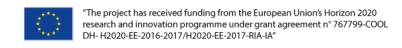


Session 11:

COOL DH

- General intro and Swedish site

Sara Kralmark Kraftringen Energi AB





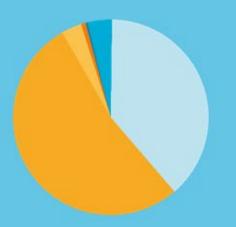




- COOL DH (general intro and Swedish site)
 - Sara Kralmark, Kraftringen
 - Development of DH plastic pipes
 Klaus G Lauridsen, Logstor
 - Xplorion
 Dennis Kerkhof, LKF
 - How to convince the locals to change into LTDH (Danish site)
 Steen G Olesen, COWI
 - HWC appliances
 Klara Ottosson
- SCA
 David Edsbäcker, Kraftringen



Facts about us



Total number of customers 260 000 pcs

- Electricity grid 105 800 pcs
- Electricity accounts 128 600 pcs
- District heating 8 800 pcs
- Gas 1 900 pcs
- Vehicle biogas 800 pcs
- Fibre 13 500 pcs (active sockets)



Employees 500 pcs



SOUTHERN SWEDEN

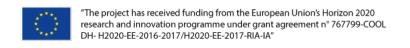
- i Skåne, Halland, Blekinge, Småland, Sjuhäradsbygden och Västgötaslätten.



The 3rd generation DH system of Kraftringen

- Heat production:
 - Kraftringen: ≈ 970 GWh/year
 - Total: ≈ 1 100 GWh/year(app. 50 000 households)
- Kraftringen grid length (one way): ≈ 1 050 km
- 100% fossil free











