



DEPARTMENT FLOW, HEAT & COMBUSTION MECHANICS RESEARCH GROUP < ... >

DESIGN RULES AND PRE-STANDARD

CALCULATIONS FOR ENERGY STORAGE

TECHNOLOGIES IN BUILDINGS

Brussels 27 September 2017

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Burnay Price 2016

RENEWABLE ENERGY















SOLAR FRACTION FOR HEATING AND APPLIANCES

Solar Fraction

$$= 100 x \left(1\right)$$

energy from the grid

electrical energy demand heat pump without storage + energy appliances



PARAMETERS

- Surface PV [m²]
- Volume thermal energy storage [I]
- Capacity electrical storage [Wh]
- Energy use appliances [kWh/a]
- Energy performance building [kWh/m²a]
- Building size [%]
- Energy efficiency inverter PV [%]
- Energy efficiency PV panels [%]



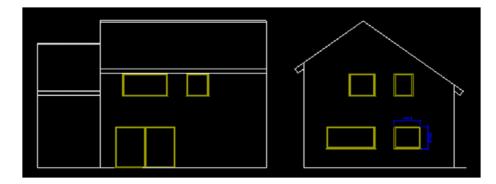
BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Detached house

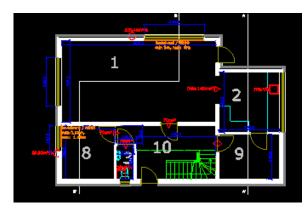
147 m² heated surface Uccle Under floor heating Heat pump

- Building size: 50% 100% 150% 200%
- Energy Performance Building:

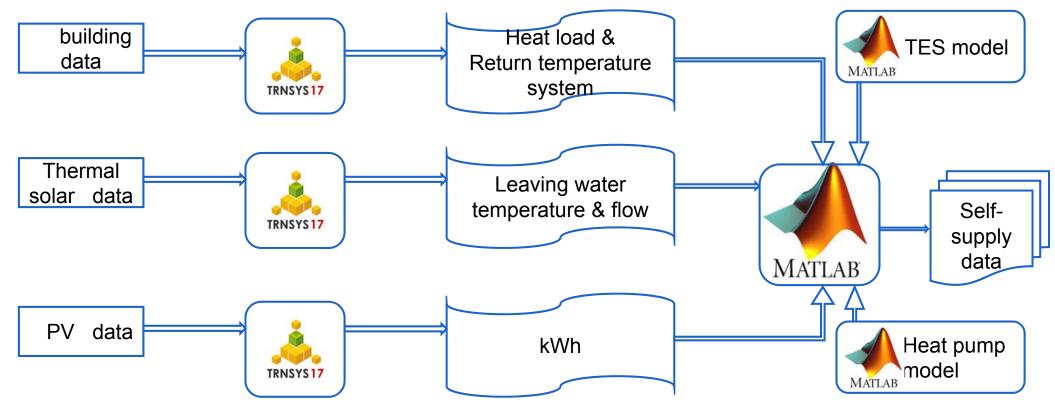
▶15 kWh/m²a
▶30 kWh/m²a
▶60 kWh/m²a







METHODOLOGY





METHODOLOGY - CONTROL SYSTEM

- DHW profile : guidelines Ecodesign
- Appliances profile: data Linear project
- Battery efficiency: 90%
- Priority DHW
- Direct heating has priority to thermal energy storage
- Battery is only used for appliances and direct heating
- Use of battery has priority to use of thermal energy storage as long as battery charge > 50%
- Maximum temperature thermal energy storage: 50°C
- No thermal energy storage during summer
- Time step simulations: 0,05 h



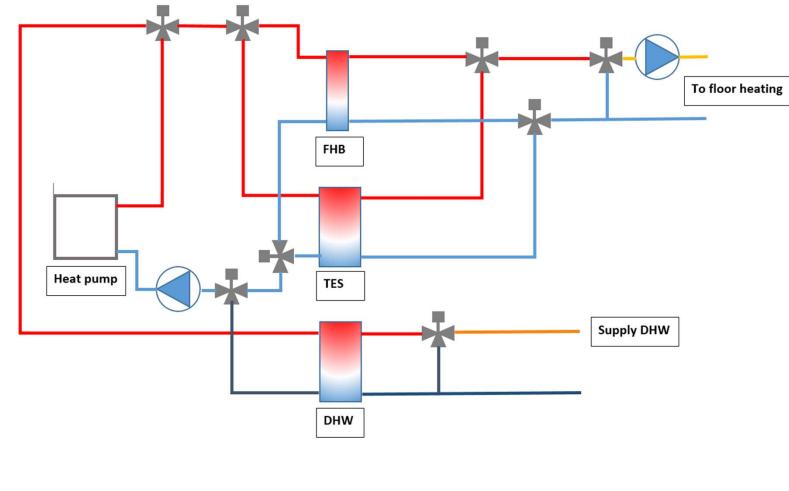
APPLIANCES

Field test: Linear project (2009-2014)

