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# Integrating Renewable Energy Generation through Demandside Management

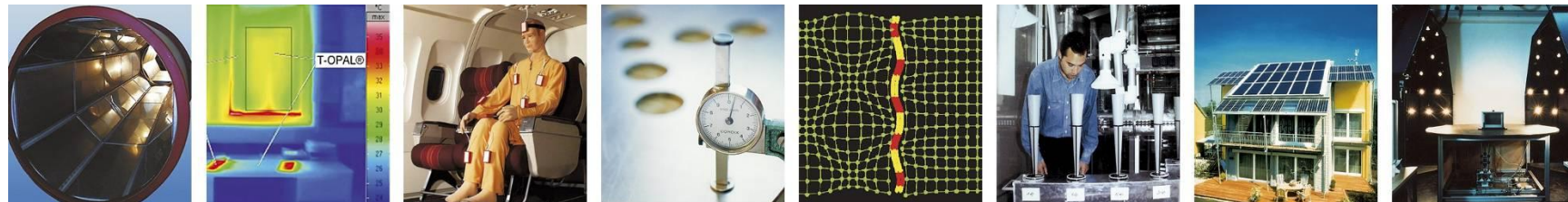
NSB 2011 - Session C11 – Energy efficiency in single-family houses

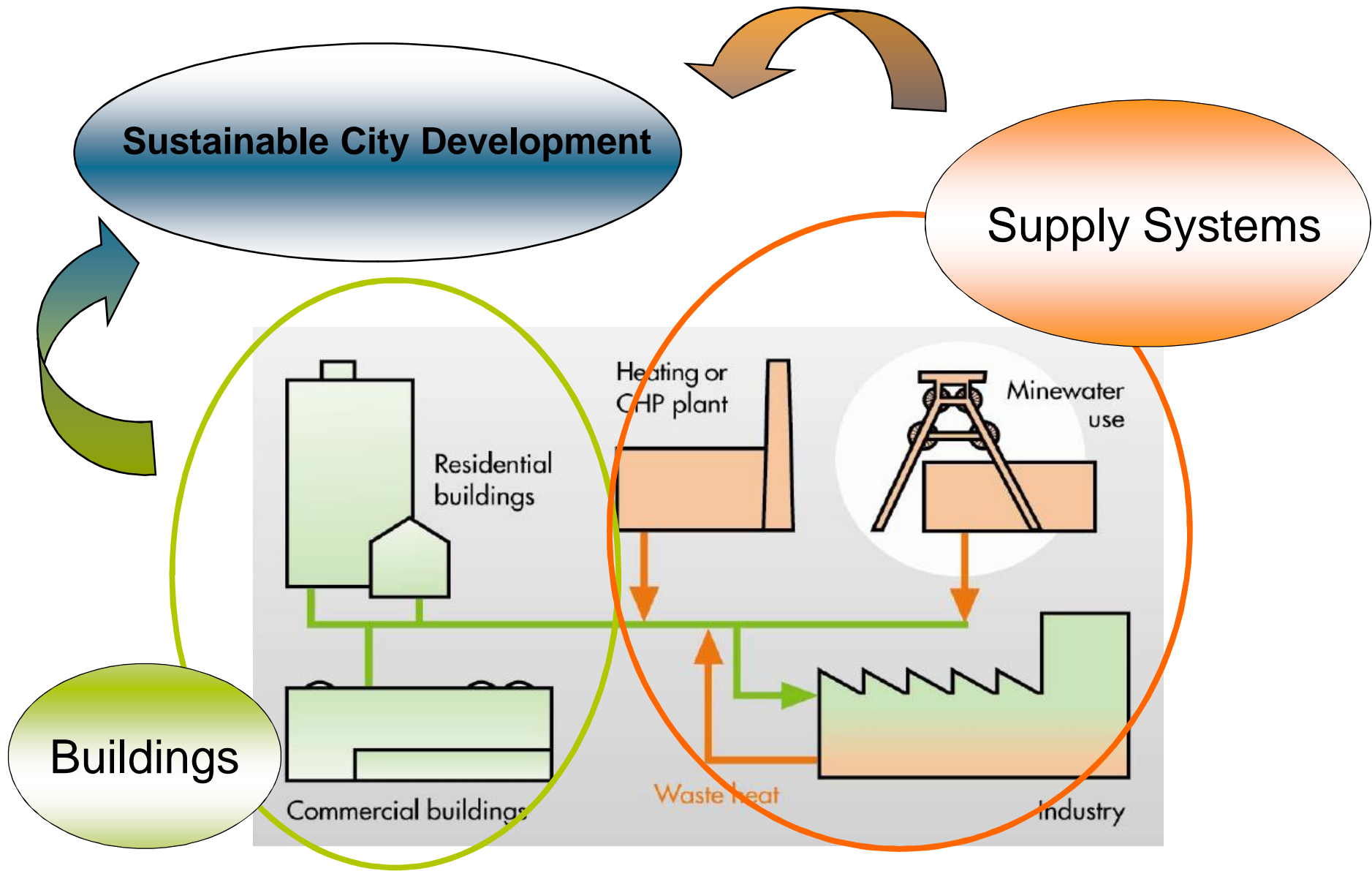
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Building on knowledge

