



# THERMAL ENERGY STORAGES

**Werner Weiss**

**AEE - Institute for Sustainable Technologies (AEE INTEC)**  
A-8200 Gleisdorf, Feldgasse 19  
AUSTRIA

# Capacity of a Water Storage (calc)

$$Q_s = (m C_p) \Delta T$$

|            |   |                             |
|------------|---|-----------------------------|
| $Q_s$      | total heat capacity of the storage tank                                       | [kWh]                       |
| $m$        | volume of the storage tank  | [m <sup>3</sup> ]           |
| $C_p$      | heat capacity of water  | [1.16 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> K] |
| $\Delta T$ | temperature difference - hot water temperature and cold water temperature [K] |                             |

# Capacity of a Water Storage (calc)

financed by

Austrian

 Development Cooperation

1. Capacity of a domestic hot water storage?
2. Size of a seasonal storage for space heating?

# Combi System for a Single Family House



# Combi System for a Single Family House



# Combi System for a Single Family House

financed by

Austrian

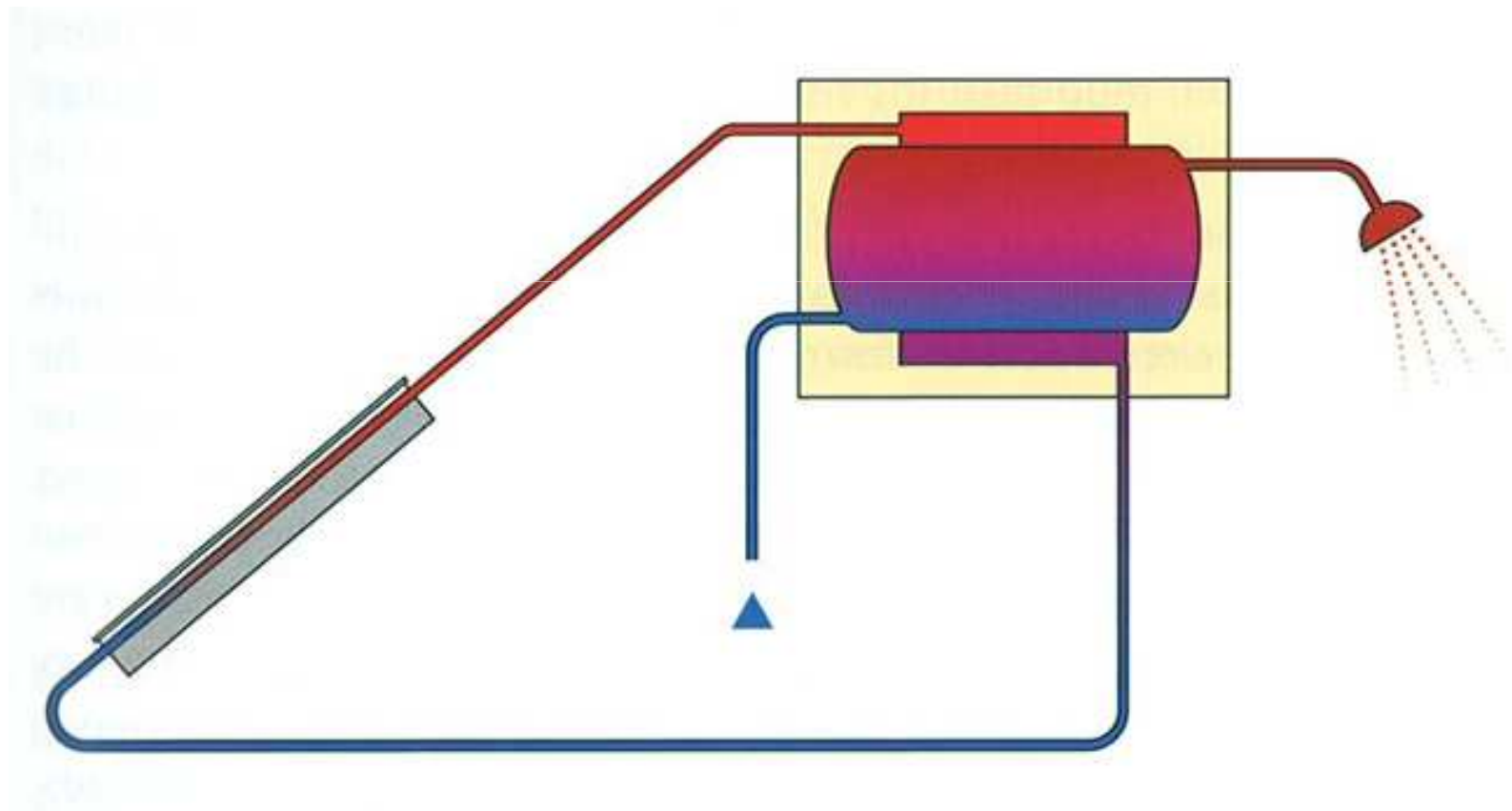
 Development Cooperation



# Storage Tank for Natural Circulation Systems

financed by

Austrian  
Development Cooperation





# THERMOSYPHON SYSTEMS

financed by

Austrian

 Development Cooperation



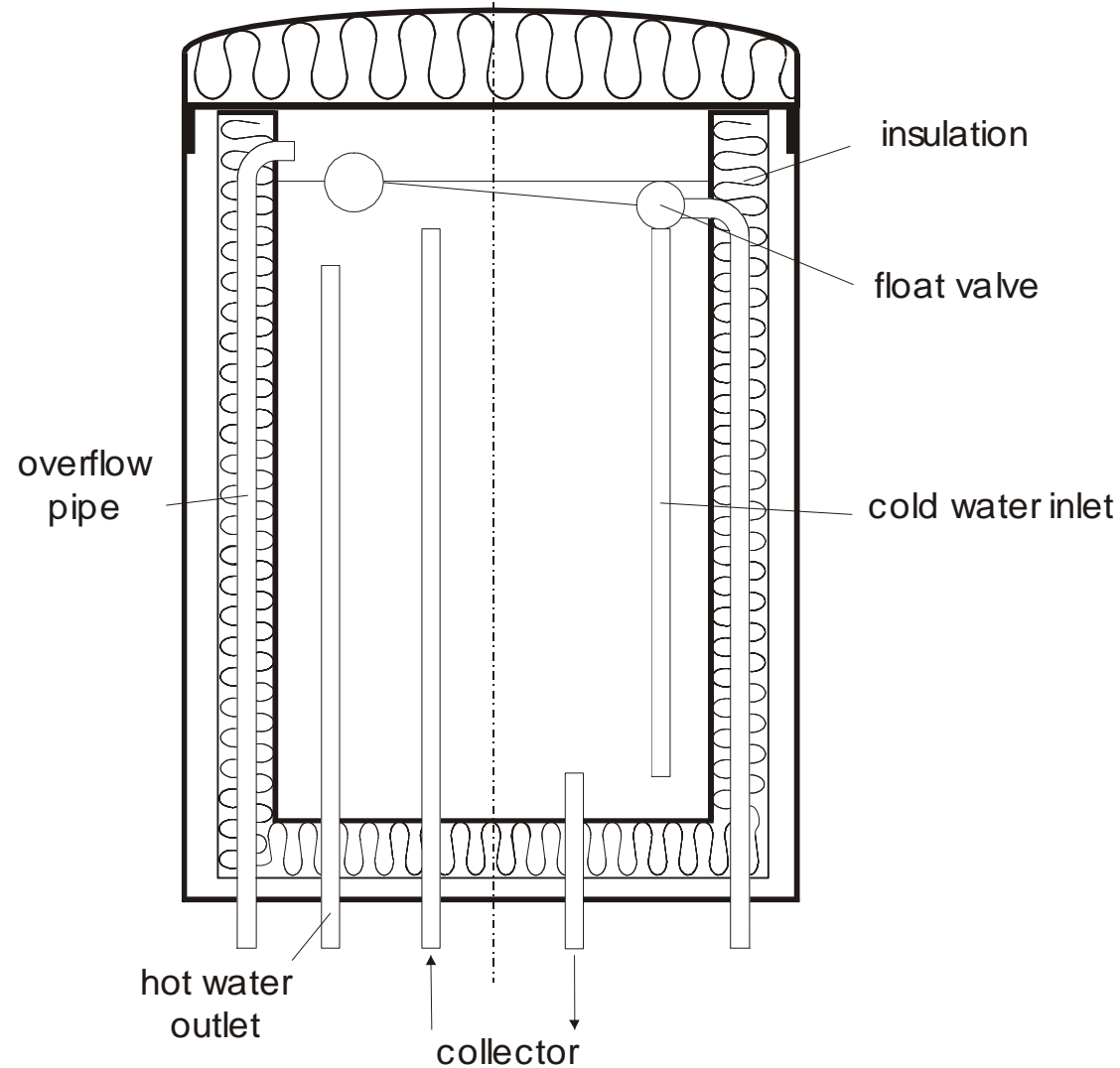


# THERMOSYPHON SYSTEMS

financed by

Austrian

 Austrian  
Development Cooperation

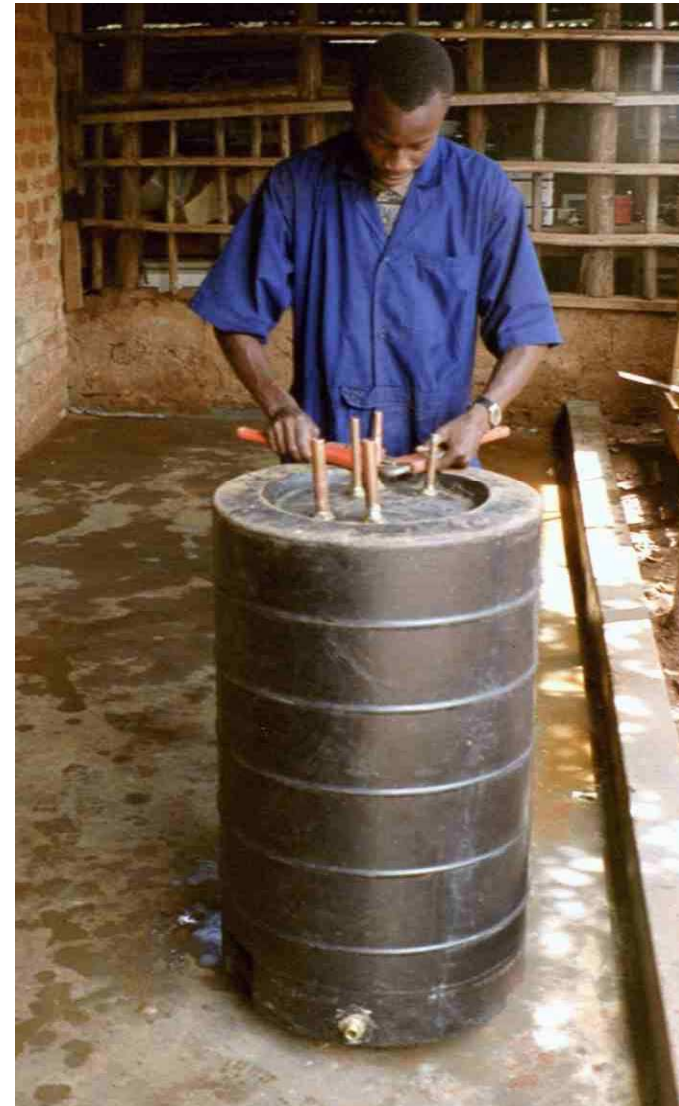


## THERMOSYPHON SYSTEMS

financed by

Austrian

 Development Cooperation



# Pressurised Storage Tank

## Storage tanks used for domestic hot water systems

are filled with potable water and must therefore comply with high standards of hygiene. The storage tank has also to withstand corrosion in the presence of oxygen (contained in the potable water).

