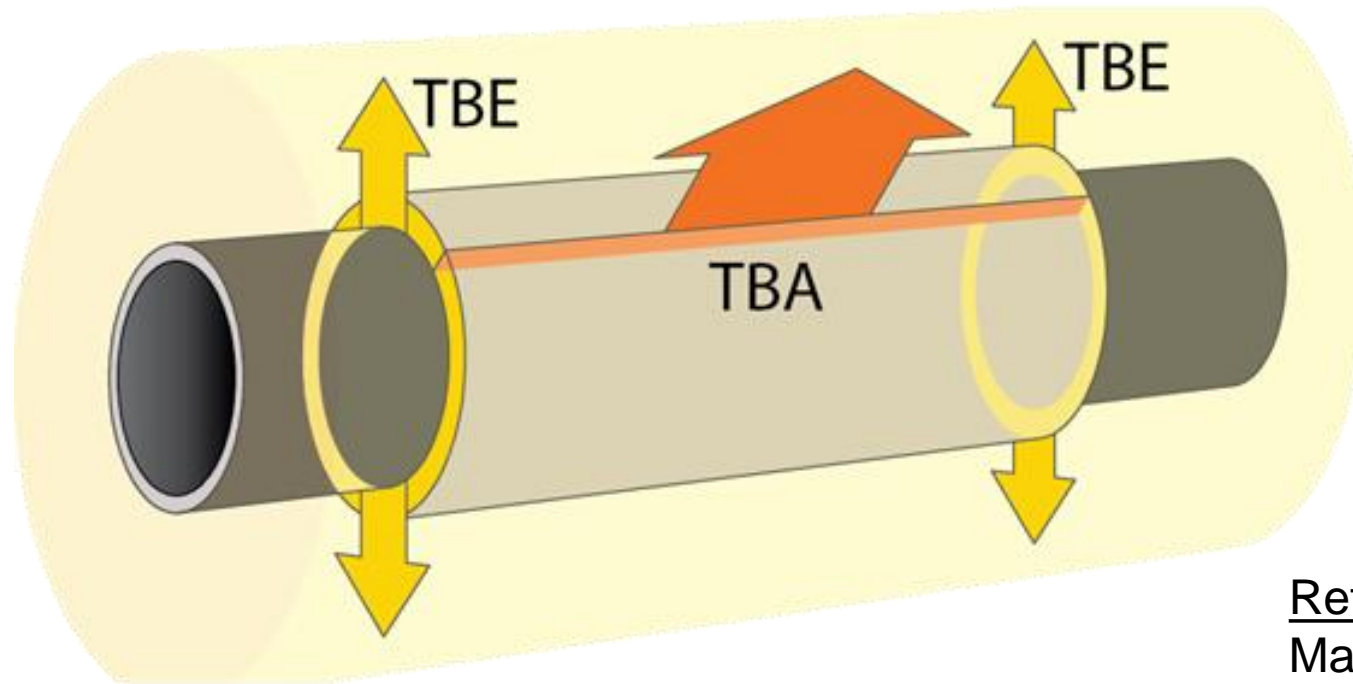


# LIVSLÄNGD HOS HYBRIDISOLERADE FJÄRRVÄRMERÖR



Reference group:

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Zayed Azobidie E.ON Energilösningar AB

