



SOOJUSPUMPADE KASUTAMISE POTENTSIAAL EESTI KAUGKÜTTEVÕRKUDES

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1. Projekt „ Soojuspumpade potentsiaal Balti riikides“: aruanne ja tulemused
2. GIS interaktiivne kaart ja potentsiaalsed allikad
3. Soojuspumpade potentsiaal Eestis ja kasutamise kogemus Taanis

Heat Pump Potential in the Baltic States



New report shows huge potential for heat the Baltics

.....

The recently released report Heat Pump Po
the Baltic States concludes that the Baltic
have a huge potential in heat pumps and re
district heating. The report shows...

ARUANDE PEATÜKID

1. Kaugküte ja potentsiaalsed soojusallikad Balti riikides
2. Balti riikide elektri- ja soojusvarustuse tuleviku modelleerimine soojuspumpadega
3. Soojuspumpade ja jahutuse tehnoloogiate laialdast kasutuselevõttu soodustavad tegurid
4. Soojuspumpade kasutamise sotsiaalmajanduslik mõju kaugküttesektorile

PROJEKT „SOOJUSPUMPADE POTENTIAAL BALTI RIIKIDES“

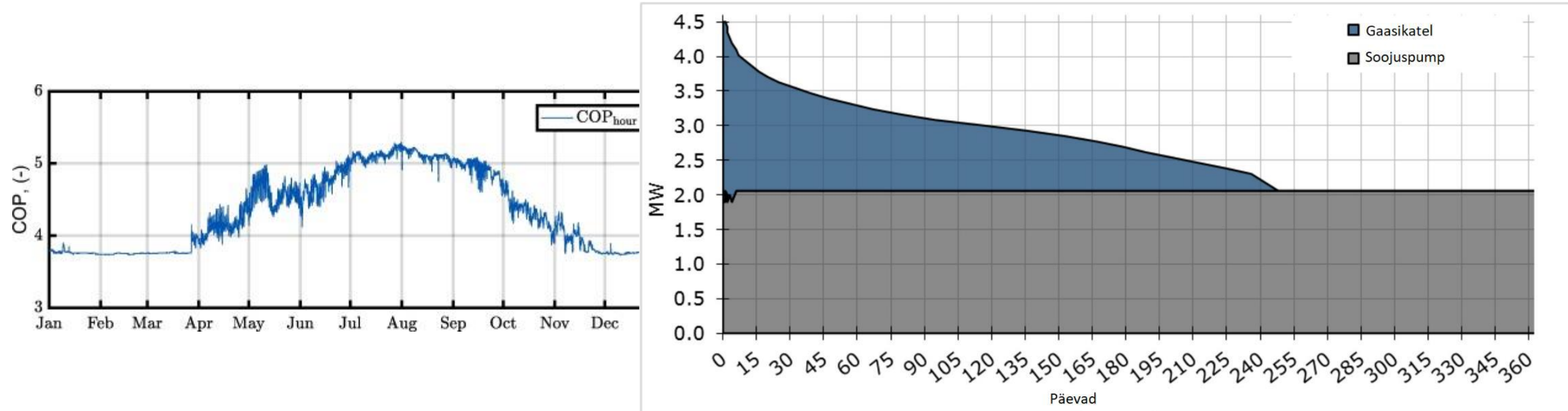
- Aruanne:
 - Käsiraamat suuremahuliste soojuspumpade juurutamiseks
 - Detailne taustainformatsioon
 - Stsenaariumite analüüsid kuni aastani 2050
- Eesti, Läti ja Leedu andmekogumid
 - Kaugküttepiirkonnad
 - Kõrgetemperatuurilised soojusallikad ja katlamajad
 - Heitsoojuse kogused ja kasutamise potentsiaal
 - Olemasolevate kaugküttevõrkude kaugus soojusallikatest
- GIS veebikaart:
 - Üldine ülevaade iga Balti riigi kohta
 - Piirkondliku energiaplaneerimise analüüside alused
 - Andmekogumite taaskasutamine

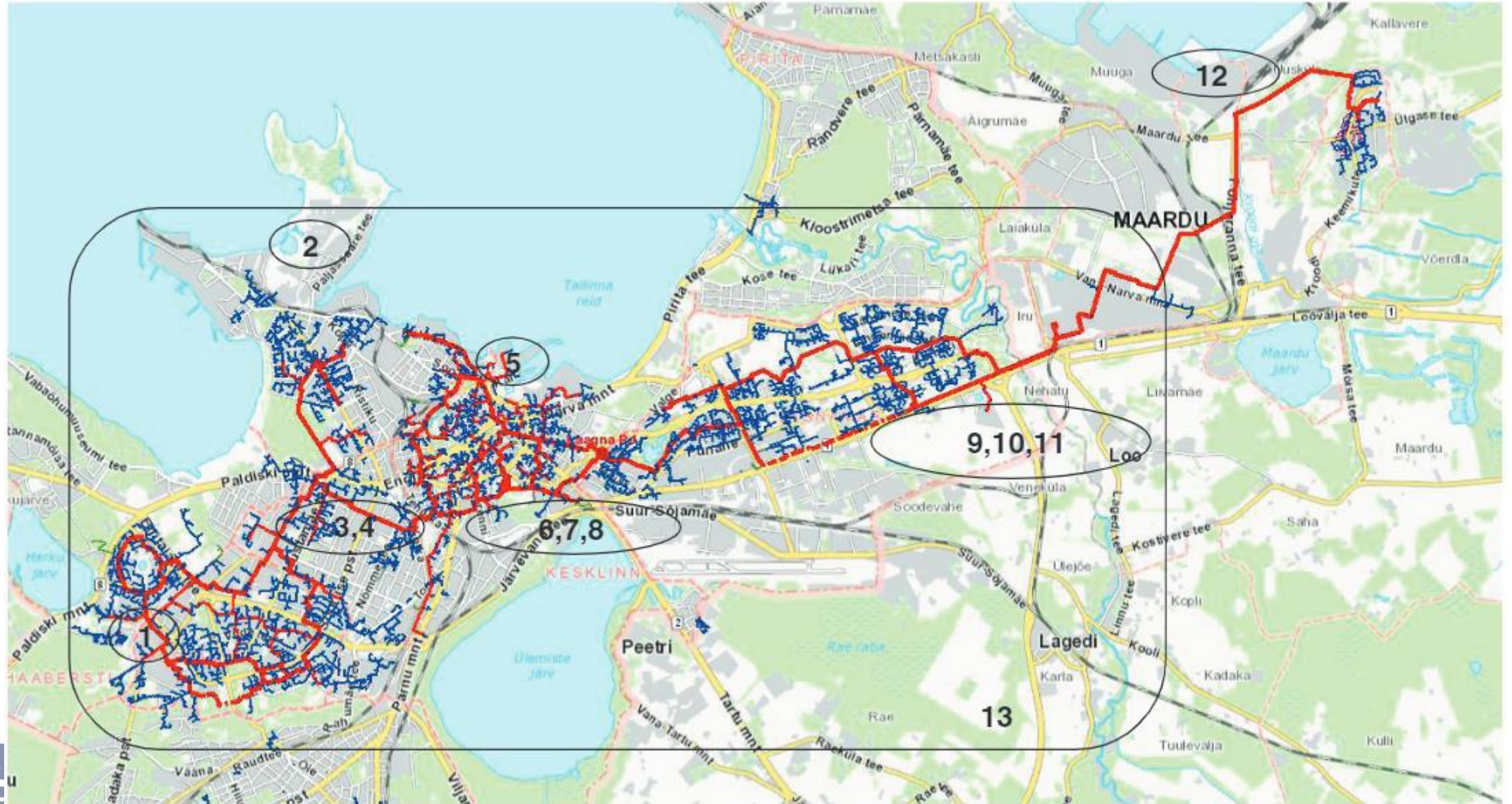


PALJASSAARE

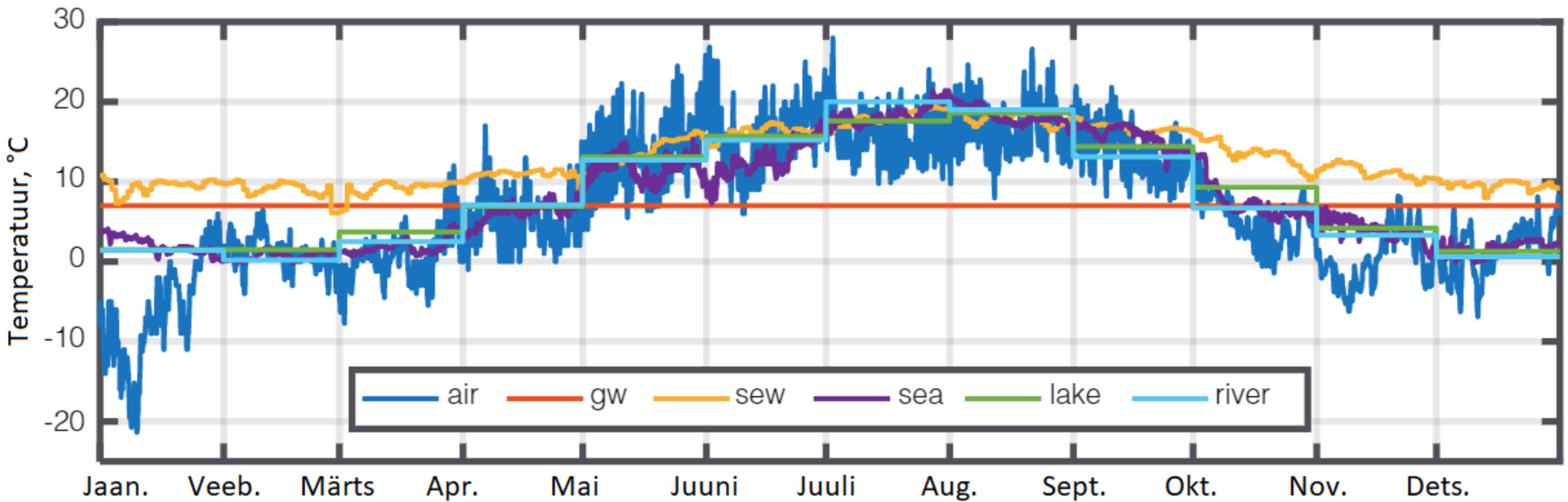
- Tallinna säästva energiamajanduse tegevuskavas aastateks 2011-2021 – Paljassaare soojuspump - 20 MW, katab 6-7% kogu linna soojuskoormusest, kuni **125 GWh**
- MKM (KPMG) uuring „Heitsoojuse- ja heitjahutuse kasutamise võimalused kütte- ja/või jahutus sektoris ning Eesti tõhusa kaugkütte ja -jahutuse potentsiaali hindamine“: Paljassaares soojuspumbad - aastane soojustoodang - **450 GWh**

