PLACES 2023



District Heating & Cooling in the future energy system

ConnectHeat HYPERGRYD

REWARDHeat 😡 Bio-FlexGen

U.E. DISTRICT USESSENERGY

15th June, 2023 - Madrid, Spain sustainableplaces.eu





PLACES 2023

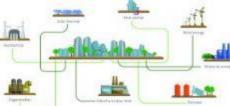
Framing DHC <200 °C Temperature level >100 °C <100 °C 40-70 °C <40 °C Energy Reversible Geothermal 😽 Geothermal air source efficiency heat pump Industrial Large-scale Large-scale Commercial 000 surplus solar thermal solar thermal buildings 000 Biomass Industrial Industrial Swimming CHP surplus surplus pool 🔊 Biomass Waste water Heat Heat Data centre storage CHP PM heat recovery Space CHP coal, CHP coal, I Seasonnal Seasonnal Steam Adopted from Lund cooling CHP oil storage CHP oil storage storage et al. (2018) and CHP coal, I Coal, Coal, L Coal, Space River and sea water heating Wirtz et al. (2020b) **5th Generation 1st Generation** 2nd Generation **3rd Generation** 4th Generation >2020 1880-1930 1930-1980 1980-2020 2020-2050 Steam system: Pressurised Pre-insulated pipes Low energy demands Bidirectional: Industrial compact Smart energy: optimum heating & cooling supply Steam pipes in hot-water system Almost no thermal losses concrete ducts interaction of energy Heavy equipment substations sources, distribution Uninsulated plastic pipes Modular expansion and consumption



Challenges

- European and local regulations require efficiency/RES increase
- Large fossil fuels-fired CHPs are no more operating like in the past
- Feed-in from data centers, HP, ST, bio-chps
- Need to **shave peaks** in demand
- Manage of **non-programmable RES** (mainly solar thermal)
- Manage different temperatures from decentralised sources
- Ensure correct return temperature
- Connect to existing high temperature buildings
- Interact with the electricity grid (flexibility, demand response)
- Find the **proper business models** for decentralised sources
- Connect different DHC grids together







Our projects







Commission







The Workshop

- Presentation of each project
- How will DHC technically change in the future?
- Which will be the role of DHC in the future EU energy system?
- How will end users be involved in each project and which are the challenges in doing so?

PLACES 2023

Bio-FlexGen

Workshop: District Heating and Cooling in the Future Energy System



Bio-FlexGen in a nutshell

•Multidisciplinary team of 14 partners and 5 EU- countries (Spain, Finland, Sweden, Germany, Hungary).

•Multi-stakeholder approach: Research Centres and universities, technology providers (SMEs or large companies), case studies and stakeholders (chemical industry players, cement companies), experts in impact assessment, dissemination and policies (consultancies).

•Project duration: 36 months Sep. 2021 – August 2024

•Overall budget: ca. 6 million Euros

•Pilot/demo sites: Development rigs in Stockholm and Piteå, Sweden and Berlin

•Animated film: https://bioflexg



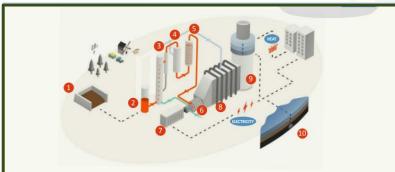


Bio-FlexGen – Highlights

- Develops cutting-edge Biomass-fired Top Cycle (BTC) plant technology for energy independence
- Applies **patented** gasification, combustion and gas turbine technology
- Produces green H2 or renewable, plannable electricity from biomass
- When producing green H2 from biomass, biogenic CO2 is captured
- When generating electricity from biomass, **2-3 times more** electricity is produced
- Can **flexibly utilise** green H2 for fast-response electricity production
- 25 MW plant saves 90.000 tons of CO2 emissions per year



The Biomass-fired Top Cycle (BTC)



1 BIOMASS

A broad stream of residues (wastes) from forestry, agriculture and processes are brought to the plant. This makes the BTC part of circular economy

2 FEEDER

The residues are pressurised in a sluice (or lock) system and fed into the hot, pressurised gasifier. Recycled CO₂ or flue gas or nitrogen can be utilised for pressurisation.

3. GASIFIER

The solid biomass is converted to a gaseous fuel by heating it 800-900°C in a pressurised reactor together with steam and compressed air.

4. GAS COOLER 7. GENERATOR Prior to cleaning the gas, it is cooled to Converts the mechanical power from the gas turbine to electricity. just under 500°C in the gas cooler, which makes contaminants easier to remove.

5. HOT GAS FILTER

high-quality fuel.

for extreme conditions

steam-rich fuel from the gasification

generates a gas at over 1400°C that drives

the turbine. As all steam flows to the gas

turbine, carrying all the energy from the

system. The advanced combustor

is produced in the gas turbine.

Fly ash and other contaminants are The exhaust gases from the gas turbine removed in the hot gas filter prior to the are over 500°C and their energy is recovered by generating the steam gas turbine. Special filter materials are used for durability and to reach a needed for the plant.