Shahriar Badiei Vattenfall

Beviljad budget: 567000 kr

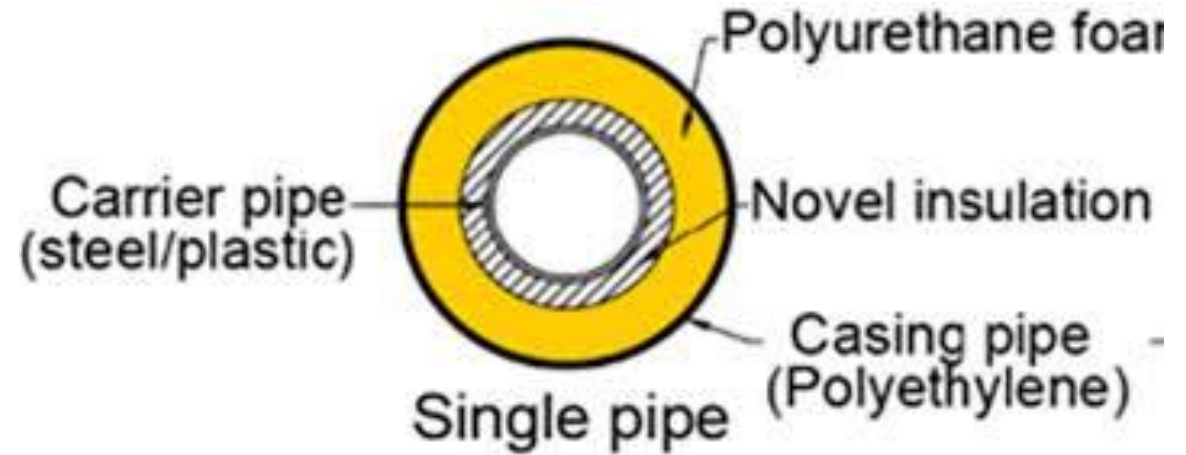
projektid: augusti 2020-Mars 2021

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## Background: 2011-2020

### Cylindrical Vacuum panel



Declared thermal conductivity 0.005 W/mK  
About **5-6 times** better than PUR

**POWERPIPE**

**RI.  
SE**

# Conclusions:

- 40-45% better thermal performance for a single pipe
- 35-40% better thermal performance for a twin pipe
- The performance of the hybrid insulated pipes will **always** be better than ordinary insulated pipe.

LIVSLÄNGD OCH STATUSBEDÖMNING AV FJÄRRVÄRMENÄT  
 RAPPORT 2017-420

Energiforsk

HÖGPRESTERANDE FJÄRRVÄRMERÖR  
 RAPPORT 201516

FJÄRRSYN

LIVSLÄNGD FÖR HYBRIDISOLERADE FJÄRRVÄRMERÖR  
 RAPPORT 201522

FUTUREHEAT

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HYBRIDISOLERADE FJÄRRVÄRMERÖR  
 RAPPORT 201523

FJÄRRSYN

Supply flow  $t_s$  °C - Return  $t_r$  °C

Temperature distribution over the casing and the insulated heat conductivity is shown at each distance.

Distance (m)	Temperature (°C)	Heat conductivity ( $\lambda_{eff}$ )
0	25.82	26.2
8	22.80	26.2
16	22.27	26.2
24	22.21	26.2
32	22.34	26.2
40	22.49	26.2
48	23.49	26.2
56	25.22	26.2
64	25.82	26.2

Heat conductivity ( $\lambda_{eff}$ ) was calculated at positions 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64.

- A hybrid insulated pipe by vacuum panels fulfil the technical demands. However, the cost of the vacuum panel is about 10 times more than polyurethan insulation per cubic meter.

Considering **3 (!)** times better thermal performance of the VIP, still VIP has a price which is about 3,3 times more than polyurethan.