KOPLI LIINID





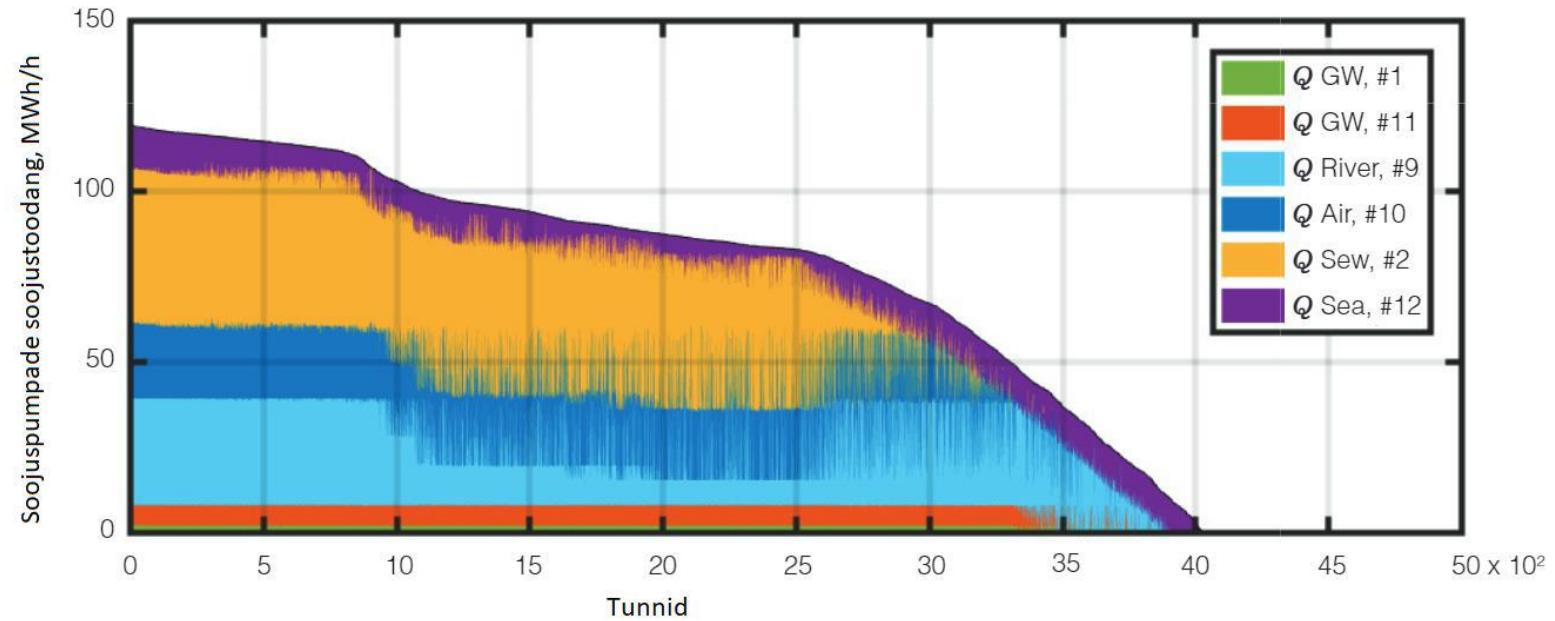
TEMPERATUUR



TULEMUSED

Soojuspumpade võimsus: 122 MW.

- reovesi 46 MW
- jõevesi 31 MW
- välisõhk 24 MW
- merevesi 13 MW
- põhjavesi 6 MW ja 2 MW



KAUGKÜTE BALTI RIIKIDES

Kaugküte on väga levinud soojuse tootmise viis Baltimaades.

Kaugküttest saab vajaliku soojuse

- 62% Eesti soojustarbimisest
- 65% Läti soojustarbimisest
- 58% Leedu soojustarbimisest

Võrdluseks, Euroopa liidus on see suurus keskmiselt 26%.

Madalatemperatuuriline kaugküte, mis kasutab soojuse tootmiseks taastuvaid energiaallikaid toetab Euroopa Liidu kliima ja energeetika eesmärkide täitmist

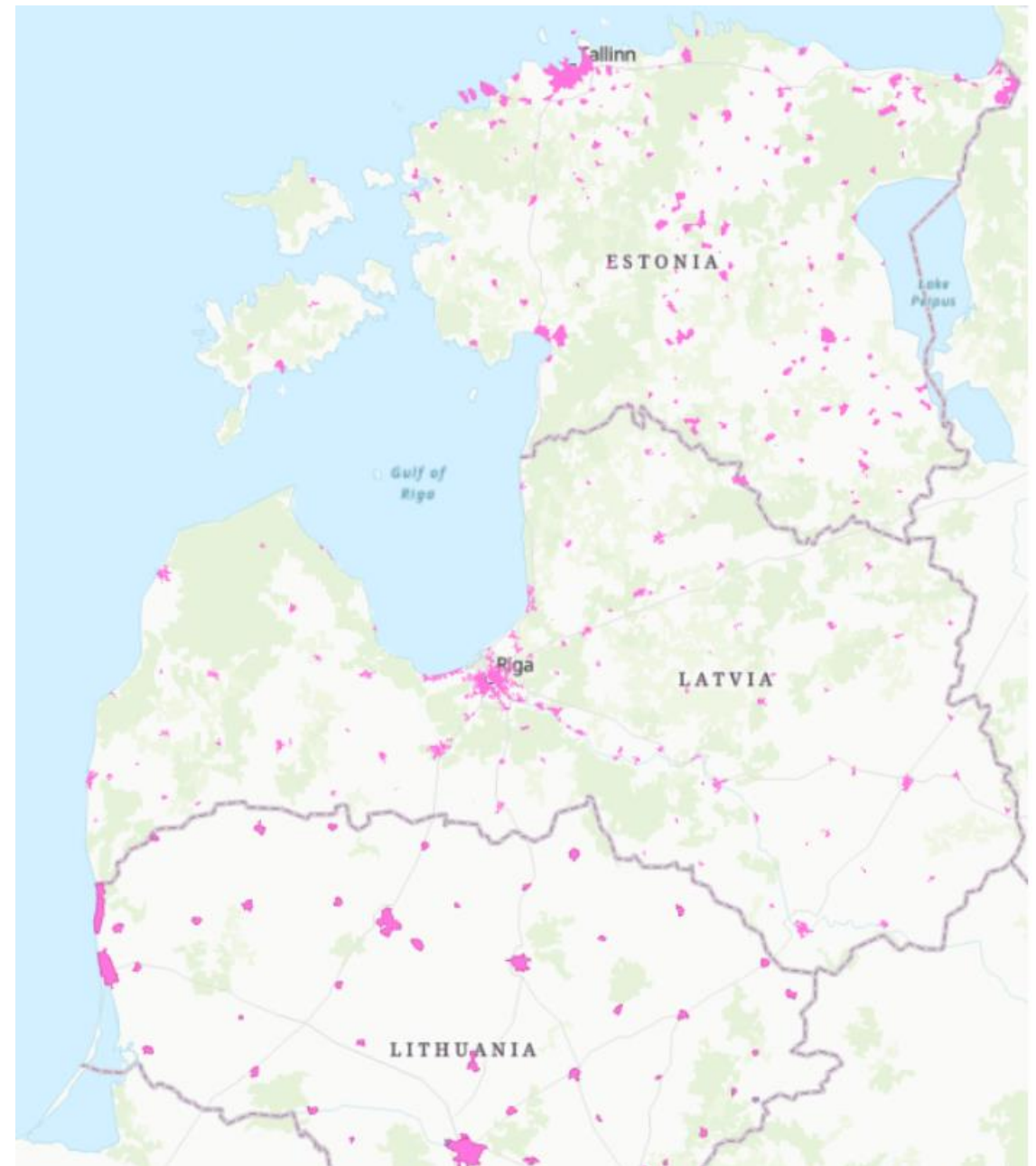
SUURED SOOJUSPUMBAD EESTIS

Suurte soojuspumpade kasutamiseks on Balti riikides küllaldaselt potentsiaali.

- Ellu viidud projektidest võib välja tuua
 - Kaarepere ja Palamuse kaugküttevõrgud, kus toodetakse sooja maasoojupumpade abil
 - Kiikla kaugküttevõrk, kus soojusallikana kasutatakse kaevandse vett
 - Tallinna Lennusadama kütte- ja jahutuslahendus
 - $395 \text{ kW}_{\text{th}}$, $180 \text{ kW}_{\text{el}}$, 250 kW jahutus
 - Utilitase Mustamäe koostootmisjaama paigaldati soojuspump suitsugaaside kondensaatori jahutusveest täiendava soojuse saamiseks

OLULISED PARAMEETRID

- Uuringu raames koguti iga kaugküttevõrgu kohta järgmised andmed
 - Asukoht (koordinaadid)
 - Kasutatava soojusallika liik
 - Aastane soojusvajadus (MWh)
 - Soojuskadu (%)
 - Kasutatavate kütuste jaotus (MW, MWh)
- Andmed kanti visualiseerimiseks GIS kaardile
 - 184 Eesti kaugküttevõrku
 - 111 Läti kaugküttevõrku
 - 56 Leedu kaugküttevõrku



KÕRGETEMPERATUURILISED SOOJUSALLIKAD

- Kõrgetemperatuuriliste soojusallikate puhul võeti arvesse:
 - Kaugküttes sobib kasutamiseks tööstuslik heitsoojus ja katlamajade suitsugaasid
 - Arvesse võeti soojusallikaid, mille soojuslik võimsus on üle 10 MW
 - Tööstuslikuks heitsoojuseks loetakse soojust, mis lastakse ümbrusesse peale tööstuslikku protsessi
 - Heitsoojus, mille temperatuur on kõrgem kui 90°C, saab kasutada kaugküttes vaid soojusvaheti abil
 - Ülejäänud heitsoojust saab kasutada soojuspumpade abil
- Iga soojusallika puhul koguti andmed
 - Koordinaadid
 - Soojusallika tüüp – katlamaja, koostootmisjaam, tööstus
 - Aastane heitsoojuse kogus (MWh)
 - Paigaldatud võimsus (MW)
 - Kasutatav kütus

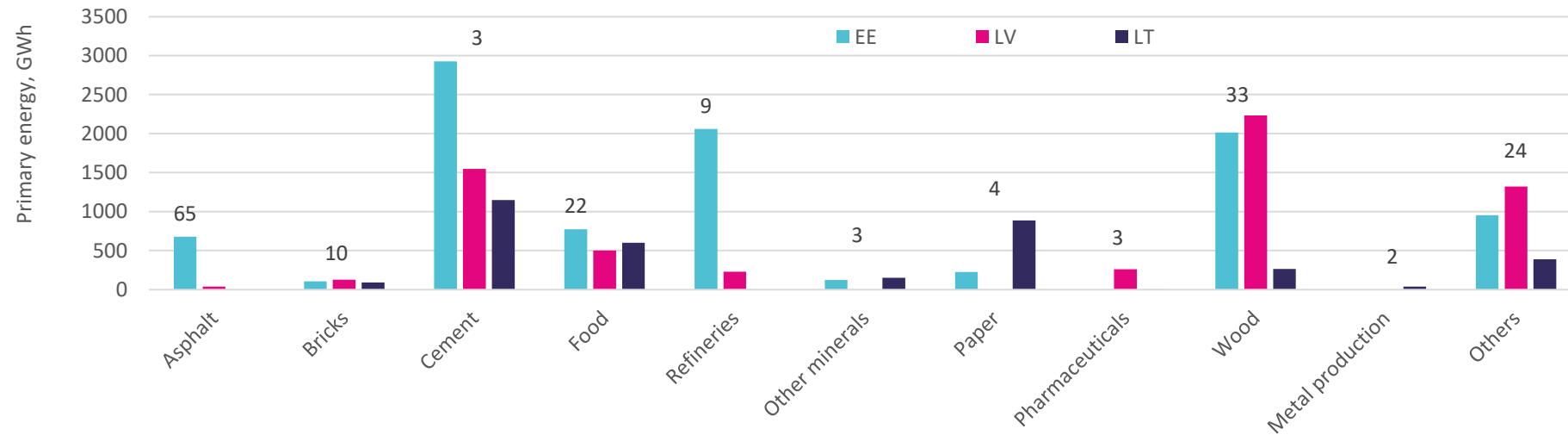
KÕRGETEMPERatuurILISED SOOJUSALLIKAD

Heitsoojuse allikate arv riigiti

- Eestis 174
- Lätis 106
- Leedus 99

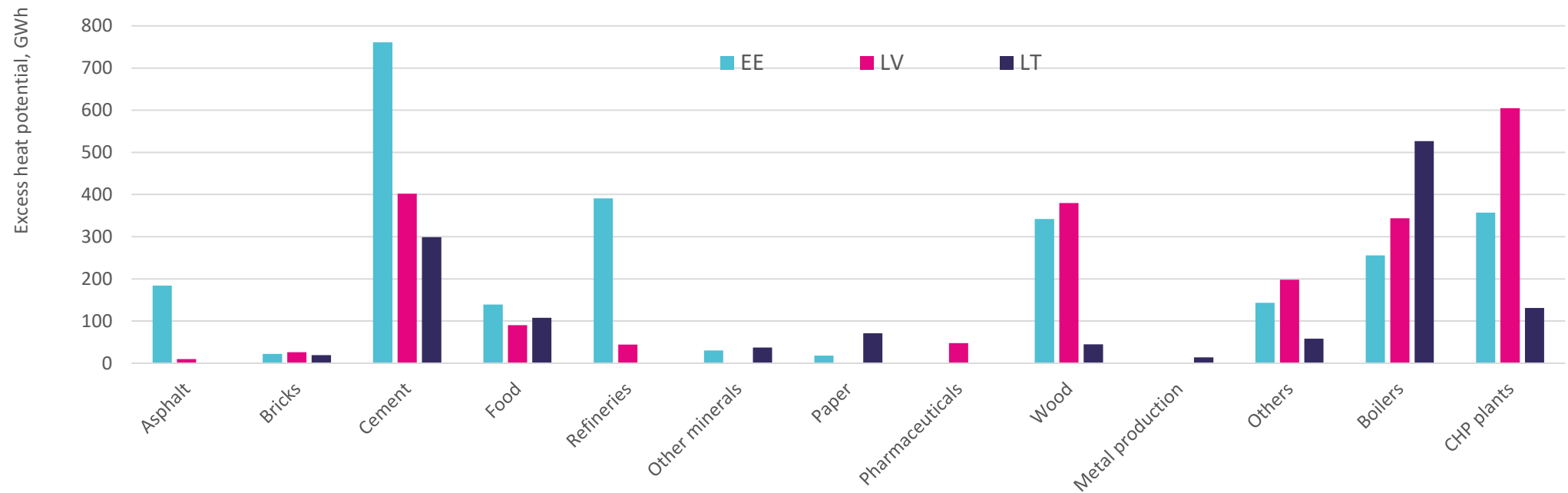
Allikad jagati 14 erinevaks tüübiks vastavalt tööstusele

