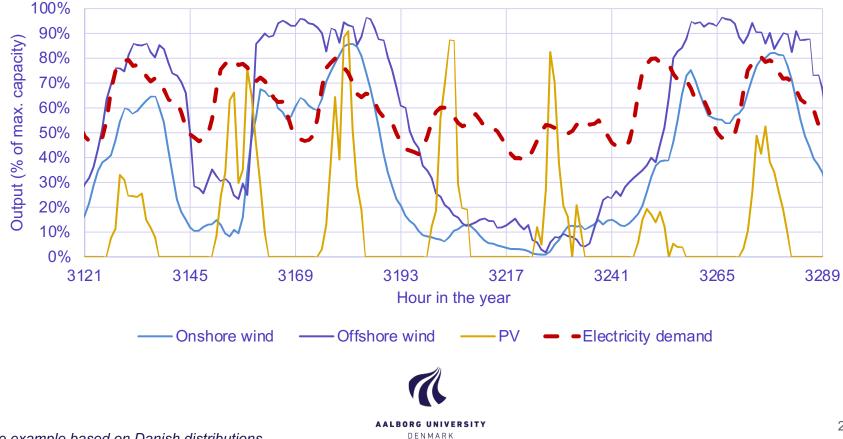
SYSTEM INTEGRATION OF HEAT AND ELECTRICITY – HOW?

PETER SORKNÆS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, AALBORG UNIVERSITY

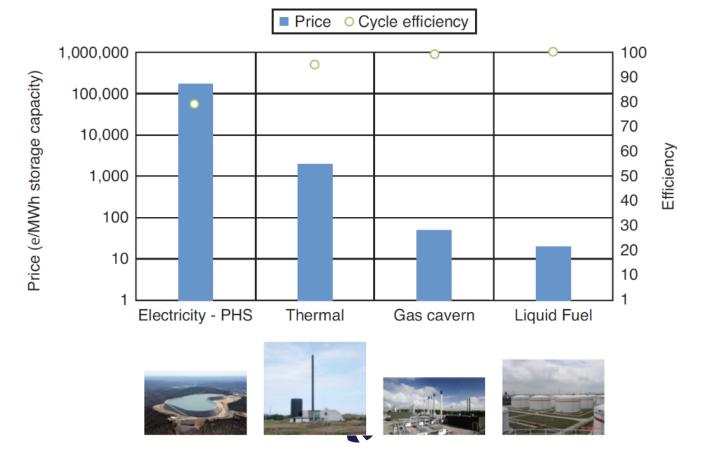


Example of production distributions of variable renewable electricity



Principle example based on Danish distributions

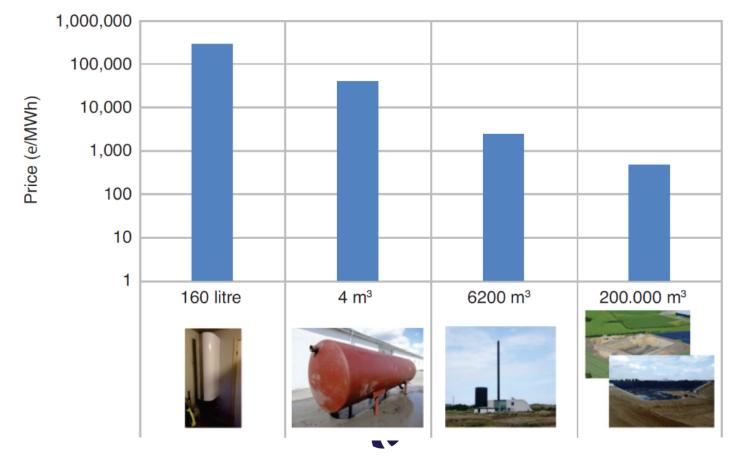
Energy storages in renewable energy systems – costs and efficiencies



Lund H, Østergaard PA, Connolly D, Mathiesen BV. Smart energy and smart energy systems. Energy 2017;137:556–65. doi:10.1016/j.energy.2017.05.123.

