

How Passivhaus and heat network design principles can be employed in schools to achieve 65 kWh/m²/year.

Adrian Rogers - Product Manager - Central Plant SAV Systems

Sponsored by

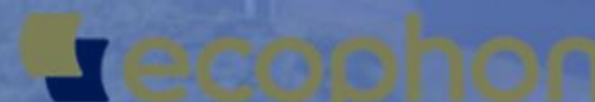


GROUP



JUNCKERS

Walking on Danish design

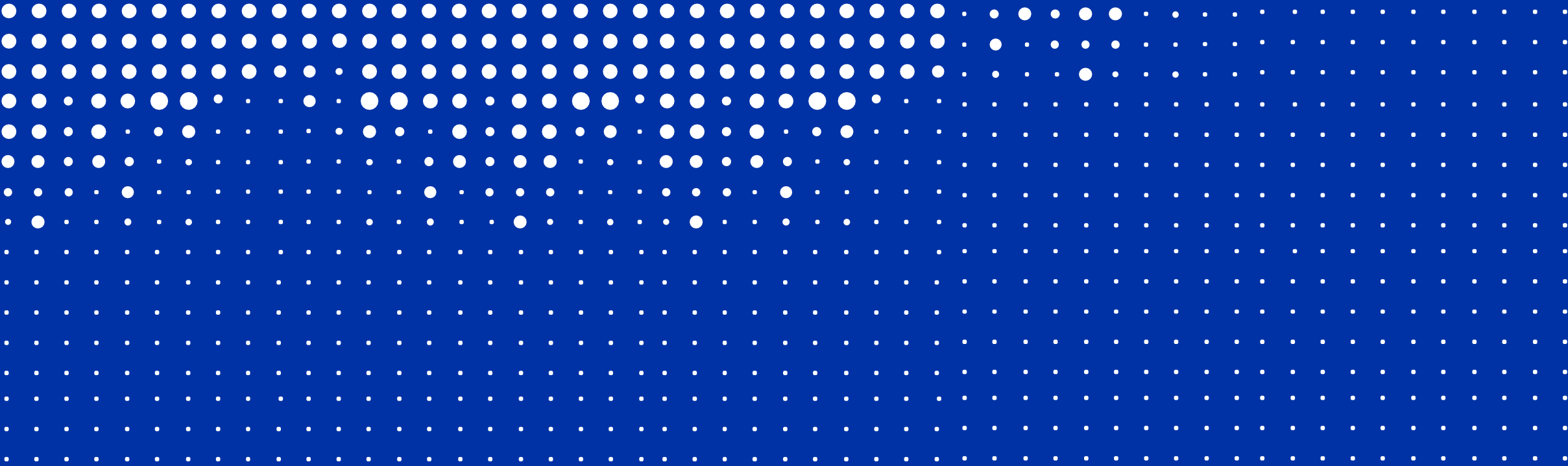


SAINT-GOBAIN



Weathering Net Zero

Lean System Design (LSD) **for Schools**



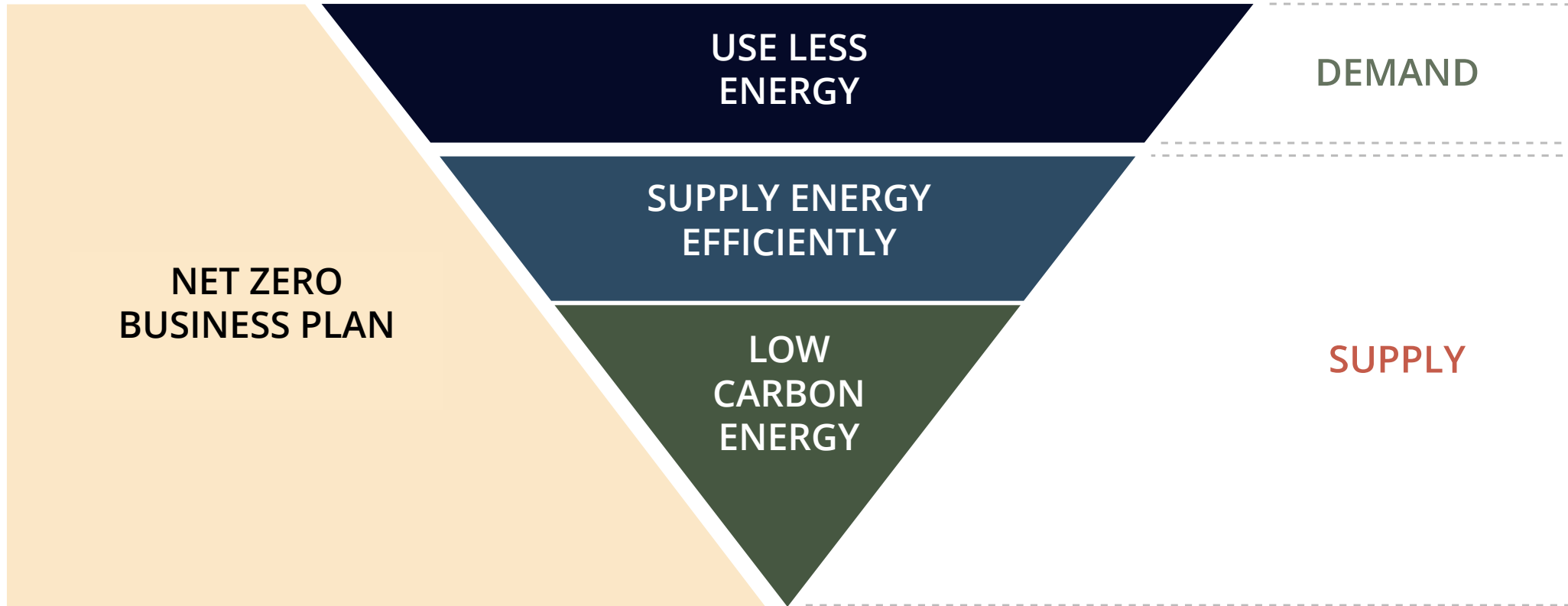
Achieving Net Zero is Like Running a Farm



