

IEA SHC Task 55 "Towards the Integration of Large SHC Systems into DHC Networks"

OA Sabine Putz IEA SHC Research Co-operation Workshop June 5, 2019, Vienna

Why SHC TASK 55?

- Successor of SHC TASK 45 (Large scale solar thermal)
- Substituting fossils and pushing the overall energy efficiency in urban areas for solar district heating and cooling
- Step from MEGAWATT to GIGAWATT systems
- Need for low system cost need for reduced heat price need for validated increased collector field efficiency and output
- Task 55 acts as exchange platform for interested Stakeholders and Experts from research and industry



SHC TASK 55 Short Facts

- Duration: September 2016 August 2020
- Approx. 65 Experts from 40 organizations from 12 countries are currently involved
- > 60% experts from industry
- Access to project results of ≈ 35 projects
- Output: FACT SHEETS
- 2 Expert Meetings/Workshops each year
- 12 participating countries: Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, United Kingdom
- Cooperation with IEA DHC (e.g. DHC Annex TS2)



TASK 55 Subtasks

SUBTASK A - Network Analysis and Integration

Lead: AUSTRIA: AIT – Austrian Institute of Technologies (Ralf-Roman Schmidt); DHC Collaboration; DHC ExCo Austria

SUBTASK B - Components testing, system monitoring and quality assurance

Lead: CHINA: SUNRAIN (Jiao Qingtai)

SUBTASK C - System design Lead: DENMARK: PlanEnergi (Jan-Erik Nielsen)

SUBTASK D - Economic Aspects and Promotion

Lead: GERMANY: SOLITES - Steinbeis Research Institute for Solar and Sustainable Thermal Energy Systems (Magdalena Berberich)



District Heating in Austria

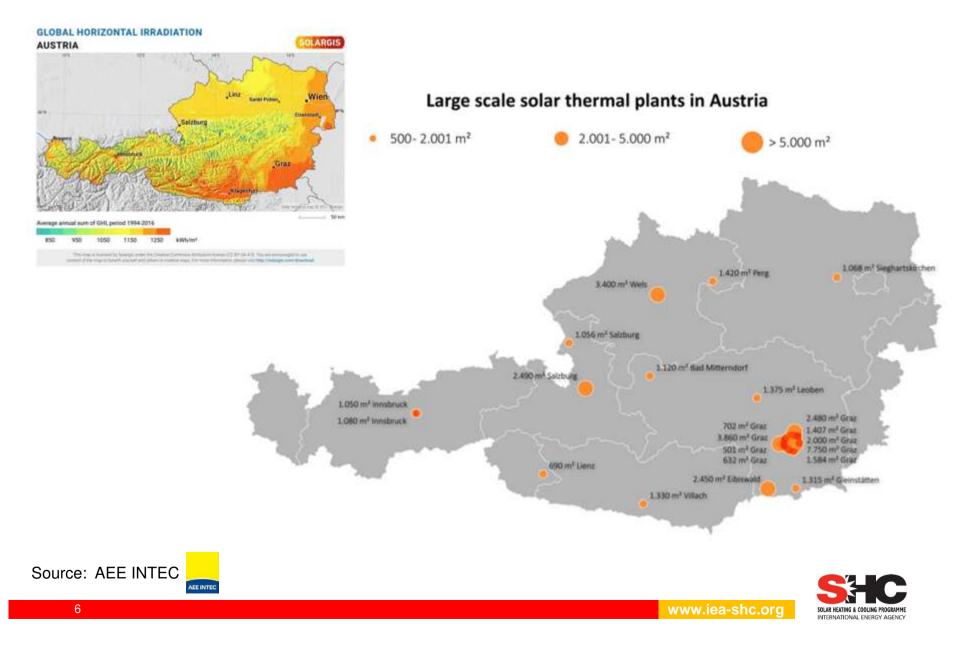


Source:

Zahlenspiegel 2018 - Gas und Fernwärme in Österreich (FGW - Fachverband der Gas- und Wärmeversorgungsunternehmungen, 2018)



Large scale solar thermal district heating in Austria



Large scale solar thermal district heating in Austria

- End of 2017: 22 large-scale systems in operation with a total aperture area of $37,300 \text{ m}^2$ (26.1 MW)
- System sizes: 501 m² to 7,750 m²; Systems in medium range of 100 m^2 to 500 m^2 are also widespread, with around eight times more systems built in this range between 2010 and 2016 compared to large-scale systems
- Unlike in Denmark, for the majority of the plants 18 out of 22 the collectors are mounted on or integrated into the roof (usually on roofs of tower blocks or boiler houses)
- Most systems have buffer storages no seasonal storage
- For the majority of the plants, the solar fraction ranges from 10% to 20%, covering the lion share of the summer load.
- The funding percentage is 40% (> 2,000 m²: 30%, > 5,000 m²: 20%; +5% for SME) with a limitation of 750,000 EUR per project







