

Article

Feasibility Assessment of Using Power Plant Waste Heat in Large Scale Horticulture Facility Energy Supply Systems

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Abstract: Recently, the Korean government has been carrying out projects to construct several large scale horticulture facilities. However, it is difficult for an energy supply to operate stably and economically with only a conventional fossil fuel boiler system. For this reason, several unused energy sources have become attractive and it was found that power plant waste heat has the greatest potential for application in this scenario. In this study, we performed a feasibility assessment of power plant waste heat as an energy source for horticulture facilities. As a result, it was confirmed that there was a sufficient amount of energy potential for the use of waste heat to supply energy to the assumed area. In Dangjin, an horticultural area of 500 ha could be constructed by utilizing 20% of the energy reserves. In Hadong, a horticulture facility can be set up to be 260 ha with 7.4% of the energy reserves. In Youngdong, an assumed area of 65 ha could be built utilizing about 19% of the energy reserves. Furthermore, the payback period was calculated in order to evaluate the economic feasibility compared with a conventional system. The initial investment costs can be recovered by the approximately 83% reduction in the annual operating costs.

Keywords: horticulture; power plant waste heat; energy reserves; feasibility

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

As industrial development and greenhouse gas emissions have caused global climate changes, countries around the world have been searching for detailed measures and long term solutions to reduce environmental damage. South Korea, one of the world's 10 major energy consuming countries, has been promoting national development strategies for green and sustainable economic growth. As a part of the energy policy for green growth, the Korean government has shown recent interest in the energy independence of rural areas by replacing existing energy sources with renewable energy sources. Renewable energy supply in rural areas has been mainly achieved by supporting the use of geothermal heat pump systems and wood pellet boilers. The government has also been creating several large scale protected horticulture estates of more than 100 ha in size by utilizing reclaimed land, which is a promising measure for national interests through the export of high value crops. Therefore, a policy of energy independence in rural areas is essential for the agricultural future; a need has therefore arisen to develop energy systems using natural energy resources in rural areas [1,2].

Moreover, it is essential for large scale protected horticulture to consider stable heat source supply and feasibility when designing an energy source system. If it is designed to satisfy a peak load in general, there is a risk of overdesign. In addition, the optimum system capacity needs to be

designed considering energy efficiency, thermal storage system, operating schedule, pipe network, energy source system arrangement and so on [3]. Alternative heat sources need to be especially considered, since a conventional fossil fuel system incurs high heating costs. Hence, an increase in the use of renewable energy sources, such as geothermal, biomass, solar and power plant waste heat has been observed [4–6]. Chau *et al.* [7] studied the economic feasibility of using wood biomass for greenhouse heating applications and the results indicate that for average (7.5 ha) or large (15 ha) scale greenhouses it is economical to install wood pellet boilers. Benli *et al.* [8,9] analyzed the performance of a ground source heat pump system with latent heat storage in greenhouses and figured out that the total system coefficient of performance was determined to be 2–3.5. Esen *et al.* [10] evaluated a biogas, solar and ground source heat pump greenhouse heating system (BSGSHPGHS) and the performed experiments successfully proved that renewable energy sources should be utilized in greenhouses. Among these sources, power plant waste heat has gained attention for its potential applications in protected horticulture because it is generated in the coastal areas near rural communities. In addition, Park *et al.* [4] investigated unused energy reserves in Korea for utilization as energy sources in rural communities and they found that the power plant waste heat has the greatest potential and reserves.

Power plant waste heat is generated during the power production process of a plant and typically discarded into the sea after being absorbed in the cooling water. When considering the efficiency of a power plant is about 40%, the remaining 60% of the power is thus discarded as waste heat. In Korea, about 55 billion tons of thermal effluent are released annually, which is equal to about 452 TWh if converted to energy. This implies that it is possible to reduce energy costs by using this energy instead of fossil fuel. However, power plant waste heat has seldom been applied as an energy source in horticulture, so a great deal of this energy has been wasted [11,12].

On the other hand, power plant waste heat has mainly been utilized as an energy source system for district heating. Therefore, many studies have been developed to effectively transfer the heat source from power plants for district heating. Dalla Rosa *et al.* [13,14] discussed the influence of the temperature and conductivity of soil to carry out a network design model for low energy and to reduce heat losses. To select a better design, Tol *et al.* [15] compared the heat losses and temperature drops of various network layouts and substations. Xiang-Li [16] developed an optimal pipe network using a genetic algorithm. With this method, they attempted to avoid the unbalance of the system, enhance the efficiency and reduce the costs compared with a conventional system. Yildirim [17] conducted a case study for a piping network design considering the cost and pressure loss of various pipe materials. Moreover, Ivner *et al.* [18] analyzed the effect of a system using industrial excess heat on greenhouse gas emissions in different future scenarios. Unlike many studies conducted extensively on district heating, little attention has been given to the horticulture industry.

Recently, several countries have been applying power plant waste heat for horticulture on a trial basis. In France, the Dampierre nuclear power plant has been supplying its waste heat as the only heat source to a large scale horticulture estate of 150 ha in size [19]. In light of the success of this project, many studies have been conducted on applying this approach in Korea [12,20–22]. For a potential application, Lee *et al.* [20,21] implemented a performance analysis on the system according to the distance from the heat source and pipe material to effectively utilize the power plant waste heat. However, little information is available on the feasibility of considering power plant waste heat energy reserves for large scale protected horticulture.

Considering this background, this study uses a dynamic energy simulation to provide a quantitative feasibility evaluation of the utilization of power plant waste heat as an energy source in protected horticulture. Heating energy consumption was analyzed and the feasibility of using power plant waste heat was examined compared with the conventional system.

