



# TS3 Webinar on “Hybrid Energy Networks”

Integrating district heating and cooling networks with the electricity and gas grid

Tuesday, 27<sup>th</sup> April 2021, 9:00 to 17:00 (CET)

A side event of the Mission Innovation Austria Online Conference

<https://missioninnovationaustriaweek.at/>

Contact: Ralf-Roman Schmidt (AIT); [ralf-roman.schmidt@ait.ac.at](mailto:ralf-roman.schmidt@ait.ac.at)

*This Webinar is held in the framework of the international cooperation program IEA DHC Annex TS3 „Hybrid Energy Networks“. More information at <http://www.iea-dhc.org/the-research/annexes/2017-2020-annex-ts3-draft.html> The Austrian participation in the IEA DHC Annex TS3 is financed by the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK)*

 Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Climate Action, Environment,  
Energy, Mobility,  
Innovation and Technology





# TS3 Webinar on “Hybrid Energy Networks”

## *Block IV: handling the complexity: Advanced tools and methods for planning and operation*

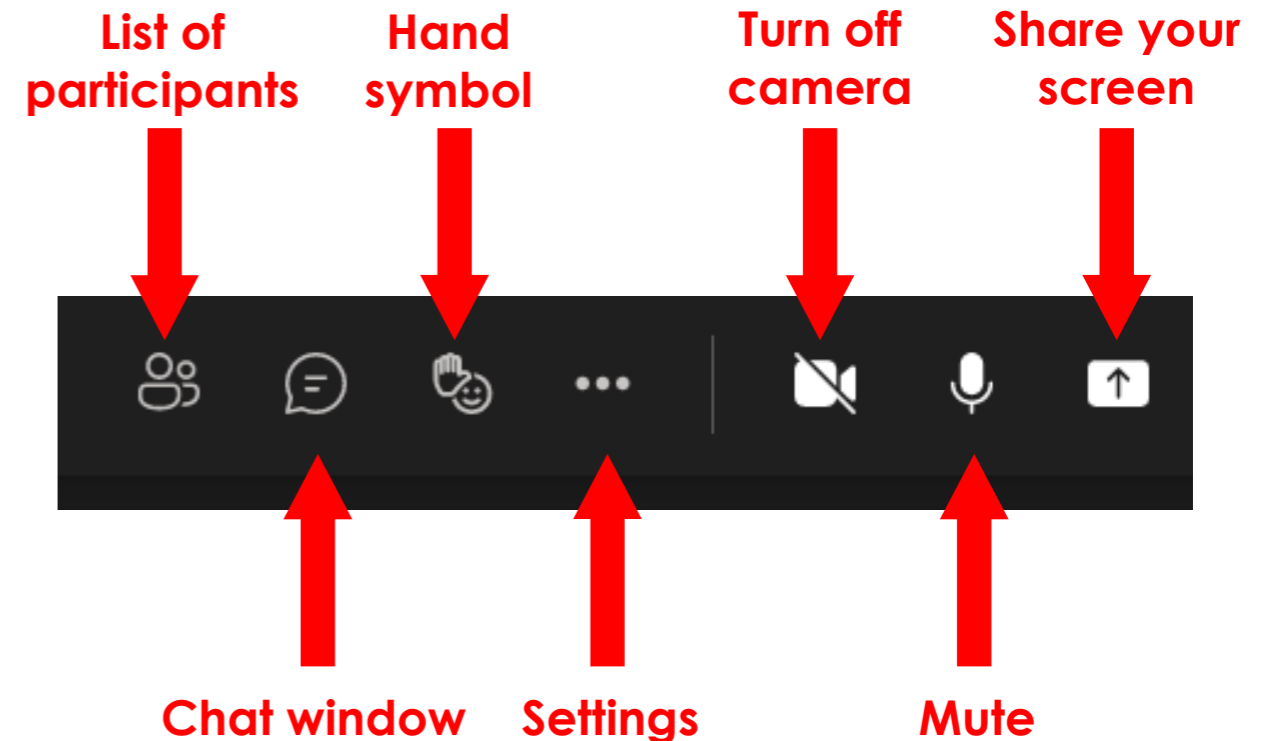
*This Webinar is held in the framework of the international cooperation program IEA DHC Annex TS3 „Hybrid Energy Networks“. More information at <http://www.iea-dhc.org/the-research/annexes/2017-2020-annex-ts3-draft.html> The Austrian participation in the IEA DHC Annex TS3 is financed by the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK)*

 Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Climate Action, Environment,  
Energy, Mobility,  
Innovation and Technology



# Webinar Etiquette

- The **microphone should be muted** by default
- Requests to speak are reported via the **hand symbol**
- Please **state your name** and institution before you speak
- Please **turn off your webcam!**  
The camera can be used at short notice for spoken contributions.
- We will make a “**group-photo**” at the end of each block



# IEA DHC Annex TS3: Hybrid Energy Networks

- **Aim:** To promote the opportunities and to overcome the challenges for district heating and cooling networks in an integrated energy system context
- **Funded** through a task-sharing approach (the participants contribute resources in-kind for connecting existing national and international projects)
- **coordination:** Ralf-Roman Schmidt (AIT); [ralf-roman.schmidt@ait.ac.at](mailto:ralf-roman.schmidt@ait.ac.at)
- **Runtime:** Fall 2017 – March 2022
- **Expected results:** An assessment of suitable technologies and concepts; country reports; collection and assessment of international case studies; a review of existing methods and tools; best practice guidelines; a final guidebook
- **More information** at <https://www.iea-dhc.org/the-research/annexes/2017-2021-annex-ts3-draft>

# Agenda

| Time                 | Item   |
|----------------------|--|
| 09:15 –<br>11:00 CET | <b>Block I</b> – Integrated district heating and cooling networks: introduction and best practices |
| 11:15 –<br>12:45 CET | <b>Block II</b> – Barriers, trends and solutions for the creation of an integrated energy market   |
| 13:30 –<br>15:00 CET | <b>Block III</b> – country-based constraints and synergies on a national level                     |
| 15:30 –<br>17:00 CET | <b>Block IV</b> – handling the complexity: Advanced tools and methods for planning and operation   |

# Agenda *Block IV - handling the complexity: Advanced tools and methods for planning and operation*

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>15:15</b> | <b><i>Testing of technical connections</i></b>  |
| 15.30        | Welcome and introduction into the webinar (Ralf-Roman Schmidt, AIT)   |
|              | <b>Preliminary survey results:</b> classification of tools and methods for modelling and simulating hybrid energy networks (Edmund Widl, AIT)   |
|              | Presentation of selected tools and methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>EnergyPLAN:</b> analysing the energy, environmental, and economic impact of hybrid energy systems (Peter Sorknæs, Aalborg University)</li><li>• <b>EnergyPRO:</b> combined technical and financial analysis of hybrid energy systems (Leif Holm Tambjerg, EMD International)</li><li>• <b>Pandaplan:</b> quasi-dynamic assessment of hybrid energy network design and operation (Dennis Cronbach, Fraunhofer IEE)</li><li>• <b>Fumola &amp; DisHeatLib:</b> co-simulation-based analysis of the dynamics of hybrid energy network operation (Benedikt Leitner, AIT)</li></ul> |
|              | <b>Interactive session</b> on use cases, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats   |
| <b>17:00</b> | <b><i>End of Block IV</i></b>   |

# **Preliminary survey results: classification of tools and methods for modelling and simulating hybrid energy networks**

**(Edmund Widl, AIT)**

# Classification of tools and methods for modelling and simulating hybrid energy networks

## Preliminary Results

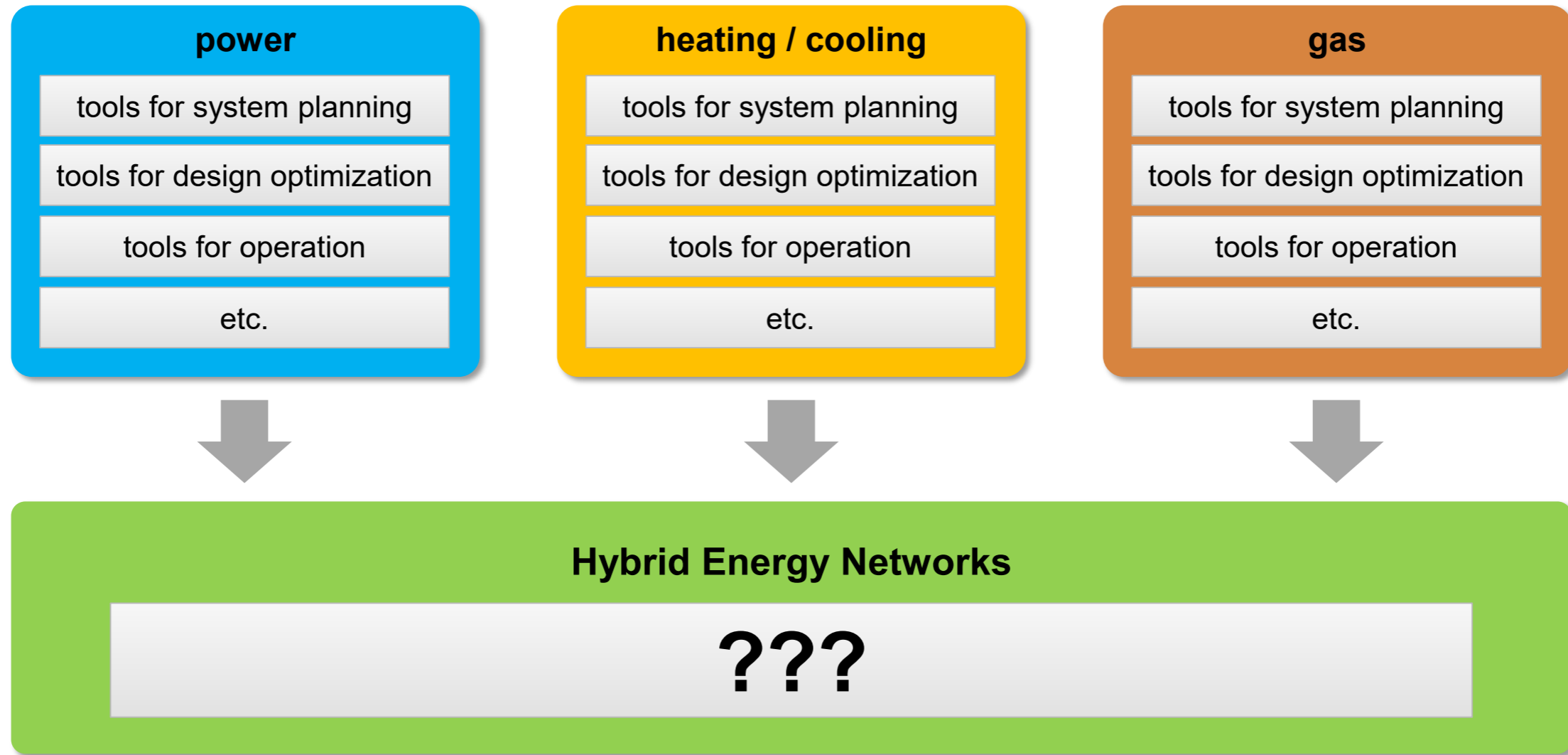
TS3 Webinar on “Hybrid Energy Networks”

April 27, 2021, online webinar

Edmund Widl  
AIT, Austria



# Tools and Methods for Hybrid Energy Networks!?!



# IEA DHC Annex TS3: Subtask B – Tools and Methods

- **Review of existing methods and tools**
  - compilation of published material through [survey of tools and methods](#) for various applications (system planning, design optimization, operation, etc.)
- **Categorization of approaches**
  - identify [relevant application areas](#) for tools and methods related to the assessment of hybrid energy networks
  - perform [categorization](#) in terms of objectives, requirements and expected results
  - compile a [guideline](#) (catalogue of recommended practices)
- **Public online survey:** <http://bit.ly/iea-dhc-annex-ts3-survey>



IEA DHC|CHP

## Classification of Tools and Methods for Modelling and Simulating Hybrid Energy Networks

This questionnaire is part of an effort to compile a collection of methods and tools for modelling and simulating hybrid energy networks. Based on the results of this questionnaire, a classification and comparison of the existing approaches will be carried out. The goal is to provide a catalogue from which users can select the tools and methods that fit the requirements for their specific application.

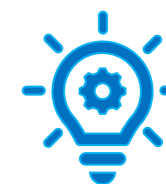
We aim to be as inclusive as possible with this survey! Hence, we encourage everybody working with or developing tools and methods related to hybrid energy networks to participate, no matter if they come from industry or academia or whether the tools are commercial or free. However, in order to ensure a meaningful outcome of this survey, we ask you to consider the following two points:

1. The scope of this survey strictly focuses on HYBRID ENERGY NETWORKS. If your tool or method only considers a single energy domain (e.g., only power systems) or if it only addresses single components (e.g., a single power-to-heat unit), then it is most likely out of scope.

# Classification Categories for Tools and Methods

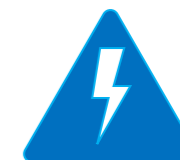
- **Categories related to modelling paradigms**

- application class, spatial resolution of component models, temporal resolution of component models, targeted scale of system model, targeted time horizon of system model, intended purpose, black / grey / white box models



- **Categories related specifically to the energy domain**

- included sectors, coupling points, power network model, thermal network model, gas network model, energy storages included, operational control



- **Categories related to implementation features of the tools**

- monolithic simulations vs. co-simulation, availability of used software, documentation



- **Potential classification aspects**

- targeted project phase, targeted audience



# Preliminary Blinded Results – Overview

- **Replies** (so far): **30**
- Tool with focus on **multi-energy**, but not on hybrid networks: **6**
- Tools with special focus on **hybrid networks**:
  - **implicit network models only** (energy balances): **7**
  - **explicit network model for 1 domain** (other domains included implicitly): **6**
  - **explicit network models for at least 2 domains**: **11**





# Preliminary Blinded Results – and much more ...

- explicit modelling of controllers: **15**
- co-simulation approaches: **9**
- licensing:
  - commercial license: **7**
  - free use (but not open source): **3**
  - open source with strict copy-left (GPL): **6**
  - open source without strict copy-left (BSD, Apache, etc.): **7**
  - combination of software packages with different license terms (mix of open-source and commercial licenses): **5**
  - other: **2**
- and more ...

# If you want to know more ...

- **survey will be extended**
  - add results from literature survey
  - online survey is still open → [You are welcome to add your own methods or tools!!!](#)
- **classification will be refined**
  - double-check survey results with available documentation, publications, etc.
- **final analysis with unblinded results will be made public**
  - presentation at [TS3 track @ Smart Energy Systems conference](#)
  - open-source publication of results



**Thank you for your attention!**

**Contact:**

**Edmund Widl**

**AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH**

**e-mail: [Edmund.widl@ait.ac.at](mailto:Edmund.widl@ait.ac.at)**

# **EnergyPLAN: analysing the energy, environmental, and economic impact of hybrid energy systems (Peter Sorknæs, Aalborg University)**

**ENERGYPLAN –  
ANALYSING THE ENERGY, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND  
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEMS**

**PETER SORKNÆS**



# General information

- Created for the study and research of future sustainable energy systems with a special focus on energy systems with high shares of renewable energy sources.
- Developed in 1999 and is continuously being improved by the Sustainable Energy Planning research group at Aalborg University, Denmark.
- Made for Microsoft Windows.
- Coded in Delphi Pascal.
- Current version is 15.2 (next version summer 2021).
- Free to download and use (download from [www.energyplan.eu](http://www.energyplan.eu))



# Guiding principles for development of EnergyPLAN

- Character of technological change
  - Enable the user to analyse the type of technological change which is required when transitioning to 100% renewable energy systems.
- Multiple alternatives
  - Enable the transparent and consistent comparison of multiple transition alternatives.
- Free of institutional inertia
  - Alternatives designed and analysed in EnergyPLAN should not be limited by existing institutional and market frameworks.

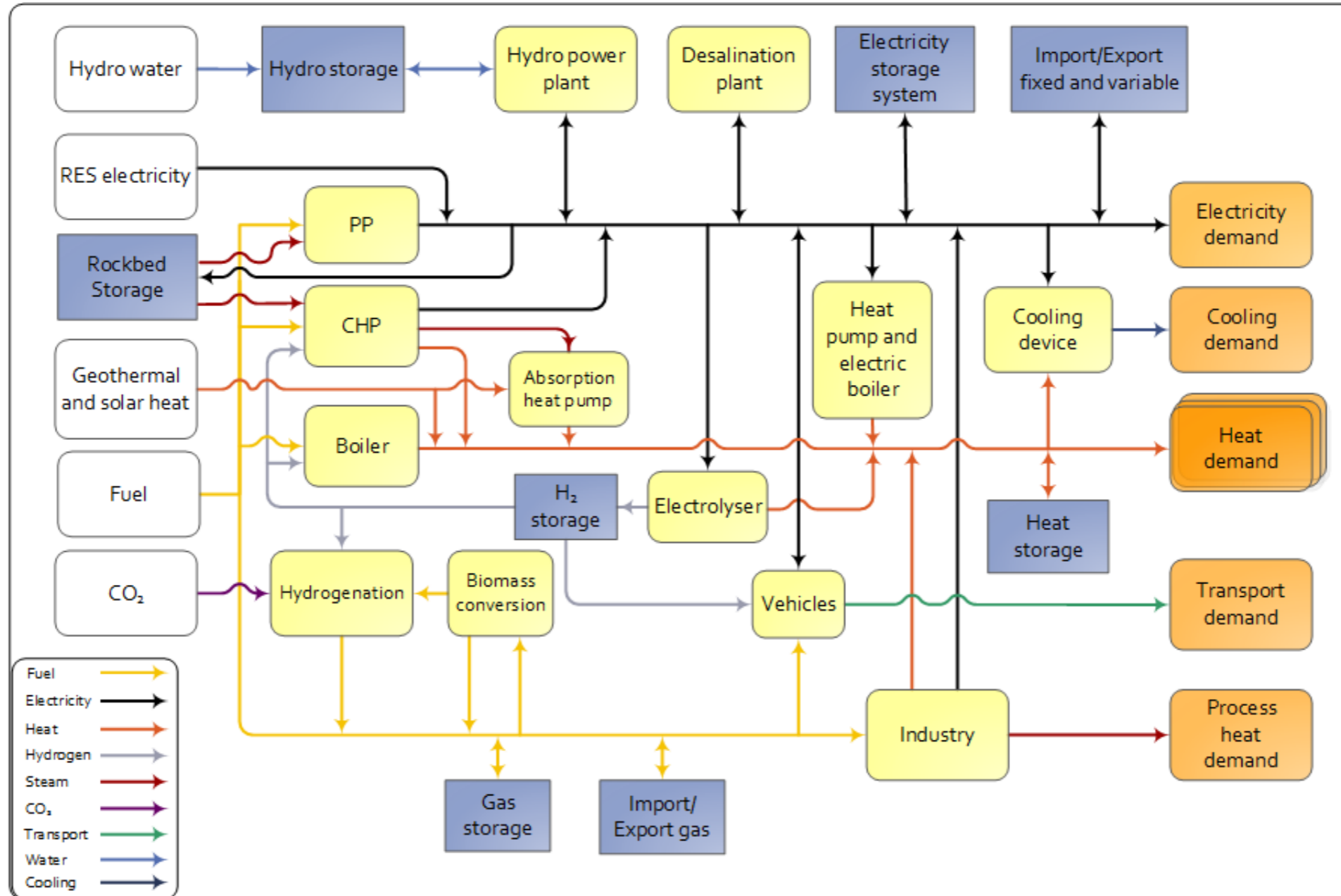


# Overview of principles of EnergyPLAN

- Deterministic simulation tool for energy flows of an entire energy system (electricity, heat, cooling, transport, and industry).
- Chronological simulates the hourly operation of the modelled energy system for a leap year (8,784 hours).
- Especially useful on city, regional, and national scale.
- Inputs and outputs are aggregated into groups of technologies.
- Different simulation strategies are available:
  - Technical <- Aims at reducing fuel consumption.
  - Economic <- Lowest marginal costs (incl. electricity trading).
- Fast simulations (each yearly simulation takes seconds).



# Overall structure of the energy system in EnergyPLAN



# EnergyPLAN

## INPUT

## OUTPUT

**Demands**  
Electricity  
Heating  
Cooling  
Industry  
Transport  
Desalination

**Supply**  
Heat and electricity  
Central Power prod.  
Variable Renewables  
Heat Only  
Waste  
Biofuels  
Biogases  
Hydrogen  
Electrofuels  
Gas to Liquid

**Balancing & Storage**  
Electricity storage  
Thermal storage  
Liquid and Gas Fuel storage  
Hydrogen Storage  
Compressed Air

**Transport**  
Petrol/Diesel Vehicles  
Gas Vehicles  
Electric Vehicles  
V2G Electric Vehicles  
Hydrogen Vehicles  
Biofuel Vehicles



**Electricity Market**  
Average prices  
Price elasticity  
Minimum and Maximum prices

**Fuel Cost & CO2**  
Fuel prices  
Fuel handling costs  
Fuel taxes  
CO2 Emission Factor  
CO2 Emission Costs

**Technology Cost**  
Variable Operation  
Fixed Operation  
Investment  
Interest Rate



**Either: Technical simulation strategies**

- Balancing heat demand
- Balancing both heat and electricity demand

**Or: Electricity market simulation strategy**  
Market simulation of plant optimization based on business economic marginal production costs.

