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第31期



季刊

CHINA GEOTHERMAL ENERGY



推广清洁供暖势在必行 助力提升居民生活品质 РО6 | 两会声音



绿色产业智库 I Green Industry Think Tank

中节能咨询有限公司是中国节能环保集团公司所属专业从事节能环保综合性咨询服务的全资子公司,同时也受集团公司委托,承担"中国节能环保集团公司产业研究中心"这一产业智库的建设任务。公司自 2002 年底成立伊始,就肩负着在节能环保领域为包括中央和各级地方政府提供咨询服务的使命,同时也面向国内外各类企事业单位、国际机构提供优质专业化咨询服务。

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公司累计开展咨询服务 6500 余项,项目涉及投资额超过 9000 亿元,在中国节能环保领域具有很高知名度和良好声誉,被誉为节能环保领域的"智库"。由于成绩显著,公司被发改委、财政部和环保部评为"十一五"节能减排先进单位。

自 2009 年起,公司受集团公司委托,具体承担国资委"中央企业节能减排监测中心"的建设、运维任务,对于我们的出色服务,国资委综合局每年都给集团致信表示感谢。





















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我们获得的荣誉 | Awards & Recognitions

- 《黑龙江紫金铜业有限公司铜冶炼项目节能评估报告》荣获 "2017年度黑龙江省优秀工程咨询成果一等奖"
- 《蕉岭县生活污水处理设施全县捆绑PPP项目》荣获 "2016-2017年度广东省优秀工程咨询成果一等奖"
- 《大观净水厂可行性研究报告技术审查报告》荣获 "2016-2017年度广东省优秀工程咨询成果三等奖"
- 《湖北华电江陵发电厂一期工程项目申请报告评估报告》荣获 "2016 年湖北省优秀工程咨询成果二等奖"
- 《大别山电厂二期2x660MW扩建工程项目申请报告评估报告》荣获"2016年湖北省优秀工程咨询成果优秀奖"
- 荣获国家开发银行信息科技局颁发的 "2015年度优秀合作伙伴"
- 《基于环境管理战略转型的产业支撑能力案例评估》荣获"2015年度北京市优秀工程咨询成果一等奖"
- 《绿色信贷节能环保效益评价系统》荣获 "2015 年度北京市优秀工程咨询成果三等奖"

Scopes Of Business | 我们专注的业务

(01)

Policy and Research Analysis

政策与专题研究

受政府部门、国际机构及企事业单位委托,开展节能、环保、低碳、新能源等领域的政策法规、技术标准、行业规范的研究制定,以及行业现状、发展动态与趋势、投资机会、综合解决方案等方面的专题研究。



Planning Consulting 规划咨询 行业发展、区域节能环保、循环经济、低碳发展、新能源开发利用、热电联 产、绿色发展、空间、环境、节水等专项规划的编制。



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Engineering Consulting 工程咨询 投资机会研究、项目建议书及可研的编制与评估、固定资产投资项目节能评估 与审查、项目核准(资金)申请报告编制与评估、初步设计概算审查、融资方案咨询、项目后评价。



Third-party Services

第三方业务

作为政府和企业之间的独立第三方,提供包括能源审计、清洁生产审核、节能量审核、碳核查等在内的专业服务。



Technology Dissemination 技术推广

主要承担节能、低碳、环保技术推广政策咨询,行业共性技术市场研究,审核、碳核查等在内的专业服务。



Information System Services

信息系统开发

为各级政府部门、企业设计开发节能环保综合信息化管理系统,为金融机构开发 绿色金融项目环境效益评估系统。 恒有源科技发展集团有限公司(简称恒有源集团),是中国节能环保集团公司旗下的中国地热能产业 发展集团有限公司(香港上市号 8128.HK、简称中国地热能)在北京的科技实业发展总部。

Ever Source Science and Technology Development Group Co. Ltd. (HYY Group) is the Beijing Head Office for science and technology development owned by China Geothermal Industry Development Group Ltd. (HKEx: 08128, China Geothermal) which is subordinate to the China Energy Conservation and Environment Protection Group.

在京港两地一体化管理框架下,恒有源集团专注于开发利用浅层地能(热)作为建筑物供眼替代能源的科研与推广;致力于原创技术的产业化发展;实现传统燃烧供热行业全面升级换代成利用浅层地能为建筑物无燃烧供暖(冷)的地能热冷一体化的新兴产业;利用生态文明建设成果,促进传统产业升级换代;走出中围治理零霾的新路子。

With integrated administrative framework of Beijing and Hong Kong offices, the HYY Group is fully engaged in the R&D and market promotion of using shallow ground source (heat) energy as the substitute energy source of heating for buildings; in industrialized development of its original technology; to the upgrading of traditional heating industry into a new industry of integrated combustion-free heating and cooling with ground source energy; and in pioneering ways to improve ecological construction and curb haze in China.

• 员工行为准则:

Code of Conduct:

安全第一,标准当家

With safety first, standard speaks

扎扎实实打基础,反反复复抓落实

To form a solid foundation, to make all strategies practicable

负责任做每件事,愉快工作每一天

All develop sense of responsibility, and achieve pleasure at work

我们的宗旨:求实、创新

Our Mission: Pragmatism and Innovation

我们的追求:人与自然的和谐共生

Our Pursue: Harmonious Coexistence of Human and Nature

我们的奉献: 让百姓享受高品质的生活

Our Dedication: Improve comfort level of the people's livelihood

 我们的愿景:原创地能采集技术实现产业化发展——让浅层地能作为建筑物供暖的替代能源;进一步完善 能源按品位分级科学利用;在新时期,致力推广利用浅层地能无燃烧为建筑物智慧供暖(冷);大力发展 地能热冷一体化的新兴产业。

Our Vision: Work for greater industrialized development of the original technology for ground source energy collection, while promoting the use of shallow ground energy as the substitute energy of heating for buildings; furthering scientific utilization of energies by grades; propelling combustion-free intelligent heating (cooling) for buildings with ground source energy; and forcefully boosting the new industry of integrated heating and cooling with ground source energy.

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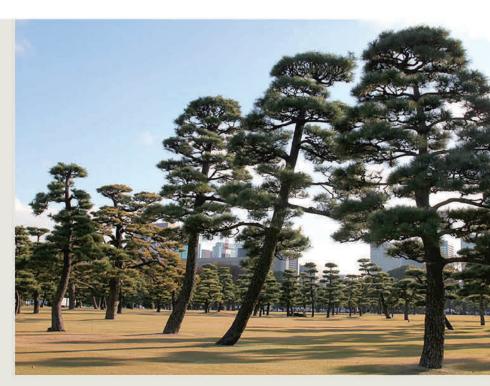
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第31期

季刊

推广清洁供暖势在必行 助力提升居民生活品质

THE PROMOTION OF CLEAN HEATING IS IMPERATIVE TO HELP IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF RESIDENTS

作者: 特约记者 / 马晓芳

引言

李克强总理在今年的政府工作报告中对生态环境保护作出了明确指示和要求。面对提高生态环境治理成效的新形势,清洁供暖也成为今年两会的热门话题。浅层地热能是一种高效节能的清洁供暖方式,具有储量大、分布广、清洁环保、稳定可靠等特点。恒有源集团在雄安市民服务中心应用的浅层地热能+再生水源+冷热双蓄"的综合能源系统,采用了我国原创的单并循环换热地能采集技术地能热泵环境系统与通用的地能热泵技术相结合为建筑物供暖。园区再生水通过回收热能,结合蓄能水池利用低谷电进行冷热双蓄,在保证园区供暖制冷需求的同时,还能兼顾满足园区生活热水需求,真正体现了清洁供暖的优势。





宋鑫: 清洁供暖是冬天里的火盆子、热风扇、热水袋

一年一度的全国两会近日落下帷幕。尽管受疫情影响,今年的两会姗姗来迟,会期也较往年缩短不少,但是人大代表和政协委员们对国计民生的关注却并没未减少。今年的政府工作报告指出,要提高生态环境治理成效,深化重点地区大气污染治理攻坚,壮大节能环保产业,促进生态文明建设。面对国家提高生态环境治理成效的新形势,清洁供暖也成为今年两会的热门话题。全国政协委员、中国节能环保集团有限公司党委书记、董事长宋鑫形象形容,清洁供暖就是冬天里的火盆子、热风扇、热水袋。

推广清洁供暖势在必行

伴随国家对环保重视度的不断提高, 民众对

环境保护的参与感、责任感也日益增强。纵观近 几年的政府工作报告和两会代表委员的声音,每 年都会围绕环保低碳产生很多热点话题。

在今年全国政协十三届三次会议第二场"委员通道"上,全国政协委员、中国节能环保集团有限公司党委书记、董事长宋鑫在接受媒体采访时就表示,"采用传统的烧煤供暖会造成雾霾,如果都用天然气就会出现气荒,直接用电采暖的话费用又太高,这都是一些老大难的问题。因此,清洁能源的推广就势在必行"。

宋鑫说,在我国北方也有不少污水管网,还有电热能等,这些都可以是推广清洁供暖的一些条件。对一些分散的农村用户来说,我们可以提供快速加热、低成本的供暖设施来实现这种供暖。在全国有大量的污水管网、地表江河水源、工业余热和浅层地热能等,都可以作为清洁供暖的资源。根据调研,大多都具有规模开发的可能和推广的可能性。

宋鑫说:"我们在全国大约有 40 多个城市进行了积极探索,在建设美丽中国的道路上,我们都是实践者,也是受益者。我们将继续利用央企的综合技术优势,充分履行央企的社会责任,让天更蓝、山更绿、水更清,让生活更美好,服务百姓,造福社会"。

浅层地热能——清洁供暖的"潜力股"

供暖是关系国计民生的大事,与供暖息息相 关的能源也一直是民众关心的话题。今年的政府 工作报告提出了"六保",毫无疑问,"六保"里 的一项重要任务是保粮食能源安全。民以食为天, 粮食是人的依靠,而能源安全是产业的支撑。

政府工作报告特别提出要保障能源安全,推动煤炭清洁高效利用,发展可再生能源,完善石油、天然气、电力产供销体系,提升能源储备能力。

浅层地热能储量丰富、分布广泛, 具有再生

本期焦点

CURRENT FOCUS

迅速,稳定性好等特点,温度更接近于使人舒适的室温。量大面广的浅层地热能结合先进的采集技术为建筑物清洁智慧供暖,具有区域无燃烧、零排放等优势,在农村地区可以作为供暖的替代能源为农村农户进行供暖,完全摒弃传统的散煤供暖,通过从污染的源头防控,提升节能减排效果,改善大气环境。作为取之不尽用之不竭的环保高效的可再生能源,浅层地热能在我国还未进行大量的开发,所以被称为众多清洁取暖方式中的"潜力股"。

农村清洁取暖助力美丽乡村建设

宋鑫在接受《中国能源报》访问时指出,近

年来,我国农村地区生活用能总量已经超过 3 亿吨标准煤,农村用能主要以燃料直接燃烧为主,燃烧效率低,以北方农村散煤燃烧供暖为例,每年供暖能源消耗量约 1.13 亿吨标准煤,热效率仅 30%-40%,不及区域大型锅炉热效率的一半,与区域大型锅炉房相比,相当于每年有 5600 万吨标准煤的能量被浪费。

宋鑫说,农村清洁取暖,是为了改善空气质量而采取的能源转化,实际上更是一个帮助广大农民摆脱烧煤、烧柴历史,直接提升农民生活品质,助力美丽乡村建设的民生工程。各省在推行清洁供暖这项民生工程中,应坚持因地制宜原则,不能简单地理解为"煤改电"、"煤改气",要根





据农村实际,多元发展,结合农村地区当地资源条件与经济状况稳步推进。农村地区清洁供暖问题还比较复杂,为解决广大农村地区老百姓的清洁供暖问题,满足新时代老百姓美好生活需要,国家、地方政府、企业和全社会需要共同努力,根据不同地区的实际情况,因地制宜,循序渐进,务实地加以推进解决。

开发浅层地热能有助保能源安全 提升农村居民生活品质

我国农村地区存在建筑用能总量大,能源利用效率低等问题。 供暖是最恶劣条件下最基本的温度保障。解决农村自采暖也是决 胜全面建成小康社会第一个百年奋斗目标的关键问题。长期以来, 农村农户均过着冬不暖,夏不凉,生活没有热水的生活。农村地 区用能主要以燃料直接燃烧为主,燃烧效率低,大多数北方农村 地区大量使用散煤,采用分布式自采暖方式进行房屋供暖。冬季 使用散烧煤取暖的村庄大多生活环境污染严重,村中的道路被煤 堆子占据,能源使用不安全,空气质量差,还容易引发一氧化碳 中毒。同时燃煤锅炉需要专人看管,耗费时间精力。

恒有源集团经过多年研发,针对农村地区独有的自采暖场景,设计了以分布式热源输送模式为特征的清洁自采暖解决方案。继承了我国"省着用"节俭传统的地能热宝系统是针对较为分散的建筑设计的运合我国北方农村地区的清洁自采暖方案,具有遥控启停、随用随开、分间供暖的特点。该系统可低能耗的解决差异化采暖需求,为使用50~2000平方米建筑物的住户供热、制

冷并提供生活热水。浅层地热能 地能热宝系统清洁自采暖改变了 农村以燃烧散煤、树枝和木炭为 主的取暖方式,不用担心煤气中 毒,不用半夜起床添煤、换煤, 取暖能源使用安全,极大提高了 村民的生活品质。真正践行了"北 方地区冬季清洁取暖是农村生活 方式革命的重要内容"。

"居民可承受"也是北方地 区推行清洁自采暖必须考虑的 因素之一。浅层地热能地能热 宝系统清洁自采暖可以分间供 暖,"想开哪间开哪间,不开也 不冻", 自主选择设备的开启或 关闭。随开随关极大的节约了能 源使用和自采暖的花费, 人多则 多用,人少则少用,无人则不用, 适应农村农户干百年来分布式自 采暖"省着用"的现实状况。同 时, 地能热宝系统可利用"峰、 谷电价制度",以最低运行费供 暖。建筑物本身有极大的热容量, 在冬季的绝大多数情况下,可以 只用谷电价运行, 峰电价时关机, 间歇"节钱"运行,用程序自动 控制, 既可节约运行费用, 又可 缓解电网产、销差的难题,同时 可保证供暖效果。

清洁供暖/清洁自采暖是加快改善空气质量,打赢蓝天保卫战的重要举措,也是对国家节能环保号召的积极响应。在推动浅层地热能清洁供暖/清洁自采暖的实践中,"企业为主、政府推

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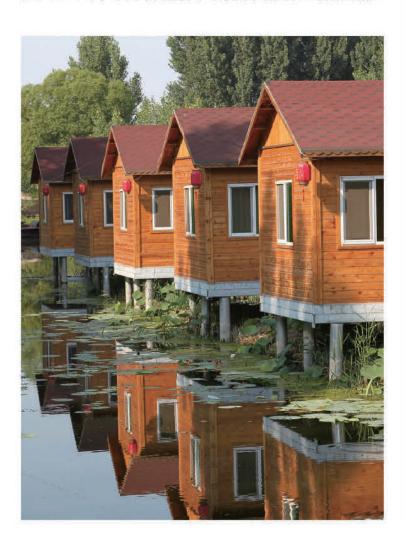
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动、居民可承受"清洁取暖的指示得到了具体落实,利用浅层地热能清洁自采暖成本比烧煤低,村民生活质量得到很大提升,政府、企业、农村居民实现了共赢发展。