Vastavalt allika tüübile hinnati heitsoojuse kogus primaarenergia tegurite järgi (PEC)



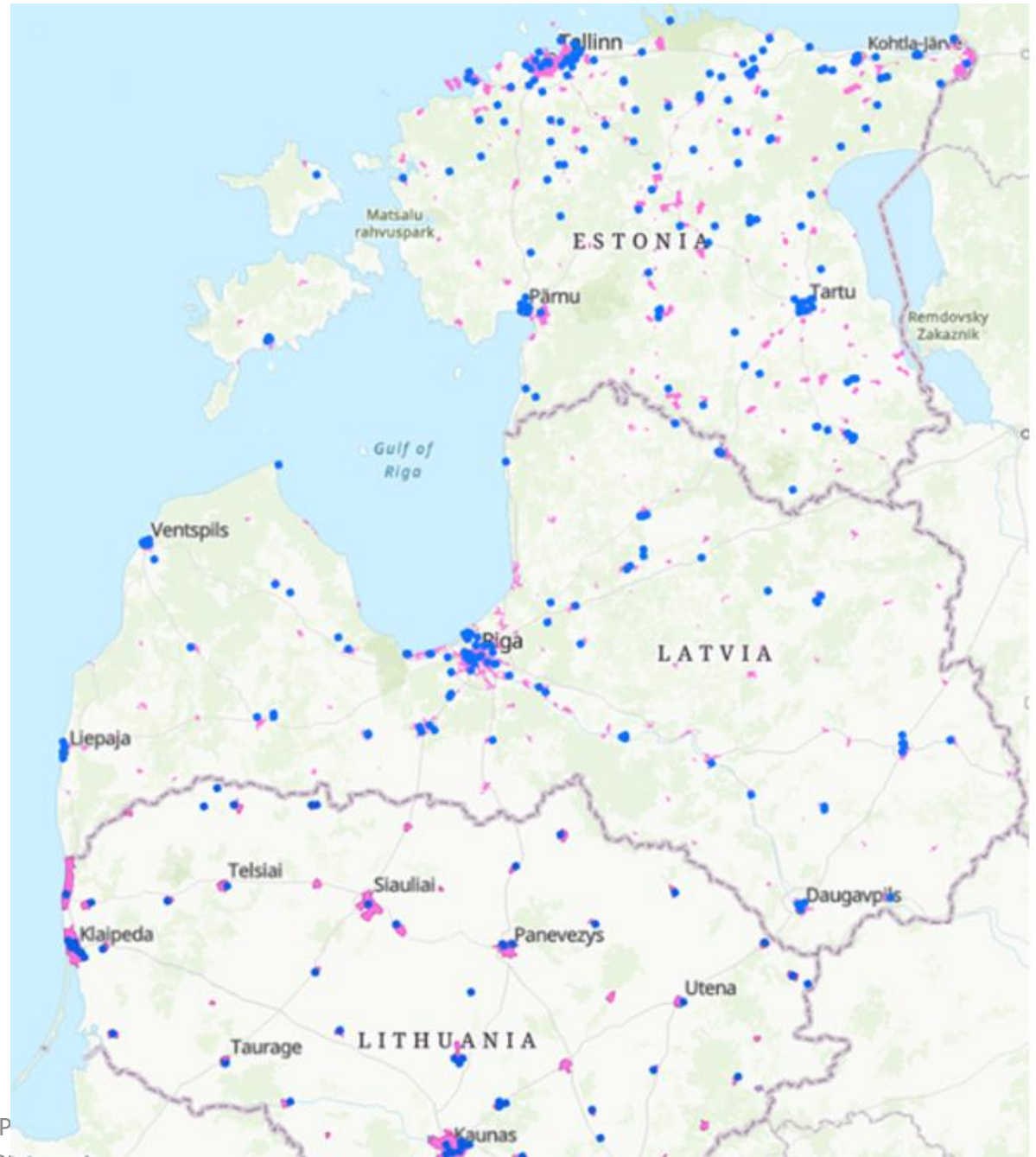
KÕRGETEMPERATUURILISTE SOOJUSALLIKATE KASUTAMINE

- Eesti puhul on potentsiaalne kasutatav heitsoojuse kogus 3370 GWh
 - Sellest 2247 GWh saaks rakendada soojusvaheti abil
 - Sellest 1123 GWh saaks rakendada soojuspumpade abil
- Katlamajade ja koostootmisjaamade puhul arvestati, et esmalt tuleks paigaldada suitsugaaside kondensaator ja seejärel soojuspump



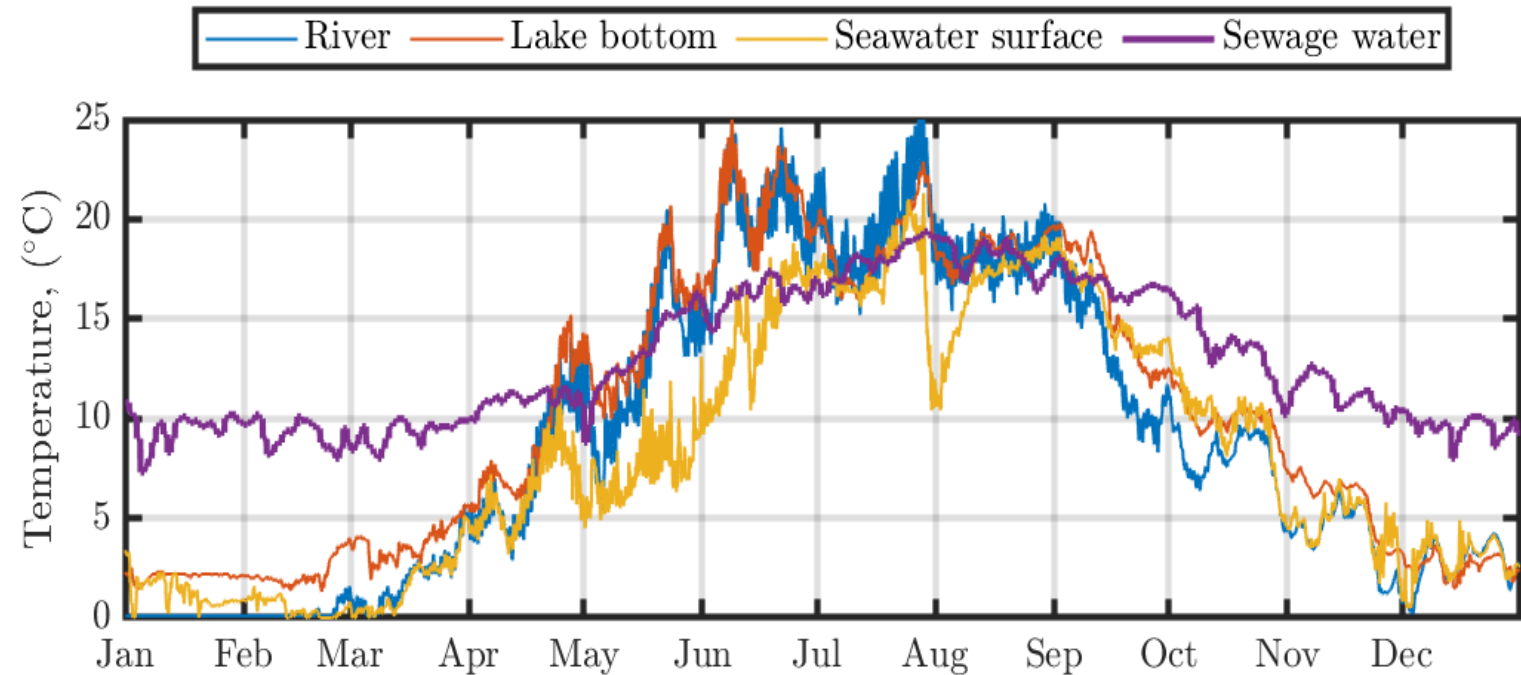
KÕRGETEMPERATUURILISED SOOJUSALLIKAD

- Kõrgetemperatuurilised soojusallikad lisati visualiseerimiseks GIS kaardile



MADALATEMPERATUURILISED SOOJUSALLIKAD

- Madalatemperatuuriliste soojusallikate puhul võeti arvesse:
 - Temperatuur on alla 30°C
 - Üldiselt looduslikud allikad
 - Merevesi
 - Õhk
 - Pinnavesi
 - Järved
 - Jõed
 - Reovesi



