

Assessing impacts of a regional collaboration on large-scale excess heat utilization

Erik O. Ahlgren, Akram Sandvall, Tomas Ekvall*

Dept of Energy and Environment, Chalmers Univ of Technology *IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute

Smart Energy Systems and 4th Generation District Heating Copenhagen, Aug 25-26, 2015



Smart heat synergies

- CHP waste incineration
- Heat storage
- Geothermal
- Intermittant electricity
- Transport biofuel production
- Industrial waste/surplus/excess heat

Perssson U, Werner S (2012). District heating in sequential energy supply. Applied Energy **95**: 123–131.



Industrial excess heat

Challenges

- Unknown energy system impacts
- Uncertain environmental impacts
- High investment cost
 - Lock-in effects ?

→ Sustainable ?



Questions

- What are the impacts on the energy system and its CO₂emissions of a large-scale excess heat utilisation?
- Is it economically sustainable?
- Is it sustainable from a broader perspective?



Methodology

- Case study
- Local and regional scales (regional biomass market)



Coincidence

Parallell processes

- Academic project/s
 - Industrial process engineering
 - Energy systems analysis
 - Energy market studies
- Actors
 - Chemical industries
 - DH utilities
 - The region

→ Project + reference/stakeholder groups



→ Common case

The Stenungsund case

→ Project:

West Sweden collaboration on industrial excess heat



The case - local









Industrial heat extraction

- Different levels requires various degrees of collaboration
- Extraction costs input to system calculations



DH today

DH in the region:

- Biomass
- Waste heat (MSW incineration + Refineries)
- NGCC
- Heat pumps



Unused biomass

- Co-combustion with coal (export)
- CHP elsewhere
- Biofuel production

Börjesson M; Athanassiadis D; Lundmark R; Ahlgren EO (2014). Bioenergy futures in Sweden – System effects of CO2 reduction and fossil fuel phase-out policies. *GCB Bioenergy*; in press.



Regional biomass supply curve





Climate policy scenarios

- 450PPM or BASE (450 ppm)
- NEWPOL (New Policies)

Sensitivity analysis

- No NG (after 2030)
- **REHD** (reduced heat demand)
- LIC (50% lower pipline cost)
- INTRATE
- **REFINERY** (cont[´]d operation)
- **RES-S** (cont´d el.certificates)
- **NOSNG** (NO alternative regional biomass demand)



Optimisation modeling

- MARKAL_West Sweden
- Time horizon: 2010-2050
- Load curves
- 37 DH system represented
 - Investment opportunities
- Transport biofuel production



Assumptions

- Marginal electricity
 - Short-term
 - Long term (built)



Results



Does the model build the pipeline?

 Is this solution providing more welfare (more cost-efficient) that any other solution to supply the heat demand?



Resulting cost-optimized excess heat capacity





Change - regional district heat delivery







Marginal cost change (Göteborg)





Change - CO2-emissions





Other sustainability impacts?

- Acidification
- Eutrophication
- Job creation
- Risk



Conclusions



Resource efficiency!



Process learning

- Collaboration
- Round-table discussions
 - Energy system model



Will it be built?



Thank you!

Project funding from The Swedish Energy Agency, The Stenungsund Chemical Industries, The District Heat Utilities in Göteborg, Kungälv och Stenungsund, the VG-region and the 4DH-project is gratefully acknowledged.