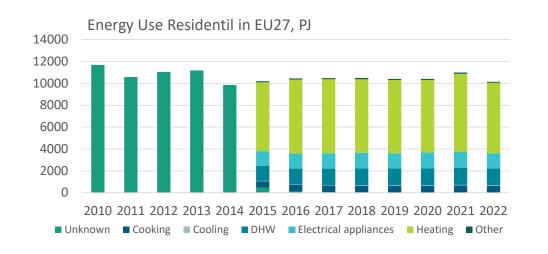


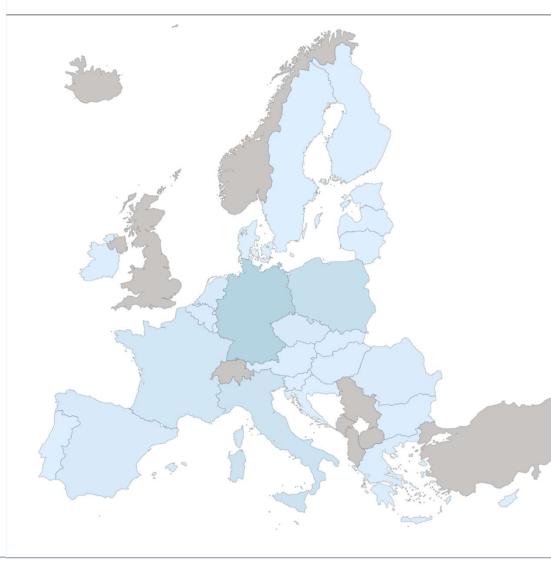
Where are We? Some Figures on the European Building Stock - Green House Gas Emissions, Scope 1 and 2

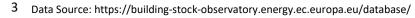


² Data Source: https://building-stock-observatory.energy.ec.europa.eu/database/ ©Fraunhofer ISE

Where are We? End Energy Use in Residential Buildings



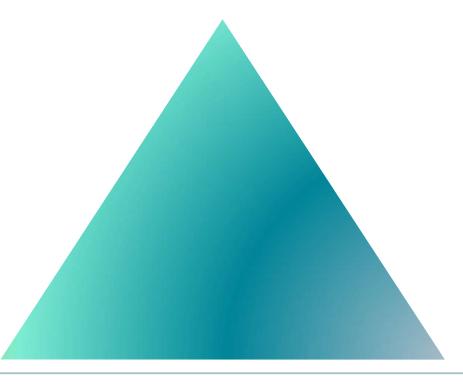






Goals for Climate neutral Building Stock Aspects of Strategy Development

Reduction of GHG Emissions



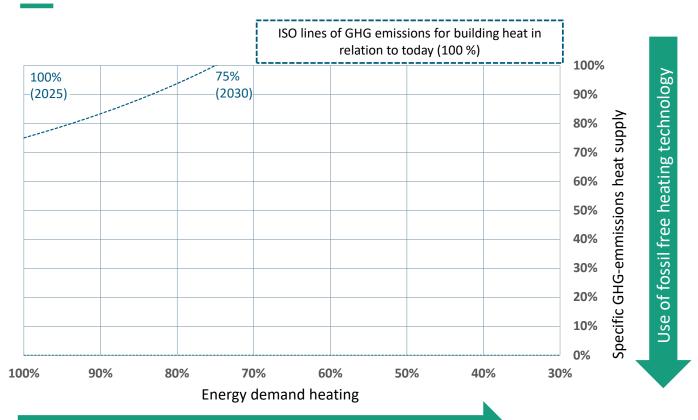
Security Availability Independency Infrastructure

