

# The oemof.thermal package

## How to use the new thermal components

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May 13, 2020



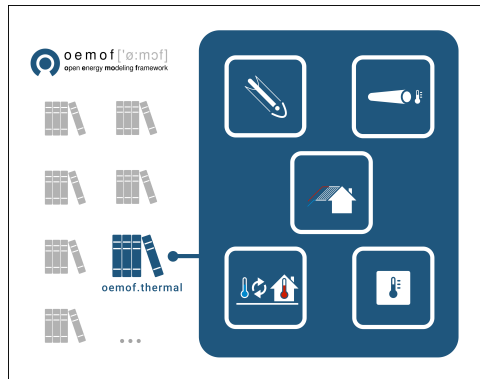
## Some background information

- ▶ oemof.thermal was developed within the project “oemof\_heat” by Reiner Lemoine Institut and Beuth University of Applied Sciences
- ▶ Project duration: 07/2017 - 09/2020
- ▶ Currently released: v0.0.2
- ▶ Last release from our side (v0.0.3) will be in Summer 2020



# The oemof.thermal package

- ▶ Provides tools to model thermal energy components in energy system optimization as an extension of oemof.solph
  - ▶ Stratified thermal storage
  - ▶ Solar thermal collector
  - ▶ Concentrating solar power
  - ▶ Compression heat pump and chiller
  - ▶ To be released soon: absorption heat pump - [PR #74](#)



## How to install the oemof.thermal package

Install oemof.thermal by running

```
pip install oemof.thermal
```

in your virtualenv.

In your code, you can import modules like:

```
from oemof.thermal import concentrating_solar_power
```

Find the examples here:

<https://github.com/oemof/oemof-thermal/tree/master/examples>

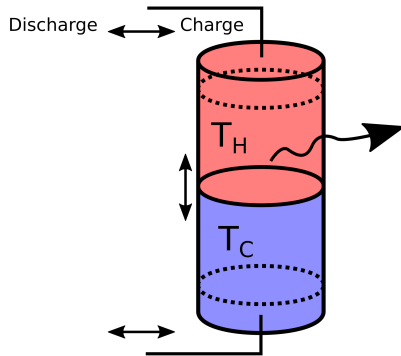
Find the documentation at <https://oemof-thermal.readthedocs.io>.

# How to use the oemof.thermal package

- ▶ There are two ways:
  - ▶ Use the oemof.thermal facades, which are based on the [oemof.tabular.facades module](#), for a simple way to set up an oemof.solph component for your energy system - Facades are provided for the three technologies “stratified thermal storage”, “solar thermal collector” and “concentrating solar power”.
  - ▶ Use the collection of functions for each technology independently to perform pre-calculations of an optimization model or postprocess optimization results

# Stratified thermal storage

- ▶ Large-scale sensible heat storage with perfect stratification
- ▶ Two zones with cold ( $T_C$ ) and hot( $T_H$ ) temperature
- ▶ When charging/discharging the storage the thermocline moves down and up.
- ▶ Losses through the surface depend on the size of the hot and cold zone.
- ▶ For the storage investment mode, you provide a diameter, but leave height and capacity open.



# Stratified thermal storage

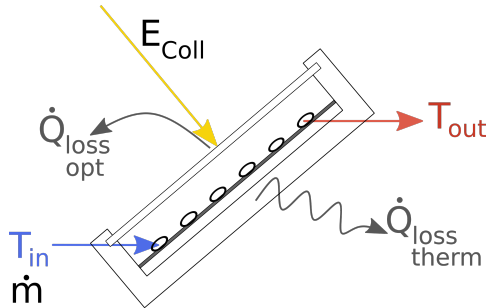
```
from oemof import solph
from oemof.thermal.facades import StratifiedThermalStorage

bth = solph.Bus('heat')

thermal_storage = StratifiedThermalStorage(
    label='thermal_storage',
    bus=bth,
    diameter=2,
    temp_h=95,
    temp_c=60,
    temp_env=10,
    u_value=u_value,
    expandable=True,
    capacity_cost=50,
    storage_capacity_cost=400,
    min_storage_level=0.05,
    max_storage_level=0.95,
    efficiency=0.98,
    marginal_cost=0.0001
)
```

## Solar thermal collector

- ▶ Provides the heat of a flat plate collector while considering collector and ambient temperatures
- ▶ The processing of the irradiance data is done by the [pvlib](#) which calculates the total in-plane irradiance ( $E_{Coll}$ ) according to the location and the azimuth and tilt angle of the collector
- ▶ The optical efficiency and thermal loss parameters (usually part of the technical data sheet) must be provided.
- ▶ Further efficiencies (e.g. for electrical consumptions of pumps or peripheral thermal losses) can be provided.





