



# Analysis of Austrian SDH plants constructed in the framework of a national funding programme

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## Outline

- 1) Status quo of the Austrian district heating sector and future prospects for SDH
- 2) Introduction to the Austrian funding programme for large-scale solar thermal plants
- 3) Presentation of selected SDH plants constructed in the framework of the funding programme

Summary and outlook



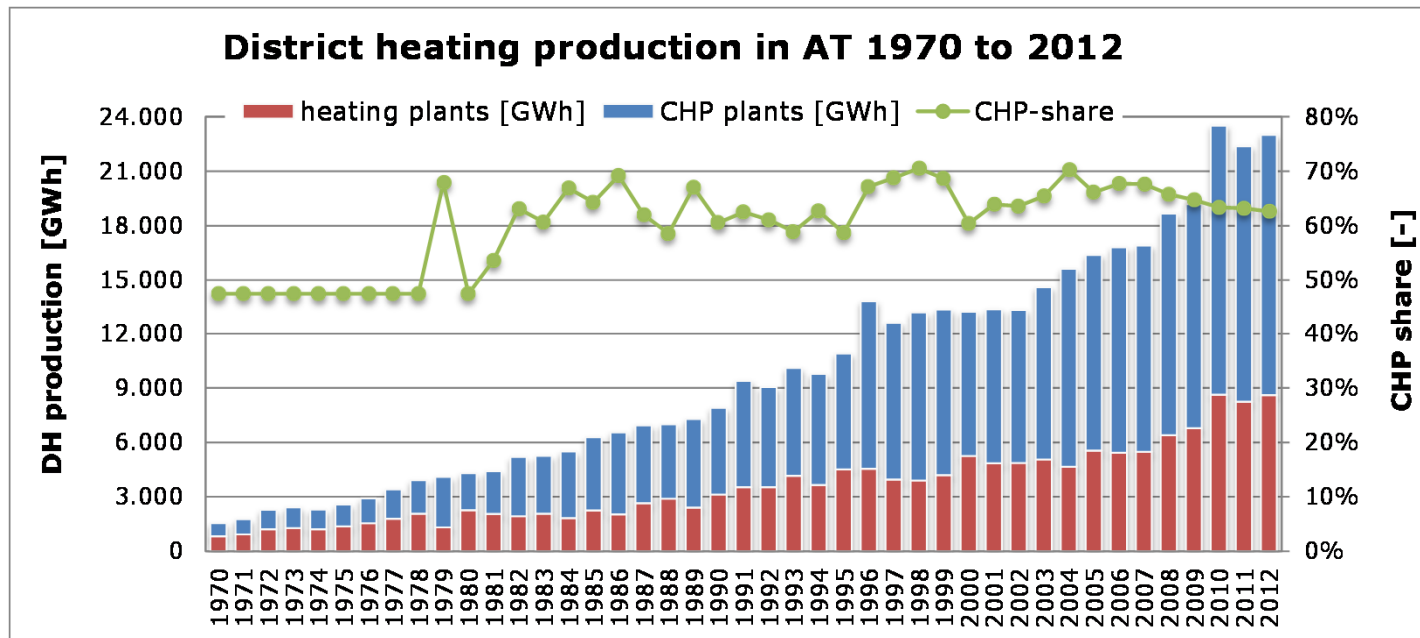
## District heating in Austria

First DH in urban areas from 1950 (Wels, Klagenfurt, Salzburg), Graz (1963), Wien (1969), Linz (1970)

Market share on building thermal energy supply: 25%

DH production 2012: 23 TWh

CHP share: 63% (especially high in dense urban areas)

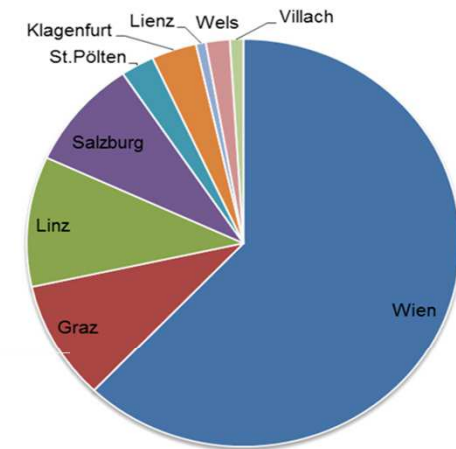


Data source: Statistik Austria 2013

# District heating in Austria

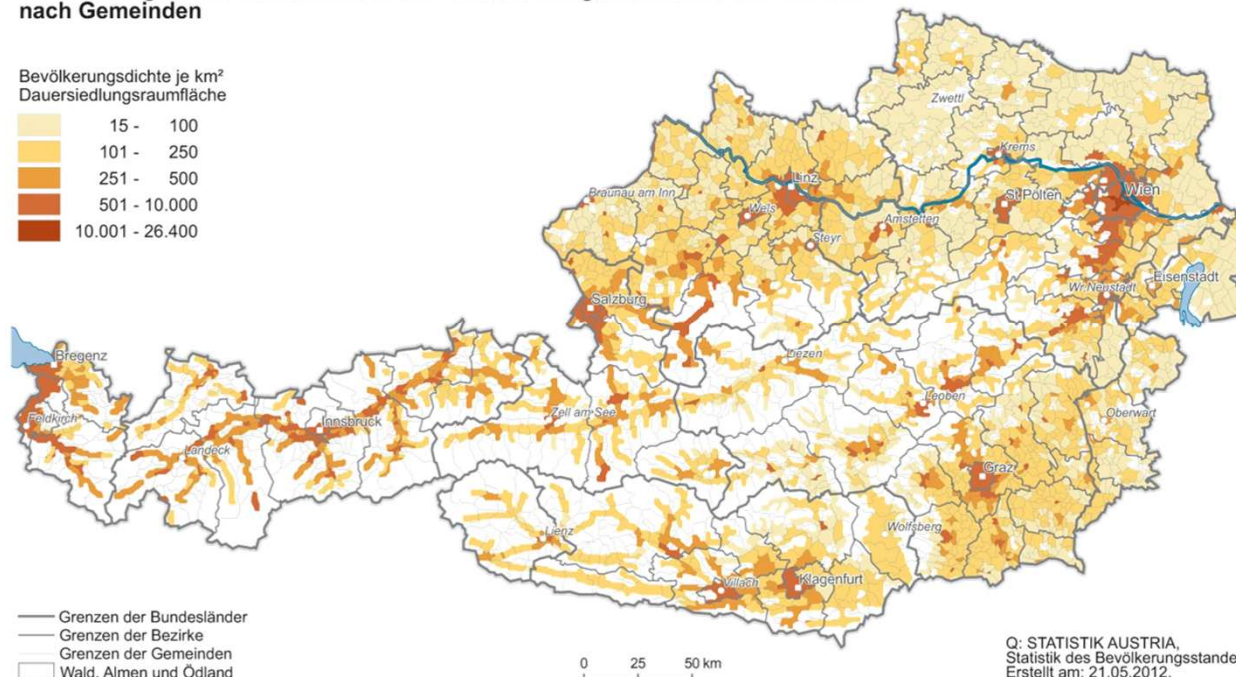
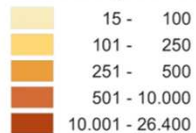
~ 55% of the DH market in the 9 largest Austrian cities

High share of N-gas CHP in urban district heating



Bevölkerungsdichte berechnet auf die Dauersiedlungsraumfläche am 1.1.2012 nach Gemeinden

Bevölkerungsdichte je km<sup>2</sup>  
Dauersiedlungsraumfläche



Q: STATISTIK AUSTRIA,  
Statistik des Bevölkerungsstandes.  
Erstellt am: 21.05.2012.

