



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No.101000785

ECONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL OPTIMIZATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS FOR THERMAL DEMAND OF LIVESTOCK BARNs

ECOS 2023

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June 29th, 2023



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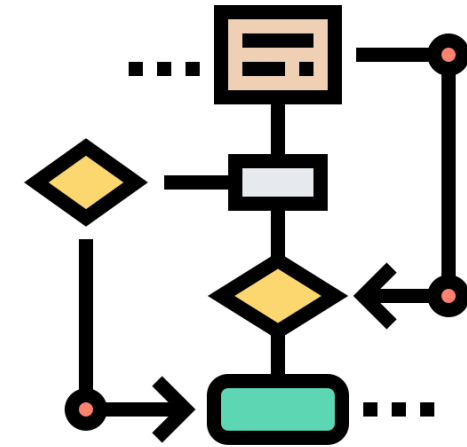
Problem



RES4LIVE project

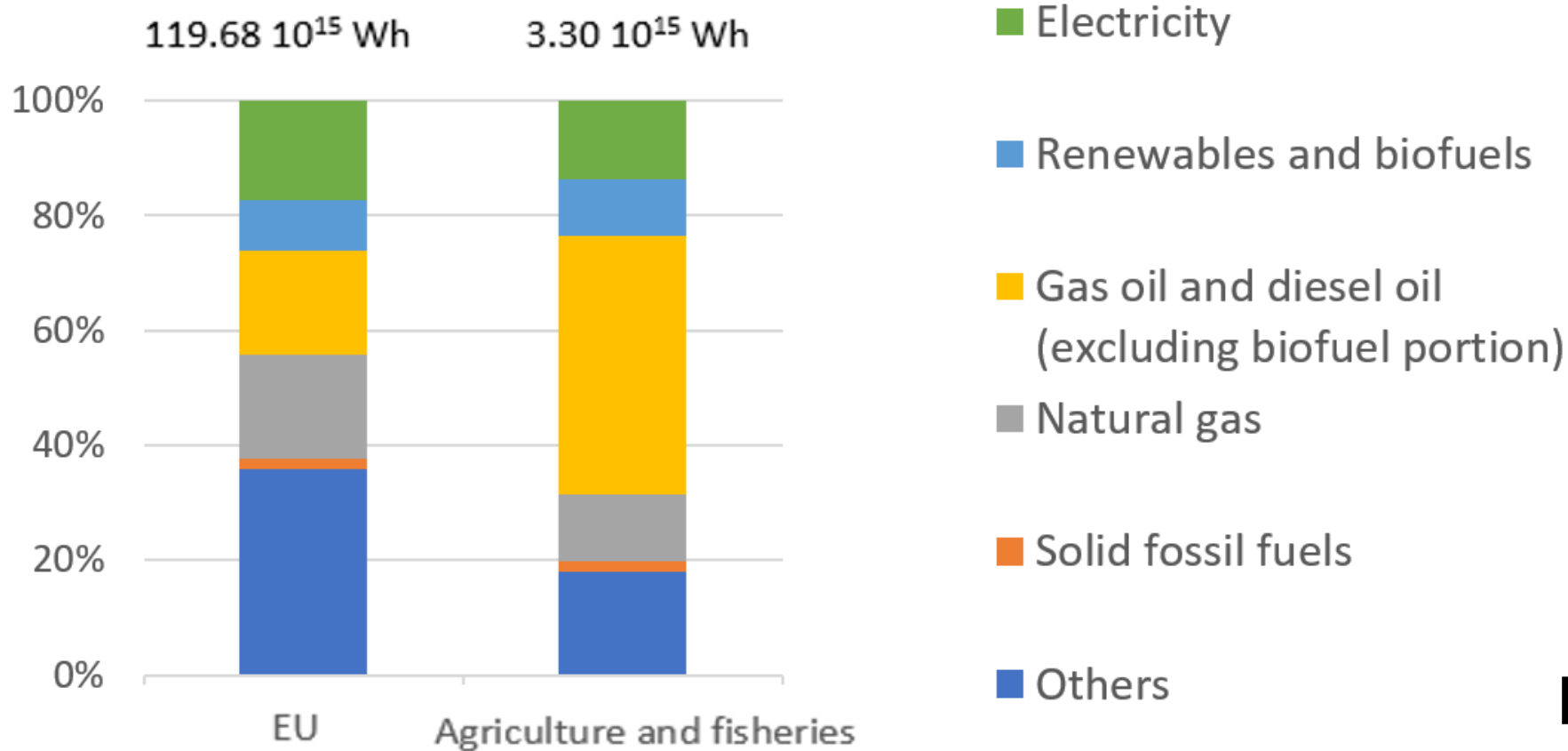


Simulation model



[Pictogrammes from flaticon.com](https://www.flaticon.com/)

DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY CARRIERS



For livestock?

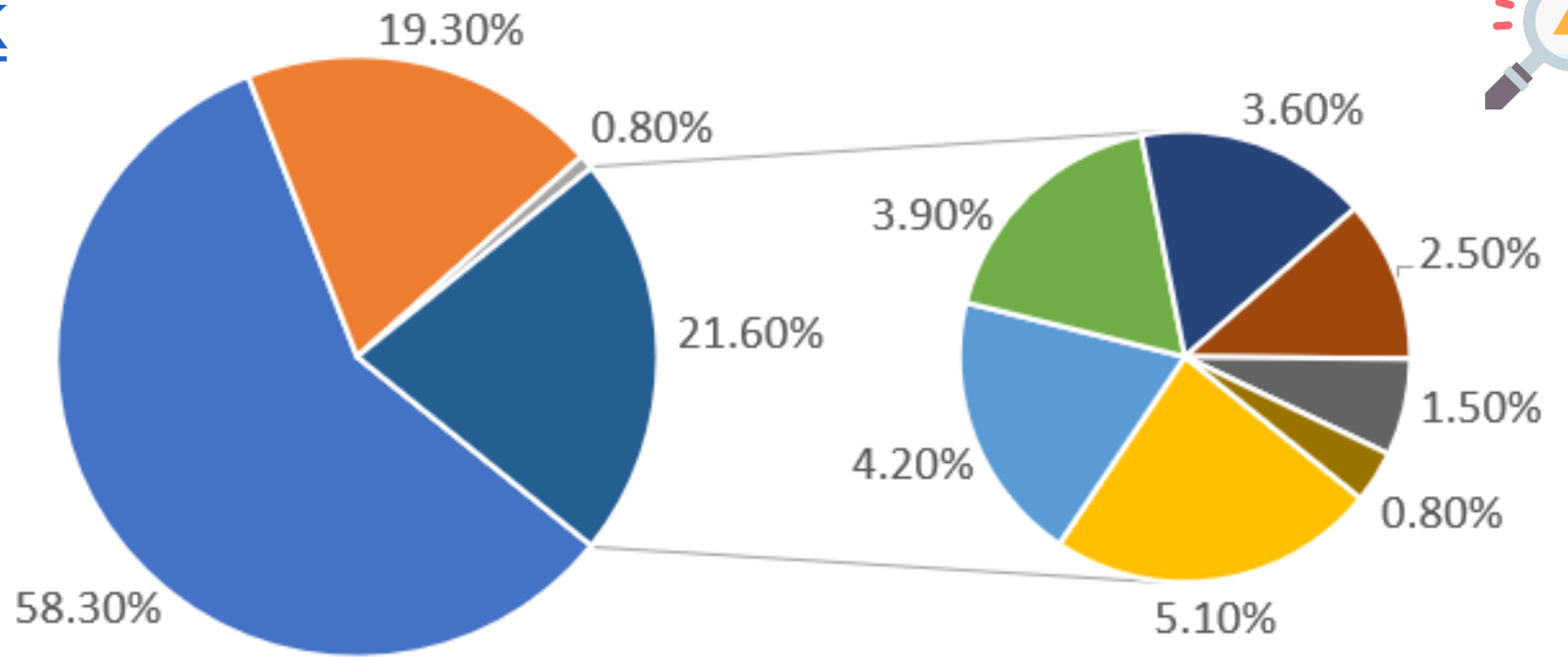
Source: Eurostat

SHARE OF LIVESTOCK



- Crop specialist
- Mixed farming
- Unclassified farms

- Dairying
- Cattle-rearing and fattening
- Poultry
- Sheep, goats and other grazing livestock
- Granivores combined
- Pigs
- Cattle-dairying rearing and fattening combined



No direct monitoring
→ Local estimates

Source: Eurostat

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION



Production of milk

(million tonnes, EU, 2021)