Achieving Net Zero is a Business Challenge



Net Zero Business Plan



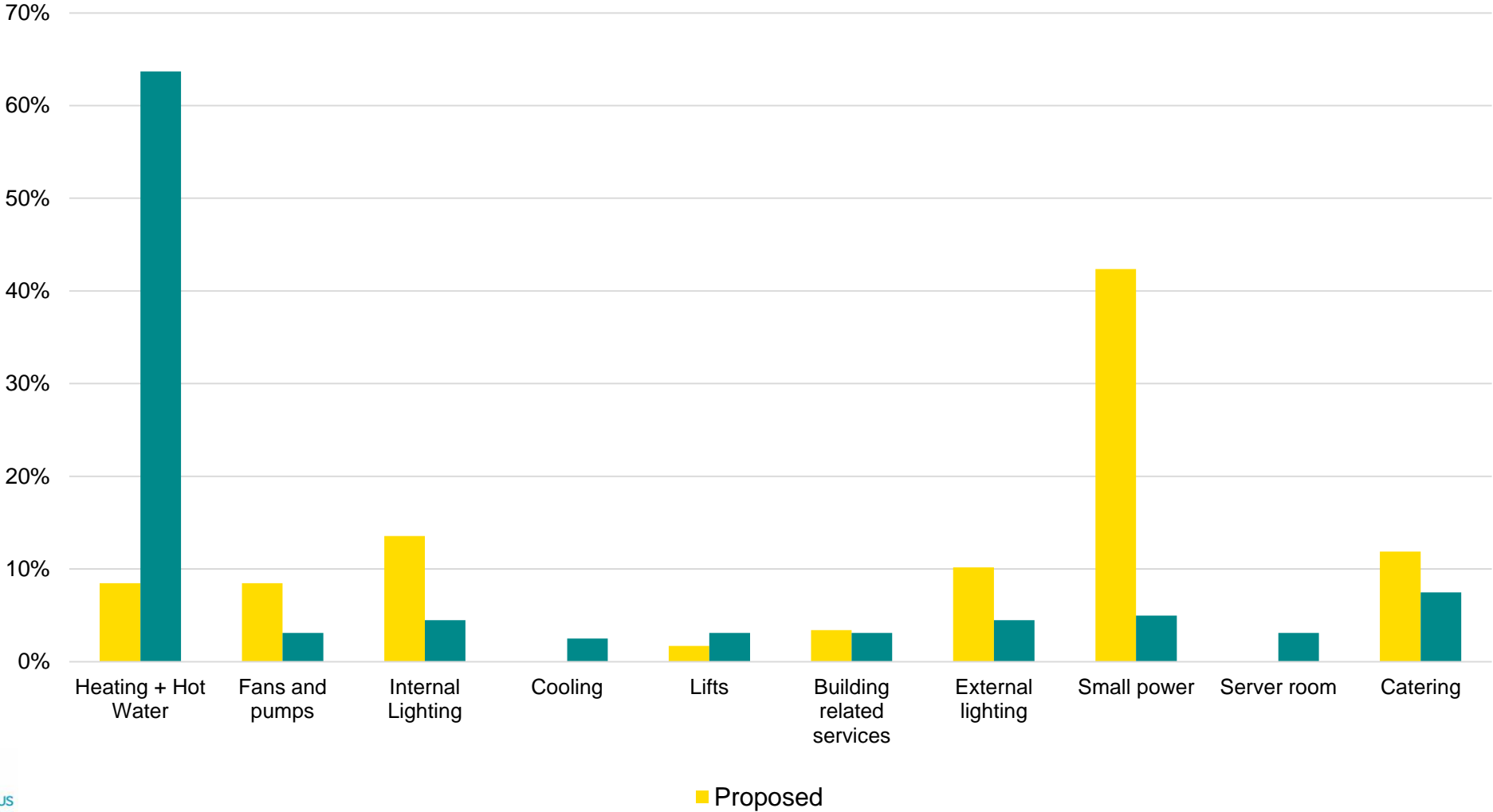
Step One:
Use Less Energy

Department for Education (DfE)



UK Schools Annual Energy Intensity Target (Technical Annex 2H)	
Primary	52 kWh/m ²
Secondary	67 kWh/m ²

School Energy Consumption

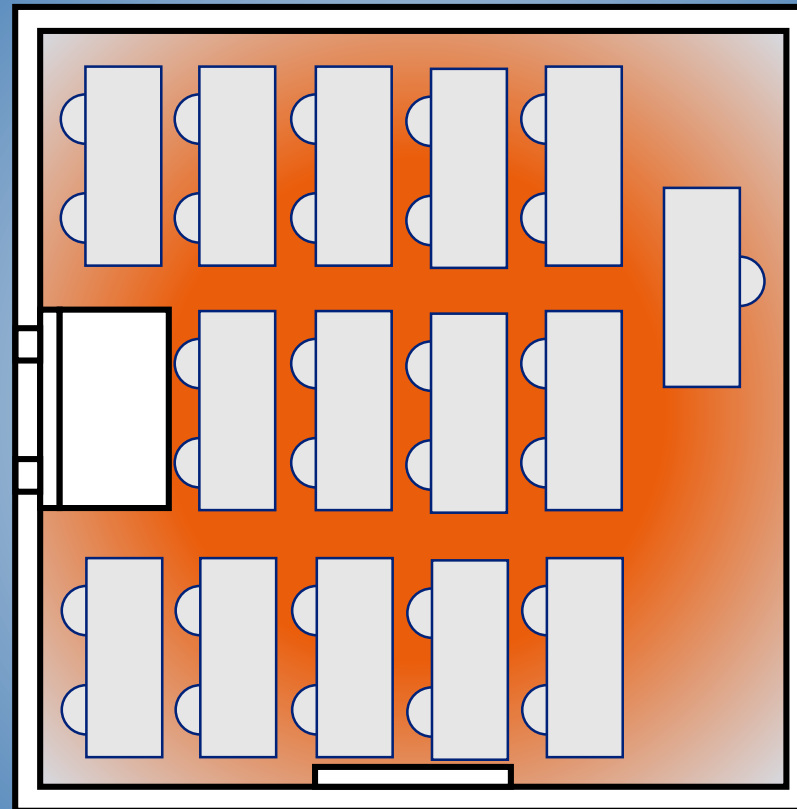


Source for Existing: Building Energy Efficiency Survey: Education sector, 2014-15

Source for Proposed: Department for Education, School Output Specification Technical annex 2H: Energy

