

Increasing flexibility in DH systems

Elements and solutions from the ThermaFLEX project



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ThermaFLEX in a nutshell

01.11.2018
30.10.2022
Duration

28
Partner

4,6
Mio Euro Budget

10
Demonstrators

6
Model Solutions



Non-technical measures

- User integration
- Stakeholder integration
- Innovative business models

Technical components

- Renewables
- Biomass
- Solar
- Heat pumps
- Geothermal
- Waste heat utilisation
- Energy storage

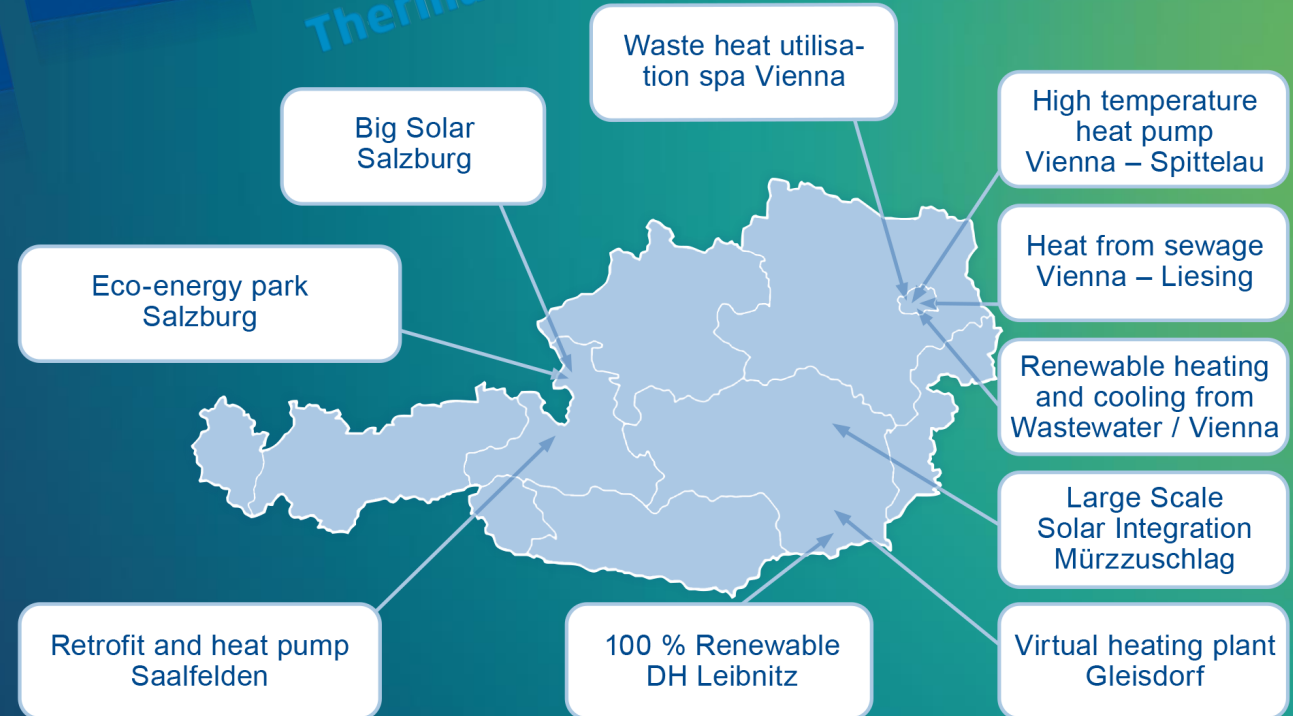
Increasing flexibility in the district heating sector

Systemic approaches

- Sector coupling
- Integrated planning process
- Reduction of network temperatures
- Monitoring and optimisation
- Intelligent control
- Coupling with spatial energy planning

Outcomes

- Increased overall efficiency and CO₂ emission reduction
- Decarbonisation of the district heating sector
- Affordable and secure heat supply