In order to fulfil these requirements the following materials are used for manufacturing domestic hot water tanks:

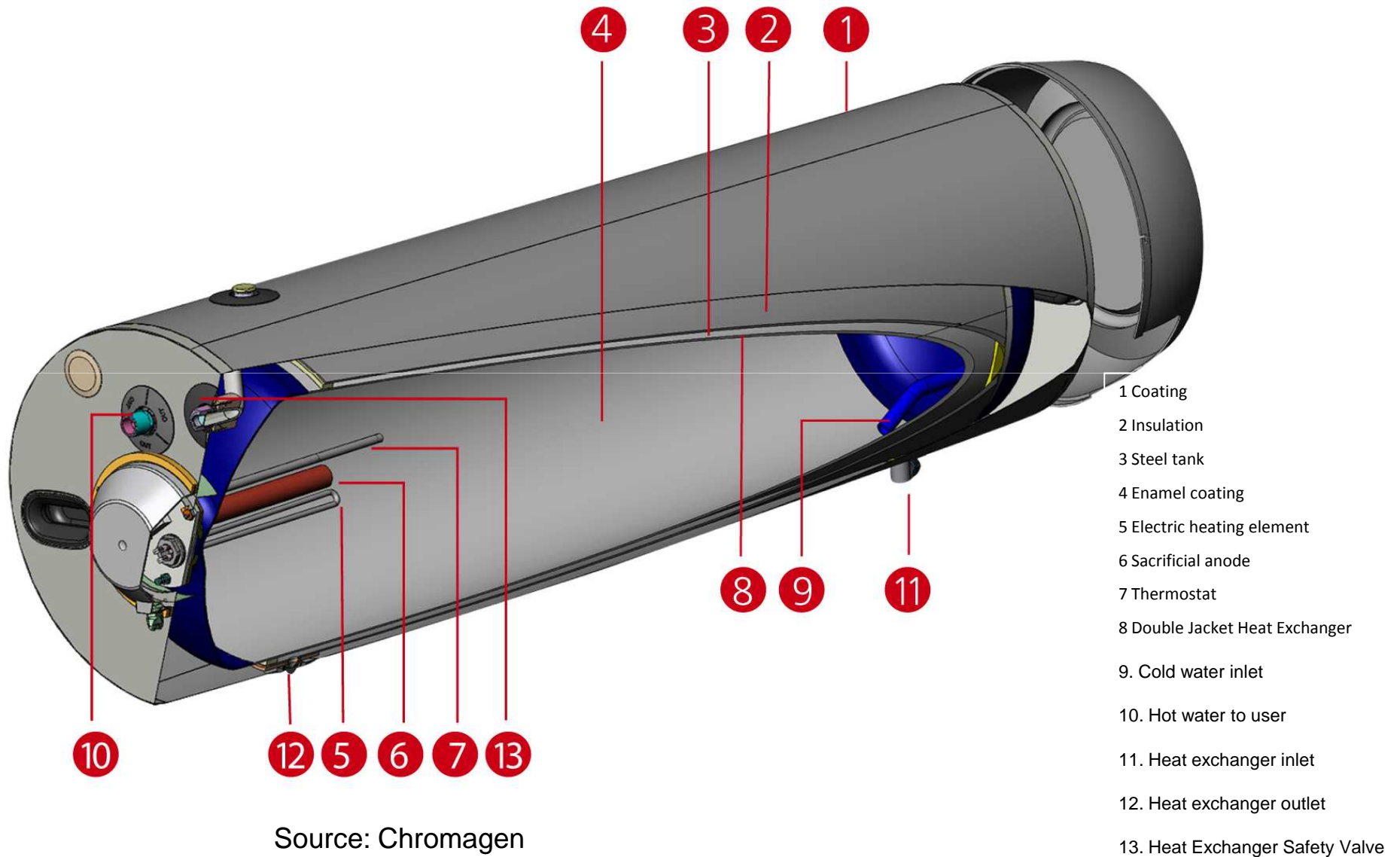
- Stainless steel
- Enamel-coated steel
- Galvanised steel
- Plastic
- Copper

