

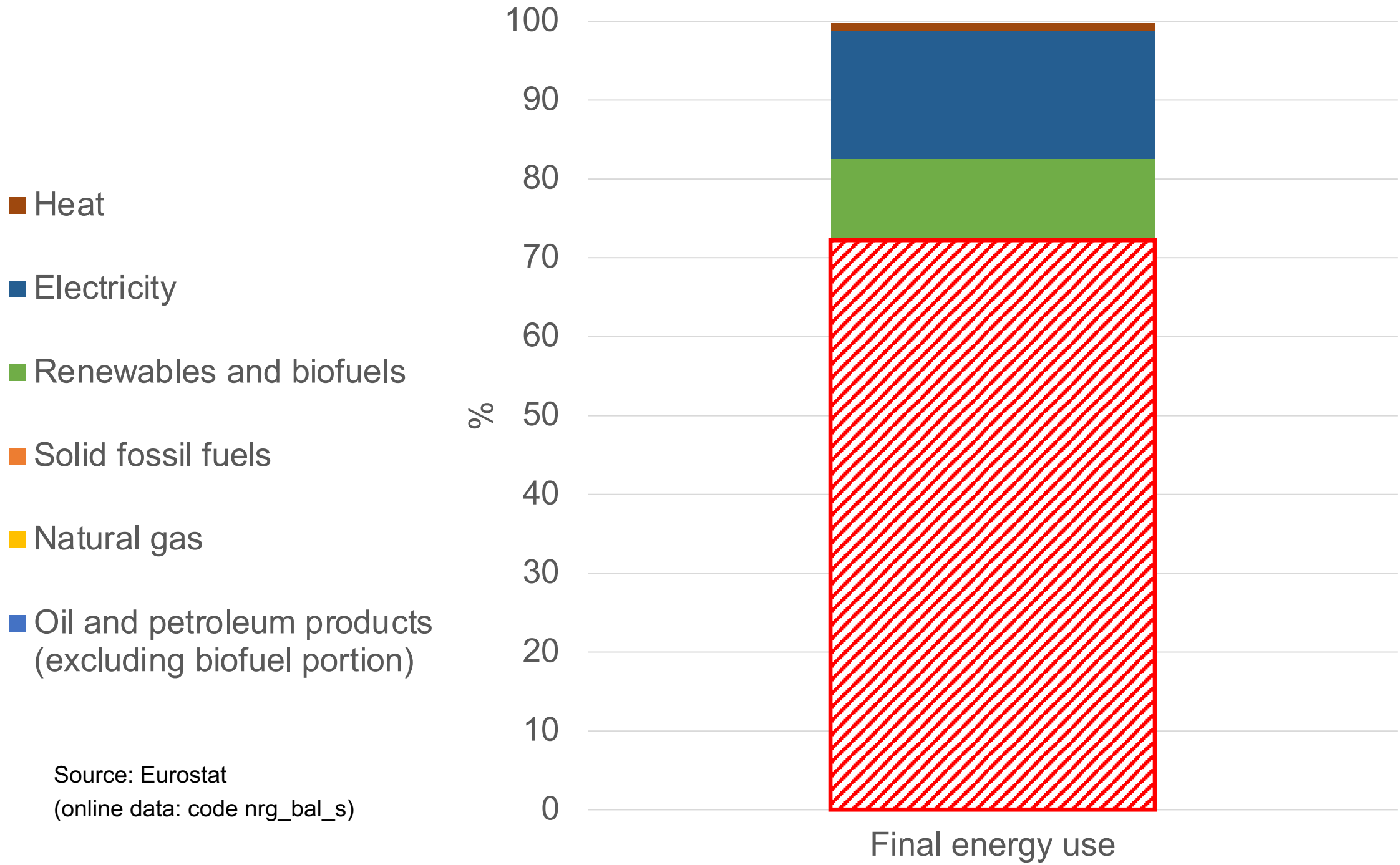


**GHENT  
UNIVERSITY**

# MODELLING THE ENERGETIC PERFORMANCE OF A PIG STABLE

W. Faes, W. De Win, J. Maselyne, M. De Paepe & S. Lecompte  
ECOS2021

# EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE



Heavy reliance on fossil energy



# RES4LIVE

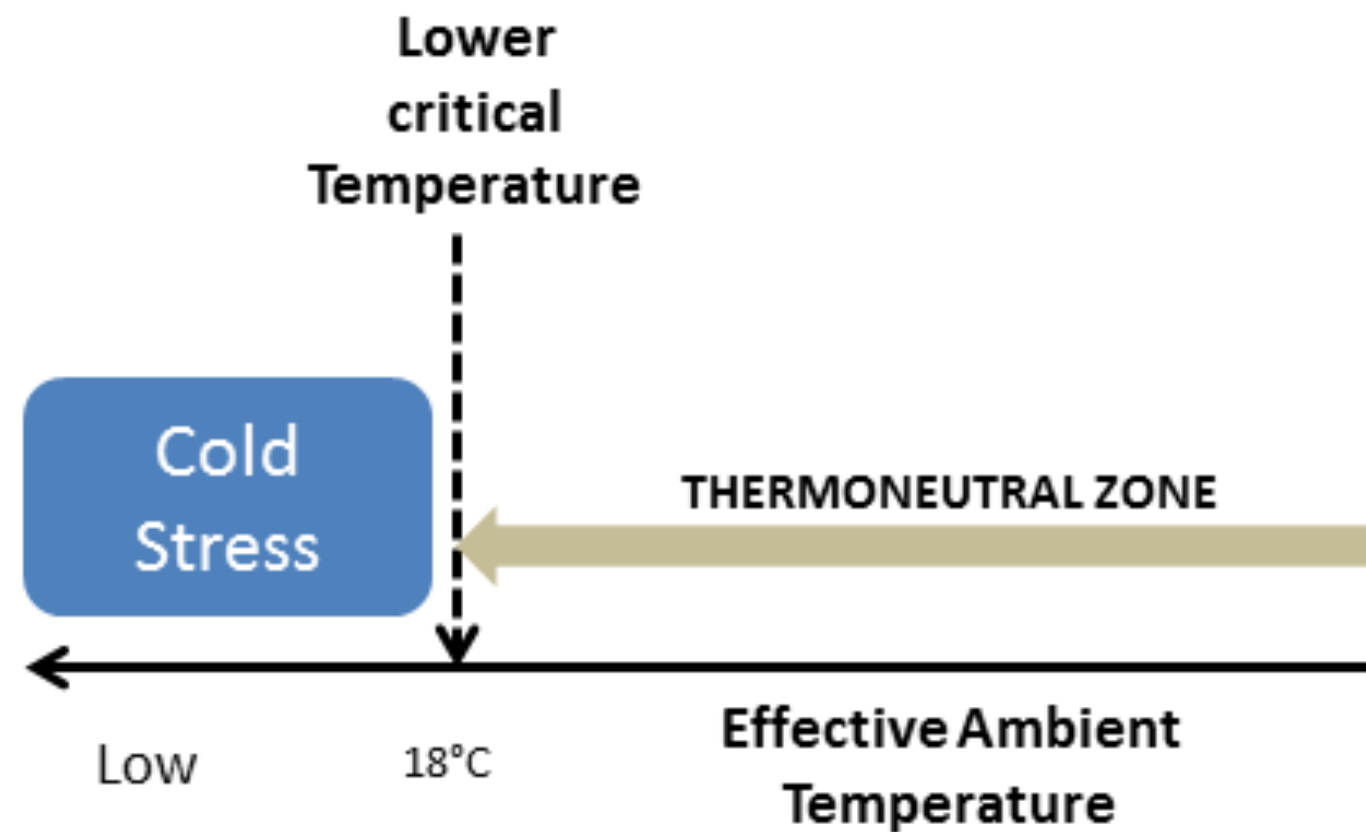
ENERGY SMART LIVESTOCK FARMING  
TOWARDS ZERO FOSSIL FUEL CONSUMPTION

- Renewable Energy Sources (RES) for fossil free livestock farming
- 17 partners from 8 countries
- 4 year project (start October 2020)

# PIG FARMING

- Productivity linked to environmental conditions
- High energy demand for climate control

Possible with  
RES solutions?



