



# Standards solarer Großanlagen IEA SHC TASK 45



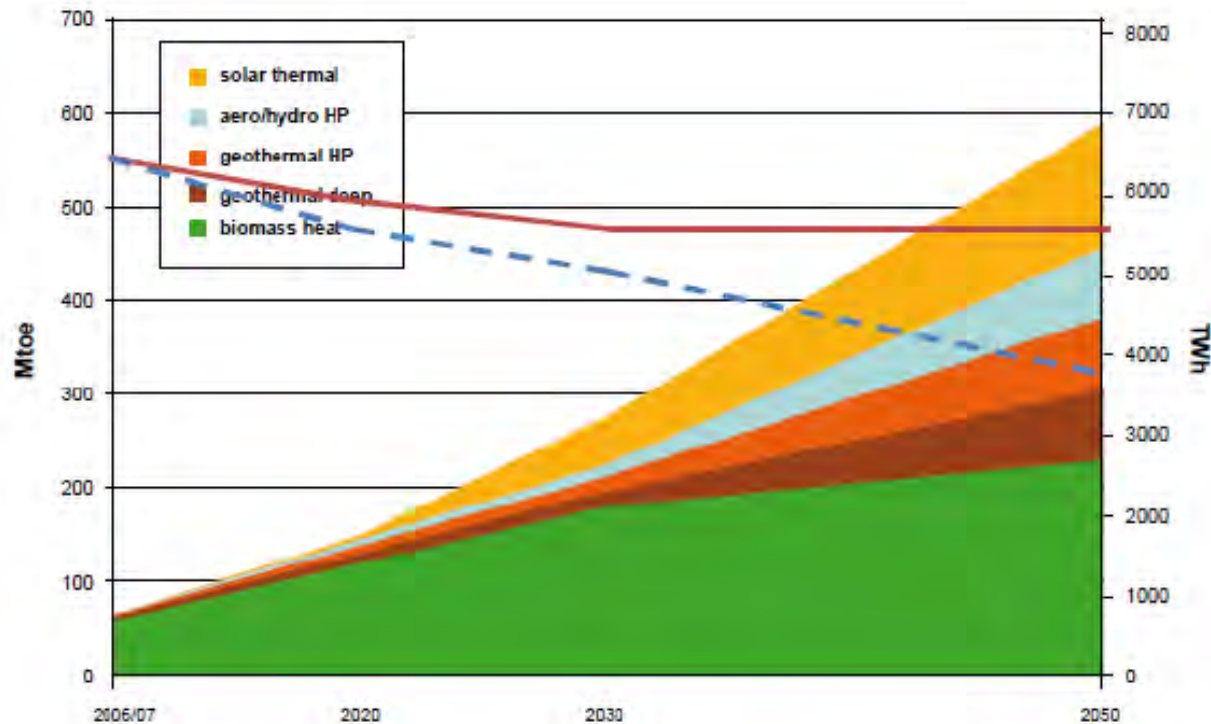
2014-06-11  
Highlights der Energieforschung  
Wien

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# Potential Renewable Heating

## Potential for “Renewable Heating” (2011)

**ETHP** Renewable  
Heating & Cooling  
European Technology Platform



<http://www.ethp-platform.org/publications/>

Heat load scenarios:

- Business as usual
- Reduced demand

## “Large scale solar heating/cooling systems, seasonal storages, heat pumps“

Operating Agent: Jan-Erik Nielsen, PlanEnergi, DK

### Overall Objectives

- Assist in a strong and sustainable market development of large solar heating and cooling systems

### Scope

“MW size”: Collector field  $> 0.5 \text{ MW} \approx > 700 \text{ m}^2$

- Focus on district heating applications, including seasonal storage and heat pumps (chillers)

### Time Schedule

- 3 years + 1 year extension 2011 - 2014

- **SUBTASK A: Collectors and Collector loops** (Efficiency, installation guidelines, performance guarantees, simulations)
- **SUBTASK B: Seasonal Storages** (State of the art, identification R&D potential, simulations, characteristics and design guidelines)
- **SUBTASK C: Systems** (system categorisation down to component level, guidelines for financing and installation)

- **Austrian participation:**

AEE INTEC, S.O.L.I.D.

- **“Official” international participation:**

Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy,  
Spain

- **Numerous Observer in broader sense > 15 countries**

## Subtask A lead by DTU, DK:

- Advancing in general according to plan with some minor delays
- Work on simulation models and operation strategies put on stand by due to lack of funding (Austria 's contribution partially depending on progress of Subtask A)

## Subtask B lead by SOLITES, DE:

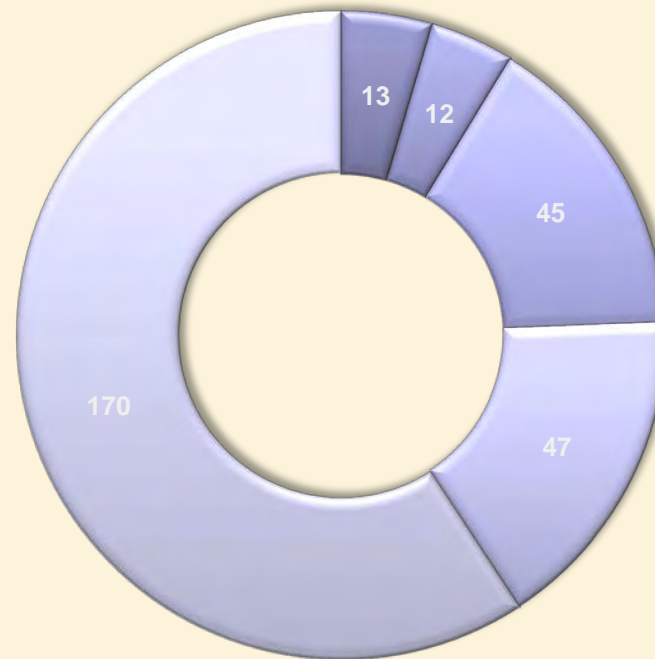
- Subtask B is in general behind original schedule due to late start of subtask leader
- Important deliverables pending (design guidelines, simulations)

