

# Ecodistrict Villeneuve :

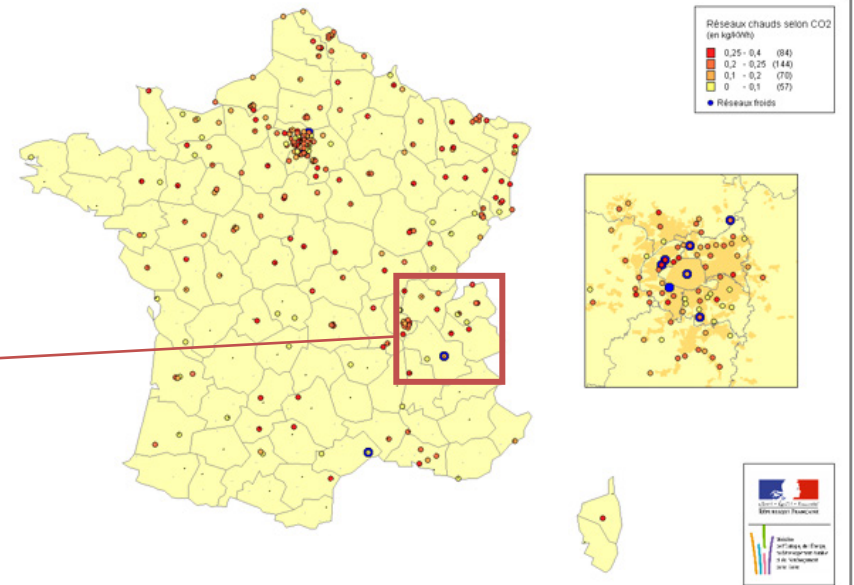
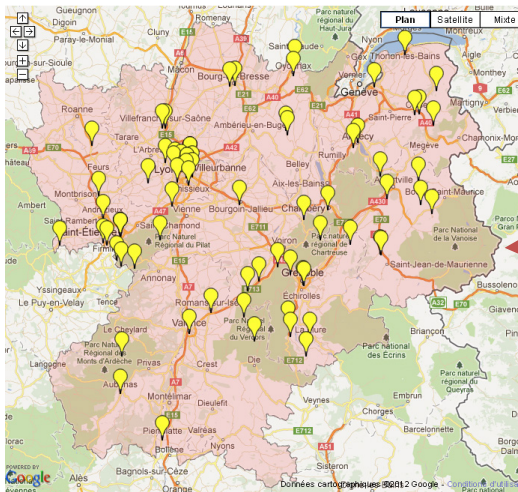
How to develop solar energy with an  
existing high temperature district  
heating and a new low consumption  
housing area ?



# District Heating in France and Chambery city

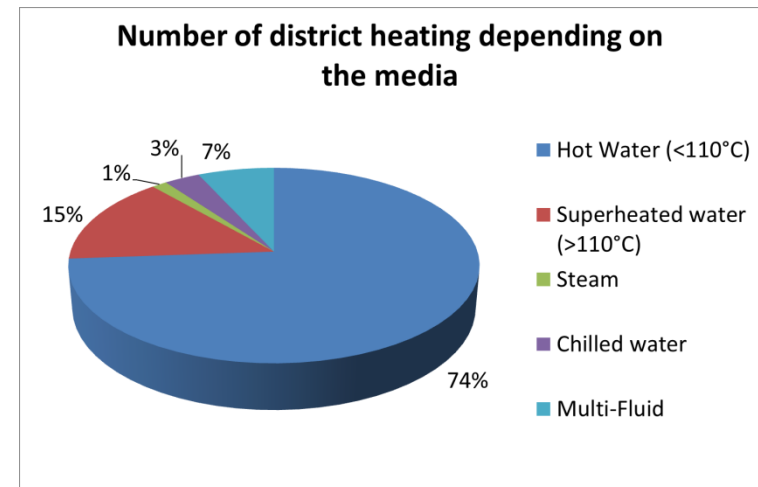
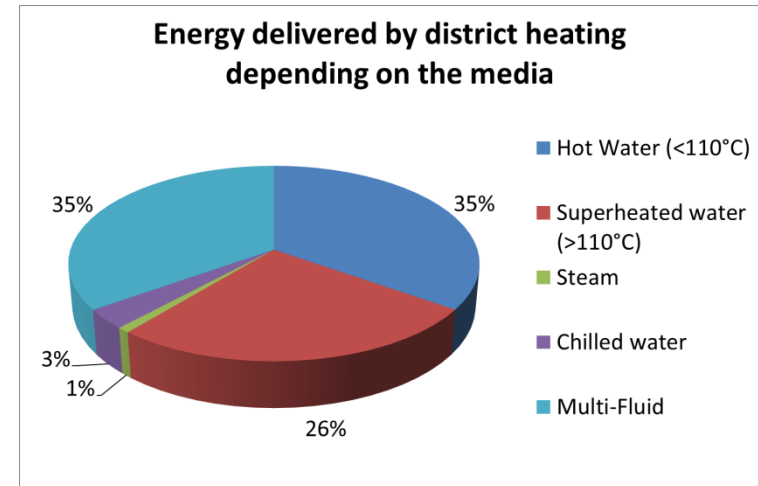
# District heating in France

