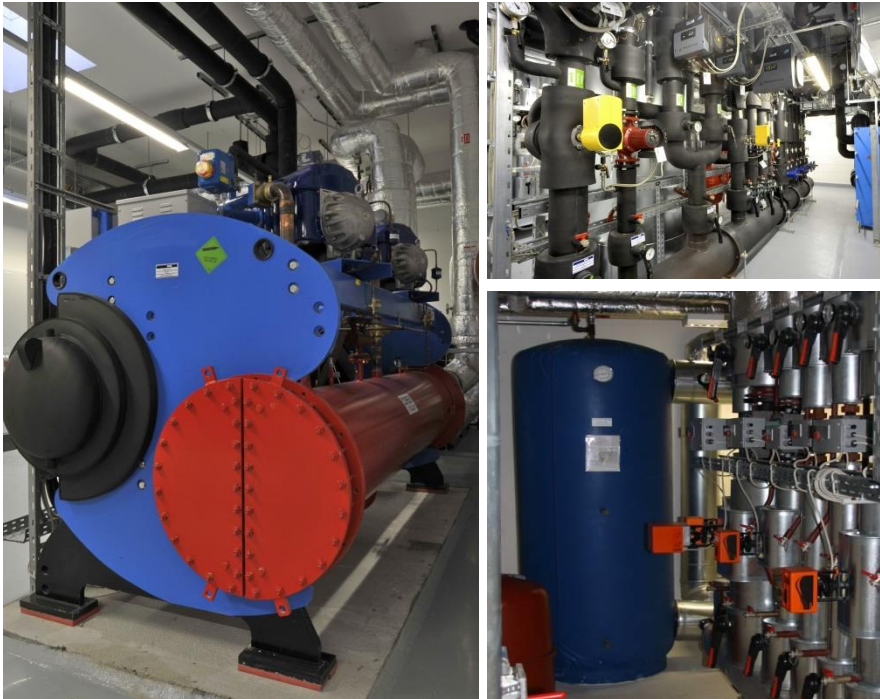

SUCCESSFUL RETROFIT OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS: HEATING AND COOLING CONCEPTS



Dr.-Ing. Doreen Kalz

Fraunhofer-Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

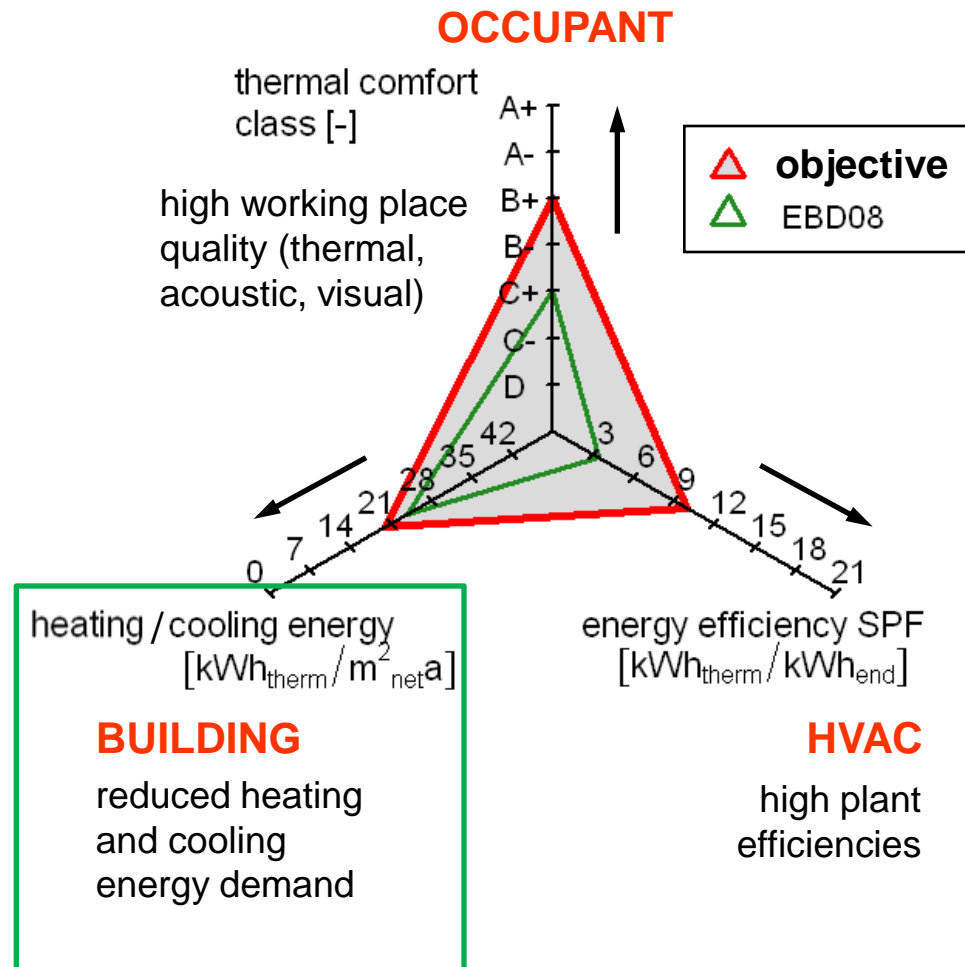
Symposium IEA SHC Task 47

Frankfurt, 3. April 2014

www.ise.fraunhofer.de

Holistic Evaluation of Concepts

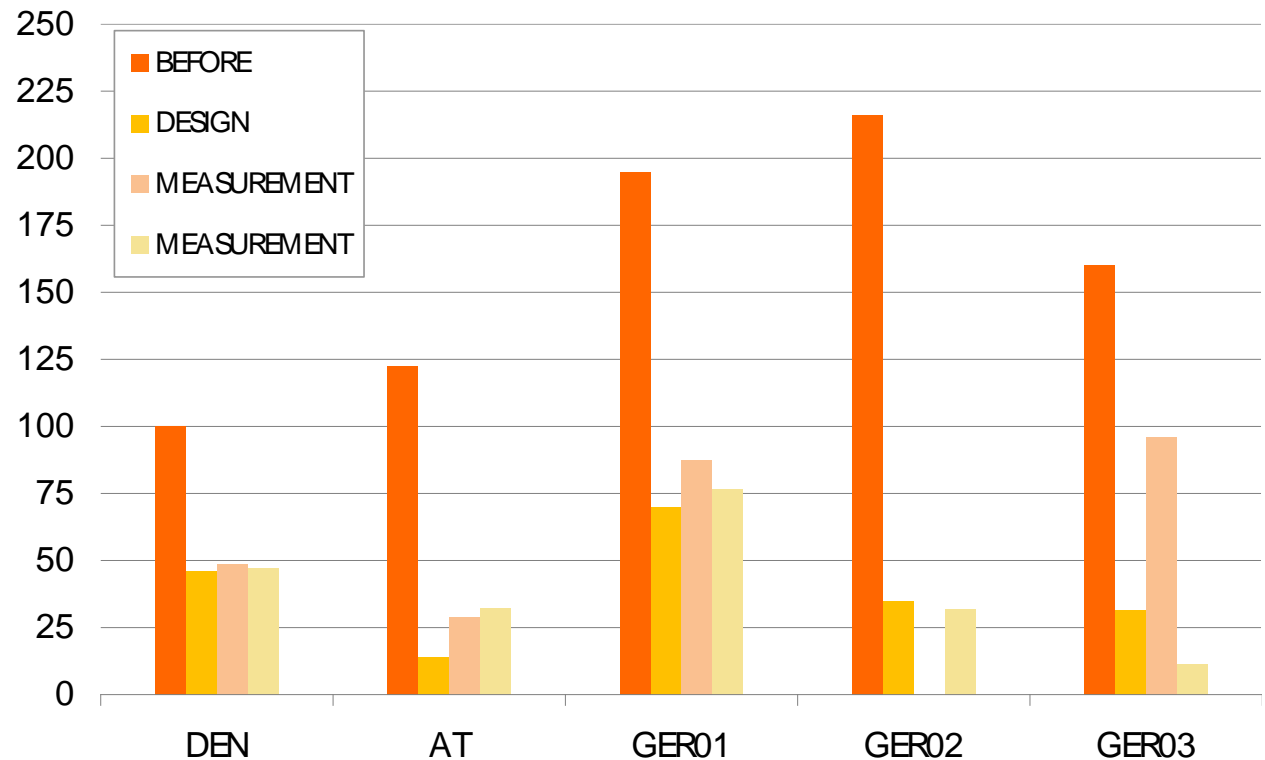
Energy Use – Energy Efficiency – Thermal Comfort



