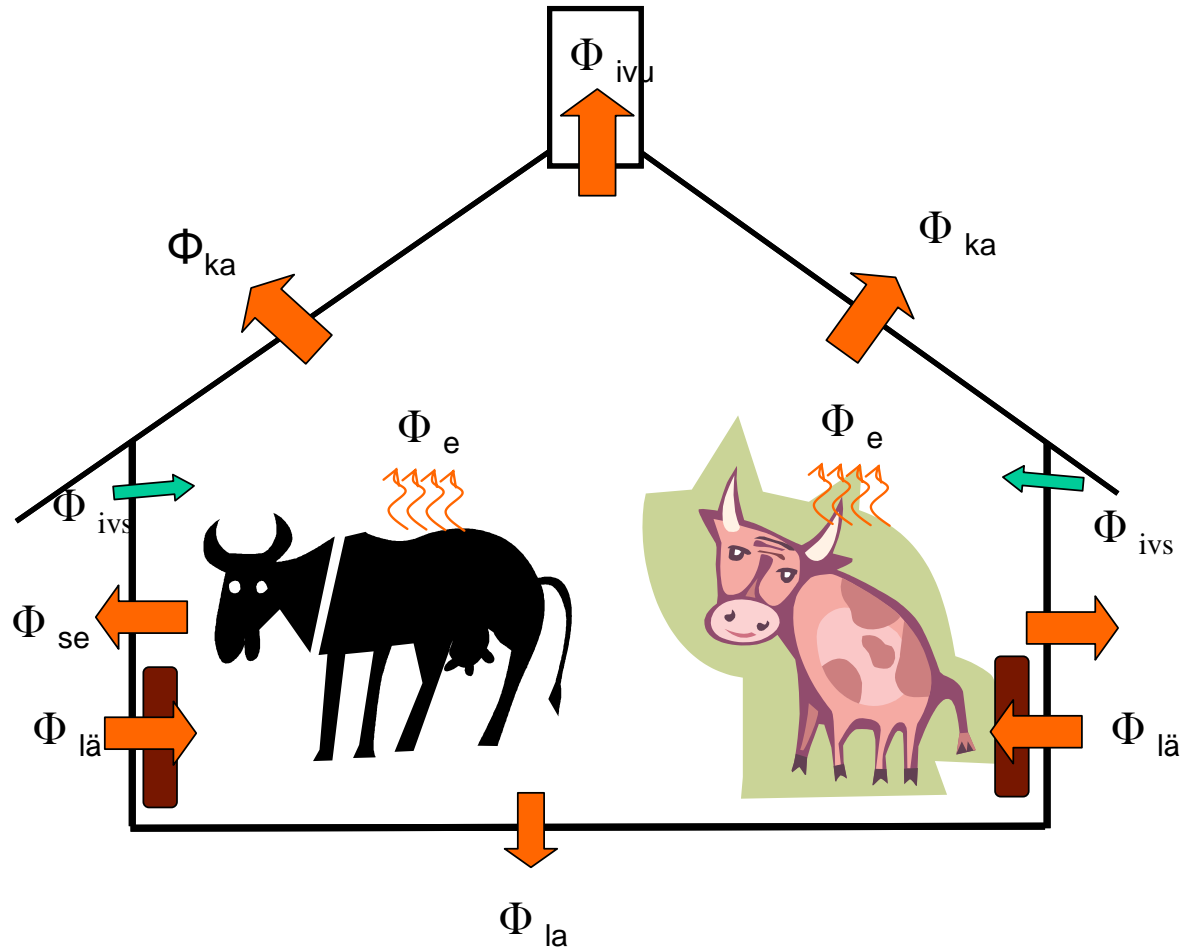


# Degree day system and heat balances

# Cattle house energy consumption



$$\Phi_{lä} = \Phi_{la} + \Phi_{se} + \Phi_{ka} + \Phi_{iv\mu} - \Phi_{ivs} - \Phi_e$$

# Energy consumption

- Extra energy is needed for heating when the energy produced in the cattle house is less than the heat flow through structures and ventilation
- The temperature when heating is started is so called balance temperature

