



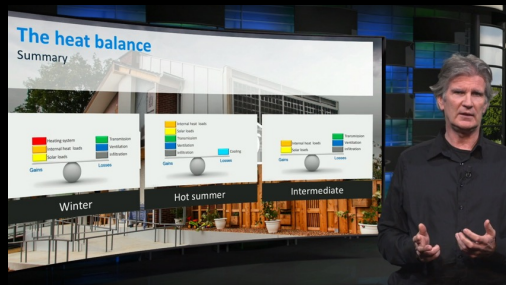
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Zero-Energy Design

Winner of the 2020 EdX Prize (best online course worldwide)



Free **MOOC**
open in January
@ EdX Online

ZERO-ENERGY DESIGN
an approach to make your building sustainable

research reduce re-use produce

Start date: April 5, 2019 Course length: 7 weeks Estimated effort: 4 hrs/week Price: FREE*

[Click here to enroll](#)

About this course
Reduction of energy consumption of buildings is an important step in the move towards a sustainable built environment. How can buildings be made net zero-energy, in different climates?

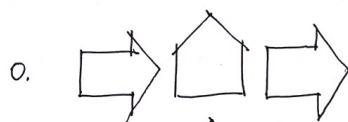
This course introduces you to zero-energy design. It will teach you a stepped approach to design a zero-energy climate concept for existing buildings: homes, schools, offices, shops etc. It will demonstrate how an integrated approach, which takes into account both passive measures (such as thermal insulation and sunshading) and active measures (such as heat pumps and photovoltaic panels), can deliver the best results.

ZERO-ENERGY DESIGN
ANDY VAN DEN DOBELSTEEN

TU Delft

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Steps towards a zero-energy built environment



0 **research**: study the local circumstances

1 **reduce**: reduce the demand
– passive, smart bioclimatic design

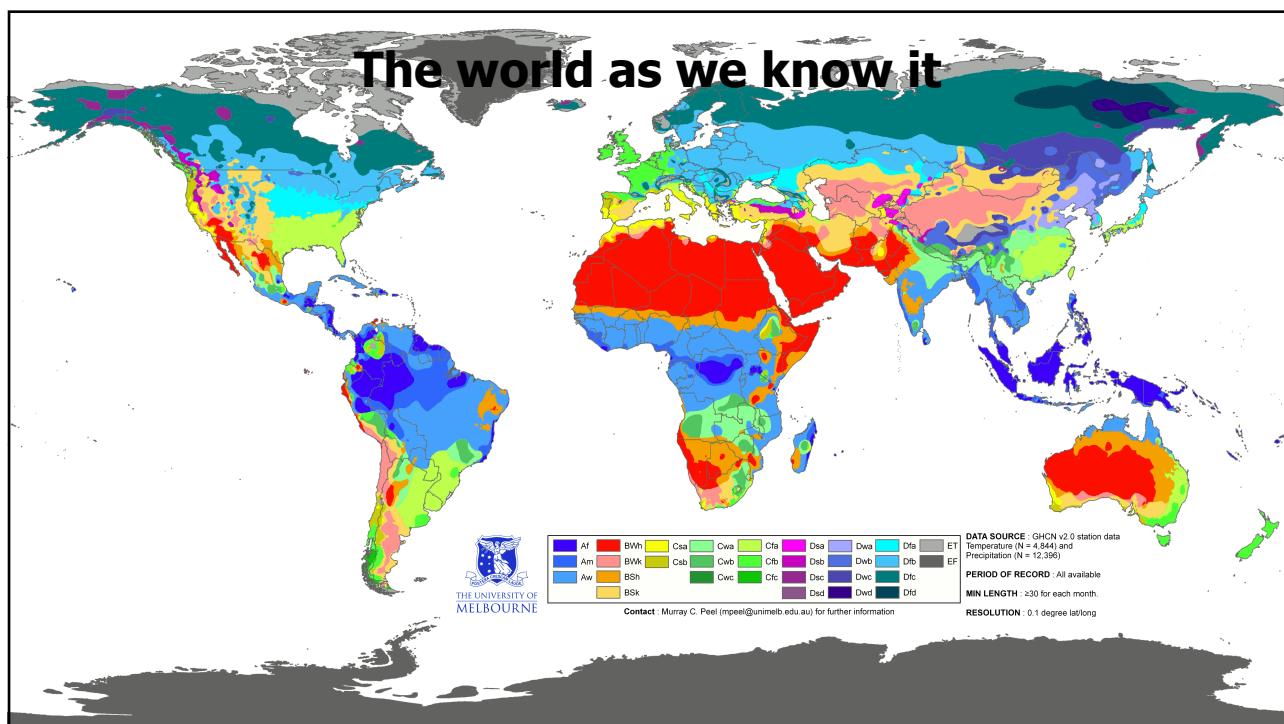
2 **reuse**: use residual flows
– wastewater, waste material, waste heat/cold
– in closed or connected cycles

3 **produce**: generate renewable energy

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Step 0: Research

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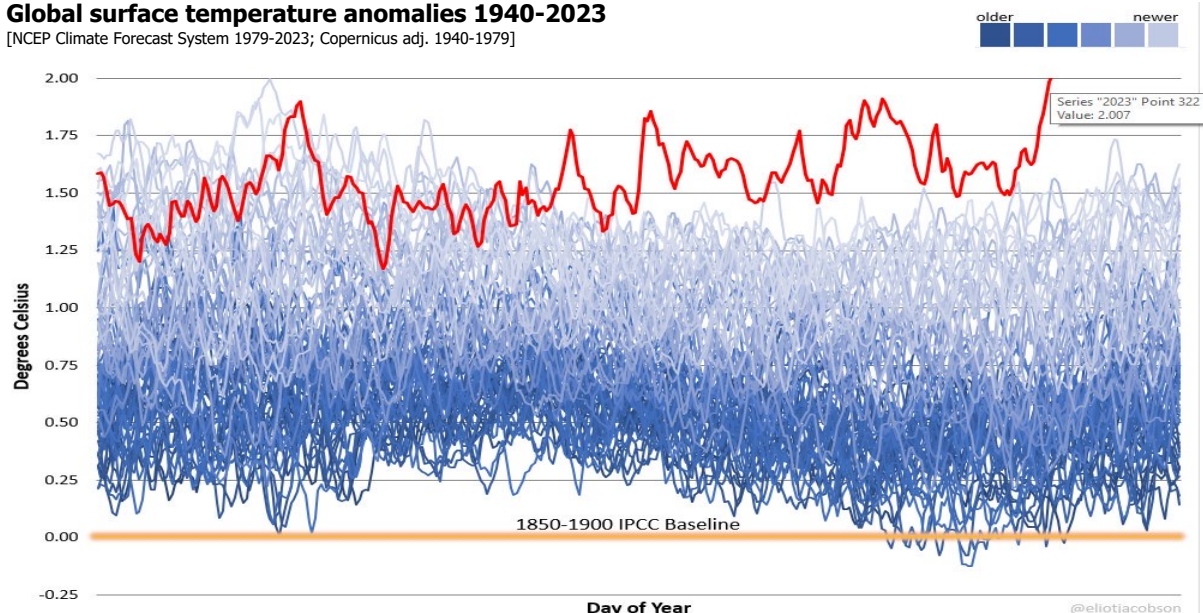


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Houston, we have a problem...