- ▶ Inventory of district heating network :
  - ▶ 830 heating networks (>1MW)
  - ▶ 16 cooling networks (> 3MW)
  - ▶ Many smaller networks ...



- ▶ They are mainly high temperature district network : >85° C
- ▶ But new low-temperature district heating are being build for Ecodistrict

- ▶ **Temperature of DH :**
  - ▶ Only 35% (9 500 GWh) of the heat is delivered by DH with temperature lower than 110° C
  - ▶ But it is more than 70% of the DH
- ▶ **Opportunities :**
  - ▶ Extension of DH network
  - ▶ Buildings retrofitting and reduction of DH temperature
  - ▶ Small district heating ( $P < 1\text{MW}$ ) unrecorded in this survey that are mainly with a temperature lower than 110° C and supplied from biomass boiler



Source : SNCU Survey 2010

## ► Chambéry :

- a city of 60,000 inhabitants (210,000 with agglomeration)
- very active in the promotion of renewable energy

## ► Existing district heating :

- Created in 1949
- High pressure network : superheated water (160/110° C)
- Energy mix: Biomass (12%), Waste heat recovery (28%), CHP (23%), gas (37%)
- Some figures :
  - 3 heat production plant
  - 1 combined and power plant (CHP)
  - 55 km of buried pipes (5th French DH)
  - 550 delivery points
  - More than 25 000 equivalent housing
  - Energy production : 300 GWh/year (15th French DH)
- Type of contract : Public service delegation
- Utility company : SCDC (subsidiary of COFELY)

