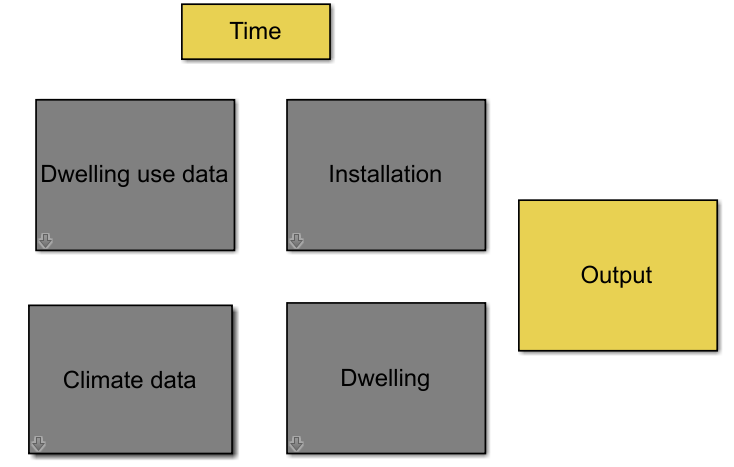
**HHS simplified heating needs calculation model**

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**1. Model structure**

The model consists of 6 subsystems, 4 subsystems where there is data input (grey blocks) and two subsystems where there is data output (yellow blocks)

**5**



**4**

**2**

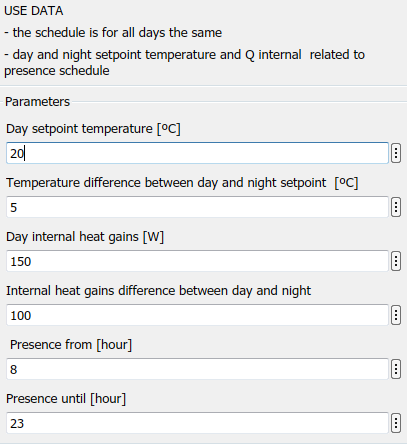
**1**

**3**

**6**

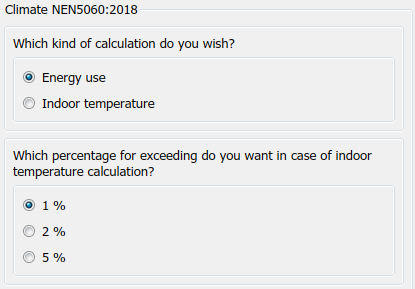
**1.1 Dwelling use data**

This block contains the input about the thermostat set-points and the internal heat. At this moment both parameters are controlled with the same time schedule. The time schedule is the same for every day.



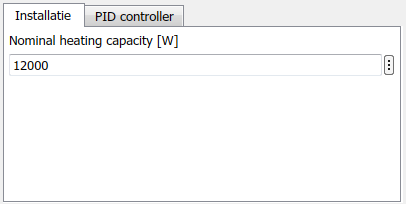
**1.2 Climate data**

The data about the outdoor temperature and the solar radiation is extracted from the current NEN norm. In the block mask it can be chosen between the different NEN norm options.



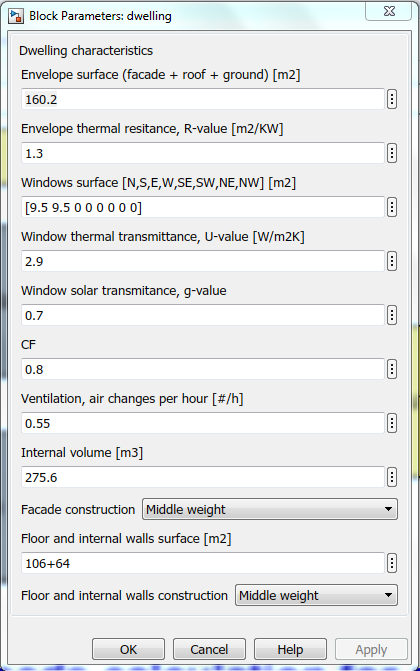
**1.3 Installation**

As the objective of this model was to calculate the energy needs the only information there is about the heating installations is the maximal power that it can deliver and a PID controller.



**1.4 Dwelling**

The house block calculates the indoor air temperature and the temperature of the wall. The calculation is based on a model of resistances and capacities. The main dwelling characteristics can be defined in the mask and the building of the matrixes used to make the calculation is made on the script file, init\_dwelling.



**1.5 Time**

The time block is a really simple block that tells how long has the simulation run. It is useful sometimes when you are testing the model.

**1.6 Output**

Currently there are three graphs as output. A graph of the heating energy needs, a graph of the indoor, wall and outdoor temperature and a graph of the indoor temperature versus the set-point temperature. Each graph block call to a script file.

**2 Model results**

This is in our regard the most simple model of a house that we can make. The model calculates the heating energy demand and make use of the climate data defined by the NEN norm. The model has certainly plenty of limitations, but the idea is to take this model as a basis and built from here on in complexity. We need to take in consideration in any case that more complexity does not always mean more accuracy of the model results.

In order to test the model we have used the data of a row house building build between 1975 and 1991 from the document document *Voorbeeldwoningen 2011 Bestaande bouw* published by Agentschap NL. We have considered the sidewalls as adiabatic walls/

The model calculates a sum of the yearly energy needs of 10545 kWh.

The document *Voorbeeldwoningen 2011* gives a calculated energy use for heating and hot water of 1542 m3 gas. The average gas consumption of hot tap water on a Dutch household is 300 m3gas. Taking into consideration a heating system efficiency of 0,9, the energy need is 10842,66 kWh.

This gives us an indication that the model is on the right result range.