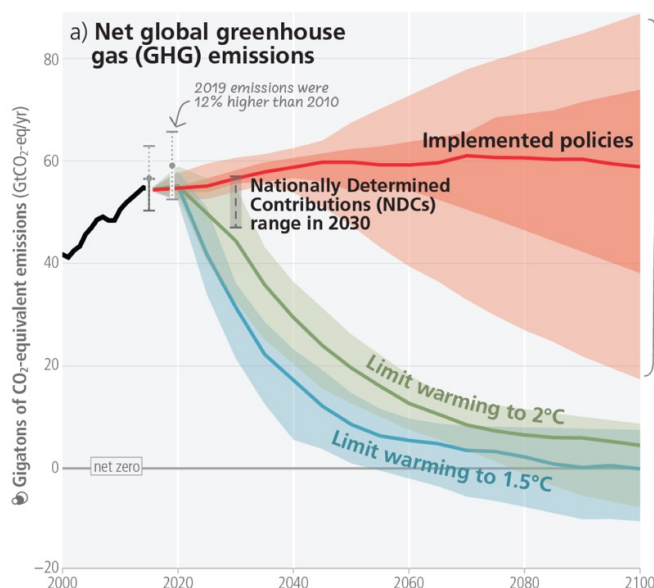
Global surface temperature anomalies 1940-2023

[NCEP Climate Forecast System 1979-2023; Copernicus adj. 1940-1979]



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Radical action is needed



Limiting global warming to 1.5°C and 2°C involves rapid, deep and in most cases immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions
Net zero CO₂ and net zero GHG emissions can be achieved through strong reductions across all sectors [IPCC 2023]

Implemented policies result in projected emissions that lead to warming of 3.2°C, with a range of 2.2°C to 3.5°C (medium confidence)

Key

- Implemented policies (median, with percentiles 25-75% and 5-95%)
- Limit warming to 2°C (>67%)
- Limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot
- Past emissions (2000-2015)
- Model range for 2015 emissions
- Past GHG emissions and uncertainty for 2015 and 2019 (dot indicates the median)

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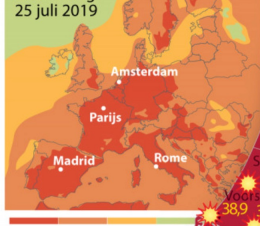


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Extreme temperatures, even higher in urban areas

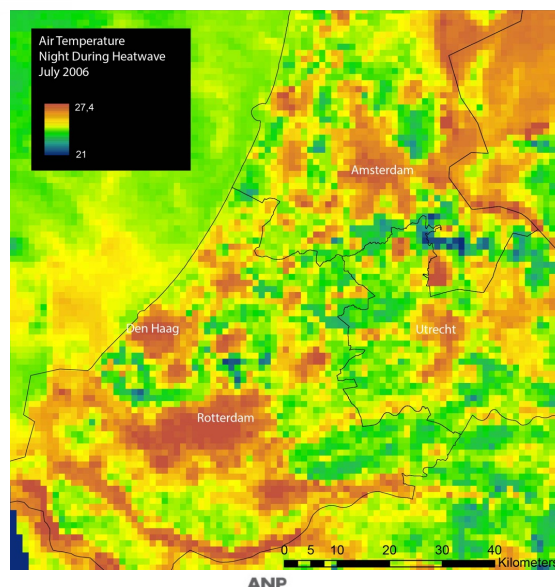
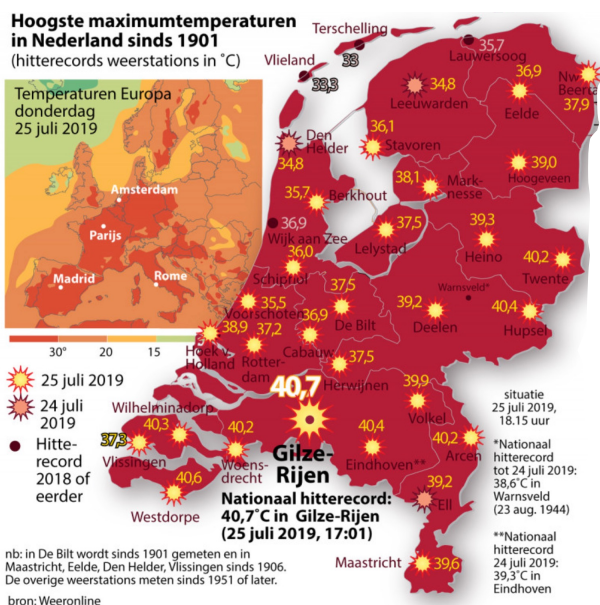
Hoogste maximumtemperaturen in Nederland sinds 1901
(hitterecords weerstations in °C)

Temperaturen Europa donderdag 25 juli 2019



25 juli 2019
24 juli 2019
Hitterecord 2018 of eerder

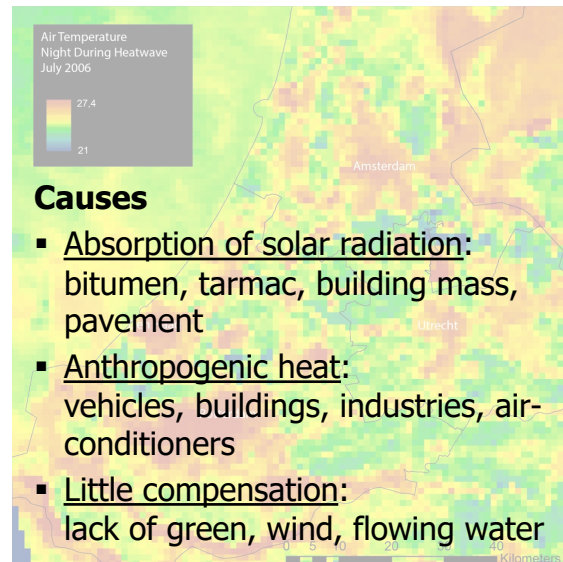
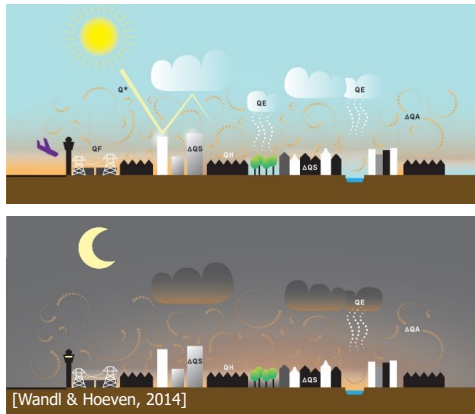
nb: in De Bilt wordt sinds 1901 gemeten en in Maastricht, Eelde, Den Helder, Vlissingen sinds 1906. De overige weerstations meten sinds 1951 of later.
bron: Weeronline



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Causes of extreme urban heat

The **urban heat island (UHI) effect** is the phenomenon that urbanised areas are significantly warmer than their rural countryside.



