SOLAR ACADEMY ENERGY ECONOMY AND SOLAR HEAT – PERSPECTIVES AND BEST PRACTICE

SOLAR THERMAL ENERGY SYSTEM BENCHMARK – METHODOLOGY – BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLES



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Motivation



- High energy consumption in the urban area
- Huge potential to integrate solar thermal energy
- Inspiration for urban actors to consider solar thermal as reliable, efficient and eco-friendly technology that meets future low-carbon-economy requirements

How ?





Outline



- Classification and benchmark of solar energy system
- Methodology and tool to integrate solar energy
- Best practice examples









Classification and benchmark of solar energy system

- Methodology and tool to integrate solar energy
- Best practice examples





Determination of representative technoeconomic benchmark figures



Survey : solar thermal system in operation from countries participating in IEA-SHC Task 52 (AT, DE, and DK) : in sum, 46 systems







Classification and benchmarking

- Identification of solar thermal system configurations suitable for applications in urban environments
 - a) Solar assisted heating of individual buildings

b) Solar assisted heating of multiple buildings via thermal grid



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a) Solar assisted heating of individual buildings



Solar domestic hot water systems in single family homes

DHW-SFH

Solar-combi systems in single family homes

CS-SFH

Solar-combi systems in multifamily homes (terraced houses, apartment blocks)

CS-MFH

















b) Solar assisted heating of multiple buildings via thermal grid – Diurnal or seasonal storage



Solar block heating (SBH)

- roof/(ground) mounted collectors
- day/week/seasonal storage
- countries: AT, DE

*TTES: tank thermal energy storage



Location: Salzburg; AT Commissioning: 2011/2013 (extended) Collector field size: 2,050 m² Storage: day/week (200 m³ TTES*) Solar fraction: 25% Picture source: Salzburg AG



Location: Munich, DE Commissioning: 2007 Collector field size: 2,800 m² Storage: seasonal (5,700 m³ TTES*) Solar fraction: 46% Picture source: ZAE Bayern

Solar district heating (SDH)

- central solar feed-in
- ground mounted collectors
- <u>seasonal storage</u>
- country: DK

*PTES: pit thermal energy storage



Location: Vojens, DK Commissioning: 2012/2015 (extended) Collector field size: 70,000 m² Storage: seasonal (200,000m³ PTES*) Solar fraction: 45-50% Picture source: <u>Vojens Fjernvarme</u>



Location: Dronninglund, DK Commissioning: 2014 Collector field size: 37,600 m² Storage: seasonal (62,000m³ PTES*) Solar fraction: 50% Picture source: <u>Dronninglund Fjernvarme</u>





Classification of solar energy system





Solar domestic hot water for individual houses



Solar-combi system for individual houses

Solar-combi system for multi-family houses

Solar assisted heating of building blocks (diurnal or seasonal storage)

Solar assisted heating of urban quarters (diurnal or seasonal storage)





Classification and benchmarking



Identification of solar thermal system configurations suitable for applications in urban environments



Determination of representative techno-economic benchmark figures





Determination of representative technoeconomic benchmark figures



Boundaries







Determination of representative technoeconomic benchmark figures



Key figures

Energy/technical data
Kind of solar thermal collector used
Kind of solar energy storage used
Typical size per unit [m ² _{gross}]
Typical thermal peak capacity per unit [kW]
Typical storage volume per unit [ltr.]
Typical annual production per unit [kWh/a]
Specific storage volume per unit [ltr./m ² gros
Typical solar energy yield SE [kWh/m ² gross/a
Typical solar fraction sf [-]

Financial data

Specific cost ready installed [1,000€m²_{gross}] (excl. VAT, excl. subsidies)

Specific cost (material only) [1,000∉m²gross] (excl. VAT, excl. subsidies)

Levelized cost of heat LCOH [€ct/kWh]







Classification and benchmark Specific storage volume









Classification and benchmark Storage cost





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Classification and benchmark Specific solar thermal costs









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Methodology – 4 steps







Pre-selection of solar energy system





Solar domestic hot water for individual houses

Solar-combi system for individual houses

Solar-combi system for multi-family houses

Solar assisted heating of building blocks (diurnal or seasonal storage)

Solar assisted heating of urban quarters (diurnal or seasonal storage)





