

# The Role of District Heating in Danish Sustainable Energy Supply

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Sustainable Cities event, Danish-French sharing on high quality & efficient city solutions

Organized by The Danish Embassy in Paris and DI

La Maison du Danemark, Paris

Associate Professor Brian Vad Mathiesen,

Department of Development and Planning, Aalborg University

[people.plan.aau.dk/~bvm/](http://people.plan.aau.dk/~bvm/)



# 100% Renewable energy and transport systems

- The importance of CHP and Wind Power in Denmark
- Electricity Balancing CHP is part of the solution
- Smart Grid and CHP: The case of Skagen

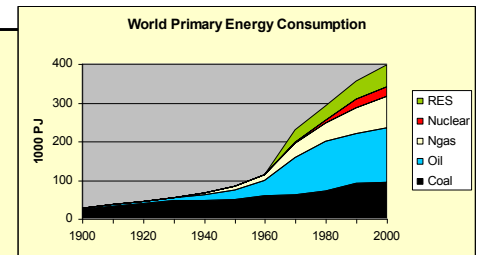
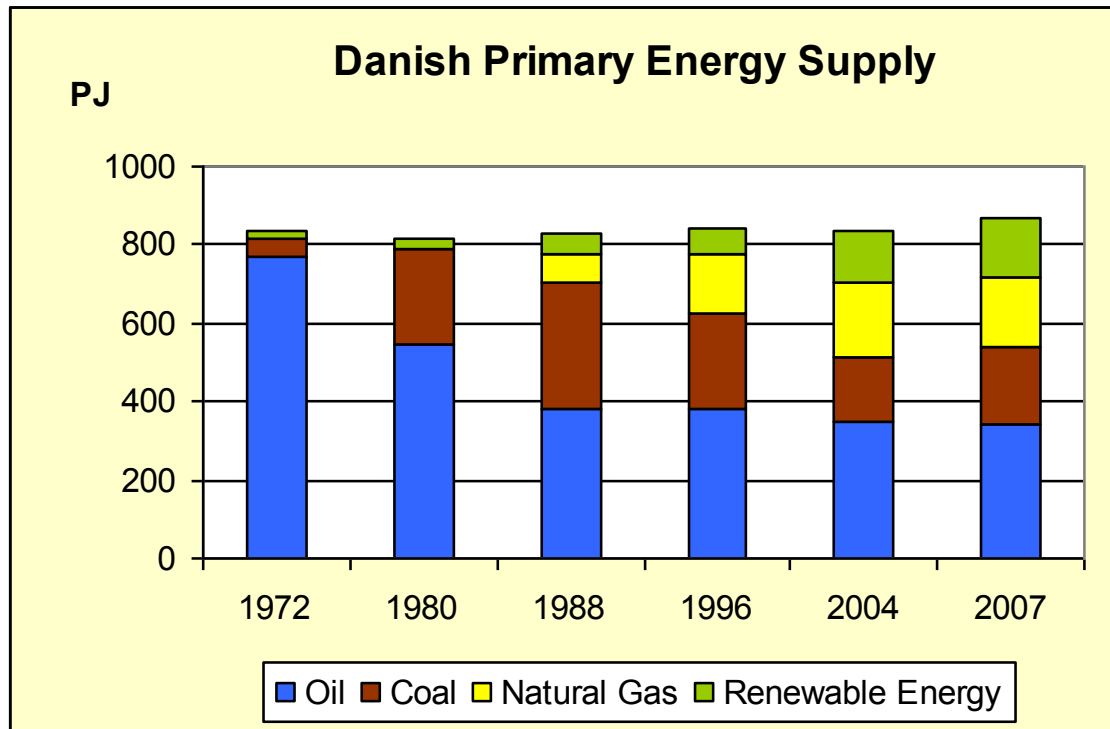


