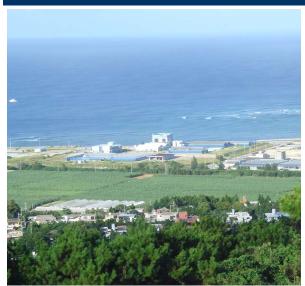
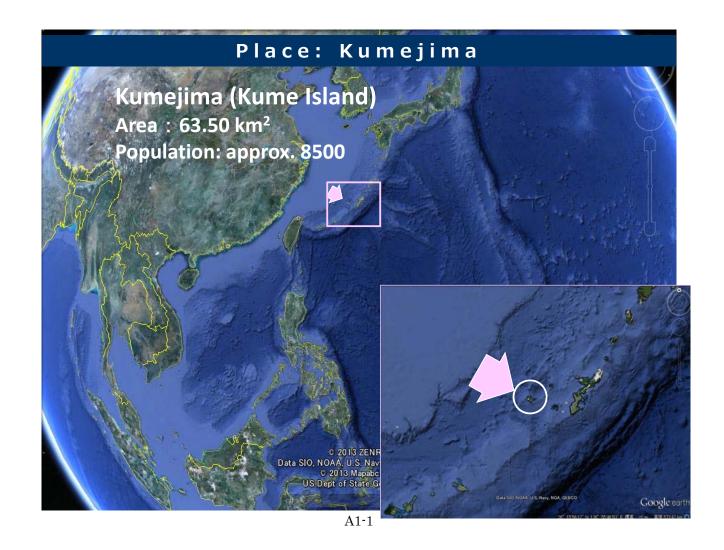
OTEC Demonstration Facility in Kumejima (Okinawa pref., Japan)



Okinawa Prefectural Deep Sea Water Research Institute, since June 2000

13 September, 2013 4th Ocean Energy Workshop, Kona



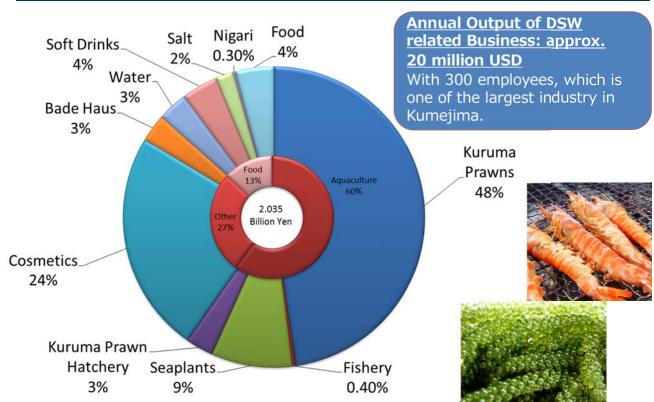


Okinawa Prefectural Deep Sea Water Research Center and Business Park



DSW Pump-up Capacity: 13,000 ton/day, the Largest Capacity in Japan.