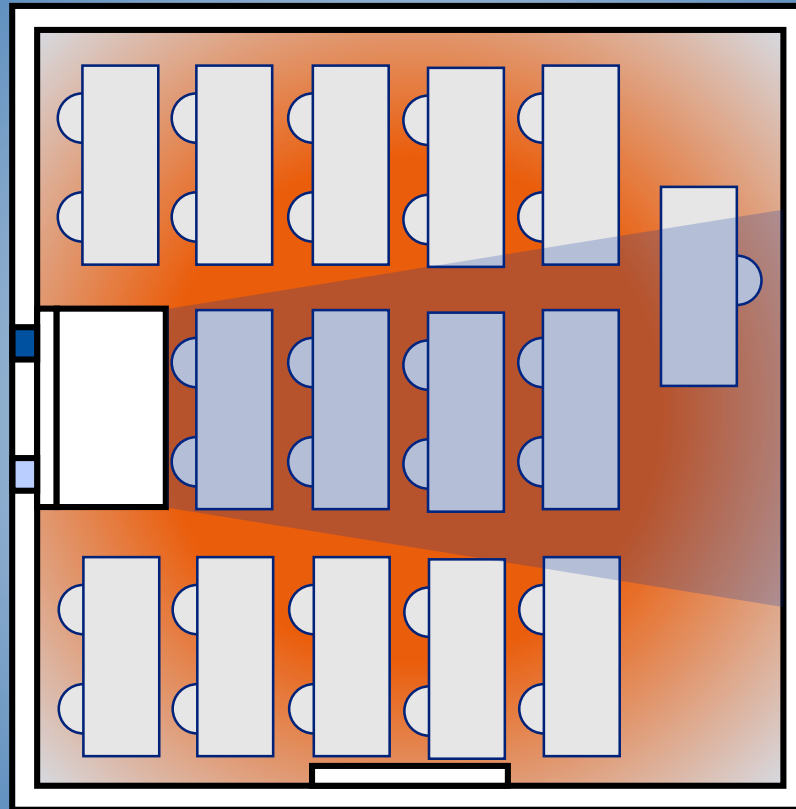
Passivhaus Principles

isolate indoors



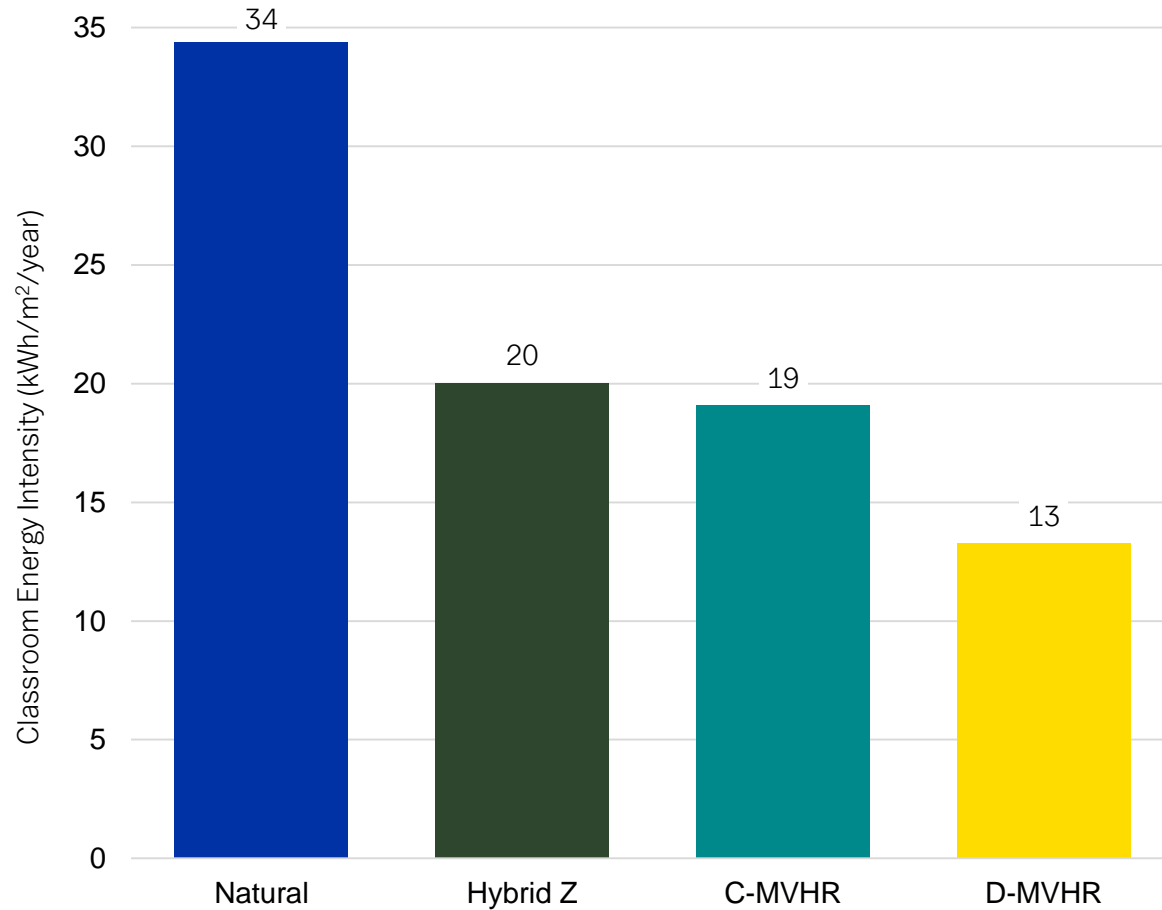
from outdoors

5 air changes per hour



without heat loss

Cut Heat Loss – Heating and Ventilation



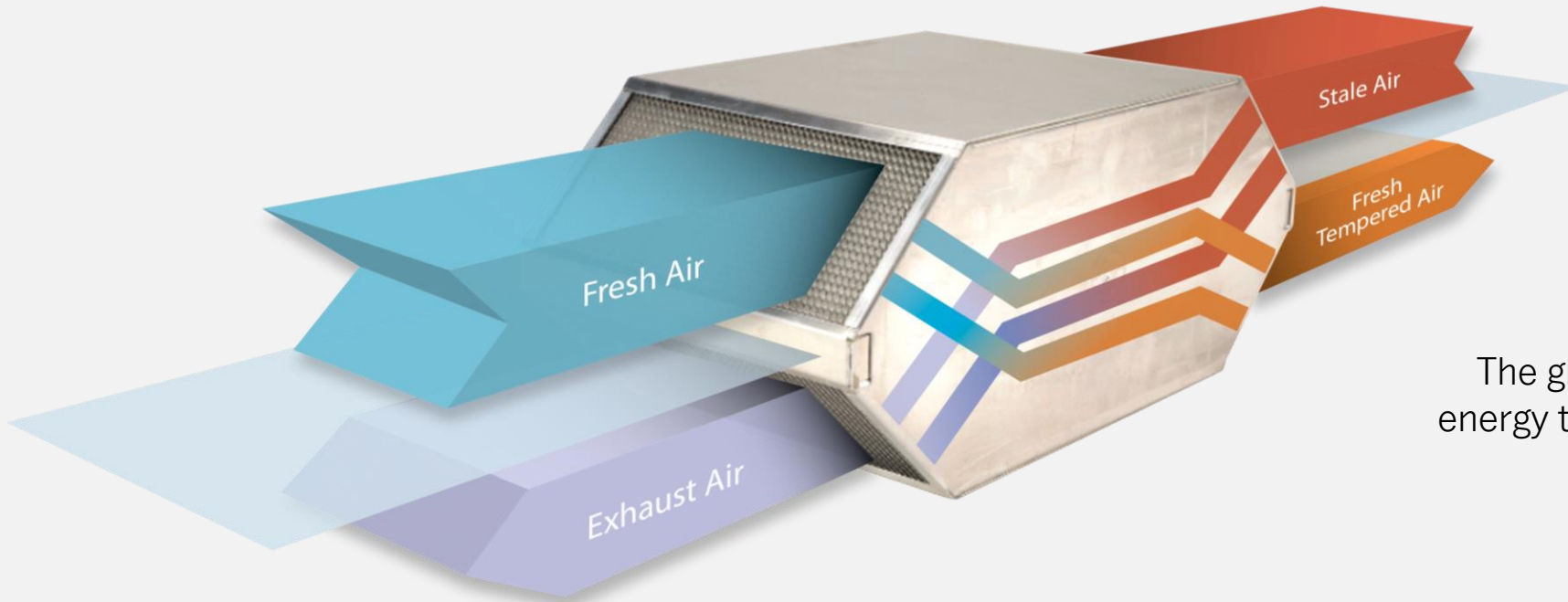
	SFP (W/l/s)	Heat Recovery Efficiency (%)
Natural	n/a	n/a
Hybrid Z	0.2	40
C-MVHR	2.0	84
D-MVHR	0.9	84

Hybrid Z | **30%** of 67 kWh/m²/year

D-MVHR | **19%** of 67 kWh/m²/year



Proper Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery



The greenest energy is the energy that you don't consume

Cutting Energy Demand

	HR (%)	kWh/m ²	Floor Area (m ²)	Energy Consumption (kWh)	Change
Hybrid Z	40	20	12,000	240,000	-43%
D-MVHR	90	13	12,000	136,000	

43% reduction in energy demand

New Scottish Schools – Passivhaus Standard



 **Passive House Institute**
Rheinstr. 44/46, 64283 Darmstadt, Germany, www.passivehouse.com

**Criteria
for the Passive House,
EnerPHit and
PHI Low Energy Building Standard**

2030

Criteria for the Passive House, EnerPHit and PHI Low Energy Building Standard, version 3f, revised 15.08.2016
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Step Two:
Supply Energy Efficiently

Heat Network Temperature Set



60 30

~~$55/50^{\circ}\text{C} \quad m = \frac{3\text{kW}}{4.2 \cdot 5} = 0.14 \text{ kg/s}$~~

$60/30^{\circ}\text{C} \quad m = \frac{3\text{kW}}{4.2 \cdot 30} = 0.024 \text{ kg/s}$

