

# Applications of a heat load forecast with dynamic uncertainties



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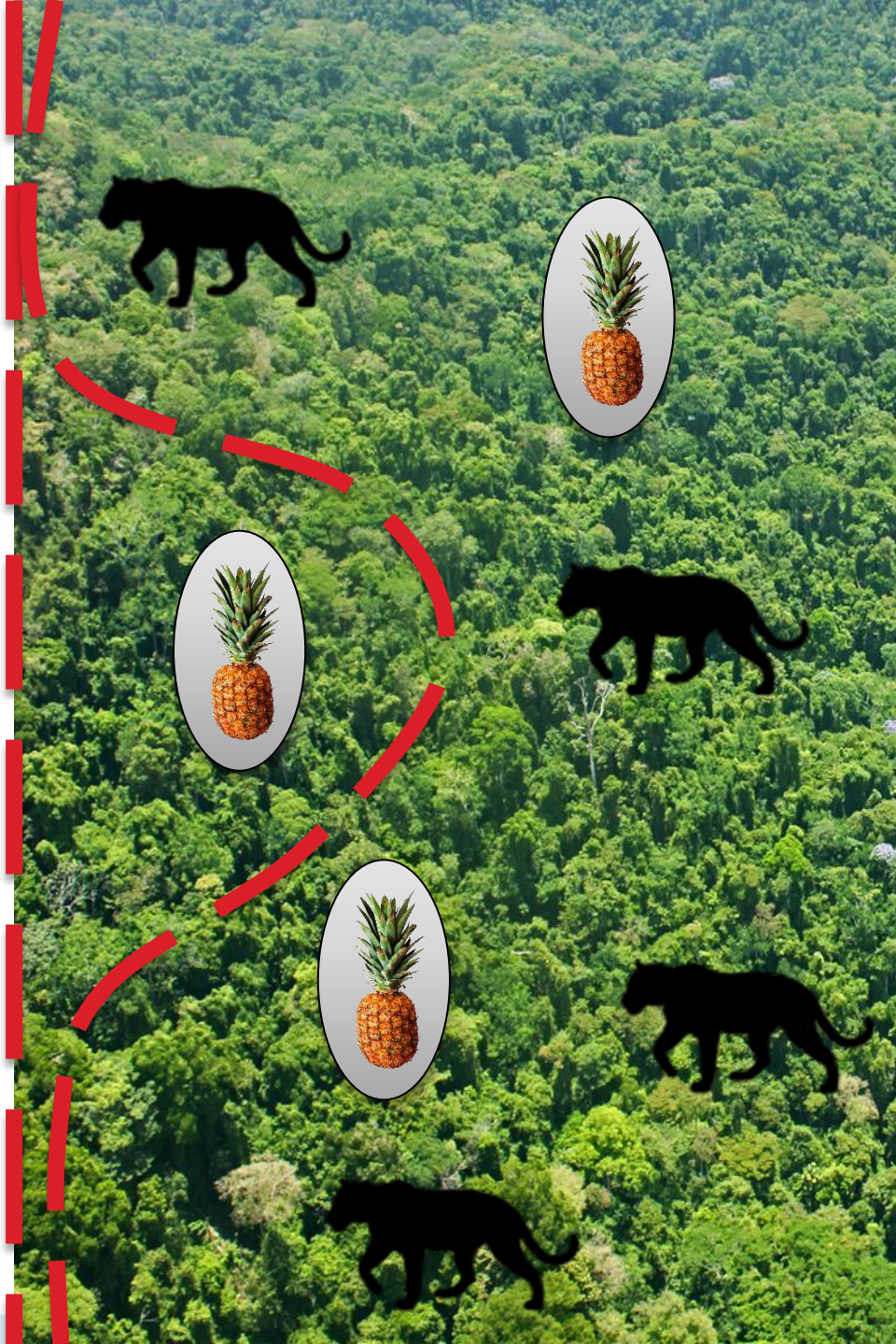
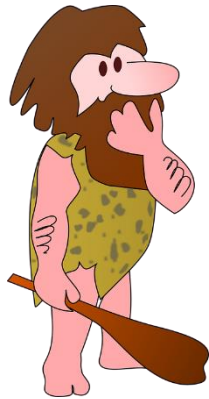
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# Risk and reward



