

DATA CENTERS AND 4GDH IN PRACTICE - THE CASE OF VIBORG

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AGENDA

1. Viborg District Heating in figures
2. Historic focus on low temperature
3. Enabling surplus heat

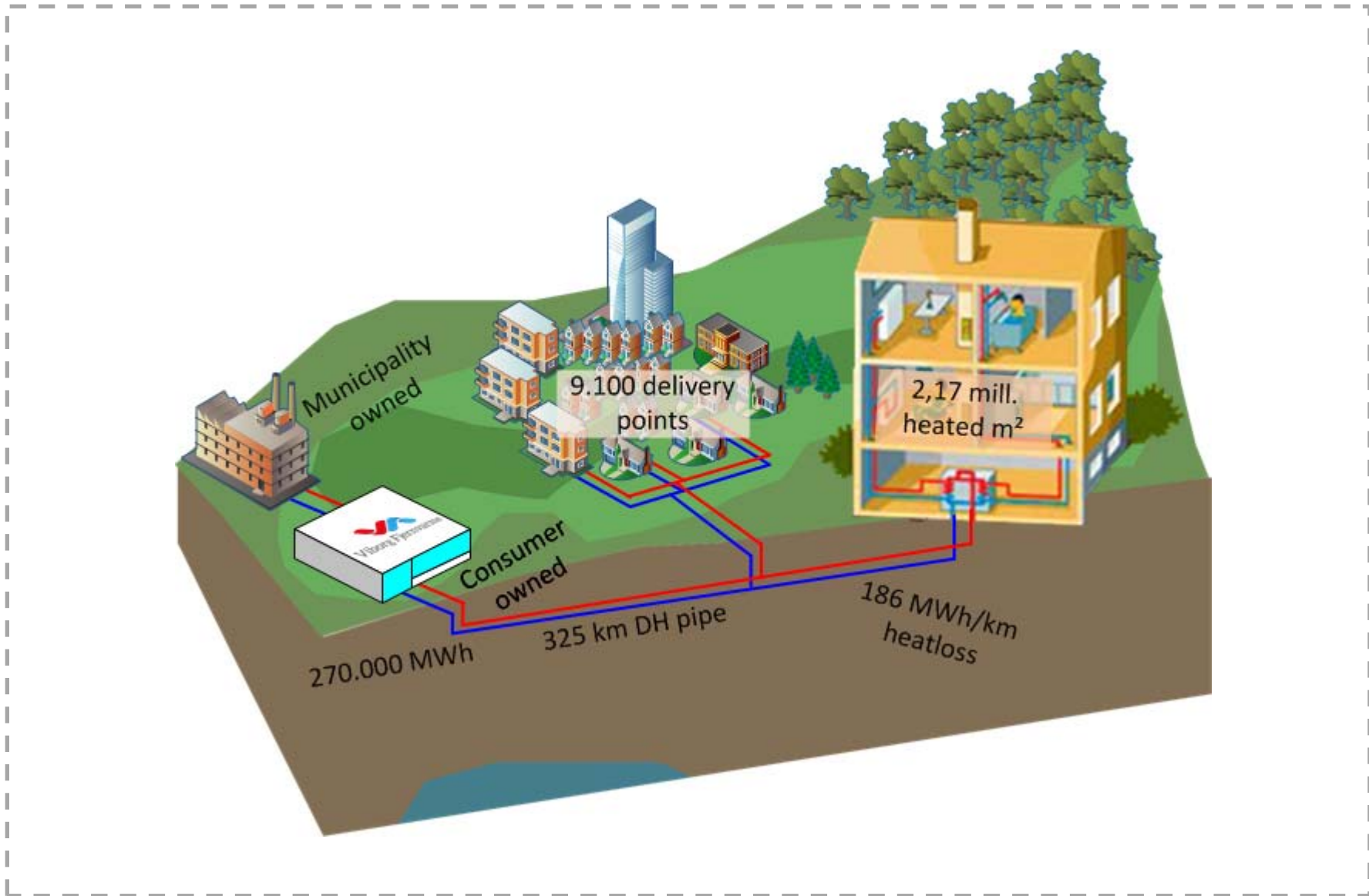
VIBORG DISTRICT HEATING

PURPOSE



- The company's main goal is to give our customers more value for less money.
- The strategy consists of four main areas.
 - Competitiveness of product to gain more customers.
 - Customer support to reduce customers consumption of energy.
 - More efficient low temperature district heating system to reduce heat loss.
 - A more efficient administration to be able to include more customers.

VIBORG DISTRICT HEATING



DISTRIBUTION

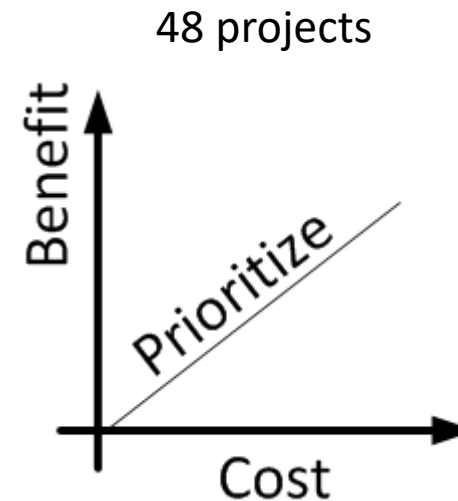
FOCUS ON 50 % REDUCTION OF HEAT LOSS



Viborg Fjernvarme



How can we attain
10 % heatloss?