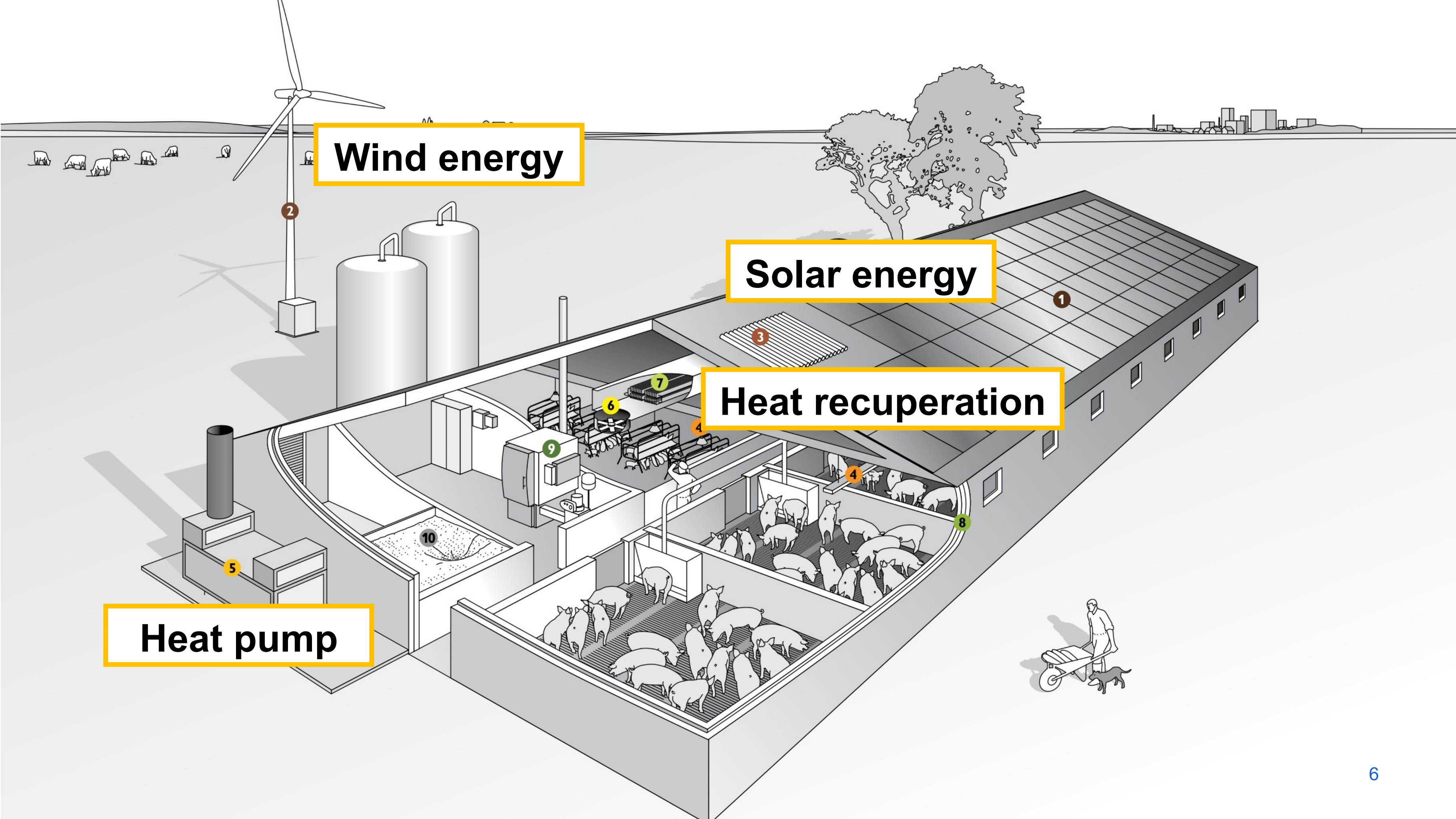


**Wind energy**

**Solar energy**

**Heat recuperation**

**Heat pump**





# REFERENCE FARM

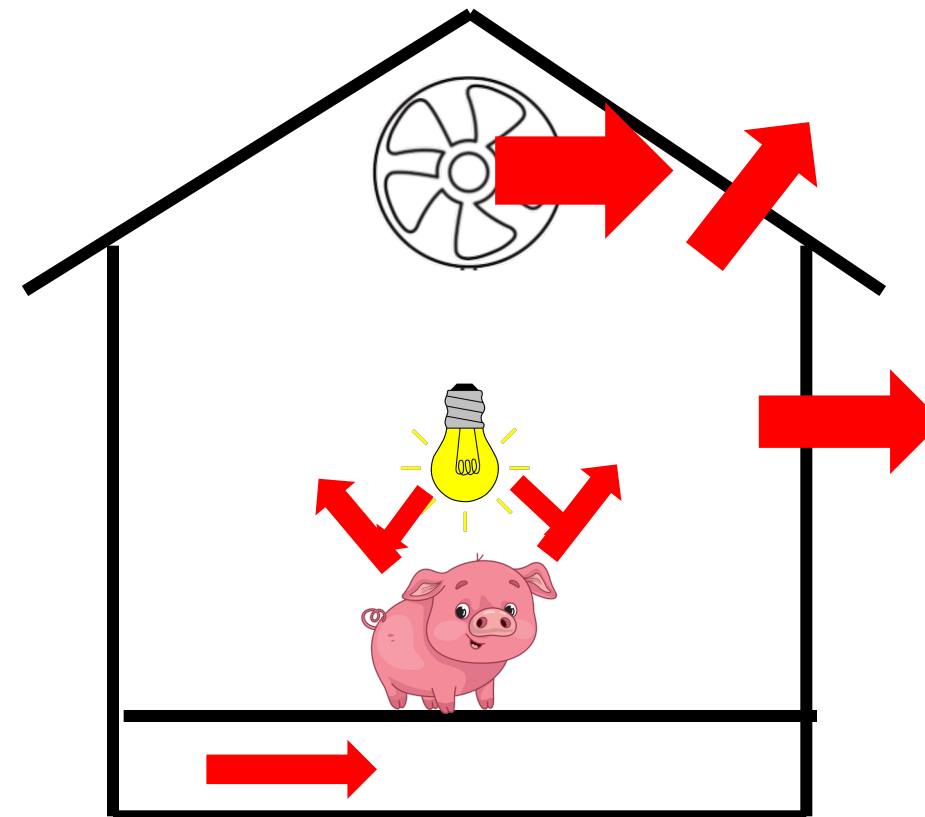


- Different needs per type
- Air preheating + underfloor heating
- 60 kW condensing boiler
- Yearly consumption:
  - Gas: 220 MWh (198 MWh for heating)
  - Elec.: 115 MWh
- Load profile?