- Family : 2 adults, 2 children
- Detached building
- Gas heating for building and DHW
- Electric cooking
- Measurement : time step 15min, during 2 years
- Total electricity use:
 - Case 1: 5011 kWh/year
 - Case 2: 2505 kWh/year (data 'case 1'/2)
 - Case 3: 1253 kWh/year (data 'case 1'/4)

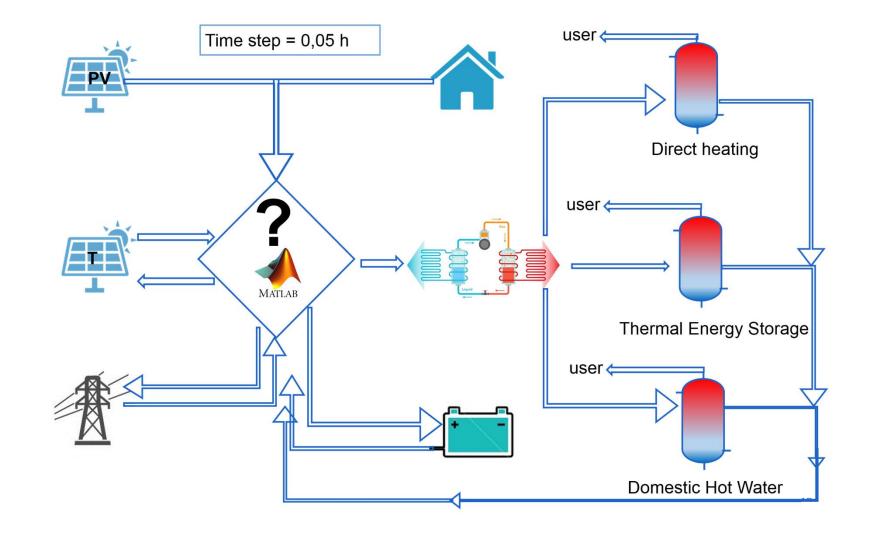


