Public engagement in Energy solutions - New heating system in the eco-village Munksøgård

By Kenneth Karlsson

keka@dtu.dk

Energy Crossroads, Studenterhuset, Monday 8 May 2017



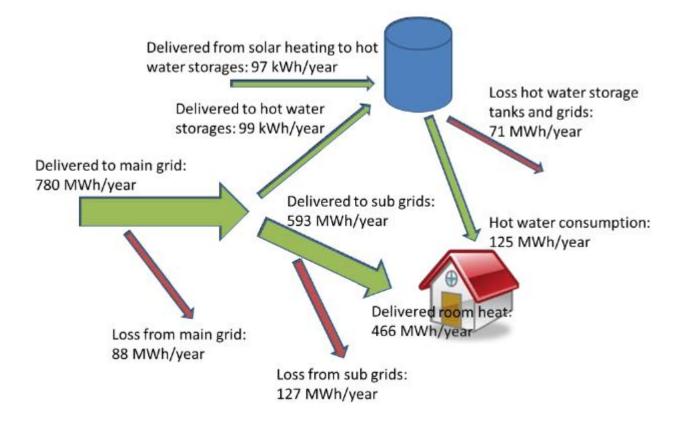
Some facts..... www.munksoegaard.org

- The house was build in year 2000 at that time 15% better than the building regulation heat loss wise
- 5 groups of 20 dwellings erected around an old farm building
- Different owner forms and age groups (youth group, senior group and three mixed groups)
- Focus has been on local involvement: local waste water treatment, urine separation toilets and local heating system based on wood pellet boilers and oil back up etc.
- Democratic structure: Common meetings, 2 represents from each group forms the board and a general assembly is the highest authority



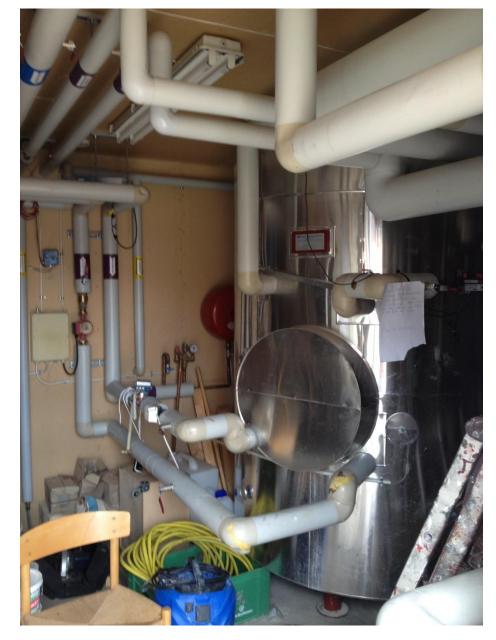


Existing heating system









Decision process

- An "expert" group was established in spring 2014 to describe the different technical solutions, their costs and impacts. Posters have been produced describing each solution. This group was supported by a professional energy consultant.
- 2. All residents were invited on a meeting in June 2015 where posters and the solutions were presented. The residents were able to ask questions to the "expert group".
- 3. The posters were put up in each of the five common houses during the summer of 2015 to encourage people to discuss pros and cons of the different solutions.
- 4. After summer of 2015 a full day workshop was organized. The workshop ended up with an indication of the preferred solution.
- 5. Shortly after this workshop the matter was treated on the general assembly meeting and a voting between the solutions was carried out.
- 6. A detailed feasibility study is then started for the chosen solution.
- 7. The new heating system will be implemented.