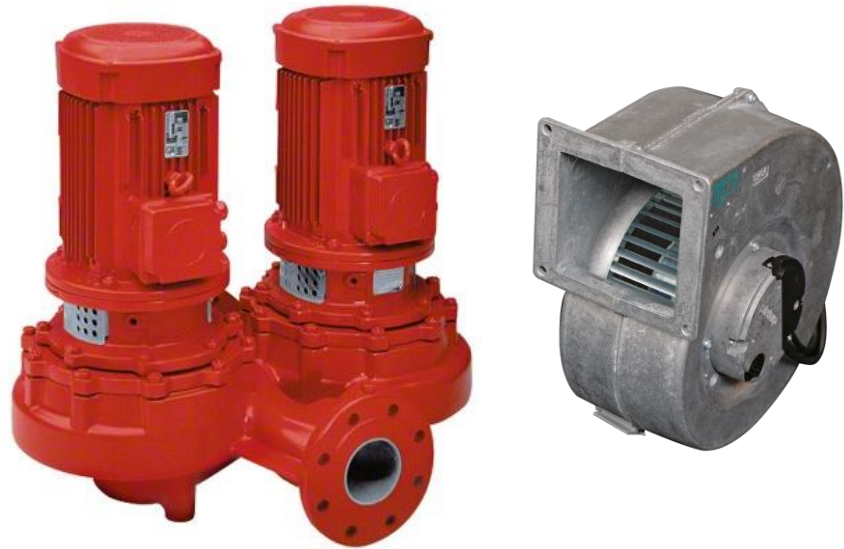
Lower flow rates

Smaller pumps

Smaller pipe sizes

Optimises use of thermal storage

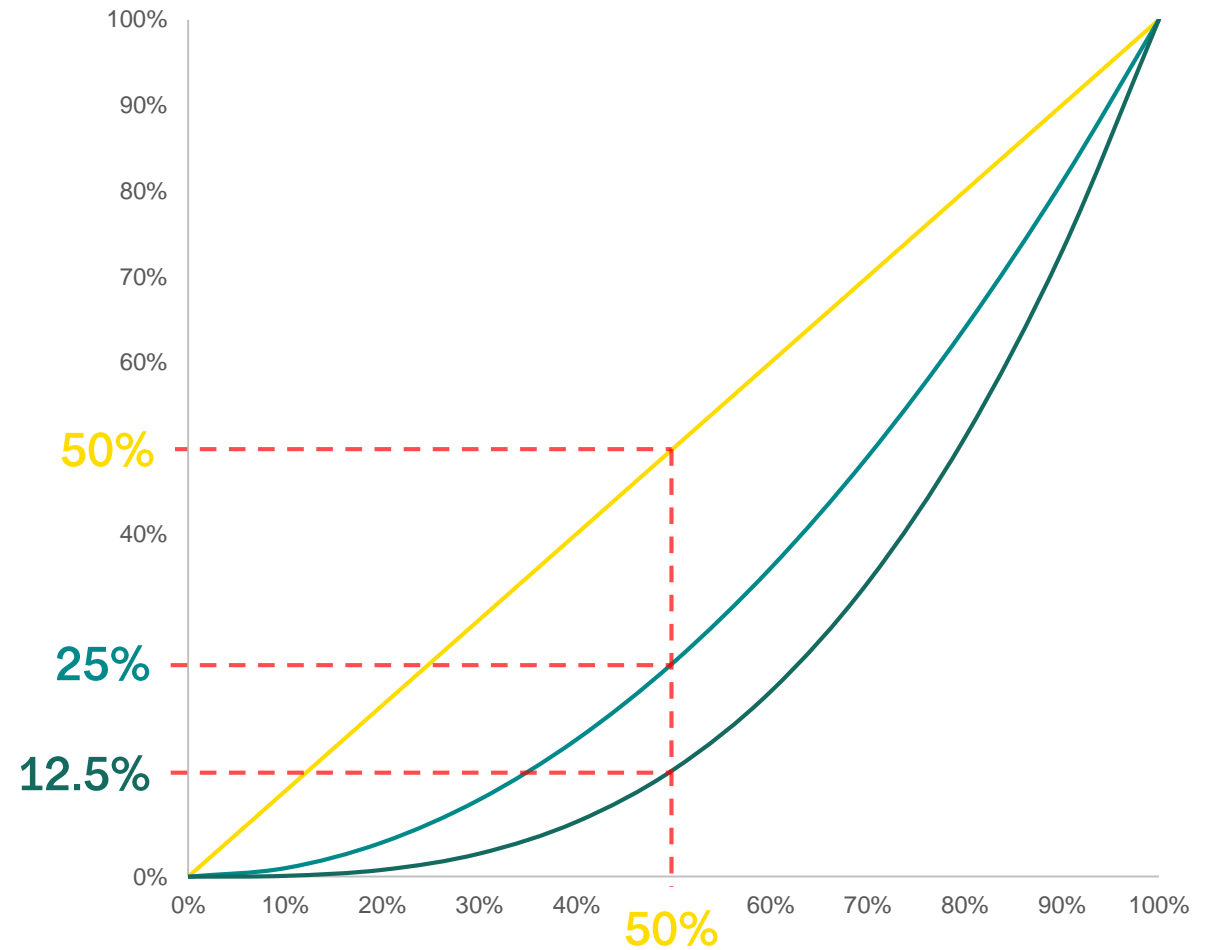
Reduced Pump Energy



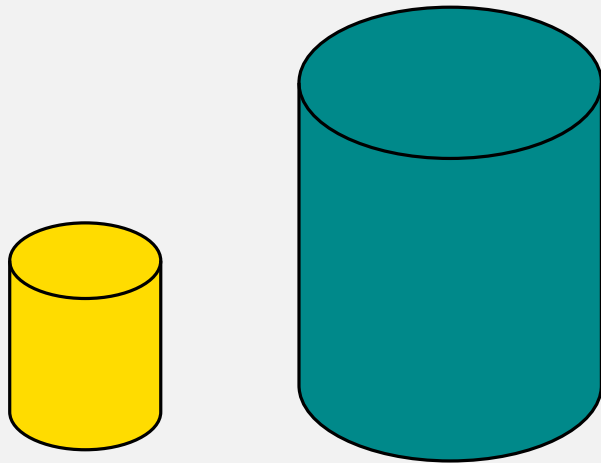
½ Speed

¼ Pressure (i.e. 0.5^2)

⅛ Energy Consumption (i.e. 0.5^3)



The Effect of ΔT on Thermal Storage

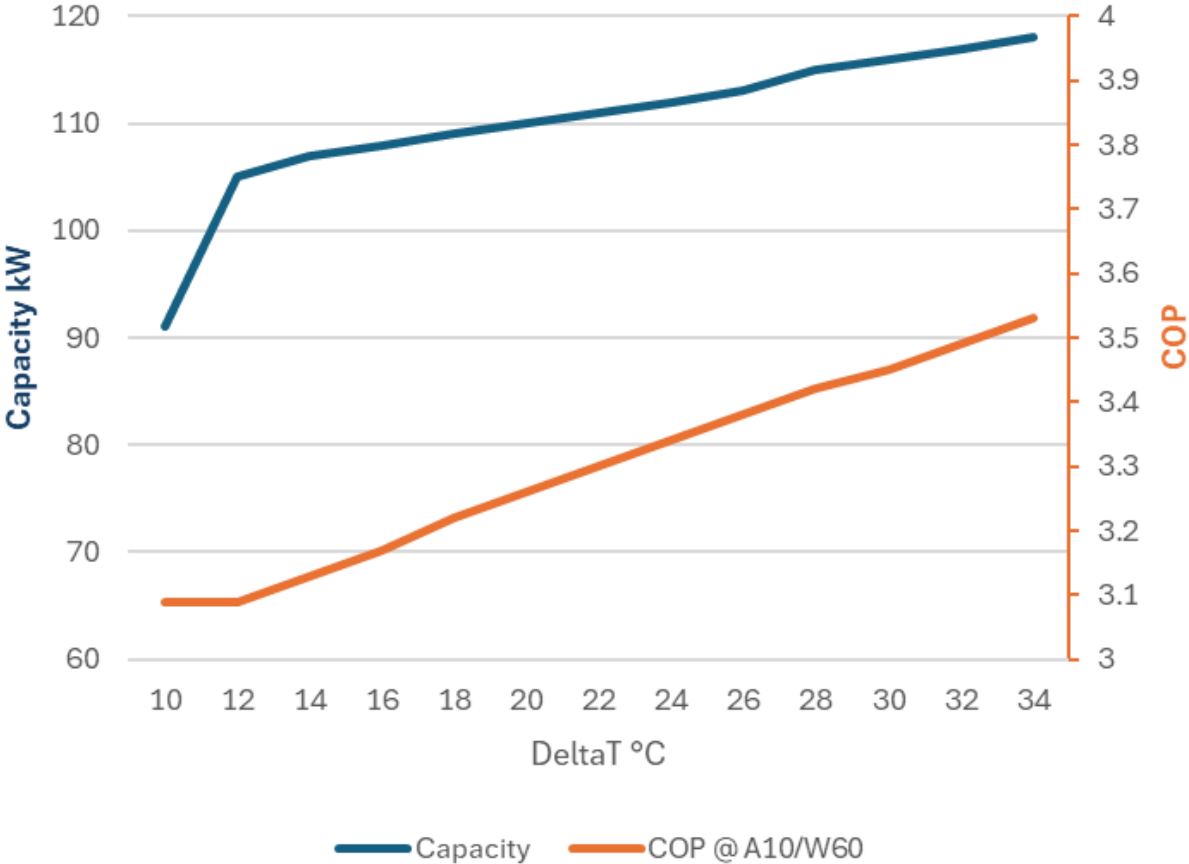


To achieve the same capacity, the vessel with a ΔT of 40 K is **8 times smaller!**

ΔT / Storage Capacity	5 K	40 K
1,500 L	6 kWh	48 kWh
5,000 L	30 kWh	240 kWh
10,000 L	60 kWh	480 kWh
15,000 L	90 kWh	720 kWh

