



School of Civil and Environmental Engineering

The use of renewable energy sources for the HVAC demands of buildings

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ETHIOPIA 2050

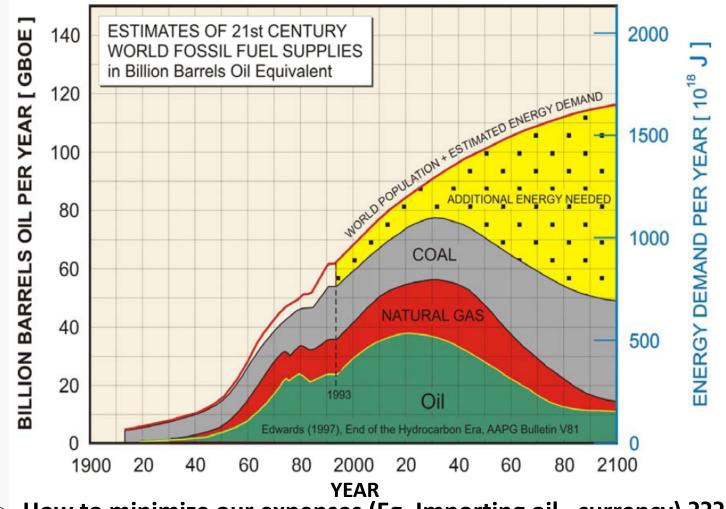


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CHALLENGES AND FACTS : Energy demand trends



How to minimize our expenses (Eg. Importing oil...currency) ???

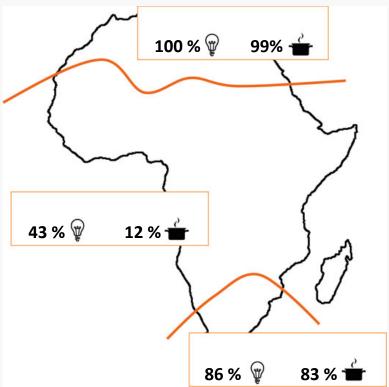


CHALLENGES AND FACTS

Current energy consumption in Africa

• While countries in north and south Africa have very good access to electricity and clean cooking, two-thirds of SSA's population do not have access to power

• The trend in SSA will remain the same in 2050 as the population is expected to double by then.



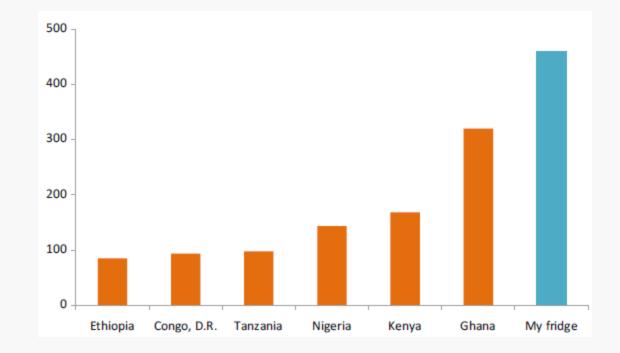
Source: Hafner et al. (2017)



CHALLENGES AND FACTS

Current energy consumption in Africa

"My fridge uses five times more energy than the average Ethiopian citizen (kWh)" quoted from Hafner 2018

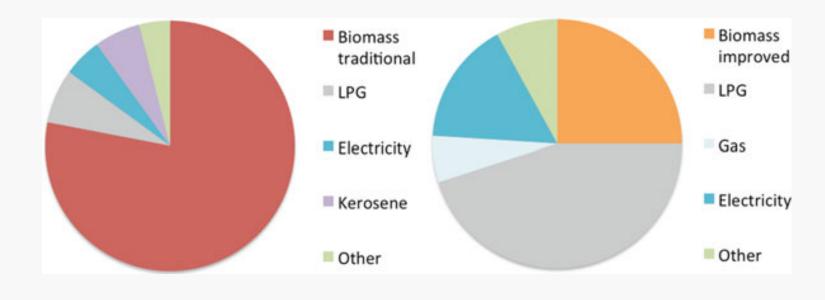


Source: IEA, World Energy Statistics, 2017



CHALLENGES AND FACTS

Current energy consumption in Africa

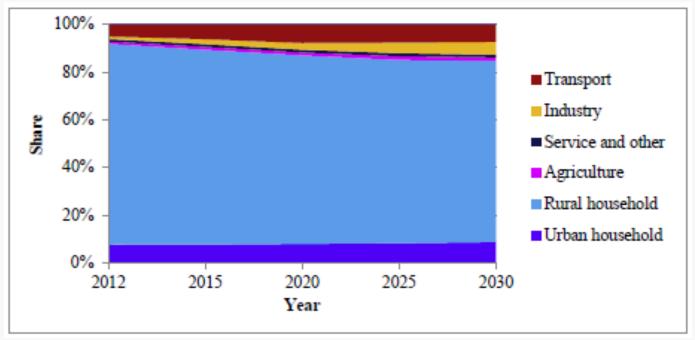


a) today b) 2030 Source: Hafner et al. (2017)



