

BUILDING ENERGY SYSTEMS

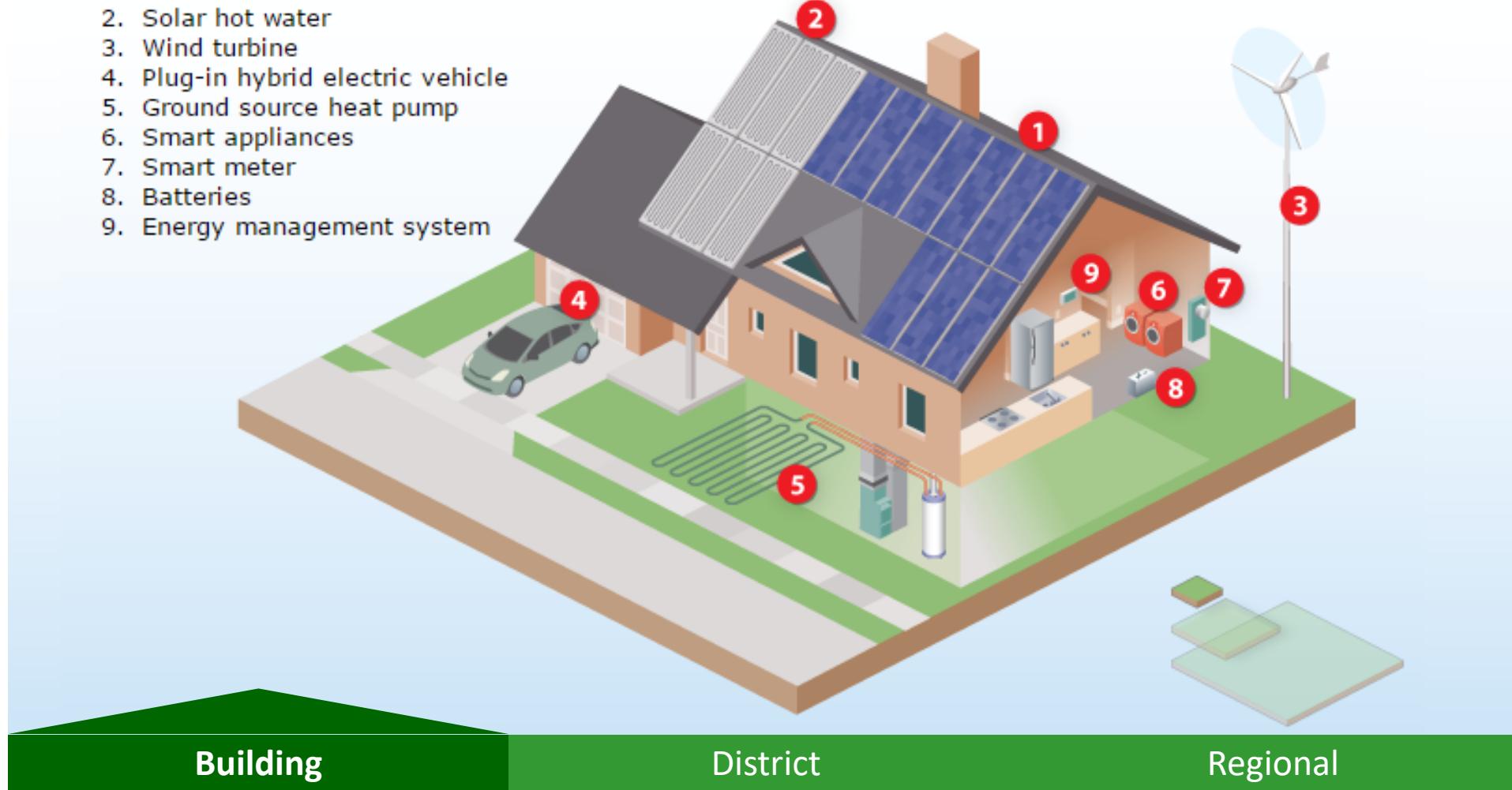
Week 6



7LY3M0
Building performance and
energy systems simulation

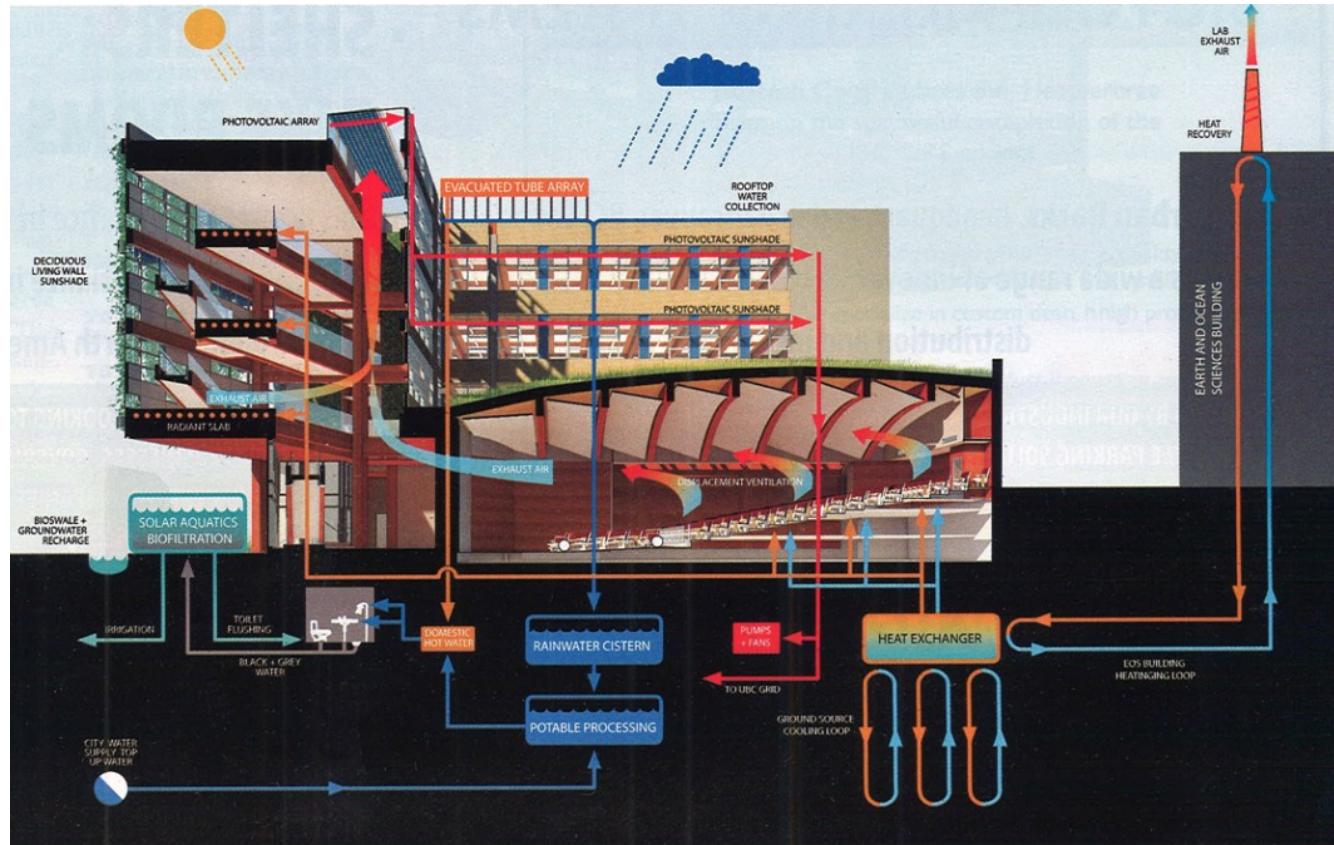
Technologies

1. Photovoltaics
2. Solar hot water
3. Wind turbine
4. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle
5. Ground source heat pump
6. Smart appliances
7. Smart meter
8. Batteries
9. Energy management system