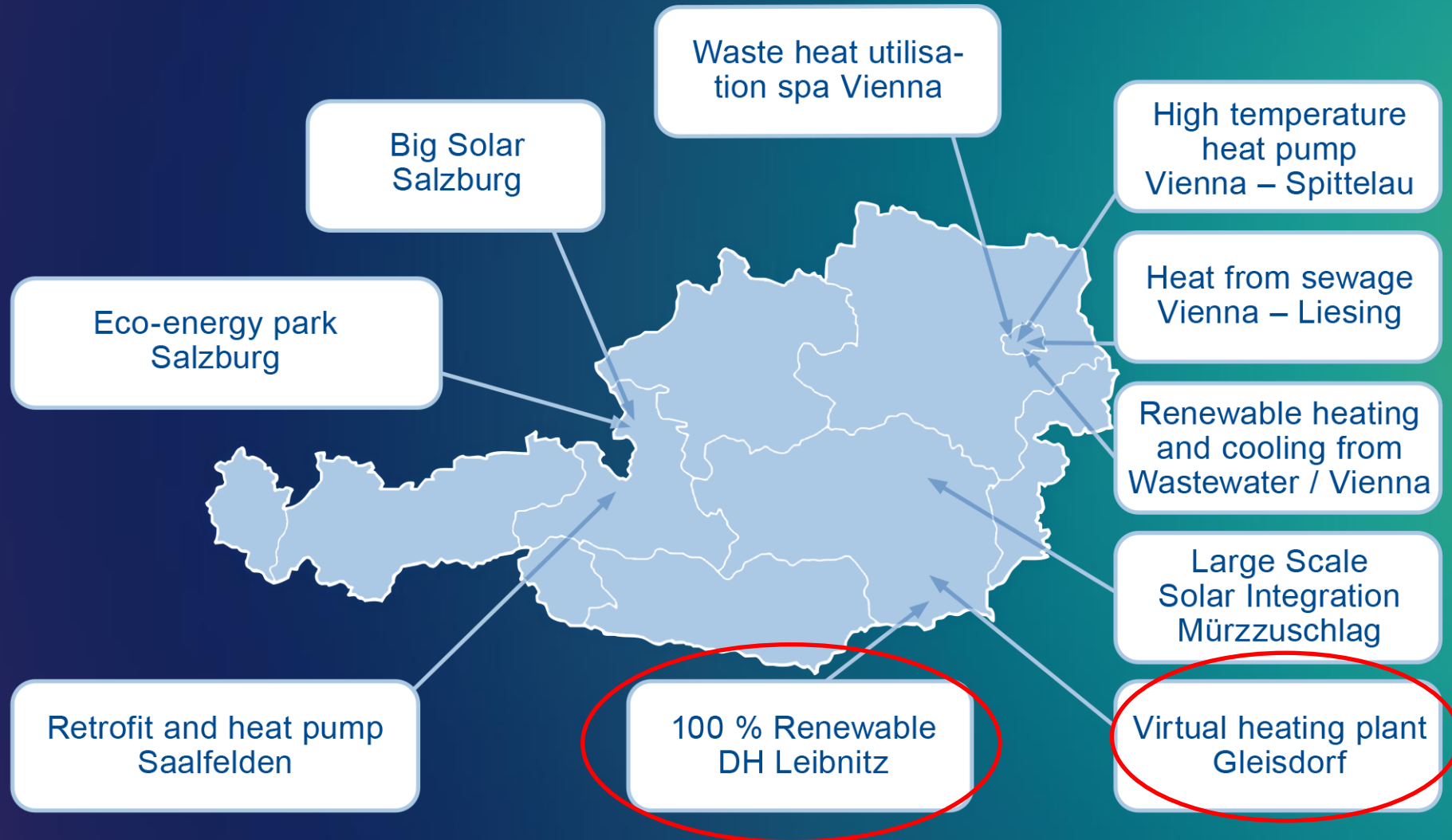
Overall direct impact

- 200 GWh heat generation → 20,000 households
- Up to 45,000 t CO₂/a emission reduction
- Up to 30% increase in efficiency





Demonstrators and model solutions





Model solution: Low-carbon DH Leibnitz

- DH network Leibnitz
 - In total 3 different DH operators
 - Overall goal: nearly 100% renewable DH
- Main measures
 - Extension and interconnection of DH networks via bidirectional heat transfer station
 - Waste heat utilisation at a rendering plant
 - Storage integration and storage management
 - Smart control (EMS - Energy Management System)
 - Stakeholder and user integration