CHALLENGES AND FACTS

Energy consumption facts and prognoses : Ethiopia



Source: Mondal et al. (2018)

- It will be wise to think about alternative energy sources to cover the major demands of energy (households)
- Renewable energy sources are of the 1st choice!



OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources

Renewable energy sources that are being used currently:

- Solar (Thermal / PV)
- Hydroelectric
- Wind turbines
- Biomass
- Geothermal heat pumps







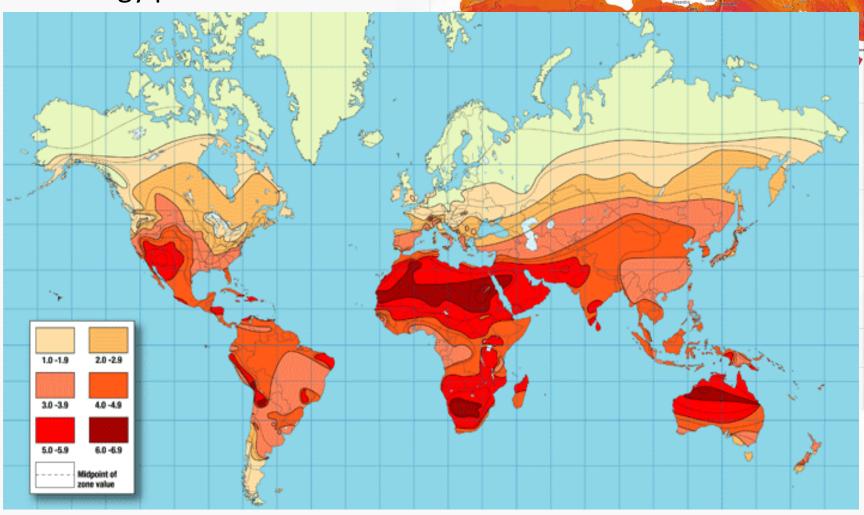






OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources

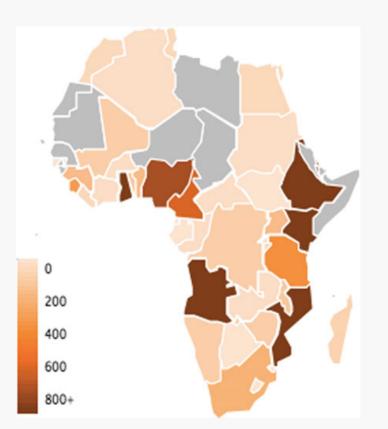
Solar energy potential





OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources

Map of small hydropower potential (MW).



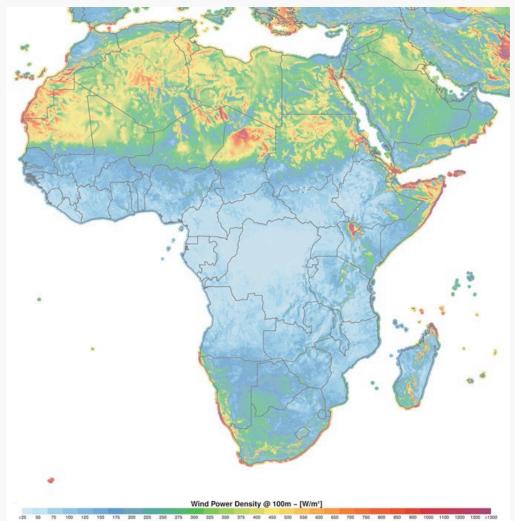
Source: The World Small Hydropower Development Report 2016.



OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources

Wind energy potential

Wind power density (W/m²) at 100 m elevation.

