

# **Feasibility, design, tendering, and monitoring for 70,000 m<sup>3</sup> PTES in Høje Taastrup, Denmark**

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# Opportunity – heat planning

In Heat Plan Greater Copenhagen 3 from 2014, which was prepared by the transmission companies CTR, HOFOR and VEKS, the following is stated about heat storage:

*"Heat Plan Greater Copenhagen 3 demonstrates a large economic potential for investing in heat storage in the metropolitan area. The next step is to find suitable locations for the establishment of heat storages in relation to grid connection and space for thermal plants and to assess when the heat storage is best established over the next 20 years."*

VARMEPLAN

Hovedstaden



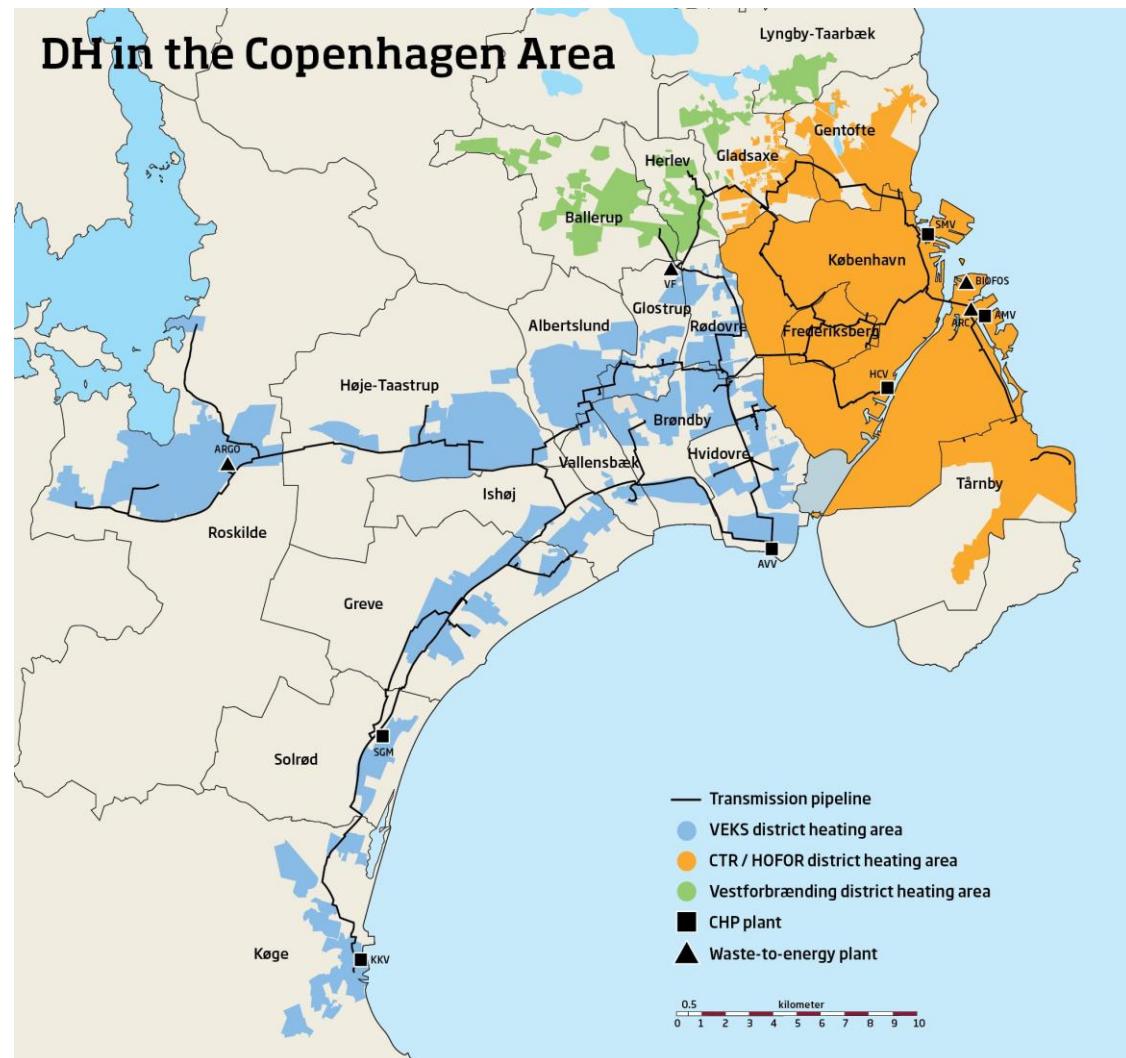
Varmeplan Hovedstaden 3

Omrstilling til bæredygtig fjernvarme

Oktober 2014



# The heating system in Copenhagen



## Heat suppliers:

Four CHP plants of a total of 2,050MW. The plants are owned by three different companies: Ørsted, HOFOR and VEKS.

