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Topics

1. Introduction to district heating in general
2. District heating in Odense / Fjernvarme Fyn
3. Discussion

Tour: Fjernvarme Fyn waste heat recovery plant at Meta data center

4. Heat recovery from Meta data center / guided tour

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District heating in Denmark - Facts

- 1,843,774 Danish households are heated by district heating
 - 66 percent of all Danish households
- 76 percent of all district heating is based on renewable energy sources
 - Sun, wind, biomass, biogas, geothermal energy
- 60,000 kilometers (37,500 miles) of piping
- District heating companies are non-profit companies by law

Source: Dansk Fjernvarme

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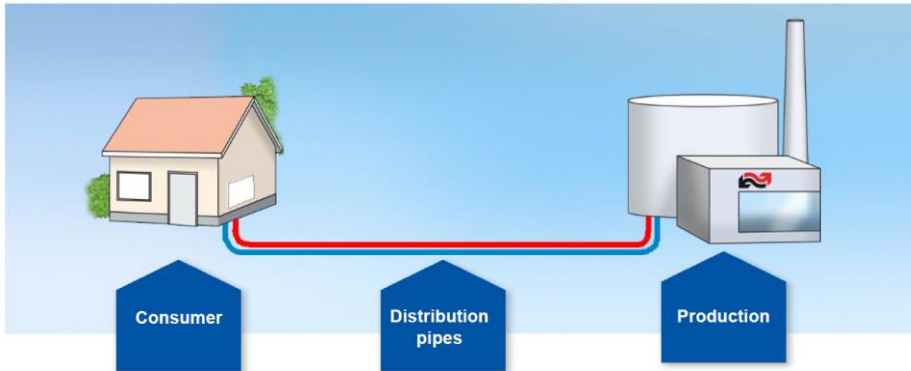
District heating in Denmark - Benefits

- Economy of scale
- Flexible energy sources
 - Garbage, biomass, wind, solar, biogas, geothermal, coal, natural gas oil
- Use of renewable and waste energy resources

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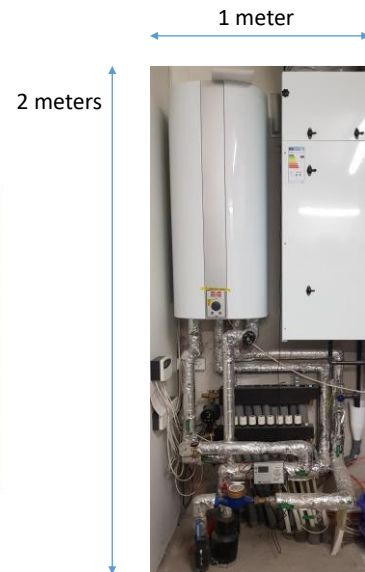
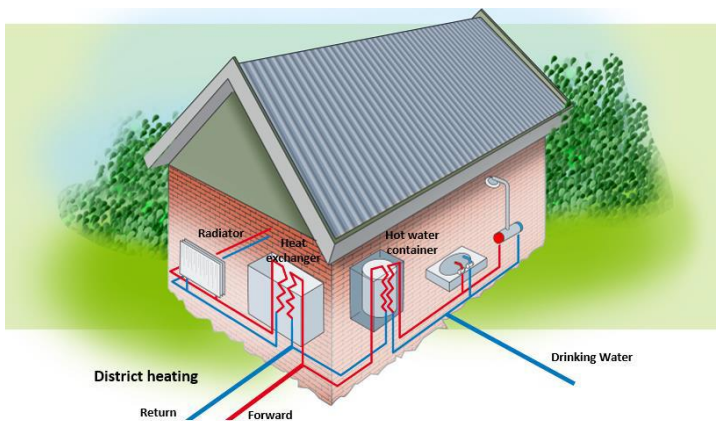
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The three parts of district heating