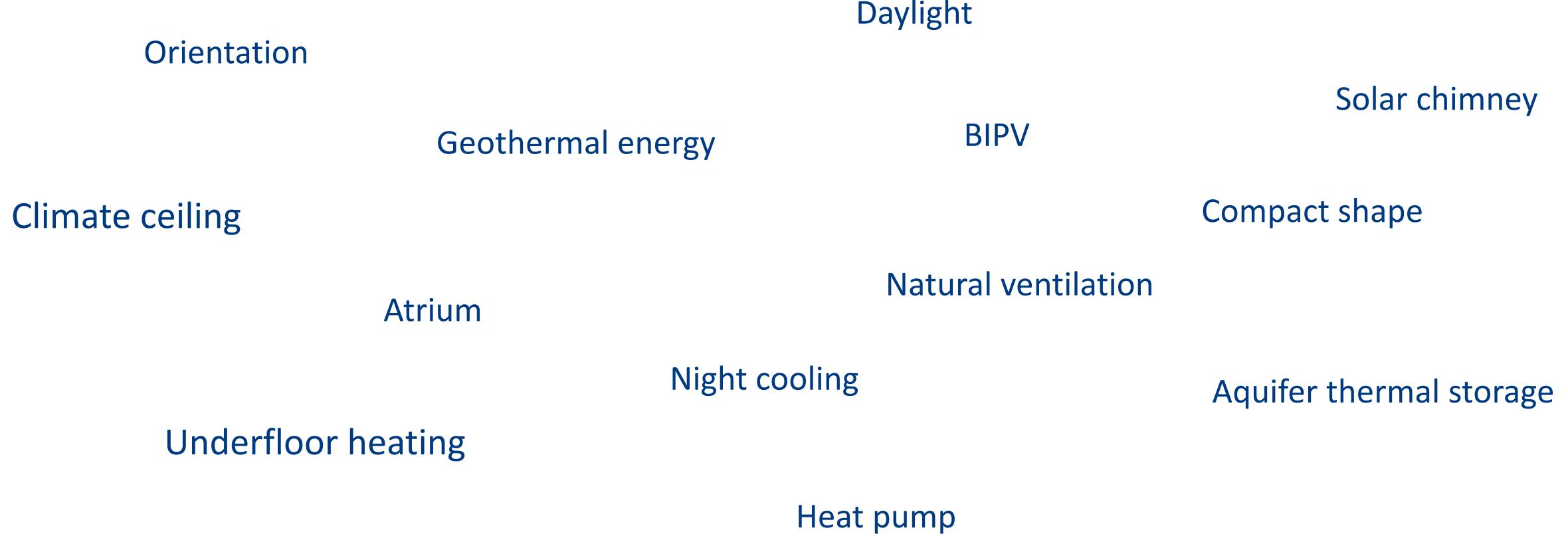
Other challenges

- » Real challenge: existing buildings
- » Building + system → building = system

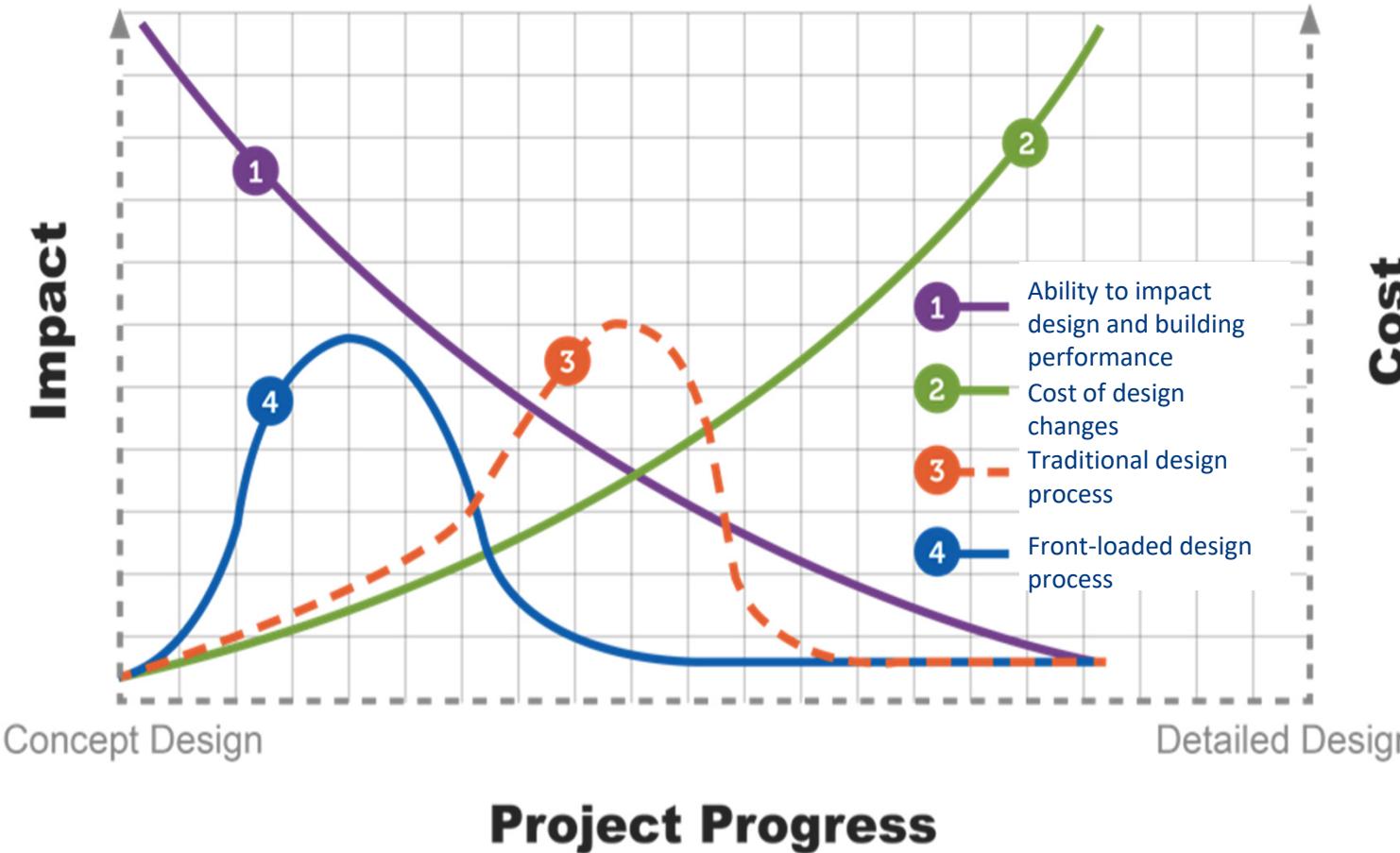




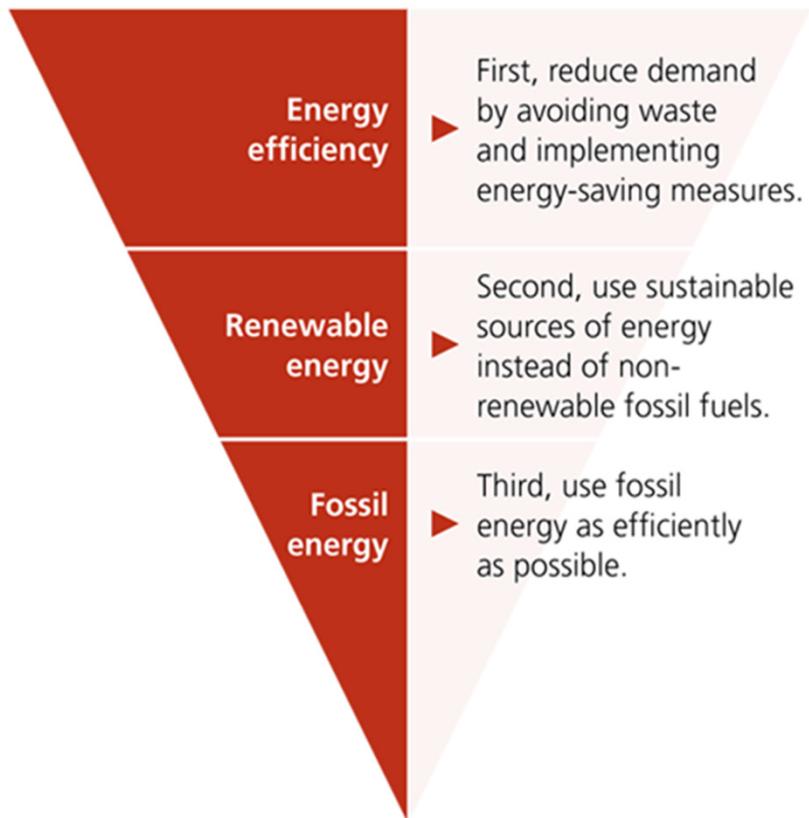
Energy Academy Europe > 7LY3M0



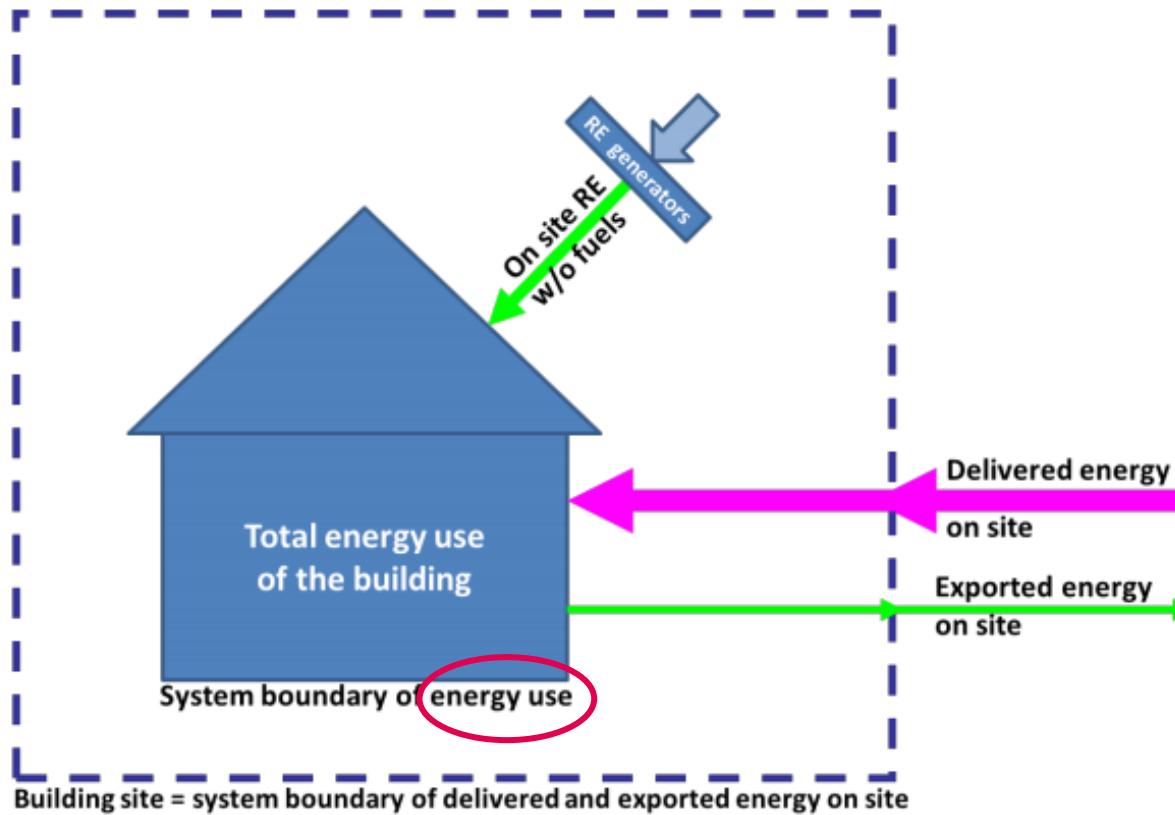
Integrated building and systems



The “*trias energetica*” concept

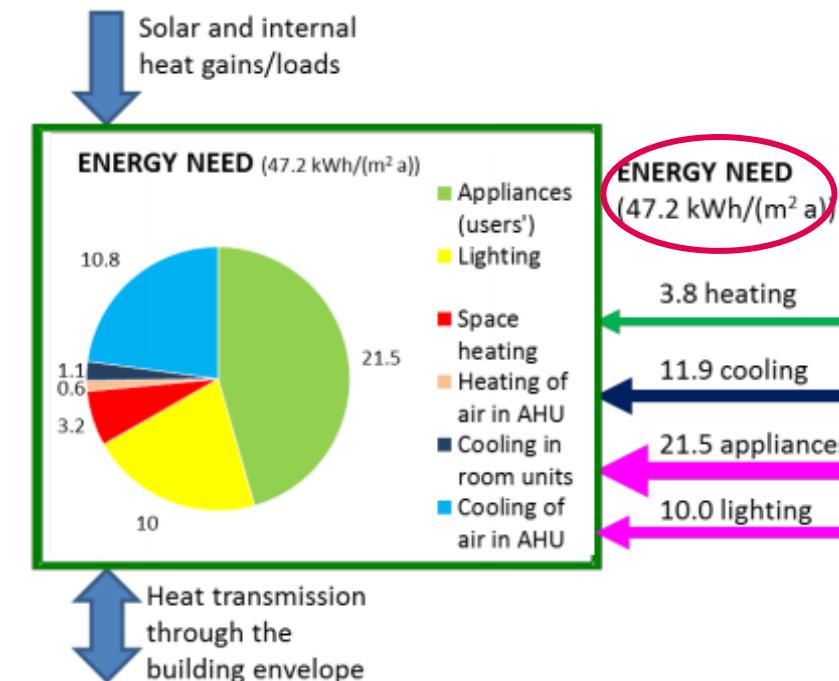


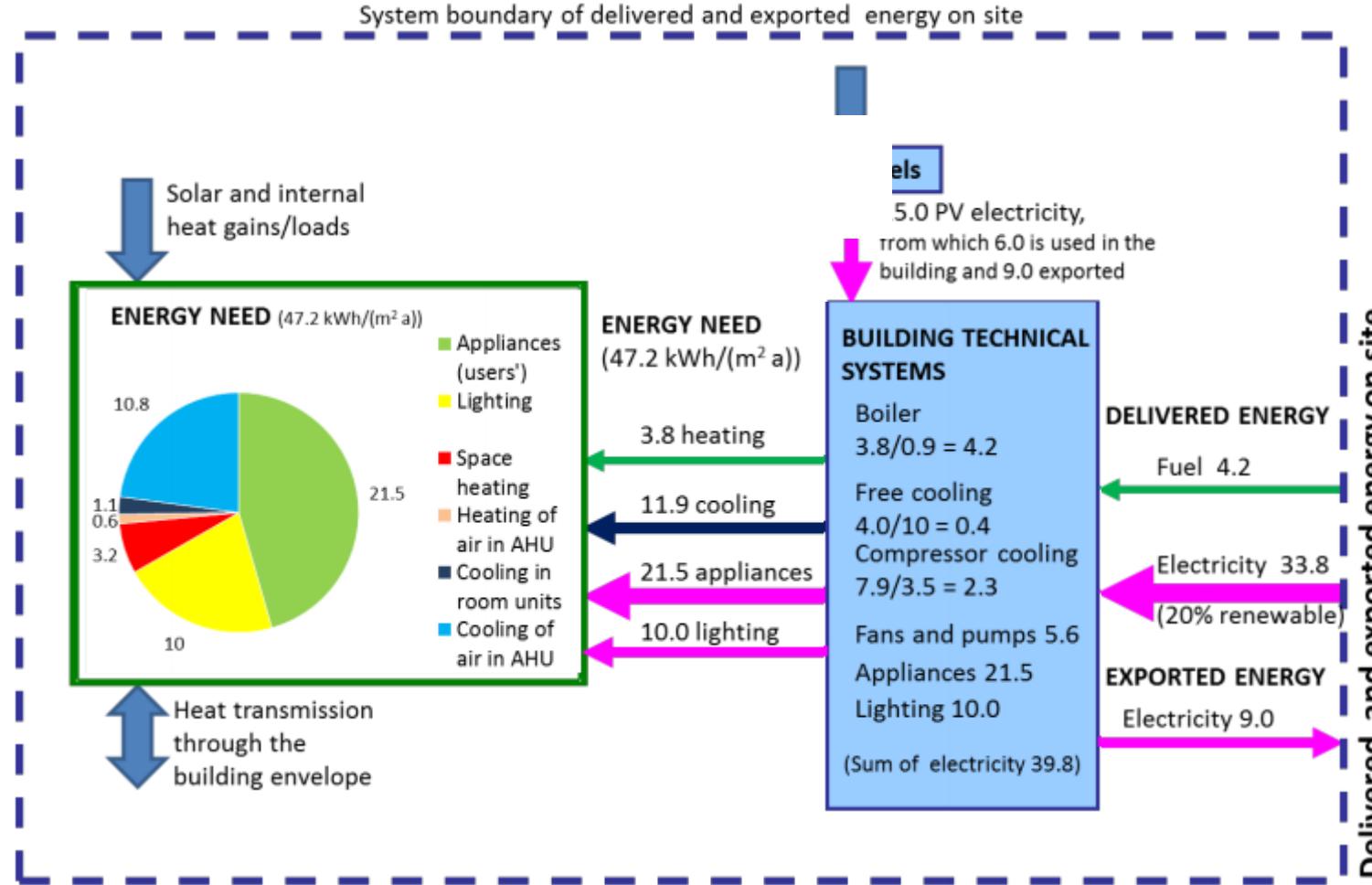
NZEB and system boundaries



Example – demand side

- » Consider an office building located in Paris with the following annual energy needs (all values are specific values in kWh/(m² a)):
 - 3.8 kWh/(m² a) energy need for heating (space heating, supply air heating and DHW)
 - 11.9 kWh/(m² a) energy need for cooling
 - 21.5 kWh/(m² a) electricity for appliances
 - 10.0 kWh/(m² a) electricity for lighting





The rest is covered with $21.9 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ a})$ and the electricity of $33.8 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ a})$ is delivered by the building's own electricity generation plant. The exported electricity is $9.0 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ a})$.

use of PV panels and a heat pump. The delivered electricity is $33.8 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ a})$ and the exported electricity is $9.0 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ a})$. The rest is covered with $21.9 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ a})$ and the electricity of $33.8 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ a})$ is delivered by the building's own electricity generation plant. The exported electricity is $9.0 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ a})$.

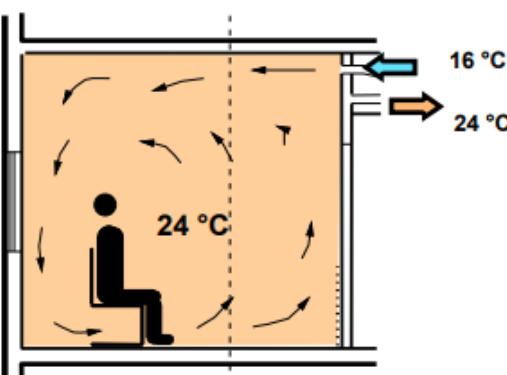
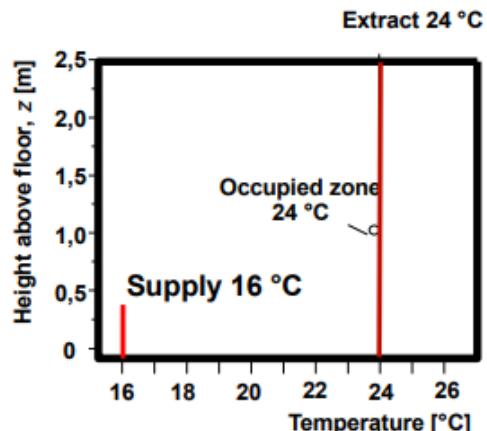
How to reduce HVAC energy use?

Use energy-efficient systems.

- » Displacement Ventilation
- » High-temperature cooling systems (e.g., cooling/chilled beam)
- » Low-temperature heating systems (e.g., floor heating)
- » Phase change materials (PCM)
- » Mixed mode ventilation systems
- » Double skin facade
- » Advanced control systems (e.g. preheating/cooling, demand driven)
- » etc.

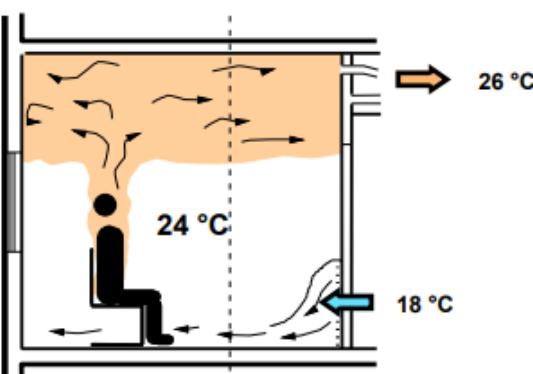
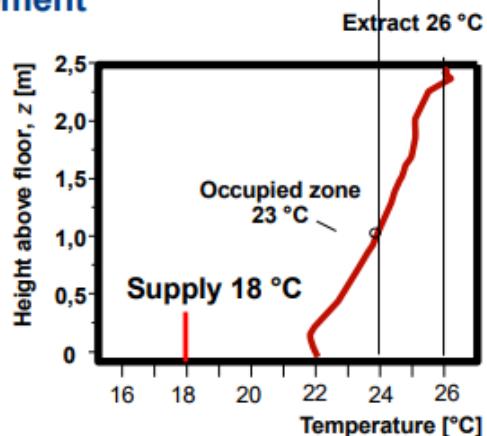
Displacement Ventilation

Mixing

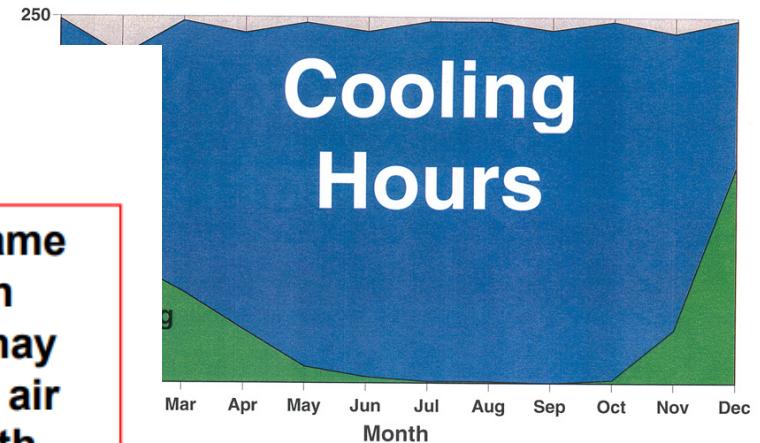


For the same ventilation rate, we may get better air quality with displacement ventilation

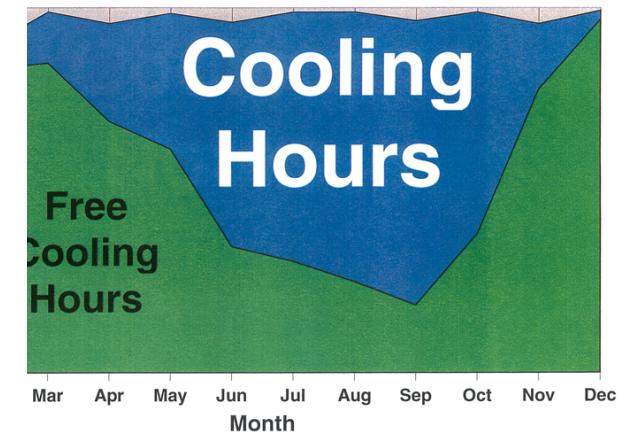
Displacement



Free Cooling with Economizer
(VAV System)

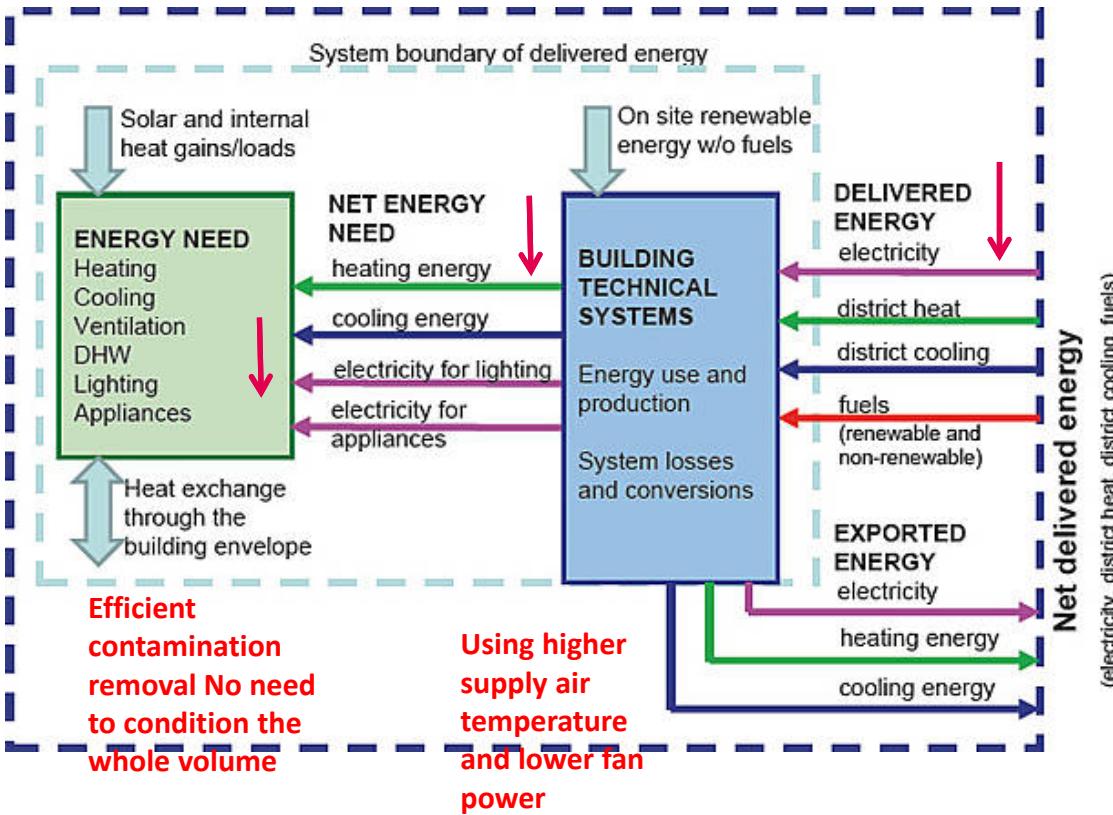


Free Cooling with Economizer
(Displacement System)

