



Hochschule für Technik  
und Wirtschaft Berlin  
University of Applied Sciences



Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages

# Thermo-Chemische Netzwerke zur nachhaltigen Energieversorgung auf Basis niedrig temperierter Abwärme

Dr. -Ing. Martinn Buchholz Watergy GmbH

Dipl. - Ing. Reiner Buchholz, Technische Universität Berlin

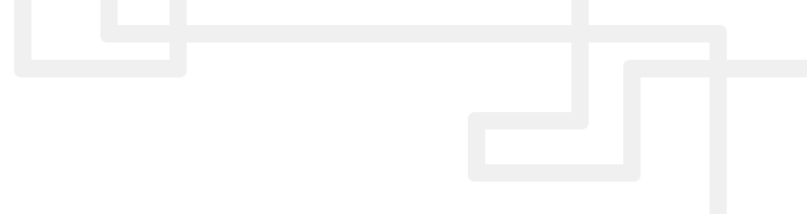
3. BMUB Fachtagung "Klimaschutz durch Abwärmenutzung"  
Berlin 07.11.2017



## H-DisNet



Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 programme  
of the European Union, Grant No. 695780



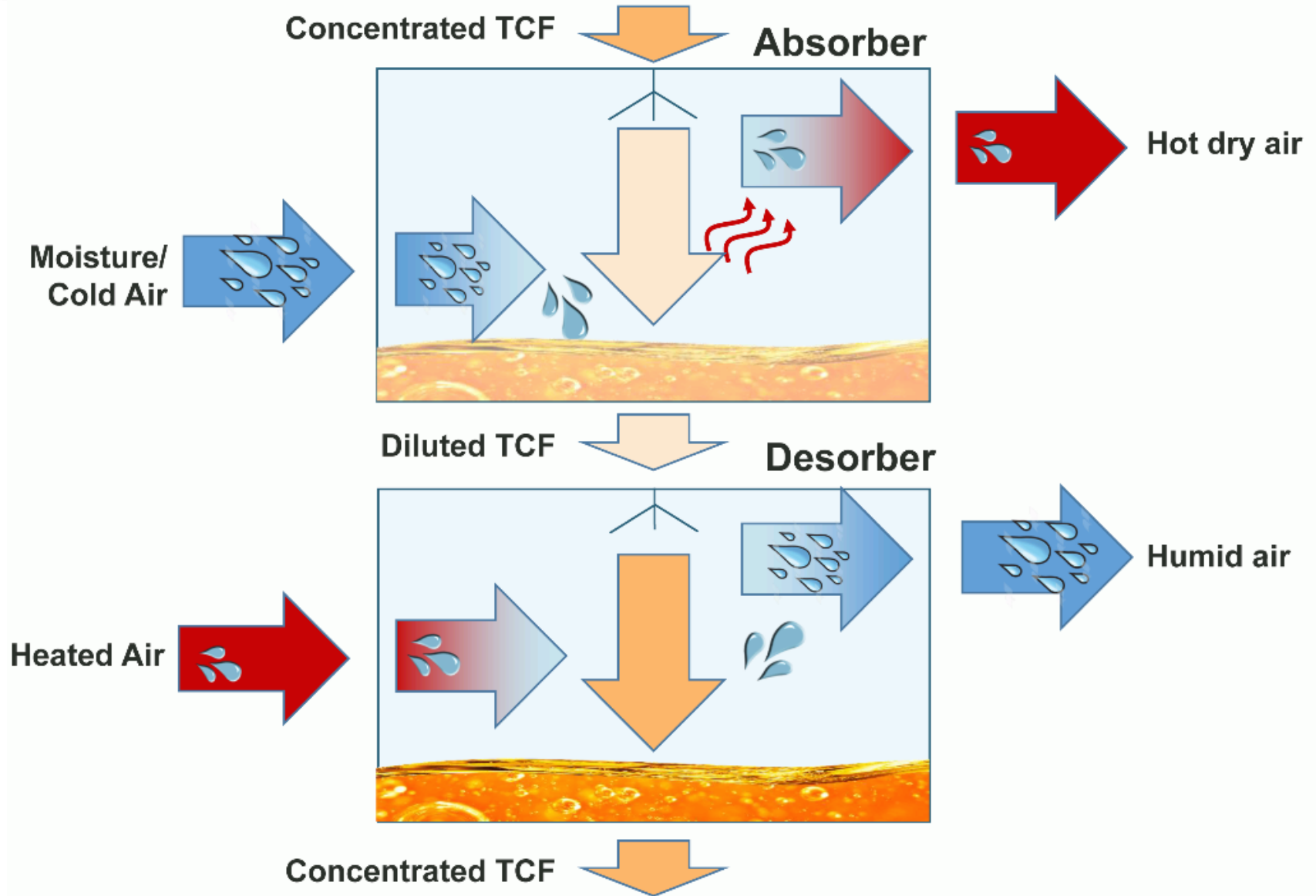
## Inhalt

- Prinzip Thermo-Chemische Netzwerke
- Materialeigenschaften thermo-chemischer Fluide
- Labortests
- Demonstrationsvorhaben
  - Berlin (H-DisNet und Energiennetz Adlershof)
  - Winterthur (CH)
  - Newcastle (UK)
- Anwendungsstudien