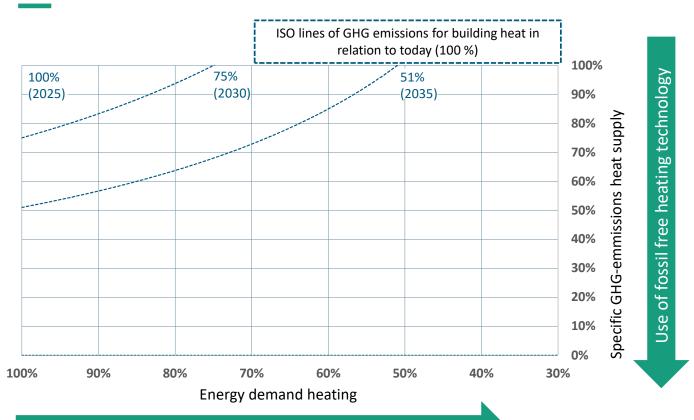
Afordability

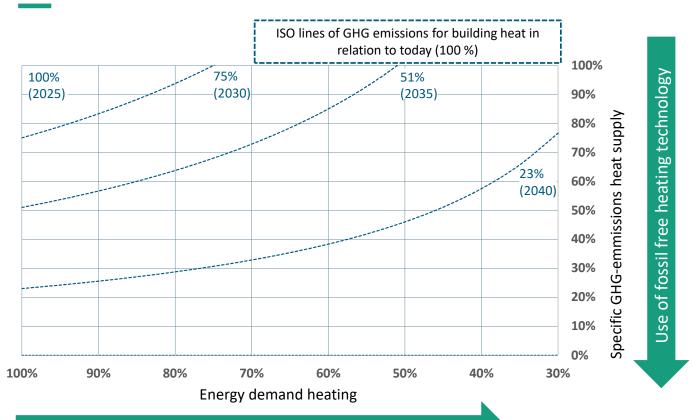
Energy Poverty

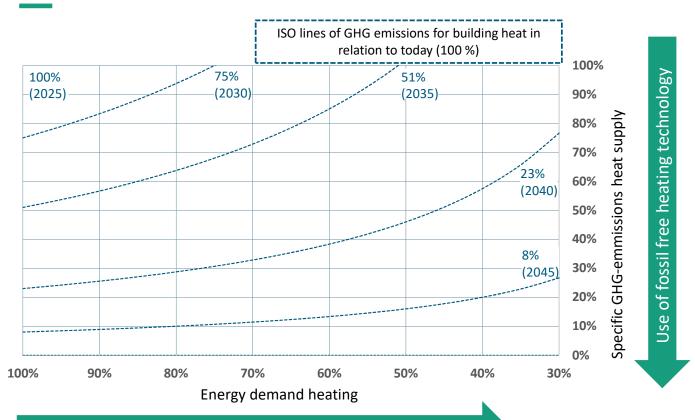
Unhealthy Conditions

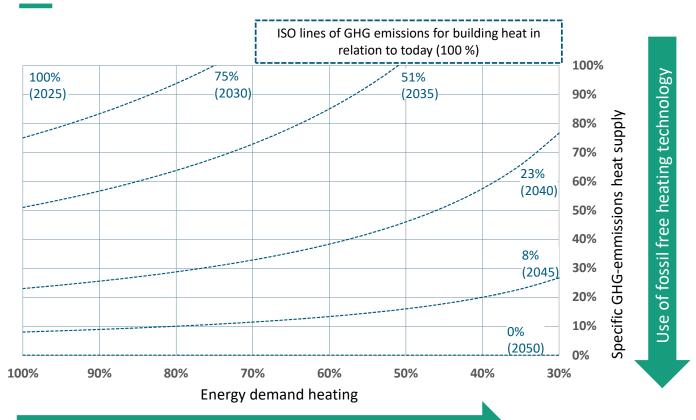
Acceptance

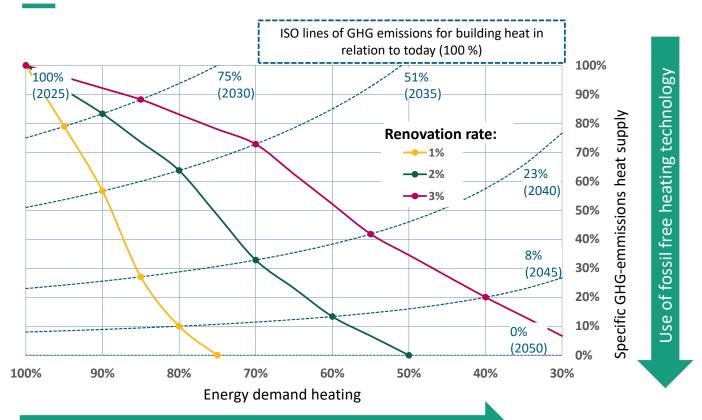


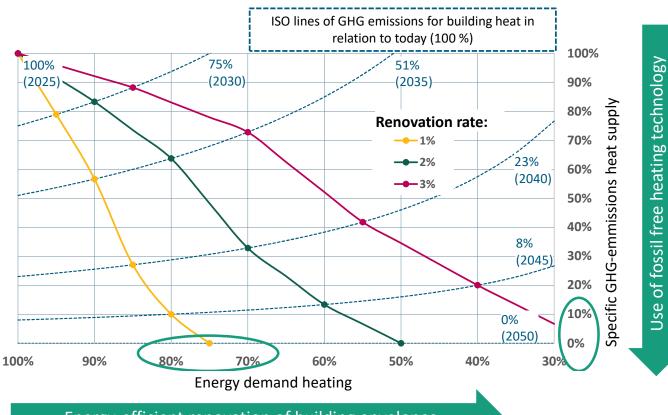












As an increase of the Renovation Rate is unlikely due to high costs, the use off fossil free heating technologies is a key element to achieve climate neutrality in the building sector

Use of fossil free

Retrofit of High Rise Residential towards Passive House Standard Freiburg Weingarten, Bugginger 50, 2009-2011



Solutions for a climate-neutral building sector Notes on energy-efficient renovation

Costs per ton of CO₂ saved increase disproportionately with high renovation depth

Renovation of existing buildings still necessary:

- Limiting energy demand and thus the use of renewable energies for space heating
- Reduction of heating temperatures (advantageous for the use of heat pumps and solar thermal energy)
- Reduced load on the power grids
- Burden on tenants in the event of excessive consumption costs