Danmark, Høje Taastrup Høje Taastrup C och Østerby Sverige, Lund Brunnshög





Project partners























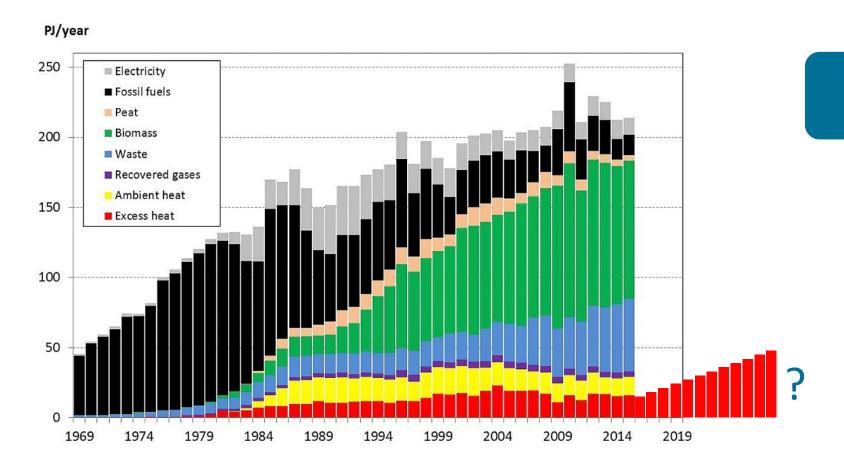




Utilizing waste heat

4DH #SESAAU2019 #cool_dh

has the potential to accelerate the energy transition even further



District heating

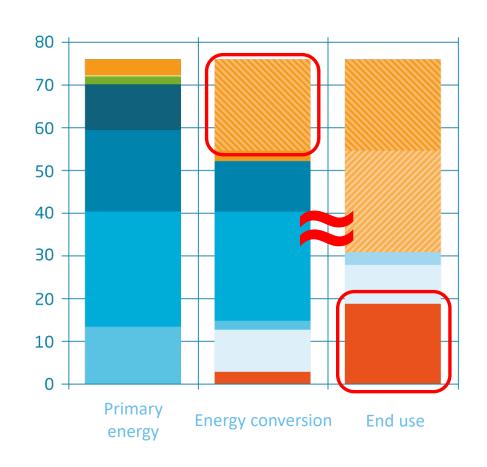
– a sustainable option

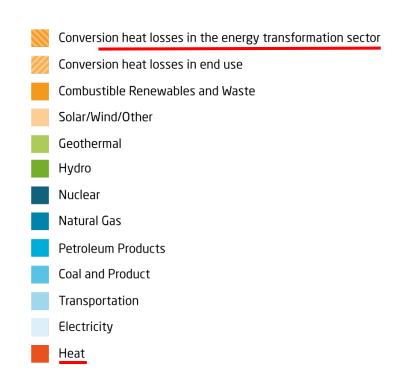




Energy balance in the EU 2012











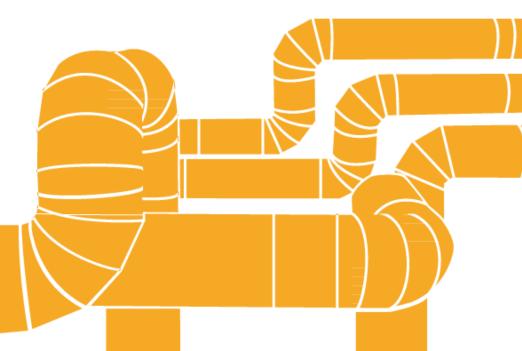
Excess heat – to use or not to use?



LOCALISATION

TEMPERATURE

TIME















- Heat from MAX IV is recovered and used in our LTDH network (65 °C), backed by our modern DH production (>80 °C)
- 65 °C and 10 Bar
 - Legionella safe
 - Lower production costs
 - Lower heat losses
 - Heat distribution partially in plastic pipes



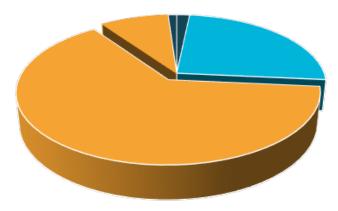




Costs in DH construction projects



10% Design and construction management



15% Material and insulation of joints

75% Shaft, pipe handling and welding







LTDH – project status

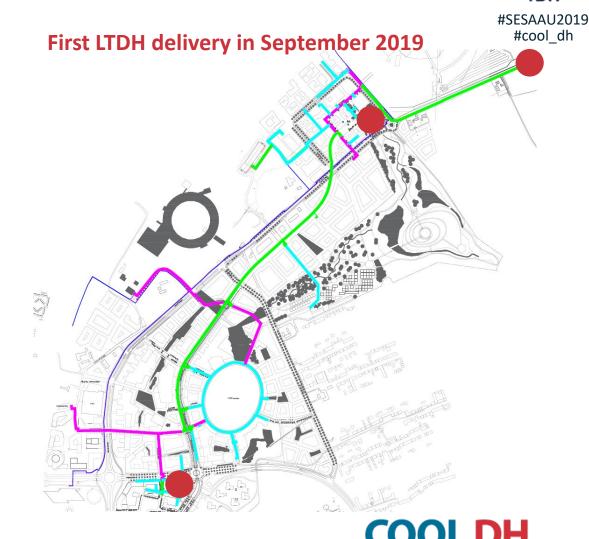
6.5 km LTDH grid of which 2.8 km plastic pipes

LTDH steel built 2018 (2,5 km along tramway)

LTDH steel planned 2019 (0,6-1 km)

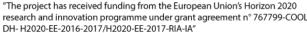
LTDH plastic planned (start autumn 2019)

Conventional DH (existing)



COOL DISTRICT HEATING













Thank you for your attention!

Any questions or remarks?

Sara Kralmark
Project manager, Business development
Contact: sara.kralmark@kraftringen.se



EXTRA



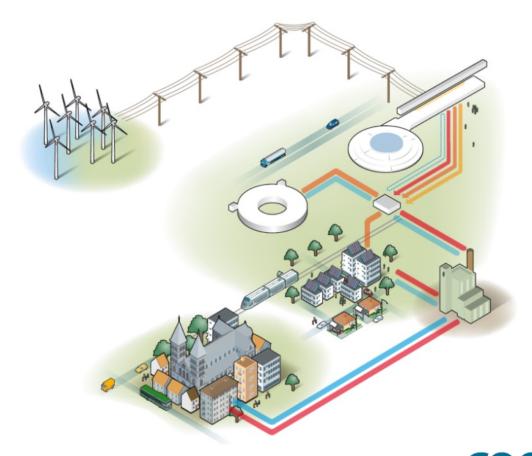
Brunnshög in 2035



ESS 100 GWh/y (DH 80 °C) 100 GWh/y (DH <80 °C)

