

## Smart city heating and cooling in Europe

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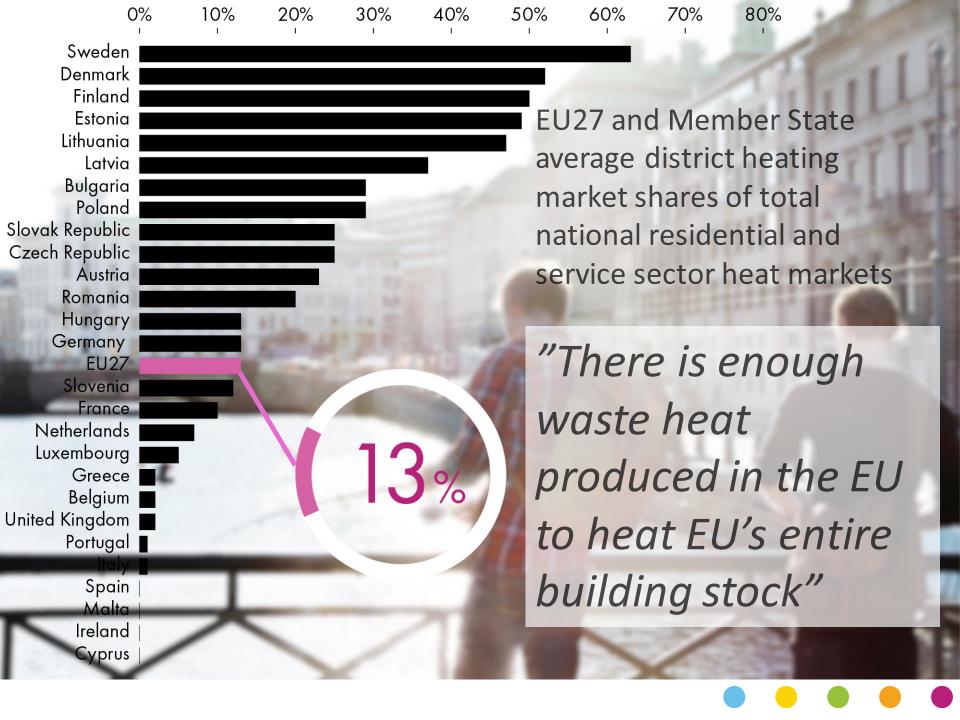


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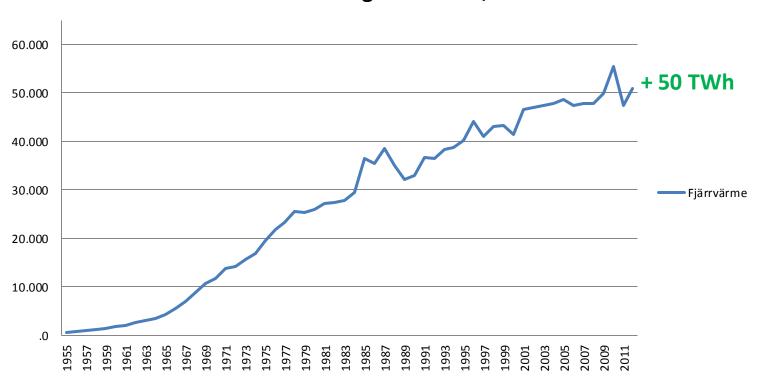
District heating, Sweden

- Sweden introduced DH in the late 1940s
- More than 240 of the 290 municipalities
- Still growing
- Turnover 2 billion Euro
- In 2012, DH distributed over 53 TWh
  - 60 % residential
  - 30 % service sector
  - 10 % industry



