

Wärmepumpensysteme zur Dekarbonisierung von großen bestehenden Wohngebäuden

Pierre Holzmüller

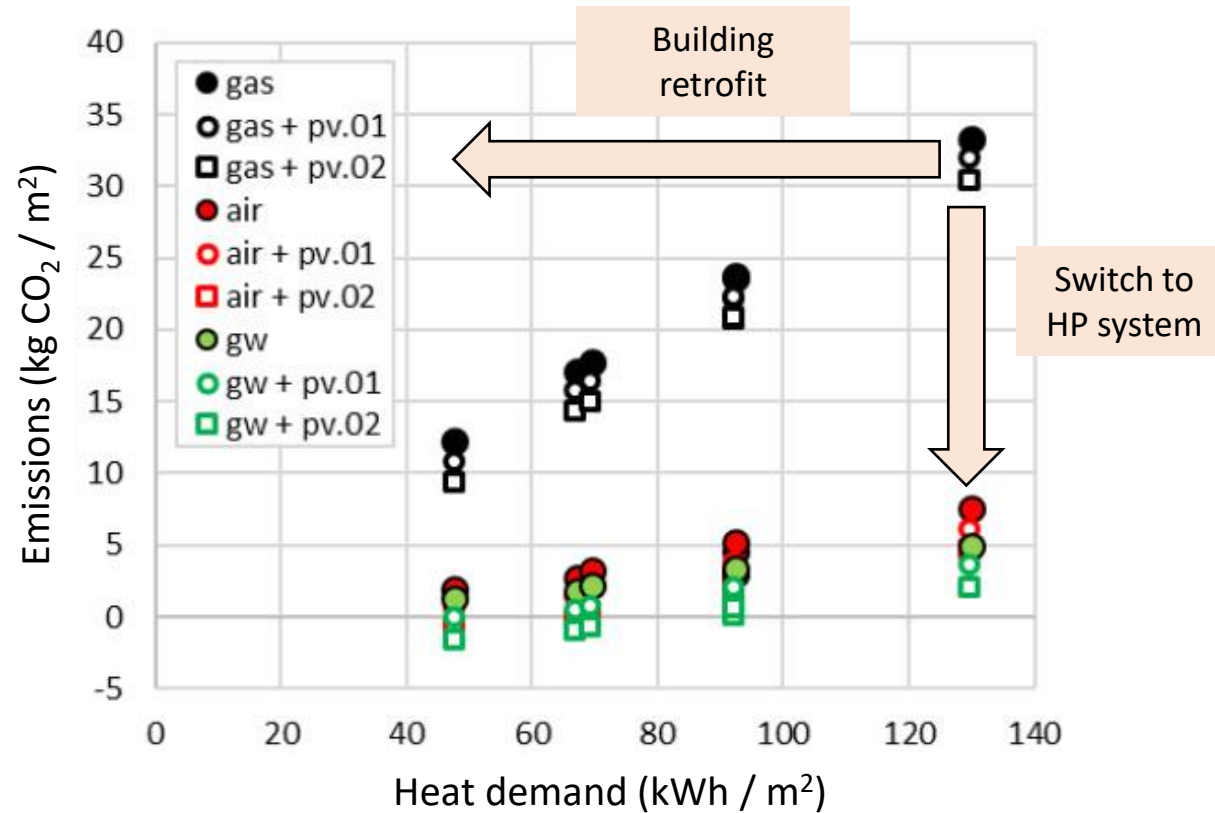
Groupe Systèmes Energétiques

Université de Genève

Fragen und Herausforderungen

Umstellung auf HP $\leftrightarrow$ Gebäude-Sanierung

Wege zur CO₂-Reduzierung im Gebäudebestand



Allgemeine Herausforderung:

- Senkung des Wärmebedarfs $\rightarrow$ Sanierung der Gebäudehülle
- Umstellung auf erneuerbare Energien $\rightarrow$ Umstellung des Wärmeerzeugungssystems