# Risks and rewards in DH

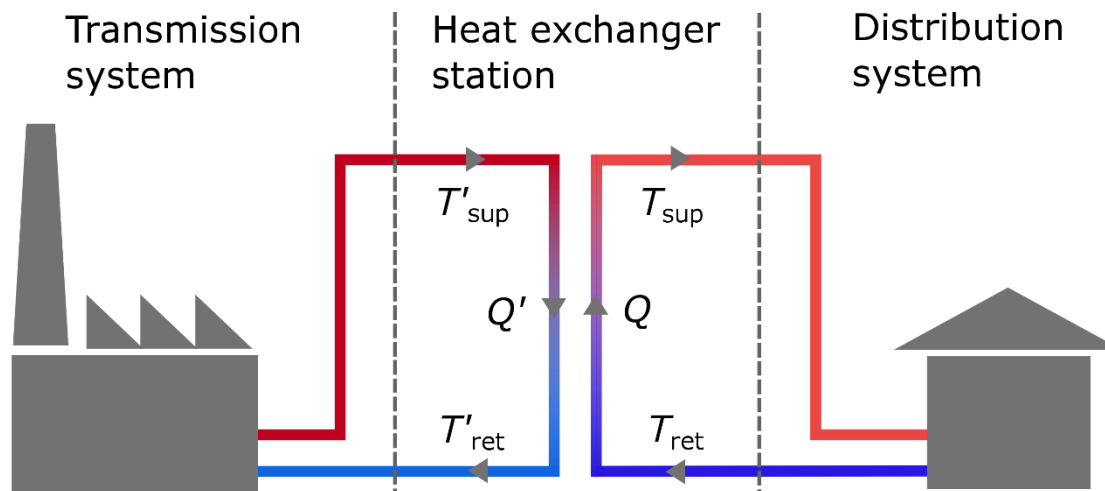


- ▶ Inability to meet demand
- ▶ Economic risk
- ▶ System failure
- ▶ Investment risk

- ▶ Reduce heat losses
- ▶ Reduce CO<sub>2</sub>-emission
- ▶ Produce cheaper heat
- ▶ Facilitate RES integration



