

Simulation of Unglazed Solar Thermal Integrated into Façade & Combined with Ultra Low Temperature District Heating

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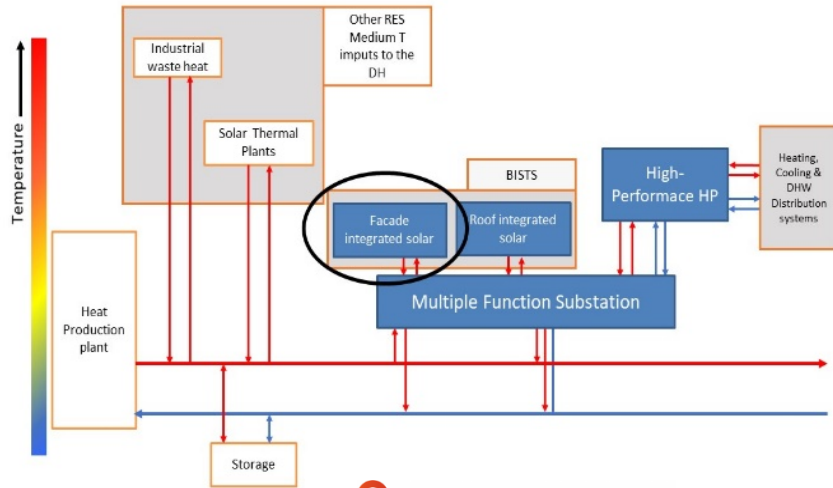
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1. Introduction & Objectives

- What is presented?
 - Coupling algorithm for Unglazed Solar System & Ultra Low Temperature District Heating (DH)
 - Energetic & Economical assessment of the combined system
- Which are the main objectives of the study?
 - Present a control strategy for heat flows in the combined system
 - Demonstrate the economic viability of the presented system
 - Study the applicability for different districts

Introduction & Objectives

- 4th Generation District-Heating (4GDH)



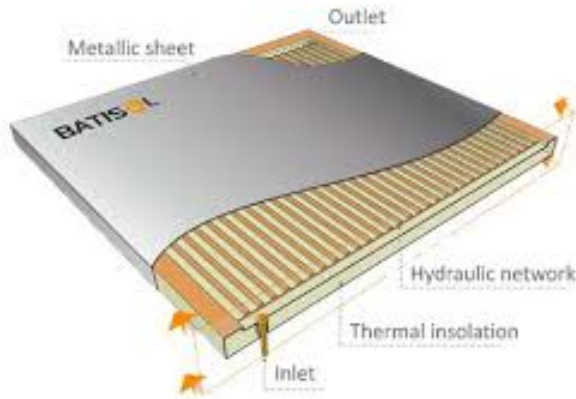
- Ultra-Low Temperature (ULT) System (~45°C)
- Decentralized DH network
- Buildings acting as energy nodes
- Substations allow for bi-directional heat exchange
- Incorporation of low-grade heat sources
- Heat Pumps recover heat from cooling applications
- Decentralized, Building Integrated Solar Thermal