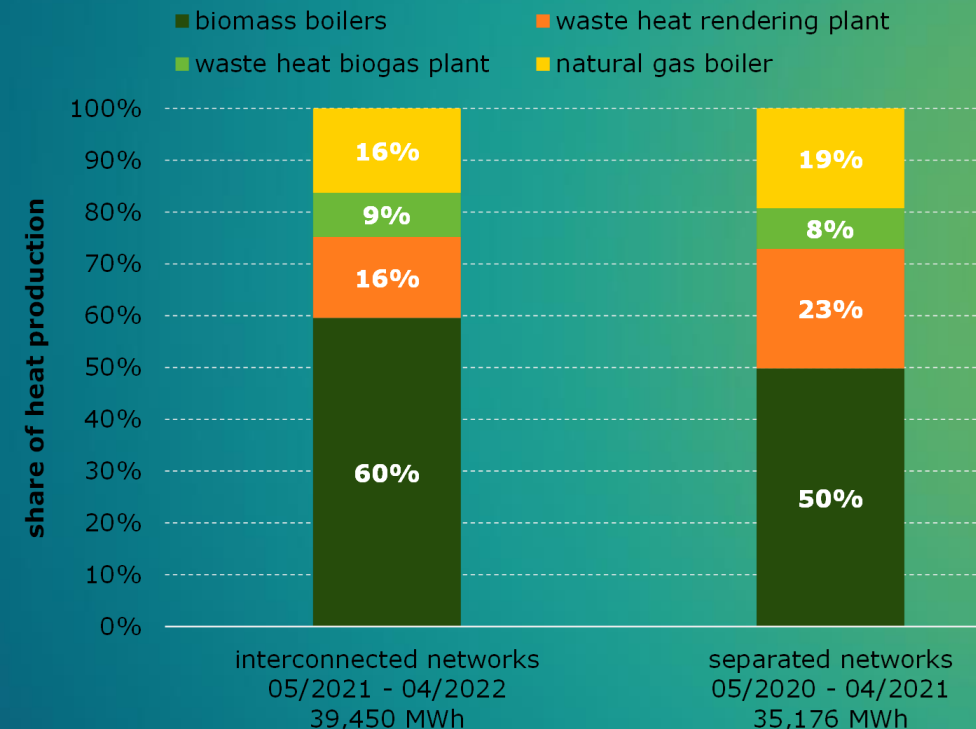
Model solution: Low-carbon DH Leibnitz

■ Main results

- Increase of generated heat: 4,270 MWh
- Mean waste heat utilisation: 7,150 MWh
- Reduction of fossil energy share to 16%
- Reduction of gas boiler operation up to 70%

■ Direct impact potential (interconnection)

- CO₂-reduction: 1,400 to/a
- Increase of renewable share: 19 %
(reference separated networks)





