

New Perspectives for the Application of large-scale Heat Pumps

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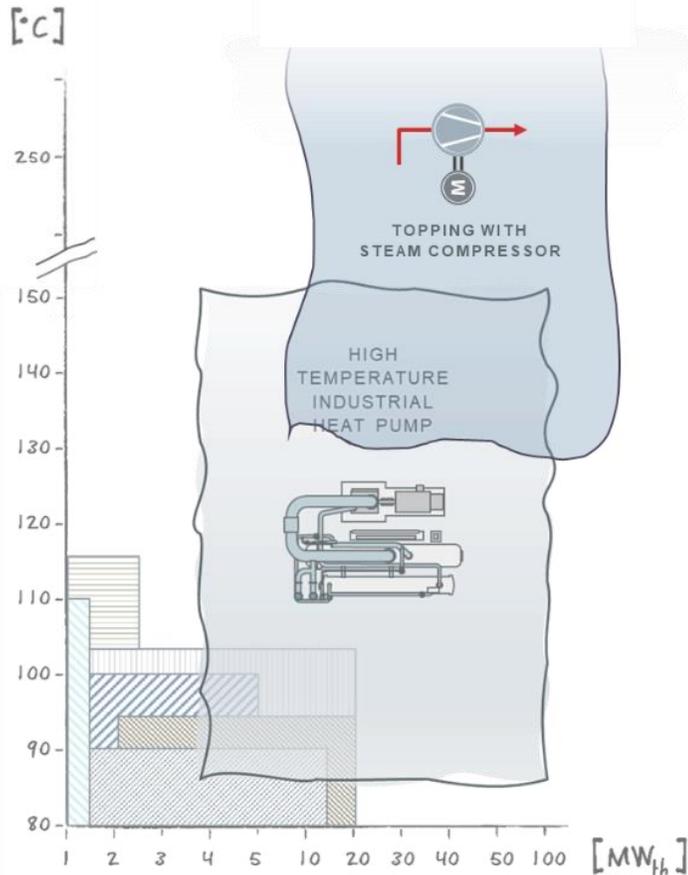
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Large scale heat pumps open-up new perspectives for low carbon heat supply



Large scale heat pumps



Heat supply
~7 – 70 MW_{th} per unit



Temperatures
up to **150°C** directly from heat pump



Various drive concepts
Electrical or **mechanical**



Combination with steam compression
for **higher temperatures** and
pressures for process steam production



Scope of supply
Component up to **turnkey supply**

Application perspectives – examples:

District heating systems

Process industries

Power-to-X plants

CHP plants

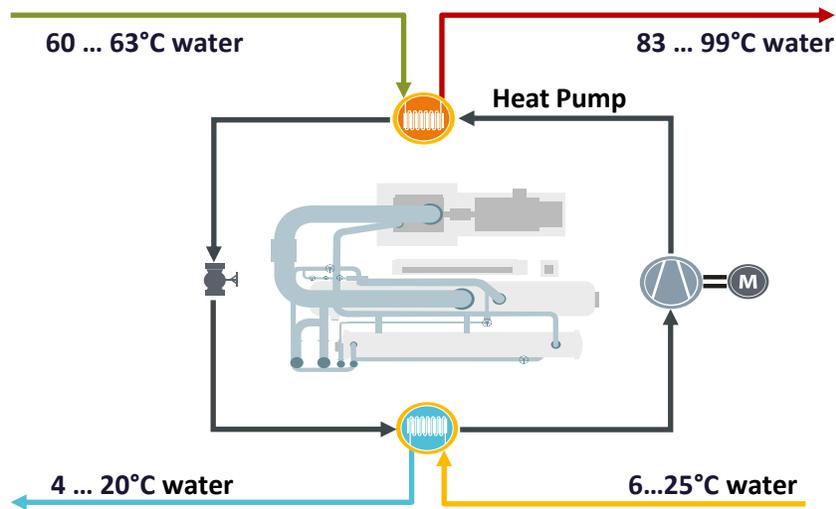
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Recent examples for large scale heat pumps in district heating systems



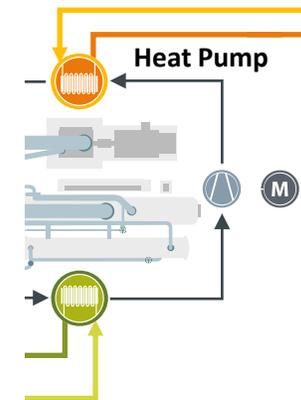
District heating system, Mannheim, local utility MVV, Germany



