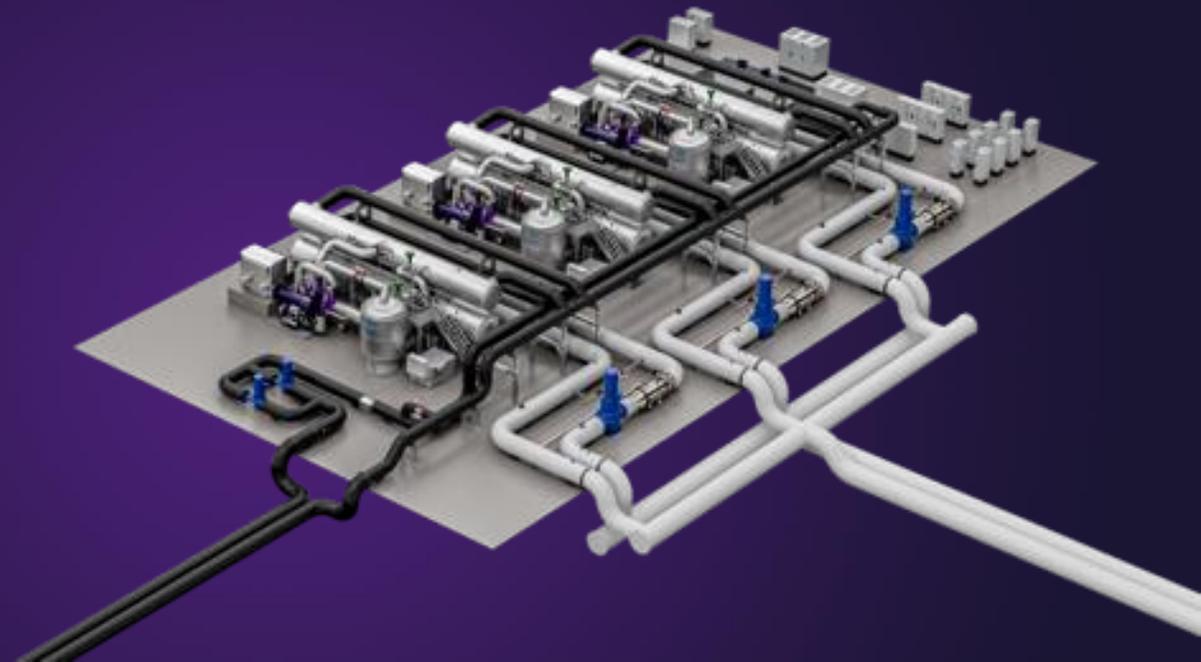


9. Dialogplattform Power to Heat Optionen und Strategien zur Wärmewende

Entwicklung und Anwendung von Hochtemperatur - Wärmepumpen

07. Dezember 2023

Dirk Fährmann, Siemens Energy



Decarbonization of heating sector is essential to meeting global emissions targets and requires usage of Renewable Electricity

~50%

of global final energy consumption is heat¹

76%

from non-renewable sources¹

40+%

of global energy related carbon emissions¹

e.g. IEA analysis¹

Use of Renewable Electricity in Heating Sector is key!

District heating and/or cooling

Heat pumps can be used to decarbonize district heating and cooling.

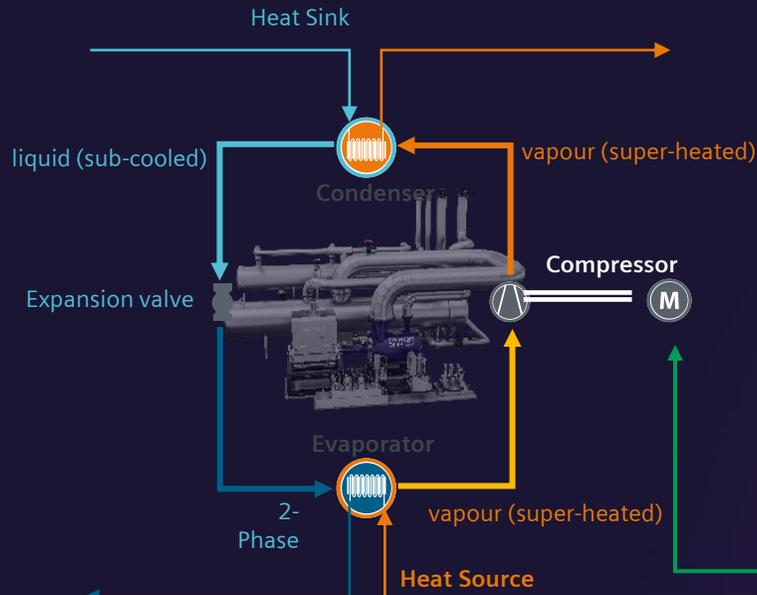
Industrial applications

Efficient use of energy in industries, e.g., food & beverage, chemical, petrochemical & pharmaceutical, pulp & paper