雄安新区打造能源综合应用典范

作为"干年大计"的雄安新区建设一直广为世人关注。 这座"未来之城"承载着打造新时代中国高质量发展的全国 样板的使命,肩负着谋求区域发展新路子、打造经济社会发 展新增长极的使命,一批可借鉴可复制的经验将在这里探索、 产生。透过雄安,可窥见未来的影子。

正因如此, 雄安新区在建设时更是将节能环保放在首位。2019年, 雄安市民服务中心项目荣获建筑业科技创新暨



2018-2019 年度中国建设工程鲁班奖(国家优质工程),成为雄安新区迎来的首个鲁班奖。雄安市民服务中心代表着未来雄安新城建设的基本方向,是未来雄安缔造智慧城市、绿色城市的缩影,具有十分重要的样板意义。而作为雄安市民服务中心项目的参建企业,恒有源集团负责整个市民服务中心的综合能源系统。

雄安新区市民服务中心采用的 综合能源系统堪称典范之作。恒有 源集团在雄安市民服务中心应用的 "浅层地热能+再生水源+冷热双 蓄"的综合能源系统,采用了我国 原创的单井循环换热地能采集技术 地能热泵环境系统与通用的地能热 泵技术相结合为建筑物供暖。园区 再生水通过回收热能,结合蓄能水 池利用低谷电进行冷热双蓄, 在保 证园区供暖制冷需求的同时,还能 兼顾满足园区生活热水需求, 直下 体现了清洁供暖的优势。项目应用 多项节能环保绿色能源技术,全程 采用 BIM 模块化施工,与传统能 源供应方案相比, 在初始投资基本 相当的情况下,运行费用大幅降低, 冬季用电量降低 2/3, 夏季用电量 降低 1/3, 节约标煤使用量超 600 吨,减少二氧化碳排放约 1510 吨。

可以预见,在不远的将来,清 洁供暖将在人们的生产生活中扮演 更多的重要角色,清洁供暖将真正 成为"冬天里的火盆子、热风扇、 热水袋"。

清洁供暖让南方冬季供暖不是"梦"

随着生活质量的提高,人们对幸福生活的追求也在不断提升,现在南方也有了冬季供暖的需求。各种清洁供暖方式的发展让广大的中国南方地区冬季供暖不再是"梦。"宋鑫在接受媒体采访时指出,全国目前每年新增大约有20亿平方米的建筑,其中有1亿平方米可以采用清洁供暖。如果全部实施清洁供暖,每年可新增节约标准煤66万吨,相当于植树造林36万亩,既节约能源,没有污染,百姓还可以少花钱。

宋鑫:南方冬季供热不宜简单照搬北方

全国政协委员、中国节能环保集团有限公司 党委书记、董事长宋鑫在接受媒体采访时指出, 冬季供热已成为南方很多新建住宅和公建项目的 标配,但传统的分体空调效率较低,单位面积投 入较高;天然气供热受我国资源禀赋限制,也不 适合大规模推广;电采暖的一次能源利用率过低, 属于高品位能源的低值利用。 因此,清洁供暖在 南方供暖中有巨大的优势。

宋鑫在接受《中国能源报》采访时表示,南 方冬季供热不宜简单照搬北方做法。对于南方集 中供暖,要结合南方地区的地理气候特点、自然 环境、资源禀赋条件来进行设计考虑。可利用南 方丰富的江河湖泊地表水、污水源、浅层地热能等,开展更符合南方城市供暖需要的区域可再生清洁集中供能模式。区域清洁集中供能是一种先进的市政基础设施,能显著提升综合能效,是现代城市建设中具有标杆意义的绿色低碳能源方案,兼具冬季供暖和夏季供冷,社会效益明显,项目公益性属性强。区域集中供能项目可有效降低建筑能耗30%以上,推动绿色经济、低碳经济和循环经济的发展,支撑地方政府节能减排任务的完成;区域集中供能在技术上可实现零排放,零污染,避免城市"热岛效应";可减少开发企业配套设施投入,减少总装机容量20%-30%,减少机房面积80%,降低系统建设投资。

清洁供暖让南方冬日也可暖如春

在接受媒体采访时,宋鑫还详细讲述了贵阳清洁供暖的案例。他说,贵阳冬天非常湿冷,我们有时候穿着羽绒服、盖着厚棉被都会觉得冷气直往里钻。2015年,我们在贵阳建设了一个清洁供暖项目,就是利用河水冬暖夏凉的规律,采用先进实用技术,将穿城而过的南明河打造成绿色空调送入干家万户,可以说实现了冬天供暖、夏天供冷,而且还不会造成河水的污染,为2.1

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万多户居民提供了服务。"我在调研时发现,与传统的供暖方式相比,贵阳的这种清洁供暖模式可以节省30%到40%,而且用户的费用可以降低30%以上,大大提升了百姓的幸福感和获得感。当地百姓说,没想到在南方也能用上暖气,自打用上了清洁供暖,感到温暖如春,而且供热稳定,少花钱,还没有雾霾。"

浅层地热助力南方供暖

浅层地热能是一种高效节能的清洁供暖方式,具有储量大、分布广、清洁环保、稳定可靠等特点。在贵州省黔东南州凯里市,浅层地热能成功实现了南方冬日温暖如春的愿望。该项目是凯里市首家国家 4A 级旅游景区,包括汤泉酒店、室外温泉泡池等设施,总建筑面积 12433.62 ㎡。项目采用地热能热泵环境系统,优先对深层高温地热废水余热进行回收利用;其次采用浅层地热能进行补充,打造综合无燃烧智慧能源系统,满足项目冬季供暖、夏季制冷、全年洗浴热水及水

体加热维温的全部冷热量需求,实现了项目无燃烧、无排放供冷暖运行。

据该项目负责人介绍,地热能热泵环境系统对高温地热废水余热进行了回收利用,充分挖掘了废水中的低品位能量,相当于减少3口地能采集并,降低了地源热泵系统地能采集部分的初始投资。基于地能热泵的无燃烧智慧能源系统,利用热泵技术采用浅层地能为建筑物供暖,浅层地能成为建筑物供暖的替代能源。系统浅层地能占建筑物供暖总能耗的60%以上,较常规能源方式每年节省运行费用312.82万元。同时,对于类似休闲、天然温泉养生于一体的综合项目,其高温废水具有很大的再利用价值,结合热泵系统进行热量回收利用,具有非常好的经济效益和环境效益。

我国南方地区浅层地热能资源丰富,可因地制宜作为集中或分散供暖热源。大力开发浅层地 热能供暖,加快浅层地热能利用技术的推广应用, 有望经济高效实现南方冬日供暖。





为什么中国南方不供暖?

中国幅员辽阔、气候 环境差异巨大。上世纪五十 年代, 建国初期的经济水 平较为落后,在能源紧缺, 节约经济成本的前提下, 优先考虑气候寒冷的北方 地区进行供暖。根据前苏 联的气候计算方法规定, 室外温度 5 摄氏度以下定 义为冬天。因此、只有累 年日平均气温稳定低于或 等于 5℃的日数大于或等于 90 天被界定为集中供暖的 地区。所以我国以秦岭一淮 河南北分界线确立了南北 供暖分界线、并在苏联的 帮助下在秦岭-淮河以北建 造了完善的城市供暖系统, 此后一直延续此传统至今。 秦岭-淮河一线,本是中 国的南北地理分界线,也 成为了供暖的南北分界线。

"北岭淮水"这条南北 供暖分界线确定后,中国一 直沿用此办法在这条线以北 实行集中供暖,线以南不供 暖。这种地理位置的人为切 割,也给供暖线南北的人们带来了不同的生活感受。"你在北方的暖气里四季如春,我在南方的室内大雪纷飞"不仅是网友们的笑谈,也从一方面体现了是南方供暖必要性和需求的强烈。与北方平均室温 16-18°C相比,不供暖的南方室内的温度经常低至 10°C,同时湿度比较大,人们普遍感到彻骨而寒,穿多少都觉得阴寒捂不暖,研究表明,相同条件下,相对湿度每增加 10%,体感温度将下降 1°C。也就是说如果南方某地比北方某地气温高 5 度的同时,湿度高 50%,那么两地的体感温度是一样的。随着经济的发展以及人们对居室舒适度要求提高,南方集中供暖的呼声也越来越高。特别是每年取暖季,若逢南方低温雨雪气候,南方供暖的呼声就愈发强烈。不同方式清洁供暖的快速发展也让广大南方地区冬日不再寒冷成为可能。



THE PROMOTION OF CLEAN HEATING IS IMPERATIVE TO HELP IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF RESIDENTS

Author: Ma Xiaofang

Introduction:

In this year's government work report, Premier Li Keqiang made clear instructions and requirements on ecological environment protection. With the new context of ensuring more effective protection of ecosystems and the environment, clean heating also became a hot topic at the NPC and the CPPCC this year. Shallow geothermal energy is an efficient and energy-saving method of clean heating, characterized by large reserves, wide distribution, cleanliness and environmental friendliness, stability and reliability. Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd. supplies the integrated energy system of shallow geothermal energy + recycled water source + dual storage of cold and heat in the Civil Service Center of Xiong'an. This is a geothermal heat pump environmental system of standing column circulation and heat exchange, an original geothermal energy collection technology in China, combined with general geothermal heat pump technology, to heat buildings. The recycled water and recycled heat in an industrial park are combined with energy storage pool for dual storage of cold and heat powered by off-peak electricity. While meeting the heating and cooling needs in the park, this also supplies domestic hot water and truly reflects the advantages of clean heating.

The annual NPC and CPPCC have come to a conclusion recently. Although they had been postponed and significantly shortened from previous years due to the pandemic, NPC members and CPPCC members were as concerned about the national economy and people's livelihood as always. It is pledged

in this year's government work report that we will ensure more effective protection of ecosystems and the environment, intensify efforts to control air pollution in key areas, boost the development of energy-saving and environmental protection industries, and promote ecological conservation. With the new



Song Xin: Clean heating is a brazier, a hot air fan, and a hot water bottle in winter

context of ensuring more effective protection of ecosystems and the environment in the country, clean heating also became a hot topic at the NPC and the CPPCC this year. Song Xin, a CPPCC member and Party Committee Secretary and Chairman of China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group, compared clean heating to a brazier, a hot air fan, and a hot water bottle in winter.

It is imperative to promote clean heating

As environmental protection attracts more and more attention at the national level, the public's sense of participation and responsibility towards environmental protection has also been enhanced. As in government work reports and proposals of NPC and CPPCC members over the past few years, environmental protection and low carbon have inspired many hot topics every year.

When interviewed on the "members' passage" amid the second meeting of the Third Session of the 13th CPPCC National Committee this year, Song Xin, a CPPCC member and Party Committee Secretary and Chairman of China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group said, "The traditional coal-fired heating is a source of haze. If we rely purely on natural gas, there will be



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a gas shortage. If we simply use electricity for heating, it's very expensive. These are hard nuts to crack. That's why it is imperative to promote clean energy."

Song Xin said that there are also plenty of sewage pipe networks and electrical heat energy in North China that provide conditions for promoting clean heating. For some scattered rural users, we can provide rapid and low-cost facilities of clean heating. There are plenty of sewage pipe networks, surface rivers, industrial waste heat, and shallow geothermal energy across country that can be used as clean heating resources. A survey showed that most of them have prospects for scale development and promotion.

"We have made active explorations in more than 40 cities all over the country. We are both actors and beneficiaries of building a beautiful China. We will continue to make use of our comprehensive technical advantages and fully fulfill our social responsibility as a central enterprise to make the sky bluer, the mountains greener, and the waters clearer, and lives better, to serve the people, and to benefit the society," said Song Xin.

Shallow geothermal energy - a "rising stock" of clean heating

Heating is vital to national well-being and the people's livelihood, and energy, as is closely related to heating, has always been a concern to the public. "Six Safeguards" are proposed in this year's government work report. There is no doubt that safeguarding food and energy

supplies is an important task among the "Six Safeguards". People regard food as their prime want and live on food. Likewise, energy security is a source of support for industries.

It is specially mentioned in the government work report that we will safeguard energy security, promote cleaner and more efficient use of coal, develop renewable energy, improve systems for the production, supply, and sale of oil, natural gas, and electricity, and bolster our energy reserve capacity.

Shallow geothermal energy reserves are abundant and widely distributed, and the energy is characterized by rapid recovery and good stability, with temperature closer to the comfortable ambient temperature. When the abundant and extensive shallow geothermal energy is combined with advanced collection technology to provide clean and smart heating for buildings, it has such advantages as no combustion and zero emissions in the area. It can be used as an alternative heating energy in rural areas to provide heating for farmers, completely replacing traditional bulk coal. The alternative solution can prevent and control the source of pollution, increase the effects of energy saving and emissions reduction, and improve the atmospheric environment. As an inexhaustible environmentally friendly and efficient renewable energy, shallow geothermal energy has not been heavily developed in China and is thus called "a rising stock" among many clean heating solutions.

Rural clean heating contributes to the construction of beautiful countryside

When interviewed by China Energy News, Song Xin pointed out that the total household energy consumption in rural areas of China has topped 300 million tons of standard coal in recent years. Direct combustion of fuel is the main consumption mode, and it results in low combustion efficiency. For example, bulk coal is burned for heating purposes in rural areas in North China. About 113 million tons of standard coal are consumed for heating every year, with thermal efficiency at only 30%-40%, which is less than half of that from regional large boilers. Compared with regional large boiler rooms, the

burning of bulk coal wastes an equivalent of 56 million tons of standard coal every year.

Song Xin said that clean heating in rural areas is essentially more a livelihood project that helps farmers get rid of coal and firewood burning, that directly improves their quality of life, and that contributes to the construction of beautiful countryside than a product of energy transformation. While promoting this livelihood project of clean heating, different provinces should allow for local conditions and should not take it for granted as "coal to electricity" or "coal to gas". The project should be promoted steadily with consideration to rural realities and in combination with local resource conditions



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and economic conditions in rural areas in order to pursue diversified development. Clean heating is still a relatively complicated issue in rural areas. In order to provide clean heating for people living in rural areas and meet their need for a better life in the new era, joint efforts should be made by national and local governments, enterprises and the whole society. They should work together to promote the project and solve the problem by allowing for and adapting to local conditions, taking actions step by step, and adopting a pragmatical approach.

The development of shallow geothermal energy can ensure energy security and improve the quality of life of rural residents

Large total energy consumption and low energy efficiency are common problems in rural buildings in China. Heating provides the most basic temperature guarantee under the harshest conditions. Self-heating solution in rural areas is also an issue key to the realization of the first Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Rural households have lived with cold winters and warm summers through years without hot water to meet their domestic needs. Fuel is burned directly to yield energy in most rural areas, a method with low combustion efficiency. Bulk coal is heavily consumed for distributed self-heating in most rural houses in North China, Most villages that rely on bulk coal for heating in winter suffer serious environmental pollution: roads are occupied by piles of coal; energy is utilized in an unsafe manner; the air quality is poor; carbon monoxide poisoning occurs easily. Moreover, coal-fired boilers can be time and effort consuming because they need to be manned.

