

# Assess the performance of your ATES system at a glance



Webinar Brains 4 Buildings  
16-06-2022  
Dave Baas



# We help organizations on the way to futureproof real estate

Start making your building portfolio sustainable with our online platform and network of experts

## Our services

- kick off
- execution
- monitoring

More at [renor.nl](https://renor.nl)



Background

## About the project

This presentation follows from a project we did for the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO).

RVO was looking for a simple method to assess the performance of Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage systems (ATES systems).

We developed a simple and uniform data analysis to make this assessment. The method and underlying script are free accessible and ready to use.

The project was executed in a collaboration, by Renor and Halmos Adviseurs (Ed Rooijakkers).

### The authors



**Dave Baas**  
Renor



**Ed Rooijakkers**  
Halmos Adviseurs



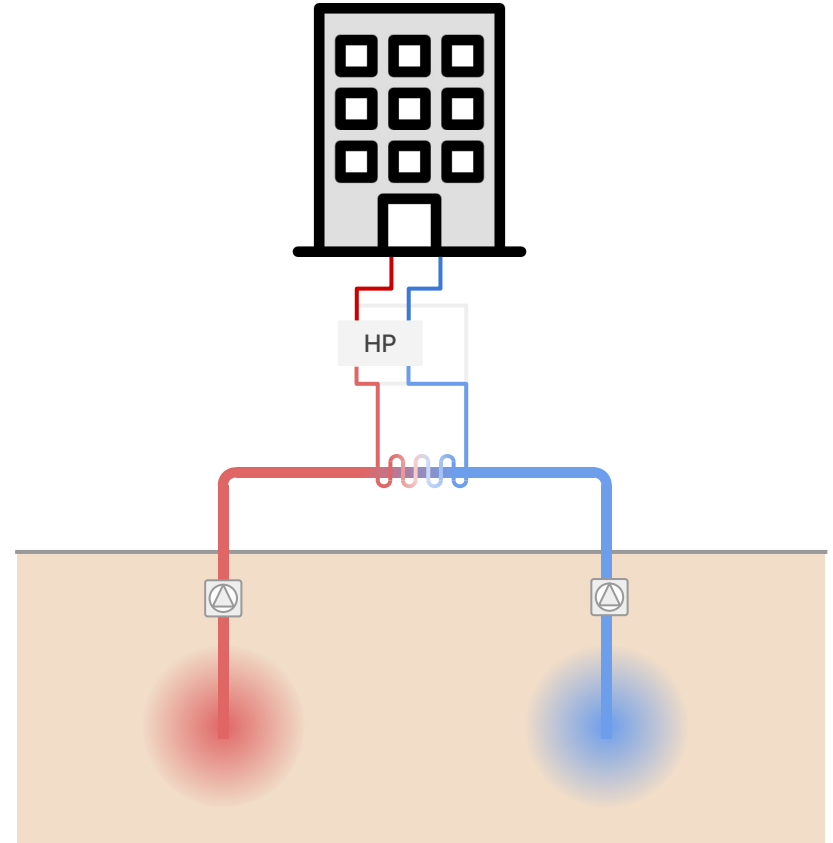
Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend  
Nederland

The project is funded by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO).

Background

## ATES systems

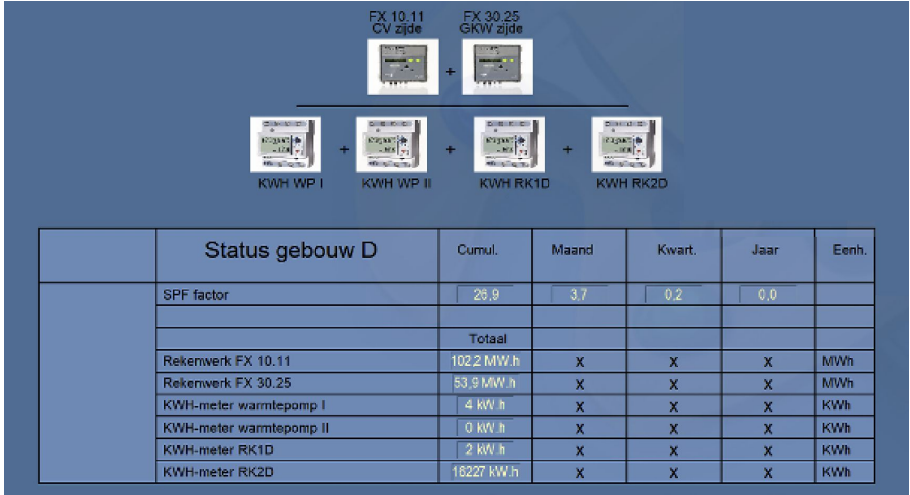
- the way-to-go solution to meet energy regulations for large commercial buildings
- a lot of these systems are functioning inefficient
- SPF is no good KPI for measuring efficiency



