

Integration of Renewable Energy for Thermal Use in Cities

--- Technology, project development and case studies



Programme Officer, Sustainable Urban Energy Programme IRENA Innovation and Technology Bonn, 26 May 2020

Urban Energy Systems and Renewables



What does urban energy system mean?

- Networked infrastructure with spatiotemporal and socio-technical dimensions
- Scalable and trade-off options
- Vulnerable

RE accounts for 20% of the urban energy consumption:

- 1/3 for transport
- 2/3 for buildings



Marquant, J. F., Evins, R., Bollinger, L. A., & Carmeliet, J. (2017). A holarchic approach for multi-scale distributed energy system optimisation. *Applied energy*, 208, 935-953.

Urban Renewable Energy Thermal Technologies



For both DHC and building levels

- Solar thermal applications (Flatplate glazed, evacuated-tube collectors and concentrating solar energy for heating)
- Direct utilization of geothermal energy
- Heat pumps (different heat sinks, small and large-scales)
- Bioenergy and waste-to-Energy (co-gen)
- Surplus RE electricity for heating through sector coupling



Share renewable



District heating









Free cooling
 Heat pump
 Industrial surplus heat
 Share renewable

Technical Guidelines for Heating and Cooling systems



For whom?

 Support the development of renewable energy heating and cooling solutions for residential, industrial and commercial end-users

How can it help?

 Provide technical guidelines to RET project development for thermal use (small-medium sizes): supply volume, time of day, resource efficiency to match user requirements

What are covered?

- Low-temp thermal networks (Heating and cooling)
- RETs: solar thermal, biomass (cogeneration), biogas, geothermal and heat pumps combined with storage technologies
- Other key factors for RETth project development



Focus on bankable project alternatives for each configuration and load requirement with practical details such as energy audit, process integration, technology selection, technical design, cost estimation₄or financial modelling.

Success factors for REth project development





District heating tunnel under the Copenhagen Harbour Two sets of forward and return pipes

Key takeaways

- Provide proven and credible RE solutions for district energy systems
- Identify, assess, district energy risks early in the planning
- Enhance capacity and knowledge on the ground
- Inform city-level decision makers towards RE Heating and Cooling benefits
- Strengthen institutional mechanisms across similar cities
- Facilitate access to predictable and sustained climate financing
- Measure, evaluate and share results



ZHANGJIAKOU

Energy Transformation

Approaches to province componitionale

Strategy 2050

Zhangjiakou Energy Transformation Strategy 2050

Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Report available at:

https://irena.org/publications/2019/Nov/Zhangjiakou-Energy-Transformation-Strategy-2050

City Profile



IRENA's joint study with Zhangjiakou Municipal Government and China National Renewable Energy Center

- The National Renewable Energy Demonstration Zone approved by the State Council of China – the first-ofthis kind
- Low-carbon Winter Olympic 2022;
- Provision of low-carbon green energy to Jing-Jin-Ji region, particularly Beijing.
- 5-month long heating period for 4.4 million inhabitants



District Heating: transformation in progress

Current heating demand and supply

- 150 million m2 of floor area in the city required space heating services
- 32% is covered by DH systems through 3 453 km networks, including 1 092 km of the main network and 2 361 km of pipelines connecting the main network to buildings.
- 33% by heating systems in building complexes(1 117 coal-fired boilers with capacity <35 tonnes of steam/hour and 63 boilers with capacity above this size)
- 95% of space heating services were met by coal





District Heating: transformation in progress



Conventional (coal CHP) to RE heating solutions =

- District heating with renewables as a measure for phaseout of coal use
- Concentrating solar thermal (tower) with seasonable energy storage for building complex
- Scale up the biomass and geothermal for heating
- Surplus renewable electricity for heating through DH and thermal energy storage

Policy objectives for transformation of heating sector

Renewable energy share in TFEC

Renewable energy share in total electricity consumption

Renewable energy share in TFEC for urban residential end-users

Renewable energy share in TFEC in commercial and public buildings

Share of zero-carbon emission industry



Transformation

Renewables District Heating System Solar Station Network Wind Electricity Elec. Boilers/HPs Geother. Power Grid (SC)

End-users

2020 targets 2030 targets





Parabolic Trough Collector System for Industrial Steam Production in Limassol, Cyprus

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Juice Production in Cyprus with Solar Energy





Average annual ours of DNL period 1994-2016

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The case profile:

- Direct normal irradiance (DNI) resources of up to 2200 kWh/(m2a)
- The industrial sector is ranked as the 2nd largest fossil fuel consumer
- Innovative application of parabolic trough collector (PTC) technology to produce heat in one of the biggest soft and drinks industries, called KEAN, located in Limassol
- Concrete thermal energy storage (CTES) with advanced composition of concrete is applied to meet the heat demand in winters



The PTC with CTES system



The system configuration and capacity

- 8 PTC (CF100) connected in 2 parallel rows of 4, with an aperture of 3 m and a length of 12 m
- Nominal thermal capacity: 125 kWth.
- PTCs employ a highly efficient receiver tube for operation at temperatures up to 425 C.
- CTES performance: operation temp up to 400 C



System operation performance

- Advanced processor to control all the operation modes and strategies to make the system dispatchable and autonomous
- After a year of operation, the system responds perfectly to the Strategies and Modes and supply the required amount of steam to the factory when is needed even at times when there is no solar radiation.





Thank You!

This presentation is based on the following three reports:

- *Zhangjiakou Energy Transformation Strategy 2050* <u>https://irena.org/publications/2019/Nov/Zhangjiakou-Energy-Transformation-Strategy-2050</u>
- Energy Solutions for Cities of the Future: Technical guidelines for the development of bankable renewable energy heating and cooling projects (to be published in 2020)
- Rise of Renewables in Cities: Opportunities, Technologies and Urban Energy System Planning (to be published in 2020)

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