

Flexi-Retrofit: Flexible Lösungen für kombinierte Gebäudehüllensanierung & Wechsel von fossilen Heizsystemen

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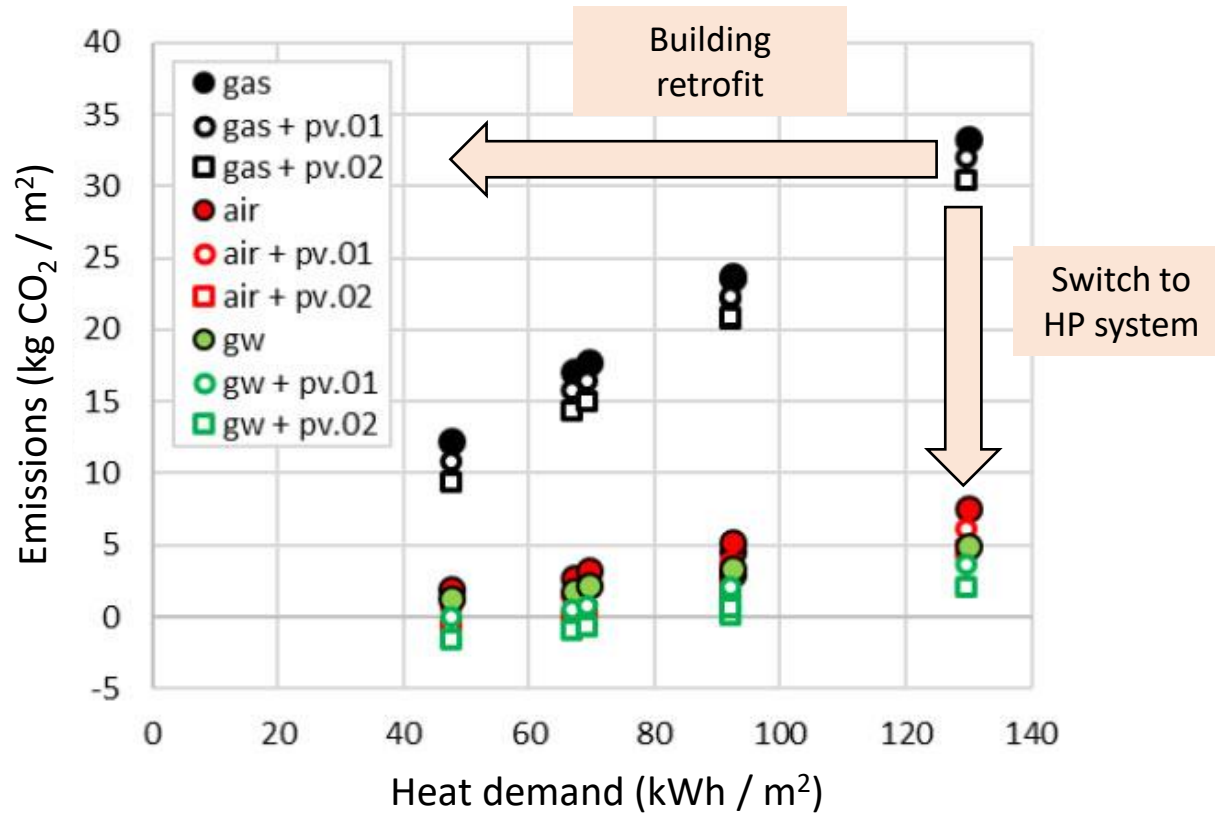


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Umstellung auf WP $\Leftrightarrow$ Gebäude-Sanierung

