NEW TOWN HALL IN FREIBURG

Concept, performance and energy balance after one year of monitoring of a large net plus-energy building



Nicolas Réhault

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Nordic conference on Zero Emission and Plus Energy Buildings

Trondheim, 06.11.2019

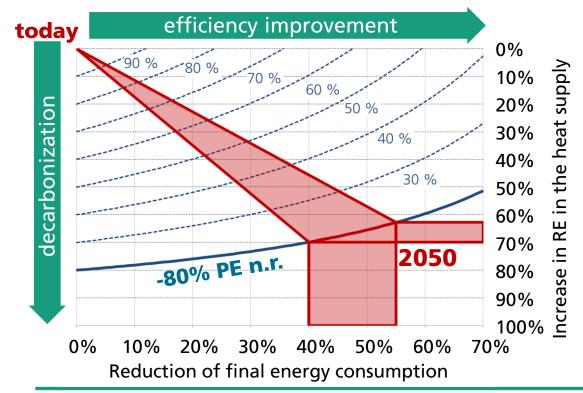
www.ise.fraunhofer.de

AGENDA

- Backgrounds and challenges
- New town hall in Freiburg
- Monitoring results
 - Overall performance
 - BIPV performance
 - HVACs performance
- Lessons learned and outlook

Backgrounds and challenges

Target: climate-neutral building stock 2050

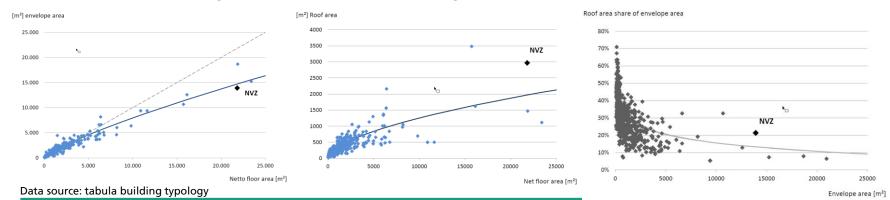


- Goal of the government: "Climate-neutral building stock" by 2050
- Interaction of demand reduction and increase in RE share
- 300.000 of the approx.
 1.7 million non-residential buildings in Germany are municipal property

Backgrounds and challenges

Plus energy balance is challenging for big buildings

- PE compensation over installed PV on the building limited by available envelope (facade + roof)
- **Low specific PV-gains** (kWh/m²_{ngf}.a) despite of solarization of facade and roof
- Need for a very efficient heat supply and demand reduction





Motivation

- The city of Freiburg is striving to reach climate neutrality by 2050
- Initial situation: distributed locations of 16 different offices
- Tender as competition in 2013 for a building with net-plus primary energy balance for the energy demand of technical systems (EnEV)
- 2014 start of construction of the first three construction phases and handover in Nov 2017





Pictures: Stadt Freiburg, A. Schmidt Model: ingenhoven architects.



Building physics and services



- Netto ground floor area: 22.650 m²
- U_{opaq}= 0,1 W/m²K; U_{transp}= 0,8 W/m²K, H_T'=0,45 W/m²K
- PV: **440 kWp** roof; **220 kWp** facade
- Heating and Cooling: heat pumps, PV-T, gas boiler for peak load, borehole heat exchanger for cooling, TACS + heating/cooling ceiling
- Primary energy demand (EnEV): 61.1 kWh/m²a

