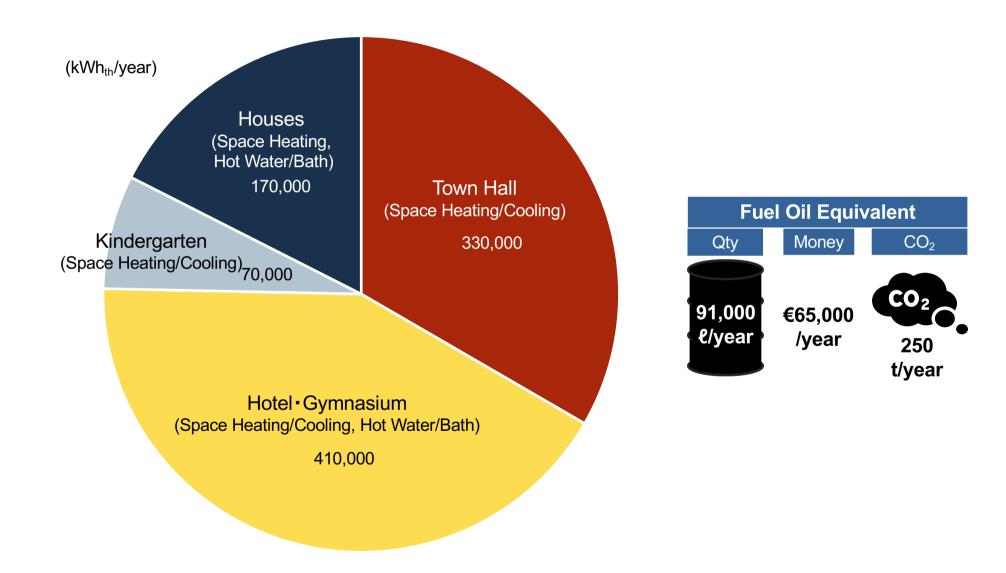




Heat-driven chillers, to make use of local and/or low-quality resources. Available heat temperature and use temperature determine technology choice.

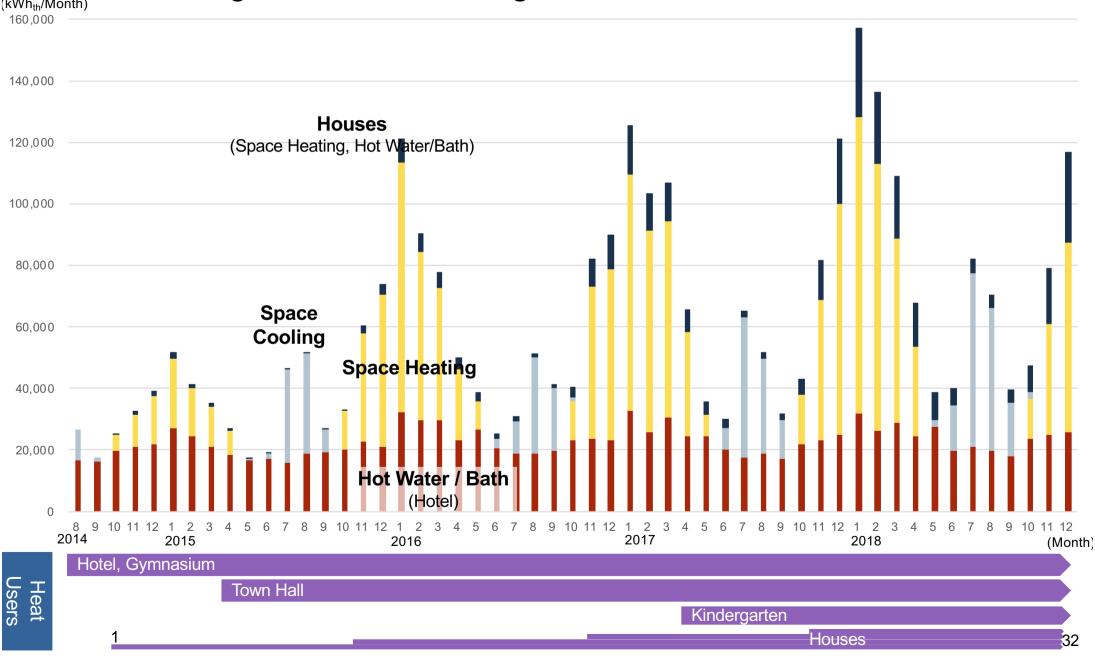
Chiller Technology		COP (efficiency)	Input Temperature	Output Temperature	Notes
Absorption Chiller	LiBr	~0.7	88°C (desired)	7 ~ 12⁰C	 Common in Japan for space cooling Single effect for <100°C input renewable heat cogeneration heat
	Ammonia	∼0.5 (or lower)	100 ~ 200⁰C	-60 ~ +3⁰C	 Industrial use in Japan
Adsorption Chiller		~0.5	60~80°C	12∼15ºC	Small scaleRelatively new

