


# TREES

## Training for Renovated Energy Efficient Social housing

Intelligent Energy Europe programme - Contract n° EIE/05/110/SI2.420021

Intelligent Energy  Europe

### Section 1 - Techniques 1.4 Solar Hot Water

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**Solar heating systems are mainly used  
in single family buildings in Greece,  
Austria and Germany**

**The following is an introduction guide  
how to apply solar heating systems  
in existing multifamily buildings  
all over Europe**



Right:  
Roof-intergrated solar collectors  
on multifamily building in Austria  
Photo: SOLID / Austria Solar



Left:  
Roof-mounted solar  
collectors on multifamily  
building in the Netherlands  
Photo: Zensolar



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# Introduction

## ▶ Heat demand in existing res. buildings

- Heat transmission losses via building envelope
  - Maximum in Winter (~ ambient temperature)
- Heat losses due to ventilation
  - Maximum in Winter (~ ambient temperature)
- Heat demand for hot water – About constant (~ water use)

## ▶ Solar heating in existing buildings

- Solar radiation - Maximum in Summer
- Solar collectors best suited to heat hot water  
(unless it is feasible to store heat for longer periods)



# Prerequisites

## ▶ Suitable location

- Available roof area for collectors ? Shading ?
- Suitable place for a water storage tank, etc. ?

## ▶ Existing heat supply system

- Heating plant in building or district heat supply ?
- Existing central domestic hot water system ?
- Installation of a central domestic hot water system ?
- Existing statistics re. domestic hot water load ?
- Water saving measures ?
- Existing heat source and cost for heat ?



# Solar collectors

## ▶ General

- Can be integrated in or mounted on a tilted roof
  - Marginal cost on tilted roof to be renovated
- Solar roofs in SE, AT and DE
- Can be standing on flat roofs
- Facades – Think twice, reduced yield, shading, etc.
- Not too far from heating plant / unit (pipe losses)

## ▶ Orientation

- Due south, within SE to SW is acceptable (<10%)
- Same as roof tilt, from low 15° to high 45° is acceptable (<10%)





# System and load

## ▶ Existing heat supply system

- Heating plant in building
- District heat supply  
(Common in North and East Europe)
- Individual systems

## ▶ Domestic hot water demand

- 30 - 50 cbm per year and apartment
- 30 - 50 kWh per year and sqm of heated area
- Monthly variations





# Design guidelines

## ▶ Pre-heating of domestic hot water

- Cover (close to) 100 % of the hot water in Summer months
- Cover 30 - 70% of the annual DHW heat demand  
(Local climate conditions – Highest in South-Europe)

