

A photograph of a large industrial facility, likely a power plant or refinery, featuring a complex network of silver-colored pipes, valves, and structural steel beams. The pipes are arranged in a dense, multi-level system, with several large, curved pipes being prominent. The background shows a series of arched openings in a concrete structure. The overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting an indoor or well-lit outdoor environment.

**TNO** innovation  
for life

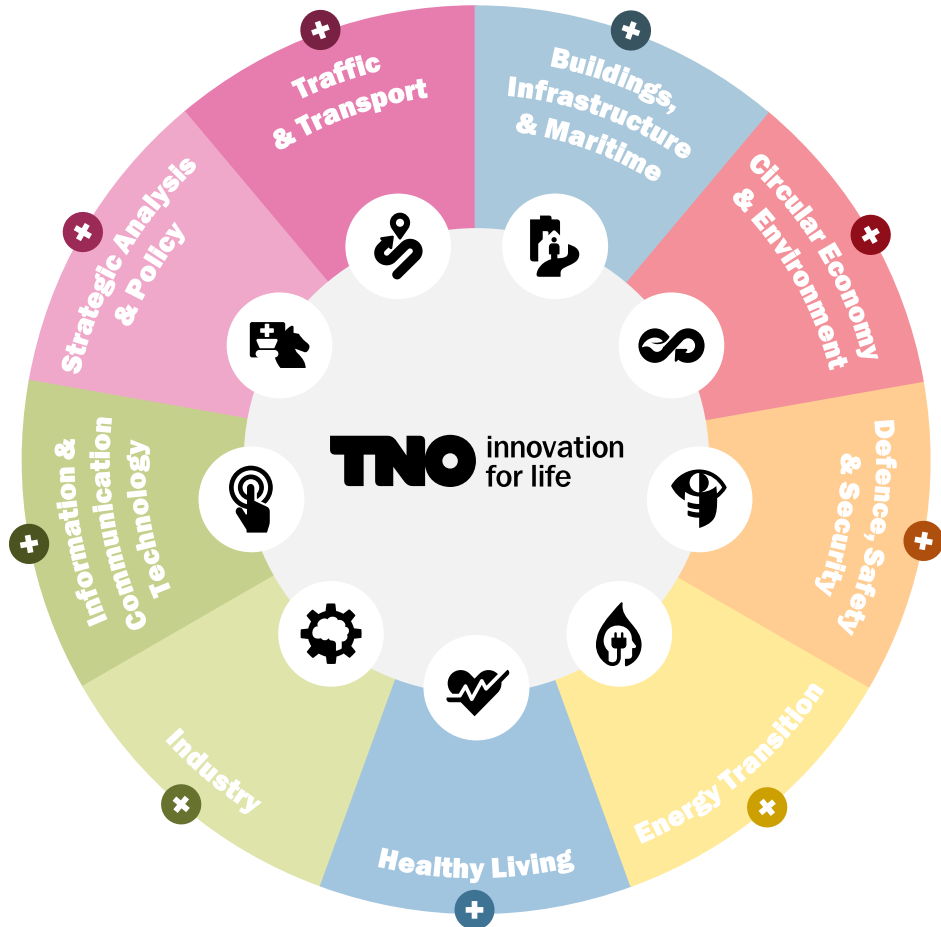
**INDUSTRIAL HEAT PUMP DEVELOPMENTS @TNO**  
**SIMON SPOELSTRA**



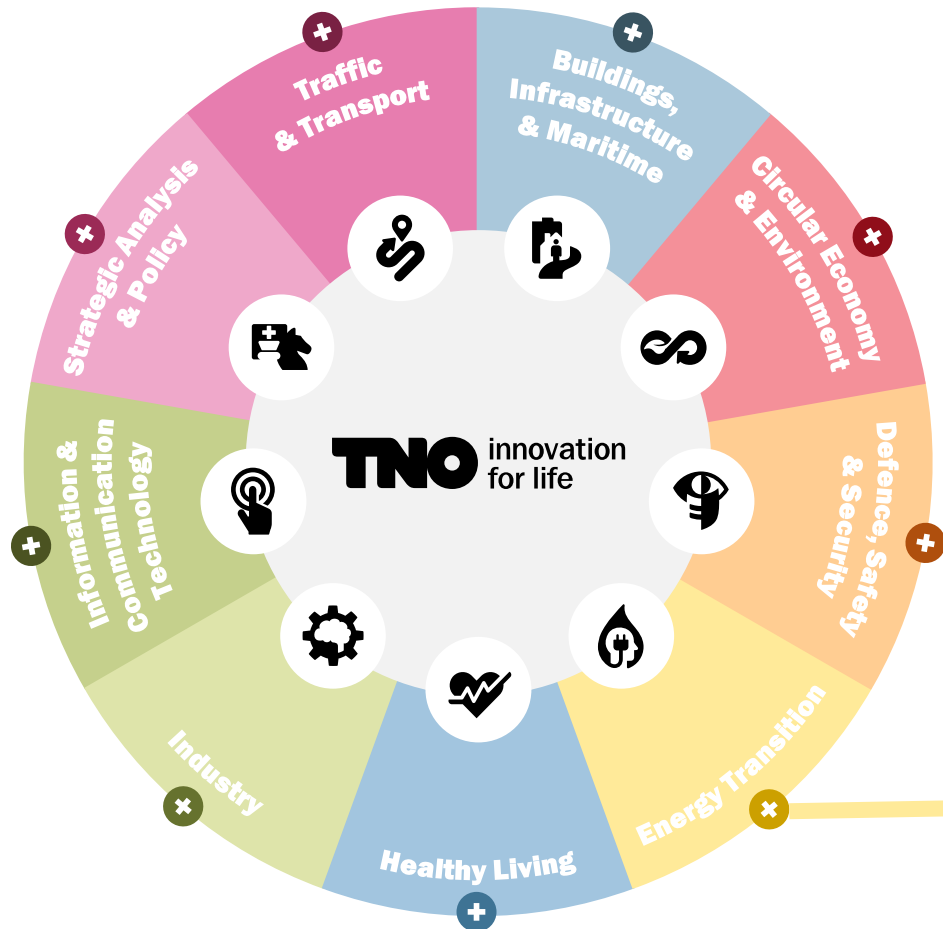
# › ONDERZOEKSLOCATIE PETTEN (OLP)



# DUTCH INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH THE NETHERLANDS



# FOUR ROADMAPS ENERGY TRANSITION



## Sustainable Subsurface

*Home to the Geological Survey of the Netherlands. Levering knowledge of the subsurface for the energy transition.*

