

Technische Universität Berlin

Institute of Energy Engineering
Chair of Building Energy Systems

Hermann-Rietschel-Institut

Barbara Münch

Hermann-Rietschel-Institut

1885 Hermann Rietschels Appointment as
Professor for Heating and Ventilation

1965 New Building

2013 Renovation of Building

app. 1.200 Publications



Prof. Dr.-Ing. Martin Kriegel

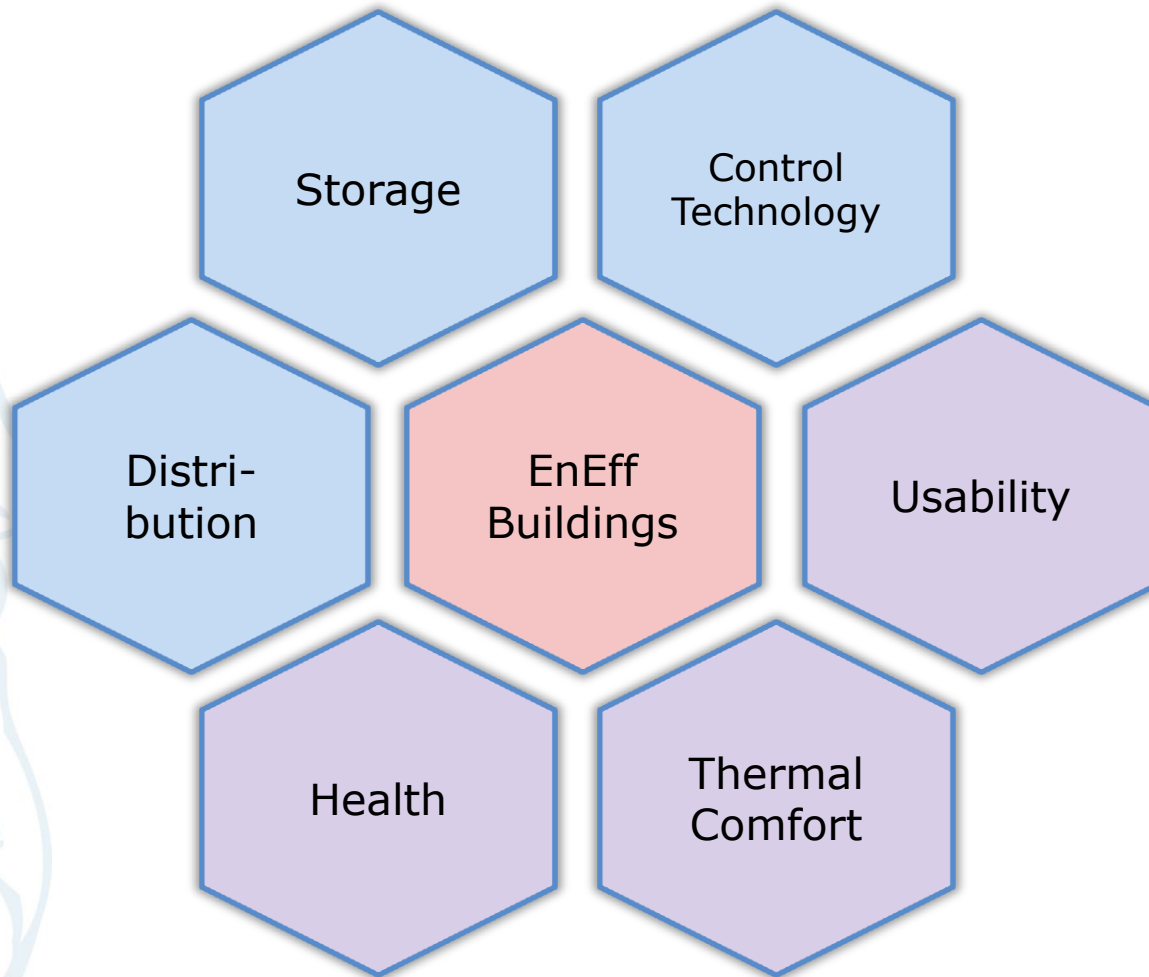


- 1994 – 2001 Studies of Building Technologies (Diploma) at TU Berlin
- 2001 – 2005 Doctoral Thesis at HRI, TU Berlin
- 2005 – 2011 Project Manager and Deputy CEO of an engineering office
- 06/2011 Professor of Building Energy Systems, Head of HRI, TU Berlin
- 04/2013 Head of Institute of Energy Engineering, TU Berlin



