

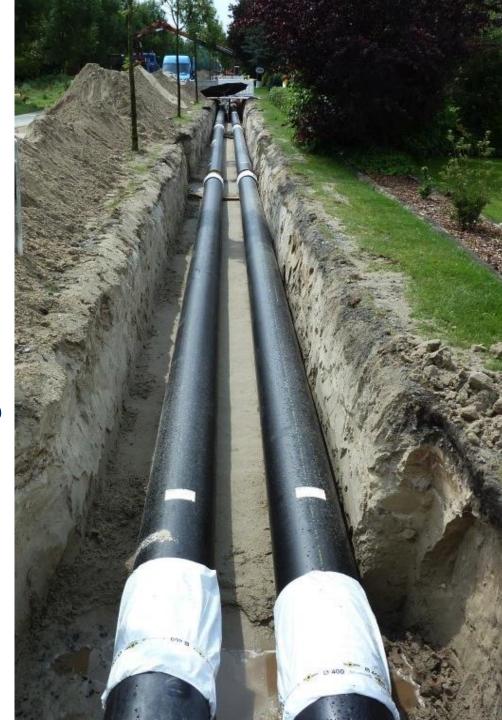
Future heating seminar At Hoare Lea, London, 14 Sept 2016

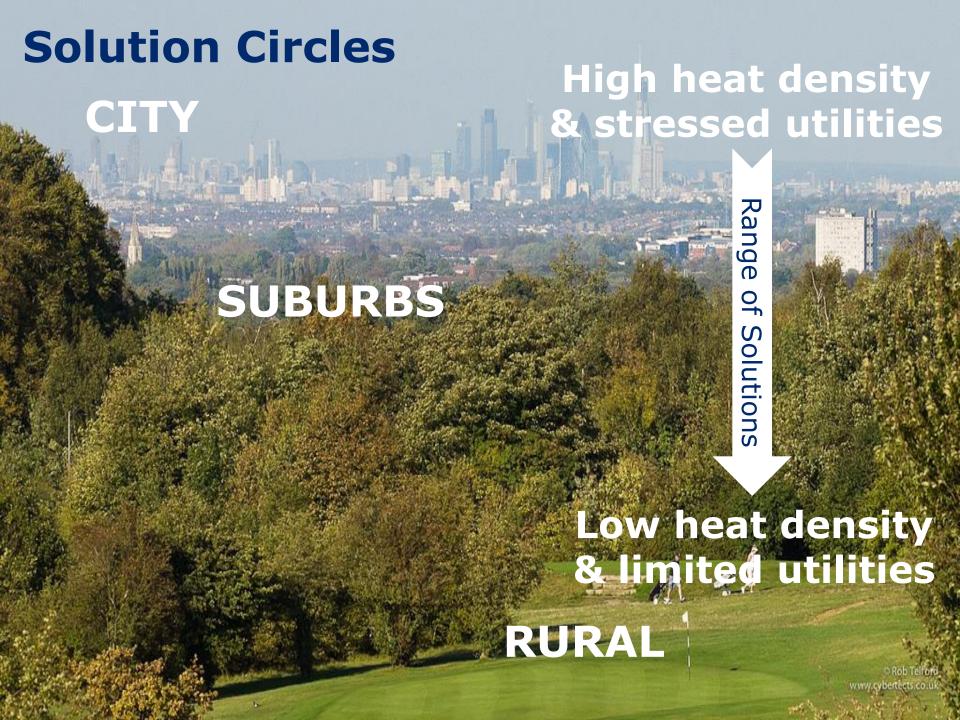
## FUTURE HEATING STRATEGIES

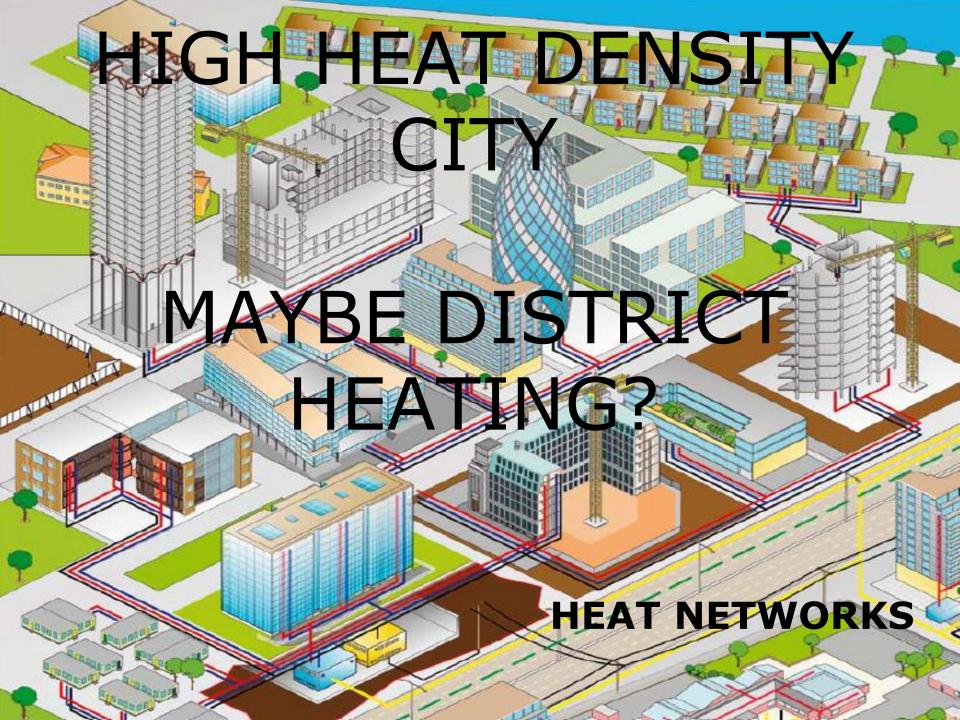
Phil Jones

Chair – CIBSE CHP & DH Group Building Energy Solutions 07714 203 045 philjones100@virginmedia.com