1.2. Methods and Scope

In this study, the research was performed according to the following procedure: first, some basic data of 30 power plants in Korea were gathered, including information on thermal effluent outflow

capacity per year and temperature difference [11,12]. Using these data, the energy reserves and available heating capacity of each power plant were derived. Then, Dangjin, Hadong, and Youngdong were selected as case study areas and the greenhouse heating energy consumption was calculated in each area. From the analysis, possible horticulture scale was dealt with the power plant waste heat energy reserves and the nearby farmland. Finally, the feasibility of the heat pump system using waste heat energy source was discussed compared with the conventional tax-free diesel boiler.

2. Energy Reserves of Power Plant Waste Heat

2.1. Overview of Power Plant Waste Heat

In South Korea, there are almost 30 thermal and nuclear power plants, so about 55 billion tons of power plant thermal effluent is wasted per year through the absorption of the waste heat generated from the power plant [11,12]. However, the energy reserves differ between the power plants located in different regions due to the difference in the efficiency of power generation and waste water capacity as well as the temperature difference. Therefore, it is important to conduct quantitative evaluations on the conditions of each power plant.

In this section, we investigate the power plant thermal effluent outflow capacity and temperature difference of the cooling water using data from the Korean Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, as shown in Table 1 [11,12,23]. The temperature difference between power plants was around 7 °C, but the amount of thermal effluent outflow at the nuclear power plant was relatively larger than that at the thermal power plants.

Table 1. Emission situation of power plant thermal effluent [11,12].

Plant	Thermal Effluent		Plant	Thermal Effluent	
	Capacity (106 ton/Year)	Δt (°C)		Capacity (106 ton/Year)	Δt (°C)
West Incheon	4.6	6.4	Youngnam	2.3	8~8.3
Incheon	2.2	7~10.2	Wolseung	47.2	8.2
New Incheon	8.7	7	Posco, Pohang	7.0	7~8
Posco Incheon	1.9	10~13.5	Uljin	60.8	7.2
Youngheung	17.4	6.4	Donghae	3.9	7.2
Pyeongtaek	5.9	10	Youngdong	1.7	9.2
gs Bugok	1.8	7	Yeosu	2.3	6.4~9.4
Dangjin	20.5	6.4~6.8	Honam	6.3	8.8
Taejin	26.2	7.7	Gwangyang	12.6	5~6
Boryung	39.1	6.4~7	Yulchon	2.4	7
Seocheon	2.4	9.4	Posco,	8.6	7~8
Younggwang	74.6	7.4	Gwangyang	24.3	6.4
Pusan	7.5	8.2	Hadong	27.4	6.4~9.5
Geori	44.6	4.7	Samcheonpo	2.1	7
Ulsan	13.4	7~10	Jeju	0.3	7
			South Jeju		

2.2. Calculation of Power Plant Waste Heat Energy Reserves

For utilizing power plant waste heat as a heat source, the energy reserves need to be calculated in order to carry out a quantitative analysis. Energy reserves can be estimated for available capacity in terms of the heat source, and the basic formula of thermodynamics can be applied shown below [4,6]:

$$E = Q \times C \times \Delta t \quad (1)$$

where E : Energy reserves (Tcal/year), Q : flow rate (ton), C : specific heat (kcal/kg·°C), Δt : temperature difference (°C).

From the calculation result, the total energy reserve in Korea is determined to be 341.914 Tal/year. However, if the energy is used for a horticultural heat source, it should be investigated from power plants located near rural communities. Moreover, if waste heat is used for a cooling source, the discharged water temperature will increase further because it has already discharged at a higher state. Therefore, the available heating capacity was determined without cooling and it was assumed that the

heating period is 5 months from November to March. In addition, the efficiency associated with the piping loss was applied to the calculation formula, which is as follows:

$$E_H = k \times E \quad (2)$$

where E_H : Heating available capacity (Tcal/year), k : efficiency associated with piping loss, E : Energy reserves (Tcal/year).

Table 2 shows the calculation results, which indicate that the energy reserves differ in terms of the thermal effluent outflow capacity and temperature difference of each power plant. Among these results, nuclear power plants have a significantly greater amount of energy reserves than thermal power plants. This trend is the same as that observed for thermal effluent outflow capacity. However, only the thermal power plants were considered due to the radioactive contamination problems of nuclear power plants.

Table 2. Energy reserves and heating available capacity of each power plant.

Plant	Reserves (Tcal/Year)	Heating Available Capacity (Tcal/Year)	Plant	Reserves (Tcal/Year)	Heating Available Capacity (Tcal/Year)
West Incheon	2937	1020	Youngnam	1870	649
Incheon	1887	655	Wolseung	38,612	13,407
New Incheon	6076	2110	Posco,Pohang	5238	1819
Posco Incheon	2227	773	Ulsan	43,672	15,164
Youngheung	11,109	3857	Donghae	2801	973
Pyeongtaek	5886	2044	Youngdong	1560	542
gs Bugok	1257	436	Yeosu	1813	629
Dangjin	13,498	4687	Honam	5531	1920
Taeon	20,126	6988	Gwangyang	6914	2401
Boryung	26,135	9075	Yulchon	1676	582
Seocheon	2251	781	Posco, Gwangyang	6435	2234
Younggwang	55,073	19,122	Hadong	15,515	5387
Pusan	6135	2130	Samcheonpo	21,731	7546
Geori	20,912	7261	Jeju	1467	509
Ulsan	11,363	3945	South Jeju	210	73

3. Evaluation Methods

3.1. Case Study Area

In this paper, three different power plants in Korea (the Dangjin power plant located in Incheon, the Hadong power plant located in Gyeongnam, and the Youngdong power plant located in Kangnung) were chosen to examine whether constructing large scale horticulture systems is feasible under different conditions. Figure 1 shows the waste heat energy reserves of each power plant and the case study areas showing the nearby farmland.

