

# USE OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY FOR HEATING SYSTEMS



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# 1

# Introduction and objectives

## 1.1 Introduction

This project makes a study of heat extraction from the soil in order to provide heat to a building. This energy is renewable and clean. Low temperature geothermal energy has very low levels of use. In the last decades, the use of renewable energy is growing exponentially.

The biggest part of energy consumption goes to heating systems, that is why the use of geothermal energy can save lots of natural resources and can be economically profitable.

This project covers technically and economically the possibility of a geothermal heat pump installation for a detached house, located in Oldenburg (Germany).

## 1.2 Objectives

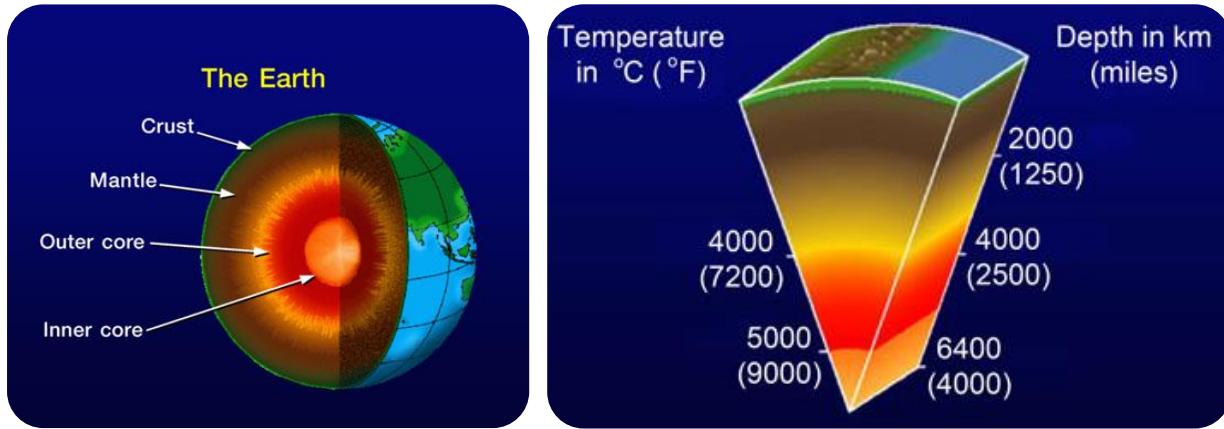
Nowadays, geothermal installation use to be very expensive compared to other sources of heating/cooling systems, in the other hand, geothermal systems offers really high performance that saves much energy. For this reason a good study of the house and its installation is needed.

In heat pump systems the highest performance is given where the difference of temperature between cold and hot spot is lower. The soil offers almost constant temperature along the year which is 12-15°C depending on the location. That helps to reduce temperature difference between cold and hot spot and makes the system more profitable.

First of all, this project makes a study of ambient temperatures in Oldenburg that would enclose the house. Then a theoretical house is built and its different parts of envelope are studied and compared (types of walls, roofs, concrete decks...). Then, once performance of the materials and price is compared, a geothermal installation is calculated. And finally these results are compared to other types of heating/cooling systems in order to know whether it is economically profitable or not.

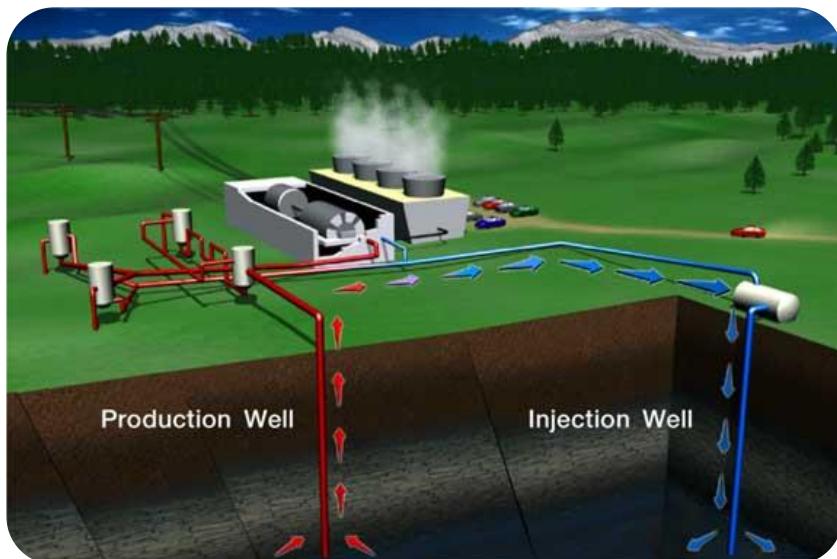
# 2 Geothermal energy

Geothermal energy is the energy stored in the form of heat under the earth's surface. It is classified by the temperature of the source in the following categories:

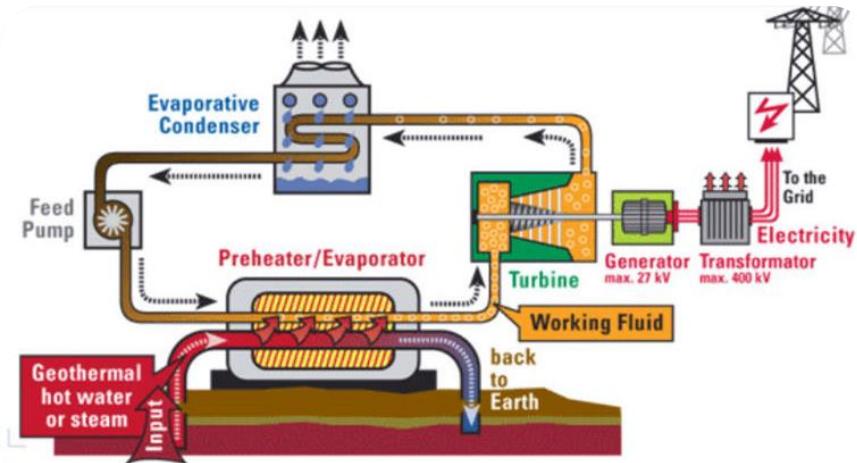


## 2.1 High temperature T>150°C

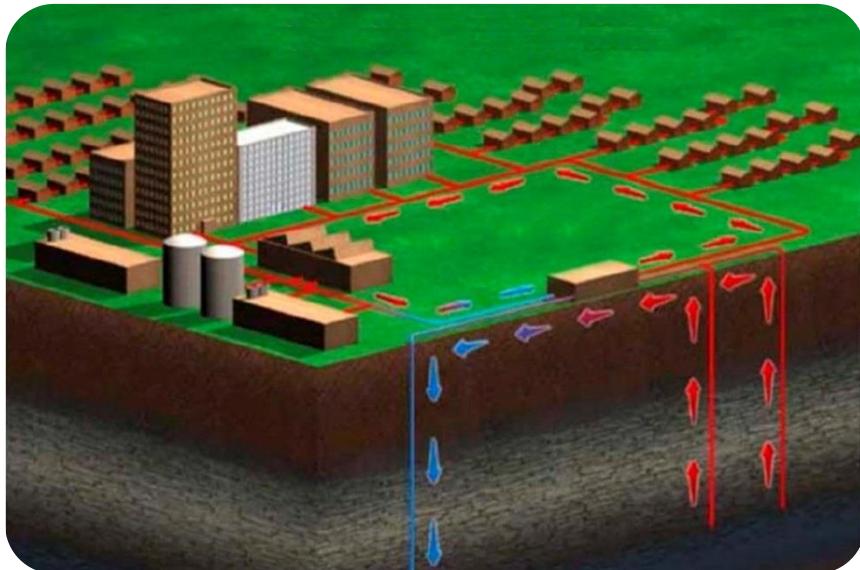
This source of heat can be used directly to generate electric energy by means of turbines. Water is being injected into the ground and hot steam with big pressure is obtained. This pressure makes the turbines move in order to generate electric energy.



## 2.2 Intermediate temperature $90^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$



This heat can be used for generating energy with binary cycles and direct use in industrial processes and heating systems. In binary cycles, there is not enough temperature to produce high pressure steam so other fluids with lower boiling point are used. It can also be used in direct heating system within industrial purposes.



## 2.3 Low temperature $30^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 90^{\circ}\text{C}$

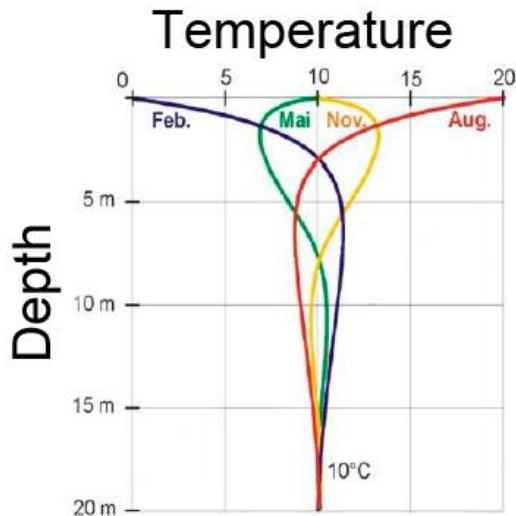
This temperature can be used directly with heating purposes in residential sector. It can also be a supporting thermal energy for industrial processes.



## 2.4 Very low temperatures $T < 30^\circ\text{C}$

It is used in heating system using **Geothermal Heat Pumps**. This type of heat generation will be described along this work. Heat pumps are usually used in heating systems but they can also be used for cooling.

The heat variation changes throughout the soil depth in the way we can see in the next picture:

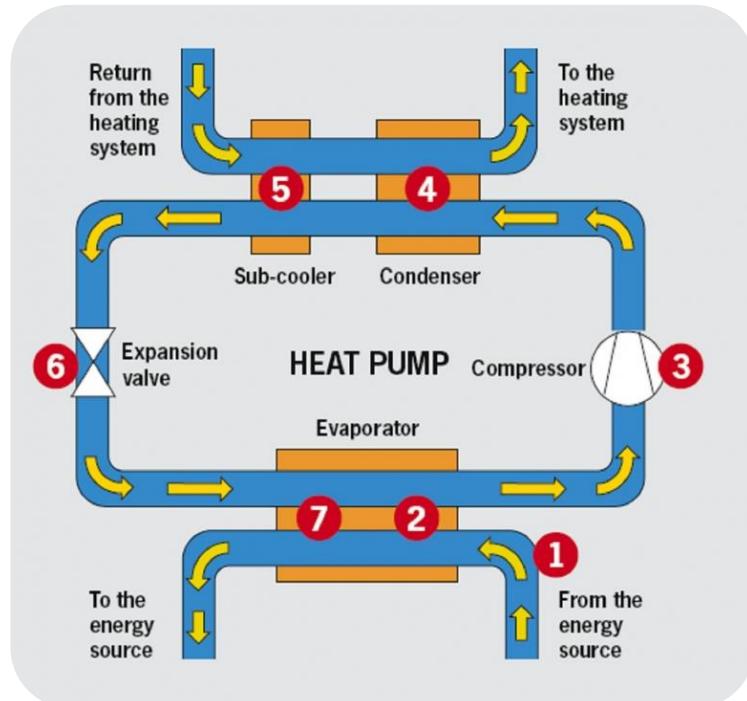


That means that after approximately 20m depth, temperature variation can be considered null, constant temperature along the year.

Geothermal heat pumps are based on extracting heat from the cold spot (source) to the hot spot (space we want to heat). The system used is the same that every heat pump uses, heat exchange of 3 different fluids:

- Fluid that extracts the energy from the cold spot
- Refrigerant gas of the GHP circuit
- Fluid that carries heat to the hot spot

Like in most of heat pump, heat and cooling are allowed just inverting the flow of the fluids.



## 2.5 Different types of catchment for extracting the heat:

- Horizontal closed loop



This type of installation is generally most cost-effective for residential installations, particularly for new construction where enough land is available. Pipes are buried 2-5m deep creating a circuit to exchange thermal energy. It becomes a problem when not enough surface is available.

- Vertical closed loop



Large commercial buildings and schools often use vertical systems because the land area required for horizontal loops would be prohibitive. With this system, holes (approx. 20cm diameter) are drilled about 10 m apart and 50-200m deep. Into these holes go two pipes that are connected at the bottom with a U-bend to form a loop. The vertical loops are connected with horizontal pipe placed in trenches, and connected to the heat pump in the building.

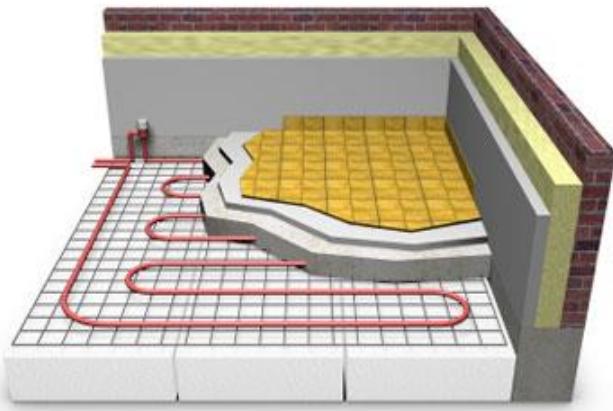
- Open loop



This type of system uses underground water as the heat exchange fluid that circulates directly through the GHP system. Once it has circulated through the system, the water returns to the ground through the well. This option is practical only where there is an adequate supply of relatively clean water, and all local codes and regulations allow this system.

## 2.6 Different heat-distributing systems:

- Radiant floor



Heat is transferred to inside through pipes inside the floor. This pipe circuit is located under the different layers of the floor and allows the consistent transfer of heat along the room. Hot water is flowing across the circuit helped by water pump.

The main advantage of this system is the operation temperature which is significantly lower than in other systems (35-40°C).

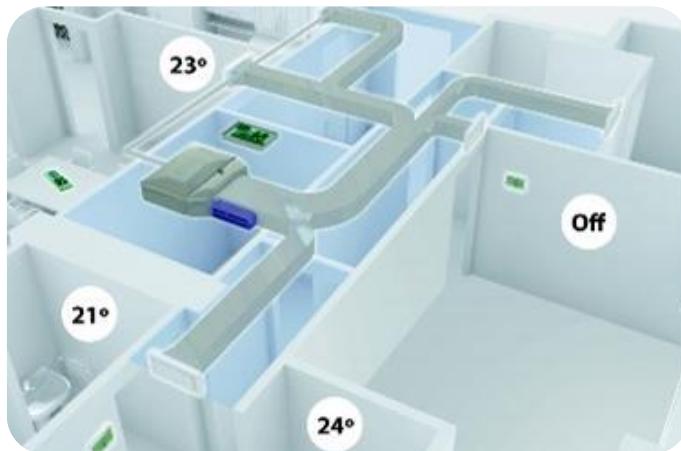
- Radiators

Another system is the use of radiators in order to reach comfort temperatures. With this system air is heated up to 60-75°C which creates unpleasant heat distribution and air flow and also reduces the efficiency of the whole system.



- **Air ducts**

This system is based on the installation of air ducts throughout the house which blows hot (or cold) air. This system also needs high temperatures to be effective (50-65°C)



# 3 Obtaining Oldenburg's temperature data

For a correct energy loses' study, ambient temperatures should be known. In this chapter temperature data is analyzed and results for further study obtained.

Source: **Carl Von Ossietzky University**, Oldenburg.

Website: <http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/wetter/>

| Name                | Format     |
|---------------------|------------|
| Datum               | xx:xx:xxxx |
| Uhrzeit             | xx:xx:xx   |
| Windgeschw.         | m/s        |
| Temperatur          | °C         |
| Gefühlte Temperatur | °C         |
| Lichtstärke         | Lx         |
| relative Feuchte    | %          |
| Windrichtung        | °          |
| Strahlung           | W/m²       |
| Niederschlag heute  | mm         |
| Luftdruck           | hPa        |

Illustration 1 Temperature data format

This website shows the temperature registers of the last 10 years taken every 30 minutes and classified by months, all of them in separate .txt files.

| Archivo | Edición | Formato | Ver | Ayuda | 01.12.2012 | 00:04:53 | 1,8 | 2,4 | 2,3 | 0     | 97,0 | 194 | 0   |
|---------|---------|---------|-----|-------|------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 00:34:53 | 1,9 | 2,5 | 2,4 | 0     | 97,0 | 178 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 01:04:53 | 2,1 | 2,6 | 1,8 | 0     | 97,0 | 211 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 01:34:53 | 1,9 | 2,8 | 2,6 | 0     | 95,9 | 220 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 02:04:53 | 1,8 | 2,9 | 2,9 | 0     | 97,0 | 203 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 02:34:53 | 1,8 | 3,0 | 3,0 | 0     | 96,0 | 178 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 03:04:53 | 1,7 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 0     | 97,0 | 189 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 03:34:53 | 1,8 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 0     | 97,0 | 224 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 04:04:53 | 1,9 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 0     | 95,0 | 191 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 04:34:53 | 1,8 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 0     | 95,0 | 228 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 05:04:53 | 1,8 | 3,4 | 3,3 | 0     | 96,0 | 212 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 05:34:53 | 1,9 | 3,4 | 3,4 | 0     | 95,0 | 231 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 06:04:53 | 1,7 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 0     | 95,0 | 194 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 06:34:53 | 1,8 | 3,4 | 3,3 | 0     | 95,0 | 257 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 07:04:53 | 1,9 | 3,4 | 3,3 | 0     | 94,0 | 158 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 07:34:53 | 1,8 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 0     | 94,0 | 168 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 08:04:53 | 1,9 | 3,1 | 3,8 | 0     | 95,0 | 172 | 0   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 08:34:53 | 1,9 | 2,9 | 3,7 | 1340  | 96,0 | 225 | 6   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 09:04:53 | 1,9 | 3,1 | 3,0 | 2290  | 96,0 | 90  | 15  |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 09:34:53 | 1,6 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 4810  | 95,0 | 294 | 36  |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 10:04:53 | 1,8 | 3,1 | 3,0 | 2340  | 97,0 | 189 | 27  |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 10:34:53 | 2,2 | 3,6 | 4,1 | 38570 | 90,0 | 209 | 126 |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 11:04:53 | 2,0 | 4,7 | 4,2 | 61570 | 79,0 | 193 | 320 |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 11:34:53 | 2,3 | 5,3 | 3,8 | 17770 | 78,0 | 183 | 157 |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 12:04:53 | 2,1 | 5,2 | 4,7 | 15110 | 83,0 | 183 | 125 |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 12:34:53 | 2,1 | 5,5 | 3,8 | 15190 | 80,0 | 205 | 67  |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 13:04:53 | 2,4 | 5,8 | 4,1 | 45340 | 79,0 | 217 | 236 |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 13:34:53 | 2,5 | 5,9 | 3,9 | 19170 | 76,0 | 203 | 197 |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 14:04:53 | 2,5 | 6,4 | 4,5 | 12570 | 76,0 | 221 | 74  |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 14:34:53 | 2,4 | 6,5 | 4,3 | 12950 | 77,0 | 191 | 80  |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 15:04:53 | 2,5 | 6,8 | 4,9 | 19370 | 80,0 | 200 | 25  |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 15:34:53 | 2,2 | 5,5 | 4,5 | 900   | 82,0 | 178 | 7   |
|         |         |         |     |       | 01.12.2012 | 16:04:53 | 2,2 | 5,4 | 4,3 | 120   | 82,0 | 186 | 1   |

Illustration 2 Data in a .txt file (example)

In order to study that data I needed to synthetize all this registers copying the content of each text file (one by one) und pasting it into Microsoft Excel, total: **92.362 rows**.

|       |            |          |     |      |      |       |      |     |     |   |      |
|-------|------------|----------|-----|------|------|-------|------|-----|-----|---|------|
| 92350 | 11/05/2013 | 3:30:00  | 1,8 | 11,1 | 11,1 | 0     | 74,7 | 140 | 0   | 0 | 1014 |
| 92351 | 11/05/2013 | 3:00:00  | 2   | 11,4 | 11,1 | 0     | 73,4 | 191 | 0   | 0 | 1014 |
| 92352 | 11/05/2013 | 9:00:00  | 0,8 | 11,4 | 11,4 | 1612  | 75,2 | 129 | 205 | 0 | 1009 |
| 92353 | 11/05/2013 | 2:30:00  | 1,7 | 11,6 | 11,6 | 0     | 74,4 | 203 | 0   | 0 | 1014 |
| 92354 | 11/05/2013 | 2:00:00  | 3,8 | 11,8 | 7,9  | 30818 | 76   | 158 | 0   | 0 | 1015 |
| 92355 | 11/05/2013 | 1:00:00  | 3,8 | 11,9 | 7,9  | 30818 | 77,1 | 158 | 0   | 0 | 1015 |
| 92356 | 11/05/2013 | 1:30:00  | 3,8 | 11,9 | 7,9  | 30818 | 76,3 | 158 | 0   | 0 | 1015 |
| 92357 | 11/05/2013 | 0:30:00  | 3,8 | 11,9 | 8    | 30818 | 79,6 | 158 | 0   | 0 | 1015 |
| 92358 | 11/05/2013 | 9:30:00  | 1,7 | 12   | 12   | 31160 | 66,1 | 154 | 273 | 0 | 1009 |
| 92359 | 11/05/2013 | 0:00:00  | 3,8 | 12,1 | 8,1  | 30818 | 80,1 | 158 | 0   | 0 | 1015 |
| 92360 | 11/05/2013 | 10:30:00 | 2   | 13   | 12,7 | 37656 | 62,7 | 167 | 372 | 0 | 1009 |
| 92361 | 11/05/2013 | 11:00:00 | 2,7 | 13,9 | 12,1 | 83956 | 62,4 | 192 | 550 | 0 | 1009 |
| 92362 | 11/05/2013 | 11:30:00 | 2,7 | 15   | 13,3 | 96825 | 62,4 | 209 | 864 | 0 | 1009 |
| 92363 | 11/05/2013 | 12:00:00 | 3,1 | 15,9 | 13,7 | 42882 | 62,4 | 186 | 469 | 0 | 1009 |
| 92364 |            |          |     |      |      |       |      |     |     |   |      |
| 92365 |            |          |     |      |      |       |      |     |     |   |      |
| 92366 |            |          |     |      |      |       |      |     |     |   |      |
| 92367 |            |          |     |      |      |       |      |     |     |   |      |
| 92368 |            |          |     |      |      |       |      |     |     |   |      |

Illustration 3 Microsoft Excel rows

With this document I could find maximum and minimum temperatures of the last 5 and half years, but I also needed statistical average temperatures classified by months in order to calculate average energy consumption during the year.



The only way to do that was through Database consults, so I had to transfer my data to a database server. I used MySQL databases and PHP website programming language to show the queries.



```

7 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
8 <title>Temperatures</title>
9 </head>
10
11 <body>
12
13 <table width="361" border="1">
14   <tr>
15     <td width="80">Month</td>
16     <td width="87">T min</td>
17     <td width="87">T max</td>
18     <td width="79">T avg</td>
19   </tr>
20   <?php
21
22           $consulta1=mysql_query("SELECT Dia, mes,
min(temperatura), max(temperatura), avg(temperatura) FROM tiempo GROUP BY year,mes
ORDER BY year");
23           while ($respuesta=mysql_fetch_array($consulta1)){
24
25               echo " <tr><td>".$respuesta['mes']."</td><td>".$respuesta[
26 'min(temperatura)']."'</td>";
27               echo "<td>".$respuesta['max(temperatura)']."'</td>";
28               echo "<td>".$respuesta['avg(temperatura)']."'</td>";
29           }
30
31   </table>;
32
33
34 </body>
35 </html>
36
37 </body>
38 Propiedades

```

Illustration 4 Example base data consult using Dreamweaver + PHP + MySQL

And as a result this table was obtained:

| Month       | T min  | T max | T avg     |
|-------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| <b>2008</b> |        |       |           |
| 1           | -2.00  | 11.00 | 4.774689  |
| 2           | -5.00  | 13.00 | 4.147164  |
| 3           | -4.00  | 16.00 | 4.654105  |
| 4           | -2.00  | 21.00 | 7.745833  |
| 5           | 3.00   | 27.00 | 14.189516 |
| 6           | 6.00   | 27.00 | 16.025000 |
| 7           | 15.00  | 29.00 | 21.402235 |
| 8           | 8.00   | 27.00 | 16.488575 |
| 9           | 3.00   | 23.00 | 12.784722 |
| 10          | 0.00   | 18.00 | 9.320755  |
| 11          | -2.00  | 14.00 | 5.656250  |
| 12          | -8.00  | 9.00  | 1.925403  |
| <b>2009</b> |        |       |           |
| 1           | -9.00  | 6.00  | 0.743280  |
| 2           | -3.00  | 10.00 | 2.276786  |
| 3           | 0.00   | 11.00 | 8.937500  |
| 4           | 2.00   | 23.00 | 12.086231 |
| 5           | 4.00   | 23.00 | 12.764113 |
| 6           | 5.00   | 24.00 | 13.922222 |
| 7           | 0.00   | 28.00 | 16.668011 |
| 8           | 8.00   | 32.00 | 17.746305 |
| 9           | -20.00 | 25.00 | 13.857639 |
| 10          | -1.00  | 17.00 | 8.401389  |
| 11          | 1.00   | 15.00 | 8.205092  |
| 12          | -10.00 | 10.00 | 1.439763  |
| <b>2010</b> |        |       |           |
| 1           | -12.00 | 3.00  | -1.961057 |
| 2           | -7.00  | 12.00 | 0.118304  |
| 3           | -9.00  | 20.00 | 5.005384  |
| 4           | -1.00  | 25.00 | 8.783878  |
| 5           | 0.00   | 22.00 | 9.627016  |
| 6           | 0.00   | 28.00 | 14.874172 |
| 7           | 8.00   | 32.00 | 19.242608 |
| 8           | 6.00   | 24.00 | 15.614865 |
| 9           | 3.00   | 21.00 | 12.277778 |
| 10          | 0.00   | 20.00 | 9.021477  |
| 11          | -5.00  | 13.00 | 4.618750  |
| <b>2011</b> |        |       |           |
| 12          | -11.00 | 7.00  | -2.397582 |
| 1           | -6.00  | 12.00 | 2.190860  |
| 2           | -7.00  | 11.00 | 2.520089  |
| 3           | -3.00  | 17.00 | 4.701884  |
| 4           | 1.00   | 25.00 | 11.776389 |

|             |        |       |           |
|-------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 5           | 0.00   | 27.00 | 13.261425 |
| 6           | 4.00   | 29.00 | 15.290278 |
| 7           | 10.00  | 23.00 | 15.088710 |
| 8           | 9.00   | 27.00 | 15.987231 |
| 9           | 6.00   | 25.00 | 14.376217 |
| 10          | 1.00   | 25.00 | 9.825503  |
| 11          | -1.00  | 18.00 | 5.563107  |
| 12          | 0.00   | 11.00 | 4.344638  |
| <b>2012</b> |        |       |           |
| 1           | -7.00  | 11.00 | 3.208193  |
| 2           | -14.00 | 11.00 | 0.703890  |
| 3           | 0.00   | 17.00 | 7.191117  |
| 4           | -2.00  | 21.00 | 7.855556  |
| 5           | 2.00   | 28.00 | 13.779570 |
| 6           | 5.00   | 24.00 | 14.097917 |
| 7           | 8.00   | 30.00 | 16.353495 |
| 8           | 10.00  | 34.00 | 17.558468 |
| 9           | 4.00   | 26.00 | 13.086987 |
| 10          | -2.00  | 21.00 | 9.294829  |
| 11          | 0.00   | 12.00 | 5.959028  |
| 12          | -7.00  | 11.00 | 3.136425  |
| <b>2013</b> |        |       |           |
| 1           | -7.00  | 11.00 | 1.583726  |
| 2           | -3.00  | 8.00  | 0.788255  |
| 3           | -7.00  | 15.00 | 0.792708  |
| 4           | -4.00  | 22.00 | 7.485176  |
| 5           | 0.00   | 23.00 | 13.106509 |

Table 1 MySQL consult results

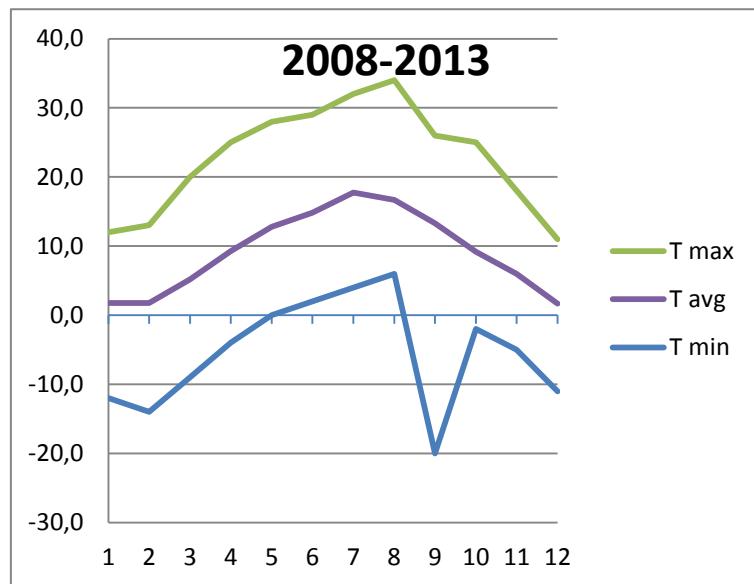
This table shows the minimum, maximum and average temperature of each month in the last 5 and a half years, enough data to start calculation of energy consumption.

The last step was paste this data back to Microsoft Excel and create graphical information.

The information needed for this project is the average temperature of each month during the year from the last five and a half years:

| 5 years and 5 months average Temperature |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Month                                    | T min | T max | T avg |
| 1  | -12,0 | 12,0  | 1,8   |
| 2  | -14,0 | 13,0  | 1,8   |
| 3  | -9,0  | 20,0  | 5,2   |
| 4  | -4,0  | 25,0  | 9,3   |
| 5  | 0,0   | 28,0  | 12,8  |
| 6  | 2,0   | 29,0  | 14,8  |
| 7  | 4,0   | 32,0  | 17,8  |
| 8  | 6,0   | 34,0  | 16,7  |
| 9  | -20,0 | 26,0  | 13,3  |
| 10                                       | -2,0  | 25,0  | 9,2   |
| 11                                       | -5,0  | 18,0  | 6,0   |
| 12                                       | -11,0 | 11,0  | 1,7   |

Table 2 Minimum, maximum and average temperatures



Graph 1 Minimum, maximum and average temperatures

The temperatures obtained of each month of the last five and a half years can be seen in Annex A0.

# 4 Built example

## 4.1 Construction and properties of the building

In order to proceed with this study we need to know how different components of a building can influence on its energy consumption. For this reason a virtual creation of an example building is needed. The example building is a detached house with middle-big size situated in Oldenburg (Germany), altitude = 20m, latitude = 53.1° and longitude = 8.2°.

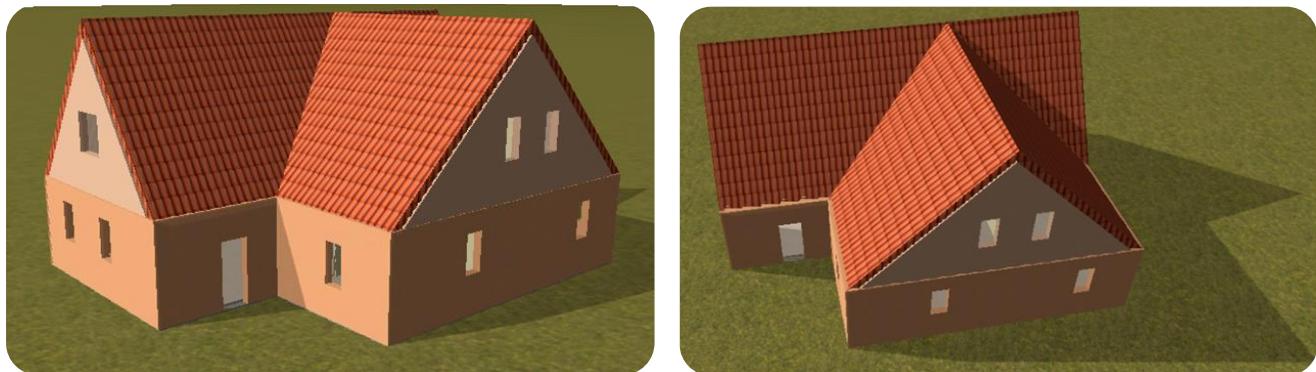
The house was built in Oldenburg's style, 2 floors, sharp tile roof, small windows...) It is composed of main bedroom and four more secondary bedrooms, two complete bathrooms, kitchen, living room and two corridors. The construction area of the whole house is 297.68 m<sup>2</sup> and useful floor area is 288.10 m<sup>2</sup>. Below are enclosed the surfaces of each room and house plans.





| Surfaces (m <sup>2</sup> ) |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| <b>Bedroom 1</b>           | 26 |
| <b>Hall 0</b>              | 11 |
| <b>Kitchen</b>             | 24 |
| <b>Bathroom 1</b>          | 20 |
| <b>Living room</b>         | 46 |
| <b>Bathroom 2</b>          | 10 |
| <b>Bedroom 3</b>           | 23 |
| <b>Bedroom 4</b>           | 20 |
| <b>Main bedroom</b>        | 28 |
| <b>Hall 1</b>              | 9  |

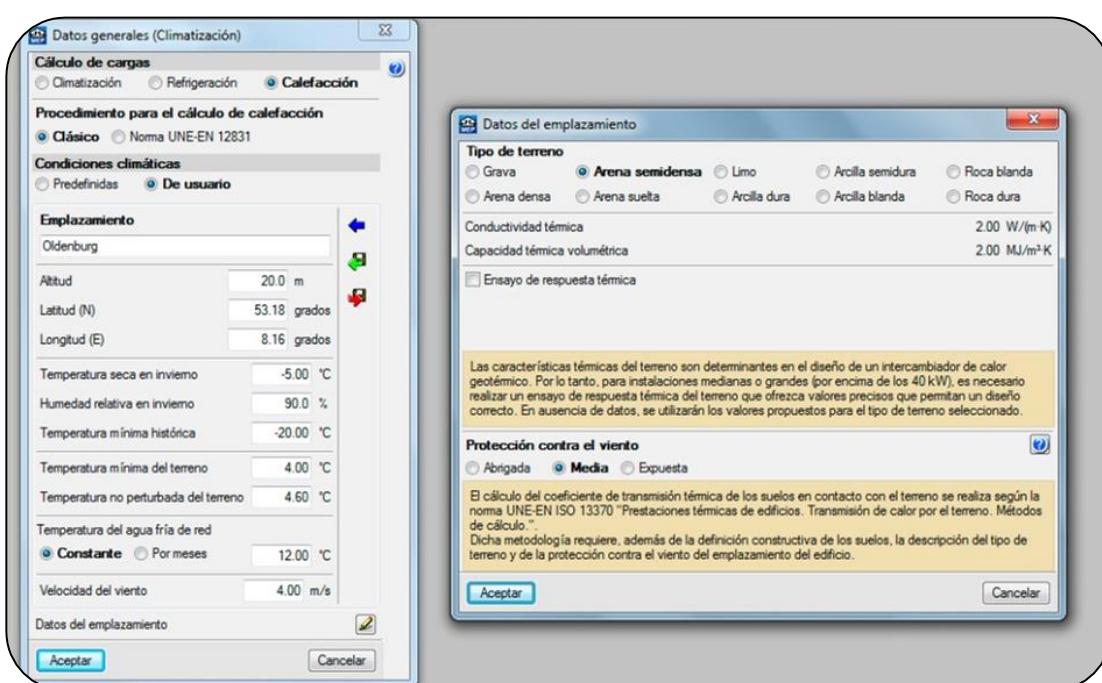
Once the house is designed it is time to construct it in specific software which will help to study the influence of the building envelope. The program used is CYPE MEP 2013 (See Annex A2 for a more complete description). This program allows a complete energetic study of the building. Below is the built house.



During the construction the definition of each construction element is required (composition of walls, roofs, floors, windows and doors...) which will be described later.



Once the construction is completed all the envelope data should be introduced, such as outside temperature, humidity, wind, orientation of the building, adjacent constructions...



# 5 Study of the building envelope and its degree of influence



The building envelope plays a very important role in thermal conditioning of a house and it is the most important factor when a thermal installation is calculated.

## 5.1 Calculation method

The method to calculate the transmittance of an element is based on **DIN EN ISO 6946** norm:

$$U = \frac{1}{R_T}$$

where

- U: Thermal transmittance ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2\text{K}$ )
- $R_T$ : Total thermal resistance, which is calculated with:

$$R_T = R_{si} + R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n + R_{se}$$

where

- $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots, R_n$ : Thermal resistance of each layer which compose the enclosure (walls or floors) which can be obtained using the following equation:

$$R_i = \frac{e_i}{\lambda_i}$$

where

- $e_i$ : layer's thickness
- $\lambda_i$ : thermal conductivity of the material that forms that layer
- $R_{si}$  and  $R_{se}$ : superficial resistance which correspond to the air inside and outside. They are obtained from the following table:

| Posición del cerramiento y sentido del flujo de calor                                 | Rse  | Rsi  |
|---|------|------|
| Cerramientos verticales o con pendiente sobre la horizontal >60° y flujo horizontal   | 0,04 | 0,13 |
| Cerramientos horizontales o con pendiente sobre la horizontal ≤60° y flujo ascendente | 0,04 | 0,10 |
| Cerramientos horizontales y flujo descendente   | 0,04 | 0,17 |

Table 1: Superficial resistance of enclosures in contact with outside air.

In the following pages different elements of the building are studied and compared. The most important factors to consider are the thermal transmittance and the price. Some variables remain unchanged (windows and doors) which are described below.

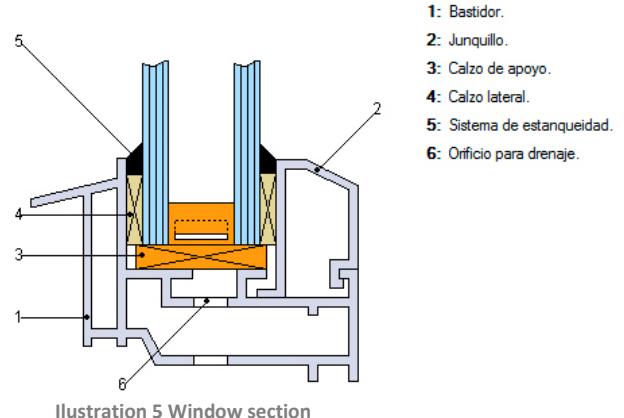
#### Windows' properties:

Thermic transmittance U of the glass: 2.5W/m<sup>2</sup>K

Thermic transmittance U of the frame:

5.69W/m<sup>2</sup>K

Window thermal transmittance U = 3.89W/m<sup>2</sup>K



#### Entrance door properties:

Thermic transmittance U = 3.0W/m<sup>2</sup>K

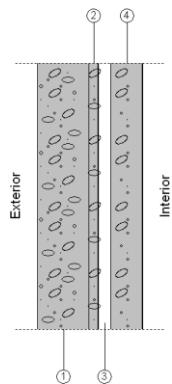
The composition of internal doors does not influence in energy calculations.

