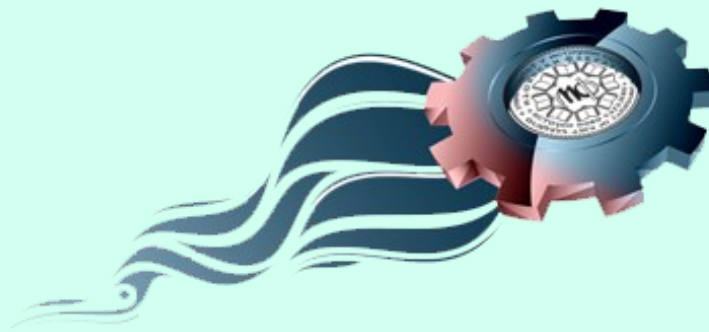




UNIVERSITY OF EAST SARAJEVO
FACULTY OF MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING



5th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE



COMETa 2020

***„Conference on Mechanical Engineering
Technologies and Applications“***

PROCEEDINGS

26th-28th November
East Sarajevo, RS, B&H

COMET α 2020

5th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

26th - 28th November 2020
Jahorina, Republic of Srpska, B&H



University of East Sarajevo
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
Conference on Mechanical Engineering Technologies and Applications

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PREFACE

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering of the University of East Sarajevo is organizing the 5th International Scientific Conference COMETA 2020 – "Conference on Mechanical Engineering Technologies and Applications" in specific circumstances. Namely, faced with numerous challenges due to the pandemic caused by the spread of COVID-19 virus on a global level, the Organizing Committee decided to hold the Conference COMETA 2020 virtually, in order to ensure the safety of participants and the entire community. Also, the continuity of the event was a significant reason for the establishment of the online model, especially considering the fact that the conference COMETA has been categorized by the relevant Ministry as an international scientific conference of the first category.

The main goal of the conference is to contribute to increasing the competitiveness of national business entities through the presentation and implementation of new scientific achievements in the field of mechanical engineering. In addition, the conference will provide additional support to researchers in the presentation of their results, as well as establishing a higher level of cooperation with leading national and international scientific institutions, universities, public companies and partners from industry.

The program of the conference COMETA 2020 consists of the following thematic areas:

- Manufacturing technologies and advanced materials,
- Applied mechanics and mechatronics,
- Machine design, simulation and modeling,
- Product development and mechanical systems,
- Energy and thermotechnic,
- Renewable energy and environmental,
- Maintenance and technical diagnostics,
- Quality, management and organization.

A total of 193 authors and co-authors from 12 countries are participating in the 5th International Scientific Conference COMETA 2020 where 70 papers have been accepted, including 5 plenary lectures. Round table on the very actual topic "Challenges in the education during COVID-19 pandemic – Online as a solution ..." is planned to be held.

The participation of a significant number of domestic and foreign scientists and researchers strengthens our conviction that the online format of the conference will not diminish its importance. On the contrary, we are sure that together we will gain new experiences, which will further enable us better and more meaningful cooperation in the near future by generating new ideas and establishing modern approaches to solving complex issues in mechanical engineering in the context of challenges that are present in the technical and technological development of an advanced society in the 21st century. In that sense, we want to emphasize that each of your proposals is welcome and will be carefully considered from the aspect of organizing the next conferences.

On behalf of the Organizing and Scientific Committee of the conference COMETA 2020, we would like to express our gratitude to all authors, reviewers, universities, business entities, and national and international institutions and organizations that supported the organization of the conference. We would like to express special gratitude to the Ministry of Scientific and Technological Development, Higher Education and Information Society of the Republic of Srpska, the City of East Sarajevo and local communities.

In the hope that our joint efforts will meet the expectations of the scientific and professional public, the organizer of the Conference, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of East Sarajevo, wishes all participants successful work. Welcome to the online conference COMETA 2020.

East Sarajevo, November 23rd, 2020.