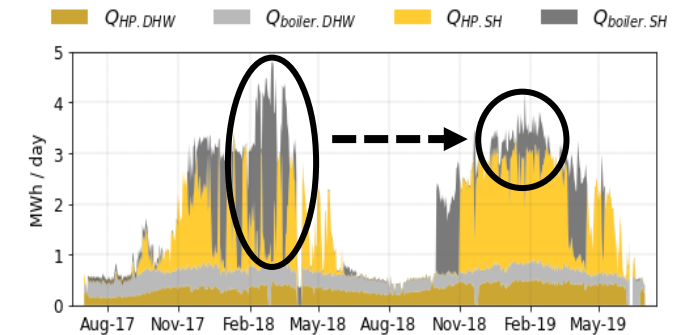
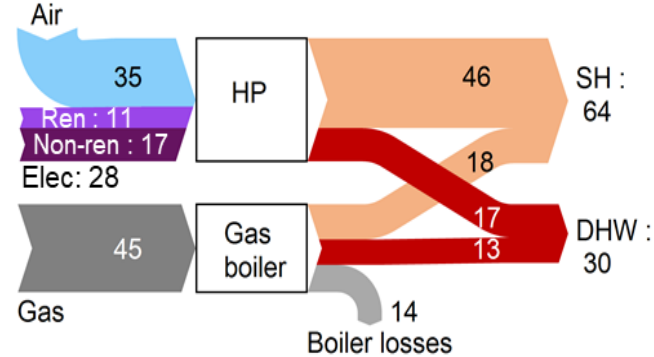
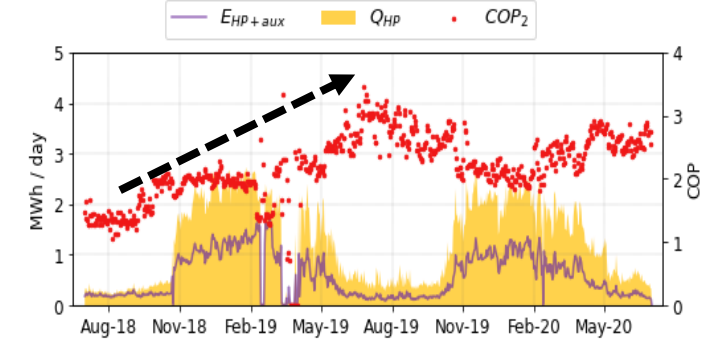
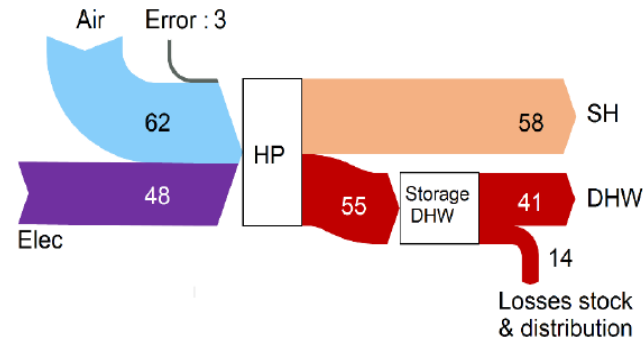
Wege zur CO₂-Reduzierung im Gebäudebestand



Allgemeine Herausforderung:

- Senkung des Wärmebedarfs → Sanierung der Gebäudehülle
- Umstellung auf erneuerbare Energien → Umstellung des Wärmeerzeugungssystems (hier: Wärmepumpe)

P&D – Luft/Wasser WP Systeme für bestehende MF Häuser

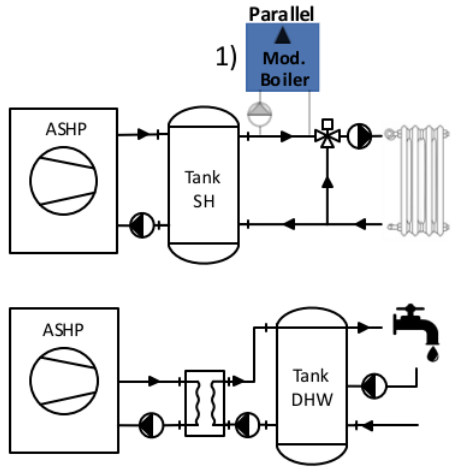


Montero et al. (2022). <https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:162052>

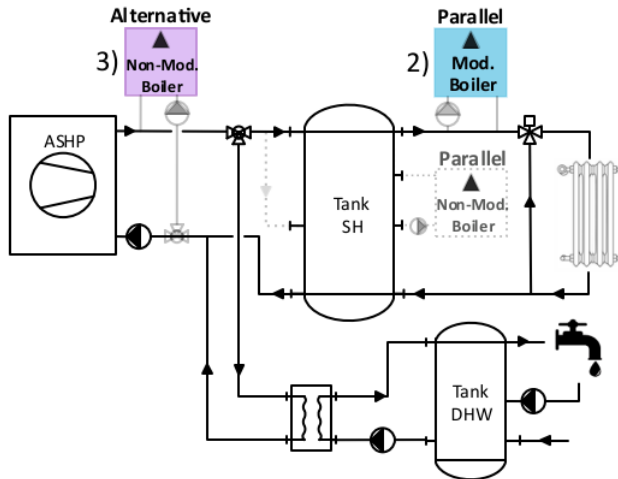
- ➔ CO2-Einsparungen: 92 % (monovalent), 68 % (bivalent)
- ➔ Herausforderung: Optimierung der Hydraulik und Steuerung