1 Professor, 1 Administration, 3 Technical,
25 Research Associates, 22 Student Assistants

Research Focus



Research Areas in 2016

Topics

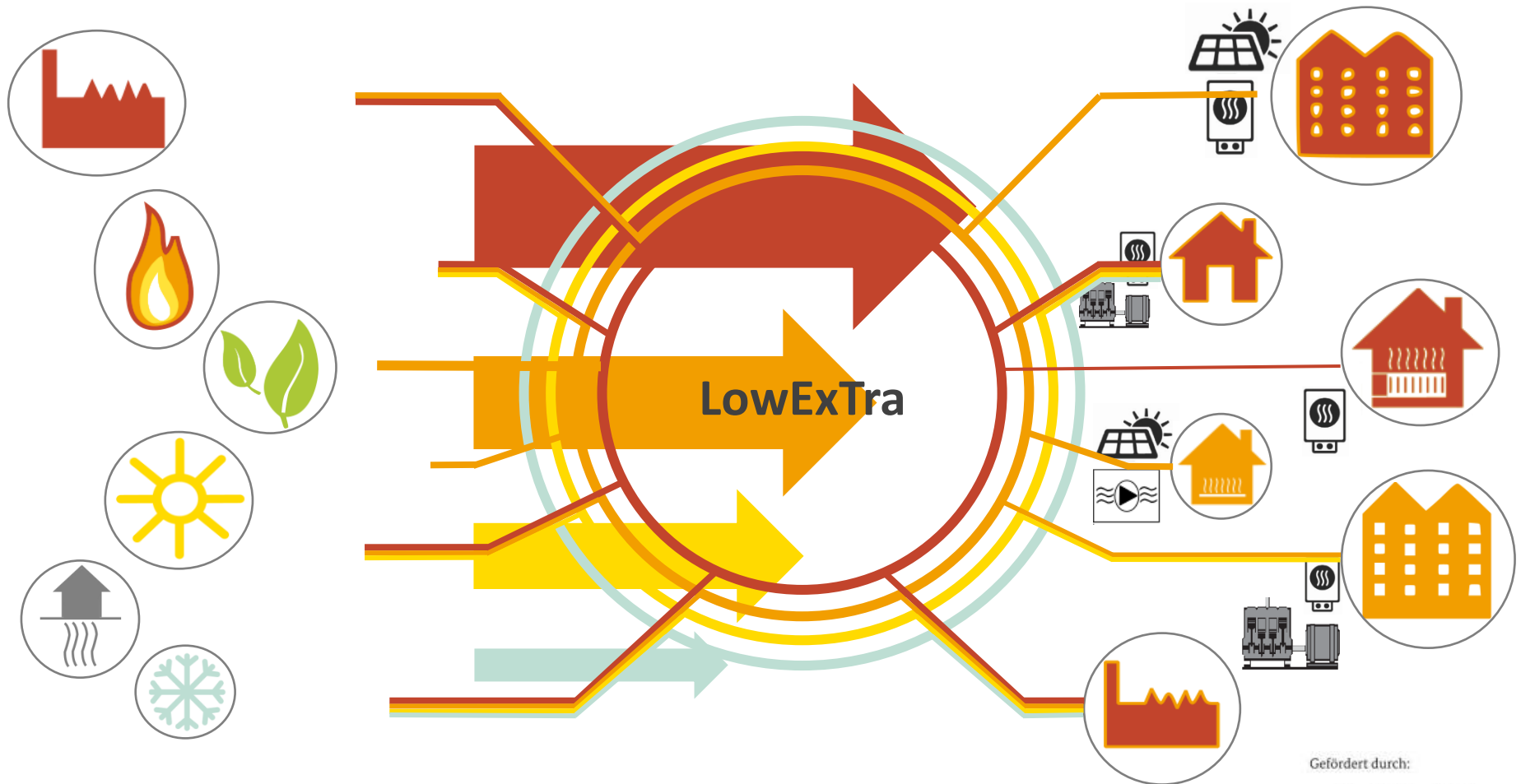


- Energy Efficient Cities
- Building Heating/Cooling
- Building Ventilation

Unique Selling Points: Research Cleanroom and Research Data Center Labs

Third-Party Fundings: app. 1.8 Million € per Year

LowExTra Research Project



Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

Eneff: HCBC - HochschulCampus Berlin-Charlottenburg

Demonstration of an innovative management strategy of thermal energy for an existing urban quarter



Visualisierung von gte auf Basis von 3D-Stadtmodell Berlin



UdK Berlin

University Campus Berlin-Charlottenburg

- more than 40 buildings and building ensembles (1883 – 2011)
- more than 40,000 people
- 500,000 sqm building space





