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District Heating

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Modelling of Technological Solutions to 4th Generation DH Systems

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Research Goal

To create efficient technological solutions of thermal energy sources for low temperature district heating systems





Research hystory



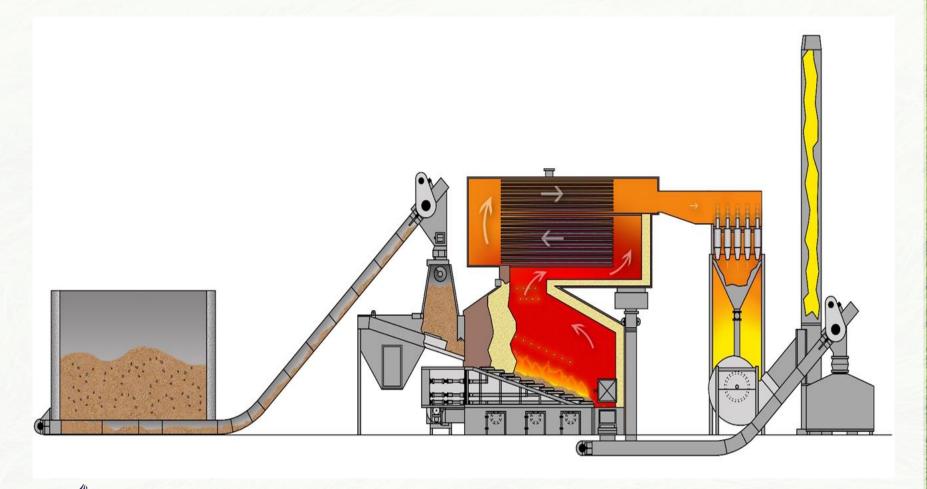
- Fuel switch from heavy oil to local wood biomass
- The transition from the 2 GDH to the 3 GDH (grid temperature reduction from 120/70 to 90/60)
- Design and installation of flue gas condenser
- Further lowering of DH return temperature
- Gradually transition to 4th Generation DH





Efficient technological solution (1)



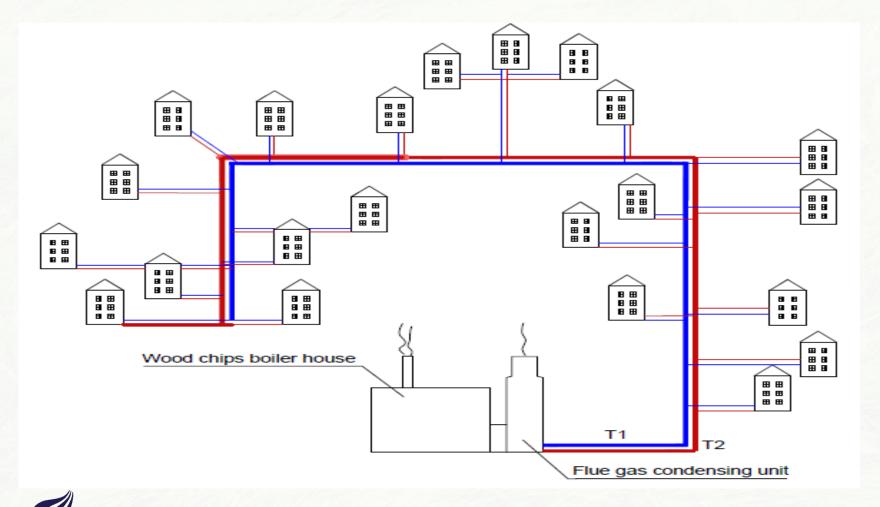






Efficient technological solution (2)



