



Heat Roadmap Europe

2050

A low-carbon heating and cooling strategy



3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
**SMART ENERGY SYSTEMS AND
4TH GENERATION DISTRICT HEATING**

COPENHAGEN, 12–13 SEPTEMBER 2017



AALBORG UNIVERSITY
DENMARK

Assessment of primary energy savings through implementation of solar and heat pump hybrid in Warsaw district heating system

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Department of Distributed Energy
Institute of Heat Engineering, Warsaw University of
Technology



COPENHAGEN, 13 SEPTEMBER 2017

Project SUPREME

SuPREM 



SUPREME – Twinning for a sustainable, proactive research partnership in distributed Energy systems planning, modeling and management

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Agenda



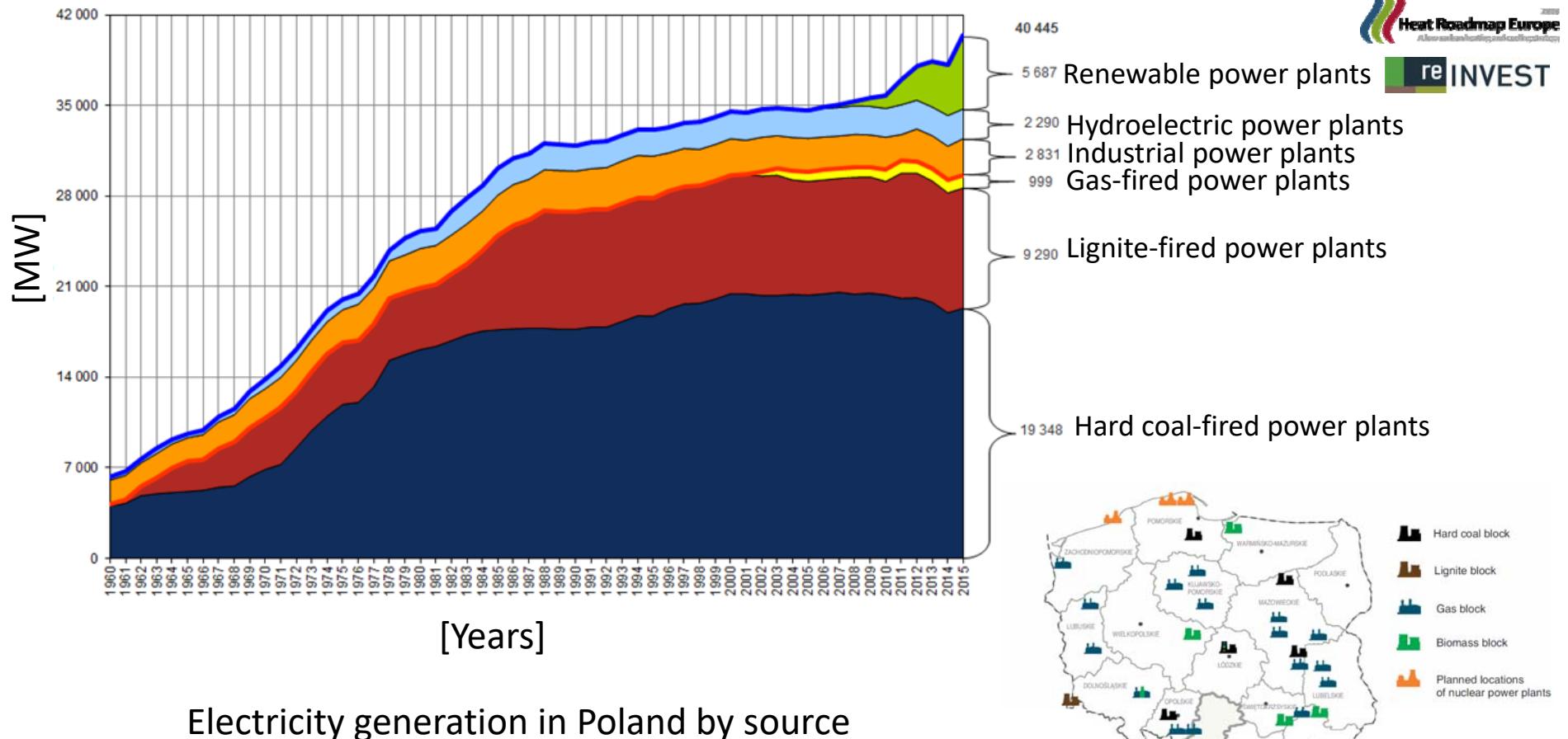
1. Problems to be solved
2. Proposed solutions
3. Warsaw DHS
4. Laboratory installation
5. Measurement
6. TRNSYS Model
7. Results & Discussion
8. Conclusions