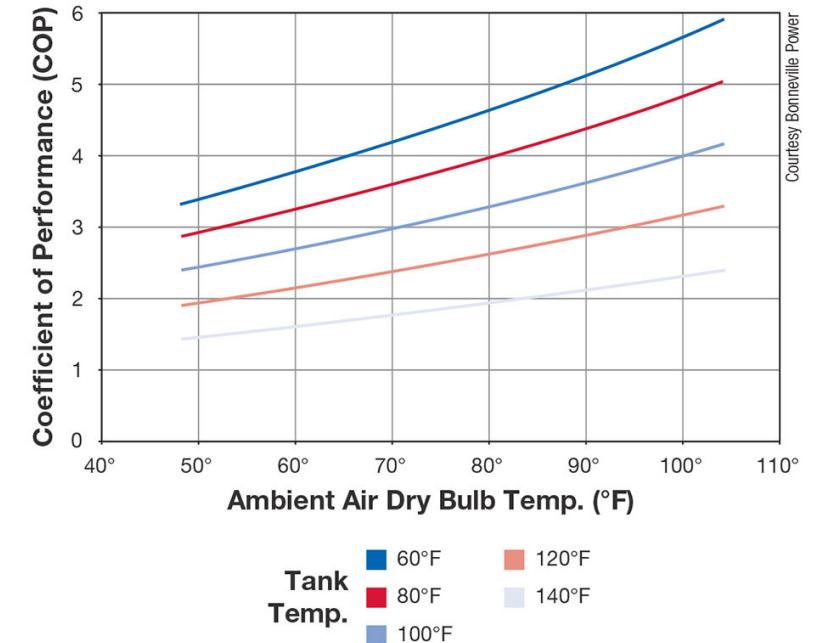


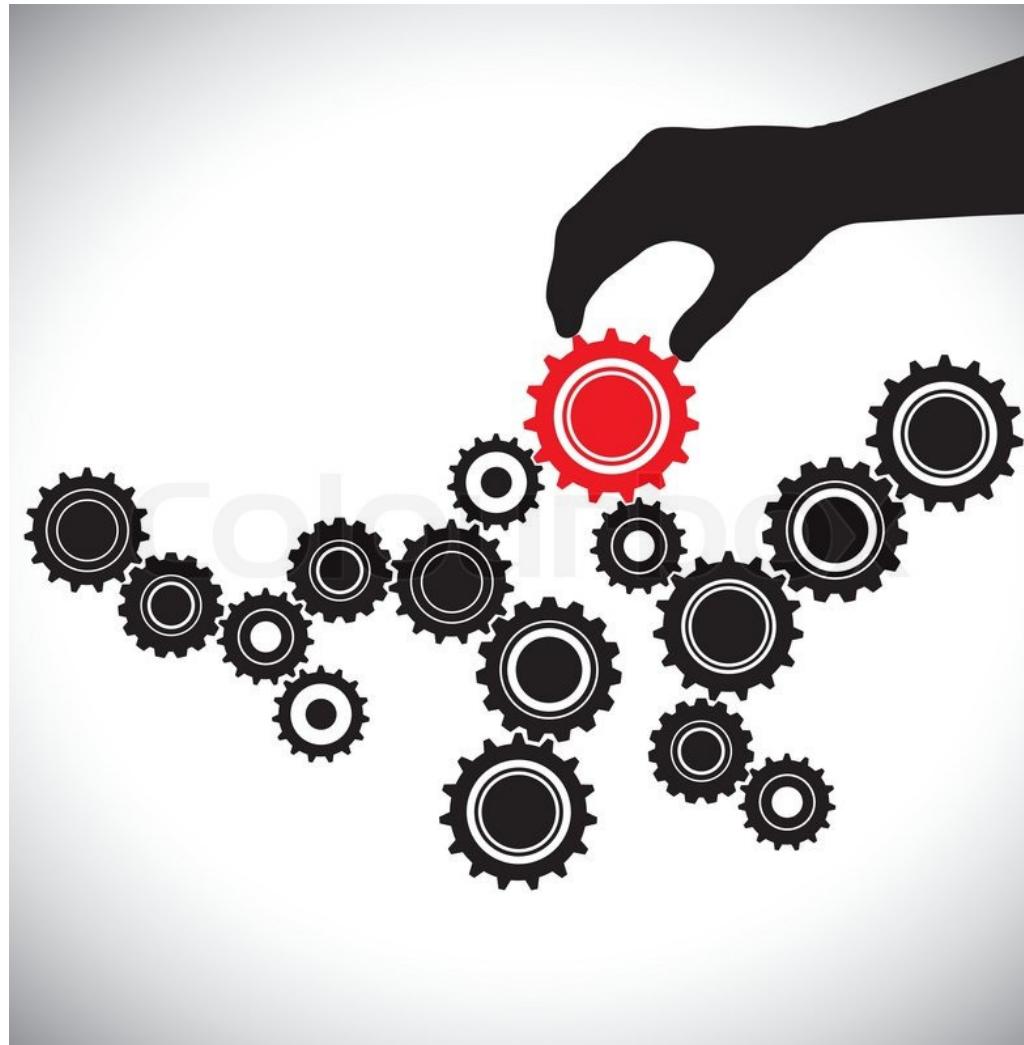
on San Francisco weather files

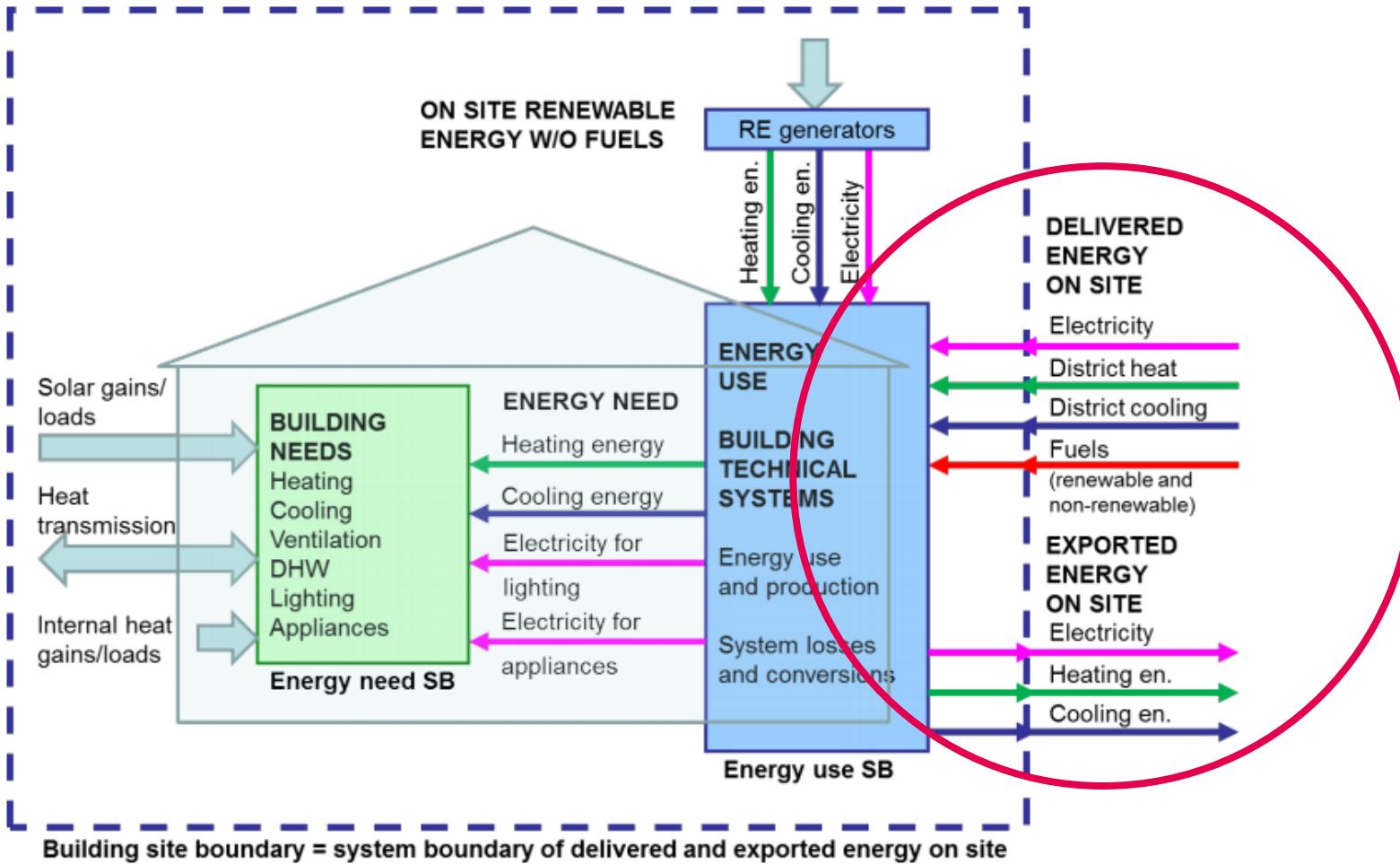
Impact on delivered energy



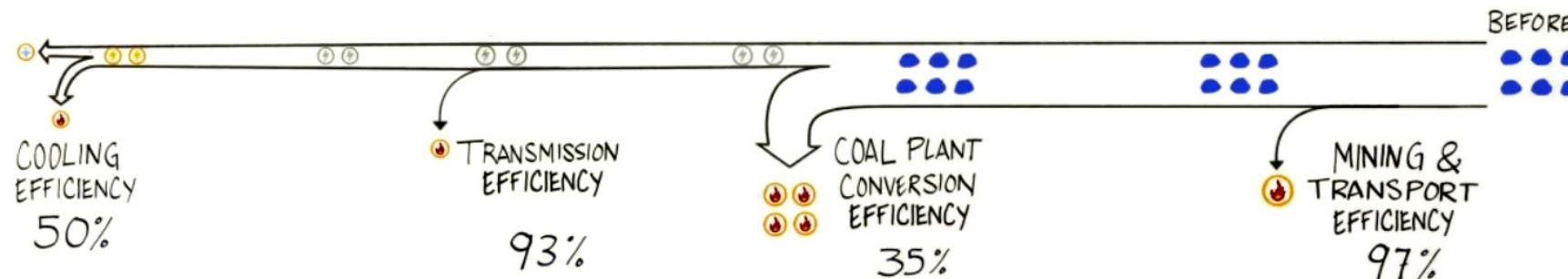
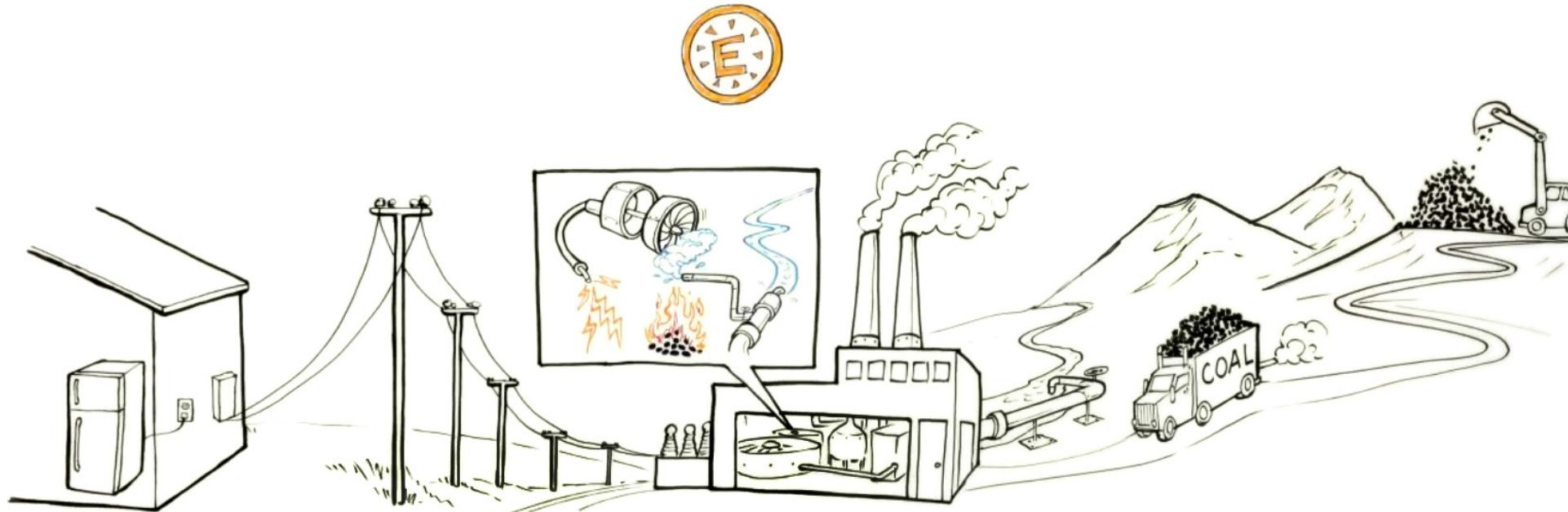
HPWH COP vs. Ambient Air Temperature







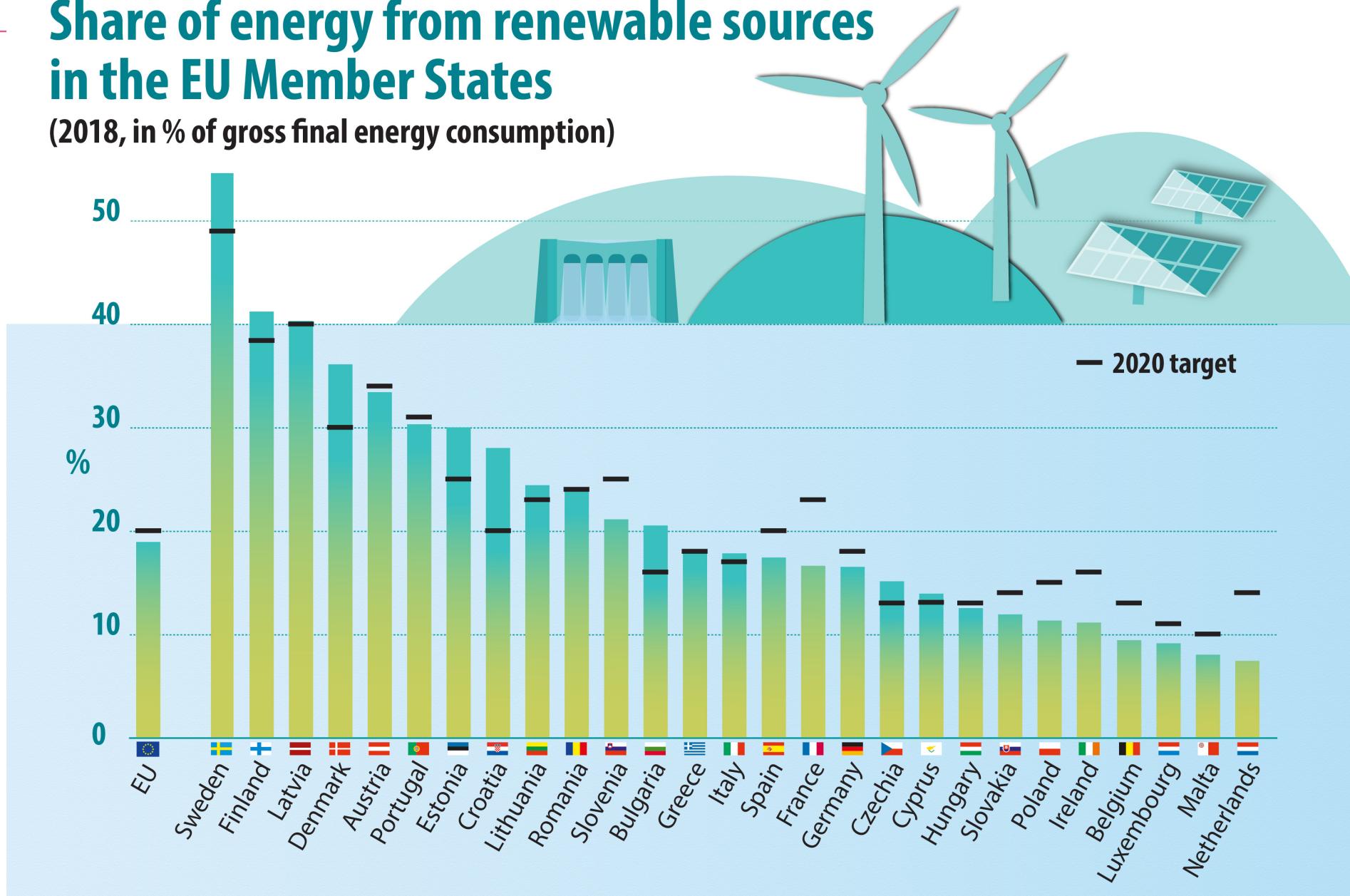
- System boundaries (SB) for energy need, energy use and delivered and exported energy calculation. The last one may be interpreted as the building site boundary.
- Demand reduction measures can be distinguished from RE solutions in the energy use SB, not in the delivered/exported energy SB