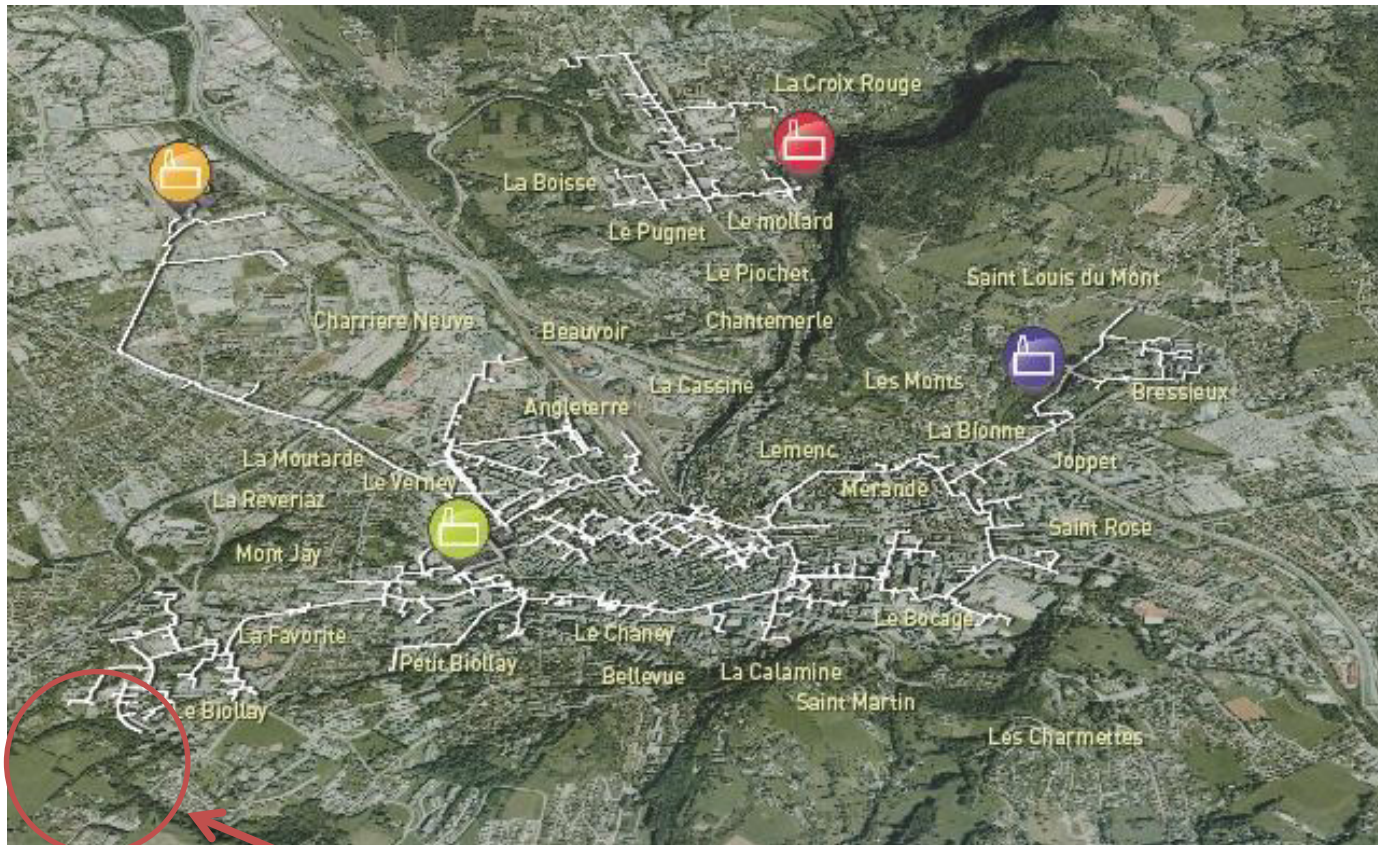


Production plant of Croix  
Rouge



# Existing district heating in Chambéry

- An overheated district heating (160/110° C) in Chambéry city :



Location of the new  
ecodistrict

# The new Ecodistrict Villeneuve

- ▶ This new ecodistrict will be realised in several phases :
  - ▶ **Zone 1 : 500 housing + school facilities**
  - ▶ **Zone 2 : 390 housing**
  - ▶ **Zone 3 : 340 housing**
- ▶ The project focuses on Zone 1



# The new Solar District Heating of Ecodistrict Villeneuve



## ► Characteristics of the housing area :

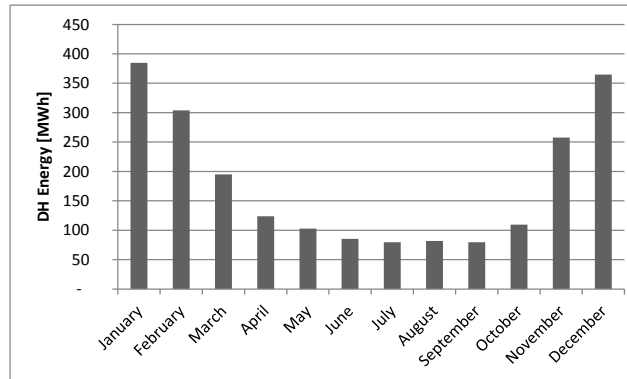
- **480 apartments**
- **12 buildings**
- **Annual consumption :**
  - *Space heating : 25 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>*
  - *Domestic hot water : 20 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>*

