

Large Scale Solar Thermal Plants





Euroheat & Power Solar District Heating

www.euroheat.org www.solar-district-heating.eu

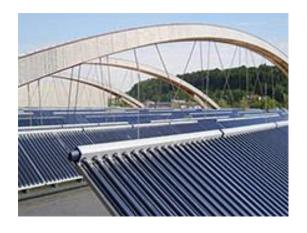
Reference Projects of District Energy Installations















District Heating network in Büsingen





Total investment in Bioenergy Project – 3.5 Mio. €

Route length of 5 km

107 building connections; residential, commerical and public

Collector Area: 1,090 m² (218 collectors)

Flow temperture: 80..90 °C (176..194 °F)

Solar fraction: ca. 13%

Annual yeild: > 520 MWh

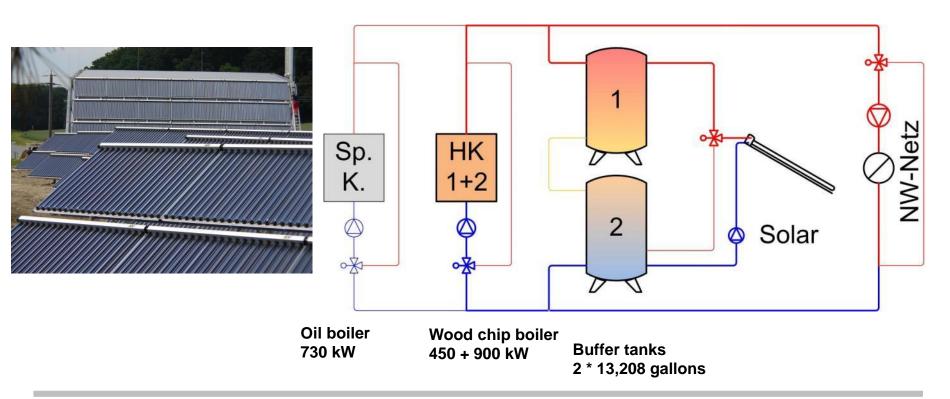
Specific yeild: 470 kWh/m²a



Büsingen: Hydraulic Intergration

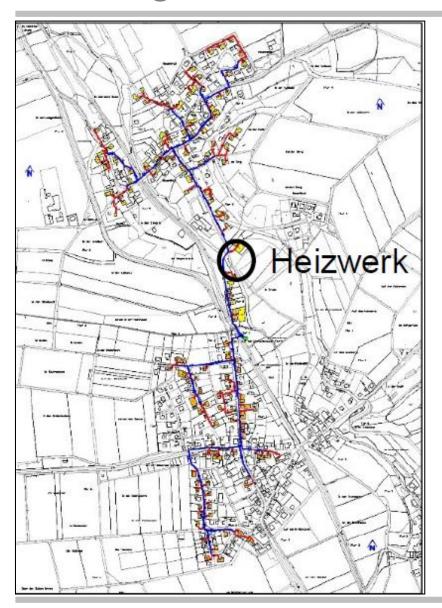


- The solar system is connected directly without heat exchanger only possible due to Aqua System.
- The solar system is connected just like additional boiler.
- The exsiting heat storage is sufficient for the solar system.



Heating Network Neuerkirch and Külz





Route length 6 km

- 143 building connections
- Predominately residential housing

Heat generation

- Approximately 3,100 MWh / a

Investment

- 4.8 Mio. €



Heating Network Neuerkirch and Külz

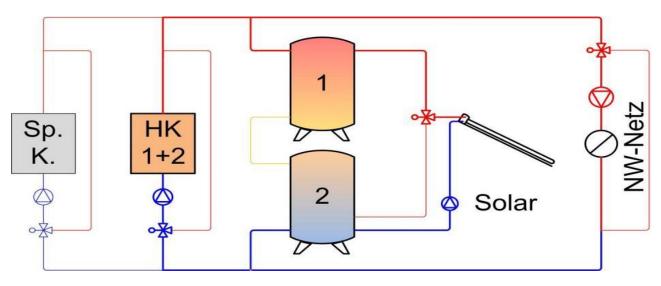


Back-up heating:

1.6 MW oil boiler

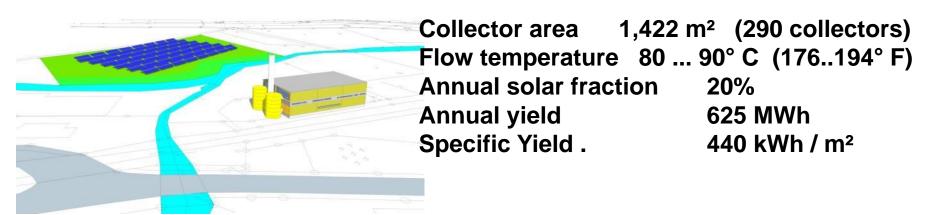
Wood Chip Boilers

360 + 900 kW



Buffer Tanks:

2 x 15,850 gallon



Energiebunker Hamburg



- Innovative coversion of a WW II anti-aircraft bunker into a renewable energy power plant.
- Project idea for the International Building Exhibition (IBA)
- Holistic energy supply into a residential district heating network covering 100 acre
- Large buffer for integrating industrial waste heat, wood chip boilers and solar.
- Implementation by the municipal energy provider Hamburg Energie



Energiebunker Hamburg





Gross collector area

Flow temperature

Annual yield

Specific yield

Max. power

Buffer

Solar heat price

1,348 m²

85 ... 95° C

> 550 MWh

410 kWh / m²

750 kW

2,000 m³

<€ 30 / MWh

(275 collectors)

(185 ... 203° F)

(528,000 gallons)

(<€ 0.88 / therm)

Heating network Wels, Austria



- Gross collector area:
 - 3,388 m² / 690 collectors
- Flow temperature:
 - 85... 100° C / 185...212 ° F
- Commissioned:
 - 2011
- Annual yield:
 - 1,300 MWh





- First decentralized solar field intergrated into a disrict heating network
- First solar district heating system without solar storage
- First solar system with district heating fluid directly in solar collectors.

Germany Accelerates Solar District Heating



Project: Stadtwerke Senftenberg / direct delivery into district heating network

Gross collector area: 8,300 m² / 1,680 CPC collectors

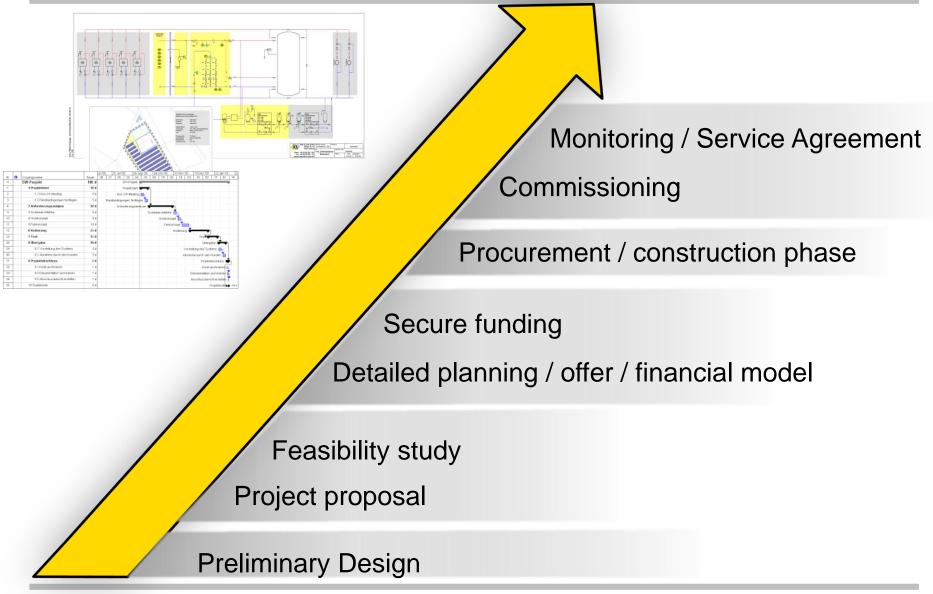
Annual yield: 3.8 GWh Commissioned: September 2016



