

Positive Energy District in Skanste - Riga

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June Workshop



atelier

Positive Energy Districts

AmsTERdam BiLbao citizen drivEn
smARt cities



Contents:



What is a Positive Energy District?



The area of Skanste

possibilities to achieve a PED



what is my role?

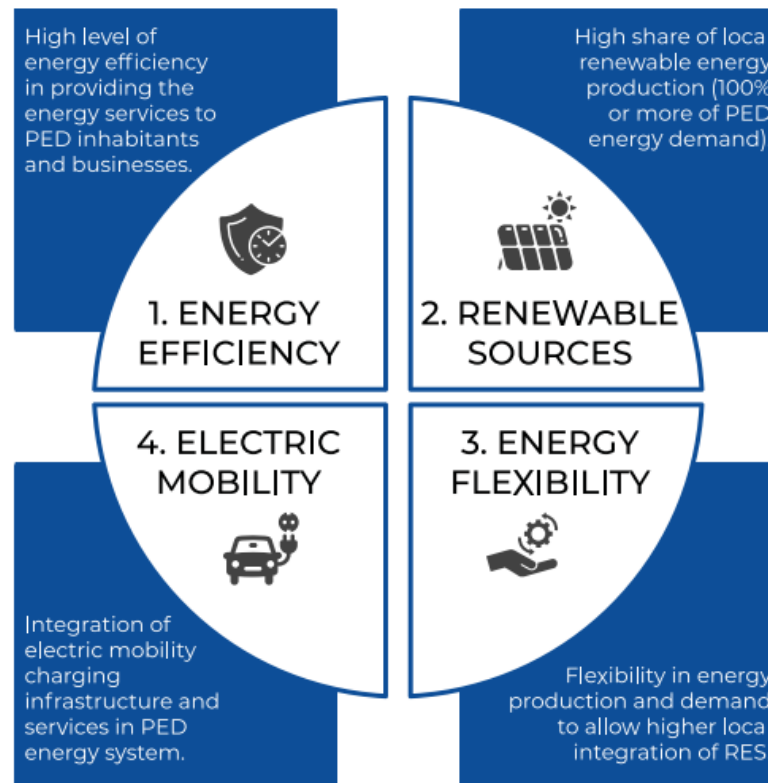


Energy paradigm and trends in communities and cities

- Post-COVID era:
 - **Sustainable yet safe** manner of **mobility**: e-bikes, walking, public transport...
 - Importance of **green areas**, creating new and liberating spaces of sociability
 - **Holistic planning**: potential synergies can get lost if we do not plan **integrating urban spaces and systems**
 - Increasing complexity: **new actors** in the energy system (communities, P2P, roles get diffuse)
 - Towards high **digitalization** (e-platforms, one-stop-shops, IoT, urban digital platforms, digitalization of services...)
 - **Net zero climate targets**

What is a PED?

- The European Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET Plan) defines Positive Energy Districts as *“a district with annual net zero energy import and net zero carbon emissions, working towards an annual local surplus production of renewable energy”*
- In ATELIER, the **target for the districts is to have an annual positive energy balance**, measured in primary energy.
- This means that more energy is exported from the district than what is imported.



Why PEDs?

- Need to transition to **sustainable and climate neutral cities** and **districts**
 - **Positive energy balance**: which helps to compensate areas that cannot be retrofitted (historical areas, etc.)
- They answer to **multiple sustainability needs**:
 - **Affordable**
 - **Inclusive**
 - High level of standard **living**
 - **Connected** (with urban energy systems and citizens)
- Today, based on a yearly basis, **only 1,3% of the EU's residential building stock** is undergoing a medium to **deep energy retrofit**. With the EU's climate goals in mind, such retrofit needs to become more prevalent.
- **PEDs** can have an **instrumental role** in this effort, and this way, **contribute to realising the European Green Deal's targets**.