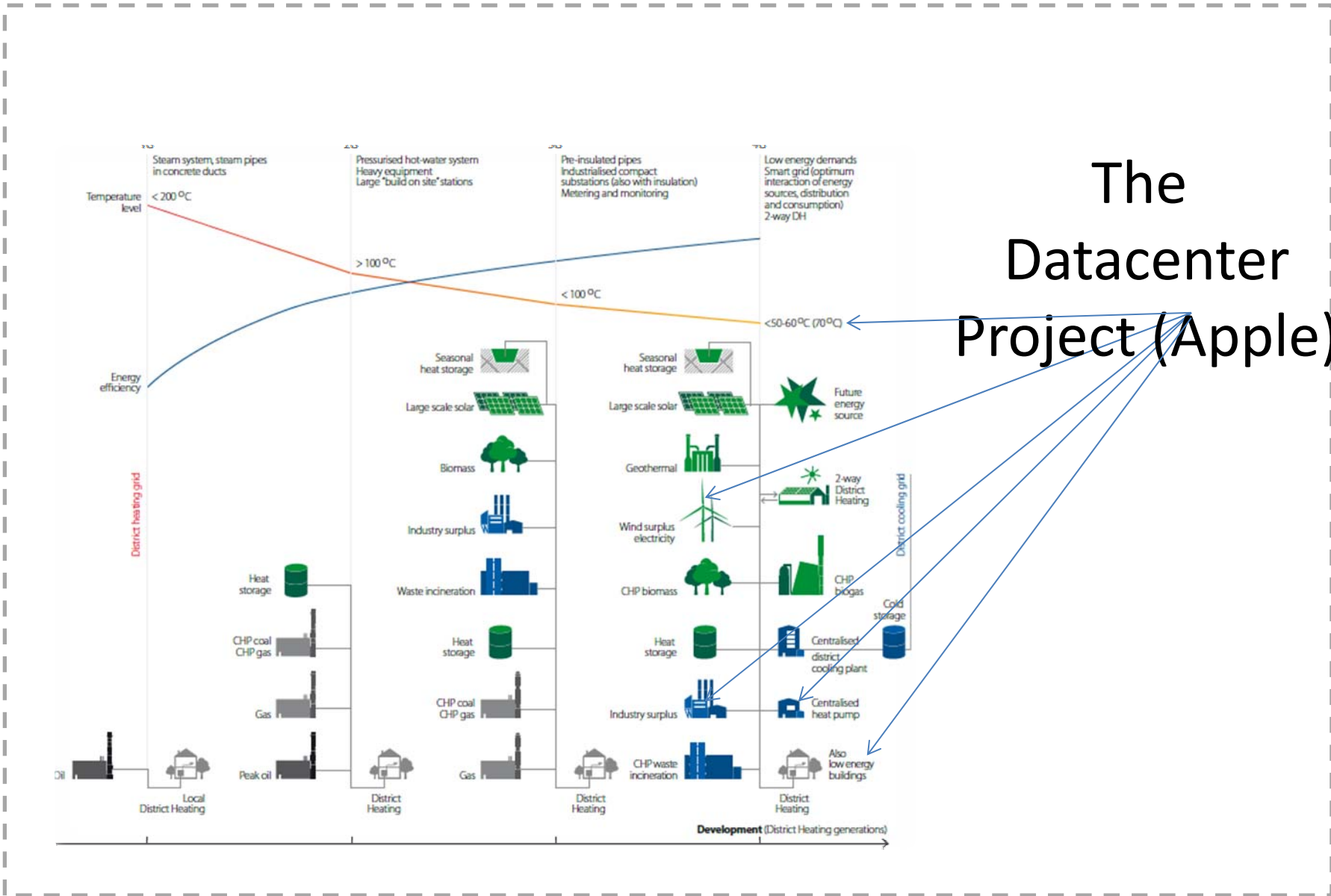
The ideas of the employees is now a part of the investment plan

TOP 5

- Online hydraulic program (Termis) to set the temperature
 - Reduces temperature 5 degree from 68 to 63 degree annual avg.
- Insulation before meter at consumer and service of consumers installation
 - Savings in heat loss and reduced return temperature
- Prioritized consumer support on return temperature
 - 300 consumers – 3 degree better overall return temperature
- New consumer installation – rental model
 - Makes it possible to reduce supply temperature 10 degree and gives a return temperature 5-10 degree lower and gives consumer internal savings that pays the rent.
- Cut-off network circles that's found unnecessary
 - 40 network circles within the distribution grid



4. Generation District Heating



FUTURE ENERGY SOURCES

- Apples new Data Facility



- Situated 10 km outside Viborg
- 55 MW surplus energy at 30 degree is planed to be used in Viborg District heating.
- Electrical heat pumps to boost temperature