## Renewable Electricity

*Developing and deploying expertise in wind and solar energy.*

## System Transition

*Enabling a just and socially inclusive energy transition.*

## CO<sub>2</sub> Neutral Industry

*Developing services and technologies for the a sustainable industrial sector.*



# ENERGY TRANSITION ROADMAP: TOWARDS CO<sub>2</sub> NEUTRAL INDUSTRY



Radically New  
Industrial  
Processes



Synthetic  
Fuels &  
Chemicals



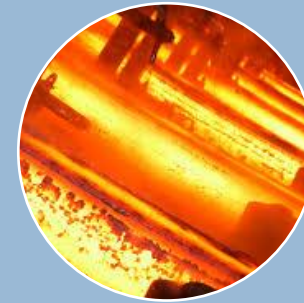
Biobased  
Fuels &  
Chemicals



Clean  
Hydrogen  
Production



Energy  
Infrastructure  
for Industry

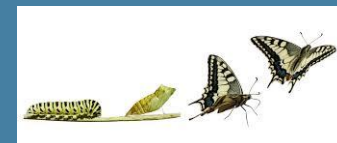


Sustainable  
Industrial  
Heat System

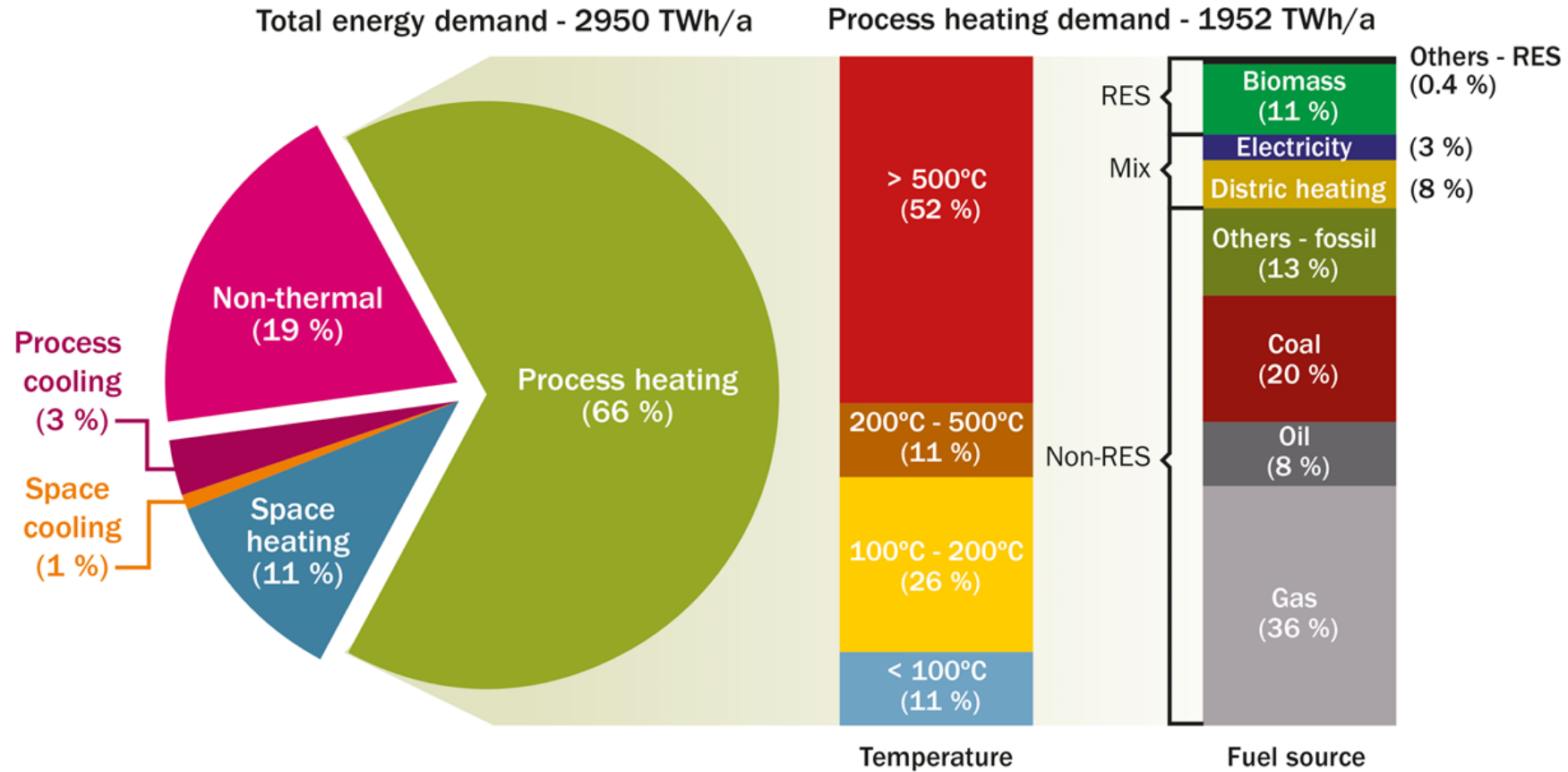


Industrial  
Carbon  
Capture

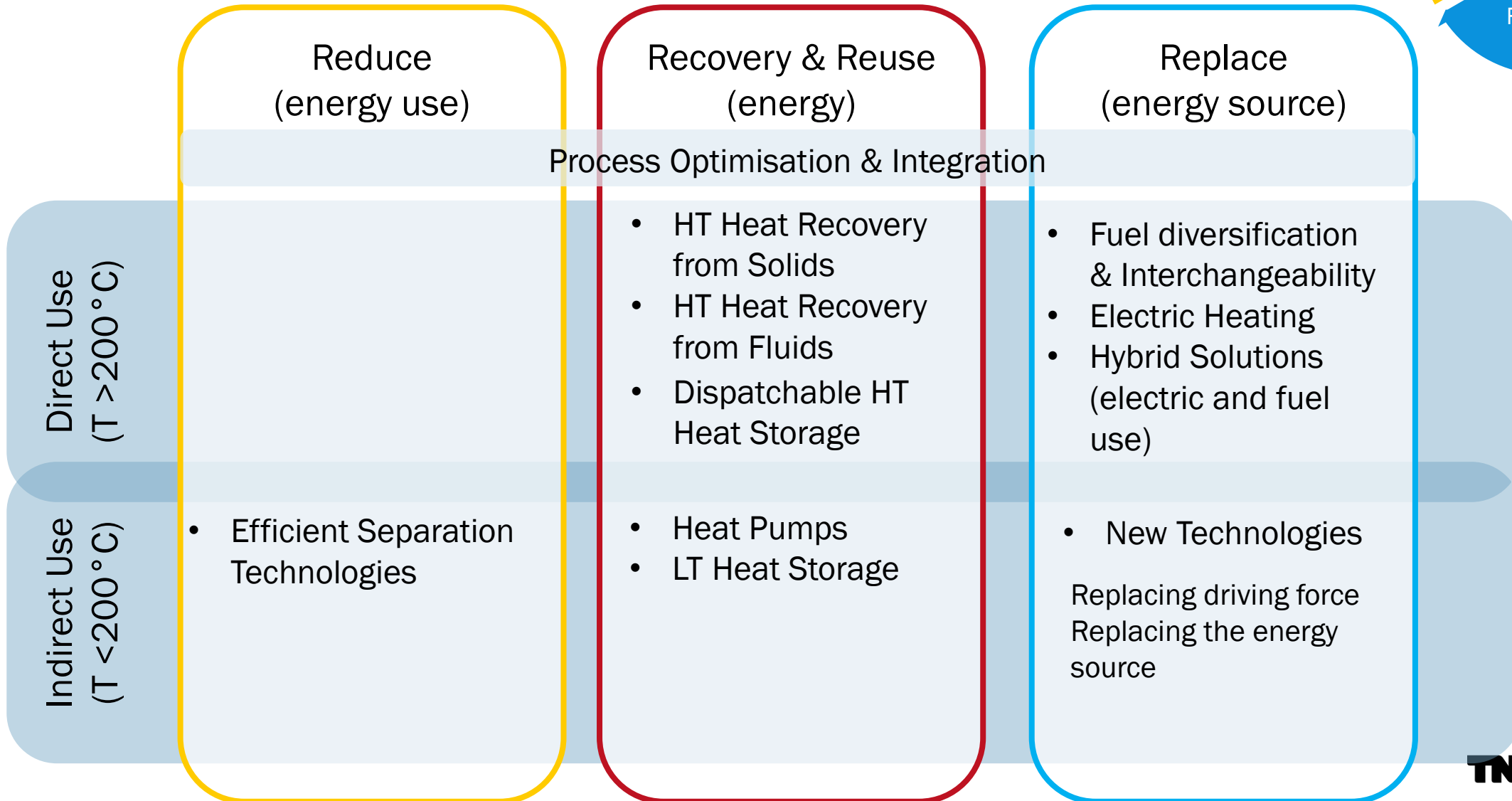
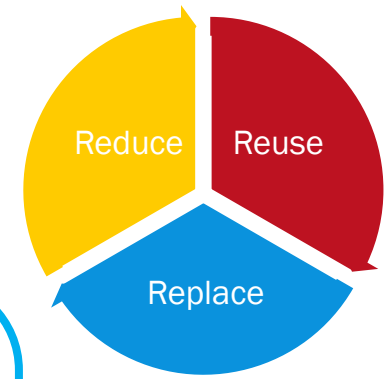
Industrial Transformation (multi-unit)



