

New solutions and technologies for heating of buildings with low heating demand: Stable heat release and distribution from batch combustion of wood

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This newsletter focuses on the latest dissemination efforts related to StableWood results.

# Presentation of results from StableWood on various arenas

# Bygg Reis Deg 2013



Never before have so many exhibitors been present at the trade fair in Lillestrøm. Among the visitors, the pros dominated. All 544 exhibitors participated in this year's Building Exhibition, which is the highest number ever, with 50,961 visitors. Visitor numbers show an increase in the number of professional visitors from previous Building Exhibition in 2011. The number of professional visitors is 44715, which is 5 percent up. The number of consumer were 6246, which is 20 percent down. There has been a deliberate strategy to reach a larger part of the professional market and in recent years there has been a combined effort to increase the academic contribution as an important foundation for growth among the professionals. Next Building Exhibition will take place from week 42 in 2015.

Among other SINTEF presented new findings based on a cooperative study between NTNU researcher Laurent Georges (Zero Emission Buildings) and Øyvind Skreiberg, showing that wood stoves in passive houses are still a good space heating solution as long as they do not exceed about 4 - 6 kW in nominal effect. Around 30 spectators were present and several questions came up afterwards regarding the subject.

## Closer look at real stove heat release to the room



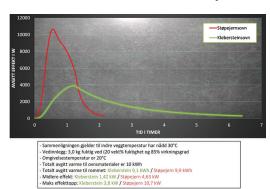
Related to the ongoing discussion on improved room integration of wood stoves, SINTEF has performed generic work to illustrate the difference in heat output between stoves with high- and low heat storage capacity. The two following figures compares the heat output to the room from a typical soapstone and a cast iron stove

# StableWood

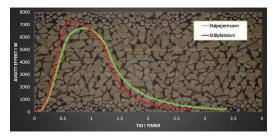
- a Knowledge-building Project with User Involvement (KMB) co-funded by the Norwegian Research Council in the RENERGI-programme. Contact: oyvind.skreiberg@sintef.no



and between a cast iron and a steel plate stove, respectively. The main factor influencing the result is the thermal inertia of the stove, i.e. the heat storage capacity. The soapstone comparison was made for Granit Kleber AS and was presented successfully on their stand at "Bygg Reis Deg 2013". The second one was made for Dovre AS, as illustrative information in their latest product catalog.



# Kleberstein vs støpejern



nmenligningen gjelder til indre veggtemperatur har nådd 30°C linnlegg: 2.6/2.5 [Stapejern/Stålplate) kg fuktig ved (20 vekt% fuktighet gjøvlesstemperatur er 20°C alt avgitt varme til ownsmaterialer: Støpejern 8.5 kWh/Stålplate 8 kWh lere effekt: Støpejern 2.5 kW/Stålplate 2.6 kW se fefekttops: Støpejern 6.7 kW/Stålplate 7.6 kW 1% fuktighet og 85% virkningsgrad)

# Støpejern vs stålplate



# YOU CAN'T THE HEAT

Dovre har varmet norske hjem i over 80 år



# Utfordringer i kø





Dovre AS driver forskning og utvikling samn Energi AS og Norges forskningsråd. Dette fo har ført til at Dovre i dag kan tilby noen av ve ildsteder. Partikkelutslippene er redusert med over 75 % sammenlignet med ildsteder som ble produsert før 1998. De beste ildstedene kan i dag ta ut mer enn 80 % av energien i veden til oppvarming av et rom. Ildsteder produsert før 1998 tok ikke ut mer enn 40 % av varmen under rolig fyring.

1998 tok ikke ut mer em 40 % av varmen under rolig fyring. Dette til tross, selv ikke mange av dagens ovner er klare for morgendagens krav. En ny og strengere boligst andraf der ventet i 2015 med skjerpede krav til solering. Målet i Europa inkludert Noge, er å innfare 0-energibus innen 2020. Dette vil fare til en åkende etterspørsel etter ovner med mer konstart varmengevises og laver ef fett avgitt til rommet. I tillegge net ventet mye og skjerpede krav når det gjelder både partikkelstiplis, karbonomoksid (fO) og hydvokarboner fra vedfyring. Dagens krav om maksimum 10 gram partikler pre kilo forbrent rar ved vil sansyngings synke ned mot 1:2 g/kg. For å imetese disse formidable utfordringene er det vittig å være tillig å banene gås for doss på forskning og utvikling, sik at man har klare godkjente produkter i tide! Hifferdineset idense marked!

