

Energy Saving Research WUR

Exkursion Deutscher Gärtnner, Berater und Wissenschaftler 17. Februar 2011

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Wageningen UR Greenhouse Horticulture, NL

Uw sector investeert in dit onderzoek via het Productenchap Toekomst

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Productenchap Toekomst

Ambition of "Kas als energiebron"

Goals for 2020

- Climate neutral, economically feasible (newly build) greenhouses
- Greenhouse sector as supplier of sustainable heat and energy
- Reduce of fossil fuel consumption

Programma Kas als Energiebron
Jaarplan 2011

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Transition paths

- Energy saving
 - Crop management
 - Light
- Sustainable energy resources
 - Solar energy
 - Geothermal heat
- Efficient application of fossil fuel
 - Sustainable electricity
- Remaining
 - Sustainable carbon dioxide

Energie besparen Duurzame energiebronnen Fossiele energie efficiënt inzetten Overig

Teltstrategieën Licht Zonne-energie Aardwarmte Biobrandstoffen Duurzame(re) elektriciteit Duurzame(re) CO₂

Koudere buitenlucht Heetere binnenlucht

Projects in the program in 2010

- In total more than 50 projects
- Total budget 7 MEURO
- Financed by ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation and the Dutch Product board

Programma Kas als Energiebron
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Productenchap Toekomst

Next generation of growing

7 steps to 50% energy saving

1. Controlled dehumidification
2. More use of thermal energy
3. Temperature integration
4. Crop integration
5. Application integration
6. Automation
7. Sensors

Het Nieuwe Telen

koude, droge buitenlucht heetere binnenlucht

25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15

0:00 4:48 9:36 14:24 19:12 0:00

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The next generation of growing

60 kg tomato with 27 m³ gas

Gewächshaussausstattung:

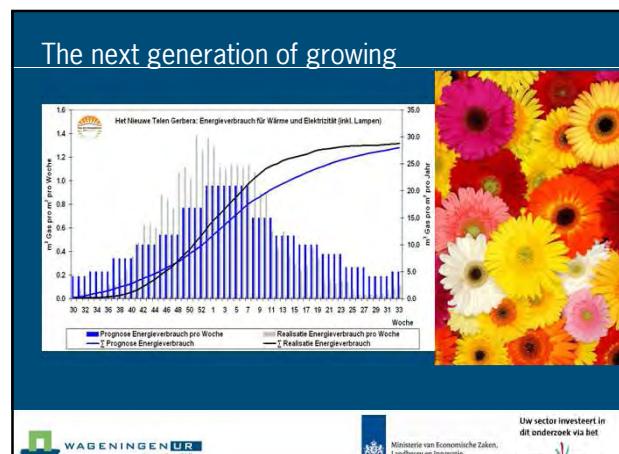
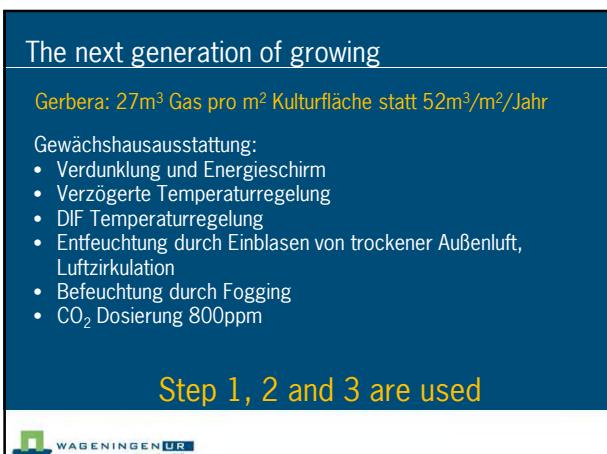
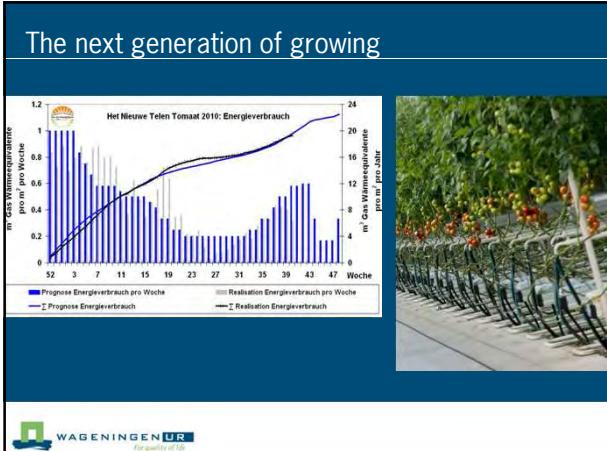
- drei Energieschirme (Folie, transparent, Energie)
- Heizung mit maximal 48°C
- Entfeuchtung durch Einblasen von trockener Außenluft
- Erhöhung Feuchte Setpoint >85%

