

Integrated solutions for electrification: three approaches from three countries

April 28, 2021
15h00 – 16h00



Leonardo ENERGY Webinar Channel
j.mp/leonardotube

5th Webinar of the Electrification Academy



“Decarbonisation is a team effort.”



Christian van
Maarschalkerweerd, Danish
Energy Association



Laura Glover,
Delta-EE



Stefan Liesner,
2G Energy

The path to a climate-neutral Europe in 2050 will be paved with a variety of solutions. Diverse conditions in European countries require holistic planning approaches tailored to local needs to progress towards a net-zero power system. In the fifth webinar of the Electrification Academy, three speakers share integrated approaches from their respective countries. These strategies seek synergies between solutions to meet the common challenge of integrating growing shares of variable renewable energy sources, boosting power system flexibility and lowering carbon emissions.





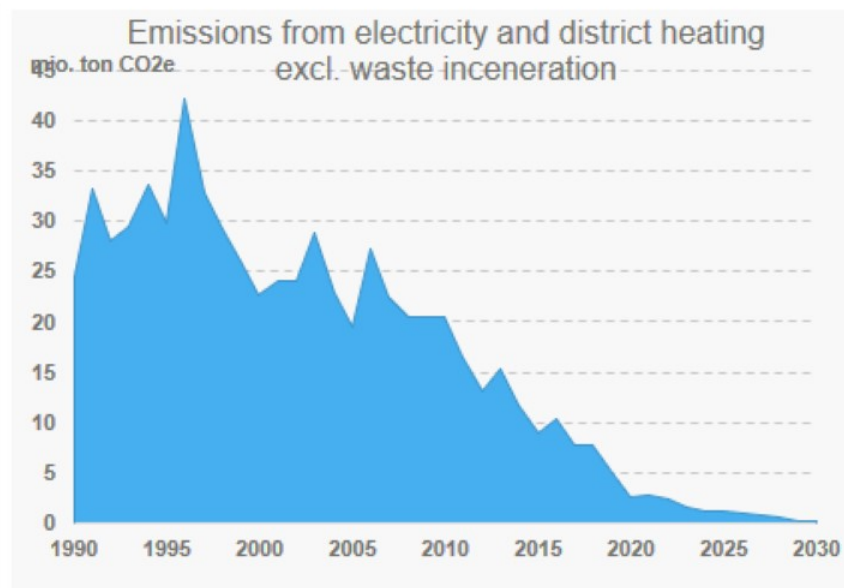
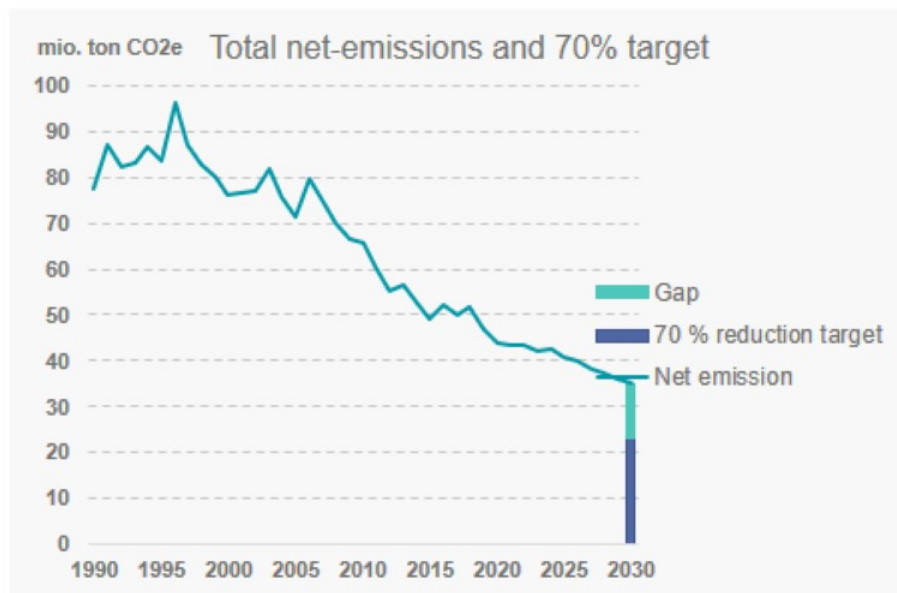
Integrated solutions for electrification: RE-integration and the role of district heating in Denmark

Fifth webinar of the Electrification Academy

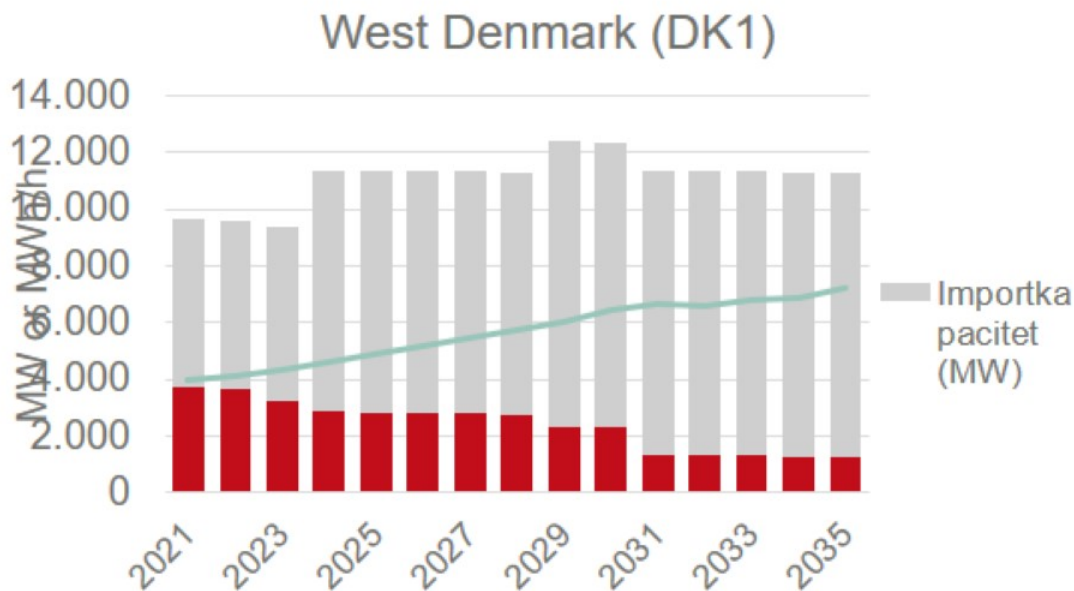
Christian van Maarschalkerweerd - Dansk Energi



