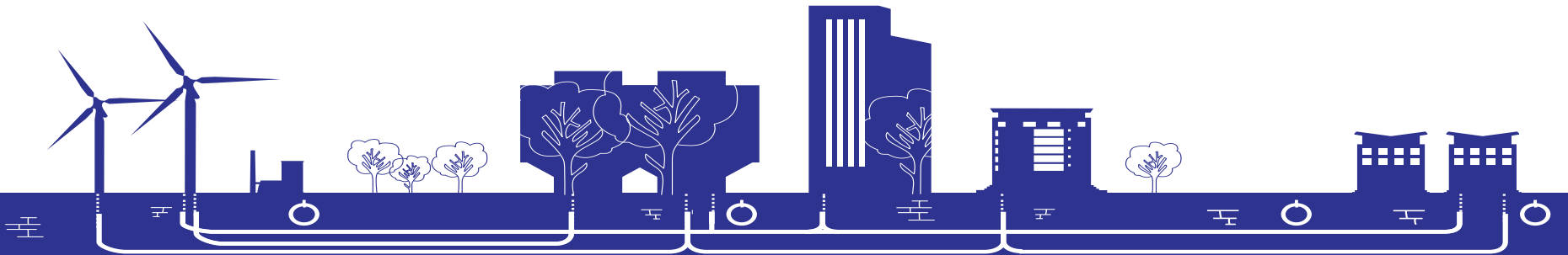


Dynamic operation of a large-scale heat pump and implications for the provision of ancillary services - Case study from EnergyLab Nordhavn

Wiebke Meeseburg, DTU Mechanical Engineering, wmeese@mek.dtu.dk
Tore Gad Kjeld, HOFOR, tgkj@hofor.dk



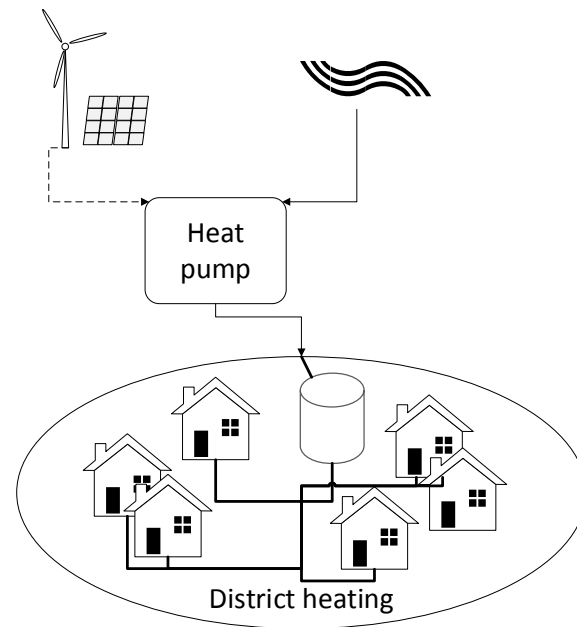
Can large-scale heat pumps deliver ancillary services?

Advantages compared to individual heat pumps

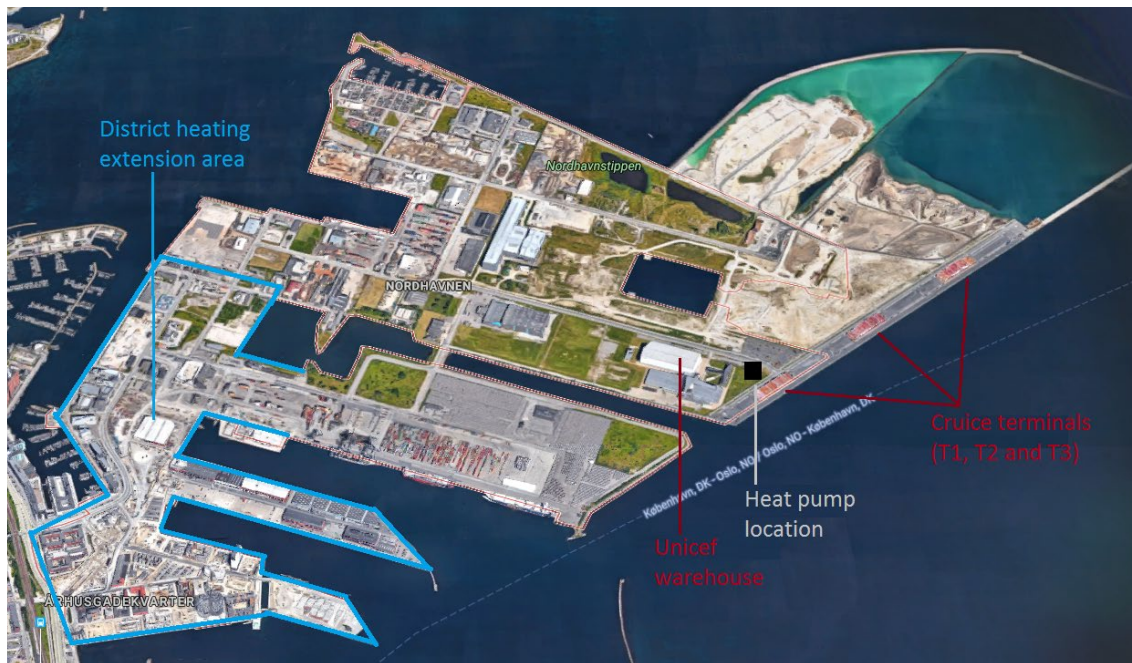
- Larger amount of regulation power
- District heating systems offer high flexibility (storages, network, buildings)
- Professionally managed units
- Specific cost for control and communication is lower