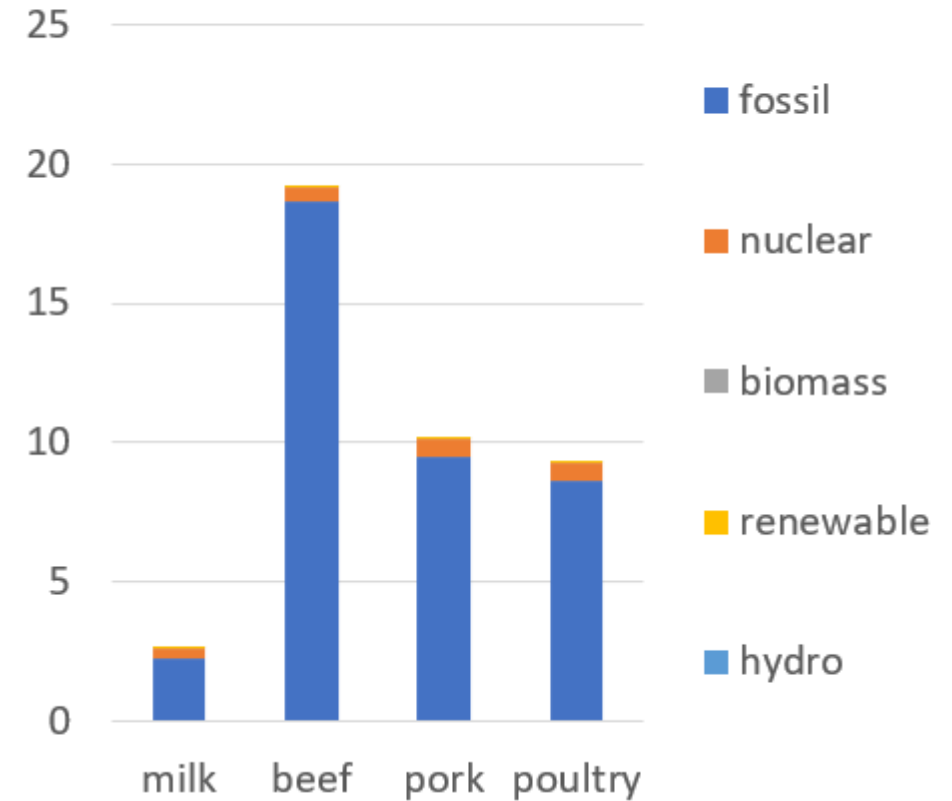


Meat production

(thousand tonnes, EU, 2021)

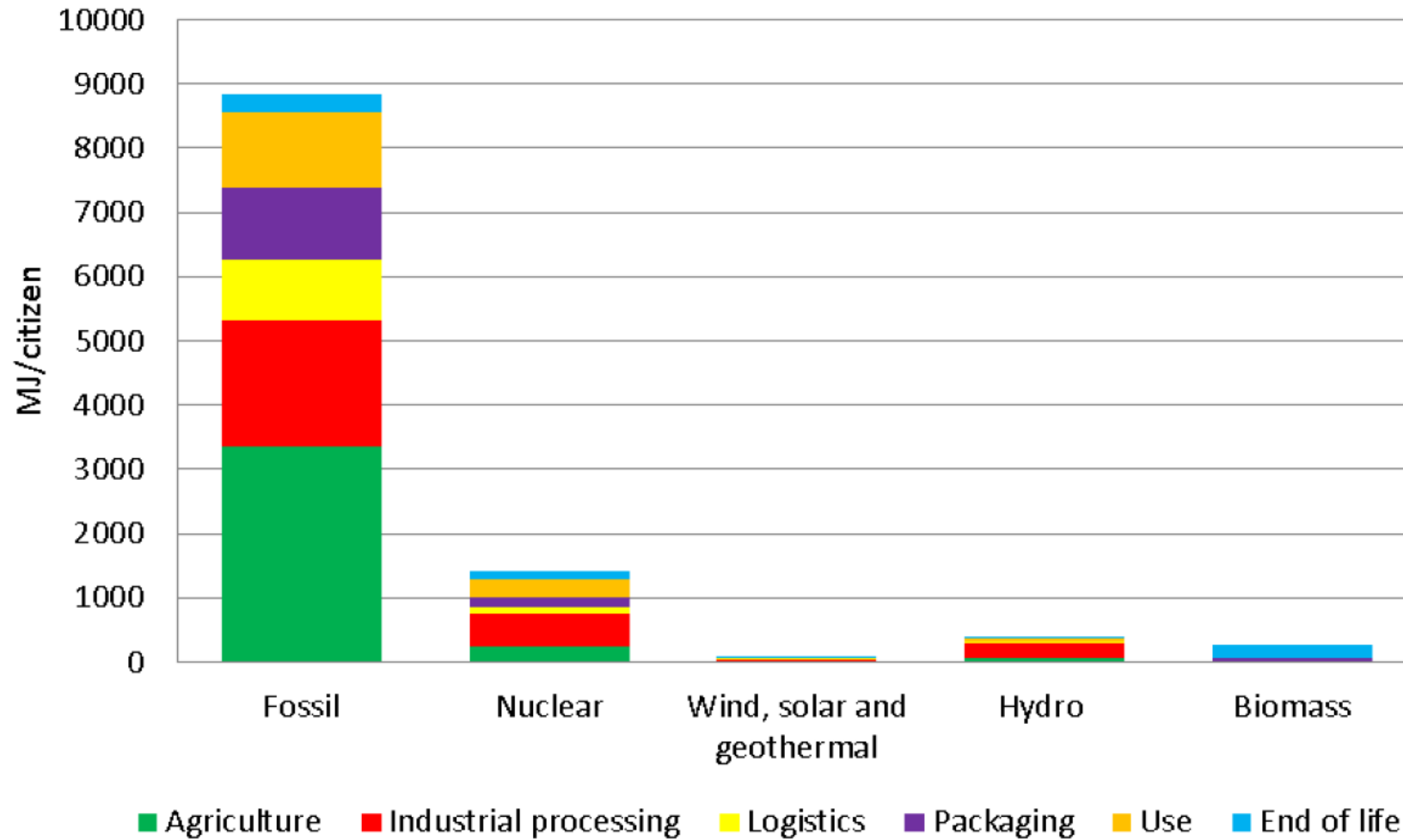


kWh per kg produced milk or meat



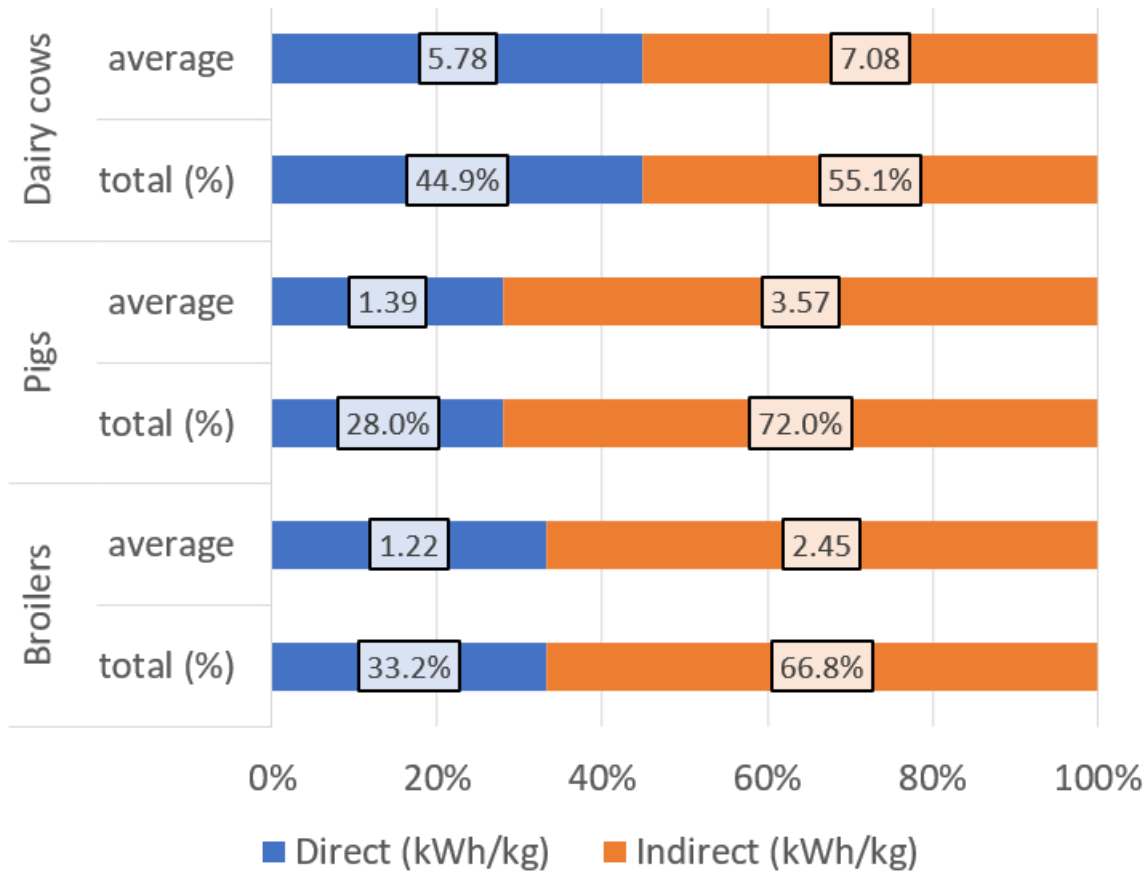
Source: Eurostat

LOCATING ENERGY USAGE



Source: European commission

ON-FARM (DIRECT) ENERGY USAGE

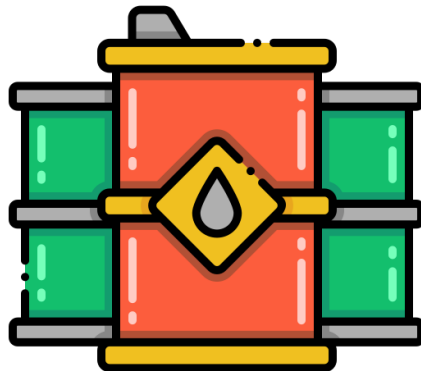
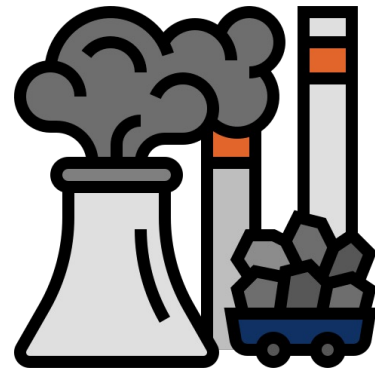


Corresponding emissions?