Three waste-to-energy facilities of a total of 400MW

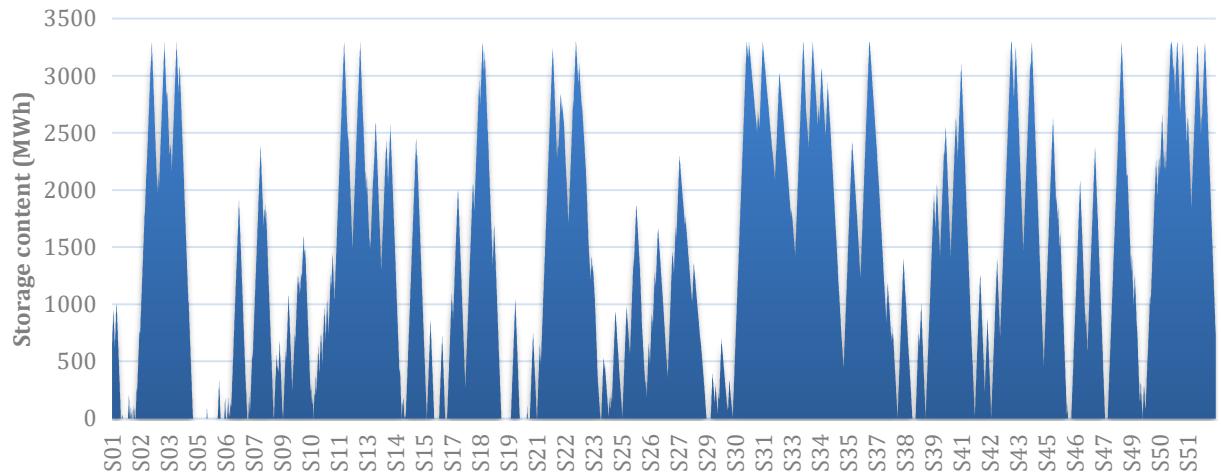
Reserve and peak load plants of a total of 1,900MW

Two heat accumulators of a total of 660MW

# Economical feasibility

Subsequent analyses showed that a 70.000 m<sup>3</sup> heat storage could be profitable already with the existing heat production system. Høje Taastrup Fjernvarme (HTF) found a suitable site, and VEKS and HTF decided to begin the process before the Final Investment Decision (FID).

The preliminary budget showed a total investment of DKK 74.1 million and an expected income (operational benefit) in 2025 of DKK 6.3 million. The income came from 1) a better optimisation of production in relation to the electricity market, 2) increased production at cheaper units (CHP plants and heat pumps) especially in peak hours in the overall heat production system in Copenhagen and 3) increased production at waste incineration plants in the summer.



# Feasibility – sustainability mainly connected to site

- Ground water conditions?
- Protected areas? Natura 2000 or other protected areas?
- Protected fauna?
- Historical and cultural landscapes?
- Utilization of ground water (report of district heating waters influence on ground water was annexed)?
- Needs for getting rid of waste/water?
- Changes in traffic?
- People affected?
- Is the area environmental vulnerable?
- Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions?

Serious environmental  
consequences?

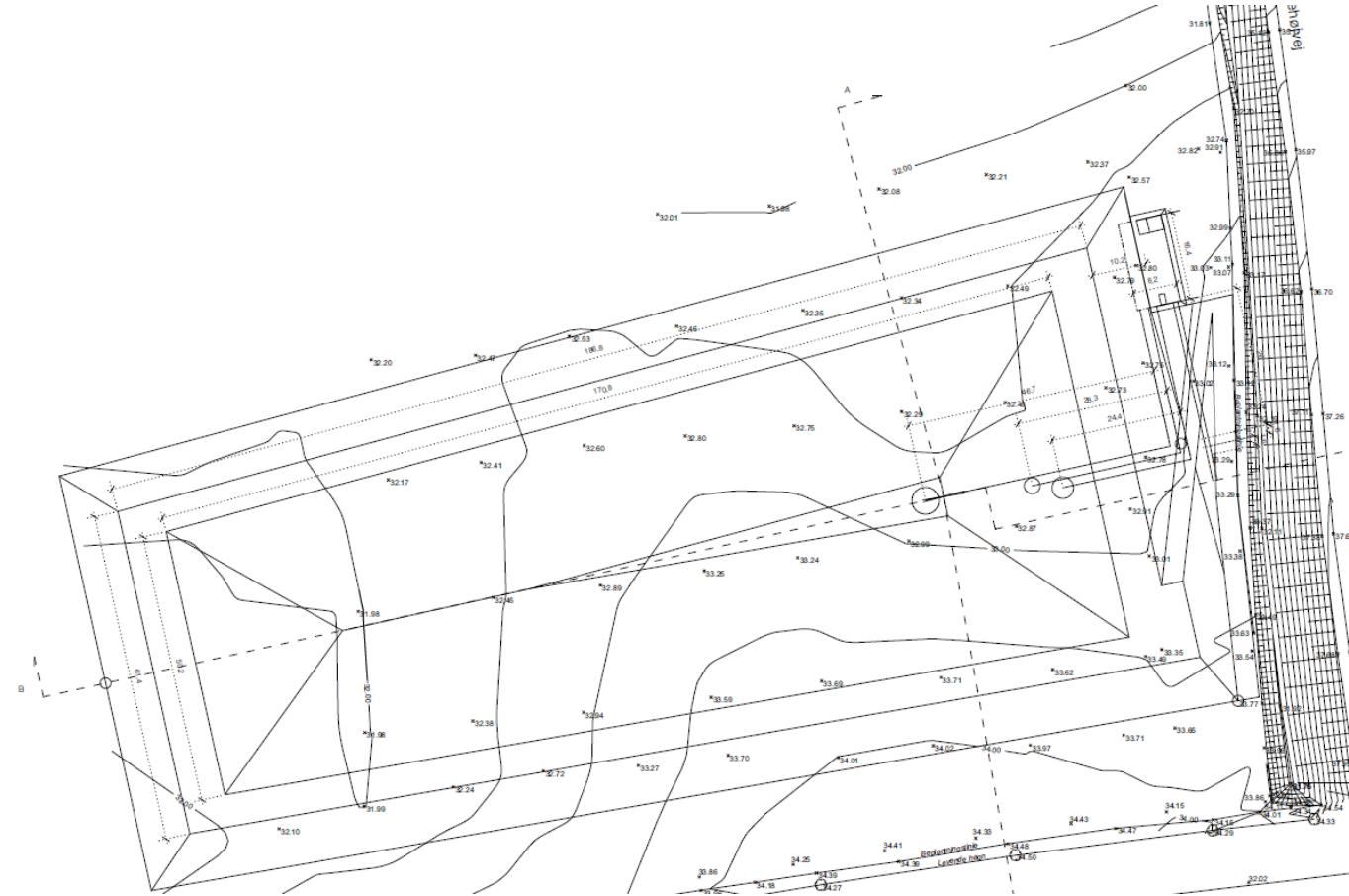
Are consequences  
reversible?