## 5.2 Analysis of wall types



Six different types of wall are compared below. There are changes in their thermal insulation and their typology as well. The properties of each material can be seen in **Annex A4**.

### Type 1: Two brick layers + air chamber (without thermal insulation)

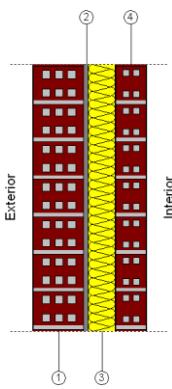


#### Layers:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 - <b>Brick</b> (1/2 pie LM métrico o catalán 40 mm < G < 50 mm)   | 11.5 cm |
| 2 - <b>Cement mortar</b> (Mortero de cemento o cal para albañilería y para revoco/enlucido 1000 < d < 1250) | 2 cm    |
| 3 - <b>Not ventilated air chamber</b>   | 3 cm    |
| 4 - <b>Brick</b> (Tabicón de LH doble [60 mm < E < 90 mm])  | 7 cm    |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | 23.5 cm |

**Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ :** 1.52 W/m2K

### Type 2: Two brick layers + 6cm rockwool insulation

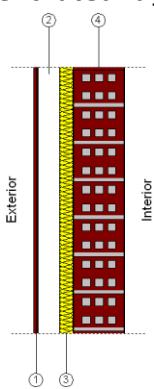


#### Layers:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 - <b>Perforated brick</b> (Fábrica de ladrillo cerámico perforado cara vista) | 11.5 cm |
| 2 - <b>Cement mortar</b> (Enfoscado de cemento a buena vista)                   | 1 cm    |
| 3 - <b>Rockwool</b> (Lana mineral)  | 6 cm    |
| 4 - <b>Air brick</b> (Fábrica de ladrillo cerámico hueco)                       | 7 cm    |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | 25.5 cm |

**Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ :** 0.45 W/m2K

### Type 3: Ventilated façade (thermal insulation 3 cm)

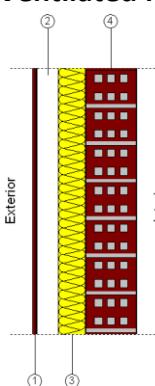


#### Layers:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1 - <b>Porcelain stoneware</b> (Revestimiento de placa de gres porcelánico con grapa vista "TAU CERÁMICA") | 0.82 cm  |
| 2 - <b>Very ventilated air chamber</b>   | 5 cm     |
| 3 - <b>Rockwool</b>  | 3 cm     |
| 4 - <b>Perforated brick</b>  | 11.5 cm  |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>  | 20.32 cm |

**Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ :** 0.74 W/m2K

### Type 4: Ventilated façade (thermal insulation 6 cm)

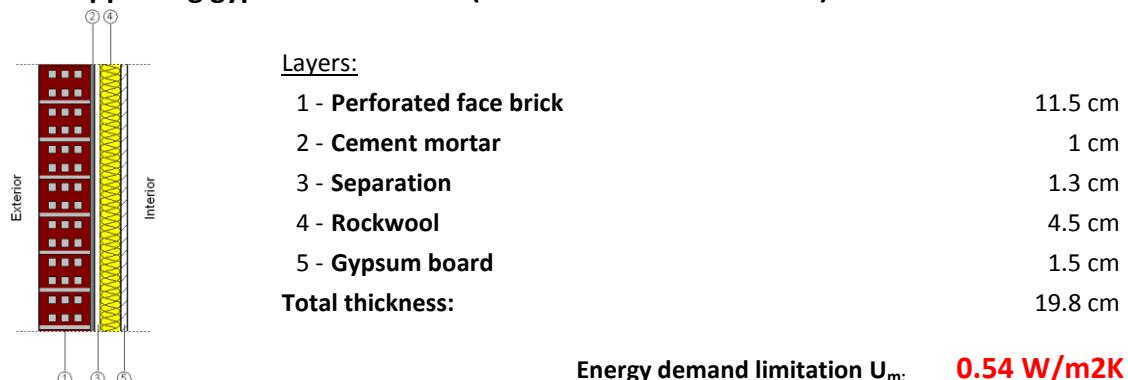


#### Layers:

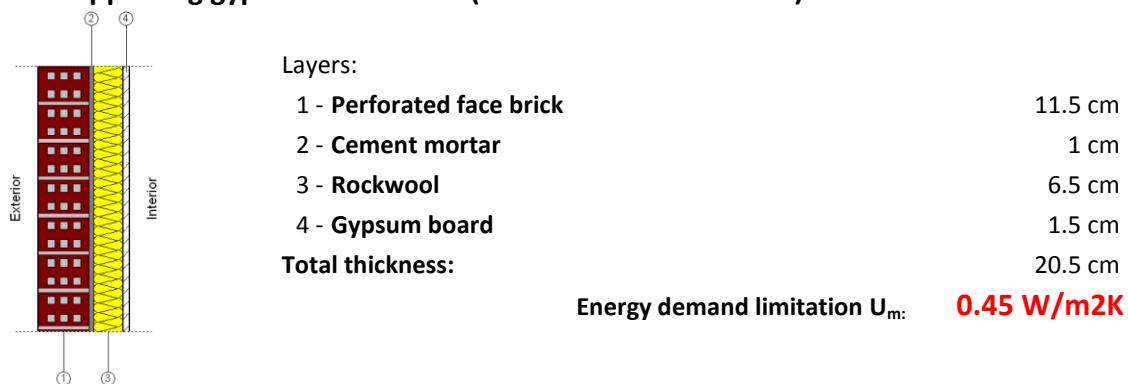
|  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1 - <b>Porcelain stoneware</b> (Revestimiento de placa de gres porcelánico con grapa vista "TAU CERÁMICA") | 0.82 cm  |
| 2 - <b>Very ventilated air chamber</b>   | 5 cm     |
| 3 - <b>Rockwool</b>  | 6 cm     |
| 4 - <b>Perforated brick</b>  | 11.5 cm  |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>  | 23.32 cm |

**Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ :** 0.44 W/m2K

### Type 5: Self-supporting gypsum board wall (thermal insulation 3.5 cm)



### Type 6: Self-supporting gypsum board wall (thermal insulation 6 cm)



## 5.3 Comparison of the thermal performance of the walls

Each wall type was calculated with outside temperature -5°C and temperature +2°C.

As **Annex A1** probes, energy demand varies almost linearly, that means that two different values are enough in order to calculate energy demand with our temperature range.

See **Annex A5** in order to know the origin of the prices\*.

Obtained results:

| Type of wall | U<br>(kcal/(h·m <sup>2</sup> °C)) | T outside -5°C (kcal/h) | T outside +2°C (kcal/h) | Price Wall (€)* |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1            | 1,31                              | 28057,8                 | 20662,1                 | 14423,93        |
| 2            | 0,39                              | 23232,5                 | 17135,4                 | 16401,11        |
| 3            | 0,64                              | 24724,9                 | 18227,5                 | 31008,3         |
| 4            | 0,38                              | 23314,0                 | 17195,6                 | 31917,33        |
| 5            | 0,47                              | 23986,1                 | 17662,0                 | 14196,81        |
| 6            | 0,39                              | 23431,7                 | 17282,4                 | 14370,43        |

Table 3 Obtained results with outside temperature -5°C and +2°C

\*The cost of the whole wall is considered

Interpolation and conversion of the results into (W), energy demand depending on the outside temperature:

| Month      | Jan.  | Febr. | Mar.  | Apil  | May   | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct.  | Nov.  | Dec.  |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Avg T (°C) | 1,8   | 1,8   | 5,2   | 9,3   | 12,8  | 14,8 | 17,8 | 16,7 | 13,3  | 9,2   | 6,0   | 1,7   |
| Type 1 (W) | 24324 | 24321 | 20077 | 15071 | 10772 | 8249 | 4675 | 5992 | 10172 | 15213 | 19111 | 24406 |
| Type 2 (W) | 20171 | 20168 | 16669 | 12542 | 8998  | 6918 | 3972 | 5057 | 8503  | 12660 | 15873 | 20239 |
| Type 3 (W) | 21457 | 21454 | 17726 | 13327 | 9551  | 7334 | 4194 | 5351 | 9023  | 13453 | 16877 | 21529 |
| Type 4 (W) | 20242 | 20239 | 16728 | 12586 | 9030  | 6943 | 3986 | 5075 | 8533  | 12704 | 15929 | 20310 |
| Type 5 (W) | 20792 | 20790 | 17161 | 12880 | 9204  | 7046 | 3990 | 5116 | 8690  | 13002 | 16334 | 20863 |
| Type 6 (W) | 20344 | 20341 | 16813 | 12650 | 9076  | 6978 | 4006 | 5101 | 8576  | 12769 | 16009 | 20412 |

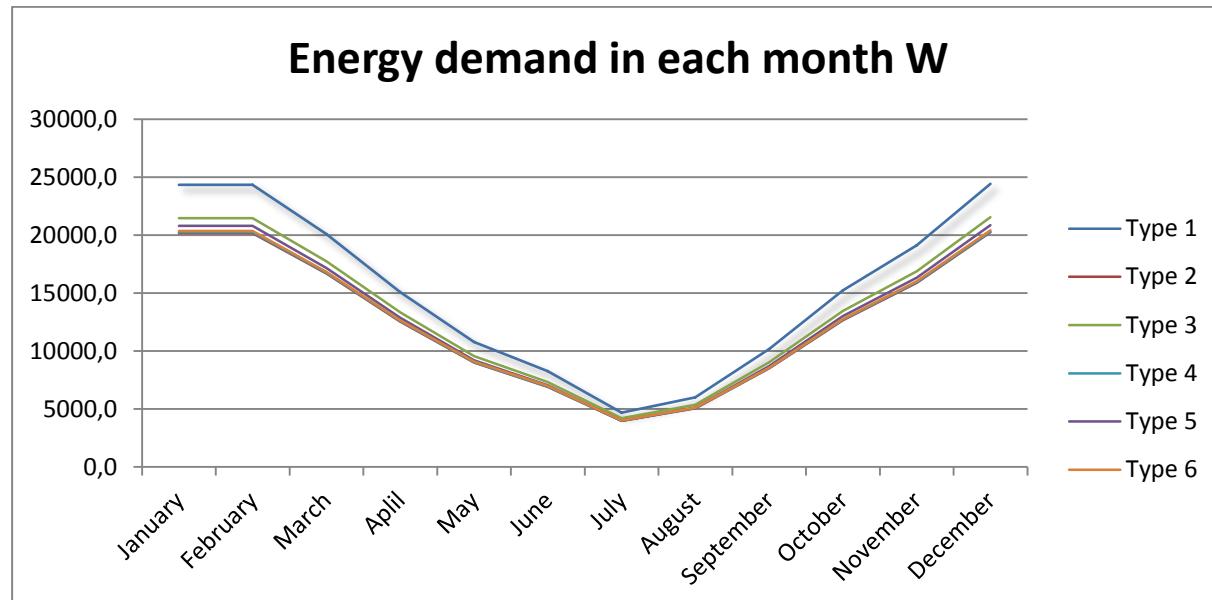
Table 4 Interpolation of the results in order to obtain energy demand of each month

Yearly energy consumption (kWh)\*:

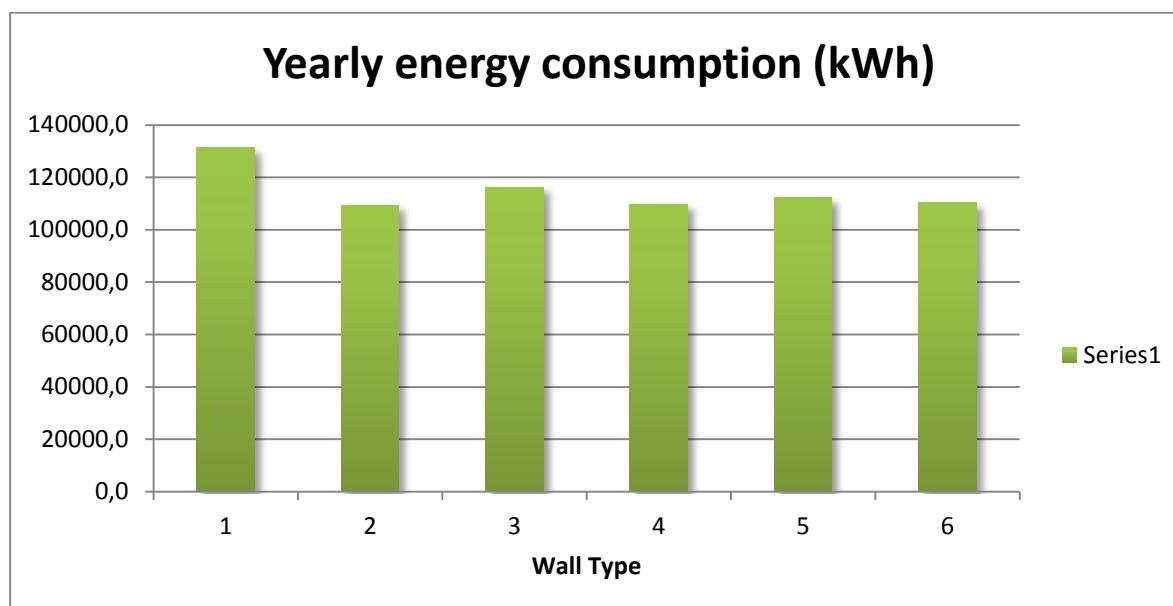
|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| Type 1 | 131319,1 |
| Type 2 | 109279,0 |
| Type 3 | 116123,0 |
| Type 4 | 109664,2 |
| Type 5 | 112228,7 |
| Type 6 | 110217,6 |

Table 5 Yearly energy consumption

\*Calculated considering energy consumption 24 a day, 30 days a month. The sum of all the months.



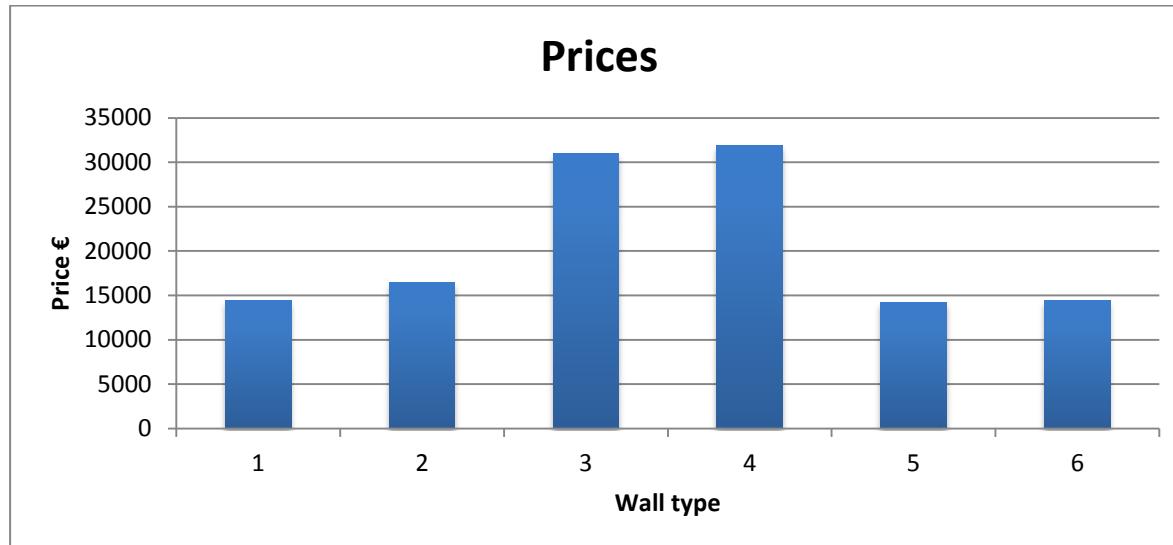
Graph 2 Energy demand in each month depending on the wall type



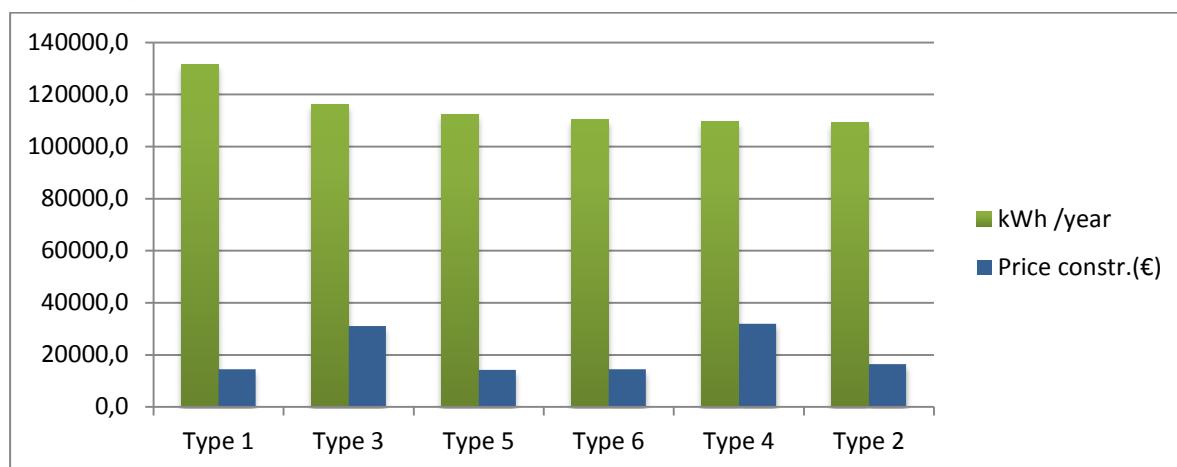
Graph 3 Yearly energy consumption depending on the wall type

## 5.4 Comparison of the wall costs

The walls have different typology, so the variation of the prices is not only due to thermal insulation properties but also the final appearance and architectural design. The choice of the wall type will be based on its performance (thermal conductivity).



Graph 4 wall prices



Graph 5 Wall prices and yearly consumption

In the following table construction prices and energy saving are compared

| Types  | Yearly energy demand kWh / year | Prices constructio n (€) | % kWh/year savings (with regard to Type1) | kWh yearly savings (with regard to Type1) | % price increase (with regard to type 1) | Price increase (€) (with regard to Type 1) |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Type 1 | 131319,1                        | 14423,93                 | 0,0%                                      | 0,0                                       | 0,00%                                    | 0  |
| Type 2 | 109279,0                        | 16401,11                 | 16,8%                                     | 22040,1                                   | 13,71%                                   | 1977,18                                    |
| Type 3 | 116123,0                        | 31008,3                  | 11,6%                                     | 15196,2                                   | 114,98%                                  | 16584,37                                   |
| Type 4 | 109664,2                        | 31917,33                 | 16,5%                                     | 21655,0                                   | 121,28%                                  | 17493,4                                    |
| Type 5 | 112228,7                        | 14196,81                 | 14,5%                                     | 19090,4                                   | -1,57%                                   | -227,12                                    |
| Type 6 | 110217,6                        | 14370,43                 | 16,1%                                     | 21101,6                                   | -0,37%                                   | -53,5                                      |

Table 6 Energy savings (Walls)

In the following table an estimative consideration is made. Costs of construction and energy consumption are calculated, assuming that electricity price per kWh is 0.25€ and the house has a heat pump system installed with a COP (Coefficient Of Performance) 1 and 3:

With **COP = 1**

| Type   | Price construction (€) | Yearly energy consumption kWh / COP | Total 1 year (€) | Total 10 years (€) | Total 20 years (€) | Total 30 years (€) |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Type 1   | 14423,93               | 131319,14                           | 47253,72         | 342721,78          | 671019,64          | 999317,49          |
| Type 2   | 16401,11               | 109279,00                           | 43720,86         | 289598,60          | 562796,09          | 835993,58          |
| Type 3   | 31008,3                | 116122,98                           | 60039,05         | 321315,76          | 611623,21          | 901930,67          |
| Type 4   | 31917,33               | 109664,16                           | 59333,37         | 306077,72          | 580238,11          | 854398,49          |
| Type 5   | 14196,81               | 112228,71                           | 42253,99         | 294768,59          | 575340,38          | 855912,16          |
| Type 6   | 14370,43               | 110217,56                           | 41924,82         | 289914,33          | 565458,22          | 841002,12          |
| <b>COP = 1                    kWh Price = 0,25</b> |                        |                                     |                  |                    |                    |                    |

Table 7 Estimative yearly energy consumption COP=1

With COP = 3

|         | Price construction (€) | Yearly energy consumption kWh / COP | Total 1 year (€) | Total 10 years (€) | Total 20 years (€) | Total 30 years (€) |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Type 1  | 14423,93               | 43773,05                            | 25367,19         | 123856,55          | 233289,17          | 342721,78          |
| Type 2  | 16401,11               | 36426,33                            | 25507,69         | 107466,94          | 198532,77          | 289598,60          |
| Type 3  | 31008,3                | 38707,66                            | 40685,22         | 127777,45          | 224546,60          | 321315,76          |
| Type 4  | 31917,33               | 36554,72                            | 41056,01         | 123304,13          | 214690,92          | 306077,72          |
| Type 5  | 14196,81               | 37409,57                            | 23549,20         | 107720,74          | 201244,67          | 294768,59          |
| Type 6  | 14370,43               | 36739,19                            | 23555,23         | 106218,40          | 198066,36          | 289914,33          |
| COP = 3 |                        | kWh Price = 0,25                    |                  |                    |                    |                    |

Table 8 Estimative yearly energy consumption COP=3

As we can see, the greater is the electricity consumption the smaller is the construction price influence. The walls with better thermal performance and best price ranges are **Type 2** and **Type 6**.

The final choice is to use wall **Type 2** for this example house because its construction is more reliable because is formed by 2 brick layers which increase its resistance and improves how the wall behaves in terms of noise and humidity.

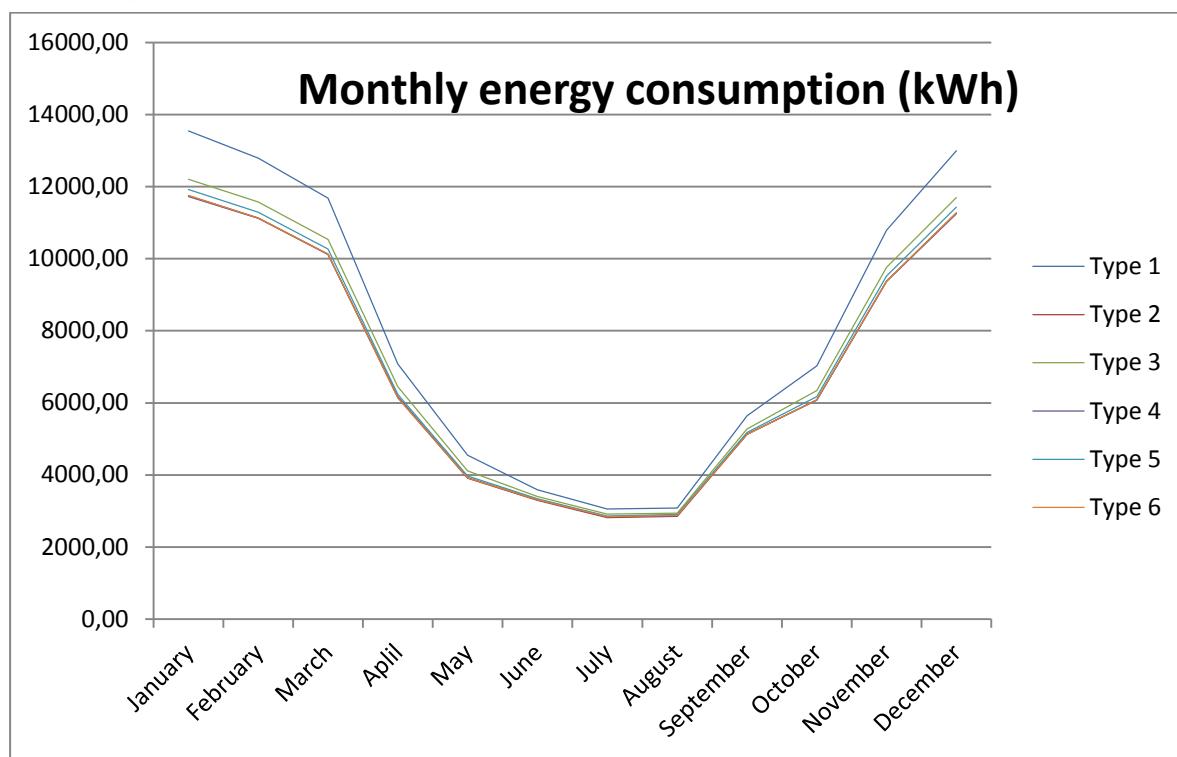
## 5.5 Energy demand according to EnergyPlus

In this section energy demands are calculated again but using EnergyPlus system. This system is developed by U.S Department of Energy in order to calculate in depth the energy demands of a building considering its occupation, ventilation, illumination... See **Annex A3** for a more detailed description. See **Annex B2** for complete informs of each wall obtained with EnergyPlus.

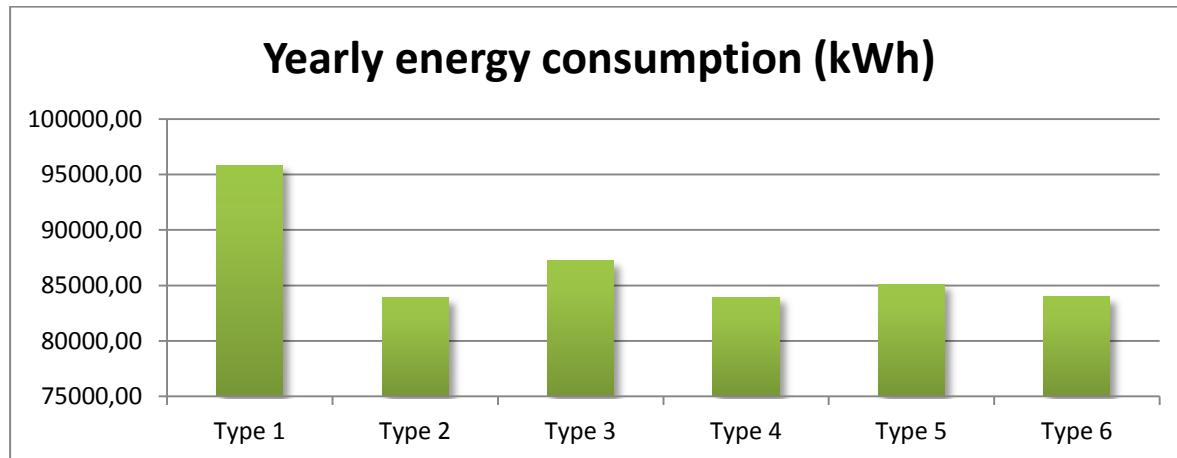
The obtained results are:

|                                   | Type 1    | Type 2    | Type 3    | Type 4    | Type 5    | Type 6    |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>U</b>                          | 1,31      | 0,39      | 0,64      | 0,38      | 0,47      | 0,39      |
| <b>January</b>                    | 13543,581 | 11751,599 | 12206,797 | 11728,551 | 11921,578 | 11751,599 |
| <b>February</b>                   | 12791,64  | 11129,303 | 11575,858 | 11120,66  | 11287,758 | 11126,422 |
| <b>March</b>                      | 11682,455 | 10123,834 | 10535,817 | 10118,072 | 10270,765 | 10123,834 |
| <b>Apil</b>                       | 7078,617  | 6145,173  | 6444,797  | 6171,102  | 6234,484  | 6142,292  |
| <b>May</b>                        | 4546,218  | 3909,517  | 4111,187  | 3929,684  | 3975,78   | 3915,279  |
| <b>June</b>                       | 3592,607  | 3292,983  | 3405,342  | 3310,269  | 3339,079  | 3310,269  |
| <b>July</b>                       | 3056,741  | 2820,499  | 2912,691  | 2837,785  | 2863,714  | 2840,666  |
| <b>August</b>                     | 3082,67   | 2852,19   | 2944,382  | 2866,595  | 2904,048  | 2881      |
| <b>September</b>                  | 5643,879  | 5122,418  | 5275,111  | 5131,061  | 5177,157  | 5128,18   |
| <b>October</b>                    | 7023,878  | 6084,672  | 6338,2    | 6078,91   | 6176,864  | 6084,672  |
| <b>November</b>                   | 10795,107 | 9383,417  | 9757,947  | 9371,893  | 9521,705  | 9383,417  |
| <b>December</b>                   | 12996,191 | 11267,591 | 11699,741 | 11244,543 | 11431,808 | 11267,591 |
| <b>Yearly energy demand (kWh)</b> | 95833,584 | 83883,196 | 87207,87  | 83909,125 | 85104,74  | 83955,221 |

Table 9 Energyplus results (Walls)

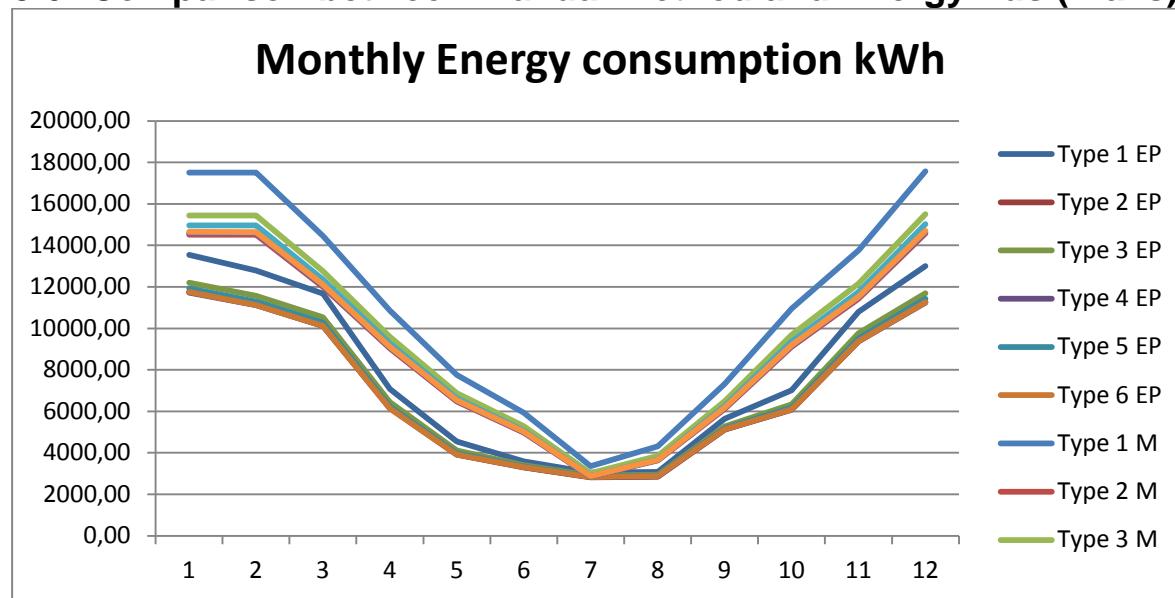


Graph 6 EnergyPlus Monthly energy consumption

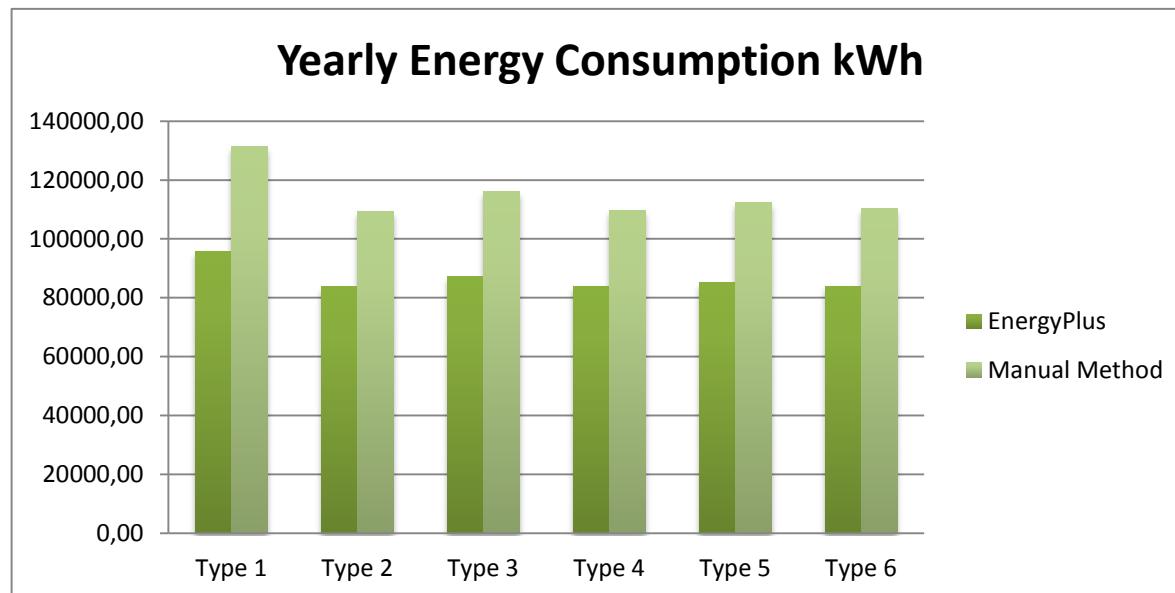


Graph 7 Yearly energy consumption with EnergyPlus

## 5.6 Comparison between manual method and EnergyPlus (Walls)



Graph 8 Comparison: Monthly energy consumption



Graph 9 Comparison: Yearly energy consumption

As we can see, EnergyPlus' results are slightly lower due to the fact that it considers more factors for its calculations. In the following table both methods are compared numerically:

|        | EnergyPlus<br>yearly kWh | Manual method<br>yearly kWh | kWh increase | % increase |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Type 1 | 95833,58                 | 131319,14                   | 35485,56     | 37%        |
| Type 2 | 83883,20                 | 109279,00                   | 25395,80     | 30%        |
| Type 3 | 87207,87                 | 116122,98                   | 28915,11     | 33%        |
| Type 4 | 83909,13                 | 109664,16                   | 25755,03     | 31%        |
| Type 5 | 85104,74                 | 112228,71                   | 27123,97     | 32%        |
| Type 6 | 83955,22                 | 110217,56                   | 26262,34     | 31%        |

Table 10 Numerical comparison

As an average there is a **32%** increase in energy consumption with the manual method.

## 5.7 Analysis of roof types



Five different types of roof are compared down below. Unlike the comparison of the walls, the roof comparison is made on the same typology changing the thickness of the insulation material. In **Annex A4** the properties of the different materials are described.