Hotel uses most, with yearly hot water/bath purpose. Houses have meaningful weight.



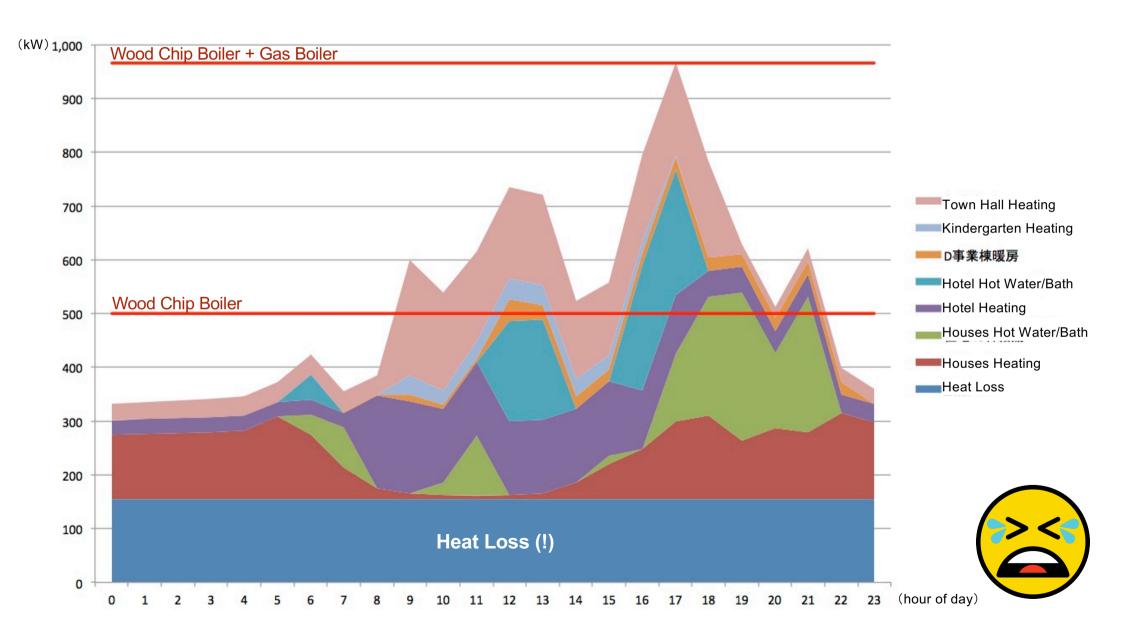


Year-constant demand of hot water/bath. Larger (than expected) space heating, smaller cooling. Houses are increasing.