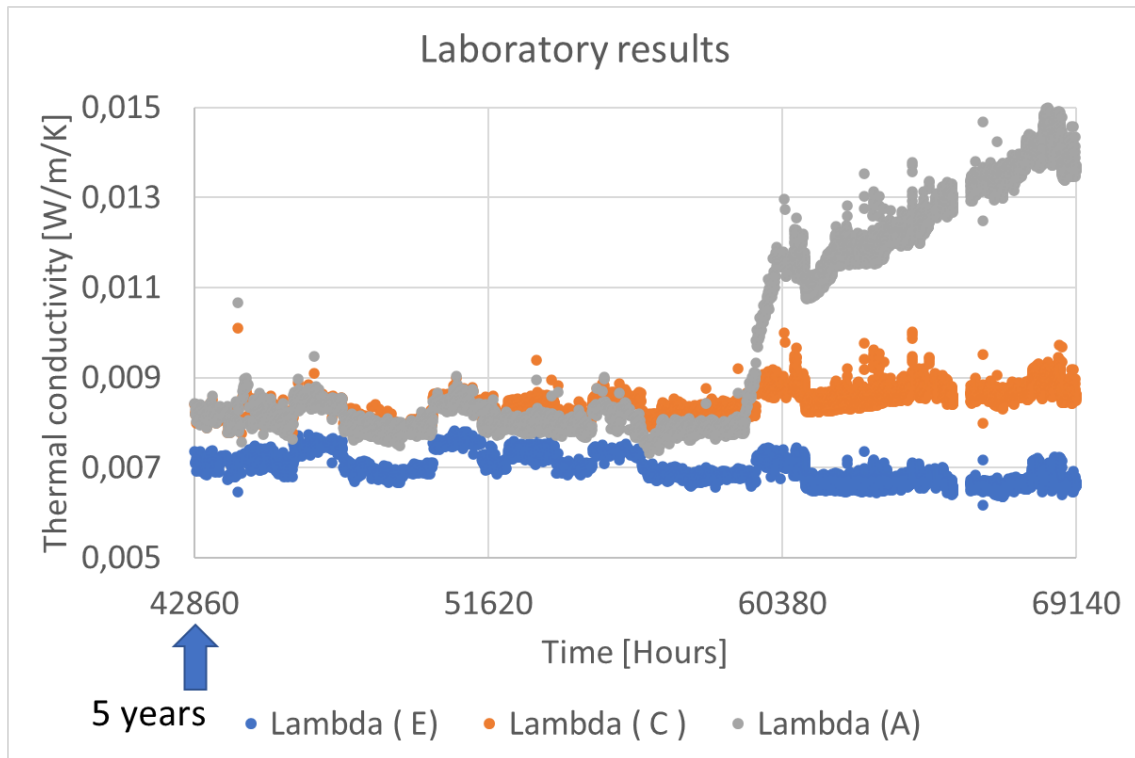
**The aim of ongoing project is the calculation of payoff time for hybrid insulated pipes.**

**Payoff time is a function several parameters among them; the lifetime of the vacuum panels and the cost off energy.**

# Lifetime / Laboratory

Condition:

- Supply pipe temperature 115 °C, 8 years

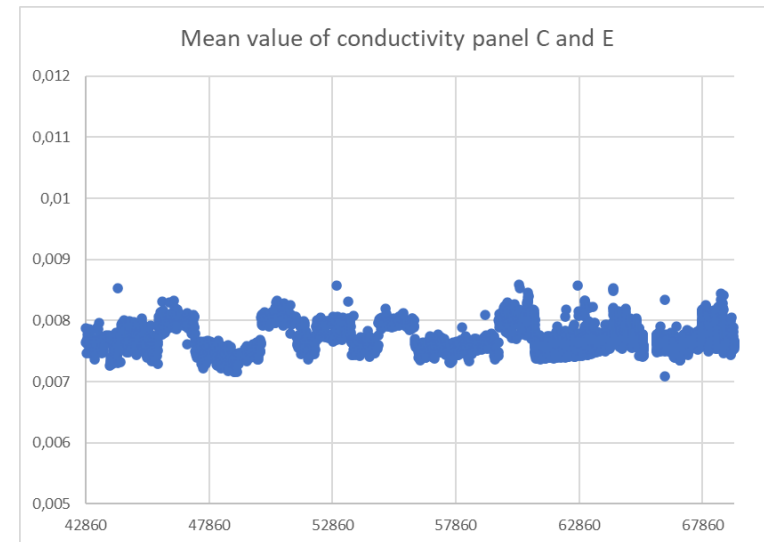


Conclusions 1 : (based on panel A)

- The lifetime of panels is at least 7 years at 115 °C, with expected performance (3 times better than PUR) And the rest of the time (up to 50 years) 1.8 times better than PUR.

