

Retrofitting District Heating Systems. Lessons learned from the Planning, Engineering and Data perspectives

Antonio GARRIDO-MARIJUAN. Tecnalia

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Brief introduction to a DH system

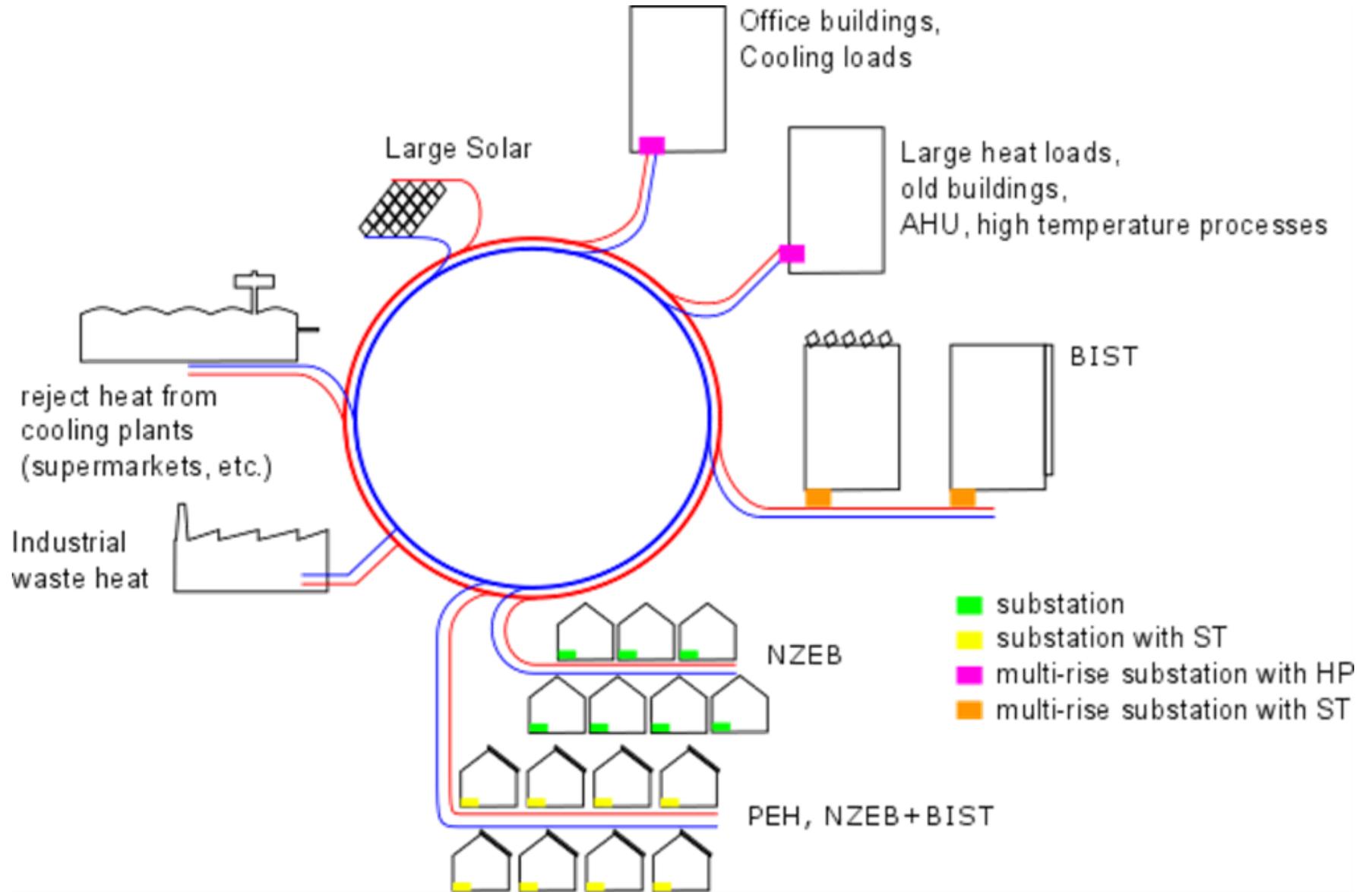
- Centralized heat generation and distribution systems.
- Public systems deliver 13% of heating energy in the EU.
- Multiple private systems provide to building and/or industrial complexes.
- Considered basic infrastructures for decarbonization.
- Evolution:
 - In origin, steam systems
 - Modern networks, systems in the order of 70-80°C
 - Low temperature networks, on the order of ~55°C (DHW)
 - Networks of very low temperature, on the order of ~35°C