¹IEA (2022), Renewables 2022, IEA, Paris <https://www.iea.org/reports/renewables-2022>

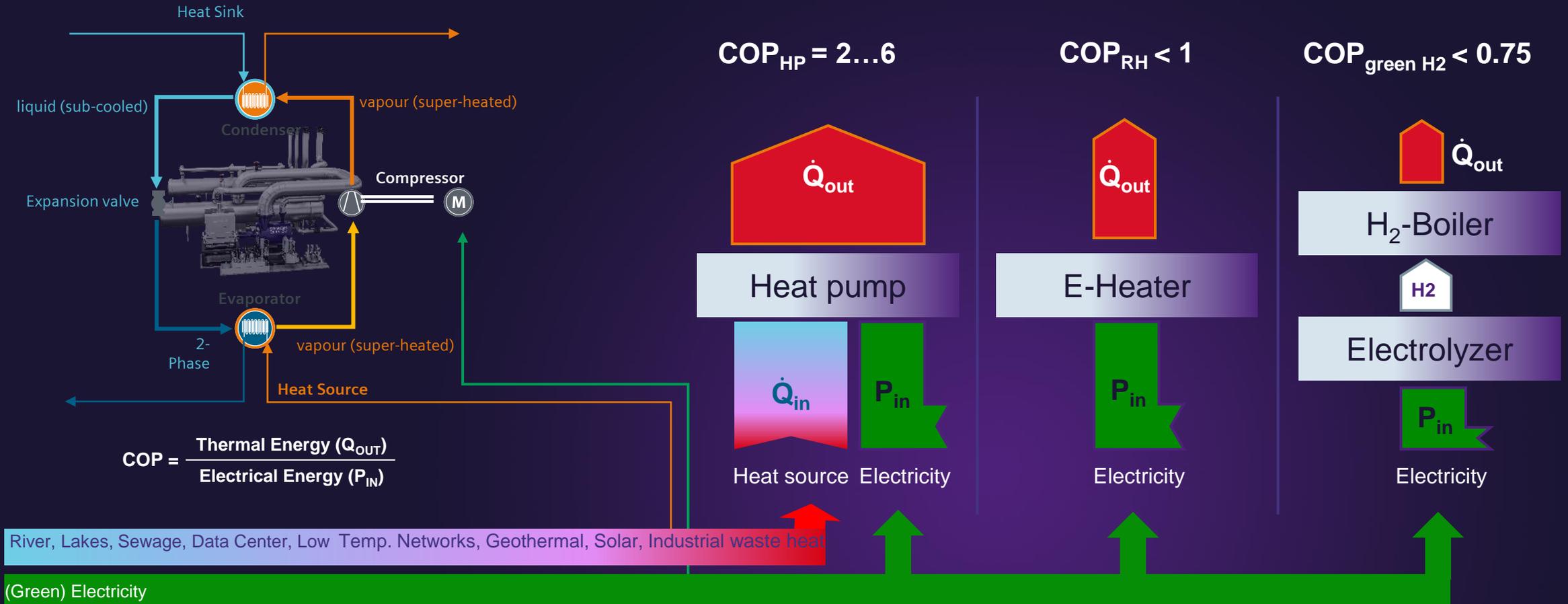
Heat pumps offer the most efficient way to decarbonize heat !

HEAT PUMP PROCESS SCHEME



$$\text{COP} = \frac{\text{Thermal Energy } (Q_{\text{OUT}})}{\text{Electrical Energy } (P_{\text{IN}})}$$

EFFICIENCY COMPARISON TO ELECTRIFY HEAT



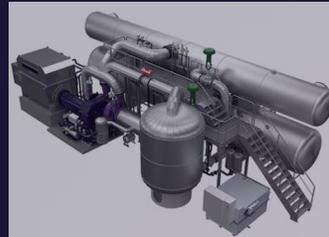
Industrial Heat Pumps & Compressors covering a huge application range

Complementary product lines ...