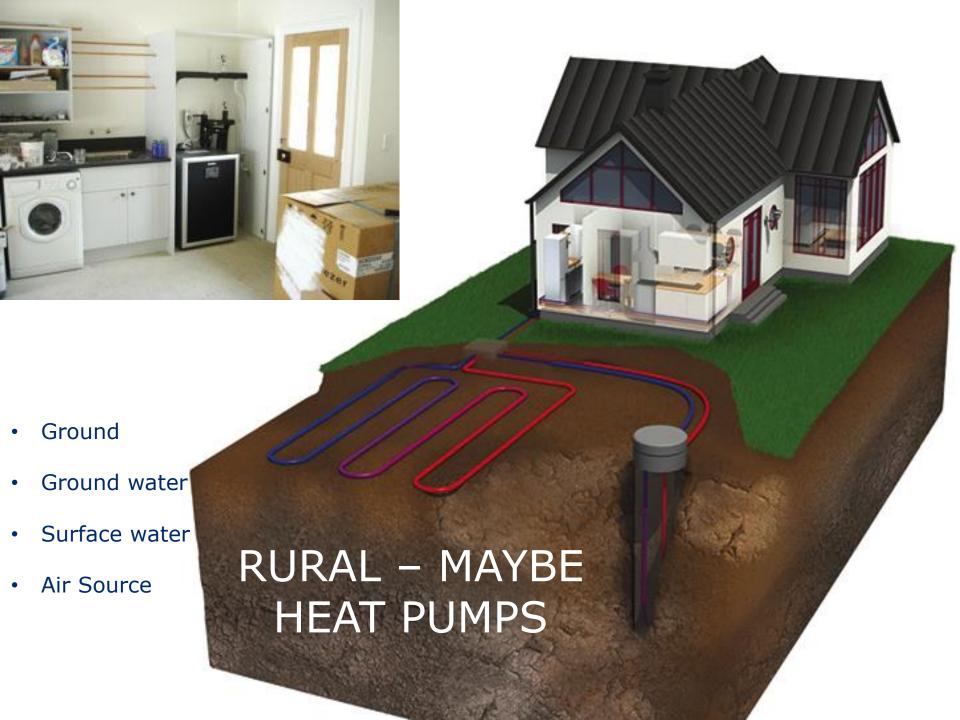


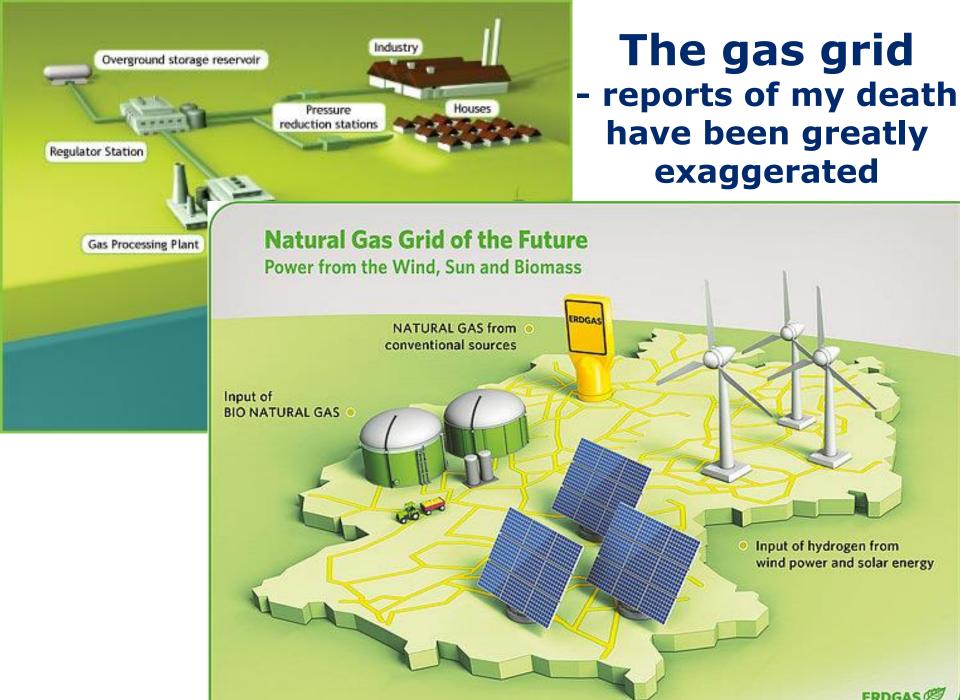














# **10 YEARS** TO PREPARE

## for a low carbon transition

Between 2025 and 2050 - 26 million homes will require new low carbon installations

20,000

homes per week



the equivalent of

10 Milton Keynes each year

Eliminating emissions from buildings is more cost-effective than making deeper cuts in other sectors

£100bn



likely cost of comprehensively retrofitting seven million homes

2,500



Consumers

involved in ETI research around heating use and needs

©2015 Energy Technologies Institute LLP

Carbon abatement costs increase around

30%

if electric heat systems are not used in any transition



space and water heating

Time

and money



