IEA-REWP, MARCH 28., 2017

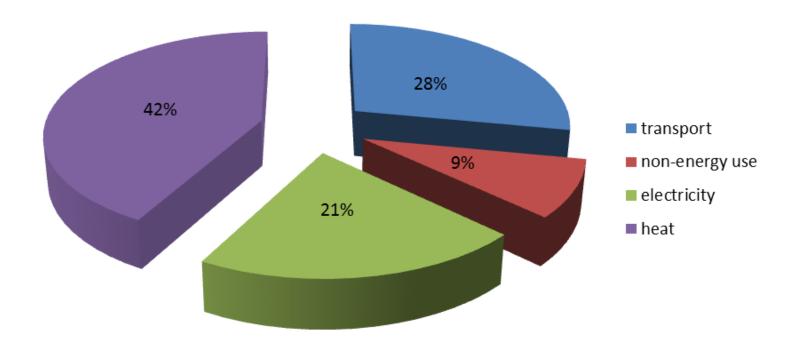
DISTRICT HEATING DRIVING RENEWABLES AND DECARBONISATION

Birger Lauersen



HEAT: THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM

Final energy demand by energy service, 2011 (EU 27)



Source: IEA, 2011



DISTRICT HEATING HISTORY

1960's

Growth on private cooperative and municipal initiative

1970's

- Energy crisis
- Heating Commission

1980's

- Heat law
- Heat planning
- Expansion of networks
- Shift to CHP and other surplus heat sources
- Phasing out oil

1990's

Localised CHP on DKs North Sea N-gas

Biomass

2000's

- Consolidation
- Looking for sustainable heat

2010's

- Expansion
- Renewables
- Integration



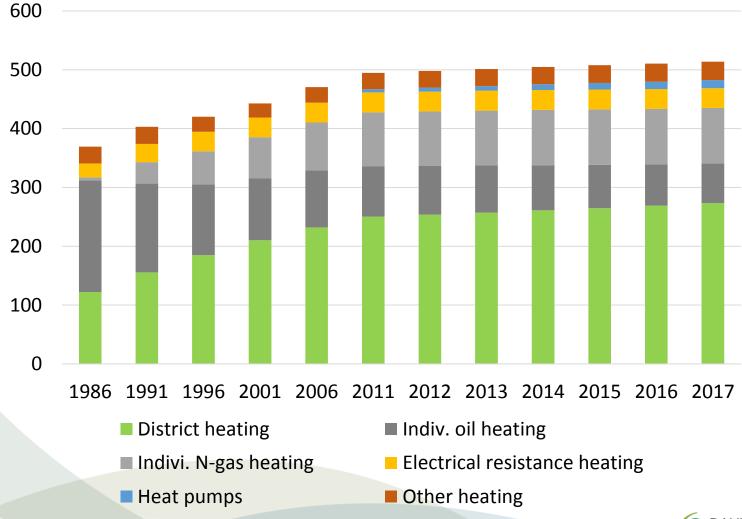
From burning platforms in the 70's...