H-DisNet

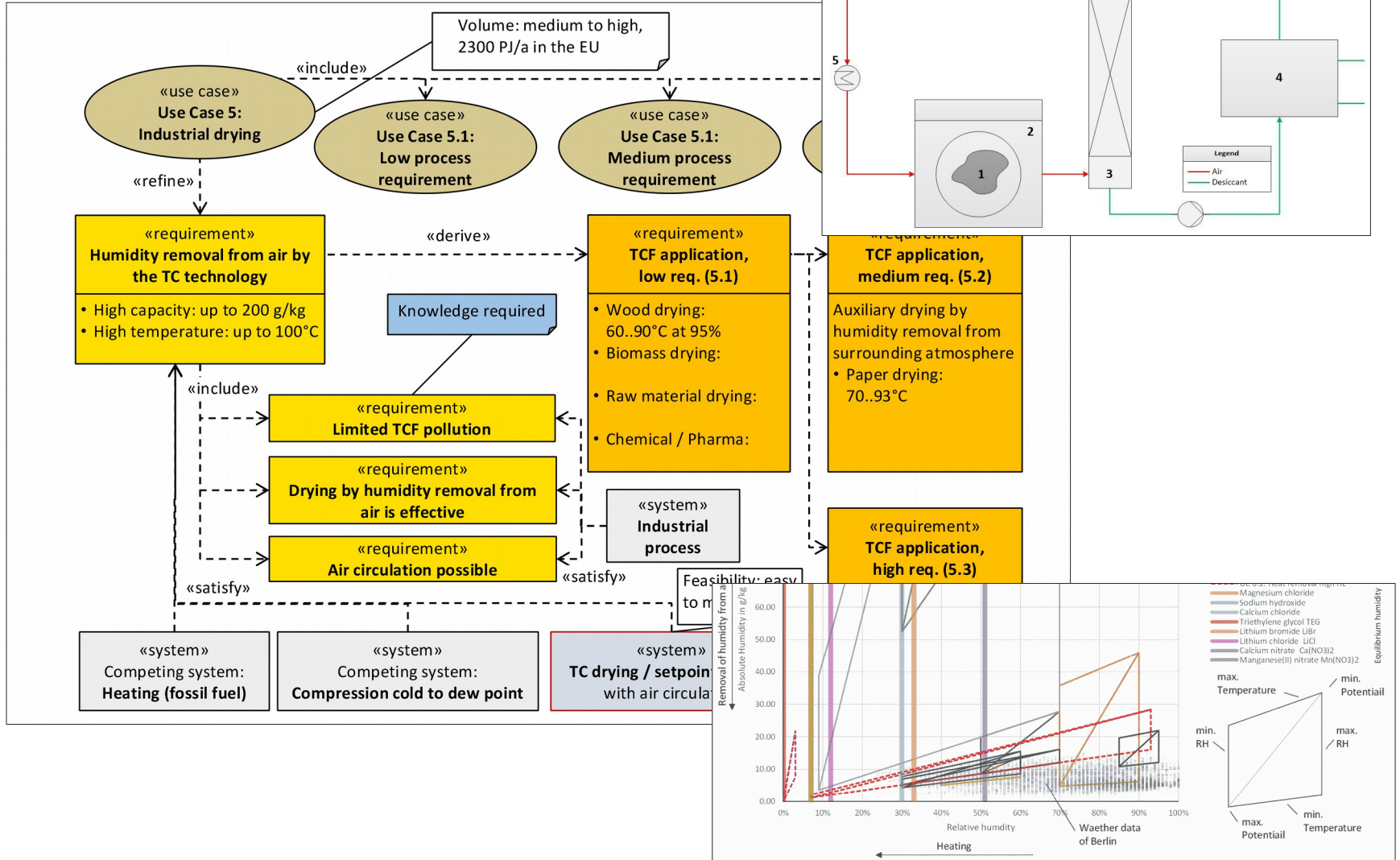
# Prinzip Thermo-Chemische Netzwerke



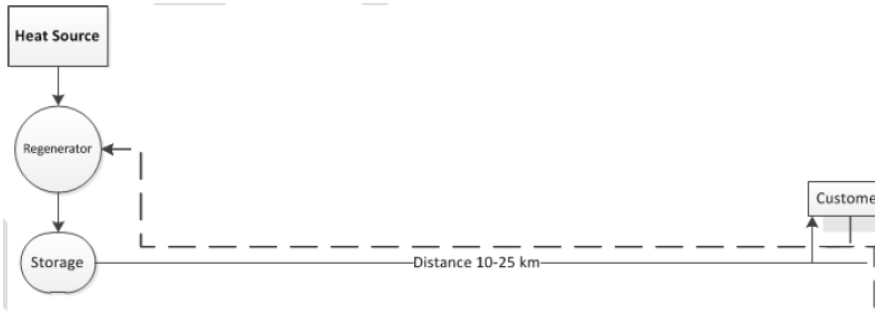
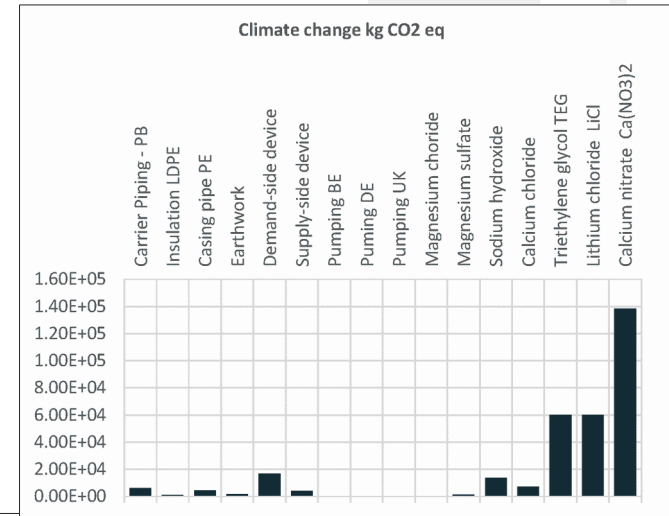
## Drei wesentliche Vorteile der Thermo-Chemischen Netzwerktechnologie

- **Bereitstellung:** Zur Bereitstellung des hochkonzentrierten Sole kann Abwärme im Bereich **20-60° C** verwendet werden. Diese ist sonst kaum verwertbar
- **Netzwerk:** Während Speicherung und Transport des Konzentrats entstehen **keine thermischen Verluste**. Es wird keine Isolation benötigt
- **Gebäude:** Nach der ersten Phase der Gebäudesanierung mit Dämmung von Fassaden und Fenstern besteht vorwiegend **nur noch Lüftungsbedingter Heiz- bzw. Kühlbedarf**. Mit flüssigen Salzkonzentraten kann im Gebäude die Luftfeuchtigkeit präzise reguliert, Luft gereinigt und Wärme zurückgehalten werden.

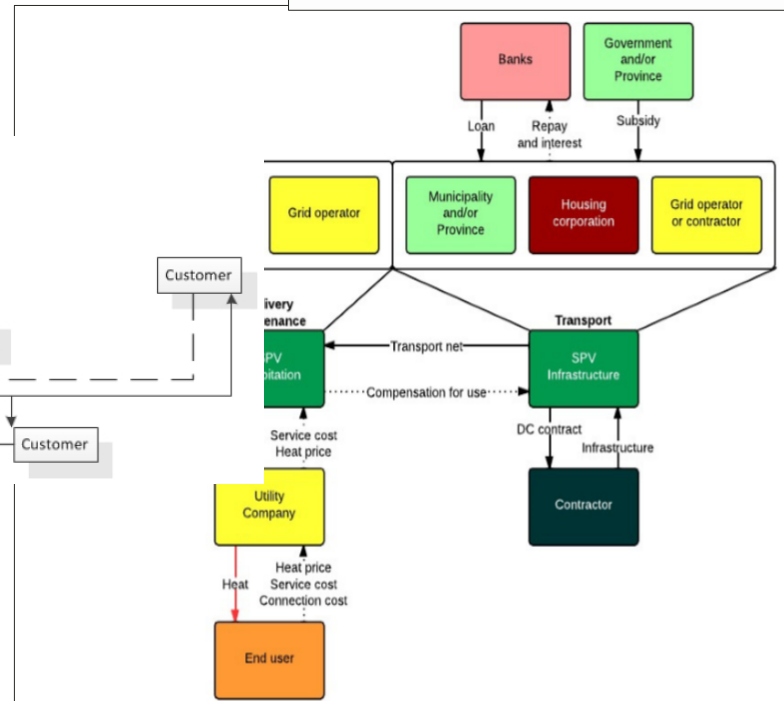
# Deliverable 2.1: Application scenarios