# Application: Operation of area substations



$$P = c\rho Q [T_{sup} - T_{ret}]$$



**Reward:** Lower supply temperature  
→ reduced heat loss



**Risk:** Inability to cover heat demand

# Case from Aarhus – Denmark

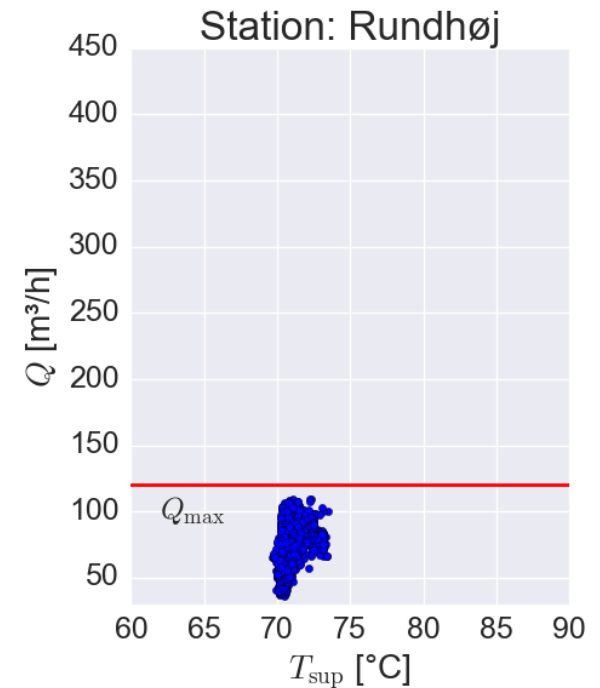
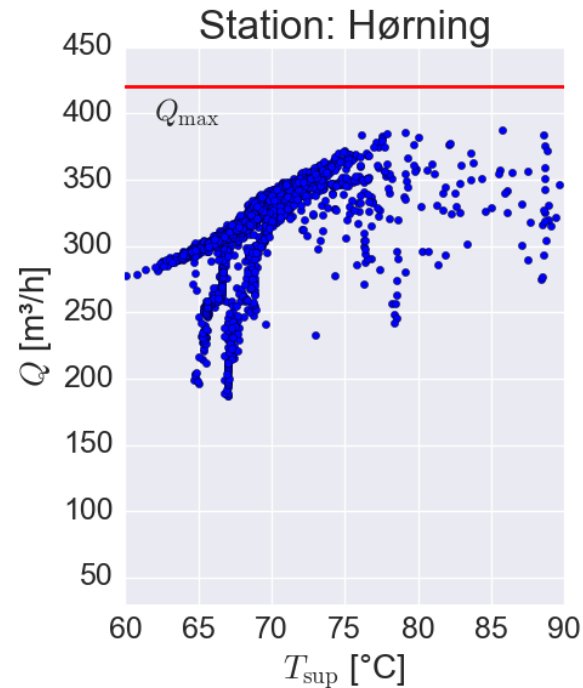
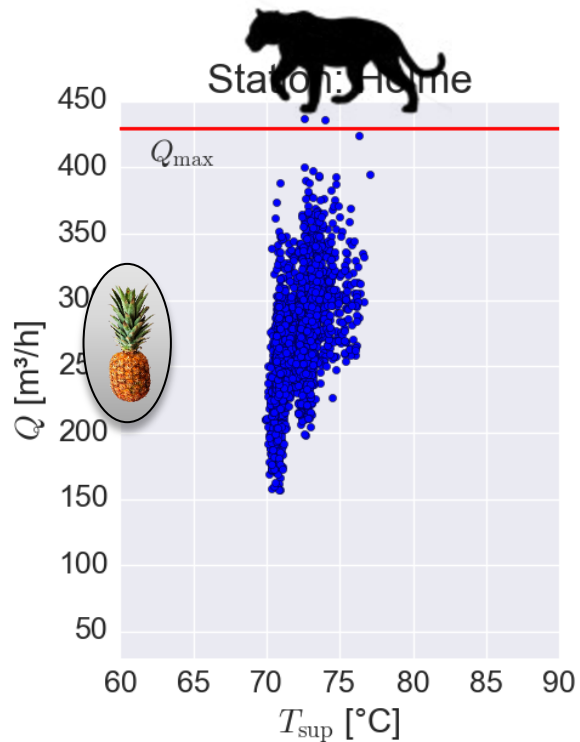
## ▶ Area substations:

- Holme
- Hørning
- Rundhøj

## ▶ Scenarios

- Scenario 1: Current operation
- Scenario 2: Optimized temperature control
- Scenario 3: Optimized temperature control  
+ dynamic uncertainties

# Scenario 1: Current operation



$$P = c\rho Q [T_{\text{sup}} - T_{\text{ret}}]$$

# Scenario 2: Optimized temperature control

$$T_{t+1}^{\text{sup}} = \max \left\{ T_{\text{sup}}^{\text{min}}(\hat{T}_{t+1}^{\text{out}}), \hat{T}_{t+1}^{\text{ret}} + \frac{\hat{P}_{t+1}}{c\rho Q_{t+1}^{\text{ref}}} \right\}$$