Introduction & Objectives

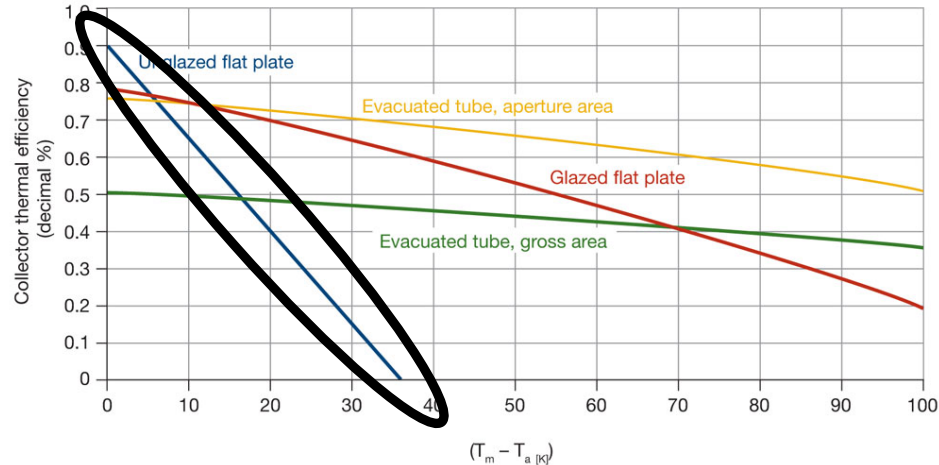
- Façade Solar Thermal (ST) System



Performance equation:

$$\eta_{fc}(t) = \eta_0 - a_1 (T_m(t) - T_a(t)) / G T(t) - a_2 (T_m(t) - T_a(t))^2 / G$$


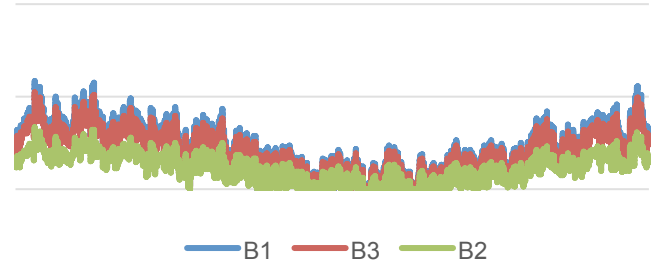
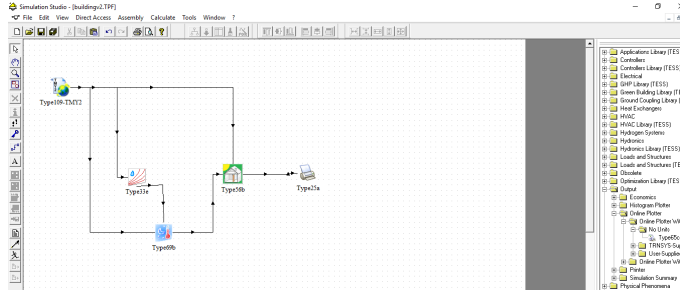
Unglazed ST Collector-
Batisol Project



Inlet fluid parameter, °K; T_m equals mean collector fluid temperature; T_a equals ambient temperature.

Methodology for calculations (Hourly basis)

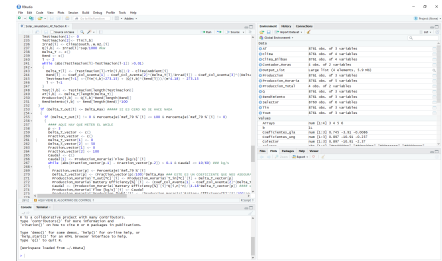
- Heat Loads for different type of buildings (B1, B2 & B3) ← TRNSYS



- Solar Production simulations ← Rstudio (R software)



Reference:
Solar engineering of thermal processes / John A.
Duffie, William A. Beckman



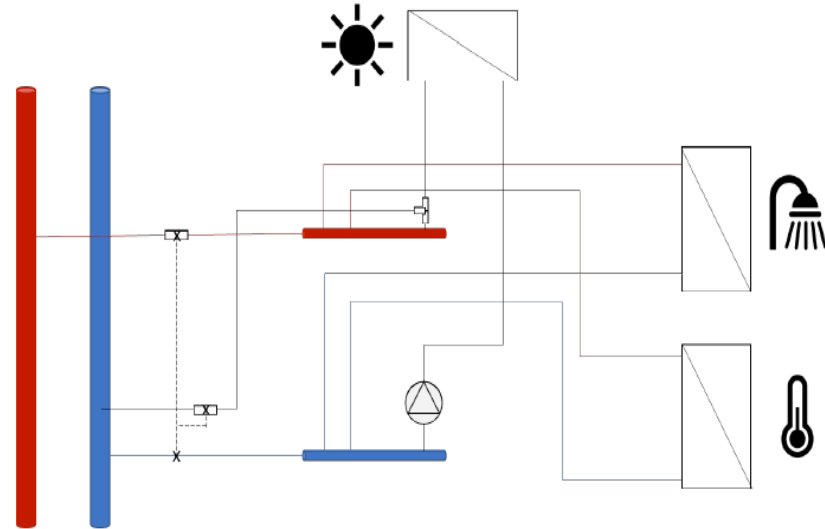
Introduction & Objectives

How do we couple ST & DH systems?

