

DTU Library

Barriers for flexibility in the district heating-electricity interface

Skytte, Klaus

Publication date: 2016

Document Version Peer reviewed version

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA): Skytte, K. (Author). (2016). Barriers for flexibility in the district heating-electricity interface. Sound/Visual production (digital)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.





Barriers for flexibility in the district heating-electricity interface

International Energy Conference

ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIONS IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES AND LITHUANIA, December 2016



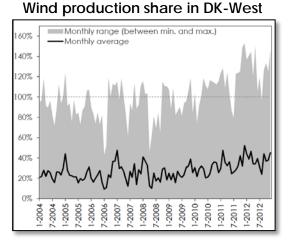
Klsk@dtu.dk



Motivation - Flex4RES



- The new electricity systems: From centralised and fossil-intensive systems to sustainable and integrated
- Increasing shares of variable renewable energies (VRE)
- Integration costs expected to increase
 Need of more flexibility



- Potentials and technological solutions exist both
 - locally in the power market,
 - from other regions through the transmission lines, or
 - by coupling to the <u>heat</u>, gas or transport sectors, or even storage facilities.
- Need for
 - REthinking of the framework conditions
 Why are the potentials not used today? Barriers/drivers

Hypotheses



Comparative advantages of combining different energy markets, both with respect to flexibility, but also with respect to synergy and economics.

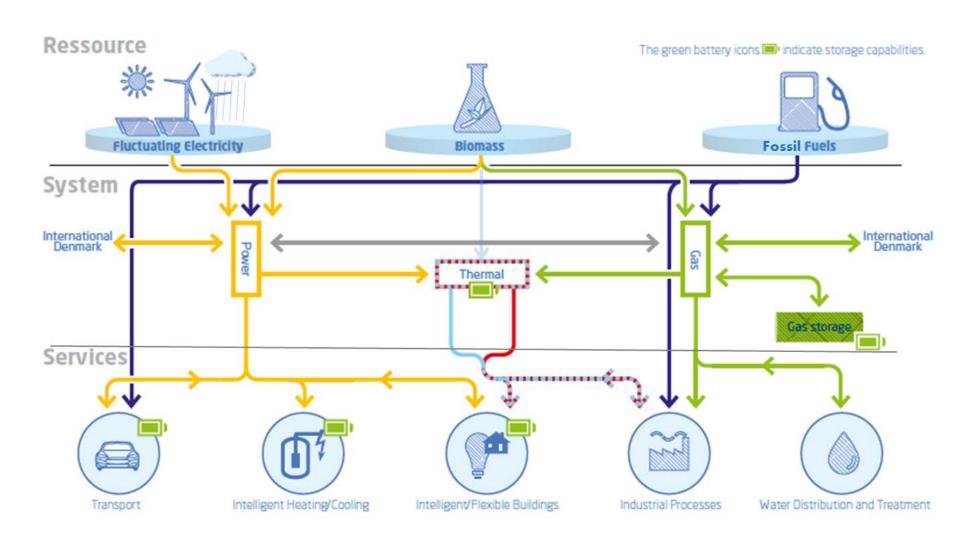
The Baltic/Nordic power market is well functioning despite a few technical challenges.

With the right coupling to the underlying national and local energy markets for heat, gas, and transport fuels, enough flexibility can be generated in a cost efficient way and so embrace a larger amount of VRE.

Holistic system approach to the Baltic/Nordic energy system with flexibility obtained across energy markets with respect to flexibility at the power markets.