Disadvantages compared to individual heat pumps

- Slower start-up and ramping
- Designed for base load



The FlexHeat heat pump system



Source: Høfor

Source: C.Saltini & A. Sanchez Garcia

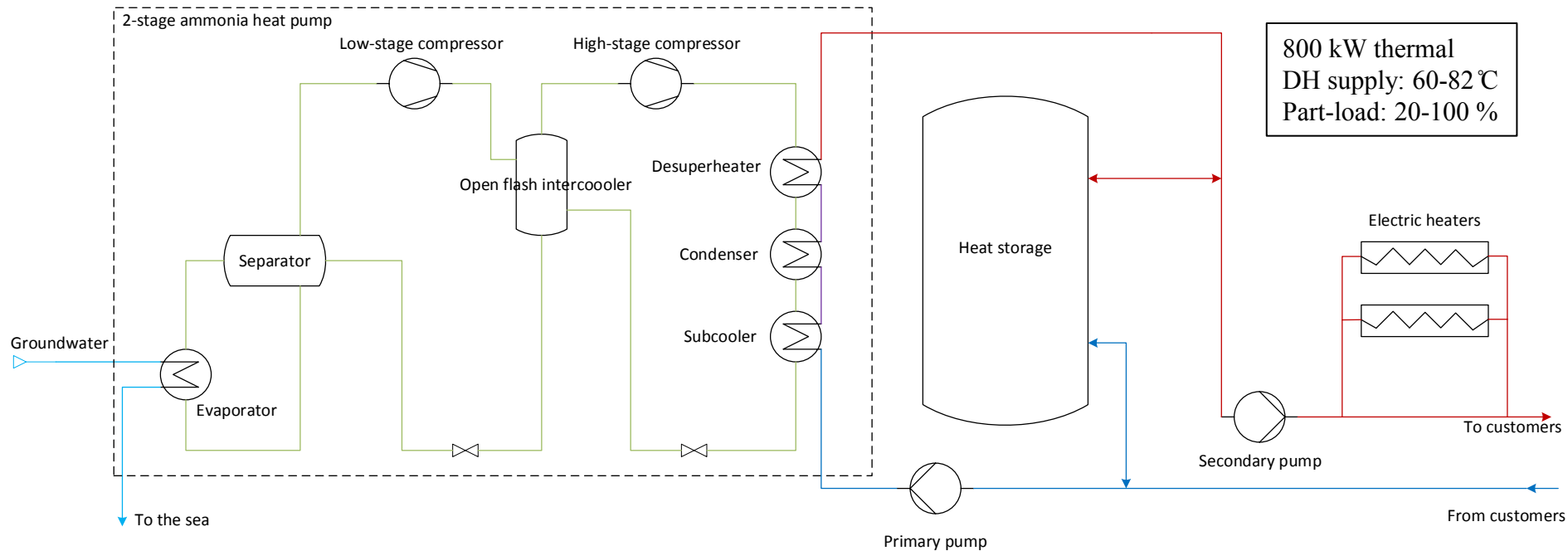


Source: Høfor



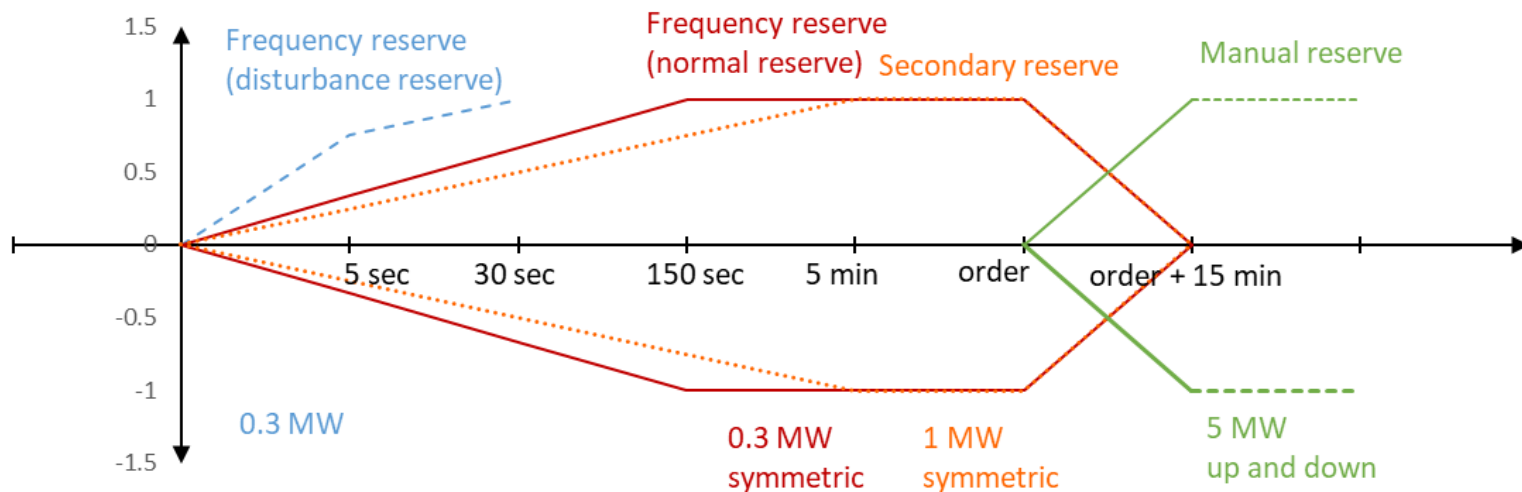