As shown in Figure 1, the selected power plants are located on different coasts and have different energy reserves. In addition, it was checked whether the areas included any large scale farmland near the power plants. The Dangjin power plant, located on the west coast, has 4000 MW of power generation capacity and discharges about 20.5 billion tons of thermal effluent per year, which means that the potential energy reserve for utilization is 13,498 Tcal/year. In addition, it was confirmed that more than 1300 ha of large-scale reclaimed land is available for agriculture located about 1.5 km from the power plant. The Hadong power plant located on the southern coast has a power generation capacity of 4000 MW and a thermal effluent of about 24.3 billion tons is discharged every year. In other words, it discharges 15,515 Tcal/year of waste energy and has significant potential for the construction of more than 260 ha of agricultural reclaimed land within 2 km of the power plant. The Youngdong power plant located on the East coast has 325 MW of power generation capacity and discharges 1.7 billion tons of thermal effluent which means 1560 Tcal per year. It was confirmed that about 65 ha of farmland is situated 0.5 km from the power plant and 190 ha farmland is situated 3 km from the power plant. Considering this, we secured enough land near the power plant for analysis in this study.

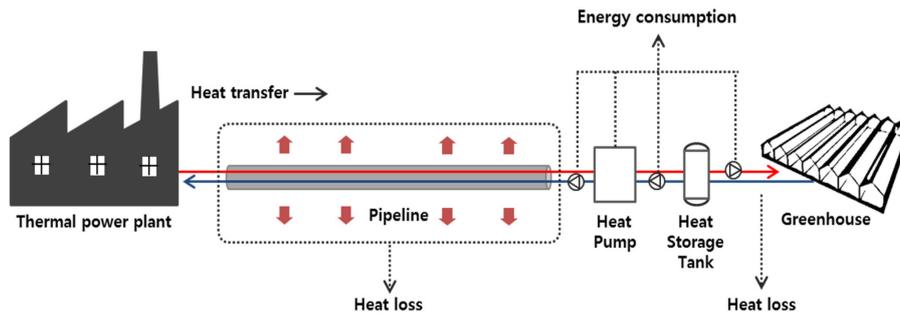


Figure 2. Structure of the analysis model and system diagram.

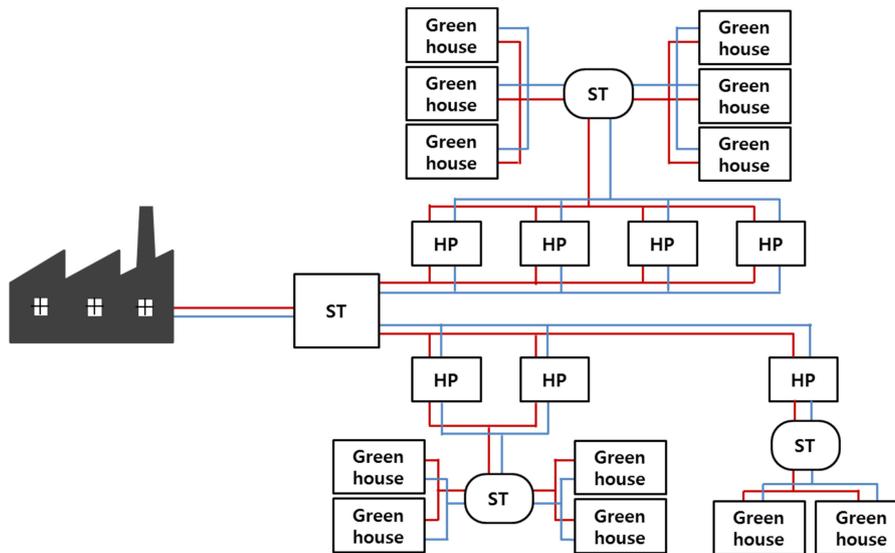


Figure 3. Possible design of pipeline.

3.3. Description of Load Analysis Model

To ensure a quantitative energy analysis, the energy load pattern analysis should be carried out using dynamic energy simulation. Therefore, the greenhouse unit model was utilized which is previously demonstrated [3,24], as shown in Figure 4. The greenhouse model is a domestic standard greenhouse [25] with a covering material of glass with a U-Value set to $5.29 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$. Table 3 indicates more information about the load analysis conditions. The simulation period is from November to March, reflecting the greenhouse heating period and daily heating time scheduled from 17:00 to 8:00 of the next day. In order to set the greenhouse thermal environmental condition [26], we chose paprika, a typical high-value crop, and conducted simulation analysis using the weather data of the previously selected areas.

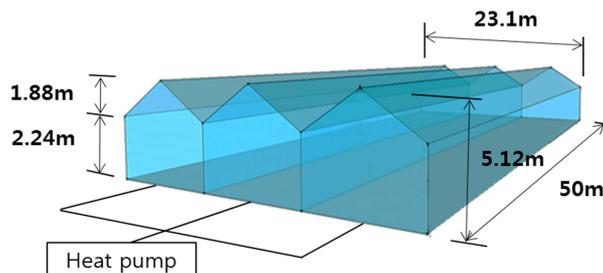


Figure 4. Greenhouse unit model.