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Consumer installation



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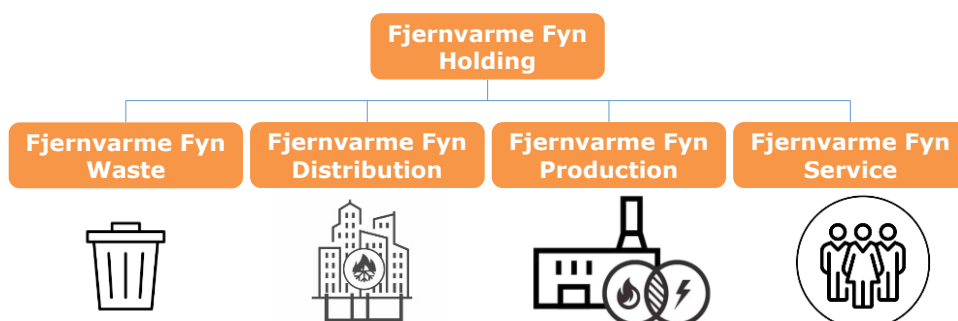
Fjernvarme Fyn

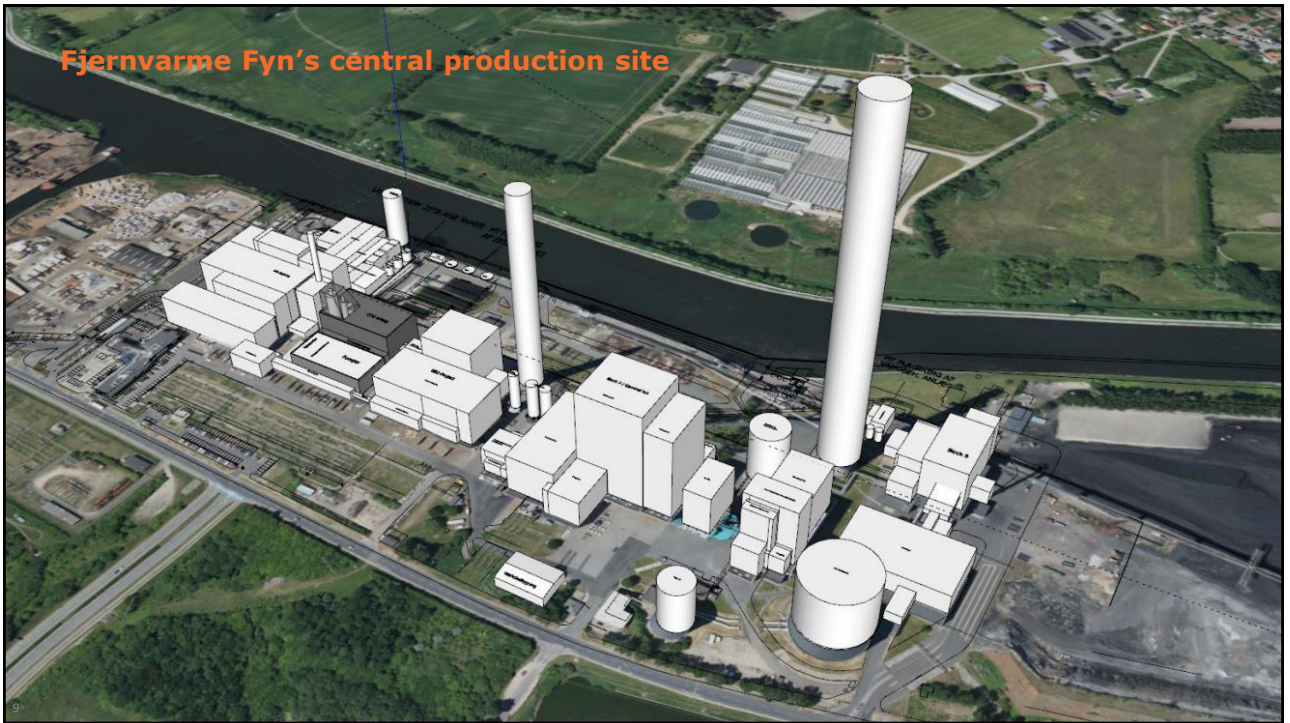
One of the worlds largest district heating grids

- DK's 3. largest district heating company
- Annual turnover (2022): 2.4 BDKK ~ 340 M\$ (Heat, electricity, waste incineration)
- ~ 320 employees
- Owned by the municipalities of Odense (97%) and Nordfyn (3%)
- +70,000 connections / meters
- +100,000 households
- 120 km transmission lines (80-90 °C)
- 2400 km distribution lines (70-75 °C)
- We supply heat and electrical power
 - Heat: 10,000 TJ/year
 - Electrical power: 740 GWh/year
 - Equals 165,000 households of 2 adults and 2 children