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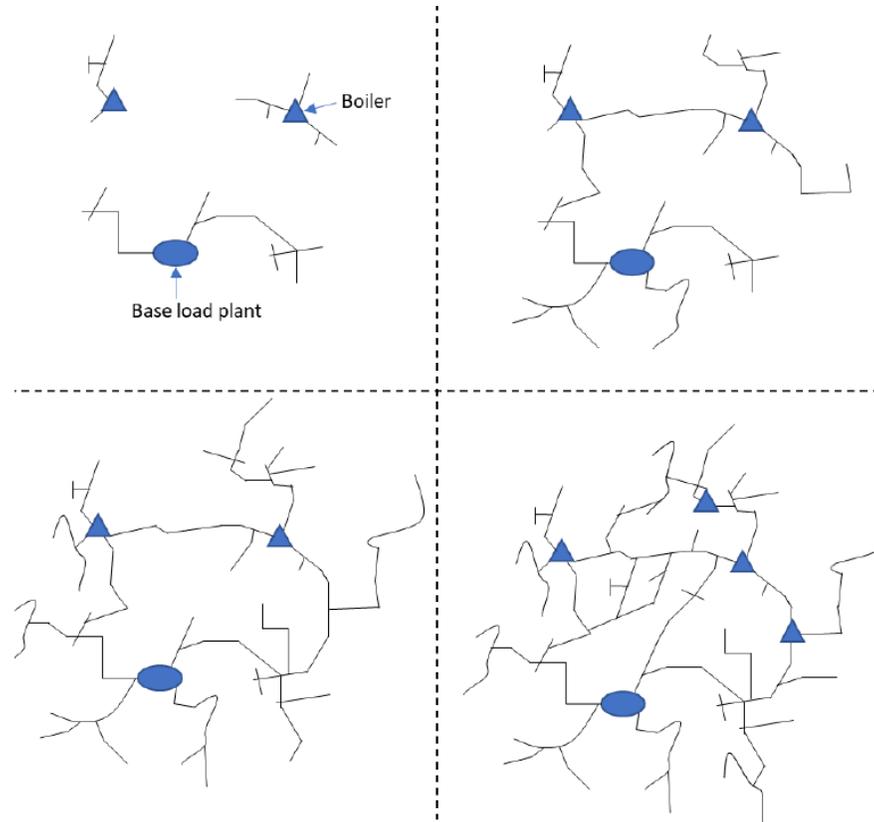


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Multi-decade planning



Escalation of a DH, from individual and small scale centralised islands; further connection into tree structure (upper-right); ring structure (bottom-left); full systems (bottom-right).