Table 3. Simulation conditions.

	Fixed Value
Simulation period	January, February, March, November, December
Heating schedule	17:00~08:00
Agricultural crops	Paprika
Set heating temperature	18 °C
Outer wall	Glass (5.29 W/m ² ·K)
Ventilation	1.57 times/h

3.4. Evaluation Method of Heat Loss through Pipeline

In this study, heat loss through the pipeline was considered to examine the temperature drop of the heat source and to efficiently use the energy from the heat source side. The heat loss occurs through the surface of the pipe during the transmission, which is from the heat source side to the load side. The heat loss at the pipeline could differ in terms of distance, pipe properties and circulation water conditions. Especially, if the significant length of the pipeline from the power plant to the horticulture area was considered, the large amount of heat loss needs to be evaluated. Various studies related to the heat loss of pipelines have been conducted. Lee [20,21] carried out research regarding the transport piping from heat sources for horticulture. Referring to this study, the calculation of the heat transfer was conducted between the underground pipe and the surrounding soils. In addition, it was assumed that the heat transfer between the circulation water and the soil is equal to the heat loss, as shown in the following Equation (3).

In this study, the heat loss of pipeline was examined utilizing this formula. The method is described in detail in Lee's research [20,21] and is thus omitted in this paper. The temperature drop was followed by the heat loss of the pipeline and the outlet fluid temperature was calculated using Equation (3):

$$U_t dy [T_w (y) - T_{soil}] = -m_w C_w [dT_w (y)] \quad (3)$$

where U_t : overall heat transfer coefficient of the whole pipe (W/m²·°C), T_w : Fluid temperature (°C), T_{soil} : Ground temperature (°C), m_w : mass flow rate of fluid through pipe (kg/s), C_w : Specific heat of water (J/kg·°C).

Furthermore, it was assumed that the ground temperature of each case study area followed the data from the Korean Institute of Energy Research (KIER) [27]. Referring to the data, the ground temperatures are 14.6 °C in Dangjin, 15.8 °C in Hadong, and 13.7 °C in Youngdong. In addition, the ingoing fluid temperature was assumed to be 20 °C according to the temperature of the power plant thermal effluent in winter [12].

3.5. Calculation Method of Energy Consumption

Total energy consumption was calculated with the required heating energy consumption for the greenhouse and pumping power for heat source transmission. The required energy consumption for the greenhouse can be calculated according to the heating load, which is the supply amount of heat required for heating. In other words, the heat capacity required to operate heating equipment needs to be determined. Therefore, the energy consumption of the heating system was estimated in terms of the required calories based on the load analysis. In addition, it was assumed that the waste heat system utilizes a heat pump with a heating performance of COP 3.6 following the minimum performance criteria of renewable energy equipment examination (GT101) to calculate electricity consumption.

On the other hand, in order to calculate the pumping power, both sides of the pipes connecting the heat recovery tank to the heat pump and heat pump to fan coil unit need to be considered. In each

section, the pumping power for hot water delivery is needed, and this can be calculated using the following Equation (4) [28]:

$$P_{PM} = \frac{g \times G_S \times H}{\eta_p} \times 1000^{-2} \times 60^2 \quad (4)$$

where, P_{PM} : pumping energy consumption (MJ/h), g : gravitational acceleration (m/s^2), G_S : media flux (kg/s), H : lifting height(m), η_p : pump efficiency ratio (0.75).

To apply Equation (4), the pipe diameter and flow rate in each load side and heat source side were first determined by the required heat capacity and according to the commercial brochure [29]. Therefore, the pipe in the heat source side was 65 A in diameter with an 8.9 kg/s flow rate. In the case of the load side, the pipe was 50 A in diameter with a 5.2 kg/s flow rate. In addition, the heat transport pipe material is assumed to be HDPE with a thermal conductivity is 0.335 W/mK. The length of the heat source side pipe is the same as that for the case study area.

4. Analysis Results

4.1. Heating Load Analysis

Table 4 and Figures 5 and 6 show the greenhouse heating load analysis results in each case area. The Dangjin power plant is located in Incheon, where the average temperature during winter is the coldest. From the load analysis, the peak load was determined to be 190 W/m² in January and the annual total heating load per square meter was 218 kWh. The Youngdong power plant is located in Kangnung, which is a warmer area as the mountains block the winter monsoon and the influence of the ocean current. In this area, the peak load was calculated as 177 W/m² in January and the annual heating load per square meter was 188 kWh. The Hadong power plant is located in Gyeongnam, where the average temperature is the warmest among them. As a result, the peak load was determined to be 166 W/m² and the annual heating load per square meter was 179 kWh. The load results of the Dangjin power plant were the highest because the ambient temperature in Incheon was the lowest.

Table 4. Heating load of each case area (kWh/m²).

Location	January	February	March	November	December	Peak (W/m ²)
Dangjin	58	48	31	30	51	190
Hadong	48	40	26	24	41	166
Youngdong	50	43	28	25	42	177

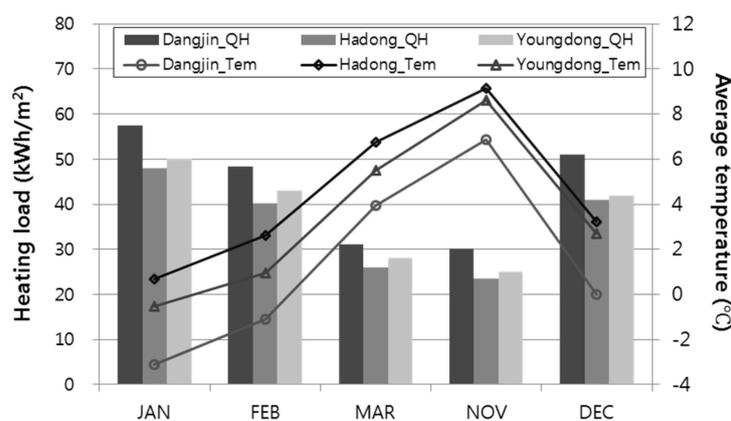


Figure 5. Heating load and average temperature of each case area.

