



The role that commercial heating can play on the road to **Net Zero**

Presented By: Dan Smith & Dr. Samira Saravi







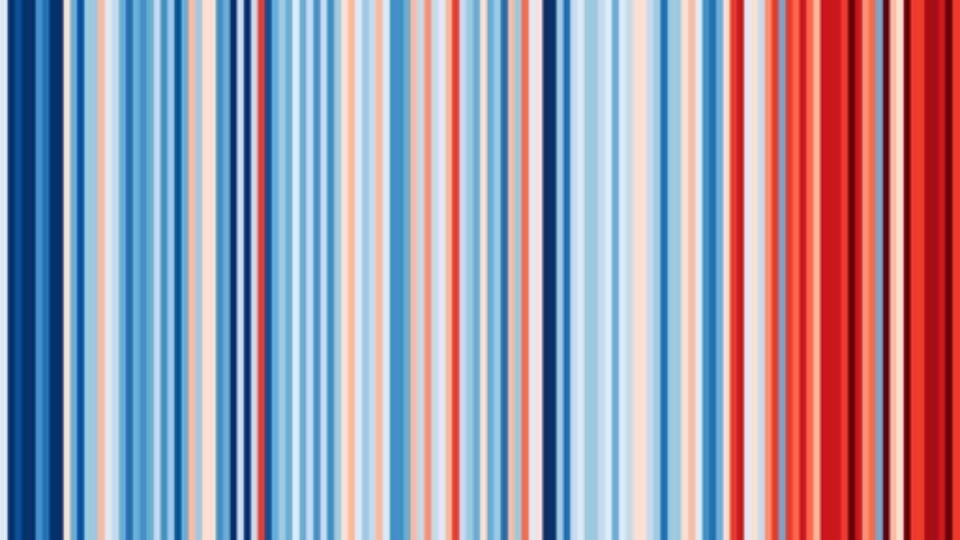


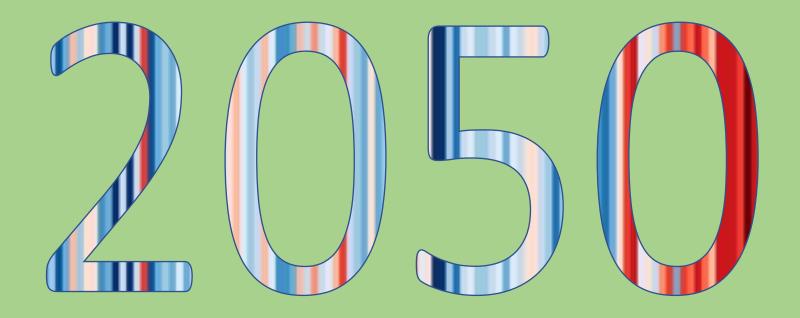
Dan Smith Sustainability and Construction Manager







