

The work on 4GDH in Denmark

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4GDH

- Relevance
- Concepts
- Technologies
- Demonstration
- Implementation plans



Why 4GDH?



- All Danish buildings fossil free heated in 2035
- Energy savings and renewable energy supply
- What are the best technologies?
- What is the best implementation plan?

Concept of 4GDH



Low temperature DH: Supply/return: 50C / 20C
Heat supply: No fossil fuels & no biomass fuels

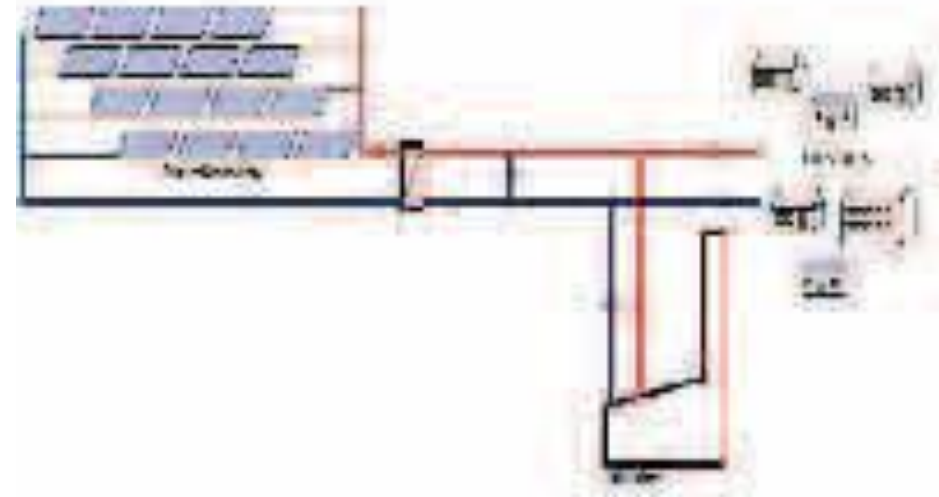
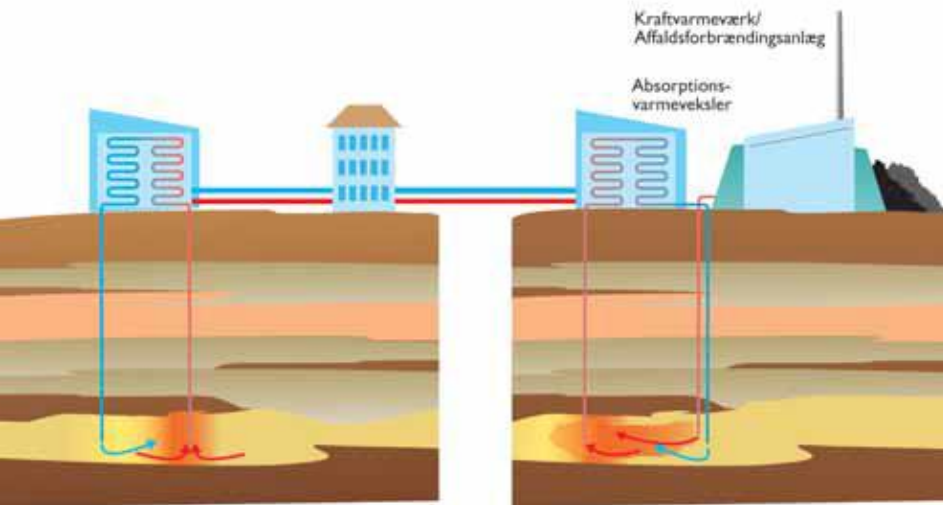
Low temperature district heating necessary because:

- **renewable heat from geothermal plants (60-70 C)**
- **acceptable heat loss from network for low-energy houses**