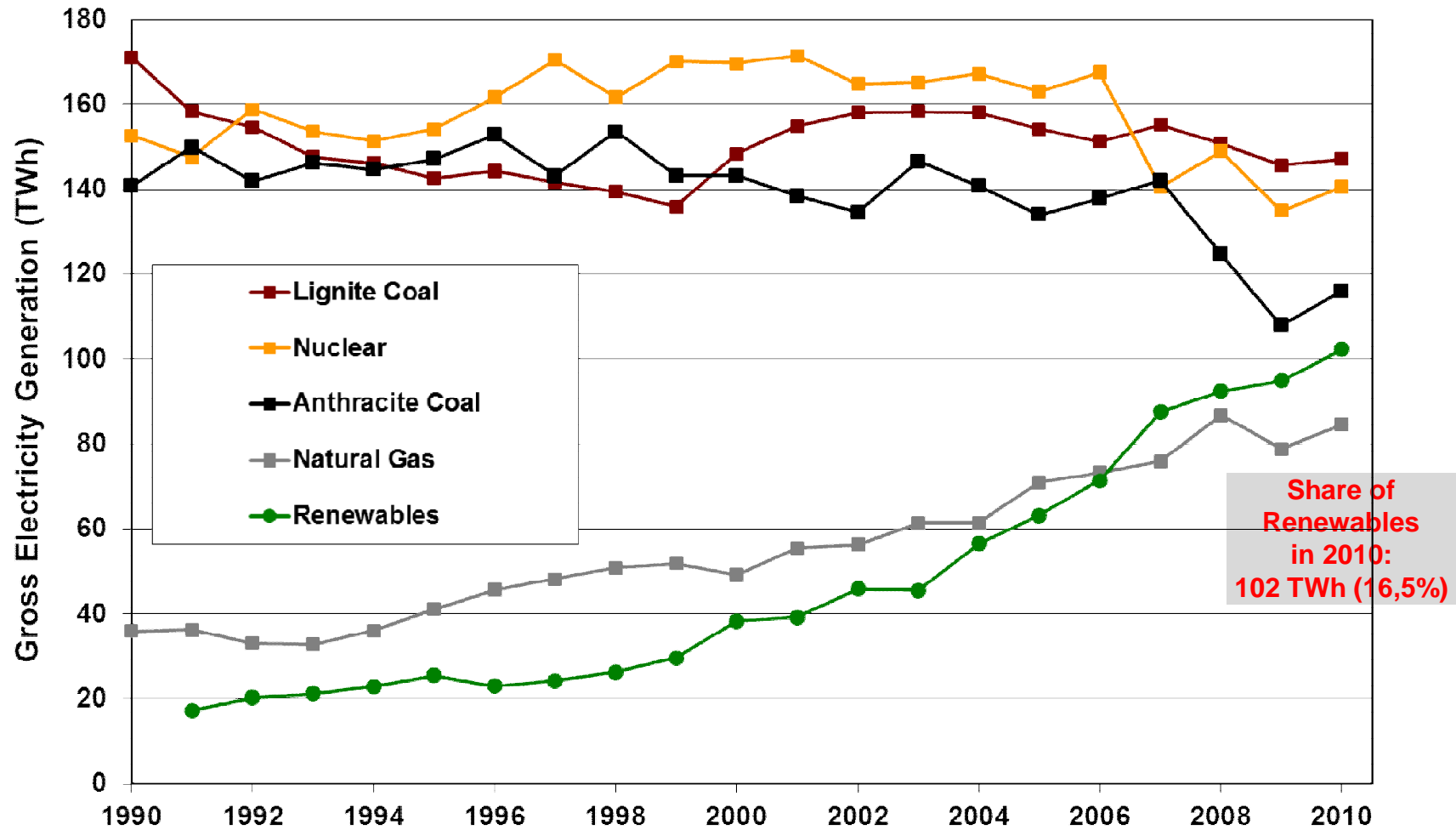




# Gross Electricity Generation in Germany

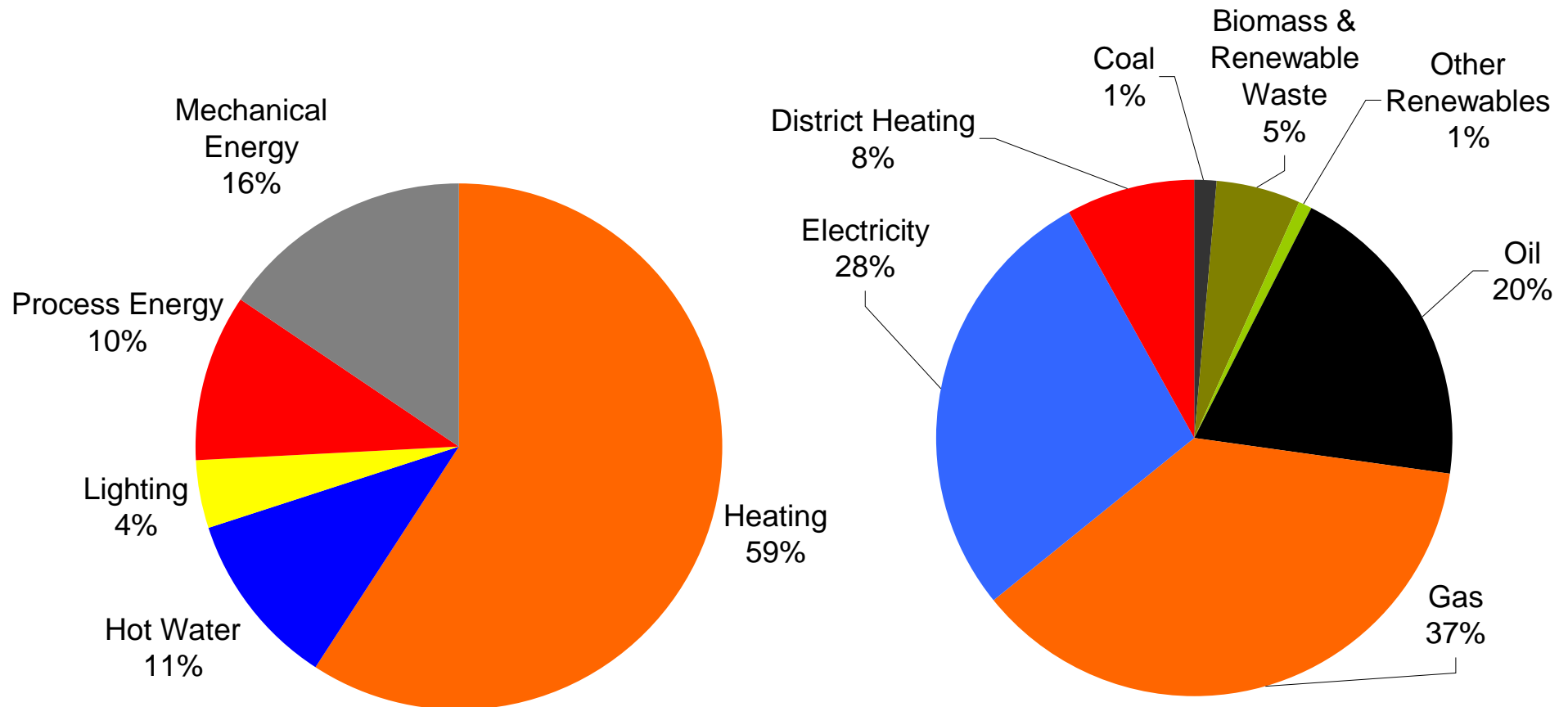
Gross Generation 1990:  
550 TWh

Gross Generation 2010:  
621 TWh



Source: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energiebilanzen - Bruttostromerzeugung in Deutschland von 1990 bis 2008 nach Energieträgern

# End-Energy Consumption and Supply Residential & Trade, Commerce and Services



Source: Bundesverband der Energie und Wasserwirtschaft – Endenergieverbrauch in Deutschland 2007

# Wolfhagen 100% Renewable



Rural municipality im  
Northern Hesse

Population:14.000

Town + 11 Villages

Contribution to the „Energy  
Efficient Cities“ competition of the  
Federal Ministry of Research