# WHY FOCUS ON SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL HEAT SYSTEM?



# R&D PROGRAM SIHS



# › THERMAL SYSTEMS

## 14 FTE

### › Knowledge

- › Industrial heat pump technology
- › Heat storage technology
- › Thermodynamics
- › Heat & mass transfer

### › Modelling

- › EES, Modelica/TIL Suite
- › Matlab, Python
- › Excel

### › Infrastructure

- › Carnot lab
- › Mollier lab







**TNO** innovation  
for life

# HEAT PUMP DEVELOPMENTS



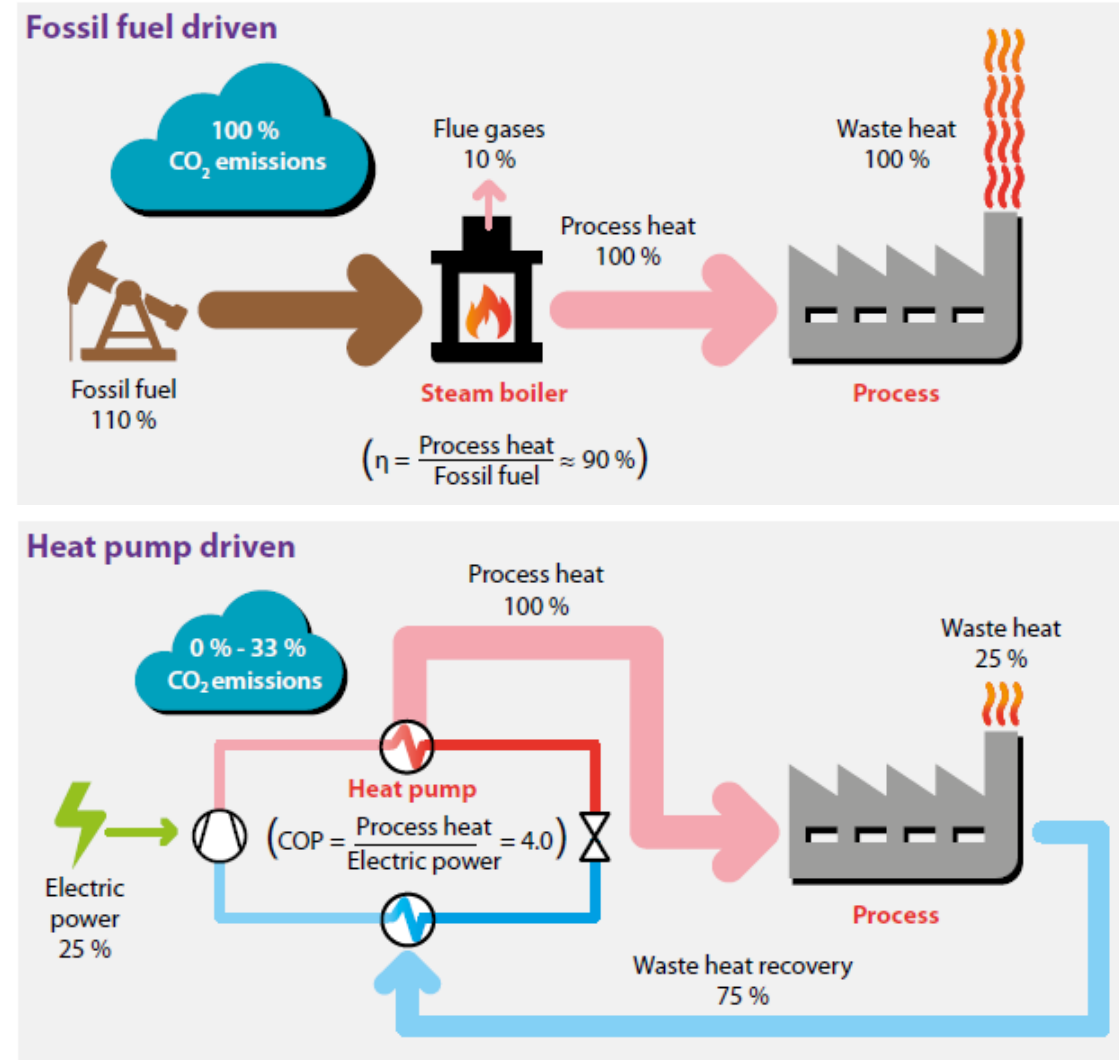
# INDUSTRIAL ENERGY USE





# › TRANSITION TO CIRCULAR HEAT

- › Structure of the existing energy system based around cheap and readily available fossil fuels
  - › Heat is cascaded once through the process
  - › Low temperature heat expended to environment
- › Lacking knowledge on heat pump integration
  - › Efficient, & flexible operation, contingency, etc.
- › Technology availability is limited
  - › Commercial availability to temperatures 90 °C → 120 °C
- › Economic constraints (CAPEX and OPEX)
  - › OPEX: Gas/Electricity price, CO<sub>2</sub> tax
  - › CAPEX: Heat pump, integration costs (1-10x heat pump)
- › Limited confidence in the technology



# › INDUSTRIAL HEAT PUMP MARKET

## TOP-DOWN APPROACH - NL

- › Top-down approach
  - › Energy use for heating chemical, refining, food, paper industry
  - › % of heat used < 100°C and between 100°C-200°C
  - › Assume source of waste heat is always available and of sufficient temperature

