

Smart and flexible 100% renewable district heating
and cooling systems for European cities



RES-Heat in Local Energy Planning Case Study: Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland

SmartReFlex - Supporting 100% RE District Heating in EU





Regional strategy for DH
Capacity Building
Consultancy and mentoring
Dissemination







SEAI,2016. Ireland's Energy Targets. Progress, Ambition & Impacts

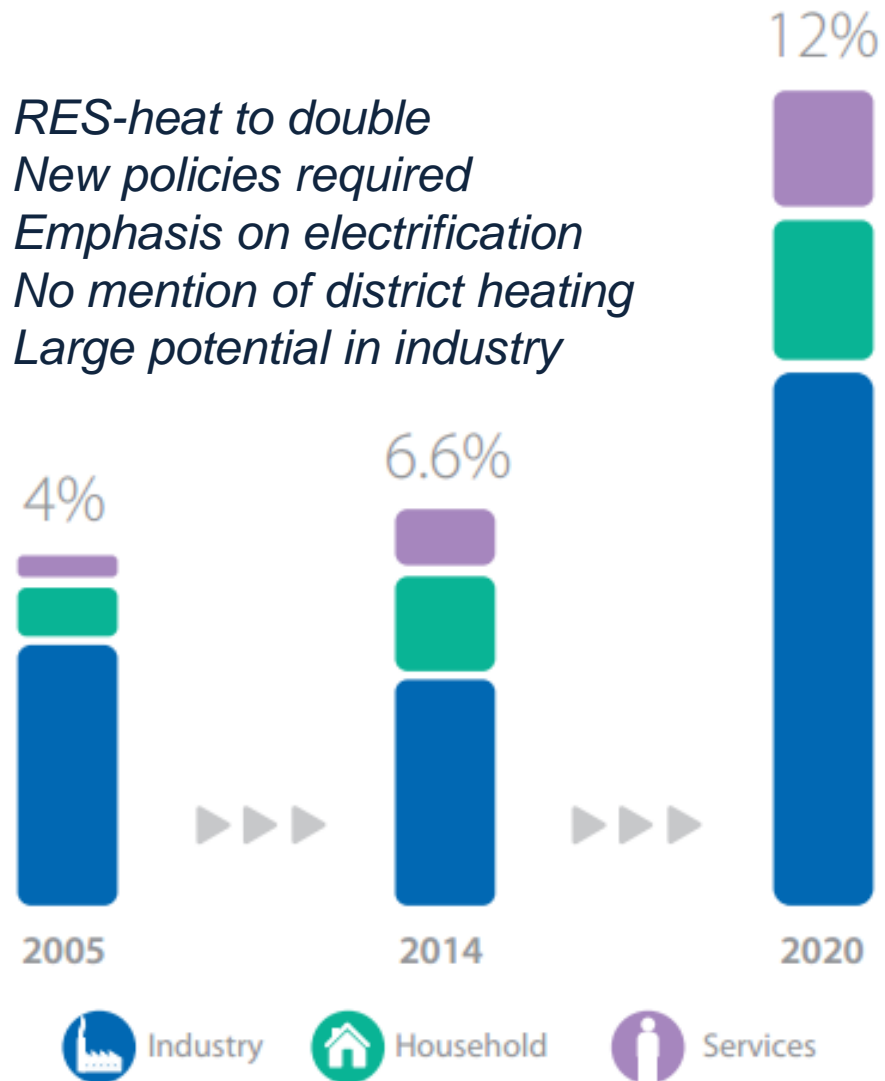
Achievements to date

-  Penetration currently about 5% – over 40,000 homes and over 550 businesses using some source of renewable energy for heat – deployed largely through SEAI grant schemes.
-  The main technologies are direct combustion of biomass, solar heating and heat pumps.

Future requirements

-  New policies and measures are required to bridge the gap to the RES-H 12%.
-  The gap to achieving the target is equivalent to about 300,000 homes, 3,000 services/public sector buildings or 200 large industrial sites installing a renewable heating technology – or a mix of installations across each sector.
-  Improving energy efficiency greatly assists meeting the heat target. A high proportion of the savings targets in the NEEAP act to reduce the demand for heat energy.
-  Potential for accelerating the electrification of heat through technologies such as heat pumps.

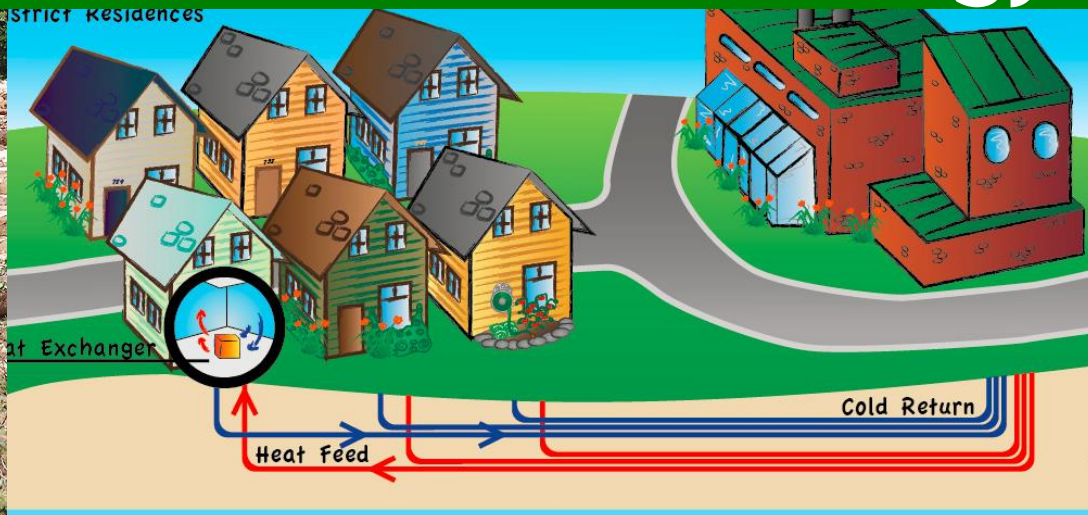
- *RES-heat to double*
- *New policies required*
- *Emphasis on electrification*
- *No mention of district heating*
- *Large potential in industry*