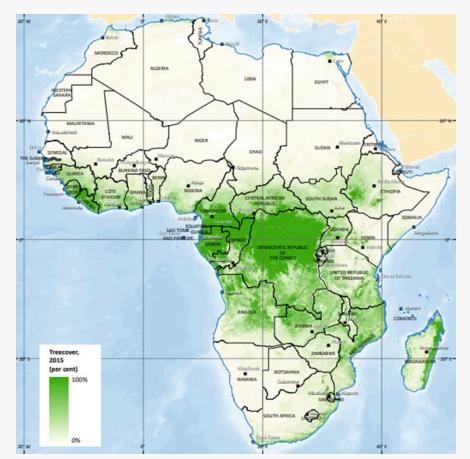


Source: Global Wind Atlas 2.0 (Technical University of Denmark 2017)



OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources

Modern Biomass potential



Source Atlas of Africa energy resources (African Development Bank et al. 2017)



OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources

Geothermal potential sites in East Africa



Source: Atlas of Africa energy resources (African Development Bank 2017)

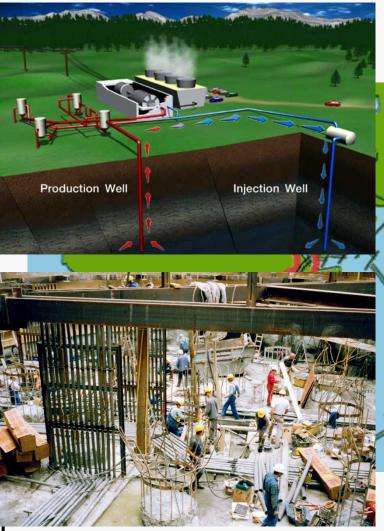
The use of renewable energy sources for the HVAC demands of buildings OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources

Deep Geothermal (~ 5,000°C)

- Red See and East African rift valley: Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Eritrea, Djibouti, Zambia (high geothermal Potential)
- Mediterranean see: Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria (Potential for direct use)

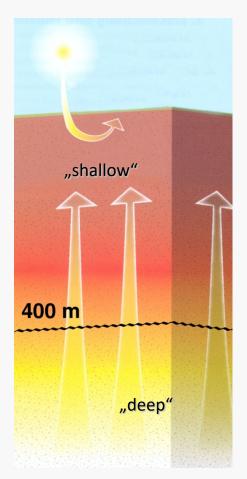
Surface Geothermal

- HVAC for Buildings (heating and cooling)
- Seasonal energy storage (climate control)



The use of renewable energy sources for the HVAC demands of buildings OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources

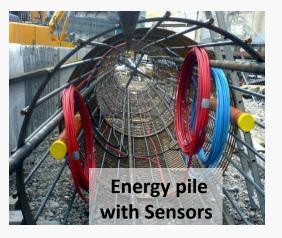
Shallow Geothermal energy

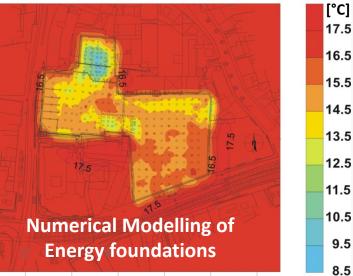


Elements of geothermal consumption:

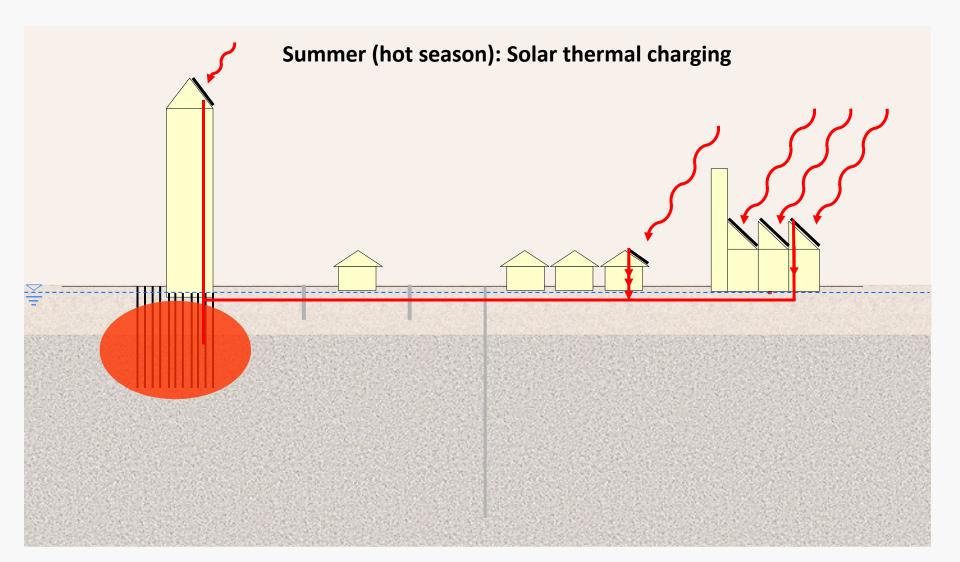
- Energy geo-structures
- Heat exchangers
- Heat pumps
- Equipment to measure and control