Technologies – Supply of heat

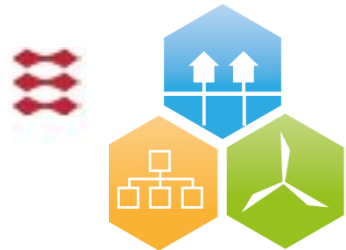


Geothermal heat
Central solar heating
Waste incineration



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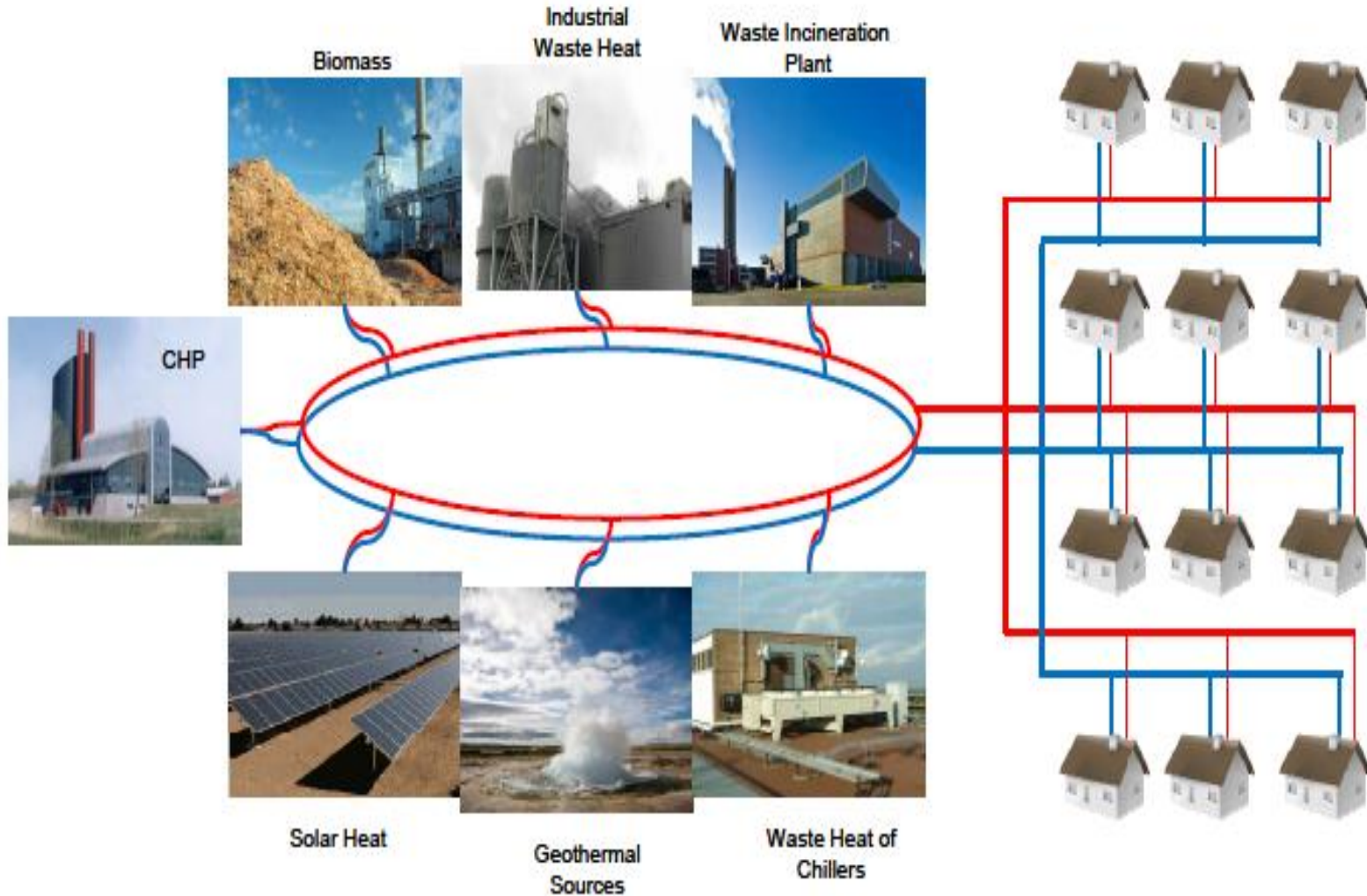