Our legal structure





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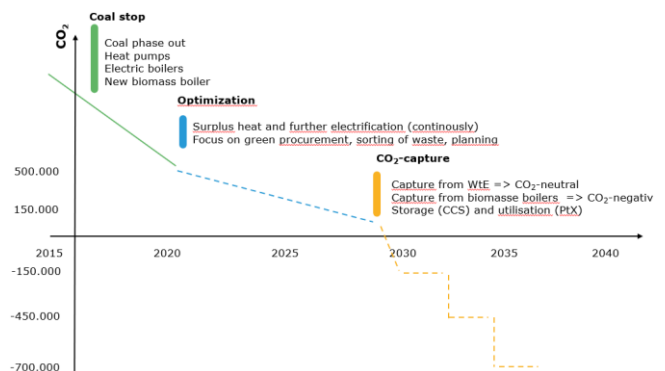
Carbon neutral district heating by 2030

Target

- An essential part of Fjernvarme Fyn's strategy is to be supplier of carbon neutral district heating at the latest by 2030
- The municipality of Odense is aiming for climate neutrality by 2030
- Carbon footprint has been significantly reduced over the last decade
- Remaining steps to achieve our goal of carbon neutrality are:
 - Unit 7 to be closed or converted to biogas by 2030
 - Carbon Capture on Waste-to-Energy CHP by 2029