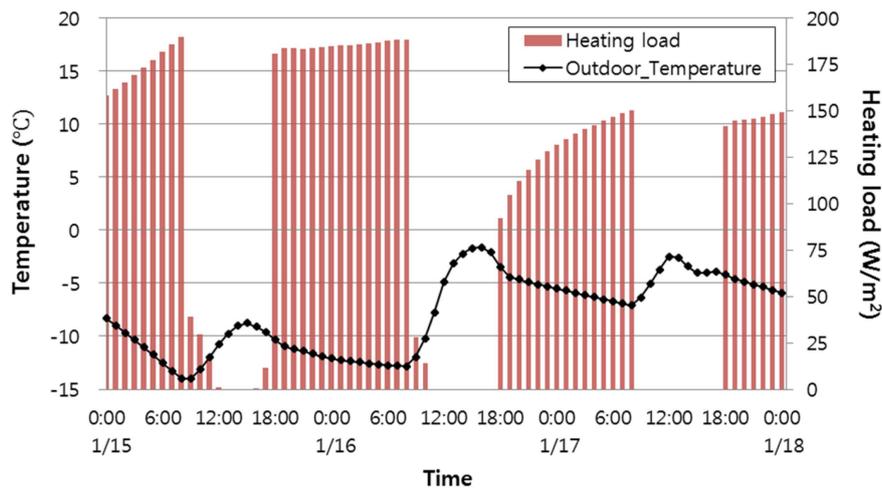


Figure 6. Simulation results of the representative three days in Dangjin.

4.2. Outlet Fluid Temperature Analysis

Figure 7 show the outlet fluid temperature of each case study area according to distance. As mentioned above, the heat losses of the pipeline are influenced by the regional ground temperatures, causing different outlet fluid temperatures. The results show that the greatest temperature drop in each distance is in Youngdong and the smallest temperature drop is in Hadong.

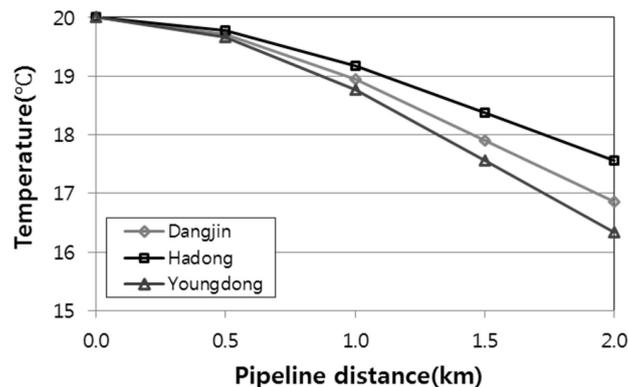


Figure 7. Outlet fluid temperature of each case study area by distance.

This means that the regional ground temperature influences on the temperature drop. The ground temperature is the lowest in Youngdong, and has the largest temperature difference from heat source fluid. Therefore, the case in Youngdong generates the greatest heat loss from pipelines. In addition, the distance from the heat source point to the horticultural land was taken into account. In the case of Dangjin, the fluid temperature drops by 2.1 °C, so that the outlet fluid temperature is determined to be 17.9 °C since the distance is 1.5 km from the heat source point to the horticultural area. In the case of Hadong, the distance is 2 km from the heat source point so that the outlet fluid temperature is determined to be 17.6 °C and the temperature drops 2.4 °C. In Youngdong, the temperature drops 0.3 °C and the outlet fluid temperature is determined to be 19.7 °C due to the distance of 0.5 km from heat source point to the horticultural area. Moreover, it was considered that both the regional ground temperature and the distance of each case study area to the plant. Although the temperature difference from the plant to the horticulture area was the largest in Youngdong, the distance from the power plant to the horticultural area was the shortest, so it could have the highest outlet fluid temperature. In addition, in the case of Hadong, the ground temperature was the highest so that the heat loss of the

pipeline was the lowest. However, it was found that the outlet fluid temperature was the lowest since the distance from the power plant to the horticultural area was the farthest among them. Either way, the results show that the heat loss with temperature drop was low in general, since both the diameter and flow rate of the pipe are large.

4.3. Energy Consumption Analysis

The energy consumption of the horticultural areas was calculated from the heating energy consumption for the greenhouses and the consumption of pumping energy needed for the heat source flow, as shown in Table 5 and Figure 8.

Table 5. Heating and pumping energy consumption (kWh/ha).