Possible solutions

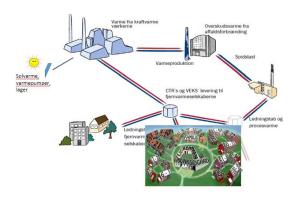
Improved wood pellet boiler

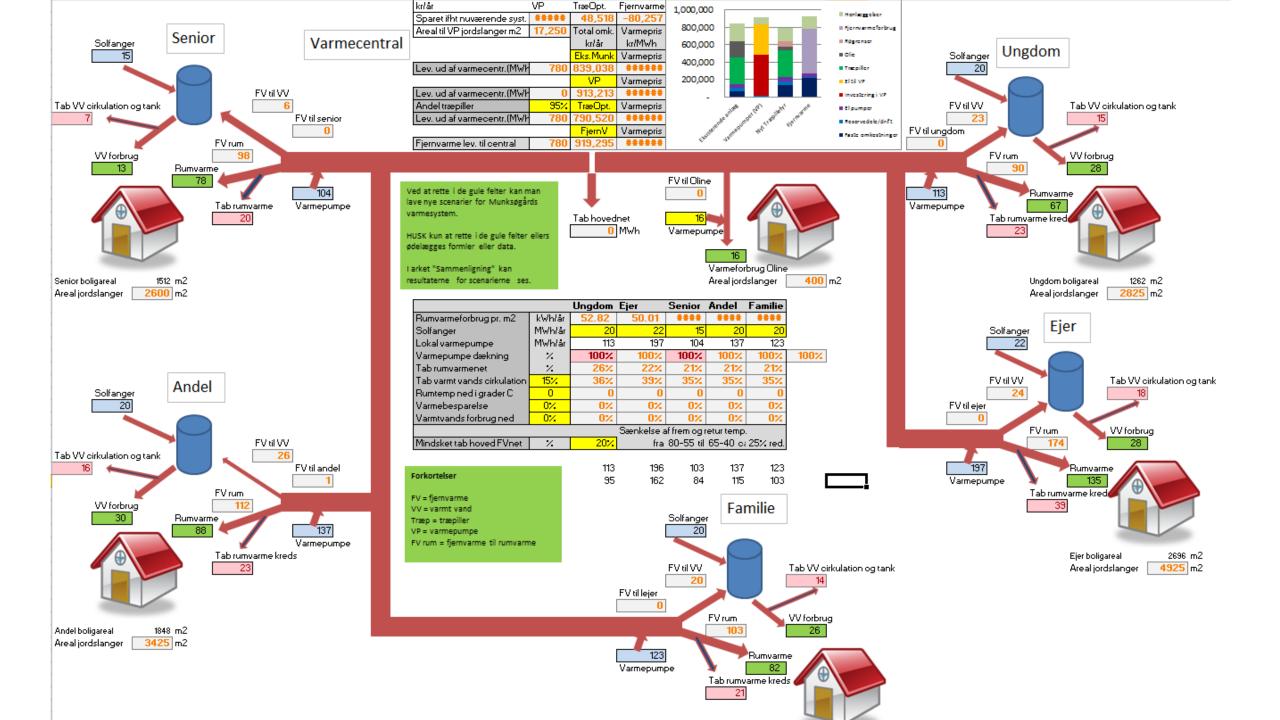
Local heat pumps

Connect to district heating



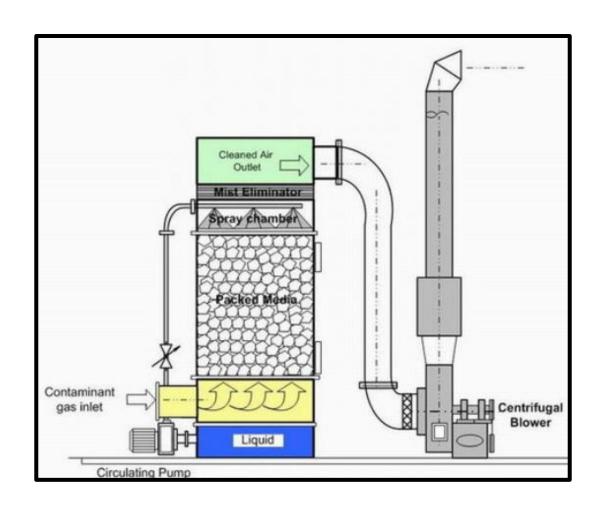






Improved wood pellet boiler





Improved wood pellet boiler

| Pros | Cons |
|---|---|
| Relatively cheap solution | Professionals are needed for repairs and maintenance and regulation |
| Low emission of CO ₂ (only from transport) | Risk of breakdowns mainly due to wood pellet transport system |
| More stable system | Big trucks with wood pellets arrive once a week in the cold period |
| Improved local air quality | Depends on limited biomass resources |
| Locally known technology | Noise problem from flue gas system |