Green transition and reduction targets drives fundamental change of Danish energy system

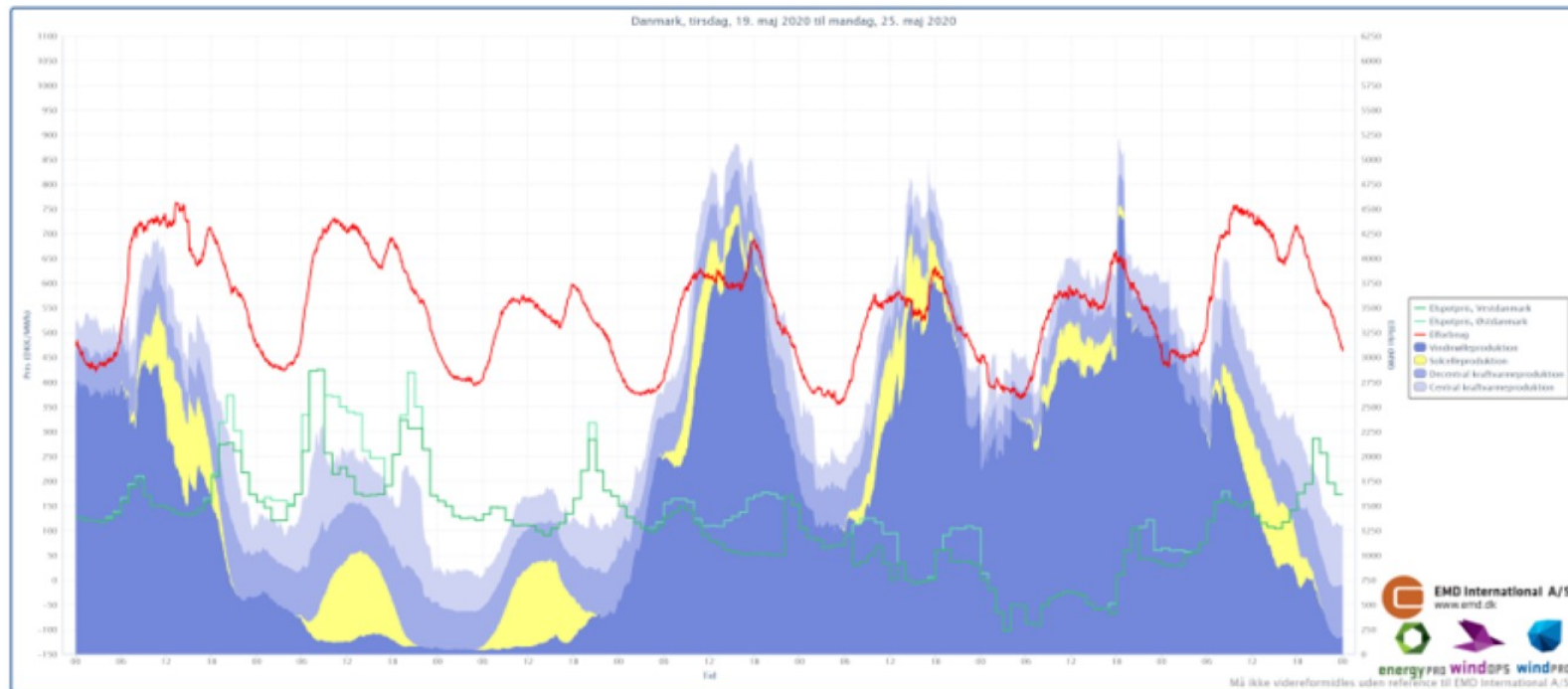


Balancing the green electricity system



- Significant increase in electricity consumption
- Significant reduction of thermal capacity. Phase out of coal and gas, and reduced biomass usage
- Interconnectors are needed to maintain balance between supply and demand
- Flexible and price sensitive demand is also needed

May 2020 – An example of production and demand



District heating in Denmark

- 64% of Danish households are heated with district heating, and many areas with individual gas boilers are now being converted to district heating or heat pumps
- Historically the heat has primarily been produced on combined heat and power plants
- Now the production is converted to heat pumps and heat-only-boilers (electric and/or biomass)
- District heating companies are going from production to consumption of electricity
- Heat storage has always been an integrated part of the system to enable optimal operation of CHP plants day/night
- The economic value of heat storage is increasing -> investments in new storage capacity

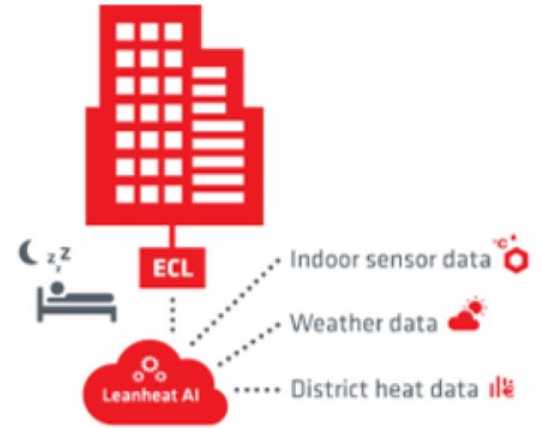
Storage in DH systems and buildings



Traditional storage day/night



Large scale/seasonal storage



- ➕ Adaptive (no configuration)
 - ➕ Predictive
- Thermal capacity in buildings

Regulatory framework

- Electricity tax for heating purposes reduced to EU minimum charge (both for individual households and DH companies)
- Subsidy for converting from gasboiler to heat pump or district heating
- District heating projects need to demonstrate that they are cheaper than individual heat pumps in order to be approved by municipality
- Price signals from electricity side – spot price, ancillary service and special regulation
- Distribution/transmission tariffs and connection charges reflecting true costs. Distribution tariffs differentiated in time and reduced connection charges, if load can be reduced
- Today there are many small consumer owned or municipal DH companies. Is consolidation and more commercial ownership of production units needed to harvest full flexibility potential?

