

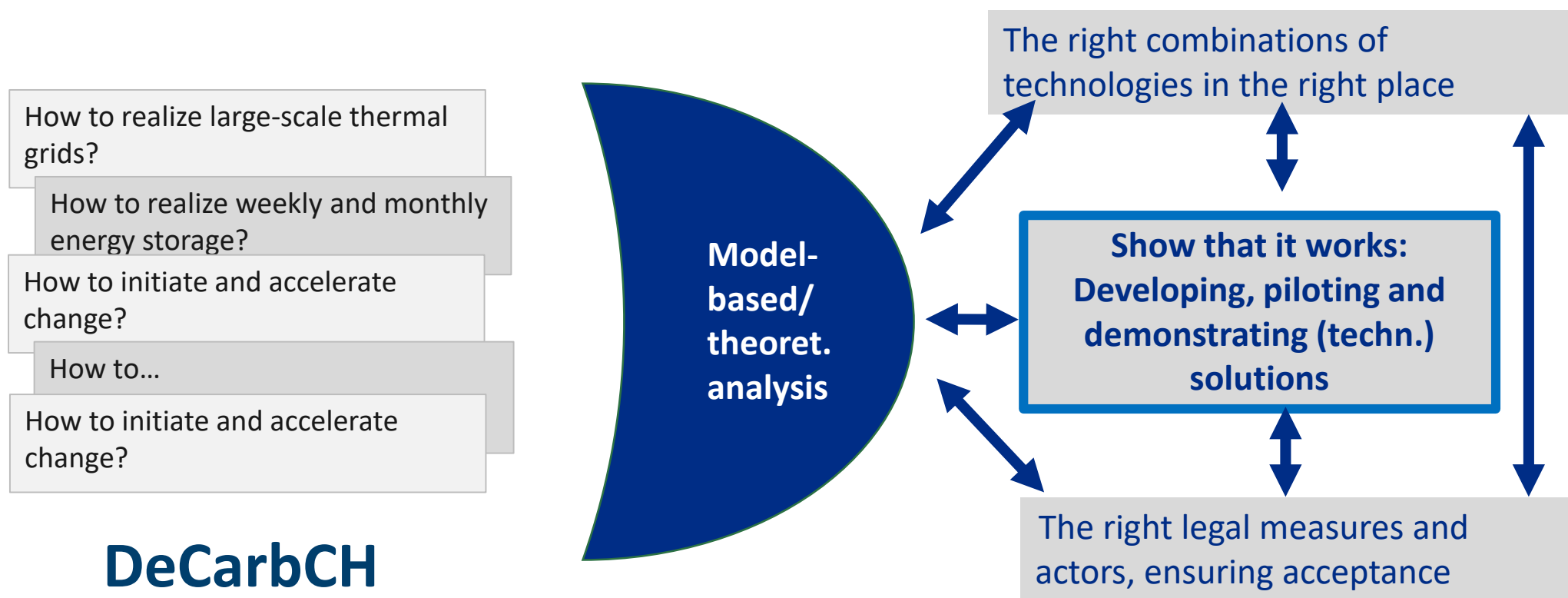
Case Studies

Armin Eberle (ZHAW)
Pierre Hollmuller (UNIGE)