President of the Scientific Committee
PhD Nebojša Radić, Full Professor



President of the Organizing Committee
PhD Milija Krašnik, Associate Professor



CONTENT

PLENARY LECTURES

1. **Katica R. (Stevanović) Hedrih**
ACADEMICIAN LJUBOMIR KLERIĆ (1844-1910), FOUNDER OF THE
SERBIAN SCHOOL OF MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING 2
2. **Radivoje Mitrović, Vidosav Majstorović, Žarko Mišković**
INDUSTRY 4.0 AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION 17
3. **Miroslav Živković**
SOLVING OF MULTIPHYSICS PROBLEMS BY FINITE ELEMENT
METHOD SOFTWARE PAK - MULTIPHYSICS 25
4. **Uroš Karadžić, Radislav Brđanin**
EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF WATER
HAMMER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO 34
5. **Damjan Klobčar, Sebastjan Baloš, Matija Bušić, Aleksija Đurić,
Maja Lindič, Aljaž Ščetinec**
WAAM AND OTHER UNCONVENTIONAL METAL ADDITIVE
MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES 50

MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES AND ADVANCED MATERIALS

6. **Saša Živanović, Nikola Vorkapić, Zoran Dimić, Nikola Slavković,
Branko Kokotović**
DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL MINI CNC MACHINES TOOLS
WITH OPEN ARCHITECTURE CONTROL SYSTEM 68
7. **Miloš Pjević, Mihajlo Popović, Ljubodrag Tanović, Goran
Mladenović**
RECYCLING SYSTEM FOR THE FDM/FFF METHOD MATERIAL
DESIGNED FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED PRODUCTION
BATCHES 78
8. **Goran Mladenović, Ljubodrag Tanović, Radovan Puzović, Marko
Milovanović, Mihajlo Popović, Miloš Pjević, Vojislav Simonović**
DEVELOPMENT OF CAM SYSTEM FOR ROUGH MACHINING IN
FREE FORM SURFACE MANUFACTURING 84
9. **Saša Ranđelović, Mladomir Milutinović, Dušan Petković, Dušan
Đokić, Nikola Kostić**
HOT FORGING PROCESS ANALYSIS OF AXISYMETRIC ELEMENTS
WITH HIGH PRECISION 91
10. **Jovica Ilić, Mladomir Milutinović, Dragiša Vilotić, Milija Krašnik,
Dejan Movrin**
THE CONCEPT OF A SMART TOOL IN METAL FORMING 99

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 11. Aida Imamović, Raza Sunulahpašić, Mirsada Oruč, Omer Kablar, Derviš Mujagić | |
| THE INFLUENCE OF CONTINUOUS CASTING TECHNOLOGY ON THE CLEANSNESS OF CARBON STEEL | 103 |
| 12. Svetomir Simonović | |
| ON POSSIBILITY OF BINARY NANODEVICES PRODUCTION | 110 |
| 13. Ivan Palinkaš, Jasmina Pekez, Eleonora Desnica, Ljiljana Radovanović | |
| APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL GENERATIVE DESIGN IN PRODUCT MANUFACTURING | 118 |
| 14. Darko Petković, Ajdin Jeleč | |
| IMPLEMENTATION OF GROUP TECHNOLOGY PRINCIPLES IN WOOD PROCESSING SECTOR BASED ON WOOD PROFILES | 122 |
| 15. Selver Smajić, Juraj Jovanović | |
| INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTION PROCESSES ON THE SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF OAK WOOD SAMPLES | 130 |

APPLIED MECHANICS AND MECHATRONICS

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 16. Snežana Vulović, Rodoljub Vujanac, Miroslav Živković, Marko Topalović, Aleksandar Dišić | |
| FEM MODELLING OF WIND LOAD ON INDUSTRIAL FILTER | 138 |
| 17. Dejan Jeremić, Nebojša Radić | |
| THE INFLUENCE OF COMPRESSION RATIO ON BUCKLING PROPERTIES OF SIMPLY SUPPORTED COMPOSITE PLATES UNDER BIAXIAL COMPRESSION | 146 |
| 18. Miloš Pešić, Vladimir Milovanović, Lidija Jelić, Nikola Jović | |
| A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LINEAR CONTACT PROBLEMS IN SOFTWARE SIMCENTER FEMAP WITH NASTRAN | 156 |
| 19. Vesna Raspudić, Željko Mikulić | |
| STRENGTH DESIGN OPTIMIZATION OF DOUBLY SYMMETRIC I-BEAMS IN BENDING | 164 |
| 20. Marko Topalović, Vladimir Milovanović, Nikola Jović, Ljudmila Kudrjavceva, Milan Mićunović | |
| FEM MODELLING OF INTERACTION BETWEEN WHEEL AND ASPHALT | 173 |
| 21. Amna Bajtarević, Josip Kačmarčik, Nedeljko Vukojević, Fuad Hadžikadunić | |
| NUMERICAL AND ANALITICAL DETERMINATION OF STRESS INTENSITY FACTORS FOR A CRACK IN A PIPE | 181 |
| 22. Djordje Jovanović, Mladen Krstić, Branislav Milenković | |
| KINEMATIC ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX MECHANISM USING SAM | 189 |
| 23. Stevan Stankovski, Gordana Ostojić, Igor Baranovski, Miloš Stanojević, Mladen Babić | |
| INTERCONNECTION ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION | 197 |