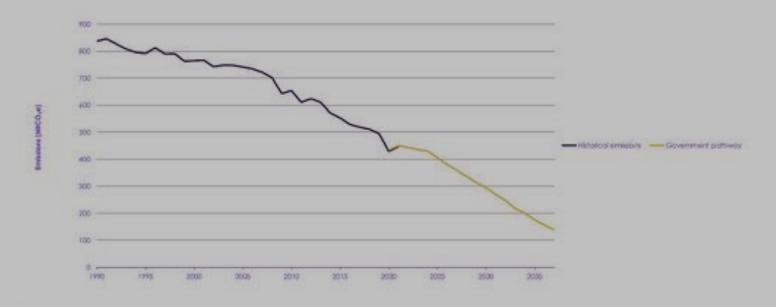






Government Net Zero Strategy

Emissions reduction needs to speed up





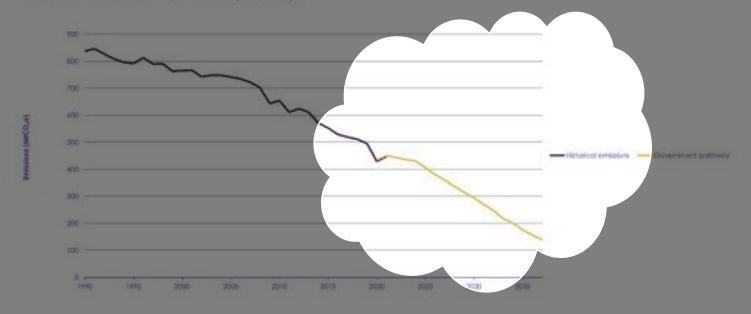






Government Net Zero Strategy

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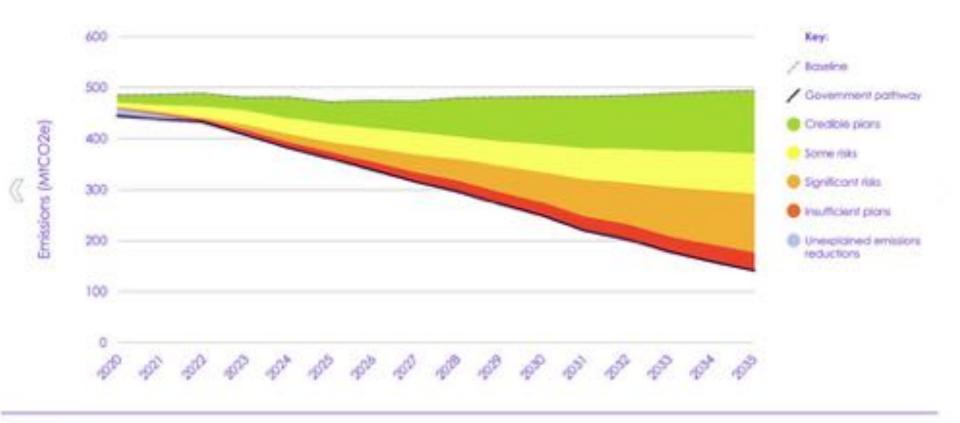








CCC's 2022 assessment of Government policies and plans An improvement, but risks remain





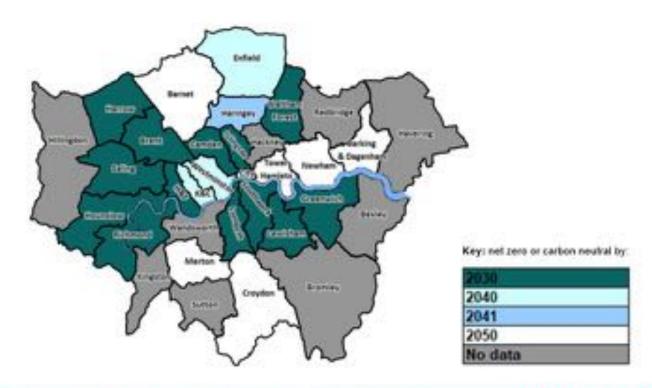




Local Authority Declarations



Local Authority targets for borough wide Net Zero.







Climate Action Plans (CAP)



As of January 2022, 27 boroughs and the City of London have published Climate Action Plans.

22 boroughs have fully published Climate Action Plans and 6 boroughs have published drafts (5 boroughs have Plans in development).

Meaning that all boroughs have already published or intend to publish a Plan.







MISSION



ZERO

"Delivering net zero is the industrial revolution of our time – and climate change the greatest threat"

"This is too important to get wrong".

Independent Review of Net Zero "Half the world's leading institutions and 40% of companies have made net zero pledges"





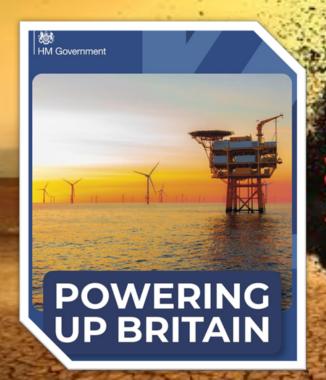




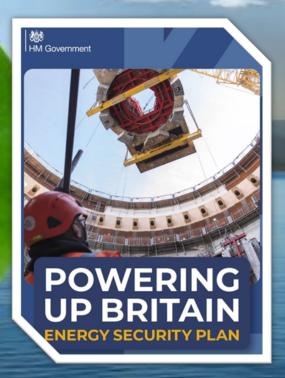




GREEN DAY ANNOUNCEMENT









BLUFF NEWYEALAND

5133 km EQUA

HOBART 1680 km

TITH POLE 4810 km

URK 9632 km KUMAGAYA 1403 km

784 km

STEWART ISLAND (OBAN)