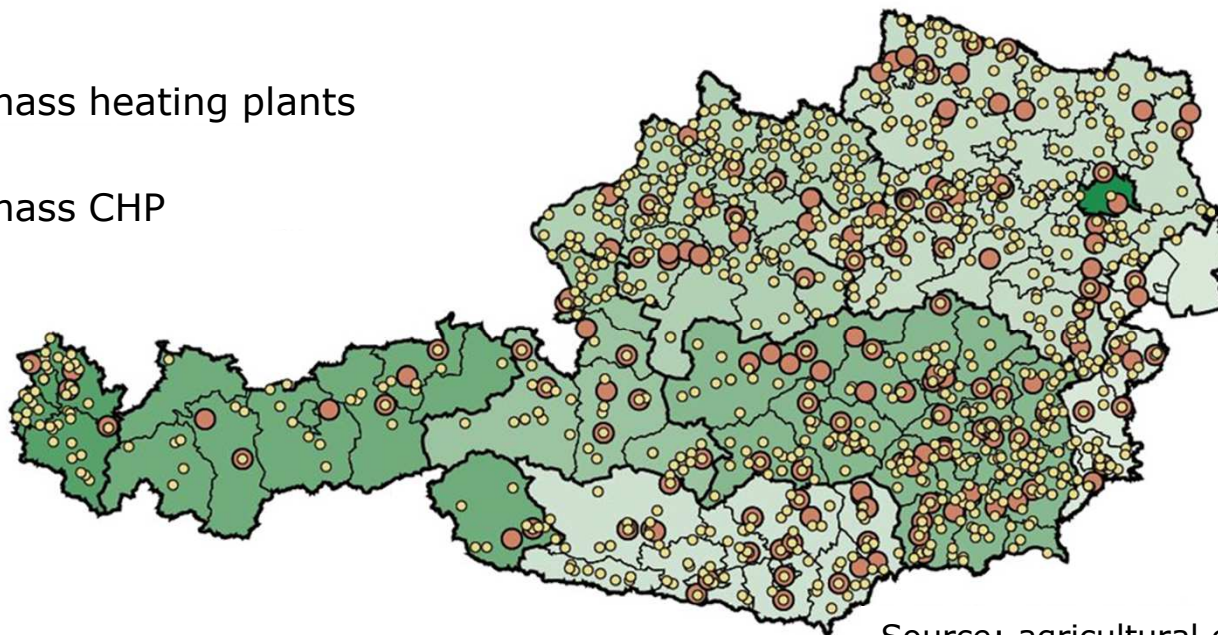


# District heating in Austria

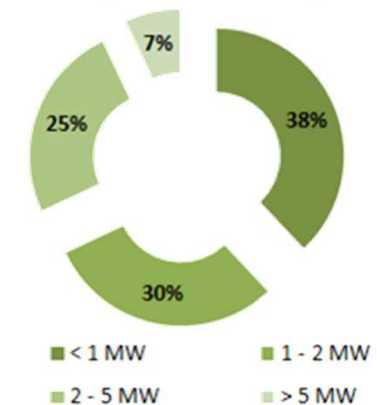
~ 45% of the DH market in small cities and municipalities, mainly based on biomass

1,400 biomass heating plants and CHP's  
>400kW<sub>th</sub>

- Biomass heating plants
- Biomass CHP



**Biomasseheizwerke  
nach Leistungsgruppen**  
(aus qm Heizwerke Datenbank 2013)  
(ohne KWK, n=548)

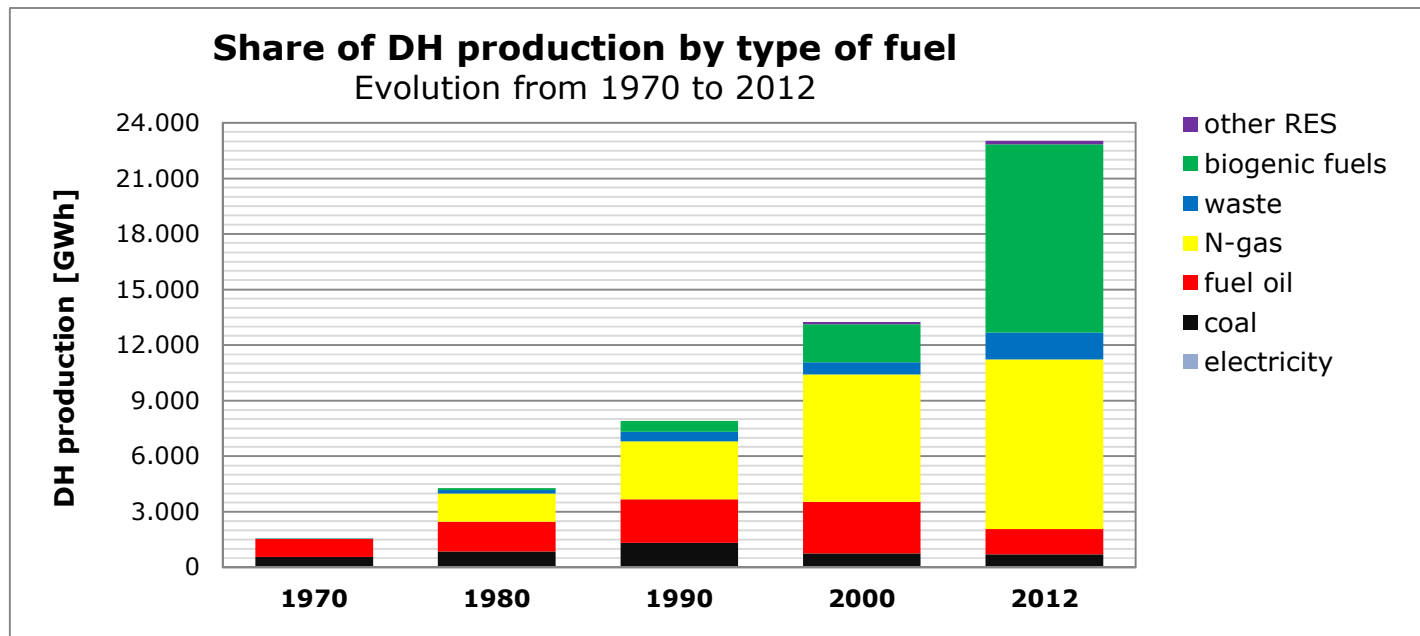


Source: agricultural chamber of Lower Austria

## District heating in Austria

Dynamic development regarding fuels used for DH (oil/coal  
→ natural gas → biomass and other RES)

