



Exergy and cost analysis of heating systems with energy storage

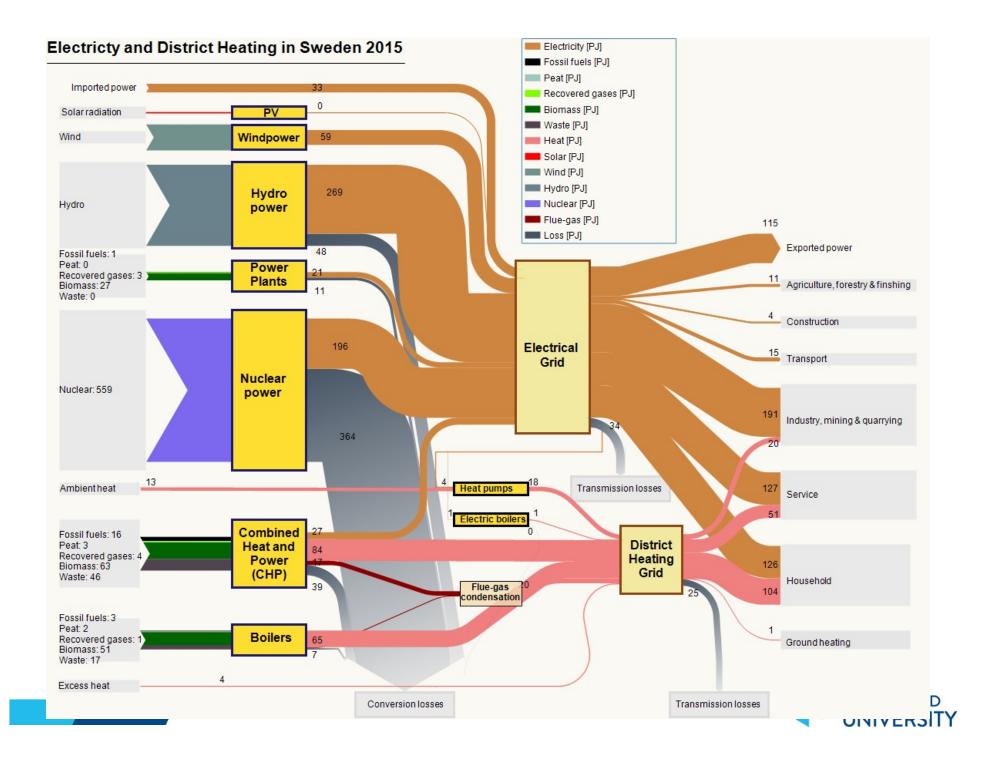
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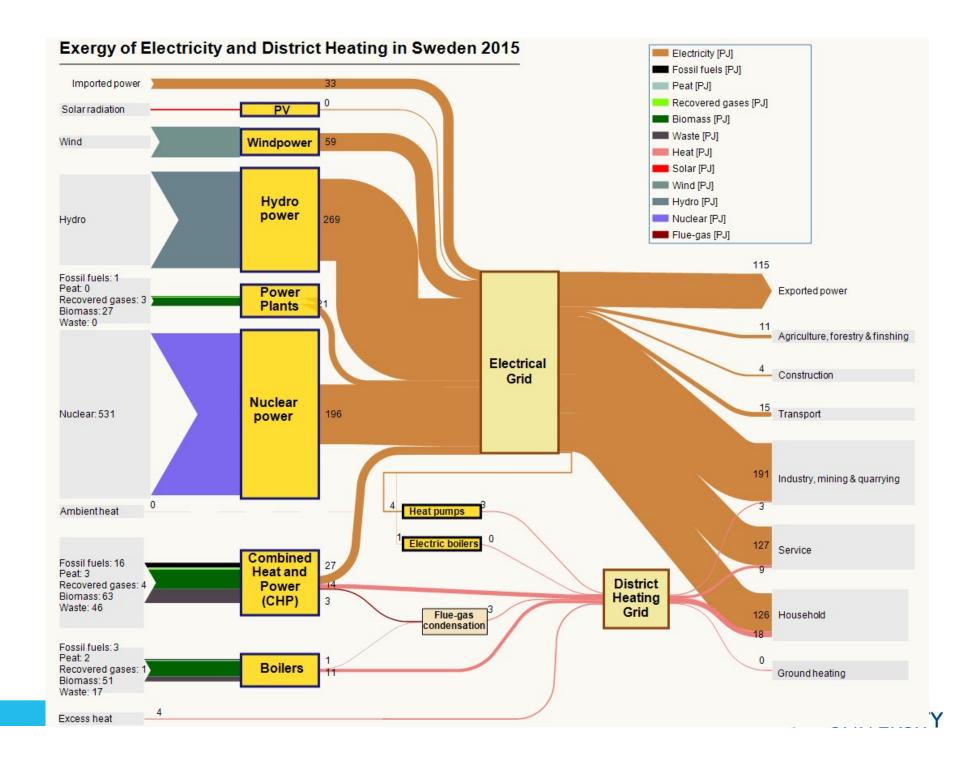


