Waste to Energy

1st July 2010





Ajuntament de Barcelona

### District Heating and Cooling in Barcelona 1. Introduction 2. Waste treatmen 3. DH&C 4. Districlima 5. Ecoenergies 6. Future of the DH&C

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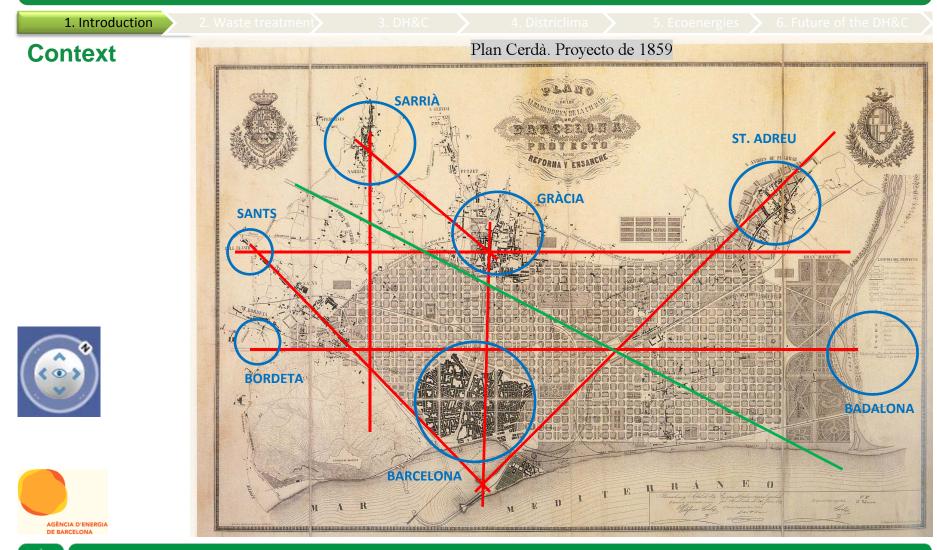




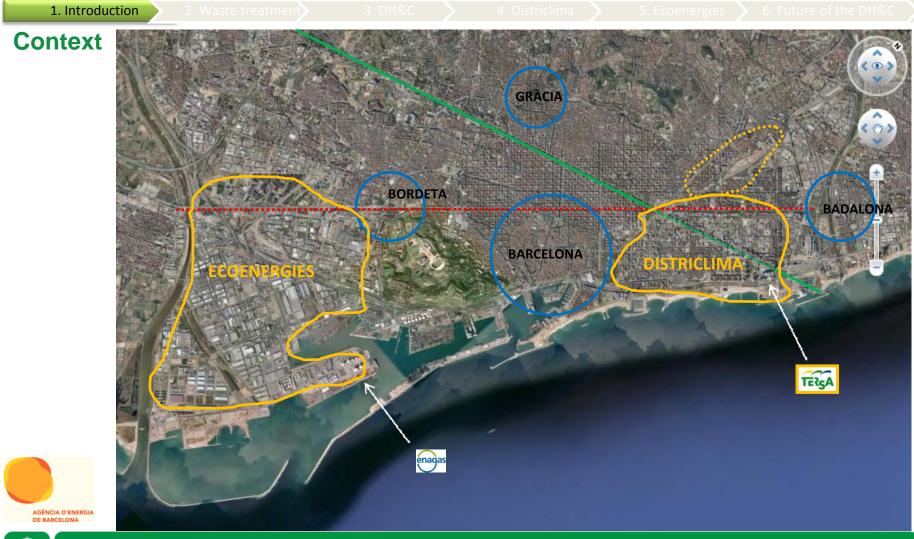
Ajuntament de Barcelona

| 1. Introductio                    | on 🔰 2. Waste treatm  |           |                   |            |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Context                           |                       |           |                   |            |            |
|                                   | ADDITION OF THE OWNER | /         | /                 |            |            |
|                                   |                       | DJarria   |                   |            |            |
|                                   | Jane O                | Geracia   |                   | San Andres |            |
|                                   | Bordeta               | Barrodona | Clat<br>Officaria | Badalona   |            |
| 111                               |                       |           |                   |            | 1          |
| AGÈNCIA D'ENERGIA<br>DE BARCELONA |                       |           |                   |            | State Land |