### › Theoretical heat pump market Netherlands

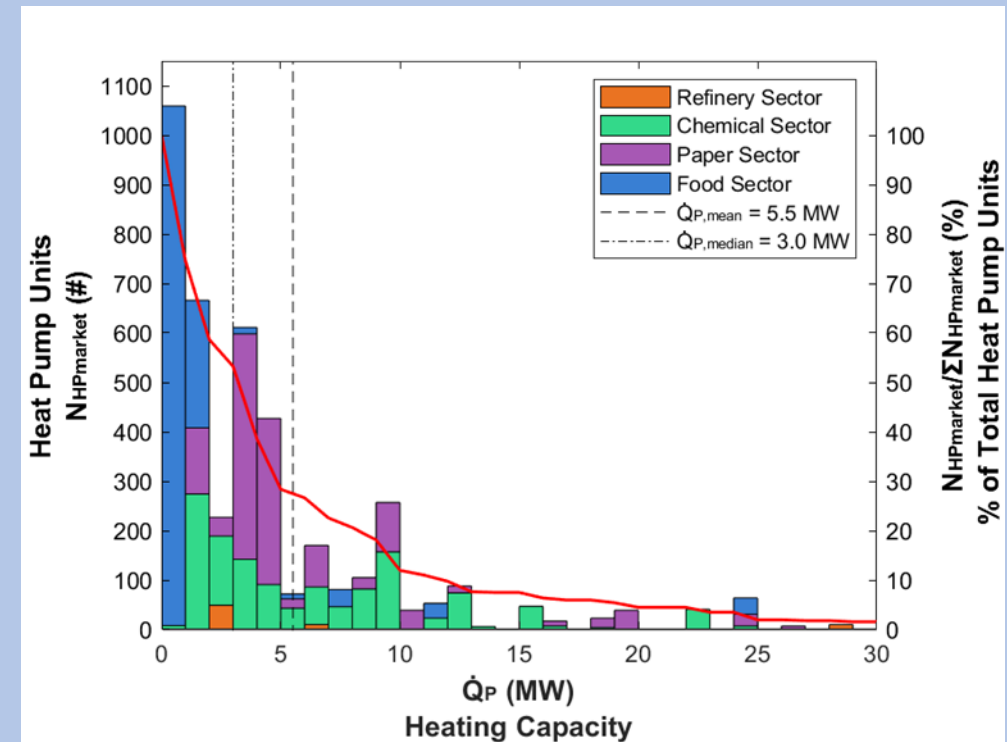
- › Current market 37 PJ or 1250 MW<sub>th</sub>
- › Future market 155 PJ or 5400 MW<sub>th</sub>

	< 100°C (PJ/a)	100°C - 200°C (PJ/a)
Refining	0	20
(Petro)chemical	0	87
Food	36	29
Paper	1	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>155</b>



# INDUSTRIAL HEAT PUMP MARKET BOTTOM-UP APPROACH – EU-28

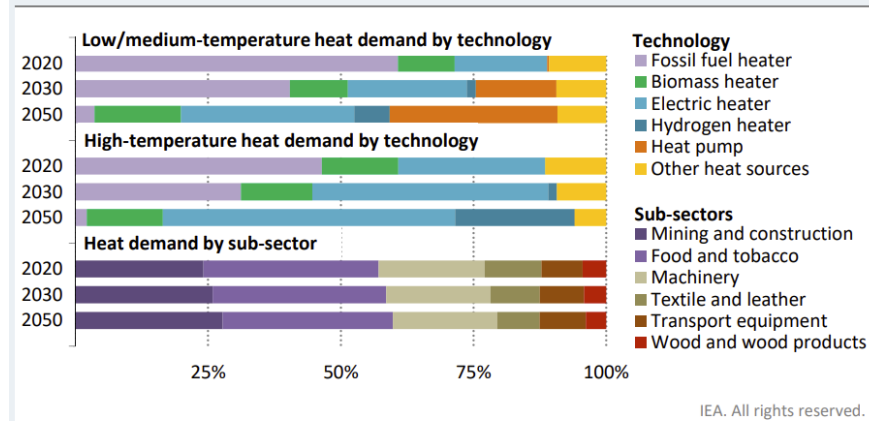
- › Heating/cooling profiles per production process
- › Distillation column database (chemicals + refining)
- › Paper industry
- › Food (brewery, milk, potato processing, sugar )
- › Typical plant capacities used to calculate typical heat pump capacities
- › Production statistics from Eurostat
- › Savings, current electricity system – all renewables
  - › Avoided fossil fuel use 371 – 724 PJ/a
  - › CO<sub>2</sub>-emission reduction 37 – 53 Mton/a
- › Market paper can be found [here](#)



	Thermal power (GW)	# units	Process heat (PJ/a)
Refining	0.5	69	14
(Petro)chemical	9.1	1291	283
Food	5.5	1463	98
Paper	7.9	1351	245
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>4174</b>	<b>641</b>

# IEA NET ZERO 2050 REPORT

**Figure 3.20** ▶ Share of heating technology by temperature level in light industries in the NZE



*The share of electricity in satisfying heat demand for light industries rises from less than 20% today to around 40% in 2030 and about 65% in 2050*

Notes: Light industries excludes non-specified industrial energy consumption. Low/medium-temperature heat corresponds to 0-400 °C and high-temperature heat to >400 °C. Other heat sources includes solar thermal and geothermal heaters, as well as imported heat from the power and fuel transformation sector.

Electricity accounts for around 40% of heat demand by 2030 and about 65% by 2050. For low- (<100 °C) and some medium- (100-400 °C) temperature heat, electrification includes an important role for heat pumps (accounting for about 30% of total heat demand in 2050). In the NZE, around 500 MW of heat pumps need to be installed every month over the next 30 years. Along with electrification, there are smaller roles for hydrogen and bioenergy for high-temperature heat (>400 °C), accounting for around 20% and around 15% respectively of total energy demand in 2050 (Figure 3.20). The rate of electrolyser capacity deployment is much lower than heavy industries, but the unit sizes will also be