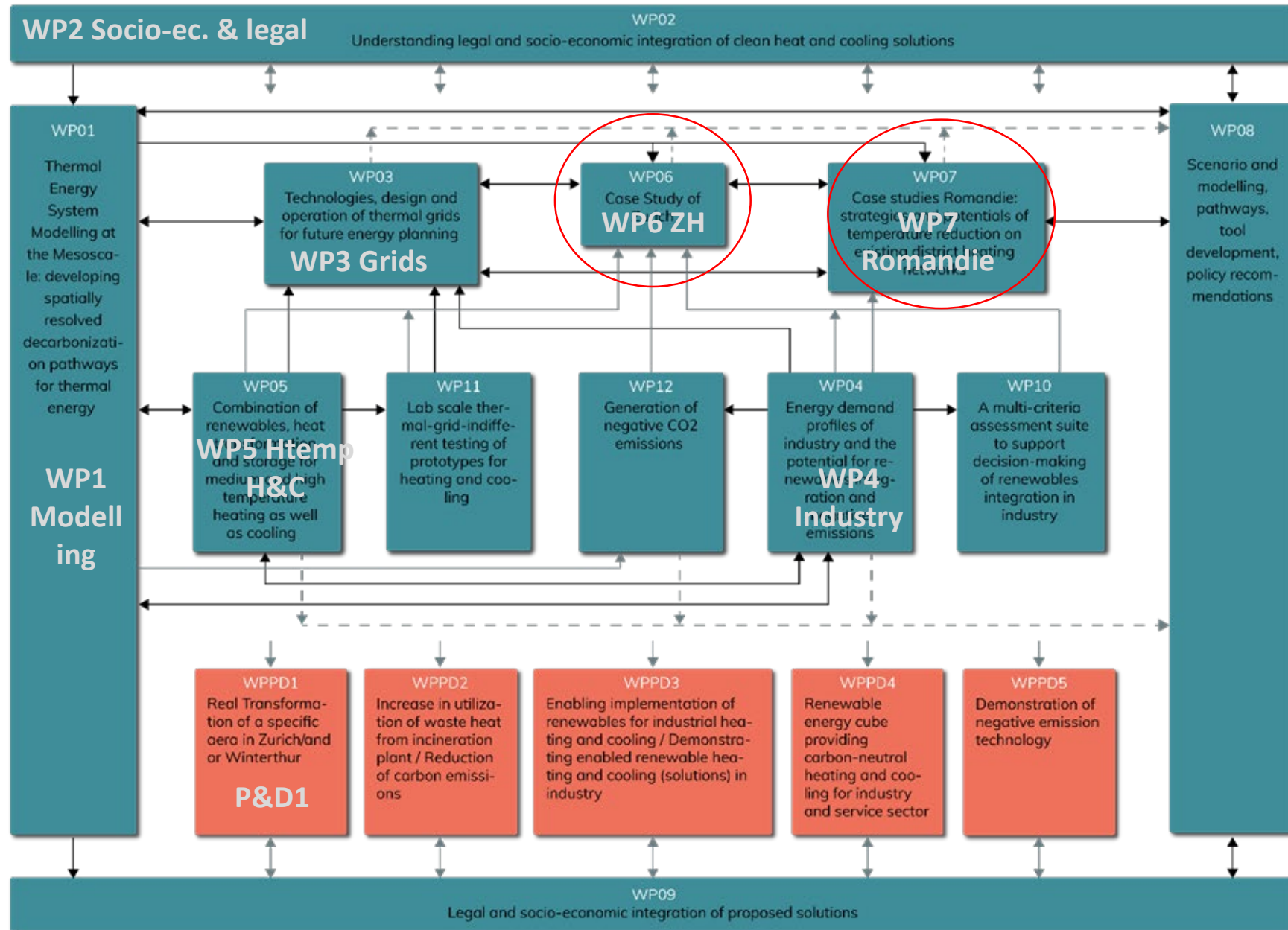


About the Case Studies

Aim: Bringing Science and Application together



DeCarbCH by WPs



Case Study Zurich

- Zurich on its way to «Net Zero» until 2040,
→ let's accompany them



Goals/Achievements

Until 2022

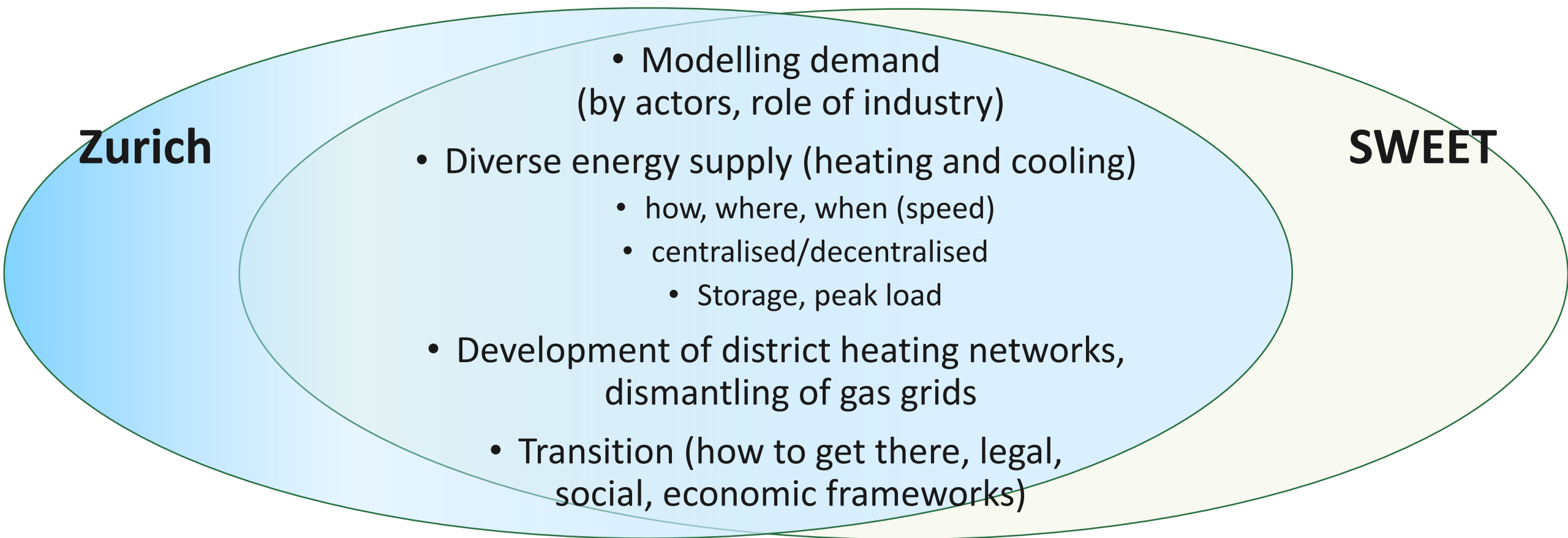
Task 1: Identification of fitting challenges and research contributions