DELTA-EE



nationalgridESO



4D HEAT

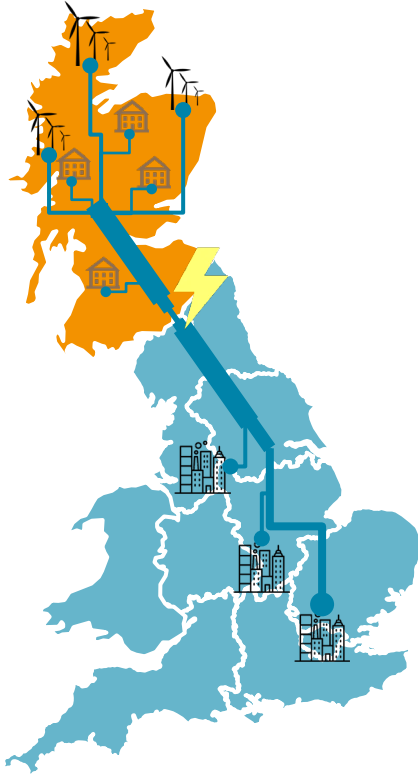
USING DOMESTIC HEAT TO ADDRESS WIND CONSTRAINTS

28th April 2021

CONTACT: laura.glover@delta-ee.com

4D Heat

Maximum volume of wind energy (MWh) that could avoid being constrained by controlling electric residential heating



Key considerations

- Need to do this without costing the ESO, DSO or end-consumer more
- Only considering **off-gas grid** electric heating in Scotland

Method:

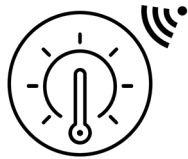
- Technical and techno-economic modelling + qualitative research
- Use storage heaters, hot water tanks and heat pumps

Outputs:

- How much of a difference can we make
- CBA
- Route to market

Scenarios

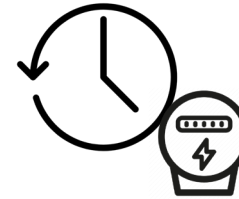
Smart controls, explicit wind incentivisation, dynamic tariffs