# Deliverable 4.1: Business Models and LCA

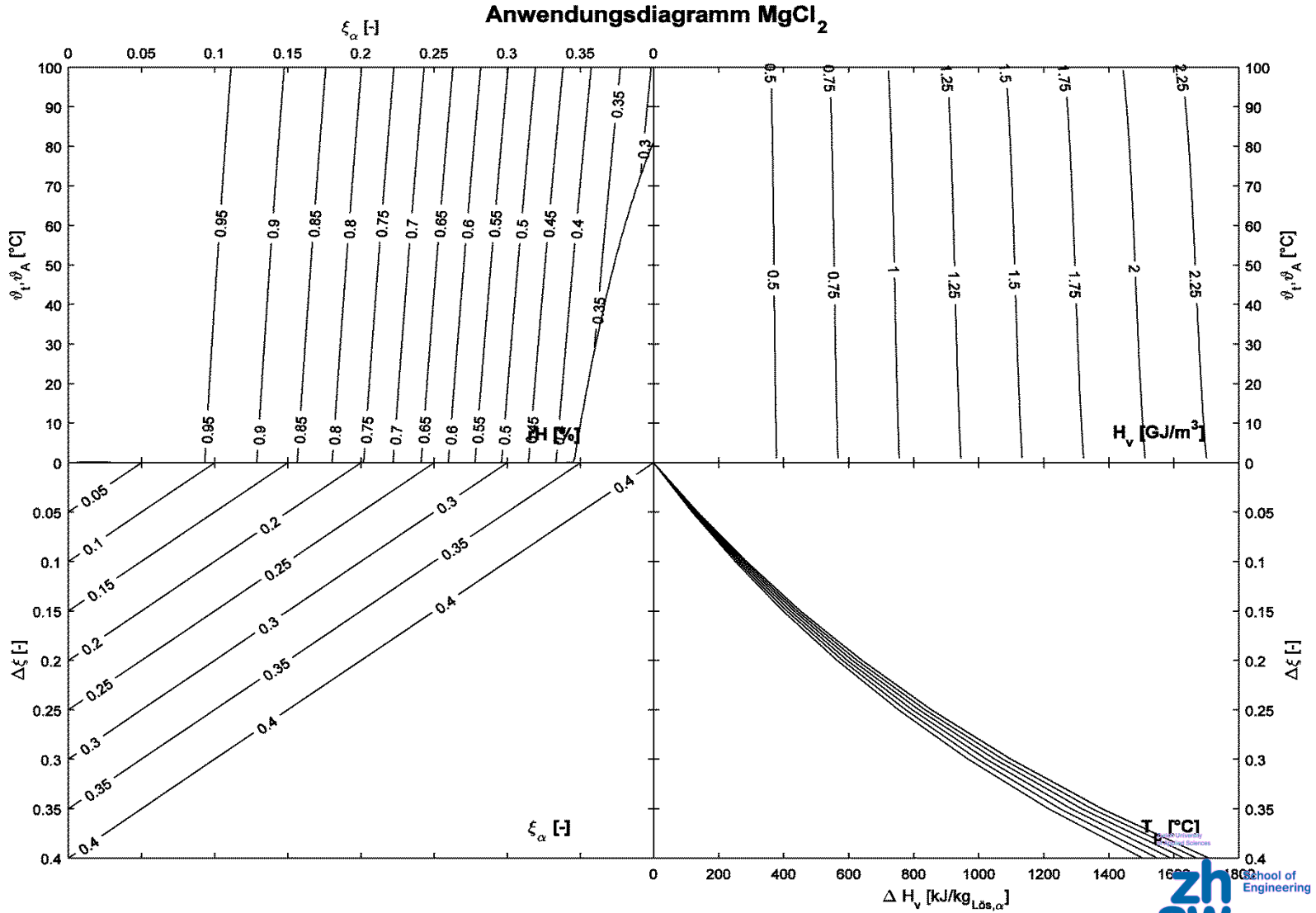


<b>Investment costs</b>	3.440.000
Amortization regenerator unit	375.000
Amortization desiccant storage	270.000
Transport costs	816.000
Cost of waste heat (0,01 €/kWh)	1.044.480
<b>Total annual costs</b>	2.505.480
<b>Income from product (0,03 €/kWh)</b>	3.916.800
<b>Total net income</b>	1.411.320
<b>Return of Investment (years)</b>	2,44