Okinawa Prefectural Deep Sea Water Research Center and Business Park



2.035 Billion yen is roughly equivalent to 21 Million US Dollars @ 97.78 rate

出典: 久米島海洋深層水複合利用基本調査 報告書

Kumejima as OTEC Site

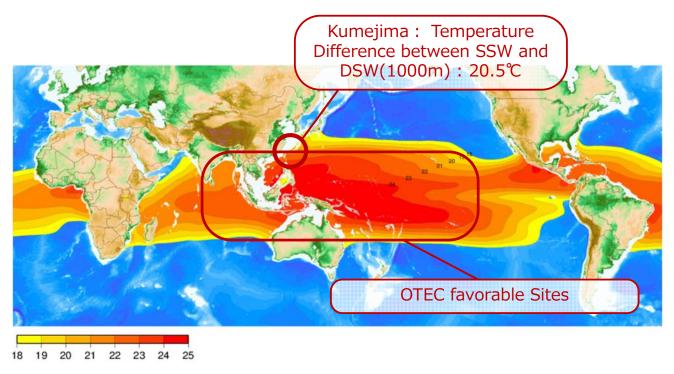
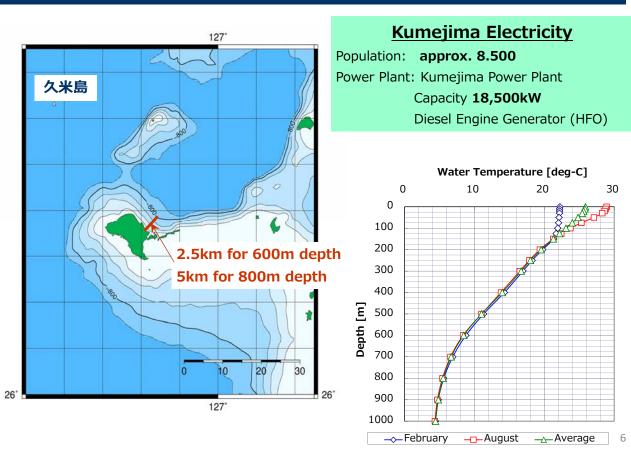


Fig.: Temperature Difference between Surface Seawater and Deep Seawater

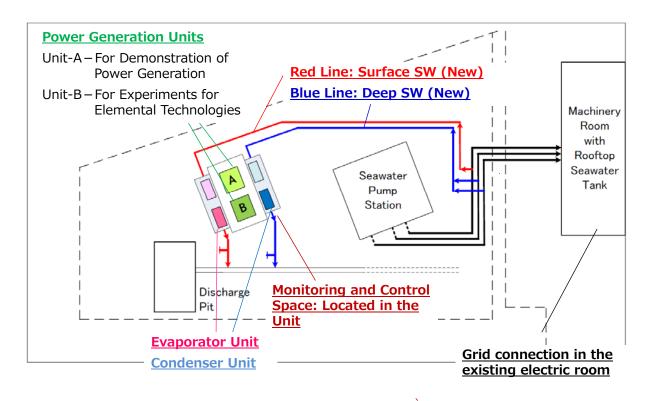
5

Kumejima as OTEC Site



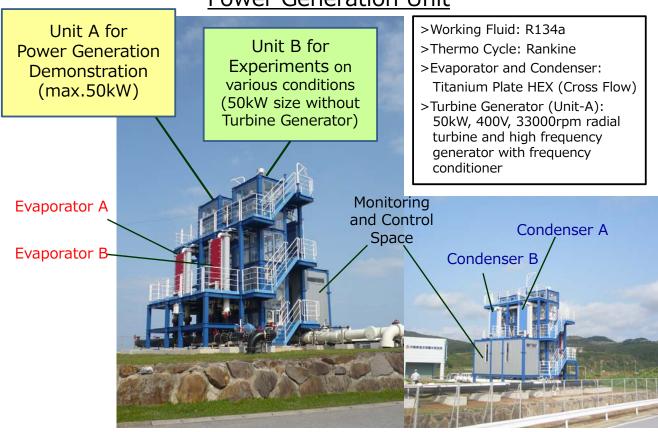


General Arrangement



OTEC Demonstration Facility in Kumejima (Okinawa)





OTEC Demonstration Facility in Kumejima (Okinawa)

Deep and Surface Water System



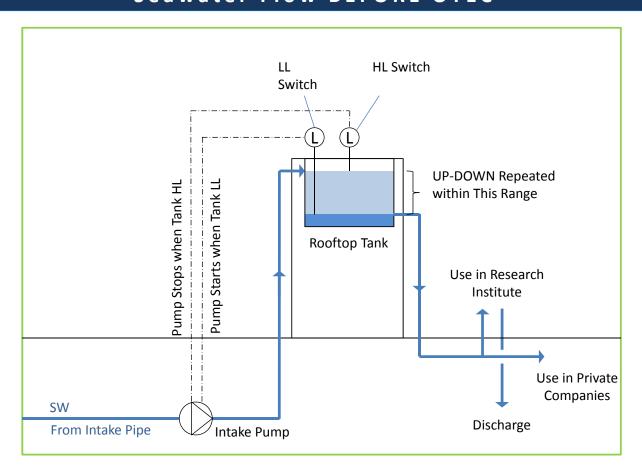
SURFACE WATER

- Flow Rate: Max. 13,000 t/d (540t/h) by the existing SW intake pipe and pump
- Temperature:
 annual ave. 25.8
 °C,
 summer 29°C,
 winter 23°C