1. Introduction

2. Waste treatment

3. DH&(

4. Districlim

nergies 🌔 6. Future of the DH&

#### Metropolitan facilities of waste treatment and percentage of residues according to his treatment . Electricity production.

| Withdrawal segregated in Barcelona            | Fons/year 2008 |     |
|---|----------------|-----|
| Crystal                                       | 31.420         | 10% |
| Paper and carton                              | 66.625         | 22% |
| Packings and residues of packings             | 18.503         | 6%  |
| Inorganic Fracíón of municipal residues       | 84.014         | 28% |
| Vegetable fraction                            | 3.483          | 1%  |
| Voluminous                                    | 45.697         | 15% |
| Dump  | 13.106         | 4%  |
| Textile                                       | 472            | 0%  |
| Others  | 36.703         | 12% |
| Selective withdrawal                          | 300.023        |     |
| kg per capita and day of Selective withdrawal | 0,51           |     |
| Index of selective withdrawal and index of    |                |     |
| residues to valuation of Barcelona            | Tons/year 2008 |     |
| Selective withdrawal                          | 300.023        | 34% |
| Mechanical biological treatment               | 185.262        | 21% |
| TOTAL Valued residues                         | 485.285        | 55% |
| Residues to controlled warehouse              | 247.269        | 28% |
| Residues to energetic valuation               | 154.962        | 17% |
| Municipal residues                            | <b>887.516</b> |     |



|                     | 2007    | 2008           |  |
|---------------------|---------|----------------|--|
| ECO2                | 6.911   | 20.180         |  |
| PVE TEXA            | 134.792 | 167.504        |  |
| DC Vall d'en Joan 🕋 | 59.840  | 55.206         |  |
| TOTAL               | 201.543 | 242.890 MWh/ye |  |



Advantages of DH&C in Barcelona (1/2)

1. Introduction 🔰 2. Waste treatment

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL**

Residual energy sources are generally used (urban solid waste or others) in high performance energy equipment, thus **minimising fossil origin primary energy consumption**. **Reduction of greenhouse effect gas emission** as it is a more efficient energy solution. Significant **reduction of refrigerant losses into the atmosphere** compared to conventional systems.

Noise and vibration reduction in buildings connected to the system.

**Null visual impact** as the system ensures that roofs and façades remain completely unobstructed.

3. DH&C

#### **ECONOMIC**

Notable reduction of contracted electrical power.

Savings in user energy bills.

Reduction in maintenance costs and fewer technical specialisation requirements.

No need to purchase or replace own production equipment.

Aids energy expenditure forecasting.

More space available for business or other uses.

Cutting-edge buildings with a high added value.



#### SAFETY

Guarantee of safety and continuity of supply.

Elimination of risk of legionella in buildings as there are no refrigeration towers.

Permanent supervision of facilities by specialists, including substations.

No inflammable gases inside the building.

#### USE

**Flexibility:** service is guaranteed at all times, avoiding the need to plan and adapt to different user requirments. Power can therefore be increased easily with minimum investment.

**Reliability:** our equipment is redundant, high quality, automated and constantly supervised by highly qualified technicians to ensure unfailing service.

**Simplicity:** less complex facilities with low cost maintenance. Greater operative simplicity of facilities as energy production does not belong to the building.

Space saving unobstructed roofs and small technical rooms.

No vibrations, noise or negative visual impact: due to the elimination of air conditioning equipment and chimneys.





L. Introduction

/aste treatment

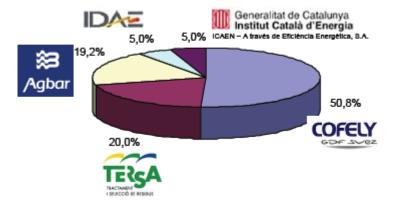
4. Districlima

Ecoenergies 🔉 6. Future of the

#### DISTRICLIMA: 1st DH&C in Barcelona (year 2002) taking advantage of the residual heat of the process of valuation SUR

Districlima was set up in 2002 to implement, for the first time in Spain, an urban heat and cold distribution network for use in heating, air conditioning and sanitary hot water.