24. R. Janani, I. Thirunavukkarasu, Saša Prodanović	ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT CONTROLLERS FOR PILOT PLANT BINARY DISTILLATION COLUMN	203
25. Gojko Krunic, Božidar Popović, Tamara Gvozdenović, Božidar Radanović	DIGITAL TURBINE CONTROL WITH SCADA SYSTEM	211
26. Slobodan Aleksandrov, Zvonko Petrović, Ivana Terzić	THE APPLICATION OF PLC AND HMI IN MECHATRONIC SYSTEMS FOR EDUCATION	220
27. Saša Prodanović, Ljubiša Dubonjić, Novak Nedić	INFLUENCE OF ADDITIONAL Pa CONTROLLER TO THE SYSTEM RESPONSE WHEN THE SET POINT IS CHANGING	228

MACHINE DESIGN, SIMULATION AND MODELING

28. Goran Pavlović, Mile Savković, Goran Marković, Nebojša Zdravković	ANALYSIS OF VARIANTS OF STRUCTURES OF BUILT-UP COLUMNS ON EXAMPLES OF COLUMNS FOR CRANE RUNWAYS	235
29. Nenad Petrović, Nenad Kostić, Nenad Marjanović, Ivan Miletić	PARTICLE SWARM SIZING OPTIMIZATION OF PLANAR TRUSS STRUCTURES WITH BUCKLING CONSTRAINTS	243
30. Rade Vasiljević	REVIEW OF THE MATHEMATICAL-MECHANICAL MODELS OF FLOATING CRANES	251
31. Milan P. Vasić, Miloš Matejić, Mirko Blagojević	A COMPARATIVE CALCULATION OF CYCLOID DRIVE EFFICIENCY	259
32. Miloš Matejić, Marko Pantić, Mirko Blagojević	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN CPQ SYSTEMS	267
33. Filip Stojkovski, Zoran Markov, Zvonimir Kostikj	DESIGN OF RADIAL BLADE CASCADES USING PARAMETRIZATION AND CORRELATION OF GEOMETRY AND FLOW PARAMETERS	274
34. Ivana Atanasovska, Radivoje Mitrović, Nataša Soldat, Dejan Momčilović	FINITE ELEMENT MODEL FOR STRESS STATE ANALYSIS OF DEEP GROOVE BALL BEARINGS WITH DEFECTS	285
35. Biljana Marković, Aleksija Đurić	INFLUENCE OF TYPE, PATTERN AND INFILL DENSITY ON STATIC LOAD CAPACITY OF 3D PRINTED PARTS	293
36. Younes Djemaoune, Branimir Krstić	NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF IN-PLANE CRUSHING OF UNDEFORMED AND DAMAGED HONEYCOMB PANELS	299
37. Nebojša Novaković	ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC AND FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS OF A TURBOJET ENGINE DEPENDING ON THE ROTOR SPEED	307
38. Jelena Svorcan, Milica Milić, Vladimir Vasić	NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCES OF SINGLE VS. DOUBLE WING (BIPLANE) CONFIGURATION	315

39. **Vesna Jovanović, Dragoslav Janošević, Nikola Petrović, Jovan Pavlović**
ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF AXIAL BEARING FRICTION ON THE CHOICE OF SLEWING PLATFORM DRIVE OF HYDRAULIC EXCAVATORS 324

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

40. **Marija Lazarevikj, Zoran Markov, Zvonimir Kostikj**
EXPERIMENTAL TEST RIG FOR BLADE PASSAGE SHAPE INFLUENCE ON PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION INVESTIGATIONS 331
41. **Miloš Matejić, Lozica Ivanović, Blaža Stojanović**
MODERN SYSTEMS IN TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION WORKFLOW 339
42. **Mirjana Bojanić Šejat, Aleksandar Živković, Milan Rackov, Ivan Knežević, Miloš Knežev**
STATE AND DEVELOPING TREND IN FOUR-POINT CONTACT BALL BEARING 347
43. **Ivan Matin, Branko Štrbac, Miodrag Hadžistević, Đorđe Vukelić**
THE DEVELOPMENT OF A KNOWLEDGE-BASE LIBRARY FOR PLASTIC INJECTION MOLD DESIGN USING FEATURE-BASED APPROACH 358
44. **Miroslav Milutinović, Spasoje Trifković, Dejan Tošić**
DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL CHAIN CONVEYOR FOR TRANSPORT OF DISC TYPE PARTS 365