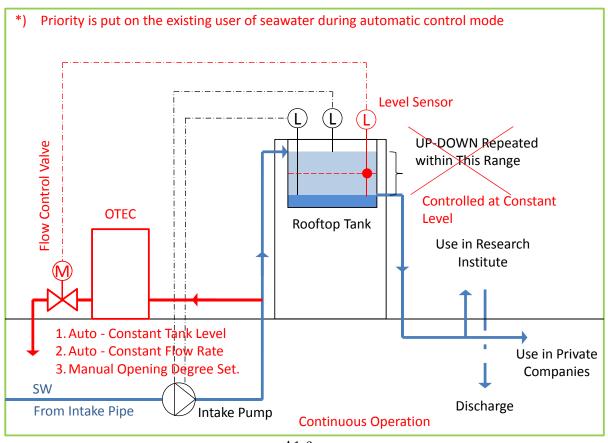
DEEP WATER

- Flow Rate: Max. 13,000 t/d (540t/h) by the existing SW intake pipe and pump
- Intake Depth: 612m by the existing SW intake pipe
- Temperature: annual ave. 9°C

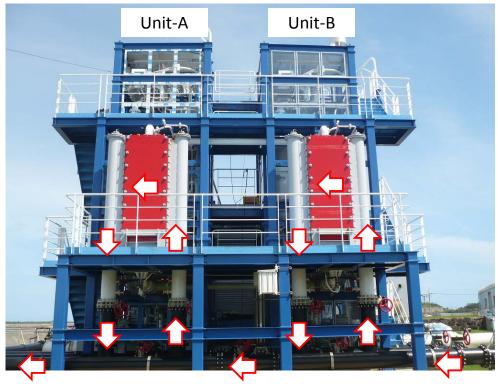
Seawater Flow BEFORE OTEC



Seawater Flow AFTER OTEC

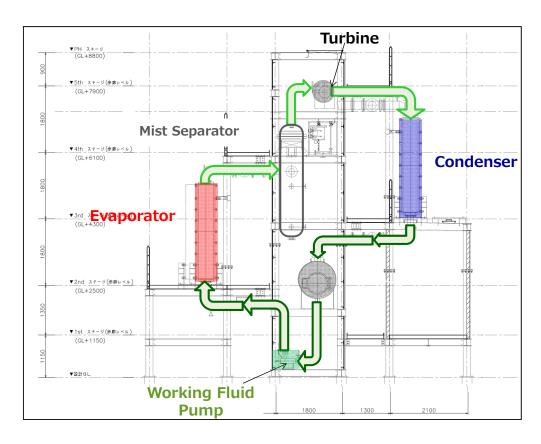


Seawater Flow in the OTEC Facility



Flow Mode: (1) Cascade (A-> B), (2) Cascade (B > A), (3) Parallel, (4) A only (B bypass), (5) B only (A bypass)

WF Flow in the OTEC Facility



Topic: Working Fluid

- ➤ The facility was designed and manufactured for both HFC134a and Ammonia.
- > The current working fluid: HFC134a

Japanese deregulation for small binary power generation facility in April, 2012

For facilities fulfilling the all conditions below:

- Heat source: hot water or steam in atmospheric pressure
- Working Fluid: Inert gas
- Structure preventing people from anoxia in case of leakage
- Design temperature < 250 deg-C</p>
- Design pressure < 2MPa</p>
- ➤ Power output < 300kW
- Turbine and Generator are in a body
- Shelter or equivalent against turbine accident

Deregulation about the below requirements:

- Submission of various documents
- Inspection by certified authority regarding both equipment and whole facility
- Distance from public street/road or building outside
- Stationed personnel with national certification about boiler and turbine

