

“You cannot optimise what you do not measure”

Smart Energy Systems and 4th Generation District Heating  
September 2016

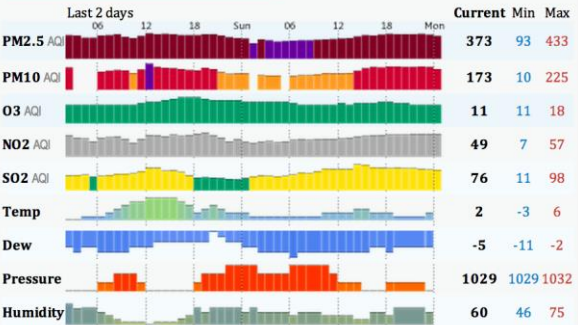
Head of Heat/Cooling Solutions  
Steen Schelle Jensen  
Kamstrup A/S

# kamstrup



Beijing AQI: Beijing Real-time Air Quality Index (AQI).

**373** **Hazardous**  
Updated on Monday 1:00  
Temp: 2°C (0° - 11°)



EPA Air Quality Index	Levels of Health Concern
0 - 50	Good
51 - 100	Moderate
101 - 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
151 - 200	Unhealthy
201 - 300	Very Unhealthy
301 - 500	Hazardous



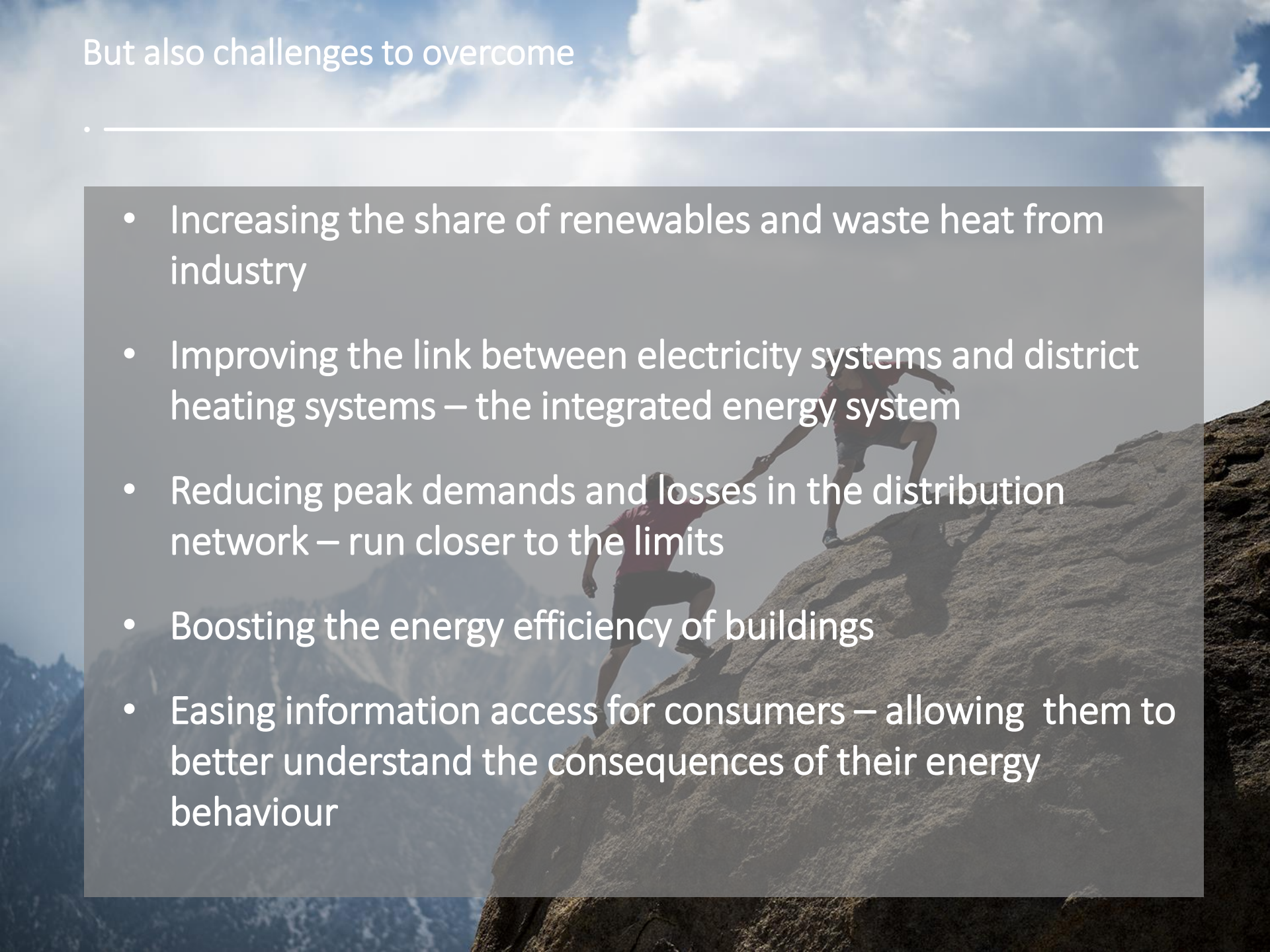


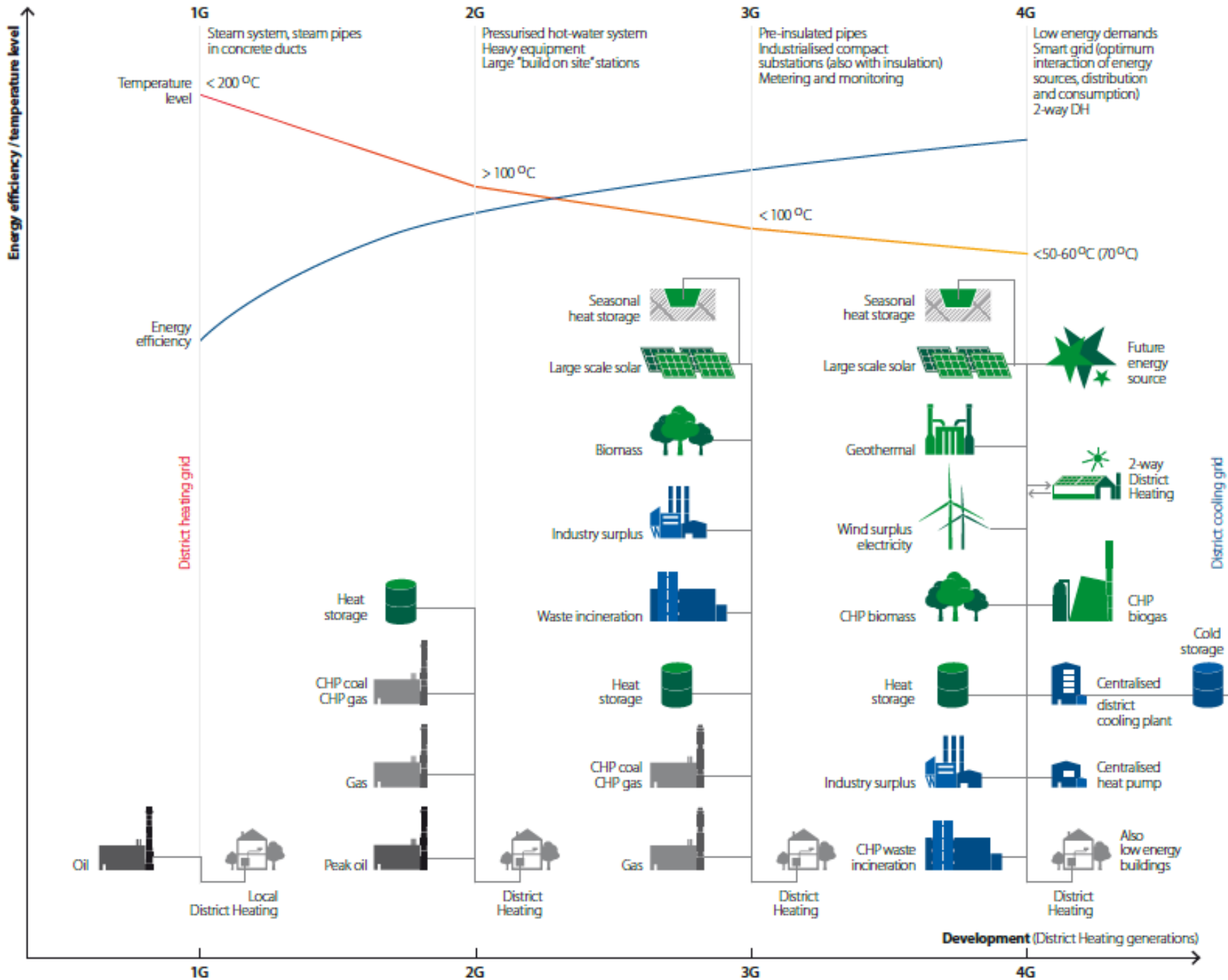
0 million across  
the EU!