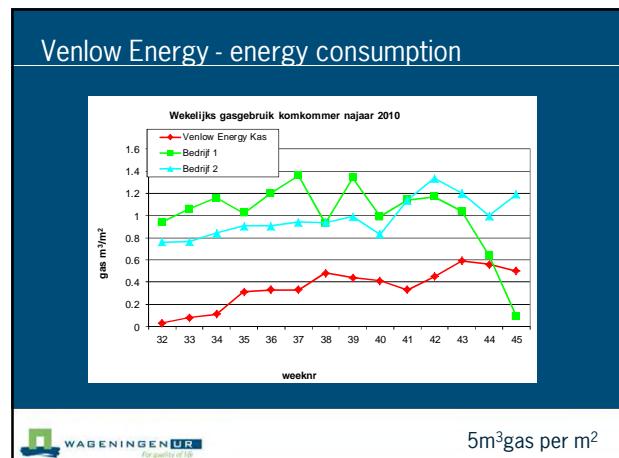
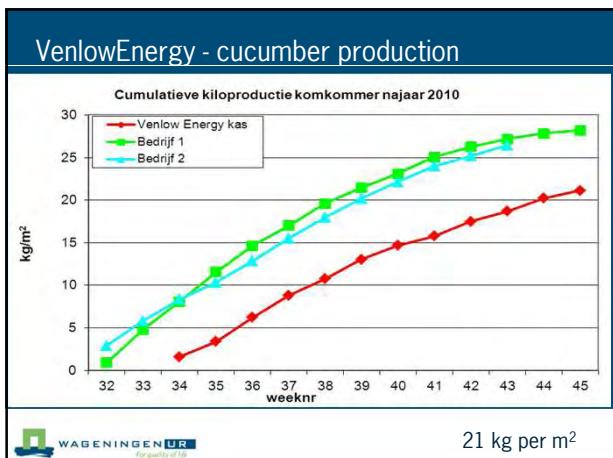
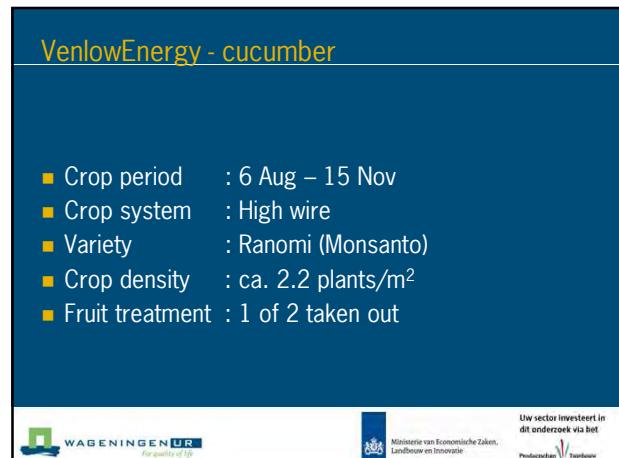
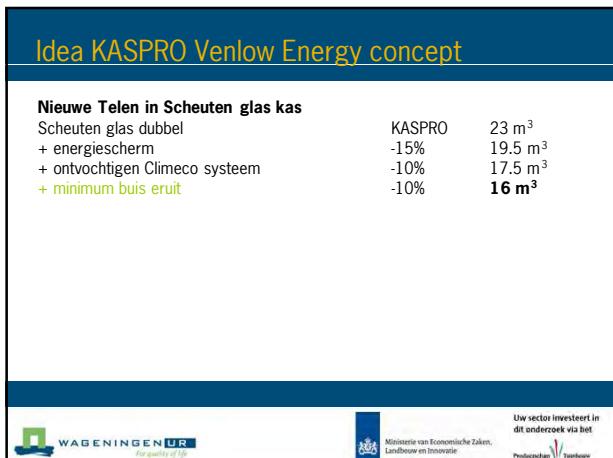
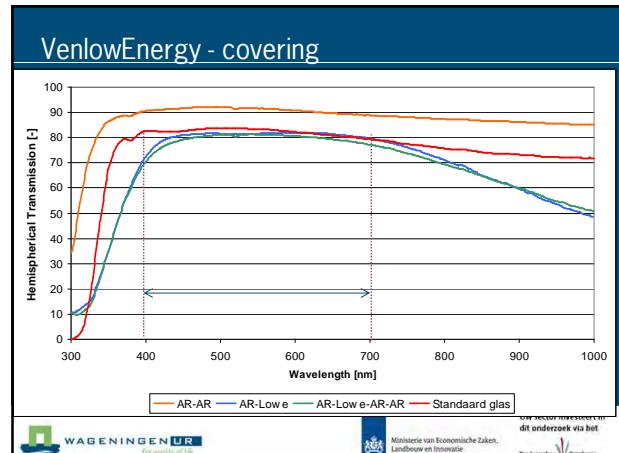
Die Energie der Sonne wurde bei der Klimaregelung maximal zum Aufwärmen des Gewächshauses genutzt.