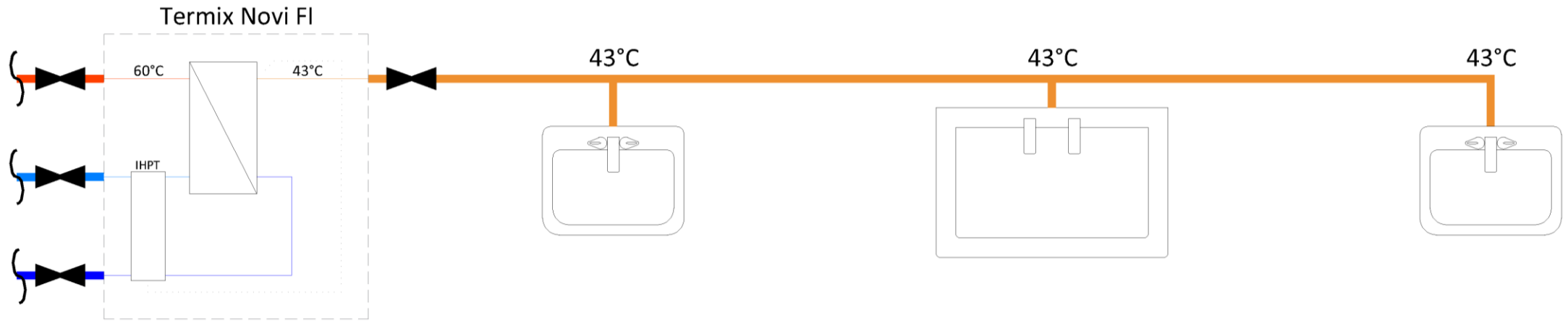
N.B. 40 K as heat pump flows at 70°C with no impact on COP.

The Effect of Return Temperatures on Heat Pumps



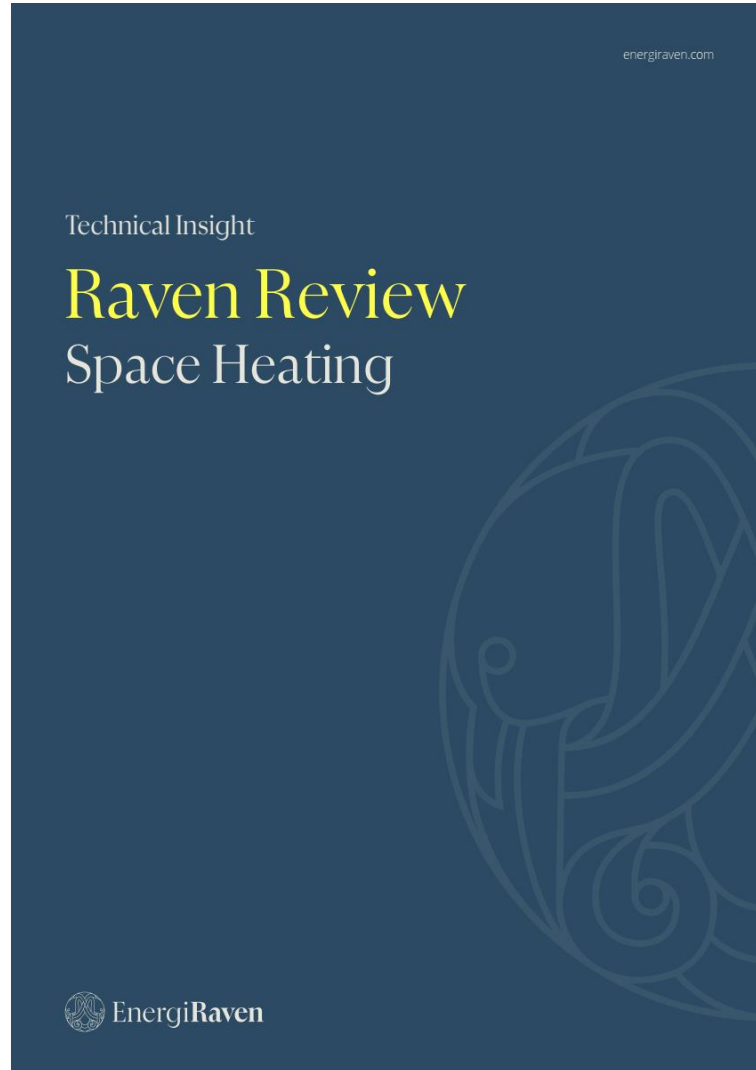
DHW - Eliminating Stored Hot Water

Fed from CT circuit



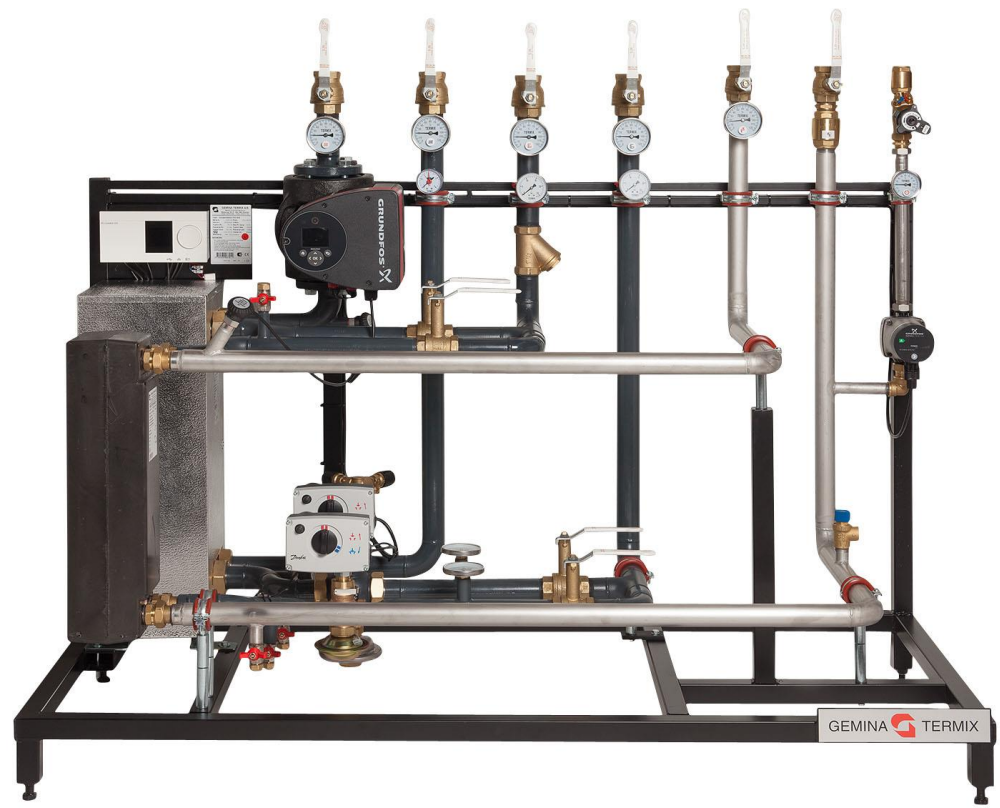
Localised heat generation using an HIU.
Recirculation not required. Lower returns expected. **Requirement: DHW setpoint 43°C.**
(School Output Specification) 6-10°C required across TMV.