WP – Integration und Dimensionierung

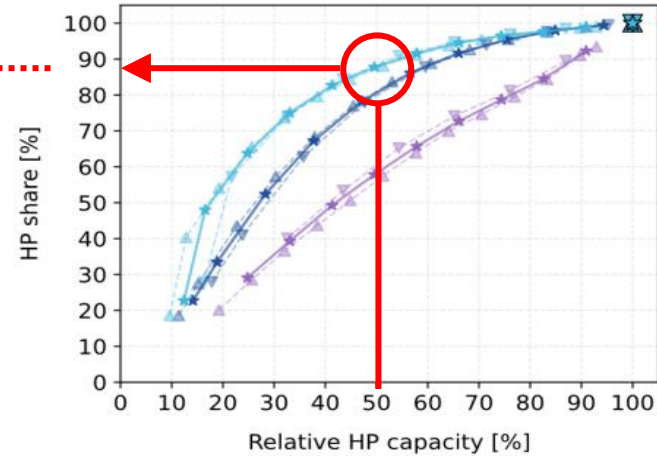
Double HP



Single HP



HP design



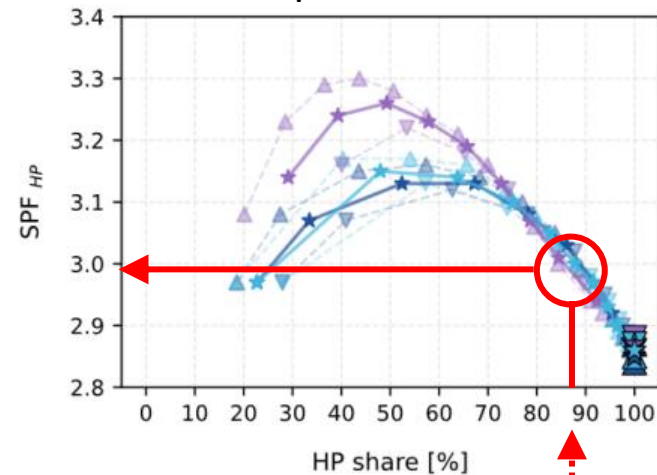
System:

- 1) Double HP - Parallel
- 2) Single HP - Parallel
- 3) Single HP - Alternative
- Boiler only

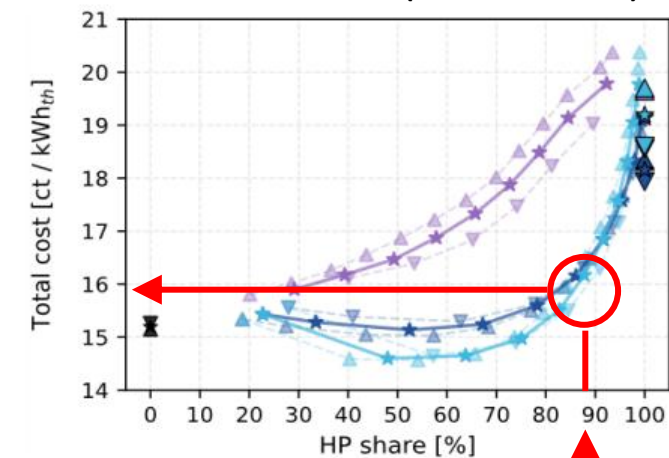
SH Demand:

- ▼ Low
- ★ Ref.
- ▲ High

HP performance

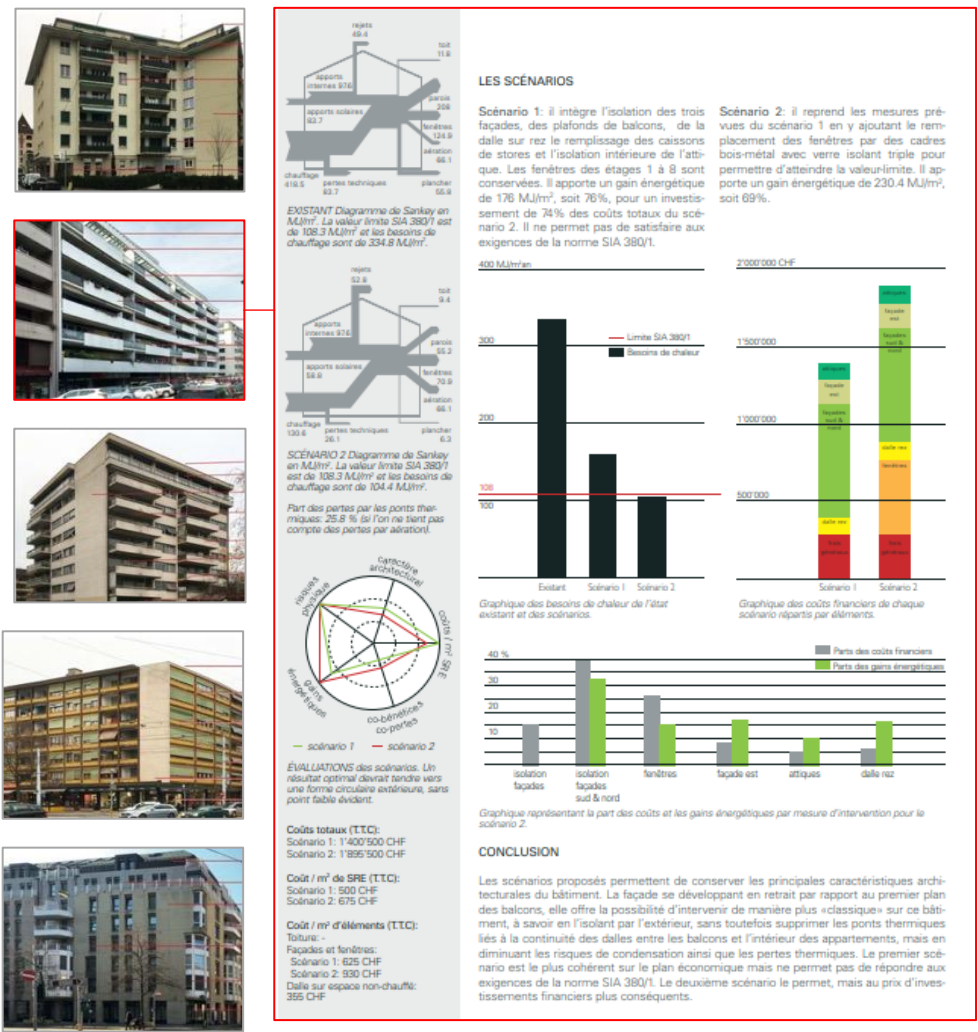


Cost of heat (HP + boiler)