Location	Heating Energy Consumption	Pumping Energy Consumption
Dangjin	605,556	32,589
Hadong	497,222	35,566
Youngdong	522,222	15,232

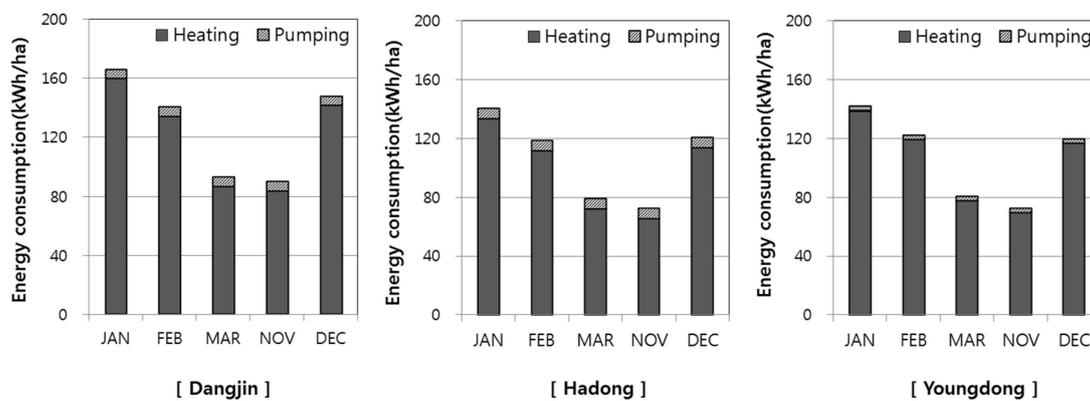


Figure 8. Heating and pumping energy consumption.

The annual heating energy consumed per hectare was determined to be 605,556 kWh in Dangjin, 497,222 kWh in Hadong, and 522,222 kWh in Youngdong. As shown in Figure 8, a similar pattern was observed to that of the analysis result of the heating load by region. The annual pumping energy consumption per hectare was determined to be 32,589 kWh in Dangjin, 35,566 kWh in Hadong, and 15,232 kWh in Youngdong. As a result, it was observed that a correlation with the distance from each heat source generation point to the greenhouse. In the case of Hadong, the distance from the power plant to the greenhouse is the farthest among the cases. In other words, it needs more pumping power compared with other cases. In the case of Youngdong, the distance is the nearest from the power plant to the greenhouse, which needs less pumping power. Overall, the pumping energy consumption is less than the heating energy consumption, so the pumping energy consumption does not have a significant influence on total energy consumption.

4.4. Horticulture Scale Analysis

In this section, the feasibility of the suggested size of the horticultural area was examined when utilizing power plant waste heat. In this regard, the potential size of horticultural area was calculated based on the peak heating load and thermal supply, as shown in Table 6. The hourly peak demand data was calculated by using dynamic energy simulation. As for determining the thermal power supply, it was referred to the previous studies [6,12,21]. In most previous studies, it was found that it is difficult to specify the hourly thermal energy figures from power plant. Therefore, they used annual average thermal power figures to calculate the size of horticulture. According to the previous studies, waste

water with a stable temperature can be acquired annually from power plant. As to the flow rate of the waste water, since the power plant generates constant electric power annually, the thermal power can be supplied at a stable flow rate. Hence, the average thermal supply was utilized to calculate the size of the possible horticulture area. As a result, it is possible to construct 1279 ha of horticultural area in Dangjin, 1683 ha of horticultural area in Hadong and 159 ha of horticulture area in Youngdong by using waste heat energy. In terms of the peak energy needs of each region, Dangjin is the highest, followed by Hadong and Youngdong, although the power plant in Hadong can supply the largest thermal energy, followed by Dangjin and Youngdong. Hence, the results indicate that Youngdong provides the smallest size of horticultural area as it can supply the lowest energy. However, the largest scale of horticulture area can be created in Hadong as it has the largest energy supplies and the lowest peak demand for greenhouses. Either way, the results indicate that the assumed horticulture areas in the case study area are feasible.

Table 6. Potential size of horticulture area.

Location	Average Thermal Supply (Gcal/h)	Peak Heating Load (Mcal/hah)	Horticulture Scale (ha)
Dangjin	2083	1629	1279
Hadong	2388	1419	1683
Youngdong	240	1513	159

5. Life Cycle Cost Analysis

5.1. Outline of Economic Analysis

Economic analysis was carried out by calculating the initial investment costs and annual operation costs. As noted above, the area of construction was assumed to differ between cases. Hence, the unit costs of the suggested waste heat energy system were examined to compare with the conventional diesel boiler system. Then, Life Cycle Cost (LCC) analysis was conducted and the payback period was analyzed considering the construction area. Prior to analysis, the economic analysis condition is as follows.

For a conventional boiler system, the fuel consumed is diesel as it is widely used for horticulture. In addition, it was assumed that the diesel heating value is 9050 kcal/L and the boiler efficiency is 82% [24]. Table 7 shows the investment costs of each energy system. The standard income survey of the Korean agriculture promotion agency was referred to for the initial investment cost of the conventional diesel boiler [30]. The installation cost of the system using power plant waste heat was 1 billion won per hectare, according to Korean rural corporation and the costing was referred to the estimate which received from the construction company [12]. Figure 9 indicates the percentage of each system takes in total cost. Furthermore, 80% of the system installation cost using waste heat was supported by the Korean government. The installation cost of the heat transfer pipe was determined using the following Equation (5) [28]:

$$C_{pp} = 32000 + 213000 \times D \quad (5)$$

where, C_{pp} : the pipeline installation cost (won/m), D : the media pipe diameter (m).

Table 8 shows the operation unit costs of each energy source used in the heating system. The diesel unit price is 605 won/L as a tax-free price on April 2015 [31]. The electricity costs for the pumping power and heat pump operation were sourced from the agricultural electricity unit cost of a Korea electric power corporation [32].