The project is initially located in an urbanistic remodelled area of Barcelona that includes the Cultures Forum 2004 (Besòs seafront). The project encompasses the design, construction and later use, over a 25- year concession, of the Forum's production station and energy distribution network.







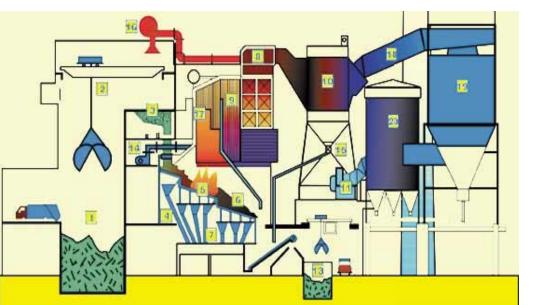




#### **Process scheme and Information 2009:**

Doors of unload: 15 Capacity of the pit: 2500 T RSU Bridge crane 4 m<sup>3</sup>/spoon (2,5 T) Capacity : 3 furnace de 15 T/h Tons RSU: 359.107 T/year Produced electric power: 180.468 MWh Electric power : 23.76 MW





4. Districlima



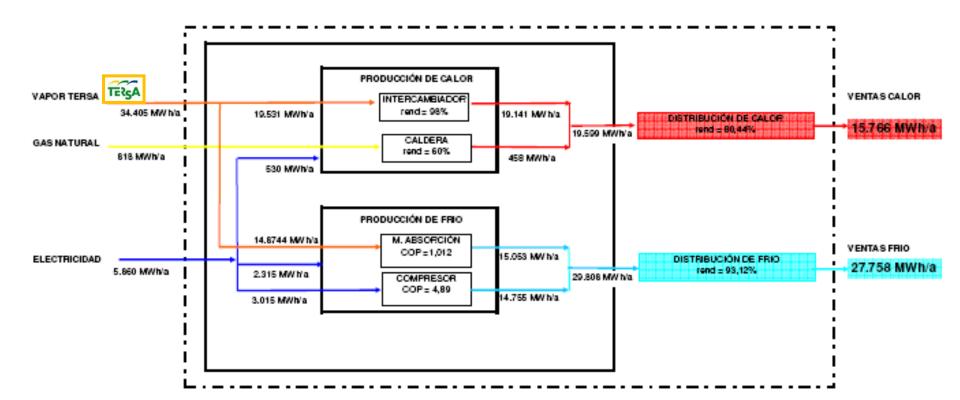






#### **DISTRICLIMA Technical Data:**

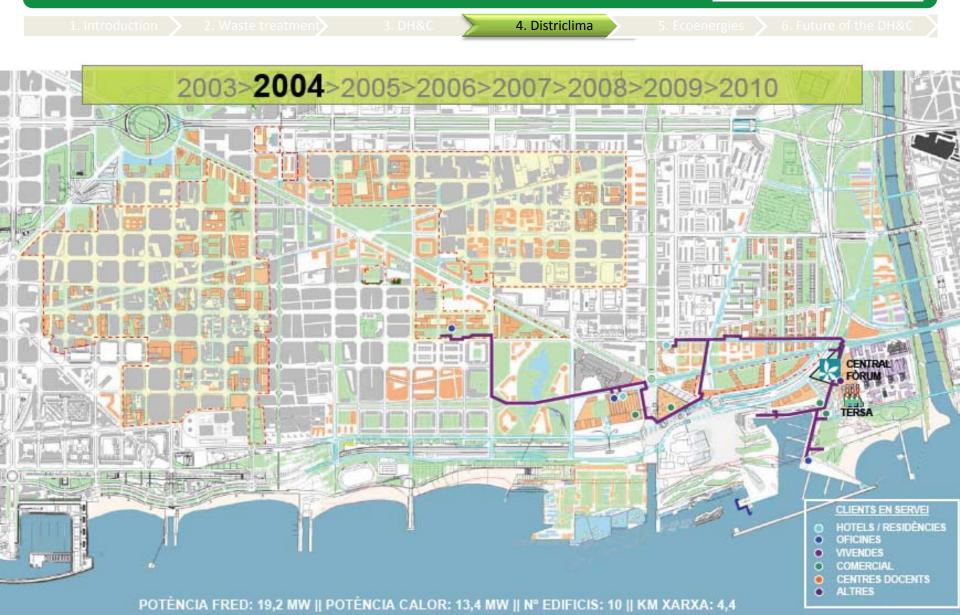
Buildings connected to the network: 50 Demand of heat: 37 MW Demand of cold: 6 MW Air conditioned ceiling surface: 360,000m<sup>2</sup> Grid Extension: 12km Heat power: 20,4MW + 20MW boiler Cold power: 29,2MW + Tank of 5.000m<sup>3</sup> (=10,4MW) Total Invest: 32,8M€



