



4th generation heating system using geothermal energy as the main source



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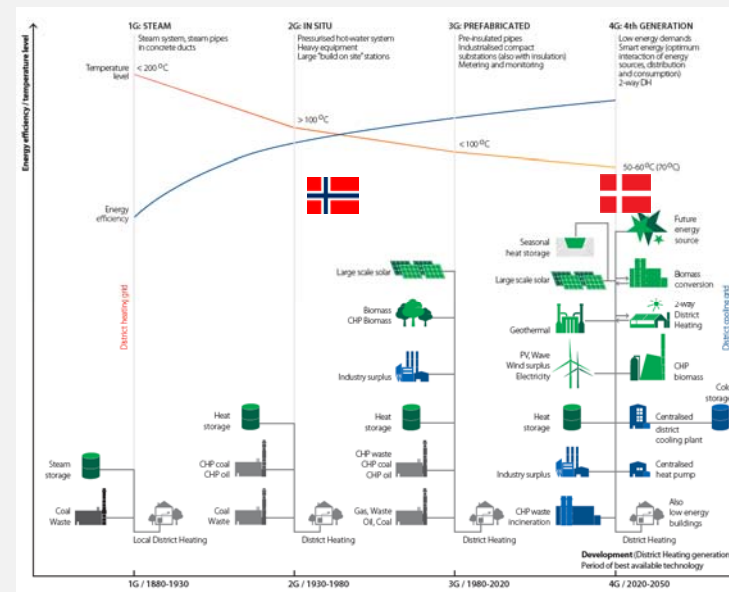
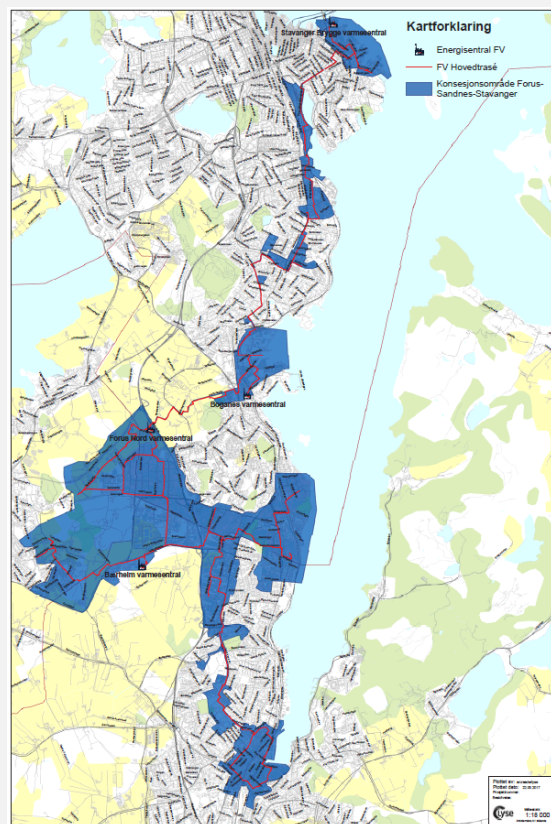
Peter Breuhaus, Energy Department of International Research Institute of Stavanger

