

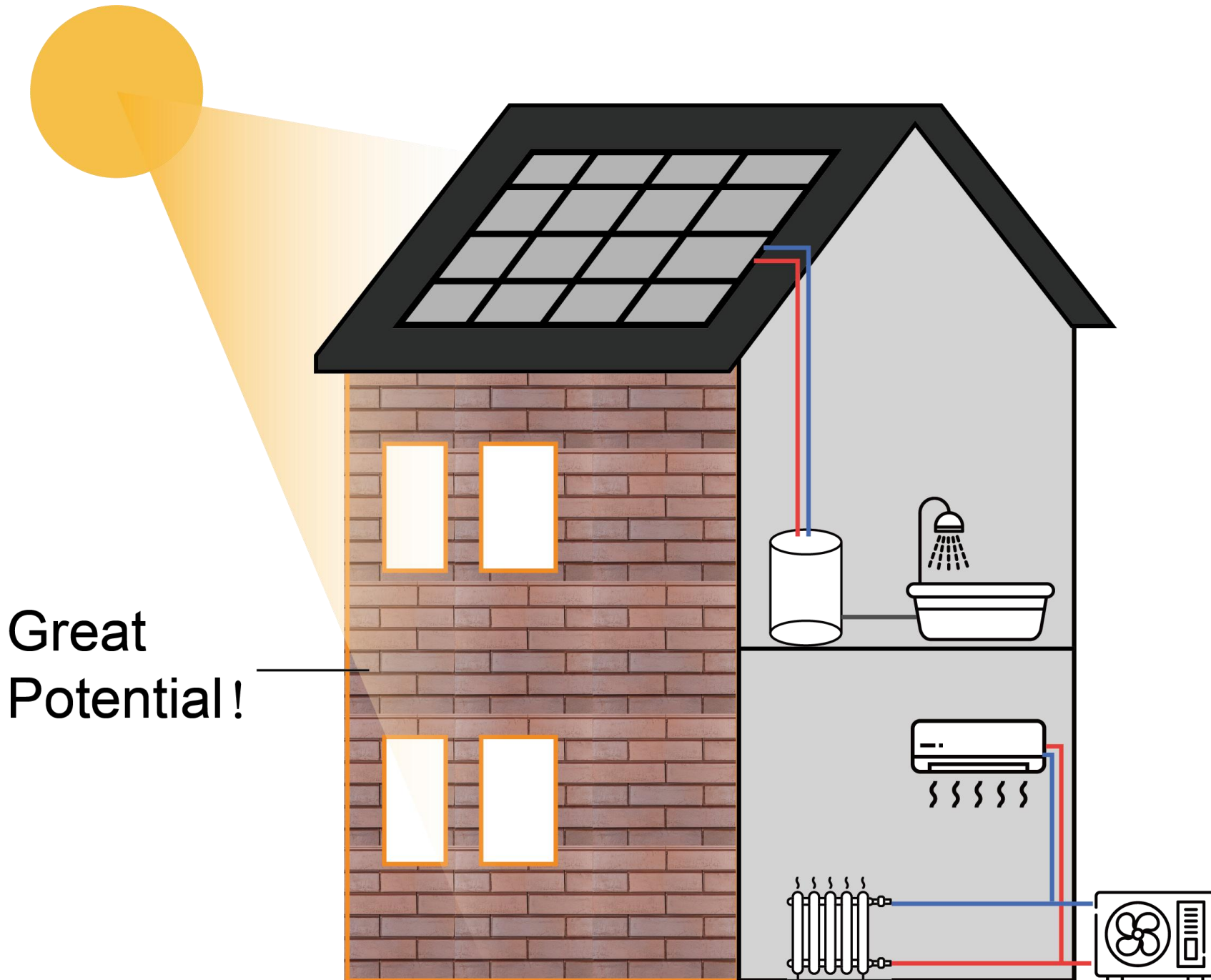


A-Brick ASTF

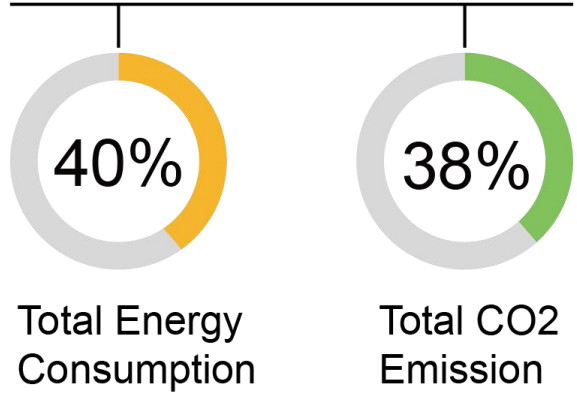
Exploring feasibility of engineering A-Brick system as an Active Solar Thermal Façade (ASTF)

Chapter I Research background

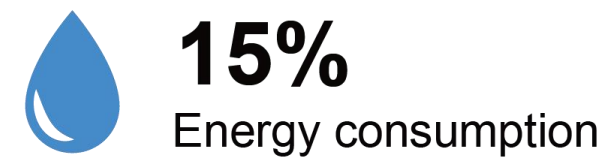
Challenge and opportunities



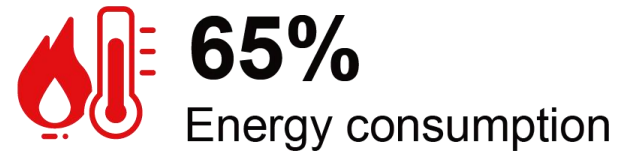
Buildings account for:



Hot water



Space heating



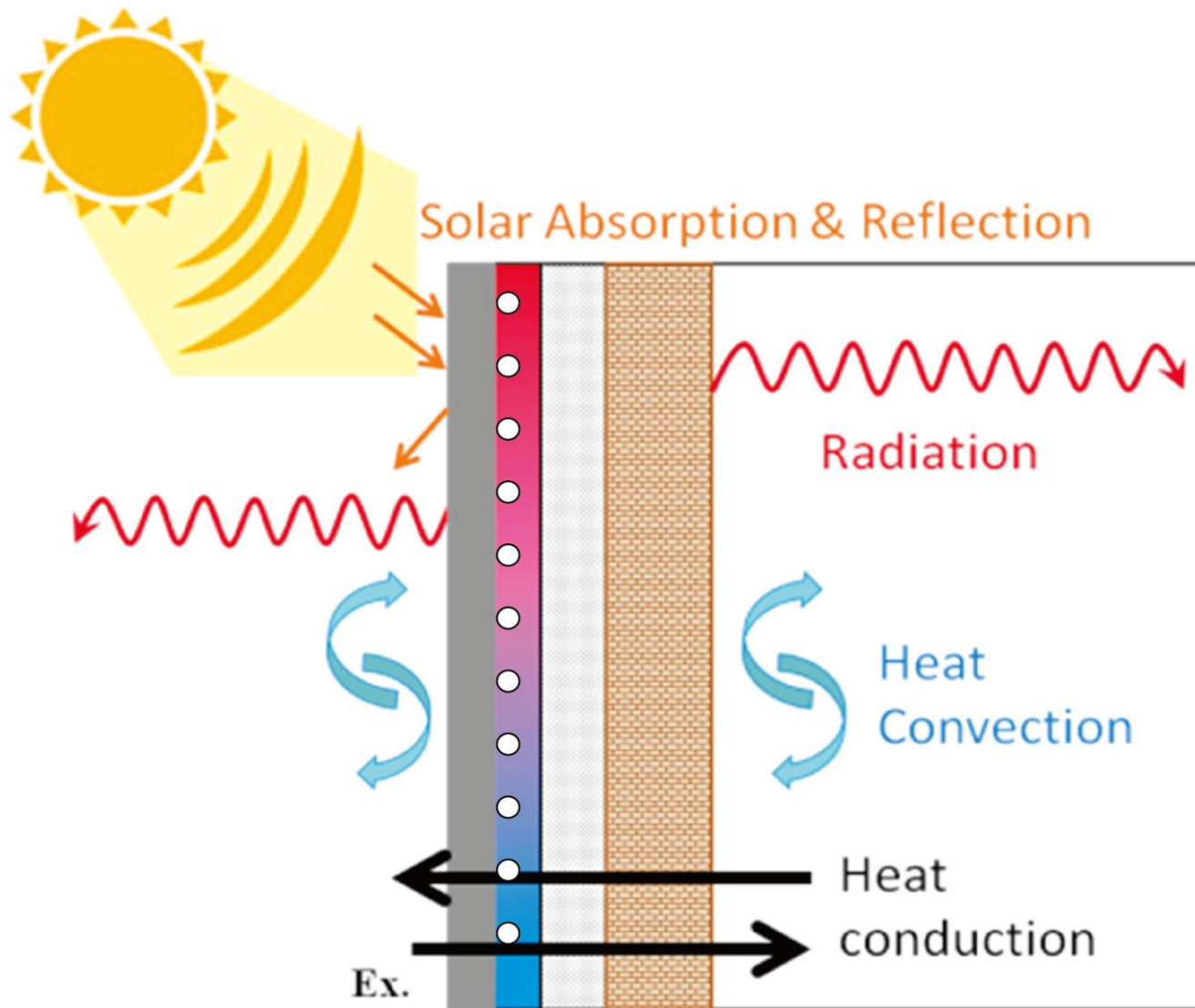
Can we use building façade to collect solar energy?

Challenge and opportunities



Can we use building façade to exchange heat?

Solution: Active Solar thermal façade (ASTF)



Active solar thermal facade



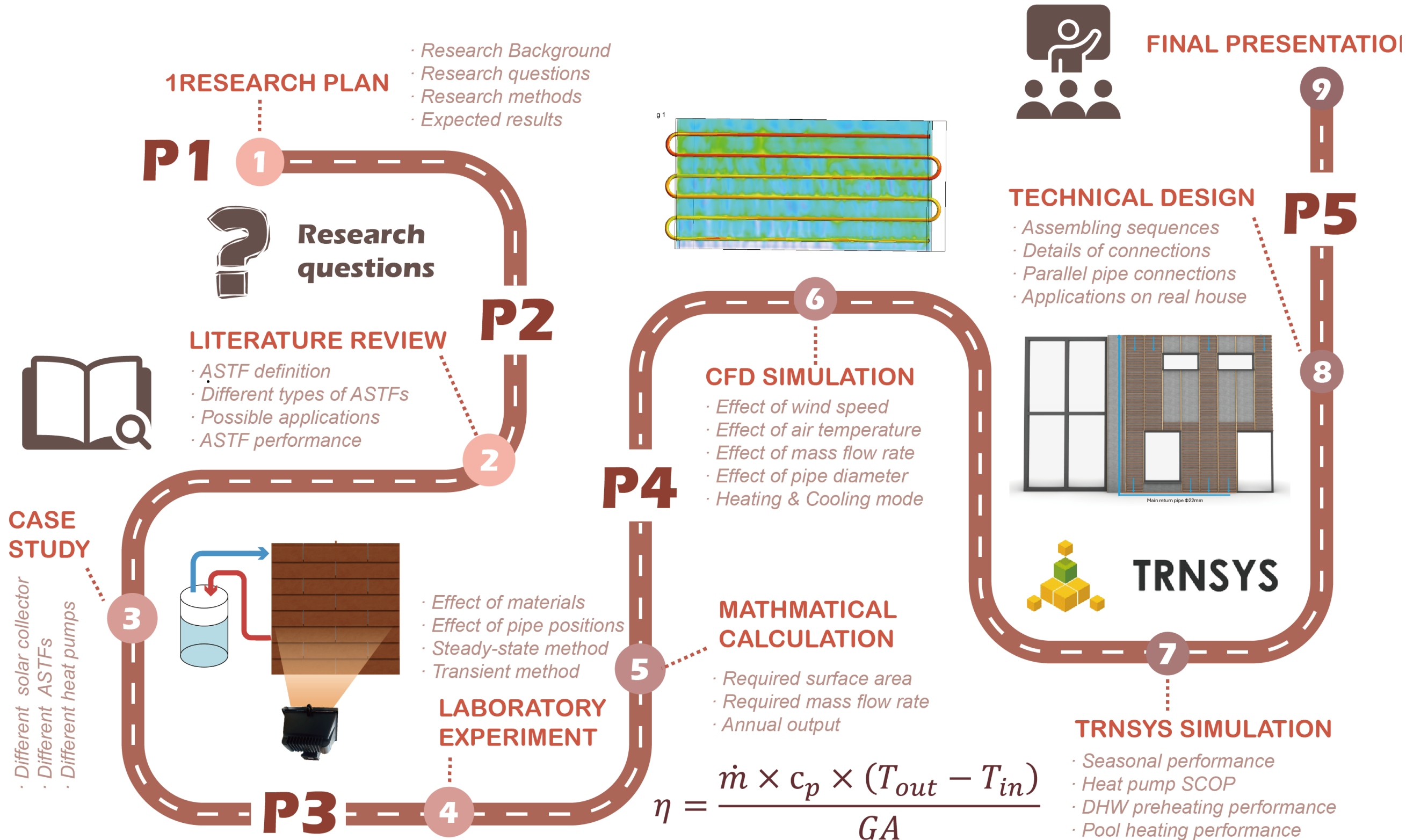
A-Brick ASTF concept

What **building energy systems** are applicable?

What is the **thermal performance** of A-Brick ASTF?

What is the **technical design** of A-Brick ASTF?

