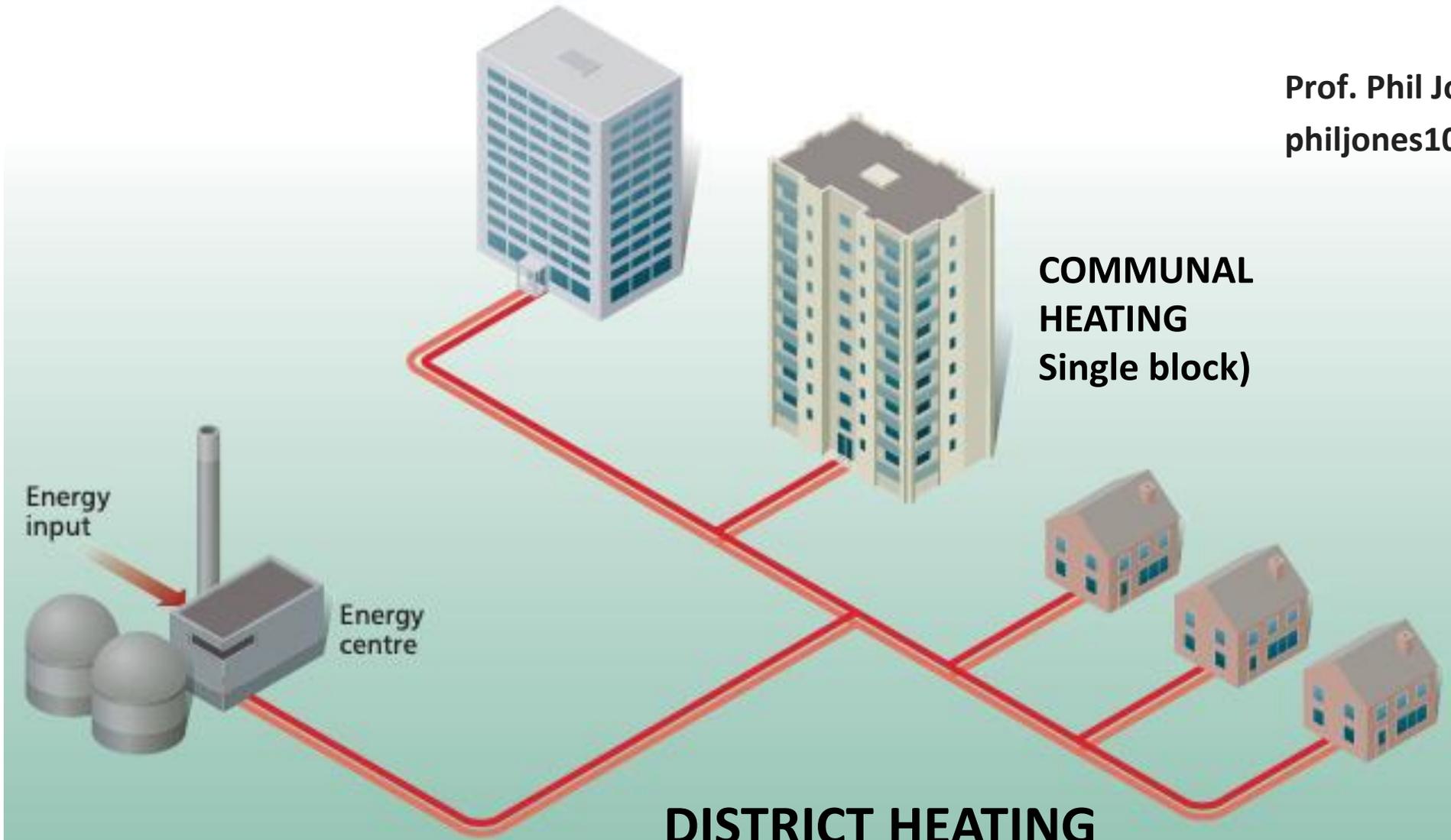