Source: Høfor

The FlexHeat heat pump system



Regulation services in Denmark

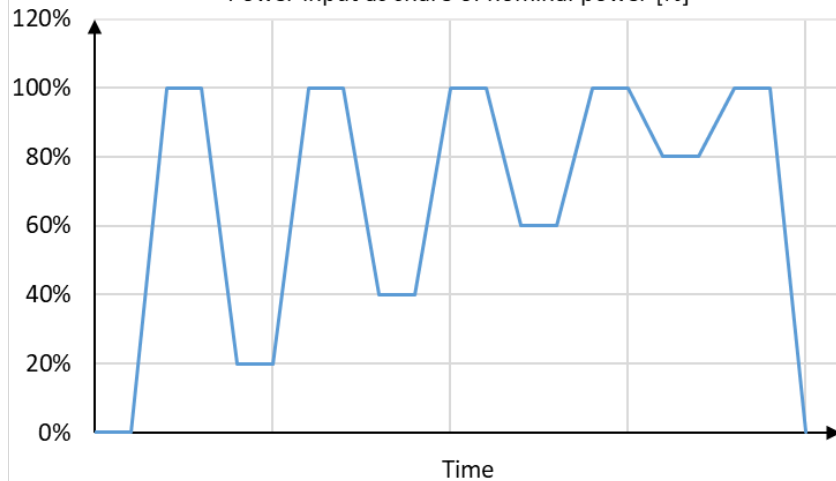
Ancillary services in Eastern Denmark



Testing scheme & Operation principle

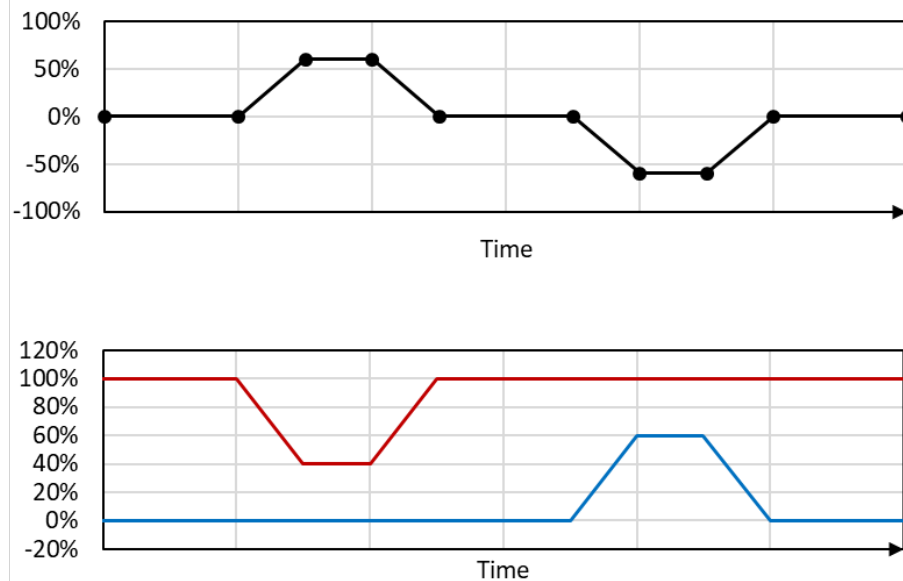
Testing scheme

Power input as share of nominal power [%]