DH production 2012: 45% from RES (mainly biomass)  
CHP share in RES DH production: around 50%



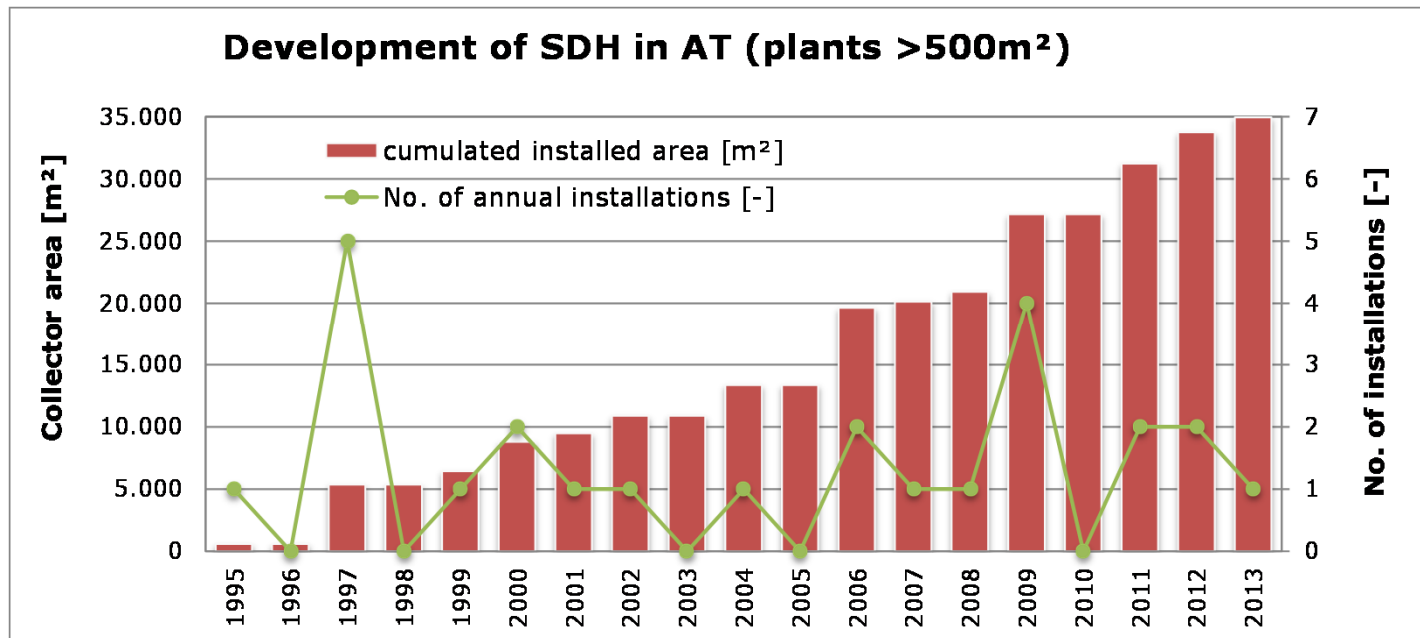
Data source: Statistik Austria 2013

# Solar District heating in Austria

2013: 25 SDH plants >500m<sup>2</sup> (35,000m<sup>2</sup> / 24.5 MWth)

Three major categories:

- solar assisted biomass heating networks (first plants in the 1990's)
- distributed SDH plants connected to urban DH networks (from 2002)
- solar assisted local heating grids (micro-grids) in urban environments



Data source: Jan-Olof Dalenbäck / Chalmers University of Technology, 2013 and own survey

## District heating in Austria

### Future prospects / challenges for SDH in Austria

#### Changes in consumer load profiles due to increasing thermal building quality and climate change

Without a densification of the supply area the ratio of heat output to network length in MWh/km (heat occupancy) decreases continuously

Proportion of the energy demand for domestic hot water supply in the total thermal energy demand is increasing

Without technological adaptations distribution losses in heating networks increase relative to the amount of heat sold

#### Increasing interaction between the electricity and heat sectors

Market mechanisms (liberalized electricity market) will increasingly influence the (economic) operation of electricity and combined heat and power generation technologies

Further transformation of the energy system to fluctuating renewable energy sources will demand for new "flexibilities" within the system

Measures for load shifting, storage, energy conversion (P2H, P2G) and ICT ("smart grids") will become increasingly important



## Austrian funding programme

Funding programme for commercial ST applications of between 100 and 2.000m<sup>2</sup>, covering 5 categories:

- 1) Solar process heat
- 2) Solar district heating**
- 3) Solar combi systems with >20% solar fraction
- 4) Solar cooling applications
- 5) *Since 2013: new category "special developments"*