ENERGY AND THERMOTECNIC

45. **Valentino Stojkovski, Zvonimir Kostikj, Viktor Iliev, Marija Lazarevikj**
COMPARISON OF MEASURED AND NUMERICAL RESULTS FOR UNSTEADY FLUID FLOW AT WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 372
46. **Aleksandar Vičovac, Dragan Pršić, Vladimir Stojanović**
ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAT PUMP WITH THERMAL ACCUMULATOR 383
47. **Radislav Brđanin, Uroš Karadžić, Anton Bergant, Jovan Ilić**
INFLUENCE OF ACTUATOR PRESSURE ON ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC VALVE CLOSURE TIME AND PIPE PRESSURE RISE 389
48. **Branislav Gavrilović, Zoran Bundalo, Aleksandar Blagojević**
ANALYSIS OF ELECTRICITY QUALITY PARAMETERS FOR TRACTION OF TRAINS WITH MULTISYSTEM LOCOMOTIVE "SIEMENS VECTRON X4-E-LOC-AB, A26" ON TO "SERBIAN RAILWAYS" 396
49. **Stojan Simić, Davor Milić, Krsto Batinić, Goran Orašanin, Jovana Blagojević**
THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING THE CONDENSER 405

- DISTRIBUTOR RELEASE IN WATER VAPOR DIVORCE
INSTALLATIONS
50. **Stojan Simić, Davor Milić, Krsto Batinić, Goran Orašanin, Jovana Blagojević**
INFLUENCE PARAMETERS ON THE VALUE OF THE RELATIVE
LEVEL OF OXYGEN TRANSPORT IN AERATION SYSTEMS WITH
AIR INJECTION INTO WATER 412

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL

51. **Davor Jovanović, Danijela Nikolić, Novak Nikolić**
ENERGY ANALYSIS FOR BAPV AND BIPV IMPLEMENTATION IN A
RESIDENTIAL HOUSE IN KRAGUJEVAC 420
52. **Boban Pavlović, Dejan Ivezić, Marija Živković**
LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL WOOD BIOMASS
HEATING SYSTEMS IN HOUSEHOLDS 428
53. **Danijela Nikolić, Jasmina Skerlić, Vanja Šušteršič, Ana Radojević,
Natalija Aleksić**
VARIANCES IN BUILDING ENERGY CONSUMPTION – INFLUENCE
OF DOMESTIC HOT WATER SYSTEM PARAMETERS 436
54. **Jasmina Skerlić, Danijela Nikolić, Ana Radojević, Milan Đorđević**
INFLUENCE OF THERMAL INSULATION THICKNESS ON HEATING
ENERGY CONSUMPTION 444
55. **Mitja Beras, Filip Kokalj**
SMART READINESS INDICATOR AS A TOOL FOR PROMOTING
BUILDING ENERGY RENOVATIONS IN SLOVENIA 451
56. **Dalibor Petković, Milos Milovančević**
PREDICTION OF WIND TURBINE POWER OUTPUT BASED ON
DIFFERENT INPUTS BY NEURO FUZZY LOGIC 457
57. **Miloš Milovančević, Dalibor Petković**
NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF APPLIANCES ENERGY
CONSUMPTION IN LOW ENERGY BUILDINGS 465
58. **Ana Radojević, Danijela Nikolić, Jasmina Skerlić, Dušan Gordić**
THE IMPACT OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES ON REDUCING
CO₂ EMISSIONS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF
KRAGUJEVAC 471

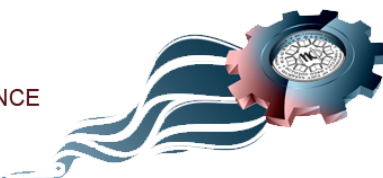
MAINTENANCE AND TECHNICAL DIAGNOSTICS

59. **Vladimir Koković, Petar Todorović, Ivan Mačužić**
APPLICATION OF VIBRATION SIGNAL PROCESSING TO IDENTIFY
ROLLING BEARINGS AND GEARS DAMAGES 480
60. **Bogdan Marić, Vlado Medaković, Slaviša Moljević**
TECHNICAL DIAGNOSTICS AS A TECHNOLOGY MAINTENANCE
ACCORDING TO THE CONDITION 488