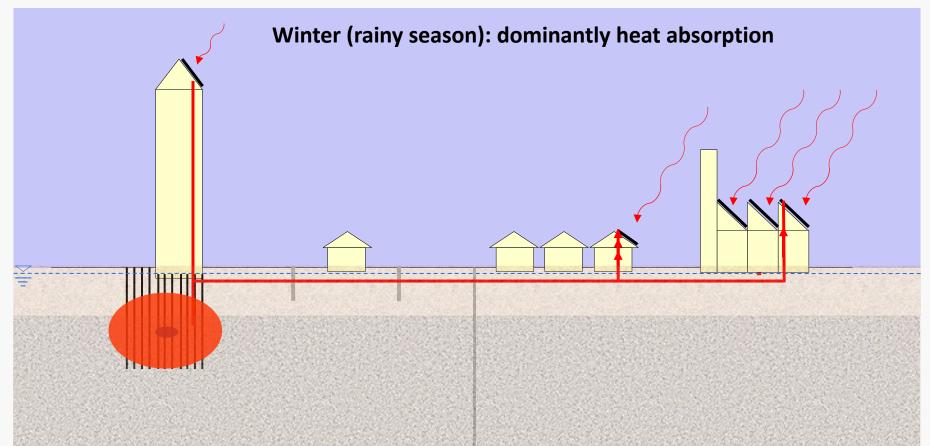




The use of renewable energy sources for the HVAC demands of buildings OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources



The use of renewable energy sources for the HVAC demands of buildings OPPORTUNITIES : Renewable energy resources

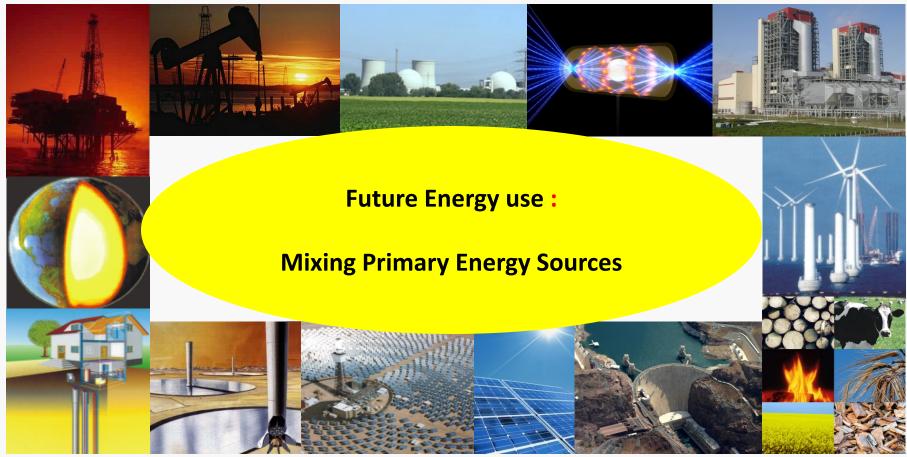


Balance: the heat saved in hot weather will be used; Additional demand will be taken from the ground.



PROSPECTS : World trends

Combining Energy Sources



Source : Katzenbach et al. 2010



PROSPECTS : World trends

Smart Grids

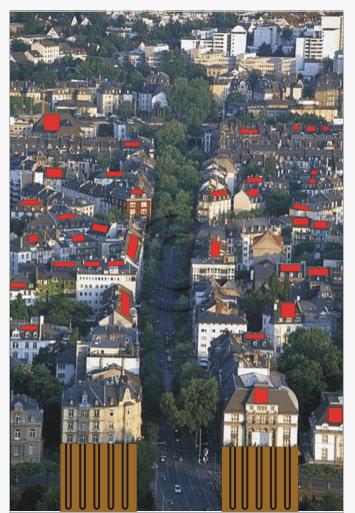


The use of renewable energy sources for the HVAC demands of buildings PROSPECTS : World trends

Combining different energy sources

- Can assure continuous energy supply, especially during weather changes, or fluctuations in one of the energy sources.
- Energy savers can couple the demand and consumption with time