Background

# ATES systems

- it is required to monitor a few basic KPI's for regulatory compliance (omgevingsdienst)
- data is often stored in building management system
- a BMS is not designed for monitoring purposes

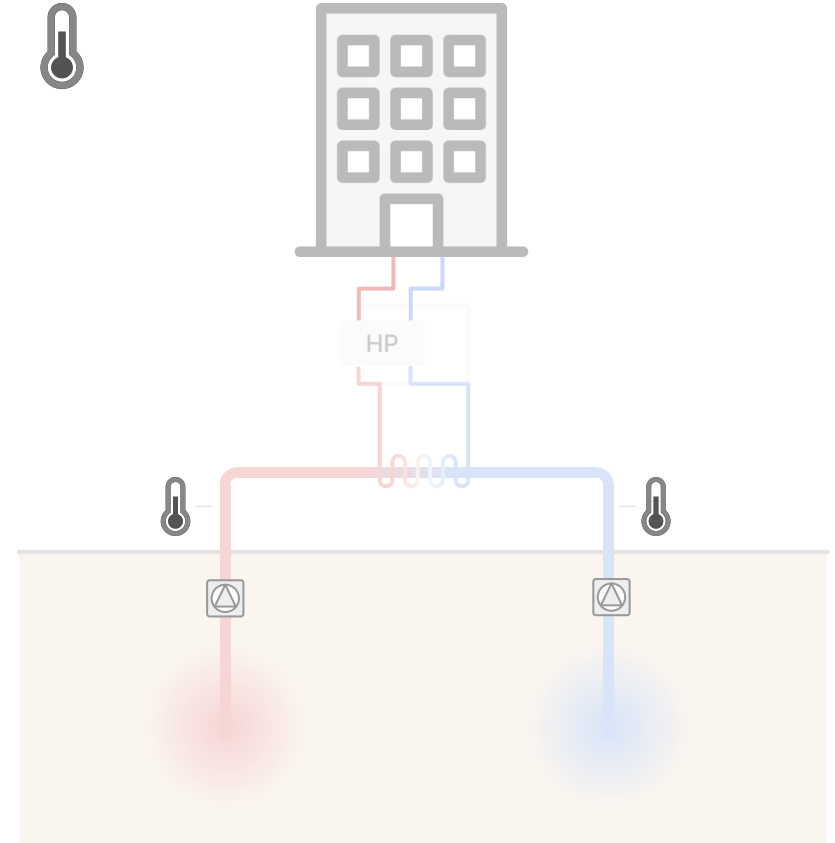


A typical SPF calculation in a BMS

Intended solution

## Data analysis with energy profiles

- assessment of ATEs performance based on data analysis
- only using the 5 available (!) data points:
  - temperature injection and extraction
  - volume flow and -direction
  - outside temperature
- understandable for technical and non-technical stakeholders
- ready to use and fully scalable



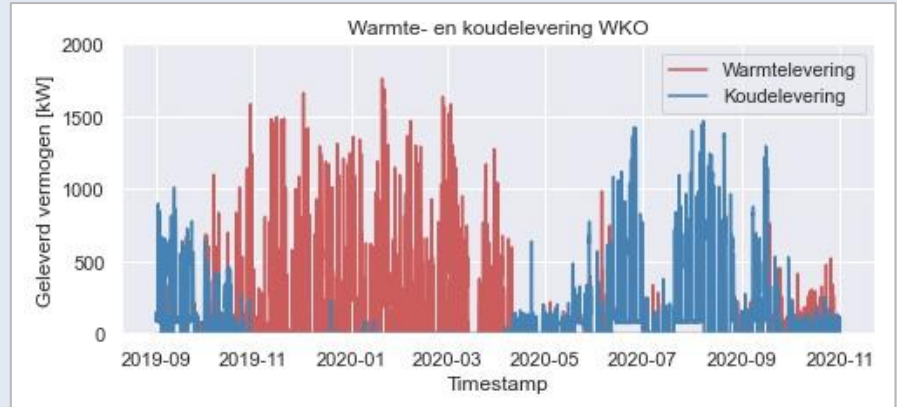
Plot example 1

## Thermal energy supply

Plotting the supply of thermal energy gives a good indication on the activity level for heating and cooling of the ATES system.