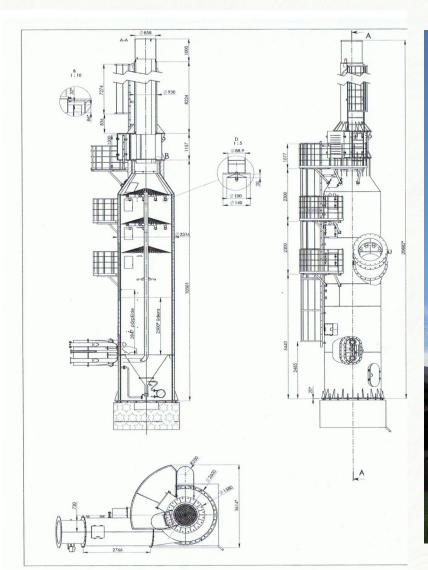






Condensing unit in Ludza DH boiler house



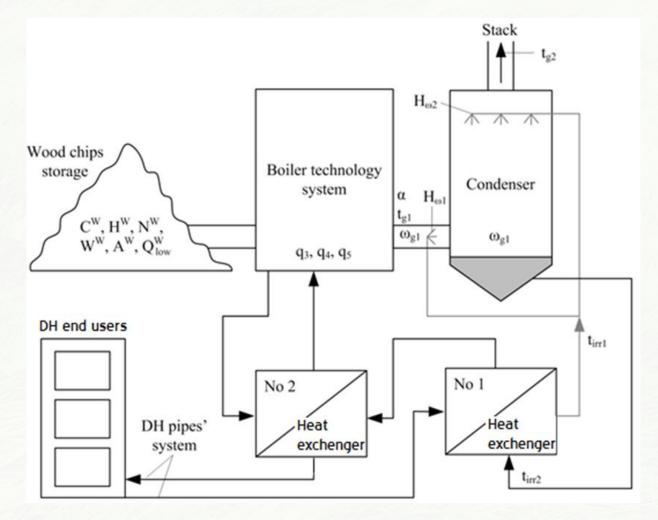






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Efficient technological solution (3)

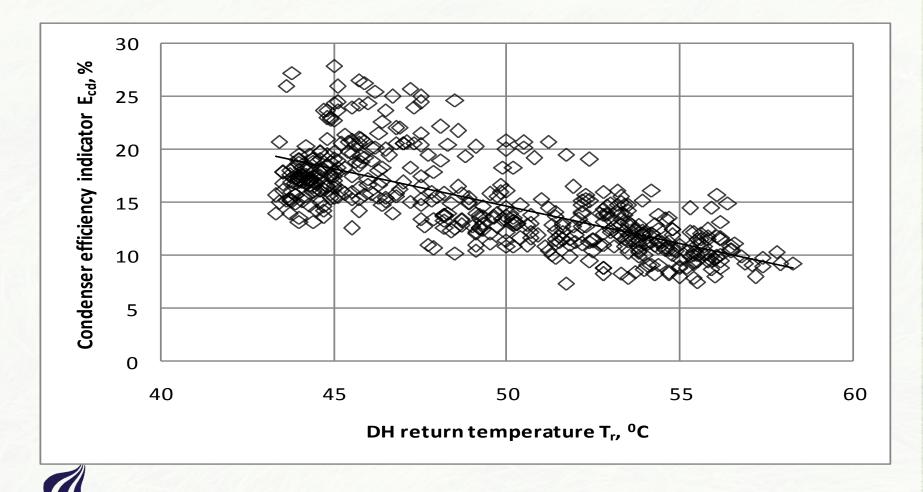






4DH 40 Generation District Heating

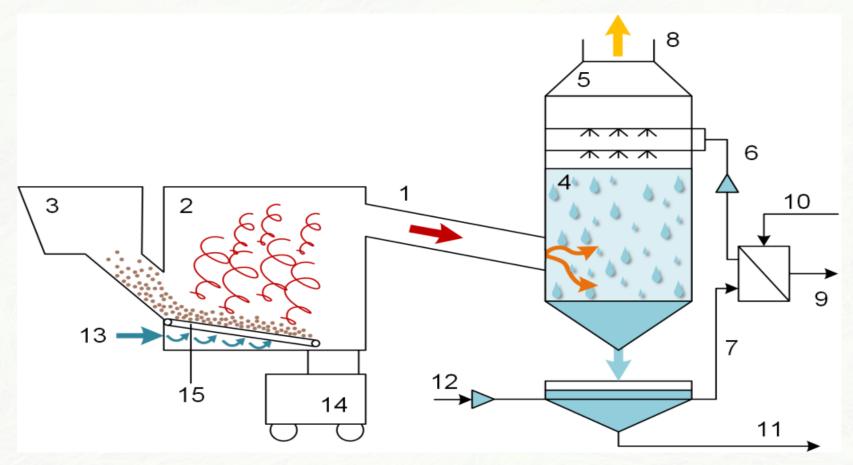
Experimental data of condensing unit





Efficient technological solution (4)