### Utfordringer i dagens marked!

- Utfordringer i dagens marked!

  Dimensjonerende varmebehov for dagen lavenergihus er 20-30 W/m² mens det for passivhus er 10-15 W/m².

  TEK15 benytter systemvirkningsgrad for vedom e 64% (Standardverfur 165 3031), men yvedomer har 98 % Skigrepde utslippskra val ip artikler, CO og hydrokarboner er krevende å tilfredsstille ved uvedomsetning. Skigrepde krav til virkningsgrad + 80-85 % Vedomer er punktoppsvarmingskilder og varmen må spres over hele boligen. Passivhus bygges med lette konstruksjonsmaterialer, men kan fint bygges tyngre for aket konfortrivia generelt. Svingpringer som falge av solinnstrålig, som kan unngås ved bruk av starer virdusareal.

  Forbedet og mer effektiv varmelagring, ved bruk av nye varmelagringsmede silk at punkt oppsvarmingskilder som vedomer oppleves som mer behagelige varmekilder.

ntegrasjon av vedovner i morgendagens passivhus krbeid utført nylig ved SINTEF, i samarbeid med NTNU

- varmt. Noen av de viktigste resultatene fra dette arbeidet er:

  Passivhus bygget for norske forhold tåler vedomer i langt større
  grad enn tidligere antatt 1.

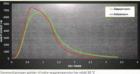
  Når faktiske forhold i moderne boliger kartlegges og det tas hensyn
  til geografisk beliggenhet og norske forhold, viser det seg at
  passivhus og vedomer er en heller bra kombinasjon.

  Simuleringer av passivhus med varierende bygningsmasse og
  varierende læsninger for værmedstribusjon viser at disse godt
  takler mindre ovmer (4-6-kW) som allerede er tilgjengelige på
  markedet per i dag.

  Vidrerestvikling av omer som inkluderer lævere brennrate ned mot
  1.5kW log værmelagning i kombinasjon med vystemer for bedre
  varmedistribusjon vil, for sammenlighabe e klimasoner som dem vi
  har i Norge, enkelt kunne tilpasses til og med de aller letteste
  konstruksjonstyper av passivhus.

  Passivhus har et ensidig fokus på energieffektivitet, og benytter
  balanset vettellsjonsanlegg med varmegjervinning for år an
  resultater, men hva med AKTIPHUS? Aktivhus er en mer overbyggende læsning, hovo både inneklima, miljevennige materialer og
- byggende løsning, hvor både inneklima, miljøvennlige materialer og energieffektivitet/CO<sub>2</sub>-utslipp er med i regnestykket.

Reell varmeavgivelse til rommet En viktig del av arbeidet med å utvikle nye ovner er å finne løsi n viktig del av arbeidet med å utvikle nye ovner er å finne lesninger om gjer at vedovensen som punktopporymingskilde frendeles kan enyttes i morgendagens hus. Den beste løsningen som vil kunne gj sonvere effekt tilfer tormet eg samtligir edusere utslipp or å øke vinners varmelagringskapasistet. I figuren under har SINTEF gjort eregninger som viser effekten som faktisk tilfløres rommer alar man enytter en vedovn. både for en typisk stæpejernsom og en stålplate-vn. Stæpejernsomen har typisk 60% ner masse og har derfor bedre armelagringsegenskaper enn stålplateower.



