

Training on Low Temperature District Heating in the Baltic Sea Region

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Mieczysław Dzierzgowski , IMP PAN, WUT





Goal:

IMPLEMENTATION OF LTDH IN THE WHOLE CITY

Time

2017 - 2022

Project Lider

Mieczysław Dzierzgowski IMP PAN, WUT

Mieczysław Dzierzgowski IMP PAN, WUT: mieczyslaw.dzierzgowski@pw.edu.pl











Lessons lerned – Supply temperature lowering in Łomża district heating grid

Application of the Verified Existing DHS Simulation Model and Method related to conversion the existing DHs into LTDHs, (ExToLTDHSmd)

Mieczysław Dzierzgowski WUT, IMP PAN: mieczyslaw.dzierzgowski@pw.edu.pl









Łomża, Poland



Project background

• Łomża is situated in the North – East Region of Poland, 63 000 inhabitants, 32,7 km²

Goal

By 2022: Convert the existing DH in to LTDH
From 121 °C in 2017 to 96.3 °C in 2022

Decreased heat production from coal

from **100**% in 2017 to **11,6**% in 2022

Nominal parameters: 121/65°C i in the 2016 109.8/61,8°C in the 2018 and 96.3/63,8°C in the 2022

Reduction of the coal consumption:

from 100% in the 2017 to 11.6% in the 2022



Fot. 1. Łomża City - View from the Narew River, source: M. Dzierzgowski, IMP PAN, WUT













Fot. 2. On the Narew River, source: M. Dzierzgowski, IMP PAN WUT











Łomża, Poland: Introduction



Pilot Project 2017/2018: On the road from existing DH to LTDH

- Nominal supply and return temperatures: Ts/Tr = 121°C / 65°C
- Nominal heat demand of the existing coal-fired heat plant with boilers 98,52 MWt.
- Verified heat demand: 73,71 MWt
- 860 substations,
- 160 km length of the DH grid
- Actual heat losses of DH grid: 12,5 %
- Primary energy source 100 % coal.



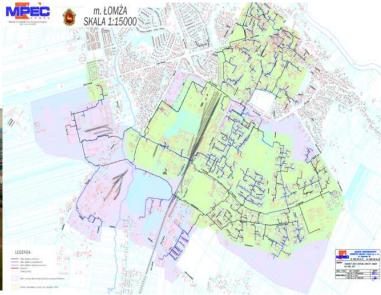


Fig.1. Layout of DHS in Łomża, source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski, IMP PAN, WUT

In the 2017/2018: Seasonal Heat Production: 484 300 GJ, 100% from the coal

Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski, Strategy for implementation the LTDHS in Existing district heating systems of Łomża municipality, 2018 – Preprint of final Report 1



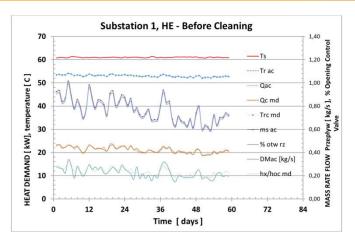


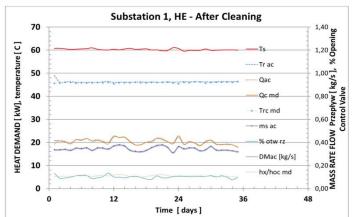


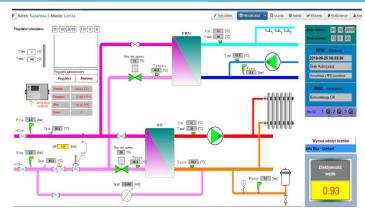


Project Step 1: 2017/2018, data collection, modeling of existing DH, verification of the DH model, analyses and elimination of failures and operation errors in the substations - actual results









Schematic Layout

Figure 2. Substation 1 -measured and calculated hourly changes of the heat demand, mass flow, supply and return temperatures, % opening of the control valve - before and after HEs cleaning, Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski, IMP PAN, WUT

Regulation of existing substations to comply with requirements of energy efficient LTDH

