

# Developing and maturing large scale solar thermal heating plants

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# MATURING OF A TECHNOLOGY. HOW ?

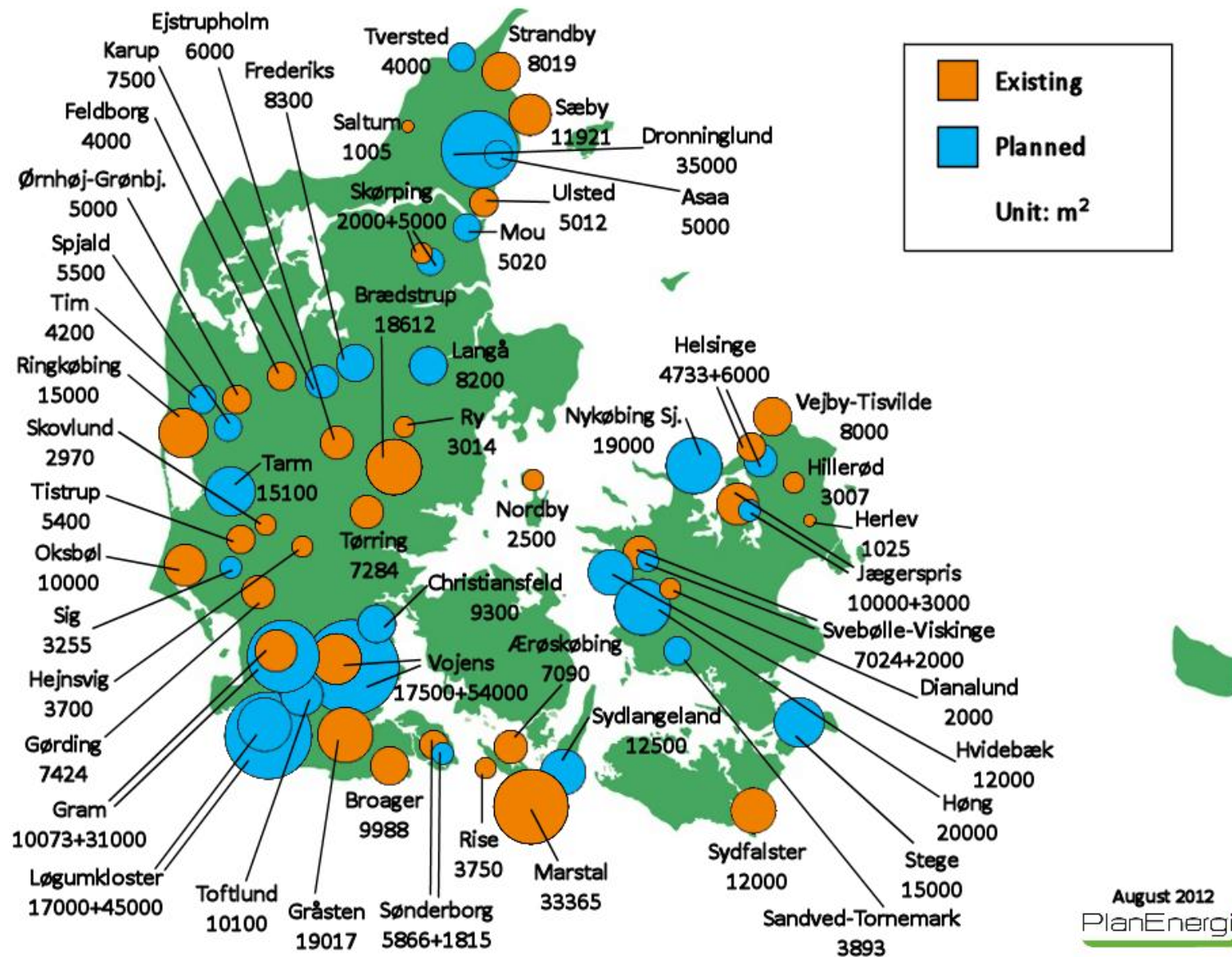
- Reduce cost.
  - Simplify installation.
  - Competition / tender.
  - Cancel subsidies.
  - As Simple As possible
- Increase performance.
  - R&D of Panels.
  - Innovative integration.
  - Reduce temperatures.
  - As Complicated As needed.

# PRICE / PERFORMANCE

- The larger area of panels, the lower price / m<sup>2</sup>.
  - Small systems up to 800 € / m<sup>2</sup>. (4 – 5 m<sup>2</sup> system)
  - Large systems up to 200 € / m<sup>2</sup>. (> 5.000 m<sup>2</sup>) (Danish projects)
  - International large systems up to 400 € / m<sup>2</sup>.
- Performance.
  - “normal” temperatures: ~500 kWh / m<sup>2</sup> / year.
  - “low” temperatures: ~550 – 600 kWh / m<sup>2</sup> / year.