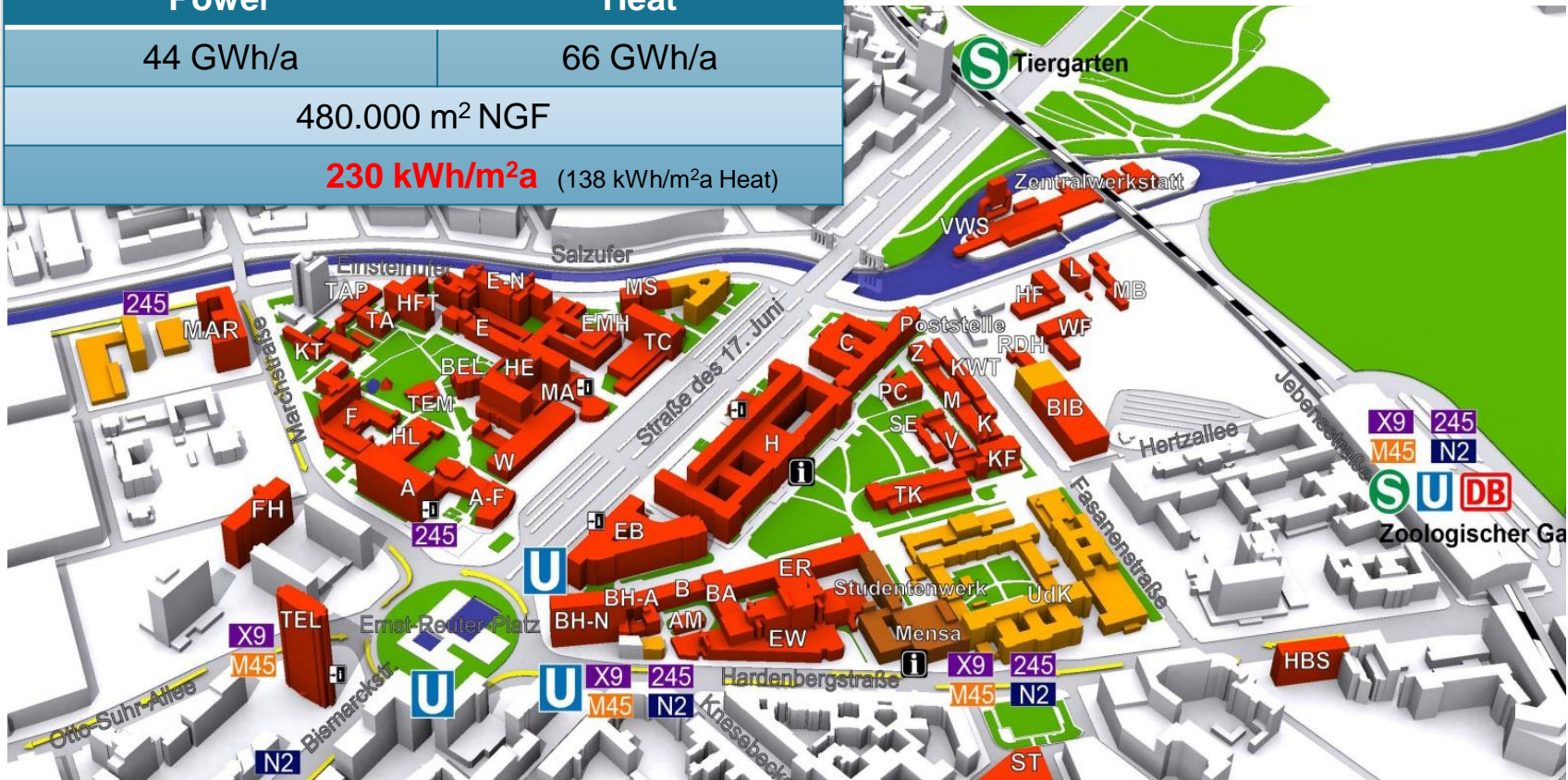
UdK Berlin

University Campus Berlin-Charlottenburg

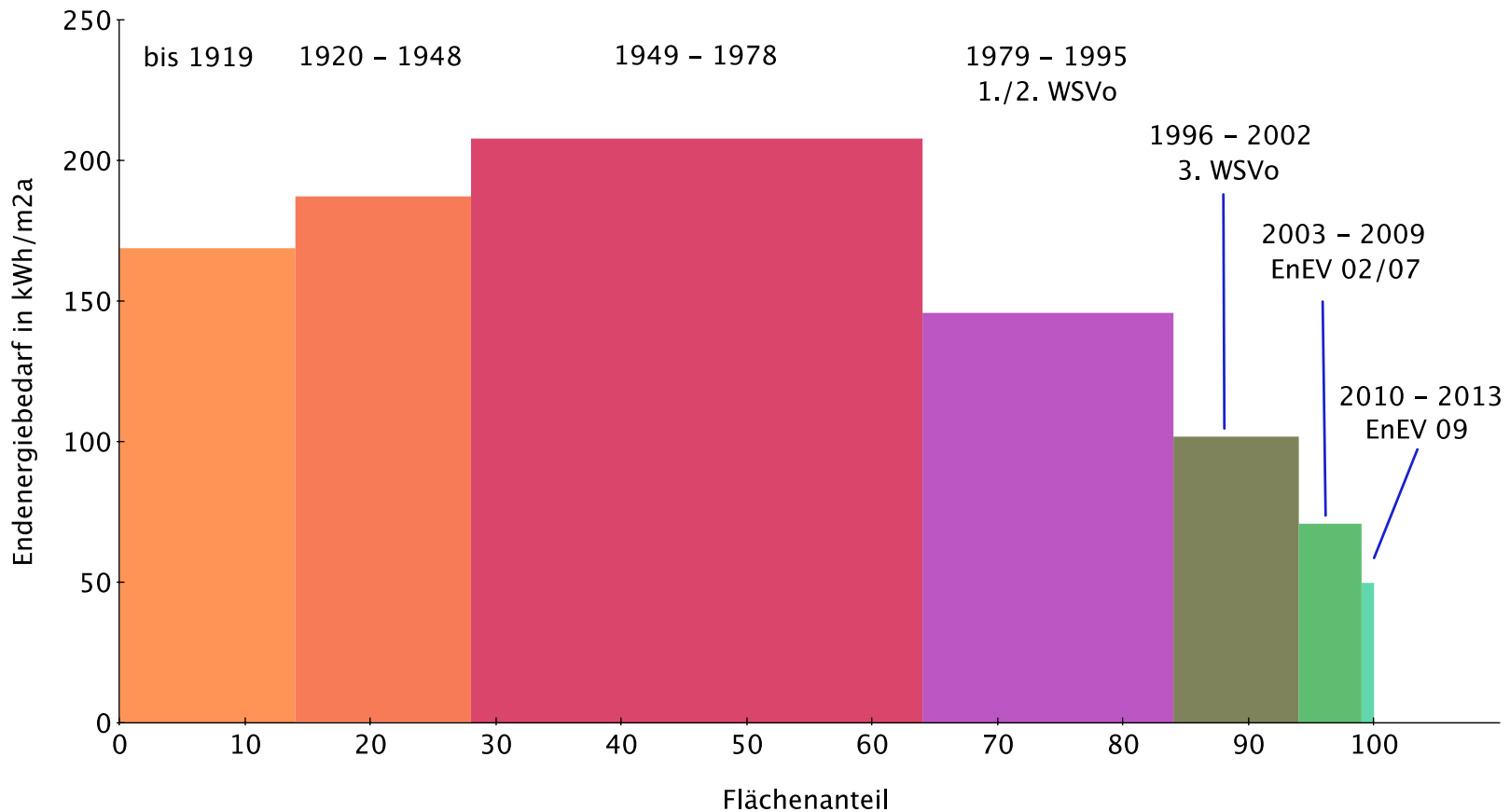


Energy Demand (\emptyset Endenergie 2011- 2015)

Power	Heat
44 GWh/a	66 GWh/a
480.000 m ² NGF	
230 kWh/m²a (138 kWh/m ² a Heat)	