### Type 1: One-way spanning slab (without any insulation)

| <u>Layers:</u>                  |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ①                               | 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) |
|                                 | 30 cm   |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>         |   |
|                                 | 30 cm   |
| <b>Energy demand limitation</b> |   |
|                                 | U <sub>c</sub> Cooling: 2.05 kcal/(h·m <sup>2</sup> °C)                               |
|                                 | U <sub>c</sub> Heating: <b>2.86 W/m<sup>2</sup>K</b>                                  |

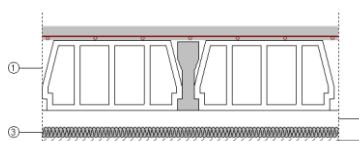
### Type 2: One-way spanning slab + insulation (3 cm Rockwool)

| <u>Layers:</u>          |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| ①                       | 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) |
| ②                       | 2 - Not ventilated air chamber  |
| ③                       | 3 - Rockwool  |
| ④                       | 4 - Gypsum board  |
|                         | 5 - Paint   |
| <b>Total thickness:</b> |   |
|                         | 41.6 cm   |

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Energy demand limitation U</b> | U <sub>c</sub> Cooling: 0.57 kcal/(h·m <sup>2</sup> °C) |
|                                   | U <sub>c</sub> Heating: <b>0.69 W/m<sup>2</sup>K</b>    |

### Type 3: One-way spanning slab + insulation (4 cm Rockwool)

#### Layers:



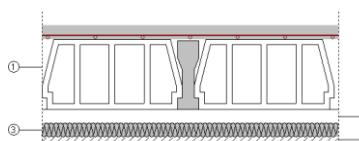
|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) | 30 cm          |
| 2 - Not ventilated air chamber  | 6 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool  | 4 cm           |
| 4 - Gypsum board  | 1.6 cm         |
| 5 - Paint   | ---            |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>41.6 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U**       $U_c$  Cooling: 0.48 kcal/(h·m<sup>2</sup>°C)

$U_c$  Heating: **0.58 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

### Type 4: One-way spanning slab + insulation (5 cm Rockwool)

#### Layers:



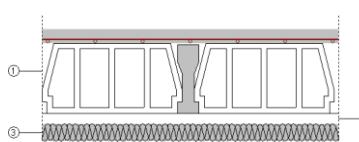
|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) | 30 cm          |
| 2 - Not ventilated air chamber  | 5 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool  | 5 cm           |
| 4 - Gypsum board  | 1.6 cm         |
| 5 - Paint   | ---            |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>41.6 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U**       $U_c$  Cooling: 0.41 kcal/(h·m<sup>2</sup>°C)

$U_c$  Heating: **0.5 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

### Type 5: One-way spanning slab + insulation (6 cm Rockwool)

#### Layers:



|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) | 30 cm          |
| 2 - Not ventilated air chamber  | 4 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool  | 6 cm           |
| 4 - Gypsum board  | 1.6 cm         |
| 5 - Paint   | ---            |
| <b>Total thickness</b>  | <b>41.6 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U**       $U_c$  Cooling: 0.36 kcal/(h·m<sup>2</sup>°C)

$U_c$  Heating: **0.44 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

## 5.8 Comparison of the thermal performance or the roofs

Having decided the type of wall (Type2), type of roof should be chosen. The following results were obtained using CYPECAD MEP (see **Annex A2**) with outside temperatures -5°C and +2°C and with walls composed according to Wall Type 2. After that an interpolation for Oldenburg's monthly temperatures is possible (see **Annex A1**).

| Type | U (W/m <sup>2</sup> K) | T outside -5<br>(kcal/h) | T outside 2<br>(kcal/h) | Price of insulation<br>(structure not included) |   |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1    | 2,86                   | 23232,5                  | 17135,4                 | -   | € |
| 2    | 0,70                   | 12464,4                  | 9266,4                  | 1.217,91  | € |
| 3    | 0,58                   | 11891,7                  | 8847,9                  | 1.357,95  | € |
| 4    | 0,50                   | 11490,8                  | 8554,9                  | 1.542,55  | € |
| 5    | 0,44                   | 11204,4                  | 8345,6                  | 1.886,28  | € |

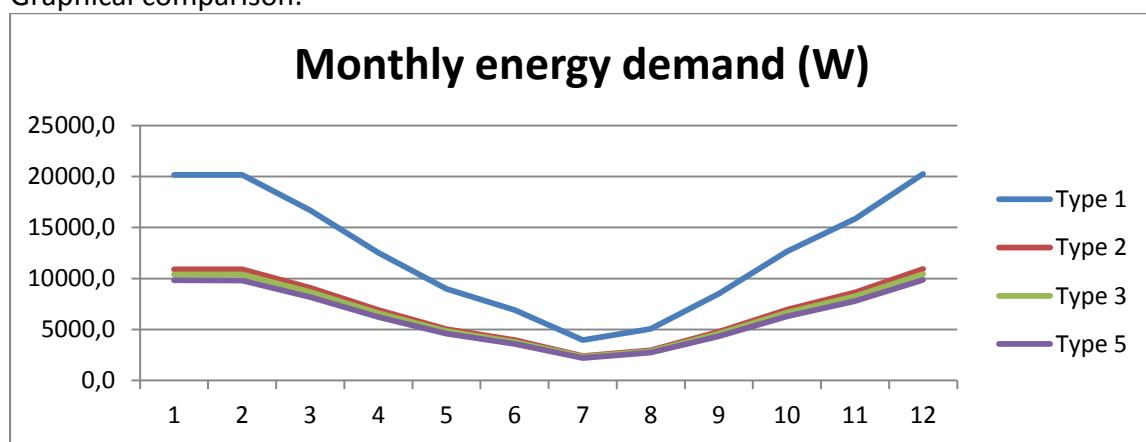
Table 11 Roofs: Obtained results with outside temperature -5 and +2°C

Interpolation to Oldenburg temperatures (temperatures obtained in **Annex A0**):

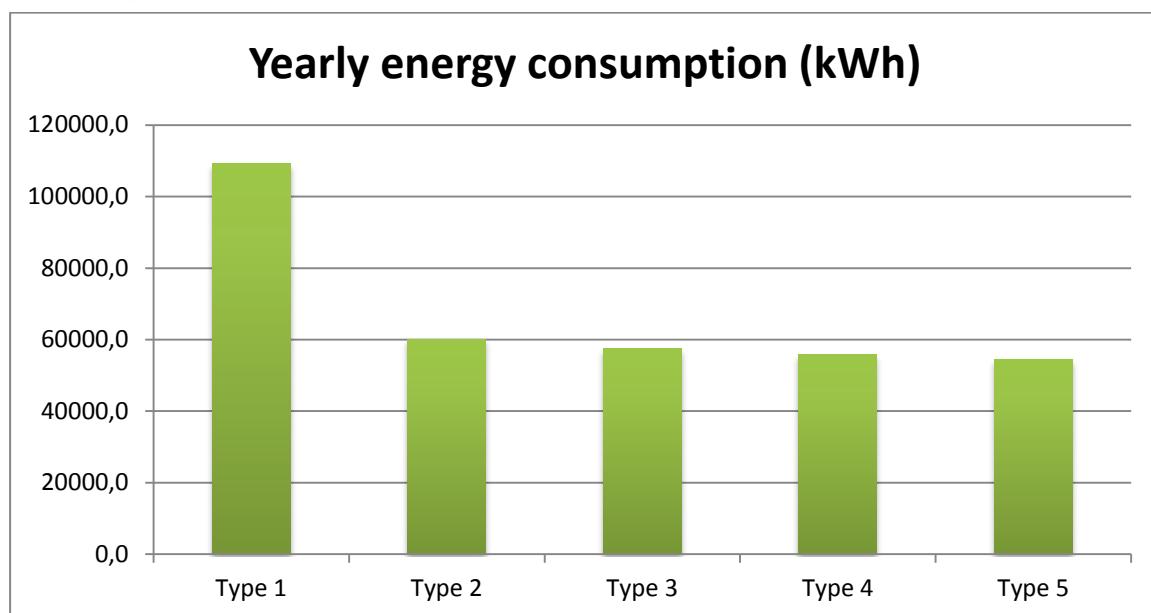
| Month          | Avg T OLD<br>(°C) | Type 1<br>(W) | Type 2<br>(W) | Type 3<br>(W) | Type 4<br>(W) | Type 5<br>(W) |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| January        | 1,8               | 20171,4       | 10904,2       | 10411,3       | 10066,3       | 9819,8        |
| February       | 1,8               | 20168,9       | 10902,9       | 10410,1       | 10065,1       | 9818,6        |
| March          | 5,2               | 16669,9       | 9067,6        | 8663,3        | 8380,2        | 8178,0        |
| April          | 9,3               | 12542,7       | 6902,8        | 6602,9        | 6392,9        | 6242,8        |
| May            | 12,8              | 8998,7        | 5044,0        | 4833,7        | 4686,3        | 4581,1        |
| June           | 14,8              | 6918,5        | 3952,9        | 3795,2        | 3684,7        | 3605,8        |
| July           | 17,8              | 3972,1        | 2407,5        | 2324,3        | 2265,9        | 2224,3        |
| August         | 16,7              | 5057,8        | 2976,9        | 2866,3        | 2788,7        | 2733,3        |
| September      | 13,3              | 8503,8        | 4784,4        | 4586,6        | 4448,0        | 4349,1        |
| October        | 9,2               | 12660,2       | 6964,5        | 6661,6        | 6449,5        | 6297,9        |
| November       | 6,0               | 15873,2       | 8649,7        | 8265,6        | 7996,6        | 7804,4        |
| December       | 1,7               | 20239,1       | 10939,7       | 10445,1       | 10098,9       | 9851,5        |
| Per year (kWh) |                   | 109279,0      | 60117,9       | 57503,5       | 55672,5       | 54364,8       |

Table 12 Interpolation of the data

Graphical comparison:



Graph 10 Monthly energy demand



Graph 11 Yearly energy consumption

## 5.9 Comparison of the roof costs

In the following table an estimative consideration is made. Costs of construction and energy consumption are calculated, assuming that electricity price per kWh is 0.25€ and the house has a heat pump system installed with a COP (Coefficient Of Performance) 1 and 3:

| 1kWh = 0.25€ COP = 1 |                        |                                       |                        |                          |                          |                          |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Roof Type            | (€) Price construction | (kWh) Yearly energy consumption / COP | (€) Total price 1 year | (€) Total price 10 years | (€) Total price 20 years | (€) Total price 30 years |
| 1                    | - €                    | 109279,0                              | 27.319,75€             | 273.197,49 €             | 546.394,98 €             | 819.592,47 €             |
| 2                    | 1.217,91 €             | 60117,9                               | 16.247,38 €            | 151.512,66 €             | 301.807,41 €             | 452.102,15 €             |
| 3                    | 1.357,95 €             | 57503,5                               | 15.733,83 €            | 145.116,73 €             | 288.875,51 €             | 432.634,29 €             |
| 4                    | 1.542,55 €             | 55672,5                               | 15.460,68 €            | 140.723,86 €             | 279.905,18 €             | 419.086,49 €             |
| 5                    | 1.886,28 €             | 54364,8                               | 15.477,49 €            | 137.798,35 €             | 273.710,43 €             | 409.622,50 €             |

Graph 12 Estimative comparison COP=1

| 1kWh = 0.25€ COP = 3 |                        |                                       |                        |                          |                          |                          |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Roof Type            | (€) Price construction | (kWh) Yearly energy consumption / COP | (€) Total price 1 year | (€) Total price 10 years | (€) Total price 20 years | (€) Total price 30 years |
| 1                    | - €                    | 36426,3                               | 9.106,58 €             | 91.065,83 €              | 182.131,66 €             | 273.197,49 €             |
| 2                    | 1.217,91 €             | 20039,3                               | 6.227,73 €             | 51.316,16 €              | 101.414,41 €             | 151.512,66 €             |
| 3                    | 1.357,95 €             | 19167,8                               | 6.149,91 €             | 49.277,54 €              | 97.197,14 €              | 145.116,73 €             |
| 4                    | 1.542,55 €             | 18557,5                               | 6.181,93 €             | 47.936,32 €              | 94.330,09 €              | 140.723,86 €             |
| 5                    | 1.886,28 €             | 18121,6                               | 6.416,68 €             | 47.190,30 €              | 92.494,33 €              | 137.798,35 €             |

Graph 13 Estimative comparison COP=3

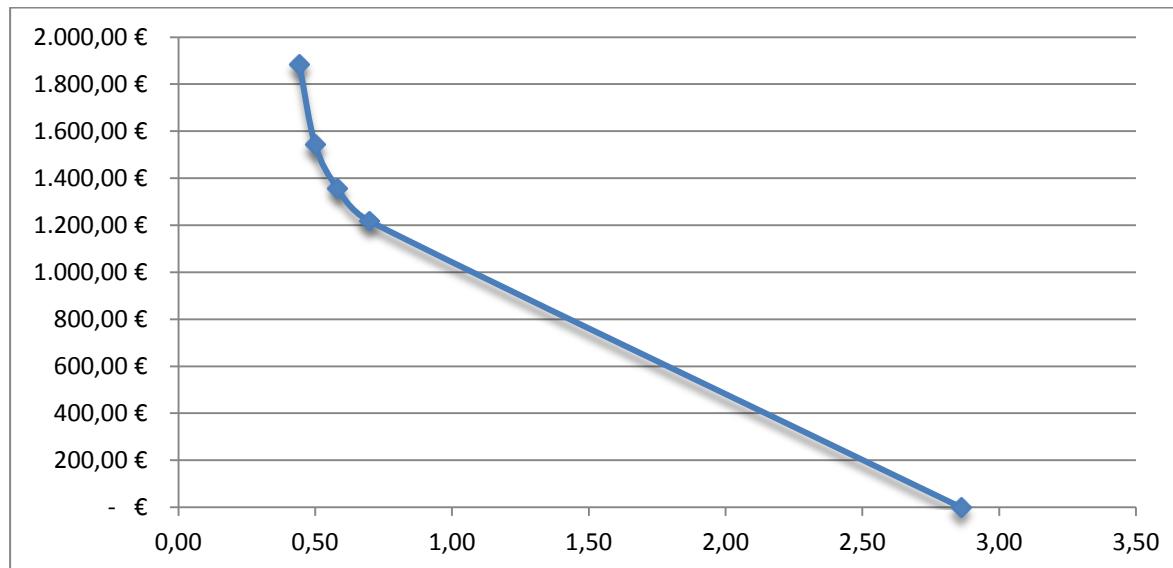
Once performance and price are analyzed, the best considered option is **Roof Type 5**. Unlike the wall prices, were the prices included the whole wall (structure and insulation), the roof prices include only insulation. That means that a better evolution of insulation can be made. The costs are obtained like describes **Annex A5**.

Graphical comparison:



Graph 14 Comparison of the prices

In the following graph the increment of the price along the decrease of U factor (W/m<sup>2</sup>K) can be seen:



Graph 15 Price evolution with better thermal transmittance

In this graph we see an exponential price increase which means that at some point it makes no sense to invest more money in insulation because the performance of the roof will not improve significantly.

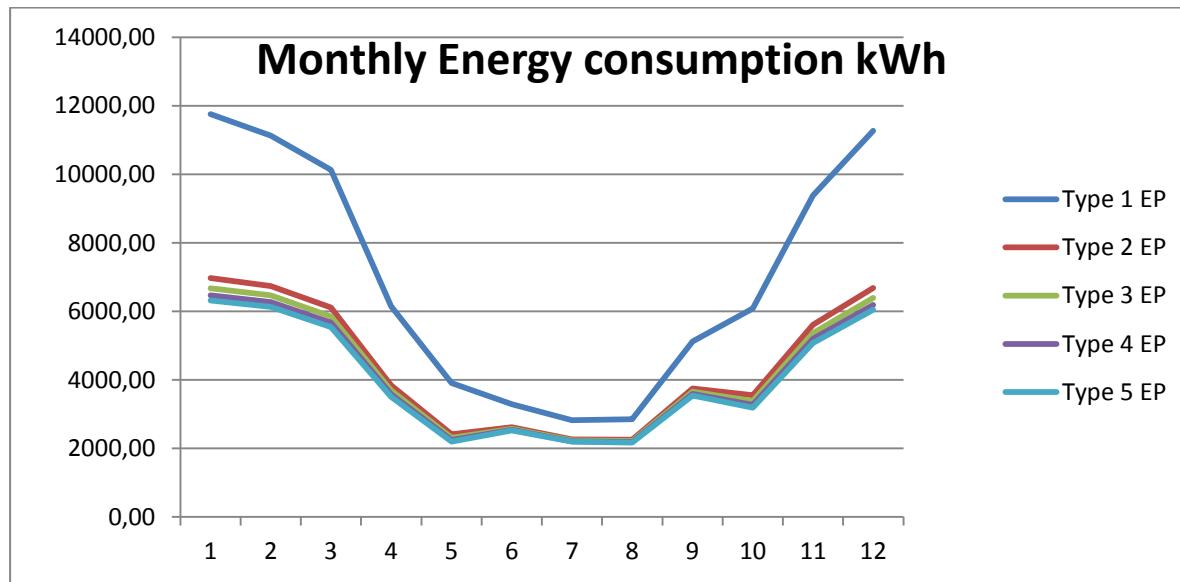
## 5.10 Energy demand of the roof according to EnergyPlus

EnergyPlus system is described in **Annex A3**.

The following results were obtained by this software: (see Annex B3 for complete EnergyPlus informs)

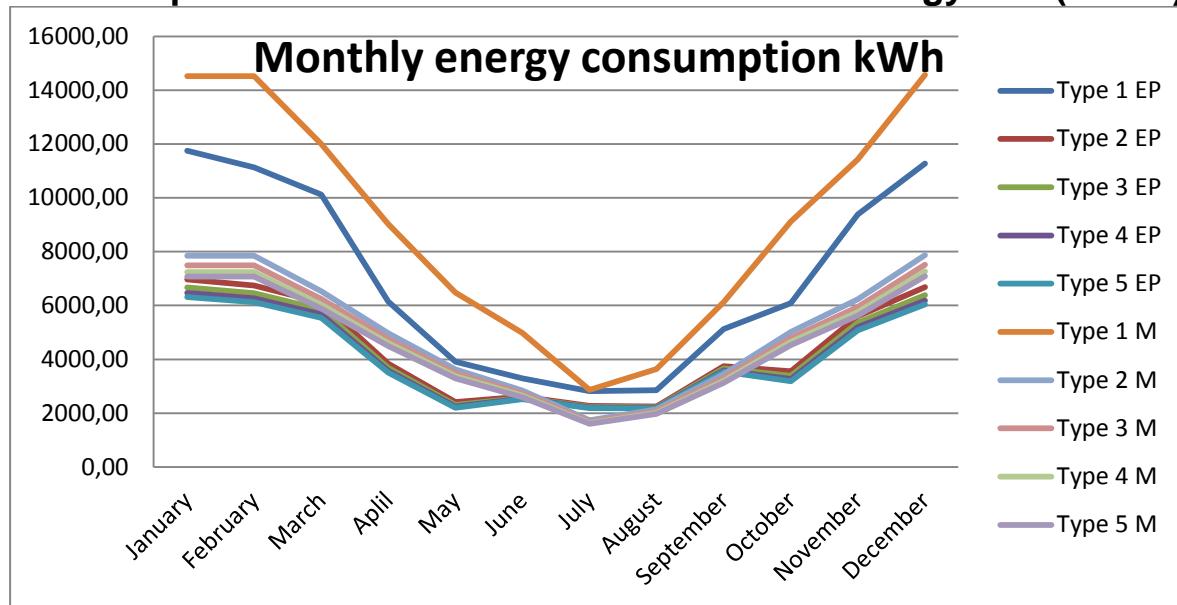
| Months                            | Type 1 kWh     | Type 2 kWh     | Type 3 kWh     | Type 4 kWh     | Type 5 kWh     |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>U (W/m<sup>2</sup>K)</b>       | 2,86           | 0,69           | 0,58           | 0,5            | 0,44           |
| <b>January</b>                    | 11751,6        | 6972,0         | 6673,8         | 6465,0         | 6315,8         |
| <b>February</b>                   | 11129,3        | 6741,5         | 6461,9         | 6266,2         | 6126,4         |
| <b>March</b>                      | 10123,8        | 6107,7         | 5851,8         | 5672,7         | 5544,7         |
| <b>Apil</b>                       | 6145,2         | 3840,4         | 3687,8         | 3581,1         | 3504,8         |
| <b>May</b>                        | 3909,5         | 2408,5         | 2311,9         | 2244,3         | 2196,0         |
| <b>June</b>                       | 3293,0         | 2615,9         | 2573,6         | 2543,9         | 2522,7         |
| <b>July</b>                       | 2820,5         | 2267,3         | 2233,5         | 2209,7         | 2192,8         |
| <b>August</b>                     | 2852,2         | 2250,1         | 2214,5         | 2189,6         | 2171,8         |
| <b>September</b>                  | 5122,4         | 3748,2         | 3656,7         | 3592,6         | 3546,8         |
| <b>October</b>                    | 6084,7         | 3552,3         | 3386,2         | 3269,9         | 3186,9         |
| <b>November</b>                   | 9383,4         | 5606,4         | 5364,1         | 5194,4         | 5073,3         |
| <b>December</b>                   | 11267,6        | 6681,0         | 6391,2         | 6188,4         | 6043,5         |
| <b>Yearly energy demand (kWh)</b> | <b>83885,7</b> | <b>52792,0</b> | <b>50807,4</b> | <b>49418,2</b> | <b>48425,9</b> |

Table 13 EnergyPlus results

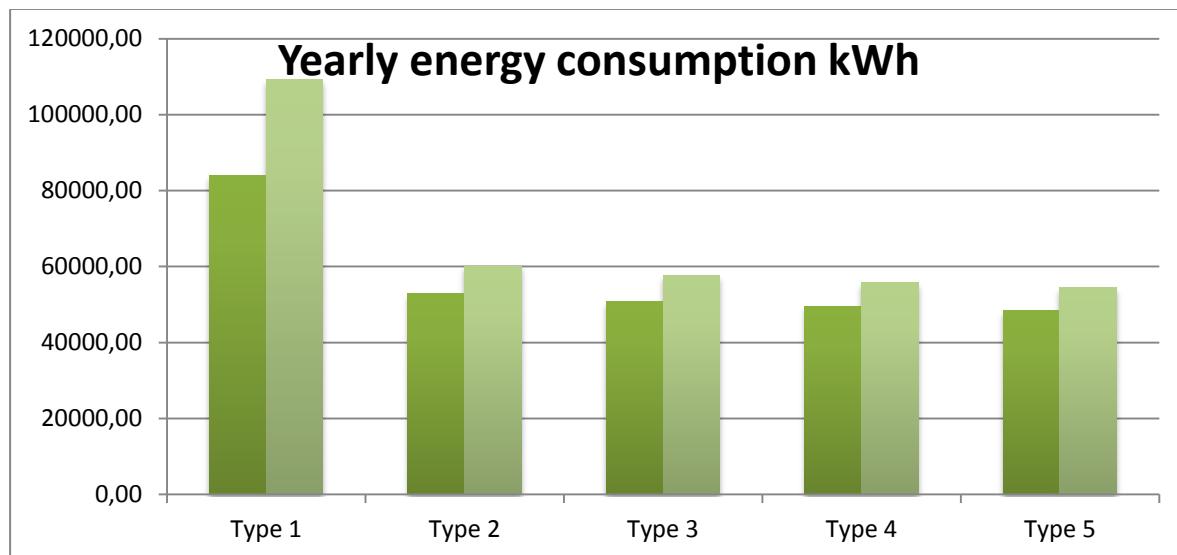


Graph 16 EnergyPlus monthly energy consumption

## 5.11 Comparison between manual method and EnergyPlus (Roofs)



Graph 17 Comparison between manual method and EnergyPlus



Graph 18 Comparison yearly energy consumption

Now, when energy consumption is lower, the difference between the two methods is also lower.

|        | EnergyPlus Yearly Energy demand kWh | Manual method Yearly energy demand kWh | Increase kWh | Increase % |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------|------------|
| Type 1 | 83885,66                            | 109279,0                               | 25393,34     | 30%        |
| Type 2 | 52792,04                            | 60117,9                                | 7325,86      | 14%        |
| Type 3 | 50807,44                            | 57503,5                                | 6696,07      | 13%        |
| Type 4 | 49418,22                            | 55672,5                                | 6254,30      | 13%        |
| Type 5 | 48425,92                            | 54364,8                                | 5938,91      | 12%        |

Graph 19 Numerical comparison

As an average, EnergyPlus has **16%** less energy consumption than manual method.

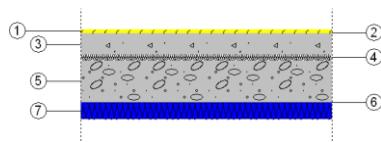
## 5.12 Analysis of concrete decks



Three different types of concrete deck are compared down below.

### Type 1: Concrete deck + insulation (4 cm extruded polystyrene)

#### Layers:

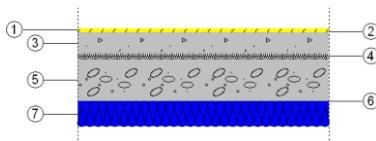


|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 - Laminate flooring   | 0.7 cm          |
| 2 - High density polystyrene scheet   | 0.3 cm          |
| 3 - Self-leveling mortar  | 5 cm            |
| 4 - Expanded polystyrene (Panel portatubos aislante de poliestireno expandido (EPS), "UPONOR IBERIA") | 1.3 cm          |
| 5 - Concrete deck (mass concrete)   | 10 cm           |
| 6 - Polytyrene film   | 0.02 cm         |
| 7 - Extruded polyterene   | 4 cm            |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>21.32 cm</b> |

Energy demand limitation U **0.29 W/m2K**

### Type 2: Concrete deck + insulation (6 cm extruded polystyrene)

#### Layers:

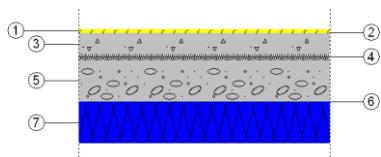


|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 - Laminate flooring   | 0.7 cm          |
| 2 - High density polystyrene scheet   | 0.3 cm          |
| 3 - Self-leveling mortar  | 5 cm            |
| 4 - Expanded polystyrene (Panel portatubos aislante de poliestireno expandido (EPS), "UPONOR IBERIA") | 1.3 cm          |
| 5 - Concrete deck (mass concrete)   | 10 cm           |
| 6 - Polytyrene film   | 0.02 cm         |
| 7 - Extruded polyterene   | 6 cm            |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>23.32 cm</b> |

Energy demand limitation U: **0.24 W/m2K**

### Type 3: Concrete deck + insulation (10 cm extruded polystyrene)

#### Layers:



|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 - Laminate flooring   | 0.7 cm          |
| 2 - High density polystyrene sheet  | 0.3 cm          |
| 3 - Self-leveling mortar  | 5 cm            |
| 4 - Expanded polystyrene (Panel portatubos aislante de poliestireno expandido (EPS), "UPONOR IBERIA") | 1.3 cm          |
| 5 - Concrete deck (mass concrete)   | 10 cm           |
| 6 - Polytyrene film   | 0.02 cm         |
| 7 - Extruded polyterene   | 10 cm           |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>27.32 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U: 0.18 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

The parameters for walls are the ones defined like **Wall Type 2** and for roofs defined like **Roof Type 5**

### 5.13 Comparison of the thermal performance of concrete decks

Obtained data:

| Type   | U (W/m <sup>2</sup> K) | T outside -5 (kcal/h) | T outside 2 (kcal/h) | (€) Price of insulation (C.deck not included) |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Type 1 | 0,29                   | 11204,4               | 8345,6               | 2.592,75 €                                    |
| Type 2 | 0,24                   | 11085,1               | 8232,8               | 3.421,46 €                                    |
| Type 3 | 0,18                   | 10966,7               | 8114,3               | 5.078,90 €                                    |

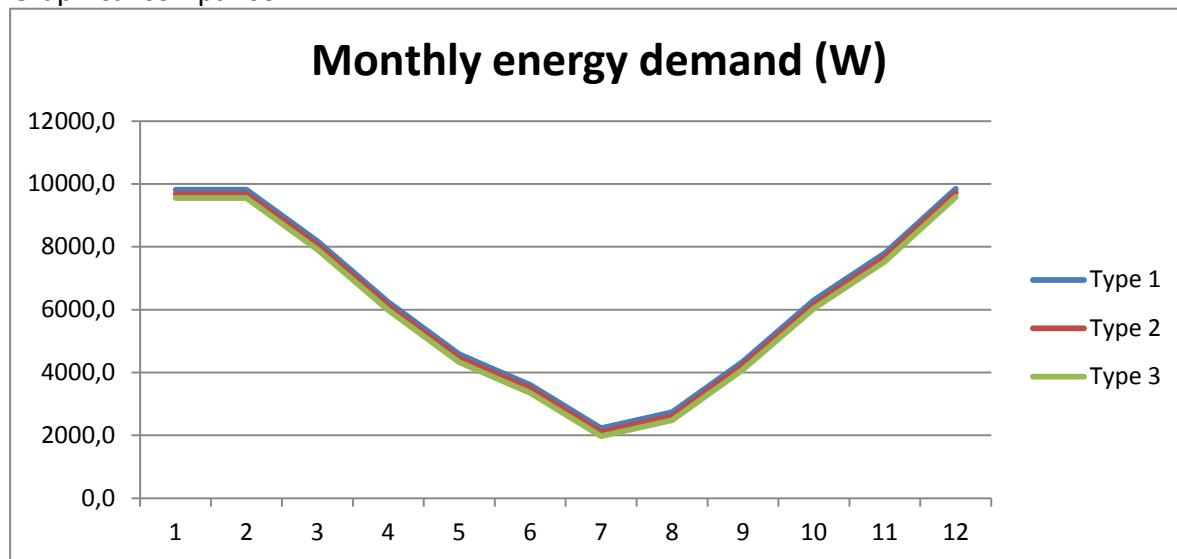
Table 14 Obtained data with outside temperatures -5 and +2°C

Interpolated data:

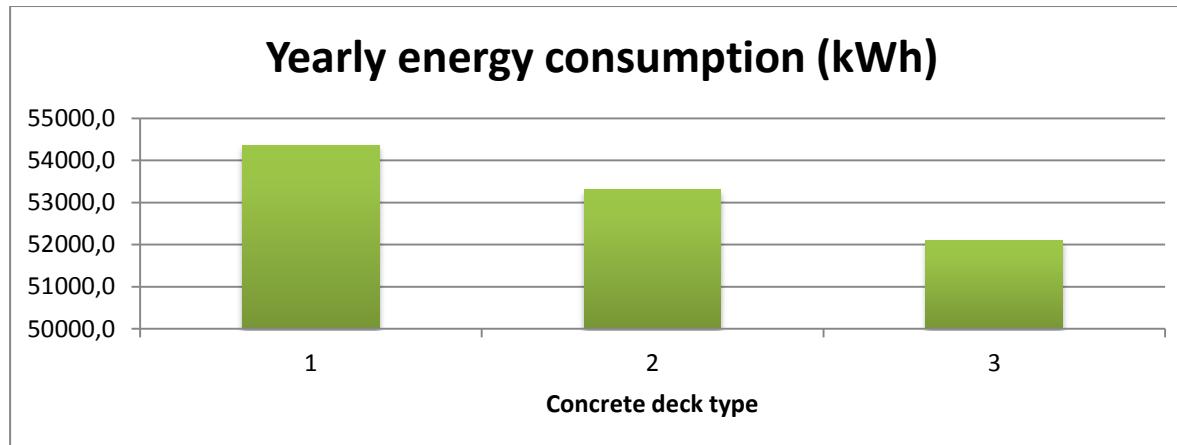
| Month          | Avg T OLD (°C) | Type 1 (W) | Type 2 (W) | Type 3 (W) |
|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January        | 1,8            | 9819,8     | 9688,3     | 9550,6     |
| February       | 1,8            | 9818,6     | 9687,2     | 9549,4     |
| March          | 5,2            | 8178,0     | 8050,3     | 7912,5     |
| April          | 9,3            | 6242,8     | 6119,5     | 5981,6     |
| May            | 12,8           | 4581,1     | 4461,6     | 4323,6     |
| June           | 14,8           | 3605,8     | 3488,5     | 3350,5     |
| July           | 17,8           | 2224,3     | 2110,1     | 1972,1     |
| August         | 16,7           | 2733,3     | 2618,0     | 2480,0     |
| September      | 13,3           | 4349,1     | 4230,1     | 4092,1     |
| October        | 9,2            | 6297,9     | 6174,5     | 6036,6     |
| November       | 6,0            | 7804,4     | 7677,6     | 7539,7     |
| December       | 1,7            | 9851,5     | 9720,0     | 9582,2     |
| Per year (kWh) |                | 54364,8    | 53298,6    | 52107,1    |

Table 15 Interpolated data

Graphical comparison:

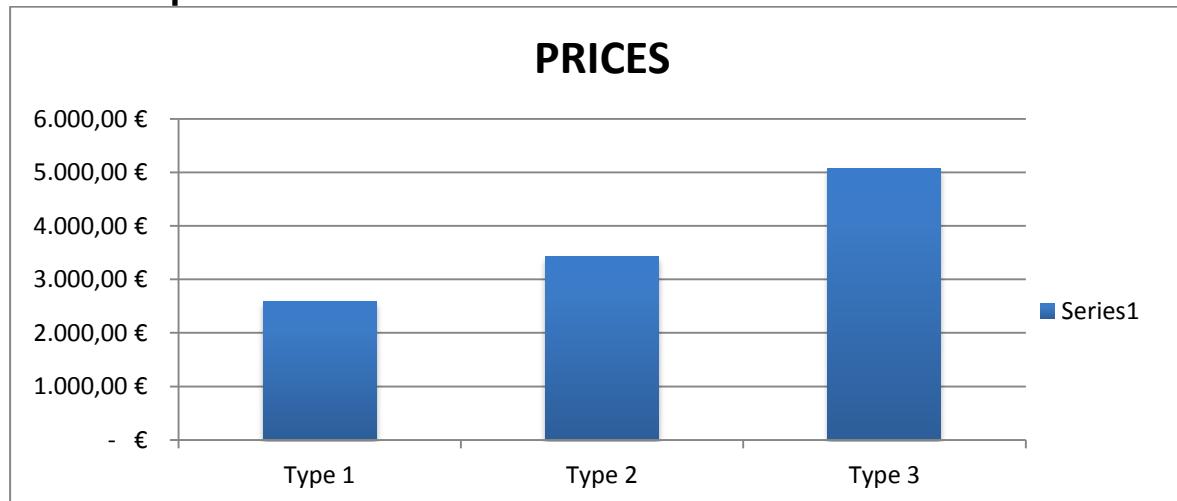


Graph 20 Monthly energy demand comparison



Graph 21 Yearly energy consumption comparison

## 5.14 Comparison of concrete desk costs



Graph 22 Comparison of the concrete deck costs

| Type   | Price construction | Increase price (with regard to previous type) | Yearly Energy consumption kWh | Energy savings (with regard to previous)) | %price increase | % Energy demand |
|--------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Type 1 | 2.592,75 €         | -   | 54364,8                       | -   | -               | -               |
| Type 2 | 3.421,46 €         | 828,71 €                                      | 53298,6                       | 1066,2                                    | 32%             | -2%             |
| Type 3 | 5.078,90 €         | 1.657,44 €                                    | 52107,1                       | 1191,5                                    | 48%             | -2%             |

Table 16 Comparison of the concrete desk costs

In the following table an estimative consideration is made. Costs of construction and energy consumption are calculated, assuming that electricity price per kWh is 0.25€ and the house has a heat pump system installed with a COP (Coefficient Of Performance) 1 and 3:

| 1kWh = 0,25 € COP = 1 |                       |                                     |                       |                          |                          |                          |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Type                  | (€)Price construction | kWh Yearly energy consumption / COP | (€)Total price 1 year | (€) Total price 10 years | (€) Total price 20 years | (€) Total price 30 years |
| Type 1                | 2.592,75 €            | 54364,8                             | 16.183,96 €           | 138.504,82 €             | 274.416,90 €             | 410.328,97 €             |
| Type 2                | 3.421,46 €            | 53298,6                             | 16.746,11 €           | 136.667,98 €             | 269.914,51 €             | 403.161,03 €             |
| Type 3                | 5.078,90 €            | 52107,1                             | 18.105,67 €           | 135.346,57 €             | 265.614,23 €             | 395.881,90 €             |

Table 17 Estimative energy consumption comparison COP=1

| 1kWh = 0,25 € COP = 3 |                       |                                     |                       |                          |                          |                          |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Type                  | (€)Price construction | kWh Yearly energy consumption / COP | (€)Total price 1 year | (€) Total price 10 years | (€) Total price 20 years | (€) Total price 30 years |
| Type 1                | 2.592,75 €            | 18121,6                             | 7.123,15 €            | 47.896,77 €              | 93.200,80 €              | 138.504,82 €             |
| Type 2                | 3.421,46 €            | 17766,2                             | 7.863,01 €            | 47.836,97 €              | 92.252,48 €              | 136.667,98 €             |
| Type 3                | 5.078,90 €            | 17369,0                             | 9.421,16 €            | 48.501,46 €              | 91.924,01 €              | 135.346,57 €             |

Table 18 Estimative energy consumption comparison COP=3

Once performance and price are analyzed, the best option is **Concrete desk Type 3**.

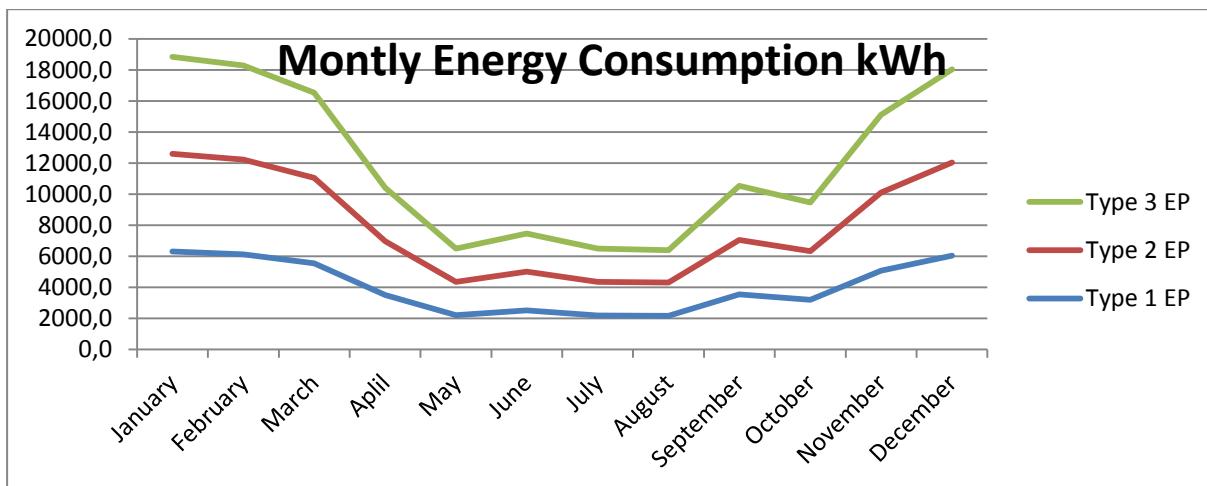
## 5.15 Energy demand according to EnergyPlus

Obtained data:

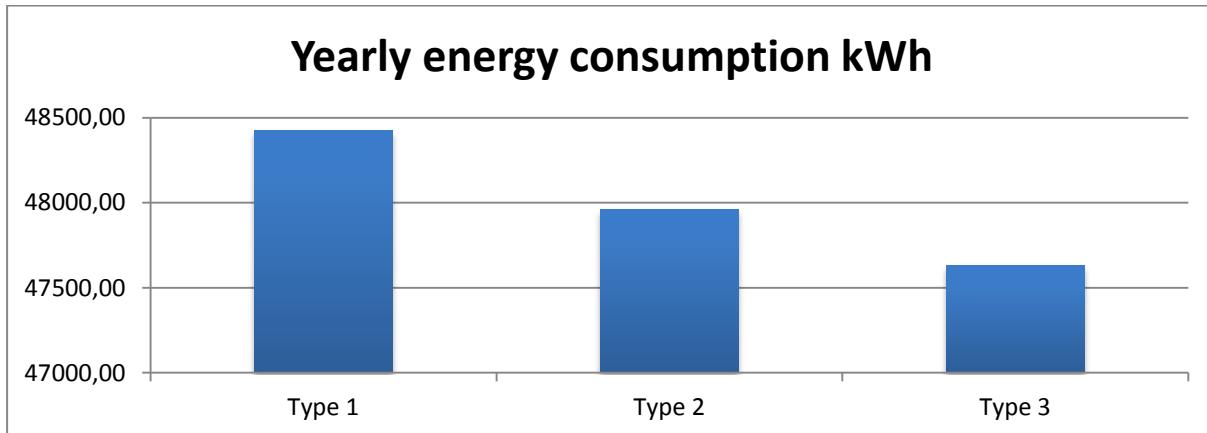
| Months                 | Type 1     | Type 2   | Type 3   |
|------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| U (W/m <sup>2</sup> K) | 0,29       | 0,24     | 0,18     |
| January                | 6315,82988 | 6271,937 | 6248,889 |
| February               | 6126,36176 | 6087,553 | 6070,267 |
| March                  | 5544,73871 | 5502,71  | 5479,662 |
| April                  | 3504,82124 | 3465,843 | 3437,033 |
| May                    | 2195,99988 | 2160,75  | 2131,94  |
| June                   | 2522,73918 | 2489,184 | 2457,493 |
| July                   | 2192,77994 | 2160,75  | 2129,059 |
| August                 | 2171,76559 | 2131,94  | 2094,487 |
| September              | 3546,84994 | 3509,058 | 3477,367 |

|                                   |                   |                  |                  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>October</b>                    | 3186,89441        | 3146,052         | 3117,242         |
| <b>November</b>                   | 5073,27153        | 5033,107         | 5007,178         |
| <b>December</b>                   | 6043,49065        | 6001,123         | 5980,956         |
| <b>Yearly energy demand (kWh)</b> | <b>48425,5427</b> | <b>47960,007</b> | <b>47631,573</b> |

Table 19 Data from EnergyPlus



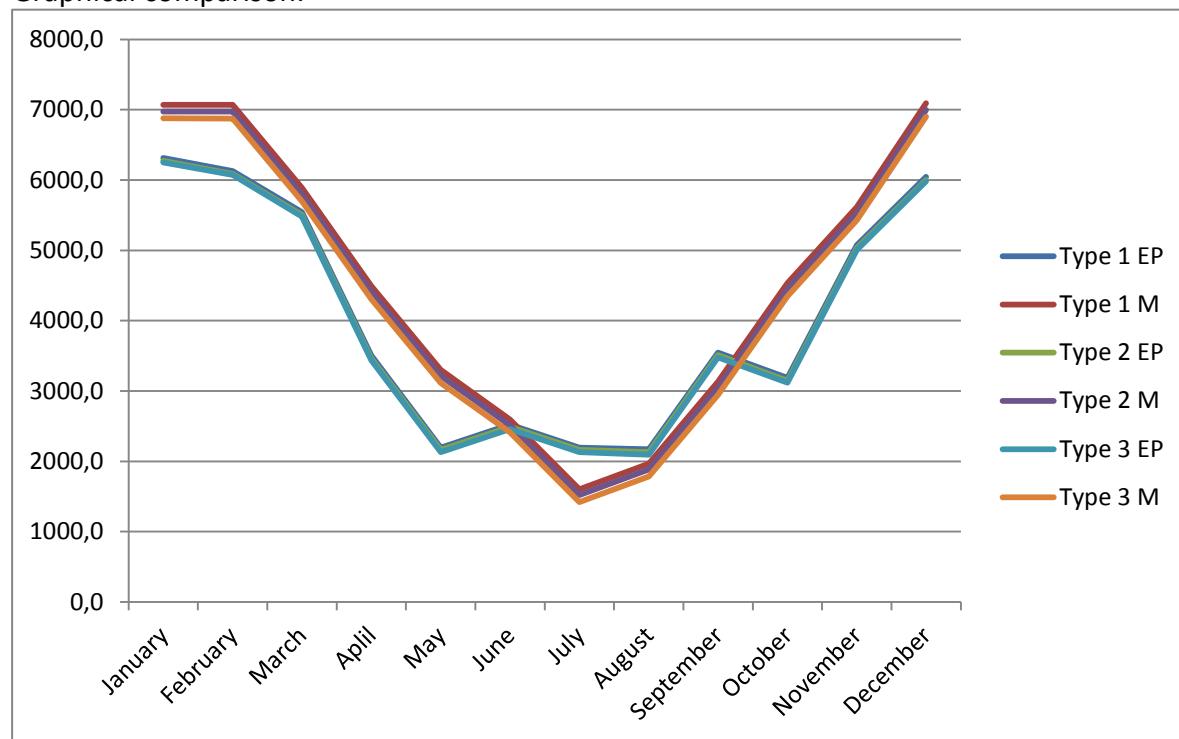
Graph 23 EnergyPlus monthly energy consumption



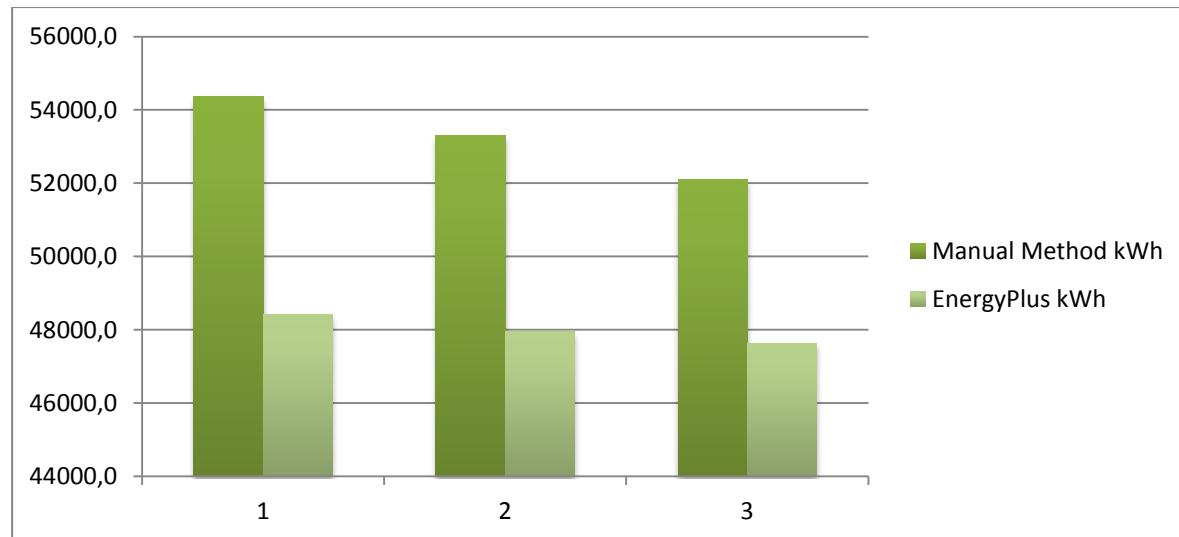
Graph 24 EnergyPlus yearly energy consumption

## 5.16 Comparison between manual method y EnergyPlus

Graphical comparison:



Graph 25 Comparison between manual method and EnergyPlus



Graph 26 comparison between manual method and EnergyPlus

|        | EnergyPlus<br>Yearly Energy<br>demand kWh | Manual method<br>Yearly energy<br>demand kWh | Increase kWh | Increase % |
|--------|---|--|--------------|------------|
| Type 1 | 48425,54                                  | 54364,8                                      | 5939,29      | 12%        |
| Type 2 | 47960,01                                  | 53298,6                                      | 5338,60      | 11%        |
| Type 3 | 47631,57                                  | 52107,1                                      | 4475,49      | 9%         |

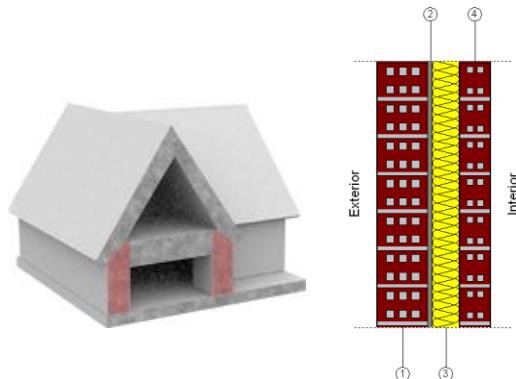
Table 20 comparison between manual method and EnergyPlus

As an average, EnergyPlus has 11% less energy consumption than manual method.

