



Solar Combi+ - 3rd project meeting

Athens 17th-18th November 2008

Minutes

17th November 2008 - Solar Combi+ - morning session

Participants:

- EURAC: Alexandra Troi, Patrizia Norina Melograno
- Fraunhofer ISE: Björn Nienborg, Lotta Koch
- AEE INTEC: Alex Thür
- Uni Bergamo: Francesco Besana
- TECSOL: Daniel Mugnier
- IKERLAN: Ruth Fernandez Aranzazu
- SOLUTION: Fransiska Klein
- SonnenKlima: Volker Claus
- CRES: Effie Korma, Yannis Vougiouklakis, Panagiotis Tsekoura

Location: Meeting Room - CRES, Athens

Chairs: Alexandra Troi (EURAC)

Salutation and Presentation of the Agenda for first day - A. Troi (EURAC)

("1_AthensMeeting_Agenda.ppt"; link see "Notes" below)

Mrs. Alexandra Troi, as project coordinator, welcomed the participants at this 3rd meeting and presented the agenda for the first day. She suggested starting with WP2 a little bit before the lunch, if there was time left. This shift was accepted.



WP4 Standard System Configurations: Detailed work program - A. Troi EURAC

(“2_AthensMeeting_WP4.ppt”; link see “Notes” below)

Mrs. Alexandra Troi presented the activities foreseen in the WP4 showing objectives (both energetic and economic), tasks, deliverables and the role of each partner. Before going into details, she pointed out, that WP4 had to start in month 14 (October 2008), but depends on results of WP3, which is not yet finished. In order to limit the overall delay within the project, she proposed to identify possibilities to start WP4 in parallel to the finishing WP3, to well define interfaces between the two WPs and elaborate a time schedule with common intermediate deadlines for single tasks during this meeting - as foreseen by the agenda for the morning session of the second meeting day.

Regarding the single tasks in WP4:

Task1: Standard System Configuration

coordination: Uni Bergamo

She underlined that the outcomes of this task should be 3 to 5 standard system configurations - possibly independent from the specific product - working best under different circumstances.

In order to identify them, she suggested, as leader of WP4, to apply the following methods to analyse the results from WP3:

- Optimisation functions
- Series of sensitivity analyses
- Graphical representation

Regarding the optimisation function, Alexandra Troi suggested using the approach from Haberl (presented at eurosun 2008) based on cost/benefit ratio. There are however some differences to be taken into account for Solar Combi+, where not one single application is being analysed, but configurations of different sizes (chillers vary from 4.5 to 15 kW, and simulation load files are rated accordingly). Therefore the two main variables to be optimised - storage size and collector area - cannot be compared directly, but have to be related to a “size”. Several possibilities were discussed:



- the chiller capacity, as used for the rating of load files
This approach has the disadvantage, that only cooling is considered
- the number of persons
Typical value for DHW rule of thumbs - but is it applicable also to heating and cooling? To which extent do number of persons and living area correlate? The climatic conditions are not considered - i.e. different results for different climatic regions are expected
- the area to be heated & cooled
Typical value for Solar Combi systems (DHW & Heating). The climatic conditions are not considered - i.e. different results for different climatic regions are expected
- the sum of DHW, heating and cooling energy demand
Climatic conditions are considered. Heating and DHW demand are easily available since calculated in all European countries thanks to EPBD; cooling demand is not that easy accessible. Summing heating and cooling demand might be questioned
- the sum of heat needed for DHW, heating and cooling
Avoids the above described problem, but depends even more on chosen system (chiller, etc.)

As suggested by Alex Thür, during the analysis and development of standard system configurations a collaboration with the ZAE Bayern should be sought, where Christian Schweigler is developing generic schemes for subtask-A of Task38.

Task2: Package Solutions:

Mrs Alexandra Troi reminded the roles of each partner.