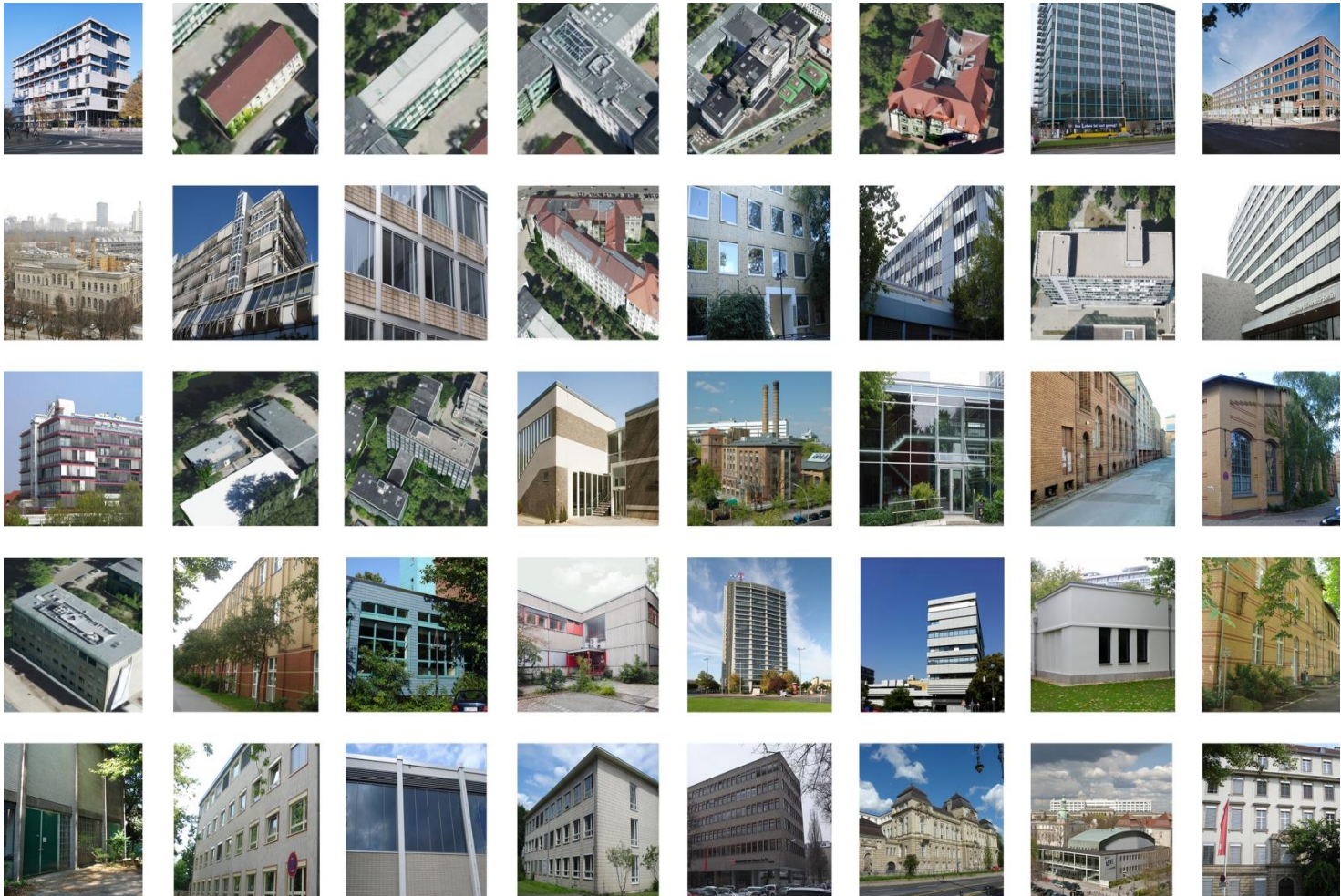
Results of Energy Policy in Germany



Quelle: Sanierungsbedarf im Gebäudebestand, BMWi, Dez. 2014

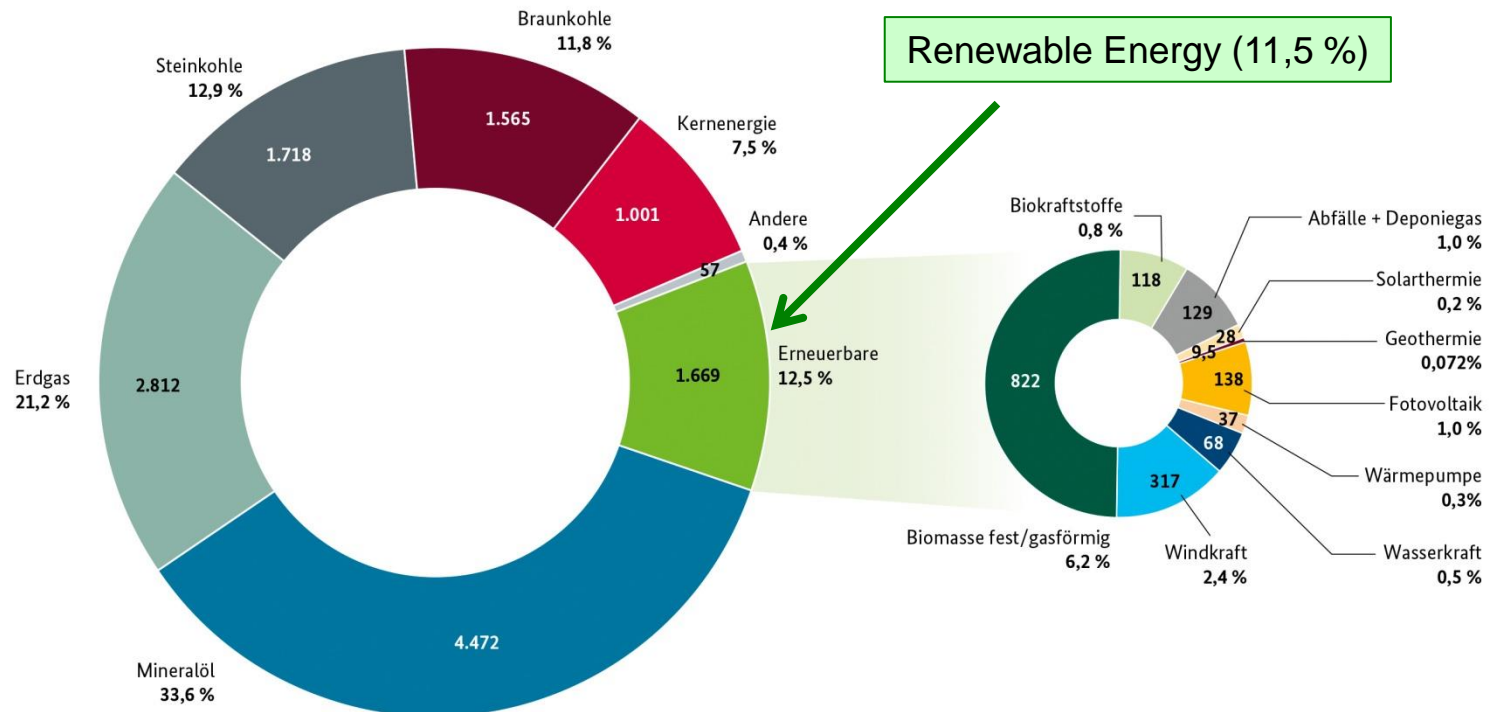
University Campus Berlin-Charlottenburg

40 buildings (1883 – 2011)



Results of Energy Policy in Germany

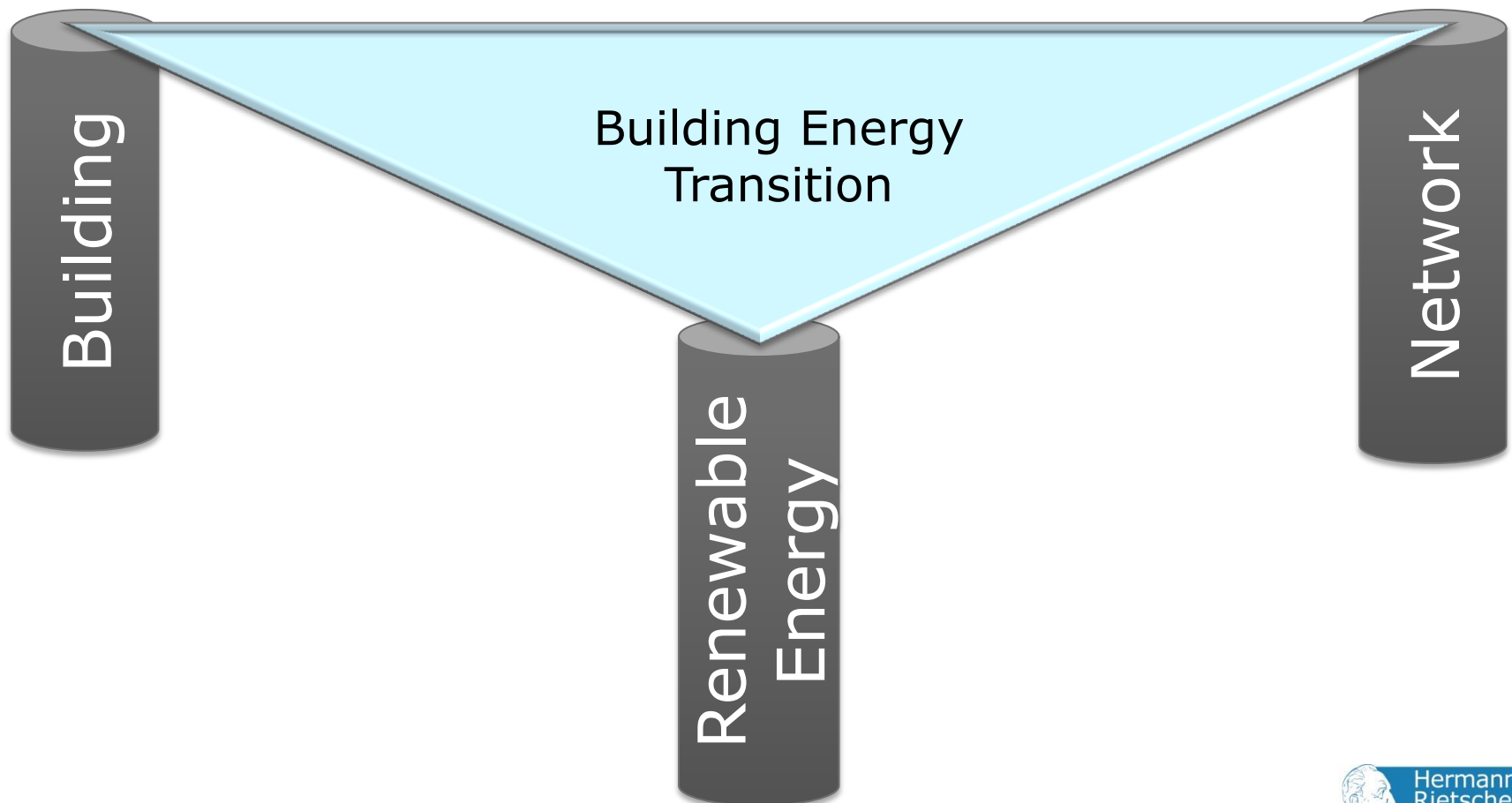
Consumption of primary energy in Germany 2015



Quelle: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energiebilanzen (AGEB), Arbeitsgruppe Erneuerbare Energien-Statistik (AGEE-Stat)



How can we reach the target ?