Rīgas Nacionālais
zooloģiskais dārzs

SĀRKANDAUGAVA

CIEKURKALNS

Akropole Alfa
iepiršanās centrs

Spilves
Lidlauks

PĒTERSALA-ANDREJSALA

SKANSTE

BRASA

Lidl

Domina Shopping,
iepiršanās centrs

Rīga

GRĪZINKALNS

KĪPSALA

CENTRS

PURVS

Brīvības piemineklis

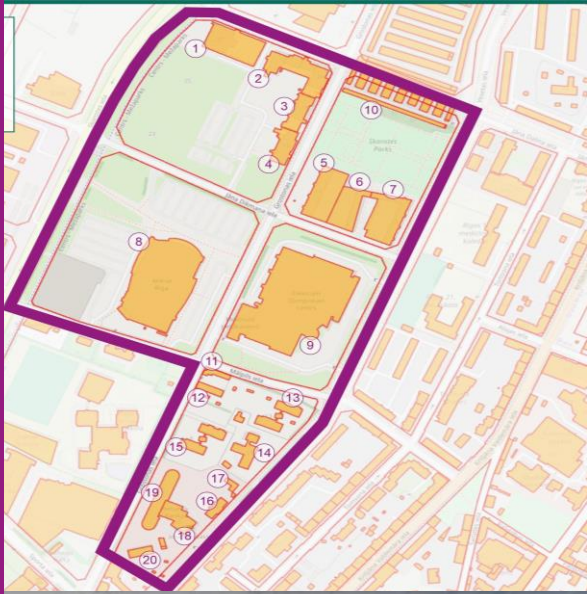
AVOTU IELA



2D



Skanste



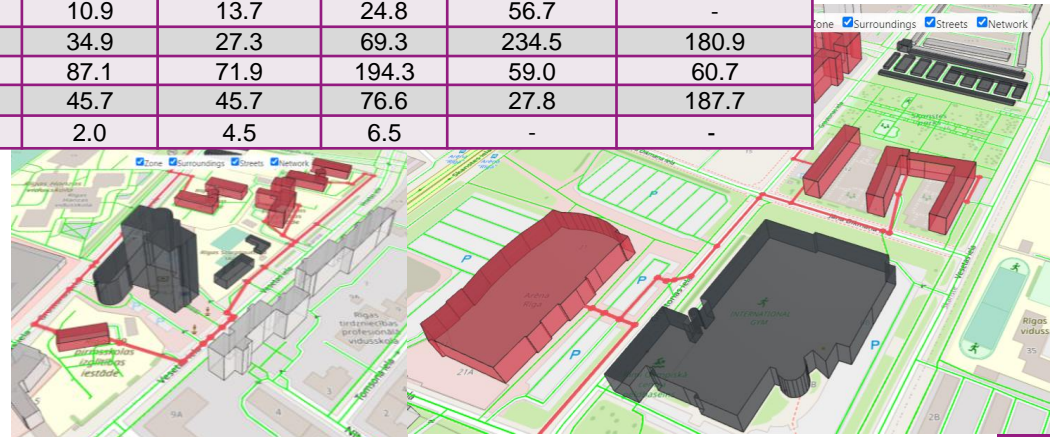
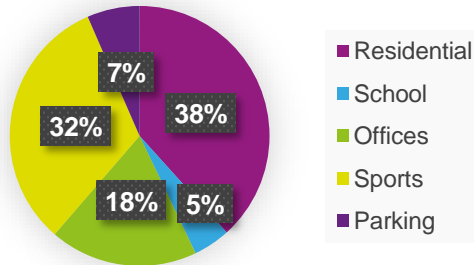
What are the possibilities?

1 Energy efficiency

LOWER THE DEMAND
OPTIMISE CONSTRUCTION
SMART IoTs

Buildings in Skanste are already efficient (A or B class, except schools) or have been renovated recently. Deep renovation is expensive; and might not bring additional benefits for buildings that are already in good shape. Electricity consumption could be reduced through changing to more efficient appliances