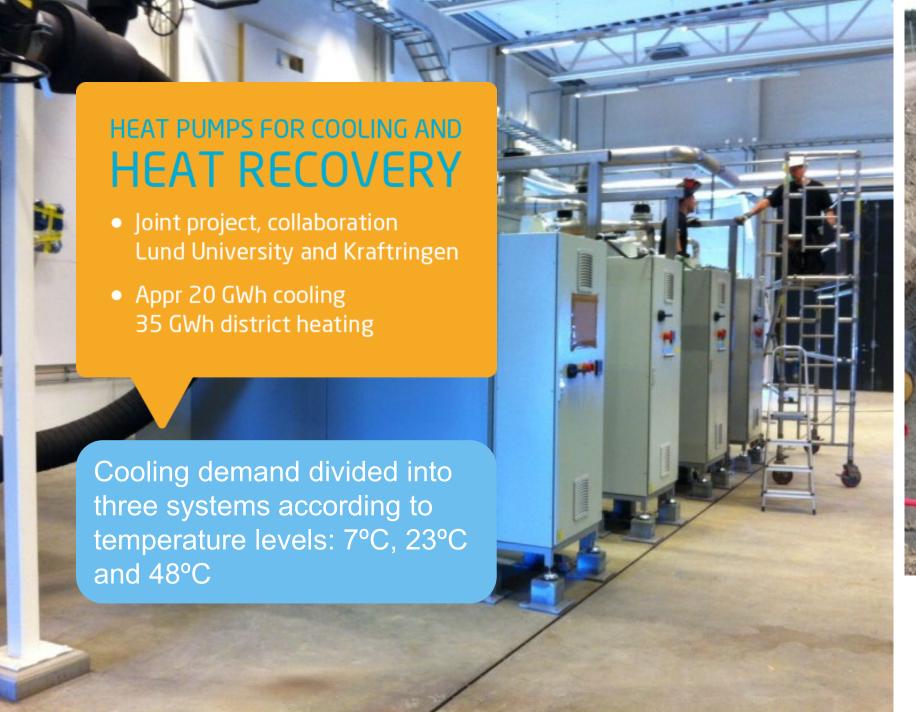
MAX IV 28 GWh/y (DH 65 °C)

Brunnshög's need 23 GWh/year (DH 65 °C)

















Innovative piping system in COOL DH

Senior Product Manager:

Klaus Grønnegaard Lauridsen



klgla@logstor.com





Low temperature District Heating - norms and standards



AS-IS: Standard pipe systems today is preinsulated steel pipes.

- Steel service pipe, minimum 30 years service life, continuous operation 120 °C and peak temperature of 140 °C
- Minimum requirements to the preinsulated components and system is defined in the European standards

TO-BE: With a low temperature system running between 55 -85 °C the calculated theoretical life time of the pipe system is beyond 1000 years.

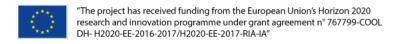
For a low temperature 4th generation District Heating system this is over engineered and too expensive. We need to start pushing for updated standards to fit the real needs

European standards for preinsulated pipe systems



- EN253 pipes
- EN448 Fittings
- EN488 Steel valves
- EN489 Joints
- EN15698 Twin pipes (part 1 and 2)
- EN13941 Design and installation
- EN14419 Surveillance system
- EN15632 Flexible systems
- Part 1 general and test methods
- Part 2 Bonded plastic service pipes
- Part 3 non bonded system with plastic service pipes
- Part 4 Bonded system with metal media pipes







"Bubbles/new ideas" that is being evaluated and proven/tested by field test



New service pipe material on flexible pipes-PE-RT

Better insulation

New connection methods on flexible pipes welding

properties

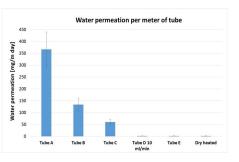
Collect and reuse heat loss from straight pipes multi pipe system