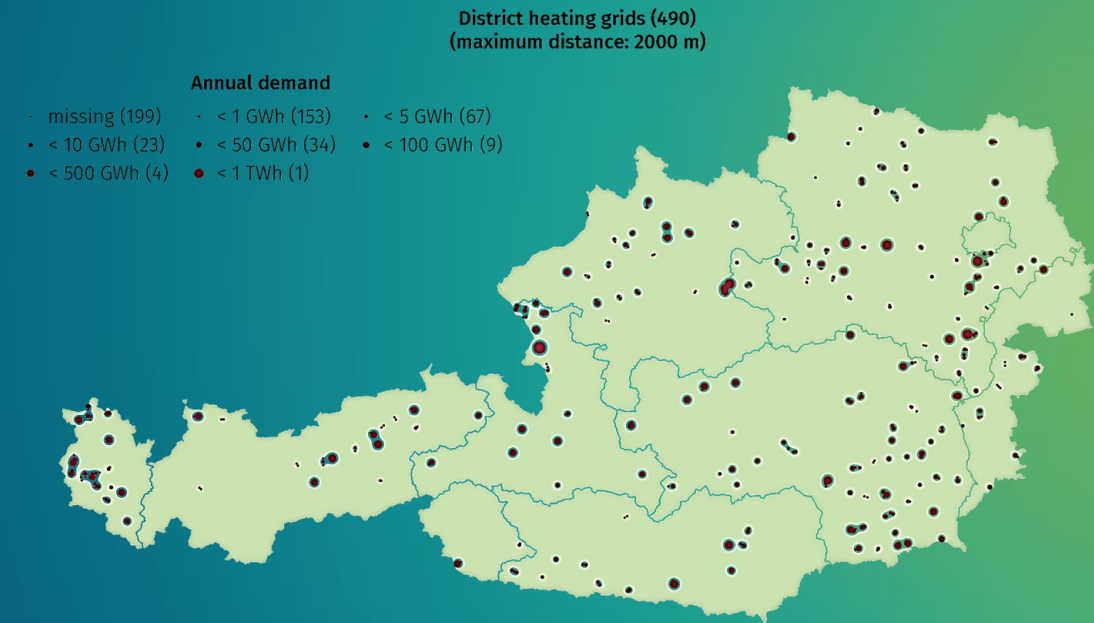
Model solution: Low-carbon DH Leibnitz

■ Roll-out scenarios (interconnection)

- Distance as main influencing parameter
- Lack of geospatial information
- Estimated potential reproducers
 - 893 DH networks (distance of 3 km)
 - 490 DH networks (distance of 2 km)
 - 214 DH networks (distance of 1 km)

■ Impact potential 2040* (interconnection)