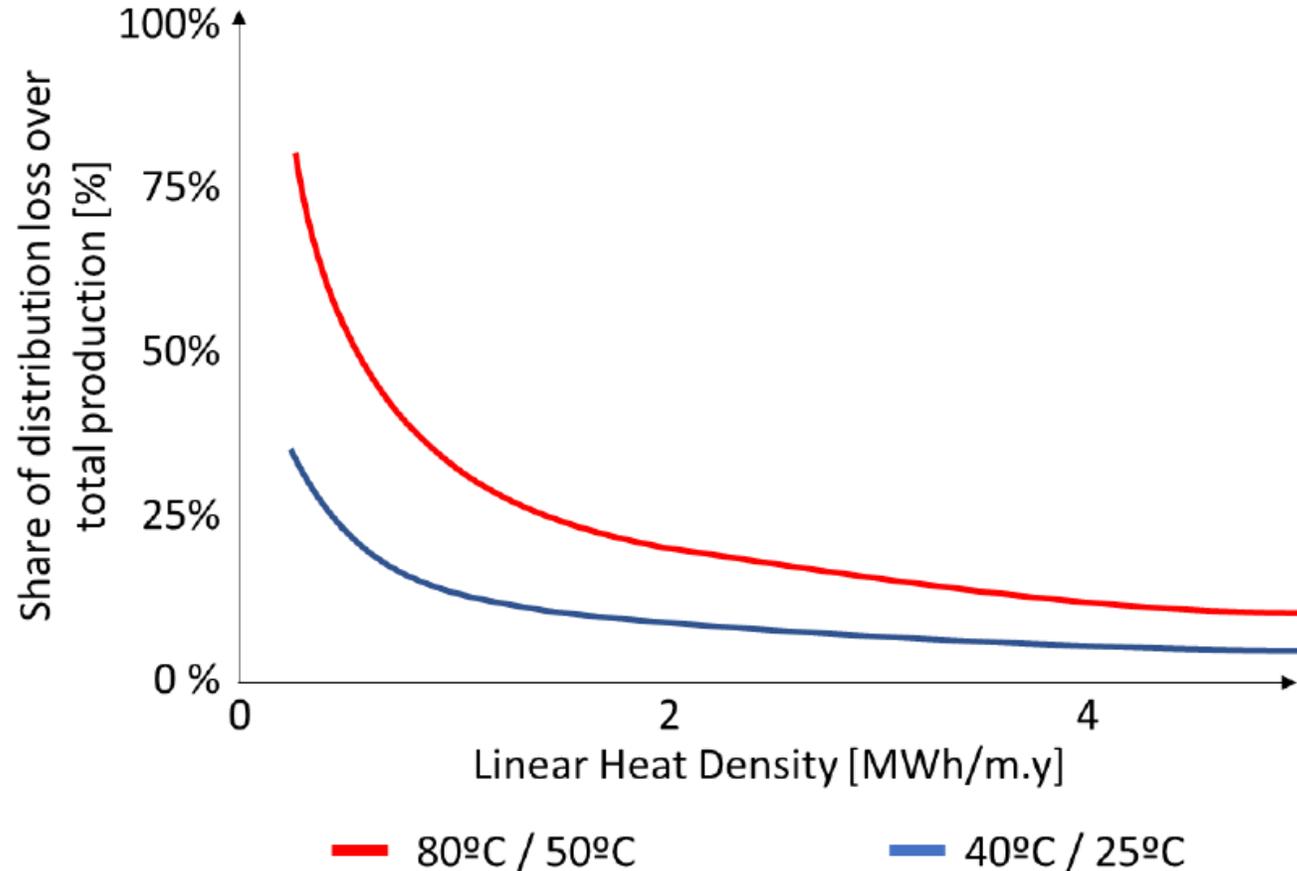
- long-term vision
- progressive investment plan
- many years (probably decades) to reach full potential
- from
 - individual branches...
 - to subnetworks...
 - to full systems

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Multi-decade planning



Annual heat distribution losses for various temperature levels over the linear heat demand density

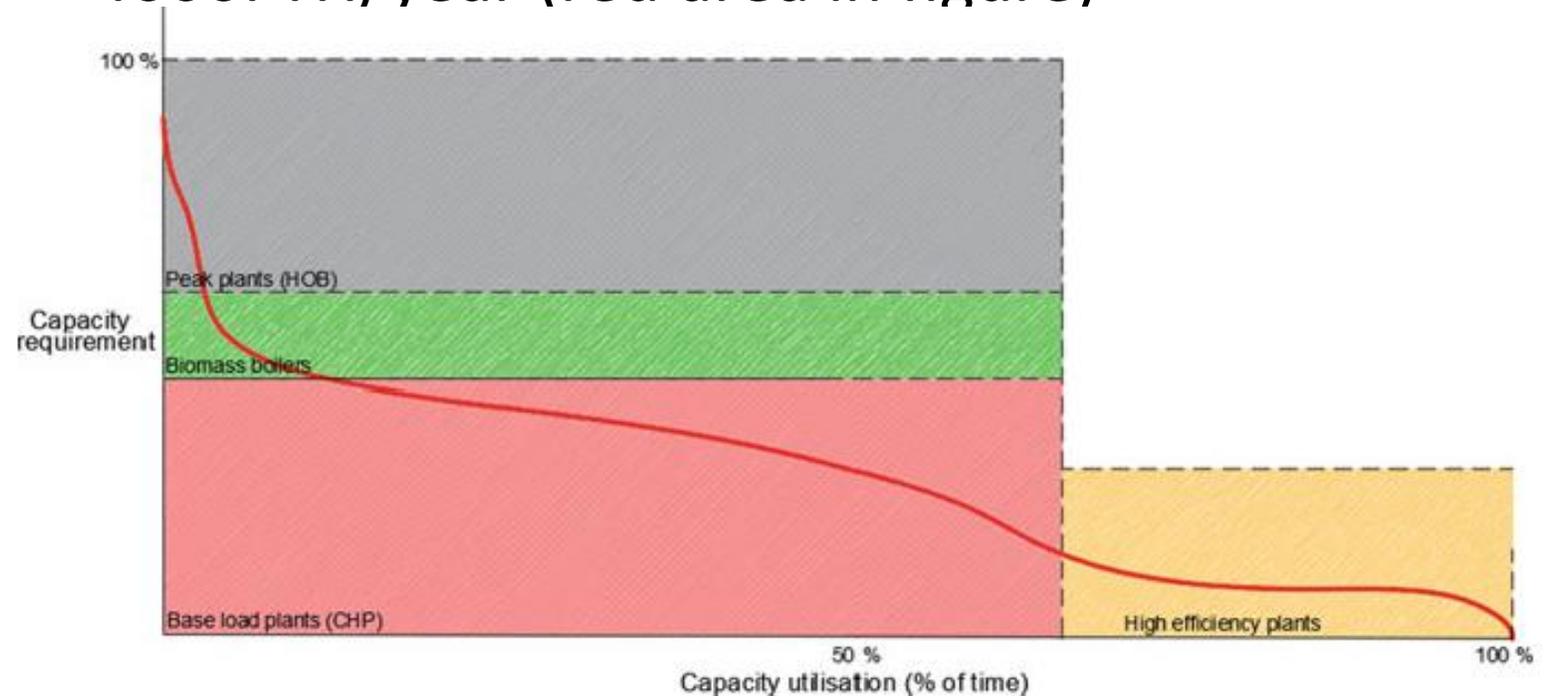
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Upgrade of heat production