- Other surplus energy sources

- Local hospital, Supermarkets, industrial process

- Existing Gas boilers backup

PRODUCTION

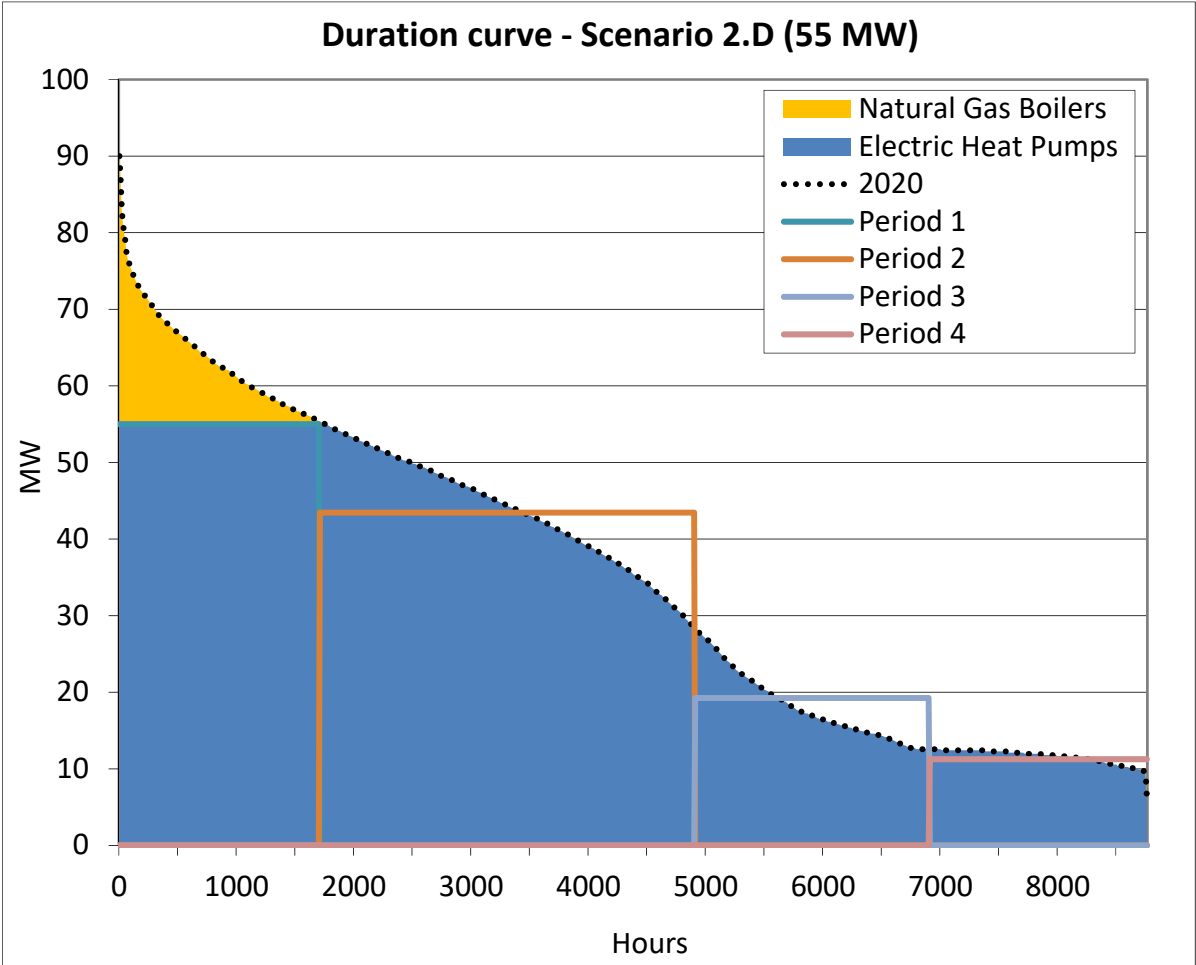
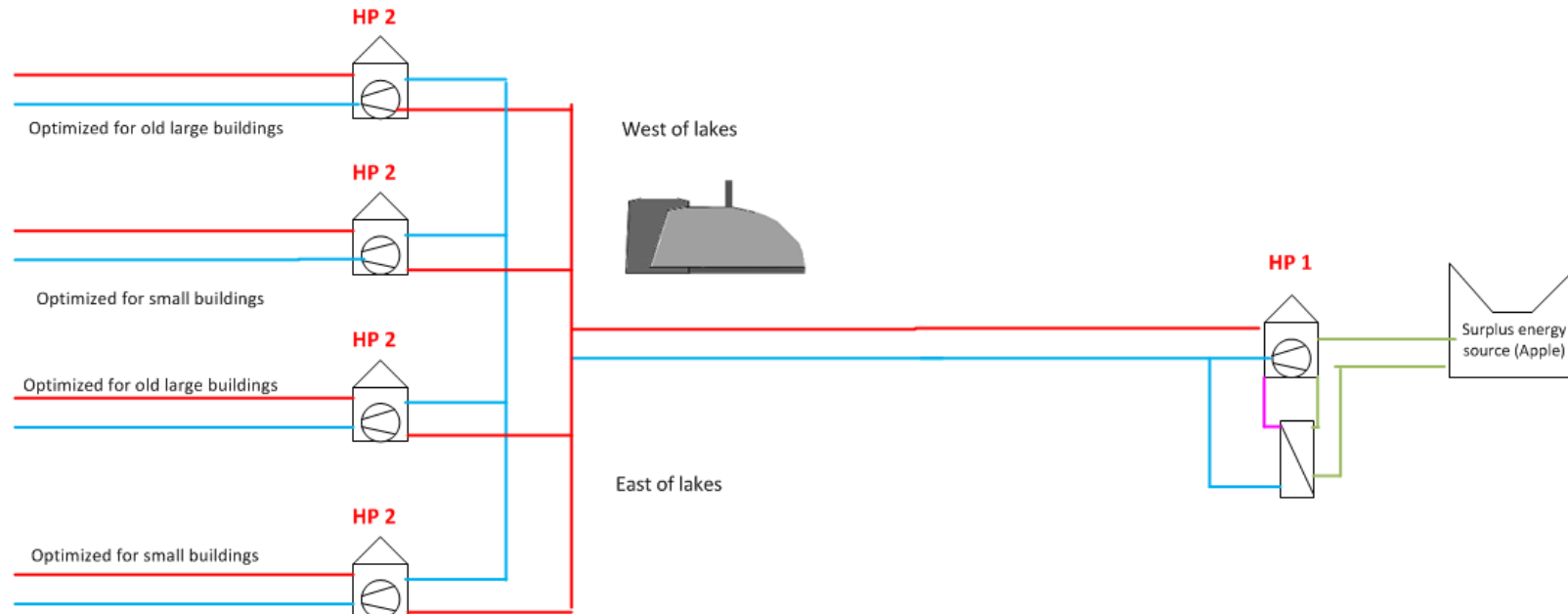