Next Step (1MW):

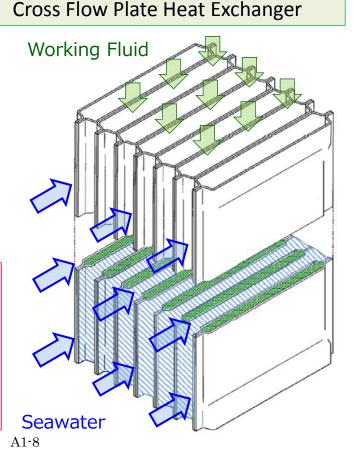
Ammonia will be used

Heat Exchanger



Next Step (1MW):

- Same plate size
- Increase the number of plates per unit
- 4 or 5 units for each evaporator and condenser



Turbine Generator and WF Pump

Turbine

Radial, 33000 rpm, without reduction gear

Generator

50kW 400V, 550Hz (33000rpm) with frequency conditioner



Next Step (1MW):

Radial Turbine & Generator with R.Gear Already Commercialized for Binary Power Plants

WF Pump

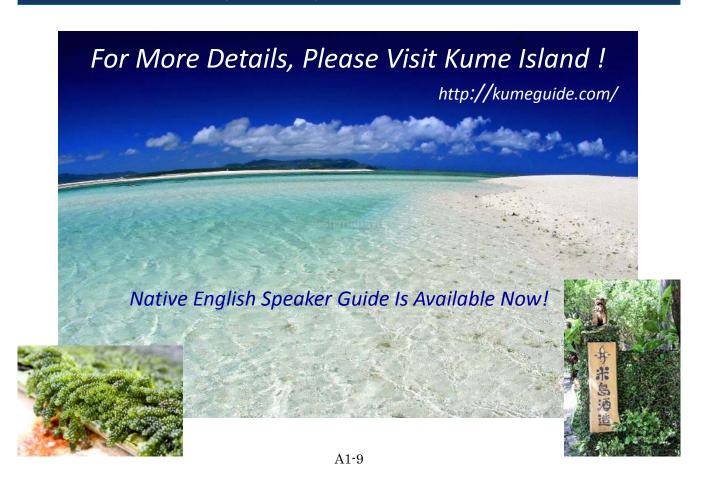
Commercialized canned type (manufacturer: Nikkiso)



Next Step (1MW):

Same type commercialized pump, with more common SPEC (larger capacity, but almost same head)

<<PR by Kumejima Town Office>>



Mile Stones

Jan. 2013

Feb. 2013

Mar. 2013

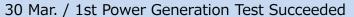
Apr. 2013

May. 2013

Jun. 2013

28 Jan. Construction Started at Site 15 Apr. Official Operation

16 Jun.
Opening Ceremony



Surface Water: Deep Water: Power Output:

23.5 °C, 330t/h 9.3 °C, 250t/h 3.1kW (for Test)