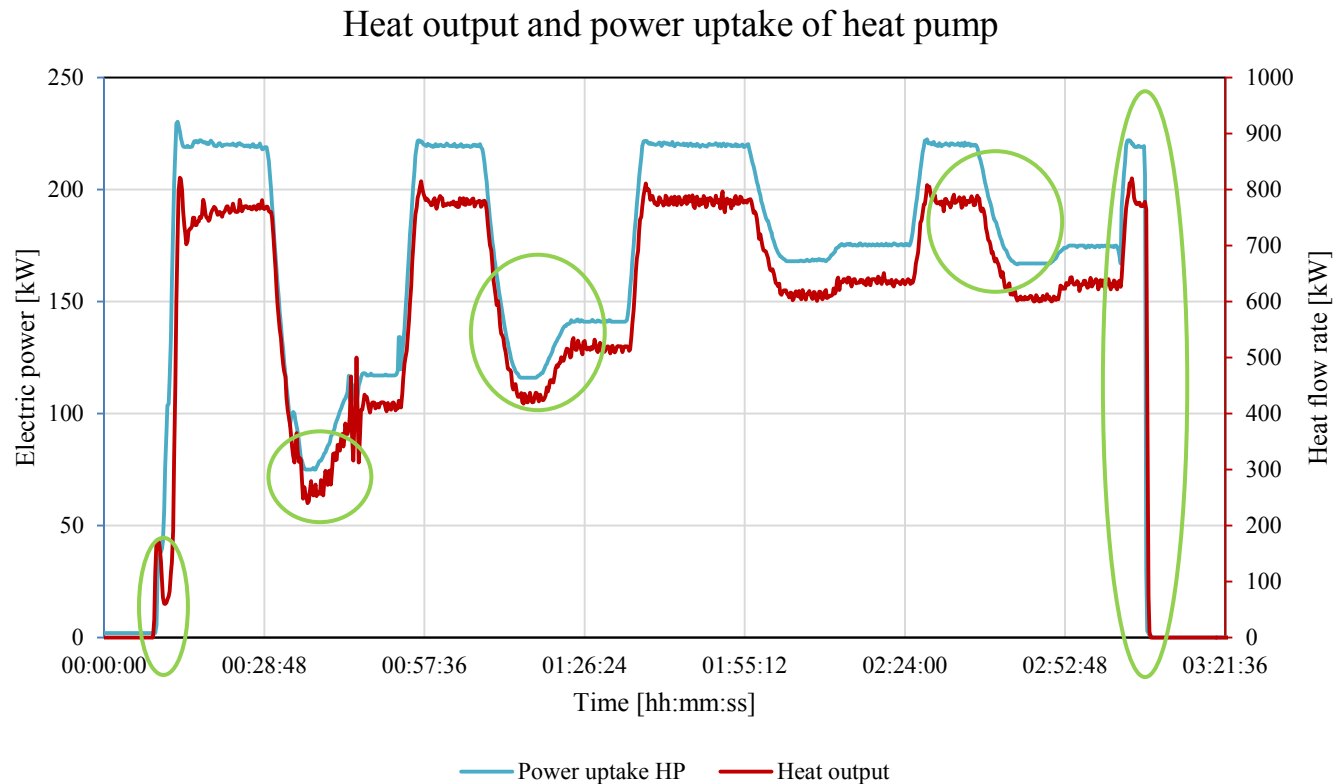


Operation principle

