
MUNICIPAL HEAT PLANNING

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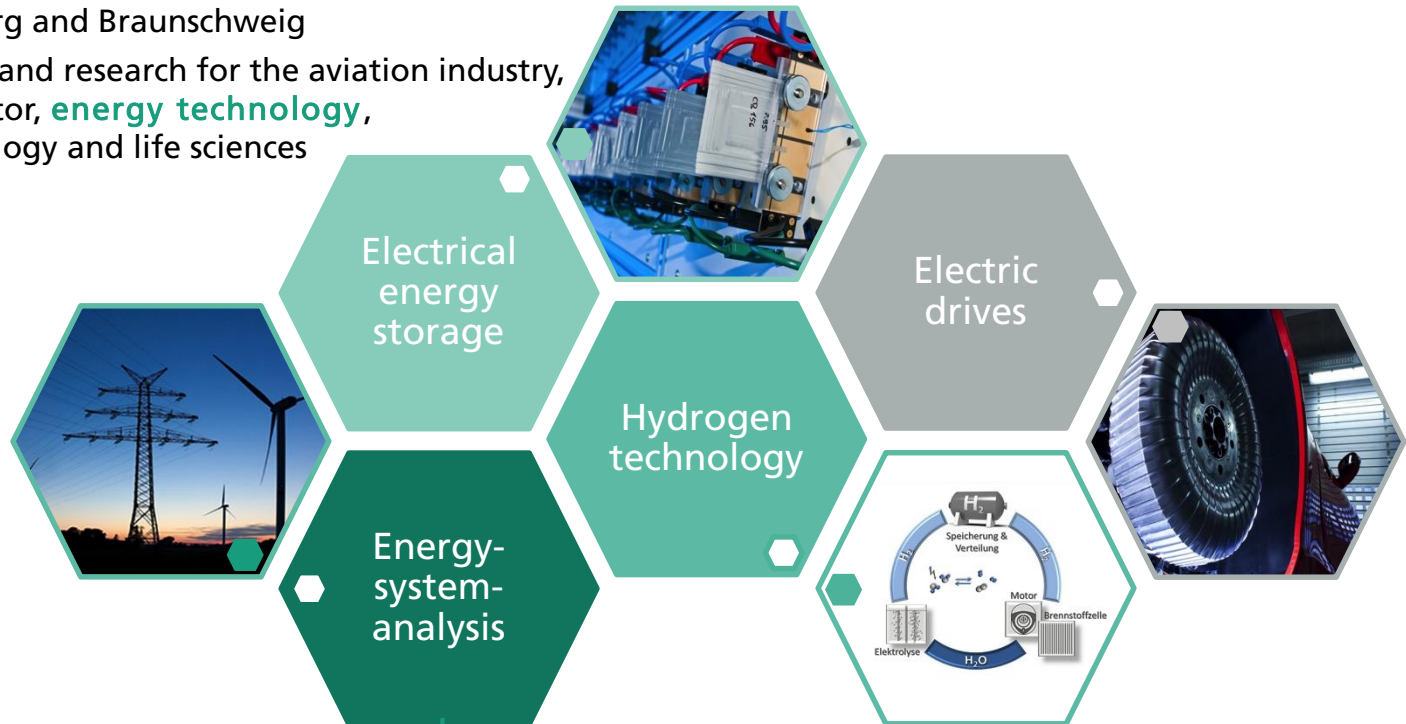
Content

- Energy research at Fraunhofer IFAM
- Survey of the status-quo: creation of a digital heat map using the example of Bremerhaven
- Possibilities of using a digital heat map

Energy research at the Fraunhofer IFAM

Fraunhofer IFAM (about 700 employees)

- **Headquarters: Bremen;** further locations in Dresden, Stade, Wolfsburg and Braunschweig
- Product design and research for the aviation industry, automotive sector, **energy technology**, medical technology and life sciences



Energy supply

- Heat grid & CHP
- Concepts for energy supply and climate protection

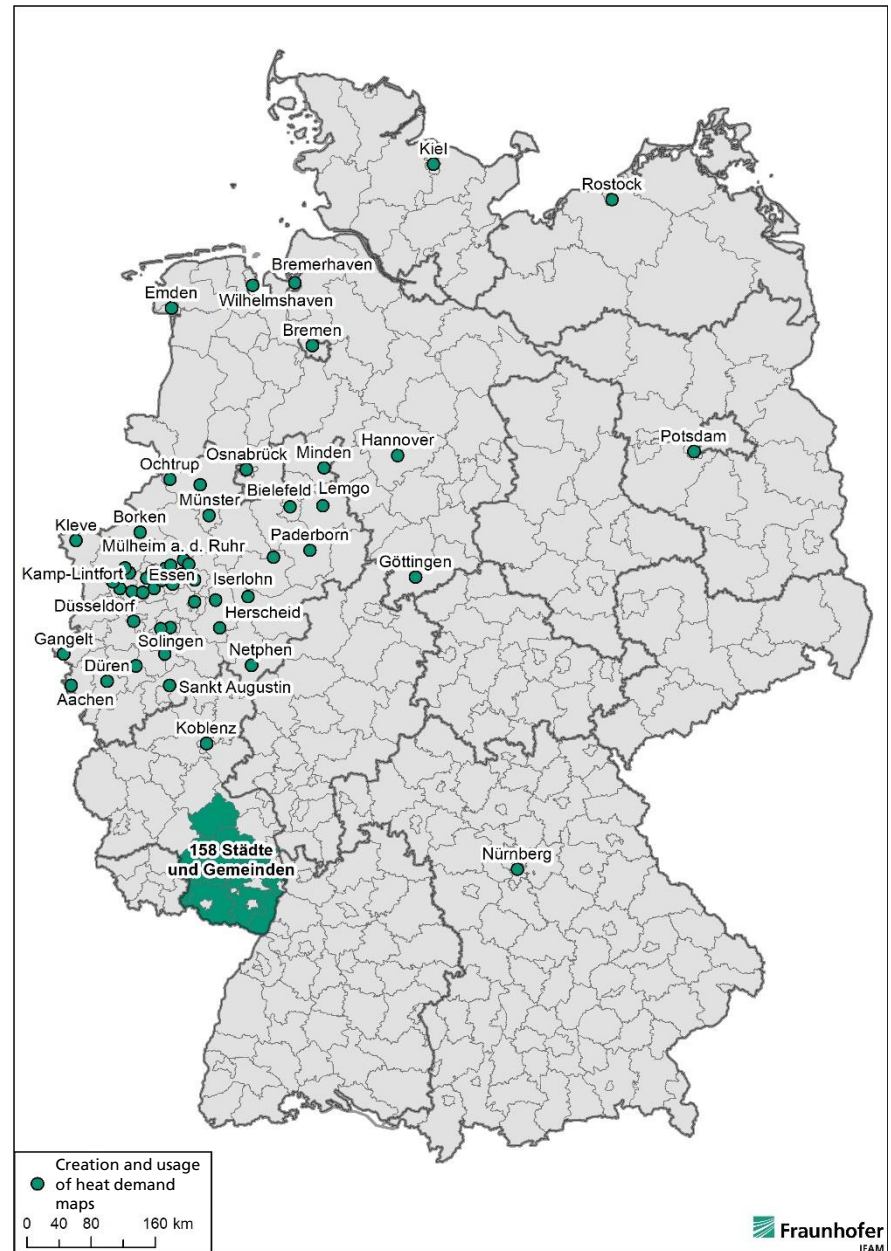
Energy economics

- National economy analysis
- Market forecasts and -design

Energy efficiency

- Electric mobility
- Energy efficiency of buildings

Heat maps at IFAM



- Individual projects may not be named for reasons of confidentiality

Survey of the status-quo: creation of a digital heat map using the example of Bremerhaven

