Energy saving in Belgian Greenhouses





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Demokwekerij Westland, 14 April







Overview



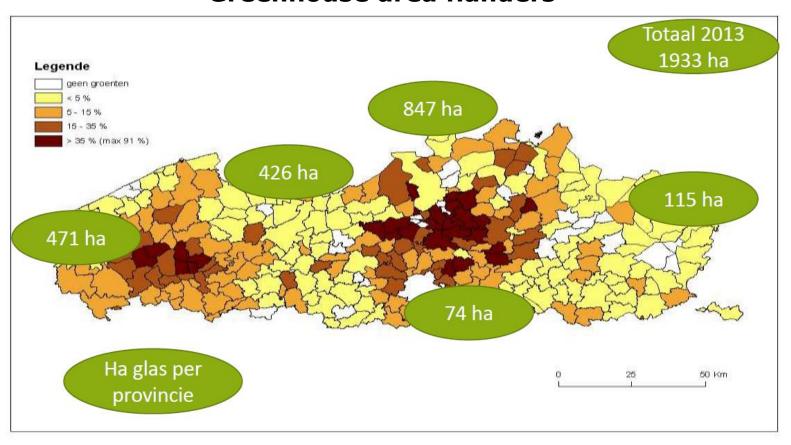
- 1. Overview greenhouses in Belgium
 - 1. Overview area
 - 2. Company size
 - 3. Energy sources
 - 4. Technologies
- 2. Research at Vegetable research centre



Overview greenhouses in Belgium



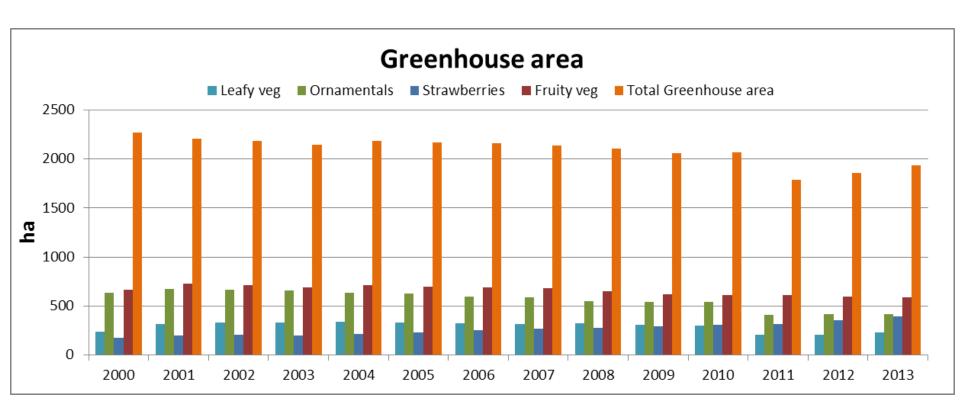
Greenhouse area flanders



0,3 % of total agriculture area

Source: Fod economie, 2013





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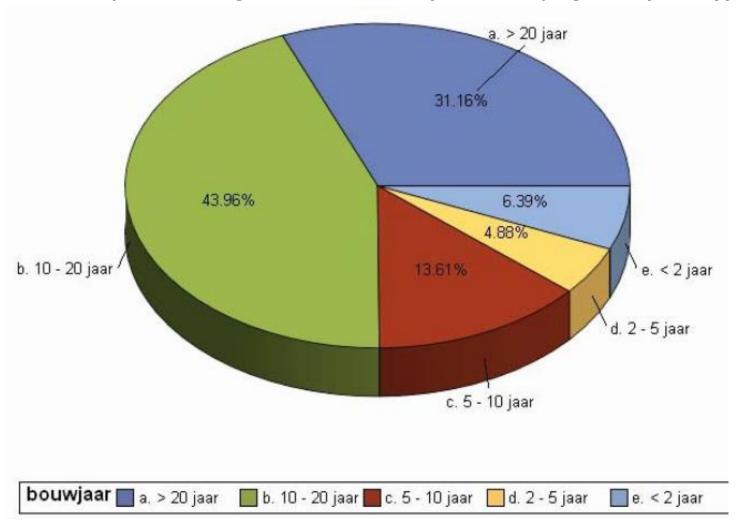