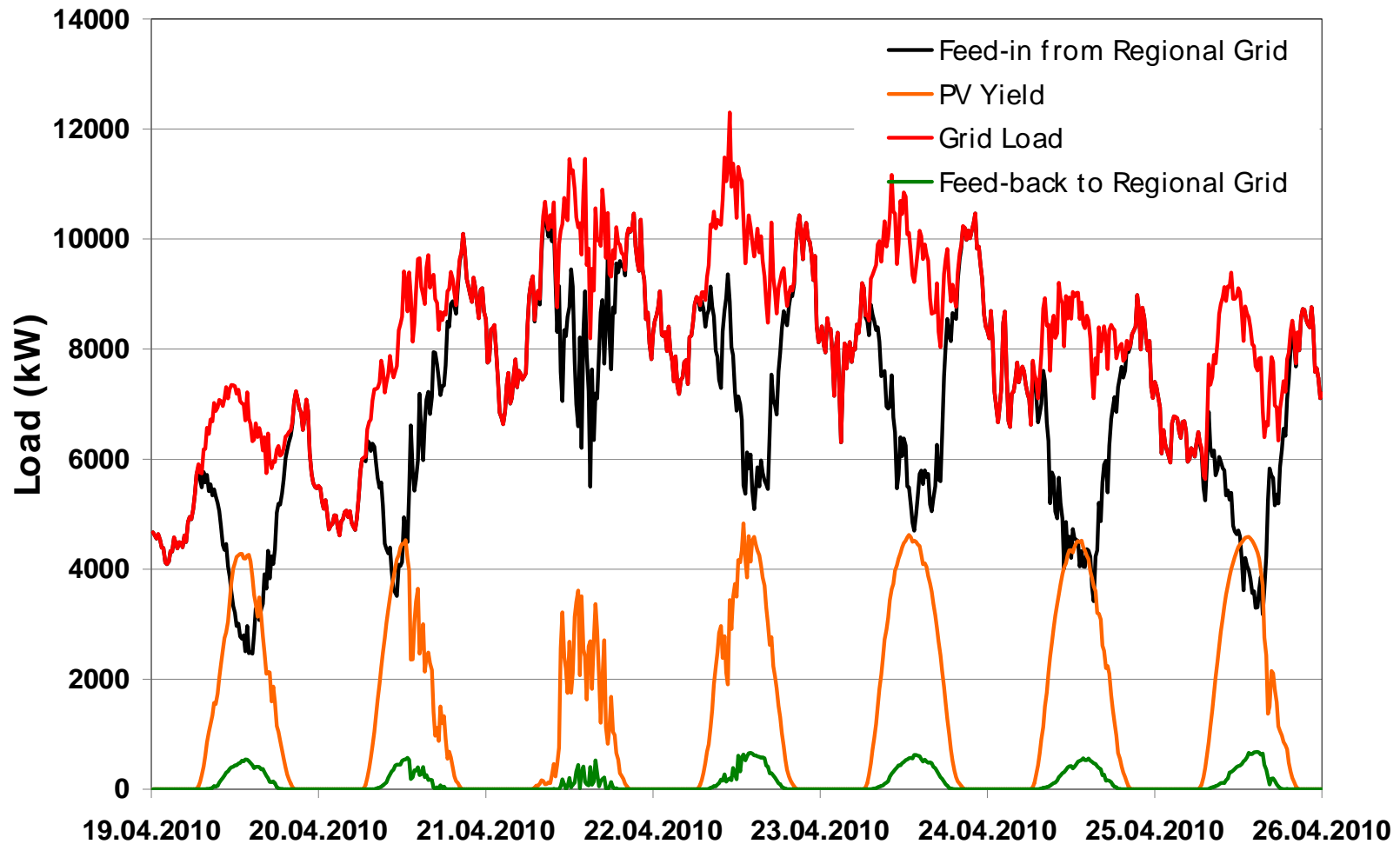


# Wolfhagen 100% Renewable

## Distinctive Characteristics:

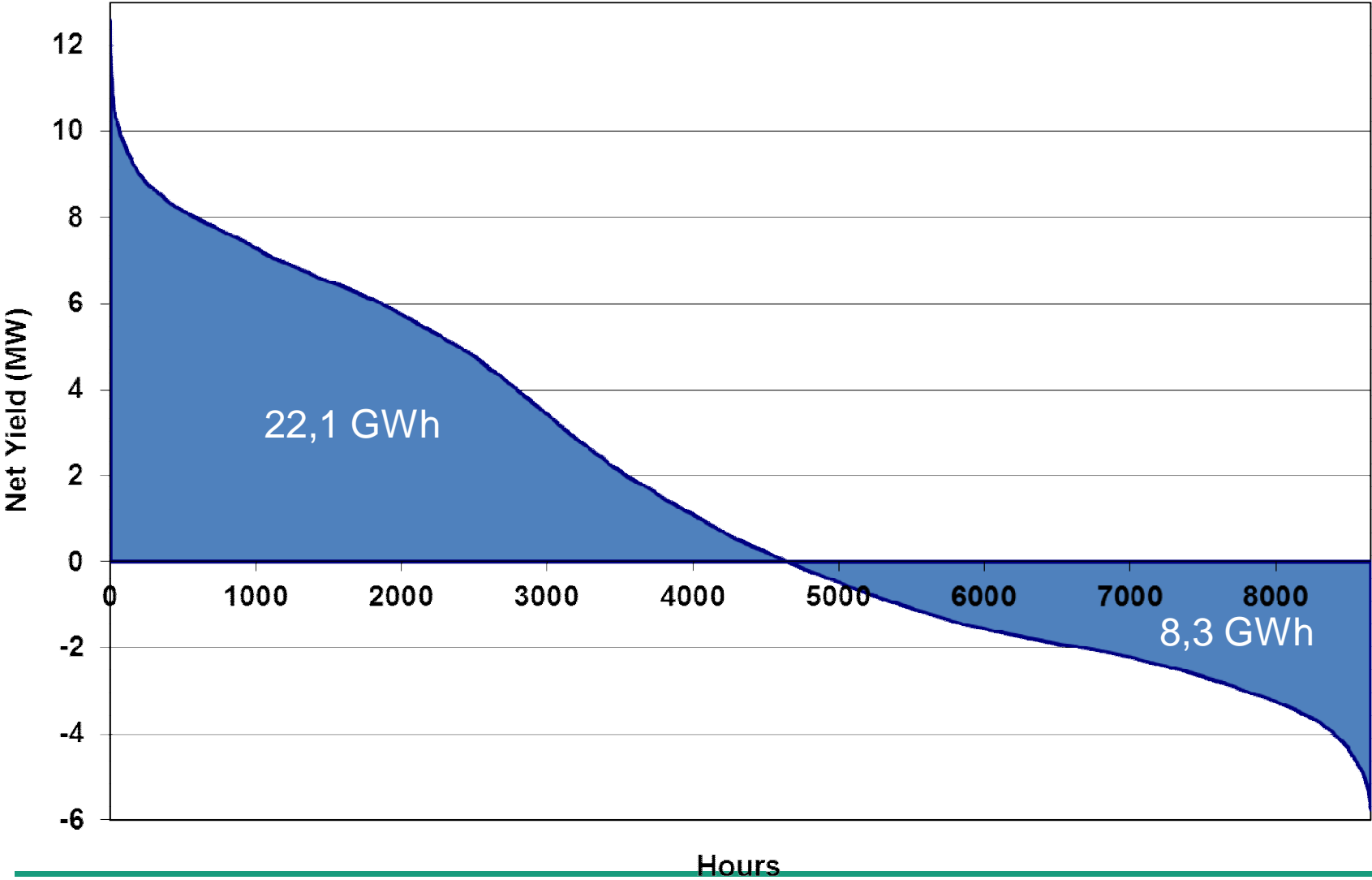
- >1400 half timbered houses in the municipality.
- In 2008 city council decided to switch to a 100% renewable electricity supply for the municipality by 2015.
- The Electricity grid is managed by the Stadtwerke Wolfhagen, the city-owned municipal utility company.
- The municipal utility currently plans a wind park with a name plate capacity of 10.2 MW
- Locally installed PV generates about 20% of the local electricity consumption.