Project "Kraftwerk Simmering"

Completed in 2018

Pre-heating the make-up water for the district heating network of Vienna



- Gross collector area: 796 m²
- Solar yield: 736 kWh/m²_{Ap}a (projected)
- Heating the make-up water from ~20°C to ~65°C
- In 68 meter height





SDH plant in Graz (AT)

- 7750 m² collector area
- + 504 m² collector area



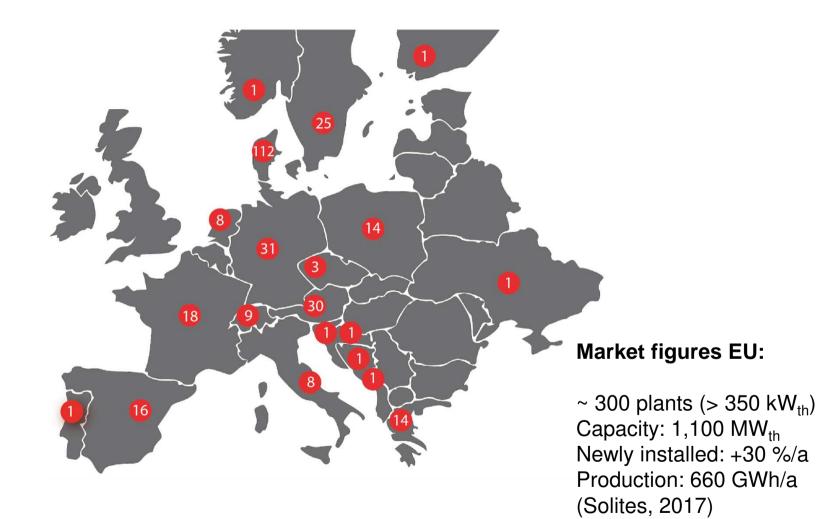




Project "DH Mürzzuschlag" Building phase

SALID Gross collector area: 5.000 m² Buffer storage: 2x 100 m³ Solar yield: 471 kWh/m²_{Ap}a (projected) Solar fraction: 8,7% (projected)

Solar District Heating in Europe





Jan Erik Nielsen

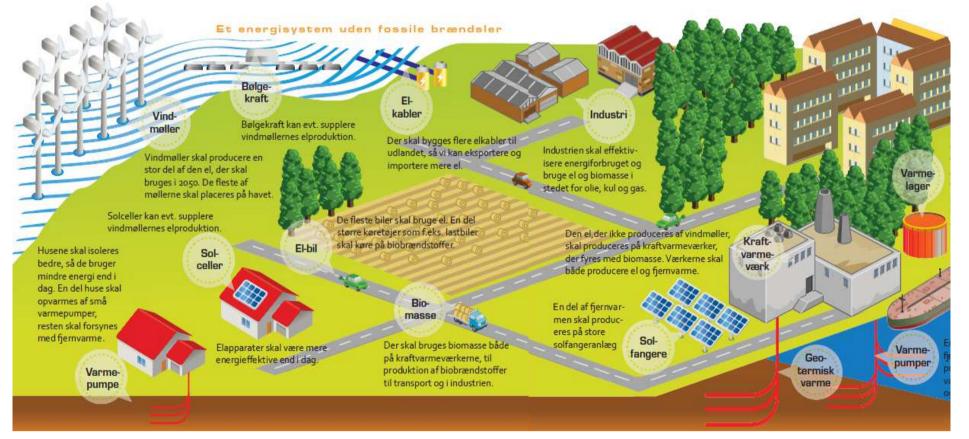






Denmark plans to:

- Phase out all fossil fuels before 2050
- Heating and electricity all by renewable energy before 2035



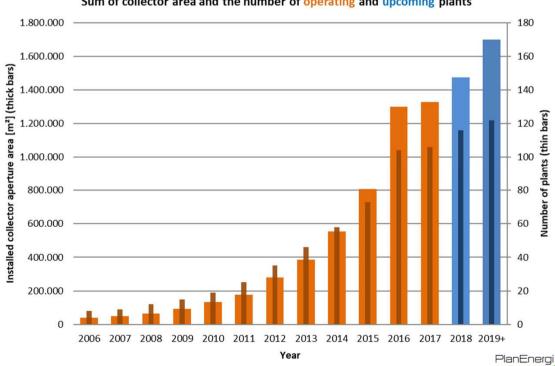




Solar thermal potential in DK:

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- 2030: \rightarrow 15 % of district heating demand
- 2050: \rightarrow 40 % of decreased district heating demand \succ



Solar Dist	rict Heating	in Denmark
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Sum of collector area and the number of operating and upcoming plants

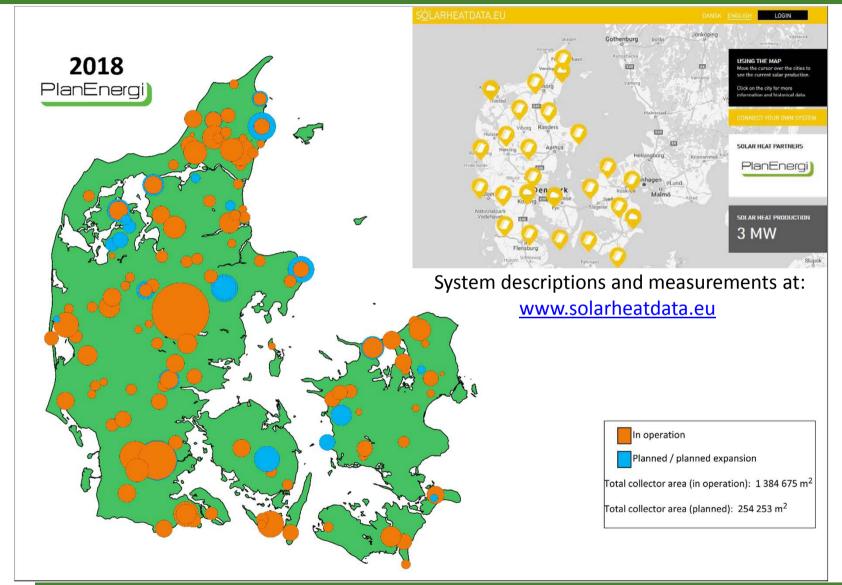
	District heating total (ENS 2014, 2017)	Solar District (PlanEnergi)	
	PJ	PJ	%
2012	136	0,45	0,3%
2013	135	0,63	0,5%
2014	122	0,9	0,7%
2015	130	1,31	1,0%
2016	135	2,11	1,6%
2017	136	2,15	1,6%
2018	136	2,24	1,6%
2019	136	2,58	1,9%
	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	(ENS 2014, 2017)PJ2012136201313520141222015130201613520171362018136	(ENS 2014, 2017) (PlanEnd PJ PJ 2012 136 0,45 2013 135 0,63 2014 122 0,9 2015 130 1,31 2016 135 2,11 2017 136 2,15 2018 136 2,24





Solar District Heating in Denmark

Status Spring 2019







WHY so successful in DK?

- Long time tradition for district heating
- Good price / performance of ground mounted collectors
- High tax on natural gas
- Small subsidy approx. 10 % of system price
- Competive heat production price
- Interaction with liberal electricity market
- Many small user owned district heating companies





Long time tradition for district heating in Denmark

- 60 % of all heating demand* is now supplied by district heating
- Low temperatures
 - Forward 70 80°C; Return 35 45°C ... still going down
- Available district heating networks in the country side with cheap ground
- Special structure of de-central district heating companies: Small, user owned -> local back-up -> positive attitude from local authorities



*) Low application temperature: < $80^{\circ}C$





Good price of installations

- Prices down to 190 €/m² collector ≈ 270 €/kW (system in operation)
- Average around 250 €/m² ≈ 360 €/kW
- Large modules fast installation

Good performance

- Max. collector field output > 530 kWh/m²; max. efficiency > 50 %
- Average output: 440 kWh/m²; average efficiency: 40 %

