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- Visegrad Fund
- Block Building • Refurbishment With Solar Collectors And Solar Potential Analysis

InStep project Workshop

Bratislava, 10.09.2018 - 12.09.2018

Dr. Miklós Horváth

11.09.2018

Outline

Objectives

Block buildings

Building typology

Roof layout

Input parameters

Results

Conclusions

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Objectives

Commi-block buildings – typology

Determination of potential roof area

Provide quantitative results on the energy demand, the energy production and the supply system losses and to carry out a comparative analysis for the different building types

Calculation of the system efficiency and the solar fraction of the solar system's in each case

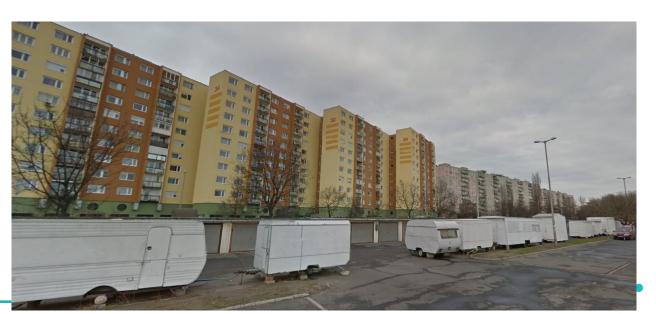
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Block buildings – Hungary

Building period: 1966-1992

Total number of flats: 510.000

Inhabitants: 13.8% of the population



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Building typology

Picture			Elastros Demonstration de la constante de la c		
Layout					
Building code	3FOG - old	3FOG	KY	TB 51	6FOG
Construction period	1960 - 1967	1967 - 1974	1967 - 1974	1974 - 1982	1967 - 1974
Nr. of heated storeys	10	10	11	5	10
Total area of dwellings	8 815,2	17 630,4	9 149,3	3 519,6	14 089,2
Nr. of dwellings	180	360	176	30	300

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Building typology

Picture					
Layout					
Building code	K-I	A10	KB-512	KF10	C3
Construction period	1974 - 1982	1974 - 1982	1974 - 1982	1974 - 1982	1974 - 1982
Nr. of heated storeys	11	10	10	11	11
Total area of dwellings	6 451,3	4 911,4	3 993,4	3 130,9	4 645,7
Nr. of dwellings	132	100	80	66	88

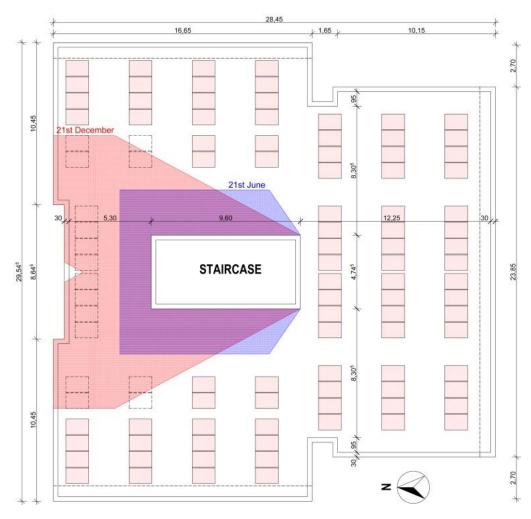
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Building typology

Picture					
Layout		m 3001.			
Building code	GYŐR 6/73	1301	4M	P100	Н0
Construction period	1974 - 1982	1982 - 1992	1985	1980	1975
Nr. of heated storeys	5	10	5	15	5
Total area of dwellings	3 049,8	6 729,3	1 068,6	6 824,3	2 024,4
Nr. of dwellings	63	120	14	165	30

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Roof layout – P100



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Input parameters

Available solar energy: Reindl et. al solar radiation model

Nr. of people – per flat:
$$n = 2,3$$

DHW consumption:
$$V = 50 \left[\frac{l}{day \cdot person} \right]$$

DHW temperature:
$$\Theta_{DHW} = 50 \, [^{\circ}C]$$

Cold water temperature:
$$\Theta_{cw} = 11.6 \, [^{\circ}C]$$

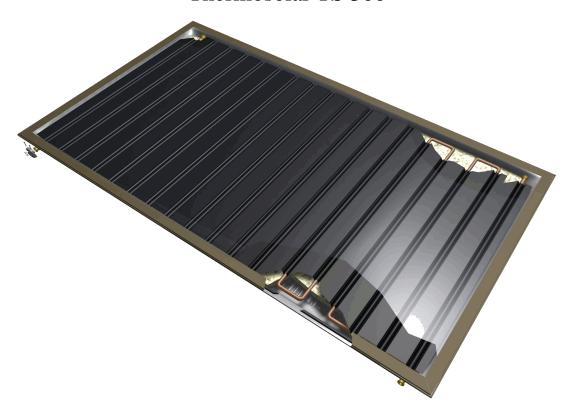
Pipe losses (
$$\Delta\Theta = 30^{\circ}C$$
): $q_{pipes} = 7 \left[\frac{W}{m}\right]$