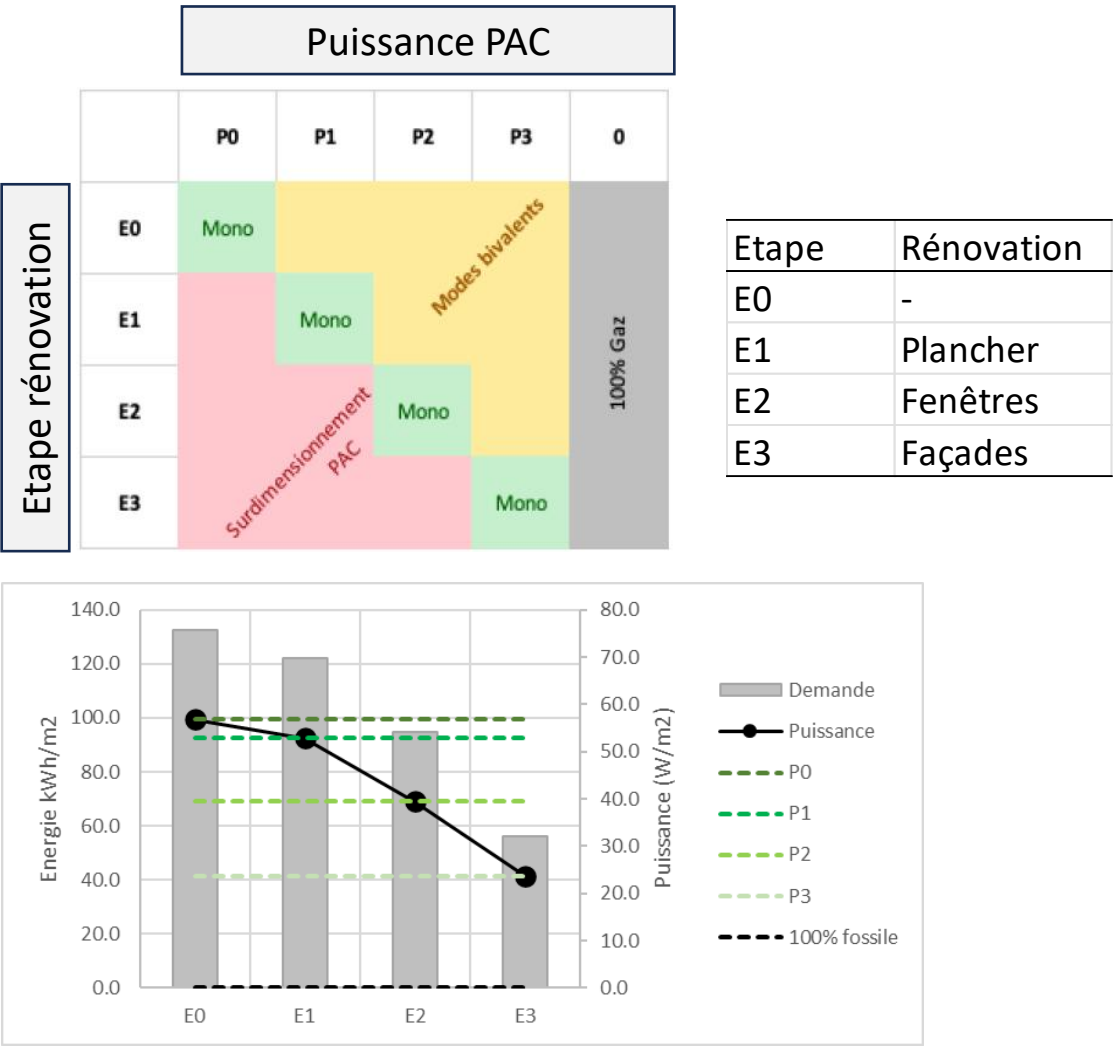


Gebäudesanierung & Wärmepumpe

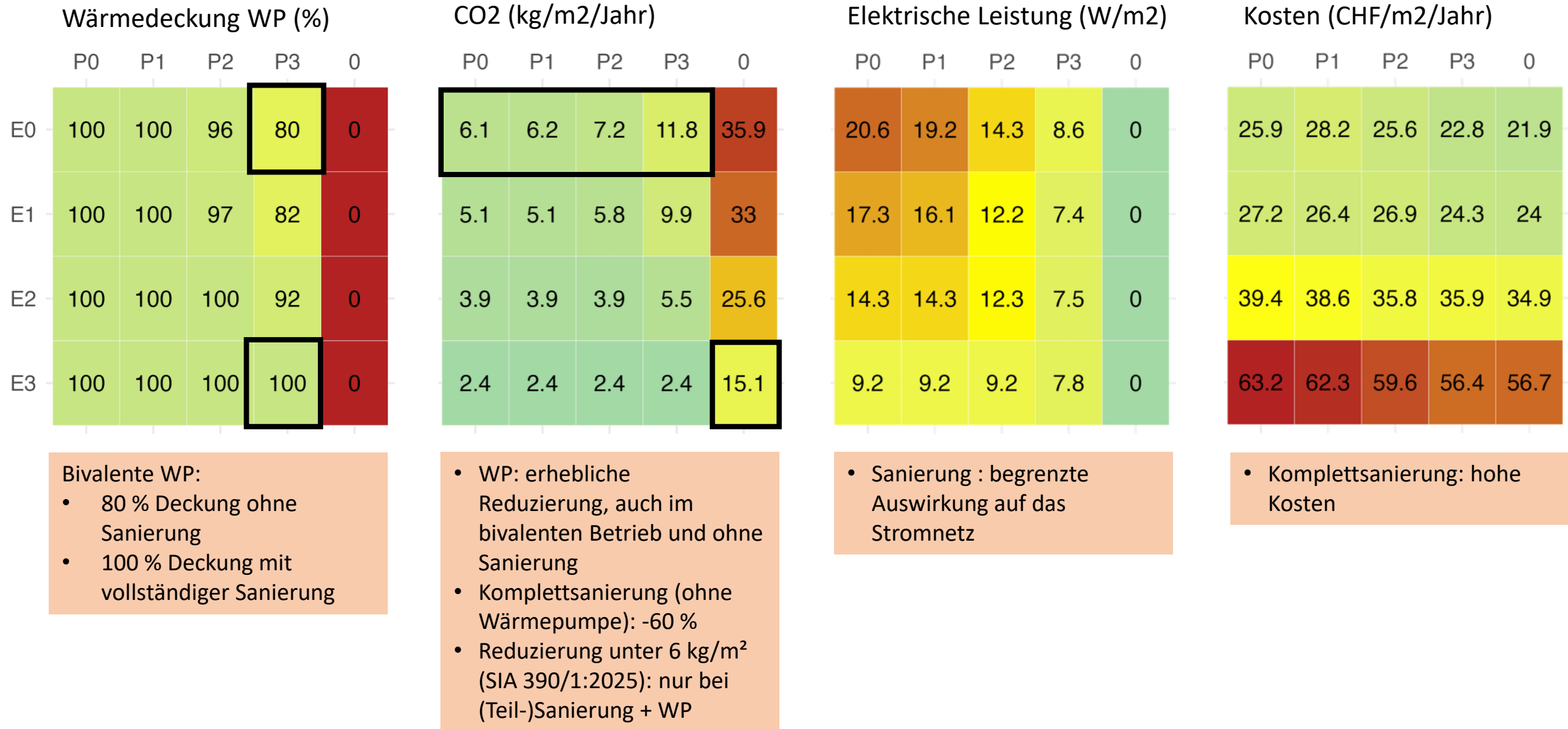
Gebäudesanierung (teilweise/vollständig)



Wärmepumpe (monovalent/bivalent)

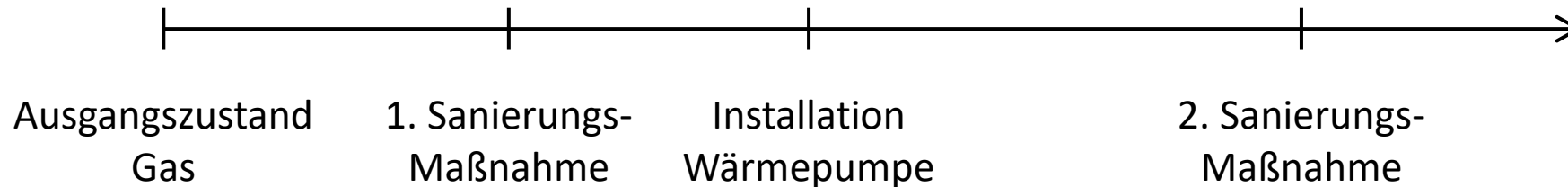


Gebäudesanierung & Wärmepumpe



Take-home message

- Beispiele von Realisierungen (Infoblätter) + Dimensionierungsregeln
- Renovierung der Gebäudehülle und Umstellung auf Wärmepumpe können flexibel kombiniert werden
- Phasenplanung, je nach Möglichkeiten und Einschränkungen (Alterszustand, Finanzen, Architektur/Denkmalschutz, Stromkapazität usw.)



