



Elements of a Greenhouse Gas Natural Society

City of Neuburg an der Donau:

„Application of Industrial Waste Heat for District Heating Systems“



28,500 inhabitants, 81 km²
ca. 6,400 buildings
ca. 11,500 households
ca. 1,170,000 m² of living area
local Agenda 21
„RES PUBLICA“ – mission statement



Dipl.-Kfm. (Univ.) Manfred Rößle

- Agenda 21 (workgroup urban development / energy)
- BürgerSolarKraftWerke ND-SOB (CEO)
- f10 ForschungsZentrum ND (CEO)
- Wärmeversorgung ND GmbH (CEO -till 2013)



Agenda 21 – Projects of the City of Neuburg

- Environmental Days -

Forschungszentrum für Erneuerbare Energien Neuburg an der Donau

Elektromobilität in regionalen Versorgungsstrukturen

Hintergrund: Anhand eines allgemeinverfügbarer elektrischer Ladestationen werden die Möglichkeiten des Infrastrukturaufbaus zur Förderung der Elektromobilität in aktuellen Bereichen angezeigt. Anhand zweier Szenarien werden die Auswirkungen der Elektromobilität auf die vorhandene Stromversorgungsstruktur untersucht.

Bereits verfügbare Fahrzeuge: Nationales Ziel: Nationales Ziel: 1 Mio. Elektro-Fahrzeuge bis 2020

Der Bedarf für Neuburg: ca. 2.100 Fahrzeuge

Ergbnisse:

- Der geringe CO₂ Ausstoß der regionalen Stromversorgung im Vergleich zum CO₂ Ausstoß der Stromversorgung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland führt zu einer unmittelbaren Erfüllung des elektrischen Verkehrsbedarfs.
- Die Stadtwerke haben durch die große mobile Akkumulatoren große Speicherkapazitäten zum Ausgleich von Leistungsstößen zur Verfügung.
- Eine einfache Art der Bedienung ist bereits heute möglich.
- 90% des Energieverbrauchs der Elektrofahrzeuge (nationales Ziel), kann allein durch die geplanten sozialen Ladestationen in Neuburg schon heute abgedeckt werden.

Geographische Darstellung der Ladestationen in Neuburg an der Donau

Wöchentliches Energiebedarf der Stromversorgung in Neuburg an der Donau (MWh)

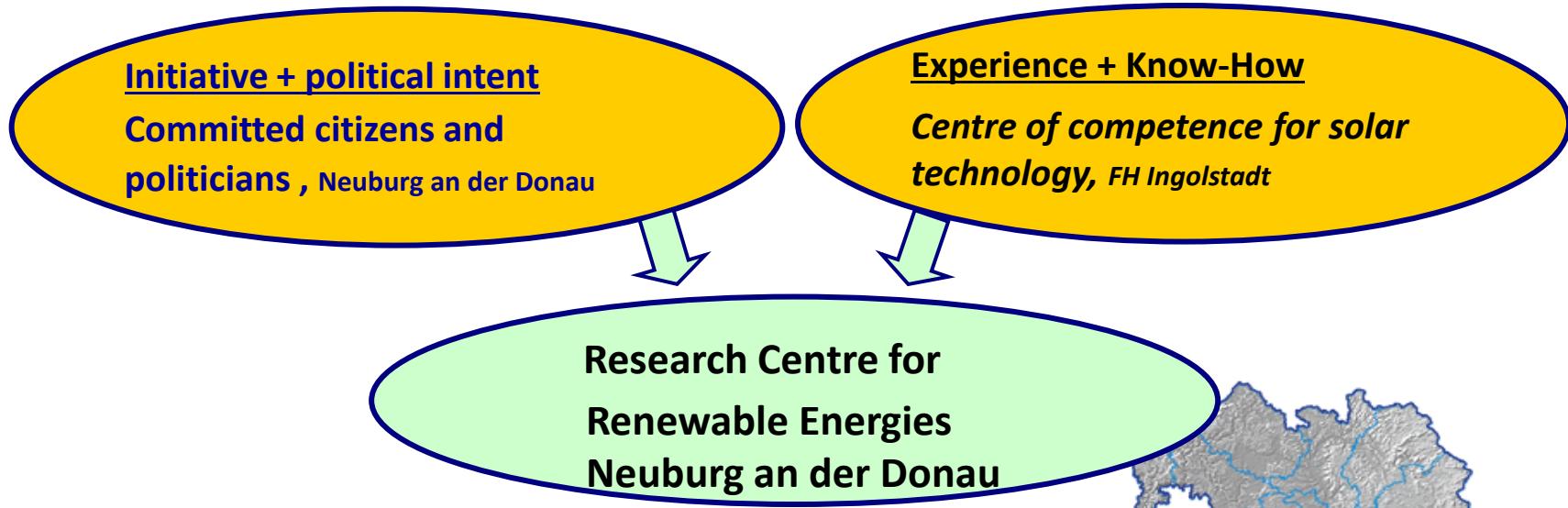
Ladetempo von Neuburg seit der Elektromobilität

Akkumulator für Akkumulationsanlagen, Fassungsvermögen 1000 kWh

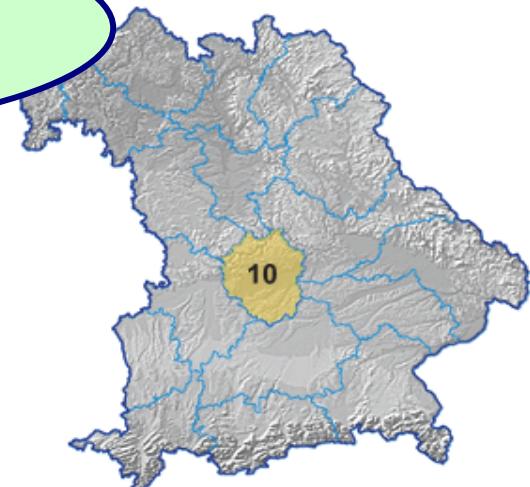


Environmental days 2011 – electric mobility on the Danube

Founding of the Research Centre f10 in 2005



ForschungsZentrum für Erneuerbare
Energien Neuburg an der Donau
(Energie)forschung in der Region 10



City of Neuburg/Do

- Energy atlas
- Energy management for public buildings

Energy Efficiency

Management of appropriate use of energy in the private, public and commercial sector

Energy Concept Hospital Neuburg

Potential Analysis
PV – GWG etc.