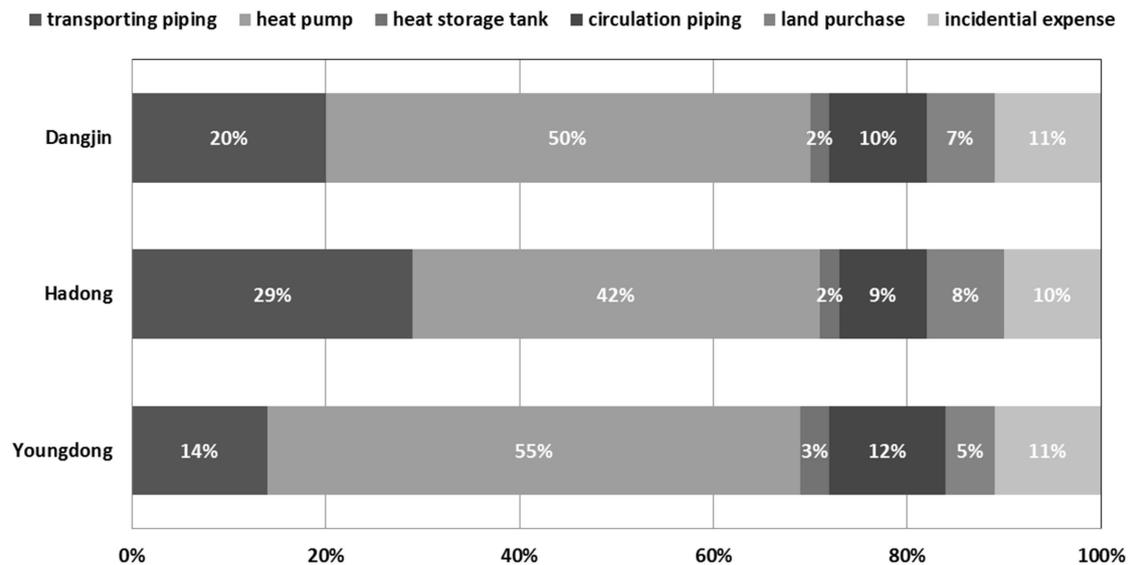


Figure 9. Percentage of each system in investment costs.

Table 7. Investment costs of each energy system.

Fuel	System	Investment Cost (Won/ha)
Diesel	Boiler	3,600,000
Thermal effluent	Heat pump	1,000,000,000

Table 8. Operation costs of each energy source.

Fuel	Price	Unit
Tax free diesel	605	Won/L
Agricultural electricity	39.2	Won/kWh

In addition, in order to examine the LCC and payback period, the present value method was applied and it was assumed that the discount rate is 3.4% and the analysis period is set to be 10 years. Equation (6) is used to calculate the non-repetitive cost and Equation (7) is used for the repetitive cost. The total present value is calculated by Equation (8):

$$P_F = \frac{F}{(1+i)^n} \quad (6)$$

$$P_A = \frac{A[(1+i)^n - 1]}{i(1+i)^n} \quad (7)$$

$$P = P_F + P_A \quad (8)$$

where, P_F : the present value of future cash, P_A : capitalization factor of annuity, F : cost incurred after n years, A : annual cost and i : discount value.

5.2. Operation Cost

Tables 9 and 10 indicate the diesel and electricity consumption and costs. The operating costs were calculated based on the cost of the fuel consumed by each energy system. When using the boiler system, the diesel consumption was determined to be 253,194 L per hectare in Dangjin with a cost of 154,195,122 won. In Hadong, the amount of diesel consumed was 207,898 L and the estimated cost is

126,609,756 won. In Youngdong, the diesel consumption cost was determined to be 132,975,610 won with 218,351 L of diesel consumed per hectare. When using power plant waste heat, 638,144 kWh of electricity was used in Dangjin and the cost was determined to be 26,530,290 won. In Hadong, 532,788 kWh of electricity was consumed and the estimated cost was 21,931,009 won. In the case of Youngdong, the electricity consumption was 537,455 kWh and the cost was 23,072,293 won. Comparing each energy system according to region, it was confirmed that the operation cost of utilizing power plant waste heat reduces the cost by about 83% compared to using boiler diesel, as shown in Figure 10.

Table 9. Diesel consumption and price in each case.

Location	Diesel Consumption (L)	Diesel Price (Won)
Dangjin	253,194	154,195,122
Hadong	207,898	126,609,756
Youngdong	218,351	132,975,610

Table 10. Electricity consumption and price in each case.

Location	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Electricity Price (Won)
Dangjin	638,144	26,530,290
Hadong	532,788	21,931,009
Youngdong	537,455	23,072,293

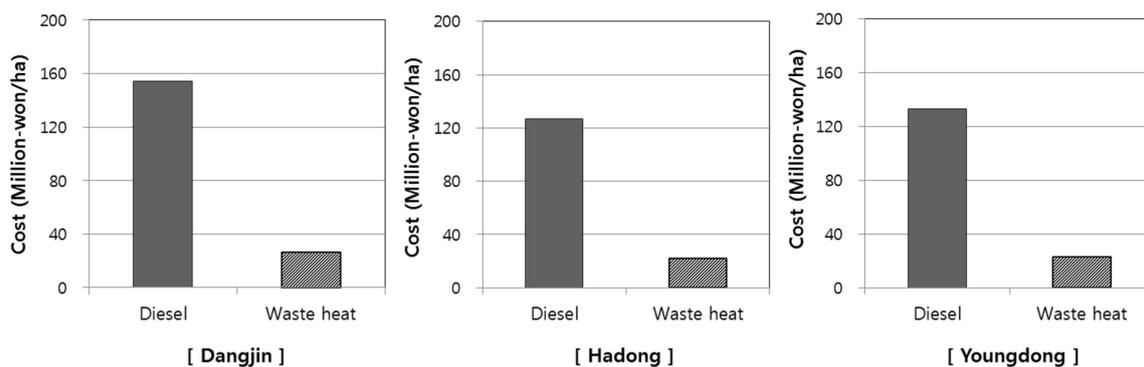


Figure 10. Comparison of operation costs in each case.