DH substation

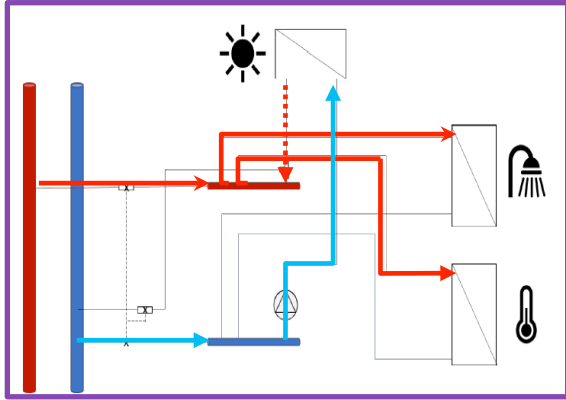
Functioning Algorithm

- Bidirectional heat flow
 - From the DH to the building
 - From the building to the DH.
- In function of the solar heat exergy.
 - Heat injected to return line of the DH
 - Heat injected to supply line of the DH
- Heat sink is avoided. Legionella issues are avoided if there is no water storage for DHW



Coupling algorithm between ST & Heat-Load (Main)

Mode 1

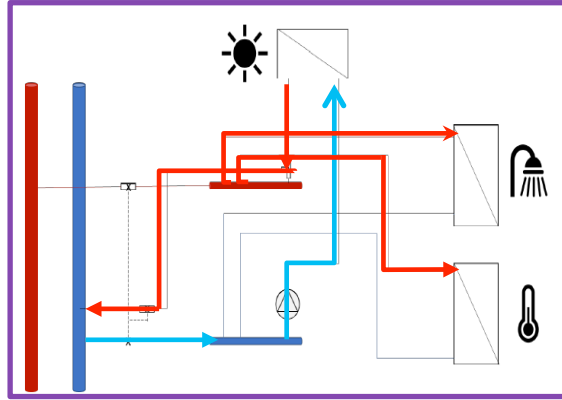


Heat demand exceeds solar production



Heat supply comes from DH supply & ST

Mode 2

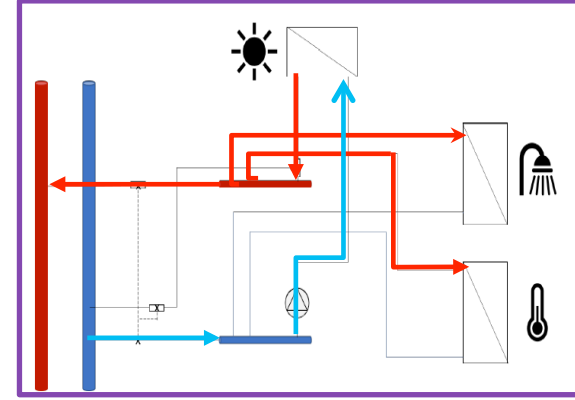


Solar production exceeds heat demand but not supply T



Excess heat is injected into return line of the DH

Mode 3



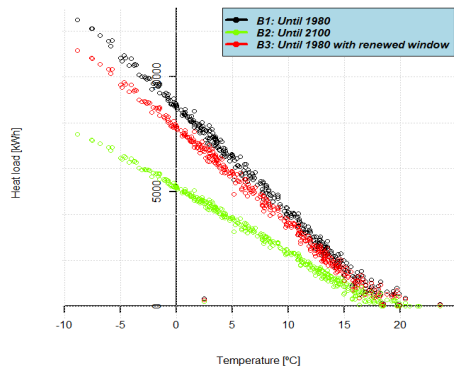
Solar production exceeds supply T of the DH