Causes

- Absorption of solar radiation: bitumen, tarmac, building mass, pavement
- Anthropogenic heat: vehicles, buildings, industries, air-conditioners
- Little compensation: lack of green, wind, flowing water

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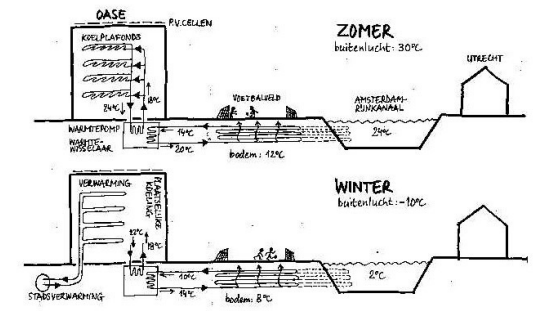
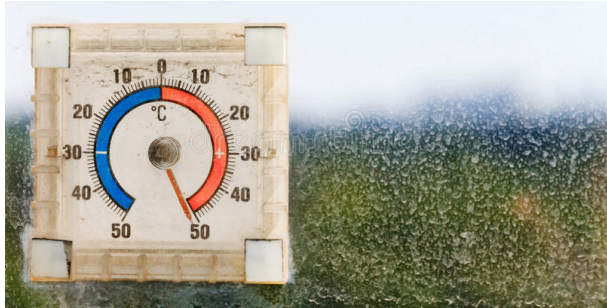
Bring nature back into the built environment



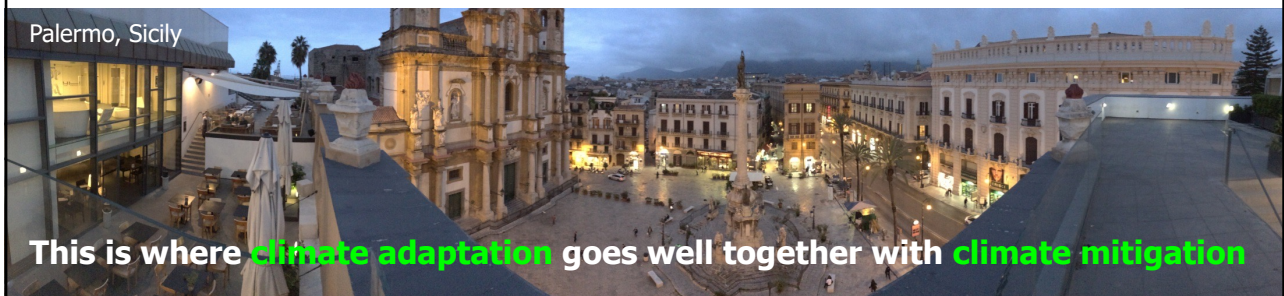
- Absorbing **CO₂**
- Filtering **fine dust** and other pollutions
- Retaining (in the substrate layer) **rainwater**
- **Humidifying** the air
- **Cooling**, by shadow and evapo-transpiration
- Stabilising the **temperature** in buildings
- Increasing **biodiversity**
- Basic psychological **need** of humans

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Also needed: active cooling of hot urban surfaces



Palermo, Sicily



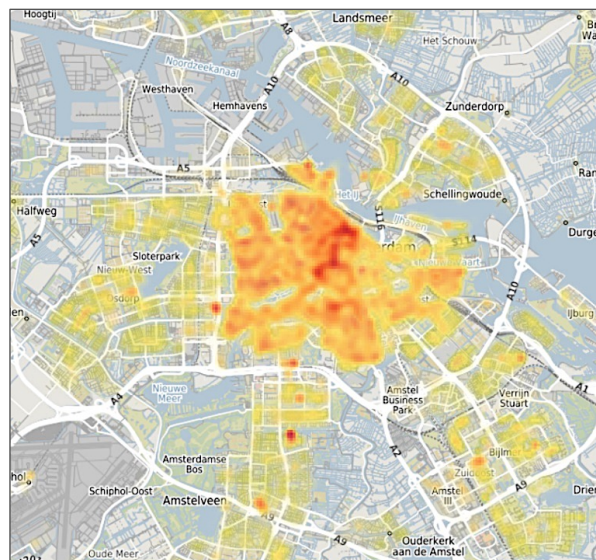
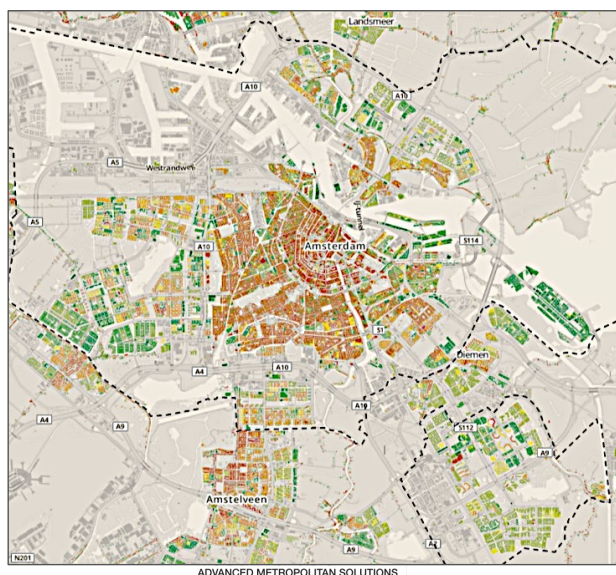
This is where **climate adaptation** goes well together with **climate mitigation**

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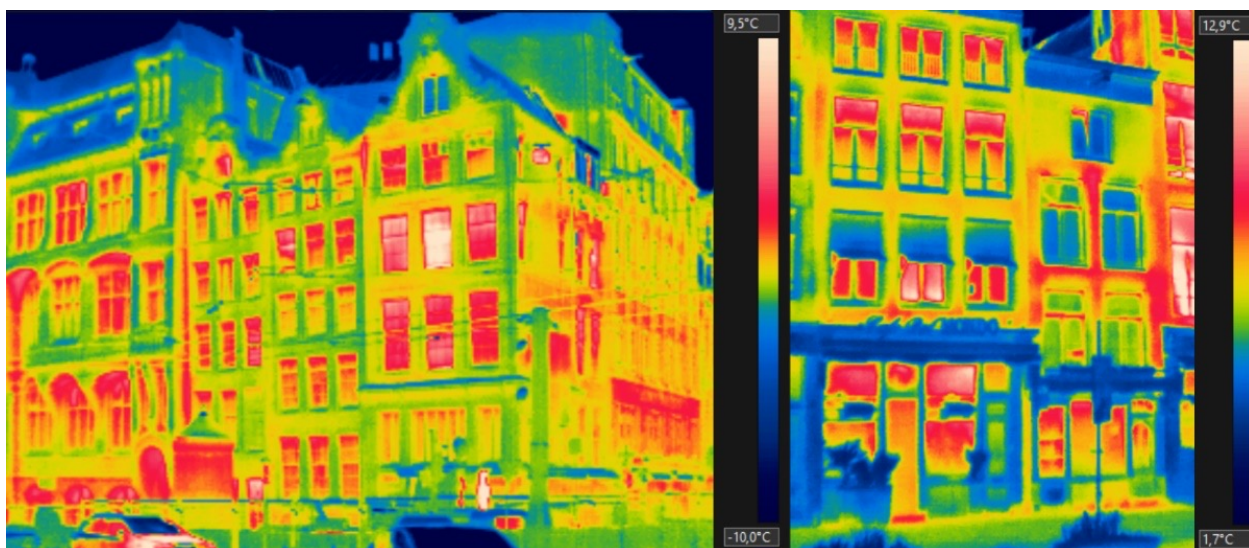
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Energy labels and gas use [City of Amsterdam]



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Great energy losses still...