# 40 years of active Energy Planning

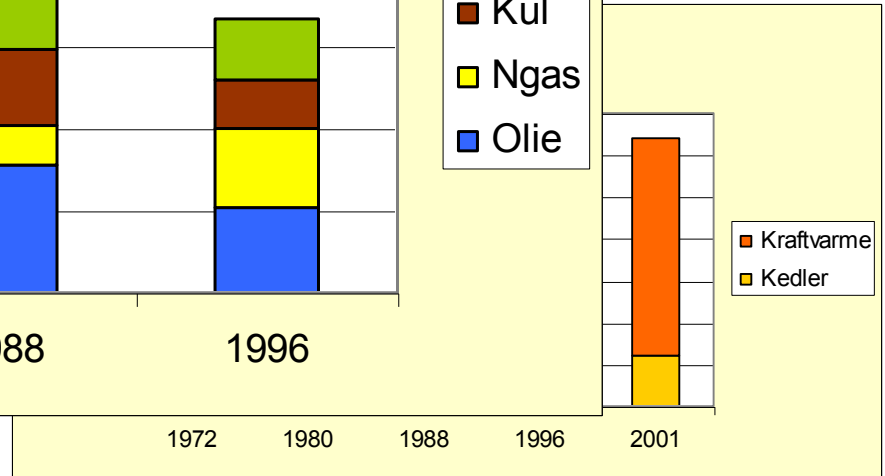
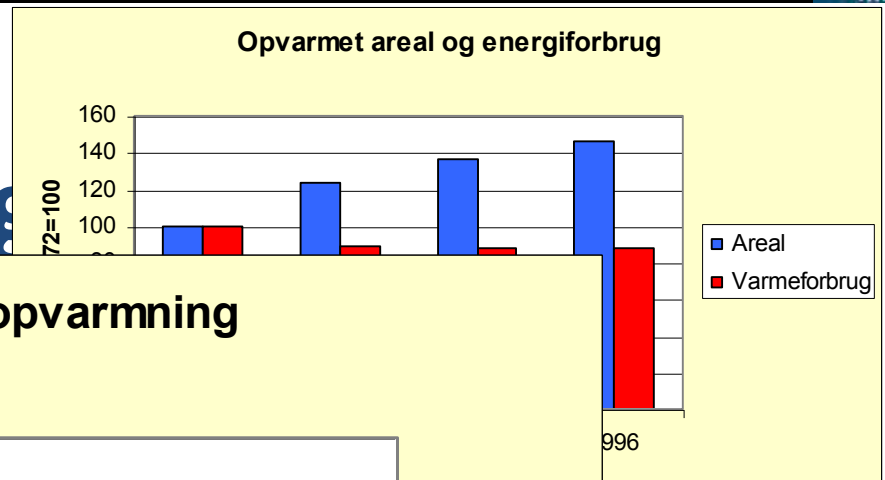
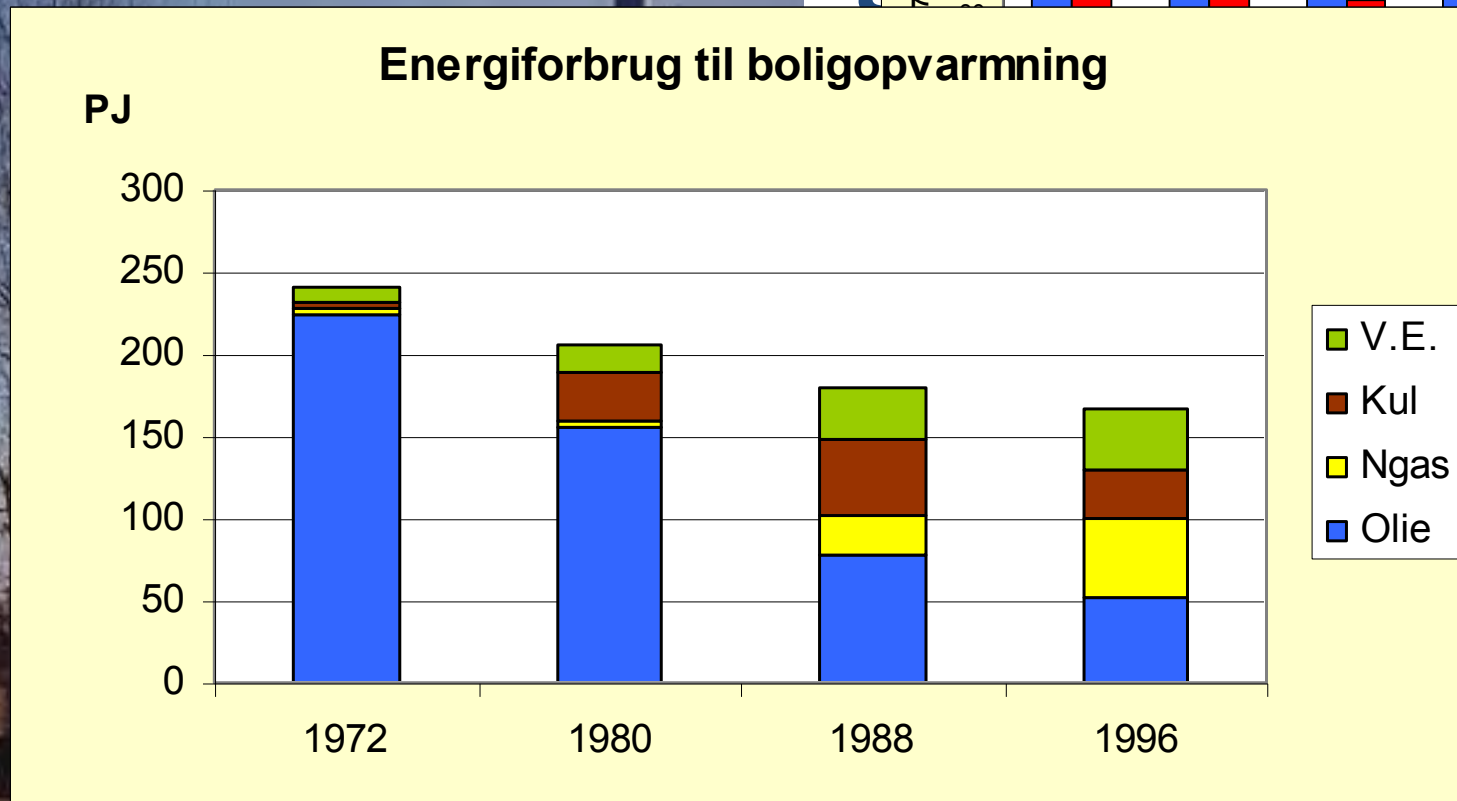
- 40 years of active Government and Parliament Energy Policies.
- Active Energy Policy put on hold by new government in 2001
- NGO strategies and public debate in more than 40 years