RES-Heat Transition -

LOCAL solutions for a national strategy

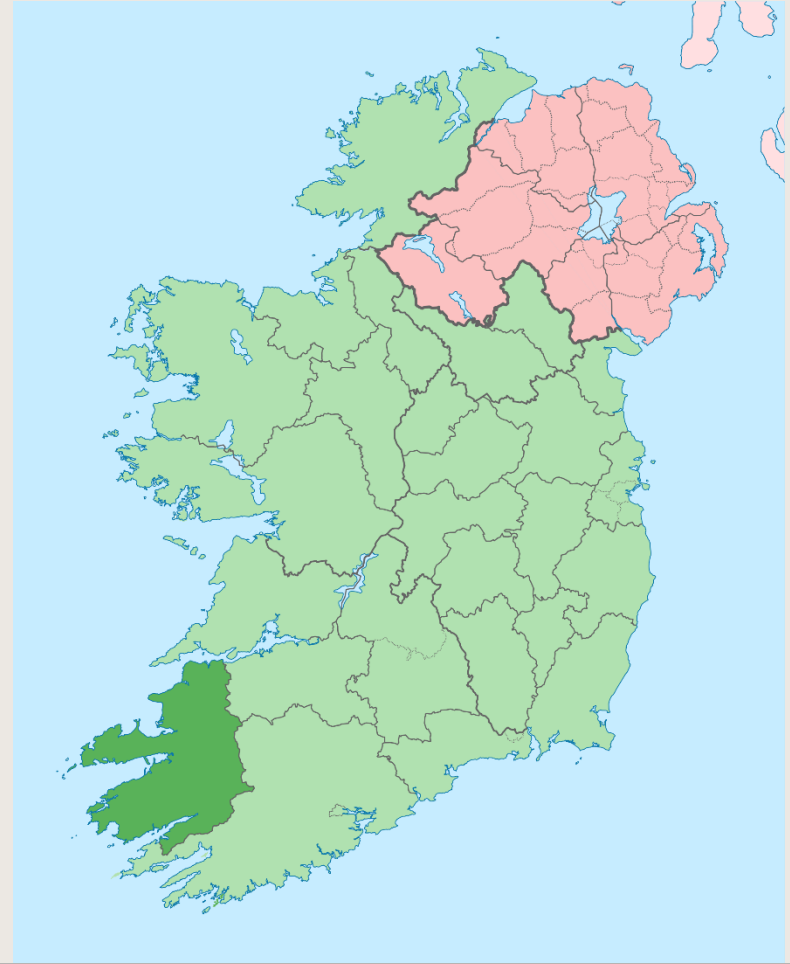




Kerry

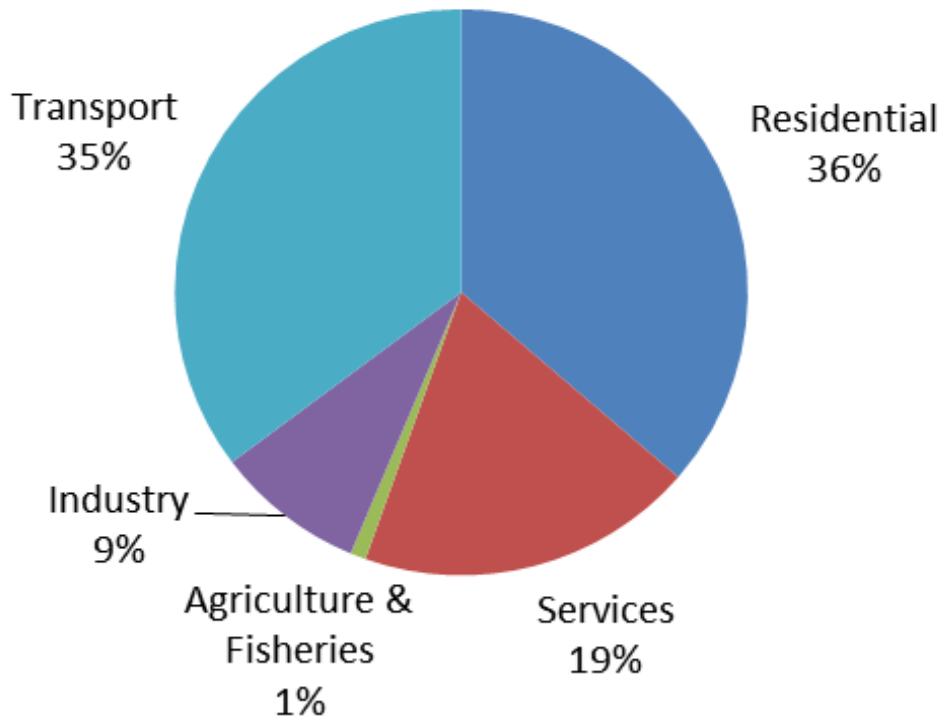


Population: 145,500
Population density: 30.7 inh/km²
Households: 53,300