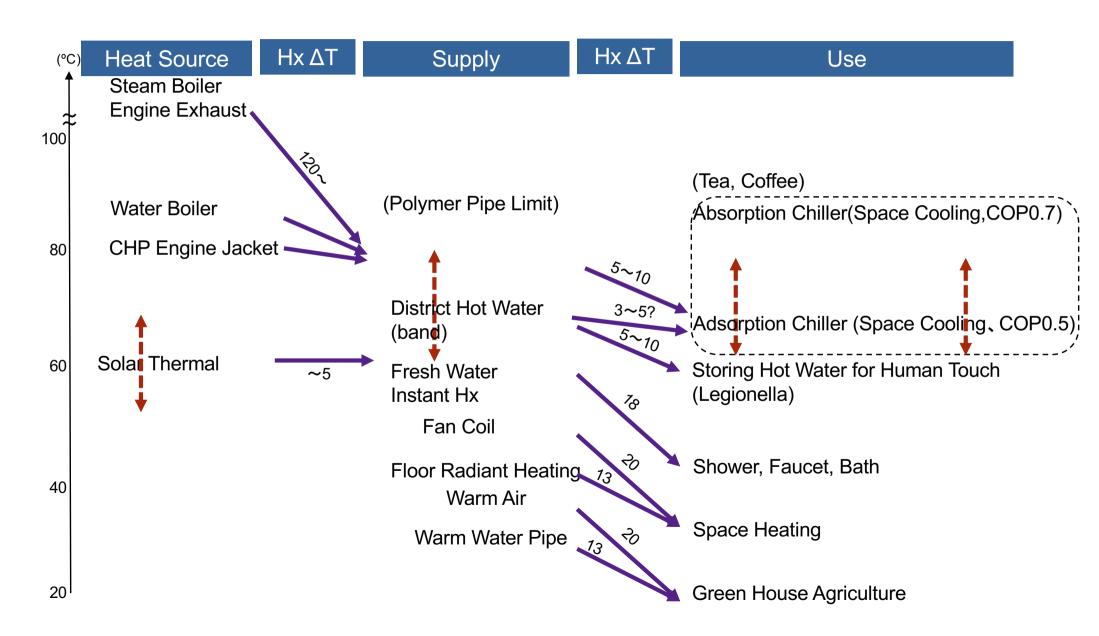




Heat loss in winter was expected to be significant, yet the reality was even worse...

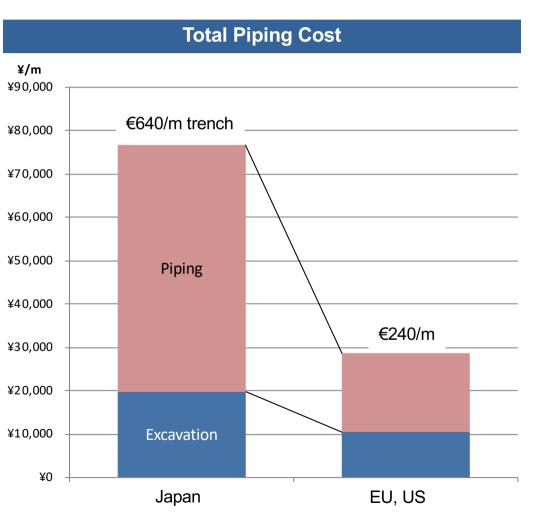


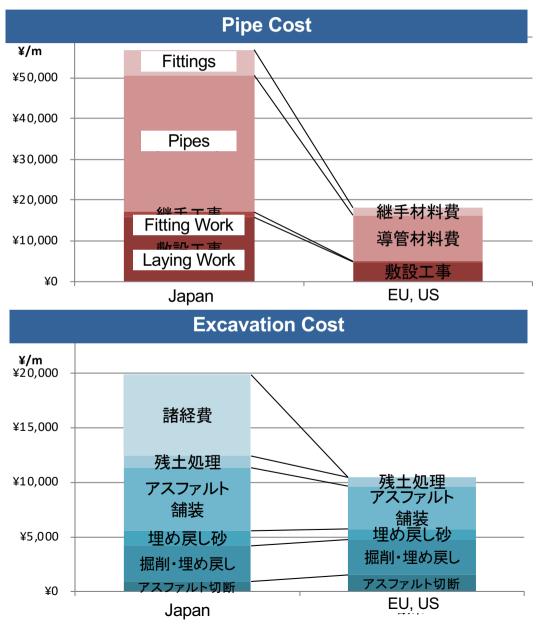
Heat can flow only downward.. Use of heat-driven chillers require you to fit within small temperature range.





Cost of piping in Japan, for unclear reasons, is 2.5 to 3 times of Europe(!). We need to tackle in upcoming projects...with help of experienced people.





Our colleagues have been working technical details hands-on, facing troubles of machines at O&M, dealing with different contractors at installation sites.



