

Austrian initiatives and study "BTTAB" on TAB energy storage

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Client and project team



Direct order by the ministry

Bundesministerium Innovation, Mobilität und Infrastruktur

funding program





Project team:













coordination

demonstrator acquisition

Data analysis

System optimization

Social science support
surveys
Interviews

Pionieer
expertise
demonstrators

Acc. Research climate fund Industry knowledge

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Demonstrators and project goals





- Recording and evaluation of the various applications of component activation
- Comparison based on measurement data, surveys, and interviews
- Documentation for decision-makers regarding the technological possibilities and economic aspects of component activation







Source: EIV

Source: WBV-GPA





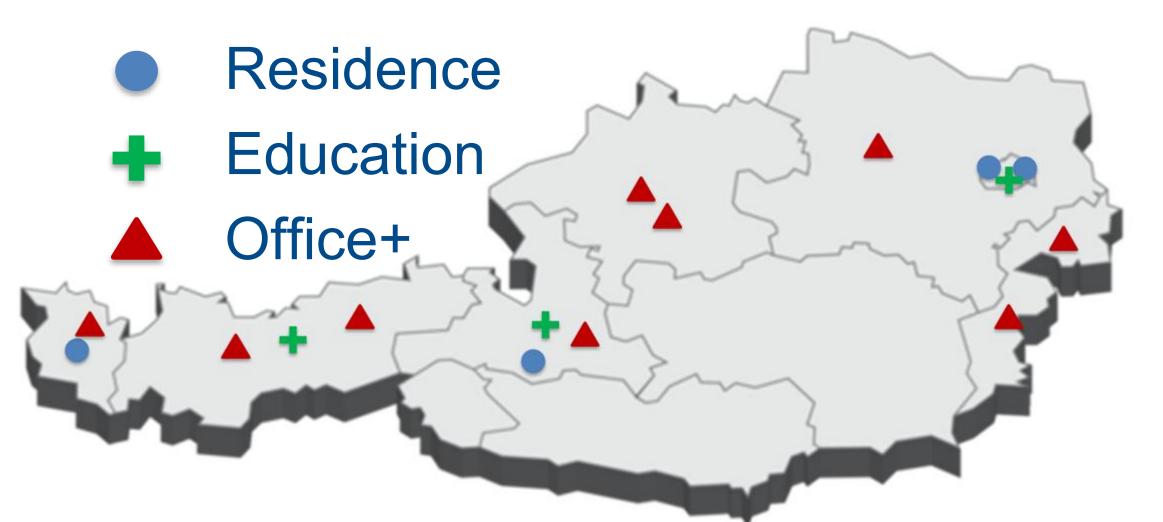




Characteristics of the demonstrators

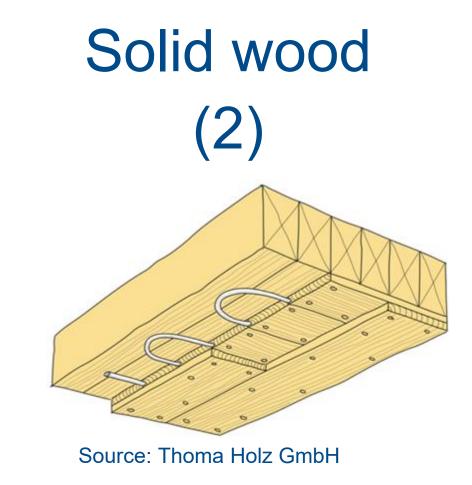






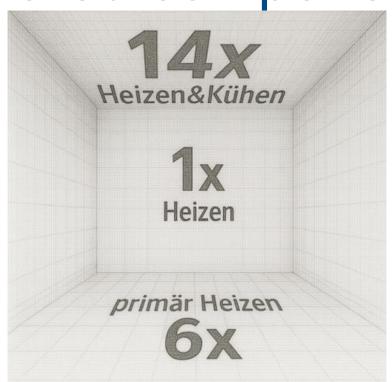




