



Engineering renewable
energy today

District Energy – Geothermal – Sewer Energy – Biomass – Industrial Waste Heat – Solar



Clean Air Partnership

Low Carbon Energy Systems 101

January 26, 2024



- President of Rathco ENG
- P. Eng. and PMP with over 16 years' experience in energy and infrastructure projects
- Expert in district energy system design
- Have led energy projects across Canada
- Background in Water and Wastewater Engineering

John Rathbone, P. Eng., PMP

Low & Zero Carbon Technologies



Primary Disciplines



District Energy

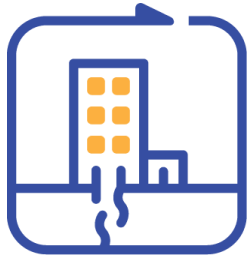
- 3rd, 4th Gen
- 5th Ambient



Wastewater Energy Exchange



Industrial Waste Heat Capture



Geothermal

- Geoexchange
- Surface Water
- Open Loop



Biomass



Air Source Heat Pumps

Complimentary Disciplines



Energy From Waste



Biogas



Solar PV



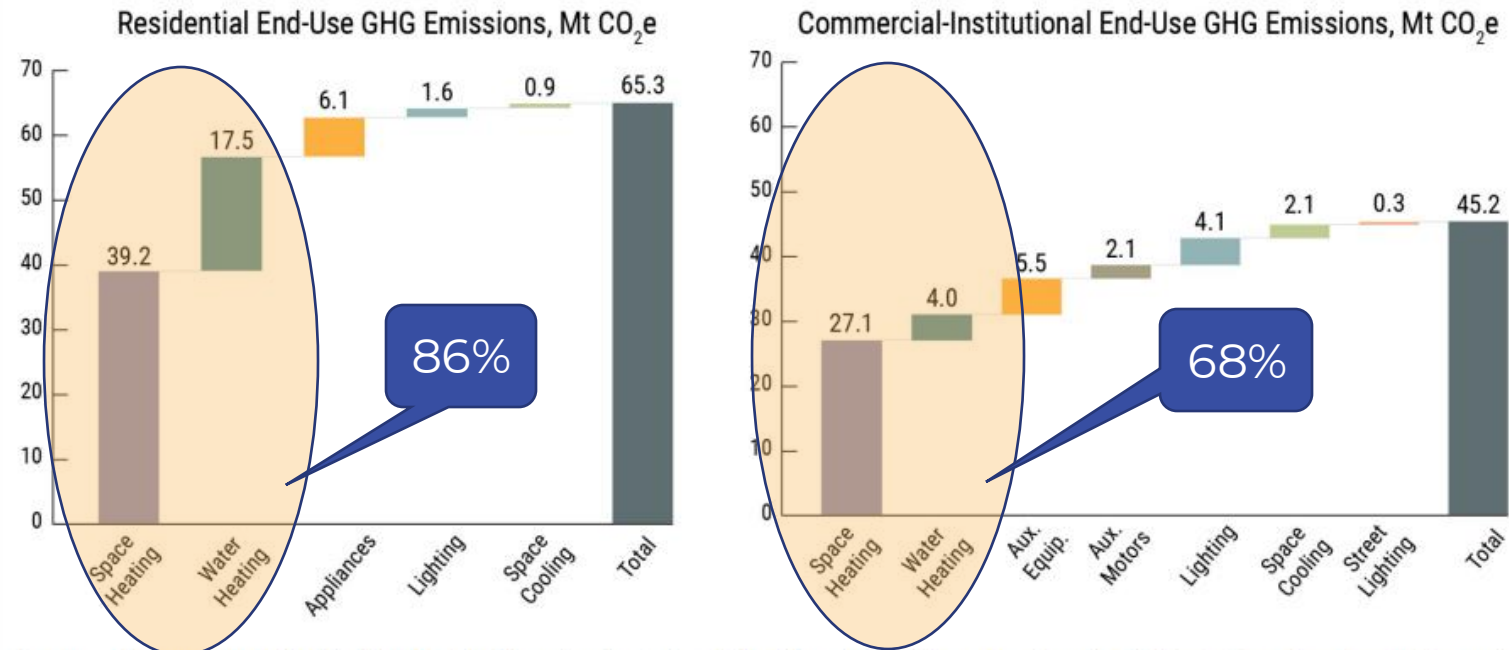
Solar Thermal

Drivers & Challenges

Energy End Use In Our Buildings



Figure 5 – Residential and Commercial-Institutional GHG Emissions by End-Use (2015)



Source: Figure prepared by the Library of Parliament using data obtained from Natural Resources Canada, "[Table 2: Secondary Energy Use and GHG Emissions by End-Use, Residential - Canada](#) and [Table 2: Secondary Energy Use and GHG Emissions by Activity Type - Including Electricity-Related Emissions](#)," Comprehensive End Use Database, accessed on 29 January 2018

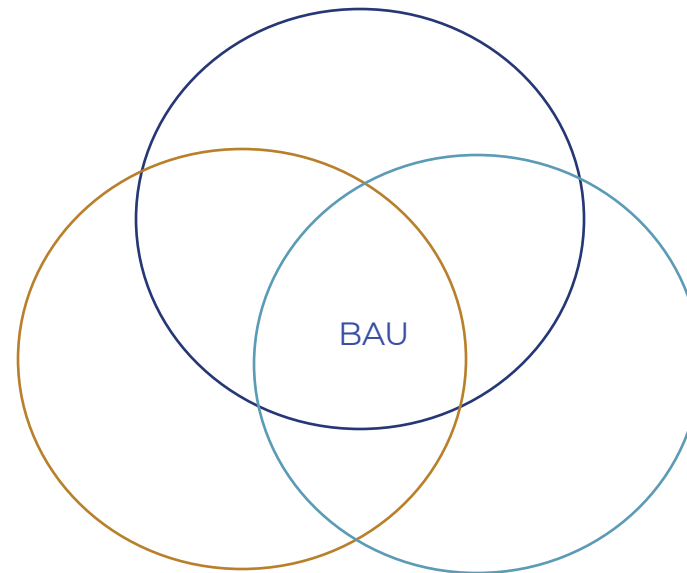


Opportunities & Challenges



Status Quo Bias

Choice Overload Bias



Optimism Bias

By Overcoming Inherent Bias we can Move to Better Solutions



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What is an Air Source Heat Pump?