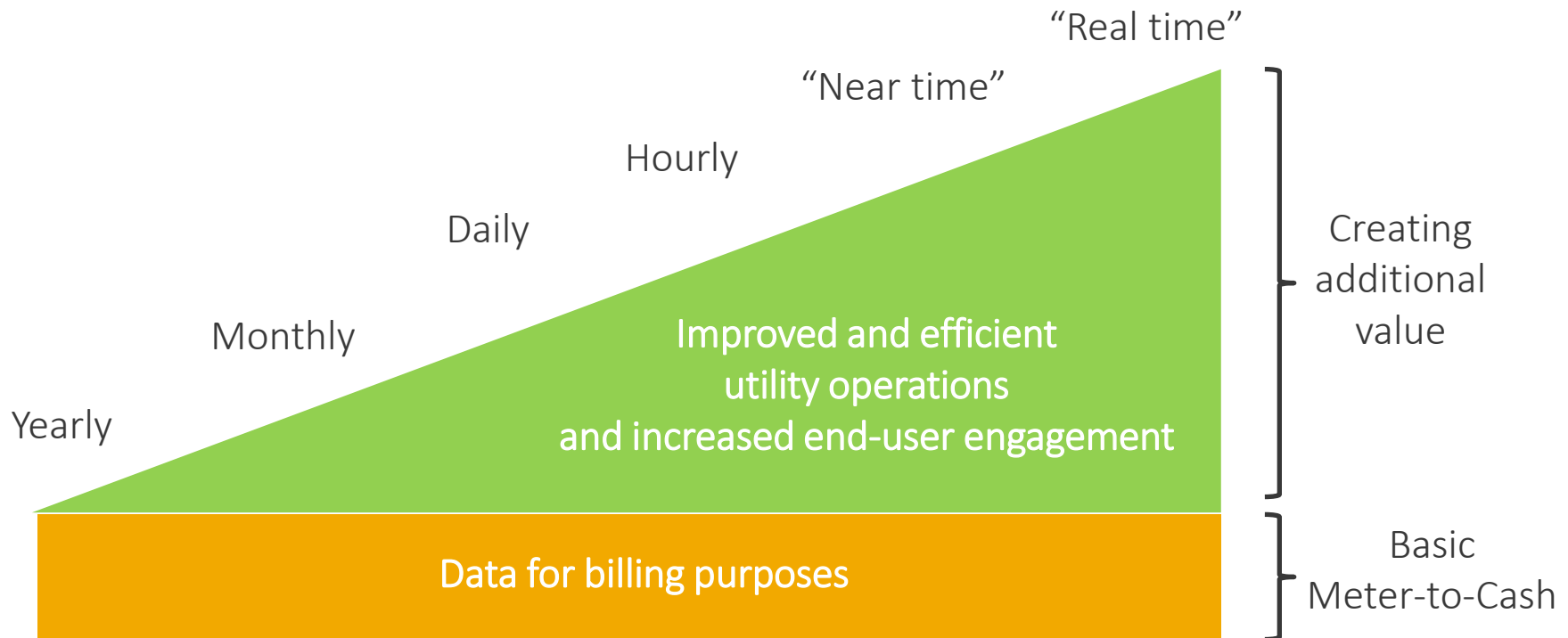
But also challenges to overcome


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- Increasing the share of renewables and waste heat from industry
  - Improving the link between electricity systems and district heating systems – the integrated energy system
  - Reducing peak demands and losses in the distribution network – run closer to the limits
  - Boosting the energy efficiency of buildings
  - Easing information access for consumers – allowing them to better understand the consequences of their energy behaviour
- 
- A background image showing two hikers in red shirts and dark shorts climbing a steep, rocky mountain slope. The hiker in the foreground is lower on the slope, while the second hiker is higher up, reaching out with one hand. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. The overall scene conveys a sense of challenge and achievement.



You cannot optimise what you do not measure!



An aerial night view of a city skyline, likely San Francisco, featuring a harbor with a large stadium (AT&T Park) and numerous illuminated skyscrapers.

Who we are

The world's leading supplier  
of intelligent energy and  
water metering solutions