- Old studies: ~ 20%
- New studies: ~ 4%

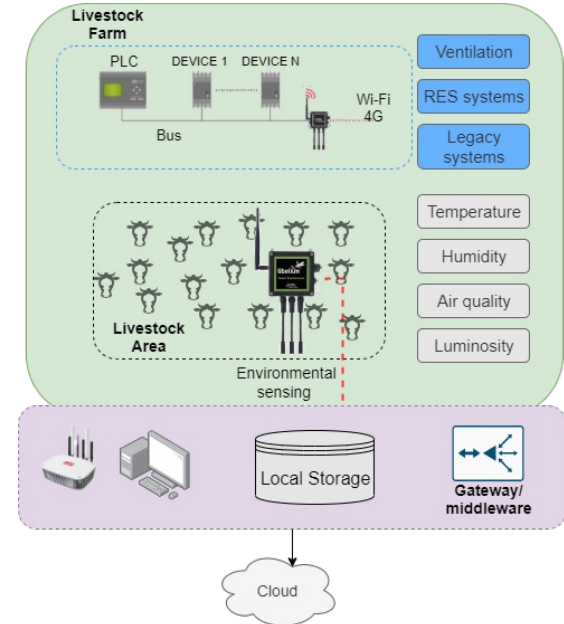
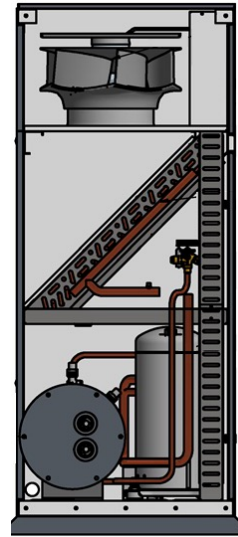
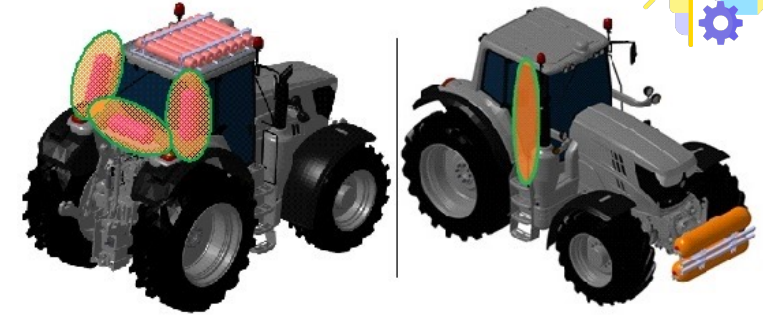
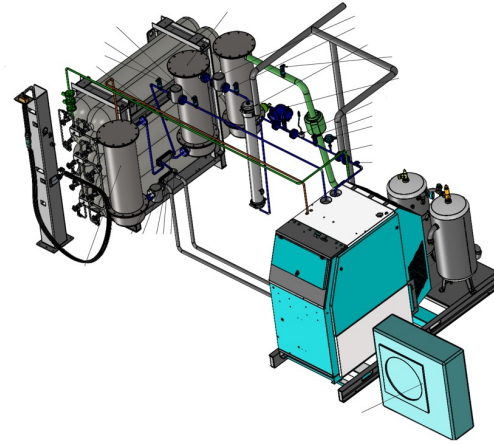
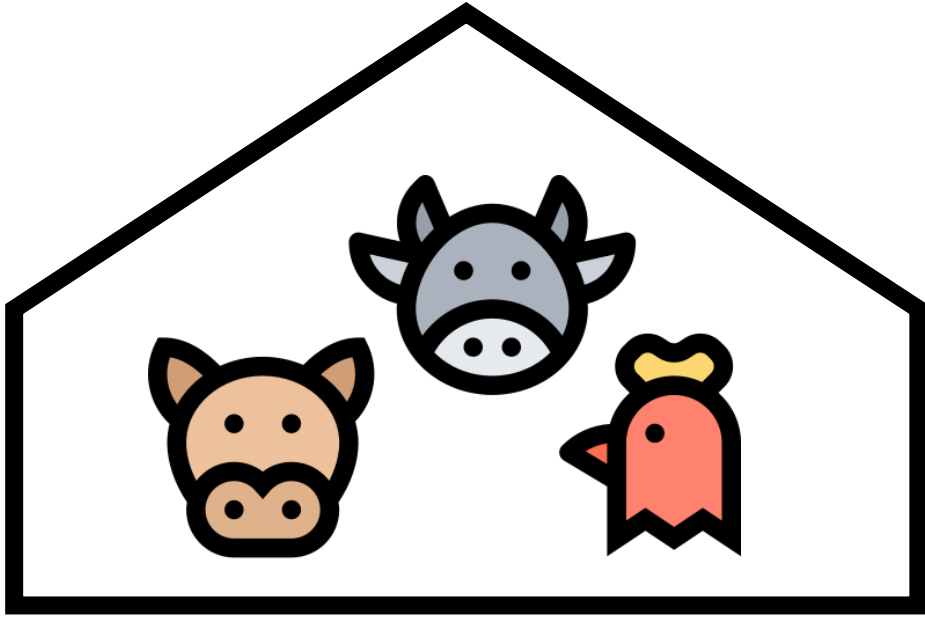
Sources: AgrEE and European Commission

THE CHALLENGE

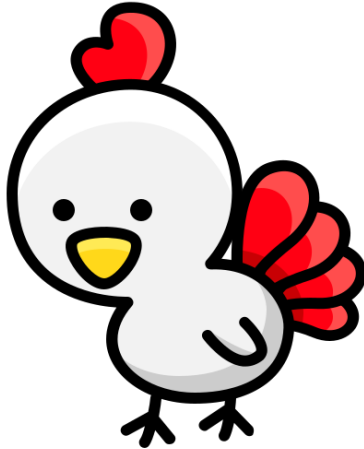
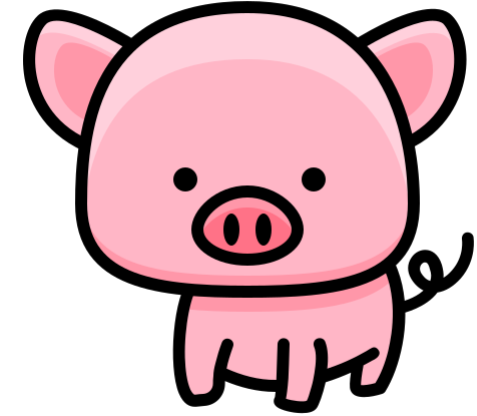
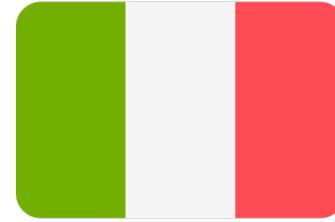
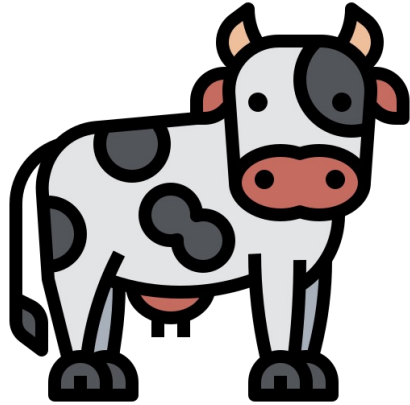


[Pictogrammes from flaticon.com](https://www.flaticon.com)

RES4LIVE PROJECT

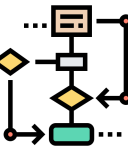
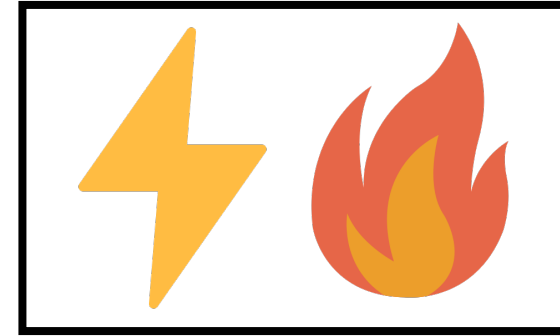
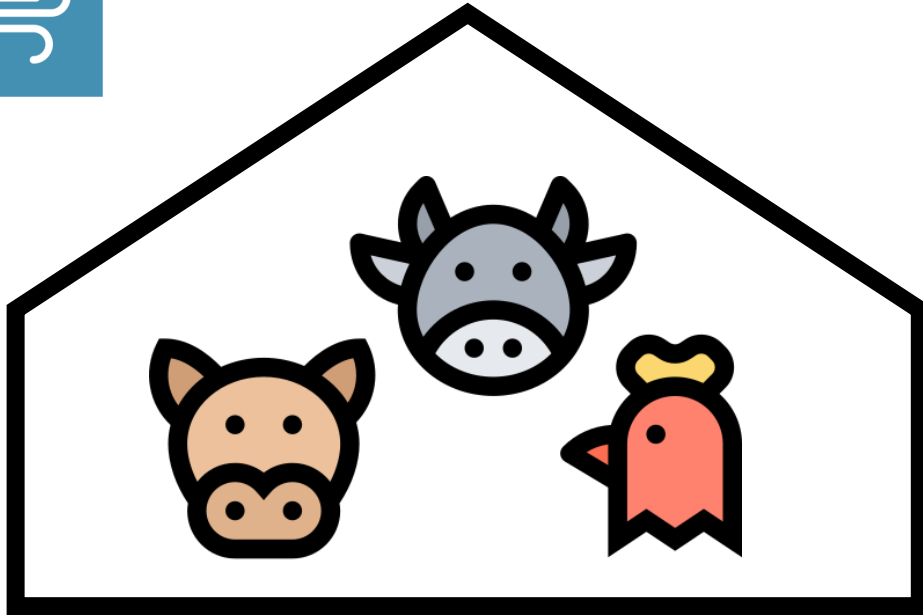