## Subtask C lead by SOLID, AT:

- No delays, but minor changes in workplan due to lack of funding of Spanish partners

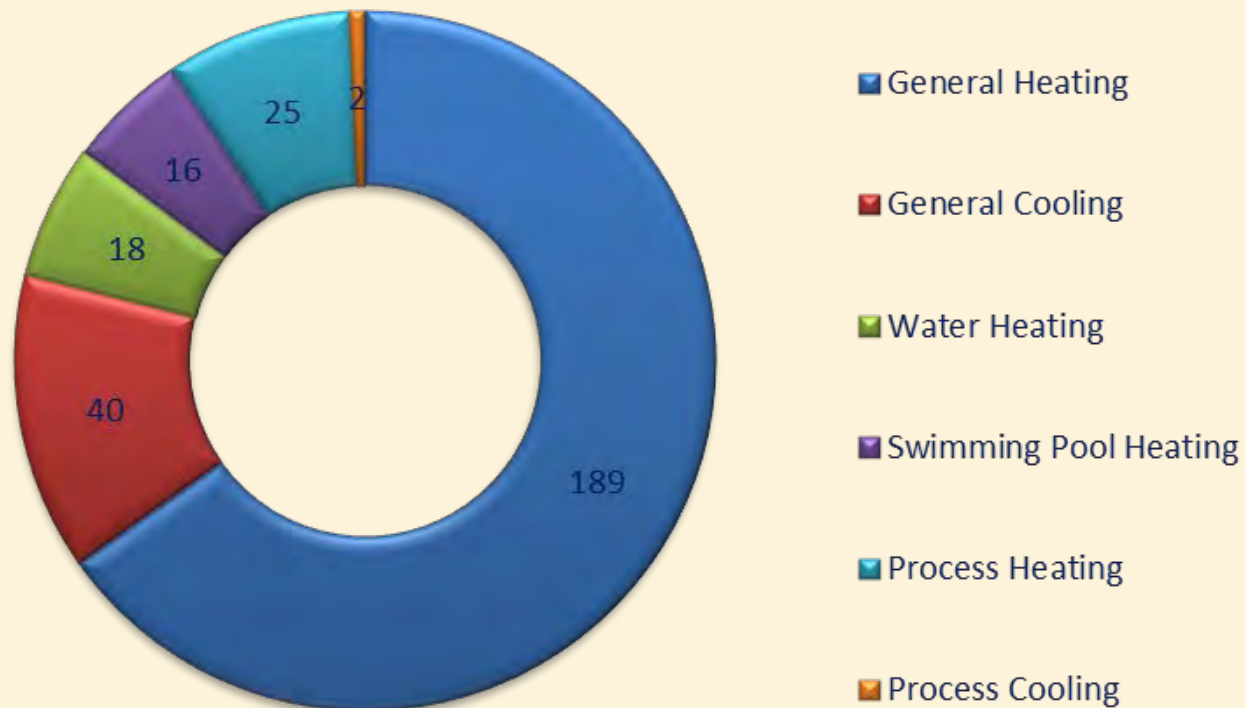