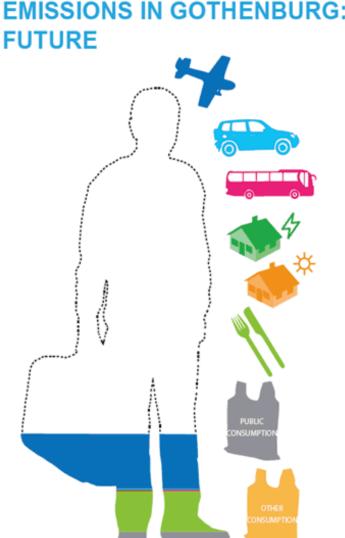
## DH Development in Sweden

#### District Heating 1955-2012, GWh

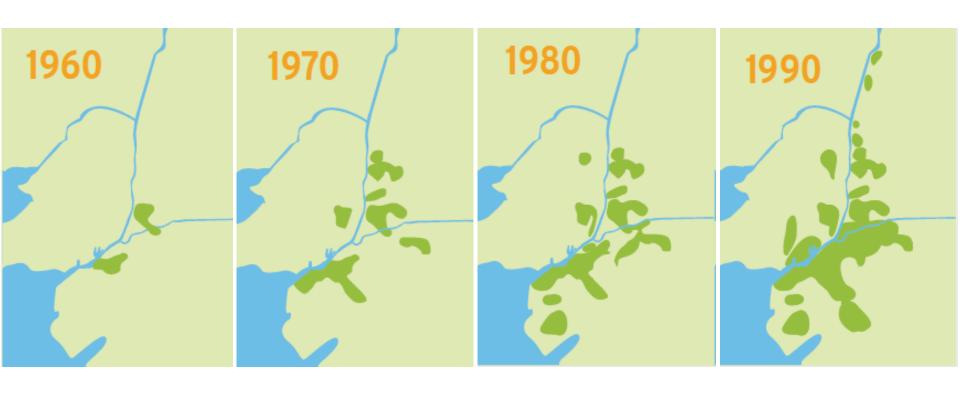


Climate agreement

- The Climate agreement was adopted by the City Council in September 2015
  - By 2050 the city will have a sustainable and fair level of carbon dioxide emissions
  - By 2030 all district heating is produced from renewable sources, waste incineration and waste heat from industries.