HTG– Control and Ongoing Commissioning

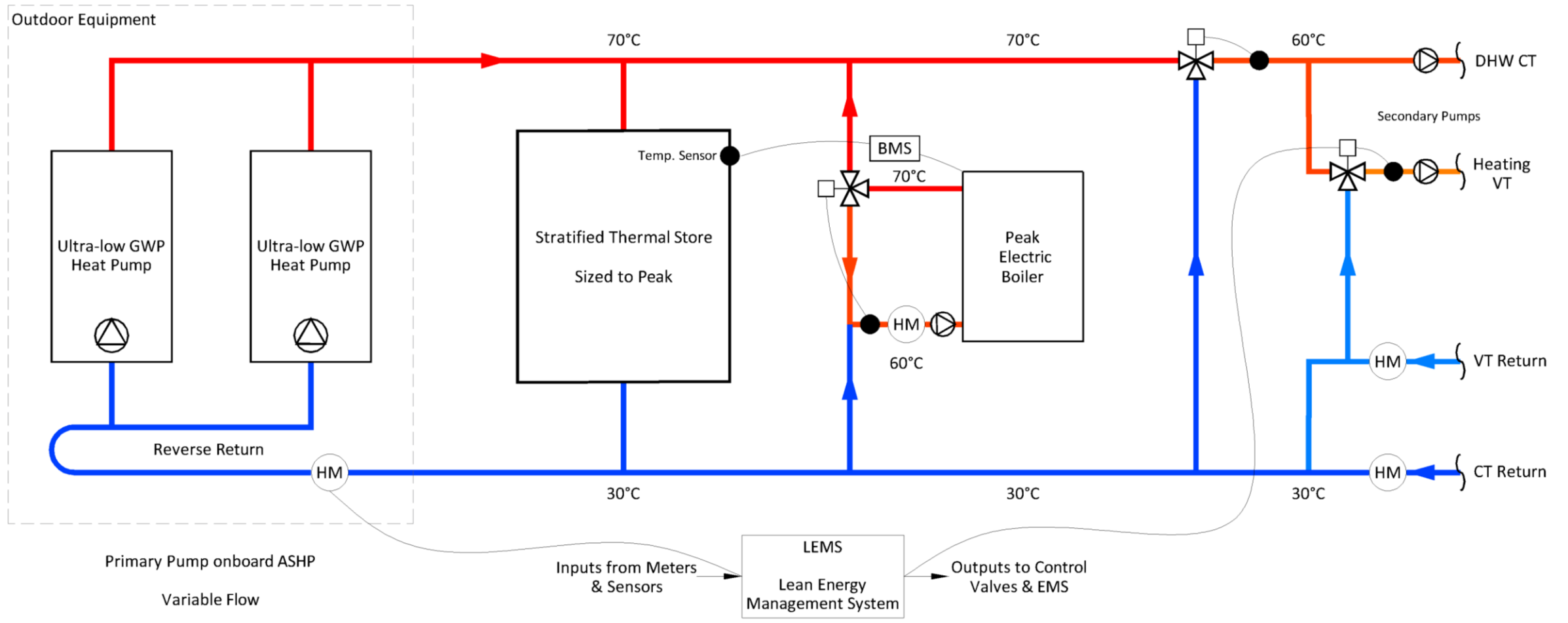


Step Three:
Low Carbon Energy

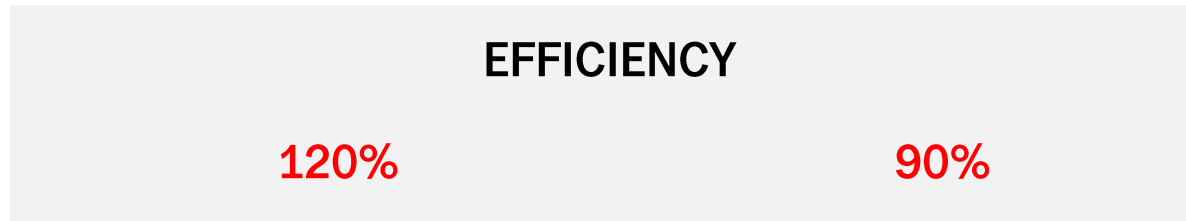
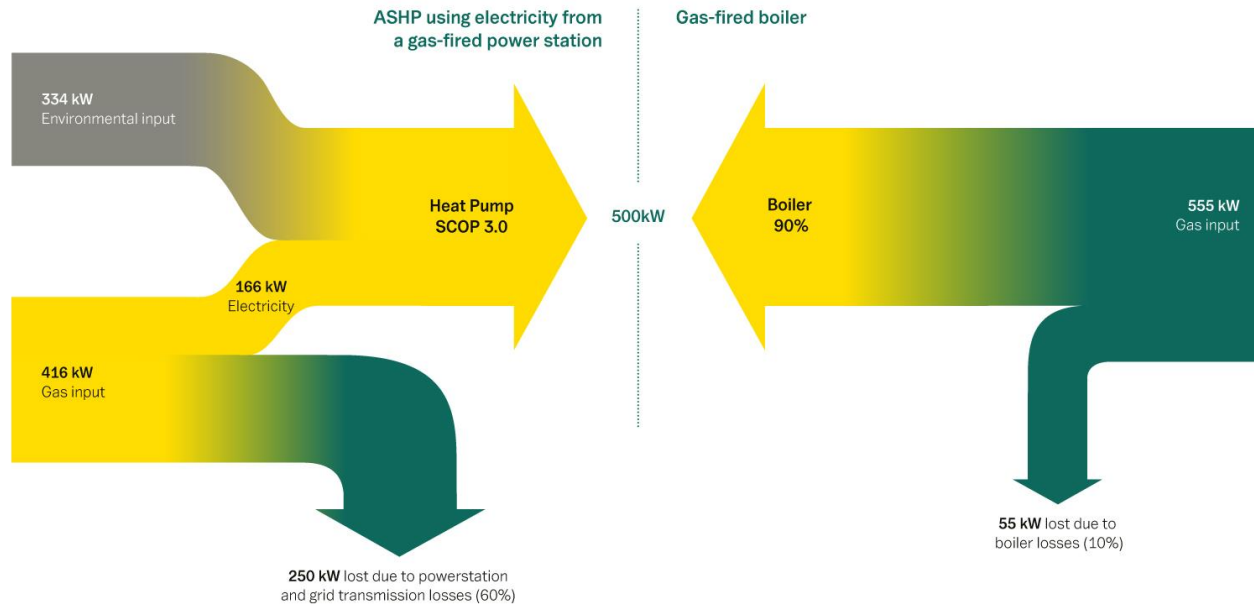
Heat Network Connected