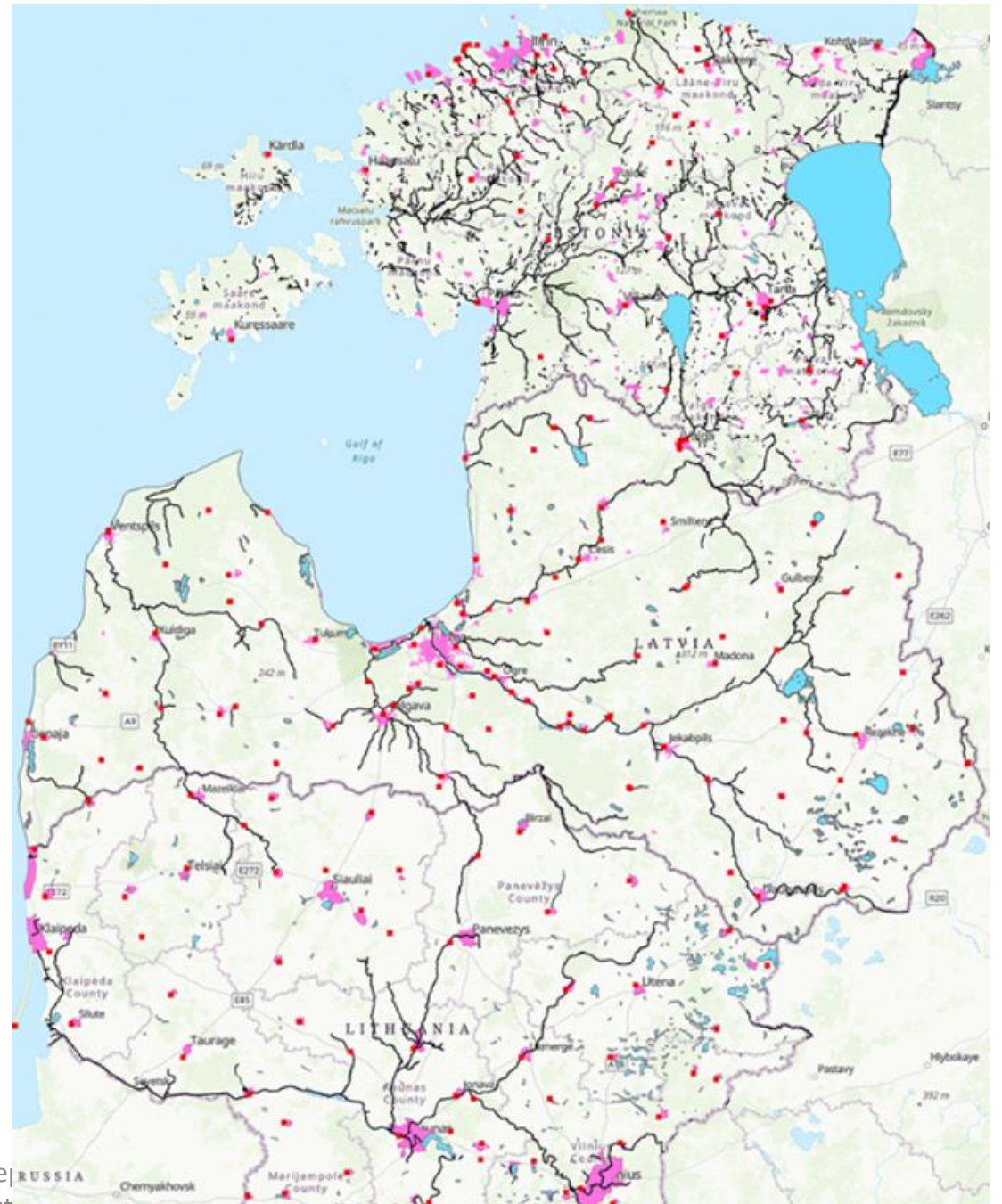
MADALATEMPERATUURILISTE SOOJUSALLIKATE KASUTAMINE

- Kasutatavateks loeti soojusallikaid, mis asusid max 1 km kaugusel kaugküttevõrgust
- Tuleb arvesse võtta külmumispunkti
- Arvestades, et temperatuurilangus on 3 K, siis merevee puhul on minimaalne kasulik temperatuur 2,5°C, jõgede ja järvede puhul on see temperatuur kõrgem

Madalatemperatuuriline soojusallikas	Kaugus, km	Eesti	Läti	Leedu
Merevee ligipääsuga kaugküttevõrgud	0	18	9	3
	<1	4	0	0
Reovee võimalusega kaugküttevõrgud	0	33	41	23
	<1	11	28	10
Suurte jõgedega kaugküttevõrgud	0	79	40	18
	<1	25	17	3
Suurte järvedega kaugküttevõrgud	0	11	11	16
	<1	8	10	7

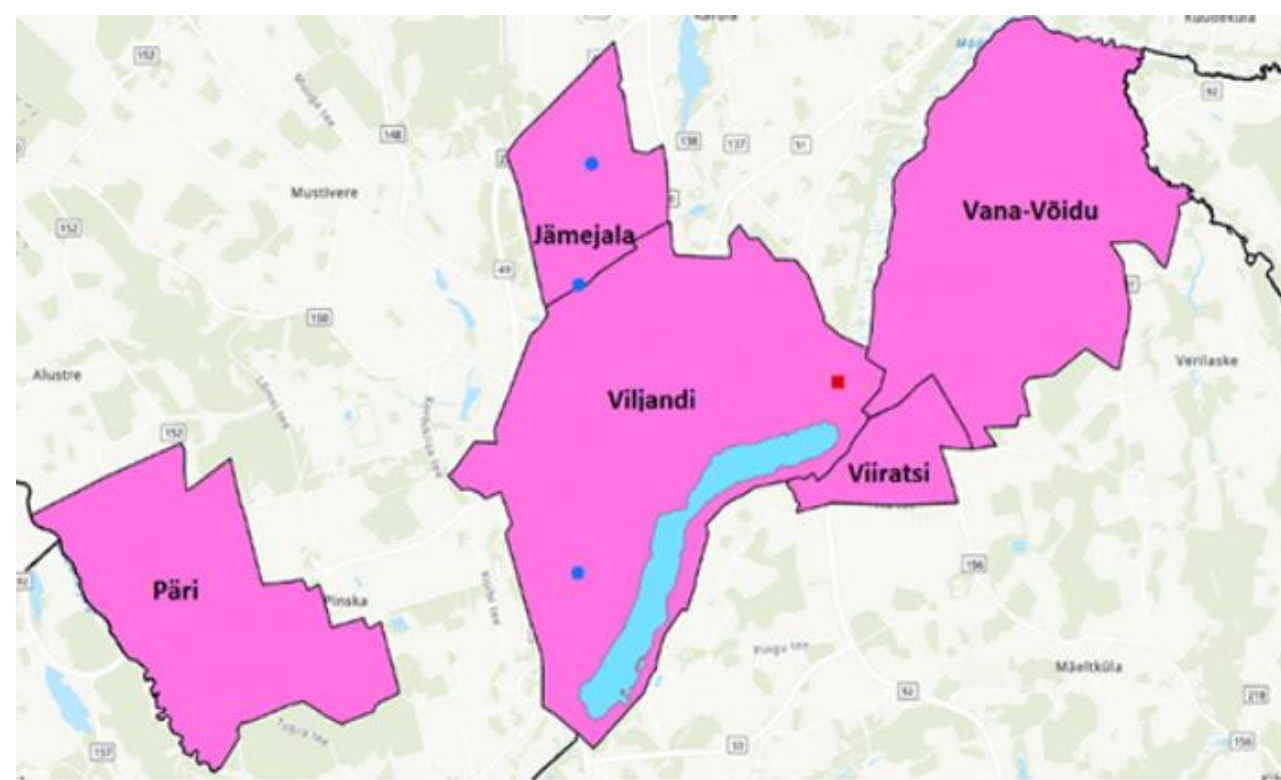
MADALATEMPERATUURILISED SOOJUSALLIKAD

- Lisades kaardile ka kõik madalatemperatuurilised soojusallikad on valminud põhjalik kaart soojusallikatega ja nende kasutuskohtadega
- Kaart on vabalt kasutatav kõikidele huvilistele ja on plaanis sealset informatsiooni täiendada
- <https://ttugis.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=e95d0f0431a7462984304204618383ae>



VILJANDI NÄIDE

- Kaugküttevõrgud
 - Viljandi – aastane tarbimine 85 000 MWh
 - Vana-Võidu – aastane tarbimine 1500 MWh
 - Päre
 - Viiratsi
 - Jämejala
- Piirkonnas asuvad soojusallikad
 - Viljandi Kõsti reoveepuhastusjaam
 - Viljandi katlamaja – ligikaudu 8 GWh kasutatavat soojust
 - Jämejala katlamajad – ligikaudu 5,6 ja 4,3 GWh kasutatavat soojust



- Viljandi järv – kuni 21 GWh kasutatavat soojust
- Raudna jõgi
- Tännassilma jõgi
- Ärna jõgi

AGENDA

- Large-scale heat pump development in Scandinavia
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DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE-SCALE HEAT PUMPS FOR DISTRICT HEATING IN SCANDINAVIA

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sweden (1500 MW) ▪ 58 units ▪ Up to 50 MW units ▪ HCFC (R22), CFC (R12) ▪ COP: 3.0 – 3.5 ▪ Sewage water, seawater ▪ Nuclear power | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sweden, Norway, Finland ▪ 36 units ▪ Up to 18 MW units ▪ HFC (R134a) ▪ COP: 2.8 – 4.0 ▪ Seawater, sewage water, excess heat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Denmark, Norway ▪ >19 units (+14 DK) ▪ Up to 4 MW units ▪ Natural (R717, R744), HFO ▪ COP: 2.8 – 4.0 ▪ Excess heat, seawater, ambient air, groundwater,... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Esbjerg (DK, 2023), ... ▪ Up to 150°C ▪ Up to 50 MW units ▪ Natural, HFO, Mixtures ▪ Water as heat source |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

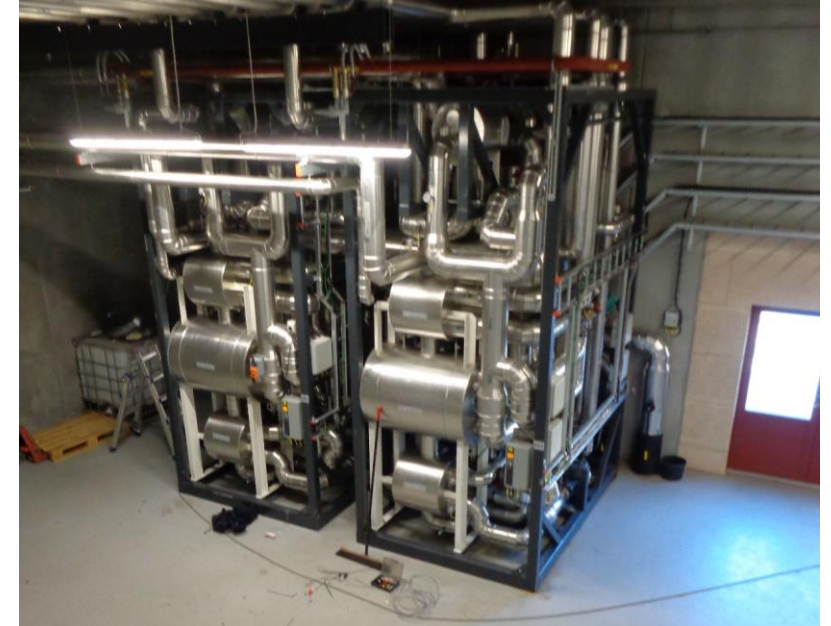


EXAMPLES OF LARGE-SCALE HEAT PUMPS IN SKANDINAVIA



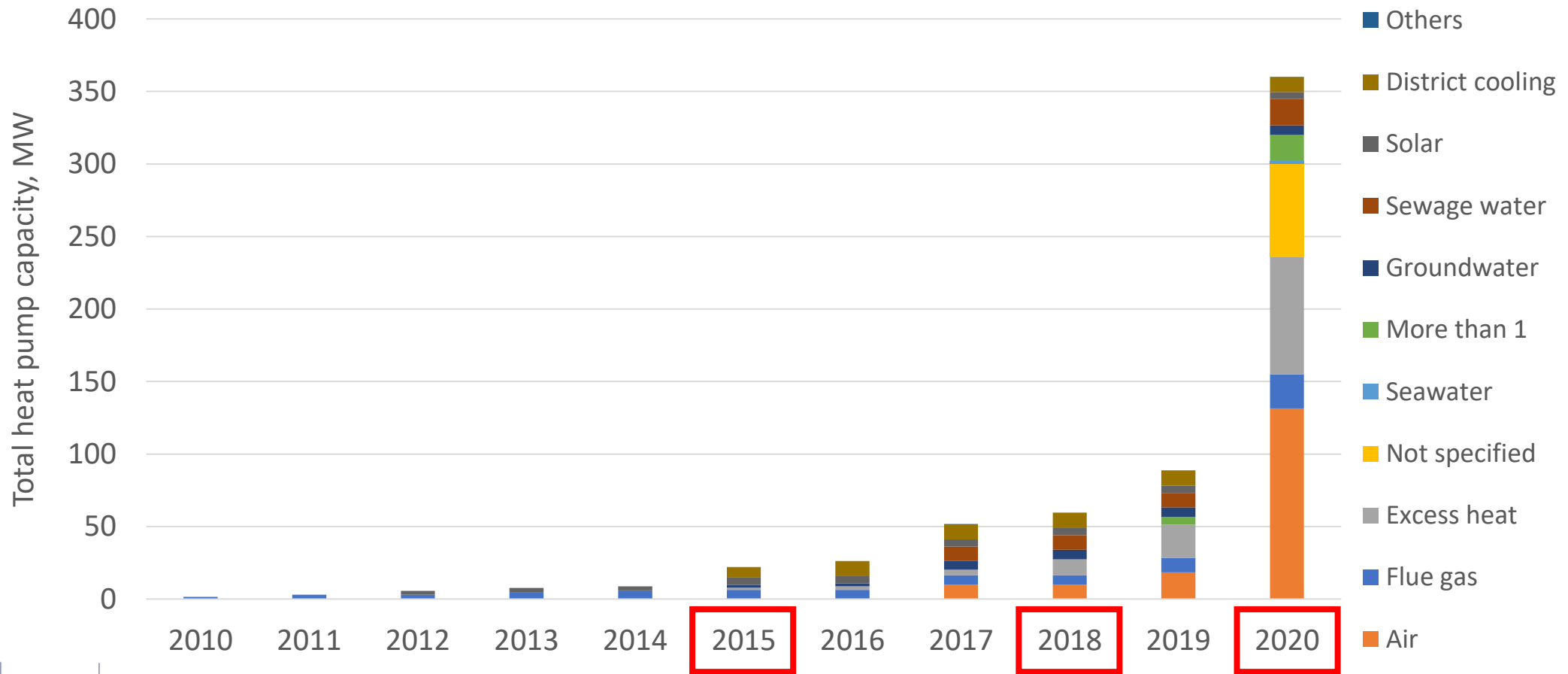
180 MW seawater heat pump (Stockholm, 1986)