6. TOP CYCLE GAS TURBINE AND COMBUSTOR

The heart of the BTC process is designed After the steam generator, water is recovered from the gases and recycled Air is compressed to high pressures and to the plant, ensuring no external then combusted with the hot, clean and water is needed and further decreasing emissions.

10, CO2 STORAGE

9. FLUE GAS CONDENSER

8. HEAT RECOVERY STEAM GENERATOR

CO₂ from flue gases can be captured

exhaust gas and gasification, more power and stored in permanent solutions like under deep sea-bed storage.

Condensing water releases huge amounts of energy that can be utilised in buildings and industry for heating. Production of heat and power in one facility reduces fuel consumption by 40% compared to separate ones.

FLECTRICITY

Up to 60% of the energy in the biomass waste residues is converted to electricity, the highest form of energy.

Bio-FlexGen

The BTC technology produces power from biomass twice as efficiently as traditional steam cycle technologies

> by gasifying biomass with a highpressure gas turbine process and massive steam injection. The goal: 50% electrical efficiency from biomass by the year 2030.

 \succ Operating costs are cut almost by half. This results in a profitable plant that generates renewable power and heat on-demand for industry and district heating

How will DHC technically change in the future?

•Highly flexible technical components in DHC enabling smooth green transition.

Example: The Biomass-fired Top Cycle (BTC) CHP https://bioflexgen.eu/project/



- Highly flexible energy supply: Hourly, daily and seasonal flexibility of electricity or hydrogen production from biomass
- Flexible switch from producing electricity to producing hydrogen when there are long periods of excess electricity
- Also allows for carbon removal critical to meet climate goals (IPCC)



What will be the role of DHC in the future EU energy system?

•DHC can play a key role in meeting the challenges of the energy transition



- for the case of access energy in the system, the electricity production can be decreased while the heating demand can be satisfied
- during a period when there is a higher heat production than demand, heat can be stored. For the case of deficit of energy, the electricity production can be increased in CHP units while the heat demand can be met from the stored heat.



What will be the role of DHC in the future EU energy system?

•DHC can play a key role in meeting the challenges of the energy transition

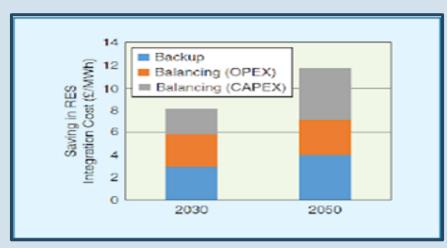
•It will:

- >boost decarbonisation and green, properly sourced electricity
- ≻ provide local electricity
- > strongly promote energy independence from third countries
- ➢ increase local economy (well-paid jobs in the green energy field)



What will be the role of DHC in the future EU energy system?

Integrated heat and electricity systems



The reduction in integration costs of renewable generation (electricity sector only) enabled by the integrated operation of heat and electricity sectors.

Ref: J. Kiviluoma et al, 'Harnessing Flexibility from Hot and Cold', IEEE power & energy magazine, 2017.



How are end users involved and what are the

challongoo?

- The end users have great potential to perform demand response and provide flexibility, however the challenges must be addressed properly:
- ≻By increasing awareness
- > By developing incentivising techniques for the end users to provide flexibility





Future common activities

•Seminar on pros and cons of biomass

•Seminar on pros and cons of green hydrogen

Policy Workshops





Bio-FlexGen

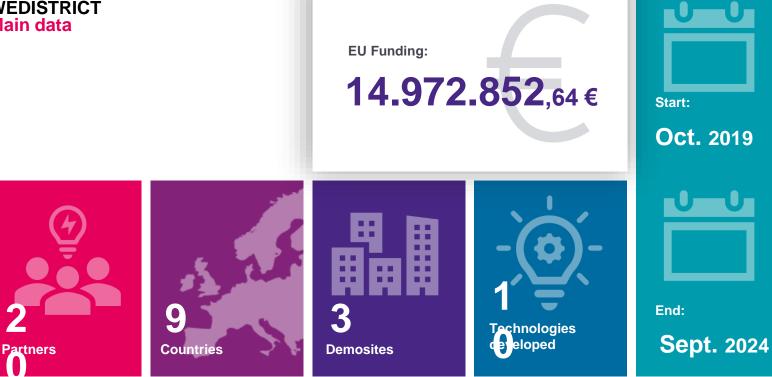


OB DISTRICT Smart and local reneWable Energy **DISTRICT heating and cooling** solutions for sustainable living





WEDISTRICT Main data







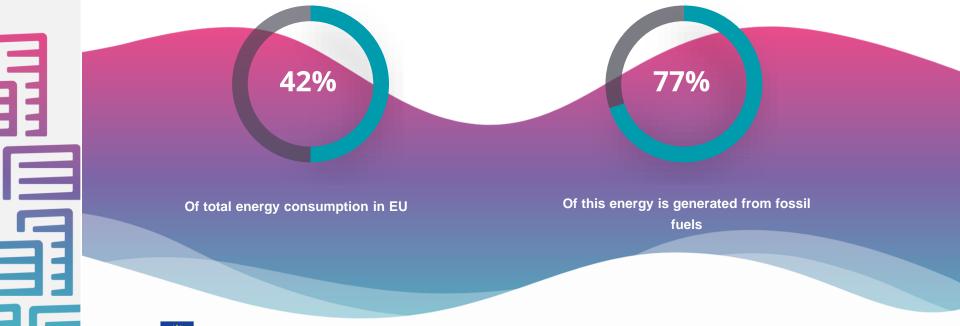
Our Partners







Heating and cooling buildings in EU accounts for



() т



WEDISTRICT goal is

To demonstrate innovative 100% fossil free heating and cooling solutions for new and existing district heating & cooling