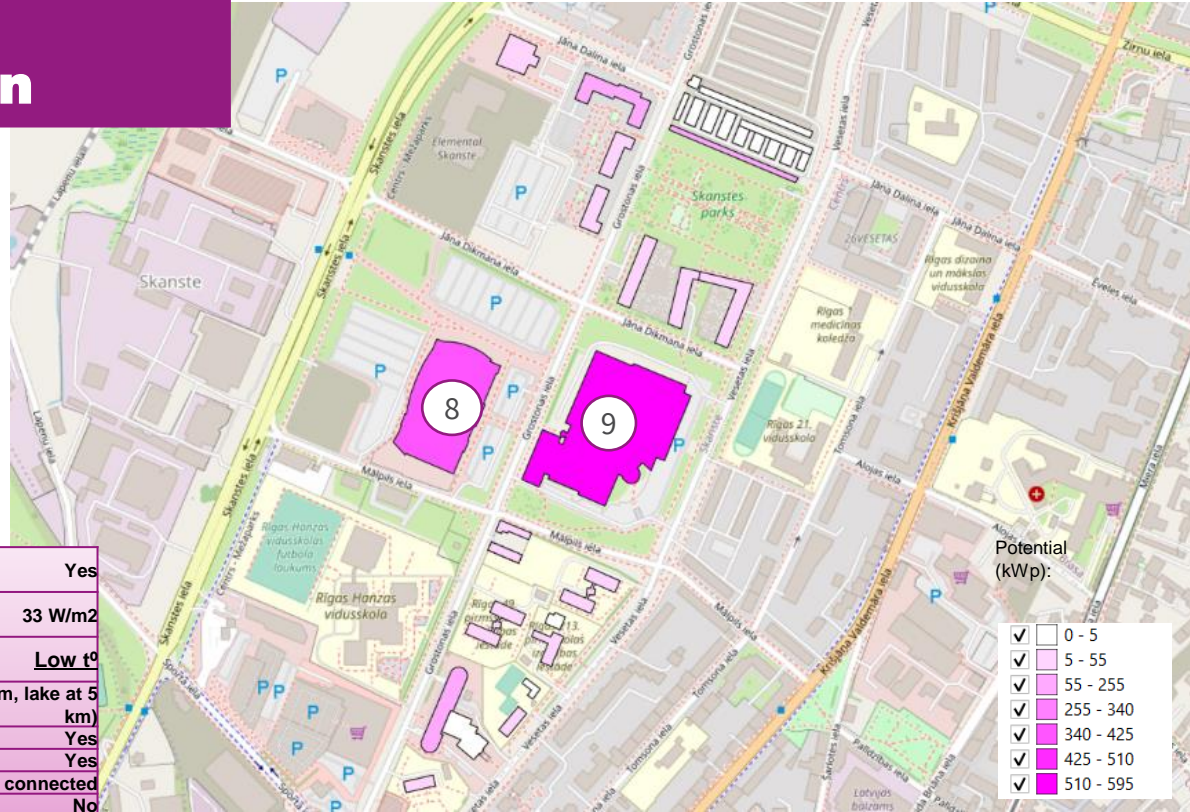
kWh/m ²	Thousand m ²	Cooling	Heating	DHW	Lighting	Ventilation+ Appliances	Total EI.	Total DHN	Total Gas
Residential	57.3	-	40.8	10.1	10.9	13.7	24.8	56.7	-
School	6.9	-	172.8	20.2	34.9	27.3	69.3	234.5	180.9
Offices	27.6	11.3	43.7	7.1	87.1	71.9	194.3	59.0	60.7
Sports*	48.0	4.0	45.8	43.3	45.7	45.7	76.6	27.8	187.7
Parking	9.8	-	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.5	6.5	-	-



What are the possibilities?

2 Renewable Energy Production

PV on roofs, façades, canopies, solar roads or solar bikelines, organic PV shapes (for bikes' storage sheds, public furniture, etc.), etc.



Solar energy potential generation	Yes
Wind energy potential generation	33 W/m2
Geothermal energy potential generation	Low t ^o
Energy potential generation	Yes (river at 6.3 km, lake at 5 km)
Waste heat potential	Yes
Forest waste	Yes
Gas grids	Yes, all connected
Refueling Stations	No



What are the possibilities?

2 Renewable Energy Production

In most districts, especially in densely populated areas, space is an issue and positivity becomes difficult.

Virtual boundaries/ City level

Energy Generation: Power generation



WINDPOWER PRODUCTION



LARGE SCALE SOLAR PRODUCTION



HYDROPOWER



Geothermal



heat pumps



What are the possibilities?

3 FLEXIBILITY

Flexibility options for PEDs: demand-response (e.g. power-to-heat solutions), offer ancillary services (f,V,black-out, etc.), RES dispatch when needed, etc.

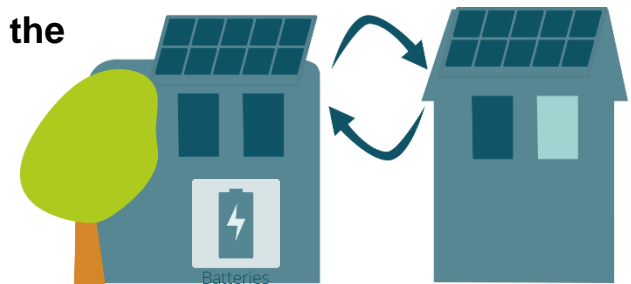
Networks are supported with e-storage and market models (energy communities, flexibility markets and P2P)

Storage can help to increase self-consumption, reduce interaction with grids, and interact only when necessary (for the grid) and for the interest of the user.

In Latvia the **net metering allows to compensate part of the bill to a certain extent** (if it does not exceed the annual consumption of the previous accounting year).



ICT tools



What are the possibilities?

4 Sustainable Mobility



Public transport, alternative mobility (micromobility, biking, etc.) and pedestrian areas are promoted.

Low-emission zones.



