

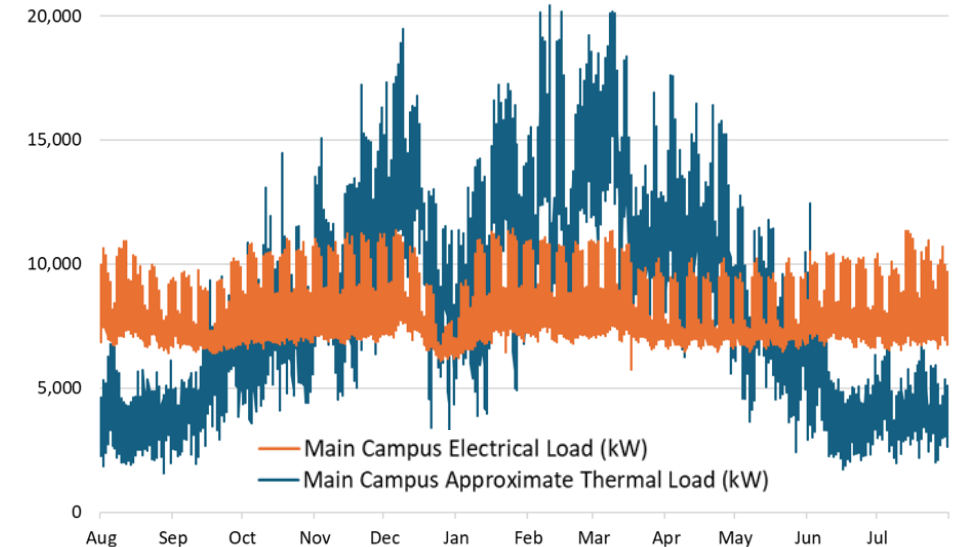
Heat Network Delivery: The Warwick Case Study

Dr Ángeles Rivero Pacho, University of Warwick

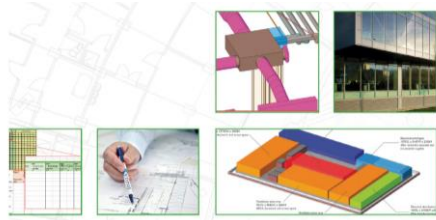
Professor David Elmes, Warwick Business School

University of Warwick: Reduce, Decarbonise, Smart

- Warwick's campus – a 'town' of 30,000
 - We operate both the electricity network and a heating/cooling network
 - One of the first Universities to publish a Carbon Management Implementation Plan in 2011
 - Reduced Scope 1&2 emissions by 40-60% per unit space, income & FTE between 2006-2021 but only by 18% overall due to 40% growth
- Declared a Climate Emergency in 2019
 - Net zero for Scope 1&2 by 2030, also Scope 3 by 2050
 - Rethink needed: bold not incremental
- Reduce – 20% further reductions through standards & continuous improvement
- Decarbonise – 40% through sustainable heat centres & local PV
- Smart – aiming for the remaining 40% through being a smart, local energy system



Warwick: Setting standards to embed reductions

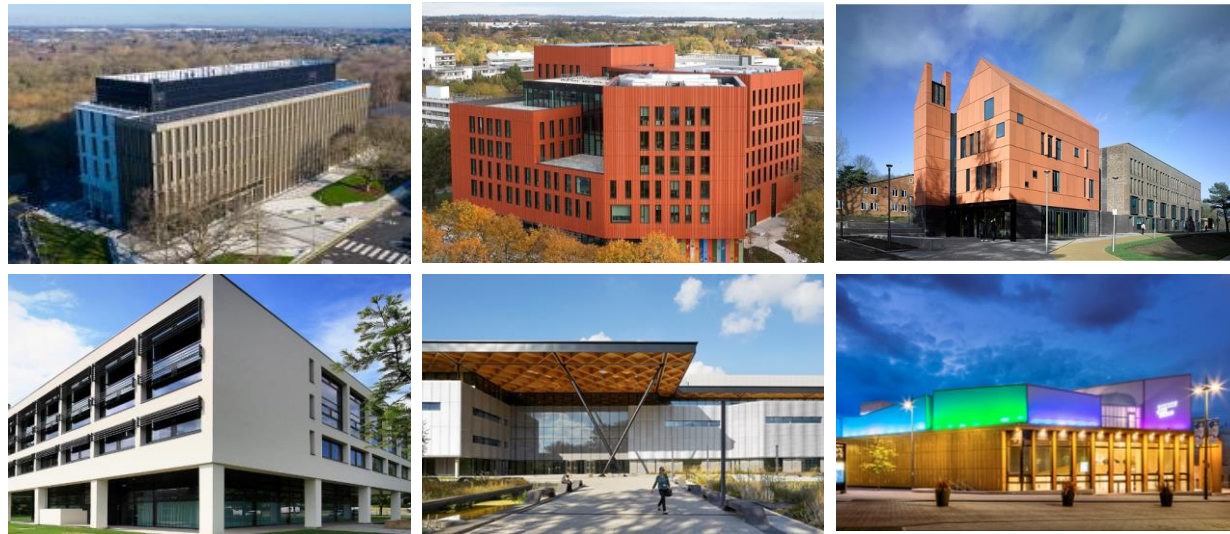
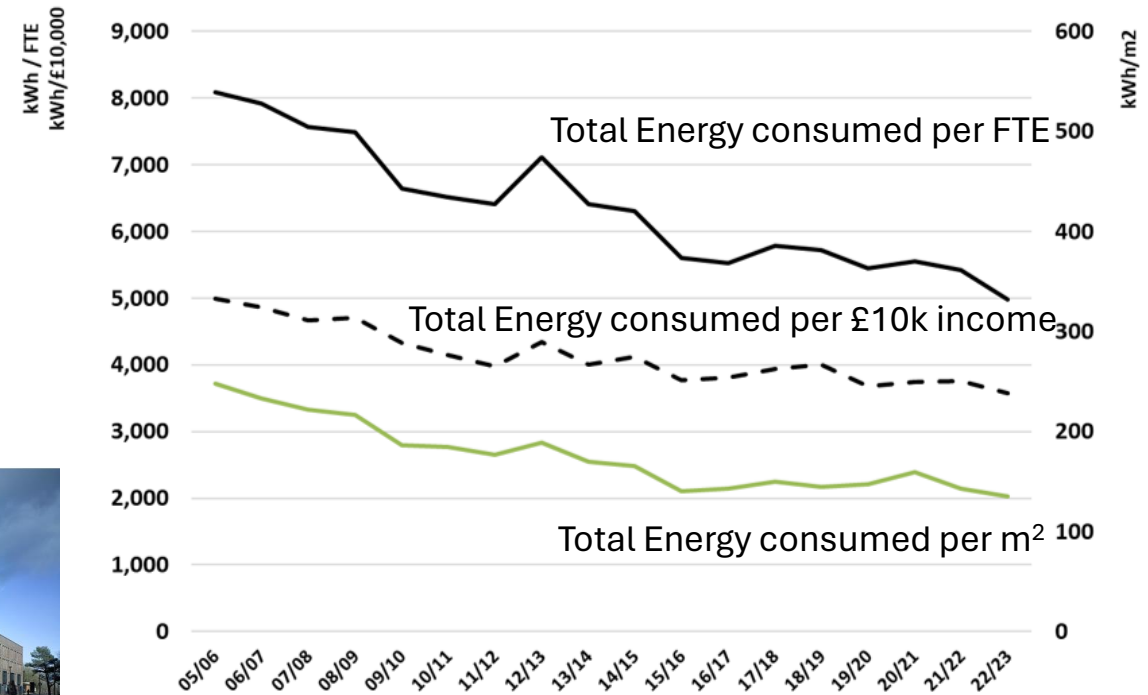
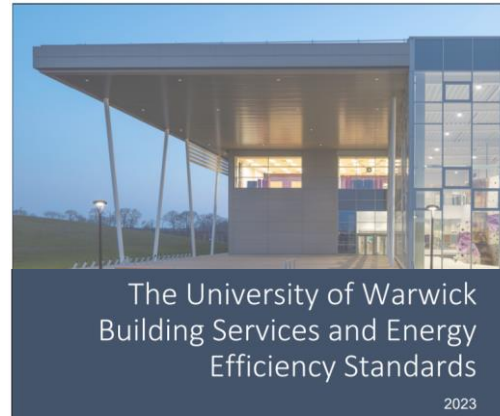