Goals of the project

Primary Intentions:

- Reduction of demand of useful energy
- Increase of use of environmental energies / waste heat
- Smart distribution and storage of thermal energy

Project Objectives:

- Implement and demonstrate the Energy Concept 2050 of the German Federal Government at the level of our campus quarter by 2025
- Shift the thermal energy balance from building to the city quarter
- Use the campus as test and innovation laboratory to create a model for energy efficient redevelopment of existing urban quarters



University Campus - Characteristics

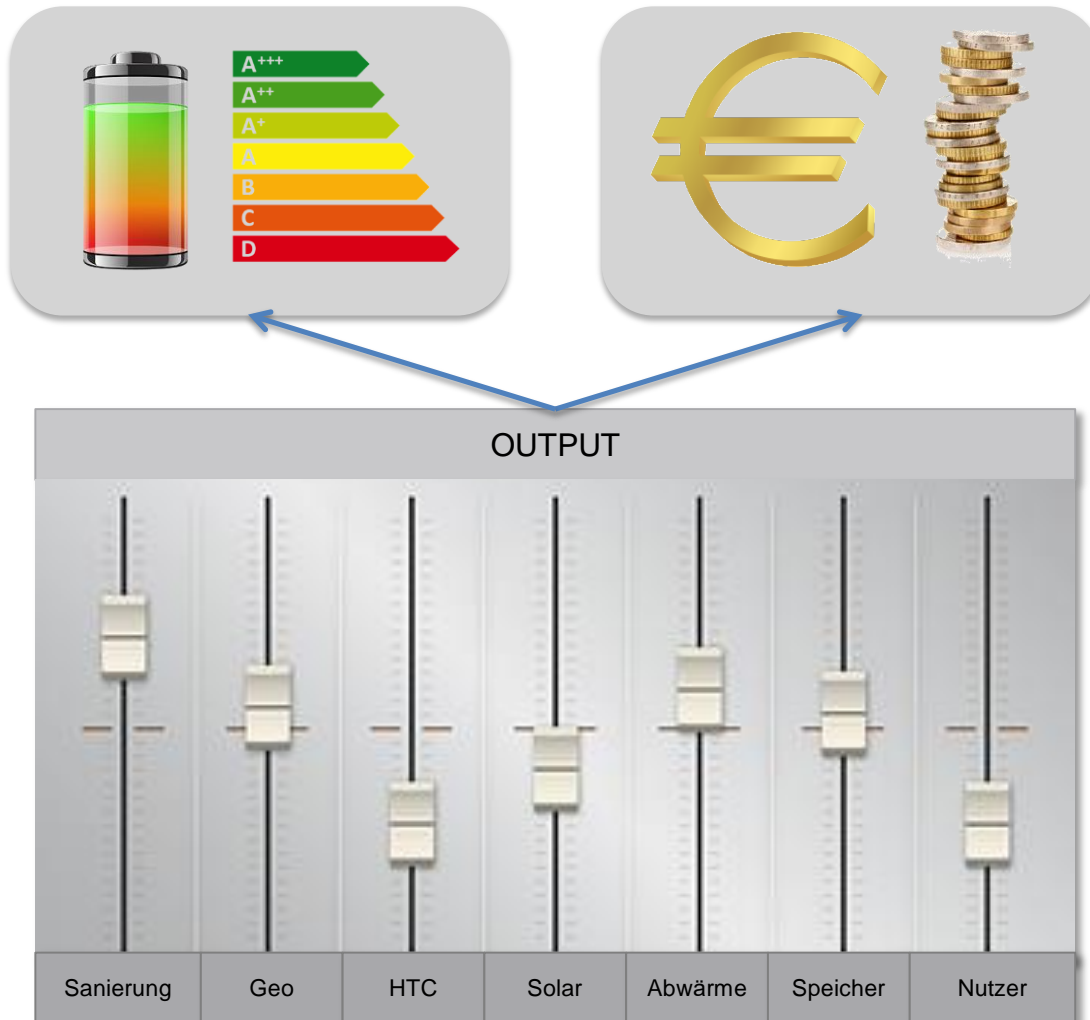
- Central location on central axis
- Compact unit
- Homogeneous ownership
- Control of energy consumption of building stock
- High Expertise on site
- Data on energy consumption of each building
- Considerable renovation backlog of several hundred million Euros regarding buildings and technical equipment
- Large potential for new buildings and campus extension at the eastern part of existing campus site



-> Eneff: HCBC as show case and pilot project of German „Energiewende“



Sensitivity Analysis



➤ To find a technically and economically optimal mix of

- energy savings through building renovation
- local production of renewable energy
- Set up of an energy grid that allows the smart distribution and storage of thermal energy within the campus



UdK Berlin

Potential Analysis



Biomass for HTC
(Hydrothermal Carbonisation)



Solar thermal energy



Geothermal energy



Waste heat utilization



Building renovation



Necklace of R&D Diamonds

Hydrothermal Carbonisation HTC

from biomass (leaves, green cut, sludge, muck, animal poo) → CO₂ free coal



Prof: Dr. Markus Antonietti; Max Planck Institute for Colloid and Interfaces MPIKG Potsdam-Golm, Patent Holder



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Necklace of R&D Diamonds

Absorption-Chiller-System

Solar Cooling or Cooling by using Low Temperature Waste Heat



Prof. Dr. Ing. Felix Ziegler

Head of Department Machine- and Energy-Plant Technology of TU Berlin, Faculty III, Process Engineering Sciences, Patent Holder
Chair for Energy Conversion Technology

Gefördert durch:



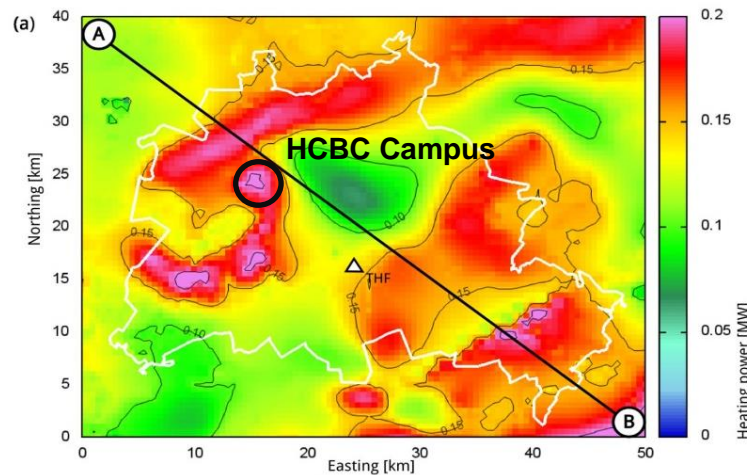
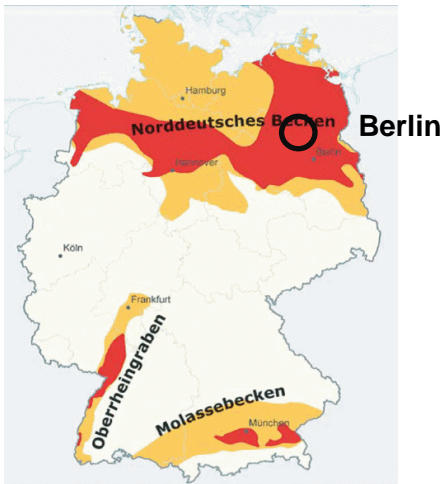
Bundesministerium
für Wirtschaft
und Technologie

aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

Necklace of R&D Diamonds

Deep Geothermal

Heat Potential in Berlin Region for Heating and Cooling (Absorption-Chiller)



