

CHALLENGES IN ADOPTION OF DISTRICT COOLING IN DENSELY POPULATED AREAS

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GOAL

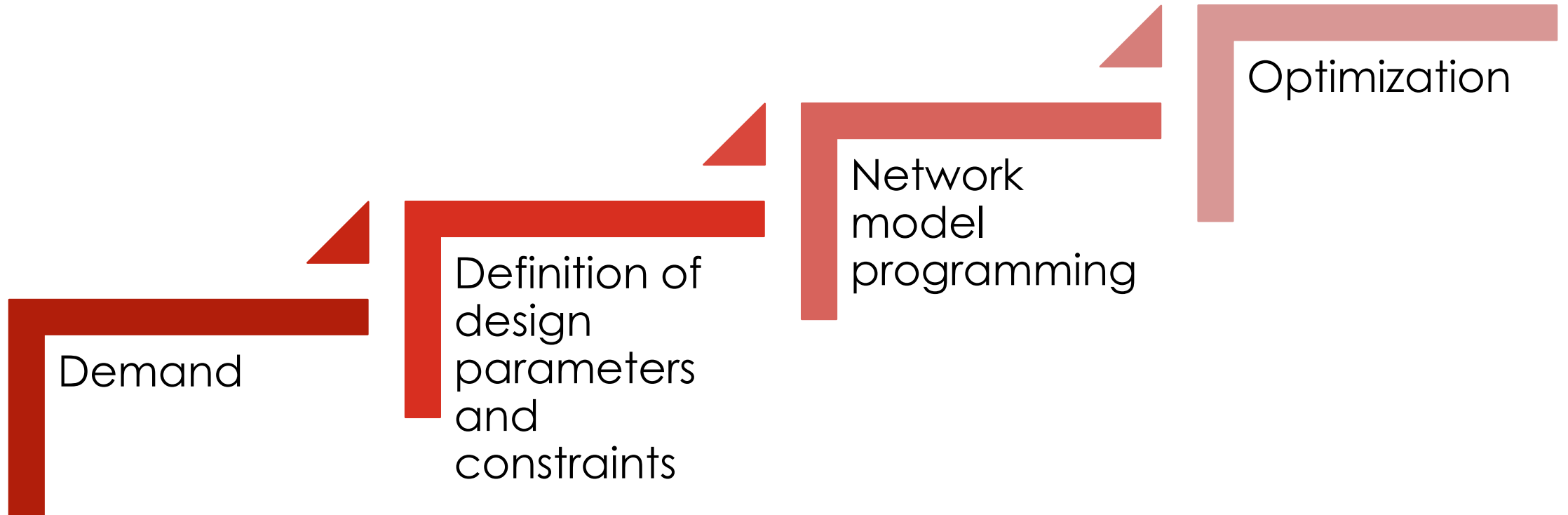
Minimization of investment/operational costs

Optimized positions of the heat pumps

Optimized number and positions of booster pumping stations



PROCEDURE



1- DEMAND

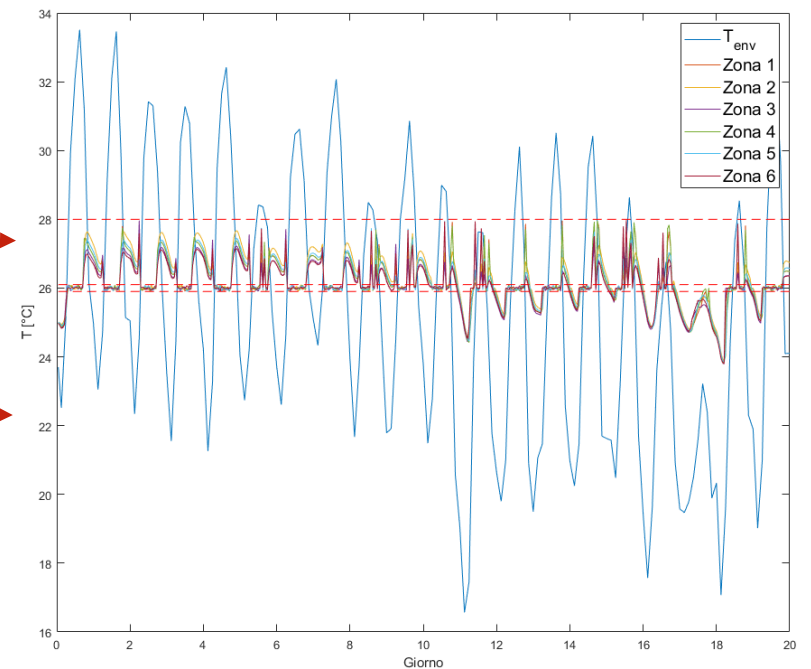
BUILDINGS
CHARACTERISTICS
(e.g. volume, shape,
age, orientation)