# Examples from Danish District Heating

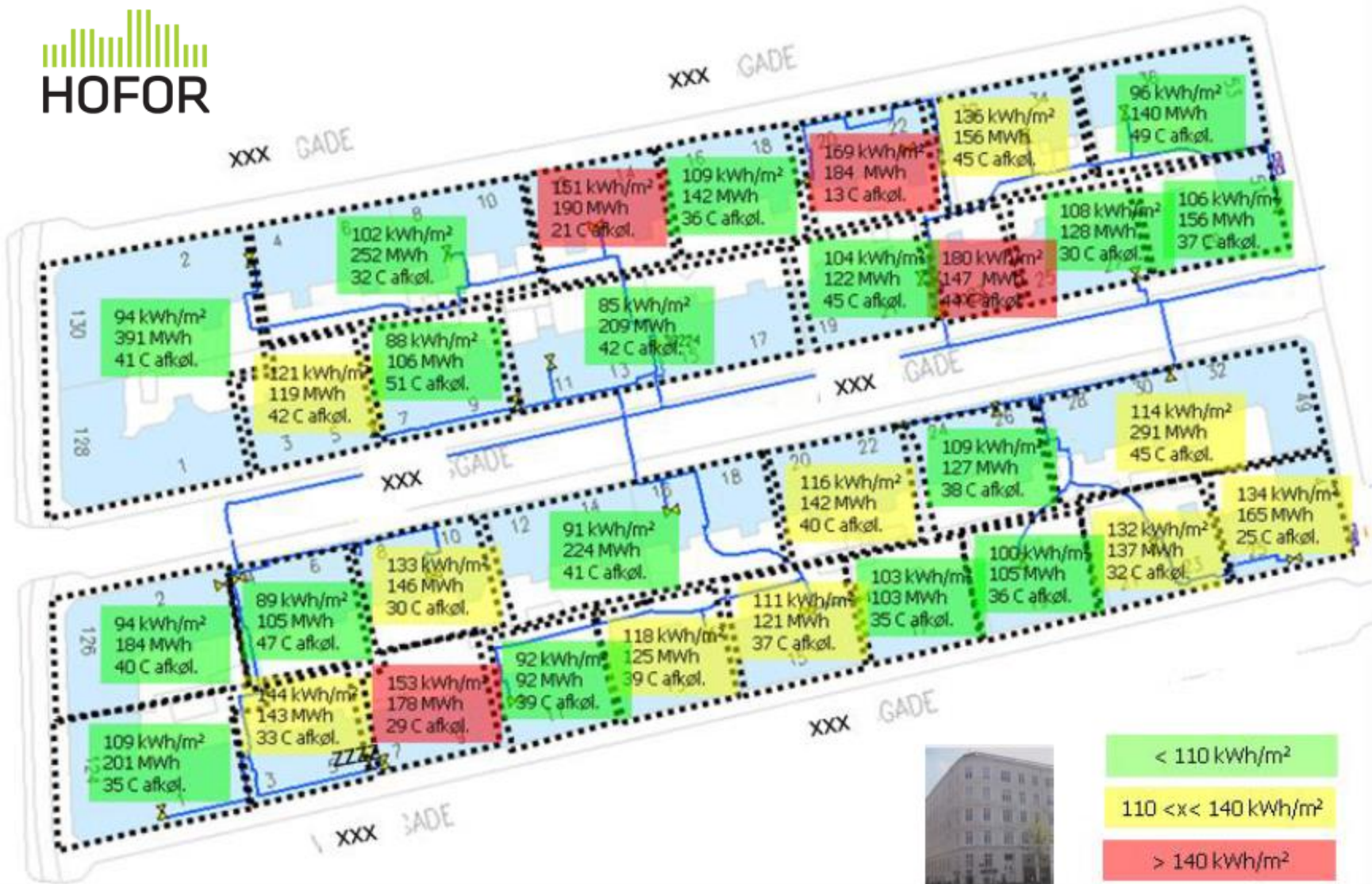
“Turning data into knowledge  
and actions”



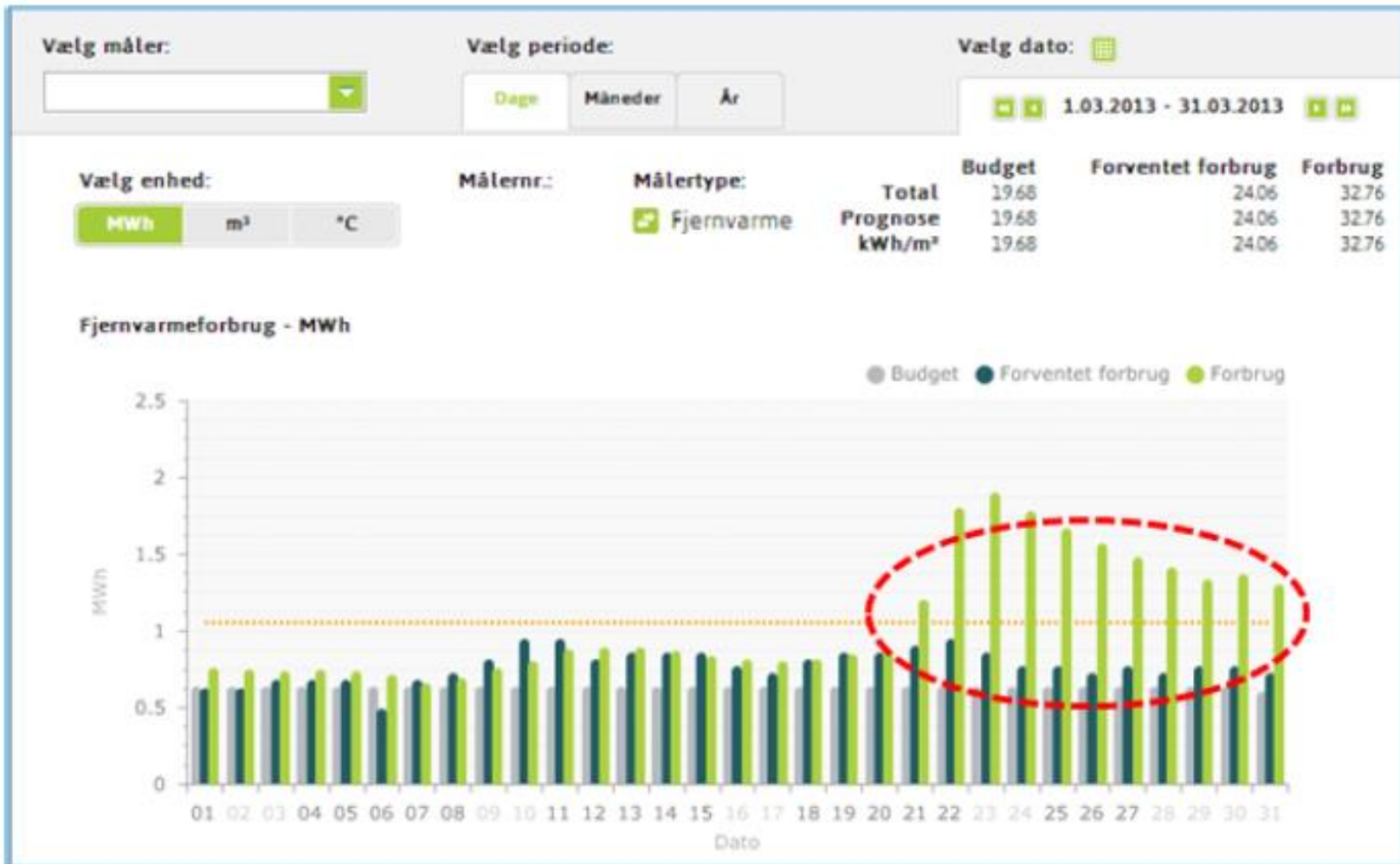
## Example 1

”Optimising building performance and end-user behaviour”