Integration in bestehenden MF Gebäude

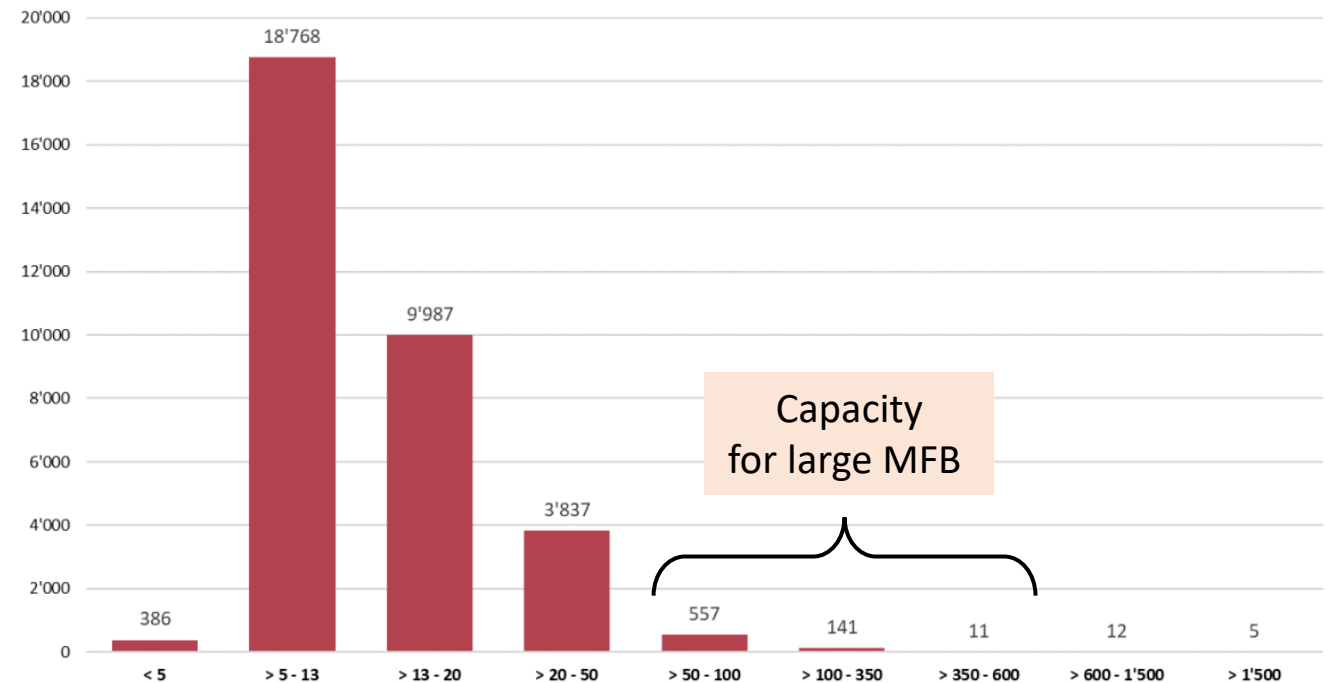
Herausforderungen (bestehende MF Gebäude):

- Geringerer Platz für die Wärmespeicherung
- Gewicht der Wärmepumpe / Dachkonstruktion
- Lärm (Luft-Wärmepumpe) Integration in das bestehende Hydraulik-/Verteilungssystem
- Künftige Reduzierung des Wärmebedarfs (Sanierung)
- Dilemma zwischen Eigentümer und Mieter

Knowledge / information gap:

- Mangel an standardisierten Schemas
- Mangel an robusten Kontrollstrategien (insbesondere für bivalente Systeme)
- Mangel an Fallstudien, Informationsblättern und Schulungsprogrammen

WP-Verkäufe in der Schweiz (2021) nach Leistung (kW)

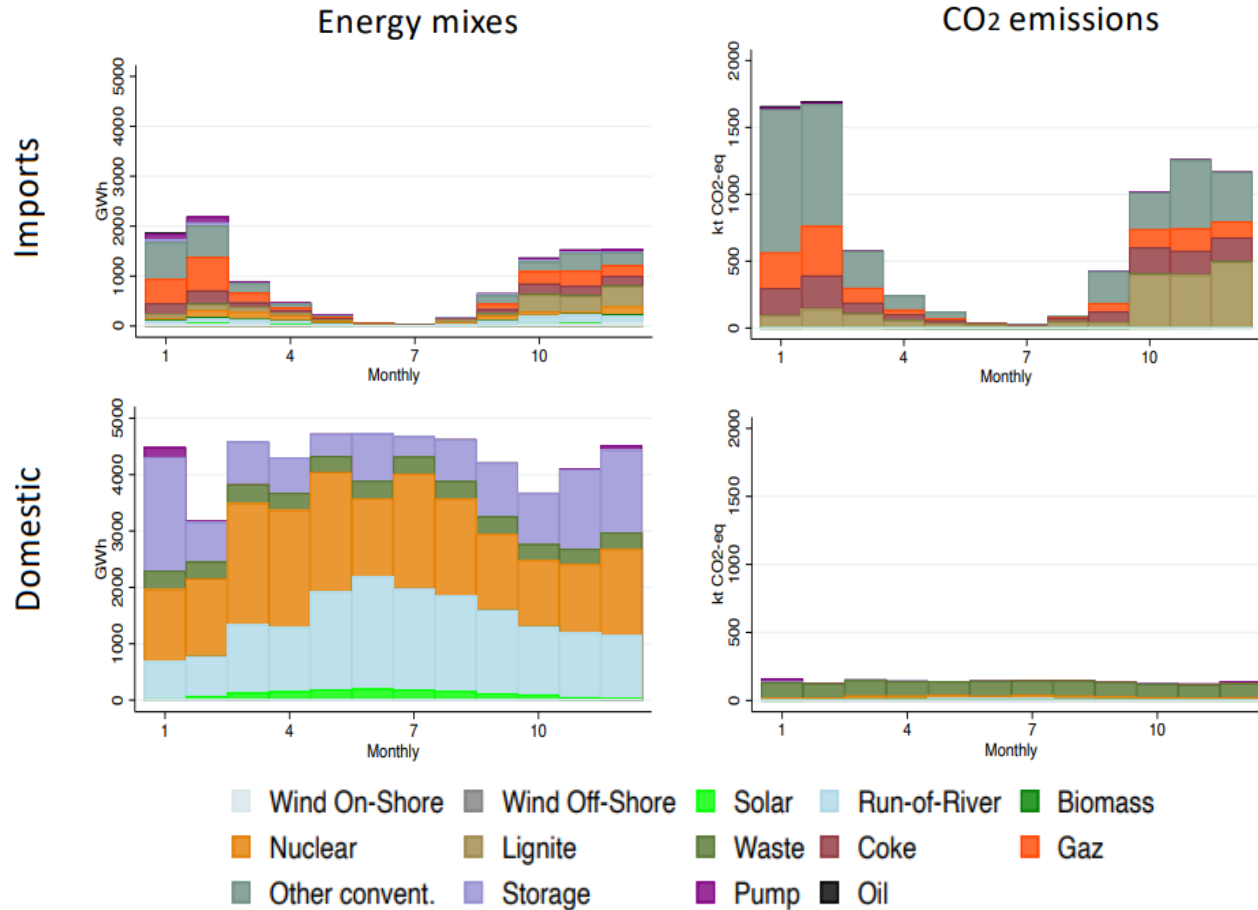


Source: Groupement professionnel Suisse pour les pompes à chaleur (GSP). Statistiques 2021