Local heat pumps







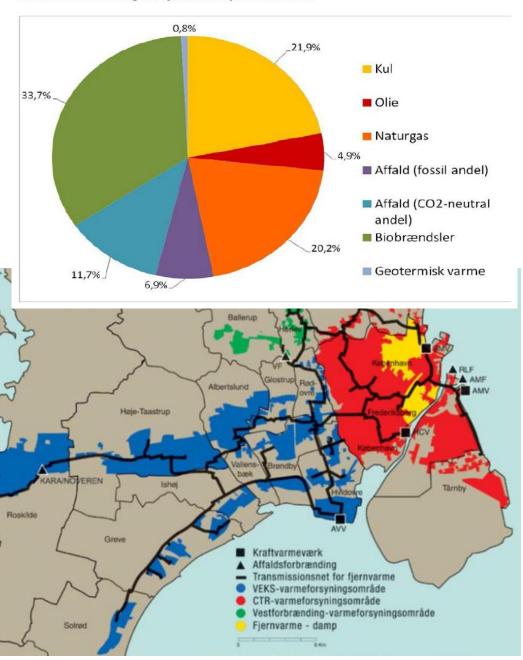
Local heat pumps

| Pros | Cons |
|--|--|
| No noise | Needs thorough monitoring and regulation |
| Low CO ₂ emission (from electricity production) | Will not be able to deliver enough heat in the coldest periods (needs electric supplement) |
| Less maintenance | Leakage in underground pipes is difficult to find and repair |
| No local air pollution | A big ground area is needed for the underground pipes |
| Fits well into the future Danish energy system | |

Connect to district heating

Varme fra kraftvarme værkerne Overskudsvarme fra affaldsforbrænding Spidslast Varmeproduktion Solvarme, varmepumper, lager CTR's og VEKS' levering til fjernvarmeselskaberne Ledningstab og procesvarme

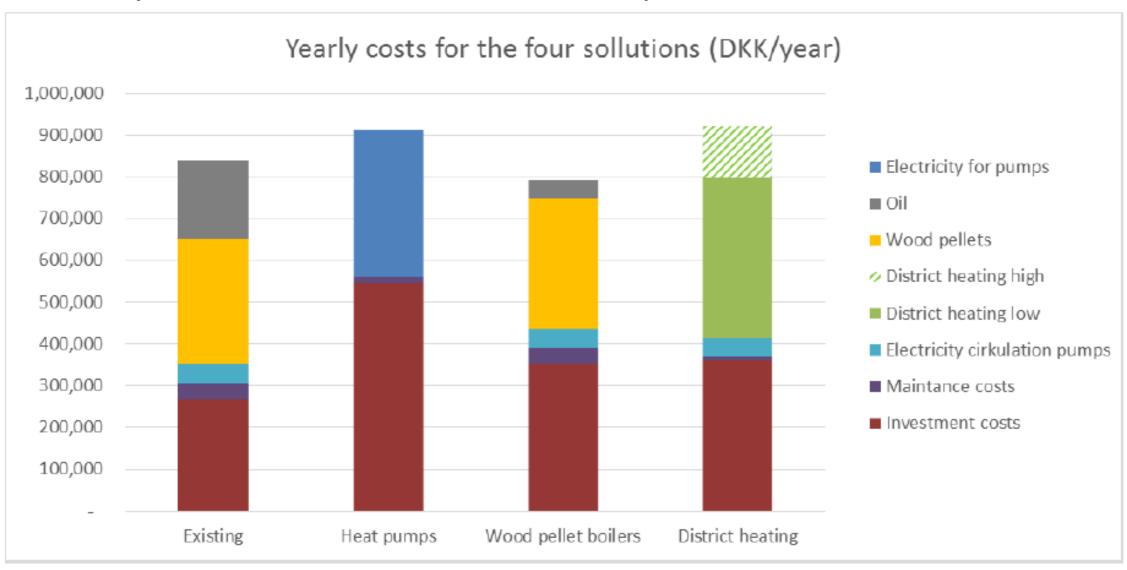
Brændselsfordeling for fjernvarmeproduktionen:



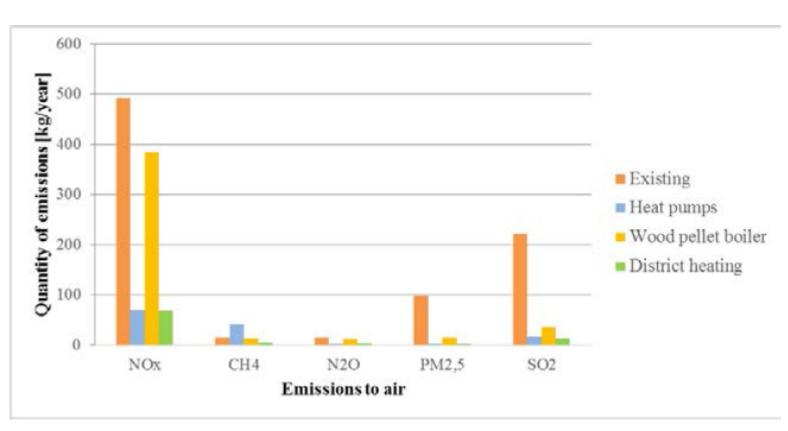
Connect to district heating

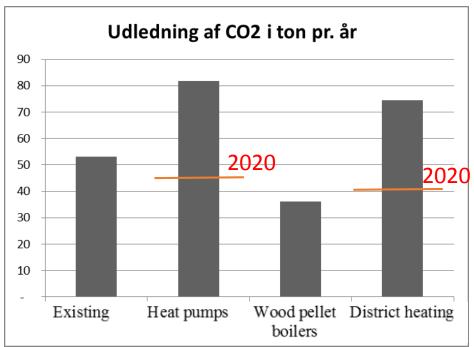
| Pros | Cons |
|---|--|
| No noise | Heat price is set by Roskilde Forsyning (the local distribution company) |
| No local air pollution | Breakdown on main district heating grid will influence heat supply at Munksøgård |
| Very little maintenance Minimum need for monitoring and regulation | |
| Fits well into the future Danish energy system | |