Heat in Kerry

Total Energy Demand per Sector, Kerry 2008
Transport energy aggregated



Heat = 46% of total final energy use

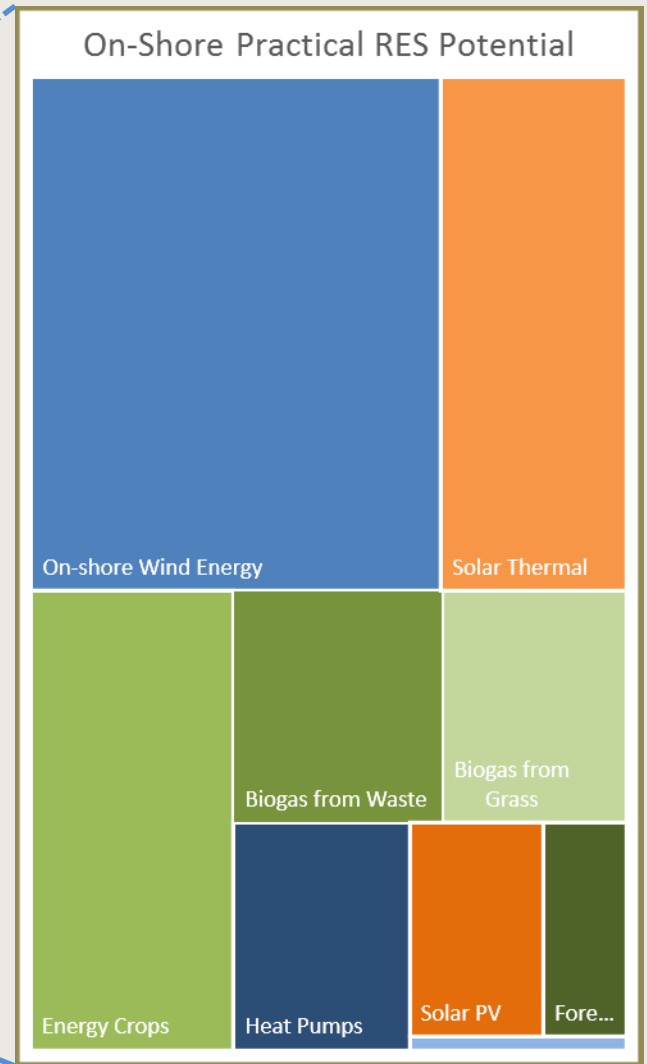
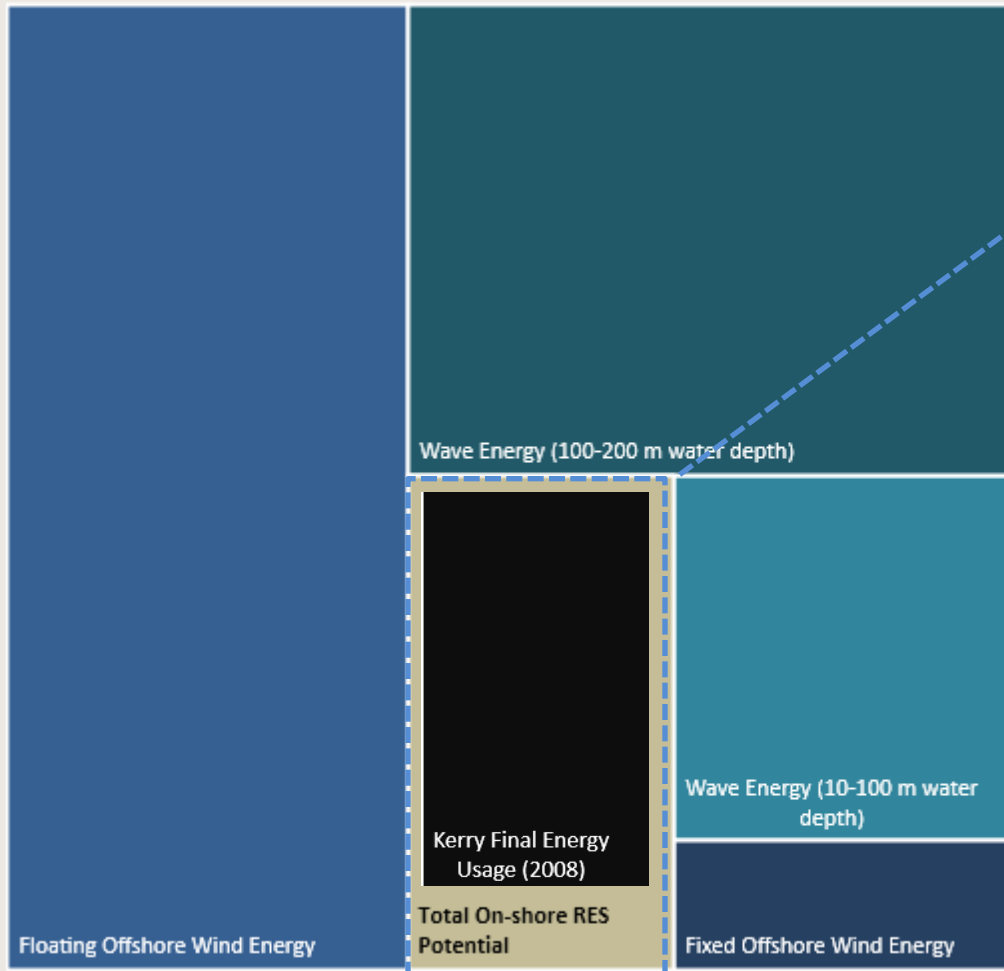
40% of heat demand is in urban centres

