

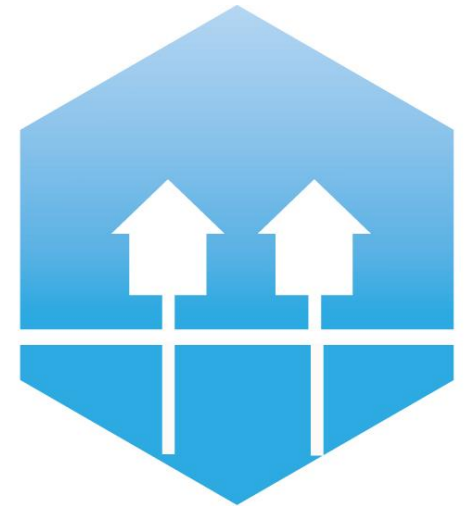
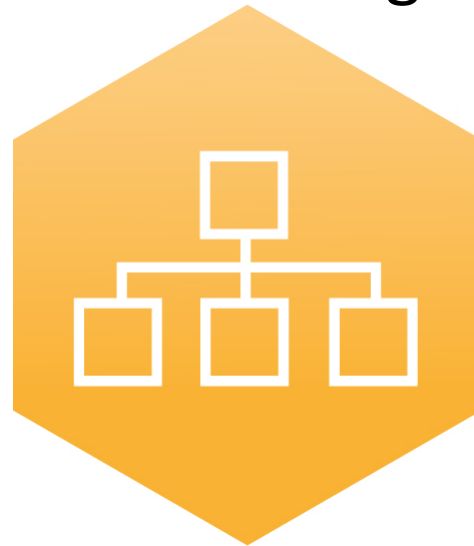
2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Smart Energy Systems and 4th Generation District Heating  
Aalborg, 27-28 September 2016

# Power-to-Gas and Power-to-Heat interaction in the transition towards Future Smart Energy Systems



Benedetto Nastasi

Gianluigi Lo Basso



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# 4DH

**4th Generation District Heating  
Technologies and Systems**

# Outline



- **Background**
- **Research Questions**
- **Energy System Model**
- **Power-to-Gas (P2G)**
- **Power-to-Heat (P2H)**
- **Energy Scenarios with 30% - 40% - 50% of RES**
- **Conclusions**





# Background

- Age of buildings entails energy efficiency issues
  - Low Heating temperature or change production
  - ✓ *Energy retrofitting accounting for the constraints*
  - 25% is the maximum integrable RES share today
  - RES intermittency, e.g. PV peak, overcomes 25%
  - ✓ *Smart Heating involving RES electricity excess*
- **Power-to-X to meet Heating demand effectively**





# Research Questions

***What **Heating Technology** could be involved in energy efficiency improvement but considering the different temperature levels of energy needs?***

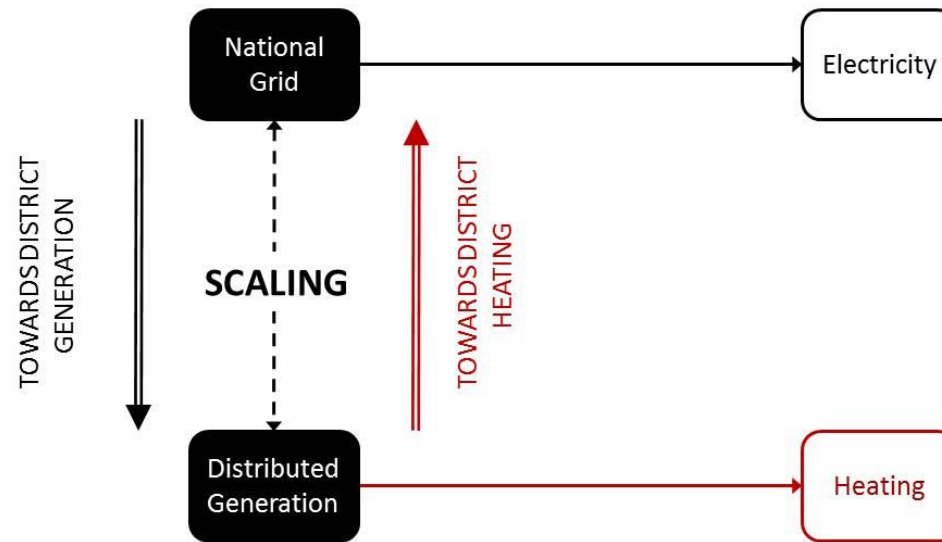
***Hybrid Systems and Refurbishment opportunities***