- Renewables should be sized to operate a large number of FTE hours.
- $\sim >4000\text{FTH/year}$ (red area in figure)



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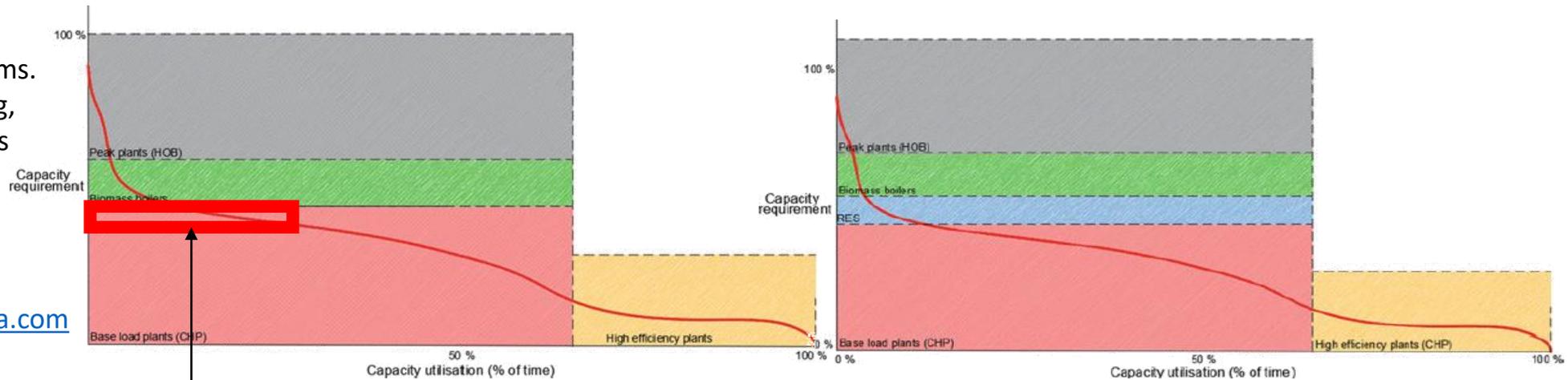
Upgrade of heat production

- When large RES energy is incorporated, pre-existing baseload capacity can be displaced.
- This has potentially relevant economic impacts in investments yet to be depreciated