115 Mio€/year spent on heat

Potential 45 Mio€/year market for DH

Source: Kerry Community RE Roadmap

Total RES Practical Potential





150 MW solar



550 MW wind

6 MW hydro



25 MWe bioCHP



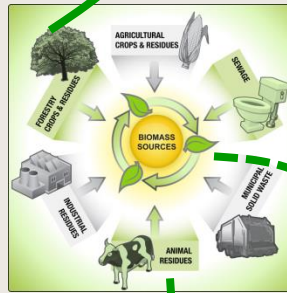
190 MW peaking PP



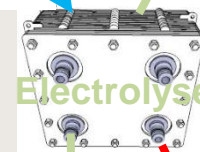
50% EV penetration V2G



forestry, residues, 14 kha energy crops



organic waste + 12 kha grass silage



H2

Electrolyser

H2

Liquid Biofuels

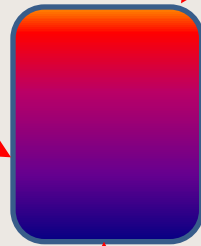
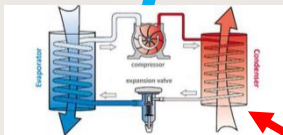
Smart distribution grid



District Heating 300 GWh/yr



18 MWth heat pump



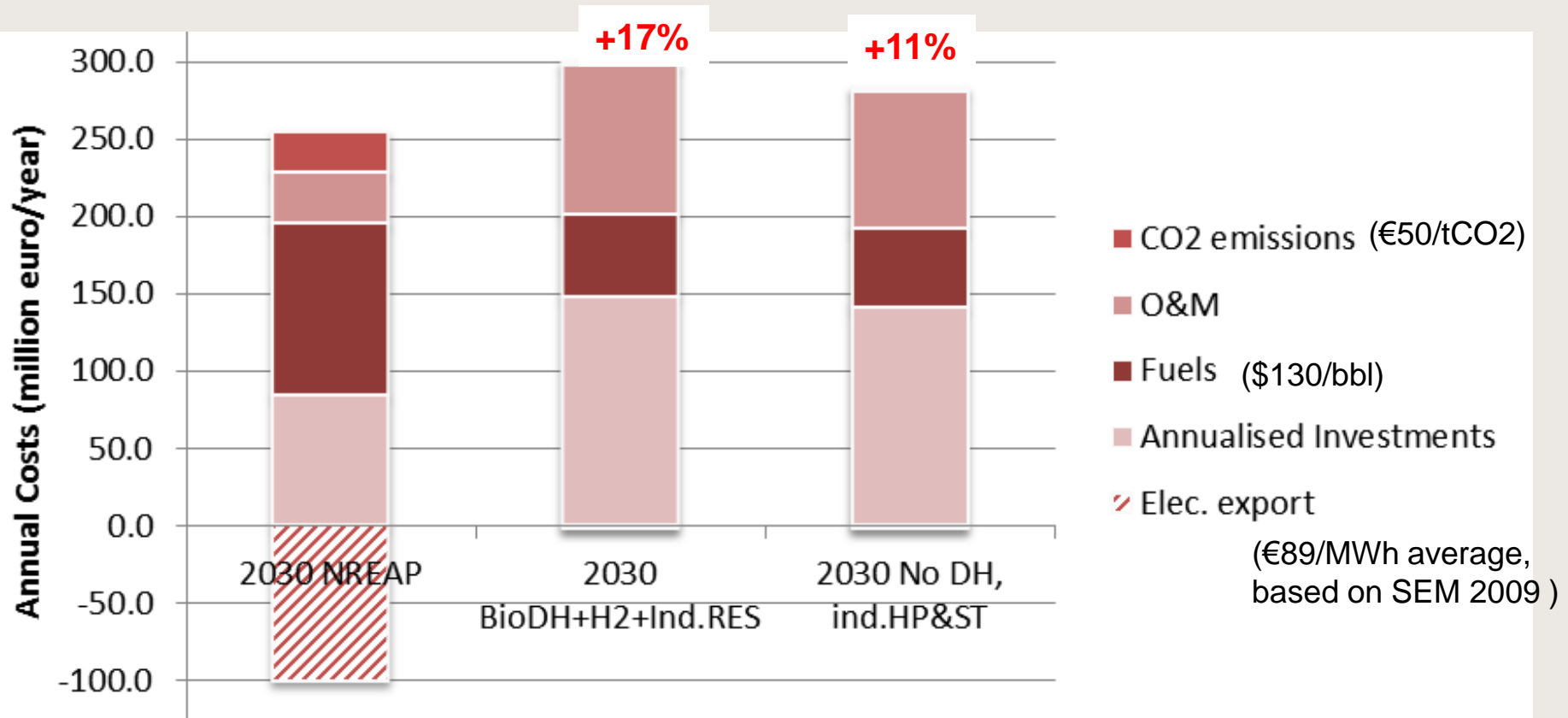
50 ha solar thermal



CNG

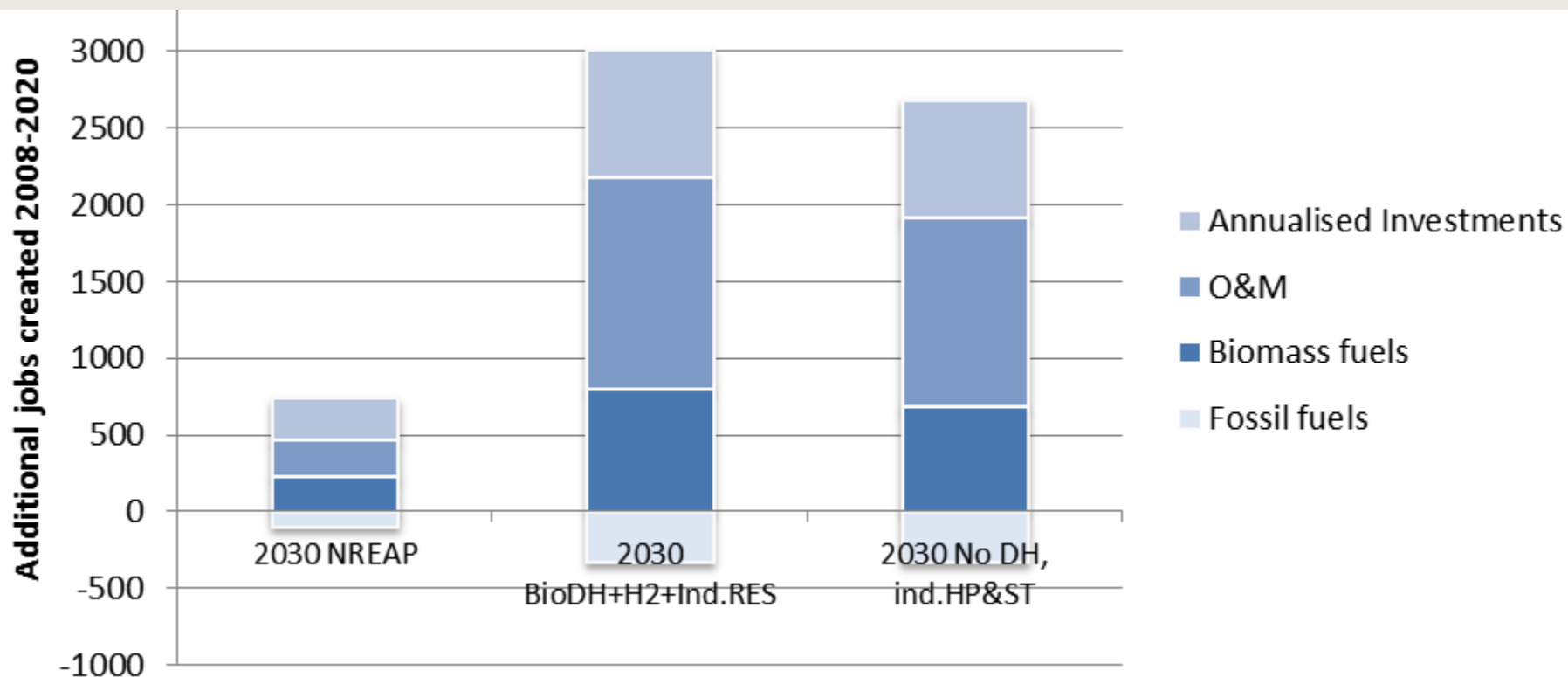


Annualised costs of energy system scenarios 2030.



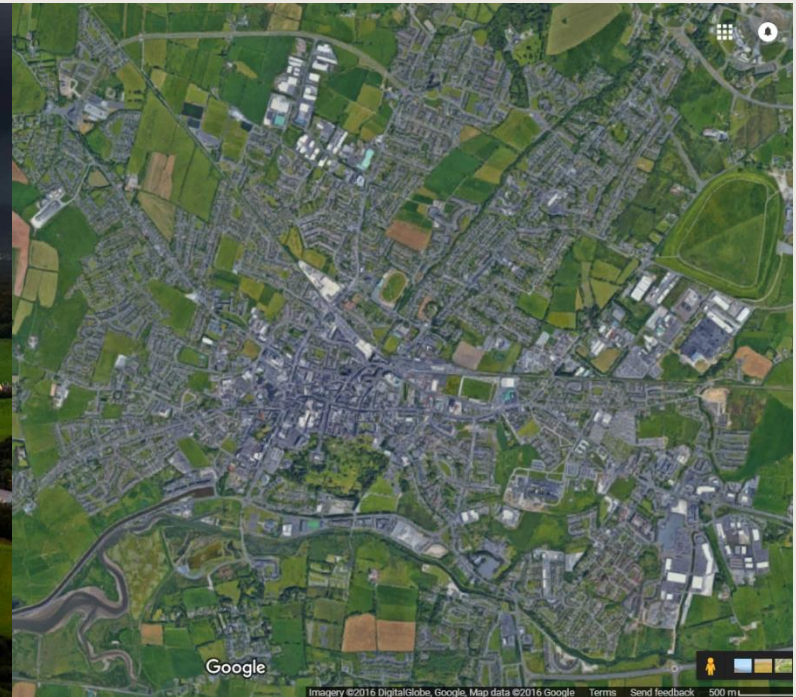
- Additional mio€64/year annualised investment
- Major redirecting of balance of payment to local economy

Job Creation Potential



+2700 local jobs created!

