



Heat Pumps - the essential Technology for Carbon Footprint in District Heating Networks

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How to meet climate targets?

COP21 in force since 04.11.2016

» No Climate Control

without **decarbonizing Heat**

» No Decarbonisation

without **Heat Pumps**

» No Decarbonisation

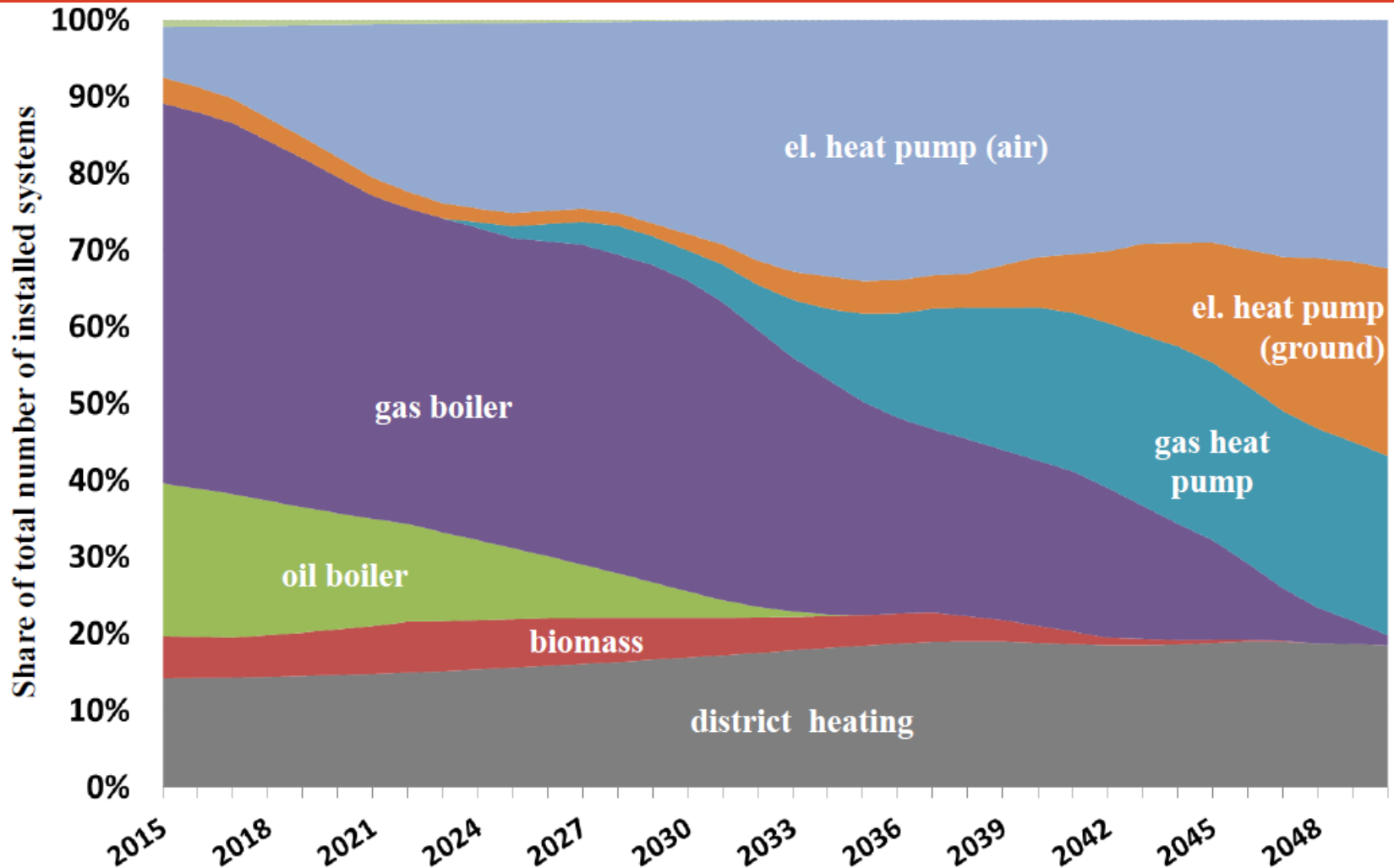
without **Energy Efficiency**

» No Smart Cities

without **Heat Pumps**

Energy policy

Heating technologies - 85-%-Scenario



(Source: Fraunhofer)

Why Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency?



Priorities in A

» Safety of supply

- Dependence on Ukraine / Russia / Turkey / Middle East
- Efficiency and replacing fossil fuels reduces dependence

» Cut energy costs

- Heat Pump most economical heat generation
- Often outstanding ROI
- Regard Profit over Lifetime (POL)