# A Copenhagen example

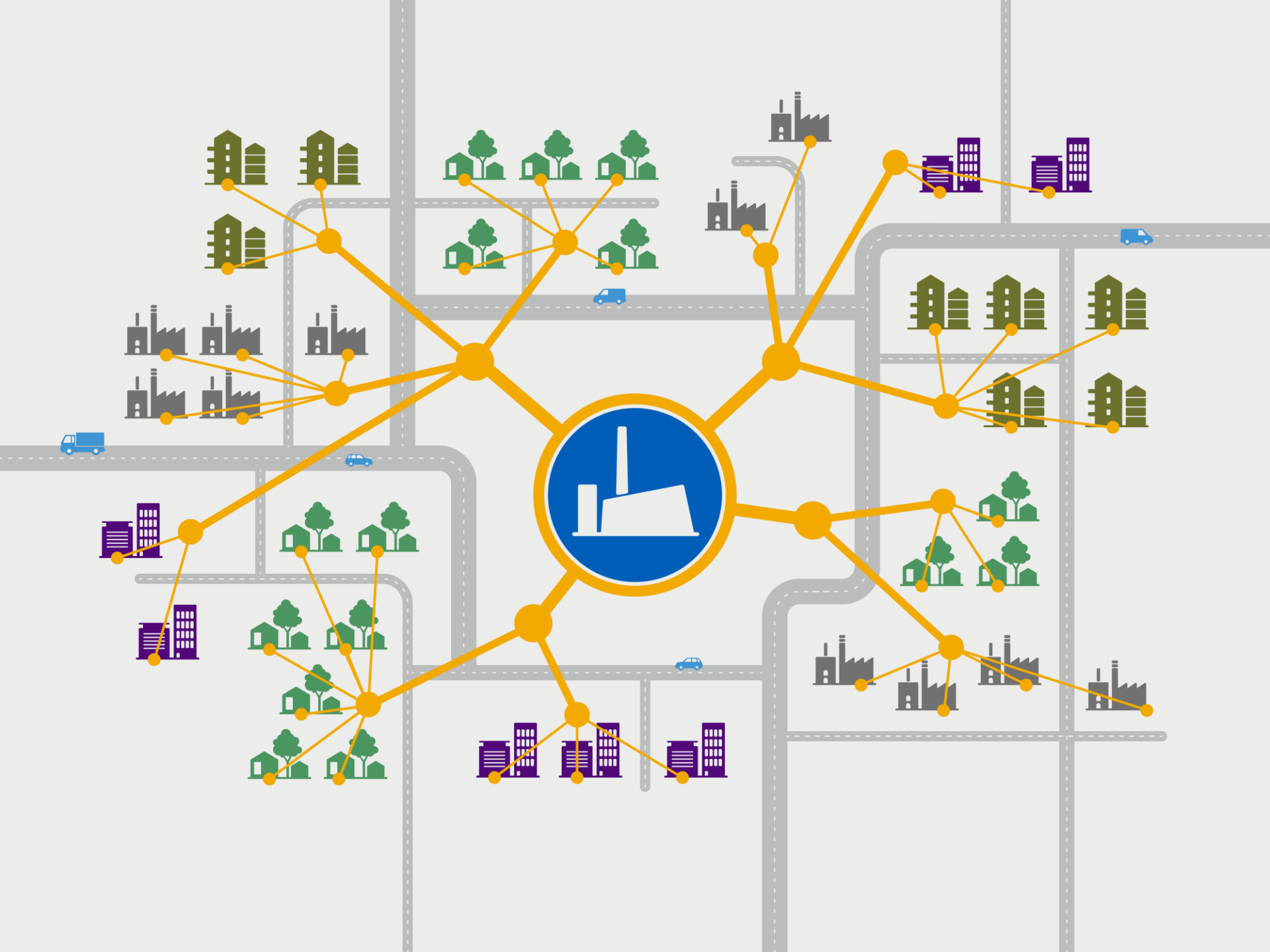


# A Copenhagen example



## Example 2

”Identifying losses in the distribution network”





CITY OF  
AARHUS

AffaldVarme Aarhus  
Denmark



“Daily water loss reduced by 100m<sup>3</sup>”

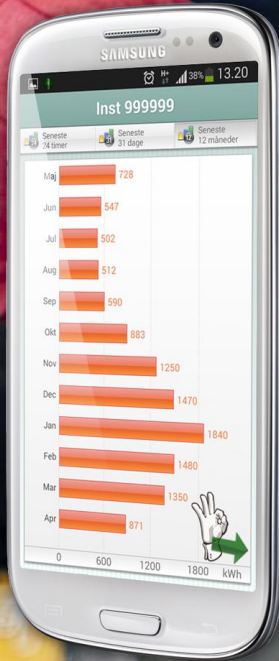
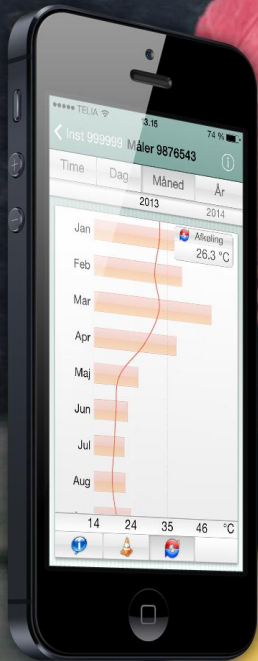
“Better interaction with end-users”

“Strong focus on utilizing data in the daily operation”

## Example 3

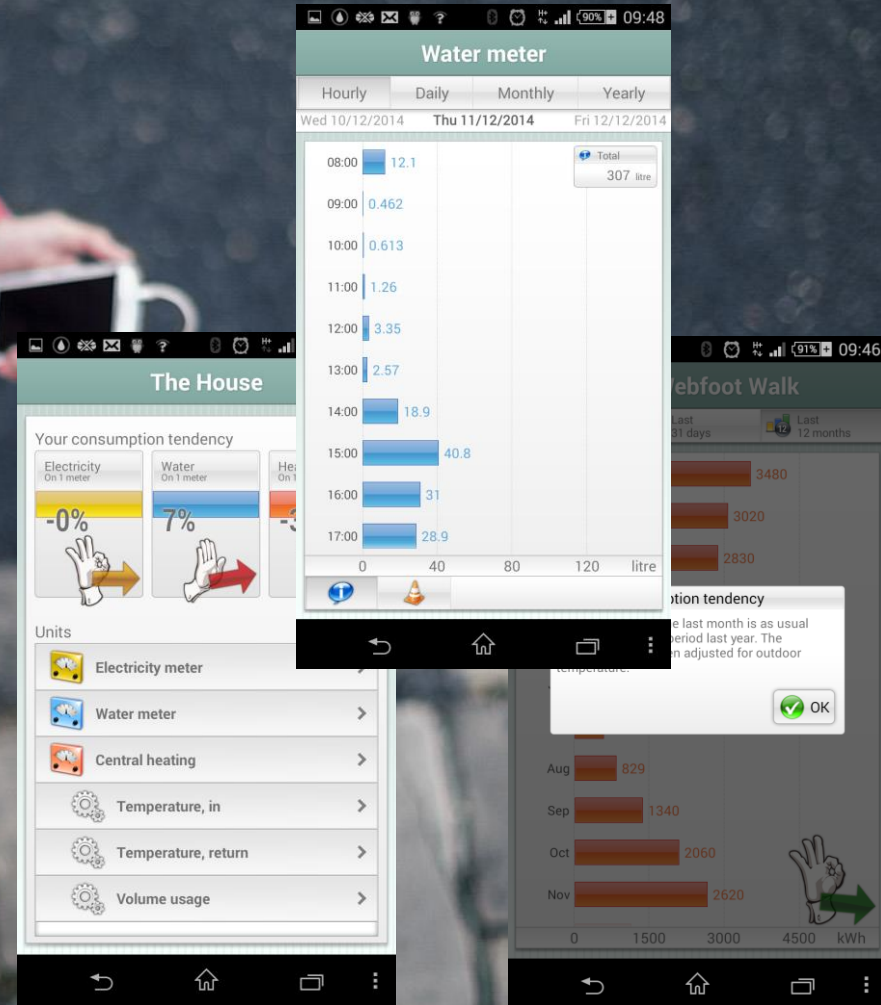
”Better customer service  
and new energy services”