Cross-Comparison

Delivered energy use: heating

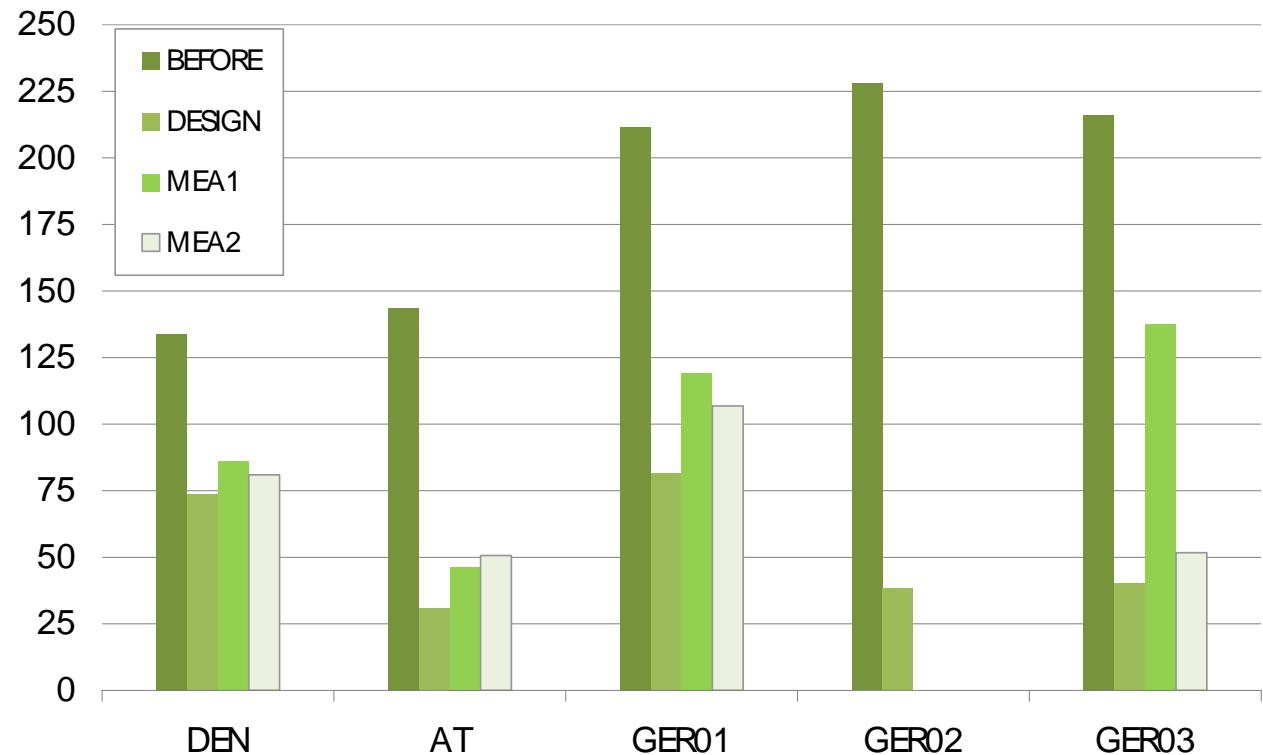
delivery energy use for heating [$\text{kWh}_{\text{end}}/\text{m}^2\text{a}$]



Cross-Comparison

Delivered energy use: total building

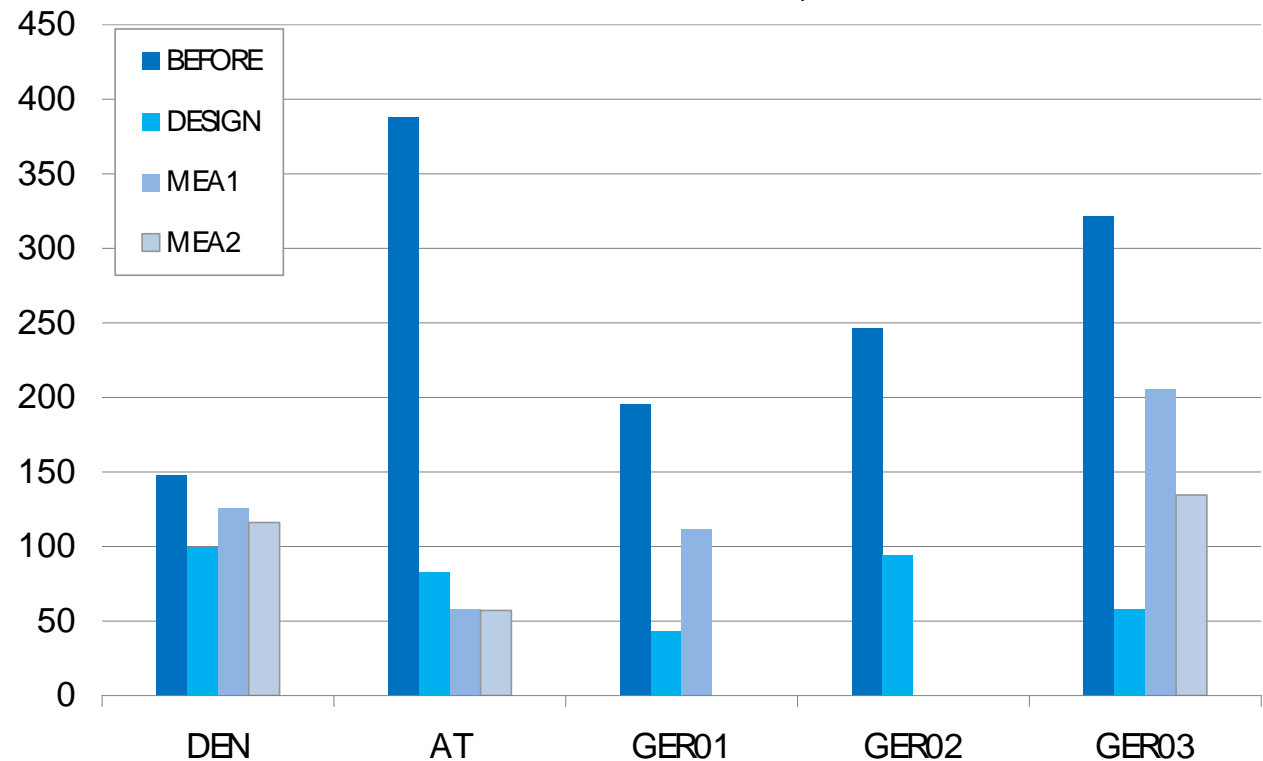
delivery energy use for total building [$\text{kWh}_{\text{end}}/\text{m}^2\text{a}$]



