

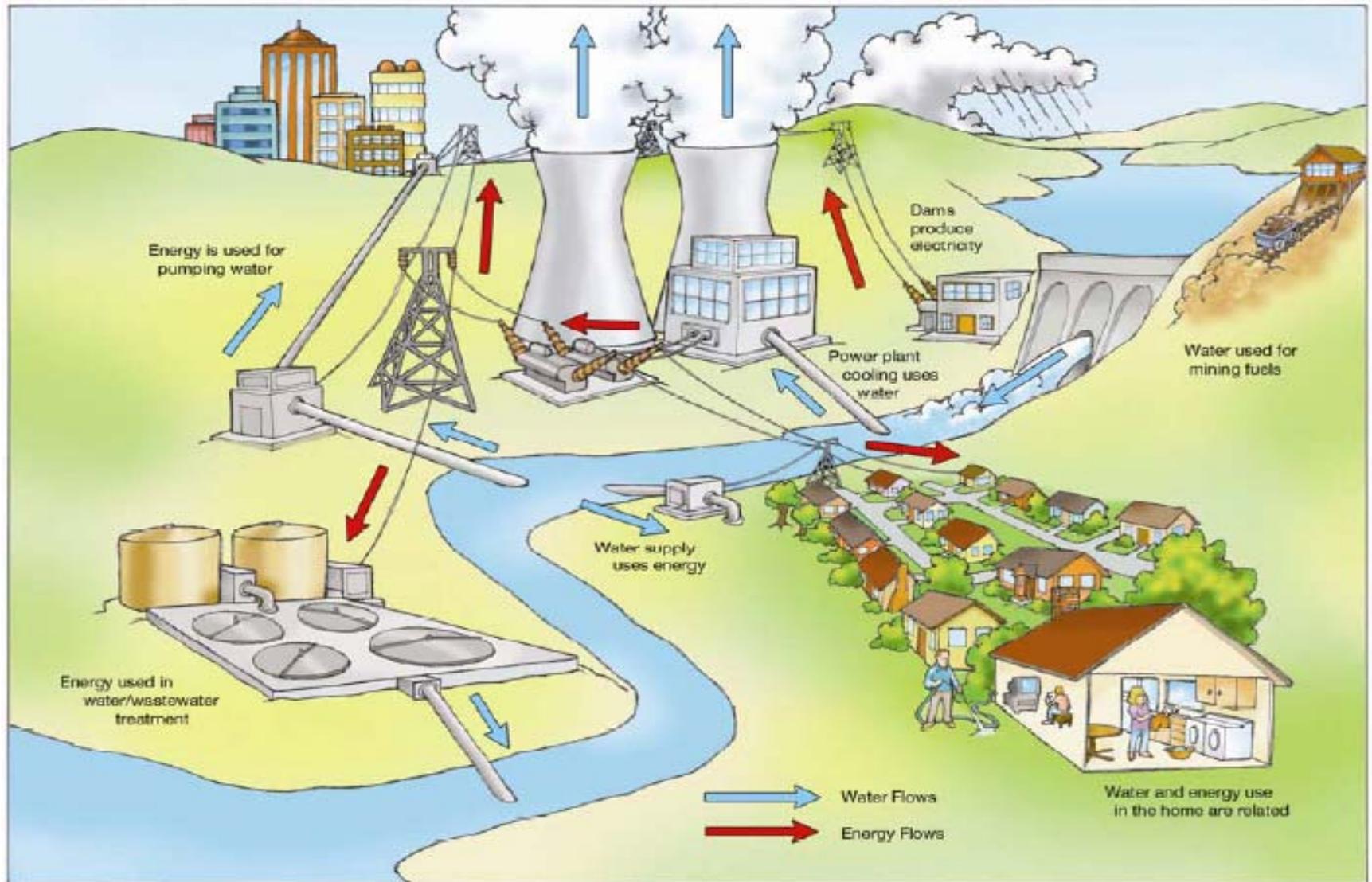
# PECC Auckland Seminar

Henri Boyé

## The energy footprint in the water sector

## Energy use for production and distribution of water

# Water and Energy Nexus



# Energy and Water Development

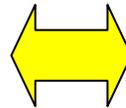
## Water for energy

**Energy and power production requires water:**

- *Thermoelectric cooling*
- *Hydropower*
- *Minerals extraction and mining*
- *Fuel production (fossil, non-fossil and bio-fuels)*
- *Emission controls*