Consumer constraint

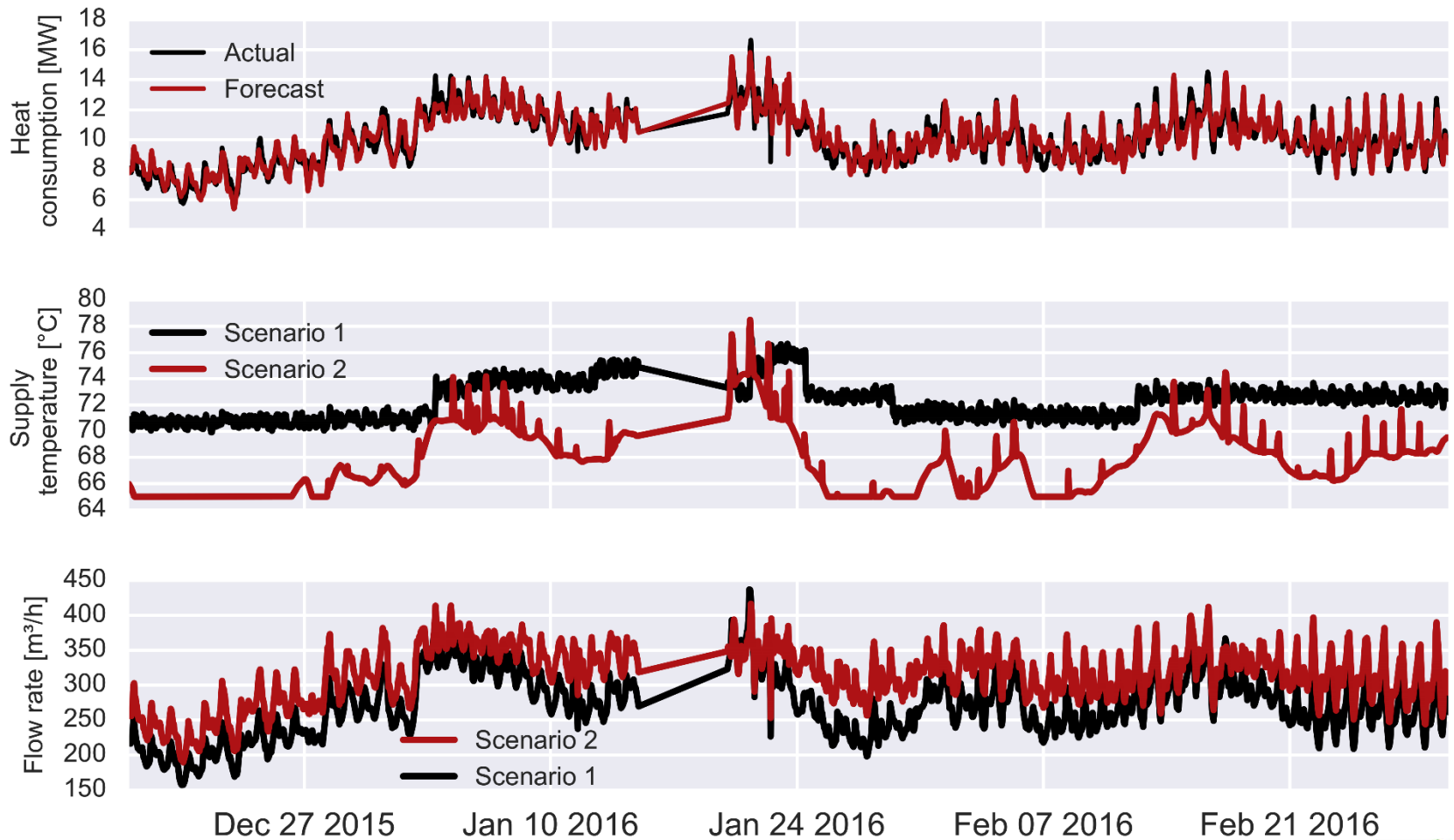
System constraint

$$Q_{t+1}^{\text{ref}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{Q'_{\text{ref}}} \left| Q_{\text{max}} - \frac{\hat{P}_{t+1} + \delta\hat{P}}{c\rho [T_{t+1}^{\text{sup}}(Q'_{\text{ref}}) - T_t^{\text{ret}}]} \right|$$

Inspired by PRESS by Enfor:

Madsen, Henrik, et al. "On flow and supply temperature control in district heating systems."  
*Heat Recovery Systems and CHP* 14.6 (1994): 613-620.