WEDISTRICT solutions will integrate



Parabolic Trough Collector

Fresnel

6

Tracking concentrator for fixed tilt collector



Low emission biomass boiler

PV-Geothermal System
 Hybrid solar geothermal

district heating system



A BE

1



Advanced absorption chiller

Data Center Waste Heat Recovery
 Recovery of waste heat with fuel cells

Molten Salt Thermal Energy Storage

- 10

Advanced Digitalisation

Córdoba New District Heating and Cooling network

> Bucharest Retrofitting of an inefficient District Heating section

Luleå

Excess heat integration in existing District Heating

3 demo sites WEDISTRICT technologies will be implemented in **3 real-scale projects** in Spain, Romania and Sweden.



Demonstration site

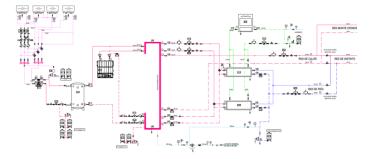
Córdoba (Spain)

New district heating and cooling network

TECHNOLOGIES PLANNED:

• Concentration Solar Collectors: 3 fields with 3 different technologies: CSP, Fresnel and Concentrated Flat Plate

- Solar cooling: 1 advanced absorption chiller for district cooling supply coupled with a conventional absorption chiller + 1 R-ACU
- Thermal storage: Molten salts storage (at CIEMAT) and 1 water tank
- High efficiency low emissions biomass boiler









Demonstration site

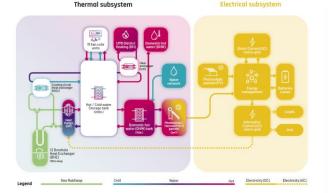
Bucharest (Romania)

Retrofitting of an inefficient district heating section

TECHNOLOGIES PLANNED:



- Photovoltaic panels installed on the building roof
- Solar thermal panels for domestic hot water production, connected to the buffer tank
- Geothermal heat pump to provide the heating of the building.
- The cooling demand will be assured by a passive cooling system using the borehole heat exchangers.







Demonstration site

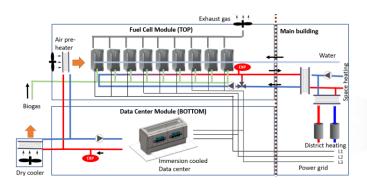
LULEÅ (Sweden)

Excess heat integration in existing district heating

TECHNOLOGIES PLANNED:



- The excess heat from the data centres will be recovered by liquid cooling technology
- The excess heat will be boosted to temperatures suitable for supplying the Lulea's district heating by **fuel cell technology**.

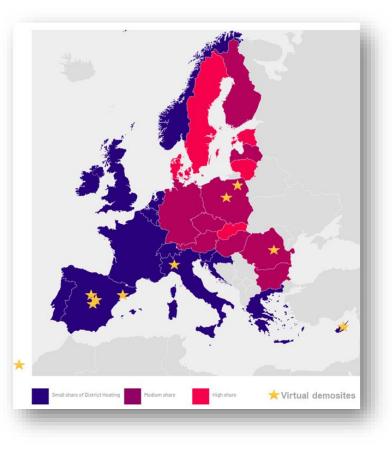




Virtual demos

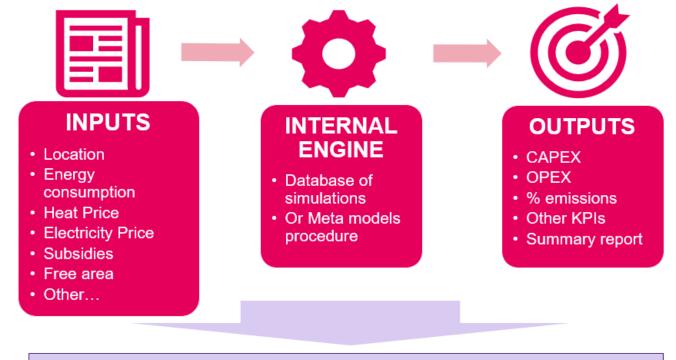
A set of virtual demos selected from the identification of potential **demo-followers** have been simulated considering different scenarios with technologies developed within the project in order to evaluate the **most cost-effective system** for each individual demo case.

