



GHANZ
GEOTHERMAL HEAT-PUMP ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND



Geothermal Heat Pumps 2014 New Zealand Review

IEA-GIA Annex 8 Task A Workshop 19 October 2014

AIST Renewable Energy Centre, Koriyama, Japan



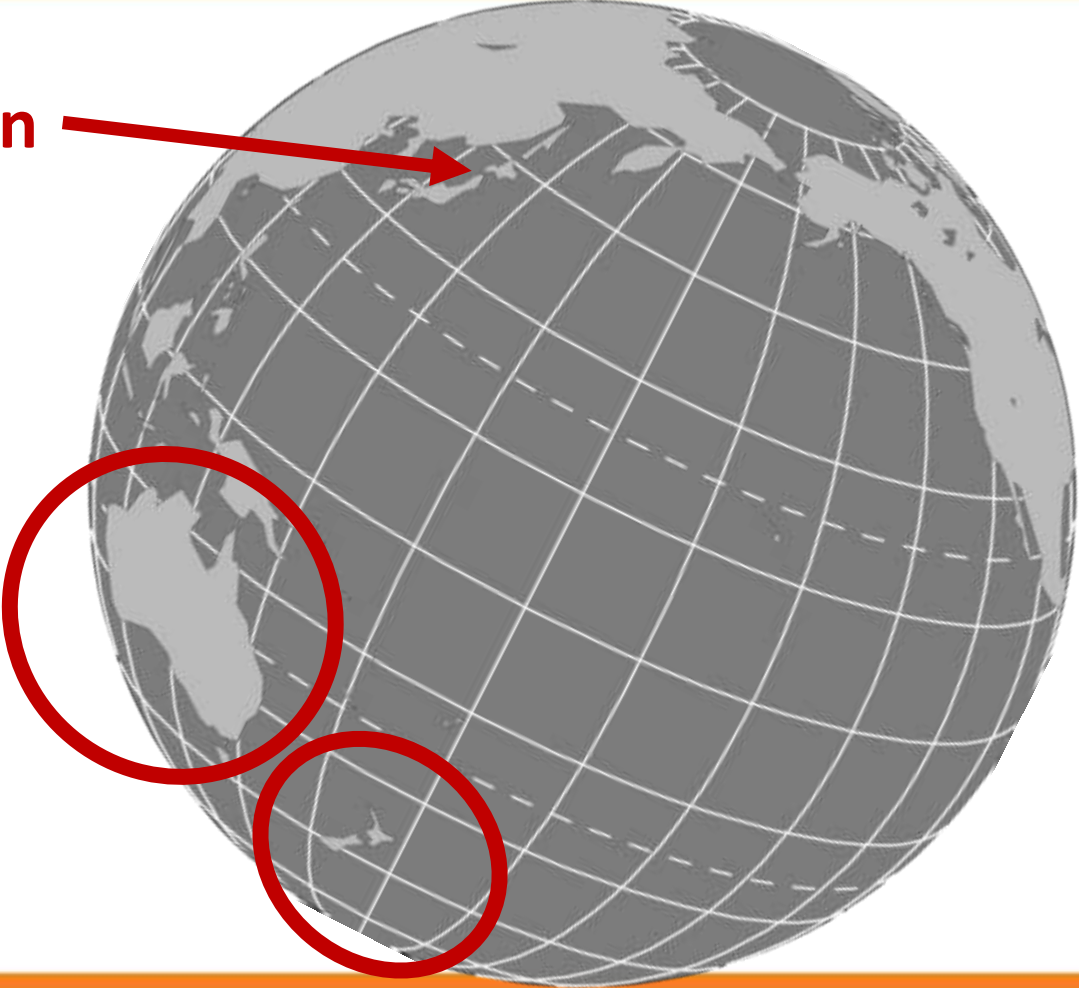
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Where are we !!



Japan



Presentation Outline



- **Introduction**
- **GNS**
- **New Zealand snapshot**
- **Heat Pump Market**
- **Market Barriers**
- **Research**
- **Its All About Awareness**
- **Future directions**



Introduction – Brian Carey



- **Geothermal Resource Management Specialist**
GNS Science
- **President New Zealand Geothermal Association**
- **Chair – Geothermal Heat Pump Association of NZ**
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- **Career in Geothermal Energy**
Spans over 30 years
- **Mechanical Engineer**



GNS Science



Chief Executive

Dr Mike McWilliams

Finance

Strategy

Maori Strategy

Human Resources

Business Development

Research

Information Services

Geological Resources

Natural Hazards

Environment and Materials

Geological Time
Hydrocarbons
Geothermal Science
Geomicrobiology
Marine Geoscience