# Hot water storage for a thermosyphon system

financed by

Austrian

Development Cooperation



Source: Chromagen



# Hot Water Storage – Solarmatics, ZIM

financed by

Austrian

 Development Cooperation

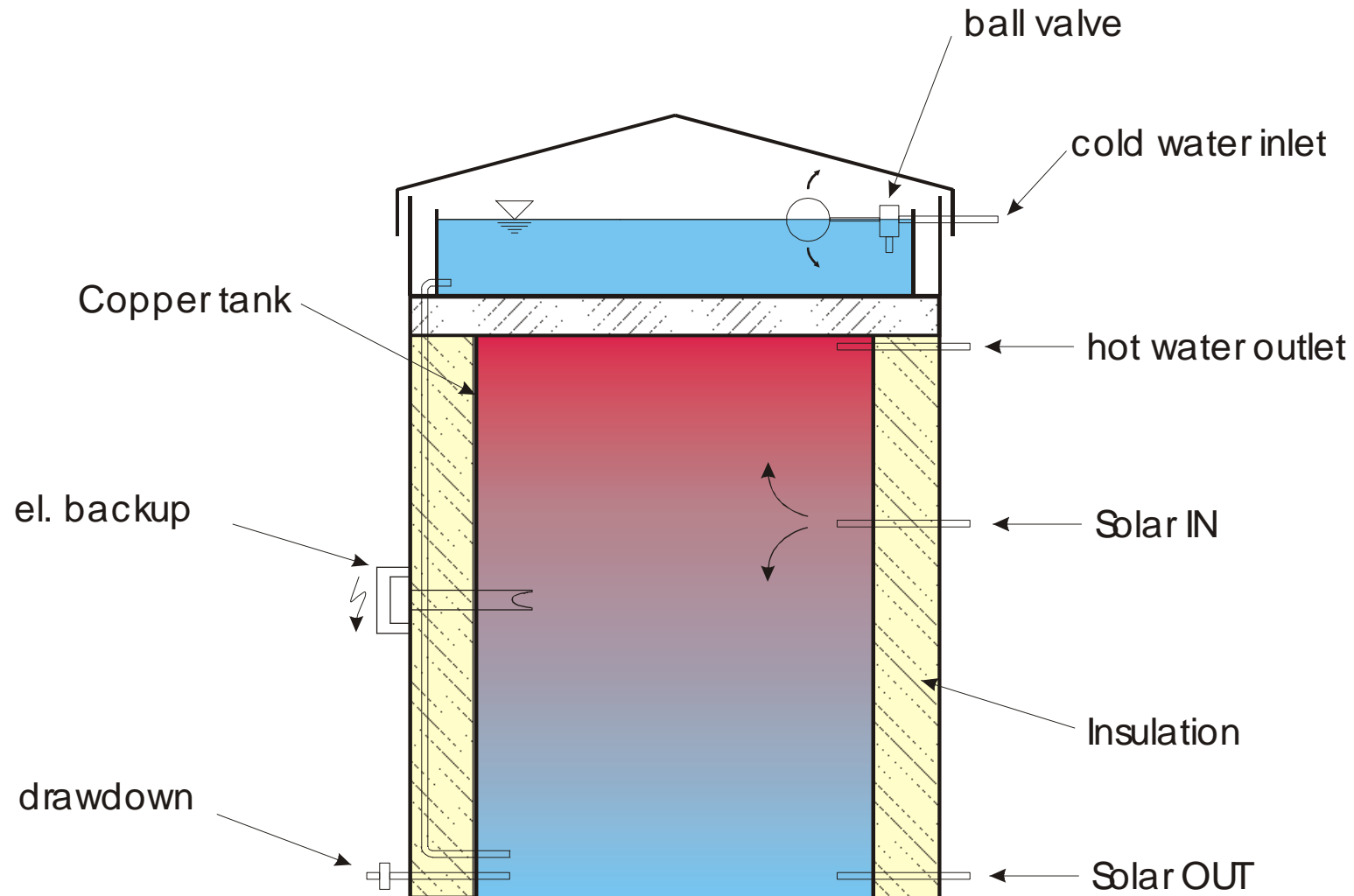


# Hot Water Storage – Solarmatics, ZIM

financed by

Austrian

Development Cooperation





# Hot Water Storage – Solarmatics, ZIM

financed by

Austrian  
Development Cooperation



# Storage tanks for direct coupling of evacuated tube collectors

financed by

Austrian  
Development Cooperation



Source: Easy Solar, South Africa

# Domestic Hot Water Tank

financed by

Austrian

 Development Cooperation

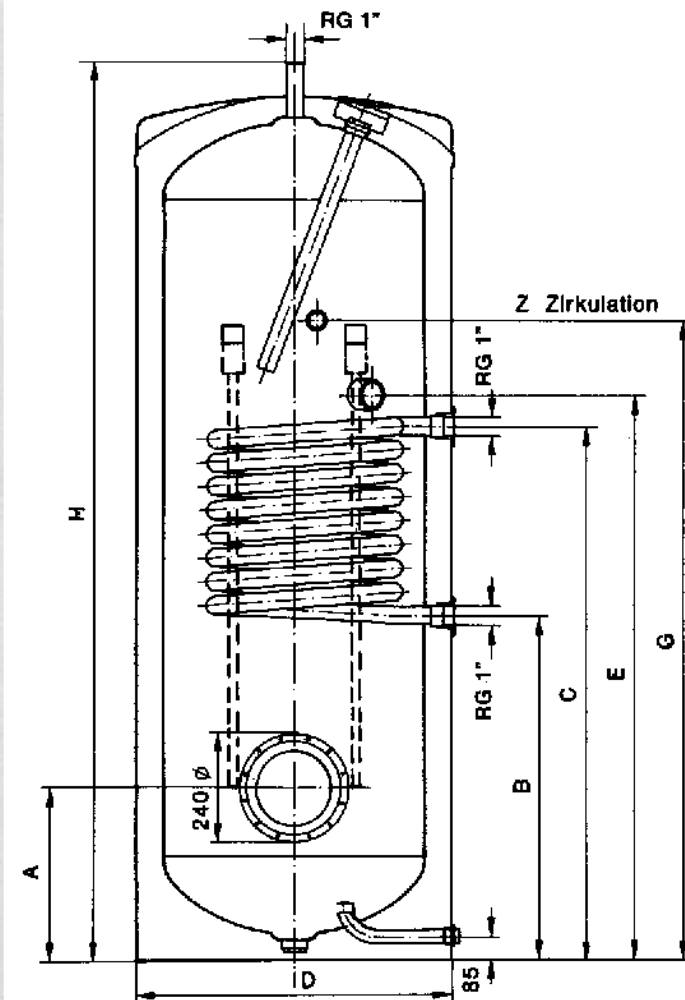
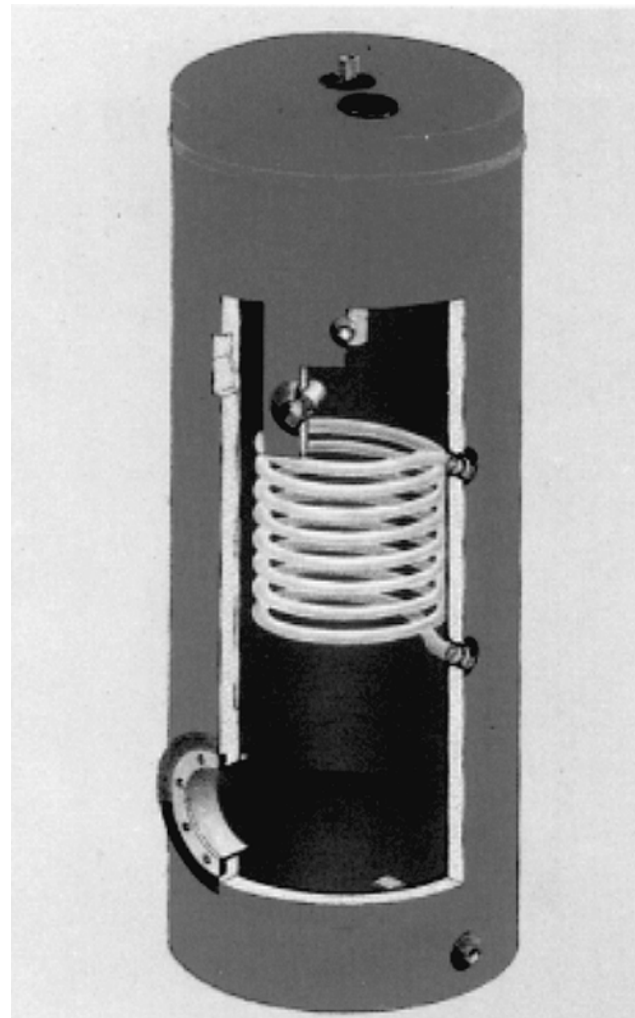