**Water footprints  
for energy development**



## Energy for water

**Water production, processing, distribution, and end-use requires energy:**

- *Pumping*
- *Transport*
- *Treatment*
- *Raw water (GW, SW)*
- *Desalination*



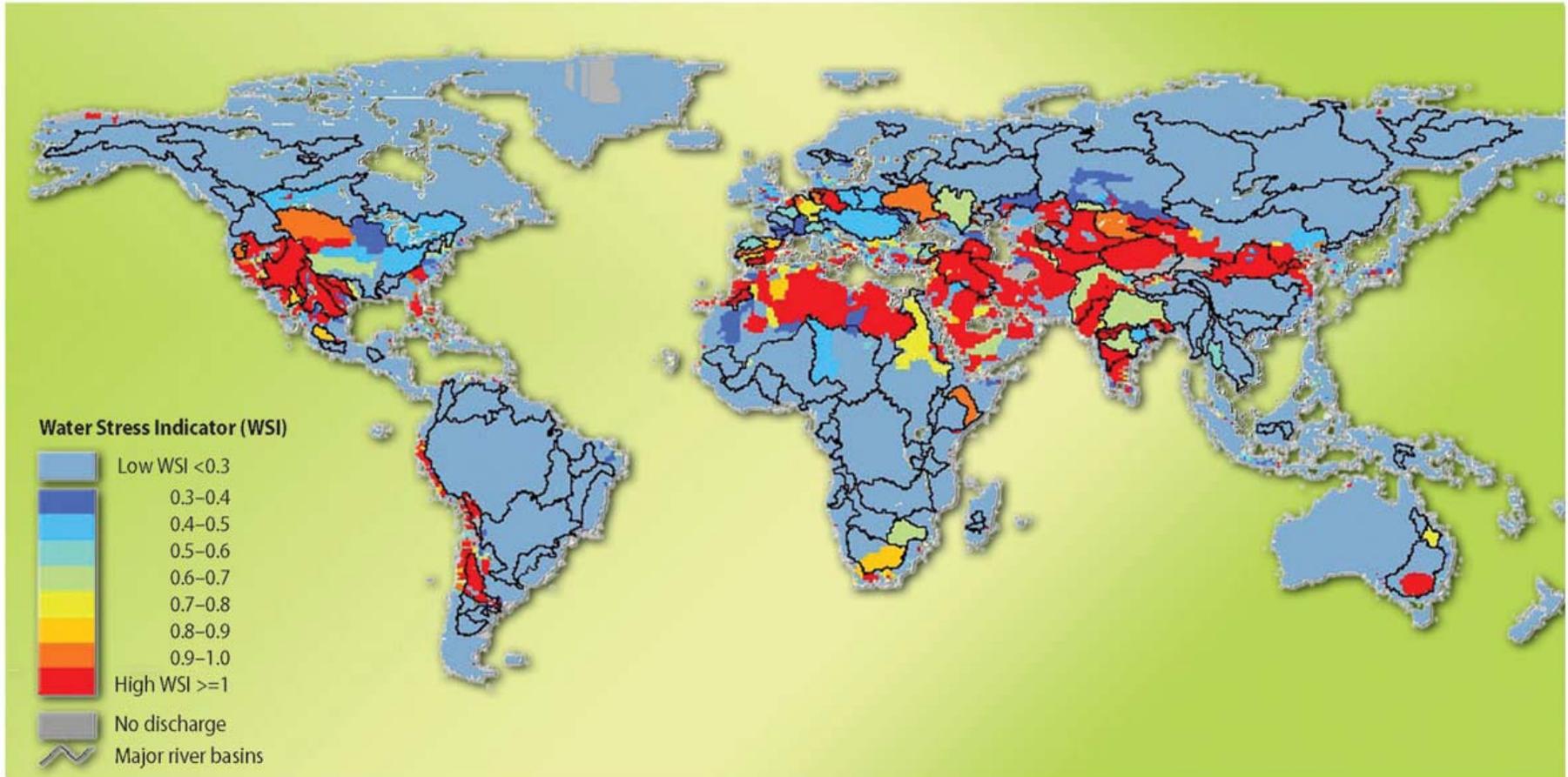
**Energy footprints  
for water development**

# Energy for Water

## Examples:

- *Desalination of seawater for water supply*
- *Large scale pumping for irrigation*
- *Large scale pumping for inter-basin transfers*

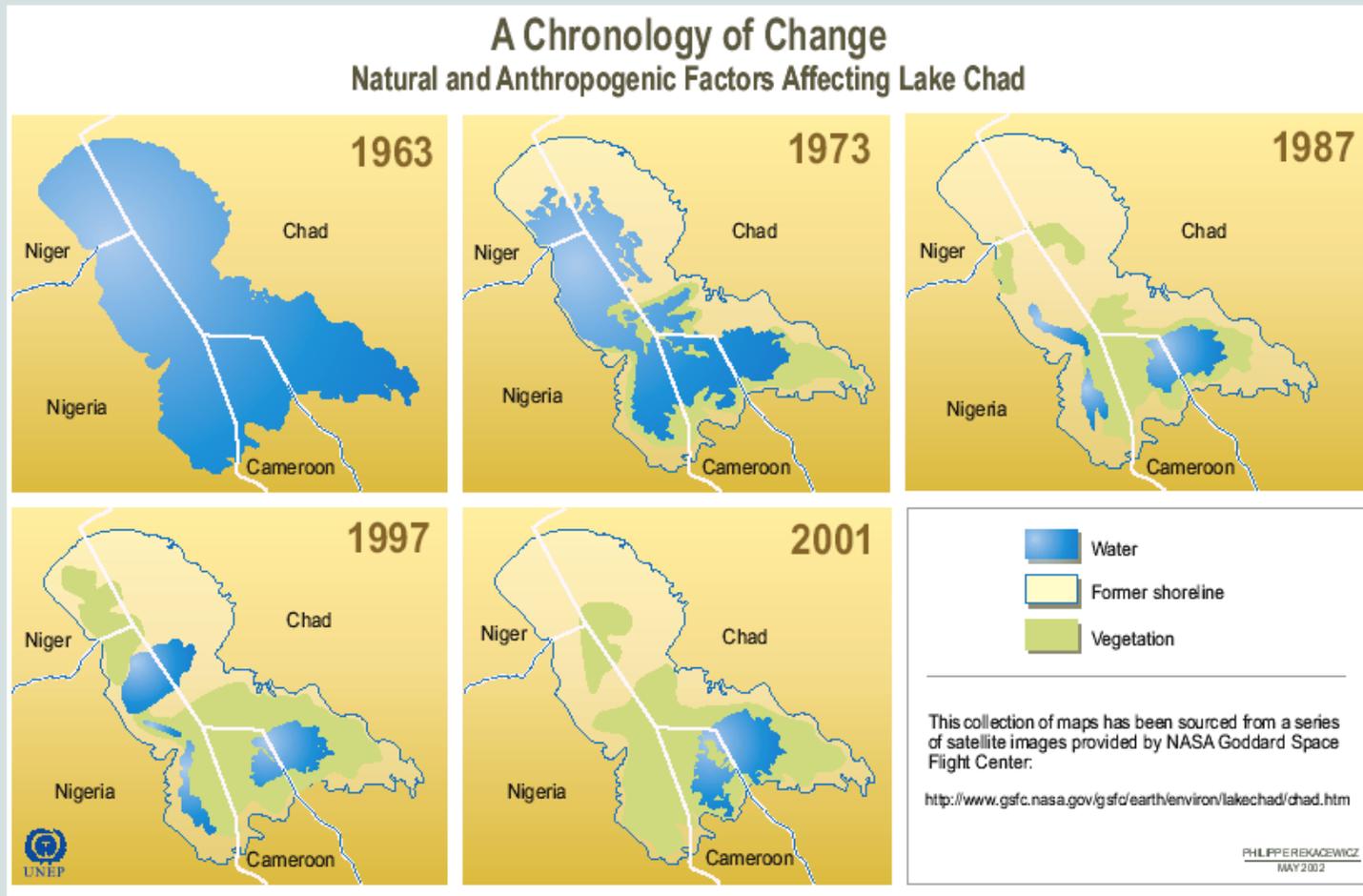
# Water stress is and will remain specific to certain river basins



2,5 billions people live in water stressed basins

# Effect of climate change : Lake Chad is vanishing

Map. 5.4: Levels of Lake Chad 1963-2001



Source: UNEP, 2002c, 2004c.