# Scenario 1 and 2 - Holme





# Scenario 3: Optimized temperature control

$$T_{t+1}^{\text{sup}} = \max \left\{ T_{\text{sup}}^{\text{min}}(\hat{T}_{t+1}^{\text{out}}), \hat{T}_{t+1}^{\text{ret}} + \frac{\hat{P}_{t+1}}{c\rho Q_{t+1}^{\text{ref}}} \right\}$$

Consumer constraint

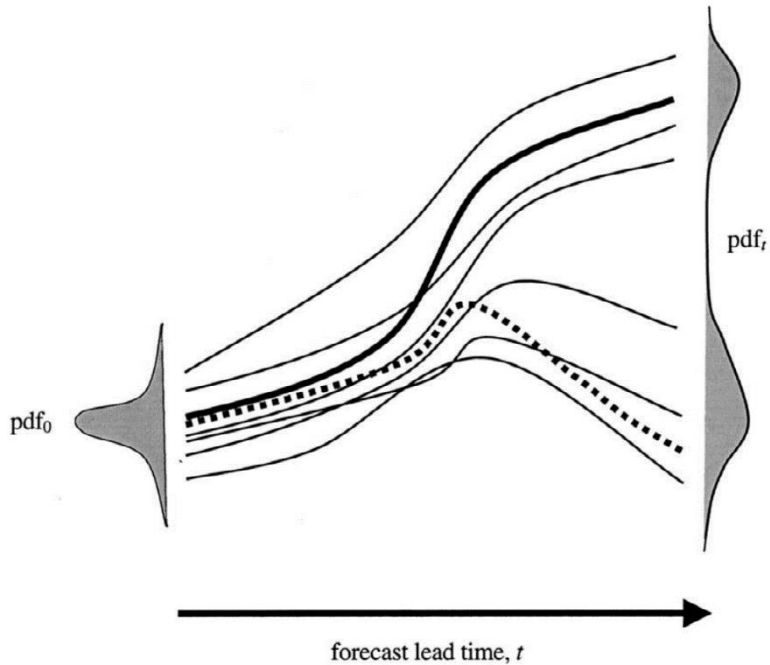
System constraint

$$Q_{t+1}^{\text{ref}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{Q'_{\text{ref}}} \left| Q_{\text{max}} - \frac{\hat{P}_{t+1} + \delta\hat{P}}{c\rho [T_{t+1}^{\text{sup}}(Q'_{\text{ref}}) - T_t^{\text{ret}}]} \right|$$

