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# ZEBISTIS Tools and Technologies for Energy

## Case Study St. Paul's green school [Part 2]

### METHODOLOGY

#### Model A

1. Only hot domestic water (HDW) covered by a solar thermic system with support of a heat pump and heat recovering (1/3 of used energy can be recovered).

A photovoltaic system provides the electricity demand of the heat pump.  
2. Heating with a heat pump supported with- and without a geothermal energy sources.

#### Model B

Heating and HDW combined in one storage tank with the support of a water-to-water heat pump and a solar-and geothermal energy source. This simulation should show differences between model A to improve the best performing system. The target of this simulation was to find the best relation between hot water storage tank size, collector area and a maximum of solar cover ratio with a minimum of electrical energy-consumption caused by the heat pumps.

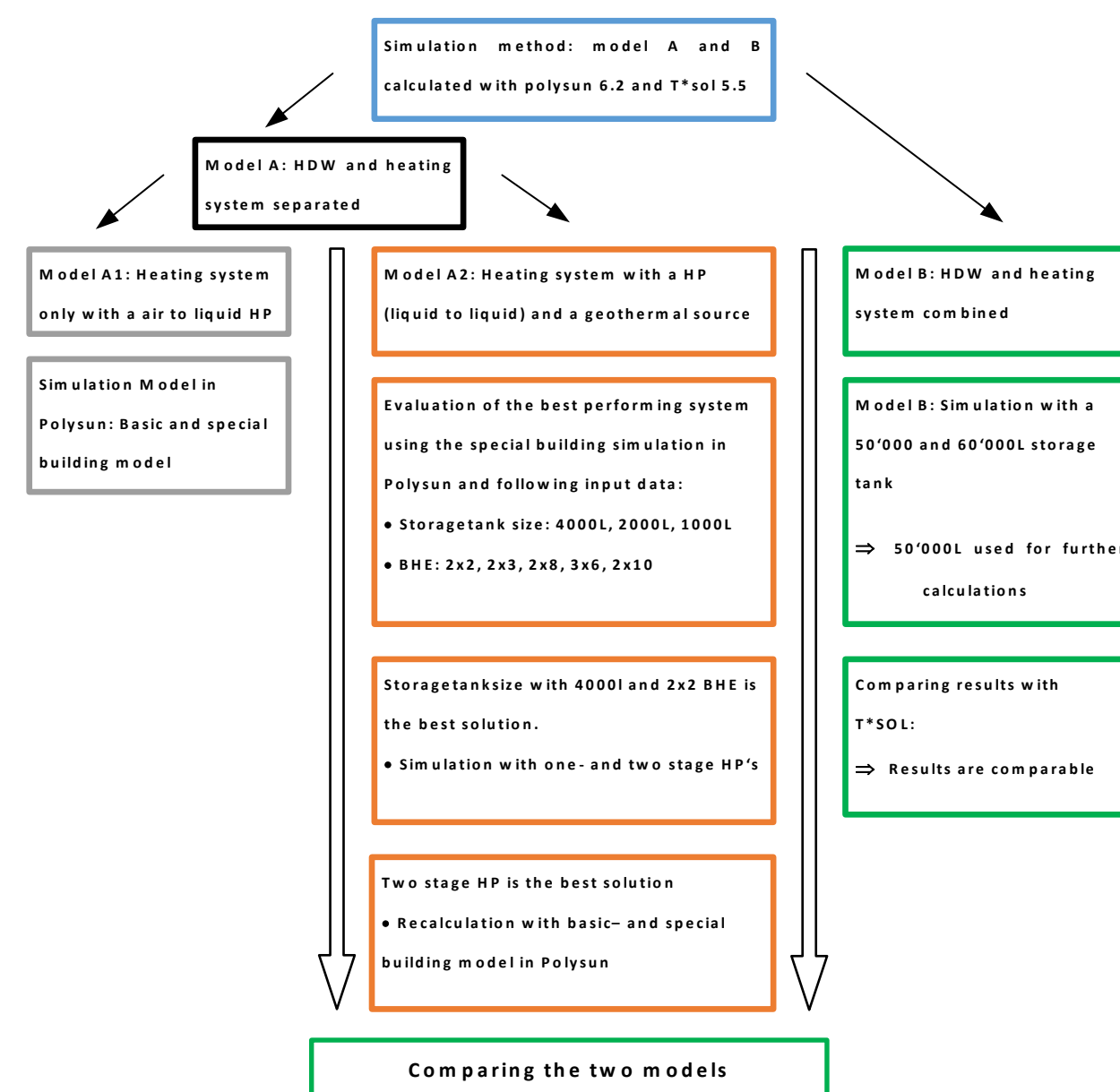
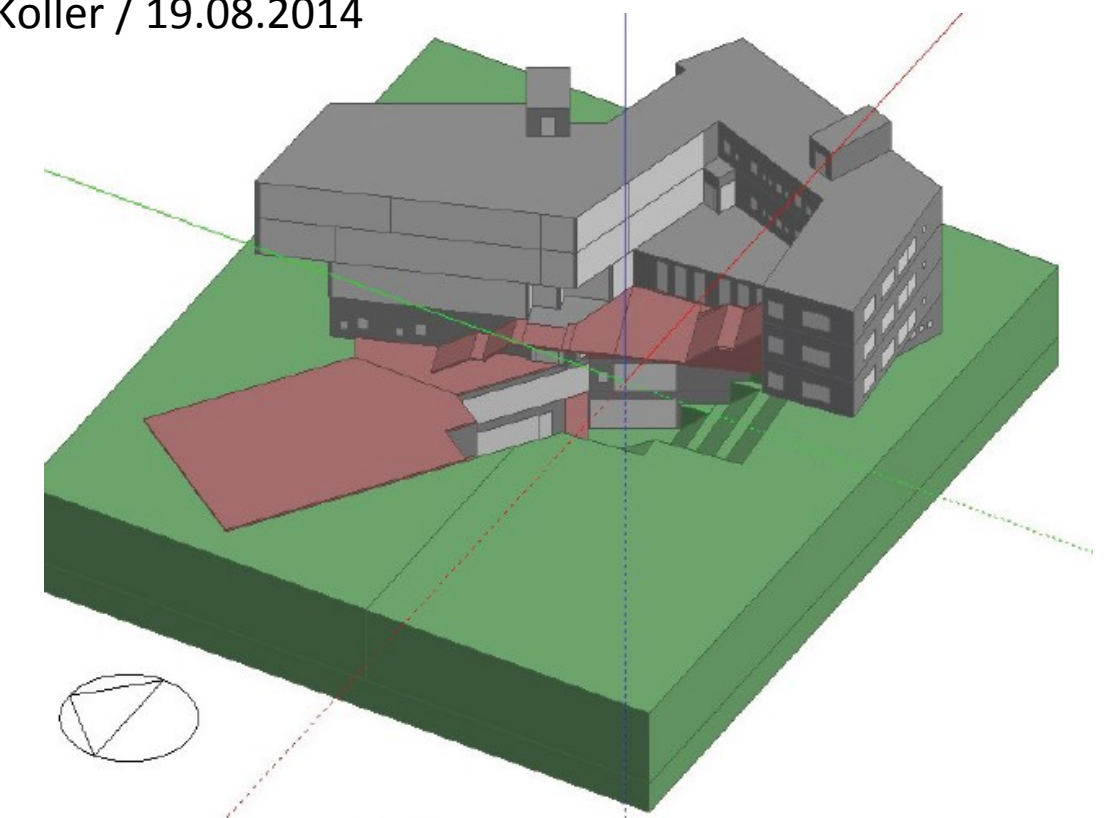