## ► DH heating load profile :

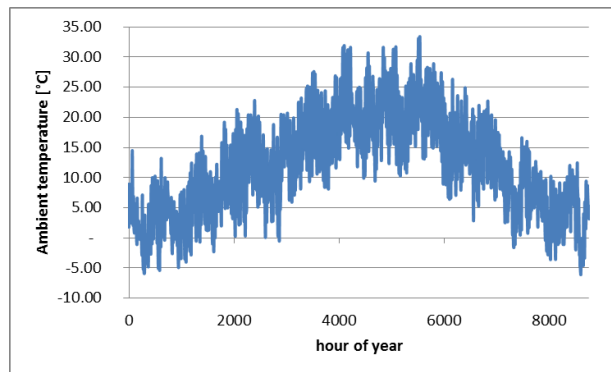
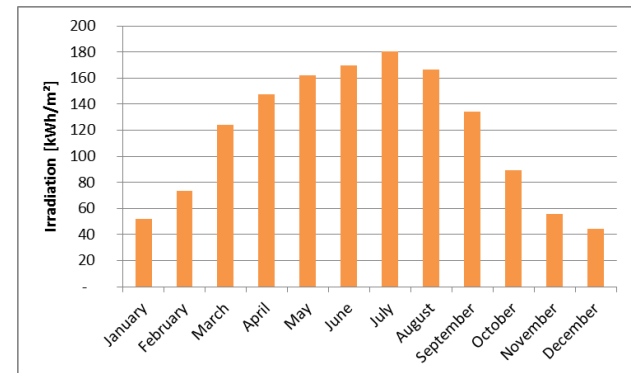
- **a load curve of the network was defined from the needs of all buildings and losses of network:**
  - *Space heating : building modeling and dynamic simulation with TRNSYS*
  - *Domestic hot water : draw-off profile (IEATask 26 and DHW system modeling including DHW loop)*
  - *Hydraulic of the network : modeling all the pipes of the network*
- **The total needs of the district heating are 2168 MWh/year**

# Ecodistrict Villeneuve : hypothesis

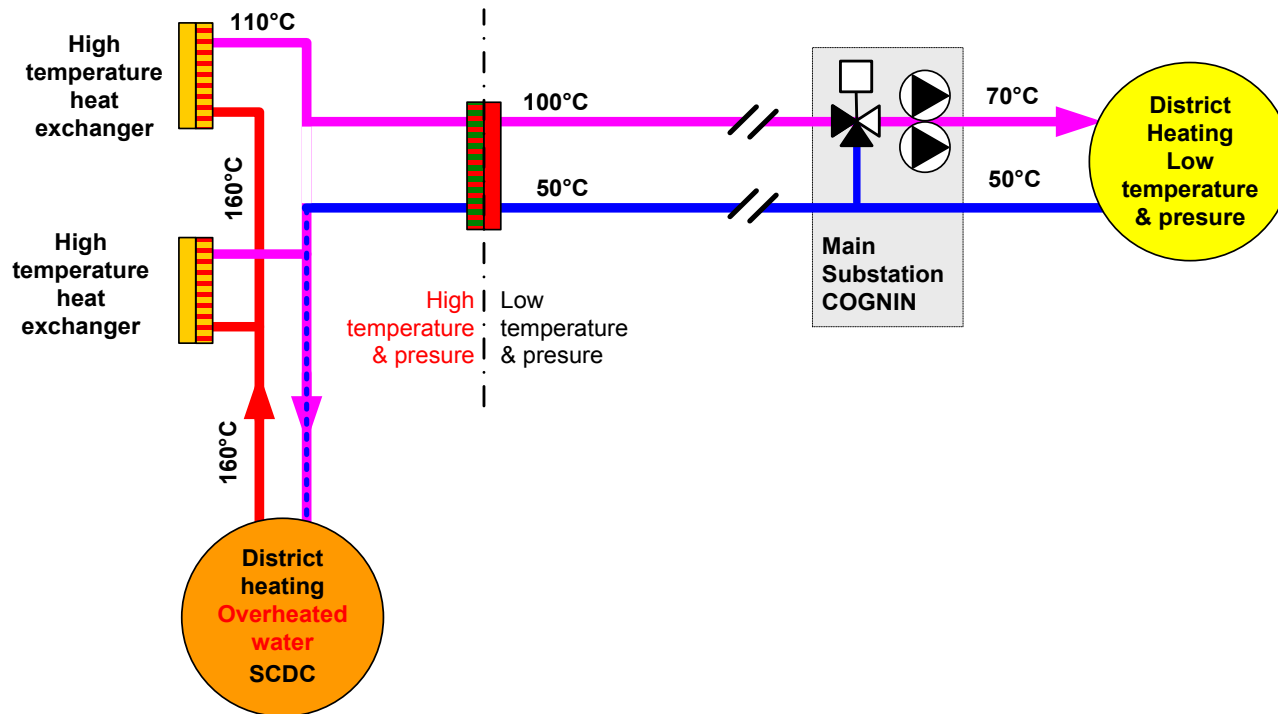
- ▶ **DH load curve :**
  - ▶ **Total needs : 2168 MWh**