Frankfurt am Main-Sachsenhausen Source : Katzenbach et al. 2011





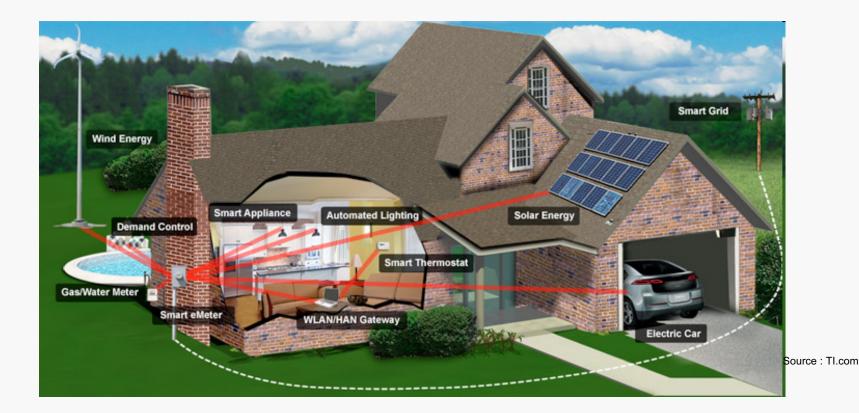
PROSPECTS : World trends – Deutsche Bank / Green towers



Source : Katzenbach et al. 2011



PROSPECTS : World trends



Modern buildings with energy saving possibilities

- Smart Grids
- Smart metering
- Intelligent buildings

The use of renewable energy sources for the HVAC demands of buildings PROSPECTS : Ethiopian buildings

Assessment of energy demands (total/ HVAC) of four high rise buildings in A.A.

Building	Storey	Basement	Area (m²)	Total energy Demand (KVA)	HVAC Energy Demand (KVA)	% <u>HVAC Demand</u> Total Demand
United						
bank	32	4	3,338	2,698.00	761.44	28.22
Zemen						
Bank	31	3	2,304	2,435.96	661.25	27.15
Wegagen						
Bank	23	4	1,800	1,329.00	359.69	27.06
Nib Bank	33	4	2,800	2,726.12	801.50	29.40

Experience: 20 - 30 % of total energy demands goes for HVAC

AND PLACET

The use of renewable energy sources for the HVAC demands of buildings PROSPECTS : Ethiopian buildings

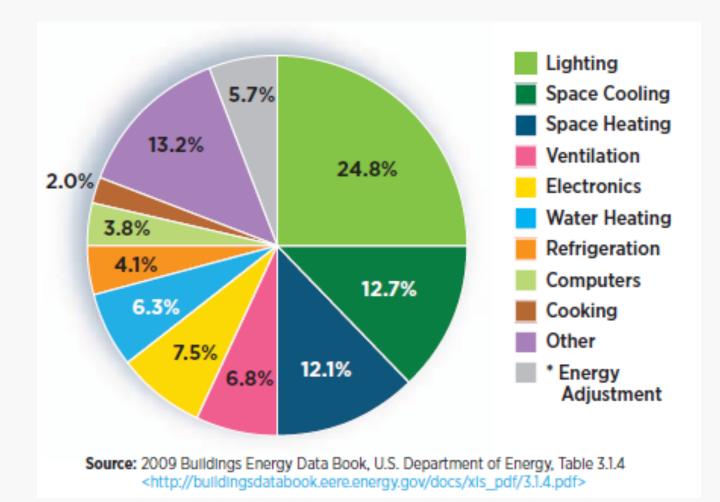
Assessment of satisfying the HVAC demands of United Bank building in A.A.

Total Number o Spacing (m) Length(m) Contact Area of Diameter (m)		282 2.40 28.00 70.37 0.8			For D > 0.6 m, extraction of 35 W per m ² earth- contact area	
No. of Energy Piles	% Energy Pile/ Total No. Piles	Total Contact Area (m²)	Amount of energy extracted (kW)	Energy required f HVAC syst (kW)	for % Extracted	
50	17.73	3518.58	123.15	609.15	20.22	
75	26.60	5277.87	184.73	609.15	30.33	
150	53.19	10555.74	369.45	609.15	60.65	
200	70.92	14074.32	492.60	609.15	80.87	
249	88.30	17522.53	613.29	609.15	100.68	



PROSPECTS : HVAC of buildings

HVAC energy consumption





SUMMARY

- For the ever increasing demands of buildings' energy, the use of renewable energy sources is a vital alternative.
- While hydropower took the lion's share of energy supply for Ethiopia its variability calls for other renewable resources like solar and geothermal energy sources, which are potentially ample.
- Renewable energy resources can be used to satisfy the HVAC requirement of buildings in Ethiopia, which is about 30 % of the total demands of buildings.
- Application of shallow geothermal energy for buildings helps
 CO₂ reduction / avoid climate change, in addition to cost minimization.





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