## ▶ Solar collector area

- 2 - 4 sqm per apartment;
- 0,5 - 1 sqm per person

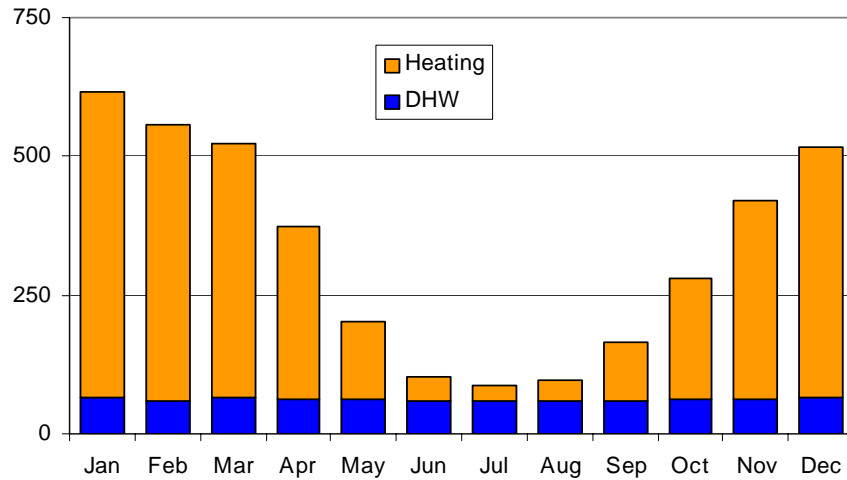
## ▶ Storage volume

- 50 - 100 litre per sqm of collector area
- 150 - 200 litre per apartment

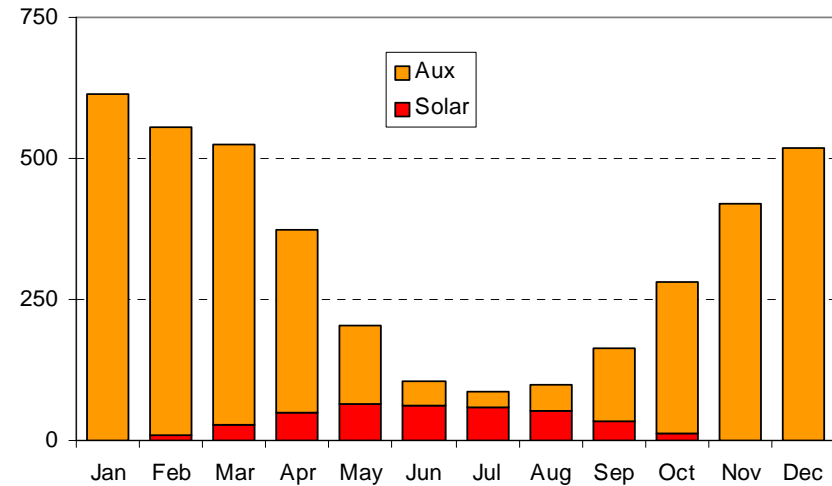


# Sample – Swedish climate

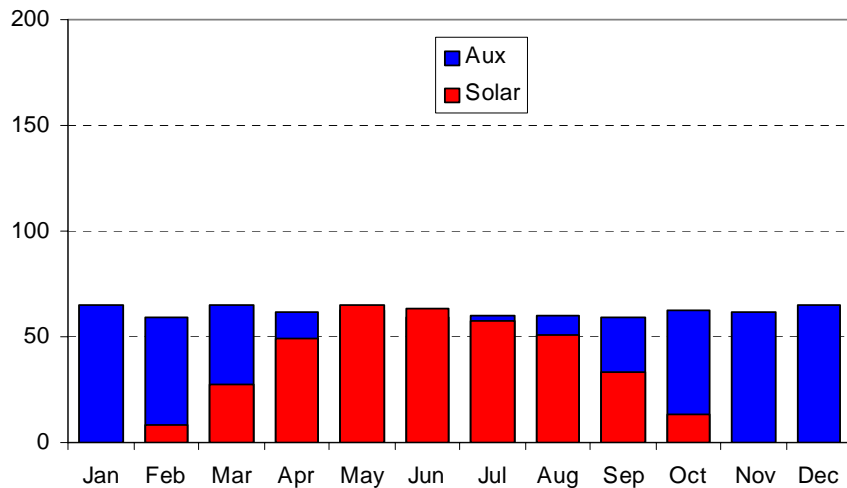
Heating and DHW load



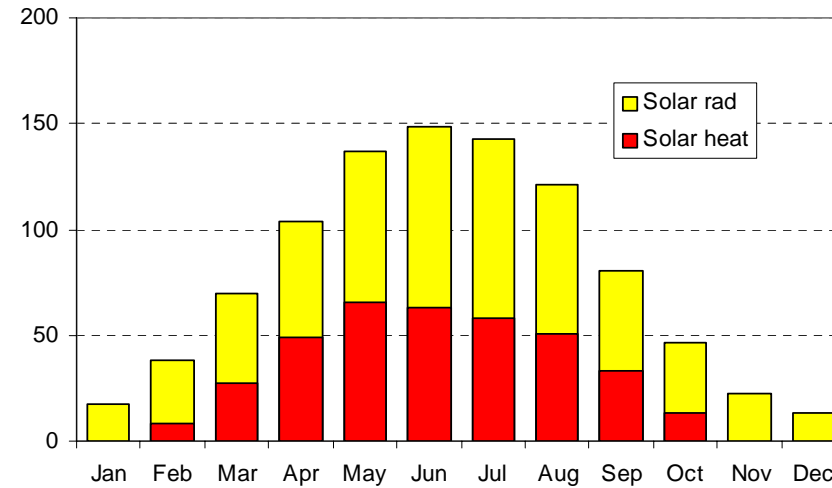
Heat supply



Domestic hot water (DHW)