# Energy for Water

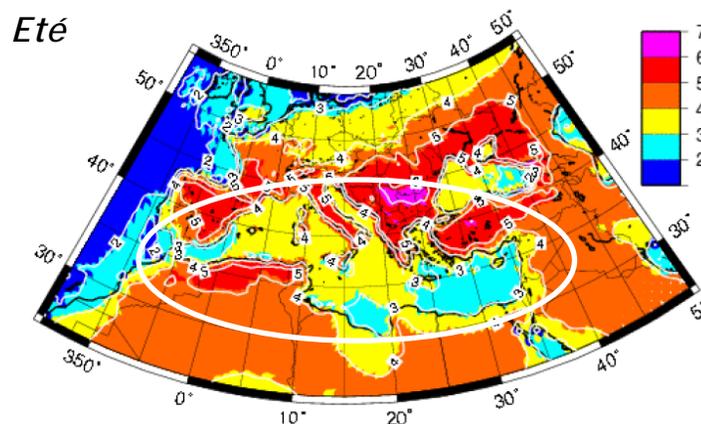
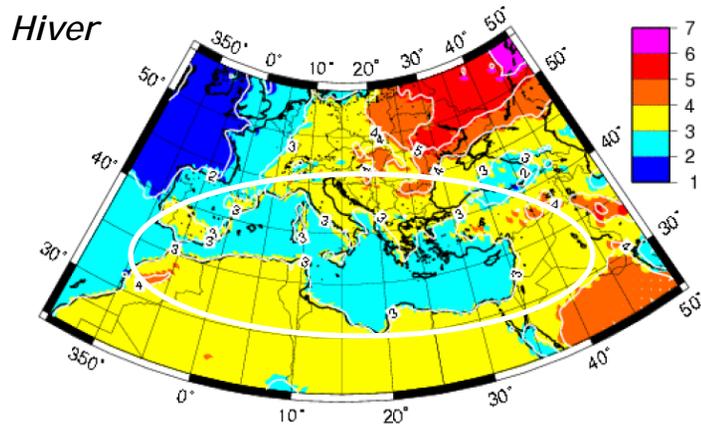
- **In the Mediterranean**
- A survey for the Plan Bleu
- [www.planbleu.org](http://www.planbleu.org)
- **Energy, Water Desalination**
- **& Climate Change in the Mediterranean**

# Power consumption for water mobilisation and treatment

- Energy for water varies in countries and regions.
- 5 % of power consumption in the Northern Mediterranean Countries (NMC)
- between 8.5 and 13 % -about 10% on average- in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries (SEMC), 20% in Jordan, 15 % in Israel.
- Increase to double up within 10 years
- exceeding, by 2025, twenty per cent (20%) of the total demand on electricity for the SEMC

# MEDITERRANEAN and Climate Change

*Surface temperature (°C): 2070-2099 vs. 1961-1990*

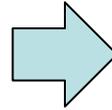


- *Warming > global average particularly in summer (+5C until end of 21<sup>th</sup> century)*
- *Rain and Snow :*
  - *In winter : ↗ North of Méd. (Alpes) but ↘ South*
  - *In Summer : neat ↘ in all Mediterranean regions*
  - *(-30%)*
- *Accentuation of extreme events (floods and droughts)*
- *Rise of the sea level (20-60 cm until end of 21<sup>th</sup> century)*

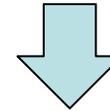
# Water, energy and climate change

## The vicious circle

Climate change

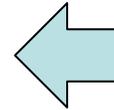


Wet gets wetter  
Dry gets drier



Increased energy  
consumption to handle  
water

Increased CO<sub>2</sub> emission



# Energy for pumping and treatment

- Water pumping and transfer consume much energy,
- E.g. the "**Great Man-Made River**" project in **Libya**
- 
- In **Spain**, the initial lift of the "Trasvase Tage-Segura" (66 m<sup>3</sup>/s, abstracted from the Altomira dam) consumes a power of 202 MWe.
- The energy cost of water conveyance in **Israel** was quantified as an annual power of 1.3 GWh.
- In France, power consumption for water mobilisation and treatment at 16 TWh in 2007, that is 3.5 % of the national consumption

# Energy for water increase, from 2000 to 2030

- In 2000, for the Mediterranean countries as a whole, power consumption for water is estimated as in the range of 5.6 % to 6.7 % of the power demand.
- By 2030, there would be, for the SEMC, some 48 km<sup>3</sup> of additional water to manage, that is 200 km<sup>3</sup> in total.
- Power consumption would reach (based on a ratio of 1 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>) 250 TWh for water management, i.e. 20 % of the total power consumption.

# Energy for Desalination in the Mediterranean

- For desalination alone, a volume of desalinated water of 30 million m<sup>3</sup>/d in the Mediterranean by 2030, with a ratio of 3.3 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>, would amount to an electric output dedicated to desalination of 5000 MWe,
- that is 8 to 10 gas combined cycle power plants, or 4 to 5 nuclear units

# The Cyprus Island



# Cyprus: Drought, water rationing and desalination

- **Cyprus, an island with a semi-arid climate in increasing water shortage, recurrent droughts, requiring water rationing.** Importation of water from Greece, and from Turkey (transport by huge balloons of 30000 m<sup>3</sup>) and the construction of a pipeline of 110 km in length, of which a buried section of 78 km between Turkey and Northern Cyprus is under study.
- **Three desalination plants** are operational and produce 94 000 m<sup>3</sup>/d. Larnaca plant, 54000 m<sup>3</sup>/d, constructed under a 10-year BOOT contract. Dhekalia ,40 000 m<sup>3</sup>/d. BOOT, Limassol. **PLANS** for a further three desalination plants in Cyprus have got underway
- An increase in storage capacity, as Cyprus currently has 106 dams and water retention structures, offering a storage capacity of 307.5 million m<sup>3</sup>, and ranks first among European countries in terms of water storage, with a ratio of 50 major dams for 10.000 km<sup>2</sup>. By 2010, the total water storage capacity will amount to nearly 400 million m<sup>3</sup>;
- The "Southern Conveyor Project" provides an interregional transfer of water resources, with several dams, a main pipe extending over 110 km in length, the diversion tunnel of Dhiarizos (14.5 km), the treatment plants of Limassol and Tersephanou. It allows the irrigation of about 14000 ha.