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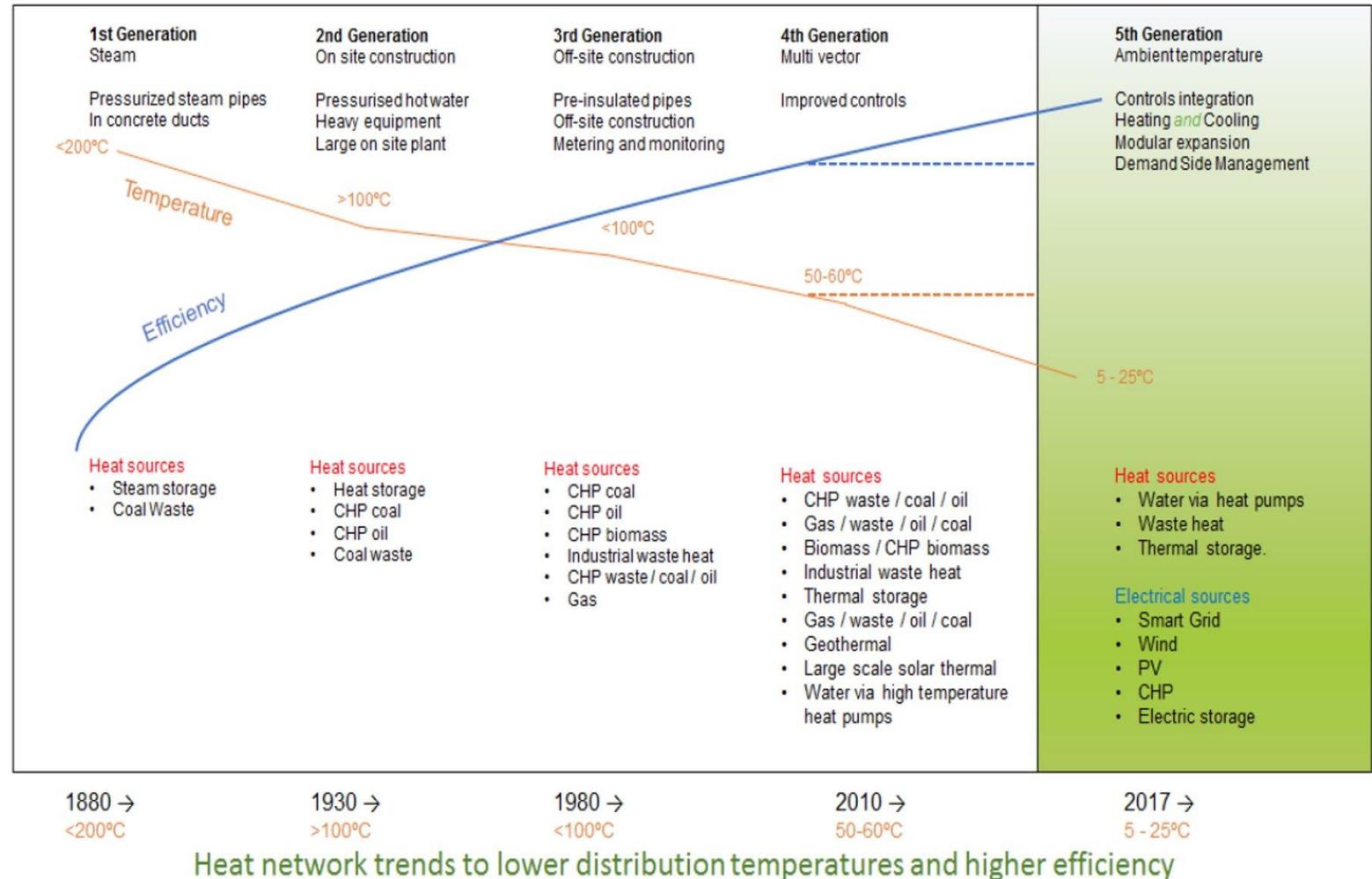
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This was already highly efficient / cheap heat production

Downgrade of temperature levels



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https://www.icax.co.uk/image_Fifth_Generation_Heat_Networks.html

Downgrade of temperature levels

- Increase distribution efficiency
- Allow services in more dispersed areas
- Decentralized network, buildings as energy nodes
- Bidirectional heat pumps
 - Cooling
- New energy sources
 - Residual Heat (industrial)
 - Solar systems

