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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Area [m²]</th>
<th>Volume [m³]</th>
<th>T_set [°C]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living room</td>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>Zone 2</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility room</td>
<td>Zone 3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath room</td>
<td>Zone 4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping room 1</td>
<td>Zone 5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping room 2</td>
<td>Zone 6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• 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
Comparison of control strategies

- 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

![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
• 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