

Policies supporting heat pump technology in Europe

Martin Forsén, President Swedish Heat Pump Association



Energy markets in transformation

Governing forces

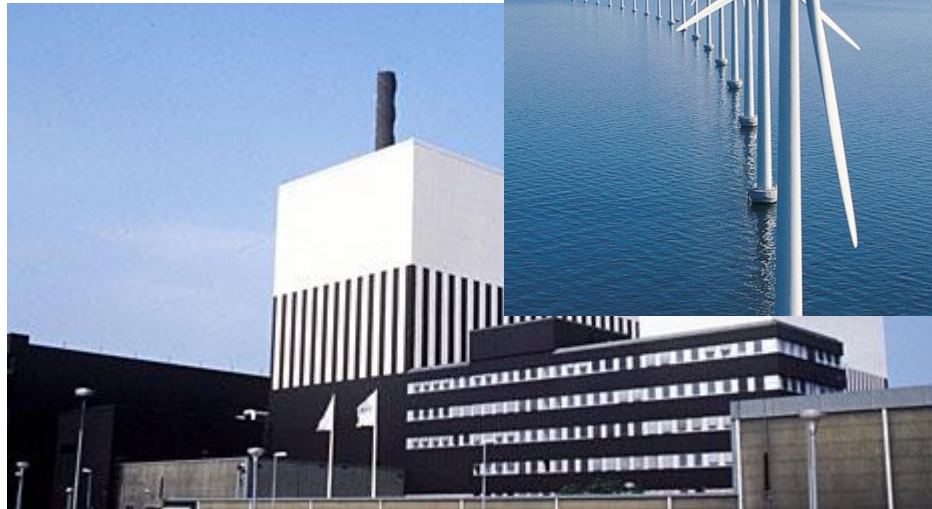
- Energy price development
- Policies
- Technological development



Challenges

Security of supply

- Generation of electricity with low carbon footprint
- Renewable electricity Wind- and hydro power ,PV
- Nuclear and Carbon capture and storage (CCS)



Challenges

Road transport

- Plug-in hybrid cars
- Bio fuels



Third industrial revolution

- Focus on energy efficiency
- Renewable energy
- Low carbon technologies



20-20-20 by 2020

- Energy from renewable energy sources
20 % renewable energy in EU as a whole
- Reduction of emissions
20 % reduction of green house gas emissions
- Energy efficiency
20 % improved efficiency



Political tools available and under development

- Addressing the use of renewable energy
RES-Directive (existing)
- Addressing energy efficiency
 - Energy performance of buildings Directive (existing)
 - Energy labelling Directive (under development)
 - ECO-Design Directive (under development)
 - ECO-labelling Directive (under revision)
 - Energy efficiency Directive (existing)
- Addressing GHG-emissions
 - Kyoto
 - Emissions trading system
 - F-gas regulation (under revision)