Methodology – 4 steps







Solar indicators quantification

Projet



Input

counting (Island			
Building type	Single family house	Multi Family house	Apartment Block 0 1990-2000 0	
Heated floor area [m2]	500	0		
Construction period	1960-1970	1970-1980		
Refurbishment - Space heating gain [%]	20	10		
Building need - Domestic hot water [kWh/year]	6944.444444	0	0	
Building need - Space heating [kWh/year]	64320	0	0	
Building total need per type [kWh/year]	71264.44444	0	0	
Buildings total need [kWh/year]	71264.44444			
Max solar fraction - Diurnal storage [%]	37.6%			
Max solar production - Diurnal storage [kWh/year]	26805.7			
Max solar fraction - Seasonal storage [%]	-			
Max solar production - Seasonal storage [kWh/year]	-			
Pipe lentgh of the district heating derived from the	71	1		
nationnal mean heat density [m]		-		
		7		
	Diurnal	Seasonal (PTES)	1	
Storage	Diurnal 8.5 m3	Seasonal (PTES) 0 m3	ļ	
Storage	Diurnal 8.5 m3 898 €/m3	Seasonal (PTES) 0 m3 0 €/m3		
Storage Additionnal production source	Diurnal 8.5.m3 898€/m3 Coke	Seasonal (PTES) 0m3 0€/m3		

Туре	Picture	Diurnal storage volume	Diurnal storage cost	Heat district	Specific solar thermal system cost	Diurnal solar fraction	Energy cost - Diurnal	Saved CO2 emission	Tools
Solar-combi systems in multi-family homes		Diurnal storage volume 8.5 m3	Diurnal storage volume 898 €/m3	According to Island heat density statistic, mean national length of the district heatings with similar demand is 71m	645 €/m2	38%	The levelized cost for solar energy is 4479.9 €/year. The cost of energy is 16.7 €-ct/kWh +/- 20%	The avoided CO2 emission with the solar energy system is 4 ton-CO2/year	
•		-	-		-	-	-		

Output

SOLAR HEATING & COOLING PROGRAMME



Solar indicators - Inputs





M² -> Solar thermal area

M² -> Heated floor area





Solar indicators - Inputs





M² -> Total solar thermal area

M² -> Total heated floor area

Consumption : TABULA WebTool http://webtool.building-typology.eu

- Single family house
- Multifamily house
- Apartment block





Solar indicators - Outputs



- Storage volume [m3]
- Solar fraction [%]
- Cost : Storage [€/m3] and Solar thermal system [€/m2]
- Energy cost [ct./kWh]
- Saved CO₂ emission [ton/year]
- Pipe length as function of the national mean heat density [m]





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Best practice examples



Technico-economic description of the concept

Decision and design process

Lessons learned

(barriers and success factors)

http://task52.iea-shc.org/publications







Solar district heating with seasonal storage in the city of Dronninglund, DK









Hybrid solar district heating in the city of Taars, DK









Solar-assisted urban quarter "Salzburg-Lehen", AT









Solar-assisted urban quarter "Freiburg-Gutleutmatten", DE









Solar-assisted residential area "Vallda Heberg" in Kungsbacka, SE









Solar-assisted mountain holiday resort "Reka Feriendorf" in Naters, CH









Solar assisted apartment blocks "La Cigale" in Geneva, CH









Discussion and conclusion



- Benchmark and methodology :
- Pre-project phase
- From basic inputs to main solar indicators
- Includes diurnal and seasonal storage benchmark
- Adapted to European countries
 - Documents :
 - Classification and benchmarking of solar thermal systems in urban environments – Report C1
 - Methodology and tools Report B
 - http://task52.iea-shc.org/publications





Discussion and conclusion



- Best practice examples :
- Economically viable solar thermal system
- Diverse technical solution to integrate solar thermal energy
- Strong willingness

- > Documents :
- Technical Report B&C Analysis of built best practice examples and conceptual feasibility studies - Report
- Solar thermal application in urban environments Leaflet
- <u>http://task52.iea-shc.org/publications</u>







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Solar Heat and Energy Economics in Urban Environments



Levelized cost of energy



$$LCOE = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{t_{ges}} C_t \cdot (1+r)^{-t}}{\sum_{t=1}^{t_{ges}} E_t \cdot (1+r)^{-t}}$$
 Eq. 2

The calculation of levelized cost of solar thermal generated heat $LCOE_{s\tau}$ in this report is derived from Eq. 2 and may be expressed as following:

$$LCOE_{ST} = \frac{I_0 + \sum_{t=1}^{t_{ges}} A_t \cdot (1+r)^{-t}}{\sum_{t=1}^{t_{ges}} SE \cdot (1+r)^{-t}}$$
Eq. 3

LCOE st	levelized cost of solar thermal generated heat [€/kWh]
I ₀	specific solar thermal system costs incl. installation (excl. VAT and subsidies) [€/m² _{gross}]
A _t	fixed and variable O&M expenditures in the year $t [\text{€/m}_{gross}^2]$
SE	solar energy yield in the year t [kWh/m²gross]
٢	discount (interest) rate [%]
taes	period of use (solar thermal system life time in years) [a]
ţ	year within the period of use (1,2, t_{res})

Best example VS benchmark





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Measured value

Calculated value