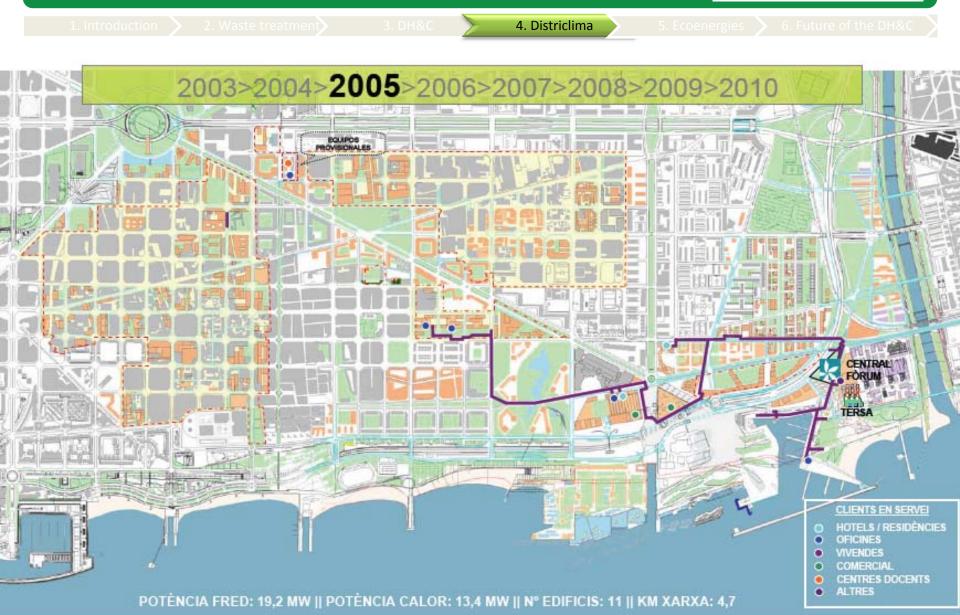










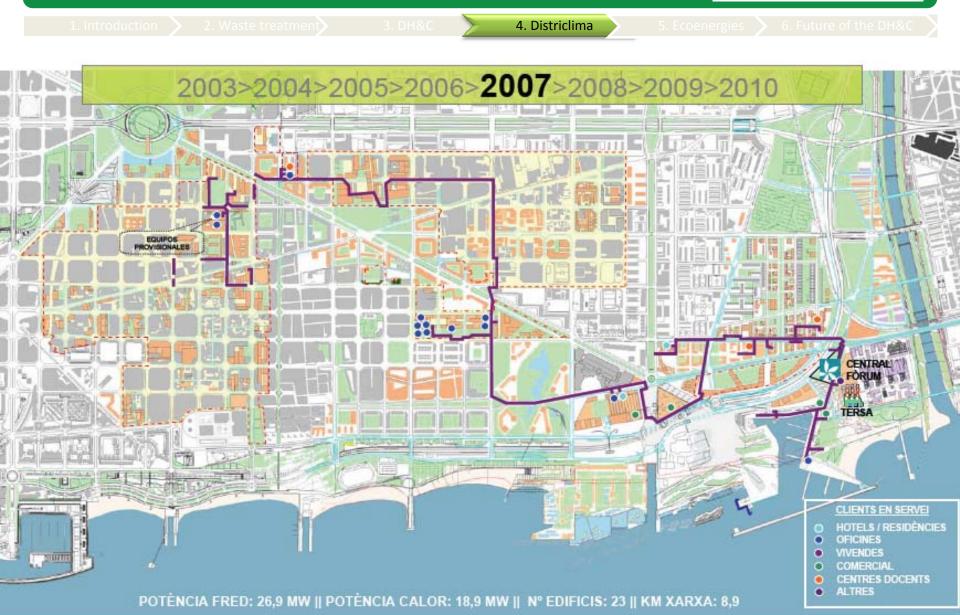




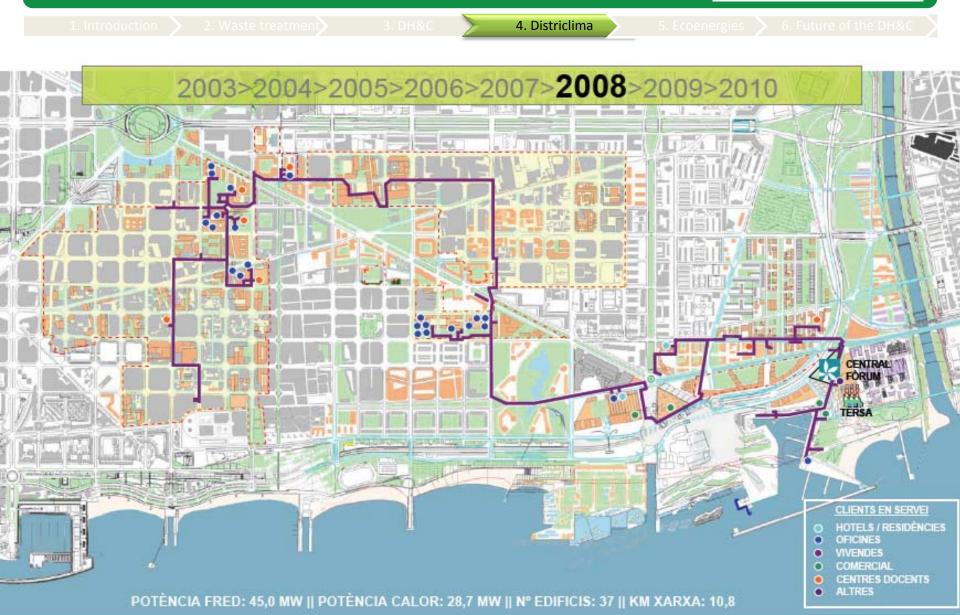
4. Districlima 2003>2004>2005>2006>2007>2008>2009>2010 EQUIPOS PROVISIONALES TR H IT EQUIPOS ROVISIONAL EP CENTRA EÒRU TERSA CLIENTS EN SERVEI HOTELS / RESIDÈNCIES OFICINES IVENDES COMERCIAL CENTRES DOCENTS ALTRES

