

Buildings as a thermal storage - a case study from Gothenbourg

Sønderborg 2017-10-04

Short-term Storage in Building

- History
- Test
- What we did
- Conclusion
- Big pilot test

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District Heating - Key Notes

Göteborg Energi

DH Production = 3500 - 5000 GWh/year

Electricity Production = 300 - 1200 GWh/year

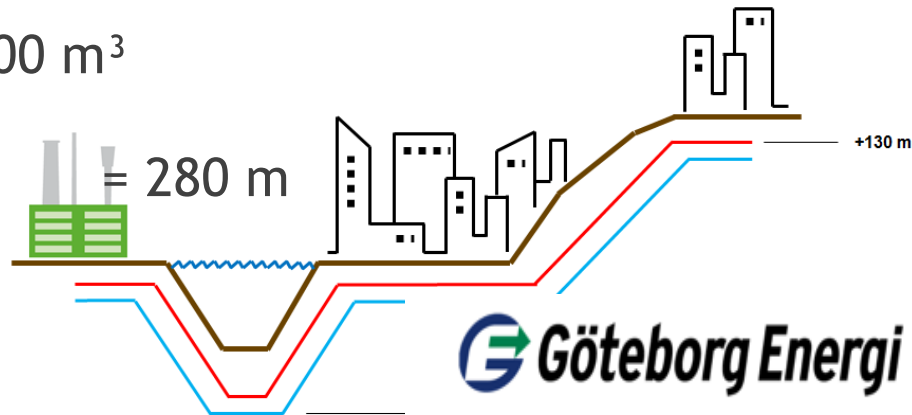
Production Capacity = 1 800 MW

Connected DH Substations = ~20 000

System Length = 1 400 km

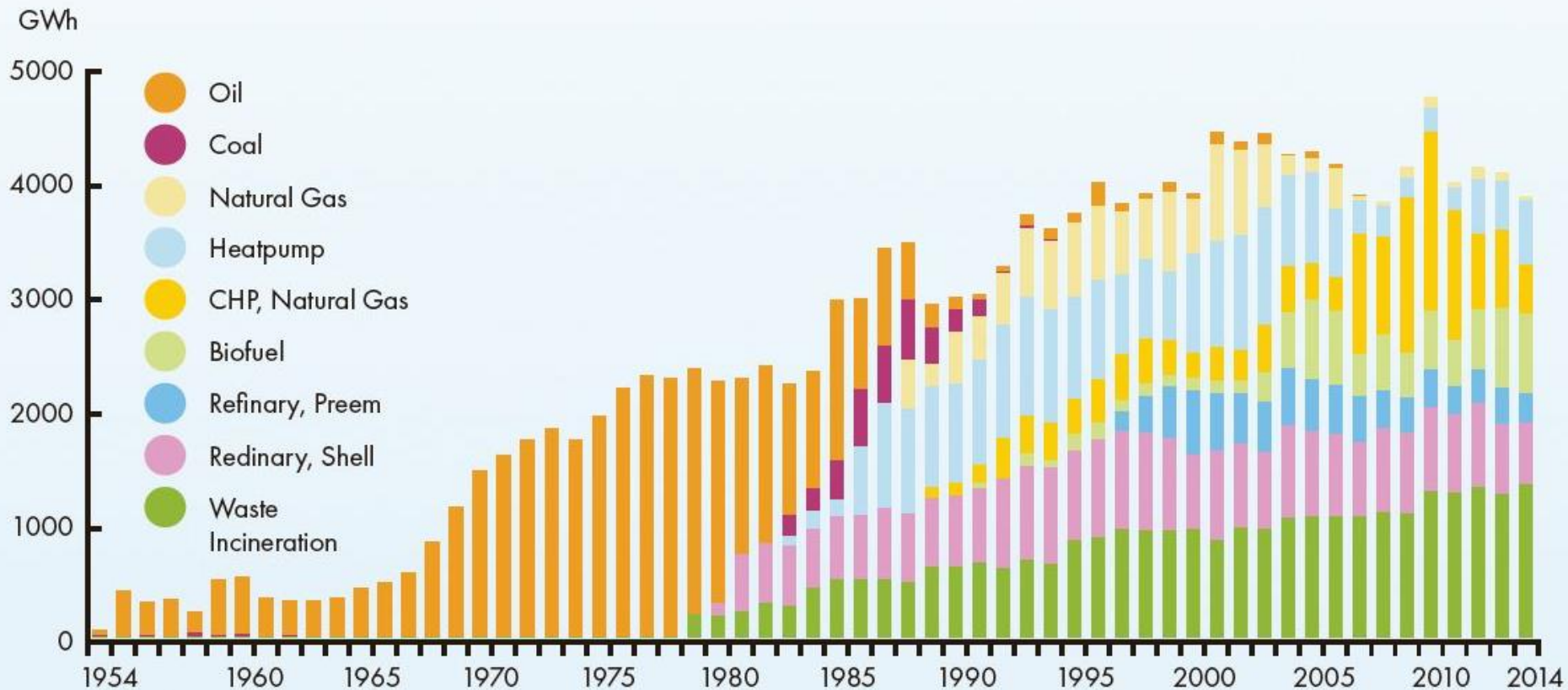
Volume Water = 80 000 m³

Height Difference



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History - Fuel mix of produced heat



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Build a large storage?



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Use the building instead
of store the water in a big tank



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History

- ▶ 2005 Practice test, "shut of heating" for a few hours
- ▶ 2007 Testing "time constants" for different kind of houses
- ▶ 2008 Test of a black box "measuring the flow on hot water"
- ▶ 2009 Test program for the test of "Short-term storage in buildings"
- ▶ 2010 Testing and measurement for 1 year in 10 houses



Assignment "Buildings as thermal energy storage"

- How will the indoor climate be affected if we use a building as thermal energy storage?
- Continuous simulation of the outside temperature and measurements in building for 1 year
- 10 buildings
- Hisingen to central Gothenburg
- Lightweight to heavy buildings