Alarm wires for leak detection together with plastic service pipes

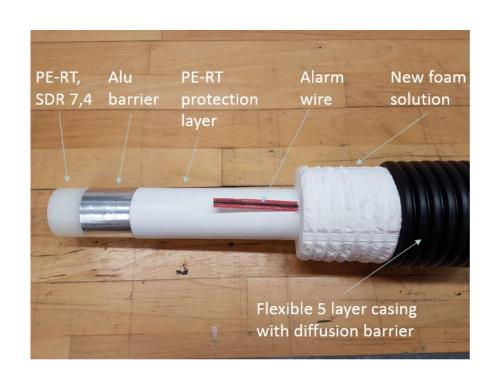


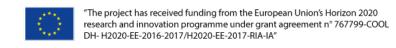






- Flexible pipes that can be **welded together** in 100 m length as well in 12 m length.
- With oxygen and water vapour barrier.
- Can be in different pressure classes here 10 bar, max. 65 °C
- Service pipe dimensions up to D110 mm.
- Improved lambda average around 0,0020
 W/mK
- D32 mm and below: a multilayer AluPERT pipe – within the flexible standard EN15632
- Above D32 mm: a mono layer AluPERT pipe. Fully tested according to the flexible standard – but outside anyway









New connection methods on flexible pipes—welding

Aim:

- Usage of existing press and compression couplings available on marked today
- Pipes that can be welded together
 - Butt/mirror welding single pipes
 - Electrofusion welding. Still in progress as no supplier today offer this in the right material!

Still under development:















- Improve the heat loss by new insulation properties with lambda reduction of 0,001 - 0.002 W/mK
 - We have reached this equal to an average heat loss reduction on up to 8-10 % compared to today



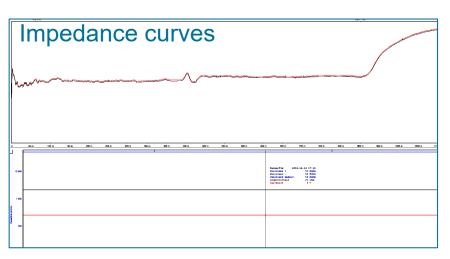


Alarm wires for leak detection together with plastic service pipes

- Offer leakage alarm system for pipes with composite service pipes
- Ensure performance and minimum heat loss for the full lifetime









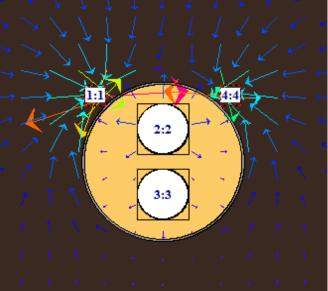




Collect and reuse heat loss from straight pipes – multi pipe system

- New pipe system using adding heat recovery pipes connected to a heat pump to regain heat-loss from the District Heating pipes
- Different alternatives and positions have been simulated together with COWI
- In final design the simulation show a positive energy recovery balance together with ground heat from surrounding soil









Low temperature District Heating



How far are we to a real alternative to preinsulated steel pipes?

Main challenge here is the existing EN Standards!

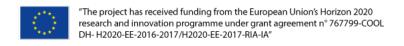
European standards for preinsulated pipe systems



- EN253 pipes
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Session 11:

How to convince the locals to change to Low Temperature District Heating, Østerby example

Steen Gravenslund Olesen
COWI Denmark







Innovative project to utilize low grade heat sources, introduce RES and optimize low temperature DH solutions and implementation in two demo sites

Høje-Taastrup - Østerby (Denmark)

- **Existing area** composed by renovated buildings
- New LTDH network (55/30°C) with new PE-RT pipes
- LTDH supplied by City2 shopping center's cooling system

Lund - Brunnshög (Sweden)

- **New district** under development
- New LTDH network (65/35°C) with new PE-RT pipes
- Surplus heat from research facilities (Max IV/ESS)