61. **Ranko Antunović, Nikola Vučetić, Srđan Samardžić**
METHODS OF EARLY DETECTION OF MALFUNCTIONS DURING EXPLOITATION OF MACHINE SYSTEMS 494
62. **Bogdan Marić, Vlado Medaković, Slaviša Moljević**
MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT 504

QUALITY, MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

63. **Dmitry Kaznacheev, Eugeniy Shchekotin**
USING SOCIAL CYBERNETICS METHODS IN MANAGEMENT: TECHNICAL AND HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS 513
64. **Nastasija Mijović, Nikola Komatina, Snežana Nestić, Marija Runić Ristić, Aleksandar Aleksić**
CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION ISSUES – LEADERSHIP IN ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT 520
65. **Biljana Vranješ, Mile Vajkić, Zorana Tanasić, Lutvo Haznadarević, Evica Stojiljković**
OCCUPATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE WORK ENVIRONMENT 529
66. **Igor Grujić, Miroslav Petković, Darko Vujasinović, Ranka Gojković**
MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS CONTINUITY DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC BY MEANS OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES 537
67. **Tatjana Savić-Šikoparija, Dragana Baturan, Gala Šikoparija**
ARE THERE ANY DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY OF COMPANIES IN RELATION TO THE GENDER OF EMPLOYEES? 545
68. **Vlado Medaković, Bogdan Marić**
PRODUCTION PLANNING AND SCHEDULING PROCESS 553
69. **Ranka Gojković, Snežana Nestić**
LEAN WASTE IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 561
70. **Mirjana Jakanović, Aleksandra Koprivica, Milica Radovanović**
AGILITY PARAMETERS 566



INFLUENCE OF THERMAL INSULATION THICKNESS ON HEATING ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Jasmina Skerlić¹, Danijela Nikolić², Ana Radojević³, Milan Đorđević⁴

Abstract: The problem of energy stability in the last few decades has become the most important problem of the world economy and the social system. Extensive efforts have been undertaken to alleviate global warming of the earth caused by emission of CO₂ in atmosphere. These emissions are generated by intensive burning of fossil fuels to satisfy the growing energy needs of humanity. The EU obliges its members to continuously increase energy efficiency by adopting numerous directives in order to achieve greater energy efficiency and reduce existing environmental imbalances on Earth. The building envelope is a critical component for energy losses and heating energy consumption. So it is very important to design energy efficient buildings or implement the principles for improvement energy efficiency of already existing buildings. This paper shows the real consumption of energy for heating in typically Serbian building, with variable thermal insulation thickness. The investigated building is located in Kragujevac, Serbia. The building is simulated in software EnergyPlus, while Open Studio plug-in for Google SketchUp was used for building design. The paper also shows the building energy rate, depending on the thermal insulation thickness.

Key words: heating energy, thermal insulation, building, simulation

1 INTRODUCTION

The problem of energy stability in the last few decades has become the most important problem of the world economy and the social system. Humanity is in constant researching of new energy sources that would cover the growing energy needs.

The EU obliges its members to continuously increase energy efficiency by adopting numerous directives in order to achieve greater energy efficiency and reduce existing environmental imbalances on Earth. From many sources it can be concluded

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that the building sector has energy consumption of around 20-40% of total energy consumption and CO₂ emissions around 36%. Therefore, we should strive to improve the energy efficiency of the building, which implies the continuous application of a wide range of activities with the ultimate goal of reducing the consumption of all types of energy with better or equal conditions in the building. In Serbia, the building sector consumes more than 50% of the total energy consumption [1]. As the buildings consume a significant part of energy, it is necessary to investigate all aspects of energy consumption in order to minimize the total final and primary energy consumption. In developed countries heating systems consume around a third of the total building energy consumption, while in Serbia it is at the level of even 60 % [2]. The main reason for this is a large number of energy inefficient buildings in Serbia, with annual energy consumption of 220 kWh/m², while the European average energy consumption is 60 kWh/m² [2]. The building envelope is a critical component for energy losses and heating energy consumption. So it is very important to design energy efficient buildings or implement the principles for improvement energy efficiency of already existing buildings.