...to modern ones



HEATING SOLUTIONS IN DENMARK -

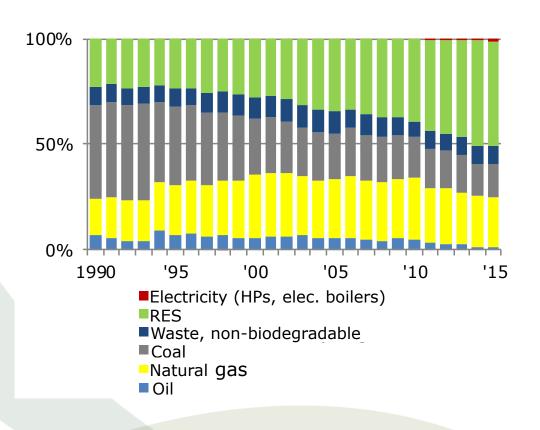
MILLION M2 HEATED BUILDING AREA



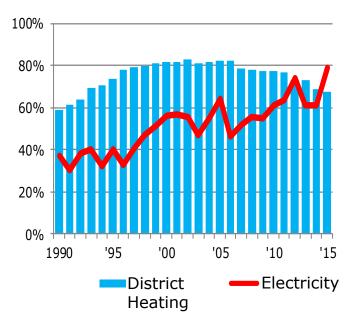


DANISH DISTRICT HEATING DEVELOPMENTS I

Compositions of Fuels in District Heating Production



Share of CHP



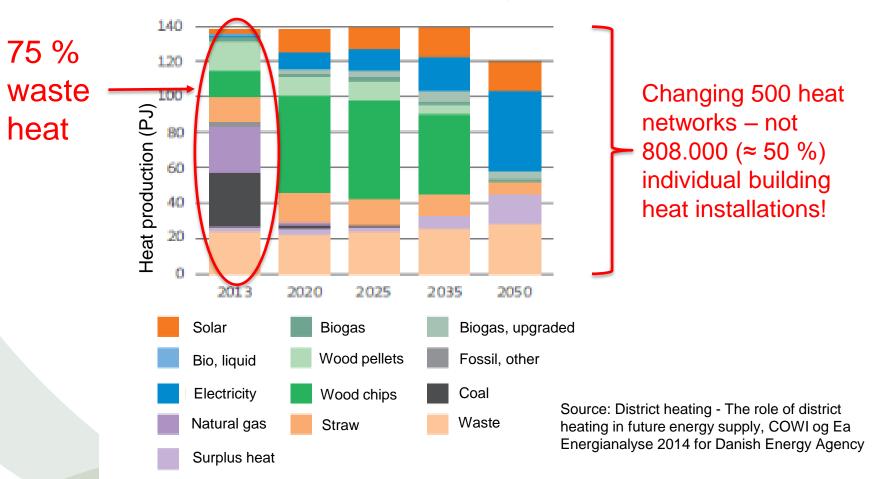
Source: Danish Energy Agency, Energy Statistic 2015



DANISH DISTRICT HEATING DEVELOPMENTS II

Future Fuel Composition – "Official" Projections

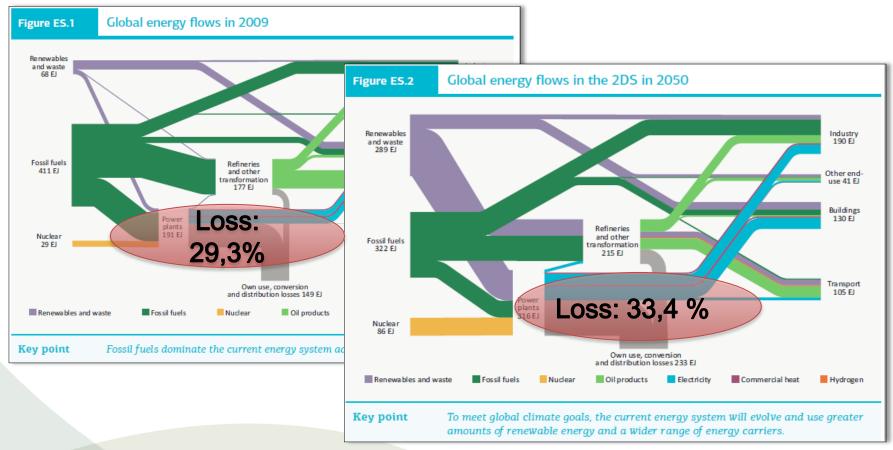
District heating production in Denmark in wind scenario





WILL THE WORLD BECOME MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT?