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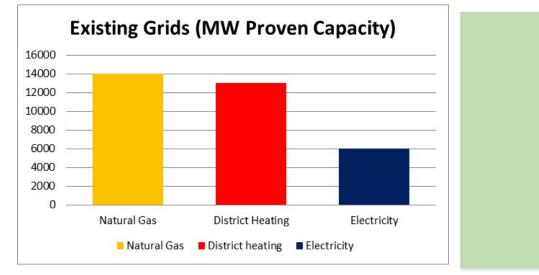
Costs of different thermal energy storage systems



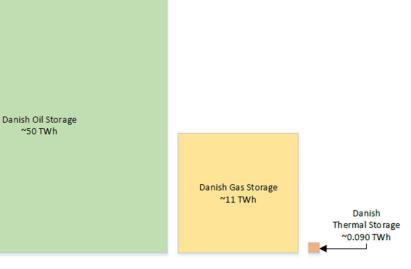
Lund H, Østergaard PA, Connolly D, Mathiesen BV. Smart energy and smart energy systems. Energy 2017;137:556–65. doi:10.1016/j.energy.2017.05.123.

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Also a question of best utilizing existing grids and storages



Energy Storage Capacities in Denmark

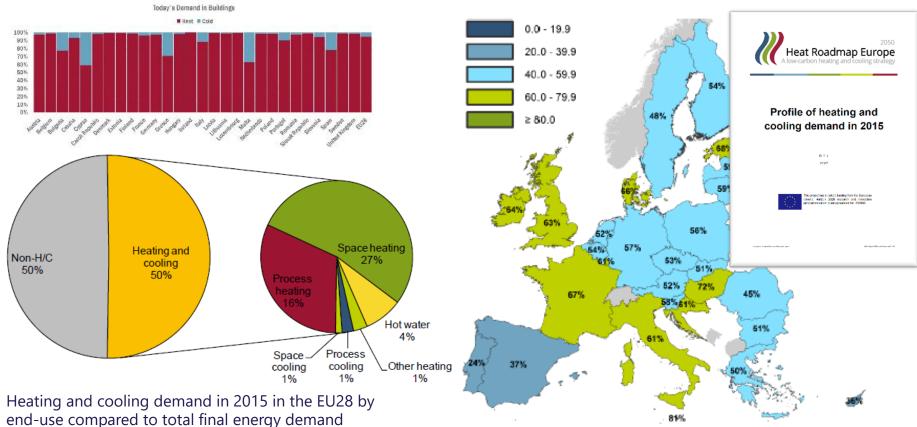


Lund H. Renewable heating strategies and their consequences for storage and grid infrastructures comparing a smart grid to a smart energy systems approach. Energy 2018;151:94-102. doi:10.1016/J.ENERGY.2018.03.010.

DENMARK

www.heatroadmap.eu @HeatRoadmapEU

Heating is key to the energy system

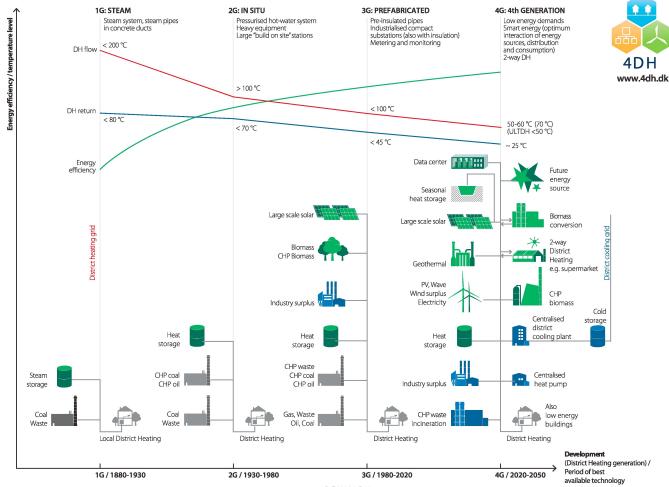


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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 695989.

