

The Characteristics of Supply and Demand of District Cooling Using Wasted Heat

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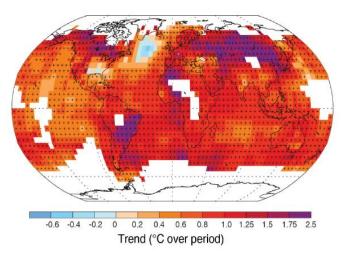
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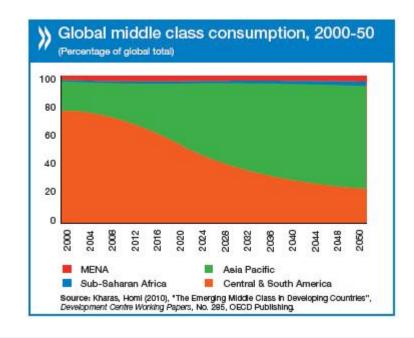


Because of global warming and rising incomes, the demand of cooling is expected to consistently increase

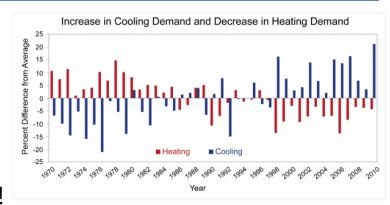
Change of Global trend



A change of average global temperature (from 1901 to 2012)

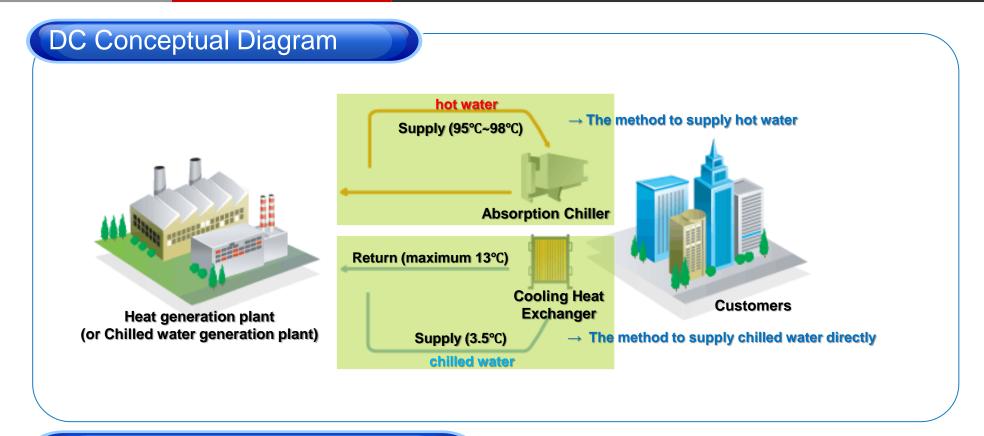








District cooling(DC) is massive centralized production of cooling energy then delivers to consumers through the pipeline network



Heat Generation Facilities

Waste incinerators, Waste Heat from CHP, Renewables, Aquifers, Rivers

In Korea, DC has contributed to peak load reduction, and can also save primary energy as well as CO2 emission.

Benefits of DC in Korea (based on KDHC business model)

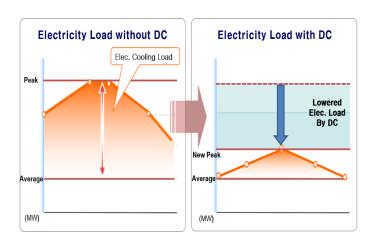
Improve energy efficiency (using wasted heat)