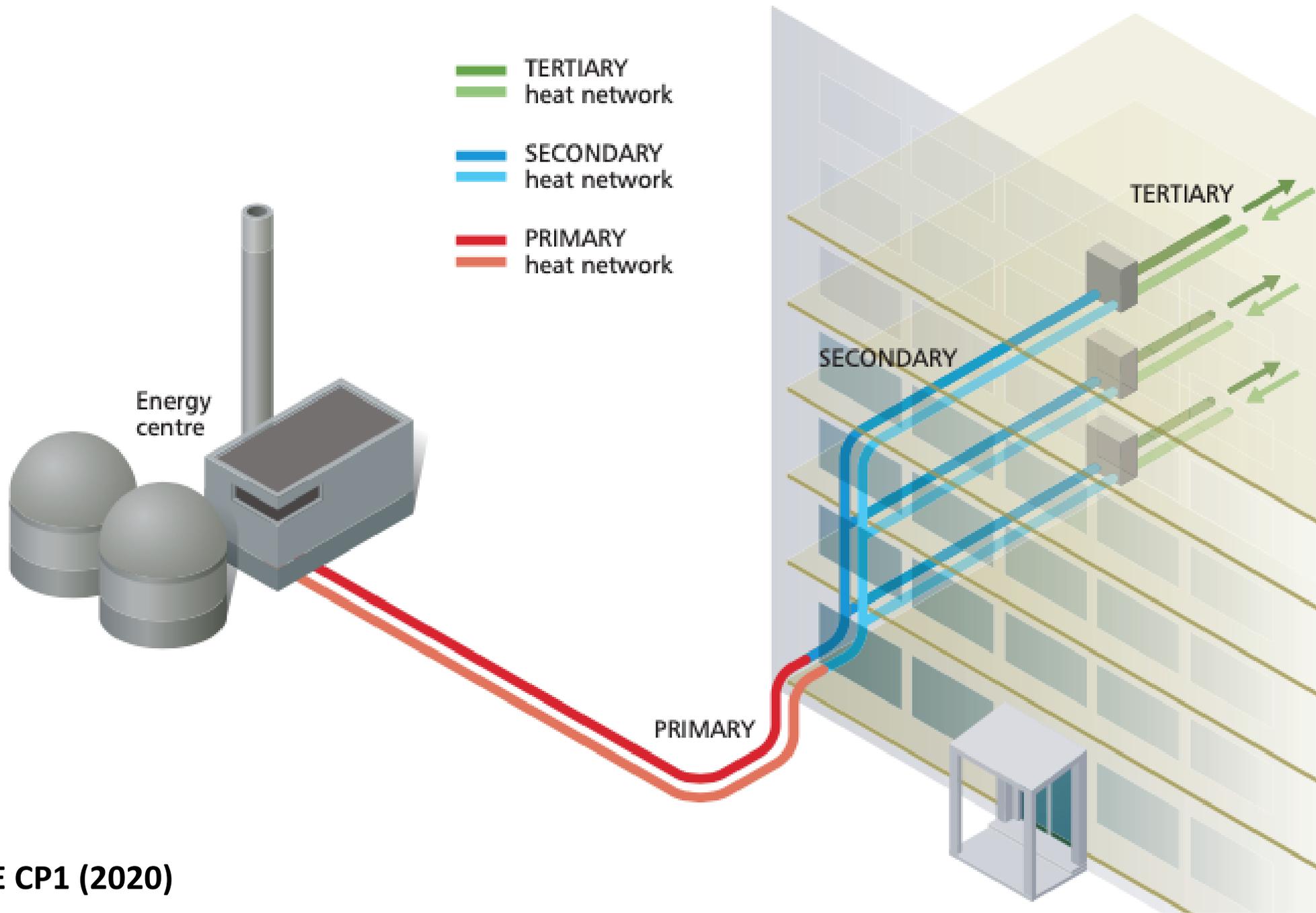