Dr Kevin Faure

Group Manager Geological Resources



Dr Greg Bignall

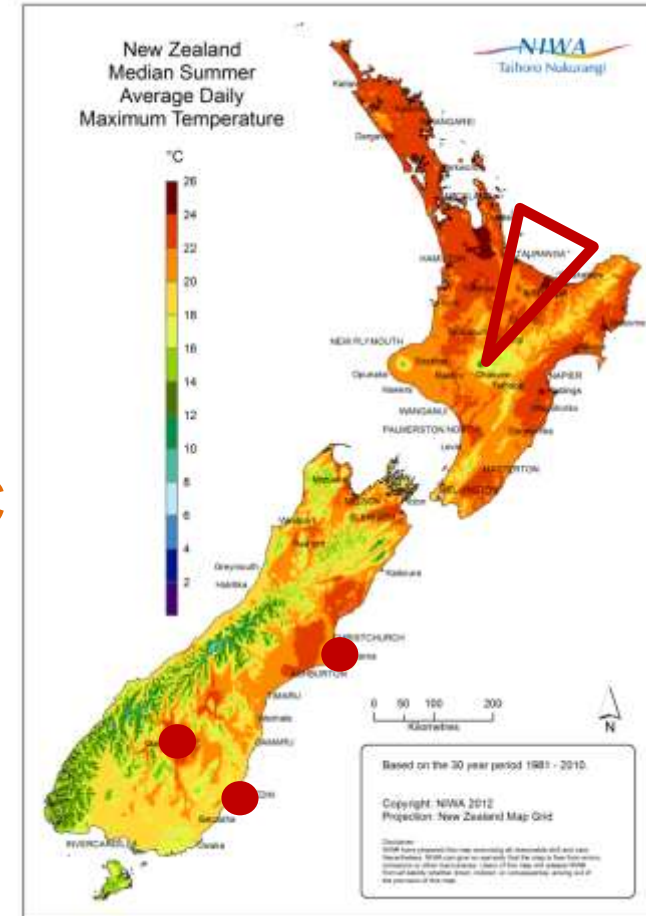
Head of Department
Geothermal Science



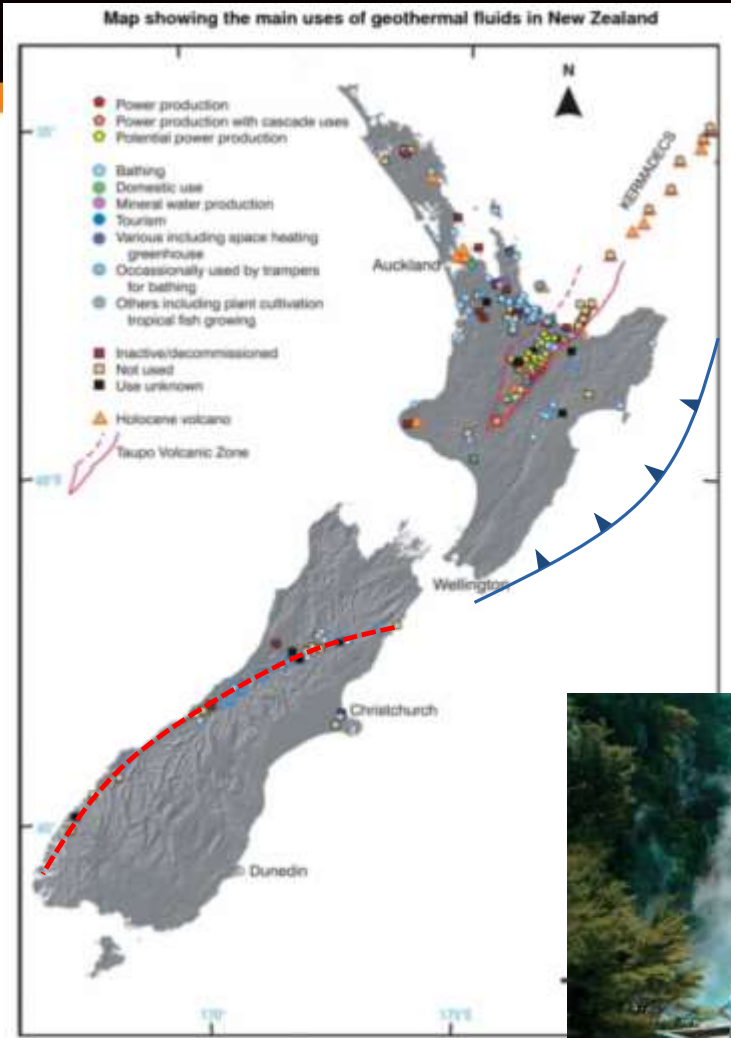
New Zealand - Snapshot



- **Land Mass: 267 710 km²**
- **Population : 4.4 million**
- **Climate : Temperate**
 - sharp contrasts from area to area
- **Ground temperatures : 8 – 19 °C**
- **Ambient : -15 to 35°C**
- **Active geothermal areas**