## Worldwide Installed Solar Thermal Plants from 1985 - 2014



290  
Installations  
> 0,5MW

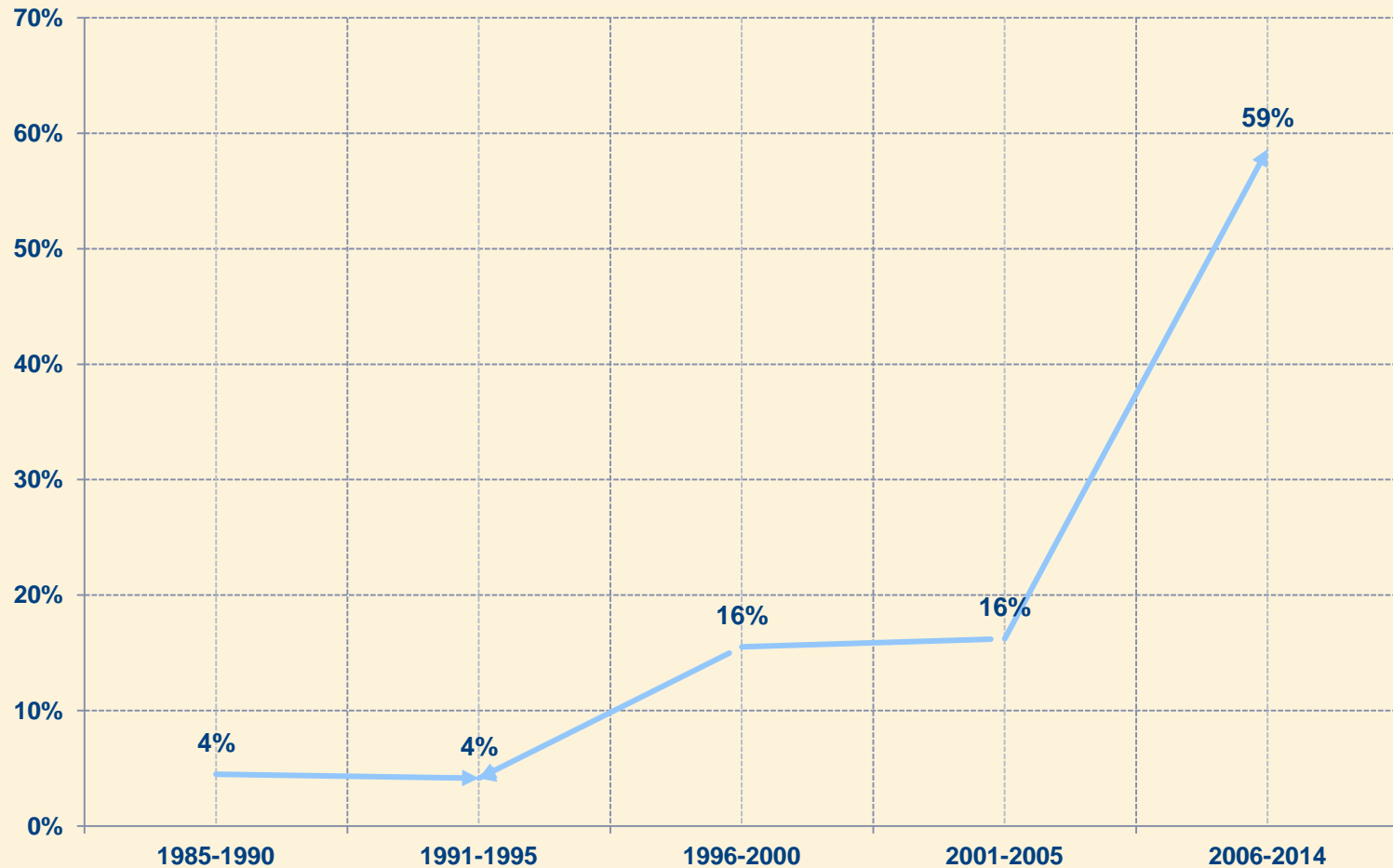
## Technology Segmentation 2014