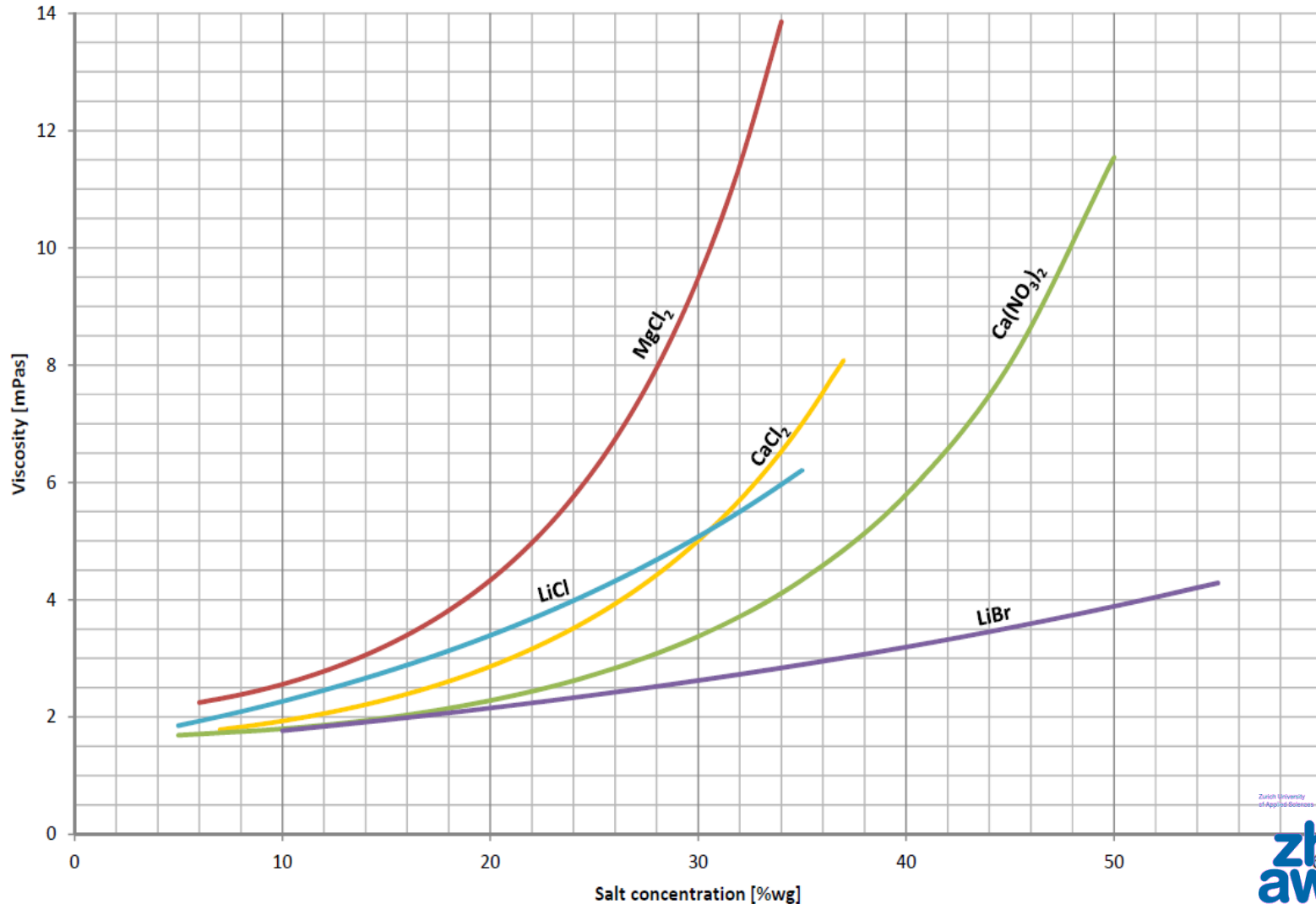
# Properties of thermo-chemical fluids (ZHAW)





# Viscosity and power in pumping station (ZHAW)

Viscosity @5°C



Zürich University of Applied Sciences







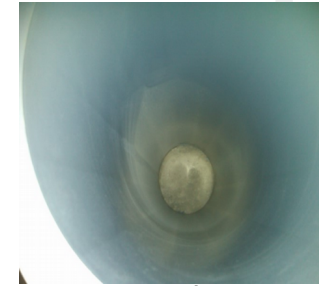
# Corrosion protection

H-DisNet



Steel

vs



Plastic (eg PB-1)

Material	Temperature range under pressure (°C)	Typical applications	Advantages	Limitations	Application in TC network
PVC	-20 to +20	Sewage pipes, water pipes, shrinking tubes for coating	Cheap, good hygienic properties	Not weldable, only solvent or socket connections, hard to recycle	Pipes, fittings, coating
HDPE PE80/PE100	-40 to +20	Water, gas Pipes, Tanks, PE100 with higher pressure reserves	Weldable with PE fittings, flexible	Temperature	Pipes, fittings, valves
PE-RT	-40 to +80	Underfloor heating, heating	Weldable		Pipes, fittings
PP-R	-40 to +70	Heating, plumbing	Weldable,	Low flexibility	Pipes, fittings
PB-1	-15 to +95	Heating, plumbing, DH Tanks,	Weldable, highest abrasion resistance, most flexible, high pressure rating	Low temp (> -15°C) application	Pipes, fittings, valves
PVDF	-20 to +140	Industrial pipes	Weldable, non flexible.	For higher temperature applications	Pipes, fittings
PTFE	-200 to +260	Inliner for Industrial pipes/fittings	Protection for corrosive materials	interesting for low and high temperature applications	Inliner, coating
Ceramics		Inliner	Protection for corrosive materials		Inliner, coating





