

The role of heat pumps in future heating systems

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Background

Climate Change



More Renewable Energy Needed to Avoid Catastrophic Climate Change

<https://www.irena.org/newsroom/pressreleases/2014/Apr/More-Renewable-Energy-Needed-to-Avoid-Catastrophic-Climate-Change> 15 April 2014

limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require “rapid and far-reaching” transitions in land, energy, industry, buildings, transport, and cities.

<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/> October 2018



shifting “normals” driven by climate change mean that extreme heat events, water scarcity and increased cooling demand will only become more severe and/or frequent over time.

<https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2018/august/commentary-the-energy-sector-is-feeling-the-heat.html> August 2018

Picture:

https://www.reddit.com/r/pics/comments/80wu8l/the_arctic_100_years_ago_and_today/

Climate Change: European Union



- The 2015 Paris Agreement (COP 21)
- The Energy Union and the Energy and Climate Policy Framework for 2030: reduce greenhouse gas emissions further by at least 40 %
- European Climate Change Programme: developing a sustainable, competitive, secure and **decarbonised** energy system by 2050. Member States decarbonising the building stock, responsible for 36 % of all CO₂ emissions in the Union



nearlyZEB

nZEB Definition

Directive 2010/31/EU⁽¹⁾ defines a **nearly ZEB (nZEB)** as ‘a building (residential, office, civil) that has a very high energy performance.

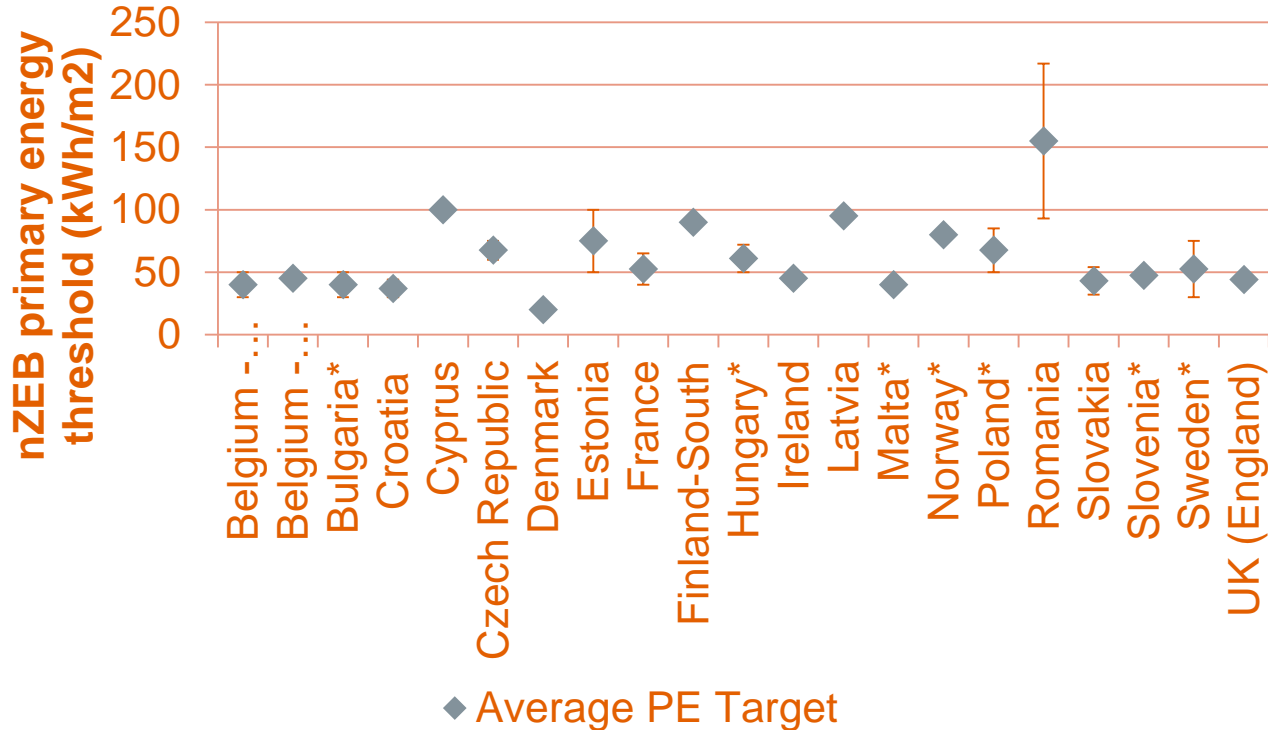
The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby’.