# THERMAL LOAD MODEL

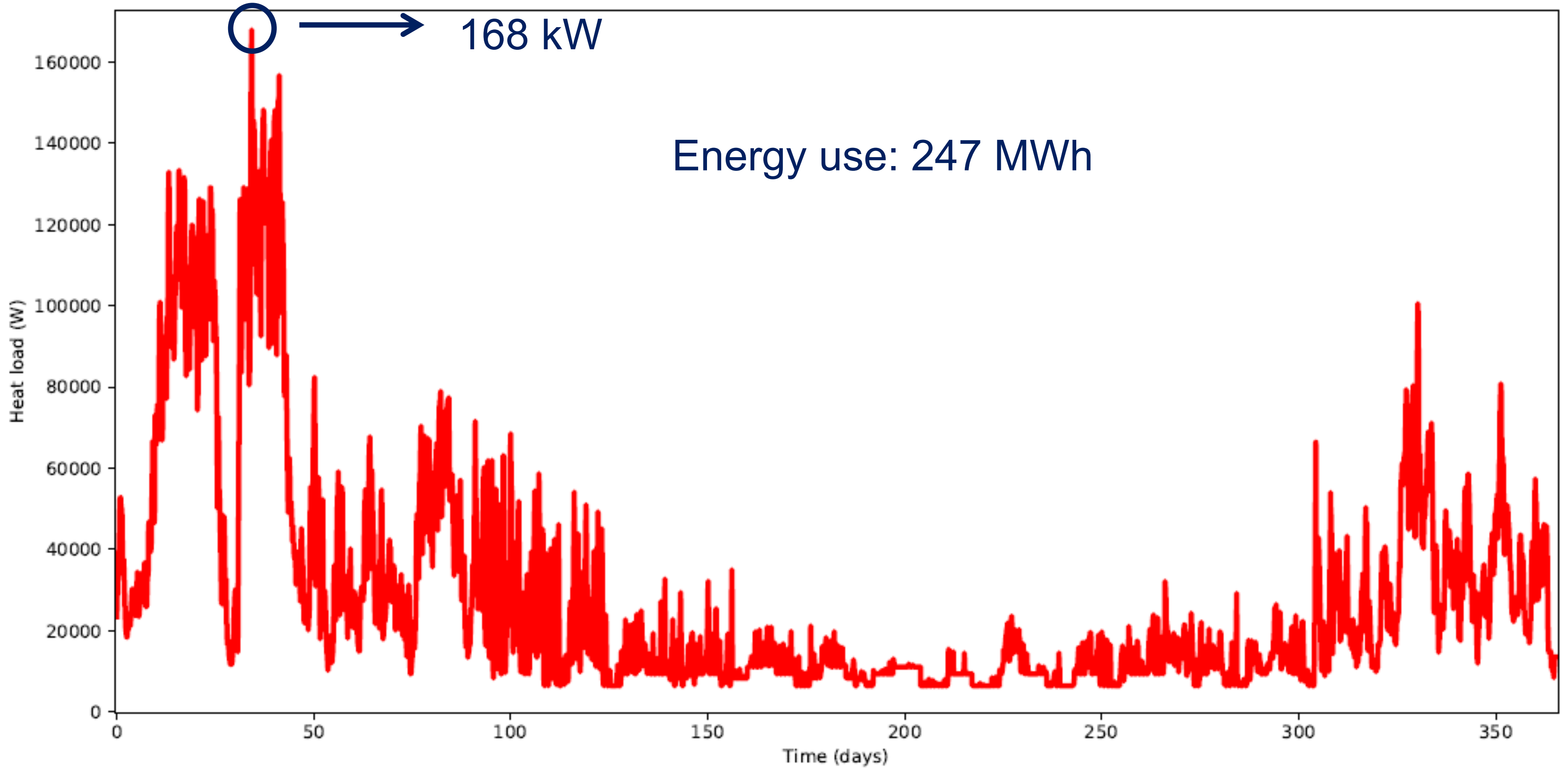
- Steady-state model ( $T_{\text{zone}} = T_{\text{set}}$ )
- Stable divided in 23 compartments
- Implemented in Python

$$\underline{\dot{Q}_{load}} = \underline{\dot{Q}_{loss}} + \underline{\dot{Q}_{vent}} - \underline{\dot{Q}_{pig}} - \underline{\dot{Q}_{add}}$$