# Engage with your end-users



Download on the  **App Store**

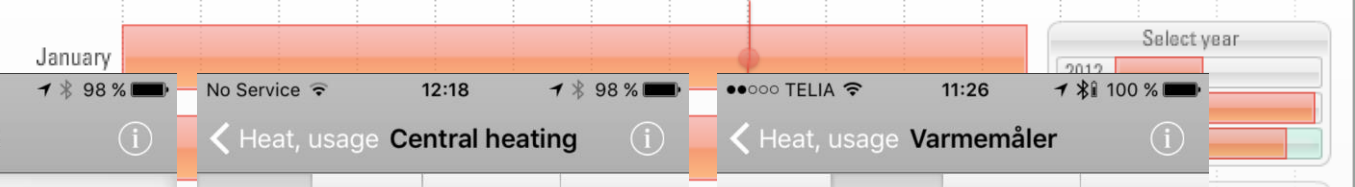
ANDROID APP ON  **Google play**





Your houses | **Hourly** | Daily | Monthly | Yearly | Heat, energy usage · 2014 · Central heating

- 1313 Webfoot Walk
- The Garage
- Th No Service



**The House**

Your consumption tendency

Heat, usage  
On 1 meter

**-5%**

Units

- Central heating
- Temperature, forward
- Temperature, return
- Volume usage

**Heat, usage Central heating**

Hourly | Daily | Monthly | Yearly

Tue 24/05/16 | Wed 25/05/16

Diff. temp. 35.6 °C

05:00	14
06:00	24
07:00	35
08:00	46
09:00	14
10:00	24
11:00	35
12:00	46

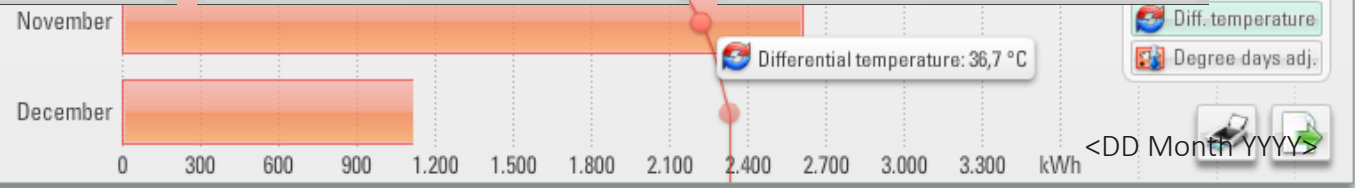
**Heat, usage Varmemåler**

Hourly | Daily | Monthly | Yearly

April 2016 | May 2016

Diff. temp. 35.6 °C

Wed 18	14
Thu 19	24
Fri 20	35
Sat 21	46
Sun 22	14
Mon 23	24
Tue 24	35
Wed 25	46
Thu 26	14