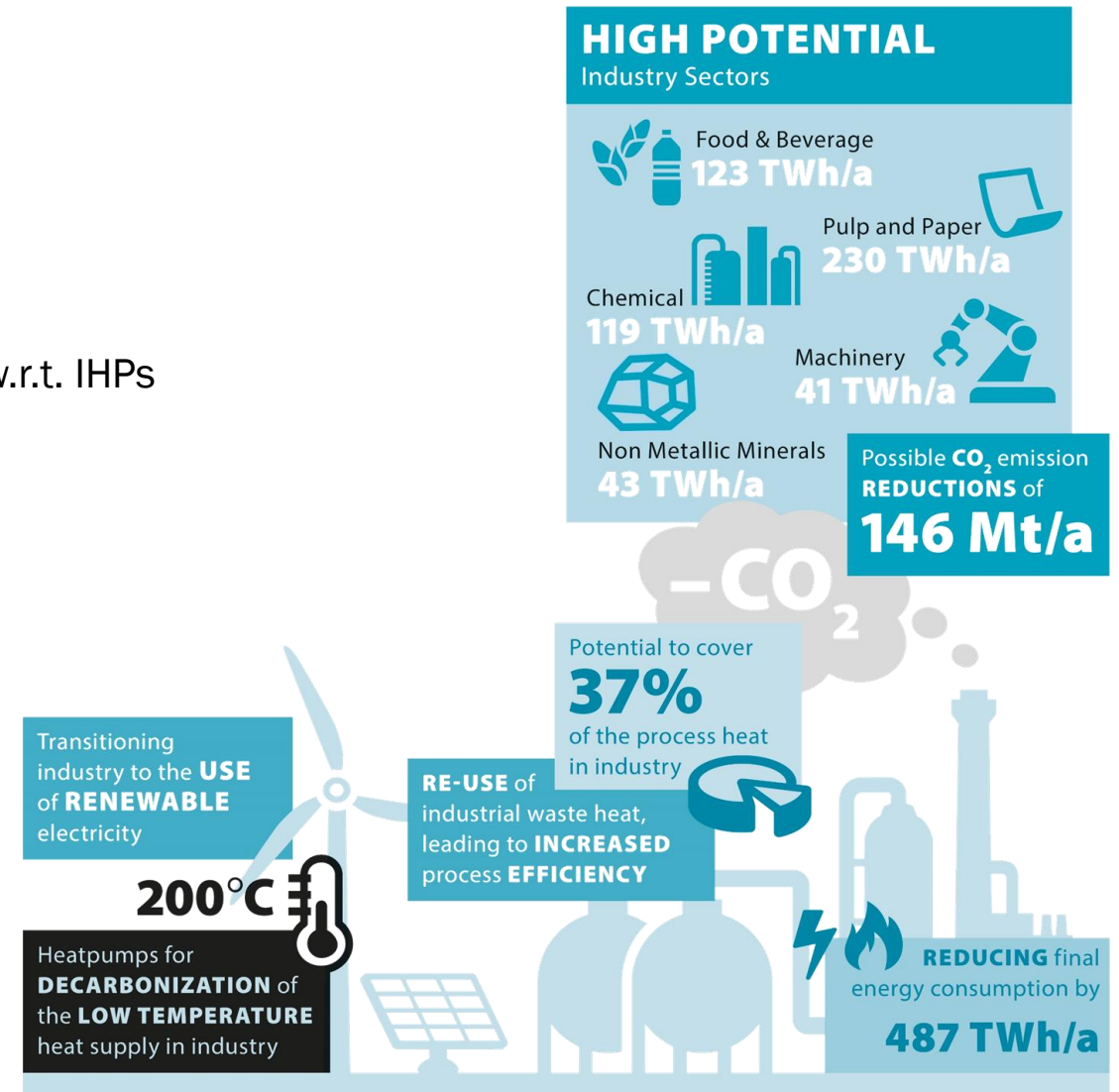


# › END-USERS CHARACTERISTICS

- › Well known end-user sub-sectors for heat pump integration
  - › Different products and processes → same drivers, challenges w.r.t. IHPs
- › Food sector for first application of heat pumps in industry
  - › Experience with technology

## DRIVERS FOR HEAT PUMP INTEGRATION

- › Positive business case, driven by:
  - › High energy prices (gas vs electricity)
  - › Internalised and external price on CO<sub>2</sub>
- › Increased penetration of renewables in the electricity system
  - › PEF 2.5 → 2.1 → 1.x
- › License to operate
- › Social elements
  - › Consumer awareness, dependency on Russian gas, etc.



## BUSINESS CASE

10 MW (16 ton/hr) steam (150 °C) required  
waste heat of 80 °C available  
8000 running hours

### › Steam boiler

- › Efficiency 90%
- › 11 MW natural gas needed
- › Energy use 317 TJ/yr
- › Energy costs 12.7 M€/yr (@ 40 €/GJ)

### › Heat pump

- › COP = 3
- › 3.33 MW electricity needed
- › Energy use 26.7 GWh
- › Energy costs 5.3 M€/yr (@ 200 €/MWh)

Yearly savings 7.4 M€/yr  
Assume investment = 1000 €/kW<sub>th</sub>, including integration => 10 M€  
Simple pay back time = 1.4 years

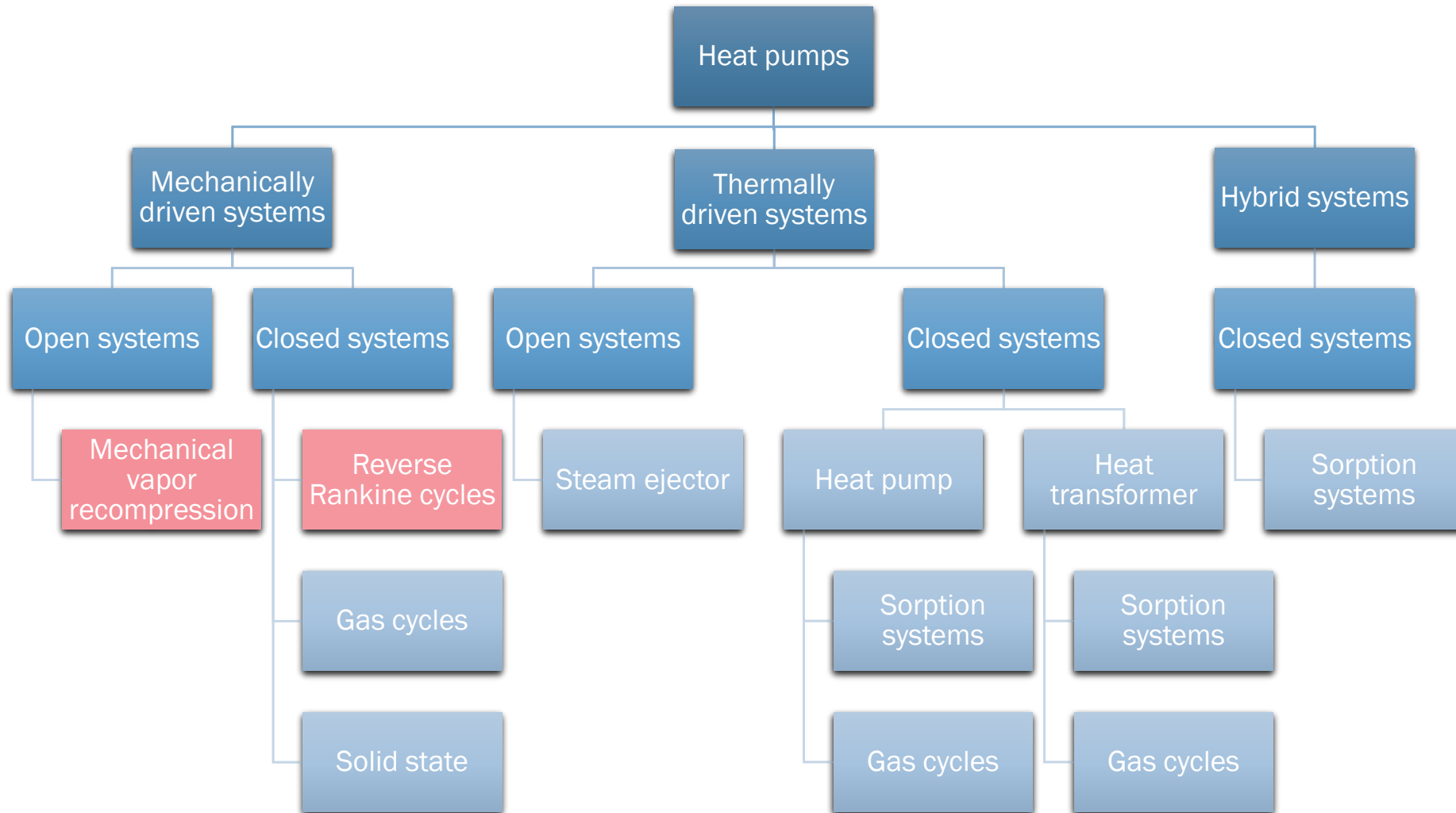


# › HEAT PUMP DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- › Temperature window
  - › Waste heat < 100°C
  - › Process heat > 100°C , up to 200°C
- › Performance targets
  - › COP > 50% of maximum (Carnot) efficiency
- › Unit size
  - › Standard sizes of 1, 2 and 5 MW
- › Cost targets
  - › < 500 €/kW<sub>th</sub> (heat pump skid)