**Result: The project is feasible and can be  
implemented without Environ-  
mental Impact Assessment Report**

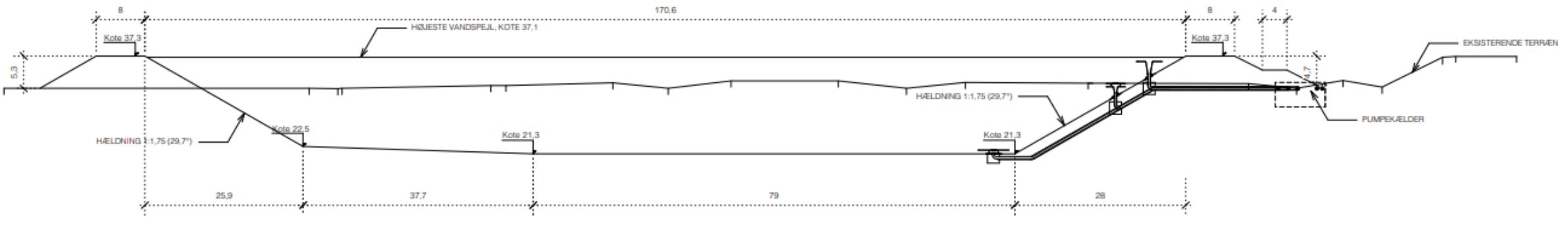


# Design - excavation, in- and outlet, concrete work and pipe work

- Storage geometry and amounts of soil to be removed
- Details for penetrations of liner
- Details for in- and outlet
- Details for pump cellar
- Drainage details
- Principal diagram