METEREOLOGICAL
DATA
(temperature, solar
radiation)

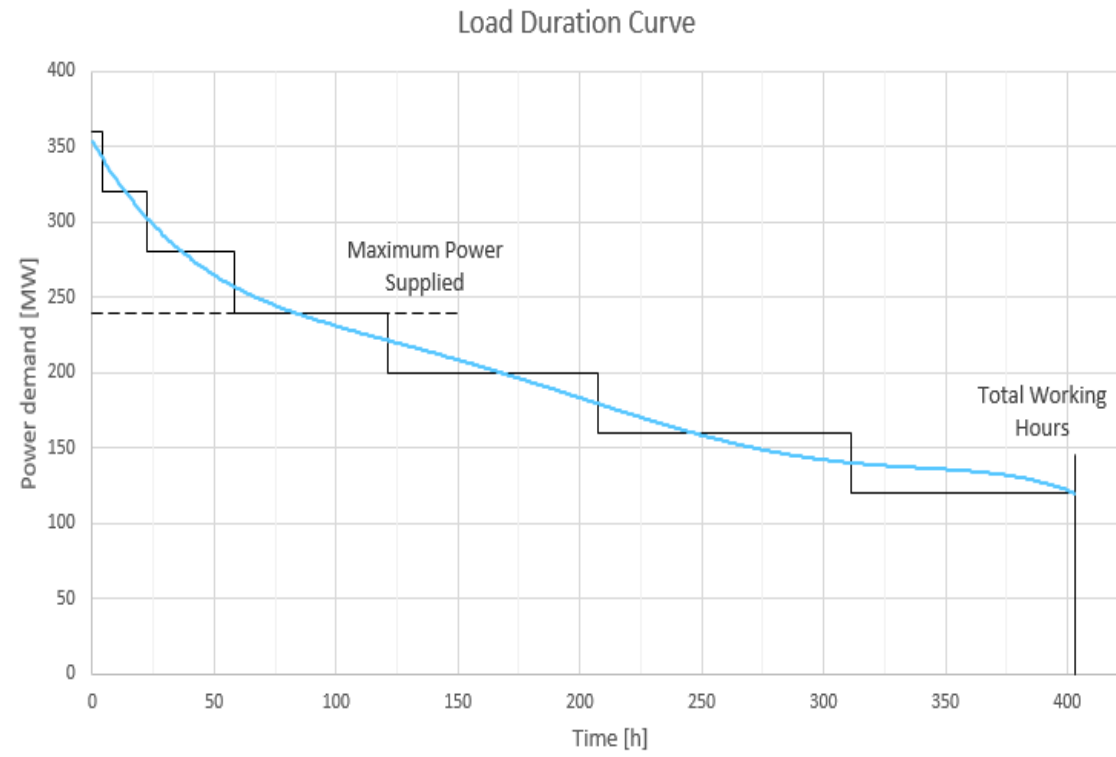
COMPACT
MODEL

Cooling demand

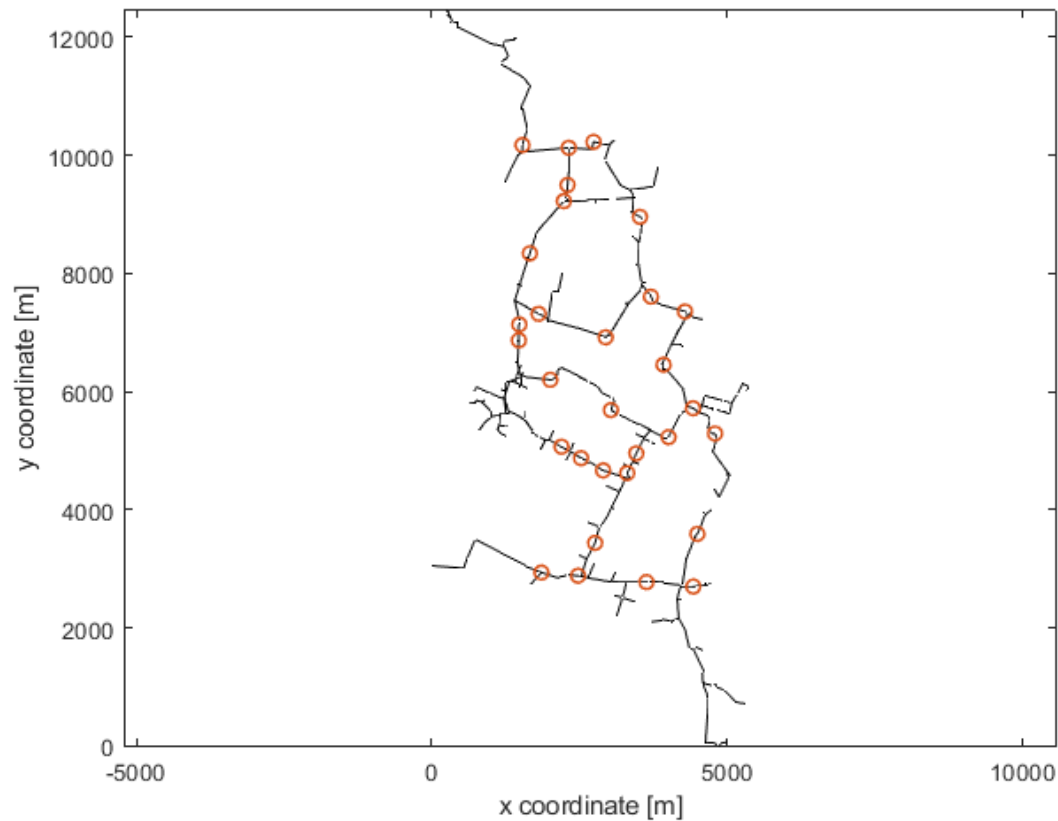
Indoor temperature



1- DEMAND



2- POSSIBLE LOCATION OF HEAT PUMPS



Function variables:

- 30 possible positions of heat pumps

Objective function:

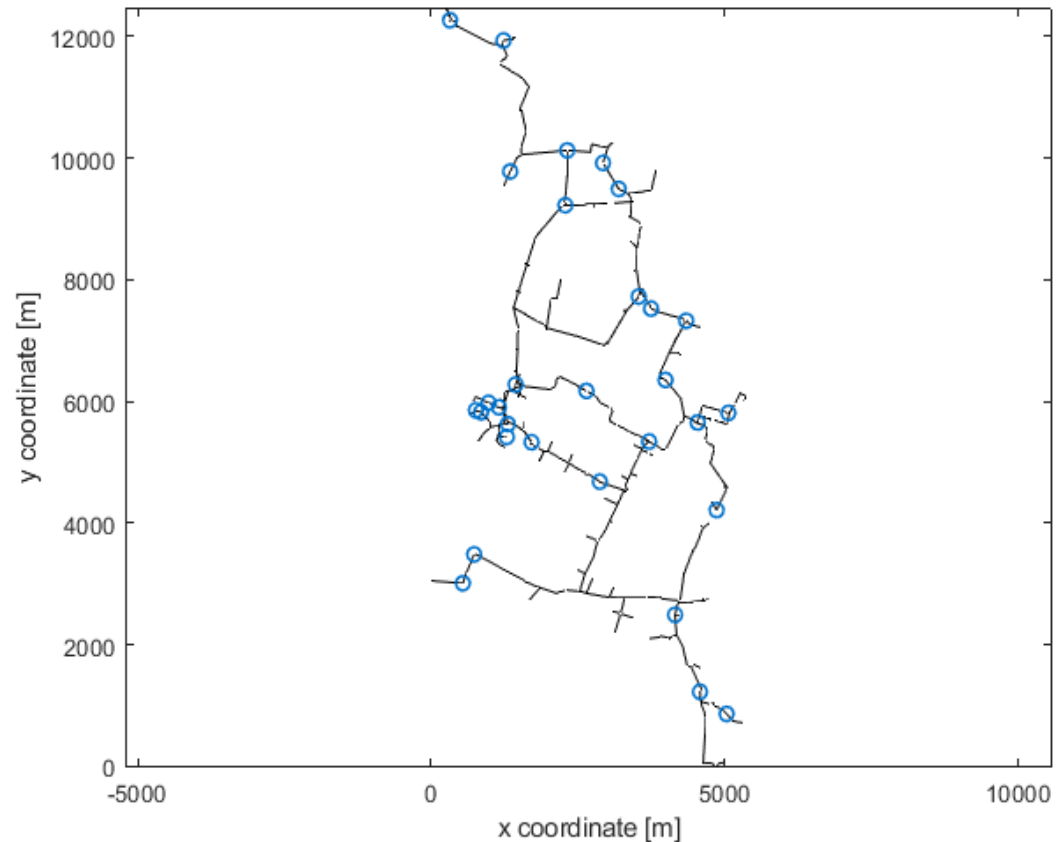
- Cost of the network

Constraints:

- 11 heat pumps
- Max of 3 HP per site



2- POSSIBLE LOCATION OF BOOSTER PUMPS



Function variables:

- 60 possible positions for booster pumping stations

Objective function:

- Minimum pumping power required

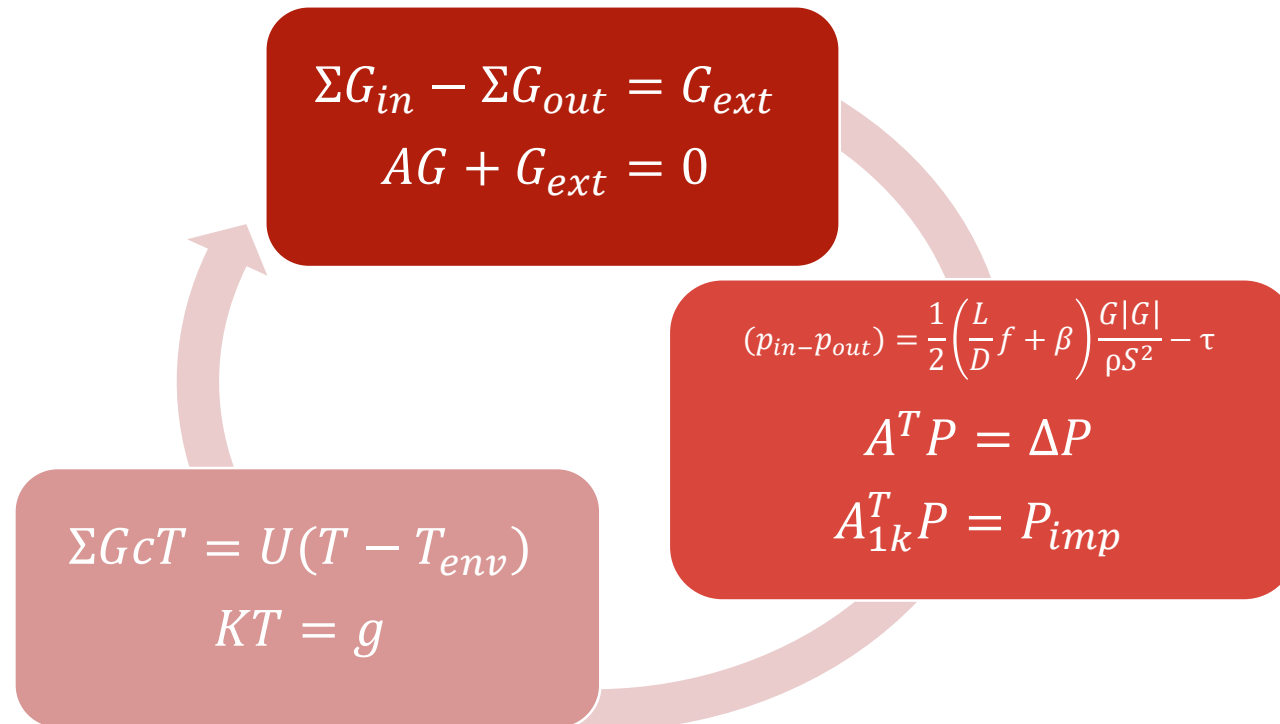
Constraints:

- $1.5 \text{ bar} < \text{pressure} < 16 \text{ bar}$
- Limited number of pumps



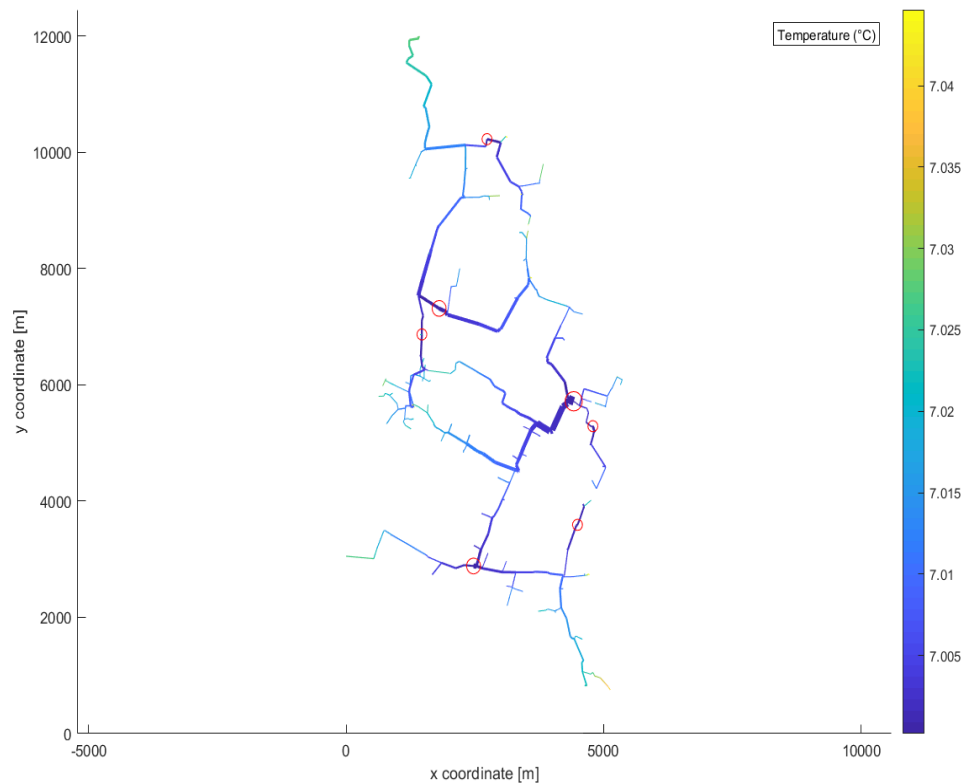
3- COMPACT DETERMINISTIC MODEL RESULTS WITH SHEADING

The model used for solve the fluid dynamic and thermal problem of the network is based on the conservation equations: continuity, momentum and energy.