# Current Local Electricity Generation and Consumption



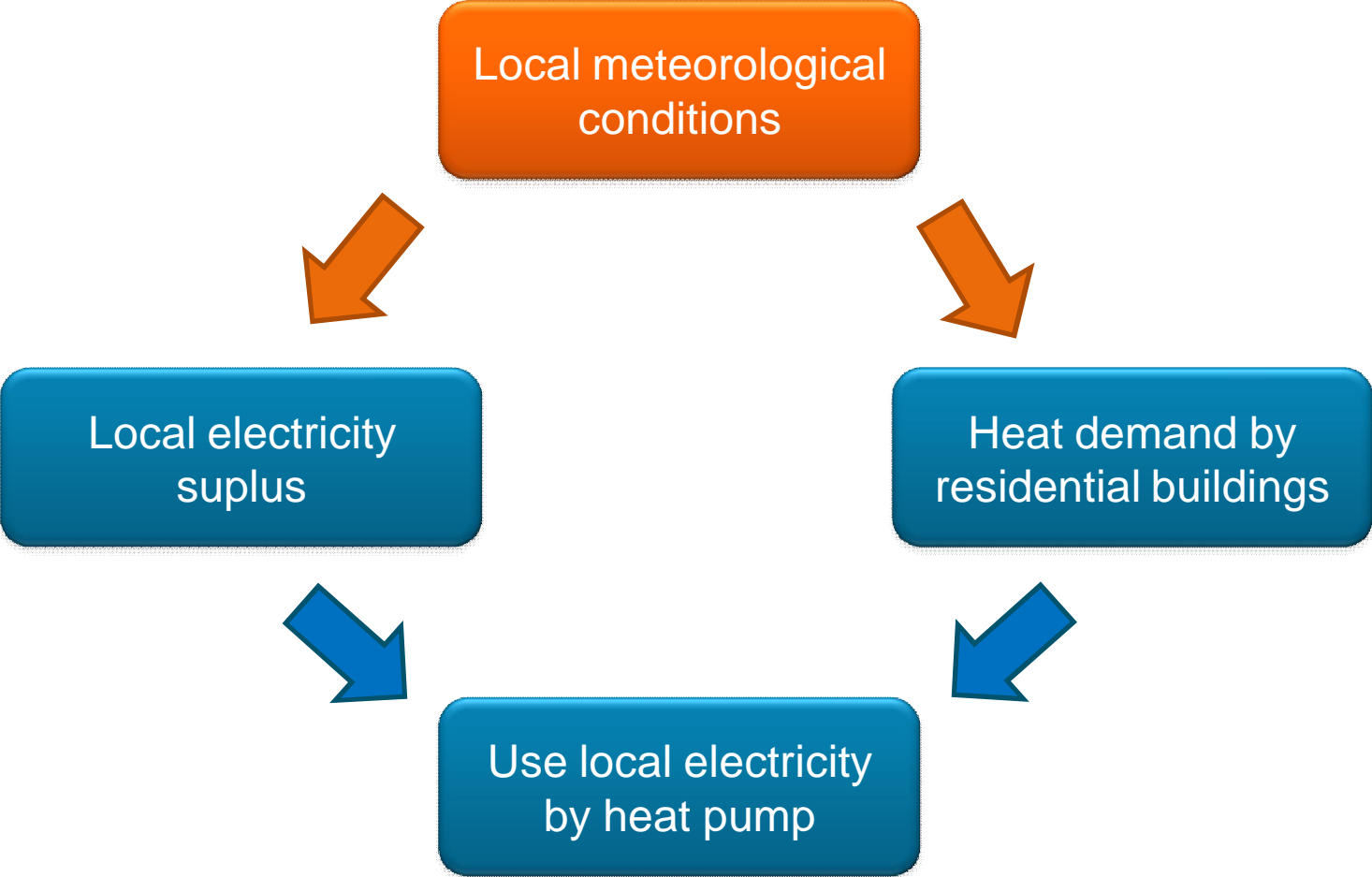
Source: Stadtwerke Wolfhagen

# Future Daily Net Electricity Generation





# Objective: Supply Heat from Locally Generated Electricity



# Simulation of Heat Demand for a Single Family Home in TRNSYS



EnEV 2009 Building  
(current German  
Building Code)

Floor area: 182 m<sup>2</sup>

U-Values (W/(m<sup>2</sup> K))