Prof. Dr. Ernst Huenges, Dr. Ing. Habil. Oliver Kastner, GFZ Potsdam, Reservoir Technologies, Coop Partner HCBC
Dipl. Ing. Thomas Edelmann, Head of Research Herrenknecht AG, Coop Partner HCBC



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Roof Top Potential of Berlin for Solar Energy Harvesting; e.g. roof tops Berlin-Mitte
HCBC roofs as „Solar Power Plant“





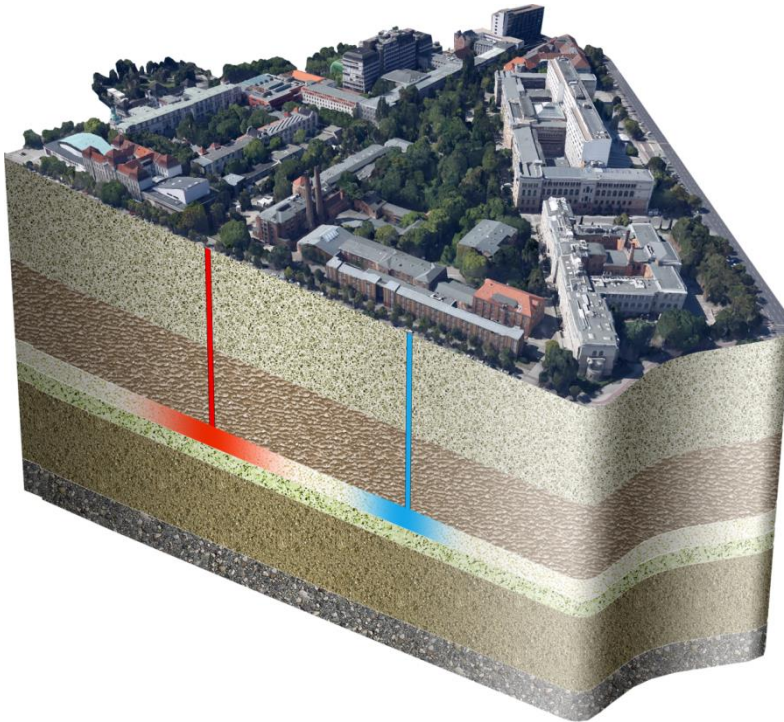
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ATES - Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage

Efficiency and reliability of energy systems in urban districts with seasonal energy storage



1 Helmholtz Centre Potsdam GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences,
2 Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Arts Berlin, Berlin,
3 TU Berlin, Institut für Energietechnik, KT 2, FG Maschinen- und Energieanlagentechnik



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Necklace of R&D Diamonds

EnEff: COP100

Free adiabatic cooling without chillers and thermal energy supplier



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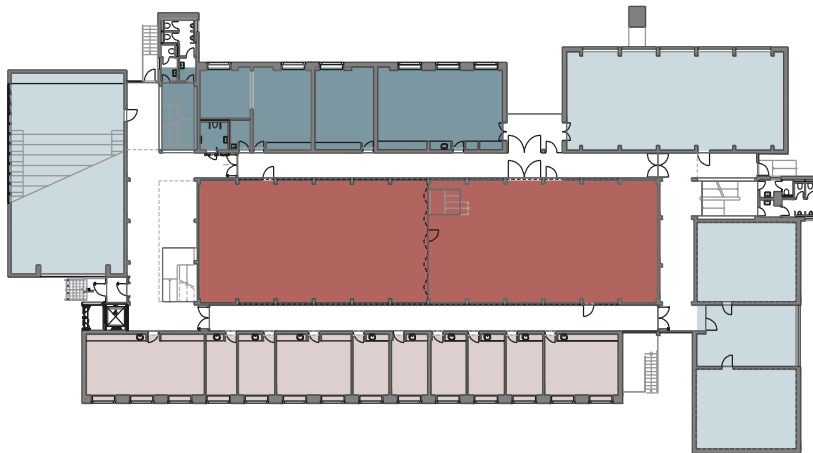
Hermann-Rietschel-Institut,
TU Berlin



Data Collection: Building Envelope

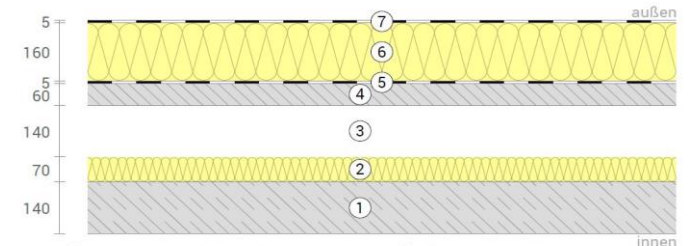
Geometry

Calculation of all vertical and horizontal surfaces in 3D



Building Physics

Layers of all surfaces to calculate U-values



- ① Beton armiert (140 mm)
- ② Kork (70 mm)
- ③ Luftschicht (140 mm)
- ④ Hohlziele Beton VSD 8-16 (60 mm)
- ⑤ Bitumen (5 mm)
- ⑥ Polyurethanschaum (160 mm)
- ⑦ Bitumen (5 mm)

#	Material	λ [W/mK]	R [m ² K/W]	Temperatur [°C]		Gewicht [kg/m ³]
	Wärmeübergangswiderstand*		0,130	18,8	20,0	
1	14 cm Beton armiert (2%)	2,500	0,056	18,5	18,8	336,0
2	7 cm Kork	0,050	1,400	11,8	18,5	11,2
3	14 cm Luftschicht (ruhend)	0,778	0,180	11,0	11,8	0,2
4	6 cm Hohlziele Beton VSD 8-16	1,230	0,049	10,7	11,0	97,5
5	0,5 cm Bitumen	0,170	0,029	10,6	10,7	5,3
6	16 cm Polyurethanschaum (PU)	0,050	3,200	-4,7	10,6	11,2
7	0,5 cm Bitumen (Membran/Bahn)	0,230	0,022	-4,8	-4,7	5,5
	Wärmeübergangswiderstand*		0,040	-5,0	-4,8	
	58 cm Gesamtes Bauteil		5,106			466,8

Example: HL Gebäude

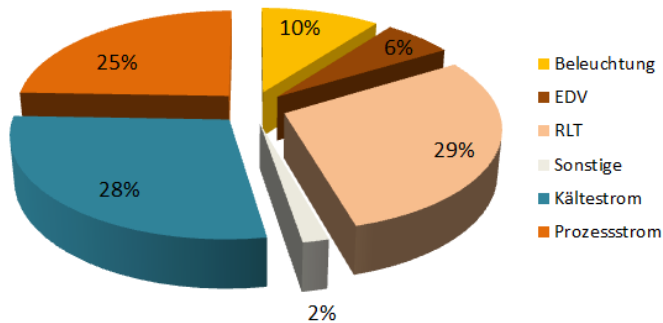


Merkmale:

- In 2014 saniert
- Stromverbrauch 2015: 365 504 kWh
- 6 thermische Zonen mit verschiedenen Hauptnutzungs-kategorien (Büros, Hörsaal, Versuchshalle etc.)

