



SWITCH TO A RENEWABLE FUTURE

Renewable energy for residential buildings
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Renewable energy sources (RES) for residential buildings

content

- Energy demand in residential buildings
- RES-technology and systems for energy supply of buildings
- Efficacy and efficiency
- system integration
- System combination
- summery

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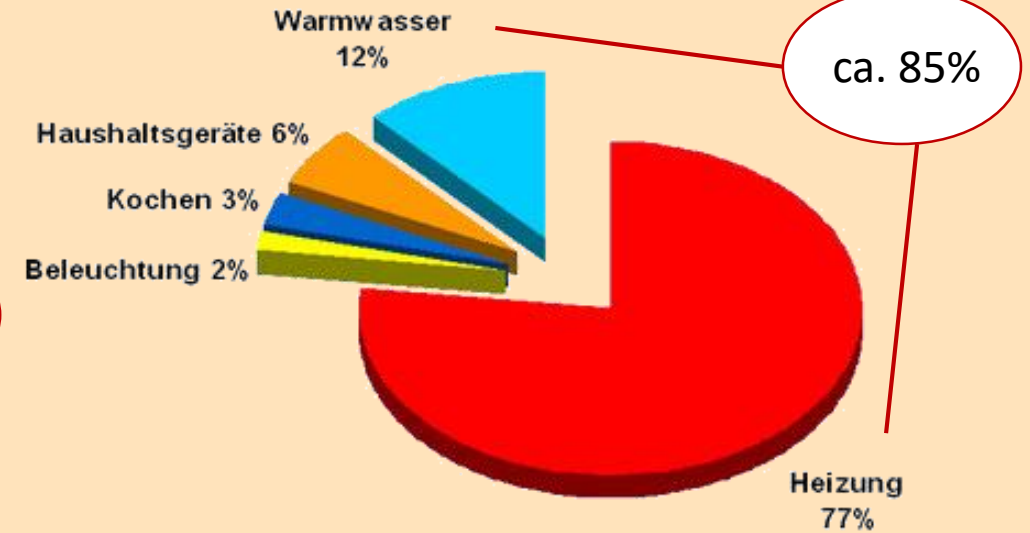
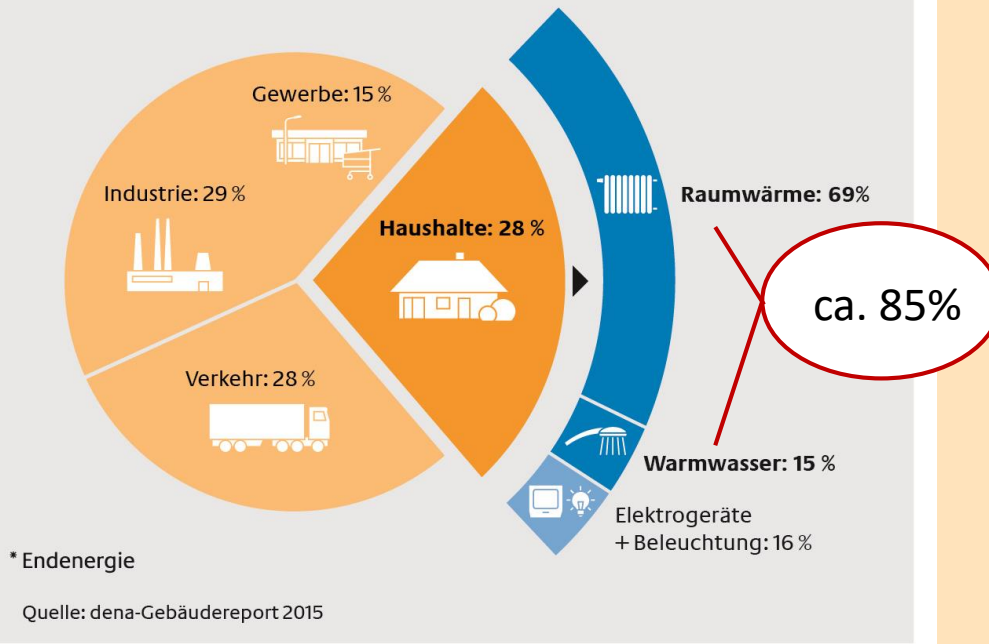


What and where?