# Domestic Hot Water Tank

financed by

Austrian

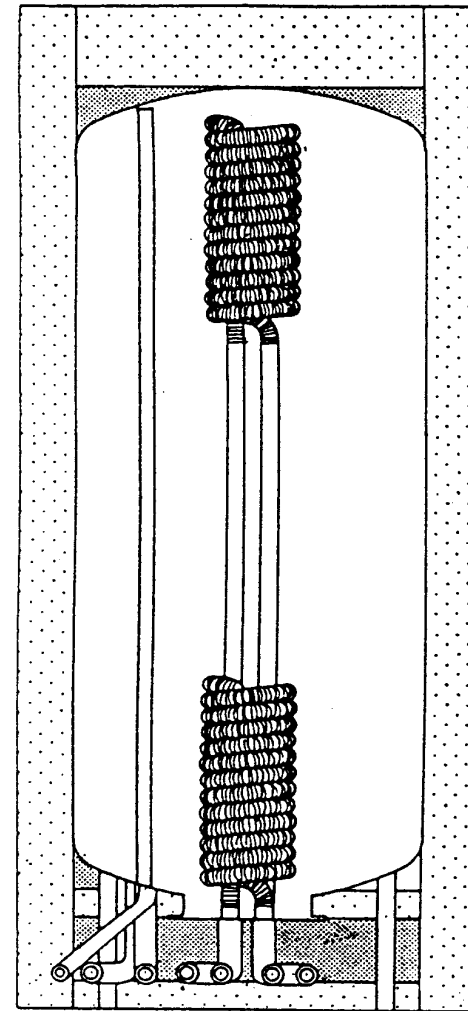
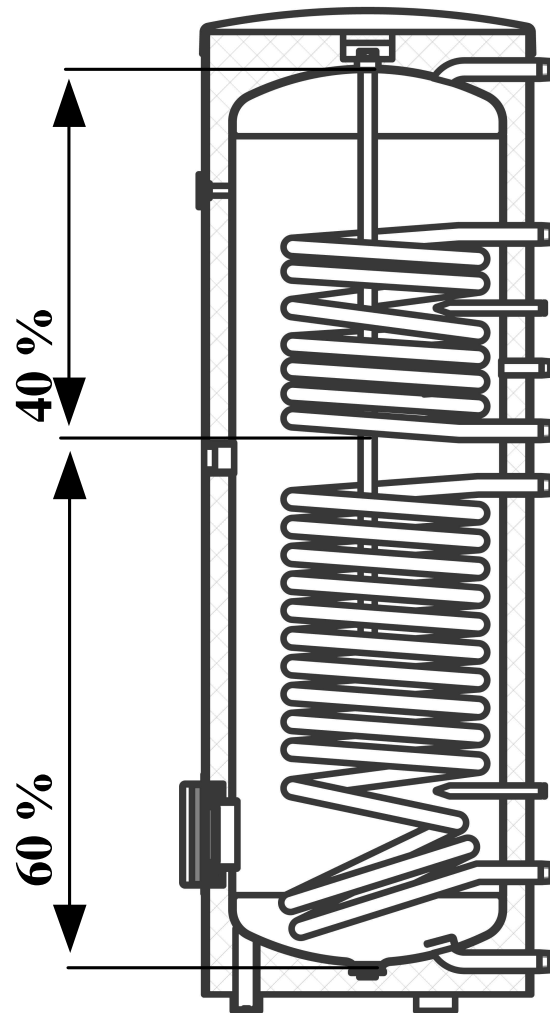
Development Cooperation