The largest solar thermal plant in Germany

Typical Project Workflow





Preliminary Design Questions

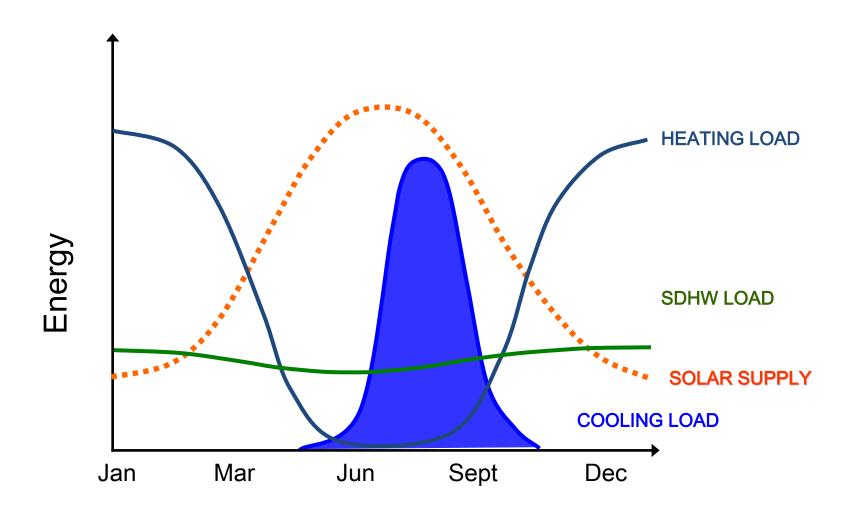


Load balance analysis

- Solar production in July / August will be 4x December / January, so monthly load balance is necessary for efficient design.
- If summer load is covered by heat from CHP or waste heat capture, look into seasonal storage or absorption cooling.
- Recently developed CPC collectors have high efficiency at high temperatures, which match temperature requirements of single effect absorption chillers.
- Avoid stagnation
- Solar fractions of 20% to 50% are practical

Preliminary Design - Load Balance





Prelimiary Design – Collector Mounting



Where to place collectors

- Ground mount lowest cost for mounting structure and labor
- Roof mount structural and wind force analysis ballast system lowest cost
- Wall mount lower production in summer; higher in winter





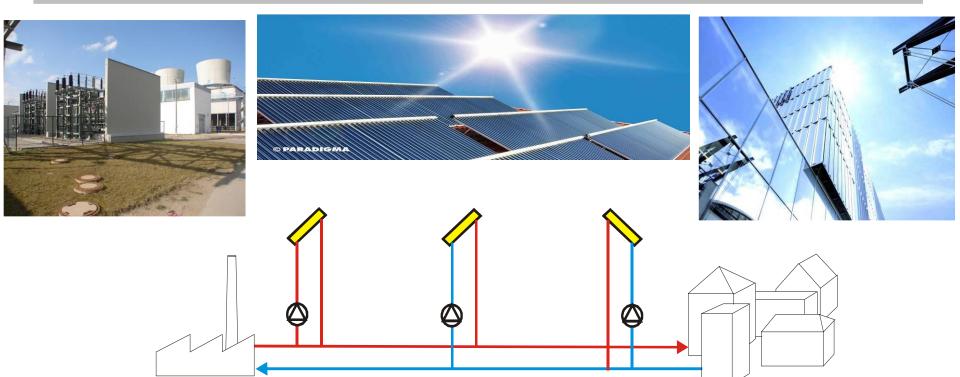


• Ground Mount pre-fabricated mounting system - 2, 3, or 4 high with 5 or 6 across