Smart Controls



Direct financial incentives

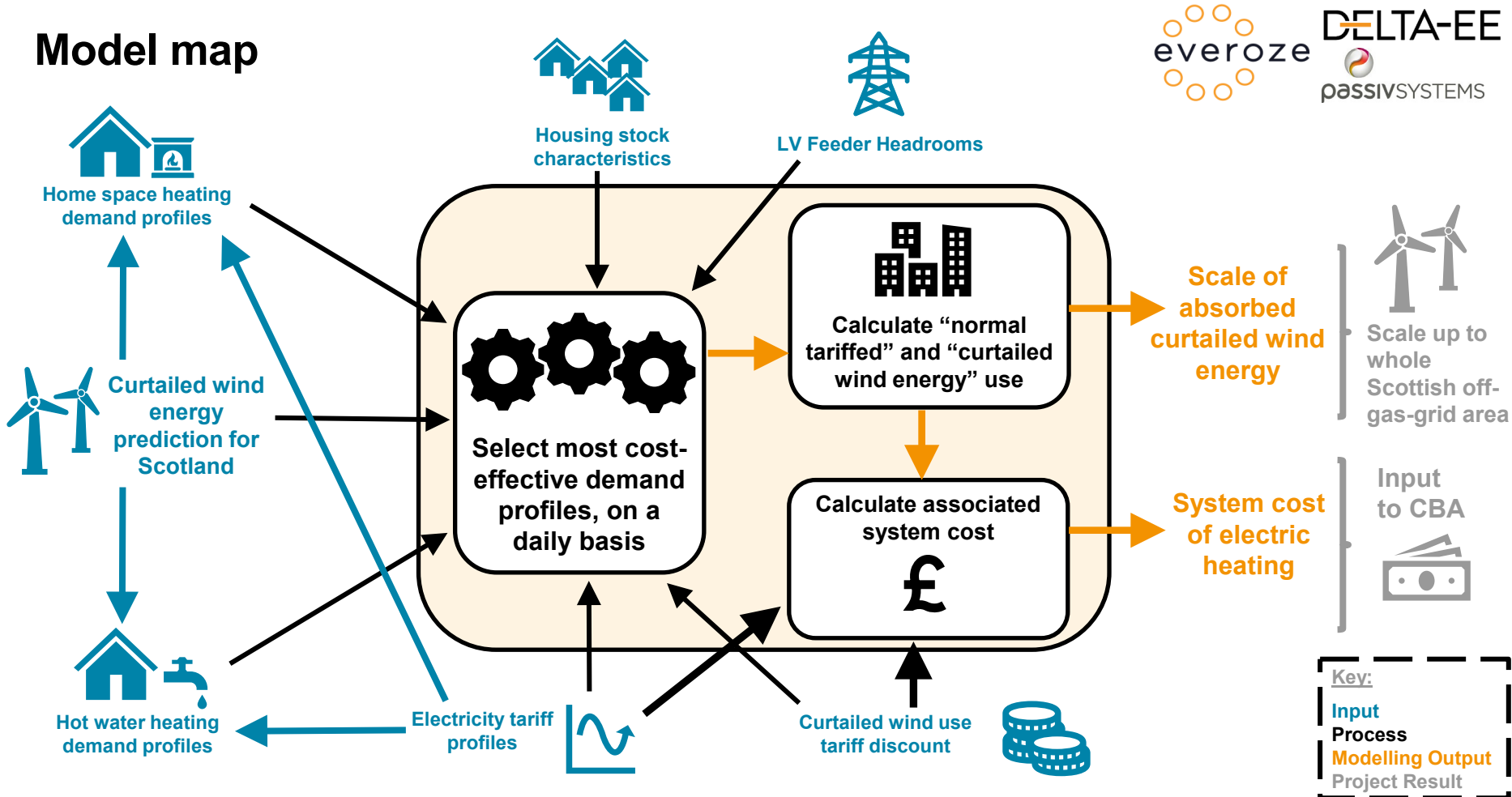


Dynamic time of use tariffs

2020

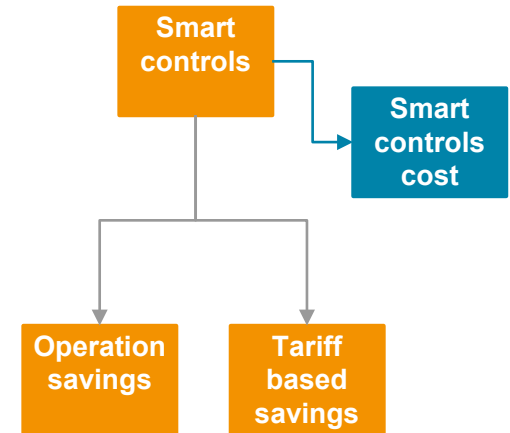
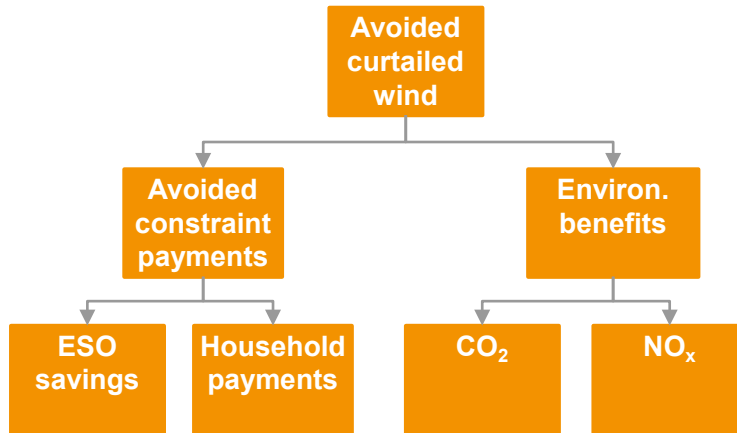
2030

Model map



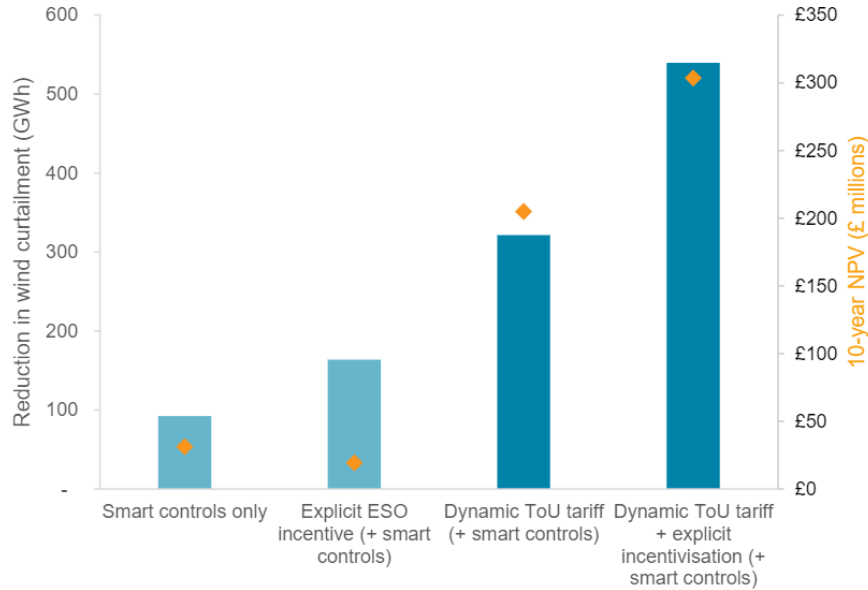
CBA overview

CBA components

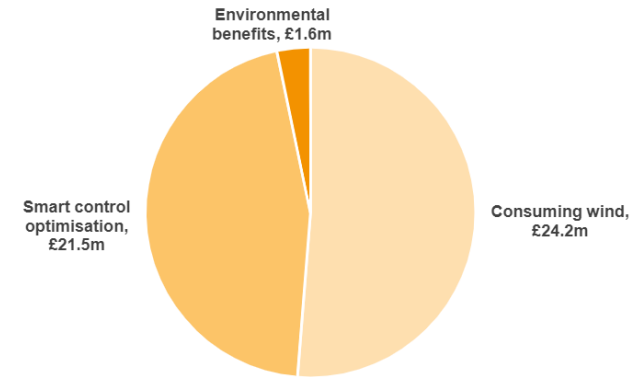


Main findings – modelling for 2030 scenarios

Reduction in wind curtailment (bars) and 10-year NPV (diamonds) in 2030 in response to different mechanisms investigated