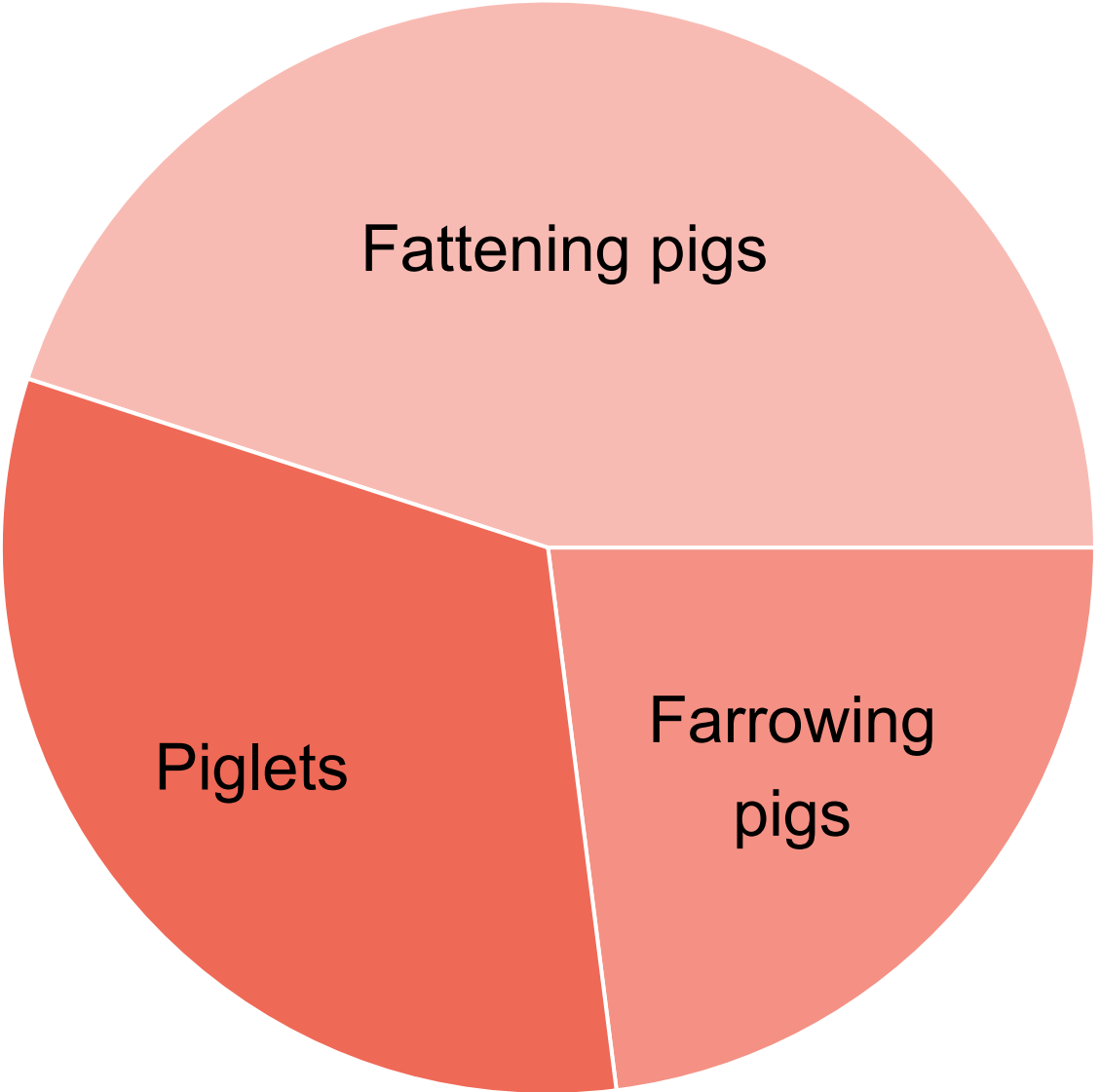
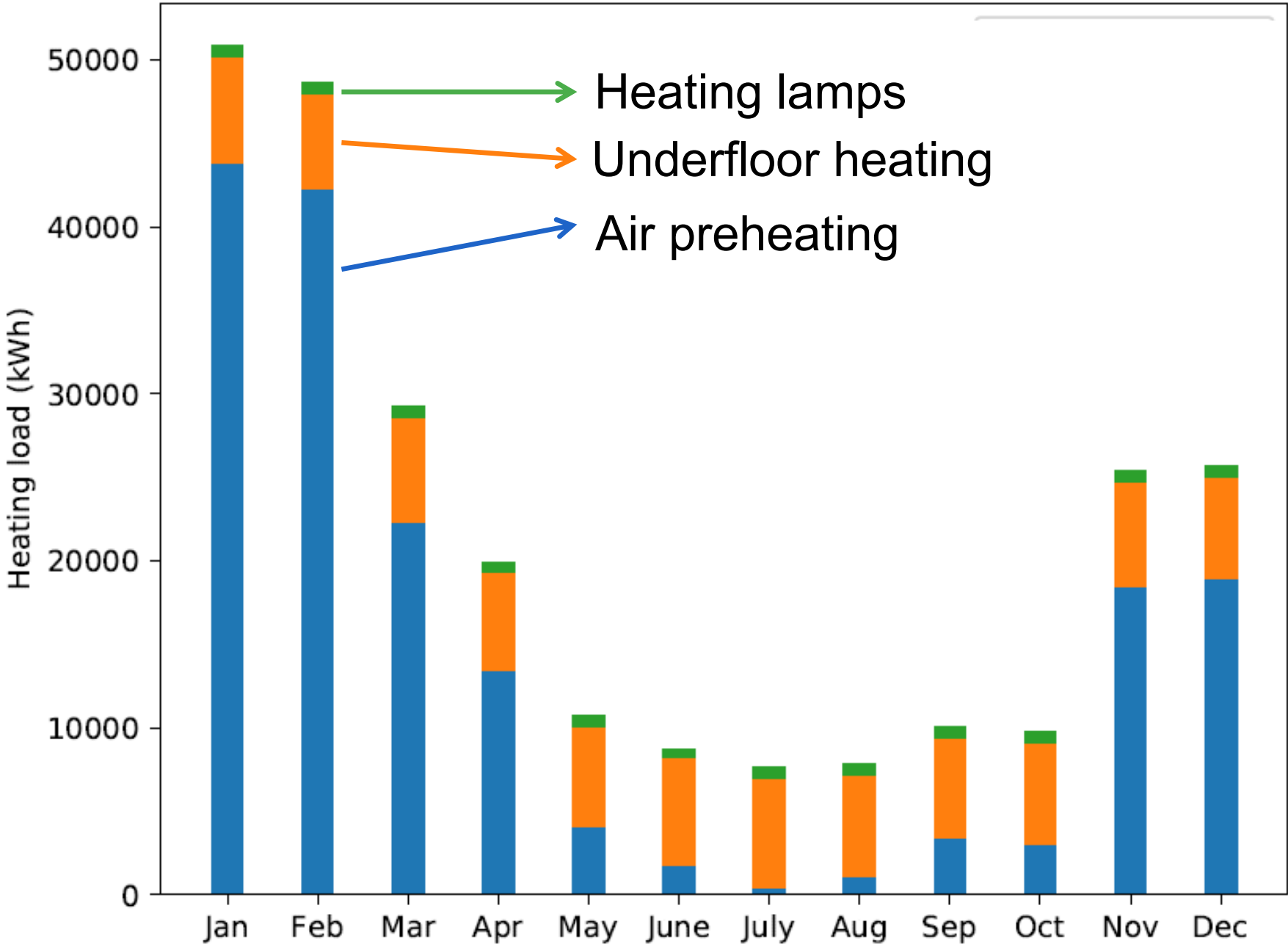