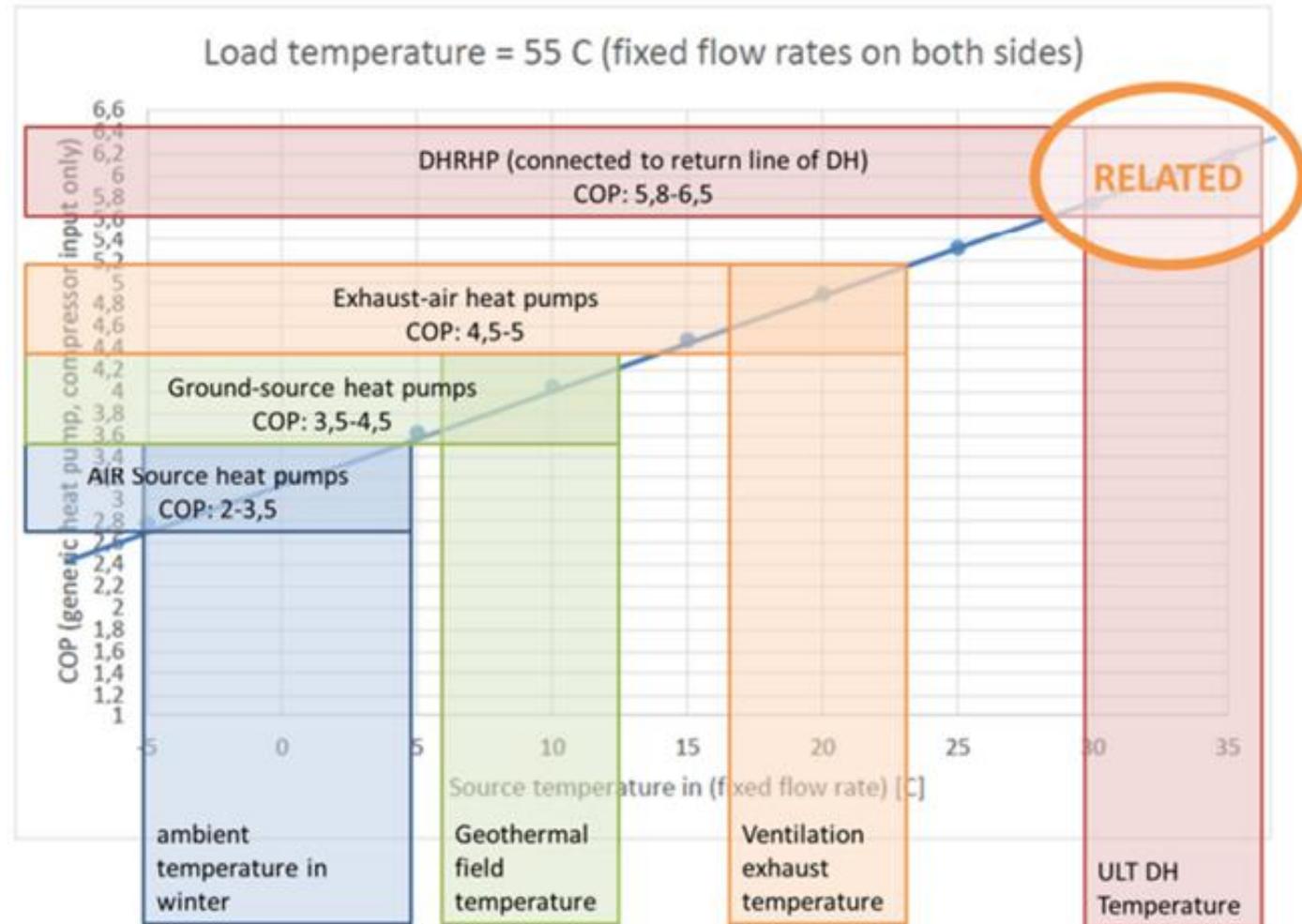
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	Energy distribution (MWh)	Energy delivered (MWh)	Losses (MWh)	Losses (%)
2019	8505	6991	1514	17.8%
2020	8267	7193	1074	13.0%
2021	7713	6595	1119	14.5%

Downgrade of temperature levels

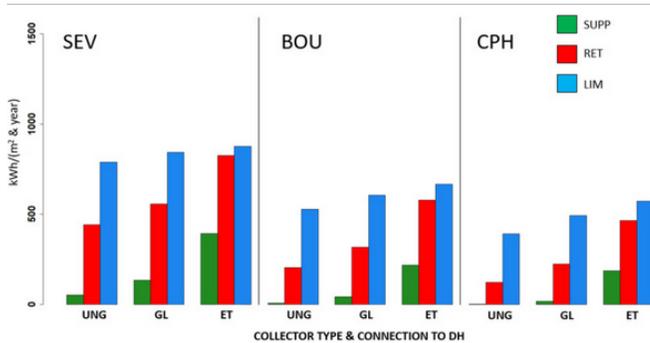


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Local RES



- Building-Integrated Solar Thermal Systems, connected to DH.

