



International Energy Agency Solar Heating and Cooling Program

Ken Guthrie Deputy Chair - IEA SHC Executive Committee

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Overview

- What are IEA Implementing agreements?
- An overview of the IEA SHC program
- Some highlights of the SHC program
- Participating on IEA Tasks
- The Australian contracting party APVI



Energy Technology Co-operation

The primary mechanism for collaboration on technology matters are the co-operative Research, Development and Demonstration programs carried out in the Implementing Agreements (also called Multilateral Technology Initiatives)







Research Tasks

- International collaborative research tasks are managed by the Executive Committees (ExCo) of each Agreement
- Tasks (called Annexes in EBC) are Managed by an Operating Agent and Sub Task leaders.
- Tasks typically run 3-5 years.
- Tasks need at least 5 countries participating.







Solar energy technologies and architectural designs that include active **solar thermal heating** and **cooling**, **photovoltaics for heating** and **cooling**, **passive solar** and **daylighting** are essential components of a sustainable energy future.

These technologies and design techniques can be applied to providing comfort, light and sanitary hot water in the built environment and heating, cooling and drying in industrial and agricultural processes.

Also essential to the development of markets are improved **solar resource data**, worldwide harmonization of **test standards** and **certification programs** and the regular publication of **worldwide market data** on solar thermal heating and cooling

VISION



By 2050 a worldwide capacity of 5kW_{th} per capita of solar thermal energy systems installed and significant reductions in energy consumption achieved by using passive solar and daylighting: thus solar thermal energy meeting 50% of low temperature heating and cooling demand

MISSION

To enhance collective knowledge and application of solar heating and cooling through international collaboration in order to fulfill the vision

Key Technologies and Applications



In the near future, the most important solar heating and cooling applications in the member countries of the Solar Heating and Cooling Implementing Agreement are expected to be:

- Solar water heating
- Solar space heating by district heating and combi systems (domestic hot water and space heating) with a high solar fraction
- Solar heat for industrial processes and agriculture
- Solar cooling, air conditioning and refrigeration
- Solar water treatment



www.iea-shc.org

Conferences



C 201213 - 15 OCTOBER **BEIJING CHINA**

www.iea-shc.org



Publications



www.iea-shc.org

Solar Heat Worldwide 2011 Edition 2013





Installed Capacity - 2012



Total installed capacity in operation by economic regions at the end of 2011



Share of the newly installed capacity (glazed and unglazed water and air collectors) by economic regions in 2011



Total installed capacity of unglazed and glazed water collectors in operation in the 10 leading countries by the end of 2011



Total capacity of glazed flat plate and evacuated tube collectors in operation in kW_{th} per 1,000 inhabitants by the end of 2011



Capacity [kWth/1,000 inh.]



Current SHCTasks

Task		Capacity Building	Buildings Precincts	Systems	Materials
39	Polymeric Materials for Solar Thermal				Х
40	Net Zero Energy Solar Buildings		Х		
41	Solar Energy and Architecture		Х		
42	Compact Thermal Energy Storage				Х
43	Rating and Certification Procedures	Х			
44	Solar and Heat Pump Systems			Х	
45	Large Solar Systems			Х	
46	Resource Assessment & Forecasting	Х			
47	Solar Renovation of Non-Residential Buildings		Х		
48	Quality Assurance & Support Measures for Solar Cooling			x	
49	Solar Heat Integration in Industrial Processes			Х	
50	Advanced Lighting Solutions for Retrofitting Buildings		Х		
51	Solar Energy and Urban Planning		Х		
52	Solar Heat and Energy Economics		х		
53	New Generation Solar Cooling Systems			Х	



SHC Highlights

Material related Tasks

ENERGY STORAGE – THE KEY ISSUE Task 42/24

Joint Task between Solar Heating and Cooling (SHC) and Energy Conservation through Energy Storage (ECES)





System related Tasks

Highlights

Task 25 'Solar Assisted Air Conditioning of Buildings'



The main objective of the Task was to improve conditions for the market entry of solar assisted cooling systems.

Technologies covered were:

- Absorption chillers
- Desiccant cooling techniques with solid desiccants, powered by solar collectors for air or water heating
- New desiccant cooling cycles with liquid sorbents
- Closed cycle solid sorption (mainly adsorption)
- Advanced combined systems (e.g. solar dehumidification with conventional temperature control)

The results of task work were directed toward air-conditioning industries, planners, architects, facility managers and building owners.