Where are ASHPs Being Deployed



- Mostly being utilized for decarbonization of single buildings either new build or increasingly retrofits. Also now being deployed in district solutions such as at TRU University.

Pros:

- Lower Initial Capital Cost than other solutions
- In the GTA the limitation is mostly roof space and structural load

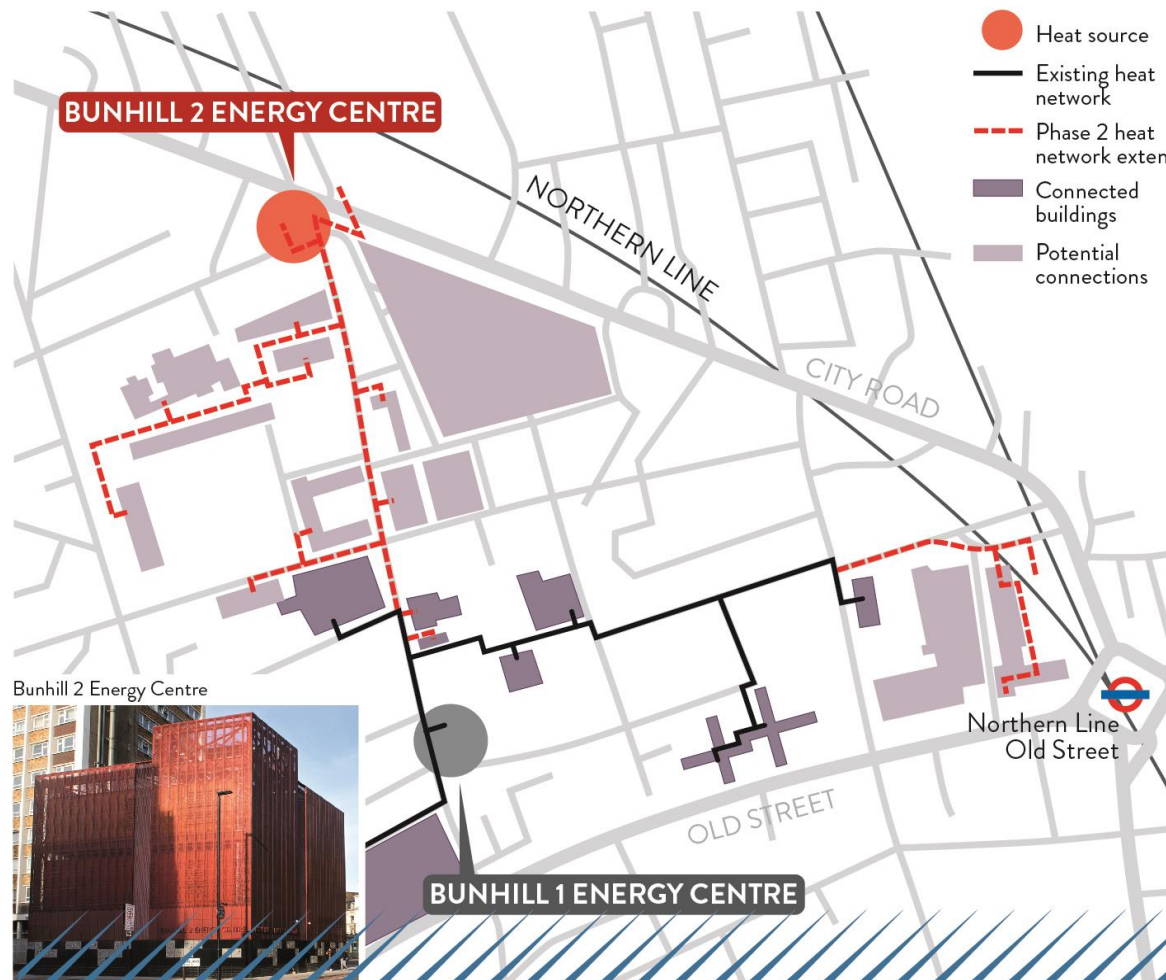
• Cons:

- Cold Weather operation for large commercial units is still limited (though the market is evolving quickly)
- Less efficient than other solutions which typically can result in higher operating costs and lower emissions savings