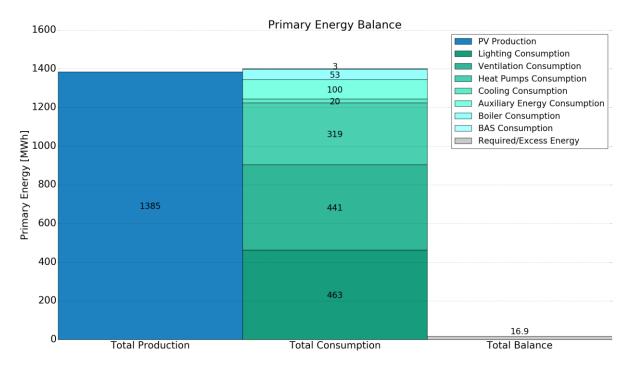
The building





©ingenhoven architects H.G. Esch

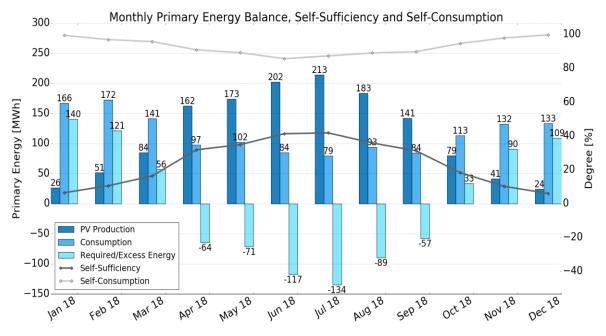
Primary energy balance 2018



Consumers:

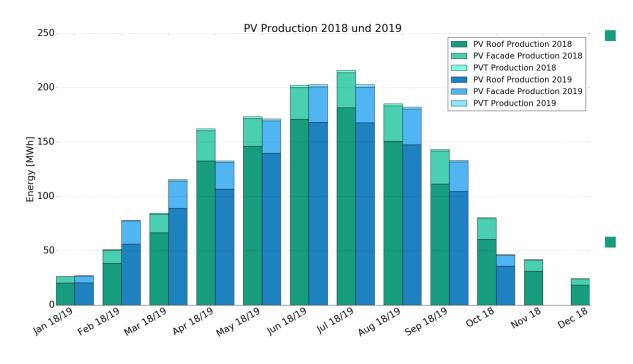
- Lighting 33% (constant value)
- AHUs: 32%
- Heating: 23%
- Cooling: 2%
- Slightly negative balance (+ 16.7 MWh)
- Concept robustness need being validated in the long term

Primary energy balance 2018 – monthly basis



- Surplus from Apr. to Sept.
- Deficit from Oct. to Mar.
- For the whole building:
 - Self-consumption: 92.2 %
 - Self-sufficiency: 23.7 %

Monitoring – photovoltaic plant

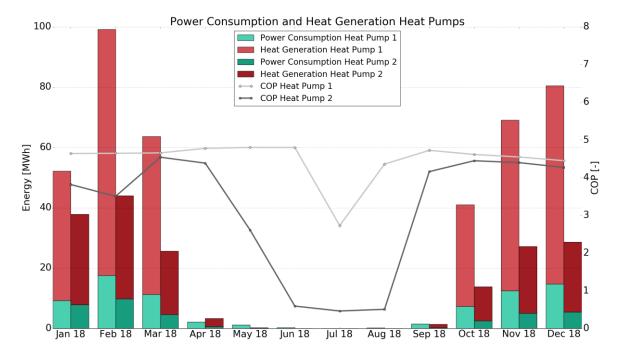


PV production 2018:

- 554.1 MWh (final energy)
- 25.4 kWh/m²_{NFAEnEV}
- Roof: 81 %, 982 kWh/kW_p
- Facade: 18%, 448 kWh/kW_p
- PV-T: 1%, 869 kWh/kW_p

Production loss of ~ 5..10 MWh due to inverter failure

Monitoring – HVACs



- Heat generation:
 - Heat pumps: 87%
 - Gas boiler: 13 %
- Heat pump performance (target SPF=4.8):
 - HP1: SPF = 4.6
 - HP2: SPF = 4.0
- Cold generation:
 - SEER = 45.0

Lessons learned and outlook

- First year of monitoring showed that:
 - The plus-energy target has almost been reached,
 - The cooling system with water brine is highly efficient,
 - Optimization potentials up to 15% in the operation of the heat pumps and air-handling units,
 - **BIPV** systems are **indispensable** for large plus-energy buildings,
- Design of the second building rely on the current monitoring results
- Ongoing monitoring is required to assess the robustness of the concept in the long term → See you at NZEB+ in 2021!



© Fraunhofer ISE

Thank you for your attention!

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Nicolas Réhault

www.ise.fraunhofer.de nicolas.rehault@ise.fraunhofer.de





© Nils Theurer / Badische Zeitung