Cross-Comparison

Primary energy use: total building

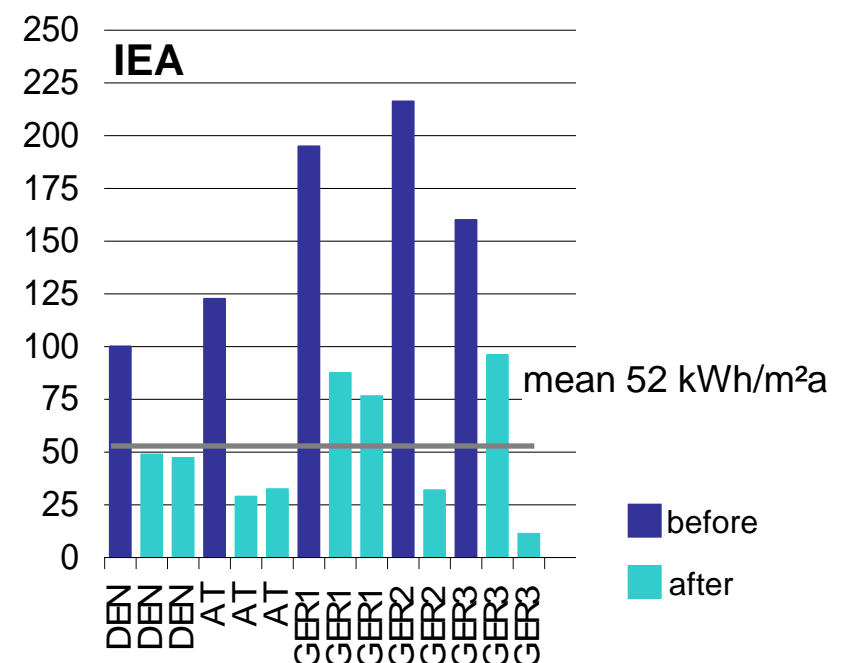
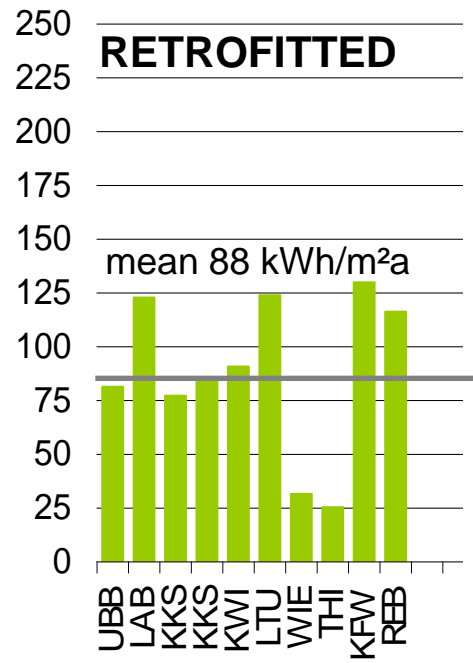
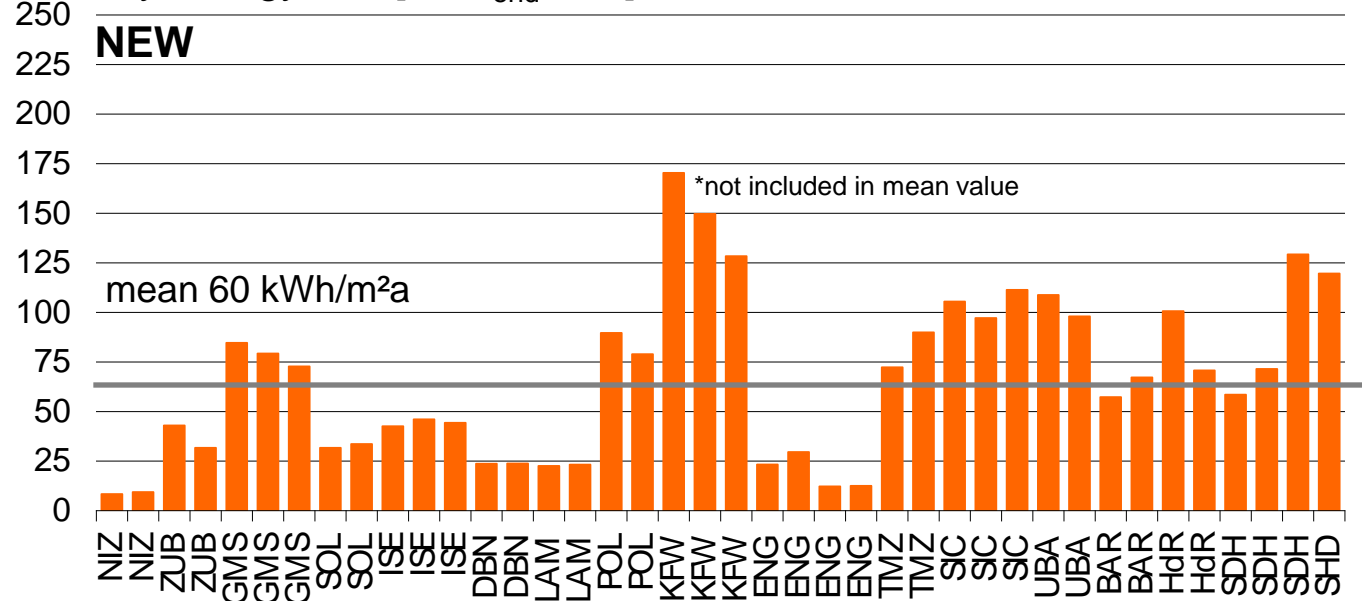
primary energy use for total building [$\text{kWh}_{\text{prim}}/\text{m}^2\text{a}$]



Cross-Comparison Germany End energy use for heating

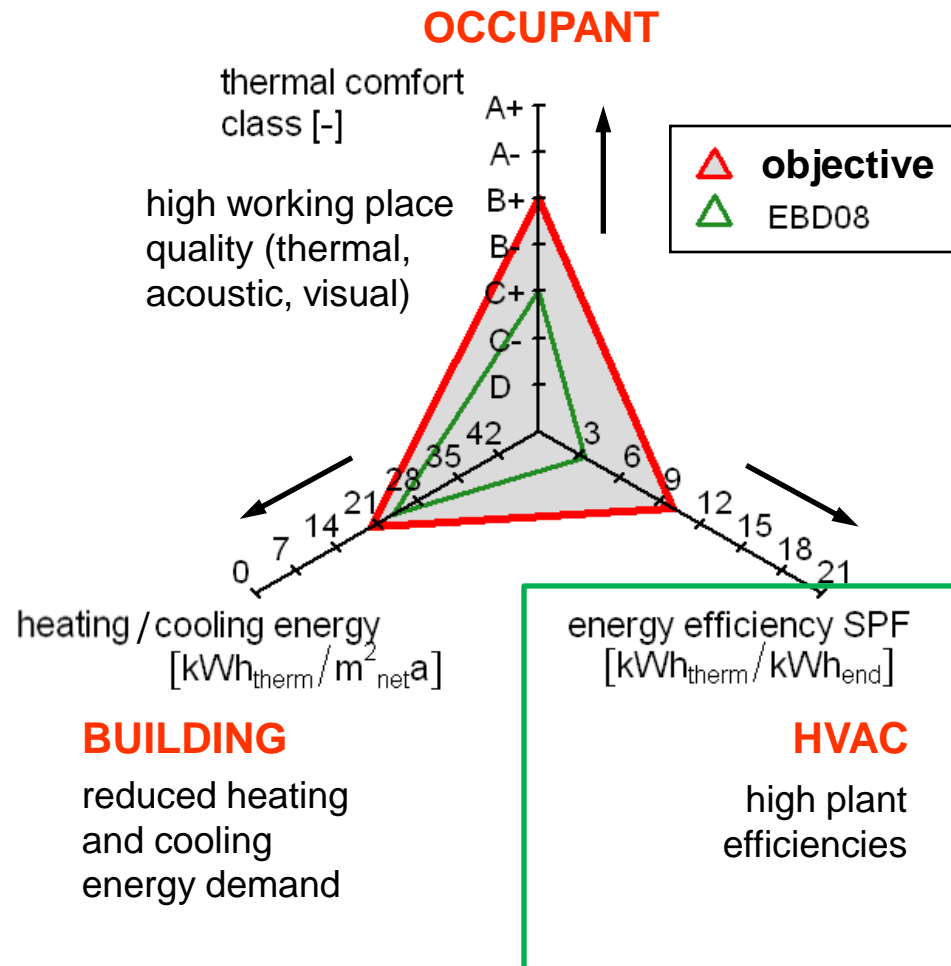
- cross-comparison of buildings
- IEA buildings reach very ambitious aims according to heating end energy use

delivery energy use [$\text{kWh}_{\text{end}}/\text{m}^2\text{a}$]