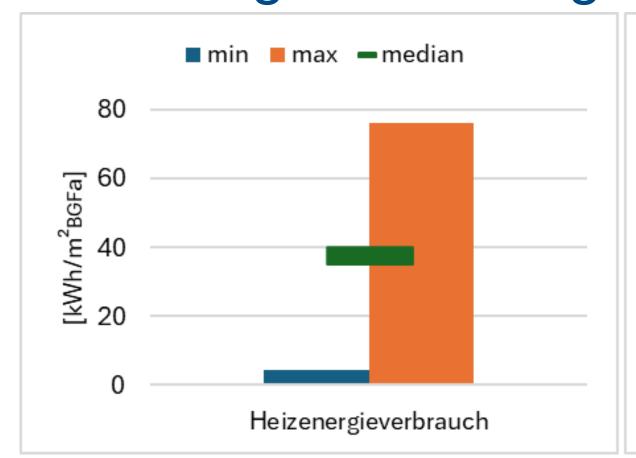


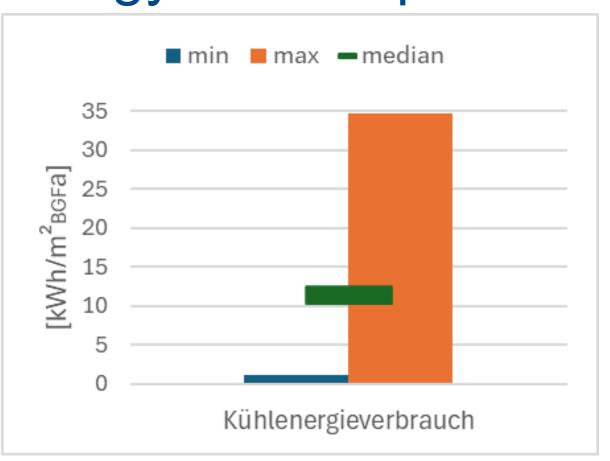


Activated components



Heating and cooling energy consumption



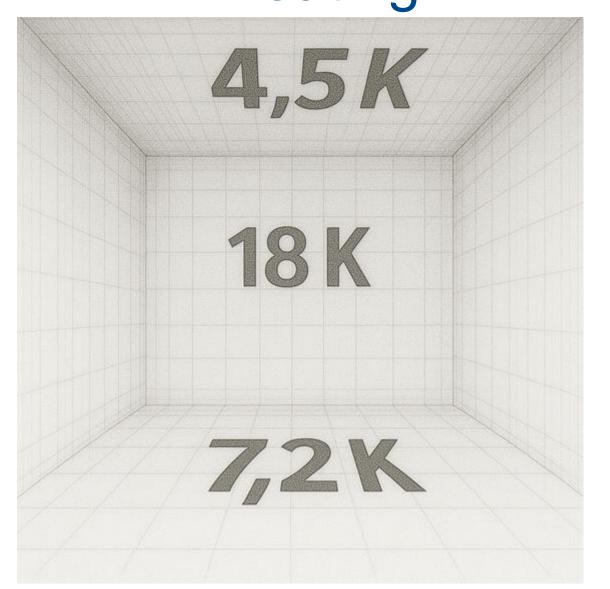


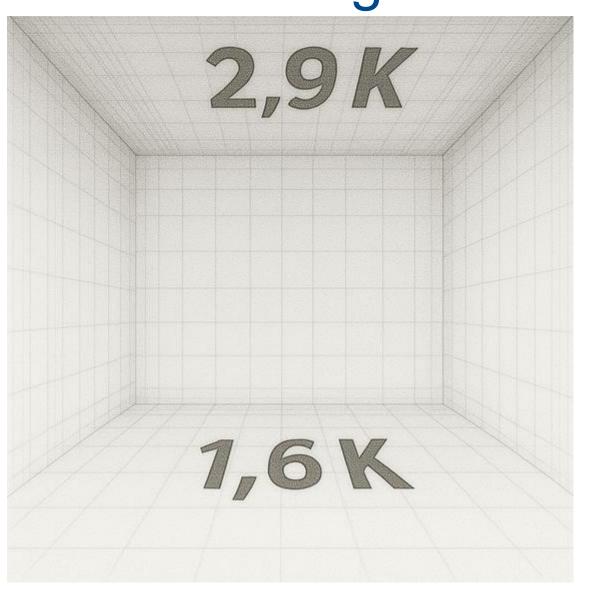


Measurement results - operating parameters at full load

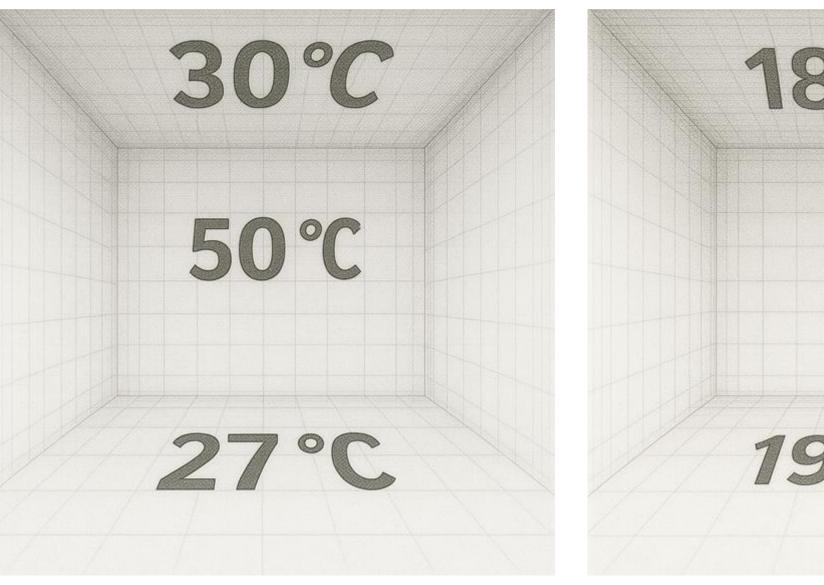








Typ. Flow temperatures (median)
Heating Cooling



18,1°C

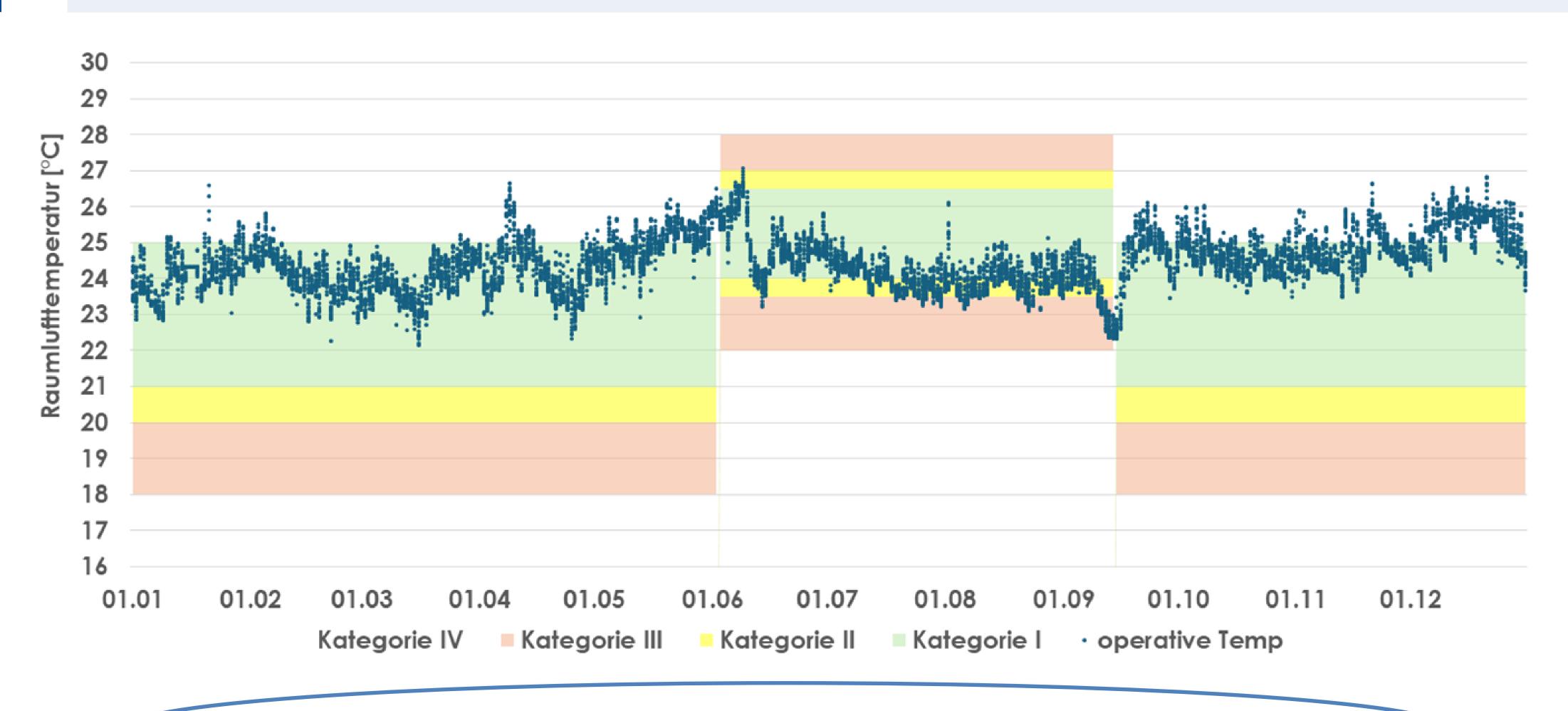
Floor activation mostly in warehouses and production halls