RES-Directive

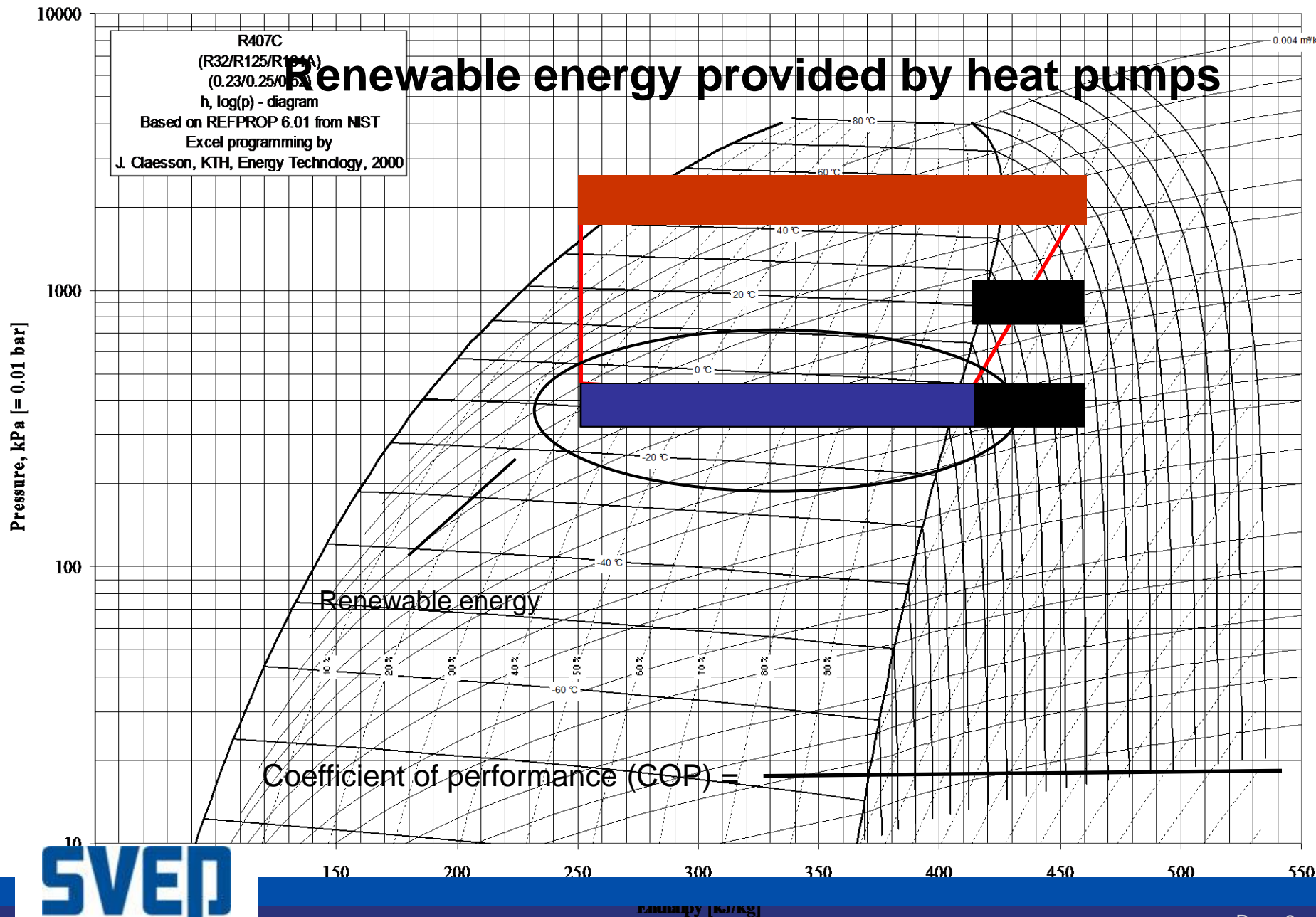
- Energy from renewable energy sources

20 % renewable energy in EU as a whole

10 % fixed target for the transport sector

Heat pumps in RES

“Aerothermal, geothermal and hydrothermal heat energy captured by heat pumps shall be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph 1(b) provided that the final energy output significantly exceeds the primary energy input required to drive the heat pumps.”