- CO₂-reduction: 44,600 to/a
- Increase of renewable share: 0.83 %

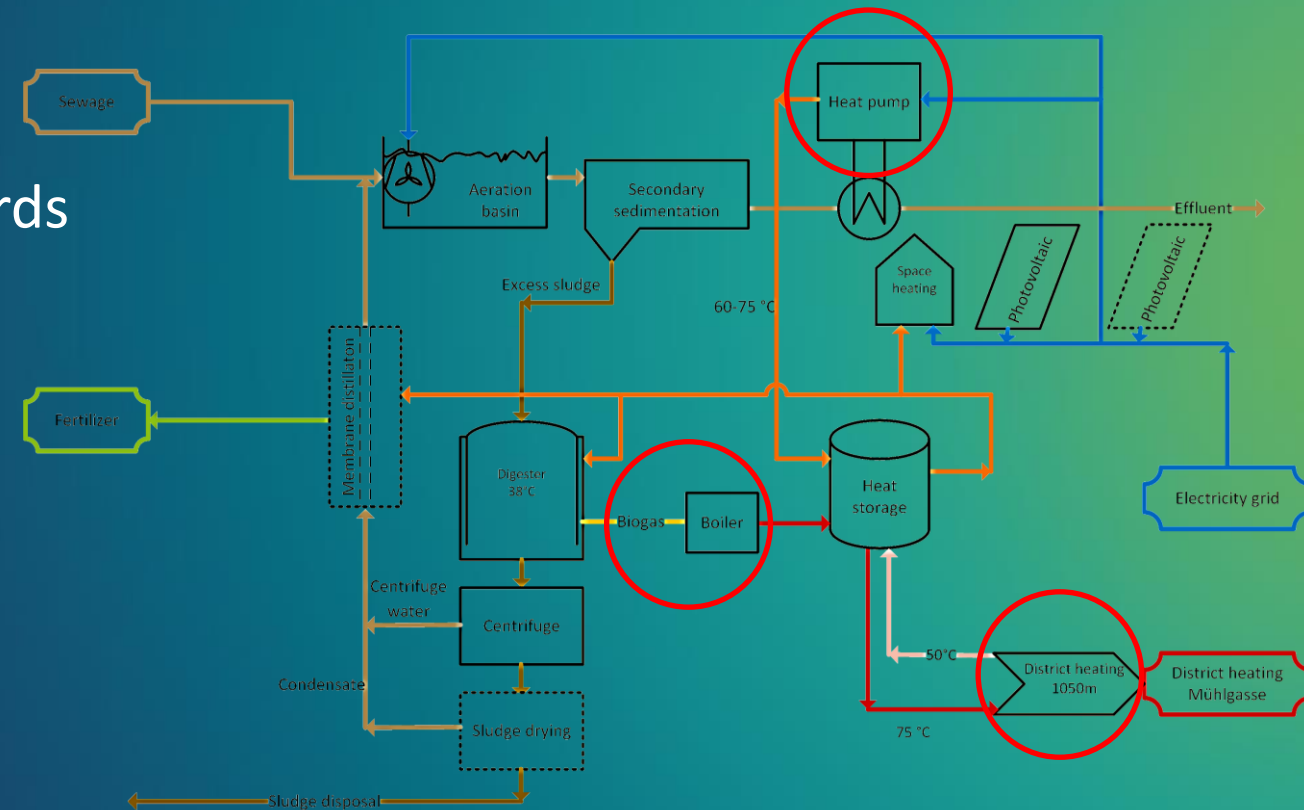


DH networks in Austria with a maximum distance of 2 km to other DH networks



Model solution: Virtual heating plant Gleisdorf

- DH network Gleisdorf
 - Operated by Stadtwerke Gleisdorf
 - Overall goal: transformation towards 4th generation DH
- Main measures
 - Supervisory control system → virtual heating plant
 - Sector coupling with wastewater treatment plant
 - Cascadic heat use

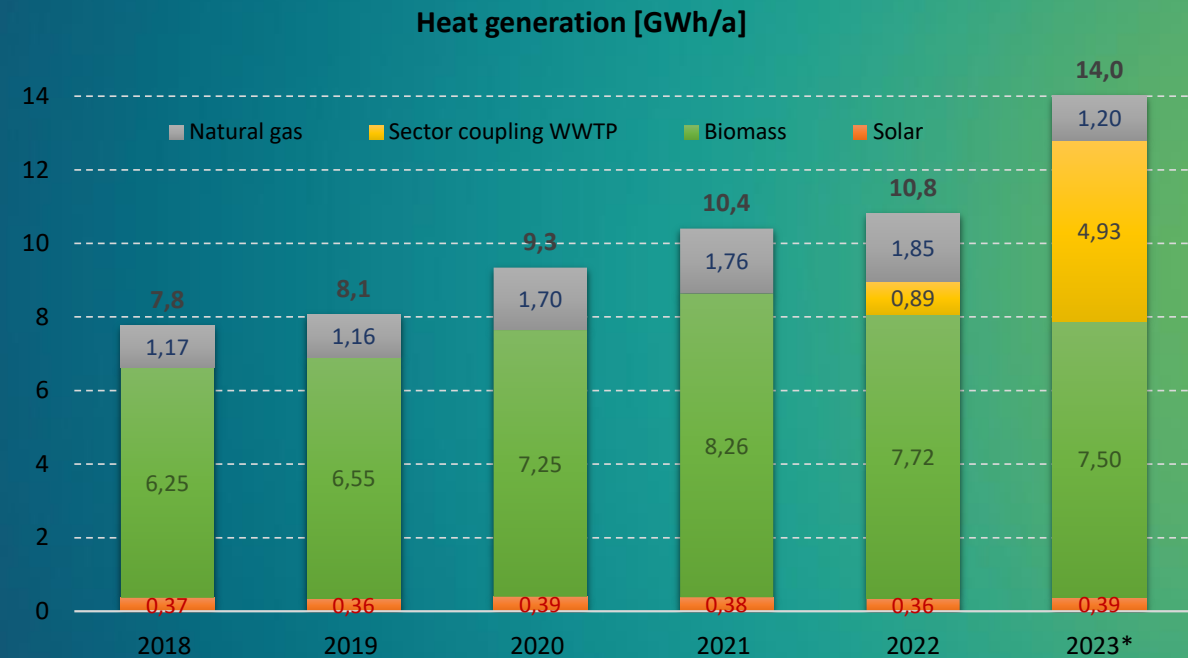




Model solution: Virtual heating plant Gleisdorf

■ Main results

- Increase of generated heat
 - 3,000 MWh (from 2018 – 2022)
 - 6,200 MWh (from 2018 – 2023)*
- Sector coupling
 - Wastewater and biogas: 5,000 MWh
 - Full exploitation of the biogas
 - Temperature decrease discharge water



■ Direct impact potential (sector coupling)

- CO₂-reduction: 1,072 to/a
- Increase of renewable share: 48 % (reference 2021)