# Desalination

- **Israel:** Towards water control. More than 10% of Israel's water is desalinated, and Ashkelon large RO plant provides water at 50 € cents per cubic metre.
- **Malta :** A tourism island pioneer of desalination in the Mediterranean  
Malta gets two thirds of its potable water from RO, three plants, many hotels and tourists resorts with RO.

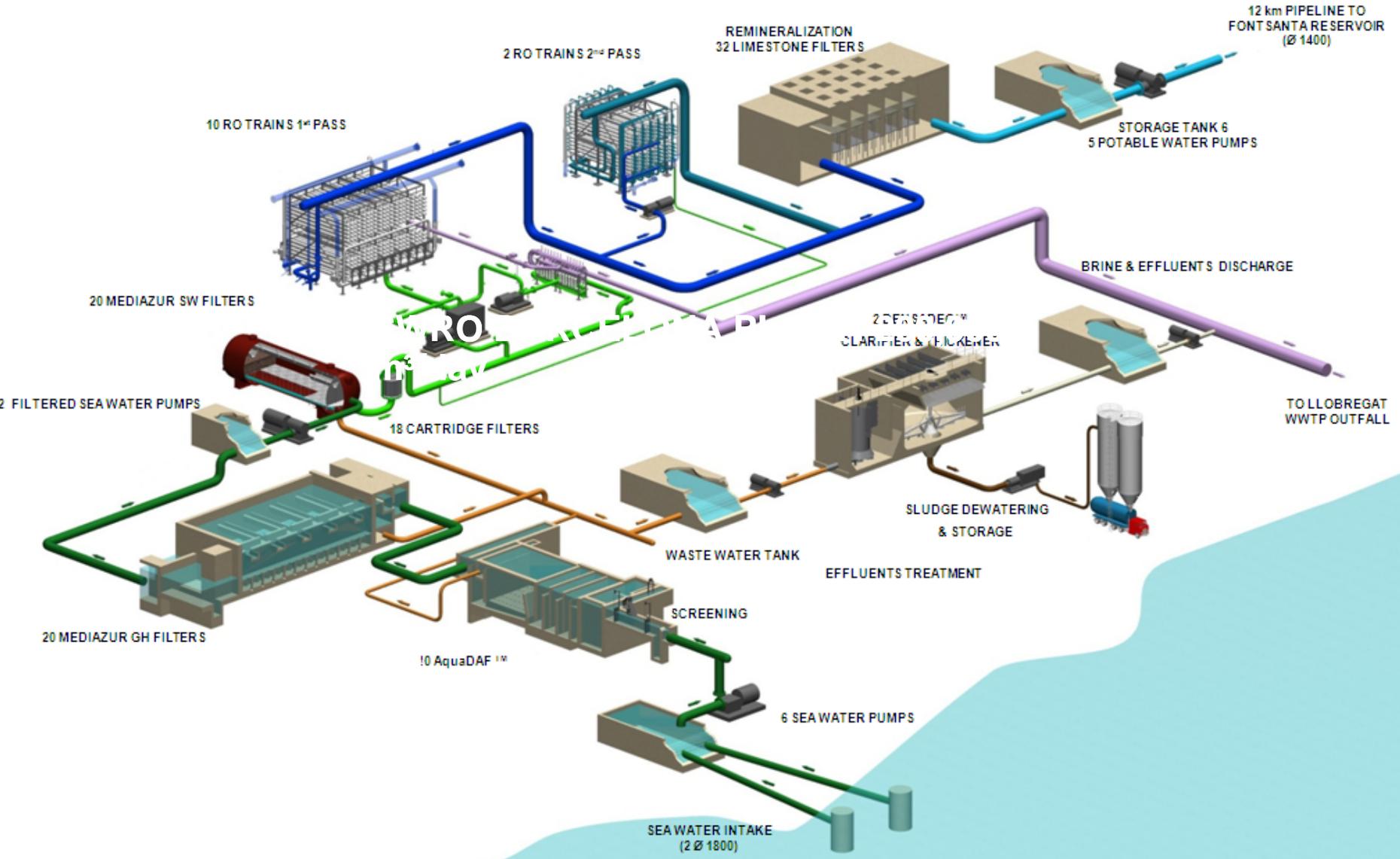
# Malta a dry and crowded island



# BARCELONA: July 09



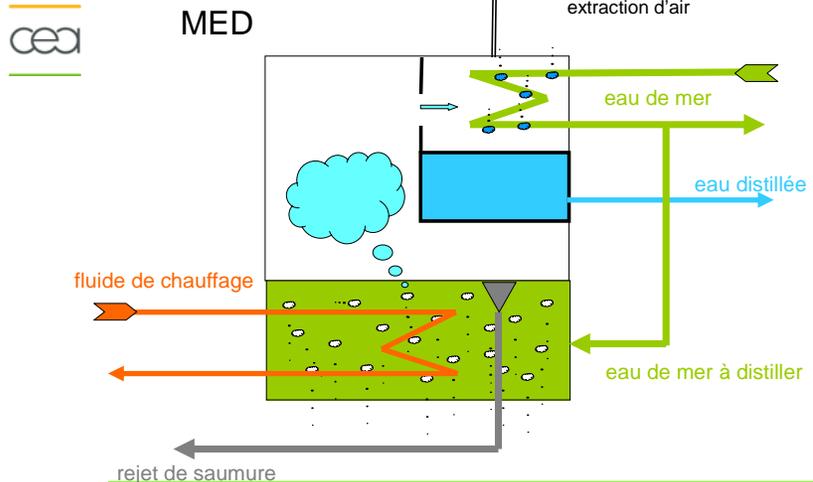
# SWRO BARCELONA PLANT: 200,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day



