

# Heating low energy buildings

Alan Clarke

Heating these: how hard can it be?



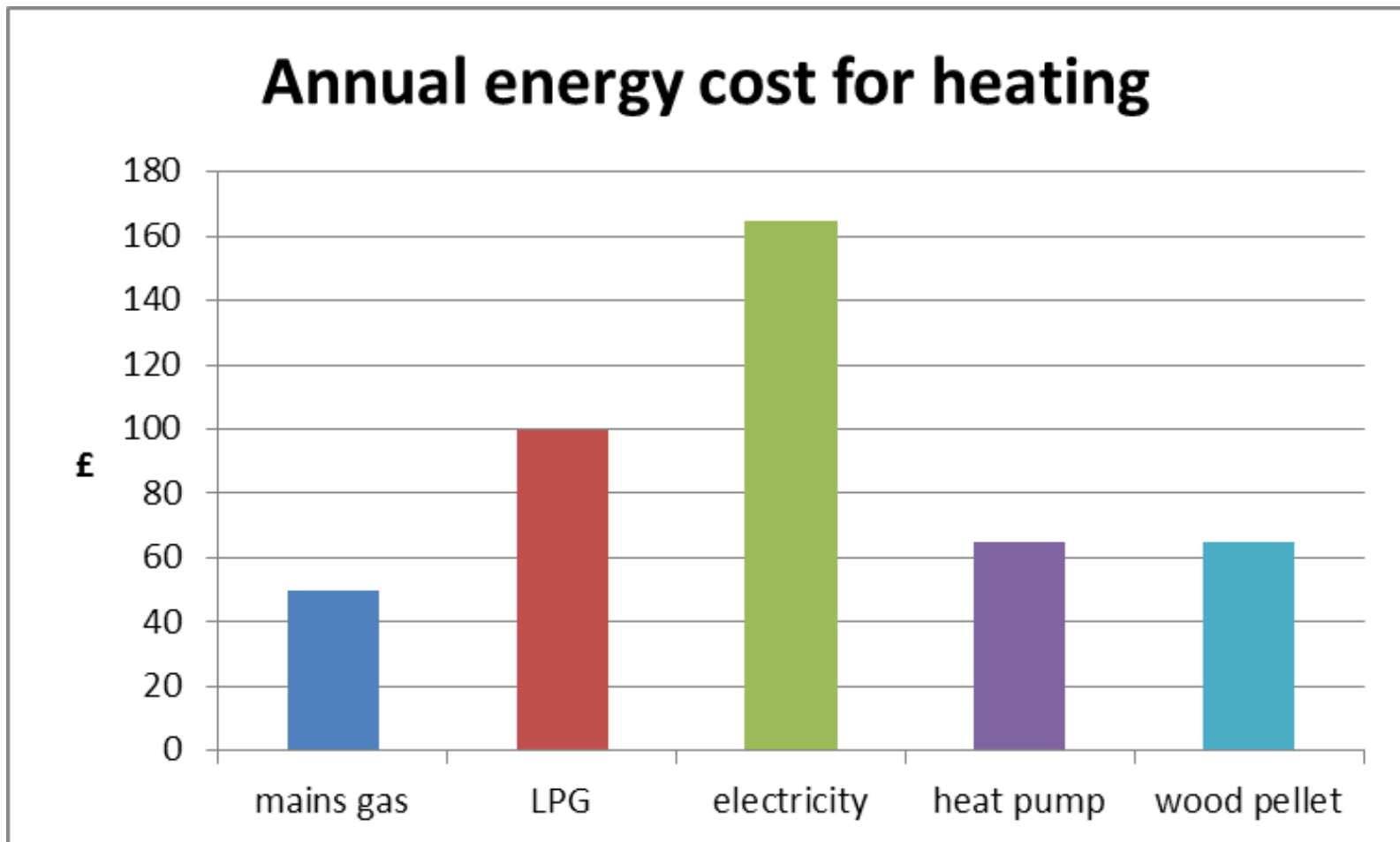








$$15 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{a}) \times 75 \text{m}^2 = 1100 \text{ kWh/a}$$



# Cost of heating plant



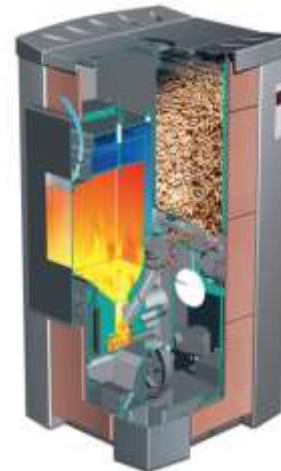
Gas boiler  
£2,000



Air source  
heat pump  
£7,000



Ground source  
heat pump  
£11,000



Pellet stove  
+boiler  
£10,000

(Costs from EST)