Smart logistics for reducing last-mile associated emissions

Car pooling/ car-sharing.

EVs can help on system storage capacity.



When industry is involved, hydrogen production or carbon sinks of CO₂ used for production of synthetic fuels could be used

Vauban, Freiburg



Energy

Limit energy demand

Using residual flows

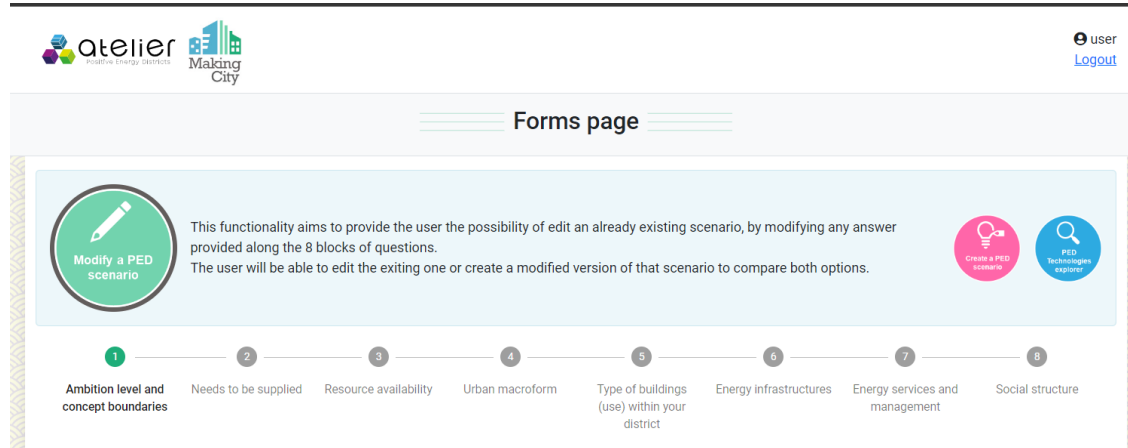
Use of renewable sources





How do we integrate them all?

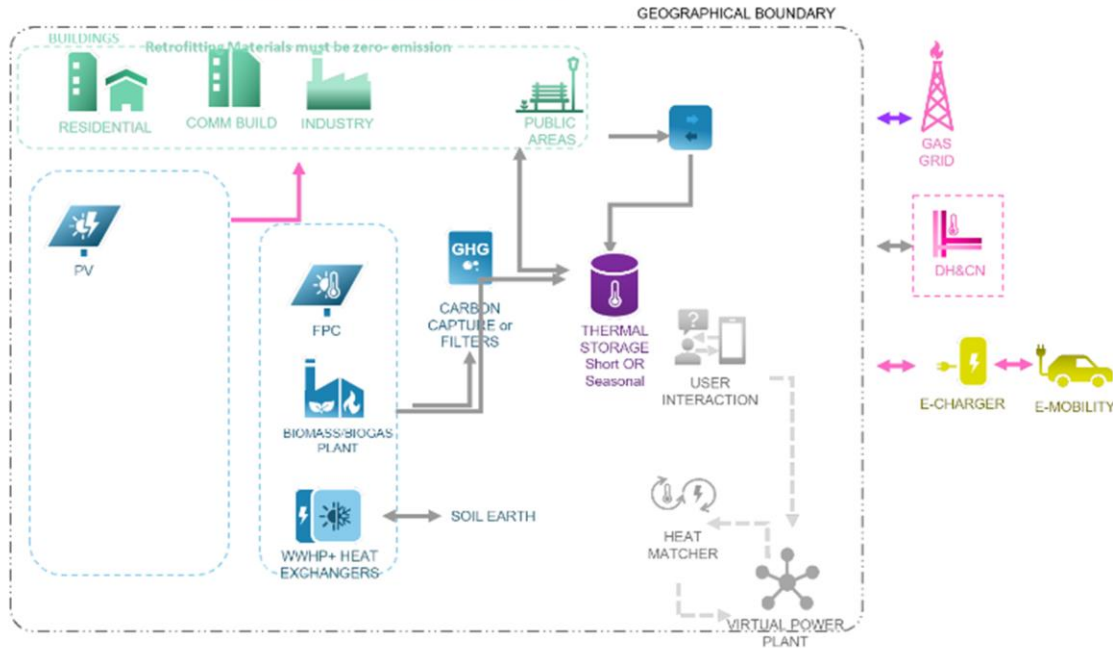
PED tool process <https://tools.cartif.es/ped-tool/>



The screenshot displays the 'Forms page' of the atelier tool. At the top left, the atelier logo and 'Making City' branding are visible. A user profile icon and a 'Logout' link are in the top right. The main content area features a 'Forms page' header and a large light blue box for 'Modify a PED scenario'. This box contains a pencil icon, a description of the functionality, and two circular icons for 'Create a PED scenario' and 'PED Technologies explorer'. Below this is a horizontal timeline with 8 numbered steps: 1. Ambition level and concept boundaries, 2. Needs to be supplied, 3. Resource availability, 4. Urban macroform, 5. Type of buildings (use) within your district, 6. Energy infrastructures, 7. Energy services and management, and 8. Social structure.

