



















# 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Smart Energy Systems

The effect of Heat Pumps operational profiles in exploiting renewables with different electricity mixes

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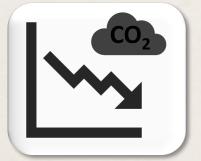
EU Goals (European Union, Clean Energy package 2030)



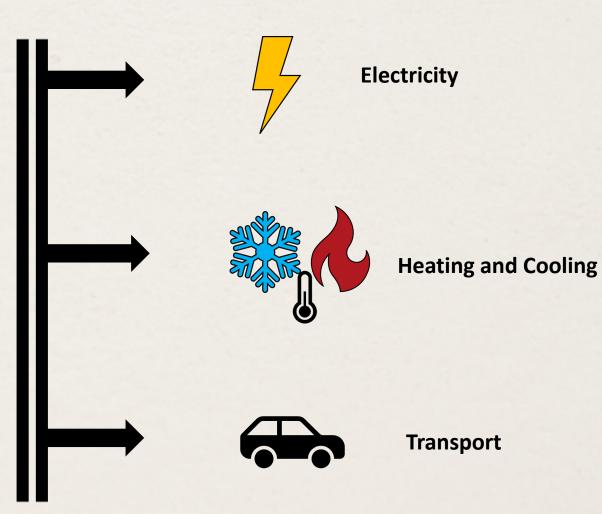
AVG Energy Efficiency improvement of 32.5% by 2030



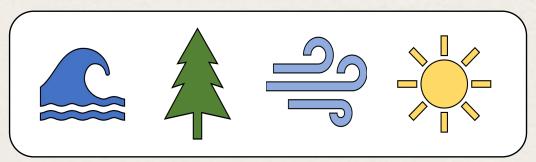
**Renewable** Energy Production **share to 32%** by **2030** 

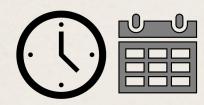


40% Cut in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2030 85% Cut in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050