# Domestic Hot Water Tank

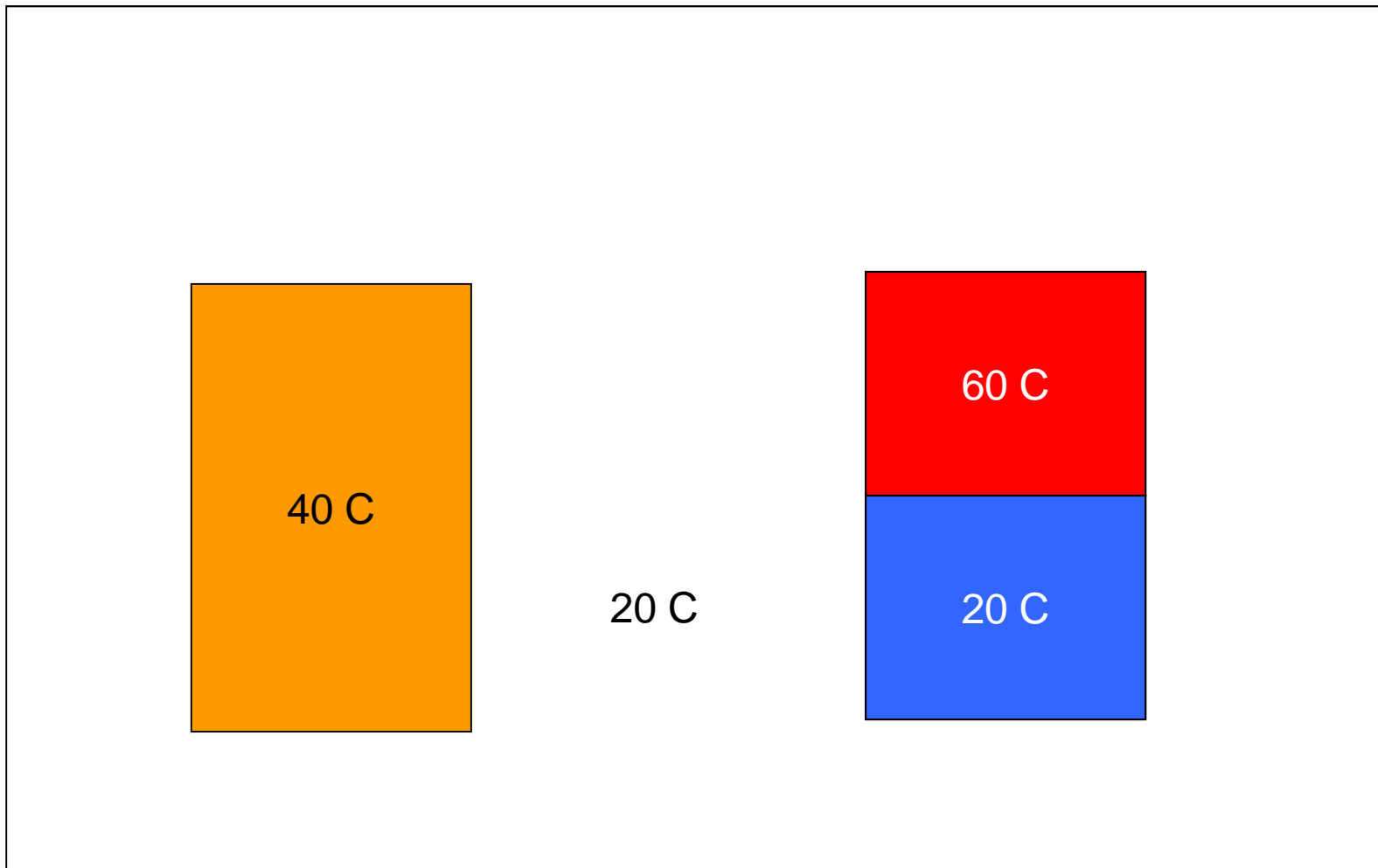
financed by

Austrian  
Development Cooperation



# Water storage

## How to improve « exergy density » ?





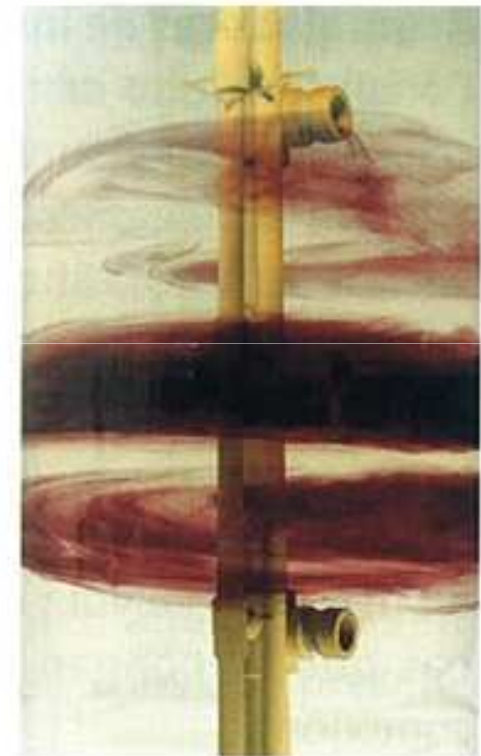
# BUFFER TANKS

*financed by*

Austrian

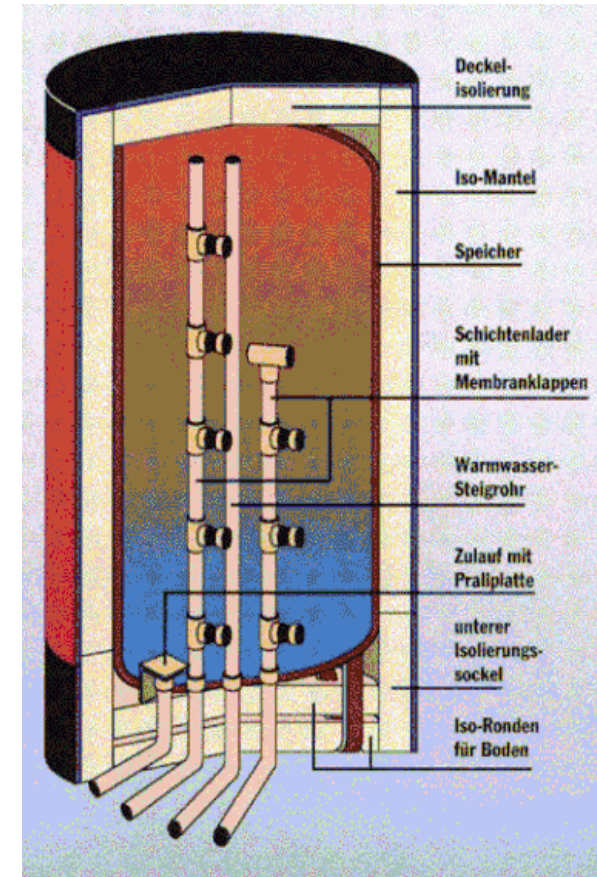
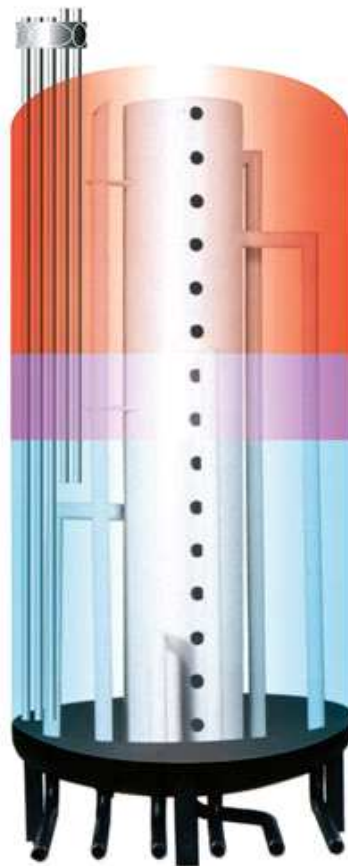
 Development Cooperation