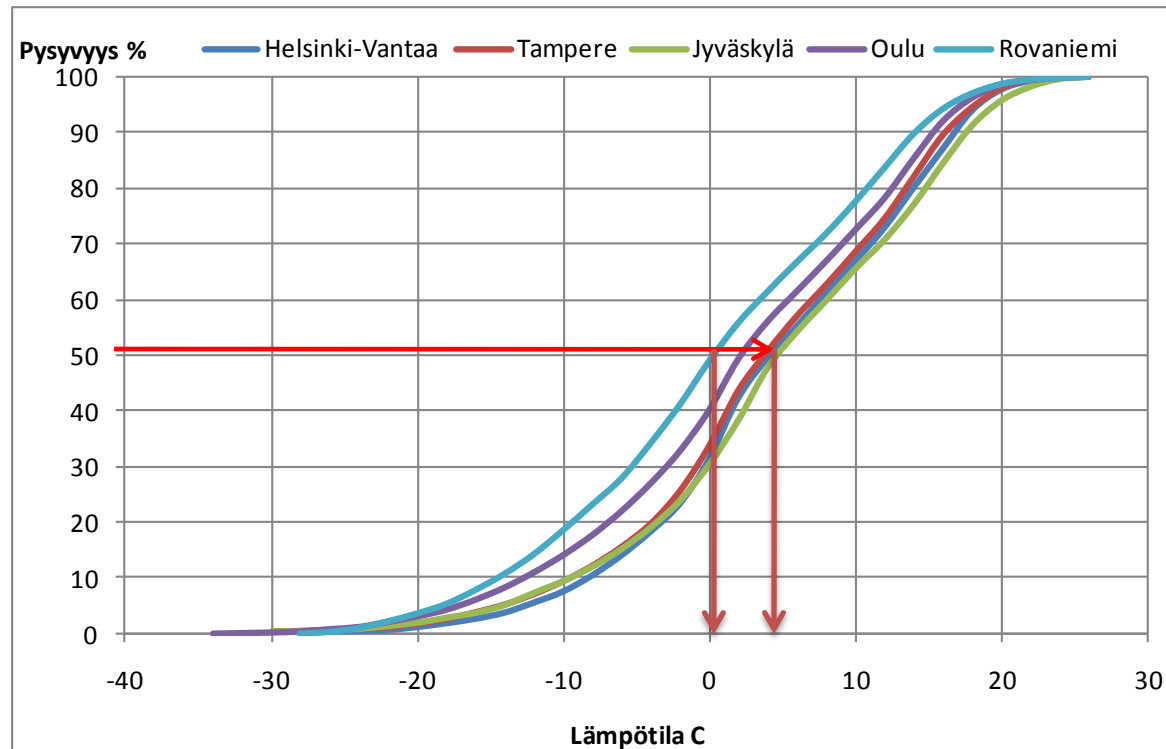
$$\Phi_{l\ddot{a}} = U_{la}A_{la}\Delta T + U_{se}A_{se}\Delta T + U_{ka}A_{ka}\Delta T + \dot{V}\rho_i c_i \Delta T - \Phi_e = 0$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{\Phi_e}{U_{la}A_{la} + U_{se}A_{se} + U_{ka}A_{ka} + \dot{V}\rho_i c_i}$$

$$\Delta T = T_s - T_u \Rightarrow T_u = T_s - \Delta T = T_s - \frac{\Phi_e}{U_{la}A_{la} + U_{se}A_{se} + U_{ka}A_{ka} + \dot{V}\rho_i c_i}$$

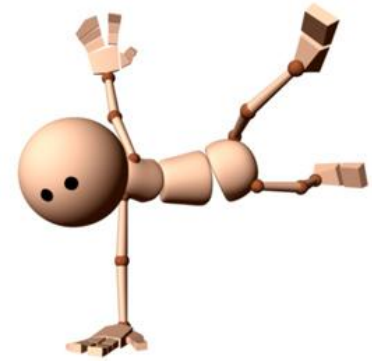
# Weather

- Heating energy depends on annual weather
- The weather is taken into consideration with the temperature persistence curves



# Heating energy modelling

- Calculate first the balance temperature
  - Heating is needed when outside temperature is below this
  - Calculate how many hours each temperature below the balance temperature is
  - Calculate the energy consumption by multiplying power and time



# Degree day system

- Heating need figure = degree day figure
- Used commonly to compare heating demands of living houses and offices
- Days when mean temperature in spring is over 10 C and in autumn 12 C are not included
- Most commonly used figure is S17 = inside temperature is + 17 C in the calculations
- The unit is degreeday
- The figure is used when energy consumptions in different years are compared

Lämmitystarveluvut 1971-2000

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	vuosi
Maarianhamina	599	577	559	424	216	36	7	22	160	320	433	543	3896
Helsinki-Vantaa	691	647	593	402	165	18	4	27	185	364	502	631	4229
Helsinki Kaisaniemi	657	619	574	404	169	12	2	15	144	331	468	594	3989
Pori	680	639	589	413	189	25	5	29	195	364	500	627	4255
Turku	667	629	582	399	170	19	4	23	170	352	488	612	4115
Tampere-Pirkkala	734	681	614	411	186	29	6	39	211	382	537	672	4502
Lahti Laune	737	686	615	419	172	25	6	36	215	394	533	674	4512
Lappeenranta	771	702	624	425	177	26	6	34	204	404	548	691	4612
Jyväskylä	789	727	650	464	217	43	13	63	251	427	576	725	4945
Vaasa	732	667	620	445	215	33	9	47	221	397	535	667	4588
Kuopio	820	748	657	468	213	34	8	43	216	415	579	742	4943
Joensuu	837	762	670	479	231	43	12	55	237	434	598	759	5117
Kajaani	867	783	695	502	260	59	21	82	266	460	630	795	5420
Oulu	829	749	674	484	263	49	11	62	243	442	606	758	5170
Sodankylä	964	840	759	570	358	113	55	150	330	545	742	911	6337
Ivalo	947	823	752	575	387	153	76	157	328	545	744	894	6381

<http://www.vesma.com/ddd/>



# Standardized energy consumption

$$E_n = \frac{S_n}{S_M} E_M$$

$E_n$  standardized heating energy consumption

$S_n$  standardized degree day figure

$S_M$  measured degree day figure

$E_M$  measured energy consumption



# Example

- Living house energy consumption in Vantaa was during 2007 14100 kWh, 2008 13400 kWh and 2009 135000 kWh. Was there any changes in the energy consumption? The corresponding degree day figures were 3723, 3440 and 3952. The comparison figures between 1971 – 2000 was 4229.



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- MTT Agrifood Research Finland - Agricultural Engineering
- Estonian University of Life Sciences

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