Significant reduction in costs compared to flat roof installation

Prelimimary Design Question: Main Line Connection



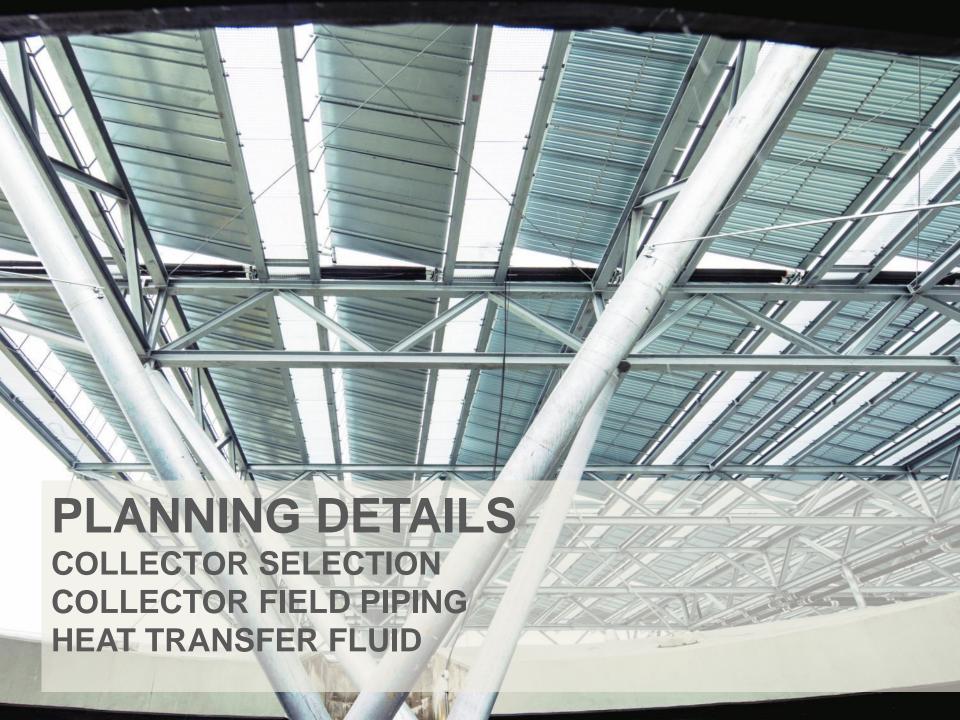




operation temperature increase standard feeding

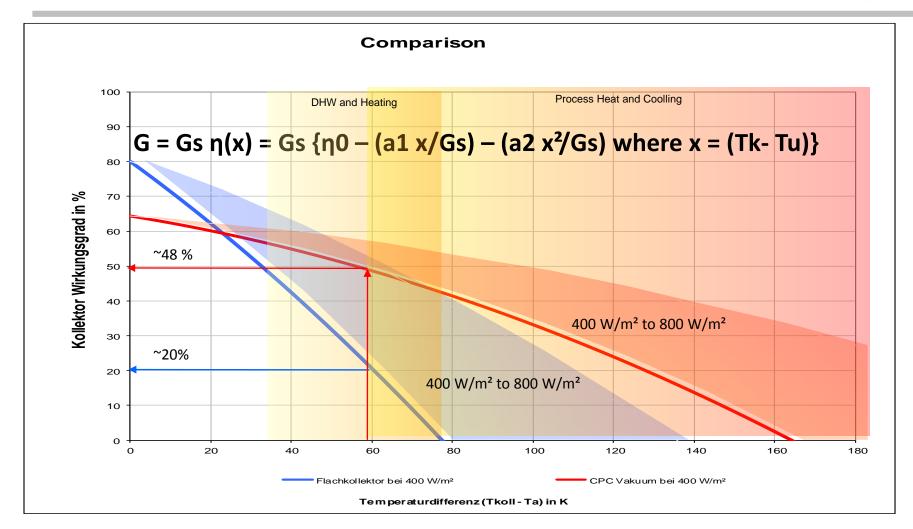
return flow temperature increase





Collector Selection – Performance Curves

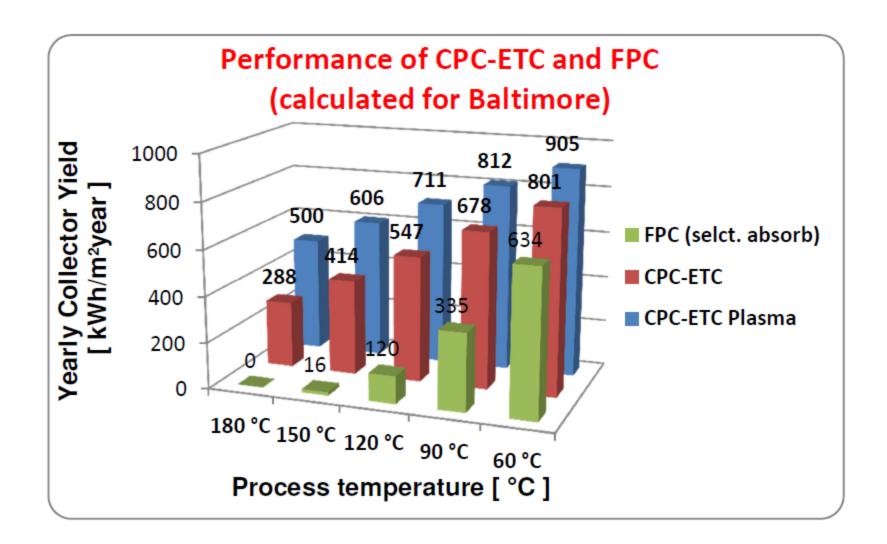




Efficiency of CPC evacuated tube collector is twice as high as efficiency