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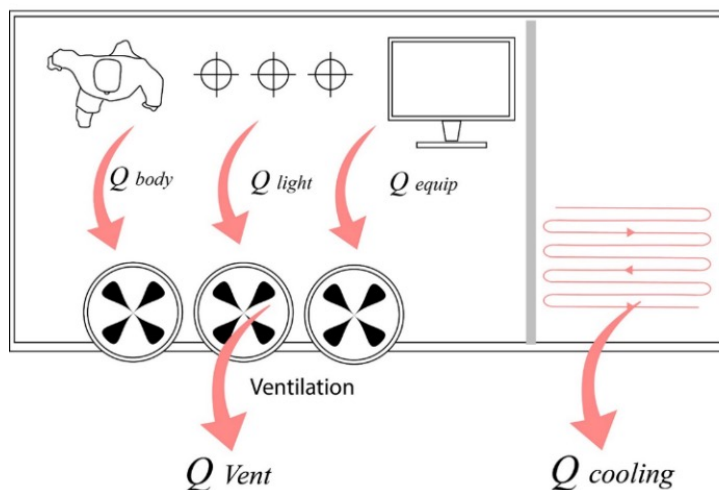
- Urban plan ▪ Avoidance of energy users
- Building orientation ▪ **LED lighting**
- Building geometry ▪ **Energy-efficient tv**
- Building layout ▪ **Energy-efficient fridge**
- Zoning ▪ **Energy-efficient freezer**
- Compartmentalisation ▪ **Energy-efficient washing machine**
- Daylight access ▪ **Natural drying**
- Use regime ▪ **Thermostat taps**
- Thermal mass ▪ **Thermostat shower**
- Thermal insulation** ▪ **Smart meters**
- Insulating glass** ▪ **Kill-button**
- Sunshading** ▪ **Building management system**

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Common exhaust air is a source of waste heat



$$Q_{cooling} = Elec_{avg} \times A_{floor} \times Elec_{avg} \times Cooling_{\%} \times (COP + 1)$$

$$Q_{vent} = Q_{body} + Q_{light} + Q_{equip} = \Delta T_{in-out} \times V_{flow} \times HC_{air} \times T_{month} \div 3600$$

$$Q_{wasteheat} = Q_{vent} + Q_{cooling}$$

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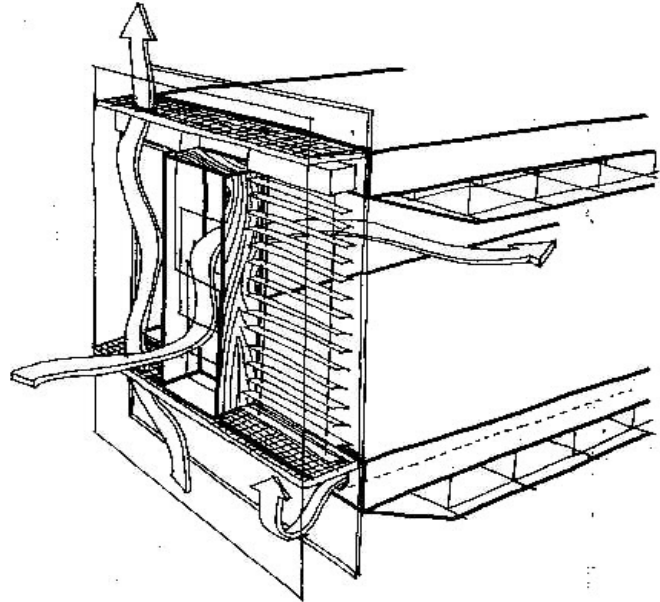
Heat recovery systems

Exhaust air

- Direct, e.g. via concrete core slabs
- Heat exchanger, air-air
(*heat wheel, cross-flow exchanger*)
- Heat exchanger, air-water
(*direct use or store in the soil*)
- Heat pump, air-water
(*direct use or store in a tank*)

Waste water

- Shower ($\sim 35^\circ\text{C}$)
- Sewage ($\sim 25^\circ\text{C}$)
- Kitchen sink (varies)
(*tubular exchangers*)



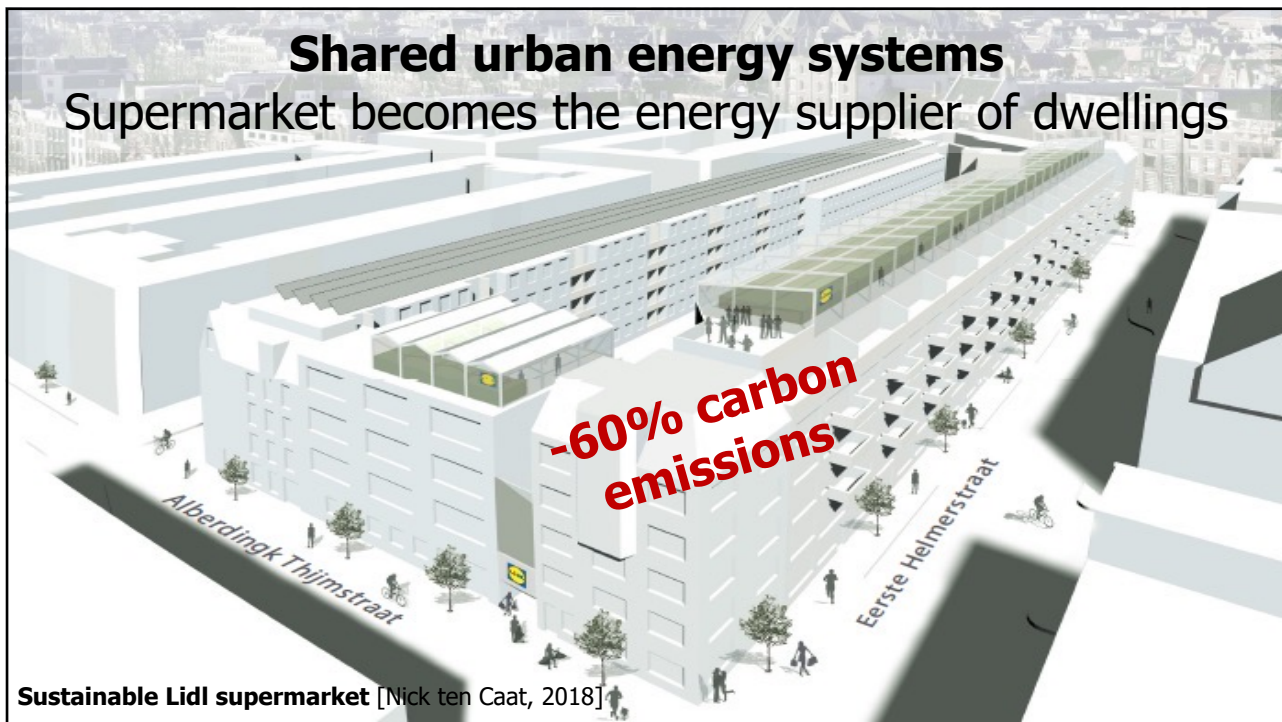
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Different energy patterns → smart exchange

