



FLEXharvester
by VITO / EnergyVille



FLEXHARVESTER © STORM DISTRICT ENERGY CONTROLLER

WHAT MAKES A DISTRICT HEATING NETWORK
A GOOD CANDIDATE FOR A PILOT?



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FLEXHARVESTER PILOT : GOOD CANDIDATE DISTRICT HEATING NETWORK

Ask following questions:

- Is it a district heating network where the network operator explores to implement **thermal storage**?
- Is it a district heating network where the network operator wants to decrease the number of operational hours of the peak boilers, or wants to **optimize the energy mix in the central heating production facility**?
- Does the network heating production encompasses **CHP** or **heat pump**? => 'electricity market coupling' is a STORM control method that may be instrumental in this case
- Are there buildings with issues on comfort that could be due to **capacity problems on the network or in the substation(s)**?
- Does the network operator consider an extension(s) of his network? => **increase of capacity (number of consumers that can be added)** by adding the STORM controller (software) instead of adding physical network infrastructure (hardware: production, piping)

If one (or more) of these questions gets a 'YES' as an answer, then the district heating network is a good candidate to explore for STORM District Energy Controller benefits.

FLEXHARVESTER PILOT : GOOD CANDIDATE DISTRICT HEATING NETWORK

Beneficial for a swift and cost effective Pilot roll-out is:

- Primarily, the **presence of large consumers** which cover a substantial part of the overall energy consumption (30-50%). Ideally the district heating network operator would like to control as much consumption as possible covering as few buildings as possible. Examples for these type of buildings include schools, university buildings, large apartment complexes, hospitals etc.
- Secondly, in an ideal case, the buildings to be controlled have a **Building (Energy) Management System (BMS or BEMS)**, to which the district heating network operator/EnergyVille can get easy access to.

This way, specific local hardware installation (when the buildings are with their BMS connected to a central BMS data server/cloud) and/or indirect control through the outdoor temperature sensor override method (by using locally the interface to the building's BMS) are avoided.