# Over life of 20 years, cost/year



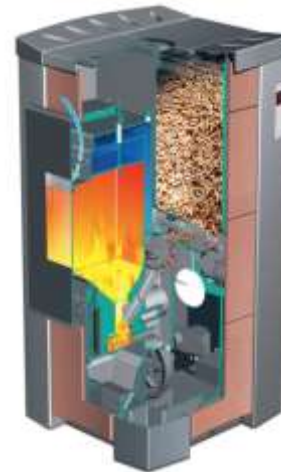
Gas boiler  
£100/year



Air source  
heat pump  
£350/year

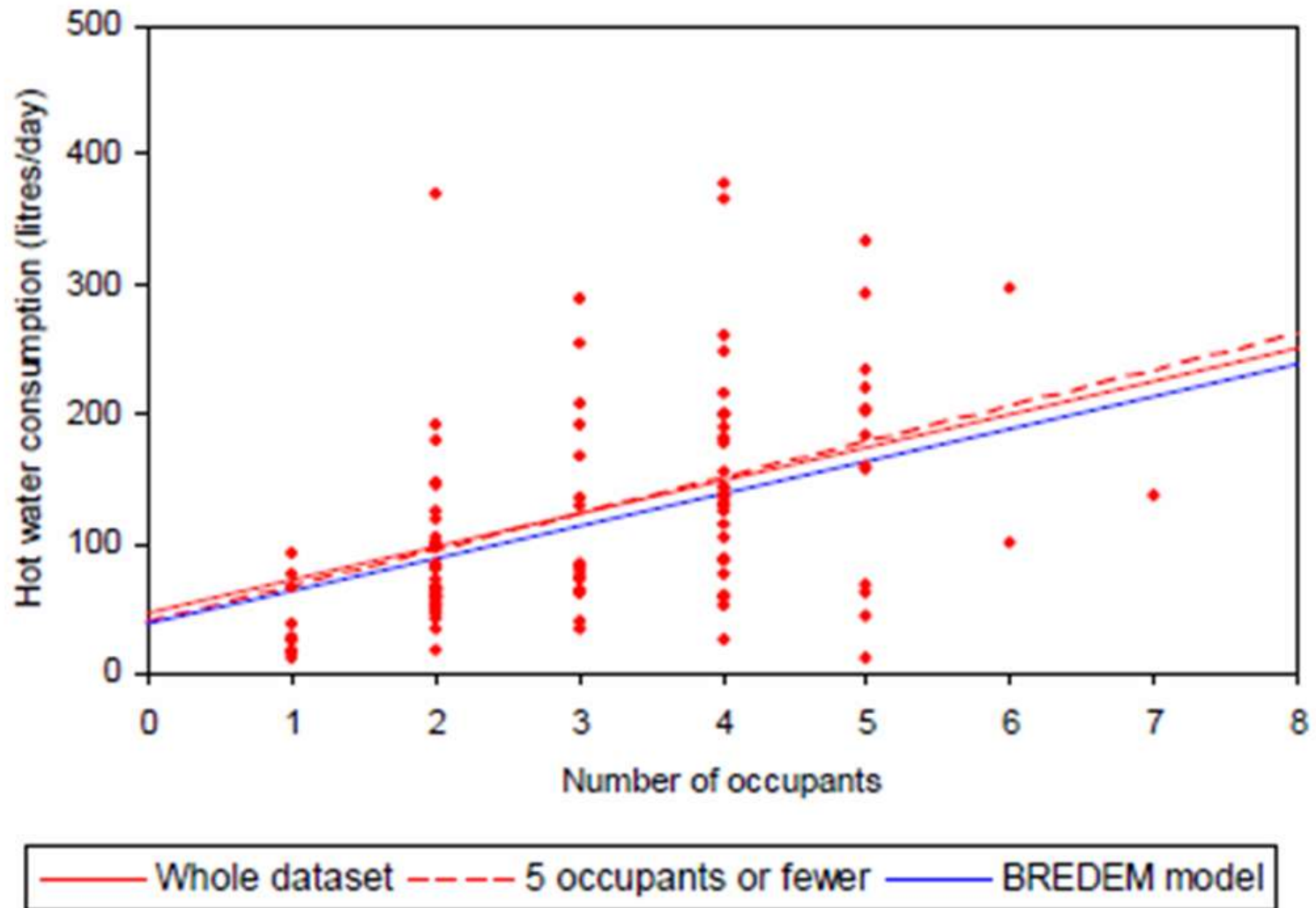


Ground source  
heat pump  