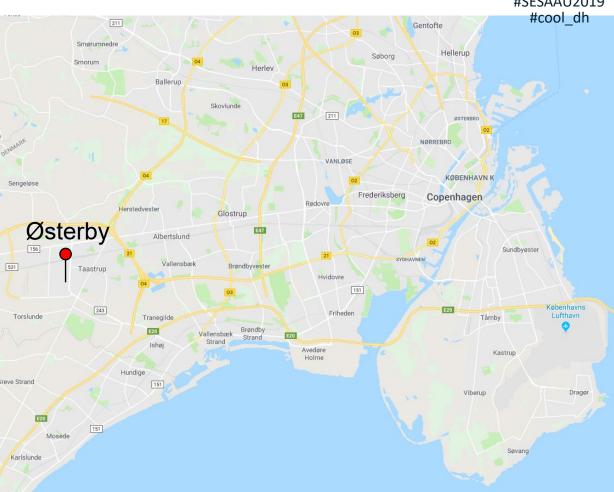




Høje-Taastrup municipality

Municipality with 50.000 people about 20 km west from Copenhagen

- Requirements by the Danish Society for Nature and Conservation: minimum 3% reduction of CO₂ emissions per year on a continuous basis
- Høje-Taastrup achieved more than 25% reduction in CO₂ emissions since 2015
- Interest in COOL DH project









Østerby District – Today COOL DH



Approx. 36.000 m² building stock from the 80'ties

- 158 terraced houses
- A public kindergarten
- Social housing company

District heating network

- +35 years old
- One main heat exchanger

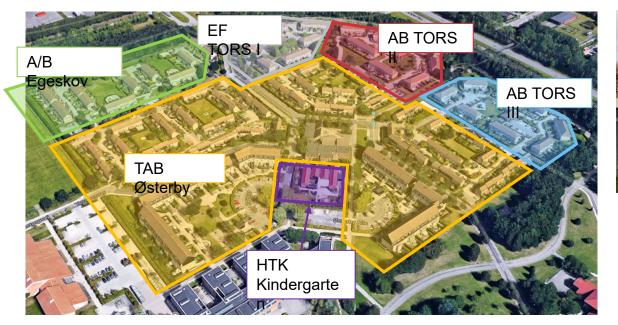
Organization (6 groups)

- Kindergarten
- Social housing
- 4 housing associations













Østerby District – Today COOL DH

4DH #SESAAU2019 #cool dh

Heating association (DK: Varmelaug)

- Responsible towards the utility company
- Maintenance of heating station
- DH supply to the **6 groups of costumers**
- Billing for the groups' consumption

Costumers (6 groups)

- Different organizations (4 ownership models)
- Pay for the supply and the internal heat losses
- Different installations in each group
- Different ways to measure consumption and pay the bills
- Different savings for renovation













How to convince the locals to change to LTDH?

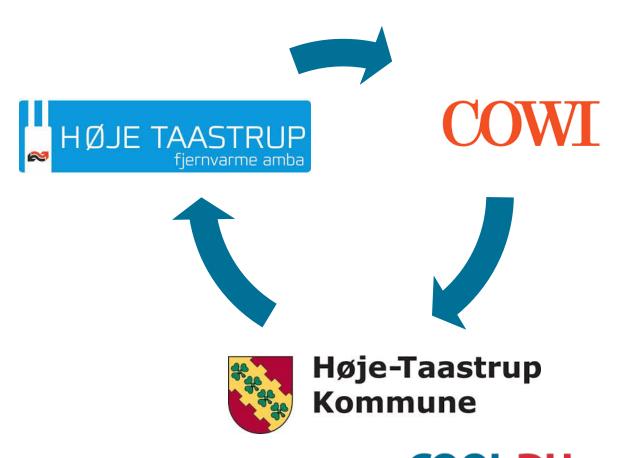


House tenants barely know what keep they warm in winter and how they get hot water!