Holistic Evaluation of Concepts

Energy Use – Energy Efficiency – Thermal Comfort



Heating Concepts

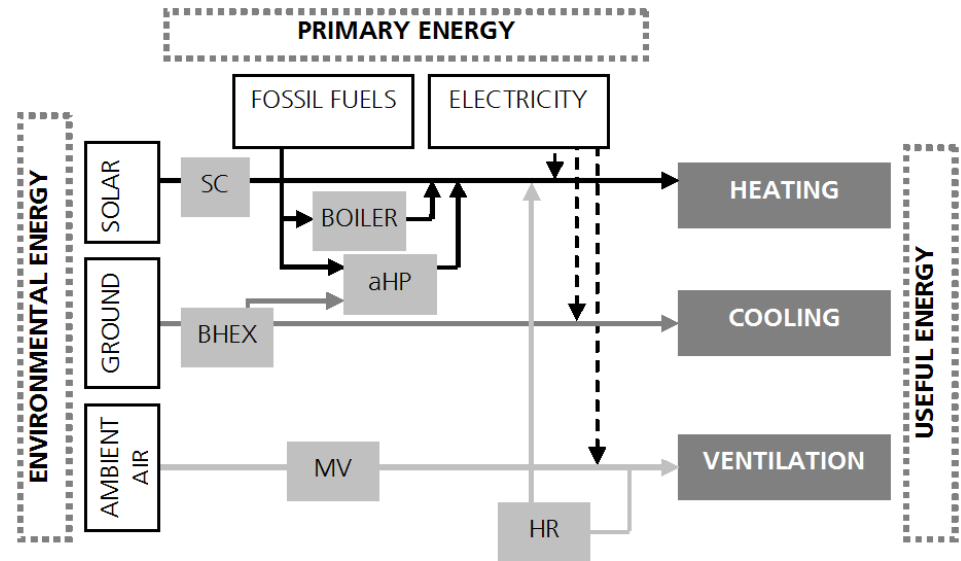
Ground-coupled thermal heat pumps

Before



- 2 Gas boiler, 250 and 283 kW_{therm}
- High temperature heating with radiators
- Natural Ventilation

After



- 2 ground-coupled thermal heat pumps each 35 kW_{therm} and 2 gas boilers (2x80 kW_{therm})
- Hybrid ventilation with heat recovery
- Low temperature heating with radiators

Heating Concepts

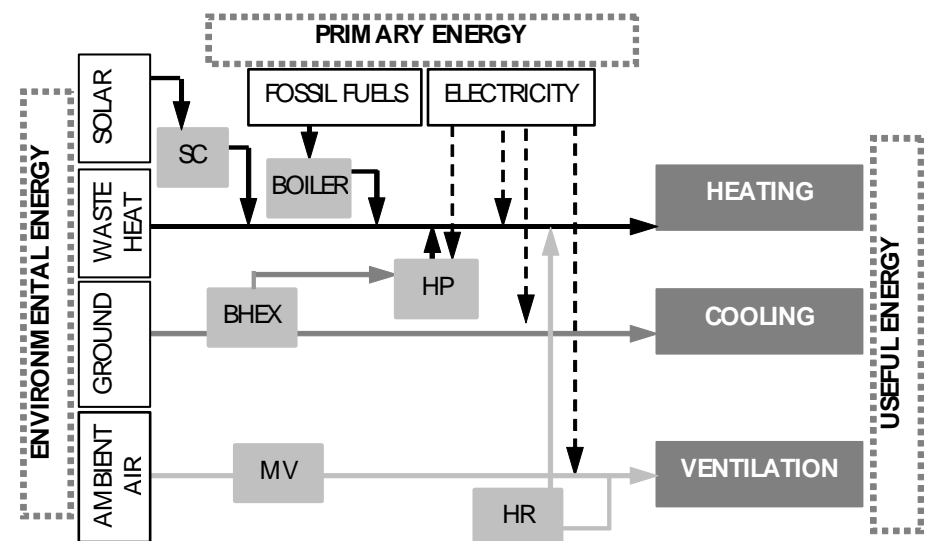
Ground-coupled electrical heat pumps

Before



- Gas boiler 280 kW_{therm}
- High temperature heating with radiators
- Natural Ventilation

After



- Electrical heat pump 33 kW_{therm}, use of waste heat from printing workshop, old gas boiler as backup
- Hybrid ventilation with heat recovery
- Low temperature heating with radiators and convectors

Operation Performance of Heat Pumps

Cross-Comparison: analysis of efficiency

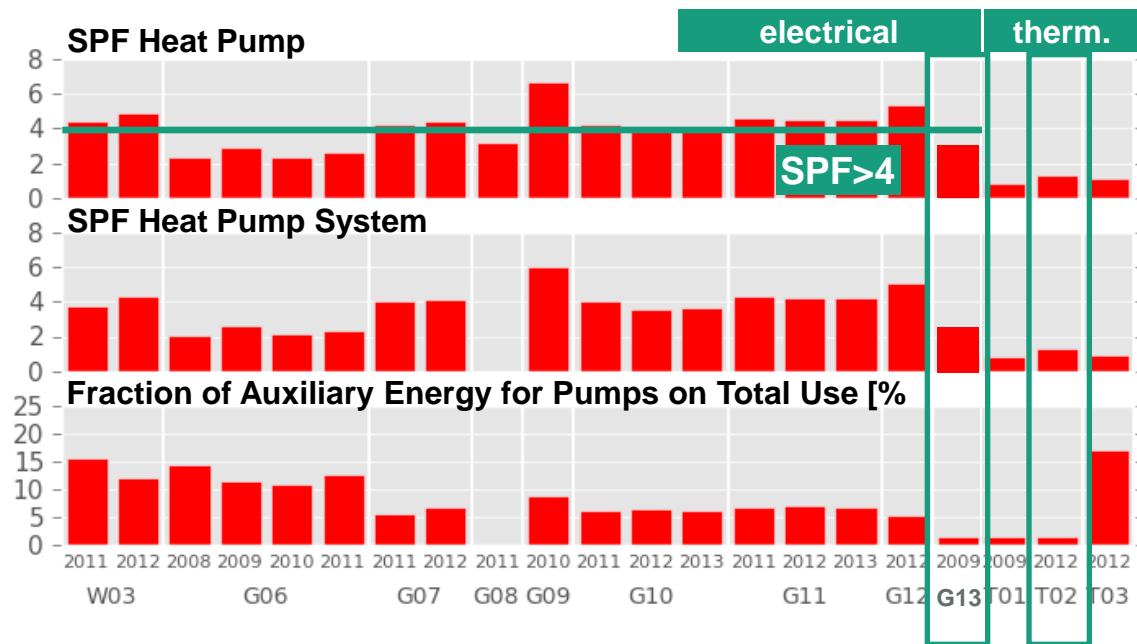


■ Cross-Comparison

- Electrical: 2.4 – 6.6
- Thermal: 0.8 – 1.3*
- No significant difference between monovalent and bivalent systems

■ Retrofitted Projects:

- Electrical: 2.9
- Thermal: 1.3
- Higher supply temperature influence SPF_{el}



* SPF according to VDI 4650, 2 (related to delivered energy, thermal and electrical use)

Operation Performance of Heat Pump Systems

Cross-Comparison: analysis of efficiency

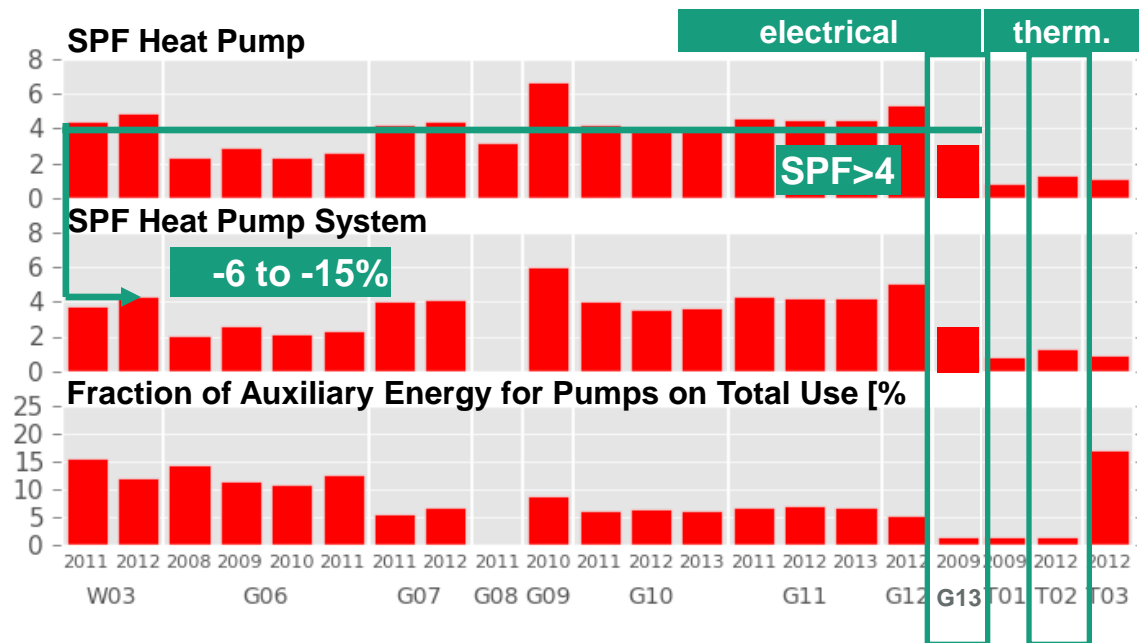


■ Cross-Comparison

- Significant electrical energy use for pumps in primary circuit (5 to 20%)
- Reduction of SPF by 6 to 15 %