£550/year

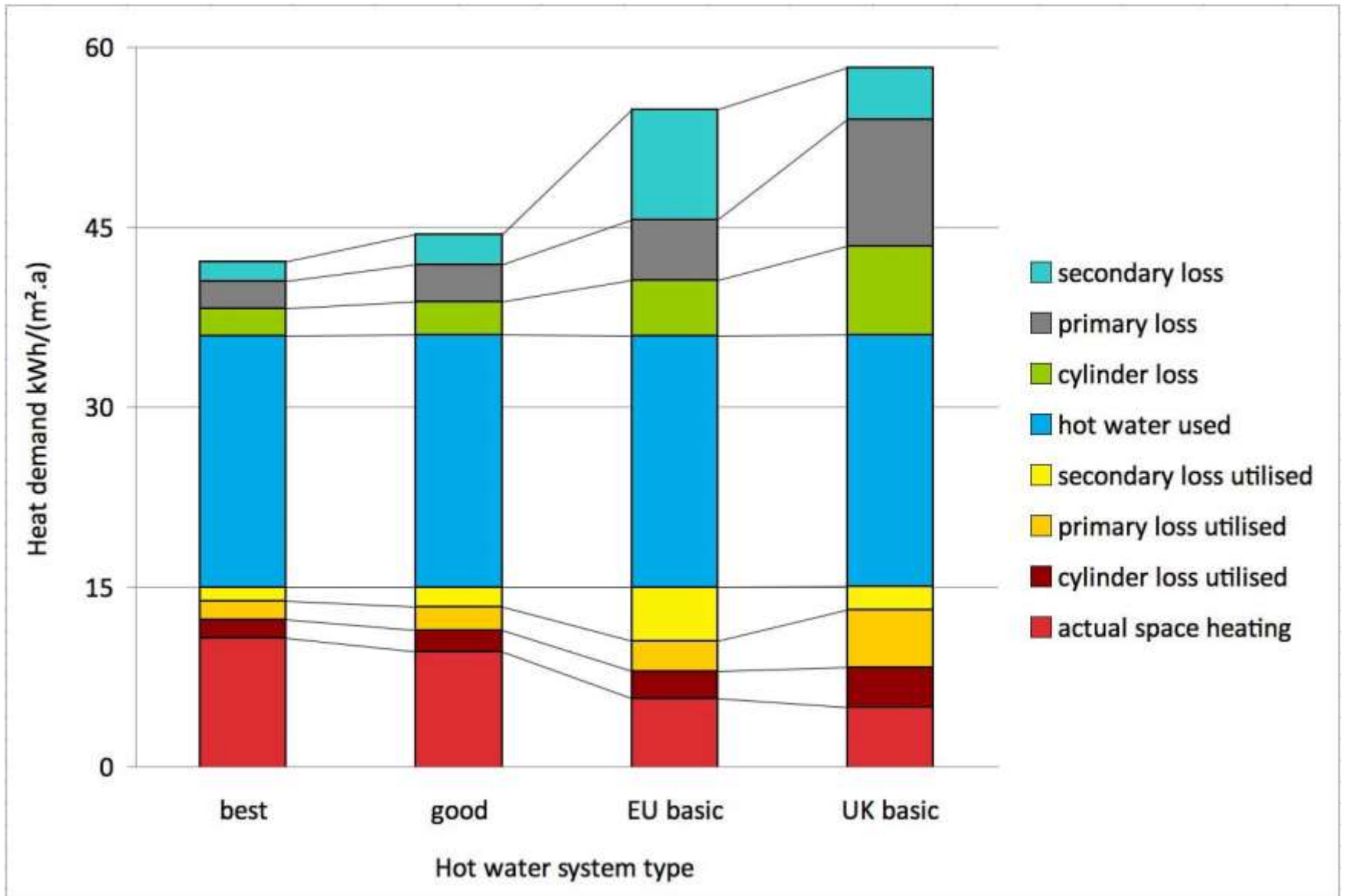


Pellet stove  
+boiler  
£500/year

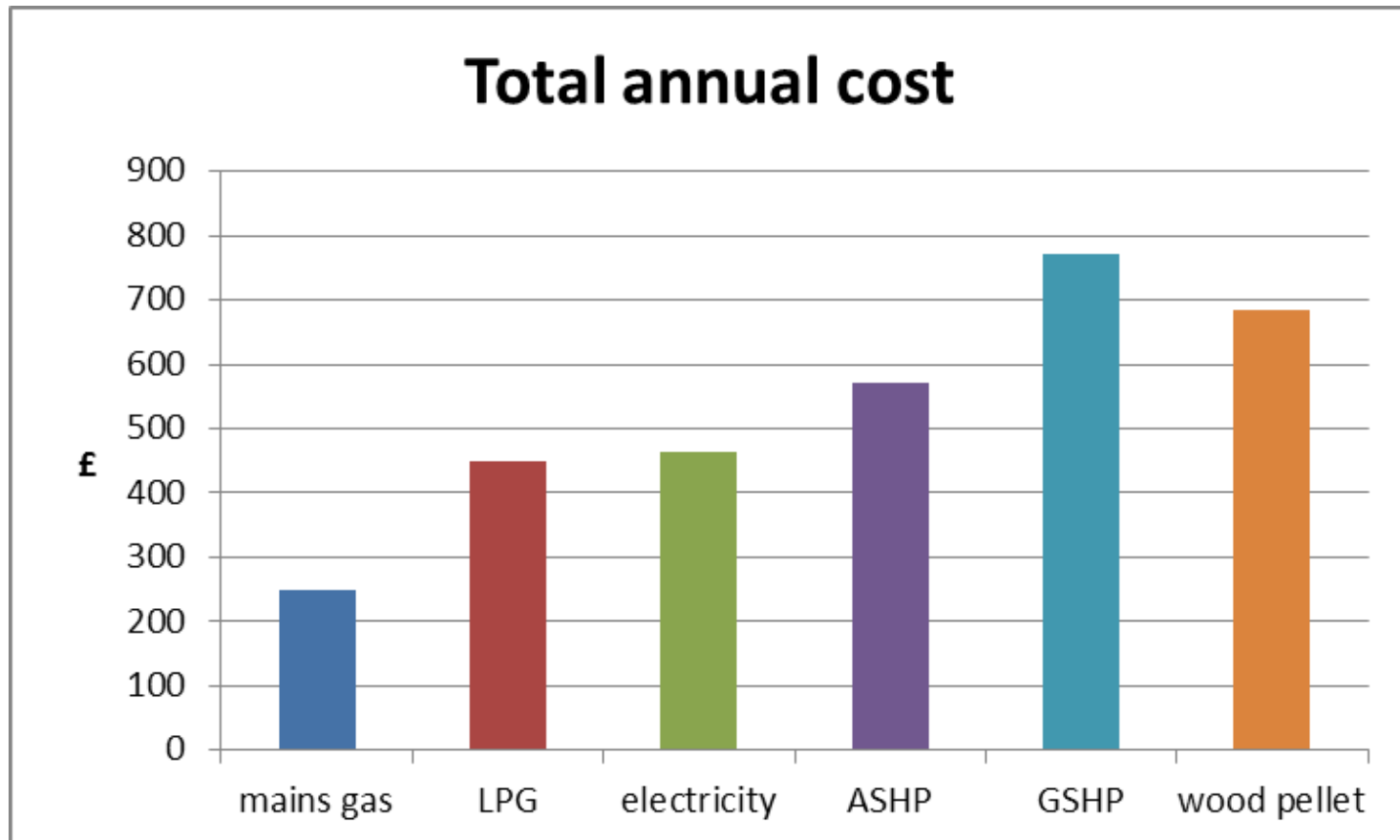




Use is very variable - for small family house, say 2000kWh/a



# Total annual costs heating + hot water + plant

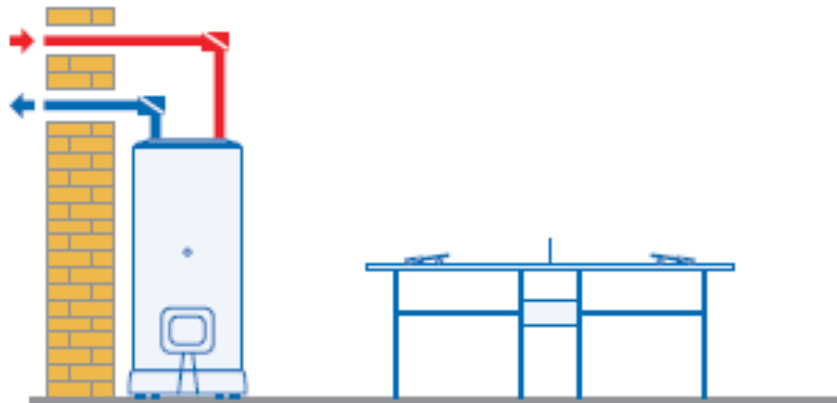


- Energy use is low – so capital cost is significant
- Hot water often the major heat demand
- Some new approaches:

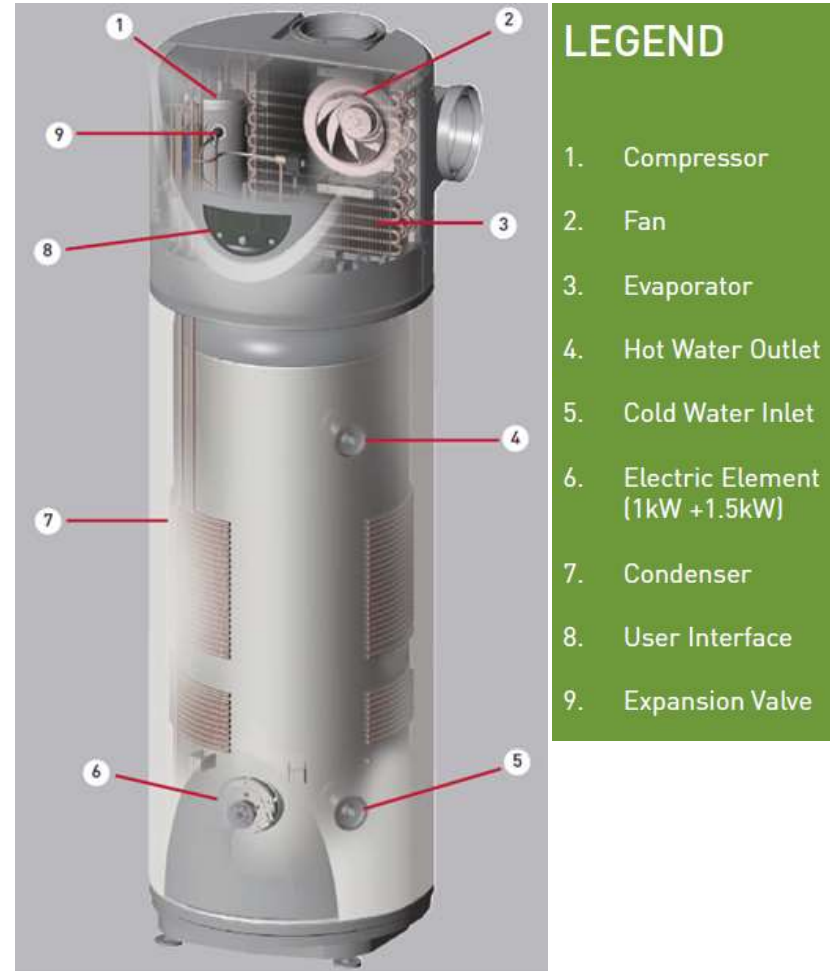


# Hot water heat pump

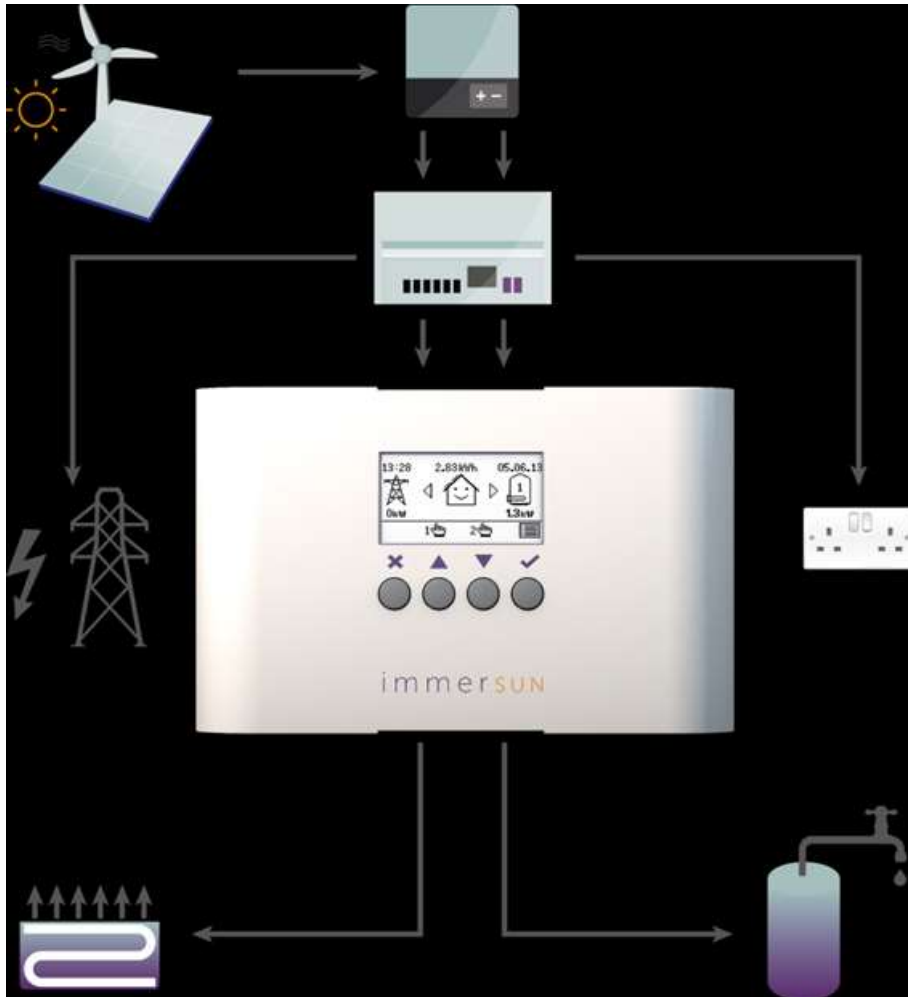
- Cheap
- Simple small heat pump
- Could use for heating too