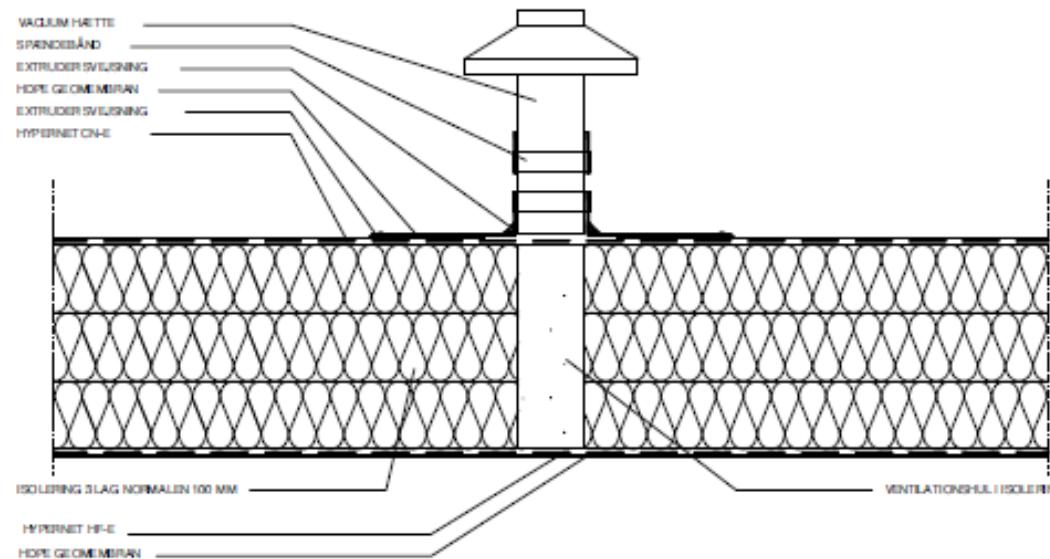


# Design - Longitudinal section of the PTES

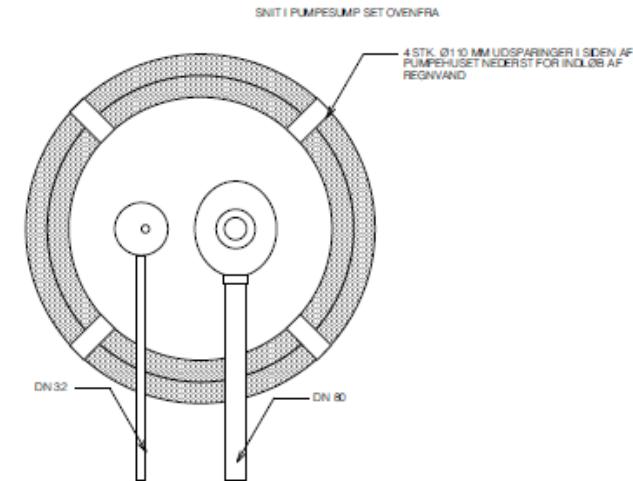
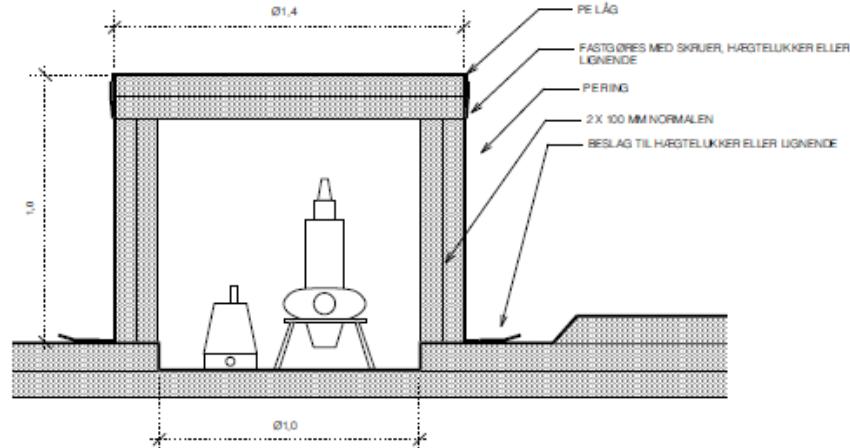
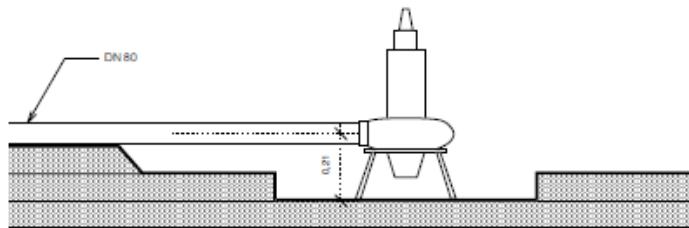


# Design – Linerwork incl. lid

- Storage geometry and amounts of liner to be welded
- Details for penetrations of liner
- Details for lid construction
- Details for dewatering of lid
- Principal diagram



# Design – Pump sump



# Tendering

- Two turnkey contracts: A) Excavation, in- and outlet, concrete work and pipe work and B) Liner and lid
- Each turnkey contractor must be responsible for all deliveries, building permits, detailed design, coordination with other contracts, the client's own deliveries, installation, establishment and operation of the construction site, temporary measures, commissioning, handover, warranty conditions, etc., which are related to the contract in question and necessary for a complete and functional facility.
- Contract A: Demand specifications for soilwork, dewatering, pump cellar, in- and outlet
- Contract B: Demand specifications for membrane work, implementation of lid and roof membrane. Membranes and insulation will be delivered by the client
- Time schedule, description of interfaces between entrepreneurs