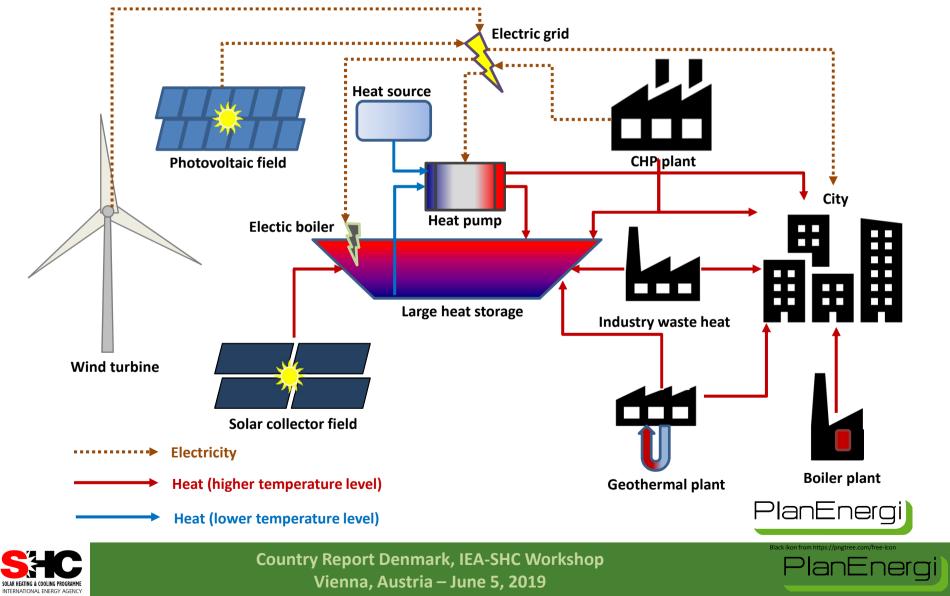
Good heat production price

- Prices down to 30 €/MWh (0.03 €/kWh)
- Average around 45 €/MWh (0.045 €/kWh)





Solution: Combined technologies and heat storage interacting with the electricity grid ...

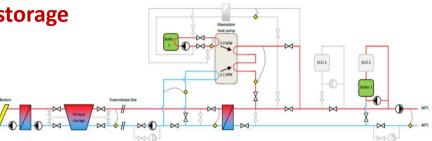


Dronninglund: 37 500 m² & 60 000 m³ pit heat storage

- **2,1** MW absorbtion heat pump
- **Gas engine**
- **Bio oil boilers**
- **Given Solar fraction 40 %**
- Annual store heat loss 10 % !













Vojens: 71 500 m² & 200 000 m³ pit heat storage

Given Solar fraction 50 % (est)





http://www.vojensfjernvarme.dk/





Gram: 41 000 m²; 110 000 m3 water pit storage



http://www.gram-fjernvarme.dk/





Combined collector fields - Tårs













Jan Erik Nielsen, PlanEnergi:



District heating is a good argument for solar heating Solar heating is a good argument for district heating



- ✓ Renewable electricity production
 - Solar (PV, CSP)
 - U Wind

 \checkmark

CHP (biomass)

FITS VERY WELL WITH:

✓ Renewable heat production

- **Solar (thermal)**
- Heat pump (wind)
- CHP (waste heat)
- HEAT STORAGE



Thank you for your attention jen@planenergi.dk www.planenergi.dk





SDH in China, Tibet



- Langkazi 100.000m² residential heating space
- 22.275m² flat plate collectors; 15.000m³ pit storage
- DH net temp. 65/35
- 3MW electric boiler
- All implemented components from Europe
- 100% sponsored by China's central government



SDH in China, Tibet

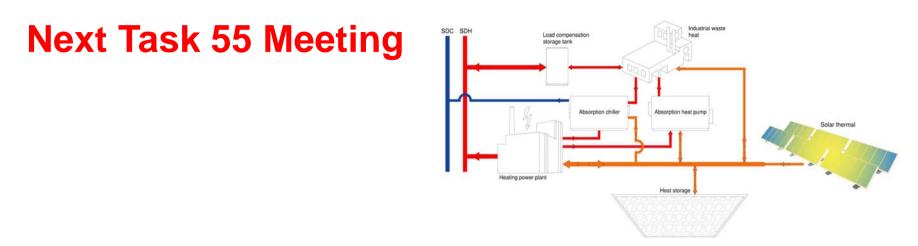




SDH Trends and Core Topics

- Denmark large scale installations and long term experience "infects" several countries around the world
- Barriers and opportunities to maximize ST share are core topics for researchers
- Development of seasonal storages concepts; seasonal storage for more flexibility in the DH net
- Model based control strategies for the whole system (ST, DH...)
- Design of solar thermal systems including hybrid technologies like seasonal storages, biomass, waste heat, interaction with CHP, etc.





7th TASK 55 Meeting and DH Workshop

Location: Sweden, Härnösand (Host ABSOLICON)

Date: 7 - 9 October 2019

If you want to participate in one of the next meeting please contact the operating agent <u>s.putz@solid.at</u>



3rd SHC Task 55 Meeting in Abu Dhabi



34 industry and research Experts from 12 Countries 27/28 October 2017



www.iea-shc.org



Contact Operating Agent SHC Task 55: s.putz@solid.at

Twitter Feed @IEA_SHC_Task55



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Solar District Heating Means Big Business: @solarthermal on @IEA_SHC_Task55 solarthermalworld.org/content/iea-ta...



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EU Eurostat 🥝 eurostat @EU Eurostat

CO2 emissions from energy use slightly decreased in 2016 compared with 2015: early estimates from #Eurostat ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/we

Change in CO, emissions. 2016/2015 (estimated)

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