

# Bidirectional low temperature networks

## Design methodology based on mathematical optimization

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### OBJECTIVE

- Designing **bidirectional low temperature networks**
- ≡ **Selection and sizing** of all energy conversion units
- Design of building energy system depends on energy systems in other buildings (due to bidirectional heat exchange)

### METHODOLOGY

- Formulation of a linear program
- ≡ Objective function: **Total annualized costs**
- Simultaneous sizing of conversion units in all buildings

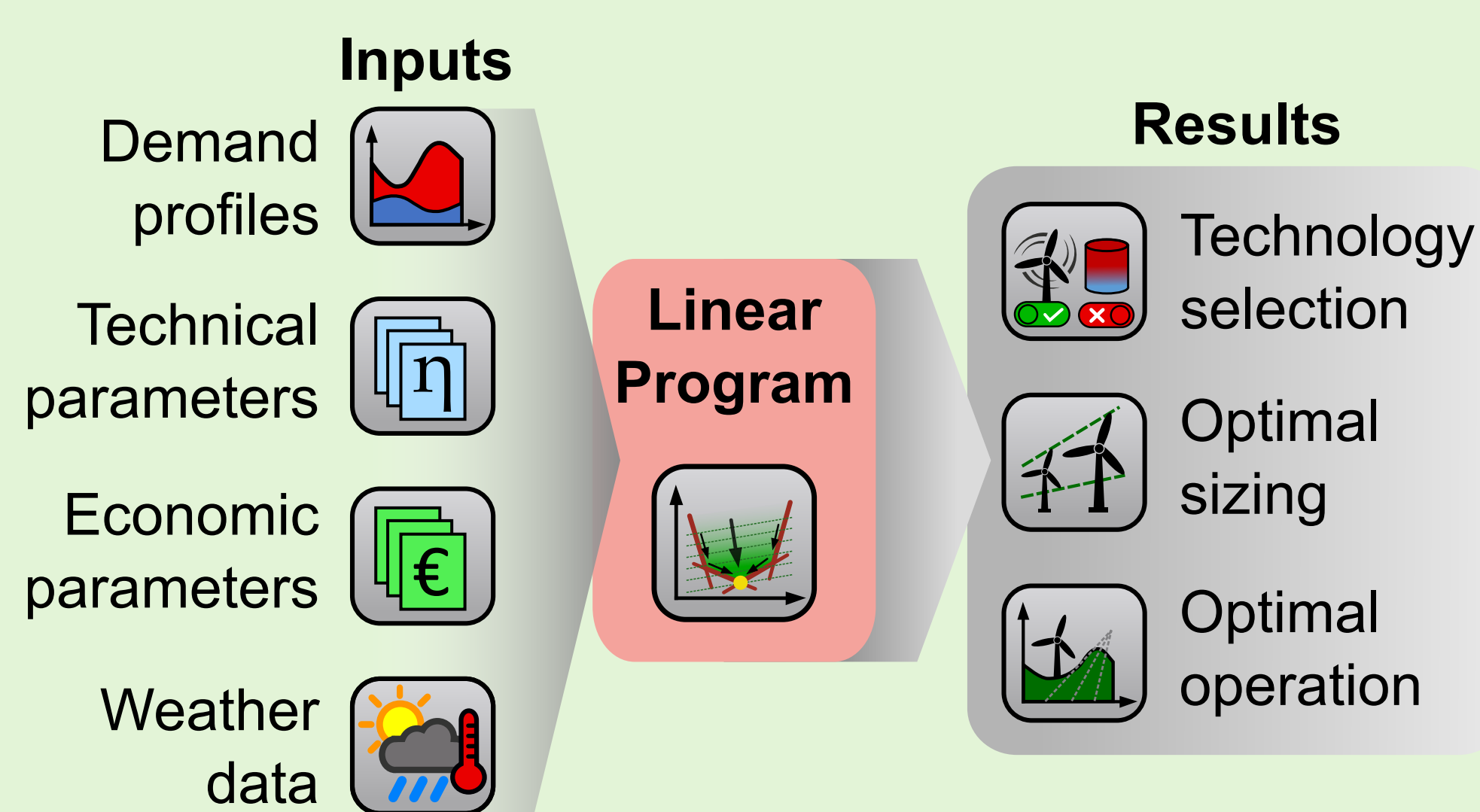


Figure 1: Optimization inputs and results

### Linear Program

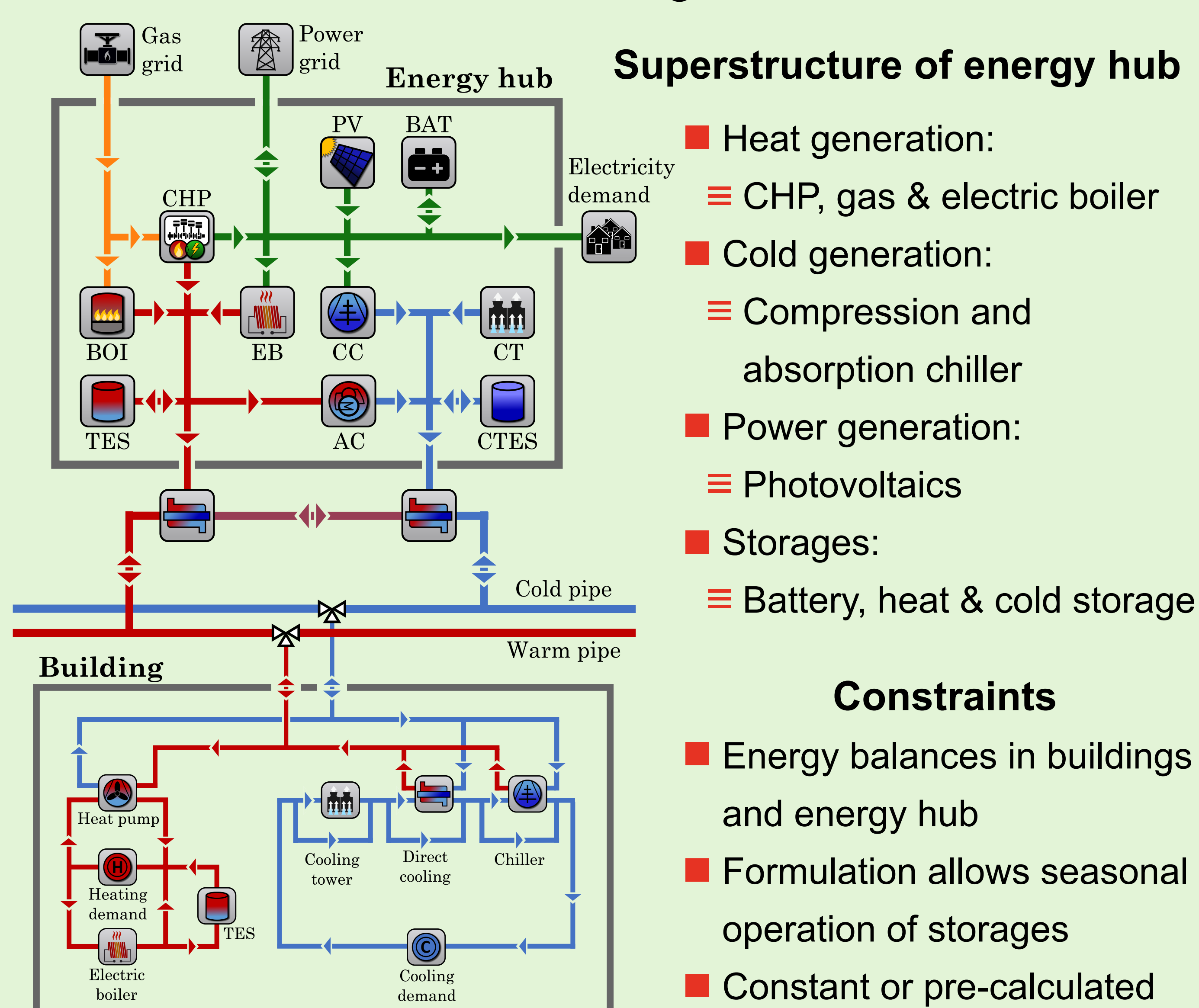


Figure 2: Optimization superstructure

### USE CASE

- Research campus in Germany with 17 buildings
- Demand profiles available in hourly resolution
- ≡ Data centers account for 73 % of cooling demand