 Necessary to make a detailed action plan to answer the question

Collaboration between:

- Høje Taastrup Fjernvarme (DH company)
- Høje-Taastrup Municipality
- COWI A/S







Focus on your stakeholders different decision triggers

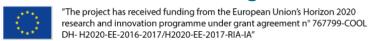


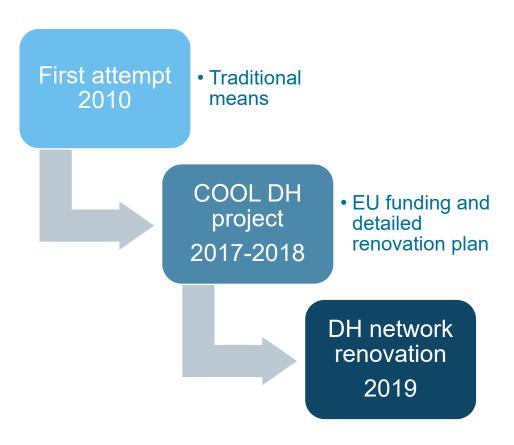
First attempt in 2010 by the utility company with **traditional means**

- Renovate the existing/old DH network to a traditional DH network
- Did not work since the DH association did not accept –focus on technical feasibility and a standard offer with no further explanation.

Second phase: EU support with COOL DH project

- After the presentation and decision process the tenants accepted the innovative solutions from COOL DH project in 2018
- Focus on decision triggers combined with economic and technical feasibility studies
- **Detailed calculation** of **micro and macro economy** and numerous **meetings** with all stakeholders.











COOL DISTRICT HEATING

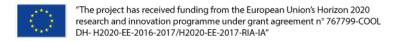
November December

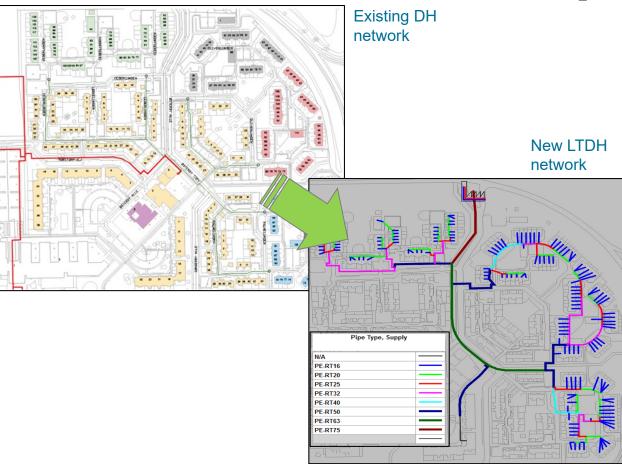
Step 0

Meetings with the local heating association "Varmelaug"

- Project introduction
- Macro and micro economy calculations for the heating association, housing associations and final users (with different pay schemes e.g.: subscription, upfront payment)
- Detailed total economic calculations for every sub area in Østerby with different ownership and regulatory framework

- The heating association was interested and approved the plan. External funding from EU improved the interest.
- First Q&A sessions with board









Step 1

Tenants information meetings

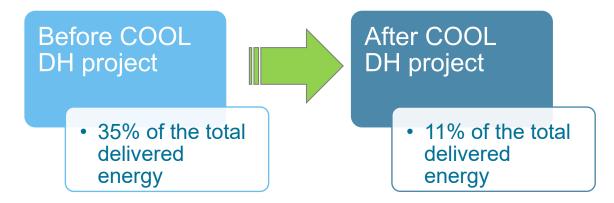
 Explanation and presentations of the project with special focus on the economy and detailed Q&A session

December

OUTPUT:

- First contact with the responsible from the different associations (groups) Stakeholders analysis
- First acceptance from the tenants. The system is old and requires a deep renovation
- Initially, economy and environment were equally relevant for the tenants – closer to the decision they again fully focused on private investment.

Heat losses in the DH network









Step 2

Principle decision meeting for "yes" to COOL DH

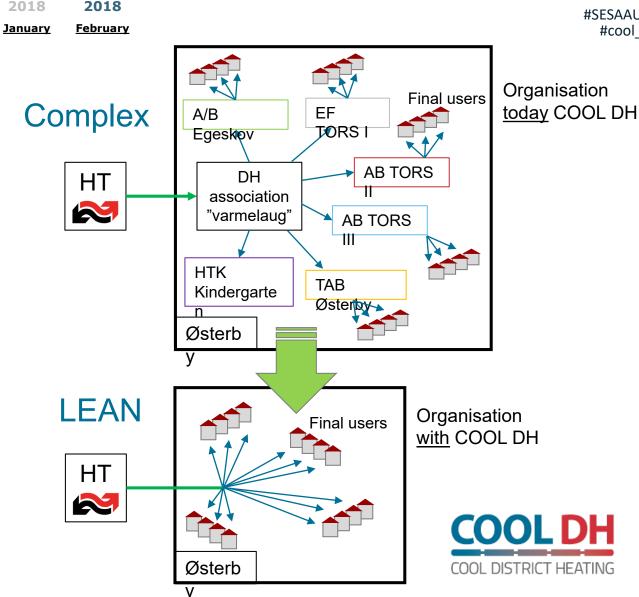
 Final discussion about the detailed total economic calculations for every sub area and individual tenants in Østerby with different ownership and regulatory framework