Task 25 Publications

The following were publications developed by Task 25:

- Checklist for Solar Cooling
- Decision Scheme for the Selection of the Appropriate Technology Using Solar Thermal Air-Conditioning
- Ongoing Research Relevant for Solar Assisted Air Conditioning Systems
- Survey of Solar Assisted Cooling
- Solar-Assisted Air-Conditioning in Buildings A Handbook for Planners
- Ongoing Research Relevant for Solar Assisted Air Conditioning Systems Appendix





- accelerate market introduction of solar air conditioning and refrigeration
- focus on improved components and system concepts.
- residential and small commercial sector;
- pre-engineered system for small and medium size systems and custom made systems;
- reports on pilot and demonstration plants
- comparison of simulation tools and applicability for planning and system analysis;

Task 38 Solar Air Conditioning and Refrigeration

Main achievements:

- Development of small capacity thermally driven chillers (<35 kW_{cold})
- Optimization of the heat rejection subsystem



Sortech AG



EAW



Pink GmbH

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Task 38 Publications

The following were publications developed by Task 38:

- Solar Cooling Position Paper
- Overview of World Wide Installed Solar Cooling Systems
- Checklist Method for the Selection and the Success in the Integration of a Solar Cooling System in Buildings
 Subtask A: Pre-engineered Systems for Residential and Small Commercial Applications
- Monitoring Procedure for Solar Cooling Systems
- Installation, Operation and Maintenance Guidelines for Pre-Engineered Systems
- Market Available Components for Systems for Solar Heating and Cooling with a Cooling Capacity < 20 kW
- Collection of Selected Systems Schemes "Generic Systems"



Task 38 Publications

Subtask B: Custom-made Systems for Large Nonresidential Buildings and Industrial Applications

- Commissioning.
- State of the Art on Existing Solar Heating and Cooling Systems

Subtask D: Market Transfer Activities

• Life Cycle Assessment of Solar Cooling Systems



Task 38 Publications

Subtask C: Modelling and Fundamental Analysis

- Benchmarks for Comparison of System Simulation Tools
 Solid Desiccant Simulation Comparison
- Heat Rejection
- State of the Art Survey on New Solar Cooling Developments
- Exergy Analysis of Solar Cooling Systems
- Hygienic Aspect of Small Wet Cooling Towers
- Description of Simulation Tools Used in Solar Cooling
- Benchmarks for Comparison of System Simulation Tools
 Absorption Chiller Simulation Comparison
- Description of Simulation Tools Used in Solar Cooling

Task 38 / Task 48 Solar Air Conditioning and Refrigeration



Solar and Heat Pump Systems – Task 44





Solar Space Heating with High Solar Fraction Drake Landing Solar Community, Canada





Investment cost for seasonal heat storage



Drake Landing - Monthly District Energy Distribution by Source



Smart District Heating Systems Integration of heat and electrical grids





Source: Jan-Erik Nielsen, PlanEnergi, Cost source: SDH, Report "success factors in district heating, Dec 2010

Highlights



Building related Tasks

Task 41: Solar Energy and Architecture



Task Accomplishments

9 main reports 2 websites CAAD objects List of product developments and dissemination activities

Workshops/confer Energy Ser Solar Energy

ReportNo.	Report Title	Publication Date	Access (PUblic, REstric	Web or rint
T.41.A.1	Building Integration of Solar Thermal and Photovoltaics – Barriers, Needs and Strategies	June 201°	0.	ì
T.41.A.2	Solar Energy systems in Archite	·tU	V	vVeb
T.41.A.3/1	Designing sol- archite	.0	PU	Web
	Photovoltaics – Barriers, Needs and Strategies Solar Energy systems in Architer integration criteria and composition of the solar for the sola	Feb/March 2013	PU	Web
.01	ave solar products for architectural integration	July 2012	PU	Web
activities	IEA SHC Task 41 Product developments and dissemination activities	July 2012	PU	Web
T.41.B.1	State-of-the-art of digital tools used by architects for solar design	July 2010	PU	Web
T.41.B.2	International survey about digital tools used by architects for solar design	August 2011	PU	Web
CAAD objects	Solar components 3D parametric CAAD objects	November 2011	PU	Web
T.41.B.3	Solar Design of Buildings for Architects: Review of Solar Design Tools	June 2012	PU	Web
T.41.B.4	Needs of architects regarding digital tools for solar building design	June 2012	PU	Web
T.41.C.1	Communication Guideline	July 2012	PU	Web
Website	Collection of Case Studies of architecturally attractive solar buildings	Feb/March 2013	PU	Web