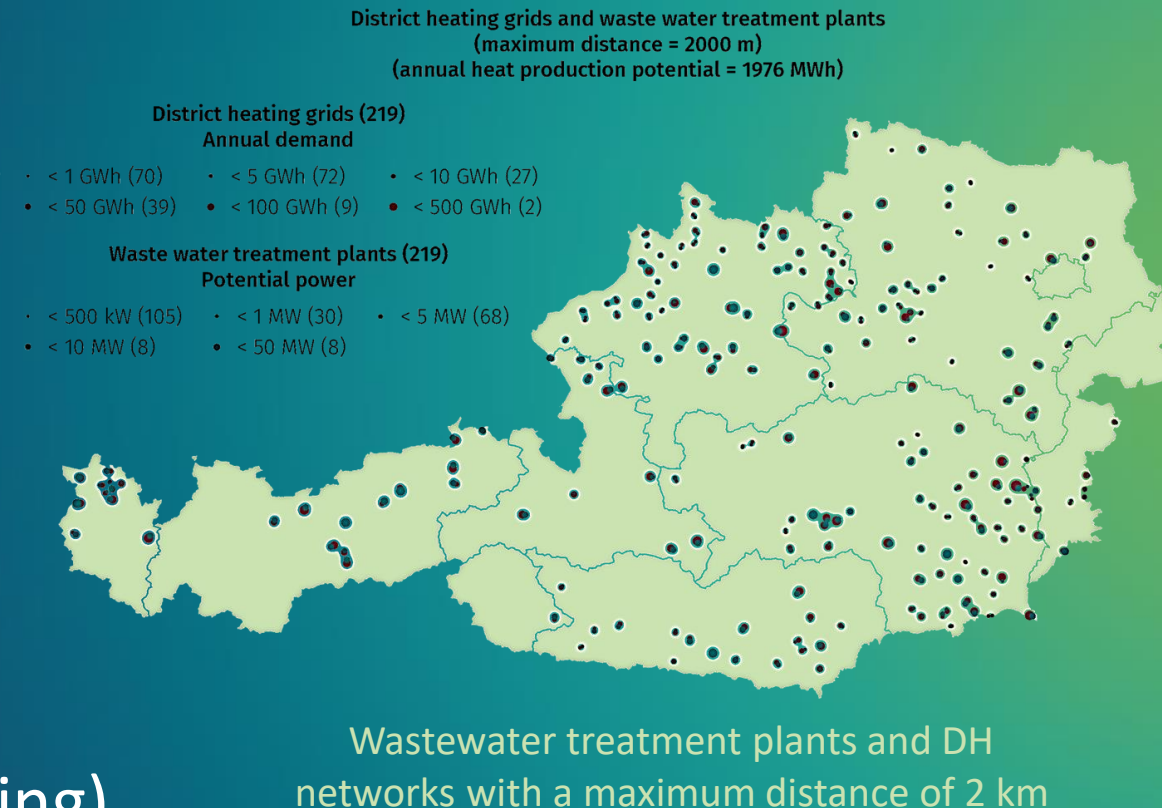
Model solution: Virtual heating plant Gleisdorf

■ Roll-out scenarios (sector coupling)

- Distance as main influencing parameter
- Lack of geospatial information
- Estimated potential
 - 3,500 GWh/a (distance of 5 km)
 - 2,800 GWh/a (distance of 3 km)
 - 1,976 GWh/a (distance of 2 km)
 - 440 GWh/a (distance of 1 km)

■ Impact potential 2040* (sector coupling)