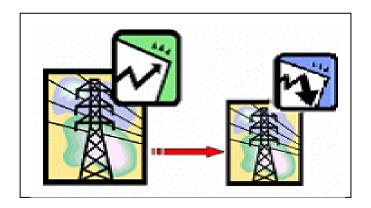
Incinerator



Combined Heat and Power plant



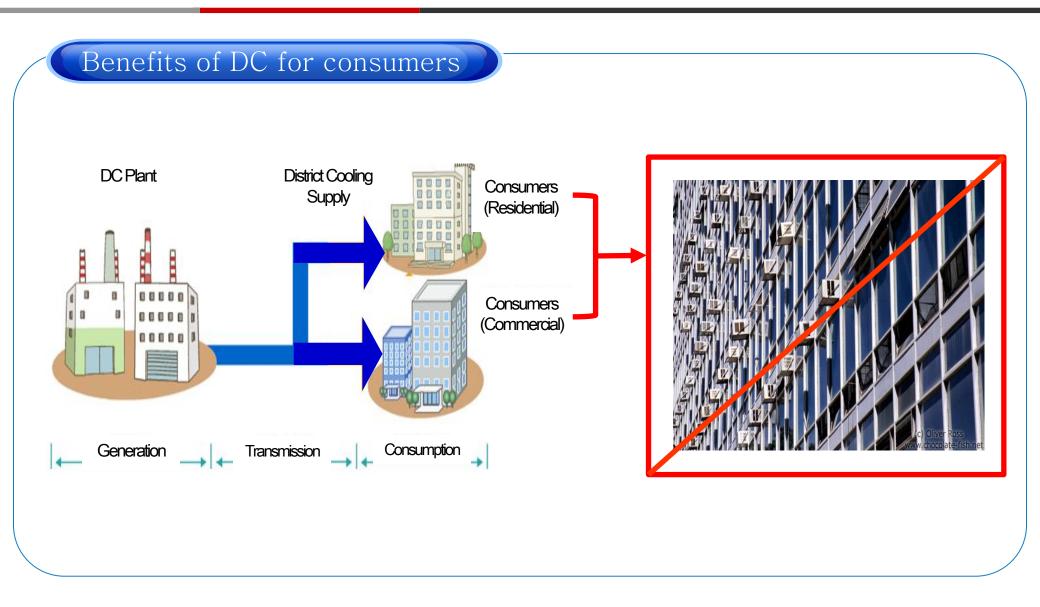




Reduce greenhouse gas emission



One DC plant supplies whole consumers with cooling load, that makes consumers don't need individual air-conditioners.



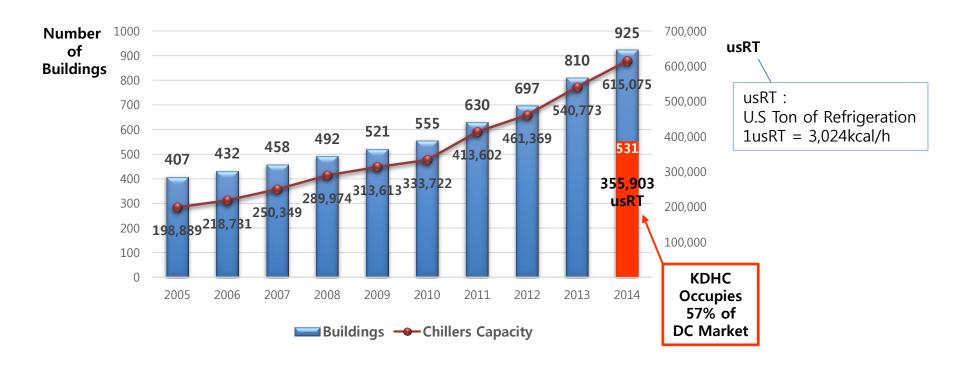
DC market in Korea has been rapidly expanding recent 10 years. DC consumers have increased 127% and DC capacity has tripled in size from 2005.

Status

(As of 2014) 615,075 usRT to 925 buildings

Tendency

• (2005 ~ 2014) average annual growth rate of 13.5%



KDHC Sangam DC plant has been supplying district cooling to 35 consumers with capacity of 150Gcal/h since 2006.

Sangam Digital Media City(DMC) (Chilled water direct supply)

Facilities	Capacity(Gcal/h)	Status	
Absorption Chiller	48.6	Supplying chilled water	
Turbo-Refrigerator	63.5	directly to 35 Buildings	
Ice Storage System	38.1		
Total	150.1		



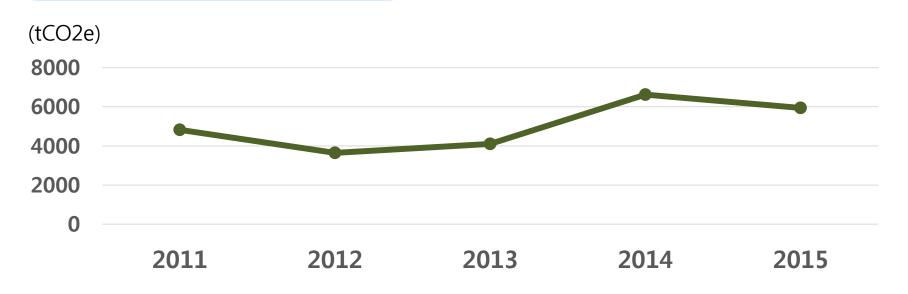
Saved more than 25,000 tCO₂e through using wasted heat 46,990Gcal from incinerator over the last 5 years in Sangam DMC