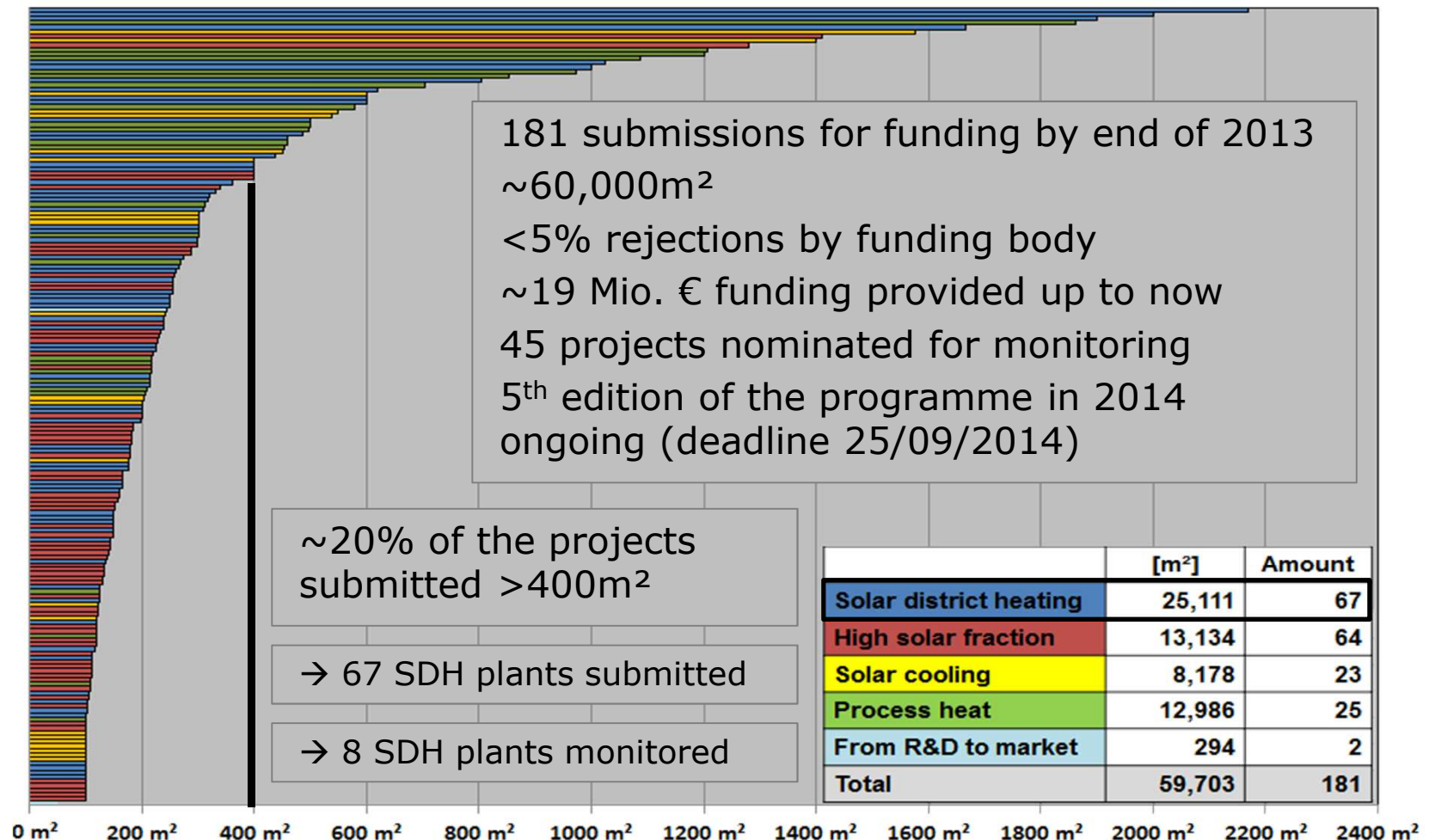
Funding amounts for up to 50% of the extra costs caused by a ST system compared to a reference oil based system

Applicants have to take advantage from a scientific project support by AEE INTEC (project lead), AIT or ASIC

- Mandatory scientific consultancy beforehand for all applicants
- 12 months monitoring of selected projects with high market relevance (replicability) and/or high level of innovation

# Austrian funding programme

Achievements 2010 – 2013 (4 years)

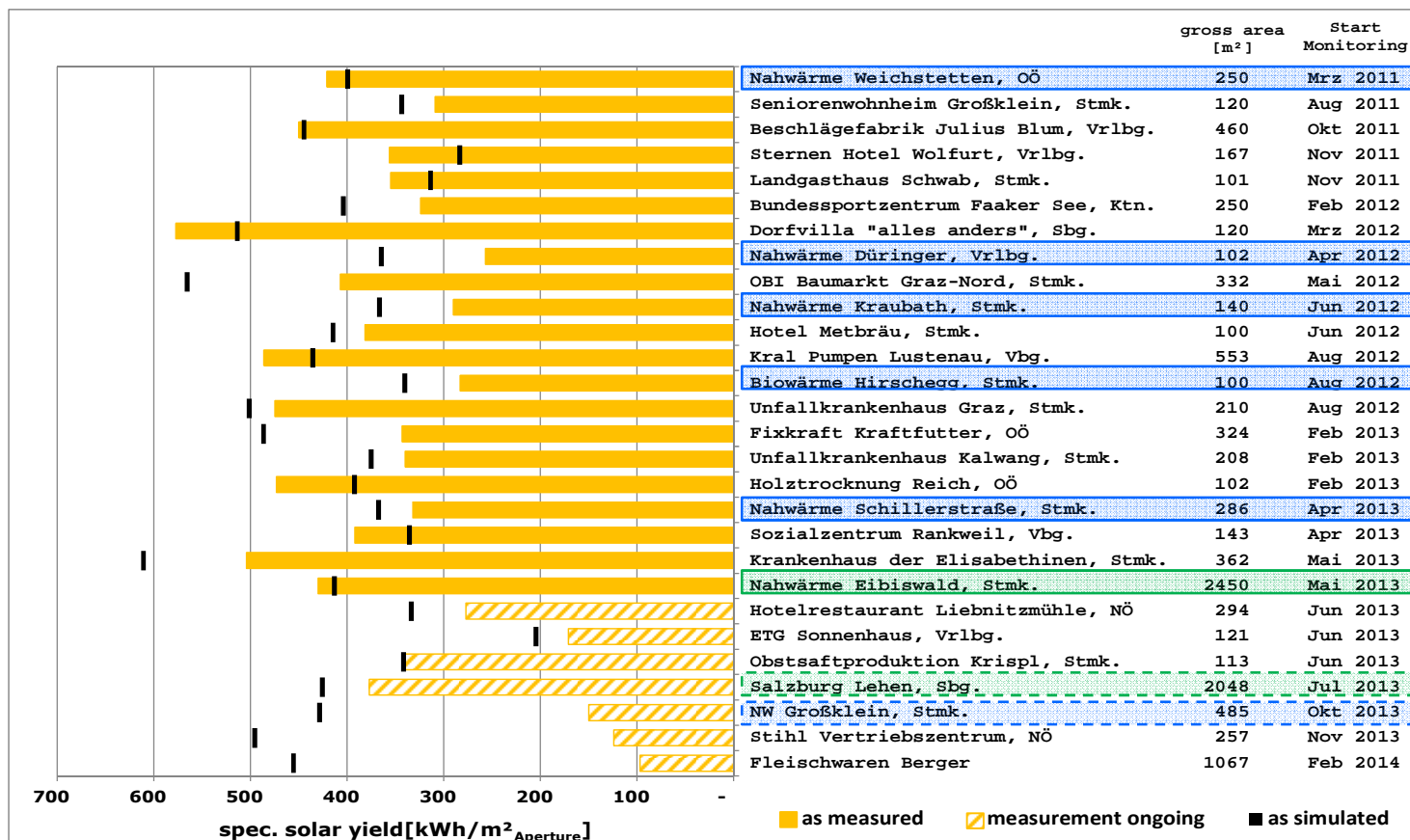


# Austrian funding programme

45 projects nominated for monitoring (by end of May 2014)

Monitoring completed: 21 projects (6 SDH plants)

Monitoring ongoing (dashed bars): 7 projects (2 SDH plants)



## Austrian funding programme

### Example Eibiswald: Solar assisted biomass heating network

Network peak load: 4 MWth / Network length: 9,800m

2,400m<sup>2</sup><sub>gross</sub> flat plate collector field (1997: 1,250m<sup>2</sup> / 2012: 1,150m<sup>2</sup>)

173.5 m<sup>3</sup> energy storage (1997: 105m<sup>3</sup> / 2012: 68.5m<sup>3</sup>)