**And: Critical Excess Electricity Production**  
Reducing wind  
Replacing CHP with boiler or heat pump  
Electric heating and/or bypass

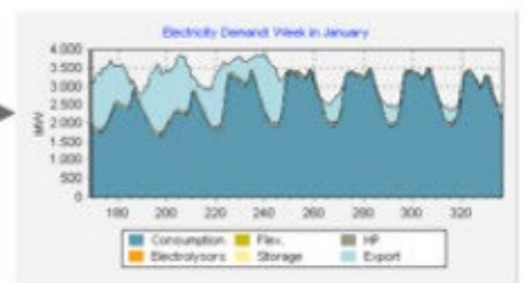
**Results**  
(Annual, Monthly and Hourly Values)

Electricity balance  
Heating balance  
Gas balance  
Hydrogen balance  
Biomass balance  
Electrofuel balance

Import Expenditures  
Export Revenues

Fuel Consumption

CO2 Emissions  
Share of RES



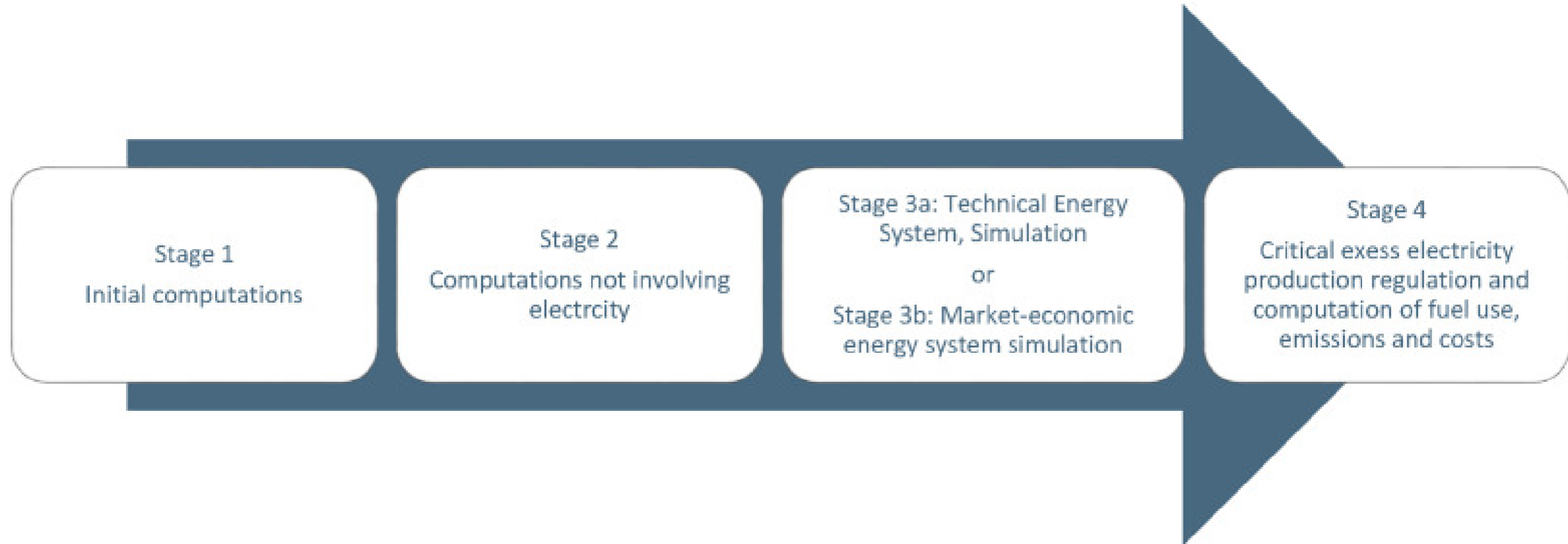


# Simulation method

- EnergyPLAN uses what the developers denote as “analytical programming”.
- Rather than establishing a series of balance equations that are solved numerically as in optimisation and equilibrium models, EnergyPLAN is based on a series of endogenous priorities within, e.g., power and heat production and pre-defined procedures for simulating the operation of units that are freely dispatchable.
- The approach is purely deterministic with no stochastic elements.
- EnergyPLAN simulates user-defined systems and does not make endogenous system optimisation

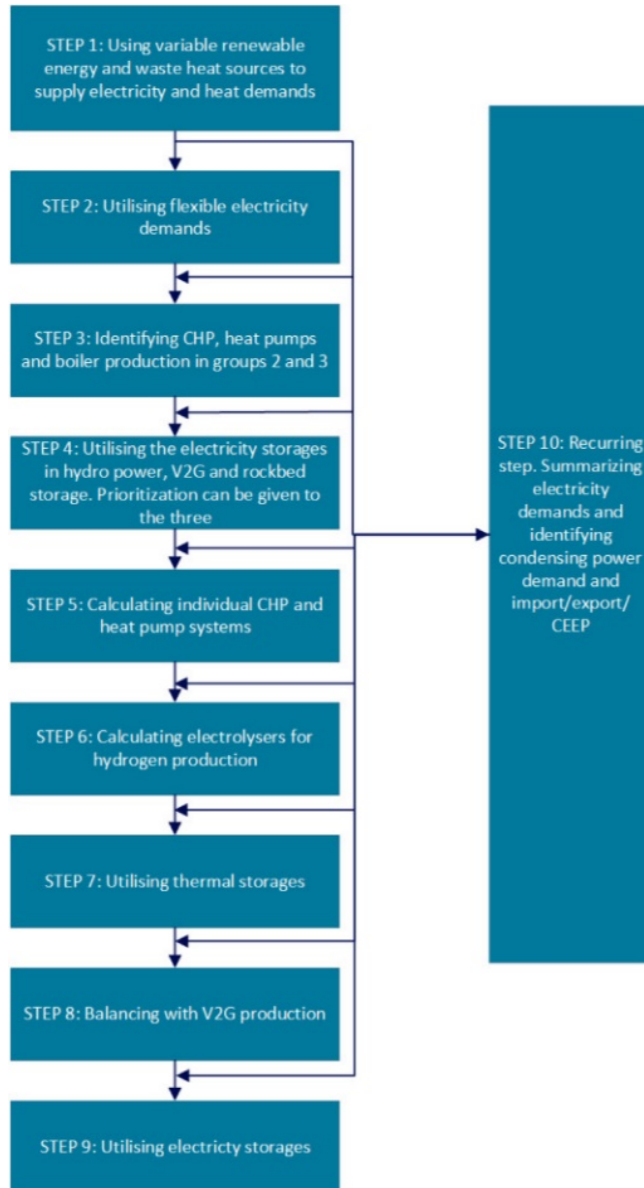


# Overall simulation approach

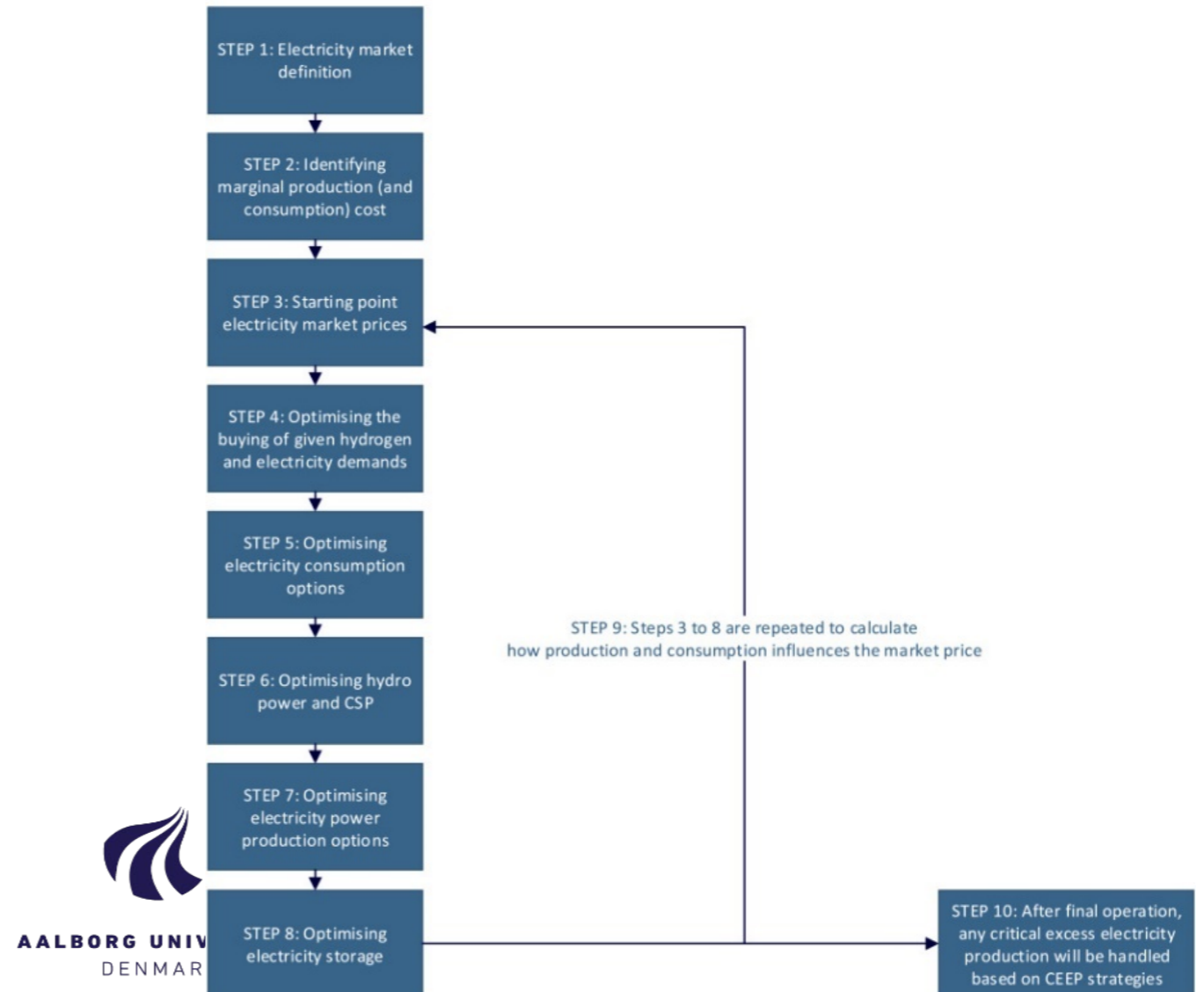


# The two simulation strategies

## Technical simulation



## Economic simulation



# For more on EnergyPLAN

- <https://www.energyplan.eu/>

- Lund H, Thellufsen JZ, Østergaard PA, Sorknæs P, Skov IR, Mathiesen BV. EnergyPLAN – Advanced analysis of smart energy systems. Smart Energy 2021;1:100007. doi:10.1016/j.segy.2021.100007.



The screenshot shows the EnergyPLAN website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Sign Up / Log In', 'Home', 'Download', 'About', 'Contact', and social media icons for LinkedIn and YouTube. The main header includes 'EnergyPLAN' and 'Advanced energy system analysis computer model'. Below this are navigation links: 'Get Started', 'Training', 'Smart Energy Systems', 'Useful Resources', and 'Community'. The 'Introduction' section describes the model's capabilities and its use by researchers and policymakers. A 'Smart Energy Systems' diagram illustrates the flow of energy from sources (like wind and solar) through conversion (e.g., wind turbines, solar panels) and storage (e.g., batteries, hydrogen) to various demand sectors (e.g., industry, transport, heating). A 'Benefits' list highlights features like global user access, fast computation, and detailed hourly analyses. A 'Download Model' button is prominently displayed.

The screenshot shows the article page for 'EnergyPLAN – Advanced analysis of smart energy systems' in the journal Smart Energy. The page includes the journal's logo, the article title, authors (Henrik Lund, Jakob Zinck Thellufsen, Poul Alberg Østergaard, Peter Sorknæs, Iva Ridjan Skov, Brian Vad Mathiesen), and an abstract. The abstract discusses the model's purpose in simulating energy systems with high shares of renewable energy and its use in policy analysis. The page also features a 'Members Map' and a 'Members List' section.

# **EnergyPRO: combined technical and financial analysis of hybrid energy systems (Leif Holm Tambjerg, EMD International)**



# EnergyPRO

combined technical and financial analysis of hybrid energy systems



**EMD International**

Leif Holm Tambjerg, [lht@emd.dk](mailto:lht@emd.dk)

# EMD International



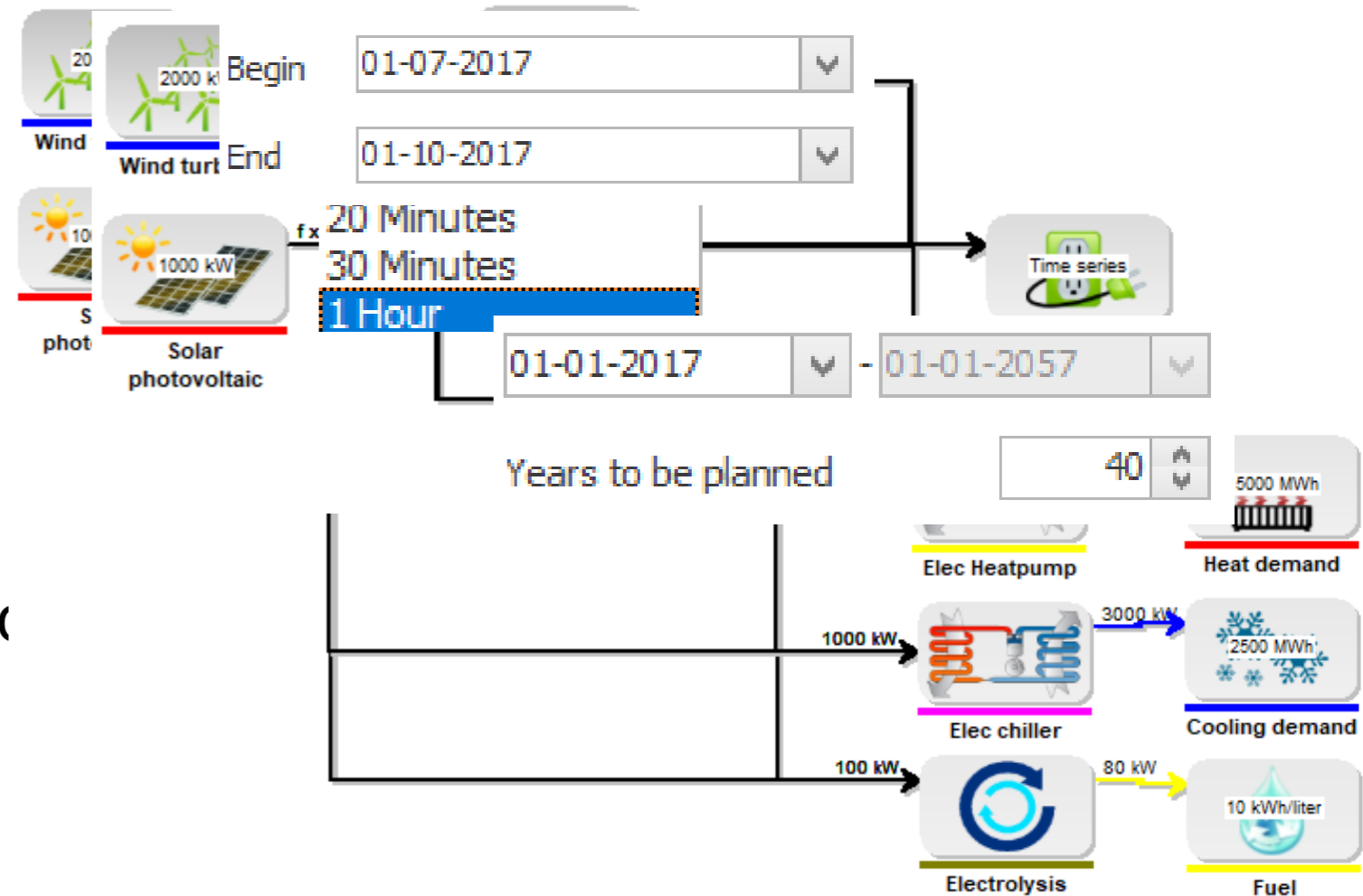
- EMD is a global company supplying software and consultancy services for design, planning, documentation and operation of **wind energy projects** as well as **complex distributed energy projects**.
- Regional sales offices in Germany, France, Spain, United Kingdom, Turkey, USA, Brazil and China.
- The company is founded in 1986 and has a staff of app. 30 employees at the Danish office.

# What is energyPRO



## Techno-economic optimisation

- Energy system modelling
- Across energy sectors
  - Renewable energy
  - Electricity
  - Heating
  - Cooling
  - Fuels
- Hour by hour or less calculation
- 3 days or 40 years



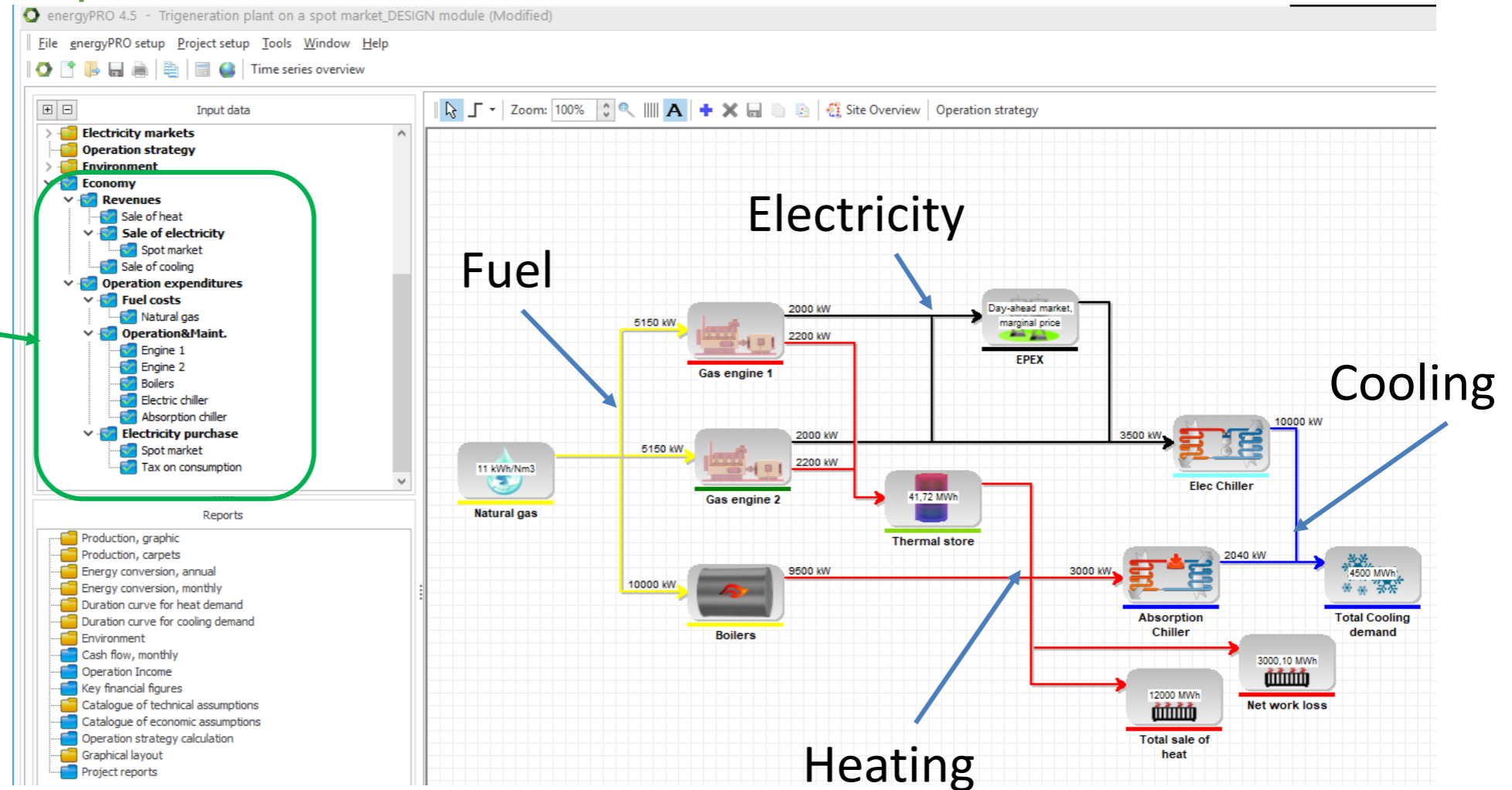


# energyPRO in details

## Across sectional example

Payments are essential in energyPRO

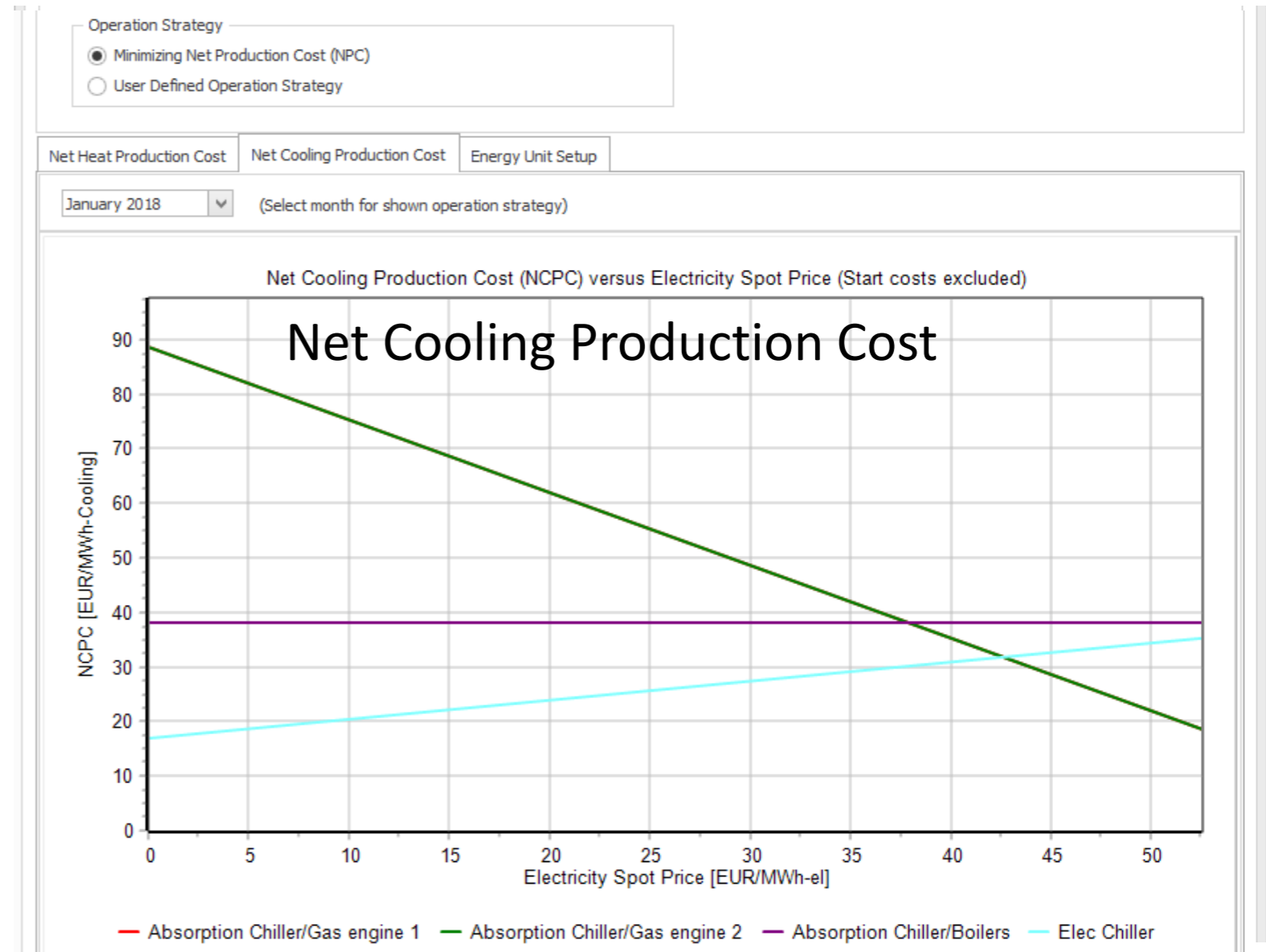
For calculating economic results, NPV, LCOE and for setting operation strategy



# energyPRO in details

## Operation strategy

- Setting of energy conversion units and payments defines the operation strategy
- Two calculation methods:  
Analytic  
MILP