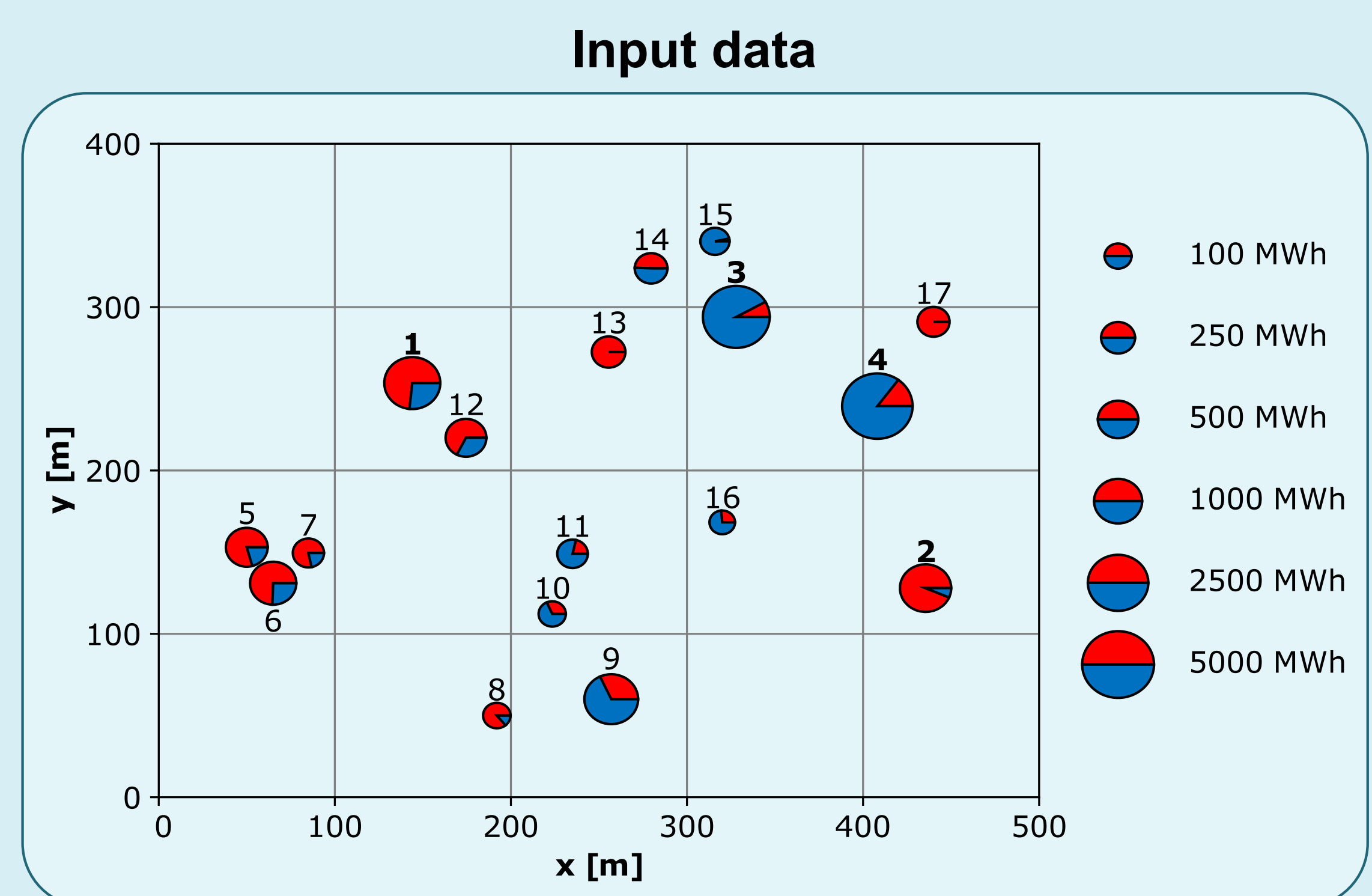


Figure 3: Geographical map of heating and cooling demands

### Results

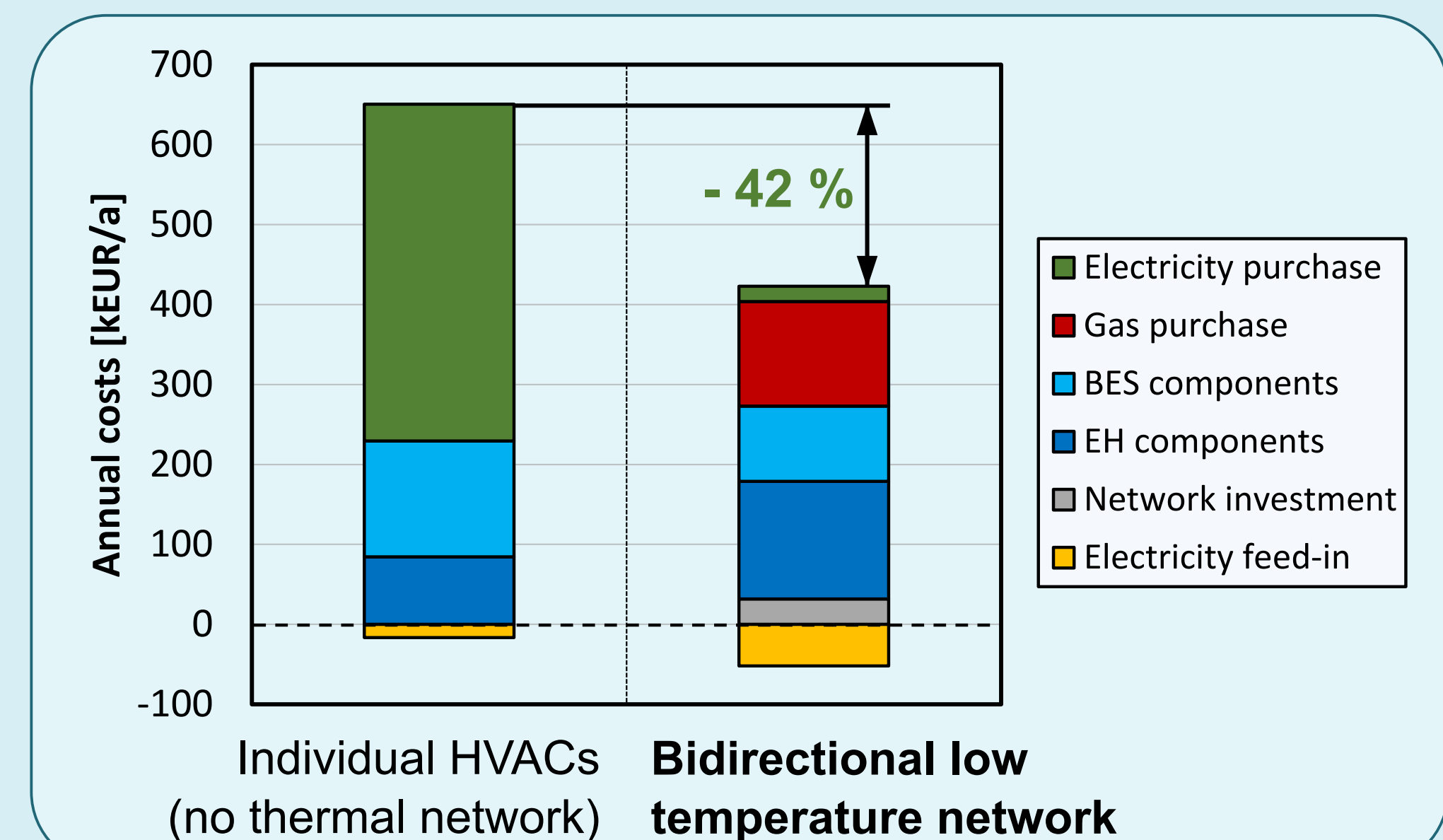


Figure 4: Comparison of annualized costs of BLTN and reference system

- Compared to individual HVAC systems, a bidirectional low temperature network leads to
  - ≡ **42 % lower total annualized costs**
  - ≡ **56 % lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

### CONCLUSIONS

- Optimization model **provides estimation** of profitability and generation capacities **at an early planning phase**
- In use case, large shares of demands are balanced in the system:
  - ≡ **32 % of demands are balanced within buildings**
  - ≡ **51 % of remaining demands are balanced within the network**

