



MAX IV

“Prosumers”

Price tariff for LTDH consumers

Price tariff for small LTDH producers

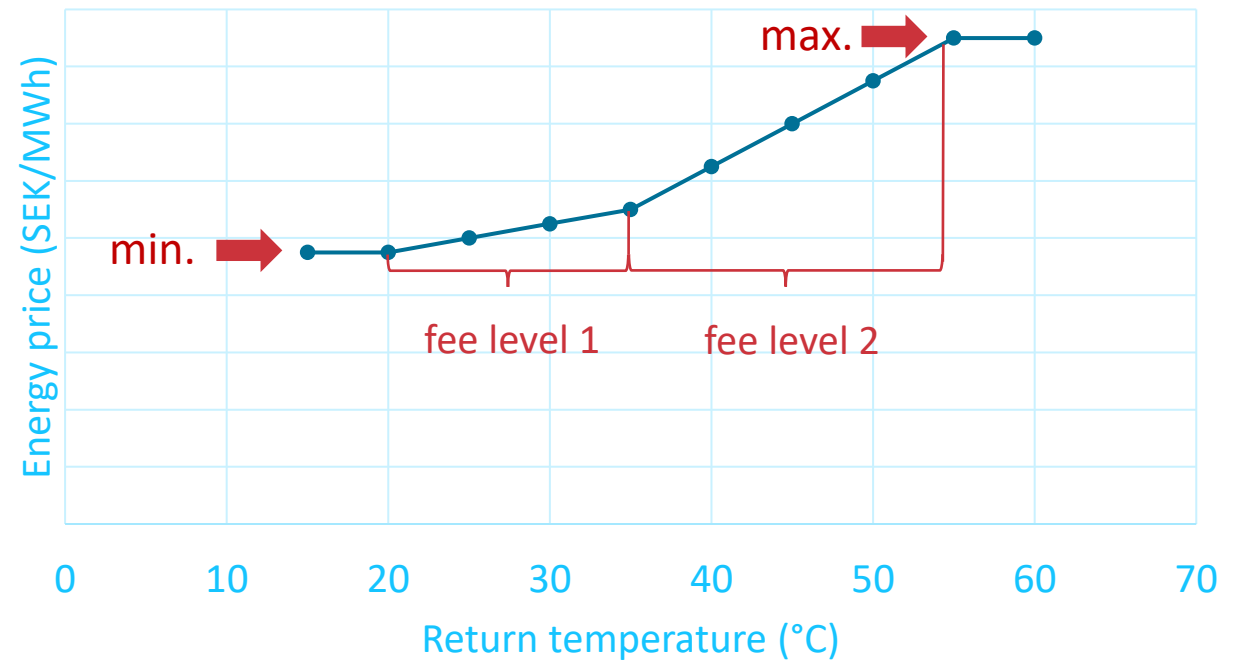
Price tariff for LTDH consumers – *background*

- Supply temperature 65 °C
- Return temperature 35 °C.
- A new type of distribution pipes made out of plastic → easier and cheaper to build.
- A solitary system with constant heat production (cost).



Price tariff for LTDH consumers – *result*

- Connection fee
- Minimum energy price and maximum energy price
- Energy price based on the past month's average (volume balanced) return temperature, in two levels:
 - 20 – 35 °C: fee level one, X SEK/°C
 - 35 – 55 °C: fee level two, Y SEK/°C



Volume balanced return temperature

- The volume balanced return temperature is obtained by subtracting the transferred heat from the supply temperature.

Volume balanced return temperature [°C] = Supply temperature [°C] – Transferred heat [°C]

$$= \text{Supply temperature [°C]} - \frac{\text{Transferred energy [kJ]}}{\text{Cp}_{\text{water}} [\text{kJ}/(\text{kg}, \text{°C})] * \text{Transferred volume [m}^3] * \rho_{\text{water}} [\text{kg}/\text{m}^3]}$$



Benefits and development potential

- Simple for customers to understand.
- Favors well-functioning substations.
- Soft values can include:
 - Provide heat exchanger installation instructions to the customers.
 - Offer help with dimensioning of heat exchangers as well as maintenance.
 - Perform yearly maintenance visits.
 - Apply remote reading and control of substations.