# 6 Final results

## 6.1 Type of wall chosen

Type 2: Two brick layers + 6cm rockwool insulation



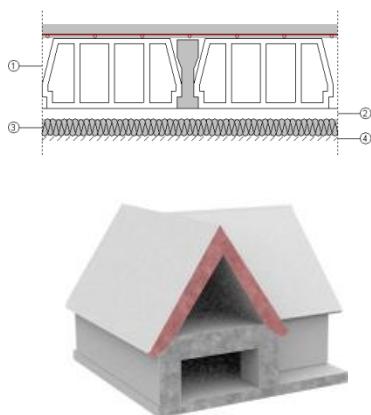
### Layers:

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 - Perforated brick    | 11.5 cm        |
| 2 - Cement mortar       | 1 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool            | 6 cm           |
| 4 - Air brick           | 7 cm           |
| <b>Total thickness:</b> | <b>25.5 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ :** **0.45 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

## 6.2 Type of roof chosen

Type 5: One-way spanning slab + insulation (6 cm Rockwool)



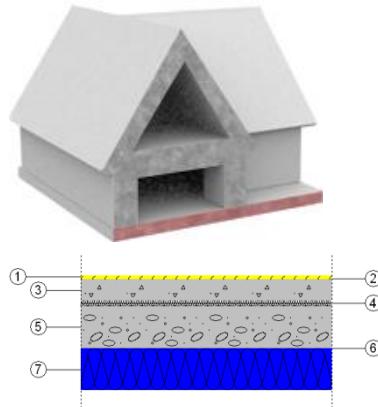
### Layers:

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 - One-way spanning slab      | 30 cm          |
| 2 - Not ventilated air chamber | 4 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool                   | 6 cm           |
| 4 - Gypsum board               | 1.6 cm         |
| 5 - Paint                      | ---            |
| <b>Total thickness</b>         | <b>41.6 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation  $U_c$  Heating:** **0.44 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

### 6.3 Type of concrete deck chosen

Type 3: Concrete deck + insulation (10 cm extruded polystyrene)



Layers:

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 - Laminate flooring              | 0.7 cm  |
| 2 - High density polystyrene sheet | 0.3 cm  |
| 3 - Self-leveling mortar           | 5 cm    |
| 4 - Expanded polystyrene           | 1.3 cm  |
| 5 - Concrete deck (mass concrete)  | 10 cm   |
| 6 - Polytyrene film                | 0.02 cm |
| 7 - Extruded polyterene            | 10 cm   |

**Total thickness:**

27.32 cm

**Energy demand limitation U: 0.18 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

### 6.4 Energy demands

Energy demands used for calculating and designing the heat system are the results obtained with EnergyPlus software because it considers refrigeration and use intermittence which is closer to reality. These results are listed below:

**Heating system:**

| Month                             | Energy demand kWh |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| January                           | 6248,89           |
| February                          | 6070,27           |
| March                             | 5479,66           |
| April                             | 3437,03           |
| May                               | 2131,94           |
| June                              | 2457,49           |
| July                              | 2129,06           |
| August                            | 2094,49           |
| September                         | 3477,37           |
| October                           | 3117,24           |
| November                          | 5007,18           |
| December                          | 5980,96           |
| <b>Yearly energy demand (kWh)</b> | <b>47631,57</b>   |

**Cooling system:**

|                          | May | Jun   | Jul   | Aug  | Total          |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|-------|------|----------------|
| <b>Energy demand kWh</b> | 2,6 | 218,9 | 108,2 | 69,6 | <b>399,311</b> |

# 7

# Geothermal Heat Pump installations

## 7.1 Design of the installation

Geothermal Heat Pump installation is a big economic investment and should be meticulously selected and calculated.

Once energy demand is calculated it is time to design the GHP installation.

The selected design type is vertical loop system (see different types in chapter 2.5).

That system can be limited by local codes and regulations but does not require much free surface near the building (like happens with horizontal system).

Important factor to consider during the design of the installation:

- Separation between bore holes (which mostly depends on the soil type and energy demand)
- Depth of each bore hole (which depends on length of the pipes needed to cover the energy demand)
- Materials characteristics (pipes, internal fluid, connections...)
- Time of use of the GHP. The soil can thermally saturate if the design of the installation is not proper to the real use.

**Earth Energy Designer - EED**  
Version 3.13  
798 configurations (0-797)

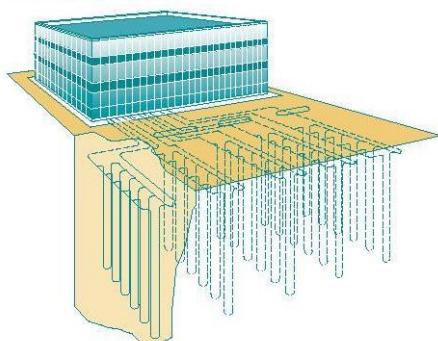


Illustration 7 Earth Energy Designer main cover



Illustration 6 Vertical loops

All these factors should be considered for optimal energy performance. That is the reason for using complex and large formulas that are involved in calculation process. In order to make these calculations simpler specific software is used: **EED Earth Energy Design**.

This advanced software can calculate the different parts of the installation. Once all data is introduced EED calculates, in very large and complex tasks, the approximate required boreholes' size.

The program has an easy-to-use interface. The borehole thermal resistance is calculated in the program, using

the borehole geometry, grouting material, pipe material and geometry. The borehole pattern may be chosen from a database of 800 basic configurations.

EED is based on parameter studies with a numerical simulation model (SBM) resulting in analytical solutions of the heat flow with several combinations for the borehole pattern and geometry (g-functions). Those g-functions depend on the spacing between the boreholes at the ground surface and the borehole depth. Calculation of brine temperatures is done for monthly heat/cool loads. Databases provide the key ground parameters (thermal conductivity and specific heat) as well as properties of pipe materials and heat carrier fluids. The monthly average heating and cooling loads are the input data. A printed output report and output graphical processing are provided.

Earth Energy Designer requires complete information about the geothermal heat pump installation and values of surrounding elements which are listed below.

## 7.2 Ground properties:

|                            |             |                           |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Thermal conductivity:      | Sand, moist | 1.000 W/mK                |
| Volumetric heat capacity   | Sand, moist | 1.800 MJ/m <sup>3</sup> K |
| Ground surface temperature | Bremen      | 8.800 °C                  |
| Geothermal heat flux       | Bremen      | 0.060W/m <sup>2</sup>     |

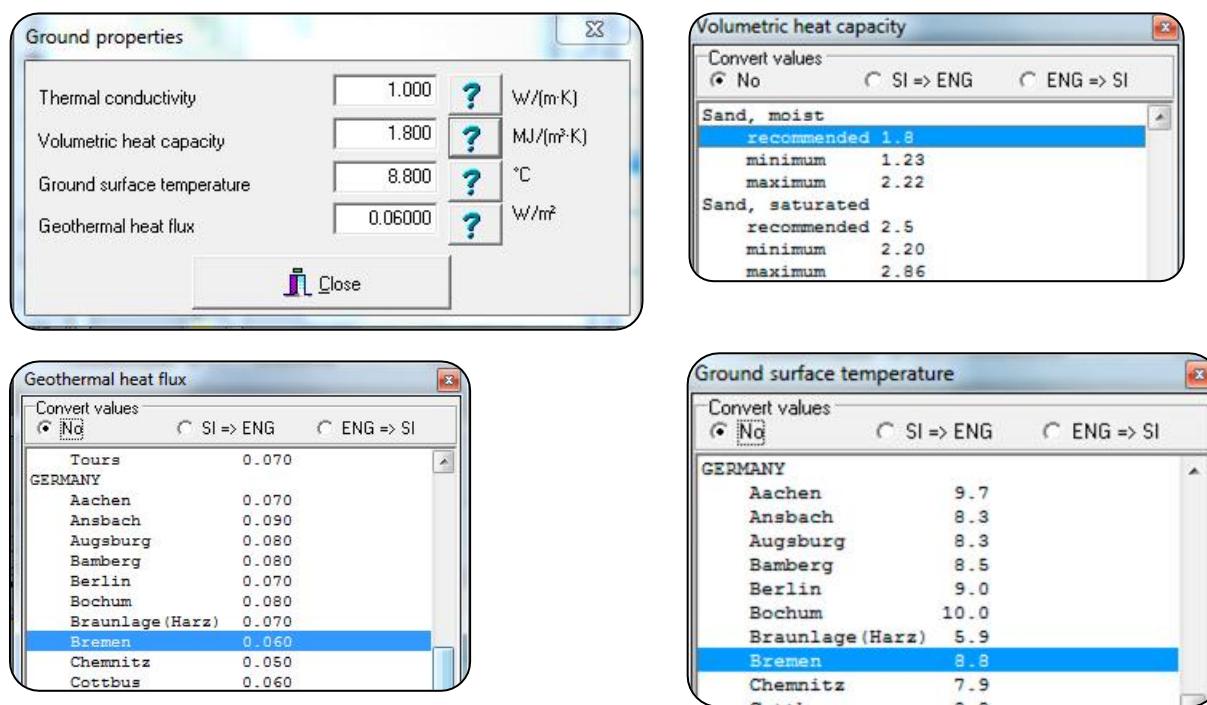


Illustration 8 Ground Properties

### 7.3 Base load and Peak heat and cool power

In this part energy demand along the year should be introduced. Obtained results in chapter 6 are introduced (MW/h). Also peak power is recommended. This power is obtained considering the power needed with minimal temperature + 3°C during two days in a row. Maximum temperatures -3°C are considered for cooling peaks, which in June is 26°C, July 29°C and August 31°C (based on **Annex A0**) and peak duration was assumed 16h.

| Month            | January | February | March | November | December |
|------------------|---------|----------|-------|----------|----------|
| Temp.Min+3°C     | -9,0    | -11,0    |       | -6,0     | -2,0     |
| Energy demand kW | 14,6    | 15,5     |       | 13,2     | 11,33    |

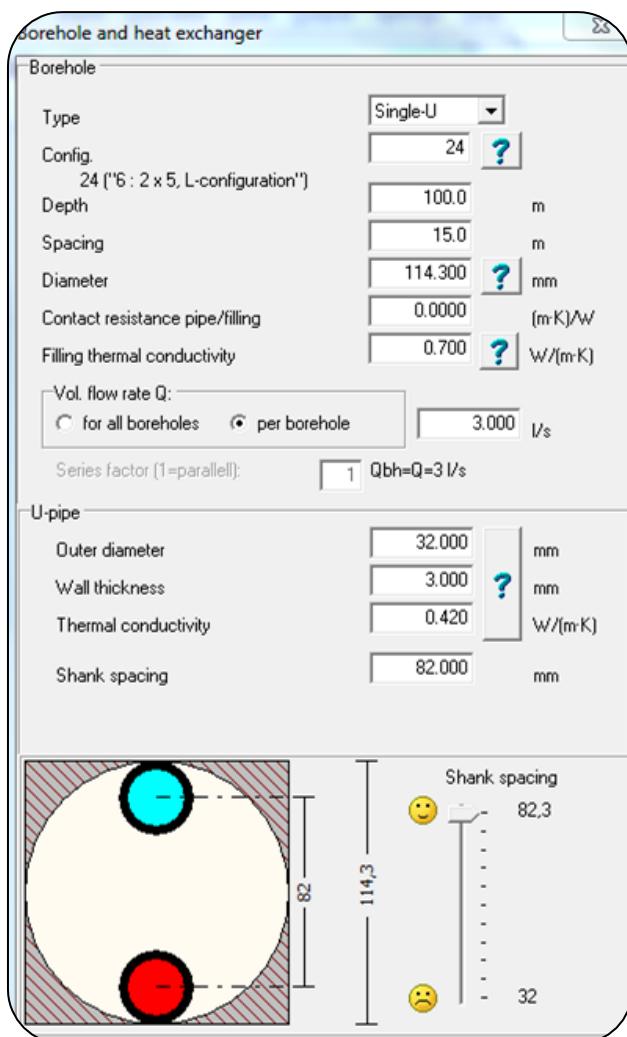


Illustration 10 Borehole and pipes properties

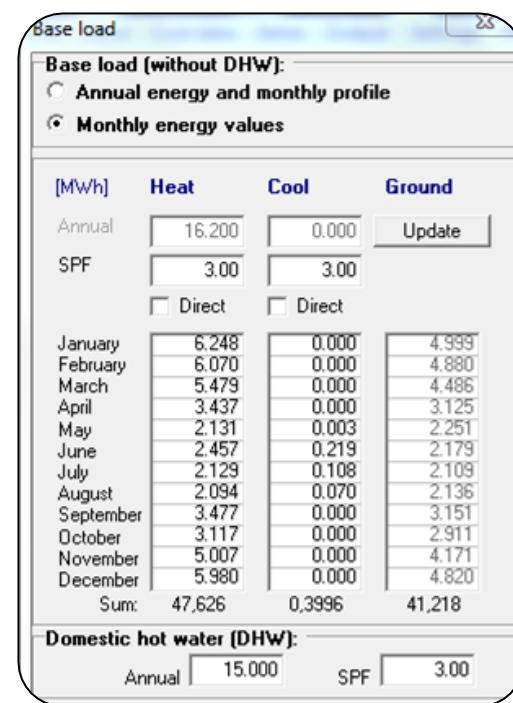


Illustration 12 Base load

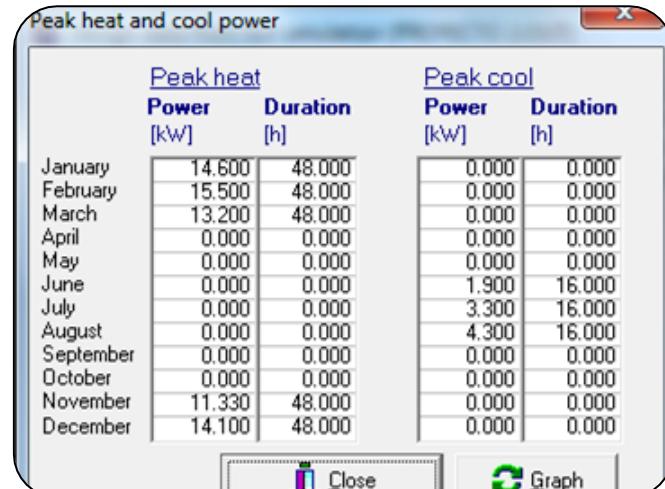


Illustration 11 Peaks load

## 7.4 Prices

EED software gives the possibility to calculate price installation introducing market prices. The prices introduced are listed in **Annex A6 Geothermal installation's prices**.

The values for calculation in EED are the following:

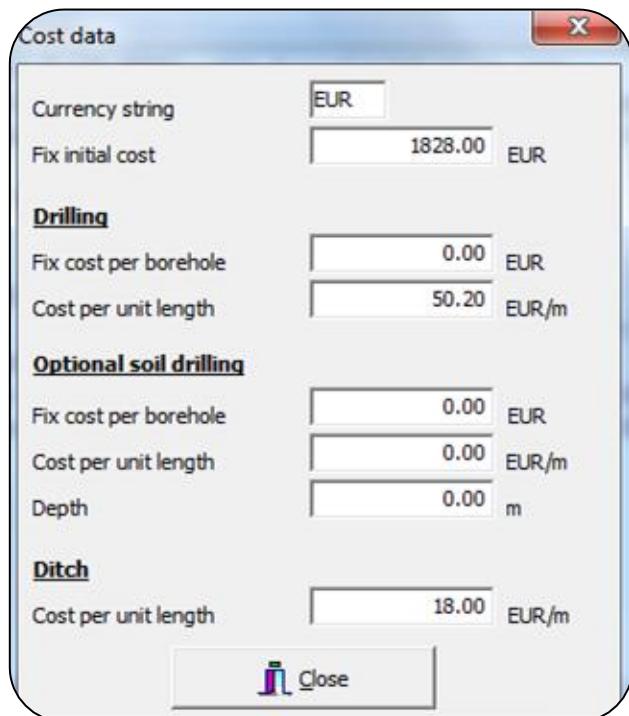


Illustration 13 Prices in EED

## 7.5 Geothermal circuit design

Once all data was introduced in Earth Energy Design software the following results were obtained:

Total borehole length: **611.92m**

Number of boreholes: **6**

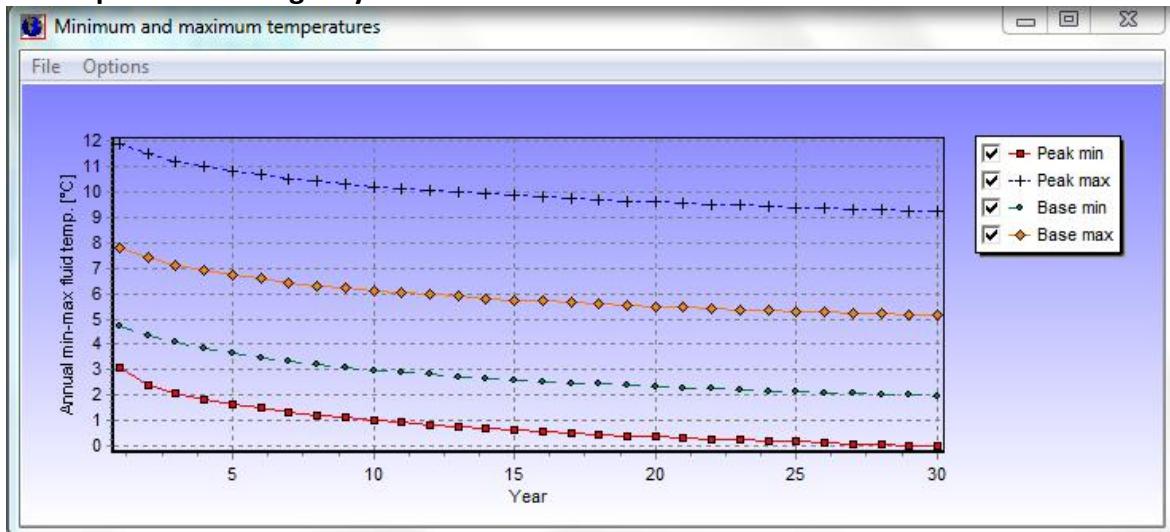
Borehole depth: **101.99m**

Approximate Price: **33.897 €**

**Fluid temperatures in year 30:**



### Fluid temperatures along 30 years:



A progressive cooling of the soil can be seen along the years. That happens because the heat extracted from the underground during the winter is higher than the heat introduced in it during the summer.

The results of the **first year** are:



That means that if we wish to maintain heat pump installation's performance like first year during the winter, we need to inject almost the same amount of heat in each summer. An improvement during the winter season is also possible if in summer season we inject more heat than we extracted the winter before.

## 7.6 Selecting a heat pump

In Chapter 5 different construction elements were compared en order to discover energy needs of the house. Energy demand, considering minimum outside temperature -11°C, is **15594.9 W**. That should be the maximum power of the future heat pump.

There are lots of heat pumps manufacturing companies. The factors to consider during the selection are COP (Coefficient Of Performance) and the price.

The selected Heat pump has the following characteristics:

**System:** water-water, reversible, indoor installation, buffer tank 35l, domestic hot water production 25l/min.

**Model:** Logatherm WPS 23 R "BUDERUS"

**Power:** 22.5KW cooling, 23KW heating

**COP:** 4.69

**EER:** 3.88

**Price:** 13349.47 €



# 8 Geothermal heat pump system VS other heating systems

Based on prices of the GHP installation calculated before, prices of different systems are compared\*.

\*All prices are approximate.

There are different heat providing systems (sources) and different heat distributing systems. Different combinations are listed below:

- GHP + radiant floor
- GHP + radiators
- Electric boiler + radiators
- Electric boiler + radiant floor
- Gas boiler + radiators
- Gas boiler + radiant floor
- Diesel boiler + radiators
- Diesel boiler + radiant floor

The required power corresponds to outside temperature **-11°C** which for our built house (Chapter 4) makes **15.594.9 W**. With this information, prices of different elements are considered and shown in the following table:

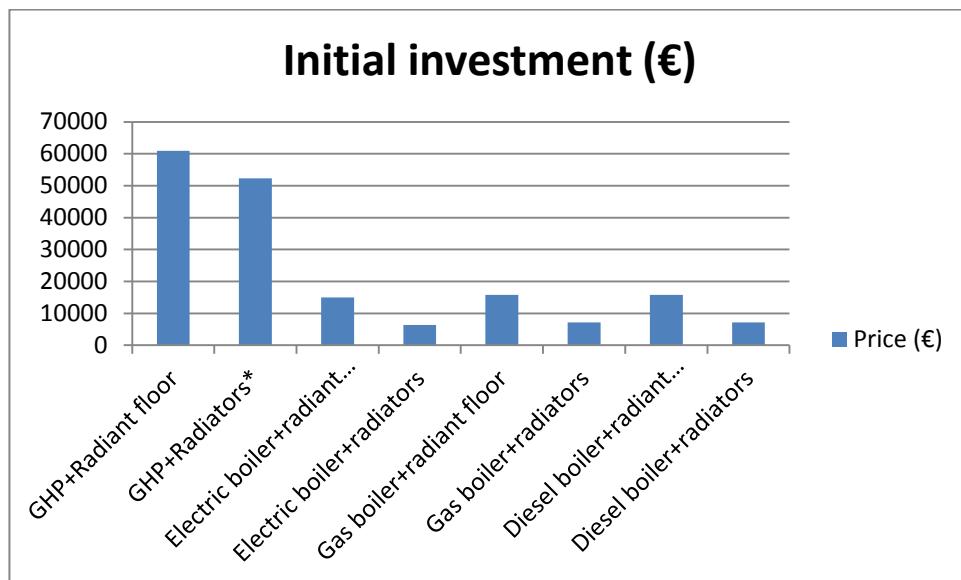
| Description                                      | Quantity | Price U € | Total € |
|--|----------|-----------|---------|
| <b>m2 Radiant floor</b>                          | 201,6    | 68,13     | 13735   |
| <b>U Radiator Aluminium element (AT 50°C)</b>    | 242      | 21        | 5082    |
| <b>64.24W/U for temperature -11°C (15594.9W)</b> |          |           |         |
| <b>U Gas Boiler 30KW</b>                         | 1        | 2026,95   | 2027    |
| <b>U Electric Boiler 15KW</b>                    | 1        | 1291,62   | 1292    |
| <b>U Diesel Boiler 20KW</b>                      | 1        | 2074,27   | 2074    |
| <b>U GHP system (Boreholes+heat pump)</b>        | 1        | 47246,47  | 47246   |

These prices refer to Spanish market, extracted from [www.generadordeprecios.info](http://www.generadordeprecios.info), developed by Spanish Company Cype Ingenieros S.A.

All these system have the following initial investments:

| Compared heating systems      | Prices (€) |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| GHP+Radiant floor             | 60981      |
| GHP+Radiators*                | 52328      |
| Electric boiler+radiant floor | 15027      |
| Electric boiler+radiators     | 6374       |
| Gas boiler+radiant floor      | 15762      |
| Gas boiler+radiators          | 7109       |
| Diesel boiler+radiant floor   | 15809      |
| Diesel boiler+radiators       | 7156       |

\*GHP systems don't use the same type of radiators. There would be more elements and the price would be higher because AT is lower.



Three different energy sources are involved: **electricity**, **gas** and **diesel**. Current price of these sources in € are listed below:

| Source            | Price € /kWh | Origin  |
|-------------------|--------------|---|
| Diesel kWh price= | 0,086        | <a href="http://www.datosmacro.com">http://www.datosmacro.com</a> |
| Gas kWh price=    | 0,0536       | <a href="http://www.toptarif.de">http://www.toptarif.de</a>       |
| El. kWh Price =   | 0,2669       | <a href="http://www.toptarif.de">http://www.toptarif.de</a>       |

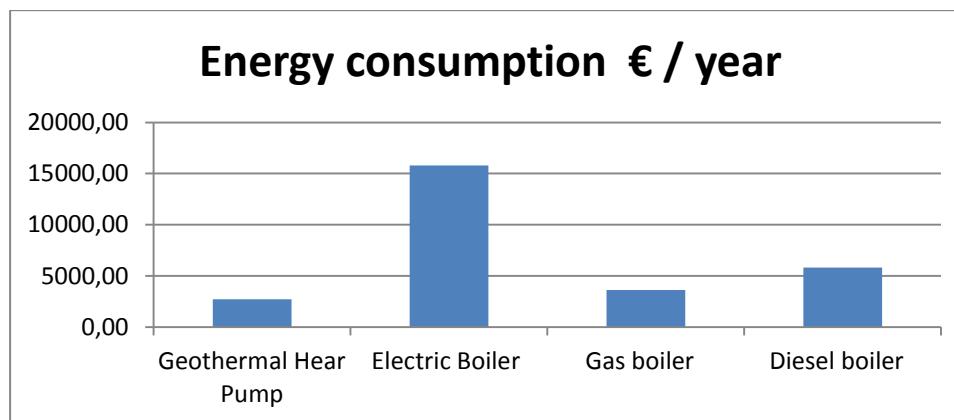
With all that data we can simulate costs along the years:

| System                        | Initial investment (€) | Yearly Energy Consumption kWh | COP of Performance of the system | Year 1 (€) | Year 10 (€) | Year 20 (€) | Year 30 (€) | Year 40 (€) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| GHP+Radiant floor             | 60981                  | 47361,57                      | 4,69                             | 63676,7    | 87934,1     | 114886,8    | 141839,5    | 168792,2    |
| GHP+Radiators*                | 52328                  |                               | 4,69                             | 55023,7    | 79281,1     | 106233,8    | 133186,5    | 160139,2    |
| Electric boiler+radiant floor | 15027                  |                               | 0,8                              | 30827,6    | 173036,7    | 331046,7    | 489056,7    | 647066,8    |
| Electric boiler+radiators     | 6374                   |                               | 0,8                              | 22174,6    | 164383,7    | 322393,7    | 480403,7    | 638413,8    |
| Gas boiler+radiant floor      | 15762                  |                               | 0,7                              | 19388,5    | 52027,4     | 88292,8     | 124558,3    | 160823,7    |
| Gas boiler+radiators          | 7109                   |                               | 0,7                              | 10735,5    | 43374,4     | 79639,8     | 115905,2    | 152170,7    |
| Diesel boiler+radiant floor   | 15809                  |                               | 0,7                              | 21628,0    | 73996,3     | 132183,4    | 190370,5    | 248557,6    |
| Diesel boiler+radiators       | 7156                   |                               | 0,7                              | 12975,0    | 65343,3     | 123530,4    | 181717,5    | 239904,6    |

GHP COP belongs to the chosen heat pump. Electric boil's performance is considered 80%; gas and diesel are considered with 70% performance.

In the previous table the evolution of the price can be seen. Direct electric heating systems are the most expensive ones and shouldn't be considered for heating. Geothermal Heat Pump installation is very expensive and, even considering the energy savings, it takes too long to see an advantage over gas system. Due to low prices of the source, **gas systems result much more profitable**. Energy consumption is shown down below:

|                      | Energy consumption<br>kWh | Price € /kWh | Price €/year |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Geothermal Hear Pump | 10098,42                  | 0,2669       | 2695,27      |
| Electric Boiler      | 59201,96                  | 0,2669       | 15801,00     |
| Gas boiler           | 67659,39                  | 0,0536       | 3626,54      |
| Diesel boiler        | 67659,39                  | 0,086        | 5818,71      |



# 9 Conclusions

As a conclusion of this project we are able to say that:

- In this particular case, and financially speaking, GHP System is not profitable enough to consider it for a heating system. The best solution is the use of gas boilers due to its price and price of its installation.
- Evolution of gas price in the following years should be considered. Profitability of gas system depends on its availability and evolution of its price.
- There are different geothermal circuit designs and different heat pumps. The final choose will depend on each case. The use of a different design could reduce the price and make the system more profitable. The evolution of the technology will make us able to create cheaper heat pumps with bigger efficiency that could reduce its price.
- Geothermal energy is the most environmentally friendly between studied systems. Environmental impact that this GHP system avoids cannot be measured economically.

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## Websites

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<http://www.geothermal.org> International Geothermal Association

<http://www.cype.es> Cype Ingenieros S.A.

<http://www.ciatesa.es> Air conditioning systems, heating systems

<http://www.toptarif.de> Energy rates search engine

<http://www.datosmacro.com> Economic data and statistics

<http://www.baumarkt.de> Construction, building transformation

<http://www.igme.es> Geologic and mining Spanish Institute

<http://www.mitic.es> Ministry of commerce and Turism of Spain

<http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/wetter/> Weather Oldenburg's data

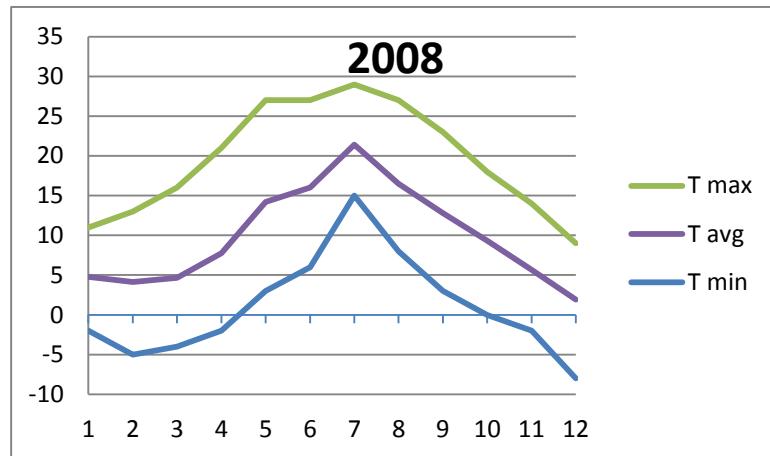
# Annexes

# Annex A0

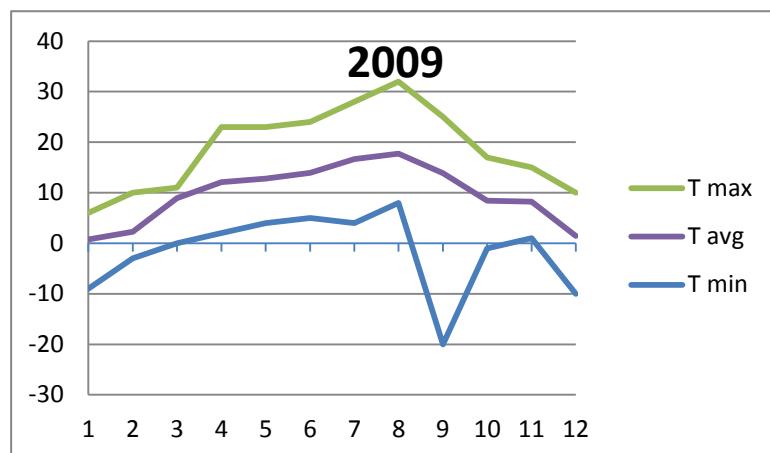
## Obtaining temperature data from Carl Von Ossietzky University's data base

Once all the registers are synthetized with MySQL data base consults and pasted again to Microsoft Excel, the result is the following:

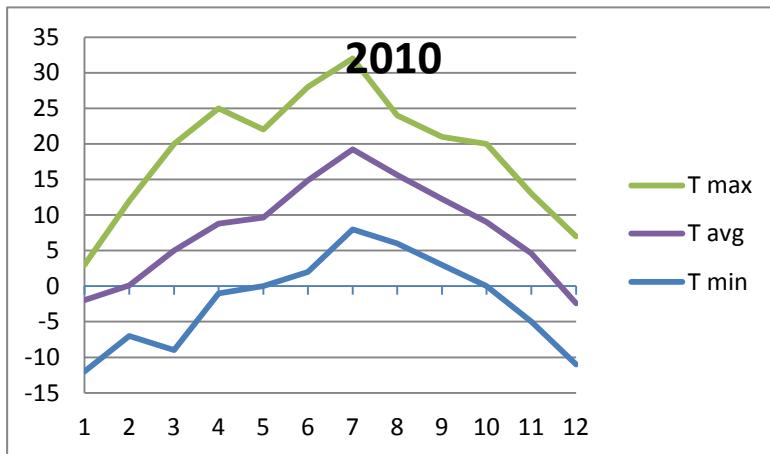
| 2008  |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Month | T min | T max | T avg |
| 1     | -2    | 11    | 4,8   |
| 2     | -5    | 13    | 4,1   |
| 3     | -4    | 16    | 4,7   |
| 4     | -2    | 21    | 7,7   |
| 5     | 3     | 27    | 14,2  |
| 6     | 6     | 27    | 16,0  |
| 7     | 15    | 29    | 21,4  |
| 8     | 8     | 27    | 16,5  |
| 9     | 3     | 23    | 12,8  |
| 10    | 0     | 18    | 9,3   |
| 11    | -2    | 14    | 5,7   |
| 12    | -8    | 9     | 1,9   |



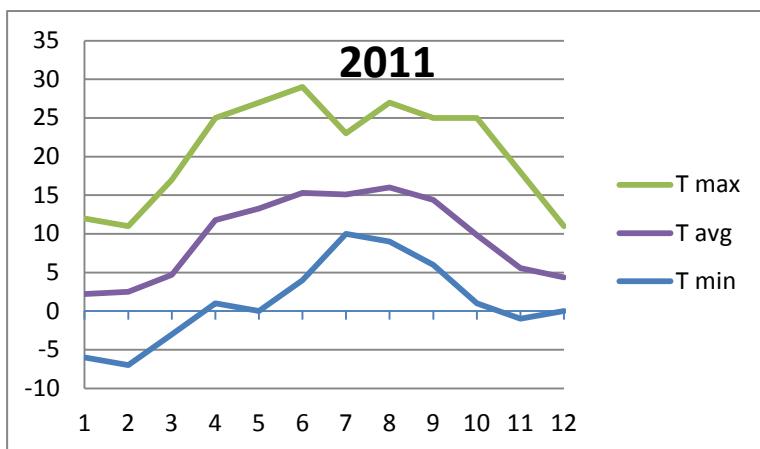
| 2009  |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Month | T min | T max | T avg |
| 1     | -9    | 6     | 0,7   |
| 2     | -3    | 10    | 2,3   |
| 3     | 0     | 11    | 8,9   |
| 4     | 2     | 23    | 12,1  |
| 5     | 4     | 23    | 12,8  |
| 6     | 5     | 24    | 13,9  |
| 7     | 4     | 28    | 16,7  |
| 8     | 8     | 32    | 17,7  |
| 9     | -20   | 25    | 13,9  |
| 10    | -1    | 17    | 8,4   |
| 11    | 1     | 15    | 8,2   |
| 12    | -10   | 10    | 1,4   |