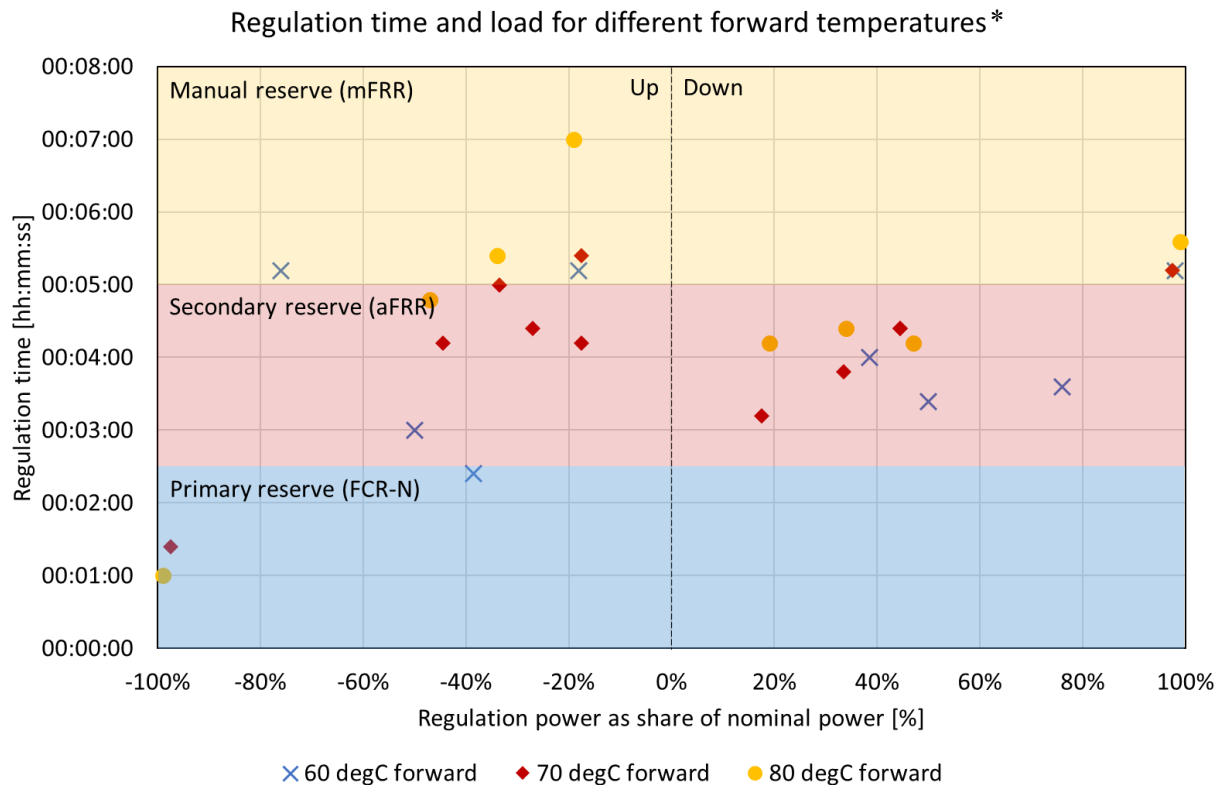
Regulation power as share of the nominal heat pump power [%]