Z ENERGI

District heating in Norway



Stavanger, Norway

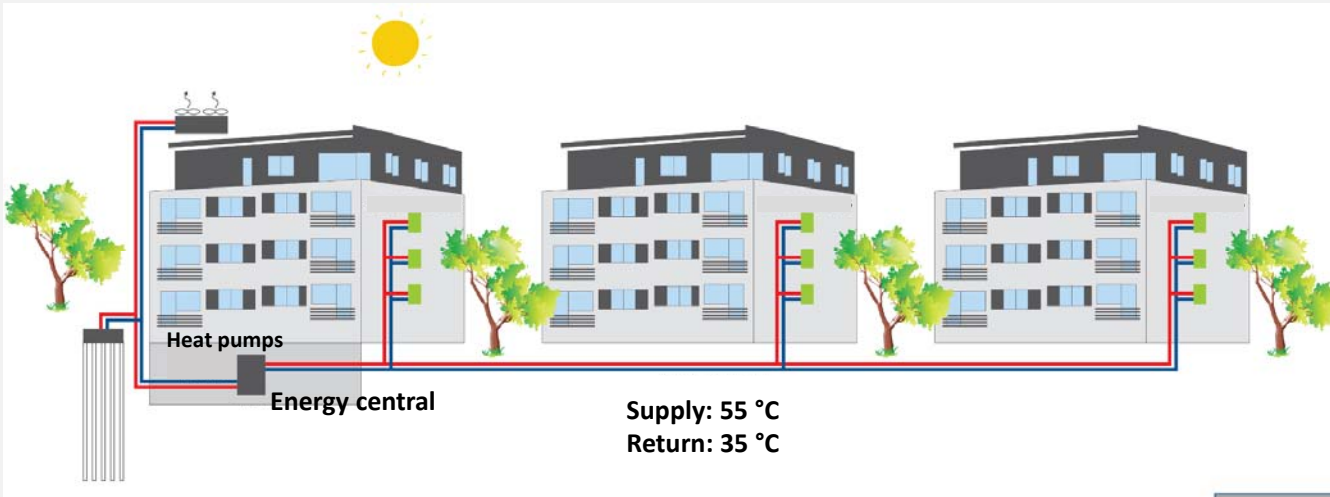


«Look to Denmark»

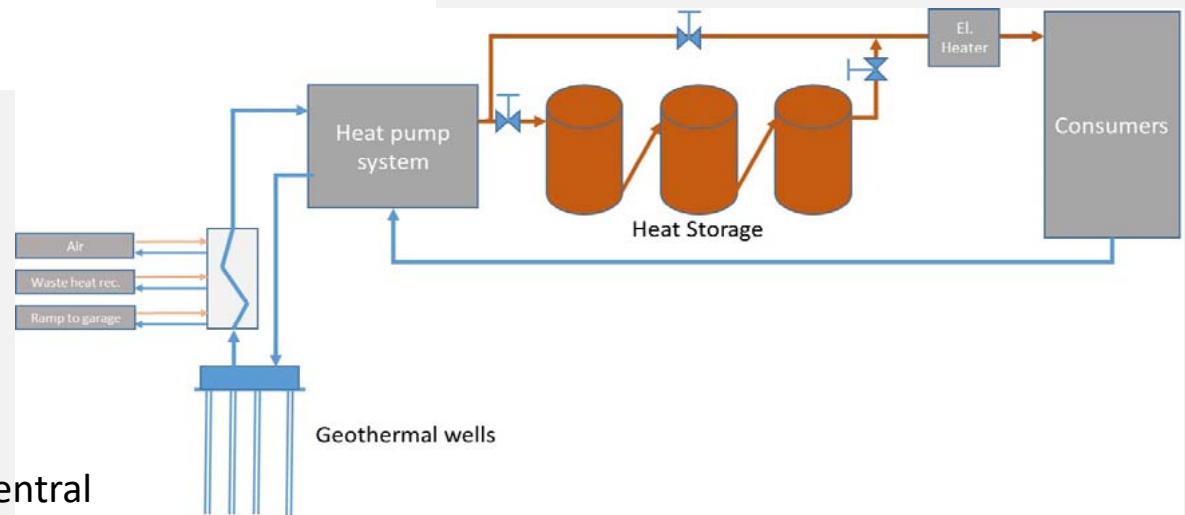
Østre Hageby

- 66 residential units
- 6 800 m²
- Low-temperature heating system
- Lower installation costs due to smaller pipe systems
- Learnt from the Lystrup project in Aarhus, Denmark