Source: Fod economie, 2013



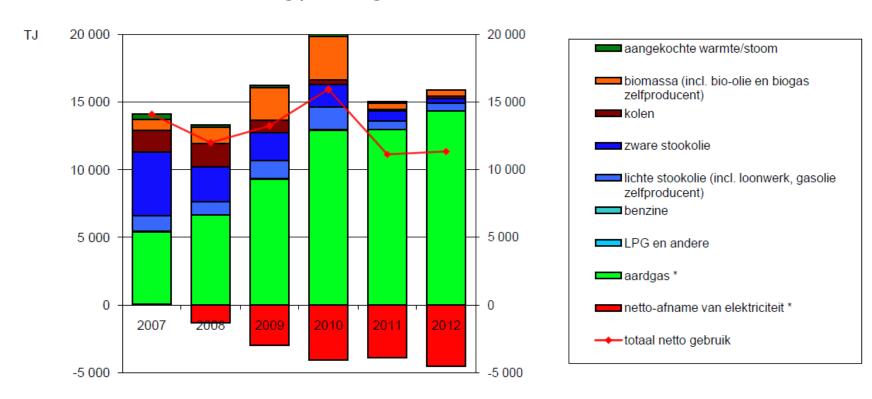
Survey Flemish gouvernement (971 compagnies (2006))



Energy use



Energy use greenhouse horticulture

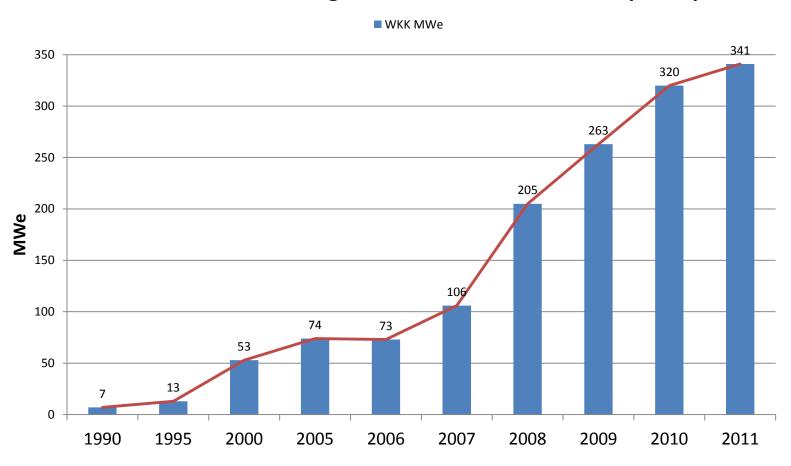


46 % (11,461 TJ) of the total primary energy use (24,916 TJ) in argriculture with only 0,3 % of the total area

Source: AMS, L&V Vlaamse Overheid

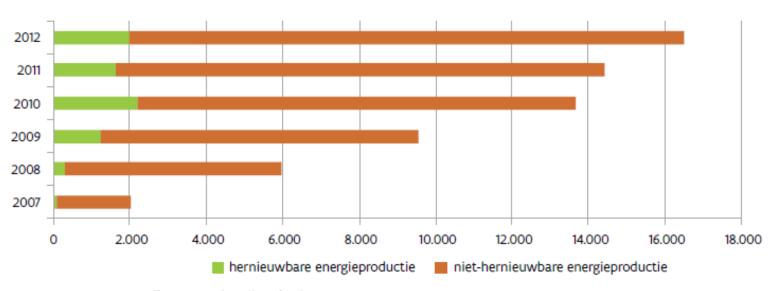


Evolution CHP in greenhouse horticulture (MWe)





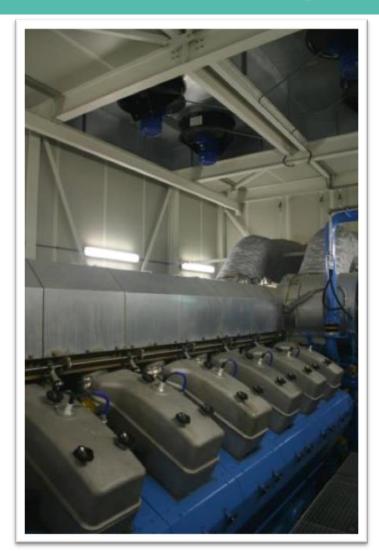
Figuur 7. Energieproductie door WKK's in de Vlaamse landbouw, TJ, 2007-2012