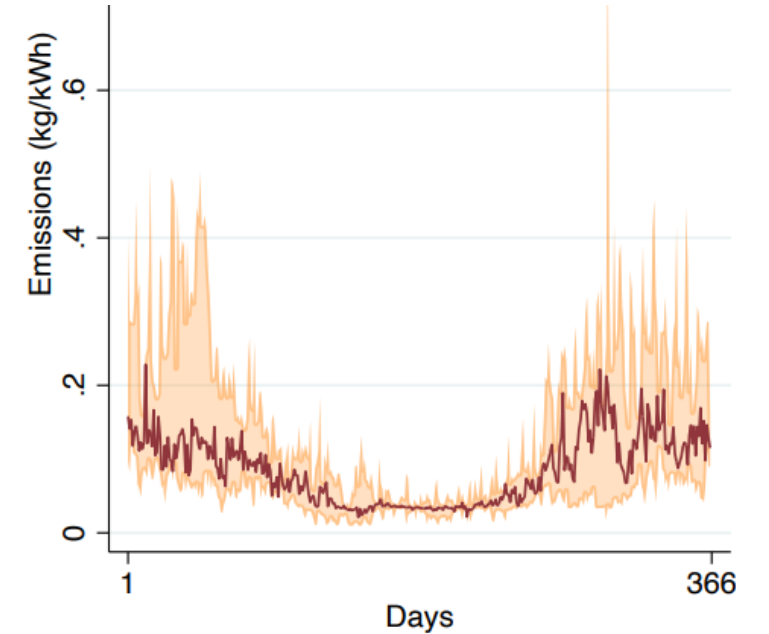
CO2-Emissionen von Strom

Stündlicher Schweizer Strommix (inkl. Importe)

Monthly evolution of imports and domestic generation

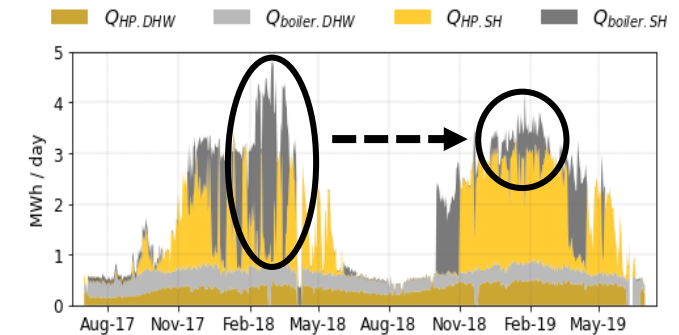
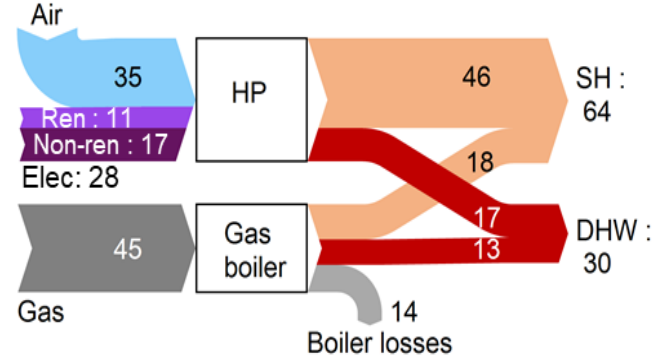
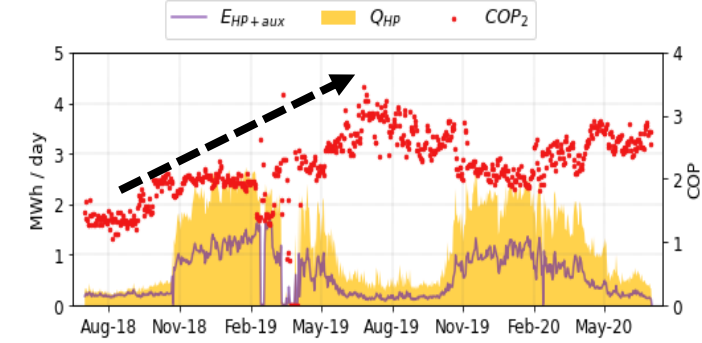
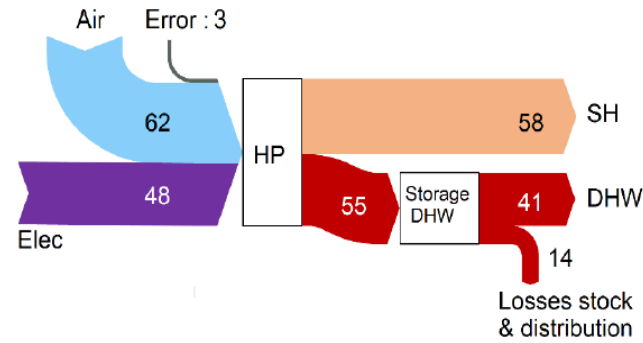