RES-Directive

$$E_{\text{RES}} = \text{[orange box]} - \text{[black box]}$$

or

$$E_{\text{RES}} = Q_{\text{usable}} \times (1 - 1/\text{SPF})$$

Requirement stated in the RES Directive

$$1,15 > \frac{\text{[orange box]}}{\text{[black box]} + \text{[hatched box]}}$$

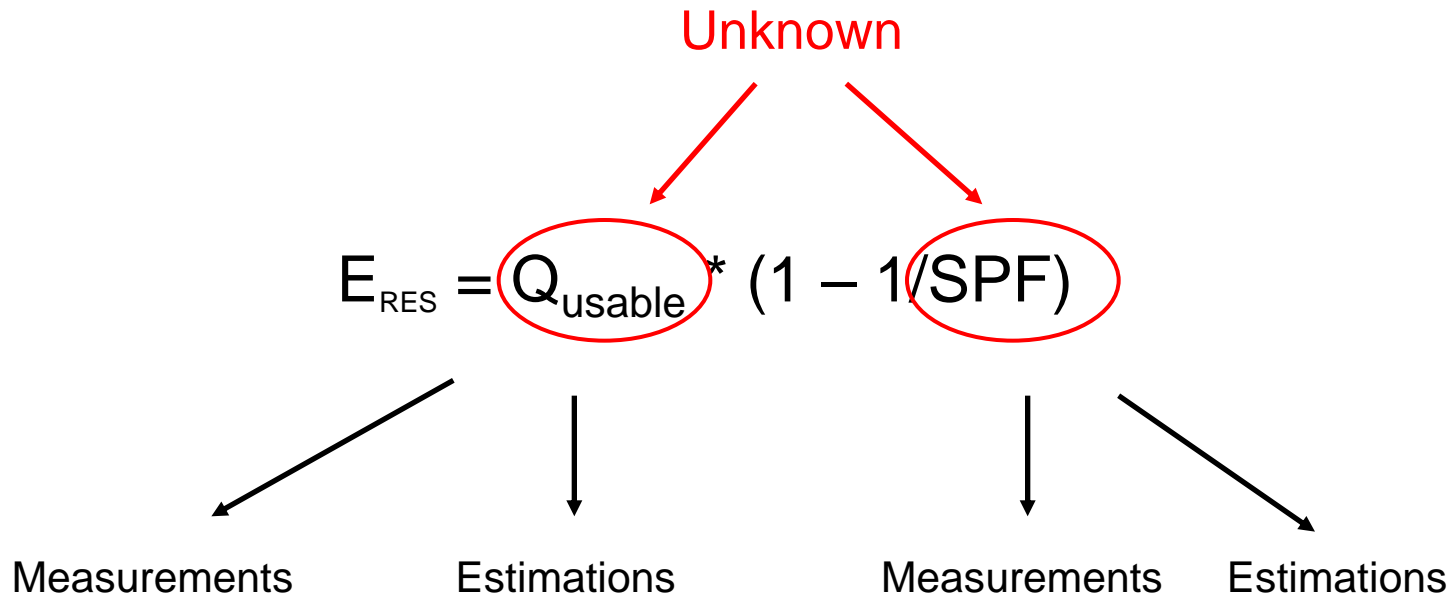
$$\text{SPF} > 1.15 * 1/\eta \implies \text{SPF} > 2.63 \text{ (presently)}$$

η =European average efficiency in electricity generation, stated by Eurostat

$\eta = 43,8\%$

Revised spring 2010

Calculation of renewable energy

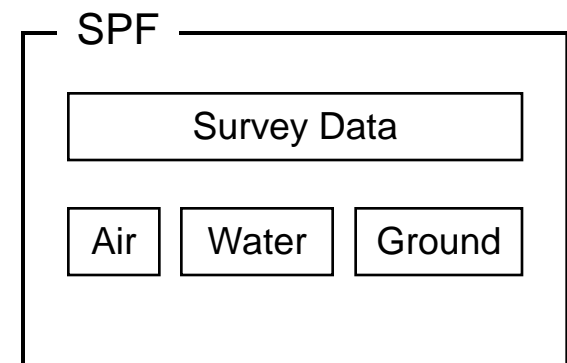
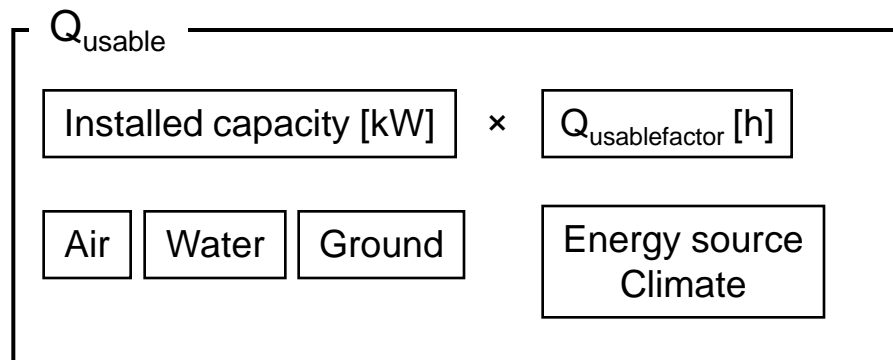