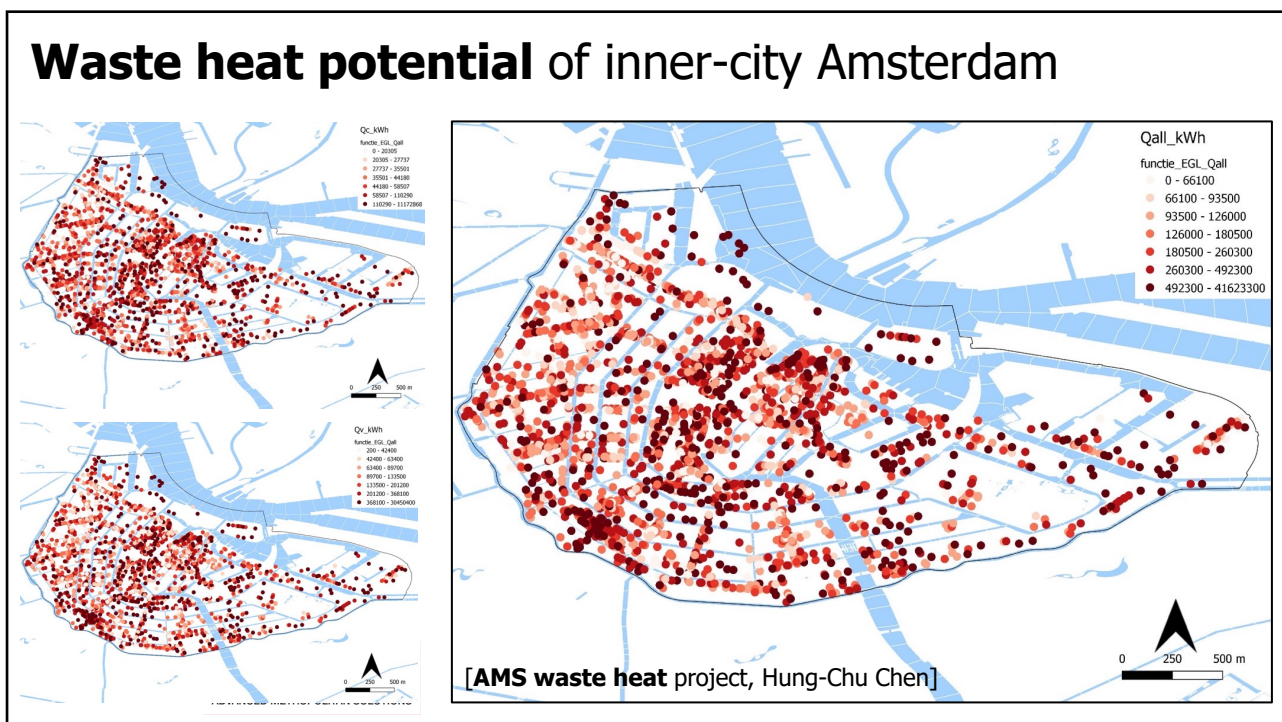


W = heat ('warmte'); **K = cold** ('koude'); **E = electricity** ('elektriciteit'), all **per m²** of gross floor area

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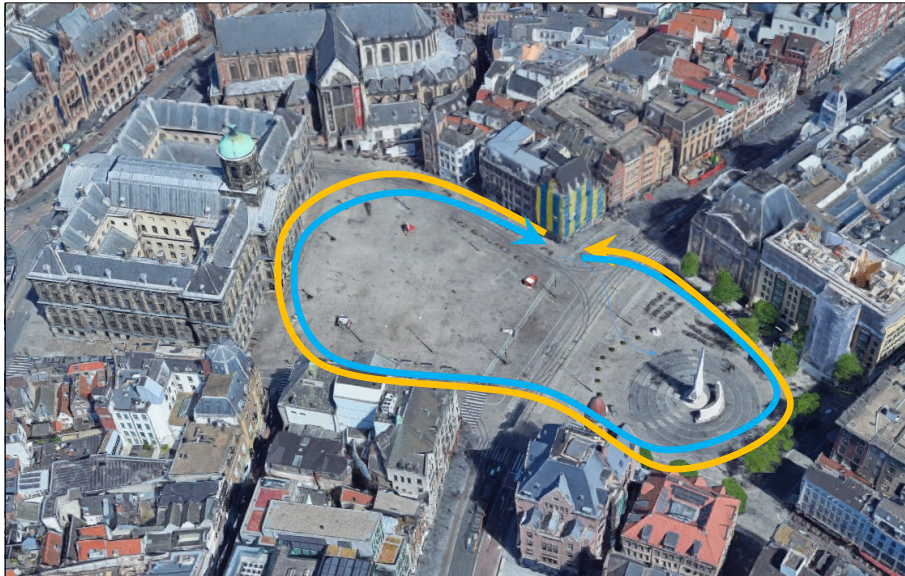


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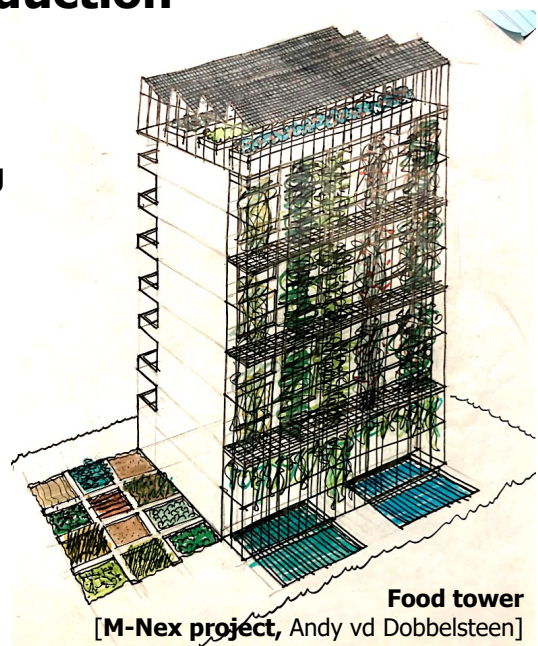
LT heat (& cold) network fed by multiple sources