- Increased delivery of heat (no limitation to sinking capacity)
- Better performance (can be connected to return line, at least with solar fractions <~30%)
- Lower investment cost than with isolated ST systems

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City	Payback period	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years
SEV	Net amount of cases	287	1582	871	266
	Percentage	9.5%	52.6%	29.0%	8.9%
BOU	Net amount of cases	0	624	737	177
	Percentage	0%	40.6%	47.9%	11.5%
CPH	Net amount of cases	0	88	320	264
	Percentage	0%	13.1%	47.6%	39.3%

Mikel Lumbreras, Roberto Garay, Energy & economic assessment of façade-integrated solar thermal systems combined with ultra-low temperature district-heating, Renewable Energy, Volume 159, 2020, ISSN 0960-1481, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2020.06.019>

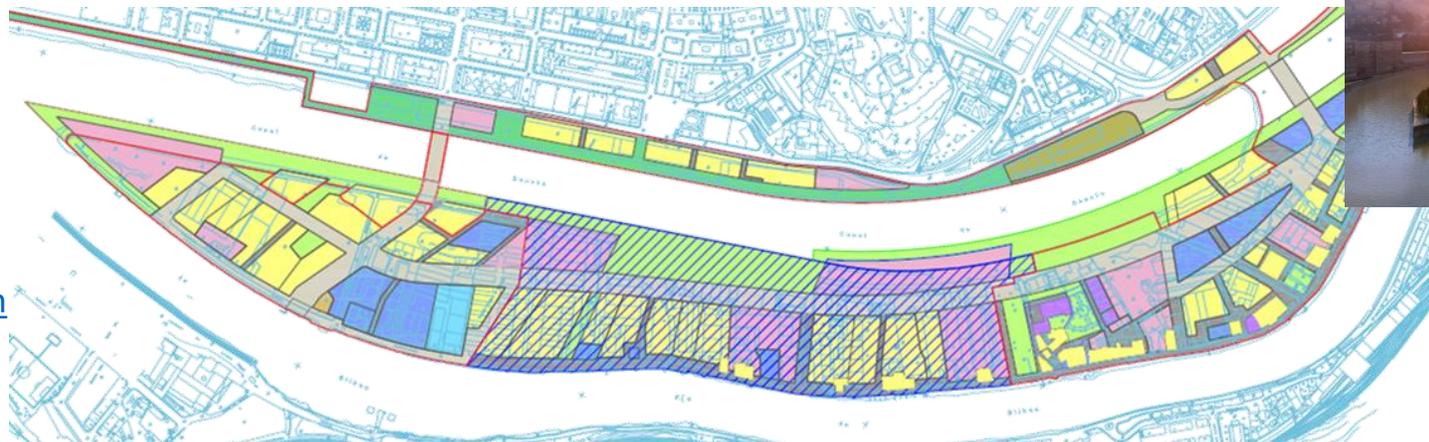
Development

- Urban development is performed in phases
- System should be modulated and capacity escalated along the urban plan development
- Link to an existing system makes life easier
- DH utility / developer roles should be allocated at the early stages. Particularly in areas without DH tradition.

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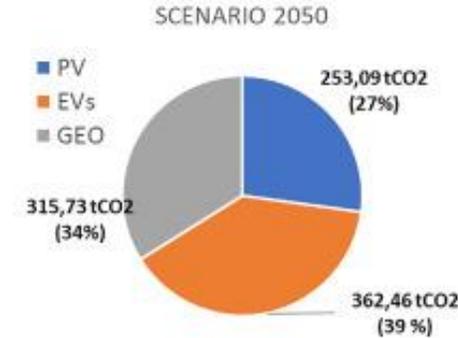
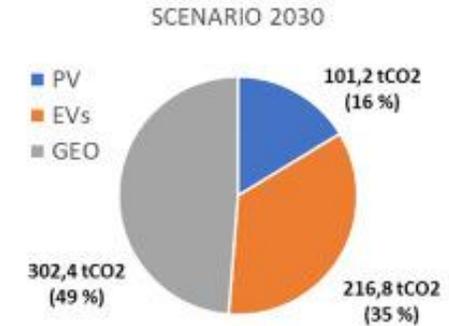
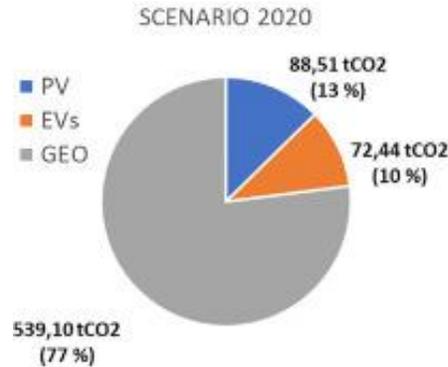
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Development