35 km





LONDON

DNERGY

INITIATIVE

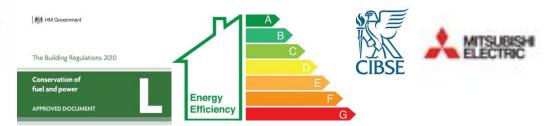
TRANSFORMATION





PERFORMANCE





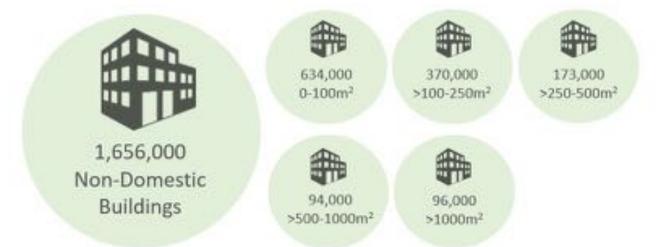












"The highest 6% of electricity consumers are responsible for 80% of electricity consumption, while the highest 4% of gas consumers are responsible for 80% of gas consumption"









A vital **Net Zero** role for commercial heating

Dr. Samira Saravi

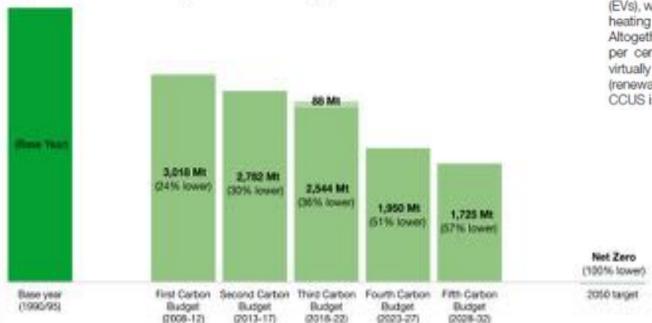




The race to Net Zero



Figure 1: UK carbon budgets and 2050 target



Electricity pathway: Under this pathway, electricity is the main source of energy in 2050. There are many more electric vehicles (EVs), we replace our gas boilers with electric heating and industry moves to cleaner fuels. Altogether this means we use around 80 per cent more electricity than today, and virtually all of it comes from clean sources (renewables and nuclear). In this pathway, CCUS is not used in the UK by 2050.

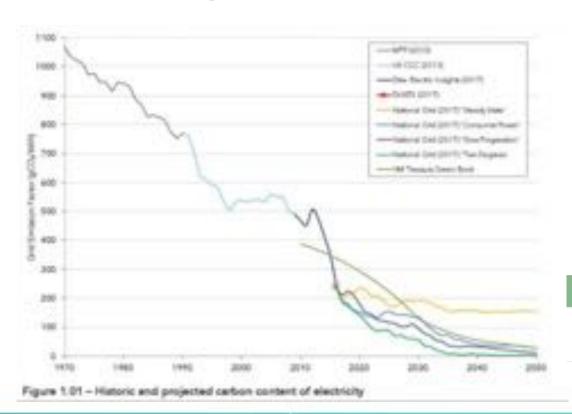






UK Electricity Grid







L1(b), L2 ONLINE VERSION

NOTE: For grid-supplied electricity, a CO₂ emission factor of 0.136kgCO /kWh and primary energy factor of 1.50lkWh₂/kWh should be used. All other CO₃ emission factors and primary energy factors should be taken from Table 29 (or Table 32 for district heat networks) of the National Calculation Methodology Modelling Guide.

0.136 KgCO2/kWh

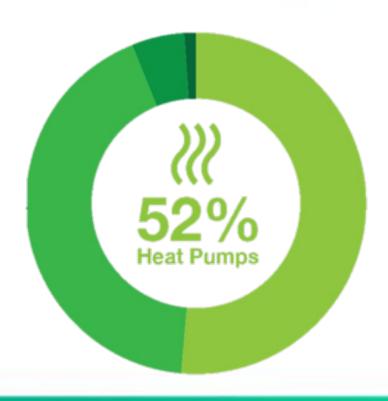




The Future of Heat



- There is no single solution to the low-carbon heat challenge.
- By 2050, the CCC believes that all UK heat demand should be met by low-carbon sources.
- Heat pumps 52%
- District heating 42%
- Hydrogen boilers 5%
- New direct electric heating 1%

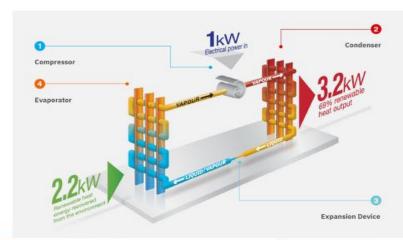




Heat Pump Technology











A heat pump for every application



- The widest range available in the UK
- Heat pumps available from 5kW to +1,000kW
- Deliver water up to 90°C
- Effective operation down to outdoor temperatures of -20°C







Embodied Carbon example - CAHV-R





For building and construction projects to achieve true Net Zero carbon levels, the embodied carbon footprint needs to be included in the calculation or we are at risk of neglecting a large amount of uptront carbon emissions.