Ensuring sufficient energy-efficient renovation of the building stock by 2050



Solutions for a climate-neutral heat supply Basic options

Electricity

Gases, Biomass

District Heat

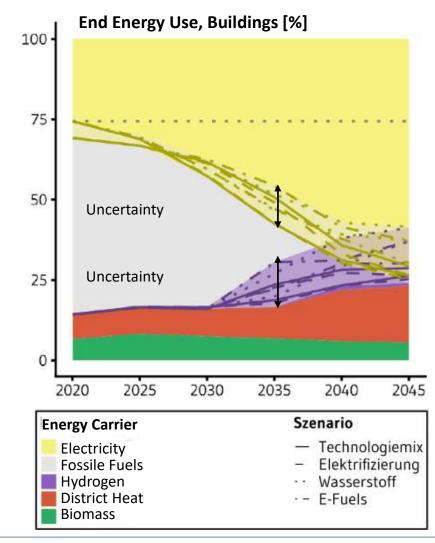
Hydrogen, biomass if necessary (boiler, CHP)

Micro heating network District heating network (Multi-sources, including CHP, WP)

Complementary solar thermal energy

Energy sources in the building sector Results of the Energy System Analysis, DE

- Direct electrification vs. hydrogen and e-fuels
- A comparison of current studies (Ariadne, BDI, DENA, Agora, long-term scenarios) consistently shows that indirect electrification will not play a role in the building sector until 2030
- There is also agreement that direct electrification (heat pumps) and heating networks are central components of the heating transition
- From 2030 onwards, there will be greater uncertainty:
 - Some scenarios assume that hydrogen and e-fuels play almost no role in the building sector
 - Other scenarios see relevant shares in 2045
- impact on infrastructures can only be derived in conjunction with a bottom-up view