Solar system



# System schematics

## ▶ Heating plant in building

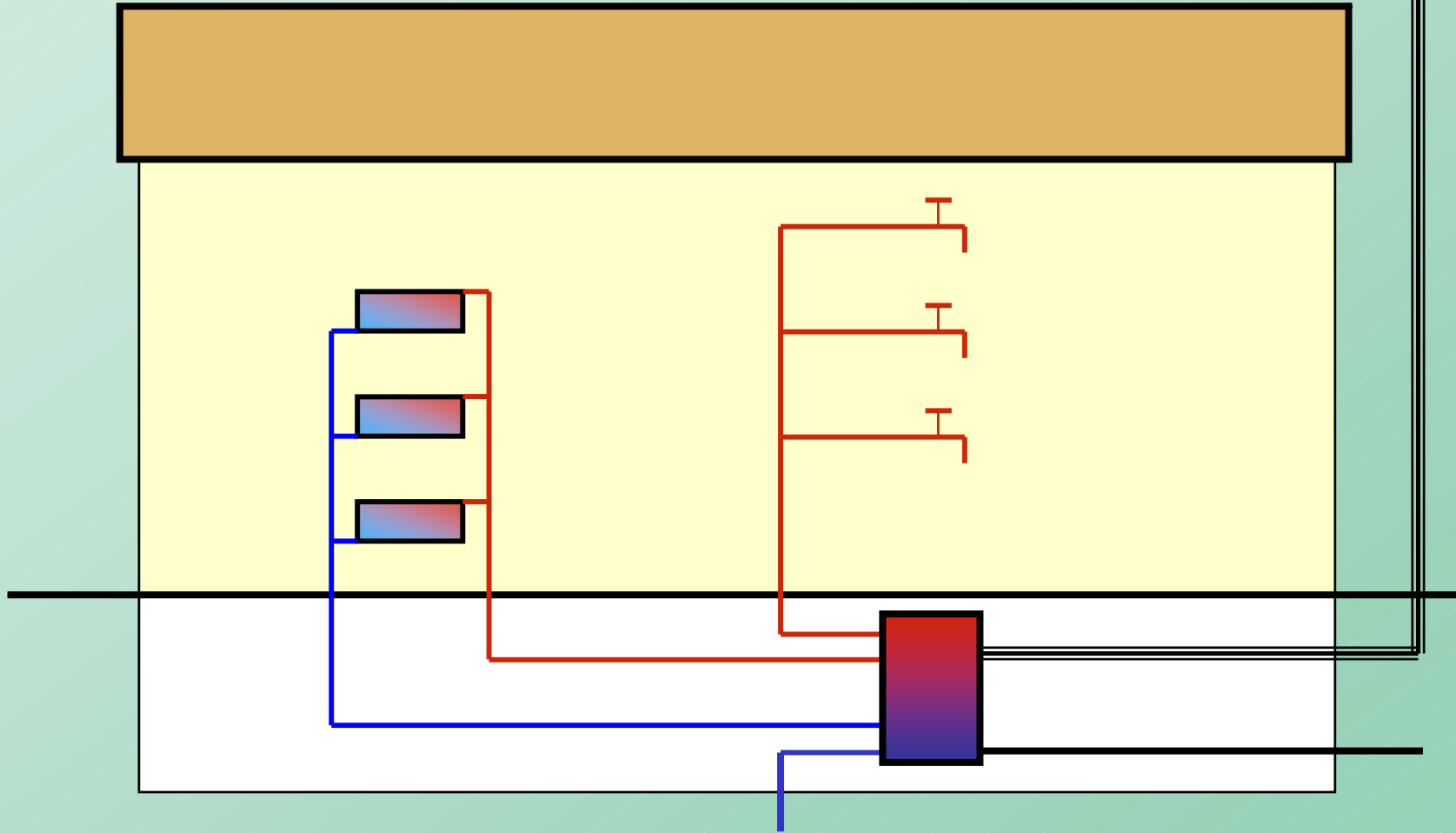
- Solar system for pre-heating hot water
- (... a system also for space heating might be a design option)