CAHV-R450YA-HPB - Product Information

Type of product	W2W Heat Pump
Capacity of equipment (MW)	40
Product weight (kg)	359
Material breakdown for at least 95% of the product weight? (Y/N)	Y
Service life of the product (years)	15
Type of refrigerant	R454C
Refrigerant GWP*	148
Energy consumption of the factory per unit of product (KWN)	15.26
Location of manufacture	Japan
Product Complexity	Category 3: High
907.445	



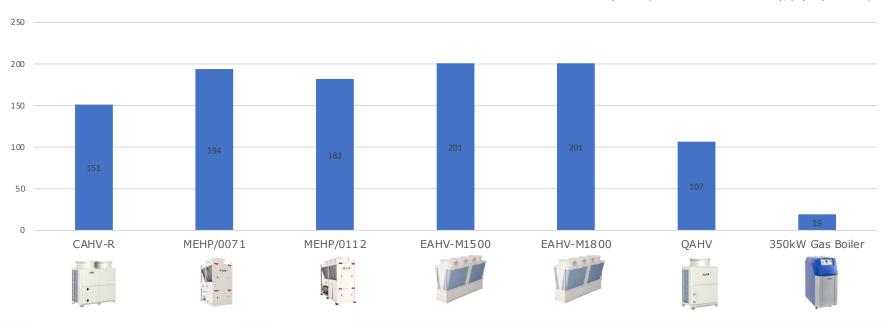




Embodied Carbon per kW



Embodied Carbon per kW = (CIBSE TM65 Mid-Level calculation) / (Capacity at A-5W55)



■ Embodied Carbon per kW (kgCO2e/kW)





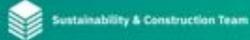
Whole Life Carbon per kW

MITSUBISHI

WLC per kW = (Embodied Carbon per kW) + (Operational Carbon / P_{rated} Capacity)

Unit	Prated Capacity	Annual Energy Consumption
CAHV-R	27 kW	17161 kWh
MEHP/0071	48 kW	29687 kWh
MEHP/0112	82 kW	49600 kWh
EAHV-M1500	130 kW	93223 kWh
EAHV-M1800	130 kW	93223 kWh







Application























Community Heating

MITSUBISHI

- Leaf Street, Manchester (105 newbuild homes) – 8 x Ecodan CAHV ASHPs
- Social Housing, Essex (160 newbuild apartments) – 10 x Ecodan CAHV ASHPs
- Social Housing tower block,
 Scotland (150 apartments in refurbished tower block) – 10 x
 Ecodan CAHV ASHPs











Education



- University of Salford
 4 x AW-HT heat pump chillers
 1 x i-BX chiller
- St Andrew's Primary School,
 Chedworth, Gloucestershire –
 SALIX Funding for 4 x Ecodan
 PUZ ASHPs
- Arley Primary School,
 Warwickshire 3 x Ecodan CAHV
 ASHPs











Health



- 265-bedded Northern Hospital
 2 x i-FXQ heat pump chillers
 1 x 1,400kW i-FOCS heat
 pump chiller (replaces 1980's
 boiler and steam distribution
 system)
- Local Health Centre, South
 London 3 x Ecodan CAHV
 ASHPs (replaces gas boilers)









Leisure



- St Sidwells Leisure Centre,
 Exeter 1 x Integra EW-HT heat
 pump chiller & 1 x Integra NX-Q
 chiller
- The Wave, surfing school, Bristol
 6 x Ecodan CAHV ASHPs
- Football Sports Centre, Yorkshire
 2 x QAHV CO₂ ASHPs











Further Assistance



- White papers
- Technical Guides
- CPD Guides













Any Questions?

Dan Smith & Dr. Samira Saravi