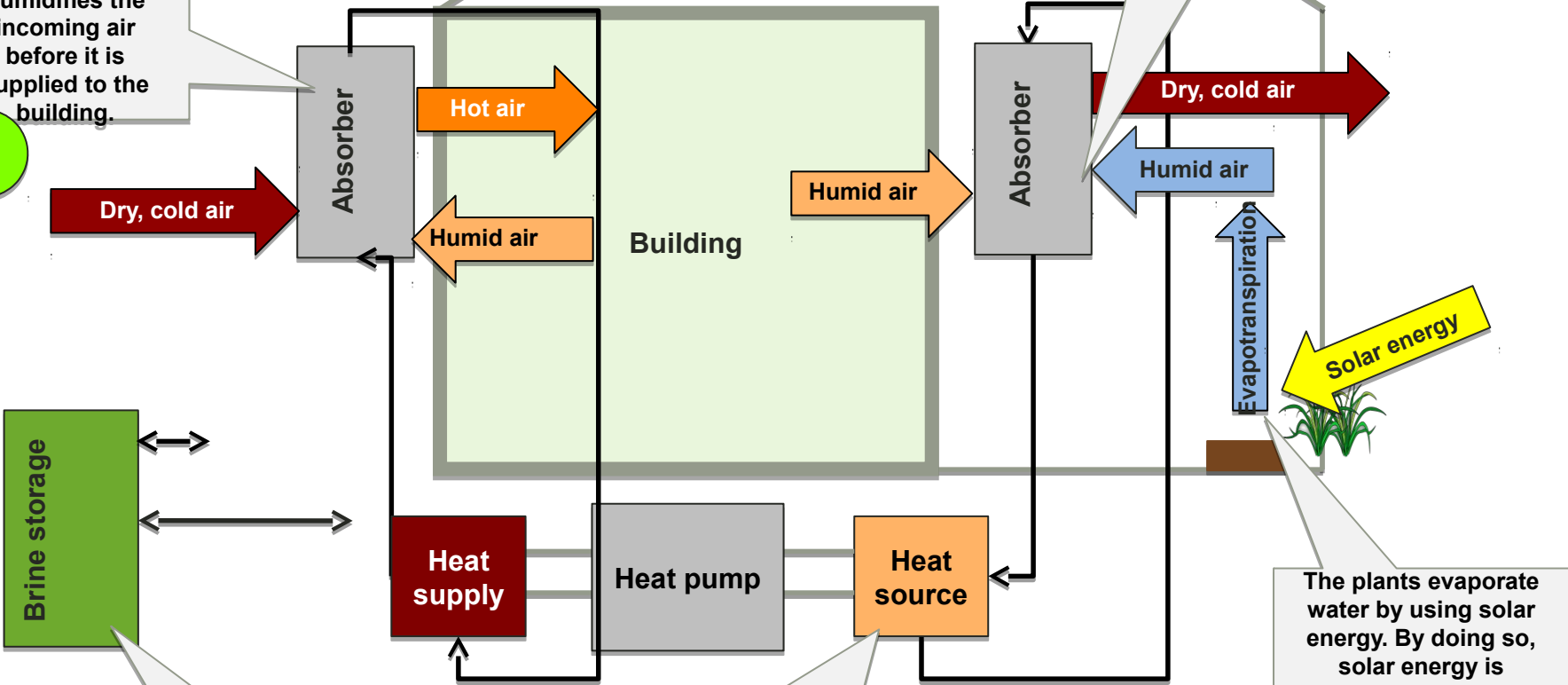


**Heating with the Desiccant System**

Greenhouse

The hygroscopic brine solution absorbs the humidity from the air. This process releases heat and therefore heats up the brine which is then used as a heat source of the heat pump. **2**

With the heat from the heat pump, the brine heats up and humidifies the incoming air before it is supplied to the building. **4**



Excess heat can be stored by heating and thickening (increase concentration) the brine in the storage. **5**

The heat pump extracts energy from the heat source (brine) to produce heat on a higher temperature level. As a result, the brine cools down and is fed back to the absorber in the greenhouse. **3**

The plants evaporate water by using solar energy. By doing so, solar energy is converted into latent energy which is stored in the rise of ambient humidity. **1**

# Cooling with the Desiccant System

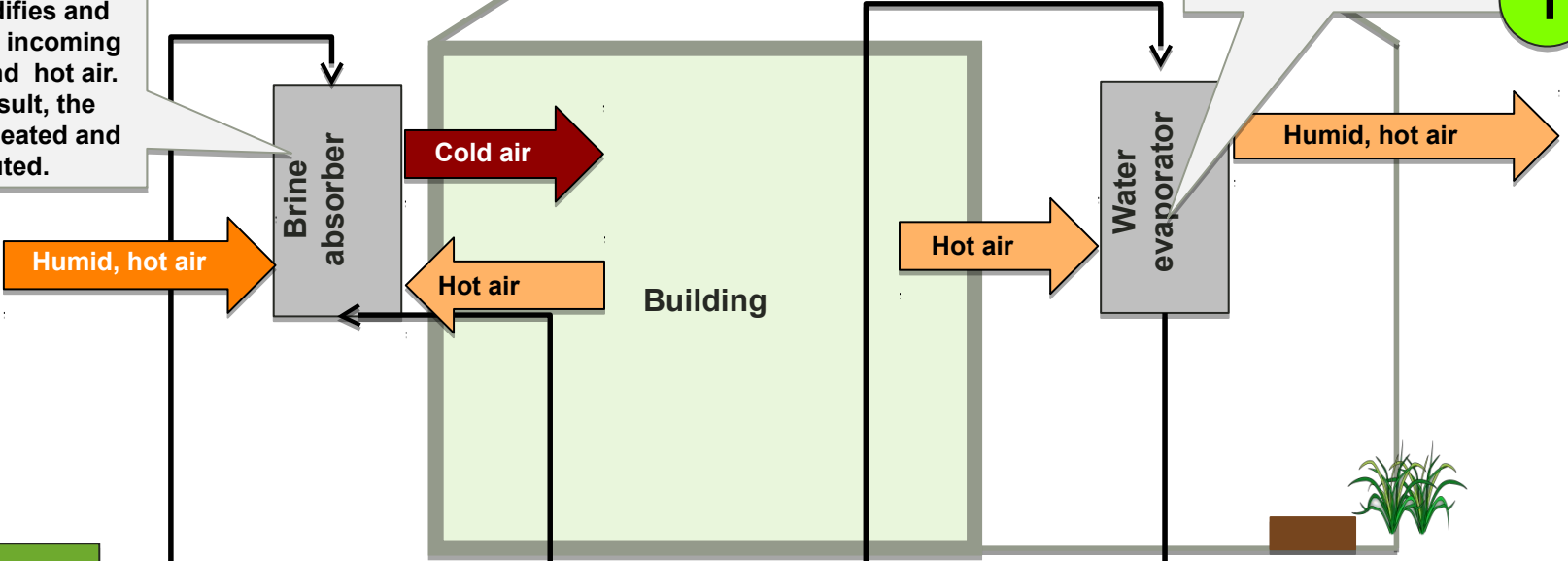
Greenhouse

Water in the absorber is evaporated by the hot outgoing air from the building.  
This process cools the water which is then used as cold source for the building.

1

3

The brine dehumidifies and cools the incoming humid and hot air. As a result, the brine is heated and diluted.



The heat pump extracts energy from the heat source to produce heat on a higher temperature level. As a result, the heat source is cooled down and can serve then as a cold source for cooling the building.