From the plot we can derive:

- ✓ Both heating- and cooling supply
- ✓ Continuous delivery of thermal energy



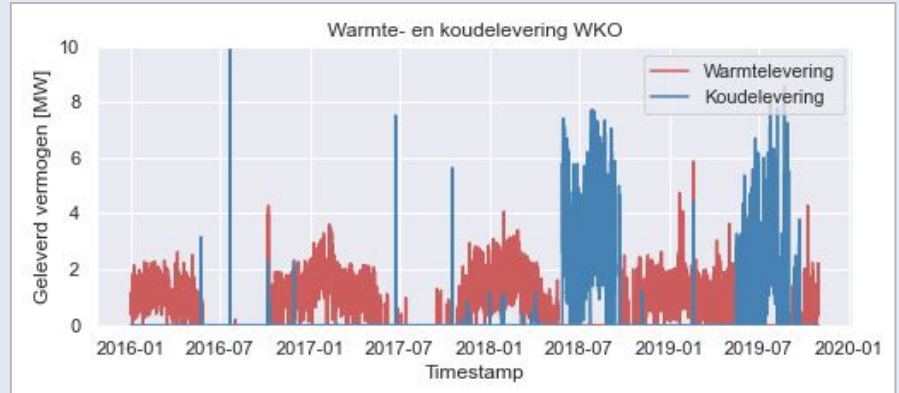
Plot example 1

## Thermal energy supply

Another example of the same plot, different ATES system.

From the plot we can derive:

- ✓ Both heating- and cooling supply
- ! Two seasons with almost no supply of cooling energy
- ! High peak levels in cooling supply

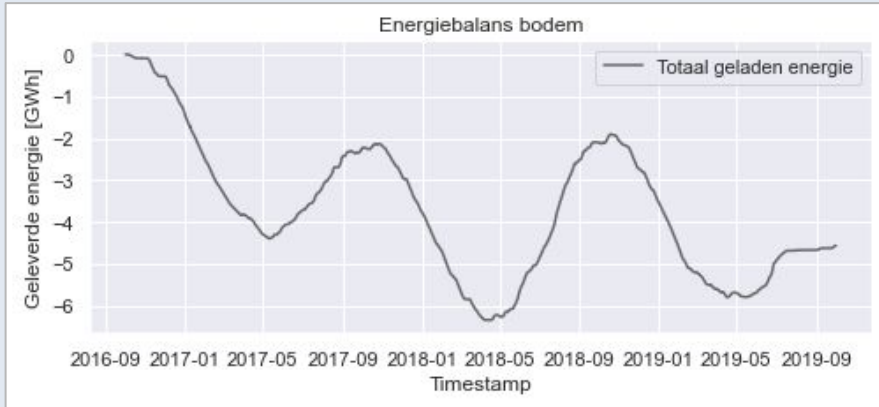




Plot example 2

## Ground energy balance

Plotting the ground energy balance shows the course of the (thermal) season and the balance between heating and cooling supply.



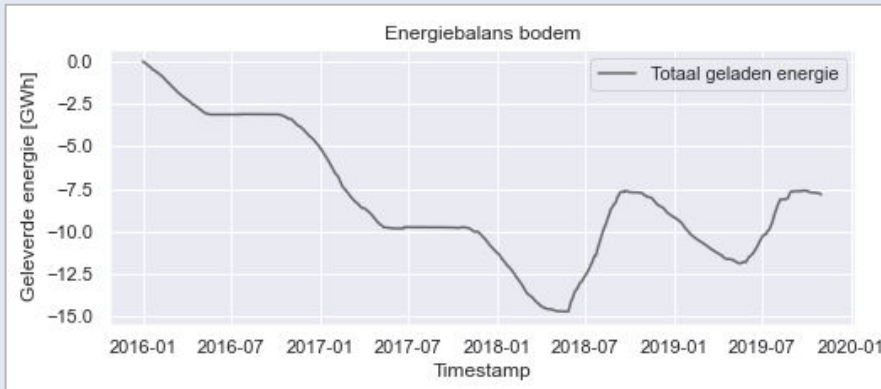
From the plot we can derive:

- ✓ Continuous sine wave visible
- ! Ground is slightly cooling down

Plot example 2

## Ground energy balance

Another example of the same plot, different ATES system.