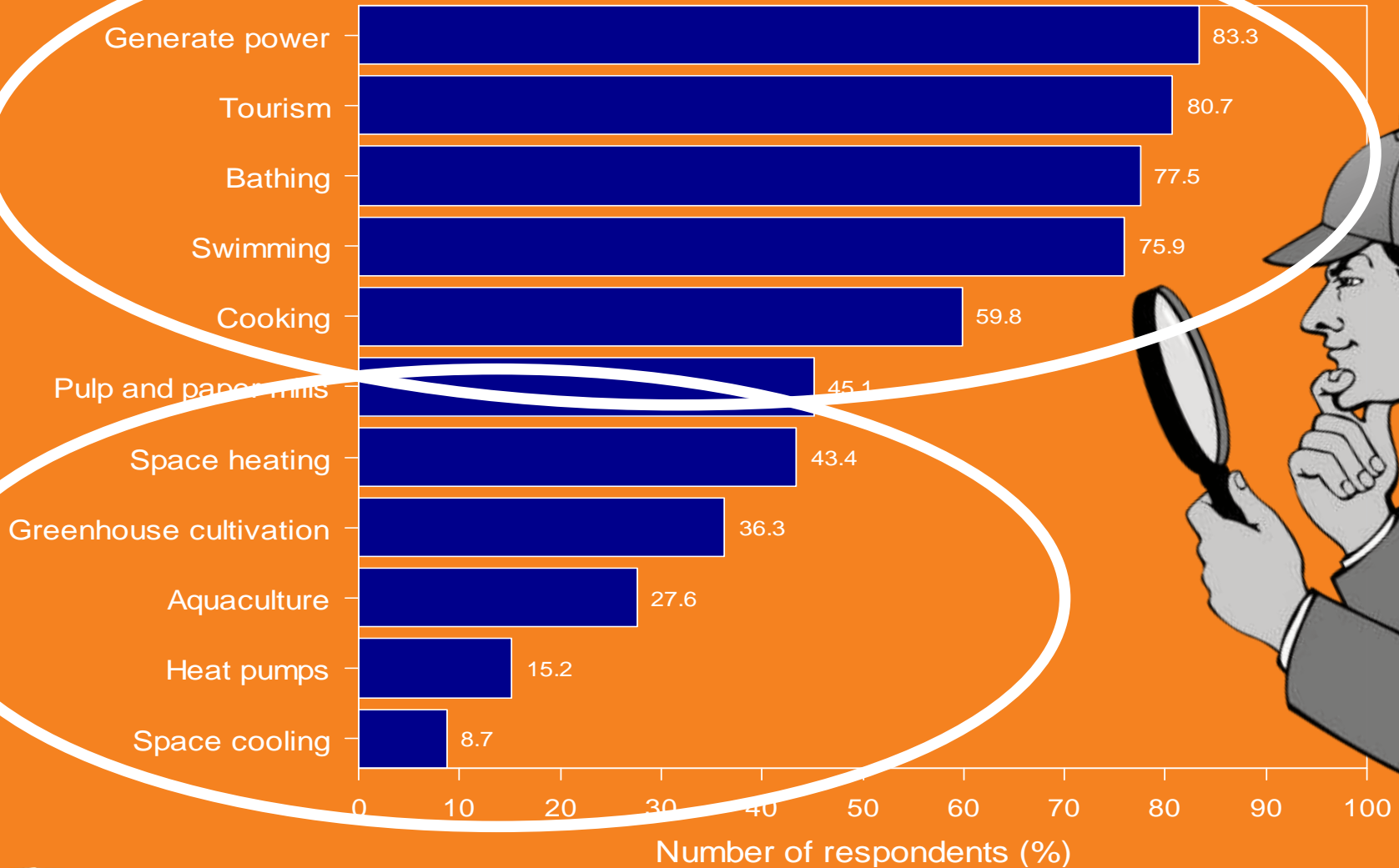
Geothermal



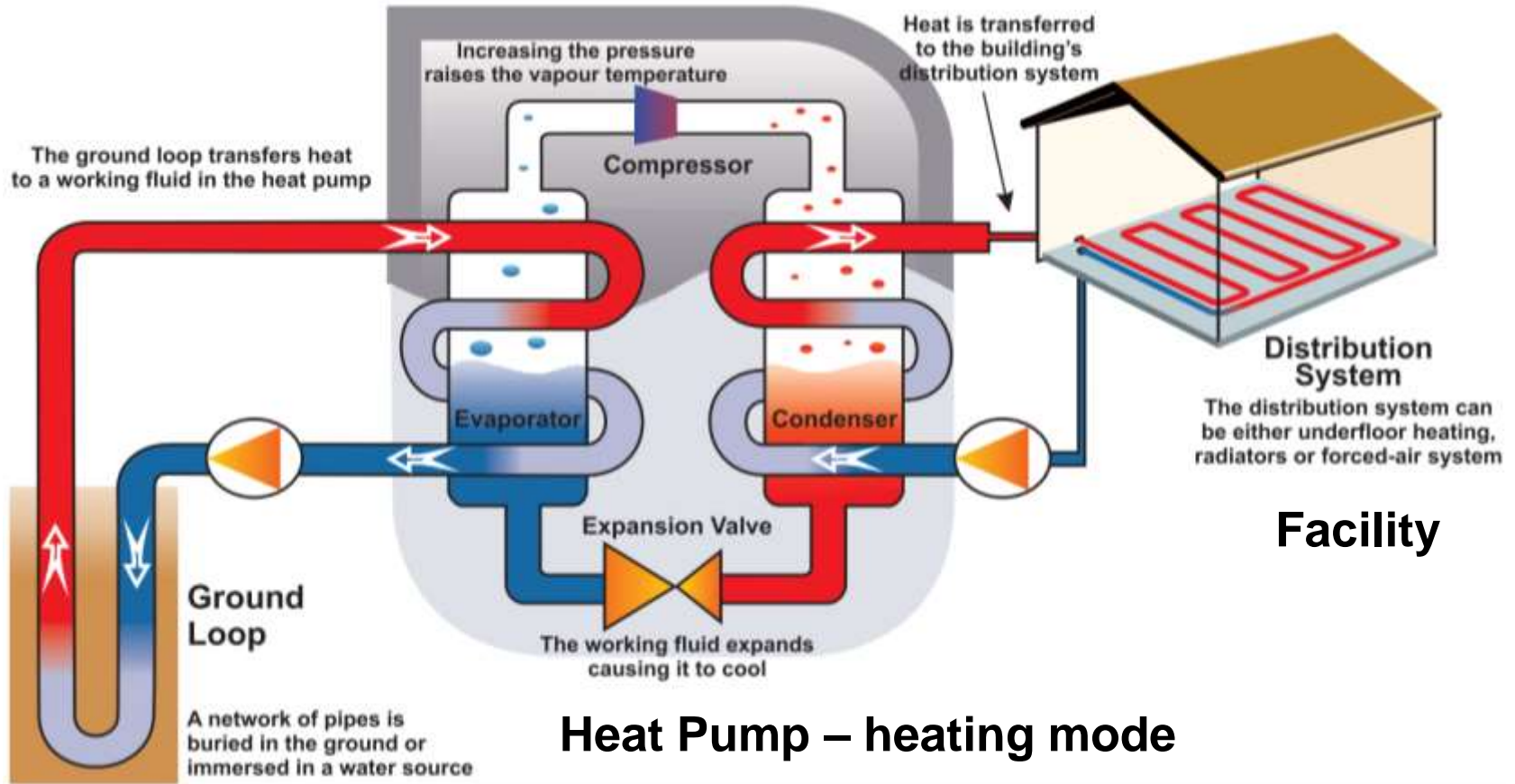
From: Reyes, A.G. (2006) Geyserslands. In: Graham, I. (ed) GSNZ monograph