Hourly emission factor



Data available under:
www.horocarbon.ch/shop.php

P&D – Luft/Wasser WP systeme für bestehende MF Gebäude

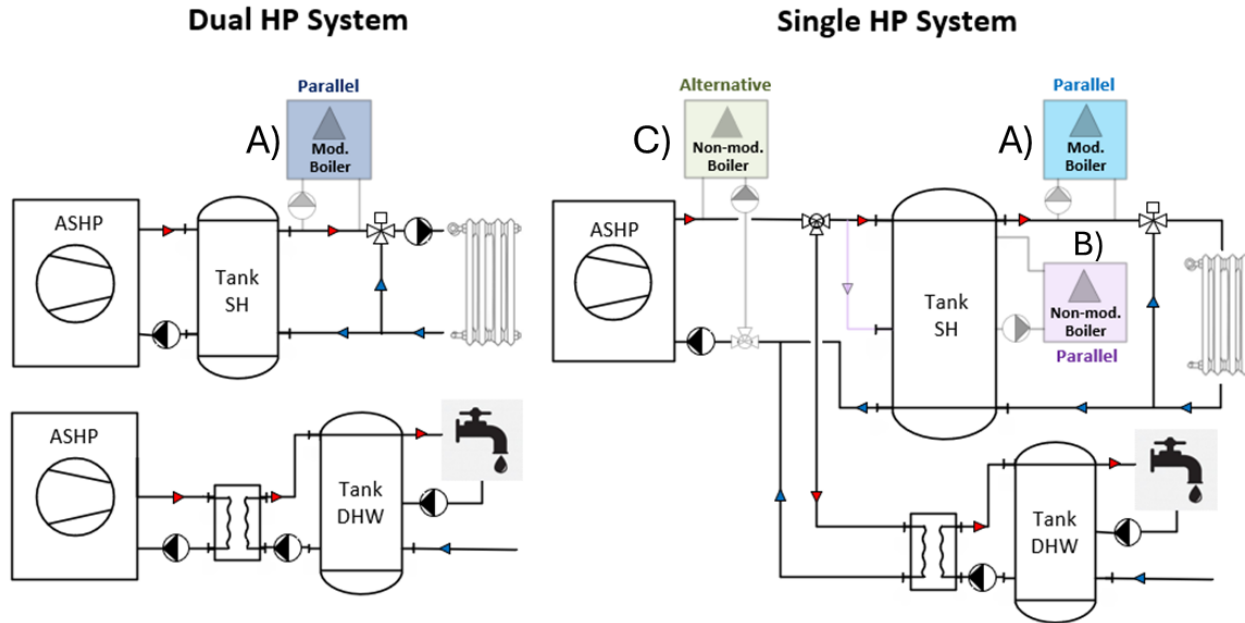


- ➔ CO2 savings: 92% (monovalent), 68% (bivalent)
- ➔ Challenge: optimization of hydronic setup and control

WP Integration und Dimensionierung

WP - Integration

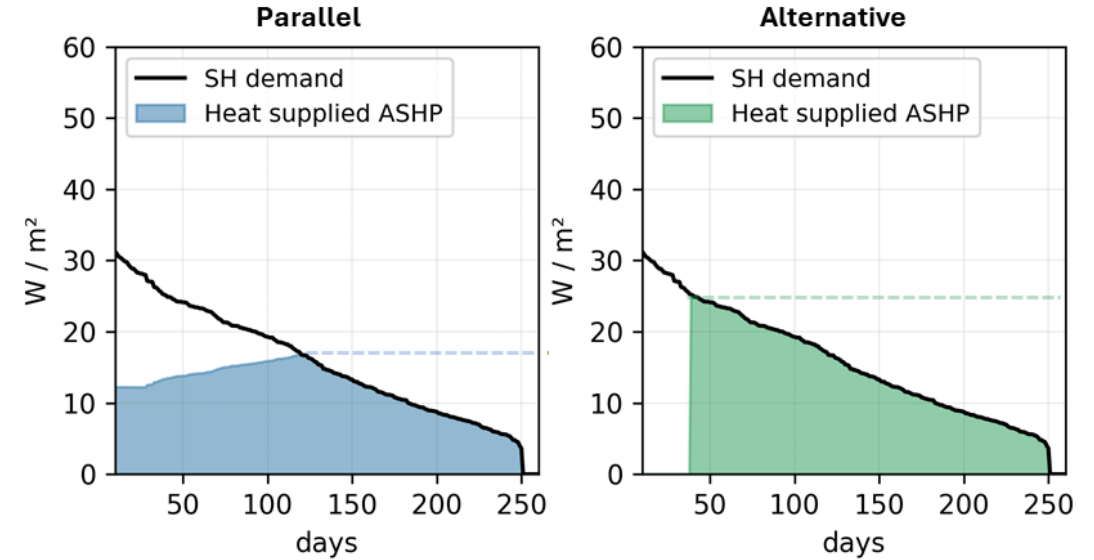
Hydronische Konfigurationen (monovalent oder bivalent)



Possible hybrid configurations:

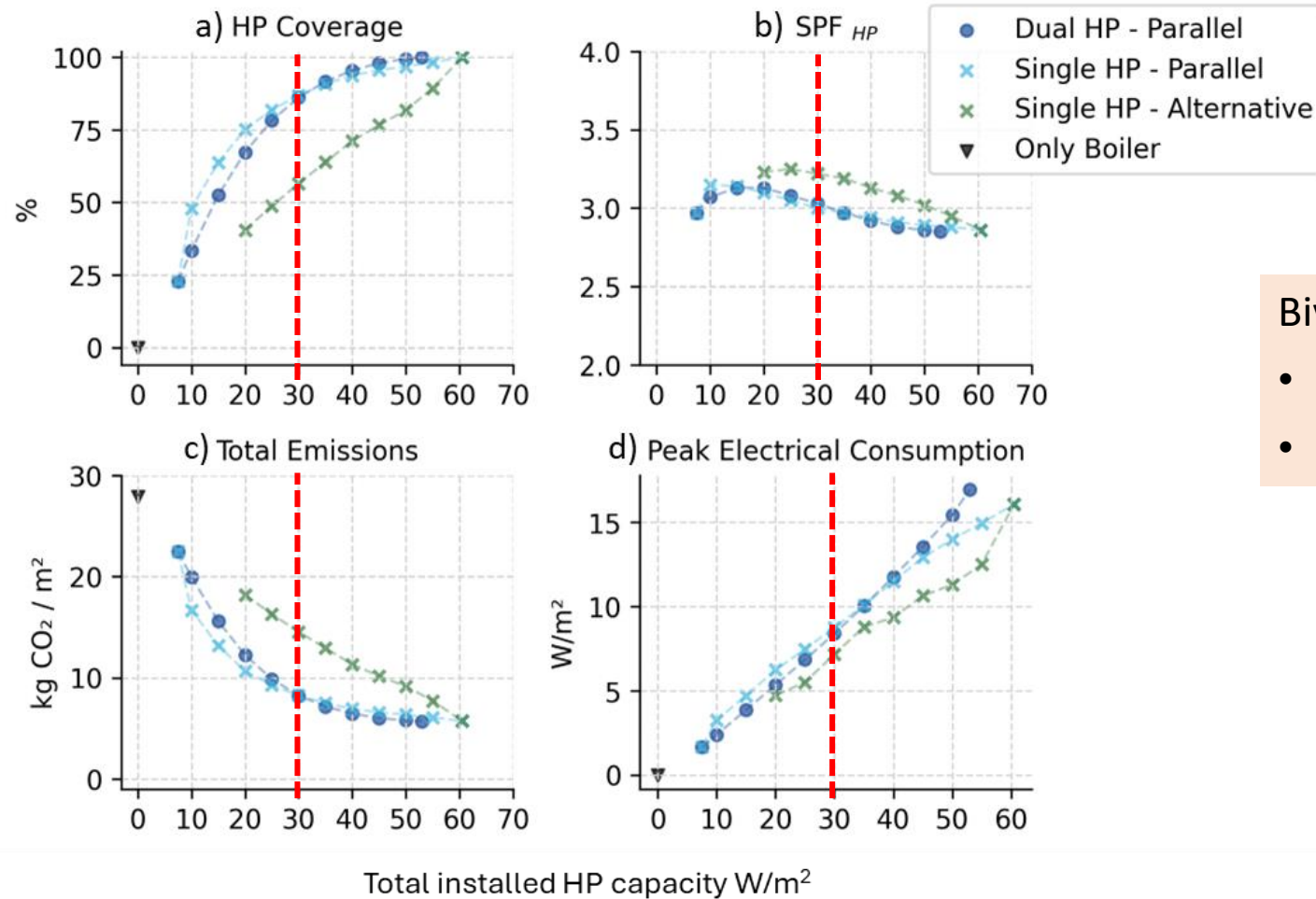
- A) Parallel with modulating boiler
- B) Parallel with non-modulating boiler
- C) Alternative with non-modulating boiler

Bivalente Systeme



WP - Dimensionierung

HP-Dimensionierung und Leistungen



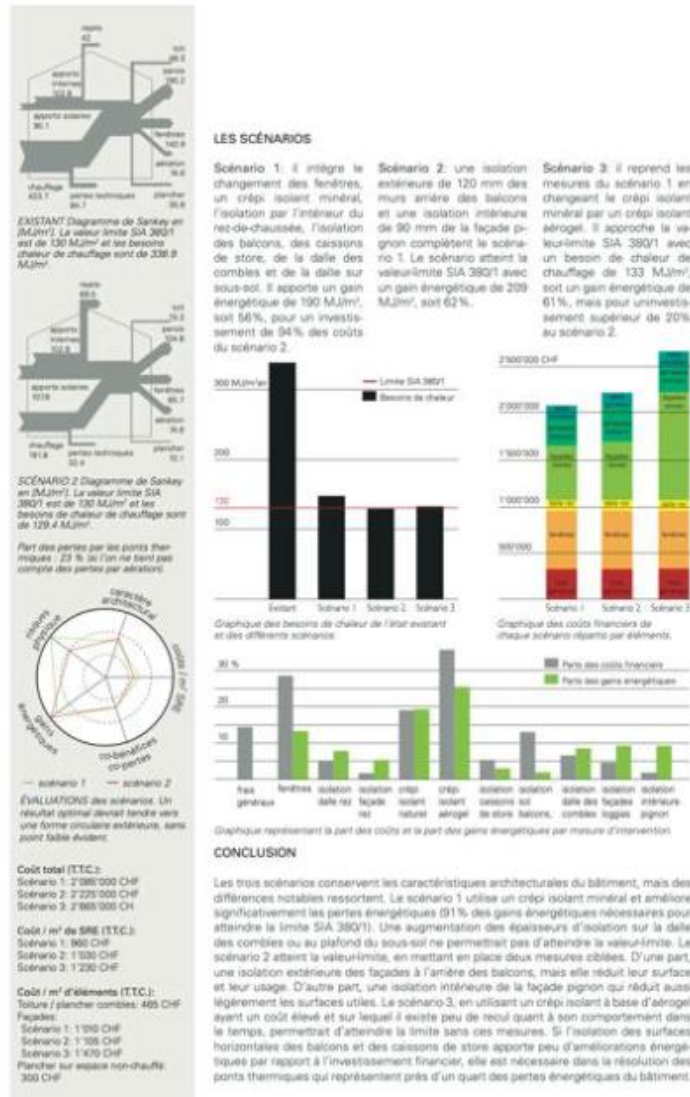
Bivalente Systeme:

- Hohe Leistung schon bei 50% WP-Nennleistung
- Nivellierte Wärmekosten: 23 -26 CHF/m².Jahr

Flexible Strategien für Substitution der Wärmeerzeugung + Sanierung der Gebäudehülle

Sanierung der Gebäudehülle

Factsheets – Sanierung MF Gebäude



- Teilweise/vollständige Sanierung
- Energieleistung und CO2-Einsparungen
- Kosten
- Architektonische Beschränkungen

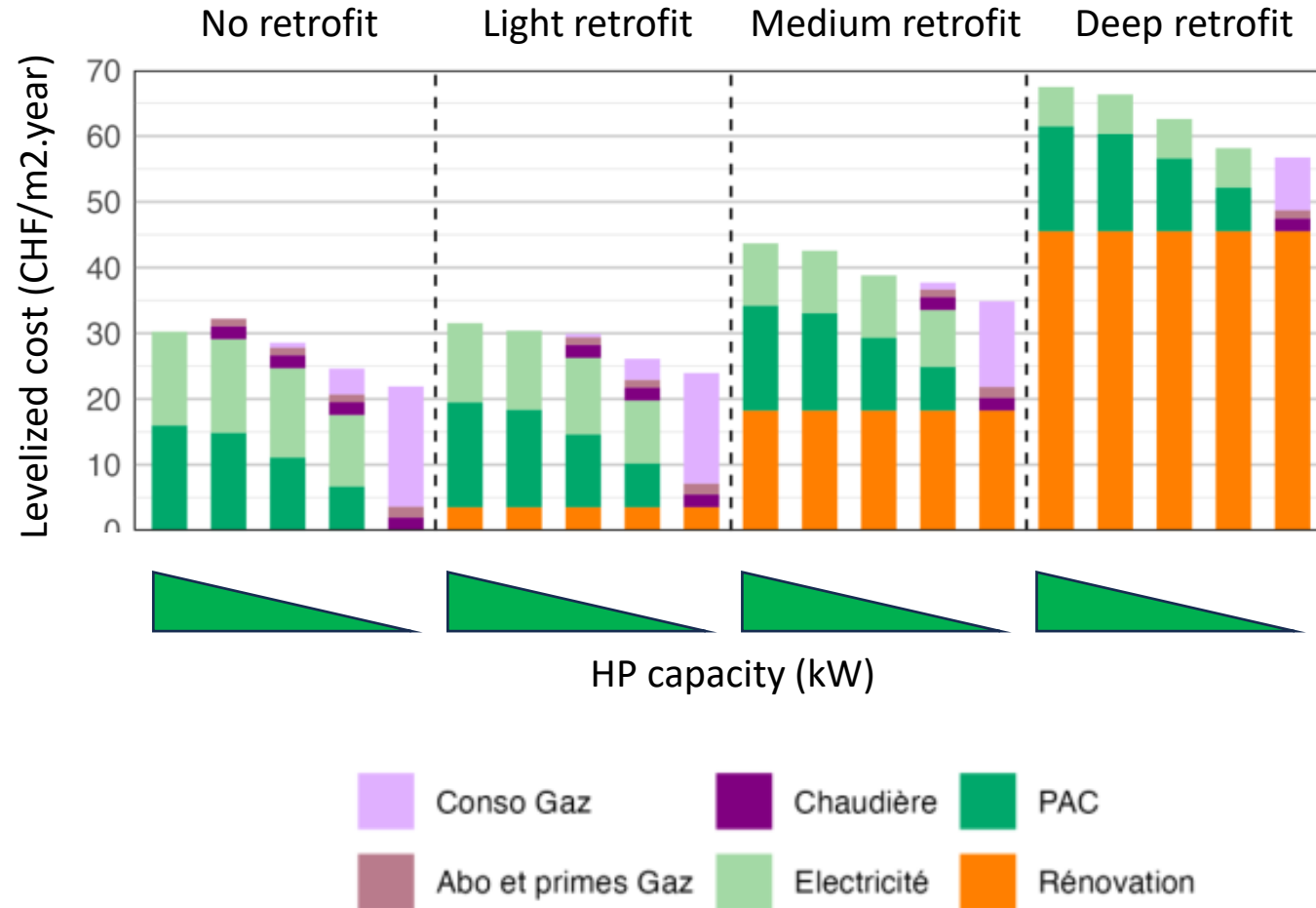
Sources:

e-REN: Rénovation énergétique - Approche globale pour l'enveloppe du bâtiment
<https://www.smartlivinglab.ch/fr/projects/eren-energie-et-renovation>

Solutions Rénovation: Fiches typologiques des bâtiments - propositions de solutions pour une rénovation énergétique
<https://www.ge.ch/node/26003>