Outline

- Electricity and district heating in Sweden
- Heating method in service and household
- Heat price with district heat, electric boiler, and heat pump
- Thermal energy storages
- Summary







The energy and exergy efficiencies in Sweden

Supplier	Energy efficiency	Exergy efficiency
СНР	97%	32%
Fuel boiler	93%	15%
Electric boiler	80%	13%
Heat pump	4 (COP)	69 %

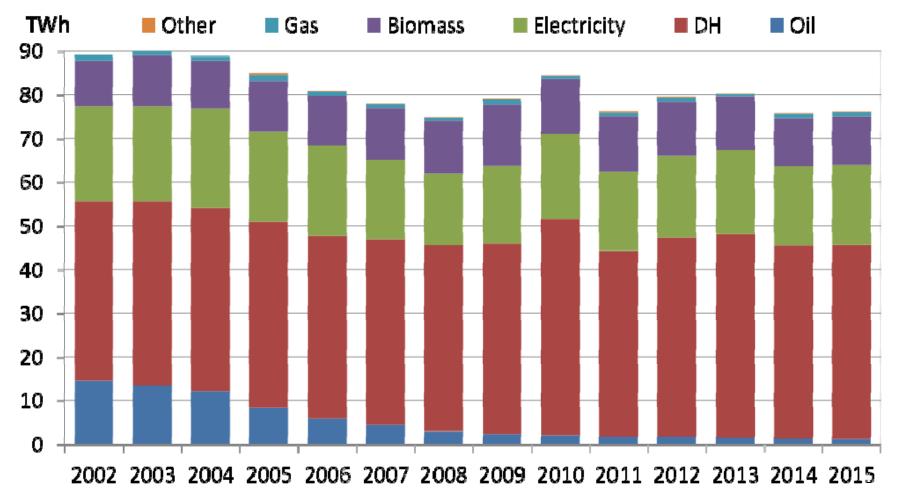




Heat for houses

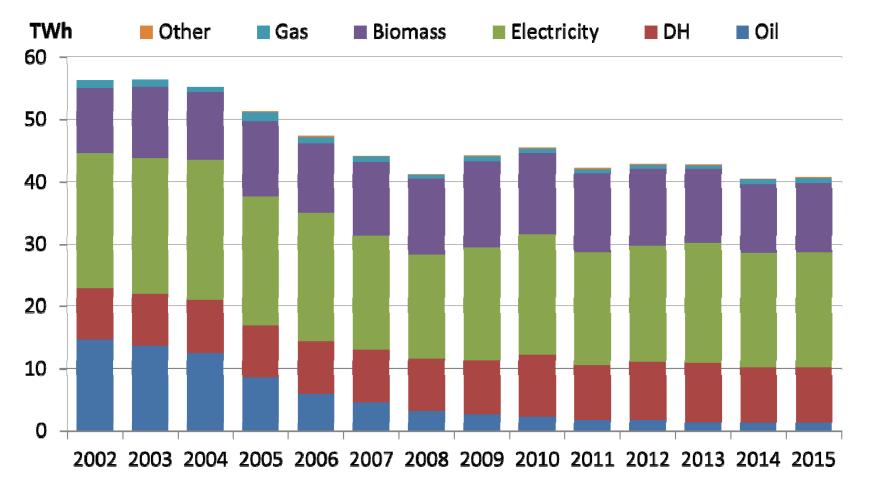


Heating source for service and household





Heating source for service and household use in Exergy content



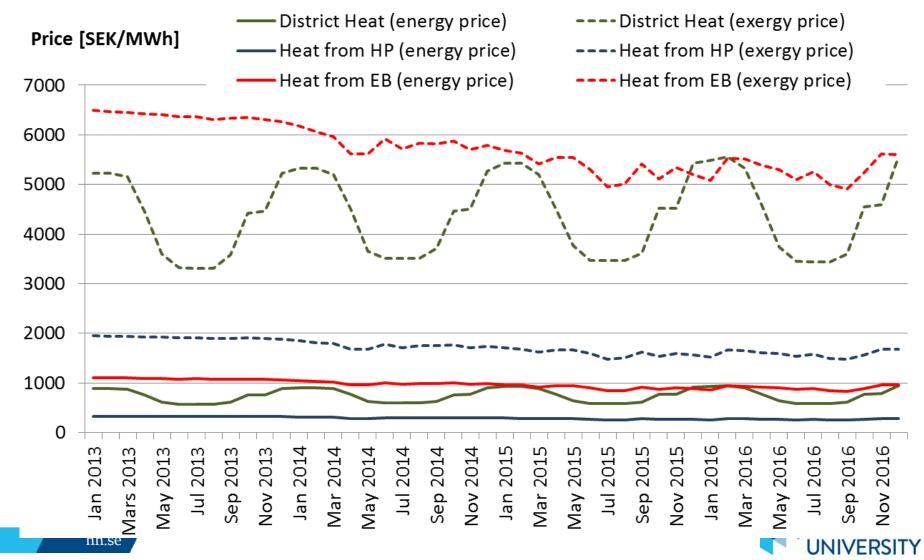


Methods for heating in service and household in Sweden

- District heating: about 54%
- Electric boiler/heater and heat pump: about 24%
- Biomass boiler: about 15%
- Other boiler and methods: about 7%