Graphical overview of consumption



Set up own text message or email notifications



Analyze and identify errors



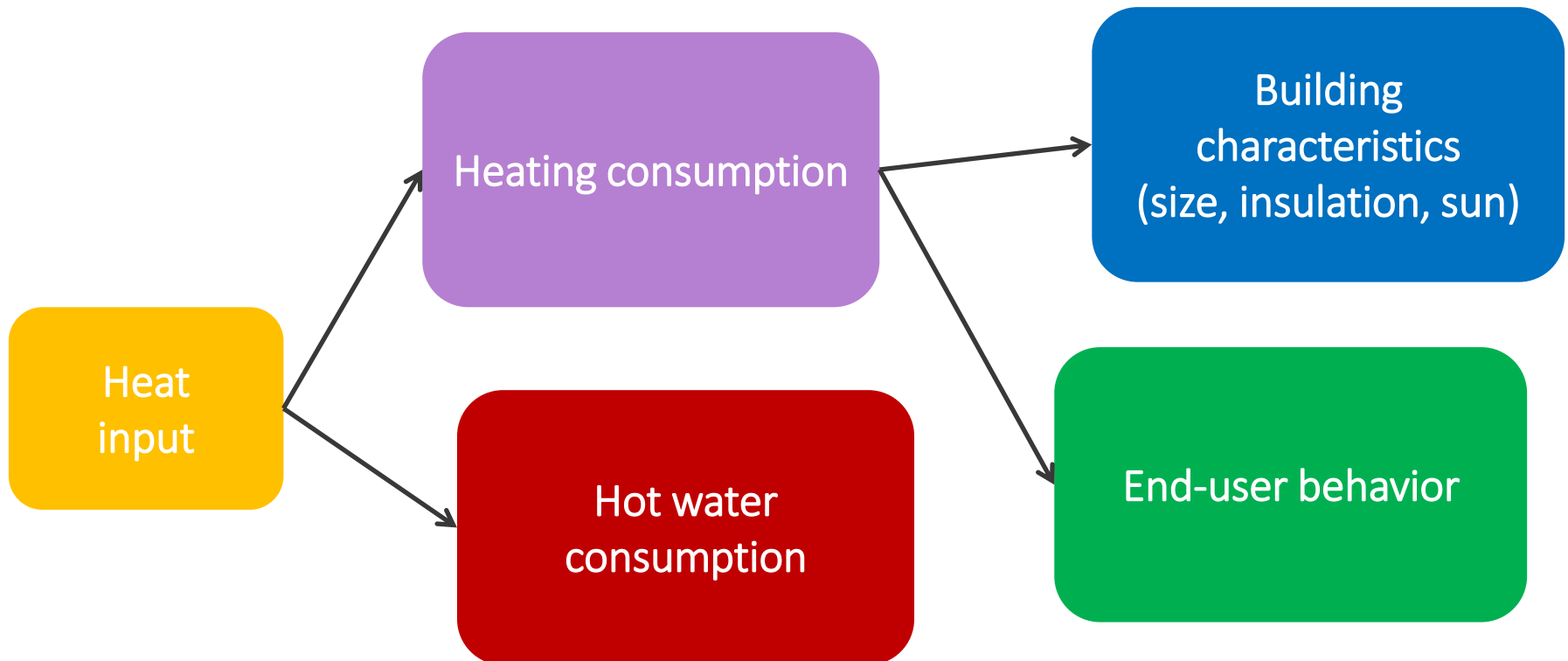
Benchmark with other consumers



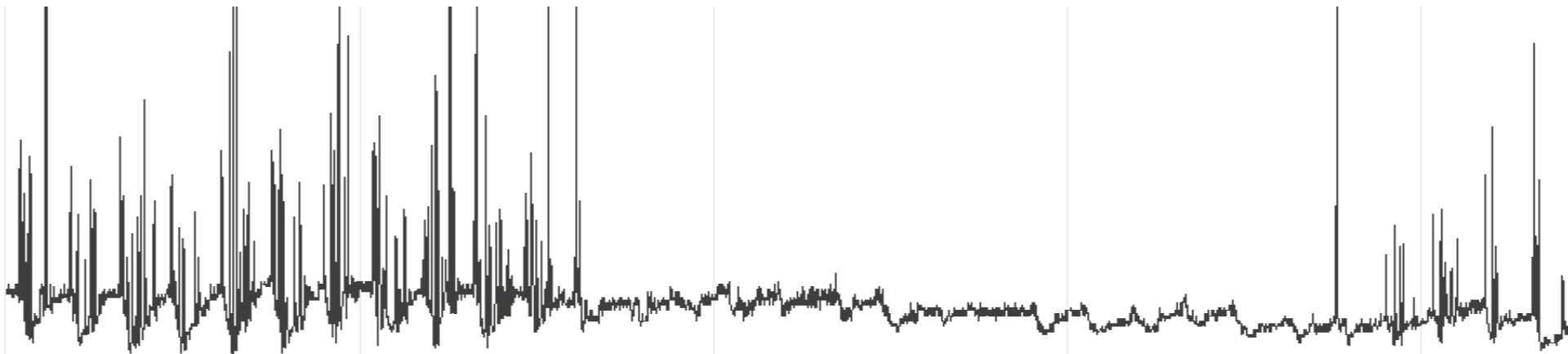
## Example 4

”Energy performance  
of buildings”

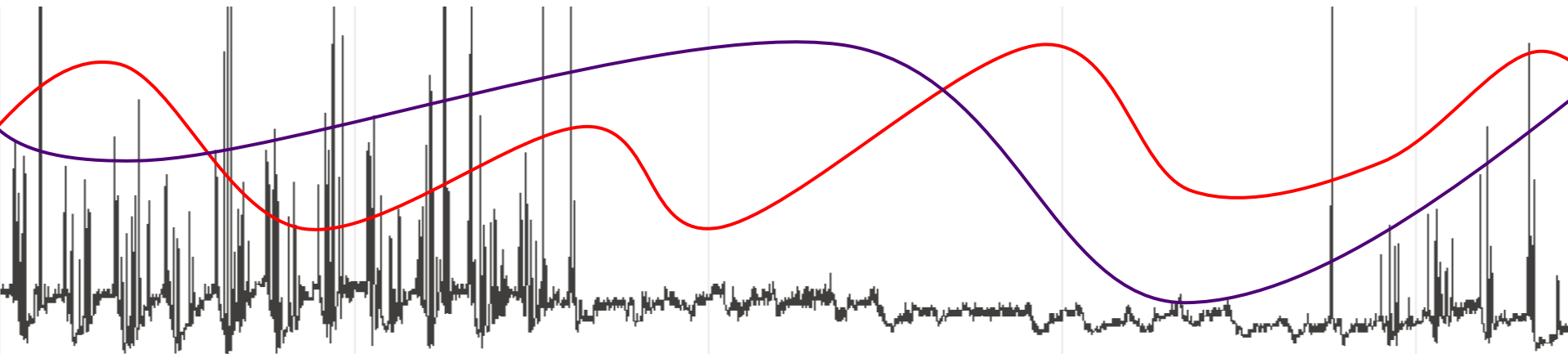
“categorize the heat consumption to focus on a buildings performance”



Meter data from Kamstrup heat meters...



...combined with weather data from the  
Danish Metrological Institute...



$$\text{IN: } Q_{\text{heating}} + Q_{\text{electricity}} + Q_{\text{humans}} + Q_{\text{sun}} + Q_{\text{secondary-heating}}$$

$$\text{OUT: } Q_{\text{thermal-conduction}} + Q_{\text{convection}} + Q_{\text{hot-water}}$$



$$Q_{\text{heating}} = - (Q_{\text{electricity}} + Q_{\text{humans}} + Q_{\text{sun}} + Q_{\text{secondary-heating}}) + Q_{\text{thermal-conduction}} + Q_{\text{convection}} + Q_{\text{hot-water}}$$



$$Q_{\text{heating}} = Q_{\text{thermal-conduction}} + Q_{\text{convection}} - Q_{\text{sun}} + \text{constant}$$

$$Q_i = b_0 - b_1 \cdot T_{ai} - b_2 \cdot T_{a(i-1)} - gA \cdot R_i + (T_i - T_{ai}) \cdot b_c \cdot wA_i$$