# OBTAINED HEAT LOAD

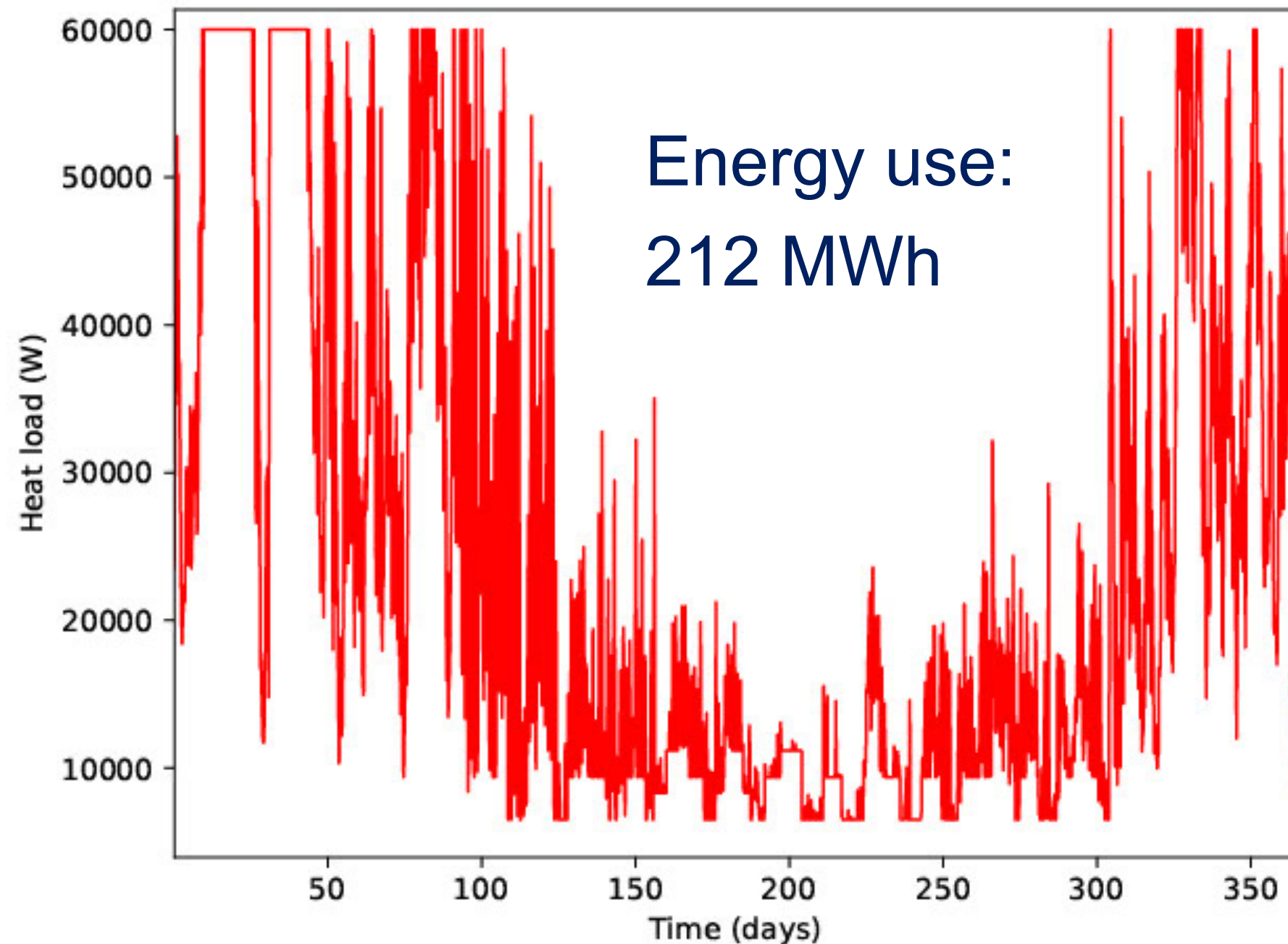


# ENERGY USE ANALYSIS



# LIMITED HEAT CAPACITY

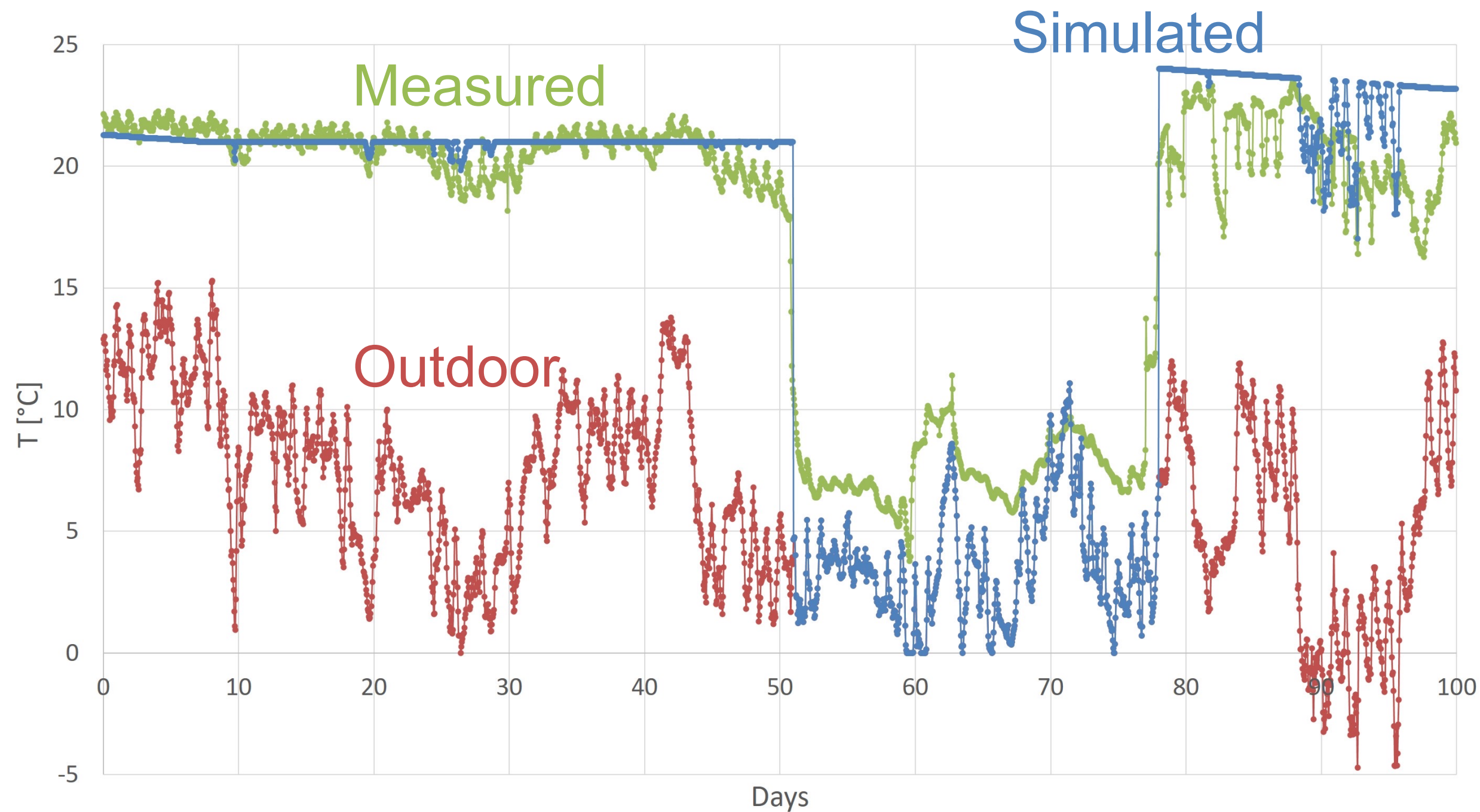
- Peak power (168 kW) too high
- Reduce zone temperatures until heat load is 60 kW