Tralee's Heat Plan



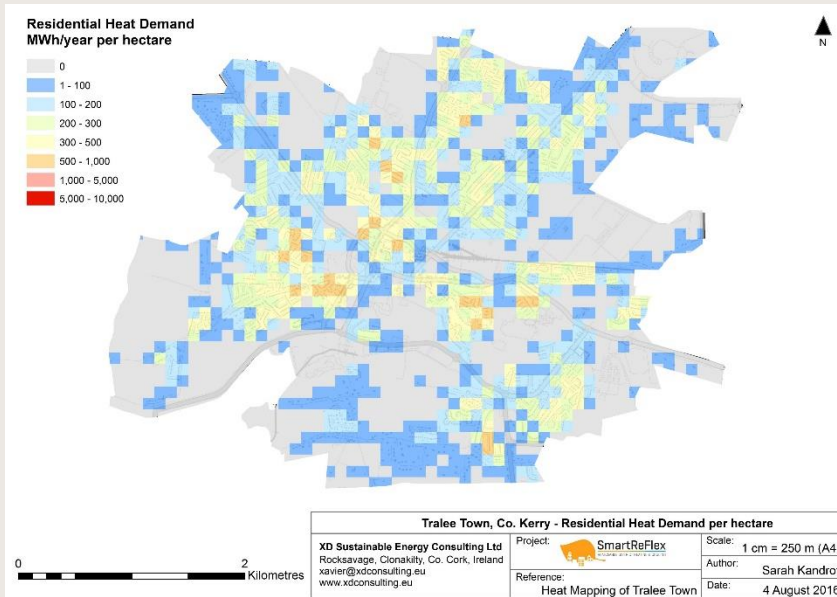
Population: 23,700

Area: 16 km²

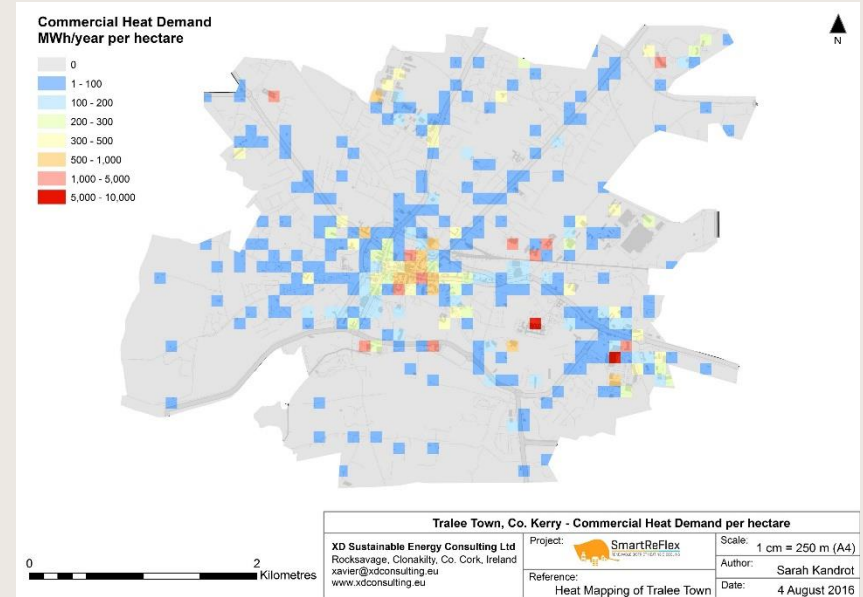
Households: 9520

Population density: 1480 inh/km²

Tralee Heat Density Mapping

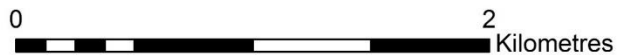
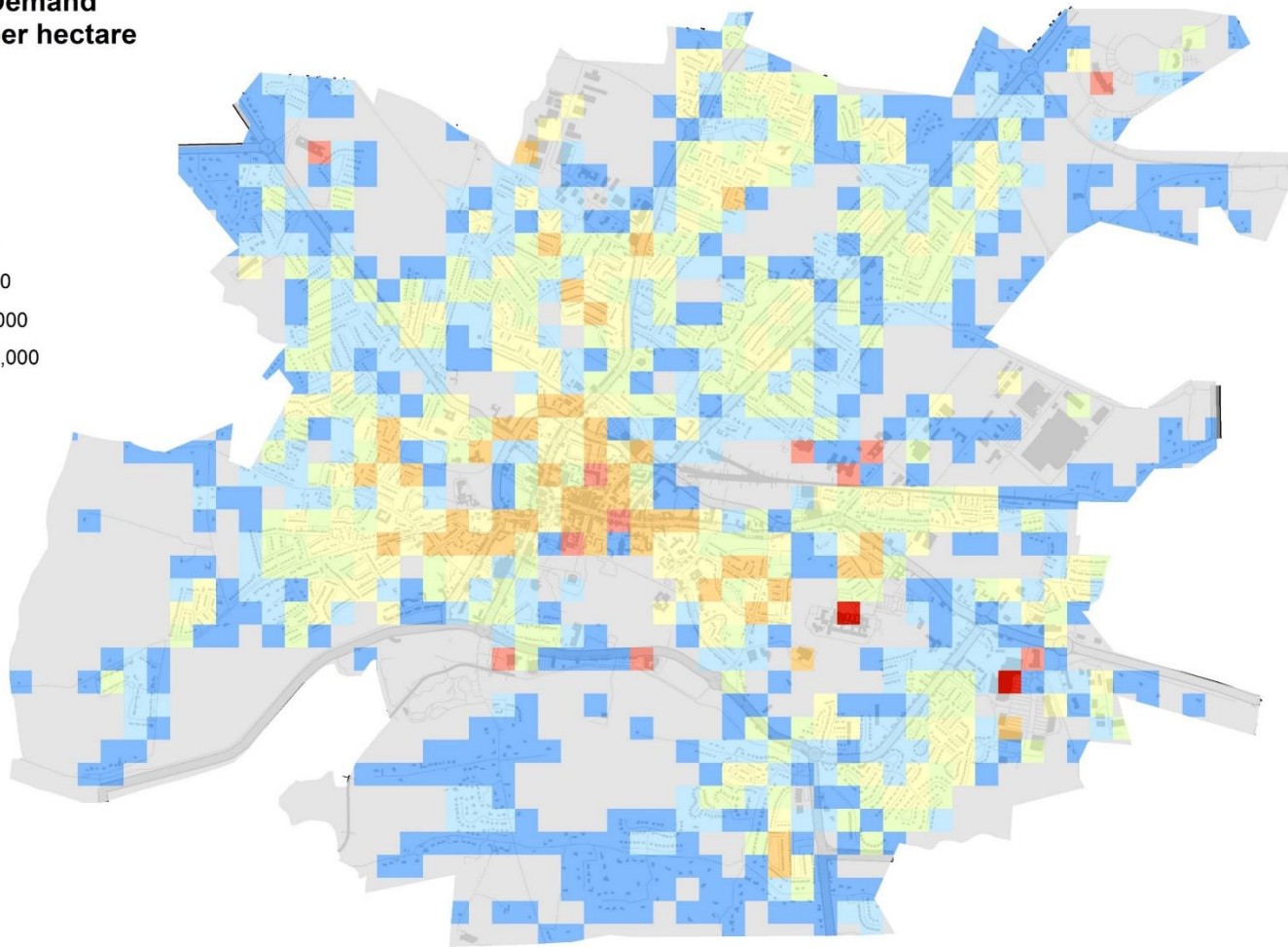
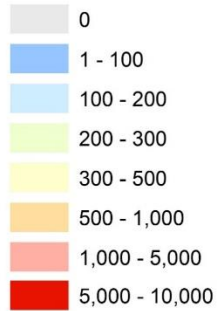


Residential: 150 GWh/year



Services/small industry: 68 GWh/year

**Total Heat Demand
MWh/year per hectare**



Tralee Town, Co. Kerry - Total Heat Demand per hectare

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www.xdconsulting.eu

Project:  **SmartReFlex**
RENEWABLE DISTRICT HEATING & COOLING

Reference:
Heat Mapping of Tralee Town

Scale: 1 cm = 250 m (A4)

Author: Sarah Kandrot

Date: 4 August 2016

Where is DH competitive?

- For each 100 x 100 m square, we know heating requirement (heat density) & number of buildings
- Calculate specific heat distribution cost:
 - Capital cost of DH pipelines based on heat density (Persson & Werner, 2011)
 - Heat interface unit cost (DEA unit price estimates)
 - Operation & Maintenance Costs, incl. pumping (DEA)
 - Consider heat loss factor of 15% across the network
- Calculate heat production cost:
 - Central DH Plant (DEA and Sunstore/SDH estimates)
 - Individual heating systems
- Allow for a 20% cost differential for ‘customer switch’

Heat distribution cost calculation based on Urban Persson, Sven Werner, 2011(*) and Stratego/EU Heat Roadmap (**)

$$C_d = \frac{a \cdot I}{Q_s} = \frac{a \cdot (C_1 + C_2 \cdot d_a)}{\left(\frac{Q_s}{L}\right)} \quad (\text{€/GJ})$$

$$d_a = 0.0486 \cdot \ln(Q_s/L) + 0.0007 \quad (\text{m})$$

$$w = 61.8 \cdot e^{-0.15} \quad (\text{m})$$

a : annuity factor

C₁ : construction cost constant (€/m)

C₂ : construction cost coefficient (€/m²)

d_a : average pipe diameter (m)

L : total trench length (m)

Q_s/L : linear heat density (GJ/m,a)

w : effective width (m) = A_L/L

e : plot ratio = A_B/A_L

A_B : building floor area

A_L : land area

Linear heat density: $Q_s/L = Q_s \times w / A_L$

(*) Persson U, Werner S, 2011. Heat distribution and the future competitiveness of district heating. Applied Energy 88 (2011) 568-576.

(**) Bernd Möller, Sven Werner, 2016. WP2, Background Report 6. Quantifying the Potential for District Heating and Cooling in EU Member States.