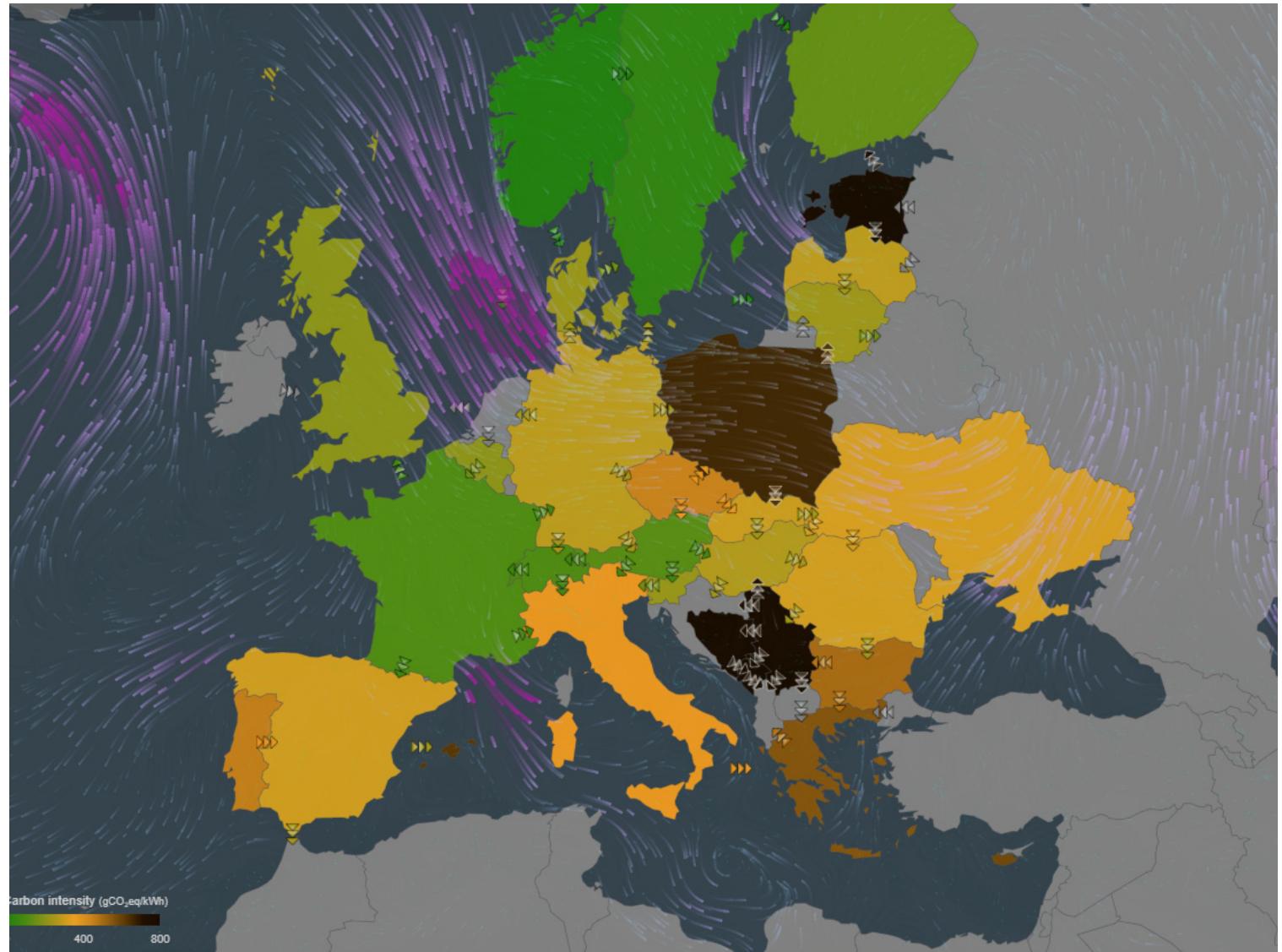
SYSTEM EFFICIENCY: 16%

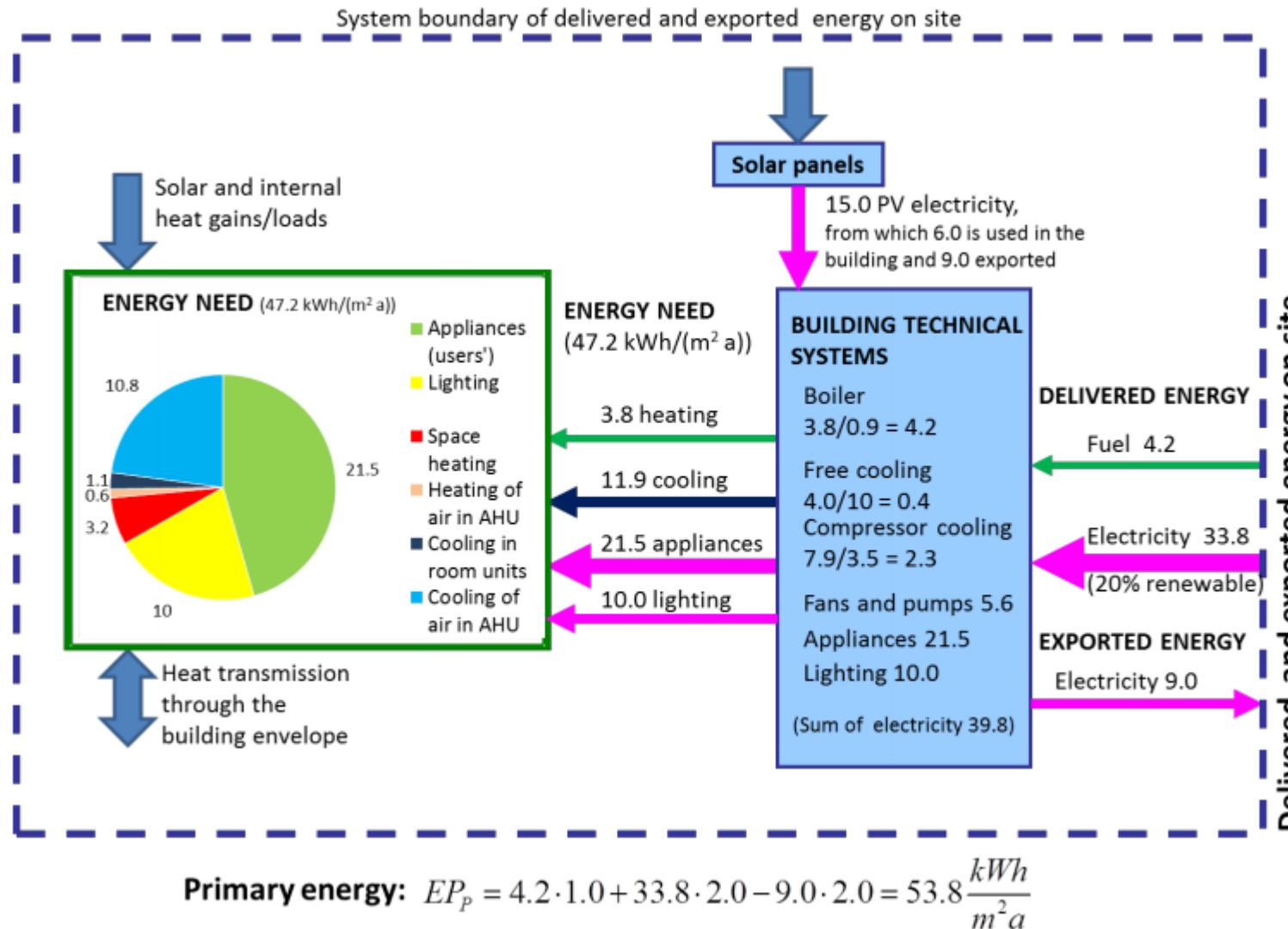
Share of energy from renewable sources in the EU Member States

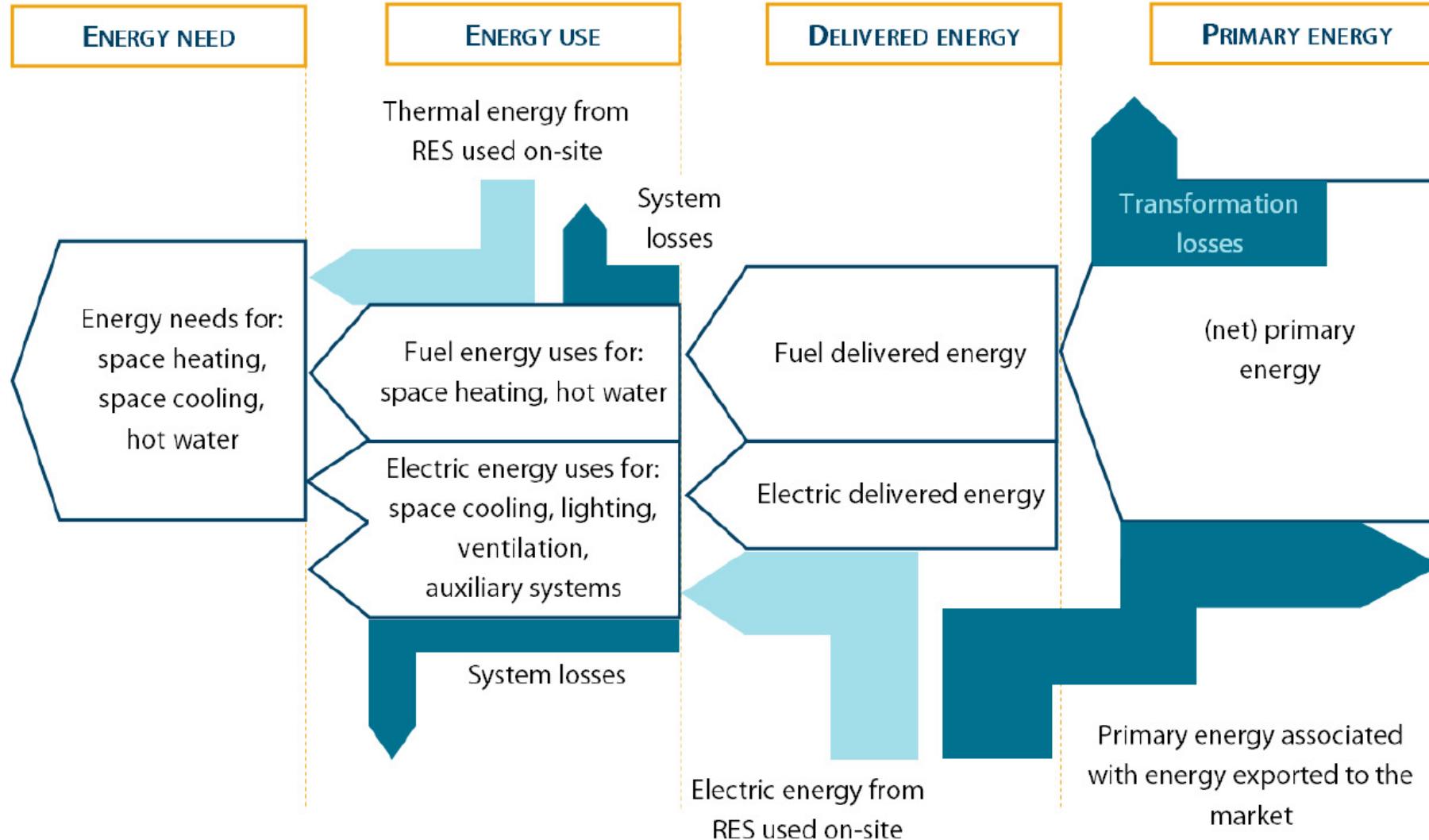
(2018, in % of gross final energy consumption)



Electricitymap.org



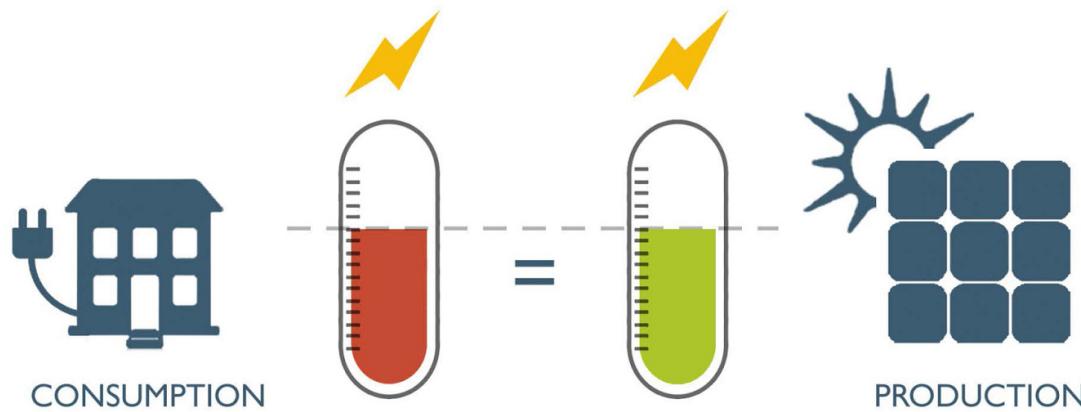




Different meanings of zero

Net-Zero Site Energy Building

A building that generates (at least) as much energy as it uses on-site. This is the most common use of the “net-zero” term.

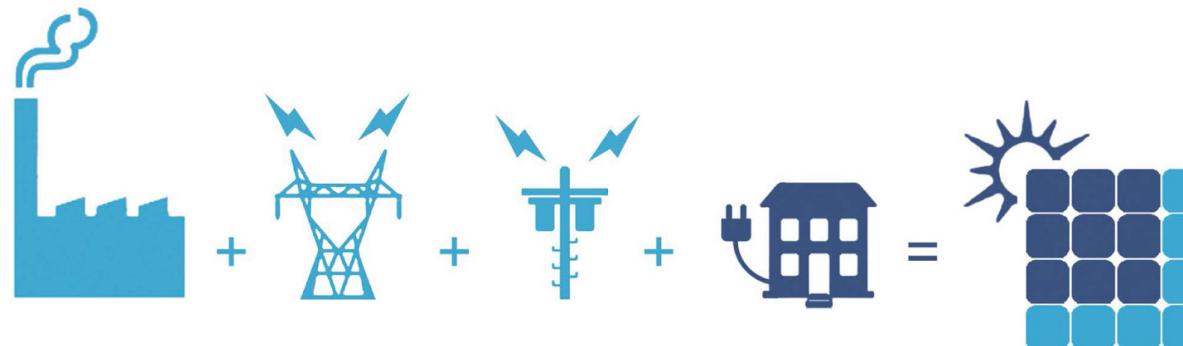
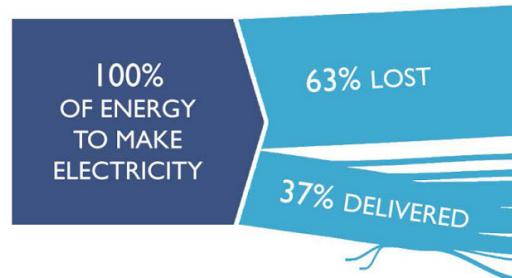


Different meanings of zero

Net-Zero **Source Energy** Building

A building that produces (at least) as much energy as it consumes when compared to the energy used to *both generate and deliver* the energy to the site from a remote point of generation (such as a power plant), *plus the energy consumption* on the site.

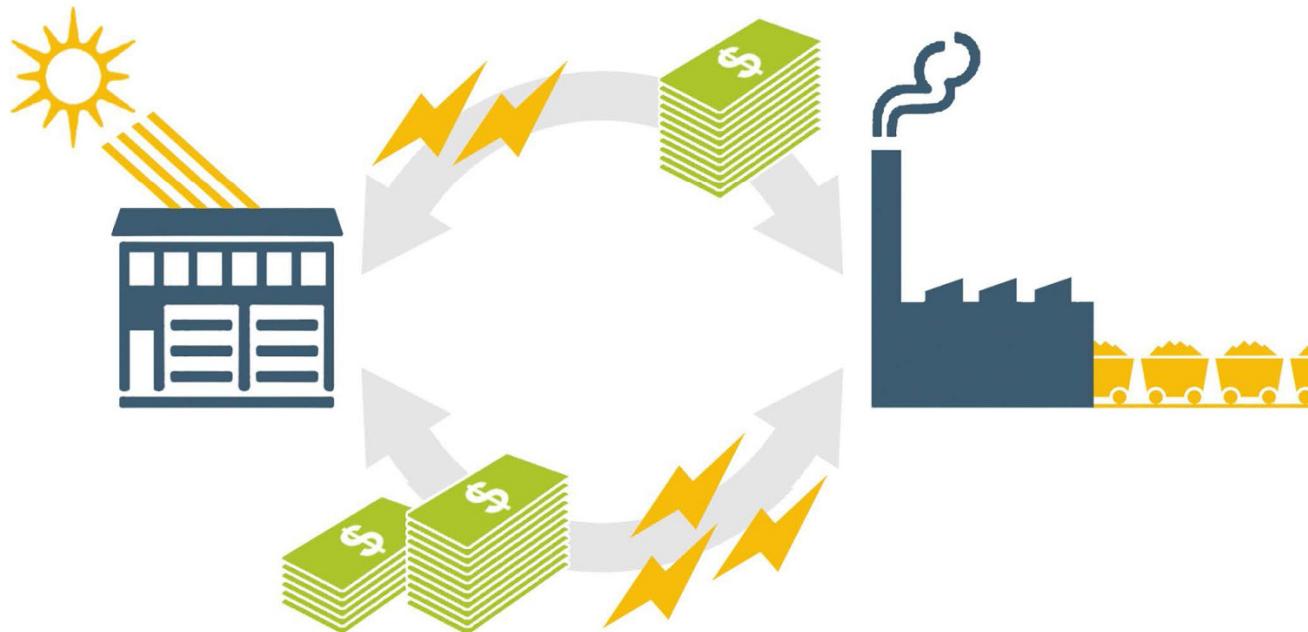
This definition factors in transmission losses and the other inefficiencies.