HYDRAULIC SCHEME



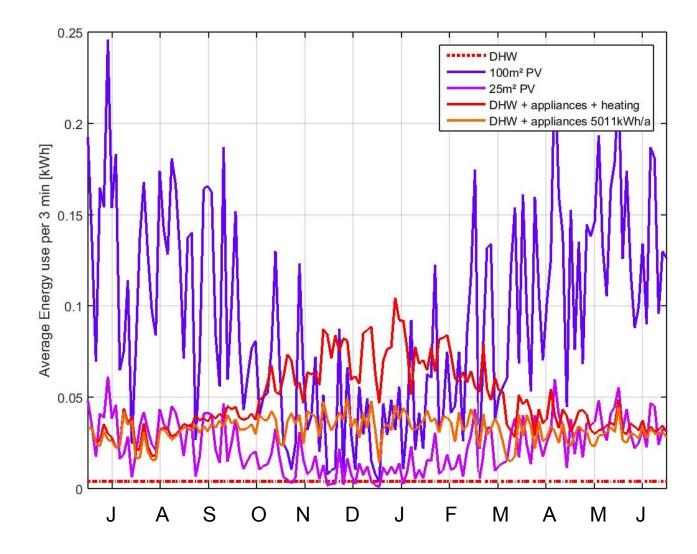


<u>METHODOLOGY – SYSTEM FLOW CHART</u>



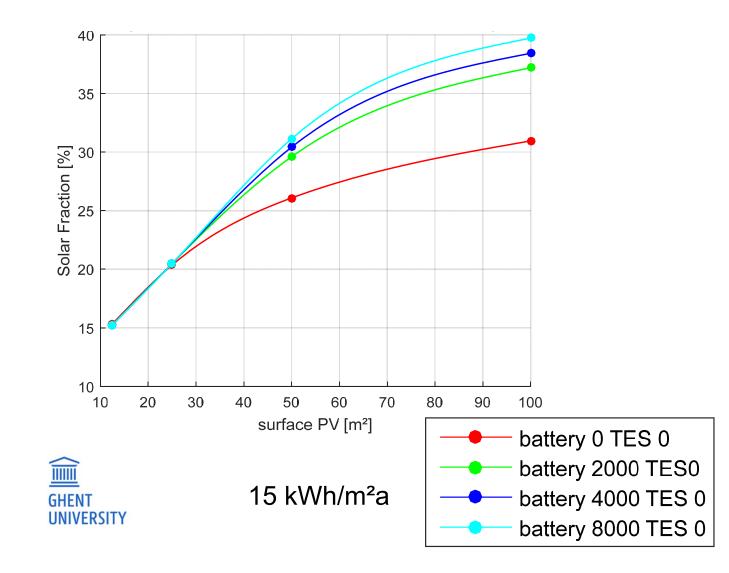


<u>HEATING DEMAND + DHW + APPLIANCES</u>

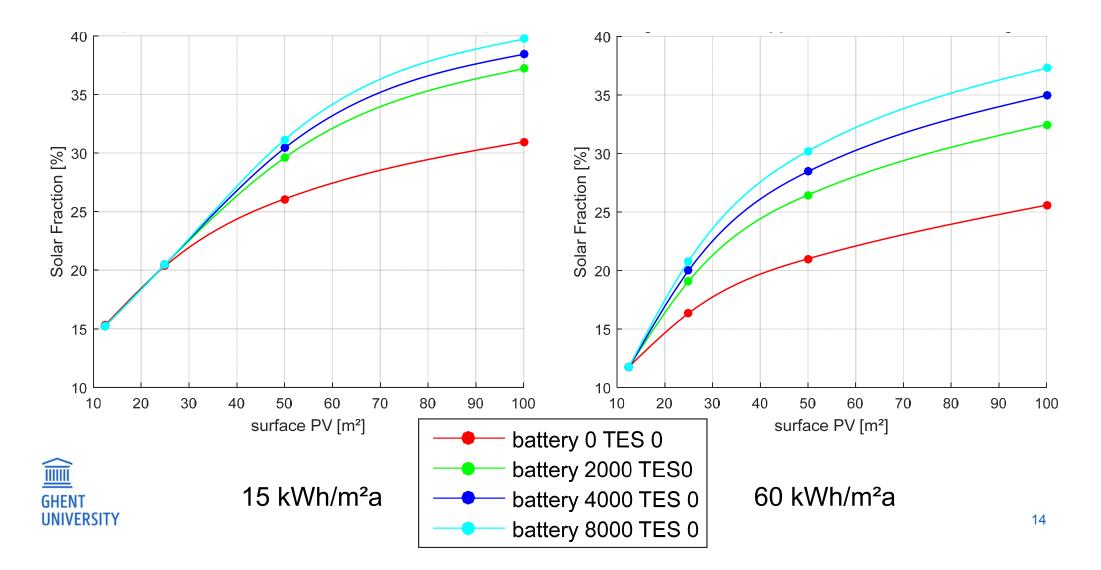




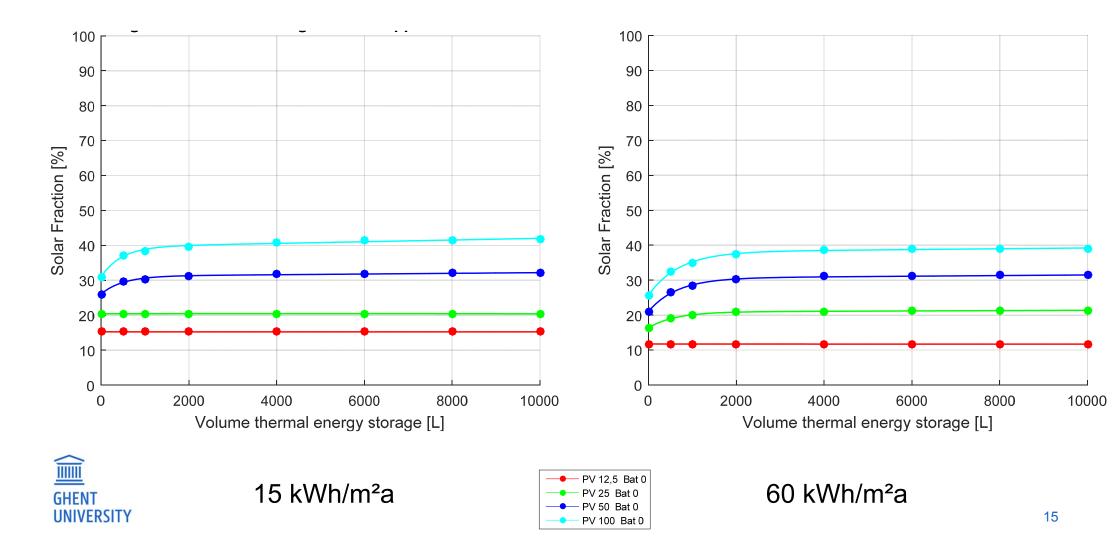
THERMAL STORAGE



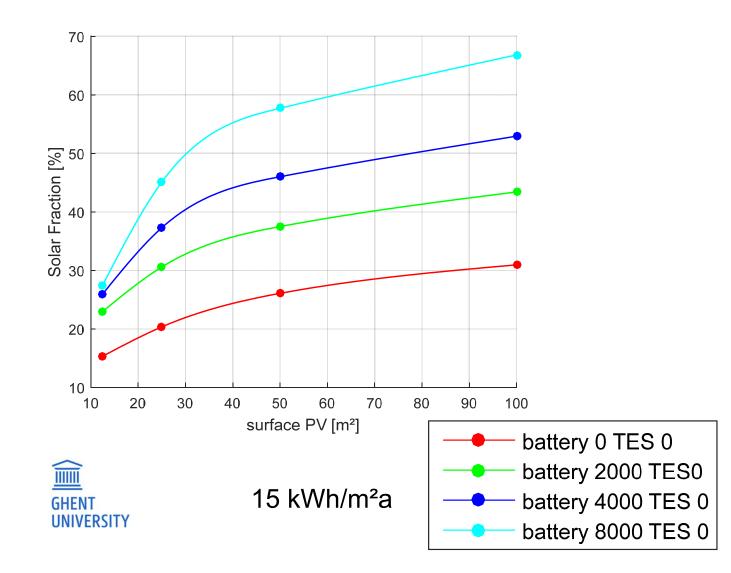