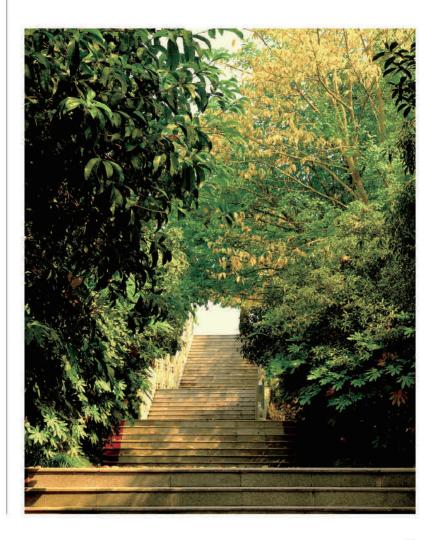
After years of research and development, Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Ever Source") has designed a clean self-heating solution featuring distributed heat source transfer for the unique self-heating scenario in rural areas. The geothermal heating system, which inherits the thrifty tradition in China, is a clean self-heating solution designed for the relatively scattered buildings in rural areas in North China. It is characterized by remote start/stop, plug-and-play, and partitioned heating. The system can respond to differentiated heating needs with low energy consumption and provide heating, cooling and domestic hot water for residents who live in buildings of 50 to 2,000 square meters. The geothermal heating system fueled by shallow geothermal energy provides clean self-heating that replaces the burning of bulk coal, branches and charcoal in rural areas. There is no worry about gas poisoning and no trouble in refueling and changing coal in midnight. The safe energy source for heating significantly improves the quality of life of villagers. The solution is a practice of the statement that "clean heating in winter is an important part of the rural lifestyle revolution in North China."

"Affordable for residents" is also one of the

factors to be considered in the popularization of clean selfheating in North China. The geothermal heating system fueled by shallow geothermal energy provides clean selfheating for partitions. "Choose whichever room you want to get heated, and even if you don't, you won't feel cold." It's up to users to turn on or off the equipment. The plug-and-play mode greatly saves energy use and self-heating cost. Energy consumption can be adjusted to the number of occupants and avoided when the room is empty. This adapts to the thrifty reality with distributed self-heating that has sustained for thousands of years in rural households. At the same time, the geothermal heating system can use the "peakvalley electricity price system" to provide heating at the lowest operating cost. Buildings contain huge calorific capacity. In most cases, the system is operated at the valley price in winter and is shut down at the peak price to "save money" in this intermittent mode programmed for automatic control. It can not only save the

operating cost but also address the poor production and sales of power grid and ensure the heating effect at the same time.

Clean heating/clean self-heating is an important measure to improve air quality quickly and win the Blue Sky Protection Campaign. It is also a positive response to the national call for energy saving and environmental protection. The practice of shallow geothermal energy for clean heating/clean self-heating is led by the enterprise, promoted by the government, and afforded by residents. It is cheaper than coal burning but better at improving the quality of life of villagers, and enables the government, the enterprise and rural residents to achieve win-win development.



Xiong'an New Area: A Model in Comprehensive Energy Utilization

As a project of vital and lasting importance, the construction of Xiong'an New Area has attracted wide attention in the world. This "City of the Future" in China carries the mission of creating a national high-quality development model in the new era. It is responsible for seeking a new path for regional development and creating a new growth pole for economic and social development. Some referential and reproducible experience will be explored and produced here. Xiong'an is a mirror of what future will be like.

That's why the construction of Xiong'an New Area puts energy saving and environmental protection in the first place. In 2019, the Civil Service Center Project of Xiong'an won the 2018-2019 China Construction Engineering Luban Prize (National Prime-quality Project) for Technological Innovation in Construction Industry, which was the first Luban Prize for the new area. The Civil Service Center of Xiong'an is an important model because it represents the basic construction direction of Xiong'an New City and the epitome of Xiong'an as a smart and green city to be built in the future. As a company participating in the construction of the Civil Service Center of Xiong'an, Ever Source is responsible for the integrated energy system.

The integrated energy system applied

in the Civil Service Center of Xiong'an is a worthy classic. The system is composed of shallow geothermal energy + recycled water source + dual storage of cold and heat provided by Ever Source. This is a geothermal heat pump environmental system of standing column circulation and heat exchange, an original geothermal energy collection technology in China, combined with general geothermal heat pump technology, to heat buildings. The recycled water and recycled heat in an industrial park are combined with energy storage pool for dual storage of cold and heat powered by off-peak electricity. While meeting the heating and cooling needs in the park, this also supplies domestic hot water and truly reflects the advantages of clean heating. The project applies a number of energy saving and environmentally friendly green energy technologies, and BIM modular construction runs through the whole process. Compared with traditional energy supply solutions and with basically comparable initial investment, this system greatly reduces the operating cost. The power consumption is reduced by 2/3 in winter and by 1/3 in summer. The consumption of standard coal is saved over 600 tons, and carbon dioxide emissions are reduced by about 1,510 tons.

It is foreseeable that clean heating will play more important roles in production and life in the near future. Clean heating will truly become "a brazier, a hot air fan, and a hot water bottle in winter".

Clean Heating Makes the Dream of Heating South China in Winter Come True

With the improvement of quality of life, people begin to pursue a happier life. Now in South China there is also a demand for heating in winter. The development of various clean heating methods makes it no longer a "dream" to heat South China in winter. Song Xin pointed out in an interview with the media that about 2 billion square meters of buildings are added in the country each year, of which 100 million square meters can have access to clean heating. If clean heating is applied in all of them, 660,000 tons of standard coal can be saved every year, which is equivalent to 360,000 mu of afforestation. This saves energy and avoids pollution while saving money for people.

Song Xin: Heating South China in winter should not simply imitate the north model

When interviewed with the media, Song Xin, a CPPCC member and Party Committee Secretary and Chairman of China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group revealed that facilities for heating in winter have become a standard feature in many new residential and public construction projects

in South China, but the traditional splittype air conditioner is inefficient and the required input per unit area remains high; limited by the resource endowments in China, natural gas is not suitable for largescale promotion; electrical heating has the problem of excessively low primary energy utilization rate and wastes high-grade energy in exchange for low value. Thus, clean heating enjoys a huge advantage in South China.

When interviewed by China Energy News, Song Xin warned that heating South China in winter should not simply imitate the north model. The centralized heating in South China should allow for the geographical and climatic characteristics, natural environment, and resource endowments in the southern region. The abundant surface water from rivers and lakes, sewage sources, and shallow geothermal energy can be sources of energy for a renewable clean and centralized energy supply model that is more suitable for the heating needs of southern cities. Regional clean and centralized energy supply is a kind of advanced municipal infrastructure that can dramatically increase comprehensive energy efficiency. It

CURRENT FOCUS

is a benchmark green and low-carbon energy solution in the construction of modern cities, providing heating in winter and cooling in summer and delivering significant social benefits. If it is established as a project, the project can be highly beneficiary to the public. Regional centralized energy supply projects can effectively reduce the energy consumption of buildings by more than 30%, thus promoting the development of green economy, low carbon economy and circular economy, and supporting local governments to complete their tasks in energy saving and emissions reduction; these projects can also technically achieve zero emission and zero pollution to avoid "heat island effect" in cities; they can decrease the investment of enterprises in developing supporting facilities, reduce the total installed capacity by

20%-30% and the area of machine room by 80%, and lower the investment in system construction.

Clean heating makes the winter in South China as warm as spring

In the media interview, Song Xin also detailed a case of clean heating in Guiyang. He explained that it was so humid and cold in Guiyang that even down jackets and thick guilts sometimes failed to keep people warm. In 2015, his company launched a clean heating project in the city. Having found that the rivers there were warm in winter and cool in summer, they turned Nanming River running through the city into a green "air conditioner" for thousands of households by applying advanced and practical technology. Residents get heating in winter and cooling in summer, without at the expense of river pollution. More than 21,000 households benefited from the project. "I found in a research that this clean heating model in Guiyang consumes energy 30% to 40% less than the traditional heating method and reduces the cost by more than 30%. It greatly enhances people's sense of happiness and gain. The local people said that they did not expect to get heating in South China, but they did feel spring-like warmth in winter



from stable heating at a low cost and without suffering from consequent haze after clean heating was delivered to their houses."

Shallow geothermal energy heats South China

Shallow geothermal energy is an efficient and energy-saving method of clean heating which is characterized by large reserves, wide distribution, cleanliness and environmental protection, stability and reliability. In Kaili City, Qiandongnan Prefecture, Guizhou Province, shallow geothermal energy made the winter in this southern city as warm as spring. The project is the first national 4A tourist attraction in Kaili City, including Tangguan Hotel, outdoor hot spring pools and other facilities in a total construction area of 12,433.62 square meters. The project adopts a geothermal energy heat pump system to preferentially recycle the residual heat of deep warm geothermal wastewater; the recycled heat is then supplemented by shallow geothermal energy to create an integrated non-combustion smart energy system that meets all cooling and heating needs under the project, from heating in winter, cooling in summer, year-round hot water for bathing, as well as heating and temperature maintenance of water bodies. The project is operated to supply both cooling energy with combustion or emissions.

According to the person in charge of the project, the geothermal energy heat pump system recycles the residual heat of warm

geothermal waste water to fully tap into its low-grade energy that is equivalent to the energy acquired from three geothermal energy wells. This reduces the initial investment in geothermal energy acquisition for the geothermal pump system. The noncombustion smart energy system based on the geothermal energy heat pump acquires shallow geothermal energy with the heat pump technology to heat buildings. The shallow geothermal energy becomes an alternative energy source for heating buildings and accounts for more than 60% of the total energy consumption for that purpose. It saves the operating cost by RMB 3.1282 million every year, when compared to conventional energy sources. In addition, the warm waste water is also a valuable recycled source for similar comprehensive projects that integrate leisure with natural hot springs. When its heat is recycled and reused by the heat pump system, the warm waste water delivers very good economic and environmental benefits.

Shallow geothermal energy is abundant in South China and can be used as a centralized or decentralized heating source that adapts to local conditions. If we vigorously develop shallow geothermal energy for heating purposes and accelerate the promotion and application of its utilization technology, we can expect to heat South China in winter economically and efficiently.



Why Heating System Is Not Available in South China?

China has a vast territory where huge differences in climate and environment can be observed. In the 1950s, the newly built country was economically underdeveloped. With a shortage of energy and in order to save economic costs, the cold northern region was given priority when heating was supplied. According to the climate calculation method of the former Soviet Union, winter was defined as with an outdoor temperature below 5 degrees Celsius. Therefore, only those areas where the multi-year average temperature was stably less than or equal to 5°C for 90 days or more were provided with centralized heating. For this definition, the Qinling-Huaihe north-south demarcation line became the critical north-south demarcation line for heat supply, and a complete urban heating system was built with the help of the Soviet Union for the region to the north of the demarcation line. This tradition has sustained to date. The Qinling-Huaihe line, which has always been the geographical boundary between the north and south of China, also marks the threshold for heat supply.

Since the Qinling-Huaihe northsouth demarcation line for heat supply was defined, China has clung to this boundary in providing centralized heating in the north only. This artificial division by geographical location has made lives of people in the two parts of the country totally different. "As the northerners feel warm like spring in heated rooms, the southerners suffer bitter coldness like snow indoors." This is not just a joke among Internet users, but it reveals the strong necessity of and demand for heating in South China. Despite a relatively high physical temperature, the humid climate in South China often brings penetrating cold that won't be defended by any clothing. Studies have shown that with all conditions being equal, every 10% increase in relative humidity will trigger a body temperature drop by 1°C. In other words, if a place in the south is 5 degrees warmer but 50% more humid than another in the north, people in the two places feel the same sensible temperature.

With the economic development and a higher requirement for room comfort, there is a rising call for centralized heating in South China. This call is particularly pronounced in the heating season every year when the south is hit by freezing rain and snow. The rapid development of clean heating available in different ways has made chilly winter a past in the vast South China.



两会声音

THE VOICE OF NATIONAL PEOPLES CONGRESS AND CHINESE PEOPLES POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

全国人大代表、华中师范大学教授、长江 教育研究院院长周洪宇:

建议加快上海、重庆、武汉等"南方百城"冬季供暖

周洪宇指出,加快发展我国"南方百城"供暖市场主要有四个方面的依据。

一、发展"南方百城"供暖市场,是人民群 众对"美好生活向往"的迫切愿望

"南方百城"集聚了14%的人口和27%的经济产出,该地区冬季气候阴冷,但受限于南北供暖线设定,未能发展集中供暖。

根据数据,到2020年,"南方百城"具备供暖条件的潜在家庭为451-1266万户,到2025年将增至1778-3125万户。人民群众出于对"美好生活的向往",都希望尽快发展"南方百城"供暖市场。

二、发展"南方百城"供暖市场,有助于大 力促进疫后有效投资、保障就业和提振国内市场

(一)促进消费

根据数据,到2020年,采取分户自供暖/集中、区域供暖模式分别将拉动能源消费1184亿元

和126亿元的消费支出。到2025年,上述两种供暖模式对应的消费支出将增加到3160亿元和483亿元。

(二)促进投资

促进建设平均造价在5-6亿的多能互补能源 站及平均造价为每公里1000-1300万元的管网等 基础设施的投资,到2020年,"南方百城"新增 基建投资为2352亿元,2025年将达5.8万亿元。

(三)拉动就业

预计2020年将拉动就业30-65万人。其中自



POLICY ADVICES

供暖模式拉动就业为30万人,如果采取集中/区域供暖模式,将增加就业65万人。

三、发展"南方百城"供暖市场,是疫后增强城市发展新动能、提升韧性与治理能力的重要途径。

四、"南方百城"供暖市场近年已初见雏形,能够有效融合"新技术、新基建",实现未来产业升级和城市转型,具有发展百城供暖市场的重要基础。

因此,周洪宇建议政府按照中东部至西部 的顺序进行供暖的推广,充分利用现有的产能和

管道,开发热能综合利用,完善相关公用基础设施,并先行先试城市建成区域能源互联网。政府应强化政策协同,通过现代监管体系,出台行业政策法规,规范市场秩序,引导供暖市场良性发展,营造良好的发展环境。同时,建议相关部门开展供暖市场调查,摸清"南方百城"供暖市场的基础信息,包括各类热源资源量、已建和拟建的基础设施等信息,并以大项目为抓手,推动清洁供暖示范工程建设,鼓励以企业为主体、市场为导向、产学研深度融合,开发高效利用清洁热源的技术路线。

全国人大代表、阳光电源董事长曹仁贤: 建议大幅提高"十四五"期间可再生 能源占比

目前,我国能源结构仍存在着诸多问题,煤炭等化石能源占比还非常高,污染物排放和二氧化碳排放强度过大,给生态环境带来了前所未有的压力。"十四五"期间,大幅度增加我国可再生能源投资,是进一步加快清洁能源替代、实现生态文明的根本途径,也是构建清洁低碳、安全高效的能源体系的必然选择。

"十三五"期间我国可再生能源新增投资总计约2.5万亿元,在过去10年中国成为全

球可再生能源领域的最大投资国,可再生能源 装机规模也持续扩大。可再生能源的清洁能源 替代作用日益突显,极大优化了我国的能源结 构,对实现能源安全、大气污染防治以及温室 气体排放控制等多重目标均作出突出贡献。