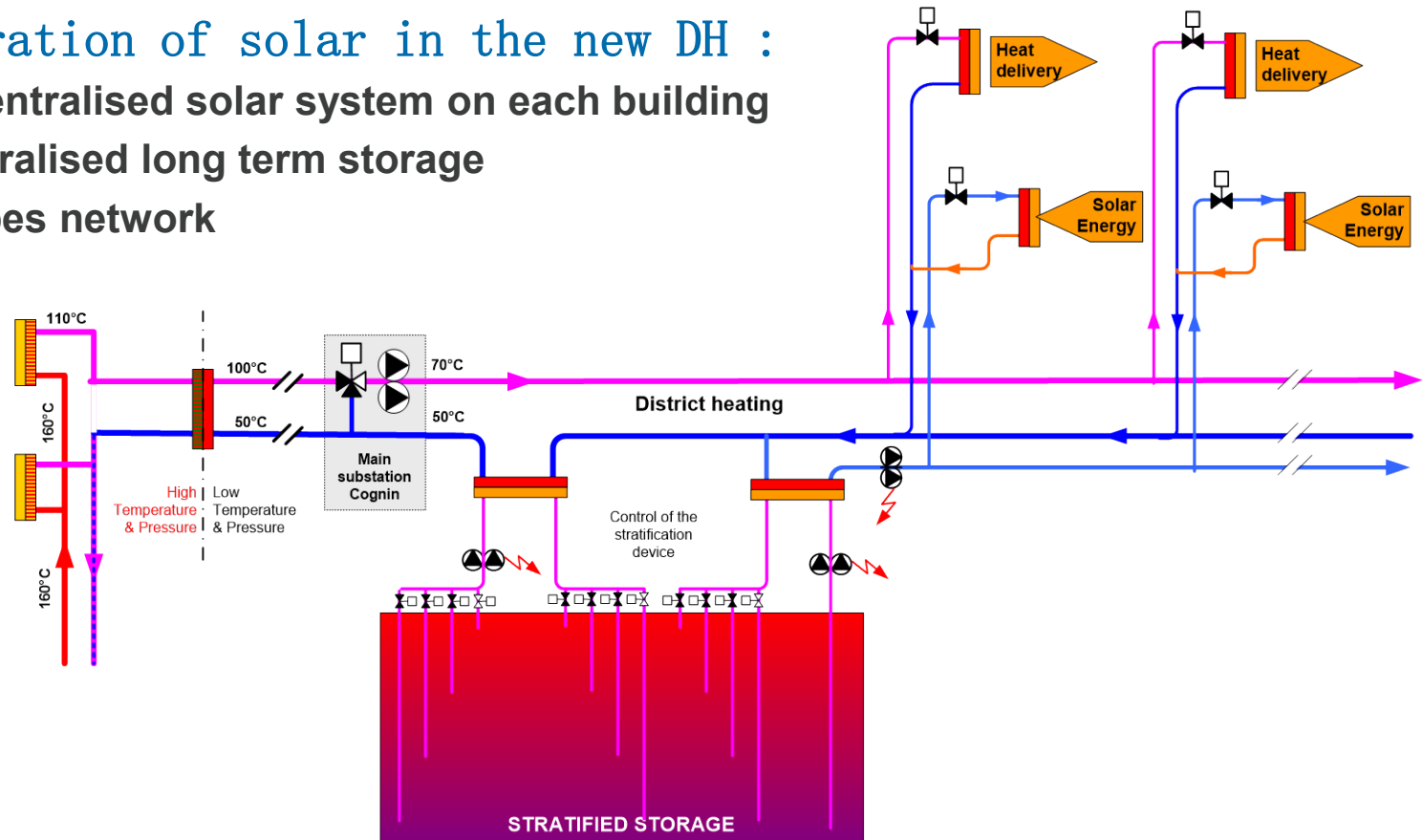
- ▶ **Climatic data :**
  - ▶ **Annual irradiation (30° ) : 1400 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>**
  - ▶ **Average ambient temperature : 11.8° C**
  - ▶ **Heating degree days : HDD<sub>18</sub>=2500**