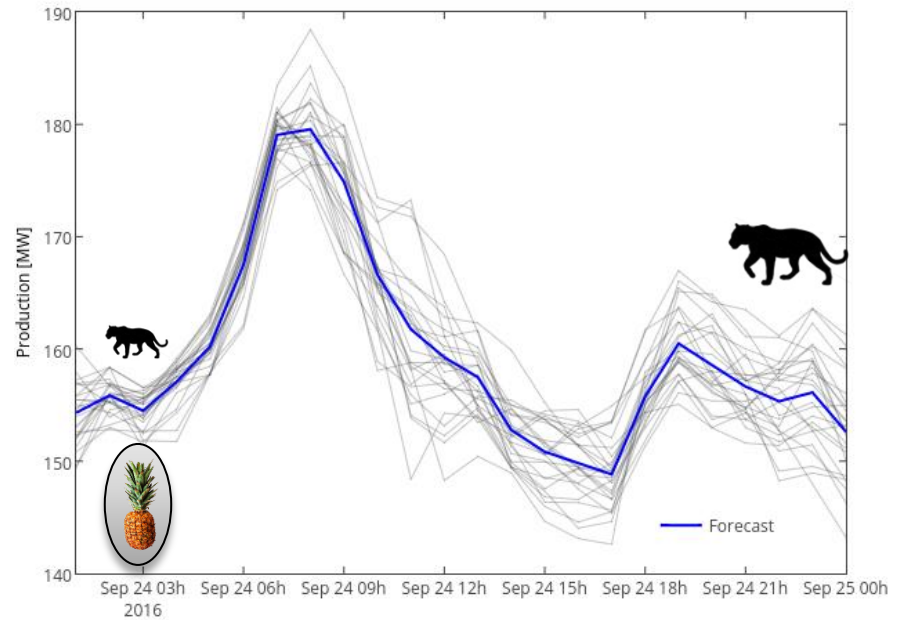
Forecast uncertainty:  $\delta\hat{P}$

- Scenario 2: constant
- Scenario 3: time-dependent, ensemble-based

# Ensemble forecasting

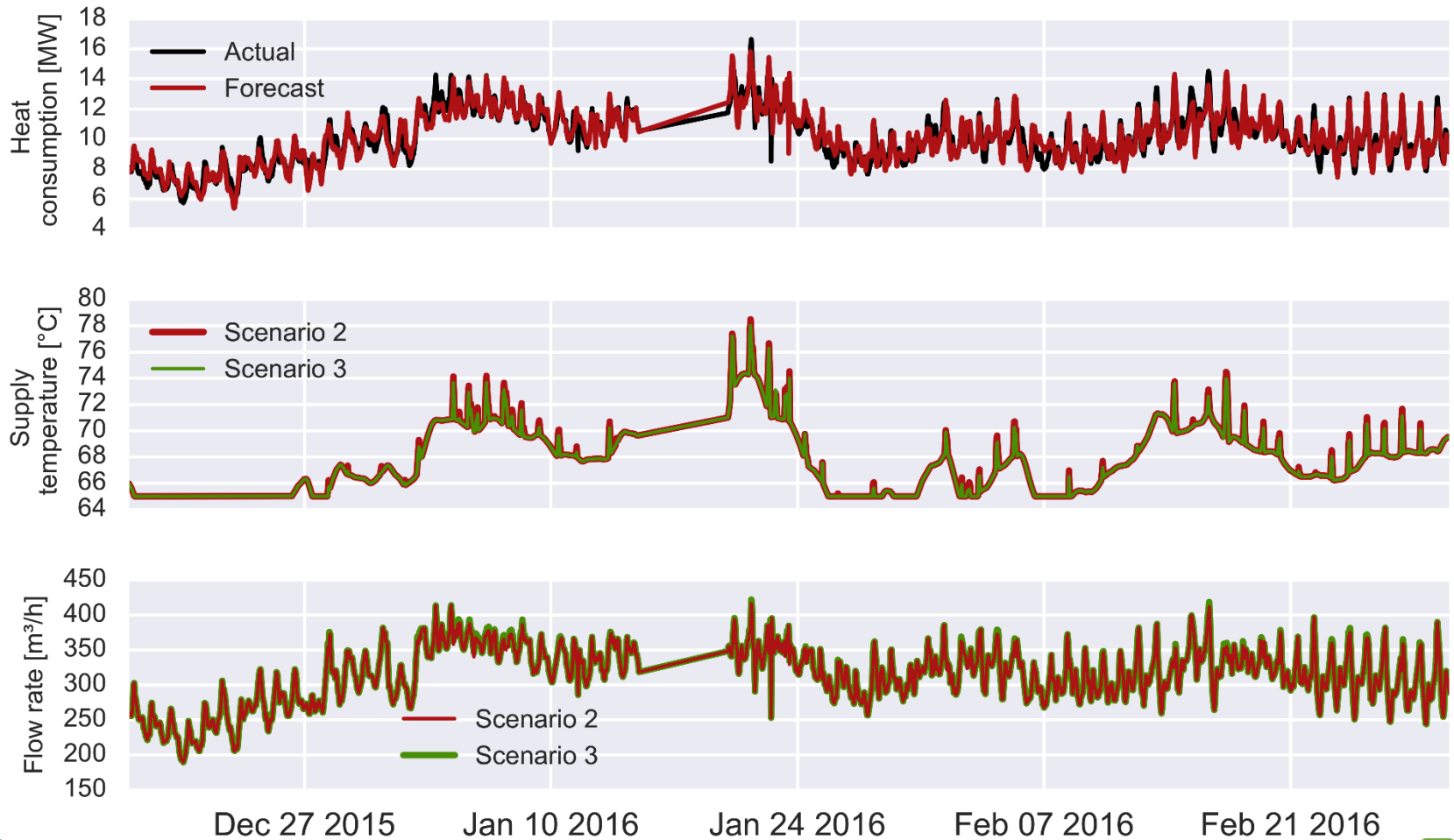