因此,曹仁贤建议,大幅提高"十四五"期间可再生能源占比。提高可再生能源规划的前瞻性和预见性。建议将2030年我国非化石能源消费规划占比提高到25%,2050年实现非化石能源消费占比提高到50%,为实现社会主义生态文明和2050年实现富强美丽的中国梦提供清洁可靠的动力。同时,在"十四五"期间,加大发展西北可再生能源基地项目建设,鼓励分布式可再生能源推广应用。

全国人大代表张光荣、白加扎西建议:

对青海三江源地区清洁采暖给予支持

三江源地区气候寒冷,采暖是重要的民生需求。受自然条件和经济发展水平所限,三江源地区广大群众生活条件仍然很艰苦,取暖设施落后。建议对青海三江源地区清洁采暖给予支持。

受自然条件的限制,长期以来,三江源地区除了县城所在地有少数集中供暖设施以外,大部分群众仍然采用传统的牛粪和少量散煤进行采暖,既不利于群众健康,也不利于生态环保。为此,青海省正在编制《三江源地区清洁采暖规划》。建议将青海省纳入北方地区冬季清洁取暖试点范围,并纳入后续批次中央财政支持范围;国家在三江源清洁取暖从项目资金方面给予支持;对居民采暖用电给予补助政策。

全国政协委员、农工党青海省委主委、省政协副秘书长张周平建议:

支持青海加速建设清洁能源示范省

尽管创建国家清洁能源示范省开局良好,但在清洁能源建设中存在风、光、水电互补中调峰电能不足、 外输通道不足、本地消纳空间小,地热、干热岩、页岩气等非常规能源开发技术和勘查能力不足等问题。

因此,张周平建议,支持青海加快建设配套调峰清洁能源项目,将青海海西至中东部特高压直流外送工程等项目纳入"十四五"规划。通过在黄河上游梯级电站设立大型抽水储能示范项目,运用财政、税收、价格等手段,给予储能技术研发和储能产业发展政策支持。科学配置水能资源,挖掘水电调峰的潜力。充分考虑青海省生态环境地位特殊、地域广阔、居住分散以及难以支撑国家北方地区冬季清洁取暖规划任务的实际,将青海省纳入全国清洁取暖示范省建设范围,扩大省内消纳能力,尽快形成"风、光、水、热"多能互补,外送通道畅通,内销能力增强的格局,为全国生态文明建设和清洁能源发展树立青海样板。

全国政协委员、中国科学院院士李灿:

发展可再生能源才能从根本上实现碳减排

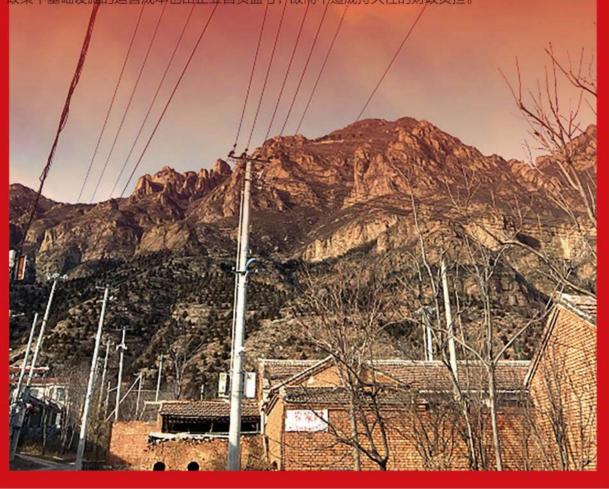
要有效解决生态环境问题、减少二氧化碳排放,并实现对煤炭等化石资源的逐步替代,发展可再生能源是根本途径、不二之选。李灿表示:可再生能源的重要性首先是减排污染物和二氧化碳的迫切需要,其次是出于对能源资源优化利用的现实需求。气候变化已经到了非常严峻的程度,成为国际社会普遍关注的焦点。二氧化碳排放大国更应加倍重视可再生能源、加大减排力度。长期以来,煤炭在我国能源体系中占主导地位。但从煤炭资源总量和人均占有量来看,我国仅是相对富煤,人均占有量排在世界后面,化石能源日渐枯竭是不争事实。随着技术提升、成本降低,可再生能源利用在经济上更加可行。化石能源逐步实现与可再生能源的优势互补,努力实现二氧化碳减排。

北大经济学院张鹏飞:

加强取暖基础设施建设 刺激取暖刚性消费需求

张鹏飞认为,农村清洁取暖是一项民生工程、民心工程。在缺乏基础设施支撑的情况下,农村居民难以实现清洁用能消费需求。取决于清洁能源的供给类型,农村清洁取暖需要多种形式的基础设施建设——如电网、燃气管道、地热设施等来支撑和配套。

政策的实施层面,农村清洁取暖政策所依赖的基础设施主要是由市场化的企业来建设及运营。 在政策实践中,财政投入主要是在基础设施建设初期政府给予承建企业一次性补贴,以及在短期内 对于居民用能价格的零时补贴;而在长期内居民取暖支出则主要由个人自己承担。在农村推行清洁 用能可以带来农村地区一系列的消费升级,进而在长期内拉升刚性消费需求。并且,农村清洁取暖 政策中基础设施的运营成本也由企业自负盈亏,故而不造成持久性的财政负担。



全国人大代表、中国农业科院农业环境与可持续发展研究所所长赵立欣:

农村清洁取暖技术使用率逐年提高,但问题仍存在



赵立欣表示,近年,农村地区"煤改电""煤 改气"等工程大力推进,但目前仍存在农村地区基 础设施薄弱,天然气缺口大,气代煤保障能力不 足,电代煤价格较高,农民承受程度低等问题。

为加快推动中国北方农村地区清洁取暖,赵立 欣建议,要加强农村建筑节能改造,实现建筑能效提 升。对地热、太阳能、生物质等资源丰富地区,可采 用热泵、太阳能热水和成型燃料等供暖技术;还可以 推广"多能互补"技术,构建多元供暖体系。

同时,探索绿色供暖价格补贴机制,提升清洁 供暖的比较优势和市场竞争力,保障农村清洁供暖 可持续,保障农村居民能在可承受价格范围内清洁 取暖。

全国人大代表、宁夏银川二十一小学校长马恒燕建议:

加大农村中小学清洁取暖补贴

马恒燕表示,北方地区的农村学校供暖设备较简陋、取暖成本高,且存在经费保障不足的问题,希望国家能实施北方地区农村学校暖冬工程,改善农村学校供暖条件,让每个山里娃都可以坐在温暖的教室里学习。

马恒燕指出,国家年生均100元取暖补助难以保障正常取暖,多数农村学校取暖经费支出挤占公用经费比例普遍在30%以上,一些百人以下小规模学校几乎占用了全部公用经费,严重影响了学校的正常运转。有些设备管网老化,电网负荷不足,严重影响了取暖效果。清洁供暖设备改造需要的资金压力大,成为阻碍农村中小学清洁取暖发展的重要因素。

马恒燕建议实施北方农村幼儿园供暖改造项目,支持地方进行清洁供暖改造,每平方米补助300-500元改造资金,将现行的农村学校年生均100元的取暖补助提高到300元。

此外也可以通过财政补助、税费优惠等政策措施鼓励开展能源合同管理或政府购买服务,鼓励企业参与农村中小学清洁能源供暖改造和建设。

恒有源科技发展集团有限公司积极履行社会责任 落实人与自然和谐共生的庄 严承诺 智慧供暖冷促热冷一体化新 兴产业蓬勃发展 迎接北方供暖能源新时代



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恒有源科技发展集团有限公司(简称恒有源集团)成立于2000年,是在中关村科技园区注册的高新技术企业,致力于推动浅层地热能作为北方供暖的替代能源,发展热冷一体化新兴产业。创业伊始,恒有源集团向社会承诺:"追求人与自然的和谐共生,让百姓享受高品质的生活"。恒有源集团积极进取、勇于奋进,时刻为实现这一目标努力。恒有源集团坚决履行社会责任,积极没身公益事业,每年定期发布环境、社会及管治报告(ENVIRONMENTAL,SOCIAL&GOVERNANCEREPORT)。恒有源集团始终以原创的单井循环换热地能采集技术为核心,将"技术创新"作为核心竞争力。截至目前,恒有源集团拥有各类发明专

利68项,浅层地热能供暖应用面积超过2000万平方米。恒有源浅层地热能供暖项目践行"推进北方地区冬季清洁取暖,按照"企业为主、政府推动、居民可承受的方针"的清洁供暖指导方针,通过"煤改浅层地热能"的清洁自采暖项目改造,有效提升农村地区居民生活品质,降低居民供暖成本,通过节能减排,协助打好防污攻坚战,迎接北方供暖能源新时代。

智慧供暖(冷)系统服务商——恒有源科技发展集团有限公司是中国节能环保集团公司旗下的上市公司中国地热能产业发展集团有限公司在北京

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市海淀区、中关村科技园的科技实业发展总部。

作为中关村高新技术企业,恒有源集团依托原创的单并循环换热地能采集技术,将一种低品位的可再生能源——浅层地热能作为建筑物供暖的替代能源,利用热泵技术,实现了无燃烧、零排放的为建筑物清洁、智慧供暖;是供暖领域的一次革命;恒有源的单并循环换热地能采集技术使得安全、高效、大规模开发浅层地热能供暖成为可能。实现了浅层地热能清洁供暖/清洁取暖成为居民可承受的民生工程;促进了传统燃烧供热行业全面升级换代成为无燃烧智慧供热的热冷一体化新兴产业的蓬勃发展。从根本上解决燃烧供暖造成的环境污染。

自2000年成立至今,恒有源集团在二十载的 科研与经营试验中,始终秉承"追求人与自然的和 谐共生,让百姓享受高品质的生活"的发展理念, 围绕"忠诚与责任"的企业核心价值观,坚持"求 实、创新"的宗旨,以原创的单并循环换热地能采 集技术为核心,全力打造集科研开发、设计咨询、 装备制造、工程安装、运维保障为一体的全产业链 运行体系,形成新兴产业的规划与设计、可再生能 源供给(浅层地热能)、智能制造(供暖热泵)、 供暖(冷)系统工程建设、供暖(冷)系统运行与 维护五个业务板块,与传统燃烧"用着省"的集中 供暖方式和"省着用"的自采暖供暖方式全面对 接,创新探索出了一条利用可再生浅层地热能供暖 区域无燃烧、零排放的为北方建筑物清洁、智慧供 暖,治理雾霾的新路子。

截至目前,集团拥有各类发明专利68项(其中港澳台及国际专利25项);发表论文18篇(其中SCI论文2篇);参与制定国家标准1项、行业和地方标准1项;列入国家重点新产品;获得省部级一等奖1项、三等奖1项、美国"能源之星"等国际奖3项。

恒有源集团浅层地热能供暖(冷)项目经过多年发展,在我国的推广已由北京为中心辐射至除海

南及港澳台以外的所有地区,总计超过2000万平方米,应用于雄安市民中心、国家大剧院、国家行政学院、全国工商联、皇苑大酒店、海淀外国语实验学校、中关村三小、佟家坟、西闸村、APEC国际会议中心、北京奥运会网球馆等建筑。此外该技术还出口到美国Chase County School、Hershey学校、圣约瑟养老院等工程,并在当地获奖。

一、不忘初心 回馈社会

经过二十年的发展, 恒有源集团已经成长为 浅层地热能供暖的领军企业。恒有源集团不断发展 壮大,但未放松对自己的要求,仍积极提升集团内 外部管理能力, 高度重视履行社会责任工作, 积极 投身于社会公益事业,回馈社会,并每年通过在香 港的上市公司中国地热能产业发展集团有限公司发 布环境、社会及管治报告。在非典、汶川地震、新 冠疫情等特殊的关键时期, 恒有源集团继承发扬爱 国主义传统和"一方有难、八方支援"精神,开展 自愿捐款工作。由徐生恒董事长带头,积极捐献物 资,参与救灾各项工作。近年来,恒有源集团累计 捐款1000多万元并成立了恒有源教育基金。在四 川汶川地震后, 恒有源教育基金联合相关单位共同 设立了四川地震灾区失学儿童专项救助基金共计 315万元,专项用于援助100名灾区失学儿童在北 京市海淀外国语实验学校学习生活2年至灾区新校 舍建设完毕。在青海玉树地震后, 恒有源集团积极 参加灾后重建,第一时间调配人员物资,为在青海 玉树临时成立的北京前线指挥部免费提供安装了全 套浅层地热能的供暖系统,顺利完成前线指挥部在 高海拔、严寒地区三年期的供暖任务。集团还通过 各类渠道为当地学校学生捐赠了大量的学习用品。 2017年,恒有源集团参与中国节能环保集团2017 年"圆梦大学 放飞希望"计划,资助了一对姐弟 并承诺支持他们的高等教育学习费用直至研究生阶 段。2018和2019年,徐生恒董事长还邀请姐弟俩

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到恒有源北京总部实习, 勤工俭学。



2011 年青海玉树地震后,恒有源集团为在玉树临时成立的北京前线指挥部 免费提供安装了全套浅层地热能的供暖系统并为当地学校学生捐赠了大量 的学习用品

恒有源集团在内部不断加强精神文明建设和企业文化建设,通过多种途径开展社会责任教育,提升了职工队伍,增强了职工素质。恒有源集团工会创建了"职工之家"书屋,集团员工为书屋积极踊跃捐书。通过资金申报,恒有源集团职工之家获得海淀园工会专项拨款,将专项用于"职工之家"的建设。同时,集团为哺乳期妈妈们配备了沙发、微波炉、冰箱等必备品,设立由北京市总工会统一授牌的"妈咪屋",专供哺乳期妈妈使用。

为进一步扩大自主创新和科技开发能力,推动公司 自主创新和核心竞争能力的培育,集团于2016年12月8日 通过了一份购股权激励计划,将向合资格的人员发放总计 2.88亿股的购股权,以激励公司管理团队和科研、生产骨 干诚信勤勉地开展工作。

在新冠疫情发生以后,恒有源集团领导班子积极 探索防疫情、保健康、促生产的措施,根据实际情况制 定集团疫情期间科学决策、加强管理。在疫情防控的大 格局下,与春节期间艰巨的"保供暖"任务目标有机结 合,制定了"保防疫"的工作安排,启动集团"双保" 应急预案,提出"保证员工、客户安全,保证供暖24小 时正常运行"的两个保证原则,打好恒有源集团"保防 疫"、"保供暖"的"双保"战"疫"。随着疫情的变 化,恒有源集团随时调整工作重点,以供热保障促进集 团复工复产,用热源保证百姓心安。在全力以赴防控疫 情的同时,将保障居民供暖作为当前最紧 迫的任务,全力支持我国打赢疫情防控攻 坚战。目前,集团未有疫情发生,并根据 国家、地方要求,积极开展复工复产。

老年人免疫力弱,是此次疫情中的 易感人群。针对这种情况,恒有源集团及 时为海淀区四季青敬老院捐赠防疫物资, 包括中药香囊300个,中药代茶饮300包 (茶饮处方以北京市中医管理局下发的新 冠肺炎预防处方为准),以此向四季青敬 老院长者、职工表示诚挚的慰问。



恒有源集团为四季青敬老院捐献防疫物资

恒有源集团在发展的同时,不忘初心,坚持以回馈社会为己任,用实际行动 践行社会责任。同时,集团不忘以创新技术为核心竞争力,推动浅层地热能产业发 展,造福百姓。

二、以技术创新带动浅层地热能产业 发展

目前,我国主要应用三种浅层地热能 采集方式,分别为抽水井+回灌井技术、 地埋管换热技术和单井循环换热地能采集 技术。

抽水井+回灌井技术是由相隔一定距 离的抽水井和回灌井组成。该装置结构简 单、成本低。但运行过程中,会产生地下

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水回灌难、移砂和地质沉降等问题。国际通用的地埋管换热技术可以适应多种地质条件,但其换热能力差,占地面积大。