# Four decades of years of stable energy consumption with an active energy policy

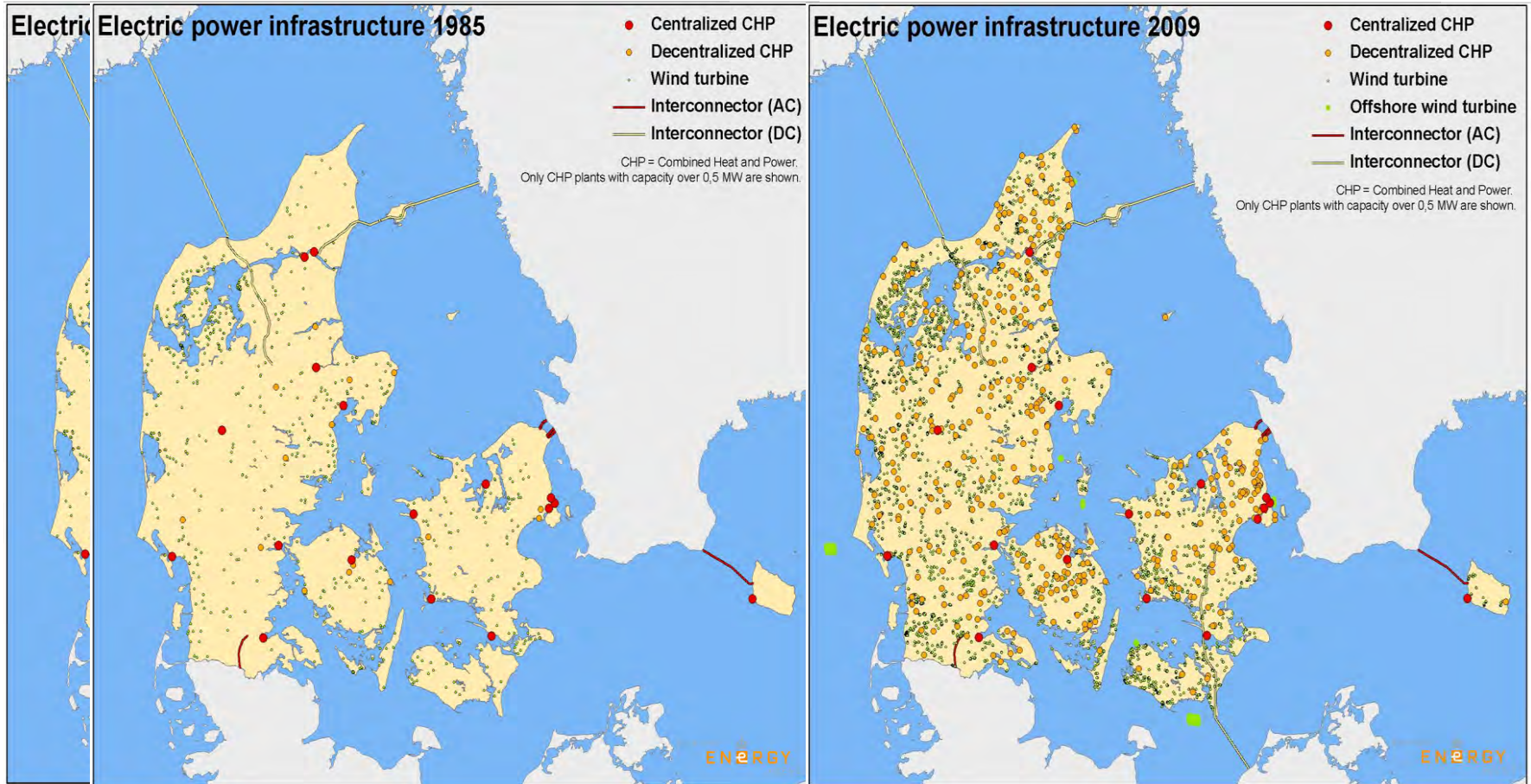


# Domestic heating

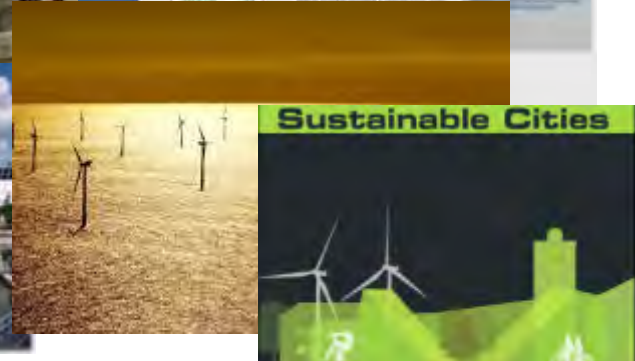
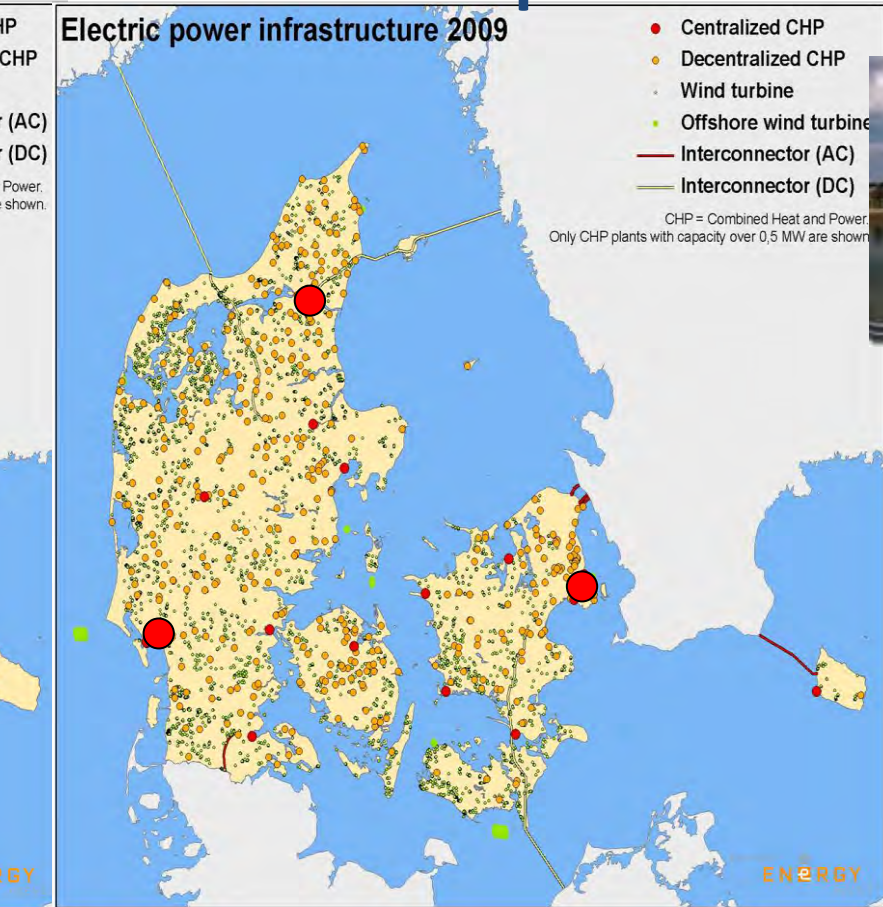




# Transition from a hierarchical centralised to a semi-decentralised energy system – Status



# Energy research in a real life experiment



## Key facts for energy in Denmark

- 5,6 Million inhabitants
- 2012:
  - 30% (app. >35% in Jylland) wind power
  - Approx. 120,000 owners of wind turbines
  - High share of the world's offshore power
  - More than 30% distributed generation
  - 50% of electricity from CHP
  - >60% of houses have district heating
  - Comprehensive energy conservation policy

# At present 99% of Danish Wind Power is used in Denmark to meet Domestic demands

By

**Henrik Lund, Frede Hvelplund, Poul A. Østergaard,  
Bernd Möller, Brian Vad Mathiesen**

*Department of Development and Planning, Aalborg University, Aalborg*

**Anders N. Andersen**

*EMD International, NOVI Research Park, Aalborg, Denmark*

**Poul Erik Morthorst, Kenneth Karlsson, Peter Meibom  
and Marie Münster**

*Risø DTU, National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy, Roskilde, Denmark*

**Jesper Munksgaard**

*Pöyry, Copenhagen, Denmark*

**Peter Karnøe**

*Department of Organization, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark*

**Henrik Wenzel,**

*Institute of Chemical Engineering, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark*

**Hans Henrik Lindboe**

*Ea Energy Analyses, Copenhagen, Denmark*





# The long-term Objective of Danish Energy Policy

Expressed by former Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen in his opening speech to the Parliament in **2006** and in several political agreements since then:

**To convert to 100% Renewable Energy**

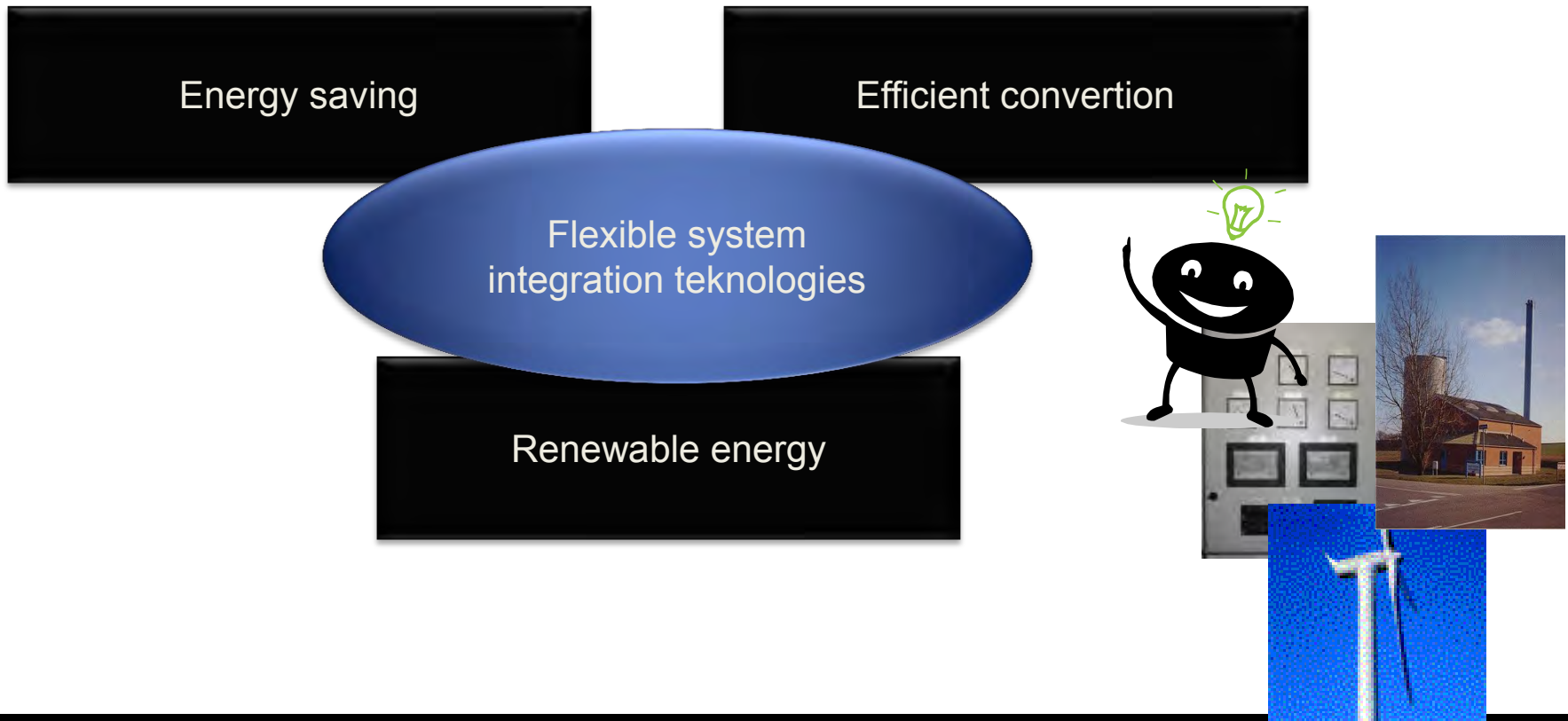
Former Prime Minister 16 November 2008:  
**"We will free Denmark totally from fossil fuels like oil, coal and gas"  
 "... position Denmark in the heart of green growth"**



New broad agreement in March 2012 with 2020 targets on energy savings and 50% wind power + 2050 100% RE target

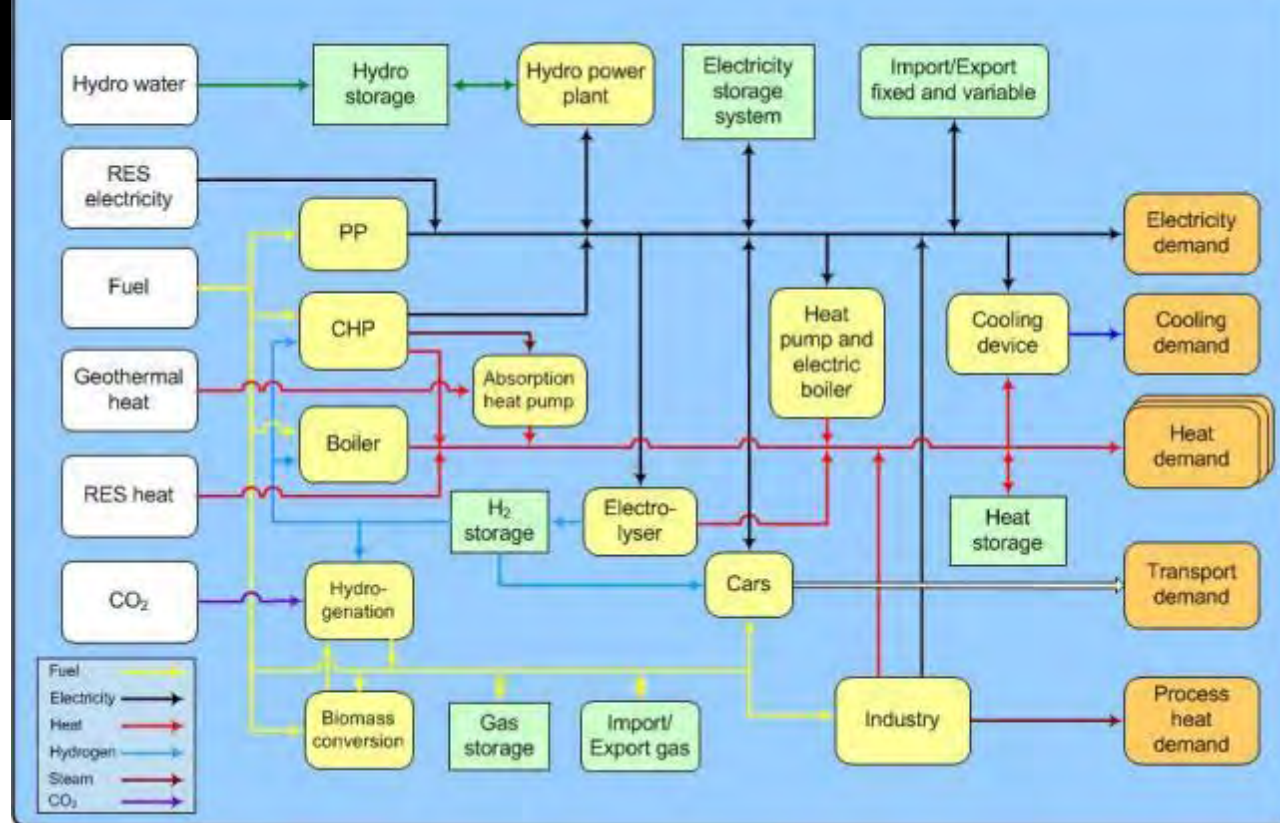


# Systemintegration



## Coherent energy systems analyses

- Technical energy system analyses.
  - Potentials and problems?
  - Barriers and synergies?
  - System solutions?



- Socio-economic analyses.
  - Good and bad proposals?
  - What proposals make up a coherent total energy plan?
  - What is the total costs?
  - What are the abilities to profit from international trade?