Testbuildings

Wood and stone buildings ~100 h



Stone house from year 1900 ~150 h



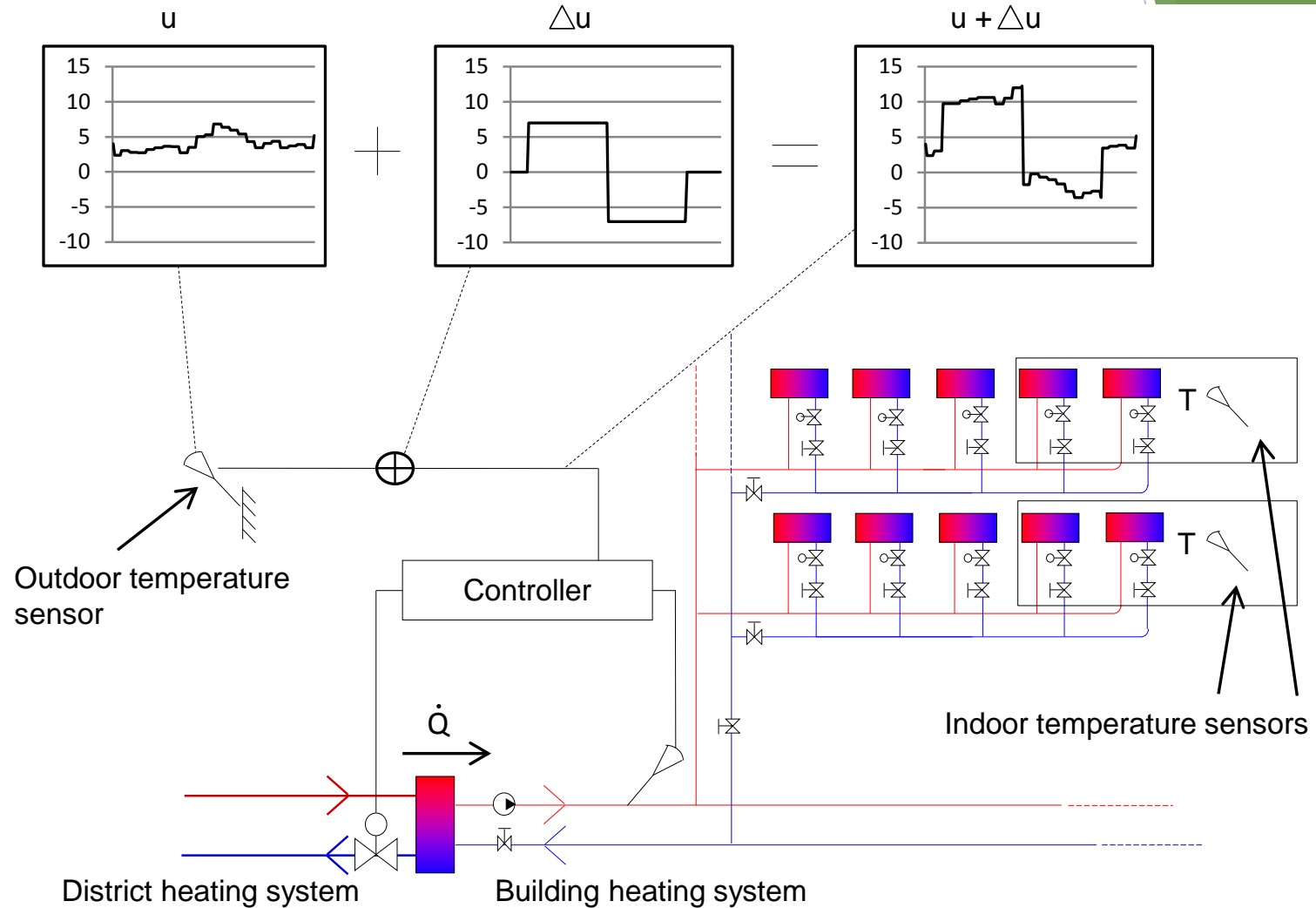
Brick buildings ~350 h



Energy-efficient buildings ~200 h



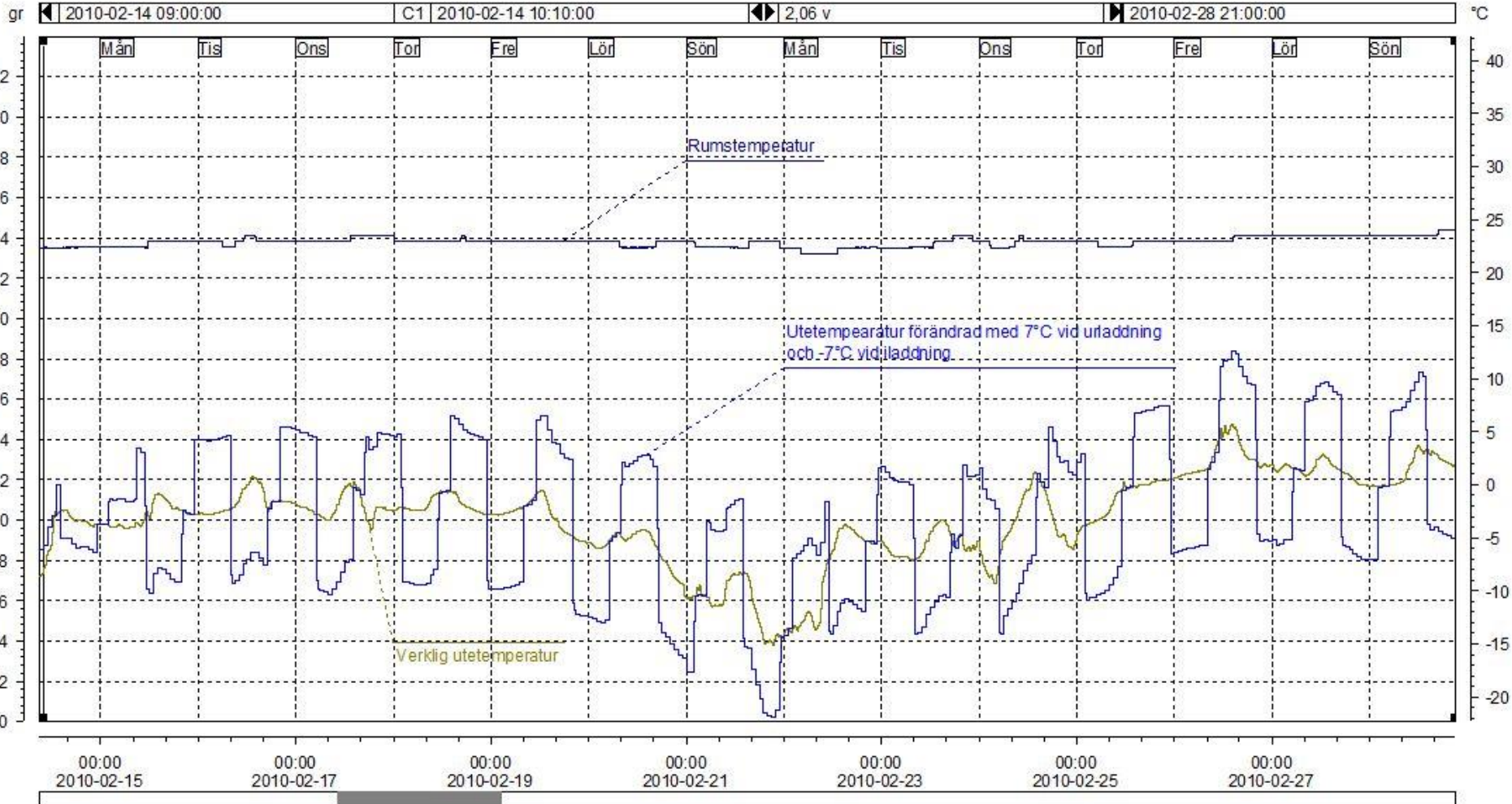
Pilot test – Setup



How do we simulate loading and discharge?