# HEAT NETWORKS

Prof. Phil Jones  
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No longer a CO2 saver  
due to grid  
decarbonisation

CHP  
KINGS CROSS

# Large scale high temperature heat pumps for heat networks



CIBSE  
Energy Performance Group

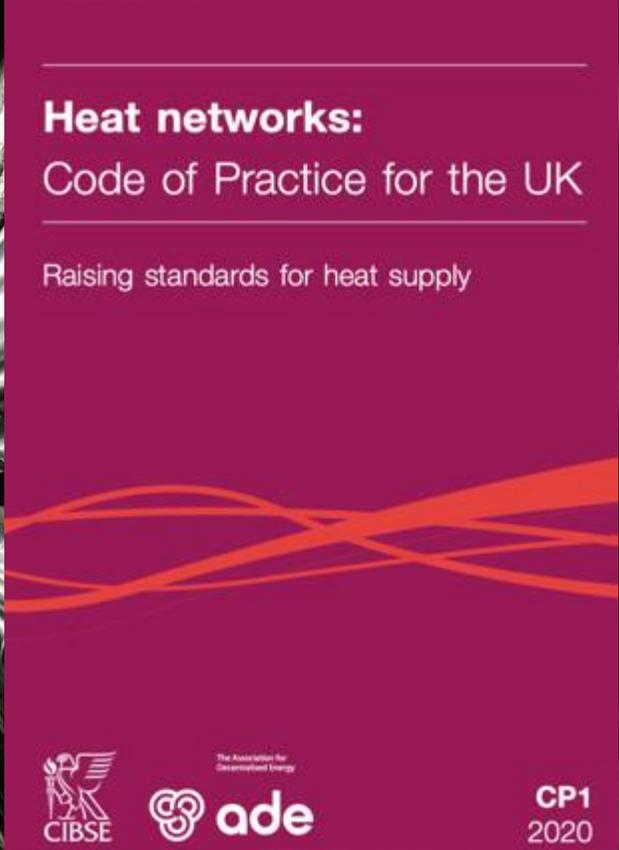


@CIBSEepg



# DISTRICT HEATING RULES ..... ok!

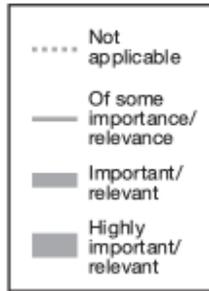
**CP1 (2020)  
NOW PUBLISHED**



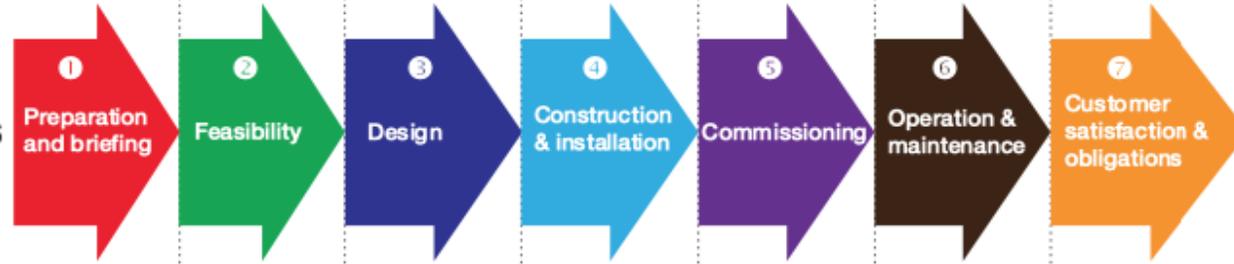
DS439 translated  
into English

# CIBSE CP1 (2020) Themes

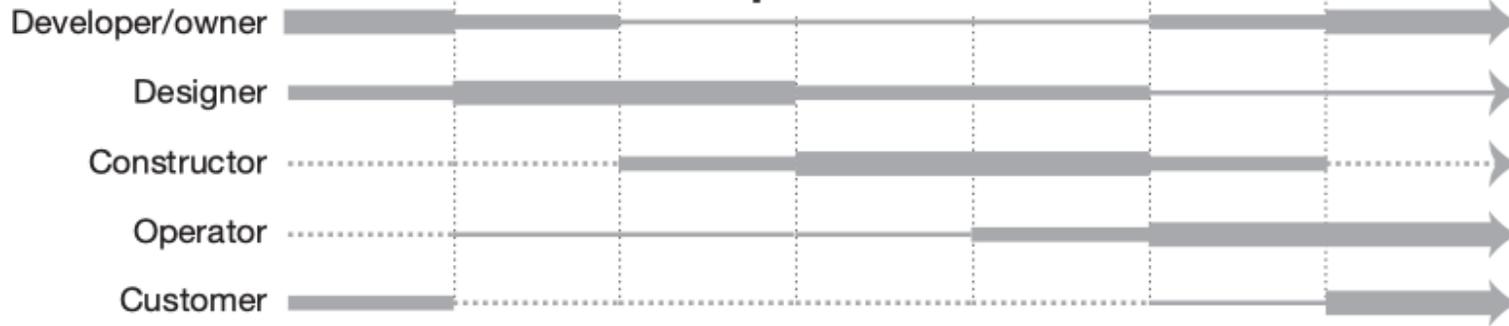
- A. Correct sizing of plant and network
- B. Achieving low network heat losses
- C. Achieving consistently low return temperatures and optimising flow temperatures
- D. Use of variable flow control principles
- E. Optimising the use of low-carbon heat sources to supply the network
- F. Delivery of a safe, high-quality scheme where risks are managed and environmental impacts controlled
- G. Providing customers with affordable heat and a reliable service



## Stages



## Responsibilities



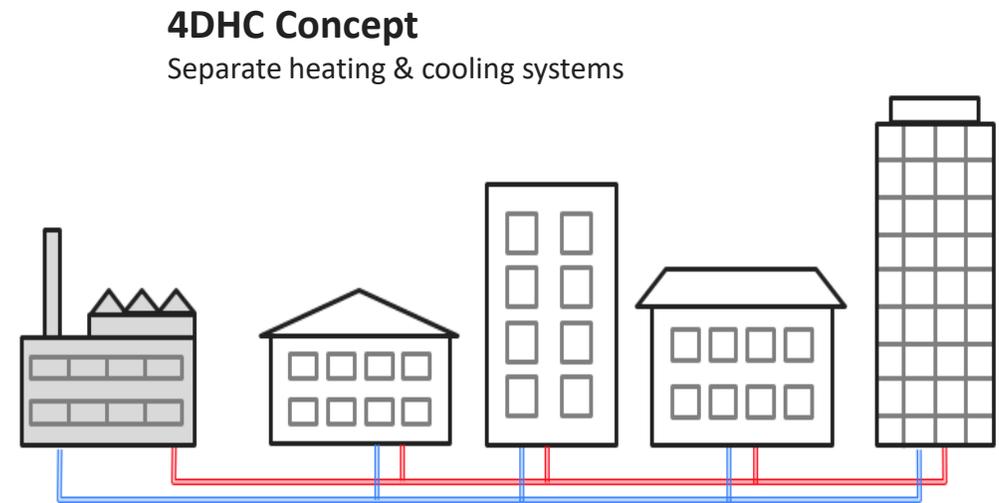
## Strategic aims:

- Provide a cost-competitive reliable heat supply
- Maintain a high level of heat supply
- Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and energy usage



# 4th Generation District Heating & Cooling (4DHC)

- Traditional centralised shape - energy centre supplying heat outwards to buildings
- Supplying at  $\sim 60-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  with a wider  $\Delta T$  and return temperatures  $\sim 30-20^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Cooling would be a separate system
- No interchange of heat between buildings is possible