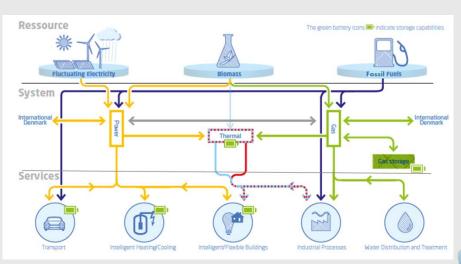
Integrated Coherent Energy Systems



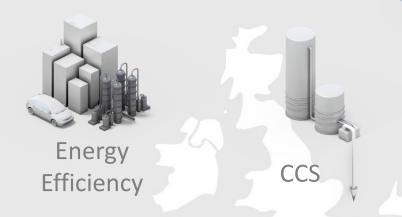


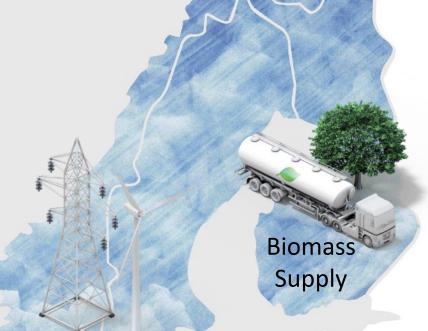


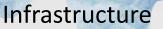
Challenges in a larger perspective



Energy system integration









Regulation & market design

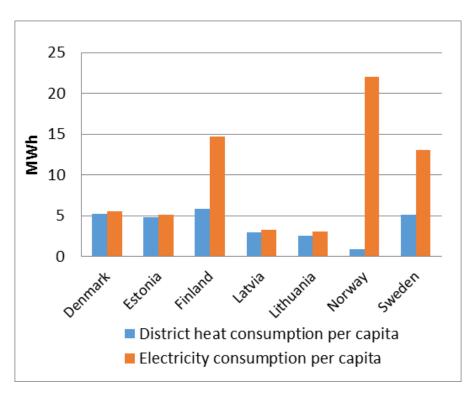
Outline of the talk today

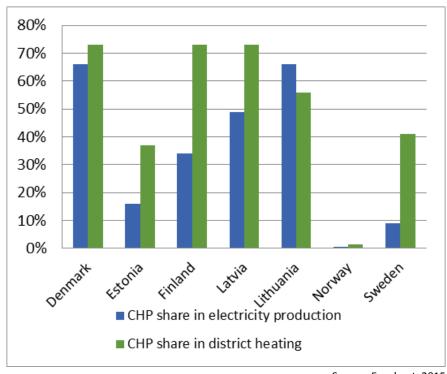


- District heating-electricity interface
- Barriers for flexibility
- Discussion

District Heating in the Baltics/Nordics







Source: Euroheat, 2015

District heating is widely used in most Baltic/Nordic countries and thus represents a flexibility source of considerable magnitude which is only partly exploited today by the power market

Which technologies can provide flexibility?



Today flexibility is mainly provided by CHP combined with heat storages (water tanks)

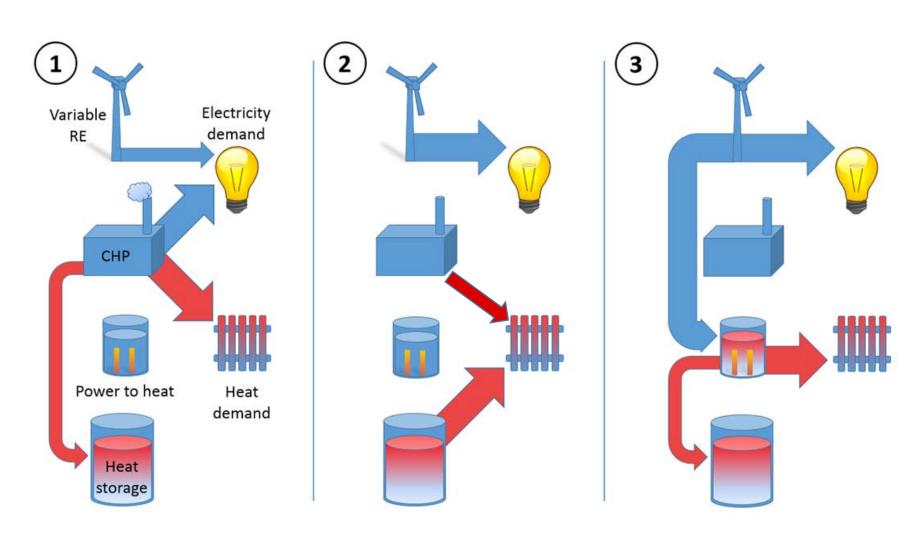
 Water tanks are widely installed and used in Denmark, Finland and Sweden

Electric boilers and large heat pumps

- Several barriers, e.g. existing taxation
- Consequently: very limited use in the Baltic/Nordic countries

District heating-electricity interface





Power demand exceeds the VRE supply

No need for additional flexibility

VRE power supply exceeds the demand

Different market frameworks



The Baltic/Nordic power market is an integrated competitive market

DH is supplied by local monopolies regulated by national rules and authorities

- Not designed to provide integration with the power market
- National rules sometimes work against DH providing flexibility services to the power market

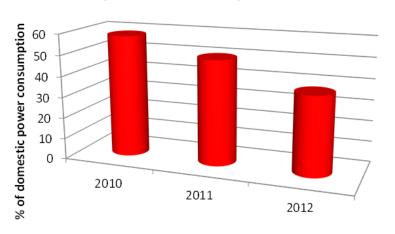
Barriers to flexibility



Market development, e.g.

- Large central power plants run fewer and fewer hours due to low electricity prices
- No incentives to investment in flexible capacity

Central power plants' share of domestic power consumption



Regulatory set up, e.g.

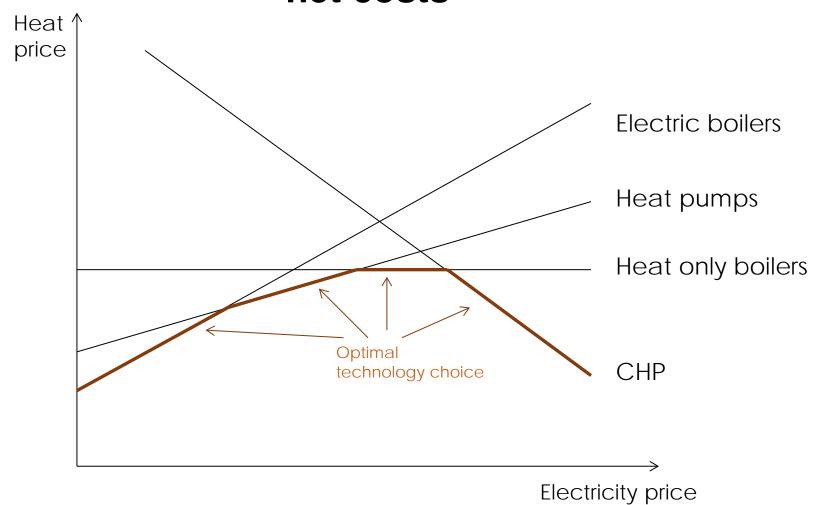
- grid tariffs and taxes on electricity use
- local DH utilities prefer to substitute gas-fired CHP by biomass heat-only boilers due to tax exemptions for biomass