Comparison of solutions - private costs

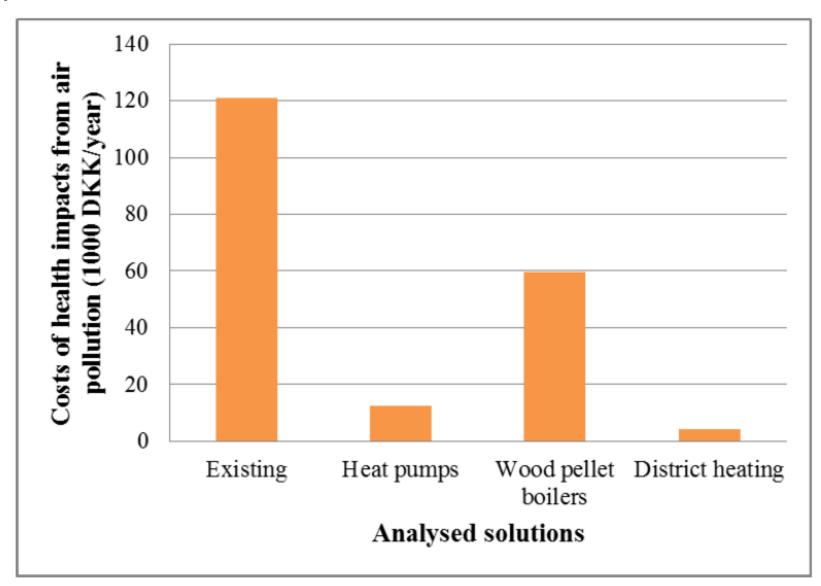


Comparison - emissions





Comparison - Socio-economic health costs



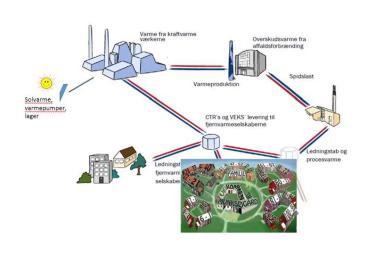
Now you vote ©



Voting result from Munksøgård General Assemply







Wood Pellet Boiler 36%

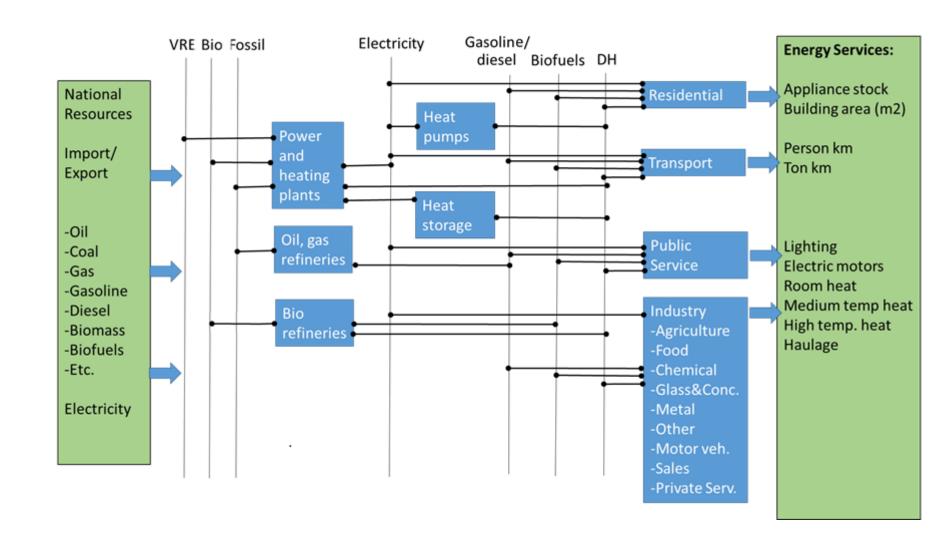
Local Heat Pumps 35%

District Heating 29%

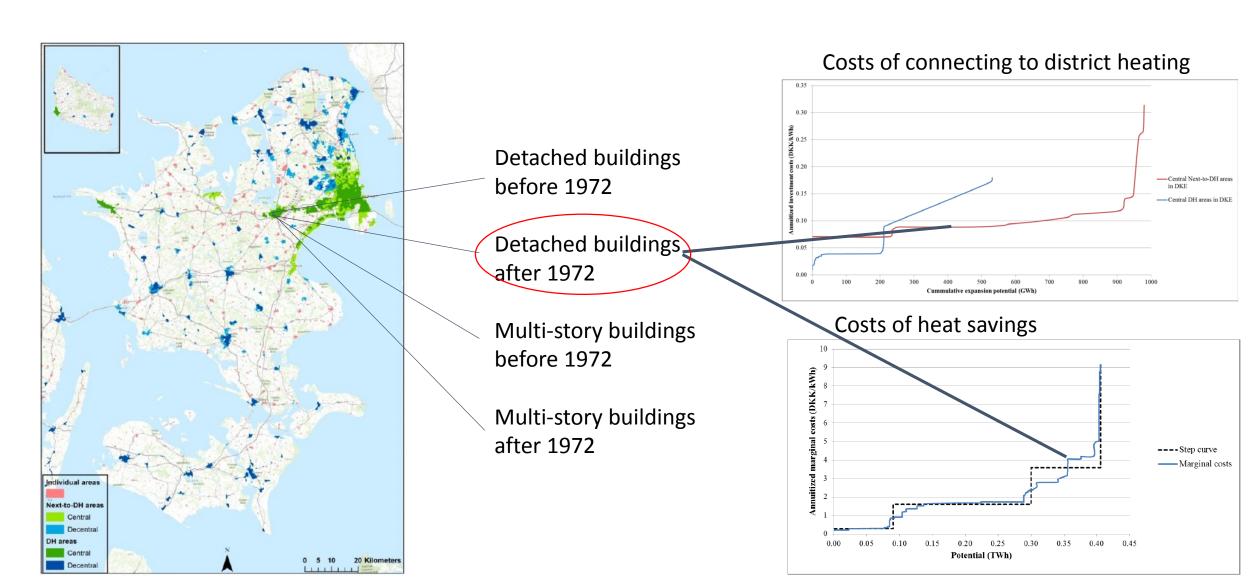
What would be the socio-economic optimal solution?