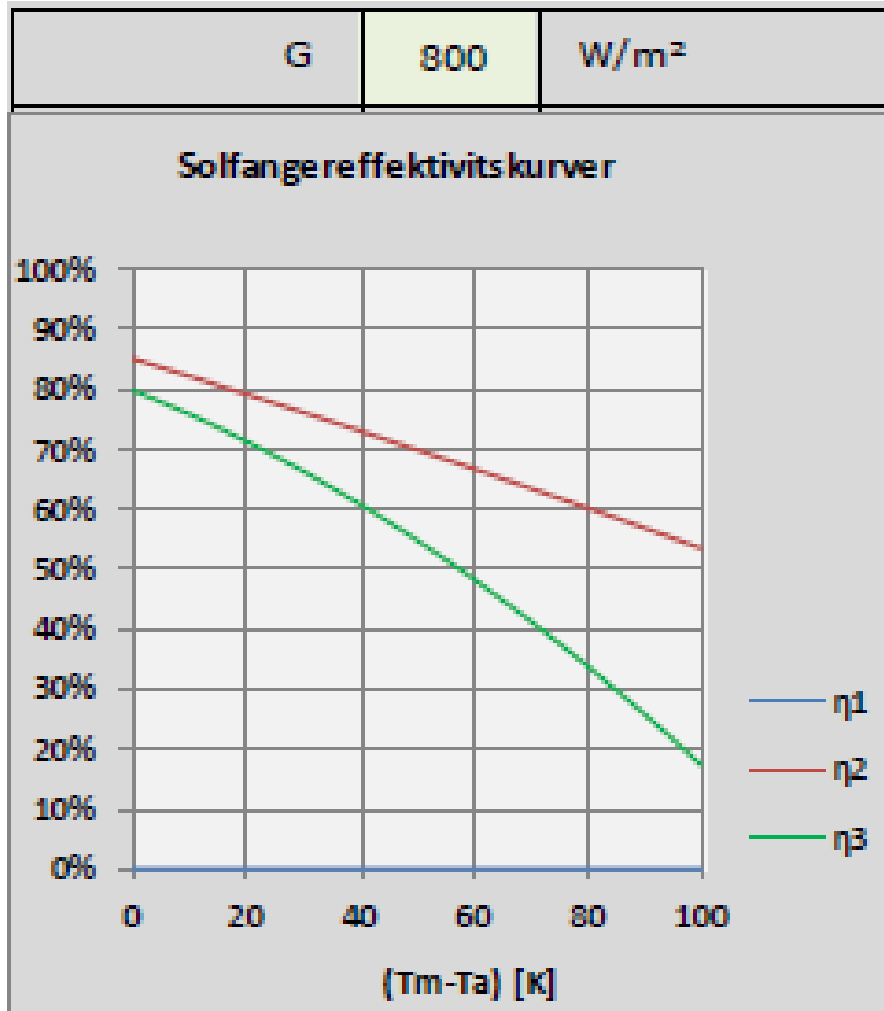


# Solar district heating in Denmark



August 2012  
PlanEnergi

# PERFORMANCE



- n2: 2012 panels.
- n3: 2002 panels.

# DH OPERATING TEMPERATURES.

- District heating, average temperatures at Danish plants:
  - Forward flow: 68 – 75 degrees.
  - Return flow: 30 – 45 degrees.