Relation between pipe diam. & cost of distribution pipes

Area characteristics	Plot ratio (e)	C_1 (€/m)	C_2 (€/m ²)
Inner city areas (A)	$e \geq 0.5$	286	2022
Outer city areas (B)	$0.3 \leq e < 0.5$	214	1725
Park areas (C)	$0 \leq e < 0.3$	151	1378

Persson U, Werner S, 2011
Excluding HIU, pumping, O&M

Bernd Möller, Sven Werner, 2016

$C_1 = 220$

$C_2 = 4410$

$W = 65$ m

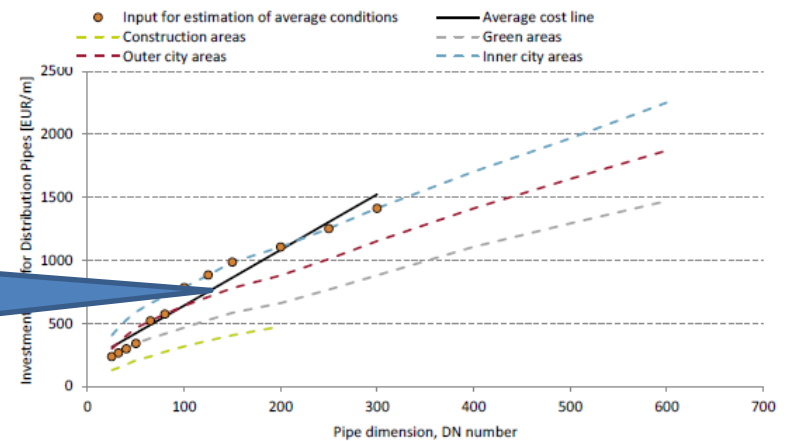
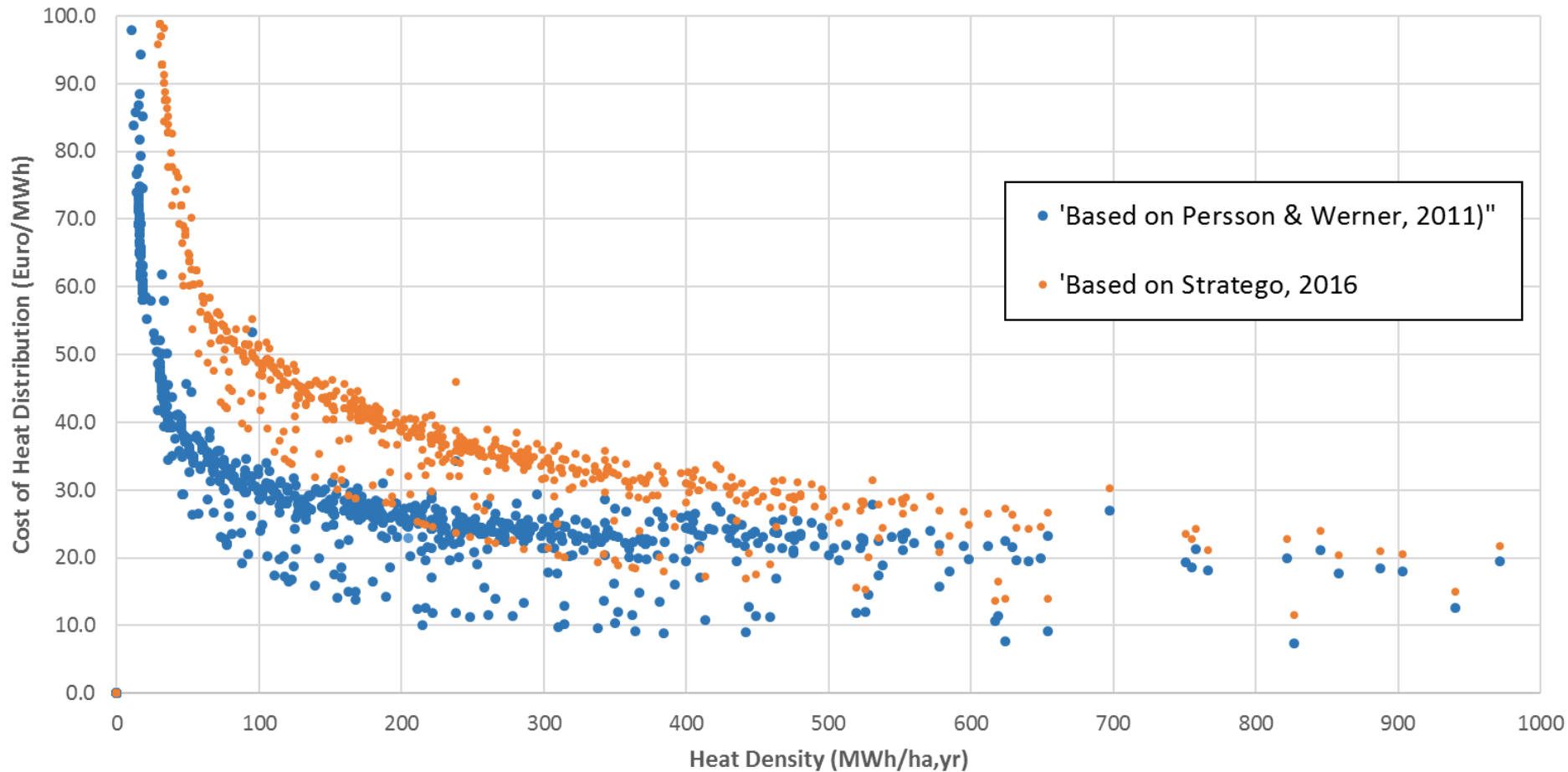


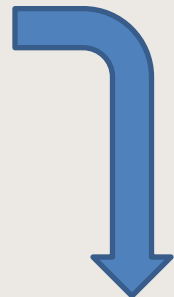
Figure 2: The investment cost for distribution pipes per trench length by pipe dimension and ground conditions based on Swedish experiences for the 2014 cost level. Conversion to EUR from SEK was based on the conversion rate of 9.1 SEK/EUR.