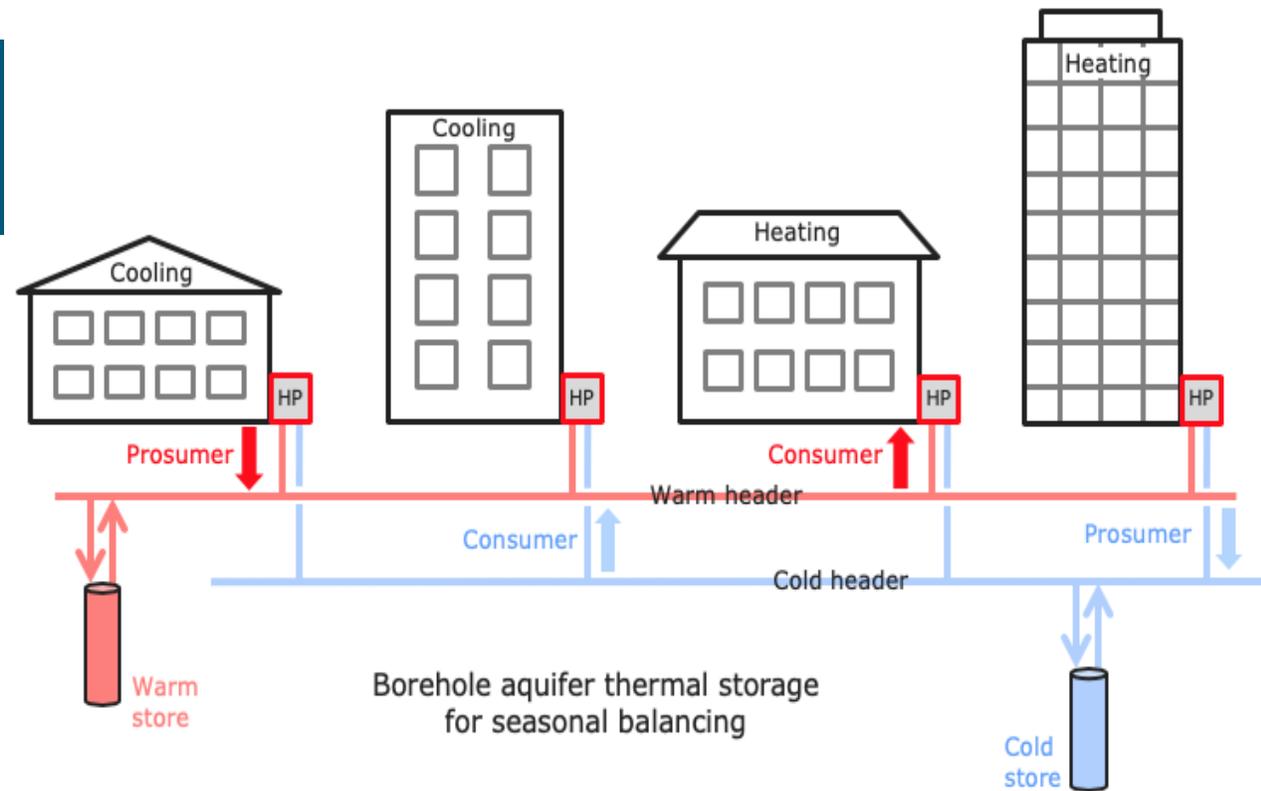


# What is a 5<sup>th</sup> generation heat network?

- Low temperature headers act as heat source for multiple decentralised energy centres that take-out and feed-in heat
- Requires a means of balancing heat in the headers, when all buildings are in heating mode for instance
- Greater opportunity for heat recovery

5DHC provides a single integrated 'plug-and-play' heating & cooling system allowing buildings to be 'prosumers' across the network

This gives flexibility in timing & temperature for developers



*5DHC is a good solution where there is a significant mix of cooling and heating demands, allowing prosuming across the heat network itself*