Energy demand in residential buildings

Wer verbraucht in Deutschland die meiste Energie*?

Der Energiebedarf der Heizung wird unterschätzt



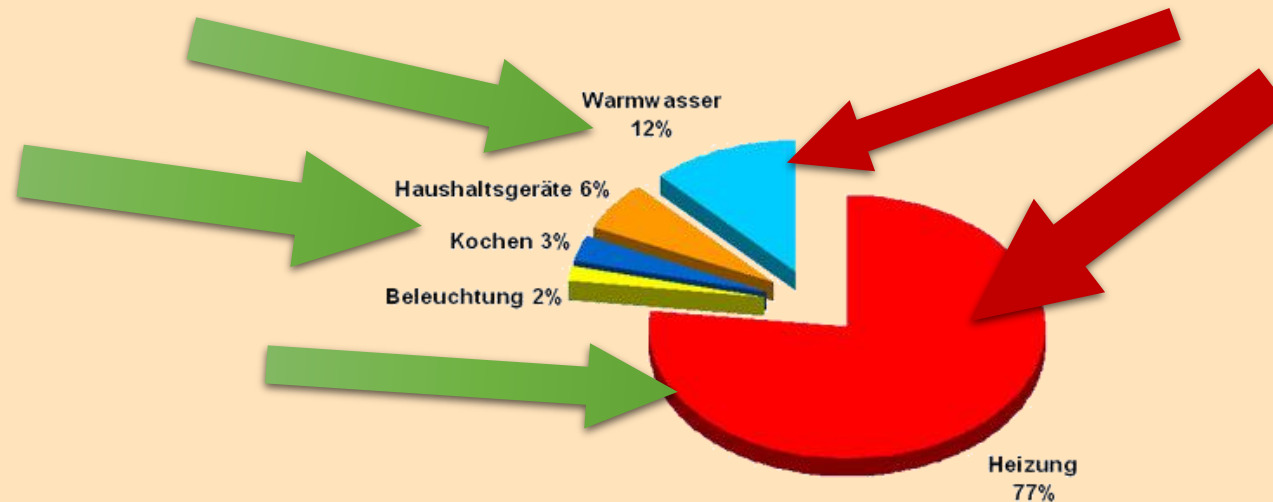
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Diversity of systems

RE technology for building energy supply

- Electricity from photovoltaic (PV)
- Electricity and heat from CHP
- Electricity from small wind turbines
- Heat from solar thermal
- Heat from biomass (Wood, pellets, wood chip heating systems)
- Heat from heat pumps



conditions

RES systems for building energy supply

Criteria on site:

- ✓ Structural situation
 - Roof, roof orientation, utility room, boiler room, heat distribution
- ✓ Living conditions of the inhabitants and users
 - Automatic-manual mode (firewood, ash, etc.)
- ✓ Wishes and financial possibilities of the customer
 - possibly divided into several stages of the project

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You have the choice

RES systems for building energy supply

Criteria for system selection:

- ✓ Energy sources with no or the lowest energy cost
 - Sun (solar energy + solar thermal), pellets, wood, wood chips, etc.
- ✓ Devices with high efficiency and more efficient use of energy
 - High efficiency in partial load operation
- ✓ Integration into the overall system
 - Are future enhancements and supplements possible?
- ✓ Combination of equipment and systems
 - Smart combinations with the aim RES = 100%, energy costs = 0,- €

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Efficiency and utilization counts