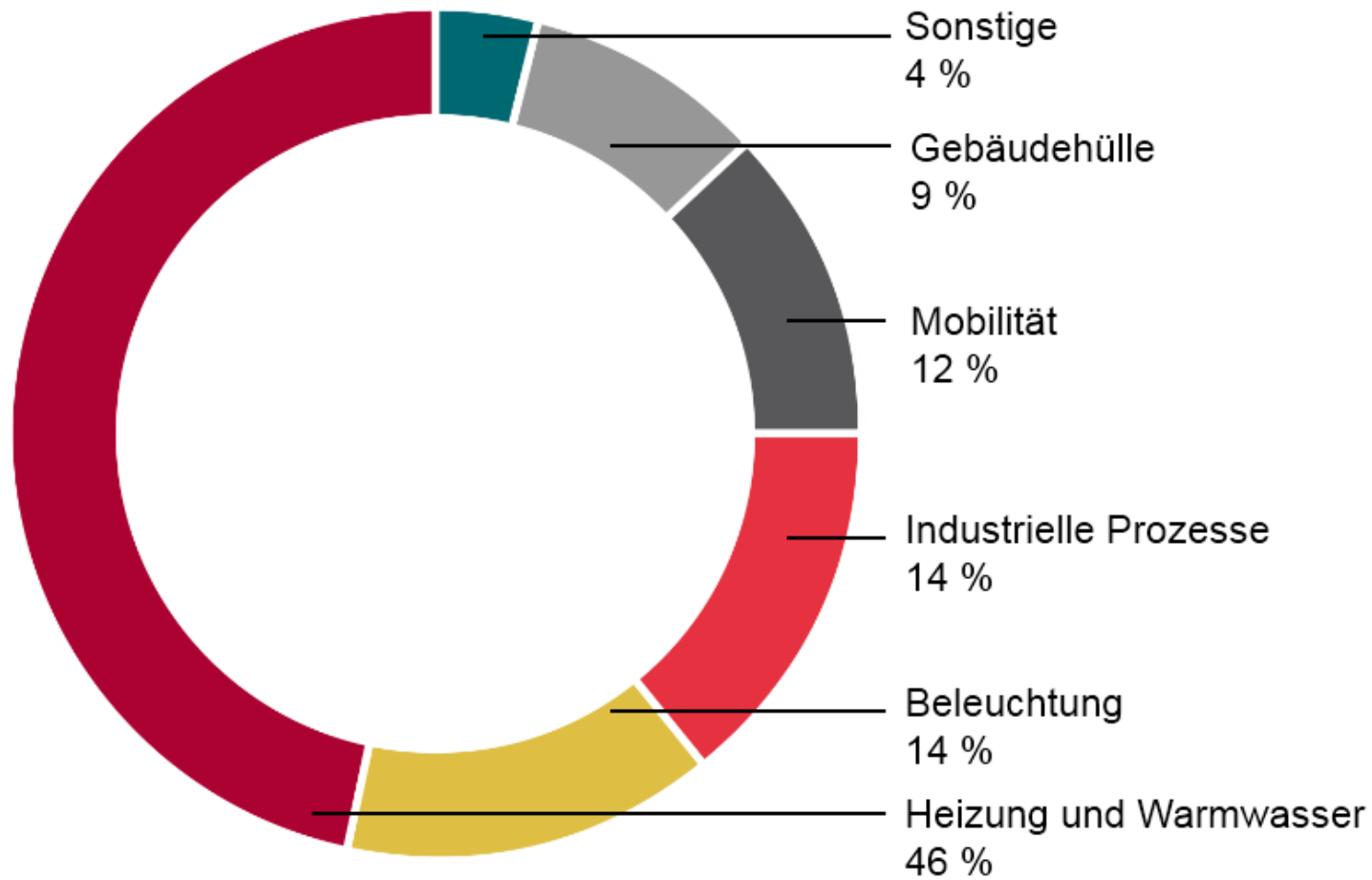
» Sustainability (Goal 20-20-20) and by 2030, 2050

- Reduction of greenhouse gas CO₂ by Decarbonization
- Energy Efficiency and Renewables
- **Carbon Footprint**

(Source: bmwfw)

Space Heating - Potential

Angaben in Prozent



(Source: Oesterreichs Energie)

Anmerkung: Die Prozentgaben der Kategorien beziehen sich auf die gesamte Einsparung durch alle eingemeldeten Maßnahmen (individuelle und standardisierte Maßnahmen)

Quelle: Monitoringstelle

20171114_Info-Tag für WP-Hersteller - AIT_Karl Ochsner sen.

Smart Cities

Heat source (Heat sink)

– Renewable ambient heat

- Ground water
- Earth tabs
- Ambient air

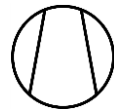
– Waste heat



Unitary system
network

Heat storage

Source



cold

Heat Pump

Unitary system
heating

Heat storage

District

Heat distribution system hot

[district cooling]

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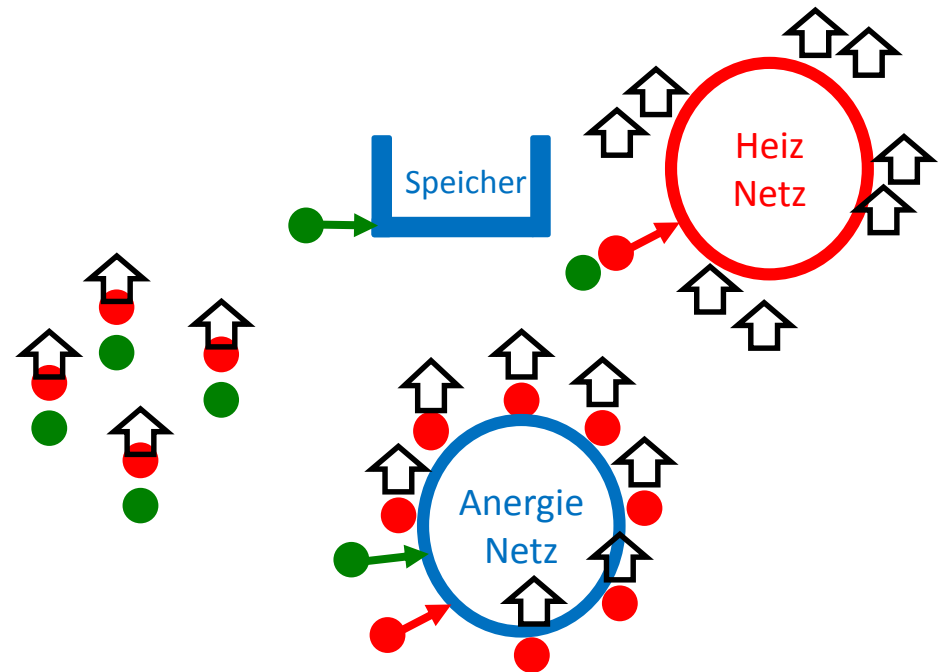
Smart Cities

Heat sources (Heat sinks)



» Renewable ambient heat

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Smart Cities

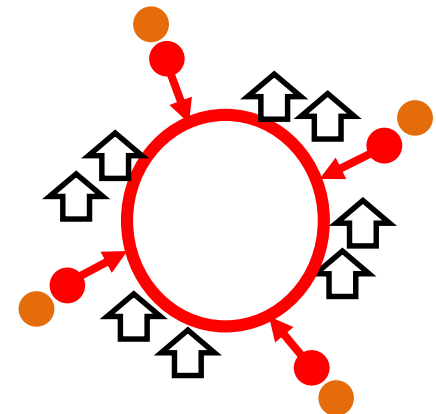
Heat sources (Heat sinks)



» Waste heat



- Remote disponible - **remote feed-into heat networks**
- Heat source, e.g.
 - Sewage liners / Sewage treatment ($\sim 15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Chillers (Datacenter, Food industry) ($\sim 45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Waste heat (power plants, chemical plants, industry ($35 - 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$))

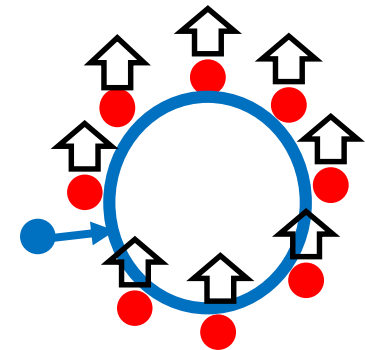


Smart Cities

Heat sources (Heat sinks)