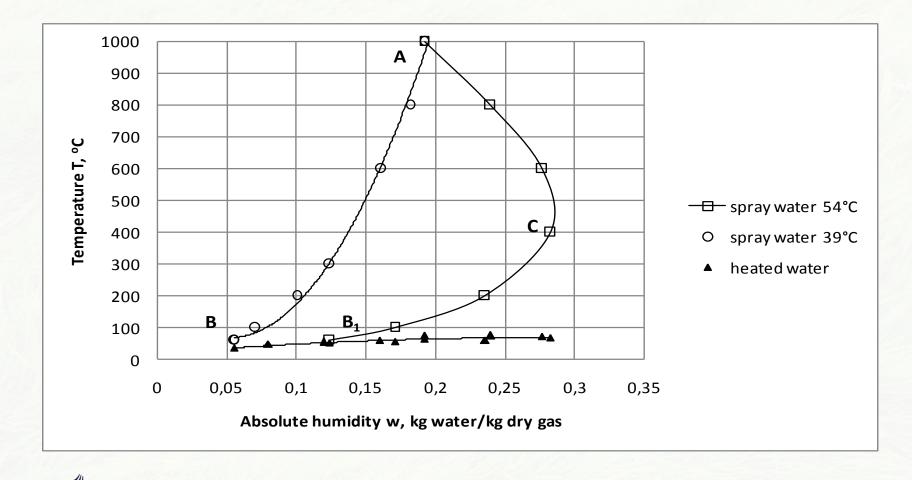


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Heat and mass transfer parameters (1)



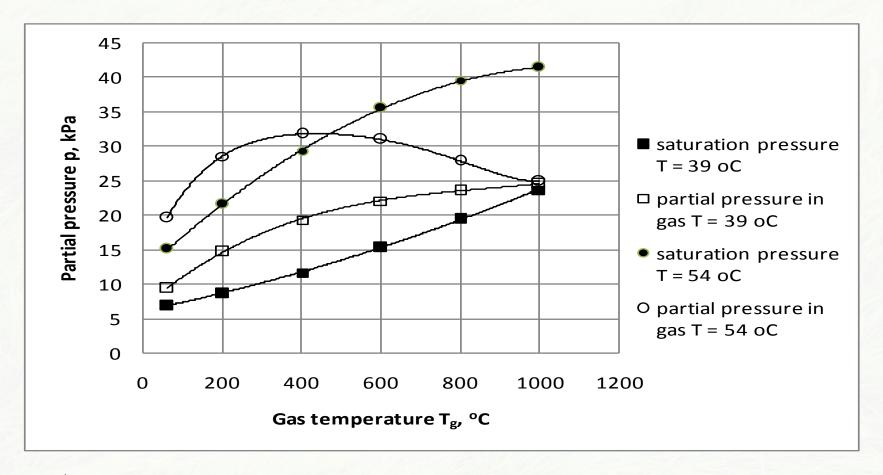






Heat and mass transfer parameters (2)



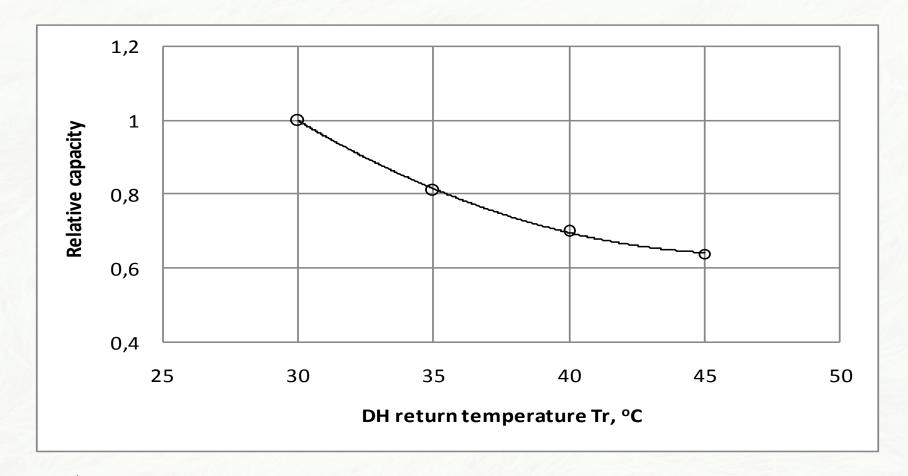






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Capacity versus DH return temperature







Conclusions (1)



- Modelling results show that capacity of water heater of a direct-contact equipment decreases, when the return temperature of DH system increases. The correctness of tendency is confirmed by experimental researches.
- In order to carry out a detailed process analysis based on heat and mass process descriptive equations, as well as the correlation for wet gas parameter calculation, software is being developed.





4DH

Conclusions (2)

- Introduction of the 4th generation DH systems will increase the energy efficiency of the direct-contact equipment.
- Methodology suggested in the article can be used to assess it in each particular situation.





Acknowledgment



This work has been supported by the European Social Fund project "Involvement of Human Resources for Development of Integrated Renewable Energy Resources Energy Production System" (project No. 2013/0014/1DP/1.1.1.2.0/13/APIA/ VIAA/026).





IEGULDĪJUMS TAVĀ NĀKOTNĒ







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