- Matching WP 01 –07, specifically 02 (socio-economic/legal) and 03 (grids)

Definition of concrete implementation situations as experimental areas

- At least three implementation sites
- With/without distance heating, with/without gas infrastructure

Common fields identified



Goals/Achievements

Until 2024

Task 2: Results, learnings for scaling

- Compare and validate feasibility of technical solutions
- Relate to socio-economic and legal conditions
- How to standardize, adapt to other frameworks, scale up results,

Task 3: Thermal grid technologies for the City of Zurich

- Knowing chances and obstacles (technical, economical)
- Implement different technologies in different settings
- Heating and cooling needs, application of a developed planning tool (WP3)

Yet to come (WP PD1)

- Research
- Case Studies

--> **Scaling up, building references**

Pilot and Demonstration projects

- Finding opportunities and innovative investment partners
- Implementation from 2025

Constructive Collaboration

Scientific Partners

Identification of fitting challenges and research contributions

- Matching WP 01 –07, specifically 02 (socio-economic/legal) and 03 (grids)

City of Zurich

Identification of fitting challenges and research contributions

- EWZ, Ausbau Energieverbunde
- ERZ, Fernwärme, incineration plant, wastewater treatment plant, (biogas)
- UGZ, Energieverbunde, Förderprogramme
- EB, Energiebeauftragte, Energieplanung

So far

Very constructive collaboration, common goals

Great potential of resources

Many different actors, complexity

Finding balance between centralized, decentralized collaboration, establishing teams, getting to know what's going on

Timing is important

Matching political, scientific and (real)city roadmap

Case Studies

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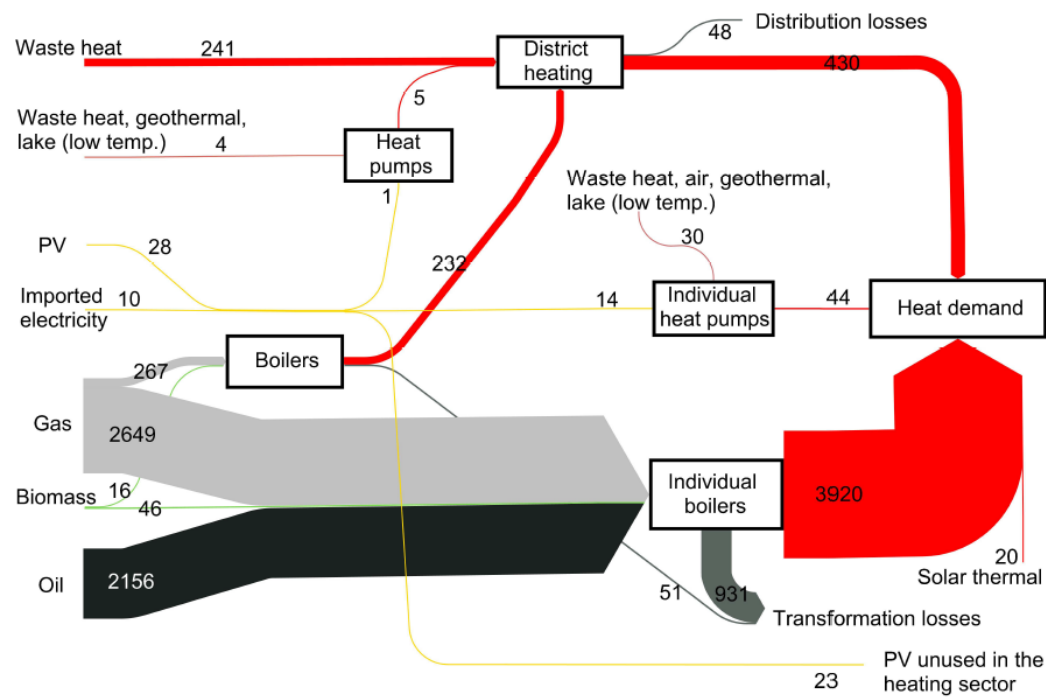