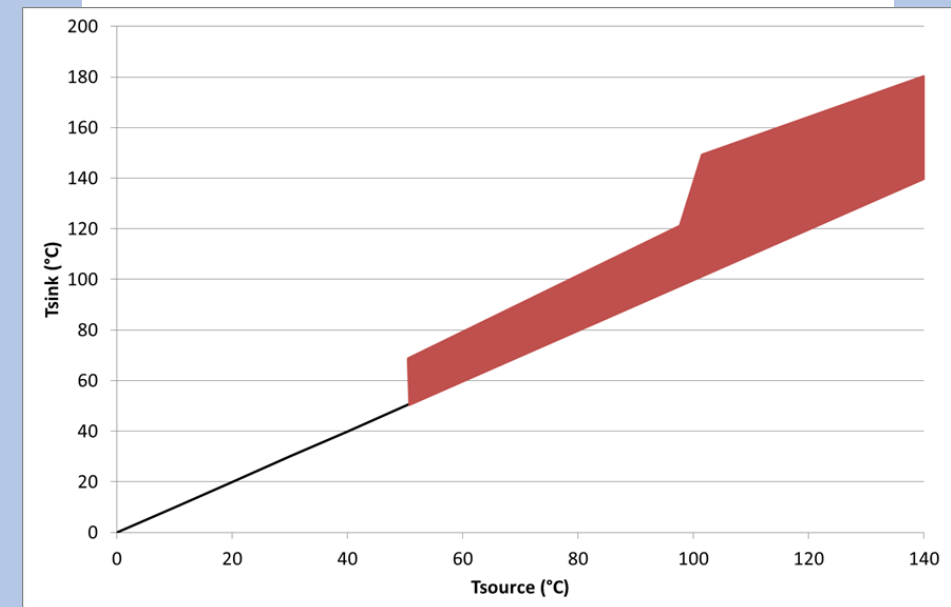


# HEAT PUMP CLASSIFICATION



# › MECHANICAL VAPOUR RECOMPRESSION

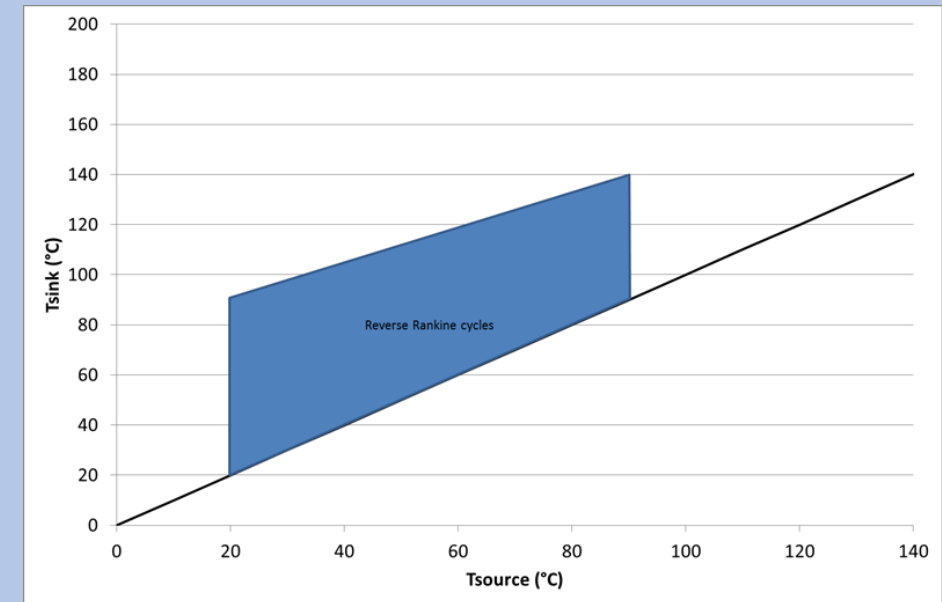
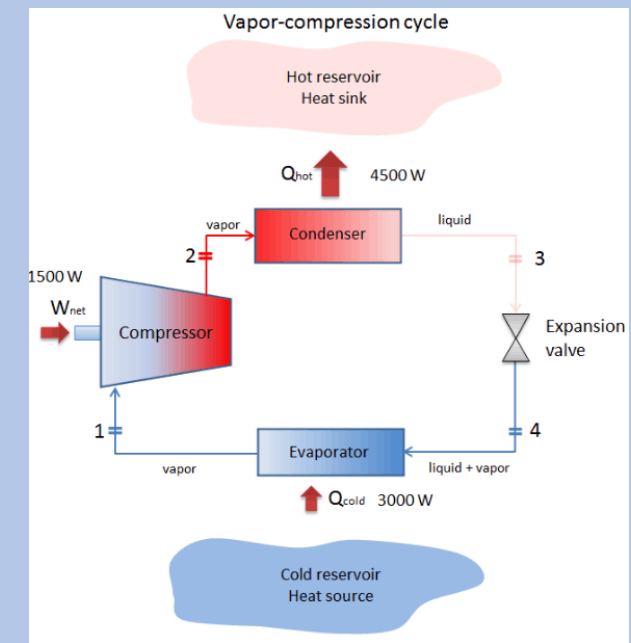
- › Direct compression of process medium to higher pressure & temperature
- › Applicability depending on process medium
- › No intermediate heat exchangers => high efficiency
- › Compressors
  - › Centrifugal compressor, large capacity, low pressure ratio
  - › Screw compressor, medium capacity, high pressure ratio
  - › Multistage
- › Applied in food & chemical industry
- › Best known example: steam compression