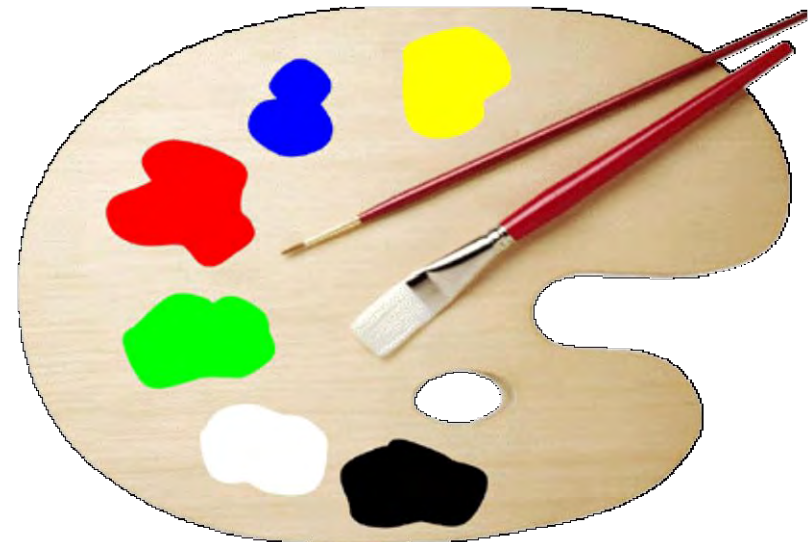
## • EnergyPLAN energy system analyses tool

- **Free software**
- Planning model
- Deterministic input/output model
- Enables modelling of radical changes
- Integration of electricity, heat and transport sectors
- Modelling of large-scale integration of renewable energy
- Separation of technical and economic modelling not bound by current institutional schemes

[www.EnergyPLAN.eu](http://www.EnergyPLAN.eu)

# A palette of solutions

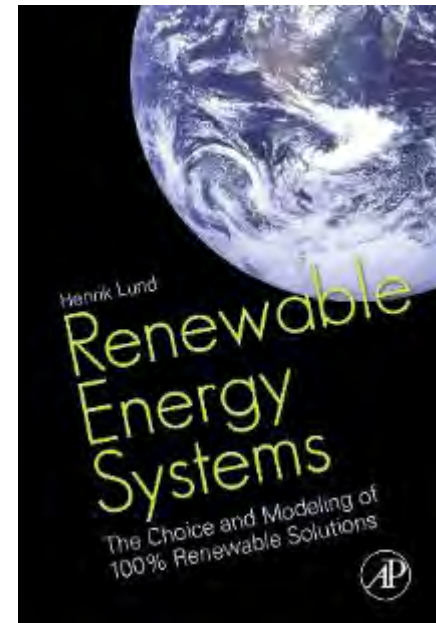
- Flexible consumption
- Electricity storage
- CAES systems
- Regulation of CHP plants
- Electric heating
- Heat pumps
- Electric cars
- Stopping of wind turbines
- Production of hydrogen
- Transmission abroad
- V2G





# Conclusions of our research:

- Regulation of CHP and heat storage (implemented in DK in 2004): Makes possible to integrate 20% Wind Power (and 50% CHP)
- Adding large heat pumps and heat storage capacity to existing CHP plants: Makes possible to integrate 40% Wind Power (and 50% CHP)
- Electricity for transportation (integrate approx. 60% wind power)
- Important to involve the new flexible technologies in the grid stabilisation task



# Smart energy systems are crucial in 100% renewable energy systems

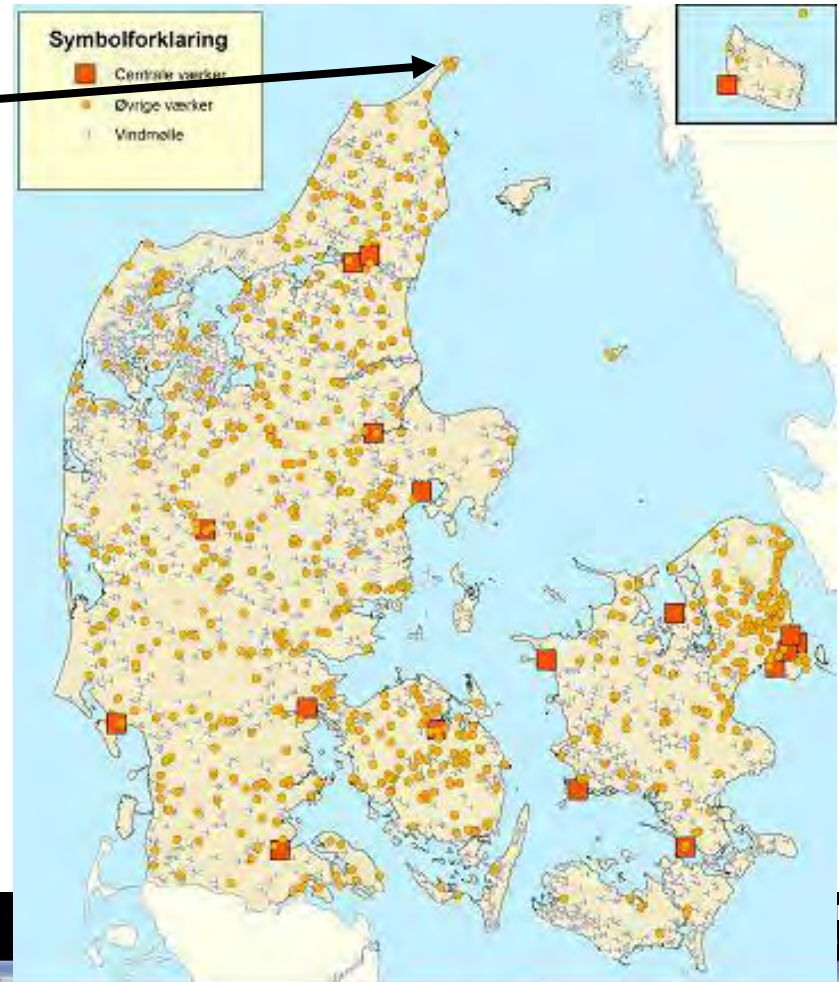
Electricity smart grids are only one part of this system. The scenarios rely on a holistic *smart energy system* including the use of:

- ***Heat storages and district heating with CHP plants and large heat pumps.***
- ***New electricity demands from large heat pumps and electric vehicles as storage options.***
- ***Electrolysers and synthetic liquid fuel*** for the transport sector, enabling energy storage in a dense liquid form;
- ***The use of gas storage and gas grids*** for biogas and syngas/methane

*Flexible integration of electricity, heat, gas and transport*

[www.CEESA.plan.aau.dk](http://www.CEESA.plan.aau.dk)

# Case: Skagen CHP plant



# Skagen CHP plant

- CHP capacity: 13 MWe and 16 MWth  
(Three 4.3 MWe Wärtsilä Natural Gas engines)
- 250 MWh heat storage
- 37 MW peak load boilers
- 10 MW electric boiler
- Heat Pumps Investment under consideration