POTÈNCIA FRED: 26,1 MW || POTÈNCIA CALOR: 16,9 MW || Nº EDIFICIS: 21 || KM XARXA: 6,7

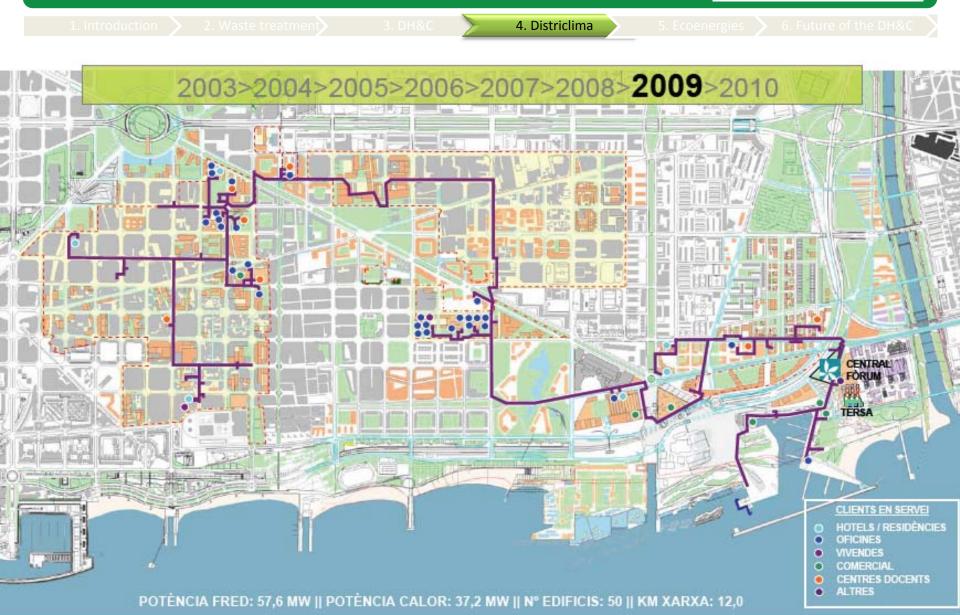




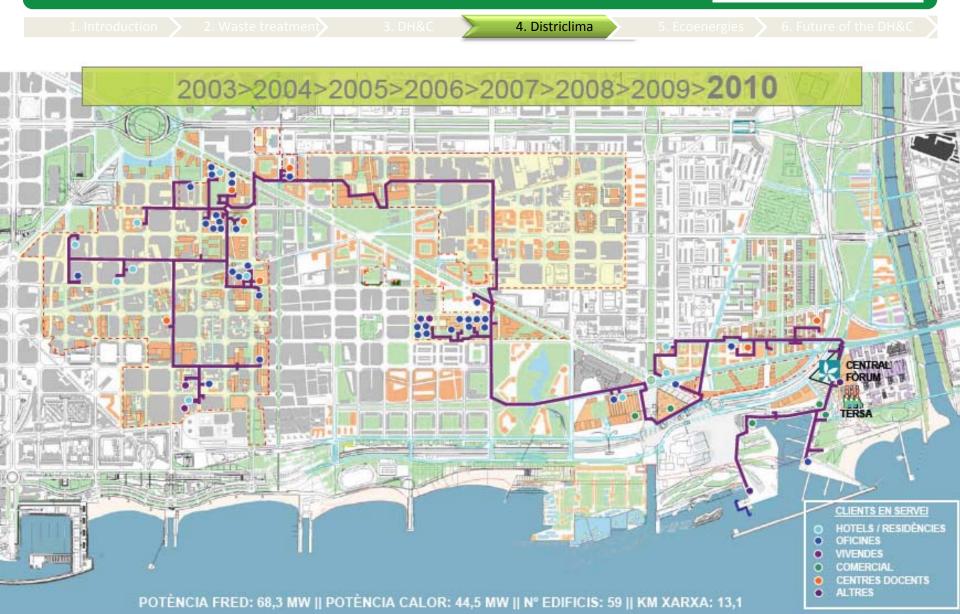




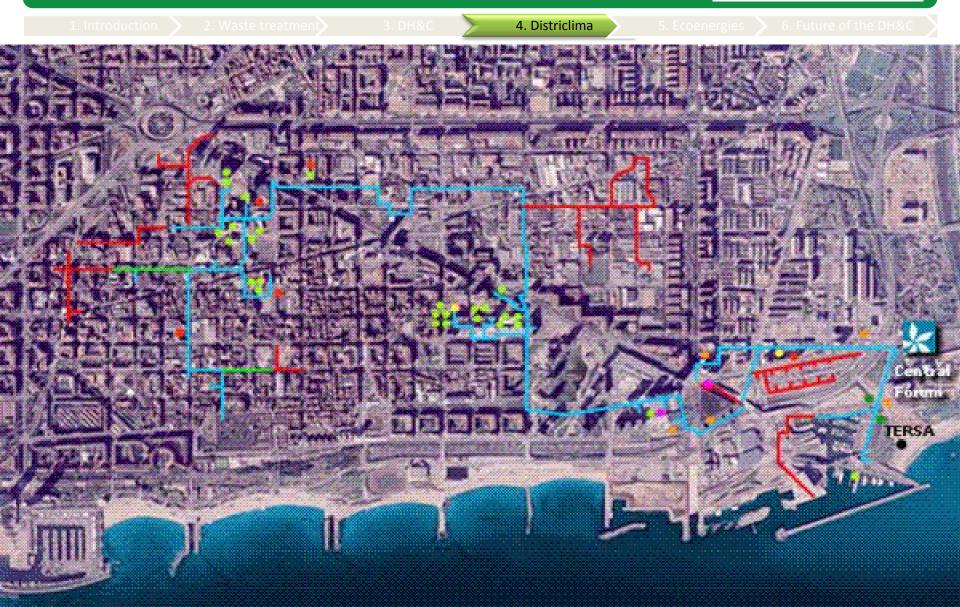


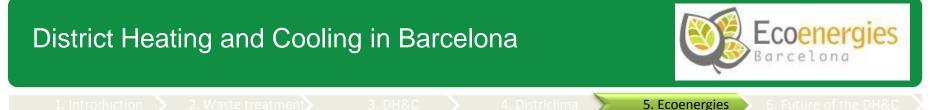












#### **ECOENERGIES:** Recovering cold energy from the regasification process of the liquefied natural gas in ENAGAS's plant.

The aim of this project is to profit wasted energy sources to provide heat and cold to a district heating and cooling network.

One of the biggest regasification plants in southern Europe is located in Barcelona's harbor, with a 625.000 m3(N)/hour capacity. Gasification process consists in heating the GNL with seawater which generates a huge amount of cold.

In addition, Barcelona produces up to **15.000 tones of biomass** coming from public parks that could be energetically profited.