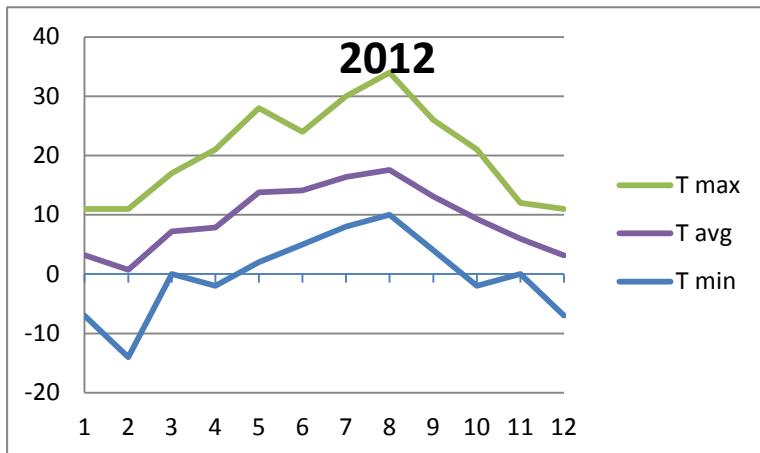
| 2010  |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Month | T min | T max | T avg |
| 1     | -12   | 3     | -2,0  |
| 2     | -7    | 12    | 0,1   |
| 3     | -9    | 20    | 5,0   |
| 4     | -1    | 25    | 8,8   |
| 5     | 0     | 22    | 9,6   |
| 6     | 2     | 28    | 14,9  |
| 7     | 8     | 32    | 19,2  |
| 8     | 6     | 24    | 15,6  |
| 9     | 3     | 21    | 12,3  |
| 10    | 0     | 20    | 9,0   |
| 11    | -5    | 13    | 4,6   |
| 12    | -11   | 7     | -2,4  |



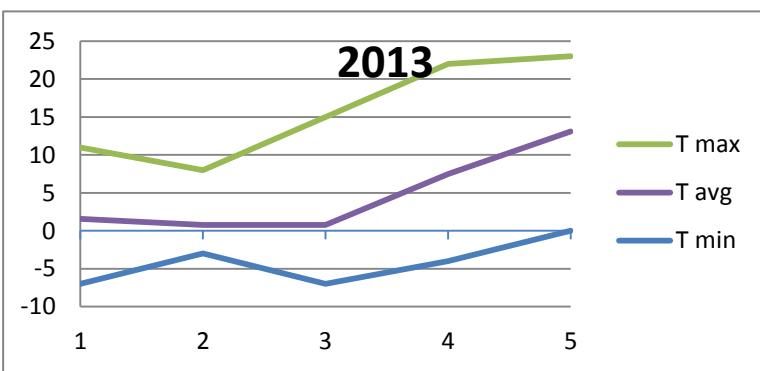
| 2011  |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Month | T min | T max | T avg |
| 1     | -6    | 12    | 2,2   |
| 2     | -7    | 11    | 2,5   |
| 3     | -3    | 17    | 4,7   |
| 4     | 1     | 25    | 11,8  |
| 5     | 0     | 27    | 13,3  |
| 6     | 4     | 29    | 15,3  |
| 7     | 10    | 23    | 15,1  |
| 8     | 9     | 27    | 16,0  |
| 9     | 6     | 25    | 14,4  |
| 10    | 1     | 25    | 9,8   |
| 11    | -1    | 18    | 5,6   |
| 12    | 0     | 11    | 4,3   |



| 2012  |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Month | T min | T max | T avg |
| 1     | -7    | 11    | 3,2   |
| 2     | -14   | 11    | 0,7   |
| 3     | 0     | 17    | 7,2   |
| 4     | -2    | 21    | 7,9   |
| 5     | 2     | 28    | 13,8  |
| 6     | 5     | 24    | 14,1  |
| 7     | 8     | 30    | 16,4  |
| 8     | 10    | 34    | 17,6  |
| 9     | 4     | 26    | 13,1  |
| 10    | -2    | 21    | 9,3   |
| 11    | 0     | 12    | 6,0   |
| 12    | -7    | 11    | 3,1   |

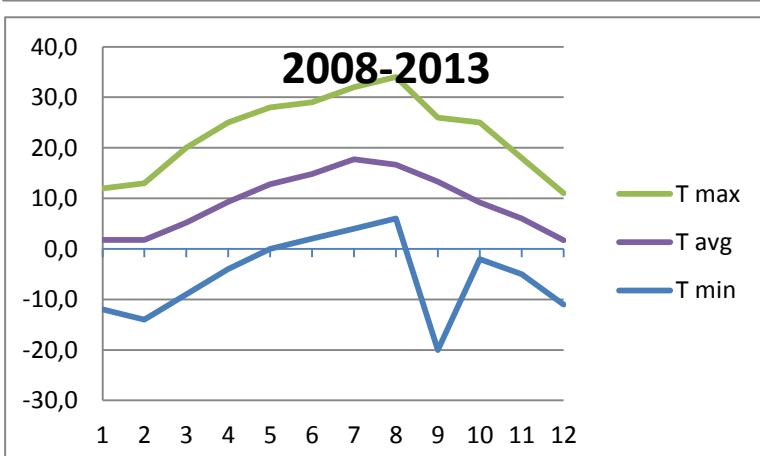


| 2013  |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Month | T min | T max | T avg |
| 1     | -7    | 11    | 1,6   |
| 2     | -3    | 8     | 0,8   |
| 3     | -7    | 15    | 0,8   |
| 4     | -4    | 22    | 7,5   |
| 5     | 0     | 23    | 13,1  |



Putting all that data together we finally obtain our desired temperatures:

| 5 years 5 months average Temp. |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Month                          | T min | T max | T avg |
| 1                              | -12,0 | 12,0  | 1,8   |
| 2                              | -14,0 | 13,0  | 1,8   |
| 3                              | -9,0  | 20,0  | 5,2   |
| 4                              | -4,0  | 25,0  | 9,3   |
| 5                              | 0,0   | 28,0  | 12,8  |
| 6                              | 2,0   | 29,0  | 14,8  |
| 7                              | 4,0   | 32,0  | 17,8  |
| 8                              | 6,0   | 34,0  | 16,7  |
| 9                              | -20,0 | 26,0  | 13,3  |
| 10                             | -2,0  | 25,0  | 9,2   |
| 11                             | -5,0  | 18,0  | 6,0   |
| 12                             | -11,0 | 11,0  | 1,7   |



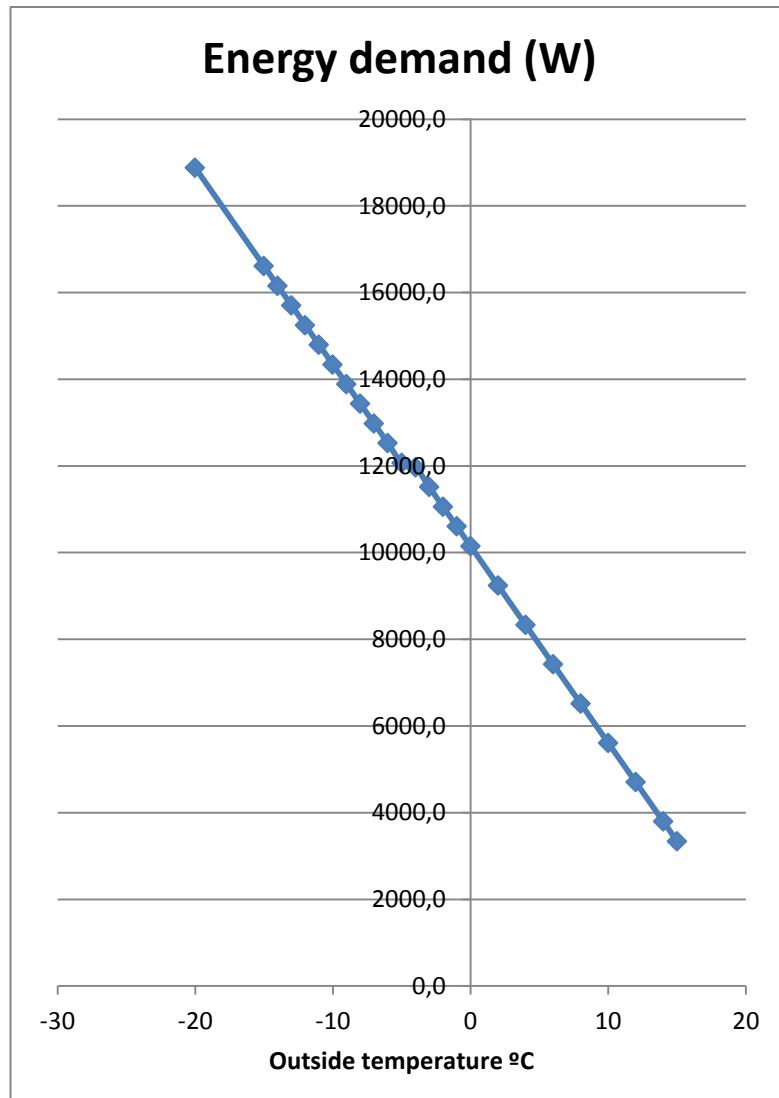
# Annex A1

## Evolution of energy demand with outside temperature

In the following table the evolution of energy demand depending on the outside temperature can be seen. This simulation was realized with CypeCad MEP (see **Annex A2** for its description) software with an example house in order to prove that interpolation method can be used for further calculations because the relationship between outside temperature and energy demand in each moment is practically lineal.

From now on 2 values of energy demand (with 2 different outside temperatures) will be calculated and interpolation applied.

| Outside T<br>°C | En.<br>demand(kcal/h) | En.<br>Demand(W) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| -20             | 16236,3               | 18879,4186       |
| -15             | 14283,9               | 16609,186        |
| -14             | 13893,4               | 16155,1163       |
| -13             | 13503                 | 15701,1628       |
| -12             | 13112,5               | 15247,093        |
| -11             | 12722                 | 14793,0233       |
| -10             | 12331,5               | 14338,9535       |
| -9              | 11941,1               | 13885            |
| -8              | 11550,6               | 13430,9302       |
| -7              | 11160,1               | 12976,8605       |
| -6              | 10769,6               | 12522,7907       |
| -5              | 10379,1               | 12068,7209       |
| -4              | 10289,4               | 11964,4186       |
| -3              | 9899,1                | 11510,5814       |
| -2              | 9508,8                | 11056,7442       |
| -1              | 9118,5                | 10602,907        |
| 0               | 8727,5                | 10148,2558       |
| 2               | 7944                  | 9237,2093        |
| 4               | 7163,1                | 8329,18605       |
| 6               | 6382,2                | 7421,16279       |
| 8               | 5602,2                | 6514,18605       |
| 10              | 4822,2                | 5607,2093        |
| 12              | 4042,2                | 4700,23256       |
| 14              | 3262,2                | 3793,25581       |
| 15              | 2869,4                | 3336,51163       |



# Annex A2

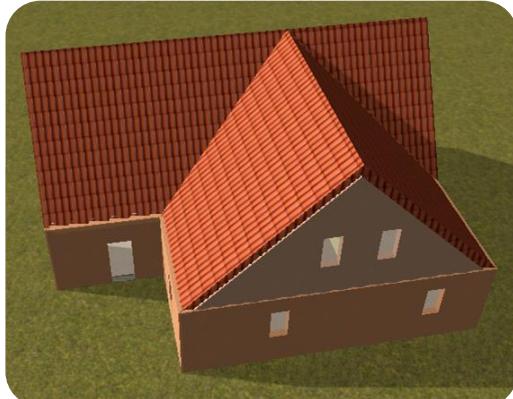
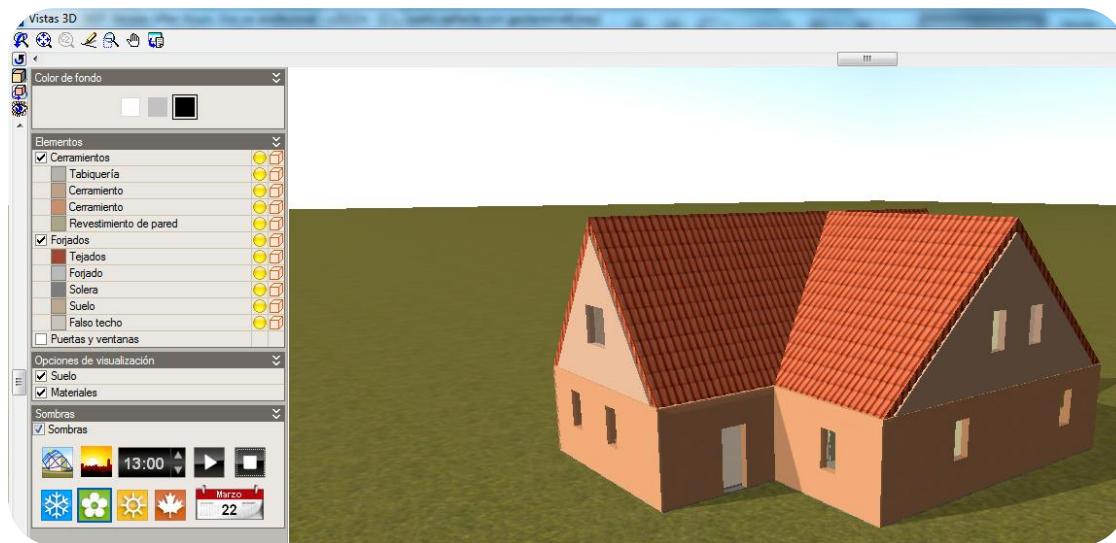
## How CYPECAD MEP works

CYPECAD MEP is a program developed by the Spanish company CYPE Ingenieros, S.A., designed for calculation, sizing and verification of different building systems. This program allows a complete energetic study of the building. It is capable to study and evaluate building energy losses. It is also able to make an acoustic study, energetic qualification, fire protect systems, healthiness, heating and cooling systems, solar and geothermal energy, gas systems, illumination, electricity and telecommunication which are not relevant for this project.

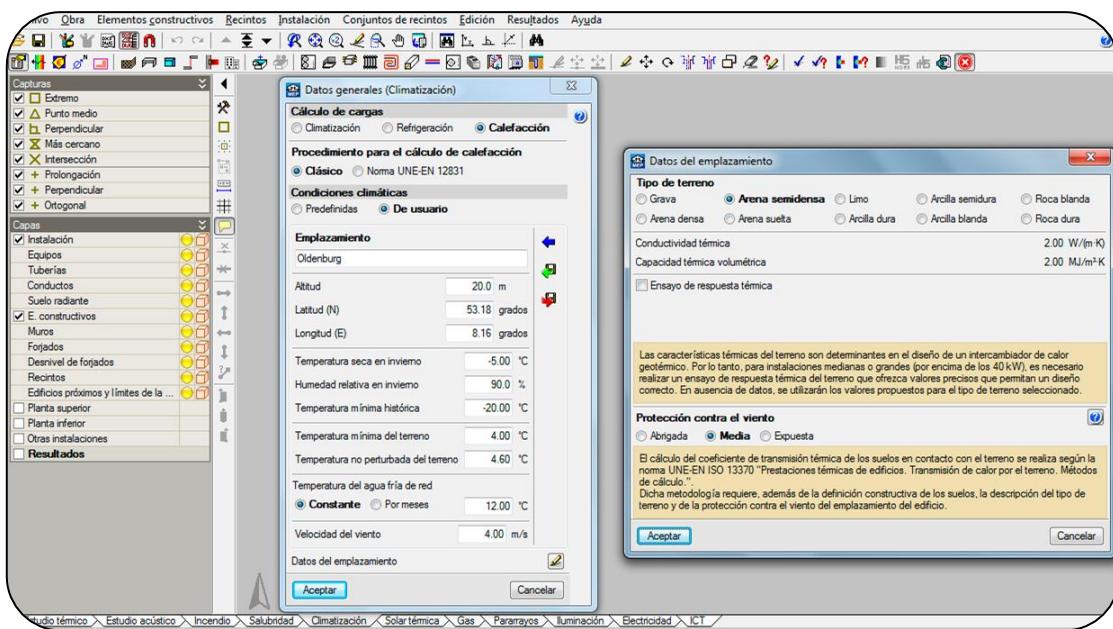
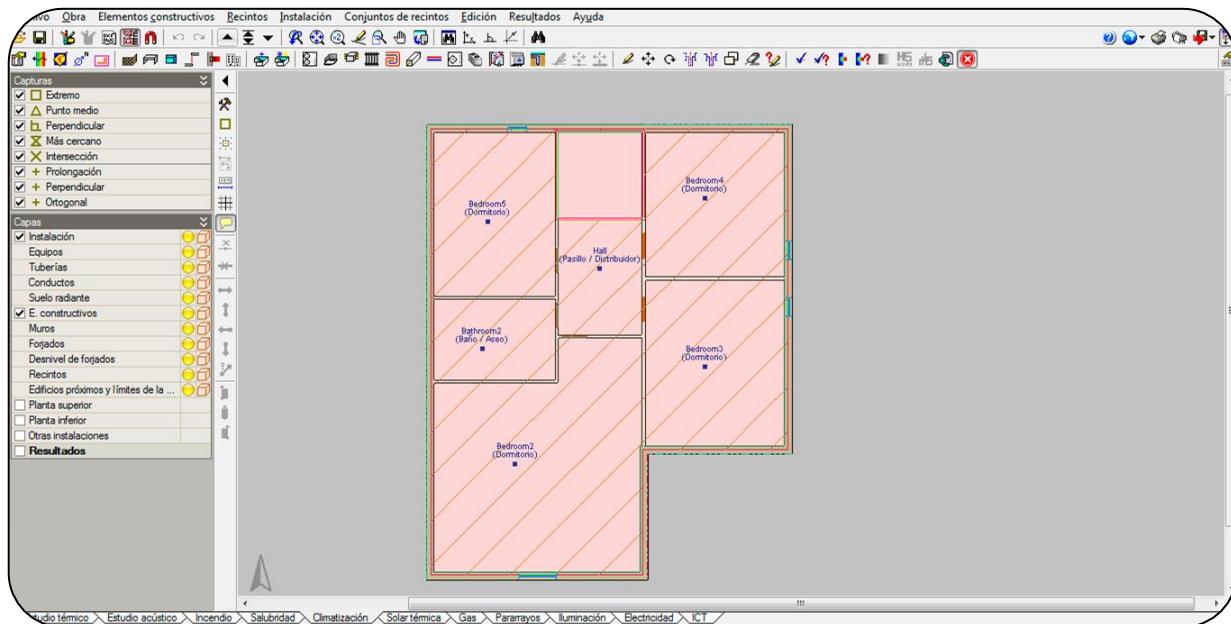
For this project a free demo version of CYPECAD MEP 2013 was used, downloaded directly from the official site: [www.cype.es](http://www.cype.es)

This software is quite complex, so a previous experience is needed.

First of all, a building should be constructed. The design can be realized in any CAD program (like AutoCad), obtaining a template to construct the 3D building in CYPECAD MEP or it can be done in BIM format (Archicad or Revit) obtaining directly the 3D version. In this concrete case, the design was realized in Autodesk Autocad 2012 and then it was used in order to construct the building in 3 dimensions.



It is necessary to define the characteristics of every single element used during the construction (every layer inside the walls, ceilings, floors, concrete decks, windows and doors...). In addition it is necessary to define the environment (coordinates, inside/outside temperatures, humidity, the possible shadows, wind speed, orientation of the building...) The house was built with Oldenburg environment data (temperature, humidity, coordinates...)



**Panel semirígido de lana de roca volcánica no revestido**

Espesor (mm) Colocación

- 30  40  50  60
- Fijado con pelladas de adhesivo cementoso
- Fijado mecánicamente
- Fijado con mortero adhesivo proyectado



Camara de aire  Aislamiento  Techo suspendido  Acabado superficial

Falso techo continuo de placas de escayola  Falso techo continuo de placas de yeso laminado

Placa  Nervada  Liso

Acabado  Recto  Biselado

Canto de la placa  Recto  Biselado

Dimensiones (cm)  100x60

Fijación  Mediante estopadas colgantes  Mediante varillas metálicas

De hormigón en masa

Espesor (cm)  10  De hormigón en masa con fibras  De hormigón armado

Hormigón  Extendido y vibrado  Acabado

Casa comercial

Tipo de vertido  Desde camión  Con cubilete  Con bomba

Clase general de exposición (Art. 8.2 EHE-08)  I  II  III

Clase específica de exposición (Art. 8.2 EHE-08)  Qa  Qb  Qc  H  F  E  Ninguna

Resistencia (N/mm²)  10  15  20  25  30  35

Tamaño máximo del árido (mm)  12  20  40

Consistencia  Fluida  Blanda  Plástica

**Forjado unidireccional**

1- Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm (Bovedilla de hormigón):  
20 mm de yeso laminado (PYL) 750 < d < 900: 2 cm  
Espesor total: 32.0 cm

- HE 1: Limitación de demanda energética (Superior )  
Uc refrigeración: 1.36 kcal/(h m²°C)  
Uc calefacción: 1.75 kcal/(h m²°C)
- HE 1: Limitación de demanda energética (Inferior )  
Uc refrigeración: 1.75 kcal/(h m²°C)  
Uc calefacción: 1.36 kcal/(h m²°C)
- HE 1: Limitación de demanda energética (Voladizo )  
Uc refrigeración: 2.00 kcal/(h m²°C)  
Uc calefacción: 1.72 kcal/(h m²°C)
- HR: Protección frente al ruido  
Masa superficial: 388.83 kg/m²  
Caracterización acústica,  $R_w(C; Ctr)$ : 57.0(-1; -6) dB  
Nivel global de presión de ruido de impactos normalizado,  $L_{n,w}$ : 73.4 dB

Parámetros térmicos

**Resistencia y transmitancia térmica de los elementos constructivos**

UNE-EN ISO 6946 Elementos y componentes de edificación. Resistencia y transmitancia térmica. Método de cálculo.

UNE-EN ISO 13370 Prestaciones térmicas de edificios. Transmisión de calor por el terreno. Métodos de cálculo.

**Coeficiente de reducción de temperatura 'b'**

UNE-EN ISO 13789 Prestaciones térmicas de los edificios. Coeficientes de transferencia de calor por transmisión y ventilación. Método de cálculo.

**Análisis de puentes térmicos lineales**

CTE DB-HE1 Limitación de demanda energética.

Se utilizan como referencias los valores propuestos en el programa UBER para el cálculo de transmisión térmica lineal y para el factor de temperatura superficial inferior de los diferentes puentes térmicos lineales, teniendo en cuenta la configuración de los elementos constructivos que los conforman así como la zona climática a la que pertenece el emplazamiento de la obra. En el estudio climático, se utilizará la descripción de los puentes térmicos lineales tanto para el cálculo de cargas de calefacción según la norma EN 12831 como para la exportación a EnergyPlus®.

Análisis numérico de puentes térmicos lineales (UNE EN ISO 10211)

Módulo desarrollado como parte del proyecto de investigación "Desarrollo de herramienta software para integración del análisis numérico de puentes térmicos en el cálculo de la demanda energética de edificios", financiado por el Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial (CDTI), cofinanciado por el Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER) y realizado en colaboración con el Grupo de Ingeniería Energética del Departamento de Sistemas Industriales de la Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche (Alacant).

Definición manual del coeficiente de transmisión térmica lineal

Aceptar Cancelar

# Annex A3

## EnergyPlus software

EnergyPlus is a whole building energy simulation program, developed by U.S. Energy Department, created in order to calculate energy demands. It is used by engineers, architects, and researchers to model energy use in buildings.

Once construction data is loaded, it calculates (through simulation) energy needs during the year.

EnergyPlus software models heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, and other energy flows. This software has no graphical window, that means the building has to be built in a different software and be loaded in EnergyPlus. The house of this project is built in CypeCad MEP (see Annex A2) and then loaded into EnergyPlus system.

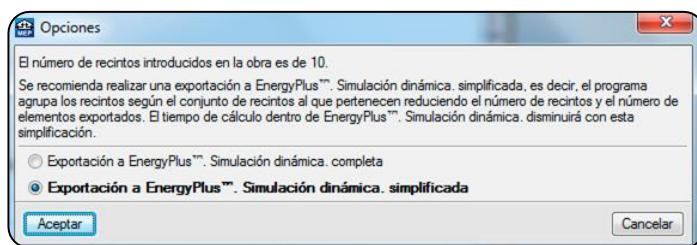


Image 1 Two different method to export, simple or complete.

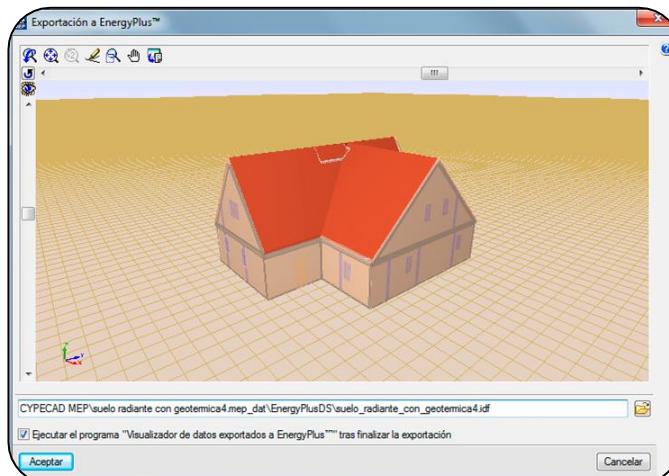


Image 2 Exporting to EnergyPlus

Once the file is exported and loaded into EnergyPlus software, it needs environmental settings from the place where the building is located; in this case Bremen's characteristics are loaded.

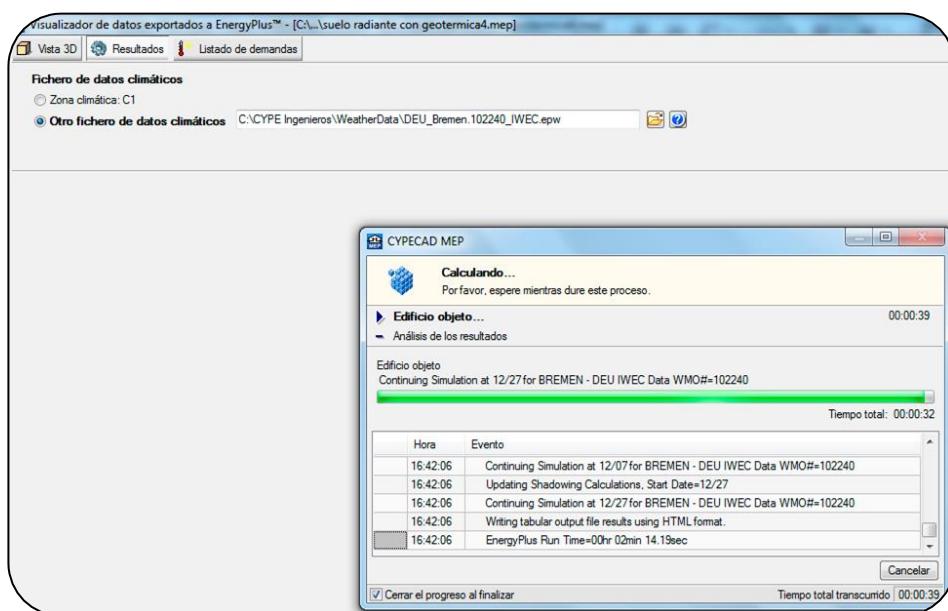


Image 3 Environmental settings loaded and calculating

The results obtained after calculations are: energy demand kWh/m<sup>2</sup> along the year of each enclosure.

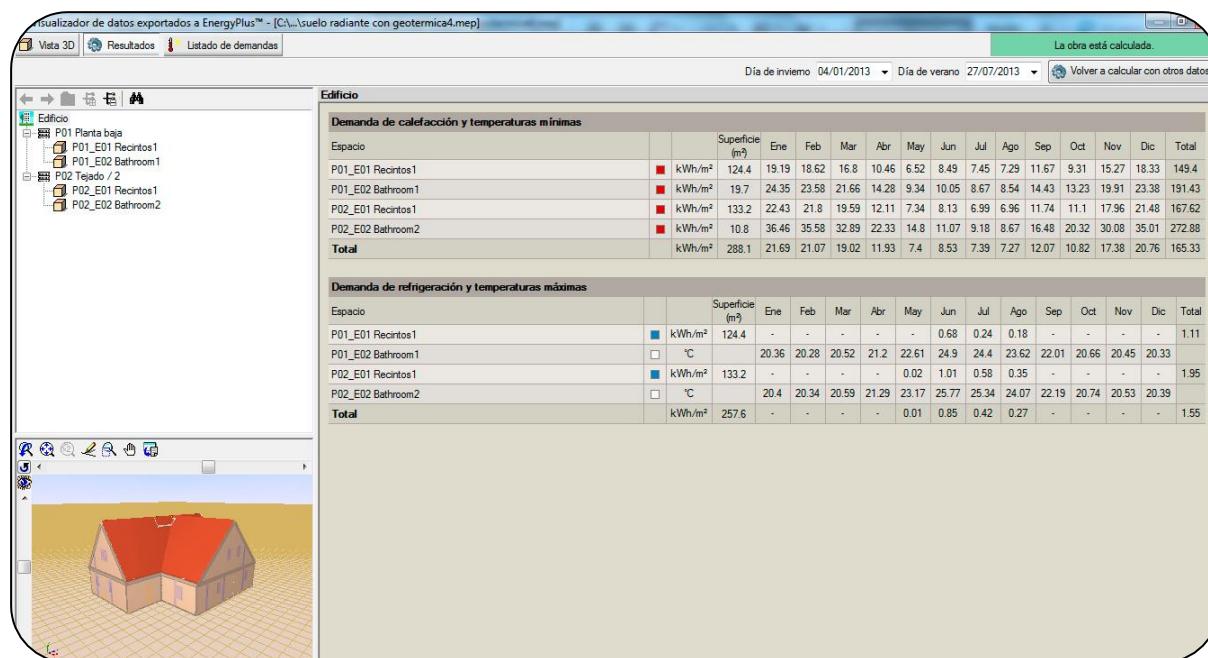


Image 4 Obtained results

### The official description is listed below:

EnergyPlus is an energy analysis and thermal load simulation program. Based on a user's description of a building from the perspective of the building's physical make-up, associated mechanical systems, etc., EnergyPlus will calculate the heating and cooling loads necessary to maintain thermal control setpoints, conditions throughout an secondary HVAC system and coil loads, and the energy consumption of primary plant equipment as well as many other simulation details that are necessary to verify that the simulation is performing as the actual building would. Many of the simulation characteristics are listed down below:

- Integrated, simultaneous solution where the building response and the primary and secondary systems are tightly coupled (iteration performed when necessary)
- Sub-hourly, user-definable time steps for the interaction between the thermal zones and the environment; variable time steps for interactions between the thermal zones and the HVAC systems (automatically varied to ensure solution stability)
- ASCII text based weather, input, and output files that include hourly or sub-hourly environmental conditions, and standard and user definable reports, respectively
- Heat balance based solution technique for building thermal loads that allows for simultaneous calculation of radiant and convective effects at both in the interior and exterior surface during each time step
- Transient heat conduction through building elements such as walls, roofs, floors, etc. using conduction transfer functions
- Improved ground heat transfer modeling through links to three-dimensional finite difference ground models and simplified analytical techniques
- Combined heat and mass transfer model that accounts for moisture adsorption/desorption either as a layer-by-layer integration into the conduction transfer functions or as an effective moisture penetration depth model (EMPD)
- Thermal comfort models based on activity, inside dry bulb, humidity, etc.
- Anisotropic sky model for improved calculation of diffuse solar on tilted surface.
- Advanced fenestration calculations including controllable window blinds, electrochromic glazings, layer-by-layer heat balances that allow proper assignment of solar energy absorbed by window panes, and a performance library for numerous commercially available windows
- Daylighting controls including interior illuminance calculations, glare simulation and control, luminaire controls, and the effect of reduced artificial lighting on heating and cooling

No program is able to handle every simulation situation. However, it is the intent of EnergyPlus to handle as many building and HVAC design options either directly or indirectly through links to other programs in order to calculate thermal loads and/or energy consumption on for a design day or an extended period of time (up to, including, and beyond a year).

More details on each of these features can be found in the official website:

<http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/energyplus/pdfs/engineeringreference.pdf>

# Annex A4

## Construction materials' properties

In this annex properties of the materials used in the building process are shown. These values are the official ones collected by CTE (Spanish Building Technical Code) catalog made by Ministry of Development of Spain.

| Material                                 | $\rho$  | $\lambda$ | $\mu$  |
|--|---------|-----------|--------|
| Facebrick                                | 2170    | 0,991     | 10     |
| Self-leveling mortar                     | 1900    | 1,300     | 10     |
| Polystyrene film                         | 920     | 0,330     | 100000 |
| One way spanning slab 25+5 cm            | 1241.11 | 1,428     | 80     |
| Ceramic air brick                        | 930     | 0,437     | 10     |
| Gypsum plaster                           | 1150    | 0,570     | 6      |
| High density polystyrene layer           | 70      | 0,050     | 100    |
| Cement mortar $1000 < \bar{\rho} < 1250$ | 1125    | 0,550     | 10     |
| Expanded polystyrene (radiant floor)     | 30      | 0,036     | 20     |
| Laminated floor                          | 475     | 0,150     | 70     |
| Extruded polystyrene                     | 38      | 0,034     | 100    |
| Enameled ceramic tiles                   | 2500    | 2,300     | 30     |
| Concrete deck (mass concrete)            | 2500    | 2,300     | 80     |
| Double air brick [60 mm < E < 90 mm]     | 930     | 0,431     | 10     |

### Abbreviations

|           |   |       |                         |
|-----------|---|-------|-------------------------|
| $\rho$    | Density ( $kg/m^3$ )                    | $\mu$ | Water resistance factor |
| $\lambda$ | Thermal conductivity ( $W/ m^\circ C$ ) |       |                         |

# Annex A5

## Origin of the costs

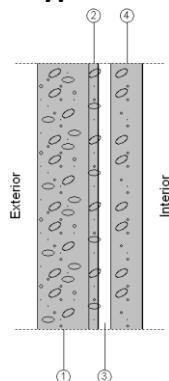
The prices of the different building elements used in this project come from Generador de Precios (Prices Generator), a tool created by Cype Ingenieros S.A. that has current market prices of almost all building products. An online version of it can be seen in its official website <http://www.generadordeprecios.info>

Official budget items are described down below:

### 1 Prices of the walls

Due to different wall typology entire wall construction is considered (not only insulation).