Core elements: digital heat map

Consumption data

- Annual value
- Energy carrier
- Tariff information
- ...

Objectives: integral consideration of supply aspects

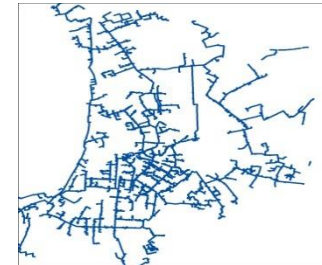
Building data

- Footprint
- Height
- Number of floors
- Type of use
- ...

3D-Laserscanningdata



Grid data



Additional data, e.g.:

- Construction age
- Refurbishment status
- Owner
- Solar roof cadastre
- ...

- Grid connections
- Co-supply
- ...

Data base digital heat map - Bremerhaven

- 3D building model (including building height to deduce the number of floors and type of use)
- Additional geodata:
 - Addresses
 - Parcels
 - Road network
- Consumption data of grid-bound energy sources of the last years:
 - Natural gas
 - District heating
 - Night storage heating
 - Heat pumps
- Information about co-supply
- Construction age classification

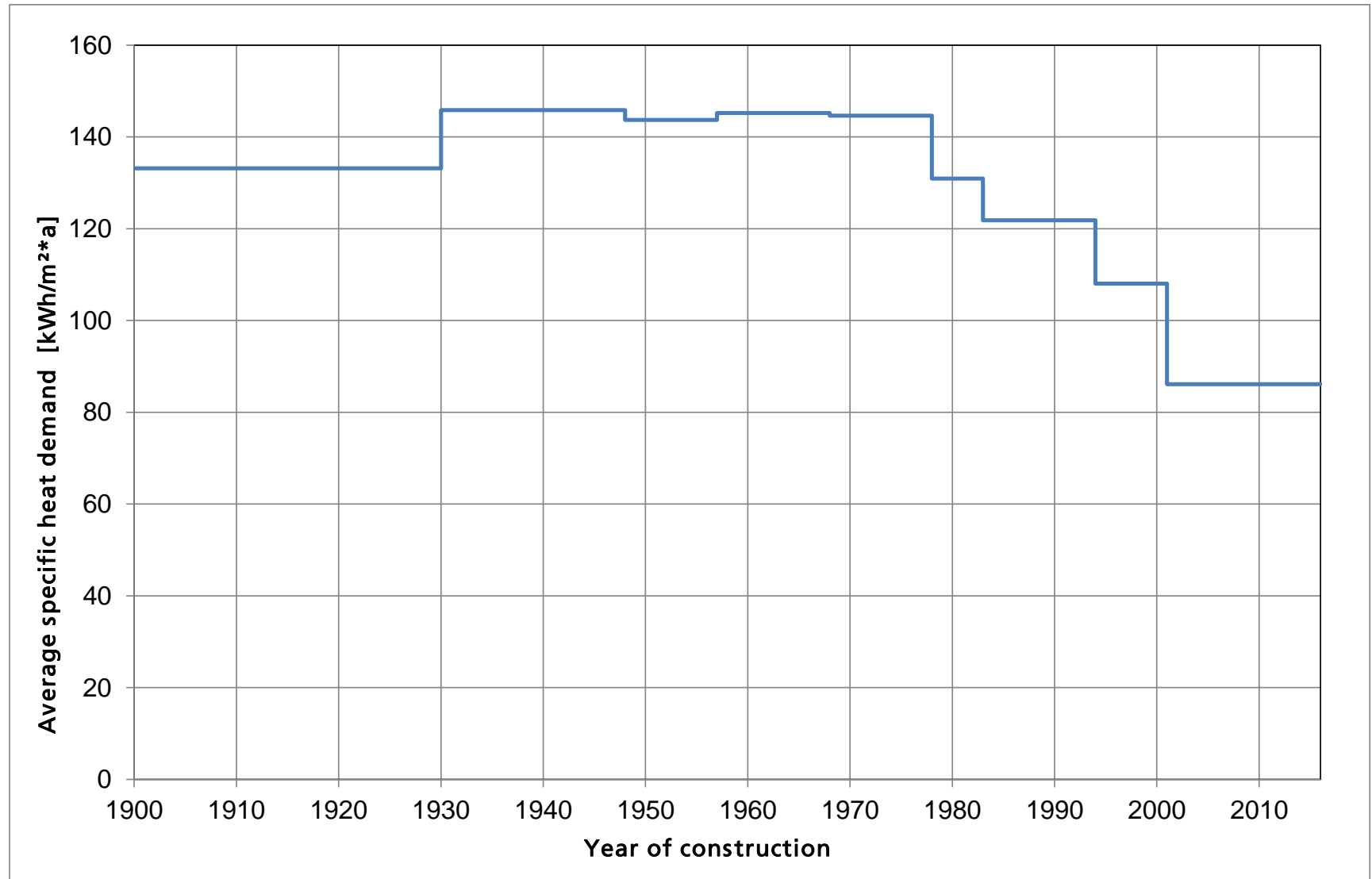
Workflow to create a heat map

- Checking, correction and completion of data
- Identification of not heated buildings
 - Type of use (e.g. garages)
 - Allotments
 - Combination of attributes like base area, height, number of floors, contact to heated buildings
 - 24.532 of 45.650 objects are considered to be heated in Bremerhaven
- Calculation of the heated floor area
- Assignment of the construction age
- Assignment of consumption data (after climate correction)
- Calculation of specific values, plausibility checks
- Creation of an individual building typology
- Assignment of the typology values for buildings without consumption data