of flat plate collector at 60 K temperature difference with irradiation of 400 W/m².

Performance Comparison Yearly Collector Yield

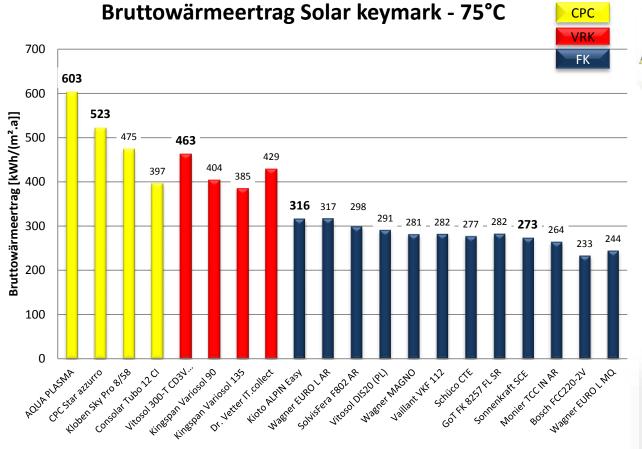




Gross collector yield - Solar Keymark



Good, Better, Best – Based on Independent Certification







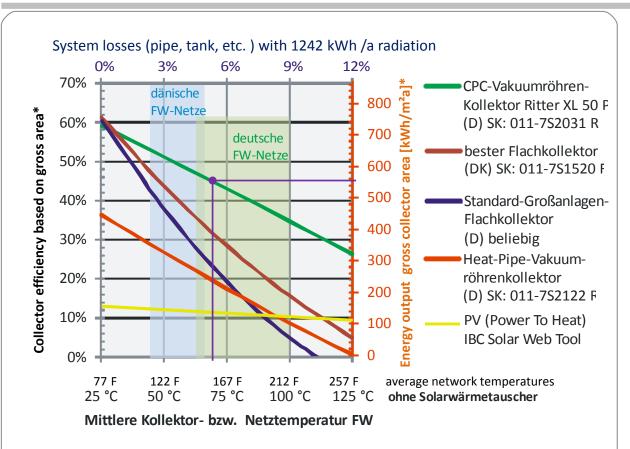


- Certificate Solar Keymark
- Yearly sum per m²
- Würzburg
- South, 35° inclination
- Gross collector area
- Temperature 75°C