THERMAL STORAGE



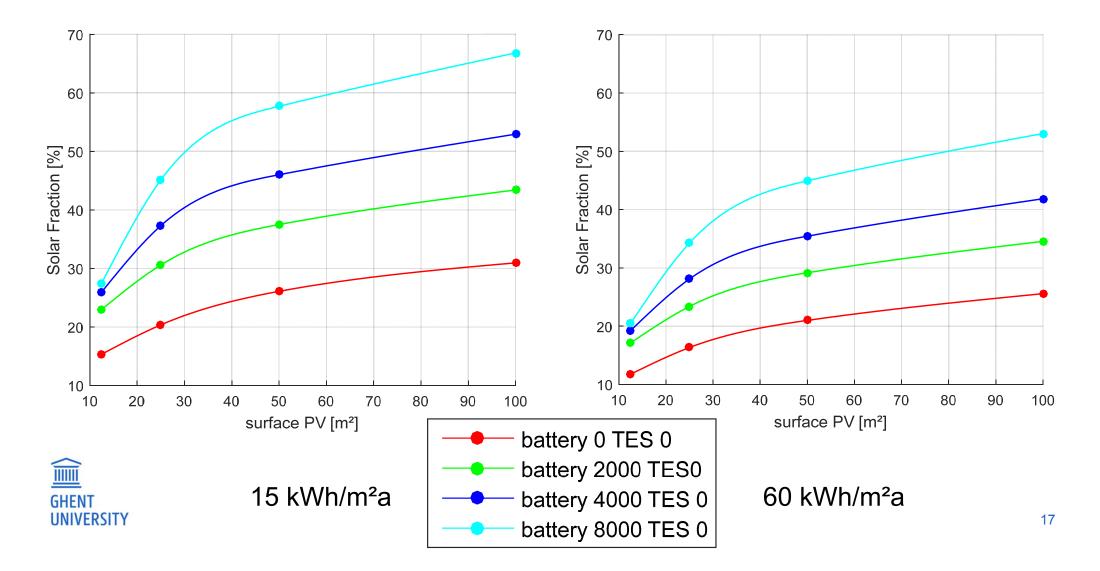
THERMAL STORAGE



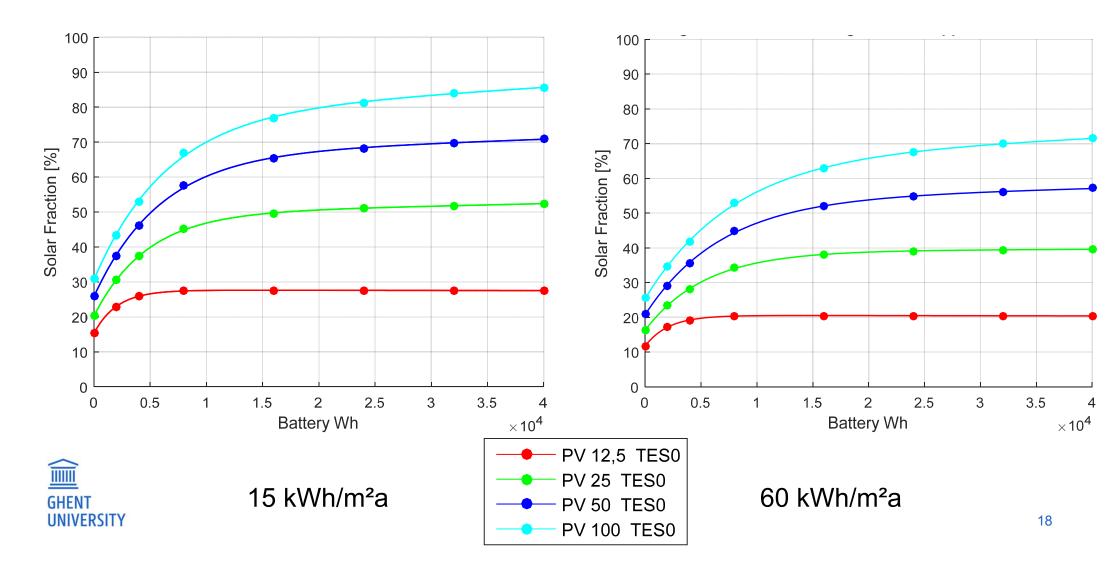
ELECTRICAL STORAGE



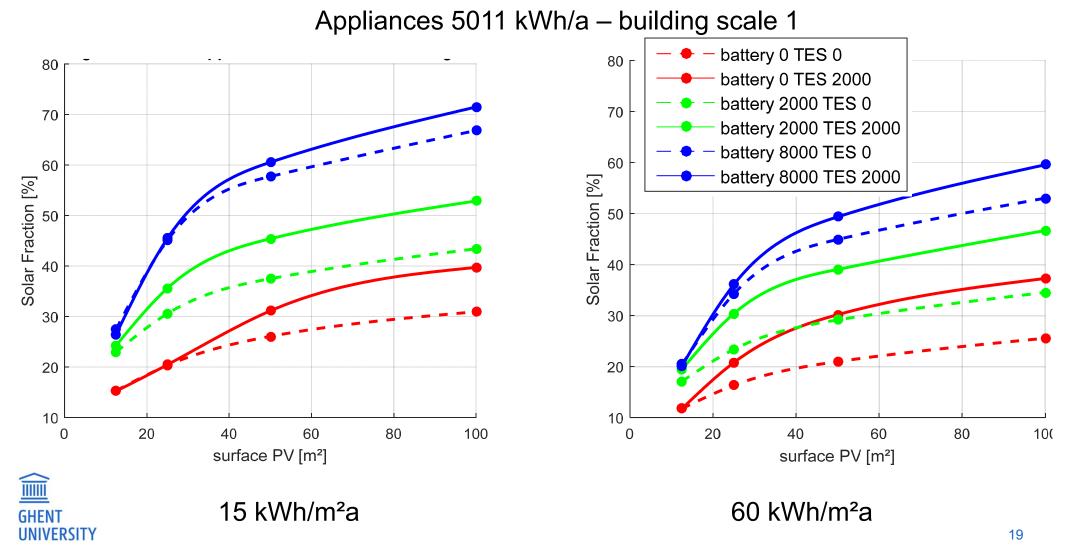
ELECTRICAL STORAGE



ELECTRICAL STORAGE

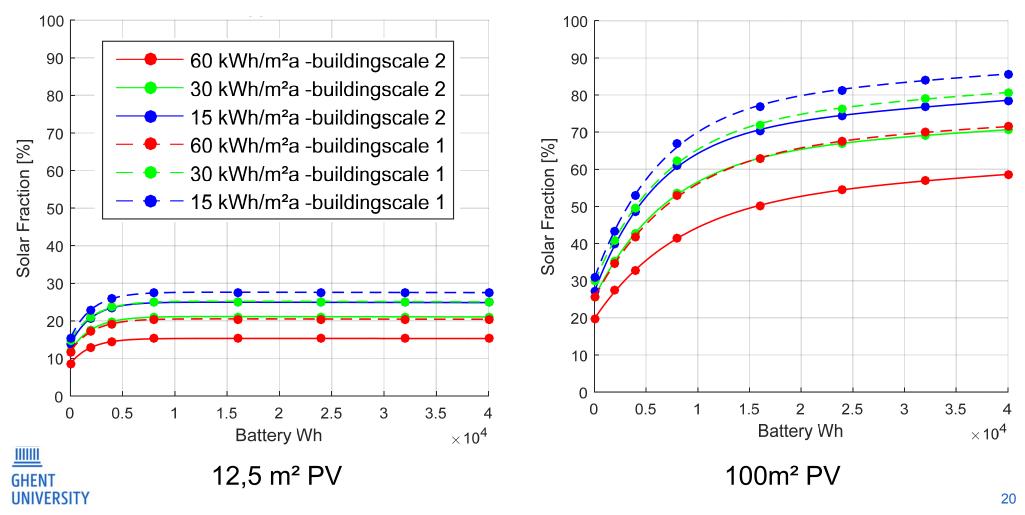


THERMAL AND ELECTRICAL STORAGE