Task 51: Solar Energy in Urban Planning May 2013 – April 2017



Main objectives

rban Planning pable of an Provide support to urban planners, authorities and archit urban areas and eventually whole cities with archit solar energy solutions (active and passive)

developing a long to cities in issues will the formation of the strategy. Heritage and aesthetic strategy in the strategy is the strategy in the strategy is t Jarengthen education at universities on solar energy in g, by testing and developing teaching material. The material ...o be useful for post graduate courses and continuing professional development (CPD).



Net Zero Energy Buildings Task 40/Annex 52





Solar Renovation of Non Residential Buildings - Task 47

Brochures describing exemplary renovation projects in participating countries on the public web-site.

Expecting appr. 20 renovation examples

RENOVATION EXAMPLES

Kindergarten Vejtoften - Denmark

October 2012 - PDF 1.3MB - Posted: 10/19/2012 By: Jørgen Rose and Kirsten Engelund Thomsen Built in 1971 with minimal insulation standard. One of 27 kidergartens in the municipality that will undergo and extensive energy renovation. The method developed in this project will be applied in all the other kindergartens.

NVE Building - Norway

October 2012 - PDF 1.23MB - Posted: 10/19/2012 By: Anders Johan Almas, Michael Klinski, Niels Lassen The office building was constructed through 1962 -64 fir the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate. Protected elements both internal and external. The first protected building in Norway to be renovated to energy level B or better.

School Renovation - Cesena, Italy

June 2012 - PDF 0.79MB - Posted: 7/2/2012 By: Task 47

Presentation that outlines a major renovation of a primary school built in the 1960s. Includes building envelope, heating system, renewable energy system and lighting.

Norwegian Tax Authority Building Renovation - Oslo, Norway

June 2012 - PDF 1.17MB - Posted: 7/2/2012 By: Task 47

Presentation that outlines the renovation of the high-rise Norwegian Tax Authority building in Oslo, Norway. The renovation includes high insulated building facade, increased air tightness, energy recovery, and high efficiency technical systems.











Solar Heat and Energy Economics



- Focuses on the analysis of the future role of solar thermal in energy supply systems in urban environments.
- Based on energy economic analysis reflecting future changes in the whole energy system
- Strategies, technical solutions and tools will be developed.
- Good examples of integration of solar thermal systems in urban energy systems will be developed and documented.

Covers

- Buildings
- Districts
- Energy supply system

Subtasks

- Energy Scenarios,
- Methodologies, Tools & Case studies for Urban Energy concepts, Technology and Demonstrators

Why participate in SHC Tasks



The Programme's work is accomplished through the international collaborative effort of experts from Member Countries.

The benefits:

- accelerates the pace of technology development
- promotes standardization
- enhances national R&D programmes
- permits national specialization
- saves time and money

How to participate in SHC Tasks



- Understand new tasks being developed.
 - APVI newsletters etc, SHC website
- Contact ExCo member and Operating Agent (Task Manager)
- Participate in Task Definition phase
- Agree your deliverables
- Ensure funding to attend meetings and produce deliverables.
- National Participation Letter through APVI/ExCO



Australian PV Institute

- The APVI is an association of companies, government agencies, individuals, universities and research institutions with an interest in solar photovoltaic electricity.
- Provides the structure for Australian participation in the International Energy Agency (IEA) PVPS (Photovoltaic Power Systems) and SHC (Solar Heating and Cooling) programmes,
- Further information is available from <u>www.apvi.org.au</u>.





2014 Solar Research Conference



- 8-10 Dec 2014, UNSW
- APVI Research Review
 - expanded into a general solar research conference
 - with refereed papers
 - Student presentations & networking
- Combined with:
 - ACAP
 - ASTI & Austella
 - 9th international DSC & OPV Conference
 - CRC for Low Carbon Living





Thank You



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ken.guthrie@setransformation.com.au



www.apvi.org.au. www.iea-shc.org