Walls: 0,199

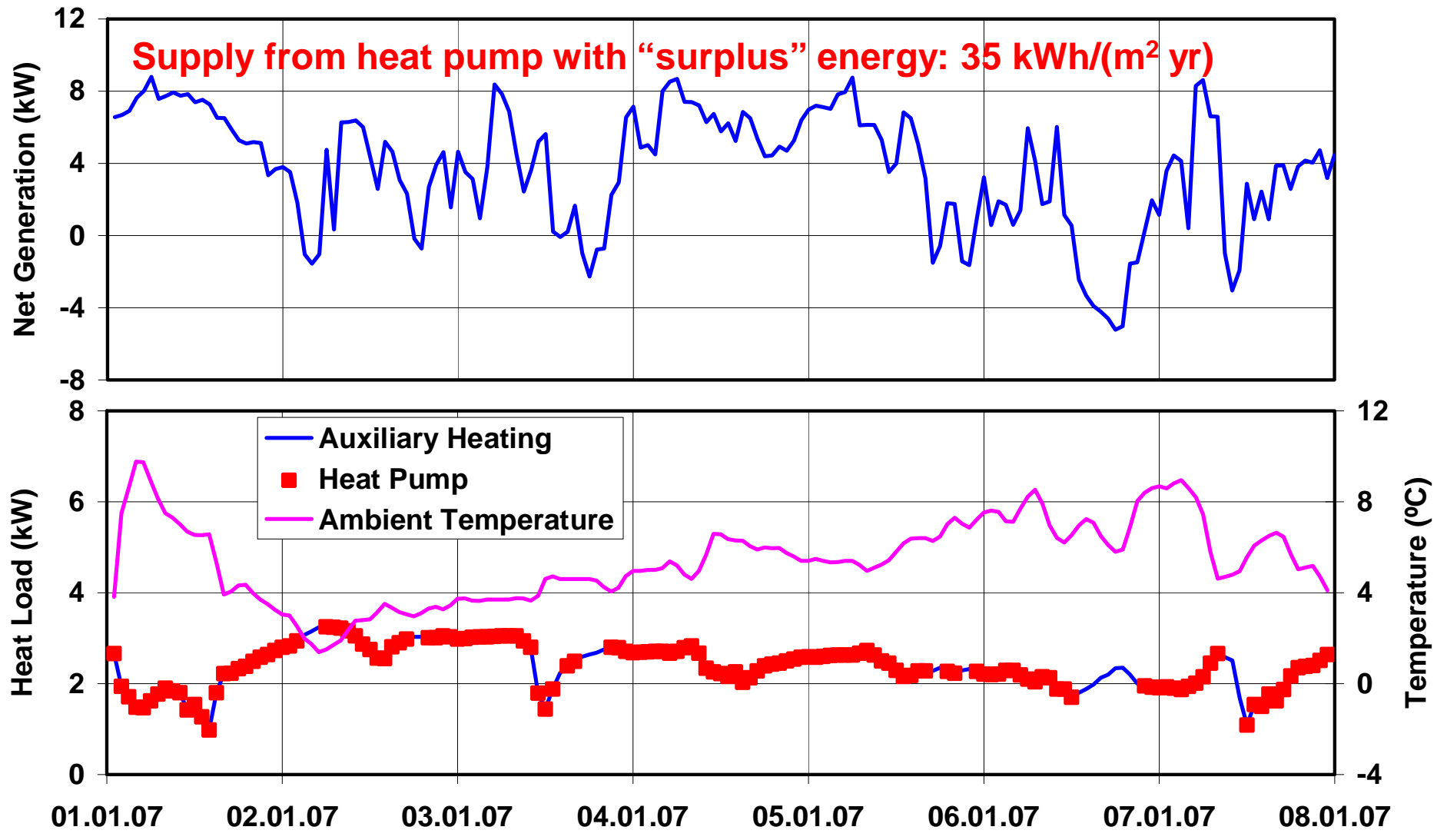
Roof: 0,195

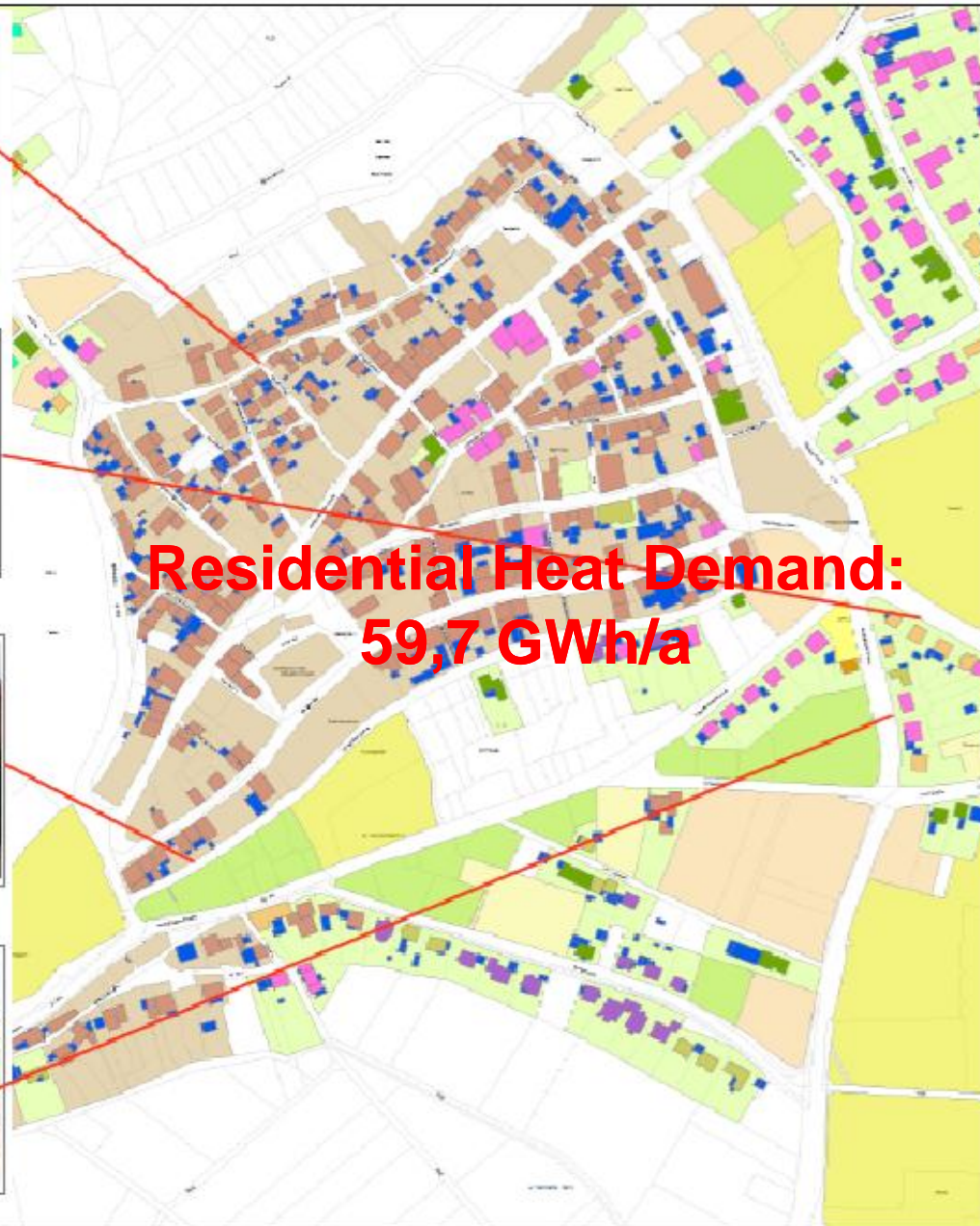
Windows: 1,4

A/V = 0,56

Annual Heat Demand:  
70 kWh/(m<sup>2</sup> yr)

