# 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Smart Energy Systems Copenhagen, 10-11 September 2019 #SESAAU2019

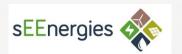




















### **ANNEX**









- Why District Heating in Chile?
- Methodology and principles for District Energy development in "Green Field" areas. Temuco city case;
- Technical Economical results;





#### DESCRIPTION OF THE TEMUCO CITY, CHILE, LA

- Temuco has >300.000 residents;
- Highly surrounded by the mountains, facilitating to stay air pollution longer.





















#### AIR POLLUTION

- Temuco has the third-worst air quality in Chile. It is estimated that 93% of the particulate matter in the winter months is caused by burning firewood in woodstoves in single homes;
- In **2016**, Temuco experienced 26 days of emergency due to high air pollution levels;
- Inefficient burning of firewood produces contaminants such as formaldehyde, methane, black carbon which cause effects on health. In Temuco the current high levels of air pollution cause between 400-500 premature deaths per year;























- Energy Efficiency in the Building Stock is low, buildings have a low thermal insulation, one glazed windows can be found;
- The major share in the fuel consumption composition makes a wood, the gas is also used;
- The wood brought straight from the forests contains high level of humidity, leading to a lower combustion efficiency.























#### **ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

• Energy Efficiency in the Energy Production chain is low, the boilers and individual wood stoves are of outdated technologies, so the burning process is incomplete, leading to high CO<sub>2</sub>, PM 2.5 and PM 10 emissions;























DISTRICT ENERGY UN CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF

- A few years ago by the help of District Energy in Cities Initiative the development of District Heating in Chile has been started;
- It took some time to present a District Heating technology for the national, local government and residents and to explain advantages of DH for people utilising individual wood stoves, mostly not familiar with hydronic heating systems at all;
- After the **President of Chile** has supported the DH idea in Chile, the number of cities from 5 expanded to more than 10:









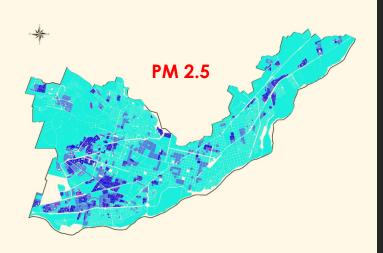






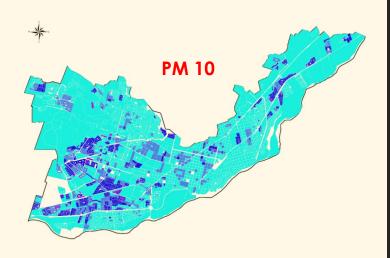






# NEXT STEPS: IDENTIFICATION OF EMISSIONS SOURCES

 The exact Map of Emissions was identified to show the location of most polluted areas in Temuco City, Chile;

















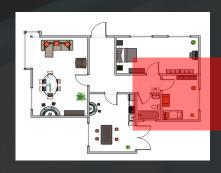






#### **NEXT STEPS: IDENTIFICATION OF ENERGY DEMAND**

- The **Bottom-Up** approach has been used:
  - Identified the typical housing in Temuco and fuel consumption in it;
  - Calculated theoretical energy demand for heating and hot water;
  - Compared the actual and theoretical energy consumptions.



E<sub>Heating</sub>, Hot water











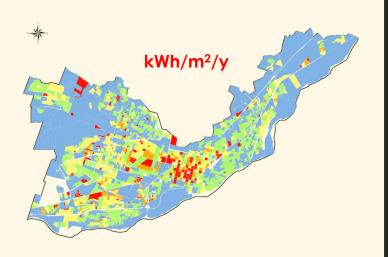






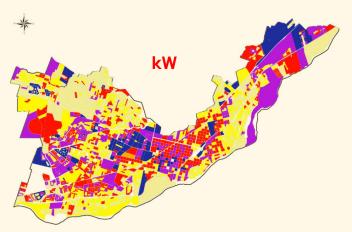






#### **NEXT STEPS: IDENTIFICATION OF ENERGY DEMAND**

- The exact Map of Energy Demand was identified to show the location of most energy intensive areas in the Temuco City;
- Has been selected an area to start a Pilot District Heating Project in a city.



