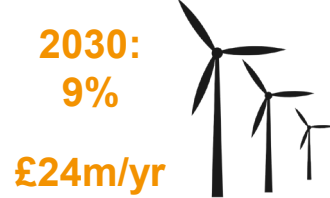


Breakdown of system wide benefits per annum for combined scenario, 2030



Conclusions

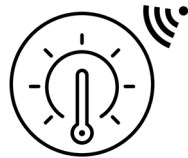
Smart electric heating can deliver value and reduce wind curtailment



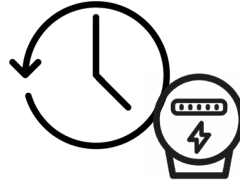
2030 wind curtailment = 3x greater than all off-gas grid electric heating demand

Improved customer comfort ensured

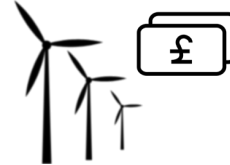
Smart controls are the key mechanisms to access all values



Smart controls



Time of Use tariffs



Explicit wind consumption incentivisation payments

Putting the theory into practice

EnergyCloud Ireland



Ireland faces similar renewable curtailment issues to the UK, with over €50 million of renewable energy wasted in 2019 alone. A consortium from across the sector aim to change this.

A horizontal banner for EnergyCloud. On the left is the EnergyCloud logo (a green cloud with a white wind turbine) and the text 'energycloud'. To the right of the logo is a photograph of a dandelion seed head. Further right, the text reads: 'EnergyCloud is a social enterprise supported by Irish utilities providers and the wind energy industry.' At the bottom of the banner, there is a row of logos for supporting organizations: EIRGRID, ESB, sse Airtricity, WIND ENERGY IRELAND, clúd housing, climote, Kingspan, and DUBLIN.

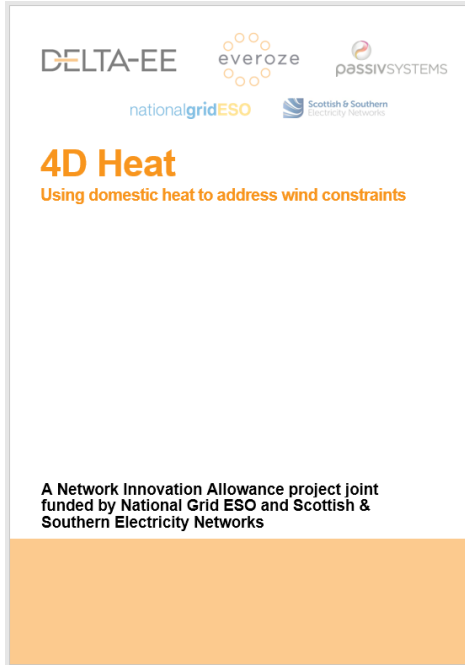
EnergyCloud is a social enterprise supported by Irish utilities providers and the wind energy industry.

EIRGRID ESB sse Airtricity WIND ENERGY IRELAND clúd housing climote Kingspan DUBLIN

- EnergyCloud aims to capture some of this surplus renewable energy and redistribute it to citizens on the island of Ireland who are living in fuel poverty.
- Houses included in the scheme will be fitted with a small heating control device that will activate the immersion to come on and use the free power to heat water.
- An initial trial of 50 homes has just kicked off.

<https://www.energycloud.org/about/>

Further information

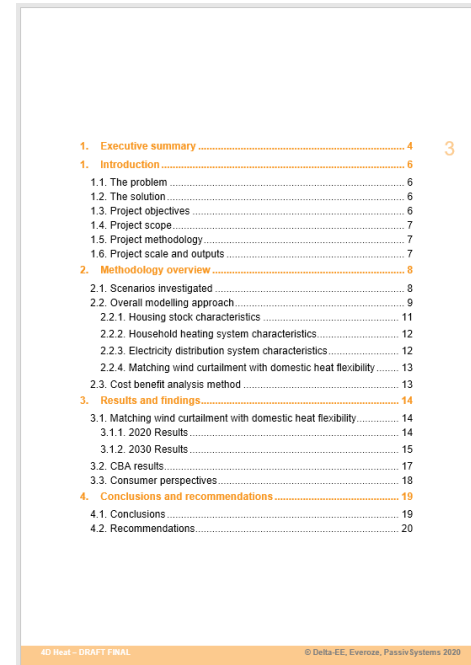


DELTA-EE everoze passivSYSTEMS
nationalgridESO Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

4D Heat


Using domestic heat to address wind constraints

A Network Innovation Allowance project joint funded by National Grid ESO and Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks



1. Executive summary	4	3
1. Introduction	6	
1.1. The problem	6	
1.2. The solution	6	
1.3. Project objectives	6	
1.4. Project scope	7	
1.5. Project methodology	7	
1.6. Project scale and outputs	7	
2. Methodology overview	8	
2.1. Scenarios investigated	8	
2.2. Overall modelling approach	9	
2.2.1. Housing stock characteristics	11	
2.2.2. Household heating system characteristics	12	
2.2.3. Electricity distribution system characteristics	12	
2.2.4. Matching wind curtailment with domestic heat flexibility	13	
2.3. Cost benefit analysis method	13	
3. Results and findings	14	
3.1. Matching wind curtailment with domestic heat flexibility	14	
3.1.1. 2020 Results	14	
3.1.2. 2030 Results	15	
3.2. CBA results	17	
3.3. Consumer perspectives	18	
4. Conclusions and recommendations	19	
4.1. Conclusions	19	
4.2. Recommendations	20	