#### Renewables: Dispatch Problem





Daily and Monthly variations









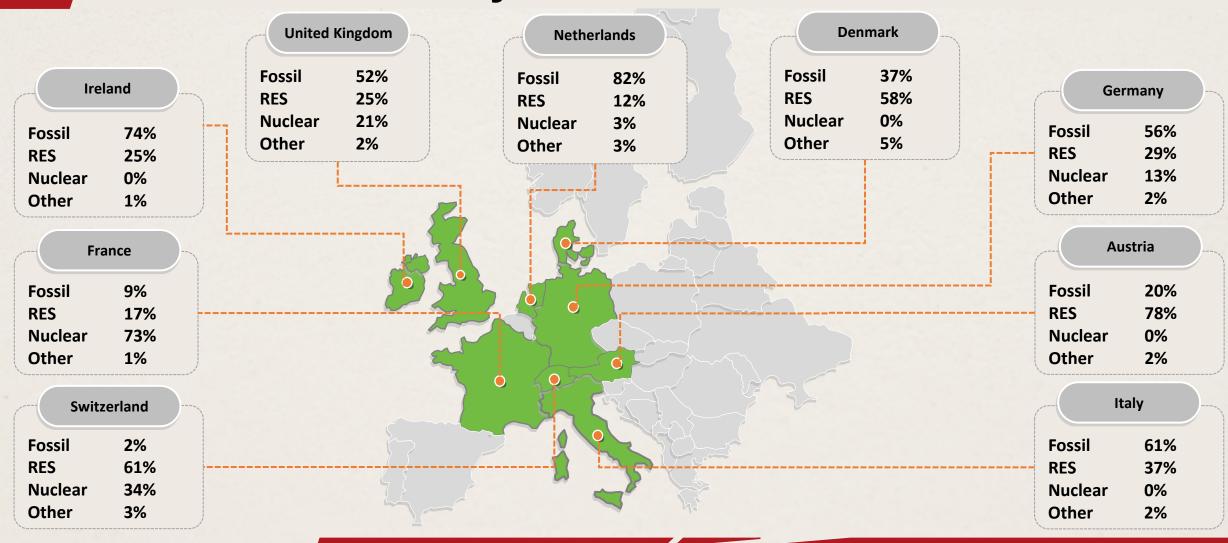


Unpredictable variations



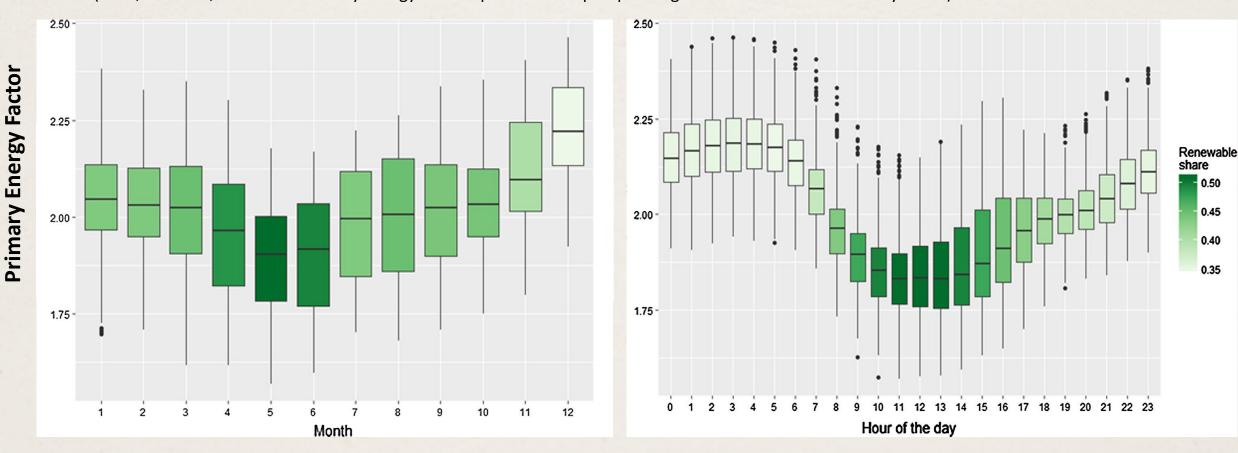
Seasonal variations

#### **Countries Electricity Production Mix** (IEA, 2016)



### Daily and Yearly Variation of Electricity PEF

(Jarre, Noussan, Simonetti. Primary energy consumption of heat pumps in high renewable share electricity mixes)



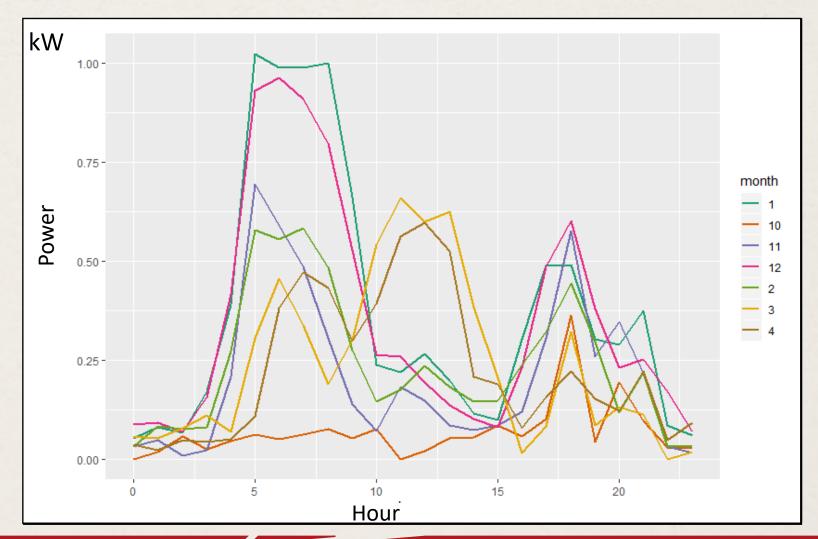
The average annual value is not representative anymore, there is the need of finest evaluation



#### **Heat Pumps Profiles**

#### **Electrical Profiles**

- 10 Monitored HP of different types
- Residential and commercial use
- 1 year of data with 1min/15min timestamp.
   Winter period

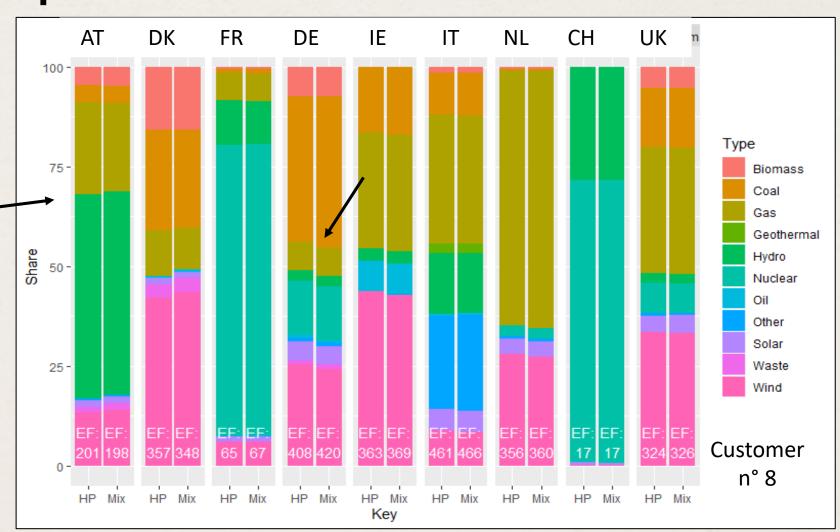




#### **Energy Consumption and Production**

- The EF are LCA values taken from IPCC
- The hourly production data from Entsoe platform

- Austria presents an higher EF for the HP consumption
- Vice versa for Germany, where HP consumes more renewable energy