November

December

- Acceptance from all the parts (board), anyway
- Dependent by the "yes" from the tenants/association users.
- Planning of next level decision triggers









Step 3

Tenants information meetings/board meetings in Østerby association and sub-associations of tenants

December

2 meetings with each housing association (2x4)

- Discussion and presentation (Q&A) about the installation process and practical procedures for the renovation.
- Necessary to be precise, to make the tenants comfortable and confident with the coming decision and support the coming individual consumers in their decision.











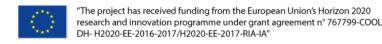
Step 4

"Varmelaug" meeting

 Decision of closing the local heating supply association after LTDH supply is completed

- Presentation of the next phase, and
- Planning of test installation as well as the contracts for each tenant/user.











Step 5

Preparation and signature of contracts from the coming 159 new users/houses.











Step 6

Planning meeting with board members (from housing association)

 Internal meetings were held as well for coordination and planning of the strategy

OUTPUT:

Presentation of the final plan for the installation/renovation phase

Suggestion: Important to keep all the parts updated on the process as well as the interest on the that (plan/arrange meetings and show the results)









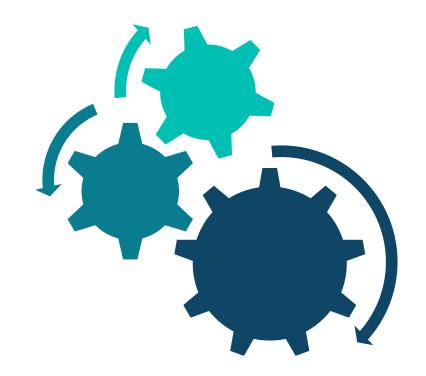


Step 7

Høje Taastrup Fjernvarme established test dwellings and held follow-up meetings to show detailed plans of piping trace and location of the heat exchangers

- 4 series of meetings

- The installation procedure/plan is ready and the renovation can start!
- The detailed installation process was presented to the users.







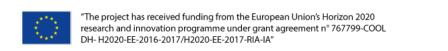




In short, key is to

- Carefully prepare a stakeholder analysis, identify potential risks and design attractive decision triggers targeted the different stakeholders
- Know your numbers be prepared to give immediate to your stakeholders
- Prepare a detailed plan for the dialogue with board members and tenants
- Spend enough time with the tenants to inform them thoroughly. Especially when the margin is limited

NB: Environmental awareness and sustainability count for long in the decision process but not in the final decision stage.







Session 11:

How to convince the locals to change to Low Temperature District Heating, Østerby example

Steen Gravenslund Olesen
COWI Denmark







COOL DH project innovates all the parts of the DH network

- Supply side
- Distribution side
- Demand side

The existing network will be replaced and converted to a LTDH network

- LTDH supplied by City2 shopping center's cooling system
- Introduction of new PE-RT pipes
- The network designed is optimized
- The system will be converted from collective installation to individual installations
- Introduction of DH units at the consumers

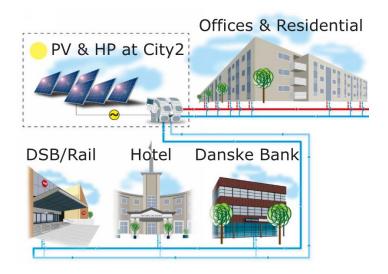






Create a sustainable town development in Høje-Taastrup with low energy/emission buildings at a reasonable cost