#### Wall Type 1: Two brick layers + air chamber (without thermal insulation)



##### Layers:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1 - Brick (1/2 pie LM métrico o catalán 40 mm < G < 50 mm)   | 11.5 cm        |
| 2 - Cement mortar (Mortero de cemento o cal para albañilería y para revoco/enlucido 1000 < d < 1250) | 2 cm           |
| 3 - Not ventilated air chamber   | 3 cm           |
| 4 - Brick (Tabicón de LH doble [60 mm < E < 90 mm])  | 7 cm           |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>  | <b>23.5 cm</b> |

Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ : **1.52 W/m2K**

### 4) Brick 7cm m<sup>2</sup>

A) Descripción: Ejecución de hoja interior de cerramiento de fachada de 7 cm de espesor, de fábrica de ladrillo cerámico hueco (súper machetón), para revestir, 30x15x7 cm, recibida con mortero de cemento M-5. Incluso p/p de enjarcos, mermas, roturas, formación de huecos, jambas y mochetas, cajeado en el perímetro de los huecos para alojar los elementos de fijación de la carpintería exterior, juntas de dilatación, ejecución de encuentros y puntos singulares.B) Incluye: Todas. Replanteo, planta a planta. Rectificación de irregularidades del forjado terminado. Marcado en los pilares de los niveles de referencia general de planta y de nivel de piso preciso para pavimento e instalaciones. Asiento de la primera hilada sobre capa de mortero. Colocación y aplomado de miras de referencia. Tendido de hilos entre miras. Colocación de plomos fijos en las aristas. Colocación de las piezas por hiladas a nivel. Realización de todos los trabajos necesarios para la resolución de los huecos.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, deduciendo los huecos de superficie mayor de 4 m<sup>2</sup>.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, deduciendo los huecos de superficie mayor de 4 m<sup>2</sup>.

$$187,41\text{m}^2 \times 17,43\text{€/m}^2 = \textbf{3.266,56€}$$

## 1) Brick 11.5cm m<sup>2</sup>

A) Descripción: Ejecución de hoja exterior de 1/2 pie de espesor en cerramiento de fachada de fábrica, de ladrillo cerámico cara vista perforado hidrofugado, salmón, acabado liso, 24x11,5x5 cm, con junta de 1 cm, rebundida, recibida con mortero de cemento M-7,5, con apoyo mínimo de las 2/3 partes del ladrillo sobre el forjado, o sobre angulares de acero laminado galvanizado en caliente fijados a los frentes de forjado si, por errores de ejecución, el ladrillo no apoya sus 2/3 partes sobre el forjado. Incluso p/p de enjarcos, mermas, roturas, revestimiento de los frentes de forjado con ladrillos cortados, colocados con mortero de alta adherencia, encuentro con pilares, formación de esquinas, petos de cubierta, formación de dinteles mediante ladrillos a sardinel con fábrica armada, jambas y mochetas, juntas de dilatación, ejecución de encuentros y puntos singulares y limpieza final de la fábrica ejecutada.B) Incluye: Todas. Definición de los planos de fachada mediante plomos. Replanteo, planta a planta. Rectificación de irregularidades del forjado terminado. Colocación y aplomado de miras de referencia. Tendido de hilos entre miras. Colocación de plomos fijos en las aristas. Colocación de las piezas por hiladas a nivel. Revestimiento de los frentes de forjado, muros y pilares. Realización de todos los trabajos necesarios para la resolución de los huecos. Repaso de las juntas y limpieza del paramento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, incluyendo el revestimiento del frente de forjado, deduciendo los huecos de superficie mayor de 2 m<sup>2</sup>, añadiendo a cambio la superficie de la parte interior del hueco, correspondiente al desarrollo de jambas y dinteles.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, incluyendo el revestimiento del frente de forjado, deduciendo los huecos de superficie mayor de 2 m<sup>2</sup>, añadiendo a cambio la superficie de la parte interior del hueco, correspondiente al desarrollo de jambas y dinteles.

$$214,22\text{m}^2 \times 44,84\text{€}/\text{m}^2 = \mathbf{9.605,62\text{€}}$$

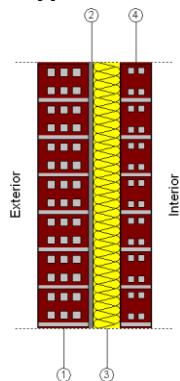
## 2) Cement mortar m<sup>2</sup>

A) Descripción: Formación de revestimiento continuo de mortero de cemento M-5, a buena vista, de 10 mm de espesor, aplicado sobre un paramento vertical interior, en el trasdós de la hoja exterior de fachada con cámara de aire, hasta 3 m de altura, acabado superficial rugoso. Incluso p/p de preparación de la superficie soporte, formación de juntas, rincones, maestras con separación entre ellas no superior a tres metros, remates en los encuentros con paramentos, revestimientos u otros elementos recibidos en su superficie.B) Incluye: Todas. Despiece de paños de trabajo. Realización de maestras. Aplicación del mortero. Realización de juntas y encuentros. Acabado superficial. Curado del mortero.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin deducir huecos menores de 4 m<sup>2</sup> y deduciendo, en los huecos de superficie mayor de 4 m<sup>2</sup>, el exceso sobre los 4 m<sup>2</sup>.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, deduciendo, en los huecos de superficie mayor de 4 m<sup>2</sup>, el exceso sobre los 4 m<sup>2</sup>.

$$187,4\text{m}^2 \times 18,28\text{€}/\text{m}^2 = \mathbf{1.551,75\text{€}}$$

**Total Wall Type 1: 14.423.93€**

## Wall Type 2: Two brick layers + 6cm rockwool insulation



### Layers:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1 - Perforated brick (Fábrica de ladrillo cerámico perforado cara vista) | 11.5 cm        |
| 2 - Cement mortar (Enfoscado de cemento a buena vista)                   | 1 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool (Lana mineral)  | 6 cm           |
| 4 - Air brick (Fábrica de ladrillo cerámico hueco)                       | 7 cm           |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>  | <b>25.5 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U<sub>m</sub>: 0.45 W/m2K**

## Same wall composition as Wall Type 1 + Rockwool insulation

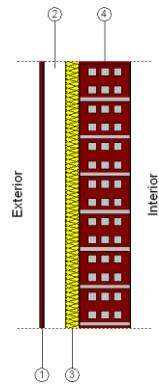
## 3) Rockwool m<sup>2</sup>

A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento por el interior en cerramiento de doble hoja de fábrica cara vista formado por panel semirrígido de lana de roca volcánica, según UNE-EN 13162, no revestido, de 60 mm de espesor, resistencia térmica 1,7 m<sup>2</sup>K/W, conductividad térmica 0,035 W/(mK), colocado a tope para evitar puentes térmicos, fijado con pelladas de adhesivo cementoso y posterior sellado de todas las uniones entre paneles con cinta de sellado de juntas. Incluso p/p de cortes, fijaciones y limpieza.B) Incluye: Todas. Corte y preparación del aislamiento. Colocación del aislamiento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto.

$$187,41\text{m}^2 \times 10,55\text{€}/\text{m}^2 = \mathbf{1.977,18\text{€}}$$

**Total Wall Type 2: 16.401.11€**

### Wall Type 3: Ventilated façade (thermal insulation 3 cm)



#### Layers:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 - Porcelain stoneware (Revestimiento de placa de gres porcelánico con grapa vista "TAU CERÁMICA") | 0.82 cm         |
| 2 - Very ventilated air chamber   | 5 cm            |
| 3 - Rockwool  | 3 cm            |
| 4 - Perforated brick  | 11.5 cm         |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>20.32 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ :** **0.74 W/m2K**

### 4) Perforated brick $m^2$

A) Descripción: Ejecución de hoja interior en cerramiento de fachada ventilada de 1/2 pie de espesor, de fábrica de ladrillo cerámico perforado para revestir, 24x11,5x7,5 cm, recibida con mortero de cemento M-5. Incluso p/p de enjardes, mermas, roturas, formación de dinteles mediante vigueta prefabricada T-18, revestida con piezas cerámicas, colocadas con mortero de alta adherencia, jambas y mochetas, cajeado en el perímetro de los huecos para alojar los elementos de fijación de la carpintería exterior, juntas de dilatación, ejecución de encuentros y puntos singulares.B) Incluye: Todas. Definición de los planos de fachada mediante plomos. Replanteo, planta a planta. Marcado en los pilares de los niveles de referencia general de planta y de nivel de piso preciso para pavimento e instalaciones. Asiento de la primera hilada sobre capa de mortero. Colocación y aplomado de miras de referencia. Tendido de hilos entre miras. Colocación de plomos fijos en las aristas. Colocación de las piezas por hiladas a nivel. Realización de todos los trabajos necesarios para la resolución de los huecos. C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, deduciendo los huecos de superficie mayor de 3  $m^2$ .D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, deduciendo los huecos de superficie mayor de 3  $m^2$ .

$$187,45m^2 \times 26,97\text{€}/m^2 = 5.055,53\text{€}$$

### 1) Porcelain stoneware $m^2$

A) Descripción: Ejecución de hoja exterior de sistema de fachada ventilada de 1,05 cm de espesor, de baldosa cerámica de gres porcelánico, estilo mármol "TAU CERÁMICA", capacidad de absorción de agua  $E < 0,5\%$ , grupo Bla, 30x60 cm, según UNE-EN 14411, con bordes rectificados; incluso p/p de perfilera para subestructura vertical, grapas de anclaje y elementos de fijación, colocada mediante el sistema de anclaje visto de grapa, mediante estructura auxiliar fijada al paramento, sobre la que se fijan las grapas mediante tornillos autoblocantes de acero inoxidable o remaches de aluminio, quedando la grapa centrada en las juntas de las baldosas, sirviendo de retención y apoyo de las piezas. Incluso p/p de formación de dinteles, vierteaguas, jambas y mochetas, juntas, realización de encuentros y piezas especiales. B) Incluye: Todas. Preparación de los elementos de sujeción incorporados previamente a la obra. Replanteo de los ejes verticales y horizontales de las juntas. Preparación de los elementos de sujeción. Realización de todos los trabajos necesarios para la resolución de los huecos. Alineación, aplomado y nivelación del revestimiento cerámico. Fijación definitiva del revestimiento. Rejuntado. Relleno de las juntas de movimiento. Limpieza final del paramento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, deduciendo los huecos de superficie mayor de 1  $m^2$ , añadiendo a cambio la superficie de la parte interior del hueco, correspondiente al desarrollo de jambas y dinteles. No se ha incrementado la medición por roturas y recortes, ya que en la descomposición se ha considerado un 5% más de piezas.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, deduciendo los huecos de superficie mayor de 1  $m^2$ , añadiendo a cambio la superficie de la parte interior del hueco, correspondiente al desarrollo de jambas y dinteles.

$$213,04m^2 \times 112,30\text{€}/m^2 = 23.924,39\text{€}$$

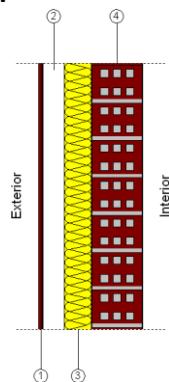
### 3) Rockwool $m^2$

A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento por el exterior de fachada ventilada formado por panel rígido de lana de roca volcánica, según UNE-EN 13162, no revestido, de 30 mm de espesor, resistencia térmica  $0,85 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$ , conductividad térmica  $0,034 \text{ W/(mK)}$ , colocado a tope para evitar puentes térmicos, fijado mecánicamente y posterior sellado de todas las uniones entre paneles con cinta de sellado de juntas. Incluso p/p de cortes, fijaciones y limpieza.B) Incluye: Todas. Corte y preparación del aislamiento. Colocación del aislamiento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto.

$$214,19m^2 \times 9,47\text{€}/m^2 = 2.028,38\text{€}$$

**Total Wall Type 3: 31.008.3€**

### Wall Type 4: Ventilated façade (thermal insulation 6 cm)



#### Layers:

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 - <b>Porcelain stoneware</b> (Revestimiento de placa de gres porcelánico con grapa vista "TAU CERÁMICA") | 0.82 cm         |
| 2 - <b>Very ventilated air chamber</b>   | 5 cm            |
| 3 - <b>Rockwool</b>  | 6 cm            |
| 4 - <b>Perforated brick</b>  | 11.5 cm         |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>  | <b>23.32 cm</b> |

Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ : **0.44 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

Same typology as Wall Type 3 but better insulation (6cm of rockwool instead of 3cm)

### 3) Rockwool $m^2$

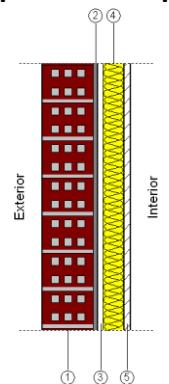
A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento por el exterior de fachada ventilada formado por panel rígido de lana de roca volcánica, según UNE-EN 13162, no revestido, de 60 mm de espesor, resistencia térmica 1,75 m<sup>2</sup>K/W, conductividad térmica 0,034 W/(mK), colocado a tope para evitar puentes térmicos, fijado mecánicamente y posterior sellado de todas las uniones entre paneles con cinta de sellado de juntas. Incluso p/p de cortes, fijaciones y limpieza.B) Incluye: Todas. Corte y preparación del aislamiento. Colocación del aislamiento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto.

$$214,20m^2 \times 13,67\text{€}/m^2 = \mathbf{2.928,11\text{€}}$$

$$\mathbf{2.928,11 - 2.028,38 = 899.73\text{€} \text{ (increace)}}$$

**Total Wall Type 4: 31.917.33€**

### Wall Type 5: Self-supporting gypsum board wall (thermal insulation 3.5 cm)



#### Layers:

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 - <b>Perforated face brick</b> | 11.5 cm        |
| 2 - <b>Cement mortar</b>         | 1 cm           |
| 3 - <b>Separation</b>            | 1.3 cm         |
| 4 - <b>Rockwool</b>              | 4.5 cm         |
| 5 - <b>Gypsum board</b>          | 1.5 cm         |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>          | <b>19.8 cm</b> |

Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ : **0.54 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

## 5) Gypsum boards $m^2$

A) Descripción: Suministro y montaje de trasdosado autoportante libre sobre cerramiento, W 625 "KNAUF", de 63 mm de espesor total, compuesto por placa de yeso laminado tipo Standard (A) de 15 mm de espesor, atornillada directamente a una estructura autoportante de acero galvanizado formada por canales horizontales, sólidamente fijados al suelo y al techo y montantes verticales de 48 mm y 0,6 mm de espesor con una modulación de 600 mm y con disposición normal "N", montados sobre canales junto al cerramiento vertical. Incluso p/p de replanteo de la perfilería, zonas de paso y huecos; colocación en todo su perímetro de cintas o bandas estancas, en la superficie de apoyo o contacto de la perfilería con los paramentos; anclajes de canales y montantes metálicos; corte y fijación de las placas mediante tornillería; tratamiento de las zonas de paso y huecos; ejecución de ángulos; tratamiento de juntas mediante pasta y cinta de juntas; recibido de las cajas para alojamiento de mecanismos eléctricos y de paso de instalaciones, previo replanteo de su ubicación en las placas y perforación de las mismas, y limpieza final. Totalmente terminado y listo para imprimir, pintar o revestir (sin incluir en este precio el aislamiento a colocar entre paneles).B) Incluye: Todas. Replanteo y trazado en el forjado inferior y en el superior de la perfilería. Colocación de banda de estanqueidad y canales inferiores, sobre solado terminado o base de asiento. Colocación de banda de estanqueidad y canales superiores, bajo forjados. Colocación y fijación de los montantes sobre los elementos horizontales. Colocación de las placas mediante fijaciones mecánicas. Replanteo de las cajas para alojamiento de mecanismos eléctricos y de paso de instalaciones, y posterior perforación de las placas. Tratamiento de las juntas entre placas. Recibido de las cajas para alojamiento de mecanismos eléctricos y de paso de instalaciones. C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, siguiendo los criterios de medición expuestos en la norma UNE 92305: para huecos de superficie mayor o igual a 5  $m^2$  e inferior o igual a 8  $m^2$ , se deducirá la mitad del hueco y para huecos de superficie mayor a 8  $m^2$ , se deducirá todo el hueco.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, siguiendo los criterios de medición expuestos en la norma UNE 92305: para huecos de superficie mayor o igual a 5  $m^2$  e inferior o igual a 8  $m^2$ , se deducirá la mitad del hueco y para huecos de superficie mayor a 8  $m^2$ , se deducirá todo el hueco.

$$187,45m^2 \times 19,48\text{€}/m^2 = 3.651,53\text{€}$$

## 1) Perforated face brick $m^2$

A) Descripción: Ejecución de hoja exterior de 1/2 pie de espesor en cerramiento de fachada de fábrica, de ladrillo cerámico cara vista perforado hidrofugado, salmón, acabado liso, 24x11,5x5 cm, con junta de 1 cm, rehundida, recibida con mortero de cemento M-7,5, con apoyo mínimo de las 2/3 partes del ladrillo sobre el forjado, o sobre angulares de acero laminado galvanizado en caliente fijados a los frentes de forjado si, por errores de ejecución, el ladrillo no apoya sus 2/3 partes sobre el forjado. Incluso p/p de enjarcos, mermas, roturas, revestimiento de los frentes de forjado con ladrillos cortados, colocados con mortero de alta adherencia, encuentro con pilares, formación de esquinas, petos de cubierta, formación de dinteles mediante ladrillos a sardinel con fábrica armada, jambas y mochetas, juntas de dilatación, ejecución de encuentros y puntos singulares y limpieza final de la fábrica ejecutada.B) Incluye: Todas. Definición de los planos de fachada mediante plomos. Replanteo, planta a planta. Rectificación de irregularidades del forjado terminado. Colocación y aplomado de miras de referencia. Tendido de hilos entre miras. Colocación de plomos fijos en las aristas. Colocación de las piezas por hiladas a nivel. Revestimiento de los frentes de forjado, muros y pilares. Realización de todos los trabajos necesarios para la resolución de los huecos. Repaso de las juntas y limpieza del paramento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, incluyendo el revestimiento del frente de forjado, deduciéndolo los huecos de superficie mayor de 2  $m^2$ , añadiendo a cambio la superficie de la parte interior del hueco, correspondiente al desarrollo de jambas y dinteles. D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, sin duplicar esquinas ni encuentros, incluyendo el revestimiento del frente de forjado, deduciéndolo los huecos de superficie mayor de 2  $m^2$ , añadiendo a cambio la superficie de la parte interior del hueco, correspondiente al desarrollo de jambas y dinteles.

$$214,19m^2 \times 44,84\text{€}/m^2 = 9.604,28\text{€}$$

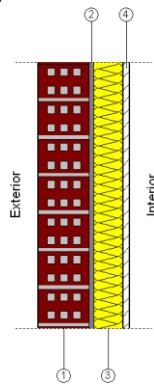
## 4) Rockwool $m^2$

A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento entre los montantes de la estructura portante del trasdosado autoportante de placas (no incluido en este precio), formado por panel de lana de vidrio, según UNE-EN 13162, sin revestimiento, de 45 mm de espesor, resistencia térmica 1,25  $\text{m}^2\text{K/W}$ , conductividad térmica 0,036  $\text{W}/(\text{mK})$ . Incluso p/p de cortes, fijaciones y limpieza.B) Incluye: Corte y preparación del aislamiento. Colocación del aislamiento entre los montantes.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto.

$$187,45m^2 \times 5,02\text{€}/m^2 = 941,00\text{€}$$

**Total Wall Type 5: 14.196.81€**

## Wall Type 6: Self-supporting gypsum board wall (thermal insulation 6 cm)



### Layers:

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1 - Perforated face brick | 11.5 cm        |
| 2 - Cement mortar         | 1 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool              | 6.5 cm         |
| 4 - Gypsum board          | 1.5cm          |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>20.5 cm</b> |

Energy demand limitation  $U_m$ : **0.45 W/m2K**

Same typology as Wall Type 5 but better insulation (6.5cm of rockwool instead of 4.5cm)

### 3) Rockwool m<sup>2</sup>

A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento entre los montantes de la estructura portante del trasdosado autoportante de placas (no incluido en este precio), formado por panel de lana de vidrio, según UNE-EN 13162, sin revestimiento, de 65 mm de espesor, resistencia térmica 1,8 m<sup>2</sup>K/W, conductividad térmica 0,036 W/(mK). Incluso p/p de cortes, fijaciones y limpieza.B) Incluye: Corte y preparación del aislamiento. Colocación del aislamiento entre los montantes.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto.

$$187,44\text{m}^2 \times 5,95\text{€}/\text{m}^2 = 1.115,27\text{€}$$

$$1.115,27 - 941 = 174,27 \text{ € (increase)}$$

**Total Wall Type 6: 14370.43€**

## 2 Prices of the roofs

All roof types have the same typology, only insulation price is shown.

### Type 1: One-way spanning slab (without any insulation)

| <u>Layers:</u>  |       |
|---|-------|
| 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) | 30 cm |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | 30 cm |

**Energy demand limitation** U<sub>c</sub> Cooling: 2.05 kcal/(h·m<sup>2</sup>°C)

U<sub>c</sub> Heating: **2.86 W/m2K**

\*This roof type has no insulation

**Total Roof Type 1: 0,00€**

### Type 2: One-way spanning slab + insulation (3 cm Rockwool)

| <u>Layers:</u>  |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) | 30 cm   |
| 2 - Not ventilated air chamber  | 7 cm    |
| 3 - Rockwool  | 3 cm    |
| 4 - Gypsum board  | 1.6 cm  |
| 5 - Paint   | ---     |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | 41.6 cm |

**Energy demand limitation U** U<sub>c</sub> Cooling: 0.57 kcal/(h·m<sup>2</sup>°C)

U<sub>c</sub> Heating: **0.69 W/m2K**

### 3) Rockwool m<sup>2</sup>

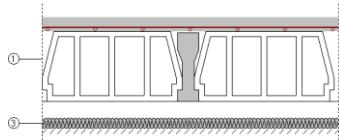
A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento acústico sobre falso techo de placas, formado por panel semirrígido de lana de roca volcánica, según UNE-EN 13162, no revestido, de 30 mm de espesor, resistencia térmica 0,85 m<sup>2</sup>K/W, conductividad térmica 0,035 W/(mK). Incluso p/p de cortes del aislante.B) Incluye: Todas. Corte, ajuste y colocación del aislamiento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida entre paramentos, según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin descontar huecos para instalaciones.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, sin descontar huecos para instalaciones.

$$212,18\text{m}^2 \times 5,74\text{€}/\text{m}^2 = 1.217,91\text{€}$$

**Total Roof Type 2: 1.217,91€**

### Type 3: One-way spanning slab + insulation (4 cm Rockwool)

Layers:



|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) | 30 cm          |
| 2 - Not ventilated air chamber  | 6 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool  | 4 cm           |
| 4 - Gypsum board  | 1.6 cm         |
| 5 - Paint   | ---            |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>41.6 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U**       $U_c$  Cooling: 0.48 kcal/(h·m<sup>2</sup>°C)  
 $U_c$  Heating: **0.58 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

### 3) Rockwool $m^2$

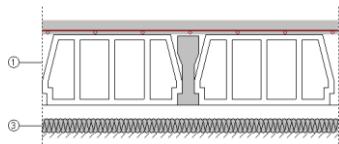
A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento acústico sobre falso techo de placas, formado por panel semirrígido de lana de roca volcánica, según UNE-EN 13162, no revestido, de 40 mm de espesor, resistencia térmica 1,1 m<sup>2</sup>K/W, conductividad térmica 0,035 W/(mK). Incluso p/p de cortes del aislante.B) Incluye: Todas. Corte, ajuste y colocación del aislamiento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida entre paramentos, según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin descontar huecos para instalaciones.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, sin descontar huecos para instalaciones.

$$212,18m^2 \times 6,40\text{€}/m^2 = \mathbf{1.357,95\text{€}}$$

**Total Roof Type 1: 1.357,95€**

### Type 4: One-way spanning slab + insulation (5 cm Rockwool)

Layers:



|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) | 30 cm          |
| 2 - Not ventilated air chamber  | 5 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool  | 5 cm           |
| 4 - Gypsum board  | 1.6 cm         |
| 5 - Paint   | ---            |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>41.6 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U**       $U_c$  Cooling: 0.41 kcal/(h·m<sup>2</sup>°C)  
 $U_c$  Heating: **0.5 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

### 3) Rockwool $m^2$

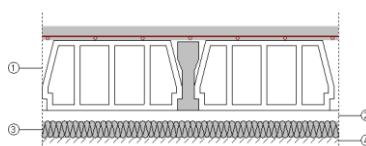
A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento acústico sobre falso techo de placas, formado por panel semirrígido de lana de roca volcánica, según UNE-EN 13162, no revestido, de 50 mm de espesor, resistencia térmica 1,4 m<sup>2</sup>K/W, conductividad térmica 0,035 W/(mK). Incluso p/p de cortes del aislante.B) Incluye: Todas. Corte, ajuste y colocación del aislamiento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida entre paramentos, según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin descontar huecos para instalaciones.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, sin descontar huecos para instalaciones.

$$212,18m^2 \times 7,27\text{€}/m^2 = \mathbf{1.542,55\text{€}}$$

**Total Roof Type 4: 1.542,55€**

### Type 5: One-way spanning slab + insulation (6 cm Rockwool)

#### Layers:



|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1 - One-way spanning slab (Forjado unidireccional 25+5 cm<br>(Bovedilla de hormigón)) | 30 cm          |
| 2 - Not ventilated air chamber  | 4 cm           |
| 3 - Rockwool  | 6 cm           |
| 4 - Gypsum board  | 1.6 cm         |
| 5 - Paint   | ---            |
| <b>Total thickness</b>  | <b>41.6 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U**       $U_c \text{ Cooling: } 0.36 \text{ kcal}/(\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{°C})$

$U_c \text{ Heating: } \textcolor{red}{0.44 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}}$

### 3) Rockwool $\text{m}^2$

A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento acústico sobre falso techo de placas, formado por panel semirrígido de lana de roca volcánica, según UNE-EN 13162, no revestido, de 60 mm de espesor, resistencia térmica 1,7  $\text{m}^2\text{K/W}$ , conductividad térmica 0,035  $\text{W}/(\text{mK})$ . Incluso p/p de cortes del aislante.B) Incluye: Todas. Corte, ajuste y colocación del aislamiento.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida entre paramentos, según documentación gráfica de Proyecto, sin descontar huecos para instalaciones.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto, sin descontar huecos para instalaciones.

$$212,18 \text{ m}^2 \times 8,89 \text{ €/m}^2 = \textcolor{red}{1.886,28 \text{ €}}$$

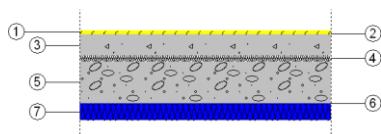
**Total Roof Type 5: 1.886,28€**

### 3 Prices of the concrete decks

Horizontal insulation is considered in the price

#### Type 1: Concrete deck + insulation (4 cm extruded polystyrene)

#### Layers:



|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 - Laminate flooring   | 0.7 cm          |
| 2 - High density polystyrene sheet  | 0.3 cm          |
| 3 - Self-leveling mortar  | 5 cm            |
| 4 - Expanded polystyrene (Panel portatubos aislante de poliestireno expandido (EPS), "UPONOR IBERIA") | 1.3 cm          |
| 5 - Concrete deck (mass concrete)   | 10 cm           |
| 6 - Polytyrene film   | 0.02 cm         |
| 7 - Extruded polyterene   | 4 cm            |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>21.32 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U**      **0.29 W/m<sup>2</sup>K**

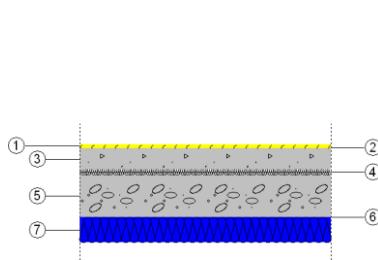
### 7) Rockwool $\text{m}^2$

A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento térmico horizontal de soleras en contacto con el terreno, constituido por panel rígido de poliestireno extruido, de superficie lisa y mecanizado lateral a media madera, de 40 mm de espesor, resistencia a compresión  $\geq 300 \text{ kPa}$ , resistencia térmica 1,2  $\text{m}^2\text{K/W}$ , conductividad térmica 0,034  $\text{W}/(\text{mK})$  y film de polietileno dispuesto sobre el aislante a modo de capa separadora, preparado para recibir una solera de mortero u hormigón (no incluida en este precio). Incluso p/p de preparación de la superficie soporte y cortes del aislante.B) Incluye: Limpieza y preparación de la superficie soporte. Preparación del aislamiento. Colocación del aislamiento sobre el terreno. Colocación del film de polietileno.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto.

$$150,13 \text{ m}^2 \times 17,27 \text{ €/m}^2 = \textcolor{red}{2.592,75 \text{ €}}$$

**Total Concrete deck Type 1: 2.592,75€**

### Type 2: Concrete deck + insulation (6 cm extruded polystyrene)



#### Layers:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 - Laminate flooring   | 0.7 cm          |
| 2 - High density polystyrene sheet  | 0.3 cm          |
| 3 - Self-leveling mortar  | 5 cm            |
| 4 - Expanded polystyrene (Panel portatubos aislante de poliestireno expandido (EPS), "UPONOR IBERIA") | 1.3 cm          |
| 5 - Concrete deck (mass concrete)   | 10 cm           |
| 6 - Polytyrene film   | 0.02 cm         |
| 7 - Extruded polyterene   | 6 cm            |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>23.32 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U: 0.24 W/m2K**

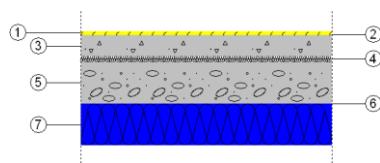
### 7) Rockwool m<sup>2</sup>

A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento térmico horizontal de soleras en contacto con el terreno, constituido por panel rígido de poliestireno extruido, de superficie lisa y mecanizado lateral a media madera, de 60 mm de espesor, resistencia a compresión >= 300 kPa, resistencia térmica 1,8 m<sup>2</sup>K/W, conductividad térmica 0,034 W/(mK) y film de polietileno dispuesto sobre el aislante a modo de capa separadora, preparado para recibir una solera de mortero u hormigón (no incluida en este precio). Incluso p/p de preparación de la superficie soporte y cortes del aislante.B) Incluye: Limpieza y preparación de la superficie soporte. Preparación del aislamiento. Colocación del aislamiento sobre el terreno. Colocación del film de polietileno.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto.

$$150,13 \times 22,79 = 3.421,46$$

**Total Concrete deck Type 2: 3.421,46€**

### Type 3: Concrete deck + insulation (10 cm extruded polystyrene)



#### Layers:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 - Laminate flooring   | 0.7 cm          |
| 2 - High density polystyrene sheet  | 0.3 cm          |
| 3 - Self-leveling mortar  | 5 cm            |
| 4 - Expanded polystyrene (Panel portatubos aislante de poliestireno expandido (EPS), "UPONOR IBERIA") | 1.3 cm          |
| 5 - Concrete deck (mass concrete)   | 10 cm           |
| 6 - Polytyrene film   | 0.02 cm         |
| 7 - Extruded polyterene   | 10 cm           |
| <b>Total thickness:</b>   | <b>27.32 cm</b> |

**Energy demand limitation U: 0.18 W/m2K**

**7) Rockwool      m<sup>2</sup>**

A) Descripción: Suministro y colocación de aislamiento térmico horizontal de soleras en contacto con el terreno, constituido por panel rígido de poliestireno extruido, de superficie lisa y mecanizado lateral a media madera, de 100 mm de espesor, resistencia a compresión >= 300 kPa, resistencia térmica 2,8 m<sup>2</sup>K/W, conductividad térmica 0,034 W/(mK) y film de polietileno dispuesto sobre el aislante a modo de capa separadora, preparado para recibir una solera de mortero u hormigón (no incluida en este precio). Incluso p/p de preparación de la superficie soporte y cortes del aislante.B) Incluye: Limpieza y preparación de la superficie soporte. Preparación del aislamiento. Colocación del aislamiento sobre el terreno. Colocación del film de polietileno.C) Criterio de medición de proyecto: Superficie medida según documentación gráfica de Proyecto.D) Criterio de medición de obra: Se medirá la superficie realmente ejecutada según especificaciones de Proyecto.

$$150,13 \times 33,83 = \mathbf{5.078,90}$$

**Total Concrete deck Type 3:    5.078,90€**

# Annex A6

## 1 Geothermal installation's prices

These prices refer to Spanish market, extracted from [www.generadordeprecios.info](http://www.generadordeprecios.info), developed by Spanish Company Cype Ingenieros S.A.:

| Chapter of the draft budget   | Quantity | Price (€) | Total (€) |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>U Transportation of the equipment</b>  | 1        | 1159      | 1159      |
| <b>m Perforation of the soil 110mm diameter,<br/>introduction of the geothermal probe and soil filling</b>      |          | 20        |           |
| <b>m Geothermal probe U-type, 32mm outer diameter</b>   |          | 26        |           |
| <b>U Connection's manhole placed in the surface</b>   | 1        | 281       | 281       |
| <b>U Collector in technical room</b>  | 1        | 388       | 388       |
| <b>m Ditch in surface including pipes</b>   |          | 18        |           |
| <b>I Heat carrier fluid</b>   |          | 4.20      |           |
| <b>Geothermal heat pump model Logatherm WPS by<br/>Buderus, 22.5KW, COP 4.69, EER 3.88, DHW+buffer<br/>tank</b> | 1        | 13349.47  | 13349.47  |
|   |          |           |           |
|   |          |           |           |
|   |          |           |           |
|   |          |           |           |
|   |          |           |           |

- Fix initial cost:  $1159 + 281 + 388 = \mathbf{1828 \text{ €}}$
- Cost per drilling unit length:  $20 + 26 + 4.2 = \mathbf{50.2 \text{ € / m}}$
- Ditch: **18 € / m**
- Fluid per lineal meter:
  - $2 \times \pi \times r = 2 \times \pi \times 0.15 \sim \mathbf{1 \text{ l/m}} (4.2 \text{ €/m})$

# Annex B1

## 2 Thermal loads generated informs















## Anexo. Listado resumen de cargas térmicas

El ejemplo del cype con sonda geotérmica

Fecha: 14/05/13

### 1.- PARÁMETROS GENERALES

Emplazamiento: Oldenburg  
 Altitud sobre el nivel del mar: 20 m  
 Percentil para invierno: 97.5 %  
 Temperatura seca en invierno: 15.00 °C  
 Humedad relativa en invierno: 90 %  
 Velocidad del viento: 4 m/s  
 Temperatura del terreno: 4.00 °C  
 Porcentaje de mayoración por la orientación N: 20 %  
 Porcentaje de mayoración por la orientación S: 0 %  
 Porcentaje de mayoración por la orientación E: 10 %  
 Porcentaje de mayoración por la orientación O: 10 %  
 Suplemento de intermitencia para calefacción: 5 %  
 Porcentaje de mayoración de cargas (Invierno): 0 %

### 2.- RESUMEN DE LOS RESULTADOS DE CÁLCULO DE LOS RECINTOS

Calefacción

| Recinto      | Planta      | Carga interna sensible<br>(kcal/h) | Ventilación                   |                         | Potencia                        |                   |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
|              |             |                                    | Caudal<br>(m³/h)              | Carga total<br>(kcal/h) | Por superficie<br>(kcal/(h·m²)) | Total<br>(kcal/h) |
| Living room  | Planta baja | 471.36                             | 176.64                        | 298.49                  | 11.77                           | 769.85            |
| Bedroom1     | Planta baja | 218.26                             | 71.95                         | 121.58                  | 12.75                           | 339.83            |
| Bathroom1    | Planta baja | 170.85                             | 54.00                         | 45.63                   | 11.80                           | 216.48            |
| Kitchen      | Planta baja | 202.32                             | 186.38                        | 157.48                  | 13.90                           | 359.80            |
| Hall         | Tejado / 2  | 61.45                              | 46.52                         | 39.30                   | 5.85                            | 100.75            |
| Bedroom2     | Tejado / 2  | 203.05                             | 116.78                        | 197.34                  | 9.26                            | 400.39            |
| Bedroom3     | Tejado / 2  | 109.69                             | 63.21                         | 106.82                  | 9.25                            | 216.51            |
| Bedroom4     | Tejado / 2  | 93.41                              | 54.94                         | 92.84                   | 9.15                            | 186.25            |
| Bedroom5     | Tejado / 2  | 108.94                             | 54.28                         | 91.73                   | 9.98                            | 200.67            |
| Bathroom2    | Tejado / 2  | 33.25                              | 54.00                         | 45.63                   | 7.93                            | 78.88             |
| <b>Total</b> |             | <b>878.7</b>                       |                               |                         |                                 |                   |
|              |             |                                    | <b>Carga total simultánea</b> |                         | <b>2869.4</b>                   |                   |

### 3.- RESUMEN DE LOS RESULTADOS PARA CONJUNTOS DE RECINTOS

| Calefacción |  |                            |
|-------------|--|----------------------------|
| Conjunto    | Potencia por superficie<br>(kcal/(h·m²)) | Potencia total<br>(kcal/h) |
| Recintos1   | 10.6                                     | 2869.4                     |

# Annex B2

## 3 EnergyPlus results for different types of wall

Analysis of energy demand evolution depending on different outside temperatures using

### 1.- General description

#### 1.1.- Conjunto de recintos

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto         | Tipo de recinto |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Living room | Recintos1       |
|                      | P01_Bathroom1   | Baño / Aseo     |
|                      | P02_Bedroom2    | Recintos1       |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2   | Baño / Aseo     |

#### 1.2.- Condiciones interiores

##### 1.2.1.- Temperaturas de calefacción

| Tipo de recinto | Temperatura de consigna, con ocupación | Temperatura de consigna, sin ocupación |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Recintos1       | 21.0                                   | 17.0                                   |
| Baño / Aseo     | 21.0                                   | 17.0                                   |

##### 1.2.2.- Temperaturas de refrigeración

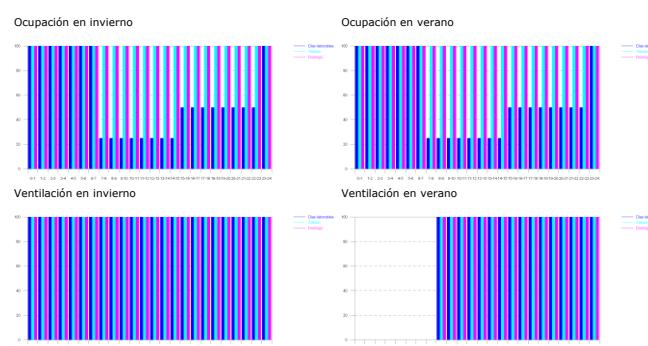
| Tipo de recinto | Temperatura de consigna, con ocupación | Temperatura de consigna, sin ocupación |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Recintos1       | 24.0                                   | 28.0                                   |
| Baño / Aseo     | 24.0                                   | 24.0                                   |

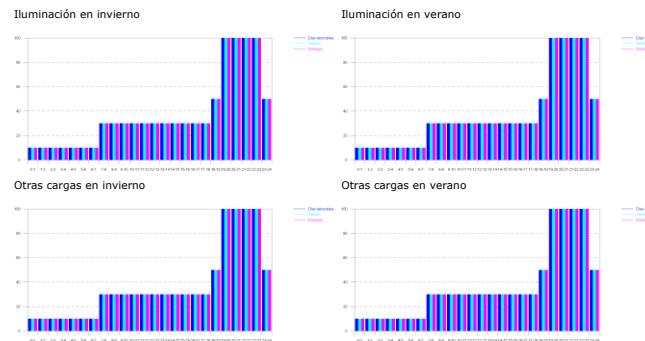
##### 1.2.3.- Descripción de las condiciones interiores de los recintos

| Tipo de recinto | Ocupación                    | Potencia de iluminación instalada | Otras cargas         | Caudal de ventilación máximo m <sup>3</sup> /h |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Recintos1       | 33.0 m <sup>2</sup> /persona | 4.4 W/m <sup>2</sup>              | 4.4 W/m <sup>2</sup> | 335.8  |
| Baño / Aseo     | 33.0 m <sup>2</sup> /persona | 0.0 W                             | 0.0 W                | 54.0   |

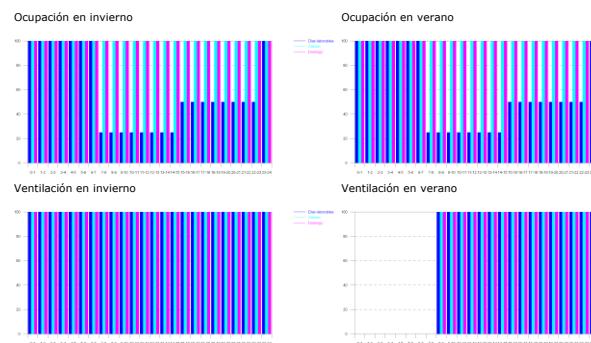
##### 1.2.4.- Tablas de actividad para cada tipo de recinto

###### Tipo de recinto Recintos1





### Tipo de recinto Baño / Aseo



## 2a.- Energy consumption for Wall Type 1

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto       | Número de horas en las que $T > T_{\text{máx Confort}}$ | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1 | 76  | 25.7               |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2 | 247   | 28.8               |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul          | Ago          | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| Recintos1    | 288.10                       | 47.01                       | 44.40        | 40.55        | 24.57        | 15.78        | 12.47        | 10.61        | 10.70        | 19.59        | 24.38        | 37.47        | 45.11        | 332.64                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>47.01</b>                | <b>44.40</b> | <b>40.55</b> | <b>24.57</b> | <b>15.78</b> | <b>12.47</b> | <b>10.61</b> | <b>10.70</b> | <b>19.59</b> | <b>24.38</b> | <b>37.47</b> | <b>45.11</b> | <b>332.64</b>               |

#### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| Recintos1    | 257.62                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.11        | 1.70        | 0.96        | 0.51        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 3.28                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.11</b> | <b>1.70</b> | <b>0.96</b> | <b>0.51</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>3.28</b>                 |

