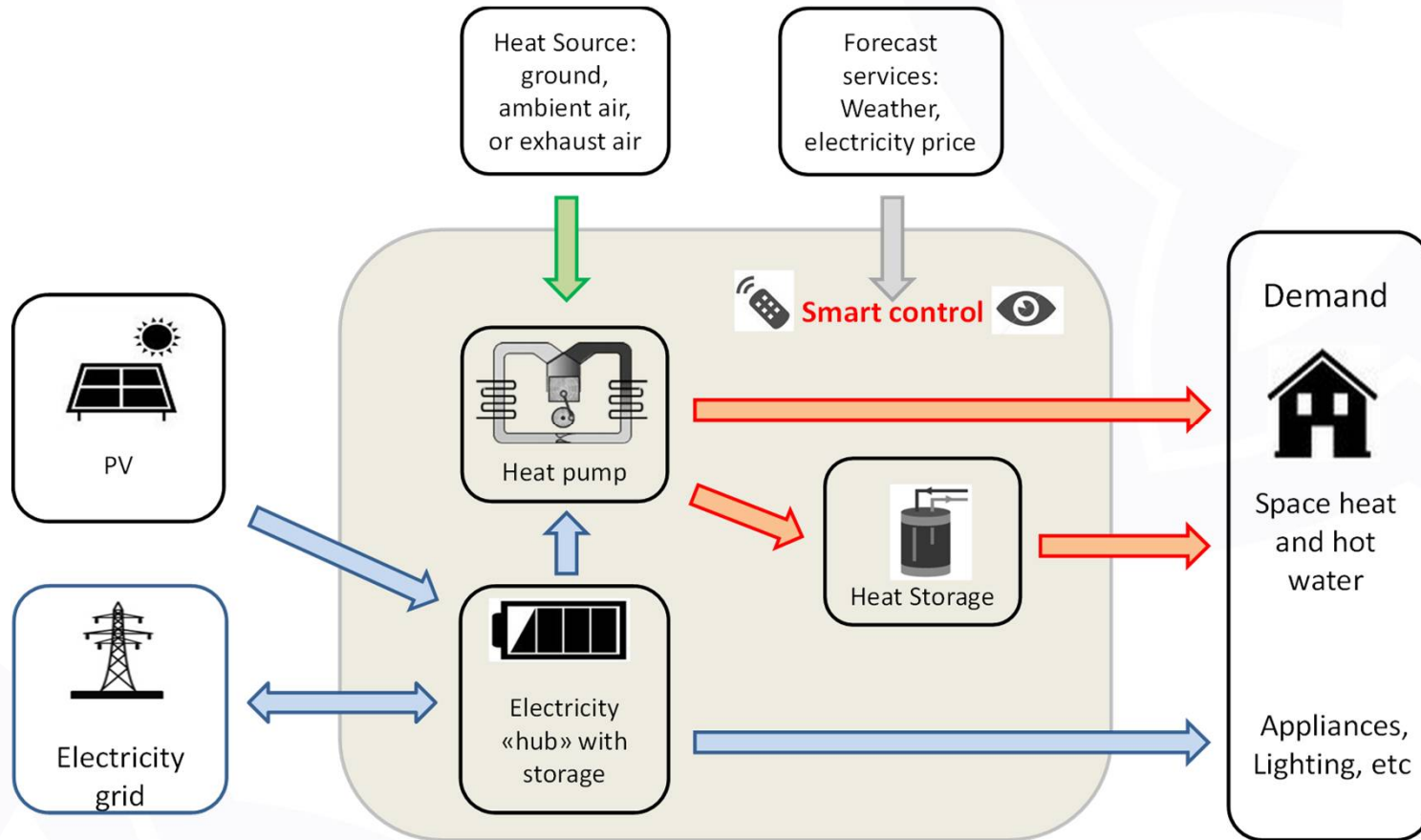


IEA-SHC Task 53 meeting
Madrid, 10th October 2016

**Högskolan Dalarna Task 53
related activities**

Chris Bales



Collaboration with Swedish industry (Nibe and Ferroamp) and Uppsala Univ.