NZ Geothermal Awareness



Geothermal Heat Pumps



Ground Side

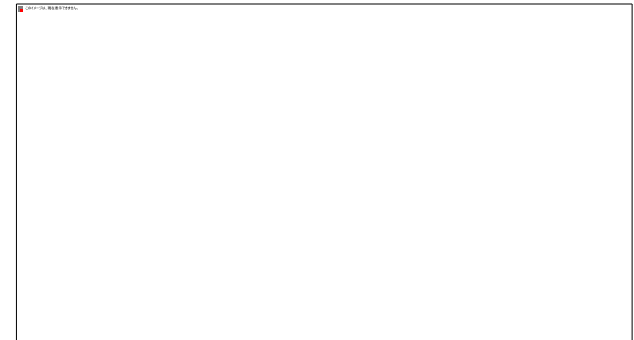


Geothermal Heat Pumps



- **Currently less than 200 installations**

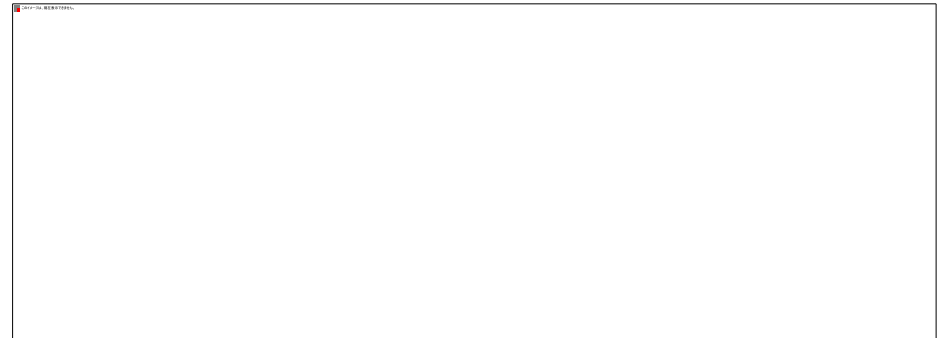
- Domestic heating
- Resort climate control
- Public swimming pools
- Town halls
- Airport terminals



Queenstown Family Home



Manuka Point Lodge



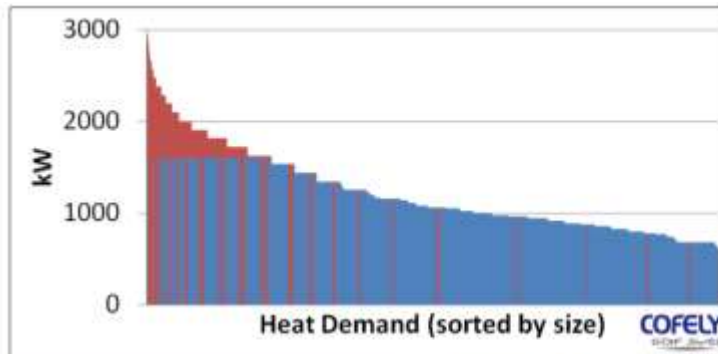
Christchurch International Airport



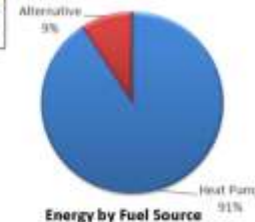
As part of the rebuild of Christchurch



- City energy nodes being established
- Some will use groundwater at 12 °C as the major source and sink for energy ($\approx 90\%$)
- 10% will be topped up by other energy sources



Solution	Installation	Est. Capital Cost
Individual	5 MW	~\$3.5m
DES Integrated	1.5 MW	~\$2.5m



www.pioneereng.co.nz/assets/assets/PDF/140623-Christchurch-DES-Presentation-r6.pdf



Uptake Barriers



- **Lack of awareness**
- **Limited consumer confidence**
- **Approach to environmental comfort**
- **High capital installation cost**
- **Absence of market infrastructure**
- **Professional advisor reluctance**

Plenty of potential for growth



Geothermal Heat-pump Association of NZ



- Formed in 2012
- Amalgam of parties
- Raise the profile of ground heat
- Charter
- Web presence
www.ghanz.org.nz
- Strategic Action Plan – 2014
- Brand

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GHANZ Vision



- Energy from the ground right across New Zealand



GHANZ Charter - Purpose



To work collaboratively across the geothermal heat pump sector :

- Expand the market in New Zealand*
- Promote geothermal heat pump technology*
- Promote top quality products and professional standards*
- Develop training and standards for installers and designers*
- Engage with equivalent organisations overseas*
- Provide a forum for members*
- Serve as a point of contact for anyone seeking advice and information*
- Maintain a website*