How do we integrate them all?

Technology package Result



See more at:
<https://tools.cartif.es/ped-tool/>


Recommendations are given with connection to a full catalogue of solutions

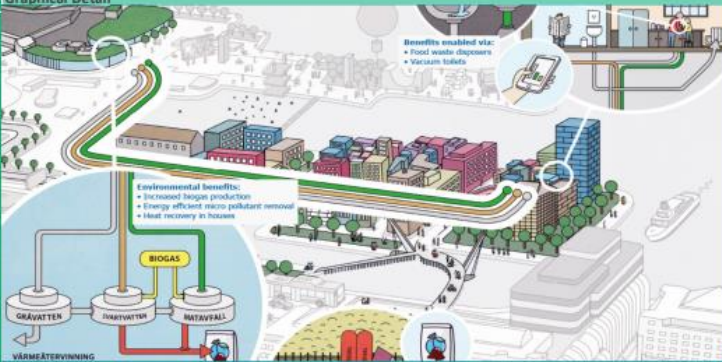
How do we integrate them all?

Explore the catalogue



This functionality aims to provide the user the possibility of exploring the Catalogue data base. [Download Catalogue](#)

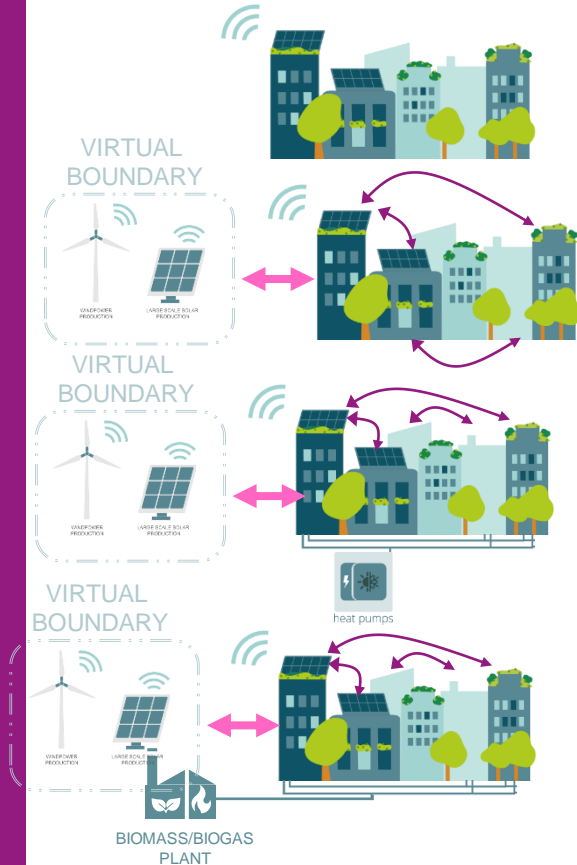
SPEC CARD	Category 1 LOW ENERGY CONSUMPTION	
	Solution 1 Building Envelope Retrofitting in Residential buildings	
Title	Graphical Detail	
S1b Residential Building (Private House) retrofitting		
	General Data for the solution in bullets	
City / Country	Making_City	Technical Partner Name & contact Details

SPEC CARD	SUPPLY SIDE SOLUTIONS	
	Category 4 RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS	
Title	Graphical Detail	
S21a Residential waste to biogas		
	Environmental benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased biogas production Energy efficient micro pollutant removal Heat recovery to houses 	
	Benefits enabled via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food waste (dappers) Vaccuum toilets 	
City / Country	Making_City	Technical Partner Name & contact Details

Feasibility studies for Skanste

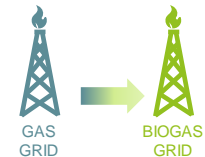


Scenarios studied in detail:



1. PV on roofs: All buildings produce and self-consumed. Exports are injected to the grid.
2. Collective PV: Buildings produce and share energy within the district. If there is excess of PV, the excess is injected into the grid.
3. Collective PV & HPs: buildings with DHN are supplied at a lower temperature
4. Collective PV and greener (biomass) DHN