Problems



1. Too high primary energy usage
2. Smog
3. ... and many others

Energy production in Poland



Smog



<http://media.philstar.com> www.crazynauka.pl

Smog



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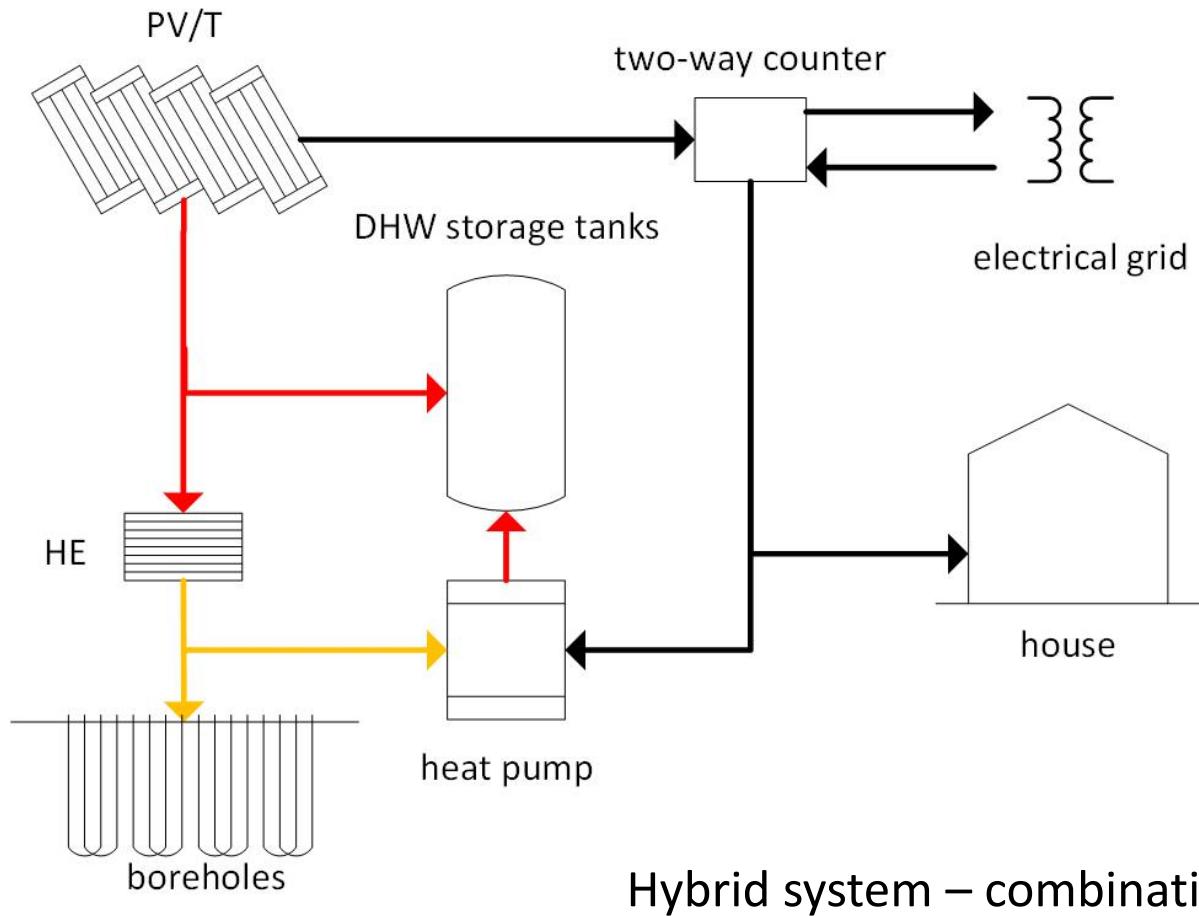
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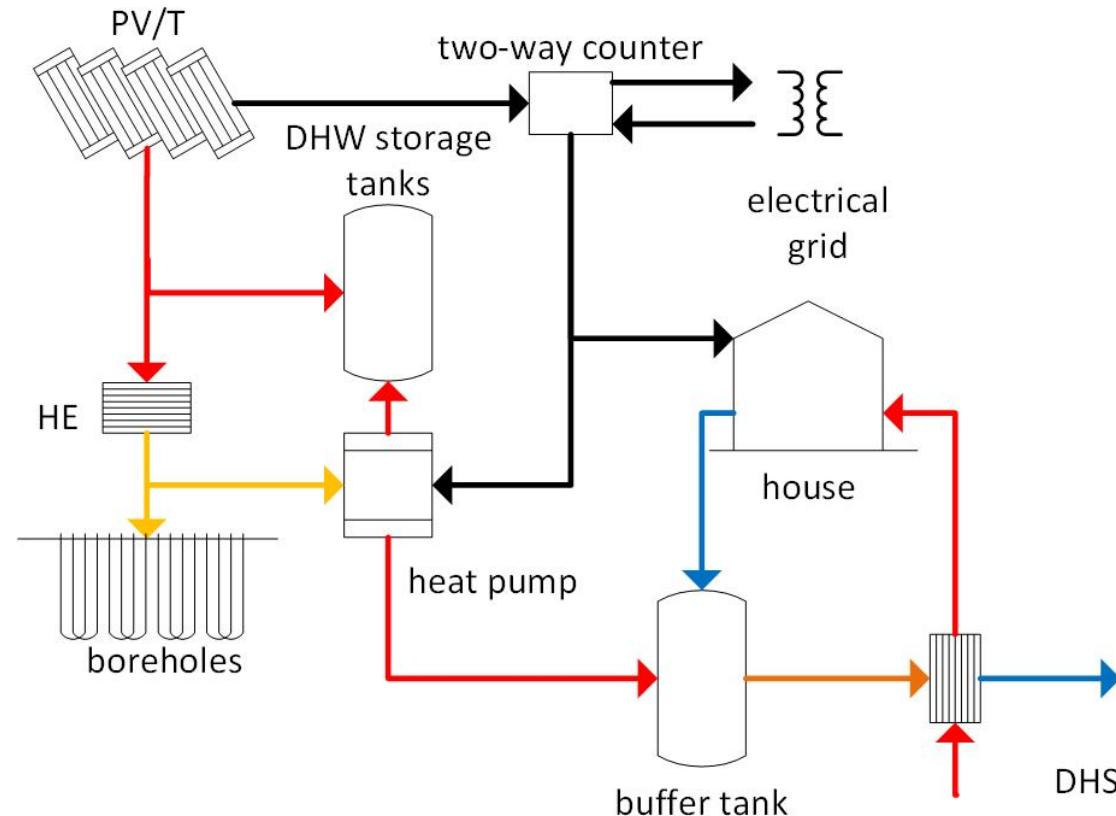
www.heatroadmap.eu