Field Studies
„biogas plants“

„BioMethane
Neuburg“

Biomass/waste-heating/
district heating networks

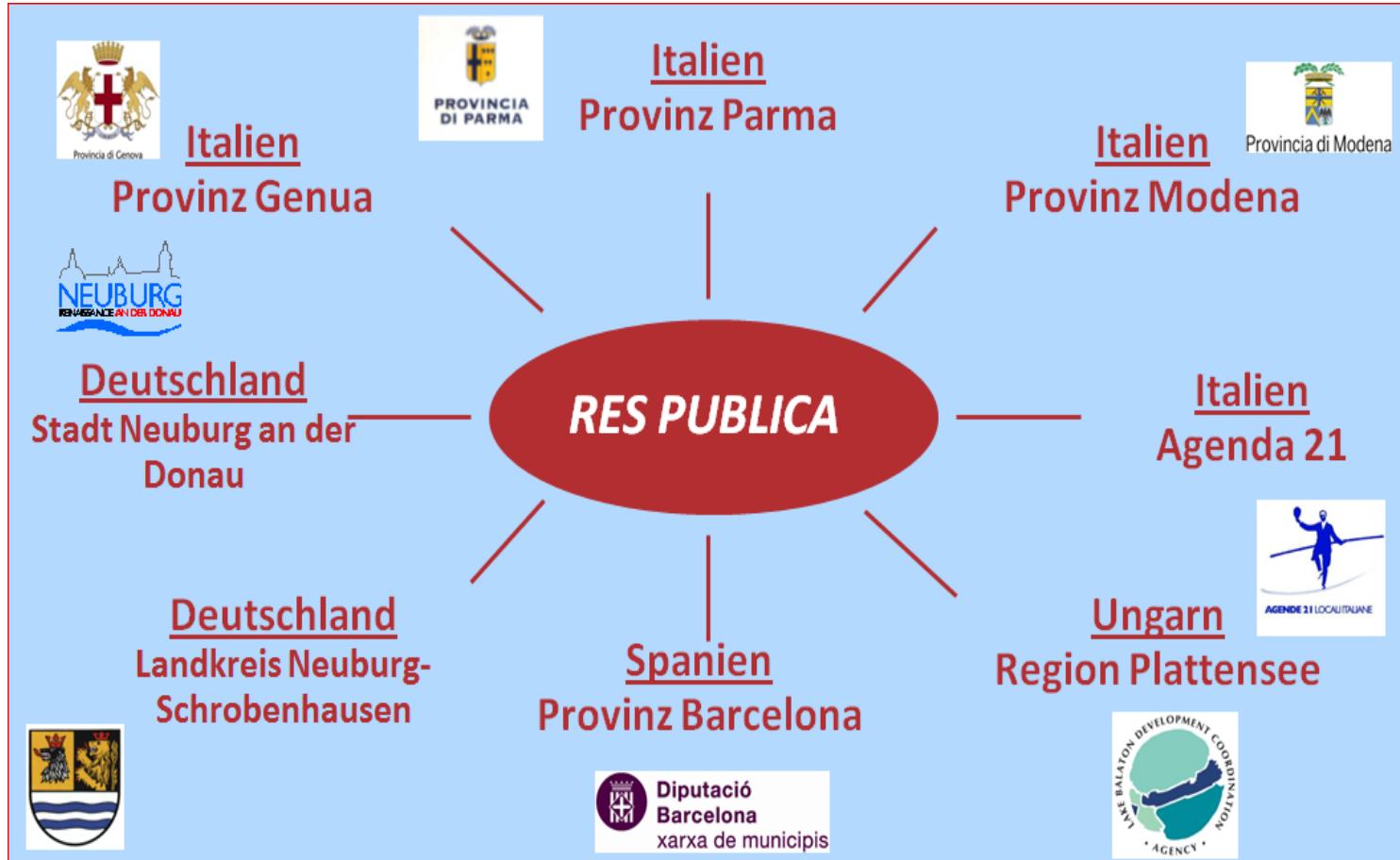
Energy Technology

Applied research and progression of systems and components

Energy-System

progression holistic energy concepts and -systems at local and regional level

History of Development



Task of the city of Neuburg/Donau

- Development of an internationally applicable method for promotion of renewable energy in municipalities
- Development and implementation of a local energy program:

Neuburger Energieprogramm - "Für die Zukunft"

8 sessions, 33 participants

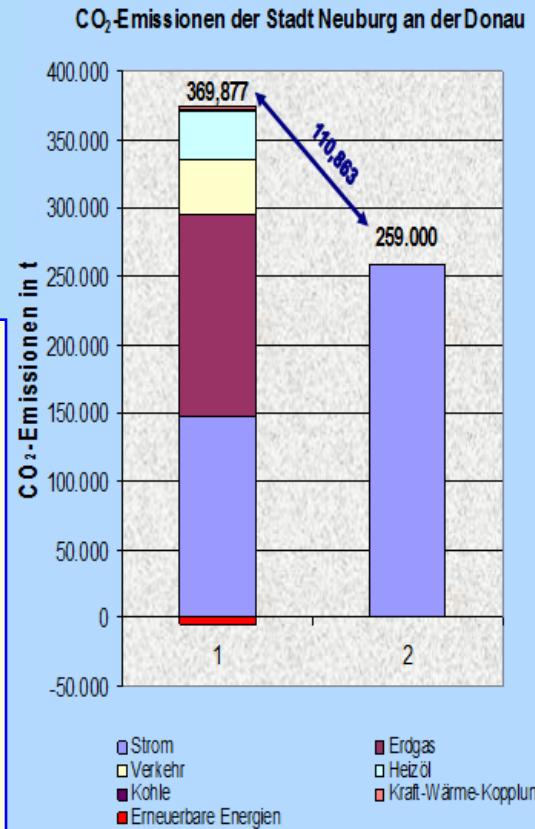
politics, citizens and companies of Neuburg, f10, municipal utility, banks, energy consultants, housing development, agriculture, city marketing, agenda 21, administration