The University of Warwick

Building Services Framework - BG6
Responsibilities and Duties



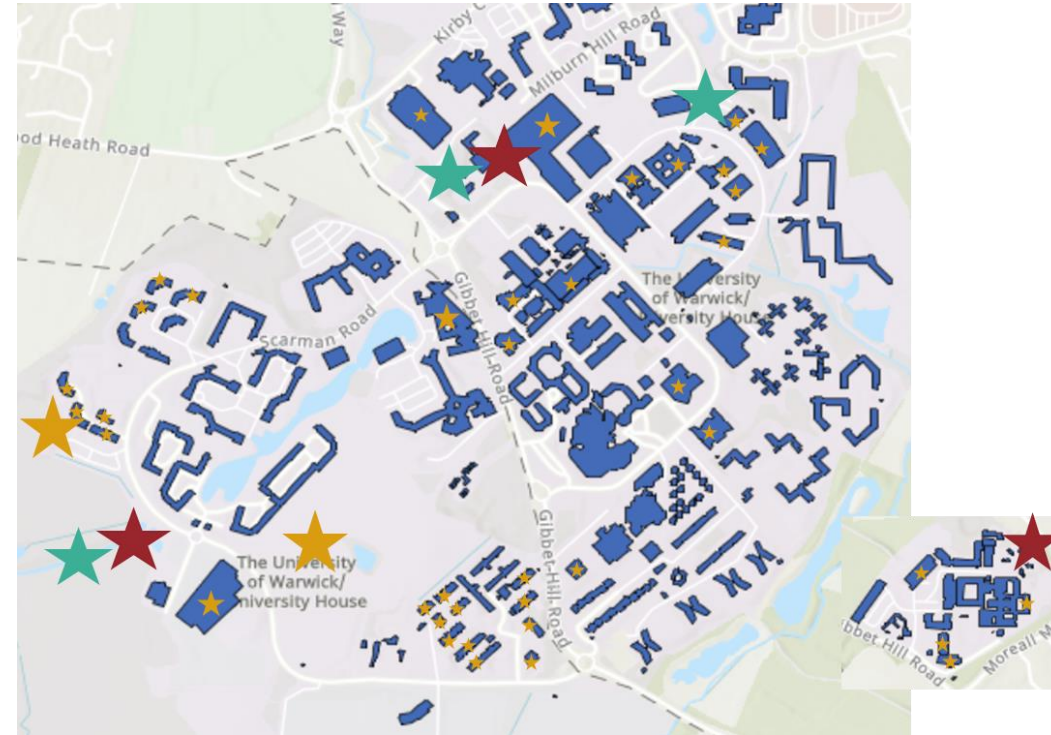
Stage 3 Design and Build



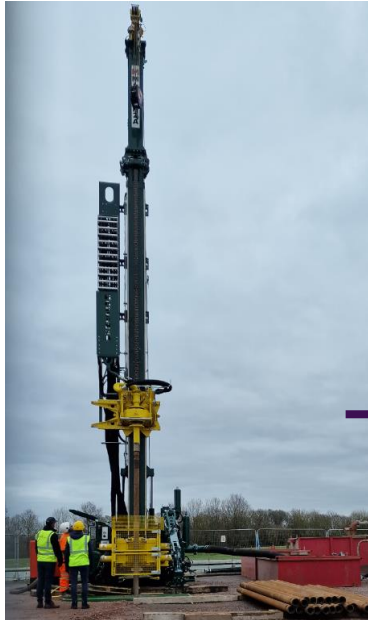
- Reducing the energy use has been matched by committing to purchase renewable electricity.
- Total market-based CO2 emissions reduced by 31% between 05/06 and 22/23.