4D Heat - DRAFT FINAL © Delta-EE, Everoze, PassivSystems 2020



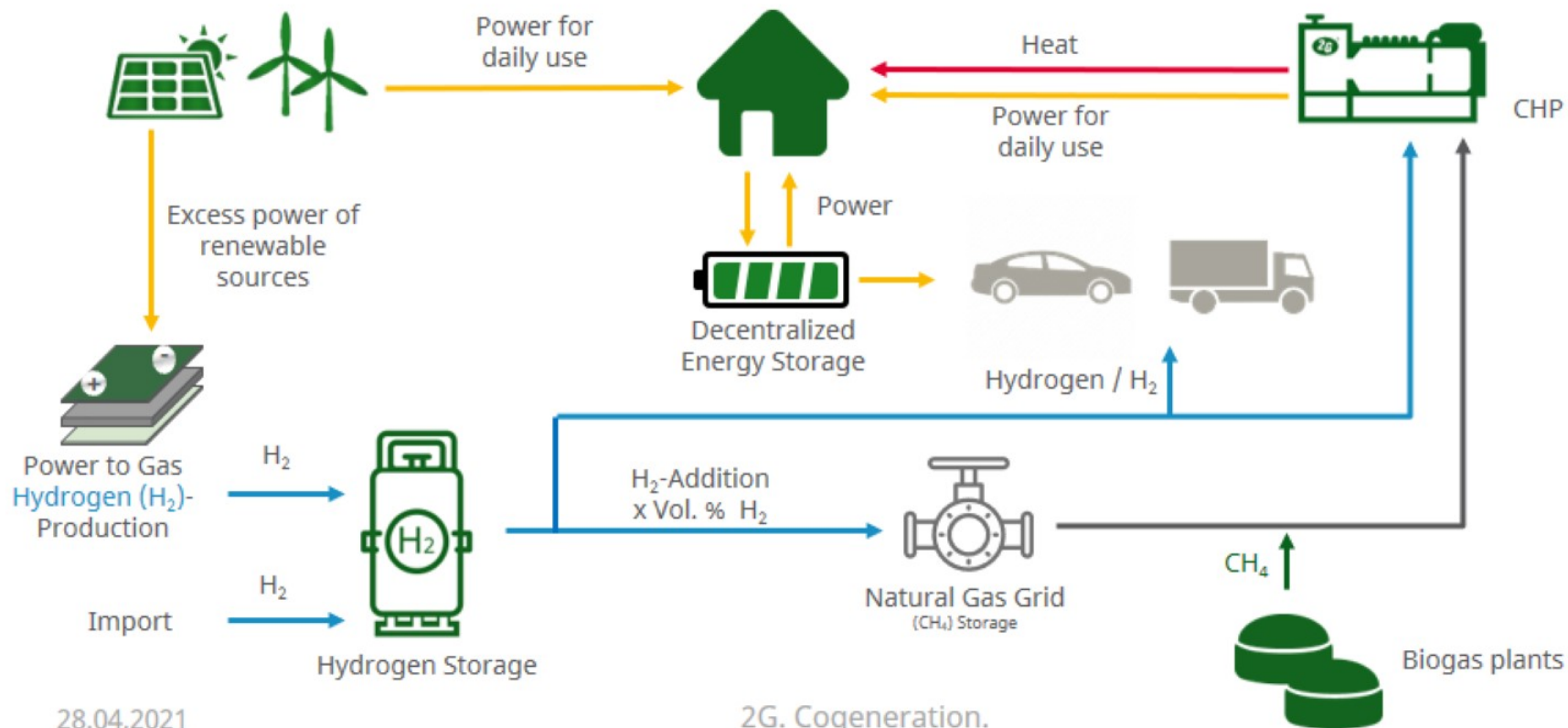
We Care for a Better Future.



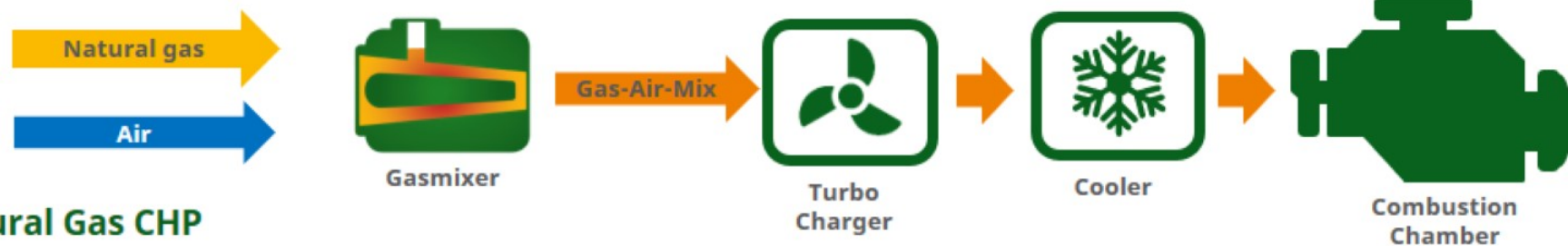
Hydrogen CHP - The Enabler

Stefan Liesner, Head of Public Affairs and Public Relations, 2G Energy AG

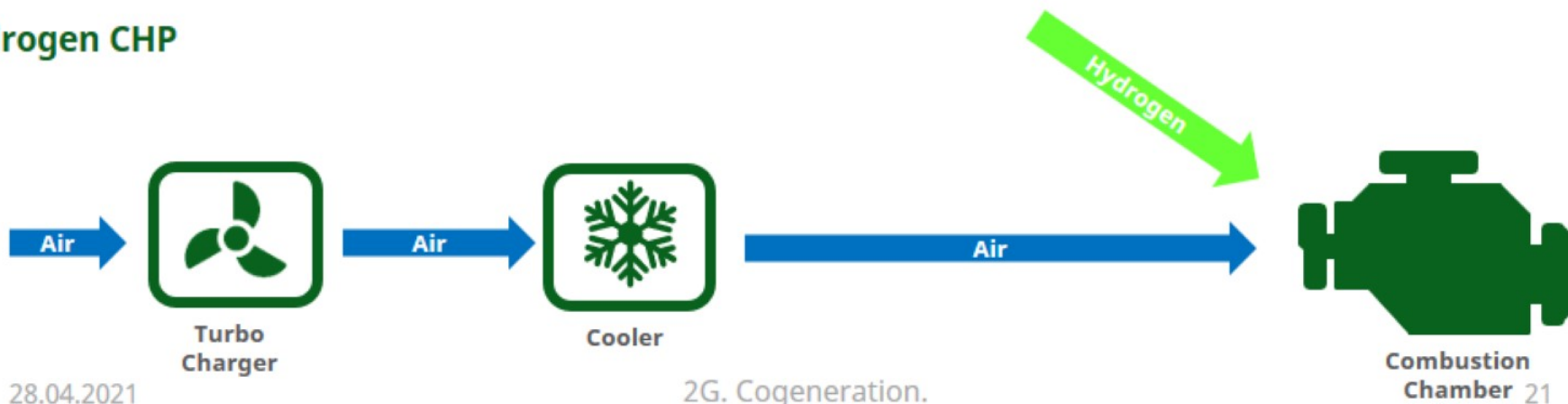
Sectoral Coupling.