# Investment, financing and taxes

## Detailed settings of investments and financing

Gas engines

Name: Gas engines

Investments

| Date      | Amount    |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 01-2018 | 8.000.000 |

Add line  
Remove line

Depreciation

Type

Linear      Period: 10 Years

Saldo

User Defined

Revaluation of assets

| Fiscal Year | Depreciation | Left for Depreciation |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1           |              | 0                     |
| 2 2018      | 800.000      | 7.200.000             |
| 3 2019      | 800.000      | 6.400.000             |
| 4 2020      | 800.000      | 5.600.000             |
| 5 2021      | 800.000      | 4.800.000             |
| 6 2022      | 800.000      | 4.000.000             |
| 7 2023      | 800.000      | 3.200.000             |
| 8 2024      | 800.000      | 2.400.000             |
| 9 2025      | 800.000      | 1.600.000             |

Comments:

OK Cancel

Loan

Name: Loan

Description of Financing

Type: Nominal loan

Amortization: Annuity

Disbursements

| Date      | Amount    |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 01-2018 | 7.500.000 |

Add line  
Remove line

Loan period: 15 Years 0 Months

Payment Grace Period: 0 Years 0 Months

Annual Interest [%]: 3,00

Payment(s) per Year: 2

| Name of Fee | Time of Payment      | Value  | Unit |
|-------------|----------------------|--------|------|
| 1 tariff    | at each disbursement | 500,00 | EUR  |

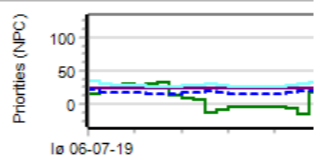
Add line  
Remove line

| no | Date       | Total Payment | Interest Rate | Interest and Fees | Instalment | Remaining Debt |
|----|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1  | at opening |               |               |                   |            | 0              |
| 2  | 01-06-2018 | 312.294       | 1,50          | 112.500           | 199.794    | 7.300.206      |
| 3  | 01-12-2018 | 312.294       | 1,50          | 109.503           | 202.791    | 7.097.415      |
| 4  | 01-06-2019 | 312.294       | 1,50          | 106.461           | 205.833    | 6.891.583      |
| 5  | 01-12-2019 | 312.294       | 1,50          | 103.374           | 208.920    | 6.682.662      |
| 6  | 01-06-2020 | 312.294       | 1,50          | 100.240           | 212.054    | 6.470.608      |
| 7  | 01-12-2020 | 312.294       | 1,50          | 97.059            | 215.235    | 6.255.374      |
| 8  | 01-06-2021 | 312.294       | 1,50          | 93.831            | 218.463    | 6.036.910      |
| 9  | 01-12-2021 | 312.294       | 1,50          | 90.554            | 221.740    | 5.815.170      |
| 10 | 01-06-2022 | 312.294       | 1,50          | 87.228            | 225.066    | 5.590.104      |

# Reports

## Numerous reports

- Reports
- Production, graphic
    - 2018
    - 2019
    - 2020
    - 2021
    - 2022
    - 2023
    - 2024
    - 2025
    - 2026
    - 2027
  - Production, carpets
  - Energy conversion, annual
  - Energy conversion, monthly
  - Energy conversion, summary
  - Duration curve for heat demand
  - Duration curve for cooling demand
  - Environment
  - Cash flow, monthly
  - Cash flow, summary
  - Cash flow, graphic
  - Key financial figures
  - Income Statement
  - Income Statement, summary
  - Balance Sheet
  - Balance Sheet, summary
  - Catalogue of technical assumptions
  - Catalogue of economic assumptions
  - Operation strategy calculation
  - Graphical layout
  - Project reports



06-07-19

energyPRO 4.5.342

**Trigeneration plant on a spot market DESIGN module.epp**  
This example illustrates a trigeneration plant producing heat, electricity and cooling. The electricity is sold and bought on the EEX.

Printed Page: 24-09-2018 22:48:14 / 1  
 Licensed user: **EMD International A/S**  
 Niels Jernes Vej 10  
 DK-9220 Aalborg Ø  
 +45 9635 4444

---

**Income Statement from januar 1, 2023 to december 31, 2023**

**(All amounts in EUR)**

|                                     |                 |    |       |                  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----|-------|------------------|
| <b>Revenues</b>                     |                 |    |       |                  |
| Sale of heat                        | 12.019,0 MWh    | at | 37,5  | = 450.714        |
| Sale of electricity                 |                 |    |       |                  |
| Spot market                         |                 |    |       | 411.310          |
| Sale of electricity Total           |                 |    |       | 411.310          |
| Sale of cooling                     | 4.500,0 MWh     | at | 37,5  | = 168.750        |
| <b>Total Revenues</b>               |                 |    |       | <b>1.030.774</b> |
| <b>Operating Expenditures</b>       |                 |    |       |                  |
| <b>Fuel costs</b>                   |                 |    |       |                  |
| Natural gas                         | 2.678.305,7 Nm3 | at | 0,242 | = 648.150        |
| <b>Fuel costs Total</b>             |                 |    |       | <b>648.150</b>   |
| <b>Operation&amp;Maint.</b>         |                 |    |       |                  |
| Engine 1                            | 4.571,4 MWh     | at | 7,5   | = 34.286         |
| Engine 2                            | 4.440,6 MWh     | at | 7,5   | = 33.305         |
| Boiles                              | 5.942,6 MWh     | at | 0,75  | = 4.457          |
| Electricchiller                     | 3.931,0 MWh     | at | 3,0   | = 11.793         |
| Absorptionchiller                   | 569,0 MWh       | at | 3,0   | = 1.707          |
| <b>Operation&amp;Maint. Total</b>   |                 |    |       | <b>85.547</b>    |
| <b>Electricity purchase</b>         |                 |    |       |                  |
| Spot market                         |                 |    |       | 32.757           |
| Tax on consumption                  | 1.157,9 MWh     | at | 40,0  | = 46.316         |
| <b>Electricity purchase Total</b>   |                 |    |       | <b>79.073</b>    |
| <b>Total Operating Expenditures</b> |                 |    |       | <b>812.770</b>   |
| <b>Depreciations</b>                |                 |    |       |                  |
| Gas engines                         |                 |    |       | 800.000          |
| <b>Total Depreciations</b>          |                 |    |       | <b>800.000</b>   |
| <b>Operation Income</b>             |                 |    |       | <b>-581.996</b>  |
| <b>Financial Expenditures</b>       |                 |    |       |                  |
| Loan, interest and fee's            |                 |    |       | 157.372          |
| Loan, fee at disbursement           |                 |    |       | 0                |
| Interest on Cash Account            |                 |    |       | 0                |
| <b>Total Financial Expenditures</b> |                 |    |       | <b>157.372</b>   |
| <b>Result Of The Year</b>           |                 |    |       | <b>-739.368</b>  |

**Trigeneration plant on a spot**  
This example illustrates a trigeneration plant producing heat, electricity and cooling. The electricity is sold and bought on the EEX.

---

**Energy conversion, annual**

Calculated period: 01-2019 - 12-

**Heat demands:**  
 Total sale of heat  
 Net work loss  
 Total

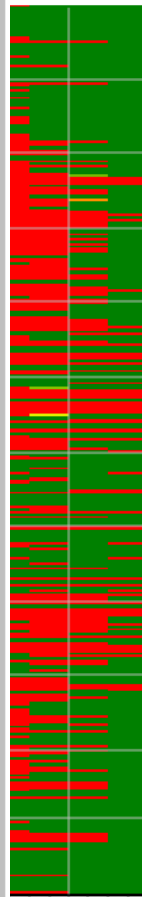
**Max heat demand**

**Heat productions:**  
 Gas engine 1  
 Gas engine 2  
 Boilers  
 AbsorptionChiller  
 ElecChiller  
 Total

**Cooling demands:**  
 Total Cooling demand

**Cooling productions:**  
 Gas engine 1  
 Gas engine 2  
 Boilers  
 AbsorptionChiller  
 ElecChiller  
 Total

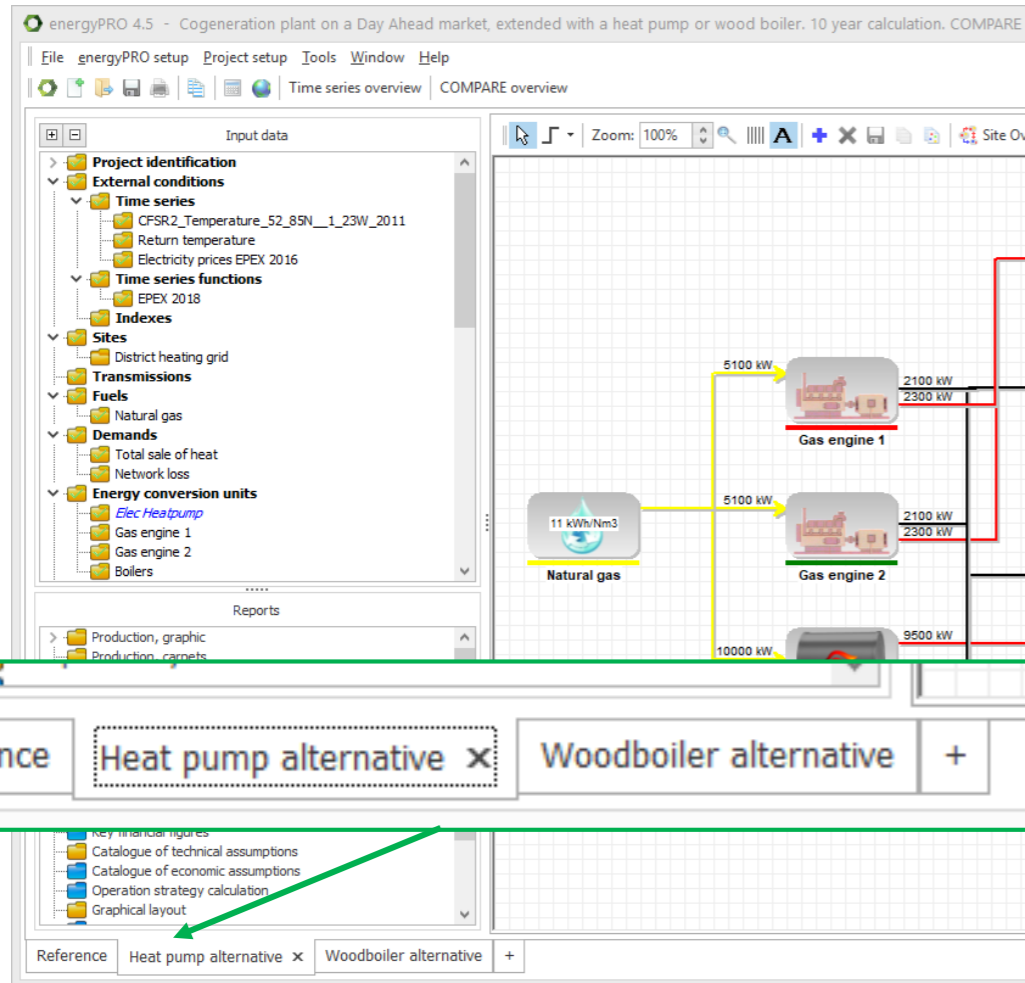
**Electricity produced by energy units:**  
 EPEX:



22:00

# COMPARE

## Use COMPARE to evaluate different alternatives



### Compare key financial figures

#### Net present values of the alternatives relative to the reference scenario

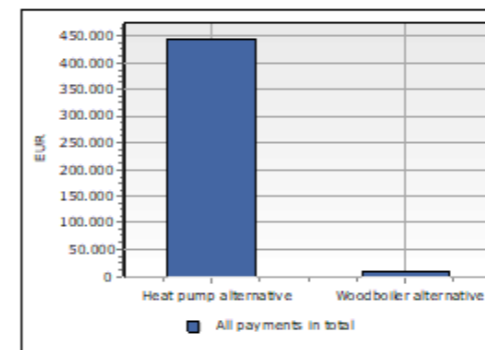
Nominal discount rate: 3,0  
Project period : 10 years from januar 2018 to december 2027

#### Increased net present values of Heat pump alternative relative to reference

|  |   |                      |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Revenues   | : | -1.645.030 EUR       |
| OperatingExpenditures                                | : | -3.590.482 EUR       |
| <b>Operational payments in total</b>                 | : | <b>1.945.452 EUR</b> |
| Investments  | : | 1.500.000 EUR        |
| <b>Operational payments and investments in total</b> | : | <b>445.452 EUR</b>   |
| Financing  | : | 0 EUR                |
| <b>All payments in total</b>                         | : | <b>445.452 EUR</b>   |

#### Increased net present values of Woodboiler alternative relative to reference

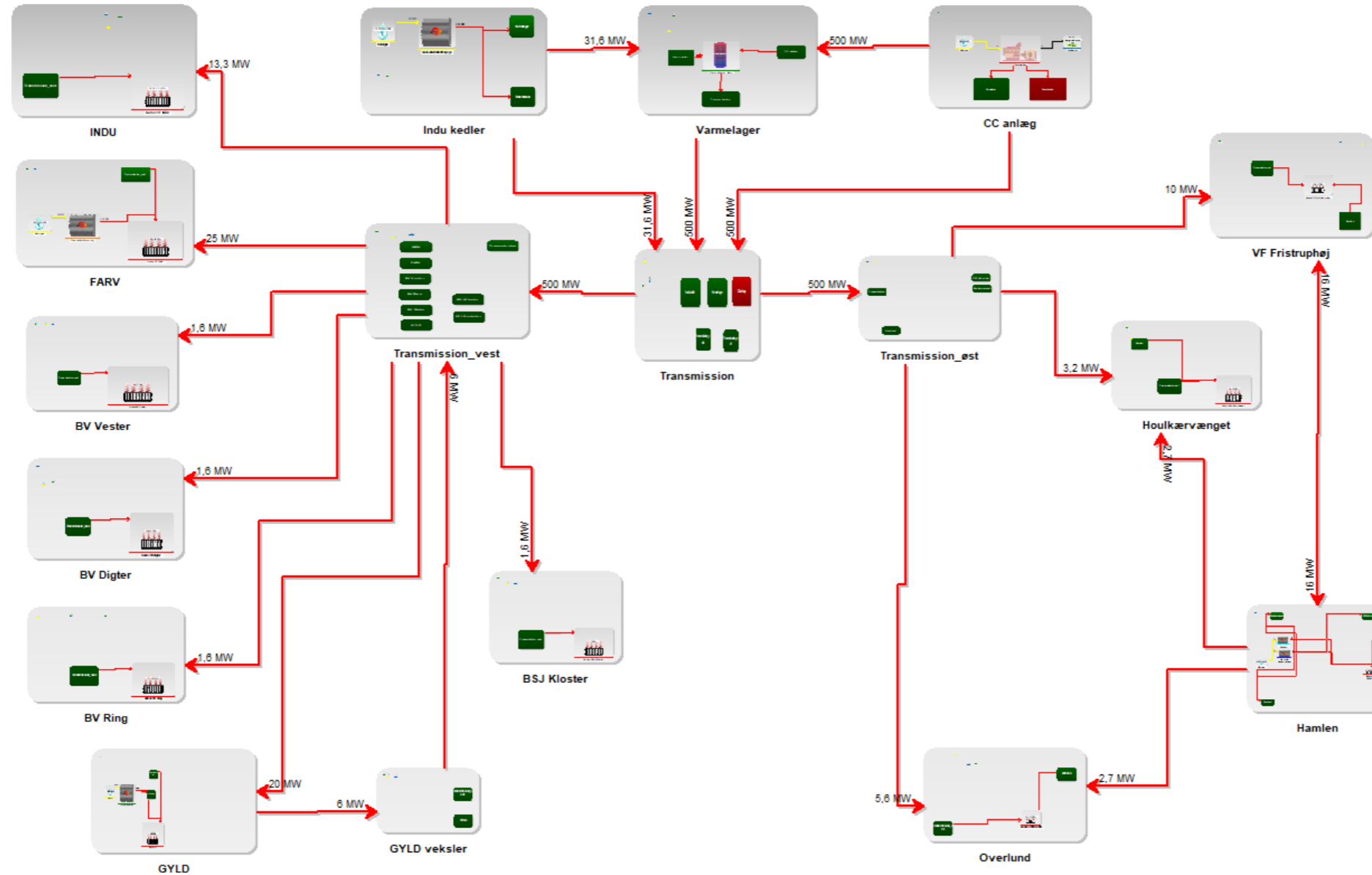
|  |   |                      |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Revenues   | : | -1.149.847 EUR       |
| OperatingExpenditures                                | : | -2.157.534 EUR       |
| <b>Operational payments in total</b>                 | : | <b>1.007.687 EUR</b> |
| Investments  | : | 1.000.000 EUR        |
| <b>Operational payments and investments in total</b> | : | <b>7.687 EUR</b>     |
| Financing  | : | 0 EUR                |
| <b>All payments in total</b>                         | : | <b>7.687 EUR</b>     |



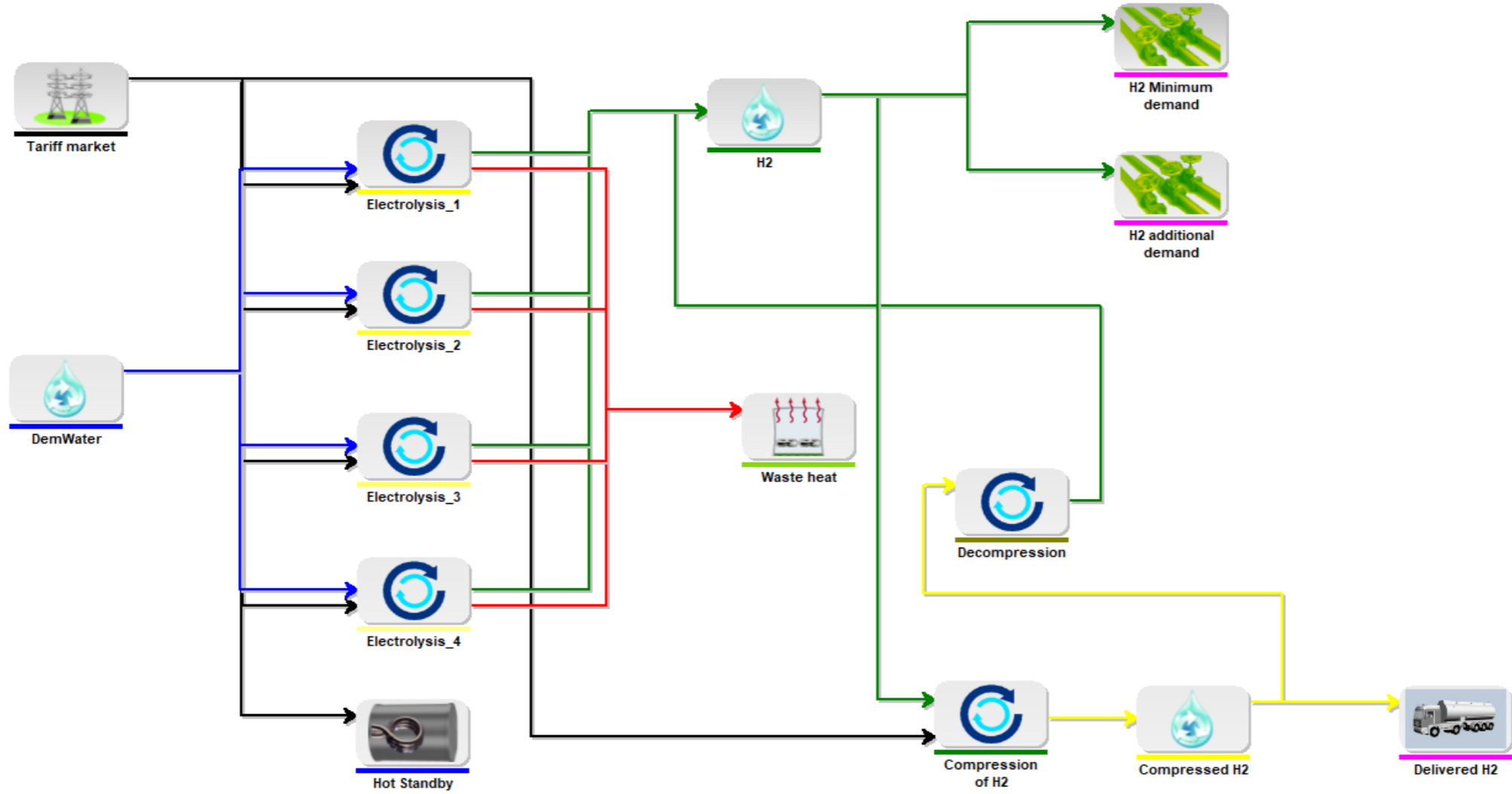
### Discounted Payback Period

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Heatpump alternative   | 7,3 years |
| Woodboiler alternative | 9,8 years |

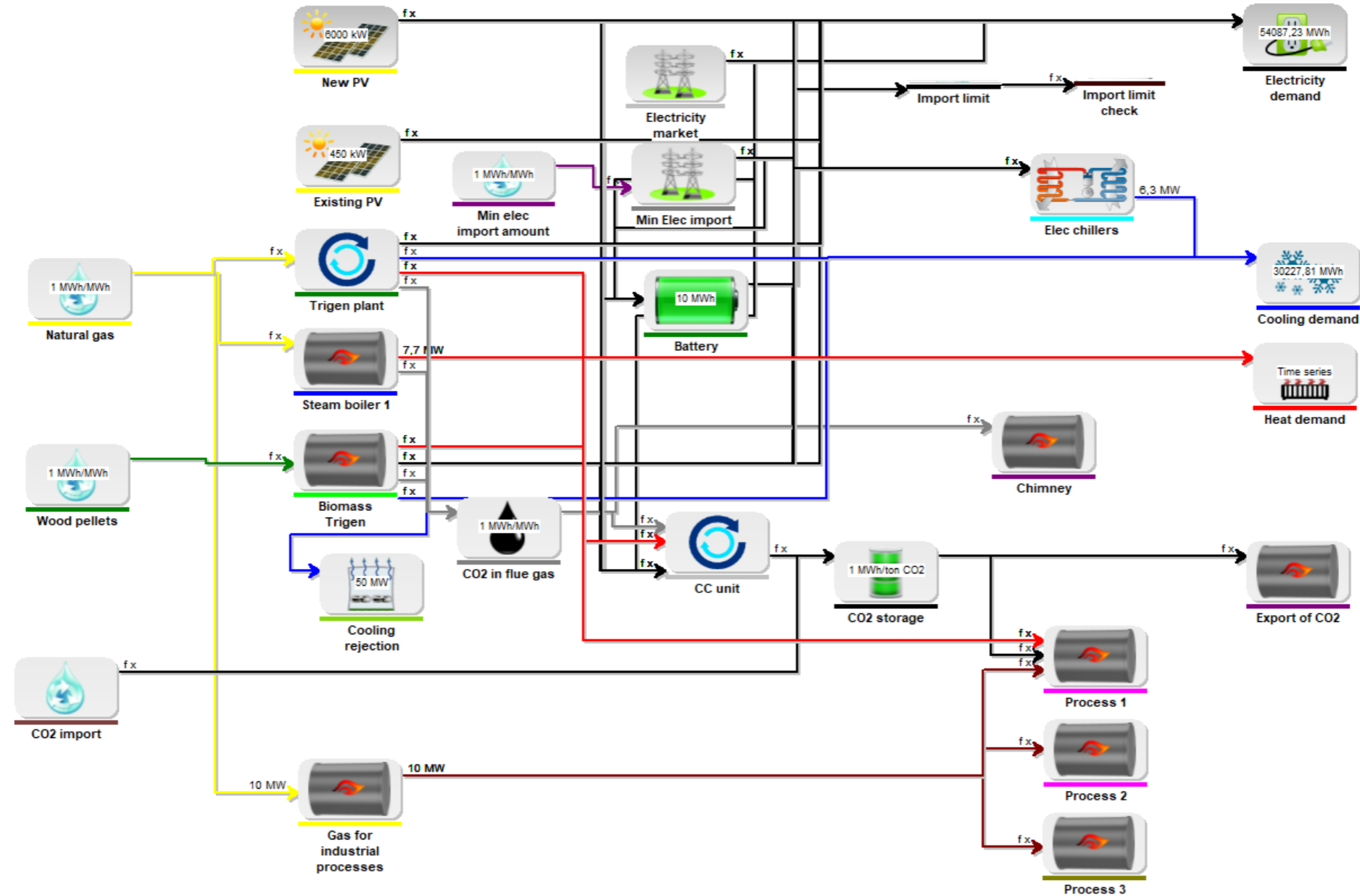
# REGION, Danish district heating system example