***What reduction in **Primary Energy** and **RES excess** could be achieved by P2H and P2G technology?***

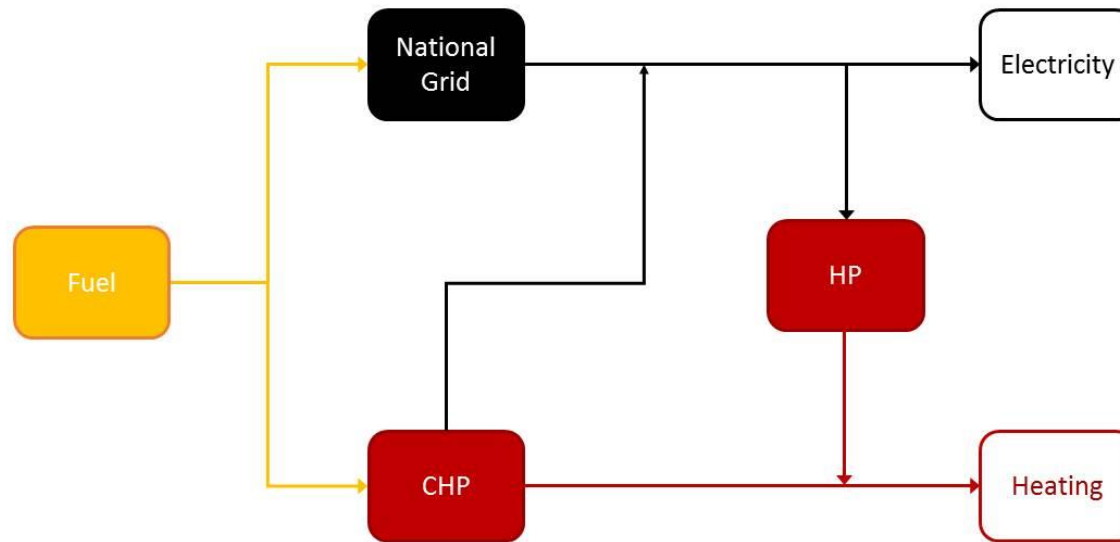
***Potential for District Heating & District Generation***



# Energy System Model



# Energy System Model



**! Warning about the temperature of supplied heat !**



# Research Question 1



***What Heating Technology could be involved in energy efficiency improvement but considering the different temperature levels of energy needs?***



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# Conventional Heating supply

- **High Temperature Heating (ca. 85°C)**
  - ✓ **Traditional Boiler** → **Fuel to Heat**
- **Medium Temperature Heating (ca. 65°C)**
  - ✓ **Condensing Boiler** → **Fuel to Heat**
- **Low Temperature Heating (ca. 45°C)**
  - ✓ **Electric Heat Pump** → **Electricity to Heat**







# Transition Heating supply

- **High Temperature Heating (ca. 85°C)**
  - ✓ **Traditional Boiler → Cogeneration plant**
- **Medium Temperature Heating (ca. 65°C)**
  - ✓ **Condensing Boiler → Gas Heat Pump**
- **Low Temperature Heating (ca. 45°C)**
  - ✓ **Electric Heat Pump → RES-based Heat Pump**





# Transition Heating supply

- **High Temperature Heating (ca. 85°C)**
  - ✓ **Cogeneration plant** → **Fuel to Heat and Electricity**
- **Medium Temperature Heating (ca. 65°C)**
  - ✓ **Gas Heat Pump** → **Fuel to Heat**
- **Low Temperature Heating (ca. 45°C)**
  - ✓ **RES-based Heat Pump** → **Electricity to Heat**





# Future Heating supply

- **High Temperature Heating (ca. 85°C)**
  - ✓ **Cogeneration plant → CO<sub>2</sub> Heat Pump**
- **Medium Temperature Heating (ca. 65°C)**
  - ✓ **Gas Heat Pump → 2-stage Heat Pump**
- **Low Temperature Heating (ca. 45°C)**
  - ✓ **RES-based Heat Pump → Thermal RES**