Three general approaches may be used

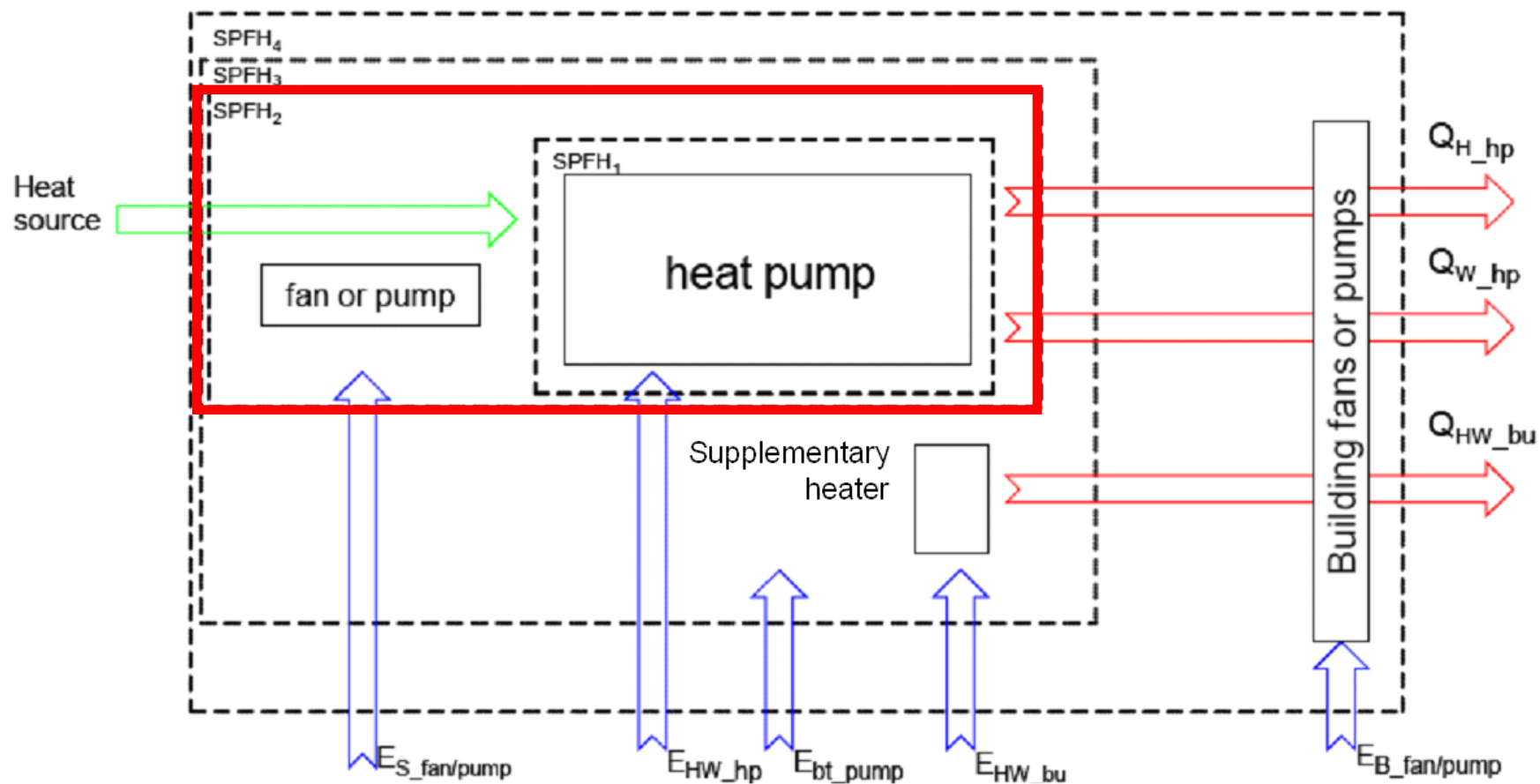
- A: Sales statistics + Estimations
- B: Surveys + Estimations
- C: Calculations EN 14825