Heating and cooling demand in 2015 in the EU28 by enduse compared to total final energy demand

The four generations of district heating



DENMARK Lund H, Østergaard PA, Chang M, Werner S, Svendsen S, Sorknæs P, et al. The status of 4th generation district heating: Research and results. Energy 2018;164:147–59. doi:10.1016/J.ENERGY.2018.08.206.

Smart Energy Systems approach

Smart Electricity Grids

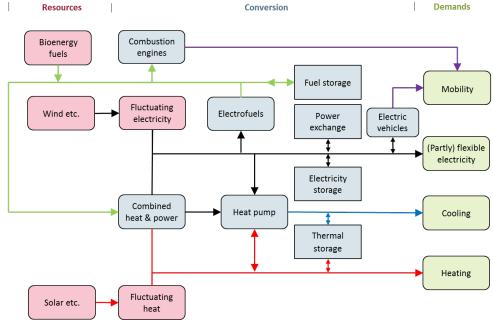
Connecting flexible electricity demands, heat pumps and EV to the intermittent renewable resources such as wind and solar power.

• Smart Thermal Grids (District Heating and Cooling)

Connecting the electricity and heating sectors, thermal storage to be utilised for creating additional flexibility and heat losses in the energy system to be recycled.

Smart Gas Grids

Connecting the electricity, heating, and transport sectors, enabling gas storage to be utilised for creating additional flexibility. If the gas is refined to a liquid fuel, then liquid fuel storages can also be utilised.





For more on Smart Energy Systems: http://www.energyplan.eu/smartenergysystems/

Direct and indirect electrification

Direct electrification

E.g.:

- Heat pumps
- Electric boilers

Indirect electrification

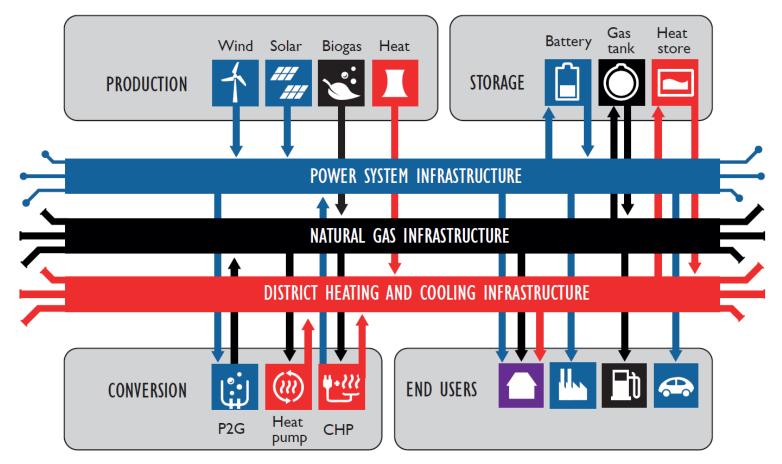
E.g.:

- Utilised excess heat from electrofuel production
- Utilised excess heat from electrified industrial processes





IEA DHC Annex TS3: Hybrid energy networks



DENMARK For more on the IEA DHC Annex TS3: <u>https://www.iea-dhc.org/the-research/annexes/2017-2021-annex-ts3-draft</u>



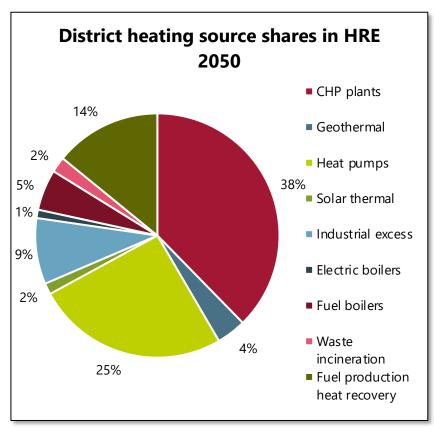
Heat Roadmap Europe 4 – District heating

Purpose of Heat Roadmap Europe 4:

- Creating scientific evidence to support long-term energy strategies at local, national, and EU level for the transition to a low-carbon energy system
- Quantifying the impact of various alternatives for addressing the heating and cooling sectors
- 14 countries with largest heating demands in EU