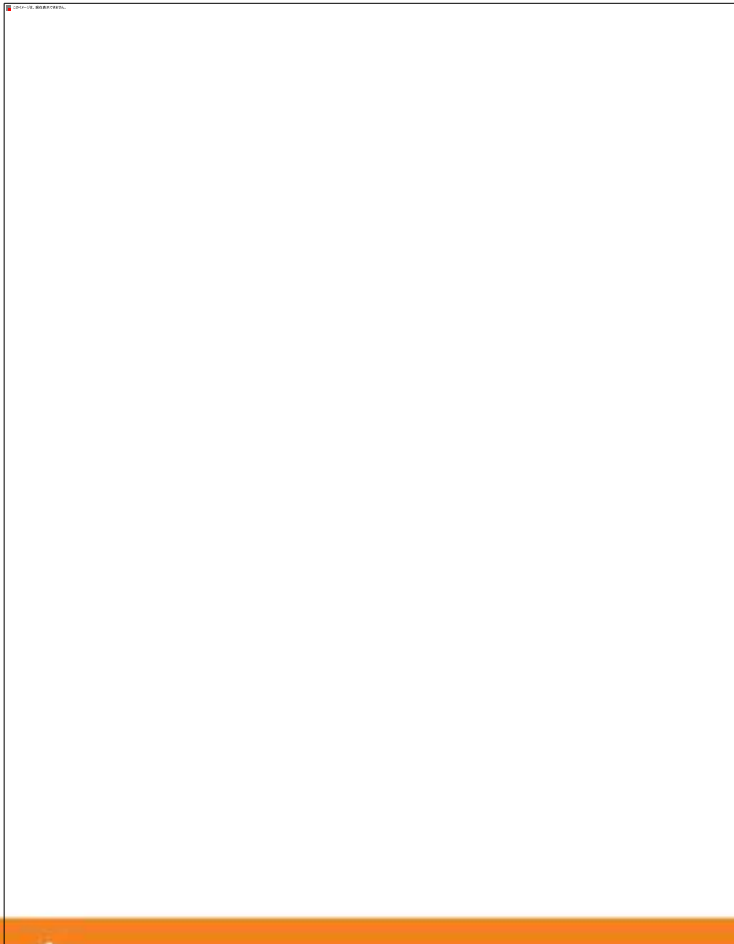
Connections



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Information



EARTH ENERGY ACCESSIBLE RELIABLE RENEWABLE


FACT SHEET 1 **Geothermal: the Earth's Energy**



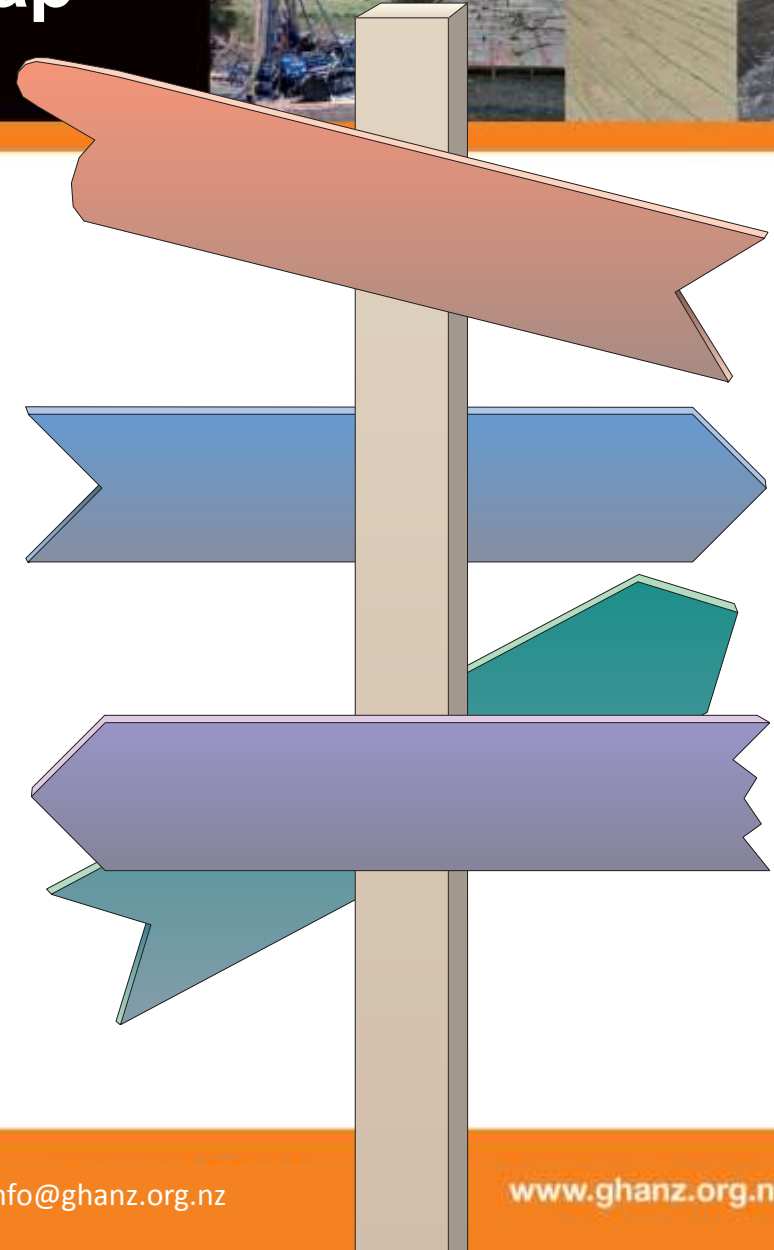
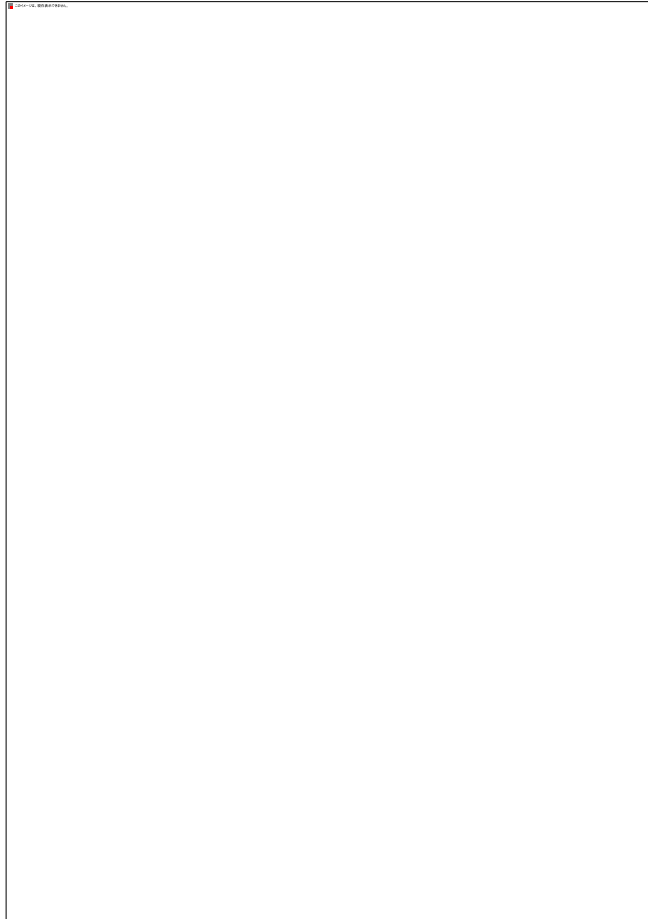
GEOTHERMAL ENERGY IS HEAT STORED IN THE EARTH. IT IS A RENEWABLE, EARTH-FRIENDLY RESOURCE THAT IS ACCESSIBLE NATIONWIDE.