浅层地热能采集技术的进步过程始终围绕提高采集效率和 采集安全性的目标进行。恒有源集团经过多年研究,在2000 年推出了独创的具有国际领先水平的单并循环换热地能采集技术,解决了传统开发利用浅层地热能造成对地下的危害的国际 难题。与地埋管换热技术相比,单并循环换热地能采集技术零 污染、零排放、适应性广。由于井水就地原位回灌,所以既 不消耗水也不污染水,没有水的流失,不破坏地下水的自然分 布,不会造成潜在的地质灾害等问题,并可以应用在不同地质 条件下进行浅层地热能的采集。与此同时,单并循环换热地能 采集技术具有占地面积小、能效比高等优点,能效比是地埋管 换热技术的20-100倍。



北京海淀外国语实验学校应用恒有源集团浅层地热能单并循环换热地能采集技术为 建筑物供暖

基于单并循环换热地能采集技术的冷热源环境系统自2000年底正式推出后,先后被认定为国家重点新产品、国家级重点技术创新项目(2001年国家经贸委)、《国家科技成果重点推广计划》项目(2002年科技部)、国家鼓励发展的节水设备(产品)目录(第一批)(2001年国家经贸委、国家税务总局)、2002年建设部科技成果推广项目、2006年《建设部节能省地型建筑推广应用技术目录》项目、2002年北京市重大科技成果推广计划、2004年北京市节能产品、2015和2017年"地能热

宝"选入《北京市2015年节能低 碳技术产品推荐目录》和《北京市 2017年节能低碳技术产品及示范 案例推荐目录》、2015年单并循 环换热地能采集技术选入《国家重 点节能低碳技术推广目录》。

2017年12月在中科院文献情报中心查新报告的基础上以吴德绳研究员为组长,王光谦院士、汪集旸院士、胡春宏院士、倪晋仁院士、武强院士以及许文发研究员的专家组对"单井循环换热的浅层地能开发关键技术及工程应用"鉴定为:单井循环换热地热能采集技术实现地下水就地同井100%回灌,不消耗也不污染地下水,实现浅层地能的安全、高效、环保、循环利用,项目成果具有原创性,达到国际领先水平。

单并循环换热地能采集技术的 应用杜绝了地质灾害的发生,提高 了浅层地热能的采集效率,提升了 浅层地热能应用设备的寿命, 让大 规模、安全、高效开发利用浅层地 热能成为可能,综合提升了浅层地 热能应用在供暖行业中的竞争力。 多家企业与恒有源集团签订了专利 授权使用合同,以最高效、最安 全、对环境无危害的单并循环换热 地能采集技术为浅层地热能应用的 产业发展进行换代升级, 契合"人 与自然和谐共生"的科学理念。恒 有源集团科技成果转化绩效丰硕, 共签订专利授权使用合同1.97亿 元,已收取专利使用费1.17亿元。

三、以技术创新造福民生

恒有源集团经过多年研发,针对不同规模的应用场景,设计了以分布式热源输送模式为特征的供暖解决方案,包括地能热泵环境系统、分布式地能冷热源站和地能热宝系统。继承了我国"省着用"节俭传统的地能热宝系统是针对较为分散的建筑设计的适合我国北方农村地区的清洁自采暖方案,具有遥控启停、随用随开、分间供暖的特点。该系统可低能耗的解决差异化采暖需求,为使用50~2000平方米建筑物的住户供热、制冷并提供生活热水。

恒有源集团成立以来,在全国的地能热宝系统清洁自采暖项目面积约200万平方米,包括北京地区西闸村、罗家坟、龙泉雾、河北地区东马家寨等村镇。恒有源集团因地制宜,依托独有的专利技术,扎实推进美丽乡村建设,从根本上改变了农村"冬不暖、夏不凉,没有生活热水"的现实情况,解决了农村冬季采暖"脏乱差"的环境问题。另外在河北怀来县义和堡村推广了与扶贫相结合的浅层地热能+光伏的集成系统,通过太阳能的电力驱动地能热宝系统为建筑物进行清洁自采暖。在满足地能热宝系统用电的同时,村民在用电低峰时可将余电卖给电网,增加收入,真正做到"取暖挣钱两不误"。



恒有源集团地能热宝系统清洁自采暖项目外景

恒有源集团坚持把企业发展与民生改善结合起来,把国家 战略与企业责任统一起来,在推动北方农村地区利用浅层地热 能清洁自采暖实践的过程中,有效提升居民的生活品质,降低 居民的采暖花费。真正做到农村"五乐"清洁自采暖——即省心、省力、省钱、方便、干净。

(一) 有效提升居民生活品质

供暖是最恶劣条件下最基本 的温度保障。解决农村自采暖也是 决胜全面建成小康社会第一个百年 奋斗目标的关键问题。长期以来, 农村农户均过着冬不暖, 夏不凉, 生活没有热水的生活。大多数北方 农村地区大量使用散煤,采用分布 式自采暖方式进行房屋供暖。冬季 使用散煤取暖的村庄大多生活环境 污染严重,村中的道路被煤堆子占 据,能源使用不安全,空气质量 差,还容易引发一氧化碳中毒。同 时燃煤锅炉需要专人看管, 耗费时 间精力。浅层地热能地能热宝系统 清洁自采暖改变了农村以燃烧散 煤、树枝和木炭为主的取暖方式, 不用担心煤气中毒,不用半夜起床 添煤、换煤, 取暖能源使用安全, 极大提高了村民的生活品质。真正 践行了"北方地区冬季清洁取暖是 农村生活方式革命的重要内容"。

和传统的燃煤取暖相比,利用浅层地热能清洁自采暖具有区域无燃烧、零排放等优势,且操作简单,有利于最大限度满足广大农村农户的个性化需求。同时,浅层地热能地能热宝系统清洁自采暖舒适度更高。根据北京市农村工作委员会2016-2017供暖季对采用空气源热泵、地源热泵、蓄能式电暖器和燃气壁挂炉清洁自采暖

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的北京市663个村3000多户农户的监测数据,地能热宝系统清洁 自采暖平均温度达20.6℃,高于空气源热泵(19.1℃)、燃气壁 挂炉(17.7℃)、蓄能式电暖气 (17.0℃)。

此外,浅层地热能地能热宝系统还具备"三联供"的特征,不仅能够供暖、制冷还可以提供生活热水。供暖是我国北方地区的"必需品",制冷则是"奢侈品"。浅层地热能地热能宝系统"三联供"的设计不仅让农民在冬季感受到暖气带来的温暖,还能在夏季享受冷气,同时使用生活热水,一套系统可冬夏兼用,农村农户无需再额外添置热水器和空调。

对于城镇用户而言,传统的 集中供暖无法根据需要调节室内温 度,温度过高时通常只能通过开窗 散热等方式被动降温。浅层地热能 供暖,可根据个人需求随时调节室 温,采暖时间可以自行控制,每个 房间的温度也可根据不同的需求进 行设置分配,充分满足个性化要 求,符合现代居民生活需要。

(二) 有效降低居民供暖成本

"居民可承受"是北方地区推 行清洁供暖必须考虑的因素。浅层 地热能地能热宝系统清洁自采暖可 以分间供暖,"想开哪间开哪间, 不开也不冻",自主选择设备的开 启或关闭。随开随关极大的节约了 能源使用和自采暖的花费,人多则 多用,人少则少用,无人则不用, 适应农村农户干百年来分布式自采暖"省着用"的现实状况。同时,地能热宝系统可利用"峰、谷电价制度",以最低运行费供暖。建筑物本身有极大的热容量,在冬季的绝大多数情况下,可以只用谷电价运行,峰电价时关机,间歇"节钱"运行,用程序自动控制,既可节约运行费用,又可缓解电网产、销差的难题,同时可保证供暖效果。

根据北京市农村工作委员会2016-2017供暖季调研数据,补贴过后的使用费用成本每平米每采暖季,空气源热泵耗电量58.7度,折算费用18.3元; 地能热宝系统耗电量为30度,折算费用9.6元; 蓄能式电暖气耗电量为191.5度,折算费用21.3元; 燃气壁挂炉消耗10.8方气,折算费用13.8元。在四种清洁采暖改造方式中,浅层地热能供暖季供暖费用最低,仅为9.6元/平方米。以农村100平方米的住宅为例,一个供暖季的电费仅有960元,比燃煤供暖所需费用的一半还要少,经济效益显著。利用浅层地热能供暖成本较低的优点也得到了村民的普遍认可,对于部分超出政府补贴范围的面积,村民表示愿意自费安装浅层地热能地能热宝系统。



恒有源集团地能热宝系统清洁自采暖项目提升村民生活质量

在推动浅层地热能清洁供暖/清洁自采暖的实践中, "企业为主、政府推动、居民可承受"清洁取暖的指示得到了具体落实,造福了百姓。利用浅层地热能清洁自采暖成本比烧煤低,村民生活质量得到很大提升,政府、企业、农村居民实现了共赢发展。

四、以技术创新履行社会责任

恒有源集团浅层地热能智慧供暖冷不仅通 过创新的技术为居民在冬季中带去舒适的供暖温 度,同时也为社会的发展贡献一份自己的力量。

(一)运维一体化体系保障客户供暖无忧

供暖工程是民生工程,涉及到干家万户, 事关群众切身利益。保证供暖的时效性和质量是 供暖工作的重点内容。恒有源集团制定了"客户 服务维修三步走"的供暖保障制度,保证在狠抓 任务时效上下深功夫、在强化客服管理上下细功 夫、在提升维修水平上下真功夫,并调拨专人配 套成立了24小时值班的综合服务中心。综合服务 中心在接到维修任务后,通过集团合作开发的地 能云平台、微信群等网络工具实时汇报、登记维 修任务并上报集团调度,维修、抢修负责人在2小 时内将维修任务派发至维修队伍并监督维修队伍 及时有效完成维修任务。同时,集团还在国家行 政学院、全国工商联等国家重点集中供暖项目及 部分清洁自采暖"煤改电"项目内配备了多名专 职维修值守员工,确保对项目运行状态进行24小 时实时监控。

恒有源集团将"暖保证"作为集团的头等大事,24小时不间断持续工作的综合服务中心,为客户提供了温暖舒适的生活、工作和学习环境,真正做到了浅层地热能供暖,暖身又暖心、

(二) 社会经济效益

恒有源集团在部分项目成立了专门的维修服务站,一万平方米项目面积可增加四名低学历人员作为长期稳定的从业人员对设备进行定期检修和日常运维保障。项目值守人员在春、秋两季对项目设备进行检修,夏、冬两季对项目进行运维保障,确保了工作的稳定性。恒有源集团两千万平方米供暖面积可增加八千余个就业机会。

浅层地热能供暖系统经验耗电值为每采暖季 每平米耗30度电。如按五角钱一度电计算,恒有 源集团每年两干万平方米供暖面积可增加区域售 电约三亿元。

区域电力使用的增加,就业规模的增大、质量的提升,最终实现经济发展和扩大就业的良性 互动,实现产业转型与就业提升协同发展,助力和谐社会的构建。

(三) 节能减排, 协助打好污染防治攻坚战

打好污染防治攻坚战的重点是要明确污染的防治目标,要科学治污,精确治污。散煤燃烧、电能的过度消耗是影响大气污染的重要因素之一。浅层地热能智慧供暖具有区域无燃烧、零排放等特点,在农村地区可以作为供暖的替代能源为农村农户进行供暖,完全摒弃传统的散煤供暖,通过从污染的源头防控,提升节能减排效果,改善大气环境。

从节能方面看,浅层地热能供暖结合最合理的能源利用产业链,利用最成熟的电网,支撑就近稳定供给的可再生浅层地热能热网,使建筑物供暖总能耗的60%以上是可再生能源,40%以下是电能,通过最高效、成熟、可靠的输变电力运输方式,用电能驱动热泵,就近取热、就近供暖,无需建设长距离热能输送管网,有效减少了热能输送的大量功耗和热损失。同时,在供应测,系统间接放大了三倍以上的发电效率,相当于建设了两个模拟发电厂;在需求侧,系统降低了用户70%的用电量,节约了政府治理燃烧供暖的环境治理成本,形成明显节能效果。

从减排方面看,恒有源集团所实施集中供暖两干万平方米项目相较直热式电供暖设备每年每供暖季可节省电量14.7亿干瓦时,直接替代电厂电煤49万吨,减少二氧化碳排放114万吨、二氧化硫排放612吨、氮氧化物排放565吨、烟尘排放126吨。恒有源集团村镇浅层地热能替煤清洁自采暖二百万平方米改造后,每年每供暖季可直接替代散煤5.5万吨,减少二氧化碳排放14

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全国工商联大楼采用恒有源集团地能热泵环境系统为建筑物供暖制冷

万吨、二氧化硫排放407吨、氮氧化物排放143吨、烟尘排放570吨。相较直热式电采暖设备,每年每供暖季可节省电量1.7×105兆瓦时,直接替代电厂电煤5.8万吨,减少二氧化碳排放13.6万吨、二氧化硫排放73吨、氮氧化物排放67吨、烟尘排放15吨。

浅层地热能智慧供暖冷项目的应用。合理 化完善了供暖能源的产业链,进一步提高区域能 源产业结构的合理性和能源利用效率,减少了煤 炭等化石能源的消费,从源头控制了污染物的排 放,对推进北方供暖能源转型,满足人民对美好 生活的追求,意义重大。 "西闸村"、"义和堡村"等多个农村农户 浅层地热能清洁自采暖的实践,大量集中清洁供暖 项目的落地实施是恒有源集团坚决落实国家清洁供 暖指导方针和全力支持全面建成小康社会的一个缩 影。恒有源集团将持续的坚决履行社会责任,不断 丰富和完善产品产业链,将原创技术的产业化发展 与金融资本和工业互联网相结合,建立全新的供热 能源体系,在促进经济健康发展的同时,最有效地 追去人与自然的和谐共生,让百姓享受高品质的生 活,真正践行生态文明建设。智慧供暖冷促热冷一 体化新兴产业蓬勃发展,走出治理雾霾的新道路, 迎接北方供暖能源新时代。

夏热冬冷地区的 浅层地热能利用

UTILIZATION OF SHALLOW GEOTHERMAL ENERGY IN HOT SUMMER AND COLD WINTER REGIONS

地热能作为可再生能源,因其高效、绿色、无 污染的优点,正在建筑节能领域得到推广。

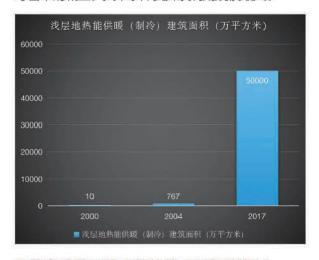
我国地热能资源量丰富,仅干热岩资源潜力就相当于2017年全国能源消耗总量的4200倍。近年来,我国地热能应用范围已从北京、天津等试点城市扩大到山东、河南、江苏、上海、陕西等地。各地在探索地热开发利用过程中,也找到了城市能源转型的新路子。