This project will recover a part of the wasted cold, and recovering energetically the whole amount of biomass to serve the population.







#### **ECOENERGIES:** A project to give energy to domestic clients

The main end users of this project will be the 85% of the neighbors of the new *Marina del Prat Vermell* neighborhood (up to 1.100 new apartment buildings), the first domestic customers for this kind of installations in Barcelona.

The project pretends to cover as well Barcelona's central market Mercabarna, the Fair facilities, hotels, and even a hospital. This final users will have a 24/7 intervention service, and SMS news update service. Cold recovery Central Installed power: 30 MW

#### **Biomass Central**

Supply: 15000 tons/year Electric installed power: 1.3 MWe Thermal installed power: 4.8 MWt

#### Energy production (year 2023)

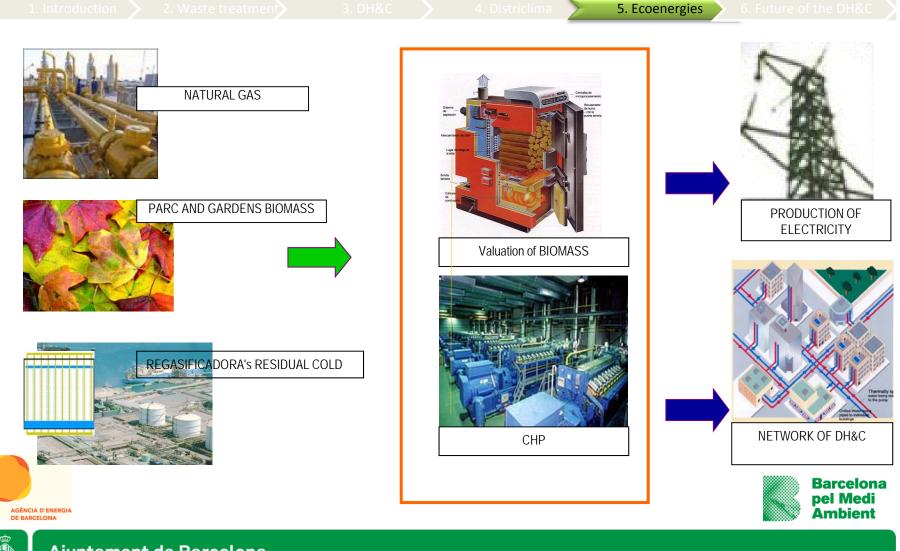
Cold production: 62.48 GWh/year Heat production: 57.53 GWh/year