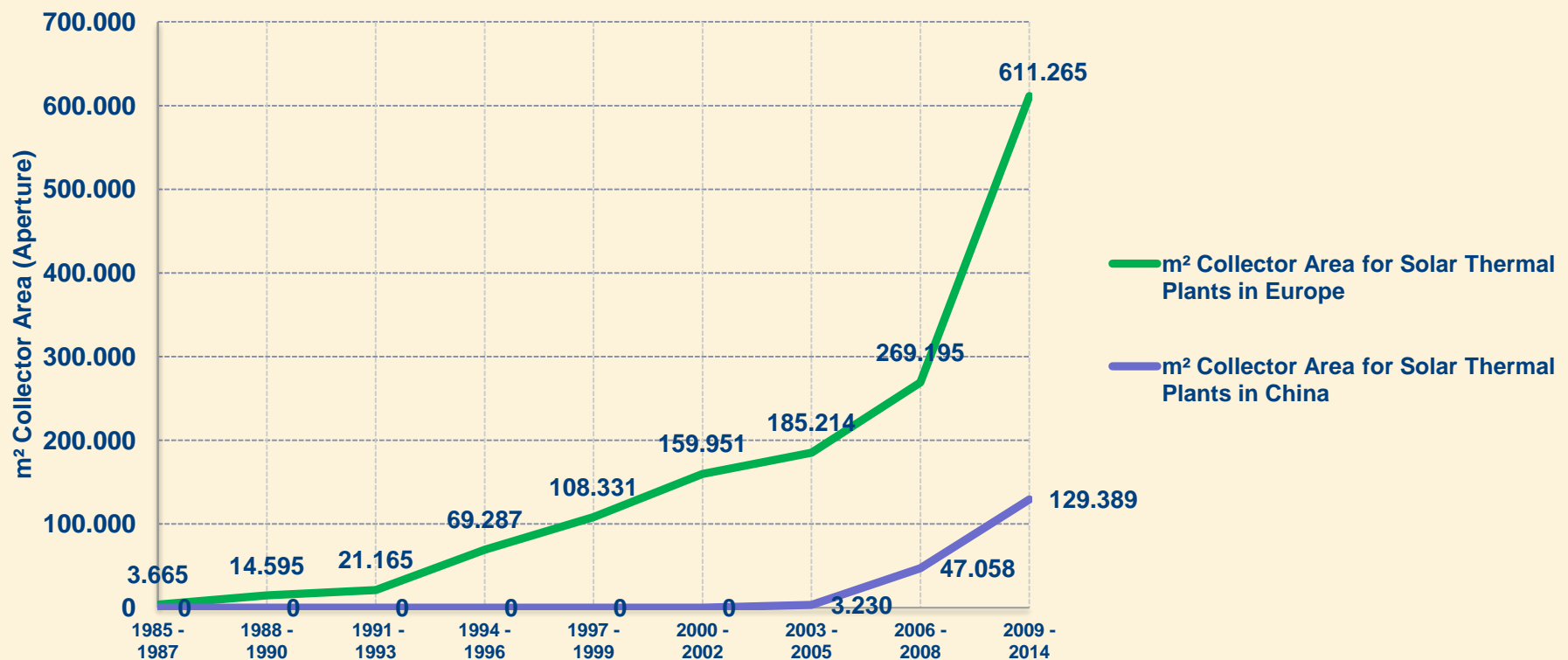


# 290 Installation per Periods

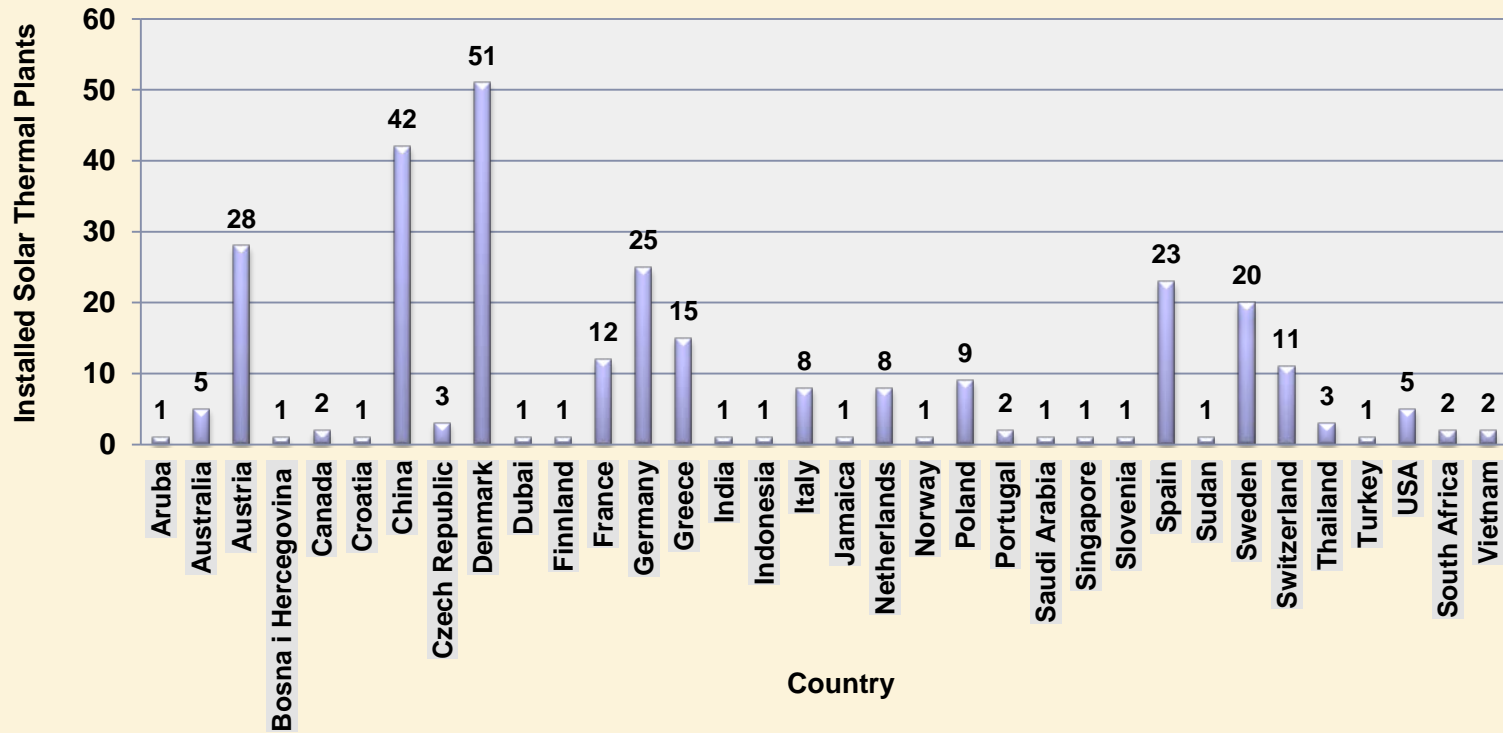
## % of installed Solar Thermal Plants per Period