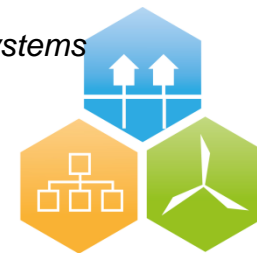




# Future Heating supply

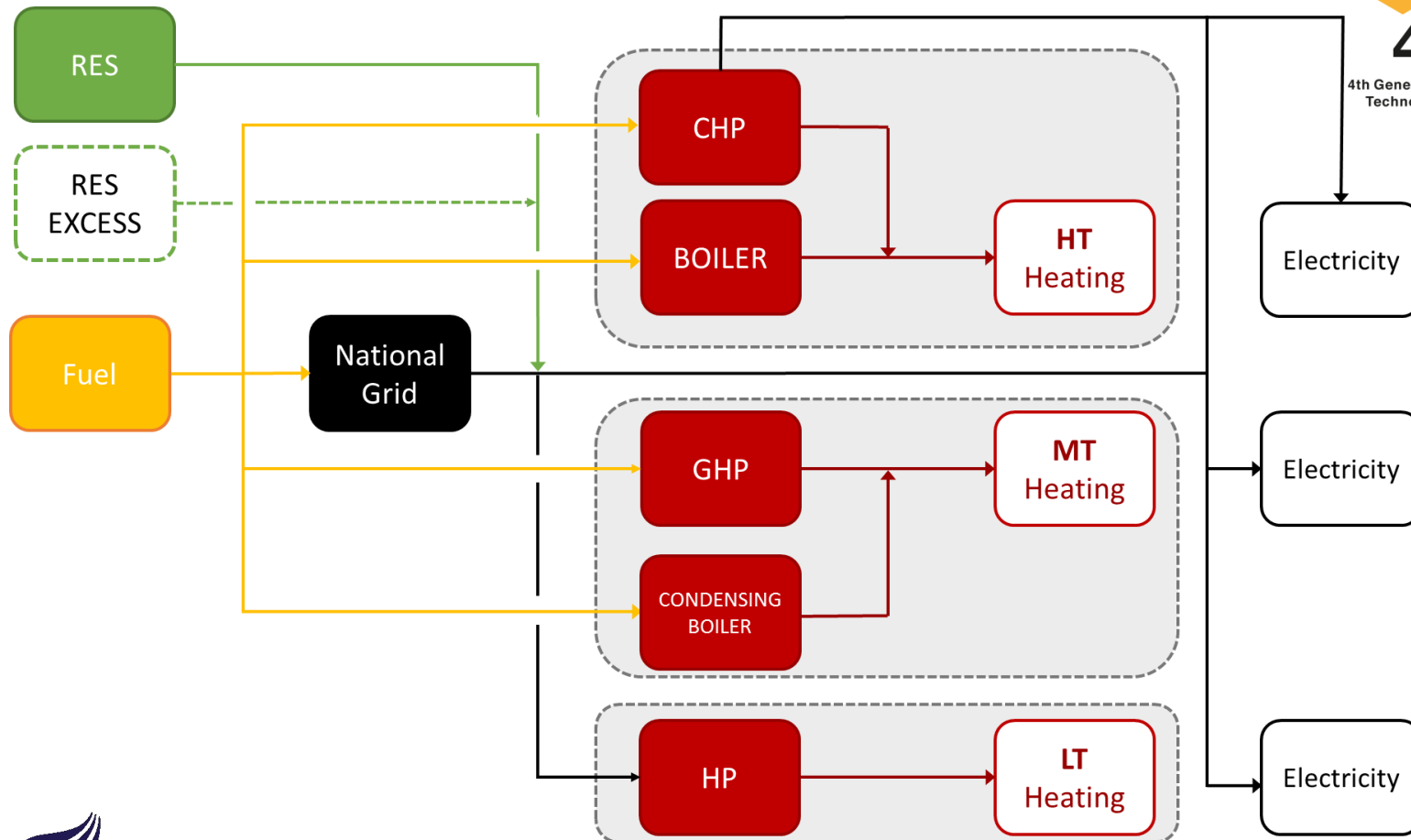
- High Temperature Heating (ca. 85°C)
  - ✓ CO<sub>2</sub> Heat Pump → Electricity to Heat
- Medium Temperature Heating (ca. 65°C)
  - ✓ 2-stage Heat Pump → Electricity to Heat
- Low Temperature Heating (ca. 45°C)
  - ✓ Thermal RES → RES to Heat





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# Transition Energy System Model

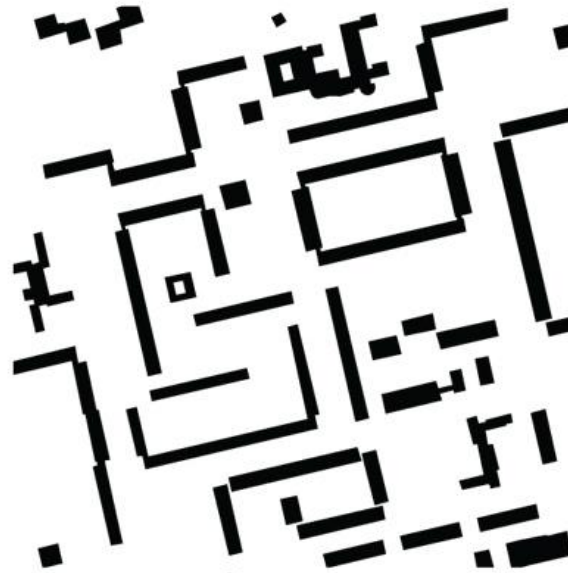




# Urban tissue and Heating



HT (City Center)



MT (60's Housing)

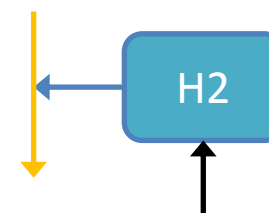


LT (New areas)