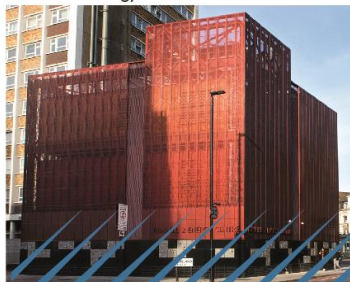
Atypical ASHP



WASTE HEAT RECOVERY - BUNHILL PHASE 2



Bunhill 2 Energy Centre



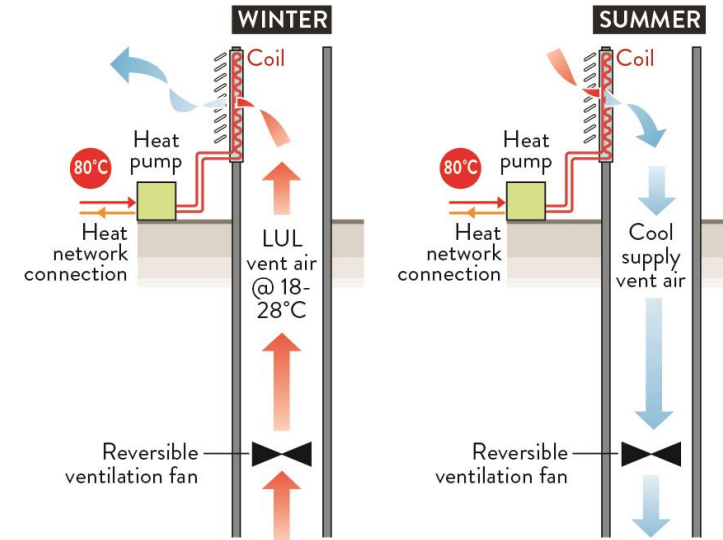
Boiler craned into position



Preparing foundations at top of vent shaft



VENTILATION SHAFT HEAT PUMP OPERATION



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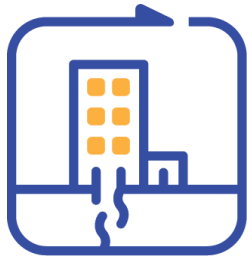
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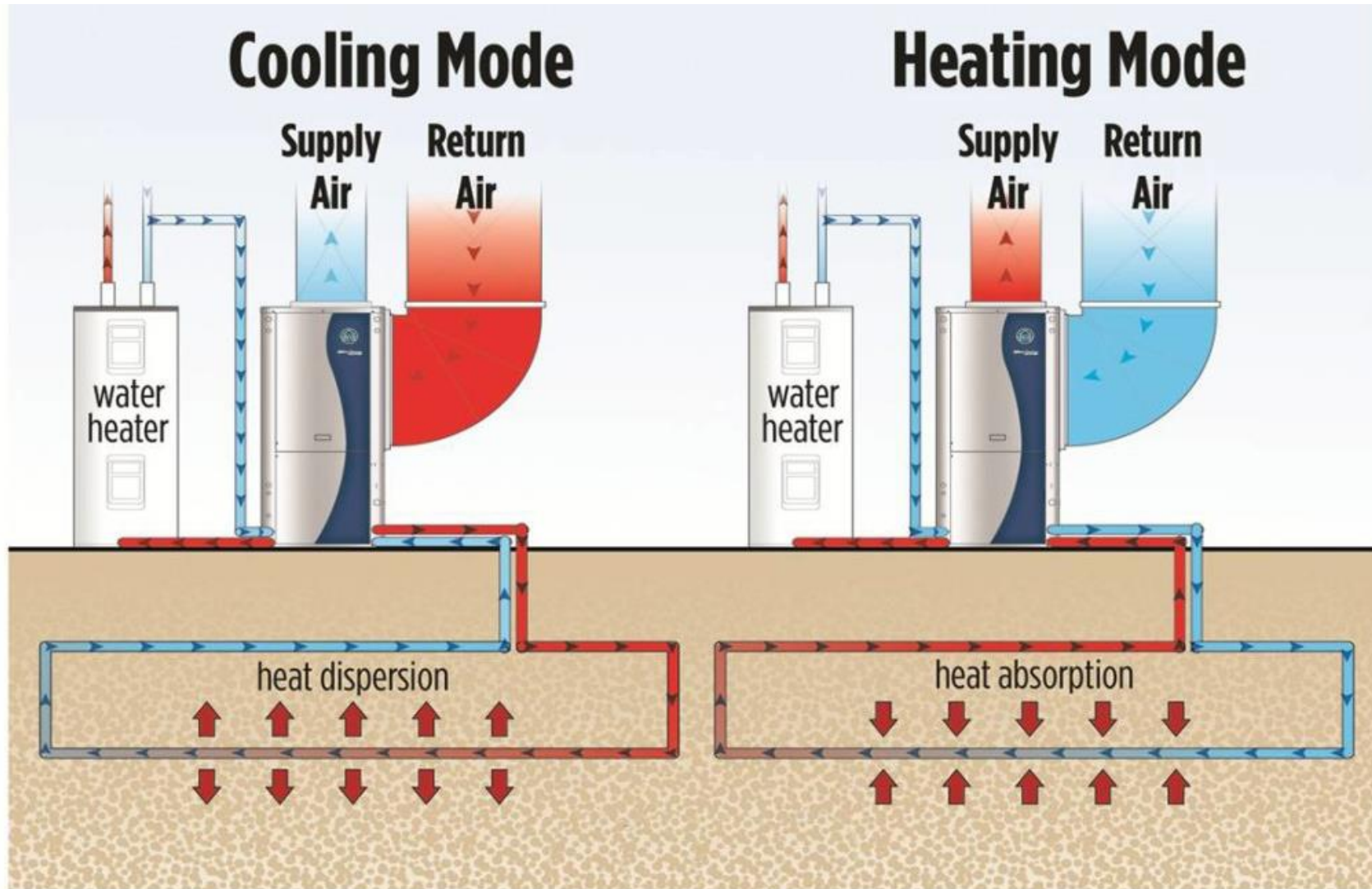


Solar PV



Solar Thermal

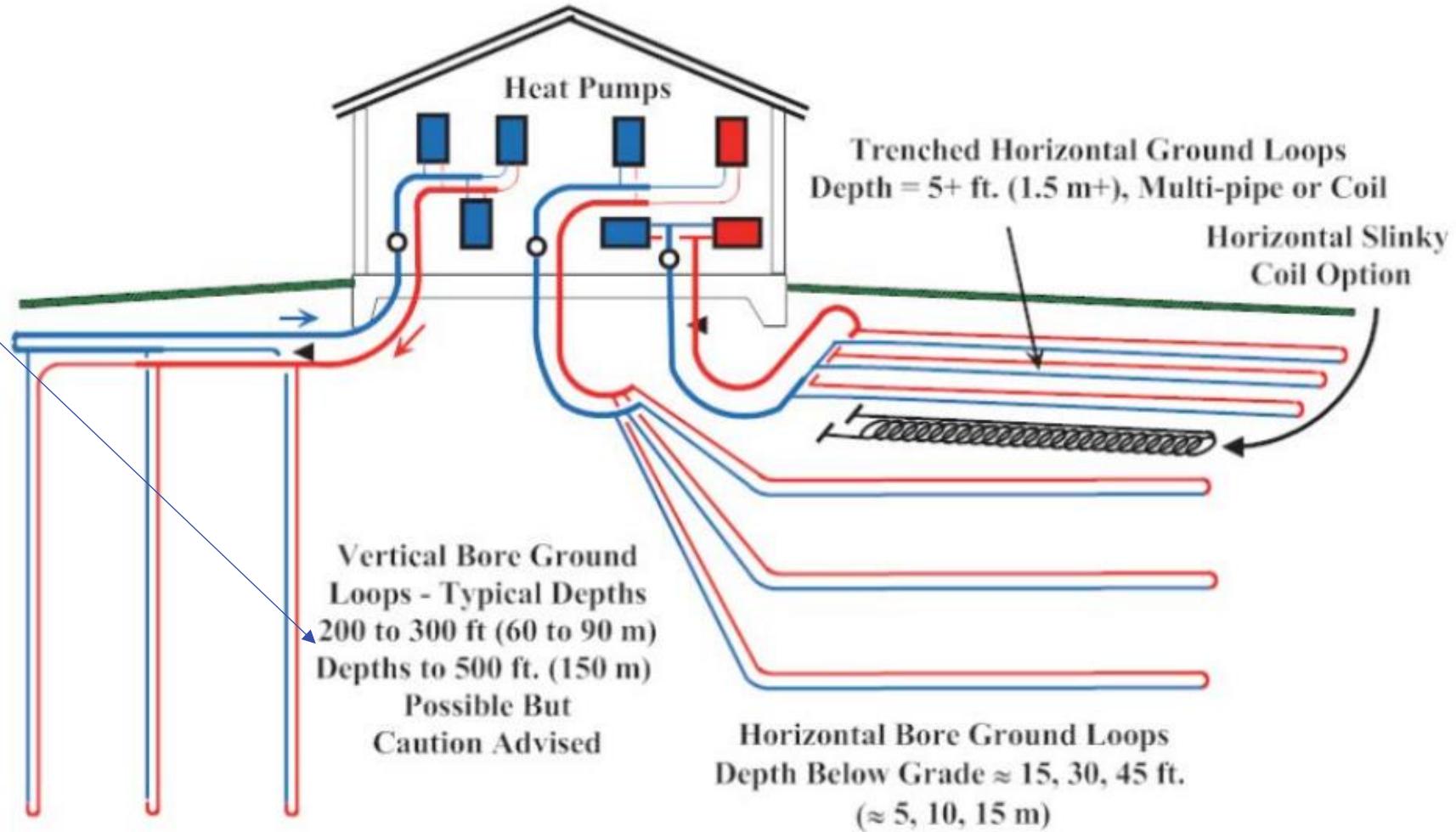
What is Geo-Exchange?