Calculation of renewable energy

$$E_{\text{RES}} = Q_{\text{usable}} * (1 - 1/\text{SPF})$$



System boundary



System boundaries as defined in the EU – SEPOMO project

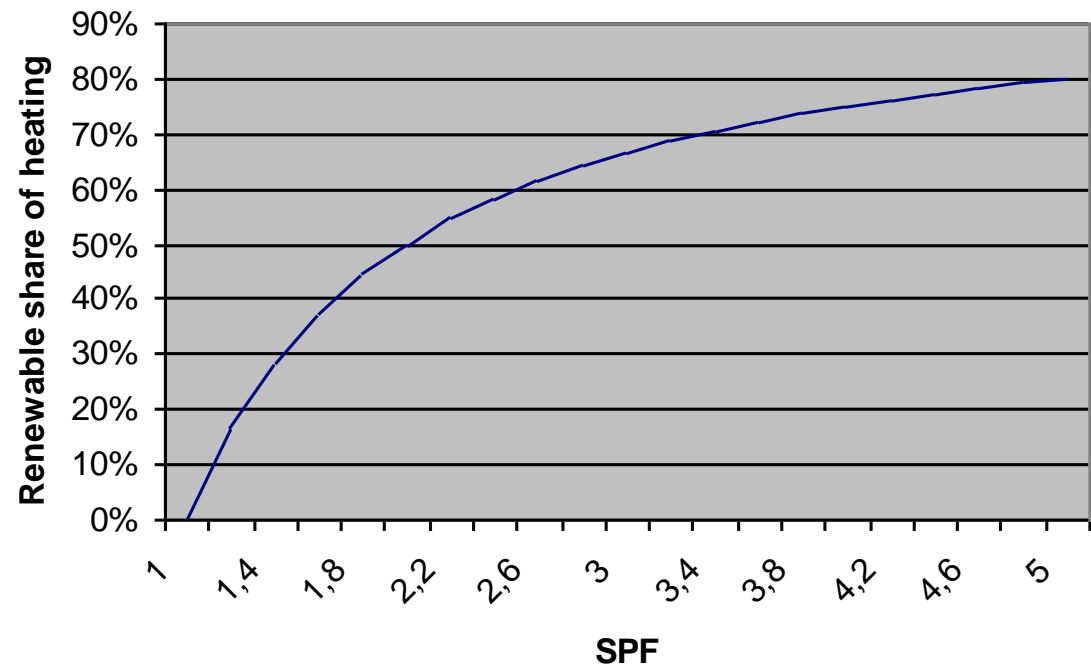
Proposed default values Q_{usable} and SPF

		Warmer climate conditions		Average climate conditions		Colder climate conditions	
Heat Pump Energy source (s):	Heat pump technology	$Q_{\text{usablefactor}}$	SPF (SCOP_{on})	$Q_{\text{usablefactor}}$	SPF (SCOP_{on})	$Q_{\text{usablefact}}$ or	SPF (SCOP_{on})
Ambient energy	Air-Air	1336	2.7	2066	2.7	2465	2.7
	Air-Water	1336	2.7	2066	2.7	2465	2.7
	Air-Air reversible	610	2.7	2066	2.7	2465	2.7
	Exhaust Air-Air	850	2.7	770	2.7	750	2.7
	Exhaust Air-Water	850	2.7	770	2.7	750	2.7
Geothermal energy	Ground-Air	1336	3.2	2066	3.2	2465	3.2
	Ground-Water	1336	3.5	2066	3.5	2465	3.5
Hydrothermal heat	Water-Water	1336	3.2	2066	3.2	2465	3.2