Results: decreased (required) mass flow rate 2.3 times; increased temperature drop - 43,2%

Differences between Calculated an Actual Operational Parameters below 3,0 %,

Fot.1. Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski, IMP PAN, WUT

Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski, Strategy for implementation the LTDHS in Existing district heating systems of Łomża municipality, 2018 – Preprint of final Report 2











Project Step 2: 2017/2018, computer simulations of the whole existing DH grid with the "New Individual Quantity/Quality Regulations" – actual results



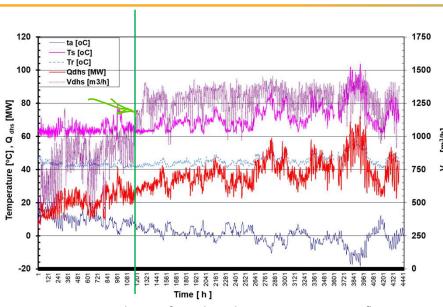
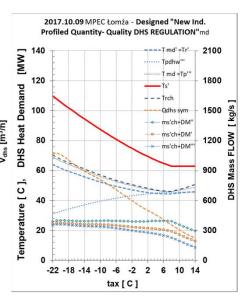


Figure 3.Time evolution of supply and return temperatures, flow rate and heat demand in 2017/2018 season, Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski



MPEC Łomża, sez 2017/2018 Implemented "New Ind. Profiled Quantity- Quality DHS REGULATION [MW] 1800 Demand Tr dhs act Ts act 100 Odhs act ms'ch+DM Heat ms'ch+DM' ms'ch+DM" SHO msrz wdroż Temperature [C], -22 -18 -14 -10 -6 -2 2 6 10 14 tax [C]

Figure 4. Measured and calculated supply and return temperatures, flow rate and heat demand of the whole DH grid - heating season 2017/2018, Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski

Step 2. Decrease Nominal Supply Temperature from 121,5 to 109,8 °C

Result: decrease of seasonal DH heat losses from 12,6 to 10,6 %

Average seasonal DH return temperature:

 $Tr = 45,1^{\circ}C$

Comparison between measured and calculated values of heat demand, mass flow and return temperature during heating season 2017/2018 - differences < 3%

Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski, Strategy for implementation the LTDHS in Existing district heating systems of Łomża municipality, 2018 – Preprint of final Report 2











Project Step 3: 2019/2021, IMPLEMENTATION of new biomass-fueled boiler and new gas-fired heat plant



Pilot Project 2020:

- New biomass-fuelled boiler 15 MW was installed in the beginning of 2020
- New gas-fired heat plant implemented 2020. (In the remote region of existing DH grid with mostly old, refurbished buildings, year of construction from 60's to 80's)
- New BIOMAS COGENERATION UNIT
 14,0 MWt of heat and 2,8 MWe of power
 is planned to be installed in 2022.
- Strategy for implementation the LTDH in existing DH in ŁOMŻA, Report 4, 2020

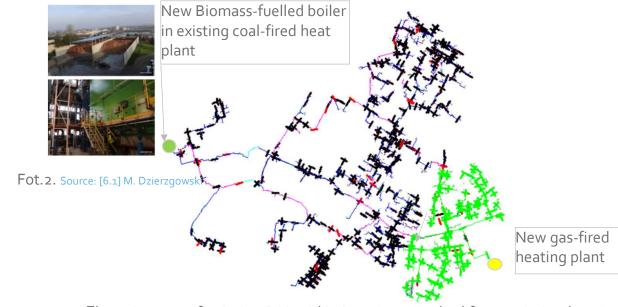


Fig. 4. Layout of existing DH grid in Łomża - supplied from existing heating plant and new gas-fired heating plant (in yellow), Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski

Goal: in 2021/2022 Seasonal Heat Production: 52,0% Biomas, 36,4% Gas, 11,6 % Coal

Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski, Strategy for implementation the LTDHS in Existing district heating systems of Lomza municipality, 2020 – Preprint of final Report 4