- CO₂-reduction: 50,300 to/a
- Increase of renewable share: 0.94 %

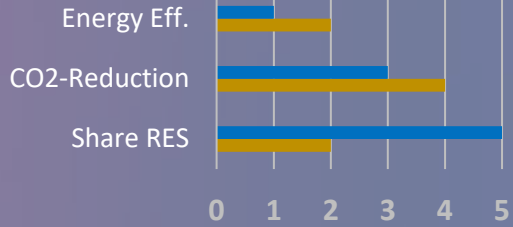




Model Solutions

Low-carbon district heating
Virtual heating plant

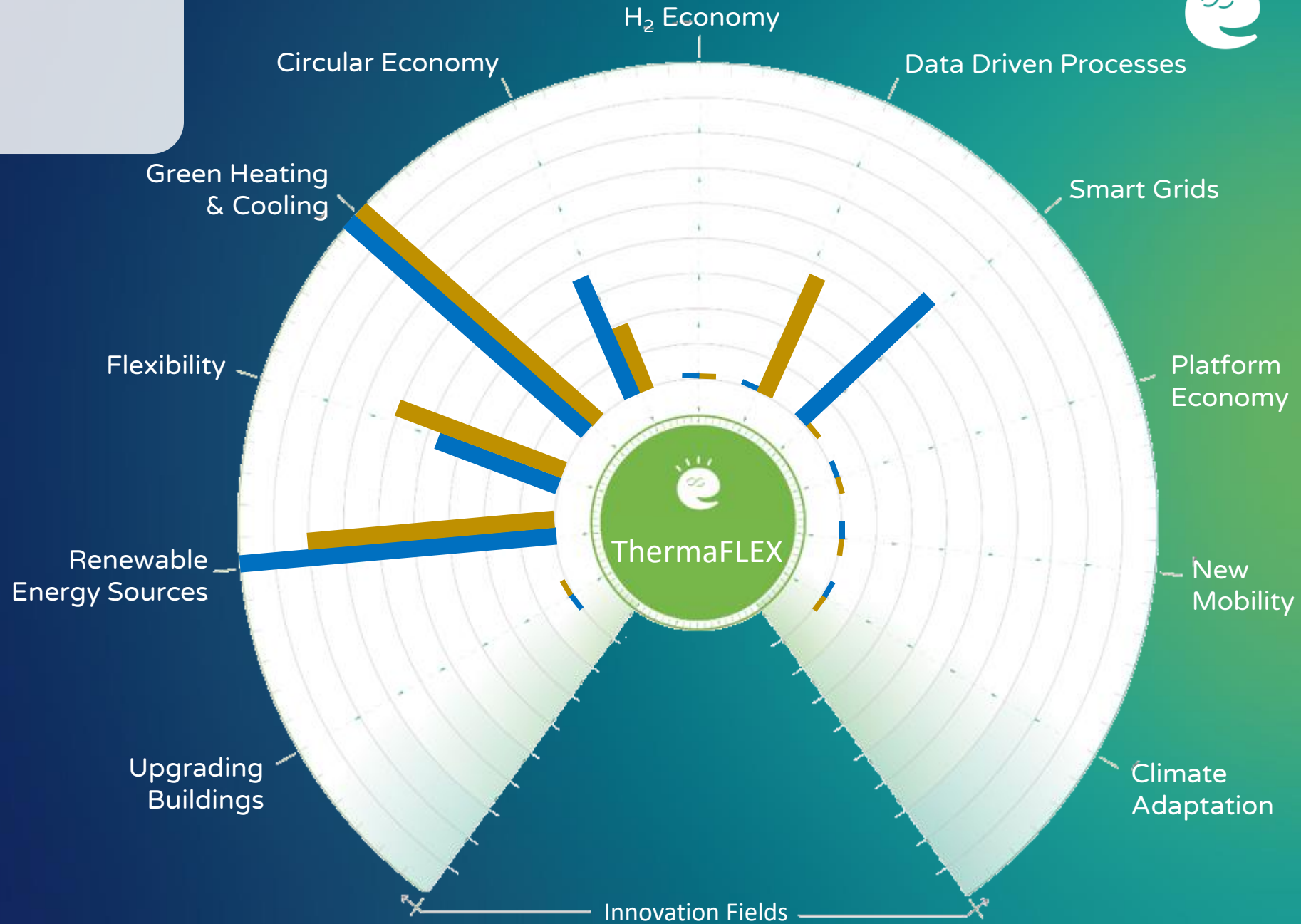
Ecological KPI



Resilience & System Stability



Cross-cutting Topics





Take-home messages

- Development and implementation of flexibility measures and continuous adaption is vital → long-lasting process
- Use all options for improving the flexibility of DH networks
 - Integrate locally available energy sources
 - Extension/densification of network → link to spatial energy planning
 - Synergies to other infrastructures or ongoing developments
- Stepwise and consequent reduction of system temperatures as a key measure → start as soon as possible
- Bad stakeholder/end-user integration and communication → no appropriate and economic DH network operation is possible

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[Information](#)



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