Renewable heat

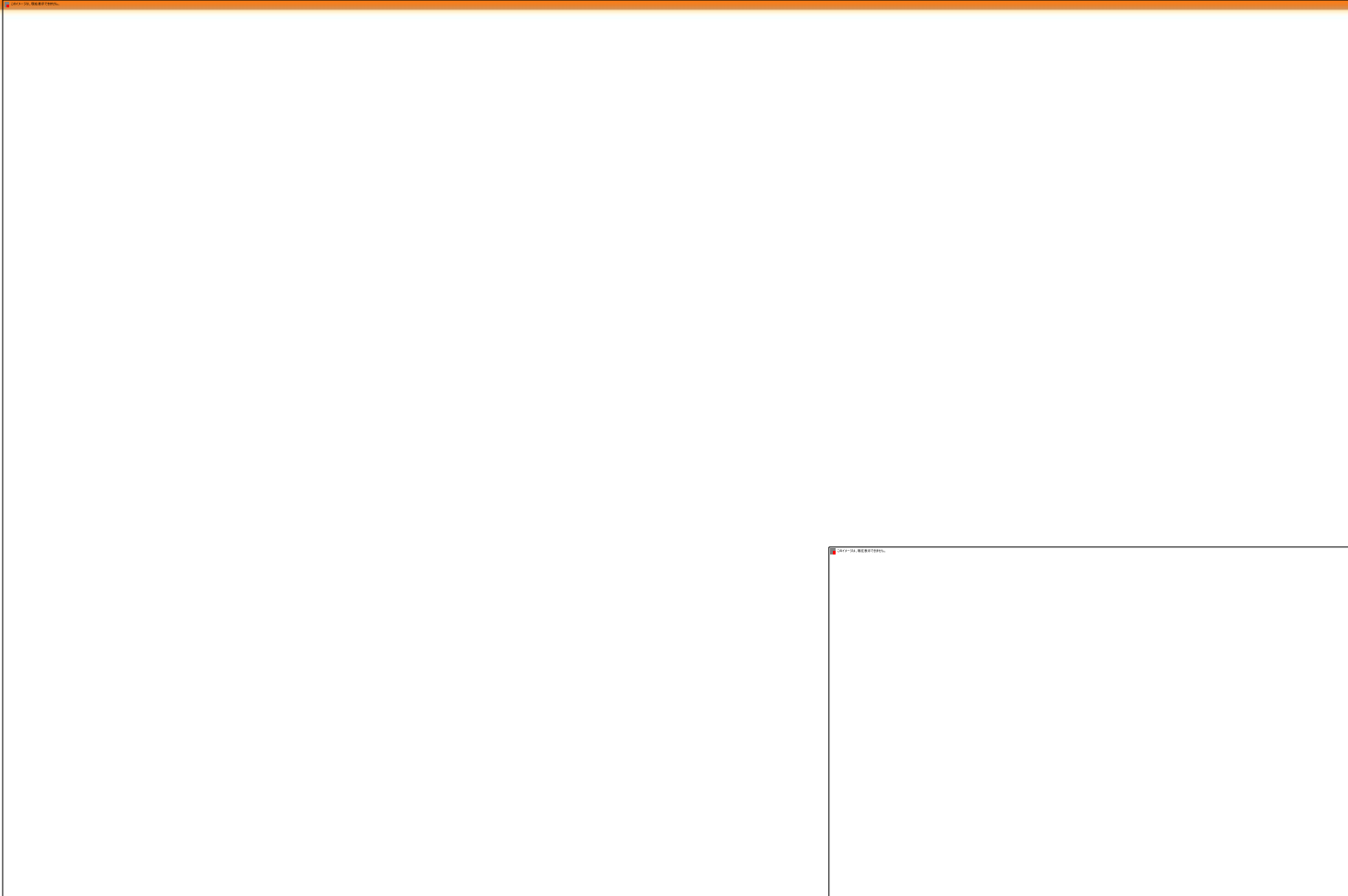
1. From the sun: About half of the solar energy that reaches the Earth's surface is absorbed and stored by the land and the oceans.
2. From the Earth's core: Heat is generated deep within the earth. As the inner core of molten iron and nickel slowly cools, heat moves slowly and continuously to the surface. The ground temperature increases by about 30°C for every 1000 metres depth.
3. From volcanic activity: Two distinct areas of higher heat flow occur with volcanic and geothermal activity, where hot rocks, magma, steam, and ash, or at least magma, ash, and steam, erupts. Islands, Hawaii, and the region of the southwest are back to back to the east coast.