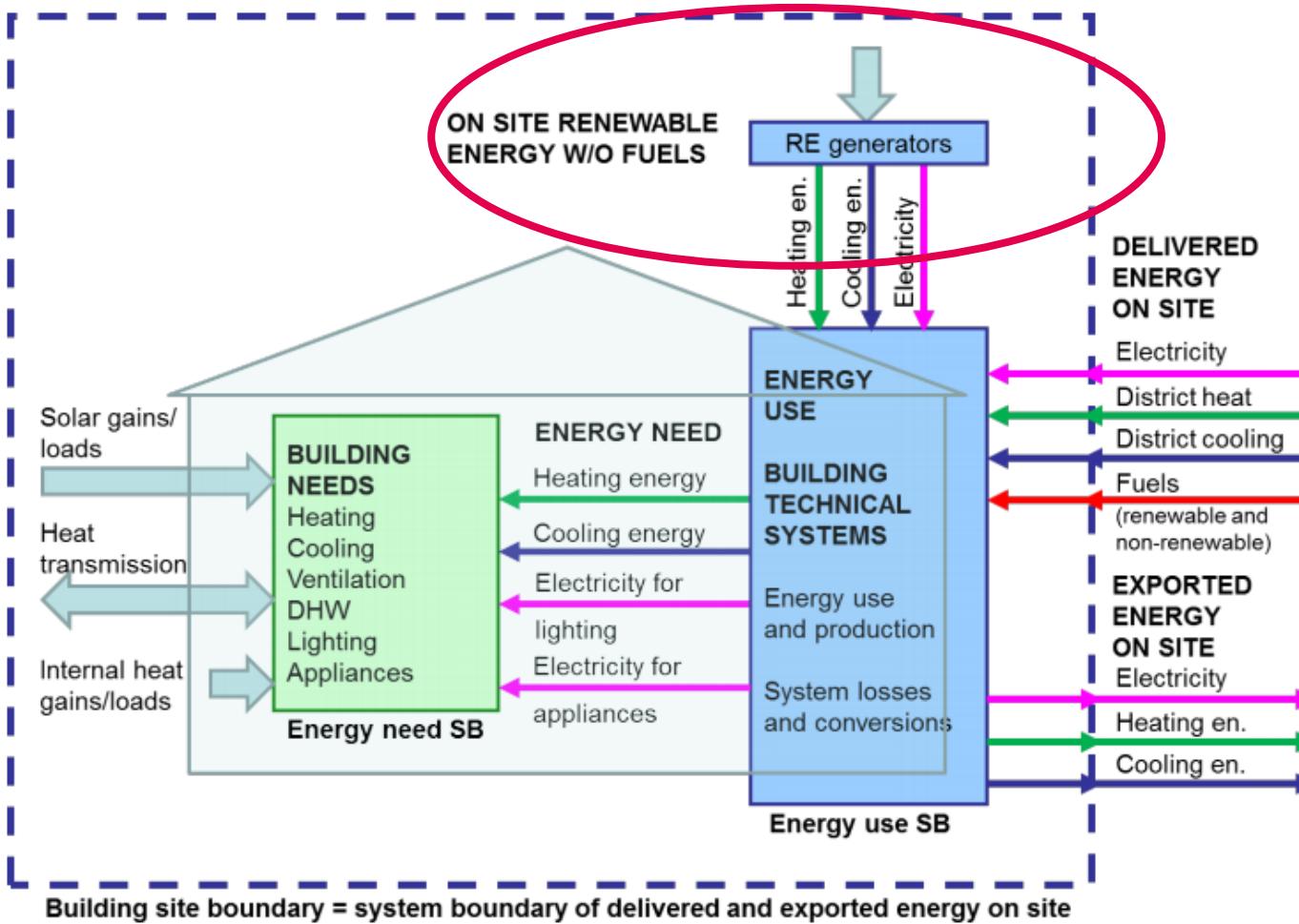


Different meanings of zero

Net-Zero Energy Cost Building

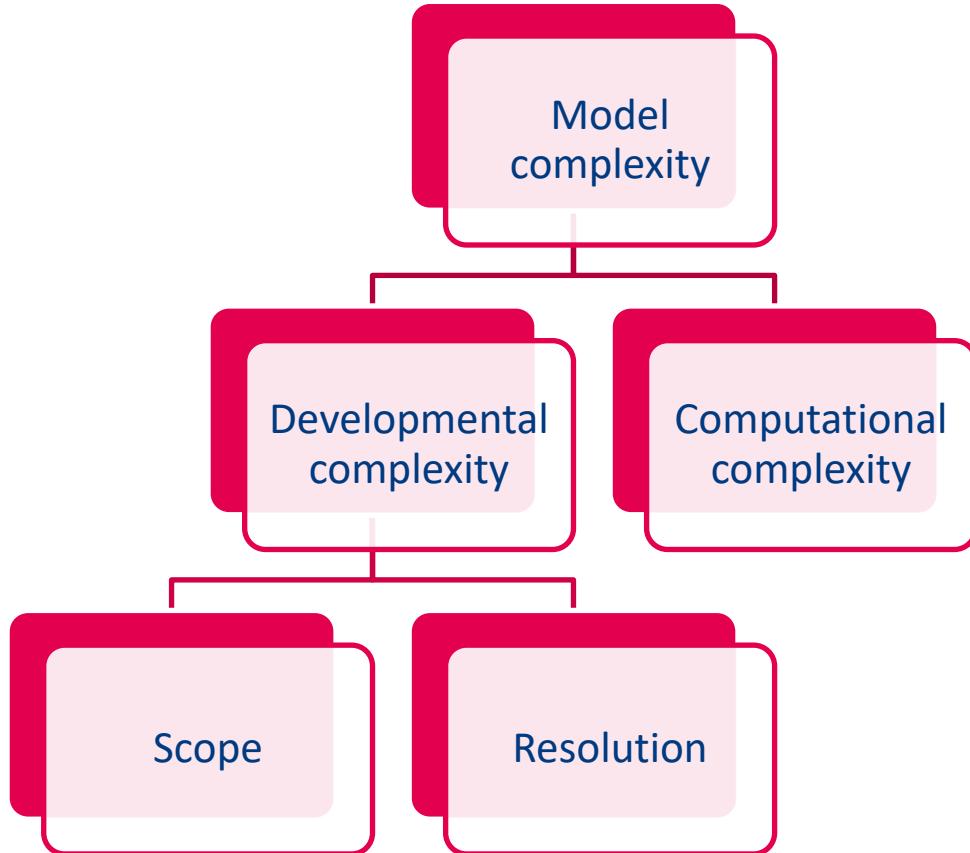
A building that sells more power to the utility than it purchases. Utilities generally charge more than they pay for power.





- System boundaries (SB) for energy need, energy use and delivered and exported energy calculation. The last one may be interpreted as the building site boundary.
- Demand reduction measures can be distinguished from RE solutions in the energy use SB, not in the delivered/exported energy SB

Need for simulation



- » **Scope:** How much of the real world is represented
 - Building, HVAC, renewables
 - Thermal, daylight, airflow, acoustics, ...
 - Room, floor, building, district
 - Day ... year ... decades
- » **Resolution:** The number of variables in the model and their precision or granularity
 - Spatial
 - Temporal

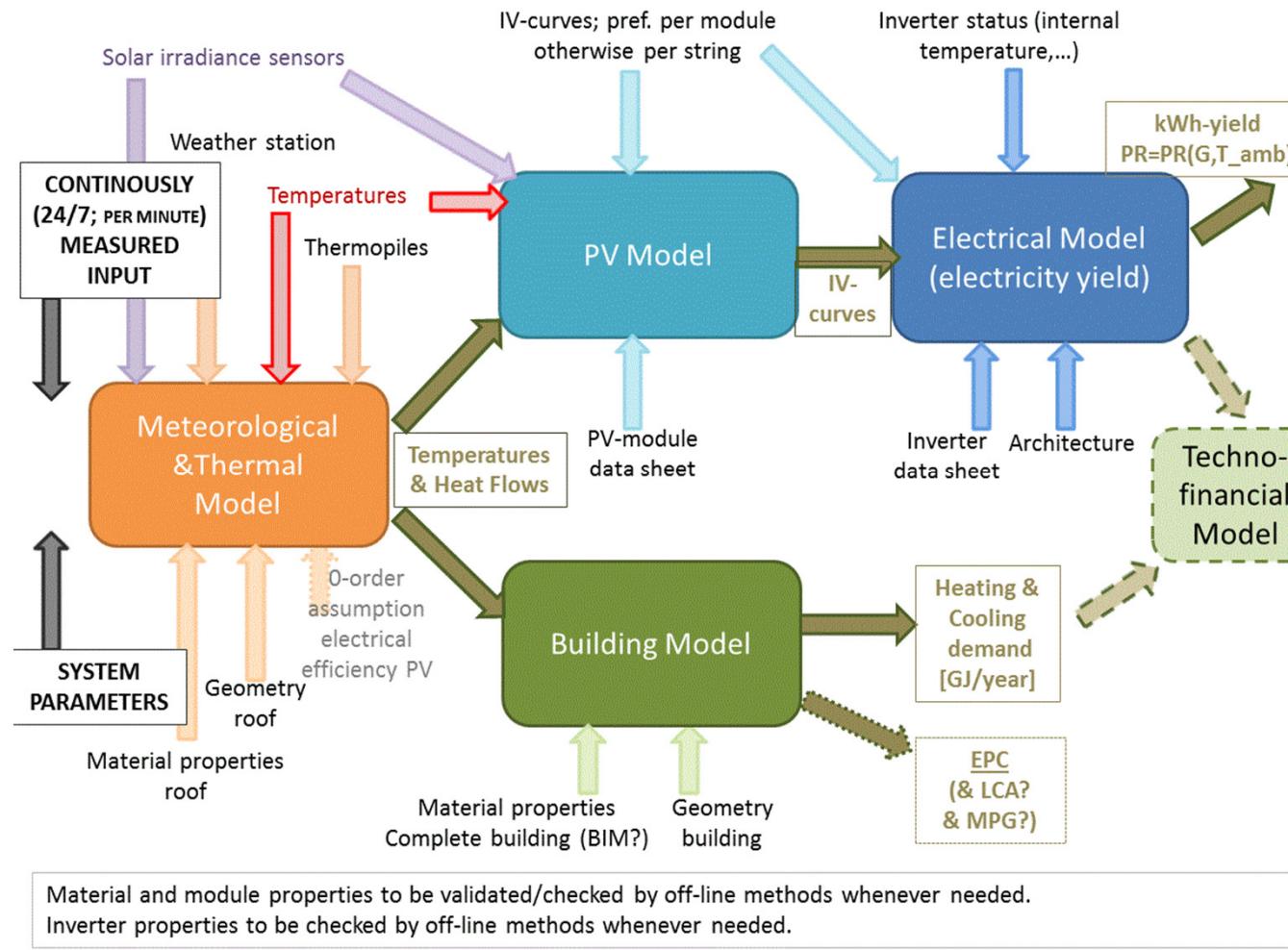
Need for simulation?



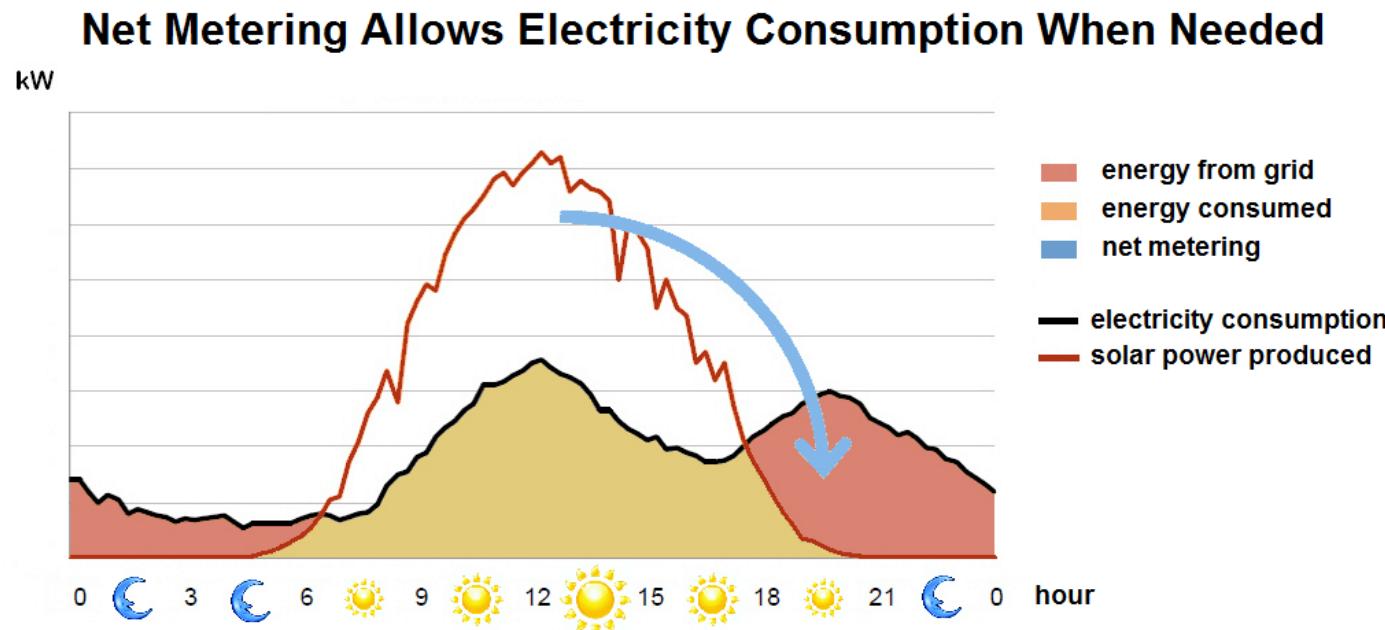
Need for simulation?

» Annual yield

BIPV - Need for simulation

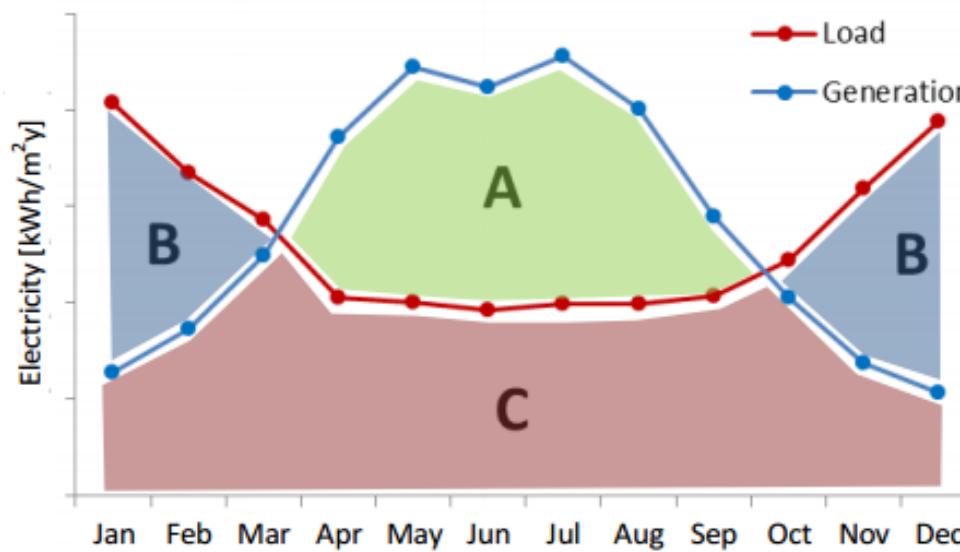


Net-metering - Need for simulation



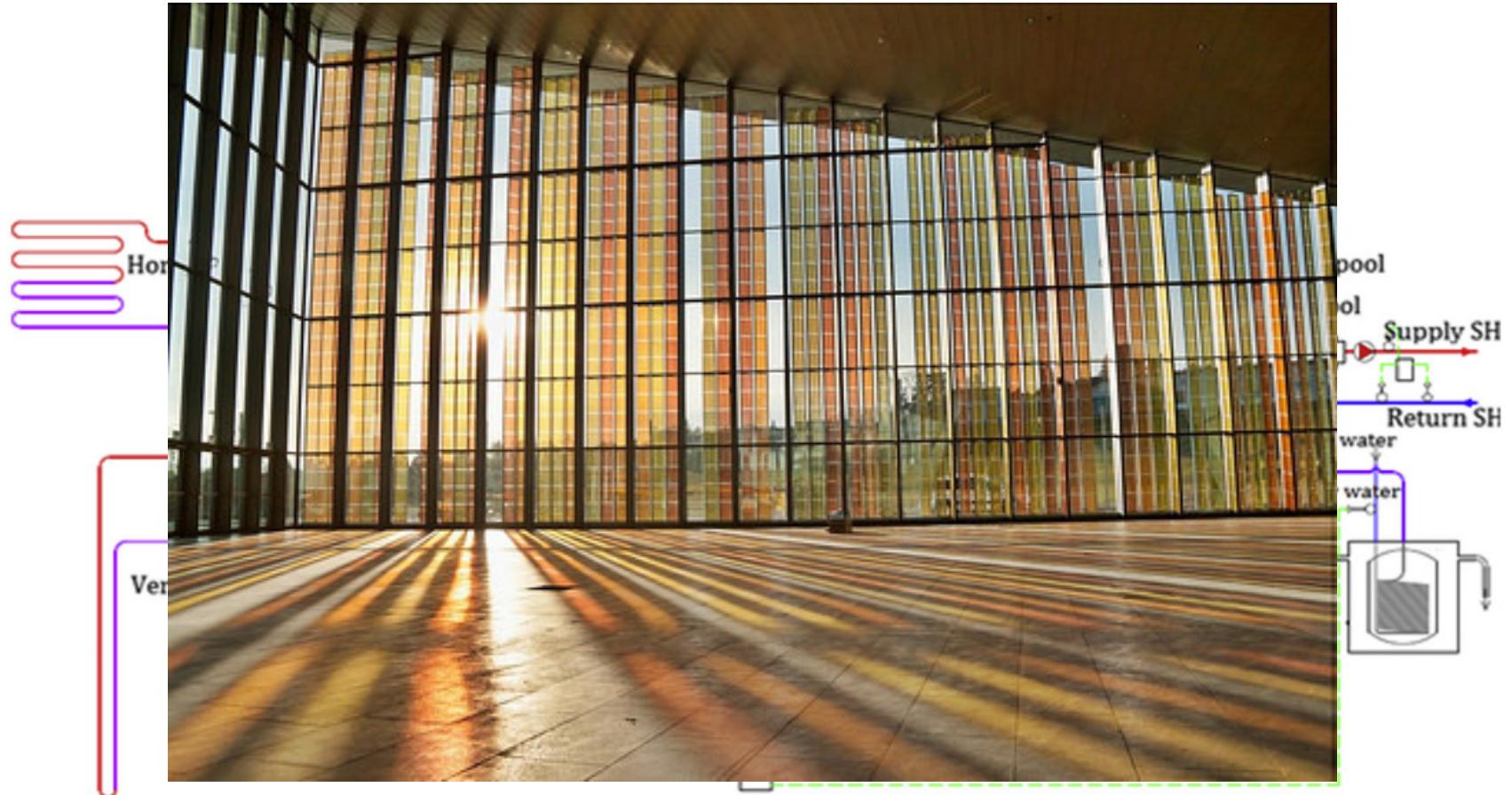
Energy matching – self consumption

- *supply cover factor* = $\frac{C}{B+C}$, also called “self-consumption”
- *load cover factor* = $\frac{C}{A+C}$, also called “self-generation”