- ▶ **Extension of the existing DH :**
  - ▶ **New network will be build for the Ecodistrict**
  - ▶ **Low temperature district heating (70/50° C)**
  - ▶ **Auxiliary energy : from the existing high temperature district heating**



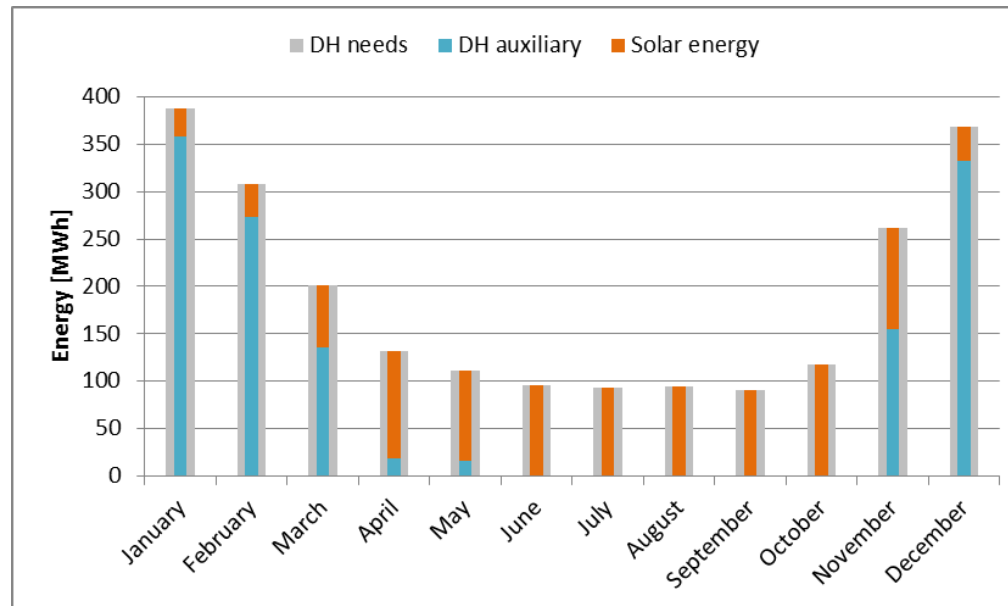
- Objectives :
  - High solar fraction : 40%
- Integration of solar in the new DH :
  - Decentralised solar system on each building
  - Centralised long term storage
  - 3 pipes network