Low Temperature Road Map



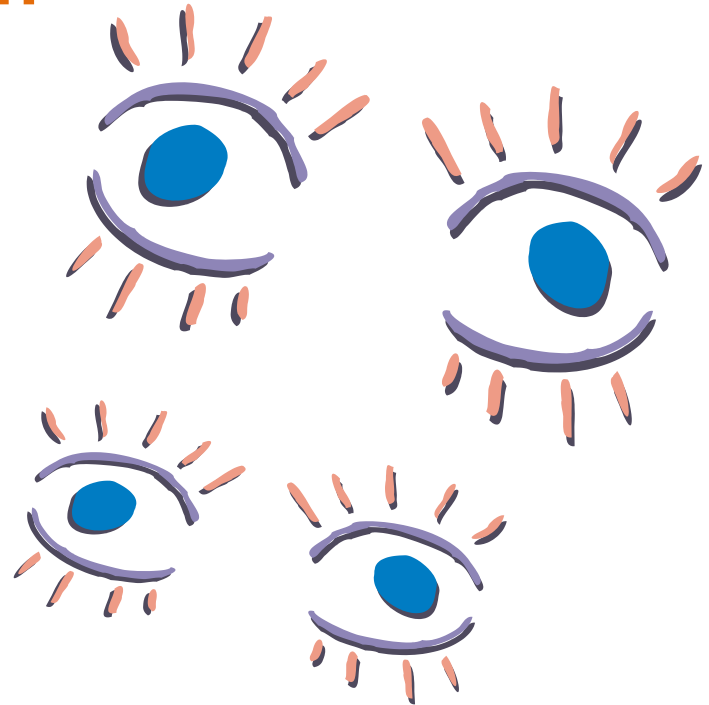
Geothermal Use Database



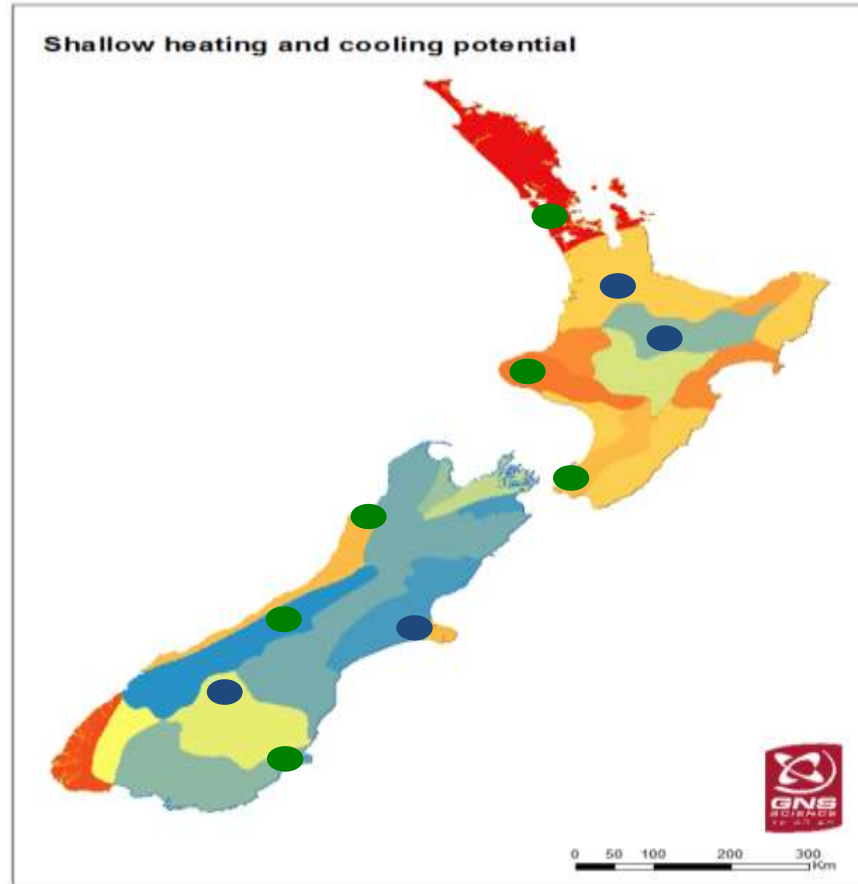
Technology Adopters



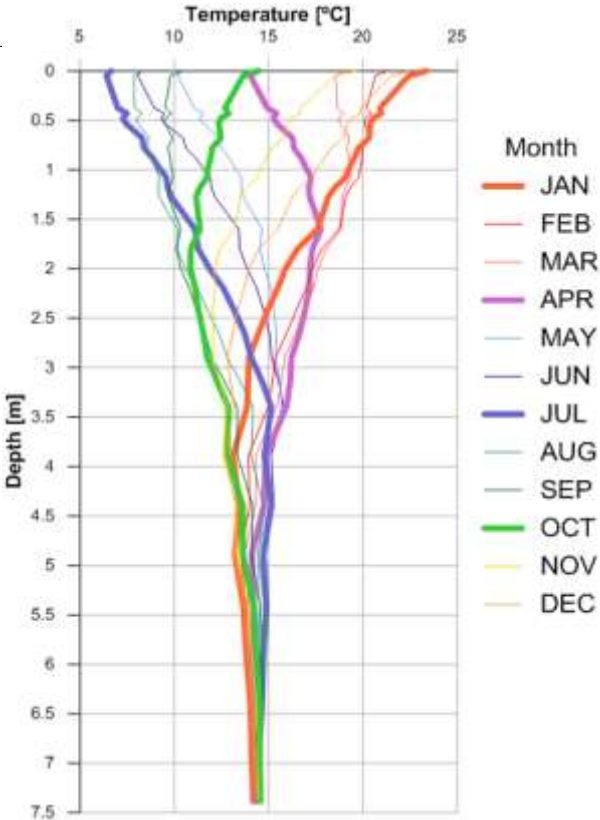
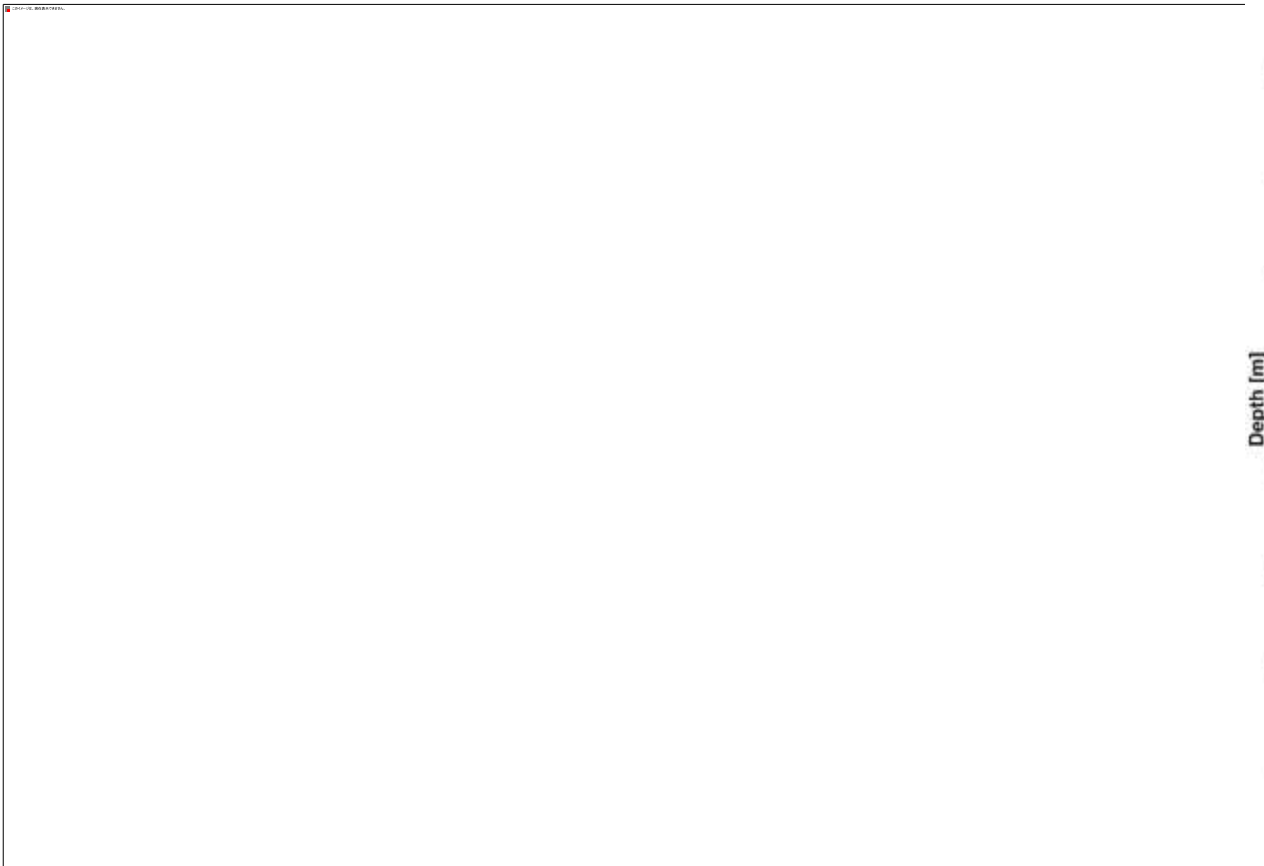
- **NZ is not big enough to fund significant effort into primary GHP research**
- **Our approach**
 - **Watch**
 - **Adapt**
 - **Adopt**