» Energetic Heat source network

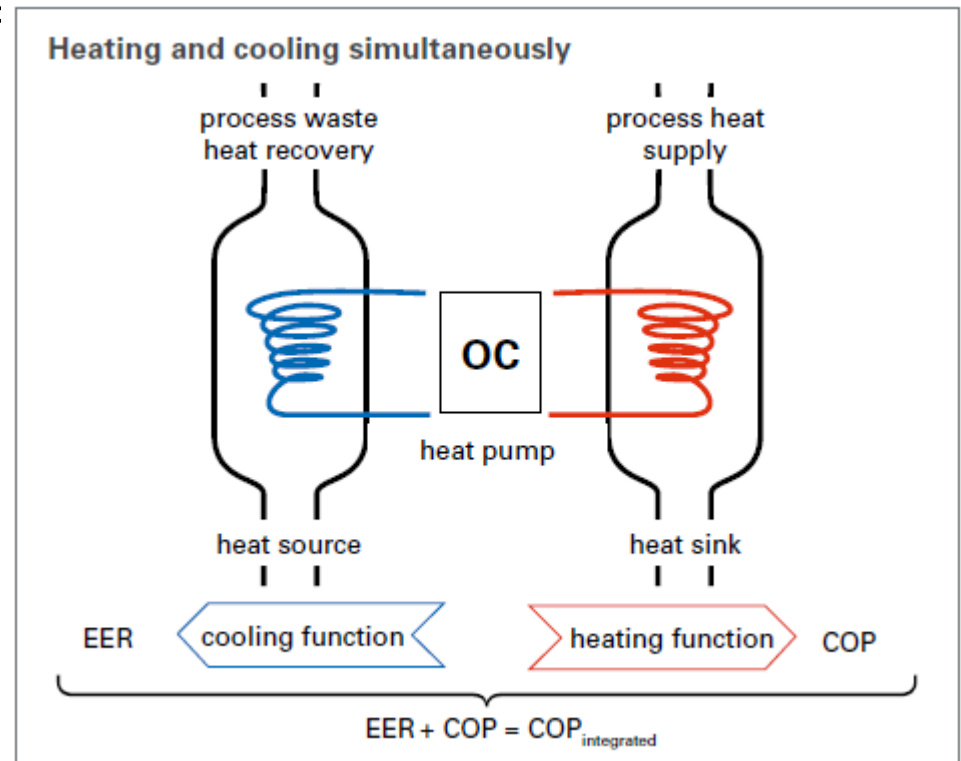
- Ideal because of low temperature losses
- Remote Heat Pumps



Energy Concepts

» Heating & Cooling simultaneously

- Unbeatable efficiency of Heat pumps
- $\text{COP}_H + \text{COP}_C = \text{COP}_\Sigma$
- Heat transfer
- Heat recycling
- Use of thermal waste
- See garbage separation