Bron: Departement Landbouw en Visserij op basis van VITO



- Use of cogeneration or CHP
 - 351 MWe
- Energy screens
 - Single or double moveable screen
 - Anti condensation screen
- Clustering
 - 2 or more companies on one site with shared CHP
- Waste heat
- Heat pumps
- Air treatment
- · Humidity control











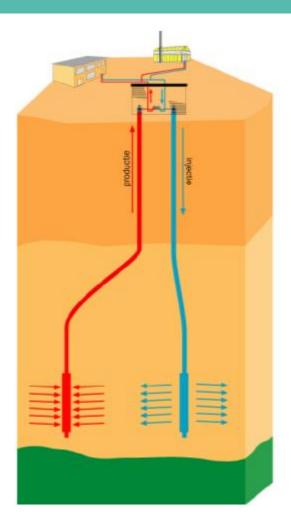






Future?

- Geothermal heat
- Hygroscopic dehumidifying
- Plant sensors
- LED
- Waste heat
- PCM
- Biogas
- ...











Research at vegetable research center

Research at PCG



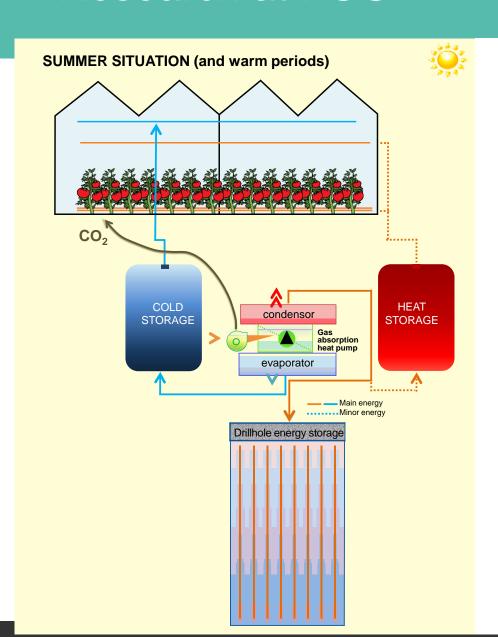
- Insulated greenhouse (U-value 2,75 W/m² K)
 with low temperature tubes (< 55 °C)
- Use of dehumification
- Efficient heating with 3 gasabsorption heat
 pumps (120 kW and COP of 130 170 %)
- Larger **heating surface** in greenhouse
- Short term heat and cold storage (2 water tanks of 45 m³)
- Long term heat in ground (Borehole thermal energy storage or BTES)
- Use of CO2 in greenhouse from heat pump