PILOT FARMS



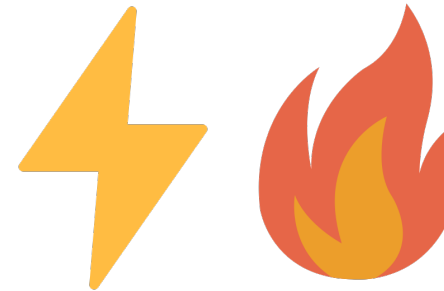
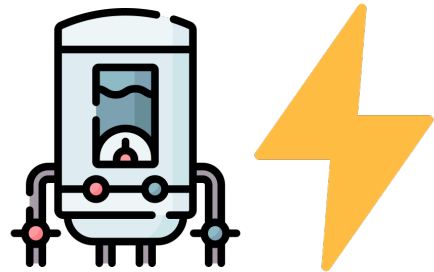
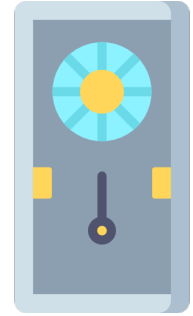
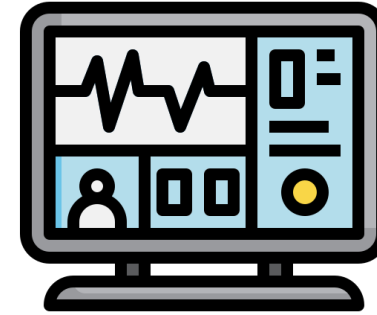
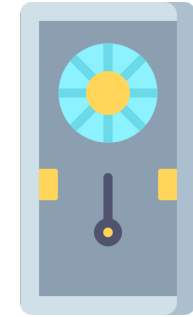
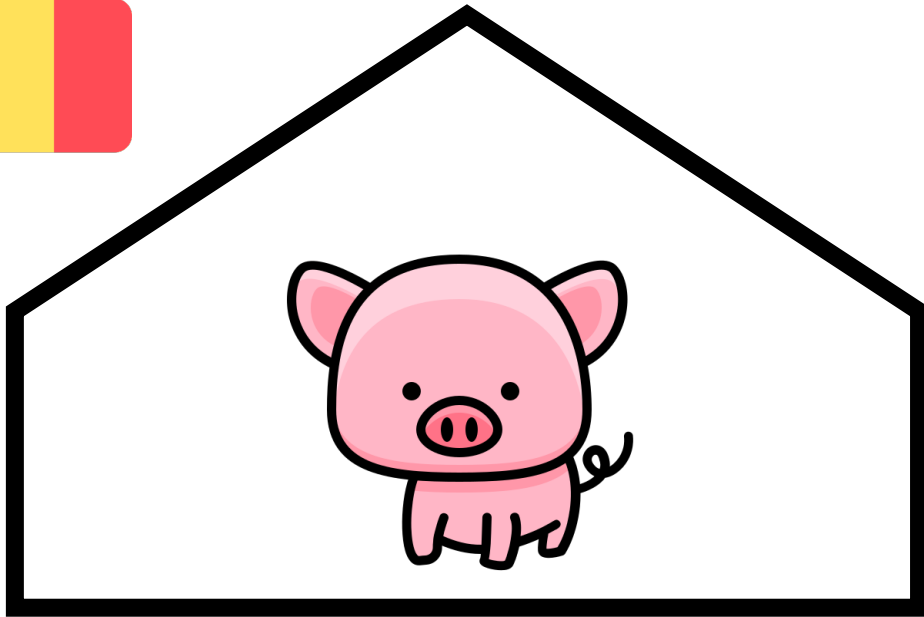
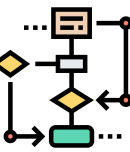
[Pictogrammes from flaticon.com](https://www.flaticon.com/)

MODEL APPROACH



Pictogrammes from flaticon.com

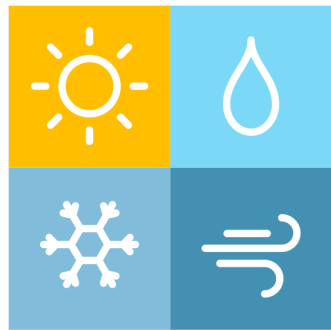
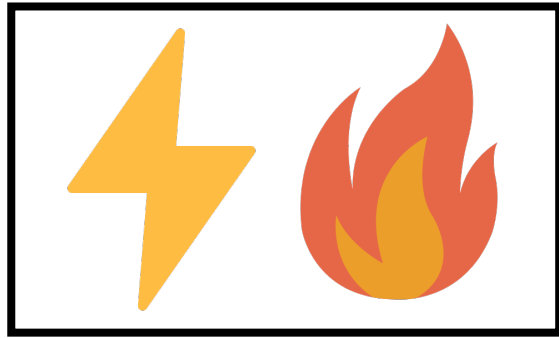
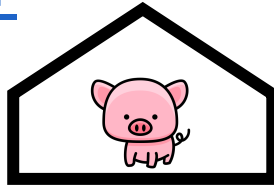
CASE STUDY: VARKENSCAMPUS (GHENT)



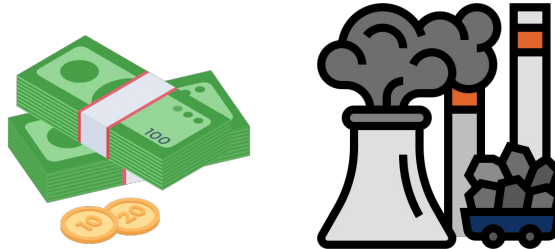
Pictogrammes from flaticon.com

MODEL INPUT

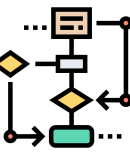
Barn properties



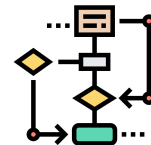
Cost and emissions



Renewables properties



MODEL OUTPUT



One configuration

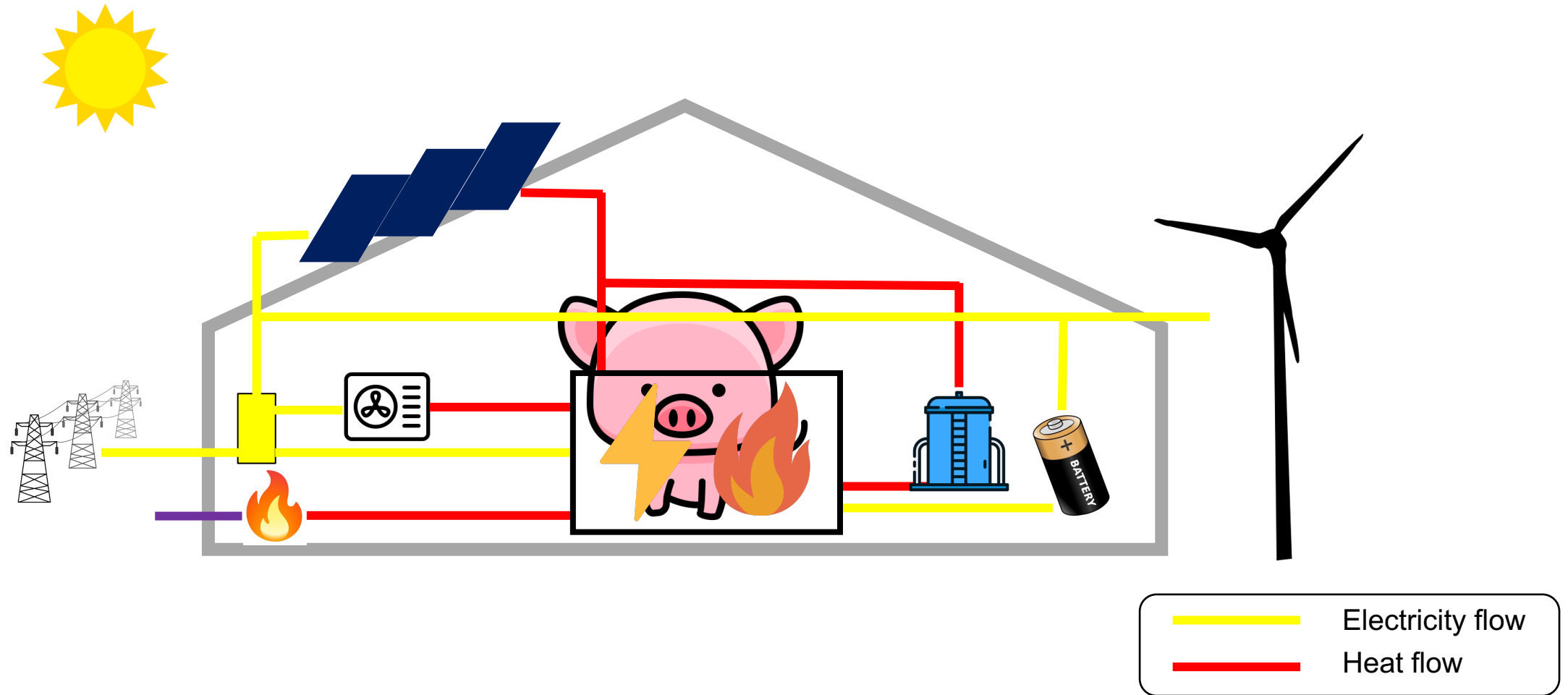
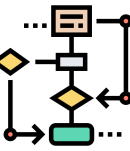
e.g. 50m² PV + 1 wind turbine + 2 kWh battery

- Energy balance per hour over 1 year:
 1. Solar
 2. Check for thermal storage
 3. Heat pumps (if any)
 4. Check for batteries
 5. Fill up with remaining demand with electricity from grid and/or heat from a gasboiler

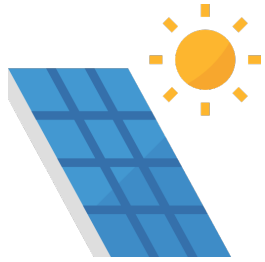
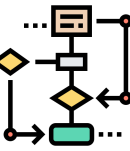
→ How to find optimal combinations?