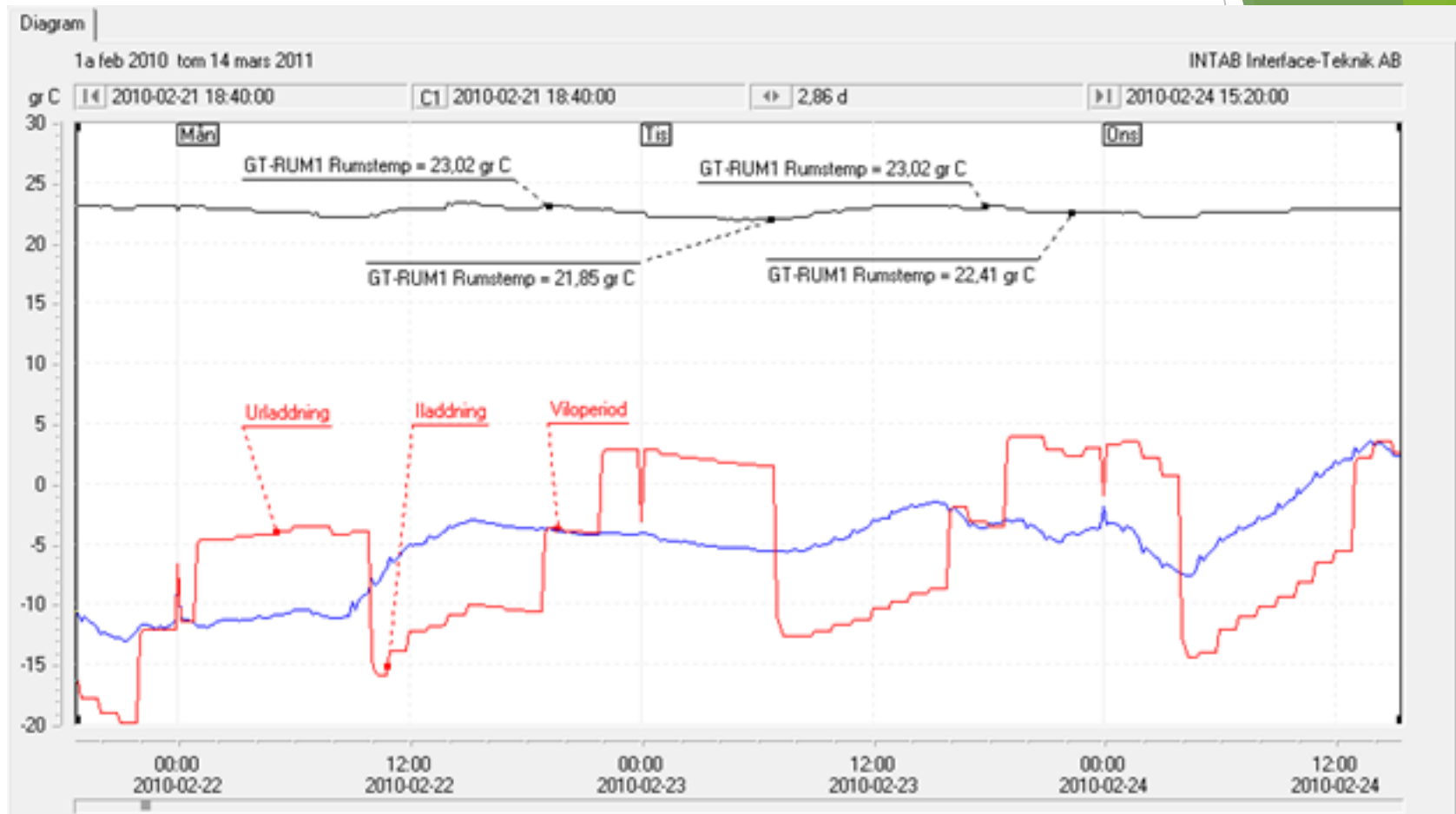
Drivhusgatan 5

Göteborg Energi AB



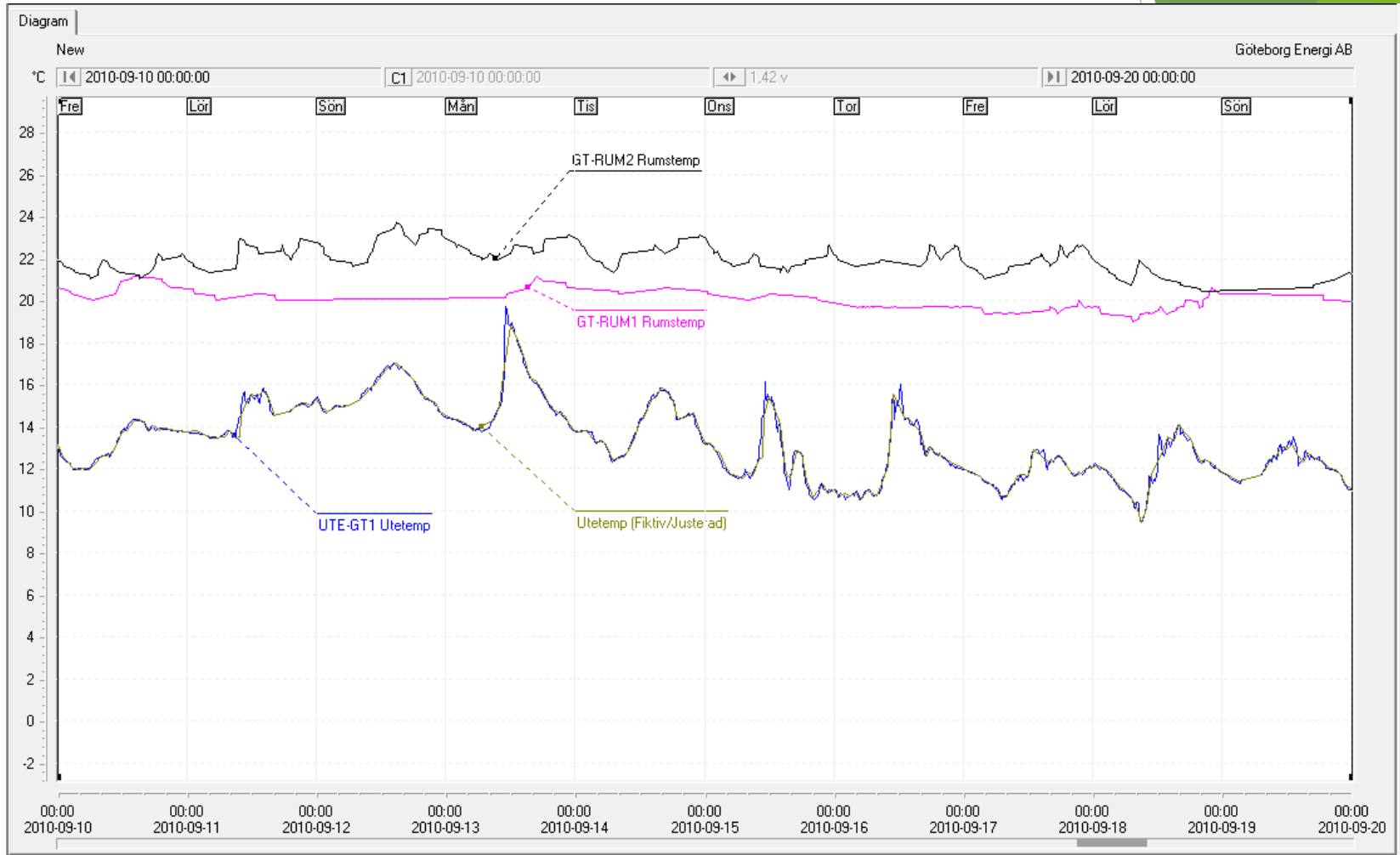
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How much does the room temperature change when loading and discharging?



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Variety of room temperature when energy storage has not been activated



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Preconditions to use ” Buildings as thermal energy storage”

No air heating systems.

Separate heatexchangers / shunts for radiator
and heating system for ventilation.

No big areas of windows



PresenterMedia

Summary

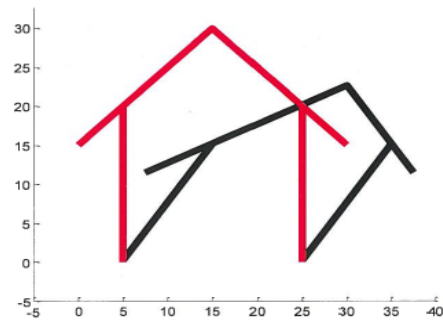
Short-term storage in buildings”

When the temperature changes of outdoor temperature (7°C or lower, for 9 hours), no major changes in the room temperature could be detected.



Confirmation of the temperature deviations

CHALMERS



Evaluation of buildings' suitability as thermal energy storage in a district heating system

Master of Science Thesis in the Master's Programme Sustainable Energy Systems

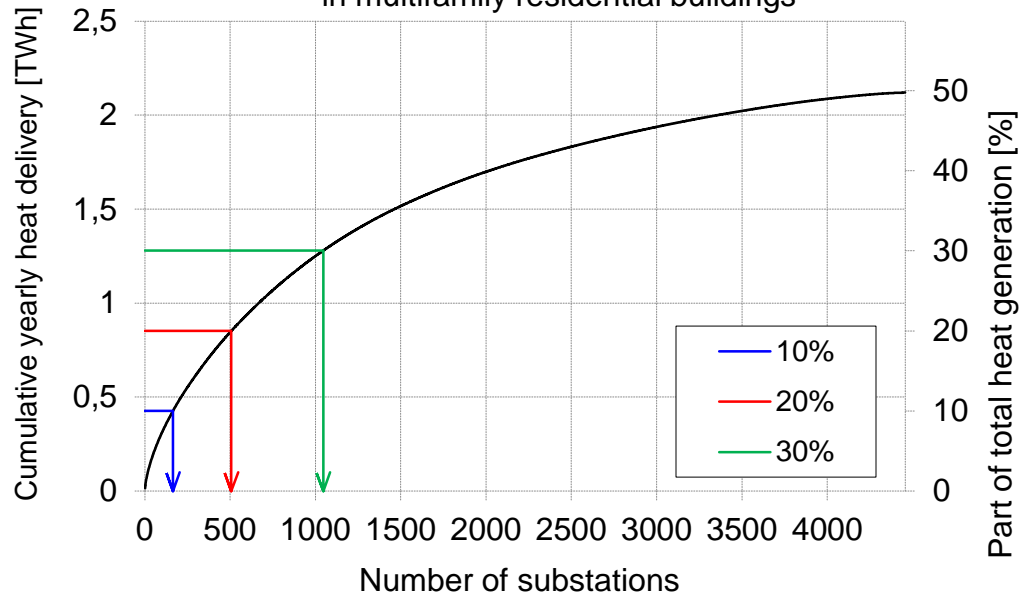
JOI ELEBO
DAVID PETERSSON

Department of Energy and Environment
Division of Building Services Engineering
CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
Göteborg, Sweden 2013
Master's Thesis E2013:02

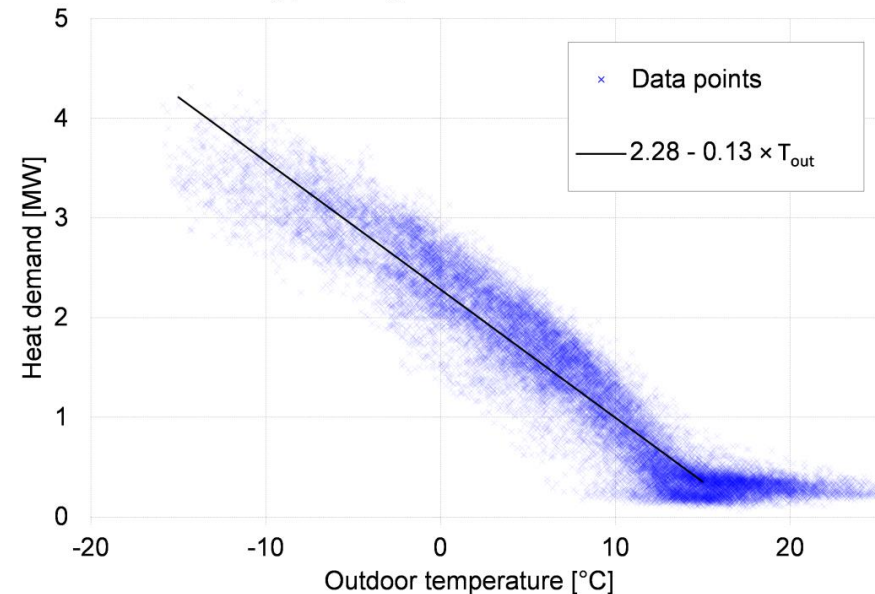
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Large-Scale Implementation

Cumulative yearly heat deliveries in multifamily residential buildings



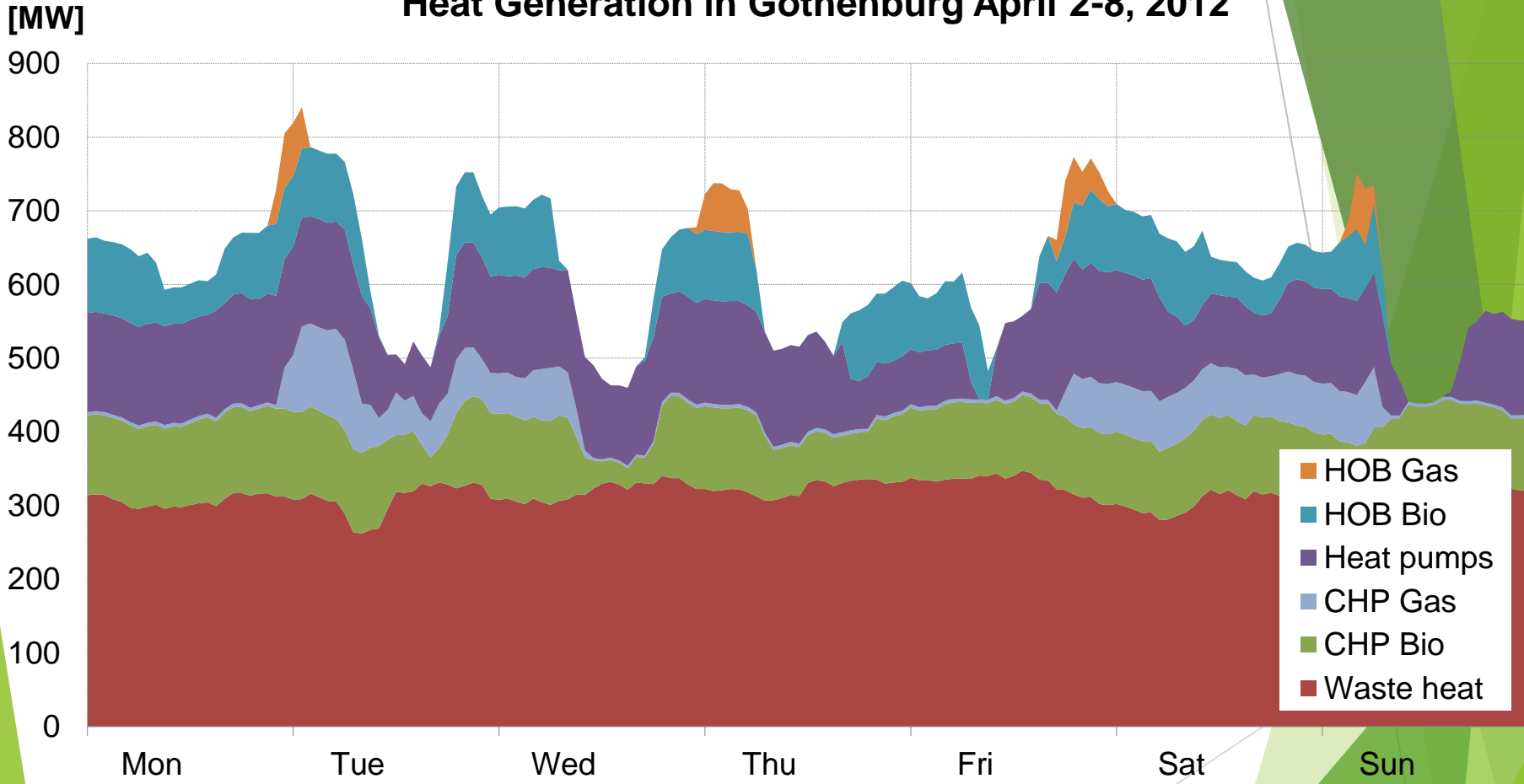
Heating power signature for Västra Gårdsten