<http://static.gazetapowiatowa.pl>

Solution

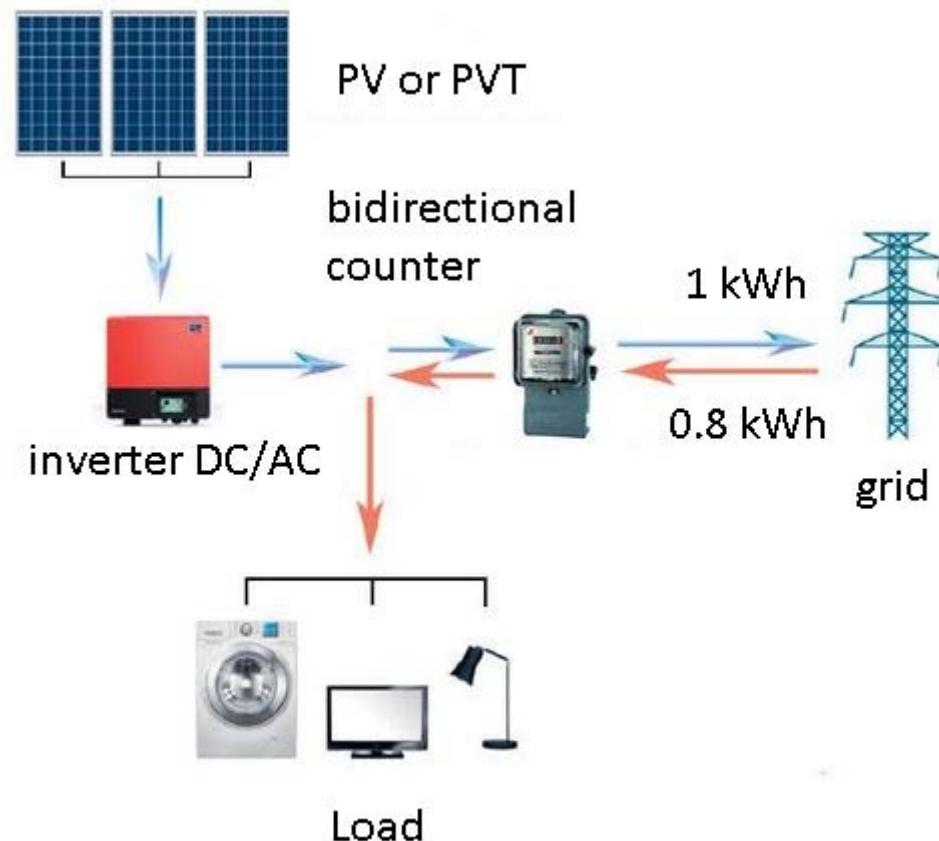


Solution

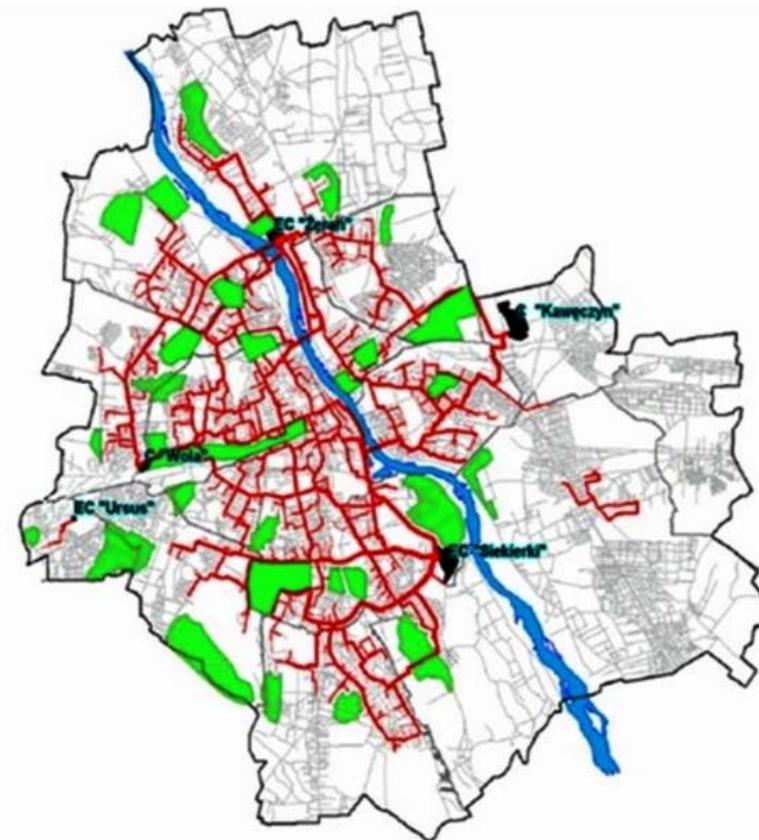


Hybrid system – combination of PV/T & HP

Prosumer opportunities



Warsaw district heating system



WUT – Energy system



Energy system – Energy sources

Heat Pump SWC 230 – B0W35 22,1 kW COP 4,5

Heat Pump LWA 120 – A7W35 12,5 kW COP 3,9

DHS Compact C.H. 150 kW

**Soil U-tube 3 units, double U-tube 1 unit, coaxial pipe 1 unit,
100m deep each; one spiral HE in foundations**

Plate Collectors Watt 3000S 523 kWh/a 5 units

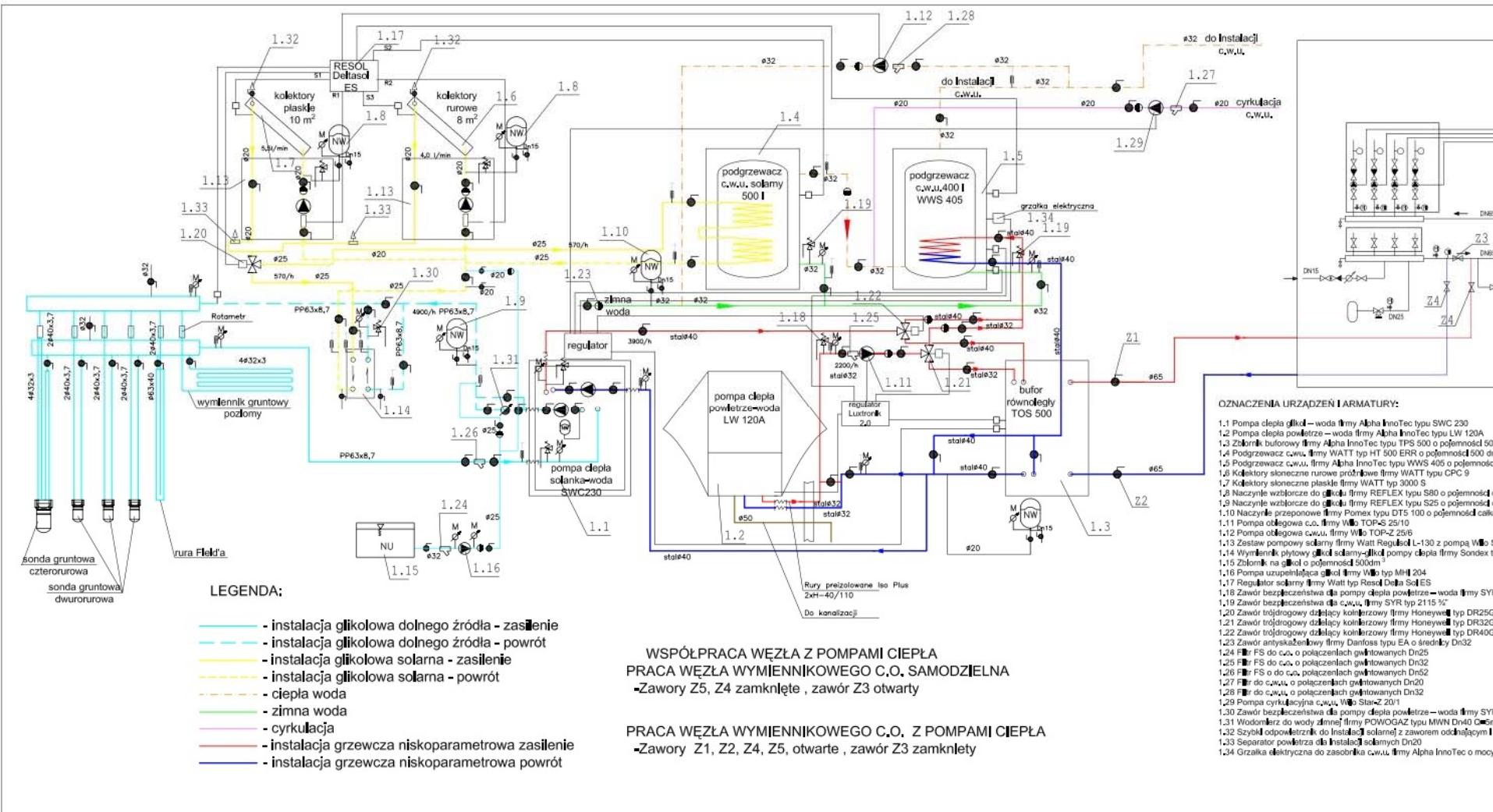
Evacuated Collectors Watt CPC 9 524 kWh/a 4 units

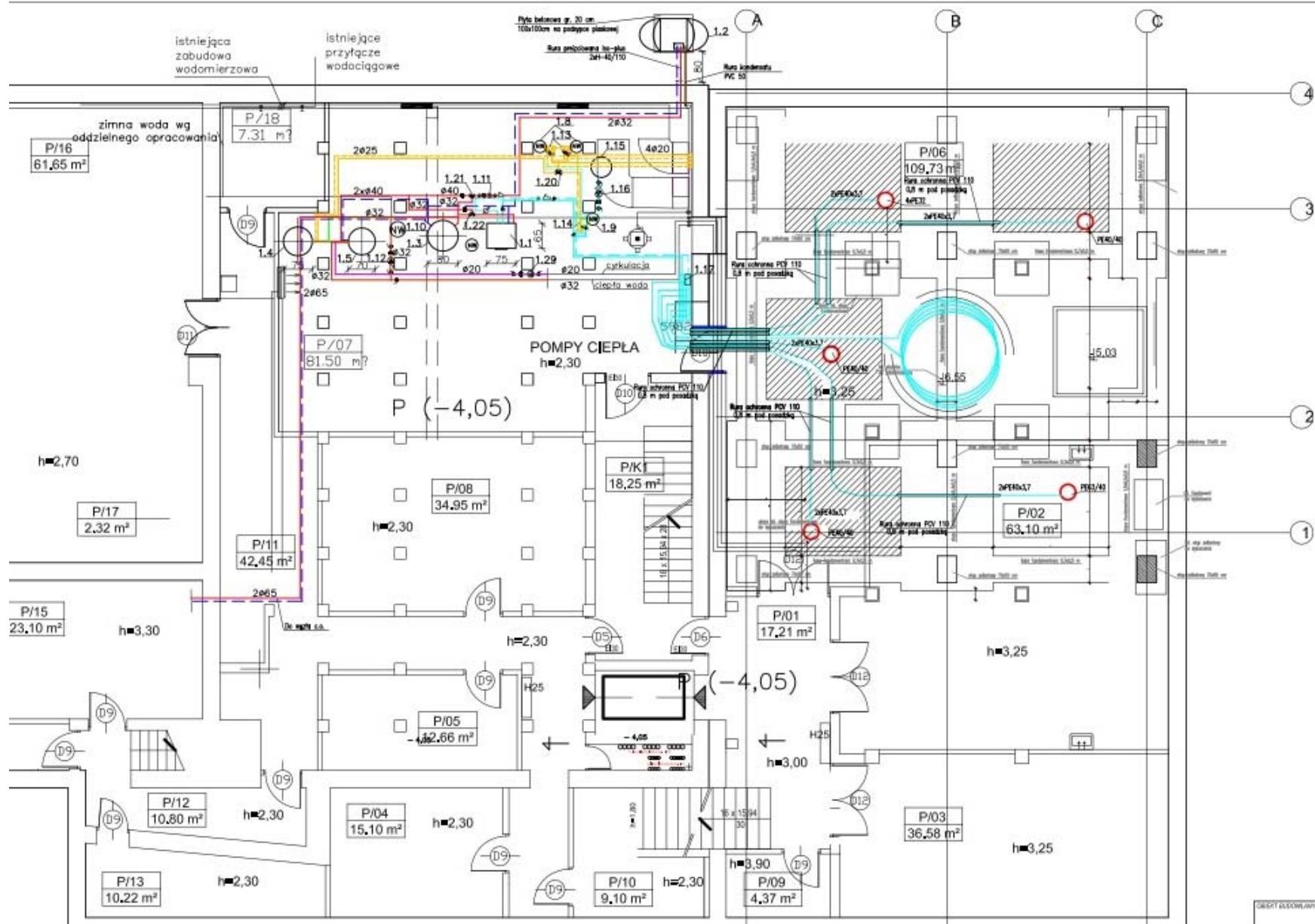
Hybrid PV Modules Sanyo HIT 240 HDE-4 240 Wp 5 units