High efficiency at part load

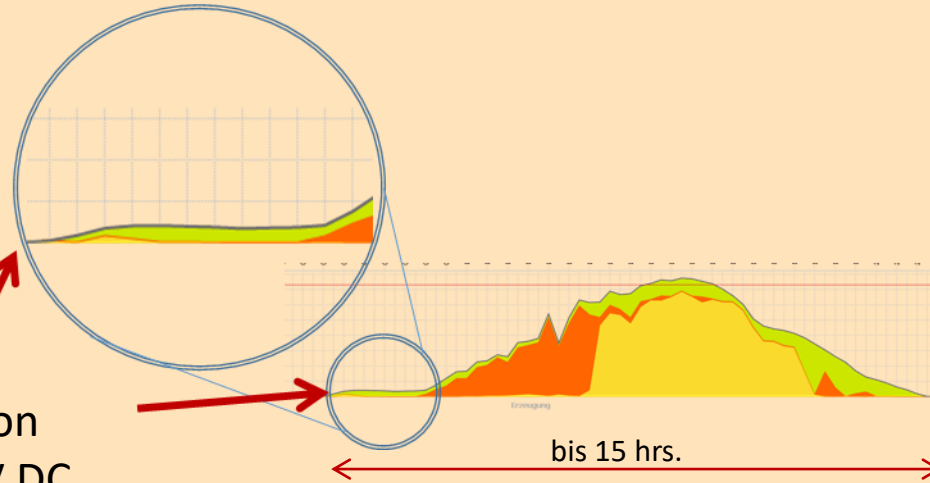
Ex. solar power - Inverter

WR 1



$$\eta_{\max} = 98,0\%$$

turn-on
> 188 V DC



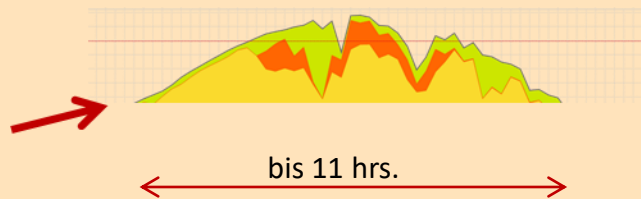
- time in use is increased by up to 4 hrs. per day
- energy output increases by 5 - 10%

WR 2



$$\eta_{\max} = 98,3\%$$

turn-on
> 250 V DC



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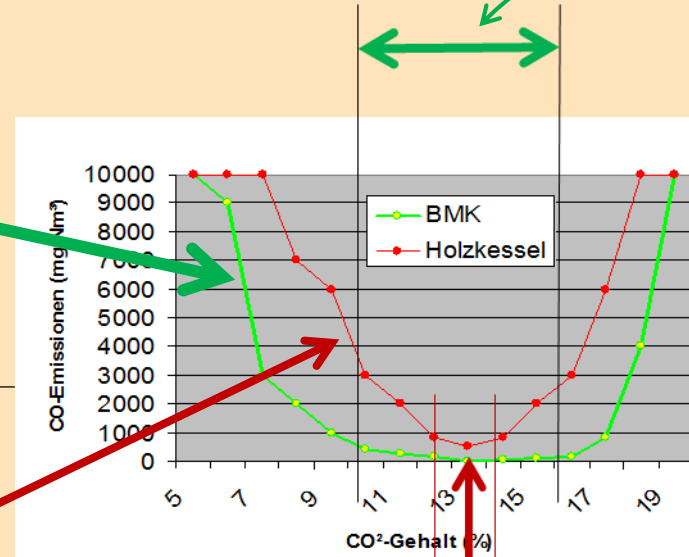
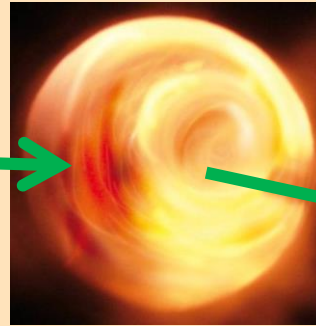
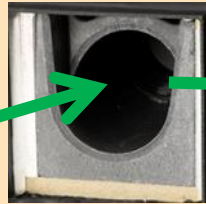
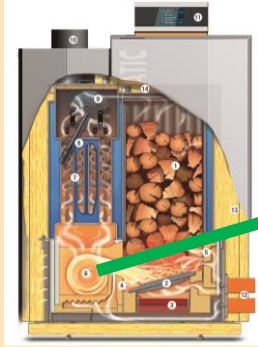