Figure 1: Overview on the simulation process for model A and B; HP – heat pump; BHE – borehole heat exchangers

### RESULTS

The simulations showed the most efficient system is directed south with a 278,4 m2 collector-area installed in the facade and the values listed below.



| Best performance of Model A1   |        |                       |          |  |        |        |
|--|--------|-----------------------|----------|--|--------|--------|
| Water/water System   |        |                       |          | Brine/water System   |        |        |
| two stage Heat Pump  |        |                       |          | two stage Heat Pump  |        |        |
| Heat pump type: two stage modulated<br>Manufacturer CTA AG; Type: OH 55<br>Power: 55,2kW at W10°C/W35°C<br>COP 5,6 |        |                       |          | Heat pump type: two stage modulated<br>Manufacturer CTA AG; Type: OH 42e<br>Power: 41kW at B0°C/W35°C<br>COP 4,5 |        |        |
| special building layout  |        | basic building layout |          | special building layout  |        |        |
| Storage tank   | 1000L  | 4000L                 | 4000L    | 1000L  | 2000L  | 4000L  |
| 2x2 borehole heat exchangers (BHE) [kWh]   | 11'144 | 10'910                | 6'268,15 | 11'416   | 11'411 | 11'180 |
| Storage tank   |        |                       |          | 8000L  |        |        |
| 2x8 BHE [kWh]  |        |                       | 9'693    | 9'932  |        |        |
| 2x10 BHE [kWh]   |        |                       | 9'389    | 9'619  |        |        |

Potential for saving energy up to 60% compared to the system without geothermal energy solution

### CONCLUSIONS

- Building structures according to the Passive House standard (D) or the Minergie label (CH) are a useful basis for designing ZEB's. To fulfill the criteria of these labels is still ambitious. There must be a special focus on renewable building materials with little "grey-energy".
- The climate in Korea causes peaks for energy not only in wintertime but also during summertime because of air conditioning.
- Heating systems with modulating heat pumps connected in series are the most efficient solution for heat pump systems. Source temperatures are geothermal source and a solar collector field