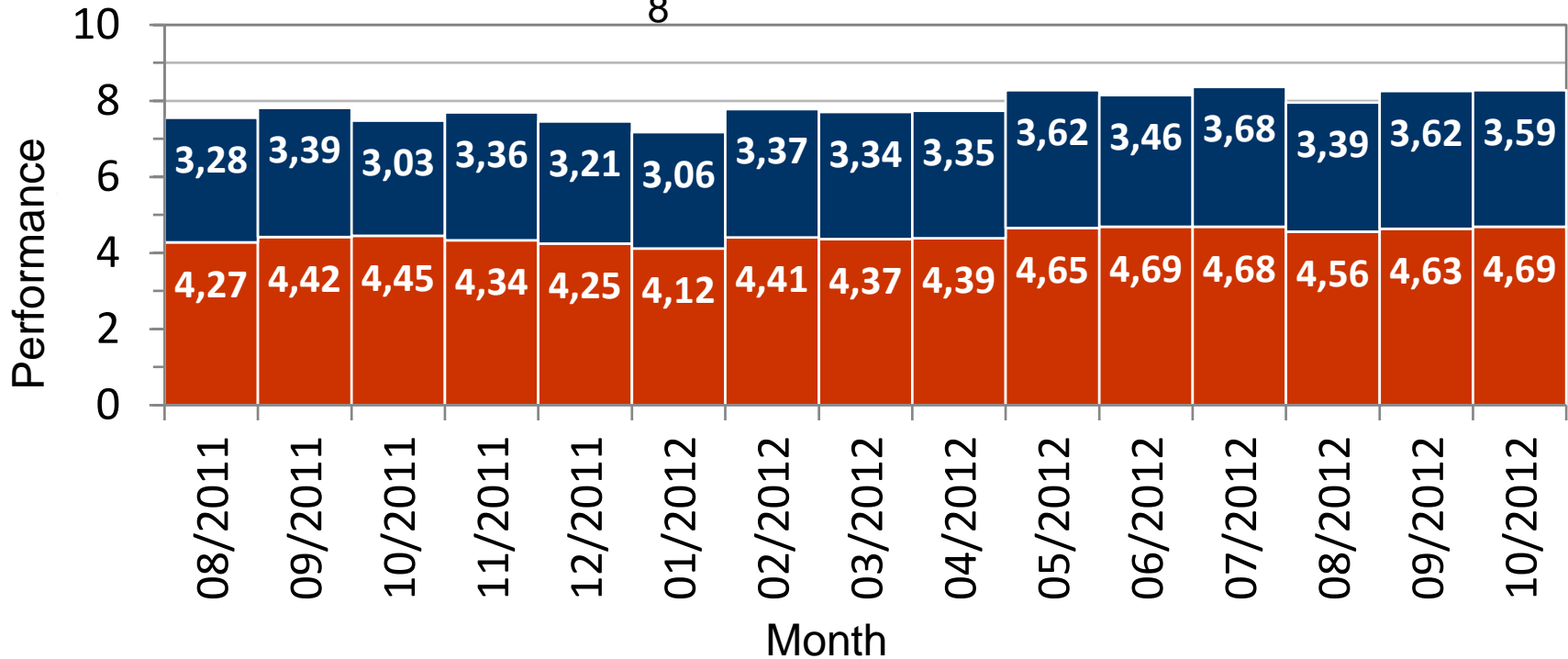


Simultaneous Heating and Cooling

Unbeatable efficiency

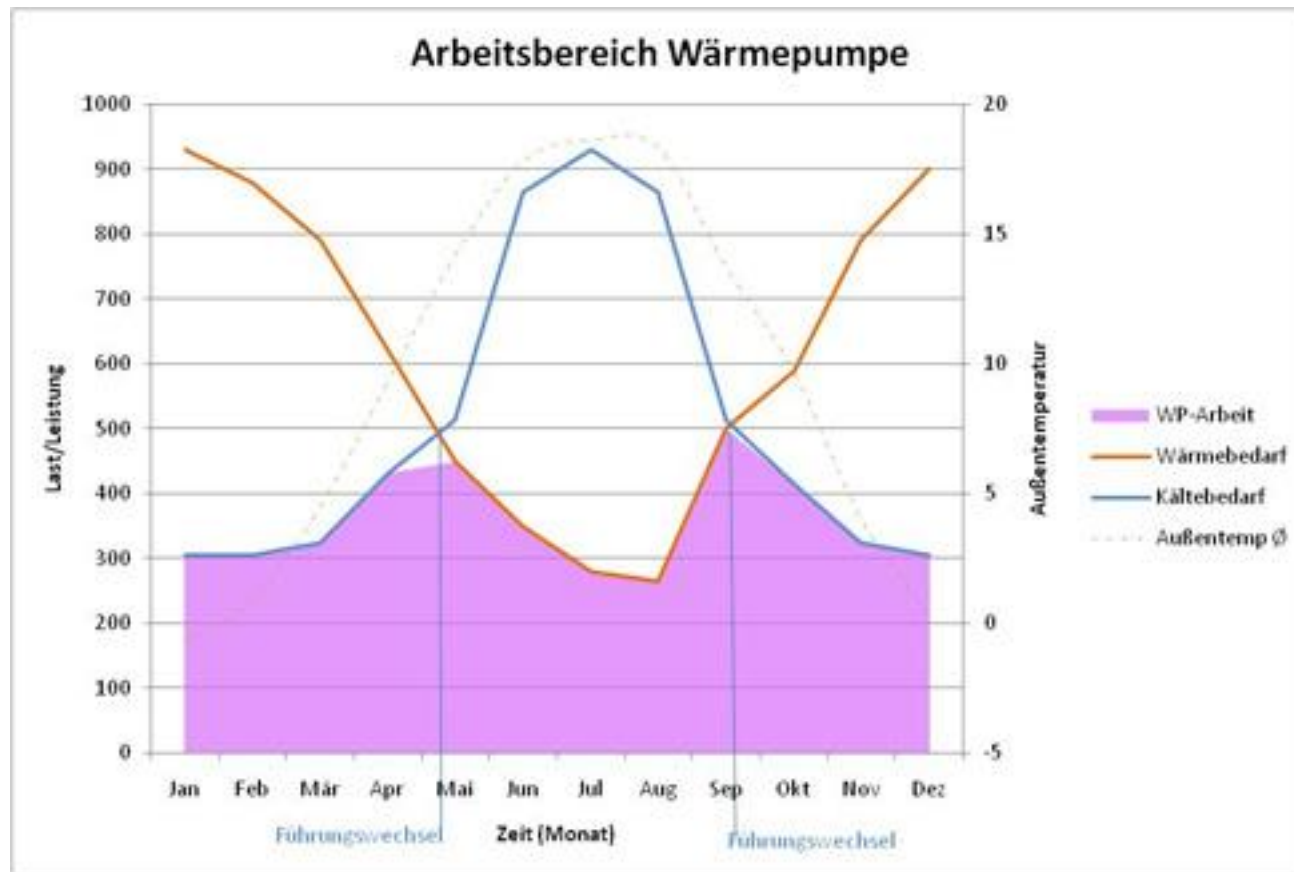
Efficiency of Heat Pumps

$\text{COP hot} + \text{COP cold} = \text{COP integrated of}$
8



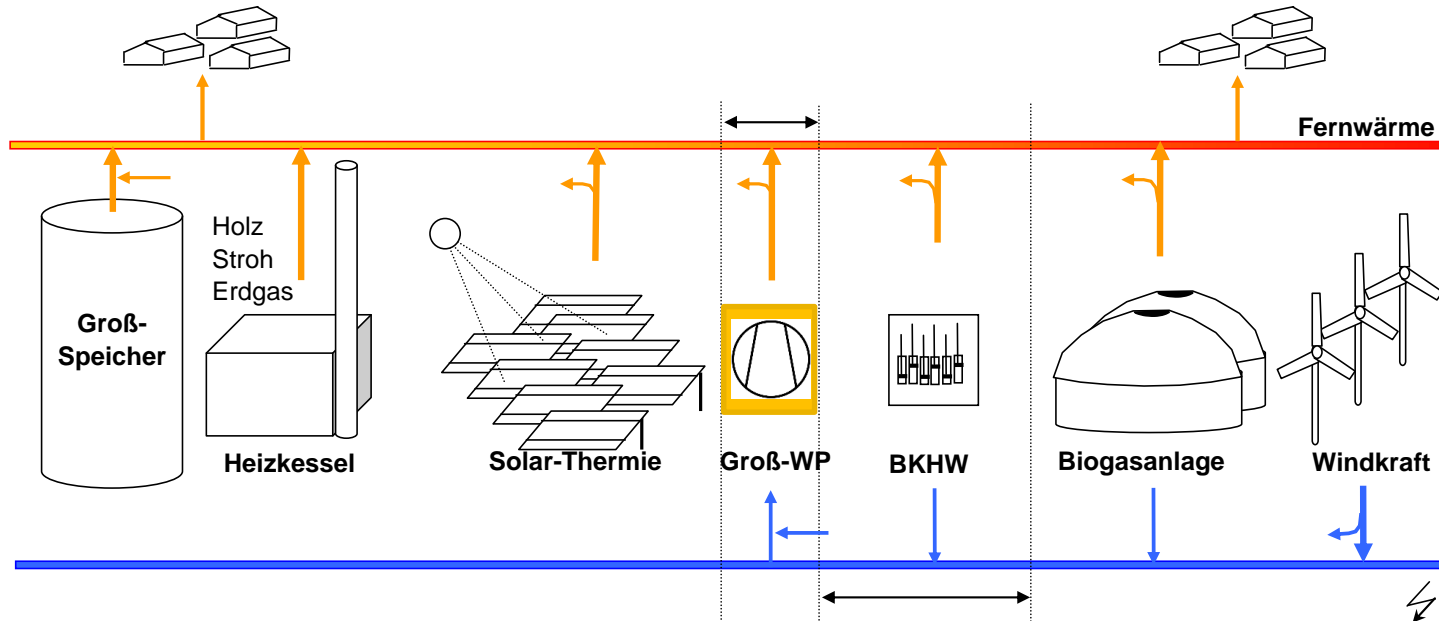
Heat Source & Heat Sink

Capacity varies over the year



Power to Heat

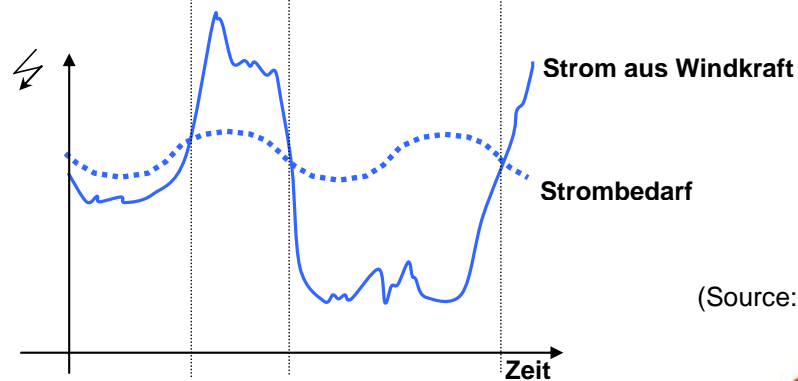
Cutting electric grid peaks



No pilot project, everyday practice in Denmark

Further options:

- Waste heat
- Geothermal energy



(Source: Bremer Energie Institut)

> **POWER to HEAT**

High Temperature Heat Pumps



References Industrial Heat Pumps

Stadtwerke Amstetten (Lower Austria)

Area map: heat exchanger (red), heat source pipeline (red),
Installation location: heat pump in the workshop, heated objects (orange framed)



References Industrial Heat Pumps