Efficiency and utilization counts

High efficiency at part load

Ex. Wood
Gasification Boiler

with swirl combustion chamber



- Large operating range with high efficiency
- Very low emissions



Standard combustor



- operating range good at only one point
- long heating period

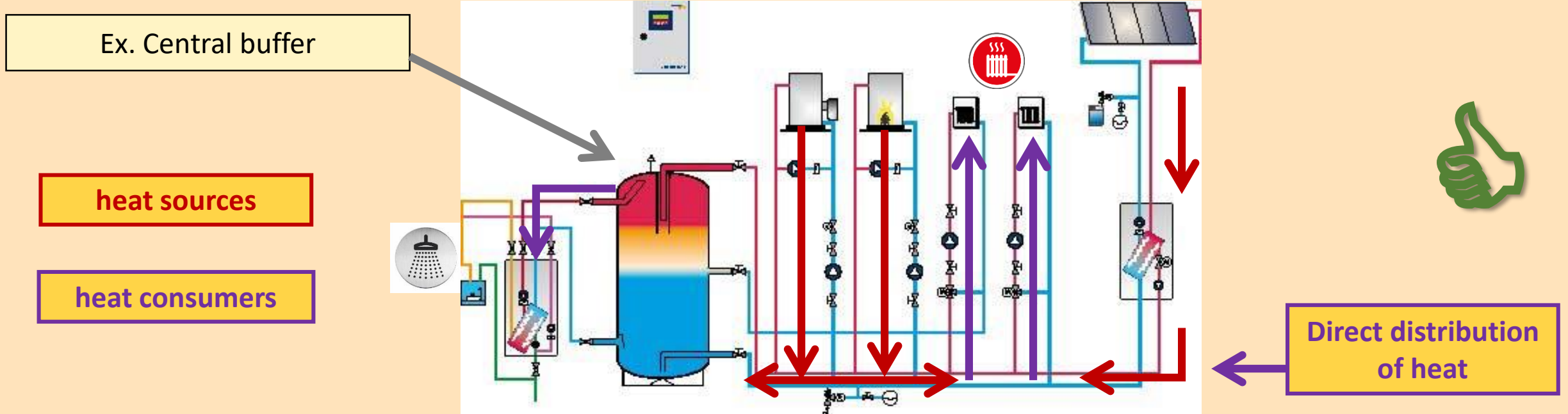


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Efficiency and utilization counts

System integration is important



Characteristics:

- Direct distribution of heat
- Central storage of heat
- Fresh hot water
- Heat sources operate independently of each other

Advantages:

- Fast heat supply to consumers
- Low Standby – losses
- Very good combination possibilities
- Anytime, easily extendable

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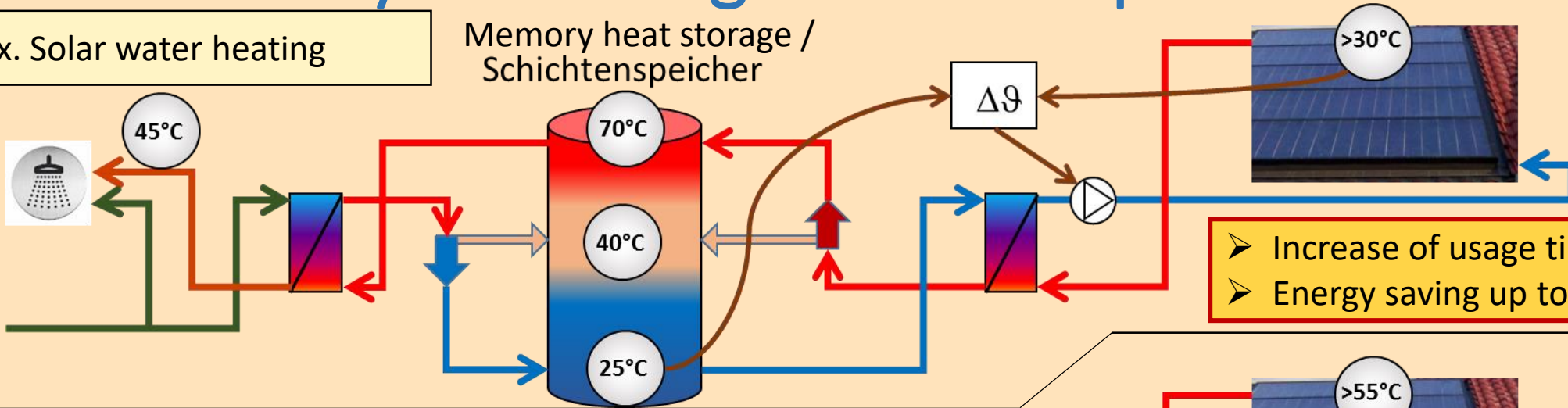