4DH

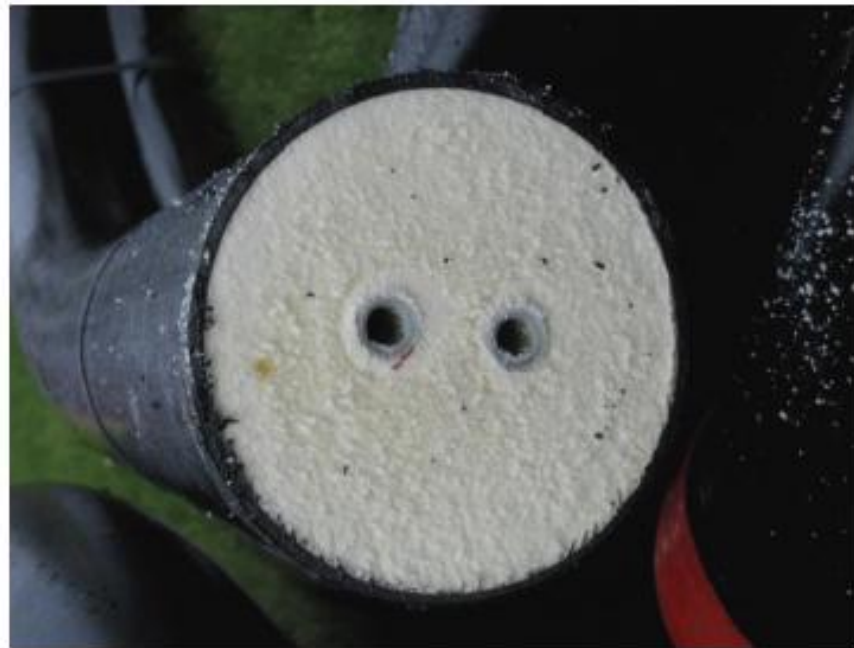
4th Generation District Heating
Technologies and Systems