Figure 4-8 Duration curve for scenario 2.D including 55 MW from Apple

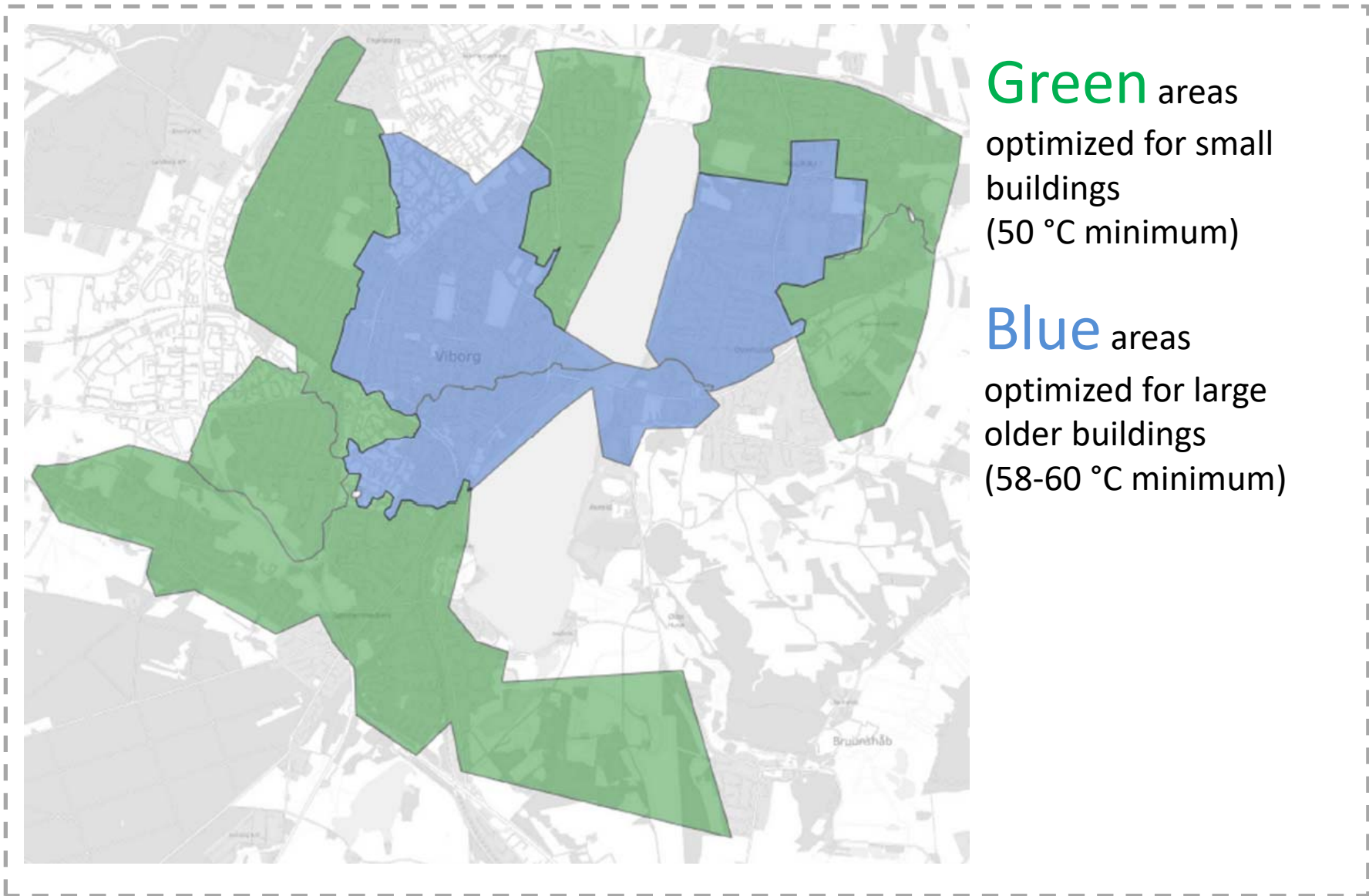
HEAT PUMPS IN 2 PLACES

- Heat pumps both at the Datacenter and at the gasboilers in Viborg



- Reduces installations outside Viborg
- Makes it possible to use other surplus sources in Viborg
- Can differentiate the temperature in different sections

SECTIONING THE CITY

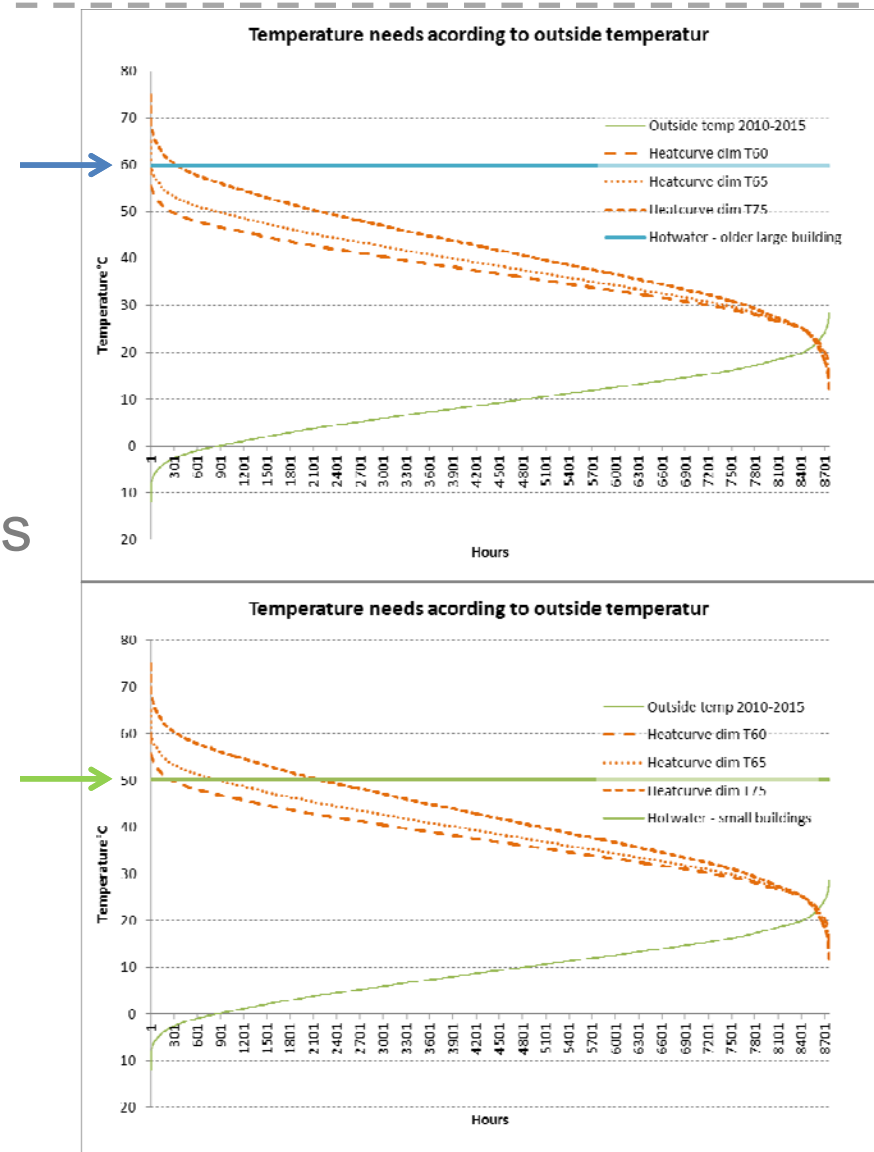


Green areas
optimized for small
buildings
(50 °C minimum)