# 5<sup>th</sup> generation heat networks in practice

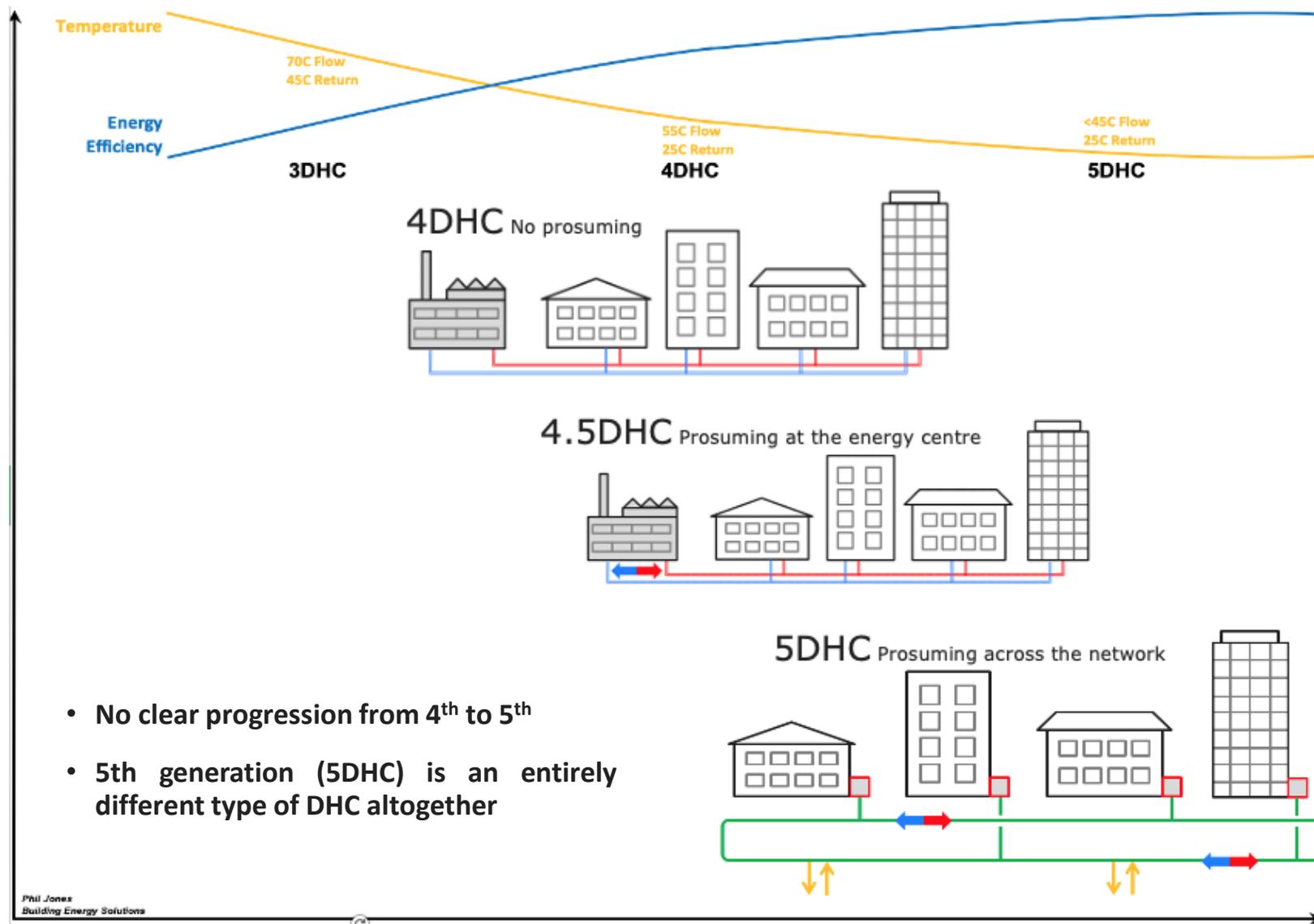


Heerlen 5<sup>th</sup> generation DHC  
using mine water



# The progression of heat networks

(This acknowledges and builds on work by Lund et al)



# A roadmap to achieve 5<sup>th</sup> generation heat networks in the UK



## **Plymouth Concepts Team**

Phil Jones – Building Energy Solutions

Chris Dunham – Carbon Descent

Chris Davidson – Genius Energy Lab

CIBSE Technical Symposium 2019



# GREENSCIES

Green Smart Community Integrated Energy Systems



> 10,000 residents connected to the network



Low carbon heating and cooling to more than 3500 homes

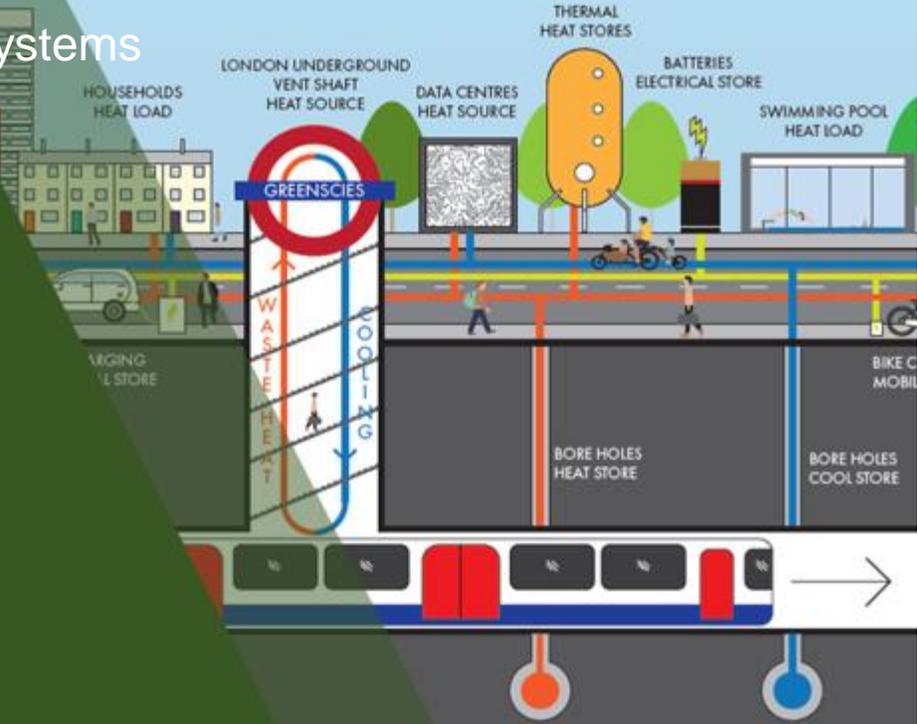


Renewable power generation enough to supply nearly 500 homes



> 160 new EVs connected to the smart energy network

**5th Generation heating & cooling**  
**Integrated Mobility, Power & Heat**  
**Smart Local Energy Network**  
**IA Control & Demand side response**