Demo-follower	Location	Description
SeiMilano	Milan (Italy)	New modern urban and landscape re-developme project that transforms the area by generating a n landscape.
Montegancedo Campus	Madrid (Spain)	School of software engineering and research po with multiple research institutions currently suppli by individual gas boilers and compression chiller
Playa del Inglés	Gran Canaria (Spain)	New DHC network in potential Canary Islands ar
Tecnoalcalá	Alcalá de Henares (Spain)	Scientific and Technological Park with individua heating and cooling supply in more than 40 companies located in the Park.
Independencia	Santiago de Chile (Chile)	10 clients (4 health clients, 2 residential apartment 1 university, 1 mall and 2 offices and public client with 18 buildings for a new DHC proposal.
	RETROFITTING OF	EXISTING DH/C SYSTEMS
Demo-follower	Location	Description
Parc de l'Alba	Barcelona (Spain)	New urban development with a high efficiency energy system and DHC partially implemented. new production plants are planned.
Cyprus University	Nicosia (Cyprus)	DHC initially developed in 1999, expanded twice 2007 and 2010) and new expansion planned for y 2022. Currently operating with oil boilers and ai cooled chillers.
	÷	Existing DH with around 500 heat centres coal-fi
Żyrardów	Żyrardów (Poland)	based (35-year old)
Żyrardów Valladolid		
	(Poland) Valladolid	based (35-year old) 6 buildings covered by a recent (2018) DH installation biomass-based with extension





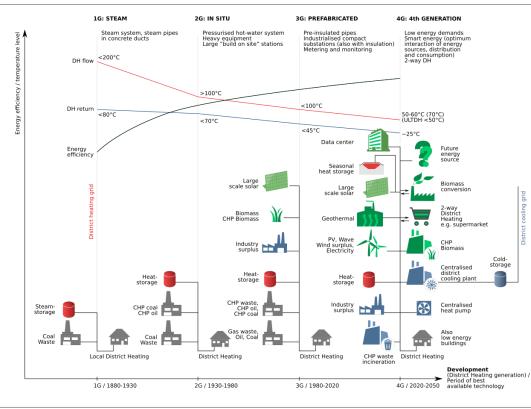




Generation of optimized scenarios categorized according preferences (cost, emissions,...)



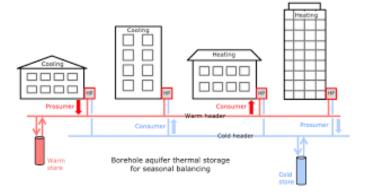
Evolution of DHC: 4th Generation

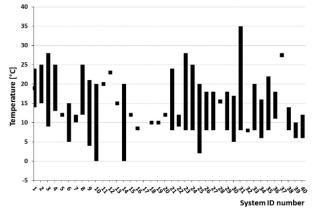


- Integration of high shares of renewable energy
- Providing high flexibility to the electricity system
- Key characteristics of 4th generation DHC



Role of DHC in Future EU Energy System





- Improved energy efficiency
- Integration of low temperature heat sources
- Implementation in residential and industrial areas
- Introduction of 5th Generation DHC network



WEDISTRICT Challenges

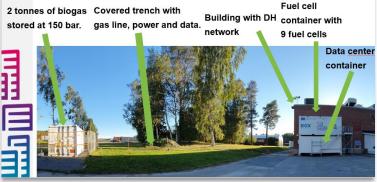
- Difficulty to obtain licenses & permits:
 1 pilot withdraw + 1 pilot exchange
- Slow tender process: Pilot at University
- Participation in H2020 projects and Integration of R&D projects in Commercial environments
- Technical challenges (innovations)



Cordoba demosite



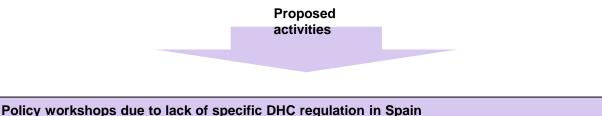
Luleå <u>demosite</u>





Suggestions to face DHC Challenges in Spain

- Lack of specific regulations and aligned with other EU Countries
- Reluctancy (fear) from Local Public Administrations
- Lack of political support for urban development based on DHC



Capacity building activities to reduce risks and increase investment

Follow us on :



@WedistrictH2020



www.wedistrict.eu

Project Coordinator:

Jon Martinez Fontecha (jomartinezfo@acciona,com)

Ìr

wedistrict



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°857801.

...>





Renewable and Waste Heat Recovery in Low-Temperature DHCN

Ismael Lozano-Gabarre, CARTIF Technology Centre

Roberto Fedrizzi, EURAC Research

- 72% of the European population (EU28) lives in cities and towns
- A huge amount of low-grade waste heat is distributed within the urban texture, the largest amount being rejected by airconditioners, cooling systems in industrial processes and tertiary buildings, chillers of refrigeration systems and service facilities, e.g. sewer pipes
- For historic reasons, cities and towns have born along rivers, lakes and seashores. All these sources make <u>low-temperature</u> <u>renewable energy available</u>, which utilisation is highly replicable because it is accessible right where it is needed



The vision – how we see future DHC

- 1. <u>To use distributed, low-temperature RES as much as possible</u>
- 1. <u>To close the energy loop</u>: to re-use waste energy as much as possible in a "circular energy" approach.
- 1. <u>To avoid energy import/exchange as much as possible</u>
- 1. To promote energy share and balance among multiple energy sources, through storage management and digitalization
- 1. To promote <u>business models</u> and financing <u>based on</u> <u>opportunities offered by sector coupling</u>.