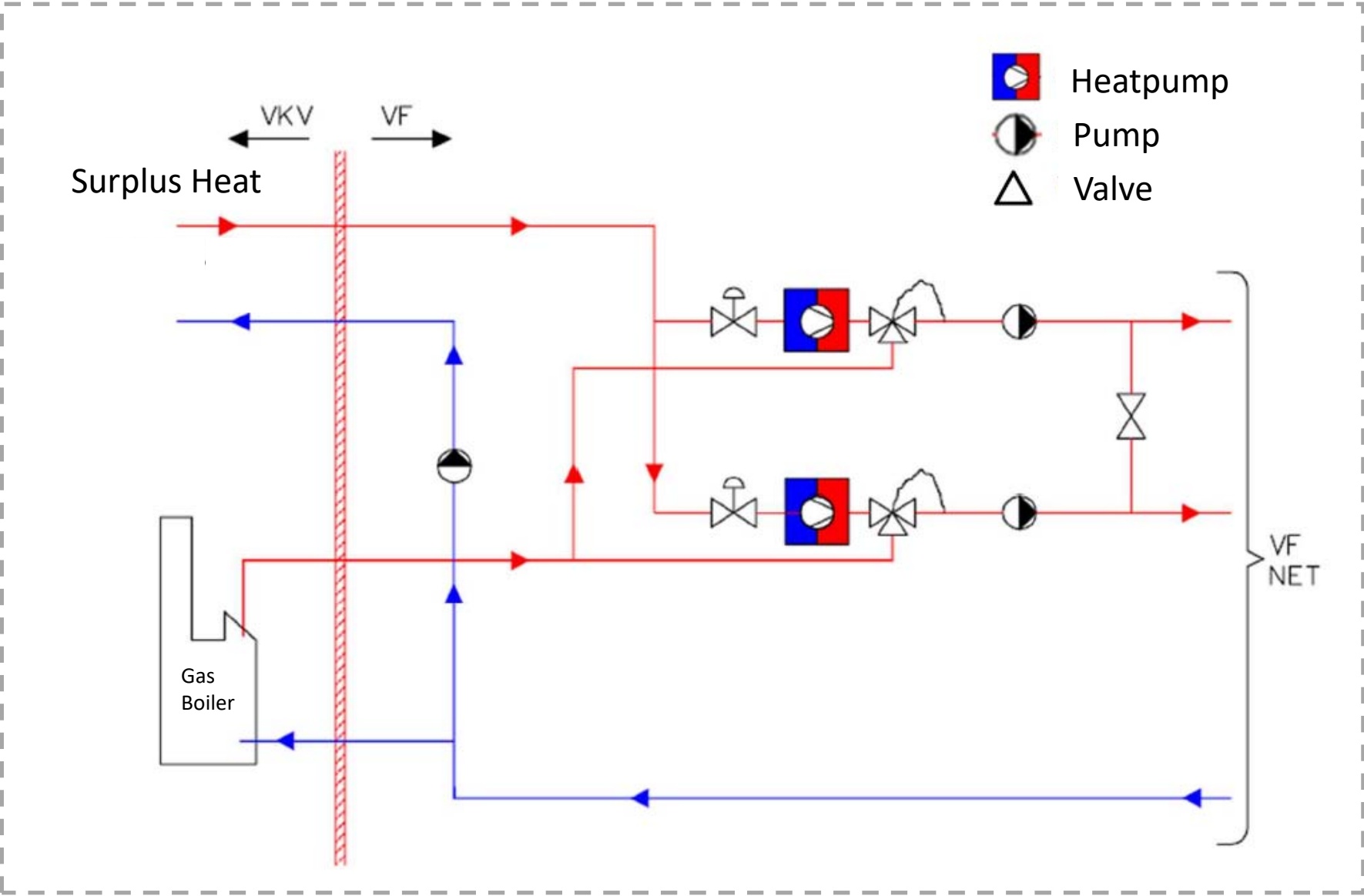
Blue areas
optimized for large
older buildings
(58-60 °C minimum)

TEMPERATURE NEEDS

- Older larger buildings
 - Circulation systems on the hot water
 - According to age a heat demand for the radiator from 60 to 75 °C when it's -12 °C outside
- Small buildings
 - Heat exchanger on hot water and no circulation

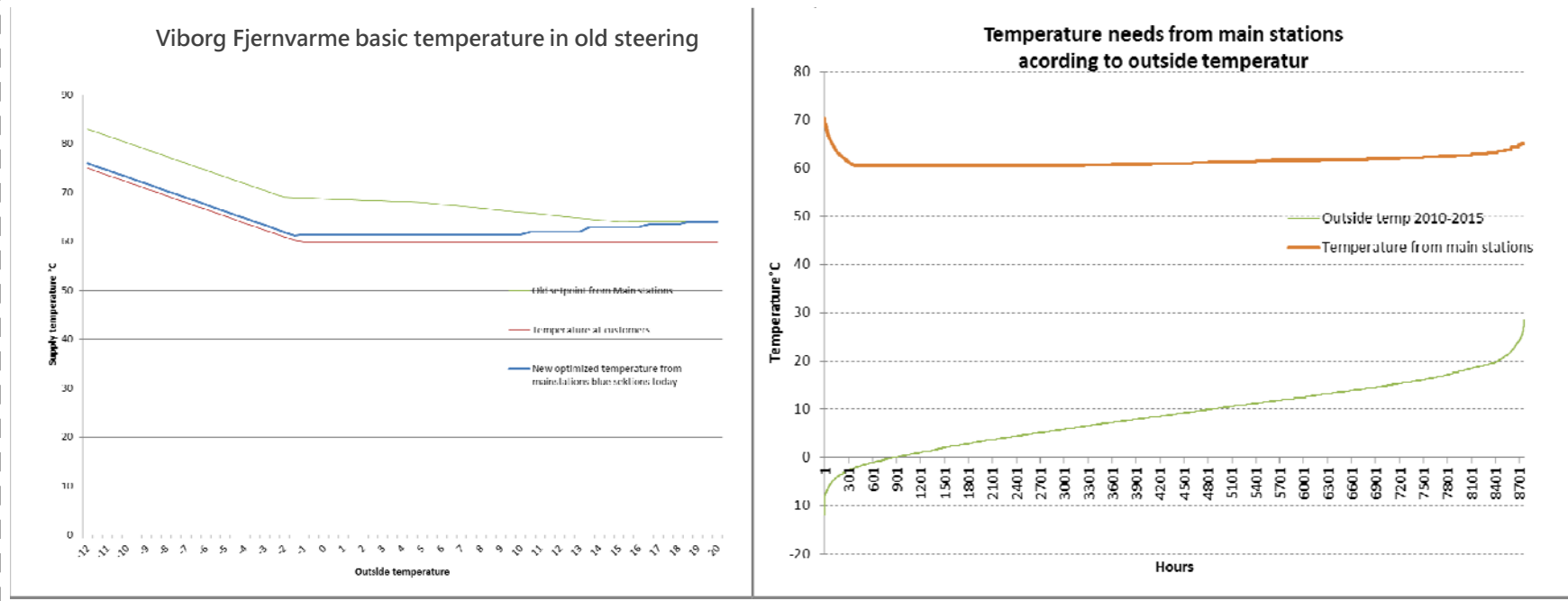


SECTIONING ON MAIN STATIONS



TEMPERATURE FROM MAIN STATIONS IN A NEW PERSPECTIVE

- Temperature still high when its cold
- Temperature in midseason's is lower than the summer temperature