EFFICIENCY INCREASE OF EXISTING SOURCES NEW LOW TEMPERATURE HEAT SOURCES



Technologies - Distribution

Twinpipes with small diameter pipes and small heat losses



Technologies – Grids or Network layouts

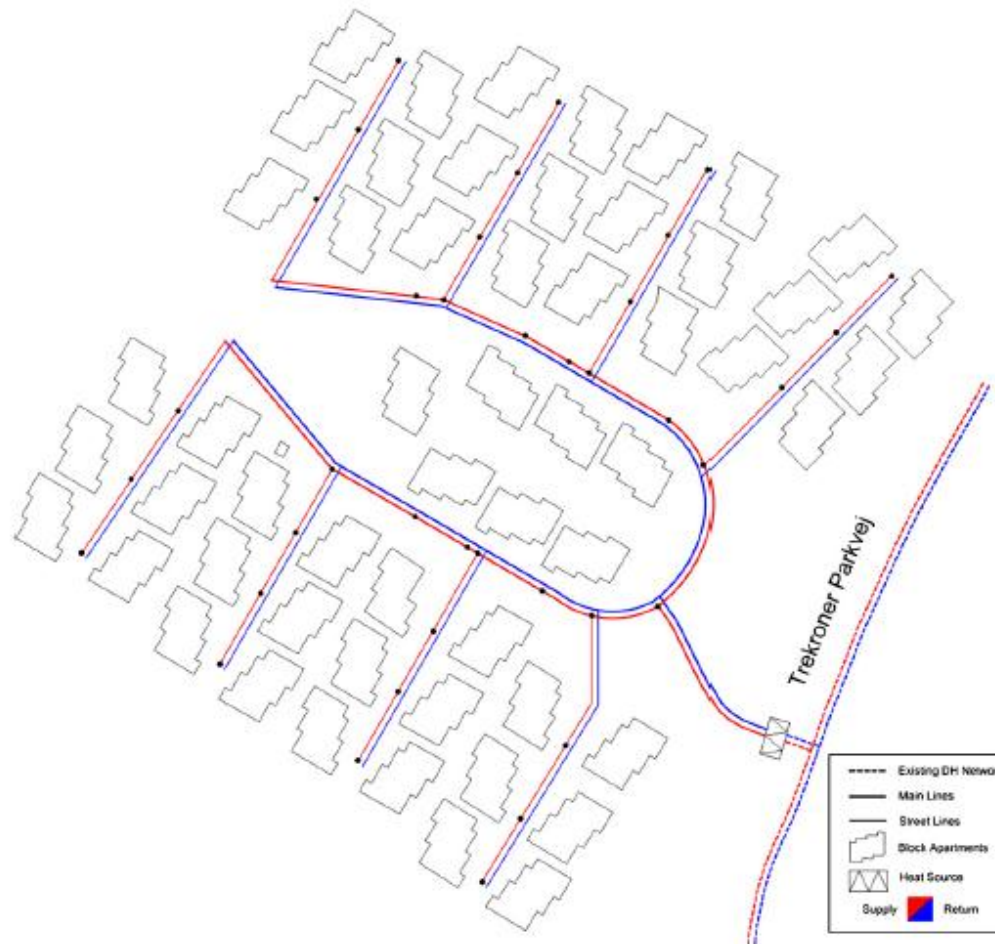


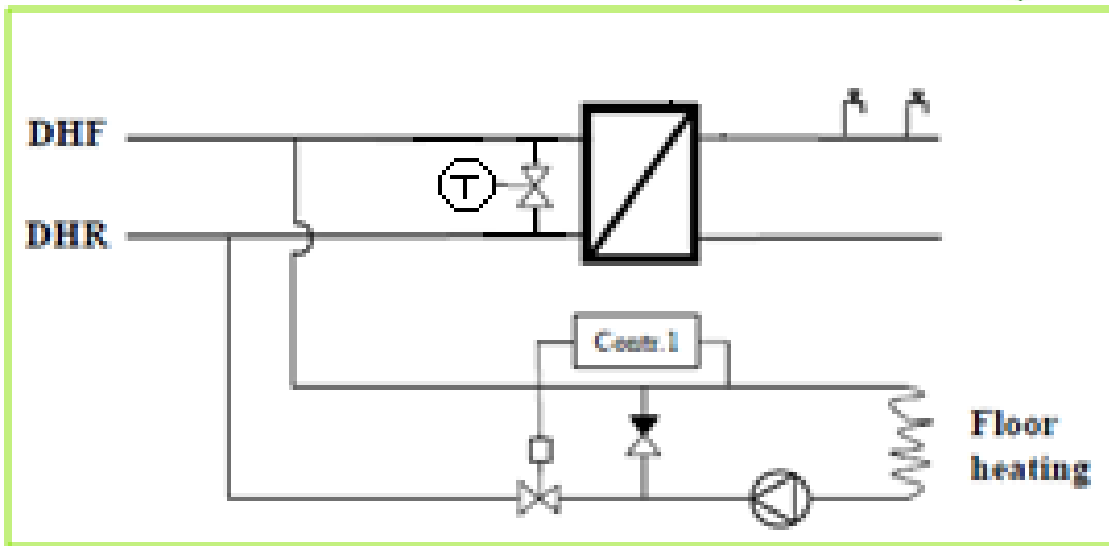
Fig. 1. Branched network layout considered for use in the Trekroner Area.