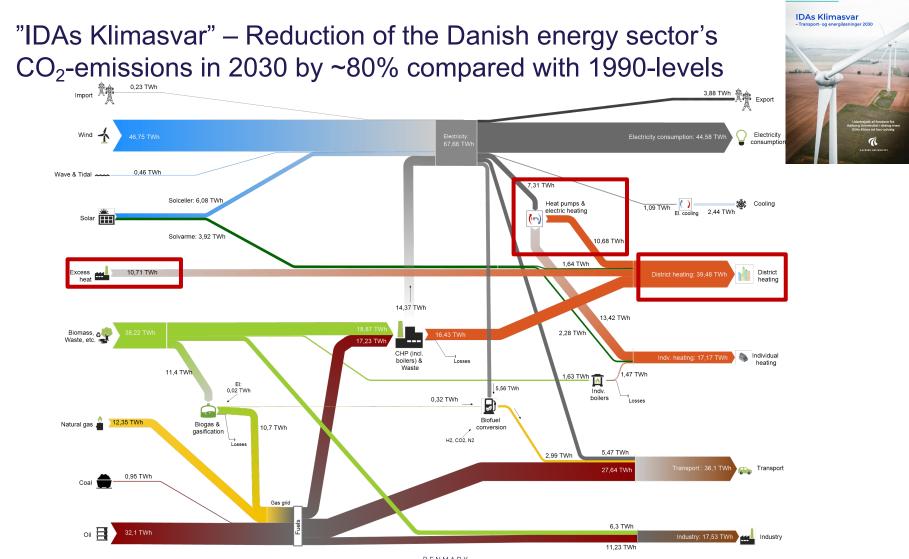
Some results related to DHC:

- Use electrification of key sectors
 - Heat pumps and chillers are key!
- Use flexibility and synergies to enable further decarbonisation
 - Better use of variable RES
 - Better use of grid capacity
 - Avoid peak capacity
- CHPs operate to the electricity markets and 'pair' with large heat pumps

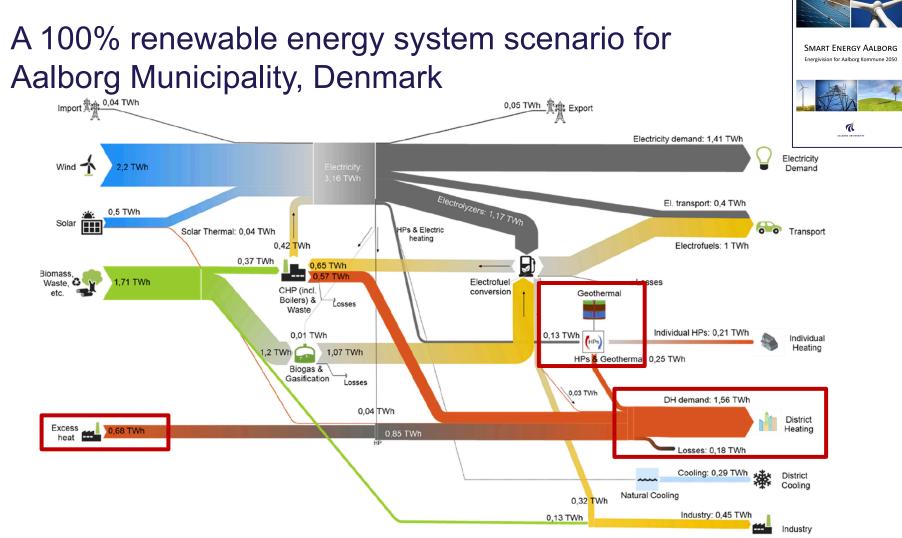




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https://vbn.aau.dk/da/publications/idas-klimasvar-transport-og-energil%C3%B8sninger-2030



Thellufsen JZ, Lund H, Sorknæs P, Østergaard PA, Chang M, Drysdale D, et al. Smart energy cities in a 100% renewable energy context. Renew Sustain Energy Rev 2020;129:109922. doi:10.1016/j.rser.2020.109922.

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