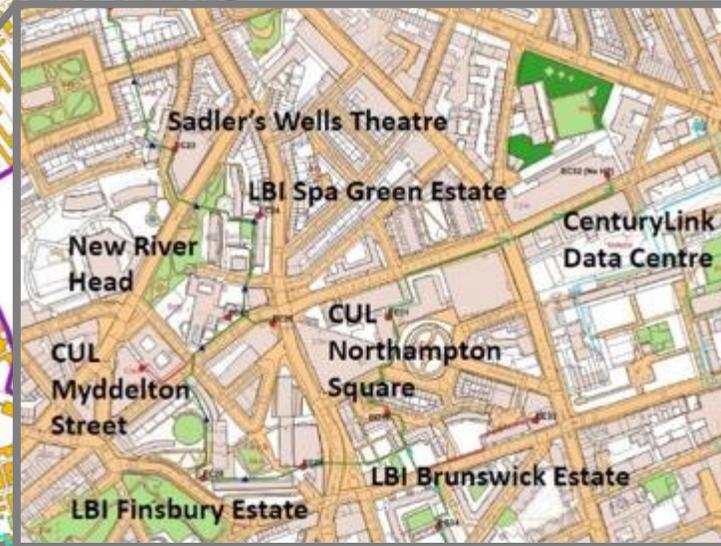
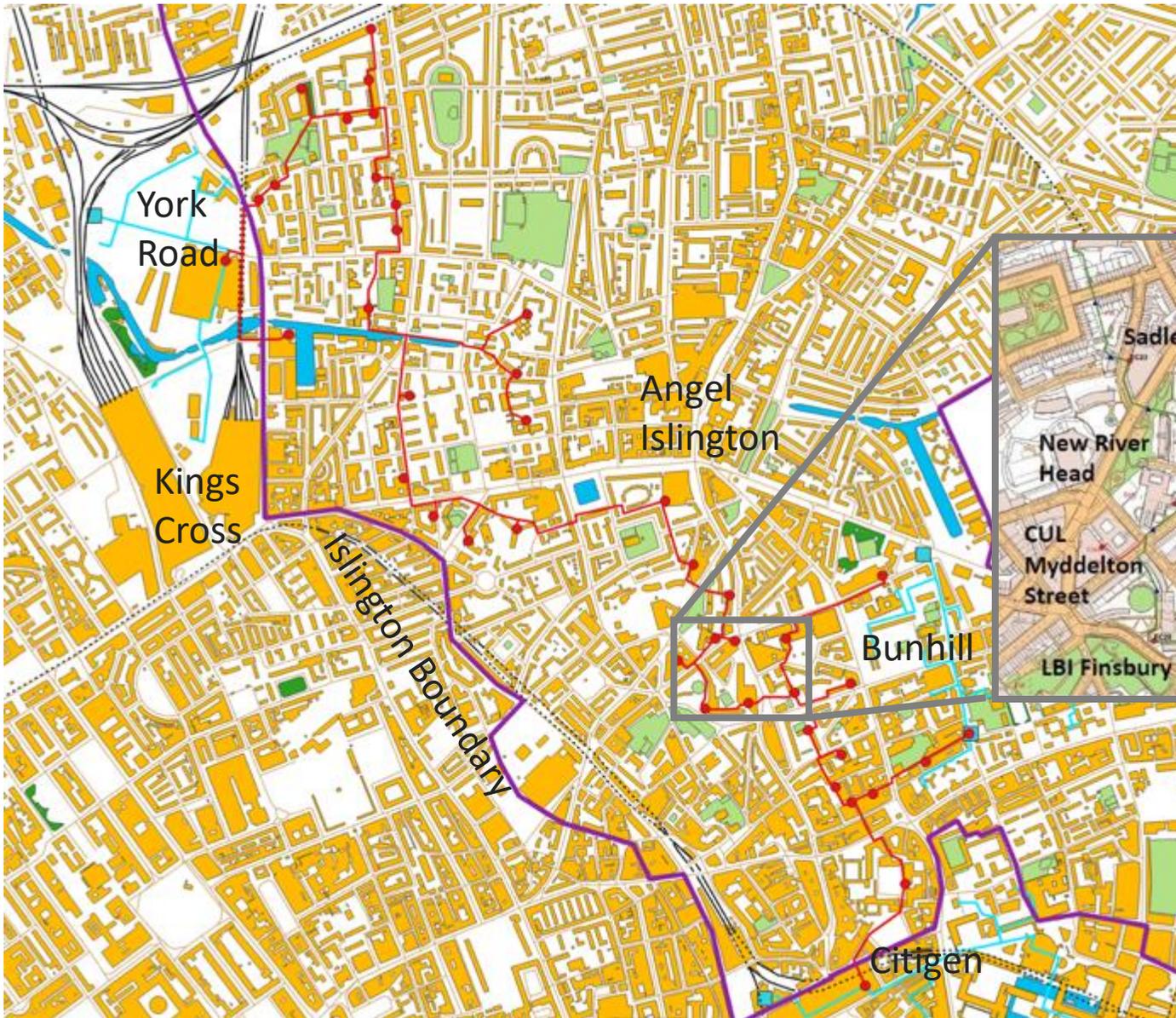


Consortium of 15 partners funded by Innovate UK

Smart Local Energy System

[www.GreenSCIES.com](http://www.GreenSCIES.com)