Case	Yearly heat delivery to utilized substations [GWh]	Number of utilized substations	Power limitation [MW]	Storage capacity limitation [MWh]
0% (ref)	0	0	0	0
10%	426	165	32	285
20%	852	507	63	571
30%	1,279	1,046	95	856

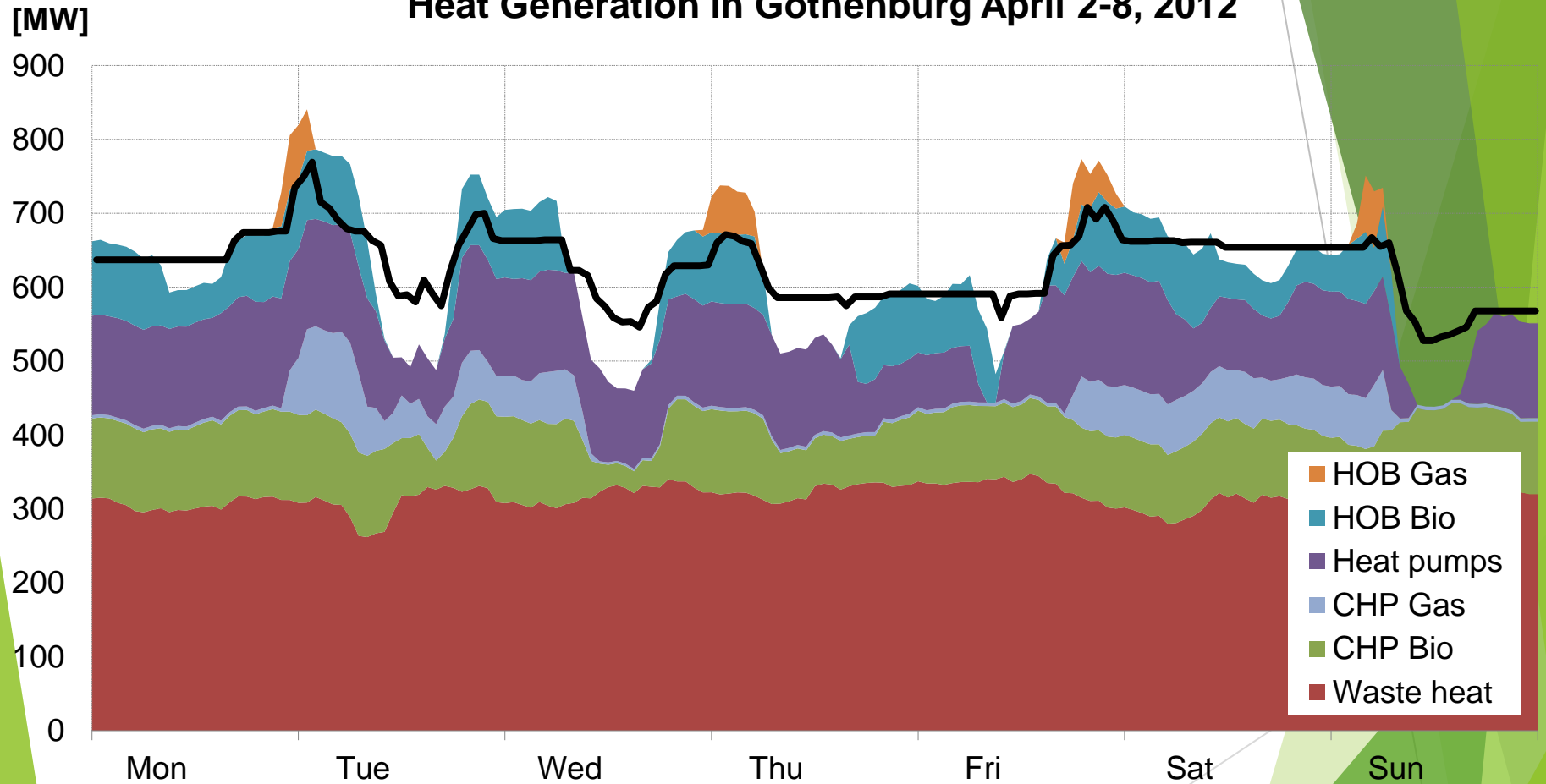
Large-Scale Implementation - Simulation

Heat Generation in Gothenburg April 2-8, 2012



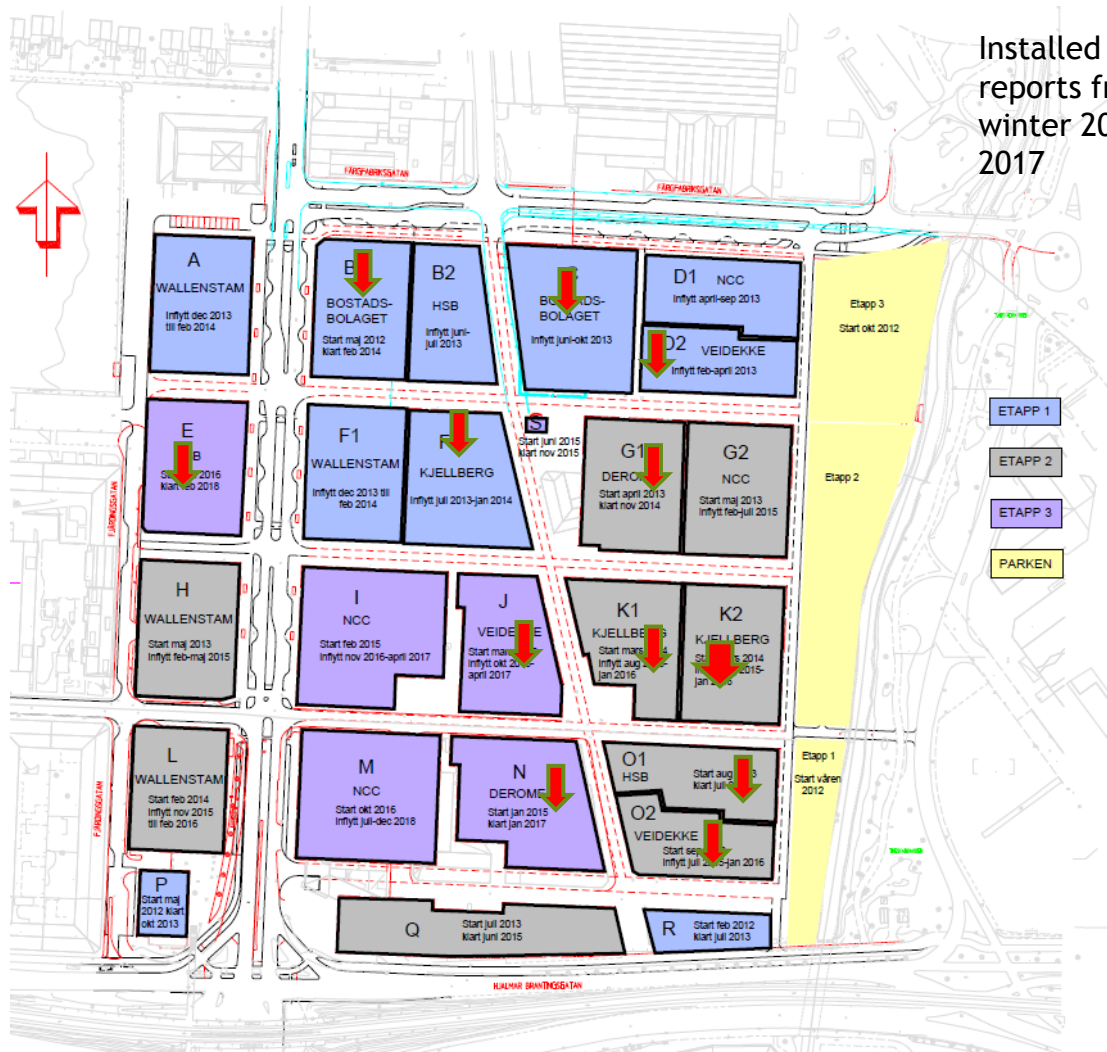
Large-Scale Implementation - Simulation

Heat Generation in Gothenburg April 2-8, 2012



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Building as storage in Kvillebäcken

