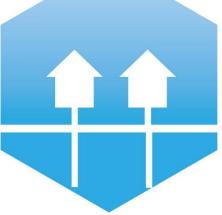
2nd International Conference on Smart Energy Systems and 4th Generation District Heating Aalborg, 27-28 September 2016

> Superior system efficiency : Casestudies and concepts from a german smartsystem approach for next generation district heating





4DH 4th Generation District Heating Technologies and Systems



Management Summary



- ✓ DHC 4^{th} generation concepts are well documented
- ✓ Practical execution lacks integrated solutions and empiric data
- ✓ Enerpipe has an exciting success track in small-/mid-size projects
- ✓ Aggregated data over the last years, within many monitored projects prove heatdistribution efficiency rates of up to 85% (within 1 MWh project-size)
- \checkmark This result is a mix of:
 - $\checkmark\,$ Selected implementation of 4th generation concepts
 - \checkmark Ongoing project monitoring and usage of aggregated data as knowledge base
 - $\checkmark\,$ Integration of optimized components



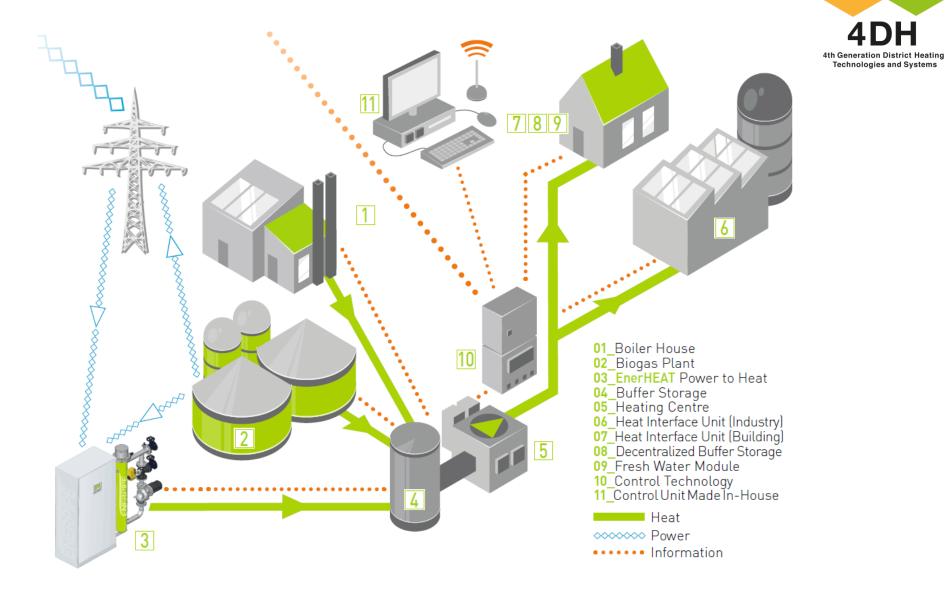
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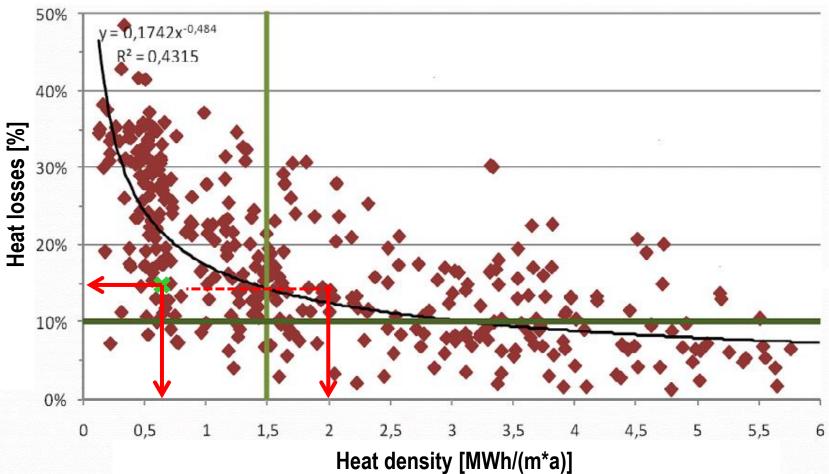
Enerpipes System-Approach for CHP networks

660



Case Study Findings HEAT DENSITY AS LIMITING FACTOR





Case Study Findings STATISTIC BASED ANALYSIS OF HEAT DEMAND

Heat load of each to be connected property is the key figure for the design of each district heating scheme!