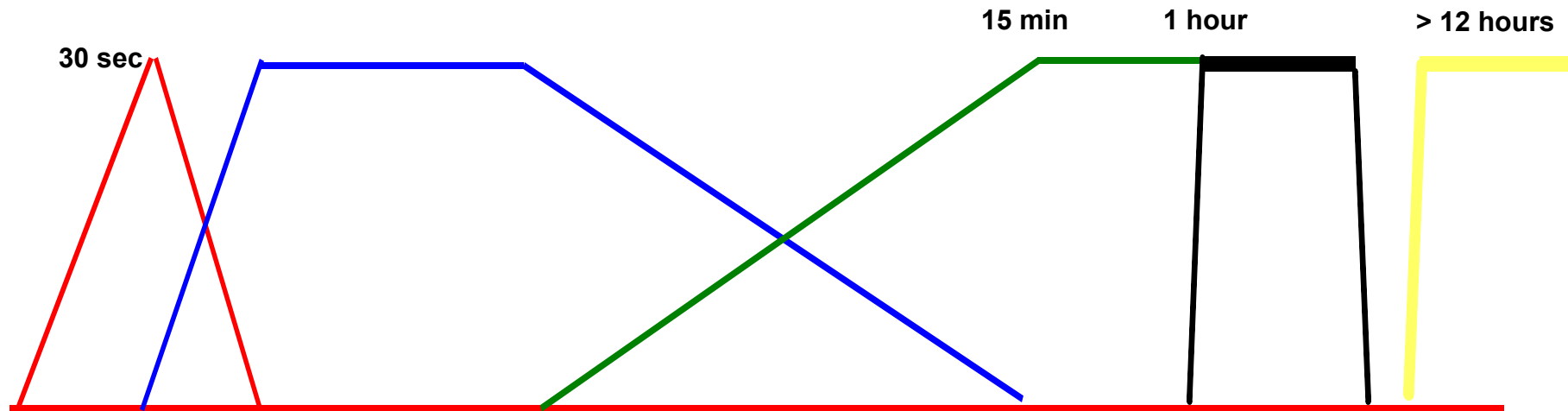
Operated together with a  
Waste Incineration plant (heat only).





# The main electricity markets

- Primary reserves (frequency controlled production)
- Secondary reserves (controlled by status of primary reserves)
- Manuel regulating power (Tertiary reserves)
- Intra day market
- Day ahead spot market



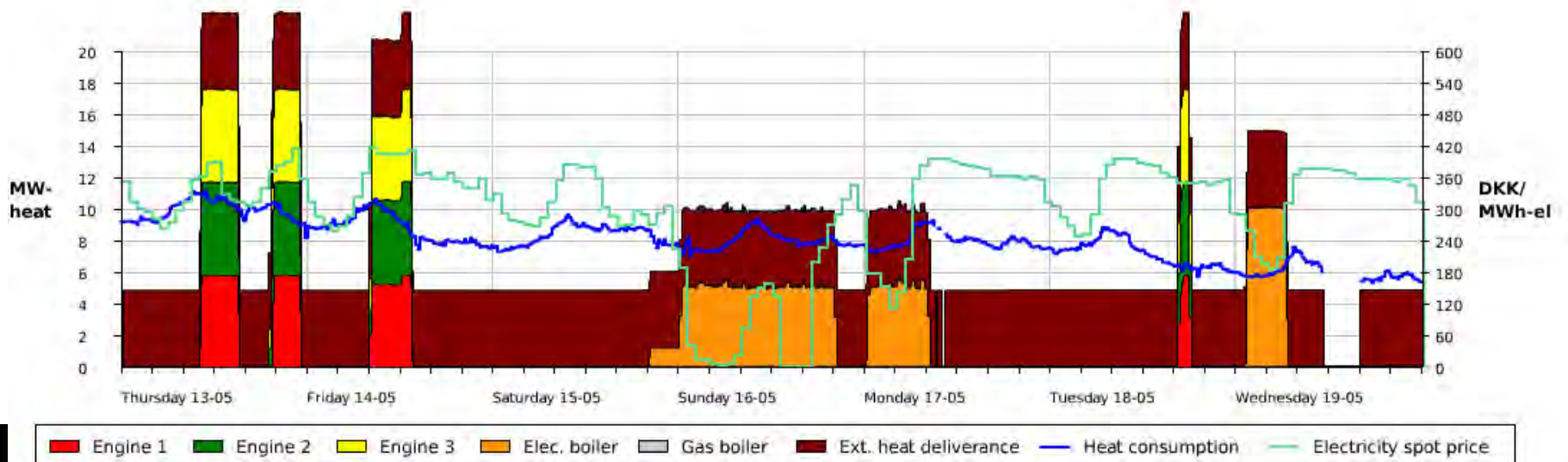
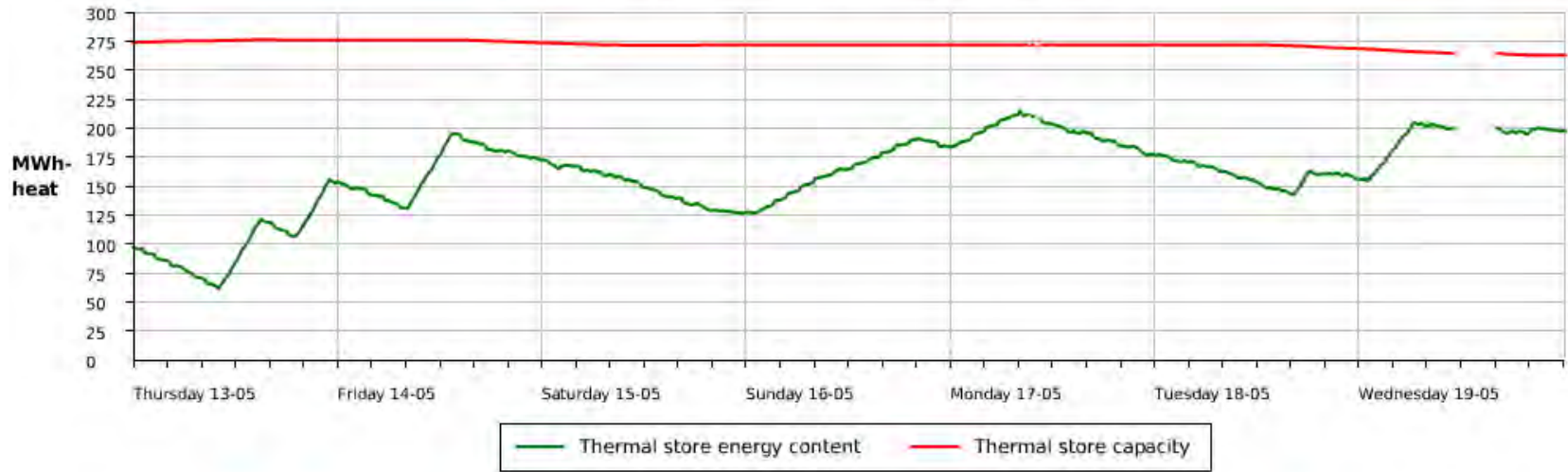
# Skagen

- Day ahead spot market in Jan. 2005
- Regulating power market in approx. 2006
- Automatic primary reserve market  
in Nov. 2009

# Cost of entering primary automatic reserves market

- Cost of making +/- 1.4 MW available on the engines:  
Only approx. 27.000 EUR.
- Investing in 10 MW electric boiler:  
Approx 0.7 MEUR.