Energy model of Neuburg

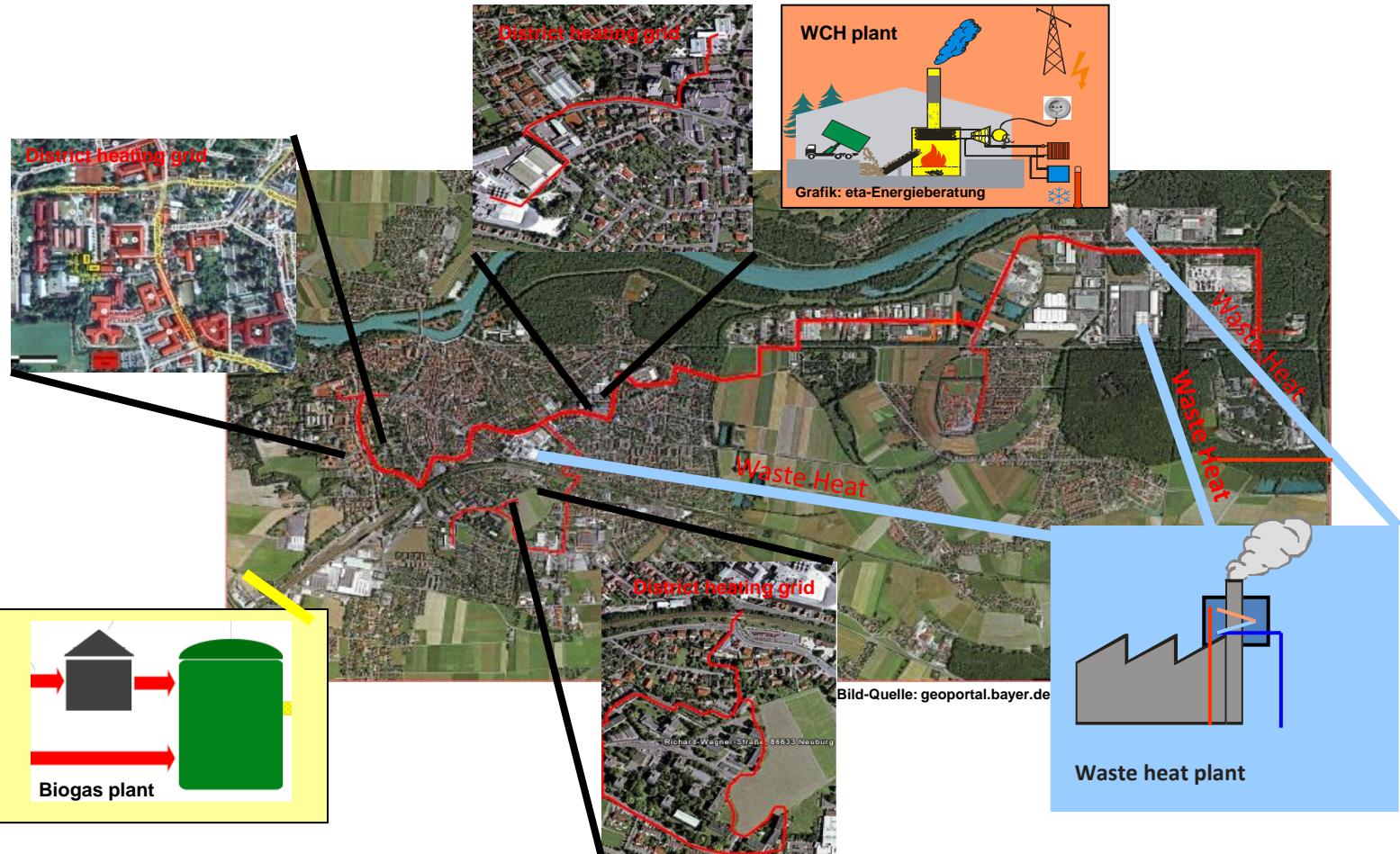
Neuburg on course - establishing the energy turnaround!

30 % CO₂ savings until 2020 by:

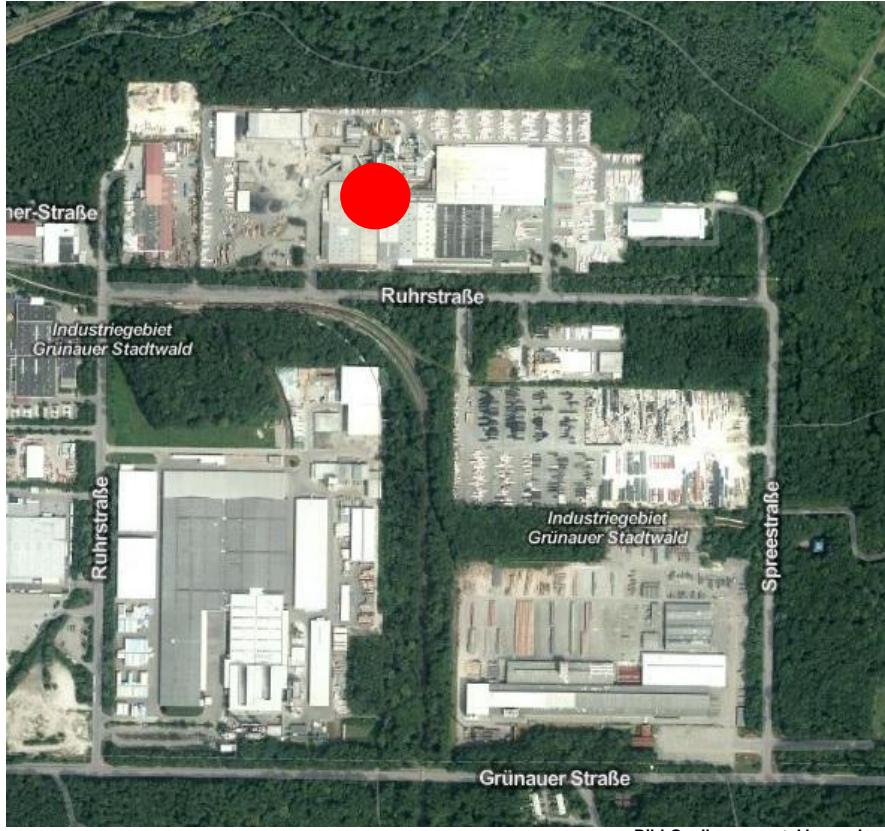
- Reduction of energy consumption
 - Rehabilitation factor 10
- Increase of energy efficiency
 - Consistent use of ind. waste heat
- Use of renewable energies
 - Biomass from short rotation crops