## Installed Solar Thermal Collector Area in China and Europe from 1985 – 2014

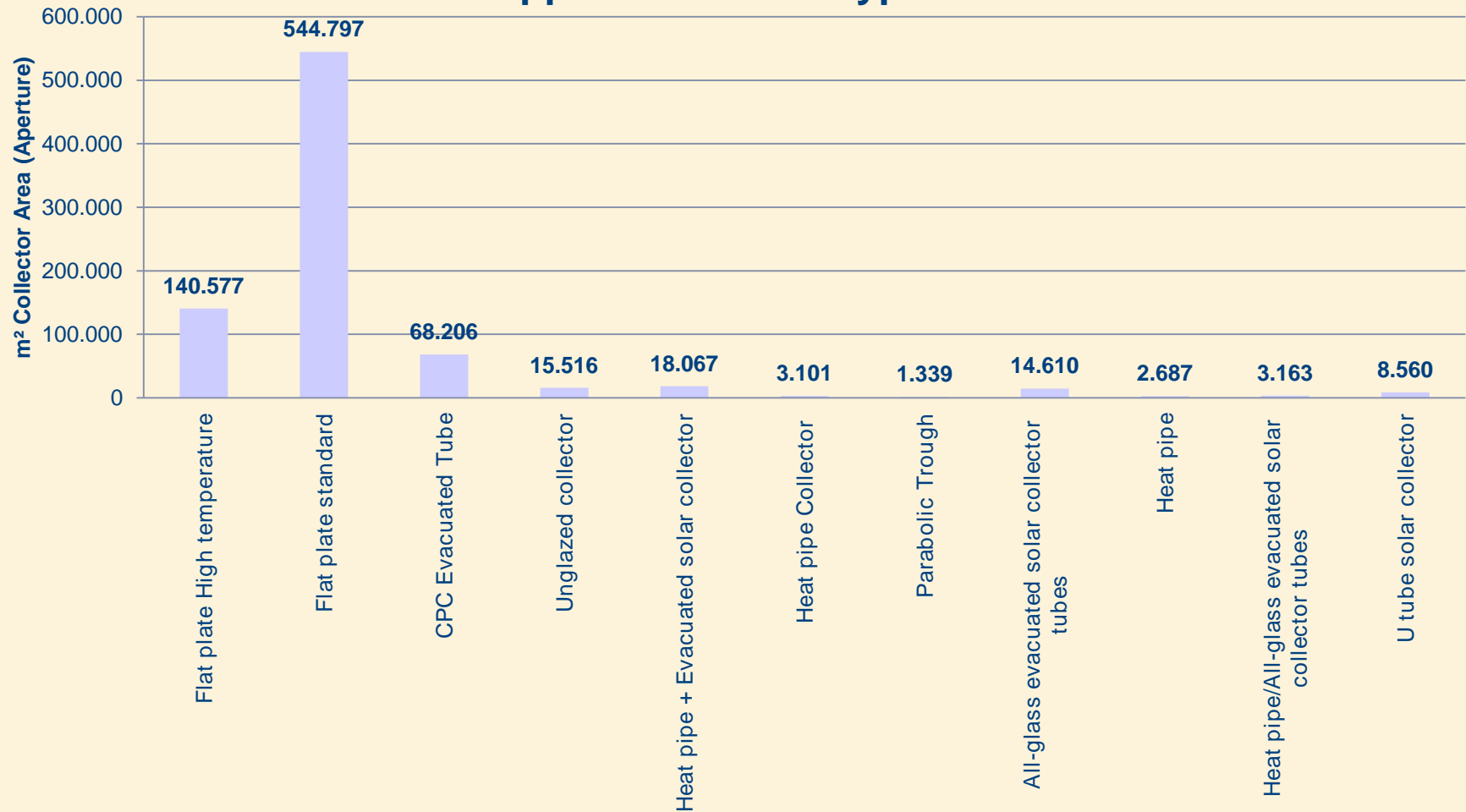


## Installed Solar Thermal Plants per Country



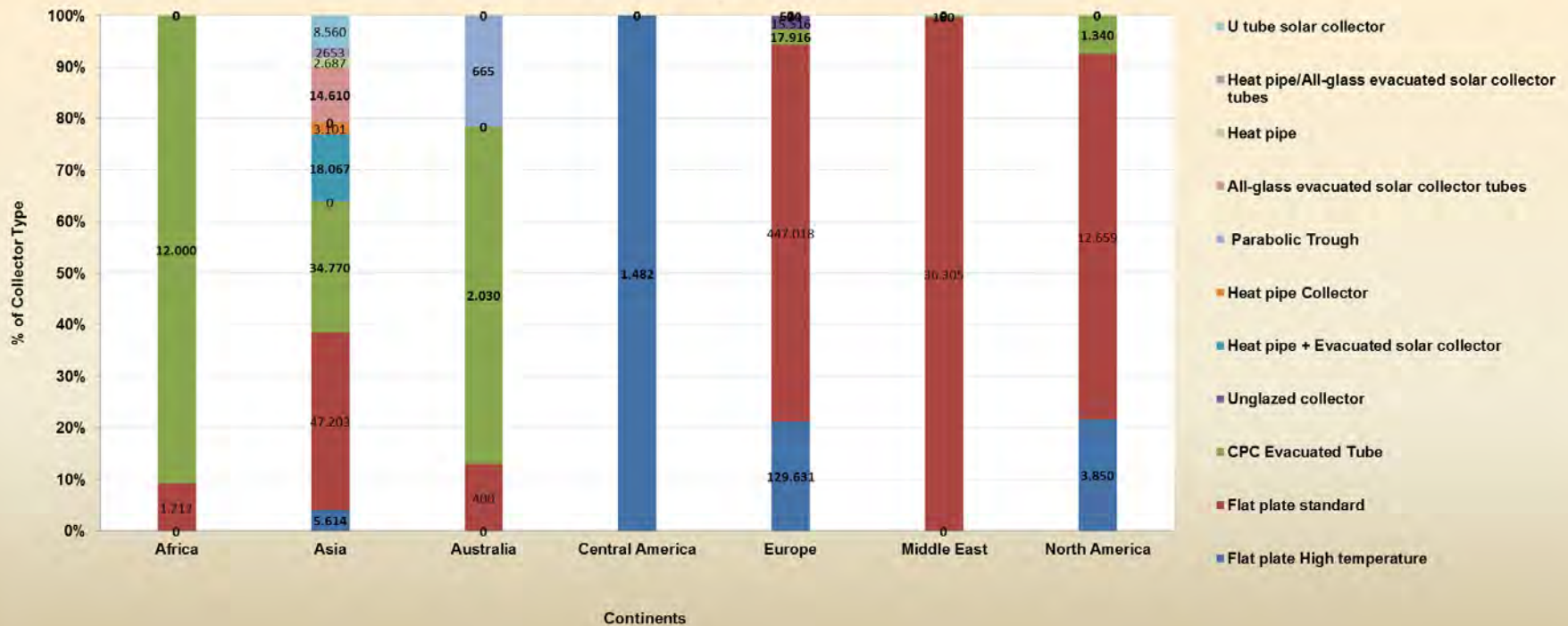
# Collector Types Worldwide

## Applied Collector Types - Worldwide

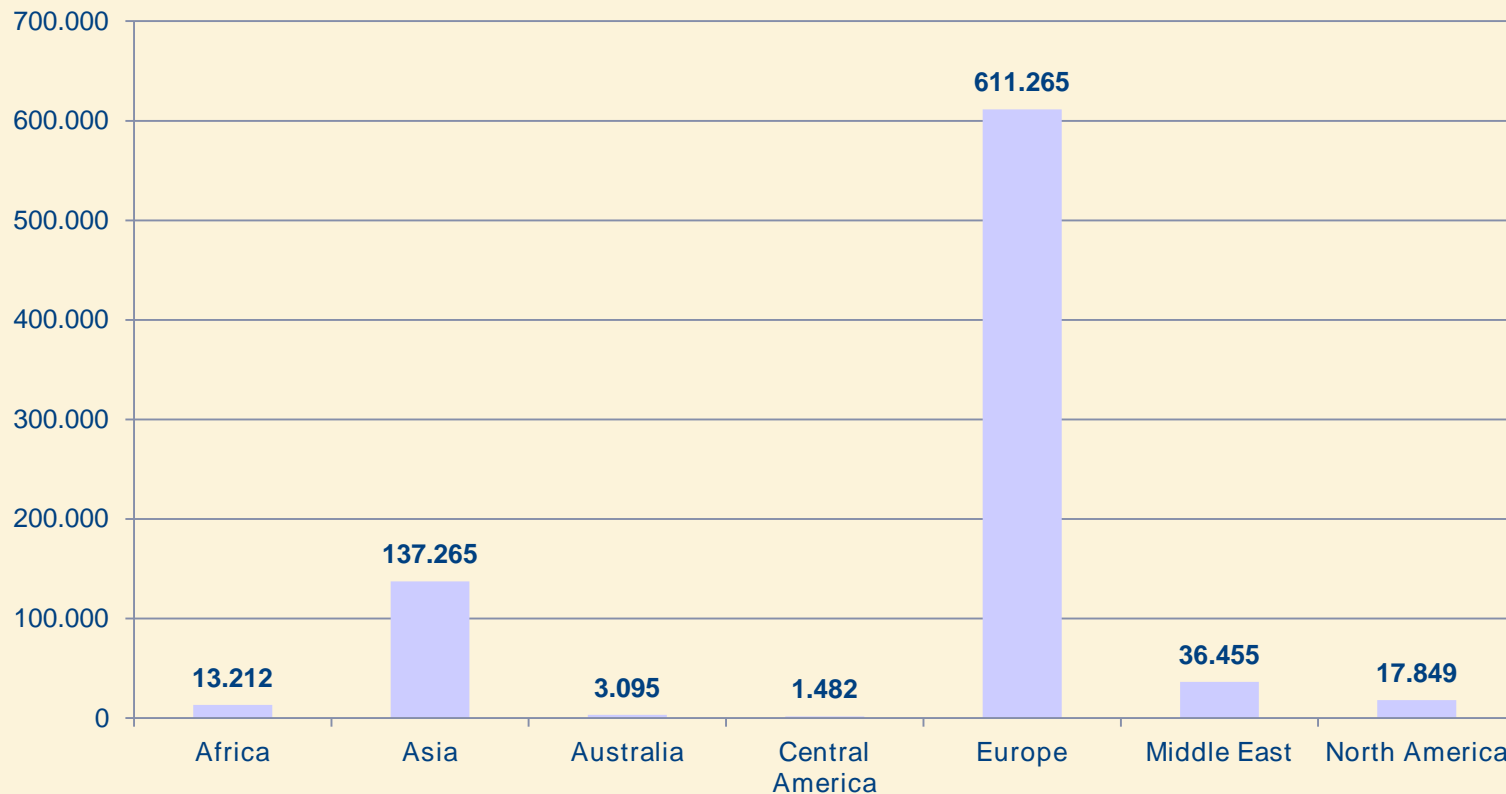


# Collector Types per Continent

Installed Solar Thermal Collector Types per Continent