Step 1, 2 and 3 are used

De Gelder, 2009

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Result Cucumber Autumn crop

- Energy consumption heat 5 m³ g.e./m² (goal 16 m³/m²/year would have been realised)
 - No cooling, no minimum pipe, fogging, no screen, dehumidification with heat regain
- Humidity
 - Week 40 high need of dehumidification
 - System worked well
- Crop
 - no problems related to covering material
 - Production 21 kg with 53 fruits per m²
 - Growers were satisfied



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Snow on roof



VenlowEnergy - Tomato



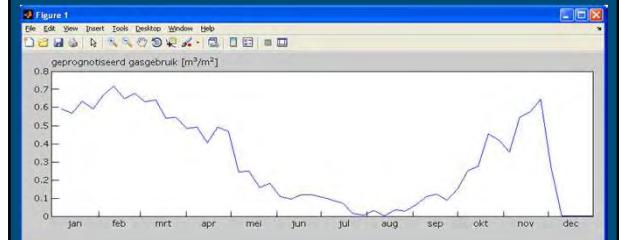
- Plant date : 23 December 2010
- Variety : Komeett (tros)
- Plant density : 2.55 → 1st wk Feb 3.8 st/m²
- Weekly visit by growers / advisors



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VenlowEnergy – tomato

- Prognosis energy consumption by climate models based on reference climate year (SEL year)



VenlowEnergy – tomato

Venlow Energykas IDC Wageningen UR Glasstuinbouw tomatenteelt 2011					
Plantdatum 23 december 2010, plantdichtheid 2.5 st/m ² , ras Komeett					
Weeknr	51	52	1	2	3
Datum	20-dec	27-dec	3-jan	10-jan	17-jan
Ingestelde temperatuur dag (oC)	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.6	19.0
Ingestelde temperatuur vormacht (oC)	18.0	18.0	17.4	15.6	15.0
Ingestelde temperatuur nacht (oC)	18.0	18.0	17.5	16.2	16.1
Temperatuur dag (oC)	zonop	21.1	20.5	20.1	18.9
Temperatuur vormacht (oC)	zononder	18.6	18.5	17.6	16.3
Temperatuur nacht (oC)	3 uur na zononder	18.2	18.2	17.6	16.4
Temp etmaal (oC)		19.0	18.9	18.3	17.2
Vochtdeficit dag (g/m ³)	8.1	6.5	6.5	5.7	4.7
Vochtdeficit nacht (g/m ³)	7.1	5.5	5.2	4.7	3.8
Vochtdeficit etmaal (g/m ³)	7.4	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.1
Instralingssom/dag (J/cm ²)	247	229	205	141	210
buitentemperatuur (oC)	0.0	1.9	3.8	7.0	4.5
Cumulatief aantal schermuren	82	210	275	296	394
Gasverbruik per week	0.42	0.64	0.65	0.46	0.73
Cumulatief gasverbruik tot eind van week	0.4	1.1	1.7	2.2	2.9
Geschat gasgebruik per week (SEL2000)	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.59	0.67
Cumulatief geschat gasgebruik (SEL2000)	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	3.1

