



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

Heating for modern homes

Huw Blackwell



Is it Electric, or is it CHP?

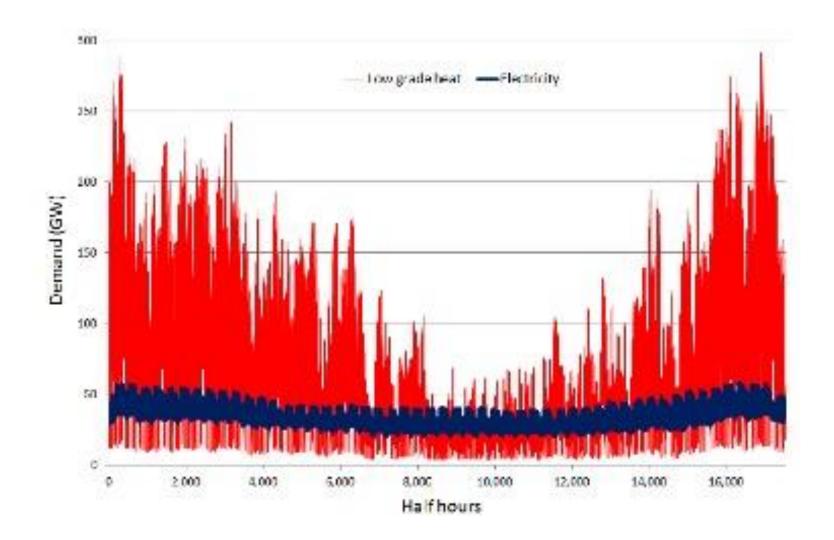
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The Missing Question: how is it to be distributed?

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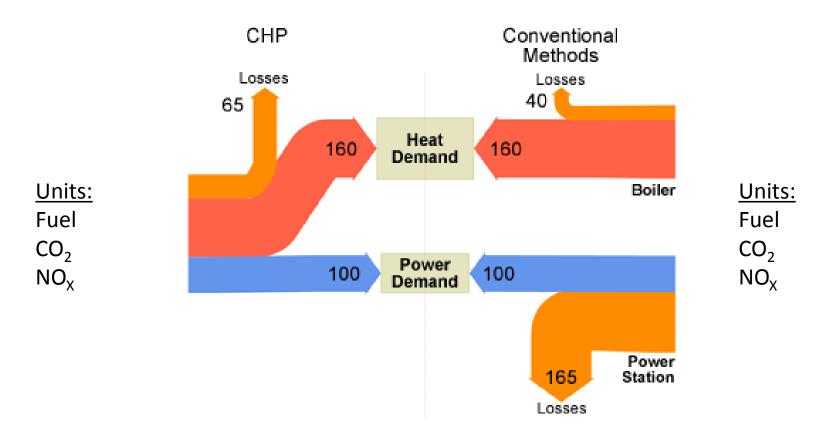
- Electricity distribution efficiency <u>decreases</u> at load
- <u>Other loads</u> also seeking to be electrified (transport)
- <u>Unlikely electricity</u> becomes the main distributor of heat
- District heating efficiency is <u>fixed</u> i.e. increases with heat load delivered
- In dense urban centres <u>DH is a viable alternative</u> to the gas grid for:
 - thermal distribution
 - energy storage



What about CHP?