Storage losses – per tank:
$$q_{stor} = 3 \left[\frac{W}{K} \right]$$

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Solar collector

Thermosolar TS 300



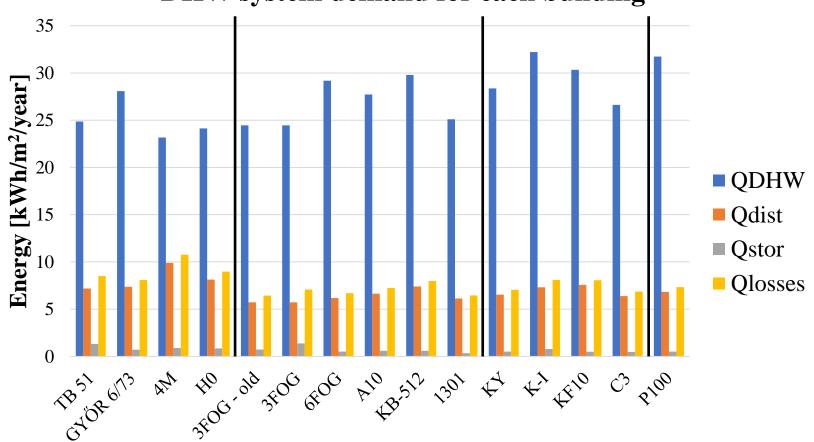
Parameter	Value
η_0	0.8177
k_1	3.65
k_2	0.009
$K_{\rm dir}$ (50°)	0.95

Source: www.naplopo.hu

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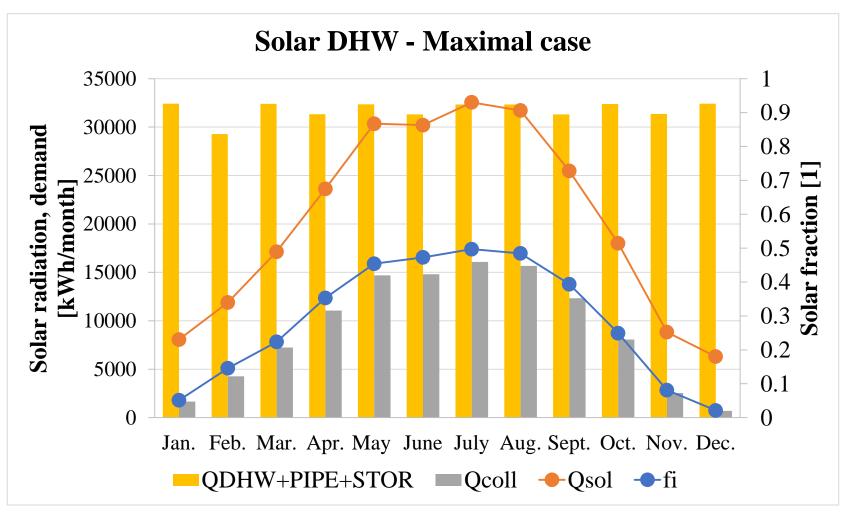
Results – Energy demand





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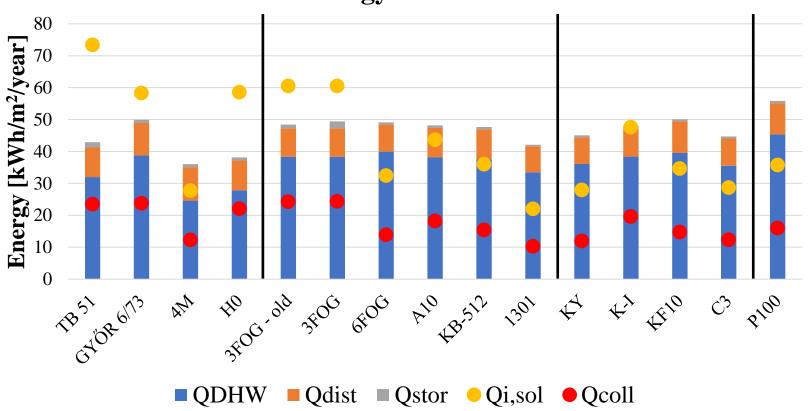
Results – Type P100



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Results

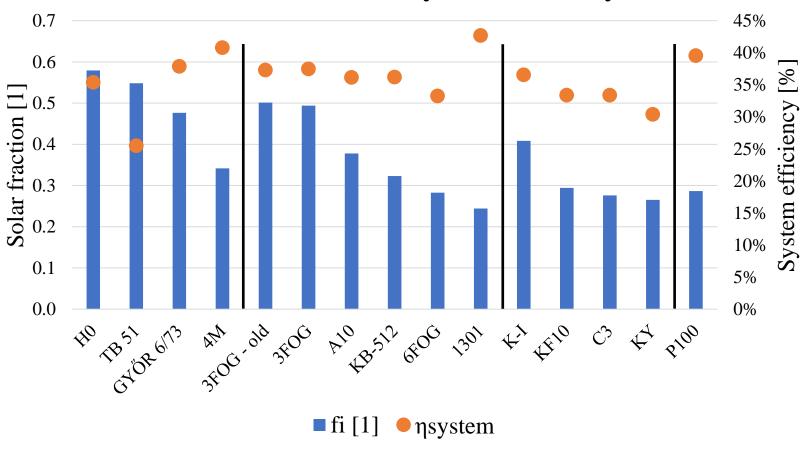
Available solar energy, produced thermal energy and energy demand



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Results

Solar fraction and system efficiency



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Conclusions

Comparison of the **potential solar energy production**, the **energy demand** and the **energy losses** in 'commi-block' buildings, in order to provide a basis for decision making of investors

Relatively low potential energy collecting surface compared to the high DHW energy demand and the distribution losses

- Average DHW demand is 27.70 kWh/(m²year)
- Distribution and circulation losses are 23.5%
- Storage losses are 2.3%

Average solar fraction is 38%

Average system efficiency is 35.8%

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Thank you for your attention!

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