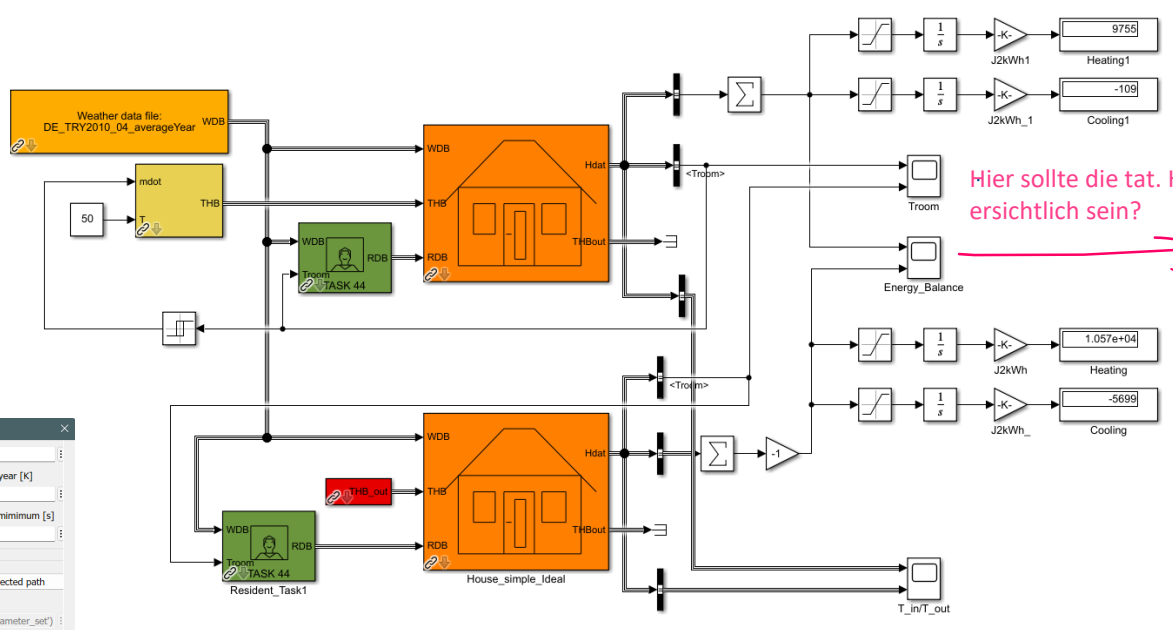
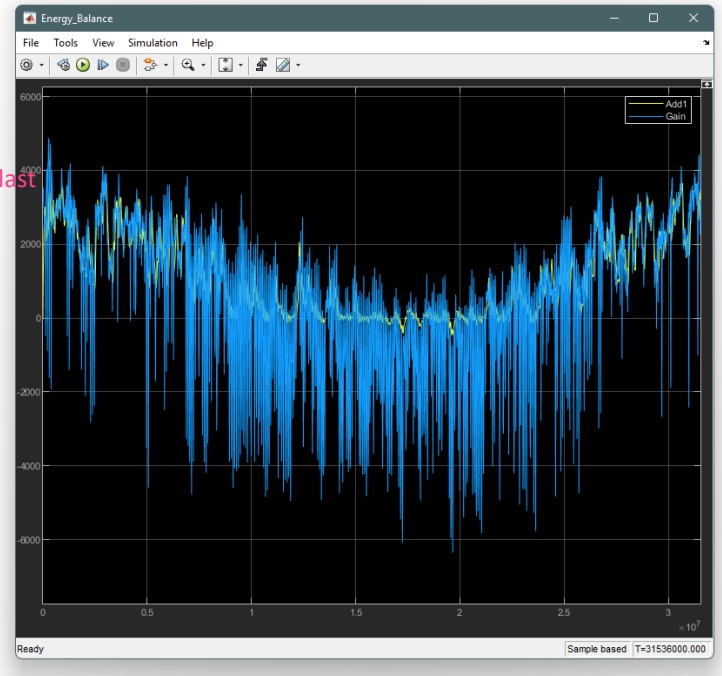
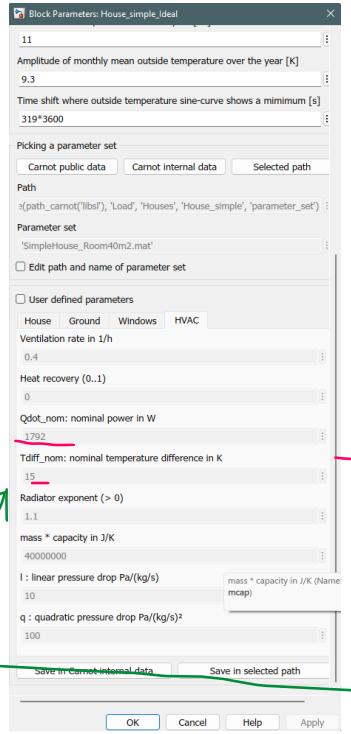


Hier sollte die tat. Heizlast ersichtlich sein?





Obige Heizlast ist jedoch um ca. Faktor 2 höher

Table 9: Building dependent heating system parameters: design heat load, in- and outlet temperatures, and heating season limit.

building	$\dot{Q}_{loc,ST}$ (W)	$\dot{Q}_{loc,AT}$ (W)	$\dot{Q}_{loc,HE}$ (W)	$\vartheta_{d,in,ST}$ (°C)	$\vartheta_{d,out,ST}$ (°C)	$\vartheta_{d,in,AT}$ (°C)	$\vartheta_{d,out,AT}$ (°C)	$\vartheta_{d,in,HE}$ (°C)	$\vartheta_{d,out,HE}$ (°C)	ϑ_{HS} (°C)
SFH15	1'792	0	3'097	35	30	35	30	35	30	12
SFH45	4'072	1'310	6'315	35	30	35	30	40	35	14
SFH100	7'337	3'382	10'931	55	45	55	45	60	50	15

Appendix C: Heat load estimation

The heat load at design ambient temperature is calculated as an extrapolation of a linear fit to the daily heating power consumption.

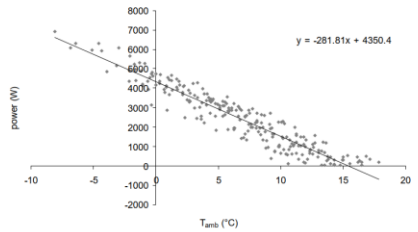


Figure 15: Daily heating power consumption as a function of ambient temperature for SFH100 at Strasbourg, with linear fit (black curve).

Auszug aus dem T44A38