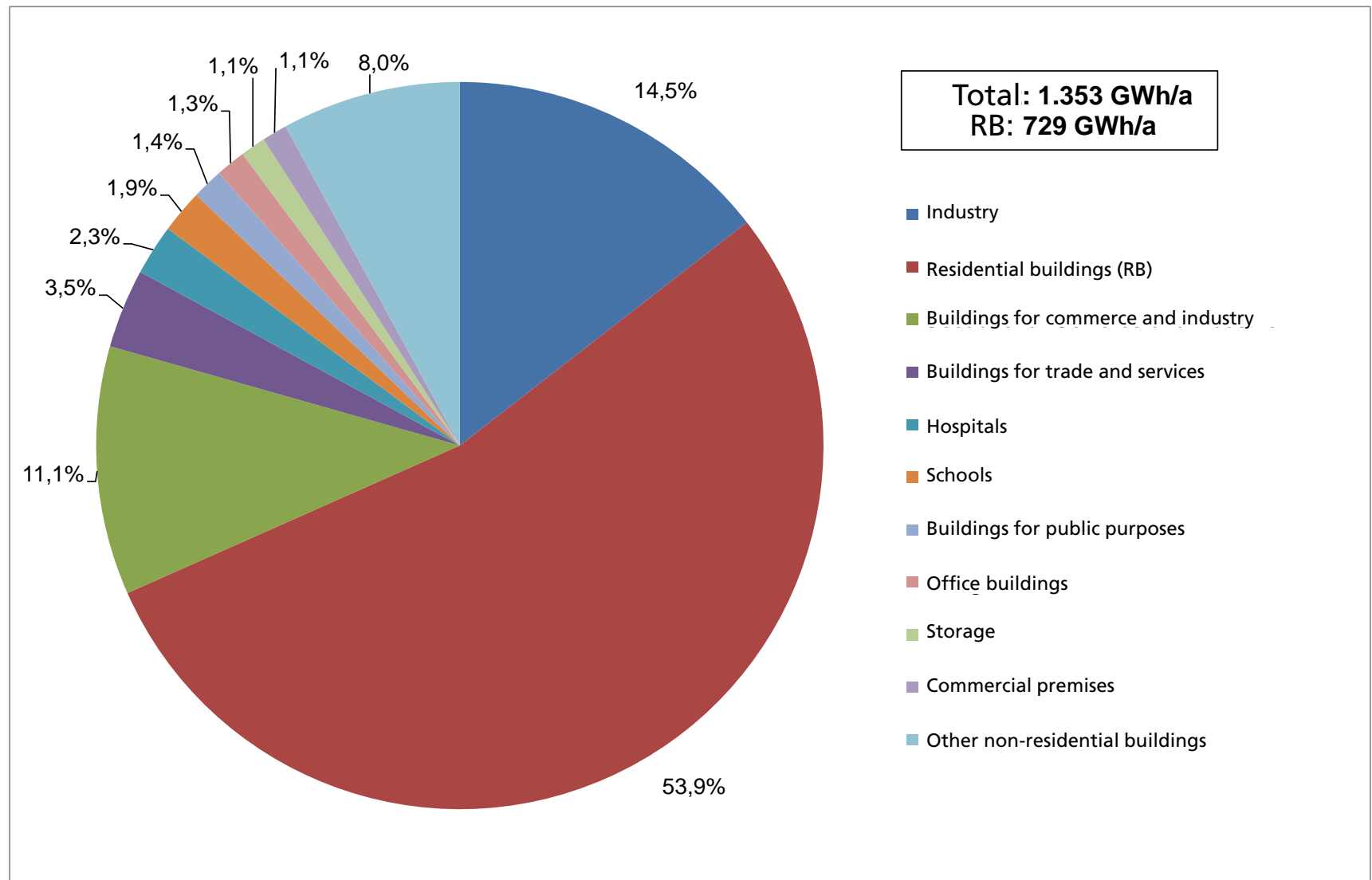
Creation of an individual building typology

- The individual typology is based on all buildings with plausible heat demand values
- In addition the database is supplemented by an IFAM typology database, based on > 600.000 buildings with > 2 million consumption values
- Residential building typology
 - Construction age
 - Individual consideration of the settlement environment instead of rigid building type classification
- Non-residential building typology
 - Type of use (further differentiated in particular cases)

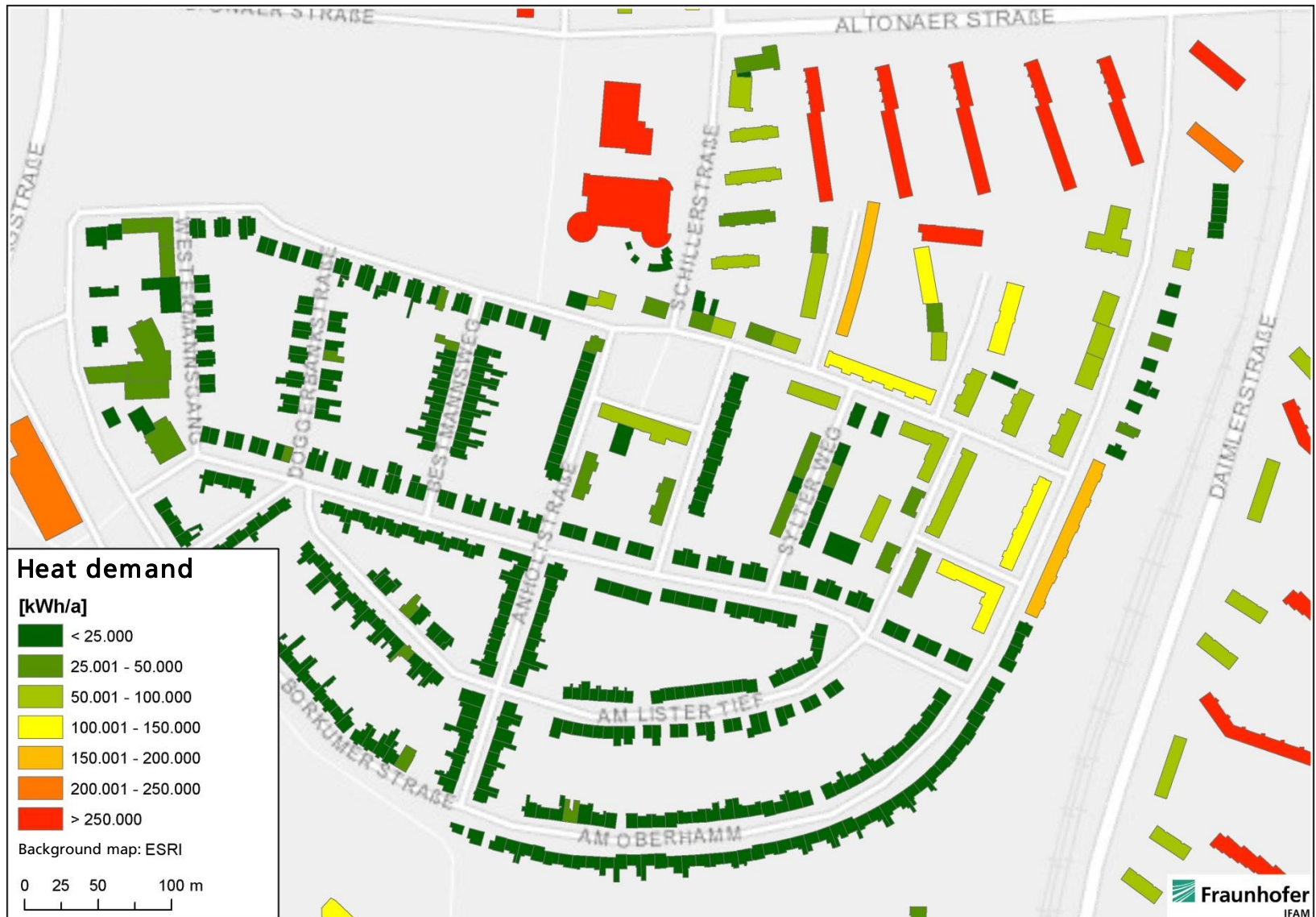
Residential building typology of Bremerhaven: Specific heat demand depending on the year of construction