Baltics:

Limited use of

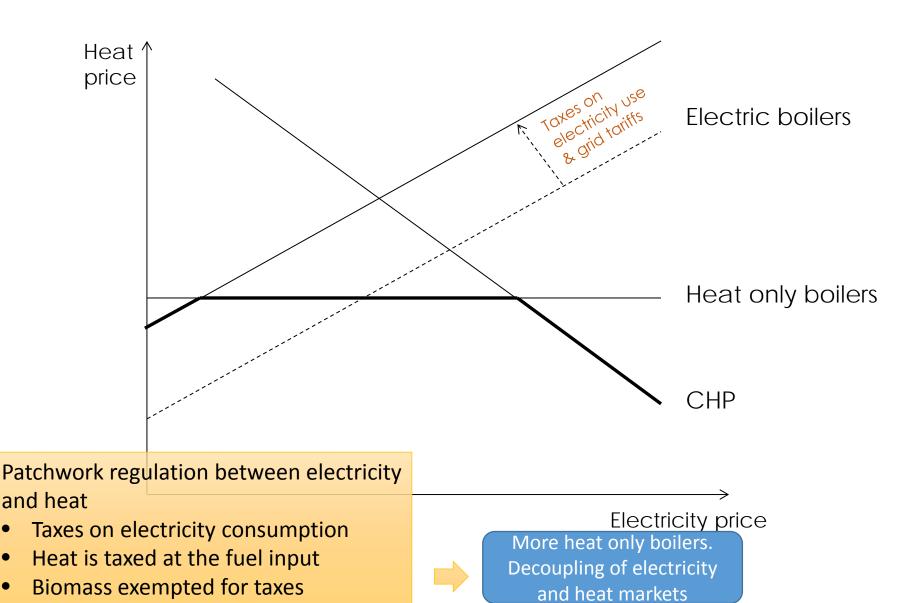
- market prices for CHP
- thermal storages/water tanks

Choice of heat supply - different el prices net costs



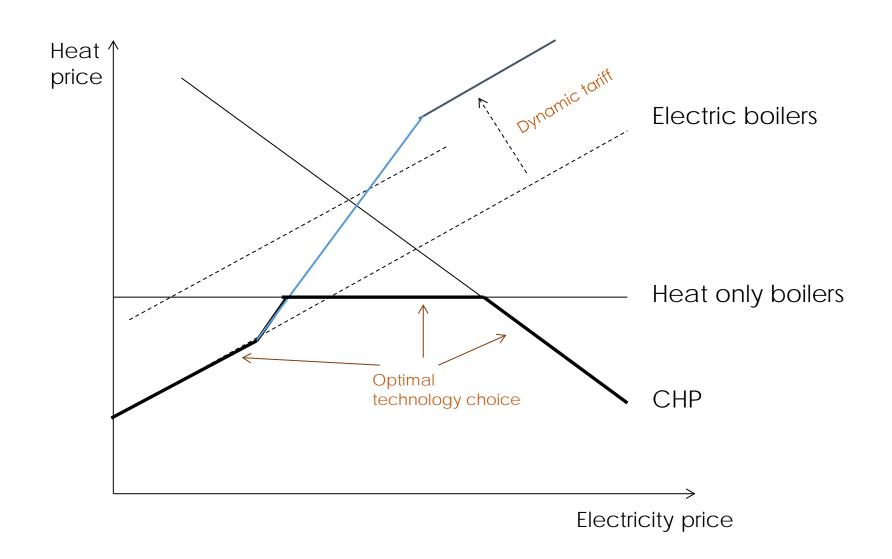
Choice of heat supply - at different electricity prices





Choice of heat supply With dynamic tariffs





Summing up



- Trend towards more market integration and need for more flexibility
- Large potentials in district heating
- Need for a holistic system approach in order to identify and assess regulatory and technical pathways towards coherent energy systems

REthink market designs and regulation

- Make RE market ready & Markets RE ready
- Coherent changes in market designs, regulatory framework condition, and coupling of markets
- Dynamic tariffs and taxes?

Thank you for your interest







Klaus Skytte
Head of Energy Economics and Regulation
System Analysis Division
DTU Management Engineering
Technical University of Denmark

klsk@dtu.dk, http://www.sys.man.dtu.dk/



www.Flex4RES.org