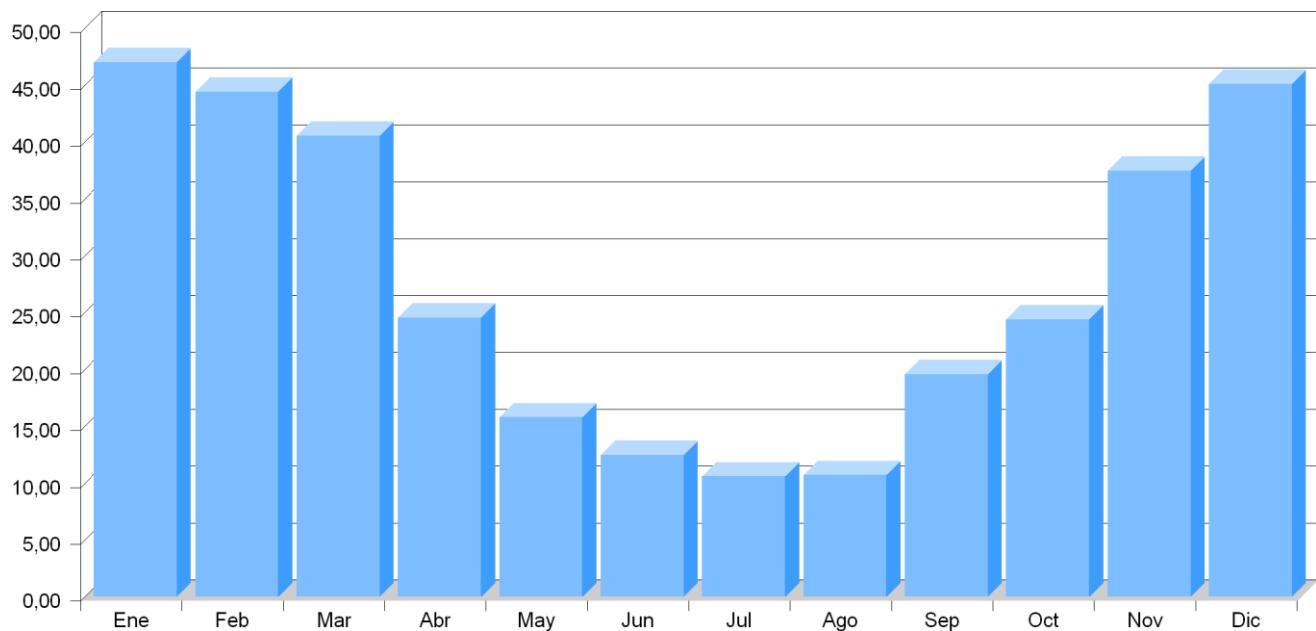
### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie<br>(m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              | Total<br>(kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
|                   |                                 | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul          | Ago          | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                                |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                          | 30.59                       | 29.09        | 26.71        | 16.56        | 10.72        | 10.58        | 9.15         | 9.05         | 15.38        | 15.67        | 24.39        | 29.35        | 227.24                         |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67                           | 38.95                       | 37.30        | 34.65        | 22.64        | 15.11        | 13.00        | 11.09        | 11.05        | 19.47        | 21.62        | 31.75        | 37.47        | 294.11                         |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                          | 60.56                       | 56.94        | 51.74        | 30.60        | 19.41        | 13.66        | 11.49        | 11.83        | 22.63        | 31.19        | 48.09        | 58.12        | 416.27                         |
| P02_E02 Bathroom2 | 10.81                           | 83.59                       | 78.83        | 72.50        | 45.82        | 30.45        | 18.59        | 15.52        | 15.27        | 30.72        | 45.73        | 67.59        | 80.12        | 584.72                         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>288.10</b>                   | <b>47.01</b>                | <b>44.40</b> | <b>40.55</b> | <b>24.57</b> | <b>15.78</b> | <b>12.47</b> | <b>10.61</b> | <b>10.70</b> | <b>19.59</b> | <b>24.38</b> | <b>37.47</b> | <b>45.11</b> | <b>332.64</b>                  |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

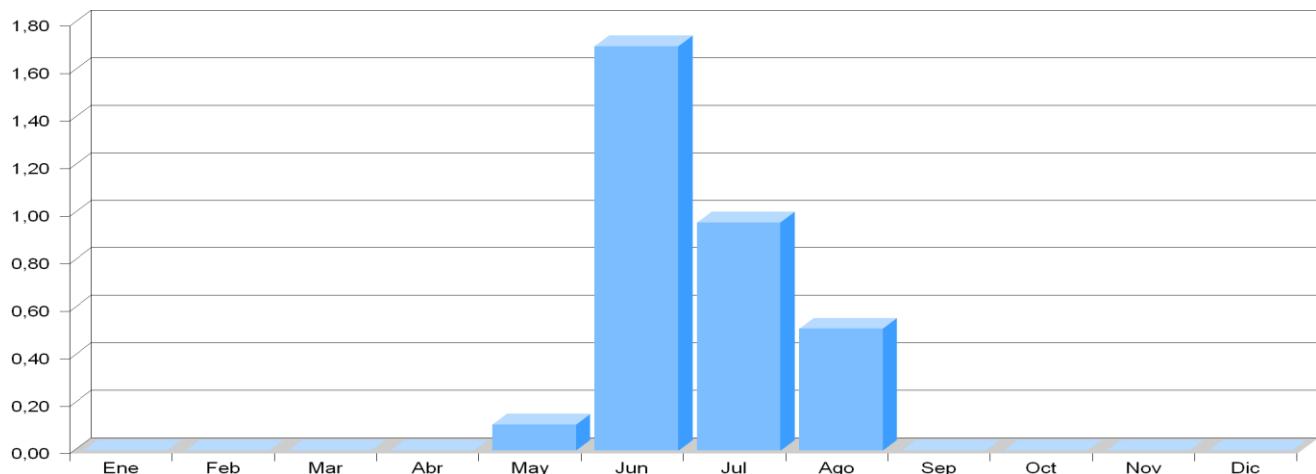


### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie<br>(m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total<br>(kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|
|                   |                                 | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                                |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                          | -                           | -        | -        | -        | -           | 0.94        | 0.31        | 0.19        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.43                           |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                          | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.21        | 2.41        | 1.57        | 0.82        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 5.01                           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                   | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.11</b> | <b>1.70</b> | <b>0.96</b> | <b>0.51</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>3.28</b>                    |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



## 2b.- Energy consumption for Wall Type 2

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto       | Número de horas en las que $T > T_{máx}$ Confort | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|---------------|--|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1 | 45   | 24.9               |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2 | 247  | 28.8               |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| Recintos1    | 288.10                       | 40.79                       | 38.63        | 35.14        | 21.33        | 13.57        | 11.43        | 9.79        | 9.90        | 17.78        | 21.12        | 32.57        | 39.11        | 291.14                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>40.79</b>                | <b>38.63</b> | <b>35.14</b> | <b>21.33</b> | <b>13.57</b> | <b>11.43</b> | <b>9.79</b> | <b>9.90</b> | <b>17.78</b> | <b>21.12</b> | <b>32.57</b> | <b>39.11</b> | <b>291.14</b>               |

#### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| Recintos1    | 257.62                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.11        | 1.52        | 0.87        | 0.45        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 2.95                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.11</b> | <b>1.52</b> | <b>0.87</b> | <b>0.45</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>2.95</b>                 |

### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

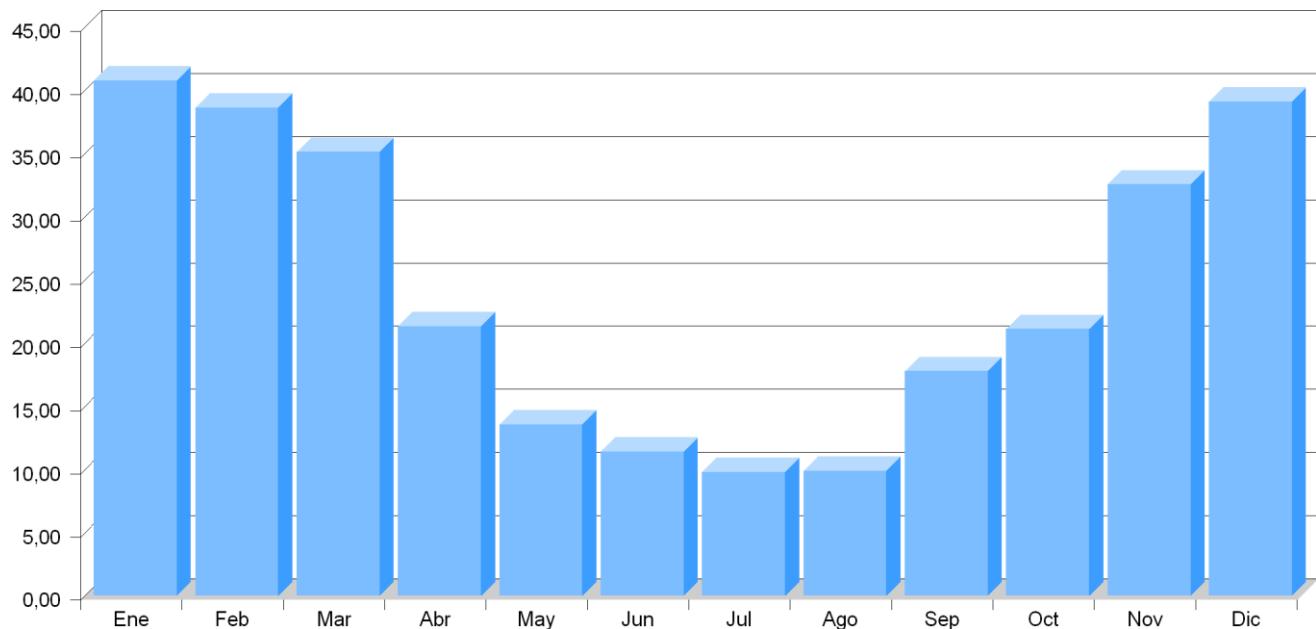
#### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

##### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                   |       |       |       |       | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb   | Mar   | Abr   | May   | Jun   | Jul               | Ago               | Sep   | Oct   | Nov   | Dic   |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | 21.75                       | 20.96 | 19.09 | 12.07 | 7.67  | 9.18  | 8.08              | 7.98              | 12.86 | 11.06 | 17.45 | 20.83 | 168.98                      |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67                        | 26.91                       | 25.92 | 24.00 | 16.01 | 10.65 | 10.94 | 9.51              | 9.44              | 15.81 | 15.07 | 22.13 | 25.89 | 212.27                      |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | 57.26                       | 53.85 | 48.85 | 28.84 | 18.18 | 13.05 | 10.9 <sub>9</sub> | 11.3 <sub>3</sub> | 21.67 | 29.47 | 45.48 | 54.93 | 393.89                      |
| P02_E02 Bathroom2 | 10.81                        | 82.08                       | 77.42 | 71.14 | 44.89 | 29.76 | 18.21 | 15.2 <sub>0</sub> | 14.9 <sub>7</sub> | 30.16 | 44.84 | 66.35 | 78.65 | 573.68                      |

| Recinto      | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>40.79</b>                | <b>38.63</b> | <b>35.14</b> | <b>21.33</b> | <b>13.57</b> | <b>11.43</b> | <b>9.79</b> | <b>9.90</b> | <b>17.78</b> | <b>21.12</b> | <b>32.57</b> | <b>39.11</b> | <b>291.14</b>               |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

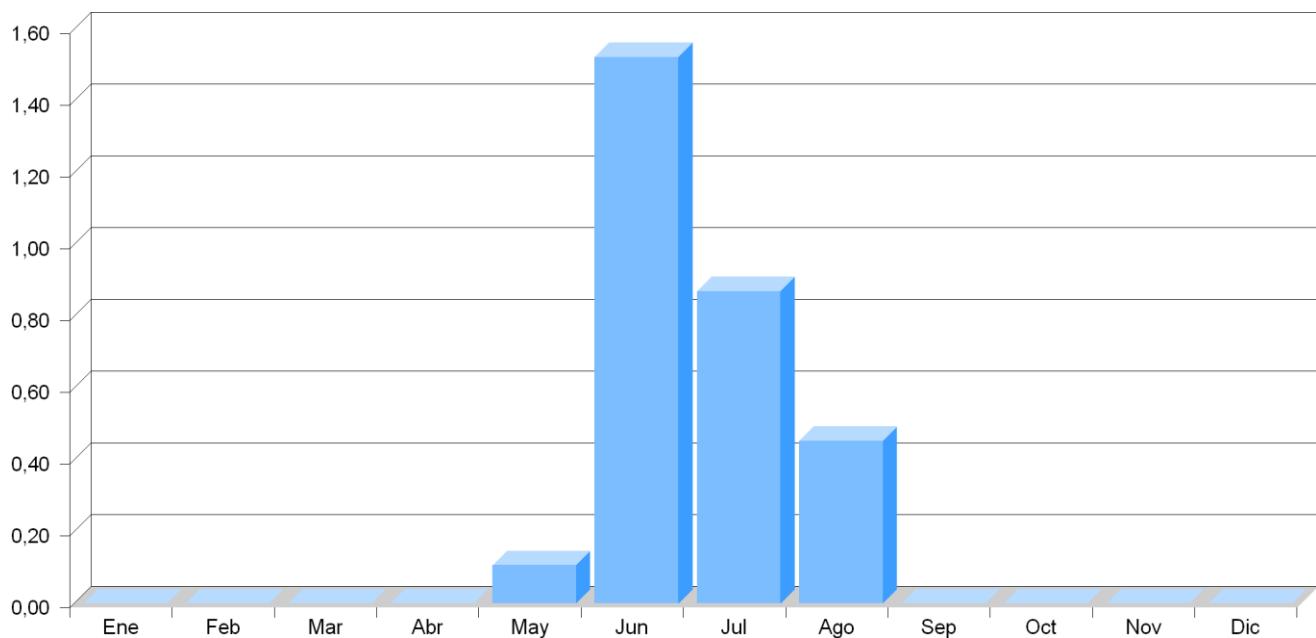


### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | -           | 0.67        | 0.19        | 0.11        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 0.98                        |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.21        | 2.32        | 1.50        | 0.77        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 4.80                        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.11</b> | <b>1.52</b> | <b>0.87</b> | <b>0.45</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>2.95</b>                 |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



## 2c.- Energy consumption for Wall Type 3

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto                        | Número de horas en las que $T > T_{\text{máx Confort}}$ | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1<br>P02_Bathroom2 | 53<br>241   | 25.1<br>28.8       |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul          | Ago          | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| Recintos1    | 288.10                       | 42.37                       | 40.18        | 36.57        | 22.37        | 14.27        | 11.82        | 10.11        | 10.22        | 18.31        | 22.00        | 33.87        | 40.61        | 302.70                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>42.37</b>                | <b>40.18</b> | <b>36.57</b> | <b>22.37</b> | <b>14.27</b> | <b>11.82</b> | <b>10.11</b> | <b>10.22</b> | <b>18.31</b> | <b>22.00</b> | <b>33.87</b> | <b>40.61</b> | <b>302.70</b>               |

#### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

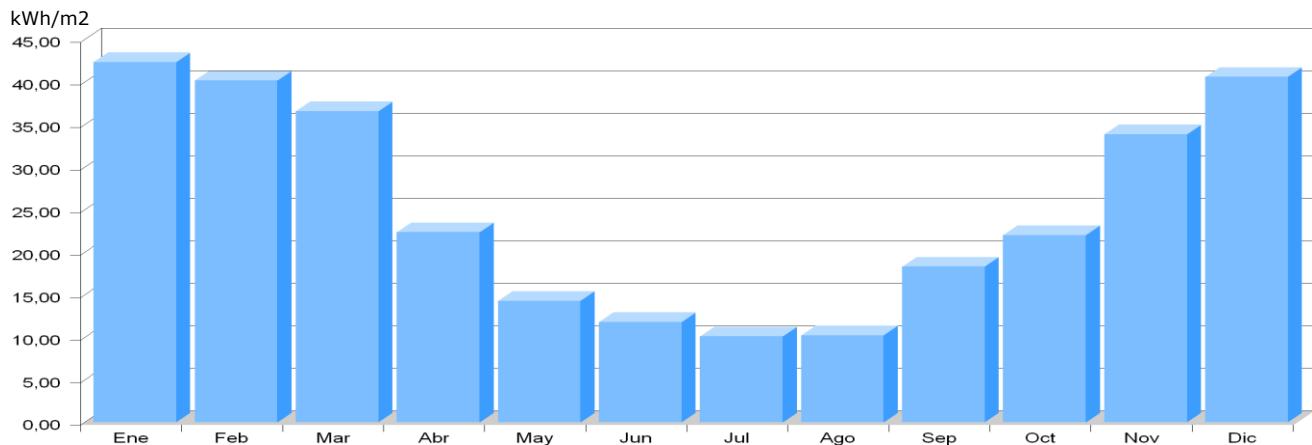
| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| Recintos1    | 257.62                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.10        | 1.52        | 0.86        | 0.44        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 2.92                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.10</b> | <b>1.52</b> | <b>0.86</b> | <b>0.44</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>2.92</b>                 |

### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

#### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

##### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul          | Ago          | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | 23.98                       | 23.14        | 21.09        | 13.47        | 8.62         | 9.69         | 8.48         | 8.41         | 13.56        | 12.28        | 19.27        | 22.95        | 184.94                      |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67                        | 29.93                       | 28.84        | 26.67        | 17.86        | 11.92        | 11.63        | 10.06        | 10.01        | 16.79        | 16.72        | 24.59        | 28.75        | 233.76                      |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | 58.11                       | 54.72        | 49.66        | 29.48        | 18.62        | 13.30        | 11.20        | 11.55        | 21.99        | 29.97        | 46.20        | 55.74        | 400.54                      |
| P02_E02 Bathroom2 | 10.81                        | 82.48                       | 77.82        | 71.52        | 45.22        | 30.01        | 18.36        | 15.34        | 15.11        | 30.35        | 45.10        | 66.70        | 79.04        | 577.04                      |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>42.37</b>                | <b>40.18</b> | <b>36.57</b> | <b>22.37</b> | <b>14.27</b> | <b>11.82</b> | <b>10.11</b> | <b>10.22</b> | <b>18.31</b> | <b>22.00</b> | <b>33.87</b> | <b>40.61</b> | <b>302.70</b>               |

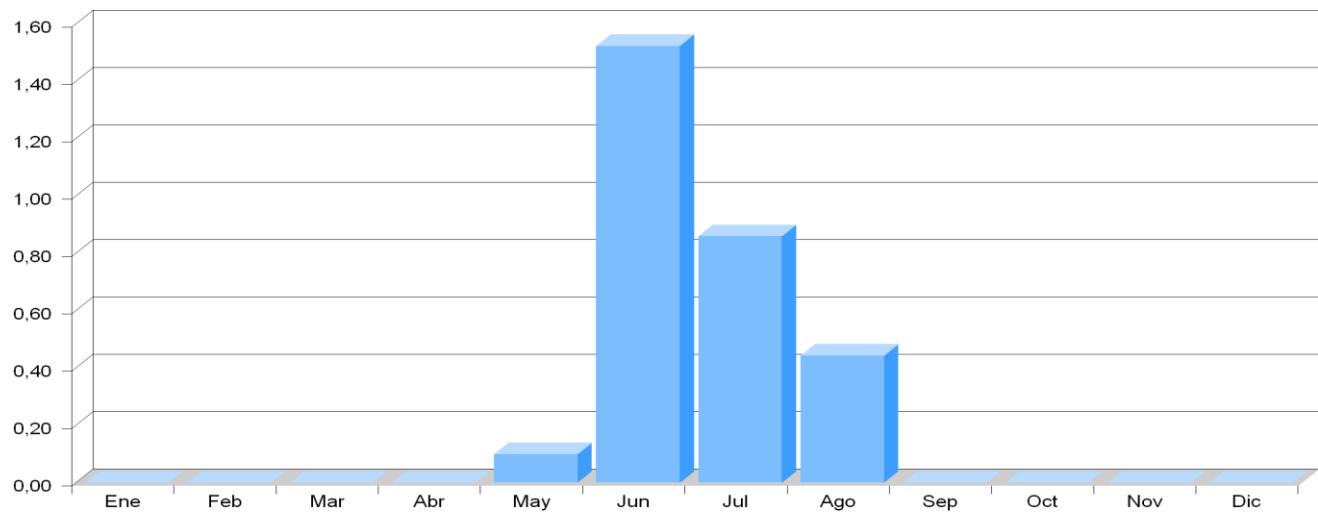


### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | -           | 0.71        | 0.21        | 0.12        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.04                        |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.19        | 2.28        | 1.46        | 0.74        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 4.68                        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.10</b> | <b>1.52</b> | <b>0.86</b> | <b>0.44</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>2.92</b>                 |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



## 2d.- Energy consumption for Wall Type 4

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto       | Número de horas en las que T > T <sub>máx Confort</sub> | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1 | 41  | 24.8               |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2 | 244   | 28.8               |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| Recintos1    | 288.10                       | 40.71                       | 38.60        | 35.12        | 21.42        | 13.64        | 11.49        | 9.85        | 9.95        | 17.81        | 21.10        | 32.53        | 39.03        | 291.23                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>40.71</b>                | <b>38.60</b> | <b>35.12</b> | <b>21.42</b> | <b>13.64</b> | <b>11.49</b> | <b>9.85</b> | <b>9.95</b> | <b>17.81</b> | <b>21.10</b> | <b>32.53</b> | <b>39.03</b> | <b>291.23</b>               |

### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| Recintos1    | 257.62                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.10        | 1.48        | 0.83        | 0.43        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 2.85                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.10</b> | <b>1.48</b> | <b>0.83</b> | <b>0.43</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>2.85</b>                 |

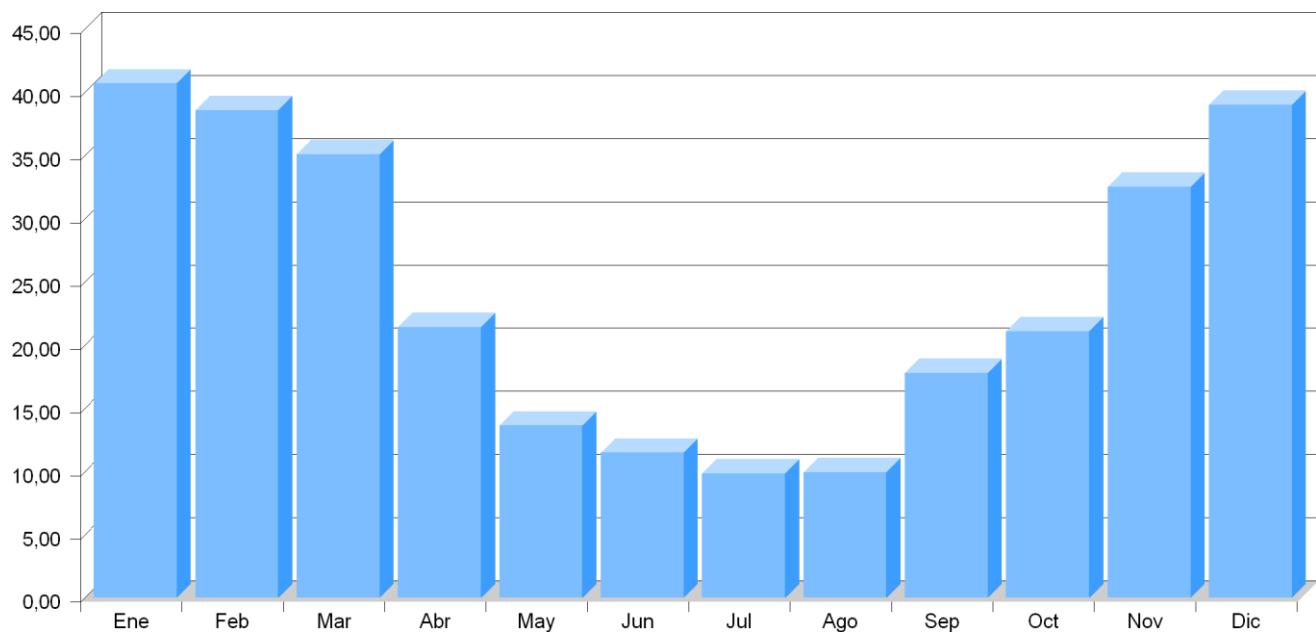
### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

#### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

##### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | 21.63                       | 20.91        | 19.05        | 12.17        | 7.75         | 9.26         | 8.15        | 8.06        | 12.87        | 11.03        | 17.39        | 20.70        | 168.96                      |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67                        | 26.73                       | 25.78        | 23.86        | 16.02        | 10.71        | 11.02        | 9.60        | 9.53        | 15.81        | 14.98        | 22.00        | 25.70        | 211.73                      |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | 57.22                       | 53.86        | 48.86        | 28.94        | 18.25        | 13.09        | 11.03       | 11.37       | 21.70        | 29.49        | 45.48        | 54.89        | 394.18                      |
| P02_E02 Bathroom2 | 10.81                        | 82.06                       | 77.42        | 71.13        | 44.93        | 29.81        | 18.23        | 15.23       | 15.00       | 30.18        | 44.84        | 66.34        | 78.63        | 573.81                      |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>40.71</b>                | <b>38.60</b> | <b>35.12</b> | <b>21.42</b> | <b>13.64</b> | <b>11.49</b> | <b>9.85</b> | <b>9.95</b> | <b>17.81</b> | <b>21.10</b> | <b>32.53</b> | <b>39.03</b> | <b>291.23</b>               |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

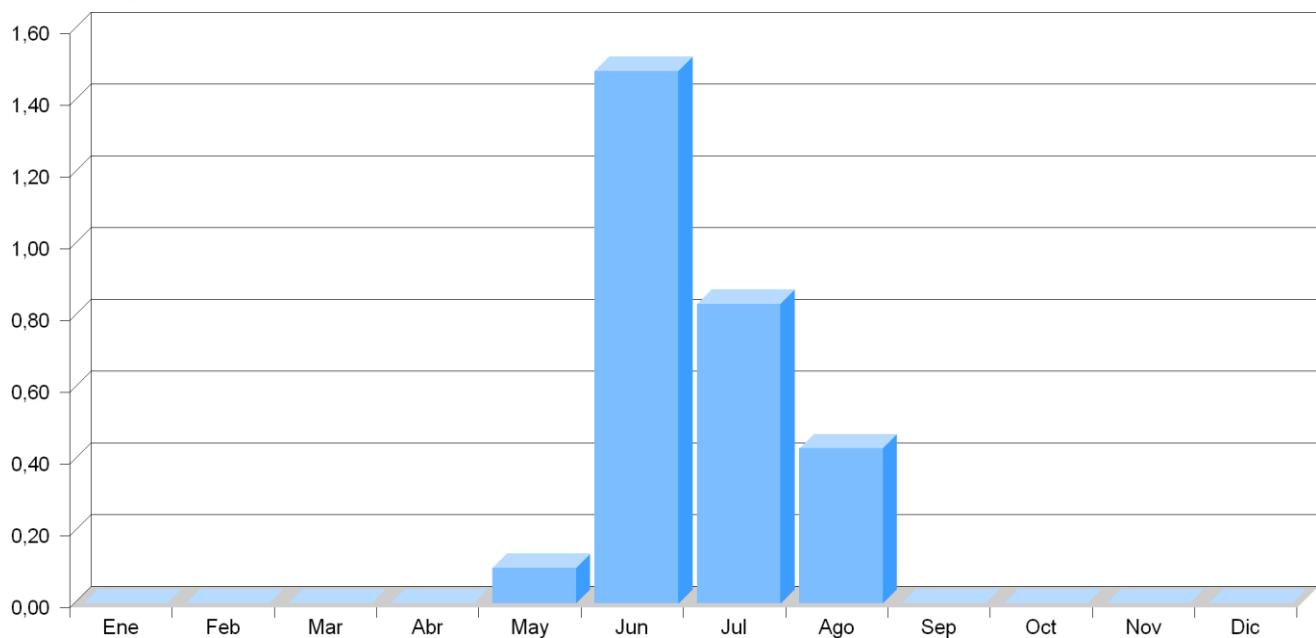


#### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

##### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | -           | 0.64        | 0.18        | 0.10        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 0.92                        |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.19        | 2.27        | 1.45        | 0.74        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 4.65                        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.10</b> | <b>1.48</b> | <b>0.83</b> | <b>0.43</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>2.85</b>                 |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



## 2e.- Energy consumption for Wall Type 5

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto       | Número de horas en las que $T > T_{máx} \text{ Confort}$ | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|---------------|--|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1 | 62   | 25.2               |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2 | 252  | 28.8               |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |             |              |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul         | Ago          | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| Recintos1    | 288.10                       | 41.38                       | 39.18        | 35.65        | 21.64        | 13.80        | 11.59        | 9.94        | 10.08        | 17.97        | 21.44        | 33.05        | 39.68        | 295.38                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>41.38</b>                | <b>39.18</b> | <b>35.65</b> | <b>21.64</b> | <b>13.80</b> | <b>11.59</b> | <b>9.94</b> | <b>10.08</b> | <b>17.97</b> | <b>21.44</b> | <b>33.05</b> | <b>39.68</b> | <b>295.38</b>               |

#### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| Recintos1    | 257.62                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.12        | 1.61        | 0.96        | 0.52        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 3.21                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.12</b> | <b>1.61</b> | <b>0.96</b> | <b>0.52</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>3.21</b>                 |

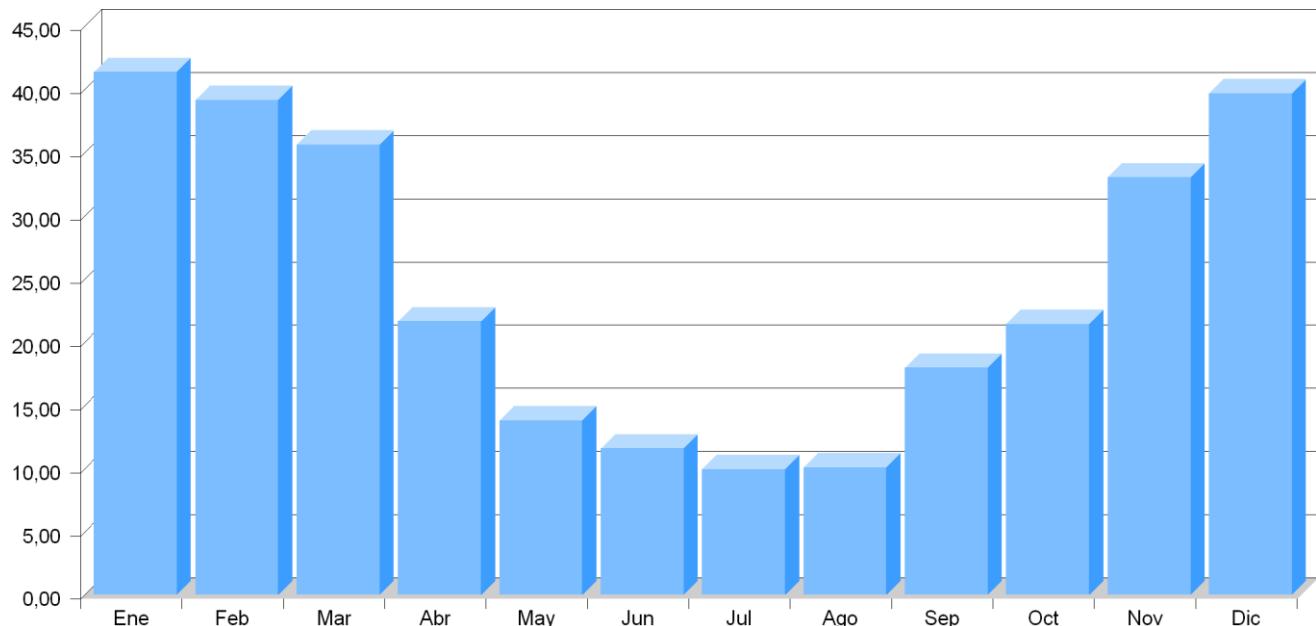
### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |             |              |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul         | Ago          | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | 22.59                       | 21.73        | 19.81        | 12.50        | 7.99         | 9.41         | 8.28        | 8.23         | 13.11        | 11.51        | 18.12        | 21.63        | 174.90                      |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67                        | 28.05                       | 27.00        | 24.99        | 16.62        | 11.07        | 11.19        | 9.72        | 9.68         | 16.17        | 15.70        | 23.06        | 26.97        | 220.22                      |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | 57.57                       | 54.14        | 49.12        | 29.01        | 18.33        | 13.15        | 11.09       | 11.47        | 21.77        | 29.64        | 45.74        | 55.23        | 396.27                      |
| P02_E02 Bathroom2 | 10.81                        | 82.23                       | 77.56        | 71.27        | 44.97        | 29.83        | 18.24        | 15.23       | 15.00        | 30.21        | 44.93        | 66.48        | 78.80        | 574.75                      |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>41.38</b>                | <b>39.18</b> | <b>35.65</b> | <b>21.64</b> | <b>13.80</b> | <b>11.59</b> | <b>9.94</b> | <b>10.08</b> | <b>17.97</b> | <b>21.44</b> | <b>33.05</b> | <b>39.68</b> | <b>295.38</b>               |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

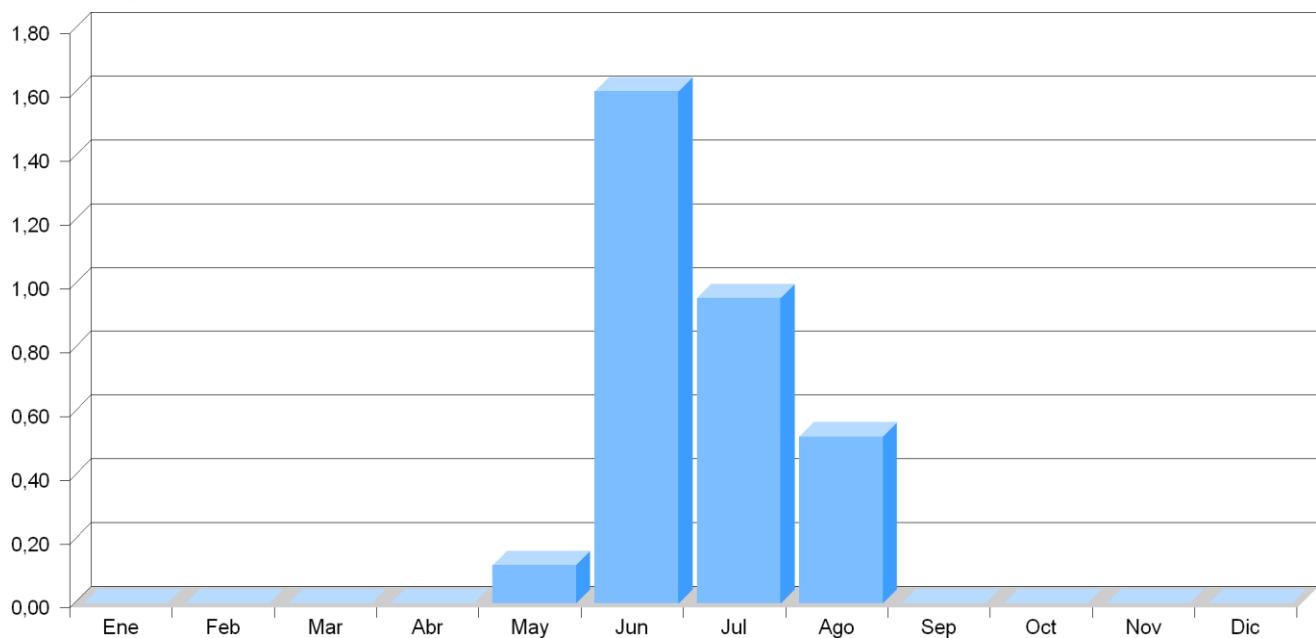


### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | -           | 0.78        | 0.28        | 0.19        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.25                        |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.23        | 2.37        | 1.59        | 0.84        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 5.03                        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.12</b> | <b>1.61</b> | <b>0.96</b> | <b>0.52</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>3.21</b>                 |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



## 2f.- Energy consumption for Wall Type 6

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto       | Número de horas en las que $T > T_{máx}$ Confort | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|---------------|--|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1 | 56   | 25.1               |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2 | 252  | 28.8               |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |             |              |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul         | Ago          | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| Recintos1    | 288.10                       | 40.79                       | 38.62        | 35.14        | 21.32        | 13.59        | 11.49        | 9.86        | 10.00        | 17.80        | 21.12        | 32.57        | 39.11        | 291.41                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>40.79</b>                | <b>38.62</b> | <b>35.14</b> | <b>21.32</b> | <b>13.59</b> | <b>11.49</b> | <b>9.86</b> | <b>10.00</b> | <b>17.80</b> | <b>21.12</b> | <b>32.57</b> | <b>39.11</b> | <b>291.41</b>               |

#### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| Recintos1    | 257.62                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.12        | 1.58        | 0.94        | 0.51        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 3.16                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.12</b> | <b>1.58</b> | <b>0.94</b> | <b>0.51</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>3.16</b>                 |

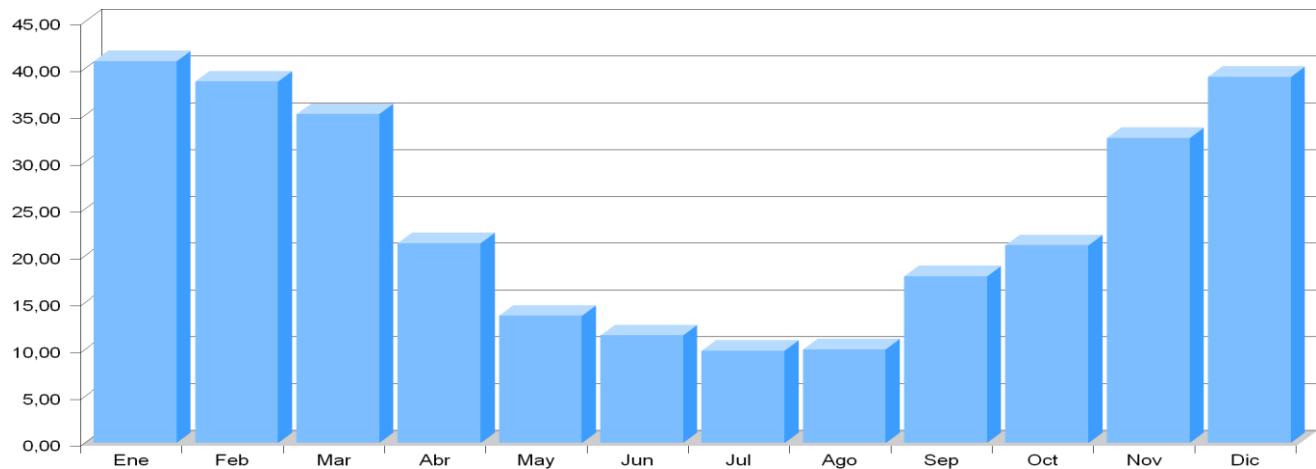
### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |              |              |             |              |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May          | Jun          | Jul         | Ago          | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | 21.75                       | 20.95        | 19.09        | 12.07        | 7.70         | 9.27         | 8.18        | 8.12         | 12.87        | 11.07        | 17.45        | 20.82        | 169.33                      |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67                        | 26.87                       | 25.87        | 23.95        | 15.97        | 10.64        | 10.99        | 9.57        | 9.52         | 15.81        | 15.06        | 22.10        | 25.83        | 212.19                      |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | 57.26                       | 53.85        | 48.85        | 28.84        | 18.22        | 13.09        | 11.05       | 11.42        | 21.68        | 29.48        | 45.49        | 54.93        | 394.17                      |
| P02_E02 Bathroom2 | 10.81                        | 82.08                       | 77.42        | 71.13        | 44.88        | 29.76        | 18.20        | 15.20       | 14.97        | 30.16        | 44.84        | 66.35        | 78.65        | 573.66                      |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>40.79</b>                | <b>38.62</b> | <b>35.14</b> | <b>21.32</b> | <b>13.59</b> | <b>11.49</b> | <b>9.86</b> | <b>10.00</b> | <b>17.80</b> | <b>21.12</b> | <b>32.57</b> | <b>39.11</b> | <b>291.41</b>               |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

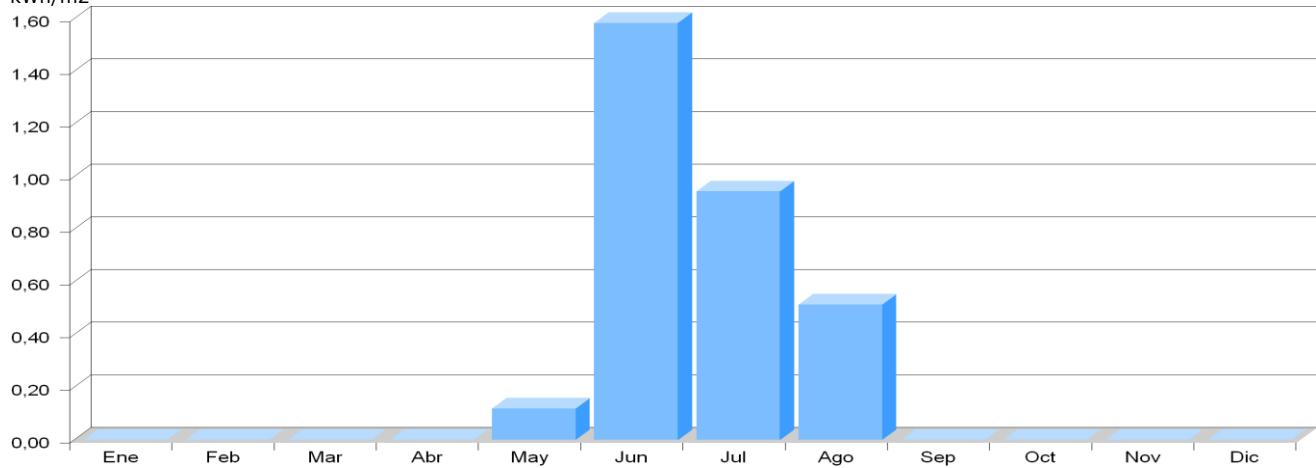


### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | -           | 0.75        | 0.26        | 0.17        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.19                        |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.23        | 2.36        | 1.58        | 0.83        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 5.01                        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.12</b> | <b>1.58</b> | <b>0.94</b> | <b>0.51</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>3.16</b>                 |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



# Annex B3

## 4 EnergyPlus results for different types of roof

In the following pages EnergyPlus-generated informs are showed.