# Power to X example



# Industrial complex example





# energyPRO modules



# energyPRO is a commercial tool

- Download for free at <https://www.emd.dk/energypro/>
- Explore more than 50 project examples
- Ask for a time limited test license, [sales@emd.dk](mailto:sales@emd.dk) for building your own models
- Find prices and make orders at <https://www.emd.dk/energypro/order-energypro/>

# Thank you for your attention

Leif Holm Tambjerg  
Energy System Product Manager  
lht@emd.dk

# **Pandaplan: quasi-dynamic assessment of hybrid energy network design and operation (Dennis Cronbach, Fraunhofer IEE)**

---

# IEA TS3 Webinar

Pandaplan: quasi-dynamic assessment of hybrid energy network design and operation

---

Dennis Cronbach

April 27<sup>th</sup> 2021

Kassel

# Fraunhofer IEE

- Was formerly known as Fraunhofer IWES, having a focus on power grids and wind energy systems
- In 2018, the institute was split up into two independent ones – the IEE in Kassel and the IWES in Bremerhaven



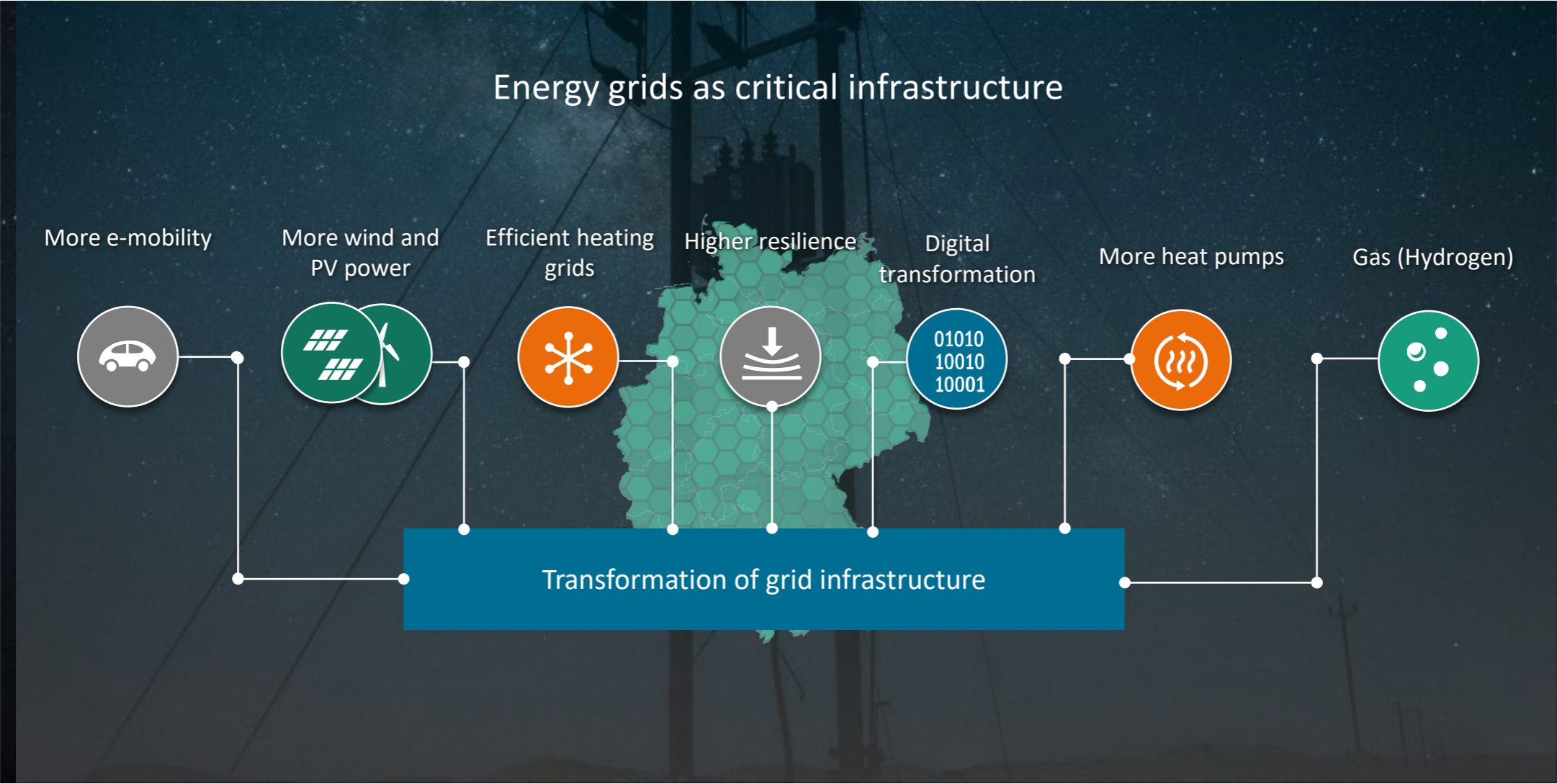
| Energy economics                             | Energy system technology                     |
|--|--|
| Energy meteorology information systems       | Grid planning and operation                  |
| Analysis and consulting for energy economics | Power electronics and electric drive systems |
| Wind resource assessment with LiDAR          | Hardware in the loop systems                 |
| Training and knowledge transfer              | Measuring and testing                        |

# Fraunhofer IEE

- Was formerly known as Fraunhofer IWES, having a focus on power grids and wind energy systems
- In 2018, the institute was split up into two independent ones – the IEE in Kassel and the IWES in Bremerhaven

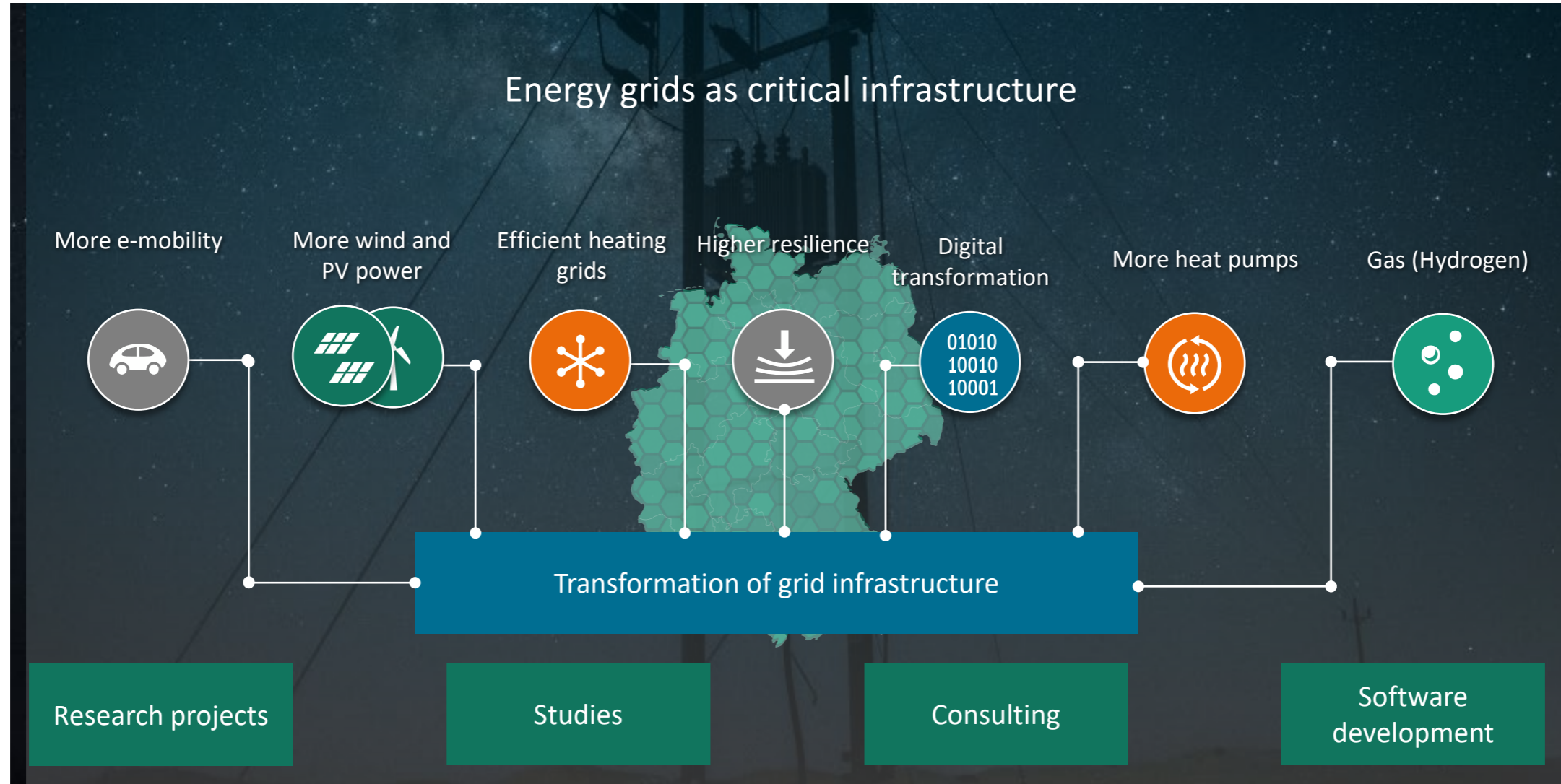


| Energy economics                             | Energy system technology                     |
|--|--|
| Energy meteorology information systems       | Grid planning and operation                  |
| Analysis and consulting for energy economics | Power electronics and electric drive systems |
| Wind resource assessment with LiDAR          | Hardware in the loop systems                 |
| Training and knowledge transfer              | Measuring and testing                        |



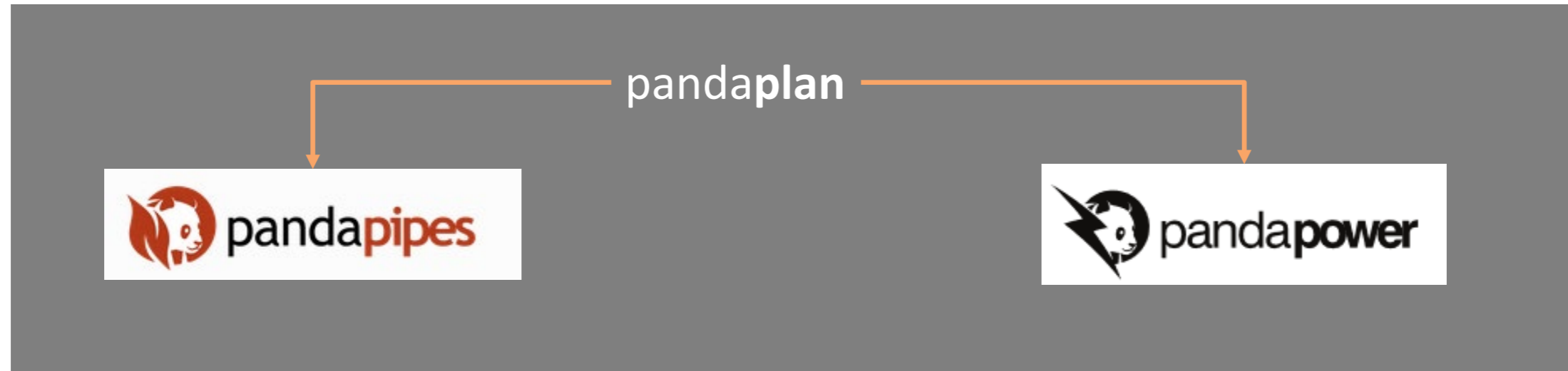
221





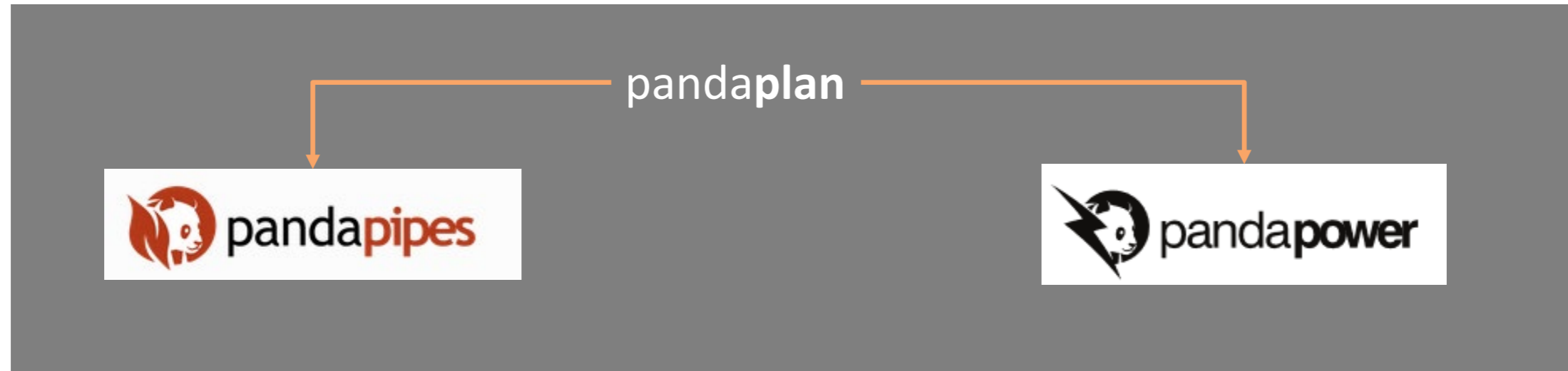
222

# Pandaplan - Motivation of development & Features



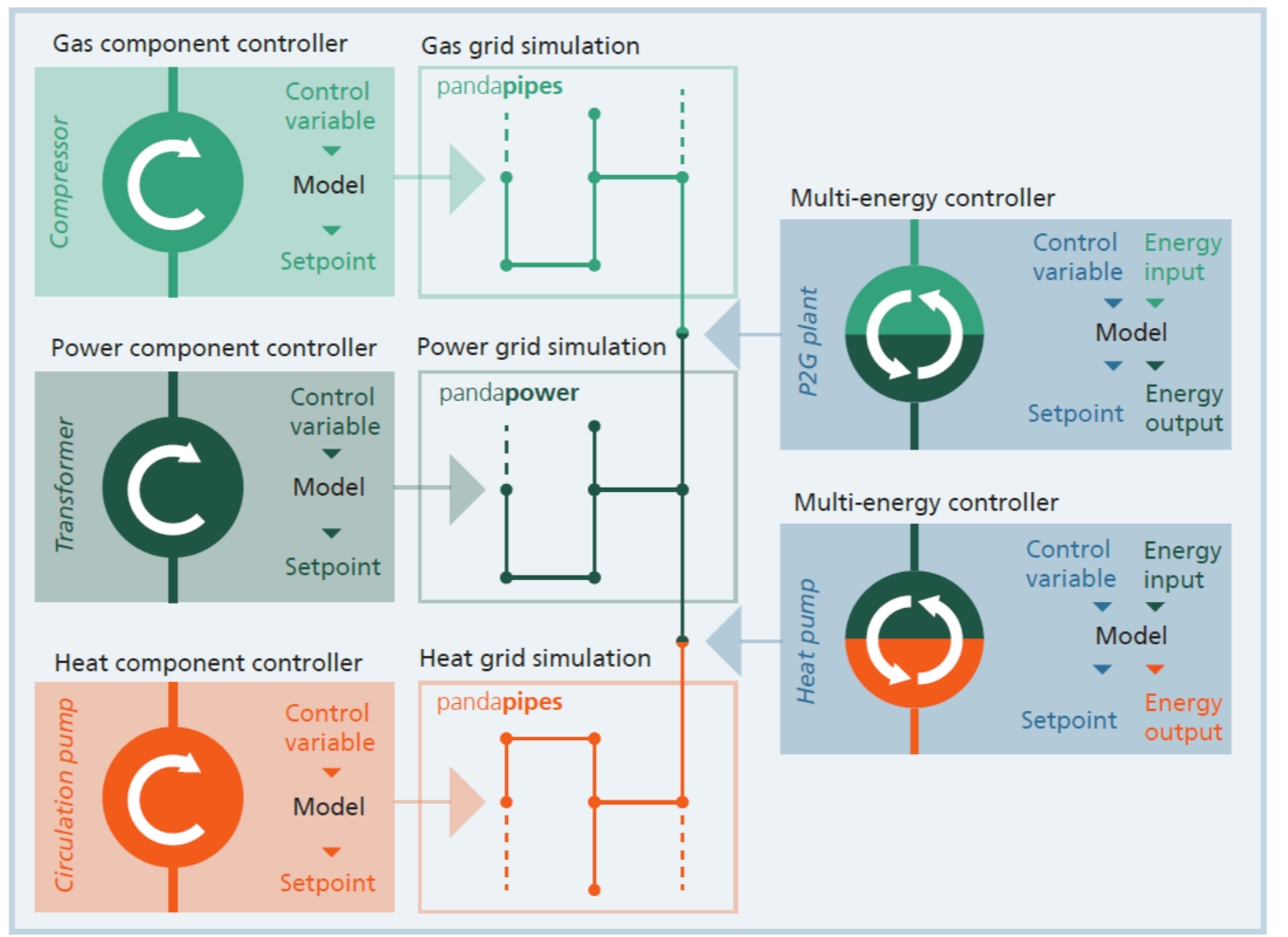
- energy transition includes all sectors
- gas and district heating infrastructure exists and will be extended in many regions
- coordinated planning of all infrastructures saves costs
- tools for pipe flow calculation are rare, especially in open-source world

# Pandaplan - Motivation of development & Features



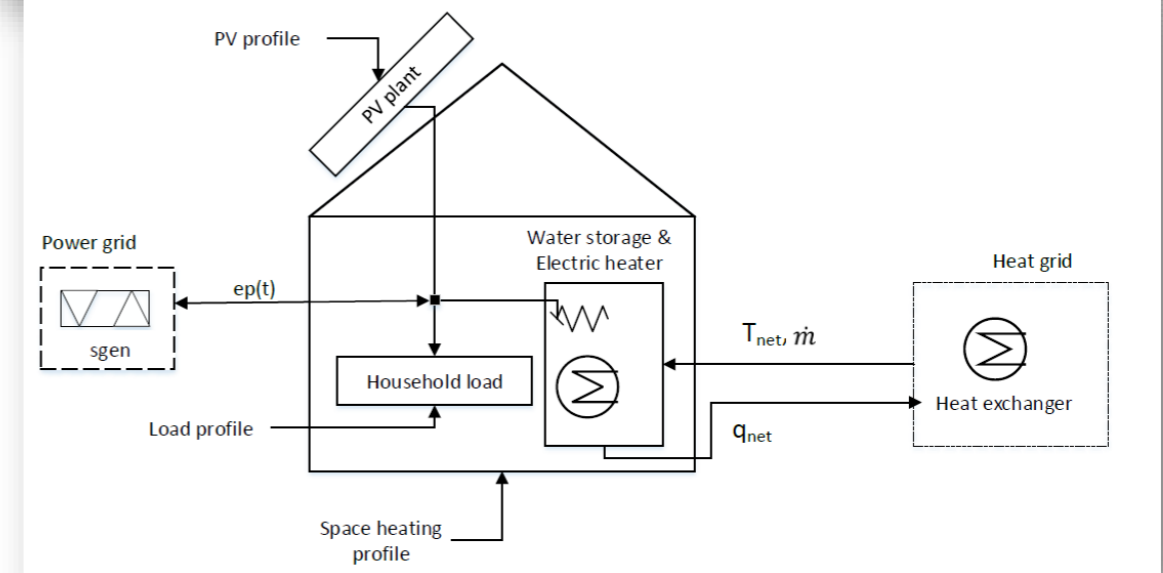
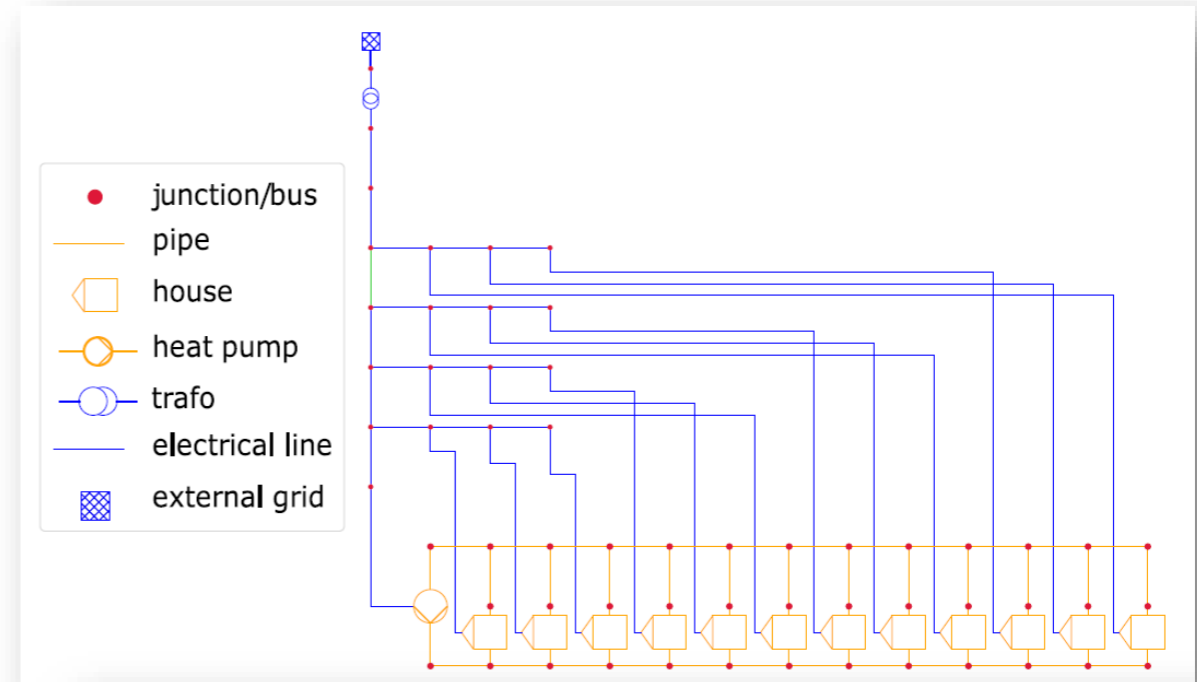
- Open source
- Implemented as a python module
  - Automation of calculations
  - Including additional modules, e.g. for data evaluation
  - Code can be modified completely
  - easy coupling of the applications
  - easy to use for pandapower users
- Calculation of the combined grid for quasi-stationary applications
  - Calculation of pressure, flow velocity and temperature for gas and district heating grids
  - Calculation of voltage and phase for power grids
  - Further variables can be derived