我国浅层地热能应用发展迅速

由自然资源部中国地质调查局、国家能源局新能源和可再生能源司等联合出版的《中国地热能发展报告(2018)》(下称《报告》)指出,中国大陆336个主要城市浅层地热能年可采资源量折合7亿吨标准煤,可实现供暖(制冷)建筑面积320亿平方米,其中黄淮海平原和长江中下游平原地区最适宜浅层地热能开发利用。

浅层地热能可就地取材,具有利用效率高、无 污染排放等优点。随着蓝天保卫战、北方冬季清洁 供暖工作向纵深推进,浅层地热能开发利用在民生 供暖中的重要性进一步凸显。

21世纪以来,在政策引导和市场需求推动下, 我国地热能资源开发利用得到快速发展。报告指出, 2000年利用浅层地热能供暖(制冷)建筑面积仅 为10万平方米。伴随绿色奥运、节能减排和应对气候变化行动,浅层地热能利用进入快速发展阶段,2004年供暖(制冷)建筑面积达767万平方米,2010年以来以年均28%的速度递增。截至2017年底,中国地源热泵装机容量达2万兆瓦,位居世界第一,年利用浅层地热能折合1900万吨标准煤,实现供暖(制冷)建筑面积超过5亿平方米,主要分布在北京、天津、河北、辽宁、山东、湖北、江苏、上海等省市的城区,其中京津冀开发利用规模最大。



夏热冬冷地区浅层地热能应用快速发展

我国浅层地热资源开发利用的起点在北方地 区,目前重点仍在北方地区。南方夏热冬冷地区对 于地热的探索起步晚于北方,近年来在各地政府指

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导推动下也已有成功实践。

《湖北省可再生能源发展"十三五"规划》提出,要开发地热能,在全省范围内建成470座地热分布或集中制冷供热站,服务建筑面积约1亿平方米。

安徽省也提出在"十三五"时期要在资源条件 优越和建筑用能需求旺盛的地区推广浅层地热能供 暖制冷,探索开展中深层地热能高效梯级利用。目 标是到2020年,安徽省浅层地热能供暖制冷面积 达到4800万平方米。

目前,四川已有近500万平方米的建筑在利用 地热能进行供暖和制冷,到2020年,这一数据将 增加到3000万平方米。"据四川地质工程勘察院 总工程师钱江澎透露,四川盆地存在着规模巨大的 浅层地温能资源,粗略估算可为10亿平方米以上的 城镇区建筑提供制冷和供暖。

2020年5月,湖南省住房和城乡建设厅正与省 发改委、省财政厅、省自然资源厅等厅局抓紧起草 文件,拟在全省大力推进浅层地热能建筑规模化应 用试点工作,从2020年持续至2022年。为此,湖 南省住建厅巡视员高东山表示,大力发展我省具有 资源优势和应用基础的浅层地热能,是有效降低建 筑能耗、缓解能源供需矛盾的重要手段。

中信建筑设计研究总院副总工程师陈焰华表示, "浅层地热能在科学利用的前提下是可再生和变废为宝的无尽宝藏。地源热泵将浅层地热能提升后满足建筑物的供热需求,既可供冷又可供热,从建筑能源利用的特性来说,以热泵为代表的可再生能源利用是建筑能源利用最合适的方式。"

专家建议"十四五"期间挖潜冬冷夏热地区市场

日前,地热能开发利用"十四五"相关规划 初稿已经完成。专家成员赵丰年介绍说,地热能 "十四五"规划构想将通过实施"一点、两带、三 区、国际化"的发展路径,以此带动地热能产业的 高质量发展。"一点"是打造雄安新区地热产业高 质量发展样板,占领全球行业制高点;"两带"是围绕黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展战略与长江经济带发展战略打造两个流域的地热能产业发展潜力带;"三区"是重点发展北方地区的冬季清洁取暖、南方夏热冬冷地区的供暖(制冷)和青藏高原地区的地热发电;"国际化"是配合国家"一带一路"战略,通过国际交流与合作,加强国外先进技术的引进、消化和吸收,推进地热产业在"一带一路"沿线地区的布局与推广,实现走出去的目标。

"疫情过后,夏热冬冷地区正是发展'新基建''新经济'的适宜地区,地热能开发和利用正当 其时。"陈焰华牵头负责可再生能源发展"十四五" 规划地热部分"夏热冬冷地区地热能开发利用子课 题"的研究,他很看好地热能接下来的发展机遇。

陈焰华认为,为使国家"十四五"地热能发展 规划的各项要求真正落实,各省应成立地热能开发 利用领导小组,各级政府能源管理部门也应牵头协 同相关政府职能部门,结合各地城市的总体规划、 城乡建设发展规划、可再生能源利用,规划编制各 省"十四五"地热能发展规划并按计划落实。

而为提高夏热冬冷地区企业投资积极性,陈 焰华同时建议,国家应比照北方地区清洁供暖的相 关政策,给予夏热冬冷地区地热能利用项目相应的 财政资金支持,并在财政、土地、价格、金融、税 收、科研、电力等方面制定相应的支持政策。

中国科学院院士、中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所研究员汪集旸面对即将到来的"十四五",期望在长三角这类"冬冷夏热"地区,充分利用好地热资源,解决该地区的冬季区域供暖和夏季空调制冷问题。"大家知道,长三角地区至今没有统一供暖规划。天冷的时候,各家各户会自行选择空调、天然气甚至烧煤来取暖。这不仅浪费能源,也会造成大量污染。"汪集旸说,"如果充分利用这一地区的中低温地热资源,哪怕解决长三角地区一半的供暖问题,也是很大的贡献。"

生态环境部:清洁取暖补贴不会轻易退坡

MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT: CLEAN SELF-HEATING SUBSIDY WON'T BE EASILY WITHDRAWN

国家生态环境部大气环境司司长刘炳江在日前召开的新闻发布会上发布消息:近年来,清洁取暖煤改气、煤改电一直受到社会各界高度关注,一方面好评如潮,另一方面争论、质疑的声音也从未停止,是近几年大气污染治理最难推进的工作之一。农村散煤不经过任何处理,烧一吨煤大气污染物排放量相当于电厂的十几倍,实践证明,清洁取暖煤改气、煤改电是发达国家改善空气质量必由之路。在我国,煤改气、煤改电首先在京津冀及周边地区推进,逐步扩展到汾渭平原,从2个城市到12个城市,到现在覆盖了两区域39个城市。

在清洁取暖推进过程中,坚持因地制宜,根据 冬季气温不同,有的省份以煤改气为主,有的省份 以煤改电为主,还有生物质集中利用等方式,城市 及周边更多是靠热电厂管网延伸进行散煤治理。经 过评估,煤改气、煤改电对 PM2.5 下降的贡献率 达到 1/3 以上,环境效益明显。

对于煤改气、煤改电,中央财政大力支持,各

地也给了很大支持,主要体现在补贴上。不考虑环境效益,清洁取暖成本确实要比散煤取暖高,目前是按照原来烧煤与烧气和用电基本相当的原则进行补贴。正如你所说,很多人怀疑,一旦财政补贴取消,可能会"返煤"。有这几点需要强调:

第一,生活习惯是要靠培育的。原来农村居民 冬天烧煤,烟烧火燎,室内 PM2.5 天天都在 200 微克每立方米以上。调研发现,用上清洁能源之后, 农民生活习惯已经发生了很大的变化。

第二,补贴也不会轻易的退坡。前几年中央资金主要补贴建设,去年开始,在大气污染专项中财政部已经拿出一部分钱,给煤改气、煤改电进行运营补贴,一些省份已经宣布了要持续补贴,不会轻易退坡。

京津冀及周边、汾渭平原散煤清零,这是刚性的任务,下一步,我们会坚定不移持续推进,确保2020年采暖季前京津冀及周边地区的平原地区农村散煤基本清零。

本刊编辑部)

HOTSPOT INFO

湖南省正筹划"干亿级浅层地热能开发工程"

HUNAN PROVINCE IS PLANNING TO DEVELOP HUNDREDS OF BILLIONS OF SHALLOW GEOTHERMAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

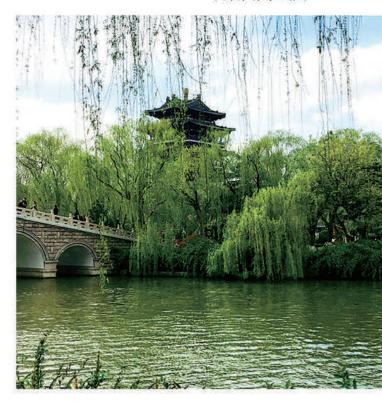
湖南省正筹划的"干亿级浅层地热能开发工程"计划利用长沙市滨江新城、洋湖片区、梅溪湖片区等浅层地热工程经验,新建2000个以地热为冷热源的能源站,为公共建筑和民用建筑"赋能"。

根据规划,长沙市浅层地热能开发利用以湖南湘江新区的建设为依托,在湘江沿岸地表水丰富的地区鼓励发展地表水水源热泵项目。据长沙市洋湖片区居民反映,使用新的地热能源系统,不仅安全清洁,还经济实用,100平方米的房屋,平均每月产生费用500元左右。

湖南主要能源是煤炭和外省输入的天然气,而燃煤污染大、成本高,天然气供应受外界因素影响大。另外,太阳能、风能等新能源受地理气候限制,且运行效率低,难以大规模推广。对于湖南而言,发展地热产能型建筑兼具多重利好。

目前,长沙已有滨江和洋湖两座区域能源站 投用,以湘江水为能量源的"空调",开启了湖南 的集中供暖模式。马栏山片区共规划有南区和北区 两座能源站,总投资 6.23 亿元,能为园区 400 万 平方米建筑提供 365 天全覆盖、高品质的集中供 能服务。值得一提的是,除了已建和在建的这几座 区域能源站外,未来还将在高铁会展新城、南部新 城、月亮岛等区域新建更多区域能源站。 依据《湖南省"十三五"地热能开发利用规划》的蓝图,全省仅14个地级市城市地区域内,地热能年可利用量折合标准煤高达1.5亿吨,能满足29亿平方米建筑内居民的供暖制冷需要。湖南省浅层地热能产业前景可期,仅地热资源,即可培育干亿级可再生能源新兴产业集群。

(摘自湖南日报)





上海市住建委会同市发改委和市财政局重新修订出台了新的《上海市建筑节能和绿色建筑示范项目专项扶持办法》(沪住建规范联[2020]2号),进一步推进上海市建筑节能和绿色建筑的相关工作。

上海市鼓励利用太阳能、浅层地热能等可再生能源与建筑一体化的居住建筑或公共建筑。对于符合可再生能源与建筑一体化示范的项目,采用太阳能光热的,每平方米受益面积补贴45元;采用浅层地热能的,每平方米受益面积补贴55元。

浅层地热能等可再生能源应用将在建筑节能和绿色建筑领域发挥积极作用。上海对符合绿色建筑示范的项目,二星级绿色建筑运行标识项目每平方米补贴 50元,三星级绿色建筑运行标识项目每平方米补贴 100元。符合既有建筑节能改造示范的项目,居住建筑每平方米受益面积补贴 50元;公共建筑单位建筑面积能耗下降 20% 及以上的,每平方米受益面积补贴 25元;公共建筑单位建筑面积能耗下降 15%(含)至 20%的,每平方米受益面积补贴 15元。

上海市浅层地热能开发利用空间广阔,数据显示,上海市浅层地热能适宜区和较适宜区面积约为 6765 平方公里,占上海市陆域面积的 99%。

另外,上海地下岩土体温度适宜,平均值为 19.0-20.5℃,处于地源热泵技术制冷和供暖最佳范围。

为促进地源热泵行业规范发展,近年来上海市编制发布了诸多技术规程,包括上海市工程建设规范《地源热泵工程技术规程》、上海市工程建设规范《浅层地热能监测技术规程》、上海市工程建设规范《可再生能源建筑应用测试评价标准》等规范标准。

加强浅层地热能关键技术研究、人才培养、交流合作和成果推广是促进行业快速发展的重要举措。2017年12月,中国地调局浅层地温能研究与推广中心上海浅层地热能发展研究中心挂牌成立,同期国内首个地热能资源开发利用信息平台上线。2019年4月,上海浅层地热能工程技术研究中心挂牌成立。

下一步,上海市浅层地热能发展将进一步创新 开发利用模式,加强全过程管理,深入开展技术创新,推动科技成果产业化,提升信息服务能力,全 面促进上海市浅层地热能资源的合理有效利用。同时加强在产业智能化升级、长三角地热资源利用及 人才培养服务等领域的务实合作,共同探寻能源、环境和经济可持续发展的最佳路径。

(摘自:地源热泵网)

HOTSPOTINFO

尽管市场条件不足, 欧洲地热行业发展仍呈指数级增长

EXPONENTIAL GROWTH OF GEOTHERMAL SECTOR IN EUROPE, DESPITE INSUFFICIENT MARKET CONDITIONS

欧洲地热能源委员会在发布《2019 年欧洲地 热市场报告》的同时,强调了欧洲地热行业发展 的指数级增长趋势,并指出目前市场条件并不理 想,无法让该行业蓬勃发展并发挥其潜力。

截至 2019 年底,欧洲有 130 个地热电站在运行,36 个项目正在开发,124 个项目处于规划阶段,总容量为 3.3 GWe。据此预测,在未来 5-8年内,运行中的电站数量负荷可能会翻一倍。

欧洲是地热能区域供暖和制冷系统的主要市场。2019年,欧洲25个国家共有5.5吉瓦的装机容量,与2018年相比,欧洲各地新增了许多新的计划项目。地热能区域供暖和制冷的大量应用反映了人们对这种可再生资源的强烈兴趣。地热能的应用几乎可以在欧洲所有地区具备实施的可能性,可以覆盖25%的欧盟人口区域。

2019年,欧洲热泵市场达到了 200 万台热泵安装量的里程碑。热泵技术在某些国家市场成为主流,这也从侧面证实其成熟度推动供暖行业

的能源应用向可再生能源转变。

总的来说,只要有以下正确的政策和市场条件,地热能的应用可以迅速扩大规模:稳定的政策框架;适当的项目保险计划;完善的研发和创新政策和合理的碳价格;停止对包括天然气在内的化石燃料的支持。

同时,某些国家(尤其是德国和法国)停滞 不前的政策对地热技术发展造成了巨大的困难, 阻碍了市场的发展,并最终延缓了欧洲经济低碳 化所急需解决方案的实施。

欧洲地热能源委员会秘书长 Philippe Dumas 表示:"地热能正在激发整个欧洲的热情,地热能不仅可以应用于建筑和基础设施的供暖和制冷,还可以应用于工业和农业。新的发展机会正随着欧洲地区地热锂提取技术的发展而出现。多样化的应用,巨大的未开发潜力,以及过去几年的高速增长,地热能必将成为能源转型的基石。2020年至2030年将是"地热十年"。

(来源:https://www.thinkgeoenergy.com/)

恒有源科技发展集团有限公司清洁供暖/清洁自采暖项目汇编(一)

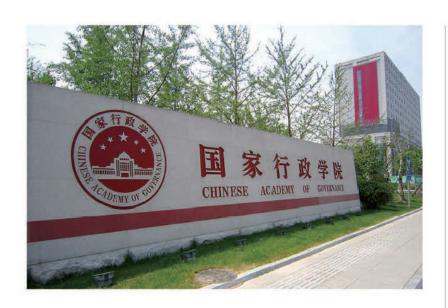
COMPILATION OF CLEAN HEATING/CLEAN SELF-HEATING PROJECTS OF EVER SOURCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP CO. LTD.(I)