# Power-to-Gas (P2G) $\rightarrow$ H<sub>2</sub>NG



**Electrolyser efficiency**  $\eta_{ELY} = \frac{E_{H2}}{E_{el,ELY}}$

## Electricity Node

$$E_{el,GRID} + E_{el,RES} + E_{el,CHP} - E_{el,HP} - E_{el,ELY} = E_{el,D}$$

## RES fraction

$$f_{RES} = \frac{E_{el,RES}}{(E_{el,D} + E_{el,HP} + E_{el,ELY})}$$

## Mixing section

$$R_{H2NG} = \frac{E_{H2}}{E_{fuel,CHP}}$$

## Primary Energy

$$E_{fuel,Sys} = E_{fuel,CHP} \cdot (1 - R_{H2NG}) + \frac{E_{el,GRID}}{\eta_{GRID}}$$



# Power-to-Gas (P2G)



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Hydrogen to link heat and electricity in the transition towards future Smart Energy Systems 

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<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360544216303413>



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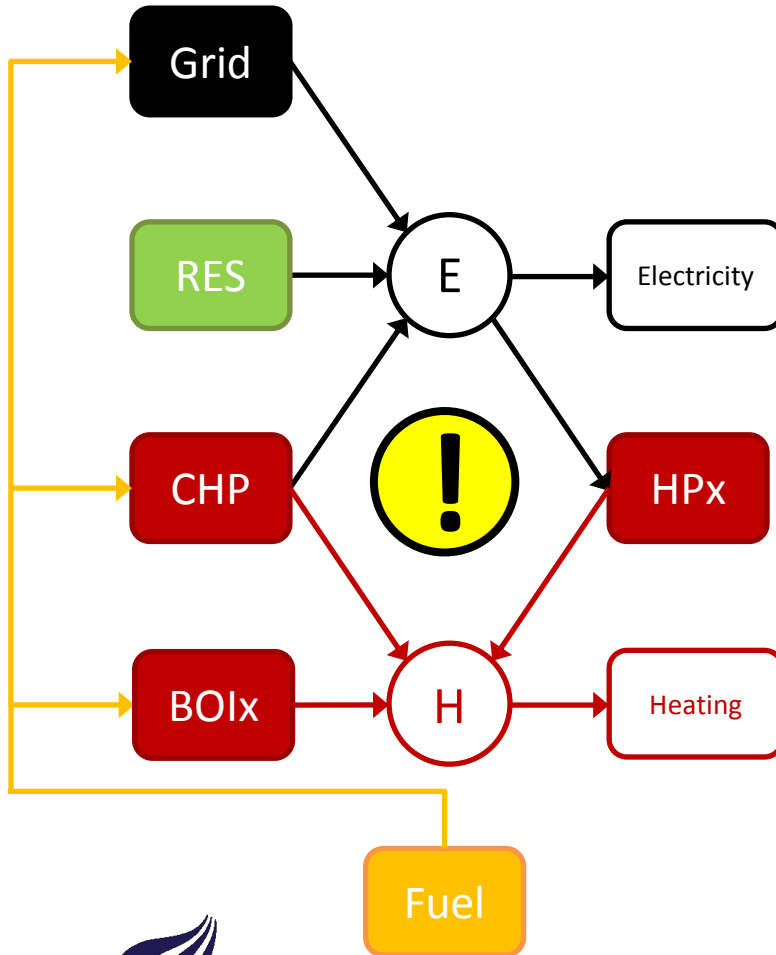
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# Power-to-Heat (P2H)



## Electricity Node

$$E_{el,GRID} + E_{el,RES} + E_{el,CHP} - E_{el,HPx} = E_{el,D} \quad (1)$$

## Share of RES

$$f_{RES} = \frac{E_{el,RES}}{(E_{el,D} + E_{el,HPx})} \quad (2)$$

## Heat Node

$$E_{h,HPx} + E_{h,CHP} + E_{h,BOIx} = E_{h,D} \quad (3)$$

## Objective Function

$$E_{fuel,Sys} = E_{fuel,CHP} + E_{fuel,BOIx} + \frac{E_{el,GRID}}{\eta_{GRID}} \quad (4)$$





# Reference Urban Energy Systems

- **Rome – PTHR 0.130 (e.g. 3.3 kW<sub>el</sub>, 25 kW<sub>th</sub>)**
  - ✓ **HT 70%    MT 20%    LT 10%**
- **Berlin – PTHR 0.189**
  - ✓ **HT 40%    MT 50%    LT 10%**
- **Copenhagen – PTHR 0.283**
  - ✓ **HT 20%    MT 40%    LT 40%**