Directive requires **all new buildings** to be **nZEB** by the **end of 2020** and all new public buildings to be nearly zero by 2018.

*The Member States must integrate nZEBs in their national plans
EPBD, metric to quantify energy use in an nZEB is primary energy expressed in kWh/m²*

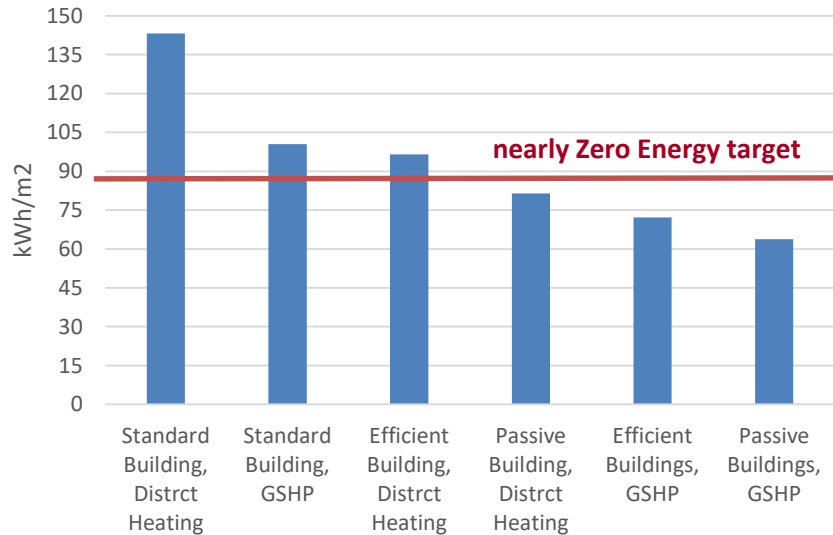


Definition: National nZEB thresholds



GSHP & DH nZEB solutions

Consumed primary energy in SB, EB & PB



Standard



Energy efficient



Passive

nZEB easier to achieve by using **GSHP**

Hypothesis:

- more realistic energy demand profiles of home appliances and internal heat gains
- more realistic picture of the building's energy demand.

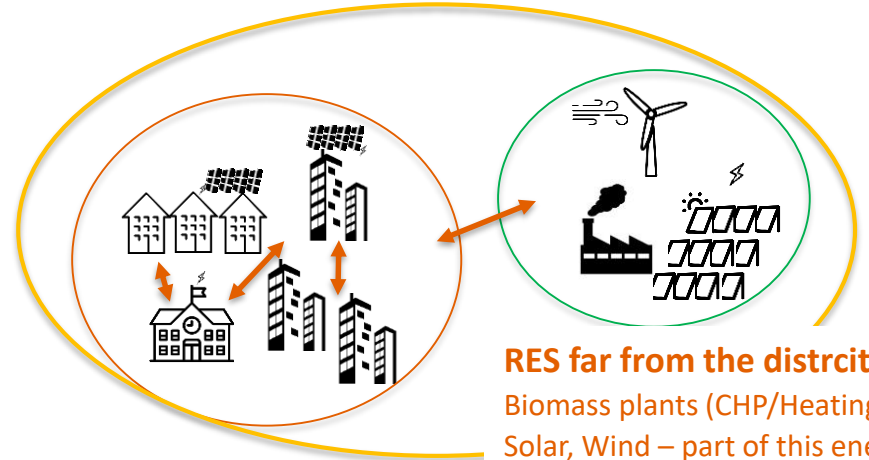
A decorative pattern on the left side of the slide, featuring a repeating geometric design of blue and black hexagons with orange diagonal lines.

