Retrofit Performance: The Bank Nook Case Study

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The Retrofit Challenge

The majority of UK buildings are more than 50 years old. Many are:-

- poorly insulated and
- Inefficiently heated

80% of existing buildings will still be in use in 2050

Need to treat 1 million homes per year to achieve 2030 energy target

Green Deal

In UK Green Deal take up is about 1,000

German 2013 report - 3 million homes treated

- 74% average carbon reduction
- 1.5% Interest rate (7% in UK)
- Subsidised insulation

Meeting the Challenge

Over 400,000 retrofit solutions per property. There is a need to optimise (Prof Lubo Jankovic)

The following slides show how Bank Nook, built in 1750, has been treated, with performance outcomes.

Notice South Facing Conservatory on next slide



Bank Nook

Site:

16 miles north of Manchester 250 metres above sea level Steeply sloped & very exposed High humidity

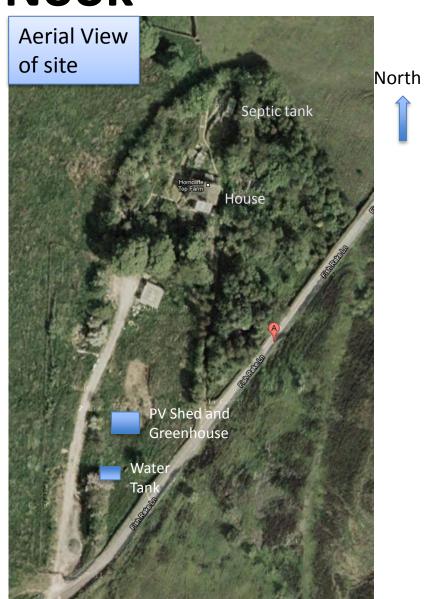
Buildings:

House built in 1750. External walls are 550 mm thick Watershot masonry

Water tank about 1850 Adapted for Bank Nook 1977

Septic tank 1993

Photo Voltaic Array, Shed & Greenhouse 2011



Bank Nook features

- Insulation has been installed, 1977- 1995, and 2012-2014.
- Conservatory built on south side in 1996 for solar gain, fire wood storage, and growing plants.
- Highly insulated extension built on North side 2009-10 by AECB passive house contractor.
- North wall of original house now 28 ton thermal store. See next slide.



Bank Nook Heating

Most of the heating for Bank Nook is supplied by an Air Source Heat Pump installed on the West elevation. See next slides





Heat Pump Physics 1

Heat Pumps make use of the ground, water, or air, as a source of heat

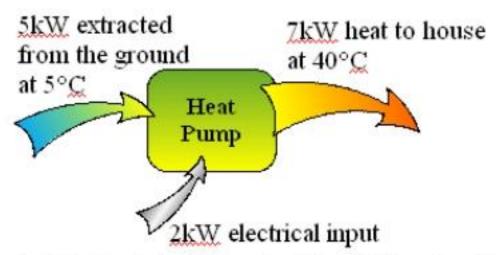
Heat Pumps have the same components and work on the same principals as a refrigerator.

The difference is a refrigerator is designed to extract heat from an object to cool it down.

A Heat Pump works in reverse, extracting heat from a source outside the house and pumping it into the house.

Heat Pump Physics 2

Example



Heat extracted + electrical input = Useful heat output

Efficiency (COP) = 7kW divided by 2kW = 3.5

Heat Pump types

- Ground Source: Need extensive underground pipes or boreholes to collect heat. Can be expensive. Normal COP 3 to 4
- Water Source: Good if stream or lake is available. Normal COP 3 to 4
- Air Source: Extract heat from atmosphere.
 Inefficient when outside temperature is at or below zero. Normal COP 2 to 3.5

Heat Pumps in Retrofit

 Require detailed analysis and design to produce an effective specification.

Installation requires skill.

Efficient operation requires careful planning.

Bank Nook Water Source

- Installed 1996 designed and built by John Cantor (AECB). 750 Watt compressor, 3kW output.
 Coefficient of Performance (COP) 4
- Spring water, 9 degrees at source, supplies energy to internal water system at 35 to 40 degrees for under floor heating and radiators.
- Flow of spring water decreased. By 2009 the Heat Pump could not operate.