Auxiliary heating: 2 biomass boilers (2.3+0.7 MW) + 1 oil boiler reserve

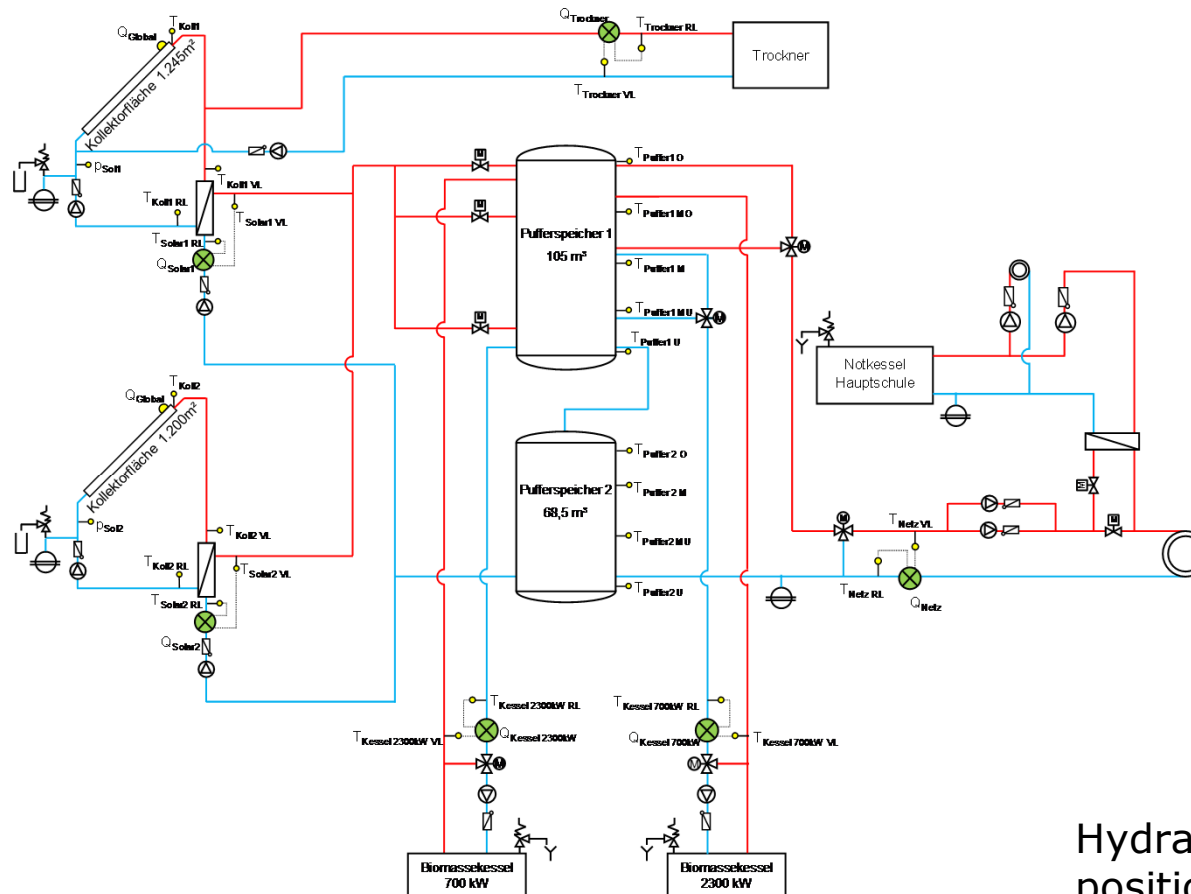
DH supply temperatures: 95/60 (winter), 70/50 (summer)

Monitoring: 05/2013 – 05/2014



# Austrian funding programme

## Example Eibiswald: Solar assisted biomass heating network



Hydraulic scheme including positioning of sensors for monitoring (AEE INTEC)



# Austrian funding programme

## Example Eibiswald: Solar assisted biomass heating network

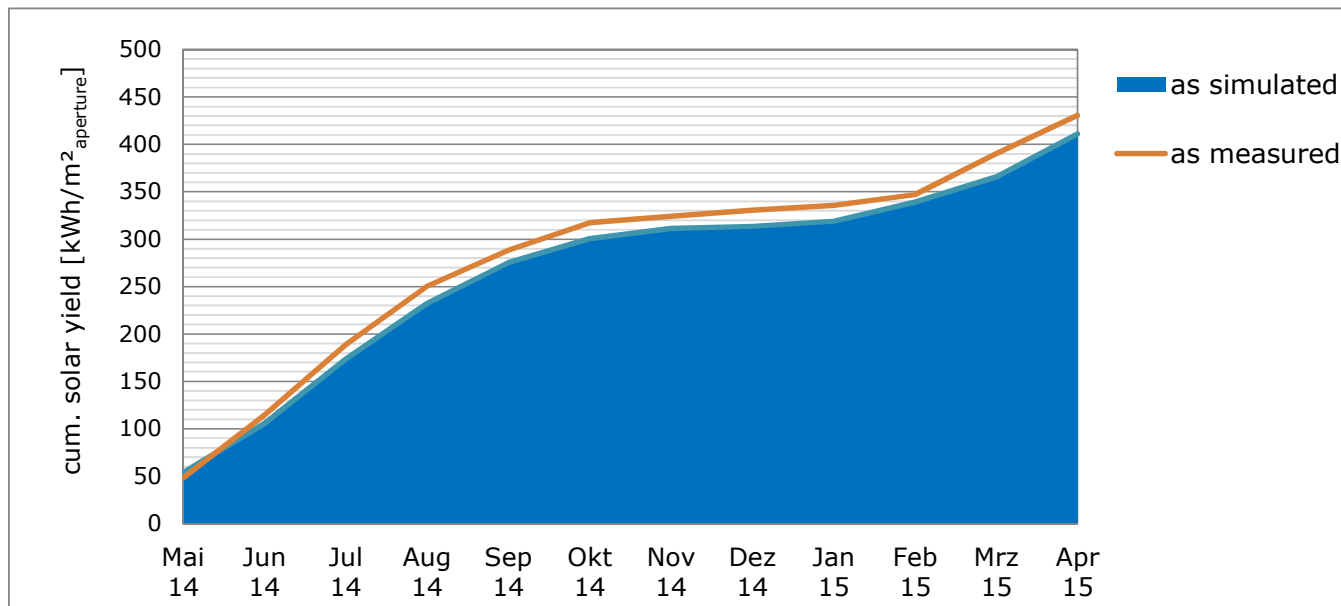
District heating supply: 7,642 MWh/a (as measured)

Solar energy yield: 966 MWh/a\* (as measured)

Solar fraction: 13%

Investment costs: 326 k€ (1,150m<sup>2</sup> ST plant + 68.5m<sup>3</sup> storage)