2

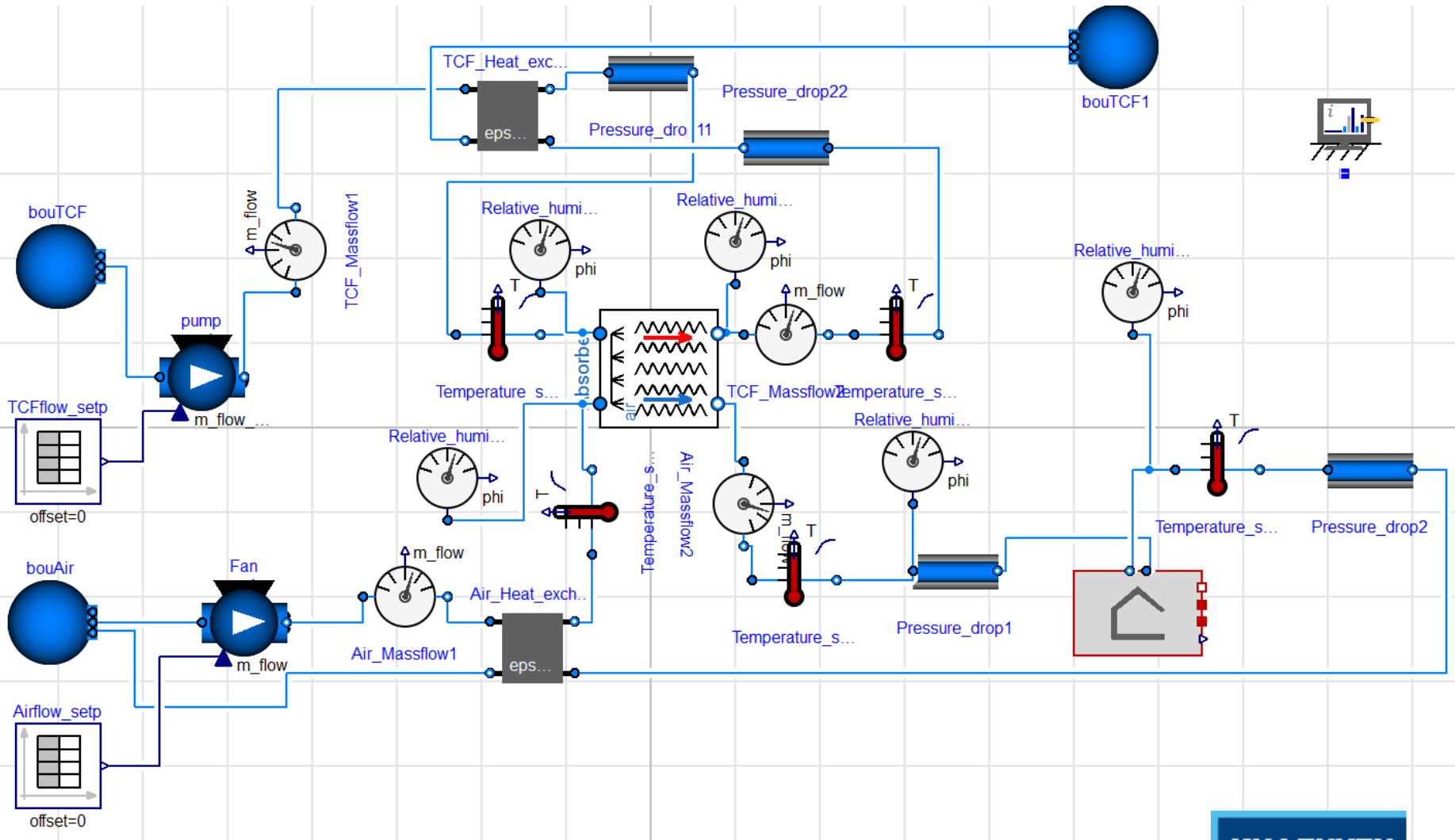
The heat pump extracts the heat from the brine and stores it in the storage. The heat is again used at night to regenerate (thicken) the brine.