Technologies – Substations Heat exchanger for DHW

High efficiency –

Supply temp. district heating: 50 C

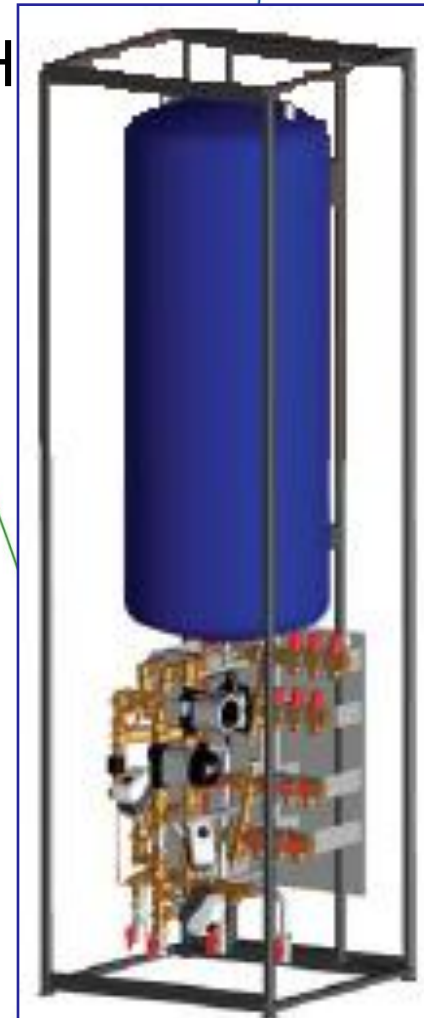
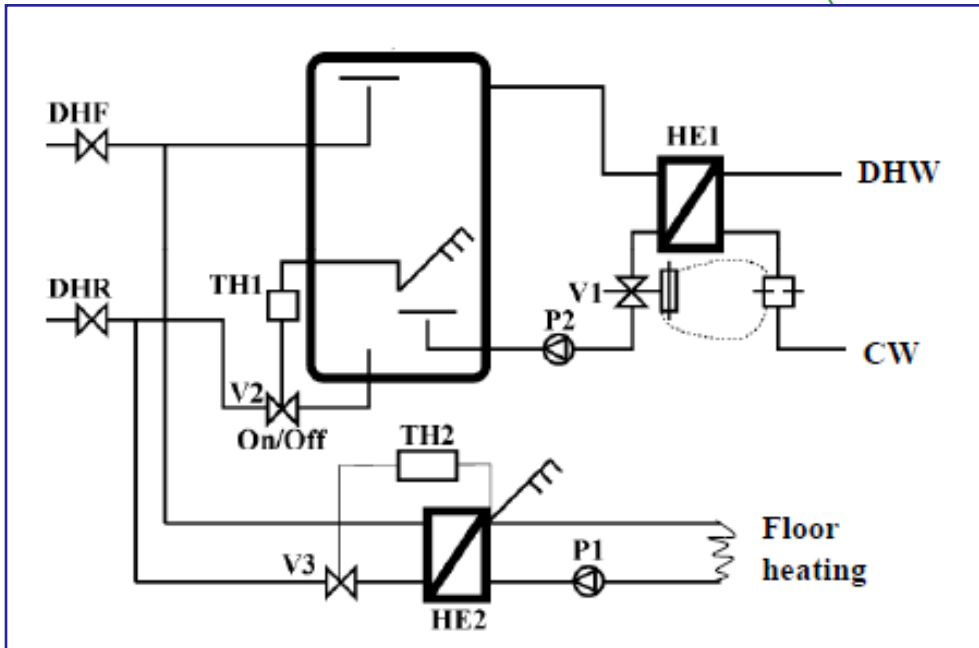
DHW : 45 C



Technologies – substations

Buffertank with DH-water

Reduce peak load from DHW in DH



Technologies – District heating supply temp of 40



Micro-booster unit – prototype and the final product



- COP \approx 4,5 – 4,8
- DH return temperature of 26 – 28°C



Technologies – DHW in large buildings with circulation

Thermal or UV disinfection

Danfoss ThermoClean or Wallenius UV



Wallenius AOT 5 duo with sensor

Demonstration EUDP - projects

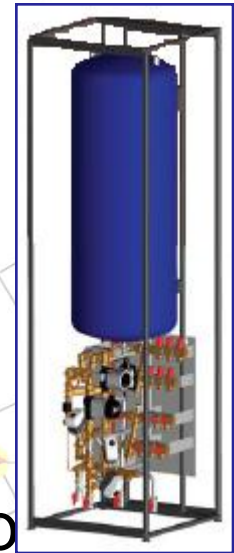


- **2001-2004:** EFP-2001: District heating supply to low-energy areas
- **2006-2009:** EFP-2007: Development and demonstration of low-energy district heating for low energy buildings
- **2008-2011:** EUDP 2008-II: CO₂ reductions in low-energy buildings and communities by implementation of low-temperature district heating systems. Demonstration cases in EnergyFlexHouse and Boligforeningen Ringgården
- **2011-2014 (expected completion):** EUDP 2010-II: Full-scale demonstration of the future low-temperature district heating in existing settlements (Fuldskala demonstration af fremtidens lavtemperatur fjernvarme i eksisterende bebyggelser, in Danish). The project is ongoing.
- **2011 – 2014 (expected completion):** EUDP – Heat Pumps in District