What is Geo-exchange - 2



In the GTHA – our boreholes often go to 850 ft – we have some of the most experienced drillers in North America working on projects here.





- Mostly being utilized for decarbonization of single and multi-building new developments. Deployed at scale in district solutions such as at Princeton University and multiple new developments across the GTA.

Pros:

- High efficiency year round
- Typically lower operating costs than other solutions
- High Emissions reductions

• Cons:

- High Initial Capital Cost
- Site Dependent Resource

Geo-Exchange



Etobicoke

**145
Boreholes
at 850 ft**



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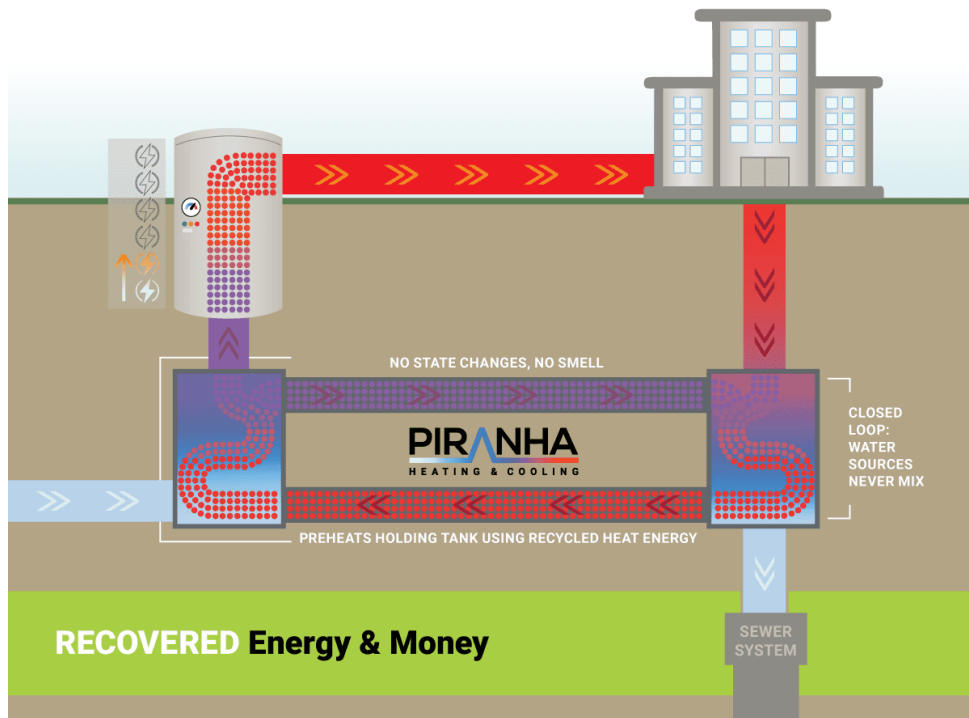


Solar PV



Solar Thermal

Wastewater Energy Exchange?



Wastewater Energy Exchange



- Decarbonization of single and multi-building new developments. Deployed at scale in district solutions such as at South East False Creek, and in retrofits such as at Toronto Western Hospital
- Pros:
 - High efficiency year round
 - Typically lower operating costs than other solutions
 - High Emissions reductions
- Cons:
 - Med-High Initial Capital Cost
 - Highly Site Dependent Resource

WasteWater Energy Exchange at Scale



Sewer Heat Recovery District Energy Plant

A District Energy Plant will serve the development, with capacity to expand and provide zero carbon thermal energy to the surrounding community

Reclaimed heat from wastewater will be gathered through a connection to Metro Vancouver's sewer forcemain, and will serve as the primary energy source for the system

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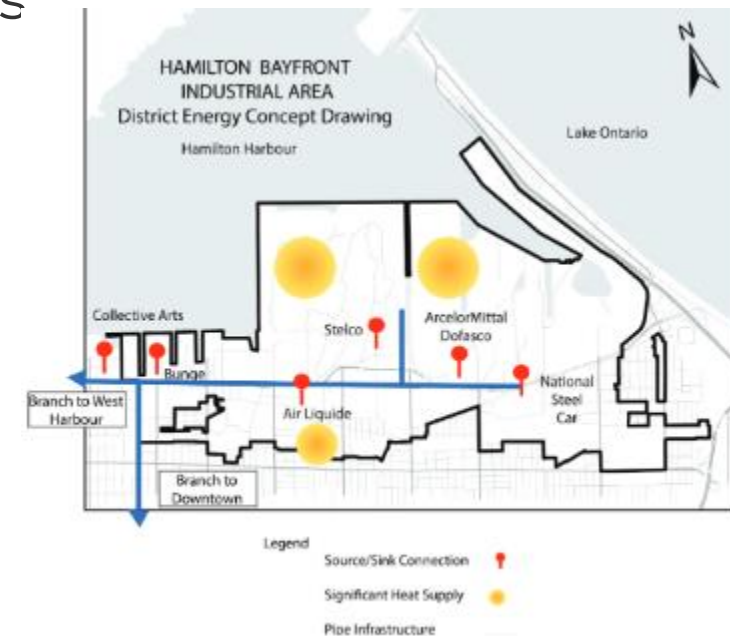
What is Waste Heat?