Studies – Studies – Studies



Waste Heat Potential I

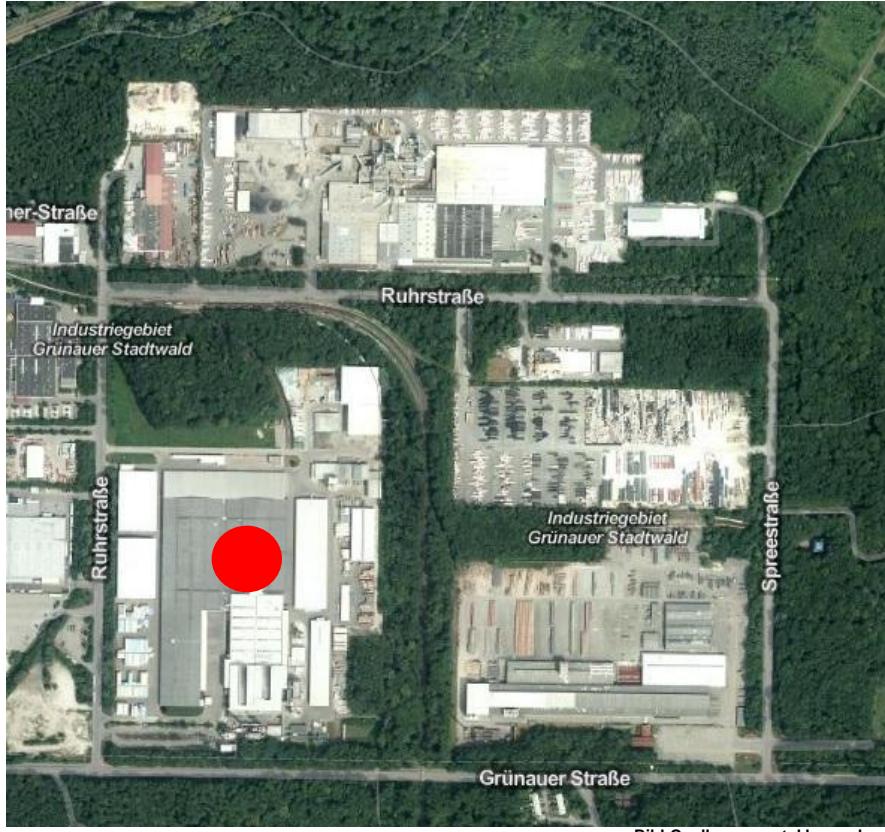


Deutsche Rockwool

Waste heat potential:

- Step 1: 19,000 MWh
(950 single-family homes)
- Step 2: 15,000 MWh
(750 single-family homes)

Waste Heat Potential II



Saint Gobain

Waste heat potential:

- Step 1: 26,000 MWh
(1,300 single-family homes)
- Step 2: 14,000 MWh
(700 single-family homes)

Waste Heat Potential III



- Further**
Waste heat potentials
- Knauf – Perlite
 - Hoffmann Mineral

Amount of heat potential
respectively technical
feasibility not clarified
conclusively.

Theoretically possible district heating grid provision in urban areas:

- 70% of Neuburg's urban area can be developed.
- **35% of the heat demand can be provided by using waste heat.**
- The annual heat sale potential in
 - Industry,
 - Commerce,
 - Public facilities and
 - Residential buildingsis approximately

270,000 MWh

This corresponds to an annual heating oil amount of about

30,000,000 litres

In the potential development area, the annual costs for the provision of heat are based on full costs (investment, maintenance and repair, fuel):

€ 18,000,000

This money is currently flowing to suppliers of fossil fuels in the world

Wouldn't it be nice if this money stayed in your region every year?

Redevelopment Costs

Heat energy with a very low primary energy factor results in significant cost reduction even with complying the legal requirements (EEWärmeG, EnEV) for new buildings and redevelopment.

Redevelopment (Study result)