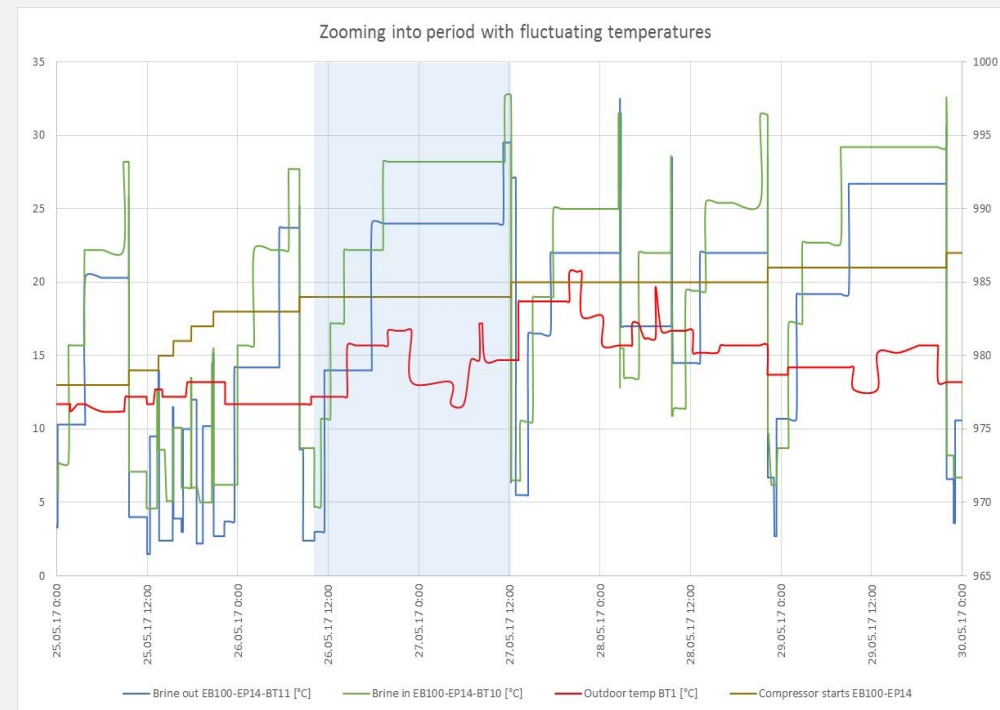
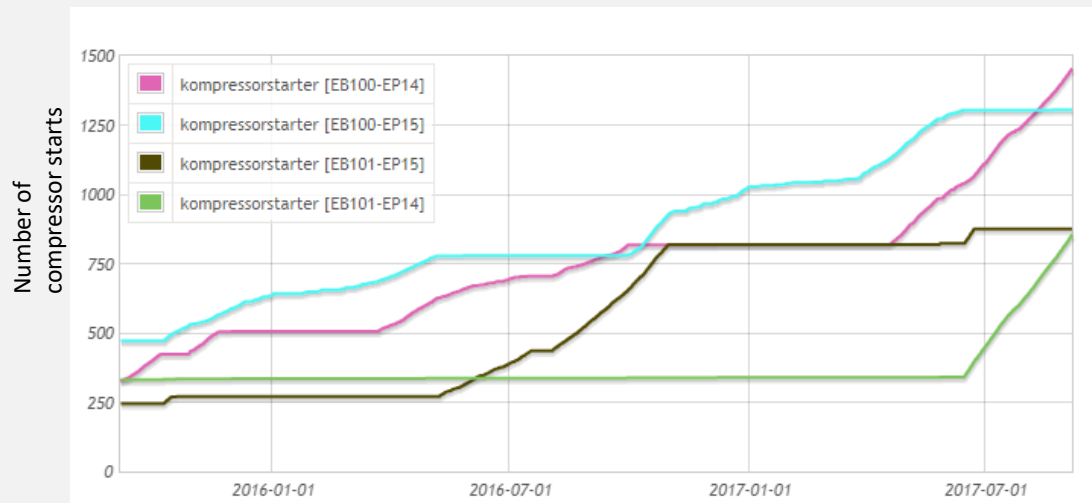
Sketch of Østre Hageby