Warwick: Decarbonising both electricity & heat

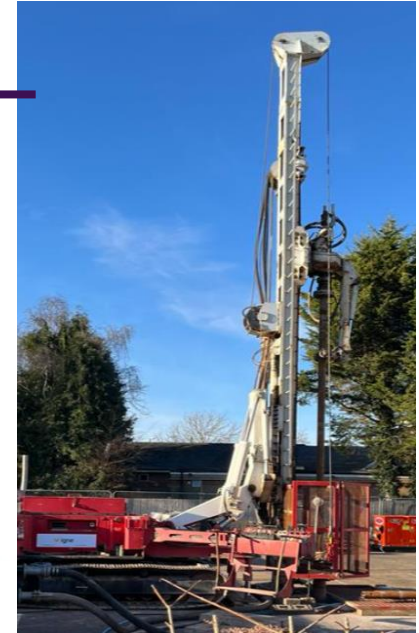
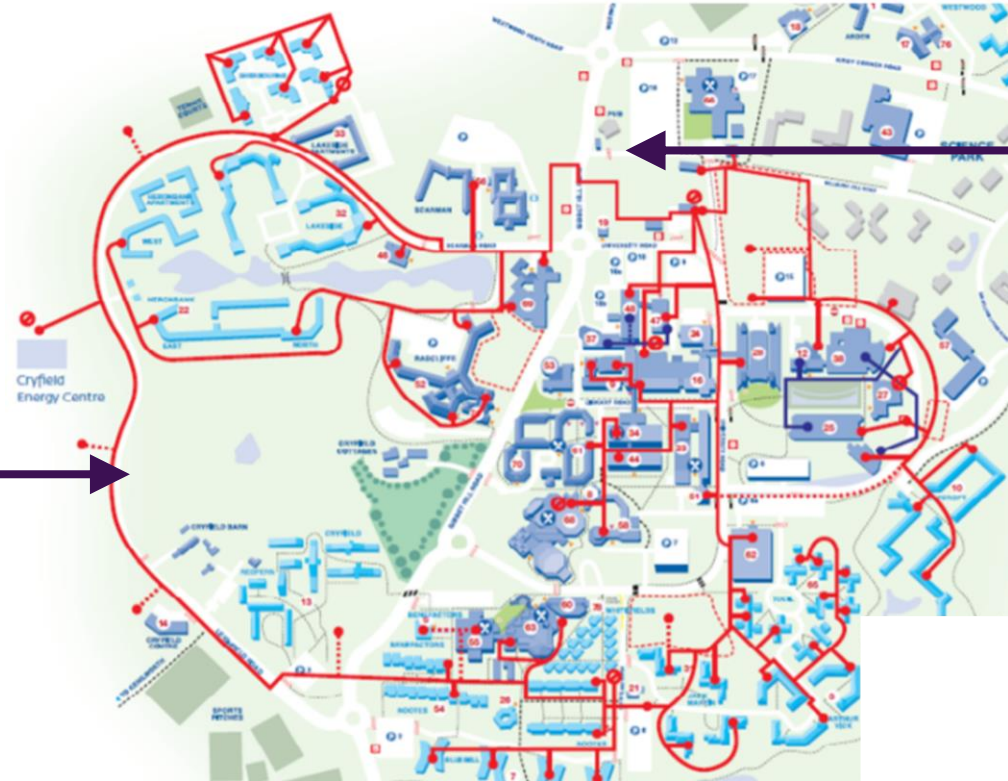
- ★ Shut down the gas burning Combined Heat & Power plants over time....
 - Central energy centre already on standby, saving 2500t CO₂/yr
- ★ Sustainable Heat Centres
 - We've evaluated deep geothermal heat, medium depth ground source heat pumps (~300m), shallow ground source heat pumps (8m) and air source heat pumps as top ups for old buildings.
 - Test drilling for medium depth GSHPs started Dec 23
 - Draft Heat Purchase Agreement by mid 2024
- ★ Solar (PV) – roof-top & ground
 - Pre-2024 roof-top solar: 1MW
 - 0.7MW more roof-top completing early 2024
 - 1.5MW more roof-top out to tender
 - 3+3MW ground arrays in 2024/5 to provide 90% of summer demand and reduce purchased power by 70-80% over the year



Warwick: Large Ground-source Heat Pumps to provide Sustainable Heat Centres



Cryfield Rig



Kirby Corner Rig

Warwick: A Smarter Local Energy System

SMART

- “Smart Square” making energy use more flexible
- Better, smarter buildings...
 - Monitoring & control standards
 - Making base loads flexible
- ... as part of a smarter local energy system
 - Fewer peaks, less CAPEX
 - Lower temperature heat network
 - Flexibility to the network



710 acres (2.88 km²)

Warwick: A Smarter Local Energy System

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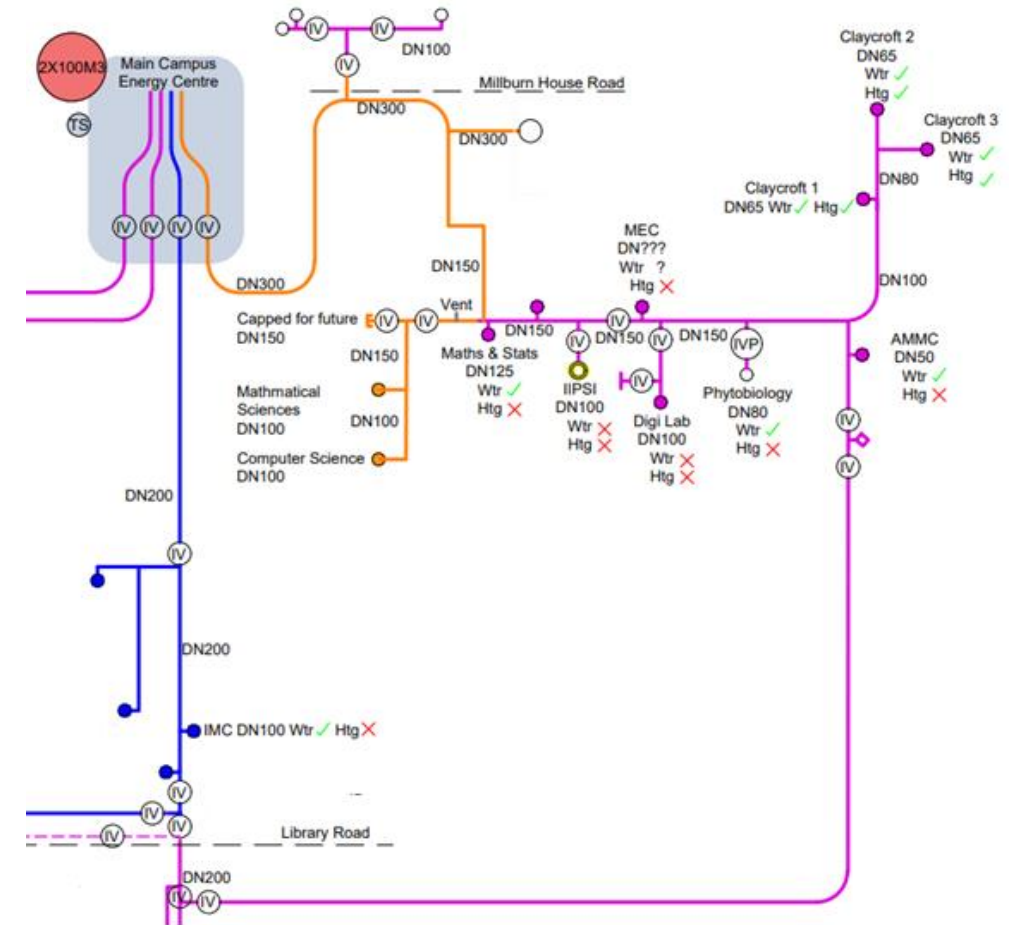