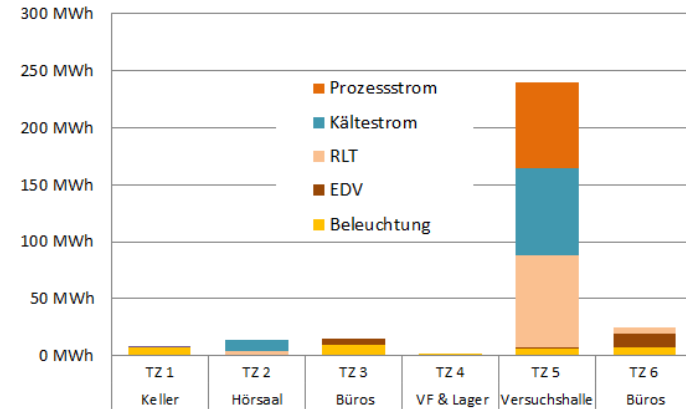
1. Calculation of the various power consumption

Aufteilung Stromverbrauch HL-Gebäude



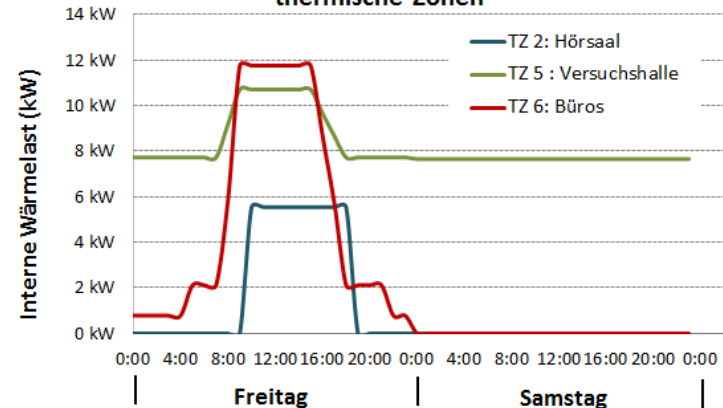
2. Power consumption for each building zone

