CMC

Thermal and geothermal storage



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Geothermal energy and including Underground Thermal Energy Storage (UTES)

Country	GWh/yr	<u>MWt</u>	Main Use
China	20,932	8,898	bathing/district heating
USA	15,710	12,611	GHP
Sweden	12,585	4,460	GHP
Turkey	10,247	2,084	district heating
Japan	7,139	2,100	bathing (onsens)
Iceland	6,768	1,826	district heating
France	3,592	1,345	district heating
Germany	3,546	2,485	bathing/district heating
Netherlands	2,972	1,410	GHP
Canada	2,465	1,126	GHP Geothermal
Norway	2,300	1,300	GHP Heat Pumps
Switzerland	2,143	1,061	GHP

Ice exported from Norway -

Underground cold storage, London



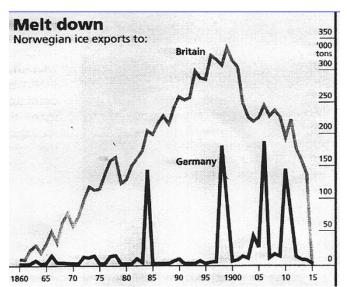


Building by the riverside, Regents Canal, London

Ice production, Notodden, Norway



Underground ice storage, Syon Park, West London

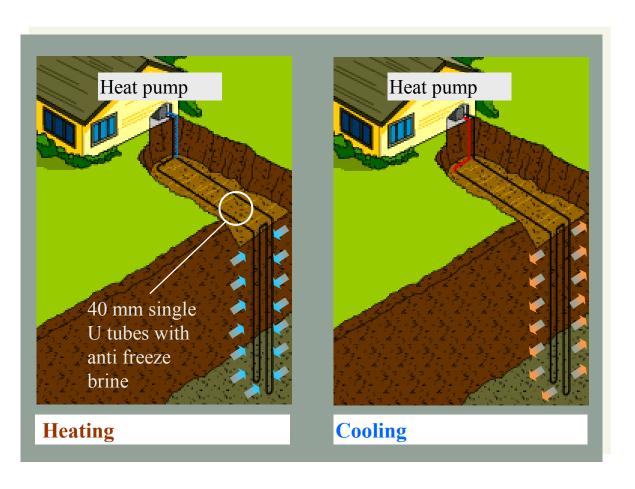


Norwegian ice exports to Britain and Germany, 1860-1915

350 000 tons



Underground (Borehole) Thermal Energy Storage (UTES/BTES)



Borehole Thermal Storage System (BTES) Alnafossen office building, Oslo

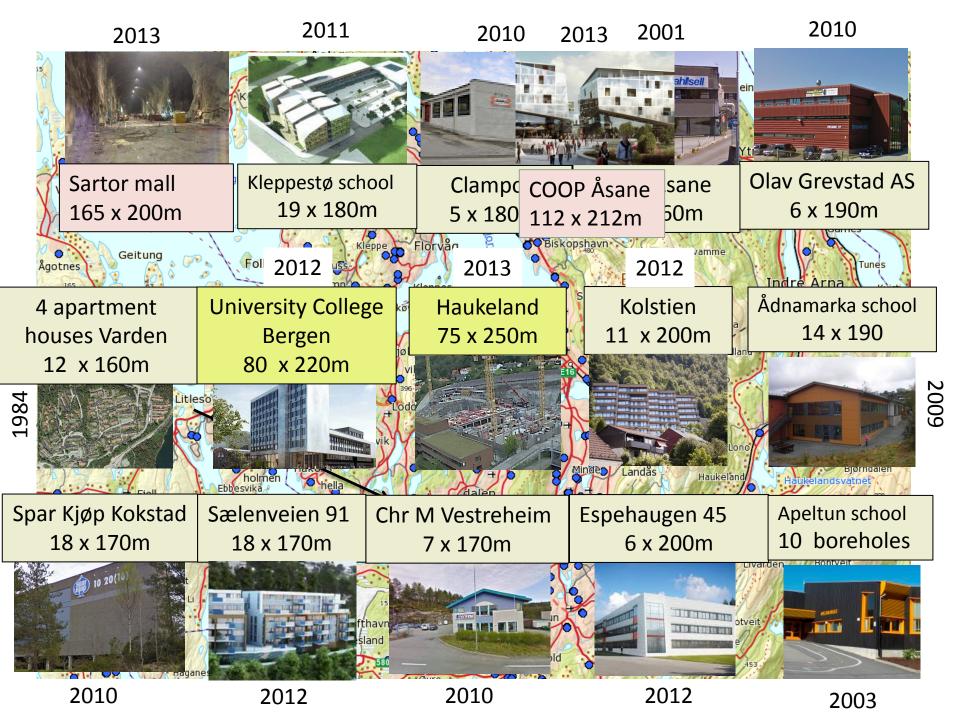


MWh/day

BTES with 52 boreholes to 150 m depth



Delivered heat/cooling from the BTES to the building throughout the year



BTES New Akershus University hospital (Ahus), Norway

- Operation from 2008
- 137 000 m²
- 228 boreholes of 200 m depth
- Heat pump, 8 MW
- Energy production
 - Heat 26 GWh
 - Cooling incl. free cooling 8 GWh
- Investment cost BTES
 - 100mill NOK







