

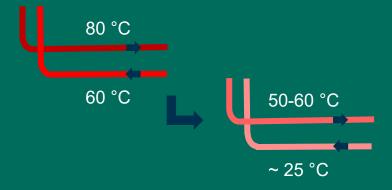
High Temperature District Cooling –

Possibilities and challenges based on an existing system and its connected buildings

Maria Jangsten, PhD Student Chalmers University of Technology Gothenburg, Sweden 5th International Conference on Smart Energy Systems
Copenhagen, 10-11 September 2019
#SESAAU2019



District Heating



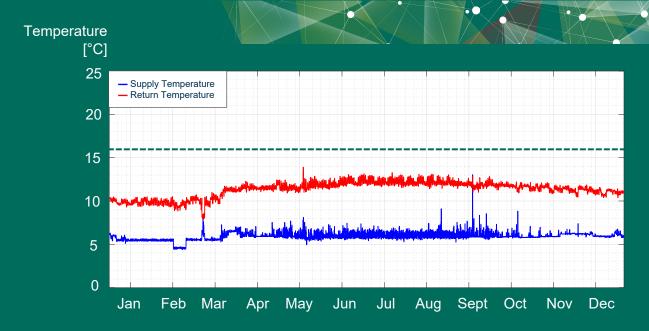
District Cooling



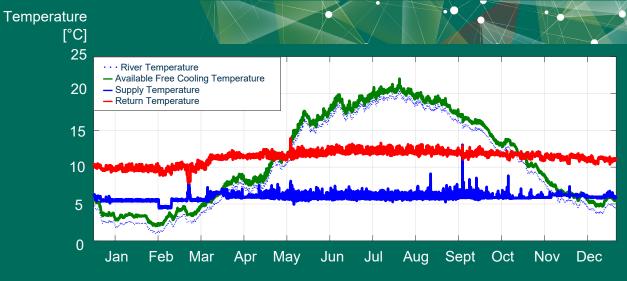
Buildings



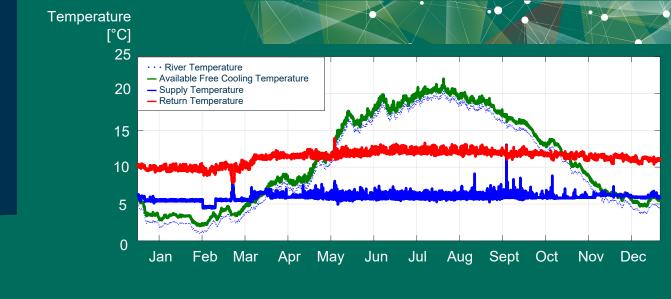
District Cooling Temperatures in Gothenburg and "Low Delta-T Syndrome"