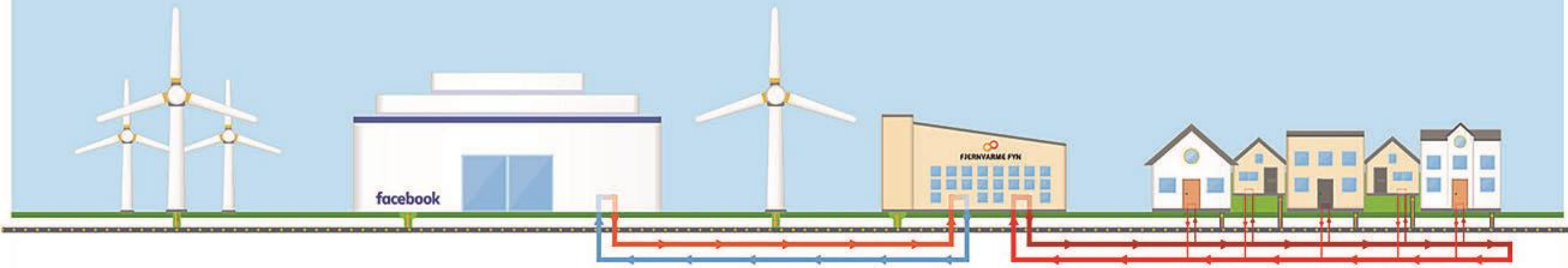
Waste Heat Recovery



- Deployed at scale in district solutions such as at Odense District Heating, and under study in Hamilton.
- Pros:
 - High efficiency year round
 - Typically lower operating costs than other solutions
 - High Emissions reductions
 - Add value to supplier
- Cons:
 - Med-High Initial Capital Cost
 - Highly Site Dependent Resource



Odense Data Center: Heat Recovery Process



Wind turbines add renewable energy to the electric grid that supplies our data center and powers our servers

Hot air from the servers is directed over water coils to heat water

The warm water from the data center coupled with additional renewable energy is used in a heat pump facility to create hot water for the district heating network

The hot water delivers the heat to the community via the district heating network

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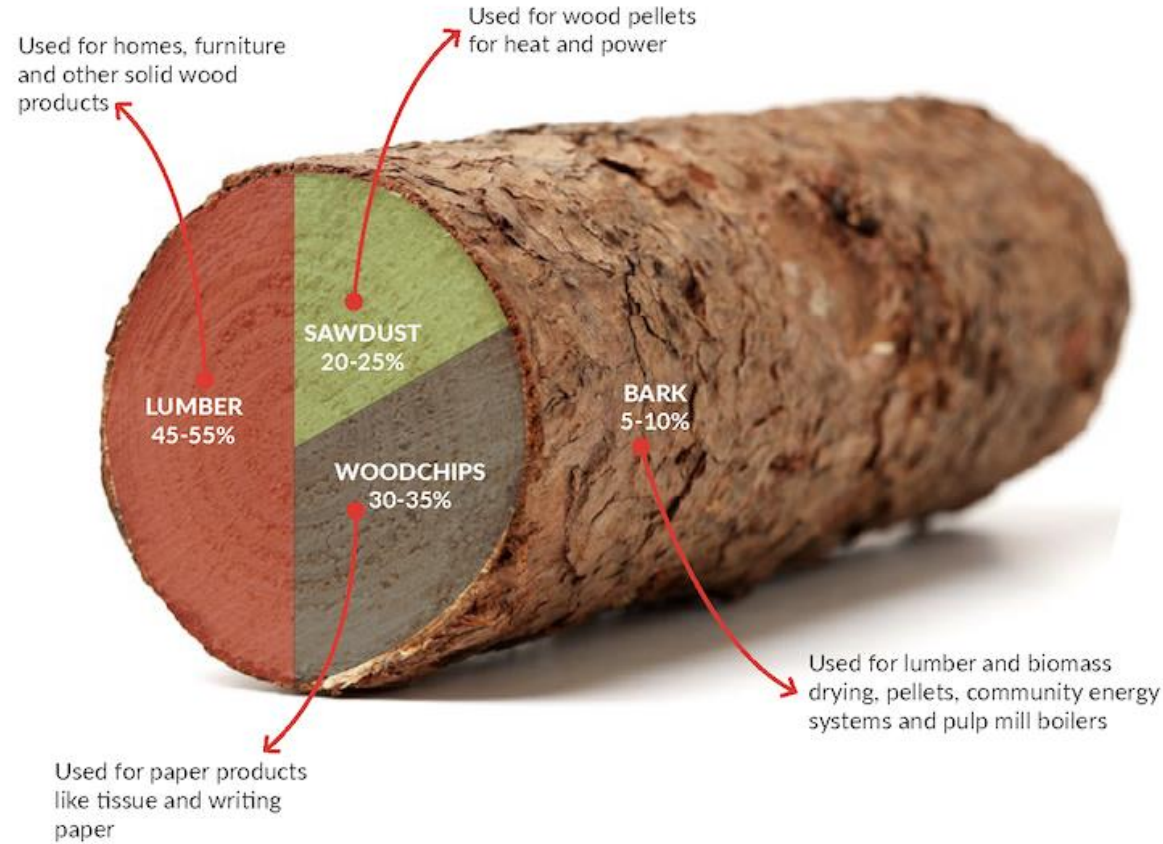


Solar PV



Solar Thermal

What is Biomass?