Inlet drawn from and exhaust also ducted to outside

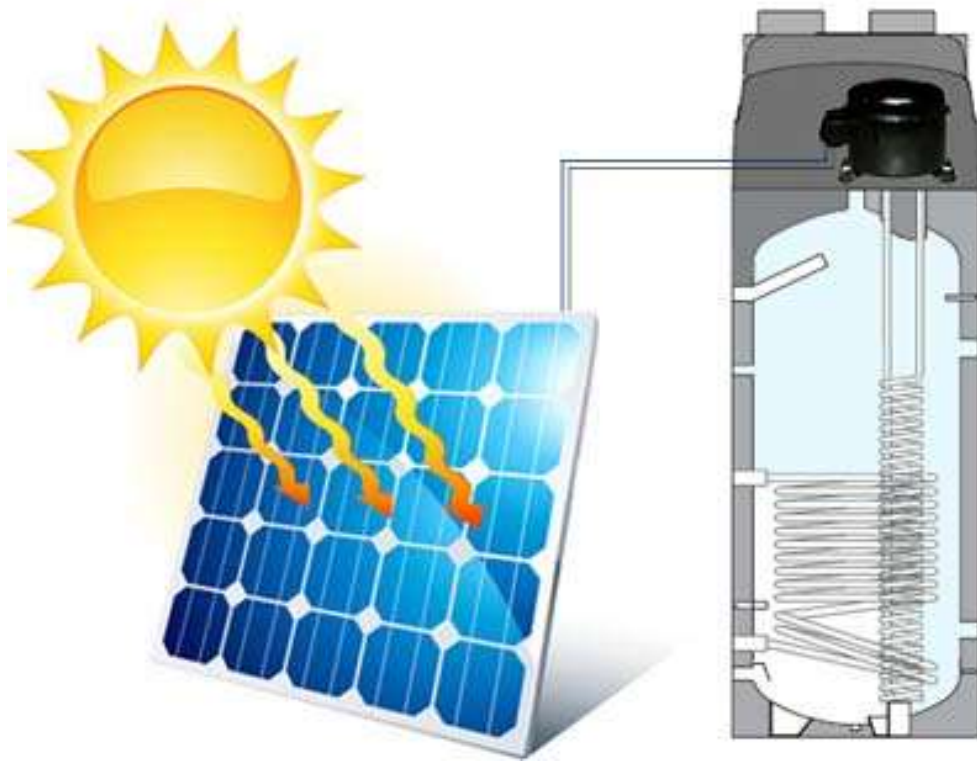


# PV to hot water





# PV...heat pump...hot water store



# Heating distribution



Radiators use convection – able to distribute heat throughout a house from a few locations.

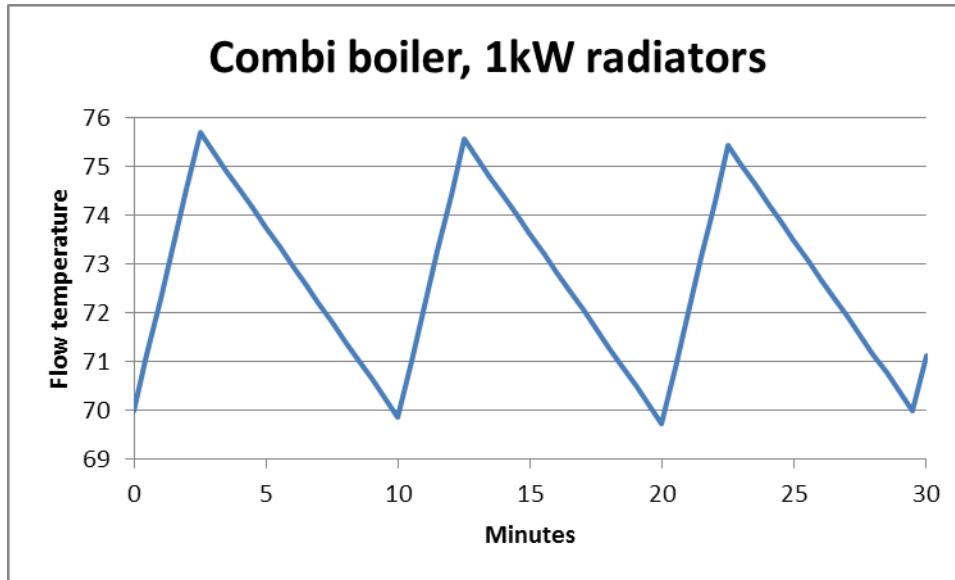
Underfloor heating uses radiation – cannot transfer heat to other rooms.

