

Hotels, Public and Social Buildings in Europe

Project summary

Laurentiushaus **Olching Germany**





Description

Because of not reaching the new EU-building standard two natural gas condensing boilers (each 350 kW) were renewed. Additionally a significant high hot tap water demand in the summer period was identified. These gave the impulse for renewing the boilers and installing three CHP (combined heat and power unit) and a solar thermal system for the nursing home Laurentiushaus.

Building

Type of building Nursing home Number of users/dwellings, floors 144 residents 110 dwellings 3 floors Year of construction 1982 Total effective area (heated) 7,740 m² Hot tap water consumption (measured) 1,200 m³/a, Whole energy consumption for heating 2,250,000 kWh/a

System engineering

purpose after CSTS implementation

Year of construction of CSTS	2005
Type of collectors	Flat plate collectors
Thermal power	48 kW _{therm}
Aperture area of collectors*)	69 m ²
Buffer storage	3.0 m ³
Hot tap water storage	2.75 m ³
Total capacity of boilers (natural gas)	637.5 kW
Type of hot tap water heating	Centralised
Type of heating system	Centralised

Costs

20313	
Total cost solar system	41,000 Euro
Cost of CSTS / gross area of collectors	532 Euro/m ²
Subsidies	0 %

Output

Output of solar heat**) 35,000 kWh/a Reduction of final energy***) 39,000 kWh/a CO₃-emissions avoided 9.8 t CO₂/a Solar performance guarantee No

- Aperture area = light transmitting area of the front glass
- measured, between storage and piping to taps (solar system output) related to the measured output mentioned before



Uwe Reebs. general manager:

"We are glad of using this technology. We are indebted to Ingenieurbüro Ulrich GmbH for their good consultancy and supports. This heating system is our share on the protection of the environment."

Owner

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Operator

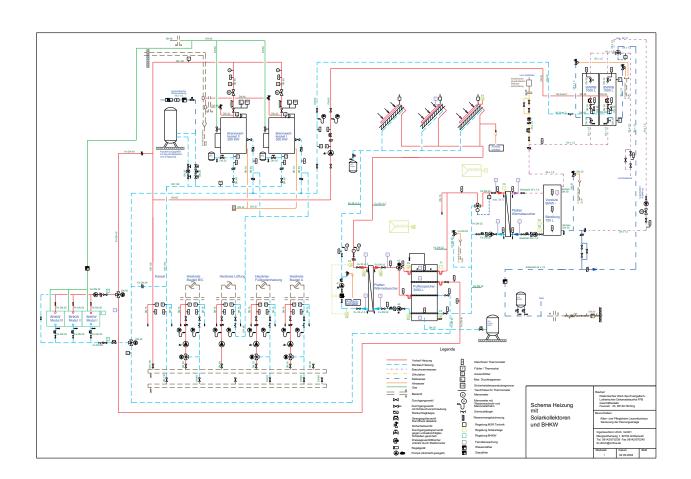
See owner

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Technical description

Laurentiushaus Olching Germany



Description of the CSTS

Year of construction of CSTS

Thermal power

Gross area of collectors

Aperture area of collectors

Type of collectors

Type of assembly

Orientation of collectors

Inclination angle to horizon

Freezing protection

Overheating protection

Operation mode

Use of CSTS for

Buffer storage

Hot tap water storage

Control of backup-system/CSTS

2005

48 kW_{therm.}

 $77.1 \, m^2$

69 m²

Flat plate collectors

On roof top

South (0°)

28°

Glycol

Expansion vessel

Low flow

Hot tap water heating

3.0 m³ (1 storage tank, welded in cellar)

 $2.75 \text{ m}^3 (2 \times 1,000 \text{ l and } 1 \times 750 \text{ l})$

Separated control

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Technical description (2)

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Hot tap water system

Type of hot water heating Recirculation system For decentralised systems:

The installation on the consumer site Size of storage for hot tap water Specification

Space heating system

Type of heating system
Number of boilers
Total capacity (power output) of boilers
Capacity of each boiler and the
year of construction
Energy source
Type of boiler system

Type of operation

Operator of the CSTS system CSTS monitoring

Data accessible via internet
Scientific monitoring & follow up
Maintenance contract
Visualisation of the solar heat output

Yield of CSTS plant

Output of solar heat Origin of data Measuring point

Reduction of final energy Origin of data Solar performance guarantee

Heat consumption

Whole energy consumption for heating purposes *after* CSTS implementation Origin of data Energy used for

Whole energy consumption for heating purposes before CSTS implementation Total tap water consumption
Hot tap water consumption
Hot tap water temperature
Cold water temperature

Centralised Yes ./.

2.750 m³

Centralised

./.

637.5 kW 2 × 300 kW (2005) 3 × 12.5 kW (2005) Natural gas

Condensing (2), Cogeneration unit (3)

Self-operation Yes: all data between collectors and hot tap water system

Yes No Yes

> 35,000 kWh/a Calculated Between collector and storage 39,000 kWh/a Design

Design No

2,250,000 kWh/a

Estimated Hot tap water production, space heating, kitchen 2,821,500 kWh/a

> n. a. m³/a 1,200 m³/a, 60 °C 10 °C

Summary

The solar thermal system is solely providing hot tap water heating. A three cbm buffer storage tank is built in for storing the solar heat. If required the buffer storage tank delivers the heat to a serial 750 litre fresh water storage tank. Further two 1,000 litres stand by tap water storage tanks get the solar heat afterwards. These both storage tanks also heat up the tap water to needed temperatures, if required.

< reported and metered data are sent via remote data transmission to IB Ulrich GmbH

Planner & Engineering company

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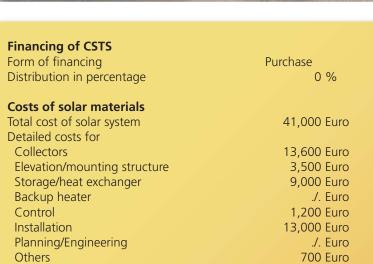


Financing & Investment

Laurentiushaus **Olching Germany**

Enlarging Solar Thermal Systems in Multi-Family-Houses, Hotels, Public and Social Buildings in Europe





Operation costs of heating system Power cost for pumping ./. Euro/a ./. Euro/a Maintenance cost Monitoring cost ./. Euro/a ./. Euro/a Other operation cost Total operation cost ./. Euro/a **Or**: Increase of operation cost after 325 Euro/a CSTS implementation (power costs for pumping, maintenance costs)

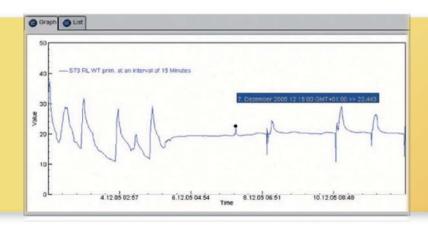
There were no additional subsidies from KfW support programs to get, due to overstate requirements.

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Development & Experiences

Laurentiushaus **Olching** Germany



Qualitative aspects

This investment is profitable due to the high hot tap water demand during the summer period. The usage all of the offered solar energy lets raise the system efficiency. The installed solar thermal system has achieved the planned targets. An objective cost benefit analysis and the consideration of several model calculations were crucial for realising these aims.

Experiences management

Experience problems or failures? No Find solutions to these problems or failures? ./.

Financial effects/project performance

Project economically efficient? Yes

Fiscal or other financial effects? Yes: natural gas tax exemption.

./.

Effects on rental fees?

Experiences technical staff

Experience problems or failures? n.a. Find solutions to these problems or failures? n.a.

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