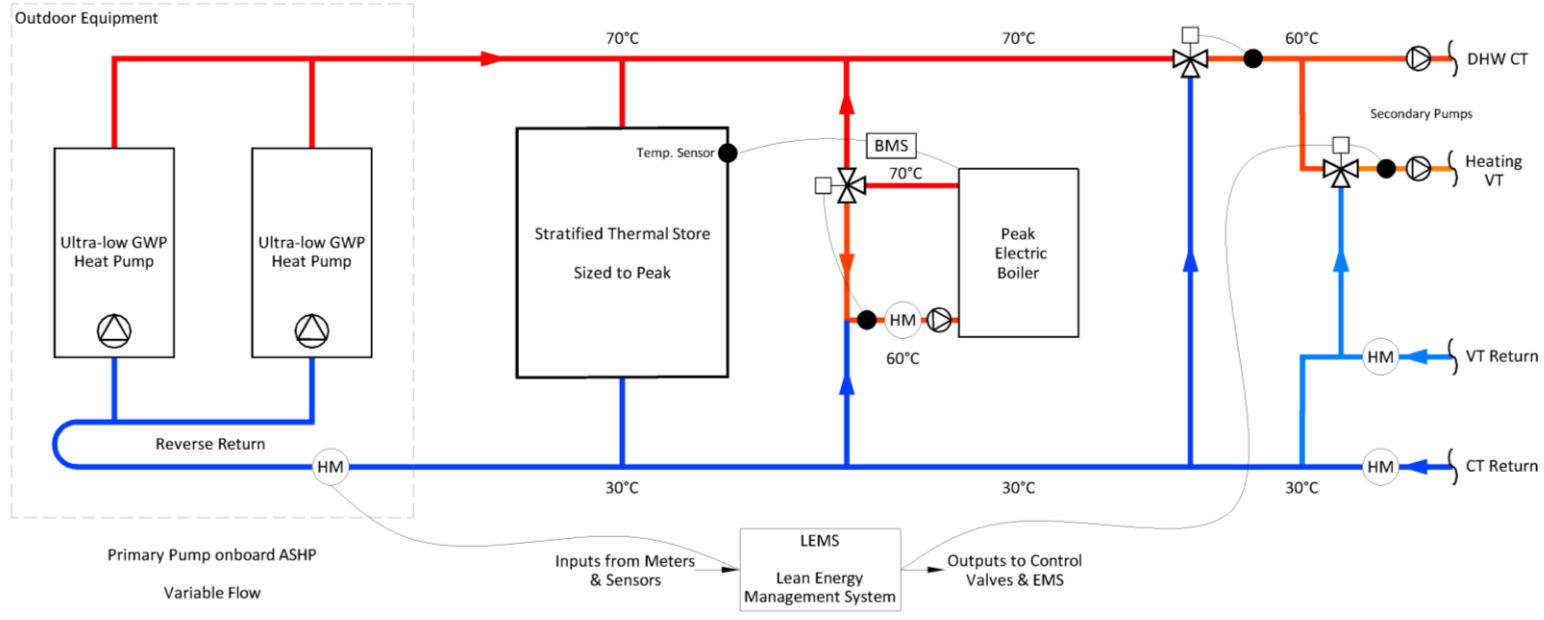
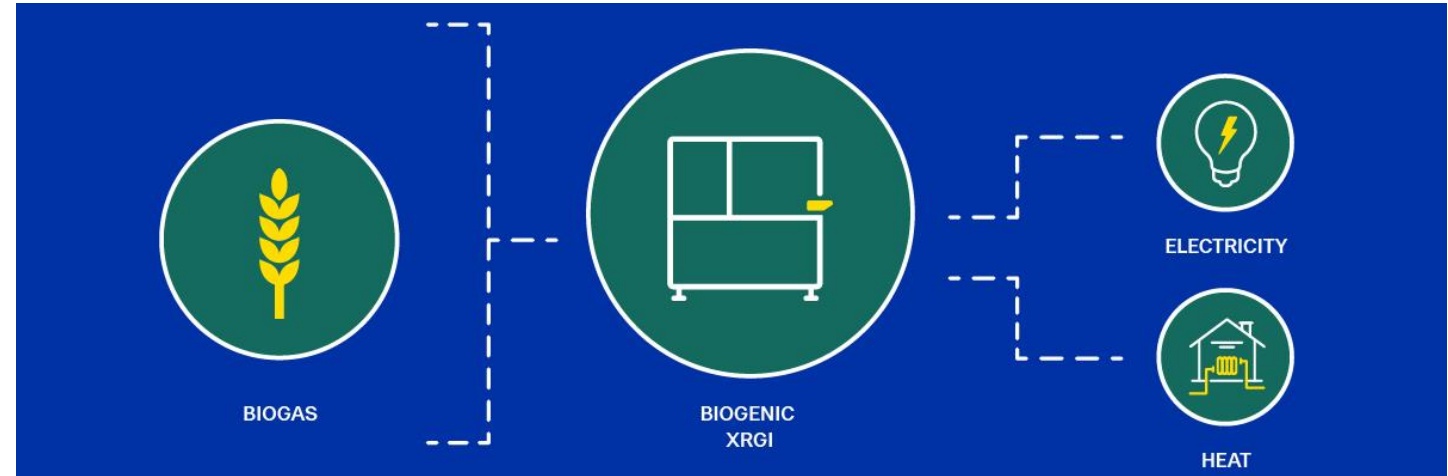
LSD Scope 2



Grid Carbon Reality



LSD – Scopes 1 & 2



Energy Management System (EMS)

+ £ and CO₂





Weathering Net Zero

**Passivhaus
School
Ventilation**

**60 / 30 System
Design**

**Hybrid Energy
Centres**

**Energy
Management
Systems**

Weathering Net Zero

Lean System Design (LSD) for Schools



Thank you
for your attention