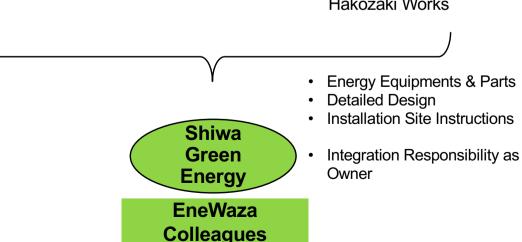
Local Installers Team



Piping / Plumbing Odashima Steel Works Electric Odanaka Electric



Building / General Construction Hakozaki Works

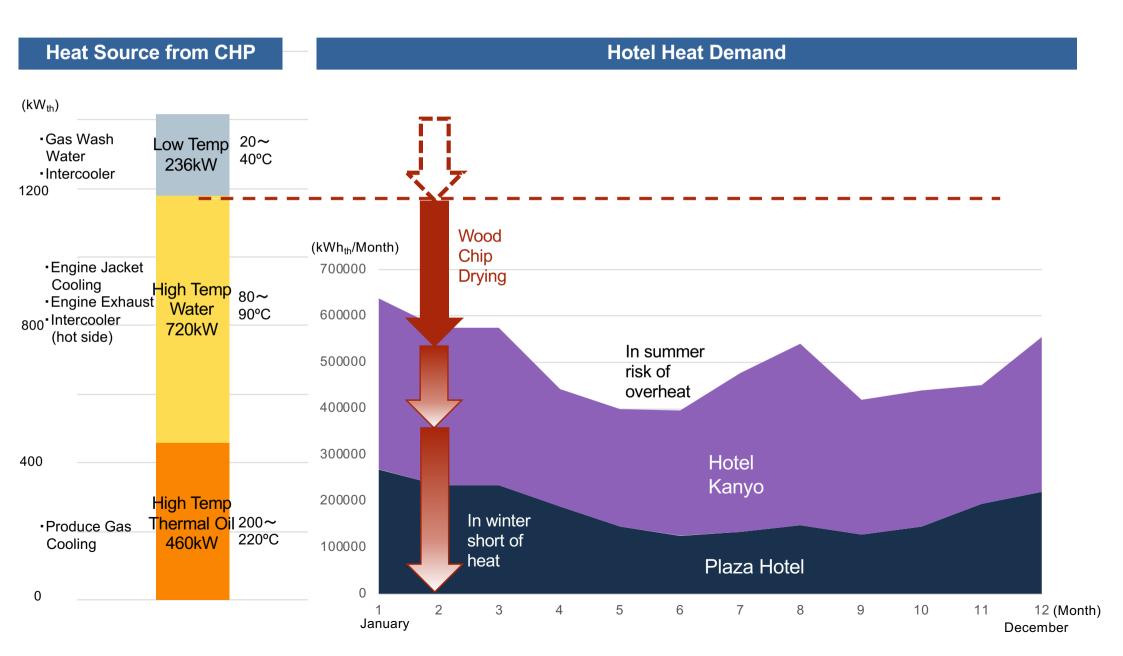


Wood CHP runs constantly at capacity, displacing fuel oil for space heating /cooling, bath warming, shower/faucet hot water, at 2 hotels on nearby hills.