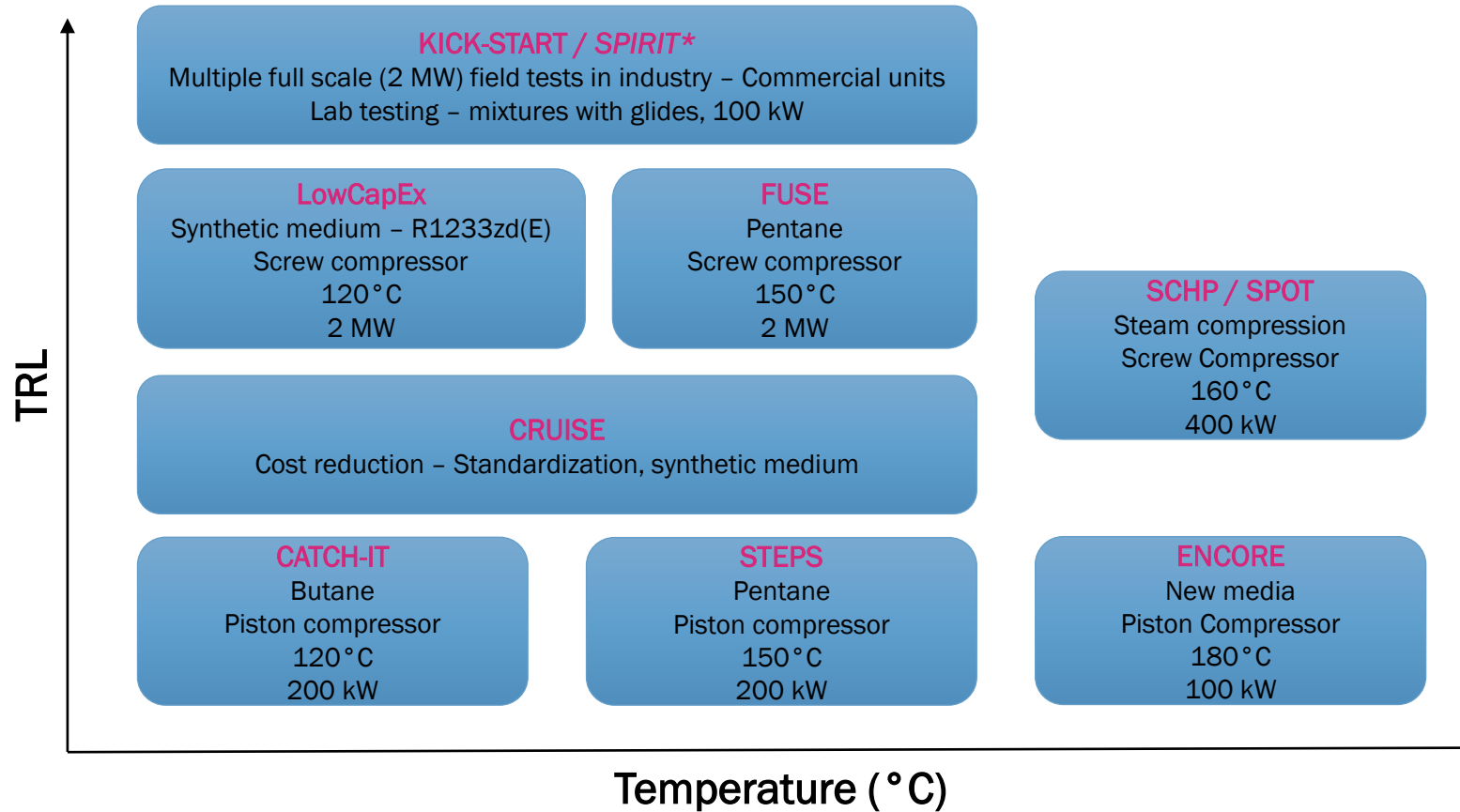


# › REVERSE RANKINE CYCLES

- › Technology originating from refrigeration
- › Operating range determined by working medium
- › Multistage compression for high temperature lifts
- › Refrigerants subdivided into synthetic and natural ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ , hydrocarbons)
- › Commercially available for sink temperatures up to  $120 - 140^\circ\text{C}$
- › Under development for sink temperatures  $> 140^\circ\text{C}$ , using either hydrocarbons or newly developed synthetic refrigerants



# TNO DEVELOPMENT ROADMAP

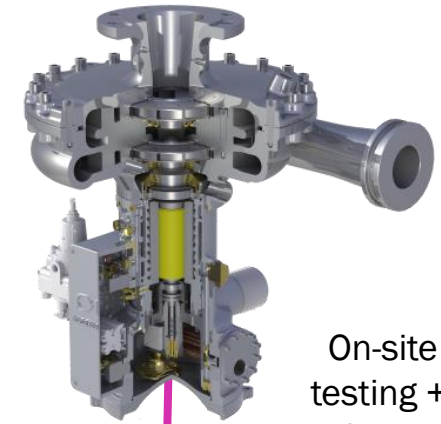


# INDUSTRIAL HEAT PUMP DEVELOPMENTS @ ECN / TNO

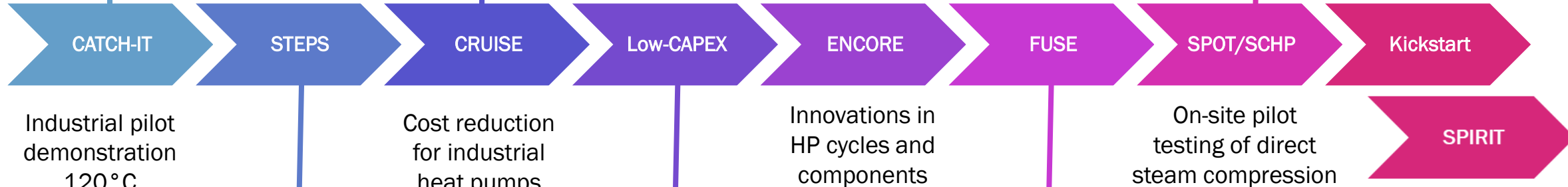
## A BRIEF HISTORY



On-site pilot testing  
150°C



On-site full-scale testing + Industrial demonstrations



Industrial pilot demonstration  
120°C

Cost reduction for industrial heat pumps

Innovations in HP cycles and components

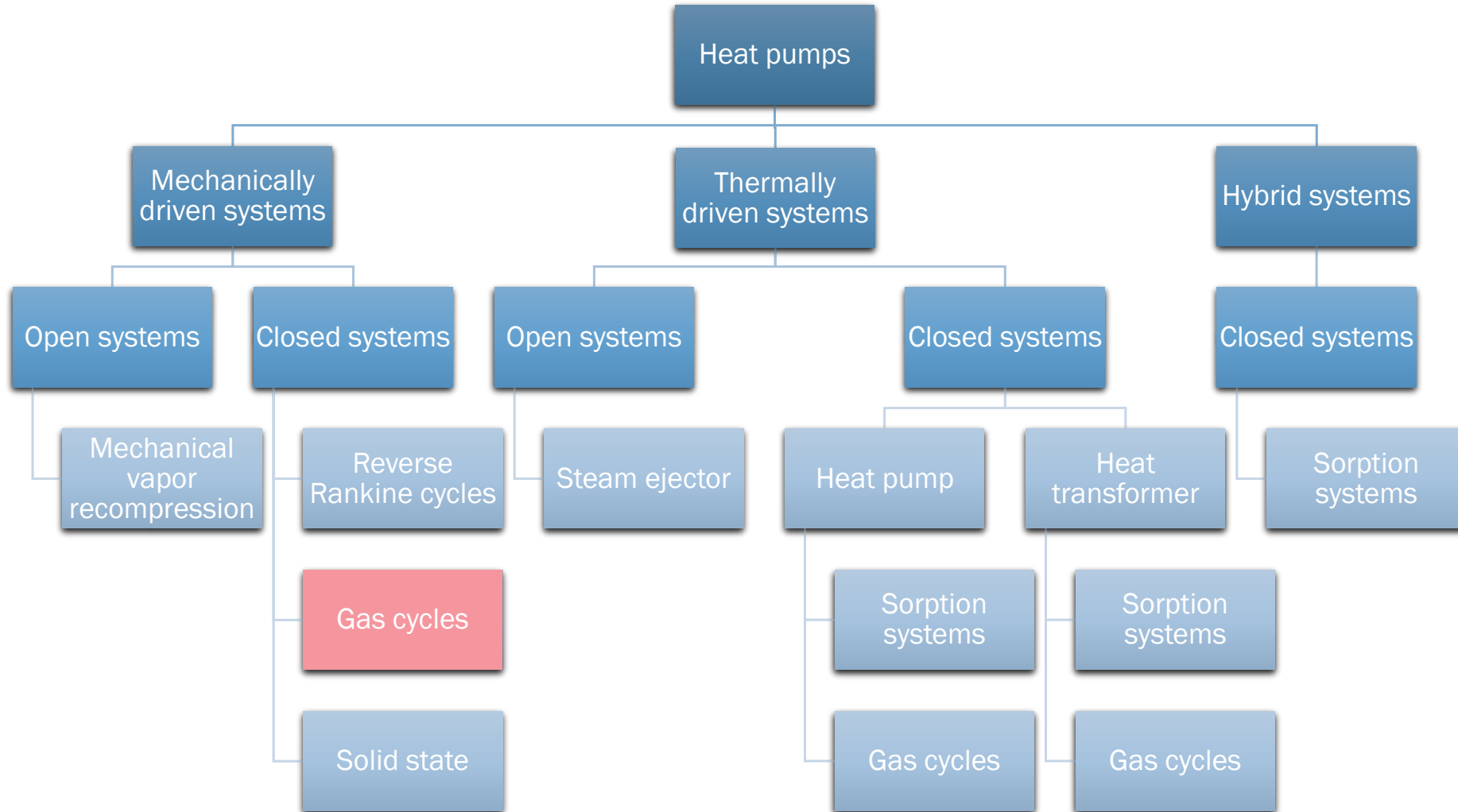
On-site pilot testing of direct steam compression