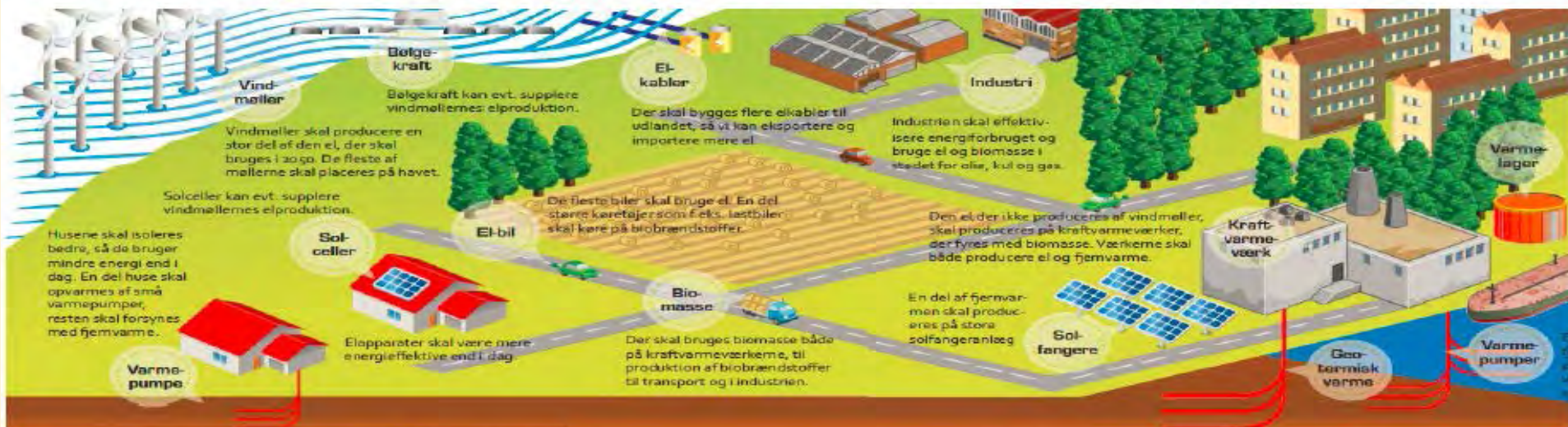


## Total Installed Collector Area - Continents (Aperture)





## Denmark: Phase out all fossil fuels before 2050



**Wind energy:**  
2012: 30% of electricity  
2020 → 50 % of increased electricity consumption (incl. transport, heat pumps, ...)

**Solar heating:**  
2030: 15% of decreased heating demand  
2050: 40% of decreased heating demand, 80% of this by district heating