## My online heat demand forecast

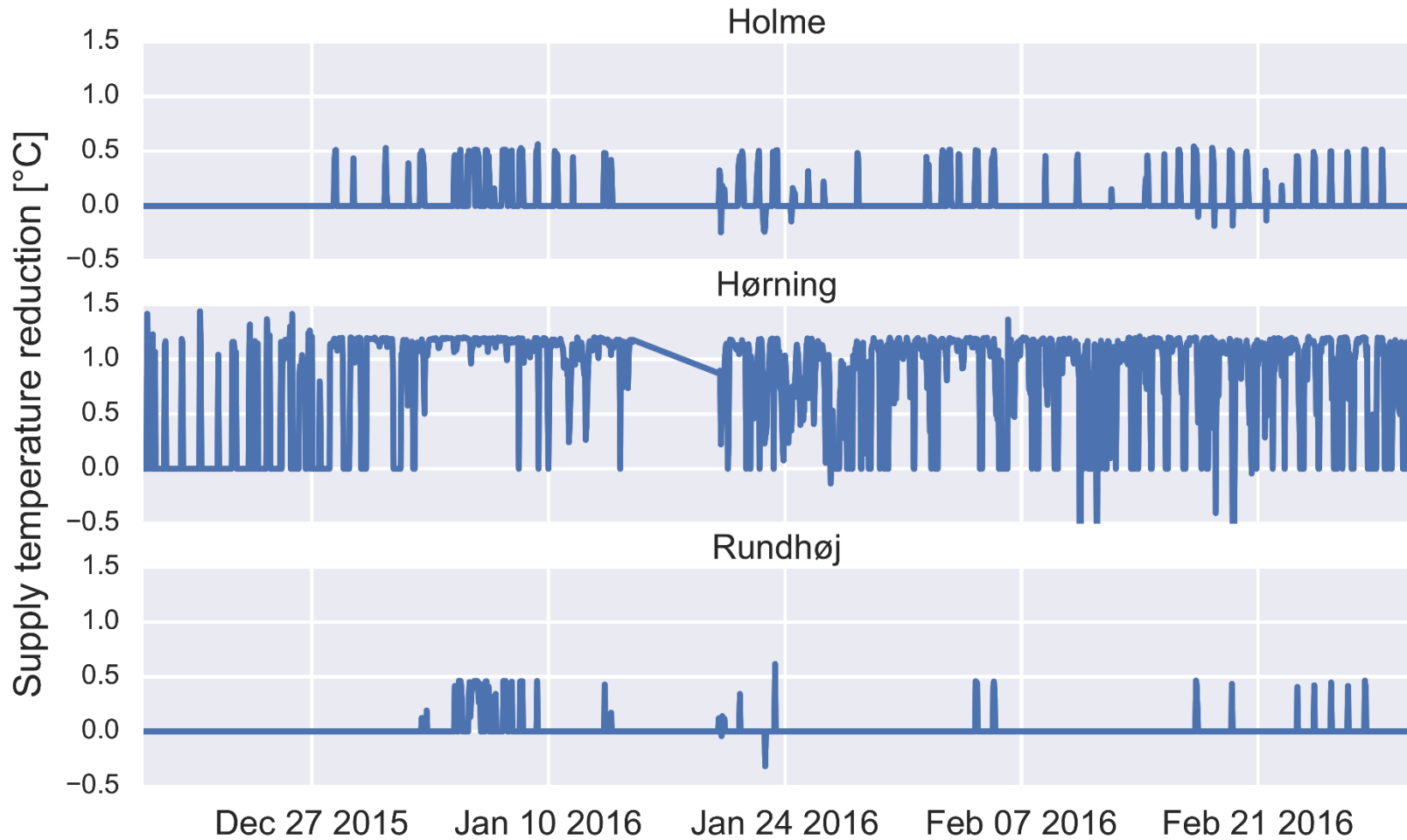


From: Taylor, James W., and Roberto Buizza. "Using weather ensemble predictions in electricity demand forecasting." *International Journal of Forecasting* 19.1 (2003): 57-70.