SET

carbon-free district vision

Beyond buildings not individual entity

- Hyper-connected buildings able to share energy **between them**
- Smart Urban network manage energy consumption and the energy flow **between buildings and the wider energy system**



Physical boundaries/same area)

Exchange energy between buildings and grid – no pollutant in the area! *Healthy lifestyle and attractive place to live*

RES far from the district
 Biomass plants (CHP/Heating)
 Solar, Wind – part of this energy contribute to the energy supply of the district –
 VirtualPowerPlant

Power electricity

Charging Energy storages for daily and seasonal mismatches - Elec Market failure

SMART ENERGY
ON



Office buildings,
data centers etc.
with solar PV,
electric vehicles,
heat pumps and
boreholes

Electrical
storage

Wind
turbines

Bio fuelled combined
heat & power CHP
(back-up power)

New residential buildings
with solar PV, electric
vehicles and hot water
storage tanks

Old residential buildings with
solar PV, electric vehicles, heat
pumps and hot water storage
tanks

Solar heat
collectors

Industrial heat
pump

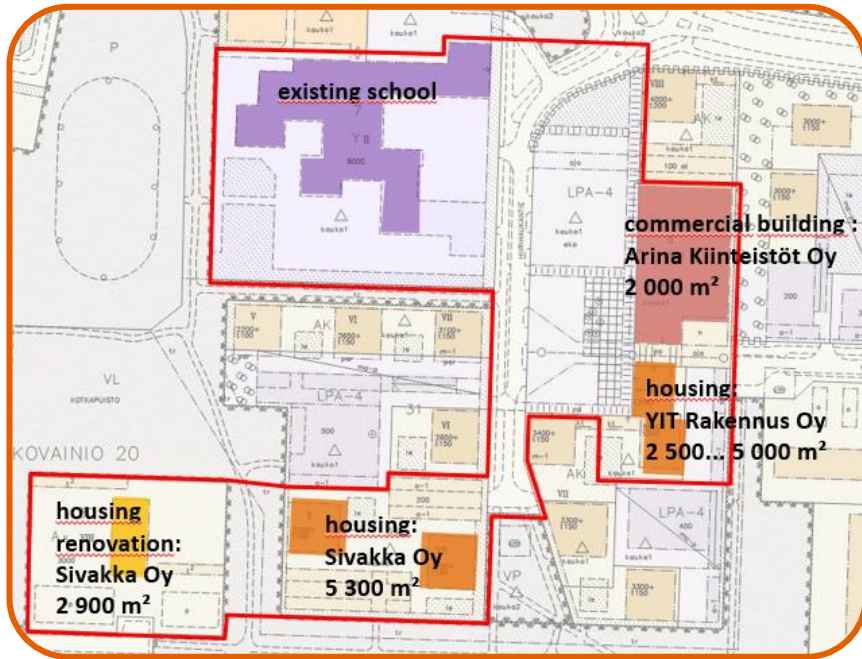
School with
solar PV

Heat
storage

District heating network

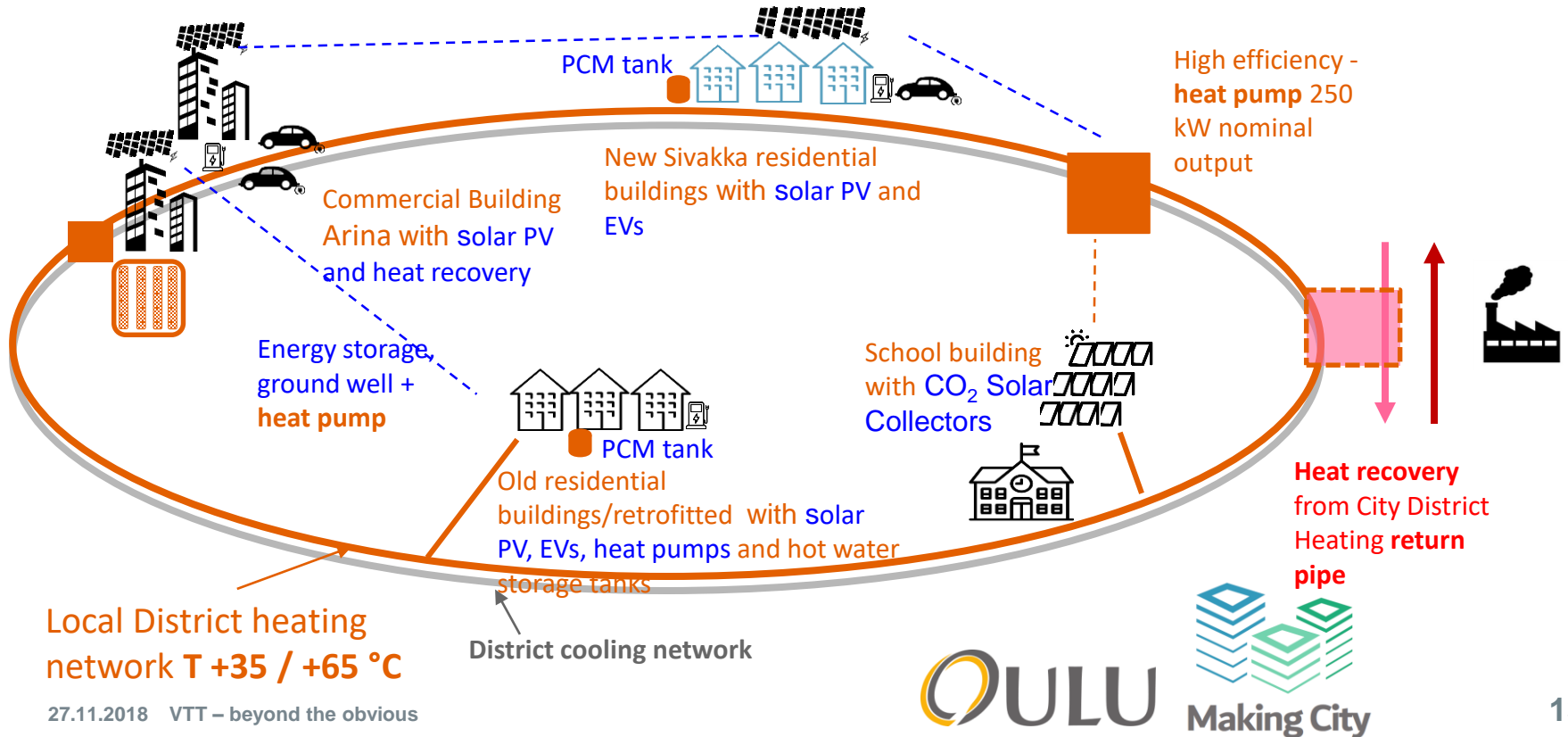
District cooling
network

+eDistrict, Oulu case



- Heat distribution between the buildings on site
- **Solar thermal plant** (70 kW nominal output) on the roof of the school building
- High efficiency - **Heat pump**
- **Retrofitting** old building. Low temperature distribution
- **Decentralized PV**
- **Energy storages** (wells, PCM tank)
- **Heat recovery** from buildings and return pipe main District-heating

+eDistrict, Oulu case



Conclusions

Conclusions

Single building application

- nZEB easier to achieve by using GSHP

Future district application

- Power to heat technologies: increase RES usage, balancing electrical market (Energy storage to grid applications)
- Synergies between building types through cooling heat recovery
- Charging Energy storages for daily and seasonal mismatches - Elec Market failure

VTT

Thanks!

Let the



SMART ENERGY
TRANSITION

continue!

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