INVESTMENT IN DISTRIBUTION GRID

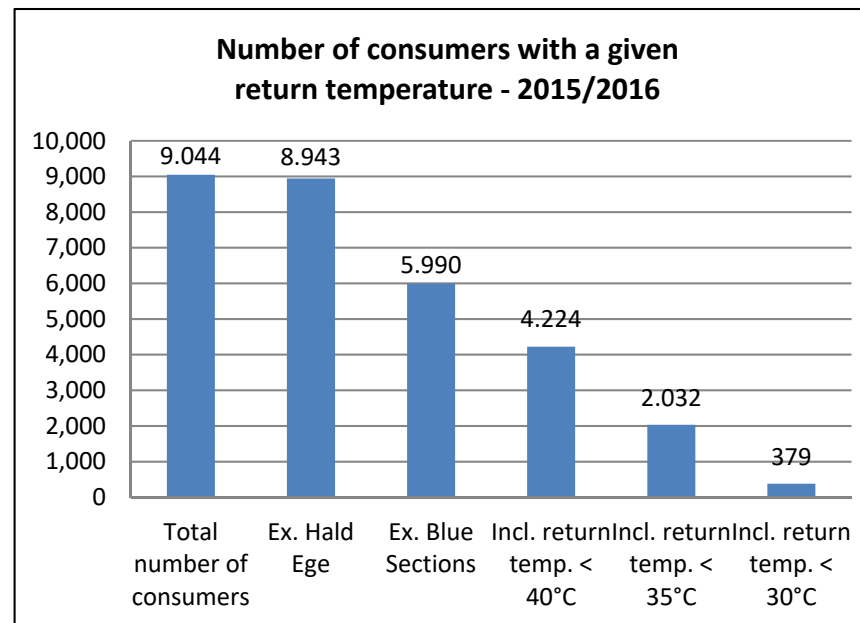
- To be able to section the distribution net, a few changes is needed:
 - 4 km distribution net needs to be upgraded
 - 2 new pump stations needs to be established

- Investments 14 mio. kr.
- Pipes from 1980-95
- Annual renovation budget in pipes 8 mio. kr.



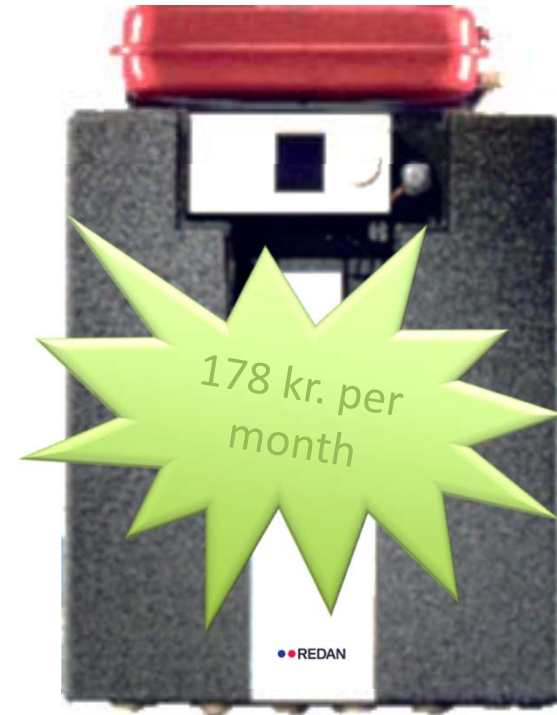
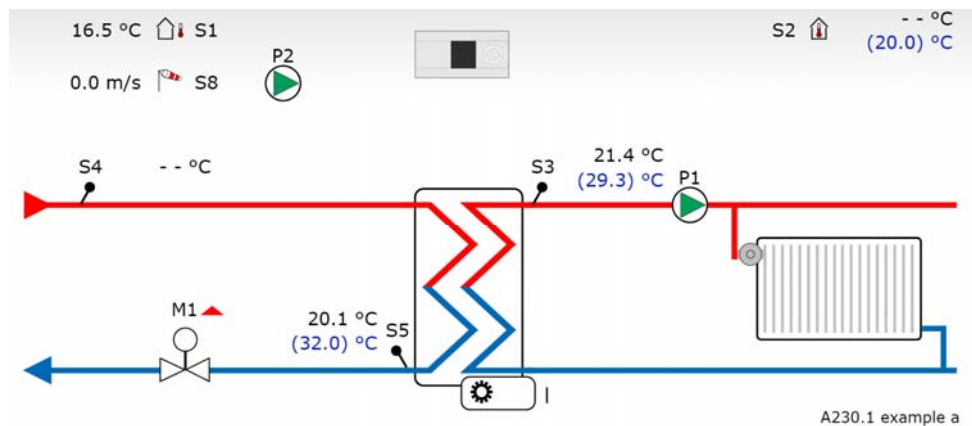
CONSUMER

- Most focus on consumers in the green zones
 - 5990 customers
 - 90 customers is larger buildings with circulation systems
 - The others is small buildings with heat exchanger for hot water



UNIT TO RENT

- New project – helps consumers to a new efficient house installations.
- Low monthly rent which pays back in internal savings
- Makes hot water (45°C) at 50 °C supply temperature
- Online access to data at settings



LARGER BUILDINGS

- Two systems to free circulation systems from legionella
 - Heat pump to produce heat to circulation losses
 - Chemical treatment to get rid of biofilms in system
- A heat pump is a cost for the consumer
- Chemical treatment have the possibility to lower the temperature in circulations systems and there by give an energy reduction and will be paid back

**ECONOMICAL AND
ENVIROMENTAL CONCLUSIONS**

INVESTMENT IN TOTAL

Scenario	Temperature	Mio. kr.
Reference – Natural Gas CHP	80/40 °C	29
0 – Heat Pumps at Apple	80/40 °C	312
1.A – Heat Pumps at Apple	60/30 °C	270
2.D – Heat Pumps at Apple and at Peak Load Plants in Viborg	55/30 °C	316