# Pandaplan – How sectors are coupled

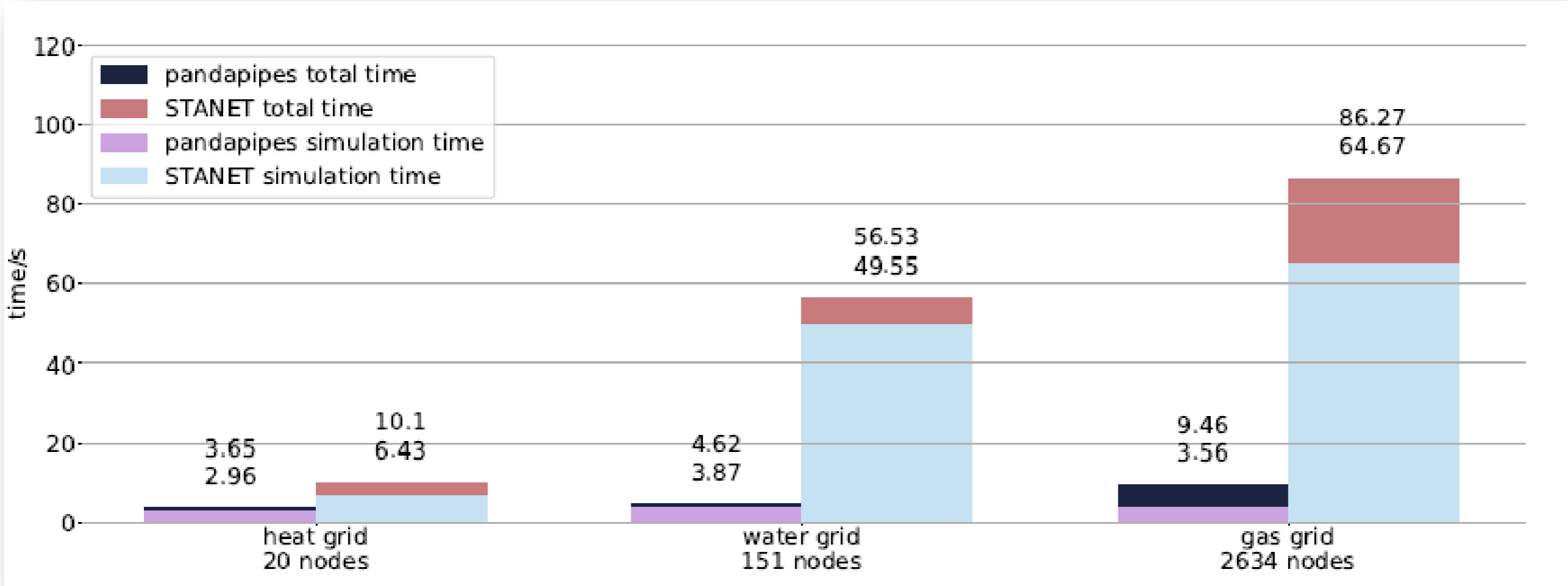


# Pandaplan – Use case

- Simulation of a coupled district heating and power grid
- District heating grid is supplied by a central heat pump
- Household water storages are additionally equipped with an electrical heater
- Households may generate power with PV roof plants
- Depending on the congestion state of the power lines and the availability of excess PV power, the heat pump may be operated at different temperatures



# Pandapipes – Performance



# Outlook

- Calculation of gas mixtures
- Transient calculation mode for heating applications
- Additional controller components for the open source version

[www.pandapower.org](http://www.pandapower.org)



[www.pandapipes.org](http://www.pandapipes.org)



# **Fumola & DisHeatLib: co-simulation-based analysis of the dynamics of hybrid energy network operation (Benedikt Leitner, AIT)**



# INTEGRATED NETWORKS

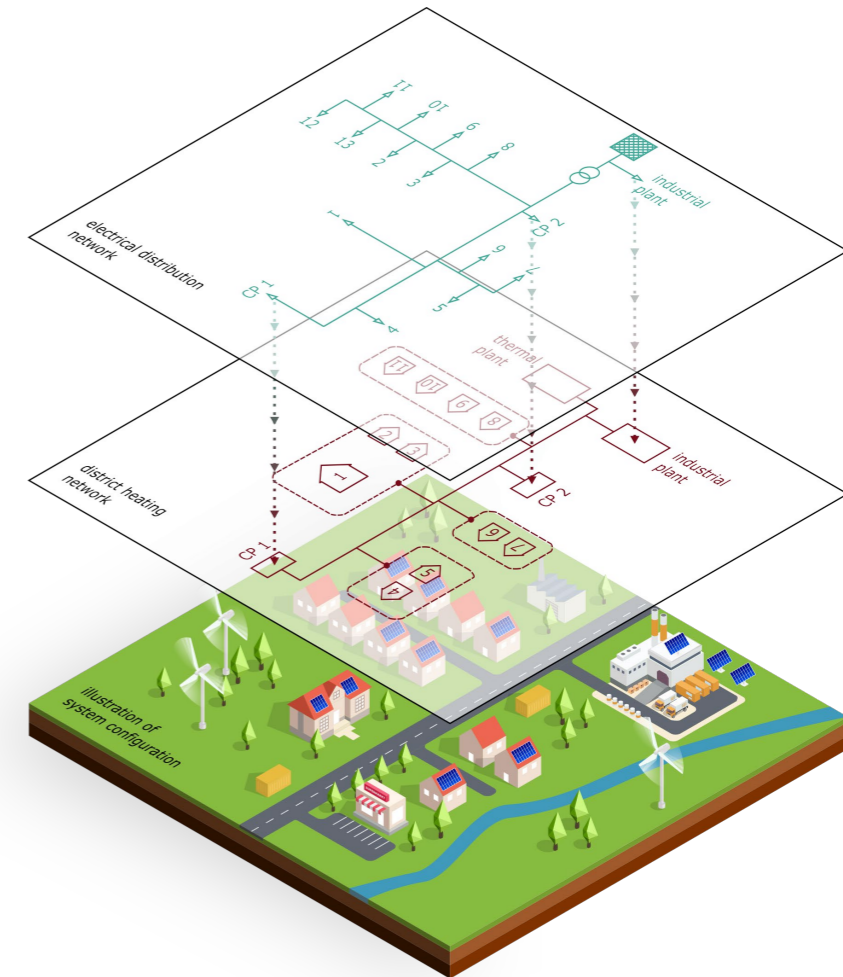
Co-simulation-based analysis of the  
dynamics of hybrid energy network operation

Benedikt Leitner

AIT Austrian Institute of Technology

Vienna, Austria

[benedikt.leitner@ait.ac.at](mailto:benedikt.leitner@ait.ac.at)

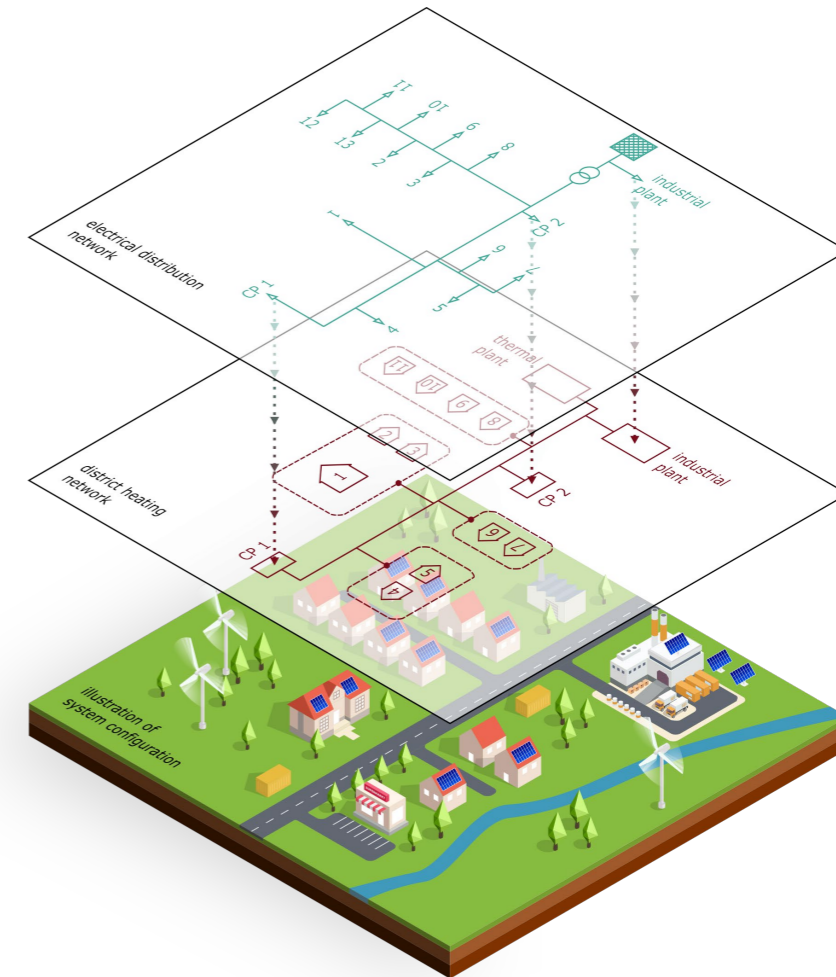


# SMART ENERGY SYSTEMS

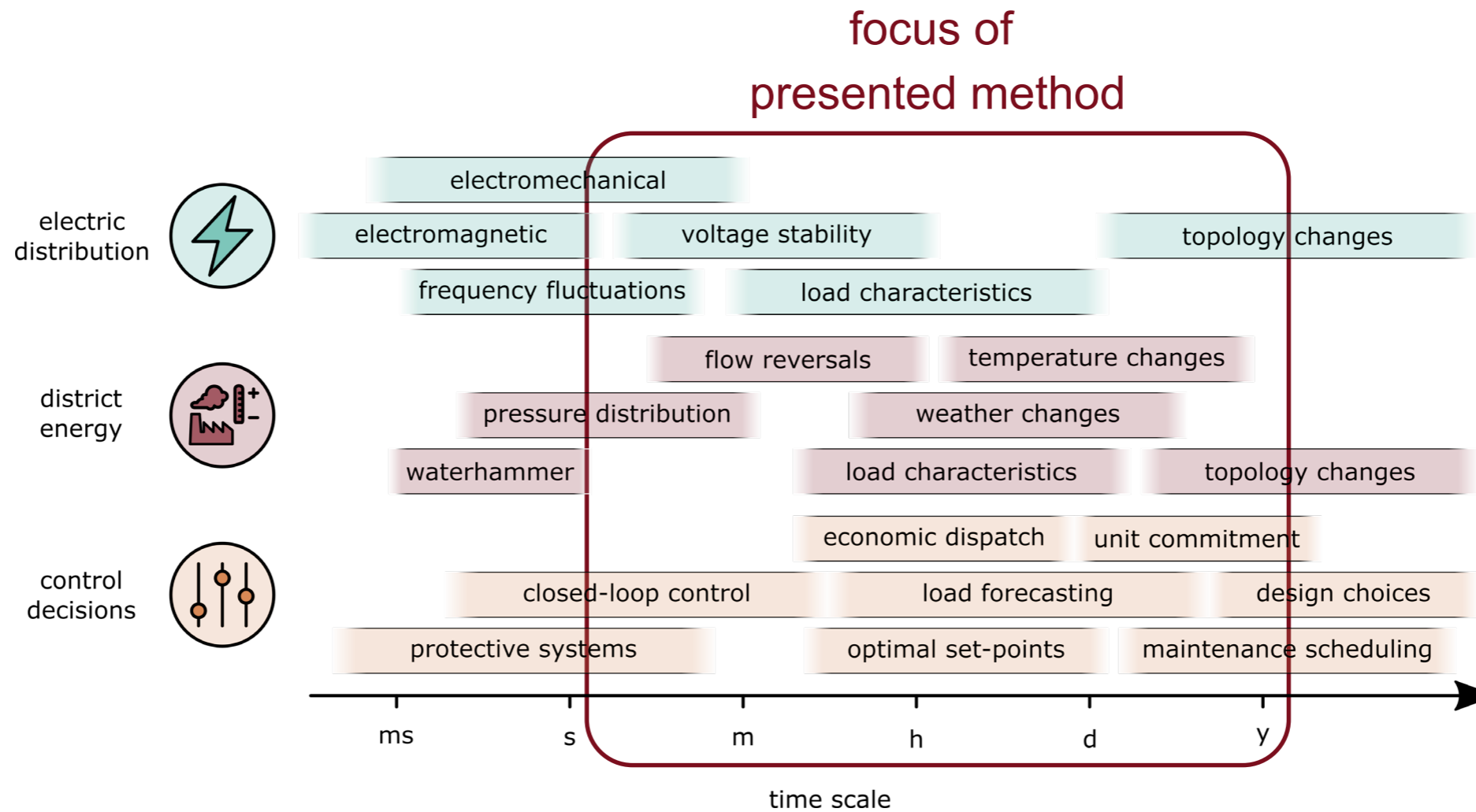
Heat and power networks transform from centralized fossil fuel based generation to:

- Bi-directional networks
- Distributed generation and storages
- Prosumers
- Intelligent control
- Low energy buildings
- Distributed thermal-electric coupling
- ...

→ Increasing complexity of multi-domain systems

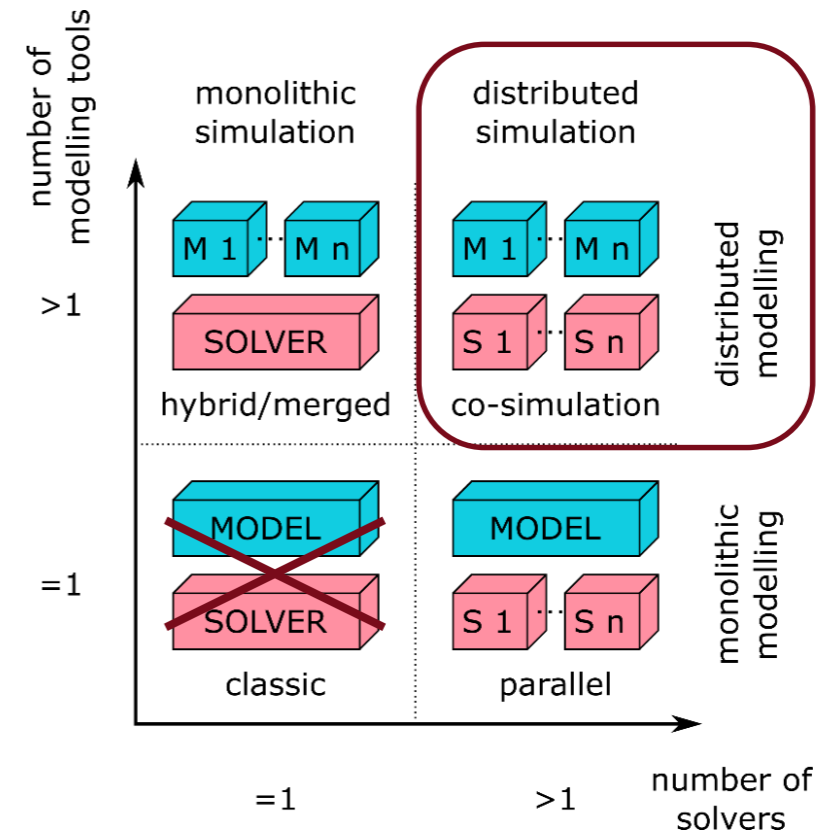


# RELEVANT PHENOMENA AND TIME SCALES



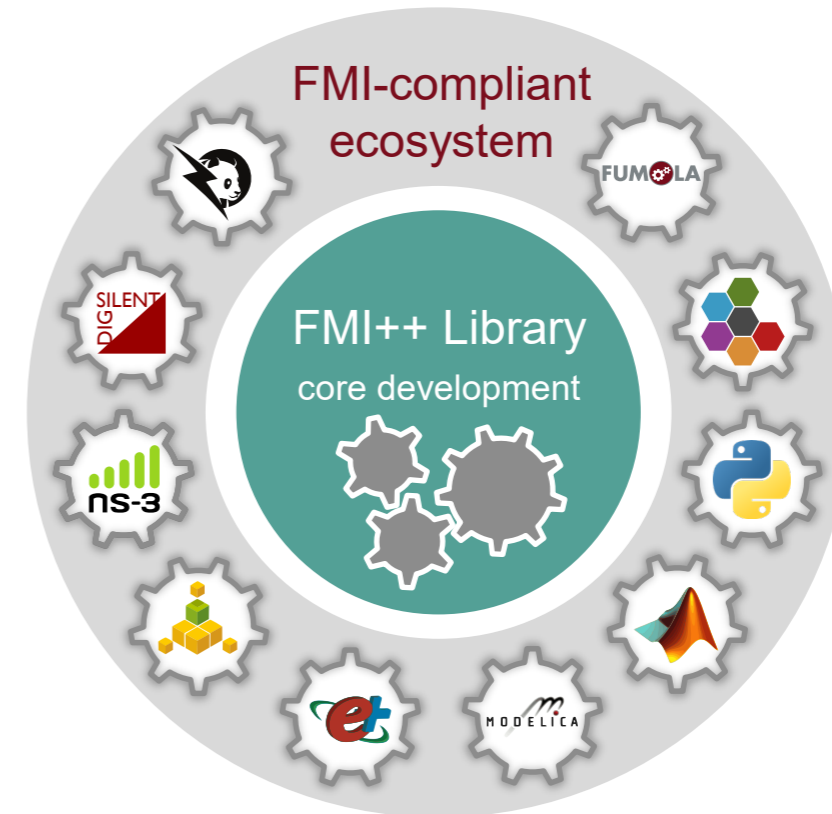
# CO-SIMULATION MOTIVATION

- **No single tool** that covers all necessary domains:
  - Thermo-hydraulic models
  - Electric distribution networks
  - Extendable to advanced control algorithms, detailed building models ...
- **Co-simulation** is a possible solution
  - Cherry-picking of tools
  - Diverse setups possible

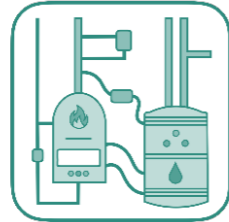


# CO-SIMULATION TOOLCHAIN

- The **Functional Mock-up Interface (FMI)** specification has been developed to encapsulate and link models and simulators.
  - currently supported by > 100 tools
- The **FMI++ Library** is based on FMI
  - open-source development
  - cross-platform and cross-language
  - allows cherry picking of tools and modeling paradigms



# FOCUS ON OPERATIONAL ASSESSMENT



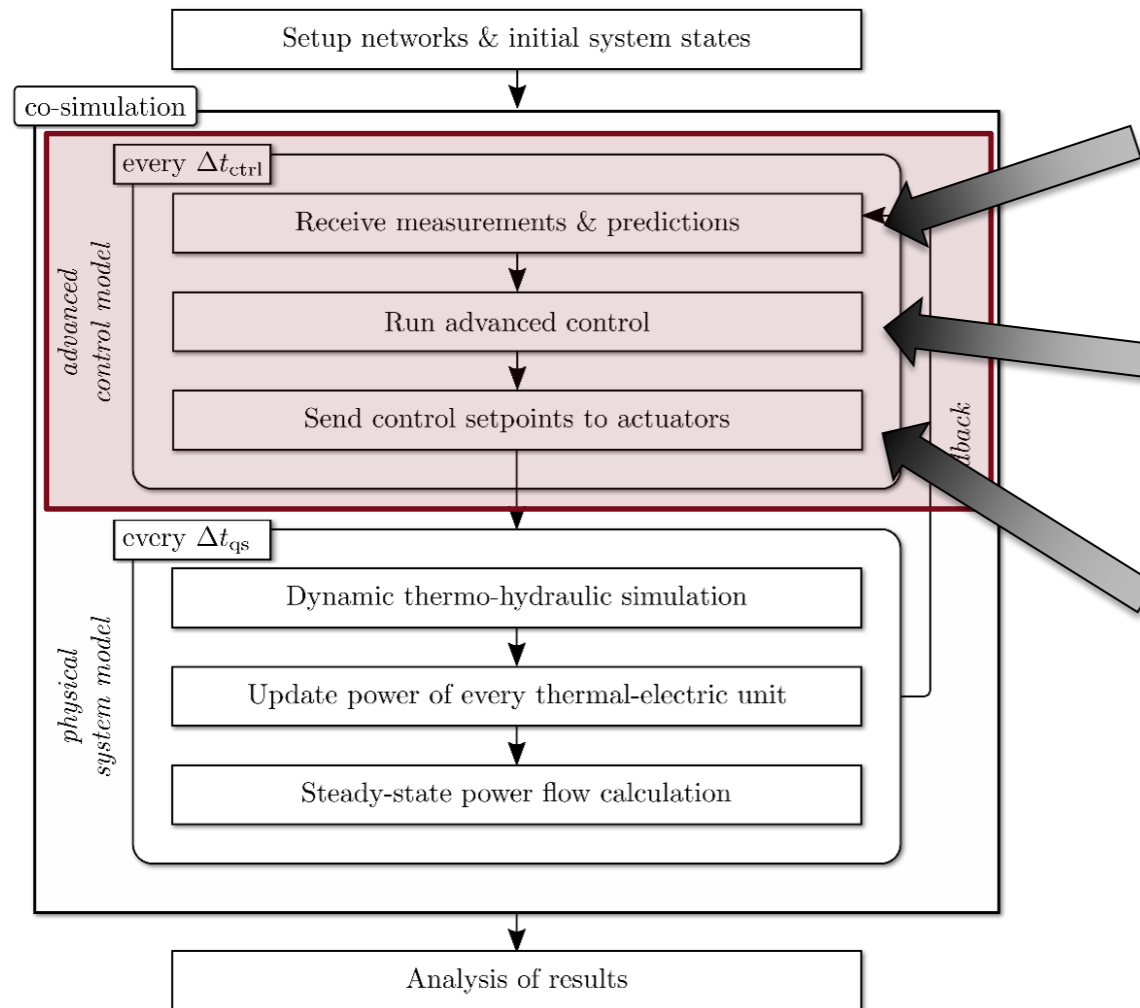
- **Physical system** modeling

- Electric distribution modeling approaches (quasi-static, dynamic, ...)
- District heating modeling approaches (hydraulics, temperature propagation, dynamics, ...)