Heat demand structure of Bremerhaven



Heat map: resolution by objects



Heat map: resolution by objects



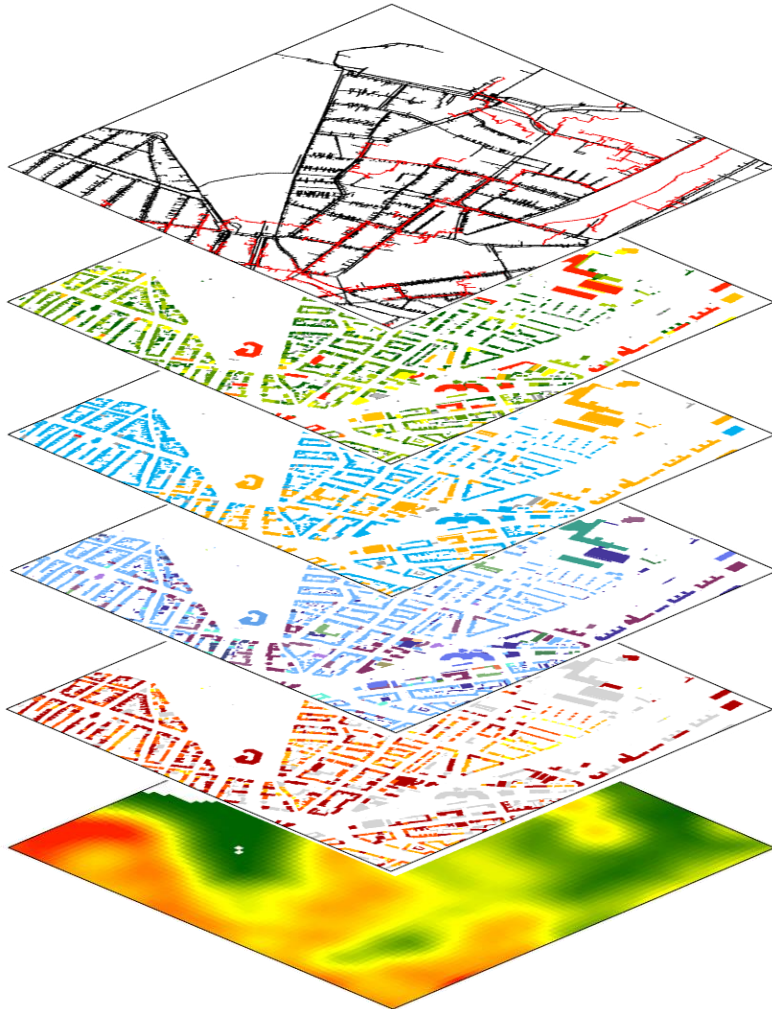
Possibilities of using a digital heat map

Examples of implementation of digital heat maps

- Display and filtering according to individual building characteristics, e.g.:
 - Heat demand
 - Heating system
 - Building owners (e.g. housing association)
 - Type of use
- Raster/density map
- Exploration of heat demand
- Linear heat density
- Determination of potentials for renewable energies, e.g.
 - Solar potential
 - Heat pumps
 - Waste heat
- Adding socio-economic data
- Buffer analyses for grid expansion
- Integrated neighbourhood strategies / Concepts for energy supply / Concepts for climate protection
- Presentation of results / communication