→ specific costs: 283 €/m<sup>2</sup><sub>gross</sub>

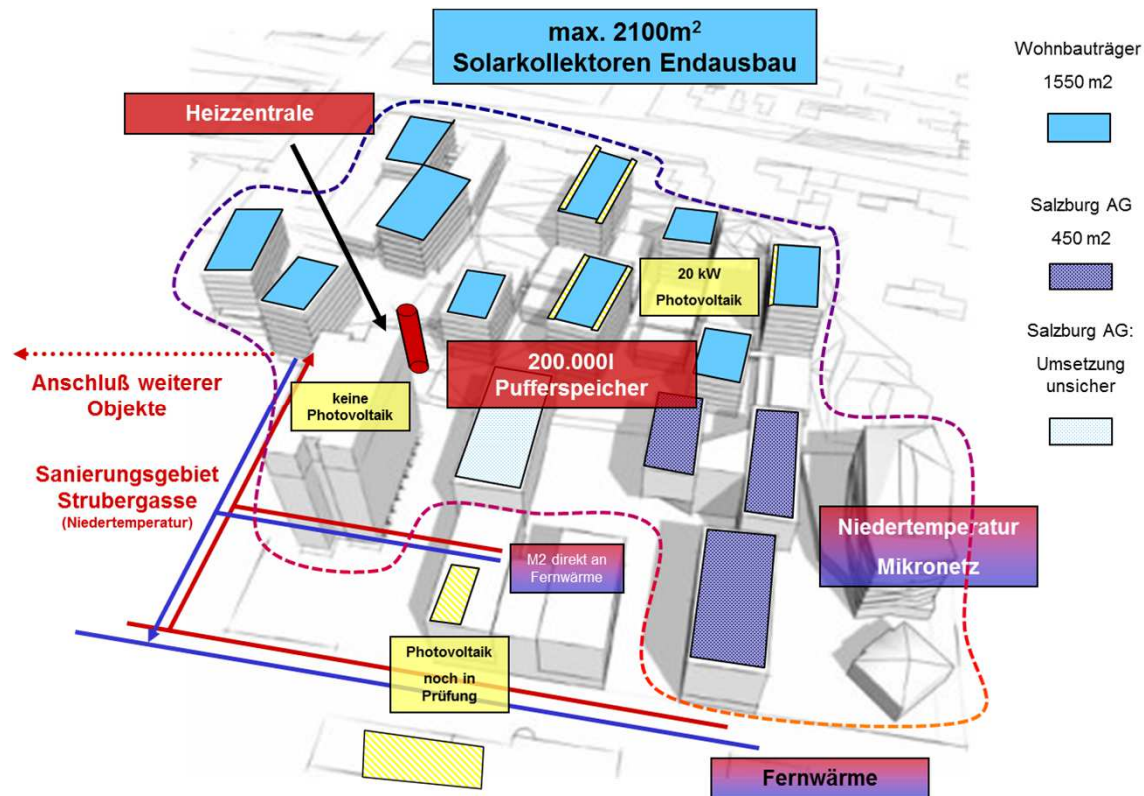


\* corresponds to a specific solar yield of 394 kWh/(m<sup>2</sup><sub>gross</sub>·a) resp. 430 kWh/(m<sup>2</sup><sub>aperture</sub>·a)

# Austrian funding programme

## Example Salzburg-Lehen: Low-temperature SDH grid

Solar thermal system connected to a low-temperature heating network supplying around 68,000m<sup>2</sup> of heated floor area



## Austrian funding programme

### Example Salzburg-Lehen: Low-temperature SDH grid

Solar thermal system connected to a low-temperature heating network supplying around 68,000m<sup>2</sup> of heated floor area

2,048m<sup>2</sup><sub>gross</sub> flat plate collector field (mounted on 13 separate roofs)

200 m<sup>3</sup> energy storage

Auxiliary heating: storage integrated HP (160 kW<sub>th</sub>) + district heating