Roof analyzed types were Type 1, Type 2 and Type 4. The remaining types were calculated through interpolation.

Roof Type 1 results can be seen in **Annex B2 wall Type 2**.

### 1.- General description

#### 1.1.- Conjunto de recintos

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto         | Tipo de recinto |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Living room | Recintos1       |
|                      | P01_Bathroom1   | Baño / Aseo     |
|                      | P02_Bedroom2    | Recintos1       |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2   | Baño / Aseo     |

#### 1.2.- Condiciones interiores

##### 1.2.1.- Temperaturas de calefacción

| Tipo de recinto | Temperatura de consigna, con ocupación | Temperatura de consigna, sin ocupación |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Recintos1       | 21.0                                   | 17.0                                   |
| Baño / Aseo     | 21.0                                   | 17.0                                   |

##### 1.2.2.- Temperaturas de refrigeración

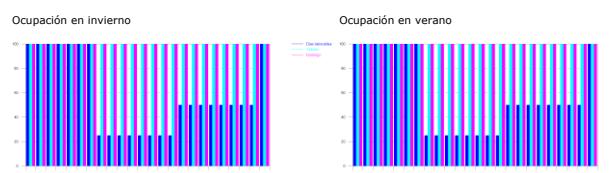
| Tipo de recinto | Temperatura de consigna, con ocupación | Temperatura de consigna, sin ocupación |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Recintos1       | 24.0                                   | 28.0                                   |
| Baño / Aseo     | 24.0                                   | 24.0                                   |

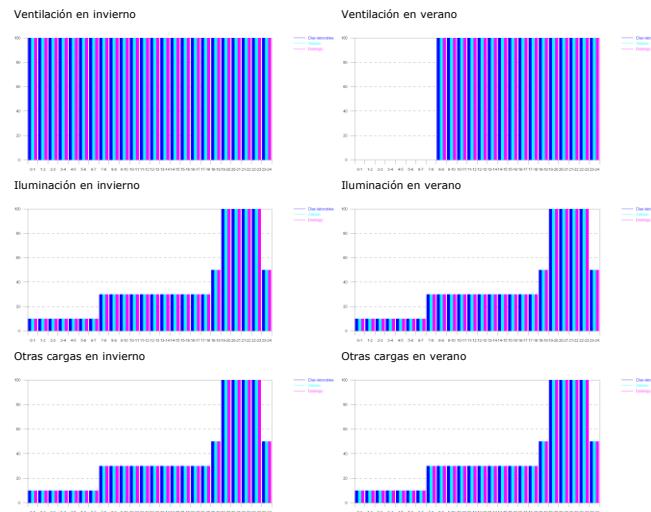
##### 1.2.3.- Descripción de las condiciones interiores de los recintos

| Tipo de recinto | Ocupación                    | Potencia de iluminación instalada | Otras cargas         | Caudal de ventilación máximo m <sup>3</sup> /h |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Recintos1       | 33.0 m <sup>2</sup> /persona | 4.4 W/m <sup>2</sup>              | 4.4 W/m <sup>2</sup> | 335.8  |
| Baño / Aseo     | 33.0 m <sup>2</sup> /persona | 0.0 W                             | 0.0 W                | 54.0   |

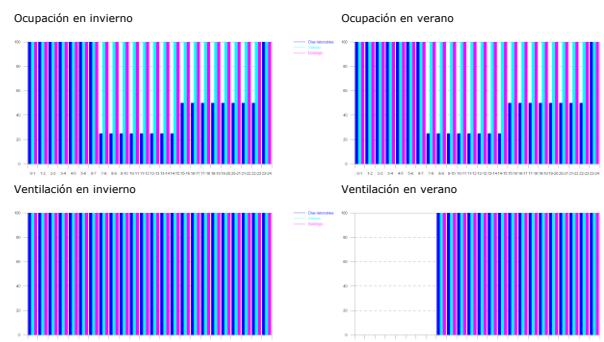
##### 1.2.4.- Tablas de actividad para cada tipo de recinto

###### Tipo de recinto Recintos1





### Tipo de recinto Baño / Aseo



## 2a.- Energy demand Roof Type 2

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto       | Número de horas en las que $T > T_{\text{máx Confort}}$ | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1 | 34  | 24.7               |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2 | 110   | 26.1               |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |             |             |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| Recintos1    | 288.10                       | 24.20                       | 23.40        | 21.20        | 13.33        | 8.36        | 9.08        | 7.87        | 7.81        | 13.01        | 12.33        | 19.46        | 23.19        | 183.22                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>24.20</b>                | <b>23.40</b> | <b>21.20</b> | <b>13.33</b> | <b>8.36</b> | <b>9.08</b> | <b>7.87</b> | <b>7.81</b> | <b>13.01</b> | <b>12.33</b> | <b>19.46</b> | <b>23.19</b> | <b>183.22</b>               |

#### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| Recintos1    | 257.62                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.01        | 0.88        | 0.42        | 0.24        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.55                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.01</b> | <b>0.88</b> | <b>0.42</b> | <b>0.24</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>1.55</b>                 |

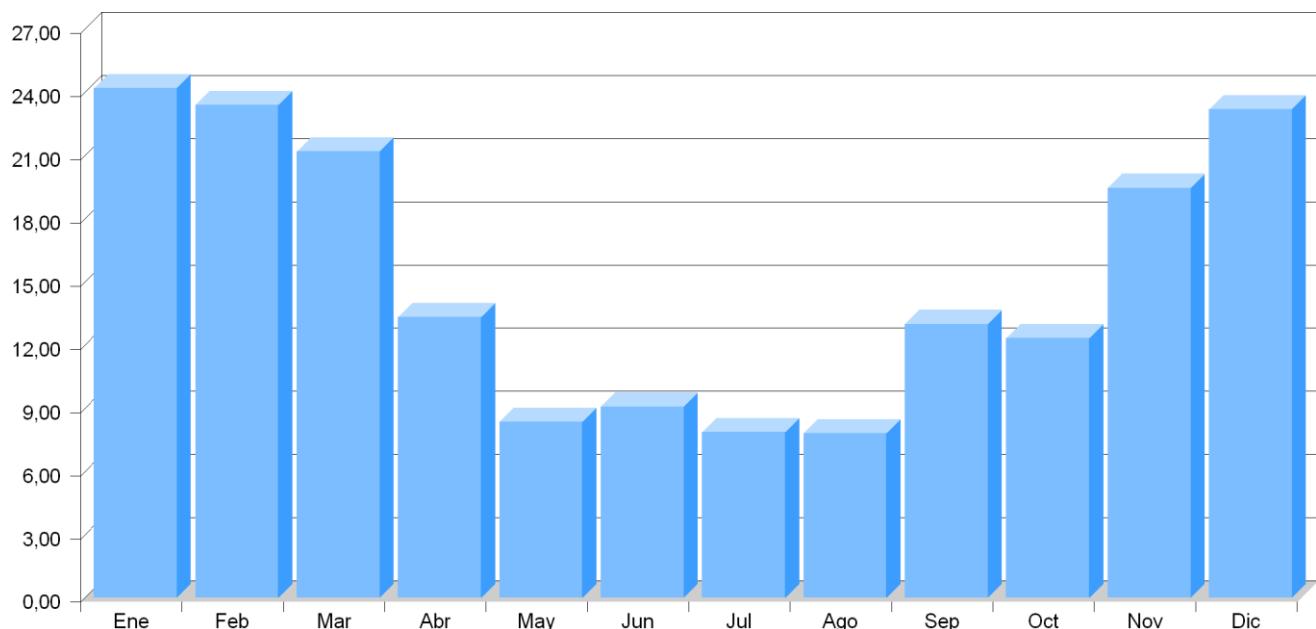
### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

#### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

##### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |                   |                   |                   |             |             |             |                  |                   |                   |                   |                   | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb               | Mar               | Abr               | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago              | Sep               | Oct               | Nov               | Dic               |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | 19.81                       | 19.17             | 17.38             | 10.99             | 6.98        | 8.90        | 7.85        | 7.74             | 12.16             | 9.89              | 15.84             | 18.93             | 155.64                      |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67                        | 25.02                       | 24.17             | 22.30             | 14.89             | 9.91        | 10.6<br>1   | 9.23        | 9.14             | 15.05             | 13.88             | 20.54             | 24.02             | 198.75                      |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | 26.73                       | 25.82             | 23.27             | 14.32             | 8.73        | 8.78        | 7.51        | 7.53             | 13.06             | 13.47             | 21.45             | 25.66             | 196.33                      |
| P02_E02 Bathroom2 | 10.81                        | 41.97                       | 40.74             | 37.62             | 25.27             | 16.7<br>3   | 12.0<br>6   | 10.0<br>3   | 9.55             | 18.31             | 23.44             | 34.58             | 40.36             | 310.67                      |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>24.2<br/>0</b>           | <b>23.4<br/>0</b> | <b>21.2<br/>0</b> | <b>13.3<br/>3</b> | <b>8.36</b> | <b>9.08</b> | <b>7.87</b> | <b>7.8<br/>1</b> | <b>13.0<br/>1</b> | <b>12.3<br/>3</b> | <b>19.4<br/>6</b> | <b>23.1<br/>9</b> | <b>183.22</b>               |

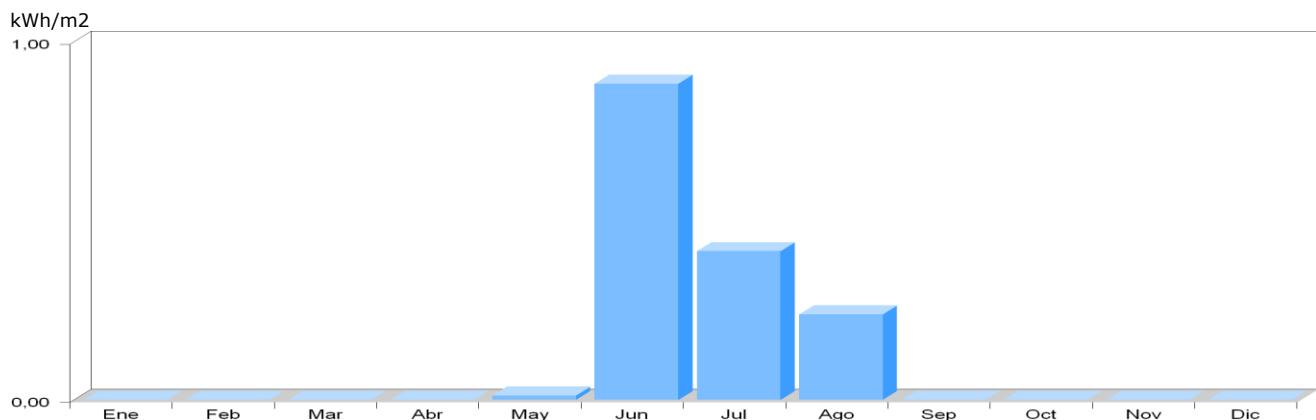
kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



#### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

##### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | -           | 0.61        | 0.18        | 0.11        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 0.89                        |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.02        | 1.14        | 0.64        | 0.36        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 2.16                        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.01</b> | <b>0.88</b> | <b>0.42</b> | <b>0.24</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>1.55</b>                 |



## 2b.- Energy demand Roof Type 4

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto       | Número de horas en las que $T > T_{\text{máx Confort}}$ | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1 | 33  | 24.7               |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2 | 99  | 25.8               |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m²) | Meses (kWh/m²) |              |              |              |             |             |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m²) |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
|              |                 | Ene            | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                |
| Recintos1    | 288.10          | 22.44          | 21.75        | 19.69        | 12.43        | 7.79        | 8.83        | 7.67        | 7.60        | 12.47        | 11.35        | 18.03        | 21.48        | 171.53         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>   | <b>22.44</b>   | <b>21.75</b> | <b>19.69</b> | <b>12.43</b> | <b>7.79</b> | <b>8.83</b> | <b>7.67</b> | <b>7.60</b> | <b>12.47</b> | <b>11.35</b> | <b>18.03</b> | <b>21.48</b> | <b>171.53</b>  |

#### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m²) | Meses (kWh/m²) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m²) |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
|              |                 | Ene            | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                |
| Recintos1    | 257.62          | -              | -        | -        | -        | 0.01        | 0.82        | 0.38        | 0.23        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.44           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>   | <b>-</b>       | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.01</b> | <b>0.82</b> | <b>0.38</b> | <b>0.23</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>1.44</b>    |

### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

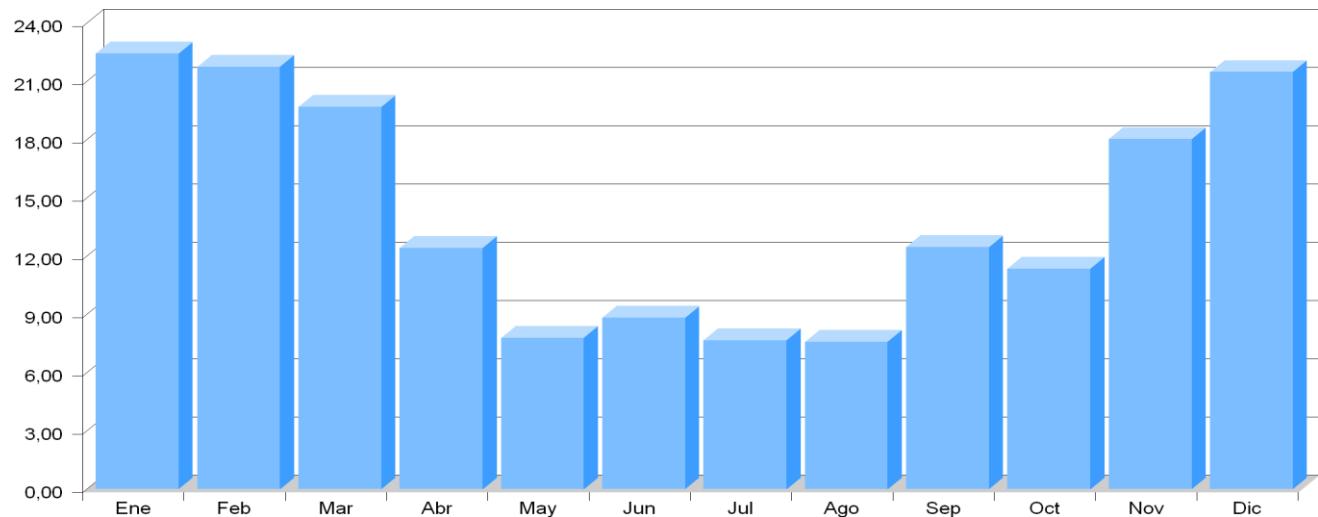
#### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

##### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m²) | Meses (kWh/m²) |       |       |       |      |       |      |      |       |       |       |       | Total (kWh/m²) |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
|                   |                 | Ene            | Feb   | Mar   | Abr   | May  | Jun   | Jul  | Ago  | Sep   | Oct   | Nov   | Dic   |                |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38          | 19.55          | 18.93 | 17.15 | 10.83 | 6.88 | 8.86  | 7.81 | 7.70 | 12.06 | 9.72  | 15.62 | 18.67 | 153.80         |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67           | 24.76          | 23.93 | 22.07 | 14.73 | 9.80 | 10.56 | 9.18 | 9.09 | 14.94 | 13.71 | 20.32 | 23.76 | 196.84         |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24          | 23.53          | 22.83 | 20.54 | 12.71 | 7.73 | 8.35  | 7.17 | 7.16 | 12.12 | 11.73 | 18.86 | 22.56 | 175.29         |

| Recinto              | Superficie<br>(m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |             |             |             |             |             |            |            |             |             |             |             | Total<br>(kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
|                      |                                 | Ene                         | Feb         | Mar         | Abr         | May         | Jun         | Jul        | Ago        | Sep         | Oct         | Nov         | Dic         |                                |
| P02_E02<br>Bathroom2 | 10.81                           | 37.88                       | 36.91       | 34.11       | 23.12       | 15.3        | 11.4        | 9.48       | 8.99       | 17.01       | 21.15       | 31.25       | 36.39       | 283.05                         |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>288.10</b>                   | <b>22.4</b>                 | <b>21.7</b> | <b>19.6</b> | <b>12.4</b> | <b>7.79</b> | <b>8.83</b> | <b>7.6</b> | <b>7.6</b> | <b>12.4</b> | <b>11.3</b> | <b>18.0</b> | <b>21.4</b> | <b>171.53</b>                  |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

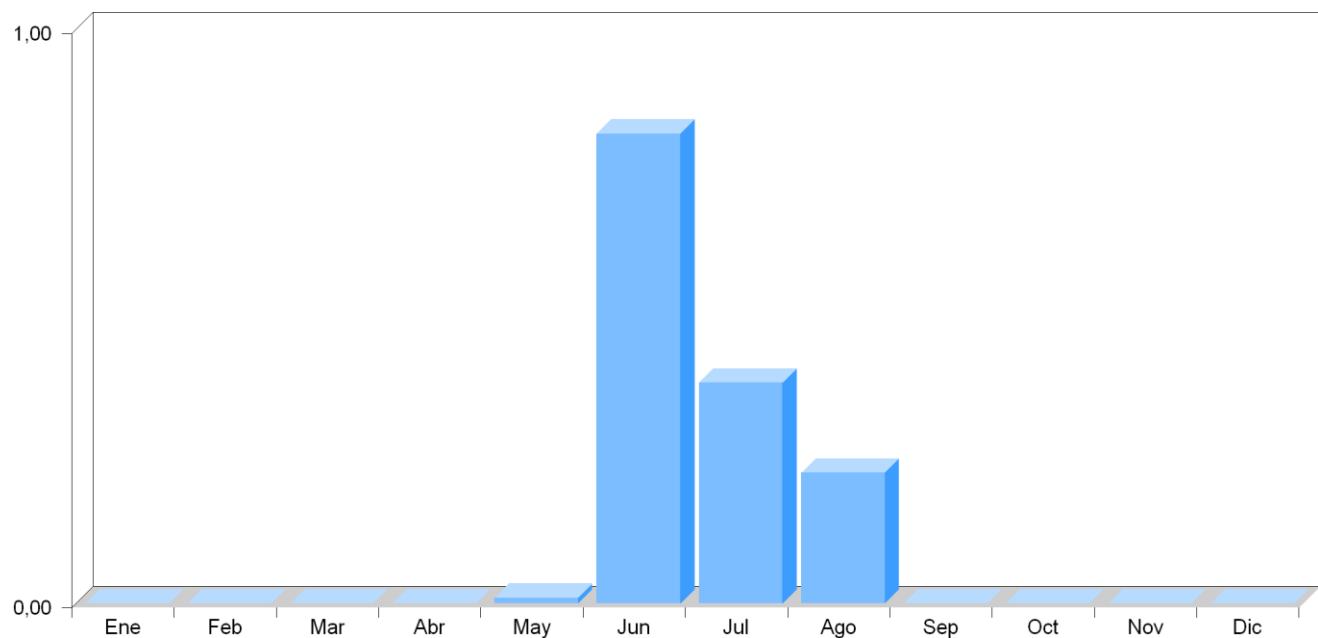


### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie<br>(m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total<br>(kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|
|                   |                                 | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                                |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                          | -                           | -        | -        | -        | -           | 0.60        | 0.18        | 0.11        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 0.88                           |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                          | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.02        | 1.03        | 0.58        | 0.34        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.96                           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                   | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.01</b> | <b>0.82</b> | <b>0.38</b> | <b>0.23</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>1.44</b>                    |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



# Annex B4

## 5 EnergyPlus results for different types of concrete deck

In the following pages EnergyPlus-generated informs are showed.

Concrete decks analyzed types were Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3.

Concrete deck Type 1 results can be seen in **Annex B3 Roof Type 5**.

### 1.- General Description

#### 1.1.- Conjunto de recintos

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto         | Tipo de recinto |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Living room | Recintos1       |
|                      | P01_Bathroom1   | Baño / Aseo     |
|                      | P02_Bedroom2    | Recintos1       |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2   | Baño / Aseo     |

#### 1.2.- Condiciones interiores

##### 1.2.1.- Temperaturas de calefacción

| Tipo de recinto | Temperatura de consigna, con ocupación | Temperatura de consigna, sin ocupación |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Recintos1       | 21.0                                   | 17.0                                   |
| Baño / Aseo     | 21.0                                   | 17.0                                   |

##### 1.2.2.- Temperaturas de refrigeración

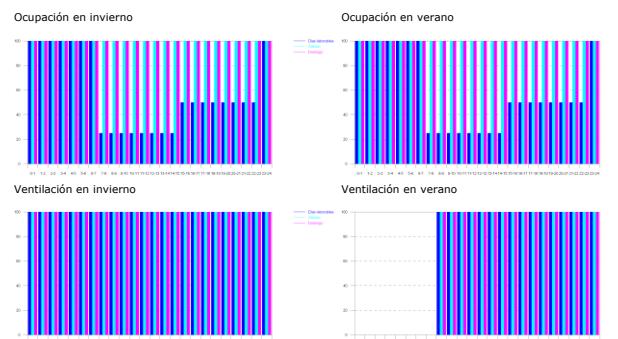
| Tipo de recinto | Temperatura de consigna, con ocupación | Temperatura de consigna, sin ocupación |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Recintos1       | 24.0                                   | 28.0                                   |
| Baño / Aseo     | 24.0                                   | 24.0                                   |

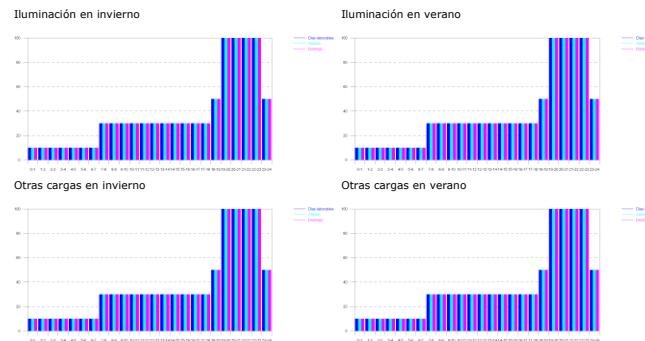
##### 1.2.3.- Descripción de las condiciones interiores de los recintos

| Tipo de recinto | Ocupación                    | Potencia de iluminación instalada | Otras cargas         | Caudal de ventilación máximo m <sup>3</sup> /h |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Recintos1       | 33.0 m <sup>2</sup> /persona | 4.4 W/m <sup>2</sup>              | 4.4 W/m <sup>2</sup> | 335.8  |
| Baño / Aseo     | 33.0 m <sup>2</sup> /persona | 0.0 W                             | 0.0 W                | 54.0   |

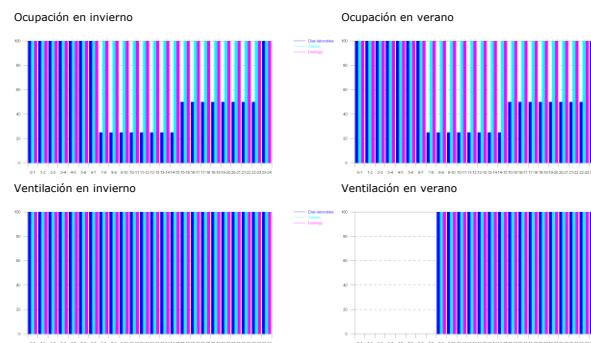
##### 1.2.4.- Tablas de actividad para cada tipo de recinto

###### Tipo de recinto Recintos1





### Tipo de recinto Baño / Aseo



## 2a.- Concrete deck Type 2

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto       | Número de horas en las que $T > T_{\text{máx Confort}}$ | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1 | 38  | 24.8               |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2 | 93  | 25.8               |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |             |             |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| Recintos1    | 288.10                       | 21.77                       | 21.13        | 19.10        | 12.03        | 7.50        | 8.64        | 7.50        | 7.40        | 12.18        | 10.92        | 17.47        | 20.83        | 166.48                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>21.77</b>                | <b>21.13</b> | <b>19.10</b> | <b>12.03</b> | <b>7.50</b> | <b>8.64</b> | <b>7.50</b> | <b>7.40</b> | <b>12.18</b> | <b>10.92</b> | <b>17.47</b> | <b>20.83</b> | <b>166.48</b>               |

#### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| Recintos1    | 257.62                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.01        | 0.82        | 0.39        | 0.24        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.47                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.01</b> | <b>0.82</b> | <b>0.39</b> | <b>0.24</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>1.47</b>                 |

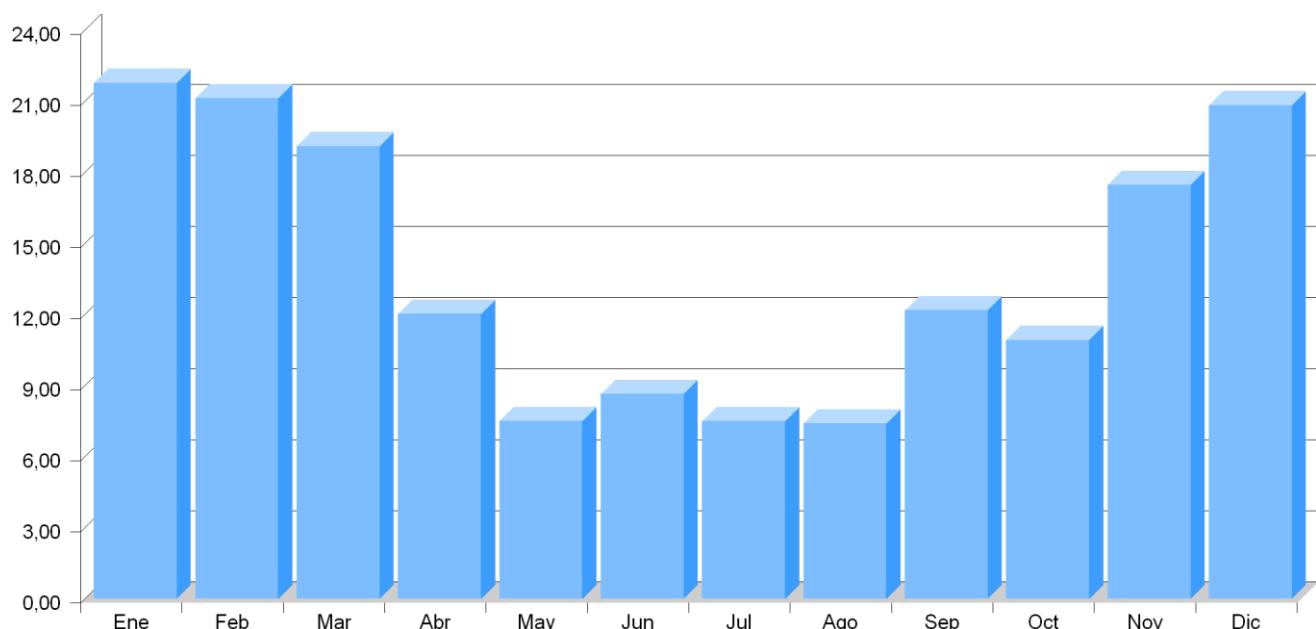
### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

#### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |             |             |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | 19.33                       | 18.74        | 16.94        | 10.62        | 6.69        | 8.67        | 7.63        | 7.50        | 11.85        | 9.49         | 15.41        | 18.46        | 151.32                      |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67                        | 24.51                       | 23.71        | 21.82        | 14.48        | 9.55        | 10.30       | 8.92        | 8.81        | 14.67        | 13.45        | 20.08        | 23.53        | 193.84                      |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | 22.45                       | 21.81        | 19.61        | 12.14        | 7.37        | 8.17        | 7.02        | 7.00        | 11.77        | 11.12        | 17.97        | 21.50        | 167.92                      |
| P02_E02 Bathroom2 | 10.81                        | 36.48                       | 35.60        | 32.91        | 22.36        | 14.84       | 11.13       | 9.24        | 8.74        | 16.53        | 20.35        | 30.10        | 35.03        | 273.32                      |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>21.77</b>                | <b>21.13</b> | <b>19.10</b> | <b>12.03</b> | <b>7.50</b> | <b>8.64</b> | <b>7.50</b> | <b>7.40</b> | <b>12.18</b> | <b>10.92</b> | <b>17.47</b> | <b>20.83</b> | <b>166.48</b>               |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

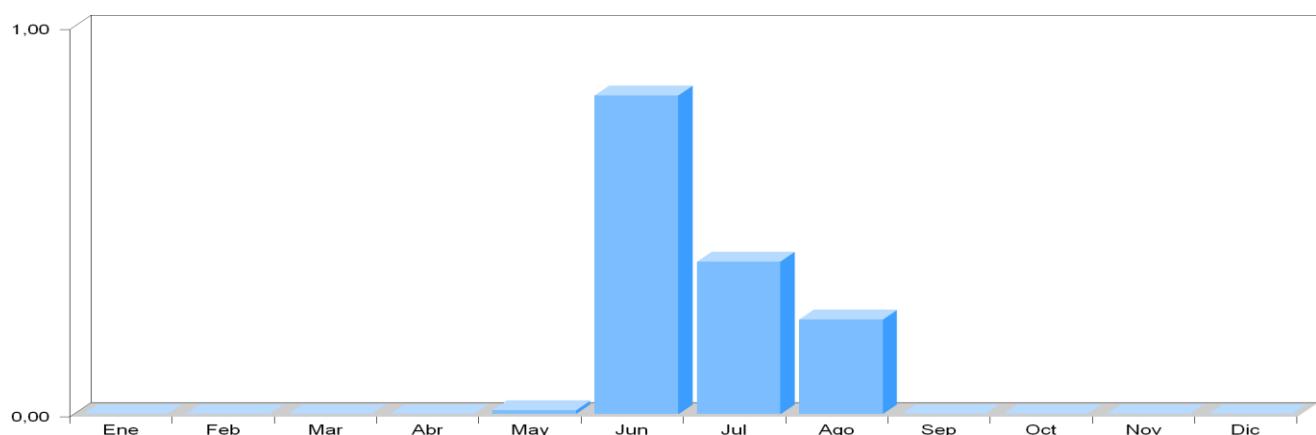


### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | -           | 0.64        | 0.21        | 0.14        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 0.99                        |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.02        | 1.00        | 0.57        | 0.34        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.92                        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.01</b> | <b>0.82</b> | <b>0.39</b> | <b>0.24</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>1.47</b>                 |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



## 2b.- Concrete deck Type 3

### 2.1.- Confort de verano

| Conjunto de recintos | Recinto       | Número de horas en las que $T > T_{\text{máx Confort}}$ | Temperatura máxima |
|----------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| Recintos1            | P01_Bathroom1 | 51  | 24.9               |
|                      | P02_Bathroom2 | 95  | 25.8               |

## 3.- DEMANDA TÉRMICA

### 3.1.- Demanda térmica mensual del edificio

#### 3.1.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |             |             |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| Recintos1    | 288.10                       | 21.69                       | 21.07        | 19.02        | 11.93        | 7.40        | 8.53        | 7.39        | 7.27        | 12.07        | 10.82        | 17.38        | 20.76        | 165.33                      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>21.69</b>                | <b>21.07</b> | <b>19.02</b> | <b>11.93</b> | <b>7.40</b> | <b>8.53</b> | <b>7.39</b> | <b>7.27</b> | <b>12.07</b> | <b>10.82</b> | <b>17.38</b> | <b>20.76</b> | <b>165.33</b>               |

#### 3.1.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración del edificio

| Conjunto     | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |          |          |          |             |             |             |             |          |          |          |          | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
|              |                              | Ene                         | Feb      | Mar      | Abr      | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep      | Oct      | Nov      | Dic      |                             |
| Recintos1    | 257.62                       | -                           | -        | -        | -        | 0.01        | 0.85        | 0.42        | 0.27        | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1.55                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>257.62</b>                | <b>-</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>0.01</b> | <b>0.85</b> | <b>0.42</b> | <b>0.27</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>1.55</b>                 |

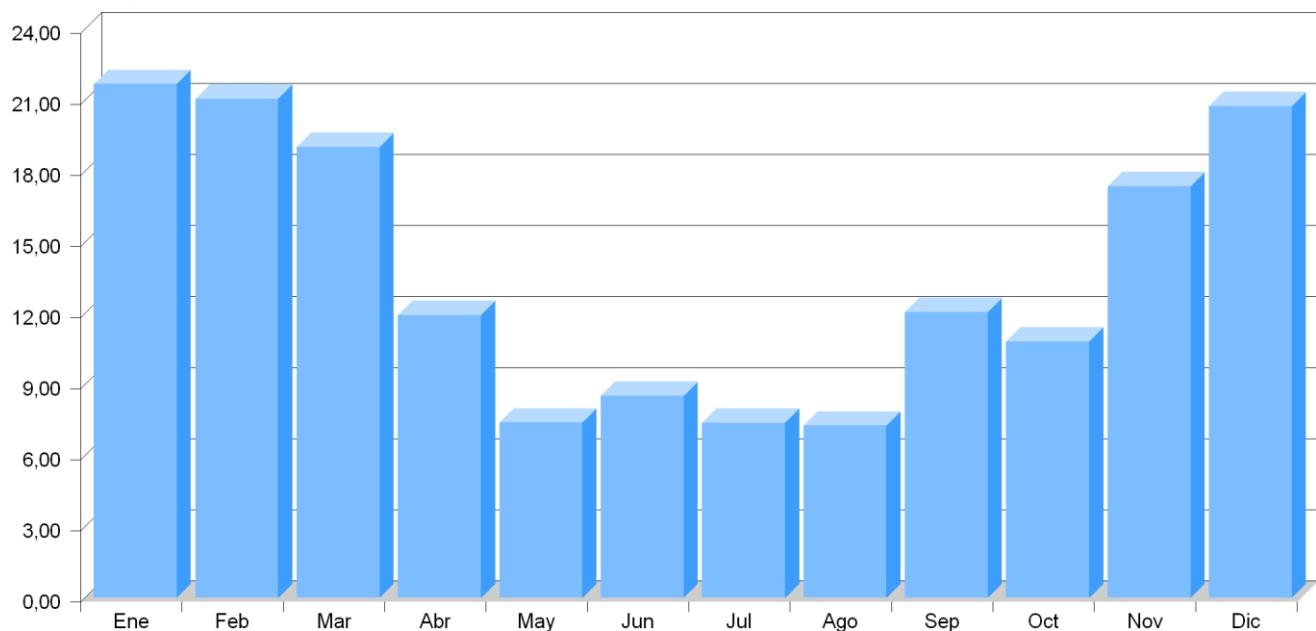
### 3.2.- Demanda térmica mensual de los recintos

#### 3.2.1.- Demanda térmica de calefacción de los recintos

##### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |              |              |              |             |             |             |             |              |              |              |              | Total (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|                   |                              | Ene                         | Feb          | Mar          | Abr          | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep          | Oct          | Nov          | Dic          |                             |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                       | 19.19                       | 18.62        | 16.80        | 10.46        | 6.52        | 8.49        | 7.45        | 7.29        | 11.67        | 9.31         | 15.27        | 18.33        | 149.40                      |
| P01_E02 Bathroom1 | 19.67                        | 24.35                       | 23.58        | 21.66        | 14.28        | 9.34        | 10.05       | 8.67        | 8.54        | 14.43        | 13.23        | 19.91        | 23.38        | 191.43                      |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                       | 22.43                       | 21.80        | 19.59        | 12.11        | 7.34        | 8.13        | 6.99        | 6.96        | 11.74        | 11.10        | 17.96        | 21.48        | 167.62                      |
| P02_E02 Bathroom2 | 10.81                        | 36.46                       | 35.58        | 32.89        | 22.33        | 14.80       | 11.07       | 9.18        | 8.67        | 16.48        | 20.32        | 30.08        | 35.01        | 272.88                      |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>288.10</b>                | <b>21.69</b>                | <b>21.07</b> | <b>19.02</b> | <b>11.93</b> | <b>7.40</b> | <b>8.53</b> | <b>7.39</b> | <b>7.27</b> | <b>12.07</b> | <b>10.82</b> | <b>17.38</b> | <b>20.76</b> | <b>165.33</b>               |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



### 3.2.2.- Demanda térmica de refrigeración de los recintos

#### Recintos1

| Recinto           | Superficie<br>(m <sup>2</sup> ) | Meses (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |     |     |     |             |             |             |             |     |     |     |     | Total<br>(kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
|                   |                                 | Ene                         | Feb | Mar | Abr | May         | Jun         | Jul         | Ago         | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dic |                                |
| P01_E01 Recintos1 | 124.38                          | -                           | -   | -   | -   | -           | 0.68        | 0.24        | 0.18        | -   | -   | -   | -   | 1.11                           |
| P02_E01 Recintos1 | 133.24                          | -                           | -   | -   | -   | 0.02        | 1.01        | 0.58        | 0.35        | -   | -   | -   | -   | 1.95                           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>257.62</b>                   | -                           | -   | -   | -   | <b>0.01</b> | <b>0.85</b> | <b>0.42</b> | <b>0.27</b> | -   | -   | -   | -   | <b>1.55</b>                    |

kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