TIMES-DK is an energy system optimization model developed by DTU and DEA. It includes all sectors and all energy carriers.

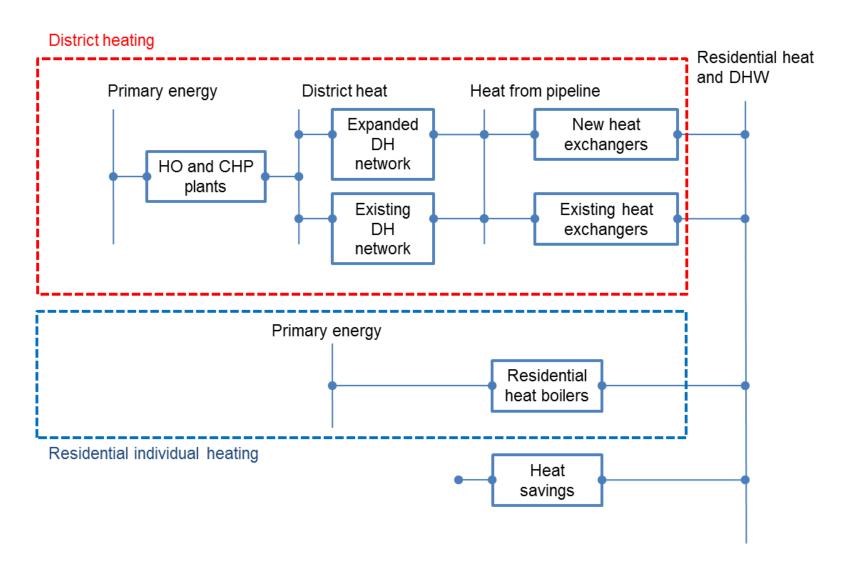
It has two regions DK-E and DK-W which are subdivided into Urban, Suburban and Rural areas. Within each of these areas it describe 12 building types.



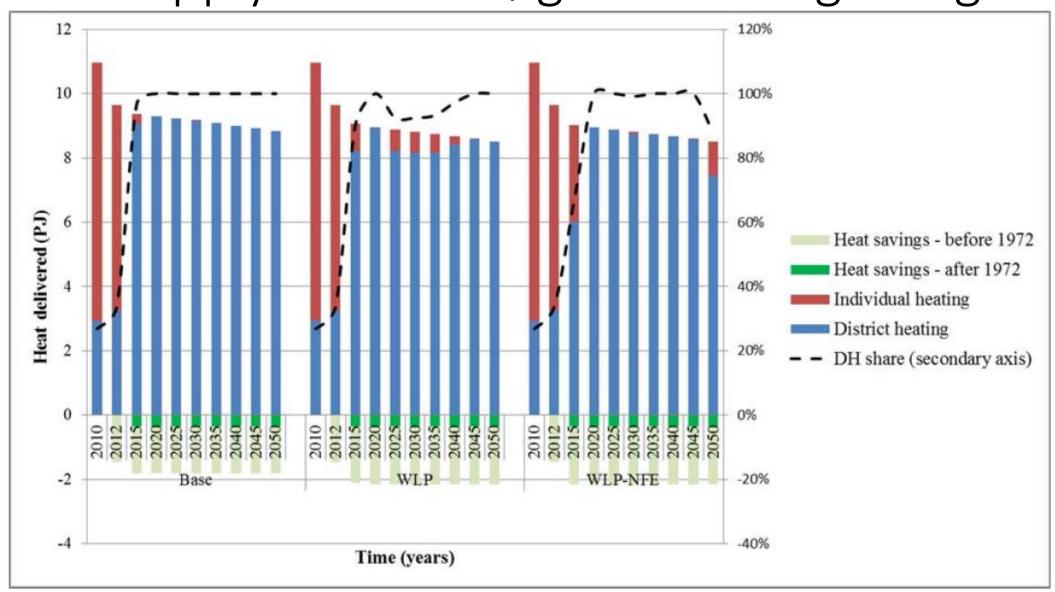
Categorizing the Munksøgård buildings



Modelling of heat supply to the buildings



Heat supply to Munksøgård building categori



District heating produc tion in central area DK-E