Plansee Reutte (A)

Commissioning:	2013
Heat source:	Waste heat sinter process
Heat pump type:	IWHS 400 ER3
Compressor type:	High-temperature screw compressor, ÖKO 1
Source temperature:	ca. 45° C
Supply temperature:	ca. 90° C
Heating capacity:	380 kW
Cooling capacity:	287 kW
COP:	4

- » Process waste heat recovery for company district heating system



References Industrial Heat Pumps

District Heating Mänttä (FIN)

Commissioning:	2017
Heat source:	Return line of district heating system
Heat pump type:	IWWDS 120 ER3
Compressor type:	Screw, ÖKO 1
Heat source temperature:	45 - 55 °C
Supply temperature:	120 °C
Heating capacity:	158 kW
COP Heating:	2,0

- » **Application:** Hot water production for a local district heating network

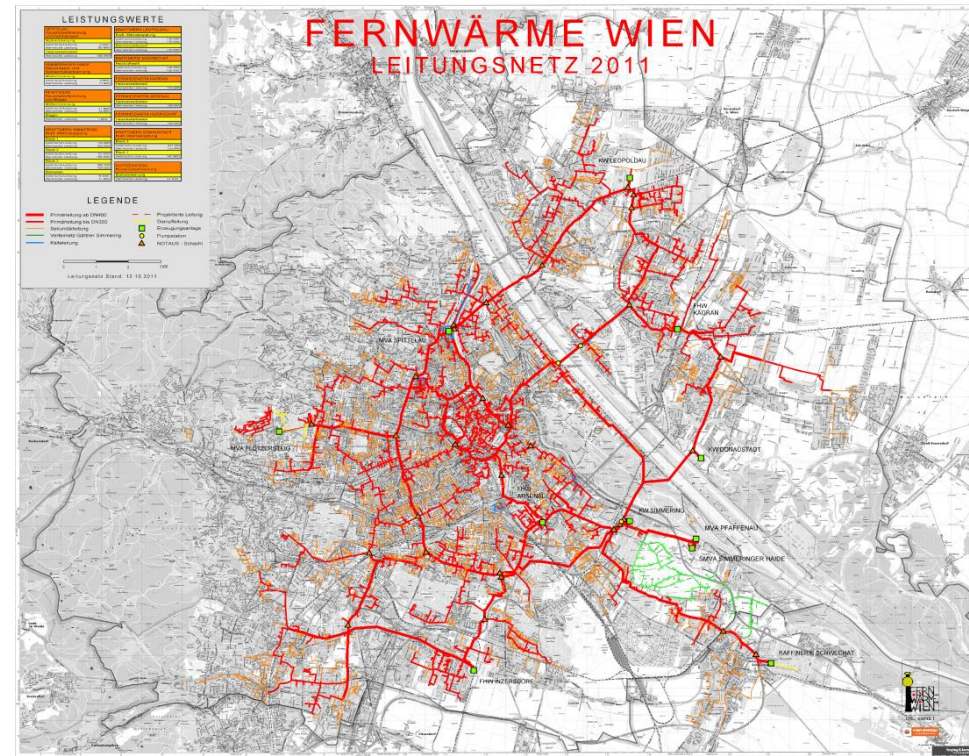


References Industrial Heat Pumps

Vienna District Heating (AT)