Used Wasted heat and saved CO₂

(unit : Gcal, tCO2e)

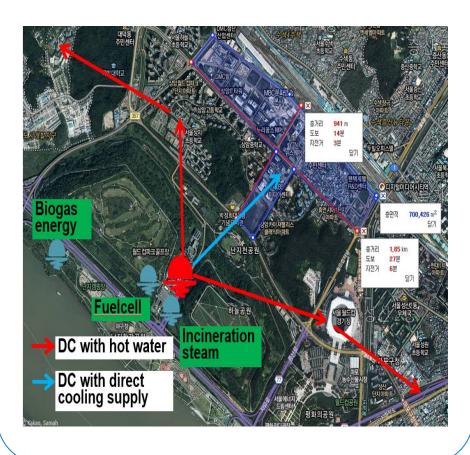
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Wasted heat	9,022	6,820	7,666	12,377	11,105	46,990
Saved CO ₂	4,826	3,648	4,100	6,620	5,940	25,134

Performance of CO₂ saving



Obstructive factor of DC: Lack of understanding, Tough estimation of equipment facilities due to difficult demand forecasting, Initial investment cost, Underground construction of pipeline network

Supply status of Sangam DMC



Underground construction Of pipeline network



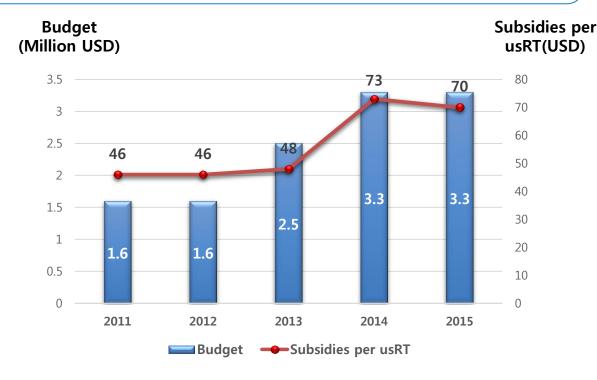


Korea government supports DC market in various fields: Designation of district energy area by the law, Subsidies to DC consumers.

Government Supporting system for DC

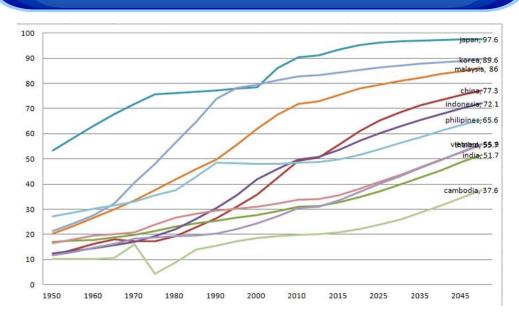
In designated area, if gross floor area is over 3,000m² or Capacity of refrigerator is over 300Mcal/h, consumers should use DC. Government subsidies for DC has increased rapidly since 2013, And also Subsidies per usRT has doubled in size from 2011.





Most Asian countries have good conditions to introduce DC, because of high temperatures And many opportunities of new town construction due to the increase in urbanization rate.

The Urbanization rate of Asia countries



<Annual average temperature>

Korea	13.6℃	Indonesia	26.5°C
Malaysia	26.5℃	Thailand	28.1°C
Vietnam	27.0°C	Philippine	27.7℃

KDHC's plan in Philippine

KDHC is under investigation of DC business model using a waste-to-energy in Clark, Philippine.

Equipment capacity	20MW + 45Gcal/h
Investment cost	300Million USD
(Cost of refrigerator)	42Million USD
Area	Texas Instrument, PSPC (semiconductor factory)



In conclusion, Cooling is not just luxury, but utility to survive the heat wave. District Cooling is an effective way to reduce Greenhouse gases and improve the quality of life.

Korea uses DC for energy conservation and reduction of GH gases. And also Korea government implements the Mandatory use policy and Subsidies. Introducing DC to your Countries may helpful for your national prestige and global environment.