Show case in Lystrup [1,2]



- EFP/EUDP projects (2007, 2008, 2010)
- 40 row-houses class 1 (BR08) – 37 kWh/m²·yr
- DH design parameters: 50/25°C, 10 bar
- District heating network
 - AluFlex Twin pipes (insulation series 2)
 - reduced pipe sizes -> higher pressure drop
 - annual distribution heat loss approx. 15%
- Development of two in-house substations concept
 - no problem with Legionella and comfort
- System runs already 2 years , no complaints



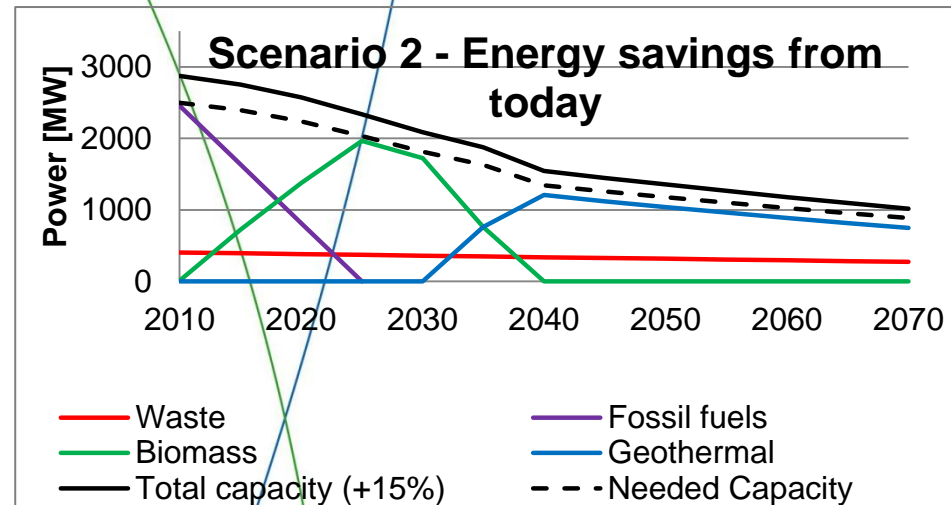
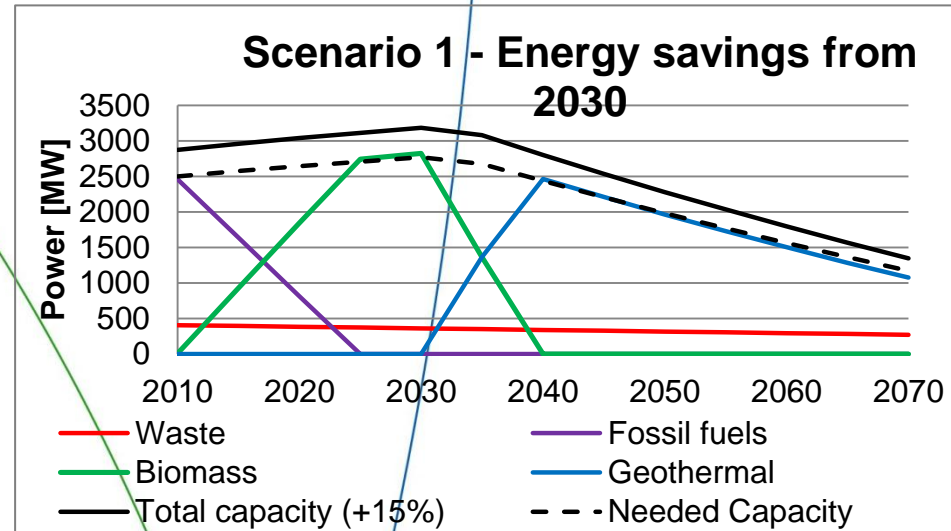
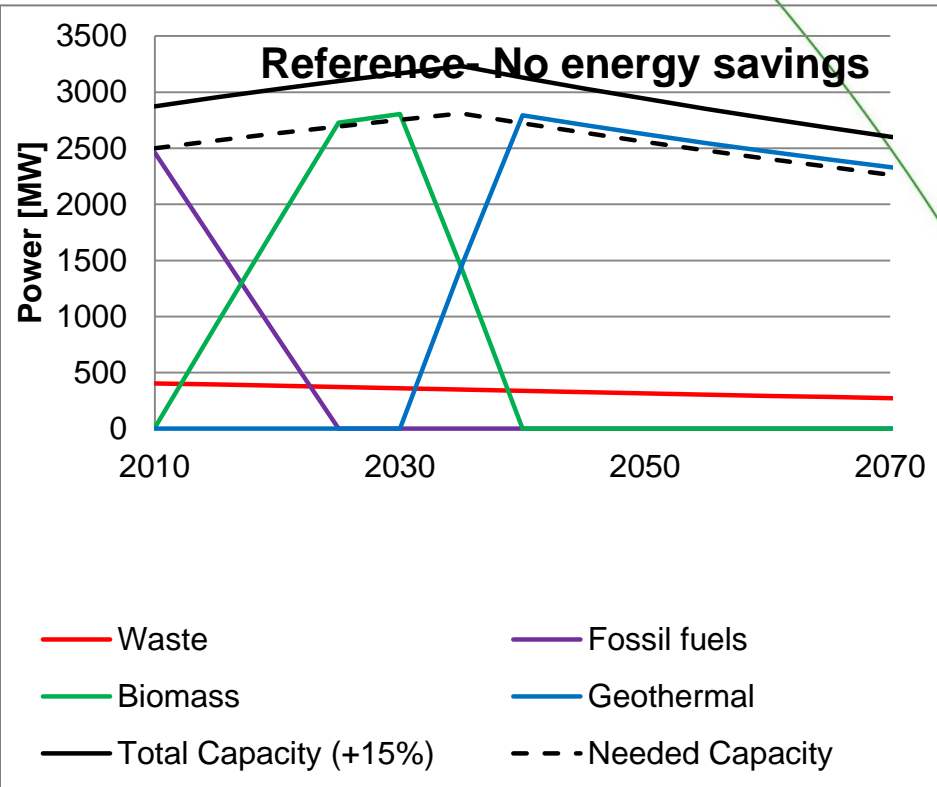
Implementation plans