# Research Question 2



***What reduction in **Primary Energy** and **RES excess** could be achieved by **P2H** and **P2G** technology?***



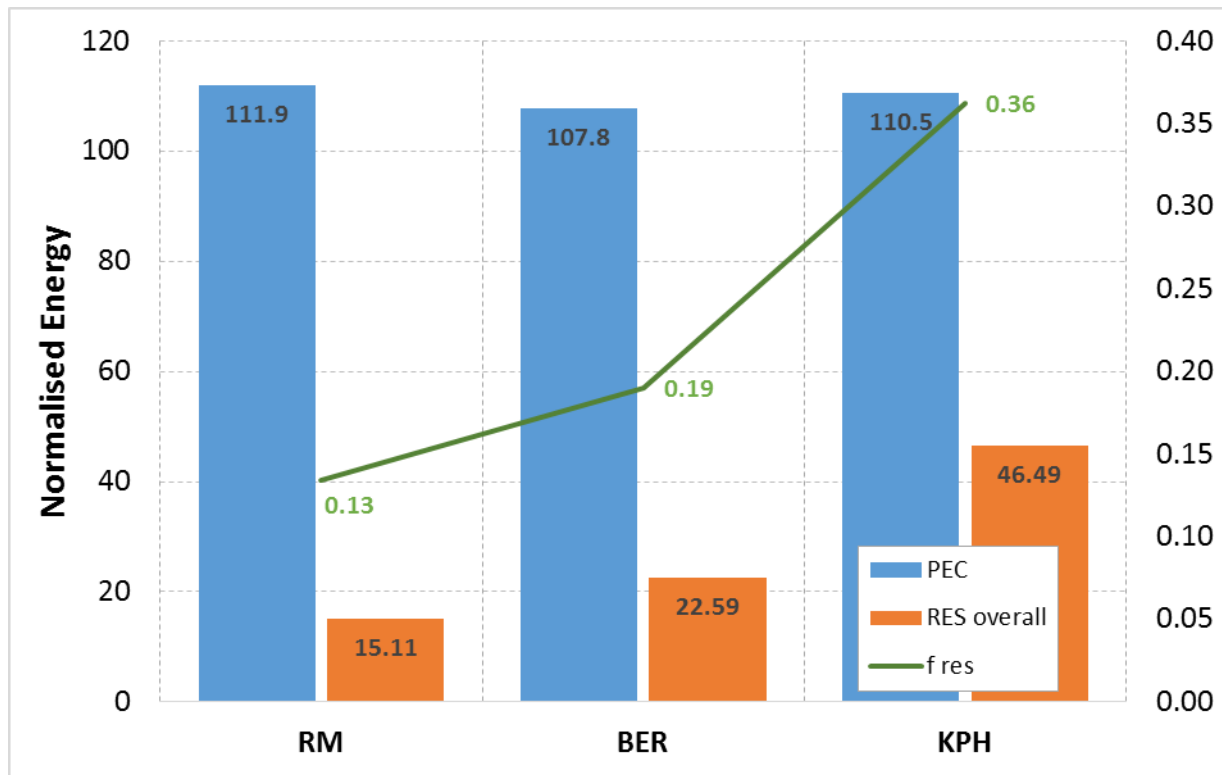
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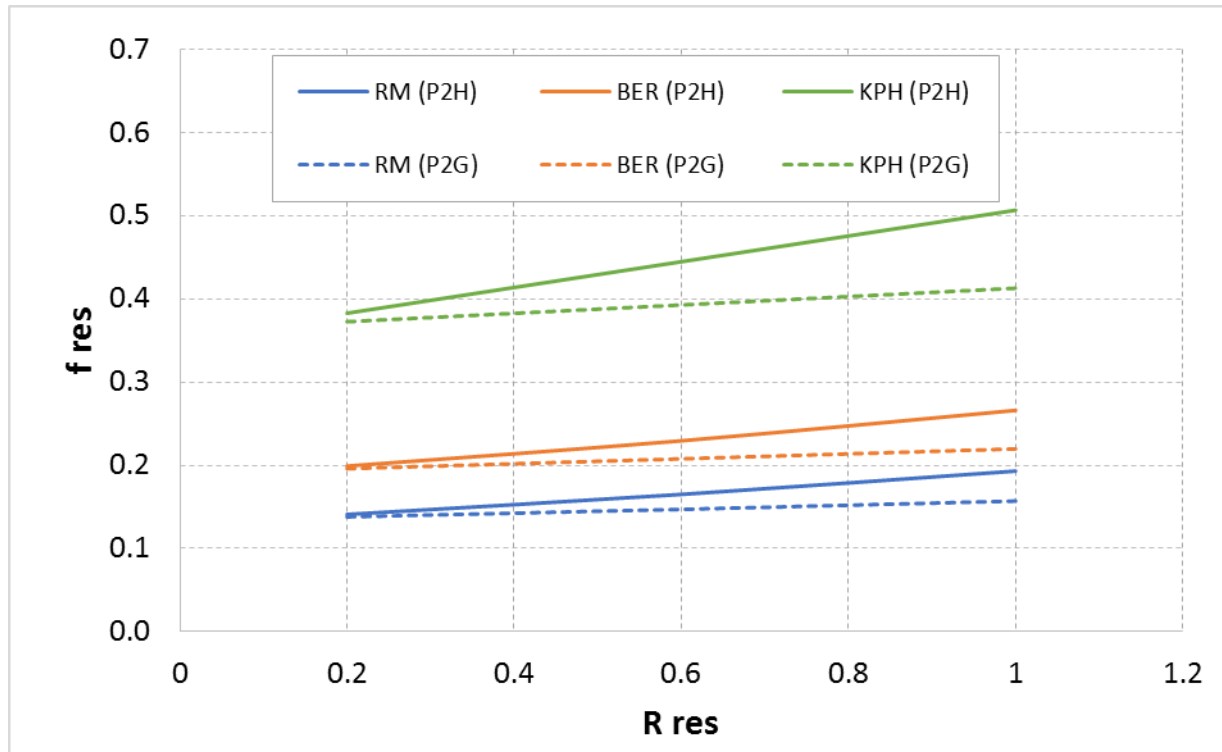