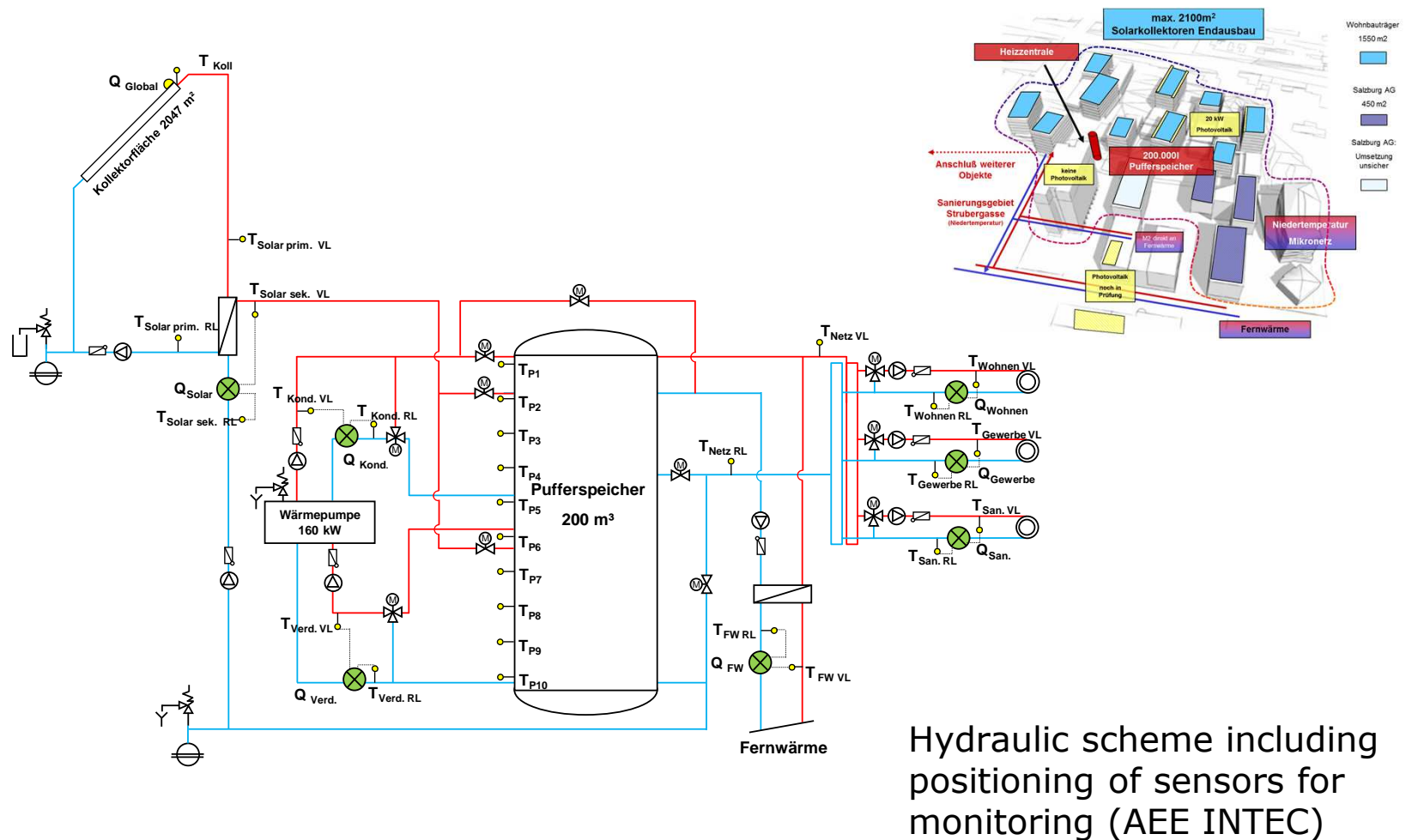
DH supply temperatures: 65/35

Monitoring: 07/2013 – 06/2014



# Austrian funding programme

## Example Salzburg-Lehen: Low-temperature SDH grid



# Austrian funding programme

## Example Salzburg-Lehen: Low-temperature SDH grid

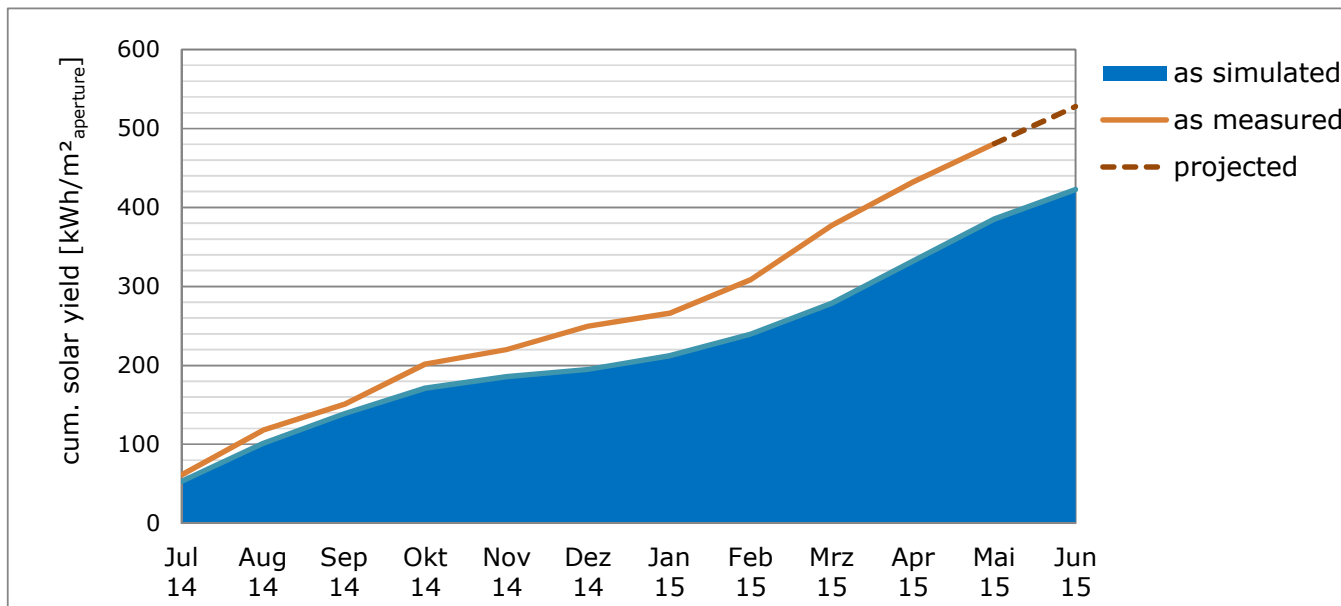
District heating supply: 3,893 MWh/a (as measured)

Solar energy yield: 979 MWh/a\* (as measured)

Solar fraction: 25%

Investment costs: 850 k€ (ST plant + storage + control)

→ specific costs: 415 €/m<sup>2</sup><sub>gross</sub>



\* corresponds to a specific yield of 478 kWh/(m<sup>2</sup><sub>gross</sub>·a) resp. 528 kWh/(m<sup>2</sup><sub>aperture</sub>·a)