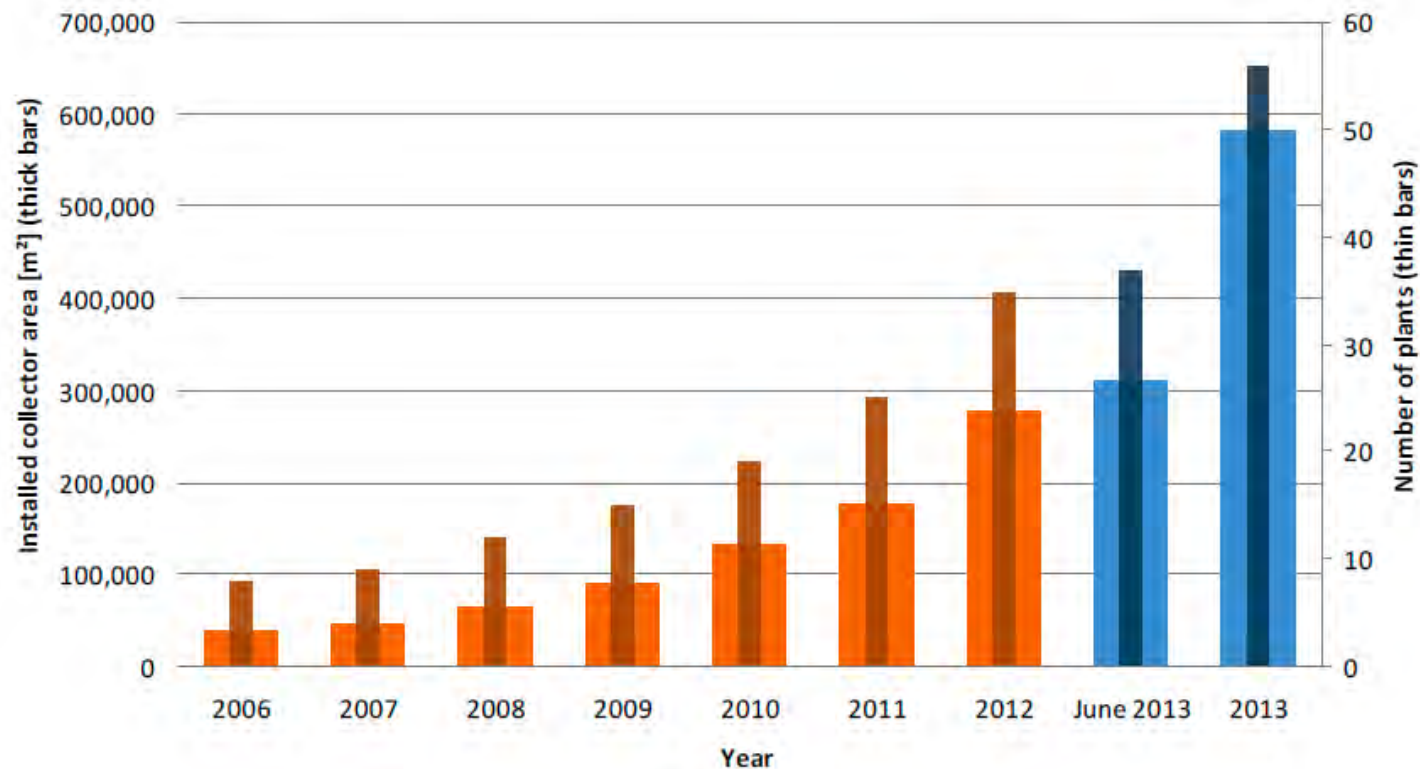
	District heating total	Solar district heating
2011	133 PJ	0.3 PJ 0.2%
2012	150 PJ	0.5 PJ 0.3%
2013	140 PJ	1.0 PJ 0.7%

Today: 50% of heat demand covered by district heating  
Best future solution: 70% of heat demand covered by district heating



## Solar District Heating in Denmark

Sum of collector area and the number of **operating** and **upcoming** plants



Source: J.E. Nielsen, PlanEnergie

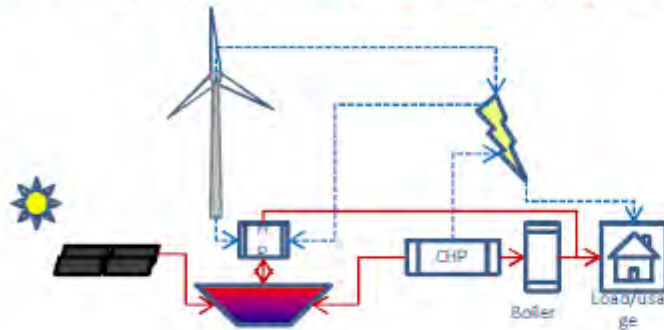


## Marstal 33000 m<sup>2</sup> solar heating plant



- Long time tradition for district heating
- Good price / performance of ground mounted collectors
- High tax on natural gas
- Benefits from combining technologies like solarthermal, CHPs (biomass, gas) & seasonal storages
- Competitive heat production price
- Interaction with liberal electricity market
- Strong R&D activities and demonstration plants
- 2 Competition partners pushing each other

## Benefits from combining technologies and using heat storage



### Solar:

- ✓ Produce free heat

### Heat pump:

- ✓ Produce cheap heat
- ✓ Fast capacity regulation (load)  
→ earn money
- ✓ Reduce storage volume

### CHP:

- ✓ Produce valuable electricity  
→ earn money
- ✓ Fast capacity regulation  
(prod.) → earn money

### Storage:

- ✓ Gives the flexibility
- ✓ Makes the combinations of technologies possible

Source: J.E. Nielsen, PlanEnergie



## Good price of installations

- Prices down to 190 €/m<sup>2</sup> collector ≈ **270 €/kW** (system in operation)
- Average around 250 €/m<sup>2</sup> ≈ 360 €/kW
- Large modules - fast installation
- 2 companies competing rather hard:



## Good performance

- Max. collector field output > 530 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>; max. **efficiency > 50 %**
- Average output: 440 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>; average efficiency: 40 %

