

EnergyPLAN Exercise 6:

Local Energy System Analysis: Simple Calculations on Small Energy Systems

In Exercise 6, you are asked to conduct a number of informative calculations of typical small local energy systems.

Exercise 6.1: Define a Local Energy System

Press New and initialize the EnergyPLAN model (See exercise 1.1.1)

Define a simple energy system with:

- An electricity demand of 10 TWh/year (distribution=Hour_electricity.txt) supplied from a coal fired power station with an efficiency of 40%.
- A net heat demand of 17 TWh/year covered by individual oil boilers with an efficiency of 85%, i.e. an oil consumption of 20 TWh/year (distribution=Hour_indv-heat-100percent.txt)
- A transport demand divided into 5 TWh JetPetrol for aircraft, 7 TWh Diesel for ships & lorries and 8 TWh Petrol for small cars.

Question 6.1.1: How large does the coal fired power station has to be in order to cover the electricity demand? What is the primary energy consumption and CO₂ emission of the whole system?

Exercise 6.2: Different individual heating options

Calculate the influence on the system of different individual heating options.

Question 6.2.1: Change the heating into electric heating and calculate the same results as in 6.1.1.

Question 6.2.2: Change the heating into heat pumps (COP=3) and calculate the same results as in 6.1.1.

Exercise 6.3: Wind power, heat pumps and the need for thermal storage

Continue with the numbers from 6.2.2. but 1) disregard the non-heat pump electricity consumption of 10 TWh, i.e. set it to zero and 2) add wind power to the system using the distribution hour_windEltra2001.

Question 6.3.1: What is the peak heat demand and the needed capacity of the heat pumps of question 6.2.2 if they should cover all the heat demand?(Don't include reserve capacity and give the answer as MW_e)

Question 6.3.2 How high is the annual electricity demand for the heat pumps? How much wind power is needed if the annual production should meet the annual demand of the heat pumps?

Question 6.3.3: What is the electricity un-balance, i.e. the needed production on the coal fired power plant and wind power excess electricity production?

Question 6.3.4: How much thermal storage and how much additional capacity of the heat pumps is needed if all excess production should be avoided? (Give the answer in percent additional heat pump capacity and the storage in average days of heat demand).

Hint: The capacity of the heat pumps has to be at least equal to the wind power capacity. EnergyPLAN will automatically identify minimum heat pump capacity to satisfy the hourly peak heat demand. You can increase/decrease the heat pump capacity by changing the “capacity limit” in the “Demand > Heating” window as illustrated below:

The screenshot shows the 'Heat supply and distributed generation from individual buildings' window in EnergyPLAN 11.3. The window is divided into a table on the left and a schematic diagram on the right.

TWh/year	Fuel Consumption Input	Efficiency Thermal	Heat Demand	Efficiency Electric	Capacity Limit **)	Electricity Production	Heat Storage *)	Solar Thermal Share ***)	Solar Thermal Input	Solar Thermal Output
Coal boiler :	0	0,7	0,00				0	1	0	0,00
Oil boiler :	0	0,8	0,00				0	1	0	0,00
Ngas boiler :	0	0,9	0,00				0	1	0	0,00
Biomass boiler :	0	0,7	0,00				0	1	0	0,00
H2 micro CHP :	0,00	0,5	0	0,3	1	0,00	0	1	0	0,00
Ngas micro CHP :	0,00	0,5	0	0,3	1	0,00	0	1	0	0,00
Biomass micro CHP :	0,00	0,5	0	0,3	1	0,00	0	1	0	0,00
Heat Pump :			0	3	2	0,00	0	1	0	0,00
Electric heating :			0			0,00	0	1	0	0,00
Total :			0,00			0,00				0,00

The schematic diagram on the right illustrates the energy flow for different building configurations. It shows inputs like Coal, Oil, Ngas, Biomass, H2, and CHP feeding into Boilers or CHP units, which then feed into Heat storage tanks. The Heat storage tanks then supply Heat demand. The diagram also shows Solar thermal input feeding into Heat storage tanks.

*) The capacity of the heat storage is given in days of average heat demand
 **) The capacity limit of the CHP and HP is given in share (between 0 and 1) of maximum heat demand
 ***) Share of heat consumers with solar thermal
 Not active When active the Heat Pump heat storage is only used for space heating and not hot water (defined by min distr. value)

Note: In EnergyPLAN the thermal heat storage in individual houses are given in “days of average heat demand”. The reason is to make it easy to change from e.g. oil boilers to heat pumps without having to re-calculate the thermal storage every time.

Question 6.3.5: Given a house of a net heat demand of 17 MWh/year and consequently a peak heat demand of 6.3 kW (6315 MW divided by 17 TWh/year multiplied by 17 MWh/year), how much would one need to increase the heat pump capacity? And given a thermal water storage using a temperature difference of 40°C how many m³ would the water tank need to be?

Hint: Heat capacity of water = 4.186 kJ/kgK. And 1 kWh = 3600 kJ.