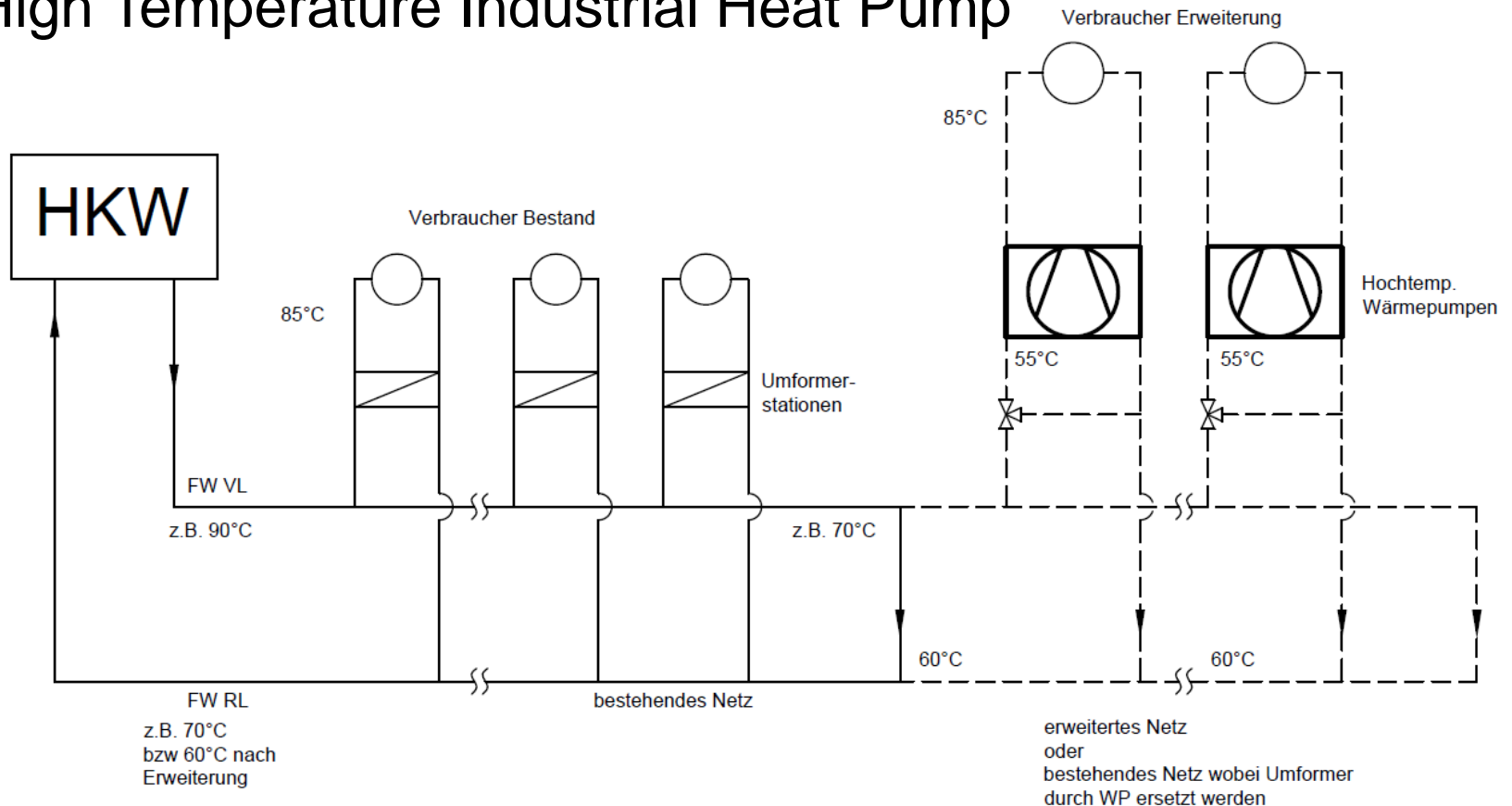
» District Boost:

By using the high-temperature heat pump the capacity of the Vienna district heating system can be boosted, without increasing the capacity of the heating plant respectively of the boiler.



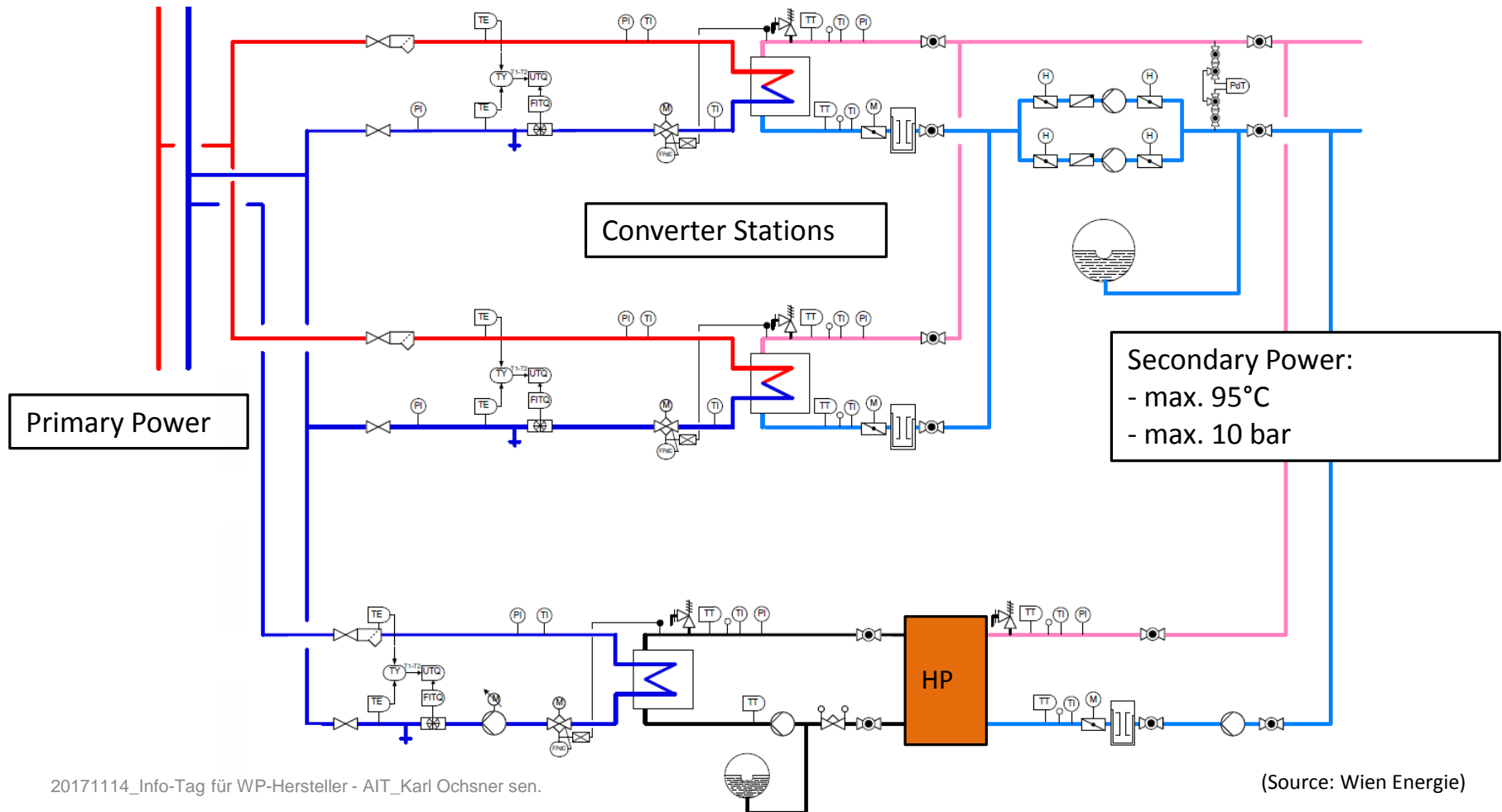
Extension of District Heating Grid

» High Temperature Industrial Heat Pump



Extension of District Heating Grid

Integration of Heat Pump parallel to Converter Stations



References Industrial Heat Pumps

Vienna District Heating (AT)