Case Study Romandie

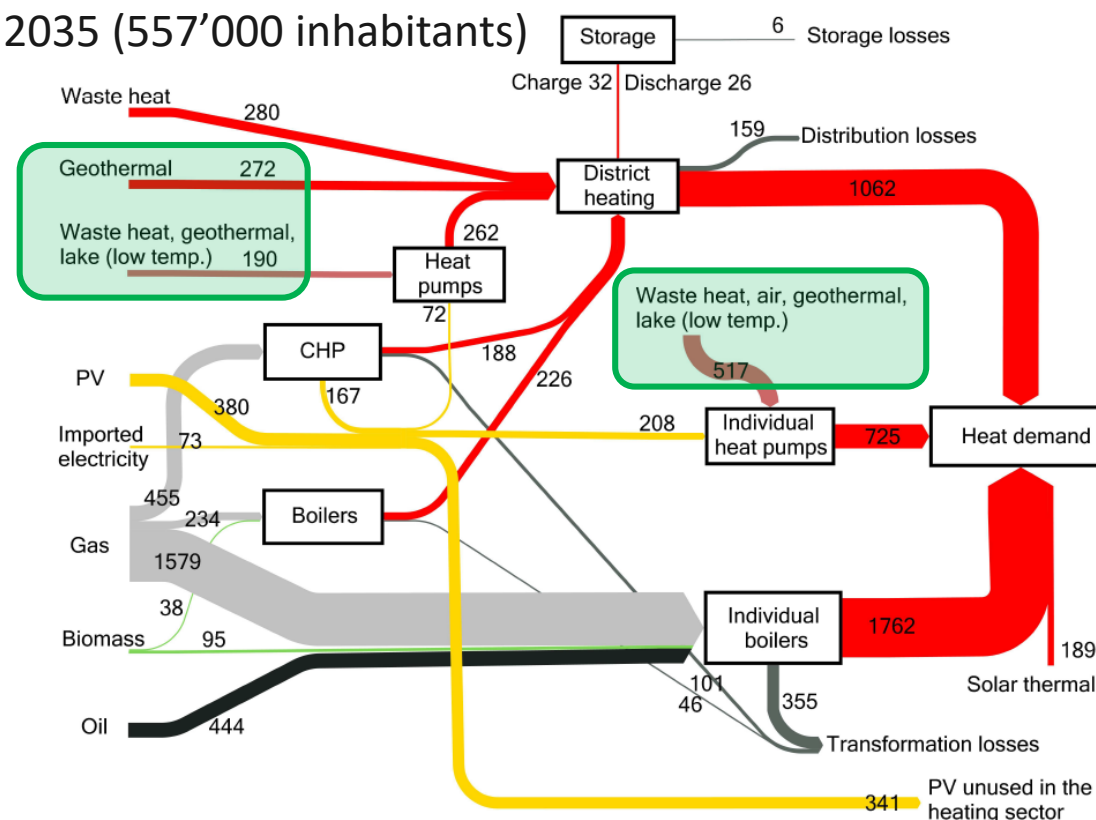
Starting point: Prospective scenarios for the heat supply of Canton Geneva

Values in GWh/year (calibrated simulation, in hourly values)

2014 (482'500 inhabitants)