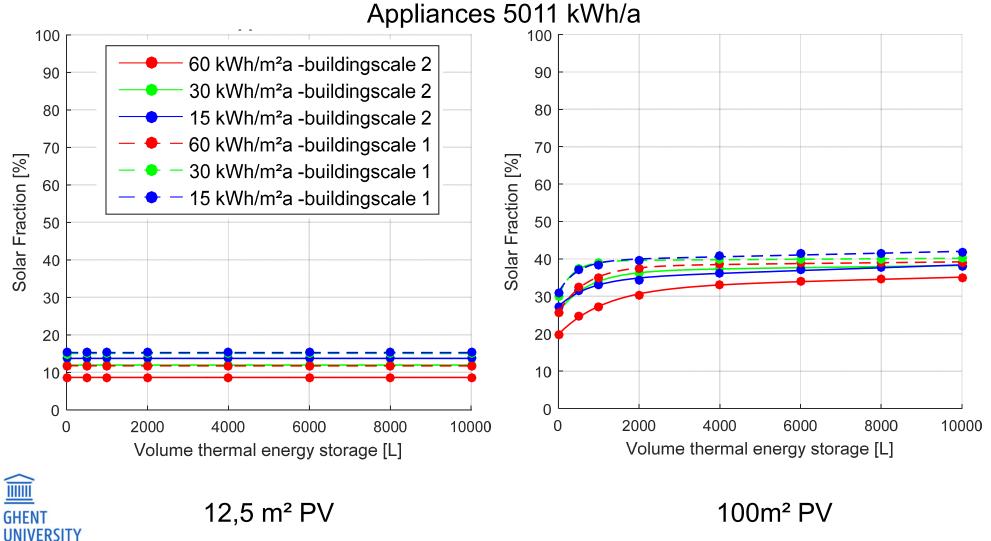


ELECTRICAL STORAGE - DIFFERENT BUILDINGS

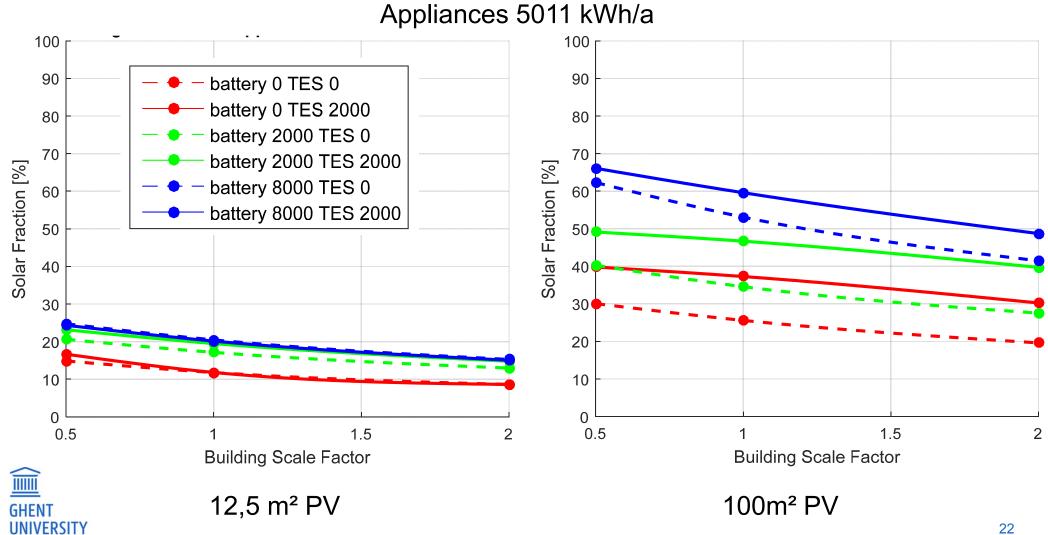
Appliances 5011 kWh/a



THERMAL STORAGE - DIFFERENT BUILDINGS

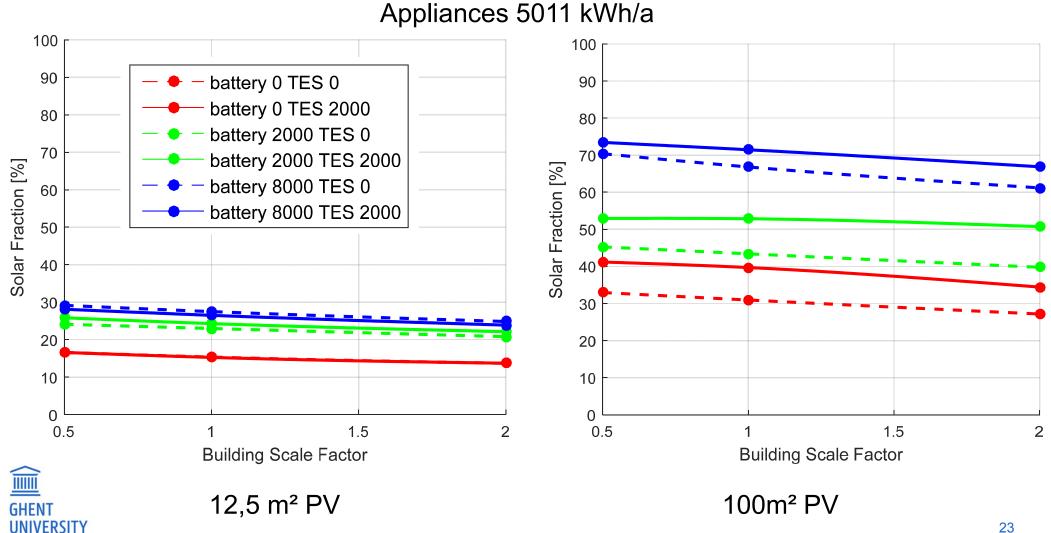


IMPACT BUILDING SCALE - 60 kWh/m²a

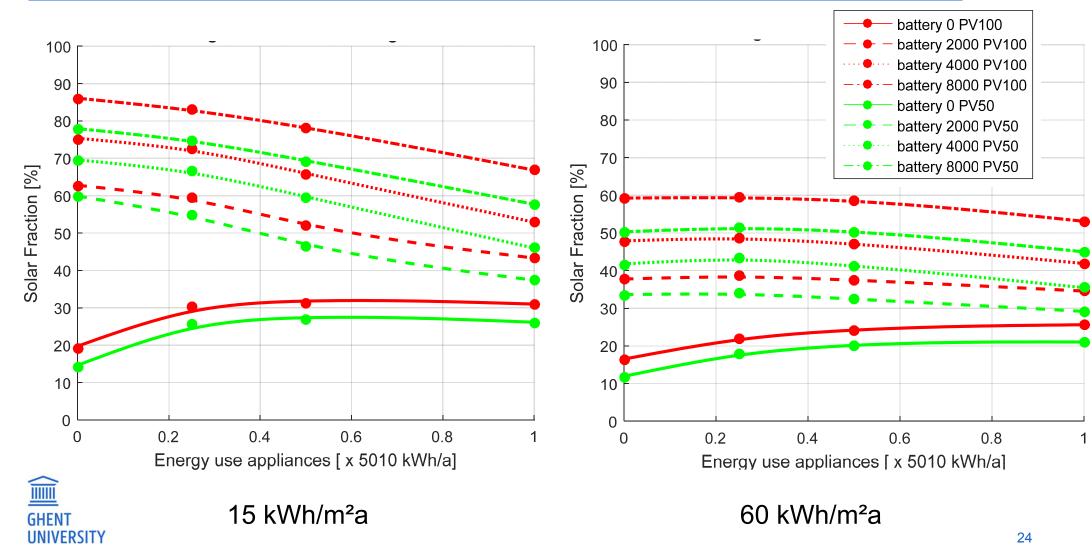