Bank Nook Air Source

- 5kW output Ecodan ASHP installed 2010. Bank Nook is a test site for Mitsubishi Ecodan Heat Pumps. Mitsubishi data facilitates ongoing optimisation of Ecodan.
- Under floor heating upgraded to 60% of floor area of house. Operating temperature 35 degrees.
- Feb 2011 system tuned. September 2011 latest controller installed.

Heat Pump with Biomass

 In cold periods, when Air Source Heat Pumps become inefficient, a wood burning stove provides additional heat and hot water.

 The Bank Nook stove consumes 1 ton of wood per year, coppiced from 2,000 trees around the house, planted 1977-79.

Bank Nook Heat Pump performance

The next slide shows performance midday 1st October 1012 to midday 2nd October, 2012

ave outside temp 10.7 c,

COP 4.19

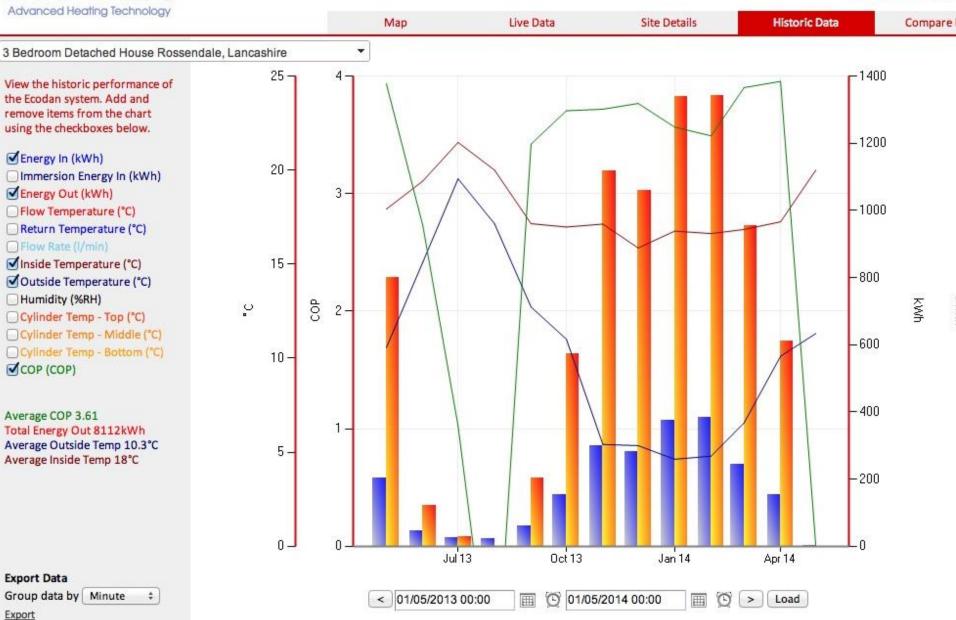
Mitsubishi hourly monitoring data Energy 40 -Out 30 -COP - 2.5 4 kWh 9 Inside temperature 1.5 2 – Outside Temperature 10 -Energy - 0.5 O_ 01/10/12 12:00 01/10/12 18:00 02/10/12 00:00 02/10/12 06:00 02/10/12 12:00

Heating Season May 2013 - May 2014

- COP 3.61 (3.12 in 2012)
- Heat output from system 8,112 kWhrs (10,922 in 2012)
- Energy input 8,112/3.61 = 2,247 kWhrs (3,500 in 2012)
- See next slide for Mitsubishi monthly monitoring data







Bank Nook Space Heating: Heat Pump

Bank Nook Heating from Heat Pump requires 2,247 kWh/annum

Floor area of Bank Nook = 110 sq m.