Multi-family houses

115,000 €

Single-family

13,300 €

Mid-to-

9,500 €

Saving

€/m²

Considering

The potential development area:
approx. 60,000,000 €

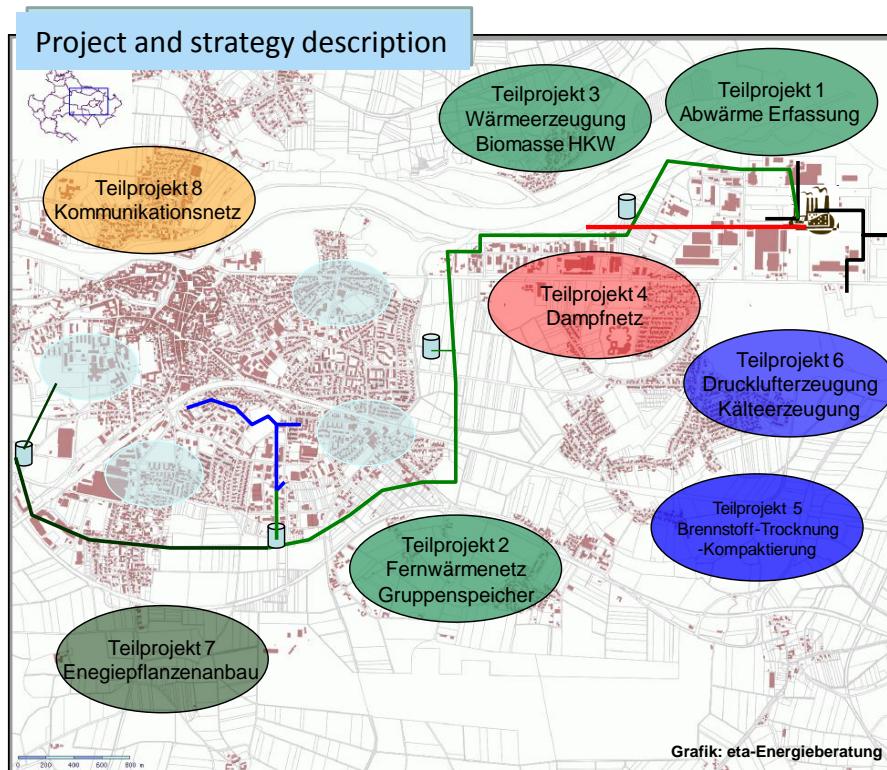
Wouldn't it be nice if this money
can be saved and used by the
citizens for other purposes?

development rate of 2% per year on average:

Savings approx. 1,200,000 € per year

Waste heat and district heating concept of Neuburg

Planned district heating grid with wood-chip heat plant and industrial waste heat



Heat-sale:

up to 270 GWh/a

Waste heat: **>100 GWh/a**

Wood chip heat plant:

70-80 GWh/a

Cogeneration plant for medium and peak power:

70-80 GWh/a

Final length of heat grid:

63 km

CO₂-savings: **> 113,000 t/a**

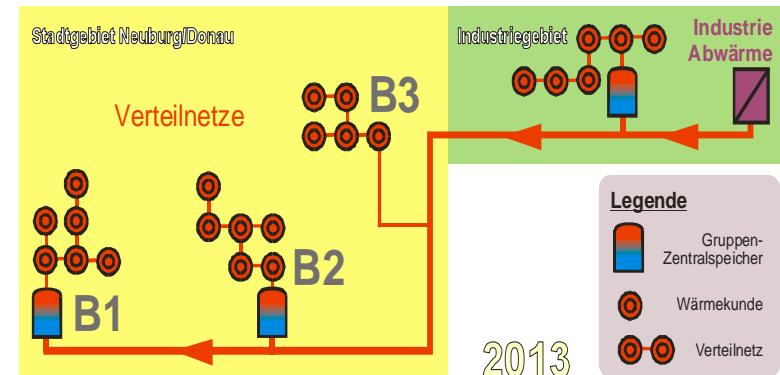
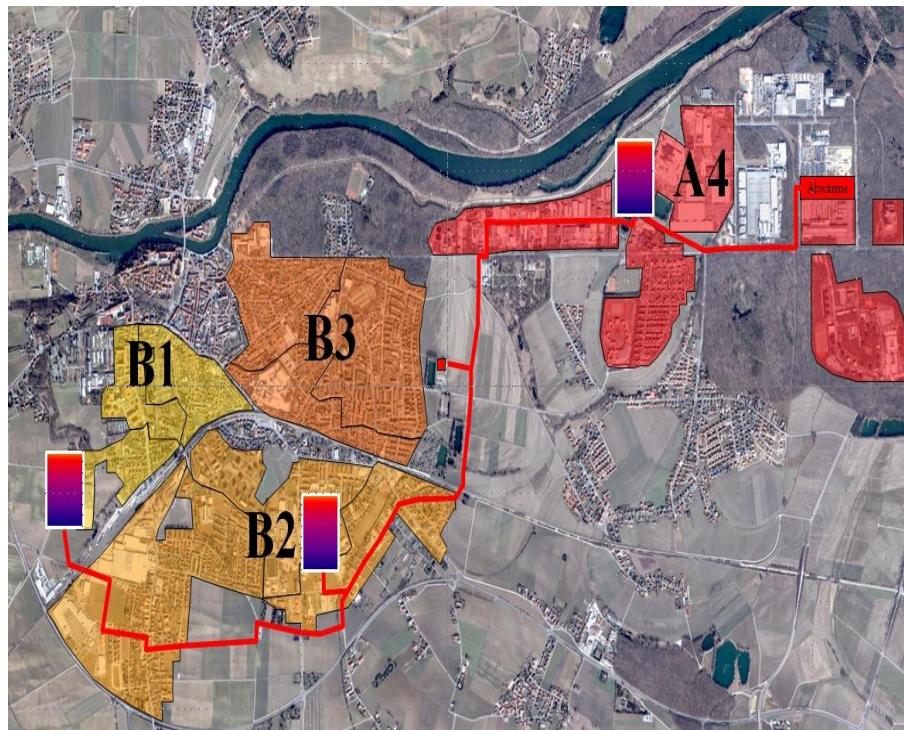
Investment:

> 140 Mio €

Lighthouse Projekt BMU

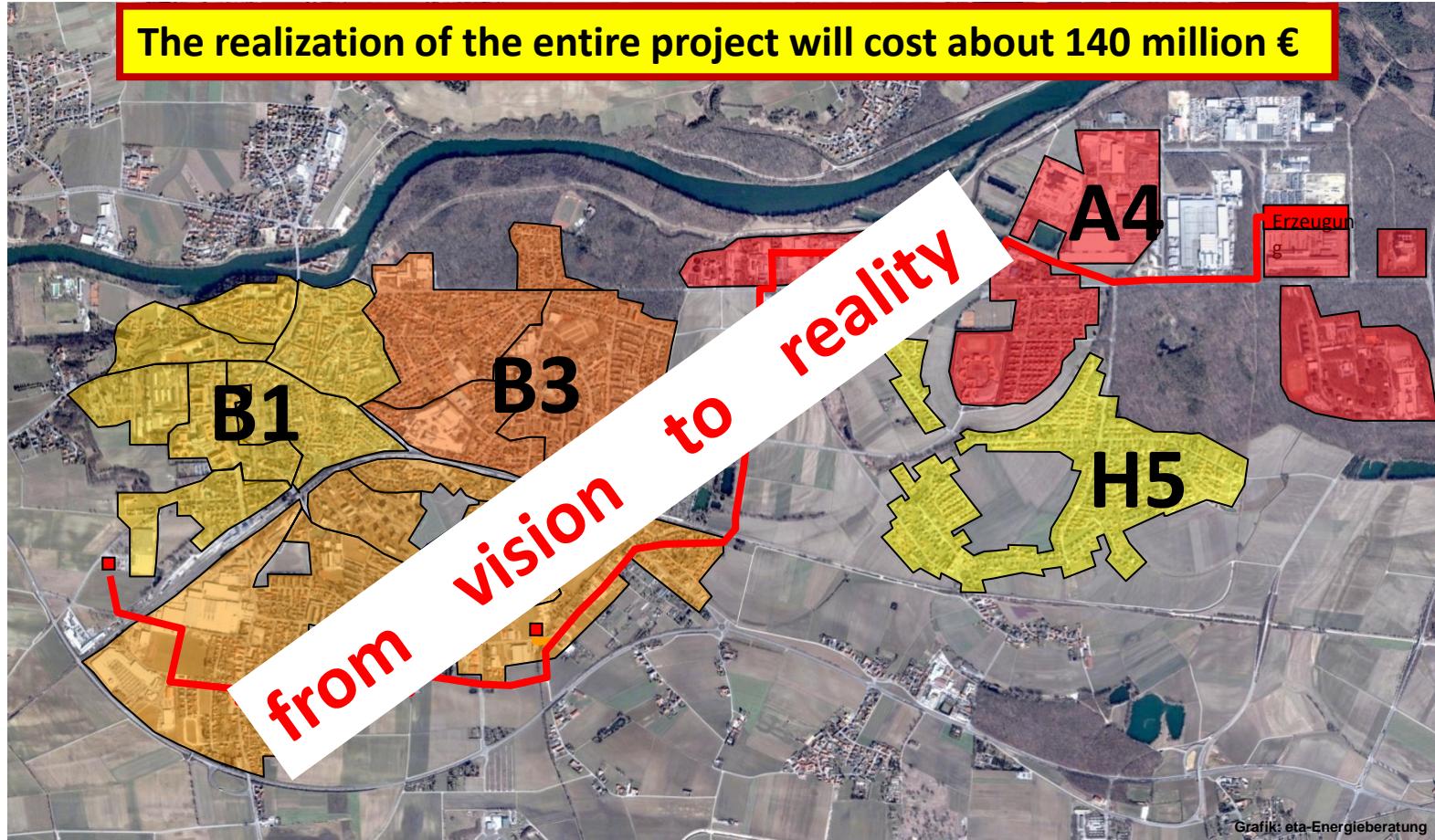
- Decentralized Heat Reservoir -

Grant application by BMU – January 2011



- Different flow temperatures as required
- Intermediate buffer to heat
- Optimized layout of pipe diameter
- Reduced grid losses