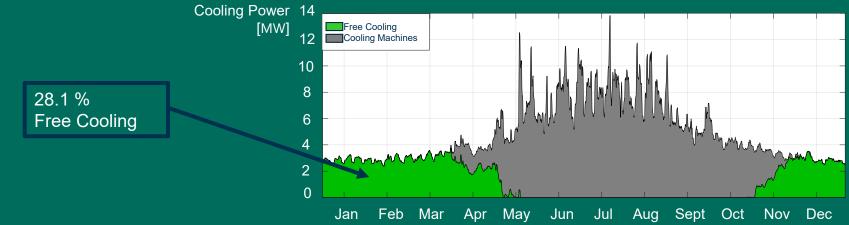


"Low Delta-T Syndrome" Reduces Free Cooling

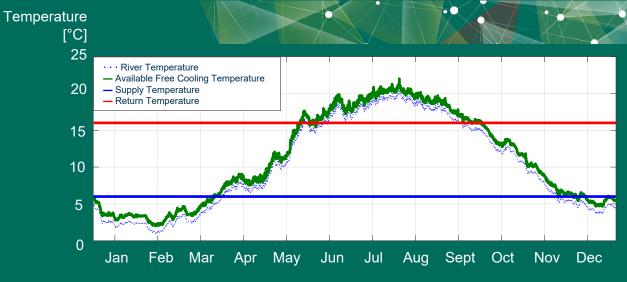


"Low Delta-T Syndrome" Reduces Free Cooling

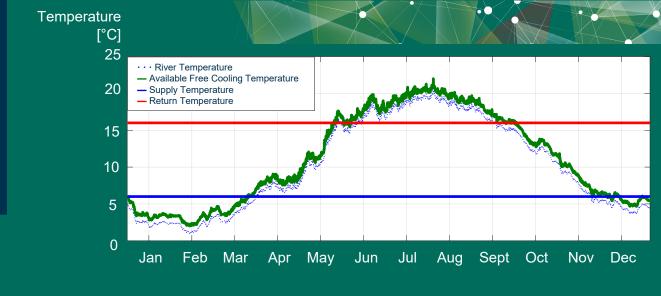




6 % Increased Free Cooling if "Low Delta-T Syndrome" Resolved

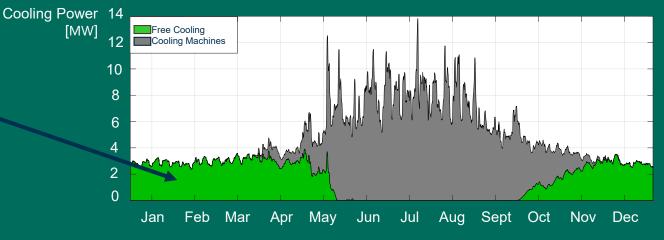


6 % Increased **Free Cooling if** "Low Delta-T Syndrome" Resolved

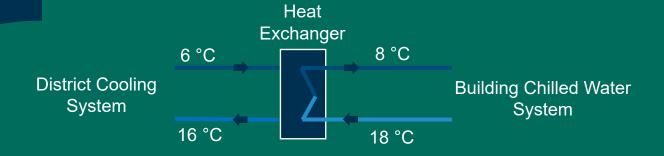




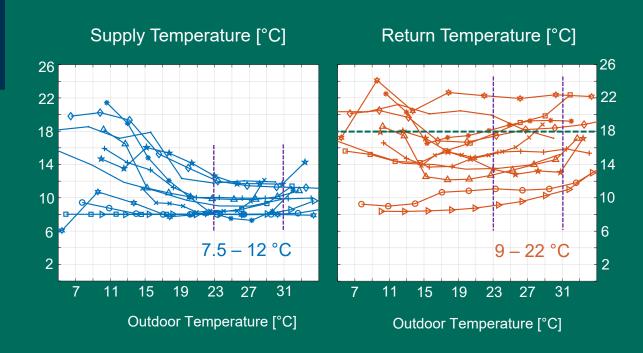
[MW]



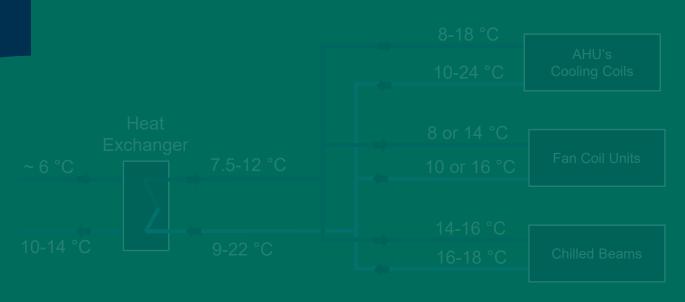
Building
Chilled Water
System
- ideal
temperatures



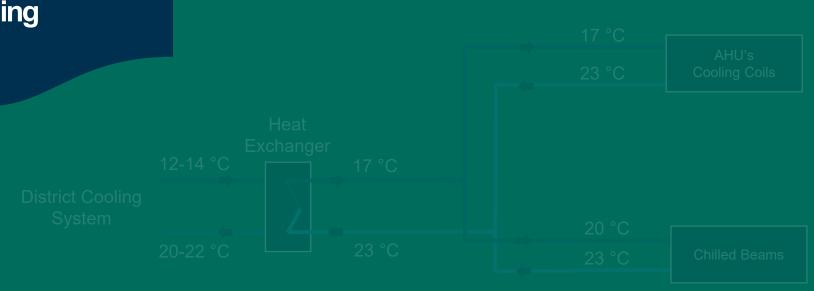
Building Chilled Water System - actual temperatures



Building Chilled Water System - subsystem temperatures



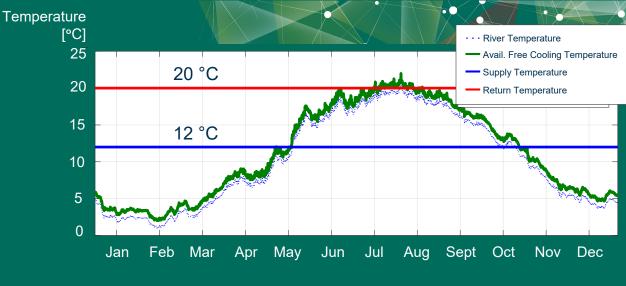
Building Chilled Water System – High Temperature Cooling

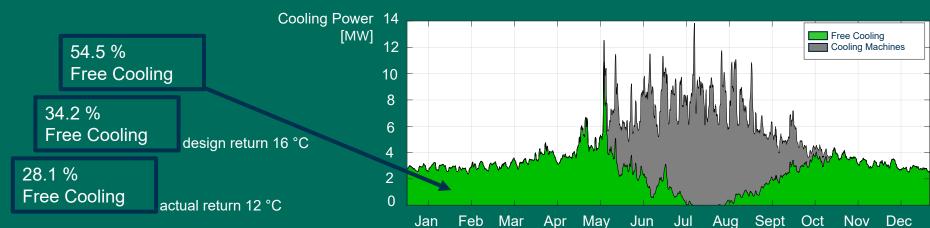


High
Temperature
Cooling in
Buildings
Enable More
Free Cooling











Higher Temperatures

Challenges

Building return temperatures lower than 18 °C

Non-optimized building supply temperature set-points

Incentives for customers are needed

Possibilities

Existing building systems allowing for higher temperatures

Building supply temperature outdoor temperature compensated

Collaboration with customers for new building installations



High Temperature District Cooling