Commissioning:	2014
Heat source:	Return line of district heating system
Heat pump type:	IWHS 240 ER3
Compressor type:	High-temperature screw compressor, ÖKO1
Source temperature:	35 - 55 °C
Supply temperature:	70 - 85 °C
Heating capacity:	255 kW (W45/W75)
Cooling capacity:	207 kW
COP:	5,3

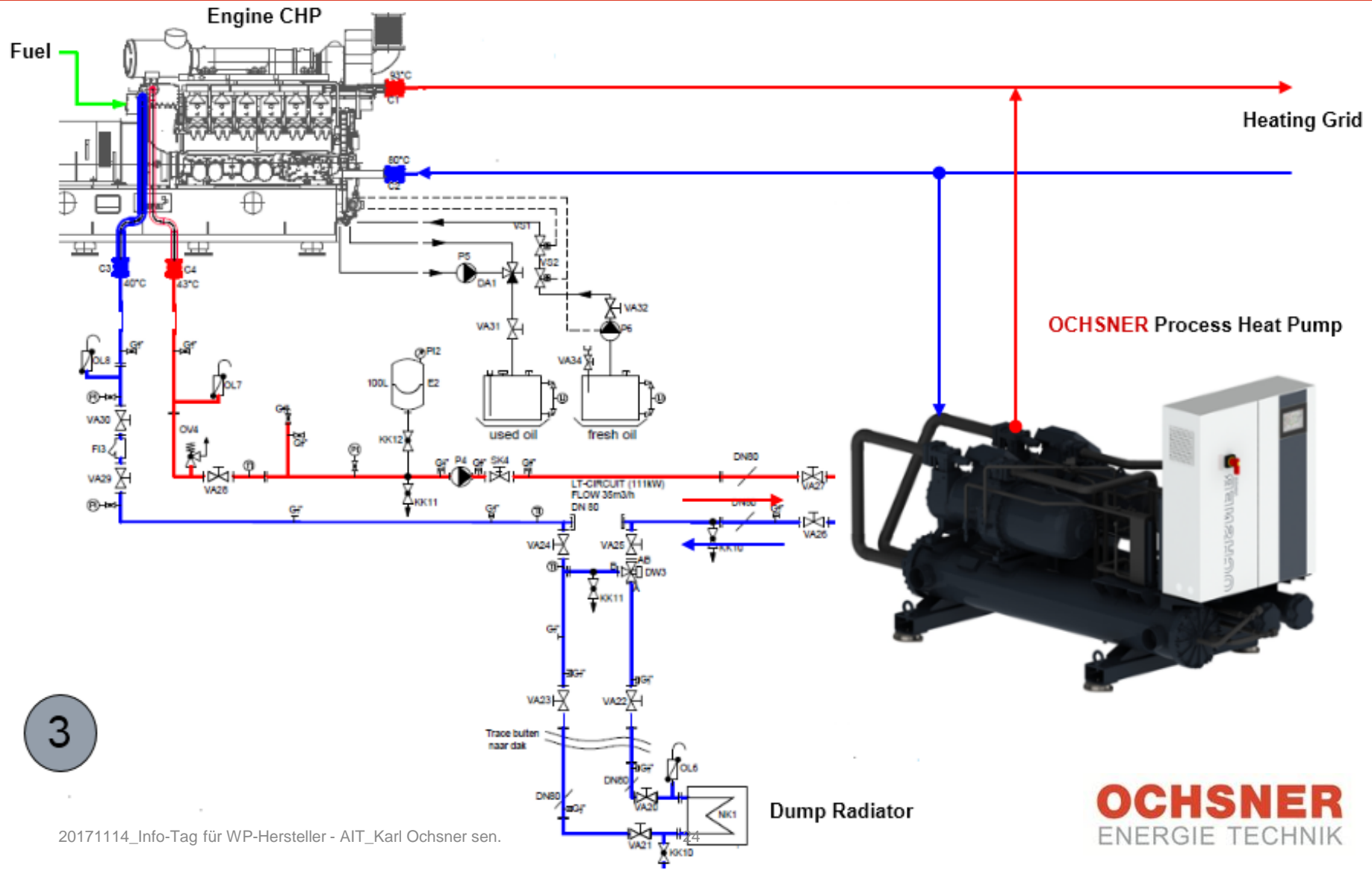


Application: District Heating System

» Benefit

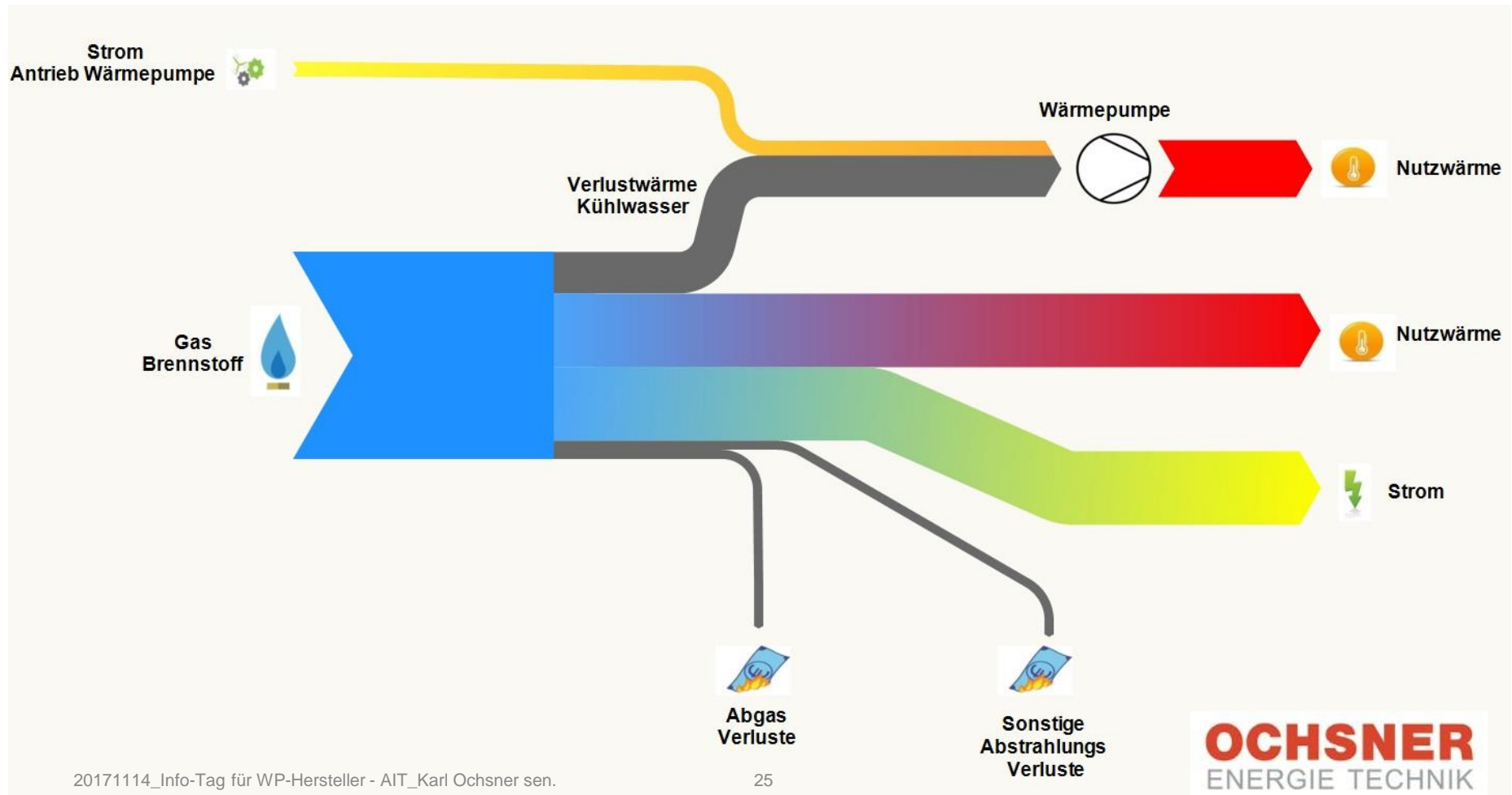
- **Additional District heat** using return flow as source
 - **No costs for the heat source** systems