28 Jan. Kanegusuku Port, Kumejima





A1-10



30 Jan. The Site, Kumejima



1 Feb. The Site, Kumejima



4 Feb. The Site, Kumejima



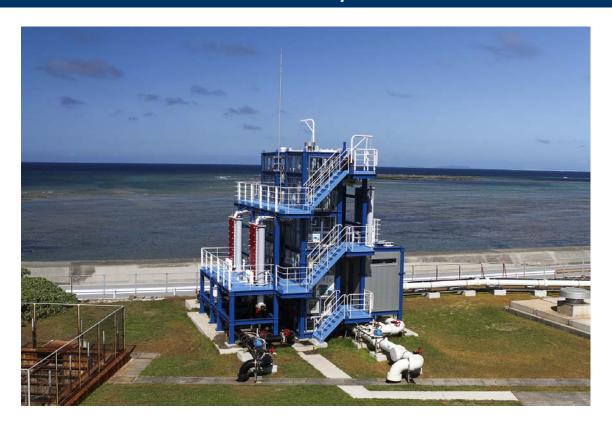
8 Feb. The Site, Kumejima



11 Feb. The Site, Kumejima

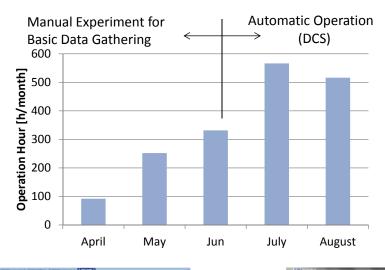


8 Mar. The Site, Kumejima

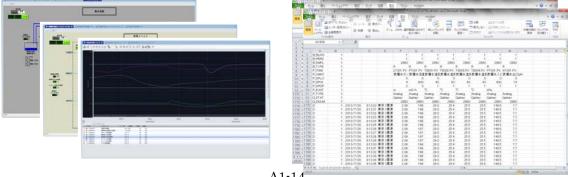


8 Apr. The Site, Kumejima

Operation



Continuous Data Gathering per 1 Second as CSV form



A1-14

Operation

Achieved up to the Present

- ✓ Continuous Automatic Operation of Unit-B (Unit for Experiment): 2weeks (continuing now)
- ✓ Continuous Automatic Operation of Unit-A with Turbine Generator Bypassed: 2weeks (continuing now)
- ✓ Comparison: Simulation vs. Actual Operation in various conditions
- √ 15kW Electric Power when approx.40% Load (30-40% seawater can be used continuously)

To do next

- ✓ Continuous Automatic Operation of Unit-A with Power Generation Connected with Grid
- ✓ Larger Power Generation Using More Seawater

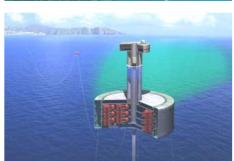
Analysis "For Next Stage!" SPEC of Each Equipment **Recorded Actual Data** DSW Temperature (In) DSW Flow Rate Simulation • SSW Temperature (In) Evaporator Performance SSW Flow Rate Condenser Performance Thermal Cycle Calculation **Simulation Result Recorded Actual Data** Pressure at Each Point • Pressure and Temperature at • Temperature at Each Point Each Point • DSW Disch. Temperature DSW Disch. Temperature • SSW Disch. Temperature • SSW Disch. Temperature ΔP at Evaporator and ΔP at Evaporator and Comparison Condenser Condenser

Verification of Reliability of the Simulation

Analysis "For Next Stage!"

Design Parameters for Larger Plant







Simulation based Design And Optimization

- Evaporator Performance
- Condenser Performance
- Thermal Cycle Calculation



- ✓ Estimation on Power Output in High Reliability
- ✓ Reduction of Technical Risk for Larger Plant

Education "For Future"



- ✓ Over 100 Students and Children Have Visited the Facility in this 4 months.
- ✓ System Configuration of OTEC Is Similar to Conventional Steam Turbine Power Plant such as Coal Fired Thermal or Nuclear...Basic Concept of Power Generation Can Be Learned.

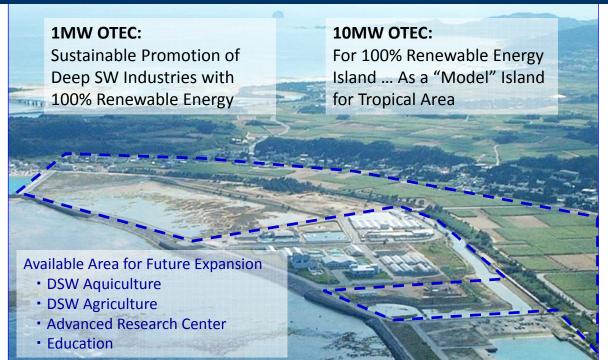
People's Awareness





- ✓ One of the Most Popular TV Show in Japan Introduces OTEC focusing on This Project: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gOMe6hWHokc
- ✓ Appearances of OTEC in TV Programs and Newspapers Increases Dramatically after Start of this Project.

Kume Island's Future Plan



We believe this project contributes to acceleration of OTEC commercialization leading sustainability in **Hawaii**, **Okinawa and Other Tropical Island!**