Research Road map



Chapter 2 Literature & case studies

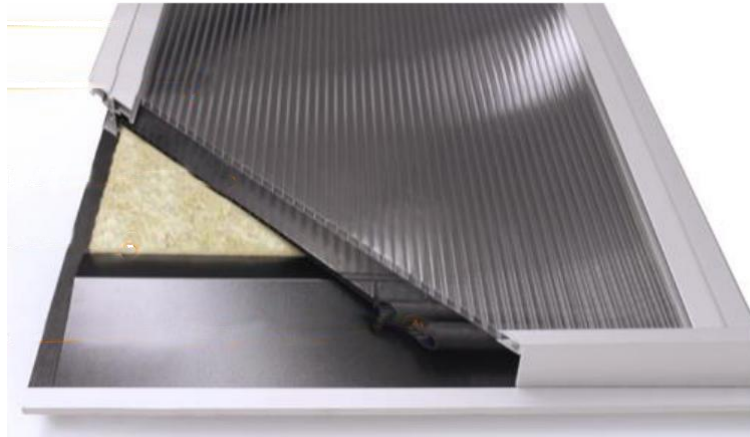
*“What **building energy systems** are applicable?”*

Features of A-Brick ASTF

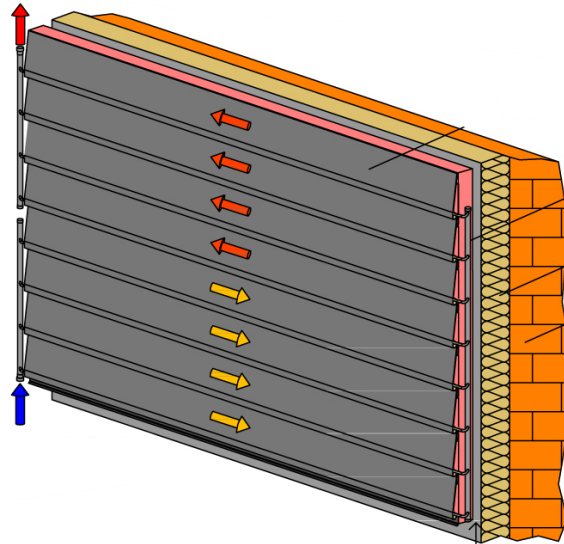
A-Brick ASTF (Ceramic unglazed ASTF):

1. Lower temperature (30-50 °C)
2. Both collect and release heat
3. Large thermal mass

Categorized By structure:



Glazed ASTF (60-80°C)



Unglazed ASTF (30-60°C)



Vacuum tube ASTF (80-100°C)

Categorized By material:



Metal-plate ASTF



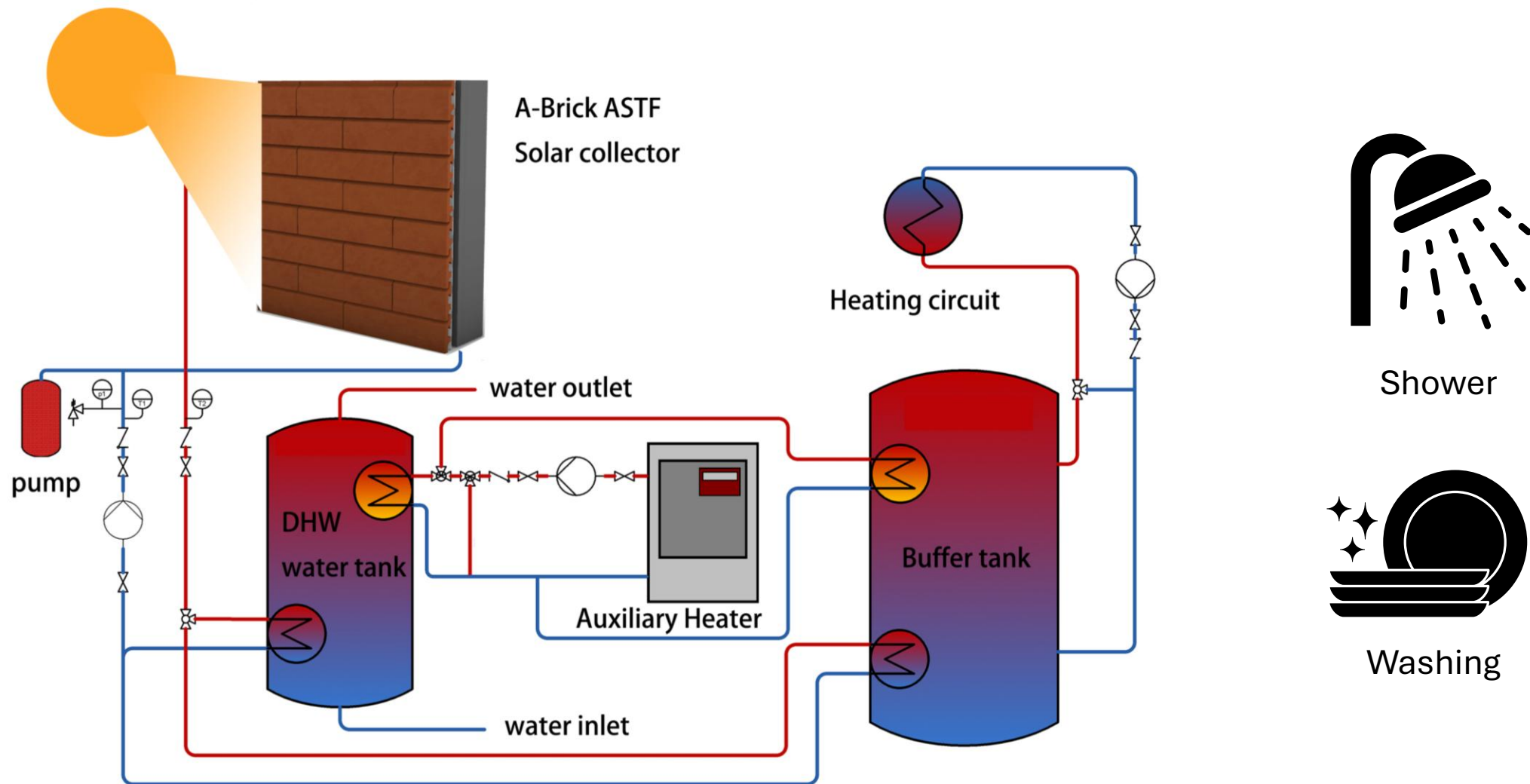
Concrete ASTF



Ceramic ASTF

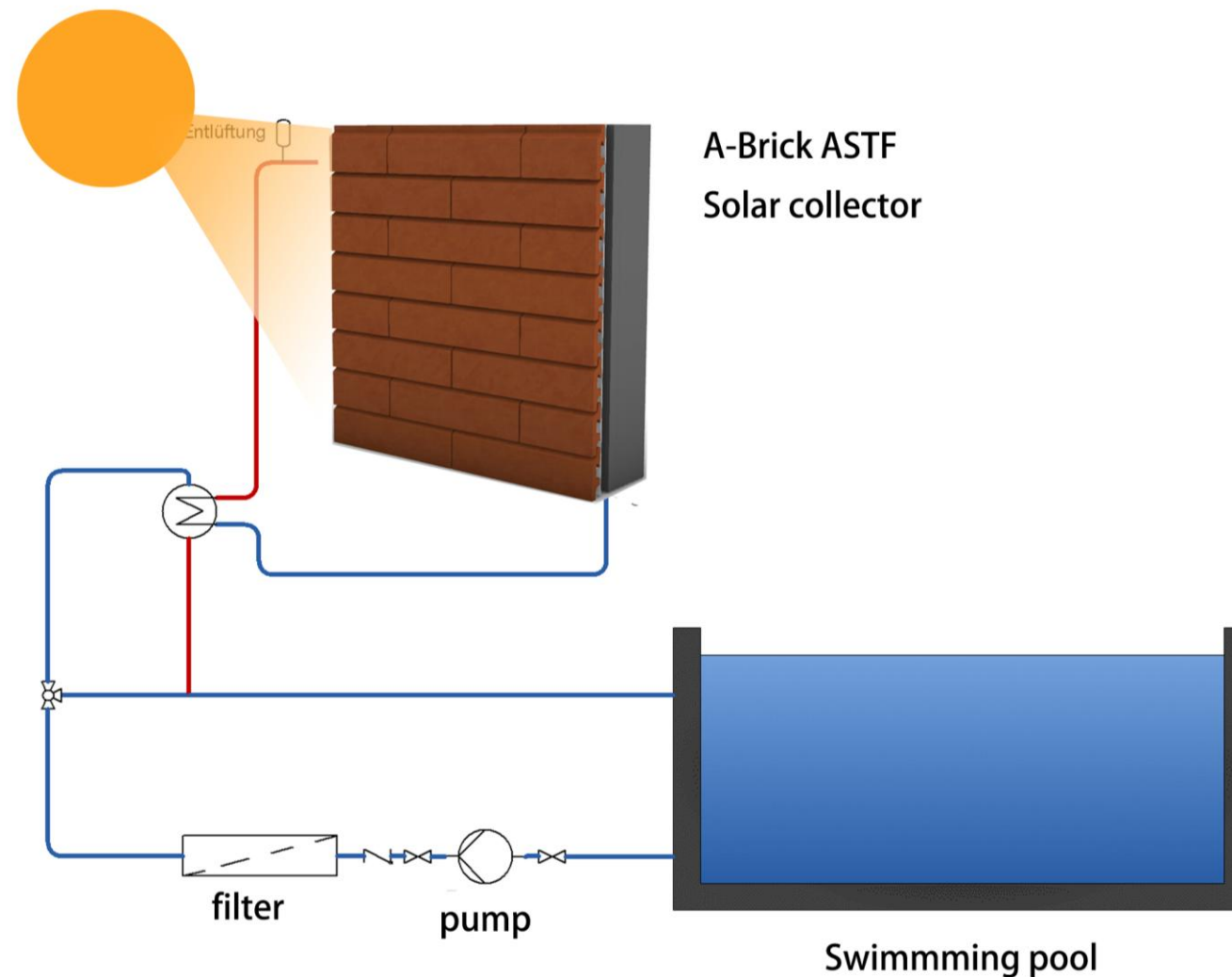
Domestic hot water preheating

1. DHW preheating: **25-40 °C** , further heated up to **60 °C** by **auxiliary heater**
2. Might provide **20-40%** of annual water heating load
3. Seasonal operation during **March to September**



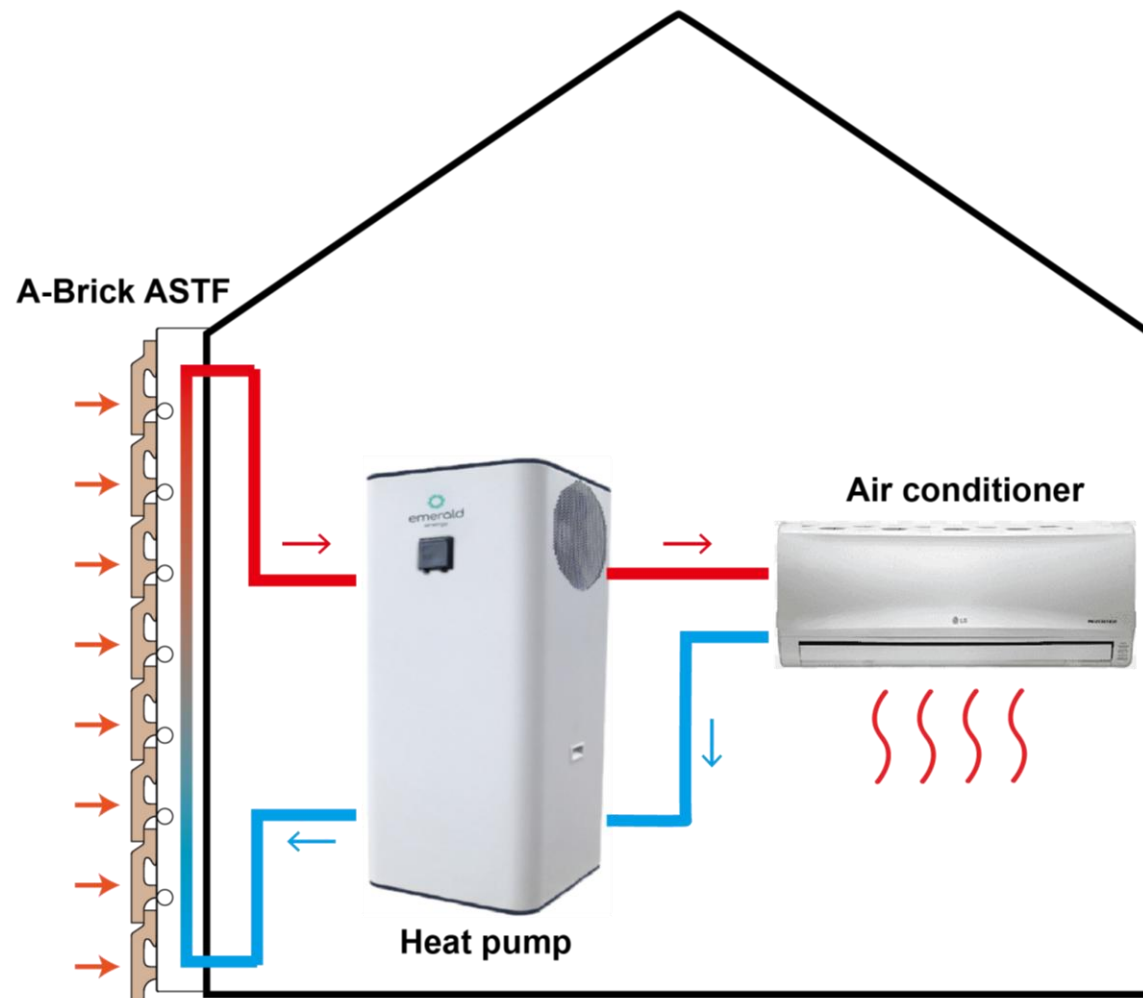
Swimming pool heating

1. Swimming pool generally demands between 28°C and 31°C water.
2. Need 4000L/h water flow, might need large surface
3. Seasonal operation during **March to September**



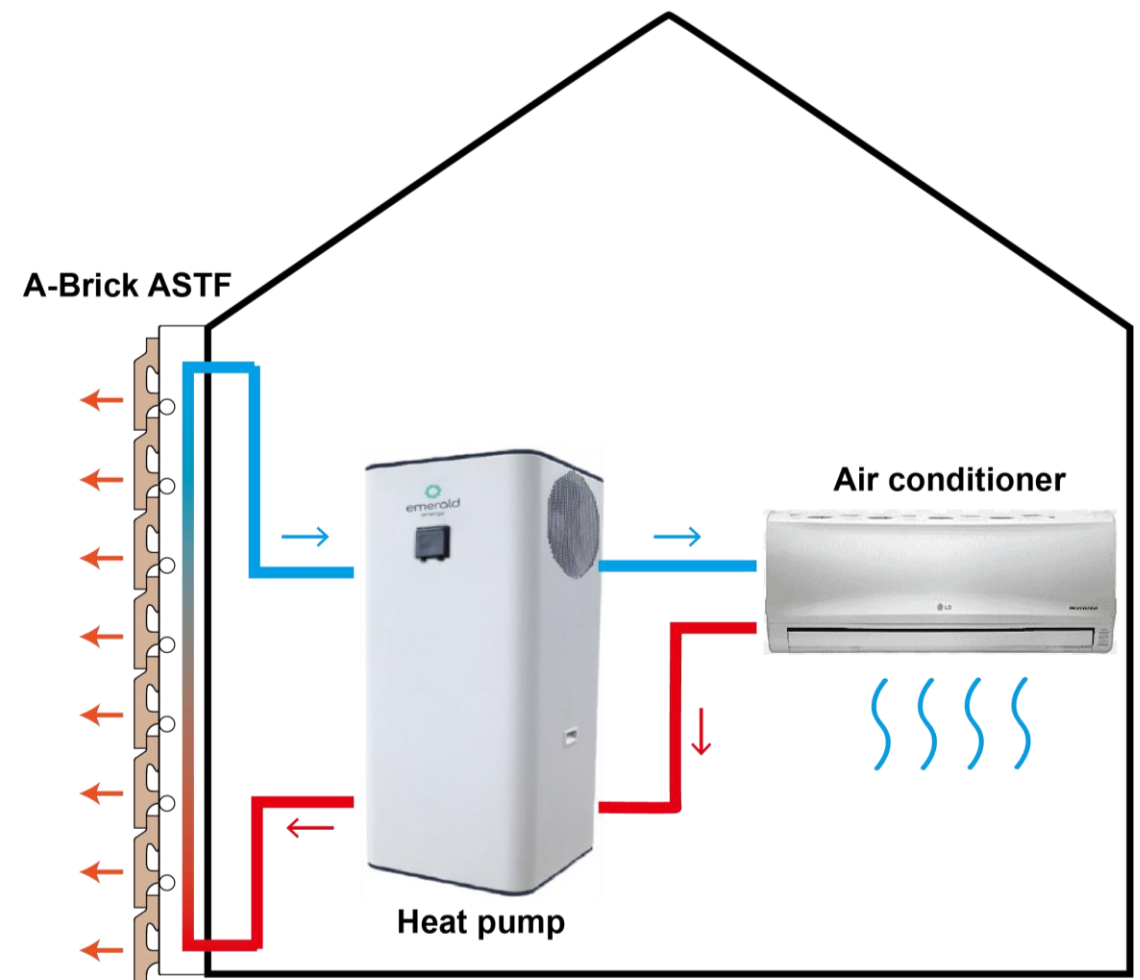
Air source heat pump

1. Heat pump use **electricity** to transfers **heat** from a **low-temperature source** to a **higher-temperature sink**
2. ASTF serve as an **outdoor unit**, enable both space **heating** and **cooling**.