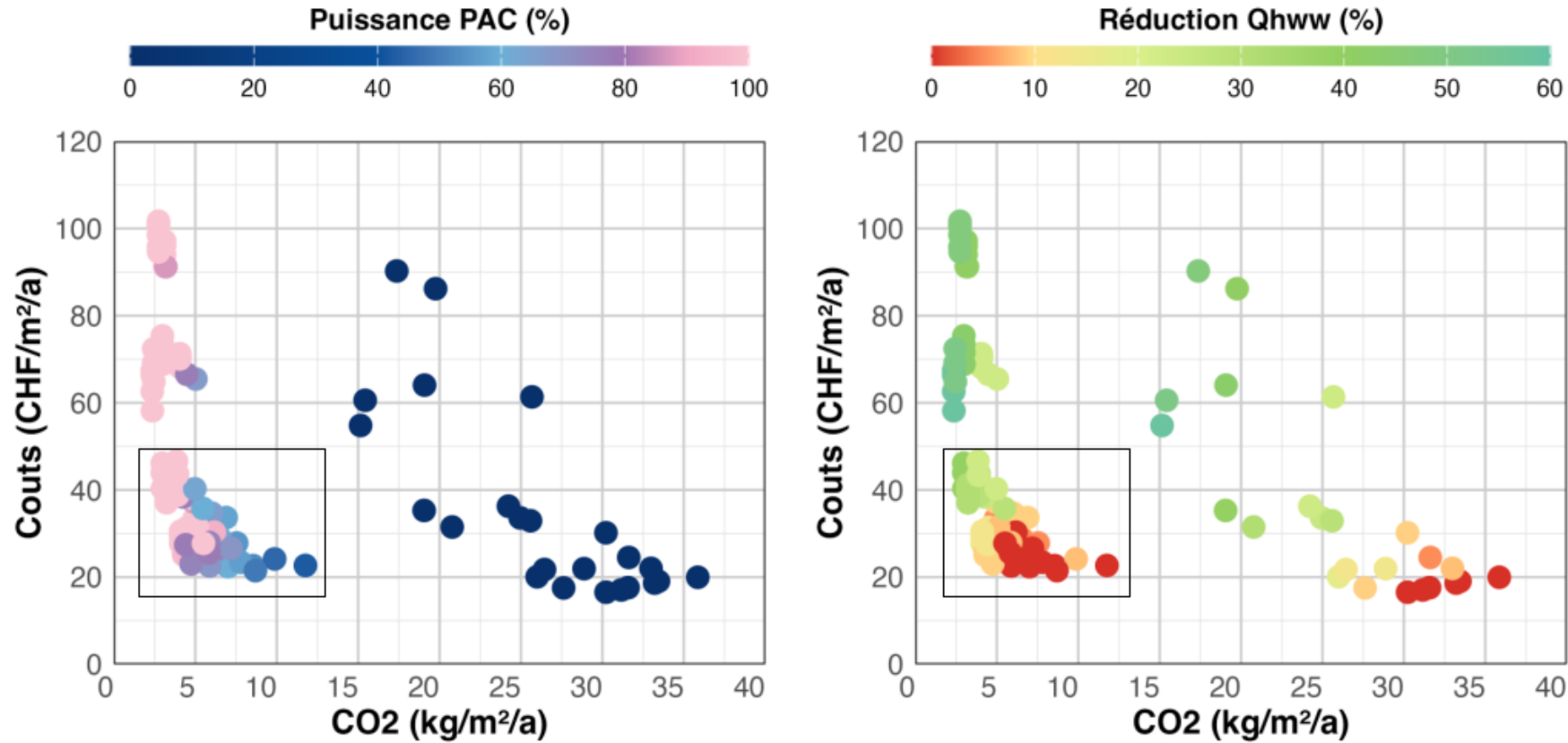
Substitution der Wärmeerzeugung + Sanierung der Gebäudehülle

Nivellierte Wärmekosten



Substitution der Wärmeerzeugung + Sanierung der Gebäudehülle

Kosten vs CO₂ (5 MF Typologien)



Kost/CO₂ Optimum
➔ Teilsanierung + bivalentes
WP-System

Weitere Entwicklungen

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Skalierbarer PCM-Speicher für Sanierungen



PCM → hohe Energiedichte (im Bereich des Phasenwechsels: 5-6 im Vergleich zu Wasser)

Weitere Entwicklungen

Factsheets / WPs für bestehenden MFBs:

- Beschreibung Gebäude / Situation
- Gebäudesanierungsstrategie
- HP-Systemvarianten
- Wirtschaftlichkeitsanalyse

Factsheet 1 – High-rise building from the 1960s in the Canton Geneva

CHARACTERISTICS

The building, located in the municipality of Lancy, is a high-rise construction of the 1960s. It is characterized by mixed use (offices on the first two floors and eight floors). The building, 41 m high, has 105 apartments, a public library and childcare facilities are located on the first floor (windows and parapets) in metal. The second floor have been already replaced in recent years of the library.

The actual heating system, installed in the basement, consists of two condensing gas boilers (2 x 609 kW) which heat and domestic hot water. Both boilers are connected to a storage tank, the heat is distributed to three main distributors. The system is equipped for domestic hot water (each with a volume of heating is delivered to the heated rooms that is installed under the windows.