浅层地热能供暖制冷供热水 获港澳友人点赞

─国家行政学院港澳培训中心地能热泵环境系统项目介绍

国家行政学院于 1988 年开始筹建, 1994 年正式成立。国家行政学院是培训公务员特别是中高级公务员的新型学府,是培养高层次管理人才和政策研究人才的重要基地,是为中央提供决策咨询服务、开展科学研究特别是公共行政等领域理论研究的重要机构,发挥着公务员培训主渠道

作用、公共行政理论和政府管理创新研究的重要 基地作用、政府决策咨询思想库作用。国家行政 学院港澳培训中心隶属于国家行政学院,位于北 京市海淀区,主要用于培训香港特别行政区和澳 门特别行政区的公务员,培训内容包括国情教育、 基本政治制度教育等。



肩负"更好地为贯彻'一国两制'方针服务"的国家行政学院港澳培训中心,不仅是港澳公务员在内地学习交流的平台,也是了解内地的一扇窗。中心主体设施齐备,该中心主楼为 12 层连单层地下室,并辅以周边配楼,建设项目总占地 21600 平方米,建筑面积43219 平方米,包括教学培训区、餐饮区、学员宿舍区、羽毛球馆、篮球馆、乒乓球馆、网球馆、台球室、健身房和地下停车场等设施。

不仅齐备的设施获得各方肯定,该中心采用的低碳环保的浅层 地热能供暖制冷技术,更是获得前来培训的港澳友人的诸多称赞。

一月完成改造 实现区域无 燃烧零碳排放

国家行政学院港澳培训中心项目主体建筑于 2011 年建成并投入运行,最初采用的并不是浅层地热能供暖,而是传统燃烧供暖。在建成投入运行第二年也就是 2012 年,原供暖制冷出现了能源不足、运营成本过高、存在污染物排放等众多缺点和不足。

为更环保、节能、高效的供暖,国家行政学院港澳培训中心于2012年10月1日开始进行能源改造,采用恒有源集团地能热泵环境系统替代传统燃烧供暖。项目于2012年11月1日完成改造并正式开始供暖制冷运营,仅用一个月的时间,就实现区域无燃烧零碳排放,至今已高效节能运行七年。



高效节能供暖、制冷、供热水方便培训中心 工作

国家行政学院港澳培训中心采用恒有源集团 地能热泵环境系统供暖制冷后,在每年供暖季以 及制冷季中,浅层地热能供暖(冷)模式单位能 耗与总能耗保持在较低的水平,具有较好的经济 与环境效益。

经数据统计,2014年-2017年,国家行政学院港澳培训中心在每个供暖季的单位平均能耗27.8干瓦时/平方米,制冷季的平均单位能耗11.4干瓦时/平方米。若按0.93元/度的电价计算,培训中心在每个供暖季的直接能耗成本为26元/平方米,远低于北京市热力非居民供暖42元/平方米的消费。同时,地能热泵环境系统可以24小时提供生活热水并对泳池进行加热保温,极大的

方便了培训中心的各项培训工作,对国家行政学院的培训工作提供强有力的支持。

此外,从环境效益看,相较于直热式电锅炉供暖,2014-2017年港澳公务员培训中心累计节电节电 14339MW,减少电煤 4793吨,减排二氧化碳约 11142吨,二氧化硫 6 吨、氮氧化物 5.5 吨。

国家行政学院港澳培训中心作为面向港澳公务员的一个重要培训平台,其采用的恒有源集团 地能热泵环境系统也吸引了不少港澳友人参观,获得一致好评,大家在对利用浅层地能供暖制冷技术惊叹之余,也对这一行业的前景给予了很多肯定,认为首选浅层地热能作为北方供暖的替代能源,区域无燃烧、零碳排放为建筑物供暖制冷的方式是保卫绿水青山的有效途径,应大力推广。



专家组多年监测大数据为浅层地热 能开发立证

——北京中关村三小万柳校区项目介绍

"家和成学、知行合一、立天地心"是北京市中关村第三小学的校训。这座建校三十余年的名校,以高效的教学质量、宜人的教学环境,声名远扬。学校一直坚持全方位为孩子的未来着想,让孩子们"头顶艺术、脚踩文学、怀揣梦想"的基本理念,不仅极大的激发了孩子们的创新兴趣,也为学校赢得了社会各界的赞誉。

而中关村三小万柳校区更是全面发扬秉承了该校的创办理念,不仅如此,在为学生打造更为舒适的学习环境上也别具匠心。整个万柳校区为了降低污染物排放共卫蓝天绿水,采用恒有源地能热泵环境系统,满足建筑冬季采暖、夏季制冷、日常提供生活热水需要。项目在高效节能的同时也为广大学生上了一堂生动的环保课。

地能热泵不影响地下水质

中关村三小万柳校区项目亦称万柳地区中小学合校工程,位于北京市海淀区万柳中路,项目地上四层,地下两层,总建筑面积为 45952 m²。 建筑主要功能为教室、体育馆等教学用房。

该项目是经北京市水务局批准的单并循环换 热地能采集并工程技术应用试验项目,也是为贯 彻落实国家能源局等 4 部委《关于促进地热能开 发利用的指导意见》、《关于印发北京市 2013-2017 年加快压减燃煤和清洁能源建设工作方案的 通知》、《关于印发进一步促进地热能开发及热泵 系统利用实施意见的通知》的文件精神,促进北 京市采用安全的浅层地热能采集技术和热泵应用 技术的示范项目。





项目于 2014 年 10 月开工建设,于 2015 年 9 月竣工验收。项目建设和运行过程中全程接受专家监督、指导,试验及相关监测数据向社会公开,确保水源安全。截至目前,项目已经稳定运行 4 个供暖季和三个制冷季,使用效果良好,得到了用户的高度评价。根据四年跟踪检测表明,系统循环水除进出水温度随运行工况周期变化以外,对地下水水质没有影响。

零污染、零排放,为北京治霾做贡献

由于万柳地区中小学合校工程周边没有市政 热力管线,又不具备安装燃气锅炉条件,且学校 场地狭窄,采用地埋管系统占地面积不足,这些 独有的不利环境因素却并不影响恒有源地能热泵 环境系统的应用,恰恰相反,以单并循环换热地 能采集并为核心的恒有源地能热泵环境系统可完 全不受这些不利因素的制约,有效解决该校采暖、 制冷、生活热水需求。

采用以单并循环换热地能采集并为核心的恒 有源地能热泵环境系统,可实现使用区域零污染、 零排放,为北京市的雾霾治理作出应有的贡献。

多参数监测促浅层地热能开发

万柳地区中小学合校工程建筑面积较大,可 提高单并循环换热地能采集井实验的可靠性,减 小实验的系统误差,增大实验的参考价值,同时 可实验单并循环换热井群设计参数。该项目工程 场地地质条件为典型的以砾石为主地层,满足实 验以砾石为主地层单并循环换热地能采集井综合 测试及评价的目的。工程项目地处北京市水资源 保护区边缘地带,地质条件比较脆弱,通过对地 质条件监测,可以有效检验单并循环换热地能采 集技术对地下水系统的影响情况。

而多年的数据和专家组的综合评定结果也证实,恒有源地能热泵环境系统,对地下水质无影响,毫无疑问,这一监测结果对采用安全的浅层地热能采集技术开发地热能和热泵技术应用是极大的肯定和促进。

通过监测数据可以看出,恒有源地能热泵环境系统具有极大的节能环保优势,冬季供热较北京热力非居民供热收费标准节约了近75%。与直热式电锅炉相比,每年可节省电能234.6万度,替代电厂电煤784吨,减排二氧化碳1823吨,减排二氧化硫1吨,减排氮氧化物0.9吨,减排烟尘0.2吨。





恒有源集团清洁自采暖模式走进寻 常百姓家

──定州市单井循环换热地能热宝系统清洁自采暖项目

定州市单井循环换热地能热宝系统清洁自采暖项目位于河北省定州市的东汶村、石家佐村、彭家庄村三个村镇。项目共计改造平房院落 409户,村民住宅建筑面积近 3.5 万平方米。改造前,项目供暖季散煤煤耗约 1600吨。在冬季利用散煤供暖的过程中,生活环境污染严重,村中的道路被煤堆子占据,能源使用不安全,空气质量差,还容易引发一氧化碳中毒。浅层地热能清洁自采暖地能热宝系统的应用解决了困扰我国干百年来农村地区传统的散煤采暖带来的环境问题和安全问题,把温暖带进寻常百姓家。

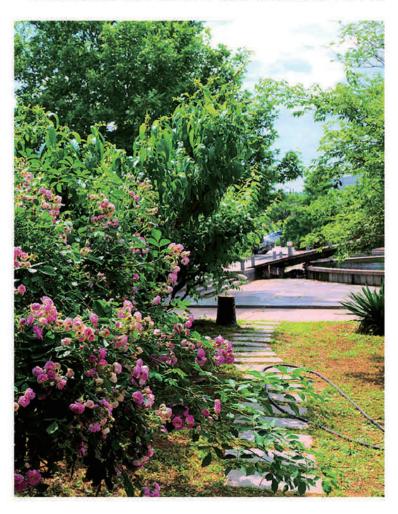
浅层地热能清洁自采暖试点先行

自2017年以来,由河北省政府主导,在全省各地开展了中深层地热、浅层地热能、光伏+等多种适合农村清洁取暖的能源形式和技术路线的试点。2019年,定州市计划推广实施"煤改清洁能源"清洁自采暖改造项目,恒有源集团单井循环换热地能热宝系统得到了一致认可。定州市的浅层地热能资源丰富,单井循环换热地能热宝系统可以在充分利用当地资源禀赋前提下,现有农村建筑物的标准配电完全可以满足用电需求,不需要进行电力增容,在极端的寒冷天气下运行

稳定。与国际通用的地埋管地能采集系统相比,恒有源集团独创的单并循环换热地能采集技术更适合定州市的地质环境。为了进一步了解地能恒有源集团浅层地热能单并循环换热地能热宝系统的工作原理和供暖效果,定州市双代办两次前往北京进行实地考察。实地随机考察的良好反馈让定州市双代办对浅层地热能清洁自采暖有了更直观的认识,最终决定选取定州市三个村镇作为浅层地热能单并循环换热地能热宝系统清洁自采暖改造的试点项目。

以技术创新造福民生

依托恒有源集团独创的先进的"单井循环换热地能采集技术",集团研发了暖保证、冷兼有、生活热水可选配的地能热冷 一体化解决方案地能热宝系统。地能热宝系统设备功率小、分



间配、重点保证、独立计量、不开 不冻,谁省归谁,一年四季供暖区 域室内温度可以在 18℃至 26℃之 间任意调节,即使某一台机组出现 故障,也不会影响其他用户。

浅层地热能地能热宝系统清洁 自采暖改变了东汶村等村镇以燃烧 散煤、树枝和木炭为主的取暖方式, 不用担心煤气中毒,不用半夜起床 添煤、换煤,取暖能源使用安全, 极大提高了村民的生活品质,真正 做到了"五乐"清洁自采暖——即 省心、省力、省钱、方便、干净。

根据北京市农村工作委员会 2016-2017 供暖季的监测数据,空气源热泵、地源热泵、蓄能式电 暖器和燃气壁挂炉四种清洁采暖改造方式中,浅层地热能每平米供暖 季耗电量最低,仅为30度/平方 米。以东汶村90平方米的住宅为例,一个供暖季的电费仅为1200 余元,比燃煤供暖所需费用的一半还要少,经济效益显著。

恒有源集团坚持把企业发展与 民生改善结合起来,把国家战略与 企业责任统一起来,在推动北方农 村地区利用浅层地热能清洁自采暖 实践的过程中,有效提升居民的生 活品质,降低居民的采暖花费。

以技术创新履行社会责任

项目完成后,恒有源集团在 三个村镇内成立了专门的维修服务 站,由一位专职技术人员对村镇内 的人员进行培训,增加六名人员作

实用案例 PROJECT SHOWCASE

为长期稳定的从业人员对设备进行定期检修和日常运维保障。同时,浅层地热能供暖系统经验耗电值为每采暖季每平米耗30度电,可增加区域售电约105万度。

区域电力使用的增加,就业质量和规模的提升, 最终实现定州市农村地区经济发展和扩大就业的良 性互动,实现产业转型与就业提升协同发展,助力 和谐社会的构建。

浅层地热能智慧清洁自采暖具有区域无燃烧、零排放等特点,在农村地区可以作为供暖的替代能源为农村农户进行供暖,通过从污染的源头防控,提升节能减排效果,改善大气环境。项目完成后,每年每供暖季可直接替代散煤 1600 吨,减排二氧化碳 4192 吨、二氧化硫 12 吨、氮氧化物 4 吨、烟尘 17 吨。相较直热式电采暖设备,每年每供暖季可减少耗电量 3143 兆瓦时,直接替代电厂电煤1051 吨,减排二氧化碳 2442 吨、二氧化硫 1.3 吨、氮氧化物 1.2 吨、烟尘 0.3 吨。

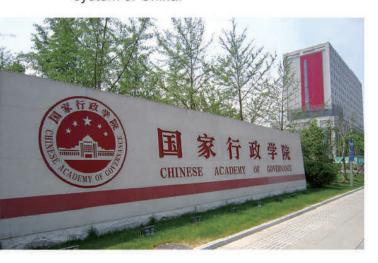


浅层地热能清洁自采暖项目的应用,合理化完善了供暖能源的产业链,进一步提高区域能源产业结构的合理性和能源利用效率,从源头控制了污染物的排放,提升了农村农户的生活品质。对推进北方供暖能源转型,满足人民对美好生活的追求,意义重大。

COMPILATION
OF CLEAN
HEATING/CLEAN
SELF-HEATING
PROJECTS OF
EVER SOURCE
SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
DEVELOPMENT
GROUP CO. LTD. (I)

Heating, Cooling and Hot Water
Supply: Shallow
Geothermal Energy
Is Praised by
Friends from Hong
Kong and Macau
— Introduction to
Geothermal Heat Pump
System Project of CAG
Hong Kong and Macao
Training Center

Chinese Academy of Governance (hereinafter referred to as "CAG") was officially founded in 1994, after preparations made from 1988. CAG is a new institution for training civil servants, especially intermediate and senior ones, an important base for cultivating high-level management and policy researchers, and a vital organization that provides decision-making consulting and conducts scientific research for the central government, especially theoretical research on public administration and other fields. It serves as a main channel for training civil servants, an important base for studying public administration theory and government management innovation, and a think tank for government decision-making. CAG has an affiliated Hong Kong and Macao Training Center located in Haidian District, Beijing, to mainly train civil servants from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region on the national conditions and the basic political system of China.



Responsible for "better serving the 'One Country, Two Systems' policy", the Center is not only a platform for civil servants from Hong Kong and Macao to study and communicate in the Mainland, but also a window fort them to understand the Mainland. It is well equipped with complete main facilities. The main building has 12 floors with a single-level basement, supplemented by surrounding wings. The project covers a total area of 21,600 square meters and a construction area of 43,219 square meters, including a teaching and training area, a catering area, students' dormitory, and facilities such as a badminton stadium, a basketball stadium, a table tennis stadium, a tennis stadium, a billiard parlor, a gymnasium and an underground parking lot.