- Create a remarkable Danish showcase
- Demonstrate innovative solutions for LTDH
- Use renewable energy & ICT-based control systems
- Hands-on experience → seeing is believing
- Verify the economics





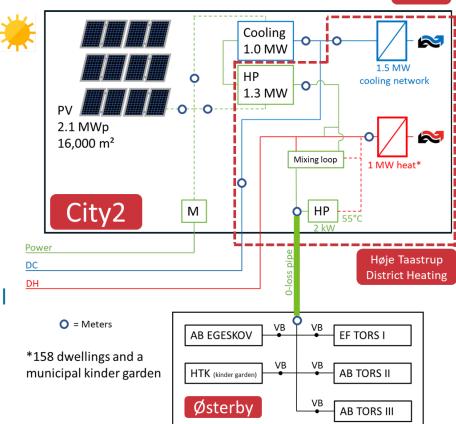
Østerby – Demo site



Høje-Taastrup Municipality aims for CO₂ reduction

Renovation of existing buildings led to (relatively) high heat losses from the old (30 years) DH network

- DH network renovation and conversion to LTDH
- Integration of RES and low-temperature heat source
- The shopping Mall City2's cooling system will provides LTDH using a heat pump
- The coming heat pump will be supplied from the shopping Mall City2's 2.1 MWp PV system
- It is planned to supply Østerby witha zero-loss heat pipe







Session 11:

How to convince the locals to change to LTDH, Østerby example

Steen Gravenslund Olesen
COWI Denmark





LTDH Connected Appliances

Written by: Sara Kralmark, Kraftringen

Presented by: Klara Ottosson, Kraftringen





Disposition



- Heat driven appliances background
- System solutions
- Potential electricity savings
- Experience from pilot tests
- Alternatives hot water connected appliances



Heat driven Appliances

#SESAAU2019 #cool dh

- Developed in research projects in 2004-2014
- Asko Appliances Ltd the company behind the development
- Were never commercialized and there are no plans to resume the production
- Required at least 55 °C and max 80 °C heating water circuit















- Separate circuit
 - Originates from main substation.
 - High installation cost.
 - Not suitable in low energy buildings.
- Secondary heating system Västeråsmodellen
 - Secondary distribution line between main substation and household.
 - Requires substation in each household.



Results from lab tests



*Assuming an annual number of 280 process cycles ** Assuming an annual number of 220 process cycles *** Assuming an annual number of 160 process cycles

48 % (0.48 kWh/cycle)

74 % (0.43 kWh/cycle)

65 % (2.27 kWh/cycle)

Asko HWC appliance	Average electric energy usage per cycle (kWh)	Avergare electric energy usage per cycle at 55 °C heating water (kWh)	Average reduction of electric energy usage per cycle at 55 °C heating water (kWh) (%)	Annual average reduction of electric energy usage (kWh) at 55 °C heating water
HWC dishwasher	1	0.52	0.48 (48 %)	134.4*
HWC washing machine	0.72	0.28	0.43 (74 %)	95.6**
HWC tumble dryer	3.51	1.24	2.27 (65 %)	363.8***
SUM:	5.23	2.04	3.18	593.8

Total: 594 kWh/year





Experiences from tests - Västerås



- Nearly 200 households with heat driven appliances.
- Dishwashers and washing machines are working great!
- Heat driven appliances have been requested by new customers.







<u>Dishwashers connected to hot</u> water

- Requires a machine design with heat resistant hoses.
- Manufacturers: Asko, Miele, Bosch.
- Electricity savings of around 35 % (0.3 kWh/cycle).

Washing machines connected to hot and cold water

- Requires a machine design with heat resistant hoses and two water connections.
- Only available as professional machines.
- Manufacturers: Asko, Miele, Podab.
- Electricity savings of 60-87 % (0.6-1.3 kWh/cycle)



Conclusions



- Heatdriven appliances would have been suitable at Brunnshög but not in Høje-Taastrup / Østerby.
- Regular dishwashers can be connected to hot tap water instead of cold tap water. Possible electricity substitution: Around 35 %.
- Some **professional washing machines** have two possible water intakes. Possible electricity substitution: 60-87 %.
 - No temperature requirements!









Thank You!

Tack!

Tak!

Merci!