We do simulations of system and loads

Design control algorithms together

- Base case for Swedish house with independent PV and heat pump systems
 - New SFH with exhaust air HP
 - Detailed modelling of building (6 zones, floor heating)
 - Short time resolution weather and loads
- Development of 3 algorithms for control using thermal and battery storage
 - Alg1 - Thermal only (building + DHW)
 - Alg2 - Electrical only
 - Alg3 - Thermal and electrical
 - 3 different PV sizes (with same specific battery size)
 - 3.1, 5.7 and 9.3 kW (3.6, 7.2 and 10.8 kWh respectively)

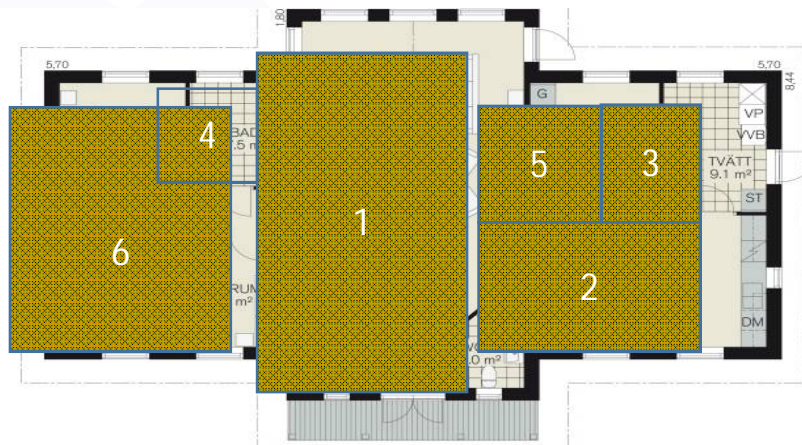
House model "Domherren"

Floor heating throughout – exhaust air heat pump
(from largest SFH supplier in Sweden)

MacSheep DHW profile (similar to IEA-SHC Task 44)