# GreenSCIES Concept Design



Lead scheme

5,000 Tonnes/yr



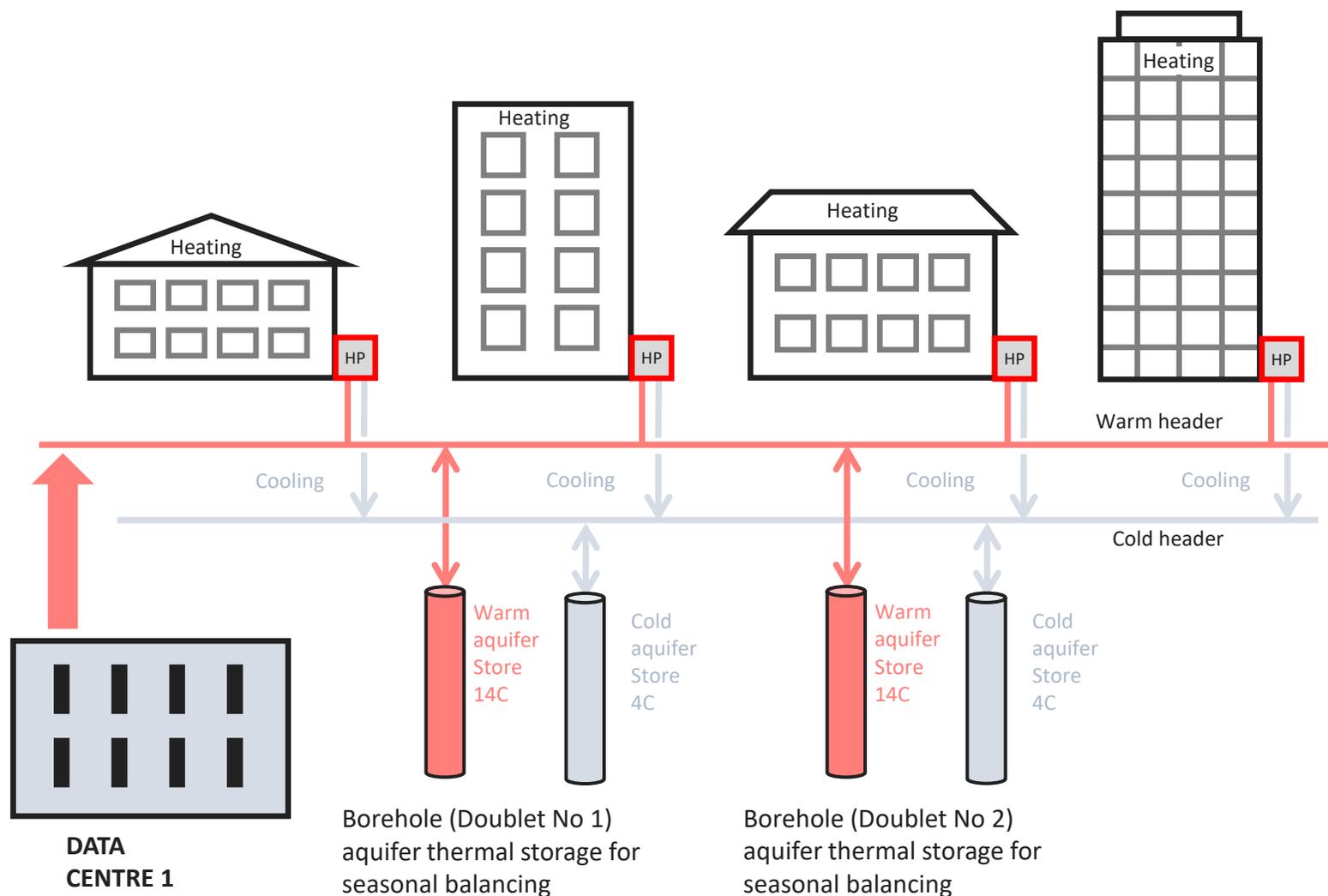
CIBSE  
Energy Performance Group

@CIBSEepg

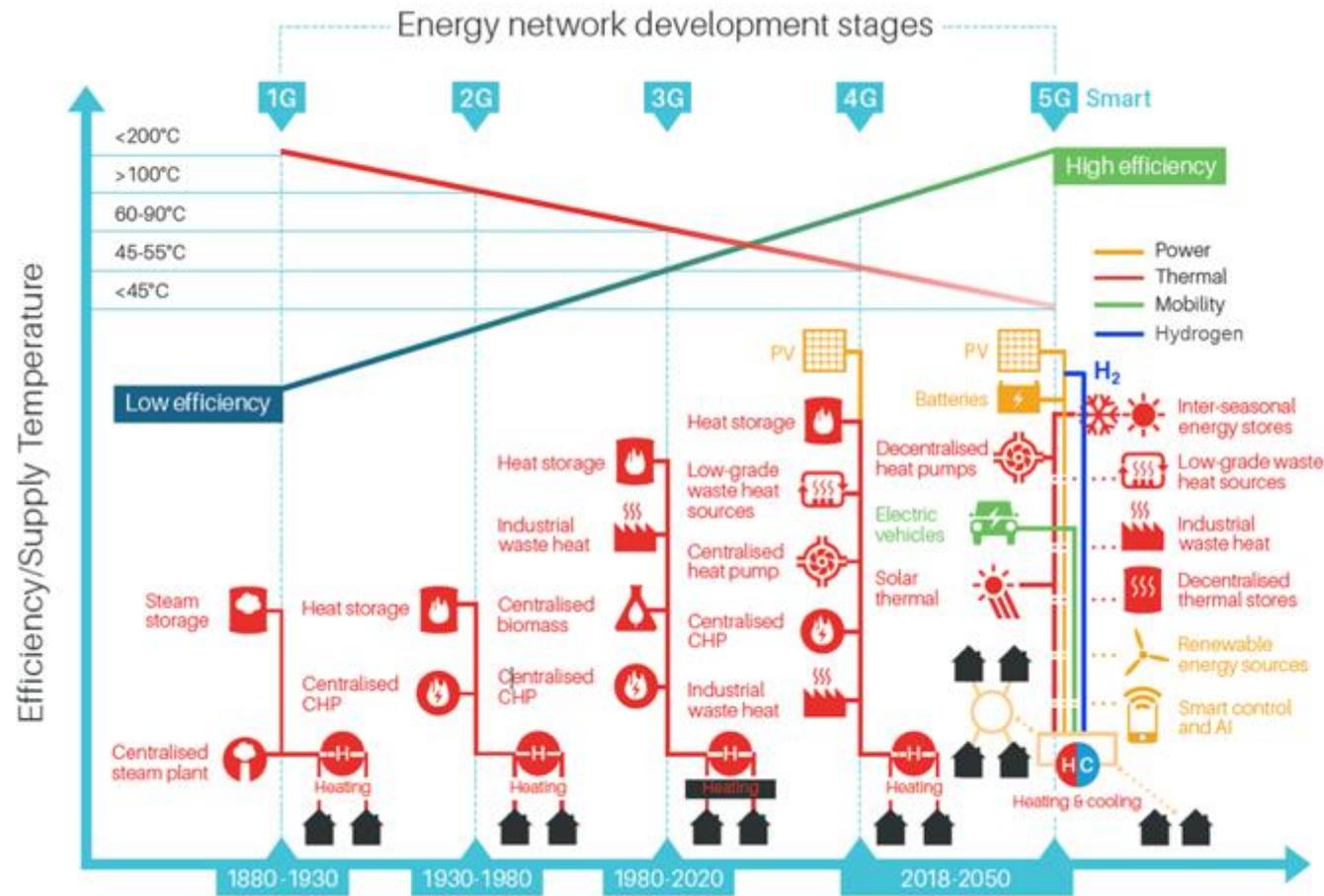


# 5<sup>th</sup> generation heat network

(Ambient loop balanced by boreholes, with decentralised heat pumps & data centre)