Increased RES & Efficiency
New phases
Relevance change of energy vectors



Tony Castillo-Calzadilla, Roberto Garay-Martinez, Cristina Martin Andonegui, Holistic Fuzzy Logic methodology to assess Positive Energy District (PathPED), Sustainable Cities and Society, 2022, 104375, ISSN 2210-6707, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2022.104375>

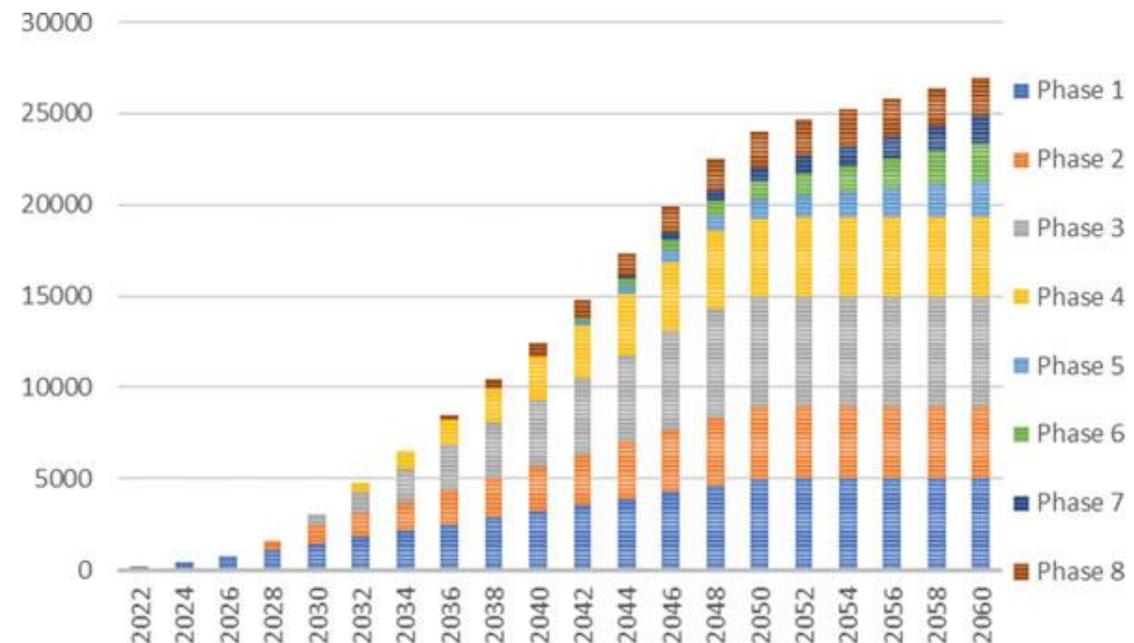
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New phases
Increasing loads
New plants

Garrido-Marijuan, A., Garay-Martinez, R. (2022). Technical Planning of Low Temperature District Heating Networks. In: Garay-Martinez, R., Garrido-Marijuan, A. (eds) Handbook of Low Temperature District Heating. Green Energy and Technology. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-10410-7_5



Regulations & Public Relations

(Particularly for areas without DH tradition)

- Long-term regulations on the pricing of heat and DH services should be in place.
- At planning stage, provisions should be made to avoid competition against natural gas
- The role of DH developer should be defined
 - Construction of network
 - Operation & maintenance
 - Engagement of customers (tariffs & bilateral contracts)
 - Financial risks & long-term engagement
 - ...

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Closure

- District Energy Systems are planned in multi-decade time horizons
- Enabling technology to integrate local RES (heat)
- Systemic approach is needed to the heat production mix
- Low temperature pays-off
- Some areas in EU do not have a DH tradition. Leading roles and market regulations are required

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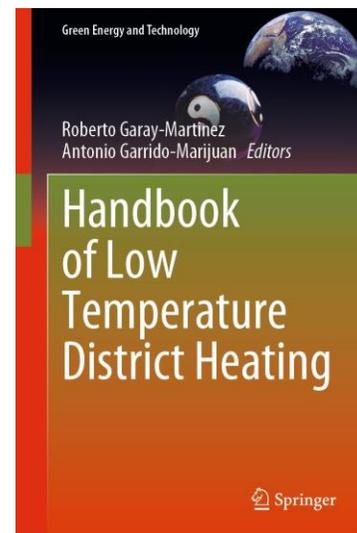


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