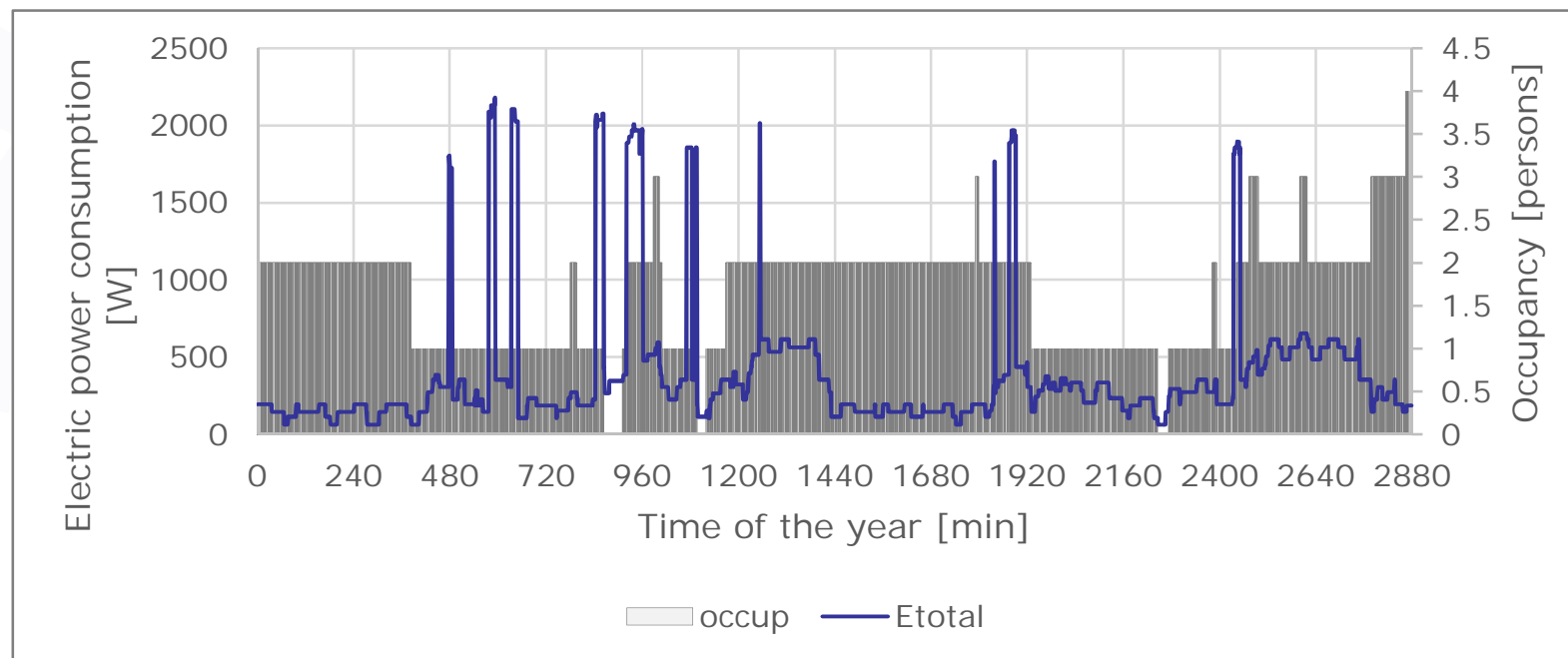


Thermal energy	kWh year-1
SH load	14923
DHW load	2979
DHW tank losses	669



		Area [m ²]	volume [m ³]	T_set [°C]
Living room	Zone 1	57	137	21
Kitchen	Zone 2	22.8	55	21
Utility room	Zone 3	9.1	22	20
Bath room	Zone 4	8	19	22
Sleeping room 1	Zone 5	13.4	32	20
Sleeping room 2	Zone 6	36	86.4	20

- Occupants file constructed with Markov-chains by Widén J. (Uppsala University)
 - Method derived from monitoring and activity studies
 - 2 minute resolution
 - Annual consumption = 3440 kWh
- Norrköping 2007 measured weather data
 - 1 minute resolution



- Alg2 (batteries) gives greater saving than Alg1 (thermal storage – with current DHW store)
- Alg3 savings are $\sim =$ as combined savings Alg1 + Alg2
 - Independent of one another