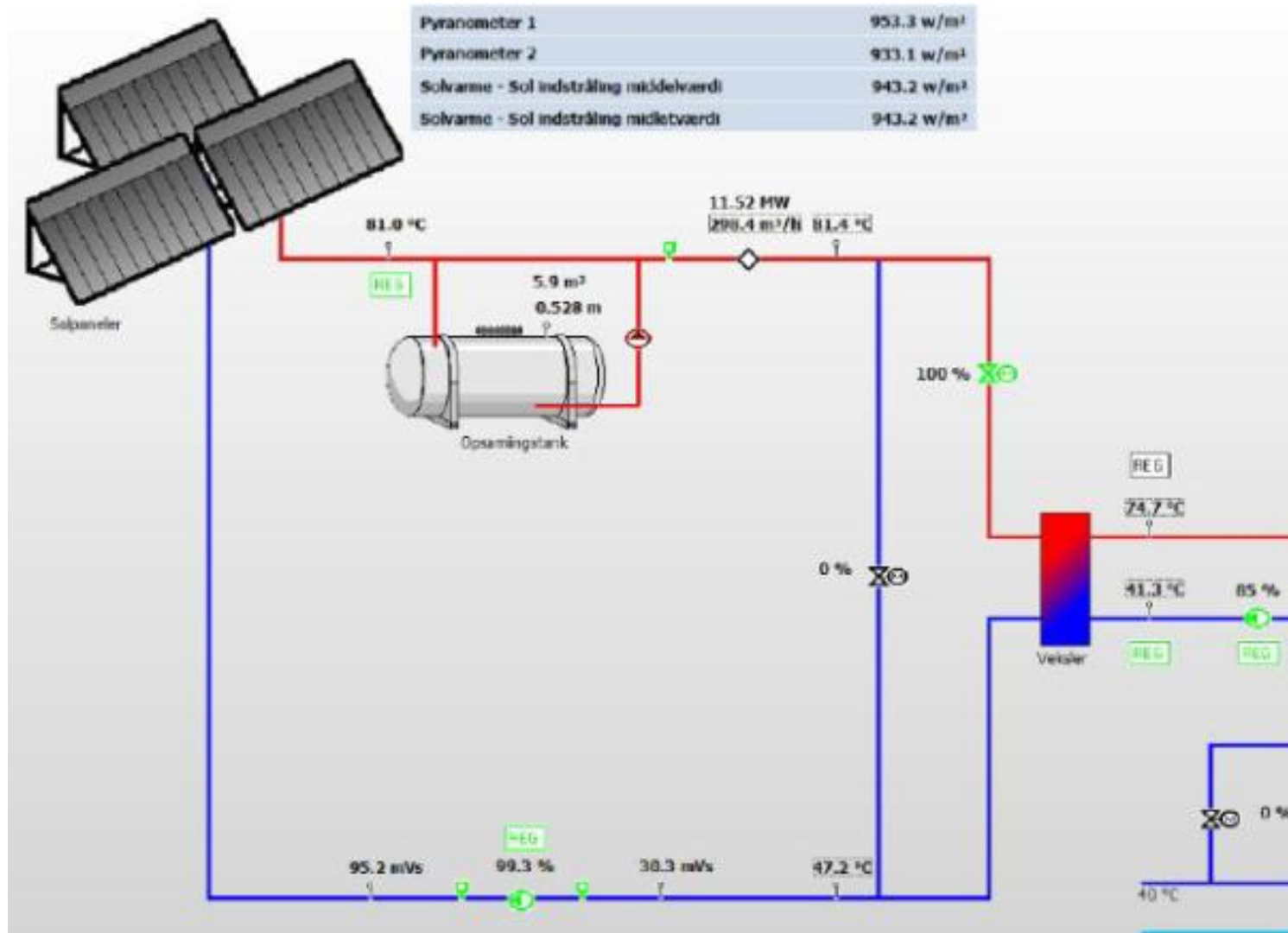


# SOLAR OPERATION.

- Summer. Flow 80, return 45 degrees C.
- Winter. Flow 40, return 20 (When heat pump added)
  - Winter 40 – 60 (without heat pump)
- Spring / autumn: Flow 60 – 70, return 20 / 40 (with / without heat pump)