Residential Non-residential Car Park

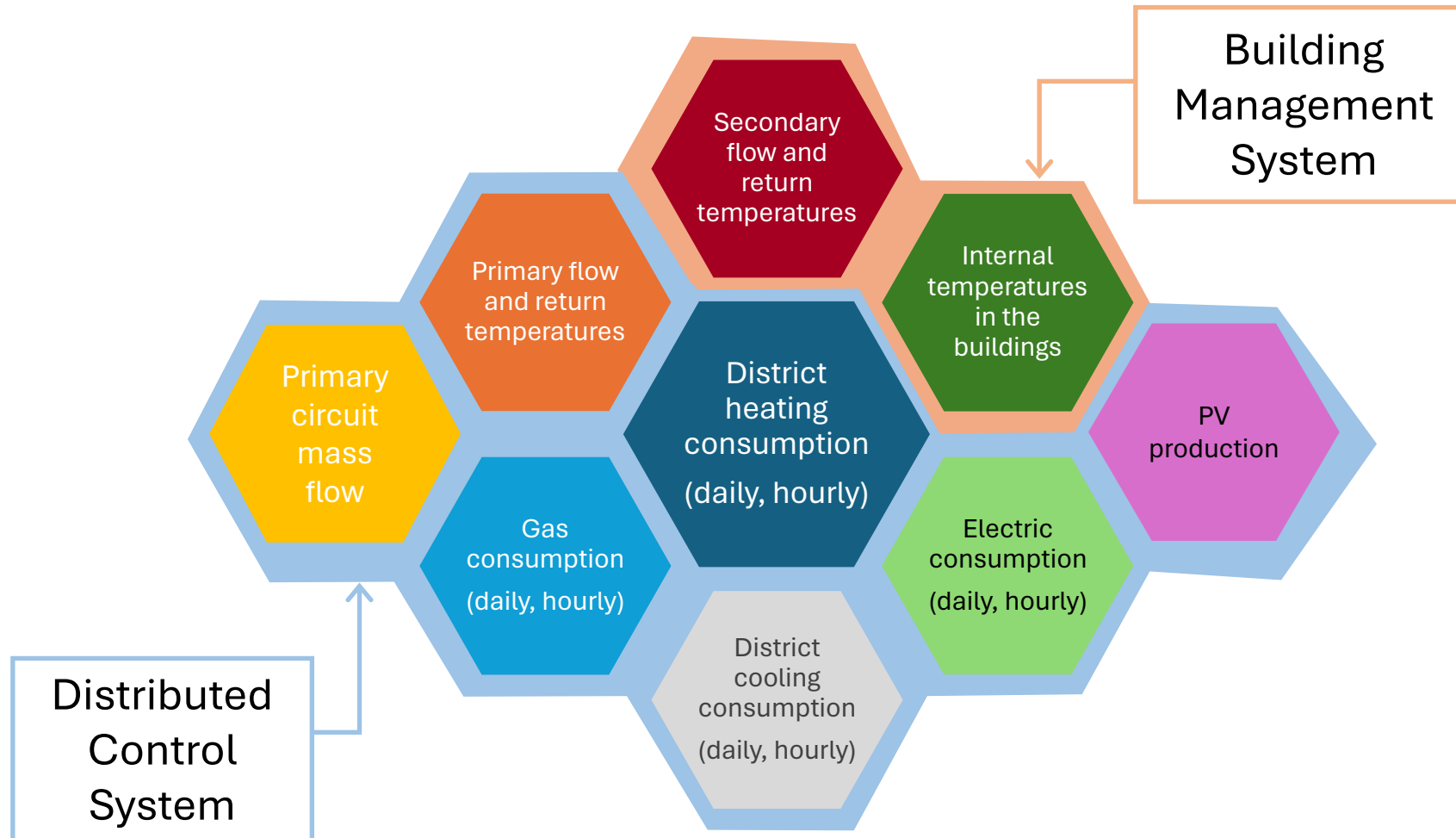
Warwick: A Smarter Local Energy System

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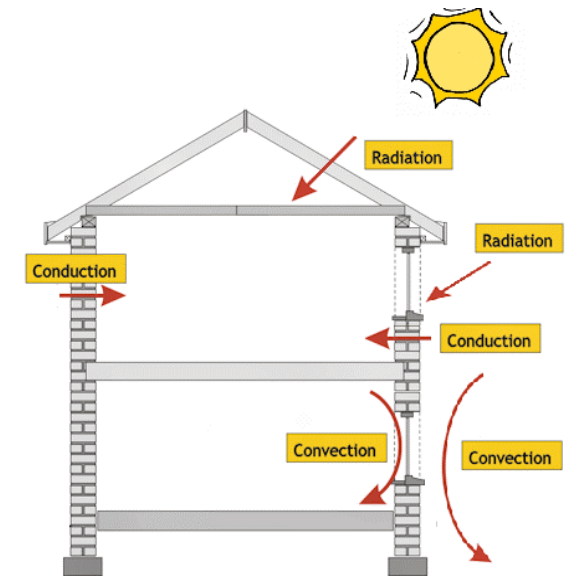


Smart Square: the need for comprehensive data



- Accurate and reliable internal temperatures are needed
- Also accurate and reliable secondary circuit temperature is needed
- BMS data was difficult to access as contractors managed it
- Rebooting needed for some building control systems
- Ultimately the need for DCS and BMS integration

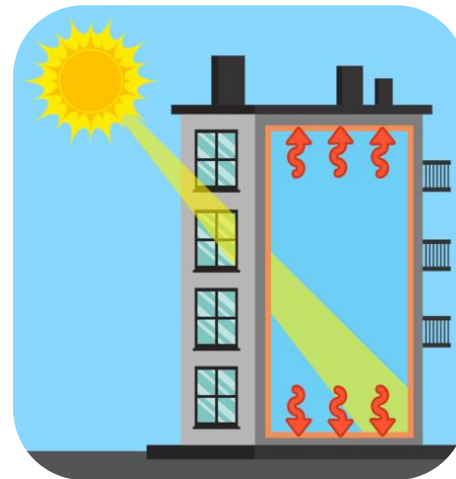
Smart Square: adding thermal mass to building analysis