3&5: Gas replacement with biogas with household waste



Results

Baseline



32 GWh/yr
(not PED)



337.5
k€/month^a



3343.2 tons
CO₂



11.18 GWh
from GRID



5.96 GWh from
district heating
network



5.82 GWh from
natural gas

Variables



Economic savings

1. PV in roofs
(net metering with
excess)

33 k€/month

2. Collective PV
(12.5 MWp; sharing
excess)^c

163.8 k€/month

**3. Collective PV
& HPs** (15 MWp;
sharing excess)^c &
biogas^d

160 k€/month

4. Collective PV
(13.75MWp), **greener
DHN & biogas**^d

147 k€/month



Environmental impact

265 tons CO₂
reduction

1266 tons CO₂
reduction

3062 tons CO₂
reduction

2785.7 tons CO₂
reduction



Local production

1.4 GWh/yr
production of PV

11.6 GWh/yr
production of PV

13.9 GWh/yr
production of PV

12.7 GWh/yr
production of PV



Primary energy
balance

27.35 GWh/yr
(not PED)

9.92 GWh/yr
(not PED; thermal)

-2.91 GWh/yr
(PED)

-0.09 GWh/yr
(PED)



Investment

1.8 M€, payback in
~5 years^b

13.8 M€, payback
in ~ 7 years

20 M€, payback in
~11 years

15.8 M€, payback
in ~9 years

^a ONLY energy costs: 22.2 k€/month DHN, 15.6 k€/month Gas, 299.7 k€/month for electricity costs (Prices of 2022; excluding subsidies from gas). Annual costs divided equally between the 12 months. ^b depends on building. ^c PV does not fit in the district; could be replaced partially with wind production off-shore (potential of 17.5 GWh/yr. with a turbine of 3.45 MW). INV cost of 13.7 M€ (10.5 years); ^d assuming gas grid becomes greener

Let's take a closer look...

Baseline



32 GWh/yr
(not PED)



337.5
k€/month^a



3343.2 tons
CO₂



11.18 GWh
from GRID



5.96 GWh from
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& HPs** (15 MWp;
sharing excess)^c &
biogas^d

160 k€/month

4. Collective PV
(13.75MWp), **greener
DHN & biogas**^d

147 k€/month



Environment

What are the benefits for my building? How much do I need to invest?

785.7 tons CO₂
reduction



Local production

1.4 GWh/yr
production of PV

11.8 GWh/yr
production of PV

13.9 GWh/yr
production of PV

12.7 GWh/yr
production of PV



Primary energy
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Investment

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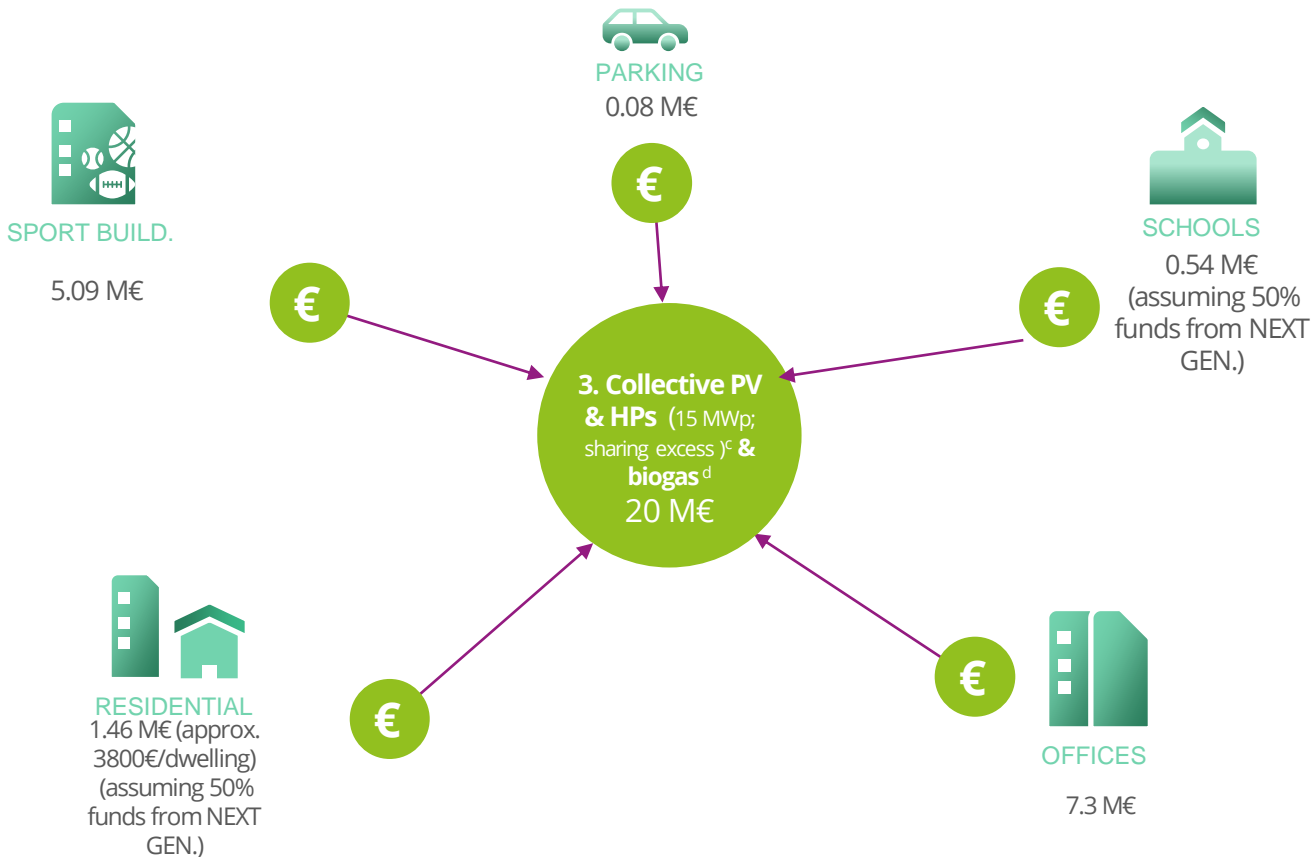
13.8 M€, payback
in ~ 7 years