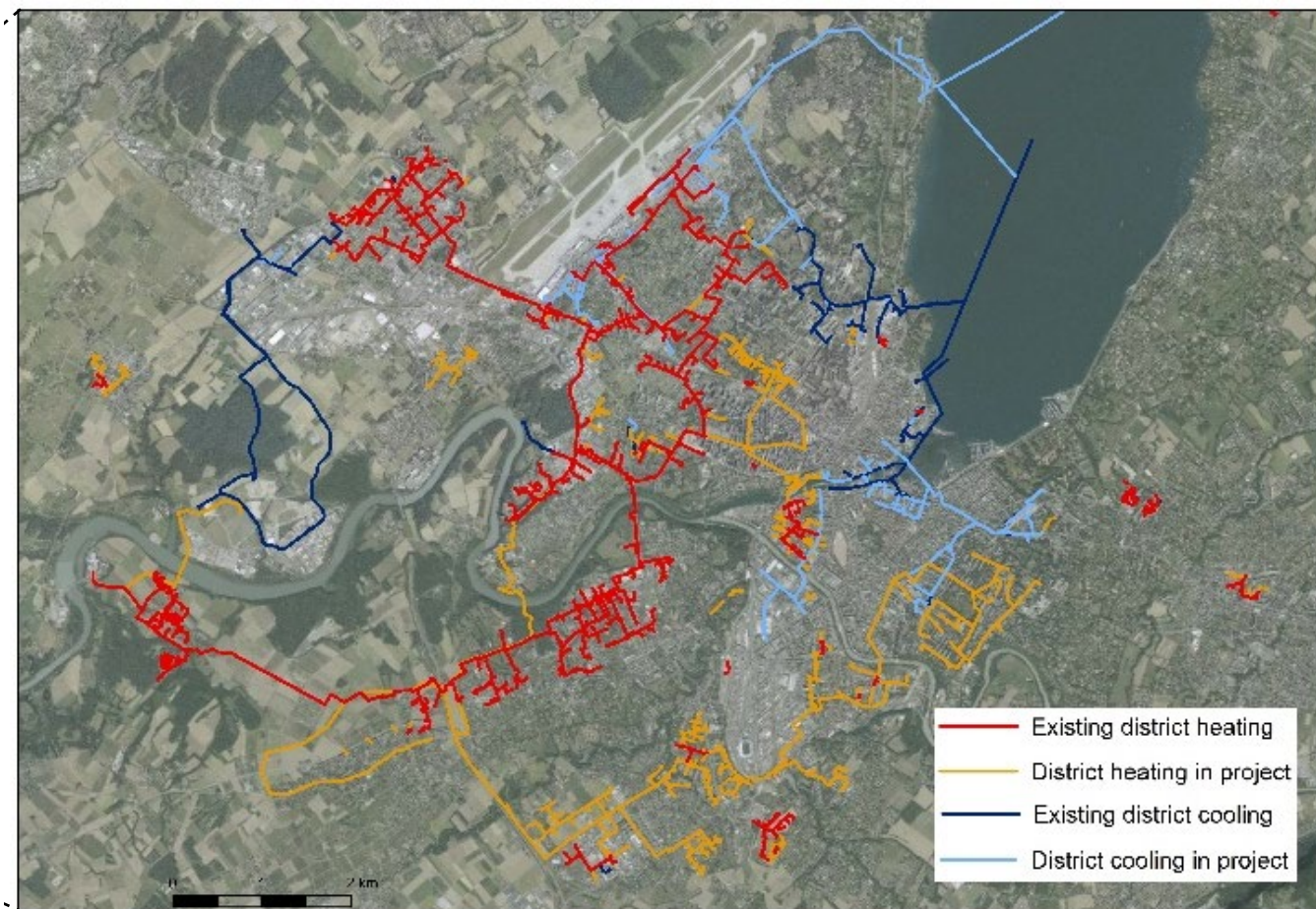
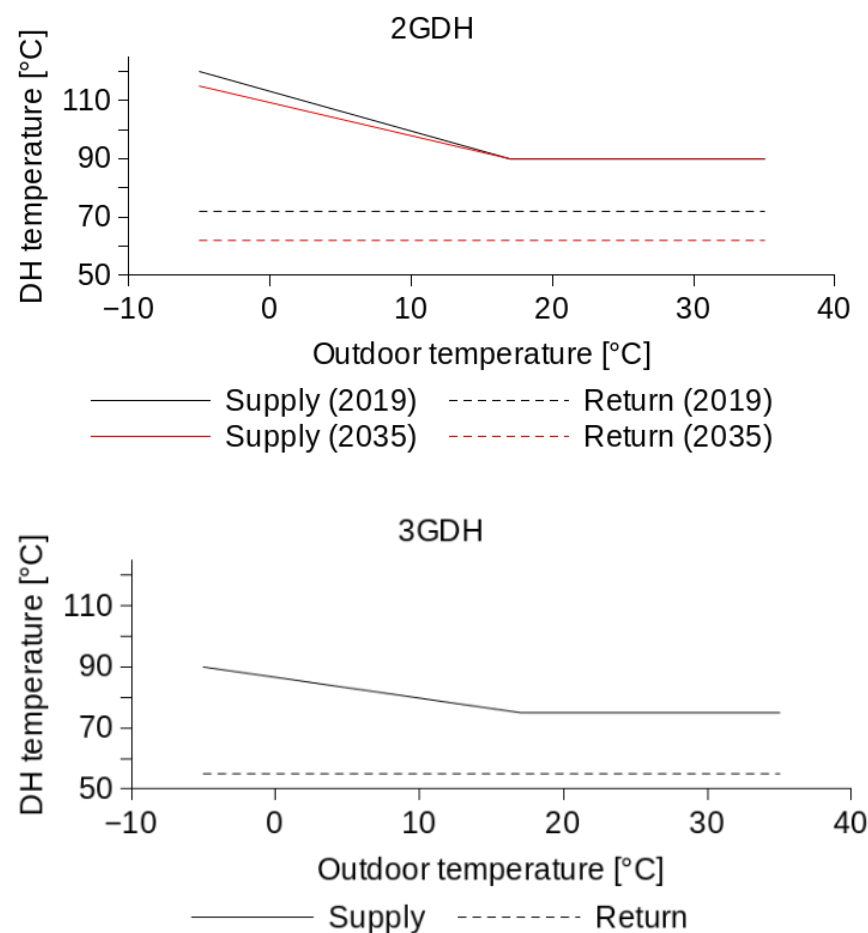