# Desalination by Distillation

## Techniques of Desalination by Distillation

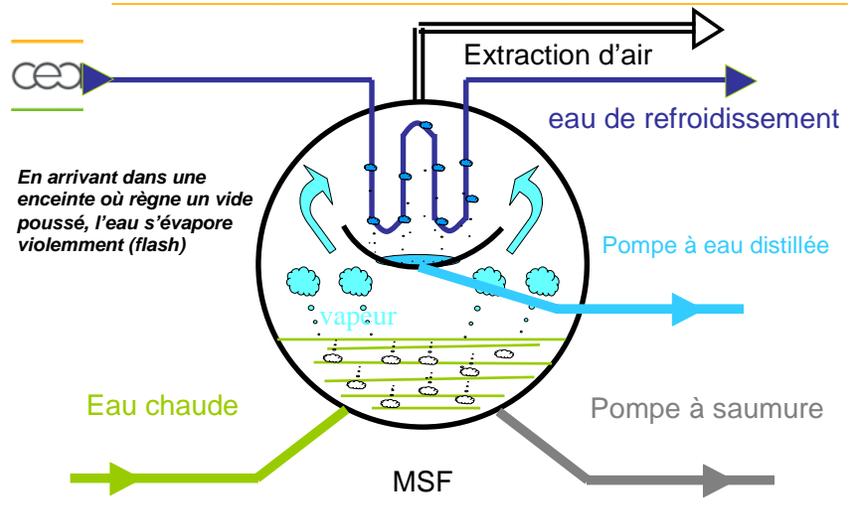
Les techniques de dessalement par distillation



CADARACHE

RPMP – réunion DENCAD du 15 mai 2006 – dessalement nucléaire

Les techniques de dessalement par distillation

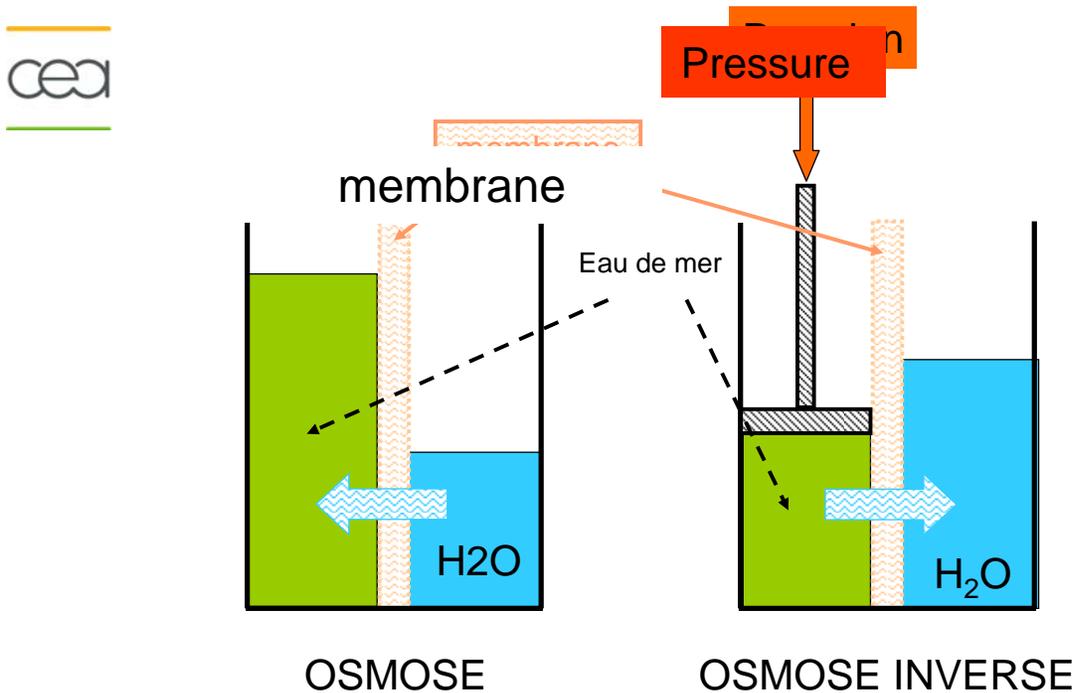


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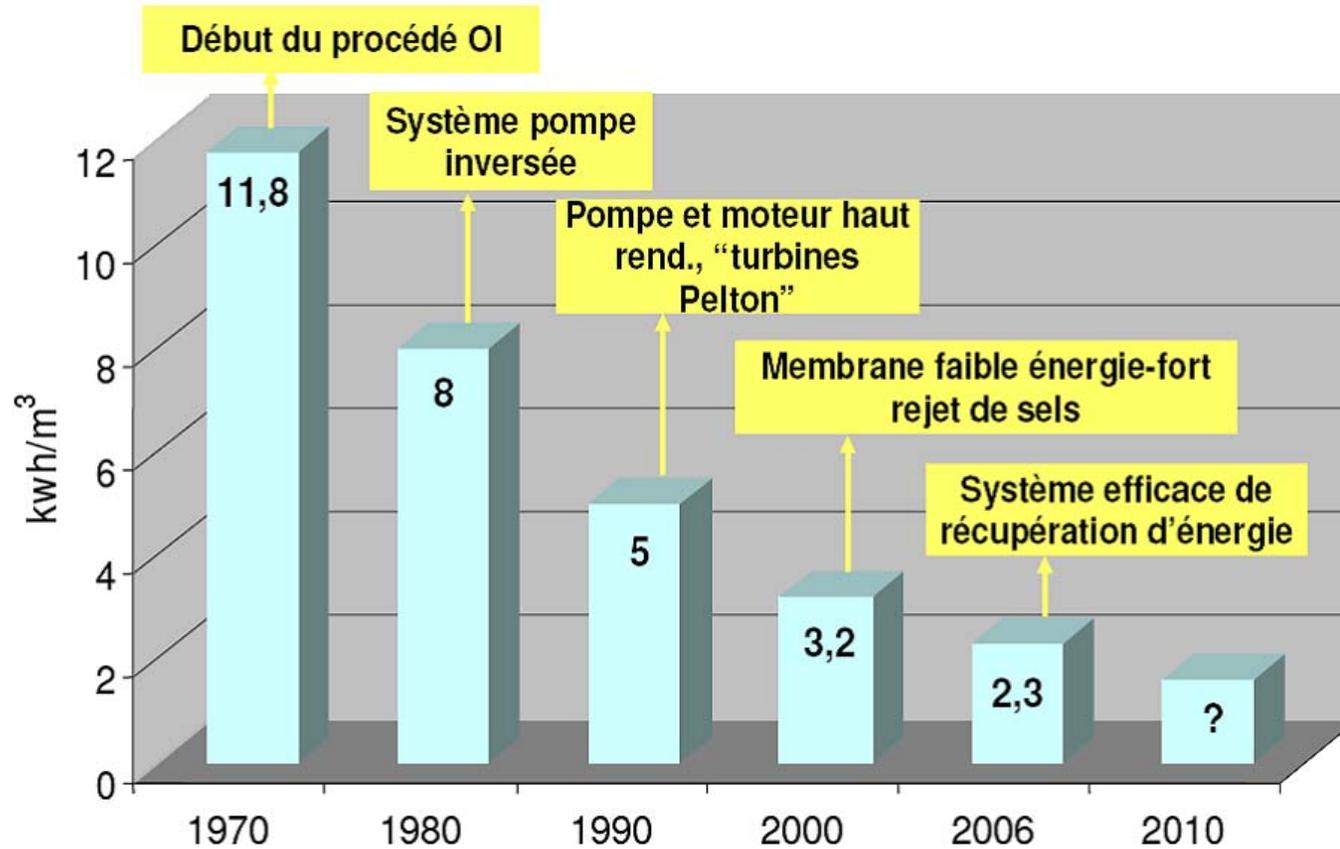
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# Reverse Osmosis desalination