20 M€, payback in
~11 years

15.8 M€, payback
in ~9 years

^aONLY energy costs: 22.2 k€/month DHN, 15.6 k€/month Gas, 299.7 k€/month for electricity costs (Prices of 2022; excluding subsidies from gas). Annual costs divided equally between the 12 months. ^bdepends on building, ^c PV does not fit in the district; could be replaced partially with wind production off-shore (potential of 17.5 GWh/yr with a turbine of 3.45 MW). INV cost of 13.7 M€ (10.5 years); ^d assuming gas grid becomes greener

Collective investment



Building 8 and 9 to become prosumers – benefits all.



Possible PV canopies in B8&B9:



1. PV in roofs (net metering with excess)



952 kWp
 ~1250 MWh/yr



B8: 8.7
 B9: 14.2
 k€/month
 (savings)



0.4 M€ B8, PB: 4.5 y
 0.65M€ B9, PB: 4.7 y

3. Collective PV+HPs (sharing excess) +Biogas



Total for the district: 15 MWp
 13.9 GWh/yr
 For B8&B9: 30.86%



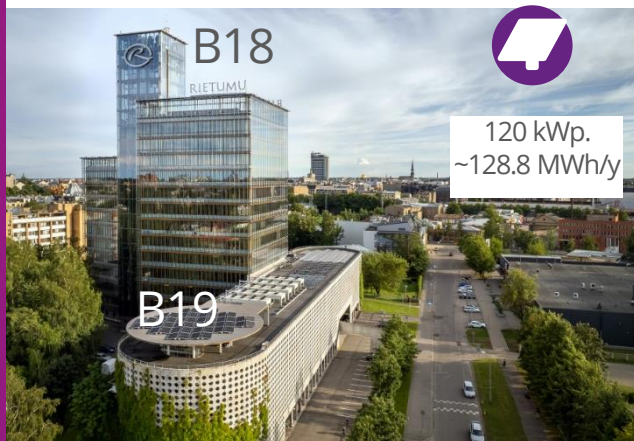
B8: 37.2
 B9: 35.3
 k€/month
 (savings)



Investment is shared.

- B8: 3.5M€ (21.7%), PB: 8yr
- B9: 1.5 M€(9.1%), PB: 3.6 yr

B18&19 - RCC Rietumu Capital Centre



Baseline



9.2 GWh/yr
(not PED)



110
k€/month
(electricity only)



670 tons
CO₂



4.12 from GRID
(> 90% B18)



GWh from
natural gas

SCENARIO RESULTS



Economic savings



Environmental impact



Local production



Primary energy
balance



Investment

1. PV in roofs (120 kWp in B19 shared excess only with B18)

2762.2 €/month (VS
364.3 €/month for B19
when does not share)