# COMPARISON WITH MEASUREMENTS

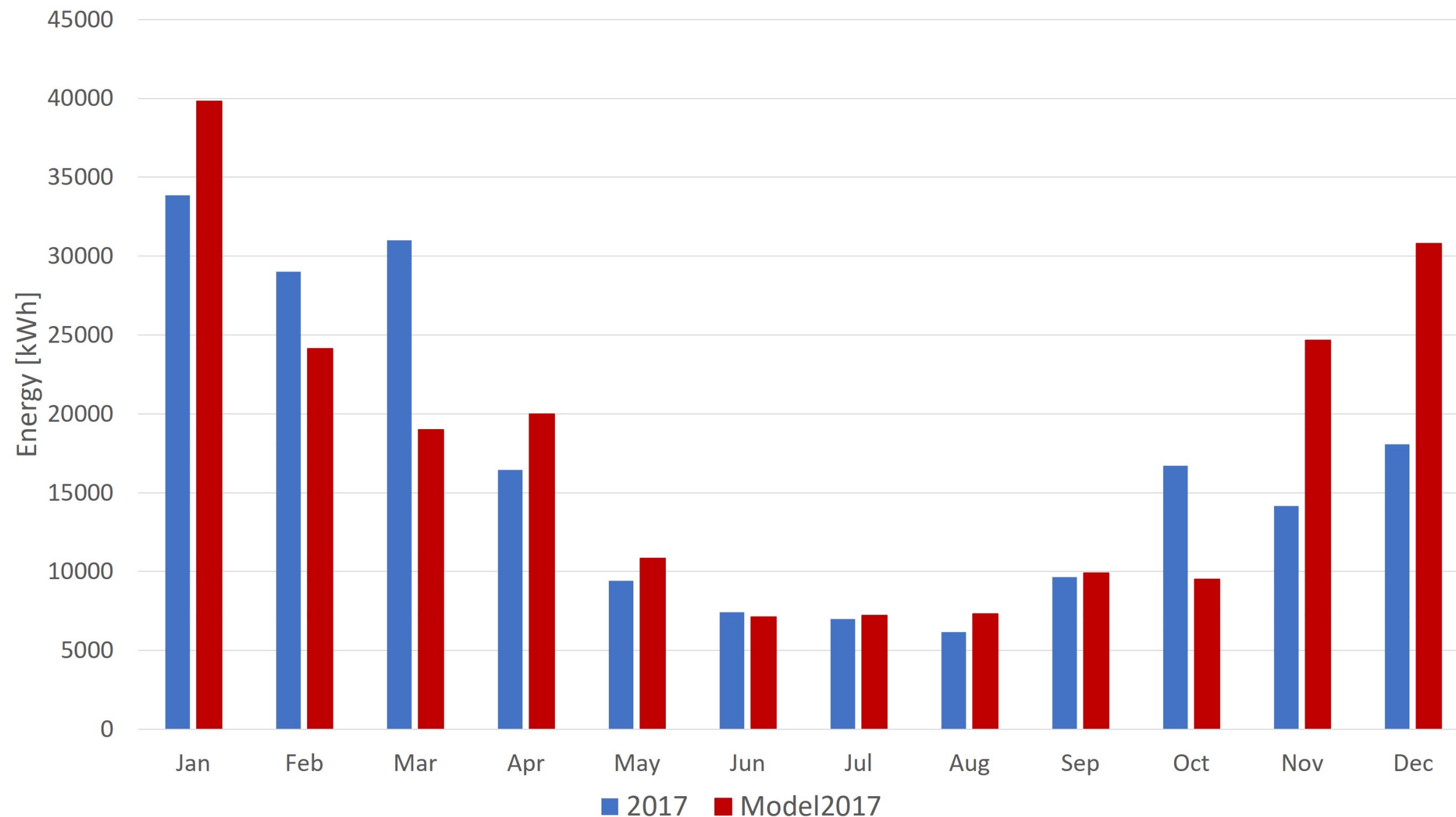
## Temperatures



# COMPARISON WITH MEASUREMENTS

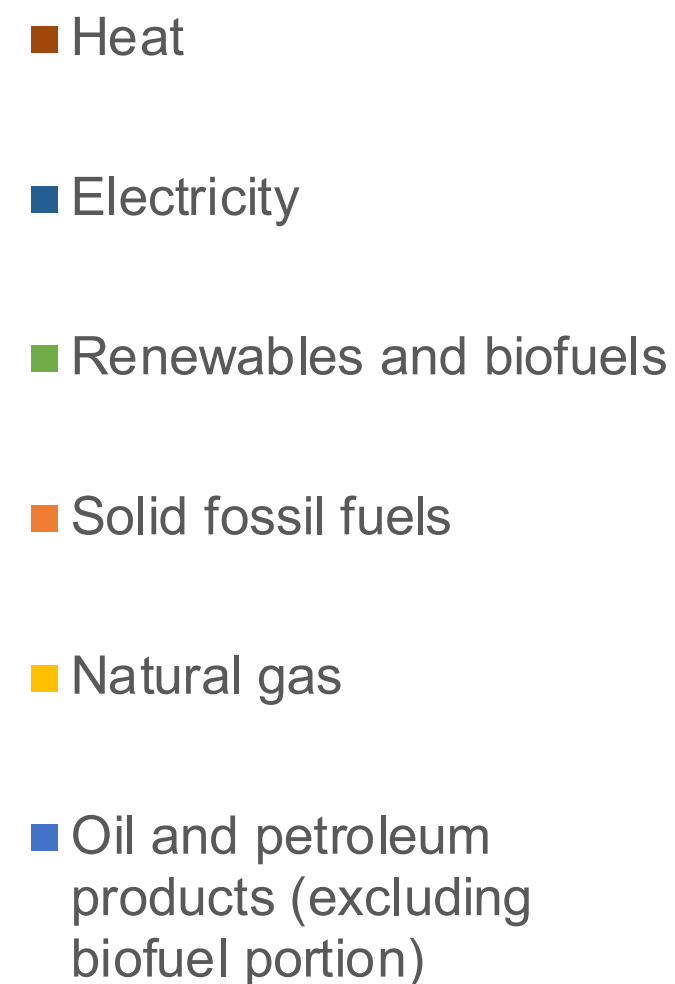
Temperatures

Energy use

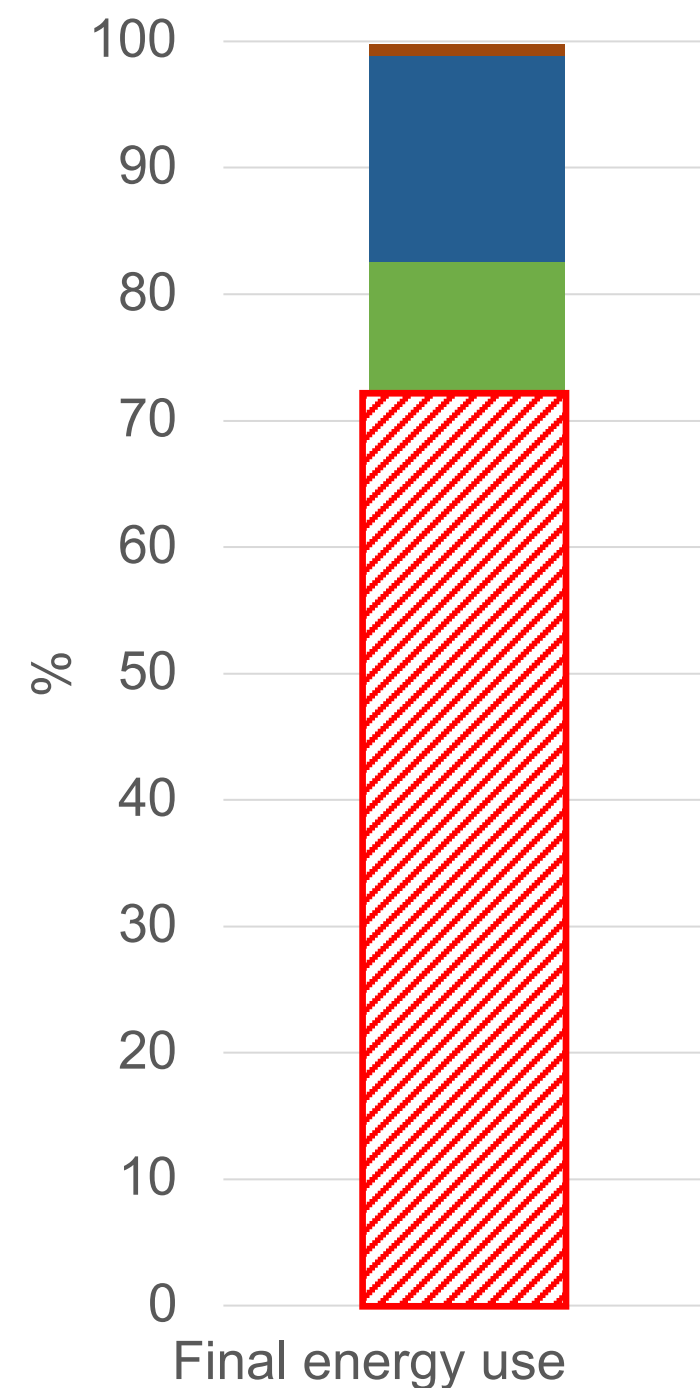


# CONCLUSION

- Steady-state thermal model
- Compared with measurements
- Realistic load profile
  
- Improvements to model
- Reduction of load
- Implementation of RES solutions



Source: Eurostat





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