Source: SOLVIS

# Hot water tanks with stratification devices



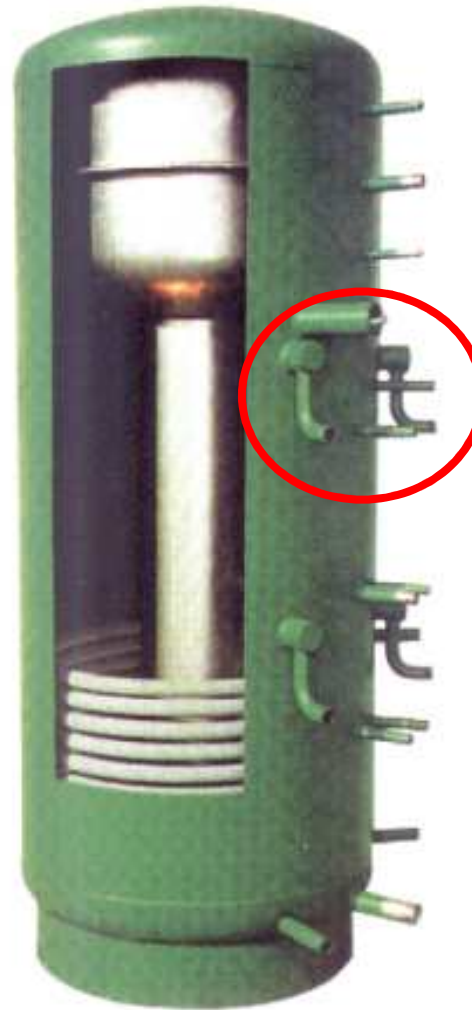
Sources from left to right: Solarklar, TiSun and Solvis