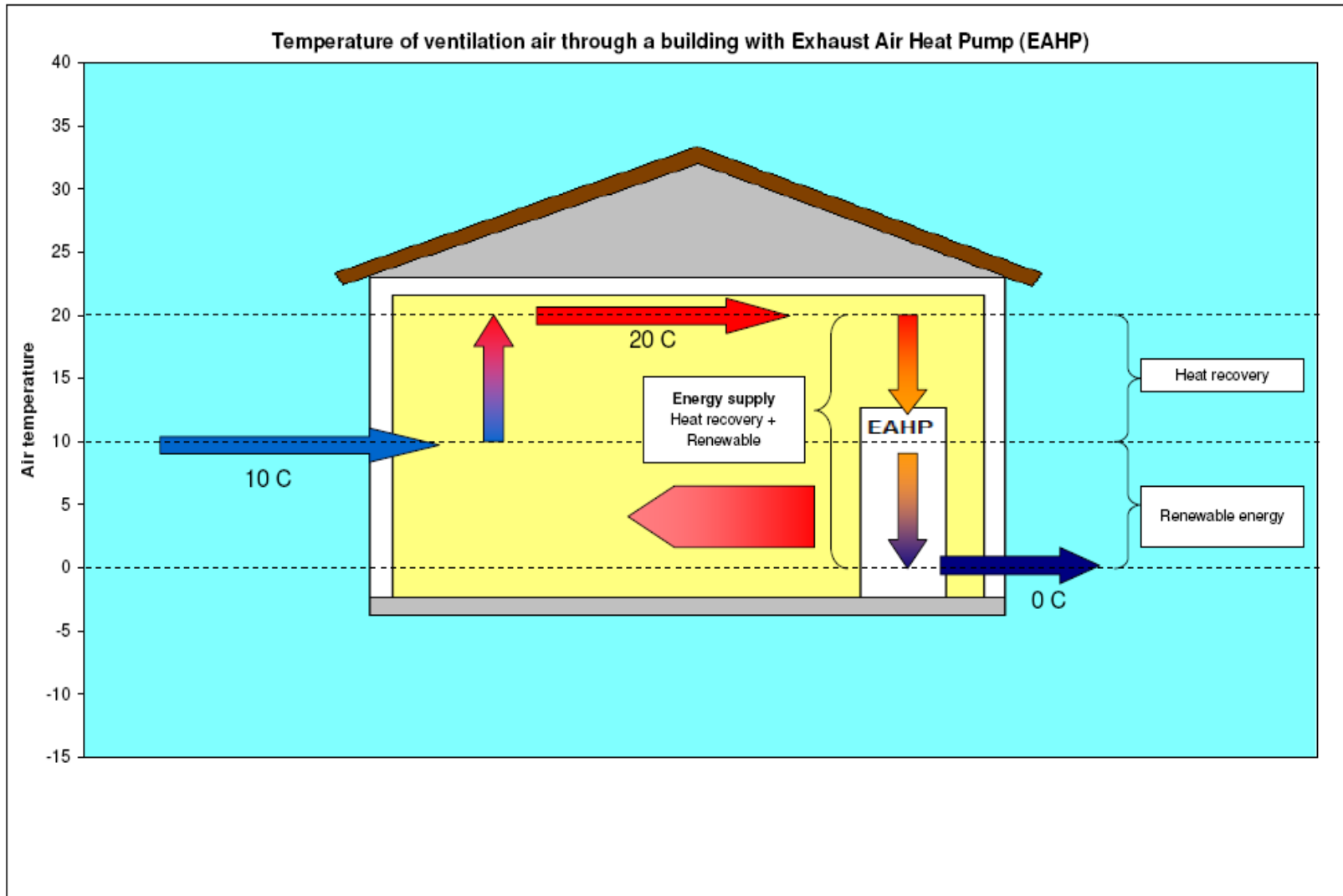
Renewable share of heating

Sensitivity analysis of variations of SPF

SPF	
5	80%
4,8	79%
4,6	78%
4,4	77%
4,2	76%
4	75%
3,8	74%
3,6	72%
3,4	71%
3,2	69%
3	67%
2,8	64%
2,6	62%



Schematic view of the exhaust air heat pump



Political tools available and under development

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Energy performance of buildings Directive

Published recast of the Directive, May 2010

- All new buildings finalised after December 31, 2020 must be of “Nearly Zero Energy Standard”
- Energy performance certificates of buildings are to be available at the point of sale
- National plan on refurbishment of existing buildings to meet “Nearly Zero Energy”

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Challenges

- Refrigerants
- Quality assurance
- Smart grid ready
- Efficiency requirements



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Overall aim

- Impose more energy efficient products
- Extend energy labelling scheme
- Improve customer information
- **Ban inefficient products from the European market**



Energy related products Directive

Framework Directive for setting of energy efficiency criteria requirements

Examples of prioritised product groups

Boilers

Water heaters

Computers

Imaging equipment

Televisions

Stand-by

Battery charges

Residential room conditioners

Domestic freezers

Dishwashers/washing machines

Laundry dryers

Vacuum cleaners



Energy using products Directive

- Lot 1 boilers
Oil-, gas- and electric boilers, heat pumps, solar thermal and combinations thereof
(<http://www.ecoboiler.org>)
- Lot 2 Water heaters
- Lot 6 Air-conditioners and ventilation systems
- Lot 10
Room air-conditioners (RAC), Local air-conditioners (LAC), Comfort fans
- Lot 21 Central air heating products

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/ecodesign/eco_design_en.htm



Implications of a cross technology label

- Improved consumer information
Enables straight forward performance comparisons
- Systems approach necessary
Definition of system boundaries
- Primary energy efficiency
- Annual performance rating