2035 (557'000 inhabitants)



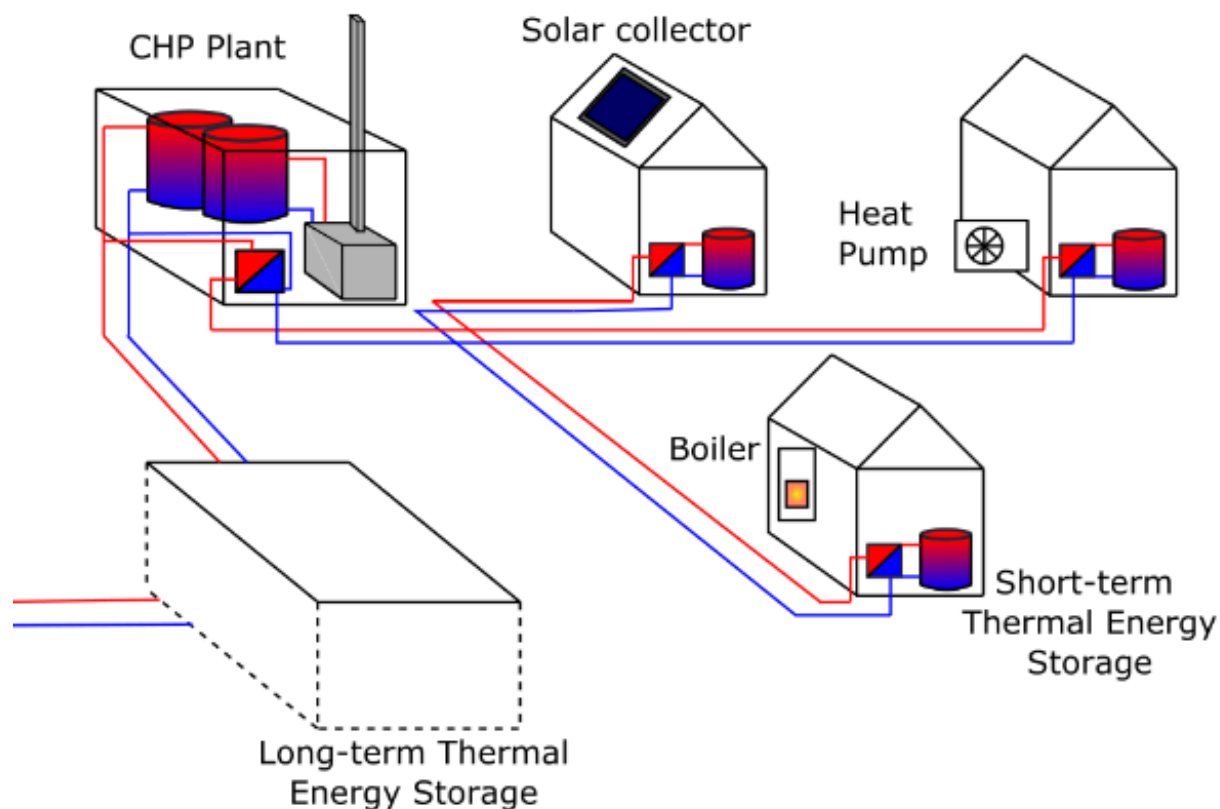
Source: QUIQUEREZ et al. (2016). The role of district heating in achieving sustainable cities: comparative analysis of different heat scenarios for Geneva. <http://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:86876>