## ▶ District heat (DH) substation

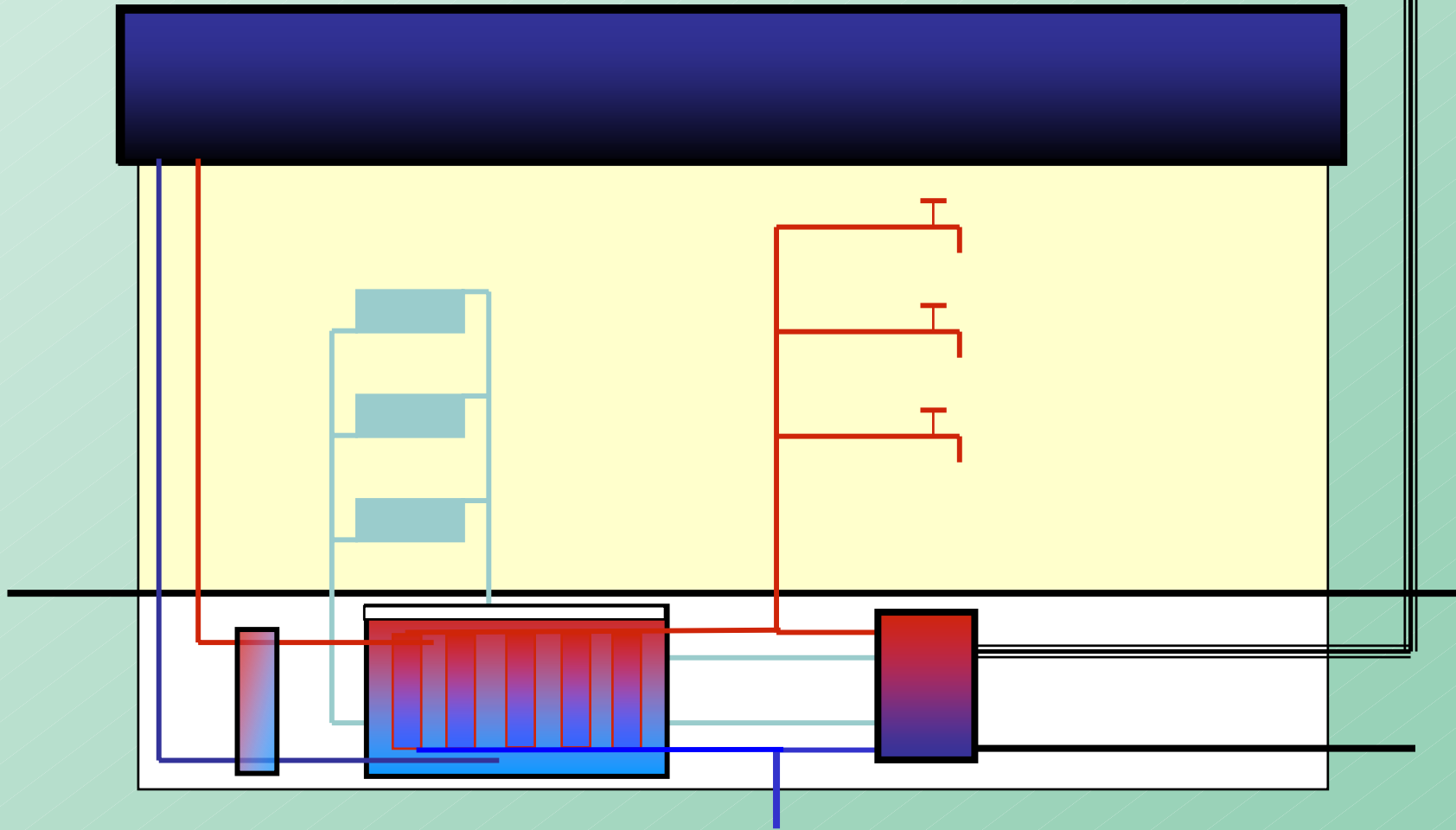
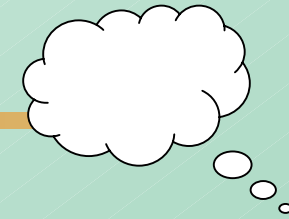
- Solar system for pre-heating hot water (secondary circuit)
- Solar collectors connected to DH (primary circuit) and controlled with constant outlet temperature (variable flow)