From the plot we can derive:

- ! Two seasons without cooling supply
- ! Ground is cooling down

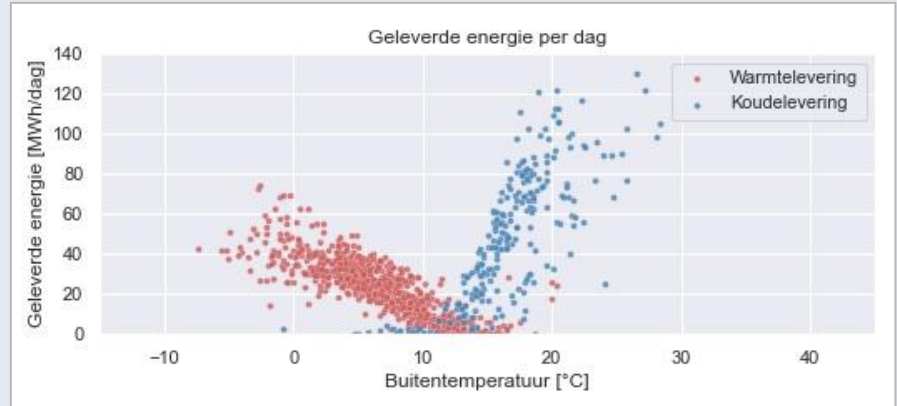
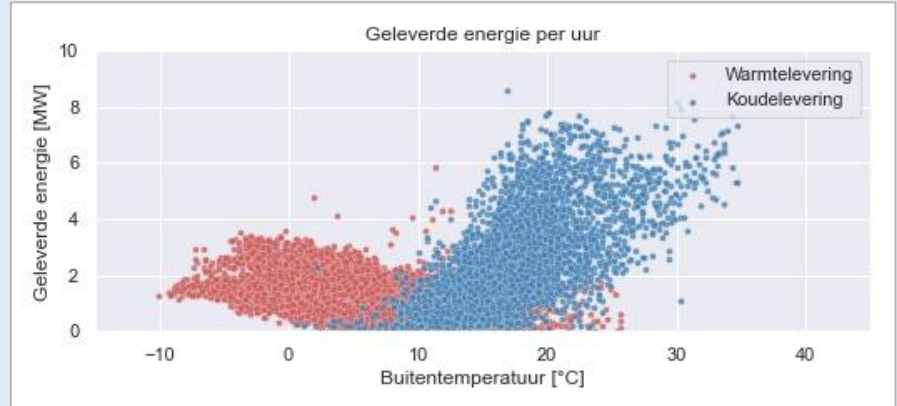
Plot example 3

## Energy supply scatters

The scatterplot of energy supply shows the heating and cooling supply at different outside temperatures.

From the plot we can derive:

- ✓ There is a narrow bandwidth around the imaginary trendline
- ✓ Only limited overlap between heating and cooling supply
- ✓ There is no anomalous heating or cooling supply given outside temperatures