Example: Pre study on energy renovation of buildings and 4GDH

3 Scenarios

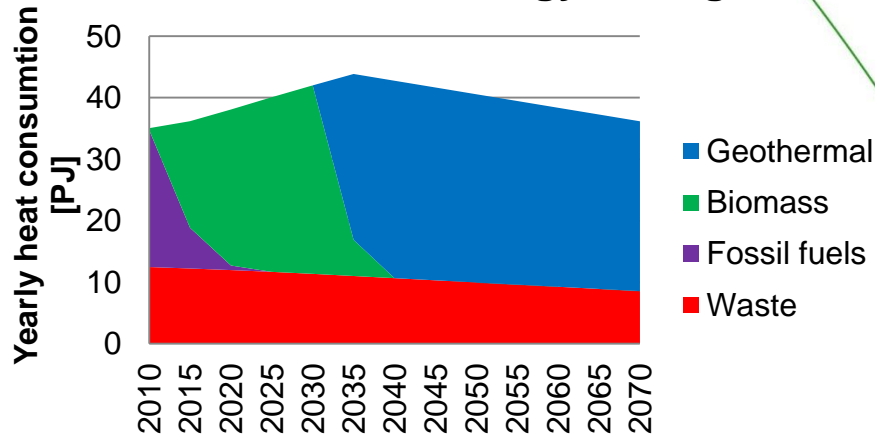
- All scenarios contain a natural replacement on 1% of the existing building mass with newly constructed buildings.
- **Reference scenario - No heat savings**
 - *Represents the extreme case where nothing is done. Supply for the full unchanged heat demand.*
- **Scenario 1 - Accelerated energy renovation from 2030-2070 (65 %)**
 - *Nothing is done in the near future due to low DH-supply prices. Investment in new capacity will increase the supply price and as a consequence heat savings are carried out.*
- **Scenario 2 - Accelerating energy renovations from today (65%)**
 - *Heat savings are implemented from today, resulting in decreased heat demand before investment in new capacity.*