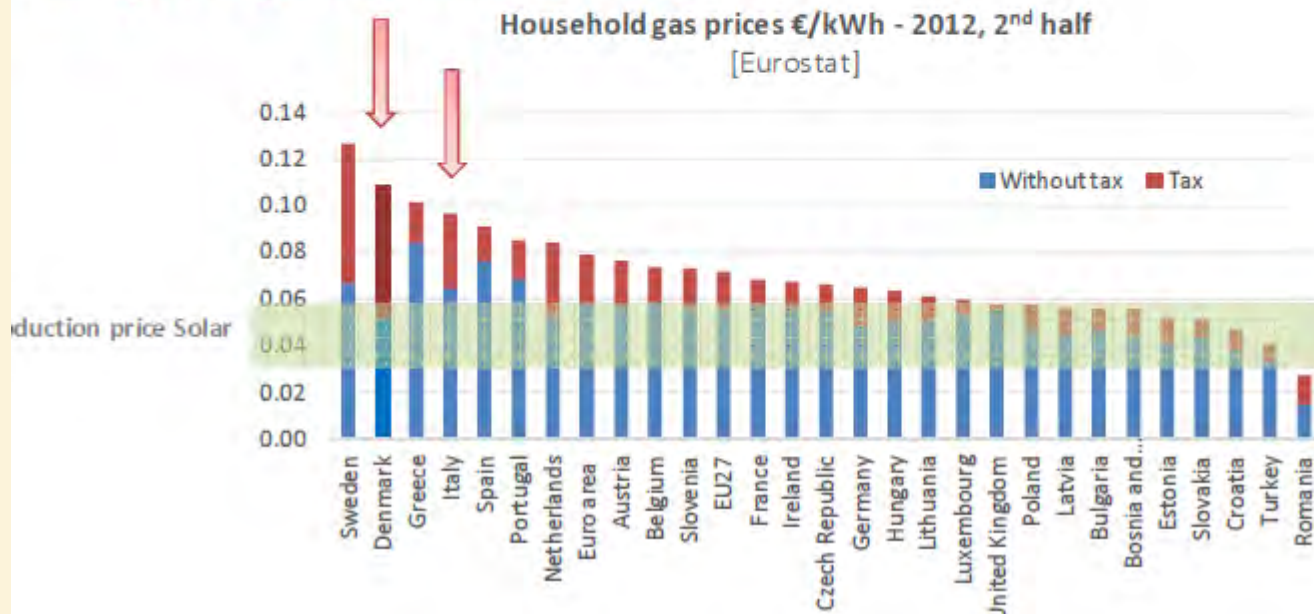
Source: J.E. Nielsen, PlanEnergie



## Good heat production price

- Prices down to 30 €/MWh (0.03 €/kWh)
- Average around 45 €/MWh (0.045 €/kWh)

## Gas price (with/without tax)

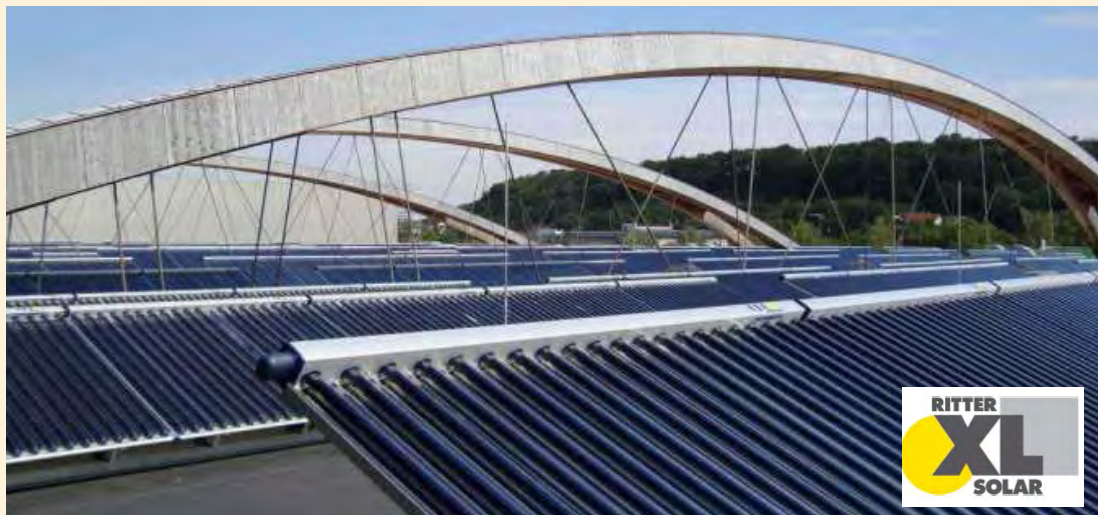


Source: J.E. Nielsen, PlanEnergie

# SDH AUSTRIA in Graz & Wels



13.000m<sup>2</sup>



3.400m<sup>2</sup>



# 36.000 m<sup>2</sup> Riad



Source: AEE INTEC

# 1,5 MW Cooling, Singapore





# 1 MW Cooling, China





## Austrian Demo in Upper Austria

- 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> of solar collectors
- Approx. 60,000 m<sup>3</sup> heat storage
- CHP combination
- Solar District Heating



Funding: FP7-ENERGY-SMARCITIES-2012

„Large scale systems for urban area heating and/or cooling supply“



# SZDLC- AI AIN Exhibition Center



Sheik Zayed Desert Learning Center

Planning:  
iC Consultants; SOLID

**Location:**  
Al Ain, UAE

Exhibition area,  
theatre/cinema, café, office  
area; RES

© Züblin International



**Peak visitor numbers:**  
1,600 visitors per hour

**Building certification levels:**

- LEED TM (Platinum)
- Estidama (5 Pearls)

## Solar Cooling via concrete core activation of a desert museum

### Cooling capacity:

352 kW

### Collector area:

1.134 m<sup>2</sup>

### Heat storage tank:

2 x 13 m<sup>3</sup>

### Cold water storage tank:

5 m<sup>3</sup>

### Cooling tower:

wet cooling tower shared  
with conventional cooling

### Expected Solar yield:

825 kWh/ m<sup>2</sup>/ year





# Thank you!

<http://www.iea-shc.org/task45>

<http://www.nachhaltigwirtschaften.at/iea/results.html/id7598f>