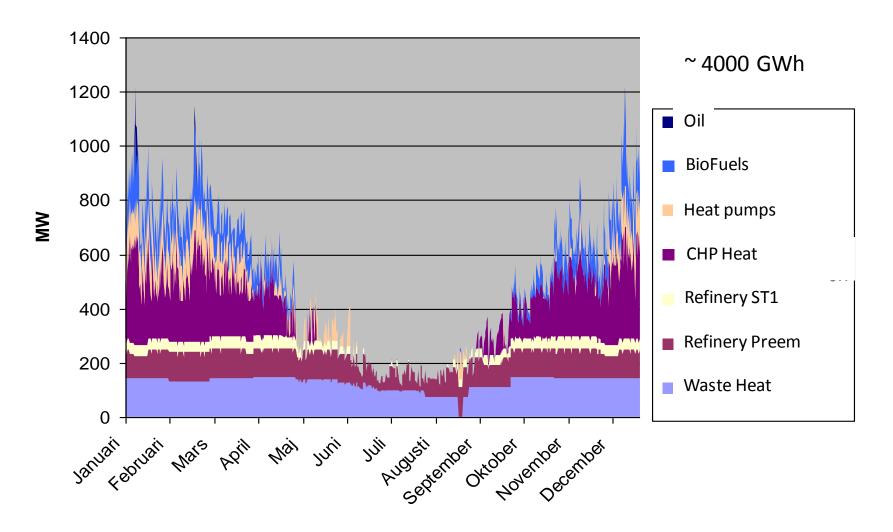
## DH Development in Gothenburg



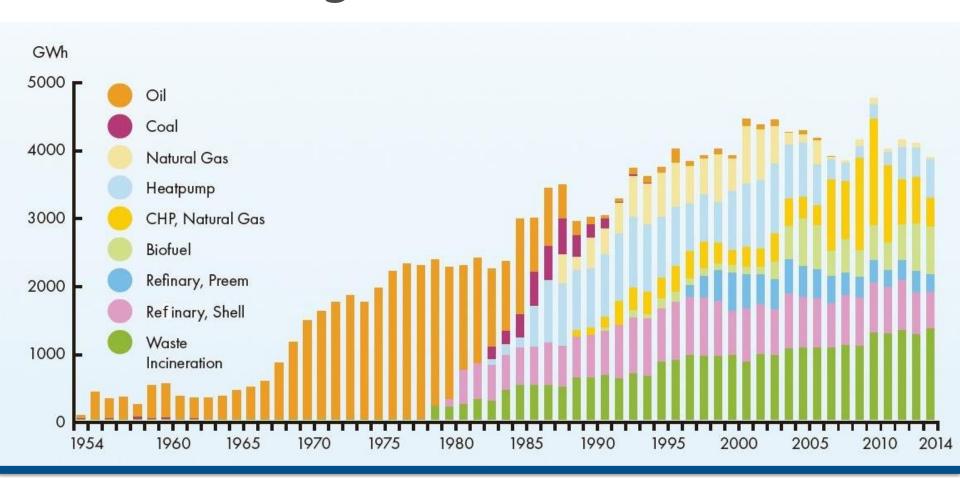
## DH in Gothenburg today



### Demand over a year



## DH Fuel Mix of produced heat, Gothenburg



### **Production Plants**



#### Waste to energy

"In more than 400 waste-to-energy plants in EU27 only half of the energy is recovered as electricity or heat"

"100 million tonnes of non-recycled waste is deposited in landfills"

"That is equivalent to 200 plants the size of Renova (Gothenburg)"







#### Waste to energy

"1% of Swedish household "1% of Swedish in landfills" waste ends up in landfills"

"In more than 400 waste-to-energy plants in EU27 only half of the energy is recovered as electricity or heat"

"100 million tonnes of non-recycled waste is deposited in landfills"

"That is equivalent to 200 plants the size of Renova (Gothenburg)"









#### Waste to energy

Renova (Co-owned by 10 municipalities in region)

~500 000 ton/annum waste is burned ~1 500 GWh heat is produced (~30 % Gothenburg) ~275 GWh electricity is produced 1 ton waste ~ 3,2 MWh (2,7 heat & 0,5 electricity)

~ 25 % of total revenues comes from heat & electricity production (~30 million £)