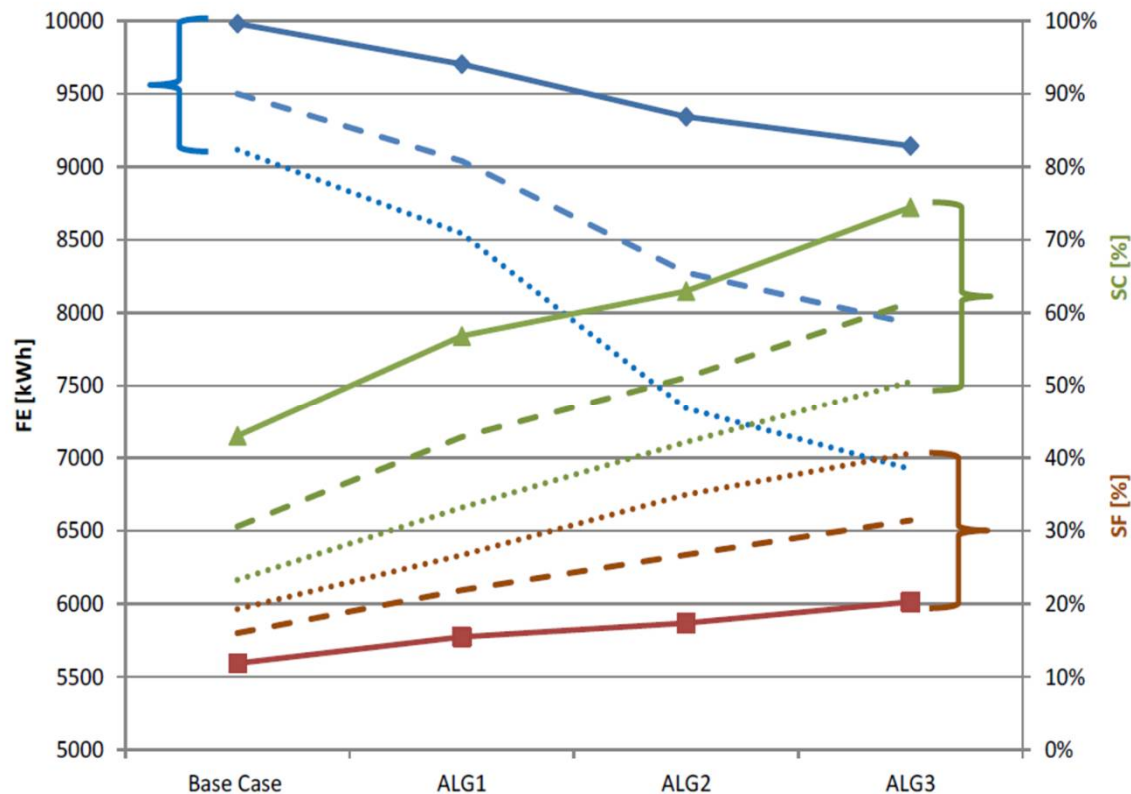
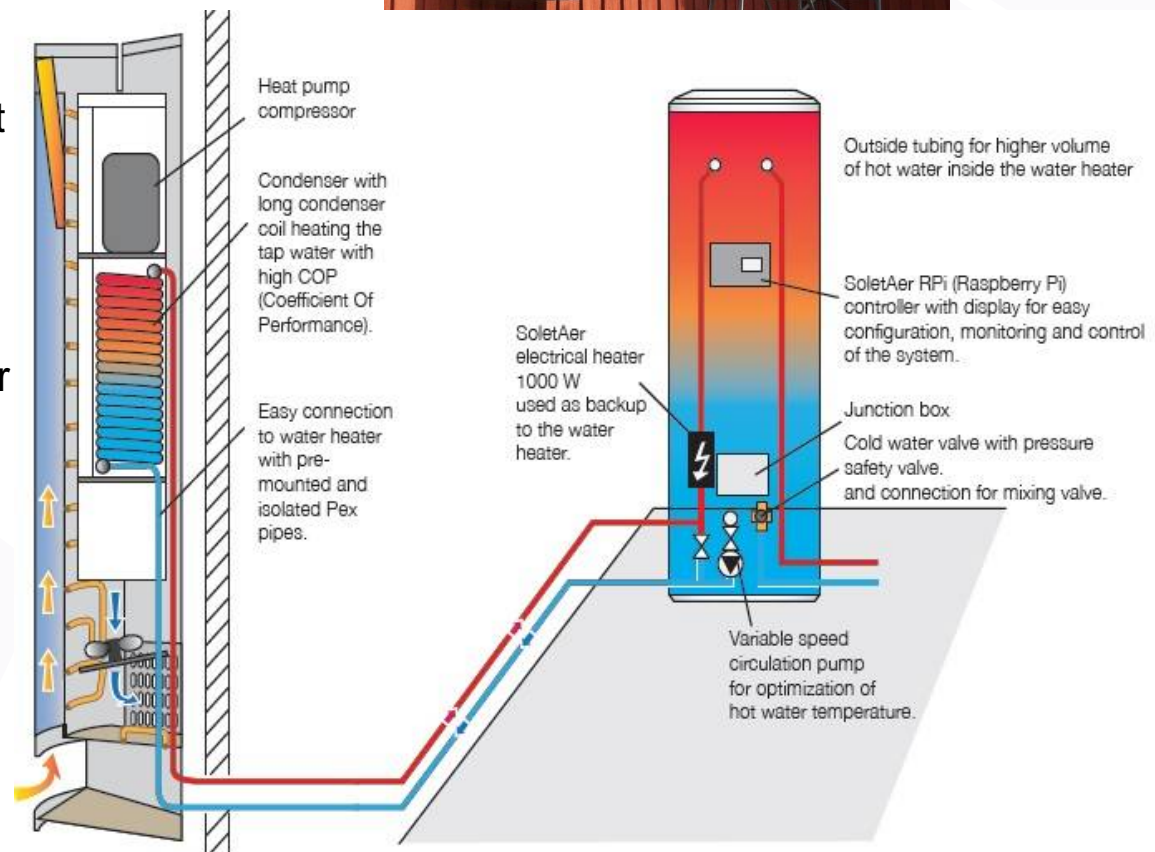


Fig 3: Comparison of the key figures between the base case and the control algorithms 1, 2 and 3. Final energy in blue (diamonds), self-consumption in green (triangles) and solar fraction in brown (squares). The PV sizes are denoted with solid lines (3.1 kW), dashed lines (5.7 kW) and dotted lines (9.3 kW).

- Swedish start-up company
 - Development engineers from Thermia
 - Solar thermal + HP
 - Only DHW
 - Collector is also evaporator
 - Natural convection refrigerant loop for solar thermal part
- Master thesis project
 - Lab measurement of collector performance (simple solar simulator)
 - Suggestion for improvement
 - Test of new prototype
 - Reduced losses
 - Potential for further improvement



Soletaer

- No financing as yet
- Applied for national project with Nibe/Ferroamp
 - 2018-20
 - System development
 - Field tests
 - Development and use of whole system testing
 - Participation in Task 53
- Otherwise slower progress with internal funding
 - ???participation in Task 53