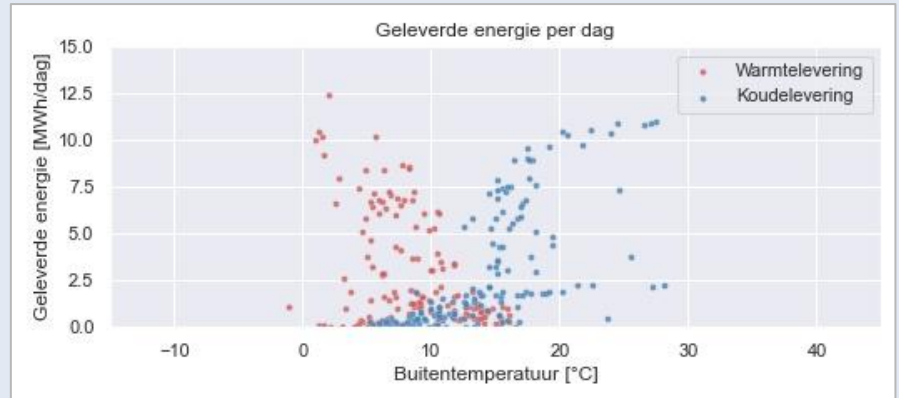
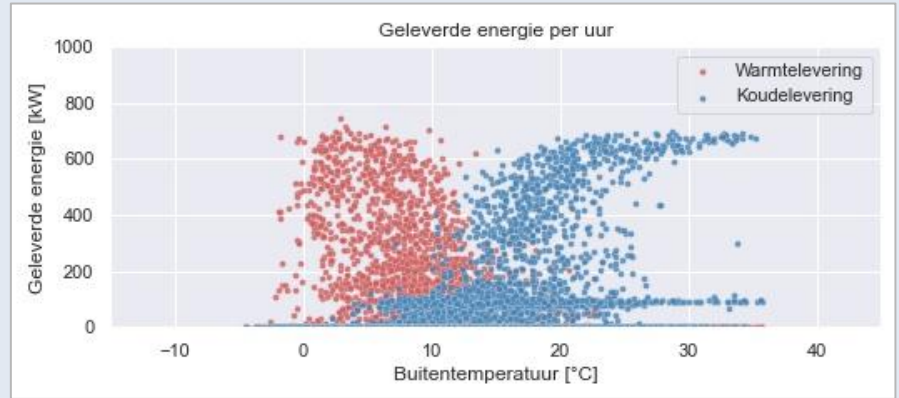
Plot example 3

## Energy supply scatters

Another example of the same plot, different ATES system.

From the plot we can derive:

- ✓ There is no anomalous heating or cooling supply given outside temperatures
- ! There is a big bandwidth around the imaginary trendline
- ! Significant overlap between heating and cooling supply
- ! There is anomalous high energy supply at moderate outside temperatures



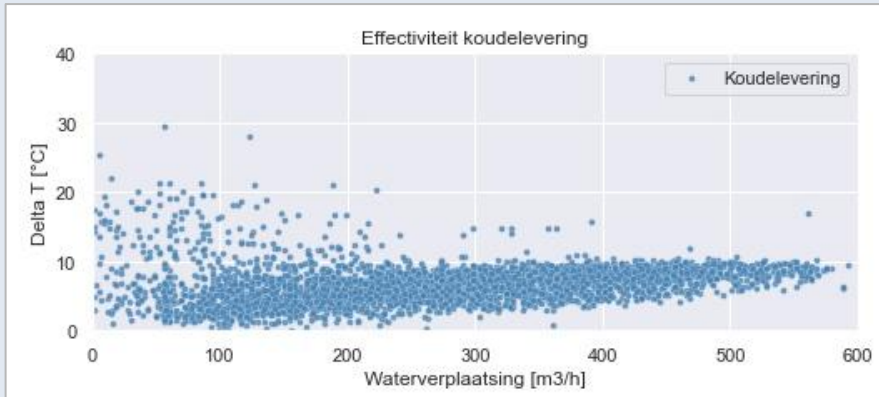
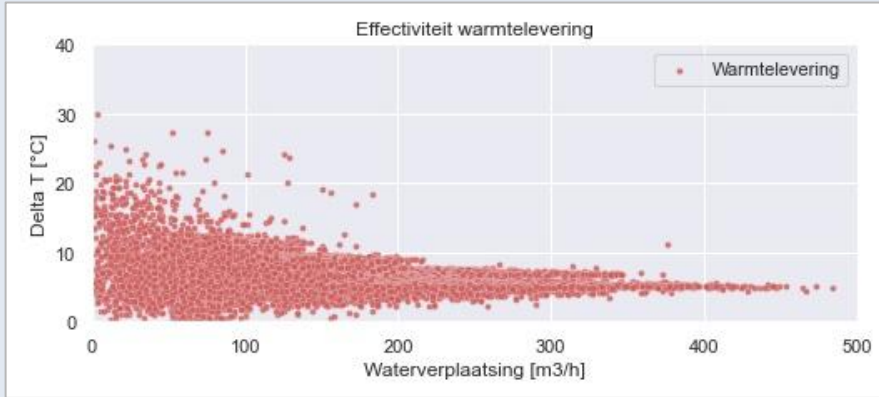
Plot example 4

## Effectiveness energy supply

The effectiveness of energy supply shows the proportion between volume flow and temperature difference (delta T).