13.2 MW seawater heat pump (Oslo, 2011)



4.4 MW air-source heat pump (Ringkøbing, 2017)

TOTAL THERMAL CAPACITY OF LARGE-SCALE HEAT PUMPS SUPPLYING DISTRICT HEATING IN DENMARK



REASONS FOR HEAT PUMP DEVELOPMENT IN DENMARK

Investment support

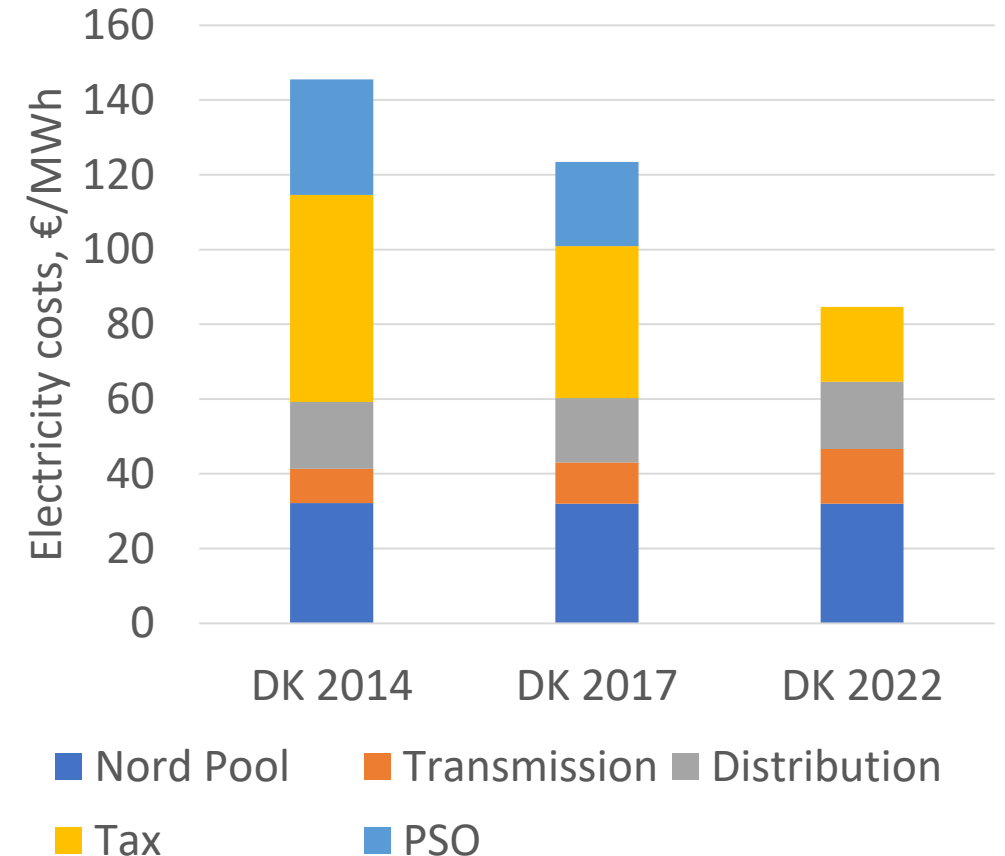
- 2015: M€3.6 for 10 projects worth M€19 (19MW)
- 2018: M€3.1 for 13 projects worth M€26 (30MW)

Scientific support

- 1050 MW of heat pumps in 2050 (DEA)
- 2450 MW of heat pumps in 2050 (IDA)

Governmental support (2018)

- 6300 MW wind power already in 2020
- 2400 MW more until 2030
- No coal for electricity generation by 2030
- Change of electricity taxes/tariffs



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OUR MODELLING STRATEGY

- Analyze competitiveness of large-scale heat pumps and various heat sources in district heating networks
- Energy system model analysis until 2050
 - Balmorel software, as in BENTE and FLEX4RES
 - Baltic-Nordic region

Additional details considered:

- COPs depending on time, heat source and temperatures
- Cost assumptions for heat pumps depending on heat source
- Detailed modelling of district heating areas
- GIS-based heat source mapping for each modelled area

ACCESS OF DISTRICT HEATING AREAS TO HEAT SOURCES

- Estonia:
 - 8 individual areas (2.76 TWh)
 - 4 aggregated areas (0.93 TWh)
- EH0/EH1: Industrial excess heat within 0/1 km
- SW0/SW1: Seawater within 0/1 km distance
- R0/R1: Rivers within 0/1 km distance
- L0/L1: Large lakes within 0/1 km distance
- S0/S1: Sewage water treatment plant within 0/1 km distance

Area	EH0	EH1	SW0	SW1	R0	R1	L0	L1	S0	S1	TWh	Areas
Maardu								■			0.06	1
Narva	■					■			■		0.39	1
Pärnu			■	■		■					0.23	1
Sillamäe							■		■		0.24	1
Tallinn	■	■	■	■		■	■		■		1.5	1
Tartu		■								■	0.2	1
Viljandi							■	■			0.09	1
Võru							■	■	■		0.05	1
ExcessH	■										0.53	37
NoSource											0.24	85
Rivers						■					0.09	42
Rest											0.07	20

SCENARIO ANALYSIS OF FUTURE ENERGY SUPPLY UNTIL 2050

- Base scenario: Socio-economic competition of technologies
- Grid Tariffs scenario: Current electricity grid tariffs
- Invest support scenario: 50% subsidy for new large-scale heat pumps

- Sensitivity analysis:
 - Biomass prices $\pm 33\%$
 - CO₂ prices $\pm 33\%$

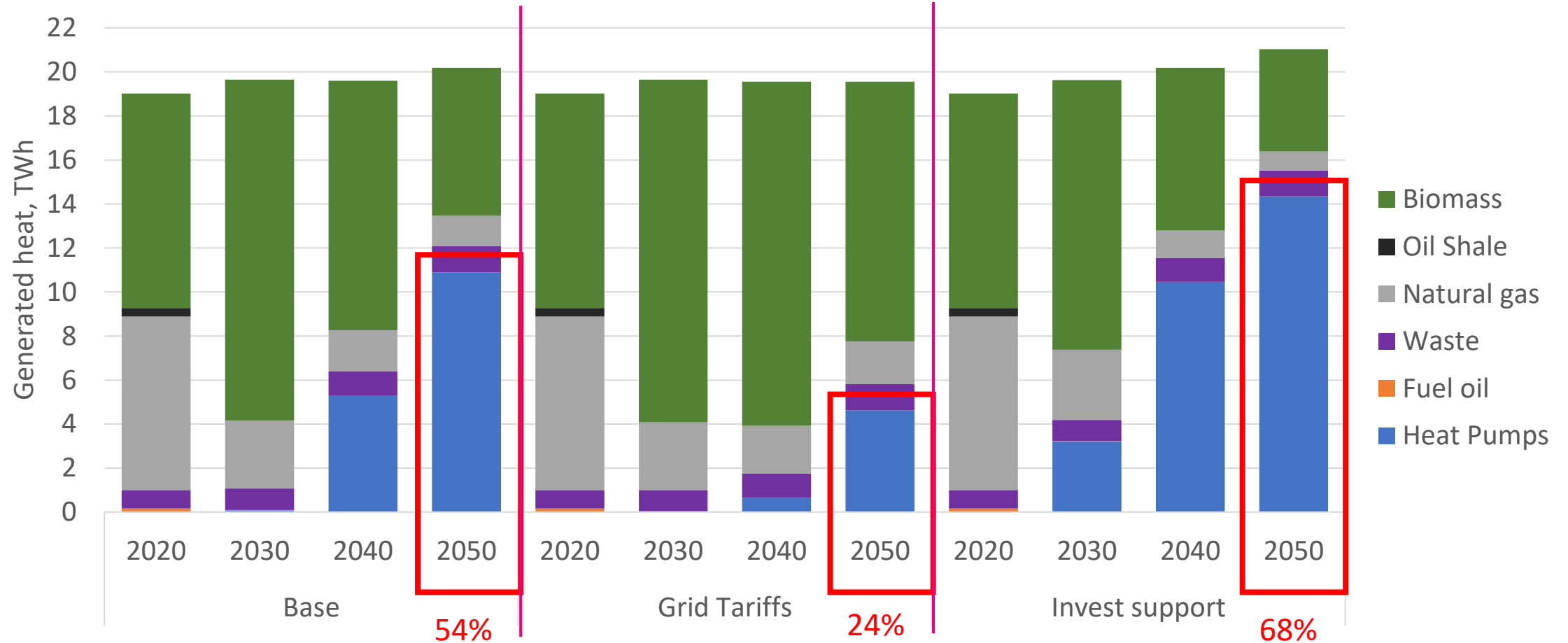
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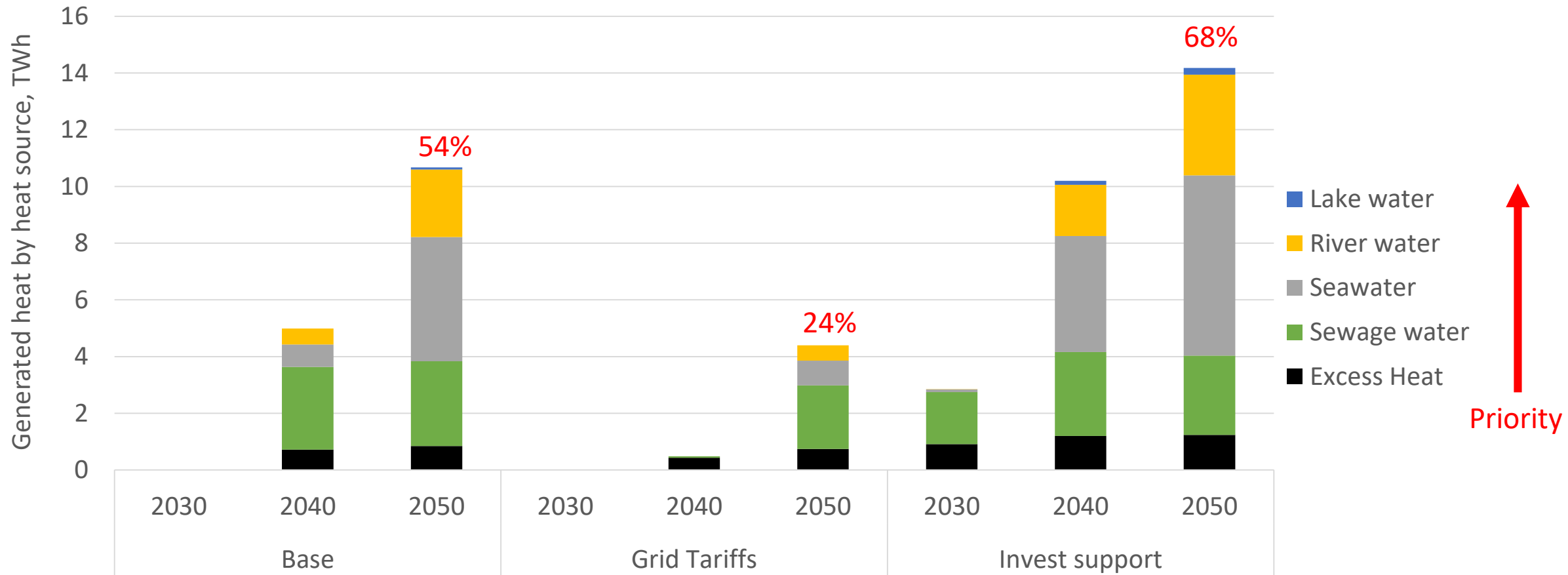
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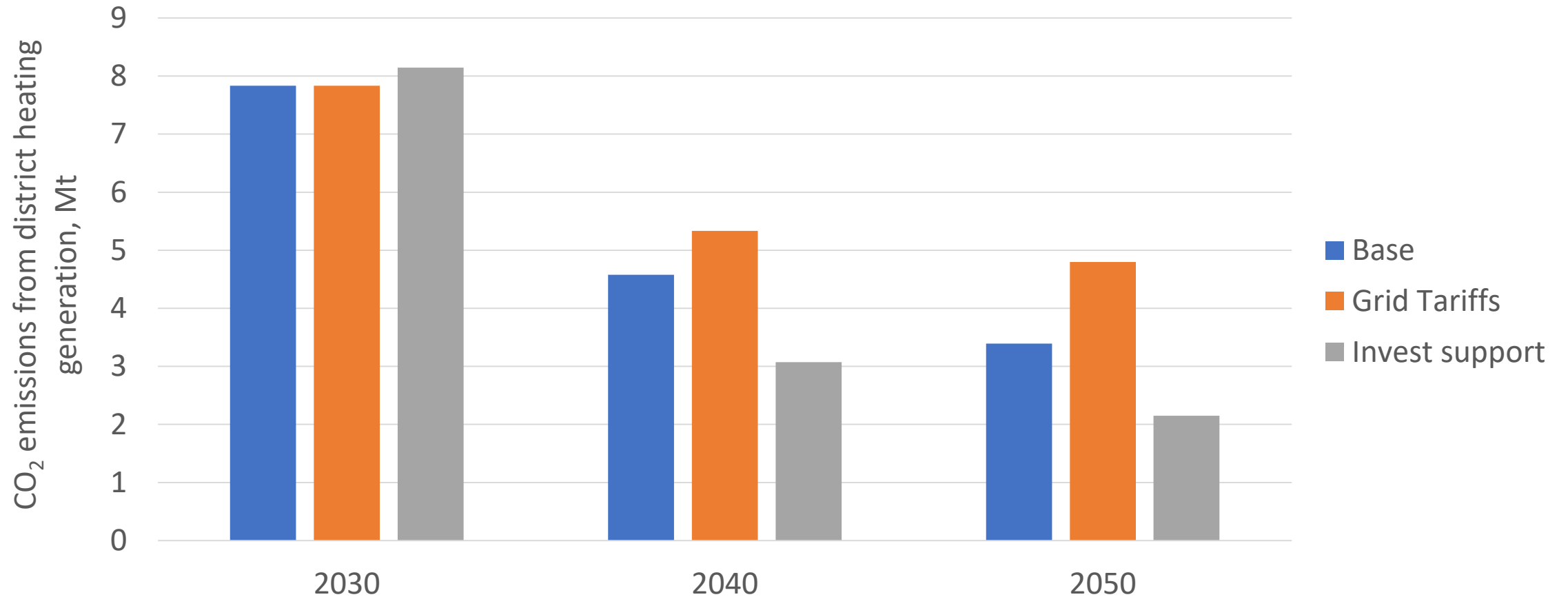
GENERATED HEAT FOR ALL BALTIC STATES