# Construction Phase, earthworks and sealing system



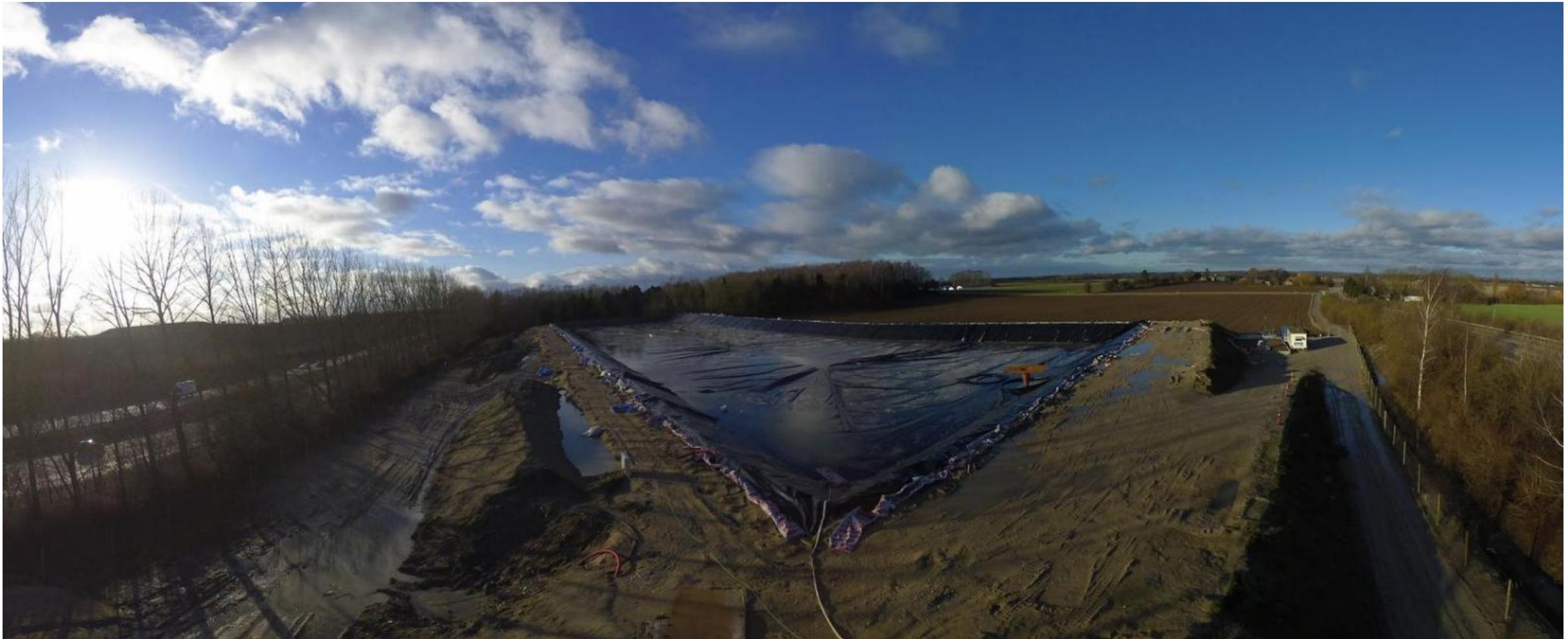
Source: HTF Denmark

# Construction Phase, before water filling started



Photo: DTU, Ioannis Sifnaios

# Water Filling with District Heating Water



# Construction Progress Floating Liner



Implementation of **geomembrane** made of **high temperature resistant Polypropylene**