Moderate temperatures allow efficient use of heat pumps and free cooling, for example

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Room temperature residence building



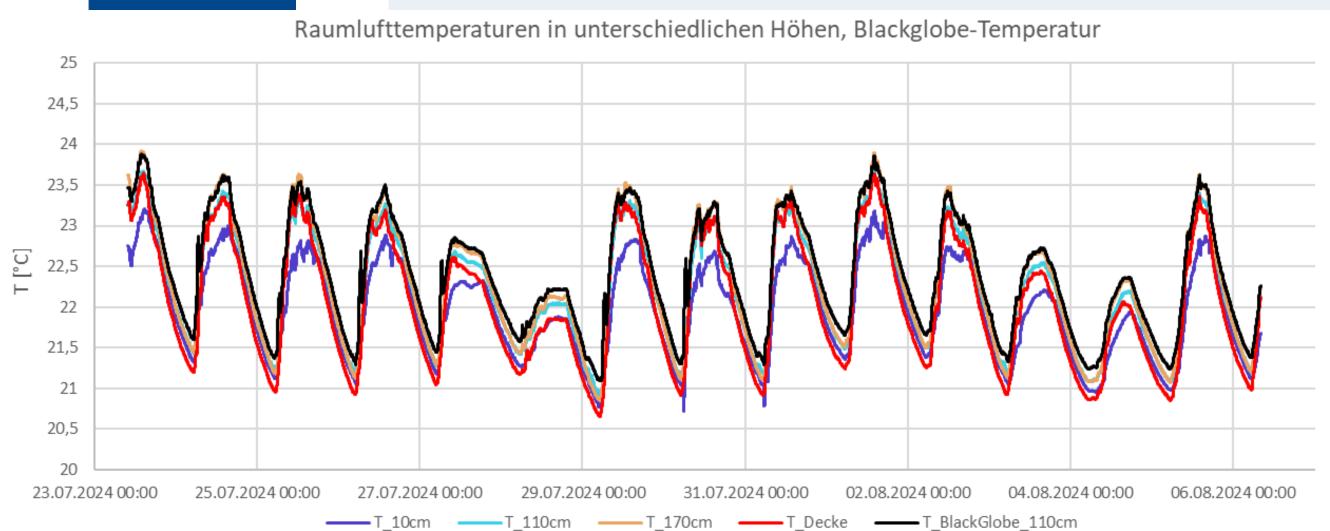


Balanced room temperatures all year round



Detailed comfort measurements office building

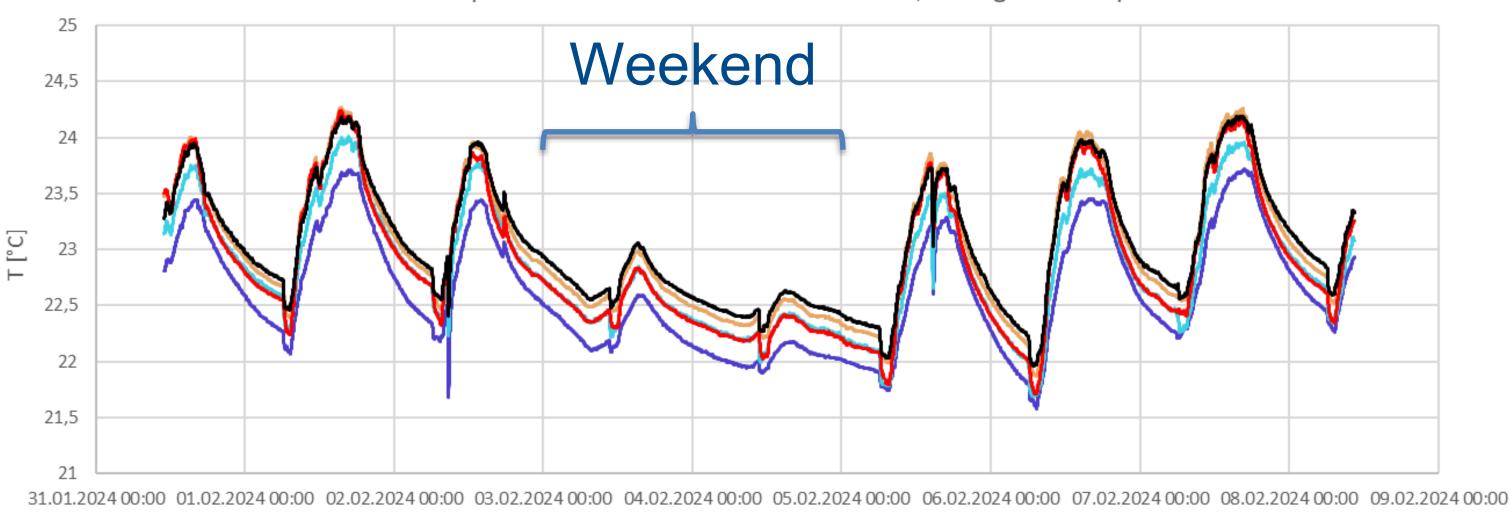




Quelle: AEE INTEC

Summer

aumlufttemperaturen in unterschiedlichen Höhen, Blackglobe-Temperatur



_____T_10cm _____T_110cm _____T_Decke ____T_BlackGlobe_110cm

Winter



Examples for different types of storage usage



Passive



Heating load: 1 MW

Installed heat pump: 0,27 MW

=> TAB reduces building peak load

applied in 4 cases

Active



Self-sufficient building with local energy production (PV, solar thermal)

=> TAB actively used as storage

Applied in 1 case

Utilization of storage potential should be increased

Visualisation of TAB storage capacity







© ISOCHROM



Visualisation of TAB storage capacity



The disadvantages are obvious

- Space requirements
- Heat losses to the surrounding area
- Hydraulic connection to the building
- Additional distribution system
- Maintenance
- Costs



Source: Isochrom, bearbeitet mit ChatGPT



Basic findings from the study



- The storage capacity of building component activation has great potential but is still rarely actively utilized due to technical and regulatory hurdles.
- In addition to concrete, existing walls or solid wood can also be thermally activated.
- Building component activation can be used in buildings with a variety of uses.
- Building component activation enables high levels of room comfort.
- Moderate operating temperatures allow for the efficient use of renewable energy sources.
- Building component activation transforms structurally necessary components into heat/cooling dissipation surfaces.



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https://nachhaltigwirtschaften.at/de/sdz/projekte/bttab.php