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# Reference Energy Scenarios

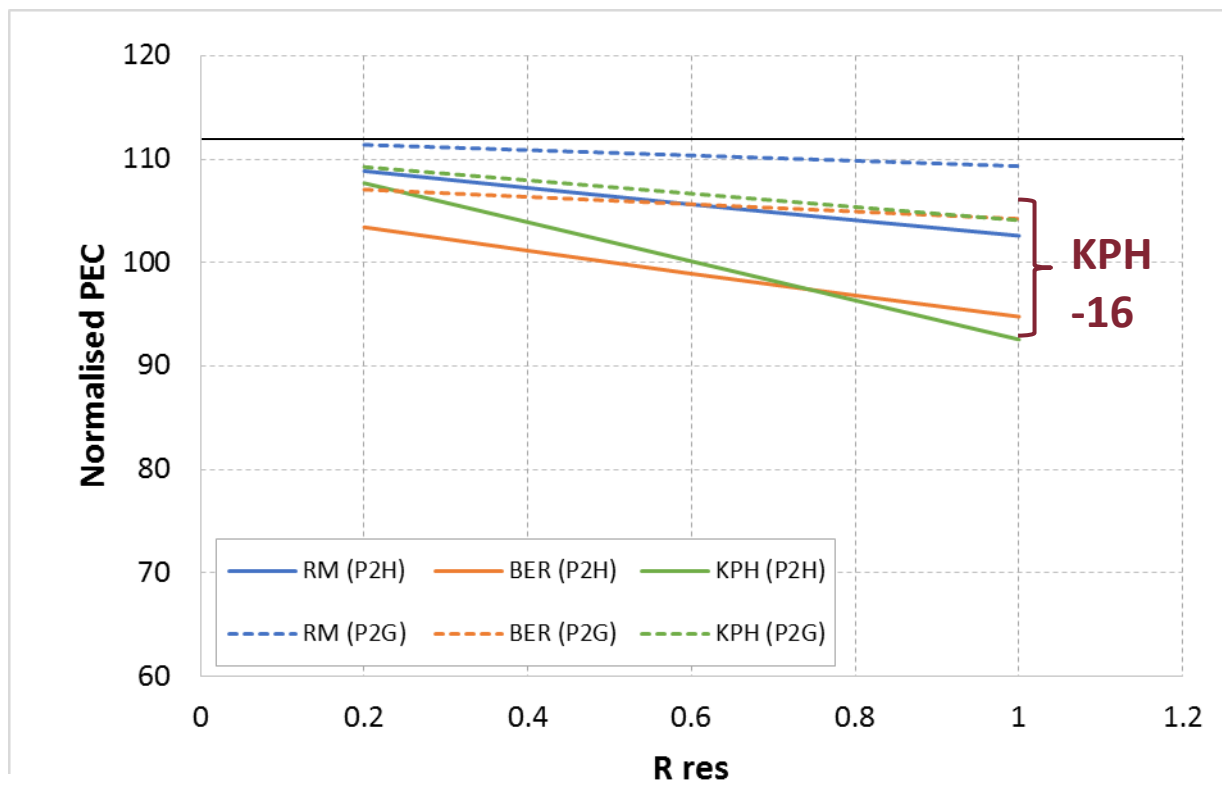


# Reference ESs with P2G & P2H

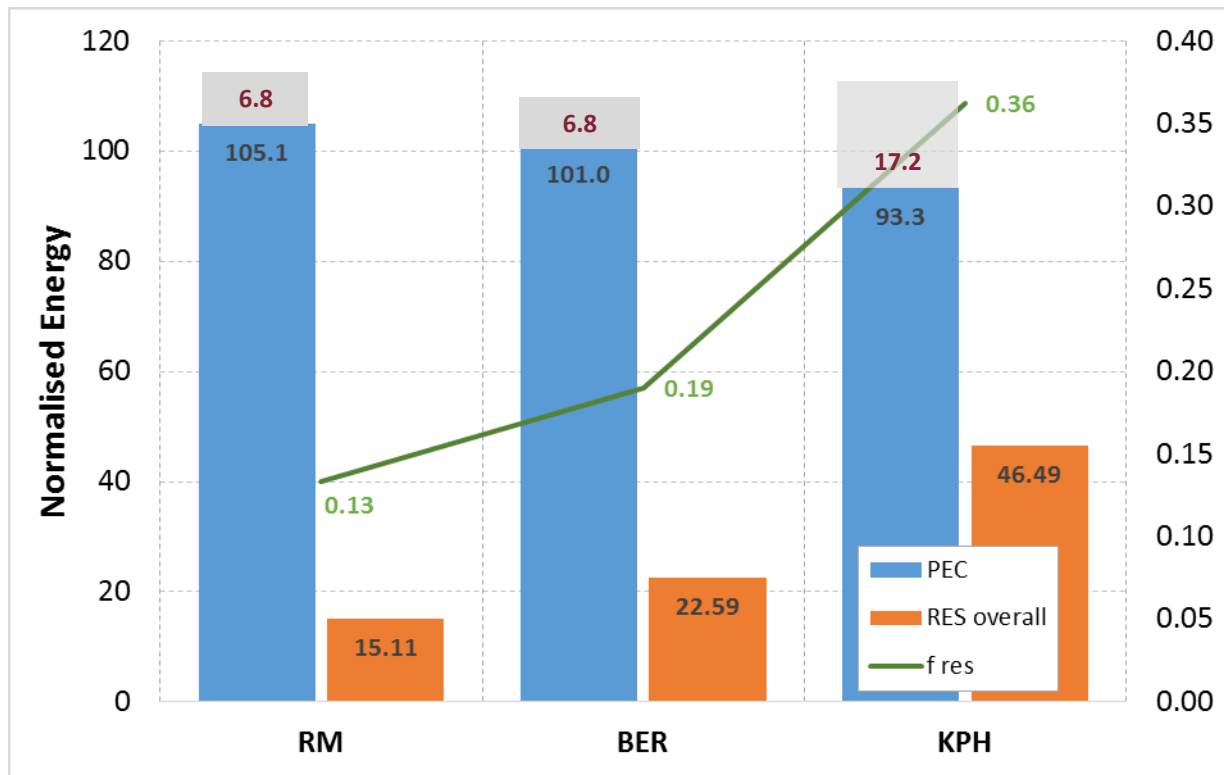




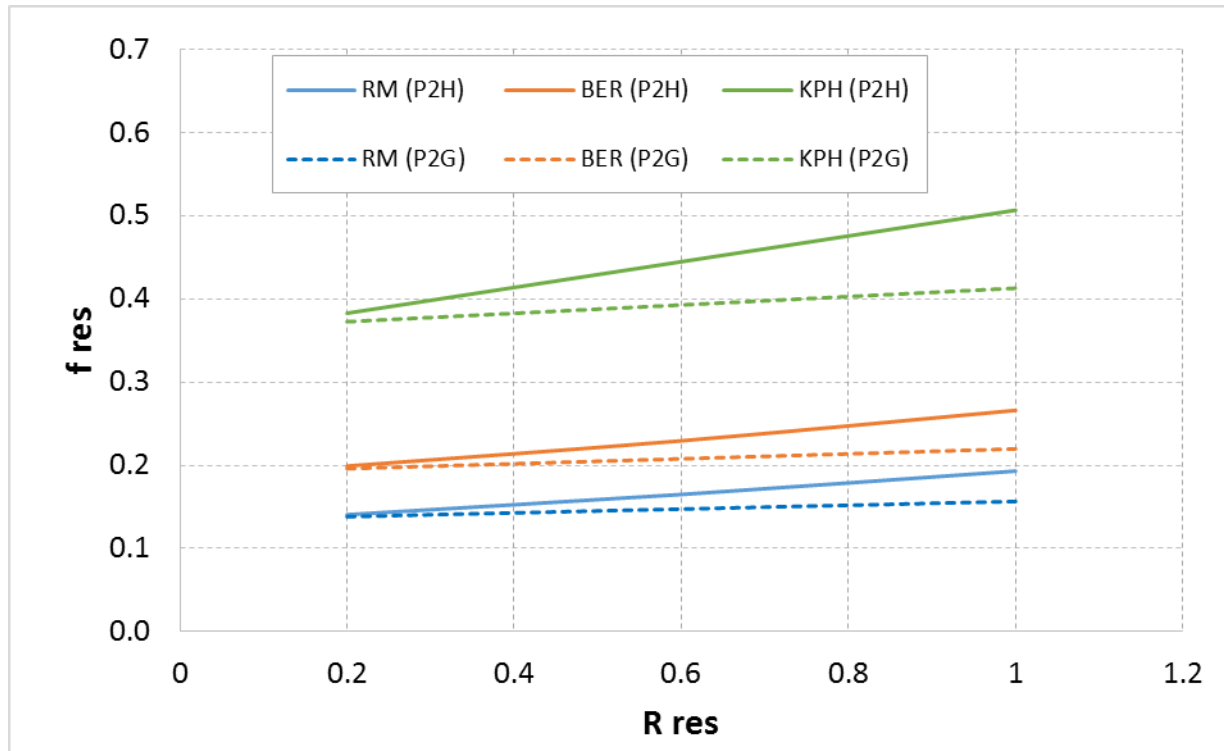
# Reference ESs with P2G & P2H



# Refurbished Energy Scenarios

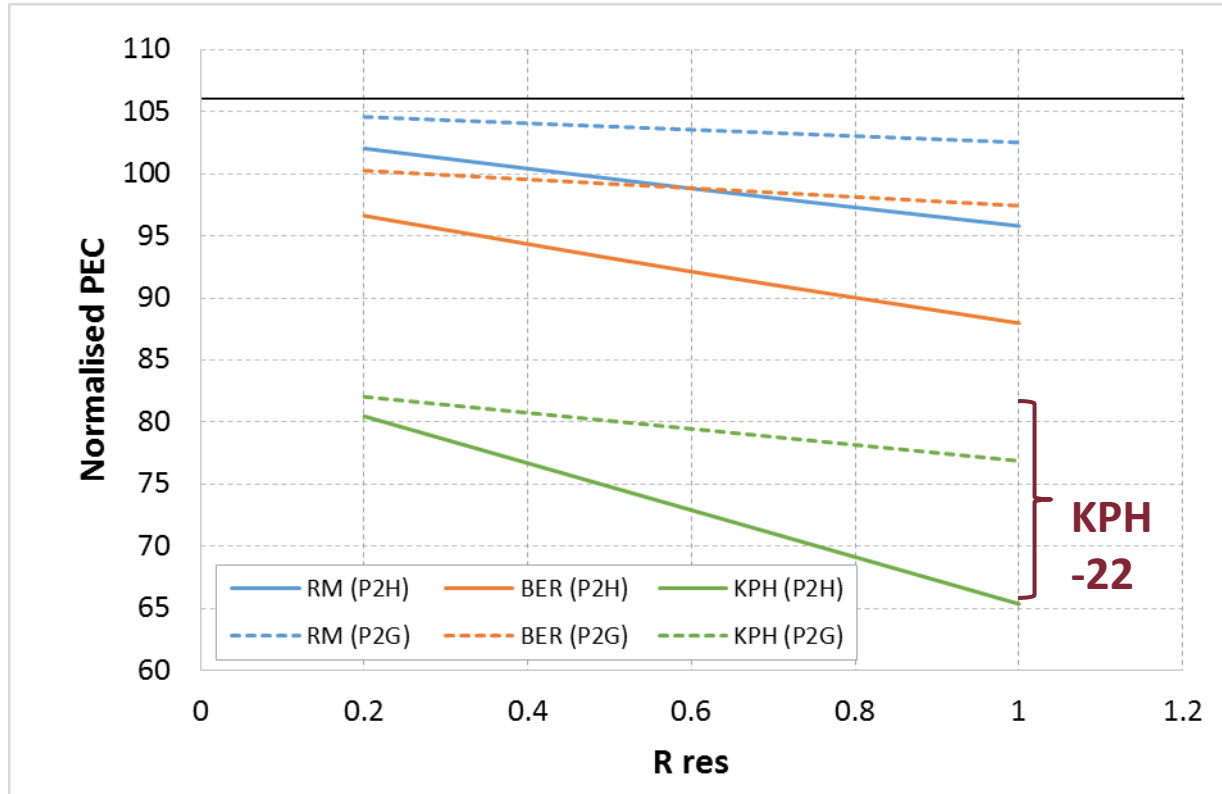


# Refurbished ESs with P2G & P2H





# Refurbished ESs with P2G & P2H





# Conclusions

- **Temperature levels are a key technological driver**
- **Power-to-Heat Ratio affects primarily PEC**
- ✓ *From “Fuel to Heat” to merging Power and Heat*
- **P2H performs better than P2G in electrification**
- **50% RES share is integrated, leading to -21% PEC**
- ✓ *Hybrid solutions improve P2H benefits*
- **Energy retrofitting will unlock Smart Heating**





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# Thank you for your attention!

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