- **Control system** modeling

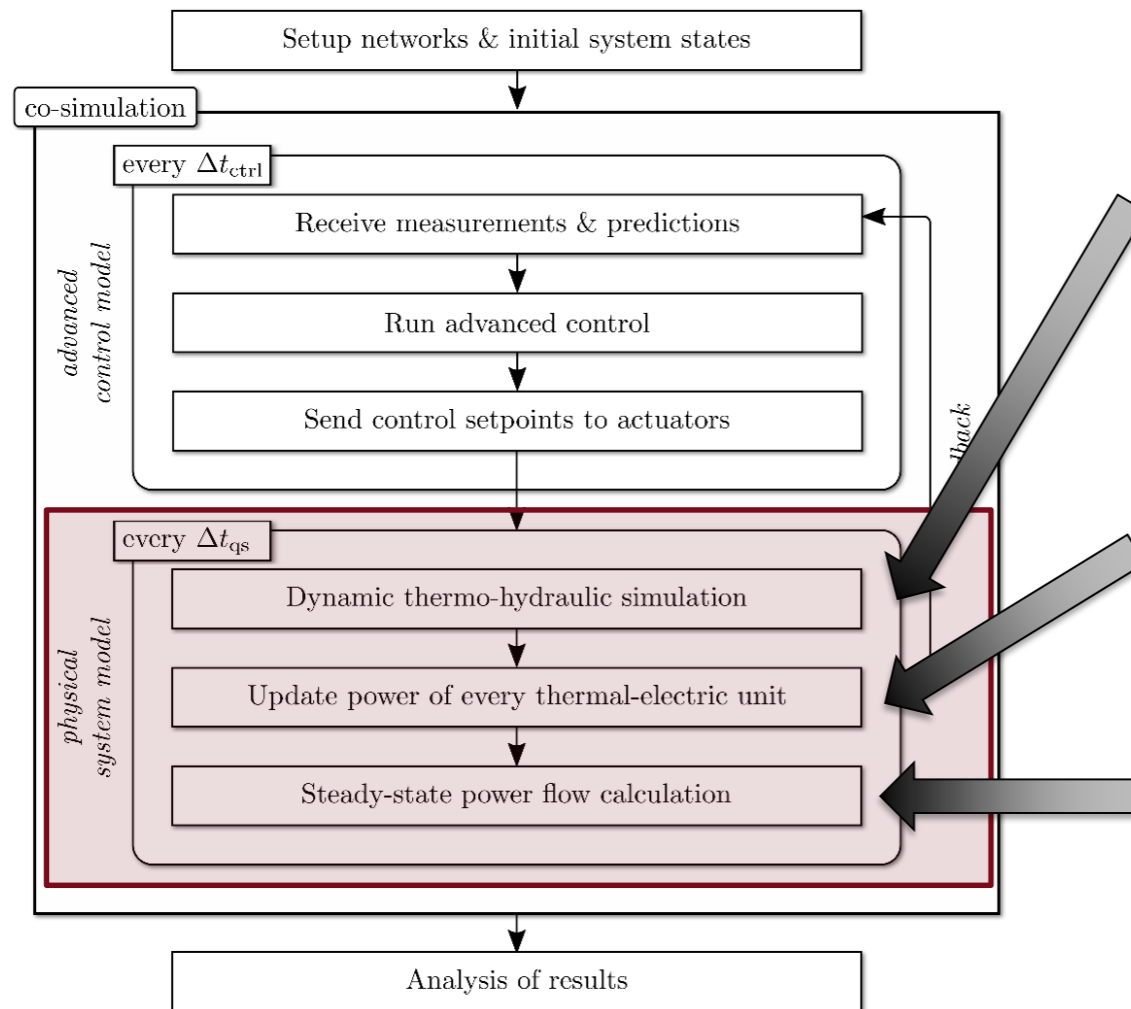
- Discrete, continuous, ...
- Rule-based, optimal, ...
- Supervisory, local, ...
- Central, distributed, hybrid, ...

# CONTROL ASSESSMENT



- **Feedback** from physical
  - Closed-loop control
  - Corrects for modelling differences
- **Advanced control algorithms**
  - E.g., model predictive control
- **Setpoints** sent to physical system

# CONTROL ASSESSMENT

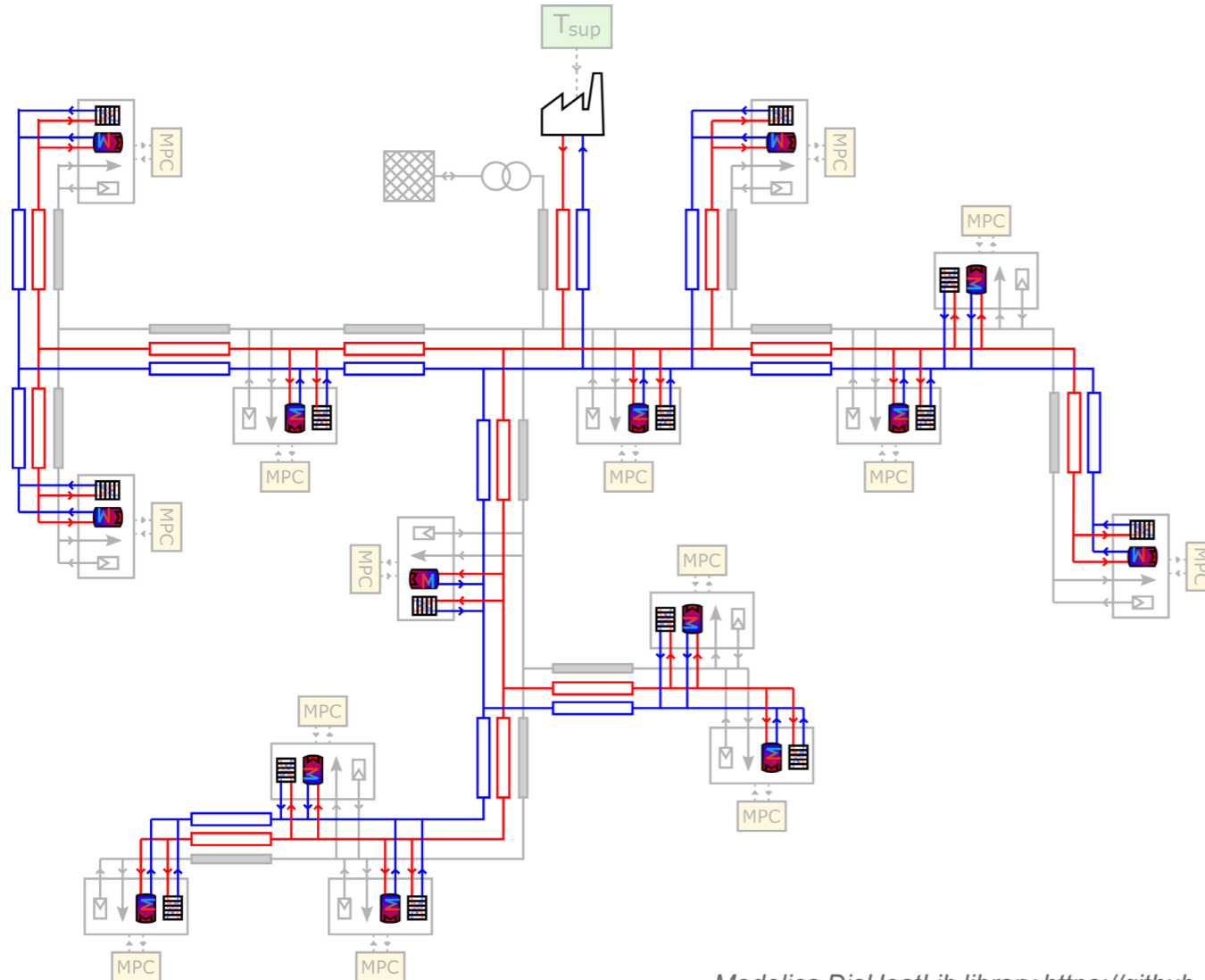
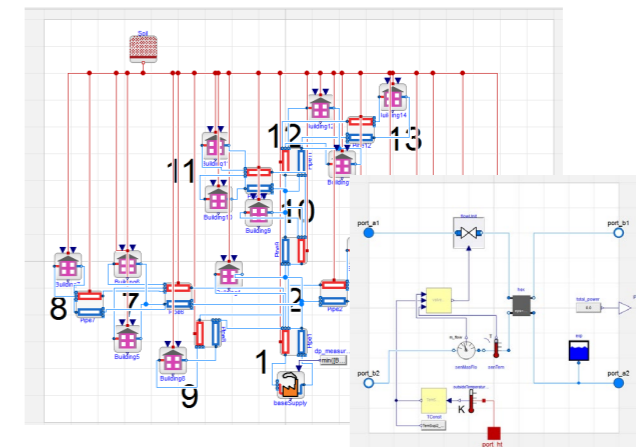


- **District heating network**
  - Transient thermal & quasi-static hydraulic models
- **Sequential coupling of smodels**
  - Exchange of power consumption/generation
- **Electrical distribution network**
  - Quasi-static simulation solving power flow equations each time step



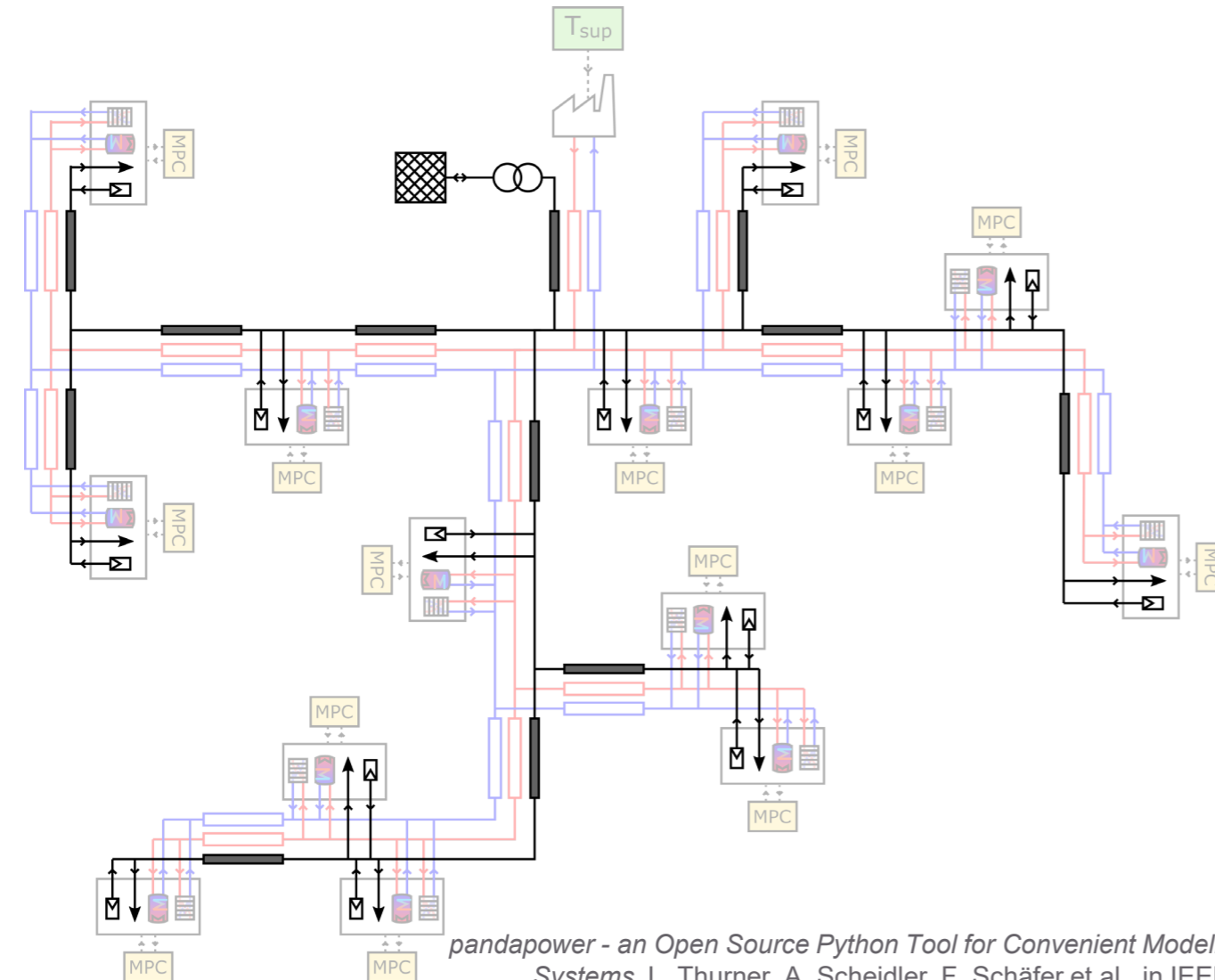
# EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS: PHYSICAL SYSTEM

- **District heating network simulation**



# EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS: PHYSICAL SYSTEM

- Electric network simulation



```

First, we import pandapower an create an empty network
import pandapower as pp
import pandapower

net = pp.create_empty_network()

# empty network
net = pp.create_empty_network(name="clinet")

# create line type
# line type 1
line_data = [{"of_per_kv": 800, "r_ohm_per_kv": 0.041, "x_ohm_per_kv": 0.893, "max_kva": 0.142}]
pp.create_line_type(net, line_data, "T-ANY 400kV", element="line")
# line type 2
line_data = [{"of_per_kv": 1100, "r_ohm_per_kv": 0.280, "x_ohm_per_kv": 0.86, "max_kva": 0.27}]
pp.create_line_type(net, line_data, "T-ANY 400kV", element="line")
# line type 3
line_data = [{"of_per_kv": 1100, "r_ohm_per_kv": 0.120, "x_ohm_per_kv": 0.879, "max_kva": 0.363}]
pp.create_line_type(net, line_data, "T-ANY 400kV", element="line")

# create trafjo type
trafo_data = [{"mva": 150/1000,
               "vn_kv": 20.75,
               "vn_kv2": 0.4,
               "uk_percent": 5.76,
               "gk_kv": 0.5,
               "l0_percent": 0.3,
               "shift_degree": 150}]
pp.create_trafo_type(net, trafo_data, "TR_020kV_020", element="trafo")

# buses
bus0 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus0", vn_kv=20.75)
bus1 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus1", vn_kv=0.4)
bus2 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus2", vn_kv=0.4)
bus3 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus3", vn_kv=0.4)
bus4 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus4", vn_kv=0.4)
bus5 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus5", vn_kv=0.4)
bus6 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus6", vn_kv=0.4)
bus7 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus7", vn_kv=0.4)
bus8 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus8", vn_kv=0.4)
bus9 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus9", vn_kv=0.4)
bus10 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus10", vn_kv=0.4)
bus11 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus11", vn_kv=0.4)
bus12 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus12", vn_kv=0.4)
bus13 = pp.create_bus(net, name="bus13", vn_kv=0.4)

# service buses
sbus1 = pp.create_bus(net, name="sbus1", vn_kv=0.4)
sbus2 = pp.create_bus(net, name="sbus2", vn_kv=0.4)
sbus3 = pp.create_bus(net, name="sbus3", vn_kv=0.4)
sbus4 = pp.create_bus(net, name="sbus4", vn_kv=0.4)
sbus5 = pp.create_bus(net, name="sbus5", vn_kv=0.4)
sbus6 = pp.create_bus(net, name="sbus6", vn_kv=0.4)
sbus7 = pp.create_bus(net, name="sbus7", vn_kv=0.4)

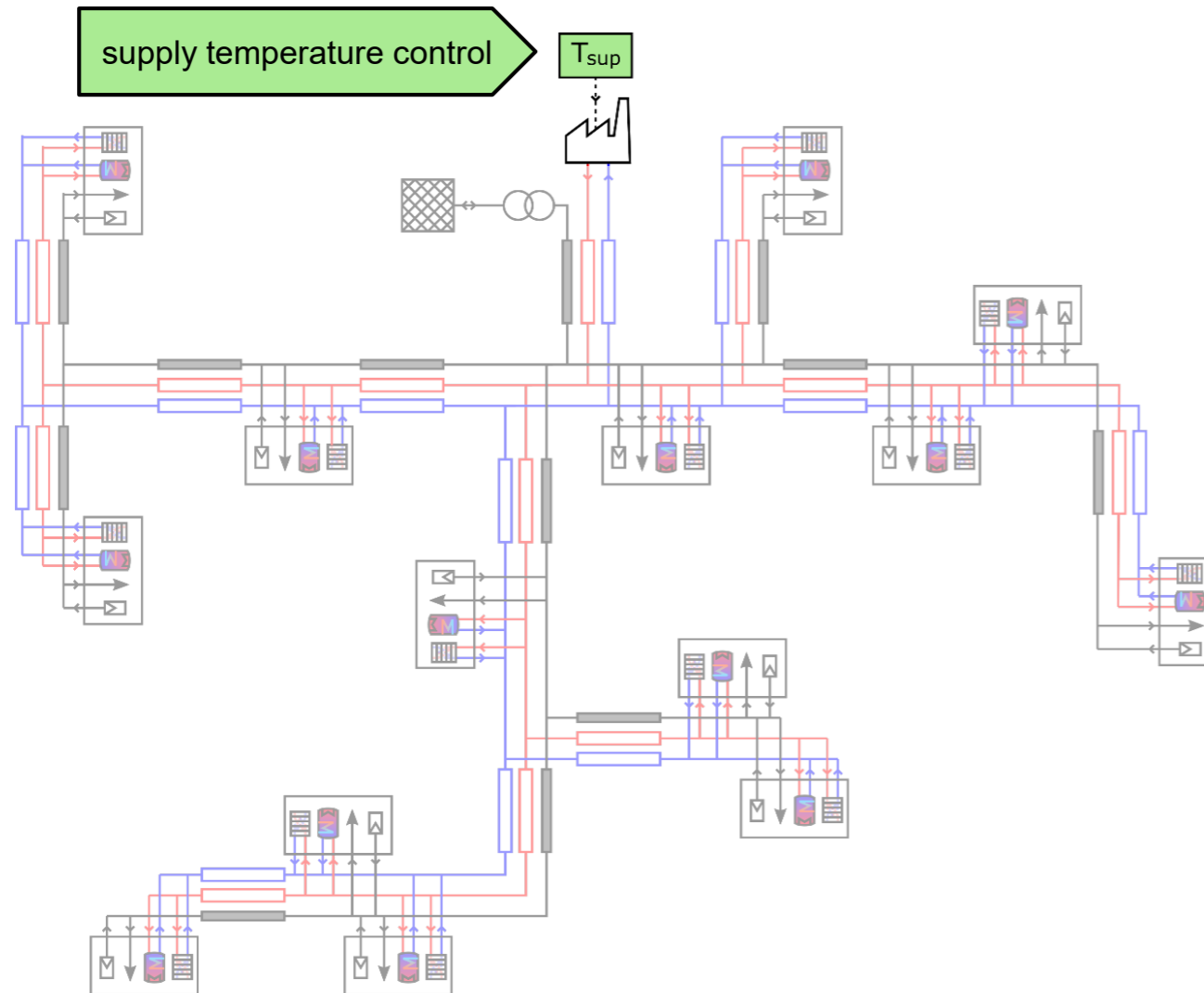
net.bus # show bus table

```

| name                 | vn_kv | type | zone | is_service |
|----------------------|-------|------|------|------------|
| 0 HV Busbar          | 110.0 | D    | None | True       |
| 1 HV Busbar 2        | 110.0 | D    | None | True       |
| 2 HV Transformer Bus | 110.0 | R    | None | True       |
| 3 HV Transformer Bus | 20.0  | R    | None | True       |
| 4 HV Main Bus        | 20.0  | D    | None | True       |
| 5 HV Bus 1           | 20.0  | D    | None | True       |
| 6 HV Bus 2           | 20.0  | D    | None | True       |

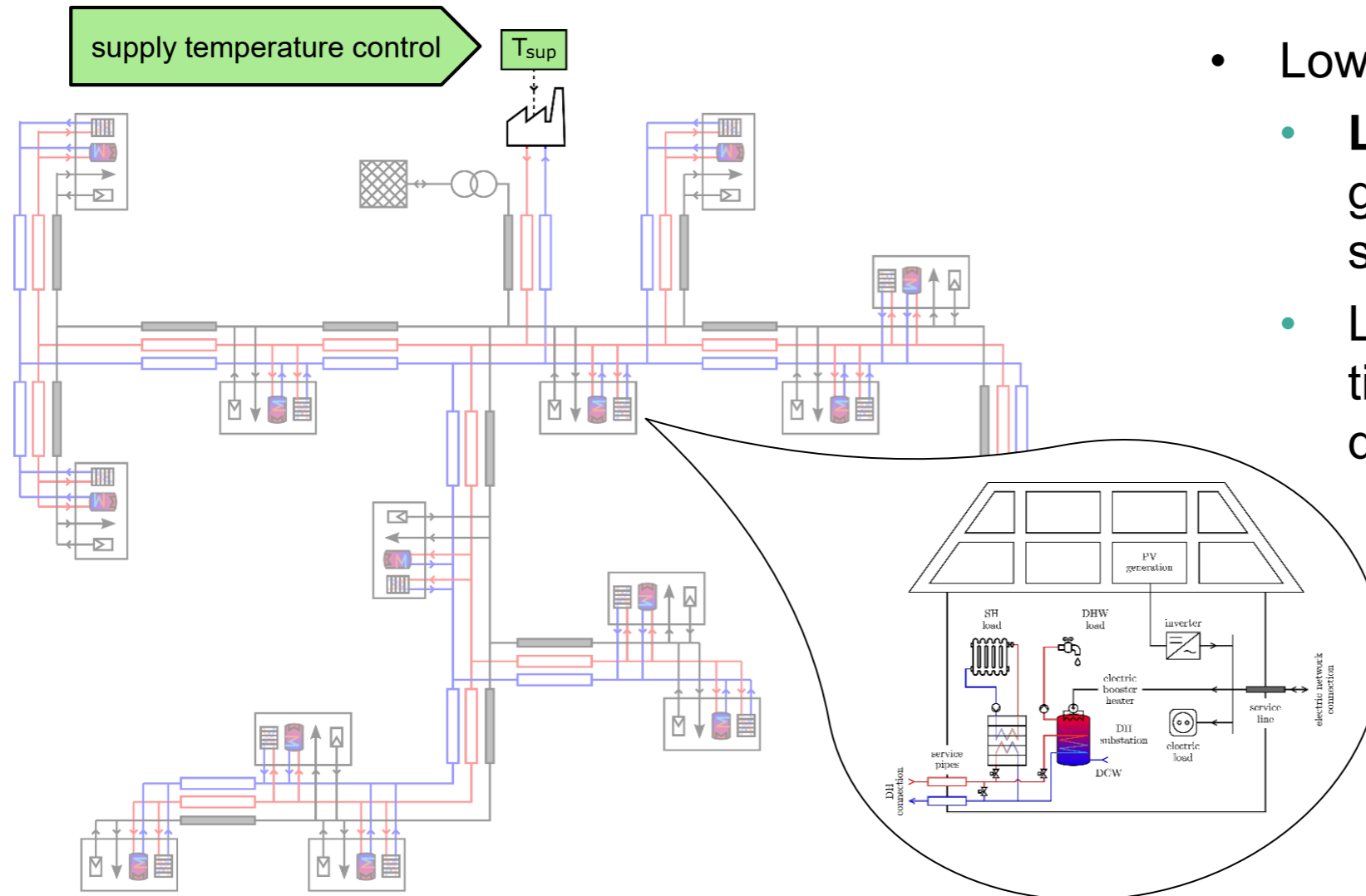
pandapower - an Open Source Python Tool for Convenient Modeling, Analysis and Optimization of Electric Power Systems, L. Thurner, A. Scheidler, F. Schäfer et al., in IEEE Transactions on Power Systems 2018.