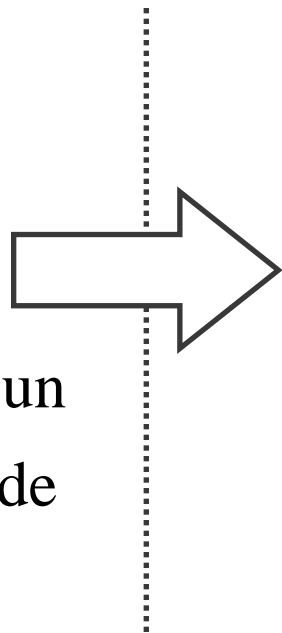
Input variables

$Q_i$  : Heat consumption

$T_{ai}$  : Temperatur

$R_i$  : Radiation from the sun

$wA_i$  : Avg. wind amplitude



Output parameters

$b_0$  : Everything constant

$b_1 + b_2 = UA$  : Thermal conductance

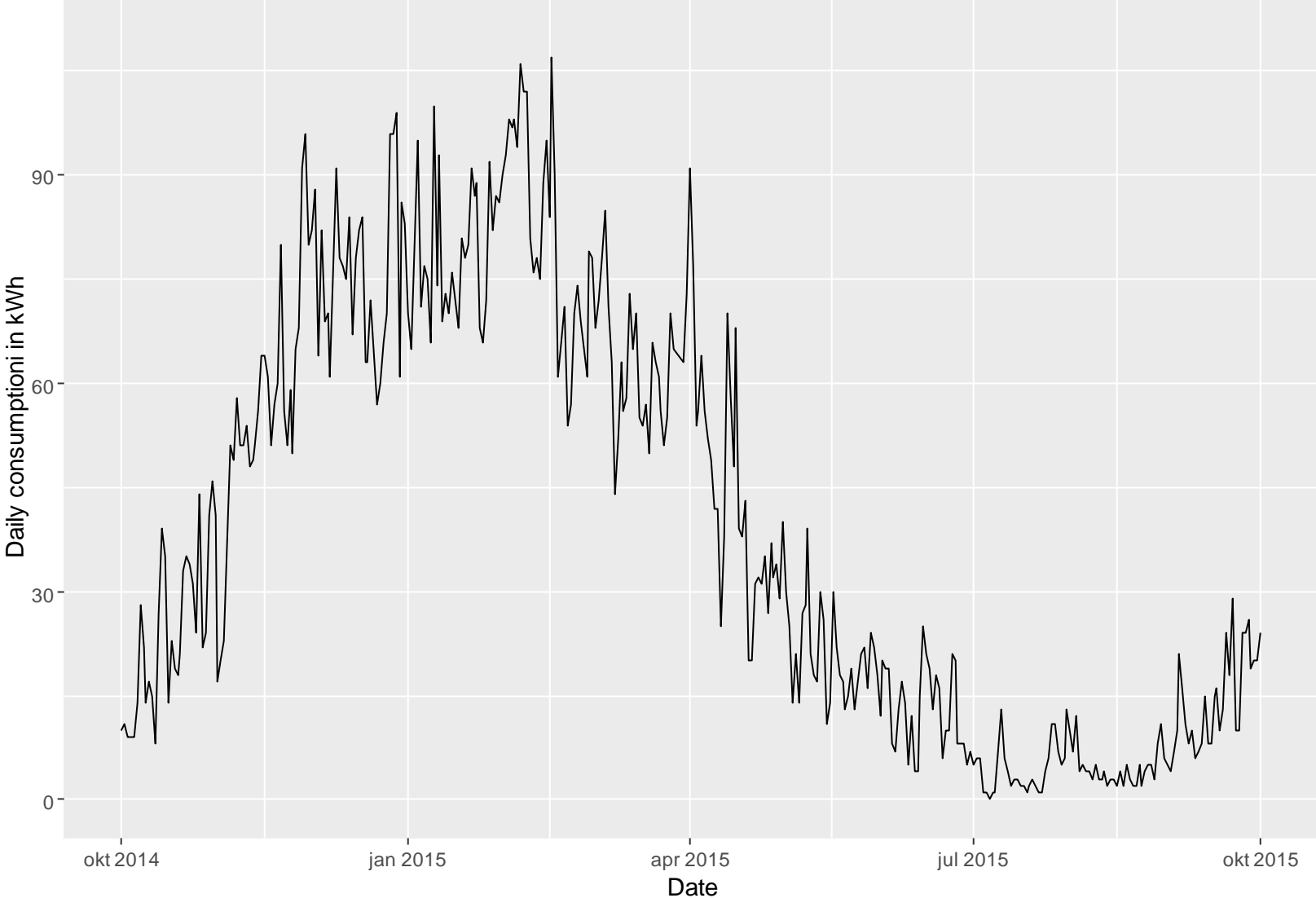
$gA$  : Sun dependency

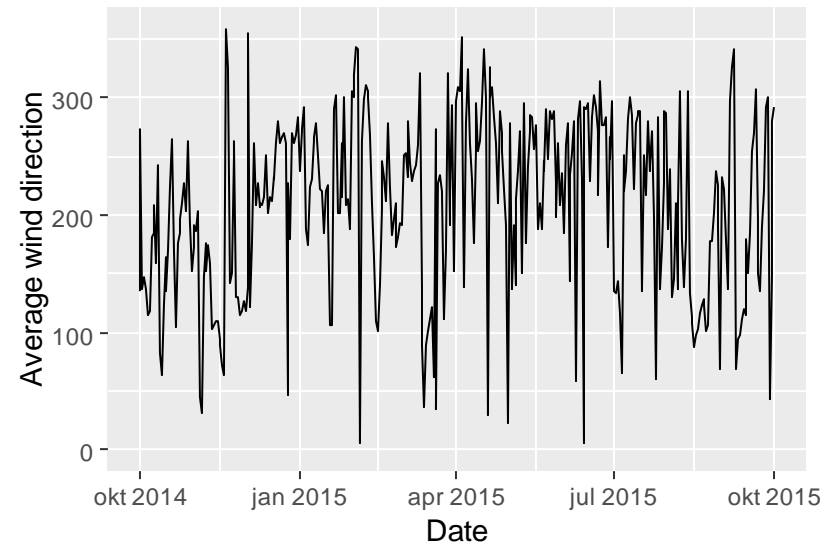
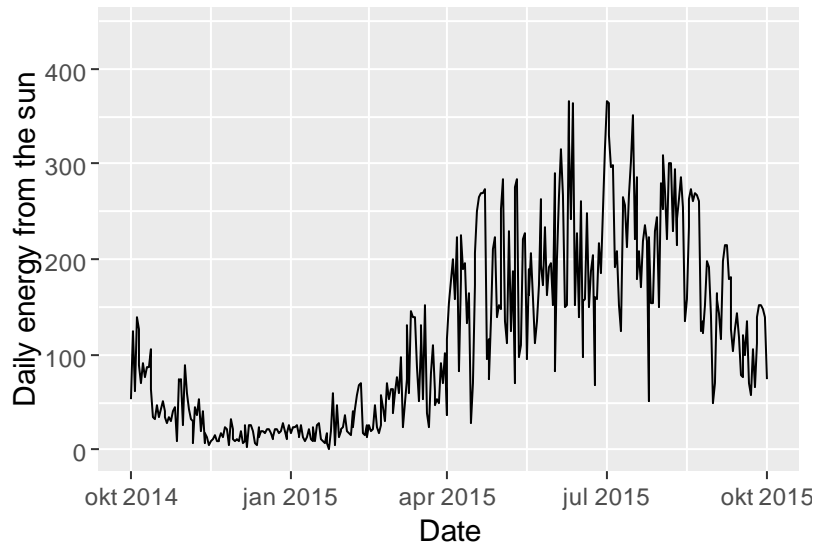
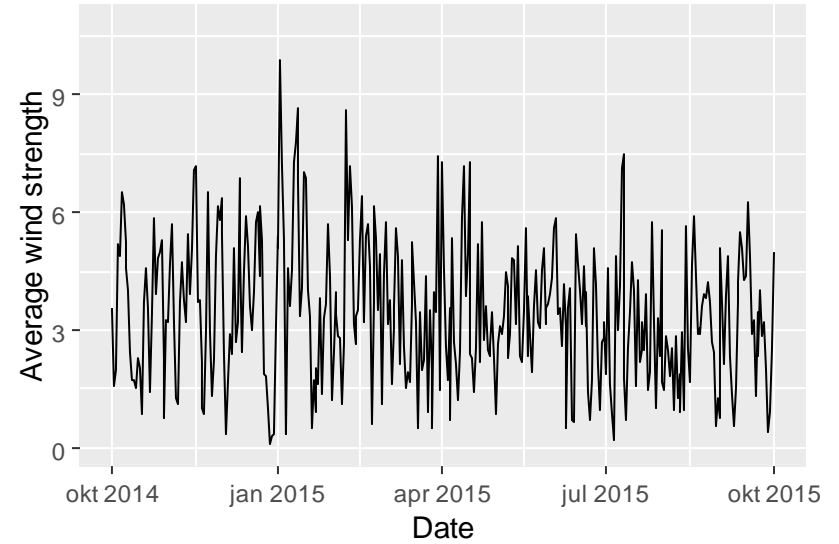
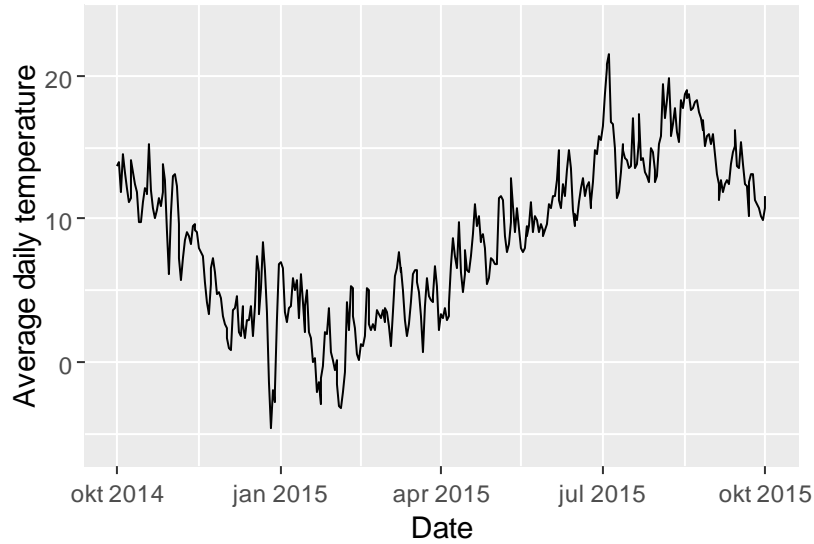
$b_c$  : Wind dependency