Osmosis techniques for desalination



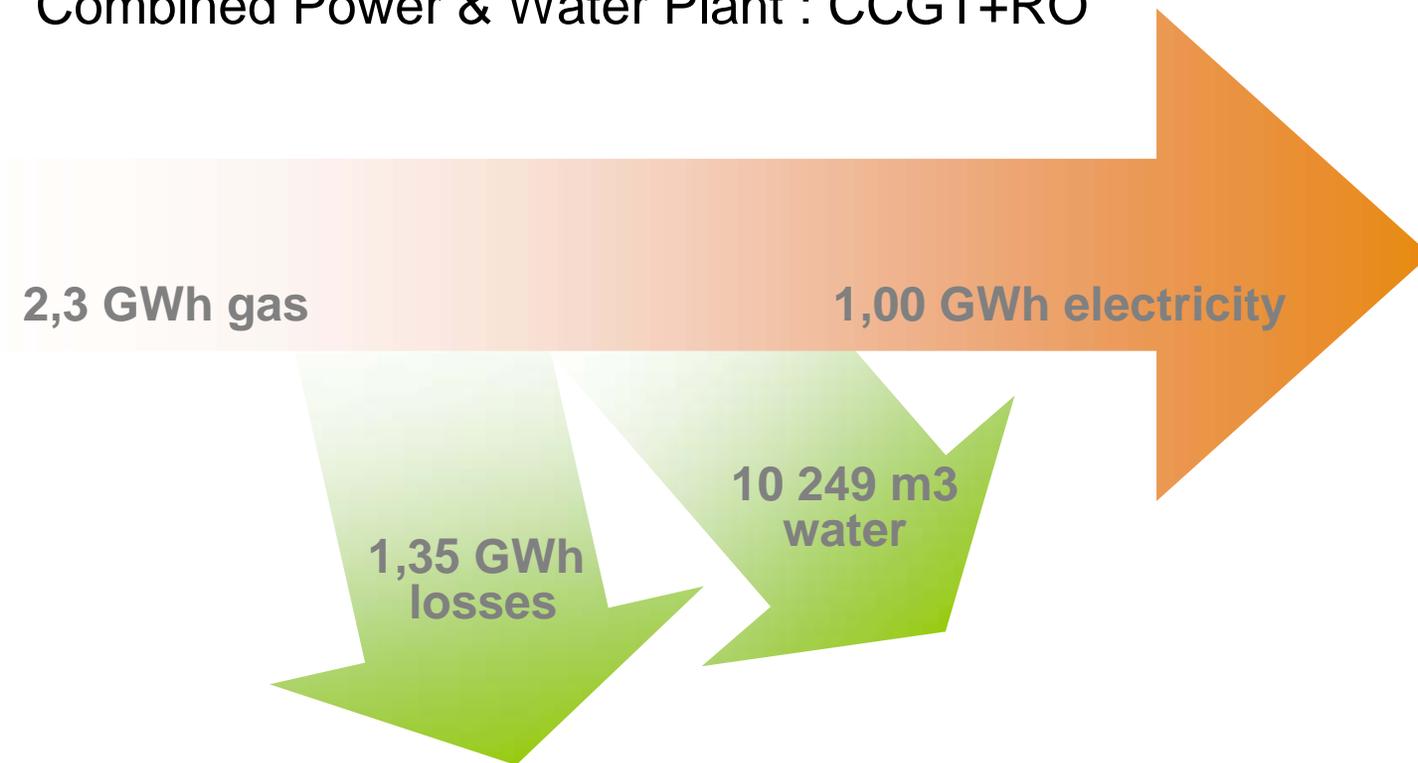
# Improvement in RO energy efficiency



Source : présentation de Mme Véronique Bonnelye (DEGREMONT)-coûts de dessalement

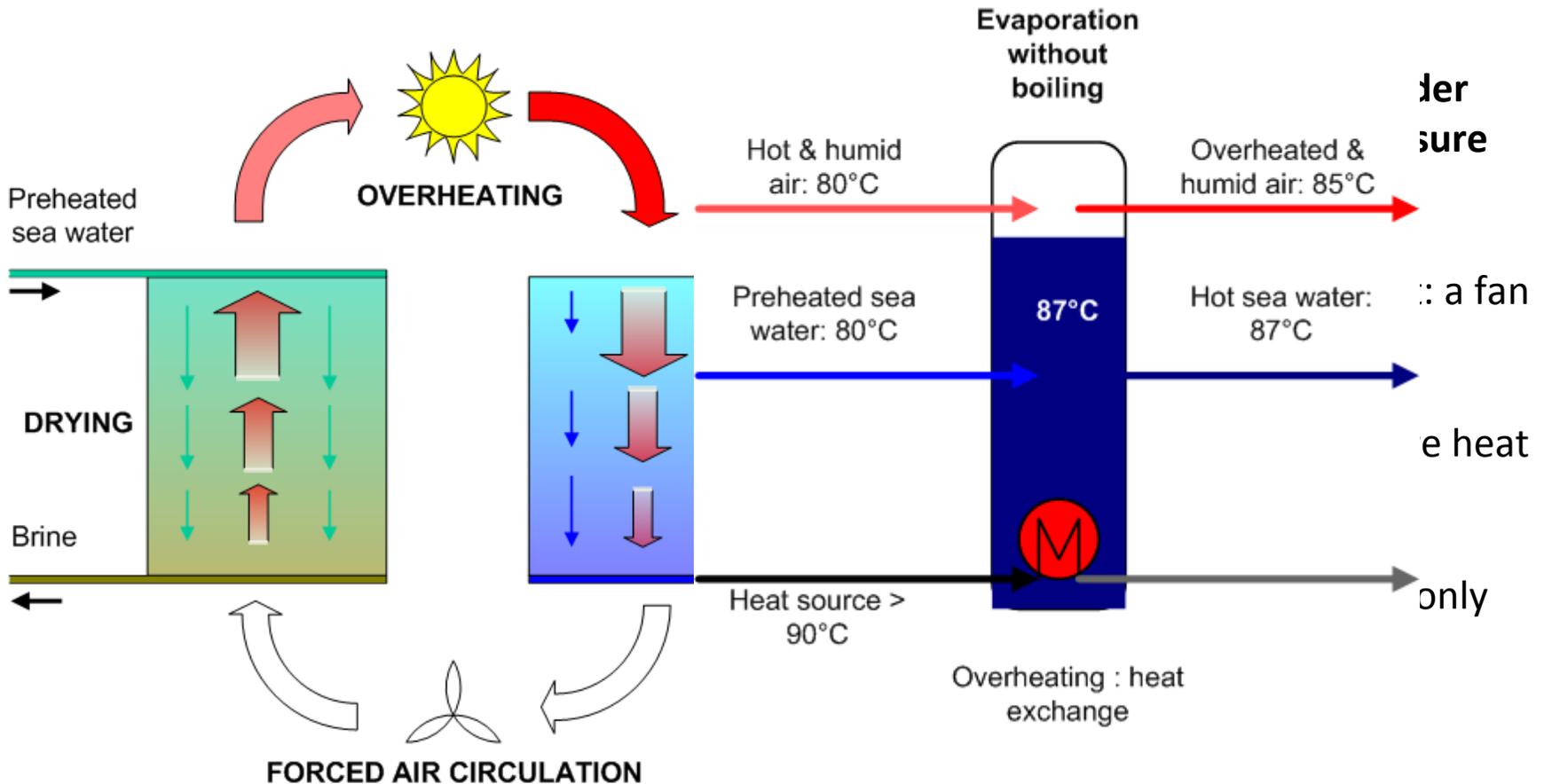