4

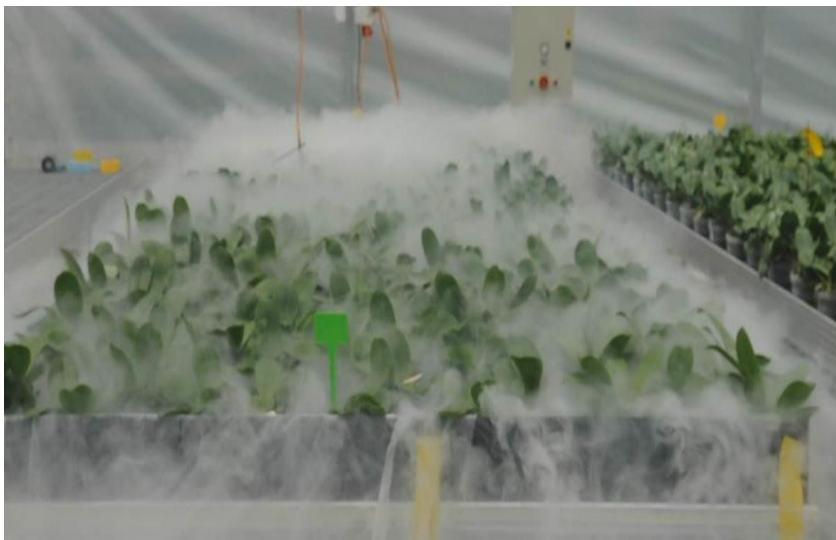
# Testgebäude Berlin Adlershof





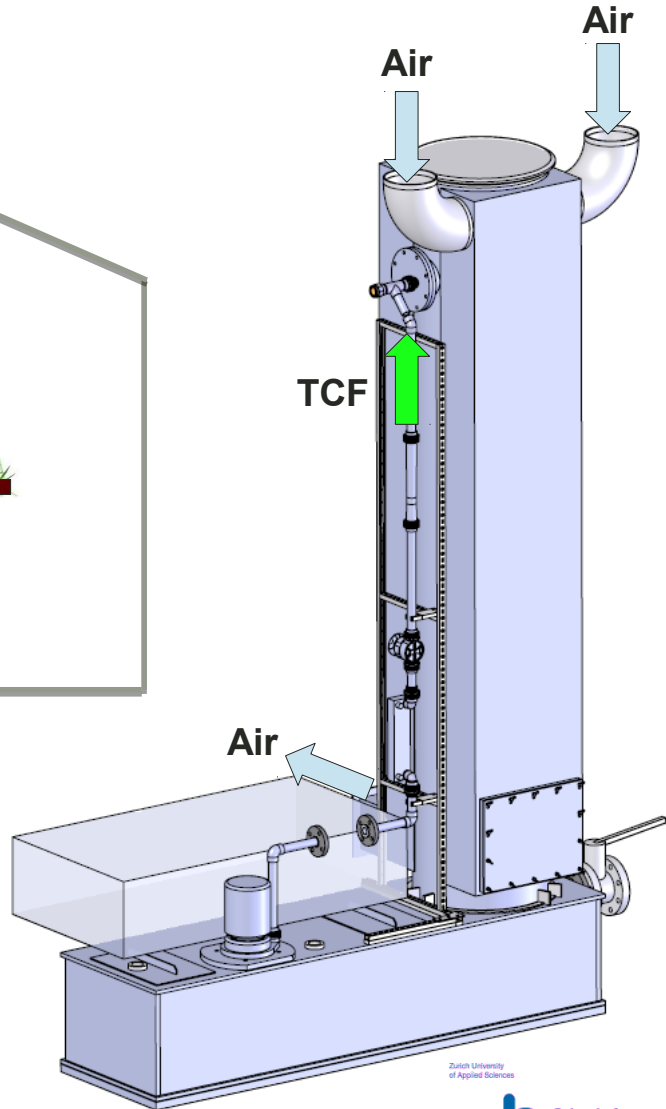
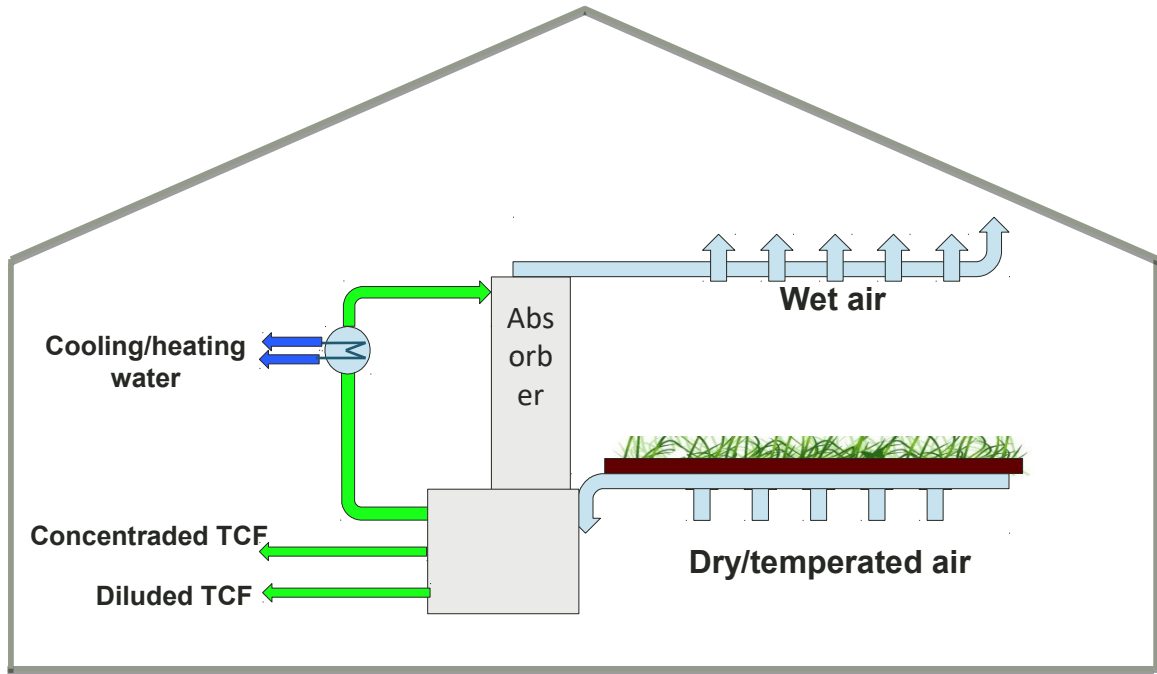






**New air distribution system:  
the air is fed directly below the crops**

- different climate zones in a greenhouse room
- energy saving



Adiabatic absorber:

The TCF is conditioned to the required temperature by water



H-DisNet

# Newcastle (UK) Mobiler Demonstrator



- 20ft container
- readily deployable
- multiple thermal conversion and storage elements



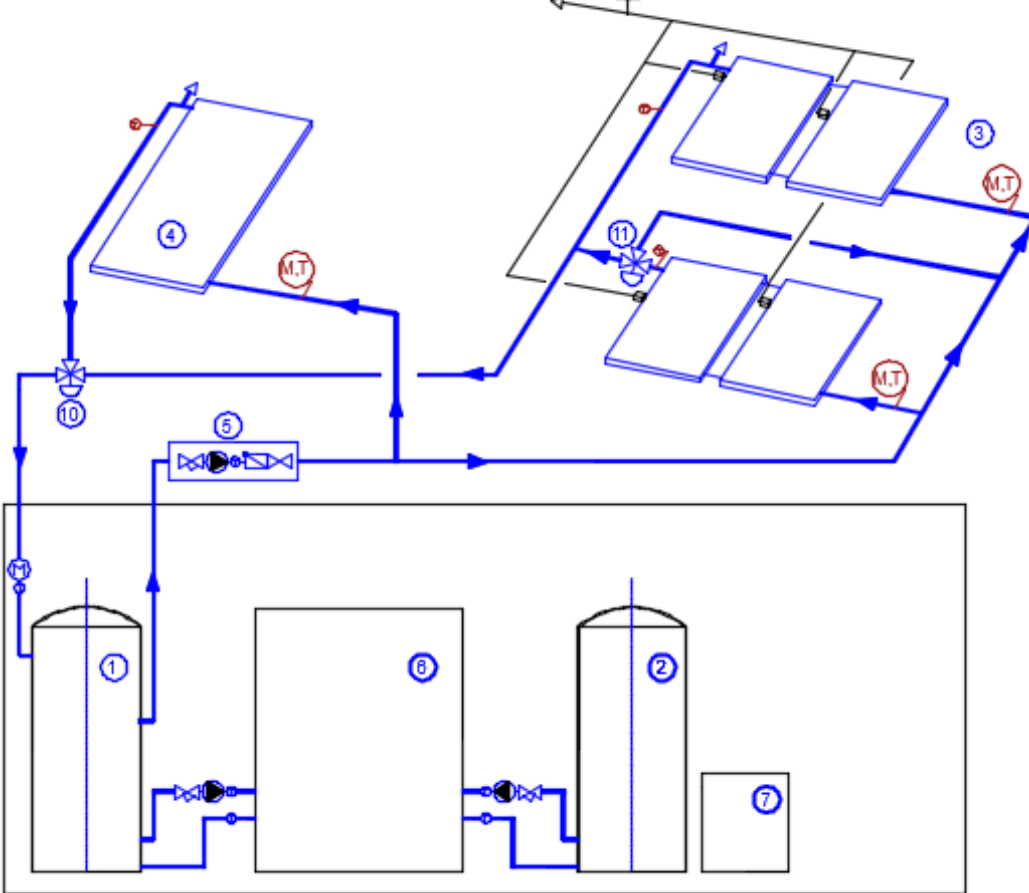


# Newcastle (UK) Mobiler Demonstrator

## H-DisNet

- Electrical output
- Thermal output
- Flow meter & Temperature sensor
- Temperature sensor

PV-T AC output  
To load bank



- 1 400l hot water tank (2030 x 550 mm)
- 2 400l cold water tank (2030 x 550 mm)
- 3 4 x Solar Angle PV-T units (250We / 648W th each)
- 4 Solar thermal collector (spec TBC)
- 5 Solar pump station and controller
- 6 Thermally-Driven Liquid Desiccant Unit
- 7 Chiller
- 8 All PV-Ts with micro-invertors and individual meters
- 9 Anton-Paar Density meter (0.027-0.139 l/s) - (-40°C to 120°C)
- 10 Motorised or manually operated 3-port mixing valve
- 11 Motorised or manually operated 3-port diverting valve