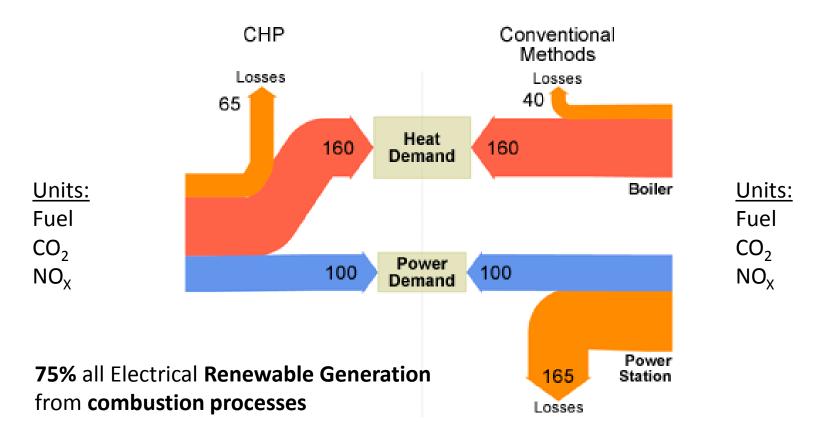


Principle of CHP





Principle of CHP





If there is a renewable fuel supply, why not use it in CHP?



What about Electric Heat?



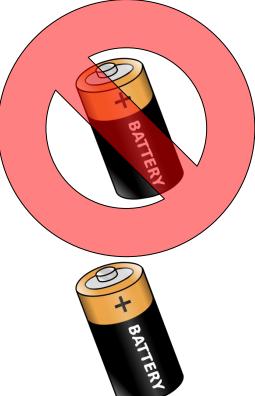
Renewable Electricity Intermittency

<u>Renewable Electrical Supply</u> Wind, PV, Tidal Energy in = Energy Out (Limited storage)