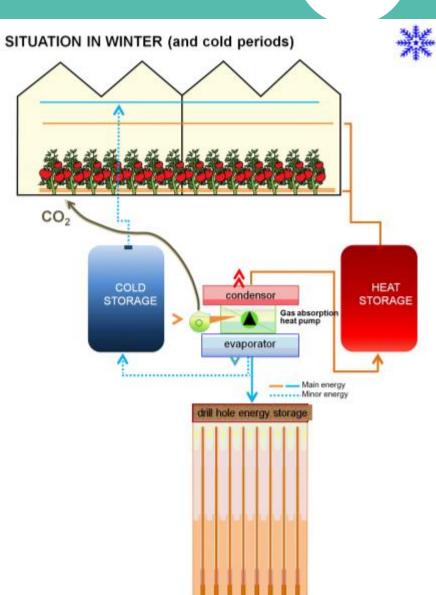




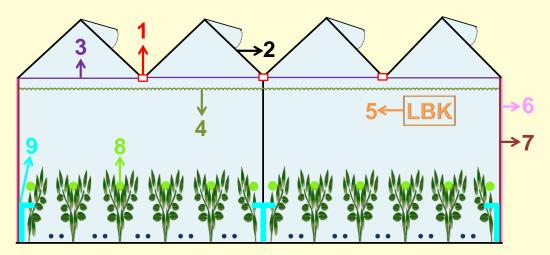
Research at PCG







MAXIMUM ISOLATING GREENHOUSE



- 1. Aluminium gutter
 - ✓ Better isolation
- 2. Anti reflection glass
 - √6% more transmission
 - ✓ Less reflection
- 3. Climate screen
 - √63% energy saving
 - √65% light screening
- 4. Energy screen
 - √45% energy saving
 - √14% light screening
- 5. Air treatment equipment
 - √Thanks to dehumidification more closed culture
 - ✓ Better use of CO2 and heat
- 6. White coating
 - √ More light reflection on the infrastructure
- 7. Polycarbonaat in the outdoor walls (two chambers 16 mm)
 - ✓ Better isolation
 - ✓U = 2,3 W/m².K
- 8. Low temperature network, growpipes Ø 51 mm
 - ✓Better use of low temperature
- 9. CO₂ coming from the GAHP

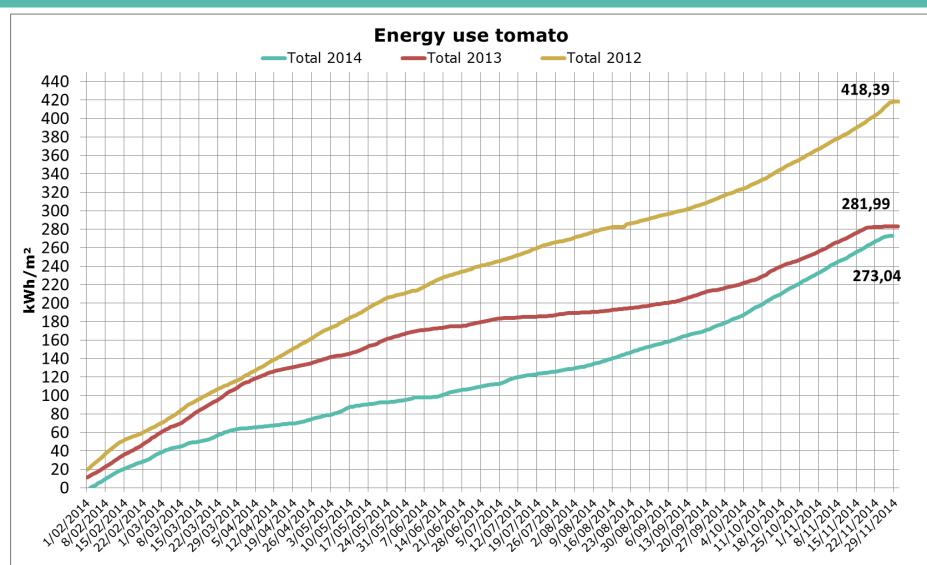
U-value = 2,75 W/m².K





Research PCG – energy





Research PCG – energy



Energy use tomato 2012 – 2013

Tomato 400 m ² / 1m ³ gas = 11,52 kWh	2012 (312 days)	2013 (300 days)
Heat demand greenhouse	418,28 kWh/m²	291,8 kWh/m²
COP heat pump	1,4	1,41
Total energy use (kWh/m²)	297,1 kWh/m²	206,7 kWh/m²
Gas use per m²	25,8 m³/m²	17,9 m³/m²

- Conventional energy use for tomatoes 450 kWh/m²:
 - **35 % 55 %** energy saving
- Paybacktime of +- 7 years for greenhouse of 2 ha with Heat pumps and drilhole energy storage (DES)

Research PCG - energy



Energy efficient humidity control

- 1. Keep the climate **homogeneous** in the greenhouse through the use of **a light airflow** (by ventilators). Do not encourage unnecessary evaporation by an heavy airflow.
- 2. Get rid of the humidity through air treatment or active dehumidification
 - a. By mixing **dry outside air**, if possible with heat recovery
 - b. **active dehumidification** with condensation of the humidity (with heat pump)
- 3. If an **energy screen** is used, you can apply a **humidity gap** of 1 or 2 %.
- 4. If these steps don't help, humidity can be disposed through **window ventilation**
- 5. Raise tube or greenhouse temperature to lower relative humidity.

Funding









European Union



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