22 tons CO₂ reduction

128.8 GWh/yr
production of PV
No excess

8.8 GWh/yr
(no PED alone)

It's already there: but, it
was: 132k of inv. With 4
yr. of PB

3. Collective PV & HPS (15 MWp; sharing excess f & biogas^d)

B18: 67.8, B19: 0.27
k/month

B18: 0.7, B19: 0.002
k-tons CO₂ reduction

4.5 GWh/yr
production of PV

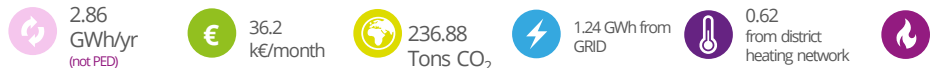
-0.35 GWh/yr
(PED)

B18: 5.4 M€,
payback in ~6.7
years

Building 1 – office



Baseline



Possible parking lots (B1)



SCENARIO RESULTS

- € Economic savings
- 🌍 Environmental impact
- ⚡ Local production
- 🔄 Primary energy balance
- € Investment

1. PV in roofs

877 €/month
3.56 tons CO₂ reduction
32.7 MWh/yr production of PV

2.8 GWh/yr
(no PED alone)

38 k€, PB: 3.66 years

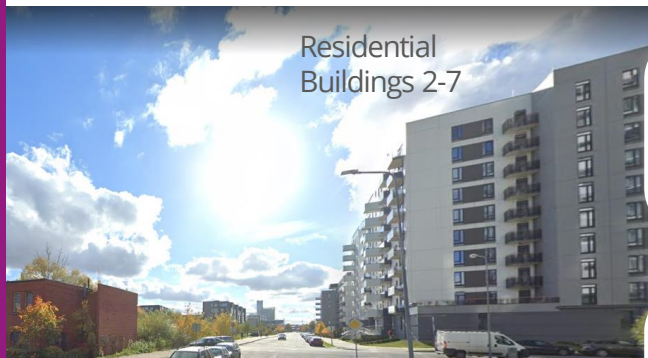
3. Collective PV & HPs (15 MW_p; sharing excess f & biogas^d)

20.3 k/month
0.25 k-tons CO₂ reduction
1.5 GWh/yr production of PV

-0.26 GWh/yr
(PED)

B1: 1.8 M€ (11.2%), payback in ~7.6 years

Residential buildings




Baseline

 5.07 GWh/yr (not PED)

 50 k€/month (126 €/month/dwelling)

 673.2 Tons CO₂

 1.42 GWh from GRID

 3.25 GWh/yr from district heating network



N°	Costs Savings (€/year / dwelling)	Investment (€/dwelling)
Building 2	175.6	2220.7
Building 3	958.0	4992.2
Building 4	1267.8	5811.1
Building 5	461.2	3537.9
Building 6	115.0	2447.4
Building 7	400.3	3532.2

SCENARIO RESULTS



Economic savings



Environmental impact



Local production



Primary energy balance



Investment

1. PV in roofs (120 kWp in B19 shared excess only with B18)

50 k€/month (100-300€ per dwelling per year)

16.3 tons CO₂ reduction

234 MWh/yr production of PV
No excess

4.7 GWh/yr (no PED alone)

278 k€ (534-1500€ per dwelling)
PB: 4 yrs

3. Collective PV & HPs (15 MWp; sharing excess f & biogas^d)

18.76 k€/month (563€/year per dwelling)

0.7 k-tons CO₂ reduction

2.5 GWh/yr production of PV

-0.41 GWh/yr (PED)

1.5 M€, payback in ~10 years (with an average inv. Of 3760€/dwelling)

Kindergarden - Buildings 13-16,20



Possible canopies (as sport area)



Baseline

2.1 GWh/yr
(not PED)

€ 18.5k
€/month

308 Tons
CO₂

0.48 GWh from
GRID

1.44 from district
heating network

0.13 GWh from
natural gas

SCENARIO RESULTS



Economic savings



Environmental impact



Local production



Primary energy balance



Investment

1. PV in roofs (120 kWp in B19 shared excess only with B18)

3053 €/month

7.5 tons CO₂ reduction

123 MWh/yr
production of PV
No excess

1.97 GWh/yr
(no PED alone)

148 k€ investment,
PB: ~4.5 years

3. Collective PV & HPS (15 MWp; sharing excess f & biogas^d)

6 k/month

0.3 k-tons CO₂
reduction

0.9 GWh/yr
production of PV

-0.09 GWh/yr
(PED)

0.5 M€, payback in
~8 years

Together
Everyone
Achieves
More

Your vision matters,
We want to hear from you



THANK YOU

Contact us: Andrea Gabaldón, Carla Rodríguez, Paula Serrano, Carolina Pastor

andgab@cartif.es

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www.smartcity-atelier.eu



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slido



Describe the session in one word

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

slido



What could be improved?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