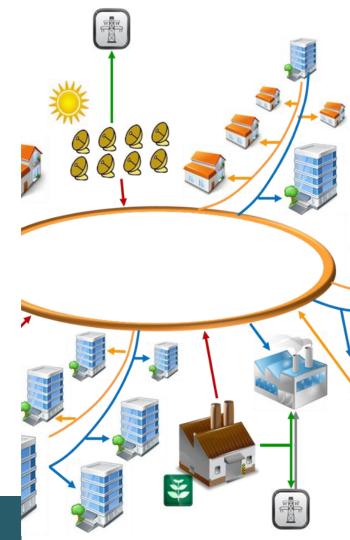


How can DHC contribute to energy systems

According to the vision represented, we see DHC networks as active nodes in the electricity grids, capable of aggregating thermal loads, and electric loads through HPs utilization, allowing to:

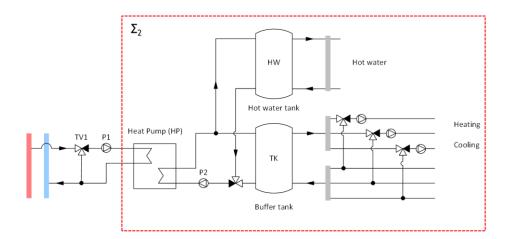
- 1. Accumulate electric power as thermal energy in TES distributed along the network
- 2. Shift significant, aggregated electric and thermal loads along the day

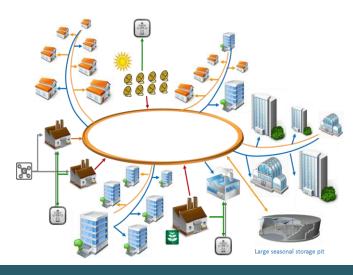
As such, we do not see a contraposition with the strategy towards the electrification of the heating sector, rather we see a synergic strain.





Industrialised and Prefabricated, bi-directional substations with heat pump and storages for installation in single buildings / processes

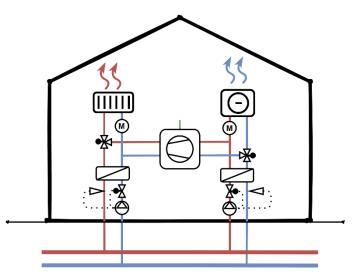




Innovative HP systems

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- Both heating and cooling are covered at building level
- Standard heat pumps can be used. Multiple units are used to modulate thermal capacity and increase system reliability
- The management of the HPs is a challenge and needs to be optimized with a smart control and storage capacity installed

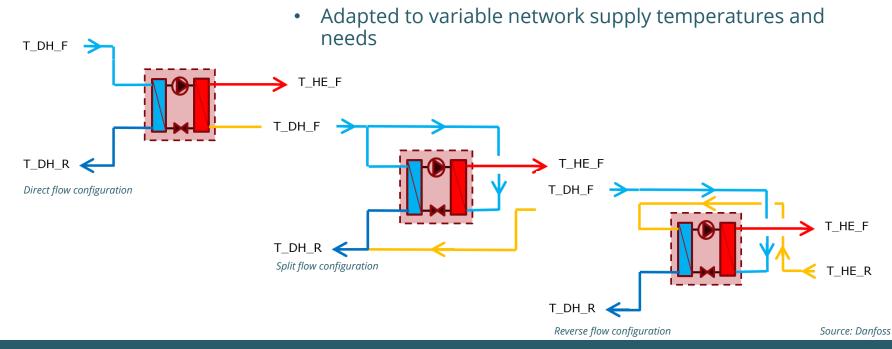


Source: e.on ectogrid

Innovative HP systems



• Versatile configurations adapting to specific building needs and distribution systems operation



Innovative storage solutions

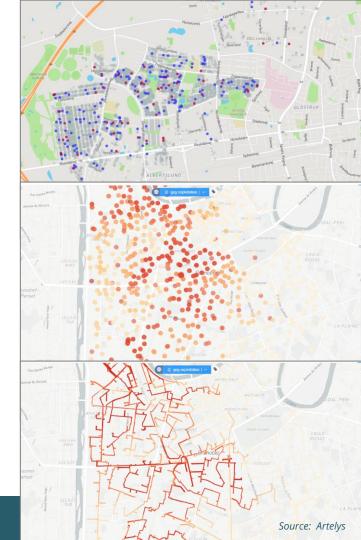
- Local, intra-day storages at customer substations
- Central, intra-day storages to balance the network and store energy during off-peak periods
 <u>the thermal capacity</u> <u>associated to the network's water content can be relevant</u>
- Seasonal storage <u>boreholes and mine wells under</u> investigation



Digitalisation solutions allowing to optimise the management of the substations and of the network

In REWARDHeat, storage capacity and control are used synergically to manage the system.