On-site full-scale (1 MW) testing:  
Natural working fluid

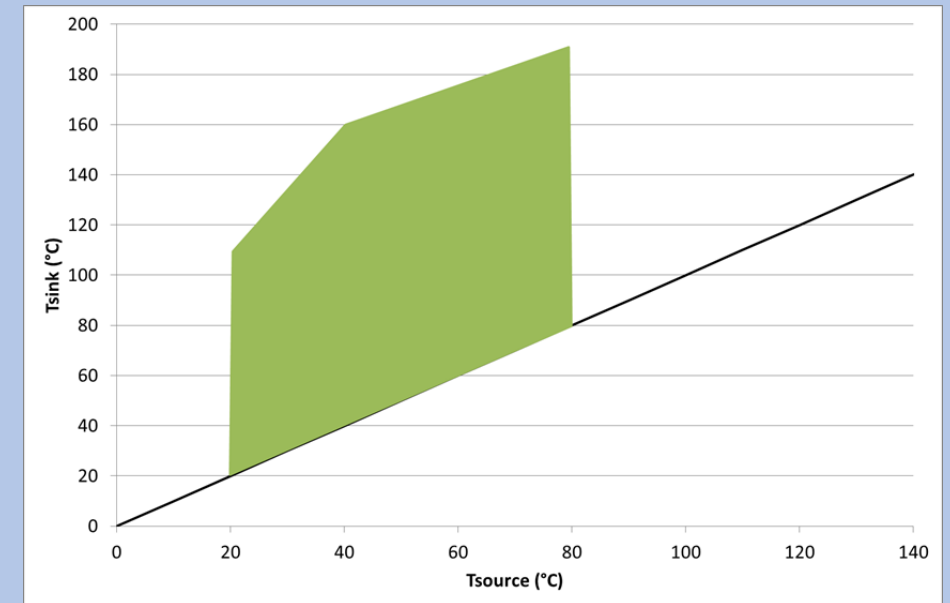
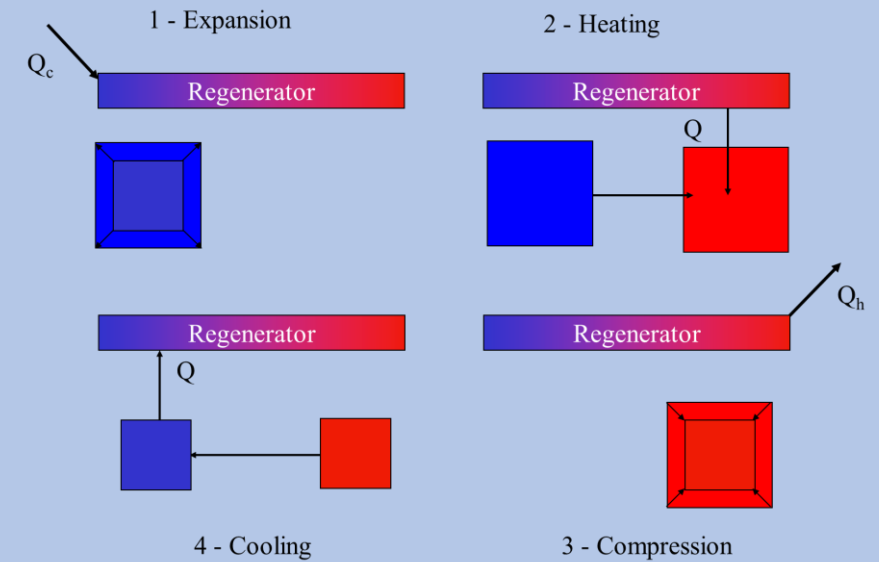


# HEAT PUMP CLASSIFICATION

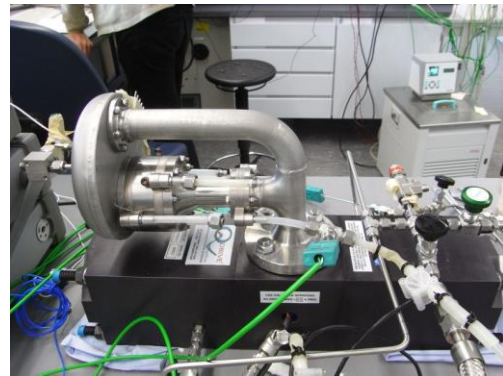


# › GAS CYCLES

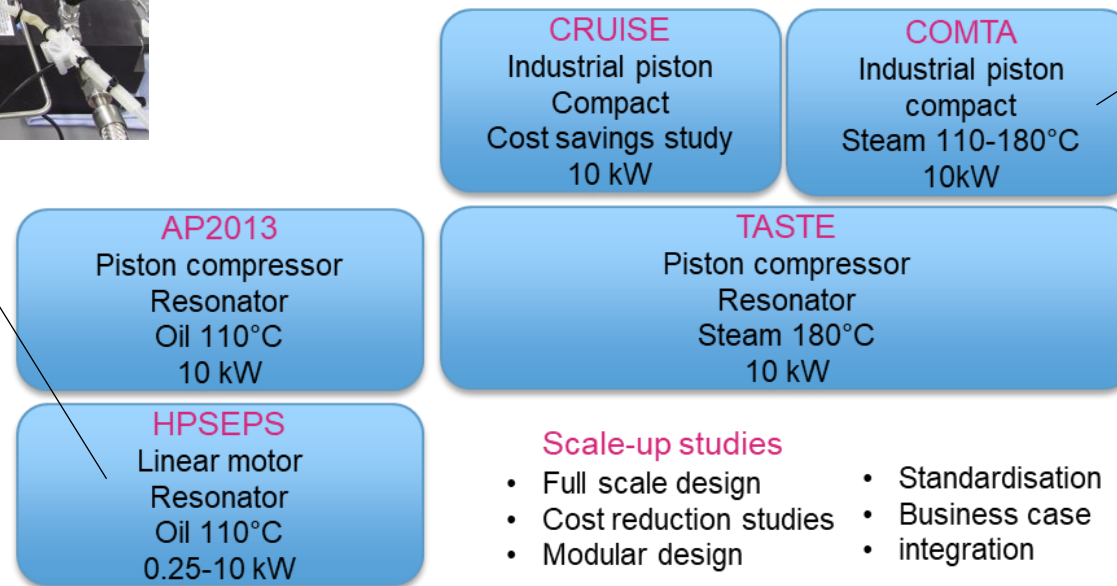
- › Use gas as working medium therewith providing flexibility in operating range
- › Working medium usually noble gas
- › Stirling/thermoacoustic, Brayton cycles
  - › Stirling heat pump commercially available
  - › Brayton heat pump (ECOP) entering market, no installation in operation



# › THERMOACOUSTIC HEAT PUMP DEVELOPMENT ROADMAP



TRL



Temperature (°C)



## › FINAL REMARKS

- › Large energy and CO<sub>2</sub>-emission reduction potential for industrial heat pumps
- › Multiple thermodynamic cycles available for heat pump applications.
- › Wide range of operating temperatures already commercially available in the market, however
  - › A temperature match does not necessarily indicate a match in capacity
  - › Technically feasible does not mean economically feasible
  - › Efficiencies are not included in the application area graphs and have large influence on economic feasibility
  - › Individual companies may impose specific requirements with respect to working media on their sites
- › Heat pumps fit in electrification trend and is a robust choice towards the future
- › Developments are ongoing on increasing delivery temperature, performance, and cost reduction
- › Large market in NL and EU (23 GW \* 1000 €/kW = 23 G€)
  
- › Read our (EU) white paper on relevance of industrial heat pumps for transition of industrial heat system  
<https://publications.tno.nl/publication/34636827/LyEUaZ/TNO-2020-heatpump.pdf>

› **THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION**

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for life