# Newcastle (UK) Mobiler Demonstrator

## 1. State of the demonstrator

### Regenerator side:

Endothermic process (air taking heat from TCF) supporting heating and humidification on the air side (High temp weak TCF gives up heat and humidity to air)

TCF connection from high temp HX

High temp HX supplied by PV-T / excess heat via hot water tank

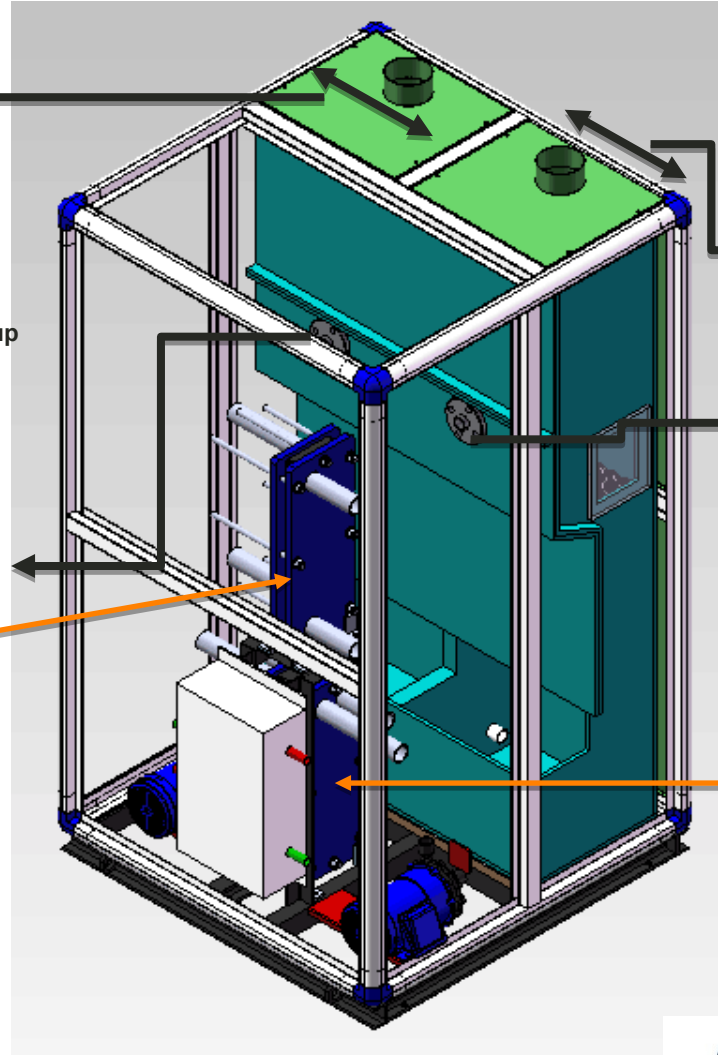
- Low level weak, low temp TFC inlet/High level weak high temp.
- Supplies Regenerator

### Absorber side:

Exothermic process (releasing heat) supporting dehumidification/cooling on the air side

TCF connection from low temp HX

- Low temp HX supplied by cold water tank
- Supplies absorber



Thermally driven liquid desiccant fresh air system



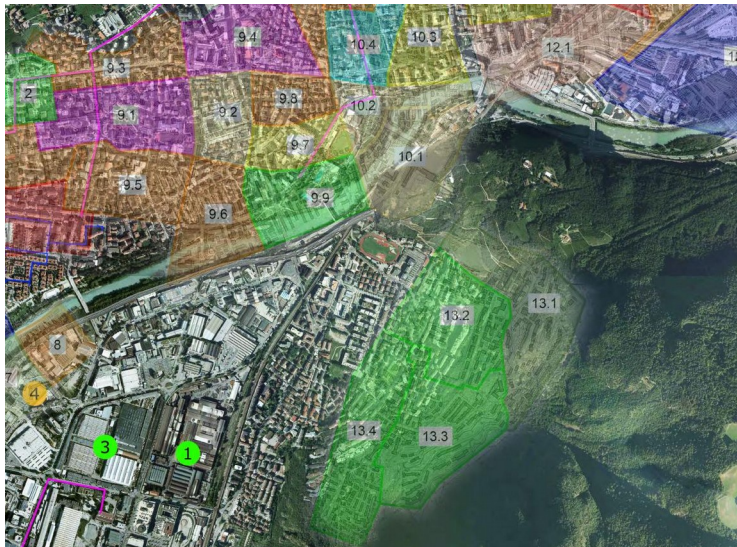
Hot humid air  
(Regenerator side)

Cold dehumidified air  
(absorber side)



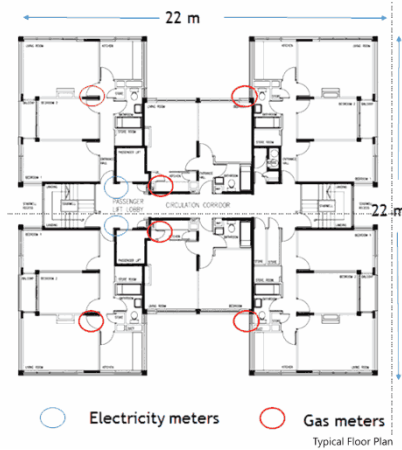
### Hasselt

- Typischer Gebäudebestand Mitteleuropa, Heiz,- und Kühlbedarf und Feuchte-regulierung in Gebäuden
- Fluidtransport durch Binnenschiff auf Wasserwegen, Wärmequelle Aurubis AG (ca. 30 km entfernt)
- Optional: Industrielle Trocknung in einer Papierfabrik in Duffel



### Bozen

- Thermo-chemische Erweiterung eines sehr innovativen Bestandsnetzes
- 3 Nutzer: Neubaugebiet (Wärme/Kälte), Krankenhaus und Produktionsgewächshäuser



## Newcastle

- Punkthochhaus, Heizen, Kühlen, Feuchteregulierung
- Repräsentative Situation für Bestandserneuerung
- Detaillierte Studie zur Innenraumklimatisierung basierend auf vorhandenen Monitoring Daten und Berechnungsmodellen

## Herten, Ruhrgebiet (in Vorbereitung)

- Bestands- und Neubauvorhaben
- Hohe Abwärmepotenziale
- Teil eines Antrags für innovative regionale Energiestrategien