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Synergy with urban food production

- Rainwater from the roof to the plants
- **Electricity from PV cells to the building**
- **Heat from the greenhouse to the building**
- Nutrients from wastewater to the plants
- CO₂ from the building to plants



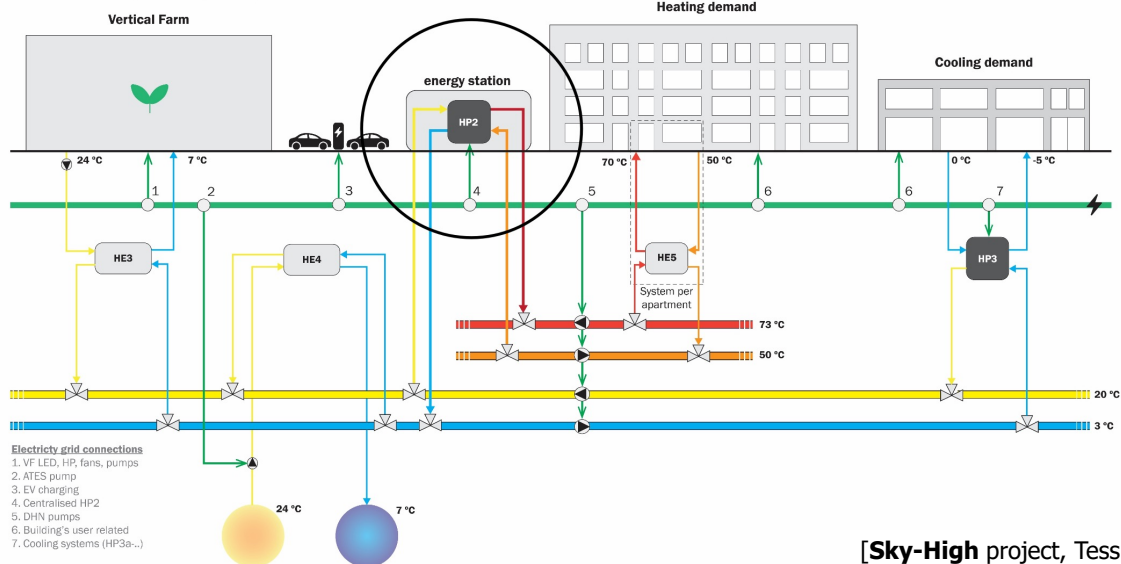
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Food tower
[M-Nex project, Andy vd Dobbelsteen]

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Vertical farms as heat source and energy balancer

Centralised 4-pipe DHN (winter)



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Problem: storage of redundant summer electricity

- **Batteries**
 - Short-term storage, high performance
 - Requires a lot of (rare) material
- **Hydrogen**
 - Seasonal storage, <50% performance from electricity → gas → electricity
 - Special infrastructure, equipment and tanks
- **E-fuels**
 - $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ turned into carbon hydrates (petrol, diesel, kerosine) with electricity
 - Seasonal storage, performance still low, expensive
- **Or: design differently**

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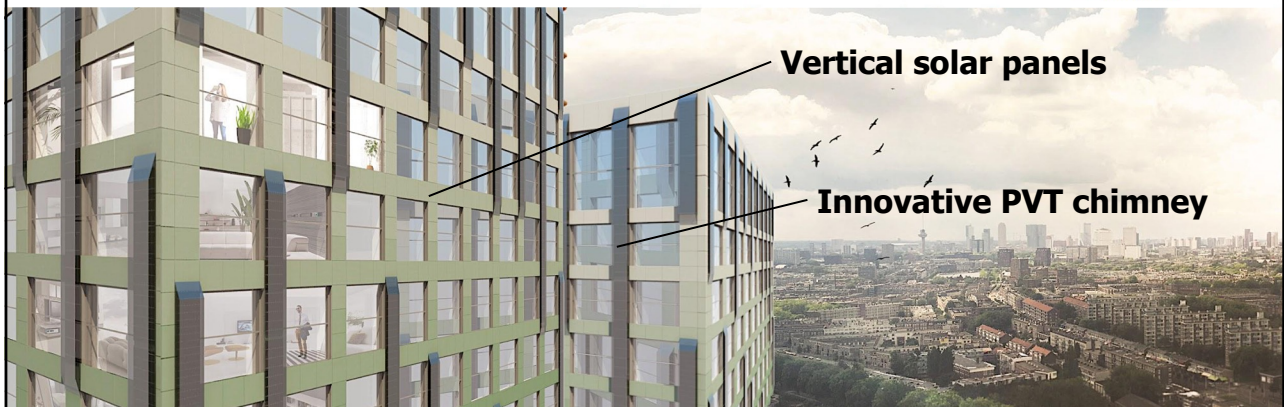
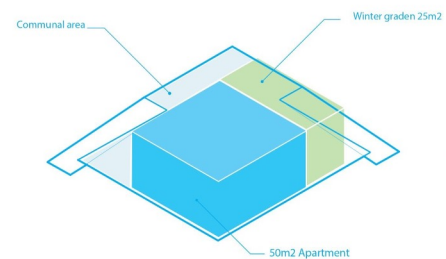
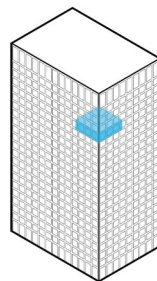
Vertical solar panels: many advantages

- Larger surfaces
- Low sun angles
- Winter produce
- Diurnal spread



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Coloured PV panels



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This is a power plant



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Printed PV panels



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Local energy potentials of inner-city Amsterdam

category	source/technology	electricity			heat			cold	
solar	roofs	8,999	MWh	OR	20,831	MWh			
wind	turbines	126	MWh						
biomass	waste	167	MWh	OR	251	MWh			
	(fermentation)								
water	surface				31,680	MWh	OR	31,680	MWh
	sewage				2,055	MWh	OR	2,055	MWh
	drinking				1,370	MWh	OR	2,466	MWh
geothermal	deep				494	MWh			
	ultradeep		-		-	MWh			
TOTAL		9,292	MWh		56,680	MWh		36,201	MWh

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Added value of aquathermal energy

- better water quality (algae, bacteria)
- cooling in summer
- greater probability of ice in winter



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It works!



Aquathermal system Gerrit Hiemstra, Balk, 02-03-2021



Andy van den Dobbelssteen

Sustainability Coordinator bij TU Delft
3w • Edited •

Vanochtend demonstreerde het warmtepompsysteem van **Gerrit Hiemstra** hoe **#aquathermie** kan worden gebruikt voor het vergroten van de kans op ijs in de **Provincie Fryslân**: er ligt ijs waar de wisselaar warmte onttrekt, open water op andere plekken.

Zoals Gerrit zelf opmerkt: er spelen andere factoren een rol, zoals het verschil in waterdiepte, stroming versus geen stroming, verschil in beschutting, eenden. Maar alle beetjes helpen.