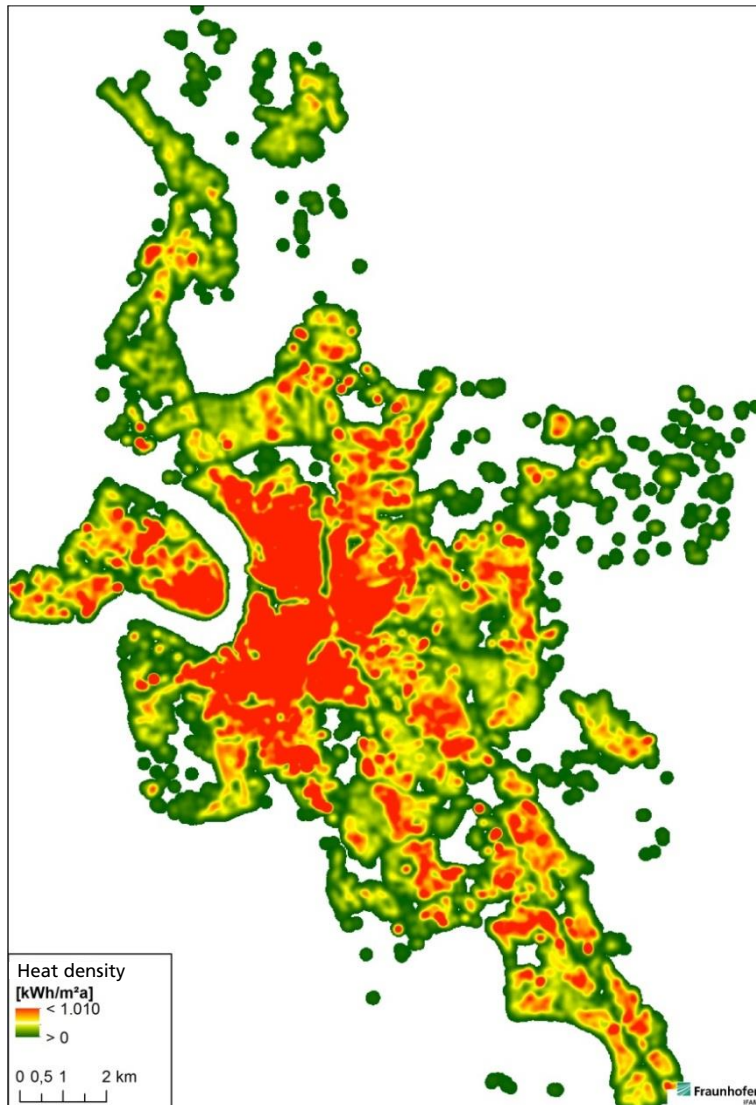
Modular design

- Integration of additional data is possible at any time



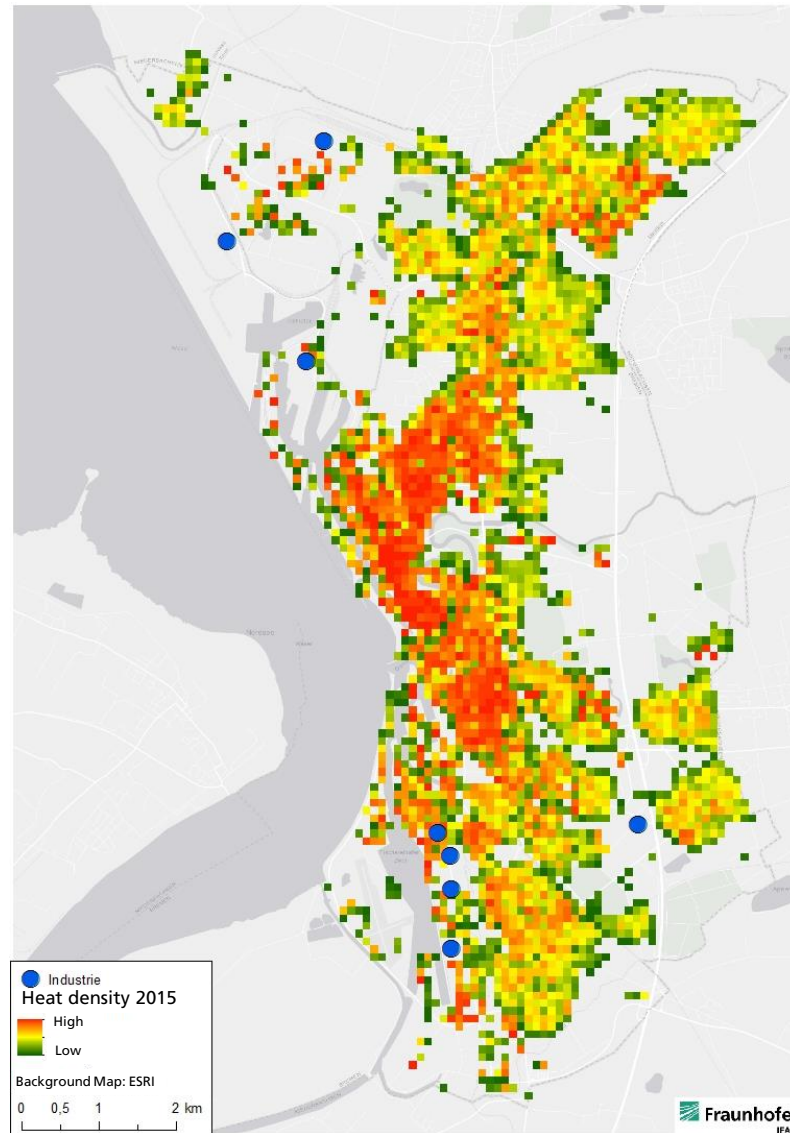
- Grids and generation units
- Current and future heat demand
- Current and future heating system
- Further building attributes (e.g. type of use)
- Potentials for renewable energies (e.g. solar potential)
- Raster maps (dissolution from a single building)

Raster/density maps

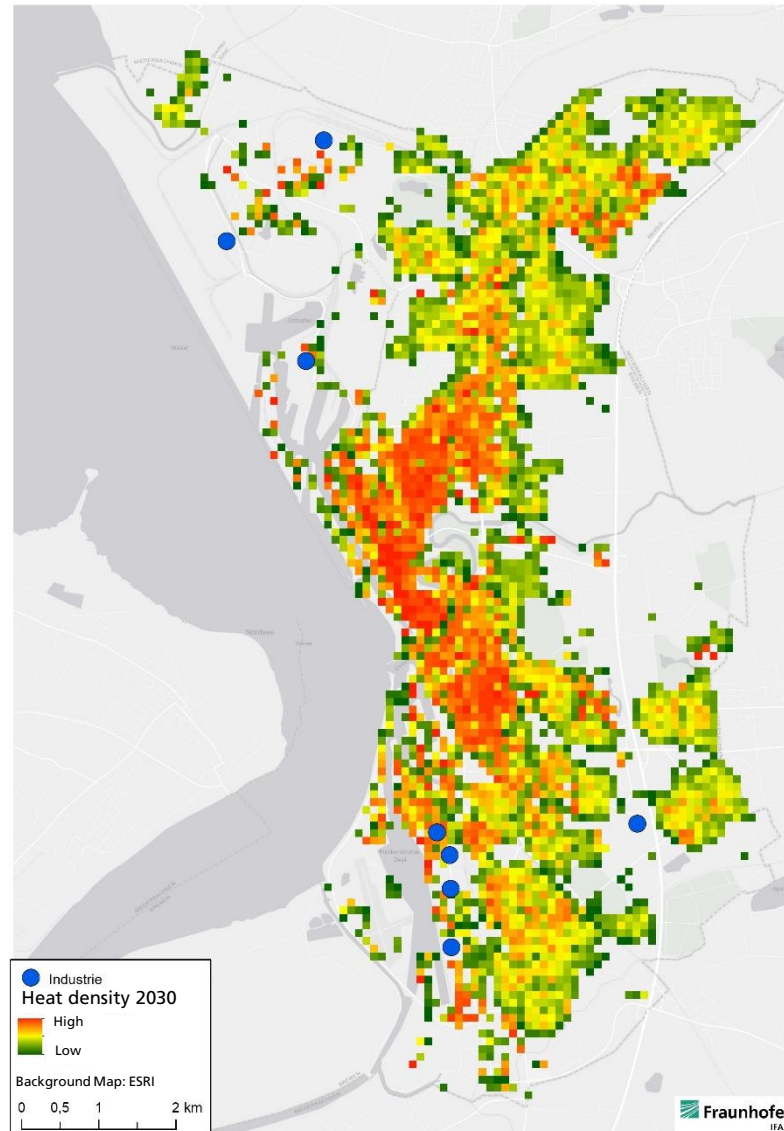


- Determination of the heat density: heat demand of the individual buildings is distributed over a radius of 160 m with decreasing intensity, added up in a grid of 20 x 20 m and divided by the area of the grid
- Heat density maps show areas with high/low heat density at a glance