GENERATED HEAT BY HEAT SOURCE FOR ALL BALTIC STATES



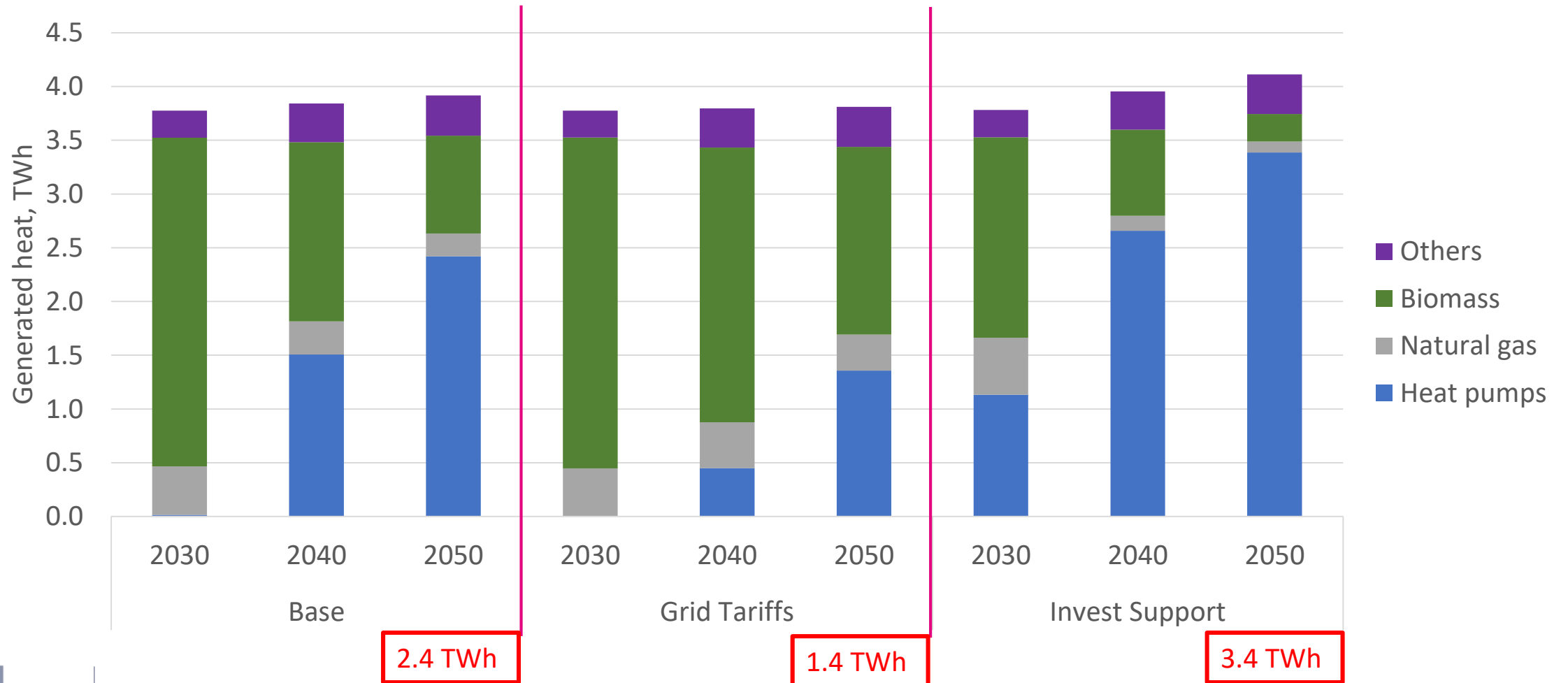
CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM DISTRICT HEATING FOR ALL BALTIC STATES



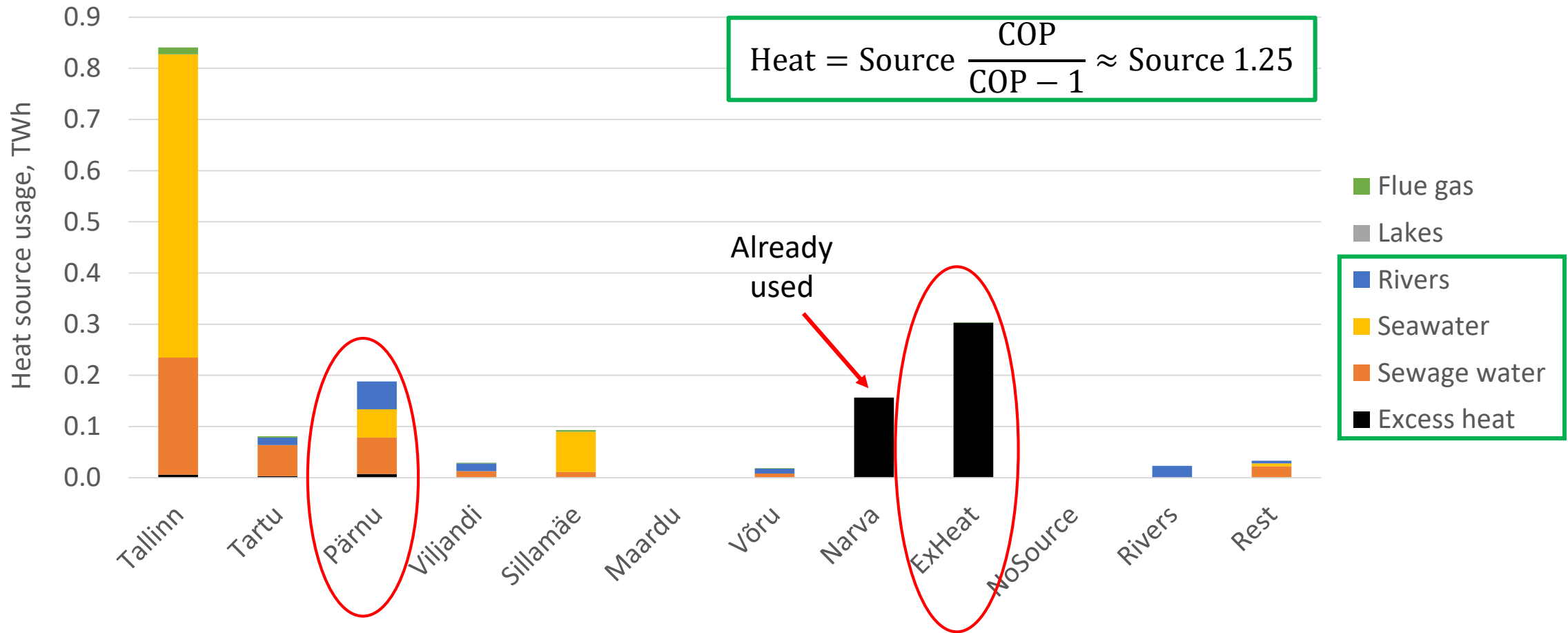
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GENERATED HEAT FOR ESTONIA