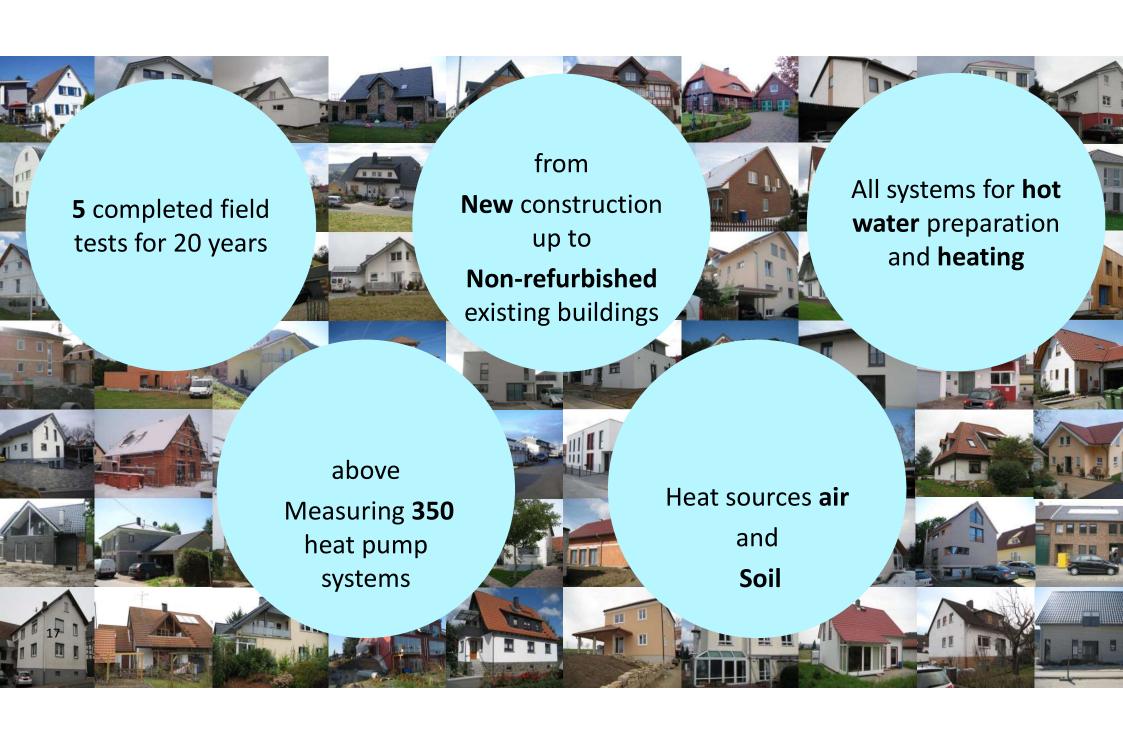






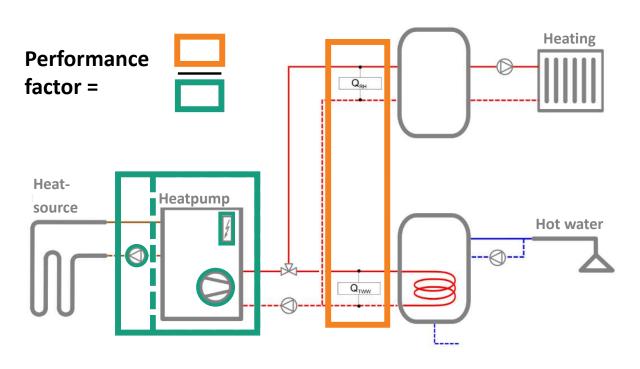


Heat Pumps in Single Family Housing



Efficiency Assessment in Field Measurements

System boundaries and determination of key figures



- Uniform sensor technology for recording energy flows, uniform balancing and evaluation methodology
- Evaluation of transient operation (in contrast to (S)COP (= test bench))
- Consideration of different sources and transfer systems
- Measurements in new and existing buildings with different renovation statuses
- Inclusion of other heat generators (bivalent systems)

Heat Pumps – Monitoring

Seasonal Performance Factor: Results for detached and semi-detached houses

	Project name	■ Air/Water	r-HP	■ Brine/W	ater-HP	No. of systems	Measurement Period
M	WP Effizienz	2,3	2,9 3,4 3,1	3,9	5,1	18 56	07.2007 - 06.2010
New	WP Monitor	2,2 3	3,2* 0 4,0	4,2 4,3*	* new systems	35 45	07.2012 - 06.2013
	WP im Gebäudebestand	2,1	2,6 3,3	4,3		35 36	01.2008 - 12.2009
Older	WPsmart im Bestand	2,5	3,1	3,8 4,1 4,1	7	29 12	07.2018 - 06.2019
	WPQS im Bestand	2,6	3,4	4,3	5,4	41 11	01.2024 - 12.2024
Seasonal Performance Factor 1,0 2,0 3,0				0 5,	.0 6	,0	