Investments



Realization - Subproject Industrial Area A4 -

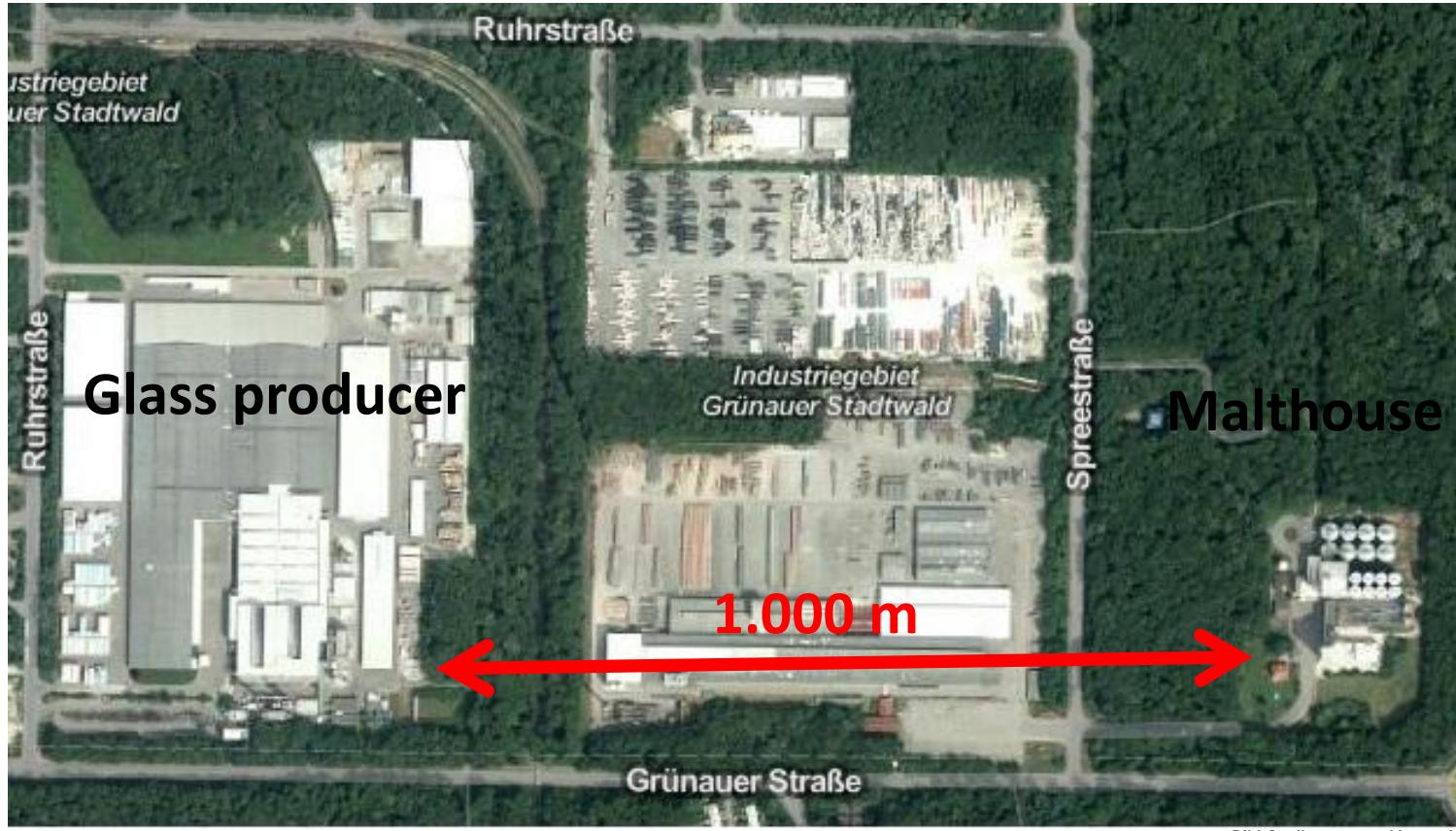


Bild-Quelle: geoportal.bayer.de

Realization

- Subproject Industrial Area A4 -



Realization

- Subproject Industrial Area A4 -

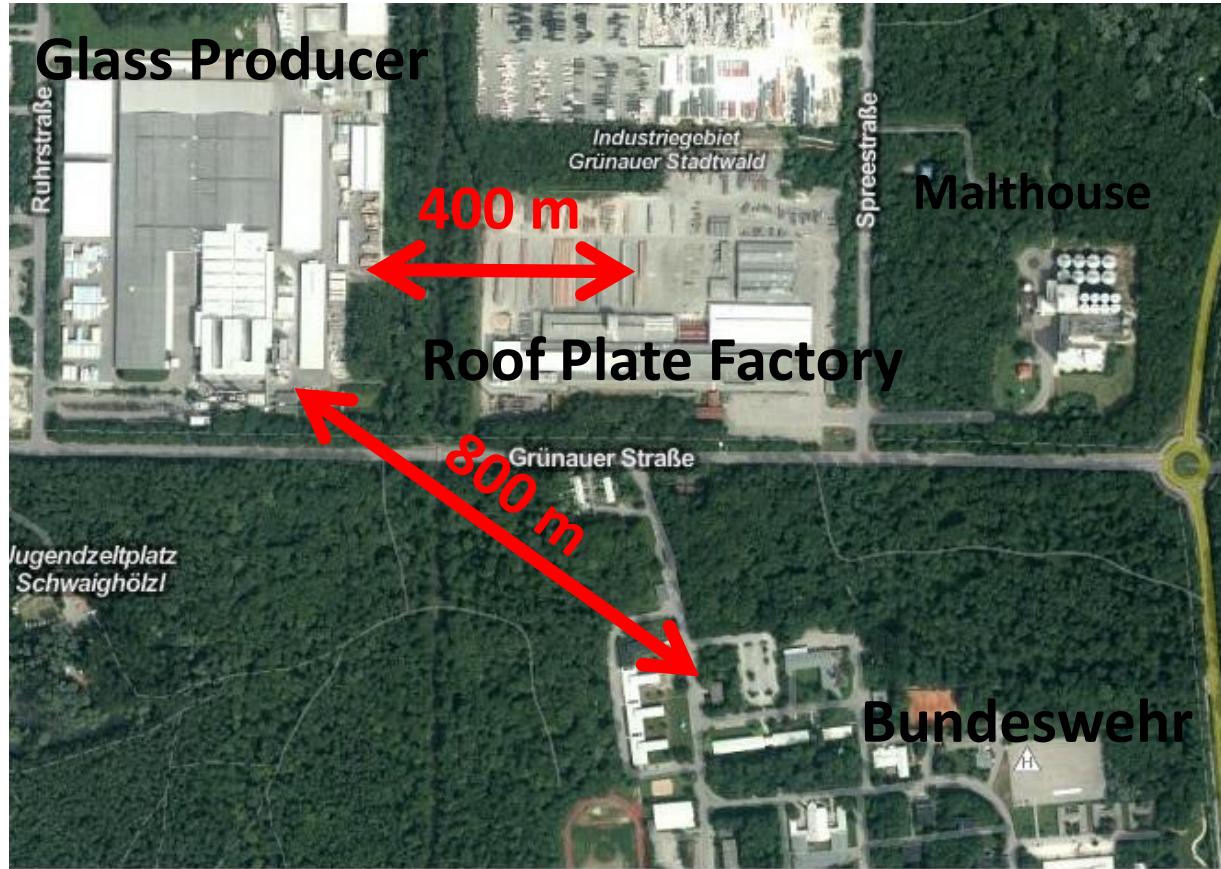


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Realization

- Subproject Industrial Area A4 -

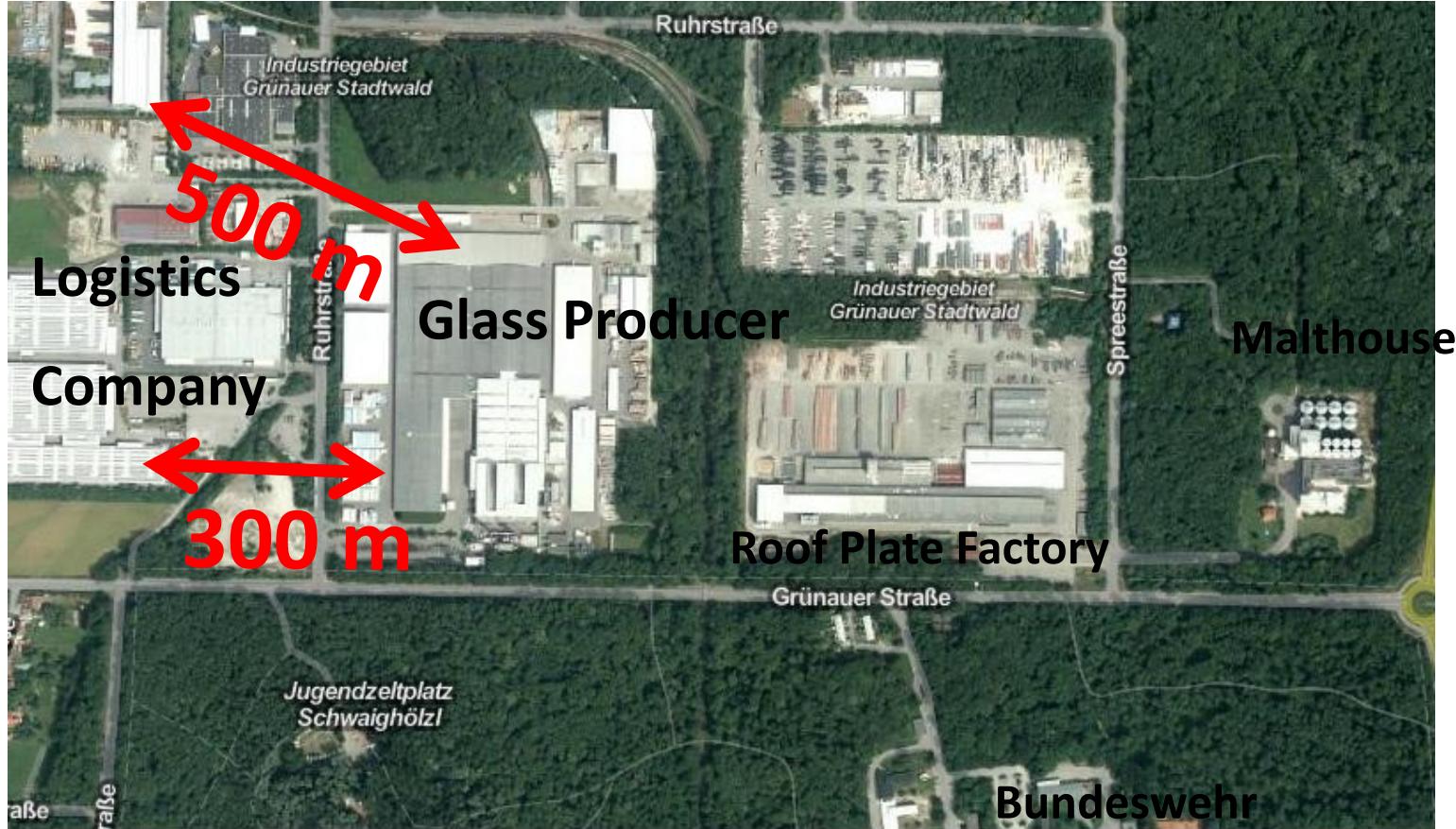


Bild-Quelle: geoportal.bayer.de

Realization

- Subproject Industrial Area A4 -

Good neighborhood since 1974 (id est almost 40 years)



Bild-Quelle: geoportal.bayer.de

Malthouse

Annual heat demand

ca. 25,000 MWh per year

(approx. 2,800,000 litres heating oil)



Bild-Quelle: geoportal.bayer.de

Glass Producer

Annual heat demand

ca. 40,000 MWh per year

(approx. 4,500,000 litres heating oil)

**Why was this project not implemented
years (decades) ago?**

Reasons which militate against realization:

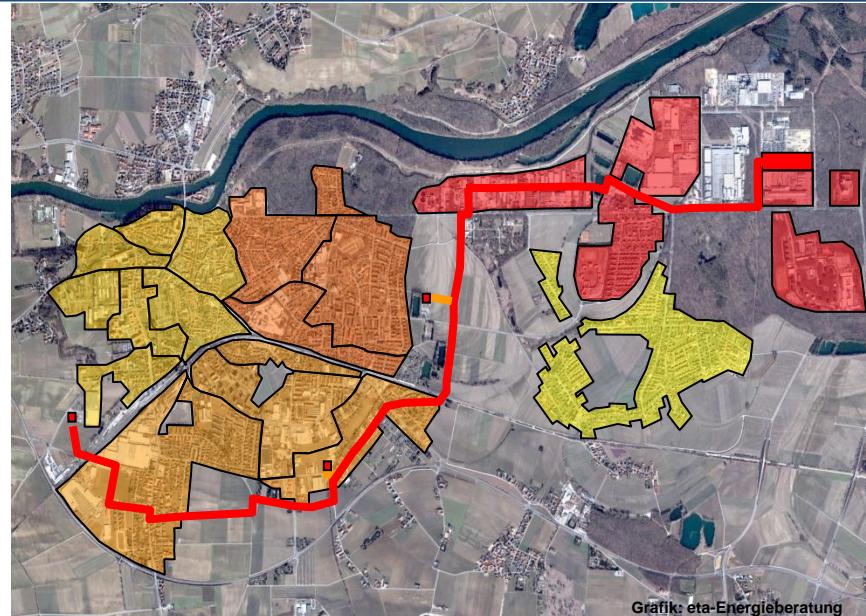
- Companies primarily consider “only” the financial aspects
 - Concentration on the core business
 - Who invests in the plant(s)?
 - Who takes the risk? (e.g. if a third party will default on its obligations)
 - Who dissipates the heat?
- The same questions are being asked today, as well as 40 years ago.



Realization – Total Solution

The same questions are to be solved in a similar way for all other customers:

- Industry
- Commerce
- Public buildings
- Private households
- Owner communities



Consequence:

We do not have **one** Project, but a **variety** of small projects.

But: We have **one** clear goal.

The higher the citizens' acceptance for using a heating grid system, the

- **better the use of waste heat**
- **higher the regional “self-supply” (self-power generation, energy crops , ...)**
- **faster the achievement of climate protection goals**
- **greater the regional value (economic cycle)**
- **safer the future price stability for heat**

Basic prerequisites for successful shaping and purposeful execution:

- **high acceptance of potential heat customers and**
- **broad political consensus for project implementation.**

Thank you for your attention



Bilder: Stadt Neuburg
Grafik: eta-Energieberatung