# EXAMPLE APPLICATION: ELECTRIC BOOSTER HEATERS



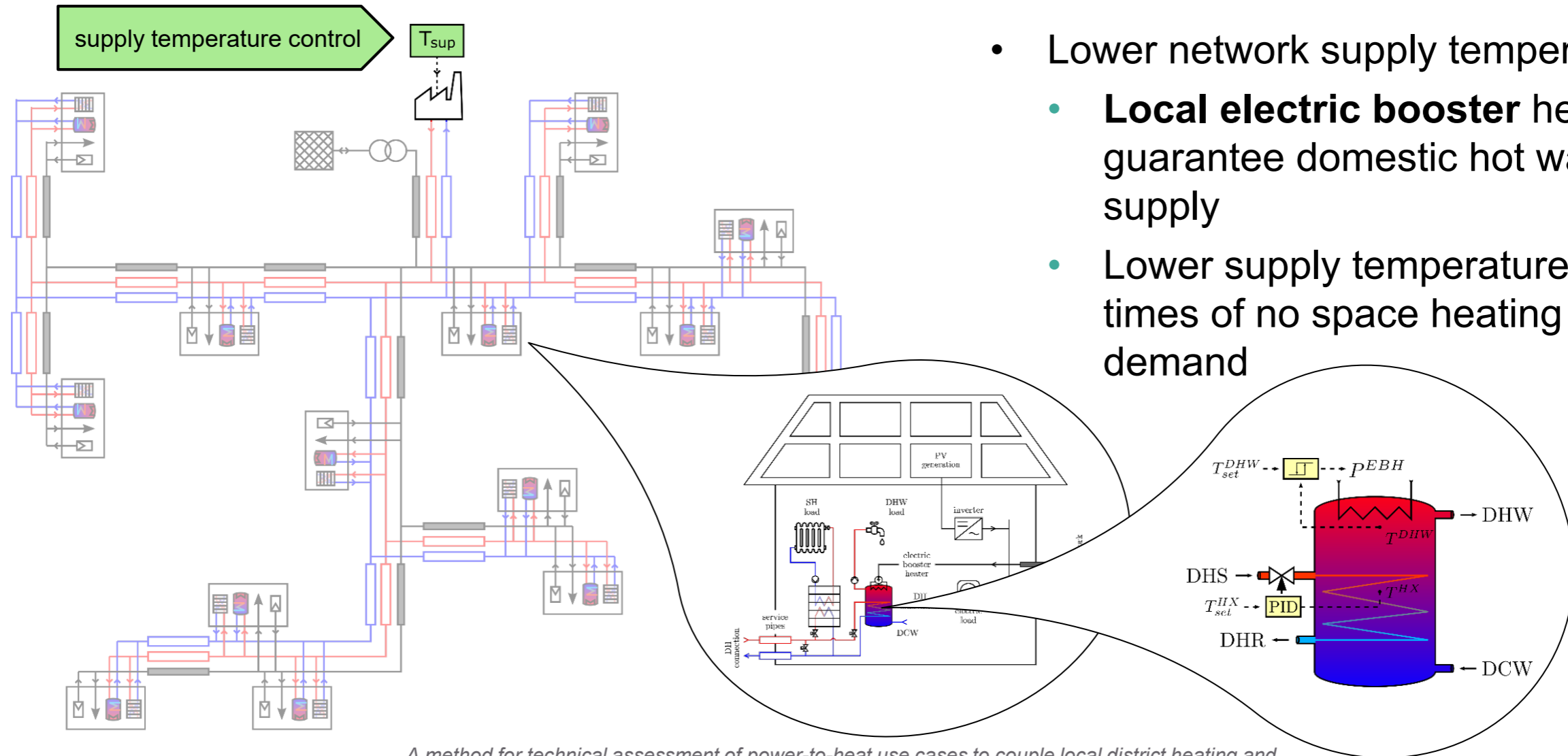
- Lower network supply temperature
  - **Local electric booster** heaters guarantee domestic hot water supply
  - Lower supply temperature in times of no space heating demand

# EXAMPLE APPLICATION: ELECTRIC BOOSTER HEATERS



- Lower network supply temperature
  - **Local electric booster** heaters guarantee domestic hot water supply
  - Lower supply temperature in times of no space heating demand

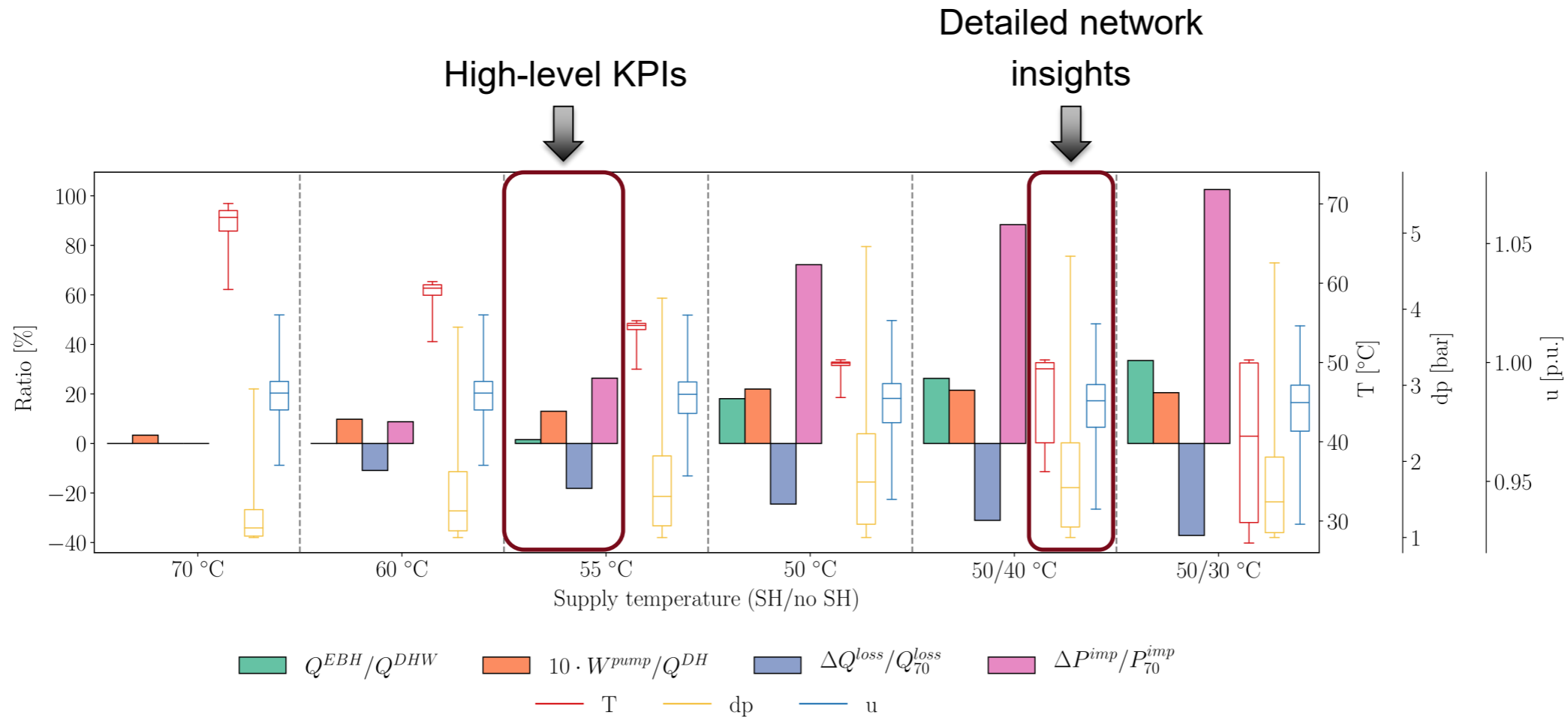
# EXAMPLE APPLICATION: ELECTRIC BOOSTER HEATERS



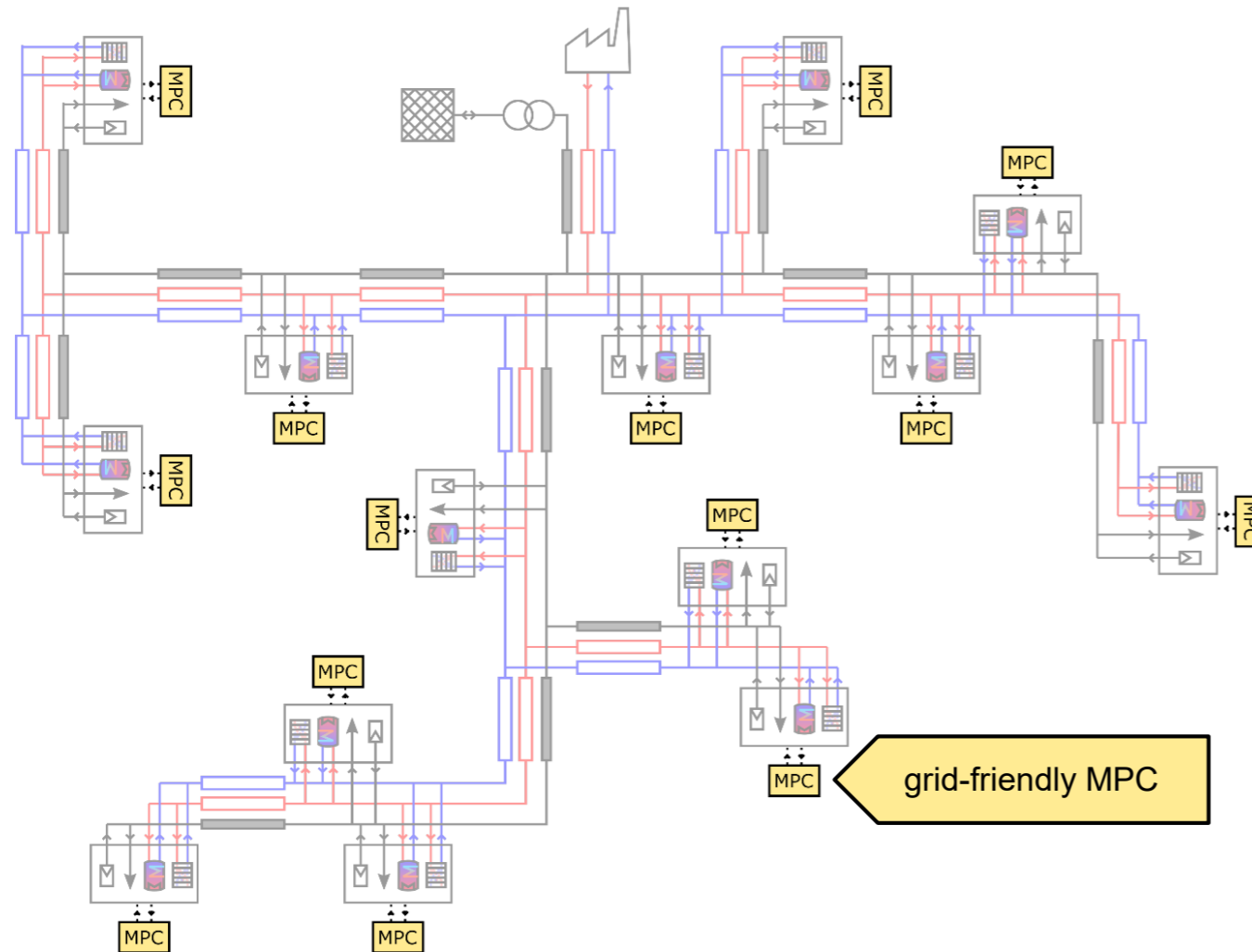
- Lower network supply temperature
- **Local electric booster heaters** guarantee domestic hot water supply
- Lower supply temperature in times of no space heating demand

*A method for technical assessment of power-to-heat use cases to couple local district heating and electrical distribution grids, B. Leitner, E. Widl, W. Gawlik and R. Hofmann, in Energy 2019.*

# EXAMPLE APPLICATION: RESULTS



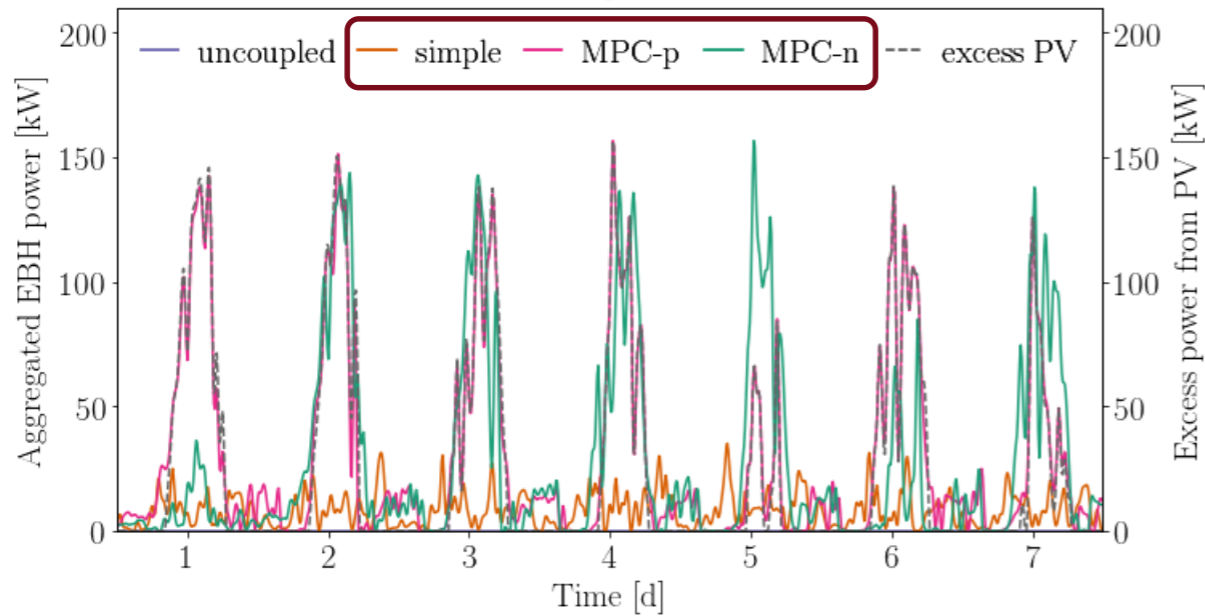
# EXAMPLE APPLICATION: SMART ELECTRIC BOOSTER HEATER



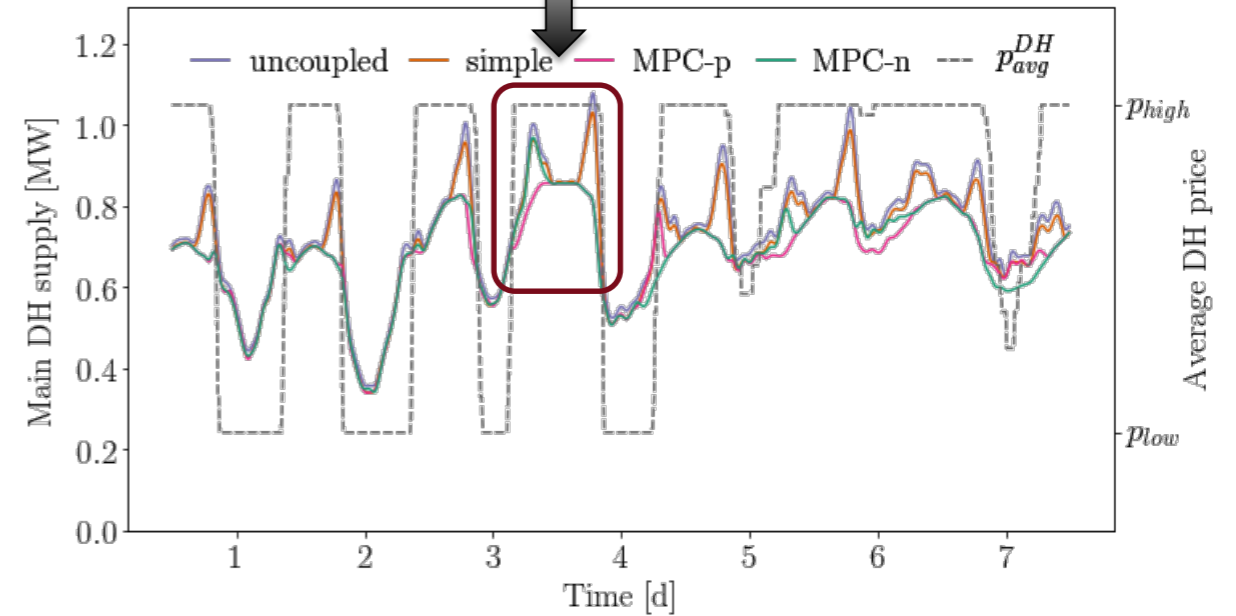
- **Model predictive control**
  - Increase self-consumption of PV generation
  - Avoid power demand peaks
  - Reduce DH demand peaks
  - DHW storage tank as flexibility option

# EXAMPLE APPLICATION: RESULTS

Comparison of different forecasting  
methods or control implementations



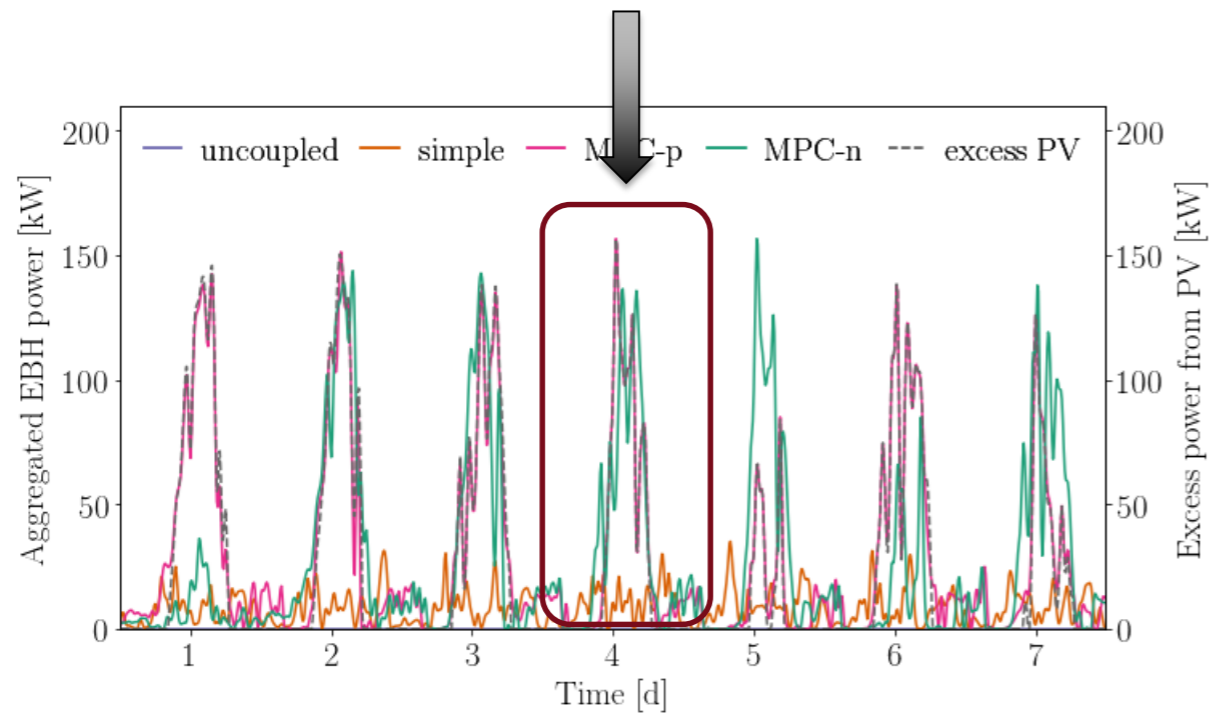
Reduced heat demand  
peaks in district heating



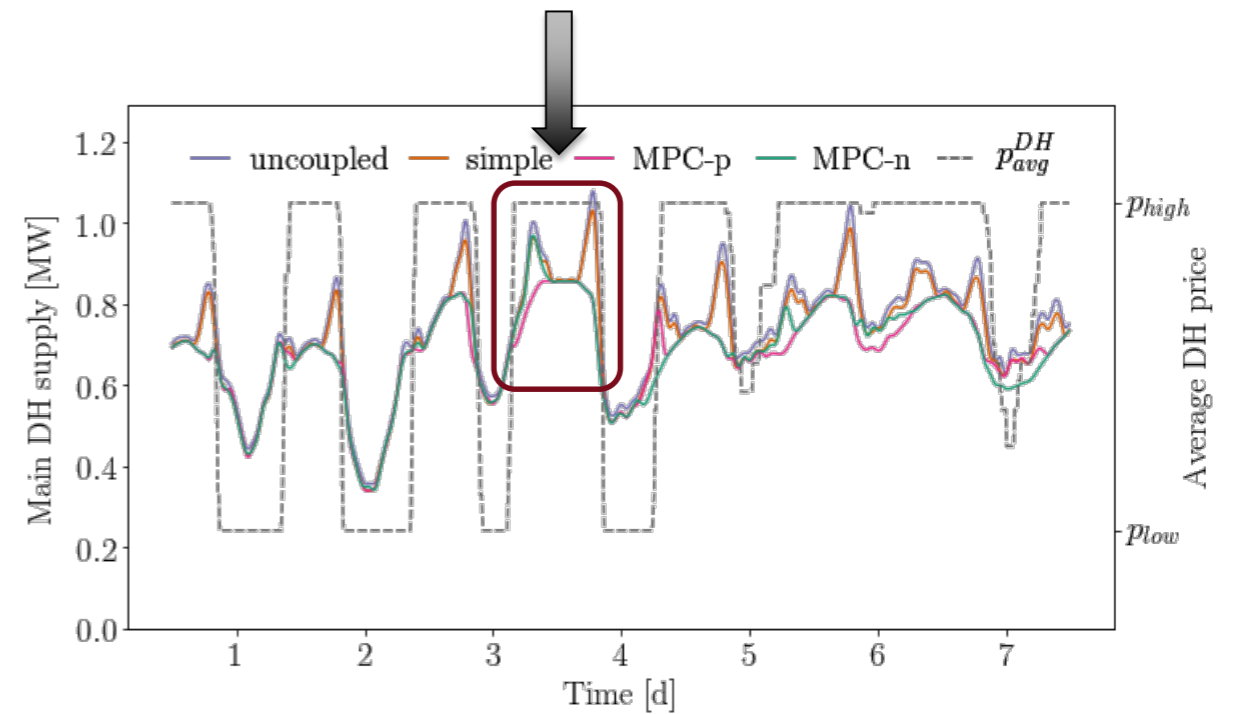


# EXAMPLE APPLICATION: RESULTS

Increase self-consumption of  
local PV generation



Reduced heat demand  
peaks in district heating



# CO-SIMULATION APPLICATIONS

- Multi-domain simulation
- Control assessment
- Design validation
- Digital twinning
- „What if?“ analyses
- Understanding and playing around with complex systems :-)

THANK YOU!