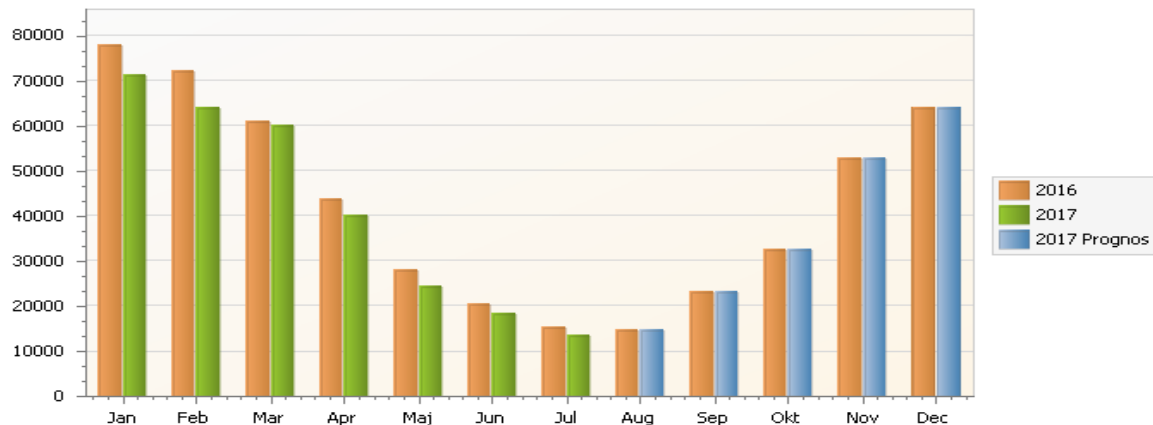


Installed test and reports from buildings winter 2016 and spring 2017

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Anläggningsnr	30021149	Area	31,3
Kund	fv_alla	Momsregistr. Area	-
Adress	Rundbäcksgatan 15	Normalår (GD)	3379
Nodtyp	Mätare	Klimatdata	Degreedays
Klimatort	Göteborg A - Graddagar	Andel Varmvatten	28,0 %

Rubrik	Enhet	2014	2015	2016	2017	16/17
Värmeanvändning	MWh	477,2	506,87	482,62	245,63	-49,1 %
Graddagar	GD	2829	3019	3151	3209	1,8 %
Korrigerad värmeanvändning	MWh	541,4	553,76	505,57	259,47	-48,7 %
Korrigerad värmeanvändning per m ²	kWh/m ²	17325	17720	16178	8303	-48,7 %



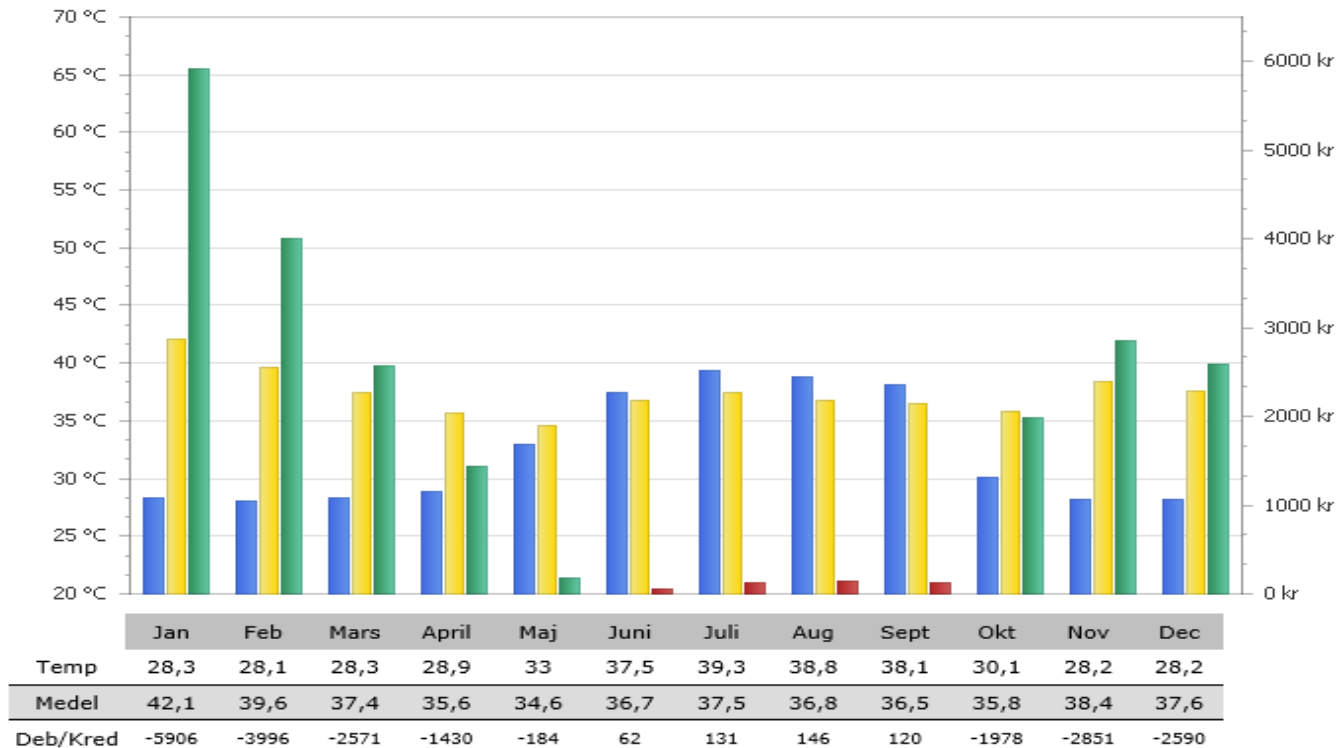
Månad	Graddagar			Användning Värme					Budgeterad användning	
	Norm	2016	2017	Verklig		Normalårskorrigerad			2017	Diff
				2016	2017	2016	2017	Diff		
Jan	528	590	500	85,6	68,02	78,01	71,14	-8,8 %	-	-
Feb	484	462	449	69,55	60,35	72,23	64,13	-11,2 %	-	-
Mar	464	422	412	56,51	54,5	60,98	59,93	-1,7 %	-	-
Apr	322	311	328	42,64	40,43	43,76	39,88	-8,9 %	-	-
Maj	176	125	152	22,99	22,33	27,99	24,38	-12,9 %	-	-
Jun	83	36	50	15,4	15,15	20,37	18,28	-10,3 %	-	-
Jul	27	22	23	14,61	13,03	15,17	13,42	-11,5 %	-	-
Aug	38	39	38	14,59	14,49	14,49	14,49	0,0 %	-	-
Sep	126	43	126	15	23,16	23,16	23,16	0,0 %	-	-
Okt	260	285	260	34,71	32,51	32,51	32,51	0,0 %	-	-
Nov	382	411	382	55,9	52,79	52,79	52,79	0,0 %	-	-
Dec	489	405	489	55,12	64,12	64,12	64,12	0,0 %	-	-
Jan-Jul	2084	1968	1914	307,3	273,81	318,5	291,17	-8,6 %	-	0,0 %
Tot:	3379	3151	3209	482,62	460,88	505,57	478,24	-5,4 %	-	0,0 %

Kund	fv_alla	Area	31 m ²
Nodtyp	Mätare	Momsreg. area	
Adress	Rundbäcksgatan 15		
Anläggningsnr	30021149		
Period	2016		

Antal mätare per stapel: 1

Returtemperatur + kostnad

Temp Medel Kredit Kostnad



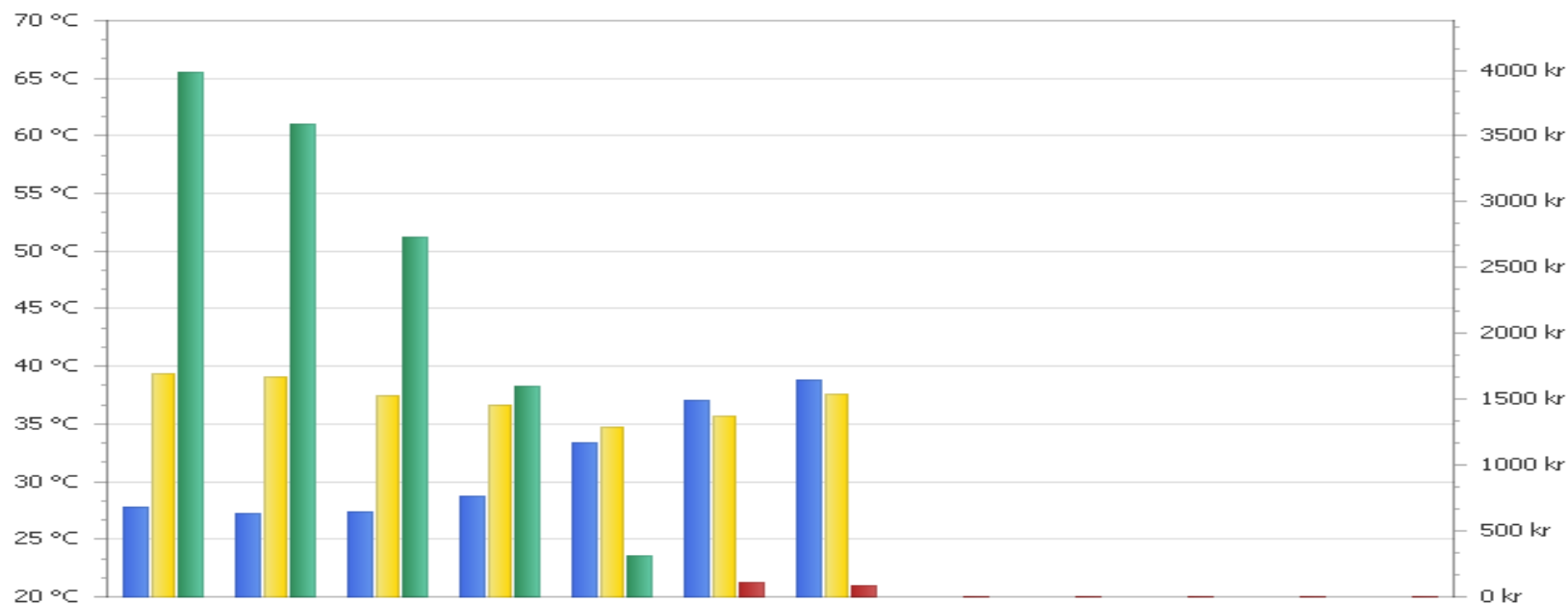
Kund fv_alla
Nodtyp Mätare
Adress Rundbäcksgatan 15
Anläggningsnr 30021149
Period 2017