Excess heat is injected into the supply line of the DH

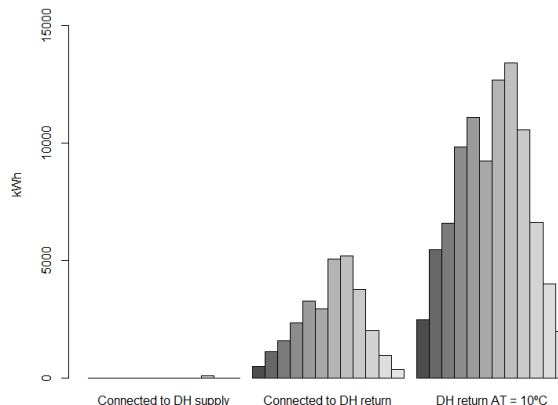
Heat-Loads and Solar production

Heat Loads for B1, B2 & B3



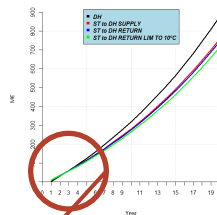
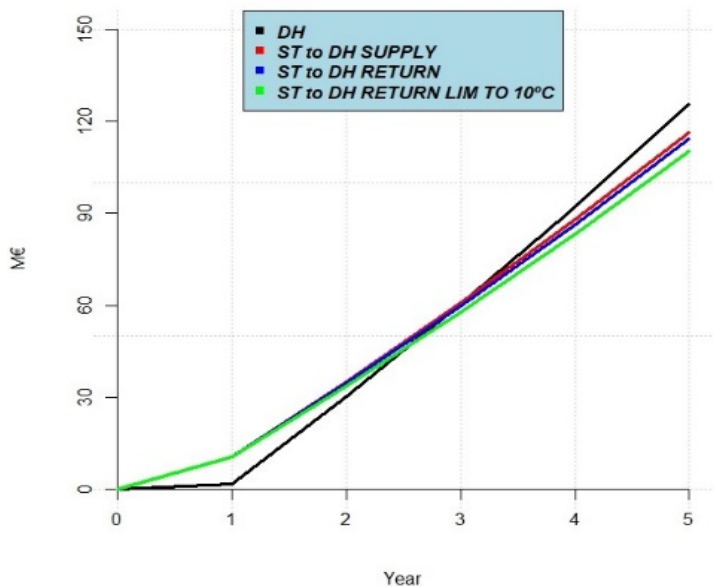
~ Linear dependency of outdoor temperature and the Space-Heating loads.

Solar heat production in function of output temperature



- Unglazed collectors don't perform in a correct way when high working temperatures ($>45^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Outdoor high temperatures reduce heat losses and improves efficiency.
- If ΔT is limited by varying the flow rate inside the pipelines of the solar collectors, obliging the ST system, production notably increases.

Economic assessment



$Demand \downarrow DH = Demand$
 $d \downarrow building / BSF [-]$

Economic metrics:

$$ROI = \frac{dNPV}{I \downarrow 0} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Q \downarrow i}{(1+r)^i} - I \downarrow 0}{I \downarrow 0}$$

| ROI Values | Supply | Return | Return AT = 10 °C |
|------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| BSF = 0% | 1.21 | 2.35 | 2.88 |
| BSF = 50% | 1.19 | 2.10 | 2.34 |

Discussion & Conclusions

- 4GDH system enable a high efficiency way of distributing heat to high density areas, enabling reduced heat losses and incorporation of renewable low grade sources (such as unglazed ST).
- Unglazed solar system needs alternative energy sources (by now).
- Limited ΔT increase energy production by 200%
- Payback times for incorporation of ST rounds 3 years.



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<http://www.relatedproject.eu/>

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Questions and Comments

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