Prosumers – pros, cons and questions

DH RESILIENCE

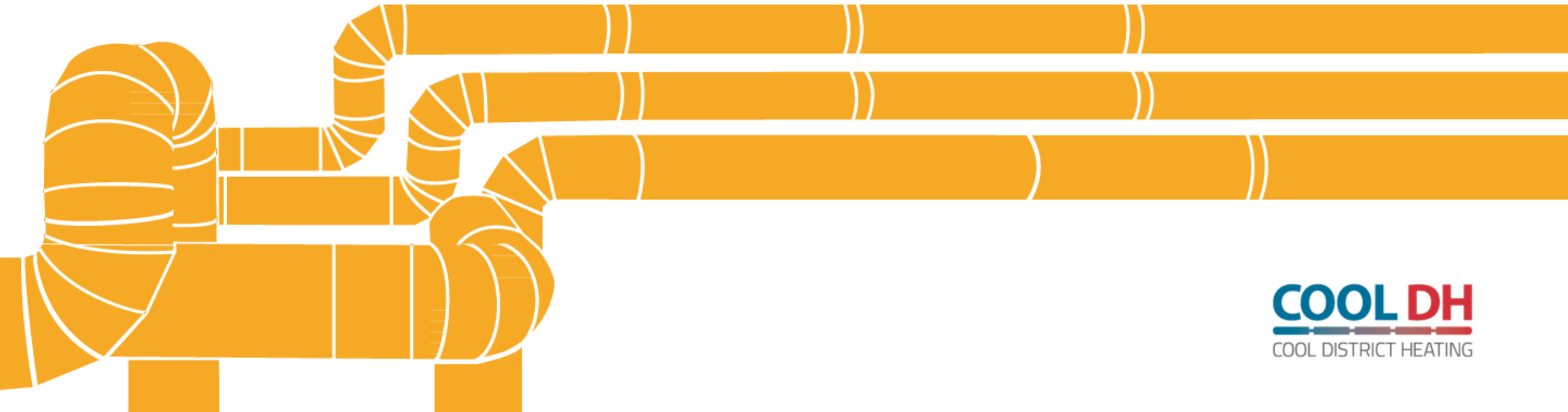
ALTERNATIVE USES OF CAPITAL

HEAT FORECASTS

HEAT QUALITY AND VALUE

PROSUMER STABILITY

INVESTMENTS & PB

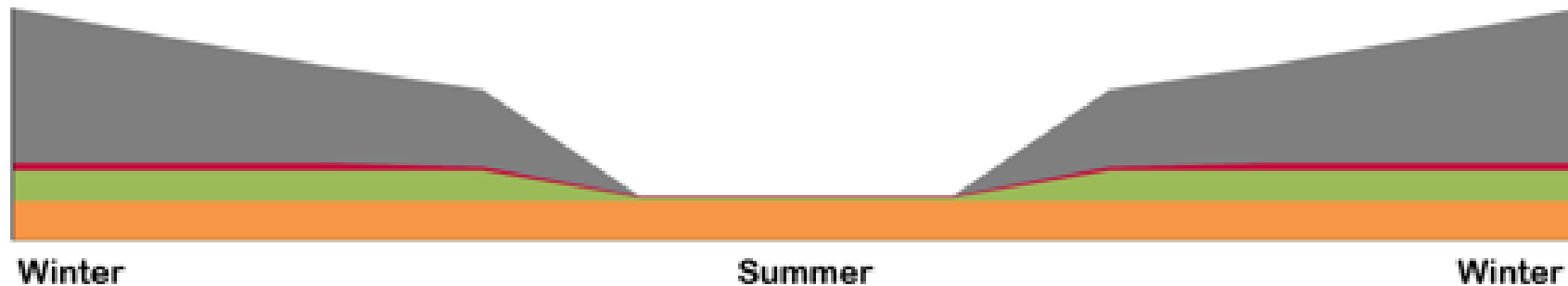


Price tariff for small LTDH *producers* – *prerequisites*

- Minimum supply temperature. (Brunnshög: 65-67 °C)
- “Alternative production cost” variable:
 - Invariant production price? → Fixed compensation! (ex. Brunnshög/MAX IV)
 - Varying production price? → “Market price” compensation! (ex. Stockholm Exergi Ltd.)
- Outdoor temperature-related prerequisites



What is the surplus heat substituting?



- “Outdoor temperature” variable:
 - Fixed outdoor temperature demand of YY °C,
... and/or the compensation decreases with increasing outdoor temperature.
 - Fixed season demand,
... and/or the compensation varies with the seasons.



Thank you!

Sara Kralmark, Kraftringen Energi AB



"The project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement n° 767799-COOL DH- H2020-EE-2016-2017/H2020-EE-2017-RIA-IA"

COOL DH
COOL DISTRICT HEATING