SHP-C600 / C750

Based on proven design since 1982
15 – 45 MW, up to 99 °C
(hot water)



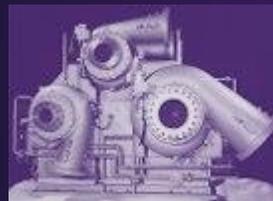
SHP-STC-XX W/S

High Temperature Heat Pump
15 – 70 MW, Up to 150 °C
(hot water OR steam up to 3.7 bara)

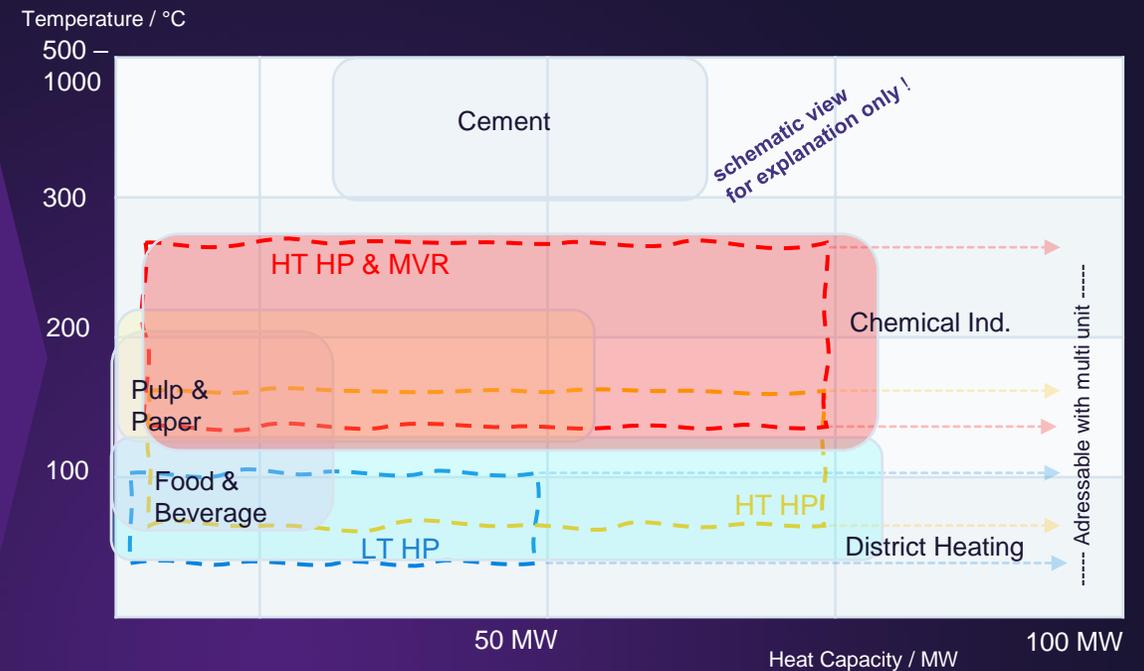


HT HP* + Steam Compression

High Temperature Heat Pump & steam compression
15 – 70 MW, Up to 270 °C
(steam up to 55 bara)



... covering the output range for the use cases



* MVR = Mechanical Vapor Recompression; HT HP = High temperature heat pump; LT HP = Low temperature heat pump

High Temperature Heat Pumps vs. other Heating Options

What are the challenges to find the optimal solution?

Evaluation of a business case with ...



Cost

- Investment costs €/MWth
- Performance data (e.g. CoP, heat capacity)
- Energy costs

A holistic approach in the search to find ...

- Optimum cost-benefit ratio due to appropriate sizing
- Low Lifetime Cycle Costs
- Optimum of operational flexibility



Excellence

CAPEX vs. OPEX

→ It is worth analyzing the project-specific boundary conditions

... to find a long term economically optimized solution !