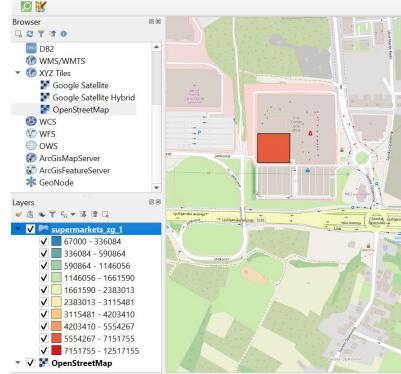
- Smart metering communicating real-time for assets monitoring
- Data-mining platforms for performance analysis and KPIs calculation for wise management of the network
- Fault detection and expert control strategies elaboration for optimisation and electricity grid coupling



Integration of multiple RES and WH sources

REWARDHeat explores configurations of a DHC network, providing tools and recommendations for the integration of multiple renewable and waste heat sources

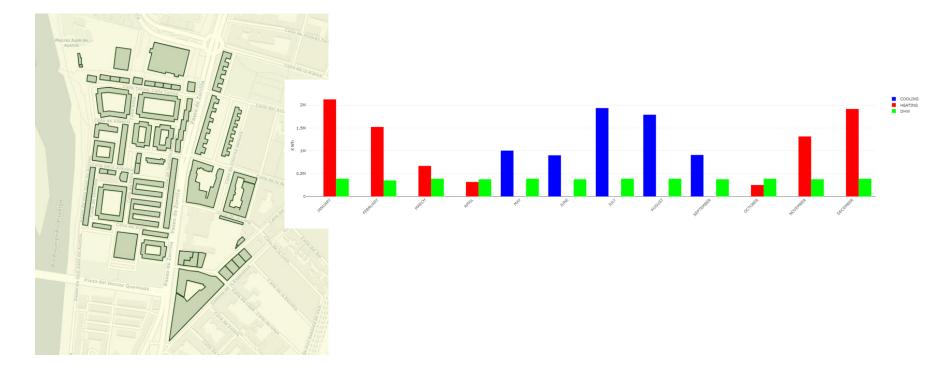
- Planning schemes and performance database
- Pre-design tool coupling Open Street Maps and deemed WH availability from industrial and tertiary sources
- Guidebook for planners





DHCN Pre-design tool





DHCN Pre-design tool





Communication and Dissemination activities

Dedicated REWARDHeat session at SDEWES 24-29 September '23 in Dubrovnik

Dedicated REWARDHeat session at SES in 2024 in Copenhagen

Policy paper to be reviewed in 2024

Training material as a wiki page to be populated







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Thank you

www.rewardheat.eu



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Introduction to SENERGY NETS

increase the Synergy among different ENERGY NETworkS

Claudia Vannucchi SENERGY NETS Project WP2 leader

R&D Engineer, European Institute for Energy Research (EIFER)

Sustainable Places 2023 15 June 2023, Madrid



Funded by the European Union

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The story of a team... (many researchers, developers, experts!)



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Consortium



19 partners from 8 EU countries

6 - Research and Academia

(EIFER, RSE, TECNALIA, Mälardalen university, Universität Kassel, University of Ljubljana)

6 - Energy supply and services

(EDF, DALKIA, VEOLIA, A2A life company, A2A Calore e servizi, ENERGETIKA Ljubljana)

2 - DSO (Elektro Ljubljana, Unareti)

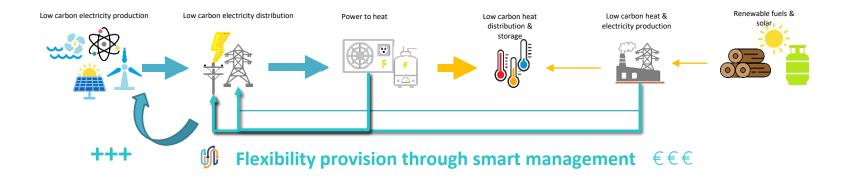
2 - Software provider (CyberGrid, OPERATO)

3 - Association and networks

(AIRU, Federconsumatori APS, Euroheat & Power)



With a plan to decarbonize the energy sectors... (At least to participate)



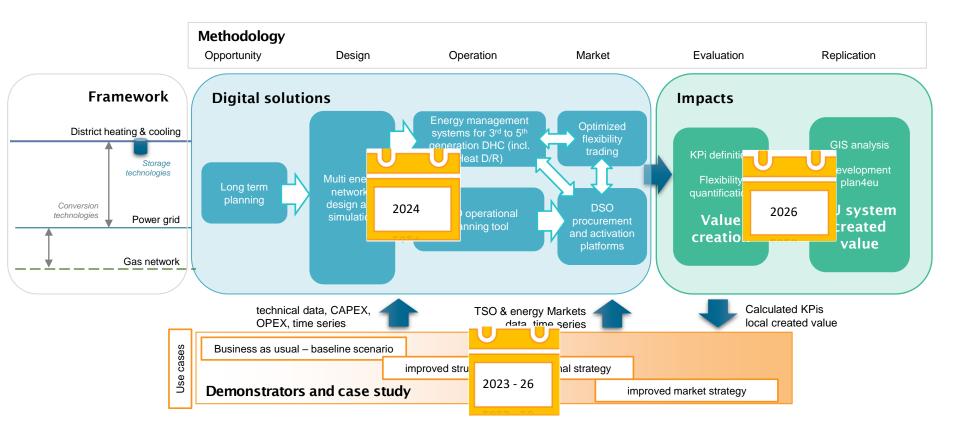
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The concept