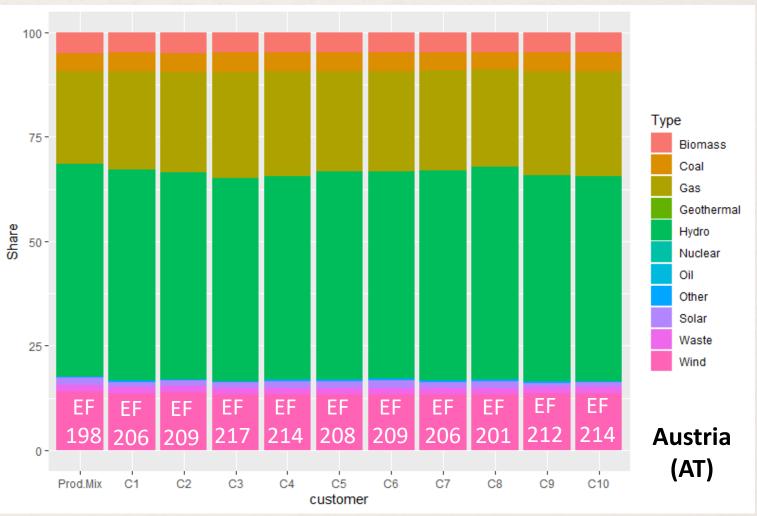




- Different heat pump profiles result in different energy uses
- In the case of Austria the EF of the mix is 198 [gCO<sub>2</sub> / kWh]

+1.5% for C8  $[gCO_2/kWh]$ 

+8% for C10  $[gCO_2/kWh]$ 





#### **Energy Mix VS Customers**

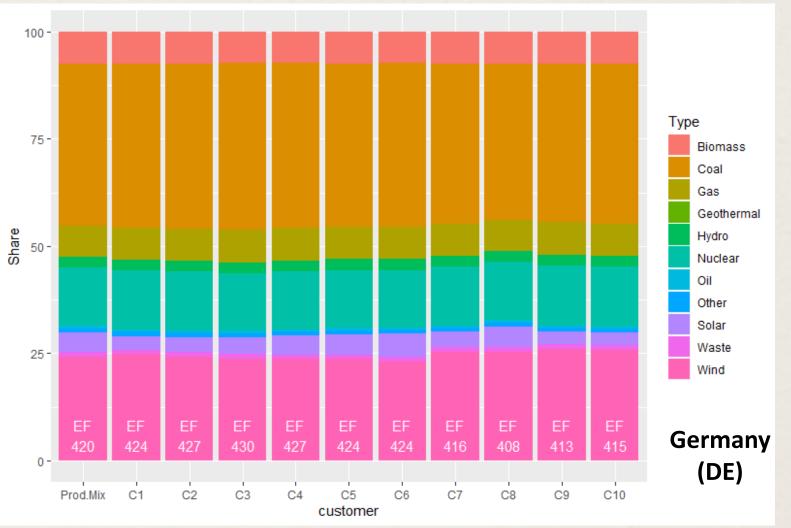
- Different heat pump profiles result in different energy uses
- In the case of **Germany** the EF of the mix is 420 [gCO<sub>2</sub> / kWh]

- 2.9% for C8

[gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh]

+ 2.5% for C3

[gCO<sub>2</sub> / kWh]



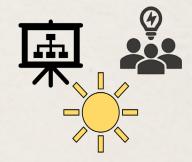






Importance of **Hourly evaluation VS Annual evaluation**, especially for users and sources with a strong seasonality (e.g. heating vs PV/hydro)

The current **push for the electrification** of the heating sector may be **supported by** a careful **planning of power generation from RES** considering their actual profiles

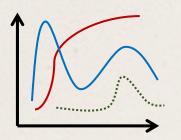




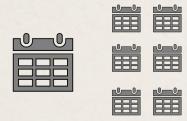


Future requirements: daily and seasonal **electricity storage**, **demand side response** and/or **sector coupling**, **control system** to handle the RES electricity consumption.

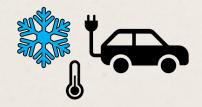
#### **Future Developments**



This study has been based on a small number of heat pumps electrical profiles. The comparison with a larger number of HP systems and heating/electrical load profiles will provide more robust results. Moreover, sensitivity analysis of EF and Production mix has to be carried out



Extending the analysis on **multiple years** will ensure a better reliability of the results.



Similar analyses may be extended to other systems (e.g. electric vehicles, cooling, etc.). The results can be combined together.



# Thank You For Your Attention!

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#### References

- [1] European Commission Clean Energy Package for All European
- [2] European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity Entso-E
- [3] IEA Energy Statistics Website
- [4] Jarre, M., Noussan, M., & Simonetti, M. (2018). Primary energy consumption of heat pumps in high renewable share electricity mixes. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 171, 1339–1351.
  - https://doi.org/10.1016/J.ENCONMAN.2018.06.067

### Backup



#### **Energy Mix VS Costumers**

- Different heat pump profiles result in different energy uses
- In the case of Italy the EF of the mix is 450 [gCO<sub>2</sub> / kWh]

+5.1% for C3

 $[gCO_2/kWh]$ 

+2.5 for C8

[gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh]