- Deployed at scale in district solutions such as at Simon Fraser University, Copenhagen (Amager Bakke), and multiple other large scale DE systems.
- Pros:
 - High efficiency year round
 - Potential for Co-generation
 - Can produce steam for legacy systems if needed
- Cons:
 - High Initial Capital Cost
 - Needs scale to make the economics work
 - Logistically challenging

Low & Zero Carbon Technologies



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Solar PV

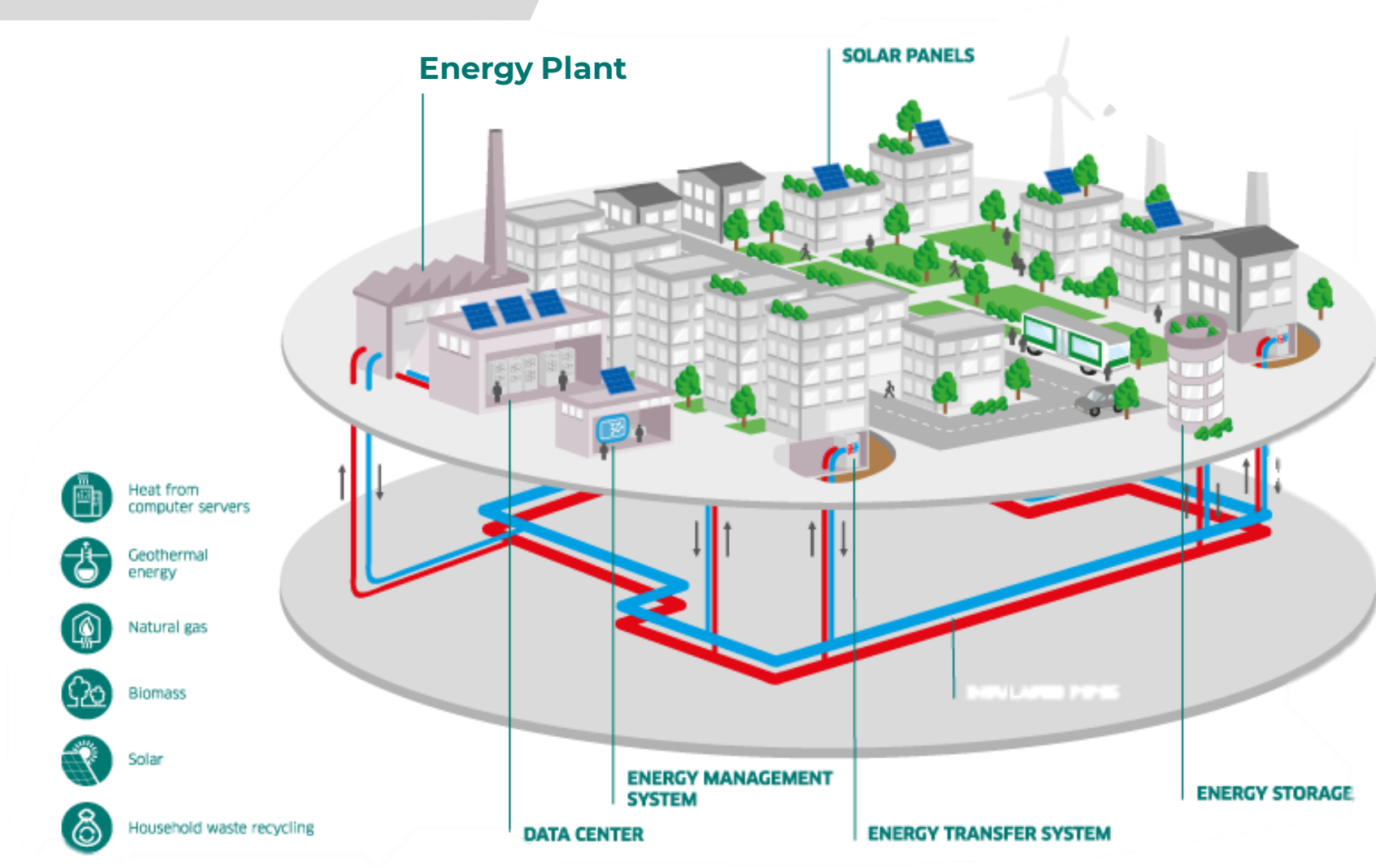


Solar Thermal

What is a District Energy System



Thermal Infrastructure



Source: Engie

District Energy in North America



- Pittsburgh
- Vancouver
- Chicago
- Toronto
- Los Angeles
- Houston
- New Orleans
- Seattle
- Las Vegas
- New York
- Colleges
- Universities



Top Left

Inventory control,
reducing waste material

Top Right

Weld quality control &
documentation

Bottom Left

Adapting to site
conditions.

Bottom Right

Adapting to extreme site
conditions.