Thermal transmittance



Thermal mass



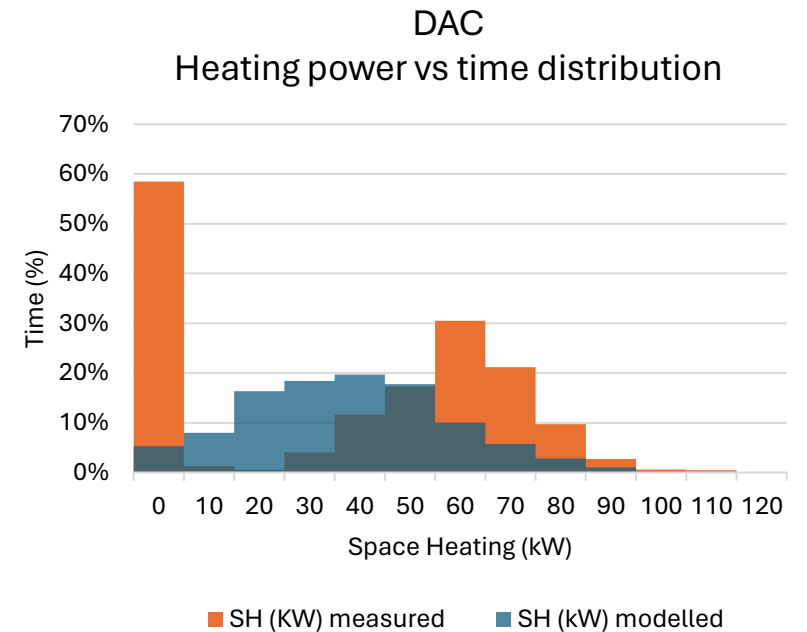
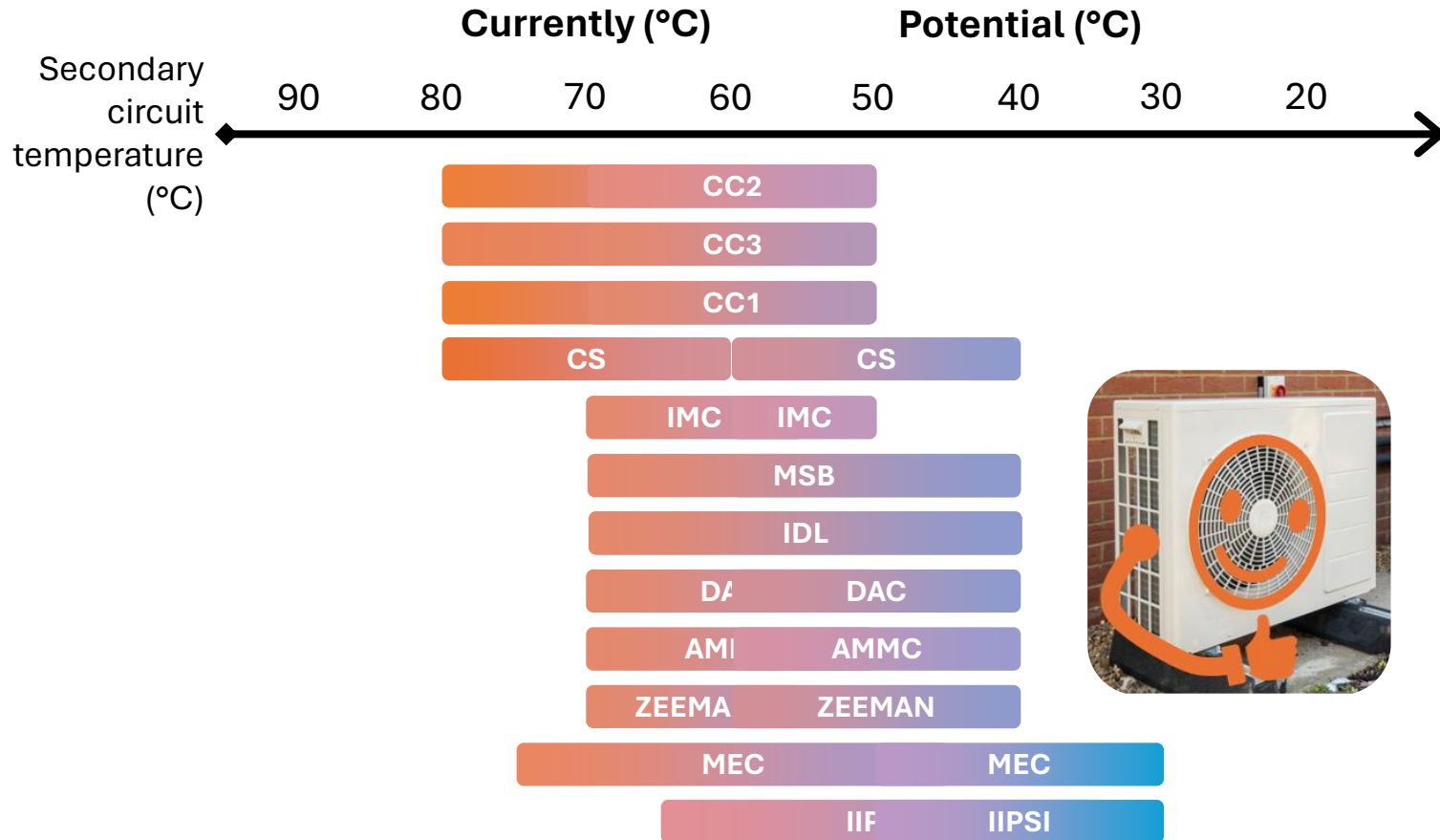
Solar gain

But...