Backup slides

Integration von WP in bestehenden MF Gebäude

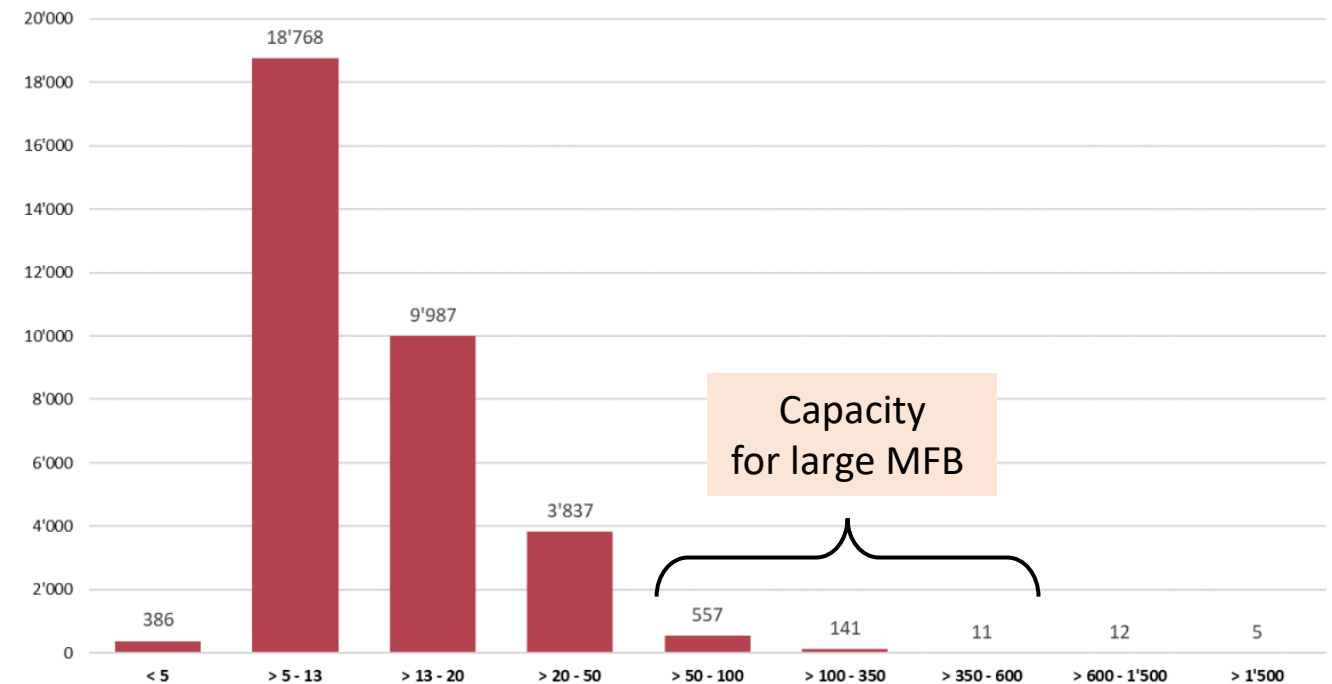
Herausforderungen (bestehende MF Gebäude):

- Geringerer Platz für die Wärmespeicherung
- Gewicht der Wärmepumpe / Dachkonstruktion
- Lärm (Luft-Wärmepumpe) Integration in das bestehende Hydraulik-/Verteilungssystem
- Künftige Reduzierung des Wärmebedarfs (Sanierung)
- Dilemma zwischen Eigentümer und Mieter

Knowledge / information gap:

- Mangel an standardisierten Schemas
- Mangel an robusten Kontrollstrategien (insbesondere für bivalente Systeme)
- Mangel an Fallstudien, Informationsblättern und Schulungsprogrammen

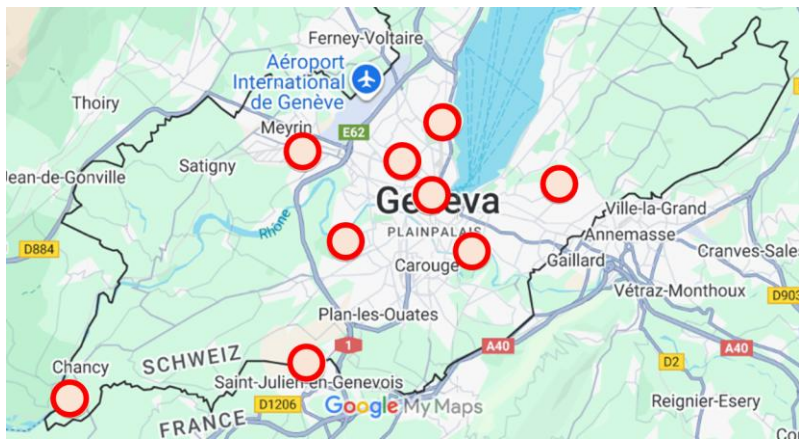
WP-Verkäufe in der Schweiz (2021) nach Leistung (kW)