Area 31 m²
Momsreg. area

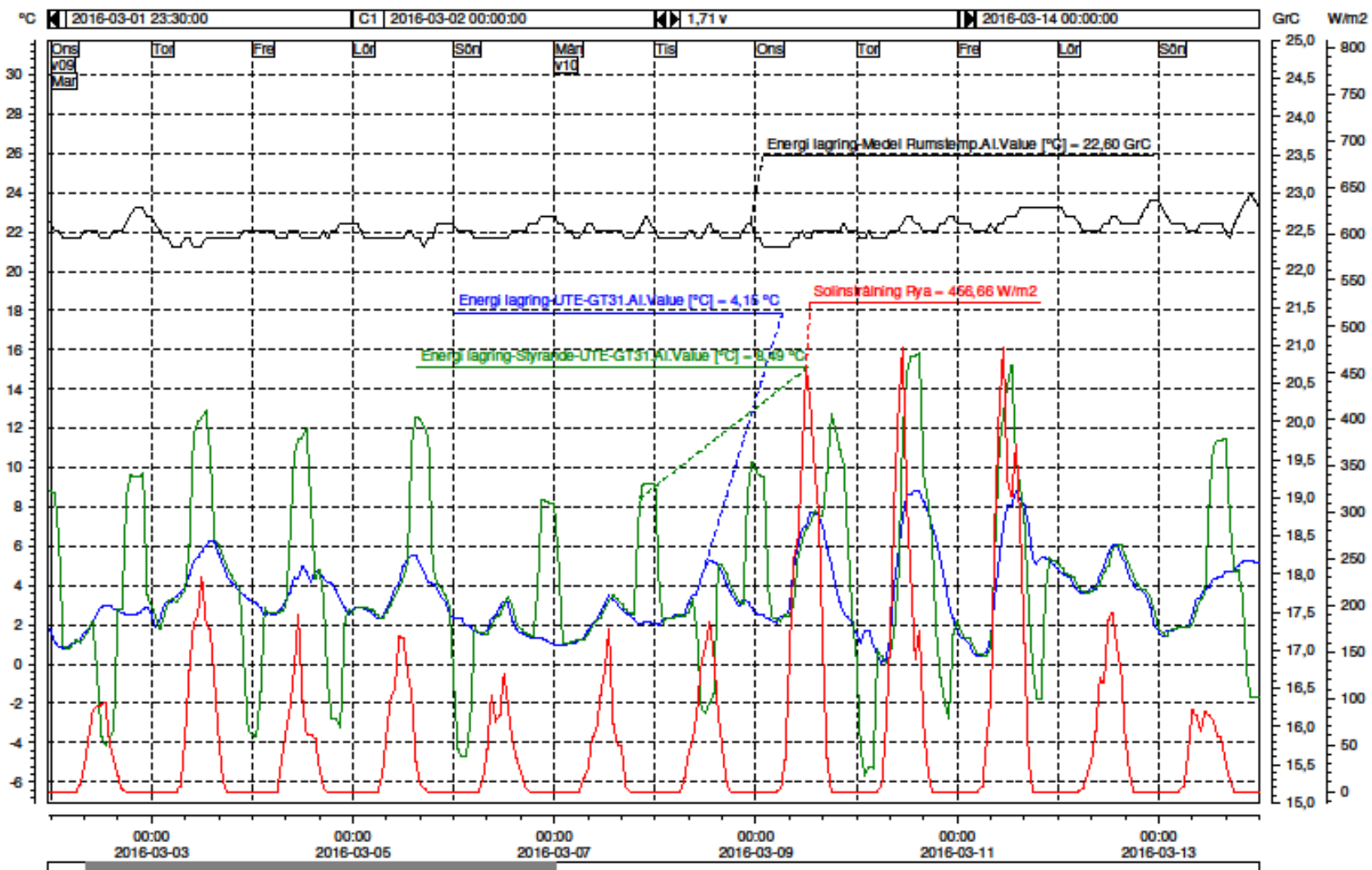
Antal mätare per stapel: 1

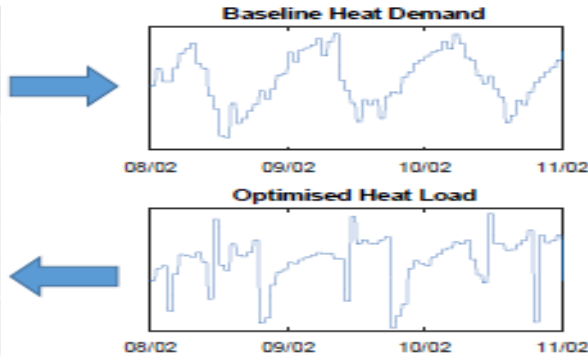
Returtemperatur + kostnad

Temp Medel Kredit Kostnad



	Jan	Feb	Mars	April	Maj	Juni	Juli	Aug	Sept	Okt	Nov	Dec
Temp	27,7	27,2	27,4	28,7	33,33	37,06	38,86					
Medel	39,4	39,1	37,4	36,6	34,7	35,7	37,6					
Deb/Kred	-3978	-3594	-2725	-1596	-307	103	82					





Marginal Price Control of Buildings Utilised as Thermal Energy Storage

Optimising the heating cost of a modelled residential building with respect to the district heating network marginal generation cost

Master thesis in Complex Adaptive Systems

Jens Carlsson

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Thermal Energy Storage In Buildings is:

- A technical possibility
- Economically profitable
- ...but lacks a solid business model



Pilot "Buildings as energy storage"

Use the building and management of 2 areas

Total estimated power reduction 2 - 3 MW

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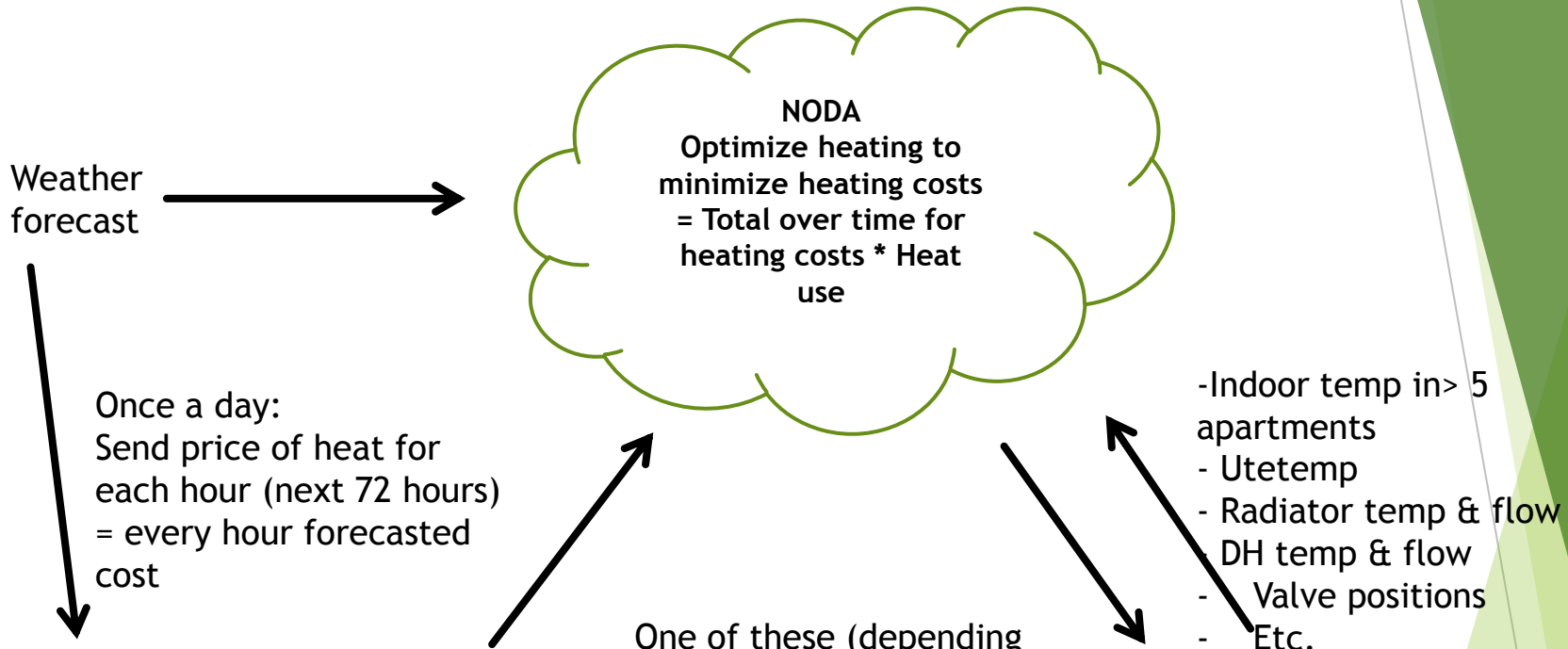
Big pilot test

- 22 substations - 2000+ apartments
- 2-3 MW control capacity for 9 hours
- Marginal cost operation
- Optimization after minimum heating cost?
- With hourly rates at FV