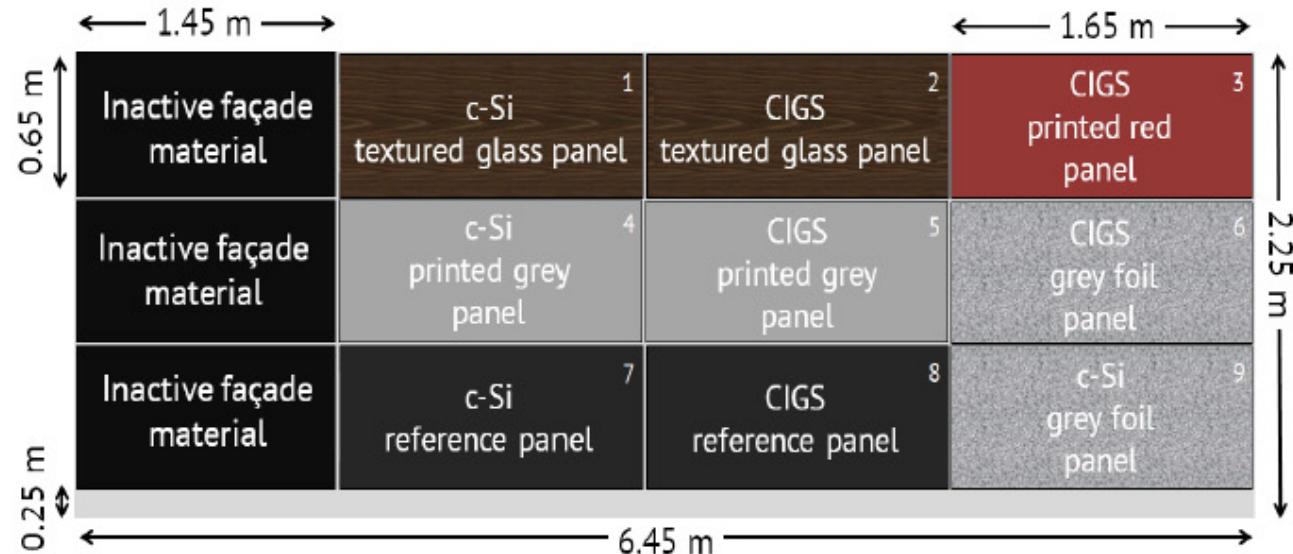
Scope and resolution

- » Systems integration
- » Spectral properties



Energy supply system with solar thermal system, GSHP, and EAHP.

- This project intends to make efficient, aesthetic and cheap PV panels.
- A demonstrator was installed at the Solar Beat.



Measurements

- Irradiance
- Operating temperature
- Voltage
- Current
- Solar spectra

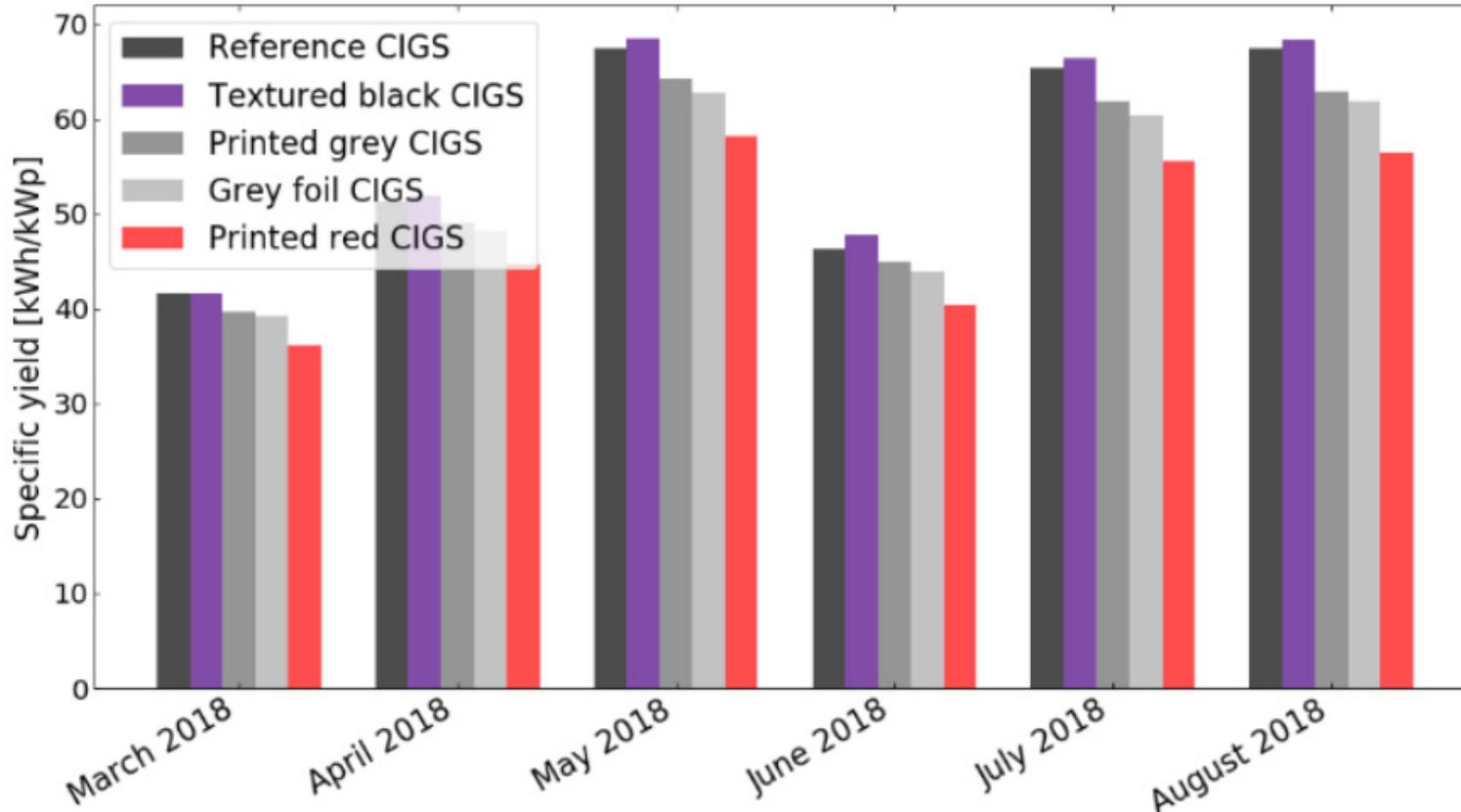
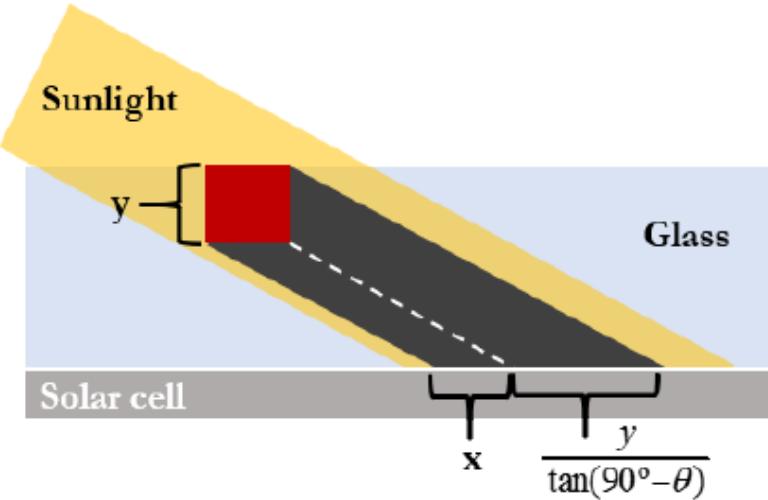
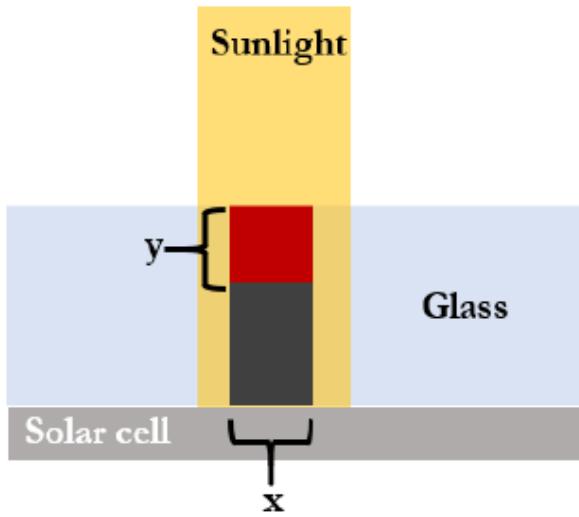


Figure 8: Monthly specific yield of the CIGS PV panels.

Panels with foils and textures exhibit a lower performance at high solar incidence angles, both with direct and diffuse irradiance.

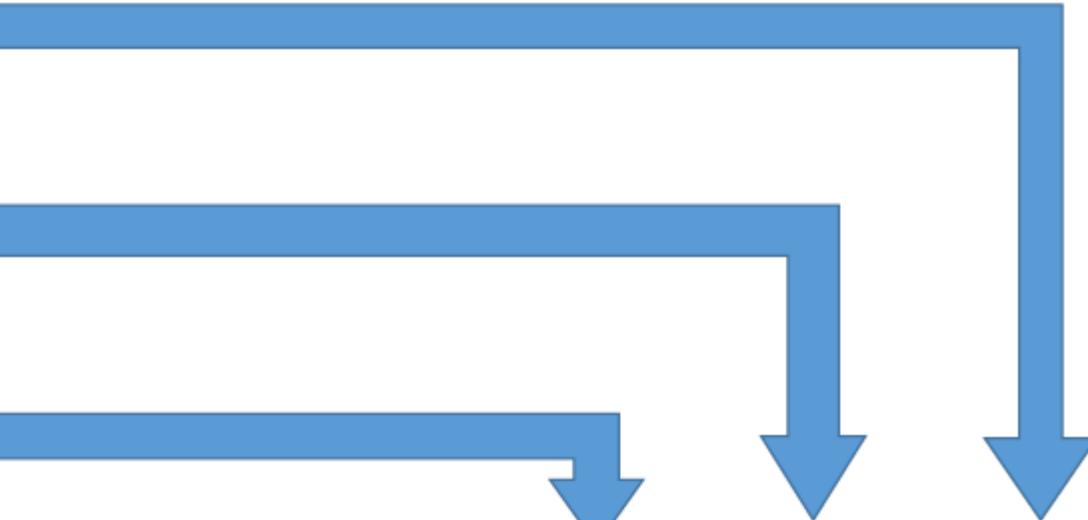
Possible explanation: increased specular reflection losses and/or shadowing of the prints.



Introducing custom IAM profiles

**Modelling the effective irradiance
as traditional simulation tools do
(Helioscope, SAM, etc).**

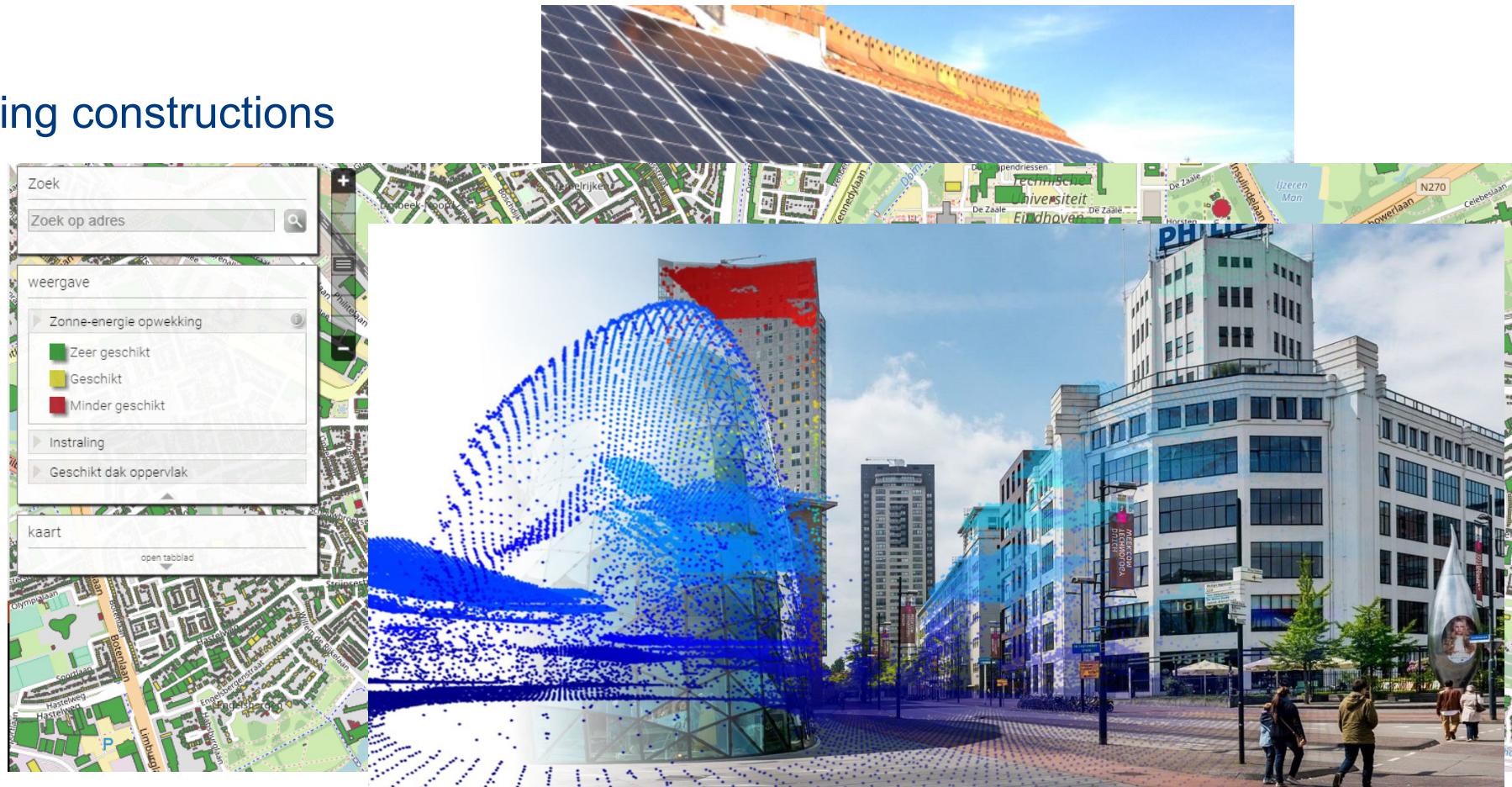
**Assuming no non-linear losses
at the solar surface.**

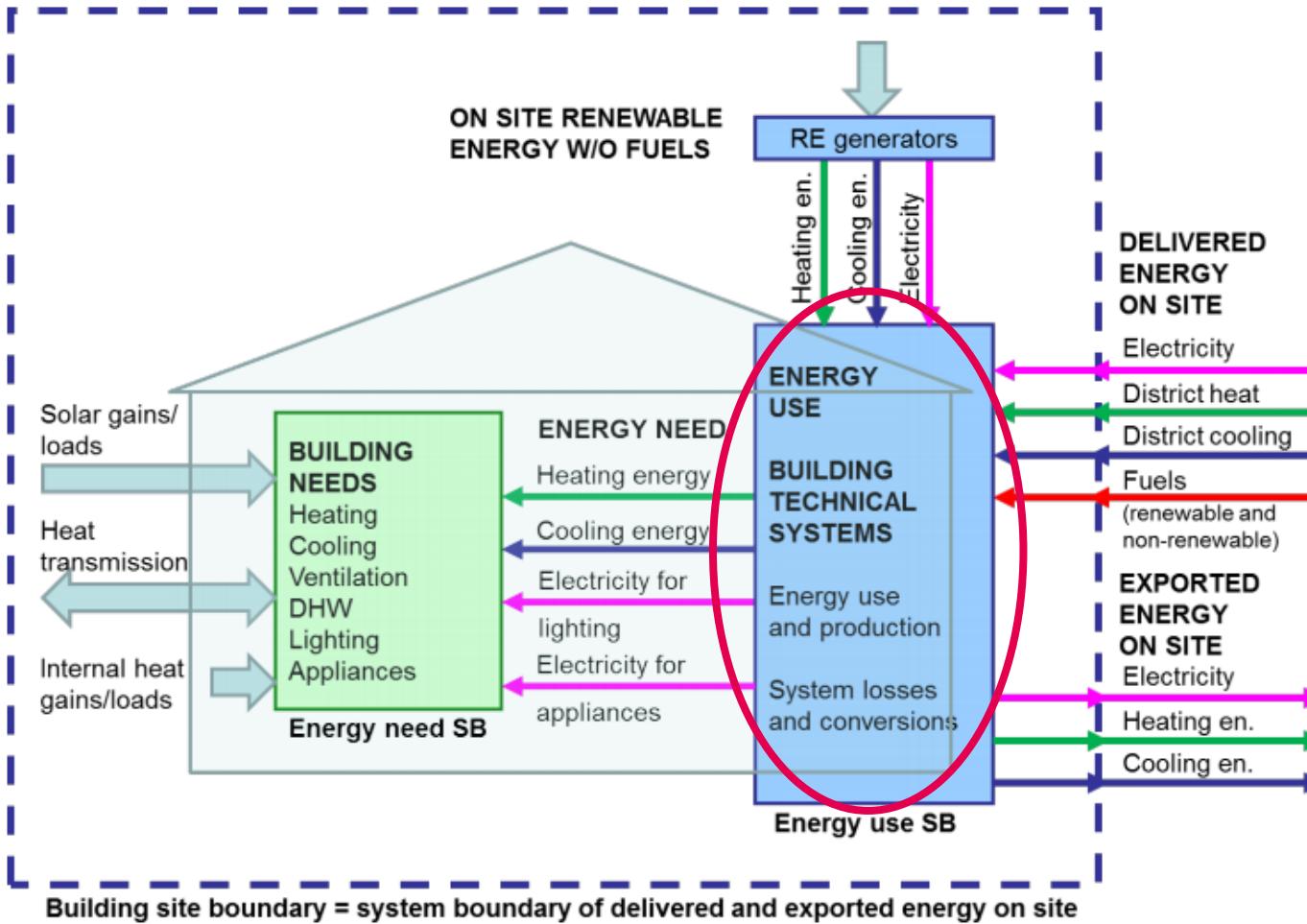


Technology	Prototype	No losses	Traditional PV	Custom IAM
c-Si	Reference	7.80%	1.43%	1.39%
	White Print	6.58%	0.24%	-0.22%
	White Foil	15.65%	8.78%	1.28%
	Red Print	-	-	-
	Textured	9.28%	2.77%	0.02%
CIGS	Reference	10.25%	3.72%	2.98%
	White Print	8.32%	1.90%	0.71%
	White Foil	15.64%	8.67%	0.58%
	Red Print	9.34%	2.85%	1.65%
	Textured	10.52%	3.96%	1.67%