This paper represents the influence of thermal insulation thickness to the building heating energy. The investigated building is located in the city of Kragujevac, Serbia. The building is simulated in software EnergyPlus, while Open Studio plug-in Google SketchUp was used for building design [3-6]. Obtained results show the real consumption of final and primary energy for heating in typically Serbian building, with variable thermal insulation thickness. The paper also shows the building energy rate depending on the thermal insulation thickness, according to the Serbian standards.

2 MODEL OF ANALYZED BUILDING

The modeled residential building is shown in Figure 1. It is one-store building and it contains from 6 conditioned zones (living room, hall, bathroom and three bedrooms). The total floor area of the building is 120.17 m². The windows are double glazed. The concrete building envelope, roof, and the floor were thermally insulated by polystyrene. In this investigation, the polystyrene thickness varied (0.05 m, 0.1 m and 0.15 m). These building materials and constructions are usual in Serbian buildings and correspond to typical Serbian construction materials (Cementmortar, Polystyrene, Clay block, Lime mortar, Cement, Glass wool, Monta block, Sand). It was assumed that these rooms would have almost the same occupancy, lighting, and small power schedule. The heating and cooling are assumed to operate according to the schedules, during the entire year, to meet the temperature heating and cooling setpoints.

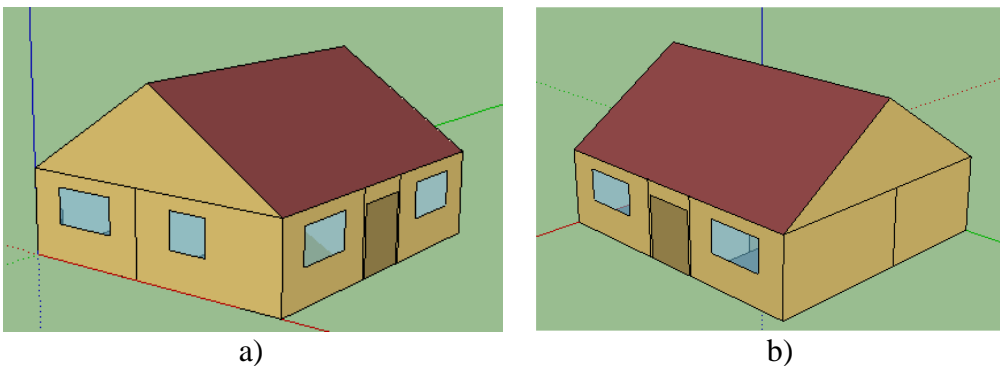


Fig. 1 Modeled building in EnergyPlus (a – south facade; b – north facade)

Generally, electricity in building is consumed for lighting, domestic hot water (DHW) and appliances. It is analyzed real heating energy consumption (final and primary energy) in the residential building. First, it will be given the required heating energy for the modeled building (obtained with simulation in EnergyPlus software), for different thermal insulation thickness, then real energy consumption and building energy rate.

3 REQUIRED HEATING ENERGY

The amount of required heating energy E_h in the analyzed residential building is obtained by simulations in software package EnergyPlus (Table 1). The heating energy is independent of the heating system. The results below show the amount of heating energy E_h , as well as the total final energy consumption E_f (annually), in the case of different thermal insulation thickness: 0.05 m, 0.1 m and 0.15 m.

Table 1. *Building final energy consumption for different thermal insulation thickness*

Energy	Energy consumption (kWh)		
	0.05 m	0.1 m	0.15 m
Required heating energy (E_h)	12224	11645	11392
Lighting	158.5	158.5	158.5
Electric equipment	1345.5	1345.5	1345.5
Total energy consumption	13728	13149	12896

Based on Table 1 it can be concluded that the consumption of heating energy depends on the thickness of the thermal insulation. Heating energy consumption is the lowest in case of maximum thermal insulation thickness of 0.15 m. Figure 2 shows a comparison of the energy consumption in the buildings, depending on the thermal insulation thickness. Energy consumption for lighting and electric equipment is the same in all three cases, 158.5 kWh and 1345.5 kWh, respectively. The highest annual required heating energy consumption has building with the lowest thermal insulation thickness 0.05 m – 12224 kWh, then building with 0.1 m of thermal insulation thickness – 11645 kWh, while the lowest required heating energy consumption has building with the higher thermal insulation thickness of 0.15 m – 11392 kWh.