Not only is the complete range of facilities affirmed by all, but the low-carbon and environmentally friendly heating and cooling technology fueled by shallow geothermal energy is widely praised by friends who come from Hong Kong and Macao to receive training in the Center.

Reconstructed in one month, zero combustion and zero carbon emissions in the region

The main building of the Center was completed and put into operation in 2011. Traditional combustion, instead of shallow geothermal energy, was the initial heating choice. In 2012, the second year after the Center was completed and put into operation,

the original heating and cooling system showed many shortcomings and deficiencies, such as insufficient energy supply, high operating costs, and pollutant emissions.

For more environmentally friendly, energysaving, and efficient heating, the Center underwent energy transformation on October 1, 2012 from traditional combustion heating to the geothermal heat pump system produced by Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Ever Source"). The reconstruction project was completed on November 1, 2012 and was officially put into heating and cooling operations. It took only one month to achieve zero combustion and zero carbon emissions in the region. Since then, the project has been operating for seven years with high efficiency and good energy conservation performance.

Efficient and energy-saving heating, cooling, and hot water supply for the convenience of the Center

After using the geothermal heat pump system produced by Ever Source for heating, cooling and hot water supply, the Center has been able to keep the unit energy consumption and the total energy consumption at relatively levels under the shallow geothermal energy heating (cooling) mode in heating and cooling seasons every year. The system delivers good economic and environmental benefits.

Statistics showed that the Center had average unit energy consumption of 27.8 kWh/m2 per heating season and of 11.4kWh/m2 per cooling season from 2014 to 2017. Calculated at the electricity price of RMB 0.93/kWh, the direct energy consumption cost of the Center in every heating season is RMB 26/m2, which is far lower than the



consumption cost of non-residential heating at RMB 42/m2 in Beijing. At the same time, the geothermal heat pump system can supply domestic hot water for 24 hours and heat the swimming pool, which greatly facilitates different types of training in the Center and lends strong support for the training work of CAG.

In addition, in terms of environmental benefits, compared with direct-heating electric boiler, the system saved electricity of 14,339MW and coal for power generation of 4,793 tons and reduced carbon dioxide emissions by about 11,142 tons, sulfur dioxide emissions by 6 tons, and nitrogen oxide emissions by 5.5 tons for the Center from 2014 to 2017.

As an important training platform for civil servants from Hong Kong and Macao, the Center attracted many friends from the two SARs with the Ever Source geothermal heat pump system and won unanimous praise. The visitors were amazed at the heating and cooling technology fueled by shallow geothermal energy and were very positive about the prospects of the industry. They suggested that shallow geothermal energy be the preferred alternative energy source for heating in North China and that heating and cooling buildings without combustion and carbon emissions is an effective way that should be promoted vigorously to protect green hills and clear waters.



Expert Group's Multi-year Monitoring Data Justifies the Development of Shallow Geothermal Energy

—— Introduction to the Wanliu Campus Project of Zhongguancun No. 3 Primary School in Beijing

"Harmonious Family, Unity of Knowing and Doing, and Mind for the World" is the motto of Zhongguancun No. 3 Primary School in Beijing. With a history of more than 30 years, this prestigious school is famous for efficient teaching quality and pleasant teaching environment. The school is committed to preparing children for the future in an all-round way and is guided by

the basic concept of "teaching art, literature, and dream to children". It not only succeeds in greatly stimulating children's interest in innovation, but also wins praises from all walks of life.

Wanliu Campus, in particular, fully embraces the founding philosophy of Zhongguancun No. 3 Primary School. What's more, it is also an ingenious



designer of more comfortable learning environment for students. In order to reduce pollutant emissions and protect the blue sky and green waters, Wanliu Campus applies the Ever Source geothermal heat pump system to supply heat in winter, cooling in summer and daily domestic hot water in buildings. More than just being efficient and energy saving, the project itself teaches a vivid environmental protection lesson to the students.

A geothermal heat pump that does not disturb groundwater quality

Wanliu Campus Project of Zhongguancun No. 3 Primary School, also known as Primary and Secondary School Co-education Project in Wanliu District, is



located in Wanliu Middle Road, Haidian District, Beijing. The project includes four floors above ground and two floors underground in a total construction area of 45,952 square meters. The building is mainly used to accommodate classrooms, gyms and other teaching facilities.

Approved by the Beijing Water Authority, the project was established for application trial of geothermal energy collection well of standing column circulation and heat exchange and for promotion and demonstration of safe shall geothermal energy collection technology and heat pump application technology in Beijing according to the Guidance Opinions on Promoting the Development and Utilization of Geothermal Energy, the Notice on Printing and Distributing the Work Program on Accelerating the Reduction of Coal Combustion and Construction of Clean Energy in Beijing from 2013 to 2017, and the Notice on Printing and Distributing the Implementation Opinions on Further Promoting the



Development of Geothermal Energy and the Utilization of Heat Pump System issued by four ministries and commissions including the National Energy Administration.

The project was commenced in October 2014 and was completed and accepted in September 2015. Expert supervision and guidance ran through the entire construction and operation processes, and test and related monitoring data were disclosed to the public to ensure safe water sources. So far, the project has been steadily operating for four heating seasons and three cooling seasons, delivering good

application effects, which makes it highly praised by users. The four-year follow-up testing shows that the circulating water of the system does not disturb underground water quality except that the temperatures of inlet and outlet water change periodically with operating conditions.

Zero pollution and zero emissions, contributing to the haze control in Beijing

There is no municipal heating pipeline around the Primary and Secondary School Co-education Project in Wanliu District, and nor is it possible to install gas-fired boilers.

The narrow school cannot provide an area large enough for a buried pipe system. These unique adverse environmental factors, however, do not hinder the application of the Ever Source geothermal heat pump system. In fact, with geothermal energy collection well of standing column circulation and heat exchange as its core, this system is not restricted by those adverse factors at all and is able to effectively meet the heating, cooling and domestic hot water needs in the school.

The Ever Source geothermal heat pump system, with geothermal energy collection well of standing column circulation and heat exchange as its core, results in zero pollution and zero emissions in the region where it is applied, and makes due contributions to the haze control in Beijing.

Multi-parameter monitoring to promote the development of shallow geothermal energy

The relatively large construction area of the Primary and Secondary School Coeducation Project in Wanliu District can improve the reliability of the experiment on the geothermal energy collection well of standing column circulation and heat exchange, reduce the system error of the experiment, and increase the reference value of the experiment. At the same time, the design parameters of the well cluster of standing column circulation and heat exchange can be experimented. Geologically, the project site is a typical gravel-based strata that can satisfy the

experimental purpose to comprehensively test and evaluate the geothermal energy collection well of standing column circulation and heat exchange on gravel-based strata. The project is geologically fragile because it is located at the edge of the water resource conservation zone in Beijing. The impact of the geothermal energy collection technology of standing column circulation and heat exchange on the groundwater system can be tested effectively through monitoring of the geological conditions.

Multi-year data and comprehensive assessment results of the expert panel also confirm that the Ever Source geothermal heat pump system does not disturb groundwater quality. There is no doubt that the monitoring results strongly recognize and encourage the development of geothermal energy with safe shallow geothermal energy collection technology and the application of heat pump technology.

The monitoring data prove the great advantages of the Ever Source geothermal heat pump system in energy saving and environmental protection. Its cost of heating is lower than the cost of non-residential heating in winter by nearly 75% in Beijing. Compared with direct-heating electric boiler, the system saves electricity of 234.6MW, replaces coal for power generation of 784 tons, and reduces carbon dioxide emissions by 1,823 tons, sulfur dioxide emissions by 1 ton, nitrogen oxide emissions by 0.9 ton, and soot by 0.2 ton every year.



Ever Source Clean Self-heating Becomes Household Application

——Clean Self-heating Project of Geothermal Heating System of Standing Column Circulation and Heat Exchange in Dingzhou City

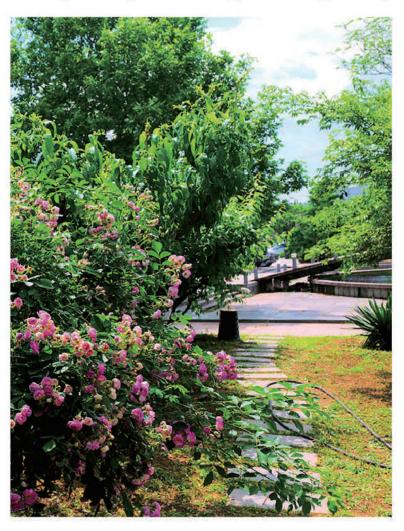
The clean self-heating project of geothermal heating system of standing column circulation and heat exchange in Dingzhou City is located in Dongwen Village, Shijiazuo Village, and Pengjiazhuang Village of Dingzhou City, Hebei Province. The transformation project included 409 bungalows in a total rural residential area of nearly 35,000 square meters. Before the transformation, the coal consumption of the project area during the heating season was about 1,600 tons. With bulk coal used for heating in winter,

the villages suffered serious environmental pollution: roads were occupied by piles of coal; energy was utilized in an unsafe manner; the air quality was poor; carbon monoxide poisoning occurred easily. The application of geothermal self-heating system fueled by shallow geothermal energy solves the environmental and safety problems that have plagued the rural areas relying on traditional bulk coal for heating for thousands of years in China, and brings warmth to common households.

The application of selfheating system fueled by shallow geothermal energy starts with pilot

Since 2017, different pilot projects trying a variety of energy forms and technical routes suitable for rural clean heating, such as middle and deep geothermal energy, shallow geothermal energy, and PV+, have been launched throughout Hebei Province under the leadership of the Provincial Government. In 2019, Dingzhou City planned to promote and carry out the "coal to clean energy" transformation project for clean self-heating, and the geothermal heating system of standing column circulation and heat exchange produced by Ever Source won unanimous recognition. Dingzhou City is rich in shallow geothermal energy resources. While fully utilizing the local resource endowments, the Ever Source system could be well supported by the standard power distribution in the existing rural buildings to operate stably in extremely cold weather, without requiring any

incremental power capacity. Compared with the internationally conventional buried pipe energy collection system, this unique geothermal energy collection technology of standing column circulation and heat exchange from Ever Source was more suitable for the geological environment of Dingzhou City. In order to further understand the working principle and heating effect of the Ever Source system, representatives from the Office of the Leading Group for Coal to Gas and Coal to Electricity in Dingzhou City visited Beijing twice for field investigations. The good feedback from the field investigations allowed the Leading Group to understand clean self-heating fueled by shallow geothermal energy more clearly, and they



finally selected three villages as pilots for the clean self-heating transformation project with the shallow geothermal clean self-heating system of standing column circulation and heat exchange.

Benefiting people's livelihood with technological innovation

With the original and advanced "geothermal energy collection technology of standing column circulation and heat exchange", Ever Source developed the geothermal heating system, a geothermal heating and cooling integrated solution that offers heat guarantee, cooling supplement, and optional domestic hot water. The geothermal heating system features low-power equipment, separate operation, key guarantee, and independent measurement. Even if the equipment is not turned on, the room will not be freezing. Those who save energy will enjoy the benefit. The system allows an indoor temperature range from 18 °C to 26 °C in



the heated area throughout the year. The failure of a unit fails will not affect other users.

The shallow geothermal clean self-heating system of standing column circulation and heat exchange changes the heating method of burning bulk coal, branches and charcoal in Dongwen and other villages. There is no worry about gas poisoning and no trouble in refueling and changing coal in midnight. The safe energy source for heating significantly improves the quality of life of villagers. Now clean self-heating truly becomes easy, laborsaving, cost-effective, convenient, and hygienic.

According to the monitoring data of the Rural Working Committee of Beijing for the 2016-2017 heating season, among four clean self-heating alternative methods of air source heat pump, ground source heat pump, energy storage electric heater, and wall-mounted gas-fired boiler, shallow geothermal energy has the lowest power consumption per square meter, i.e. only 30 degrees per square meter, in every heating season. Taking a 90-square-meter residence in Dongwen Village as an example, geothermal heating costs only slightly over RMB 1,200 for a heating season, which is less than half the cost of coal-fired heating, and thus it delivers significant economic benefits.

Ever Source is committed to combining enterprise development with improvement in people's livelihood and to unifying national strategy with corporate responsibility. It effectively improves the quality of life of residents and reduces their heating cost by promoting the application of clean self-heating fueled by shallow geothermal energy in rural areas in North China.

Fulfill social responsibility with technological innovation

After the project was completed, Ever Source established special maintenance service stations in the three pilot villages and designated a full-time technician for each of the villages to train villagers. It also added six staff as long-term stable practitioners responsible for regular maintenance and daily O&M of the equipment. At the same time, the empirical power consumption of the heating system fueled by shallow geothermal energy is 30 kWh per square meter in every heating season, which can be converted to an increase in regional electricity sales by approximately 1.05 million degrees.

The increase in the utilization of regional power and the improvements in both the quality and scale of employment ultimately result in a benign interaction between the economic development and employment expansion and the coordinated development of industrial transformation and employment enhancement in rural areas in Dingzhou. This contributes to the construction of a harmonious society.

The smart clean self-heating system fueled by shallow geothermal energy is characterized by zero combustion and zero emissions in the area where it is applied. It can be used as an alternative heating energy in rural areas to provide heating for farmers. This alternative solution can prevent and control the source of pollution, increase the effects of energy saving and emissions reduction, and improve the atmospheric environment. After the project was completed, the system could directly replace bulk coal of 1,600 tons and reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 4,192 tons, sulfur dioxide by 12 tons, nitrogen oxides by 4 tons, and soot by 17 tons for every heating season on a yearly basis. Compared with direct-heating electric equipment, the system could save electricity of 3,143MWh, replace coal for power generation of 1,051 tons, and reduces carbon dioxide emissions by 2,442 tons, sulfur dioxide emissions by 1.3 tons, nitrogen oxide emissions by 1.2 tons, and soot by 0.3 ton for every heating season on a yearly basis.

The application of the clean self-heating project fueled by shallow geothermal energy reasonably completes the heating energy industrial chain, further increases the rationality of the regional energy industrial structure and the efficiency of energy utilization, controls pollutant emissions from the source, and improves the quality of life of rural farmers. It makes a big difference by promoting the transformation of heating energy and satisfying people's need for a better life in North China.

敬告读者

TO INFORM THE READER

《中国地热能》是由中国地热能出版社主办,北京节能环保促进会浅层地(热)能开发利用专业委员会协办的科技期刊,于香港公开发行,双语季刊。我们的办刊宗旨是为政府制定能源政策提供参考建议;为地能开发企业提供宣传平台;为设计者、大众提供交流空间;推广浅层地热能利用经验,展示应用实例。

我们始终不忘读者的期待,用心用力办好期刊。毫无疑问,优化空气、节能减排、治理雾霾是当前摆在全体中国人民面前一个重大课题,我们期望《中国地热能》这本小小的期刊能够为攻克这一难题贡献微薄之力。

立足长远,着眼当前,在继承中创新,在变革中发展。自创刊以来,期刊一直得到了业内专家学者和广大读者的热情支持,在此致以我们的衷心感谢。大家的关注是我们的追求,大家的支持是我们的动力。让我们携手共进,共同打造《中国地热能》的美好明天。

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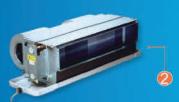


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