Efficiency and utilization counts

System integration is important

Ex. Solar water heating

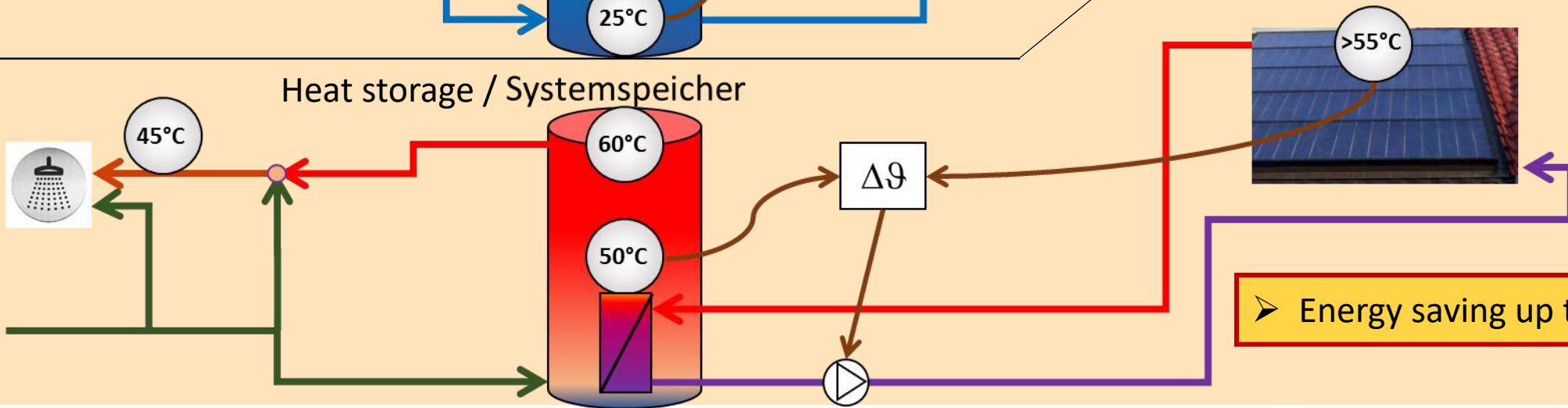
Var. 1



- Increase of usage time
- Energy saving up to about 50%

Var. 2

Heat storage / Systemspeicher



- Energy saving up to 20%

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Efficiency and utilization counts

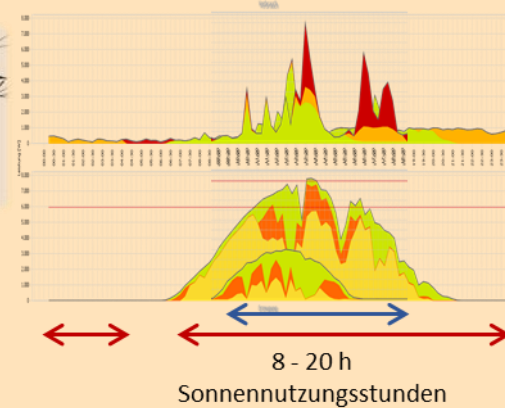
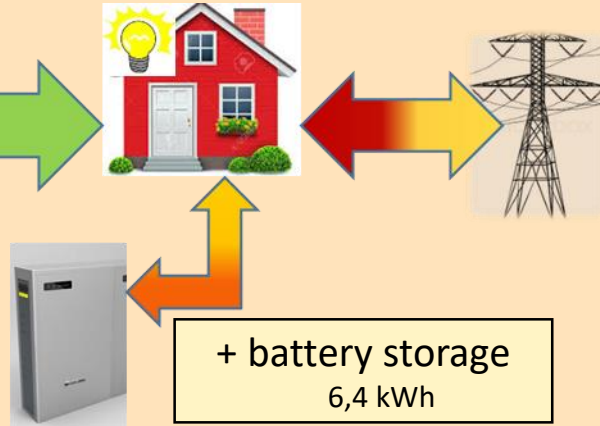
System integration is important

Ex. PV system / solar power usage (overfeeding)