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Control system structure



Göteborg Energi

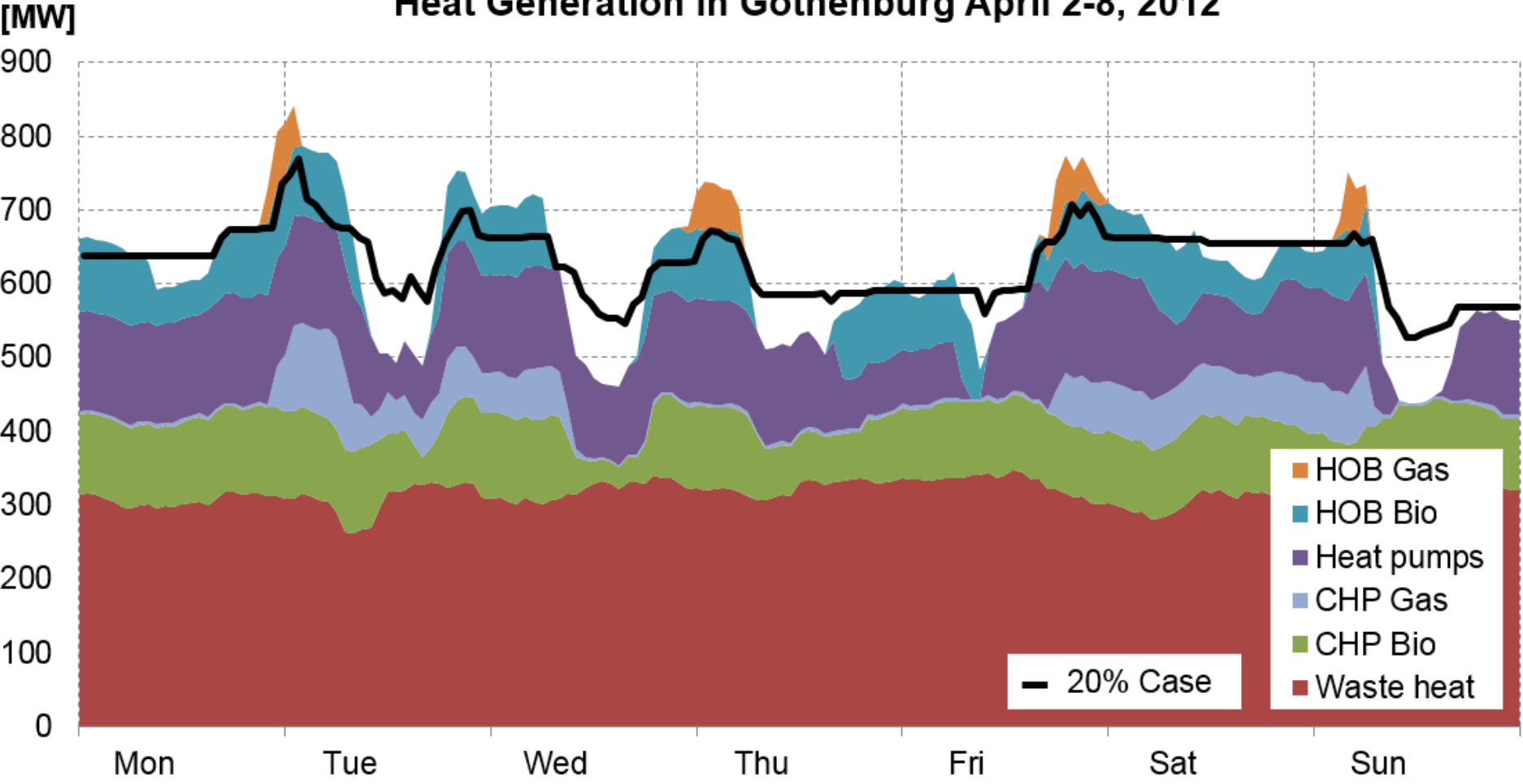
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Byggnaden utnyttjas som lagring

Use the stored heat of the building to control fossil-dependent production.

Heat Generation in Gothenburg April 2-8, 2012



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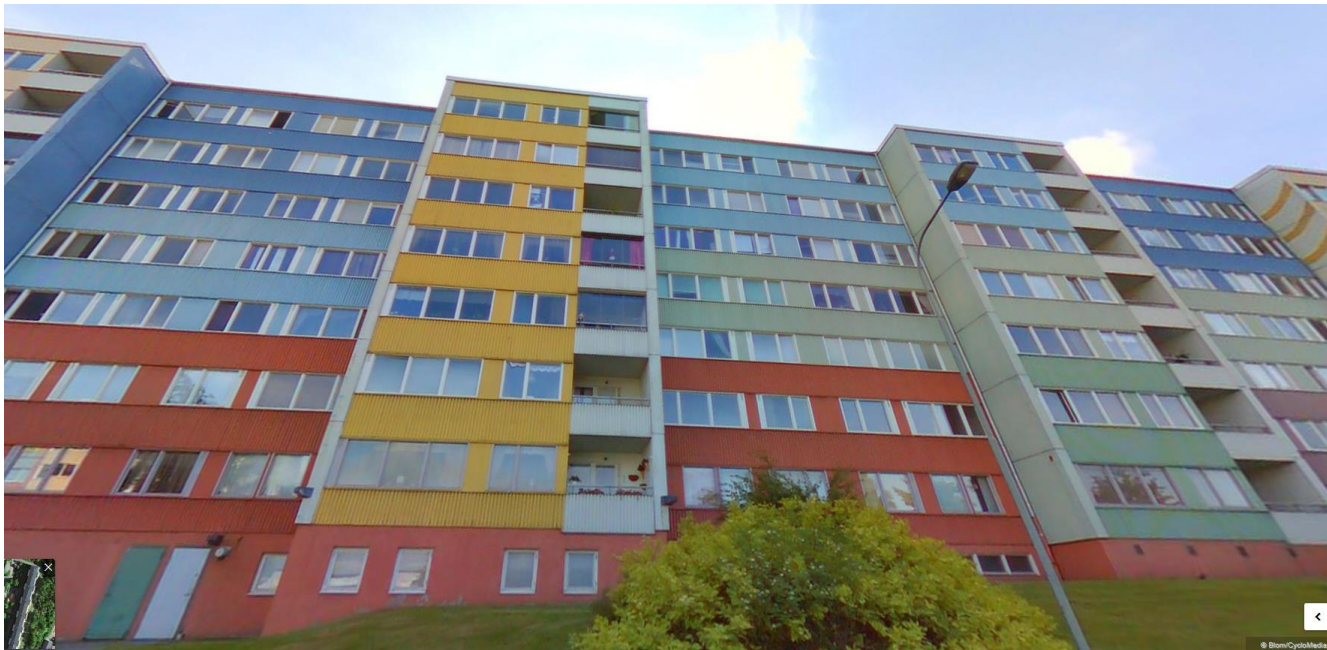


Siriusgatan 12 properties and the area around Rymdtorget 7 properties



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Siriusgatan Bergsjön



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Management based on forecast from the financial control room

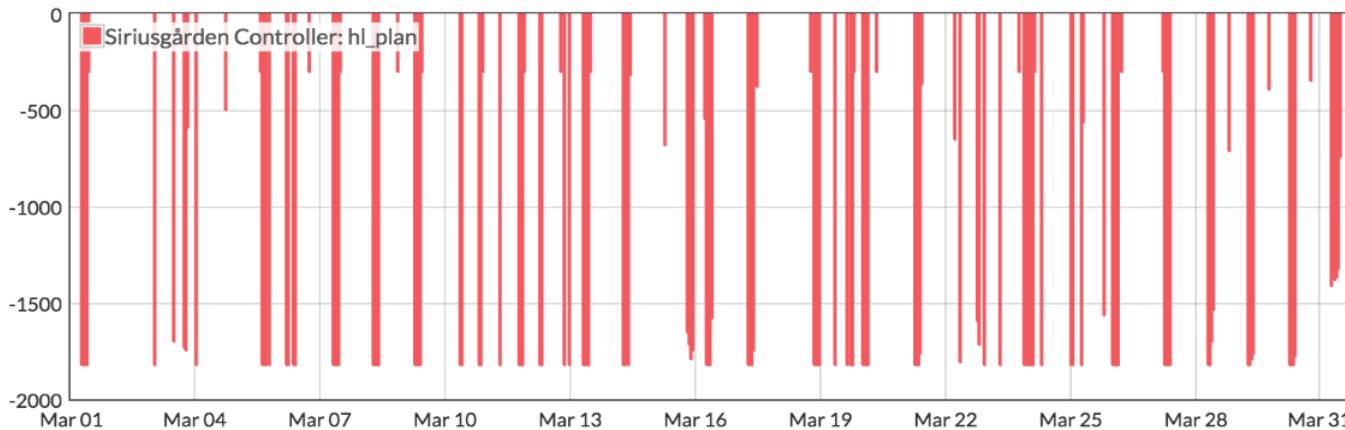


Bild 2: Mottagen styrplan för mars 2017

Steering plan

Effect and flow reduction

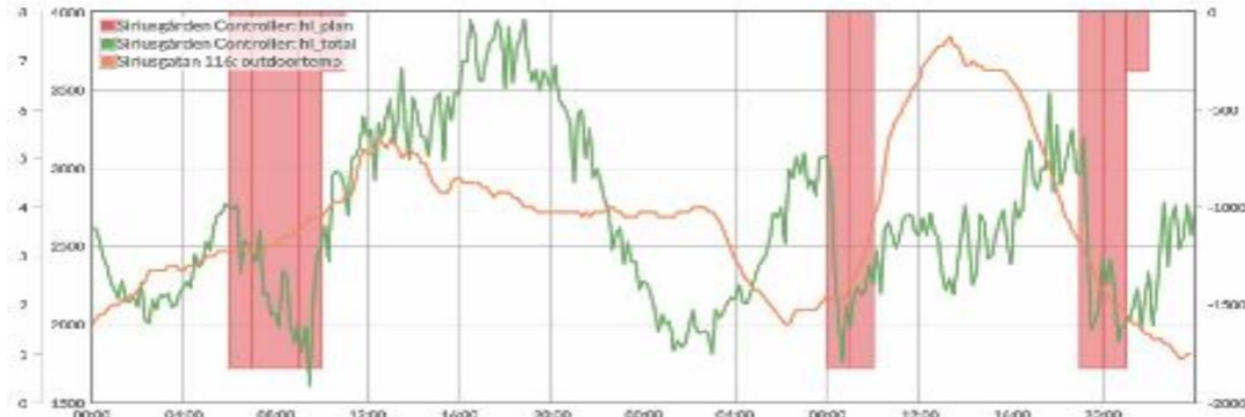


Bild 3: Styrplan, total värmelast samt utomhustemperatur i fastighetsklustret den 9:e mars 2017