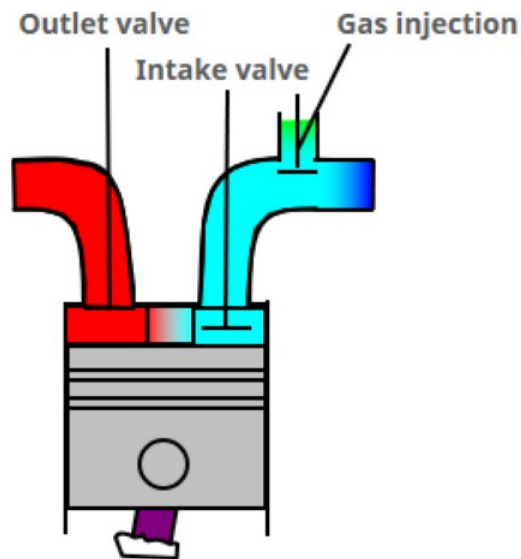
Comparison: Natural Gas CHP vs. Hydrogen CHP



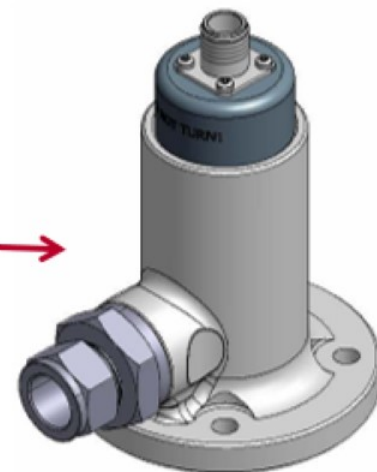
Hydrogen CHP



Mixture with Port Injection



Port Injection:
Mixture just before the
combustion chamber

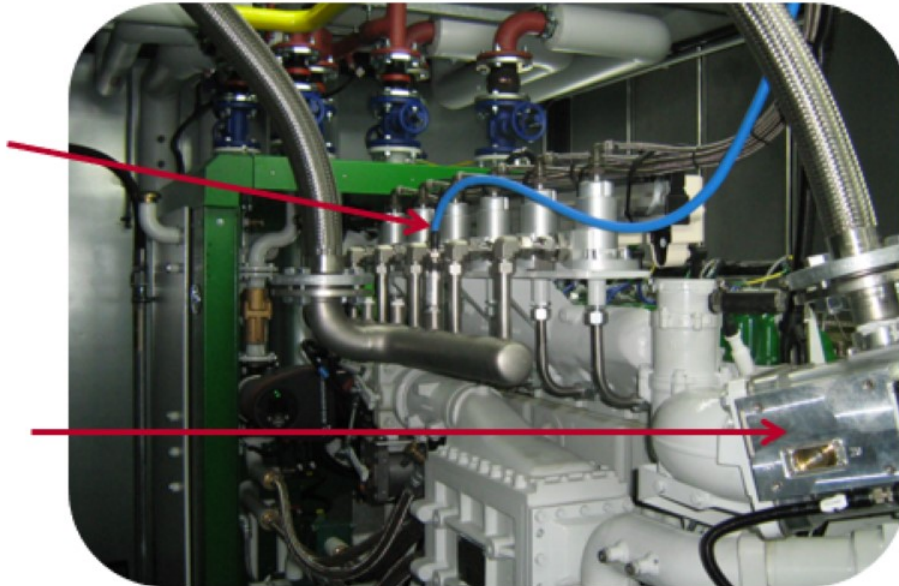


Gas injection valve

Combination of Hydrogen / Natural Gas Operation

Gas injection for
hydrogen
operation

Regular gas mixer



Switch between hydrogen / natural gas (biogas) operation enables covering peak demand

Today Natural Gas - Tomorrow Hydrogen.



Natural Gas



Hydrogen



References.

TOTAL Hydrogen Service Station / Berlin (Germany)

agenitor 306 H₂ with 2G hydrogen technology

Stadtwerke Haßfurt / Haßfurt (Germany)

agenitor 406 H₂ with 2G hydrogen technology

Siemens (Dubai)

agenitor 412 H₂ with 2G hydrogen technology

APEX / Rostock (Germany)

agenitor 404c H₂ with 2G hydrogen technology

Climate Neutral Quarter Esslingen (Germany)