MAXIMIZE

the impact by developing and applying a consolidated method to evaluate the overall created value by sector integration, and evaluating the effects of a strong replication to the EU power system and market





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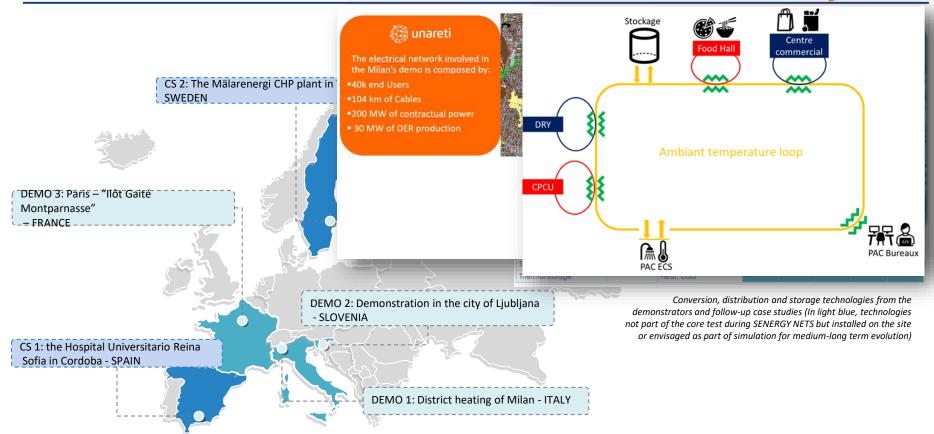
Using some assets... (mainly related to DHC)



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The demonstrators



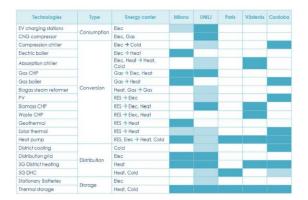


Happy to share... Our coming open-source model library (2024) + 15 public deliverables



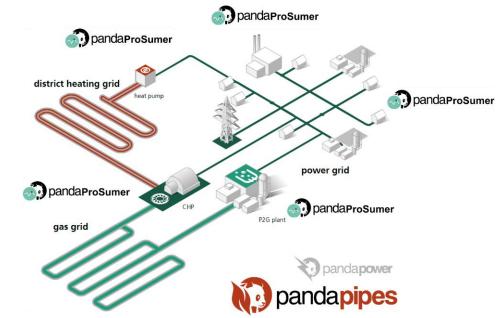
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- Pandapipes et pandapower jointly developed by University of Kassel and Fraunhofer IEE
- Well diffuse language : Python
- Data analysis libraries pandas
- License BSD 3-clause (fully reusable)
- <u>pandapower</u> : power grids
- <u>pandapipes</u> : gas and thermal networks
- **Coming pandaProSumer** : conversion and storage technologies with the support of SENERGY NETS partners

R. Bolgaryn et al., "Recent Developments in Open Source Simulation Software pandapower and pandapipes," 2022 Open Source Modelling and Simulation of Energy Systems (OSMSES), Aachen, Germany, 2022, pp. 1-7, doi: 10.1109/OSMSES54027.2022.9769084. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9769084



what role for DHC in the decarbonization of the energy system as a whole?





Higher integration among the energy sectors



Transition to newer DHC generation



Lower share of fossil fuelbased heating and cooling production





Increase the energy system flexibility



Waste heat valorization



Local renewables integration

How will end users be involved?

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Workshops



Surveys



Smart meters

Questions?



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Thank you for your attention!



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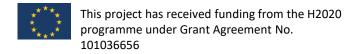
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Sustainable Places 2023

WORKSHOP – "District Heating and Cooling in the Future Energy System"

Thursday, June 15th 2023 - 9:00-12:30 - Madrid





Hybrid Coupled Networks for Thermal-Electric Integrated Smart Energy Districts



HYPERGRYD - H2020 G.A. 101036656

HYPERGRYD - H2020 G.A. 101036656

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Develop and integrate renewablebased solutions to empower the deployment of smart hybrid energy networks
- Optimize system design and operation
- Ensure flexibility and rapid deployment and guarantee robust and secure energy supply
- Enhance users' participation in the overall grid energy management
- Develop a single platform functioning as hub for hardware and tools testing



Hydropower plant

Solar collectors

& PV panels

Electric batteries

Thermal storages - TTES

District heating and cooling network

Electric grid

CHP



OVERALL CONCEPT





HARDWARE



• Modular heat pump with short term PCM storage • RES-based sorption storage

• RES-based small-scale CHP with steam engine and steam buffer



Modular Reversible Heat Pump with short term PCM storage

- Bridge between electric and thermal worlds
- Heat and cool booster allowing lower temperature in the main DHC network
- Flexible operation: can be operated with surplus from renewables or external grid, following dynamic pricing model