Simple sketch of the energy central

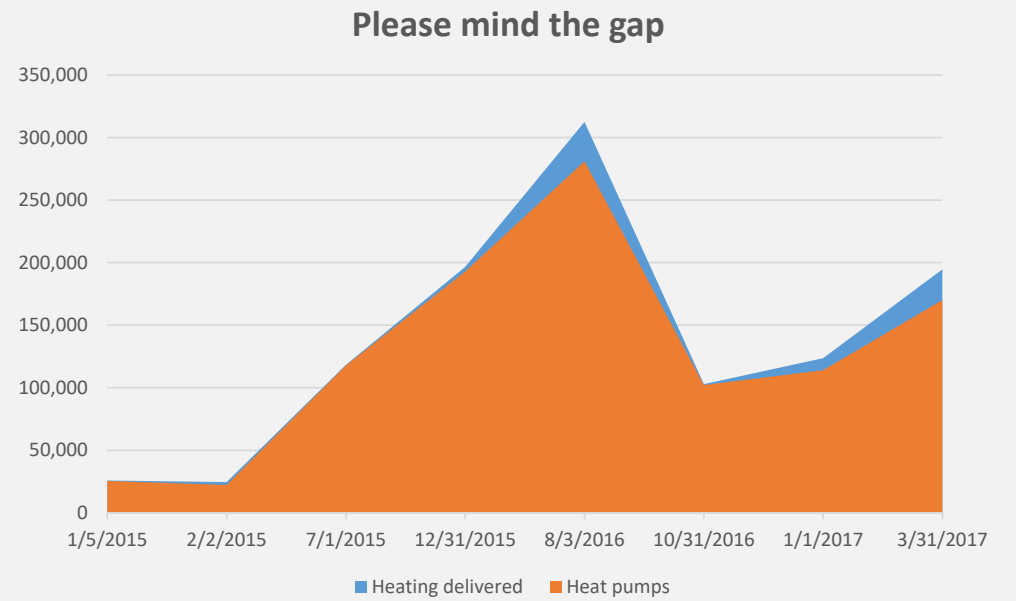
Measurements

- Monitored at Nibe Uplink via an internet connection
- Measured available data are based on standard instrumentation only
- Able to keep track of the compressor work rate
- Electricity consumption and delivered heat are measured



Results

- Heat pumps do most of the work
- Electrical boilers sometimes necessary to compensate for the peak demand
- Gaps are explained by adjustment issues