Relation heat density & heat distribution cost



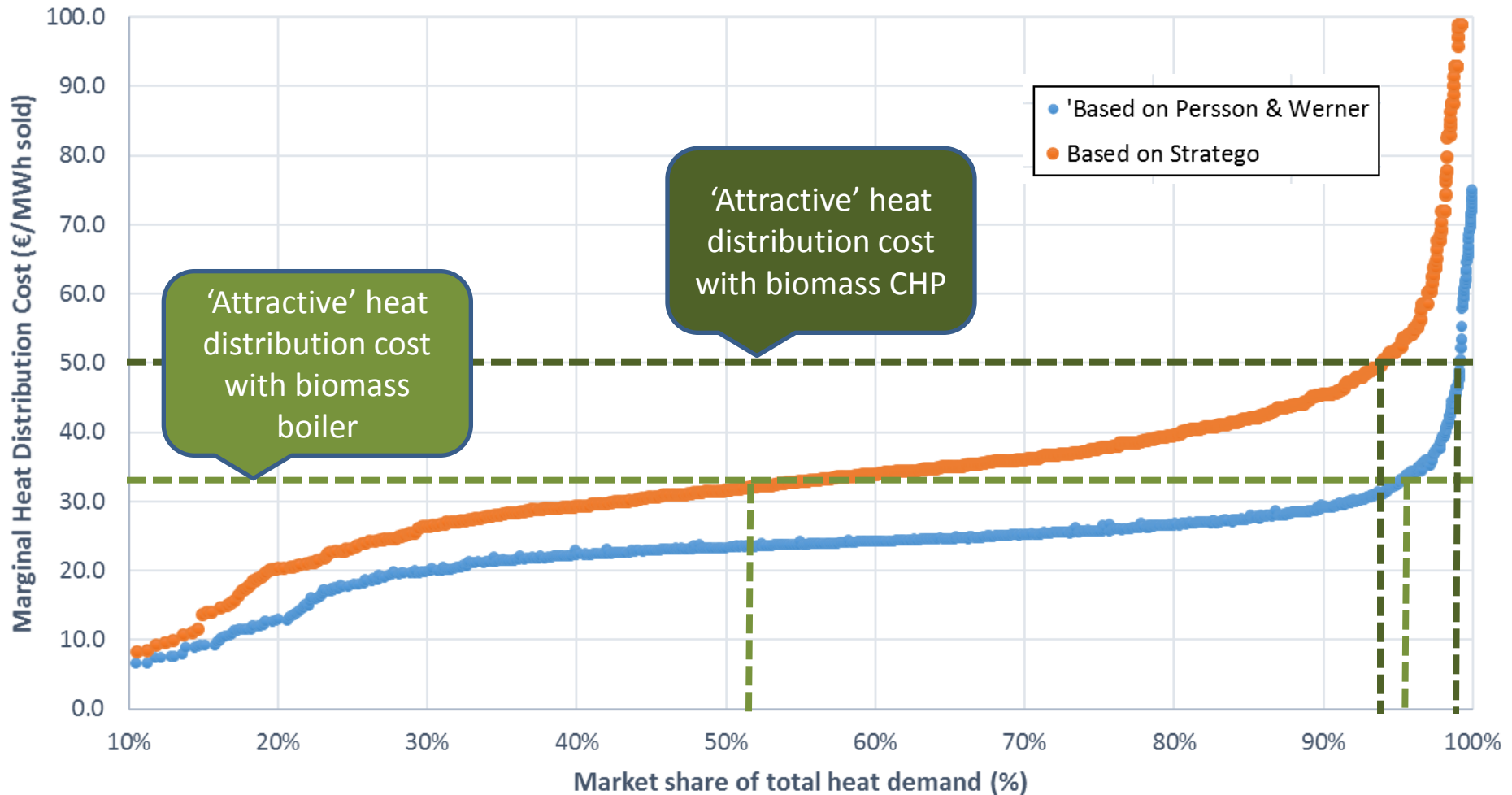
Benchmarking against individual heating systems (LCOE)

Individual Heat production options:	Cost of heat sold	-20% 'discount'
	(€/MWh)	(€/MWh)
Oil Boiler	103	83
Pellet Boiler	131	105
Electrical Heating	155	124
ASHP	96	77
DH heat production options:	Cost of heat sold	≠ce with individual oil boiler - 20% discount
	(€/MWh)	(€/MWh)
Biomass Boiler	50	33
Heat Pump + Peak Oil	66	17
Biomass CHP + Peak Oil	34	49
Biomass Boiler + 20% Solar Thermal	52	31
Biomass Boiler + geothHP +solar (50%)	54	28



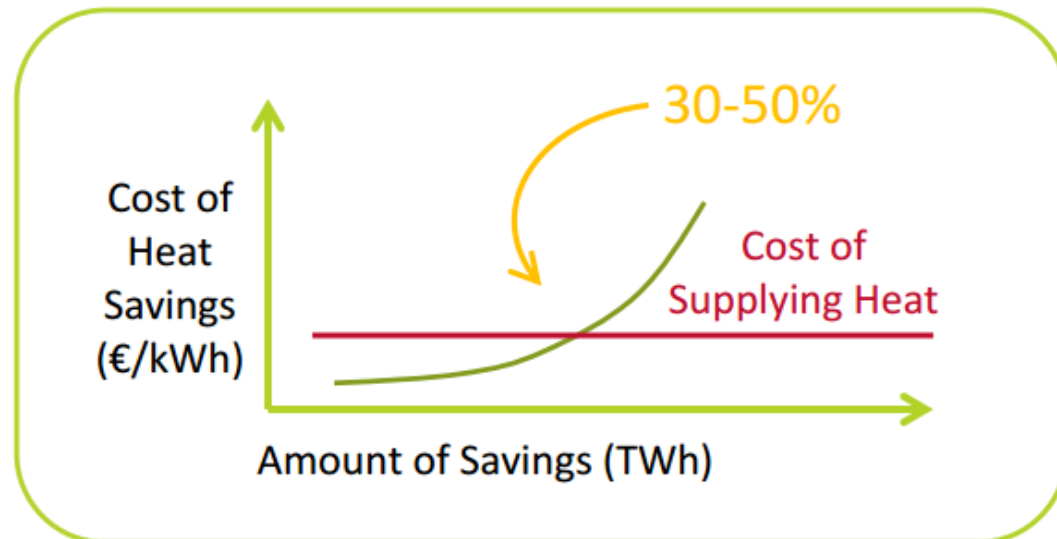
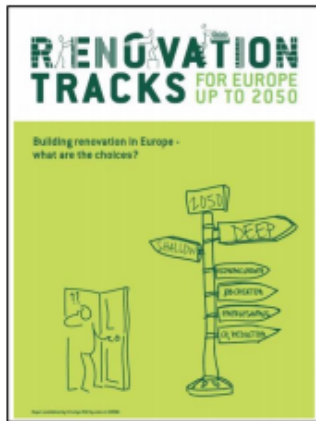
Maximum heat distribution cost for DH to be a compelling option