# Scenario 2 and 3 - Holme

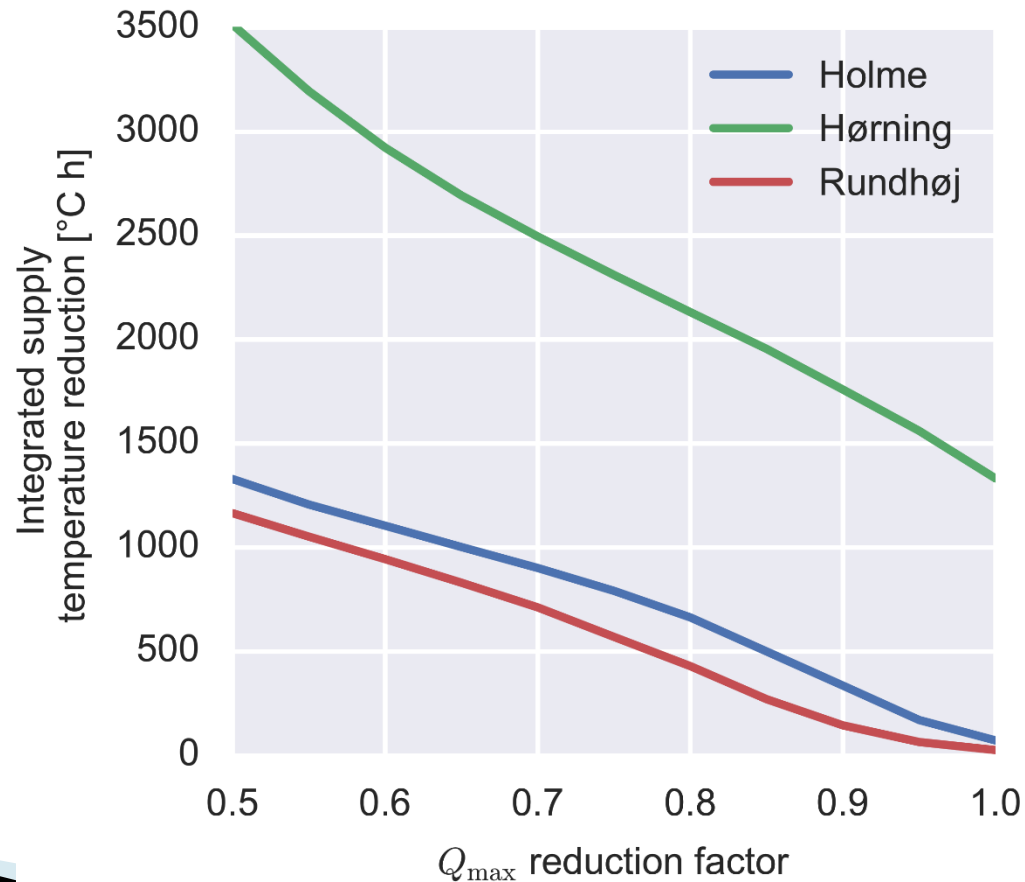


# Supply temperature reduction





# Size matters

$$\hat{P} + \delta\hat{P} > \rho c Q_{\max} \left[ T_{\text{sup}}^{\min}(\hat{T}^{\text{out}}) - \hat{T}_{\text{ret}} \right]$$





# Conclusions

- ▶ Implementing optimized control:
  - Significant supply temperature reductions 
- ▶ Improving optimized control w. dynamic uncertainties:
  - Smaller additional supply temperature reductions 
- ▶ Substations with limited capacity can benefit most

Paper submitted to Applied Energy:

Dahl, M., Brun, A. and Andresen, G.B.

"Using ensemble weather predictions in district heating operation and load forecasting"

# Outlook – other applications

- ▶ Operation of heat storage to cover economic risk
  - What is the price of always keeping your promises?
- ▶ Qualify risk estimates for unit commitment decisions
  - Should we start up a more expensive production unit?

**How much are we willing to gamble?**



VS



# Thank you for listening!

## Questions?

### Visit [plot.ly/~magndahl](https://plot.ly/~magndahl)