Doing Some Research



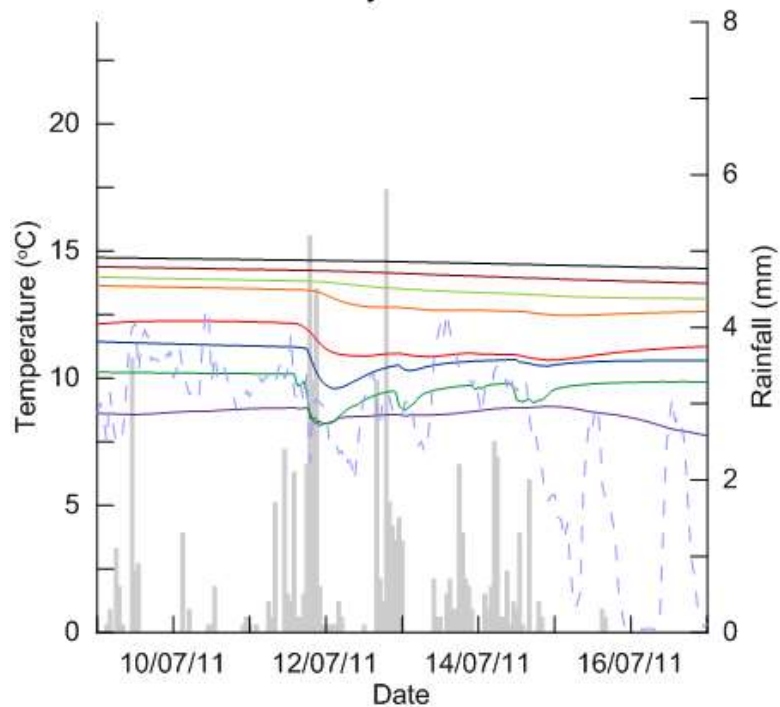
Variation in Temperature



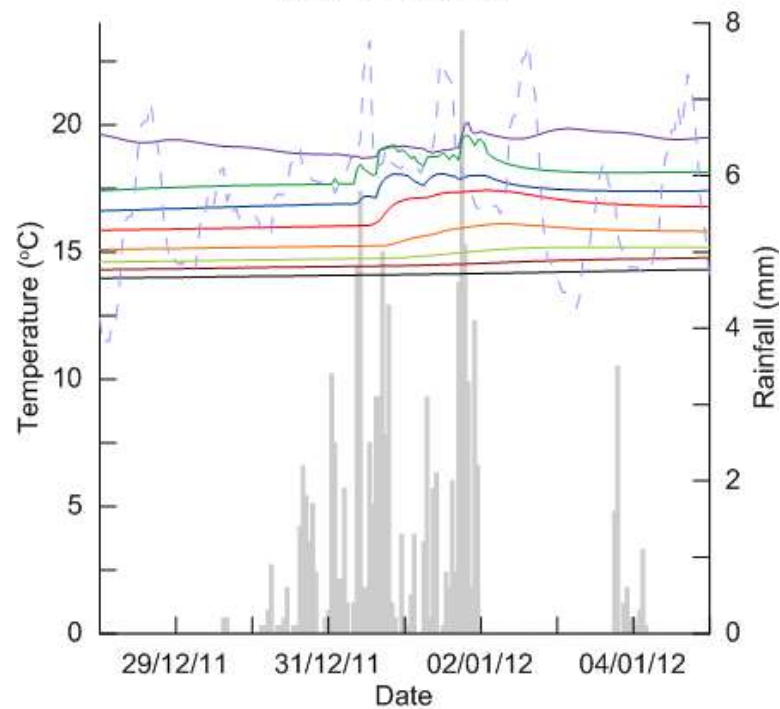
with Rain



July 2011



December 2011



- 0.50 m
- 1.00 m
- 1.30 m
- 1.60 m
- 2.00 m
- 2.20 m
- 2.40 m
- 2.60 m
- - - Air Temperature
- Hourly rainfall





- **IGSHPA Australasia formed in 2013**
 - Established collaborations between New Zealand and Australian GHP organisations
 - Improve training opportunities
 - Possibly prepare shared industry standards
- **Opportunity to learn from each other and the international market sector**



Where to from here?



- **Raise awareness**
- **Raise the profile**
- **Adapt the technology**
- **Foster the up take**
- **Watch the growth of renewable ground heat technologies**



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- **Want to know more join GHANZ !**
- **Sign up for NZGA membership and tick the Heat Pumps box on the application form**
- **\$ NZ 100/year per individual or \$ NZ 20/year student**



www.ghanz.org.nz



Questions / Discussion ?



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Thanks