# « Smart » association of Power Generation and Desalination can save a lot of energy

Combined Power & Water Plant : CCGT+RO



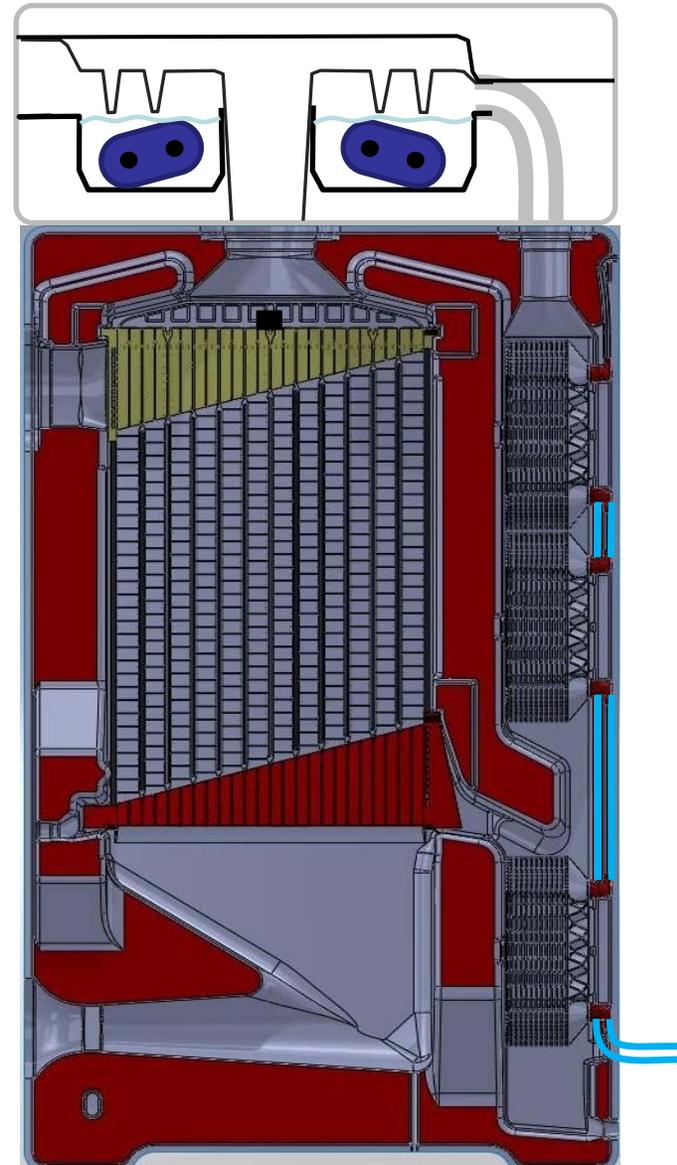
Total = 2,3 GWh of gas used, i.e. **12 % of energy savings throughout the system**  
→ The RO & CCGT combination is the most efficient