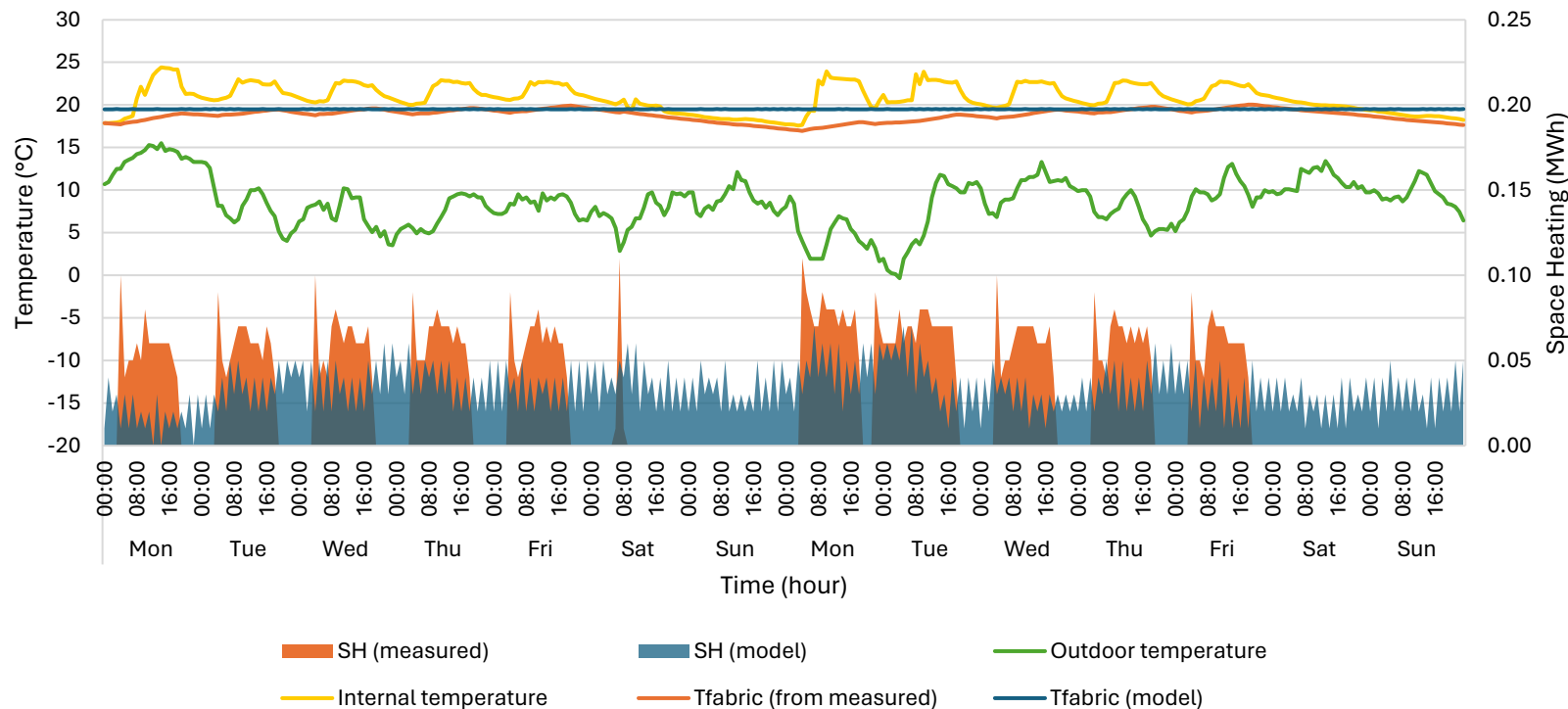
"Human factor"

Smart Square: reducing temperature in the district heating network



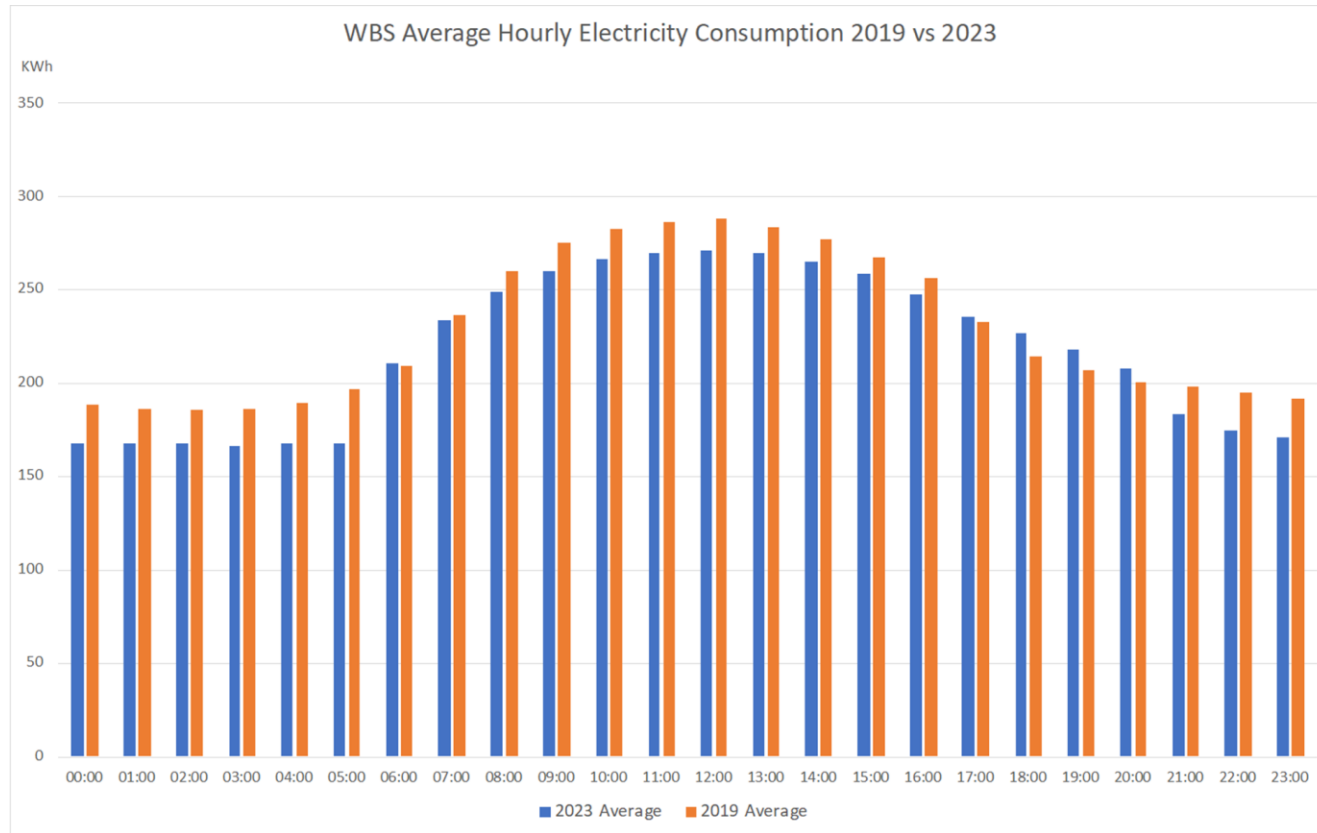
Smart Square: using building thermal mass to reduce peaks

DAC - December 2022



Measured maximum Space Heating power: 0.11 MW	↓36%
Low temperature network maximum Space Heating power: 0.07 MW	
Measured total Space Heating energy: 10.18 MWh	↑8%
Low temperature network total Space Heating energy: 11.03 MWh	
When heat is electrified with Heat Pumps:	
Current Space Heating profile COP: 1.72	Lower temperature network Space Heating profile COP: 3.15
Current temperature network Electrical energy consumption: 6.08 MWh	↓37%
Lower temperature network Electrical energy consumption: 3.82 MWh	