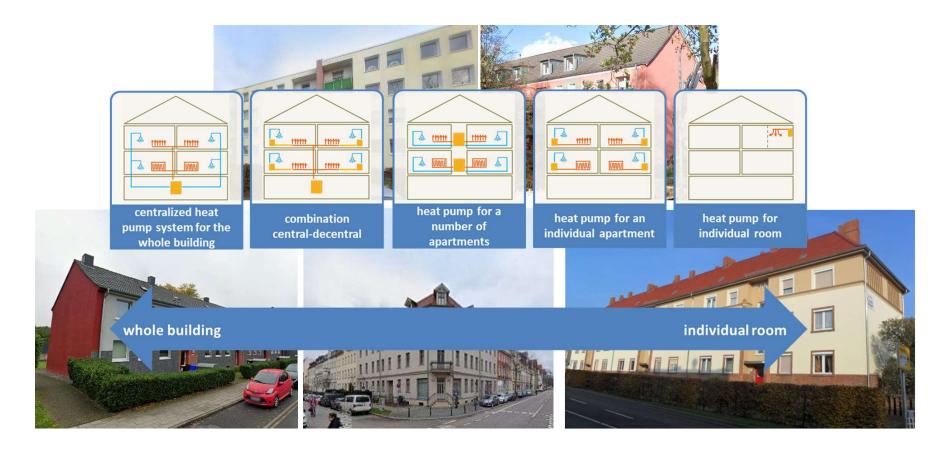




Heat Pumps in Multi Family Housing



Heat pumps in Multi Family Houses System Layouts





Heat pumps in multi-family (existing) buildings Challenges



Space requirements for plant technology and storage

Acoustics and Aesthetics: User Acceptance





Costs of plant engineering and installation (time)

Limited experience in installation operations



Complex hydraulic systems

High temperatures in TWW systems

Refrigerant developments Reducing the Global Warming Potential GWP

Material properties of refrigerants determine areas of application

MT0

Development of refrigerants used in heat pumps

R12 - Freon-12

- ODP 1
- GWP 11200

R134a - HFC

GWP 1260

R1234ze - HFO

- PFA
- GWP 1,37
- Flammable- A2L

R32 - HFC

- GWP 771
- Flammable- A2L

R290 - Propane

Flammable- A3





Kondensations temepratur dominant, bekomme ich den bezug zur anwendung "kürzer/klarer" Methler, Timo; 2025-05-23T10:11:07.006 MT0

Safety Aspects Flammable Refrigerants

Propane (R290) will be one of the solutions or will be the solution.

- Propane is highly flammable
- Large amounts of propane can be very dangerous

Security guarantees are difficult to achieve, but not impossible

- Safety regulations apply from 152g R290
- Private individuals traditionally handle propane carelessly



190g Propan /Butan Commercial Customary Size



11kg Propan
Commercial Customary Size



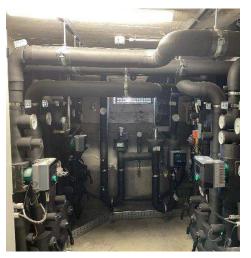


Propane based Heat Pumps for Multi Family Houses Detailed solution development

- Solutions include on sight installation (theoretical)
- Simulation based demand assessment
- Safety assessment local
- Building infrastructure assessment
- Lab scale example heat pump thermal assessment
- Lab scale example safety assessment
- Legal certification process testing



- strong space concerns
- strong noise concerns
- safety demands<150g R290



- Strong safety concerns
- Accessibility concerns
- Retrofit viable mandatory
- Heat capacity mandatory



- Location concerns legally
- Location concerns comfort (noise/ visual/ kids safety)
- Functionality concerns