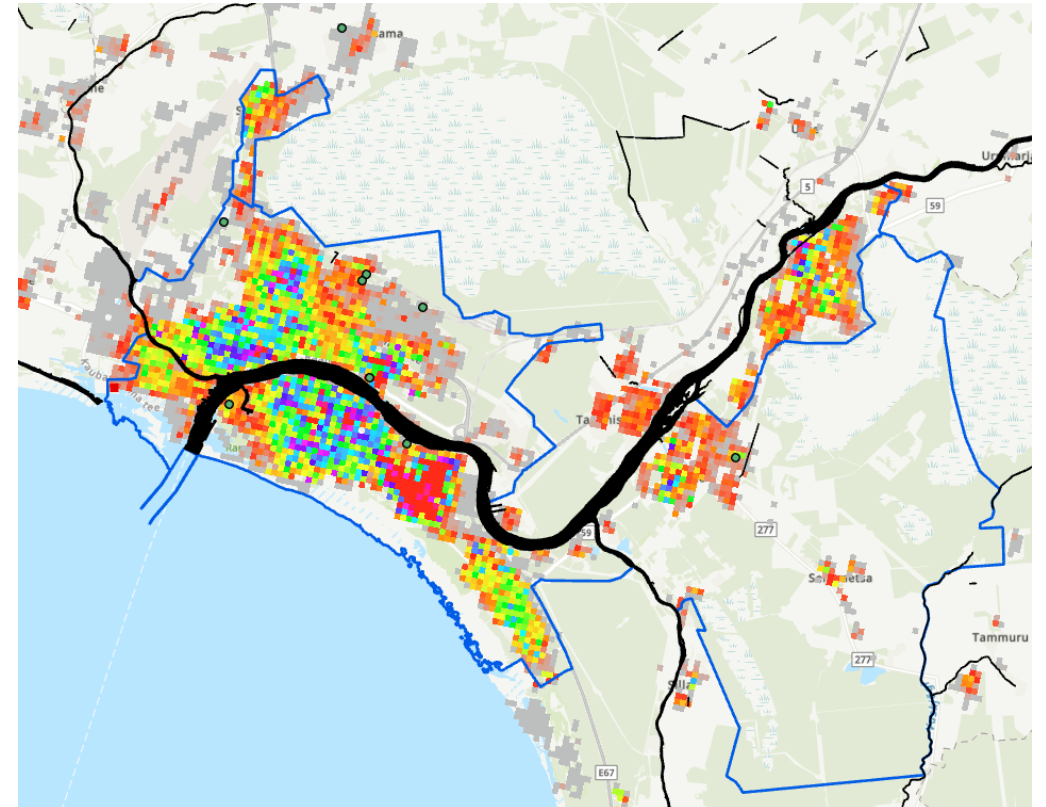
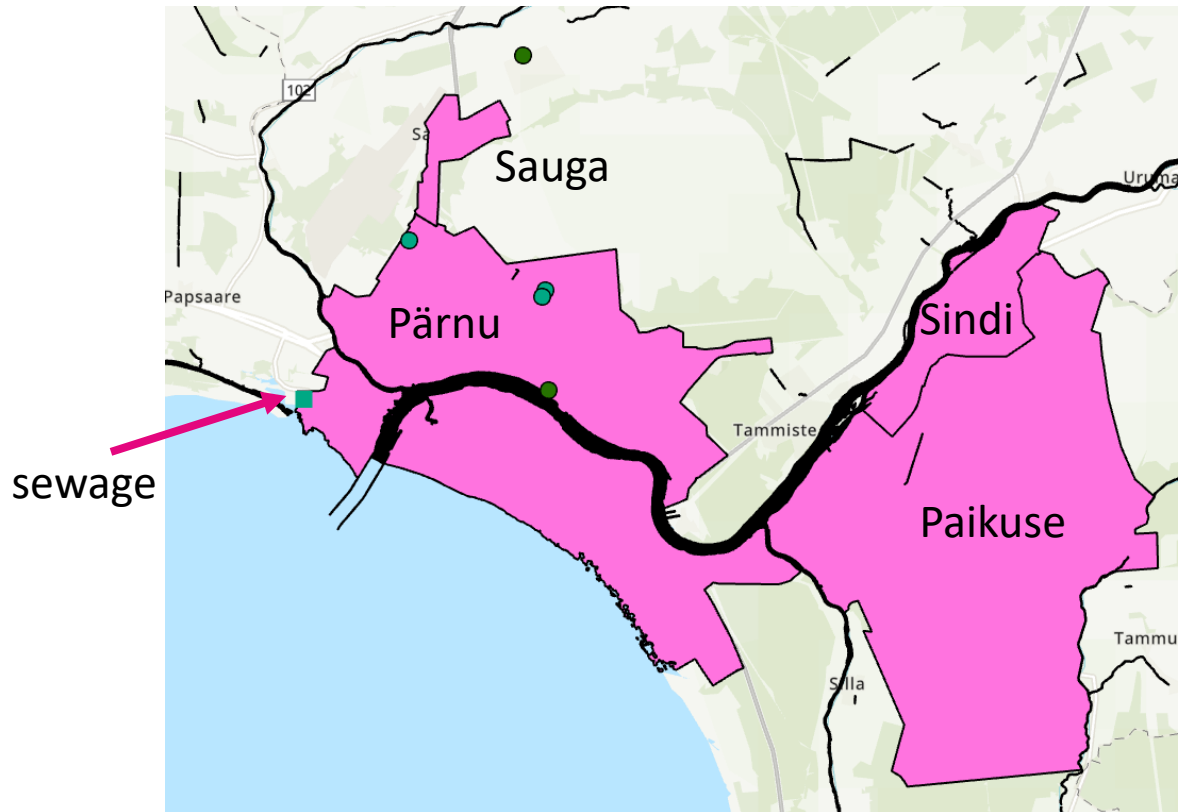


HEAT SOURCE USAGE IN ESTONIA BASE SCENARIO IN 2050



EXAMPLE PÄRNU

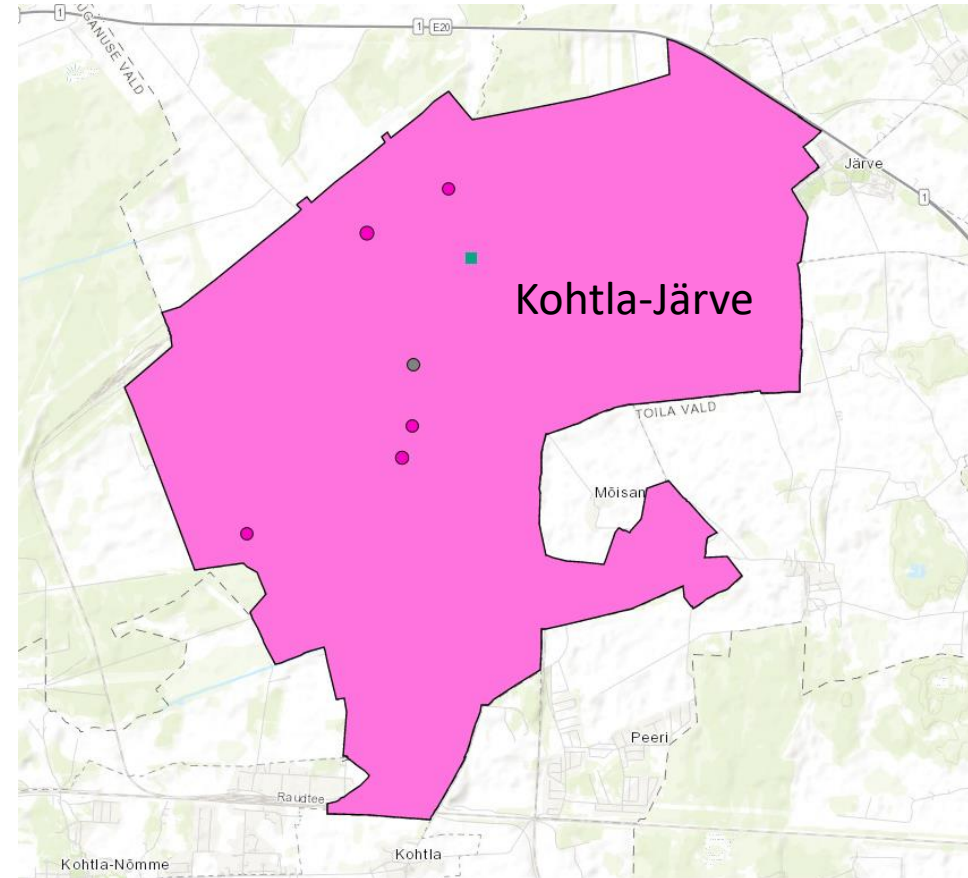
- [Link](#)



Heat density map from <https://www.hotmaps.eu/map>

AGGREGATE EXCESS HEAT GROUP BASE SCENARIO IN 2050

- 37 district heating areas:
 - 520 GWh heat demand
- 22 district heating areas with industries:
 - 300 GWh heat demand
 - !Limiting factor!
- 32 industries:
 - 2500 GWh excess heat potential
 - 300 GWh used in 2050
 - 1 x Cement, 8 x Asphalt, 7 x Chemicals, 6 x Wood, 5 x Food, 5 x Others
- [Link](#)



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LARGE-SCALE HEAT PUMPS FOR DISTRICT COOLING

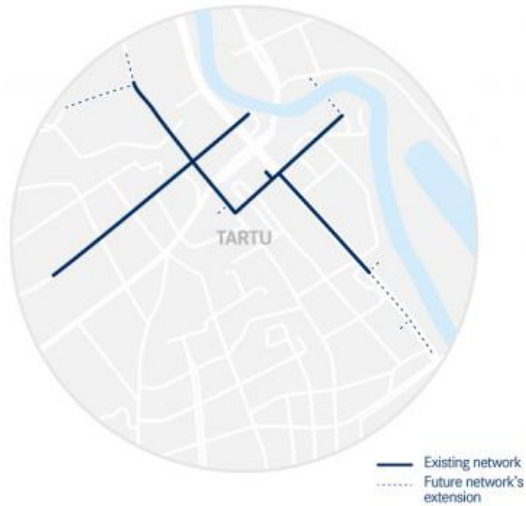
- Tårnby, Denmark
- 6.5 MW heating
- 4.3 MW cooling
- Heat pump of the year 2020 (DecarbIndustry, EHPA)
- Win-win for DH and DC clients



Source: www.taarnbyforsyning.dk/

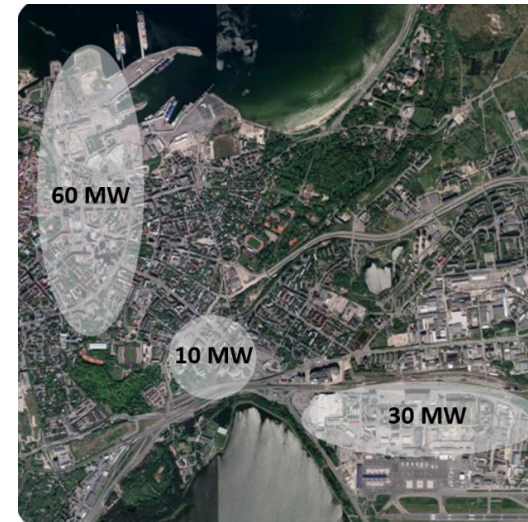
LARGE-SCALE HEAT PUMPS FOR DISTRICT COOLING