 - Required temperature lift with heat pump relatively low → high annual COP
 - Increases transport capacity of the line (District Heating Booster)
 - Temperature reduction of the return flow increases the efficiency of the CHP plant
- District heating from ambient heat and waste heat
 - Contribution to a stable power grid (**POWER to HEAT**)
 - Existing system as heat storage available

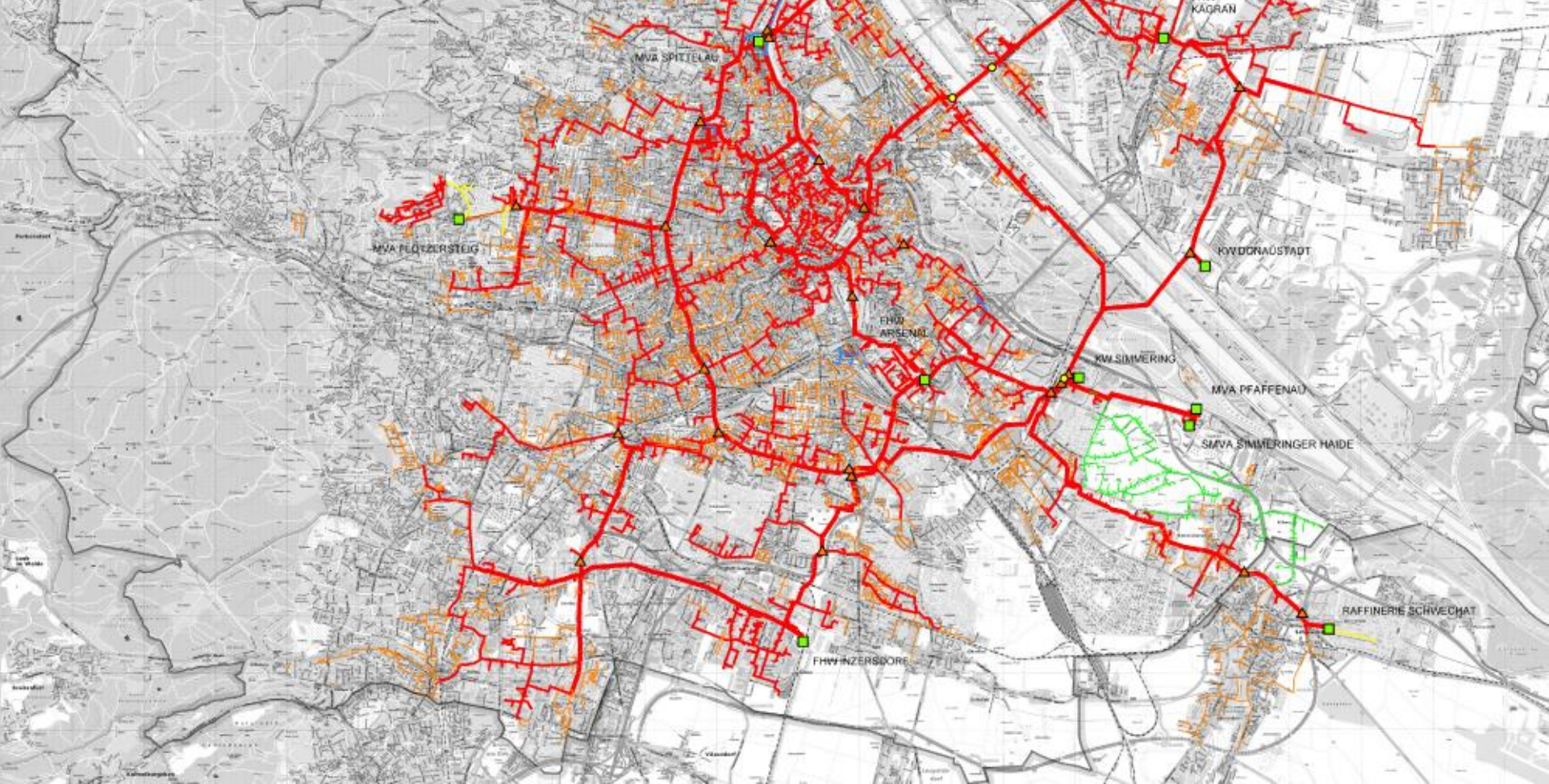
Application: Cogeneration Units



Application: Cogeneration Units

Energy flow diagram





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