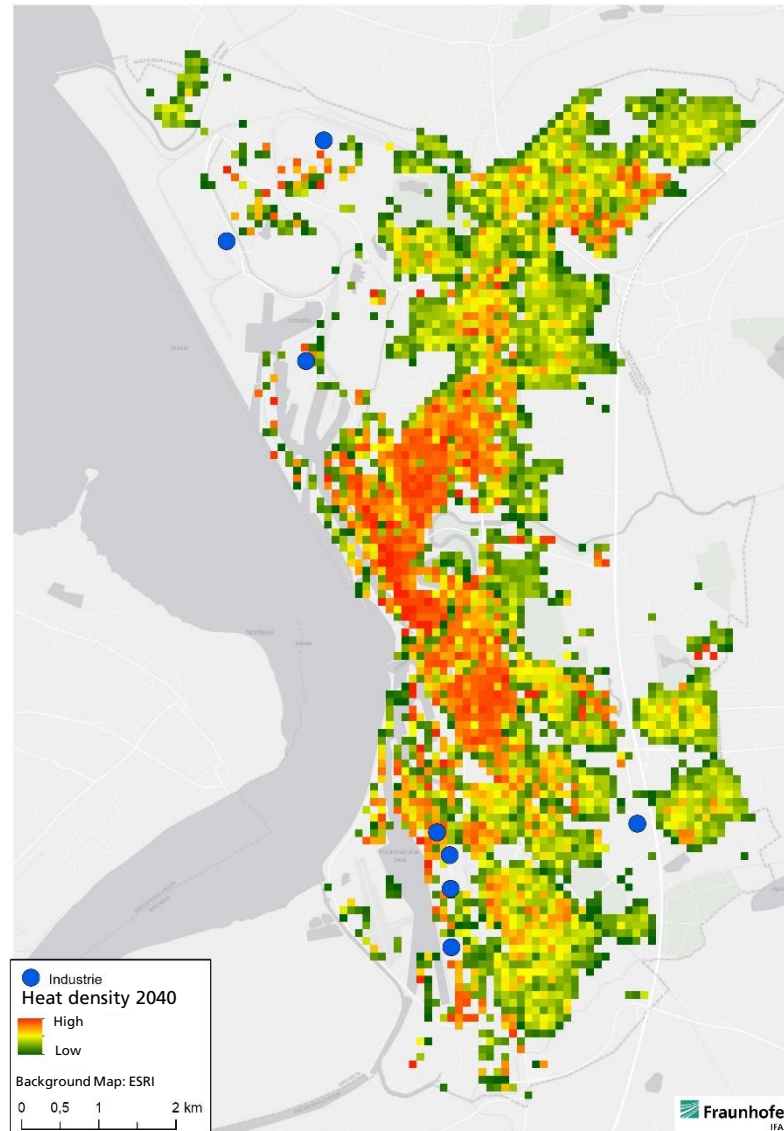
Heat demand exploration - Bremerhaven



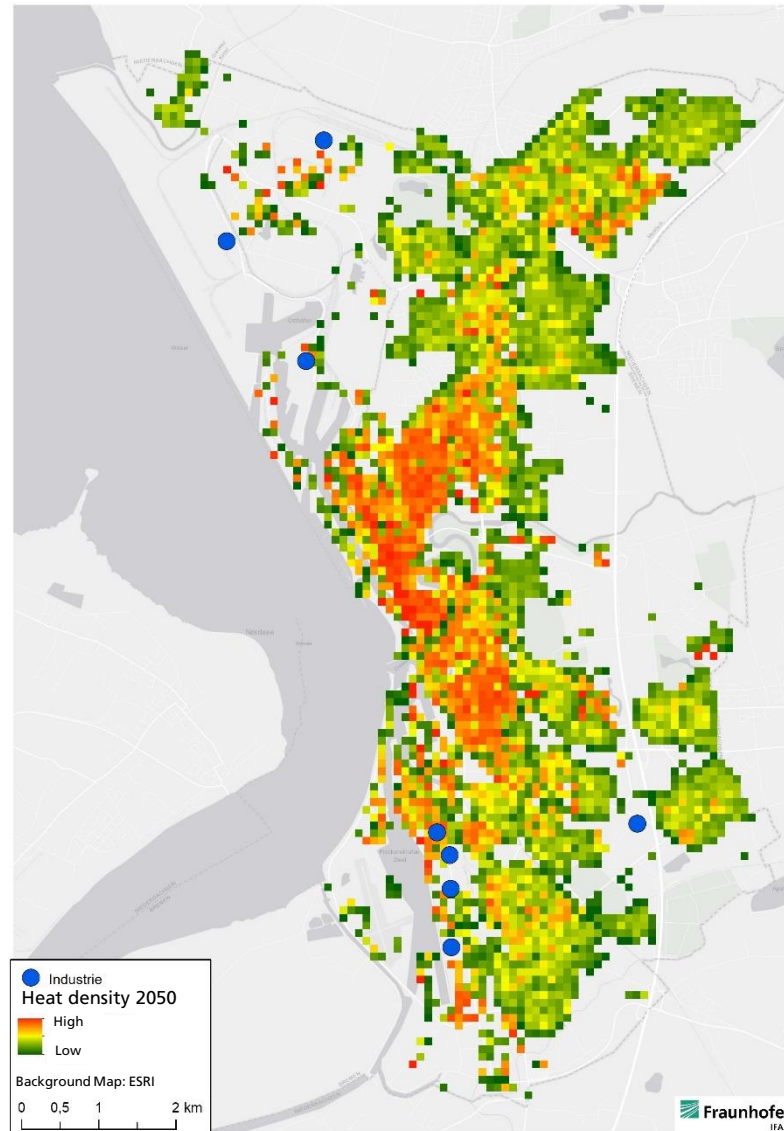
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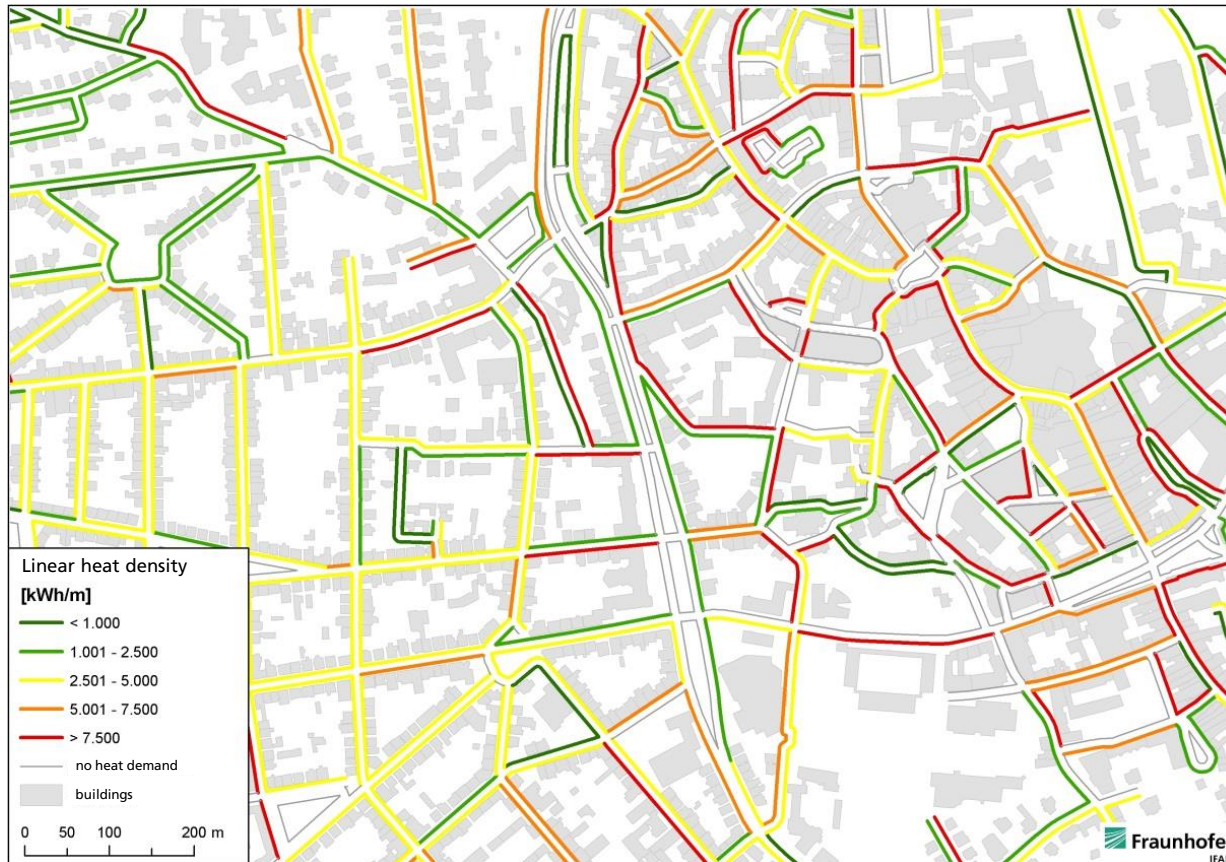