Winter heating mode

Absorbing heat

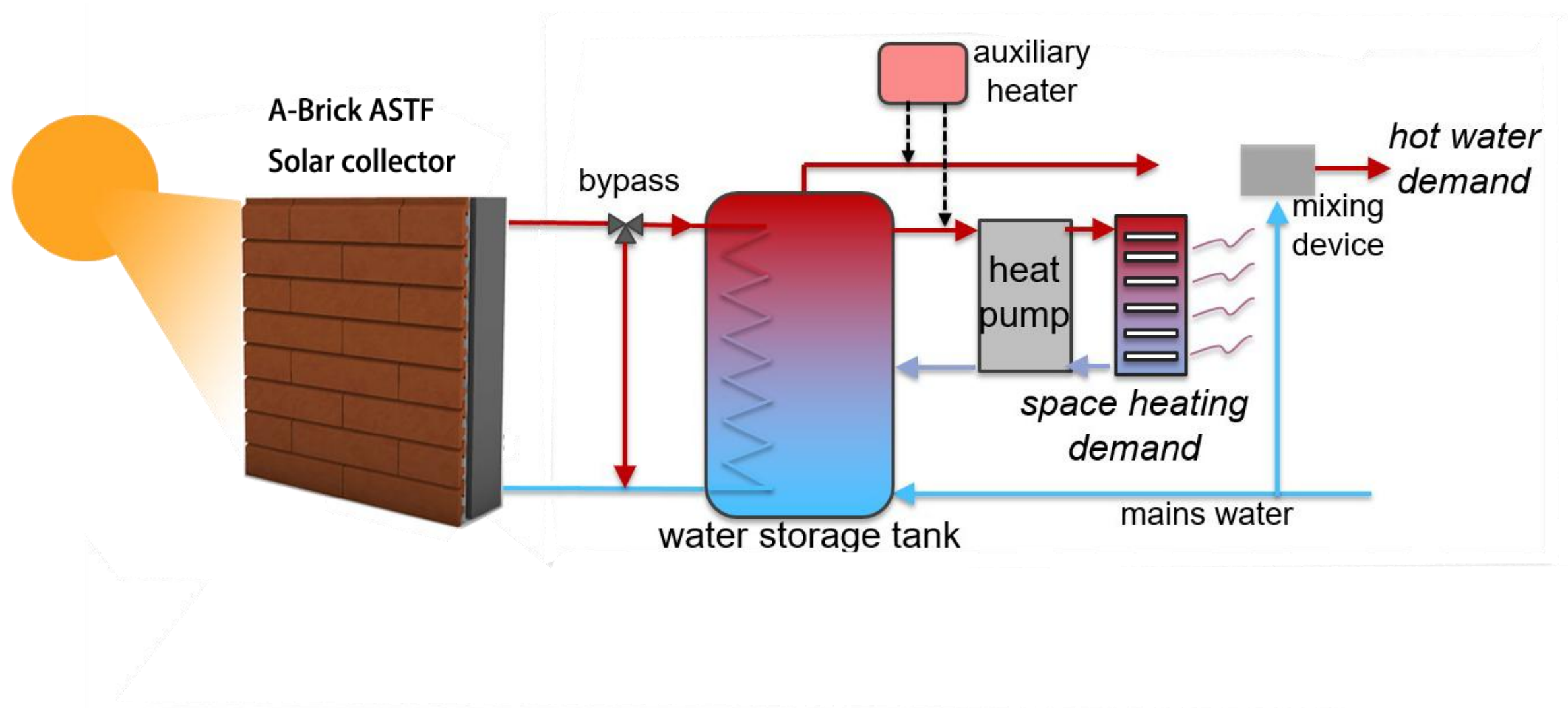


Summer cooling mode

Releasing heat

Solar assisted heat pump

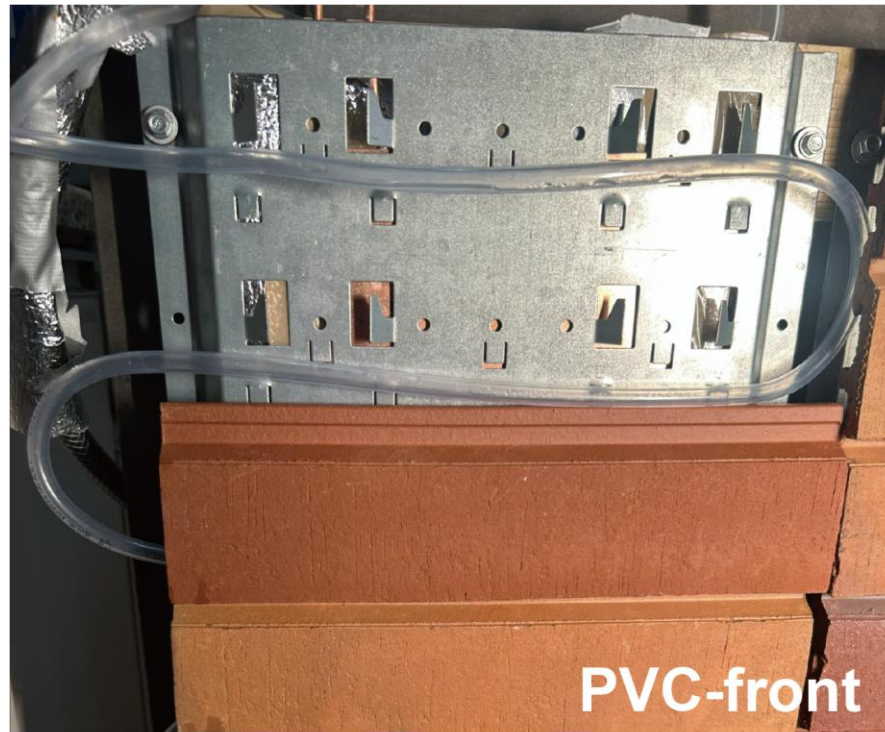
1. ASTF serves as additional heat source, enhance heat pump **COP**.
2. Only heating mode for **domestic hot water** and **space heating**



Chapter 3 Experiments & software simulation

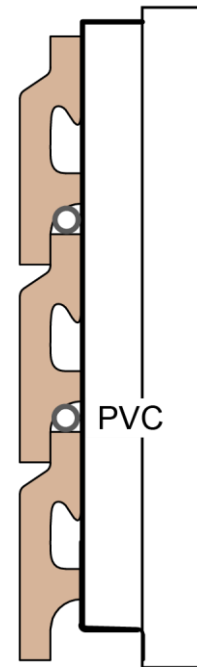
*“How is the **thermal performance** of A-Brick ASTF?”*

Different experiment configurations



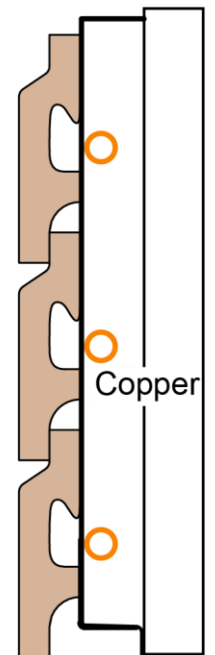
PVC-front

Front-mounted PVC pipe



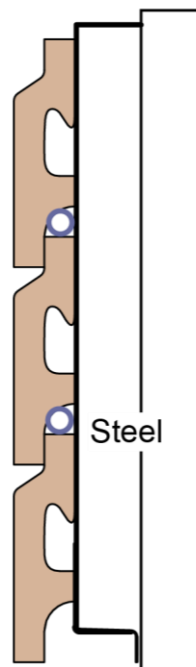
Copper-back

Back-mounted Copper pipe



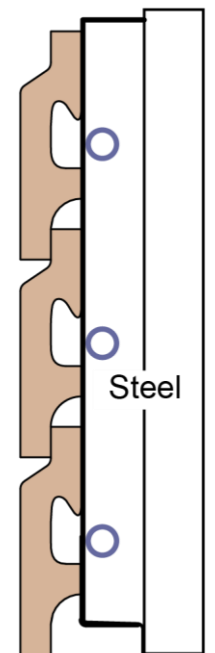
Steel-front

Front-mounted Steel pipe



Steel-back

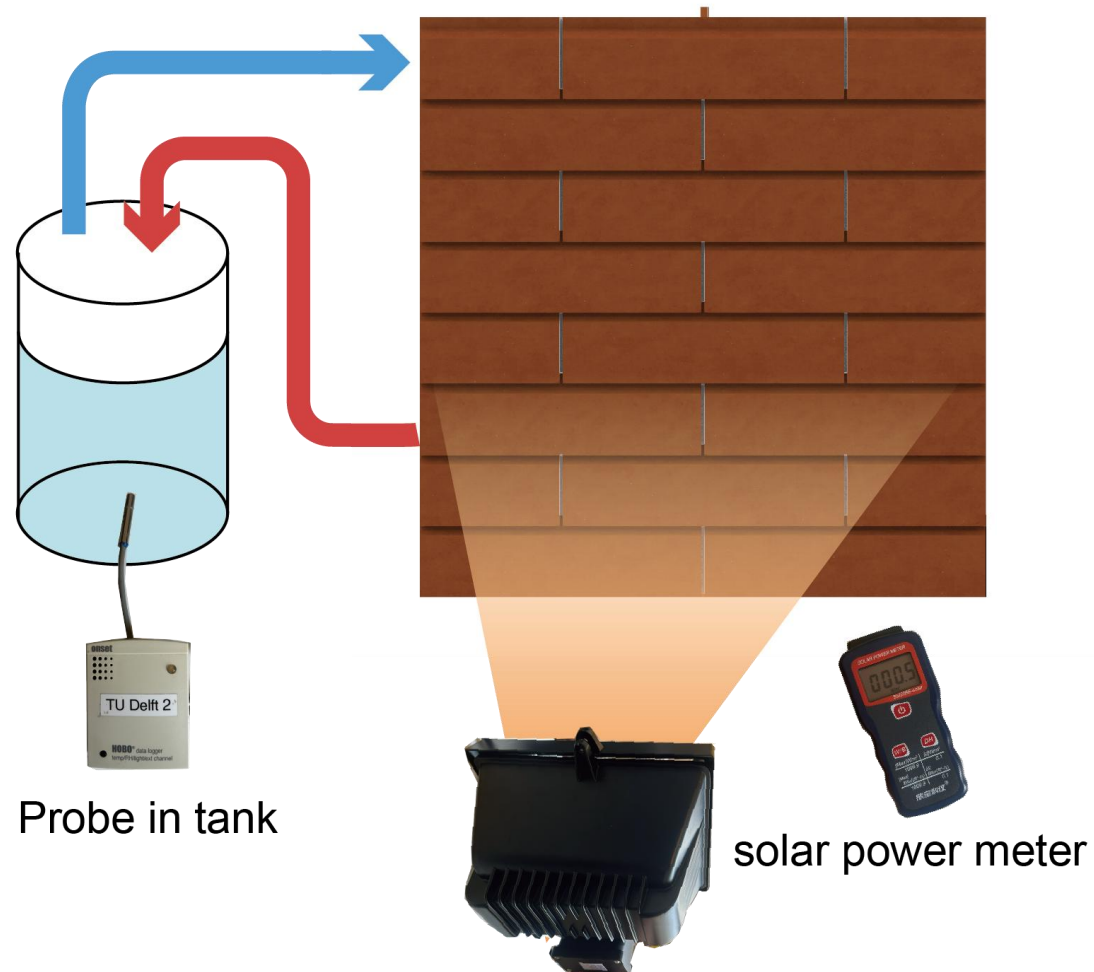
Back-mounted Steel pipe



Two experiment methods

Transient experiment:

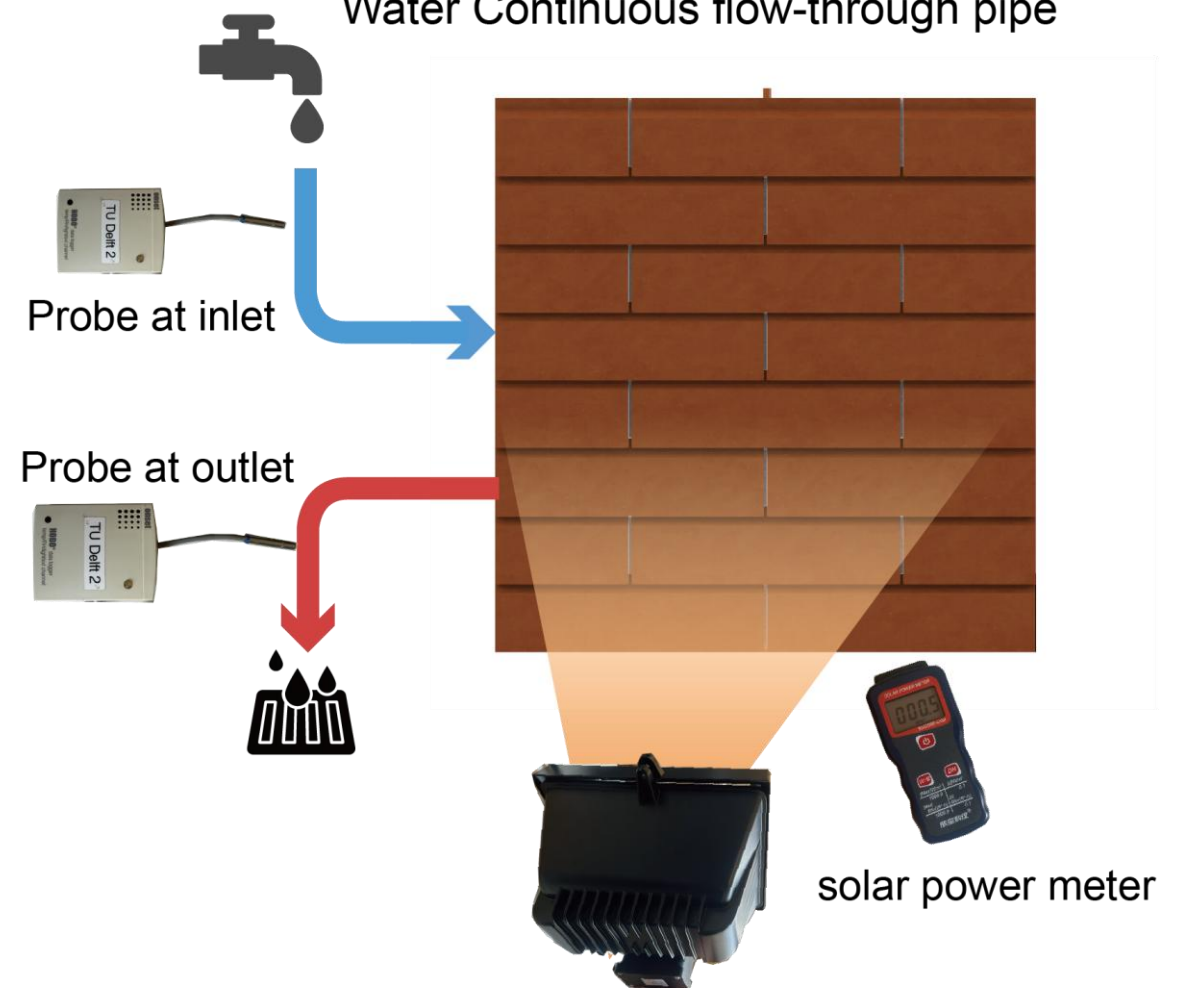
Water circulate in Closed-loop pipe



Measure the influence of different factors

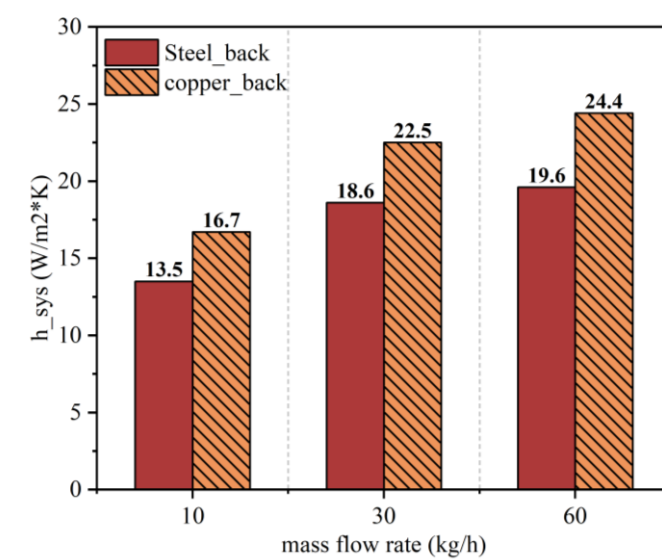
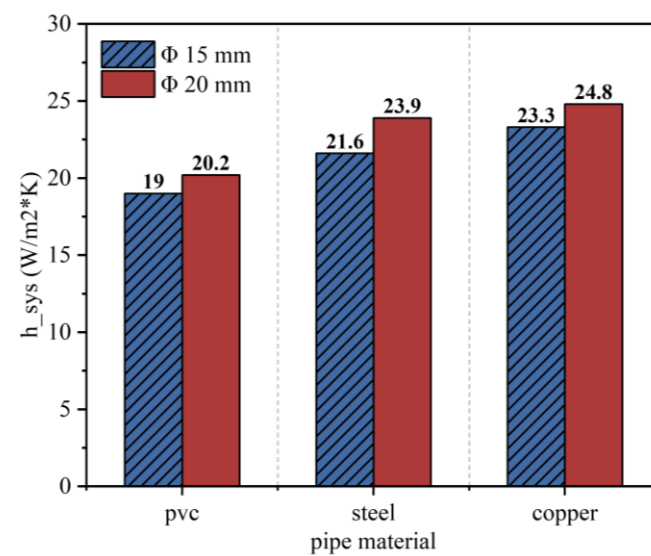
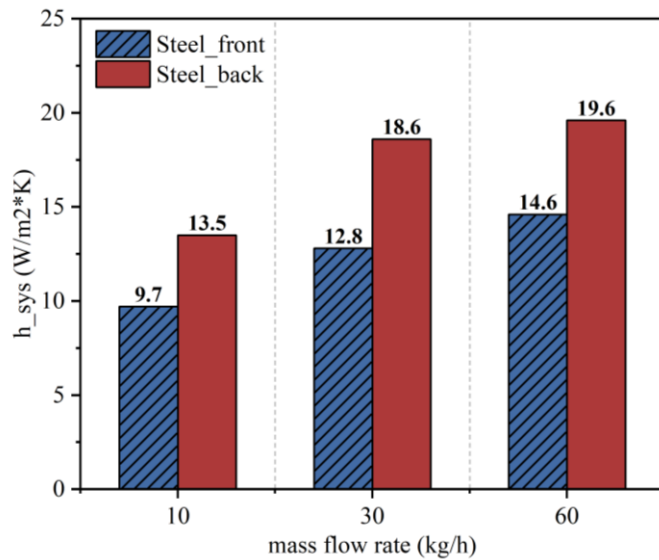
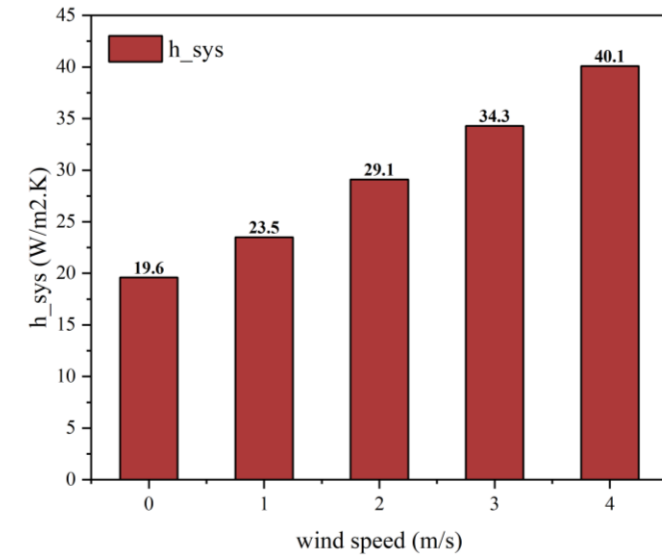
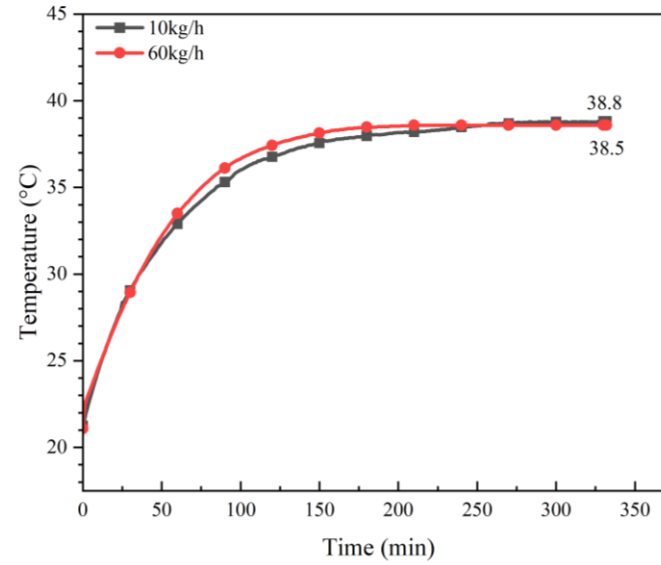
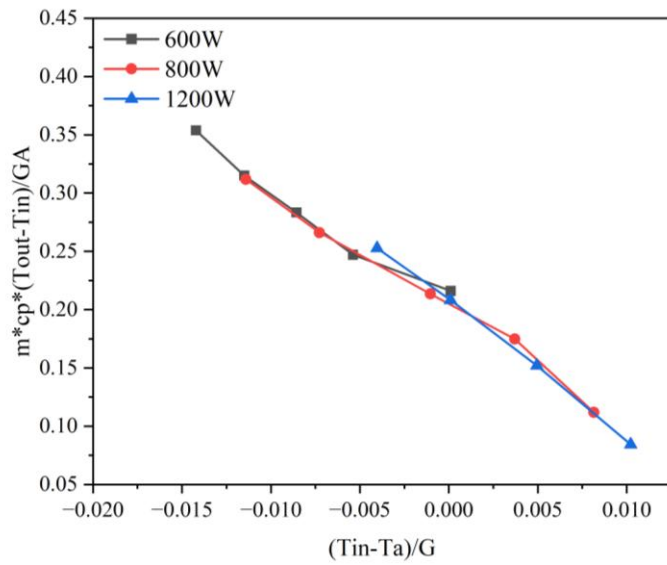
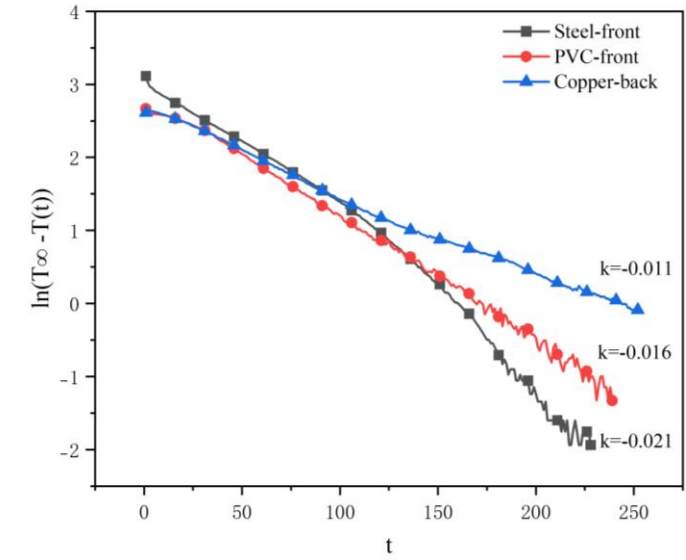
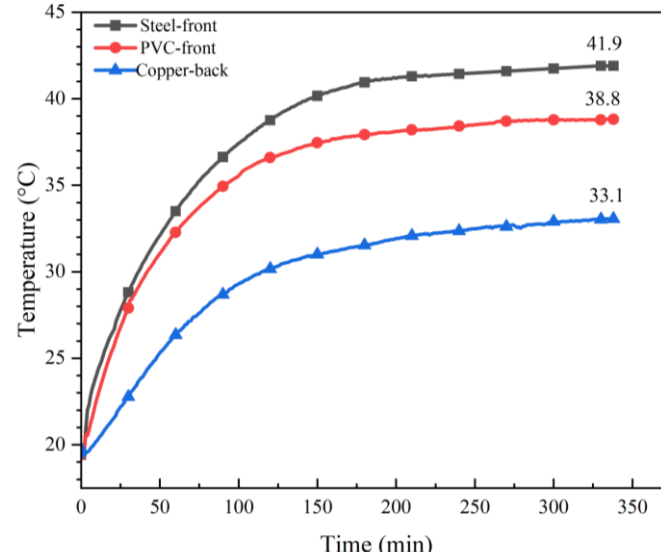
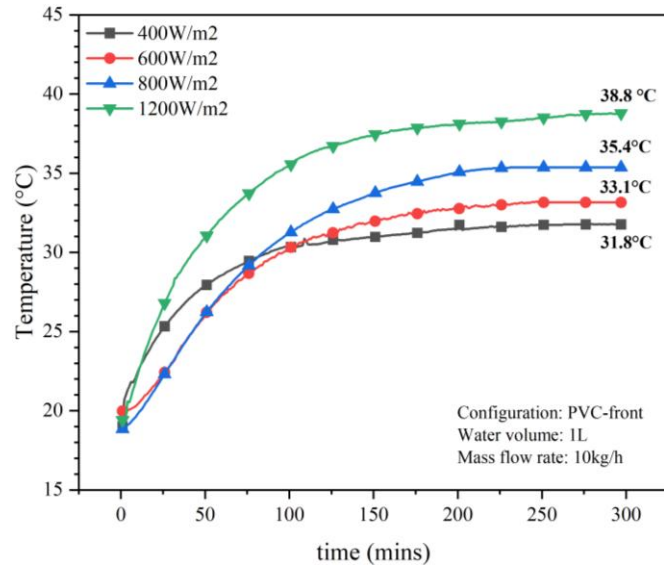
Steady-state experiment:

Water Continuous flow-through pipe



Measure key thermal parameters

Experiment results



ANSYS CFD simulation

Objective:

Simulate \dot{h}_{sys} under heat pump working conditions

Water flow rate: $>1000\text{L/h}$

Fluid temperature: $-20^{\circ}\text{C} - 50^{\circ}\text{C}$

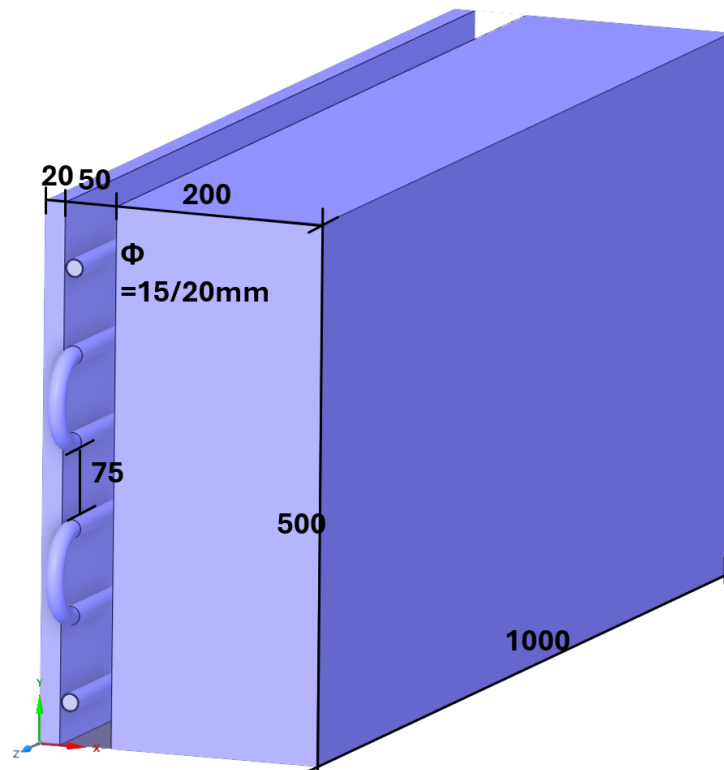


Figure : Simplified model for ANSYS simulation

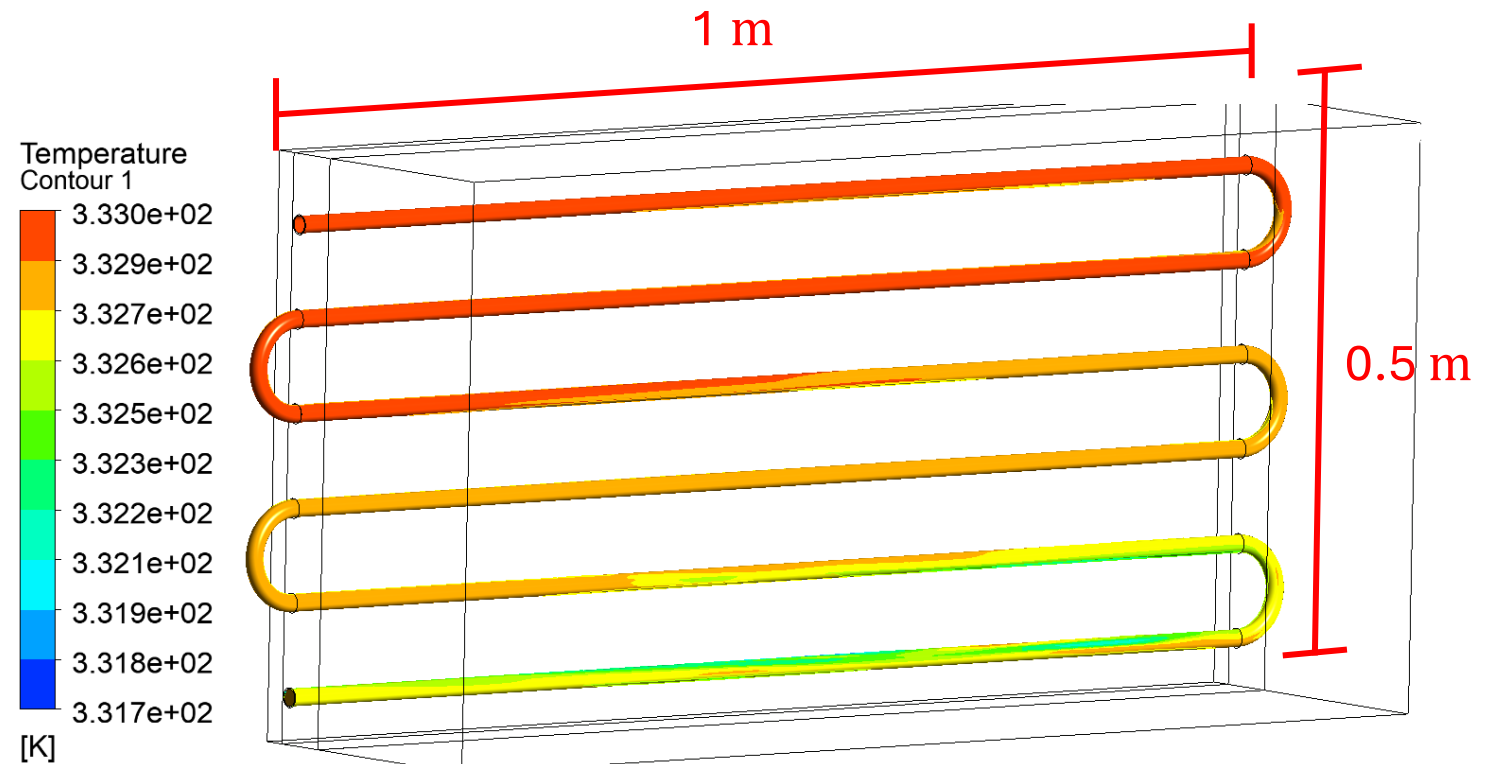


Figure :Water temperature profile in cooling mode

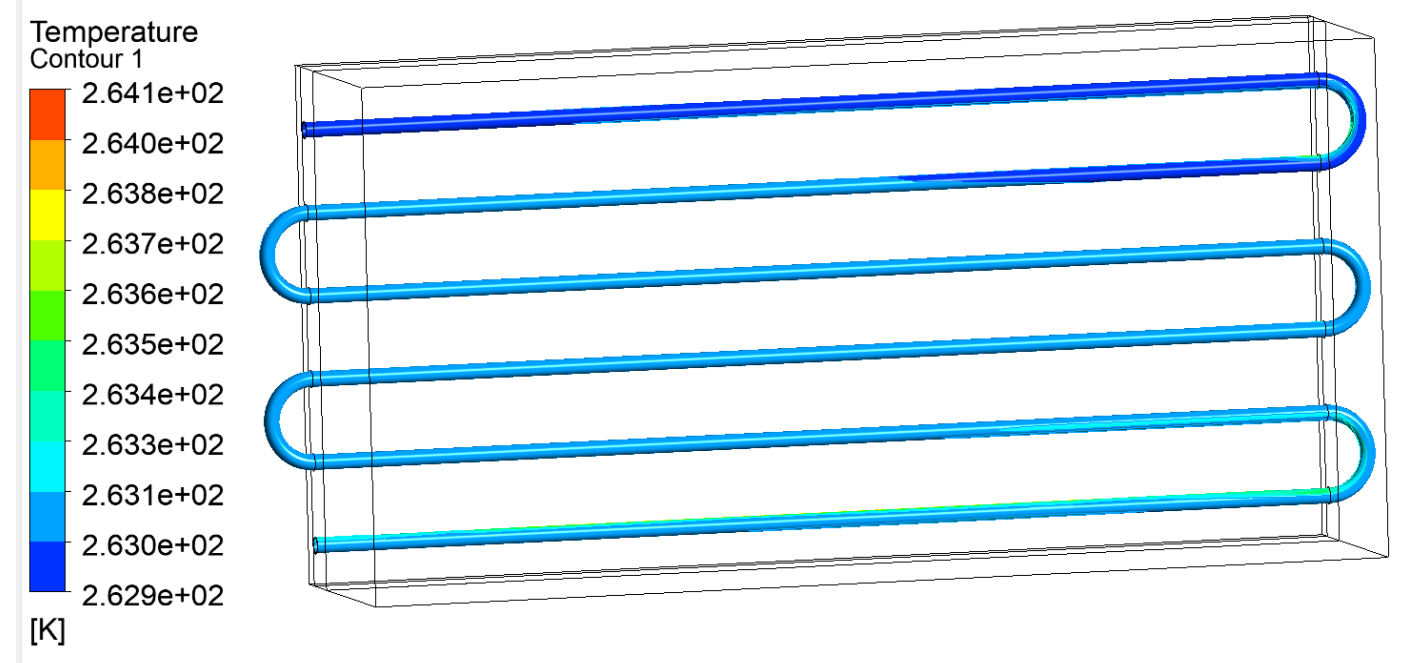
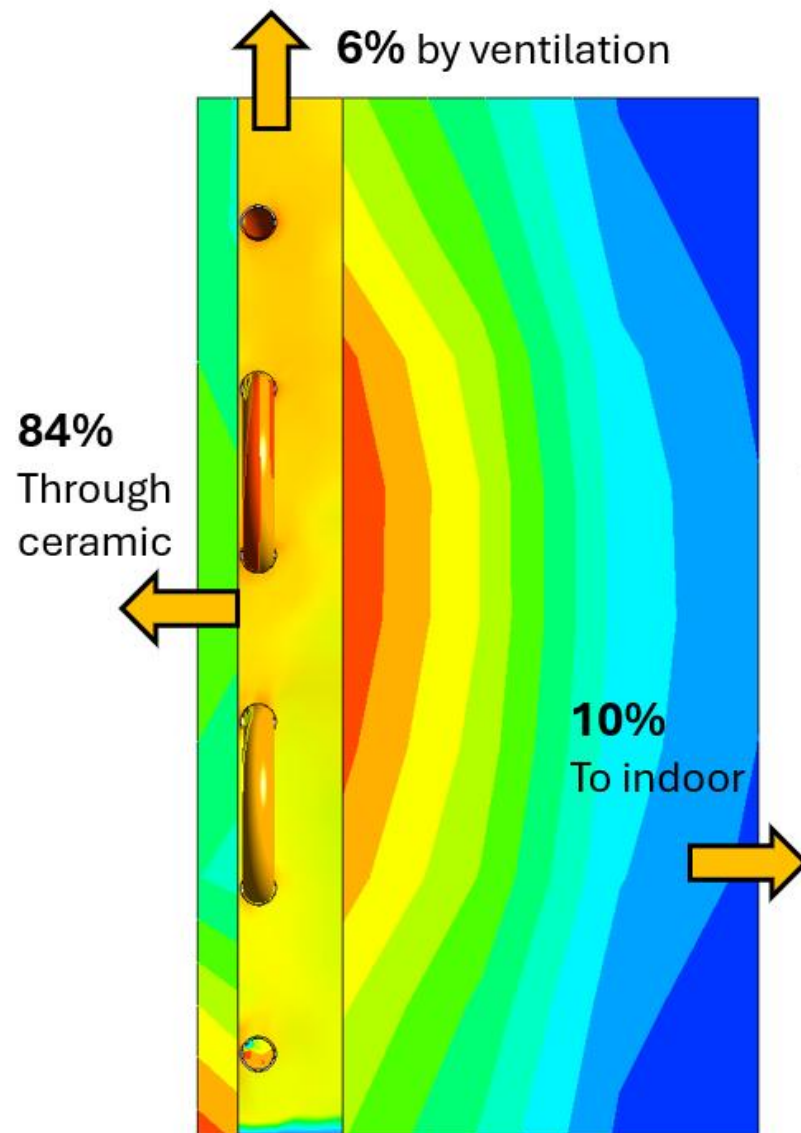


Figure : Water temperature profile in heating mode

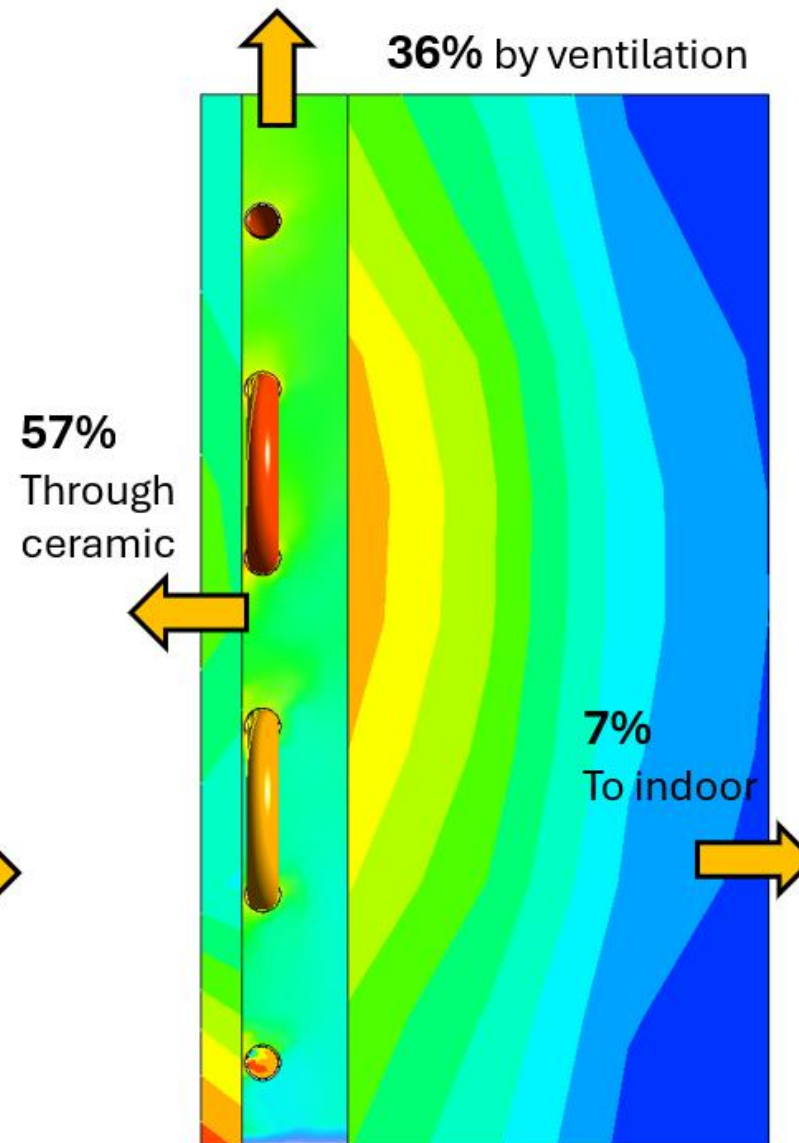
Software simulation

Wind speed = 0 m/s



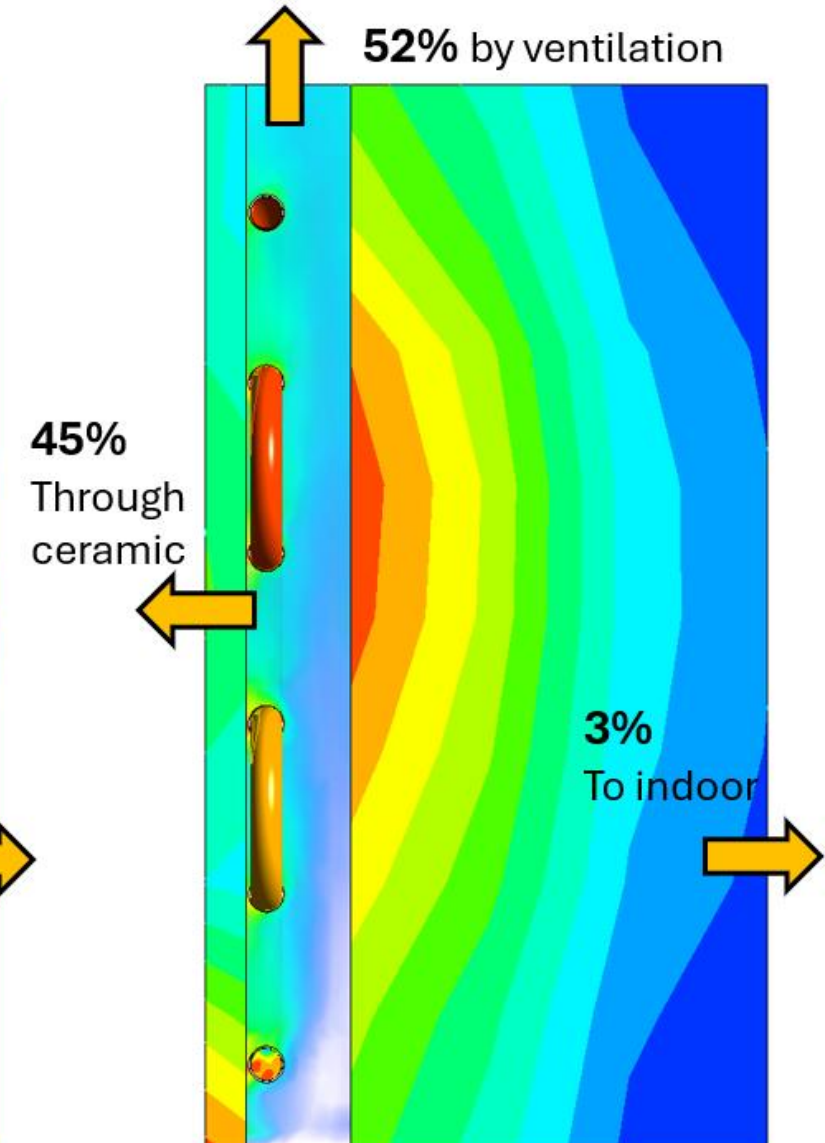
$$h_{\text{sys}} = 14 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

Wind speed = 0.1 m/s



$$h_{\text{sys}} = 20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

Wind speed = 0.5 m/s



$$h_{\text{sys}} = 25 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

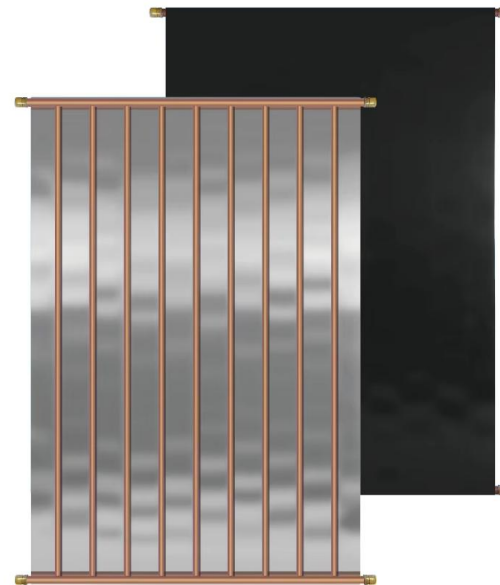
Results

Thermal properties of A-Brick ASTF heat collector

A-Brick ASTF



Metal-plate ASTF



Glazed solar collector



A-Brick ASTF

Unglazed metal-plate ASTF

Glazed Flat-plate collector

	A-Brick ASTF	Unglazed metal-plate ASTF	Glazed Flat-plate collector
Water temperature	$T_{\infty} = 30-40^{\circ}\text{C}$	$T_{\infty} = 45-55^{\circ}\text{C}$	$T_{\infty} = 60^{\circ}\text{C}-80^{\circ}\text{C}$
Collector Efficiency	$\eta = 20\%$	$\eta = 45\%$	$\eta = 60\%$
Heat removal factor	$F_R = 0.25$	$F_R = 0.50$	$F_R = 0.80$
Heat loss coefficient	$h_L = 41 \text{ W/ m}^2\text{K}$	$h_L = 25 \text{ W/ m}^2\text{K}$	$h_L = 5 \text{ W/ m}^2\text{K}$