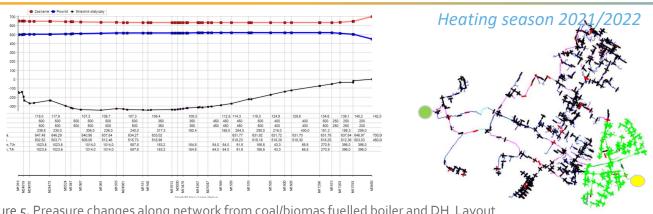


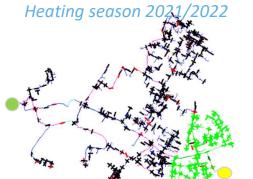




Project Step 3: 2019/2021, computer simulations and optimization of seasonal regulation conditions of the new biomass boiler, new gas-fired heat plant and common open DH network







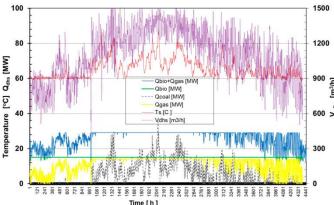


Figure 5. Preasure changes along network from coal/biomas fuelled boiler and DH Layout to gas-fired heat plant, Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski

Figure 6. Calculated hourly changes of supply temperature, flow rate and heat load of gas, biomass and coal-fired boilers under 2019/2020 heating season conditions. source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski

Decreased nominal supply temperature in gas-fired heat plant and existing DH subsystem (17,5 MW) from 109,8 to 96,3°C (LTDH)

Change of primary energy source – reduction of coal from 100,0 % to 11,6 %

Goal - by 2022: Heat and energy will be produced with 75% reduction of CO2 emission, transformation of the whole existing DH into LTDH, Gas fired Heat Plant DP: 39,5 kPa to 340,8 kPa Ms: 14,0 T/h do 504 T/h Decrease of DH heat losses from 12,6% to 9,5%

(use of biomass - local energy source in boilers and CHP unit)

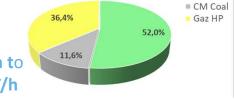


Figure 7. Primary energy sources during 2020/2021 season, source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski

Heat Production Structure in 2020/2021 md

Source: [6.1] M. Dzierzgowski, Strategy for implementation the LTDHS in Existing district heating systems of Łomża municipality, 2020 – Preprint of final Report 4



Coal fired Boilers WR 84 days Q from 0,0 MW to 36,9 MW. Mean Q = 3.3 MW











- The Verified <u>existing</u> DH Network Model based on the actual characteristics often substantially oversized heat exchangers and radiators enables implementation of the "New <u>individually profiled</u> quantity/ quality seasonal regulation" <u>as well as transformation of DH into effective LTDH grids also in all BSR countries before 2030.</u>
 - **Guidelines and demonstration** how the WHOLE existing DH System should be prepared and transform to the LTDH **are available** but should be developed further.
- LTDH networks <u>are very sensitive</u> to characteristics and technical state-of-art of consumers space-heating installations (e.g. "Proper individually profiled heating curve", heat exchangers oversizing and technical state as well as quality and operational conditions of the control system)
- Transformation of the existing DH to LTDH grids is possible; leading to 15 25 % reduction of the heat losses and pollutions emissions. The aim can be achieved after good verified pilot-project.













Thanks for your attention!



Fot.3. Source:: M. Dzierzgowski: IMP PAN, PW





Mieczysław Dzierzgowski

E-mail: mieczyslaw.dzierzgowski@pw.edu.pl



Sources



Sources:

[6.1] M. Dzierzgowski:

Development and Impementation of Rational Quantitative-Qualitative Regulation as well as Indication of Activities Leading to an Increased Actual Energy Efficiency in District Heating Systems of Łomża Municipality, 2018-2020 – Preprint of final Raport 1, Raport 2, Raport 4

[6.2] A. Cenian, M. Dzierzgowski, B. Pietrzykowski: On the Road to Low Temperature District Heating, 2019,

Journal of Physics: Conference Series, Volume 1398, III Alternative Fuels Forum 20–22 November 2019, Zawiercie, Poland