Potential for DH deployment

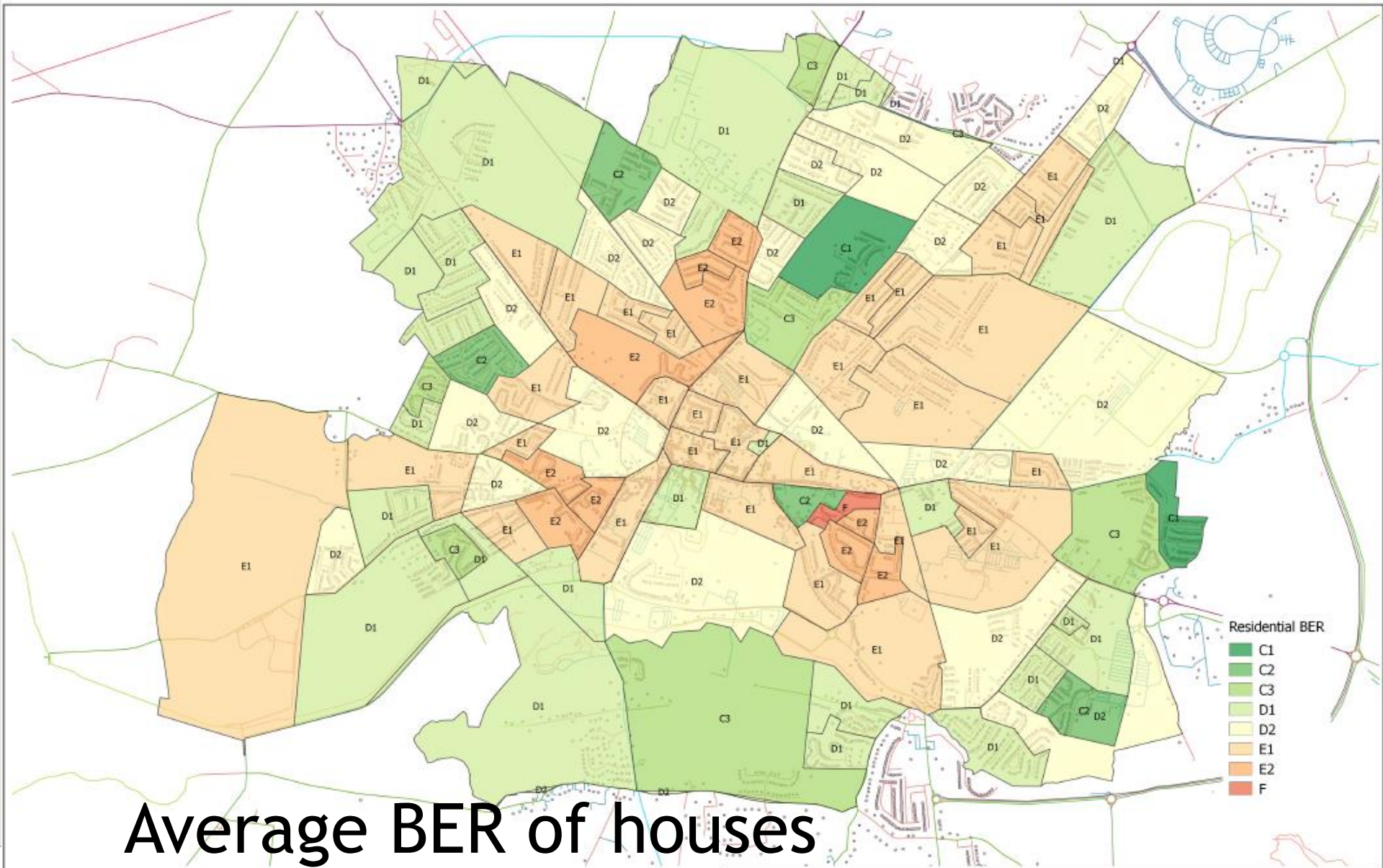


How Much Should We Save?

- We should implement heat savings until the price of sustainable supply is less than the marginal price of additional savings



Source: EU Stratego project & <http://www.heatroadmap.eu/>



Average BER of Houses in Tralee Town's Small Areas

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 www.xdconsulting.eu

Project:



Scale: 1:15000 at A3

Reference:

Heat Mapping of Tralee Town

Author: Diarmuid Vienne

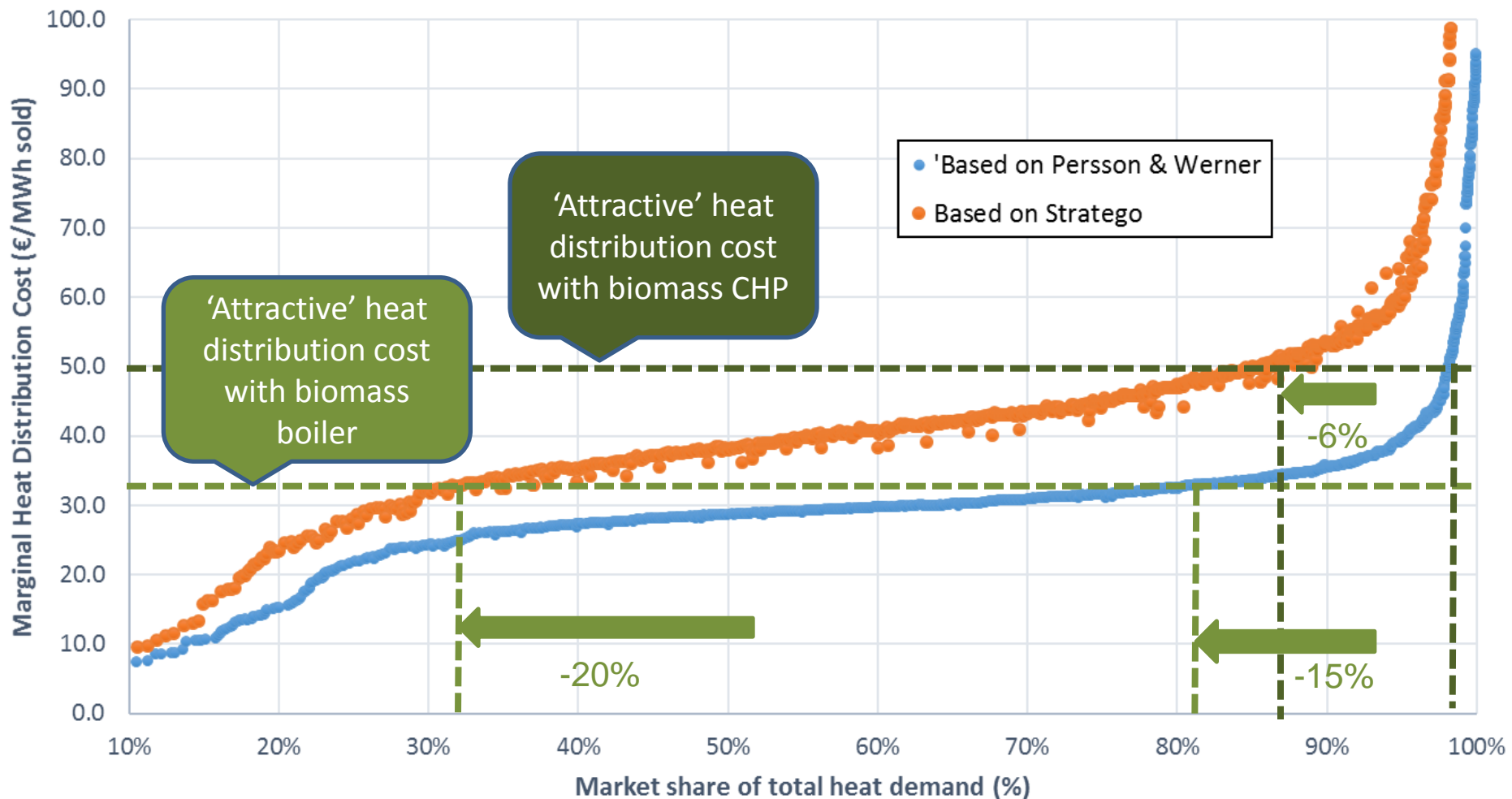
Date: 21/11/2015

Cost of heat demand reduction

2.5 x more expensive than DH

Level of retrofit	Shallow	Medium	Deep
Levelised cost of heat demand reduction (cumulative)	73 euro/MWh	67 euro/MWh	195 euro/MWh
Potential for heat demand reduction (cumulative)	-14%	-22%	-33%
Retrofit Measures	Wall insulation (0.28) Roof insulation (0.15) Airtightness	Shallow retrofit + Efficient DHW cylinder Heating controls Pipework insulated	Medium retrofit + Windows (0.9) Doors (1.5) Walls (0.15) Efficient ventilation

Impact of 22% heat demand reduction



Next Steps

- Spatial analysis of:
 - Heat demand reduction potential
 - RES-heat resources
 - Potential location of DH plants
- Design DH network for 3 scenarios of deployment levels
 - Verify heat distribution costs
- Model RES-heat production systems with EnergyPRO
 - Verify heat production costs
- Model different pathways to 100% RES system in Tralee
 - Define 100% RES-heat deployment plan for Tralee



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