Thermal properties of A-Brick ASTF heat exchanger

A-Brick ASTF



$$h_{sys} = 14-25 \text{ W/ m}^2 \text{ K} \quad (\text{façade surface})$$

Outdoor fan unit



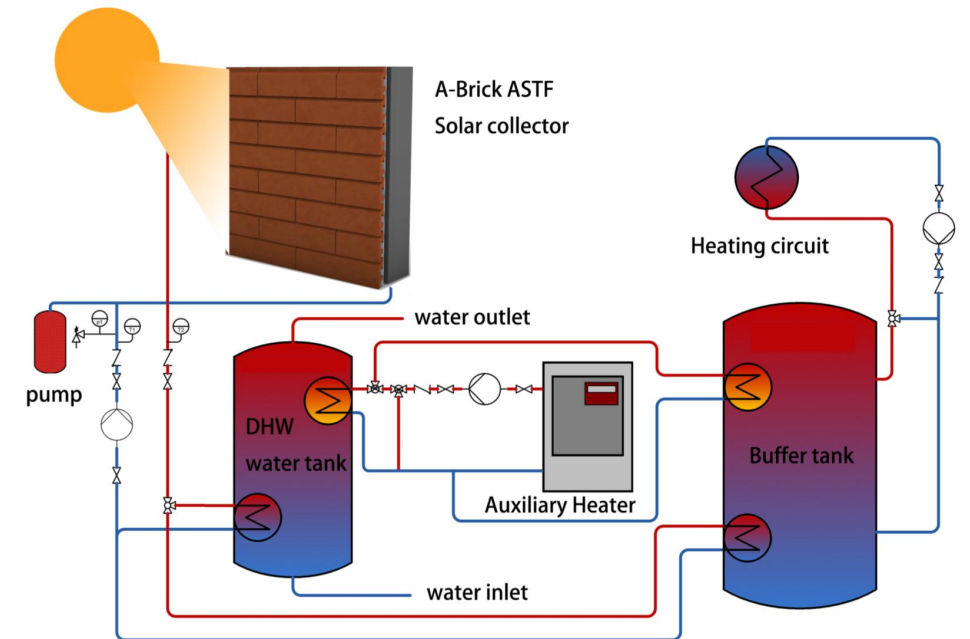
$$h_{sys} = 25-50 \text{ W/ m}^2 \text{ K} \quad (\text{metal fin surface})$$

Results of DHW preheating

For a single-family house (200L per day):

Average ASTF thermal power: $\dot{Q} = 78\text{W}/\text{m}^2$

Annual output: $Q = 313\text{ kWh}$



Required ASTF surface :

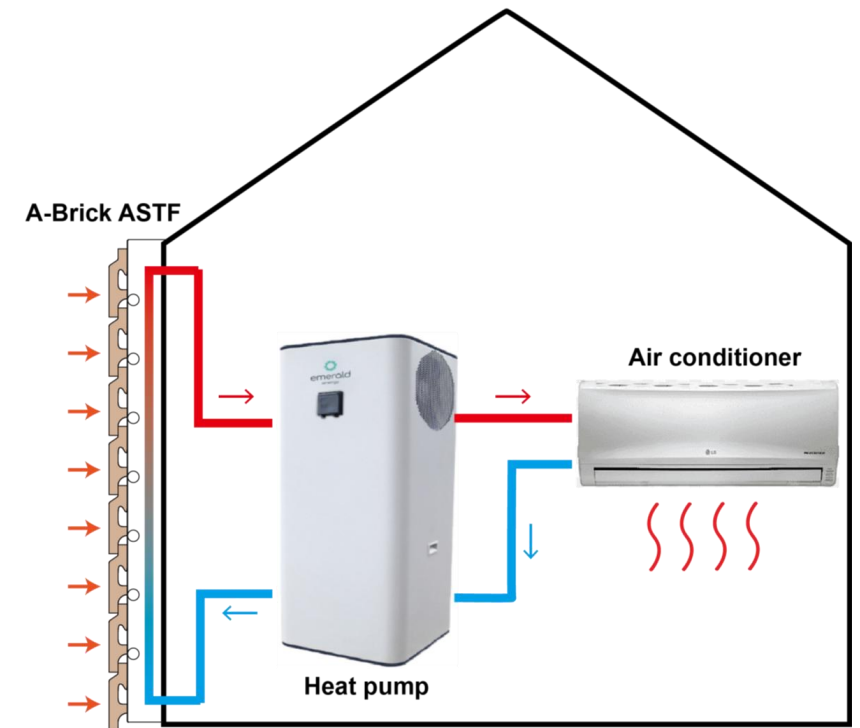
$$A = 10.8\text{m}^2$$

Results of heat pump

For a 150m² single-family house (6kW heat pump)

Heat pump Seasonal COP: **4.2**

1kWh electricity \longrightarrow 4.2 kWh heat



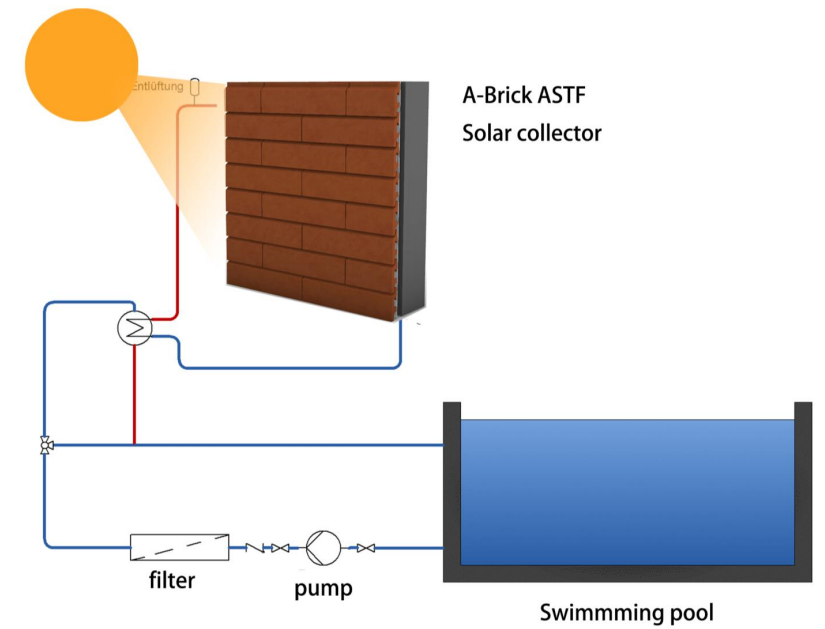
Required ASTF surface :

$$A = 22.8m^2$$

Results of swimming pool heating

For a **30m²** family swimming pool:

Average ASTF thermal power: $\dot{Q} = 52\text{W}/\text{m}^2$



×4

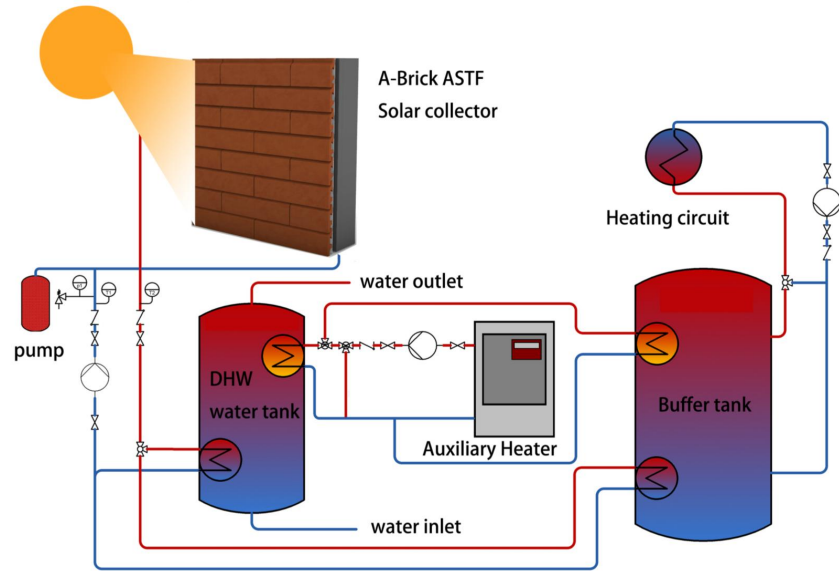
Required ASTF surface :