# 3MW Innovative idea of MEDC technology (multiple-effect drying & condensation): « natural » desalination



# MEDC module 3D sketch

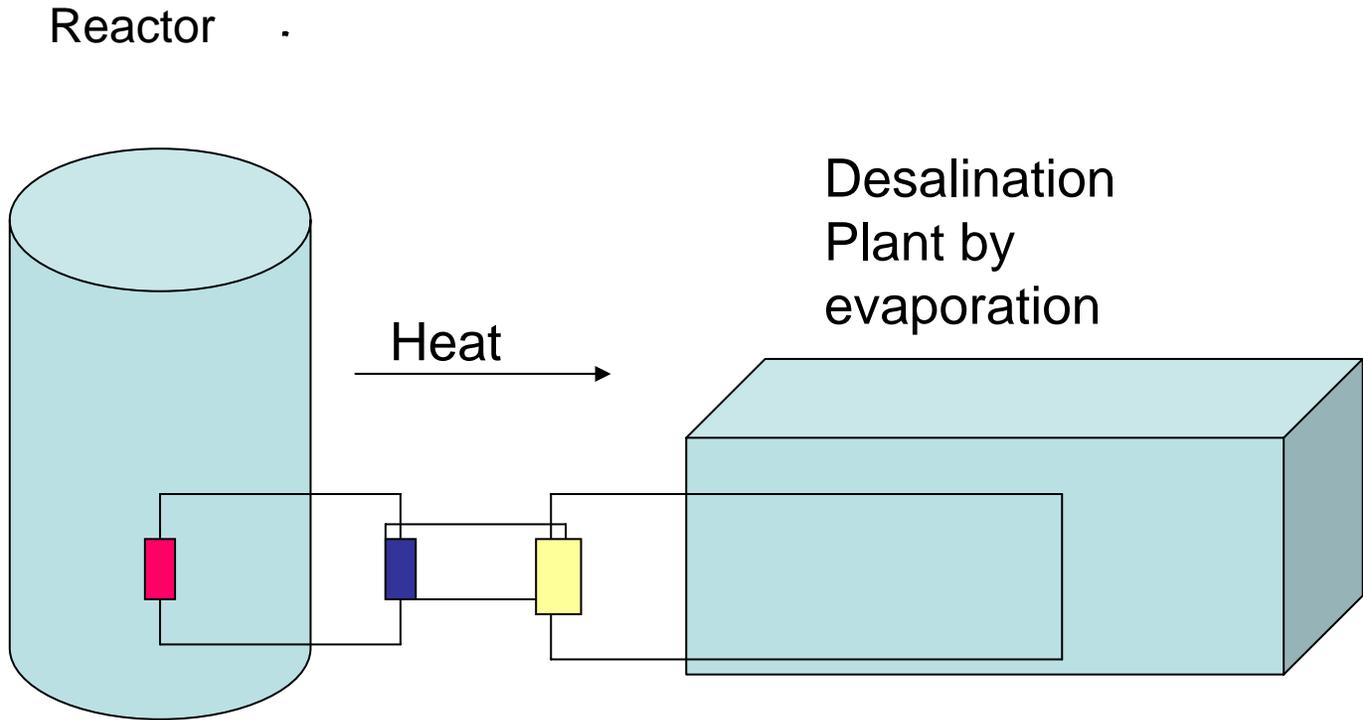
- ✓ 25 gas/gas plate heat exchanger
- ✓ 3 + 2 gas/liquid heat exchanger
- ✓ Production capacity 1 m<sup>3</sup>/d



# MEDC shows better technical and financial performances

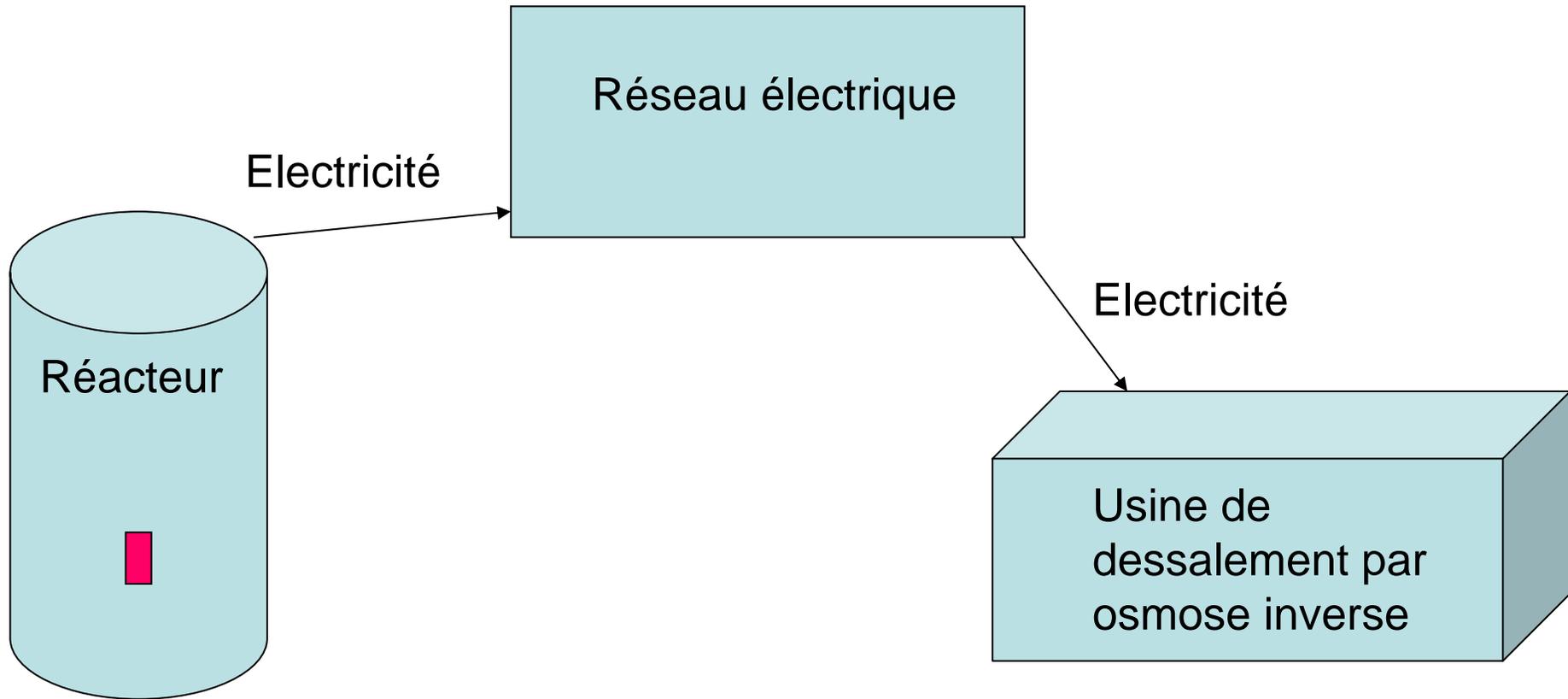
Item	MEDC	Reverse osmosis	Distillation (MED, MSF)
Investment	100%	120%	130-150%
Power	0.2 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	4-7 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	3 – 17 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>
Heat	100 kg steam/m <sup>3</sup>	-	100 kg steam/m <sup>3</sup>
Mobile parts	Fan	High pressure pump, recirculation pump, valves, energy recovery device...	Recirculation pump, vacuum , compressor, valves,...
Pretreatment	filtration, Antiscaling (?)	filtration and ultrafiltration (0.1 μm), antiscaling, biocids	filtration, antiscaling
material	Plastics	Membrane and metal alloys	Metal alloys

# Nuclear desalination



Necessary Proximity of the equipments

# Nuclear Desalination couplage



No coupling,  
proximity unnecessary