	RTCO									_	ı	rr		_	
Annual collector output based on EN 12975 Test Results,									Certificate No.				011-75089 R		
annex to Solar KEYMARK Certificate								Issued			15.01.2012				
		_	A	nnual	colle	ctor o	utput	kWh							-
	Location and collector temperature (Trn)														
	Athens		Daves			Steckhelm		Würzburg		rg			-		
Collector name	25℃	50°C	75°C	25℃	50°C	75℃	25℃	50°C	75°C	25℃	50°C	75℃			Г
CPC 14 Star azumo	2.591	2 375	2 124	2 408	2 182	1929	1.628	1.436	1 240	1.747	1545	1334			г
CPC 21 Star azzurro	3 859	3 537	3 163	3 586	3 250	2 873	2 425	2 139	1847	2 602	2 301	1.987			г
CPC 30 Star azzurro*	3 336	3 058	2 735	3 100	2 809	2 484	2 096	1849	1.597	2,249	1989	1718			Г
CPC 45 Star azzumo*	5 004	4 587	4 102	4 651	4 2 3 4	3 726	3 144	2 773	2 395	3 374	2 984	2576			г
CPC 32 Alistar*	3 570	3 272		3 317	3 006	2 658	2.243	1978	1708	2.407	2 129	1838			Г
CPC 40 Alistar*	4.459	4 087	1.655	4144	1755	1 120	2.832	2.471	2 134	3.007	2 659	2 296			г

Solar system annual yields for district heating





^{*}Location Wurzburg, Germany; 30 degree, due south, ScencoCalc Software (Solar Keymark)

CPC Vacuum Collectors Have Highest Yields

Quelle:

ITW Stuttgart, Stephan Fischer: Comparison of Thermal Performance of Different Solar Collector Technologies for Solar District Heating Systems Based on Solar Keymark Certificates and SCEnOCalc, Poster SDH Hamburg (2014)

^{*} Based on water systems. Glycol systems would produce 3 % to 5 % less.