# Heating the Model Building (Annual Consumption 70 kWh/(m<sup>2</sup> yr))





**Residential Heat Demand:  
59,7 GWh/a**

### Typische Ein- u. Zweifamilienhäuser nach Baualterklassen

#### Legend

Nebengebäude

#### Baualterklassen für Hauptgebäude

- 1918

1919-1948

1949-1957

1958-1968

1969-1978

1979-1983

1984-1994

1995-2001



# Scaling up

A **Single Home** can use about 50% renewable electricity

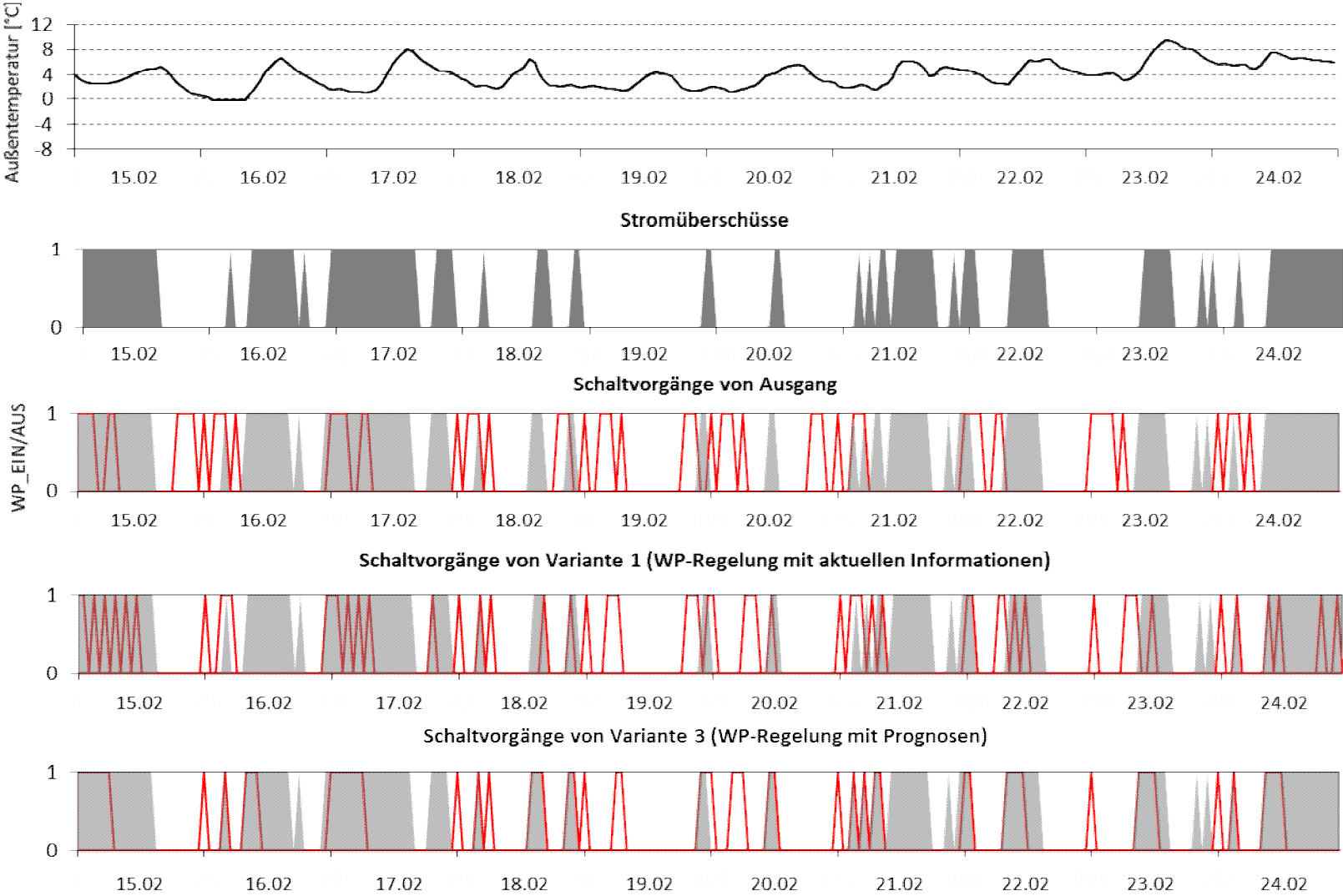
**Net Generation** during the cold period (October-March): 7 GWh

**Heat pumps** with a COP of 3 could generate 21 GWh of residential heat.

**That corresponds to 35% of the current residential heat consumption of Wolfhagen.**

**Coupling electricity generation and residential heat supply has the potential to play an important role in future energy systems.**

# Current Work: Shifting Heat Supply



# Thank you for your attention

## Questions?

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