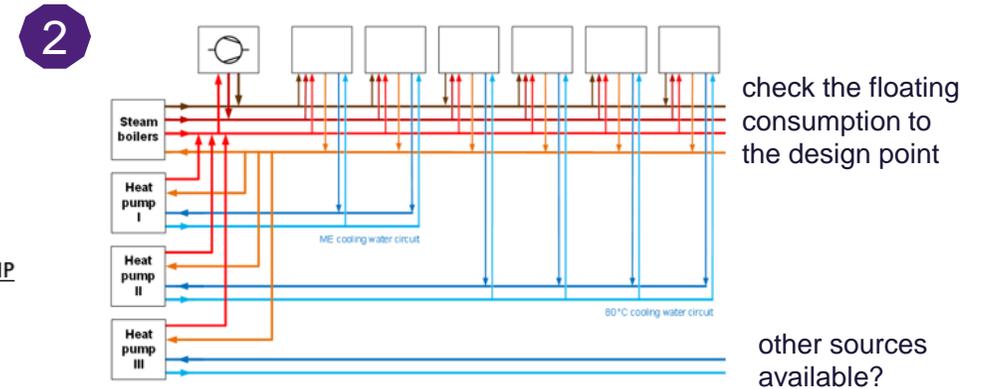
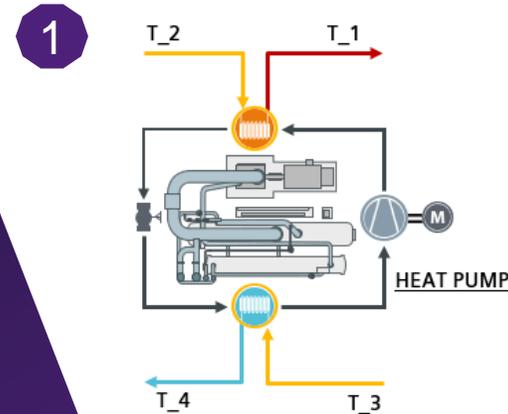
High Temperature Heat Pumps Challenge to find the excellent solution

Technical boundary conditions

Operating behavior

Environment

Business Case



Review of the boundary conditions according to....

- the **temperature lift / temp. glide** has a strong impact on COP
- the **mass flows** have a significant influence on the dimensioning
- **steam generation** may require additional MVR
- required **steam pressure**: Higher the steam pressure results in lower COP → optimization with MVR
- **optimized configurations** in the overall system may lead to a reduced OPEX effort and optimal CAPEX solution

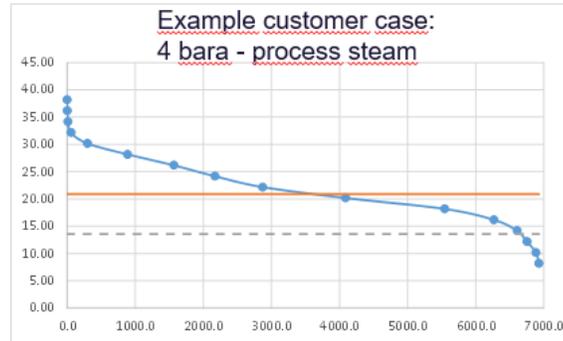
High Temperature Heat Pumps Challenge to find the excellent solution

Technical boundary conditions

Operating behavior

Environment

Business case



Average value: 20,9 t/h → 5,8 kg/s
→ proceed



Average value: 4,8 t/h → 1,33 kg/s
→ low steam volume
→ not further considered → alternative options

Please note: This is a project specific example without general validity!

Specific operating modes needs to be considered like...

- dynamic requirements on the sink (steam)
- storage/buffer capacity (shift consumption) on the sink (water, steam)
- seasonal consumption (winter/summer or day/night operation)
- grid stability (el. consumption)

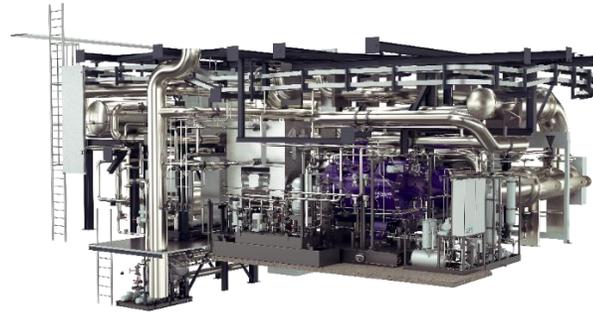
High Temperature Heat Pumps Challenge to find the excellent solution

Technical boundary conditions

Operating behavior

Environment

Business case



→ special space requirements

Side specific boundary conditions needs to be considered e.g.:

- space availability, footprint
- special requirements on codes & standards (e.g. oil&gas, food, chemistry)
- national/local laws (e.g. water protection law, noise protection)
- availability of (green) power, grid requirements