### Skagen CHP, history - Wednesday, 19-05-2010





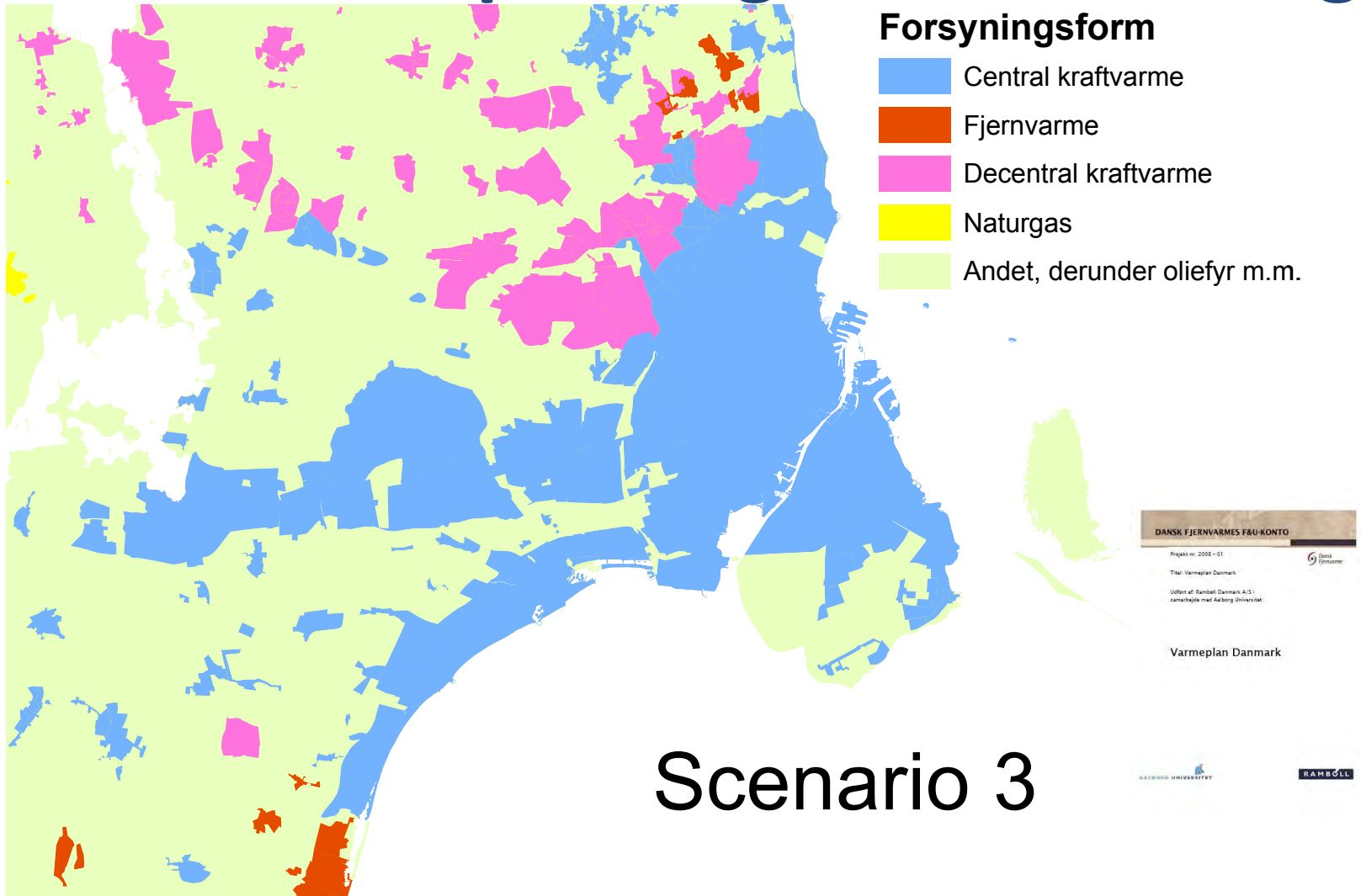
# Short term challenges!

- Implement those energy saving!
- We need more wind turbines
- Implement the next step in the smart energy system – i.e. install large heat pumps (and CHP)
- Avoid suboptimal storage in individual houses and single house heating systems
- Plan flexible CHP plants
  - Risk of lock in to base load thermal biomass plants
- Long term planning for short term transport infrastructure investments
- Fuels based on renewable energy for transport that enables the long term objective of hydrogenation
- Activation of local communities

**70-80% of investments in future 100% RE systems are made in known technologies (in IDA 2050)**



# Scenarios for expanding district heating



# Heat Road Map Europe

## **Aalborg University**

David Connolly

Brian Vad Mathiesen

Poul Alberg Østergaard

Bernd Möller

Steffen Nielsen

Henrik Lund



## **Halmstad University**

Urban Persson

Daniel Nilsson

Sven Werner



## **Planenergi**

Daniel Trier

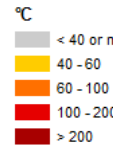


# GIS based information

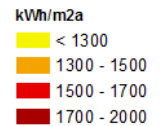


Urban area fractions of total NUTS3 region areas

Geothermal heat at 2000 m



Global solar irradiation at optimal angle by NUTS3 regions



Urban areas (Heating Demands)