Scope and resolution

- » Systems integration
- » Spectral properties
- » Shading from neighboring constructions
- » Reflected radiation
- » City scale





- System boundaries (SB) for energy need, energy use and delivered and exported energy calculation. The last one may be interpreted as the building site boundary.
- Demand reduction measures can be distinguished from RE solutions in the energy use SB, not in the delivered/exported energy SB

(HVAC) System simulation

- » Definition:

"... predicting the operating quantities within a system (pressures, temperatures, energy and fluid flow rates) at the condition where all energy and material balances, all equations of state of working substances, and all performance characteristics of individual components are satisfied." (ASHRAE 1975)

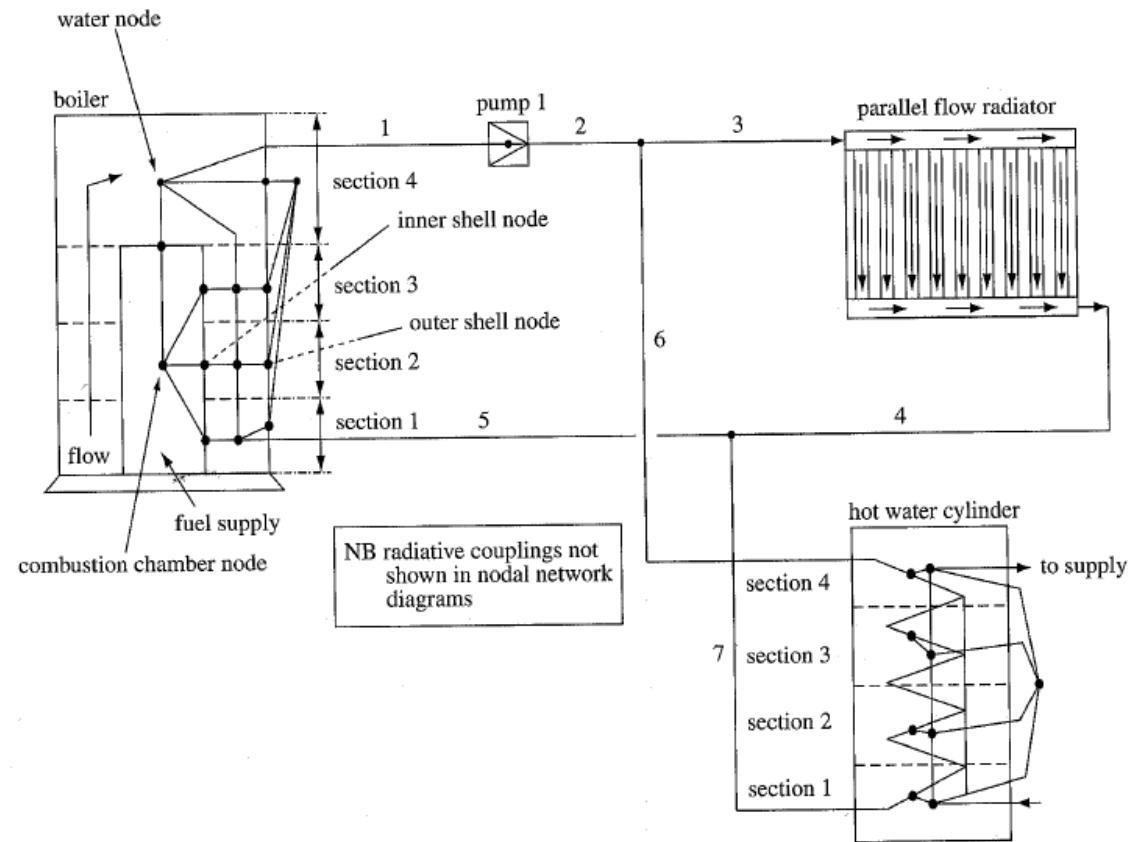
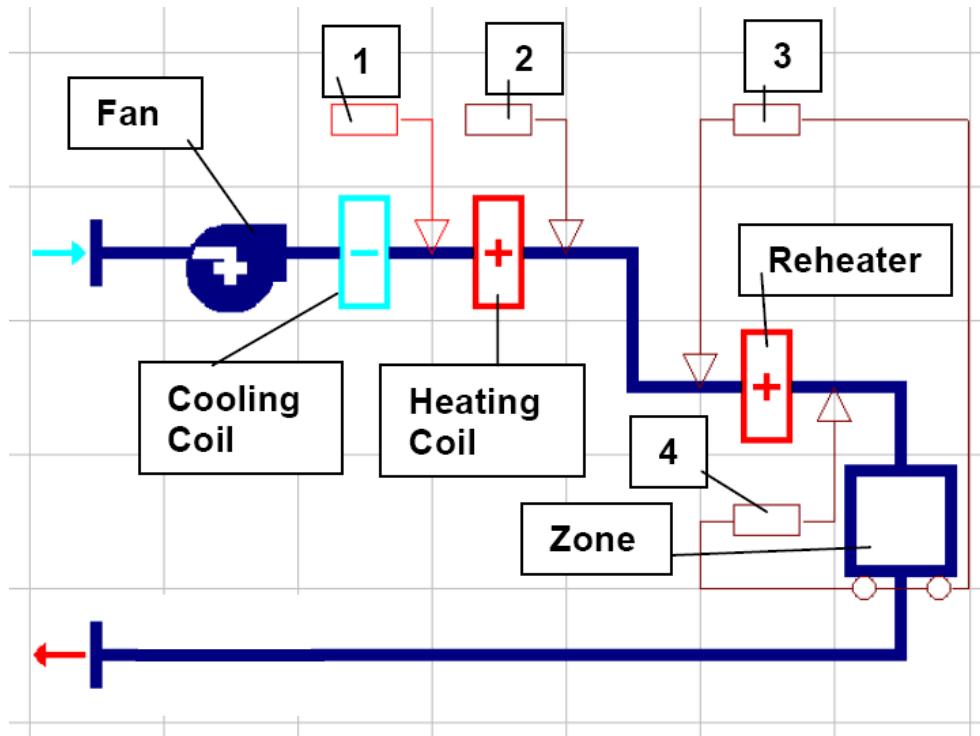
- » Consider building dynamics vs. system dynamics

Approaches for modeling energy systems

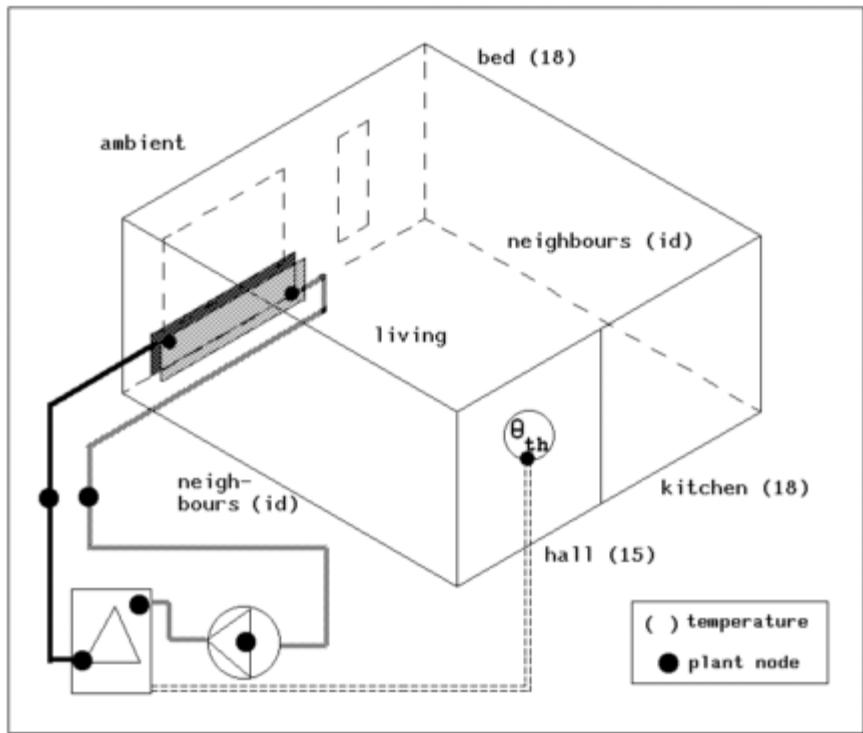
- A. Ideal system
- B. System based efficiencies (e.g. VAV)
- C. Component based
- D. Component based in multidomain
- E. Equation based