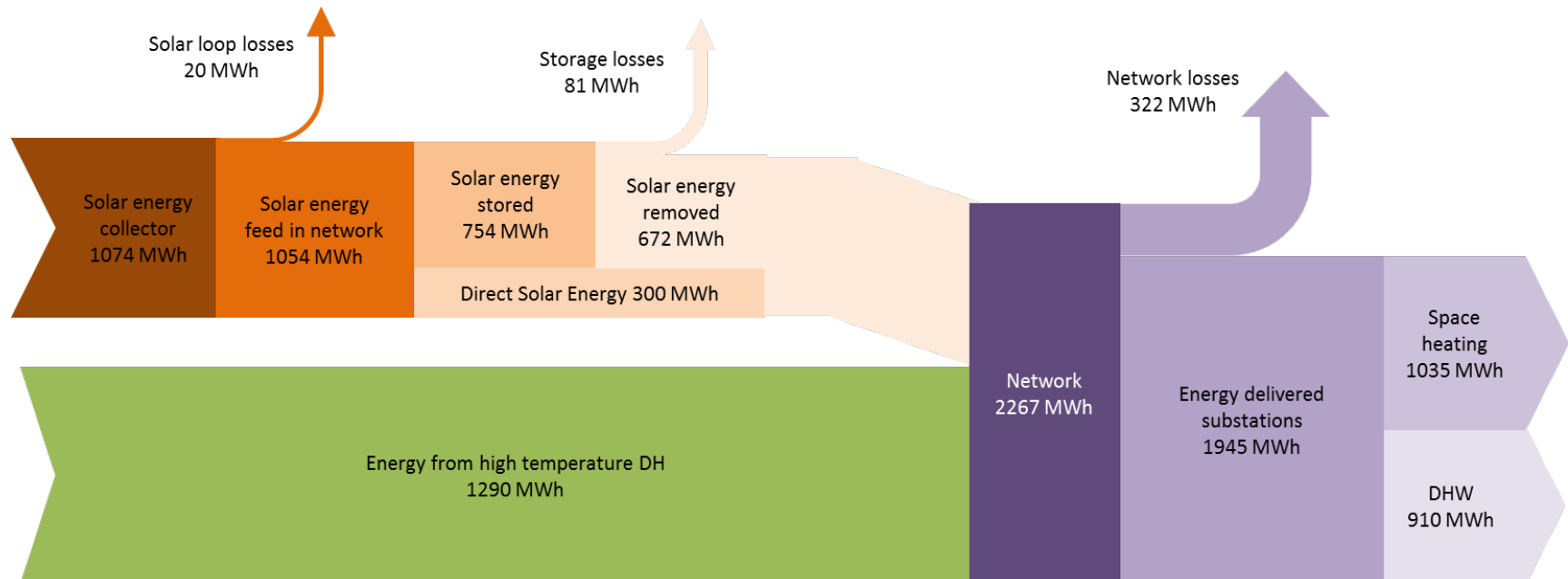
## ► Performance of the solar district heating :

- Solar collector : 2160 m<sup>2</sup> (high temperature flat plate)
- Storage tank : 3000m<sup>3</sup>



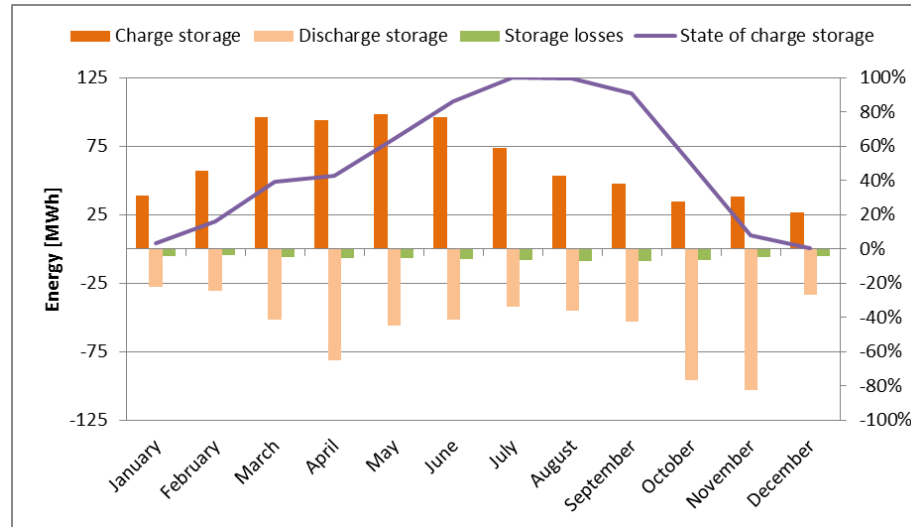
- Complete autonomy of the sub network from June to October

## ► Performance of the solar district heating :



## ► Fractional energy savings $f_{SAV}$ : 40.5%

## ► Focus on the storage tank :



- **Solar fraction from November to March is low**
- **From November the state of charge of the storage is less than 10% and provides no more energy**
- **The storage volume can be valorized:**
  - *by storing carbon-free energy from the high temperature district heating during heat surplus from biomass or incinerators;*
  - *by storing energy to meet the daily consumption peaks and limits the use of peak generators.*