Specific issue: lowering of DH temperatures



Source: QUIQUEREZ et al. (2020). Scenarios for integration of medium-depth geothermal energy in an evolving district heating system: case study in Geneva (Switzerland). <http://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:136510>

Lowering of DH return temperatures



Supply temperature

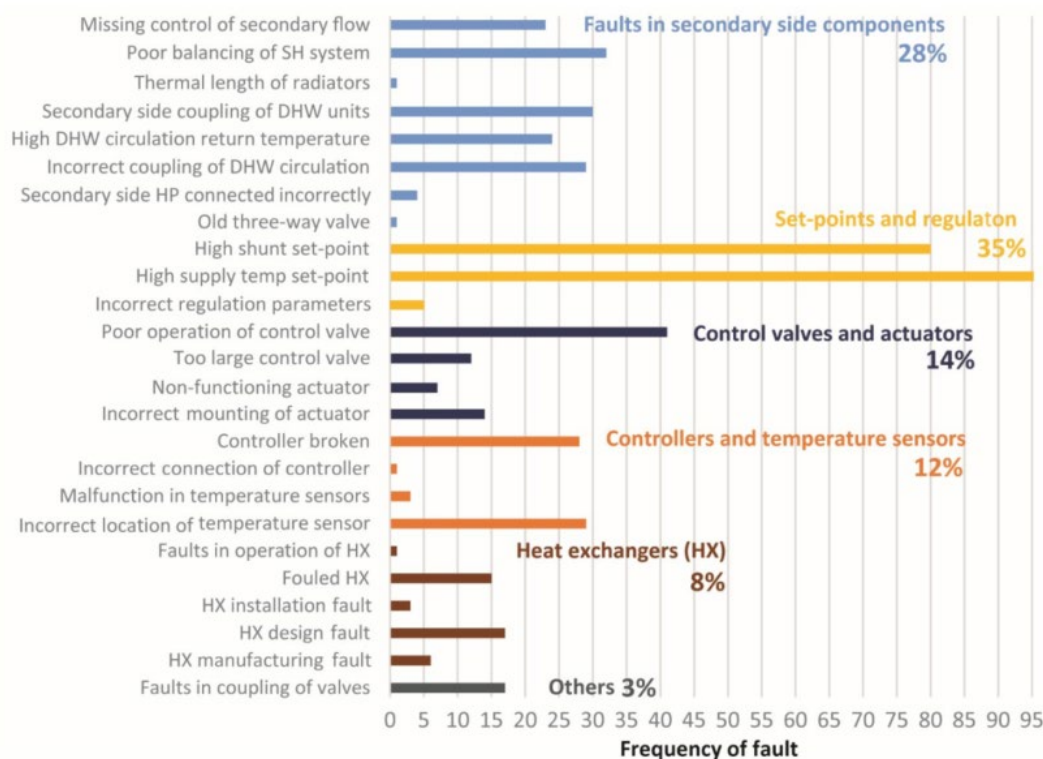
- Space heating: 40 to 80 °C (depending on building type)
- Domestic hot water, 65 to 70 °C (if DHW storage)

Return temperature

- Heat exchanger efficiency
- Hydraulic regulation of heat distribution system of the building
- Substation architecture