Source: Groupement professionnel Suisse pour les pompes à chaleur (GSP). Statistiques 2021

Fallstudien

- Datenblätter „Wärmepumpen für Mehrfamilienhäuser“
- Ergebnisse im realen Betrieb
- Hervorhebung von Punkten, die besondere Aufmerksamkeit erfordern
- Link zur detaillierten Studie



Source: Callegari, 2024:

<https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:180141>

<https://heatpumpingtechnologies.org/project62/case-studies-1/#Switzerland>

Case Studies

Heat Pumps in Multi Family Buildings

Annex 50+62 IEA HPT

Soubeyran, Geneva – Switzerland

Heat pumps on exhaust air for space heating and domestic hot water in a very high performance multifamily building.

Key facts

Building Location	Geneva, Switzerland
Construction Type	2017 Multifamily building
Heat distribution	Underfloor heating
Heated area	4'607 m ²
Level of insulation	High performance

Heat pump and source	
Number of HP	2
Installed capacity	44 kW _{th}
Operation mode	Bivalent
Heat source	Exhaust air
Backup heat source	Gas boiler (125 kW)

Heating system	
SH share, demand	66%, 35 kWh/m ² /y
Heating temperature	Max. 35°C at -5°C

Domestic hot water	
DHW share, demand	34%, 18 kWh/m ² /y
Type of system	Centralized
Max. temperature	60°C
Circulation system	Yes

Other information	
HP share, SPF	38%, measure: 3.28
Gas boiler share	62%
PV installation	30 kWp
Ventilation	Single-flow with heat recovery

Lessons learned

- Heat recovery in new MFB buildings, especially from ventilation, has the potential to cover a large part of their heat demand.
- While the use of HPs on exhaust air for the preheating of DHW is widespread, their use for combined DHW and SH production is much less known, results in a more complex system, for which standard solutions and hydraulic schemes need to be developed.

Delivered by: Energy systems group (University of Geneva)

<https://heatpumpingtechnologies.org/annex62/>



Located in Geneva and built in 2017 by two housing cooperatives, the building under consideration has a 4607 m² heating reference area, which includes business premises on the ground floor and collective housing on the 5 upper floors. Its planned SH demand (18.6 kWh/m²/year) meets the cantonal “very high energy performance” standard.

Despite of the relative difference between planned and effective SH demand, which is a common situation, the SH demand of this building is close to the median of Geneva’s multifamily buildings constructed between 2011 and 2020.

In contrast, the DHW production turns out to be at the lower end of a benchmark on existing MFBs in Geneva.

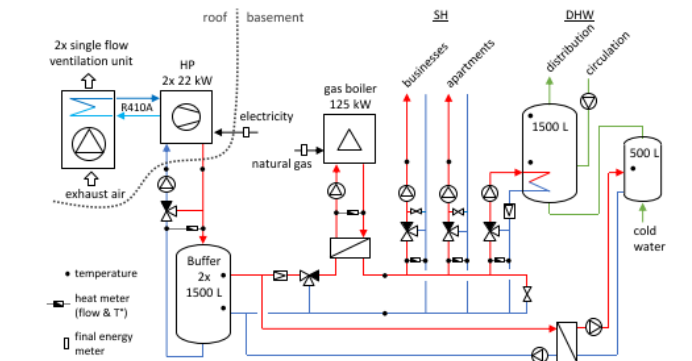


Case Studies

Heat Pumps in Multi Family Buildings

Annex 50+62 IEA HPT

Soubeyran, Geneva – Switzerland: Technical details



The heat production system consists of two exhaust-air HPs (2 x 22 kW_{th}), which supply the underfloor SH system as well as DHW preheating, via common buffers. A condensing gas boiler (125 kW) ensures the complementary SH and DHW production. A 3-way valve allows to send the return flow from SH and DHW production directly to the gas boiler heat exchanger if its temperature is higher than that available in the accumulators, which happens when the gas boiler is in operation.

Heat recovery in new MFB buildings, especially from ventilation, has the potential to cover a large part of their heat demand. While the use of HPs on exhaust air for the preheating of DHW is widespread, their use for combined DHW and SH production is much less known.