$$A = 75 \text{ m}^2$$

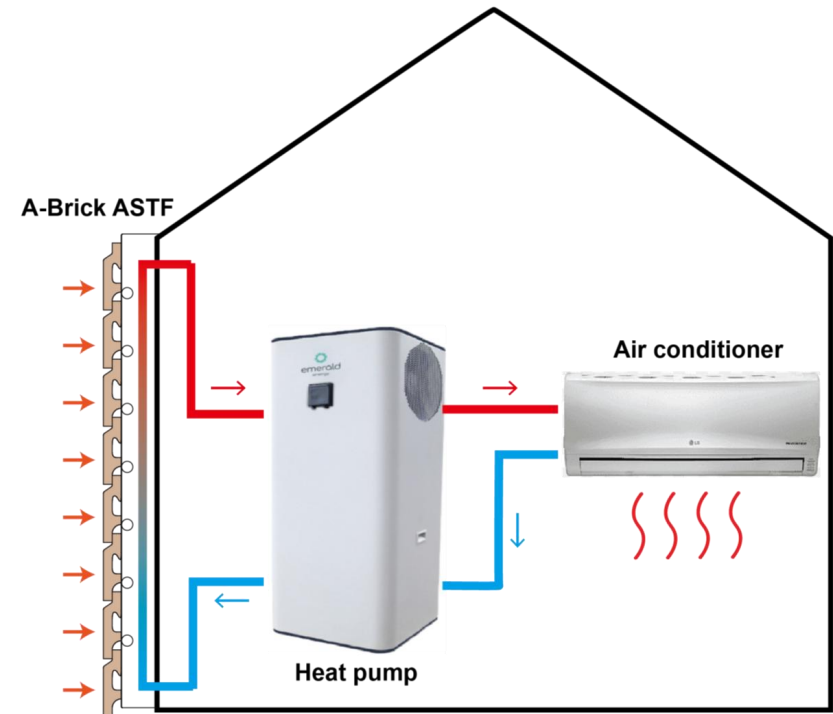
Conclusion

Recommended systems

Recommended

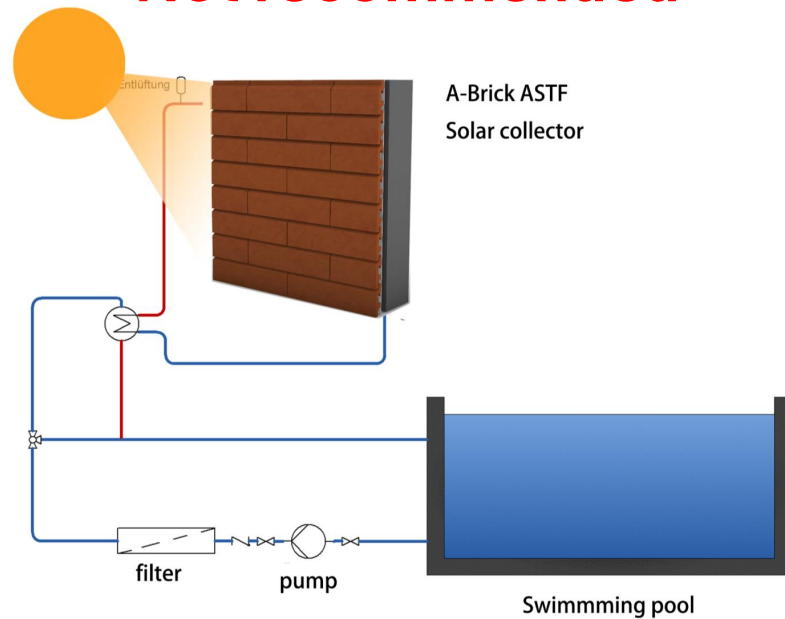


DHW preheating



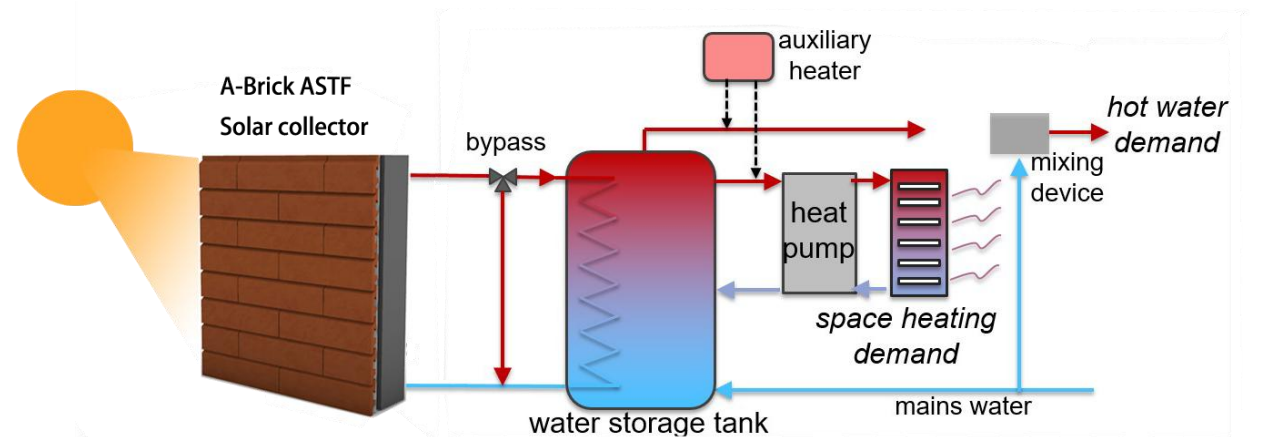
Air source heat pump

Not recommended



Swimming pool heating

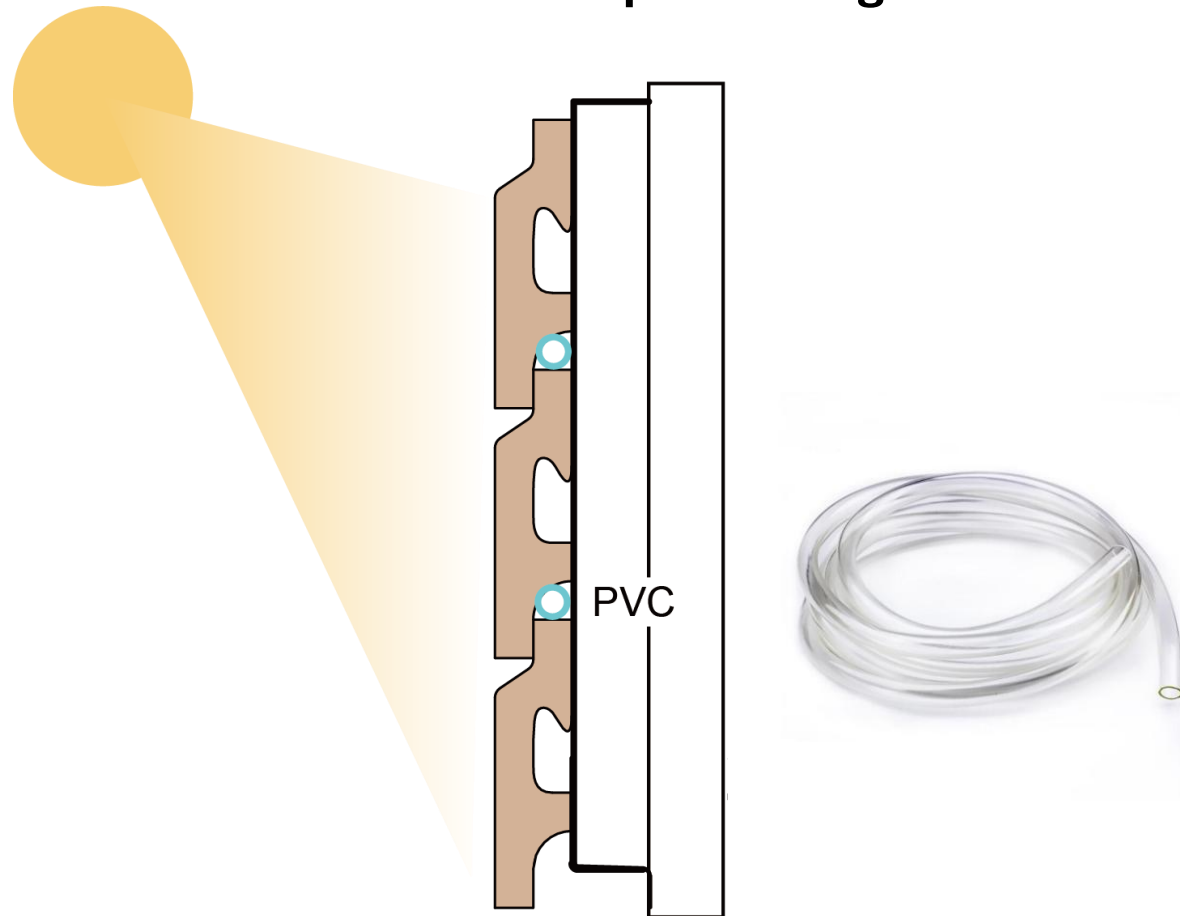
Need to be tested



Solar assisted heat pump

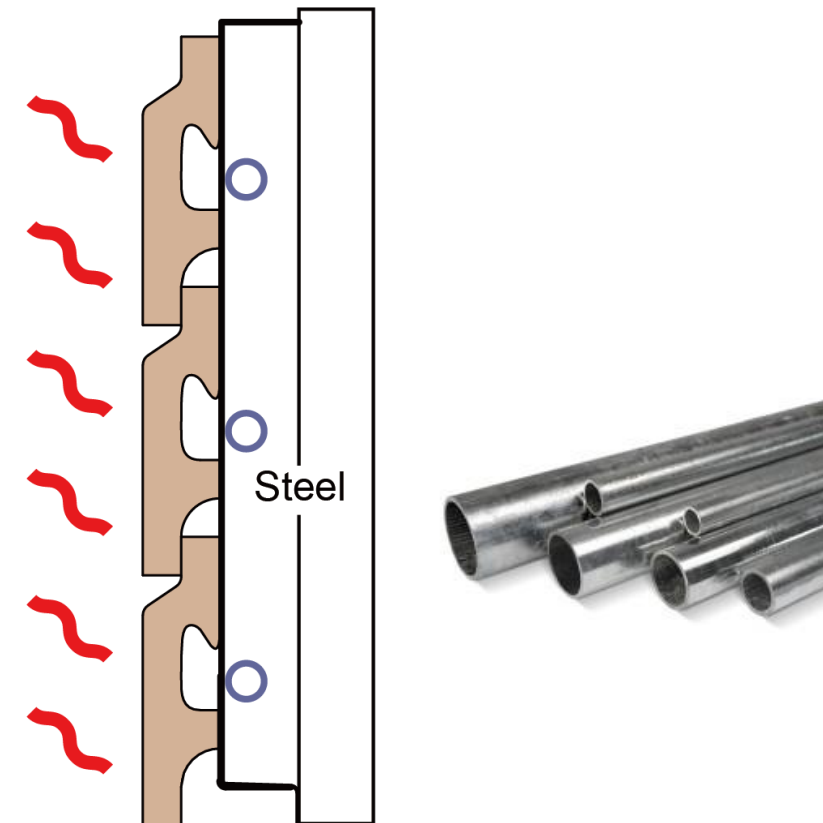
Configuration suggestion

For DHW preheating



Front-mounted PVC pipe

For Air source heat pump



Back-mounted steel pipe

1. Pipe Position: Large impact

Front-mounted: Better solar heat absorption

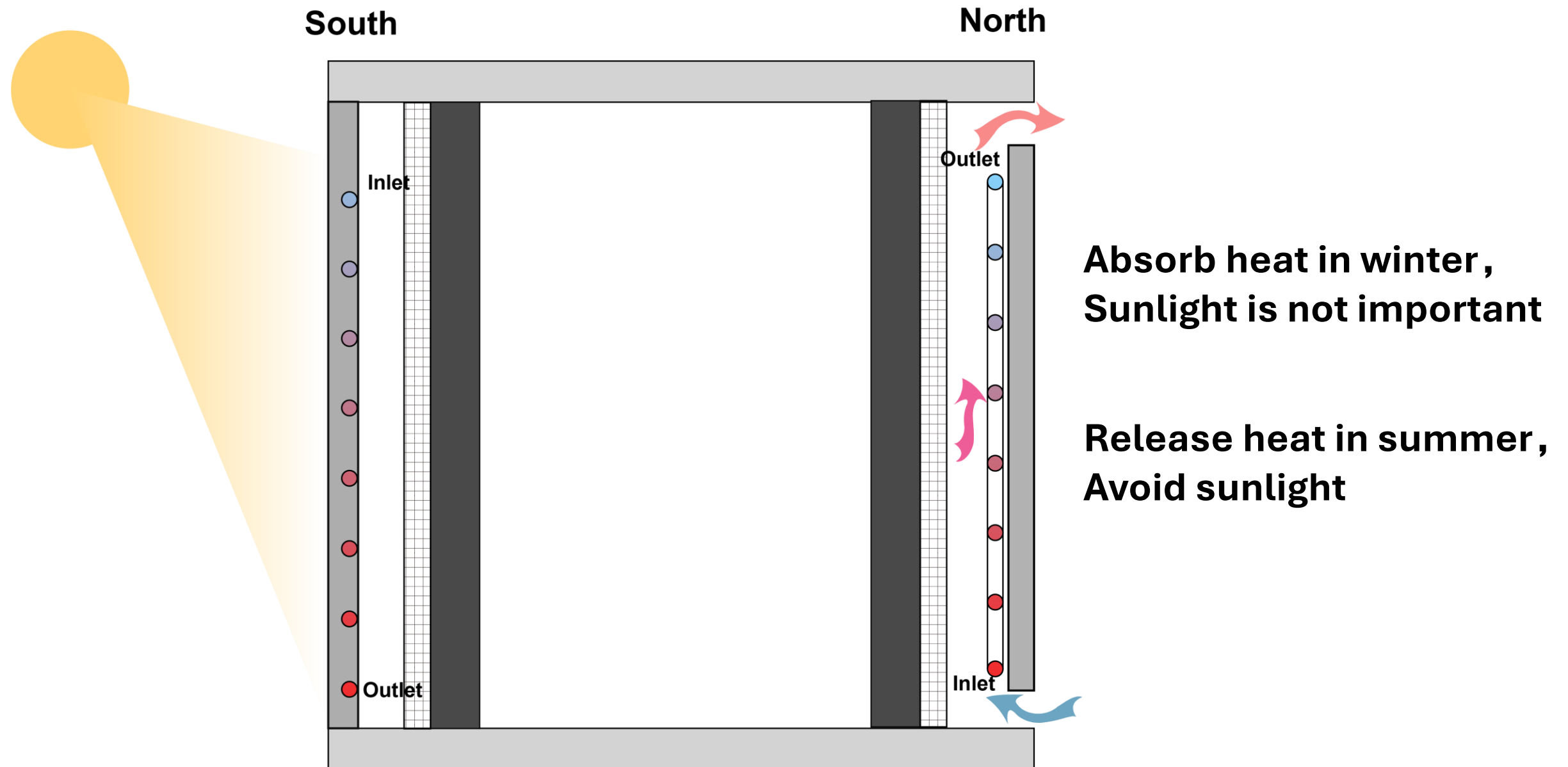
Back-mounted: Better heat exchange efficiency

