

▶ Dr. Stefan Blüm / Stadtwerke Ettlingen, Energy Services & Renewable Energy



## STADTWERKE ETTLINGEN

**BUSINESS AREAS** 



**Electricity** 



Gas



Water



**Heating** 



**Public Baths** 



**Conference & Event Location** 

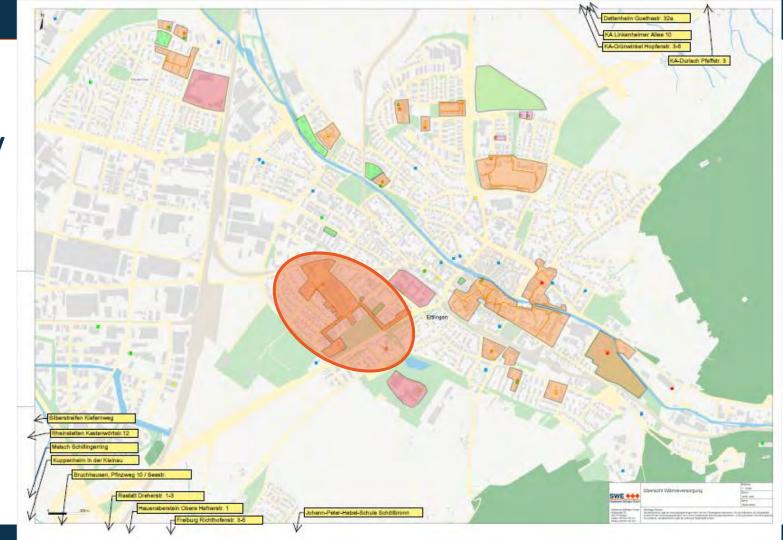


**Telecommunication** 



**Energy Services** 

Heating networks / heat supply areas Ettlingen





## **INITIAL SITUATION**

## Energetic Building Renovation of "BBZ" (Karlsruhe County Vocational Education Centre)

- BBZ: three vocational schools on a joint campus in the southwest of Ettlingen
- Nucleus for new DH system; approx. 1/3 of the total heat consumption of the quarter
- 1 new school building, other buildings to be energetically renovated or rebuilt

## Other new construction projects in the surrounding area

- Stadtbau Ettlingen GmbH, residential multi-family home "Generationenpark"
- Municipal Kindergarten "Weitblick"
- ALBA Building Cooperative, new buildings "Rastatter Straße"

## Existing buildings needing renovation

- Familienheim Karlsruhe Building Cooperative: four multifamily residential buildings
- ALBA Building Cooperative: 8 existing buildings, conversion from individual gas heaters to DH
- Several multi-family home associations in Schleinkoferstr. are interested to connect to DH when current boiler service life expires

## **HEAT SUPPLY IN AREA**

- Area developed and built in 1950's / 60's
- Heating provided largely via existing areawide natural gas network in the district



## PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

- ◆ → Conclusion to develop a joint heat energy concept for the area!
  - Local District Heating system based on renewable energies
- Stakeholders: customers, concept developers, DH operator ...













Ettlingen



- Integration into climate protection plans of city of Ettlingen and Karlsruhe County
- Goals:
  - Heat supply with the highest possible share of renewables => E(E)WärmeG
    (Renewable Heat Act)
  - Benefits for new and existing buildings
    - Low primary energy factor => easy access to KfW funding
    - Economic alternative to individual heating system, low own investments
  - Contribution to the climate protection targets