[Pictogrammes from flaticon.com](https://www.flaticon.com/)

MODEL OUTPUT: VISUALIZED



MODEL OUTPUT: OPTIMIZATION



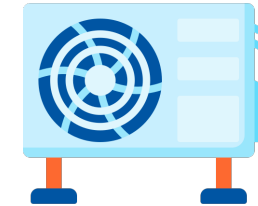
[0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000] m²



[0, 1, 2]



[0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000] m²



Small: [0, 0, 15, 30] kW
Big: [0, 60, 55, 30] kW

PVT

[0, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000] m²

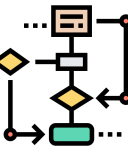


[0, 250, 800, 1000,
2500, 5000] liter



[0, 2, 5, 10, 100] kWh

[Pictogrammes from flaticon.com](https://www.flaticon.com)



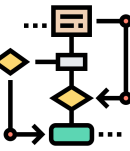
123 480 possible combinations



Exclude options containing storage without renewables

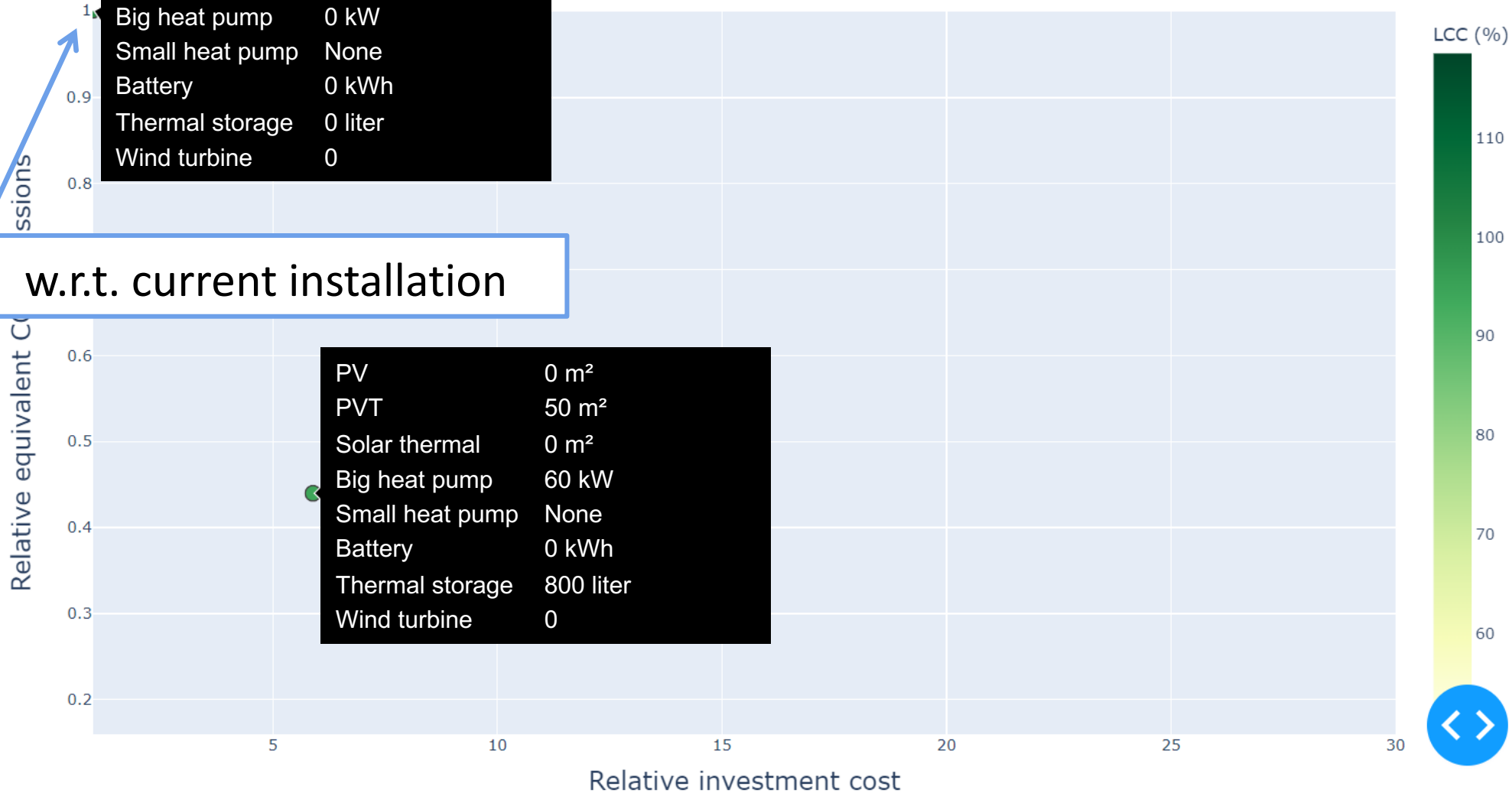
120 788 calculations

RESULTS



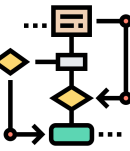
Example: e.g. 50m² PVT + 60kW heat pump + 800l buffertank

Available energy sources on the Varkenscampus

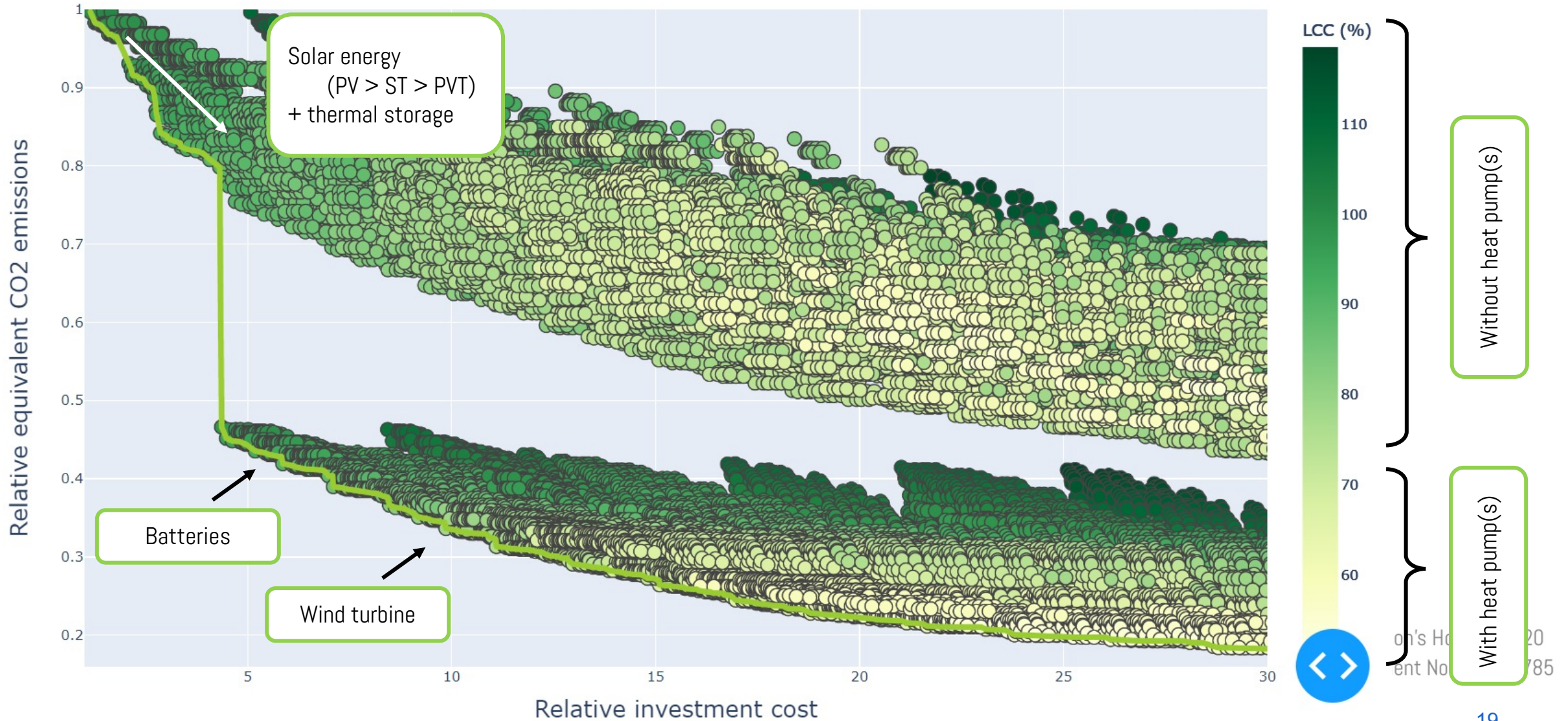


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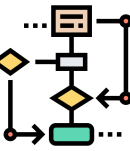
RESULTS