The Evolution of District Energy

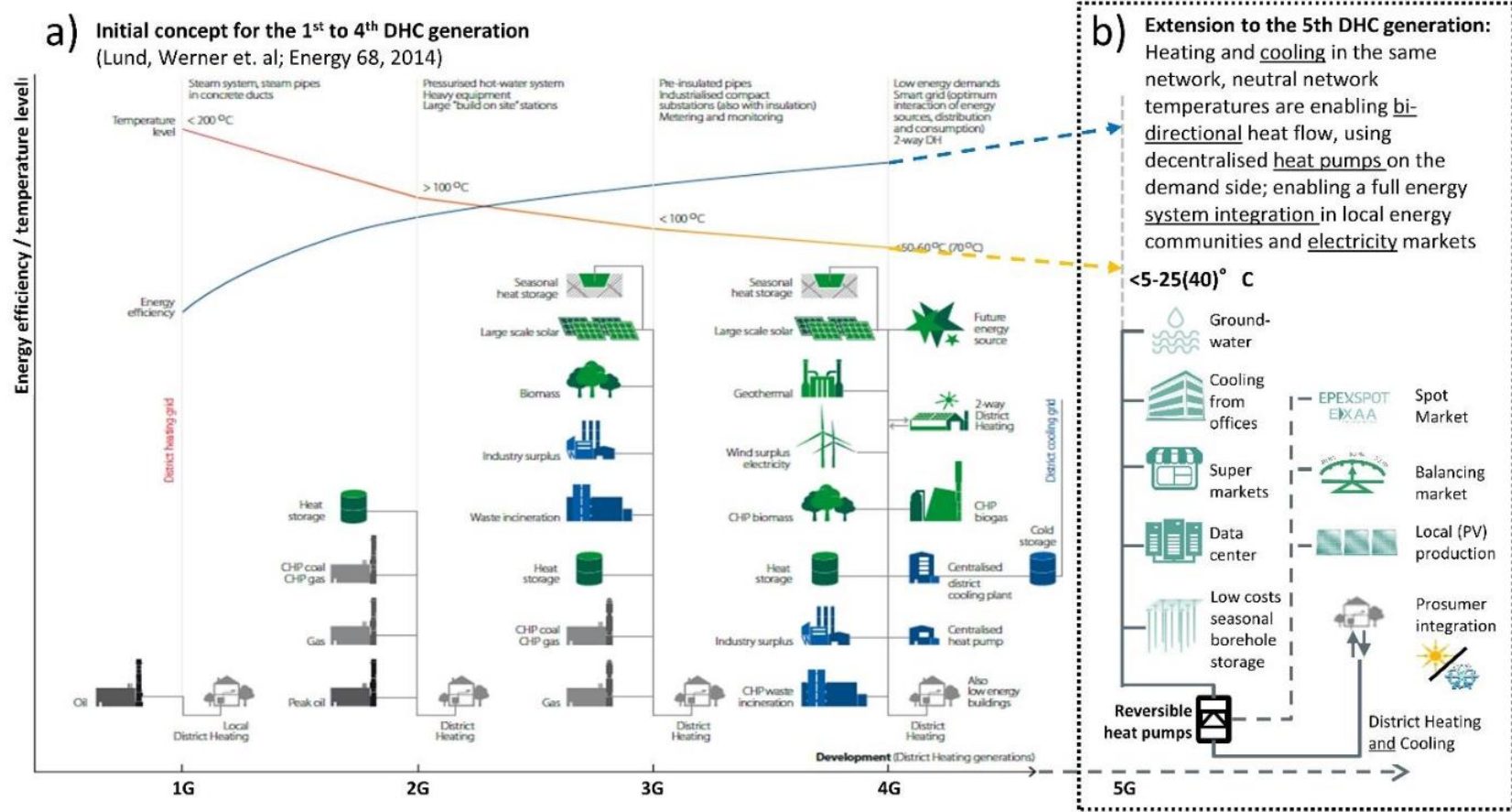
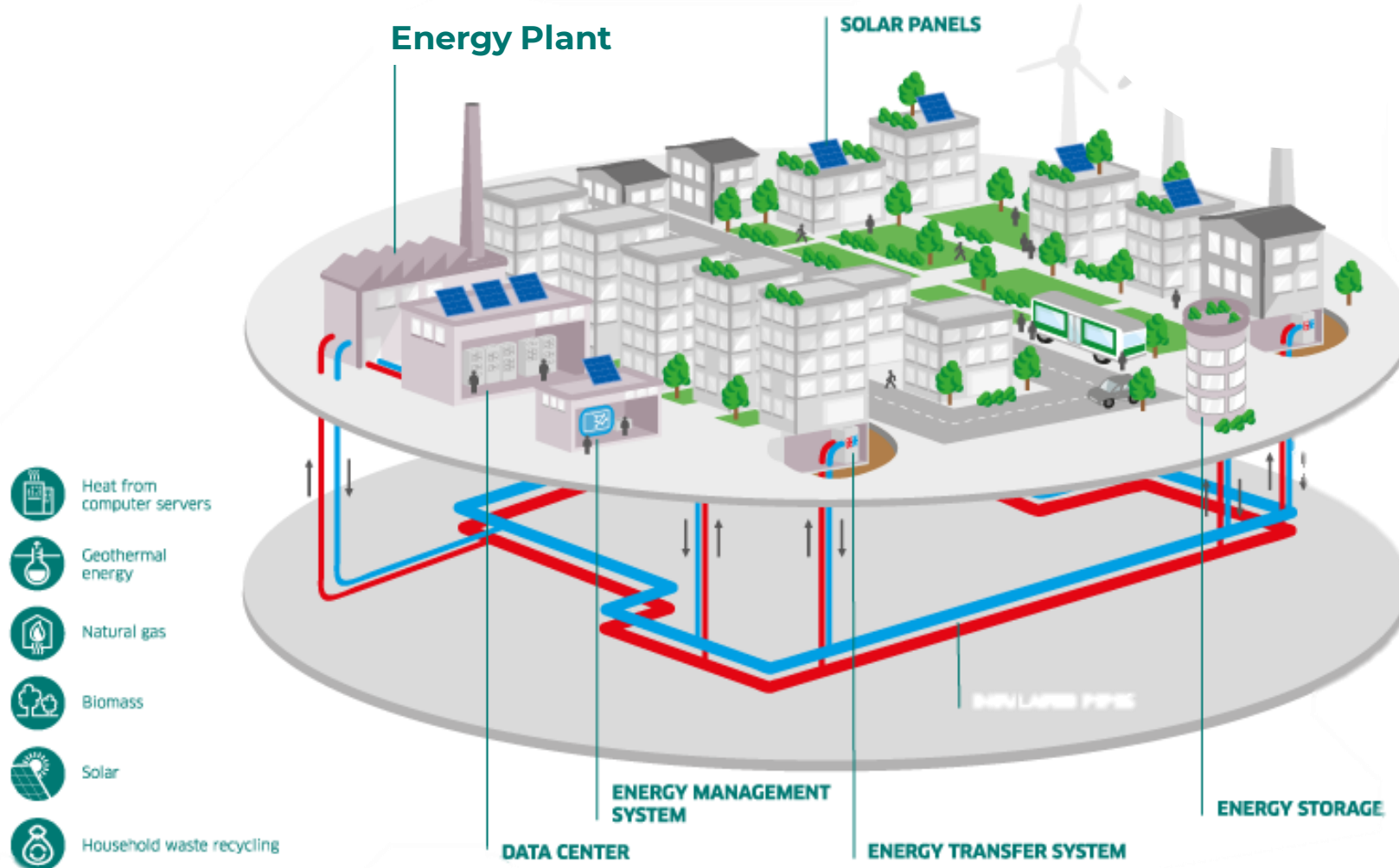


Figure 4: a) the concepts for the 1st to 4th generations of DHC networks from Lund et al⁵⁷, b) extension