Policrystalline PV Modules IBC PolySol 200VG 200 Wp 5 units

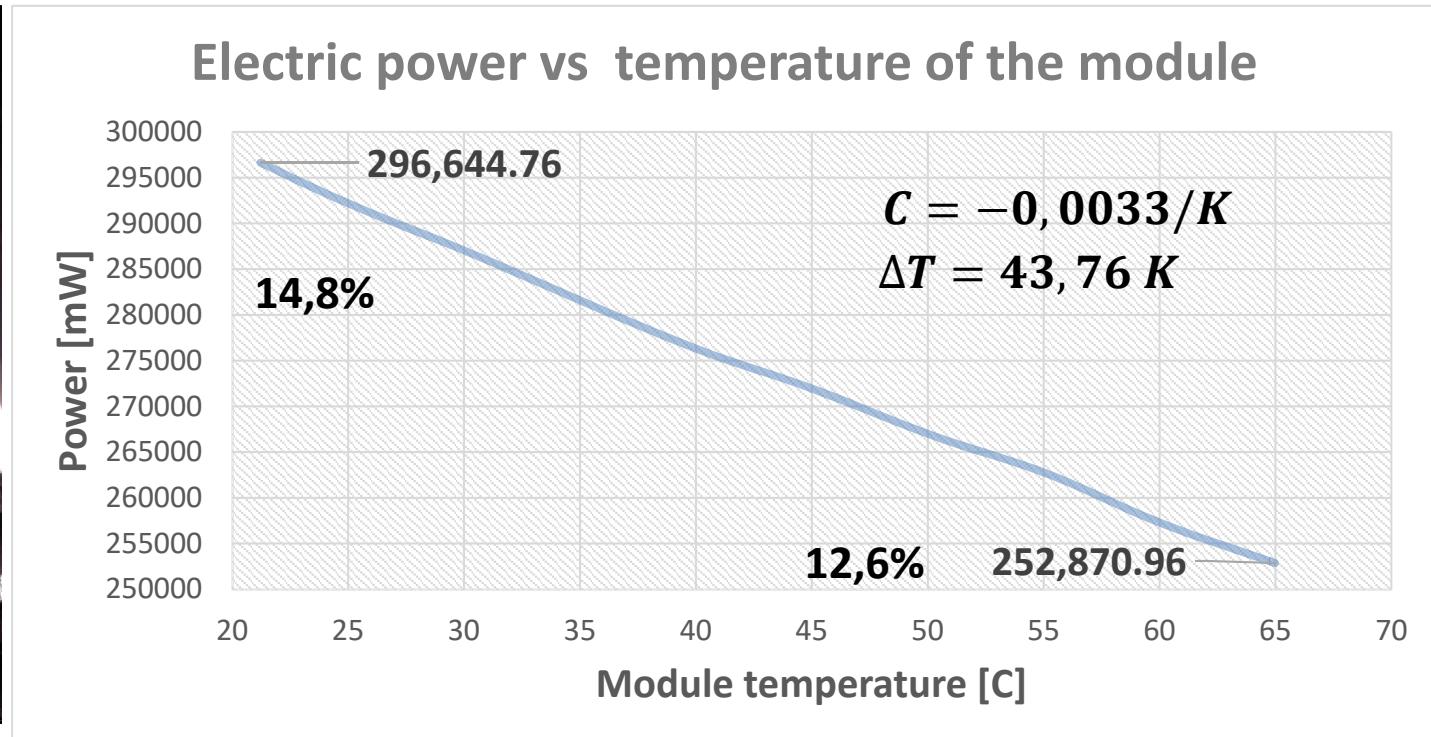
Amorphous PV Modules Sulfurcell SCG 60 HV F 60 Wp 5 units