Power and Heat Generation

Waste Management

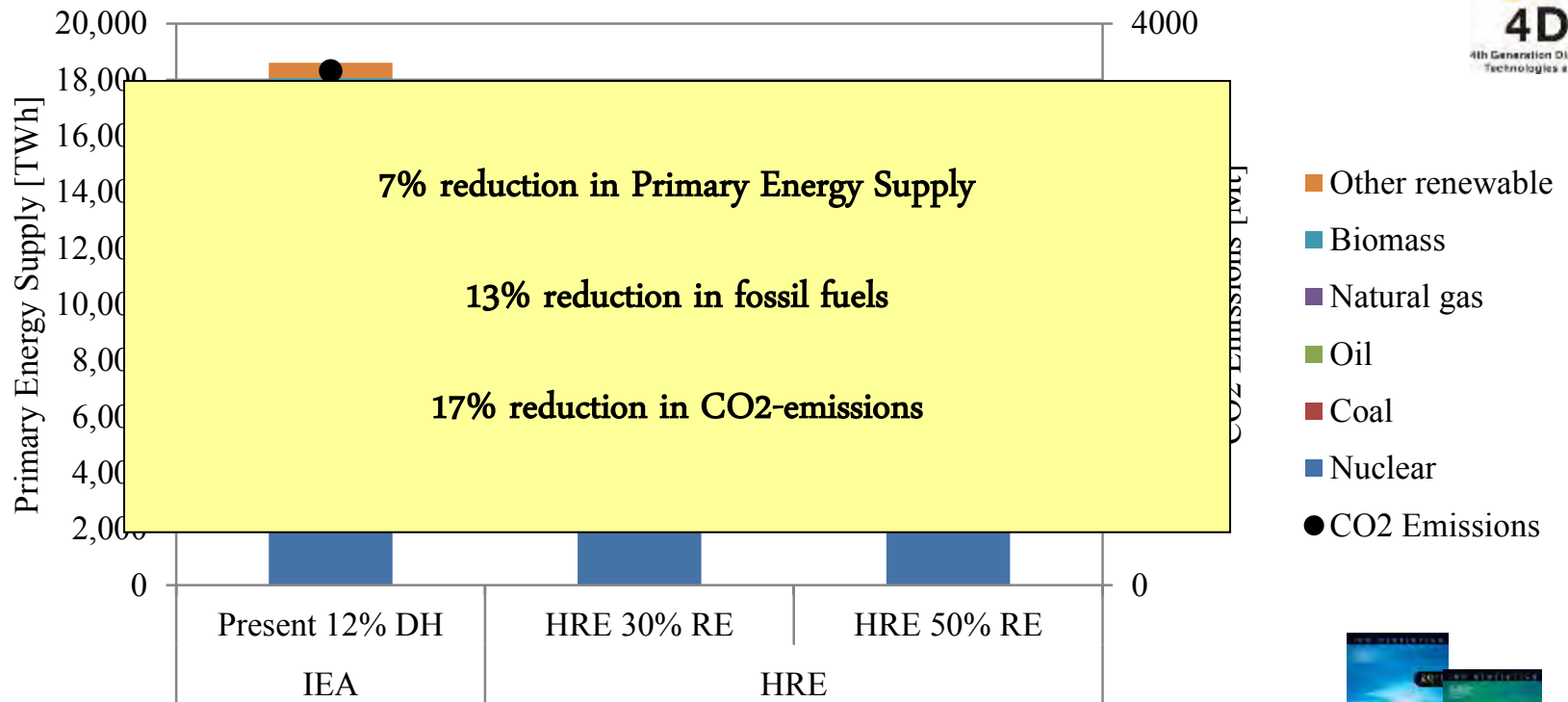
Industrial waste heat potential

Geothermal heat

Solar Thermal

# Total European Energy Supply

EU27 Primary Energy Supply & CO2 in 2010 at Different DH Penetrations - High RE



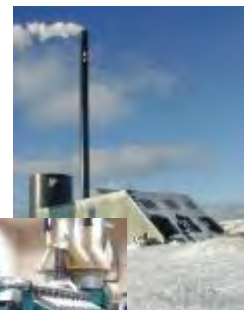
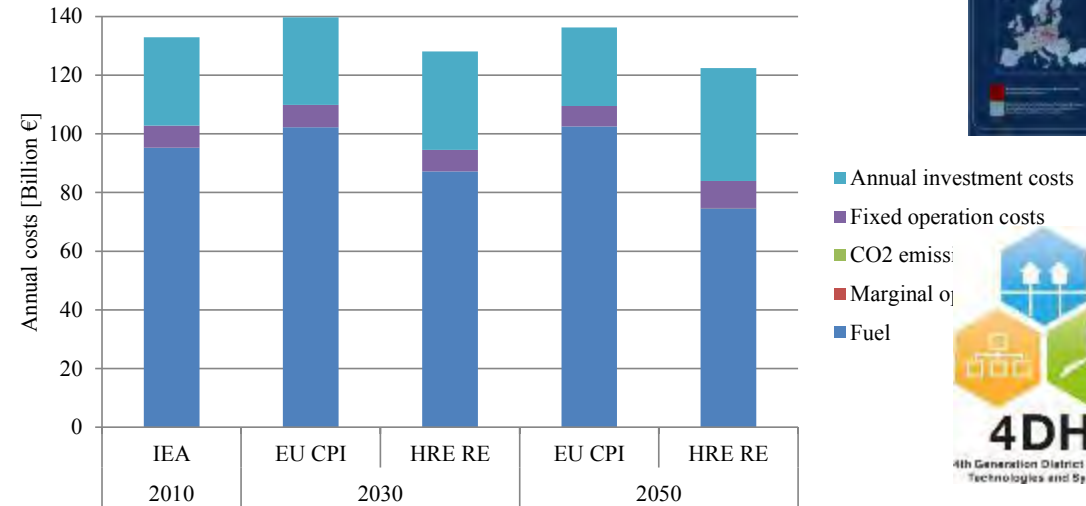
IEA Statistics



# Cost and Jobs:

- Saved fuel costs approx. EUR in 2050
- In total cost are reduced by 14 Billion EUR in 2050 (approx. 10%)
- Additional investments of a total of 500 billion EUR
- Additional jobs from to 2013 to 2050:  
8-9 million man-year in total  
Approx. 220,000 jobs.

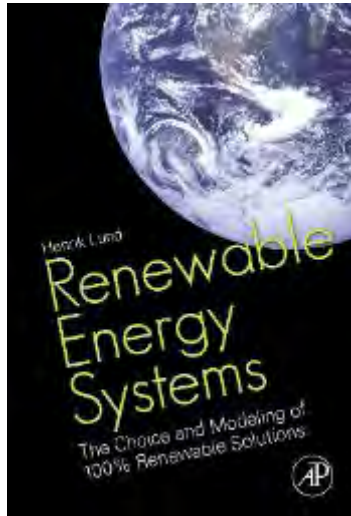
Annual EU27 costs for heating buildings in 2010 to 2050



# Conclusions

- Denmark can operate a system with 20% Wind and 50% CHP
- By adding heat pumps to the CHP units the integration of wind power can be raised to approx. 40% with-out loosing efficiency (nor wind power)
- Including the CHP plants in the various electricity markets is essential.
- Once the markets are open for CHP plants the cost of entering them seams small.
- These elements are important in the EU as well.

# More information



<http://energy.plan.aau.dk/book.php>

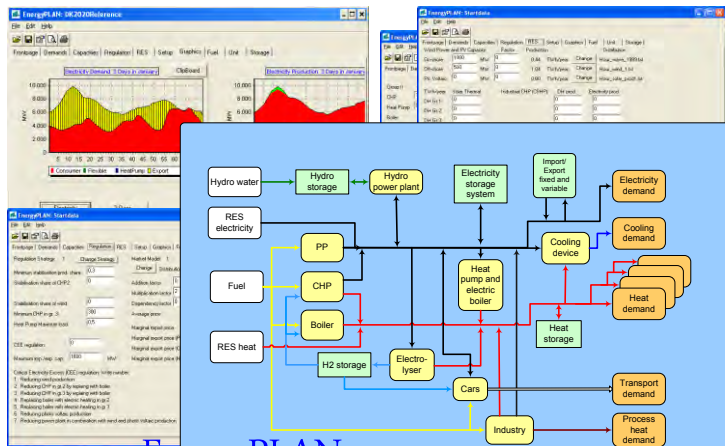
[www.ceesa.aau.dk](http://www.ceesa.aau.dk)

[www.energyplanning.aau.dk](http://www.energyplanning.aau.dk)



<http://www.emd.dk/desire/skagen>

<http://www.emd.dk/el>



[www.EnergyPLAN.eu](http://www.EnergyPLAN.eu)