Propane based Heat Pumps for Multi Family Houses Prototypes, Lab Condition



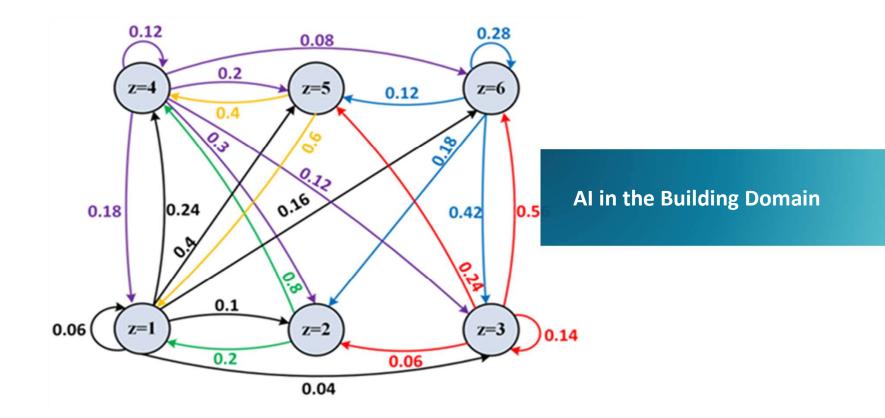
Small, flatwise						
Power @B0/W5	5 4,9 kW					
SCOP 55	3,8					
M. R290	150g					
Size	45x75x35cm					

Central, outside						
Power	@A-10/W55	32 kW				
SCOP 55						
M. R29	0	2000g				
Size	Size 80x250x120cm					

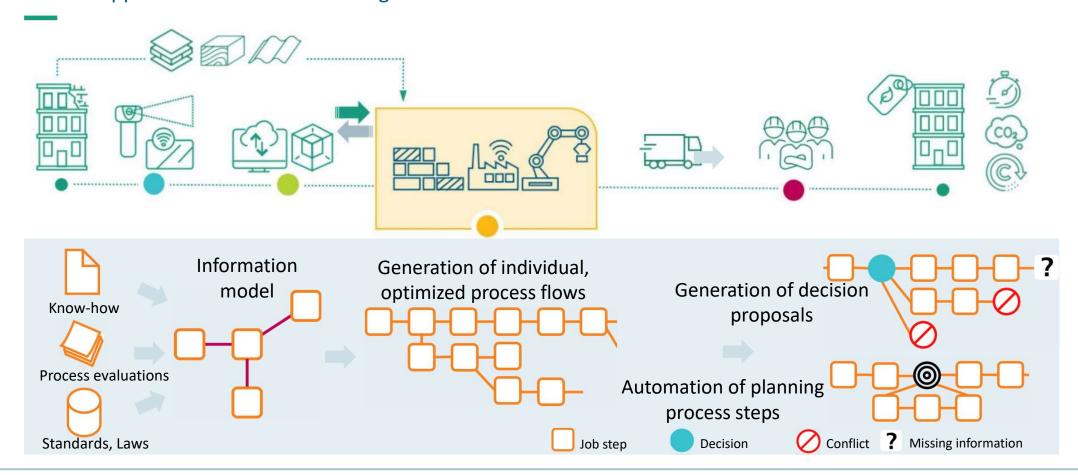








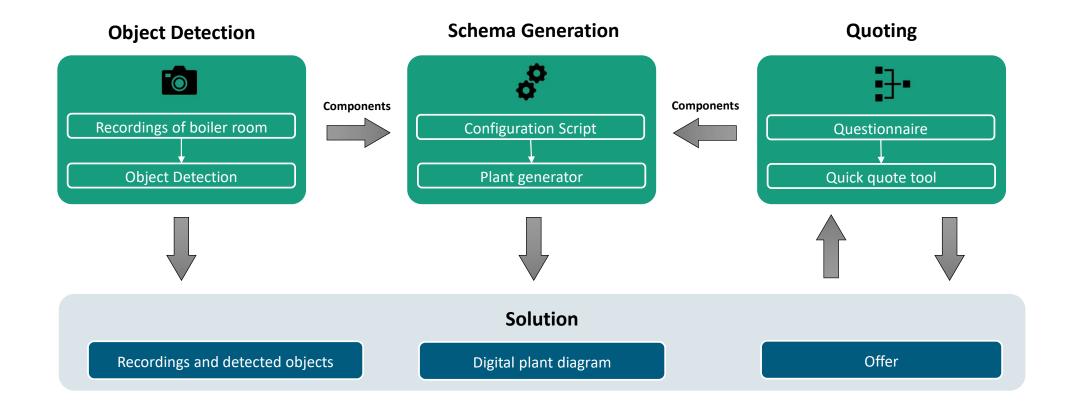
Optimization of the construction process Field of application for artificial intelligence