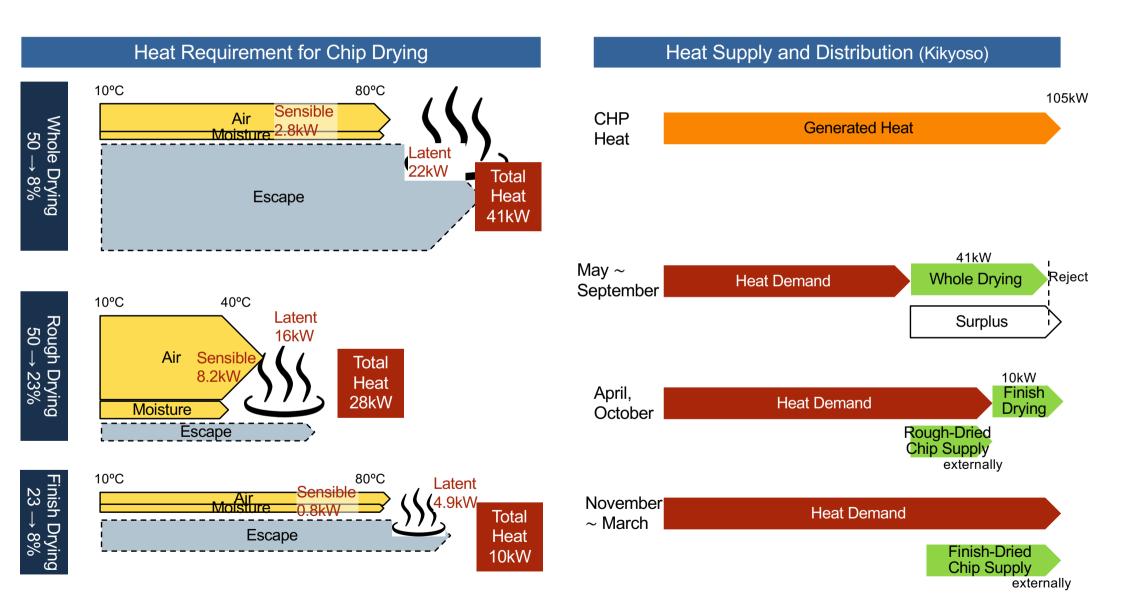
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Plaza Hotel at Hilltop Hotel Kanyo on Another Hill Local ESCo: Kesennuma Chiiki Energy Development 100.0 TINTINTINTIN Wood Gasifiers for Syngas Gas Engines in Containers Electricity 400kW_e x2 Sold to Grid FIT@¥40/kWh ≈ €¢33 x20years

3 main sources of heat from Wood gasification CHP, with varied temperatures. Higher temperature makes absorption chillers run efficiently. Blended to 95°C



Drying requires about 40% of CHP heat. That does not replace fossil fuel. We try to use non-usable low temperature heat and seasonal surplus for drying.



Pipe route goes up the cliff, and under paved road edge to the next hill. One hot water circuit (2 pipes) to each hotel. Total about 550m trench, 1,100m pipe.

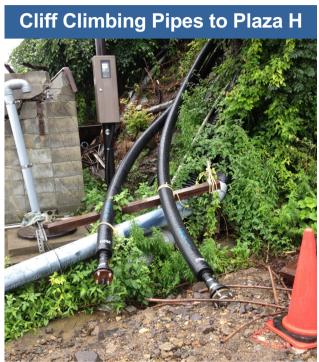
Trench at Road Edge



Cooling Tower at H Kanyo

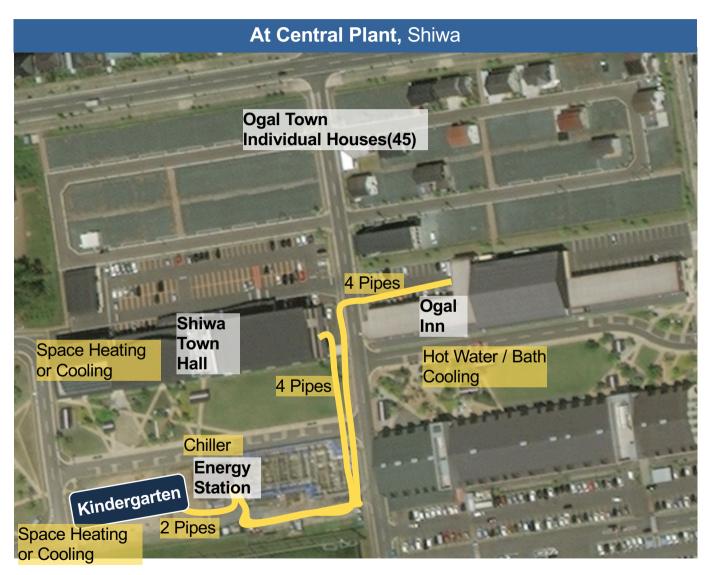






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In summer both space cooling and hot water/bath warming are required. If we have a central absorption chiller, 2 circuits (4 pipes) need to go to users.





Form a close local team to control installation cost. Small wood CHPs in local series. Develop profitability to afford additional infrastructure investment.