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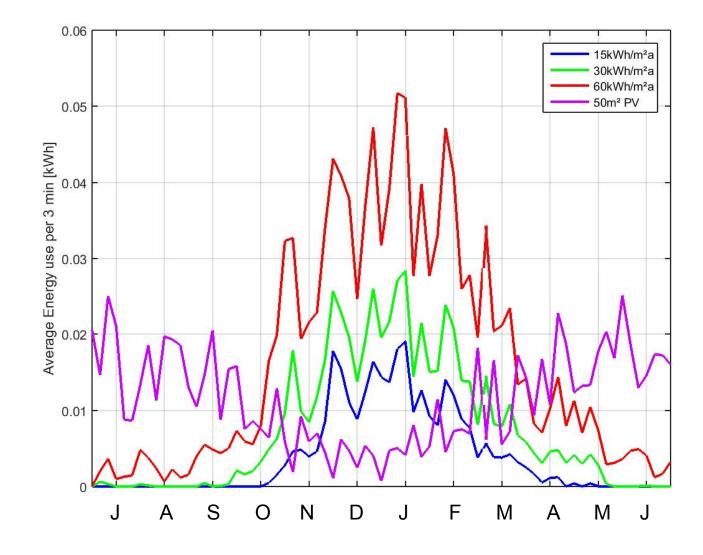
IMPACT BUILDING SCALE - 15 kWh/m²a



IMPACT APPLIANCES - BUILDING SCALE 1

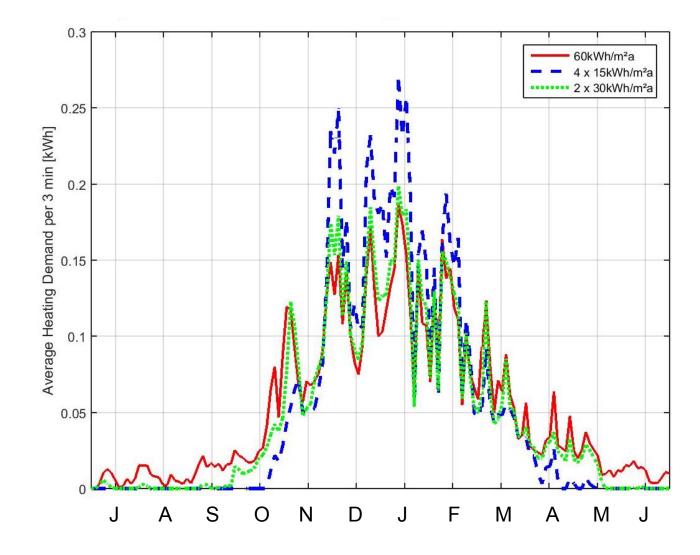


HEATING DEMAND <=> ENERGY PRODUCTION





SAME YEARLY HEATING DEMAND BUILDING



GHENT UNIVERSITY

CONCLUSION

- Thermal energy storage increases the solar fraction up to 11%
- TES volume for 100m² PV< 1000 liter
- No TES for small PV surfaces
- Electrical storage 8000Wh increases the solar fraction up to 37% in a 15kWh/m²a building
- Electrical storage 8000Wh increases the solar fraction up to 27% in a 60kWh/m²a building
- Battery capacity for 100m² PV < 15kWh
- Battery capacity for 12,5m² PV < 4 kWh
- The larger the capacity of the battery, the smaller the impact of TES
- Battery capacity and TES volume = f(PV surface, appliances, building performance,...)
- An Excel tool is developed to calculate the solar fraction





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