PV/T Module Sensol EPVT 2.0 300 Wp 1 unit

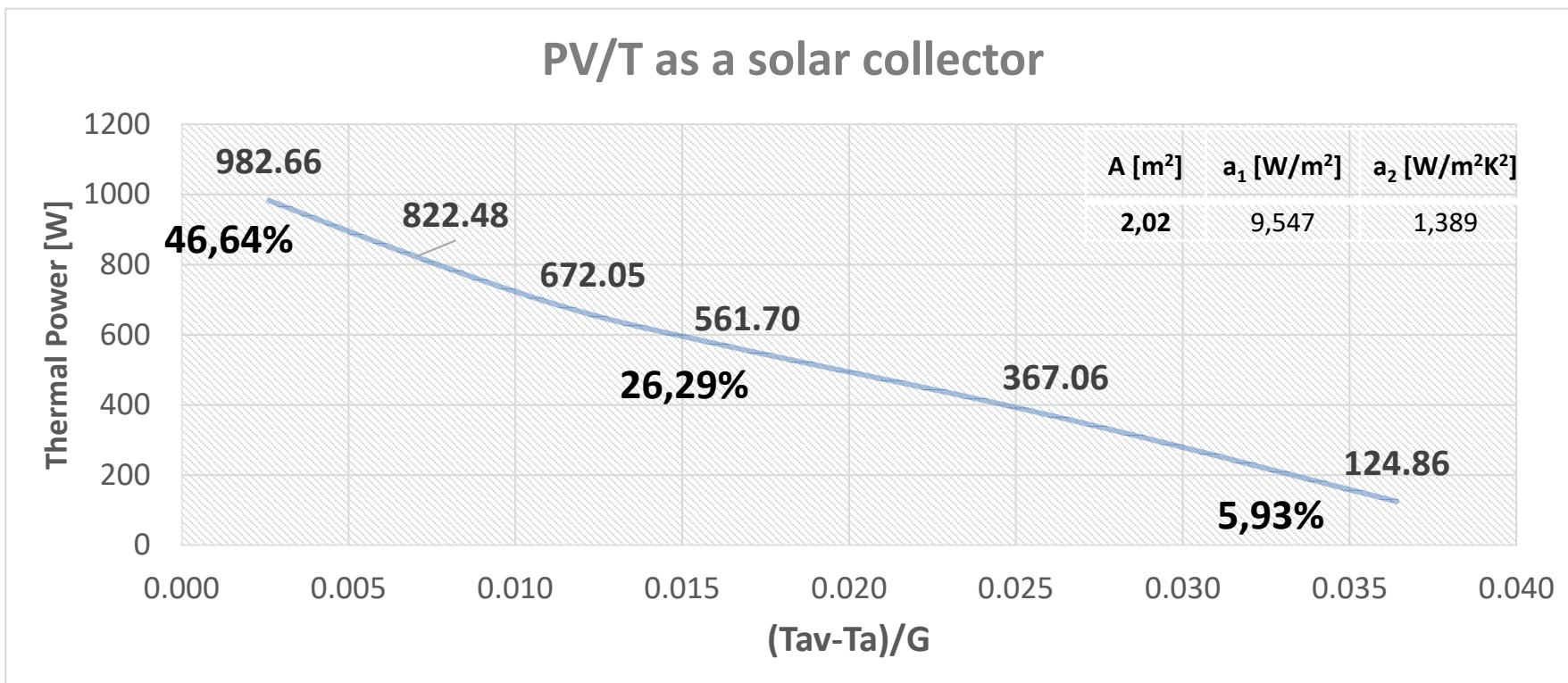




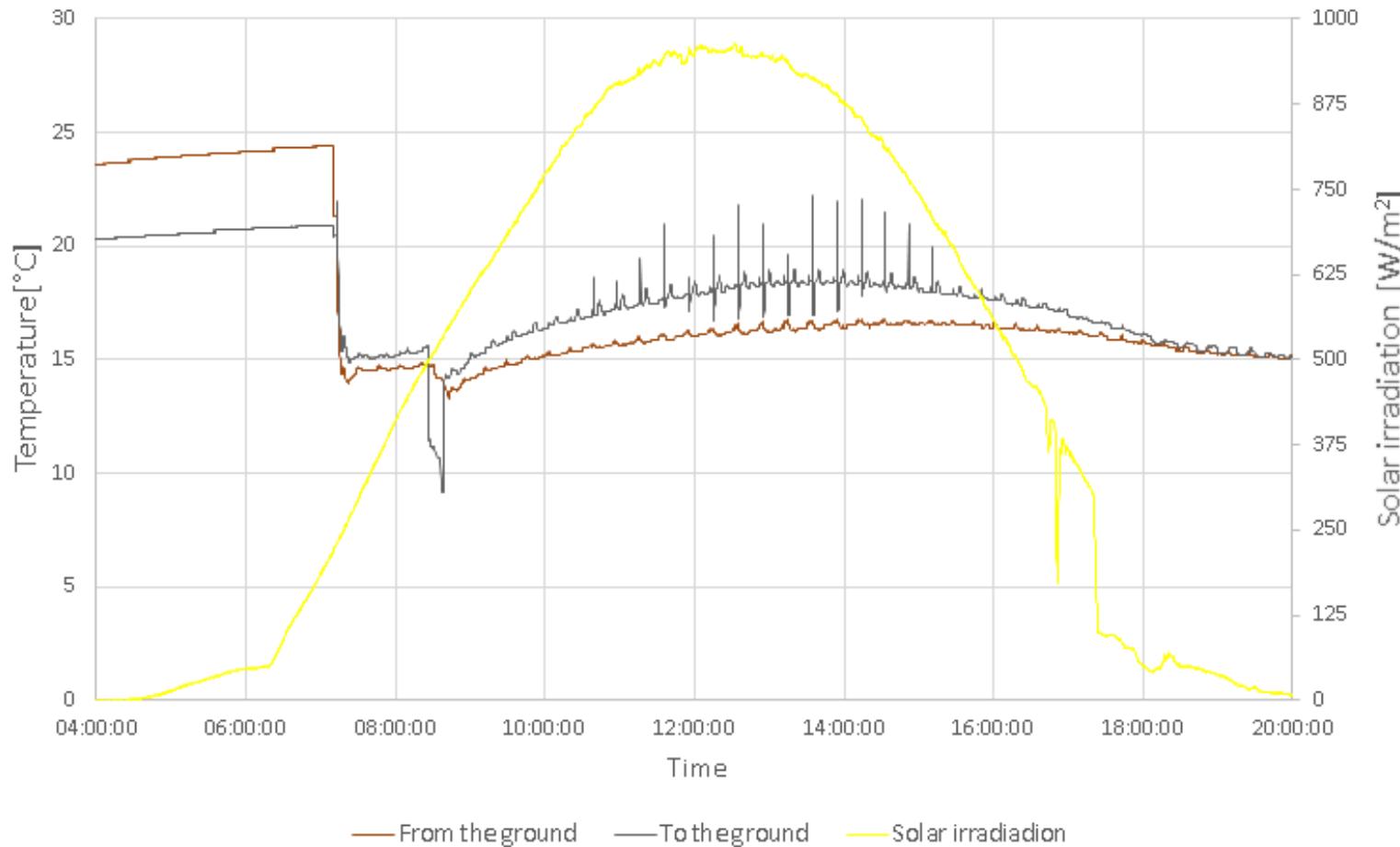
Measurements - PV/T module characteristics