Due to that the data collection is essential for the calculation of the correct heat load

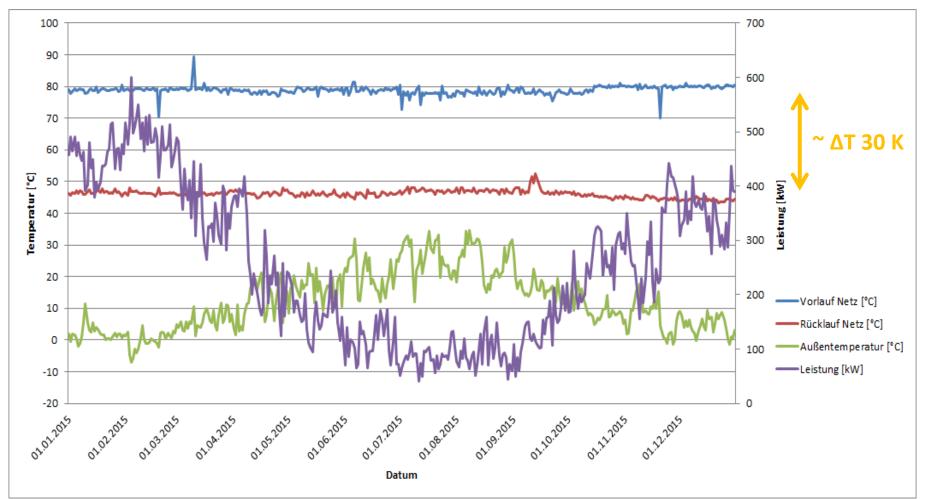
Estimation and assuming heat loads often effects oversizing, what results into an non-efficient system with higher investment and operating costs





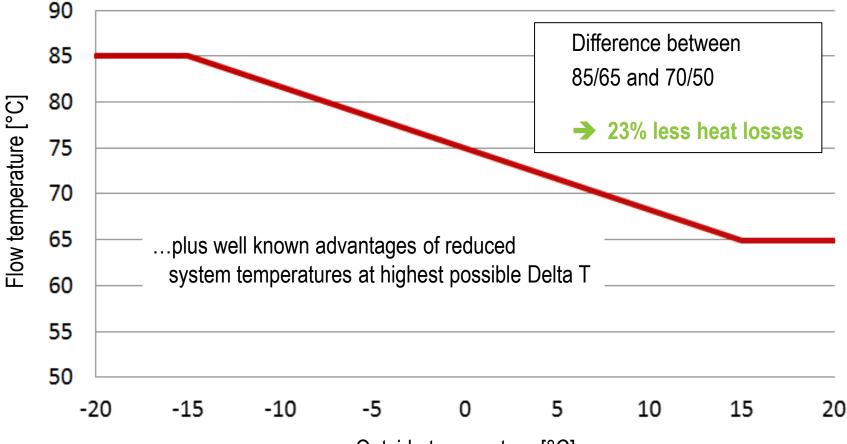
Case Study Findings DH TEMPERATUR MONITORING 2015





Solutions through planing OPTIMISED TEMPERATURES

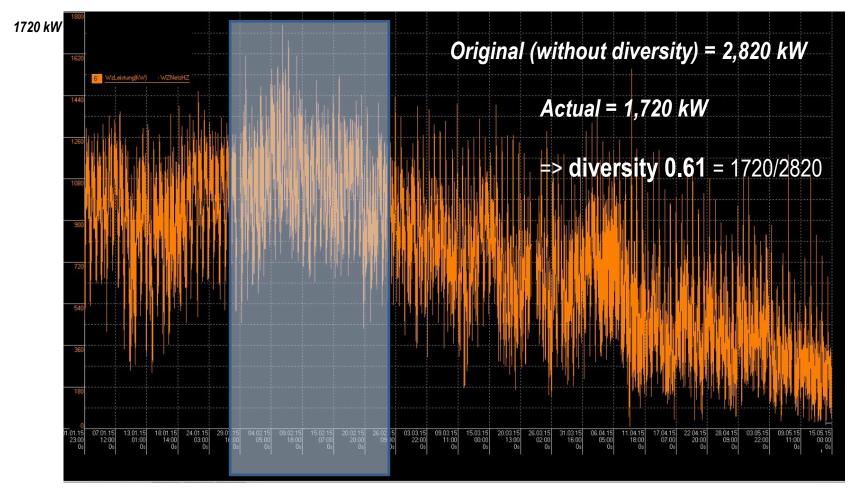




Outside temperature [°C]