Roof

U before renovation: 0.72 W/m²K
U after renovation: 0.14 W/m²K

Structure: 150 mm
Insulation EPS (240 mm)
Vapor barrier (20 mm)
Concrete (200 mm)
Parapet (5 mm)

External wall

U before renovation: 0.98 W/m²K
U after renovation: 0.14 W/m²K

Cladding (20 mm)
Concrete structure (40 mm)
Window frame (10 mm)
Framewall (20 mm)
Insulation EPS (160 mm)
Vapor barrier (20 mm)
Concrete (200 mm)
Parapet (5 mm)

Floor against ambient

U before renovation: 2.10 W/m²K
U after renovation: 0.18 W/m²K

Parapet (15 mm)
Concrete structure (20 mm)
Concrete (200 mm)
Insulation EPS (160 mm)
Vapor barrier (20 mm)
Concrete (200 mm)
Parapet (5 mm)

Floor against unheated

U before renovation: 2.10 W/m²K
U after renovation: 0.18 W/m²K

Parapet (15 mm)
Concrete structure (20 mm)
Concrete (200 mm)
Insulation EPS (160 mm)
Vapor barrier (20 mm)
Concrete (200 mm)
Parapet (5 mm)

Window of the apartments

U before renovation: 3.0 W/m²K
U after renovation: 2.0 W/m²K

U before renovation: 0.8
U after renovation: 1.0 W/m²K
U before renovation: 0.8
U after renovation: 0.6

OVERVIEW



BUILDING ENVELOPE – Refurbishment strategy

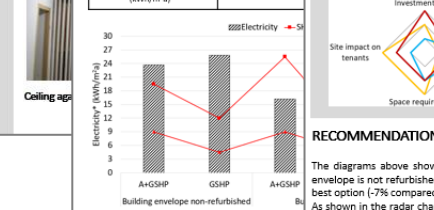
In the past years, only the first two floors have been renovated with the replacement of the curtain wall cladding. In order to reduce the energy demand of the building, the roof, the window parapets and walls of the levels 3 to 8 and the floors of the structure waterpr 0.14 W/m²K, in ambient wool (15 mm).

HEATING CONCEPT – Definition of heating variants

To reduce the direct CO₂-emissions of the existing heating system for space heating (SH) and domestic hot water (DHW) preparation, three variants have been investigated:
• Air + Ground to Water Heat Pump (A+GSHP): SH and DHW are covered with twin separate heat pumps. As heat source, an air cooler is installed in series with the ground probes;
• Air to Water Heat Pump (ASHP): SH and DHW are covered with twin separate heat pumps. As heat source, an air cooler is installed in series with the ground probes;

• Ground to Water Heat Pump (GSHP): SH and DHW are covered with twin separate heat pumps. As heat source, an air cooler is installed in series with the ground probes;
The two heating variants "A+GSHP" and "GSHP" are refurbished according to the refurbishment strategy and the supply water temperature has been set to 35°C. For all the variants a heat pump that uses CO₂ aspects (low toxicity, natural refrigerant, GWP must be low enough (equal or lower than 35°C). Since district heating is not planned in the near future, the different heating variants are described below.

Heating variant	A+GSHP
COP HP for DHW (at 60/35)	3.3
COP HP for SH (at 60/35)	4.5
Capacity of HP for DHW***	137 kW (10 W/m ²)
Capacity of HP for SH***	566 kW (41 W/m ²)
Ground probes	40 x 300 m (0.9 m/m ²)
Air cooling unit	500 kW (36 W/m ²)
Electricity demand (kWh/m ²)*	24



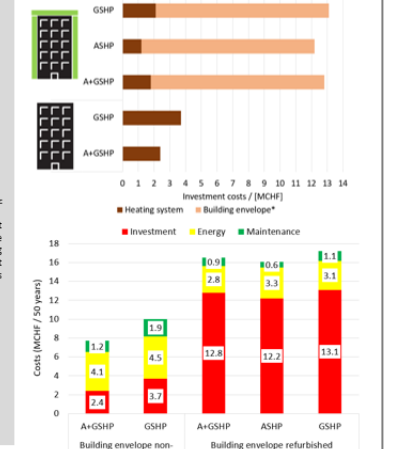
RECOMMENDATION

The diagrams above show that the "A+GSHP" variant represents the most attractive financial option in case the building envelope is not refurbished. Conversely, if the building envelope is refurbished, the "ASHP" variant becomes economically the best option (-7% compared to "GSHP" variant). As shown in the radar chart above, the variant "ASHP" has the lowest investment costs and site impact on tenants compared to the other two variants. Even if the total costs are higher, the refurbishment of the building envelope will decrease the heating demand of the building and, as direct consequence, the energy costs of the heating system. As additional advantages, the refurbishment of the building envelope will increase the thermal comfort of the inhabitants and will decrease the electricity demand of the heat pump during the winter-time. For these reasons, the refurbishment of the building envelope and the replacement of the actual heating system through the variant "ASHP" are recommended.

* Costs for PV panels are not included

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

In order to compare all analyzed variants, an economic analysis over 50 years was performed. The first diagram below shows the total investment costs for each variant, while the second diagram shows the total costs (over 50 years) for investment, energy and maintenance. As expected, if the building envelope is not refurbished, the investment costs for the heating system are higher because of the bigger heat pumps and more ground probes. In case of the refurbished building envelope, investment costs for the building envelope renovation represent approx. 85 - 90 % of the total investment costs. It is important to highlight that here, the investment costs for the building envelope refurbishment are based on rough assumptions and are subject to large uncertainties. Over 50 years the variant "A+GSHP" (in case of non-refurbished building envelope) and the variant "ASHP" (in case of refurbished building envelope) have the lowest total costs with 7.7 MCHF and 16.1 MCHF, respectively.



Vielen Dank!



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