Results of 2017

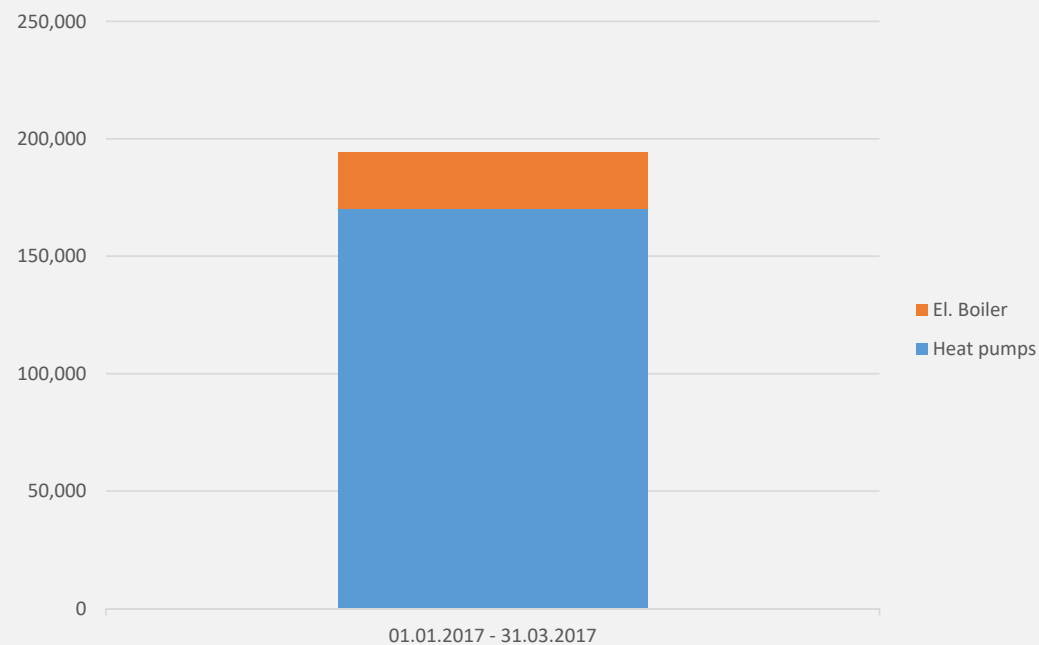
Energy consumption

Total = 194 620 kWh

Heat pump = 170 588 kWh

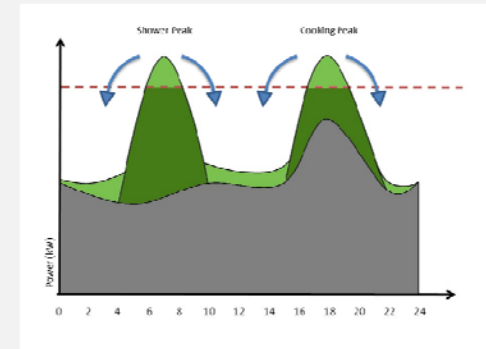
Electric boiler = 24 033 kWh

**61 % reduction in energy,
when compared to an all-electricity based solution**



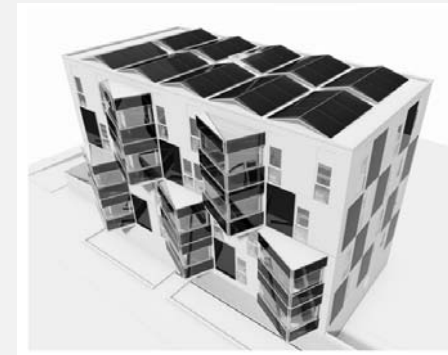
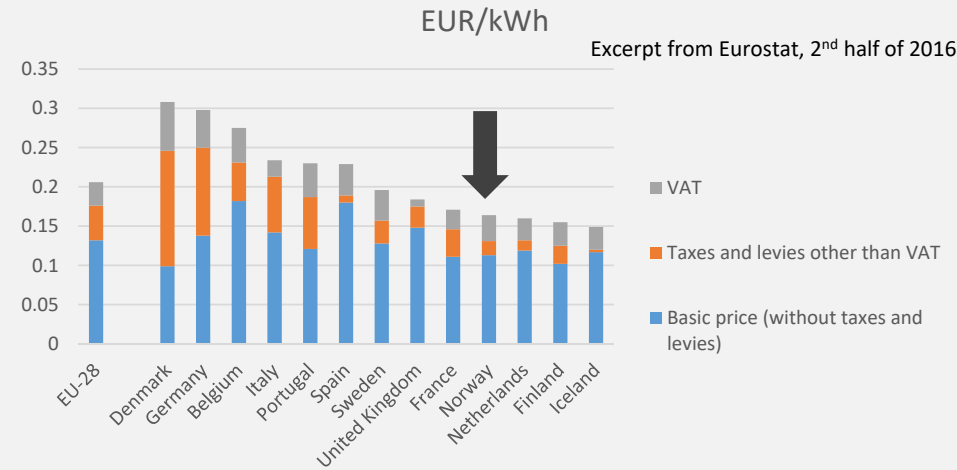
Conclusion

- First 4th gen. in Norway
- Operating reliably for 2.5 years
- 40 % lower energy consumption pr. m²
- Greener choice than all-electric solutions
- Downside is lack of more exact measurements



The future

- Norwegian electricity prices amongst the lowest in Europe, but are expected to increase (hopefully!)
- Planning energy solutions for the future's retirement homes
- Combining:
 - 4th and 5th gen. district heating
 - Geothermal energy
 - Improved heat recovery systems
 - Hybrid solar panels (PV-T)
 - New hybrid legionella preventing technology



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Thank you for your attention

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