skog/Øyvind Skreiberg, SINTEF Energi AS

# PhD candidate performs wood stove lighting survey

For many products there is a substantial potential for reducing environmental impacts by altering the way people interact with them. The current work investigated the potential for improving the way people interact with wood stoves, thereby reducing the environmental impact resulting from burning firewood, by adjusting the design of the wood stove. The goal of the current investigations was to approach real life operation, comparing the lighting of two stoves from a cold state. The two stoves are identical, except that one stove (the prototype) has a singlehandle operation for the combustion air with indications for the suitable positions at different stages of the burning process, a thermometer with indications for when air adjustments are appropriate and a simplified user manual, while the second stove (the conventional stove) has separate handles for ignition and main combustion air and a regular user manual. The features of the prototype was determined through a user centred Design for Sustainable Behaviour (DfSB) process, where existing user behaviour was investigated and translated into design recommendations. A summary of the most important results are given below:

- The onehandled stove had on average 17 percent lower particle emissions than the twohandled one.
- It thus became clear that the conventional stove with two unmarked handles leads to more misuse of the wood stove.
- The tests revealed that the user's ability to obtain proper ignition conditions is the most influencing parameter affecting emissions during ignition from a cold stove.

- In 30% of the experiments, the user did not achieve proper ignition.
- Experiments with poor ignition had on average three times higher emissions than compared to experiments with proper ignition.
- The findings regarding lighting from the top versus conventional lighting showed that 83% of the participants that lighted the stove from the top achieved good ignition and low emissions while only 57% of the participants lighting the stove from the bottom or using a small standalone kindling fire achieved equally good ignition.

# Burning for Sustainable Behaviour

Johannes Zachrisson Daae<sub>1</sub>, Franziska Goile<sub>2</sub>, Morten Seljeskog<sub>2</sub> & Casper Boks<sub>1</sub>

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- 2. Department of Thermal Energy, SINTEF Energy AS.

### Keywords

Design for Sustainable Behaviour, Behaviour Change, Woodstove emissions, Environmental impact.

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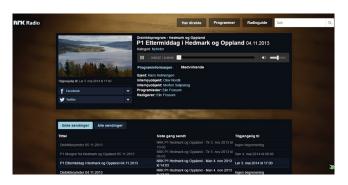






## On the radio

SINTEF responded to a request for an interview on the NRK P1 afternoon radio talkshows "Ettermiddag i Hedmark og Oppland". The subject for the afternoon was focused on new stoves and some common user problems related to such. The discussions turned around how to light stoves, and that SINTEF recommends doing so from the top.



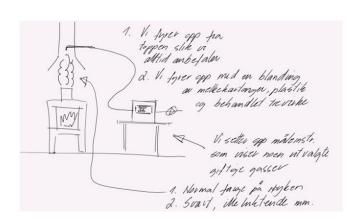
# On the national TV

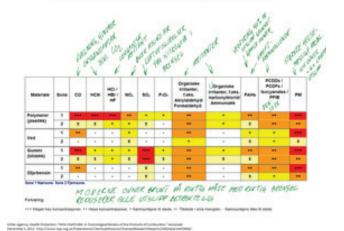
SINTEF responded to a request for an interview on the NRK information channel "Forbrukerinspektørene". The recordings were performed at the laboratories in Trondheim 4 December were the main subject was related to healthconcerning emissions and things one should not burn in a wood stove. To demonstrate this various plastics, treated wood and high humidity wood logs were burnt in two identical wood stoves (the newest SENSE model) from Dovre AS. Initially, both were lighted from the top. The first one was then fed with various materials that are not recommended to be burnt in a wood stove. The effect of burning such materials was illustrated both by showing increased and darker visual smoke and directly through online gaseous measurements, mainly illustrated by a significant increase in hydrogen cyanide concentration.

The recordings were part of a broader TV show, which also includes wood log quality (in terms of humidity at "Skog og Landskap") as well as information related to top-down stove lighting (by Jøtul). The show will be on the air late January next year.



Helsefarlige forbrenningsprodukter avhengig av materialtyper





# Upcoming events

The European Biomass Conference and Exhibition (EU BC&E) ranks as one of the top world leading events in the Biomass sector, combining a highly respected international Conference with an Industrial Exhibition.

www.conference-biomass.com/