Aufteilung Stromverbrauch pro thermische Zone

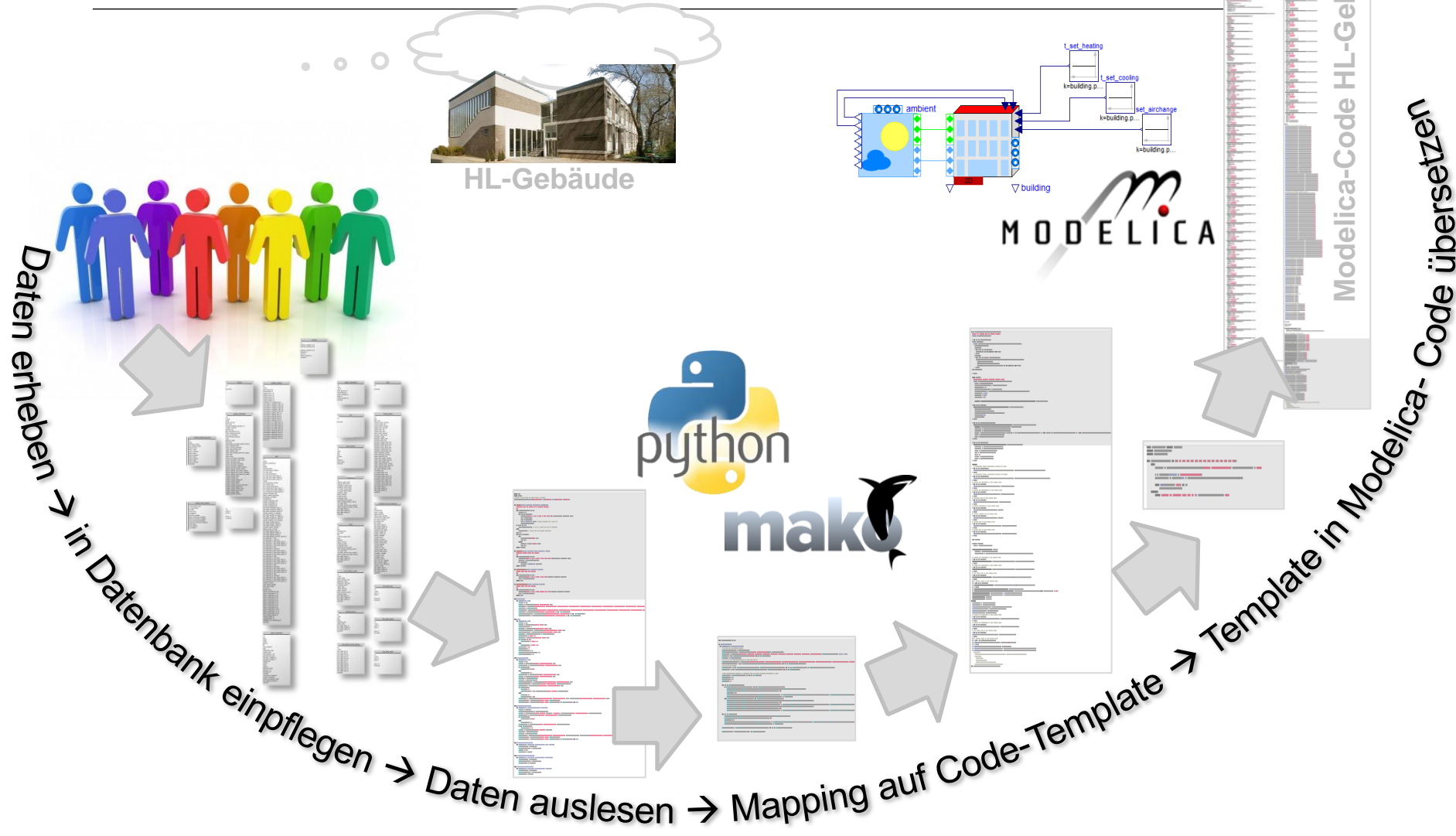


3. Creation of load profiles

Interne Wärmelastprofilen für 3 verschiedene thermische Zonen

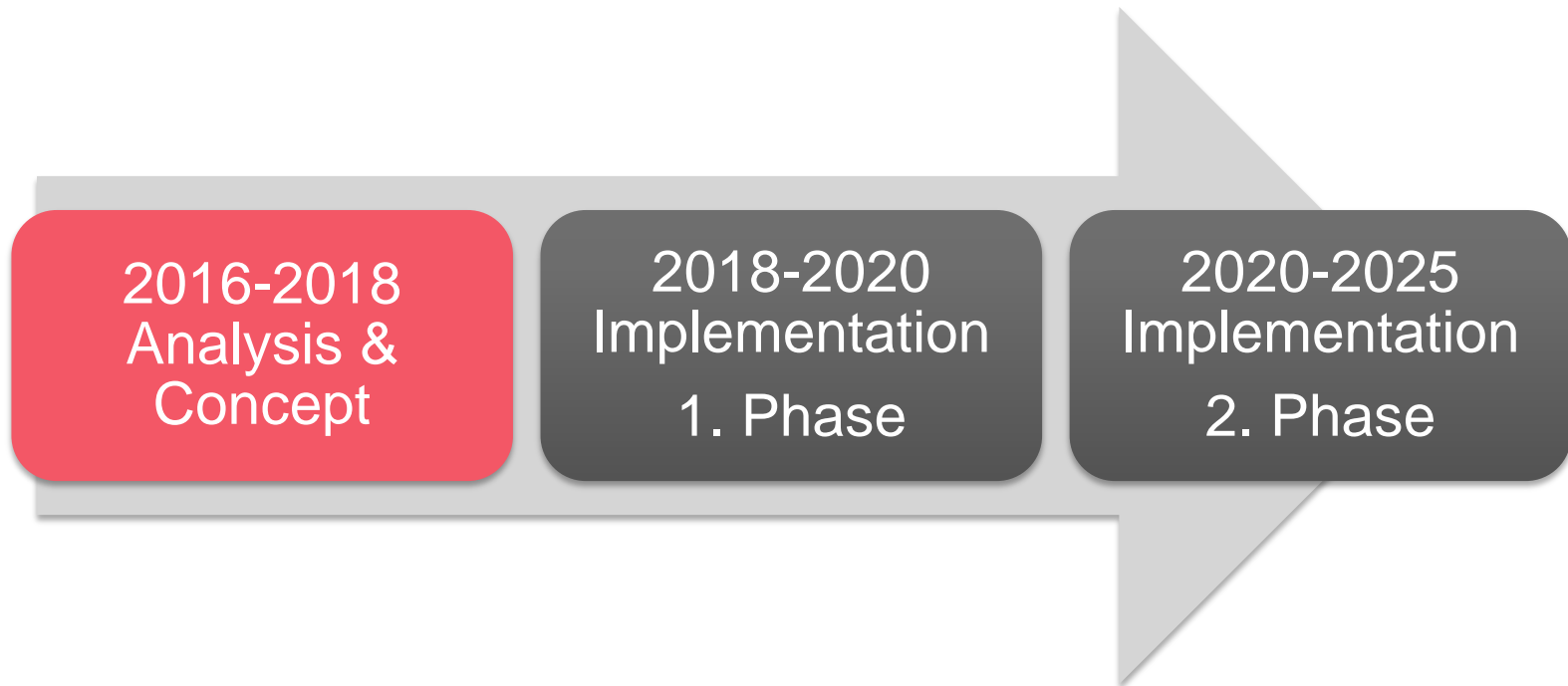


From the building data to the simulation model



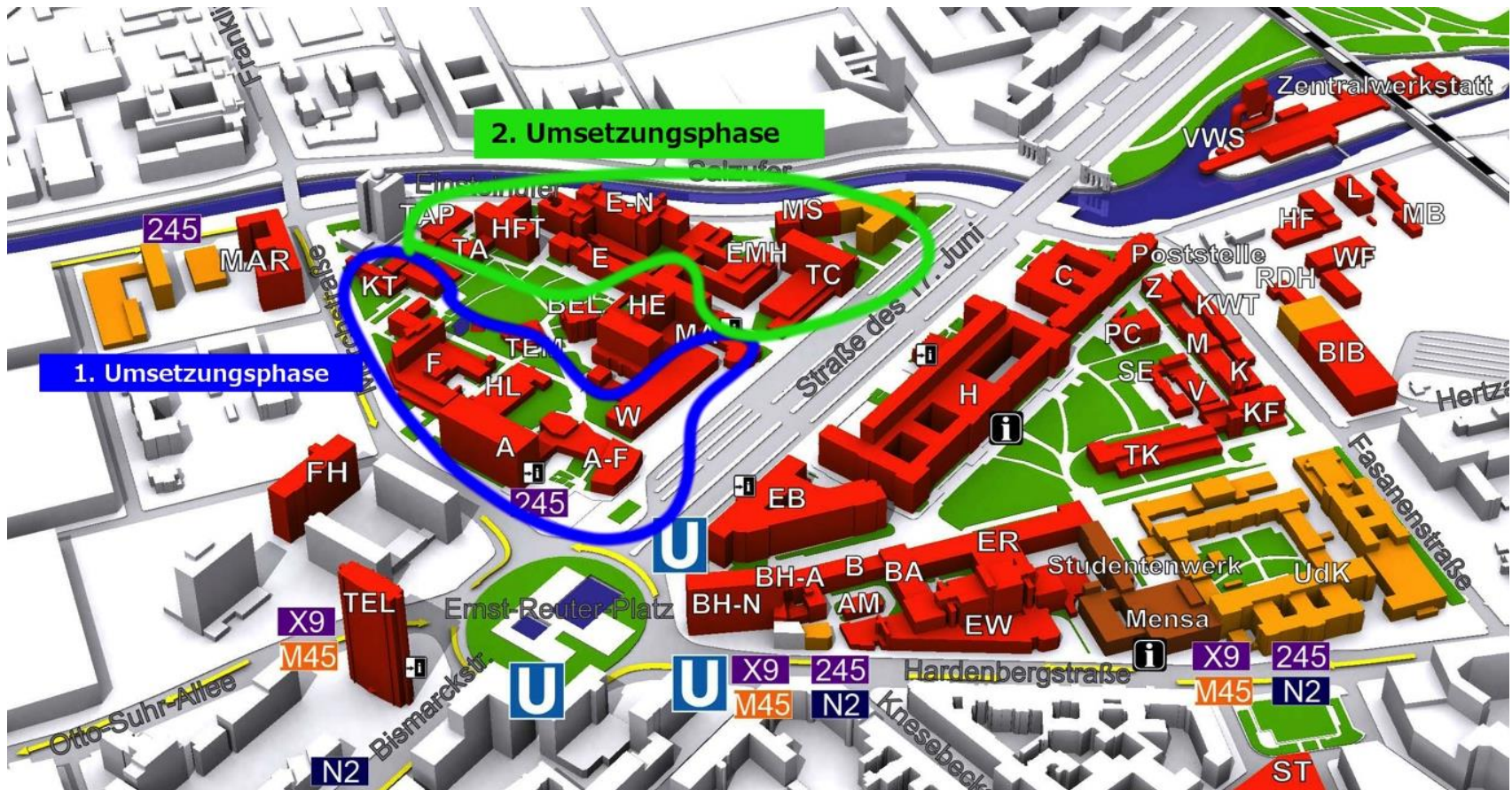


Overall time schedule





Implementation strategy



Thank you for your attention