High Temperature Heat Pumps Challenge to find the excellent solution

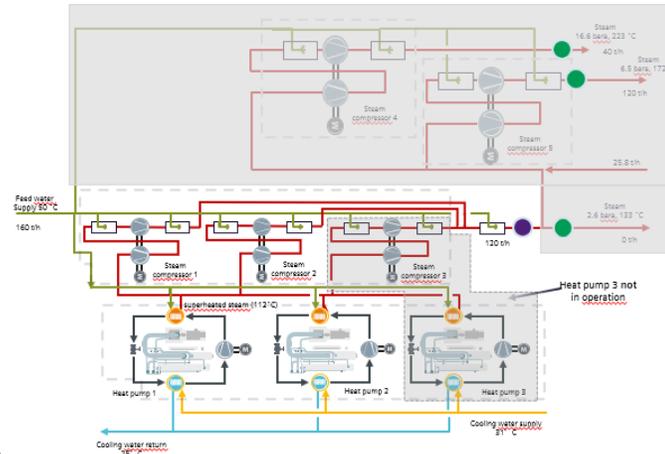


Technical boundary conditions

Operating behavior

Environment

Business case



HTHP + Steam Compressor

- COP ~ 2.3 (Total System)
- Electrical power consumption: ~ 61 MW
- Flexibility in customized operating modes

HTHP only

- COP ~ 2.1 (Total System)
- Electrical power consumption: ~ 67 MW
- Lower CAPEX
- Lower Service Costs
- Smaller Footprint

→ Design options and overall maintenance plan have an impact on CAPEX as well on OPEX.

The business case can be improved by....

- an optimized system configuration
- optimized maintenance and spare part concept
- predictive maintenance: remote diagnostics
- consideration of criteria for CAPEX / OPEX
- funding & subsidies
- etc....

High Temperature Heat Pumps Challenge to find the excellent solution



Technical boundary conditions

Operating behavior

Environment

Business case

Example - Heat Pump + MVR Use Case Performance indication

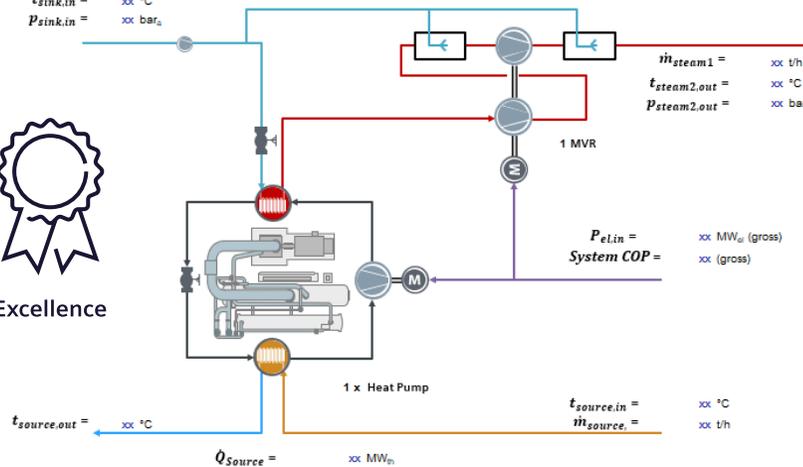
CASE 1

$$\dot{Q}_{sink,compl.} = \text{xx MW}_{th}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m}_{sink} &= \text{xx t/h} \\ t_{sink,in} &= \text{xx } ^\circ\text{C} \\ p_{sink,in} &= \text{xx bar}_a \end{aligned}$$



Excellence



Source and sink



• Source: cooling water



• Sink: Steam

Solution price & characteristics

- Estimated footprint HP Unit:
- Estimated footprint MVR Unit:
- Refrigerant:
- Estimated CAPEX*:
- Estimated service cost**:
- Estimated project duration:

REMARK: all numbers and information on this page are preliminary, indicative and non-binding
*standard heat pump installation based on terminal points and scope description on following pages
**standard 10 years LTSA (Long Term Service Agreement), further described on following pages

Siemens Energy supports a sustainable customer Business Case by...

- early project support – find optimized concept
- quick price and performance indications

Summary:

- Heat pumps offer the most efficient way to decarbonize heat.
- High Temperature Heat Pumps designed for heat supply from $> 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ up to 150°C . Subsequent steam compression facilitates steam supply to up to 55 bara and 270°C
- Heat pumps can be operated to shift energy consumption away from peak demand
- An effective condition monitoring program and a related service concept can reduce the Long Time Service Costs
- Design options and an overall maintenance plan have an impact on the economically optimal solution
- Early involvement to iterate from first price and performance indications towards positive business case is our offer

Thank you for your attention!



Dirk Fährmann

Project Director

Customer Lead Engineering

Siemens Energy – Industrial Heat Pump Solution

+49 160 96958468

dirk.faehrmann@siemens-energy.com

More Information: <https://www.siemens-energy.com/global/en.html>