Thermal capacity	max. 20 MW _{th}	COP (overall)	2.7 (average)
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Expected benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District heat for 3500 households • CO2 savings: ~ 10000 t/a
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District heating system, Berlin, Vattenfall, Germany



Thermal capacity	max. 8 MW _{th}	COP (overall)	3 (average)
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Expected benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District heat production: ~ 55 GWh/a • CO2 savings: ~ 6500 t/a • Cooling water savings: ~ 120 000 m³/a
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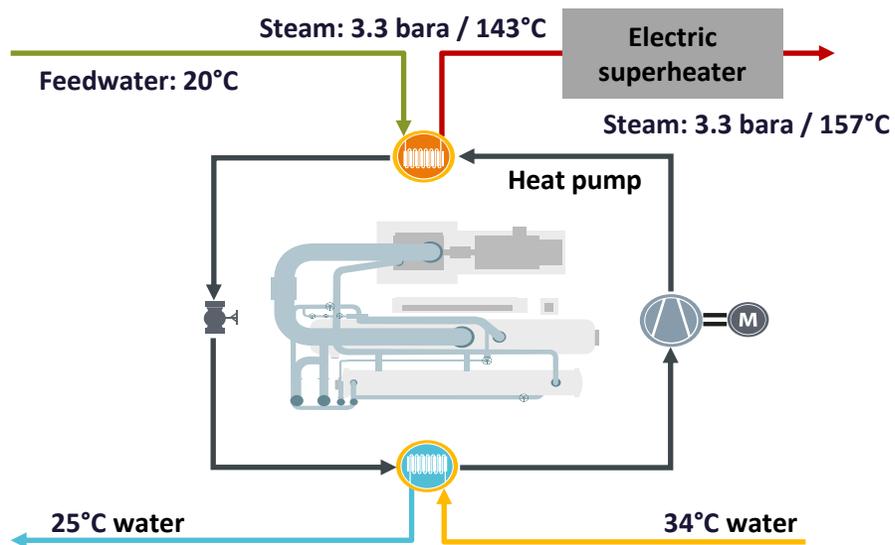
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Recent examples for large scale heat pumps in process industries



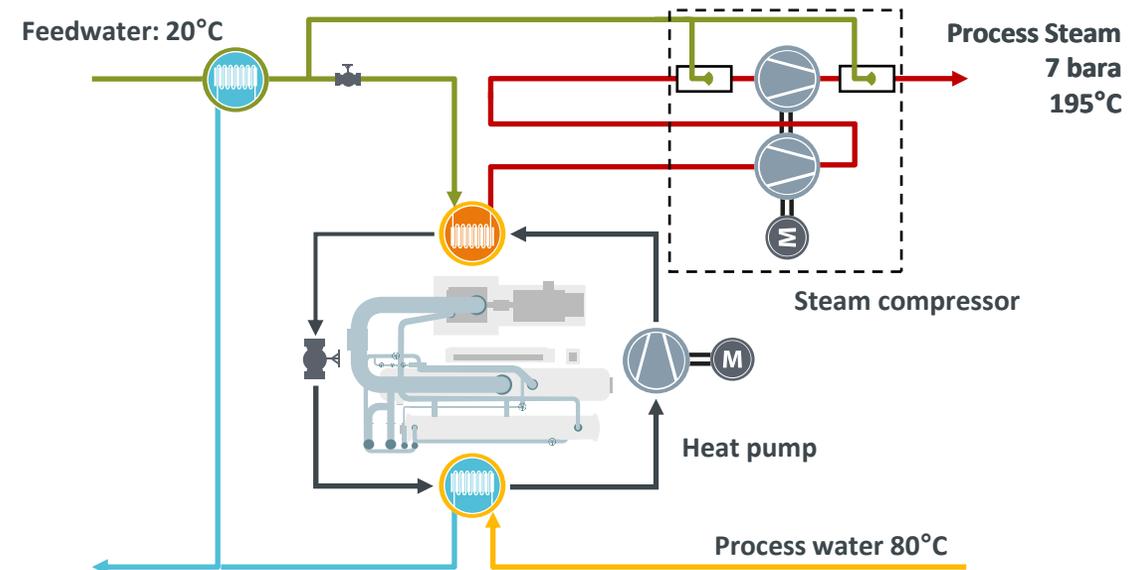
Paper mill, Northern Europe



Thermal capacity	17 MW _{th} (incl. electric superheater)	COP (overall)	1.9 (incl. electric superheater)
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- Expected benefits**
- Enhanced overall energy efficiency
 - Low(er) carbon heat supply
 - Reduced dependence on fossil fuels