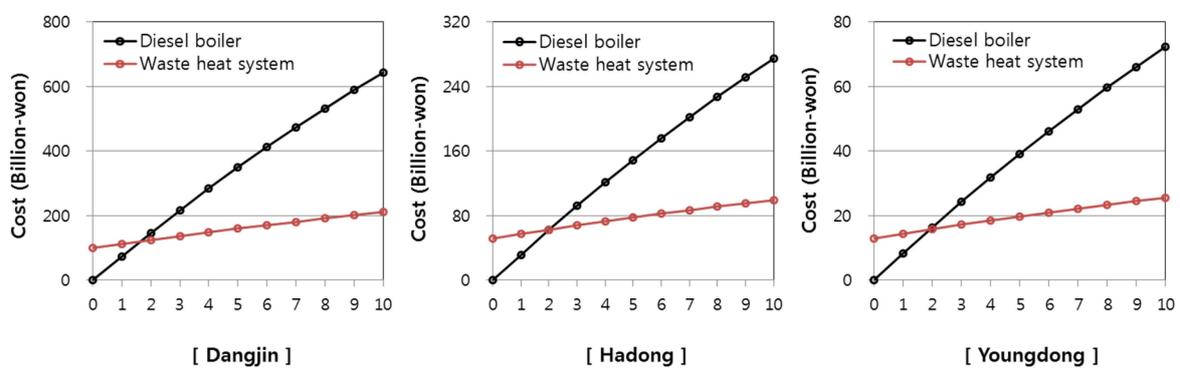
5.3. Payback Period Analysis

LCC comparison and payback period analysis were conducted between the heat pump system using power plant waste heat and the conventional diesel boiler. Table 11 and Figure 11 indicate the LCC and payback period analysis. The investment cost using the waste heat system is considerably more expensive than for a conventional system, even though a government assistance of 80% was applied. However, the annual operating costs of a conventional system are about 83% greater than that of a waste heat system. Therefore, the higher initial investment cost incurred by utilizing power plant waste heat can be recovered annually from the reduced annual operating costs. From Figure 11, it was found that the feasibility was demonstrated by the payback period. In the case of Dangjin, the payback period of using waste heat system was confirmed to be two years by reducing the annual operation cost by 12,935,769 won. In the case of Hadong, the payback period of using the waste heat system was three years by an annual operation cost reduction of 7,886,157 won. In the case of the Youngdong power plant, the payback period of using a waste heat system was determined to be two years by reducing annual operating costs by 10,626,900 won. Compared with the existing system, it was confirmed that there is sufficient economic value in using the waste heat pump system.

Table 11. Cost analysis (Thousand-won).

	Dangjin	Hadong	Youngdong
Initial cost	100,000,473	52,000,631	13,000,158
Operation cost	13,265,145	5,702,062	1,499,699
Annual cost reduction	63,832,416	27,216,474	7,143,716
Payback period	2	3	2

Furthermore, if not subsidized situation, and it was confirmed that the initial cost is determined to be 500,002,368 thousand-won in Dangjin, 260,003,157 thousand-won in Hadong and 65,000,789 thousand-won in Youngdong. As a result, the payback period was 10 years in Dangjin, 12 years in Hadong, and 12 years in Youngdong. Therefore, it is necessary to get subsidy in order to be economical in 10 years.

**Figure 11.** LCC comparative and payback period analysis.

6. Conclusions

In this study, the feasibility of using power plant waste heat for large-scale protected horticulture was estimated to determine an efficient and economic energy source system. In this paper, the energy reserves of waste heat discharged from power plants were calculated in Korea. The heating load and the energy consumption were also analyzed in three different areas using a dynamic simulation. Finally, the potential of the suggested system was estimated comparing with the conventional system. The results are summarized as follows.

- It was confirmed that the discharged thermal effluent capacity differed between power plants located on each coast of Korea. According to the survey, power plants were located mainly on the West and South coast and the energy reserves of the nuclear power plants were higher than those of thermal power plants. Moreover, the energy reserves were a key variable to examine the applicability of waste heat as energy source compared with the heating energy consumption.
- According to the heating load analysis, the largest load was indicated in Dangjin, where the weather conditions are the coldest, followed by Youngdong and Hadong. From this result, there is a correlation between each regional weather condition and heating load. On the other hand, an increased heating load means increased heating energy consumption.
- Comparing the energy reserves and heating energy consumption, it was confirmed that there was sufficient amount of reserves to supply energy to the assumed areas in this paper. In Dangjin, by utilizing about 20% of energy reserves of the Dangjin thermal power plant, it was assumed that an area of 500 ha could be used. In Hadong, the assumed area is 260 ha, utilizing about 7.4% of the energy reserves of the Hadong thermal power plant. In Youngdong, an assumed area of 65 ha can be constructed when utilizing about 19% of the energy reserves of the Youngdong thermal power plant.

- Based on the energy analysis for each case, a comparative analysis with a conventional energy supply system was carried out. The initial investment can be recovered from the approximately 83% reduction the annual operating costs. It was confirmed that the investment could be recovered after about two years in Dangjin, three years in Hadong, and two years in Youngdong.

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