local area schemes using heat networks and individual home systems using electricity for heating

Few consumers are presently engaged to change their heating

Money

our consumer research highlights people want better control of time, effort

There are two principal pathways for decarbonising domestic

systems to combat emission reductions

Effort

Next decade is critical









20%

contribution of household heating to national carbon emissions

in preparing for transition as rapid implementation is required from 2025 to meet 2050 targets

#### Old housing stock



Peaky demand

Figure Two: Half-hourly GB electricity & low grade heat den variation, 2010<sup>1</sup>

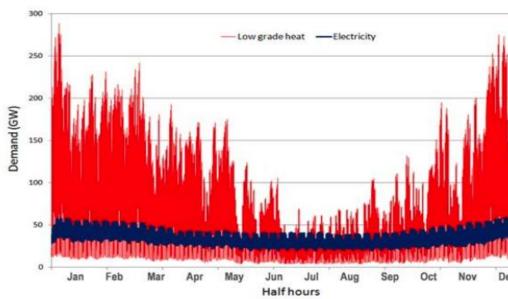
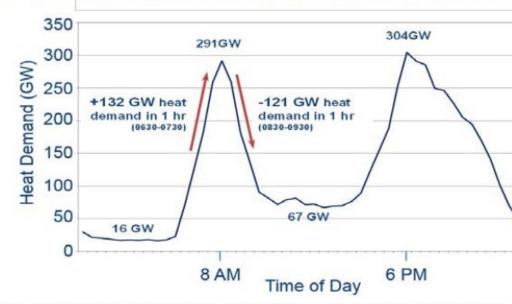