also applied for sealing system of bottom and sides of the PTES

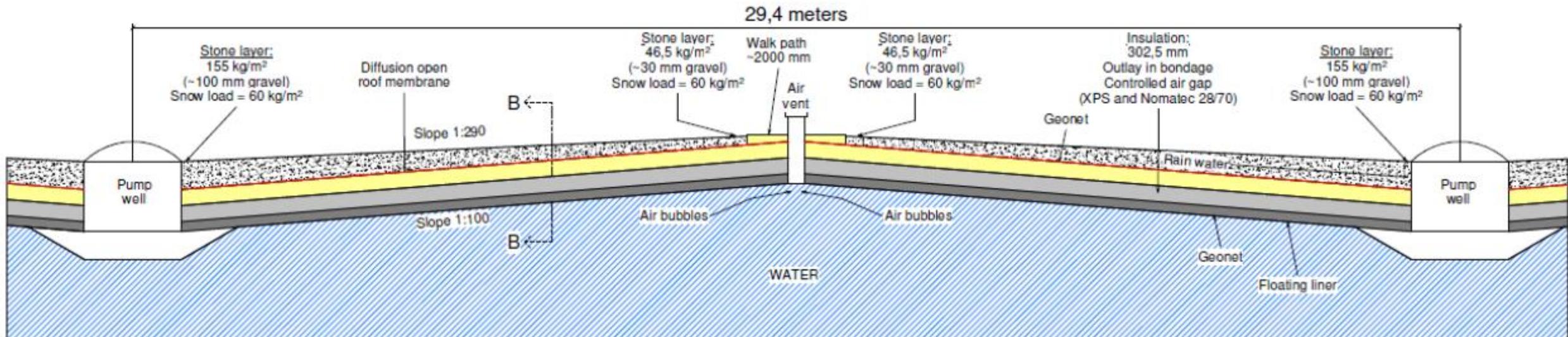
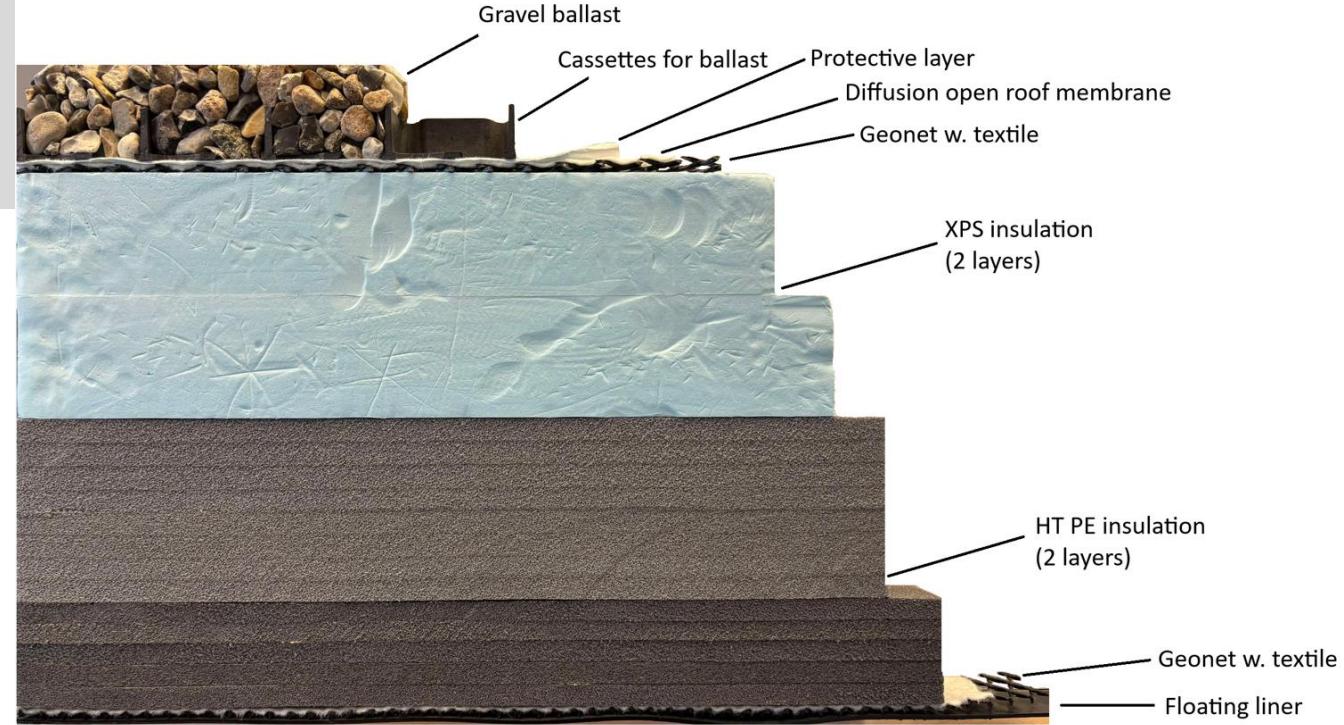


# Construction Progress Lid Cover

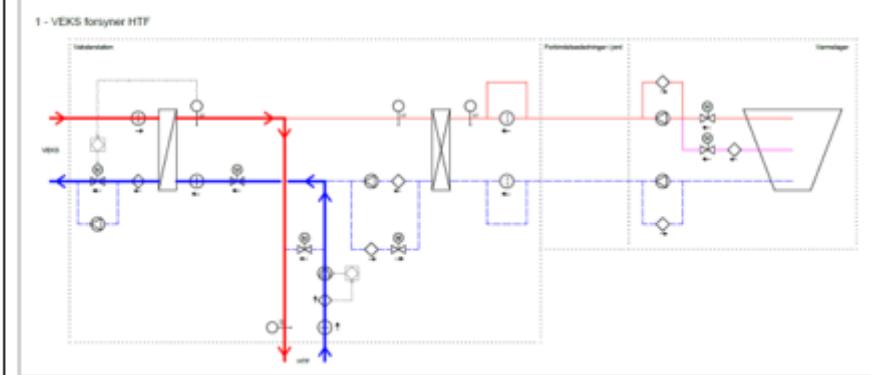
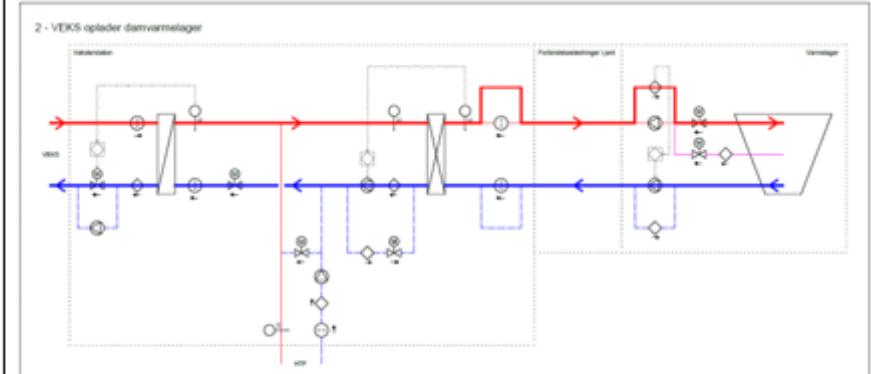