2. Pipe Material: Small impact

PVC pipe: Soft, Easy for installation in front

Steel pipe: Robust, cheap

Influence of orientation and ventilation



DHW preheating:
South façade, reduce ventilation

DHW preheating:
North façade, enhance ventilation



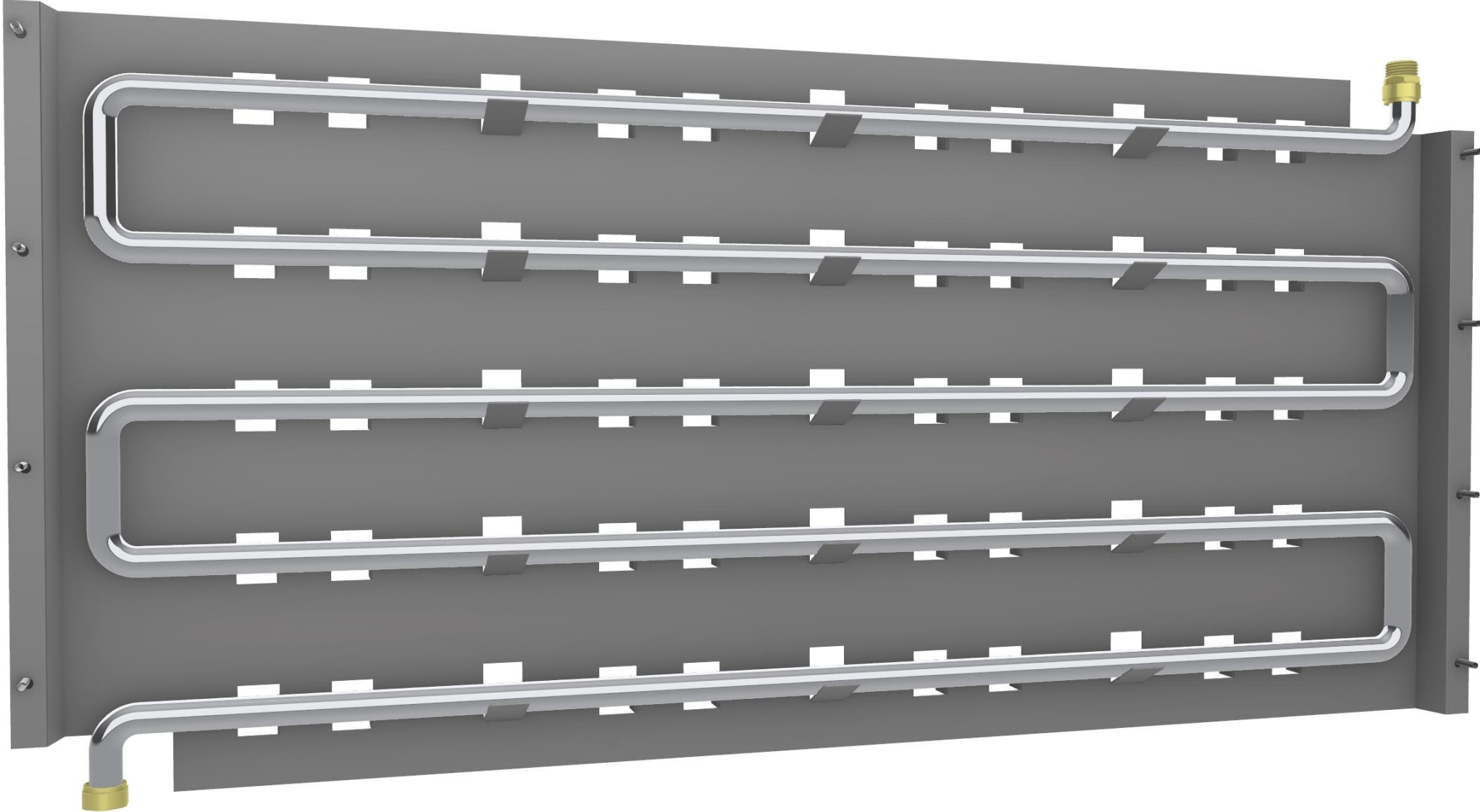
10% of improvement



30% of improvement

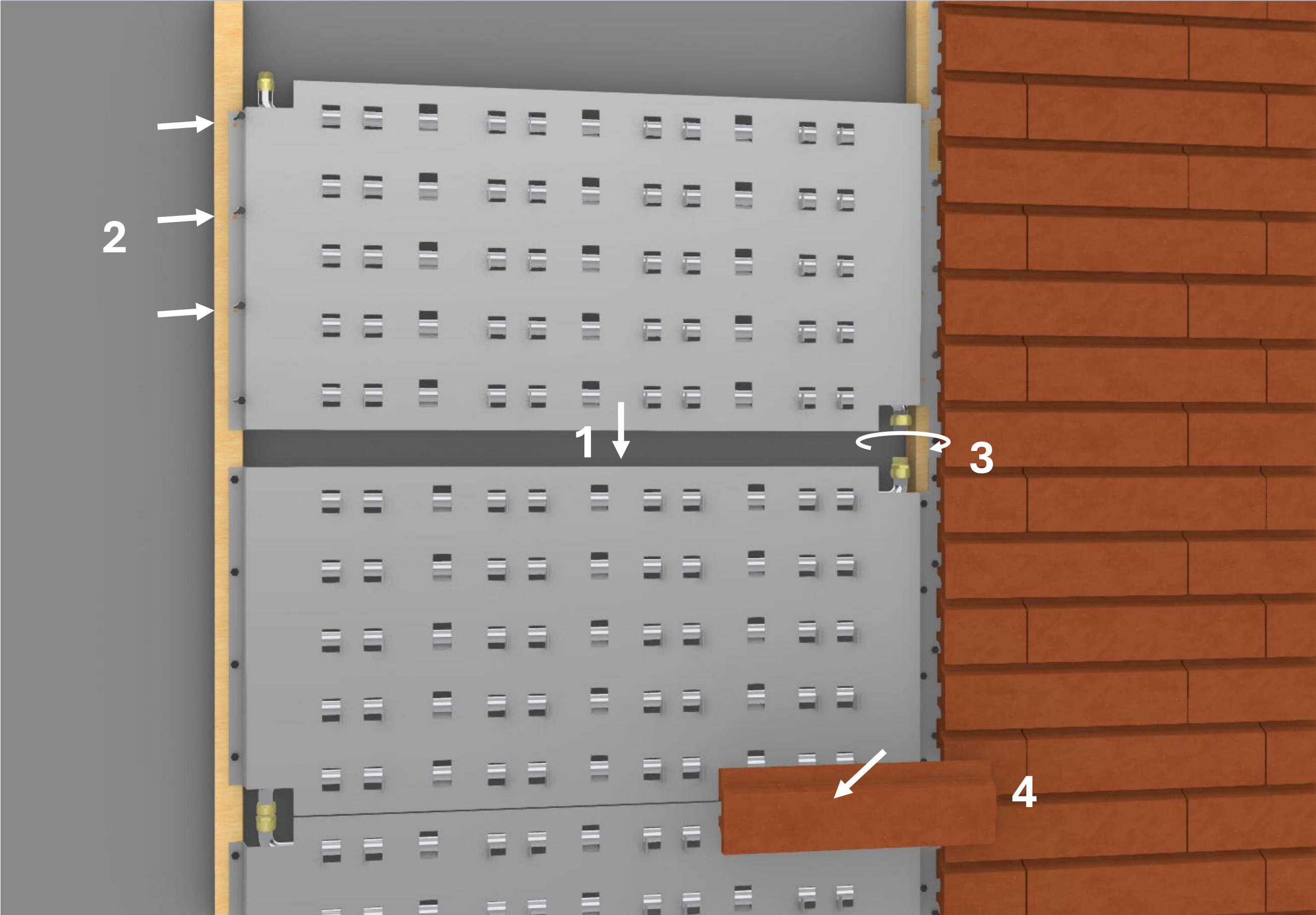
Chapter 3 Technical design

Back-mounted water pipe



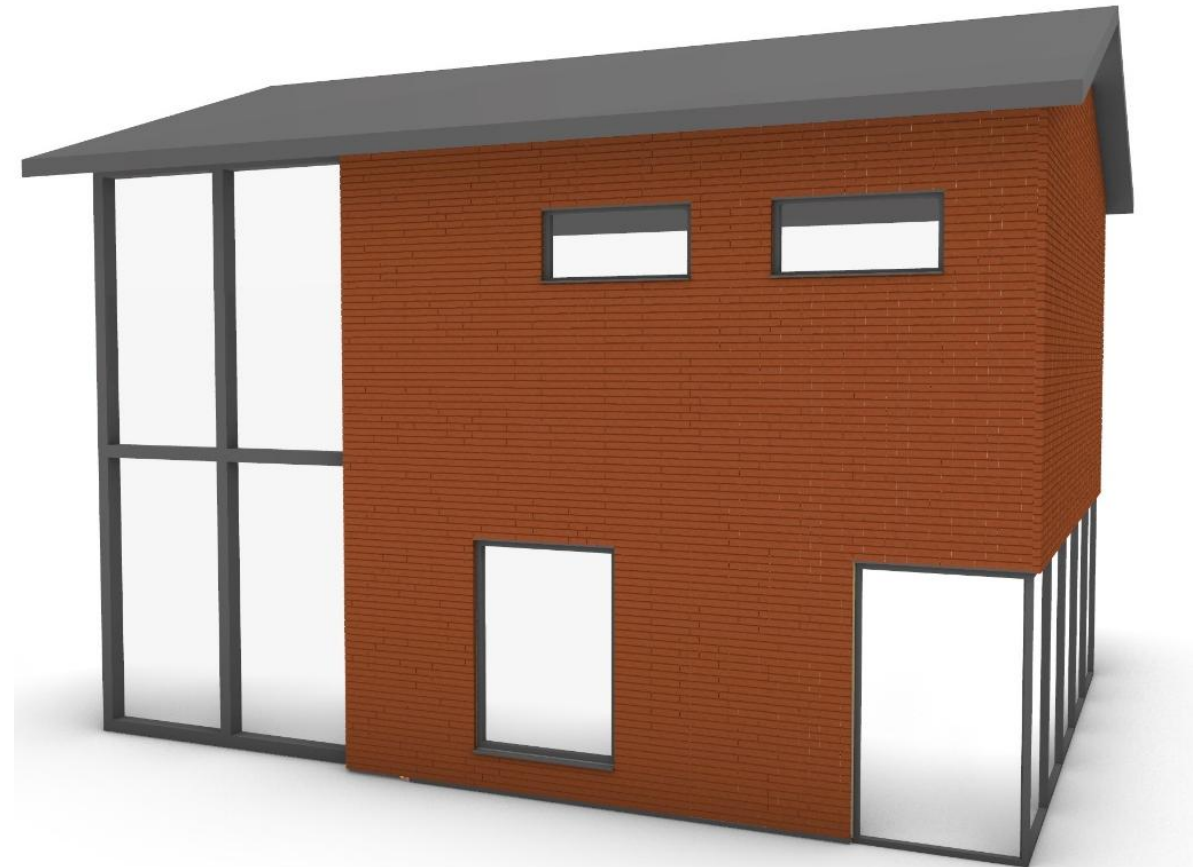
Cutting and bending metal cassette to form braces.
Cutting metal cassette at diagonal corner to allow for pipe connections

Assembly sequence

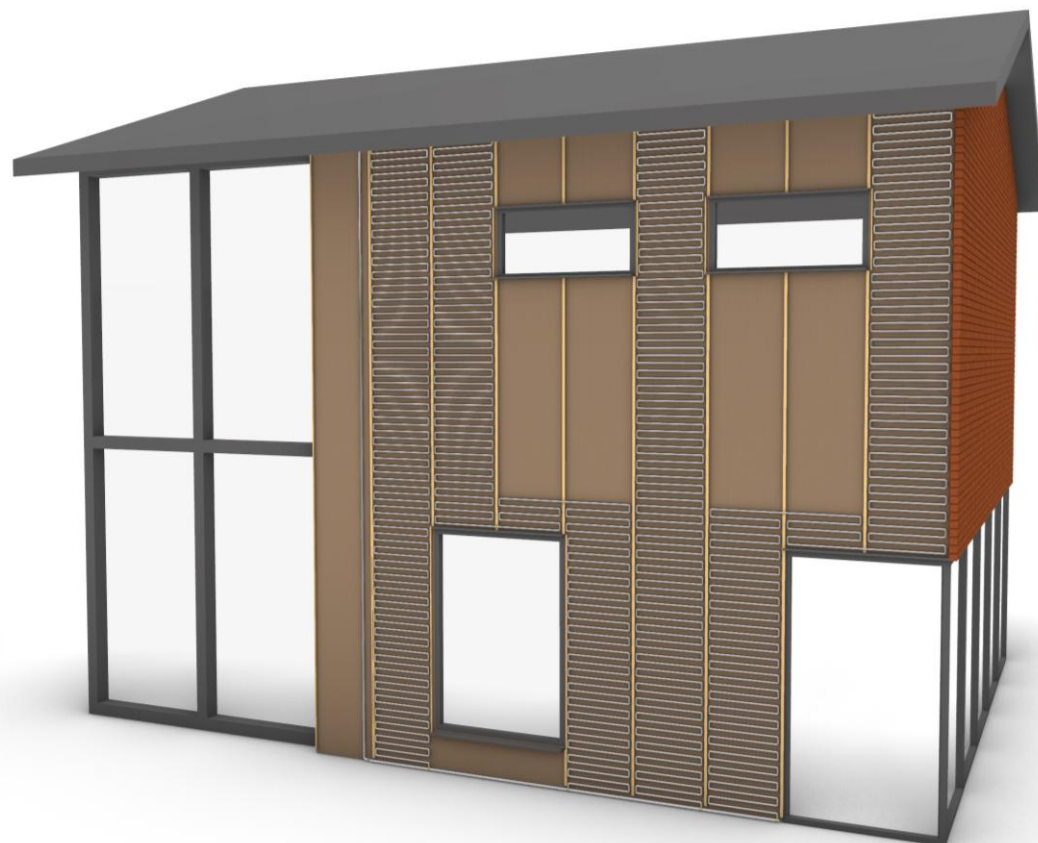


Assembly on building

A real case model is created in Rhino to show the connection details



The layer of ceramic claddings

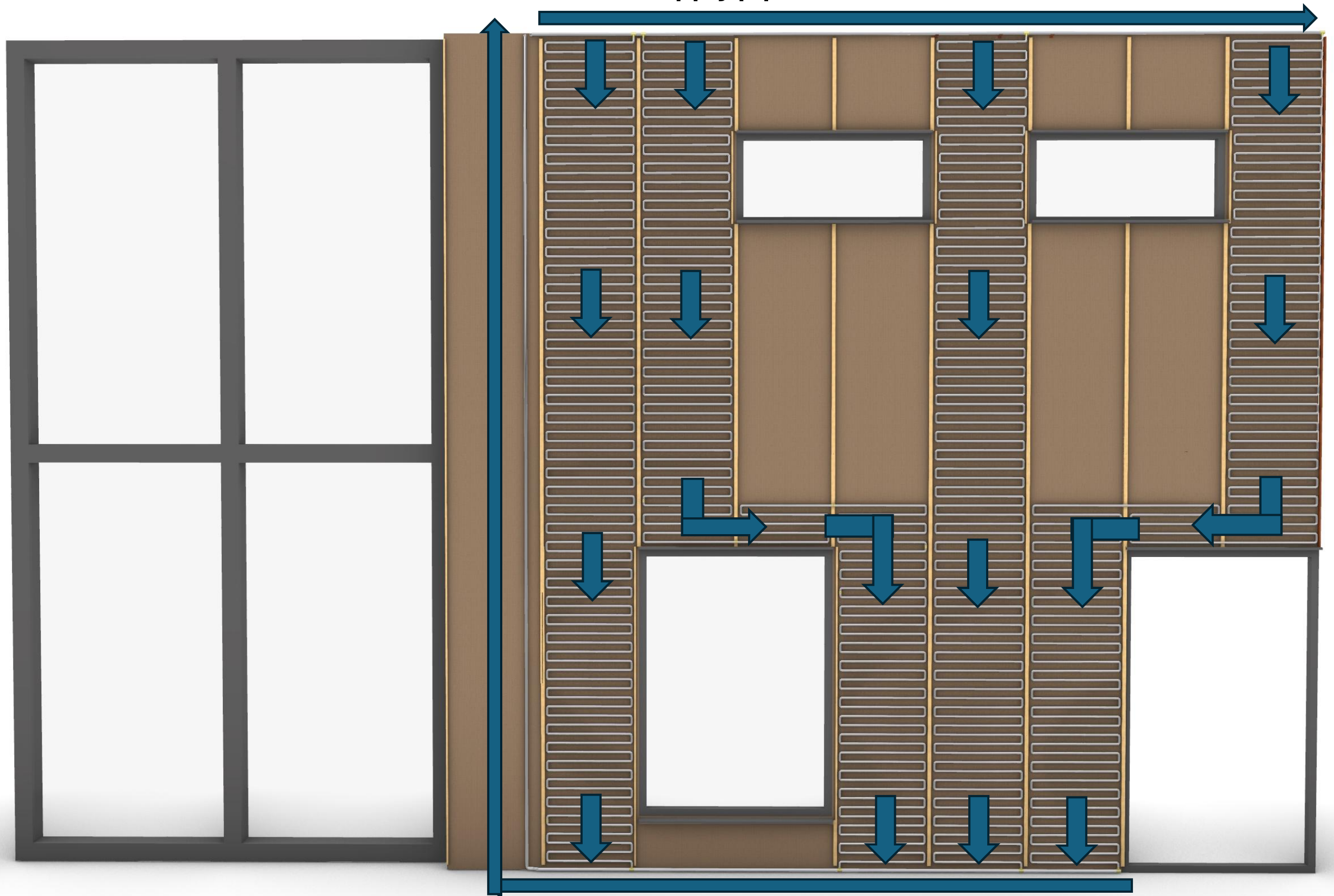


The layer of water pipe



The layer of metal cassette

Main supply pipe



Main return pipe

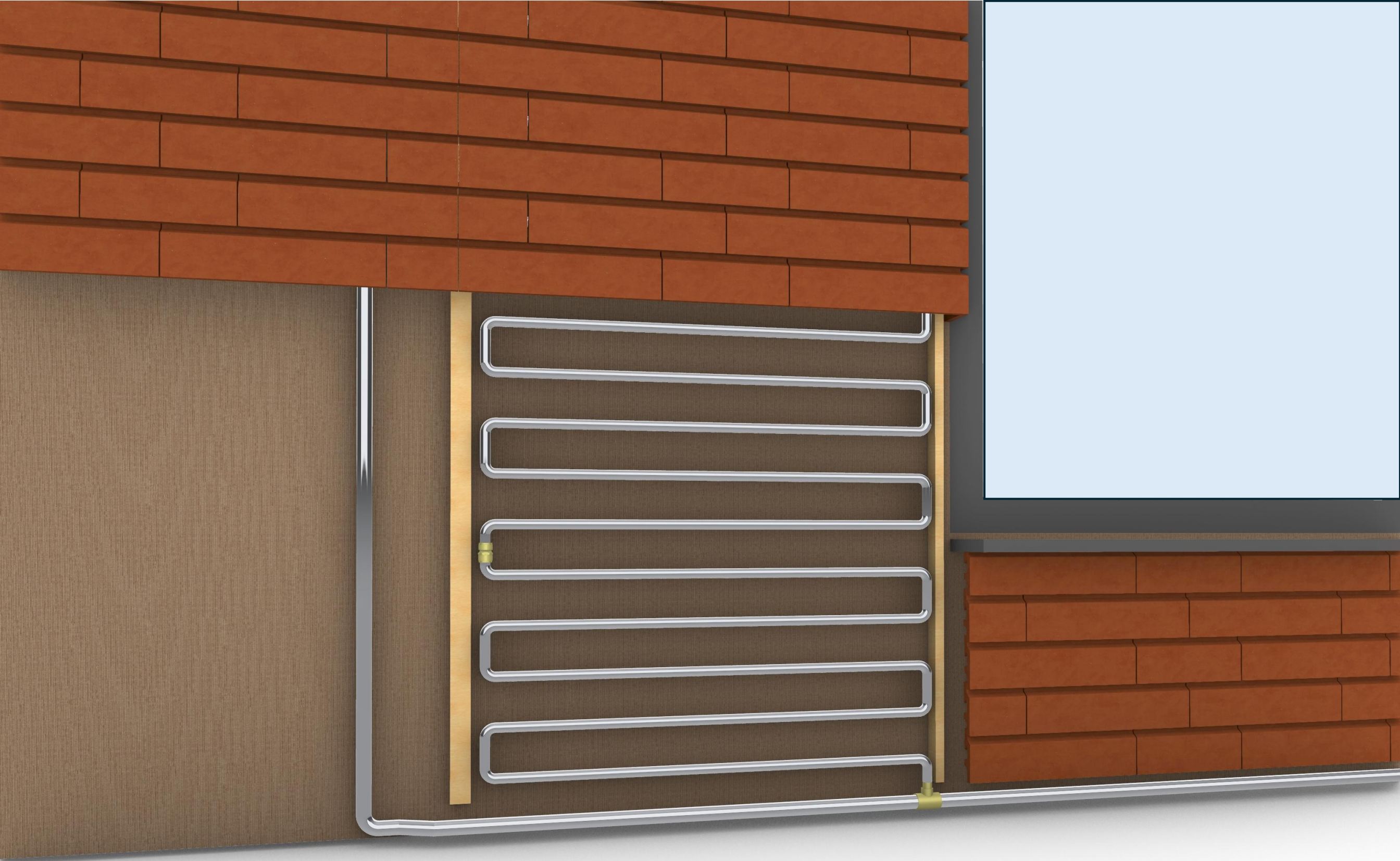
Details at window



Details at top



Details at bottom



Passive dwelling



Load: 6kW
ASTF: 22.8 m²
Pipe: $\Phi 12\text{mm} \times 4$

Old house



Load: 15kW
ASTF: 57.1 m²
Pipe: $\Phi 15\text{mm} \times 5$

multi-family dwelling



Load: 25kW
ASTF: 95 m²
Pipe: $\Phi 20\text{mm} \times 5$

Apartment (For each flat)



Load: 2kW
ASTF: 8 m²
Pipe: $\Phi 15\text{mm} \times 1$

Future research

Improvement: How to modify product to improve efficiency?

Maintenance: How to deal with leakage or blockage?

Liability: Who's responsible? Façade or Heat pump company?

Economic assessment : Is the product worth for investment?