Gardermoen airport, Oslo, 1998

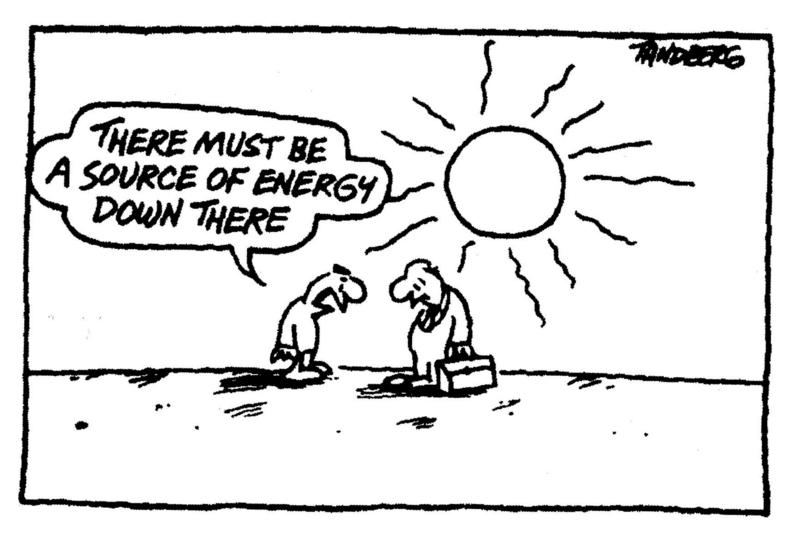
Building area: 150 000 m²

- Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage (ATES) system
 - 9 MW cooling
 - 7.5 MW heating
- 9 warm and 9 cold wells
 - 45 m depth
- Groundwater temperatures
 - Cold wells 4.1 4.5 °C
 - Warm wells 4.5 20 ° C
- Energy production 2004
 - Heat 11 GWh
 - Cooling incl passive cooling 11GWh
- Investment ATES system
 - 17 mill NOK
 - Payback time <4 years



Foto: Oslo Lufthavn AS

Energy Storage - utilizing of local available energy

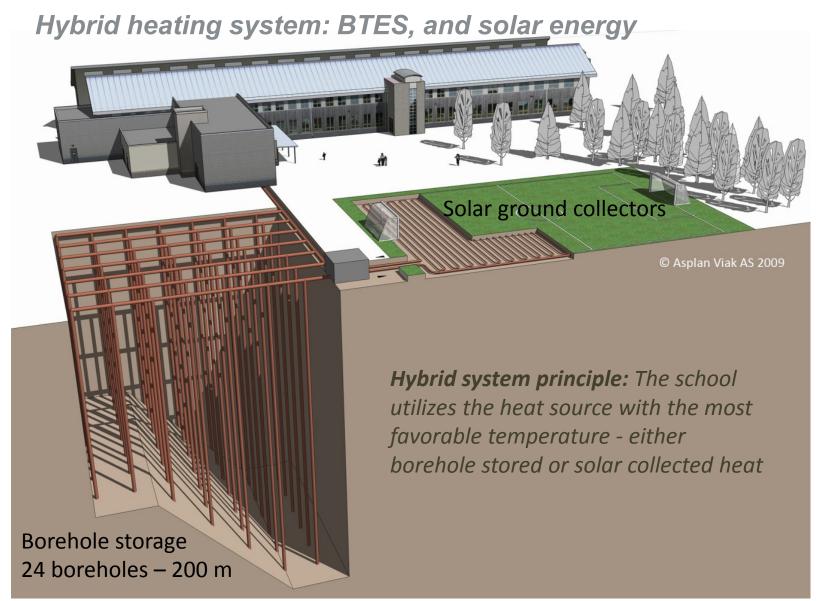


High Temperature BTES, Emmaboden, Sweden

- Seasonal storage of waste heat from the foundry in the summer - to be recovered for space heating during winter
- 140 boreholes, 150 m depth
- Borehole spacing; 4 m
- In operation since Summer 2010
- Designed for charging 3800 MWh of which 2600 MWh is predicted to be recovered for space heating
- Working temperature 60 /40 °C



Ljan school, Oslo





Bergen University College BTES and ice storage tanks





81 BHE to 220 m depth heat 1 700 kW cooling 1400 kW

4 ice storage tanks 250 m³
diurnal storage
11200 kWh = 7 timer á 1600 kW
-Freezing temperature 10 C



Heat to power – VDG Craftengine

CRAFTENGINE

PROVIDING RENEWABLE ENERGY AT A LOW COST





CRAFTENGINETM POWERPACK - WASTE HEAT TO ELECTRICITY

- ➤ Waste Heat Recovery System with Power Output up to 40 kWe
- Industrial Engine Design by Viking Heat Engines and AVL Schrick
- Low Cost and High Reliability
- > Heavy Duty Expander Design Low Maintenance and Long Lifetime
- Cost-Effective Competitive Energy Costs (typ. €5-8 cents/kWh)

The CRAFTENGINETM POWERPACK accepts any available waste heat source with temperatures from ~90 °C (190 °F) and upwards to generate electricity, without the need to burn fuel. If sufficiently low cooling temperatures are provided, usage of even lower feed temperatures are possible.

The CRAFTENGINETM POWERPACK can effectively utilize a variety of waste heat sources (exhaust, off-gases, steam and hot water) from diesel engines, gas engines, turbines, waste incinerators, metal smelters, food plants, dairy plants, chemical plants and more.



Some waste heat sources:

UTES applications

Temperature 2-17C (60C)

Power <10 MW

Capacity: 50 -85 %

• Efficiency: 10 –50 kWh/t

Storage time: day – years

Operation cost: low



Nydalen Næringspark