Housing

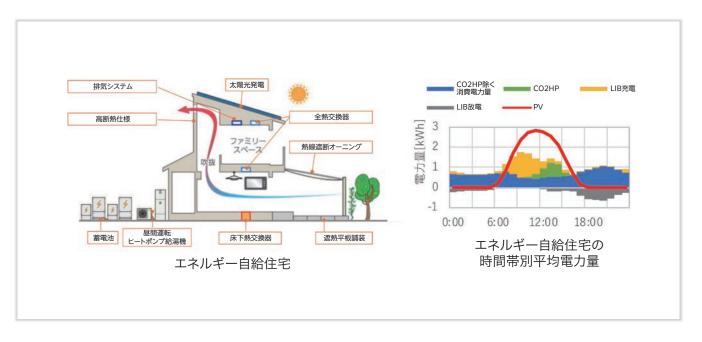
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Environment & Energy

## 大容量蓄電池や昼間運転ヒートポンプ給湯機を導入したエネルギー自給住宅の分析

Analysis of the Energy Self-Sufficient House, Equipped with Large-Capacity Storage Batteries and a Daytime-Use Heat Pump Water Heater

村上 伸太郎 Shintaro Murakami 藤本 卓也 Takuya Fujimoto 原田 真宏 Masahiro Harada



## 概要

現在,国を中心に普及を進めているZEH(ネット・ゼロ・エネルギー・ハウス)の定義は,住宅で発電した電力量が,住宅内で消費する電力量よりも大きい住宅である。一方,電力系統の安定化のためには,発電した電力を電力系統へ逆潮流せず,自家消費することが望ましい。そこで我々は,住宅で発電した電力を極力売電せずに自家消費することで電力の自給率を高める「エネルギー自給住宅」1戸を愛知県豊田市の住宅分譲地であるセキュレア豊田柿本に建設した。本エネルギー自給住宅は,多様な省エネルギー技術,大容量の太陽光パネル,大容量の蓄電池,及び昼間運転が可能なヒートポンプ給湯機(CO2HP)を導入している。本検証では,エネルギー自給住宅の実測調査を実施し,電力自給率について評価した。その結果,電力自給率は58%となり,消費電力量の半分以上を太陽光発電で賄えることが確認できた。

## Abstract

Recently, ZEH (Net Zero Energy House), which is spreading mainly domestically, is defined as a house where the amount of electricity generated at the house is greater than that consumed. However, for the stability of the power grid, it is desirable to consume electricity generated in the house rather than feeding it back to the grid. Therefore, we constructed the "Energy Self-Sufficient House" in SECUREA Toyota Kakimoto, a residential area in Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture, aiming to increase the self-sufficiency rate of electricity by consuming the electricity generated at the house as much as possible without selling it. This Energy Self-Sufficient House is equipped with various energy-saving technologies: large-capacity photovoltaic (PV) panels, large-capacity storage batteries, and a daytime-use heat pump water heater (CO2HP). In this evaluation, we conducted an actual measurement survey of the Energy Self-Sufficient House and evaluated the electricity self-sufficiency rate. As a result, the self-sufficiency rate was 58%, indicating that more than half of the electricity consumption could be covered by PV generation.

## 関連する<u>SDGs</u>