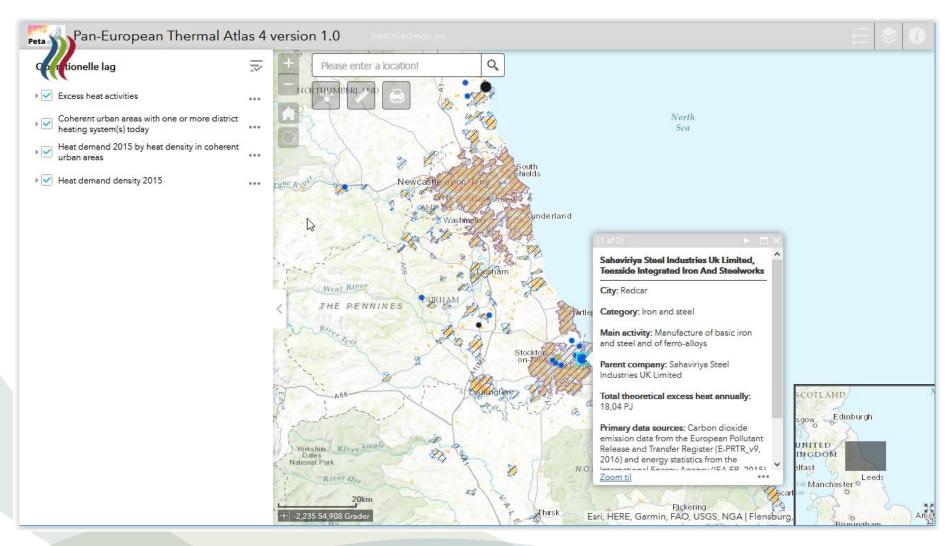
Global Energy Flows 2009 & 2050



Source: IEA, Energy Technology Perspectives 2012



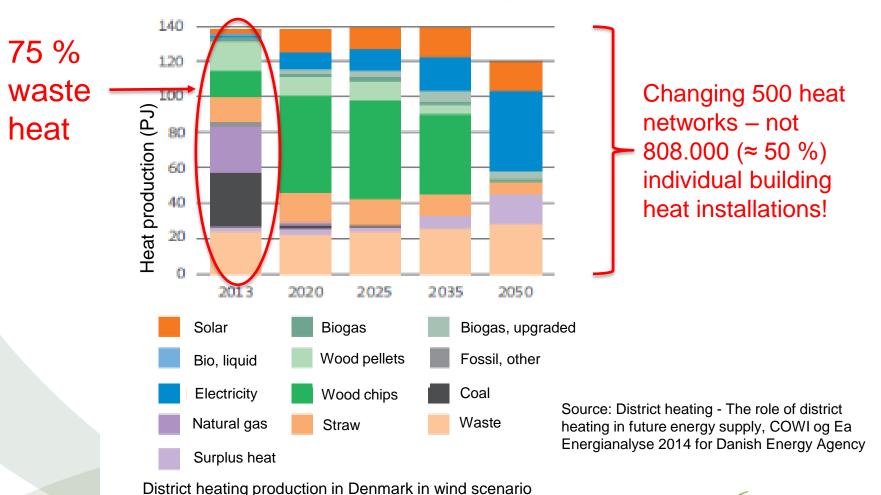
HTTP://WWW.HEATROADMAP.EU/PETA4.PHP





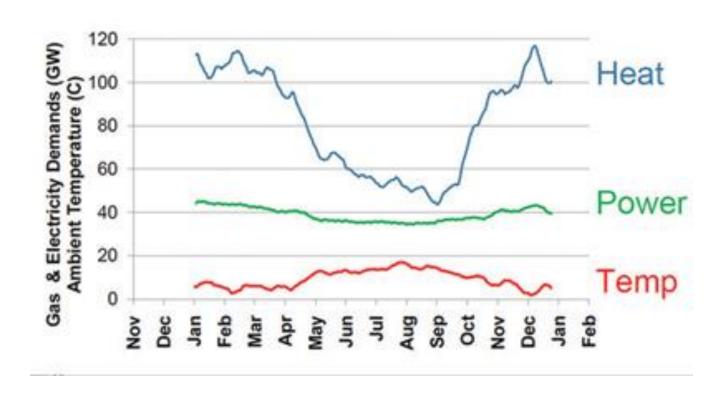
DANISH DISTRICT HEATING DEVELOPMENTS II

Future Fuel Composition – "Official" Projections





THE CHALLENGE - UK AS AN EXAMPLE





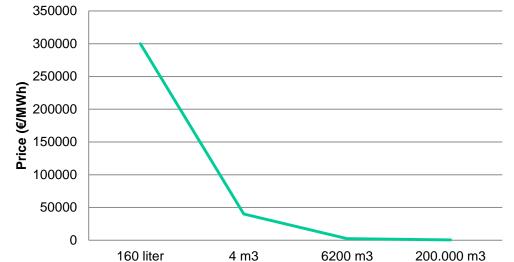
THERMAL STORAGE OPTIONS

0.16 m3 Thermal Storage 300.000 €/MWh (Private house: 160 liter

for 15000 DKK)



Thermal storage: Price and Size



4 m3 Thermal Storage 40,000 €/MWh (Private outdoor: 4000 m3

for 50,000 DKK)

200,000 m3 Thermal Storage 500 €/MWh

(Vojens: 200,000 m3 for 30 mio. DKK)



(Skagen: 6200 m3 for 5.4 mio. DKK)







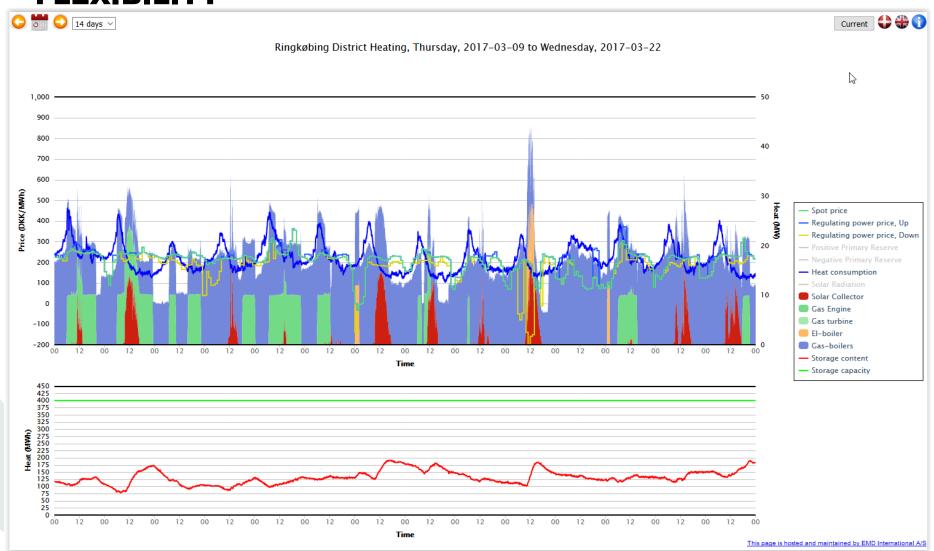


Source: Professor Henrik Lund Aalborg Universitet

DRONNINGLUND DH, ENERGY SOURCES 2015



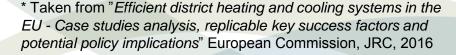
FLEXIBILITY





KEY SUCCESS FACTORS IN DANISH DHC POLICY*

- Adequate national policy and regulatory environment
- Direct/indirect financial support
- Focused local policy and coherence with urban planning
- Alignment of interests / Cooperation maturity
- Availability and relevance of local resources
- Comprehensive project development
- Price competitiveness against alternative energy solutions
- Flexible heat and cold production
- Combining technical and non-technical innovation





BENEFITS

Heat load aggregation facilitates

- use of available waste heat
- integration of renewables difficult to handle at building level/in urban settings (biomass, biogas, deep geothermal, large scale solar, biodegradable waste) – including the environmental issues
- benefits of scale in backup and peak capacity as well as storage
- flexible integration with electricity (and gas)

It empowers local authorities
It provides long term flexibility in the heat sector

CHALLENGES

Finding the (renewable) heat What to do with those still on N-gas



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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