# COMBI TANKS

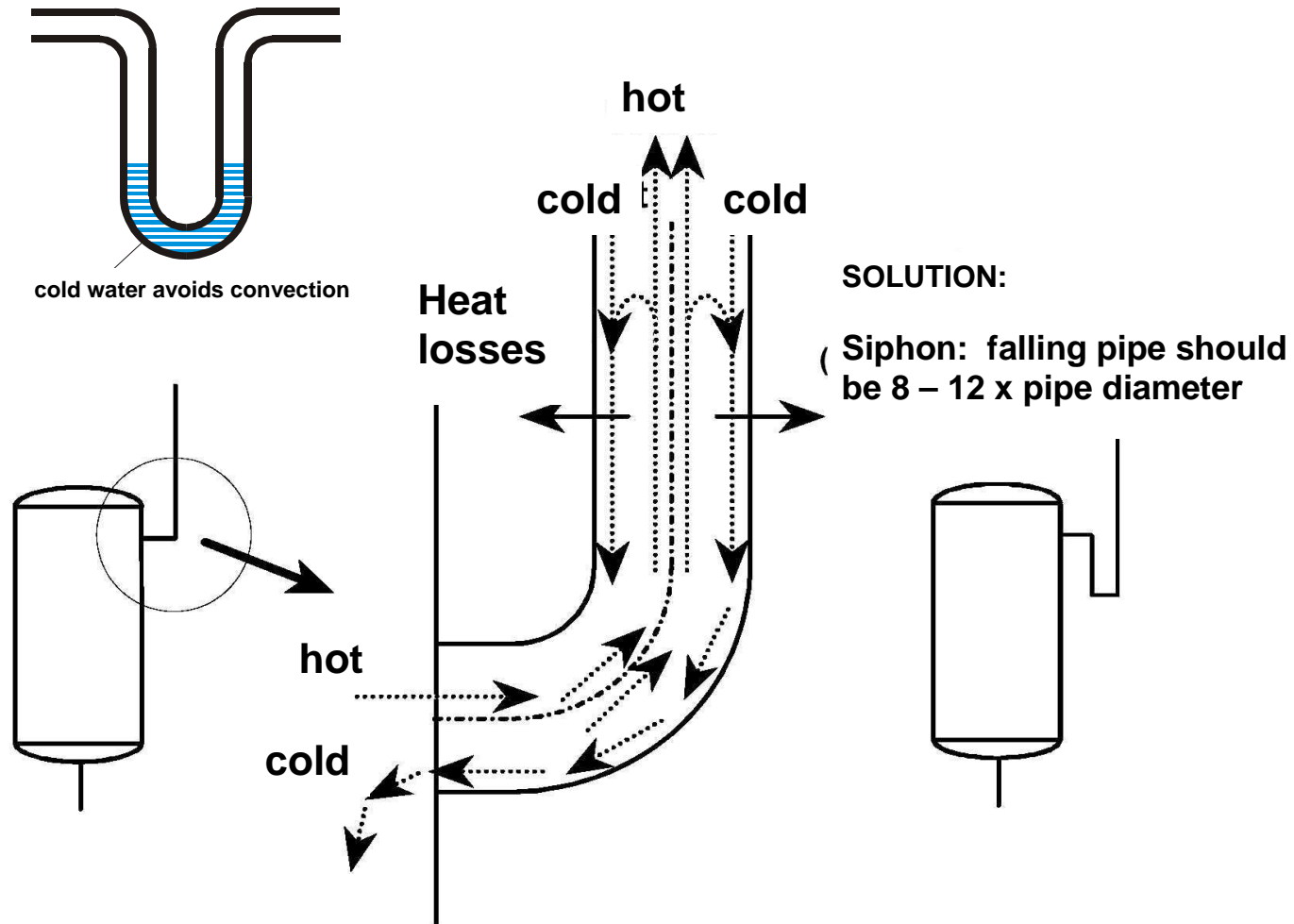
*financed by*

Austrian

 Development Cooperation



# Heat Losses

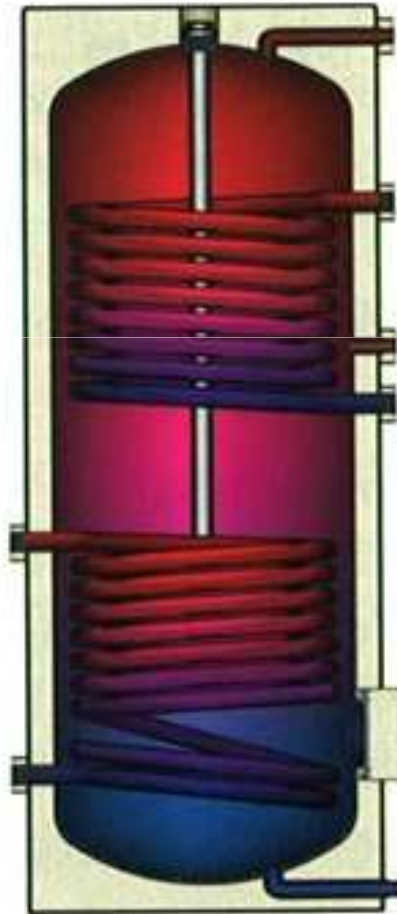




# HEAT LOSSES

financed by

Austrian  
Development Cooperation

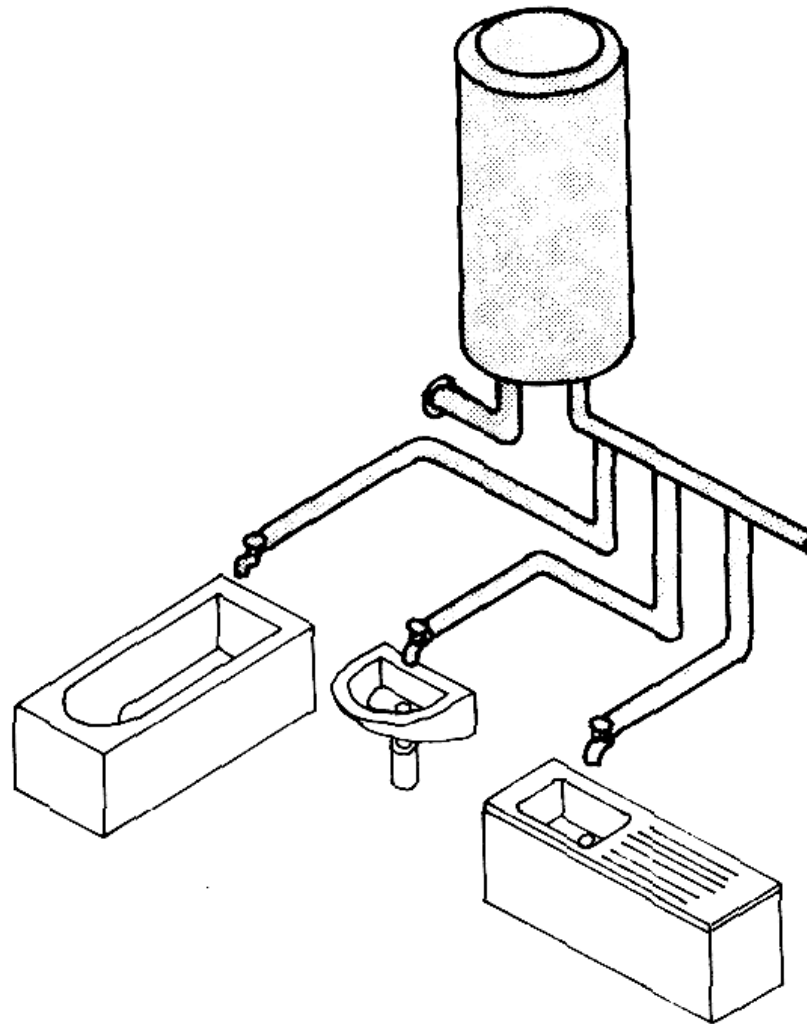




# HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION

financed by

Austrian  
Development Cooperation

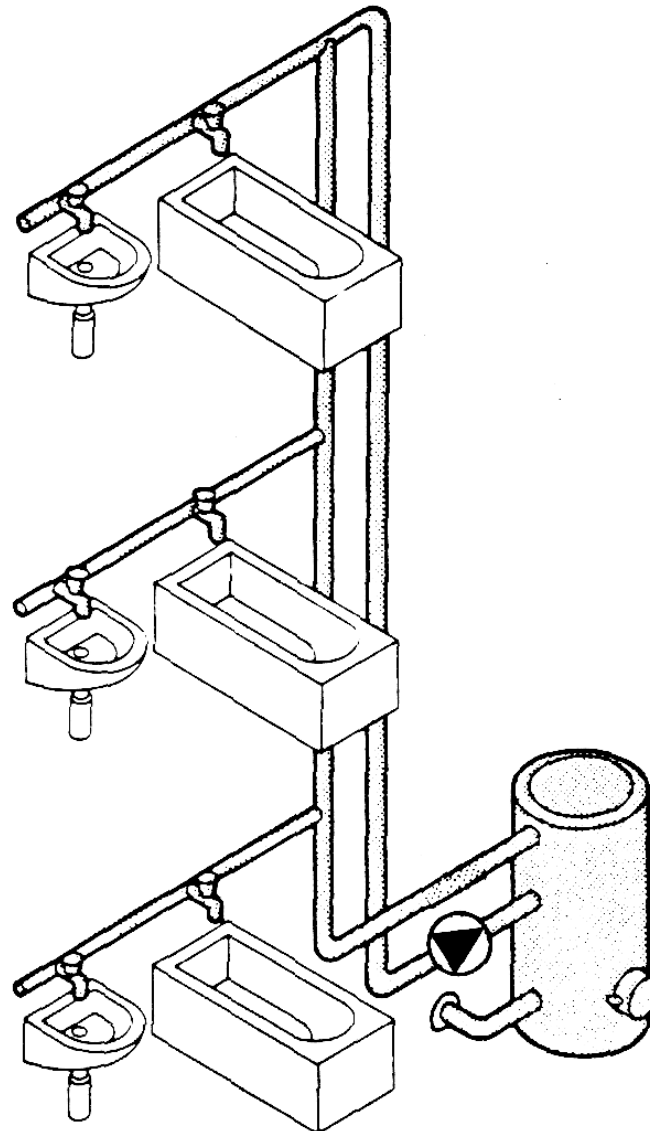


# HOT WATER DISTRIBUTION OF A MULTIPLE FAMILY DWELLING

financed by

Austrian

 Development Cooperation



# ENERGY STORAGE THE KEY ISSUE FOR THE FUTURE

financed by

Austrian  
 Development Cooperation