Heat cost including tax using district heat, electric boiler and heat pump

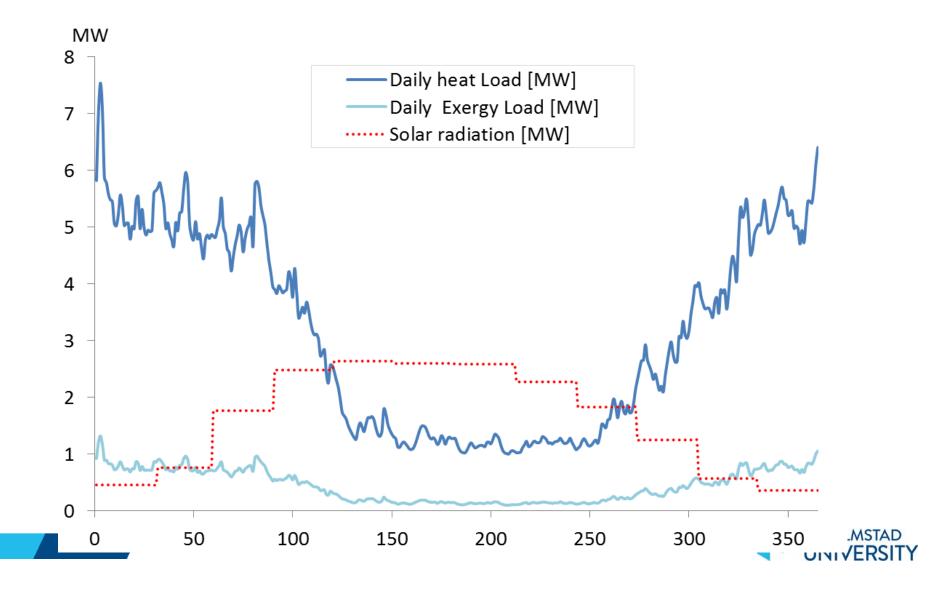




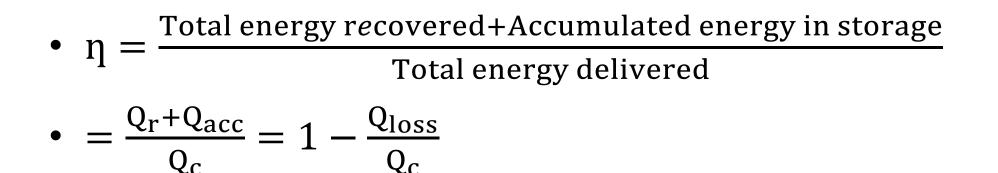
Thermal energy storage



Heat distributed to net during one year in a solar district heating system



Evaluation of thermal Storage



• $\eta_{ex} =$ <u>Total exergy recovered+Accumulated exergy in storage</u> Total exergy delivered

•
$$=\frac{E_r + E_{acc}}{E_c} = 1 - \frac{E_{loss} + E_{destruction}}{E_c}$$



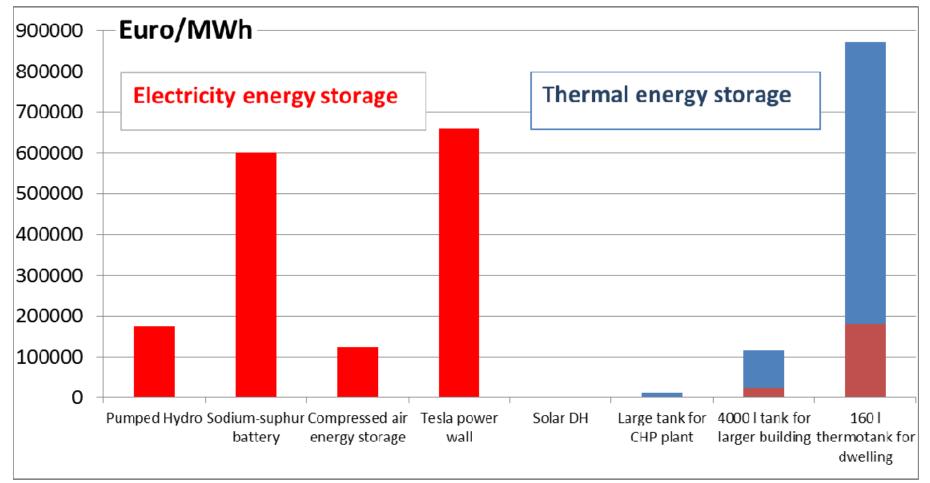
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Energy Storage efficiency

- Overall energy efficiency of thermal storage
 : about 60%
- Overall exergy efficiency of thermal storage
 - : about 19%



Investment cost of energy storage





Summary

- Avoid to convert high quality energy sources to low quality energy sources, use low quality renewable energy resources
- Heat pump is good example combined low and high quality energy input, and price could complete with district heating at present
- Electricity storage is about 100 times more expensive than storage, in energy, and 20 times more in exergy







Thank for your attention!