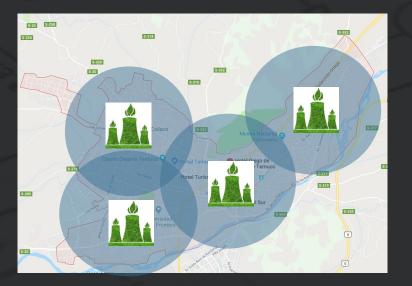








- Designed **Power Plants**: for the base load Biofuel and for the peak load Gas.
- Analysed optimal proportion between Biofuel-Gas power distribution;
- Identified principal areas for power generation in a Pilot area and in all city;











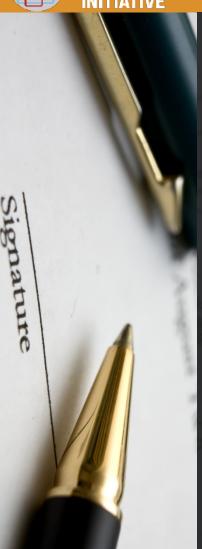






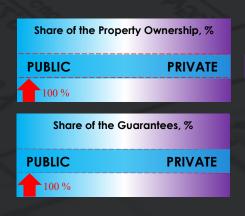


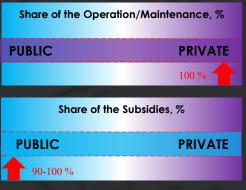


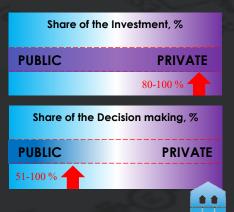


#### **NEXT STEPS: ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL BUSINESS MODELS**

- 1. The share of the property ownership:  $\rightarrow$ 100 % public. The international practice shows that it is better to keep the property in the hands of the public sector in such monopoly sector areas as DH.
- 2. Share of operation and maintenance:  $\rightarrow 100 \%$  private. The private sector usually is more experienced in operation and maintenance.
- 3. **Share of the investment: 80-100 % private**. The municipalities are responsible for very wide scope of services, city infrastructure development, and usually already having many public debts. Therefore, the private sector may step in and bring loans.
- 4. Share of the guarantees:  $\rightarrow 100 \%$  public. The government may help to get cheap loans by the providing the guarantees for the financial institutions.
- 5. Share of subsidies: 90-100 % public.
- 6. **Share of decision-making: 51-100 % public**. As the energy supply services are considered as public services, having signs of monopoly, it should be regulated by the public sector.



























#### **TECHNICAL - ECONOMICAL RESULTS**

- Temuco city has about 130'000 buildings bringing 1.2 GWh of annual heat energy consumption;
- For the Pilot area have been selected 13'000 mainly residential buildings with 140.000 MWh annual heat energy consumption; The selection was based on the biggest "Key" Consumers Public and Commercial type buildings.
- For a newly designed 4<sup>th</sup> Generation Low temperature District Heating system in the selected Pilot Areai t may require about 70 MW of installed power capacity and 190 mln. EUR CAPEX.
- The emissions as PM 2.5, PM 10 has a potential to decrease by 97-99%.





















#### **TECHNICAL - ECONOMICAL RESULTS**

- The heat energy price for the final energy consumers **depends on the energy density** and is **higher in low energy dense** areas as one family residential buildings and **lower in a city Centre/Old Town**.
- Financial-Economical Sensitivity analysis shows that final energy price highly depends on a selected Business Model (Duration of the Contract, etc.), the share of invested owned/borrowed money, the length of loan, Profit level, Taxation, Internal Rate of Return, Discount and potential subsidies, so projected heat energy price vary within 0,06-0,11 EUR/kWh and will be selected on the mentioned factors.



















### Thank You

Dr. Romanas Savickas