Conceptual
↓
Explicit

Examples

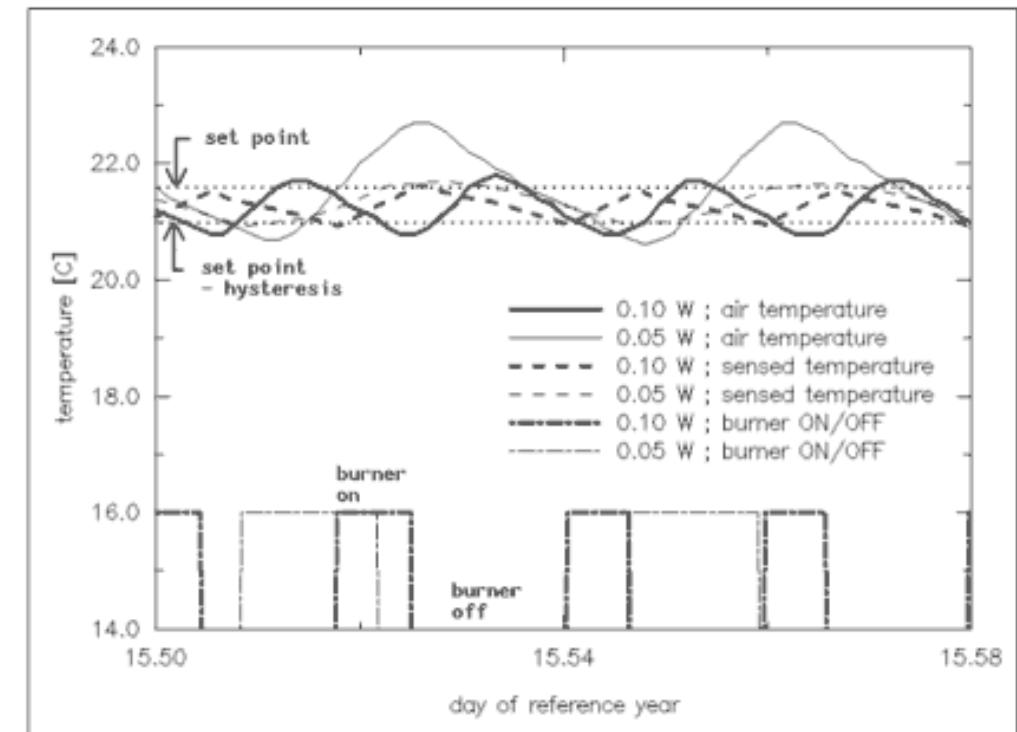


Case: room thermostat

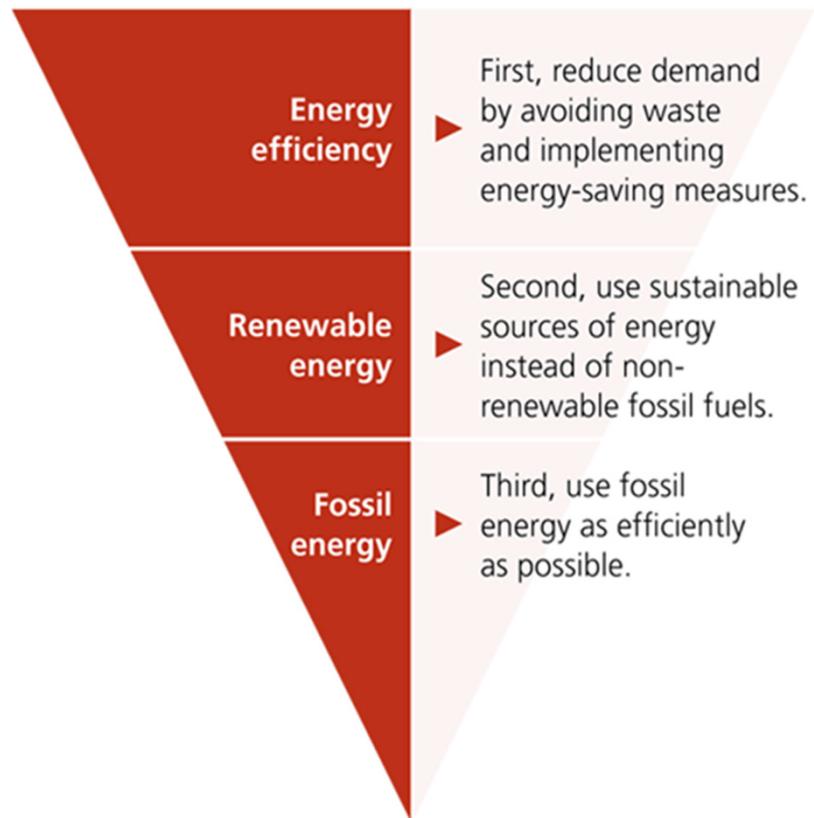


Plant

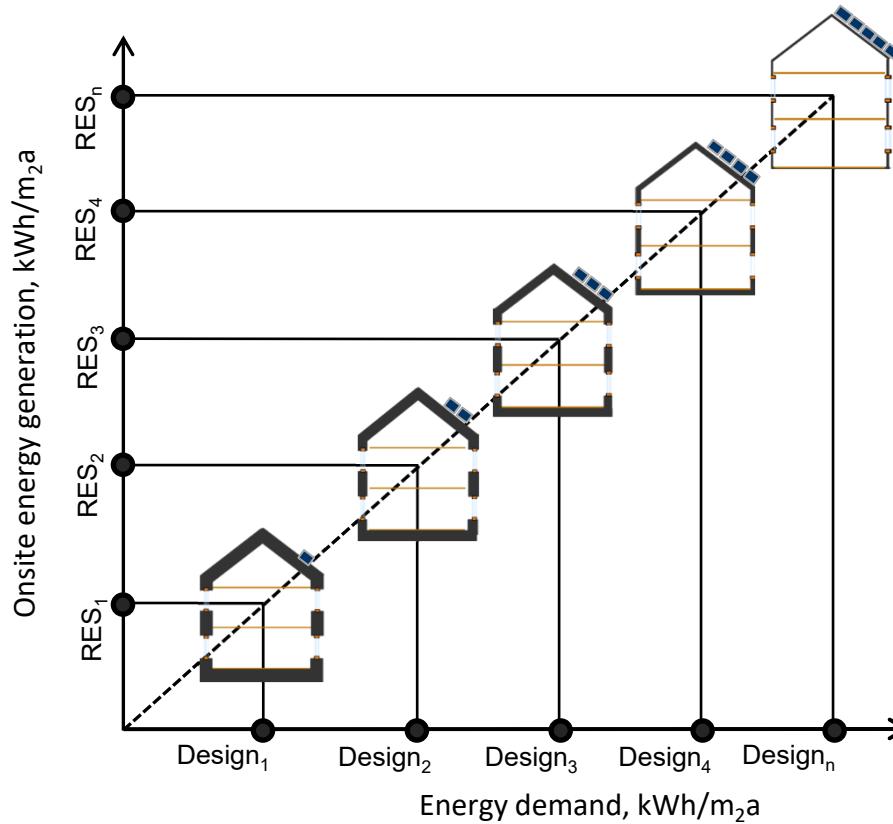
- 6 components
- 51 parameters



The “*trias energetica*” concept

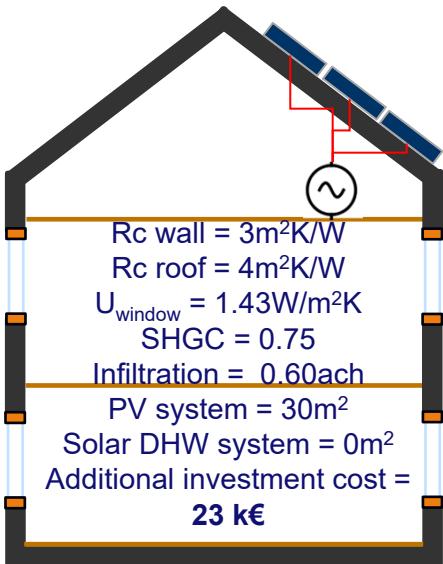


Energy demand vs. generation

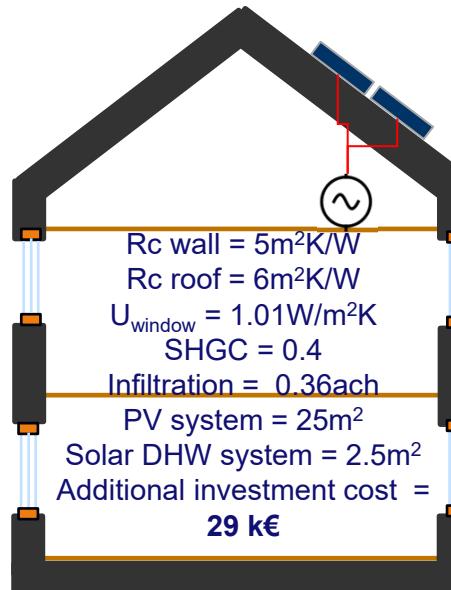


Selected renovation options

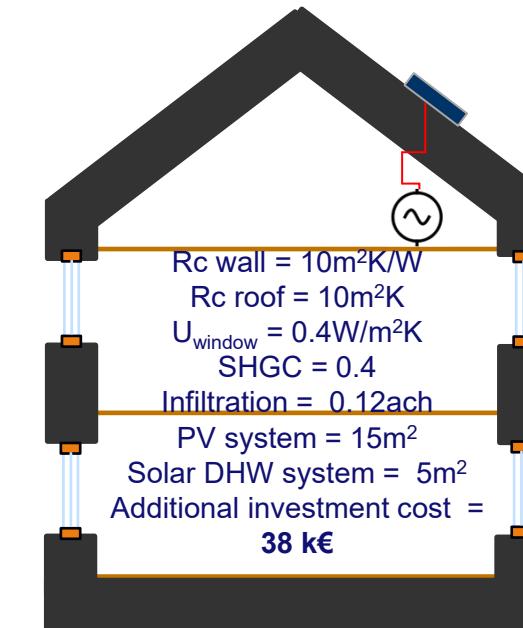
Low insulation



Medium insulation

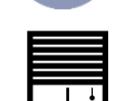


Very high insulation



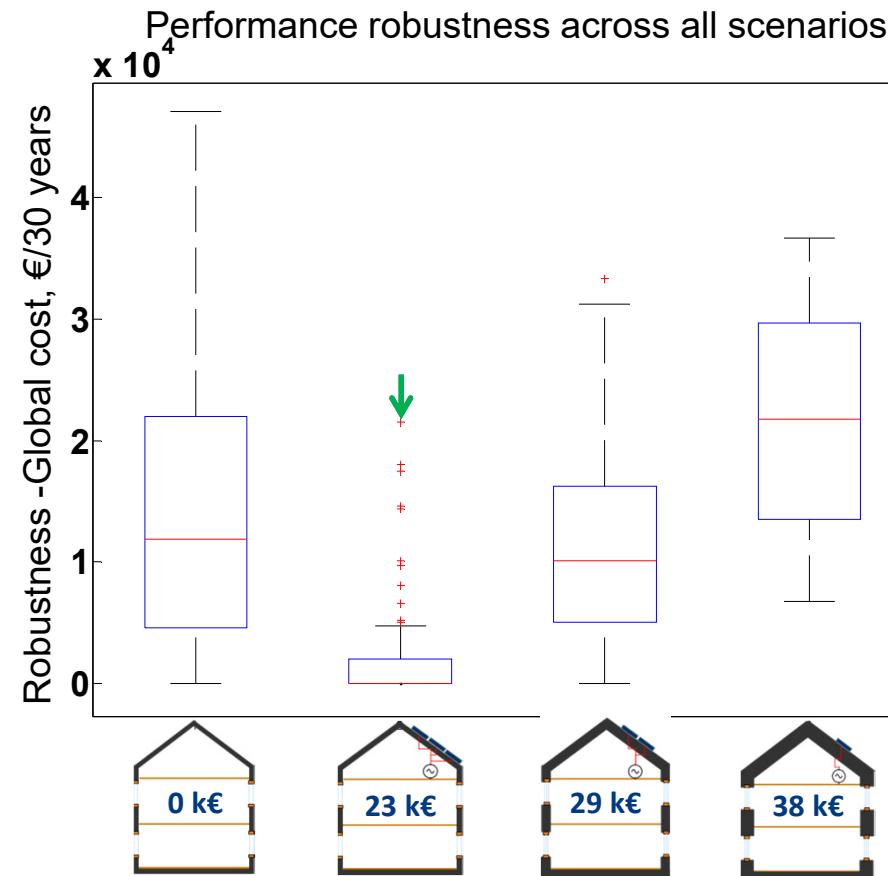
Scenarios

Scenarios

	1 - 4
	Working, retired
	18 - 22 °C
	14 - 18 °C
	0.9 - 1.5 ach
	1 - 3 W/m ²
	60 - 180 L/p/day
	1 - 3 W/m ²
	ON/OFF Radiation (200-350 W/m ²) Tindoor > 24 °C
 	NEN 5060-2008 G, W, G+, W+

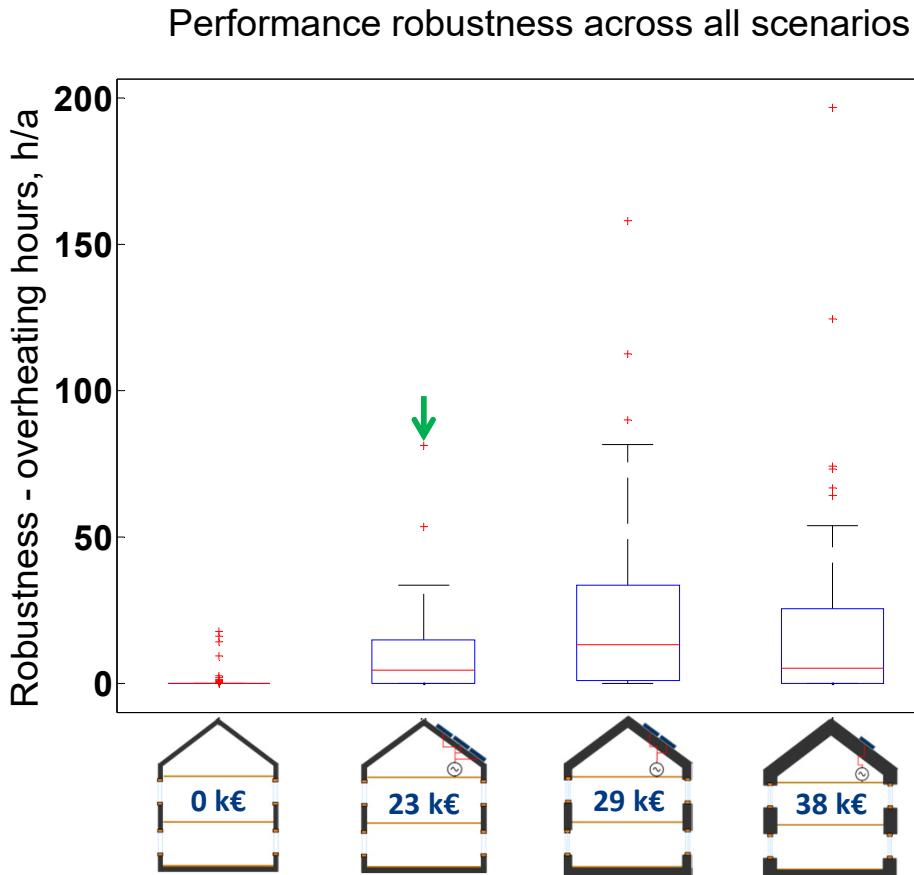
Global cost

- Cost of investment, replacement and operational
- Calculated for period of 30 years – service life span of energy systems



Thermal comfort

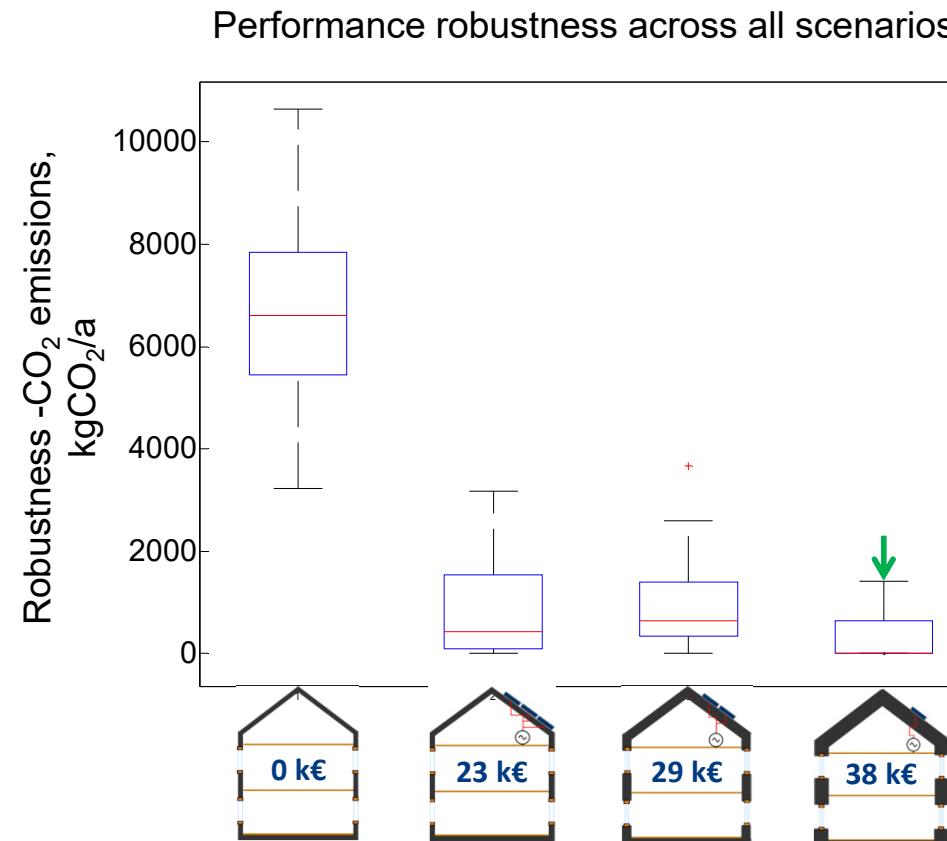
- Hours above adaptive temperature limits proposed by *Peeters et al., 2009*
- Calculated for occupancy hours in a year



CO₂ emissions

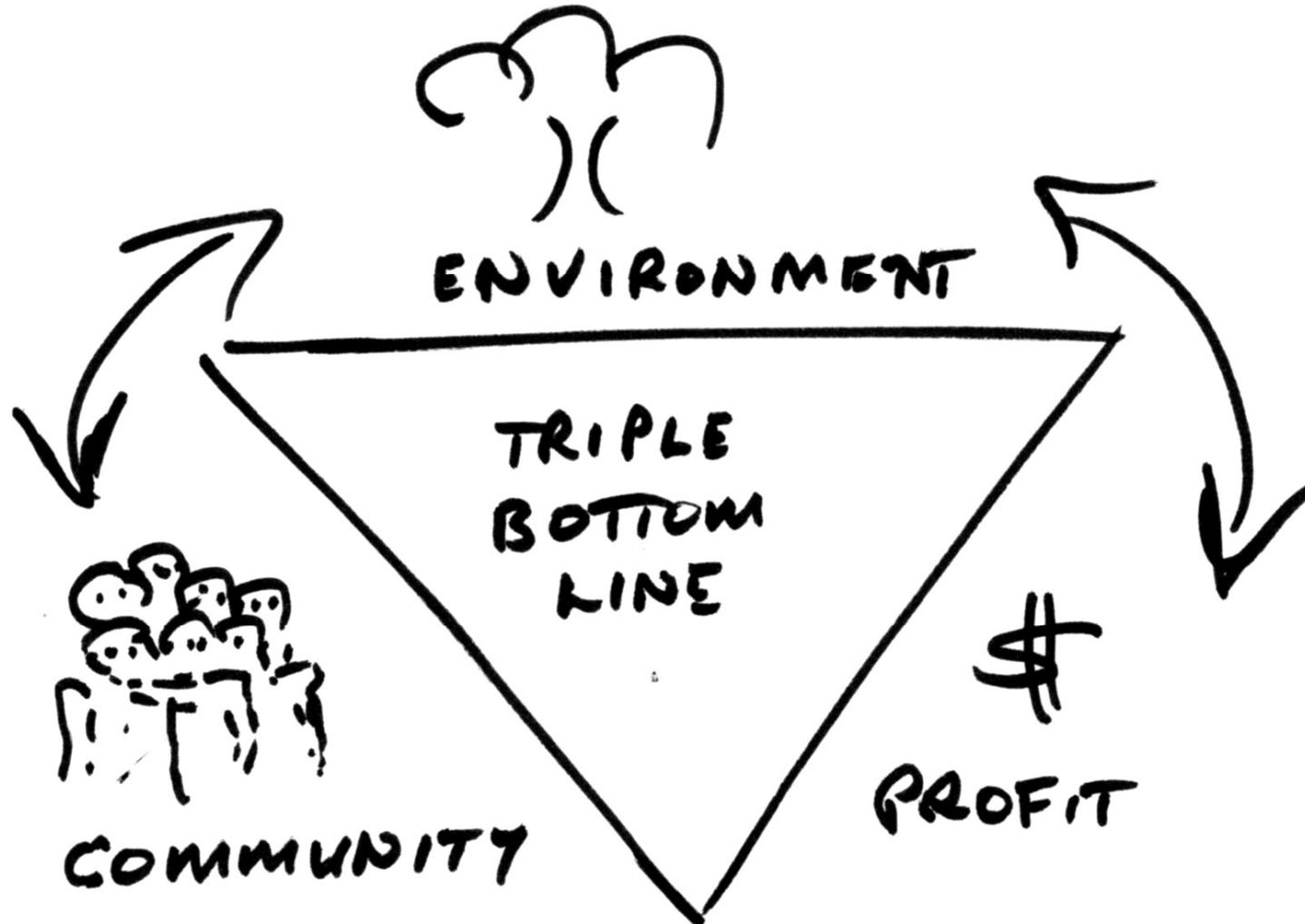
$$CO_2 \text{ emissions} = Energy \text{ consumption} \times EF - Energy \text{ generation} \times EF$$

- EF = CO₂ emission factor
- Embodied emissions are not taken into account



Summary - Design considerations

- » Form of Energy —electricity? thermal energy? Site vs. source energy?
- » Generation Characteristics
 - environment dependent — solar radiation, wind availability, soil properties
- » Design Objectives / Evaluation Criteria
 - Energy generation
 - Life-cycle cost-effectiveness (unit cost, life-span, energy price ...)
 - Life-cycle carbon footprint (embodied carbon, life-span, comparative advantages ...)
 - Environmental Impact
- » Design Limitation / Trade-off
 - financial resource — limits the amount of capital investment
 - land availability — limits the project size



HelioScope or PVWatts

HelioScope

Meet HelioScope the new standard in PV system design

Key Benefits:

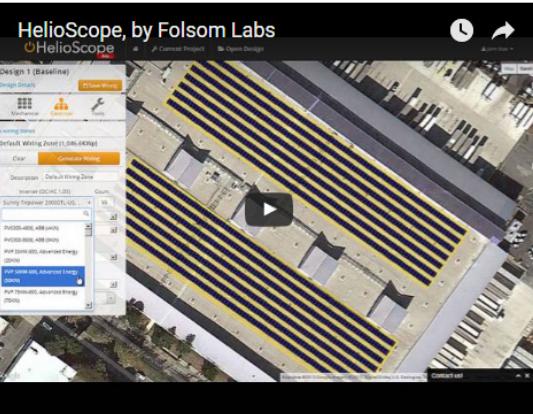
- » Quickly evaluate potential sites
- » Analyze design decisions
- » Simplify your workflow

"HelioScope is the future of solar design engineering and performance modeling."

Kevin West
Senior System Engineer

[Start Free Trial](#)

[Join an Upcoming Webinar](#)



"HelioScope does what both PVsyst and AutoCAD do together, and because it automates so much for you, the amount of time you save is remarkable."

"Folsom Labs, another example why solar is the future."

"HelioScope has a drastically improved UI with more intuitive features on the design side, and it's easier to run multiple simulations."

greentechmedia:

Forbes

RENEWABLE
ENERGY
WORLD.COM

[Sign Up Now](#) [Login](#)

[Learn More](#)

PVWatts® Calculator

Get Started: [GO >](#)



NREL's PVWatts® Calculator

Estimates the energy production and cost of energy of grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) energy systems throughout the world. It allows homeowners, small building owners, installers and manufacturers to easily develop estimates of the performance of potential PV installations.



Greentech Media Solar Summit
11-12 May 2016
Scottsdale, AZ

NREL
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

[HELP](#) [FEEDBACK](#)

[ALL NREL SOLAR TOOLS](#)

[What's New](#)

[Follow @PVWattsatNREL](#)

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [+](#) [2K](#)