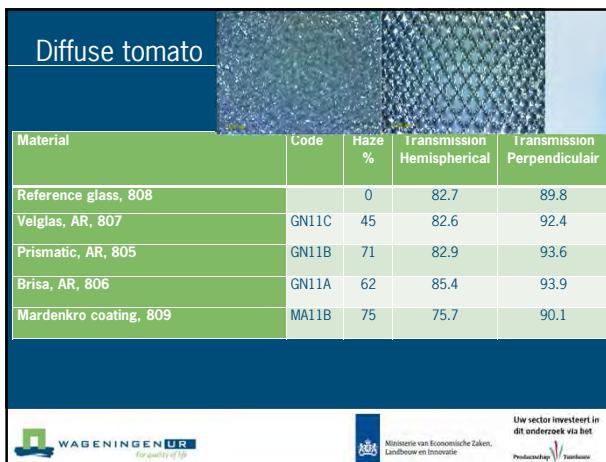
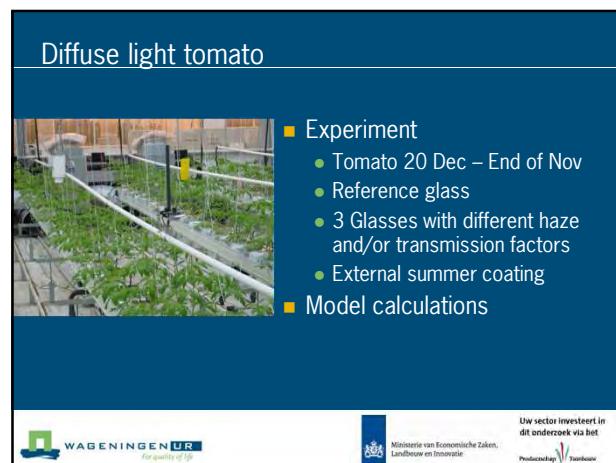
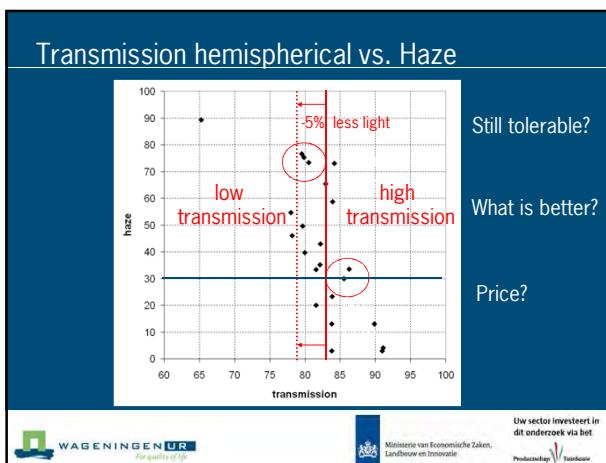
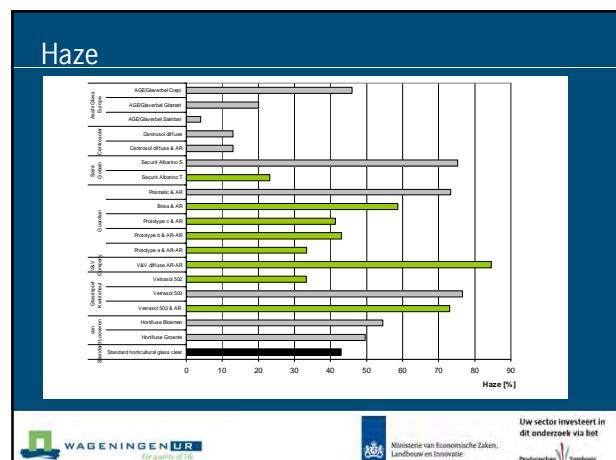
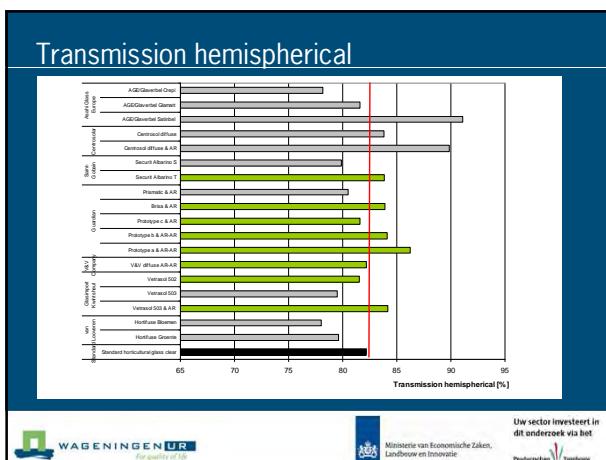
Effect of diffuse light

- Diffuse light is positive because...
 - Changed light penetration in crop
 - Diffuse light is absorbed more by middle leaf layers of cucumber
 - Higher photosynthesis in those leaf layers
 - Higher yield
 - Milder greenhouse climate on sunny days
 - Lower head temperature during high irradiation
- 1% light = 1% growth rule has to be re-defined
- Optimum diffusing properties have to be found (haze and hemispherical transmission important)



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	heat regain unit cucumber			
	grower	HNT	diffuse	double
Energy consumption				
Heat [m ³ /m ²]	40	25	25	
Electricity [kWh]		6	6	
Total energy [m ³ a.e./m ²]	40	26	26	
Crop yield [kg/m ²]	75	75	79	
Energy efficiency [m ³ a.e./kg]	0.53	0.35	0.33	
	100%	66%	62%	

Demo autumn 2010
in IDC, Bleiswijk



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Food quality of life