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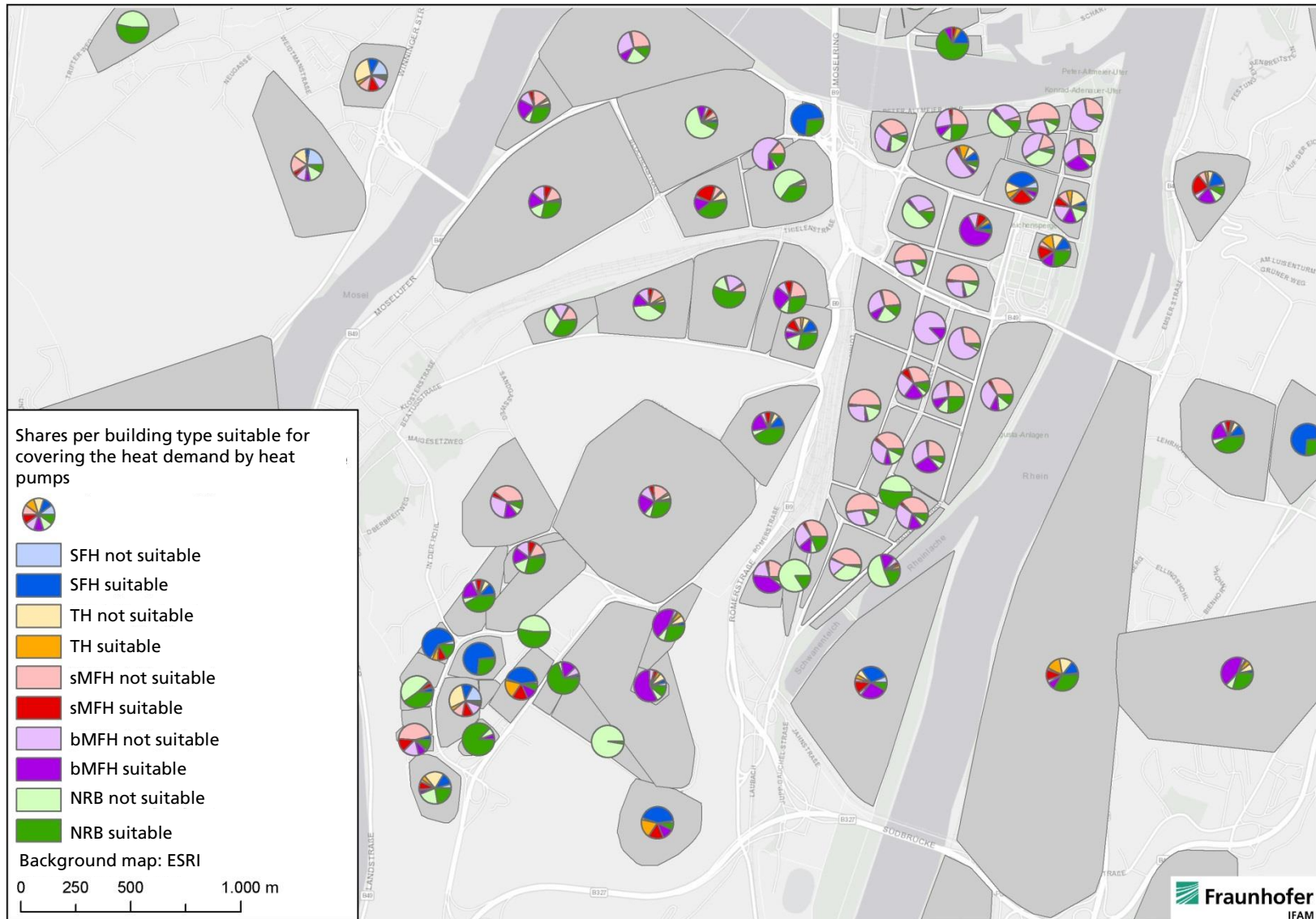


Linear heat density



- Variants and details are possible:
 - Inclusion of the house connection lengths,
 - Only objects not yet connected
 - Expenditure for a laying etc.