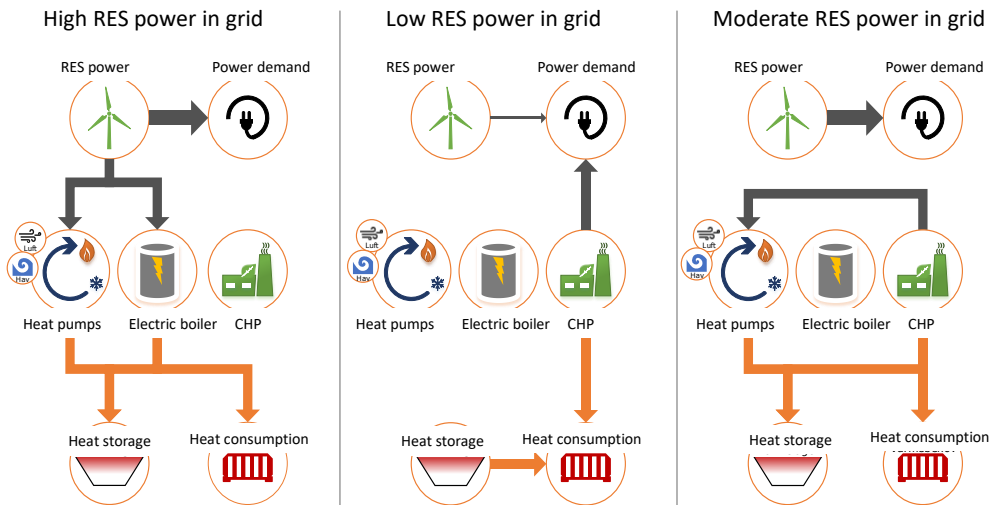
Vision

- Negative emitter of CO₂
- Carbon Capture on one or both biomass CHP



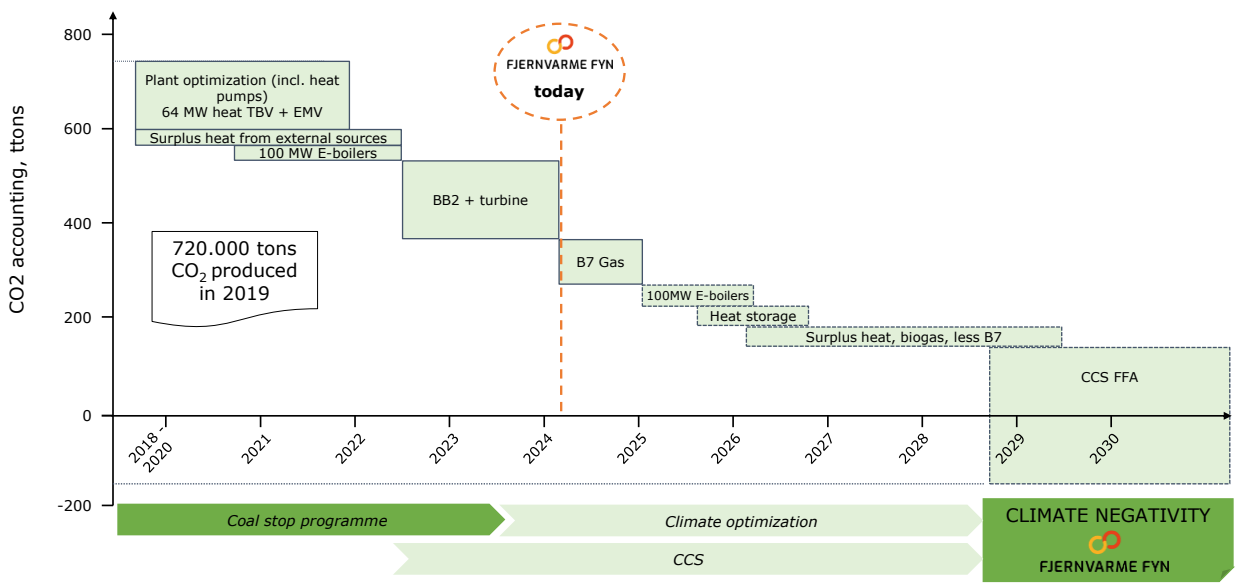
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Heat generation depend on RES power in the grid



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Our journey towards climate neutrality



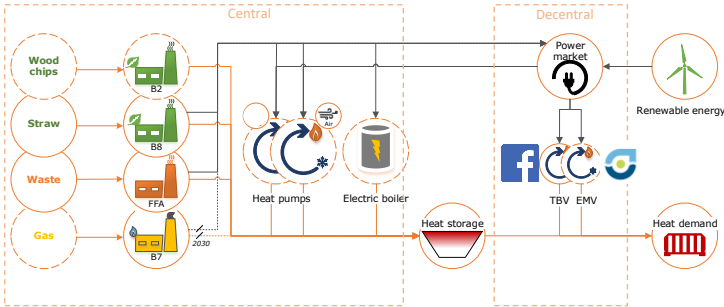
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District heating based on electricity, surplus heat and waste products

Electric boilers (2 x 50 MW)



Heat pumps (100 MW)



CO₂-capture by 2029



CCS



Biomass CHP



Heat storage



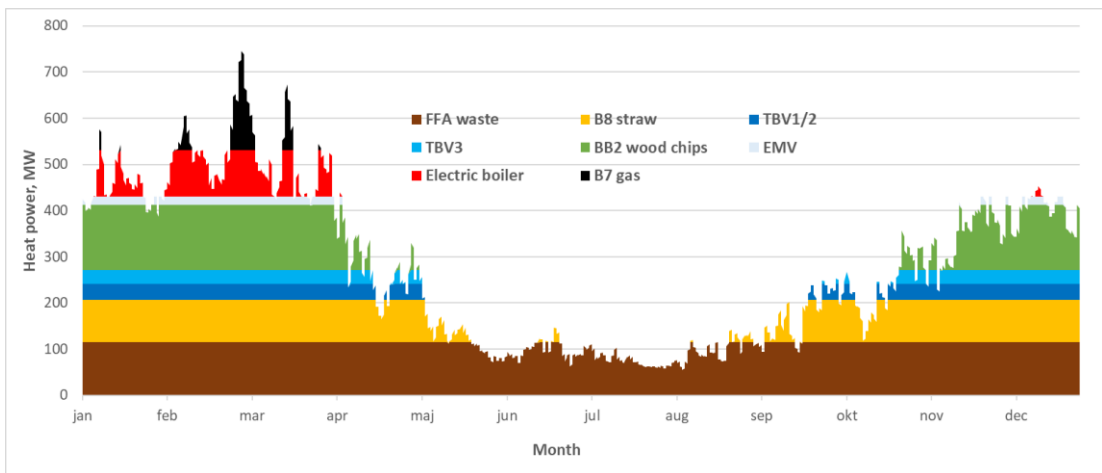
Surplus heat from Meta



Heat from sewage water



FVF energy system in 2025



The future



Extra 100 MW electric boiler capacity



Pit heat storage (700.000 m³ – 1.000.000 m³), 150 MW

17-04-2024

The future



Extra surplus heat pump capacity



Carbon capture

17-04-2024