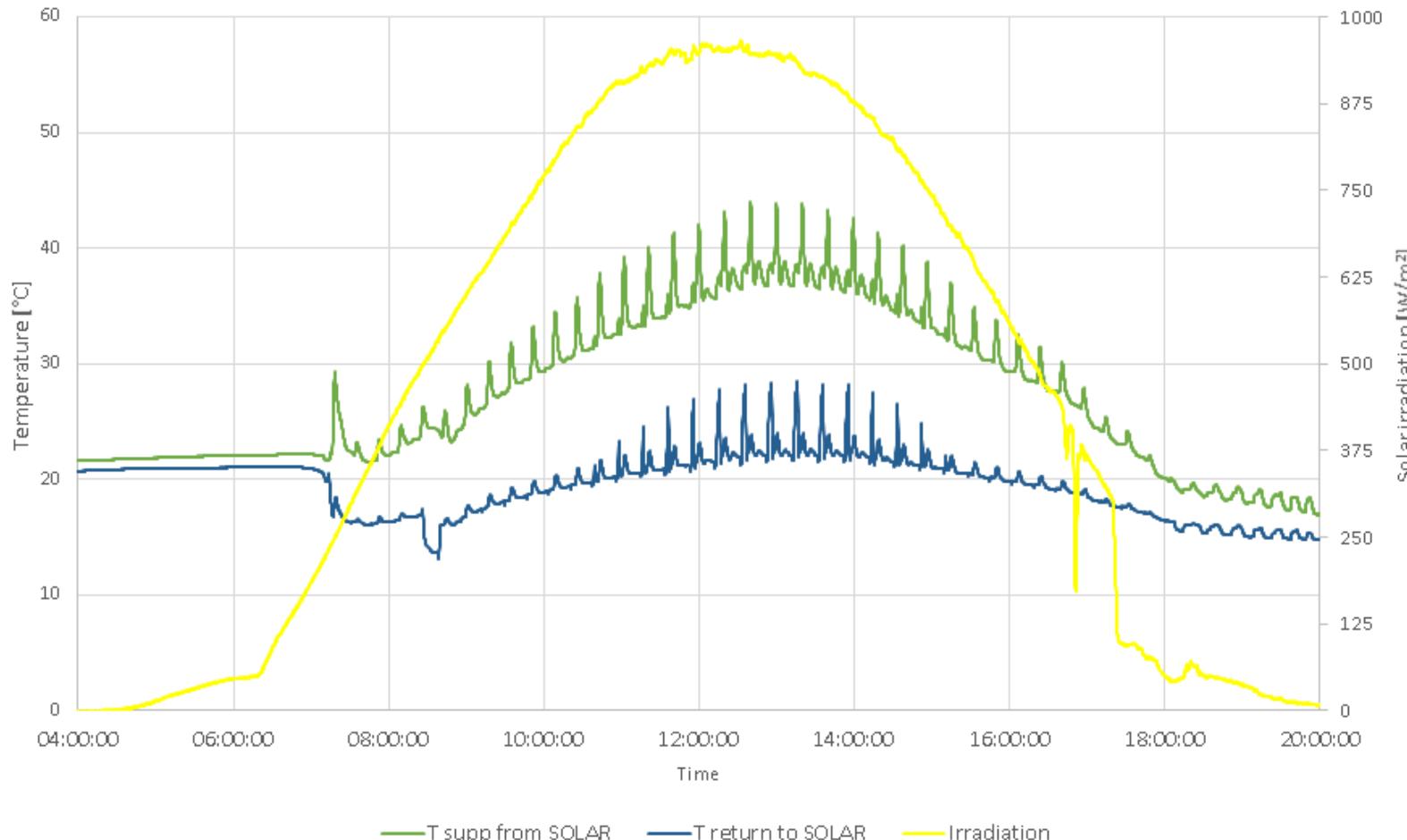
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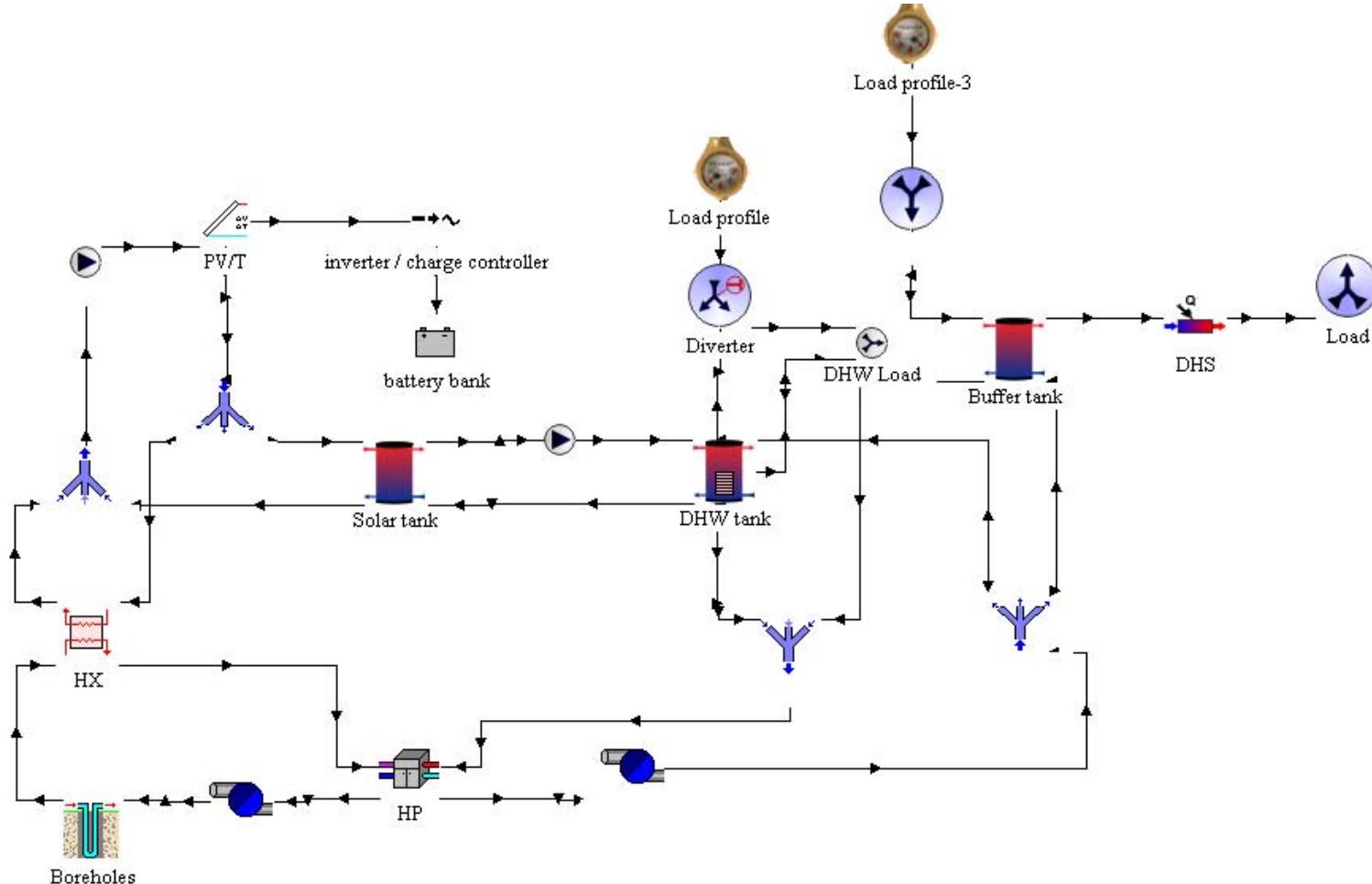
Solar regeneration parameters