# Single heat source

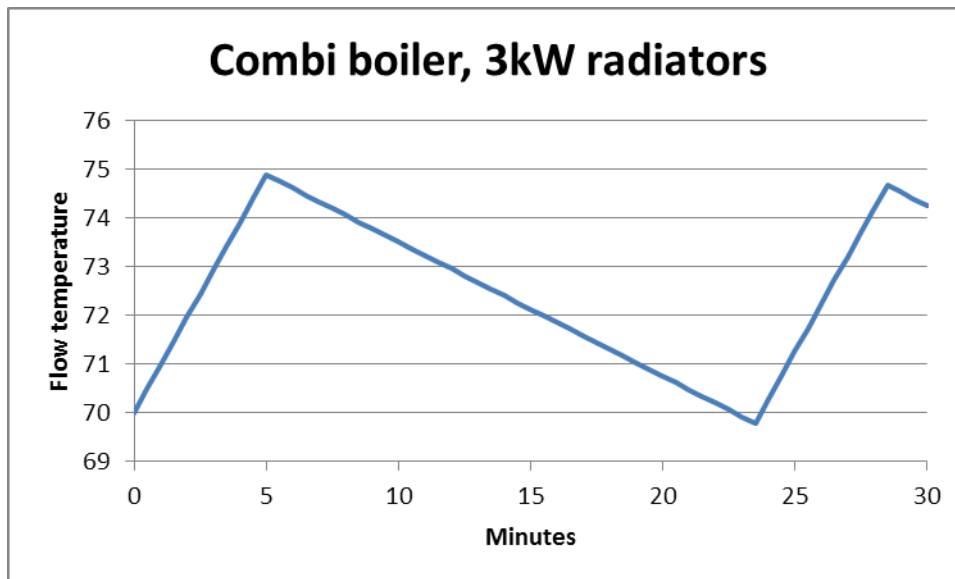




# Boiler size problem

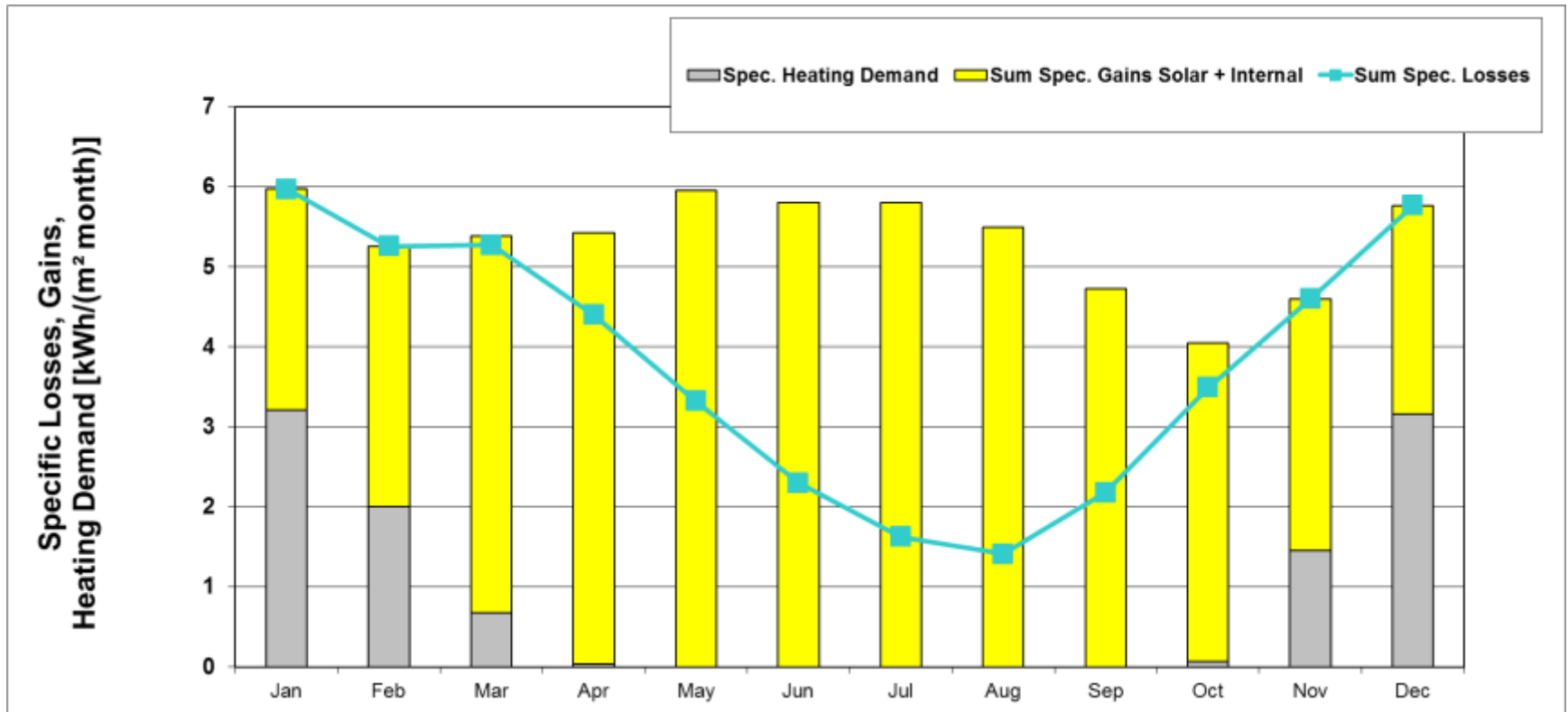


Radiators sized according to heat loss

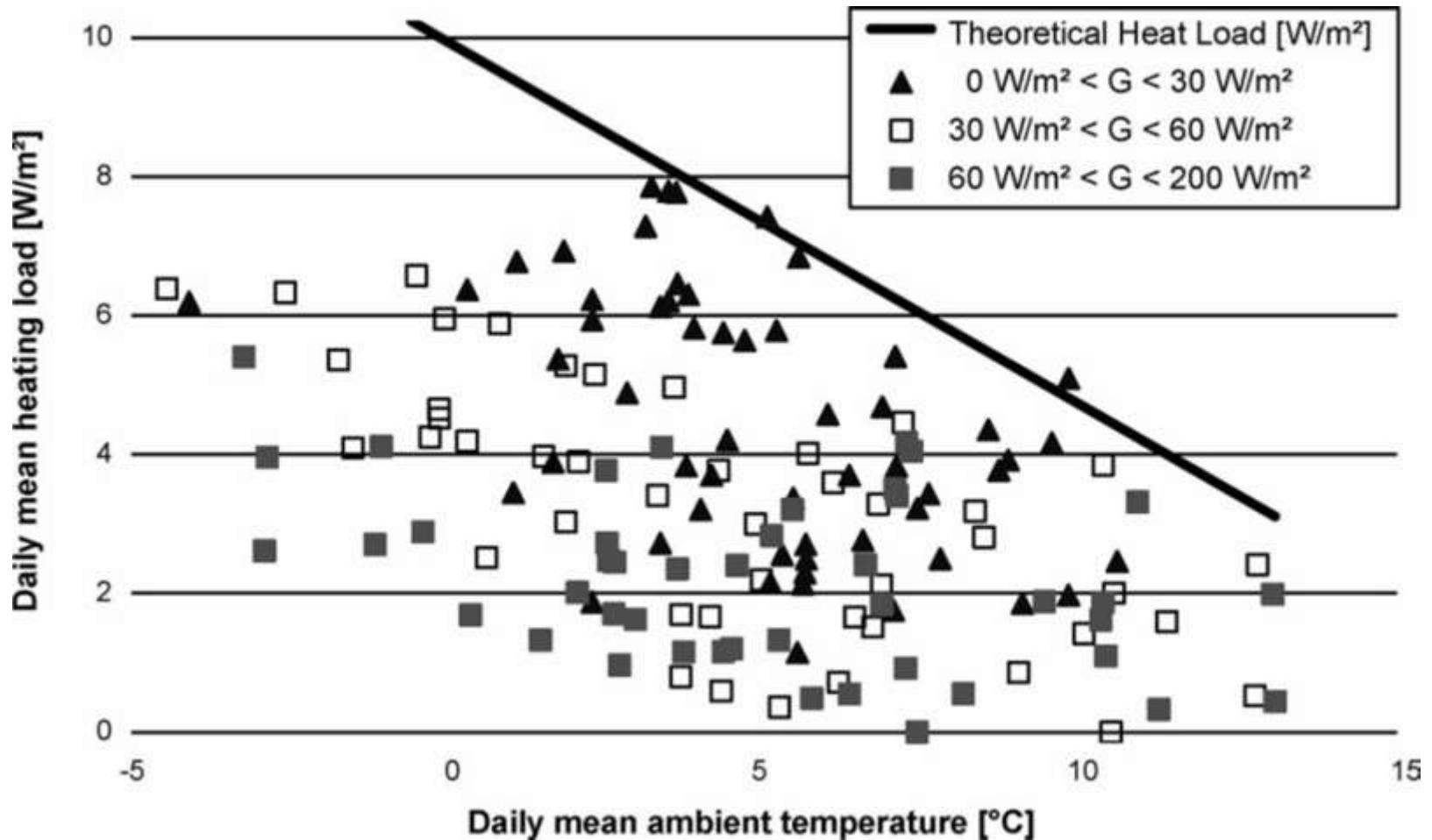


Radiators sized according to heat source

# Solar/internal gains & heating demand

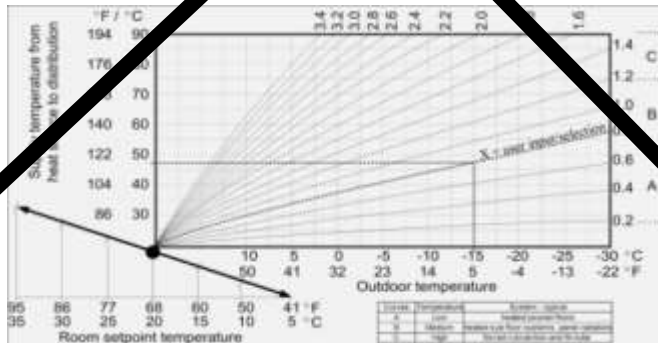


# heating load v. ambient temperature for different insolation levels





# Temperature control





+





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Simple can be harder than complex: You have to work hard to get your thinking clean to make it simple

Steve Jobs

Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated.

Confucius