■ Retrofitted Projects:

- Well designed systems with a comparatively low auxiliary energy use for pumps



* SPF according to VDI 4650, 2 (related to delivered energy, thermal and electrical use)

Use of Environmental Heat Sink

Direct cooling

GEO THERMAL ENERGY

surface-near
ground



ground water



surface
water



AMBIENT AIR

nat. / mech.
ventilation



natural and
hybrid ventilation

cooling tower



dry / wet cooling
towers

Environmental Heat Sink Air

Night ventilation concept

before retrofit, 1970s



after retrofit

- **Daytime:** hybrid ventilation (natural and mechanical)
- **Nighttime:** mechanical ventilation > 2 ACH, ventilation slats

Environmental Heat Sink Air

Night ventilation concept



after retrofit

- **Daytime:** hybrid ventilation (natural and mechanical)
- **Nighttime:** mechanical ventilation $> 2 - 3$ ACH

Environmental Heat Sink Air

Night ventilation concept





Use of Environmental Heat Sink

Direct cooling

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

surface-near
ground



ground water



surface
water



AMBIENT AIR

nat. / mech.
ventilation



natural and
hybrid ventilation

cooling tower



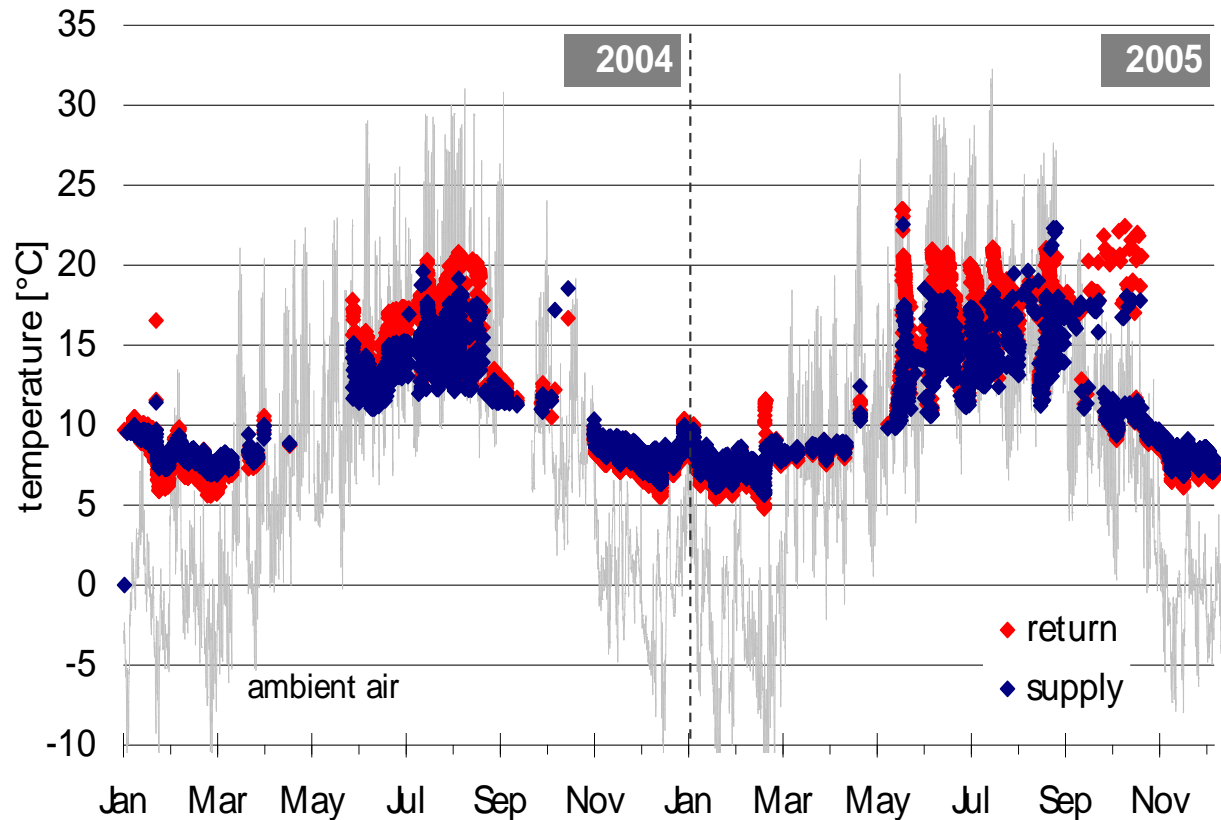
dry / wet cooling
towers

Use of Environmental Heat Sink

Ground temperatures

■ Summer period:

- Supply temperature 12-18°C
- Temperature difference 1 to 4 Kelvin
- Cooling power 10 – 40 W/m_{BHEX}



Use of Environmental Heat Sink

Direct cooling: analysis of efficiency

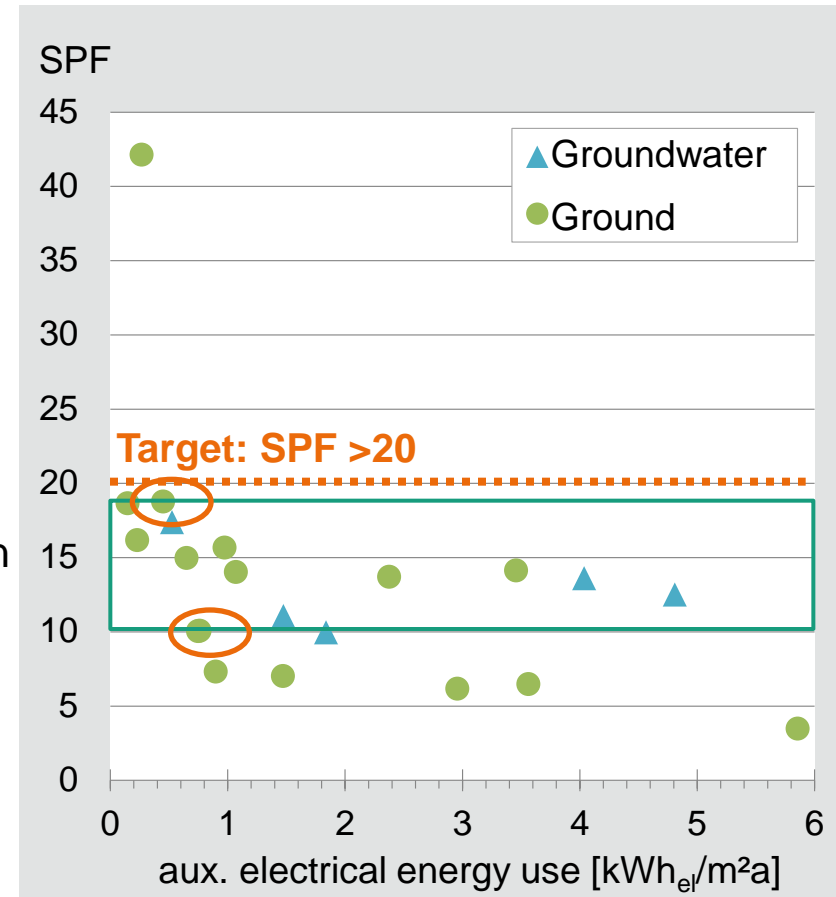


■ Cross-Comparison

- Direct cooling via bore-hole heat exchangers or groundwater
- Efficiency between SPF 10 and 20
- All systems studied reveal potential for further optimization
- Temperature difference in primary circuit often smaller 2 Kelvin
- High auxiliary energy use of primary pump due to high pressure drops within hydraulic system and oversized pumps

■ Retrofitted Projects:

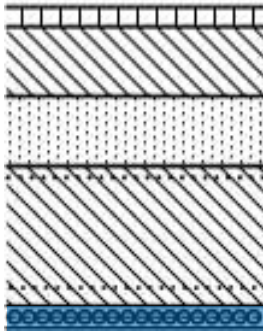
- Good performance: SPF 10 and 19



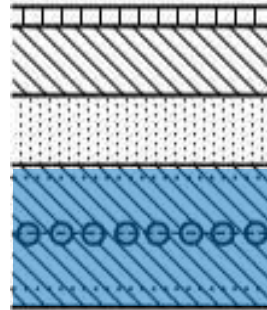
LowEx Cooling Systems

Cooling with high supply water temperatures

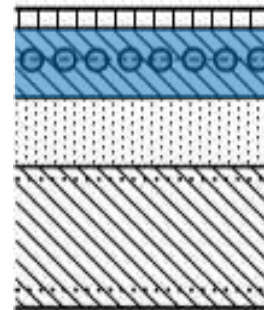
**SURFACE-NEAR
CONDITIONING**



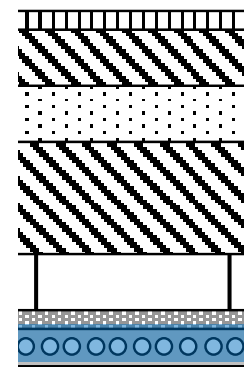
**CONCRETE CORE
CONDITIONING**



**FLOOR
CONDITIONING**



**CEILING SUSPENDED
PANELS**



retrofit



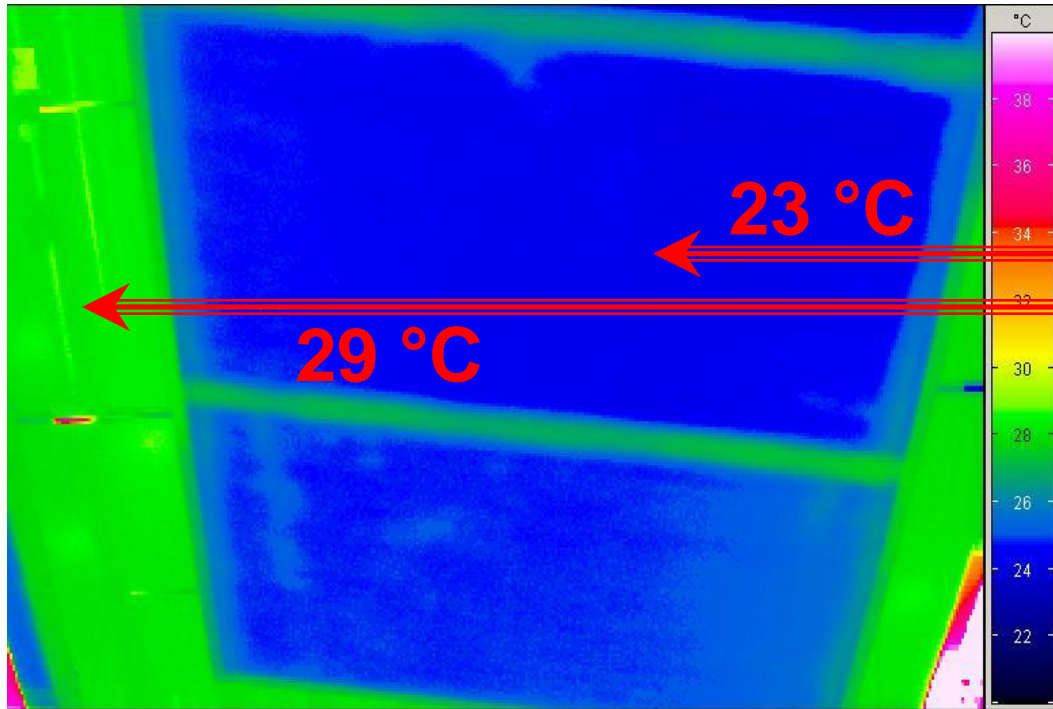
retrofit

Radiant Cooling



KfW-Bank Frankfurt/Main · Arch. RKW, Düsseldorf

Radiant Cooling Suspended Panels



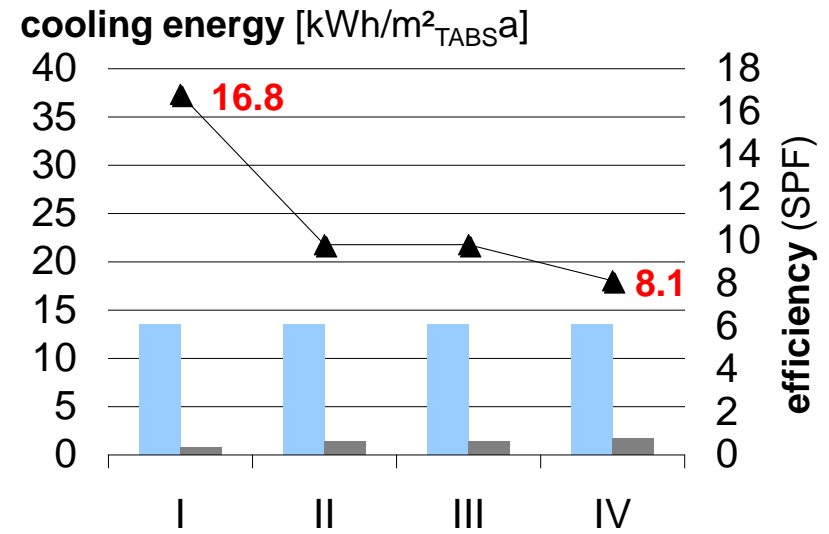
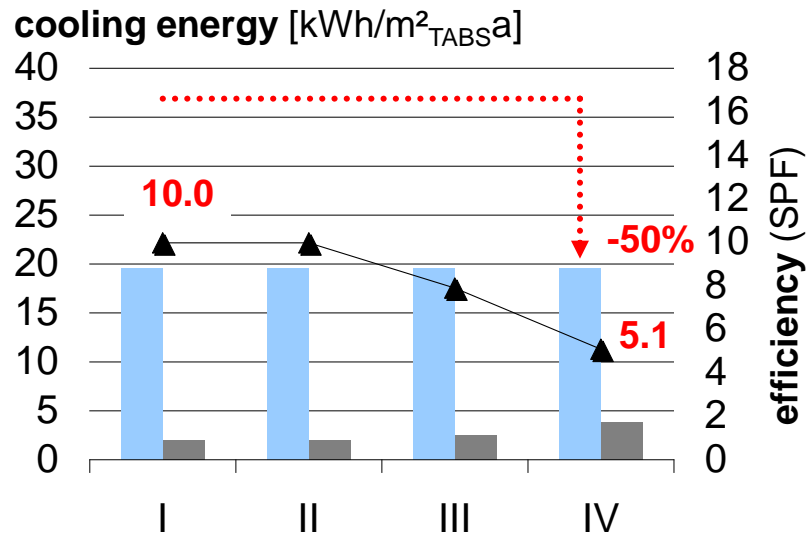
Cooling panels with phase change materials



Cooling System

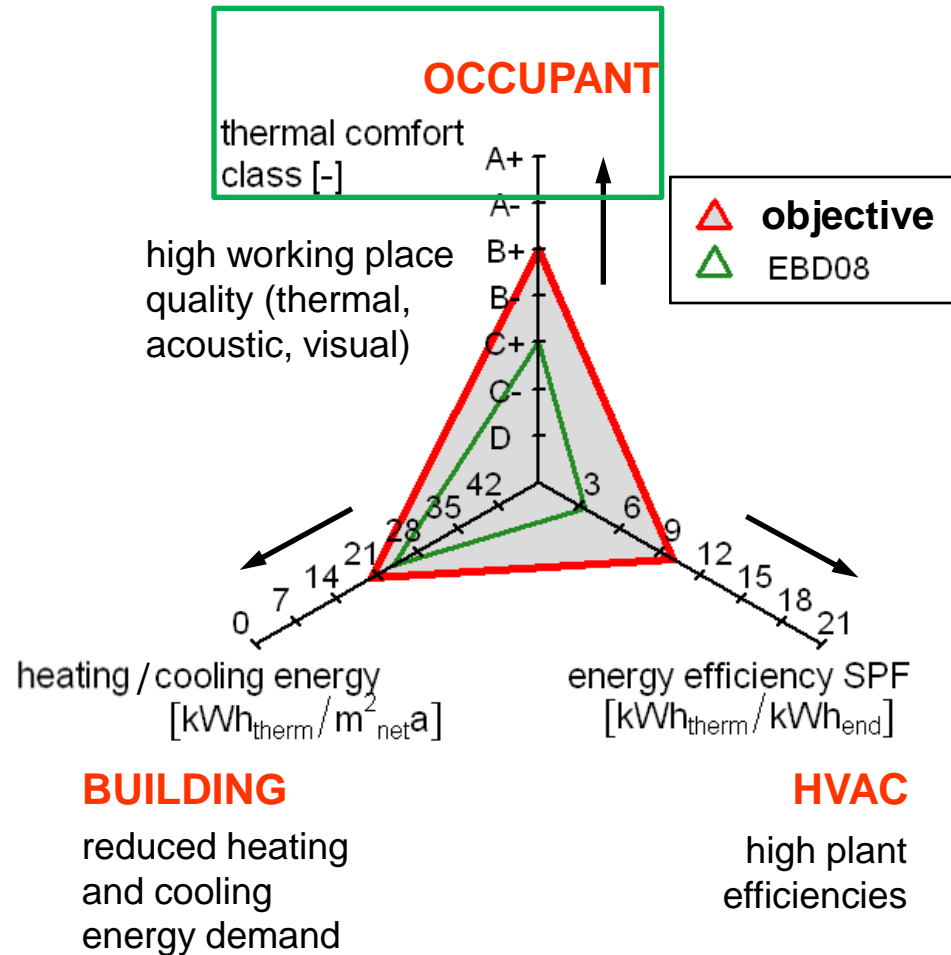
Impact on auxiliary energy use for pumps