Energy input is

2,247/110 = 20.43 kWh/m2/annum

Space Heating: All sources

- Heat Pump output 8,112 kWhr/an or
 - 8.112 mWhr/an
- From 1 ton of wood in 70% efficient stove approx 2-3 mWhr/an
- Solar gain from conservatory
 1.5? mWhr/an (15 sq metre roof)
- Total is approx 12mWhr/an typical UK house



Electrical Energy for Heating

Needed for Heat Pump: 2.247 mWh/an

Produced by 2.55 kW PV array: 2 mWh/an

Therefore net input 2.247 - 2 = 0.247 mWh/an

Net input likely to reduce to zero in 2015 as effects of 2014 insulation reduces heat load.

Comfort

- Under floor heating very pleasant
- Stove provides extra warmth on cold evenings
- Stove keeps humidity 40-60% in winter
 High ambient humidity: problems keeping wood dry
- High thermal mass moderates temperature
 Allows Heat pump to be operated intermittently
- Air tightness not strictly applied: avoids MV

Reflections

 Heat Pump is run in the afternoon to match peak input to PV panels,

Grid input in winter will always be needed.

Electricity is needed for media and appliances.

A customised integrated system is effective.

The Bank Nook Vision

If we are to avoid vast areas of land taken up by Wind Turbines and PV panels as we replace generating capacity powered by fossil fuels, dwellings will have to become energy autonomous, at least in heating.

Bank Nook demonstrates how this can be achieved, when supplemented by ecologically rich woodland, which in urban communities could be a resource for all to share and enjoy.

My thanks to the following:

- AECB members
 - John Cantor Heat Pumps
 - Nick Parsons Retrofit insulation
 - Peter Wilkinson Bank Nook Extension

Also

- World heat Heat Pump installation
- Mitsubishi Heat Pump monitoring
- Keith Trippier Bank Nook joiner etc for 36 years
- Prof Lubo Jankovic for successfully applying chaos theory to Retrofit

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Heat Pump Performance

The next 2 slides illustrate Heat Pump performance at Bank Nook:-

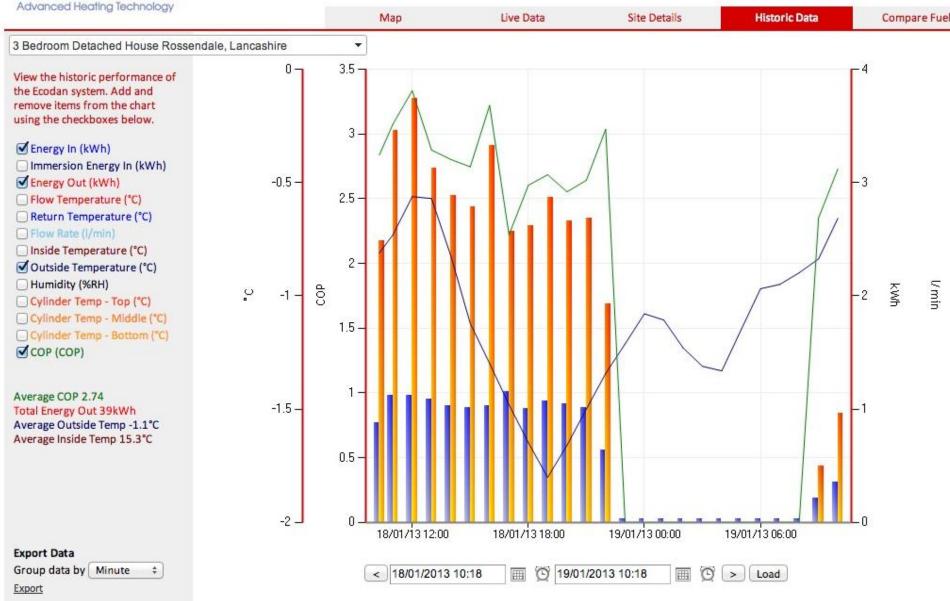
- 1. Temperature below zero with COP 2.7
- 2. Minute by minute analysis

The remaining slides show poor and good operation of Heat Pumps in other properties.