Onderzoek moet uitwijzen hoe groot het effect is op de watertemperatuur, waterkwaliteit en ecologie, mate van stedelijke verkoeling, condities voor ijsvorming en natuurlijk de energieprestatie.

Het gaat om een paar graden afkoeling, dus een koude winterperiode is nog steeds nodig, maar in geval van veel aquathermieprojecten kan de **#Elfstedentocht** zo toch ooit weer komen!

Wetterskip Fryslân MEFA GROUP Plushuis Unilever
Ivo Pothof Phil Vardon Jakob Haverkamp Frits Kuus
Koninklijke Oosterhof Holman Sybrand Frietema de
Vries Bram Hulsman Arjan van den Hoogen Lucek
Wolthekker Gemeente Noardeast-Fryslân Gemeente
Súdwest-Fryslân Gemeente Leeuwarden Gemeente

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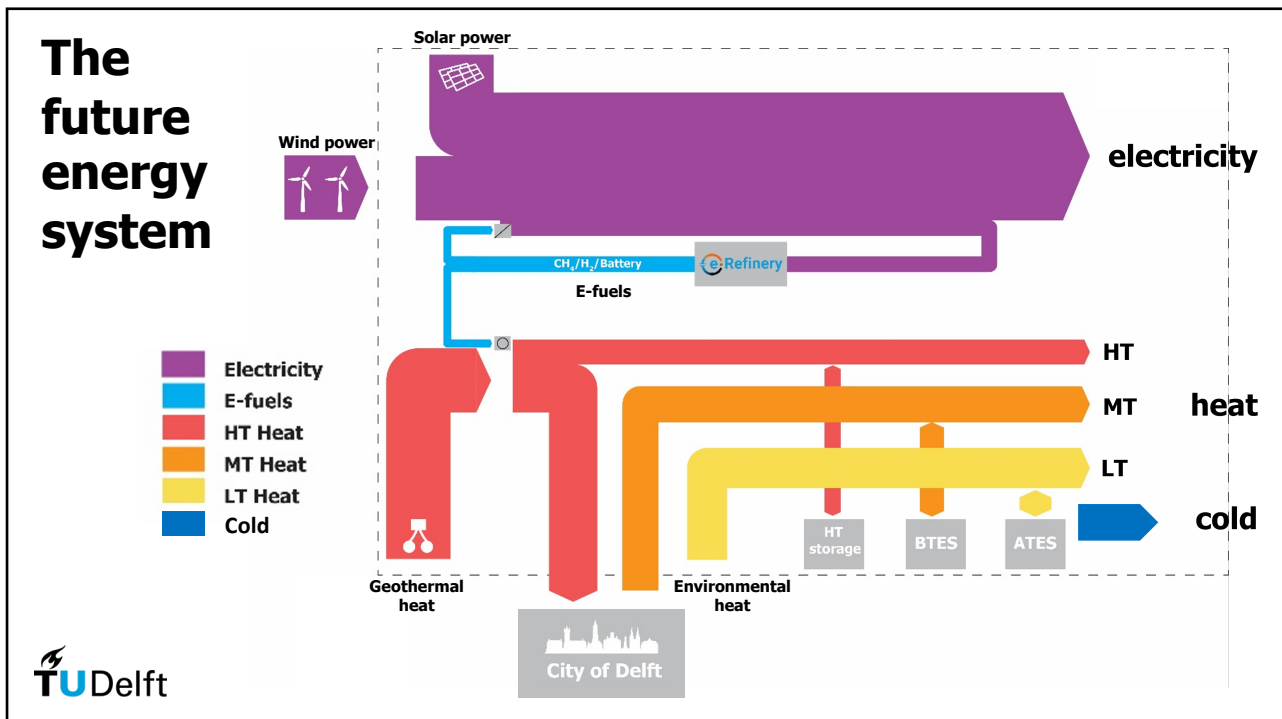
TU Delft: practise what we teach & preach

- **Carbon neutral, by 2030**
related to all activities done on and from the campus
- **Circular, by 2030**
referring to all resource and waste flows through the campus
- **Climate-adaptive, by 2030**
dealing with heat, drought, rain, floods, extreme weather
- **Contributing to quality of life**
aiming at biodiversity, safety, health, inclusiveness, happiness
- **Exposing & testing sustainability**
accommodating and demonstrating living labs and innovation

Sustainable **TU**Delft

Vision, Ambition and Action Plan
for a Climate University

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Deep renovation of large faculty buildings



Applied Physics (22)
Mech. Engineering (34)



Civil Engineering (23)
Electr. Engineering (36)

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Low-temperature energy system on Campus South



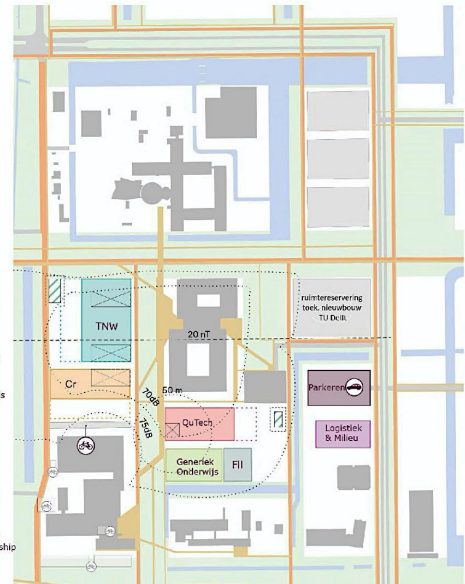
- Energy producing
- Climate adaptive
- Circular
- Contributing to quality of life