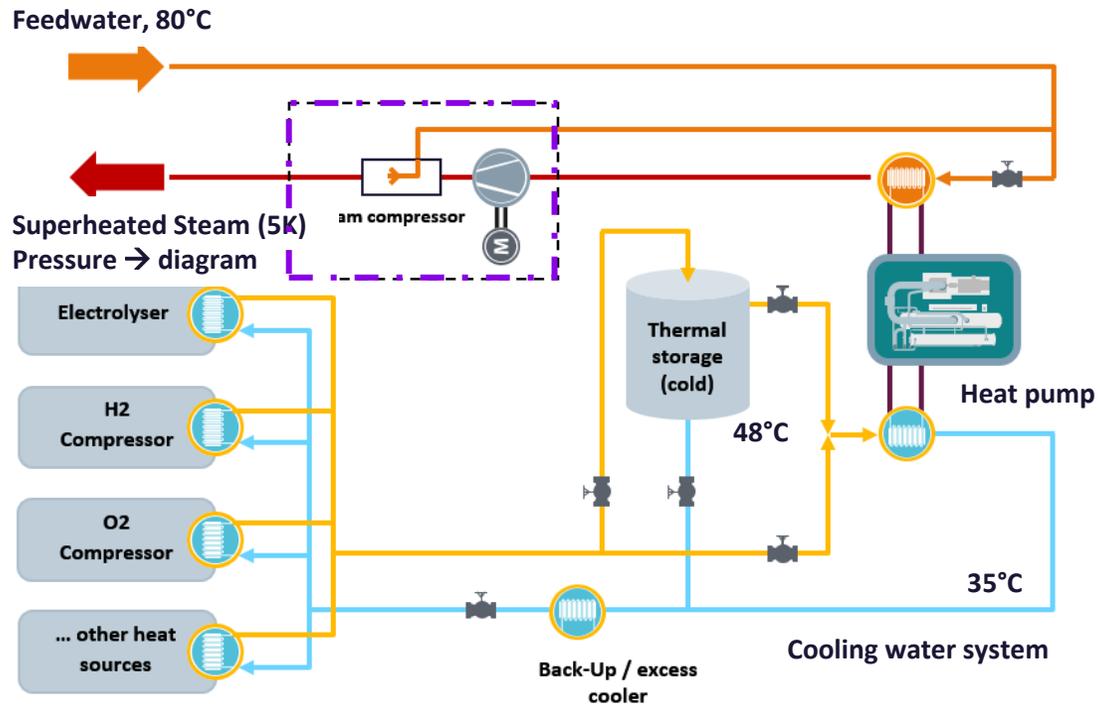
Chemical plant, Western Europe



Thermal capacity	44 MW _{th} (incl. steam compressor)	COP (overall)	2.8 (incl. steam compressor)
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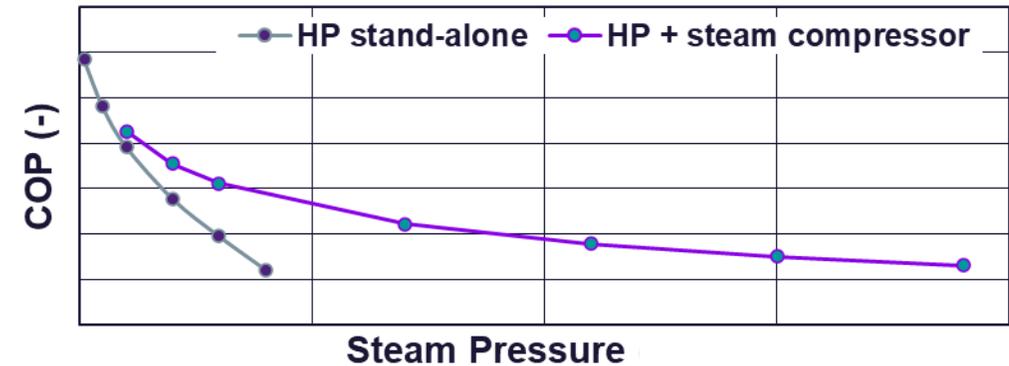
Waste heat recovery from electrolyzer plant



Thermal capacity (order of magnitude)

- 20 % of electrical power draw as waste heat i.e., heat source
- 30 MW_{th} heat pump output per 100 MW_{el} electrolyzer input assuming a COP between 3.

