

Modelling an electricity-and-heat coupled system Should the heat production be diluted or non-diluted?

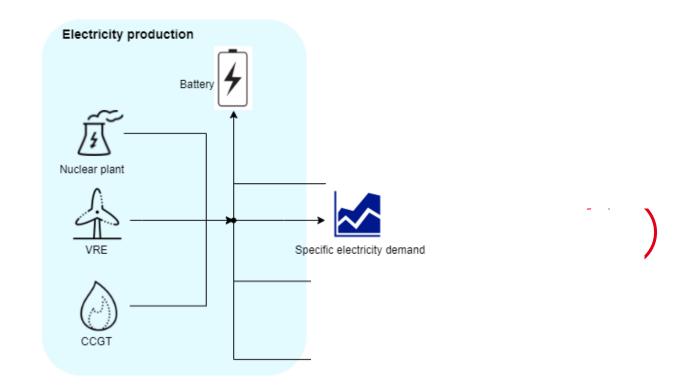








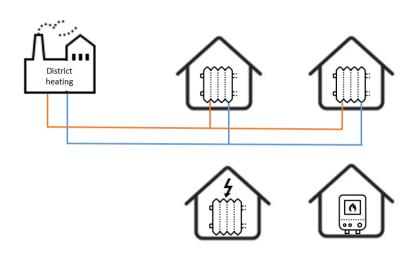
What are we talking about?

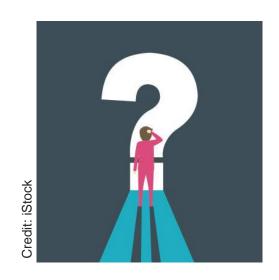






- Individual and district heating mixes are currently non-diluted
- Energy models do not systematically take this constraint into account
- Allowing the dilution offers a wider scope of possibilities ...
- ... but prevents an accurate cost calculation of the thermal system





→ It is confusing ... What should we do?



Let's assess if the non-dilution affects the results at all

Methodology:

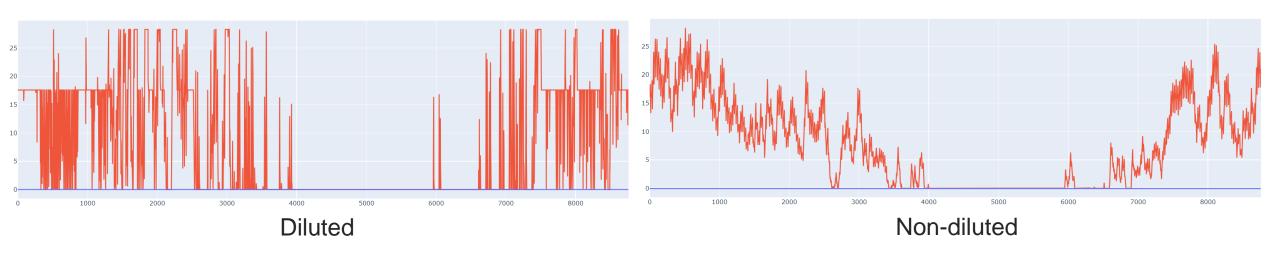
- Created a heat-and-electricity "toy" cost optimisation model (sizing & dispatch MILP)
- Run the model over one year at an hourly resolution
- Observed the differences



What we observed – when applying the non-dilution constraint

→ District heating becomes **less competitive** because it loses its short-term flexibility to address any heat demand

Injected heat (GW) from the district heating during one year (hours)







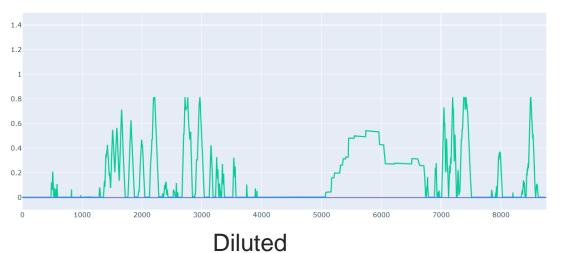


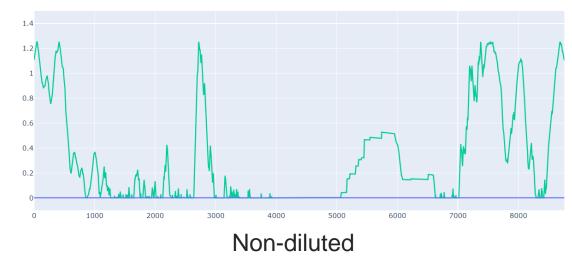
What we observed – when applying the non-dilution constraint

→ The thermal energy storage is greatly impacted

- Less discharge capacity (- 15 %)
- Greater storage capacity (+ 60 %)
- Change of behaviour (less charge-and-discharge cycle, more energy stored on longer periods

State of charge (TWh) of the thermal energy storage during one year (hours)







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To dilute or not to dilute?

To not dilute!

Diluting individual and centralized mixes gives wrong district heating competitiveness and wrong thermal storage behaviour



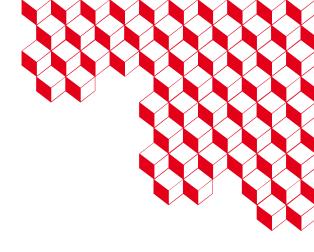
Next step:

What about the dilution between the individual heating devices?









Thank you!

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