# RESOURCES: OPEN-SOURCE & PROPRIETARY

- District heating network model using Modelica/Dymola
  - Dymola: <https://www.3ds.com/de/produkte-und-services/catia/produkte/dymola/>
  - DisHeatLib: <https://github.com/AIT-IES/DisHeatLib>
- Electric distribution network model using pandapower
  - pandapower: <https://pandapower.readthedocs.io/>
  - pandapowerFMU: <https://github.com/AIT-IES/pandapowerFMU>
- Control implementation using Python/Pyomo
  - Python: <https://www.python.org/>
  - Pyomo: <http://www.pyomo.org/>
  - FMI++ Python Interface: <https://pythonhosted.org/fmipp/>
- FMI-based co-simulation using FUMOLA/Ptolemy II
  - FUMOLA: <https://sourceforge.net/projects/fumola/>
  - Ptolemy II: <https://ptolemy.berkeley.edu/ptolemyII>

## BASED ON JOURNAL PAPERS

- *A method for technical assessment of power-to-heat use cases to couple local district heating and electrical distribution grids*, B. Leitner, E. Widl, W. Gawlik and R. Hofmann, in Energy 2019.
- *Combined Optimal Design and Control of Hybrid Thermal-Electrical Distribution Grids Using Co-Simulation*, E. Widl, B. Leitner, D. Basciotti, S. Henein, T. Ferhatbegovic and R. Hofmann, in Energies 2020.
- *Control assessment in coupled local district heating and electrical distribution grids: Model predictive control of electric booster heaters*, B. Leitner, E. Widl, W. Gawlik and R. Hofmann, in Energy 2020.

# Interactive session on use cases, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats via SLIDO

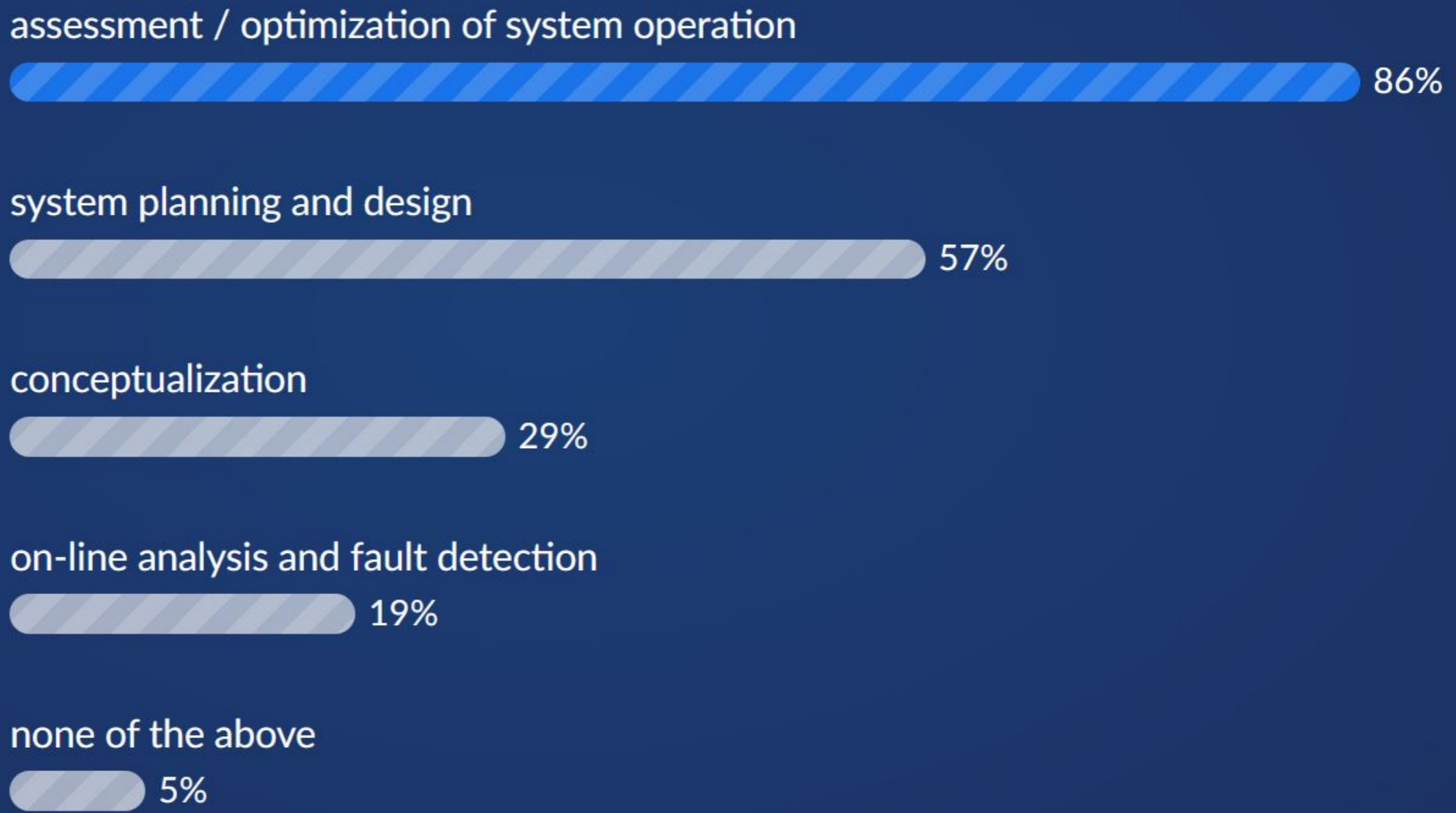
- 1. For what application areas have you used hybrid energy network simulation or optimization tools?**
  - Conceptualization; system planning and design; assessment / optimization of system operation; on-line analysis and fault detection; none of the above
- 2. What is typically the targeted size of your use cases for hybrid energy network simulations and optimizations?**
  - Buildings; districts / settlements; cities; regions; nations; continents
- 3. For what use cases have you used hybrid energy network simulation tools?**
  - Example: "We tested a new control strategy for heat-pump pooling to increase local consumption of excess PV generation." (Please enter complete sentences)
- 4. What are the most important weaknesses and threats of Hybrid Energy Network simulation and optimization tools? What is missing? Why is their use limited? Where do you see barriers? (Please enter keywords)**
- 5. What are the most important strengths and opportunities of hybrid energy network simulation and optimization tools? (Please enter keywords)**

Join at  
**slido.com**  
**#955 524**



# For what application areas have you used hybrid energy network simulation or optimization tools?

## Interactive session





# Interactive session

What is typically the targeted size of your use cases for hybrid energy network simulations and optimizations? 0 2 1

districts / settlements



cities



buildings



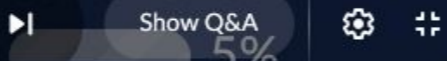
regions



nations



continents

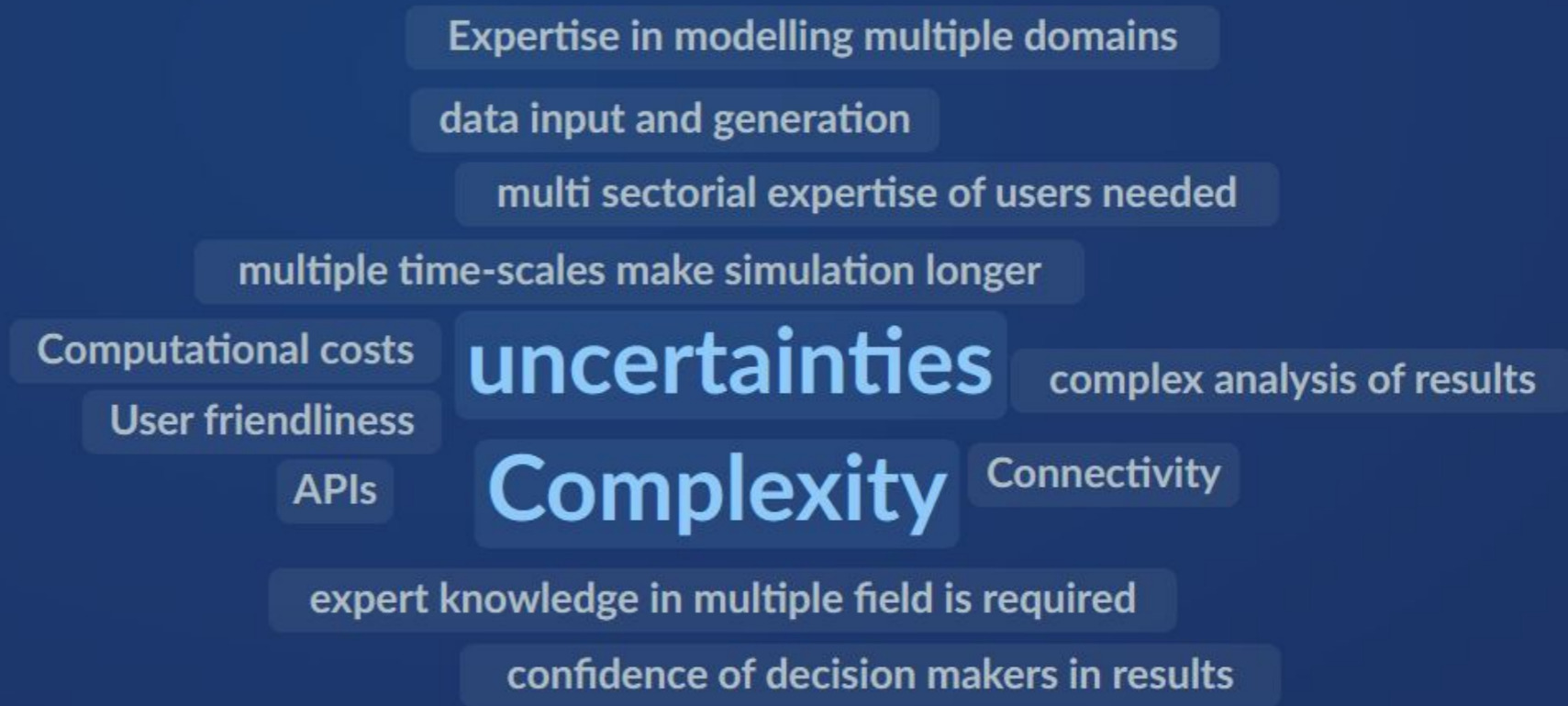


# Interactive session: For what use cases have you used hybrid energy network simulation tools?

1. Development of a control system to integrate consumers and producers with increasing flexibility
2. We built an optimization algorithm for a multi-energy production system supplying the DHN of a hospital site (including heat, cool, electricity, steam production) suitable for real-time MPC
3. Optimized sizing of DHC production side in a system with aggregated loads.
4. Sizing of heat pumps and decentralized heat storages in coupled thermal-electrical distribution grid.
5. Evaluated adding electric boiler and thermal energy storage to biomass CHP, supplying heat to DH system
6. We perform dynamic simulation of a Power-to-Heat technology for buildings in order to evaluate the potential of the flexibility of the building to achieve electric peak shifting
7. Simulation of heat losses resulting from different levels of thermal insulation for the pipe network
  - 2) Holistic analysis of the district energy system from generation to the customers
8. We tried to evaluate the best configuration of PV installation, ambient loops and heat pumps boosters in the energy planning phase of new districts
9. 100% renewable energy system scenarios for countries, regions and cities.  
Operational analyses of national energy system scenarios.
10.
  - o) optimized heating and cooling of buildings
  - o) operation of small-scale hybrid DH network
  - o) small heating grid operation (coupling of two networks)
11. Design and operation optimization as well as thermo-hydraulic network Simulation.
12. Used PV excess power to convert it to heating energy via heat pumps and electric heaters  
- Optimized the economical operation of a power-to-gas-plant by additionally respecting technical boundary conditions.
13. Evaluating the benefits of local heating networks in reducing the costs of power supply.

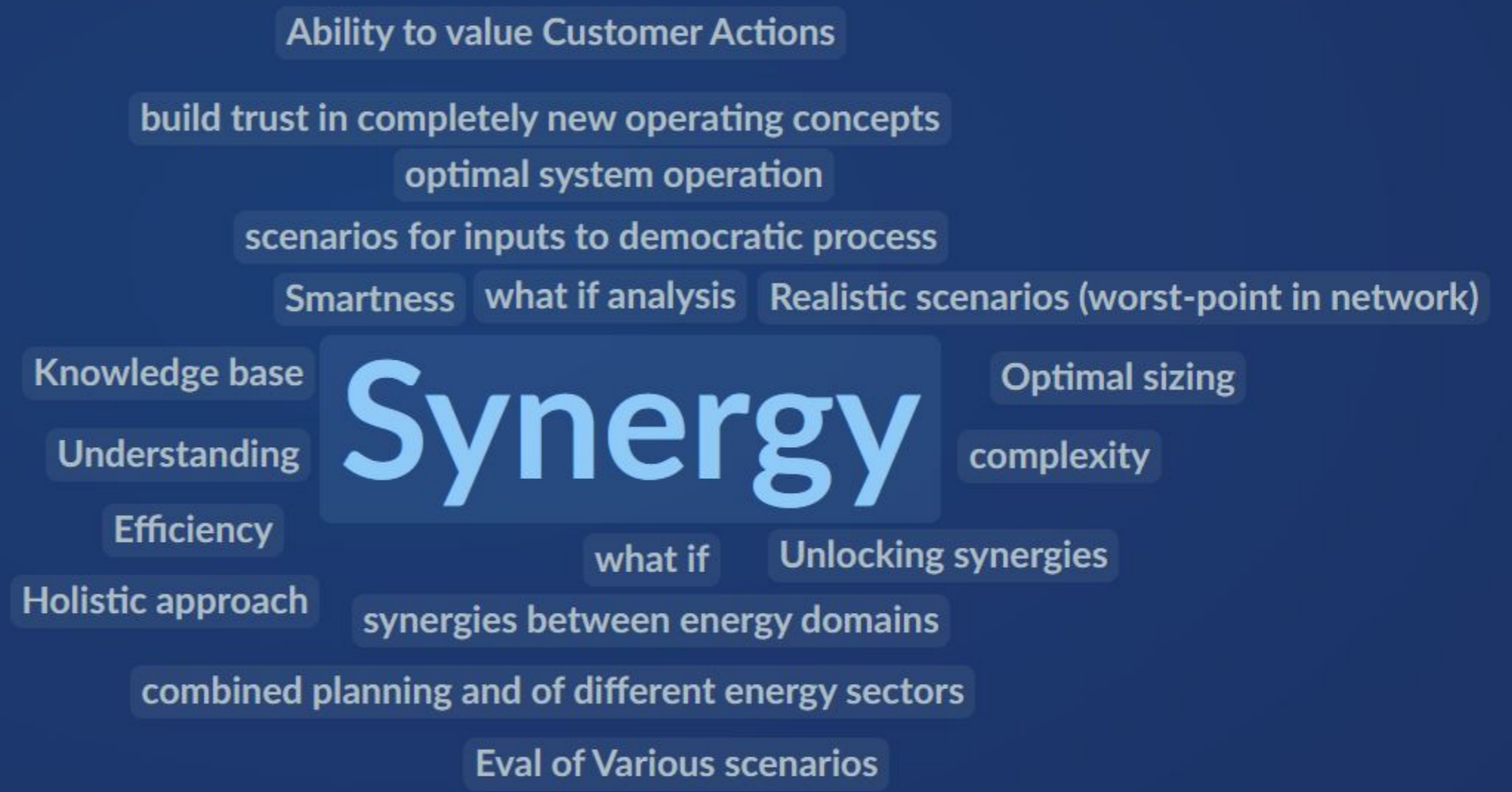
# Interactive session

What are the most important weaknesses and threats of Hybrid Energy Network simulation and optimization tools?  
 What is missing?  
 Why is their use limited?  
 Where do you see barriers?  
 (Please enter keywords)



What are the most important strengths and opportunities of hybrid energy network simulation and optimization tools?  
(Please enter keywords)

# Interactive session



# note on other events



Invitation to the Webinar on

## IEA DHC Annex TS7: Industry-DHC Symbiosis

“A systemic approach for highly integrated industrial and thermal energy systems”

Friday, 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021, 12.30 to 15.30 (CET)

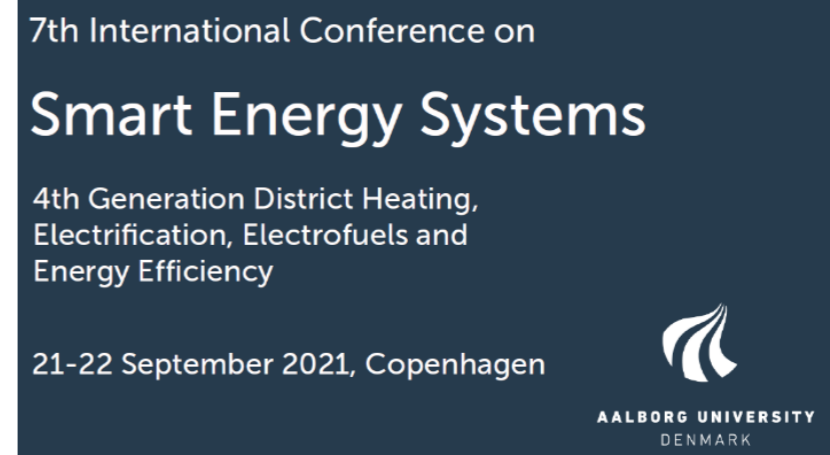
<https://missioninnovationaustriaweek.at/events/industry-dhc-symbiosis-a-systemic-approach-for-highly-integrated-industrial-and-thermal-energy-systems/>



<https://www.nefi.at/new-energy-for-industry-2021/>



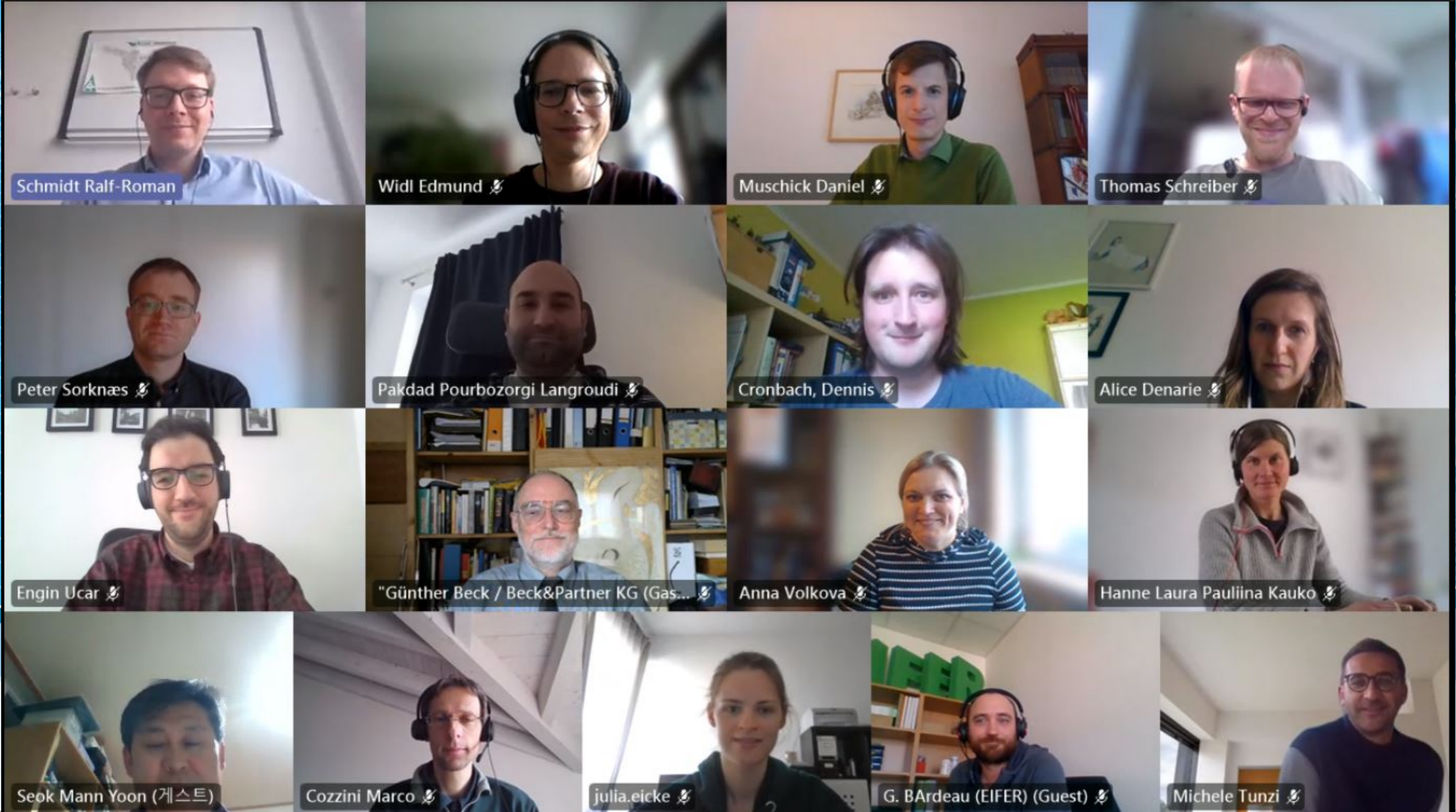
<http://dhc2021.uk/>



<https://smartenergysystems.eu/>



INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY TECHNOLOGY COLLABORATION PROGRAMME ON  
DISTRICT HEATING AND COOLING INCLUDING COMBINED HEAT AND POWER



**INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY TECHNOLOGY COLLABORATION PROGRAMME ON  
DISTRICT HEATING AND COOLING INCLUDING COMBINED HEAT AND POWER**

# Thanks for your active participation!

- The slides will be available at <http://www.iea-dhc.org/the-research/annexes/2017-2020-annex-ts3-draft.html>
- Contact: Ralf-Roman Schmidt (AIT); [ralf-roman.schmidt@ait.ac.at](mailto:ralf-roman.schmidt@ait.ac.at)