Case Study Findings MONITORING – MAX. PEAK LOAD





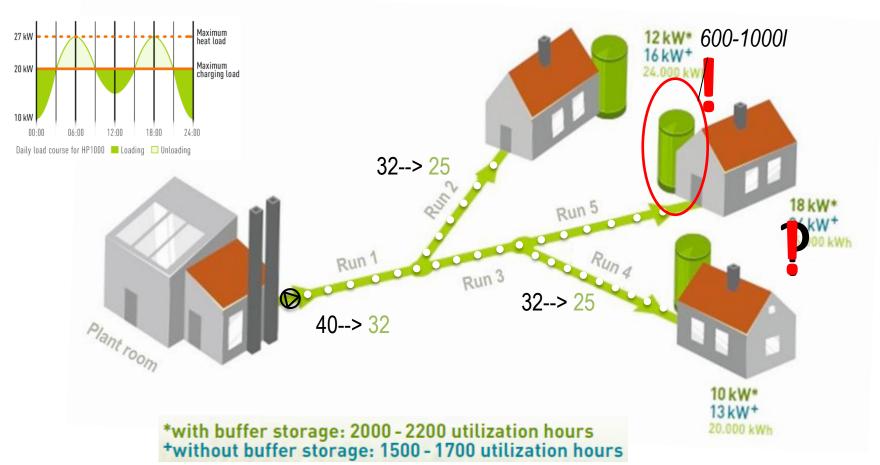
Jan 2015

Coldest days

May 2015

Case Study Findings REDUCING PEAK HEAT DEMAND VIA DECENTRAL BUFFER





Case Study Findings

INCREASING DELTA T DUE TO EFFICIENT HEAT TRANSFER VIA DECENTRAL BUFFER

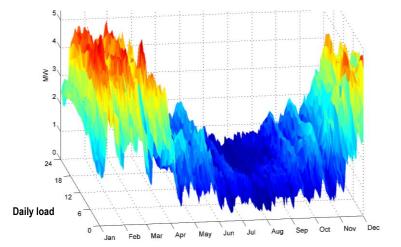
- Volumetric flow rate can be adjusted on demand
- Return can be restricted
- Good heat transfer from primary to secondary circuit
- Instantaneous hot water supply helps to reduce the return (typical design temperature 75/45°C)
- \Rightarrow Smaller pipes can be installed
- \Rightarrow Heat losses and $\ensuremath{\mathsf{pumping}}$ costs will be reduced

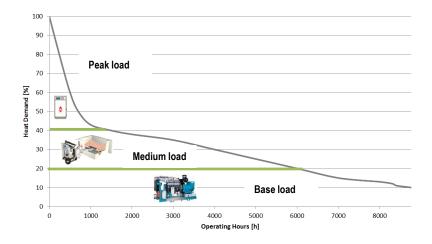


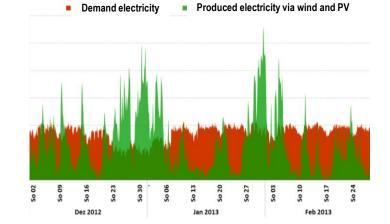


Case Study Findings CHOOSING THE BEST AVAILABLE HEAT SOURCES – SMART CONTROL





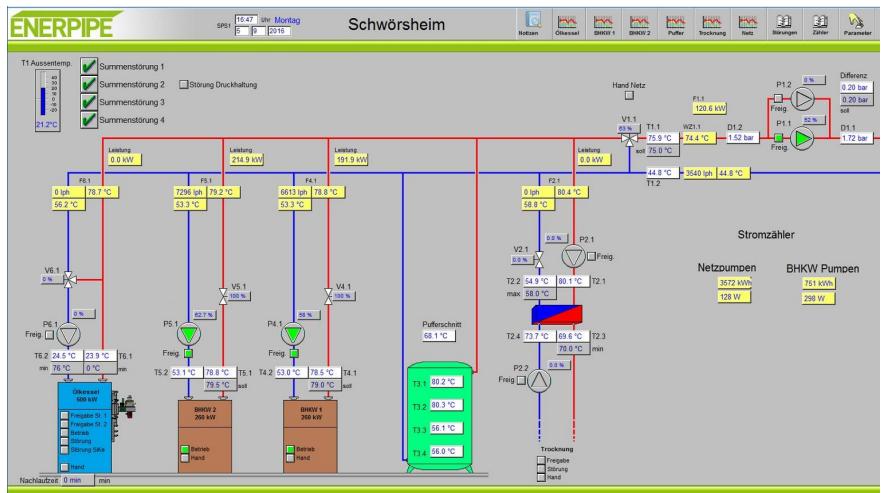






Case Study Findings MONITORING – A BASE FOR OPTIMISATION





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- \checkmark Ongoing project monitoring and usage of aggregated data as knowledge base
- $\checkmark\,$ Integration of optimized components



ENERPIPE

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Lets talk about it



Hear and now, later during the conference, or whenever you believe we should talk...

robert.schneider@brainchain.ch



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