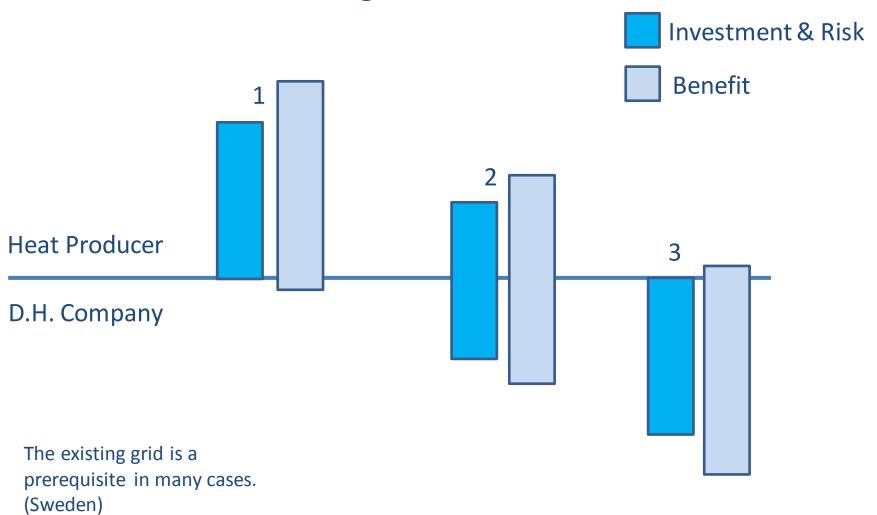








#### **Sharing Value and Risk**



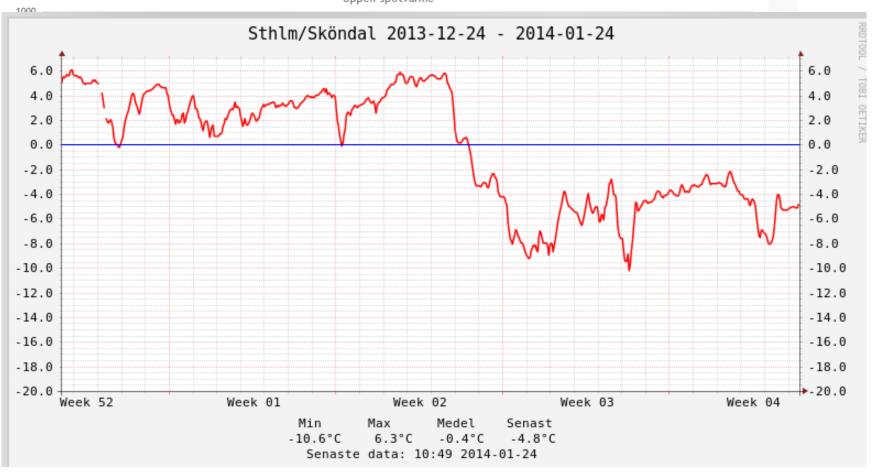
## Price Models TPA - an example

	Dagens Inköpspris 2014-01-23	Morgondagens Inköpspris 2014-01-24	2014-01-25 (Prognos)	2014-01-26 (Prognos)	2014-01-27 (Prognos)	2014-01-28 (Prognos)	Funktioner
Öppen spotvärme	702.00 SEK/MWh	691.00 seк/мwh	683.00 SEK/MWh	683.00 sek/mwh	683.00 SEK/MWh	637.00 SEK/MWh	
Öppen returvärme	586.00 SEK/MWh	576.00 sek/mwh	570.00 sek/mwh	570.00 sek/MWh	570.00 seклиwh	531.00 sek/mwh	
Öppen restvärme	50.00 sek/MWh	50.00 seк/мwh	50.00 seк/мwh	50.00 seк/мwh	50.00 seклиwн	50.00 sek/mwh	
Temperaturprognos	-5.4°C	-4.8°C	Senast Uppdaterad: 2014-01-23 10:50:29				
Aktuell Temp Observatorielunden	-5°C		Senast Uppdaterad: 2014-01-24 10:00:00				

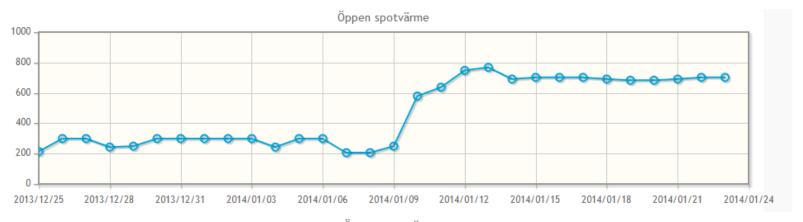
800 SEK/MWh ~ 75 £ /MWh 600 SEK/MWh ~ 55 £ /MWh 50 SEK/MWh ~ 4,75 £ /MWh

## Price models - an example





## Price models - an example

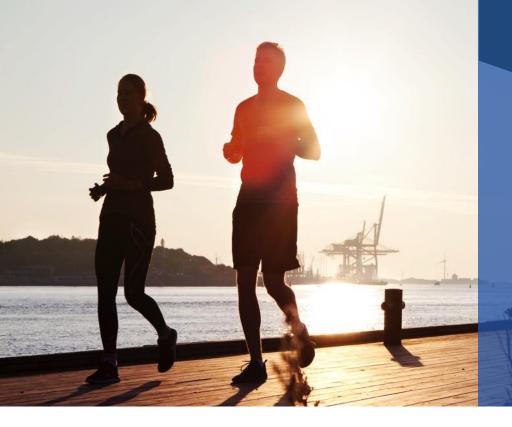




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### **Current Challenges**

- Increasingly scarce resources
- Climate change
- Growing energy need
- Fuel poverty
- Fuel dependency



### Barriers





## Benefits

- Decreased primary energy use
- Decrease in greenhouse gas emissions
- Energy efficiency
- Energy security
- Cost-effective heating
  - Improved air quality



## Social Toolbox

- End user engagement
- Business models and funding
- Regulations and policy frameworks
- Case studies and methodology









- Themed around specific topics
- CELSIUS Cities' challenges
- Webinars

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## Expert group

- Participates in Specialist workshops and webinars
- Produces the CELSIUS Toolbox
- Works on city-specific concerns





## Demonstrators

### 5 categories:

- System integration
- Sustainable production
- Storage
- End-user
- Infrastructure







## Vertical City – integrated systems

#### SYSTEM INTEGRATION

The offices, shops, hotel and apartments in this 160,000 m<sup>2</sup> use both district heating and cooling generated by renewable sources.