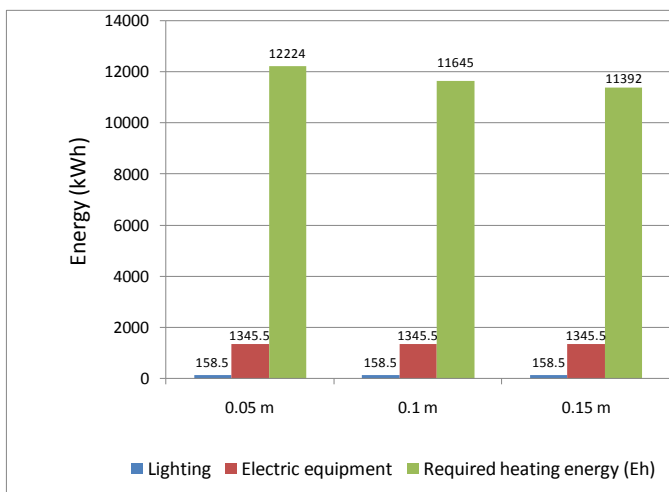


Figure 2. *Schematics of building energy consumption for the building with SDHWS (left) and reference building without SDHWS (right)*

Table 2 shows a comparison of the U values for exterior wall, interior wall and roof in the buildings with different thermal insulation thickness. With increasing of thermal insulation thickness (which is placed at exterior walls), U values decreasing through the building envelope. By implementation of some other principles of energy efficiency, building heating energy consumption could be reduce even more.

Table 2. *U values for exterior walls, interior walls and roof, in the cases of the building with different thermal insulation thickness*

	U [W/m ² -K]		
	0.05 m	0.1 m	0.15 m
Exterior wall	0.429	0.250	0.177
Interior wall	0.490	0.490	0.490
Roof	1.138	1.138	1.138

4 REAL HEATING ENERGY

The amount of real heating energy consumption (E_{fin}) depends of different values of some efficiency coefficients. These coefficients are related to base board efficiency, boiler efficiency, pump efficiency and heat exchanger efficiency. Some of these coefficients figure in terms of real energy consumption calculating, and they are different for different space heating system, like equation for real energy consumption [7, 8].

4.1 Real final heating energy for analyzed building and district heating system

Real energy consumption for district heating system in building is given in equation (1):

$$E_{fin} = \frac{E_h}{\eta_{raz}\eta_{cm}\eta_a} + \frac{E_p}{\eta_p} \quad (1)$$

where

- η_{raz} stands for heat exchanger efficiency ($\eta_{raz}=0.84$) [9],
- η_{cm} stands for pipeline efficiency ($\eta_{cm}=0.95$) [9],
- η_a stands for fittings efficiency ($\eta_a=0.95$) [9],
- E_p stands for electricity for circulation pump and
- η_p stands for circulation pump efficiency ($\eta_p=0.87$), [10].

4.2 Real consumption of final and primary heating energy

According to the above coefficients and equation 1, real consumption of final heating energy consumption (E_{fin}) for analyzed district heating system in modelled building can be calculated. Primary heating energy consumption (E_{prim}) is calculated by multiplying the real final heating energy consumption with the corresponding primary conversion multiplier. For Serbia, primary conversion multiplier for district heating is 2.03 [1].

Next table (Table 3) shows results for real consumption of final and primary heating energy, for analyzed heating system in the modelled building. It is also presented the specific heating energy consumption in analyzed buildings (real final heating energy per conditioned area).

Table 3. Building real final and primary heating energy consumption (kWh) for district heating system

Insulation thickness	0.05 m	0.1 m	0.15 m
Required heating energy (E_h)	12224	11645	11392
Real final heating energy (E_{fin})	16,377.40	15,613.64	15,279.91
Heating energy/area (E_{fin}/A)	136,48	130,11	127,33
Primary heating energy (E_{prim})	33,246.11	31,695.70	31,018.23

Figure 3 shows the graphical presentation of obtained results for required, real final and primary heating energy for three different cases – thermal insulation of 0.05 m, 0.1 m and 0.15 m. It can be concluded that real annual final heating energy consumption in the building with the 0.1 m of thermal insulation is lower by 763.76 kWh, i.e. 4,7%, compared to the building with smallest insulation of 0.05m. In the case of thermal insulation of 0.15 m - real annual final heating energy consumption is lower by 1097.49 kWh, i.e. 6,7%, compared to the building with smallest insulation of 0.05 m. The percentage of the annual primary energy saving is the same as in case of real final energy saving.