$T_i$  : Fictional indoor temperature



# Yearly consumption for a single family house

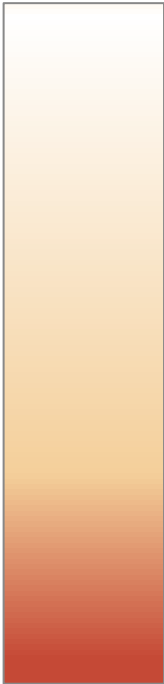




# Thermal conduction study – without building codes



Good



Bad

# Thermal conduction study – compared with similar



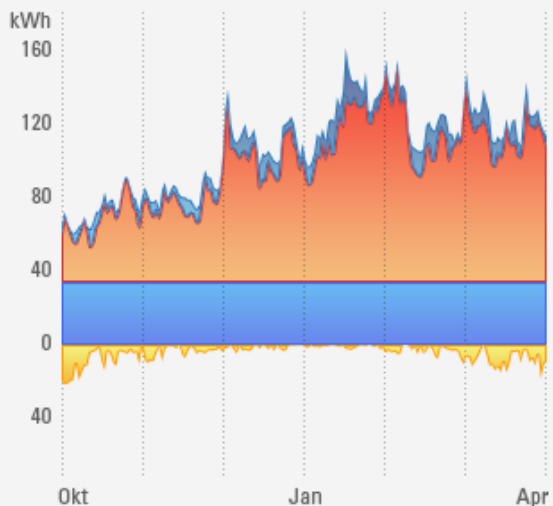
Good – compared to similar



Bad – compared to similar

## Fyringsæson 2015 / 2016

Varmeforbrug pr. dag



## Ejendommens varmeprofil

Peg på ikonerne for yderligere informationer.



## Varme, forbrug (kWh)

De seneste 12 måneder



## Mærkningsordninger

Seneste 12 måneder



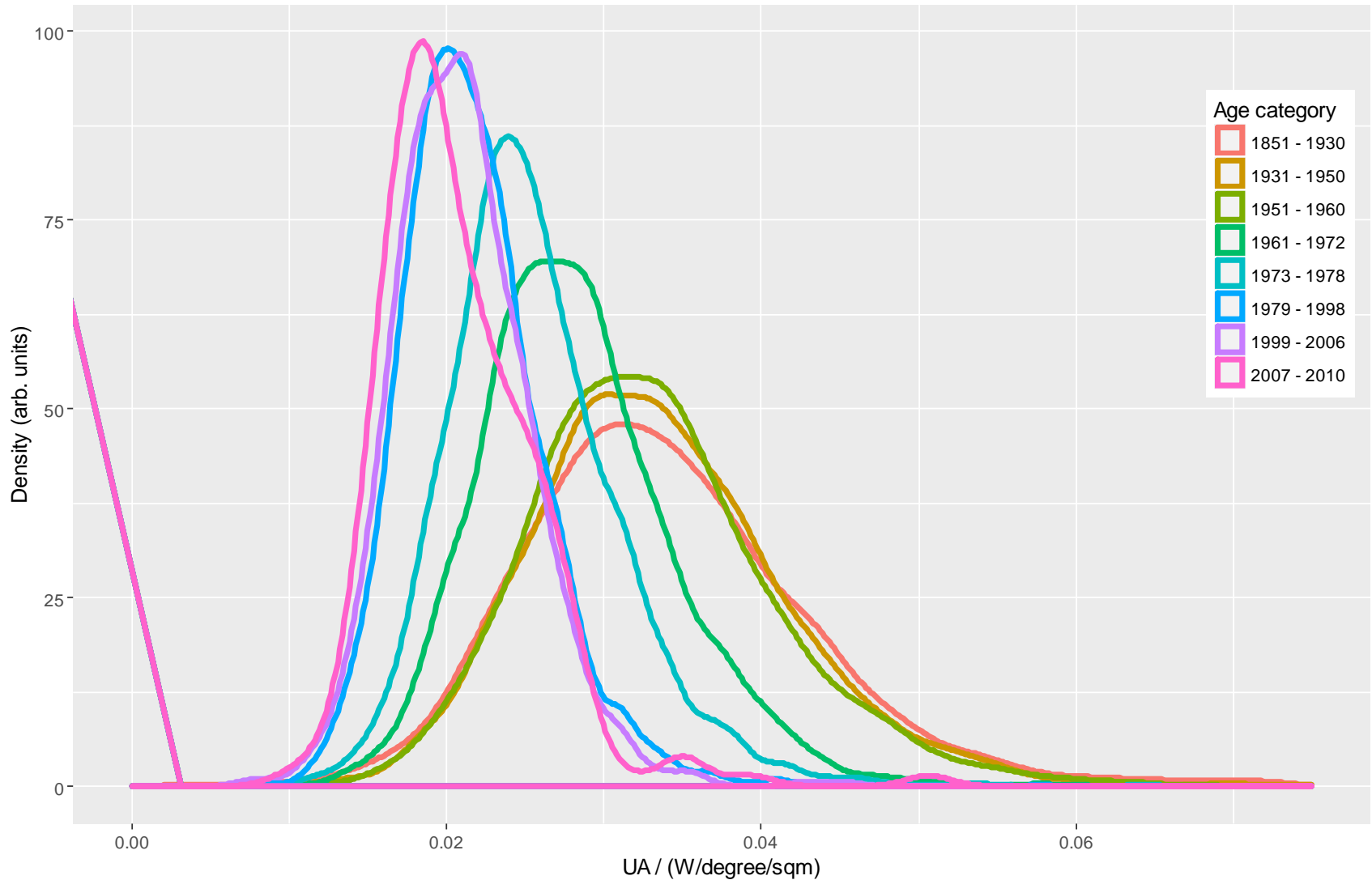
Følgende mærkningsordning(er) er beregnet på baggrund af ejendomsoplysningerne og forbruget for Inst 3246987.

**B** Varmemærkning

**D** Elmærkning



Distribution of normalized thermal conductance



- Great opportunities for low temperature district heating – in both new and existing systems
- Also a lot of challenges to make district heating green, energy efficient and economically attractive
- At Kamstrup, we believe that data plays a key role in the digital future of district heating

# Think forward!

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