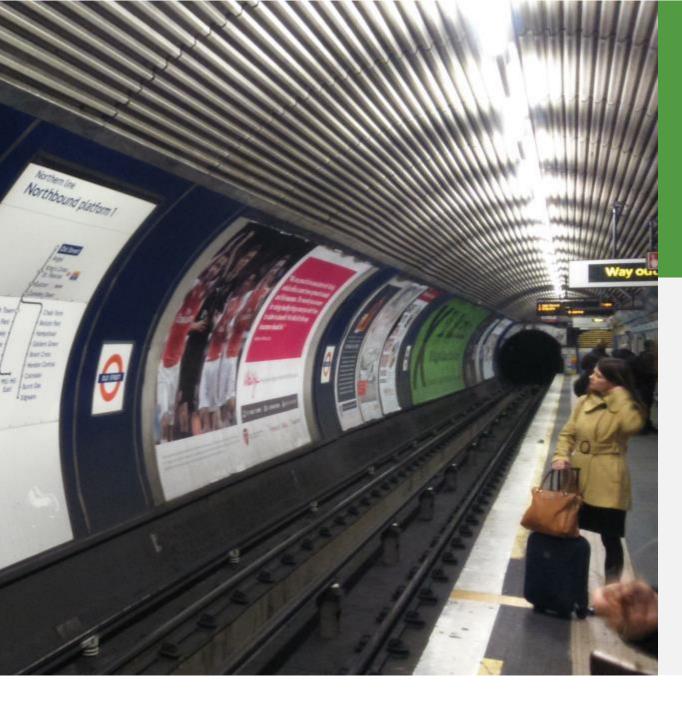


# Alternative heat supply solutions

#### SYSTEM INTEGRATION

RheinEnergie has started using biomethane, wood pellets, geothermal and solar heating for the local DHC networks.





# Waste heat capture and utilization

#### SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

Residual heat from the London Underground mid-tunnel ventilation shaft is used for the district heating system





# Waste heat recovery from sewage

#### SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

Heat from sewage water is now used for the DH system in six schools





## Cooling by river water

#### SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

Cold water from the river is fed to the DC network reducing the use of harmful cooling agents, electricity and cooling towers or compressors





## Heat hub storage

#### STORAGE

This structure is located in a strategic location to increase the effectiveness of the waste heat transportation and buffering capacity



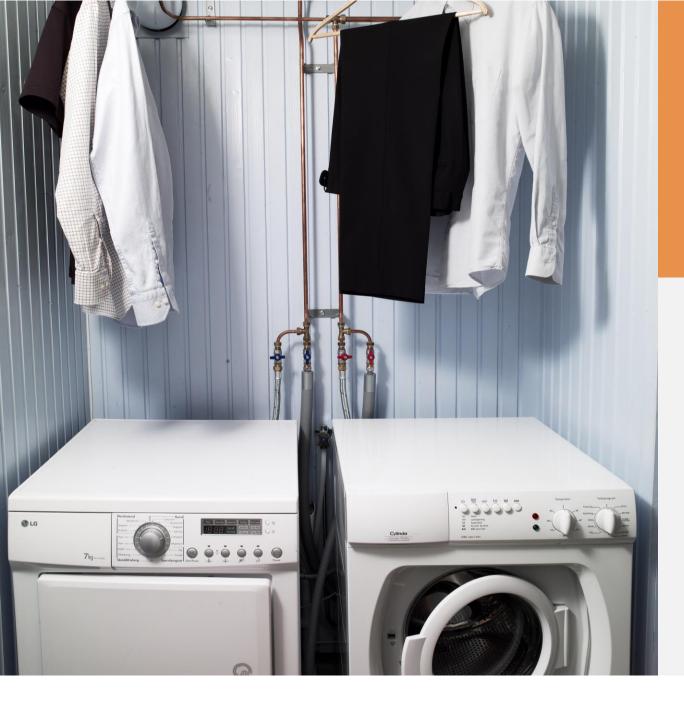


# Short-term thermal storage

STORAGE

To help with energy balancing in the area a thermal store is integrated to support the use of waste heat and develop knowledge





# District heating to white goods

#### **END-USERS**

Dish washers, washing machines and dryers use the DH instead of electricity for the heating demands of the machines, reducing the electricity consumption by 70-80%





District
heating for
ships in
harbour

**END-USERS** 

For the first time a ship in regular service is being connected to the DH network instead of burning bunker oils while in the harbour