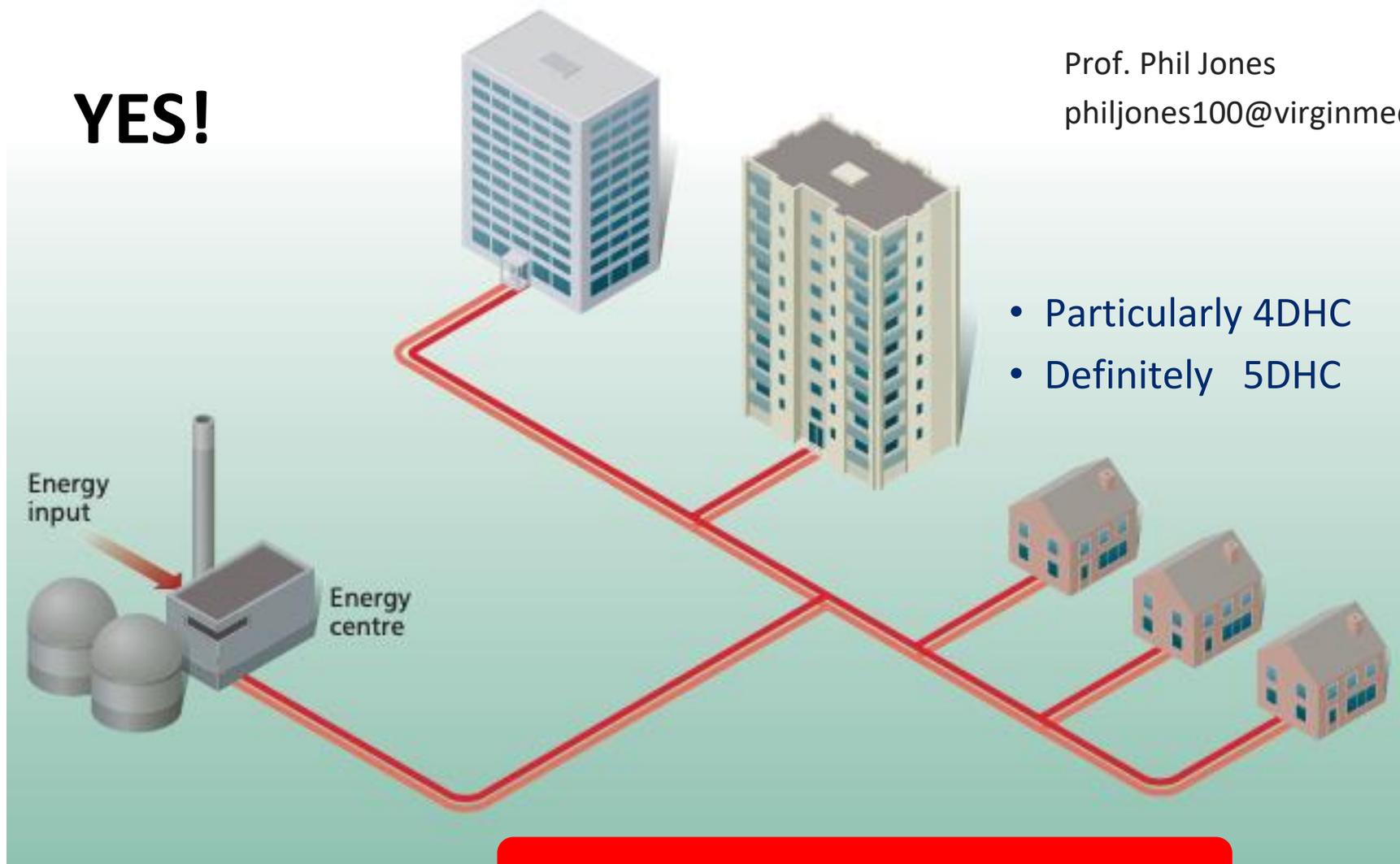


# Smart local energy networks



# Are low carbon Heat Networks possible?

**YES!**



Prof. Phil Jones

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- Particularly 4DHC
- Definitely 5DHC