Conclusion 2: (based on panel B and C)

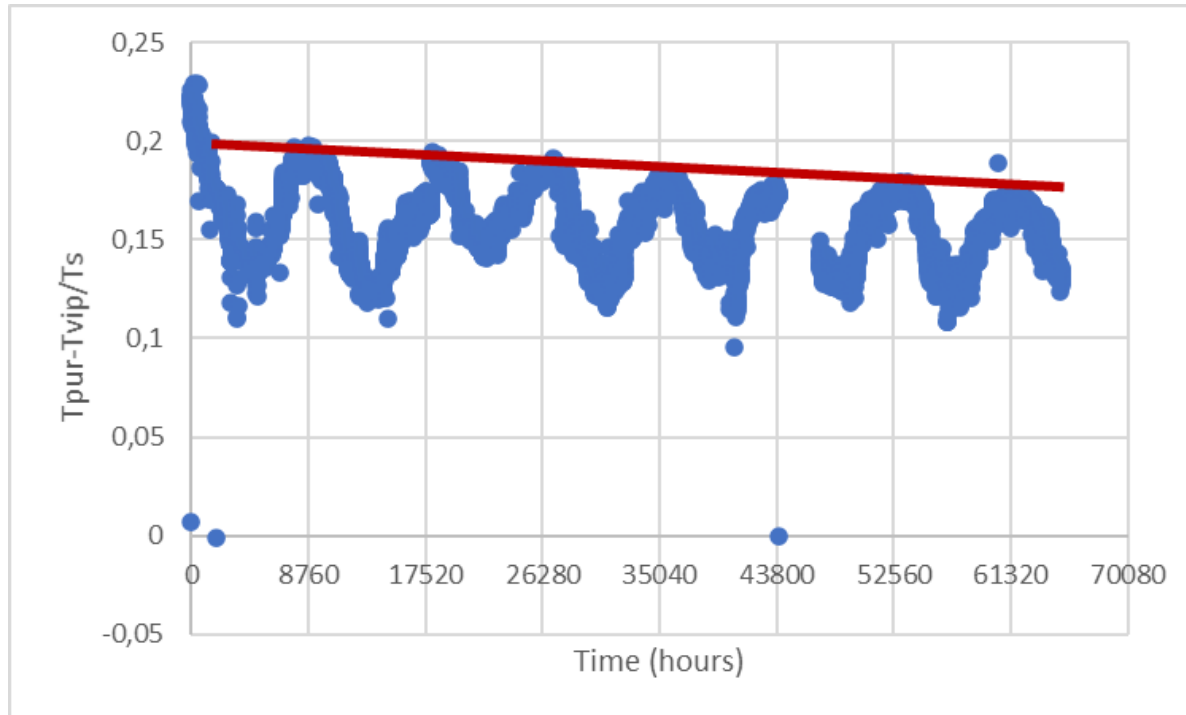
- No measurable degradation



## Lifetime / Fieldstation-Varberg

Condition:

- Supply pipe temperature 90 °C,
- Return pipe 60 ° C
- Duration 8 years



Conclusions 1 : (based on field station)

- The panels degrade by 1,8% per year.

The expected lifetime with assumption that panels will be 1.8 times better than PUR is 64 years.

The panels reach a thermal performance as PUR after mor than 150 year

**Payoff time:**

	Energy saving [kWh/pipe]/Year (12 meter pipe)	cost saving kr*	Panel pris per pipe	payoff time
DN80/160	763	650/380	978	1.5/2.5
DN80/180	558	474/280	978	2.0/3.5
DN80/200	438	372/220	978	2.6/4.5
DN80/225	345	294/173	978	3.3/5.5
DN100/200	713	606/356	1257	2/3.5
DN100/225	513	436/256	1257	2.9/4.9
DN100/250	398	389/199	1257	3.7/6.3
DN100/280	314	267/157	1257	4.7/8.0

\* Energy price 0.85/0.5 per kWh



Other parameters which should be added:

- Higher production cost
- Lower PUR cost which is replaced by VIP
  
- Advantages which is difficult to add in payoff model:
  - prolonged lifetime of PUR
  - lower heat demand helps to increase electricity generation in heat and power plants.
  - lower Co2 emissions



**Thanks for your attention.  
Question/comments**

**Solar district heating in Denmark**