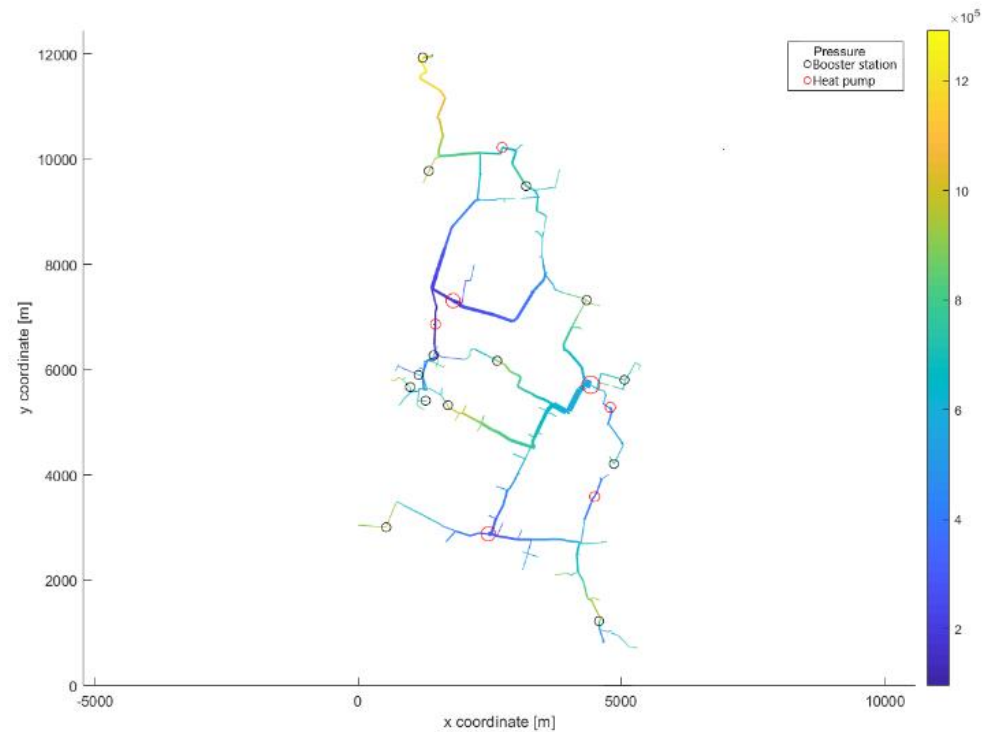
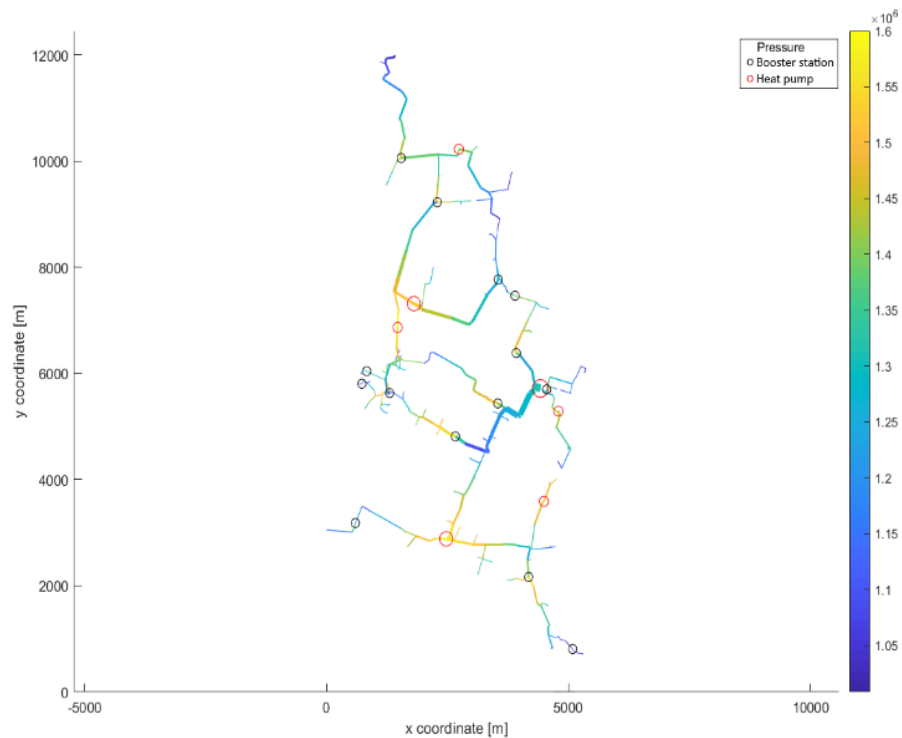
4 – OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

Temperature evolution of the fluid along the network with optimized position with heat pumps



4 – OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

Pressure evolution of the fluid along the network with optimized booster pumping station positions



CONCLUSIONS

Configuration	Heat loss [MW]	Average diameter [m]	Pumping cost [M€]	Pipes cost [M€]	Total cost [M€]
Centralized production	1,2	0,512	66,1	21,6	88,7
Optimized positions	0,7	0,313	31,4	13,5	44,9





THANK YOU FOR THE
ATTENTION