In this case study, a HP system on exhaust air covers 38% of the heat production for SH and DHW of a new MFB, against a 61% projected value. Such discrepancy seems to be due to: i) a miss evaluation of the actual HP production / performance, as well as of the intrinsic HP temperature limitations in regard to DHW production; ii) a non-optimized hydraulic system, inducing unnecessary HP temperature degradation along the distribution chain.

While such solutions seem of interest for high energy performance buildings, and a fortiori when the DHW demand is lower than the potential heat recovery on exhaust air, it results in a more complex heat production and distribution system, for which standard solutions and hydraulic schemes need to be developed, and further monitoring in real condition of use needs to be done.

Final report: CALLEGARI, Simon Augustin, HOLLMULLER, Pierre (2023). Soubeyran 7 : pompes à chaleur sur air vicié avec valorisation pour le chauffage et l'eau chaude sanitaire, dans un immeuble d'habitat collectif de très haute performance énergétique à Genève. Url: <https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:169454>

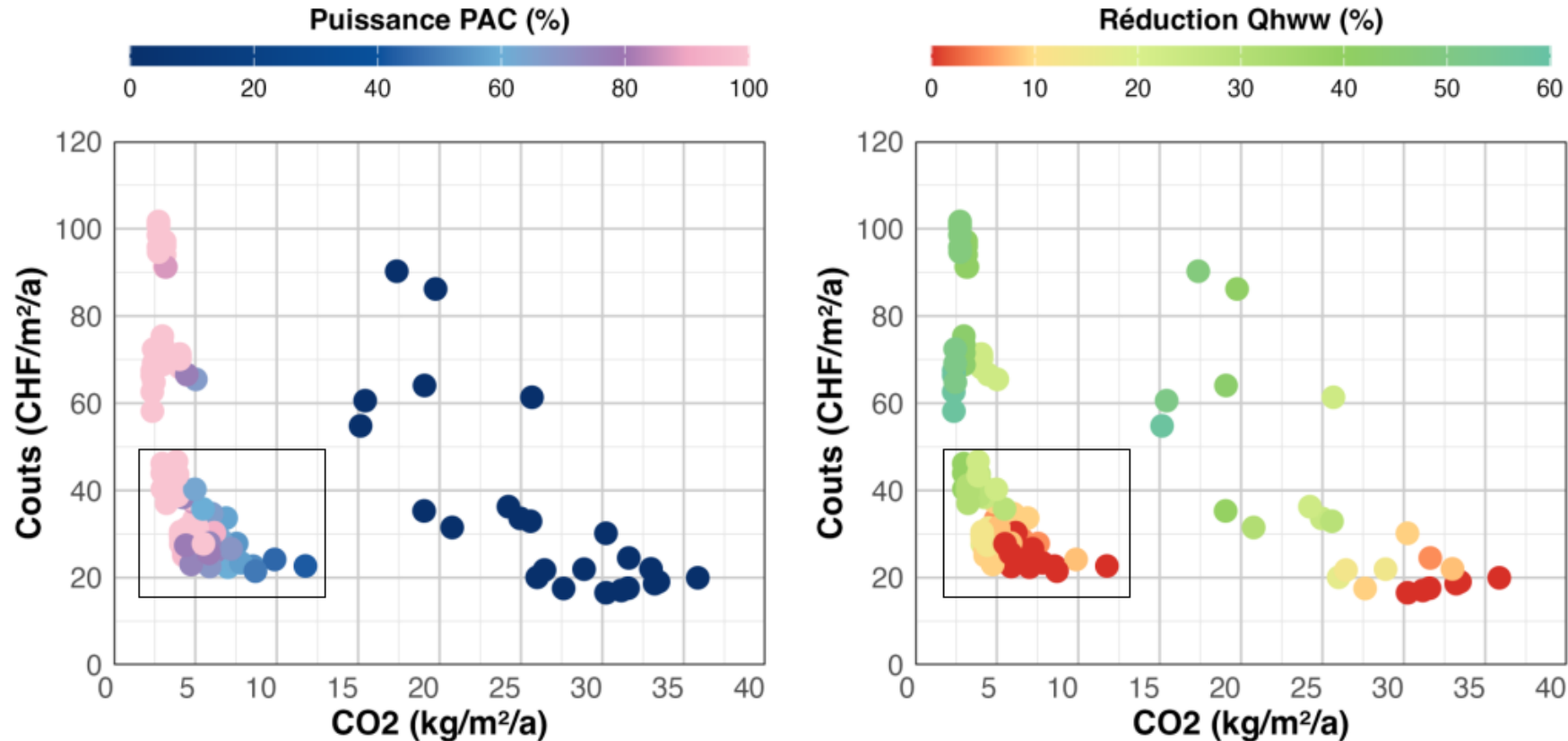
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10

Substitution der Wärmeerzeugung + Sanierung der Gebäudehülle

Kosten vs CO₂ (5 MF Typologien)



*El Hage et al.
(upcoming publication)*

Kost/CO₂ Optimum

➔ Teilsanierung + bivalentes WP-System