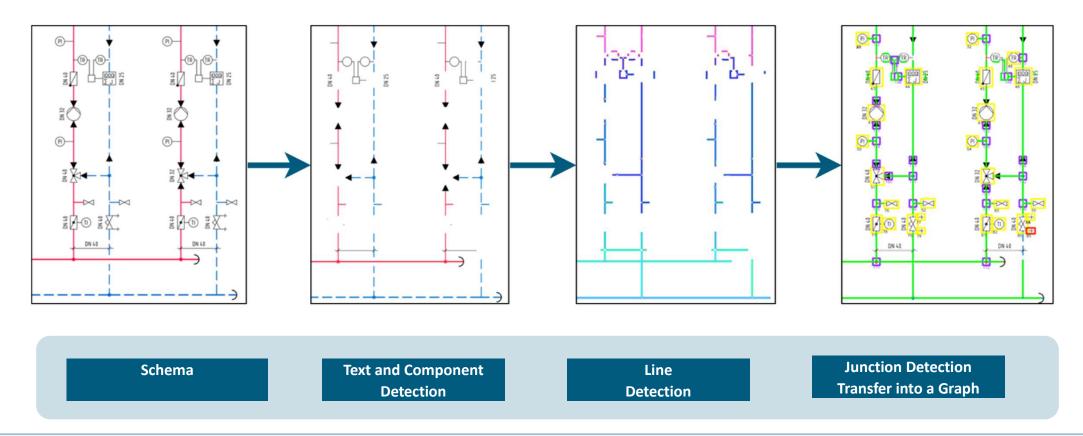
Digitization of inventory and quotation preparation

DiBeSan-SHK

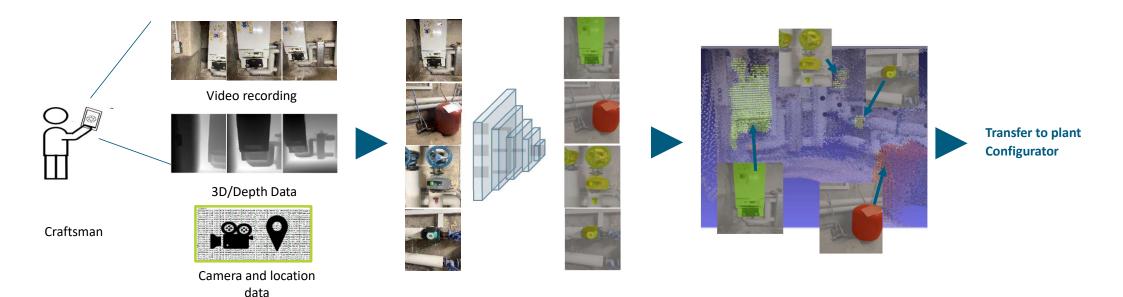


Digitization of plant schematics

Al-based scan of existing schemes



Method development for system recording Al-based scan of Installations



Transactions made with smartphone Recording of the heating system

Segmentation of the system with neural networks

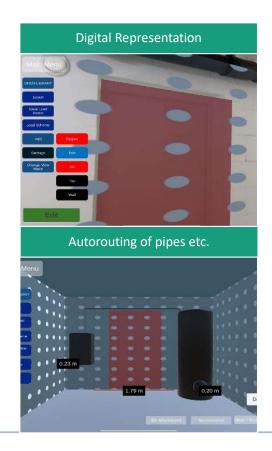
Merging, Scene
Reconstruction via 3D data

Heat pumps – Installation Support Support of installation design



Heat pumps – Installation Support Functionality







Conclusion

- Climate neutrality cannot achieved by deep retrofit only defossilisation of heat/cold supply must be a key aspect of any strategy
- Retrofit is still important to foster affordability and ensure healthy indoor conditions
- Transformation takes place at different levels and with different actors it succeeds when they work together in a coordinated manner and locally adapted solutions are found
- The use of heat pumps in heat supply (residential, real estate, district heating, industrial processes) is picking up speed, and solutions for higher temperatures are also coming onto the market.
- Switching to a high proportion of direct electricity use in conjunction with heat pumps and district heating play a key
 role in the renewable heat supply of buildings and industrial processes, thus the security of the electrical infrastructure
 becomes even more important. Flexible operation of Systems can help to ensure this.
- To ensure both installation capacity and affordability digitalization will be a key competence to be competitive