Renewable CHP Supply

Biomass, Refuse, Sludge, Biogas etc

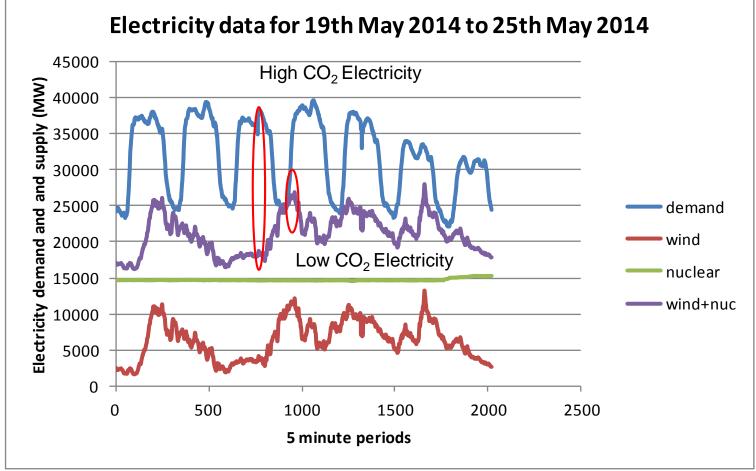
Storage of fuel possible



For both Renewable Electricity and CHP *heat* storage is possible

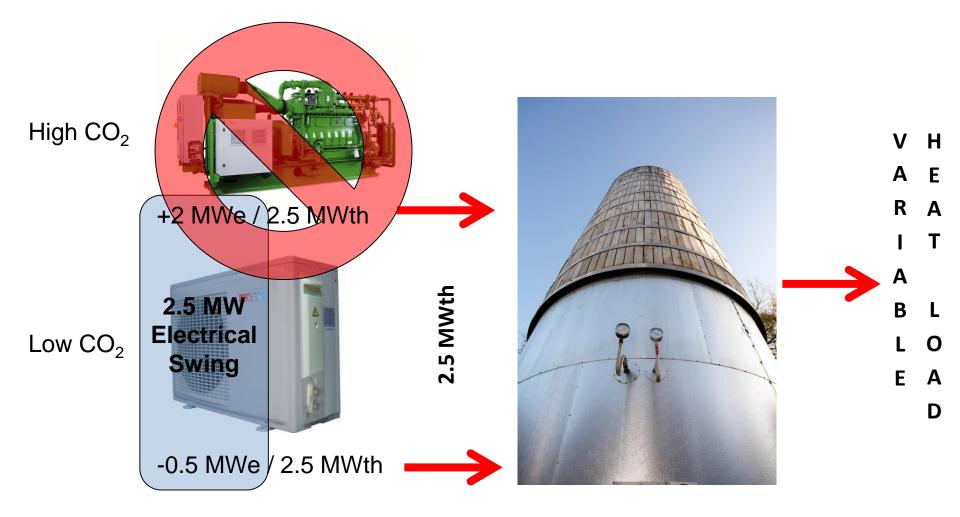


Electrical Demand/Supply Mismatch

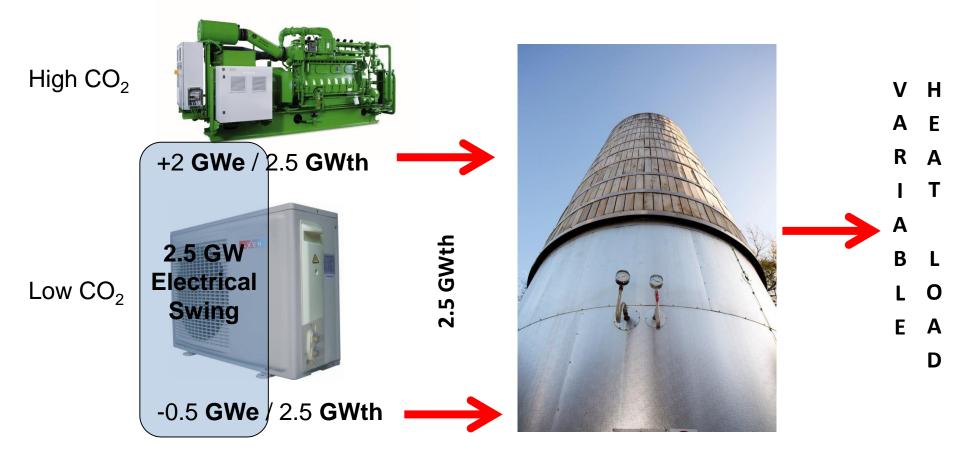


Credit: Paul Woods @ AECOM

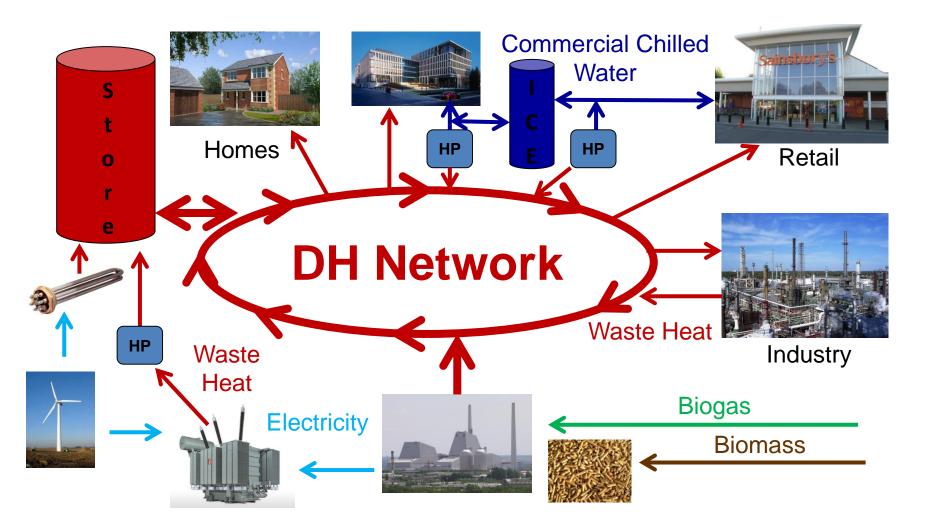














- No magic bullets
- *District heating* likely to be key to:
 - move heat around
 - manage thermal demand swings
 - manage electrical demand/supply variations?
 But only in urban areas
- *CHP*:
 - Has a future with renewable fuels
 - Helps to manage the intermittency of renewable electrical fuels
- Electrical heating:
 - Has a future with excess renewable electricity and thermal storage
 - Likely to be easier to manage and more efficient centrally