# Lid Design Høje Taastrup

- Diffusion open Design
  - No accumulation of moisture
- Segmented rain water management
  - No water accumulation
- Small Heat Loss of 8% - 10% p.a.
- Life time of approx. min. 25 years
- „Lloyd's Register“ certified and to 90% recyclable components



# Cold test before commissioning - part of "Pixi book"

ID	VEKS SUPPLIES HTF	Client
1		<p>Cold test of the hydraulics Start week 17 2022</p>
2		<p>Cold test of the hydraulics Start week 17 2022</p>

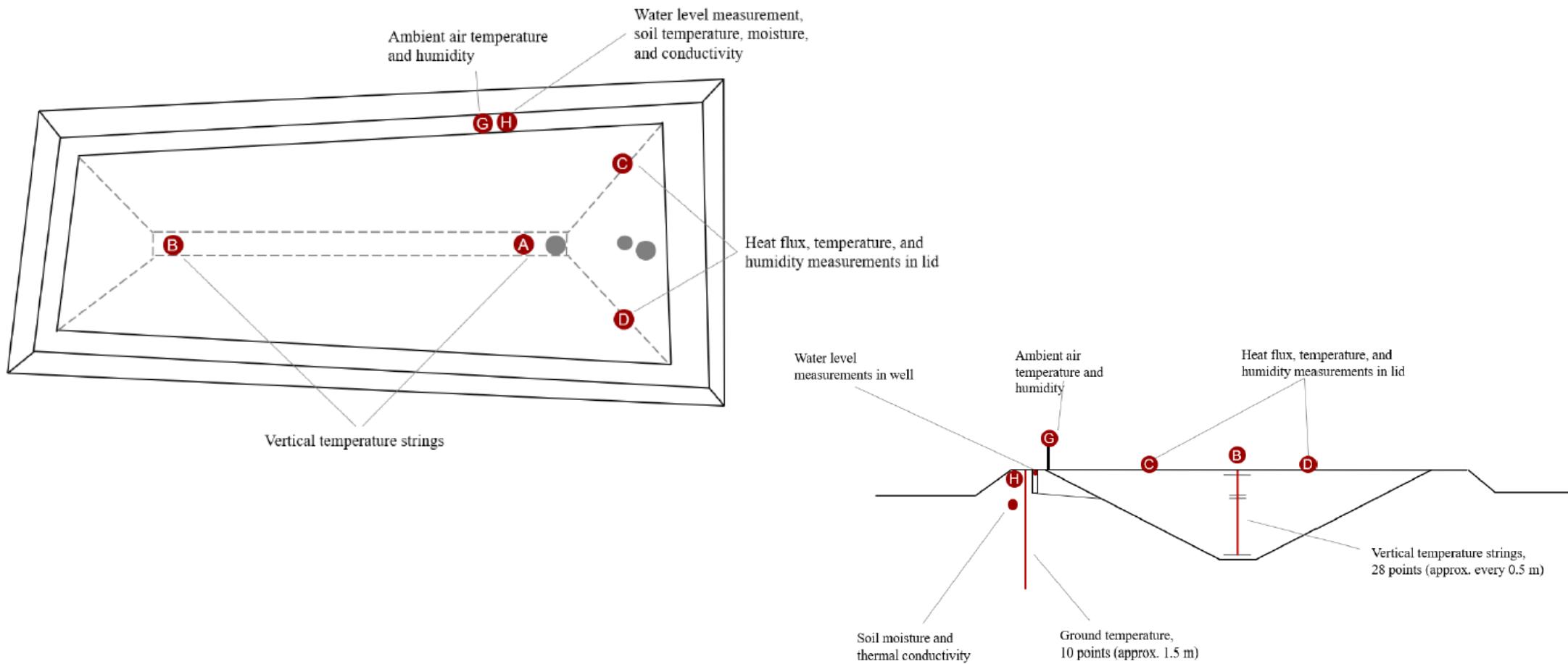
# Economy

The total investment amount is 10.7 Mio. €:

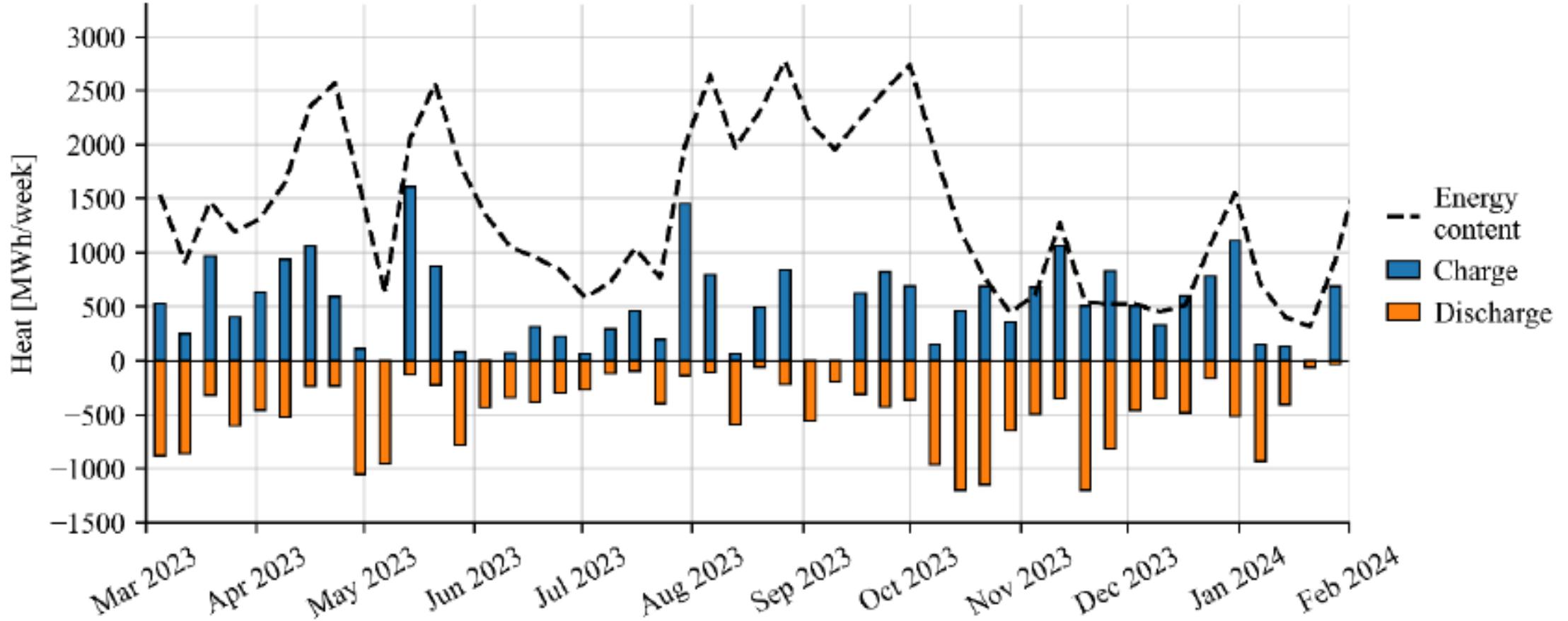
Activity	Investment, Mio. €
Soil expenses	0.55
Design and supervision	1.14
Storage and pumping station	6,05
Heat exchanger building	2.42
District heating pipeline	0.94
Electricity etc.	0.44
<u>Water</u>	<u>0.51</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.04</b>
<u>EUDP subsidies</u>	<u>1.34</u>
<b>Total incl. subsidies</b>	<b>10.70</b>

Income/year is calculated to 1.05 Mio € and operation costs are estimated to 0.16 Mio €/year. This results in a simple payback period of 12 years and an IRR of 7.5% calculated for 20 years. The lifetime for the PTES is expected to be more than 20 years.

# Monitoring equipment- source DTU



# Weekly charge, discharge and energy content - source DTU



# Storage Efficiency of the PTES Høje Taastrup, 2nd year of operation

**Table 4:** Monthly charged and discharged energy, internal energy change, heat loss, and efficiency for 2024.

<b>Period</b> <b>[2024]</b>	<b>E<sub>charged</sub></b> <b>[MWh]</b>	<b>E<sub>discharged</sub></b> <b>[MWh]</b>	<b>ΔE<sub>internal</sub></b> <b>[MWh]</b>	<b>E<sub>loss, total</sub></b> <b>[MWh]</b>	<b>E<sub>loss, lid</sub></b> <b>[MWh]</b>	<b>E<sub>loss,ground</sub></b> <b>[MWh]</b>	<b>Efficiency</b> <b>[%]</b>
January	1396	1629	-434	202	90	112	89
February	2961	2297	215	449	99	350	84
March	4993	4307	268	418	105	313	91
April	3793	3901	-322	214	95	119	95
May	3613	2161	994	457	88	369	83
June	1362	2112	-894	144	79	65	94
July	2660	1299	960	401	88	313	76
August	768	1534	-980	214	85	129	88
September	1388	1870	-641	159	86	73	92
October	2962	2154	595	214	98	116	91
November	4421	3766	231	424	105	319	90
December	3727	2887	537	302	106	196	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>34044</b>	<b>29917</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>3598</b>	<b>1124</b>	<b>2474</b>	<b>89</b>

Source: [Sifnaios, I et al. Høje Taastrup Pit Thermal Energy Storage 2024 Measurement Report](#)

In comparison: **87%** in the 1st year

# Thank you for your attention

More information on

[https://planenergi.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/FLEX\\_TES-Implementationreport\\_final\\_23.12.23.pdf](https://planenergi.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/FLEX_TES-Implementationreport_final_23.12.23.pdf)