- Tartu



<https://www.hotmaps.eu/map>

- Tallinn



<https://www.hotmaps.eu/map>

AGENDA

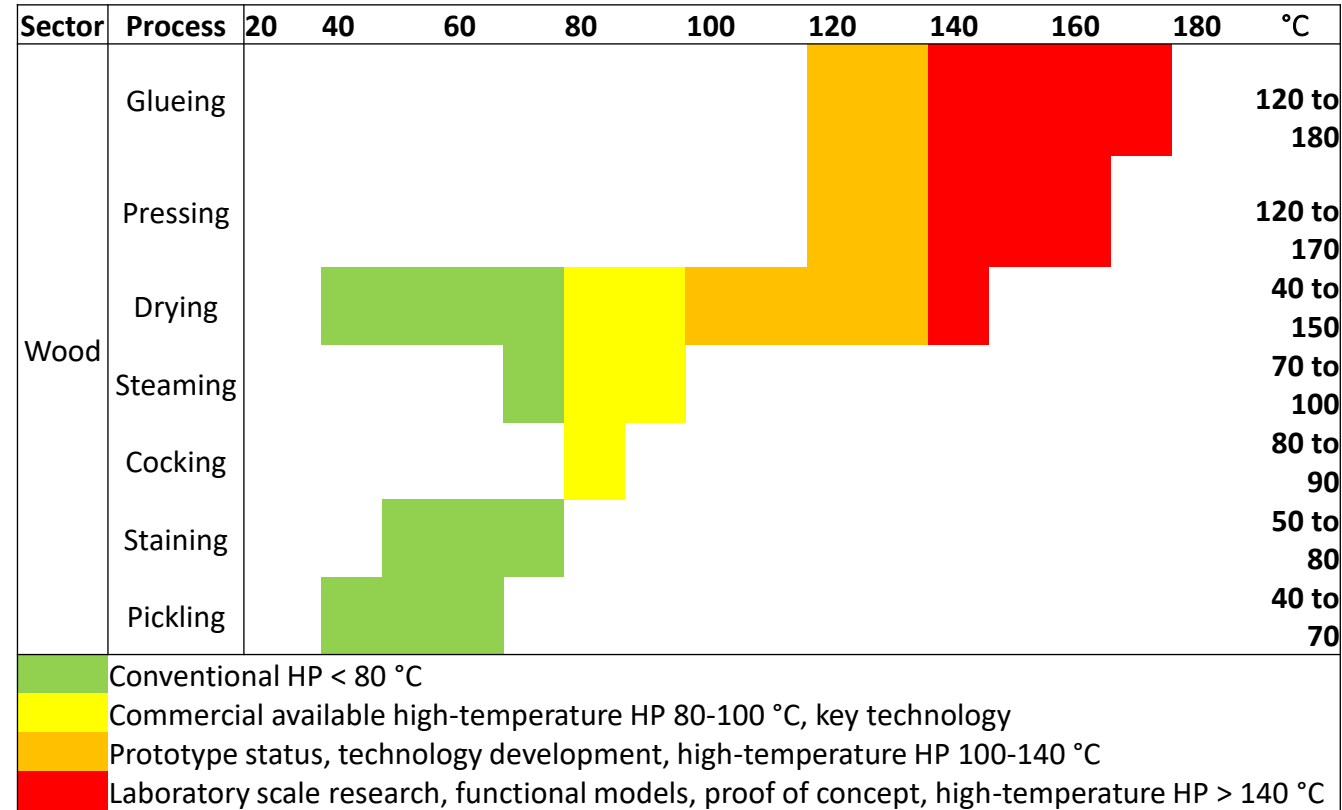
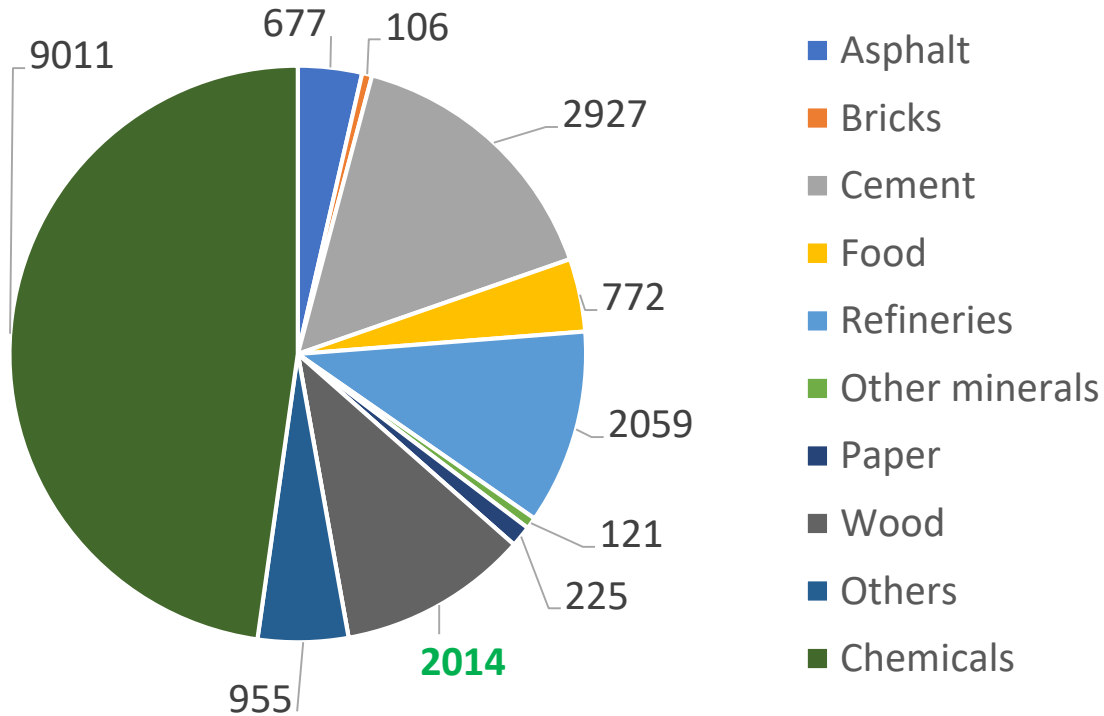
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ELECTRIFICATION OF THE INDUSTRY

Primary energy consumption, GWh



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CONCLUSIONS OF SCENARIO ANALYSIS

- Large-scale heat pumps and heat storage are essential to reduce GHG emissions
- Current grid tariffs are hindering heat pump implementation
- Heat source usage:
 - Excess heat: most competitive, but limited availability
 - Sewage water: high temperature, capacity and proximity
 - Seawater and rivers: depending on availability (of other heat sources)
- Sensitivity analysis:
 - Large-scale heat pumps compete directly with biomass
 - 3-way balance: large-scale heat pumps, biomass and natural gas

POTENTIAL PATHWAY AND DRIVERS FOR LARGE-SCALE HPS

Sector	Drivers benefiting large-scale HP implementation	DK	EE	LV	LT
Heat	Ownership structure of DH networks enabling long-term investments	Green	Orange	Yellow	Yellow
Heat	Low operating DH temperatures	Green	Red	Red	Red
Heat	High proportion of citizens supplied by DH	Green	Green	Green	Green
Heat	Experiences and knowledge with heat pumps and communication between actors	Green	Orange	Orange	Red
Heat, Power	Political targets for a sustainable supply of power and heat in the near future	Green	Green	Yellow	Green
Heat, Power	Tax system and tariff structure to ensure reasonable low electricity costs	Green	Yellow	Orange	Yellow
Power	Sustainable generation of power	Green	Red	Green	Green
Power	Security of power supply	Green	Green	Green	Red
Power	High proportion of fluctuating, renewable power generation	Green	Orange	Orange	Yellow
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Fully applies </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Applies to a large extent </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Applies to a small extent </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Does not apply </div> </div>				

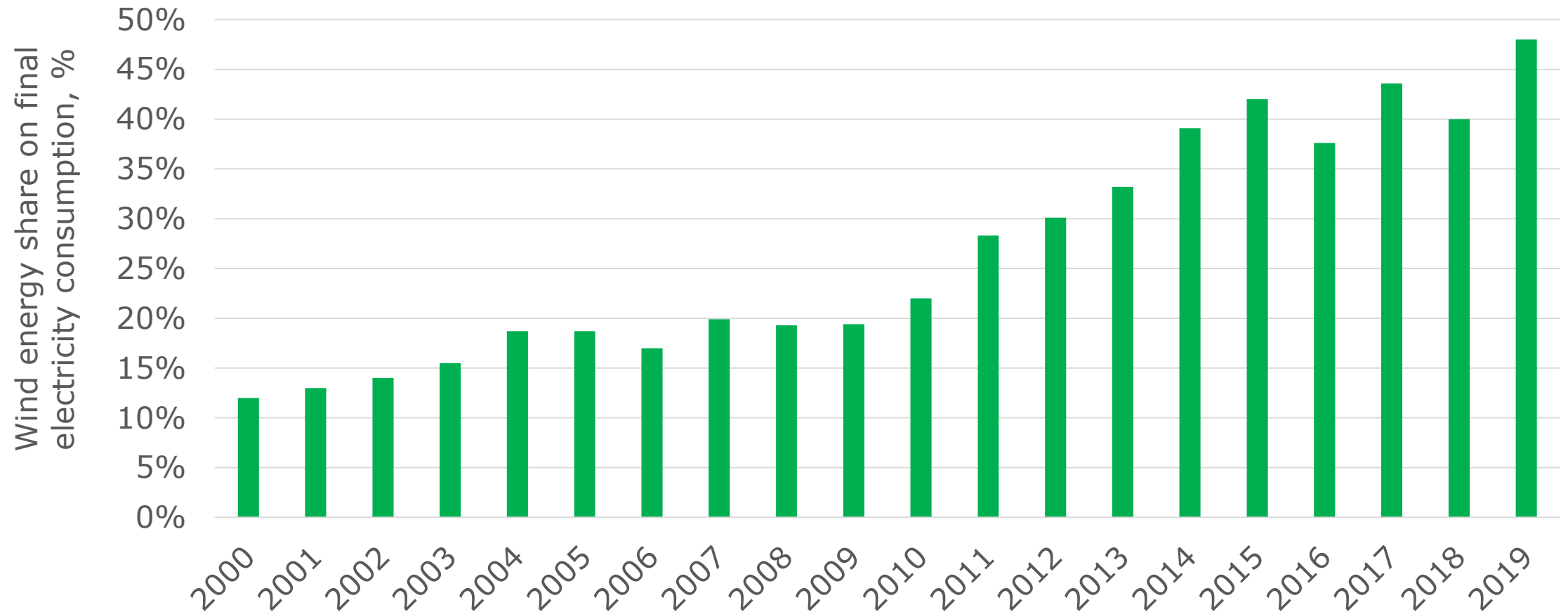
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REASONS FOR HEAT PUMP DEVELOPMENT IN DENMARK



REASONS FOR HEAT PUMP DEVELOPMENT IN DENMARK



MODELLED DISTRICT HEATING AREAS IN THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

Estonia (TWh):

- 8 individual areas (2.76)
- Areas with access to excess heat (0.53)
- Areas without heat sources (0.24)
- Areas with access to only rivers (0.09)
- Others (0.07)

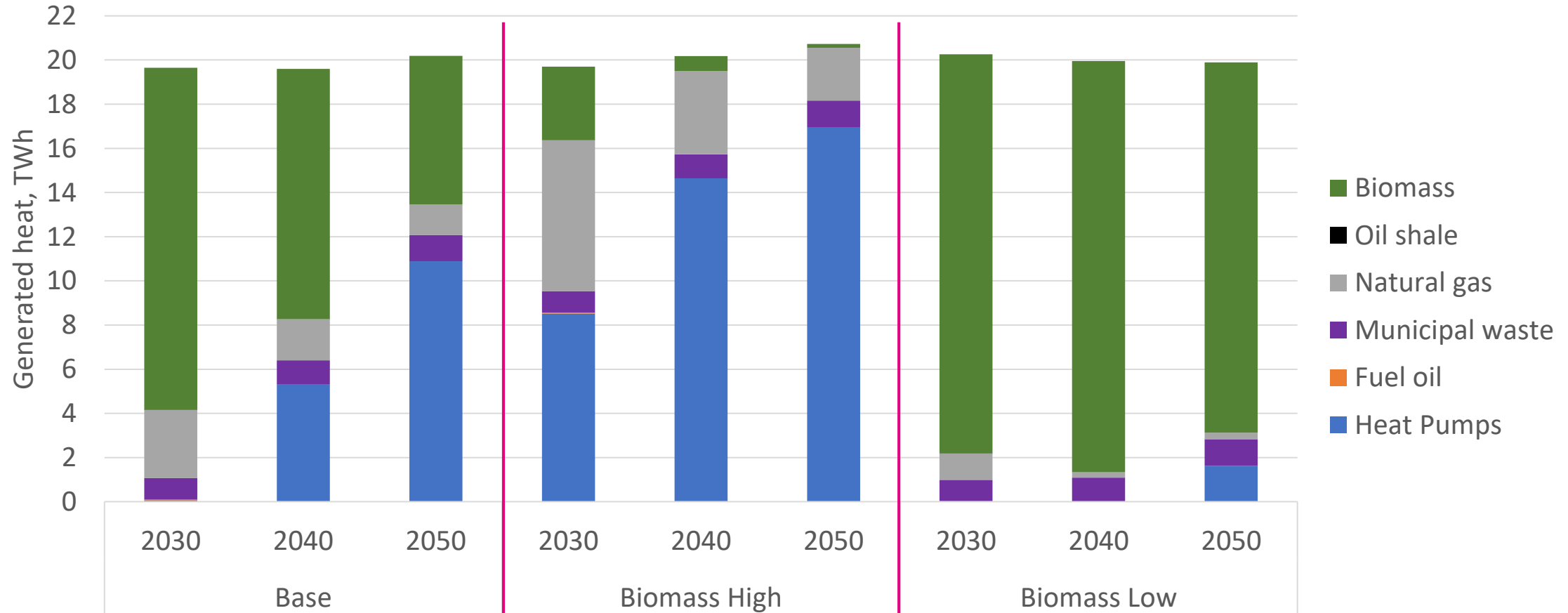
Latvia (TWh):

- 9 individual areas (4.68)
- Areas with access to excess heat (0.82)
- Areas without heat sources (0.47)
- Areas with access to sewage water plants (0.28)
- Others (0.12)

Lithuania (TWh):

- 13 individual areas (7.23)
- Areas with access to excess heat (1.09)
- Areas without heat sources (0.19)
- Others (0.46)

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS: BIOMASS PRICES $\pm 33\%$



SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS: CO₂ PRICES ±33%