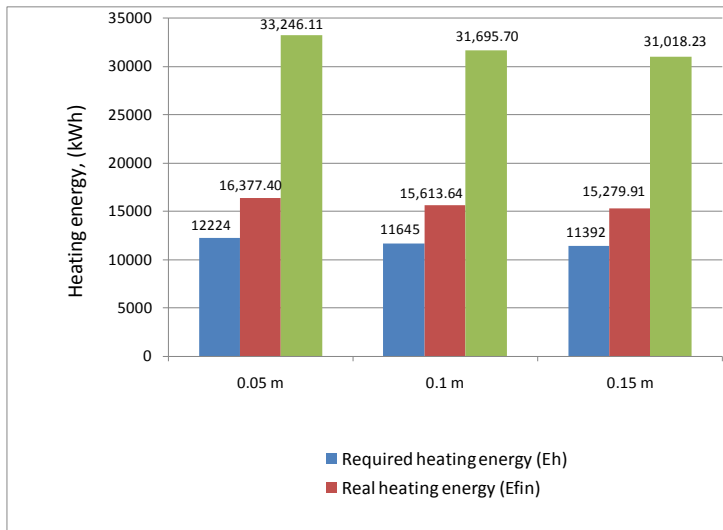


Figure 3. Required heating energy, final and primary heating energy consumption in modeled building for different thermal insulation thickness

5 BUILDING ENERGY RATE

A Building Energy Rating or BER is an energy label with accompanying advisory report for buildings. The building rating is a simple A to G scale. A-rated buildings are the most energy-efficient and will tend to have the lowest energy bills. The Advisory Report identifies potential energy performance improvements that could lead to better comfort levels, reduced energy use and costs. A BER is valid for up to 10 years provided that there is no material change to the home that could affect the energy performance.

A BER in the EU is based on the calculated energy performance and associated carbon dioxide emissions for the provision of space heating, ventilation, water heating and lighting under standardised operating conditions. The characteristics

of the major components of the home including dimensions, orientation, insulation, and space and hot water system efficiencies are used in the calculation. The energy performance is expressed as:

(a) Annual primary energy use per unit floor area (kWh/m²) represented on an A to G scale; and

(b) Associated annual Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions in kgCO₂/m².

A BER is only an indication of the energy performance of a home, it does not include electricity used for purposes other than heating, lighting, pumps and fans. Therefore the energy used for electrical appliances such as cookers, fridges, washing machines and TVs is excluded.

The standards and rules for building energy rating are different in different countries. In Serbia, building energy rate is determined only on the basis of annual building energy consumption for heating per m² of heated space [11]. Analyzed building belongs to the group of typical Serbian buildings which are built in 1970 i 1980s. These buildings are energy-inefficient buildings, so that is the main reason for the great values of energy consumption for heating and specific heating energy consumption (per m² of heating area). This building is classified at E-rate, because in all modeled cases, the specific energy consumption was in range of 105 -140 kWh/m² (Table 4).

Table 4. *Building energy rate in Serbia*

Building Energy Rate	QH,nd,rel [%]	<i>New building</i>	<i>Old building</i>
		QH,nd [kWh/(m ² a)]	QH,nd [kWh/(m ² a)]
A+	≤ 15	≤ 9	≤ 10
A	≤ 25	≤ 15	≤ 18
B	≤ 50	≤ 30	≤ 35
C	≤ 100	≤ 60	≤ 70
D	≤ 150	≤ 90	≤ 105
E	≤ 200	≤ 120	≤ 140
F	≤ 250	≤ 150	≤ 175
G	> 250	> 150	> 175

6 CONCLUSION

This paper represents the investigation on influence of thermal insulation thickness to heating energy consumption in typical residential building in Serbia. Software EnergyPlus was used for simulating of building energy behaviour, while building design was conducted in Open Studio plug-in for Google SketchUp software.

Three cases of the thermal insulation thickness at the same building, with district heating system are investigated – 0.05 m, 0.1 m and 0.15 m. It was calculated required heating energy consumption, real final and primary heating energy consumption (kWh) and specific energy consumption.

Obtained results showed that real annual final heating energy consumption in the building with the 0.15 m of thermal insulation is lower by 1097.49 kWh, i.e. 6,7%, compared to the building with smallest insulation of 0.05 m.

In accordance with Building Energy Rating in Serbia, this building is classified at E-rate, because in all modeled cases, the specific energy consumption was in range of 105 -140 kWh/m².

This fact means that energy efficiency of analyzed building can not be significantly improved only with thermal insulation on exterior walls. Some other measures have to be conducted for better improving of energy efficiency and financial saving.

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