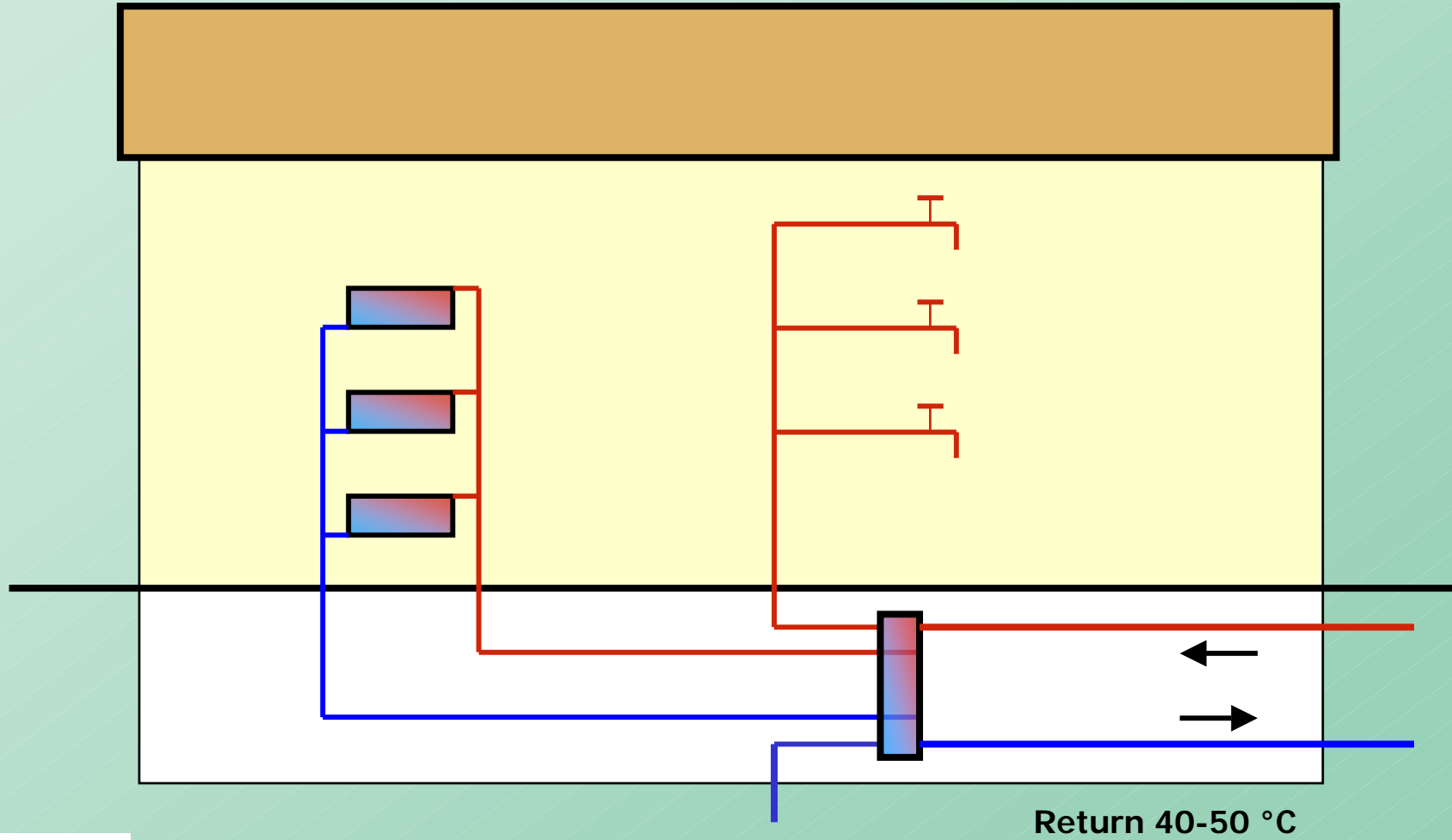
# Heating plant in building



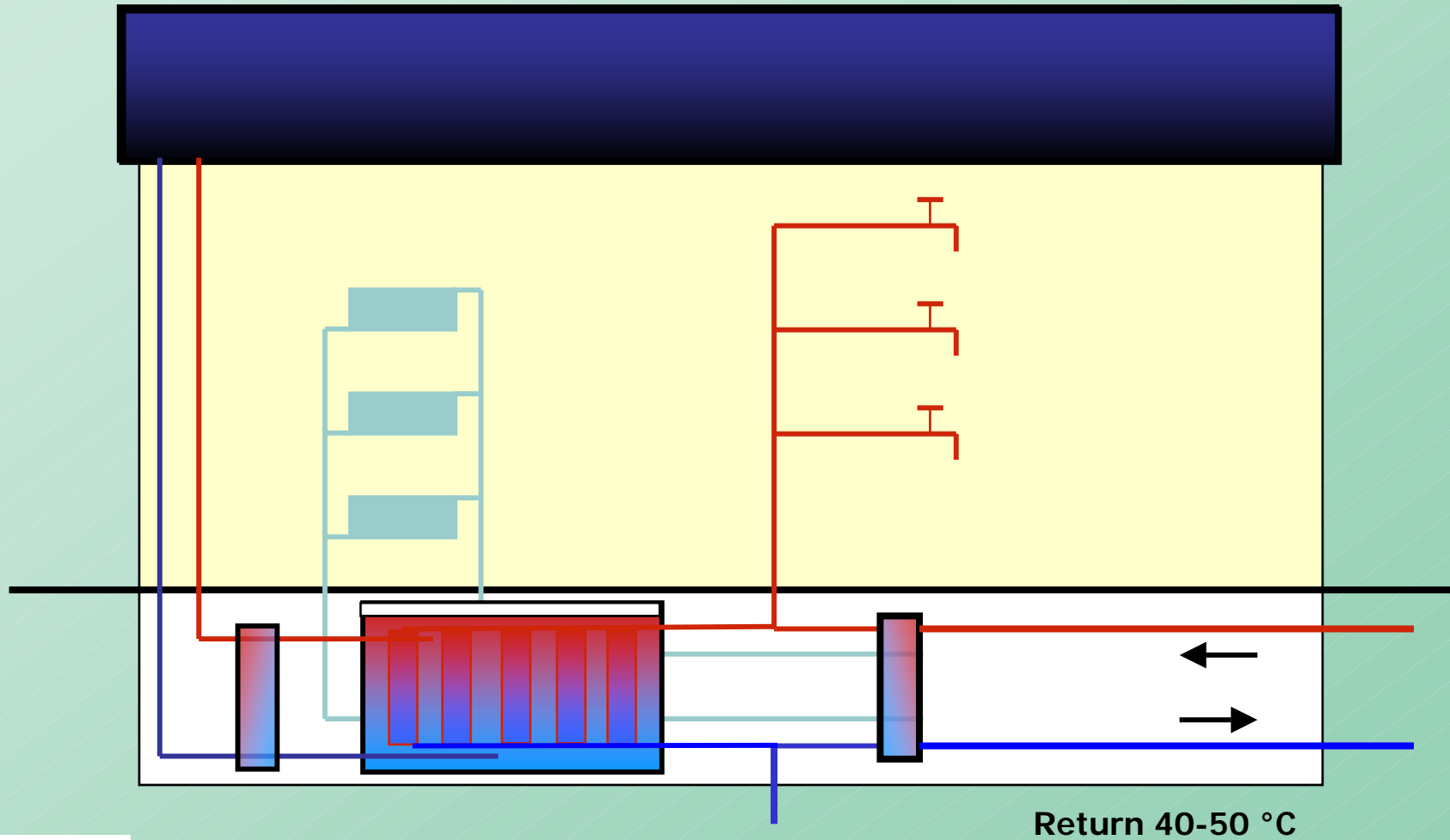
# Heating plant in building