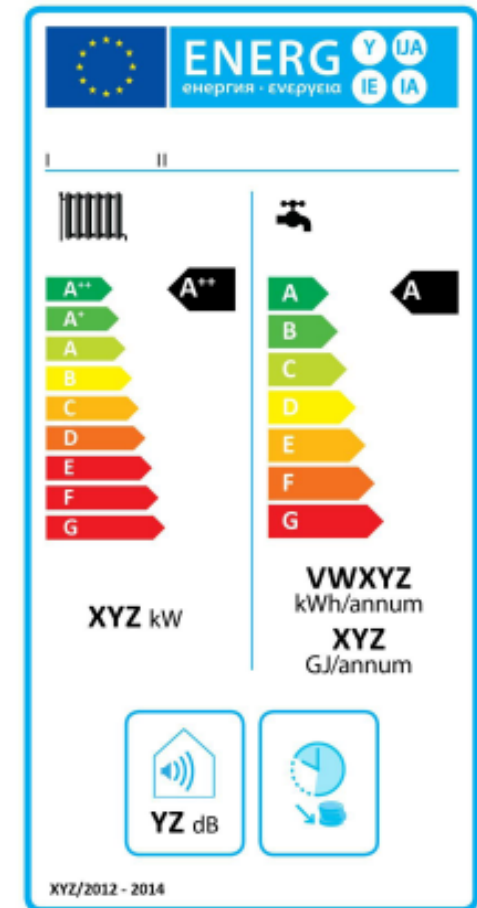


Main parameters considered for performance calculation

- Primary energy factor (electricity)
- Three climate zones
- COP at various operating conditions
- Two heat distribution systems (radiators, underfloor heating)
- Buffer tank losses
- Type of distribution pumps (varying efficiency)
- Control systems
- Does not address green house gas emissions

(<http://www.ecoboiler.org>)

Boiler combination heaters in seasonal space heating energy ef
G and in water heating energy efficiency classes A to G



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F-gas Regulation

- Official proposal recently published
- Entry into force 1 jan 2014 tentatively
- Phase down – no complete phase out of HFC's
- A number of question marks existing

Phase down scheme

- Phase down expressed in CO_{2eq}
- The reference value corresponds to annual mean emissions during 2008-2011
- The system allows for a certain degree of flexibility

ANNEX V

Maximum quantities of hydrofluorocarbons as referred to in Article 12(1)

Years	Maximum quantities as a percentage of the annual average of the total quantities, expressed in tonne(s) CO₂ equivalent, produced and imported in the Union during the period from 2008 to 2011
2015	100%
2016 - 2017	93%
2018 - 2020	63%
2021 - 2023	45%
2024 - 2026	31%
2027 - 2029	24%
2030	21%

Article 7 Training and Certification

Training and certification shall in the future include technologies that replaces or reduces the use of F-gases.

1 jan 2015 shall new training and certification programmes be notified to the Commission

Article 11 Pre-charging of equipment

Article 11 *Pre-charging of equipment*

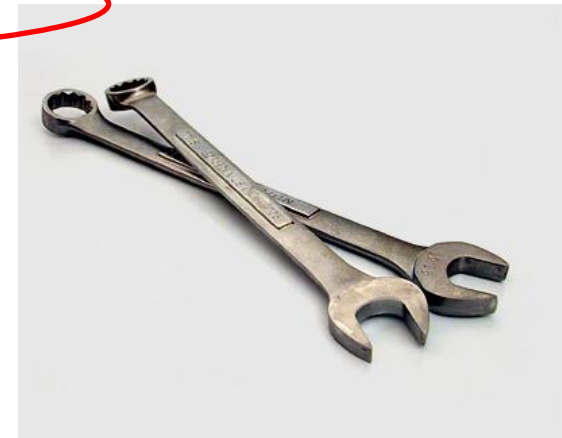
1. Refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment shall not be charged with hydrofluorocarbons before it is placed on the market or before it is made available to the end-user for its first installation.

The equipment shall be charged at the site of its envisaged use, and the charging shall be carried out by persons certified in accordance with Article 7.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to hermetically sealed equipment or to equipment containing a quantity of hydrofluorocarbons corresponding to less than 2% of the foreseen maximum capacity of the equipment.