agenitor 406 H₂ with 2G hydrogen technology

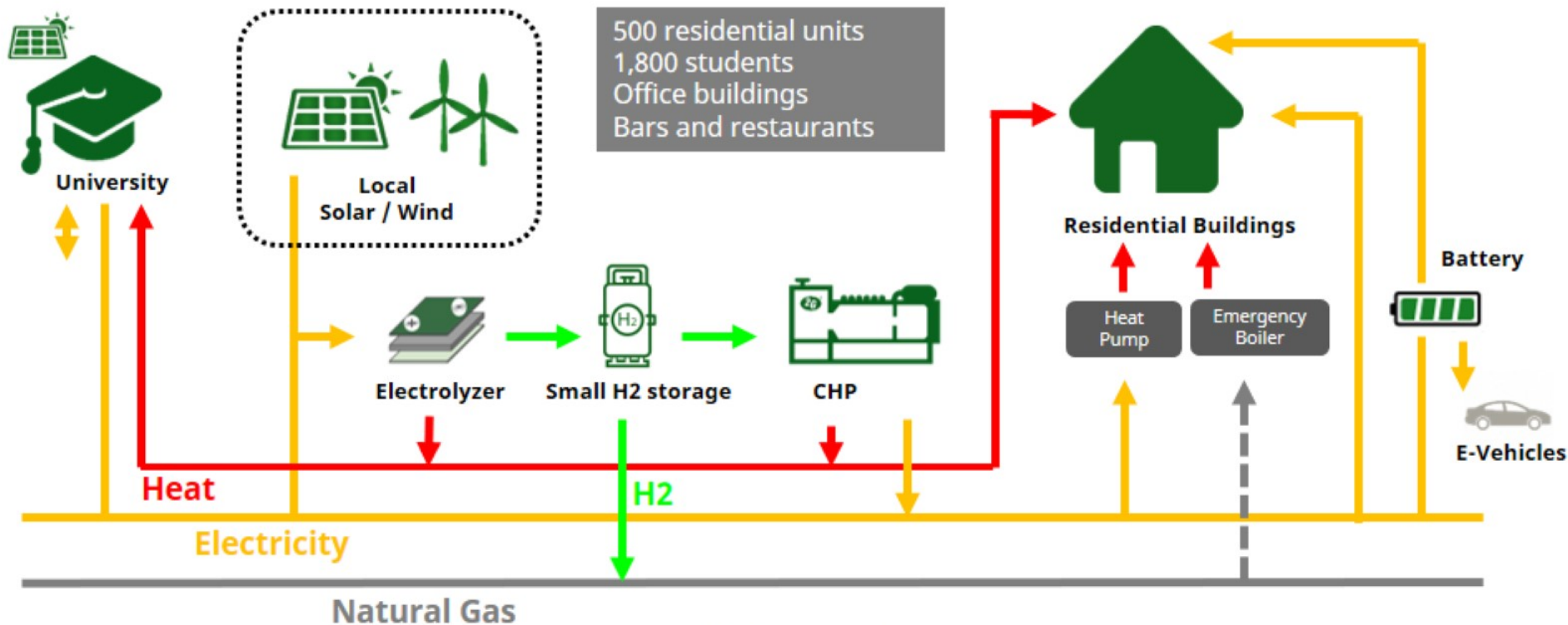
Oakney Airport (UK)

agenitor 404c with H₂ with 2G hydrogen technology





Case Study: City of Esslingen (Germany)



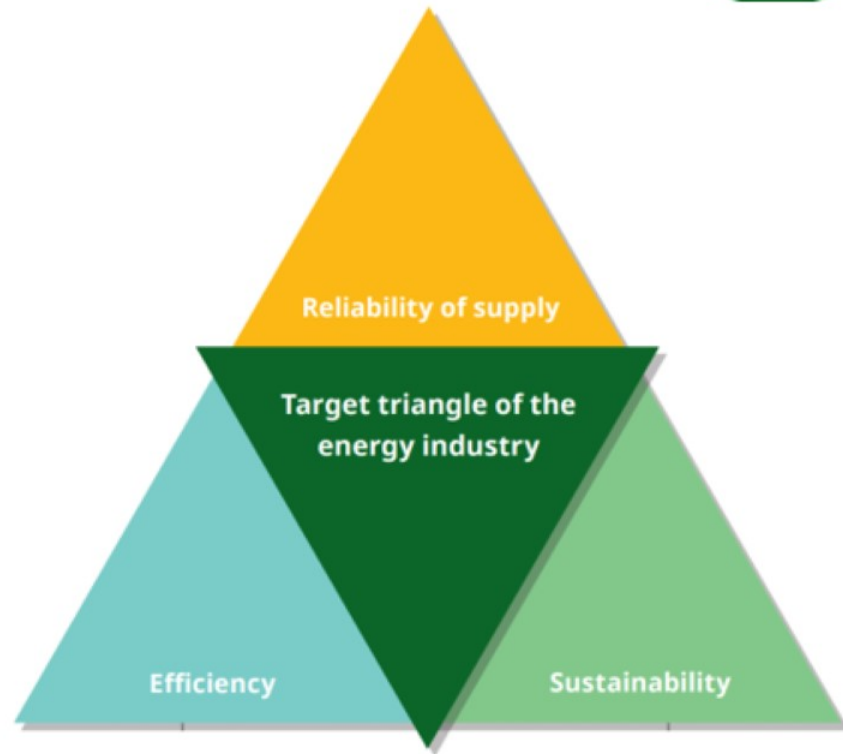


2G Hydrogen Portfolio.

Type	Output		Efficiency Rate		
	Electrical	Thermal	Electrical	Thermal	Total
agenitor 404c H ₂	115 kW	129 kW	37.7 %	42.3 %	80.0 %
agenitor 406 H ₂	170 kW	183 kW	39.0 %	41.9 %	80.9 %
agenitor 408 H ₂	240 kW	250 kW	40.2 %	41.9 %	82.1 %
agenitor 412 H ₂	360 kW	371 kW	40.5 %	41.7 %	82.2 %

Summary - CHP systems are....

1. ...part of the renewable energy storage solution in order to re-electrify the wind and solar energy stored in the gas system in a highly efficient manner
2. ...the natural partner technology for PV systems due to the complementary mode of operation
3. ...system-relevant and can cover the residual load highly efficient as required



Questions?



Questions in the
Q&A pod



Address your
question to one or
more speakers



Be concise & precise



Vote questions up