# Solar thermal collector

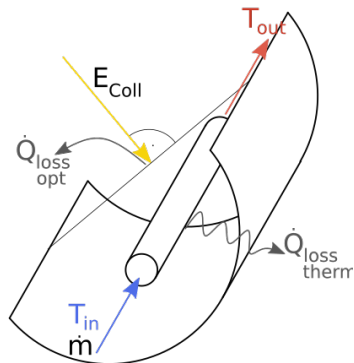
```
from oemof import solph
from oemof.thermal.facades import SolarThermalCollector

bth = solph.Bus(label='thermal')
bel = solph.Bus(label='electricity')

collector = SolarThermalCollector(
    label='solar_collector',
    heat_out_bus=bth,
    electricity_in_bus=bel,
    electrical_consumption=0.02,
    peripheral_losses=0.05,
    aperture_area=1000,
    latitude=52.2443,
    longitude=10.5594,
    collector_tilt=10,
    collector_azimuth=20,
    eta_0=0.73,
    a_1=1.7,
    a_2=0.016,
    temp_collector_inlet=20,
    delta_temp_n=10,
    irradiance_global=input_data['global_horizontal_W_m2'],
    irradiance_diffuse=input_data['diffuse_horizontal_W_m2'],
    temp_amb_col=input_data['temp_amb'],
)
```

# Concentrating solar power

- ▶ Differences to the solar thermal collector:
  - ▶ Consideration of cleanliness
  - ▶ Consideration of an incidence angle modifier which adapts the optical efficiency
  - ▶ Implementation of a second method to determine the heat losses
  - ▶ Only the direct irradiation is considered



# Concentrating solar power

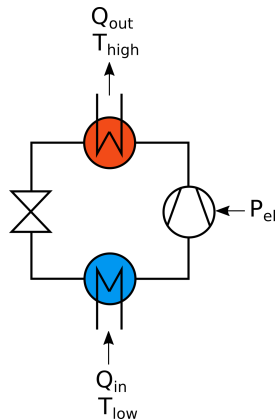
```
from oemof import solph
from oemof.thermal.facades import ParabolicTroughCollector

bth = solph.Bus(label='thermal_bus')
bel = solph.Bus(label='electrical_bus')

collector = ParabolicTroughCollector(
    label='solar_collector',
    heat_bus=bth,
    electrical_bus=bel,
    electrical_consumption=0.05,
    additional_losses=0.2,
    aperture_area=1000,
    loss_method='Janotte',
    irradiance_method='horizontal',
    latitude=23.614328,
    longitude=58.545284,
    collector_tilt=10,
    collector_azimuth=180,
    x=0.9,
    a_1=-0.00159,
    a_2=0.0000977,
    eta_0=0.816,
    c_1=0.0622,
    c_2=0.00023,
    temp_collector_inlet=435,
    temp_collector_outlet=500,
    temp_amb=input_data['t_amb'],
    irradiance=input_data['E_dir_hor']
)
```

## Compression heat pump and chiller

- ▶ Calculation of the COP based on the temperatures
- ▶ Define a quality grade to reduce the carnot efficiency
- ▶ Icing can be considered when using the ambient temperature as heat source.
- ▶ This component does not exist as facade.
- ▶ The COP of a compression heat pump is precalculated and then used as an input of a transformer (oemof.solph component).



# Compression heat pump and chiller

```
from oemof.thermal.compression_heatpumps_and_chillers import calc_cops
from oemof.solph import Transformer

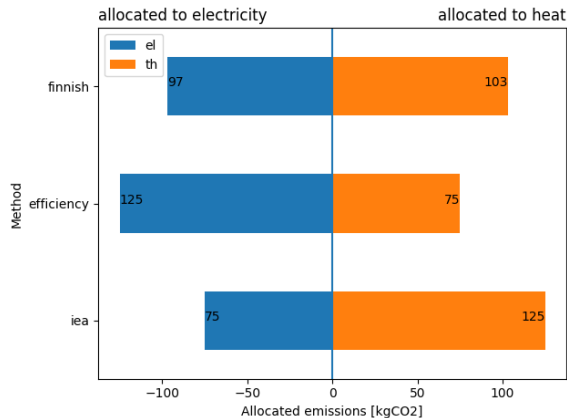
bel = solph.Bus(label='electricity')
bth = solph.Bus(label='thermal')

COP = calc_cops(
    temp_high=40,
    temp_low=data['ambient_temperature'],
    quality_grade=0.4,
    temp_threshold_icing=2,
    factor_icing=0.8,
    mode='heat_pump'
)

energysystem.add(solph.Transformer(
    label='heat_pump',
    inputs={bel: solph.Flow()},
    outputs={bth: solph.Flow(nominal=25, variable_costs=5)},
    conversion_factors={b_heat: COP}))
```

# Cogeneration: Emission allocation

- ▶ The module is designed to hold functions that are helpful when modeling components that generate more than one type of output.
- ▶ Currently there are three different methods that can be used to allocate the emissions to the two outputs of a unit that produces electricity and heat.



# Questions?

- ▶ If you have further questions:
  - ▶ Use the oemof forum at the openmod initiative:  
<https://forum.openmod-initiative.org/tags/oemof>
  - ▶ Contact: [caroline.moeller@rl-institut.de](mailto:caroline.moeller@rl-institut.de)