Cold Day performance

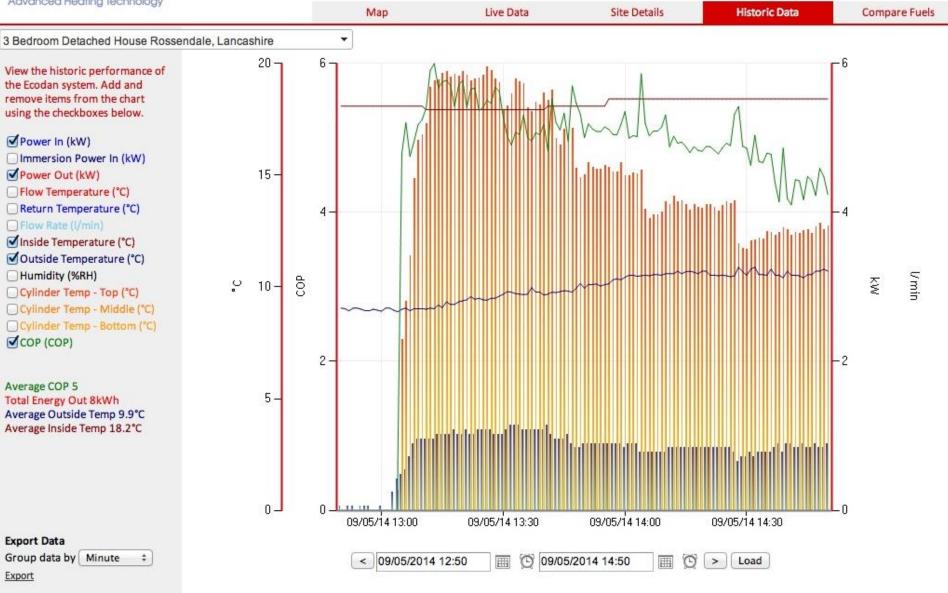






Minute by minute data:- Tuning for optimum performance

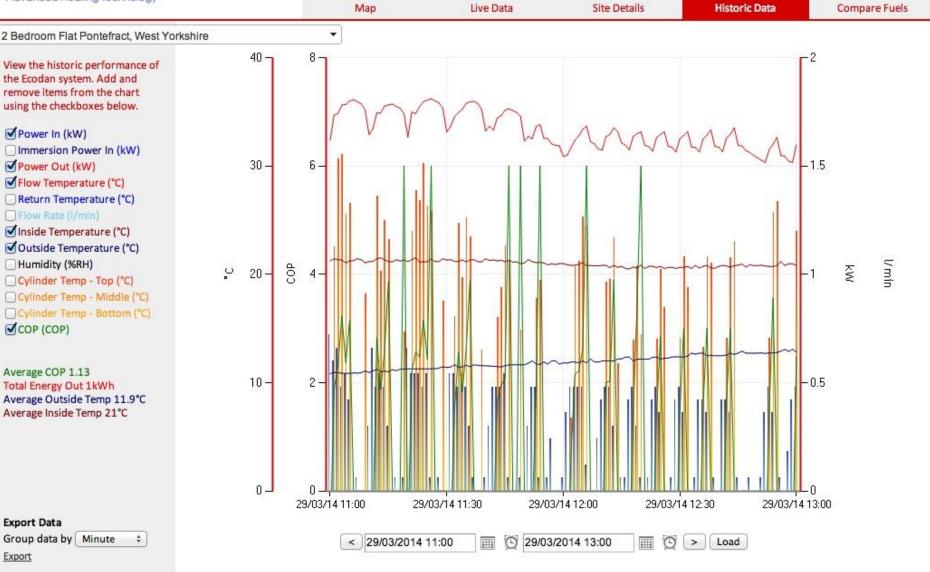






Pontefract:- On-off cycling lowers efficiency

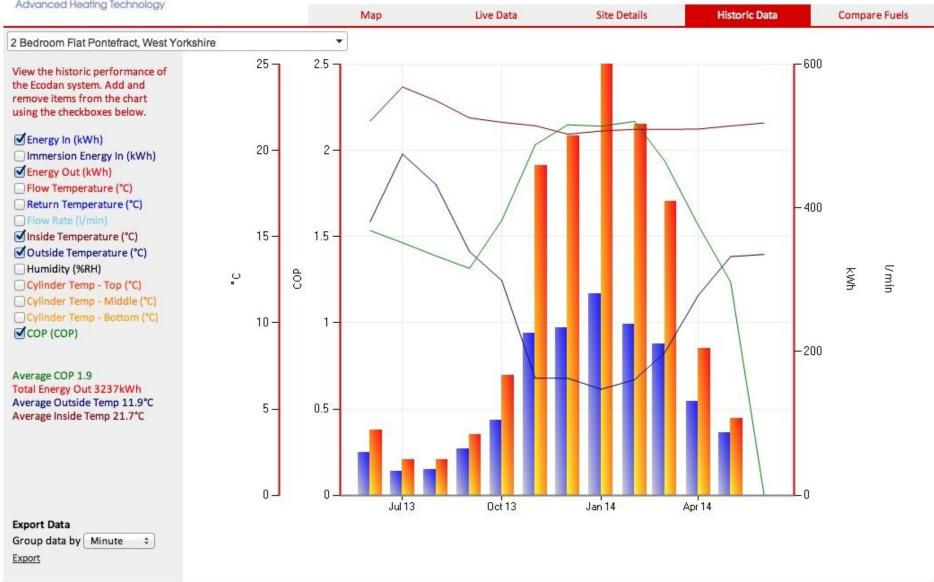






Pontefract: System works OK in winter

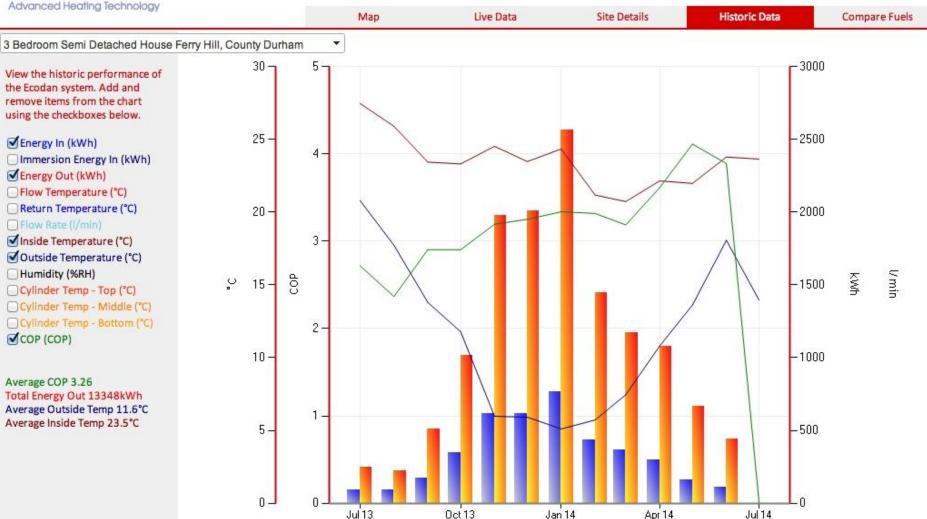






Effective system (8.5kW) in 3 Bed semi







Site details for 3 Bed Semi



Map Live Data Site Details Historic Data Compare Fuels

3 Bedroom Semi Detached House Ferry Hill, County Durham



3 Bedroom Semi Detached House Ferry Hill, County Durham

Property Details

- Total floorspace of property is 61 sq. metres
- Brick & block insulated external cavity walls
- Peak heat losses of property (kW) = 5.67kW
- Double glazed windows
- 1940's post war house

Heating System Details

- 8.5kW Ecodan
- Design flow temperatures = 45°C
- Off-gas area
- Previous system: Storage heaters
- M2M Serial number: SN298824



The Integrated Approach

An integrated approach to energy reduction requires a particular perspective.

Perspectives differ, depending on your viewpoint

look like the Octomom?

- Alreadystoppedcaring

HIGH WAY: I think it is just terrible and disgusting how everyone has treated Lance Armstrong, especially after what he achieved winning seven Tour de France races while competing on drugs. When I was on drugs, I couldn't even find my bike.

- Tricky

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