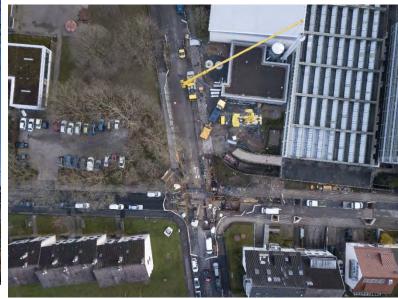


## CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS: HEATING PLANT

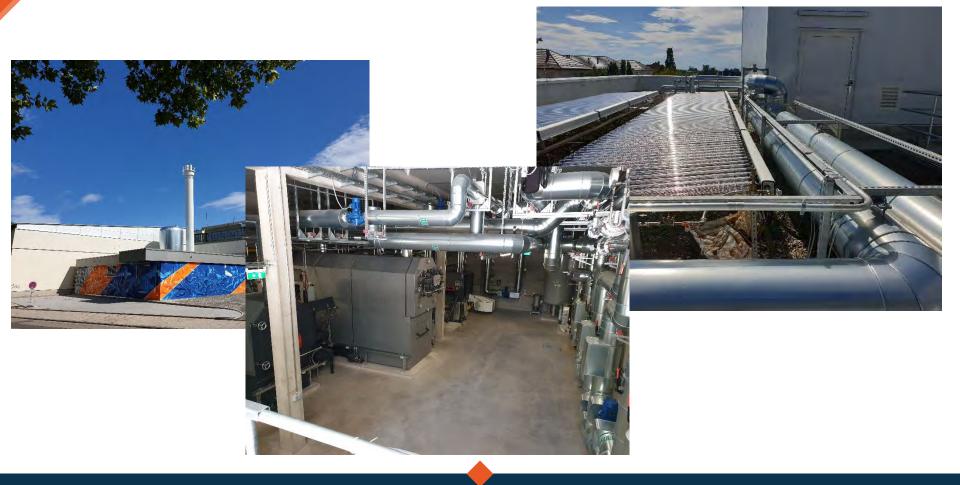








## HEAT PRODUCTION: BOILER PLANT, SOLAR THERMAL PLANT



## CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS: DH PIPELINES









## DISTRICT HEATING SUBSTATIONS





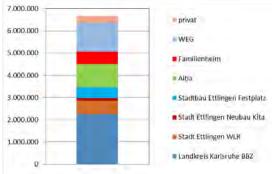
## **HEAT PRICE – ECONOMIC ASPECTS**

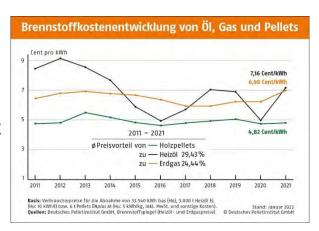
## Three-part heating tariff model:

- Energy price (depending on consumption) → fuel cost (wood pellets / biogas)
- Basic price (depending on heat capacity) → capital and fixed cost
- Metering price → (metering / billing)

## Crucial factors for economic operation

- Fuel cost → heat price linked to fuel price index
- Investment cost → public funding
- Density → ratio of heat sales vs. pipeline investment





#### **FUNDING PROGRAMME**

- Funding Programme "Klimaschutz Modellprojekte"
  - National Climate Initiative Funds, provided by Federal Ministry for the Environment,
    Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
  - Funding application filed June 2016, granted April 2017
- Total investment (\*) ~ 5 M EUR
- Funding ratio 80% => ~ 4 M EUR
  - Funding capped to 4 M EUR
  - Own funds contribution of SWE re-financed via heat price
  - Substations included in funding => additional stimulus for heat customers

#### Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



#### RESULTS

## Heat production facilities

- Solar heating system: Feeding into the grid / heat storage tank; ca. 150 kW
- 2 x wood pellet boiler 1'250 kW and 540 kW
- natural gas peak load boiler 2'000 kW

#### Heat distribution network

Pipeline route length: approx. 1'600 m (incl. building connection lines)

## 15 building connections and heat substations

- all heat substations in operation, including:
  - BBZ (new and existing buildings), Wilhelm Lorenz Secondary School
  - large apartment buildings / housing cooperatives, approx. 210 residential units
  - smaller private multi-family houses, approx. 10 residential units
- a total of approx. 4'000 kW heat capacity already connected (approx. 65 % of the planned capacity)
- high customer interest in additional connections => densification, network expansion

## CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNT

## Project Development, project funding, cost increase

- Managing various (diverging) interests of different stakeholders can be challenging
- Important to develop a suitable project structure / define roles of parties involved
- Political support is very important => acquire resolutions in committees (supervisory board, municipal council, county)
- Fixing of heat price in early stage is risky helps in customer acquisition, but makes price adjustments difficult in case of unexpected cost increase

## Planning, permits, procurement procedure

- necessity of rescheduling due to cost increases caused by unforeseen difficulties
- Construction permit took longer than expected => project delay!
- No bids on first tender for solar thermal plant => project delay!

#### CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNT

#### Construction Phase

- difficult ground conditions (contaminated soils, geology, confined space for construction due to many pre-existing pipelines...)
- other construction projects in the same period require detailed scheduling
- Avoid/minimise disturbances for residents already troubled by parallel construction projects in the area (road closures, construction noise...)
- construction delays, esp. pipeline construction, subsoil, joint laying with other pipelines, Corona

## Investment grant

- high funding rate (80%) was great for economic feasibility, but capped grant
  (max. 4M EUR) resulted in doubled own funding share in case of cost increase
- high level of planning detail desirable before application



#### **QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

- Commissioning / start of heat supply
  - March 2020
- Compliance with building code (EnEV, EWärmeG) regarding energy efficiency and required renewable heat energy share
  - Primary Energy Factor approx. 0,4 → high primary energy efficiency standard is easily achievable (→ allows for KfW funding!)
  - Building Energy Law (GEG) requires 15 % share of heat from renewable energies;
    Musikerviertel DH is 100 % renewable → fulfilled
- CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - reduction of approx. 1'750 tons/year
  - approx. 85 % of pre-project emissions avoided

## **QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

## Safety of supply

- heat base load in summer by solar thermal system
- approx. 70 % of the year, one boiler alone is sufficient to cover total heat demand
- 20 % of the time two boilers are needed (usually the two pellet boilers)
- approx. 10 % of the time third boiler is required
- heat distribution with several redundant mains pumps ("N-1" principle)
- technical life expectancy of pipes approx. 40 years

## Pipeline heat loss

approx. 10 % of the annual heat production

## Pellet Consumption / Logistics

Under design load conditions: approx. 1'500 t/a pellet consumption → approx. 60 trucks per year



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