Warwick Business School: Changing Electrical Demand 2019 - 2023

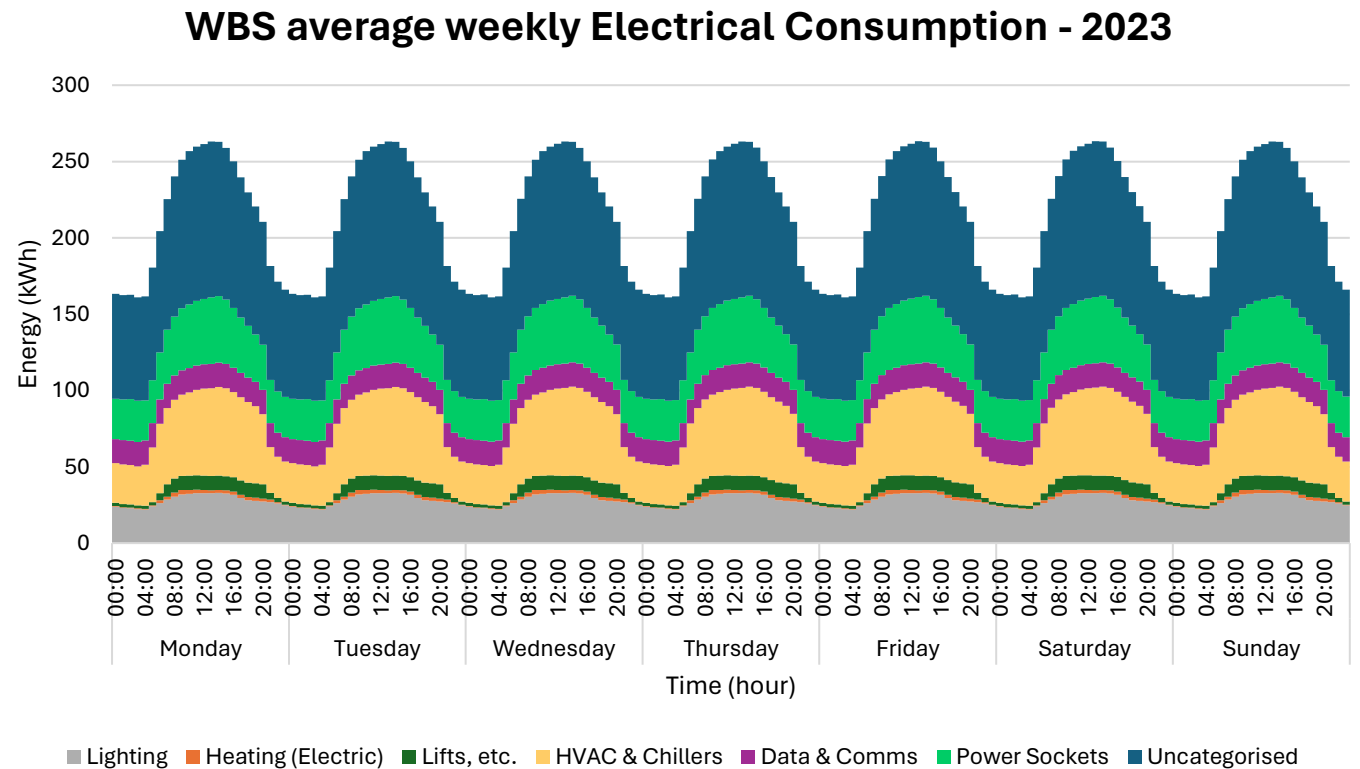


- Baseload makes up the vast majority of our consumption – it was around 80% in 2019
- By the end of 2023 we had reduced baseload by approximately 15% - it still makes up over 70% of demand because we had also slightly reduced peak demand
- Around the shoulder hours (6-8am & 5-8pm) demand increased compared to 2019 - this was due to the HVAC system and enhanced post-COVID ventilation

Smart Square: Improving controls to reduce “unknown” demand and make baseload more flexible

Consumption Type	2022	2024
Lighting	9%	14%
Heating (Electric)	4%	1%
Lifts, etc.	2%	3%
HVAC & Chillers	18%	26%
Data & Comms	5%	7%
Power Sockets	0%	14%
Uncategorised	62%	35%

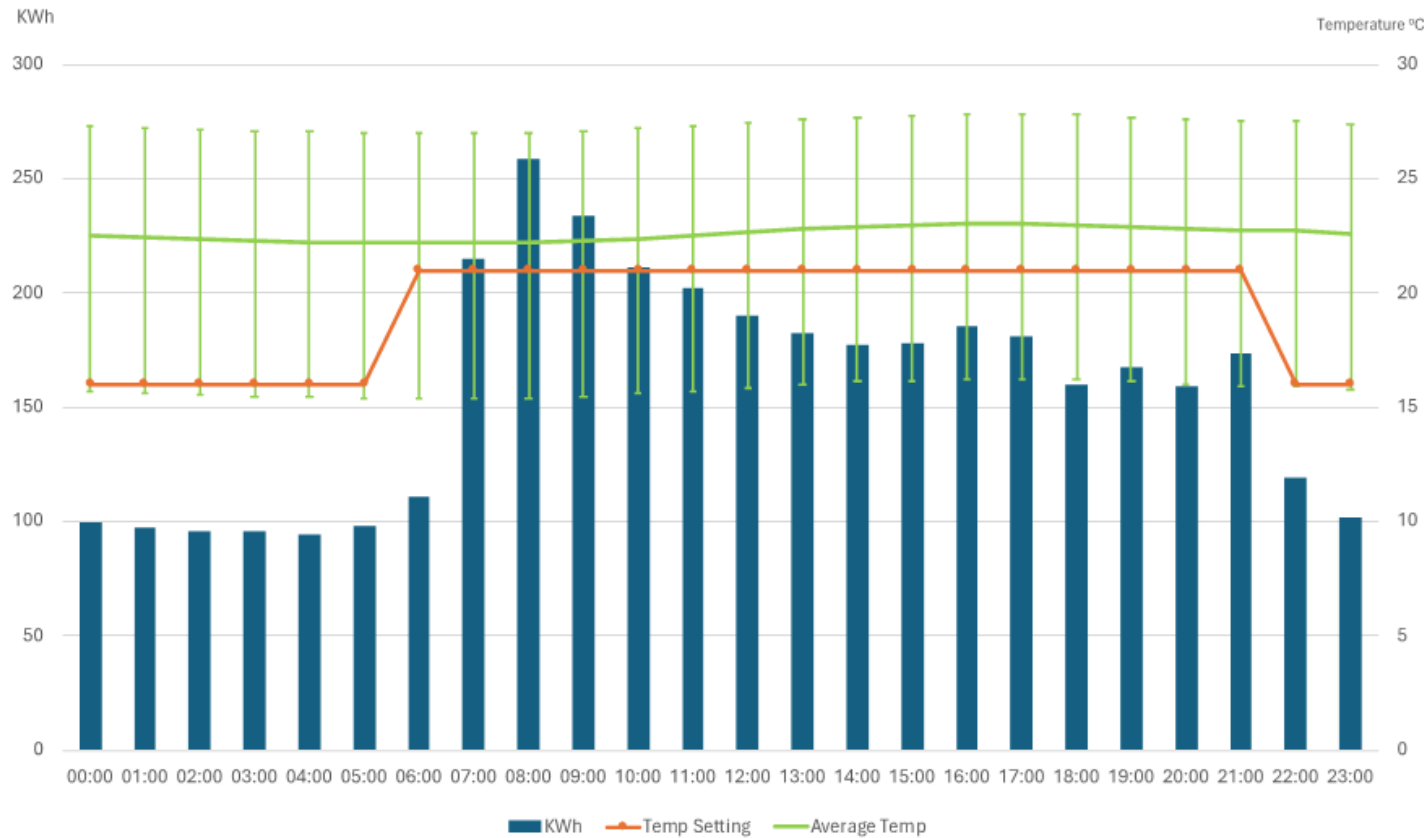
Total Electricity	41.7 MWh	39.0 MWh
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Smart Square: Proposing standards for net zero monitoring, control, and operations