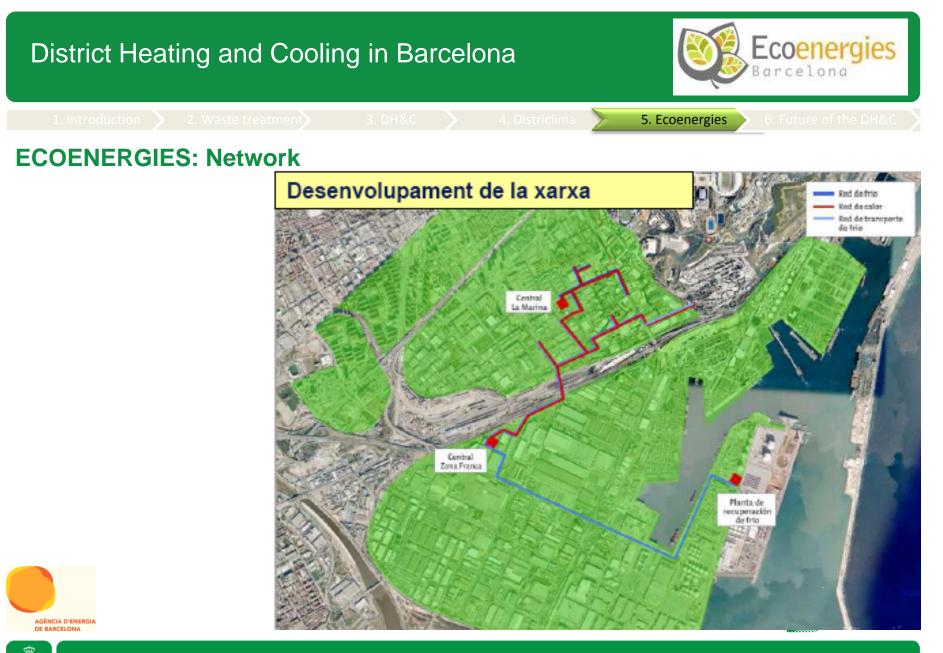
Environmental facts Avoided CO<sub>2eq</sub>:13400 tons/year



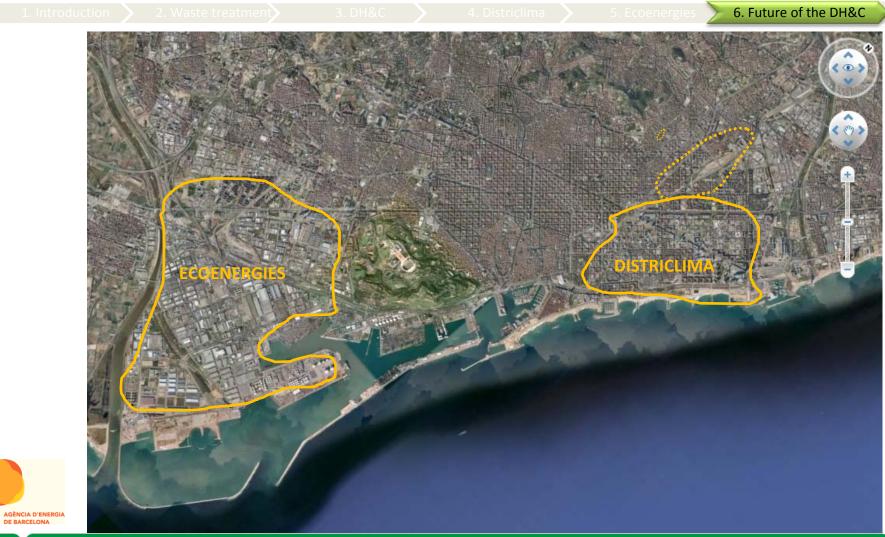








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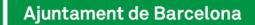




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# Thank-you for your attention!





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