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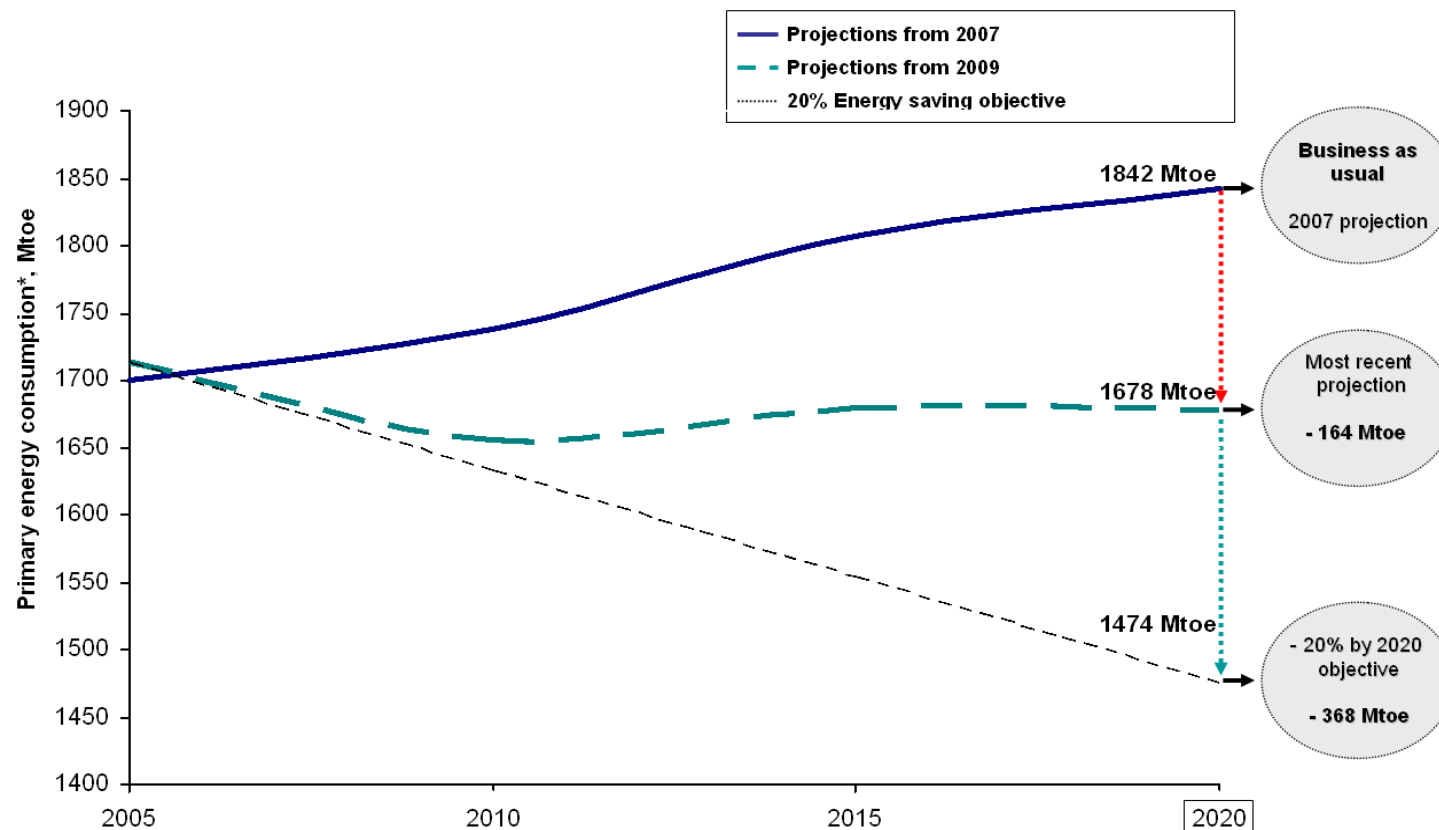


Energy Efficiency Directive

Flagship initiative

- Given priority in the EU strategy plan for 2020
- Replaces the energy service- and the cogen Directive
- Technology prescriptive
- District energy the only technology mentioned as energy efficient heating and cooling

Energy Efficiency Directive



* Gross inland consumption minus non-energy uses