- considerable auxiliary energy use for distribution and delivery
- reduction of energy efficiency: approximately 50 %



Holistic Evaluation of Concepts

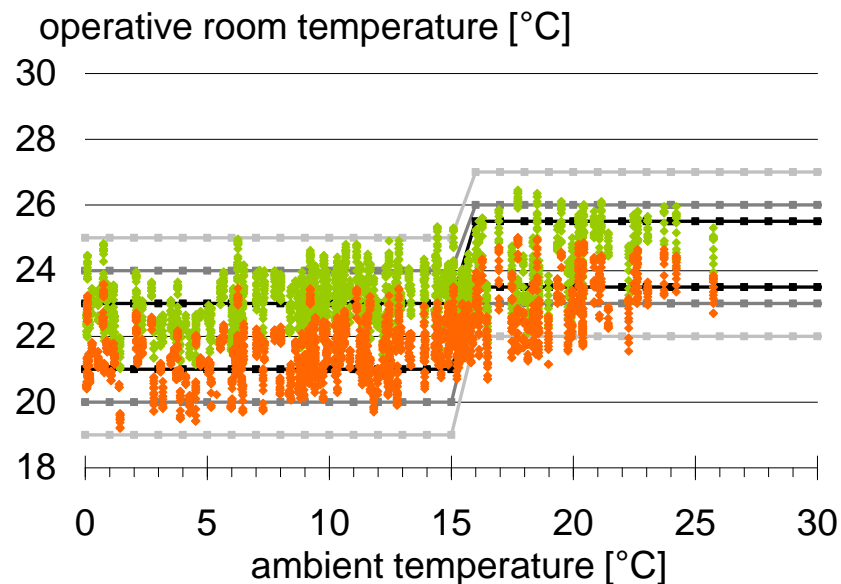
Energy Use – Energy Efficiency – Thermal Comfort



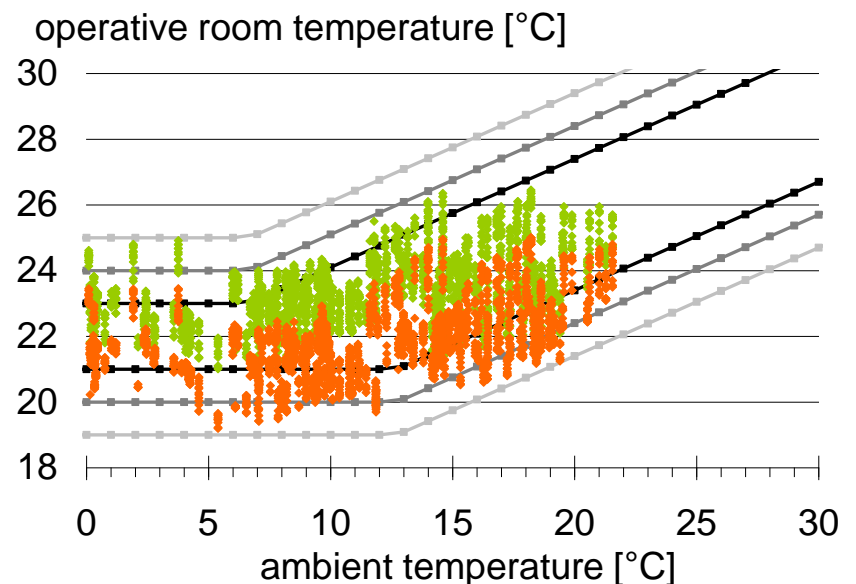
Thermal Comfort according to DIN EN 15251

2 Comfort models

Static model (PMV)



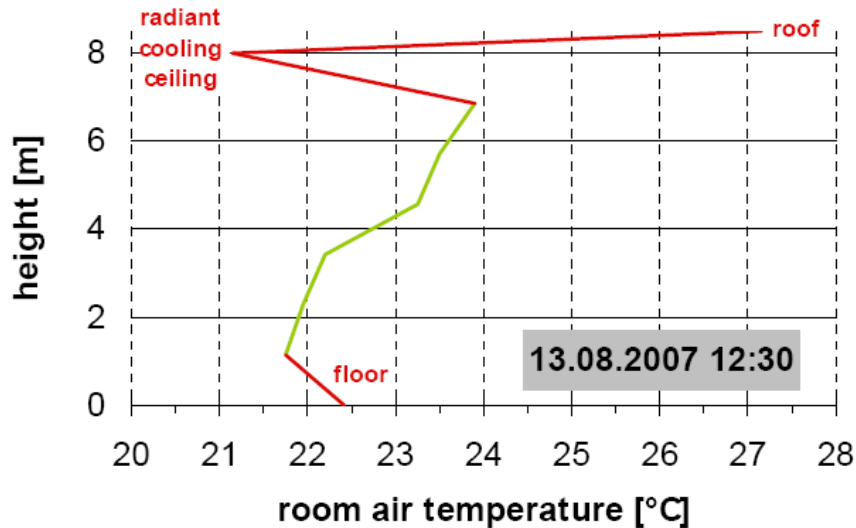
Adaptive model



Thermal Comfort according to DIN EN 15251

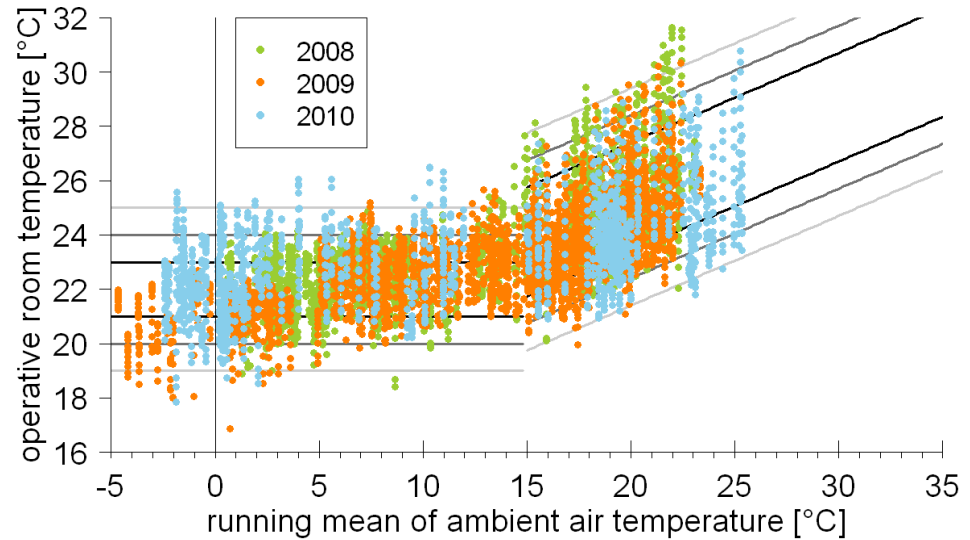
Summer

Local Comfort Evaluation



- Higher supply water temperature of 18°C
→ surface temperature 21°C
- Low vertical temperature differences