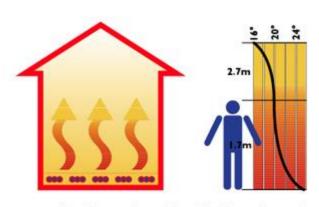
Figure Three: Winter Peak Heat Demand - 18th December 2010<sup>2</sup>



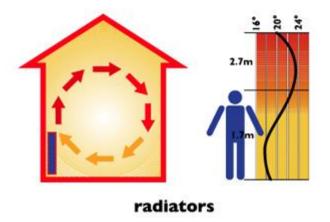
<sup>1</sup> Half Hourly Electricity and Low Grade Heat Demand Variation 2010 - Robert Sansom, Imperial College.

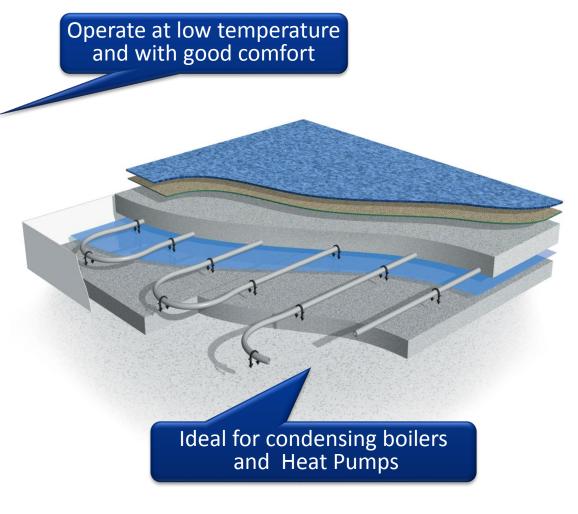
<sup>2</sup> Winter Peak Heat Demand - Data provided by Robert Sansom, Imperial College.

#### **UNDERFLOOR HEATING**



underfloor heating is the closest to an ideal heating system.