Sorption Storage

- Flexible operation

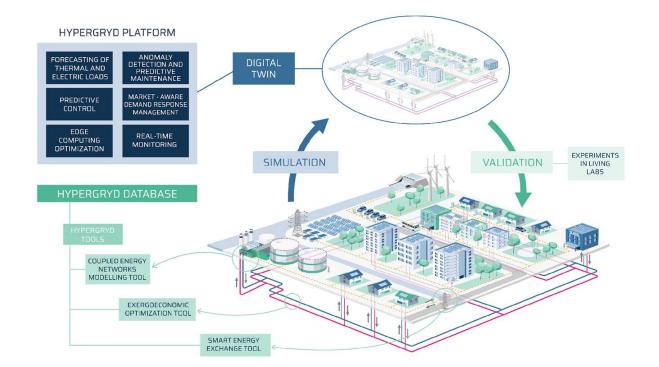
- Monthly to seasonal storage applications
- Can provide heating and cooling at both high and low temperatures
- Can provide grid flexibility (ex. by storing cold during summer in combination with the heat pump)

Micro-CHP with steam engine and steam buffer

- - Can be used in reversed mode

TOOLS AND SERVICES





DEMONSTRATION



Turin (Italy) – ENVIPARK LiL Type: Office District Solution: ENCO dynamic simulation tool and Digital Twin



Großschönau (Austria) -SONNENPLATZ

LiL Type: Biomass-based District Heating System **Solution**: GIS-BIM tool, exergoeconomic model, dynamic simulation tool and local energy marketplace





Jablonna (Poland) – KEZO Research

Center LiL Type: Laboratory and office buildings **Solution:** HP with PCM storage, sorption

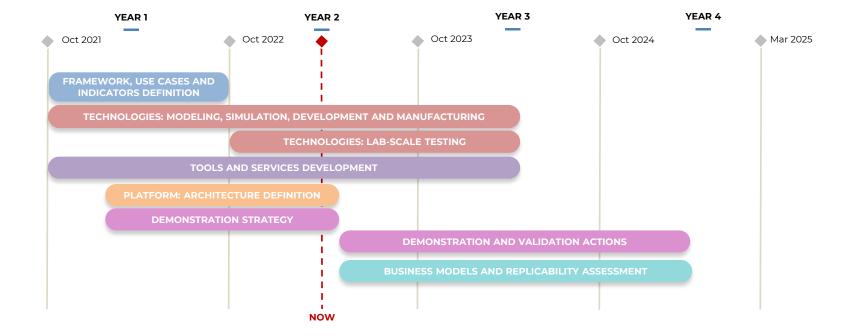
PCM storage, sorption storage, algorithms for heat pump and DHC management



Bozen (Italy) -EURAC LiL Type: Research Lab Solution: micro-CHP with steam engine and steam buffer

PROJECT STATUS

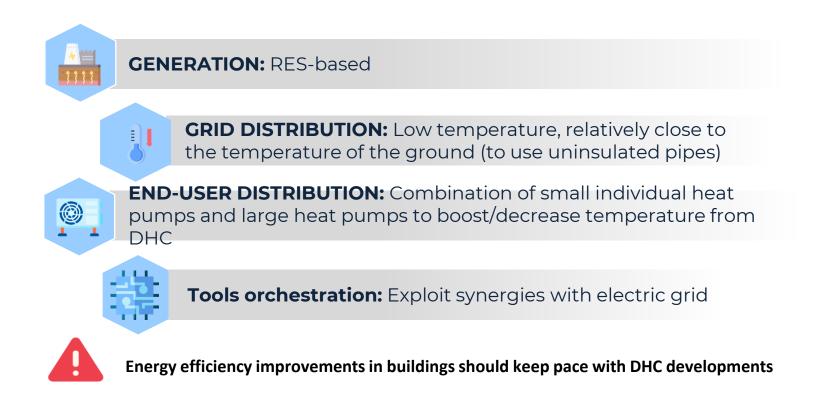




HYPERGRYD - H2020 G.A. 101036656

FUTURE OF DHC







The EU energy sector is moving towards electrification







Solution: DHC

- Higher efficiency compared to individual H&C solutions
- Possibility to reuse waste heatcool
- Sector coupling



- Facility managers, district and construction manager: define future investment for the transition to a 4th-5th generation DHC with high-RES share
- Building owners, tenants, occupants: looking at the project's developments and impact on daily life (thermal comfort, air quality etc).

Challenges:

- Interest
- Understanding of technologies, tools, policies
- Being open to a change of paradigm



- **Policy workshop**: could address issues such as incentives and subsidies, grid integration, decarbonization targets, and building codes and standards.
- **Business Models and Financing Workshop**: An interactive workshop exploring innovative business models and financing mechanisms for district heating and cooling projects.
- Discussion on **technical challenges for feed-in** of local heat/cold into DHC networks (temperatures, pressures.)



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Thank you for your attention