Coefficient of performance (COP)

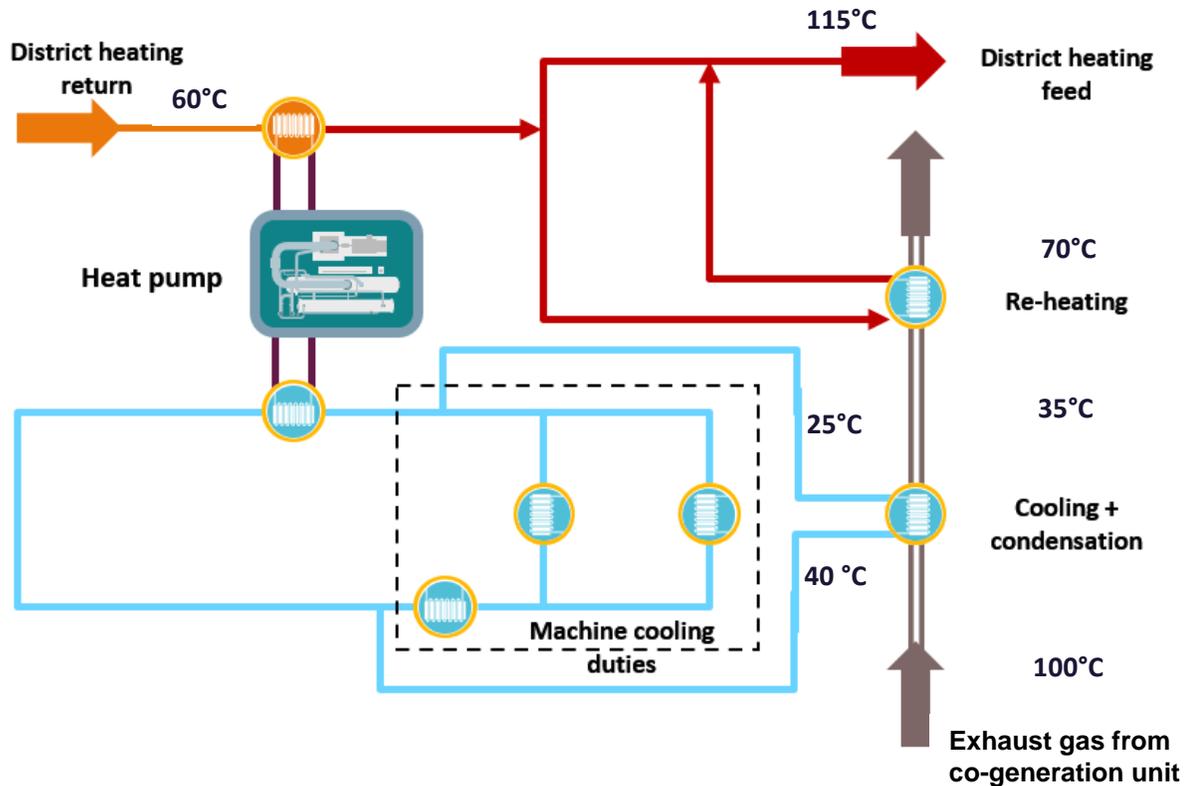


Expected benefits

- Reduced re-cooling loads
- Low carbon heat supply for adjacent processes
- No process heat requirement → heat “export” to district heating

Large scale heat pumps in climate neutral energy supply systems – actual concepts (2/2)

Exhaust gas condensation from natural gas or hydrogen fired boilers or gas turbines



Thermal capacity (order of magnitude)

Natural gas:

- Co-generation unit (SGT800): 76 MW_{th}
- Co-generation unit (SGT800) + HTHP: 76 MW_{th} + 23.5 MW_{th}

Hydrogen:

- 23.5 MW_{th} + (Increased potential due to increase in p_{H2O})

Coefficient of performance (COP)

Natural gas:

2.5

Hydrogen:

2.5 (const. exhaust gas temp: of 35°C)

2.5 + (const. thermal capacity of HP)

Expected Benefits

- Increased thermal power of boiler or gas turbine
- Enhanced fuel utilization
- Recovery of water

- The electrification of the heating sector is key to meeting global emissions targets. Heat pumps allow for energy efficient electrification of the heating sector.
- Large scale heat pumps
 - allow for heat supply to up to 150°C. Subsequent steam compression facilitates steam supply to up to 55 bara and 270°C.
 - facilitate low carbon heat supply to district heating systems and process industries.
 - can boost energy efficiency in climate neutral energy supply systems, such as electrolyzers and hydrogen-fired gas turbines.
- Siemens Energy has a track record as heat pump supplier at temperatures of up to 99°C and advanced products to facilitate heat supply at higher temperature levels.
- Siemens Energy can be your One-Stop-Shop for decarbonization – from the initial assessment and technical analysis to a heat pump ready for low carbon operation.



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