# DH substation

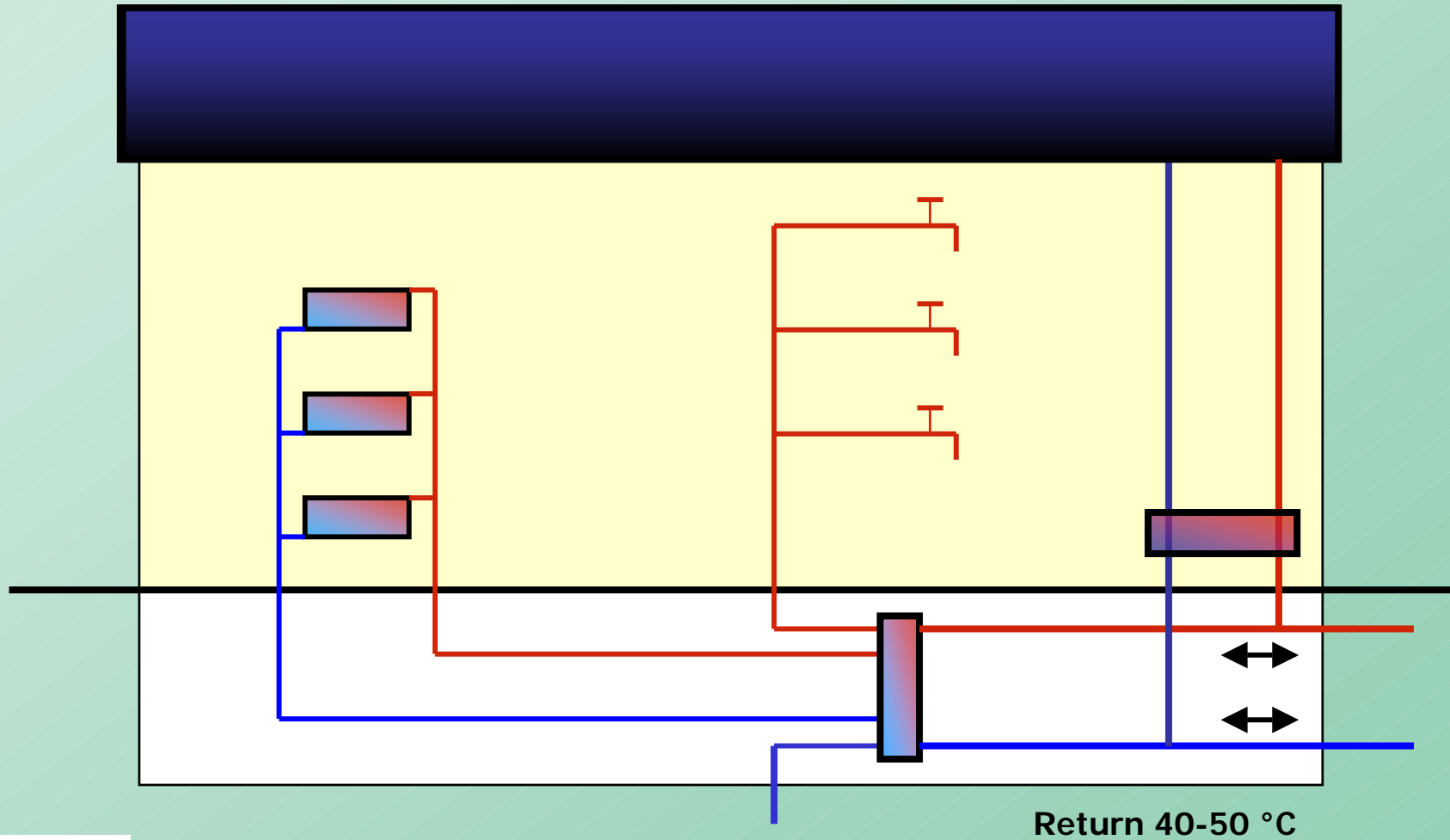


# DH substation (Secondary)





# DH substation (Primary)



# Case study - Illustration



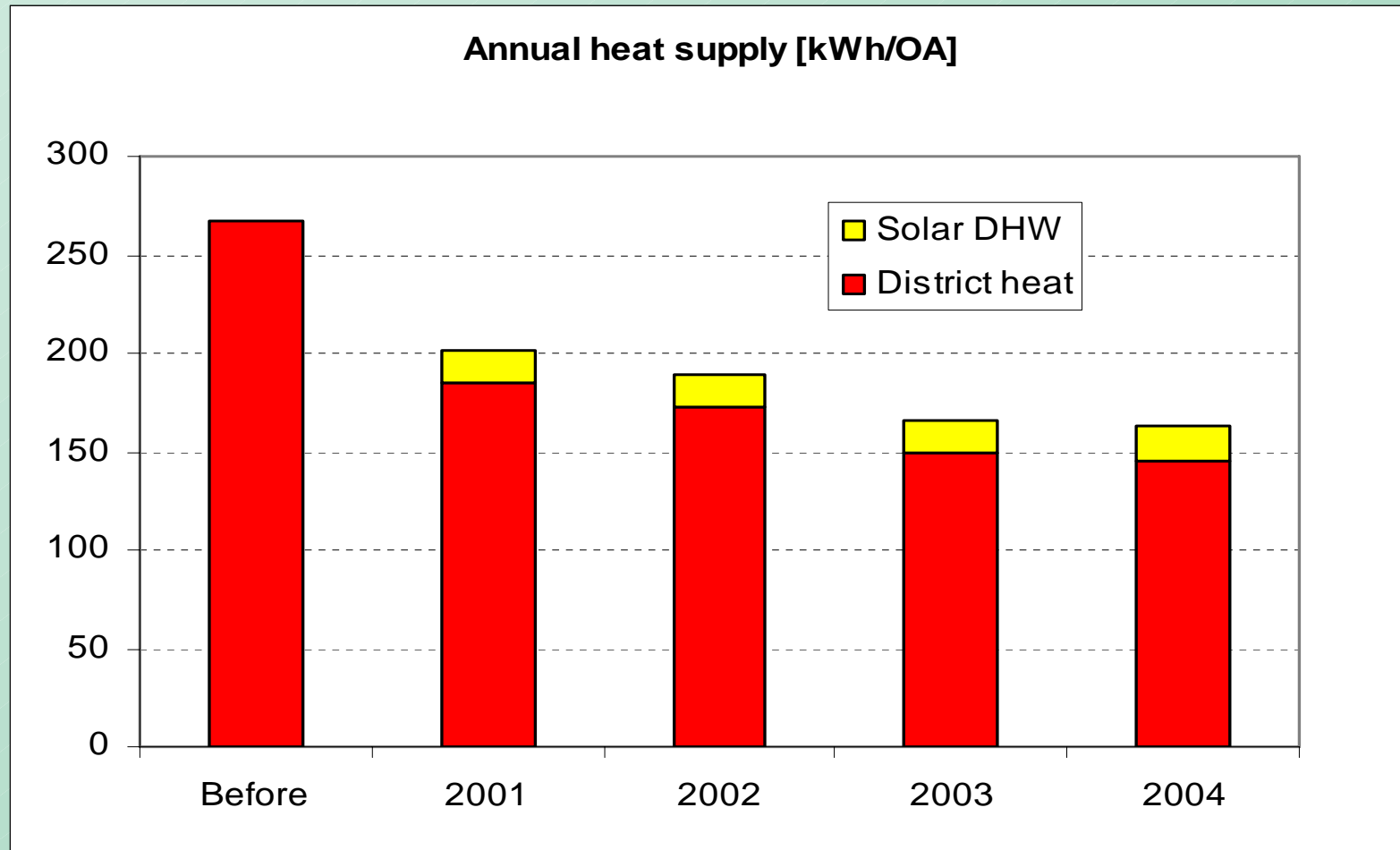
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## Case study - Description