Figure 5-12 Investment costs for 55 MW Heat Pumps

VARIOUS PRODUCTION PRICES

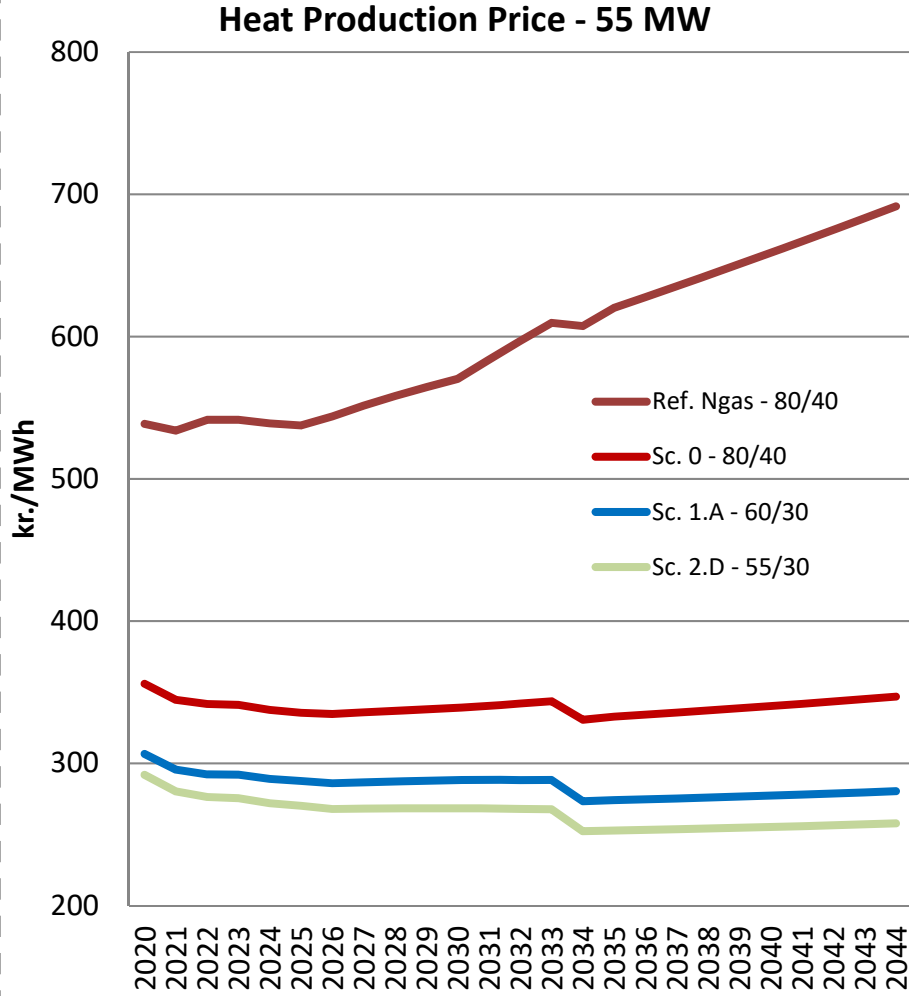


Figure 8-1
Heat Production Price in reference and scenarios at 55 MW

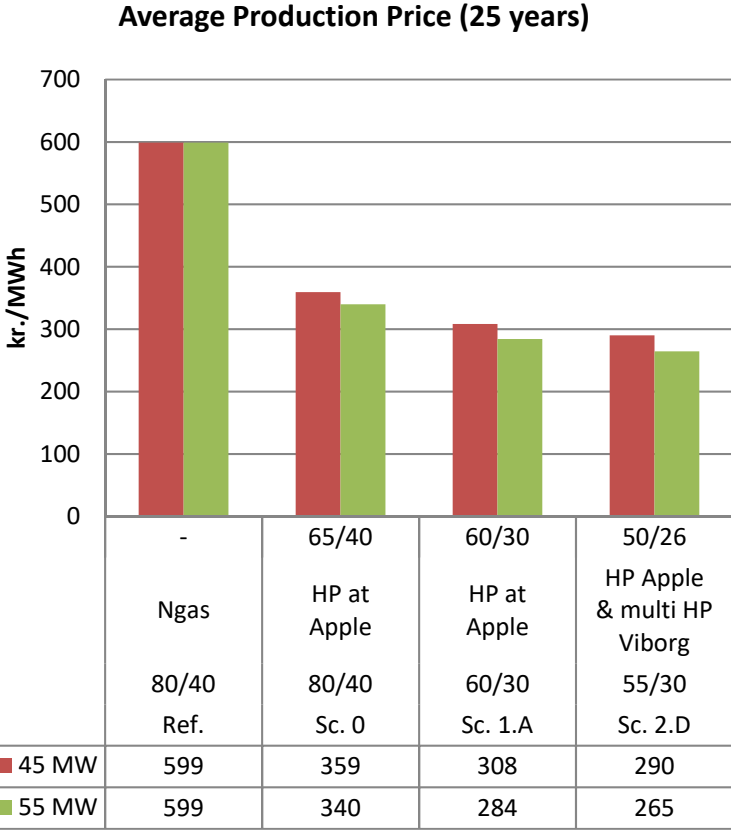


Figure 8-2
Average Prod. Price (25 years) for 45 and 55 MW from Apple

TOTAL COST OF OWNERSHIP

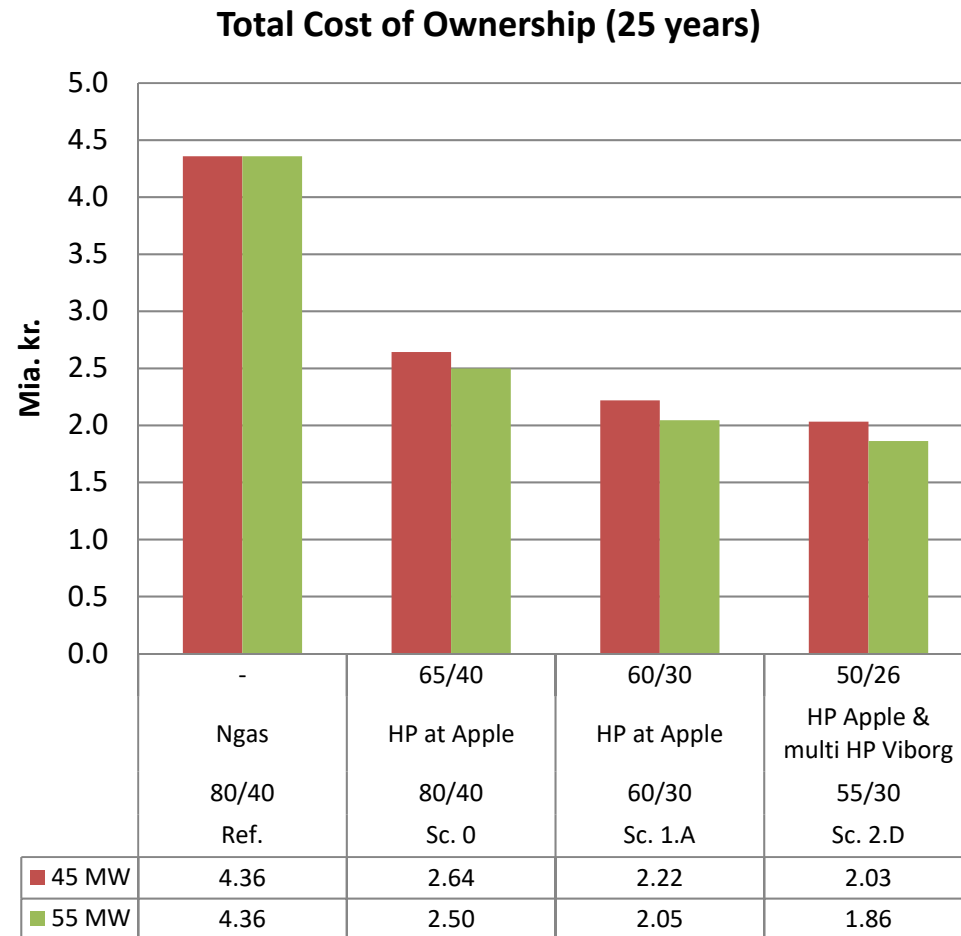


Figure 8-3 Total Cost of Ownership (25 years) for 45 and 55 MW from Apple

CONSUMER PRICES



Standard House savings versus VF tariffs 2017

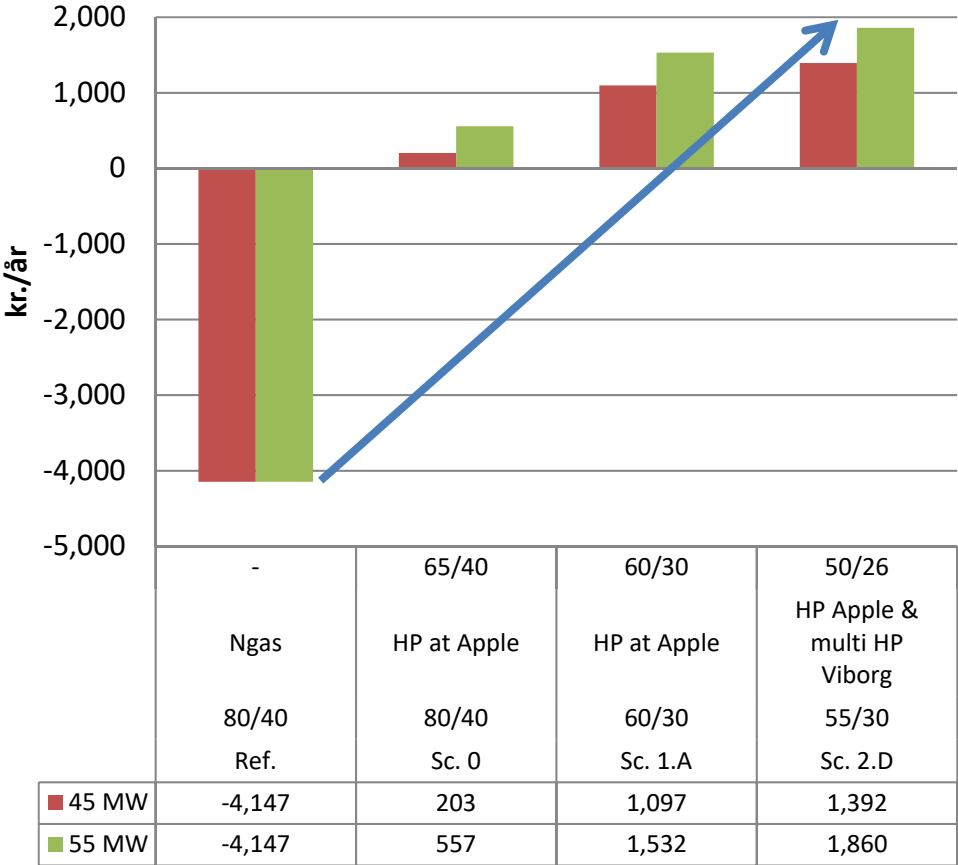


Figure 9-2 Standard House savings versus VF tariffs 2017 for 45 and 55 MW

CO2 REDUCTION