Solar regeneration parameters



TRNSYS model



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Cases



Domestic Hot Water purposes

1. PVT+DHW+REG+HP
2. DHW+REG+HP
3. PVT+DHW+HP
4. DHW+HP
5. PVT+REG+HP
6. REG+HP
7. PVT+HP
8. HP

Heating purposes

1. PVT+DHW+REG+HP+DHS
2. DHS

Primary Energy



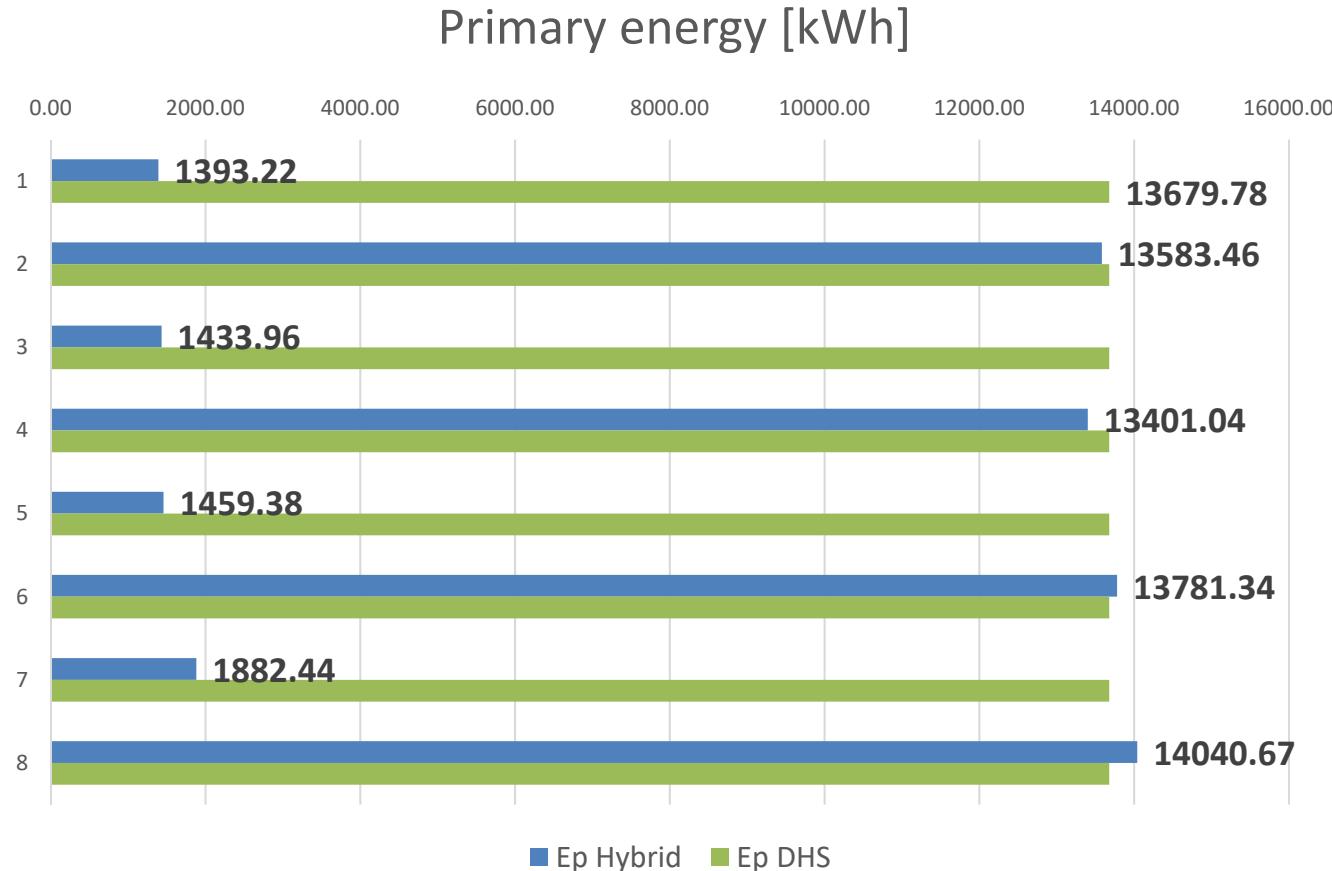
$$E_p = w_i * E_n$$

$w_{i-HP} = 3$

$w_{i-DHS} = 0,68$

SPF>4,41

Results – DHW purposes

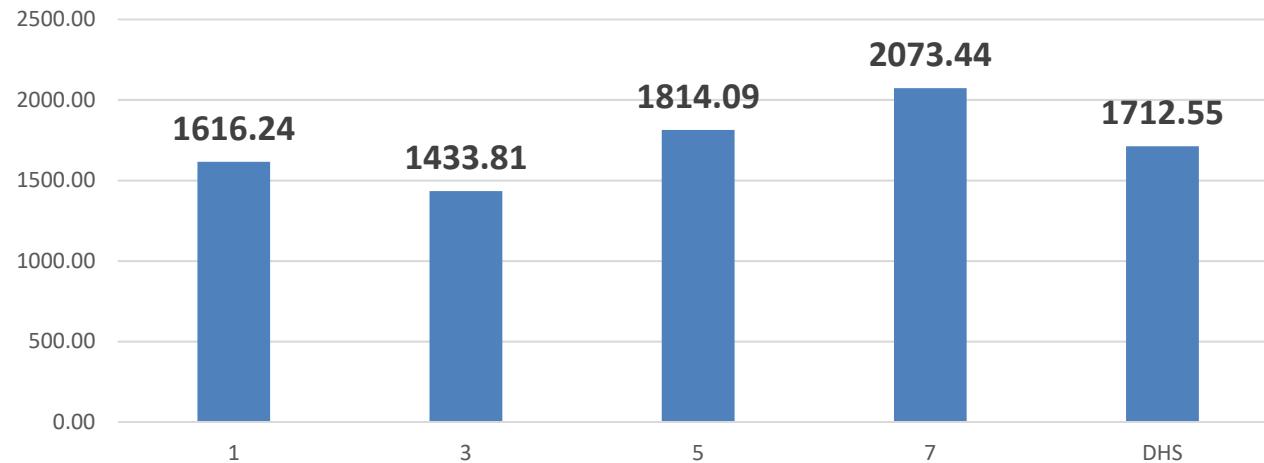


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Results



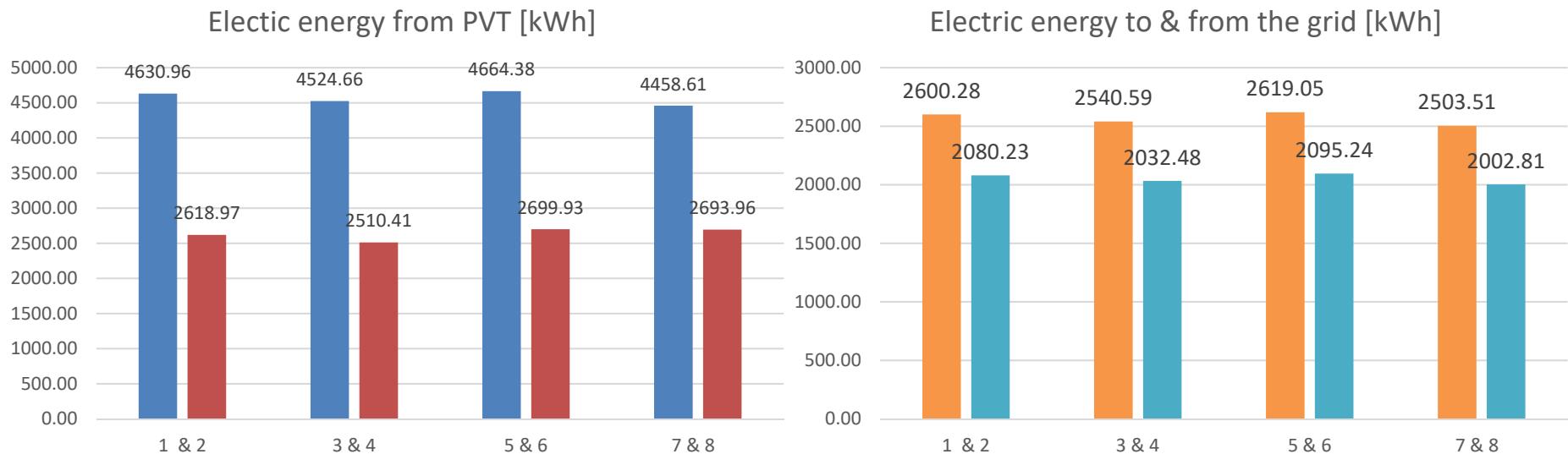
Primary energy consumption without assumption of the
el. en. from PV/T [kWh]