From the plot we can derive:

- ✓ At high volume flow, the bandwidth in delta T is relatively small
- ✓ At high volume flow, the delta T converges to 6-8 K



Plot example 4

## Effectiveness energy supply

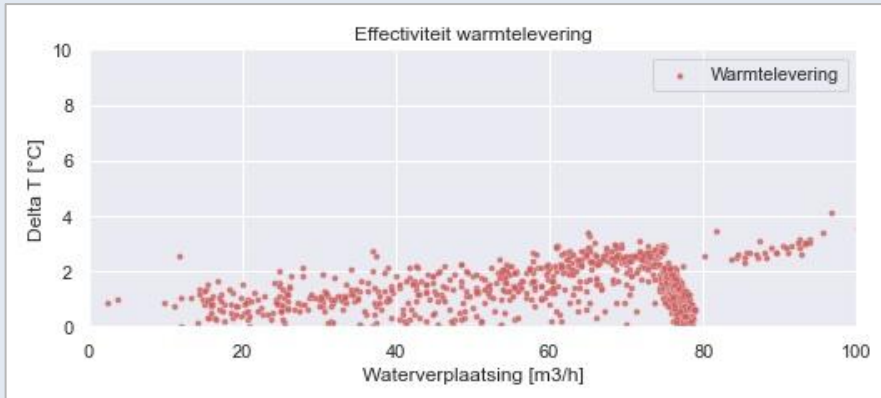
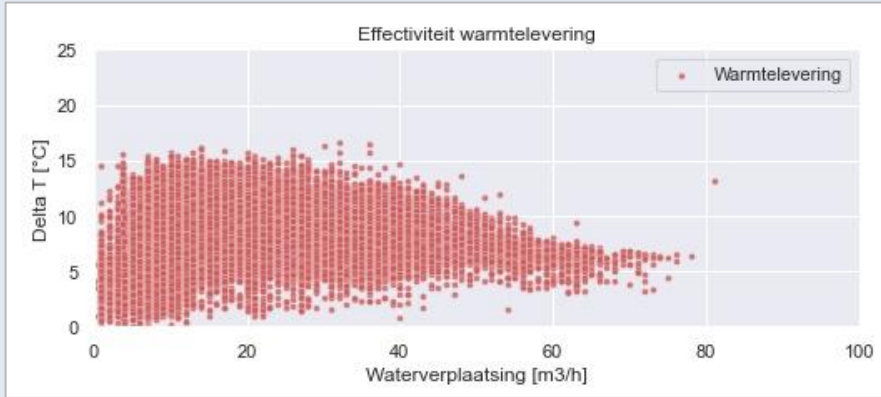
Two other examples of the same plot, different ATEs systems.

From plot 1 we can derive:

- ✓ At high volume flow, the delta T converges to 6 K
- ! There is a large vertical distribution

From plot 2 we can derive:

- ! Almost no low volume flows
- ! There is a very low delta T at high volume flows



Results

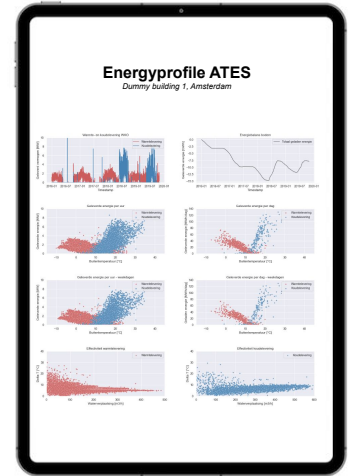
# Dashboard energy profile

- Asses your ATES performance at one glance
- Based on 8 simple and accessible plots
- No additional sensors needed
- Highly scalable in automated script

## Want to know more?

The publication including a description of all plots and the corresponding Python script is free accessible at:

[Webpage RVO](#)



**Thanks for your attention!**

For questions, feel free to contact me.



**Dave Baas**

✉ dave.baas@renor.nl

📞 +31 6 219 489 77