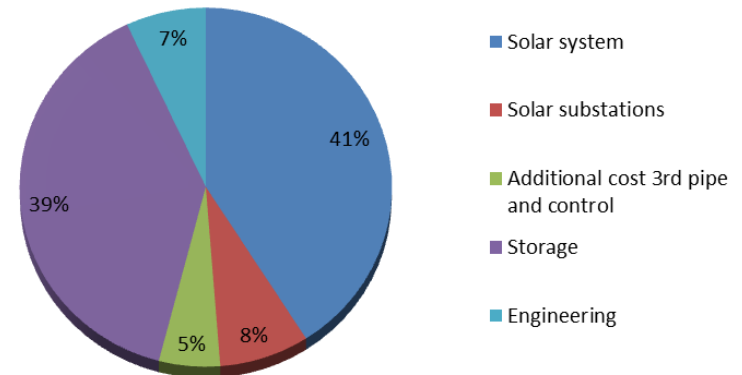




## ► First estimation of the project costs :

### ► Investments :

Solar system	788 400 €
Solar substations	150 000 €
Additional cost 3 <sup>rd</sup> pipe and control	102 000 €
Storage	750 000 €
Engineering	134 280 €
Total investment	1 924 680 €
Subsidies (local, regional, national)	1 325 000 €



### ► The Levelized Cost of Solar Energy (LCOE) is:

- $LCOE_{without\ subsidies} = 142 \text{ €/MWh}$
- $LCOE_{with\ subsidies} = 59 \text{ €/MWh}$

- It should be noticed that the cost of heat corresponds to a pilot plant to achieve a solar fraction of 40%

## ► Housing area :

- Phase 1 (120 housing) : 2015-2016
- Phase 2 (130 housing) : 2016-2017
- Phase 3 (120 housing) : 2017-2018
- Phase 4 (90 housing) : 2018-2019

## ► Solar district heating :

- Finalize the financing : Summer 2014
- Design and detailed studies on DH, solar collector and storage : 2014-2015
- Network and storage construction : 2015-2016

# Conclusions

# Opportunities and barriers for the project initiation

- ▶ Opportunities having helped initiate the project :
  - ▶ creation of a new district with low consumption buildings
  - ▶ will of the city and the utility company to develop renewable energy heat, and decrease the CO<sub>2</sub> content of the network
  - ▶ choice of a low temperature district heating to provide energy to the ecodistrict
  - ▶ requirement for buildings in the ecodistrict to provide 50% of the DHW by solar energy
  
- ▶ Many obstacles have also been apprehended :
  - ▶ pressure on land and lack of availability to establish a centralized solar plant
    - -> *decentralized solar system with collectors integrated on the buildings*
  - ▶ large initial investment with a very low operating cost
  - ▶ lack of a fixed framework for subsidizing solar installations connected to DH
  - ▶ lack of knowledge and motivation of urban planners, architects and real estate developers for the integration of large solar area on buildings and also the integration of a large storage tank within the ecodistrict



## ► Replicability :

- **Representative example for the implementation of solar energy on an existing high temperature district heating**
- **Could be replicated in most of existing high temperature district heating in France with the development of new eco district in suburbs of town**
  - *Solar collector area and storage tank volume should be adapted to the solar fraction.*

## ► Innovation :

- **an innovative approach that leads to a solar fraction of 40%**
  - *Specific network design, large storage and distributed solar collectors*
- **a multi-use of the large storage tank**
  - *Use the storage all the year (solar energy, carbon free energy, avoid peak boilers)*

## ► Demonstration ?

- **The realization is under discussion at the utility company**

► This work was realized in collaboration with :

► **SCDC : Utility company**



► **ITF Engineering company**



► And supported by :

► **ADEME through the Program of Renewable Energy Investments for the Future (Project Smart Grid Solaire Thermique)**



► **Intelligent Energy Europe program through SDH+ project (project IEE/11/803/SI2.616372)**



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# Thanks for your attention !