Lower temperatures for longer

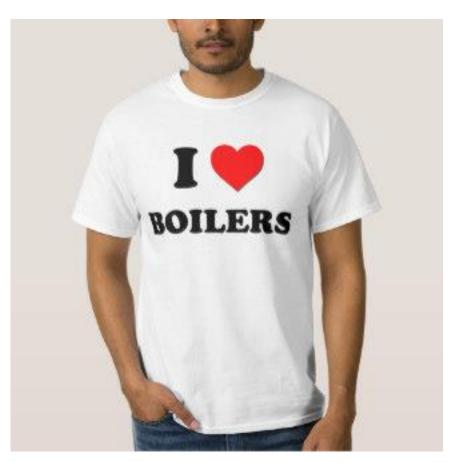
### THERMAL STORAGE

#### - to smooth demand



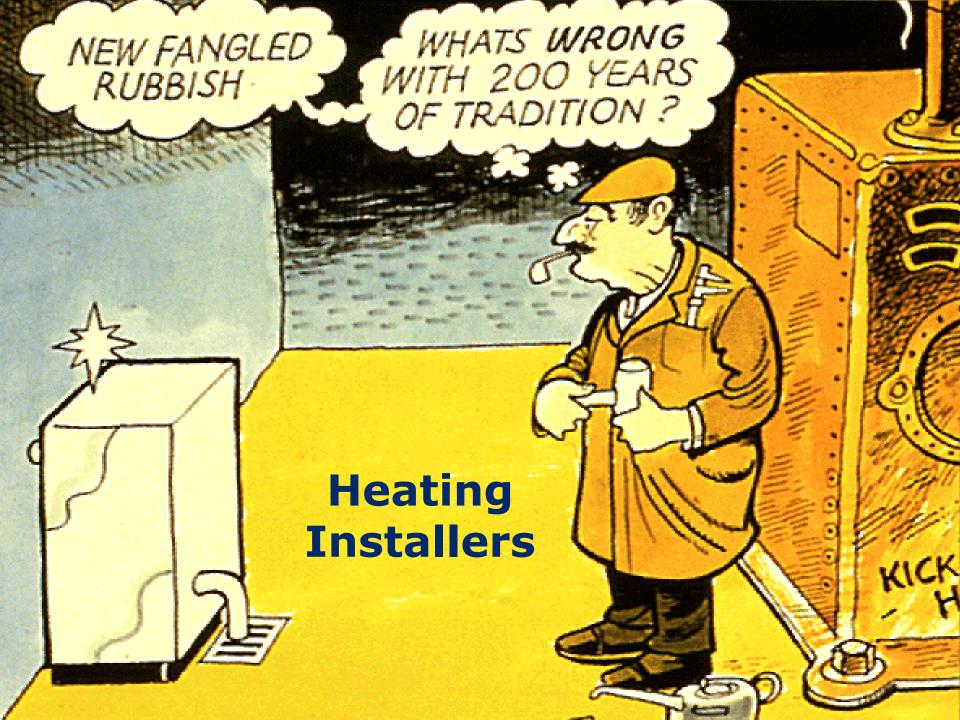
**Olympic Park** 

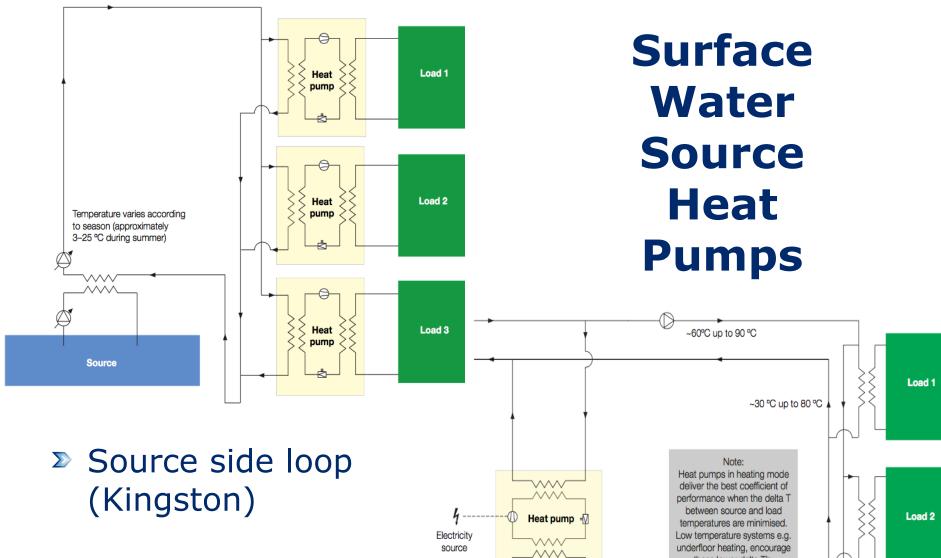
#### **Consumers!**





Reports of my boiler's death have been greatly exaggerated





Source

these lower delta T's.

Temperatures up to 90 °C can be achieved for retrofit projects supplying say existing

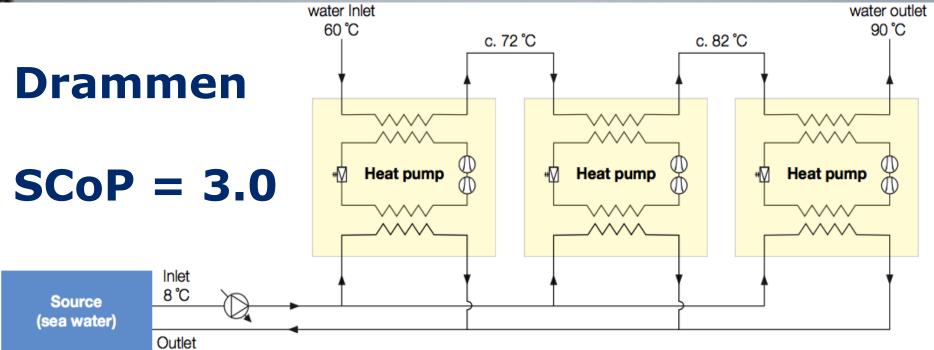
district heating network. This is normally achieved using refrigerants e.g. ammonia.

Load 3

Load side loop [Heat Network] (Drammen)







4 °C







#### **FUTURE HEATING**

Will be a mix of technologies across the solution circles

#### Phil Jones

Chair – CIBSE CHP & DH Group Building Energy Solutions 07714 203 045 philjones100@virginmedia.com