Global Comfort Evaluation



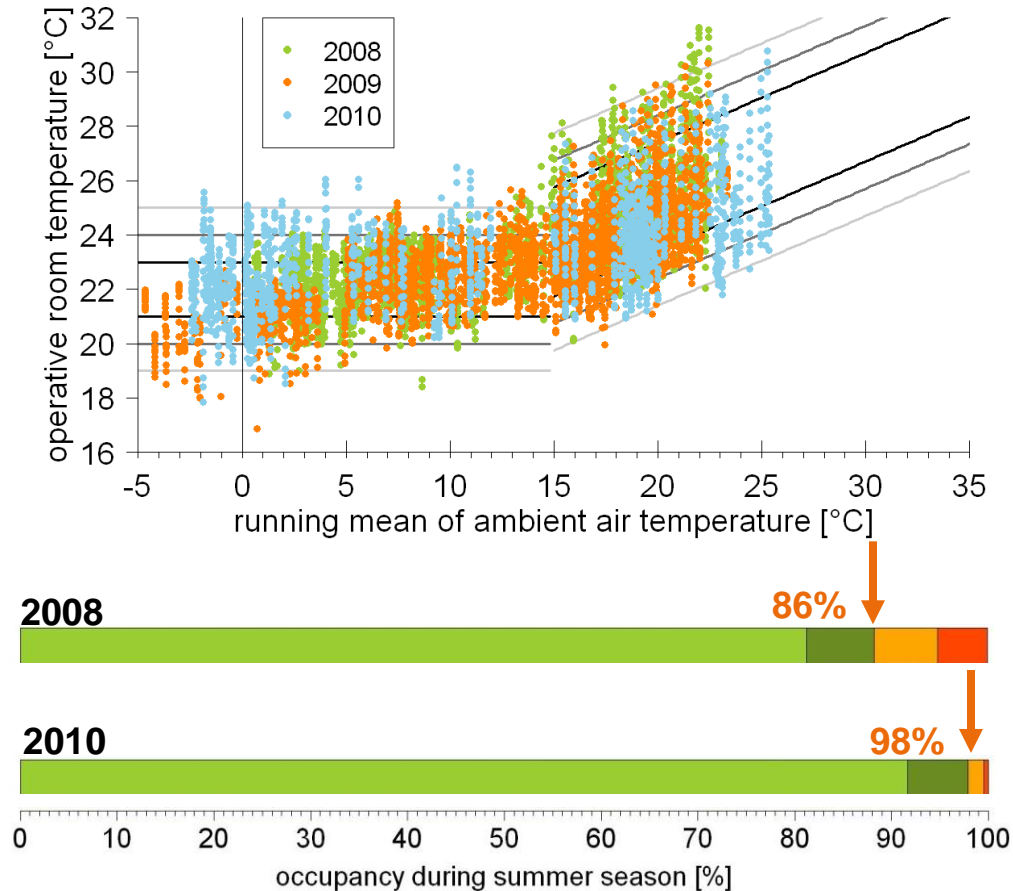
- Thermal comfort class II achieved according to adaptive model
- High influence of occupants

Thermal Comfort according to DIN EN 15251

Monitoring and optimization

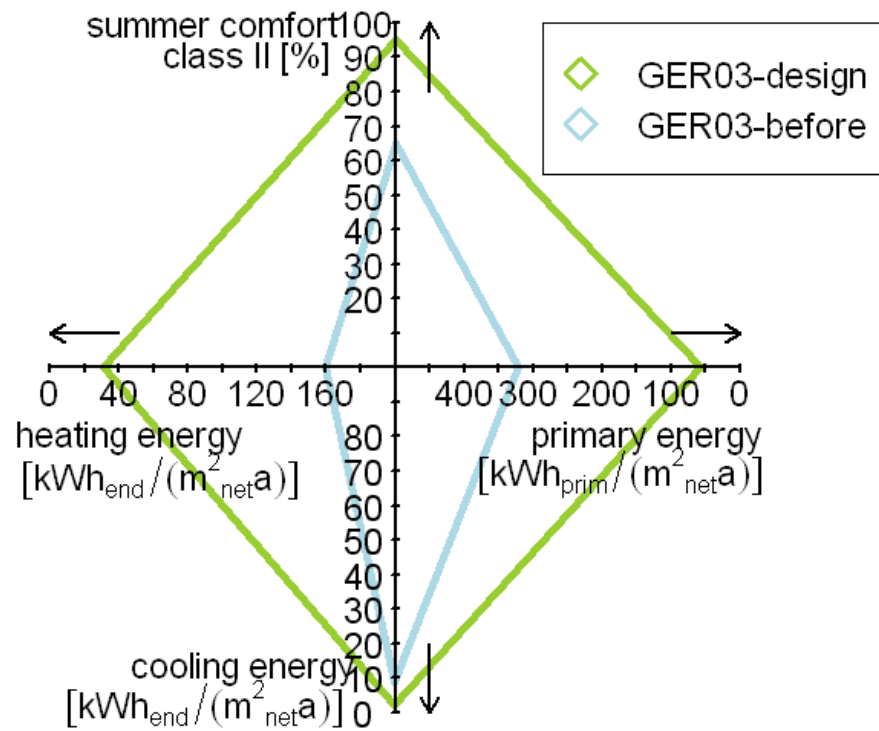
- Continuous monitoring of HVAC, building and interior room conditions
- Performance of cooling system and thermal comfort could be improved

Global Comfort Evaluation

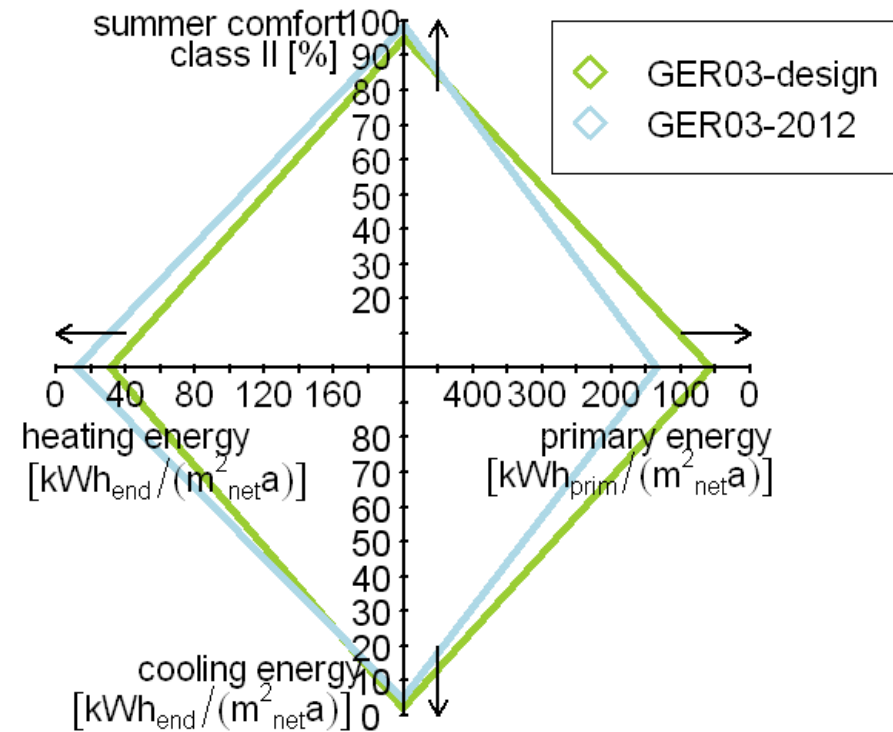


Holistic Approach of total building's performance

BEFORE Retrofit



AFTER Retrofit



Summary and Conclusion

■ Building

- Use of hybrid ventilation concepts and solar shading
- Mechanical ventilation systems with heat recovery, if possible
- Reduction of (specific) heating and cooling loads in order to use LowEx heating and cooling systems in combination with environmental heat sources and sinks

■ HVAC

- Primary energy consumption using ground-coupled (reversible) heat pumps is lower than conventional systems with gas boilers and compression chillers
- Use of waste heat is possible when radiant heating systems are applied
- Directly cooling using environmental heat sinks is very energy-efficient
- Auxiliary energy use for pumps and fans needs to be considered

Thank you very much for your attention!



Fraunhofer-Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Dr.-Ing. Doreen Kalz

www.ise.fraunhofer.de

doreen.kalz@ise.fraunhofer.de