Var. 1



9,9 kWp
alignment:
East 10° + south 13° + west 10°



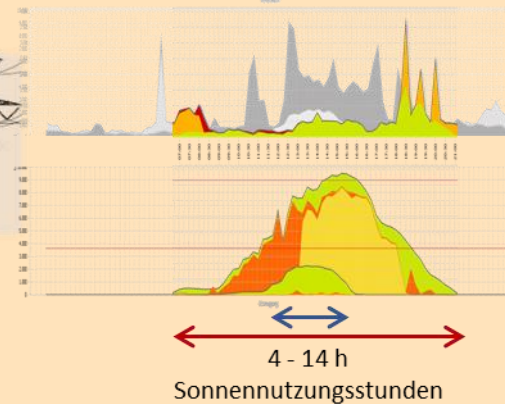
Own efficiency about 50%
Energy saving about 60%
Electricity costs reduction
with electricity sales 95%



Var. 2



5,2 kWp
alignment: south-west 32°



Own efficiency about 30%
Energy saving about 20%
Electricity costs reduction
with electricity sales 45%



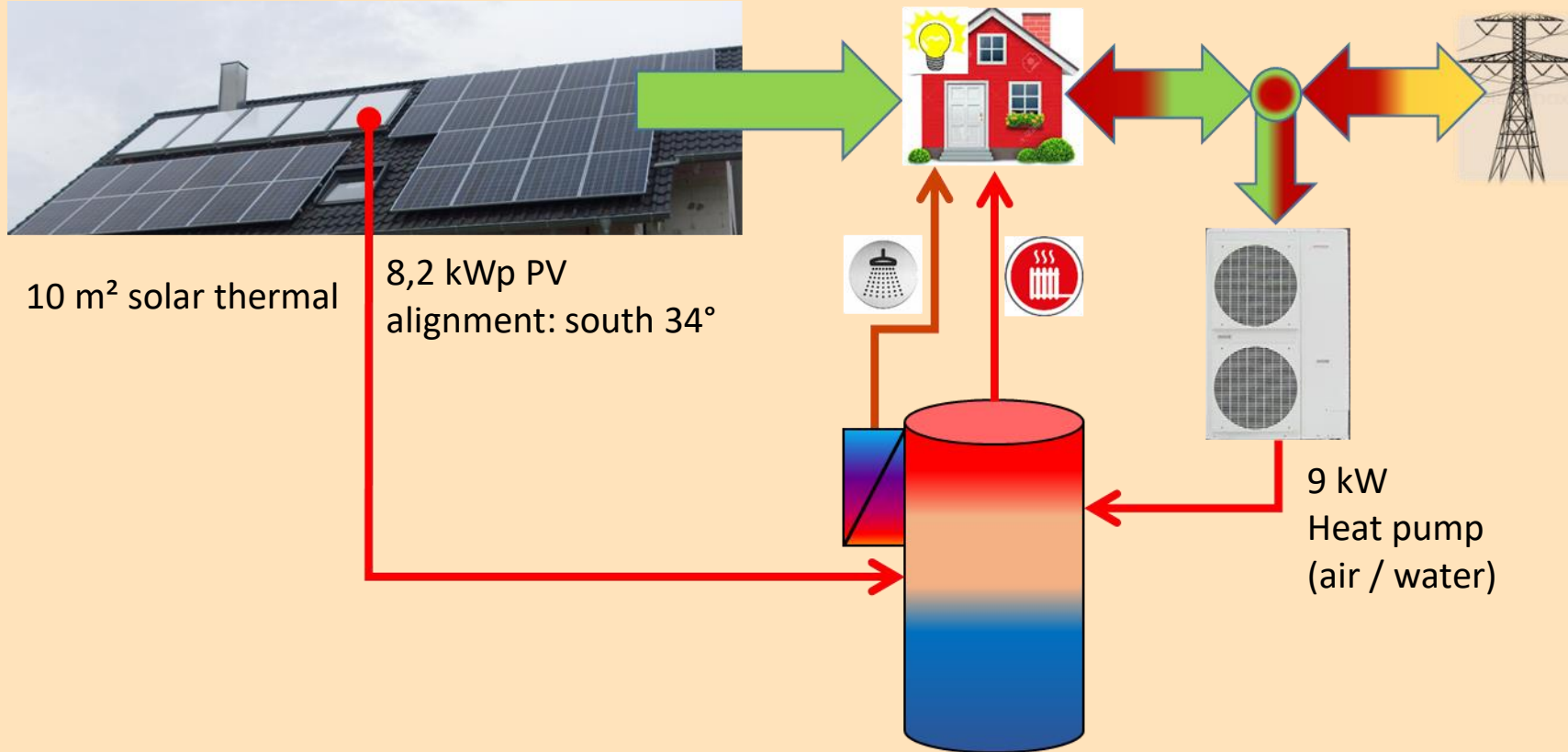
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Efficiency and utilization counts

