



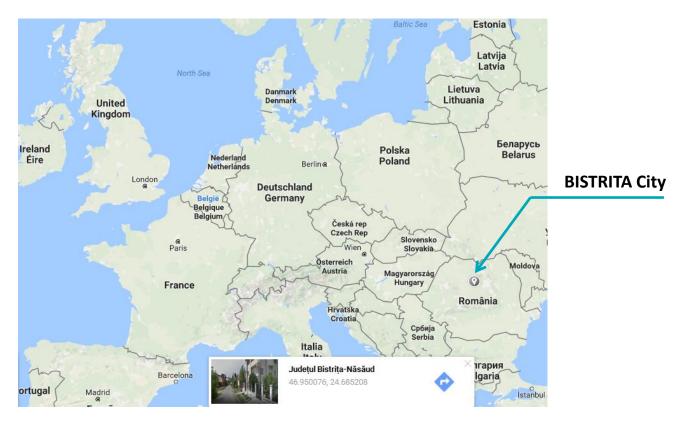
## Pilot area Municipiul Bistrita, Romania

**Corina Simon** 

Project duration: October 2016-September 2020



- Size (145,47 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Population (75.076 inhabitants)
- Location (South Eastern Central Europe)





# The existing heating and cooling system vs. district heating/cooling



Before 2007

The existing heating system



## Political goals

- To reduce the heating energy consumption and the CO2 emissions, Bistrita Municipality implemented in 2010 a local program related to the thermal rehabilitation of apartments buildings
- Until now, there had been rehabilitated 16% of buildings meaning 74 blocks of flats out of 450



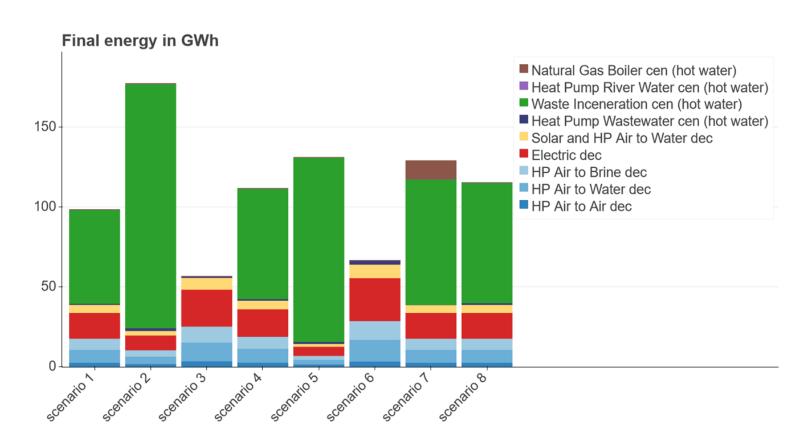


# Hotmaps: the tool to start local heat strategy

Scenario nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scenario Name	Main scenario	Low savings of heat demand	High savings of heat demand	Low District Heating connection rate	High District Heating connection rate	Low District Heating share	Natural gas and Waste incineration in DH	High Electrictiy and CO2 price
Savings in heat demand of the buildings	36%	19%	50%	= main scenario	= main scenario	= main scenario	= main scenario	= main scenario
Decentral supply	default technology mix, no CO <sub>2</sub> prices paid	= main scenario	= main scenario	= main scenario	= main scenario	= main scenario	= main scenario	= main scenario
District heating network	70% connection rate, 41% DH on total	70% connection rate, 53% DH on total	70% connection rate, 4% DH on total	50% connection rate, 27% DH on total	90% connection rate, 58% DH on total	70% connection rate, 9% DH on total	= main scenario	= main scenario
District heating supply	Waste incineration, HP in waste water, Biomass boiler, medium distribution temperature, medium prices	= main scenario + HP in river water, heat storage and Biogas CHP	= main scenario without waste incineration	= main scenario	= main scenario	= scenario 2	= main scenario, no HP waste water and natural gas boiler instead of biomass boiler	= main scenario with high prices

Overview of scenarios in the different calculation modules combined with overall city scenarios and sensitivities





Total final energy demand for space heating and hot water generation in the city of Bistriţa in 2050 in the different scenarios distinguished between the different supply technologies

# 0

### **Conclusions**

Achieving a low carbon heating system in the city of Bistriţa is based on two important pillars:

- -the reduction of heat demand in buildings and
- -the supply of the remaining heat demand with energy derived from renewable or excess heat sources.

Thus, the availability and cost of different options in these two fields are crucial.



## **AFTER HOTMAPS**

•goals: achievement of a centralized heating system in Bistriţa, based on low CO2 emissions

#### •milestones:

- •2030 Completing the activity of identifying the potential of local renewable energy sources and planning a possible feasible DH, in accordance with the identified resources;
- •2040 At least one DH in a new residential housing neighborhood
- •2050 Low CO2 emissions DH based on the scenarios presented in the project; connection of approx. 70% of buildings to DH.



# Hotmaps partners & pilot areas





# The experts behind the project

#### Scientific partners





















### Pilot areas for developing and testing the tool