Kavelindeling

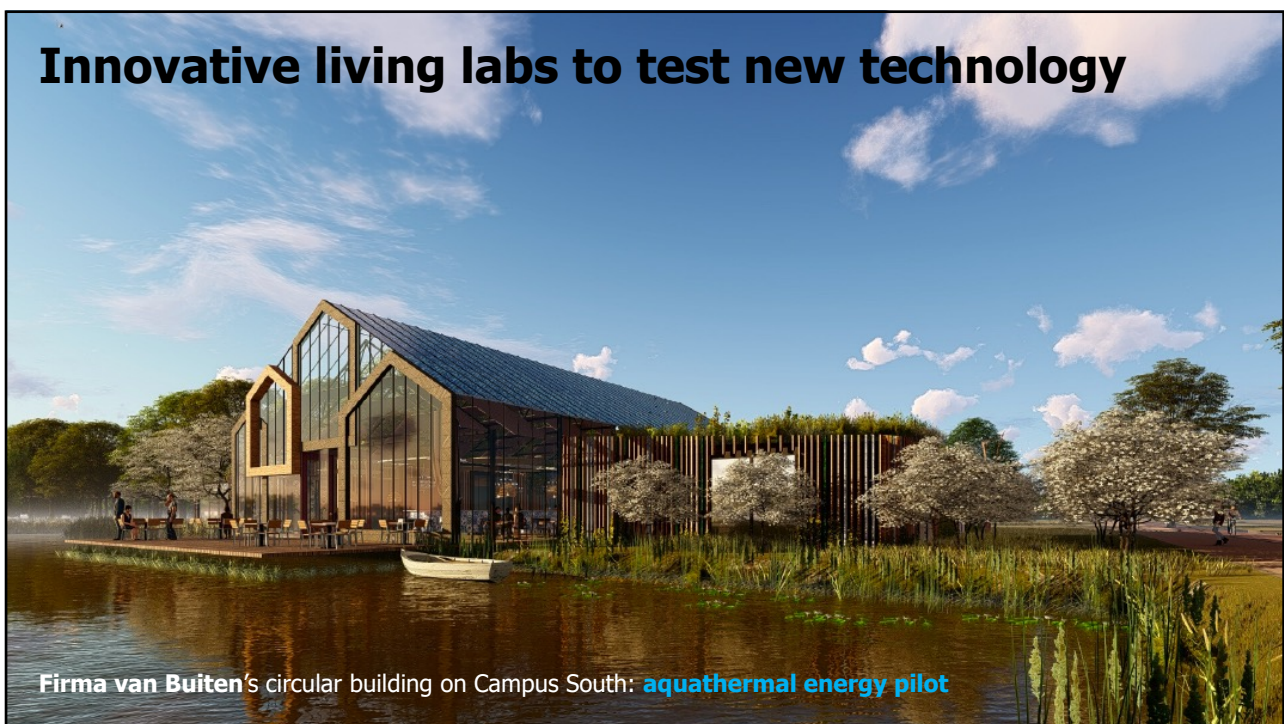
Legenda

- kavel nieuwbouw Pariscree
- L&M kavel nieuwbouw Logistiek & Milieu
- Gen Ond kavel nieuwbouw Generiek onderwijs
- QuT kavel nieuwbouw QuTech
- TNW kavel nieuwbouw TNW - Physics
- Cr ruimtereserving evt. toekomstige Cleanroom
- Fil ruimtereserving vervanging Fellowship (op termijn)



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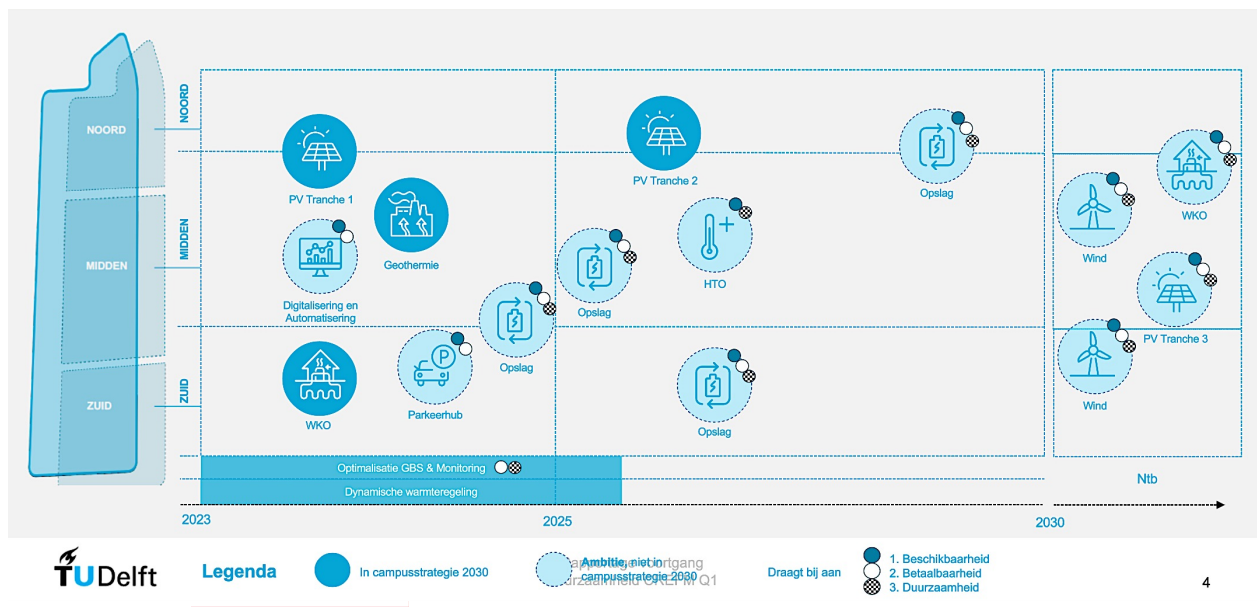
Innovative living labs to test new technology




Firma van Buiten's circular building on Campus South: **aquathermal energy pilot**

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Energy roadmap towards zero carbon





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Sustainability at TU Delft

sustainability@tudelft.nl
www.sustainability.tudelft.nl

Get involved

EcoCampus

Construction & Renovation

Energy Systems





Climate action on campus

By 2030, TU Delft aims to be operating in a completely sustainable manner. All activities on and from the campus will then be carbon neutral, circular, climate adaptive and contributing to the quality of life for its users and for nature.

News




Duurzaam ontwerp gaat niet alleen over het materiaal

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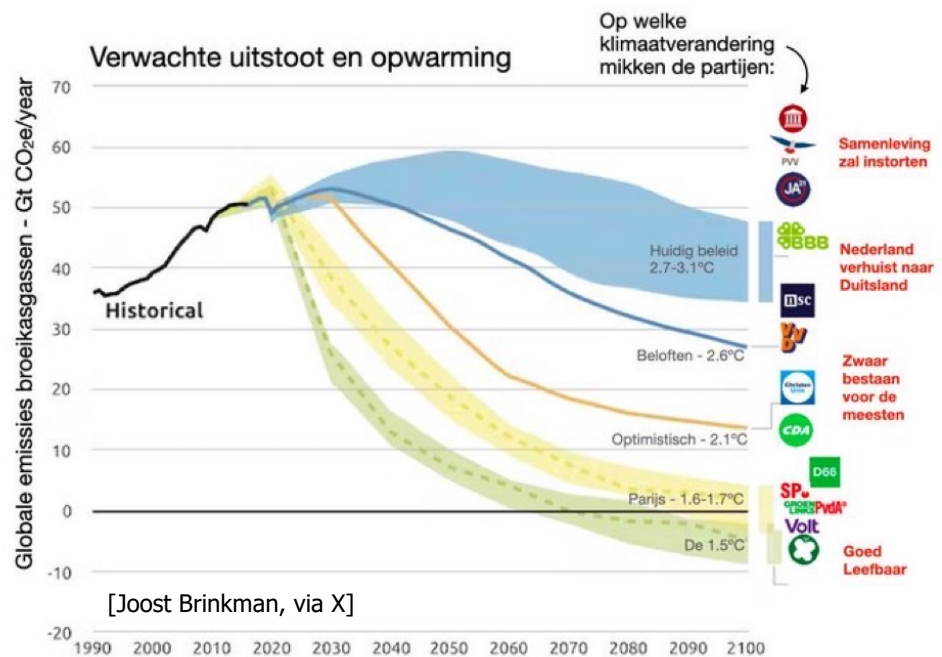
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**There is
something
to vote for
tomorrow...**



TUDelft

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