Domestic Hot Water purposes

1. PVT+DHW+REG+HP
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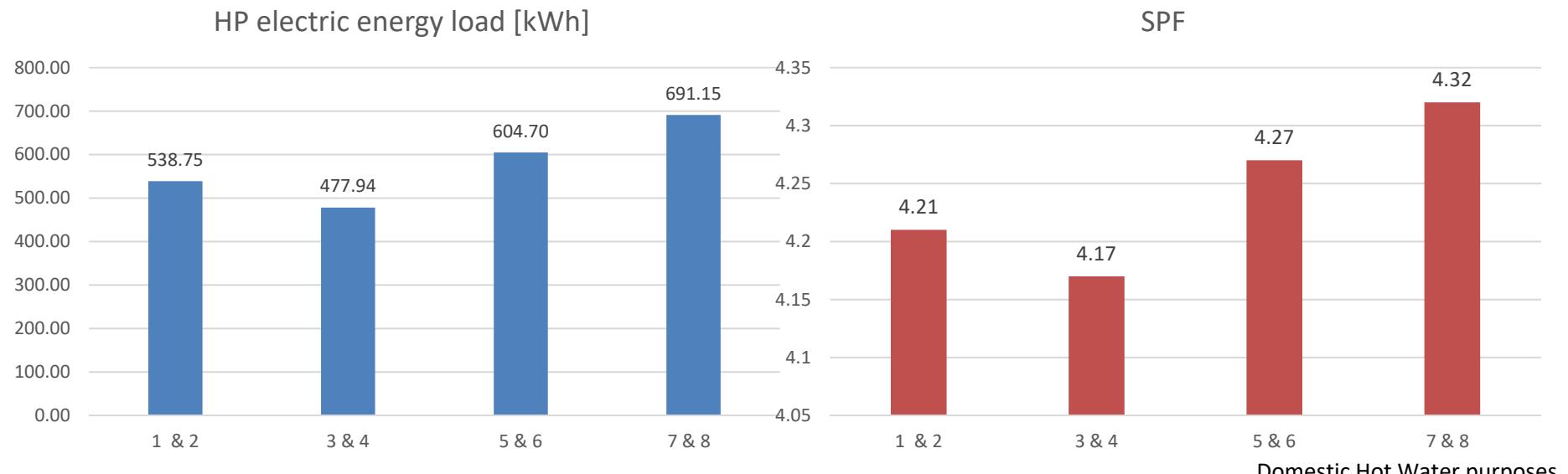
Results



Gain from better PV cooling – 3,87%

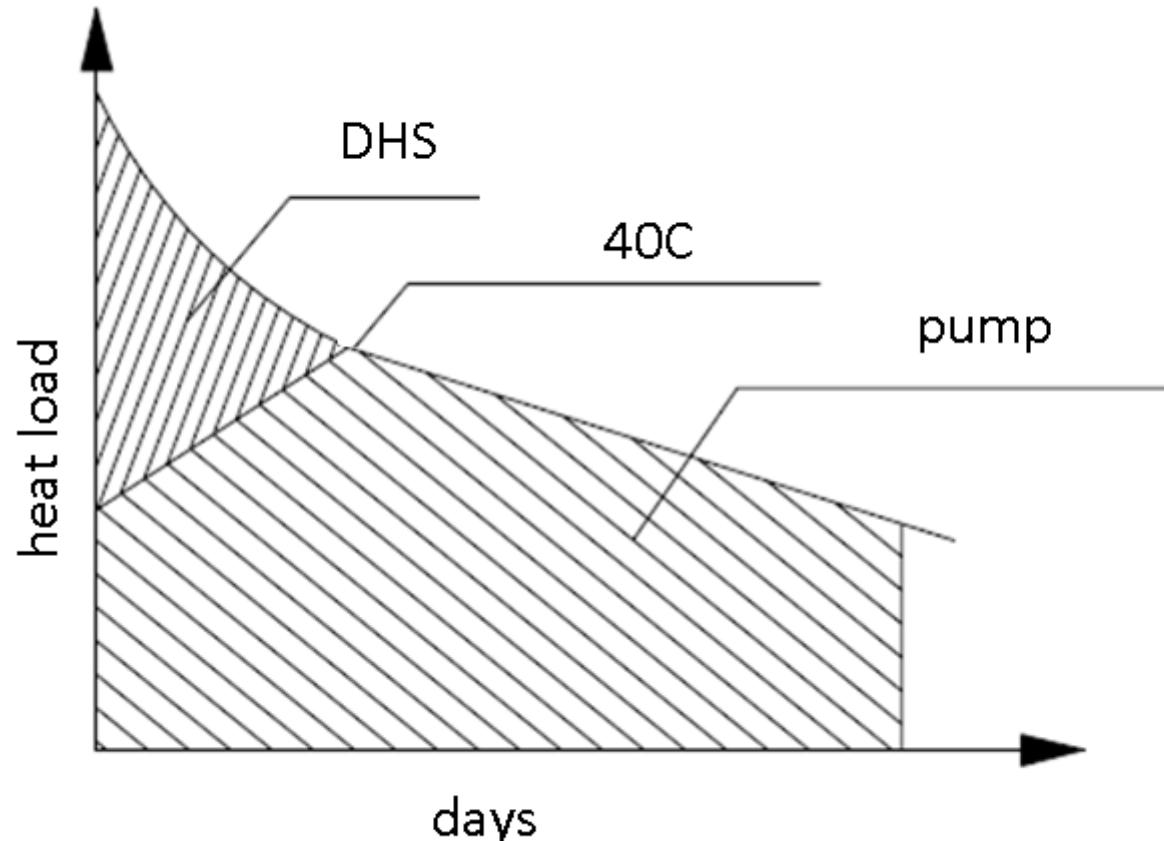
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Results

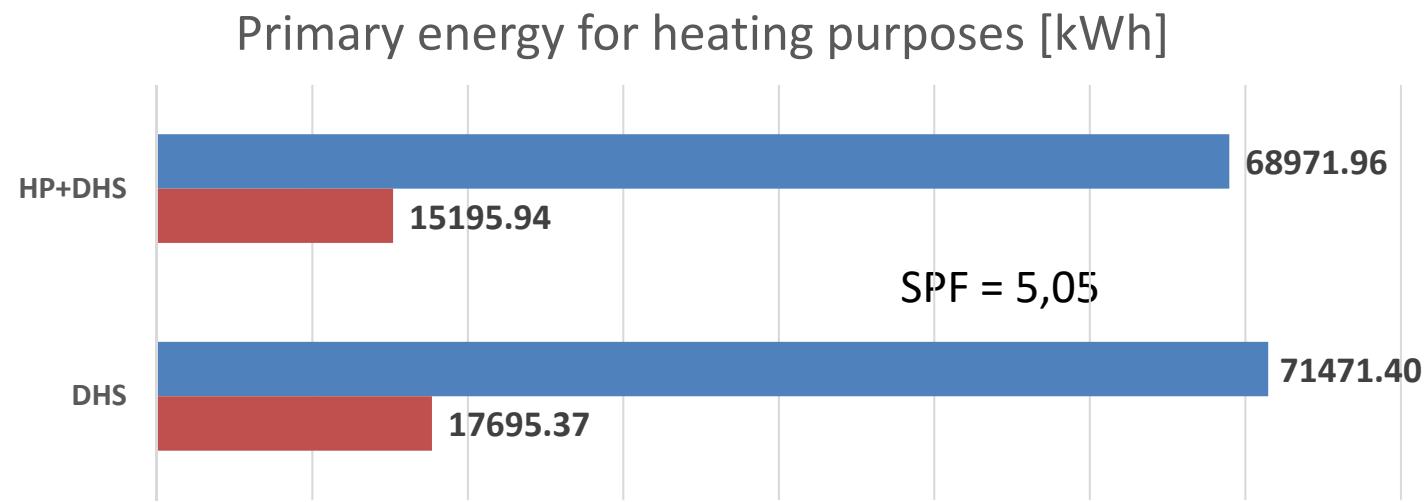


- Domestic Hot Water purposes
- 1. PVT+DHW+REG+HP
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- 3. PVT+DHW+HP
- 4. DHW+HP
- 5. PVT+REG+HP
- 6. REG+HP
- 7. PVT+HP
- 8. HP

Parallel system



Parallel system



Heating purposes

1. PVT+DHW+REG+HP+DHS
2. DHS

$$\Delta E_p = 2499,44 \text{ kWh}$$

$$e_{CO_2} = 854,8 \text{ kg CO}_2$$

Conclusions

- Solar PV/T regeneration of the HP lower source improvement the SPF
- but without the Solar DHW mode it is not sufficient for decreasing the Ep consumption for DHW needs
- Hybrid based on the PV/T & HP can be competitive to DHS for DHW purposes with and without green el. en.
- Solar DHS mode gives greater reduction in primary energy use than Regeneration mode
- Cooling the PV/T by Regeneration system didn't increase the electric efficiency significantly
- For longer periods of constant operation HP achieve SPF sufficient to be competitive to DHS without the el. en. from PV/T taken into consideration.

Further works



- Long time complex measurements
- Improvements in house heating simulations
- Validation of the model
- Optimization of the modeled system
- System proposal for the average single – family house from the suburbs
- Comparison with biomass boilers

Thank you for your attention!

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