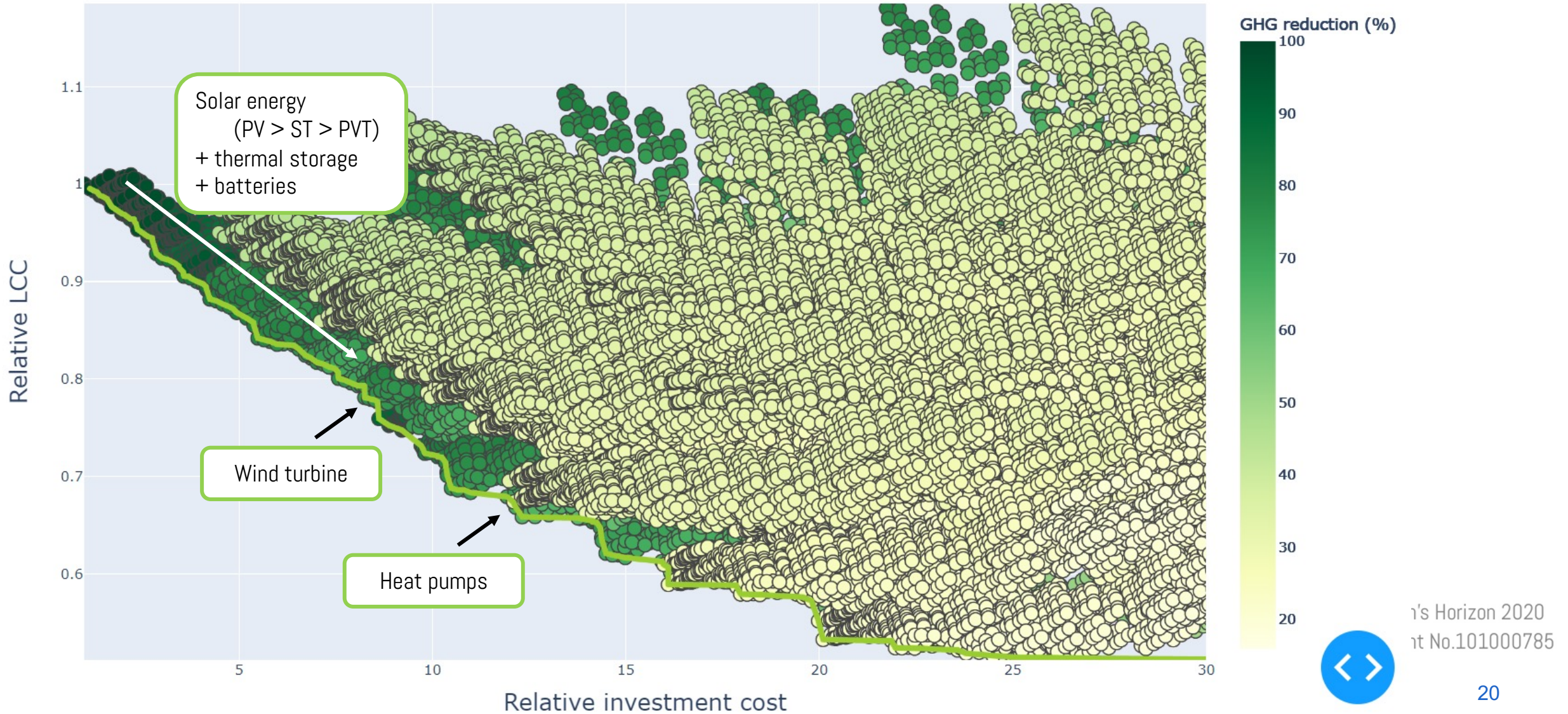
Influence of renewable energy sources on the Varkenscampus



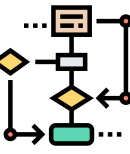
RESULTS (3)



Influence of renewable energy sources on the Varkenscampus

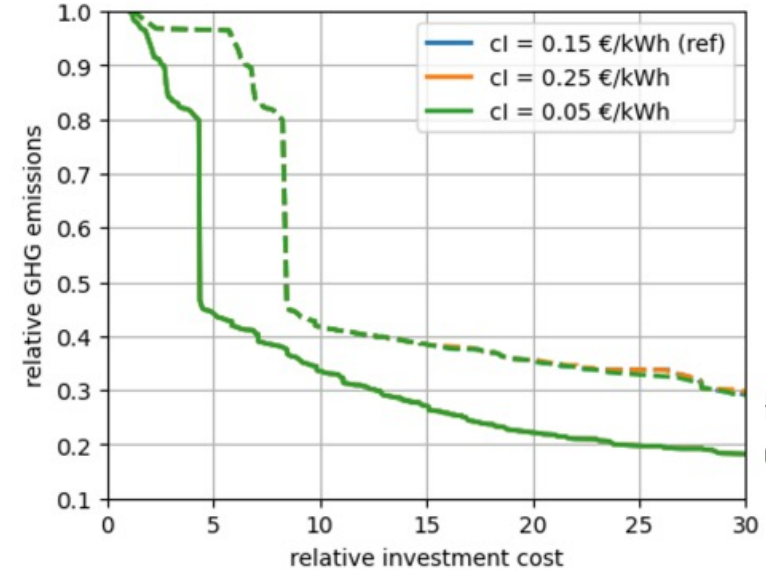
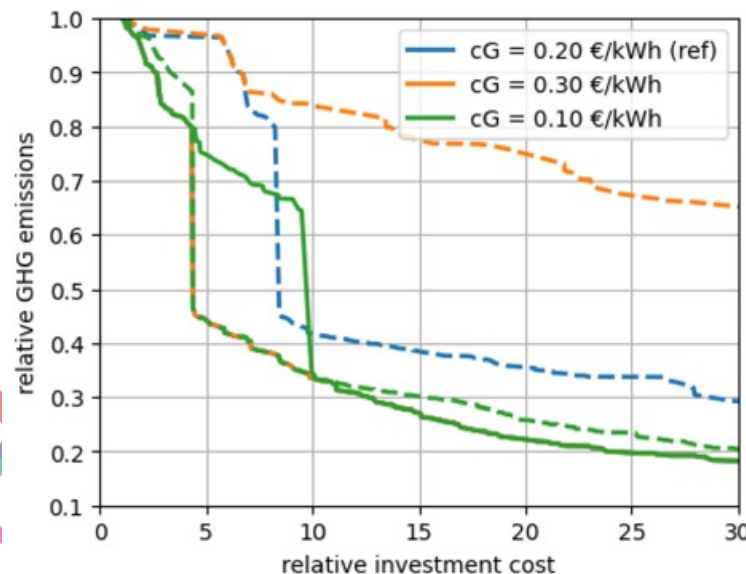
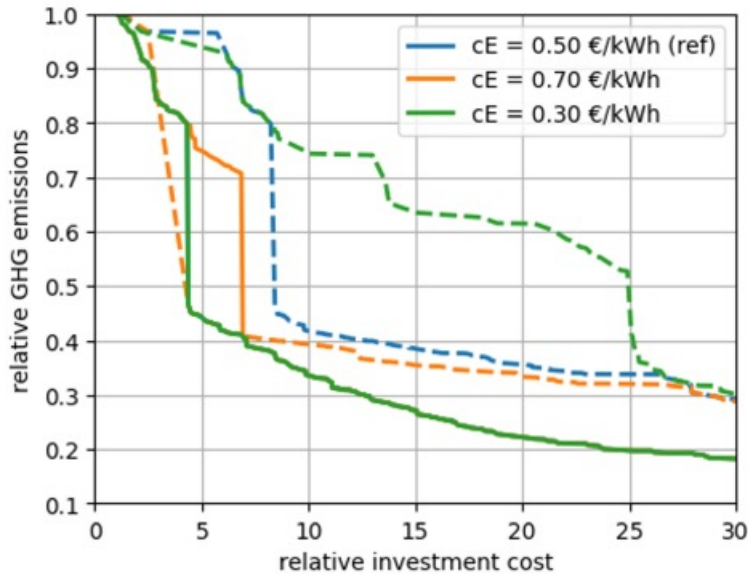
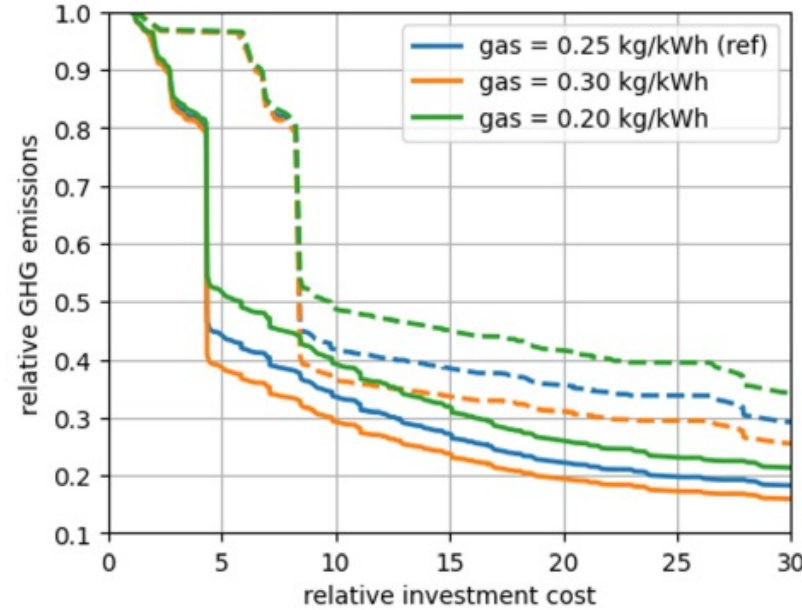
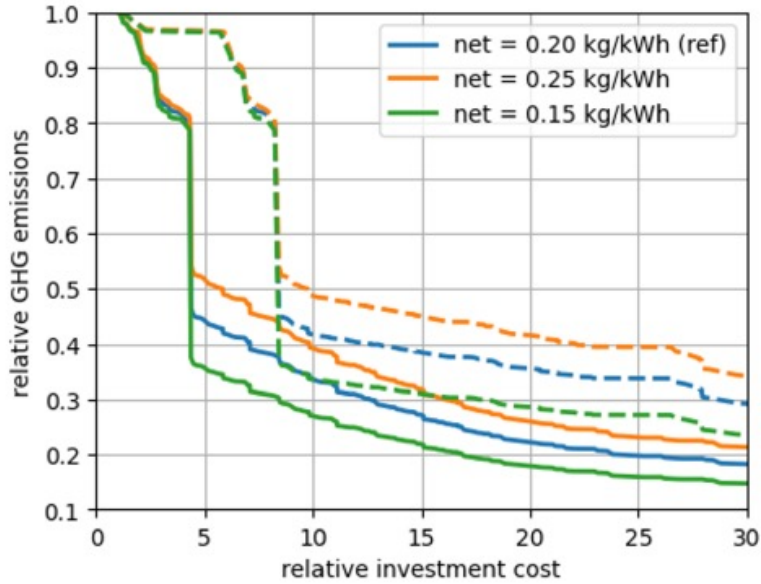


SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS



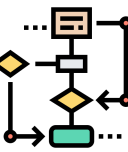
Changing

- Emitted GHG from the grid
- Emitted GHG from the grid
- Electricity cost
- Gas price
- Injection cost



horizon 2020
o.101000785

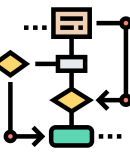
CONCLUSION



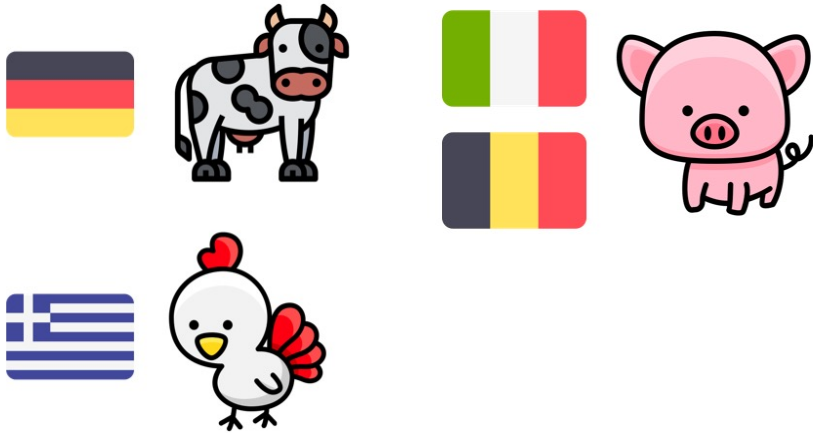
- Solar is winner for this type of demand profile
- Thermal storage comes next
- Solutions with wind turbines have the lowest LCC values
- Heat pumps reduce the most amount of greenhouse gas emissions

[Pictogrammes from flaticon.com](https://www.flaticon.com/)

FUTURE WORK: ENERGY DEMAND PROFILES?



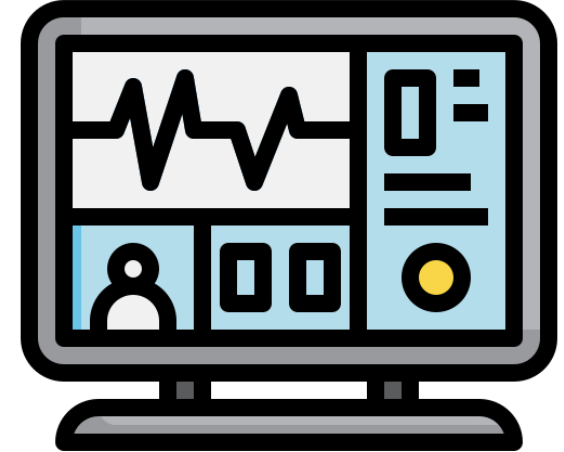
RES4LIVE pilot barns



Surveys



Simulation



Also testing and validating the model!

[Pictogrammes from flaticon.com](https://www.flaticon.com)

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION!



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Picture from Kris Brabants

RES4LIVE PARTNERS



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITA DI BOLOGNA



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European Union, „Key figures on the European food chain,” Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022.

J. Gołaszewski, C. Visser, Z. Brodziński, R. Myhan, E. Olba-Zięty, M. Stolarski, F. Buissonjé, H. Ellen, C. a. v. d. V. M. Stanghellini, F. Baptista, L. Silva, D. Murcho, A. Meyer-Aurich, T. Ziegler, J. Anokas, T. Jokiniemi en Mikkol, „State of the art on Energy Efficiency in Agriculture. Country data on energy consumption in different agro-production sectors in the European countries,” agrEE, Brussels, 2012

APPENDIX: RES4LIVE PROJECT



- Horizon 2020 project: 2020-2024
- 17 partners from 8 countries



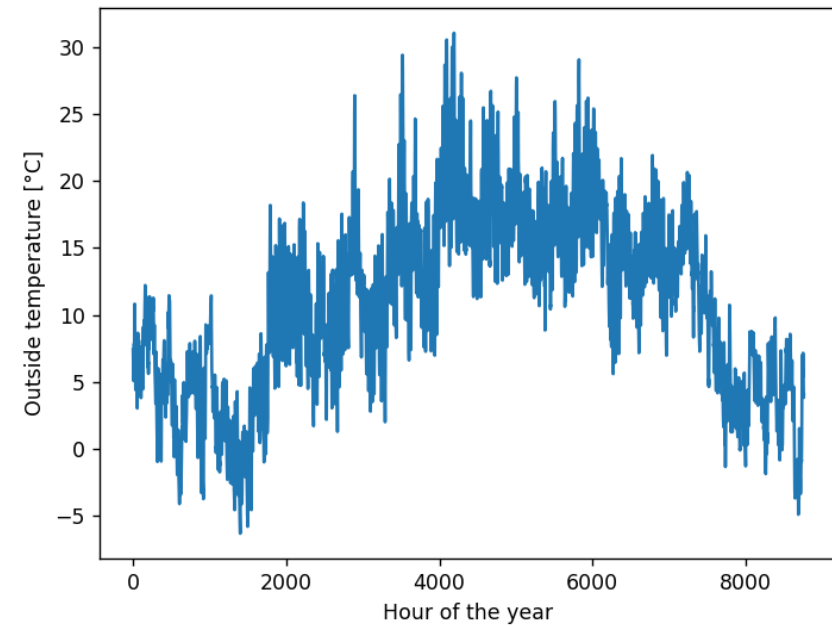
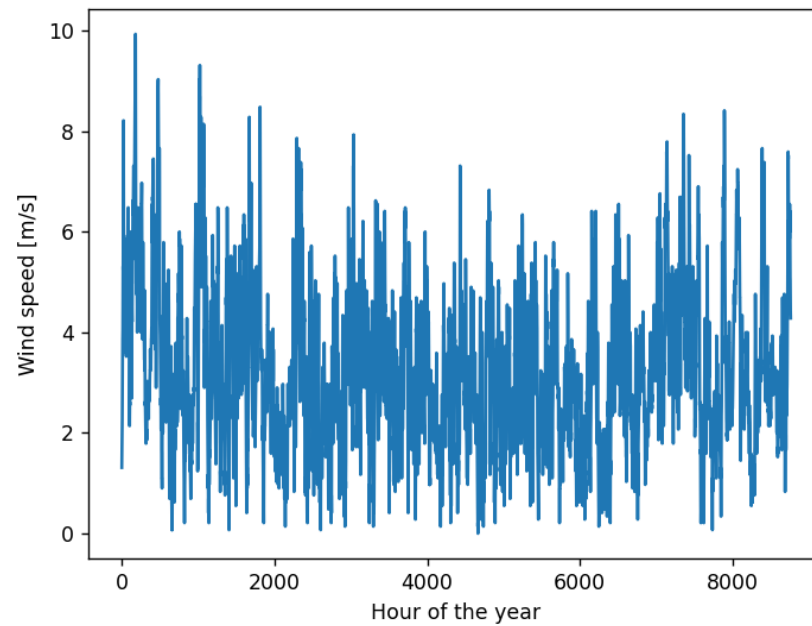
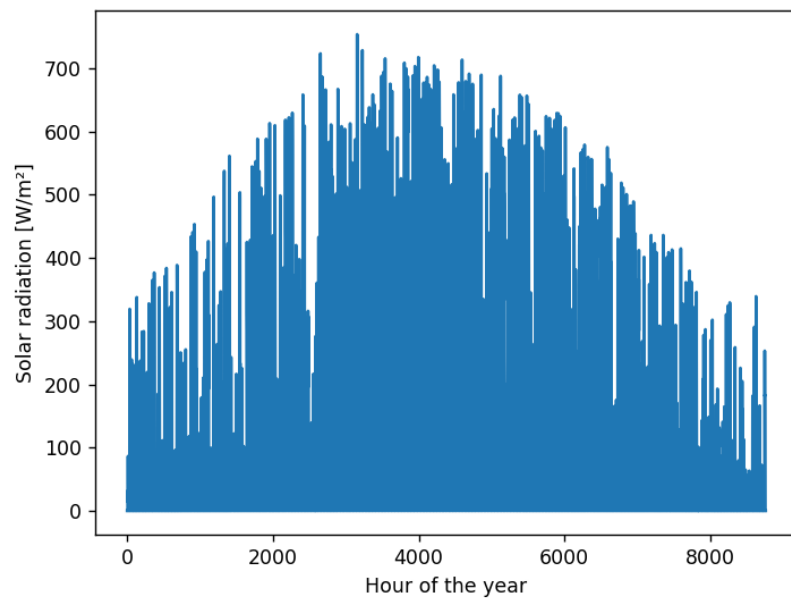
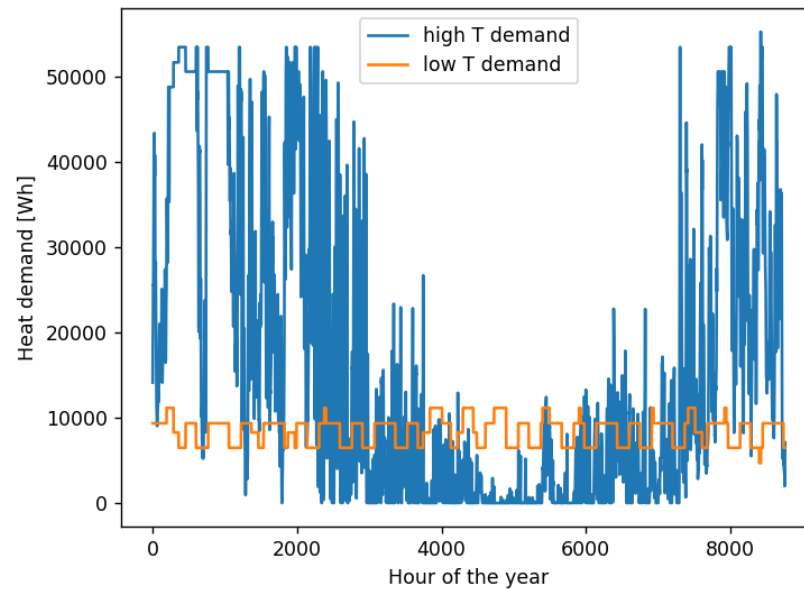
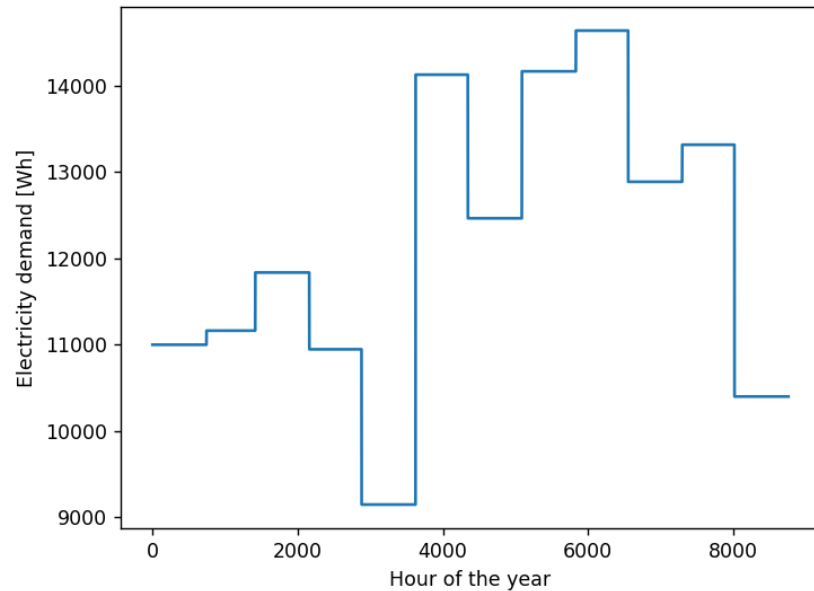
Adaption of
renewable energy
sources
+
existing
commercial
solutions