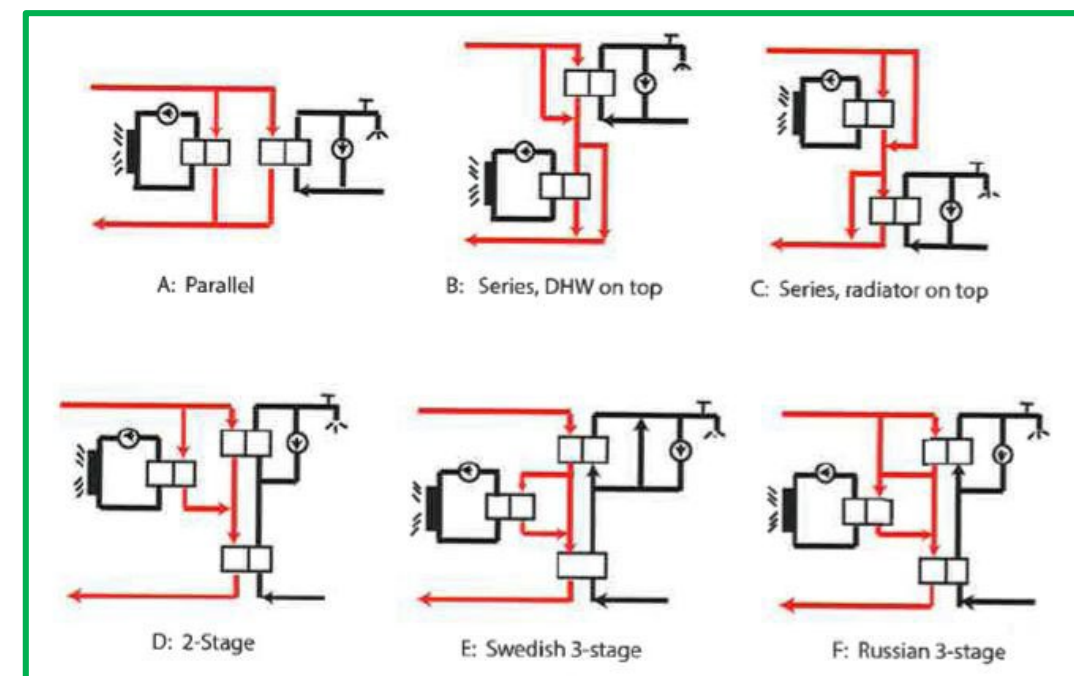
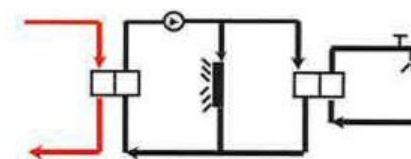
Lowering of DH return temperatures

Control & Implementaion



Source: IEA DHC Annex TS2 Implementation of Low-Temperature District Heating Systems.
Final report

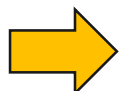
Substation architectures



Source: Frederiksen & Werner (2013). District Heating and Cooling

WP 7: Focus and Structure

Focus: Strategies and potentials of temperature reduction on existing district heating networks



- Task 7.1: Temperature reduction in existing DH substations → UNIGE, HEIGVD
- Task 7.2: Impact of different temperature lowering strategies at the level of DH networks → CREM + HEIGVD
- Task 7.3: Interaction between temperature reduction strategies and other energy policy measures → CREM + HEIGVD
- Task 7.4: Comparison of different measures and governance arrangements for the implementation of temperature reduction strategies → ZHAW

	Year 2021				Year 2022				Year 2023				Year 2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WP07																
T7.1																
T7.2																
T7.3																
T7.4																

Task 1: Temperature reduction in existing DH substations

Objectives:

- Development and testing of an **auditing method for existing SST** (SH and DHW loads and temperature levels, SST architecture / components).
- Comparative analysis of **alternative techniques for substation temperature reduction** (literature review, numerical simulation, test bench).
- Proposal and definition of **P&D projects**, for implementation by cooperation partners.

Cooperation partners:

- SIG (Geneva)
- Coopérative CAD « Le Marais-Rouge » (Les Ponts-de-Martel)

Task 1: Temperature reduction in existing DH substations

Case studies

Geneva: CADSIG (1964) & CADIOM (2001)

- 220 MW (gas boiler + waste incineration)
- Cantonal utility (SIG)
- Urban area, post-war MFB building stock
- Mostly standard / pre-existing SST architecture
- Forward: 90-110°C / Return: 70-90°C

→ Standard / complex case

Les Ponts-de-Martel: CAD Marais-Rouges (2007)

- 2.25 MW (biomass boiler with condensation)
- User cooperative
- Rural area, 79 old buildings (mainly < 1920)
- Optimization of secondary side of heat distribution (SST architecture, hydraulic balancing & flowrate regulation)
- Forward: 70-83°C / Return: 40°C

→ Exemplary case

Work done so far

General:

- Literature review (issues, error detection + optimization methods, ...)

Case studies:

- System description
- Review of previous optimisations / audits
- Collection and pre-analysis of existing monitoring data (2 – 10 years, hourly / monthly)
- Identification / visit of SST to be analyzed in priority