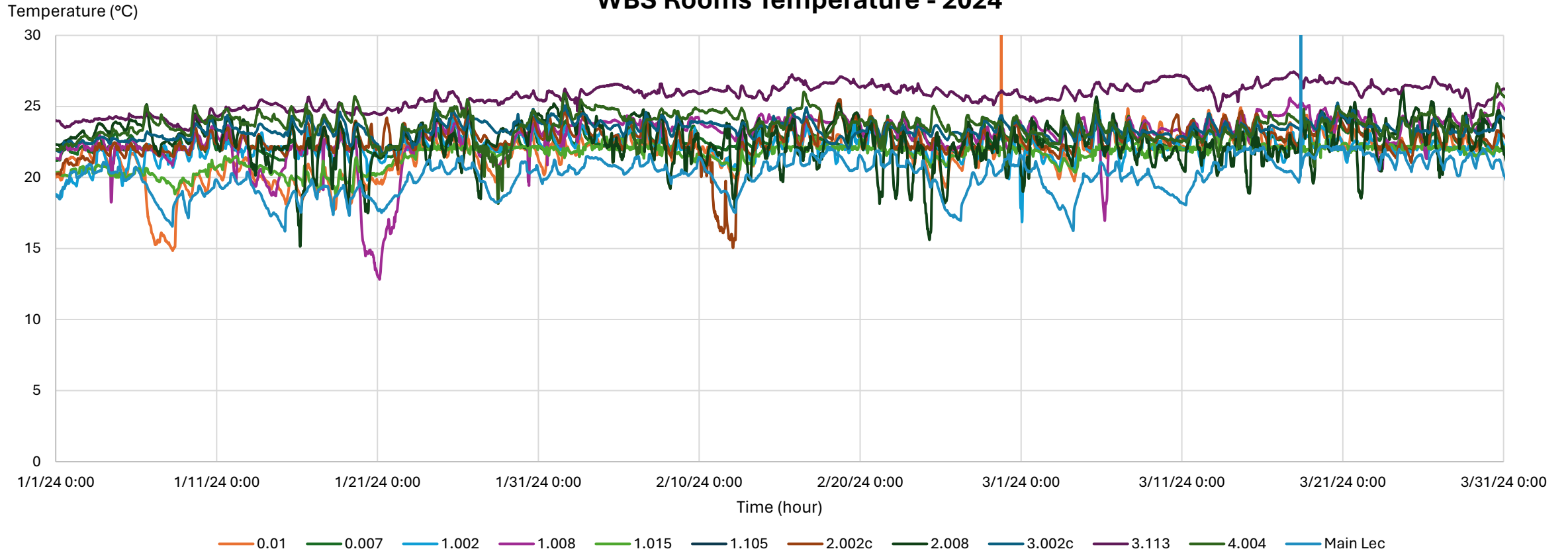
Weekday WBS Heating Energy, Temp Settings and Actuals 2024



- Heat Profile for WBS matches other buildings with a morning peak, trailing off
- System is set to deliver min. of 16°C at night and 21°C in the day
- Our sensors show an avg. temp of 22-23°C over the whole day
- Our sensors show max. temp ranges between 16 and 27 °C for 90% of time
- Older buildings need standards for retrofit monitoring and control

Smart Square: For older buildings, standards for retrofit monitoring and control

WBS Rooms Temperature - 2024



Smart Buildings projects summary

Inputs

Weather

- National Grid composite weather variable (CWW)
- Solar irradiance

Energy

- Building heat, gas and electricity consumption

People

- Building occupancy

Building

- Control settings (set points and schedules)
- Heating system performance data
- New heat sensors spread to reflect range of key variables (façade, floor, room type)

Outputs

- Optimise DH network for low temperature delivery - minimum running cost / CO₂ emissions
- Simulation programme for any network / building
- Recommendations re thermostatic sensors:
 - optimum placement in a building
 - minimum number required
- Lessons learned concerning:
 - variability within building types and uses
 - impact of changing building standards on need for monitoring and control systems

In Summary: Reduce, Decarbonise, Smart

- Reduce
 - Reduced Scope 1&2 emissions by 40-60% per unit space, income & FTE between 2006-2021 BUT only by 18% overall due to 40% growth
 - The need to set bold standards not rely on incremental improvements
 - Now at 31% overall reduction with a further ~10% from rolling out construction & operational standards
- Decarbonise
 - Evaluated multiple alternatives for decarbonising heat and stop burning gas
 - Proceeding with large, ground source heat pumps accessing the aquifer
 - Decarbonising heat to reduce a further 30-40% of Scope 1&2 emissions
 - +200% roof top PV underway and potentially +600% ground based PV to lower electricity costs
- Smart
 - Across the buildings in Smart Square: Fewer peaks, less CAPEX, lower temperature heat network, flexibility for the surrounding electricity network.
 - Within the buildings in Smart Square: Monitoring & control standards and making base loads flexible
 - Rolling “Smart” across campus to reduce Scope 1&2 emissions 30-40%

Questions?

Close

Professor Bob Critoph