Results: Dynamic test of heat pump



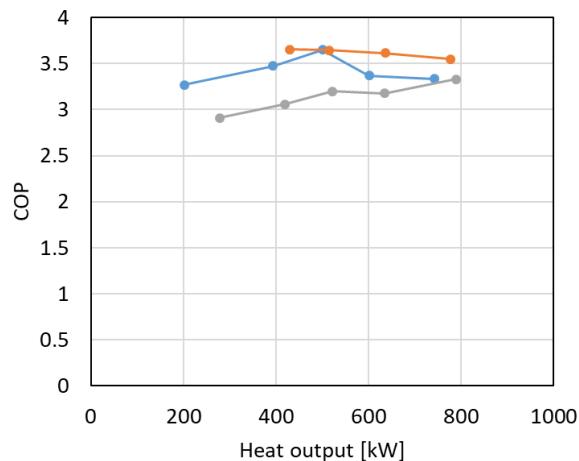
Results: Regulation time



* If overshooting during down-regulation can be balanced out

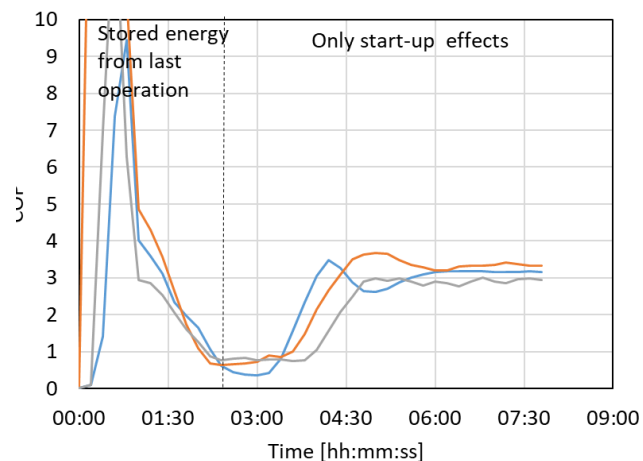
Results: Coefficient of performance

Measured COPs under steady-state conditions



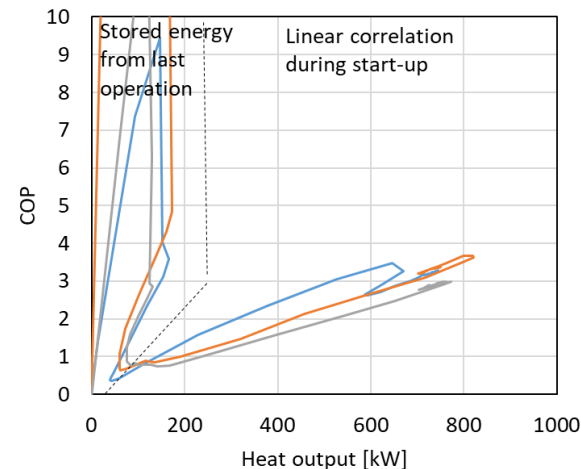
—●— 60 °C —●— 70 °C —●— 80 °C

COP during start-up for three different forward temperatures



— 60 °C — 70 °C — 80 °C

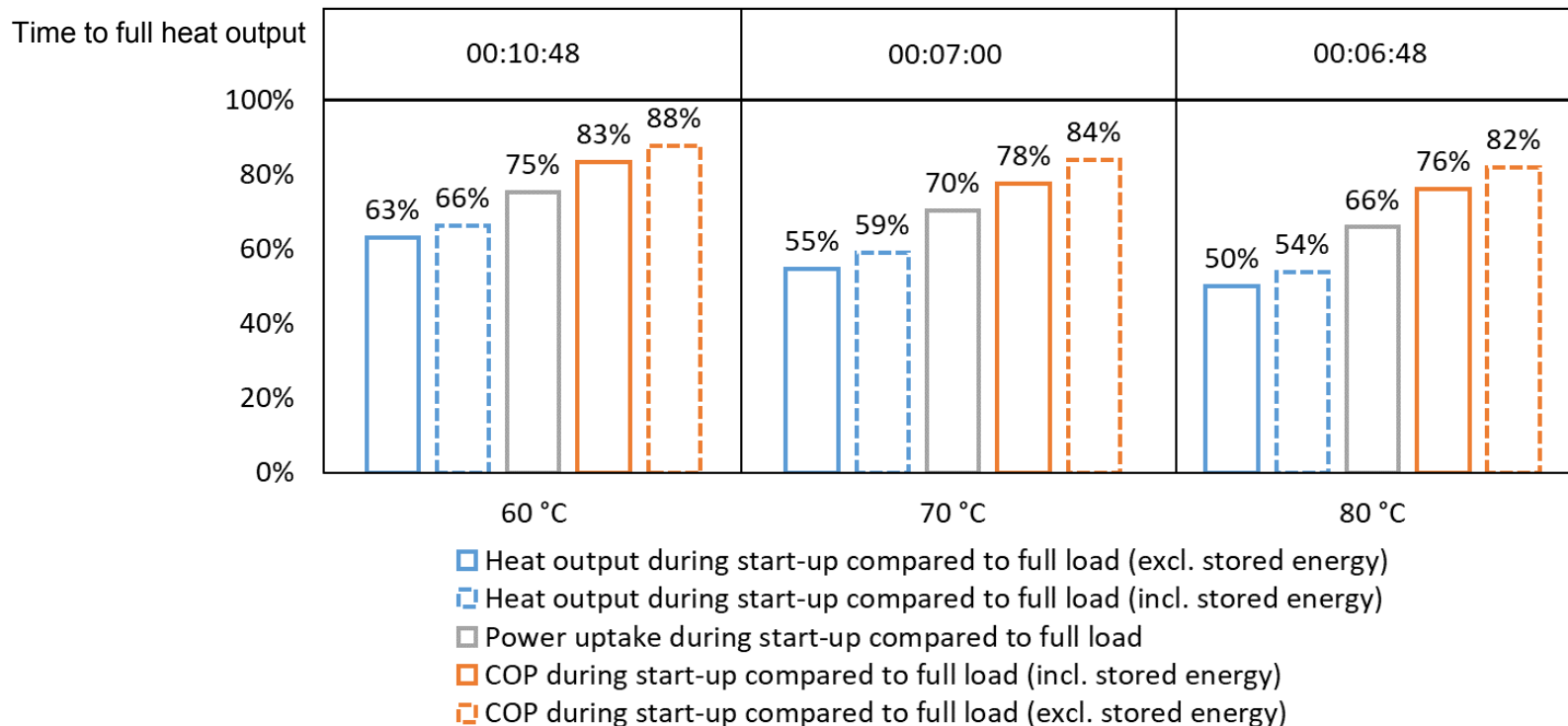
COP during start-up over heat output for three different forward temperatures



— 60 °C — 70 °C — 80 °C

Results: Performance during start-up

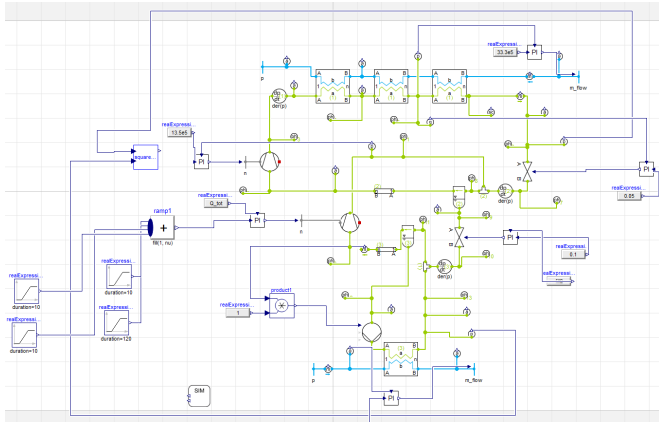
Performance during start-up compared to full load



Learnings from experiments

For very fast regulation (<150 sec)...

- Heat pump design and control strategy have to be designed for flexible operation
 - to avoid damages due to sudden condensation in the suction line
 - to enable the necessary ramping rates
 - to use the combination of heat pump and electric boiler power uptake optimally
- Heat exchangers cool down very slowly during stand still -> cold start-up seems not to be a problem
- Fast start-up benefits high performance, i.e. low operation cost of flexibly operated heat pump



Dynamic model of the heat pump to

- Test improved design
- Test of control strategies
- Derive design recommendations for flexible heat pumps

Example:

Prediction of the necessary preheating of the suction line, to prevent spontaneous condensing in the suction line during rapid ramp-down.

Conclusion & Outlook

Implications for the provision of ancillary services

- Tertiary reserve
 - Is possible without changing the system
 - Could also be provided by shutting down completely and start-up from zero
- Secondary reserve
 - is possible by going into part-load
 - improved control is recommended for down-ramping
- Primary reserve
 - might be possible with special design of the heat pump -> future research

Thank you for your attention ☺

Wiebke Meesenburg

PhD student

Technical University of Denmark

Mechanical Engineering, Section of thermal energy

Nils Koppels Allé 403, DK-2800 Kgs.Lyngby

wmeese@mek.dtu.dk

www.dtu.dk