Capacity – Peak loads

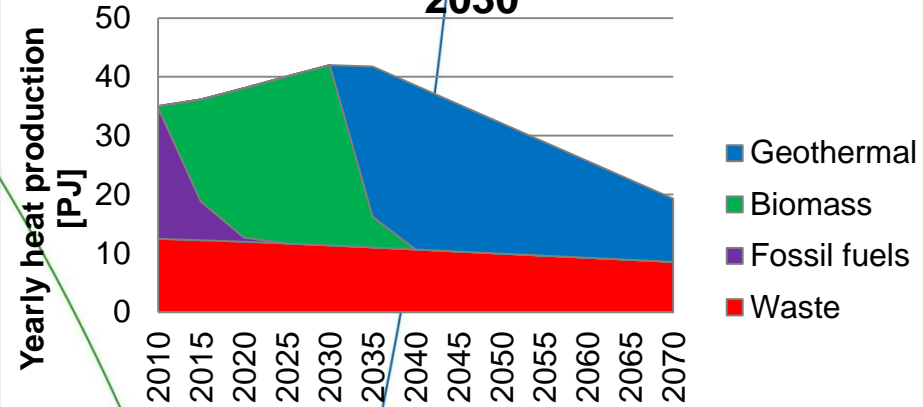


Yearly heat production 2010 - 2070

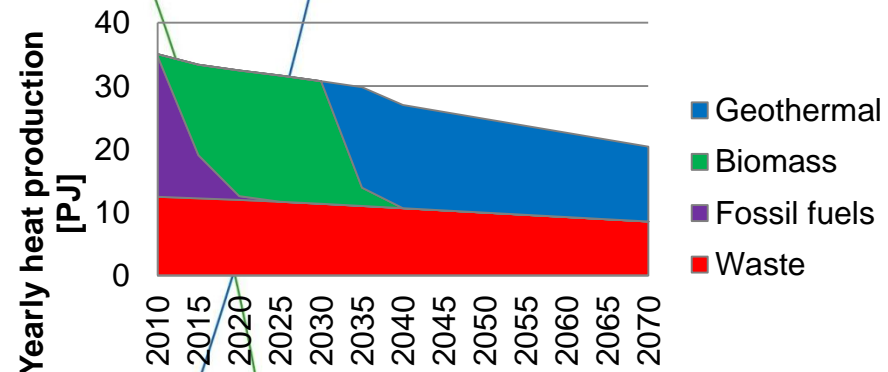
Reference – No energy savings



Scenario 1 – Energy savings from 2030



Scenario 2 – Energy savings from today



Costs

		Reference	Scenarie 1	Scenarie 2
Geothermal				
Capacity	[MW]	2793	2464	1207
Capital investment	[mil €]	7498	6614	3241
DH-system				
Total DH -production in 60 years	[PJ]	2379	2114	1656
Geothermal production in 40 years	[PJ]	1110	838	543
Total costs for DH	[mil €]	12162	10521	6227
Renovation				
PJ saved by energy renovating (65%)	[PJ]	-	265	723
Cost for energy renovation	[mil €]	-	2205	6021
Total cost for each scenario	[Bil €]	26	29	25

Investment -50%
If energy savings
are carried out
now

Total costs are
similar due to
energy renovation
is costly

Implementation plans - conclusions



Detailed investigations needed

- Based on new 4GDH technologies
- Based on an optimised energy system
 - Fossil free
 - No imported biomass for fuels

Optimal solutions

Political implementation needed