Design, install and
test solutions in 4
pilot farms

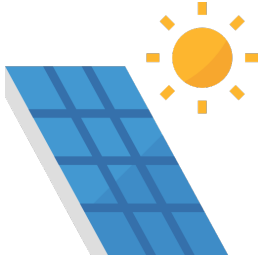
Measure impact
on technological,
economical en
ecological levels

Make solutions
reproducible

APPENDIX: INPUT PROFILES



APPENDIX: ENERGY GENERATION FUNCTIONS



$$P_{gen}[W] = GenSun \left[\frac{W}{m^2} \right] * A_{PV} [m^2] * \frac{1000}{7}$$



$$Q_{gen}[W] = GenSun \left[\frac{W}{m^2} \right] * A_{PV} [m^2] * \frac{1000}{7} * 4$$

PVT

Electricity: 0.8 P_{PV}
Heat: 0.7 Q_{ST}



$$Q[Wh] = V[kg] * cp \left[\frac{J}{kg K} \right] * \Delta T[K] * \frac{1}{3600 J/Wh}$$



$$P[W] = n * 15kW * \left(\frac{v \left[\frac{m}{s} \right]}{7.8 \frac{m}{s}} \right)^3$$



$$COP = COPN \frac{273.15 + T_{dem+2} - T_{air}}{273.15 + T_{dem+2} - T_{nom}}$$

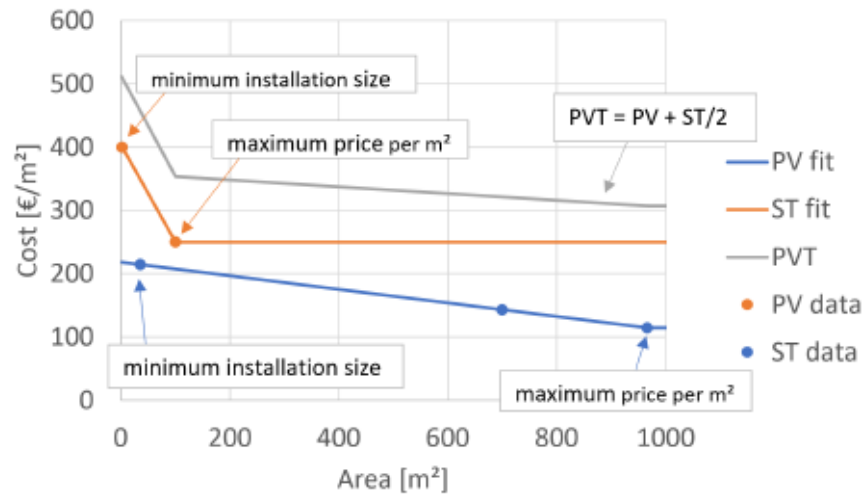
$$P_{required} = \frac{added\ heat}{COP}$$



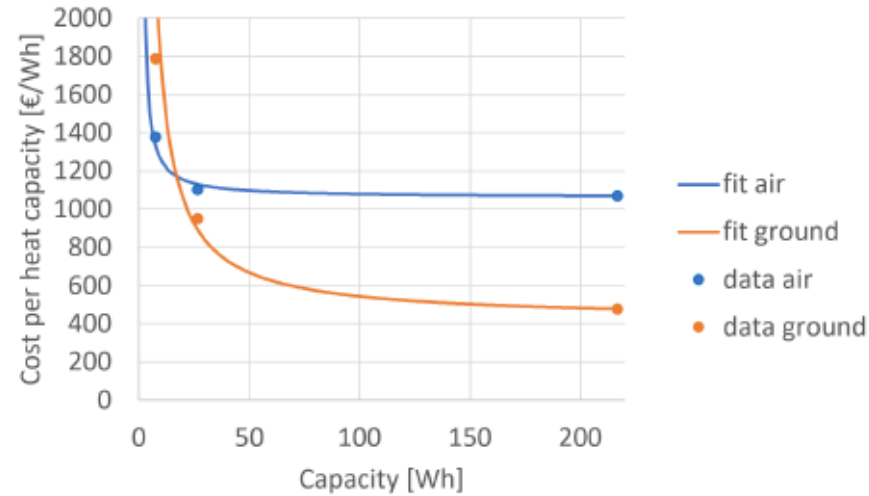
Battery capacity (Wh)
Maximum power = B_Cap/2 (W)

APPENDIX: RES COST FUNCTIONS

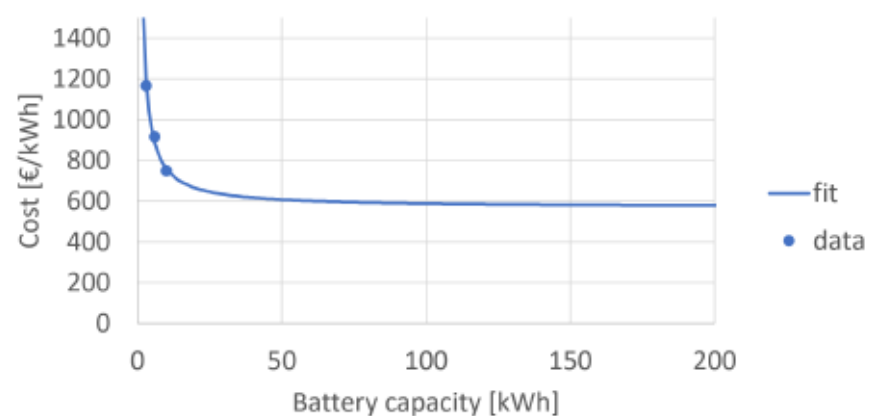
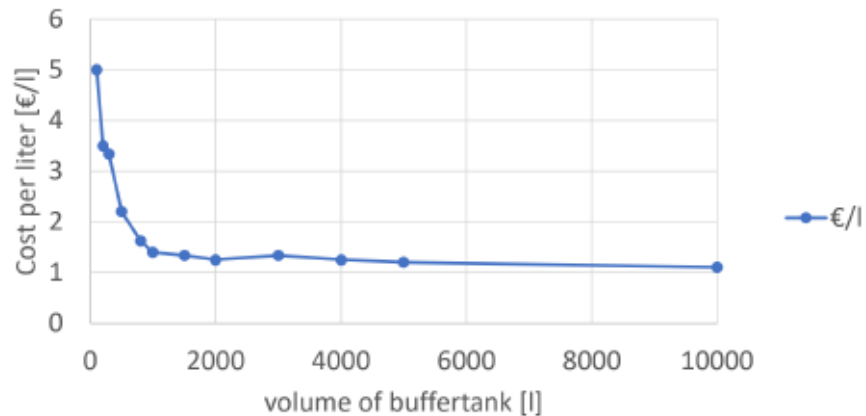
- Gas boiler: €15k
- Wind turbine: €60k



(a)



(b)



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