- ▶ **Multifamily buildings from the 70's with flat roofs to be renovated**
- ▶ **10 buildings – 3 oriented to south - 255 apartm.**
- ▶ **District heating supply for 3 x 85 apartm.**
- ▶ **Solar systems with 3 x 235 sqm roof-integrated collectors (i.e. ~ 3 sqm per apartm.)**
- ▶ **Provides > 10 % of the total heat demand (30 – 40 % of the heat demand for hot water)**



# Case study - Result



## Case study - Cost

- ▶ **Solar collector roofs ~ 250 Euro/sqm**
- ▶ **System and storage ~ 250 Euro/sqm**
- ▶ **Total investment ~ 500 Euro/sqm**
- ▶ **Net annual solar contribution ~ 400 kWh/sqm**
- ▶ **Solar heat cost ~ 0,10 Euro/kWh**
- ▶ **VAT excluded**



# Facts - I

## ▶ Solar radiation

- 0 – 1 000 W per sqm
- 1 800 – 1 000 kWh per year and sqm  
(South to North Europe)

## ▶ Solar collector

- Absorbs solar radiation and transfers heat to a circulating media  
(usually a mixture of water and glycole for freeze protection)
- 500 – 700 W per sqm design heat output
- 300 – 700 kWh per year and sqm thermal yield



# Facts - II

## ▶ Flat plate solar collector

- Transparent cover (typical glass)
- Selective absorber, insulated box, etc.
- Varying module size from 1 – 20 sqm  
(large modules favourable in large systems)

## ▶ Evacuated tube collector

- Designed as a glass tube - vacuum as thermal insulation
- Designed with absorber as in a flat plate collector
- Designed with a heat pipe and a heat exchanger
- Designed with and without reflector
- Varying module size, mounting procedure, etc.





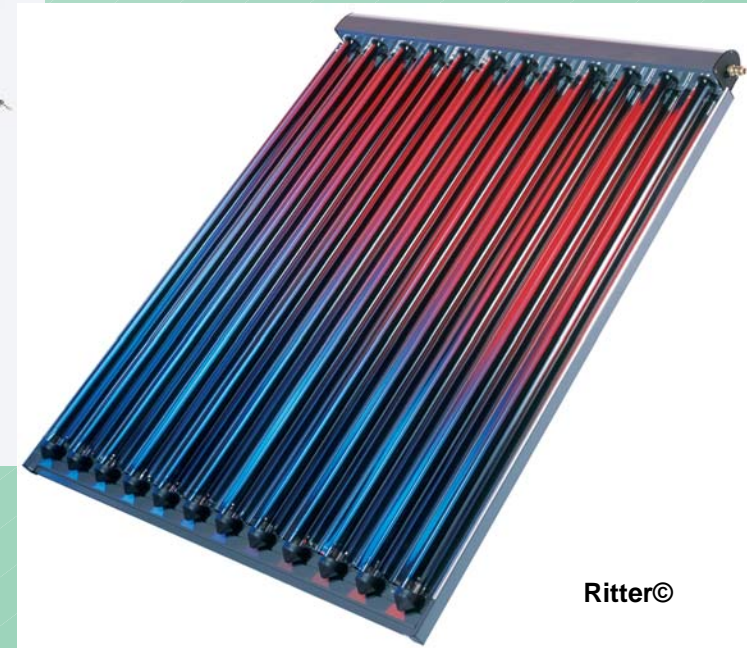
# Facts – III



Derome©



Wagner©



Ritter©



# Addresses

▶ [www.estif.org](http://www.estif.org)

- European Solar Thermal Industri Federation – ESTIF
- European industry and industry associations
- Promotes Solar Keymark – European test certificate

▶ [www.solarge.org](http://www.solarge.org)

- EC project with examples and guidelines related to solar heating systems in multifamily buildings, etc

▶ [www.valentin.de](http://www.valentin.de)

- Simulation software