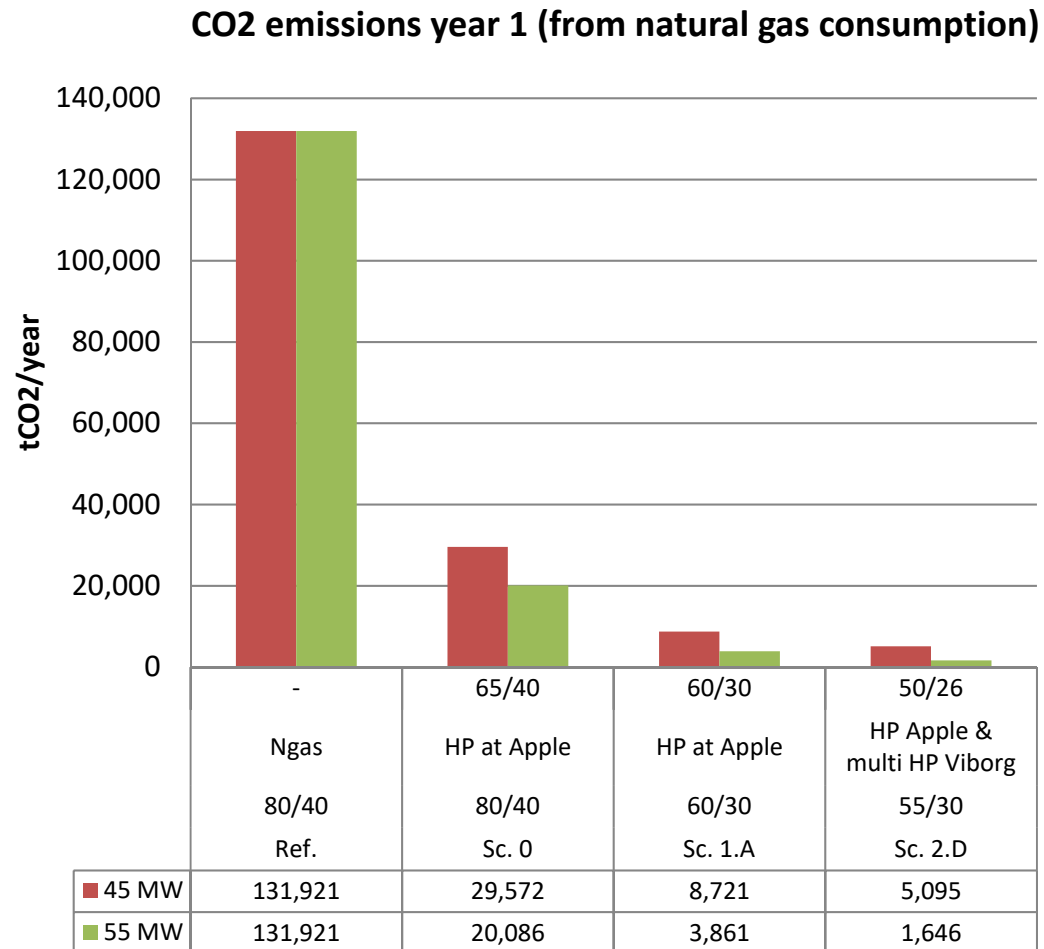


Figure 11-3 CO2 emissions from natural gas consumption for 45 and 55 MW from Apple

4DH IN PRACTICE

- Conclusions
 - We can built and operate a district heating grid based on low temperature - thereby enabling surplus heat from Apple in a cost effecient and competitive way.
 - Having all costs and investments included we are able to do a significant reduction in CO2 emmissions - at the same time lowering the cost of heat to the end consumer...
 - When implemented, this shows, that 4DH is not only a study but a proven model how to built, convert and operate district heating in the future.