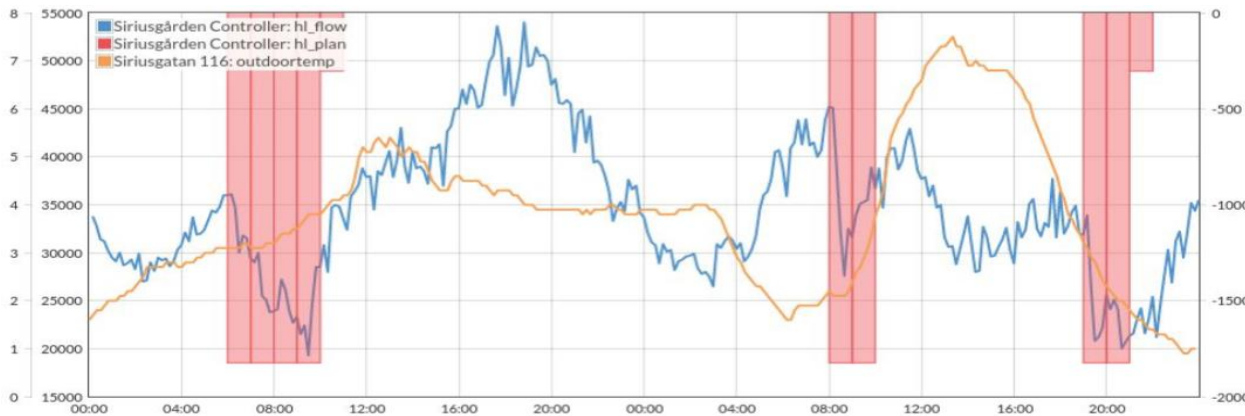


Bild 4: Styrplan, totalt flöde samt utomhustemperatur i fastighetsklustret den 9:e mars 2017

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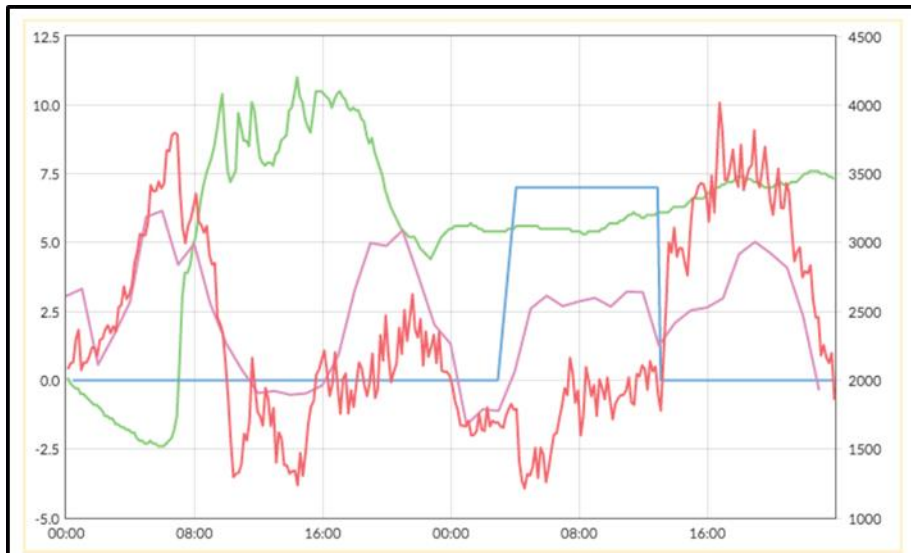


Bild 8: Styrning 19-20/4

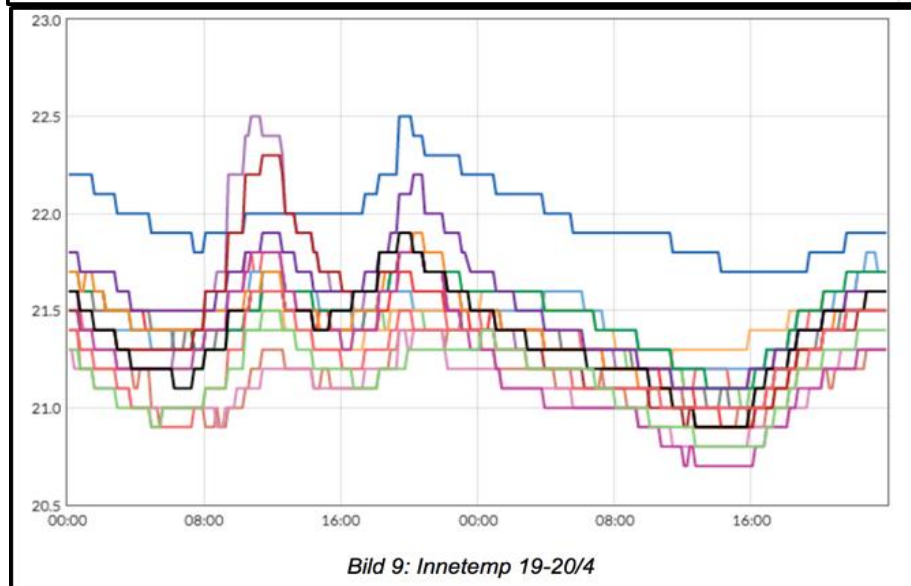


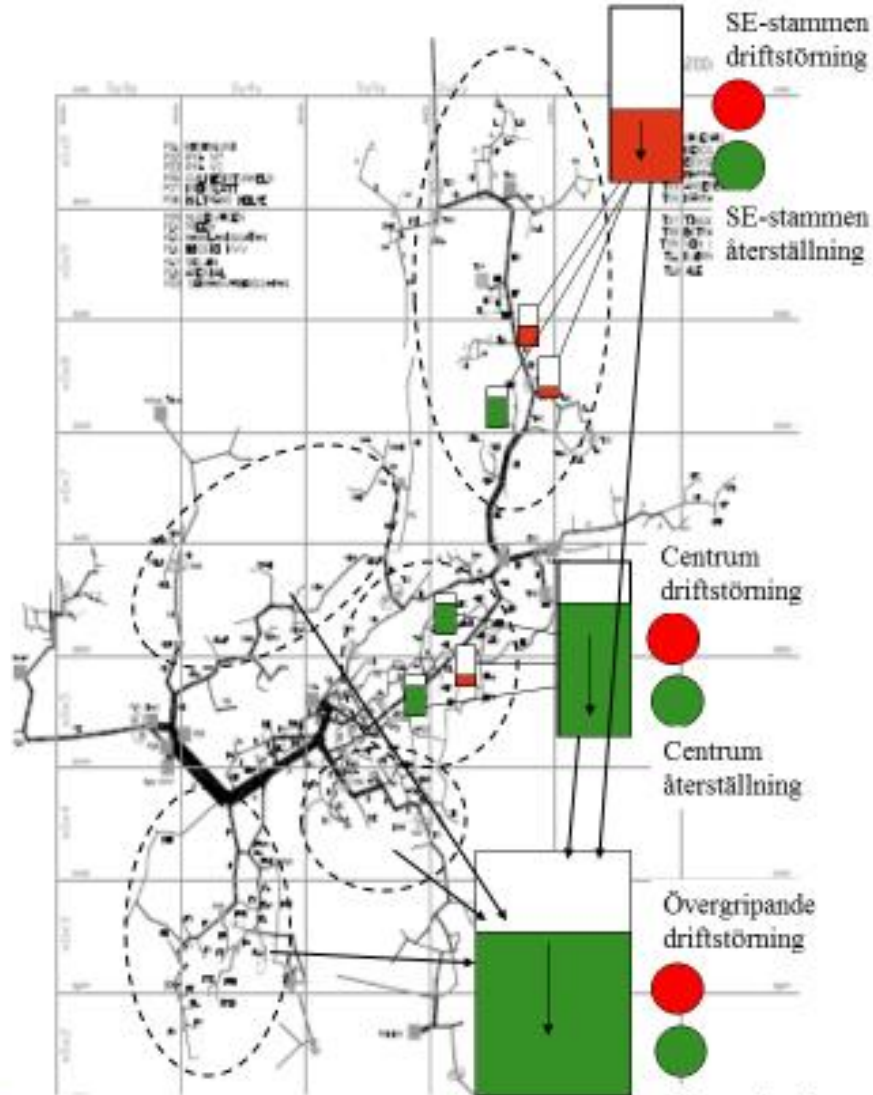
Bild 9: Innetemp 19-20/4

Red line: Power (Y-axis on the right side)
 Green line: Outside temperature (y-axis on left side)?
 Blue line: Outdoortemp_offset (y-axis on the left), thus indicating that a control is in progress.
 Purple Line: Heat Load Forecast

The temperature (average) in the property decreases about 0.3-0.4 degrees

Energy Storage

- ▶ In an apartment building built in concrete, an energy storage of approximately 0.1 kWh / sqm (floor area) can be utilized without giving rise to a worse indoor climate.



Göteborg Energi

I resp urladdnings-
effekt: ±XX MW

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Distriktheating our Future



THANK YOU

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