Combination of systems

Ex. PV-conditioning / heat pump / solar thermal system



10 m² solar thermal

8,2 kWp PV
alignment: south 34°

9 kW
Heat pump
(air / water)

Self-efficiency PV 12%

Percentage of e-energy and thus
Energy saving about 80%
(For PV power, ST-heat, WP-heat)

Energy costs per annum 680, - €

(For House-power, WP-electricity, heat)

With electricity sales approximately -550, - €

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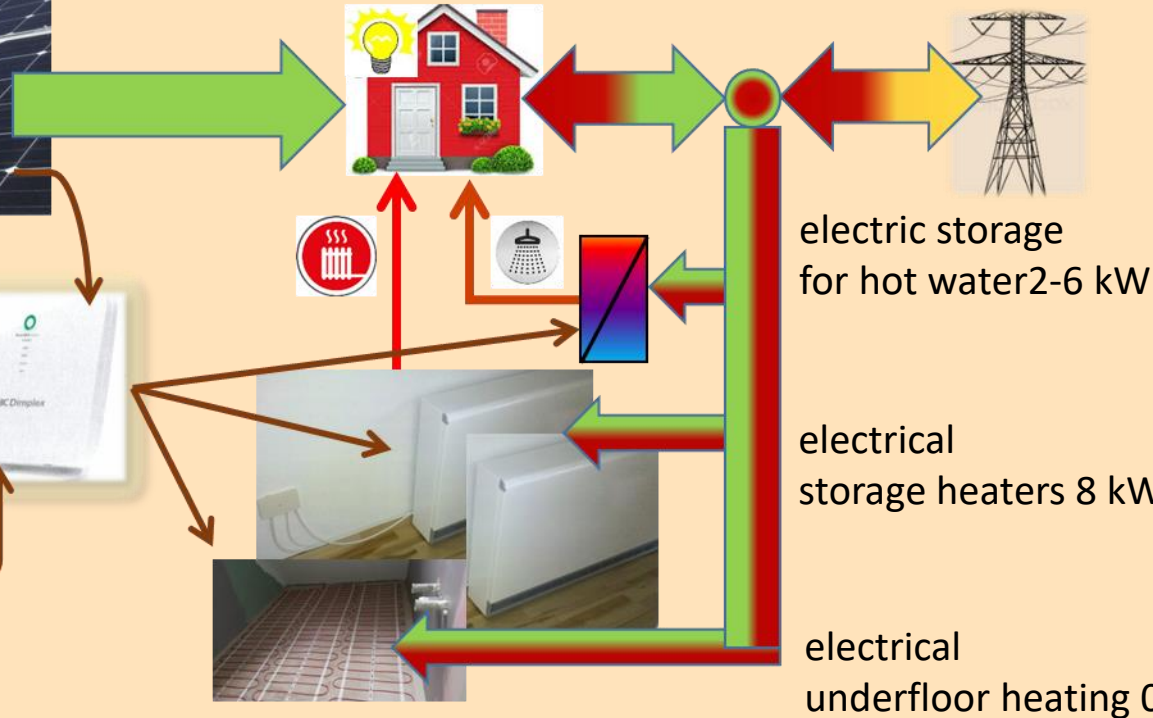
Efficiency and utilization counts

Combination of systems

Ex. PV system / Electric storage heaters / electric storage for hot water



9,9 kWp
alignment:
East – West 30°



Self-efficiency PV 40%
Percentage of e-energy and thus
Energy saving about 50%
(For PV power, PV-thermal, PV WW)

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summary

➤ consider local situation

⇒ objective: use the variety of possibilities

➤ using Renewable Fuels

⇒ objective: Goal: no costs for energy

➤ Devices with high efficiency

⇒ objective: high efficiency at partial load

➤ integrate systems efficiently

⇒ objective: high efficiency!

➤ combine systems smart

⇒ objective: low energy / operating costs!

Think cross!



Think cross!



Ask dogmas in question!



And have fun!

Thank you for your attention

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