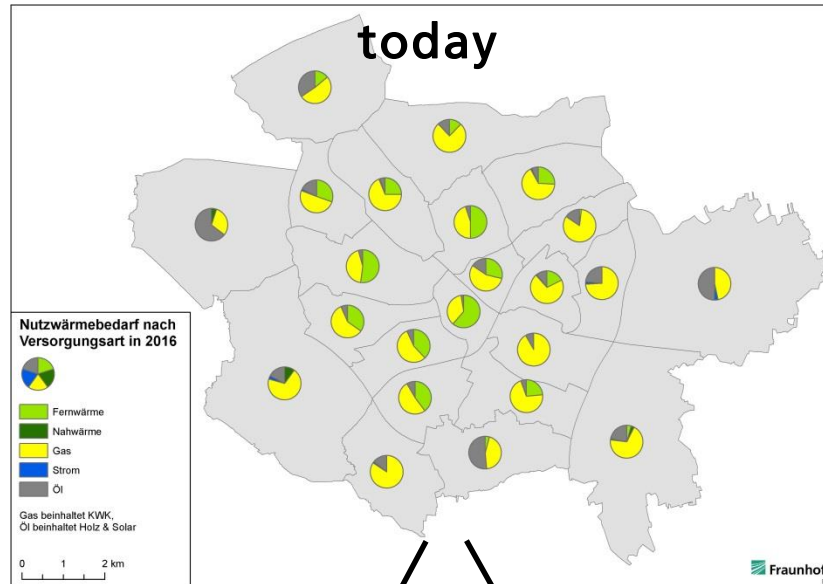
Determination of potentials: heat pumps



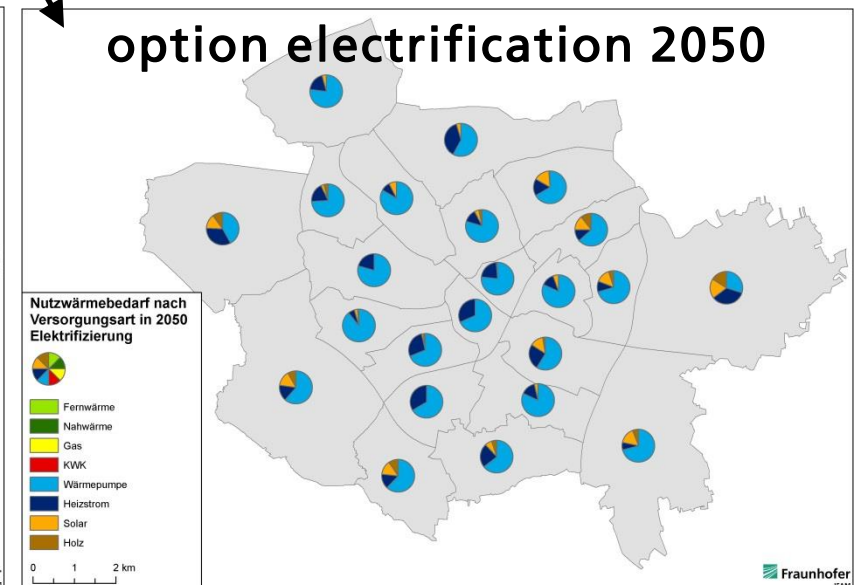
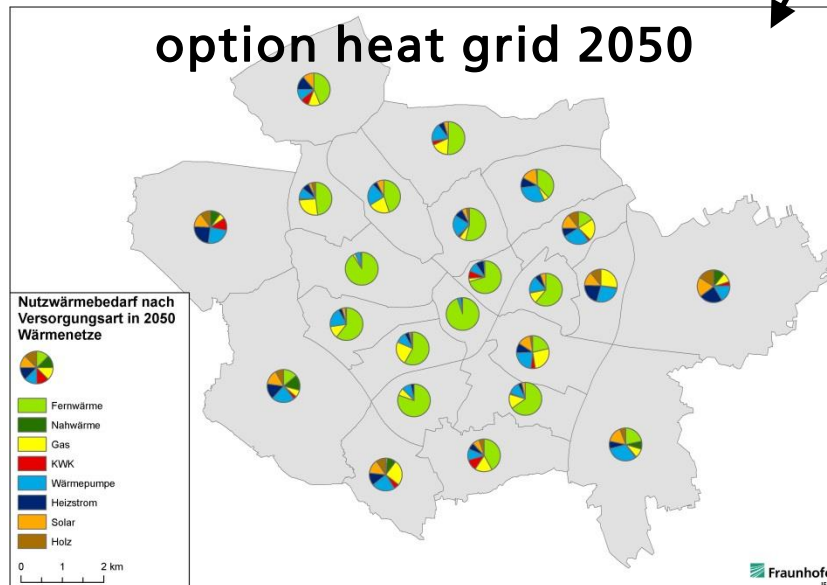
Adding socio-economic data



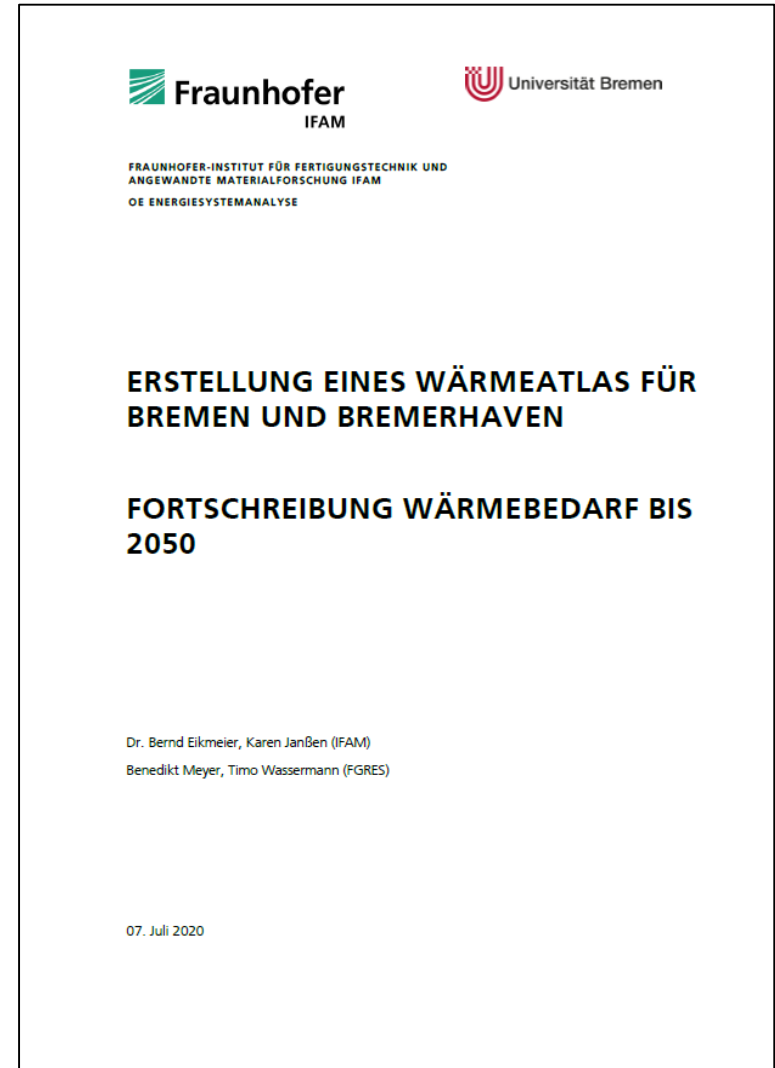
Quo vadis heat supply?



Illustrations are based on exemplary values



Download: Heat Map Bremen and Bremerhaven



<https://www.wesernetz.de/ueber-uns/kompetenzen/waermeatlas>

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