# SOLAR LOOP.

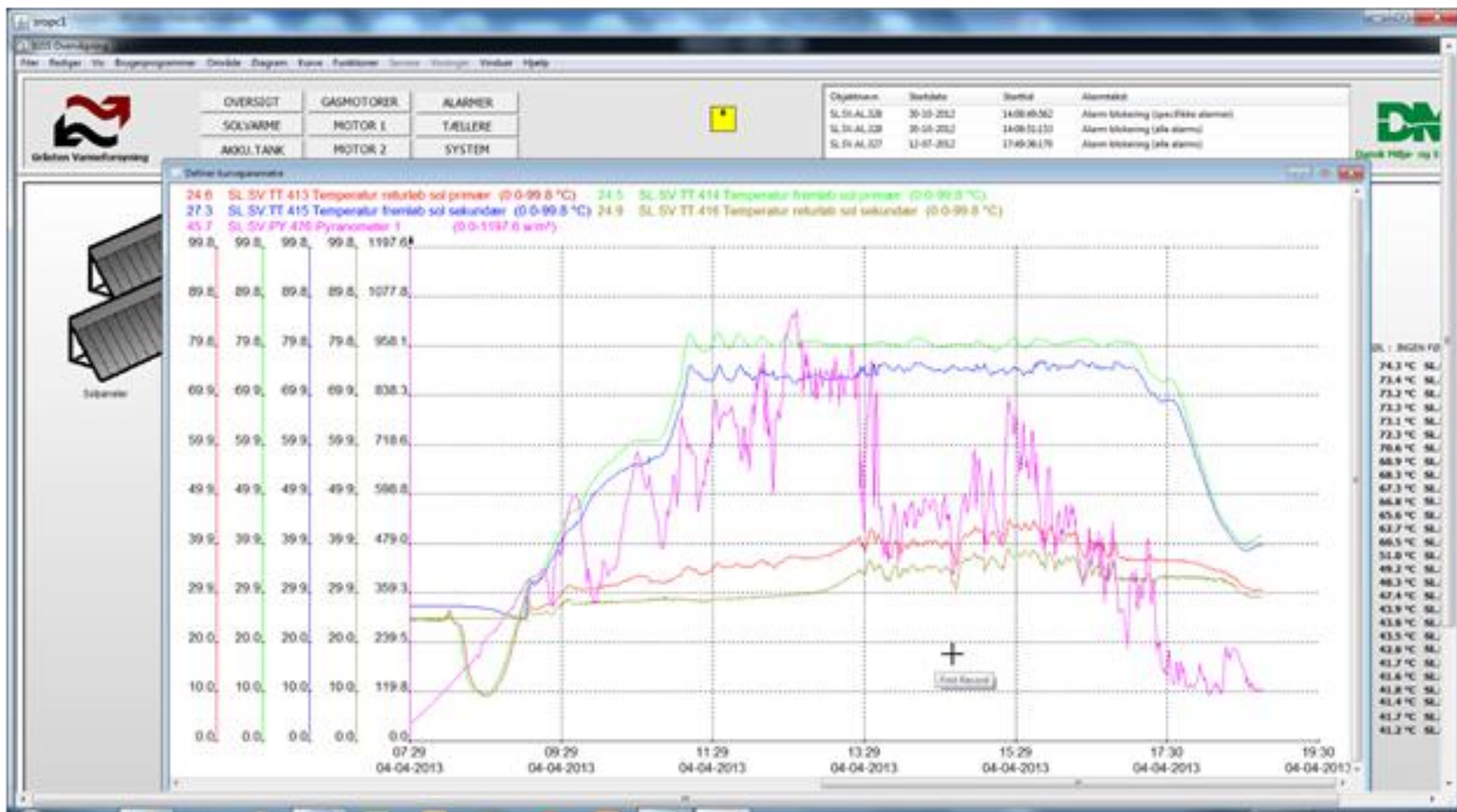




# ASAP / ACAN

- Large fields – one HX unit. (1 HX, 2 pumps, 1 control unit etc.)
  - Large number of panels in serial connection (20 – 25 panels).
  - Ground mounted panels.
  - Coming plants  $\sim 50.000 \text{ m}^2$  in one unit.
    - Upper limit on size: In principle NO.
- Control strategy:
  - Variable flow control. (Fixed flow temperature, very low use of electricity (3 kWh elec. / MWh of heat produced)).
  - Deliver heat at lowest possible temperature levels.
  - Innovative integration into existing DH plant.

# VARIABLE FLOW STRATEGY



# HOW DID WE GET HERE ?

- Large district heating sector.
  - Heavy taxed fuels, gives increase in efficiency at DH plants.
  - Owner ship. (Owned by the consumers).
    - No investors to demand profit.
    - Fast decision process.
- R&D projects to develop the concepts.
- No R&D to be involved in commercial projects.
- Involve consultants with experiences in DH-projects.
  - Solar heating is not rocket science.



# HOW DID WE GET HERE ?

- No grants for solar heating.
  - Giving a faster realisation.
  - No risk of missing grants.



# AT PRESENT.

- Manufacturers do develop panels.
  - Strong competition is a driver.
  - R&D is involved in few cases.
- Consultants is integrating solar / boilers / storages / CHP units / heat pumps.
- Contractors are active in smaller systems. (where no consultants are involved)





# IN SHORT

- Large scale.
- No grants.
- Heavy taxed fossil fuels.
- No R&D.
- Tendering / competition.

An aerial photograph of the Gram solar heating plant. The plant consists of two large, rectangular fields of solar collectors, which appear as a dense grid of blue panels. These fields are situated in a rural area with green fields and some buildings in the background. A road runs along the left side of the solar fields. The text "Gram solar heating plant" is overlaid in white on the right side of the image.

# Gram solar heating plant

# THANK YOU