Heat Transfer Fluid – Water is Best

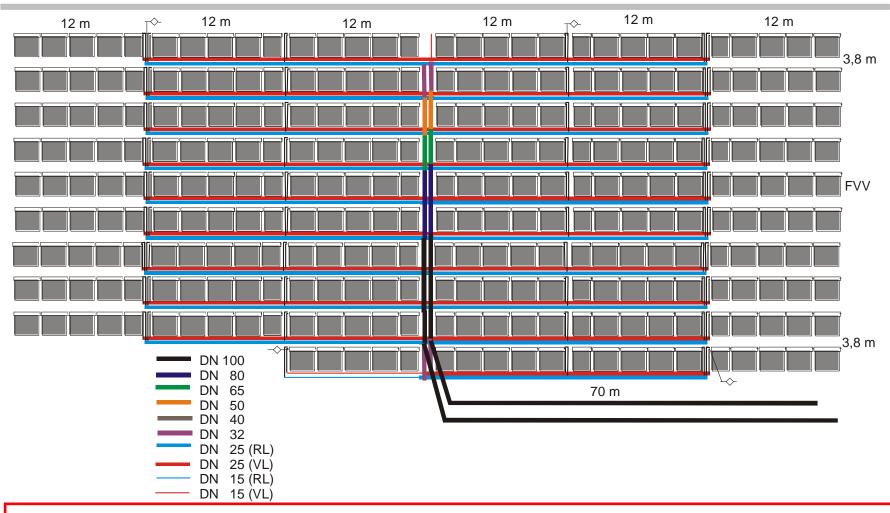


Characteristics	Water	Glycol mixture					
specific heat capacity	100%	88%					
kinematic viscosity	100%	380%					
heat cunductivity	100%	62%					
Reynolds number	100%	25%					
heat transfer coefficient	100%	75%					
pressure loss	100%	142-485 %					
gross price	100%	> 240.000 %					
chemical durability	extreme consistant	oxidation, cracking,					
		cloting, separation					
purchasing	water tap	retail market					
filling	water tap	special devices					
disposal	drainage	dumpsite					
danger of freezing	yes	no					
overall comparison	outstanding	problematic					

Comparison is valid at temperatures of 40 $^{\circ}$ C / 104 $^{\circ}$ F. The lower the temperatures the worse the properties of the glycol mixture

Piping – Asymmetric is Best



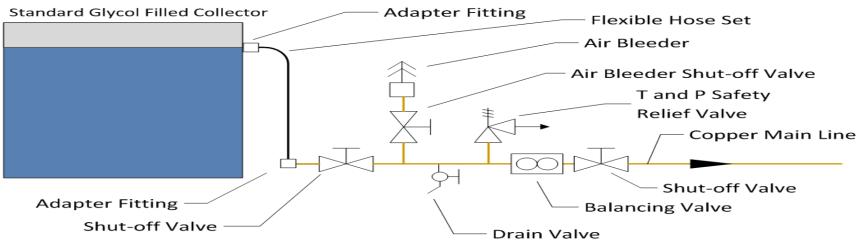


Asymmetric XL-piping (no Tichelmann) is highly advantageous with regard to volume flow control, automatic balancing, self-filling, self-deaerating, controlled emptying by extending steam, less piping and minimization of heat losses.

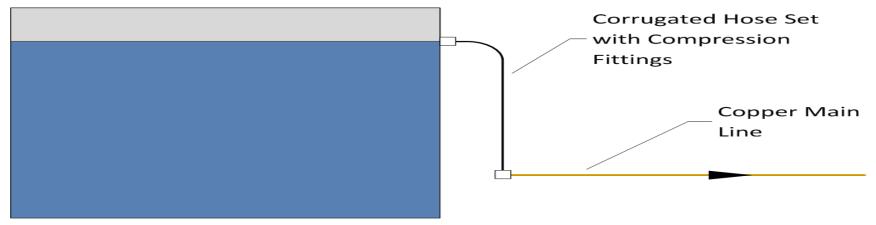
Choice of Heat Transfer Fluid Effects Pipe Design



Typical Glycol Fittings Found on Roof for Heat Pipe and Flat Plate Collectors



Typical Aqua System Fittings Found on Roof for Ritter CPC Evacuated Tube Collectors



Campus Energy 2017 Folie 24 Michael DiPaolo, Ritter Group

Factors influencing the economics



Cost of the plant –\$500 to \$800 m² gross collector area

- Collectors 40%, mounting 5%, pipe 10%, mech. room 10% total mat'l 65%
- Labor, OHD, Profit 35%

Accurate energy modeling

- Solar operating temperatures
- Consumption profile (7 days a week / 5 days a week / ...)
- System design (surplus in summer, storage, ...)

Tax status – non-profit or taxable enity - PPA

- Federal and state grants and tax credits
- Depreciation tax benefit accelerated write-off

Value of solar energy - intangibles

- Reduced fossil fuel energy buy less carbon
- Energy inflation rate known and stable energy price for 25 years

Summary – Solar District Heating



- Solar thermal energy can make a major contribution to achieving CO2 reduction goals – Solar thermal reduces 4 times the amount of carbon than solar PV per installed area
- High solar fractions in summer lead to large load reduction of district heating boilers
- Simple and effective integration of solar thermal energy into existing networks.
- Solar fields do not have to be near main boiler plant.
- Buffer tanks not necessary.
- Continuous high temperatures possible, even in winter.
- 30 year fixed energy price



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION









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