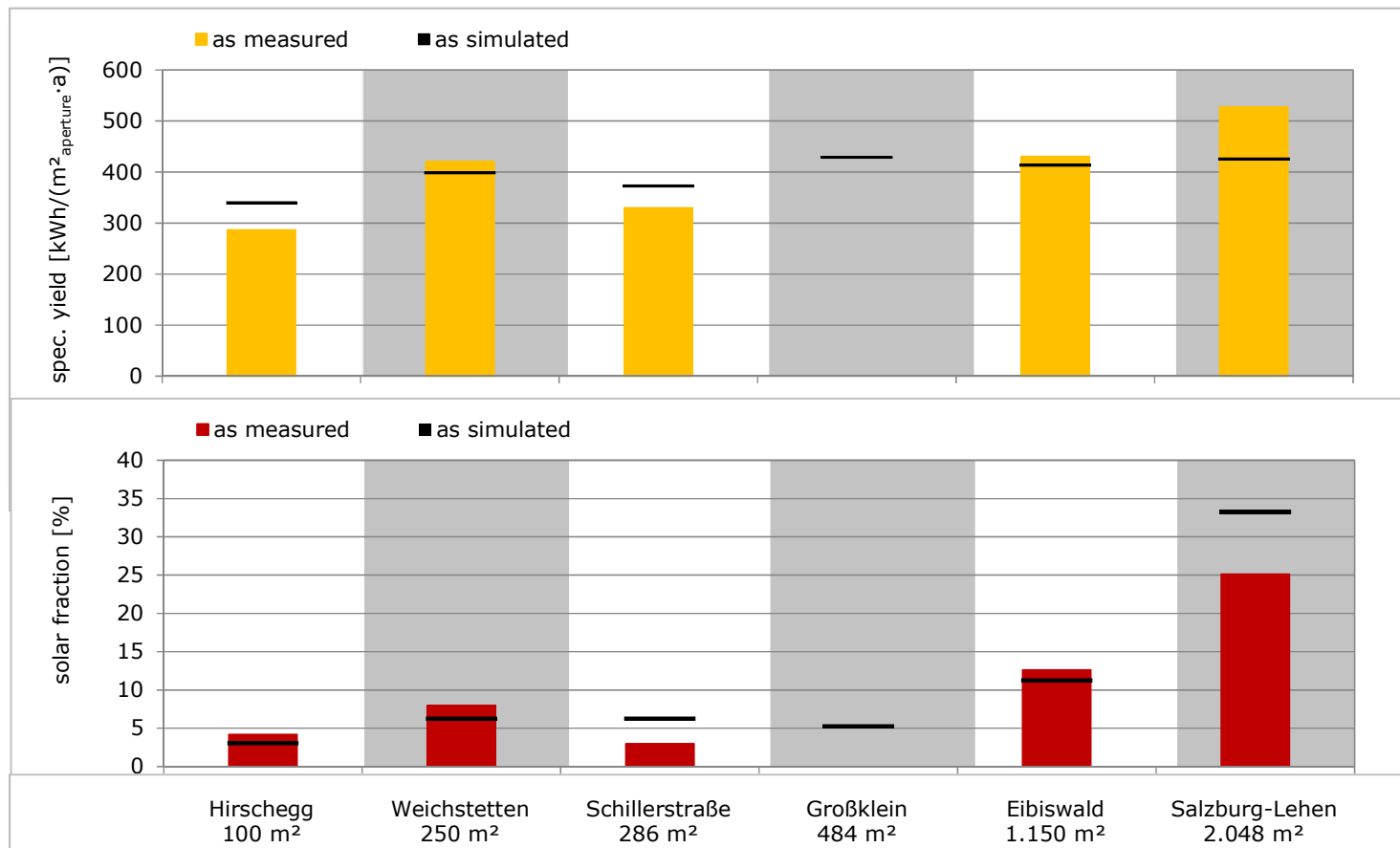


# Austrian funding programme

## Summary of results (6 Austrian SDH plants)

spec. solar yield (as measured): 287 – 528 kWh/(m<sup>2</sup><sub>aperture</sub>·a)

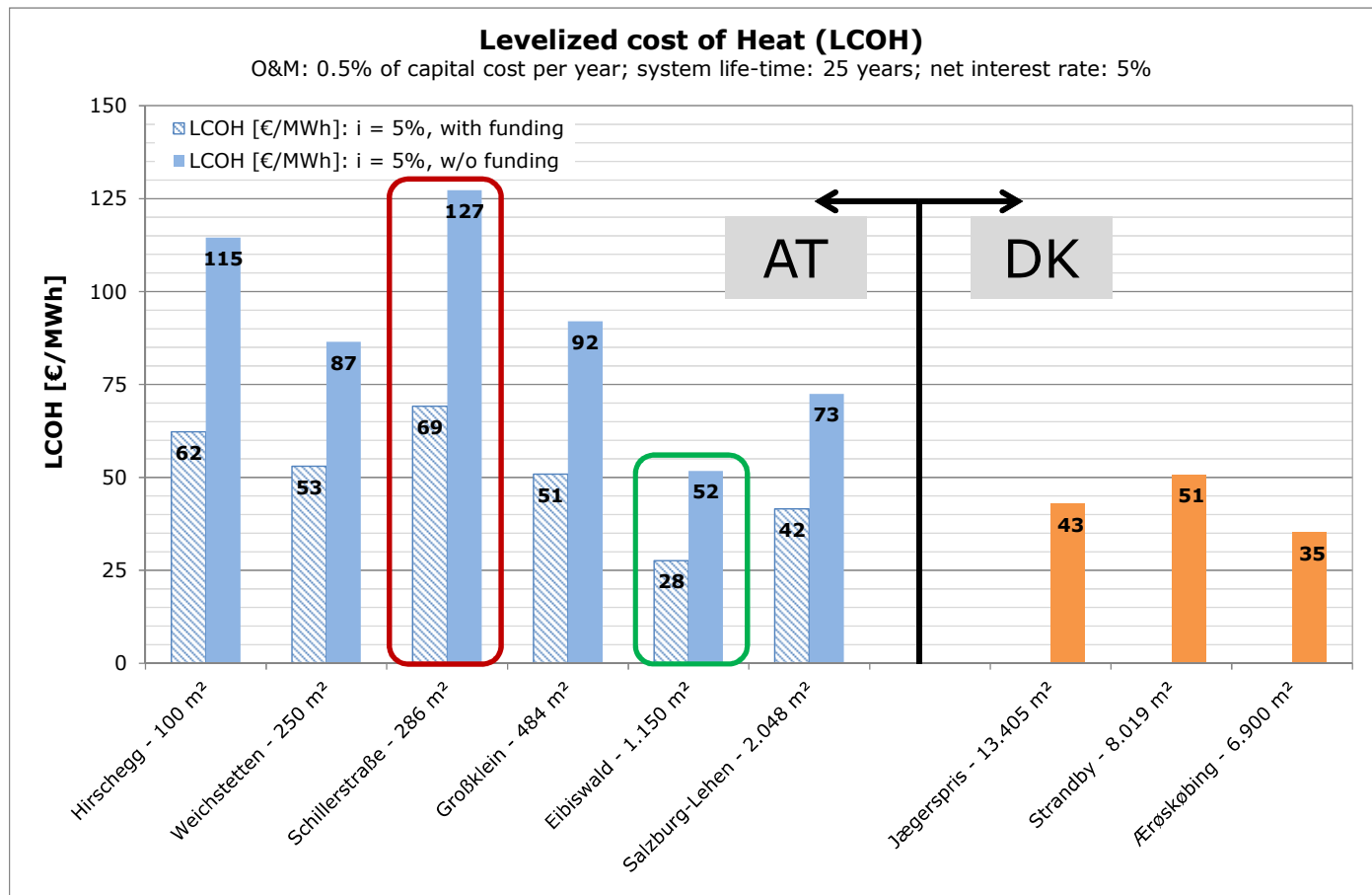
solar fraction (as measured): 3-25%



# Austrian funding programme

Summary of results (6 Austrian + 3 Danish SDH plants)

spec. solar thermal system costs AT (n=6): **283** – **657** €/m<sup>2</sup><sub>gross</sub>



## Summary and outlook

Large potential for SDH in Austria – especially in urban, sub-urban and municipal areas with existing district heating infrastructure

The Austrian funding programme is well accepted and brought a considerable market momentum for commercial large scale ST applications

Today, solar district heating in Austria is a technologically advanced niche market but demands funding in order to be competitive with conventional supply technologies

Potentials for cost reductions need to be further exploited (e.g. standardization) and new/adapted business models need to be established (e.g. consumer co-operatives, ESCO's, Crowd-Investing...)



# Summary and outlook

The role of solar thermal heat in urban environments need to be investigated in a holistic context → Future changes in the whole energy system and their implications need to be considered!

## IEA SHC Task 52 “SolarUrban”



**Task 52**  
Solar Heat and Energy Economics  
in Urban Environments

Operating Agent: Fraunhofer ISE (Sebastian Herkel)

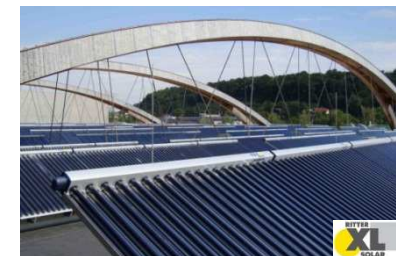
Duration: 01/2014 – 03/2018

Link: <http://task52.iea-shc.org/>

Subtask A: Energy Scenarios (AAU, DK)

Subtask B: Methodology, Tools, Case Studies (Sorane SA, CH)

Subtask C: Technology and Demonstrators (AEE INTEC, AT)





# Thank you for your attention!

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