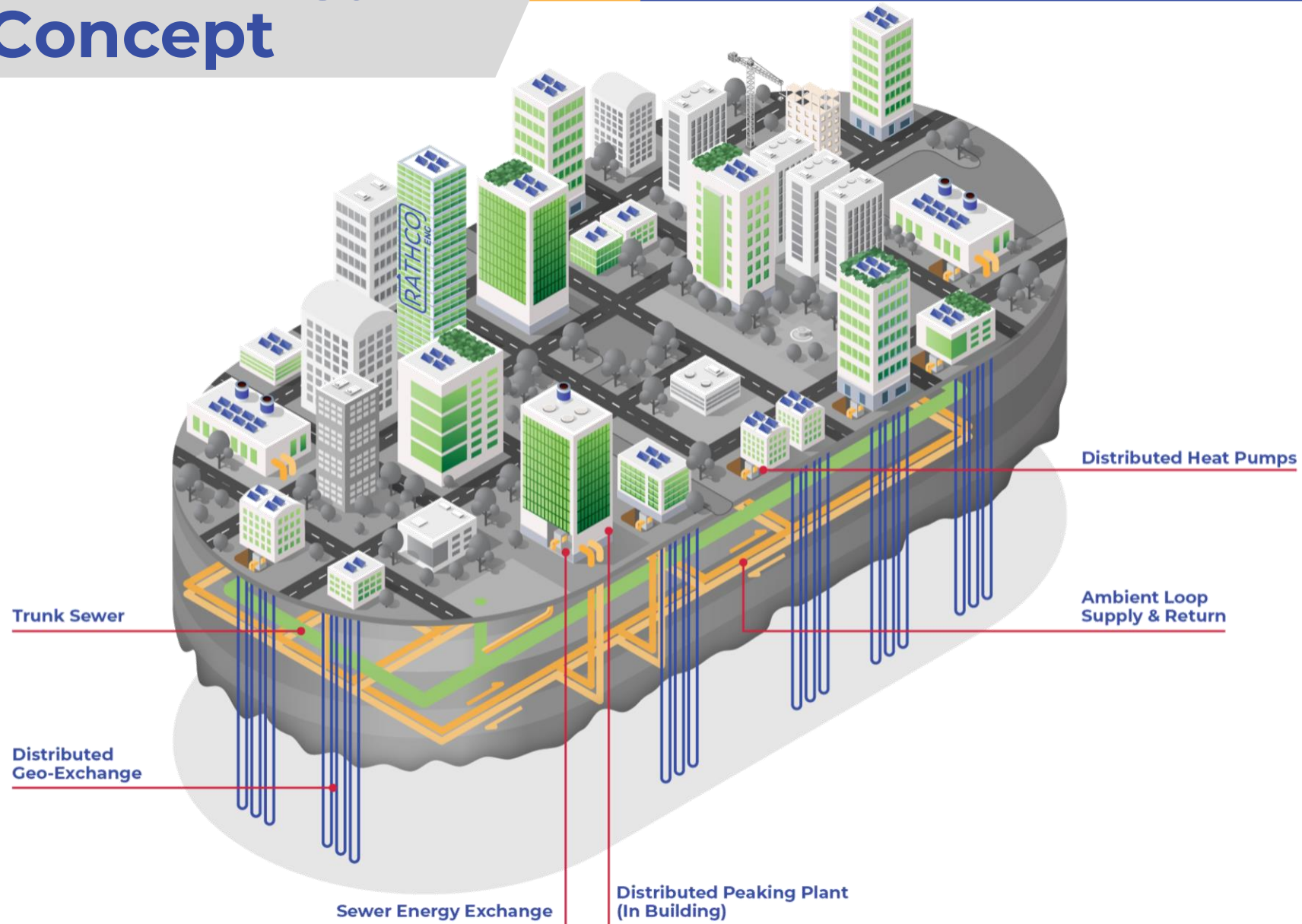
Examples



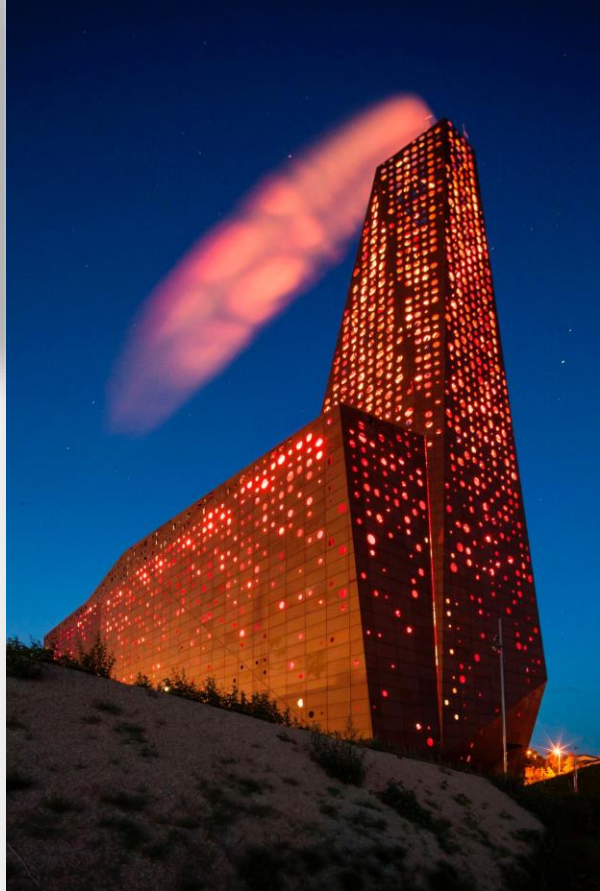
Generation		Locations	Notes
1G	Steam	New York, Toronto, York U	Most, older city and campus district heating systems in the US and Canada are somewhere here
2G	High Temperature Hot Water	Older Campuses across the US and Canada, Eastern Europe	
3G	Hot Water systems	Scandinavia, St. Paul, Hamilton	Most Existing Systems are here – transitioning to 4G or 5G
4G	Low Temperature Hot Water	Zibi – Ottawa, Princeton,	New systems from the past 10 years are trending into this category
5G	Ambient Loops	Okotoks, Zibi - Gatineau	New Development Sites in North America
District Cooling	Cool Water	Toronto, Large Scale DC in the Hotter Climates	Nearly all new DE systems in climates requiring cooling provide both heating and cooling.



5th Generation District Energy Concept



DES Around the World





Thank you all