- SonnenKlima will develop the package solution with TECSOL
- ClimateWell will develop the package solution with EURAC
- Solution (EAW chiller) will develop the package solution with AEE Intec
- SorTech will develop the package solution with ISE
- Rotartica will develop the package solution with UniBG

Task 3: Most promising Applications:

Responsible: EURAC

Mrs Alexandra Troi would like to use the software of GIS (Geographical Information System), in order to analyse and correlate the information with different geographical distribution (climatic information, economic figures).

Task 4: Online Tools:

Responsible: EURAC,



Collaboration: ISE & CRES

The online tool will make available to the public all virtual case studies, which apply to a defined minimum performance criterion.

It will be possible to change economic and ecological characteristics as cost data, primary energy ratios etc. which may vary considerably between different regions and for specific cases. Technical data will be fixed - as simulation results depend strongly on them. No interpolations between results of different virtual case studies are foreseen.

The presentation will be both in terms of result tables with performance figures as calculated in WP3 and summaries with key characteristics and in graphical/chart form.

Mr Daniel Mugnier appreciates the approach as a valuable tool in order to make scenarios e.g. for future cost development. He furthermore proposes to check also the interface developed within the FP6 project Polysmart for applicability.

Whether user should be guided in choosing his climate, application and chiller capacity shortly discussed, but decision was postponed to a later moment in WP elaboration.

Task 5: Key data, Libraries and short Info

responsible: EURAC

Mrs Alexandra Troi described the objectives of this task. Other issues will be fixed in the next meeting.

WP3 Virtual Case Studies - Actual project stage and coordination of tasks - B. Nienborg (ISE)

("3_AthensMeeting_WP4.ppt"; link see "Notes" below)

Björn Nienborg presented an overview of what was done till this 3rd project meeting in WP3 for simulation case studies.

In detail, he showed:

- the approach used for the choice of the three climatic zones (with ECOHEATCOOL method),



- The chosen climatic zones (Toulouse, Strasbourg, Naples)
- The chosen applications (Two residential buildings, one office);
- The two fixed configurations and the components included;
- The control strategies used; and the components included, in particular the TRNSYS model of the chillers

ISE, as WP3 leader, provided all project partners with these two TRNSYS decks correlated with all explaining documents.

Discussion of open questions regarding WP3 was postponed to the technical meeting kept the day after.

17th November 2008 - Solar Combi+ - afternoon session

Participants:

- **EURAC:** Alexandra Troi, Patrizia Norina Melograno
- **Fraunhofer ISE:** Björn Nienborg, Lotta Koch
- **AEE INTEC:** Alex Thür
- **Uni Bergamo:** Francesco Besana
- **TECSOL:** Daniel Mugnier
- **IKERLAN:** Ruth Fernandez Aranzazu
- **SOLUTION:** Fransiska Klein
- **SonnenKlima:** Volker Claus
- **FAGOR (for ROTARTICA):** José Chàvarri (from 15:30)
- **CRES:** Effie Korma, Yannis Vougiouklakis, Panagiotis Tsekoura

Location: Meeting Room - CRES, Athens

Chair: Alexandra Troi (EURAC)

Salutation by Alexandra Troi, Project Coordinator

("1_AthensMeeting_Agenda.ppt"; link see "Notes" below)

Mrs. Alexandra Troy opened the afternoon session presenting the agenda and organisation of the meeting.



WP2: Market Analysis Phase 1 & 2- Y. Vougiouklakis (CRES)

(“4_AthensMeeting_WP2.ppt”; link see “Notes” below)

With regard to the first phase of WP2, the deliverables D2.4 and D2.5 (survey on component cost for internal use in WP4 and public summary, foreseen in 7th and 8th month respectively) are in delay, because of, a lack of data from industrial partners on specific component costs and of missing inputs from solar thermal companies on their costs. Y. Vougiouklakis from CRES (WP2 leader) also raised a number of questions to be discussed within the consortium (slide 4).

Especially whether the present market is large enough in order to get meaningful information out of the present real prices (especially of chillers and turnkey solutions) was discussed, how price variations per country could be dealt with and how to approach cost projection if economy of scale is built up.

V. Clauss (from SonnenKlima) suggested approaching the cost question from two sides:

- the industrial partners could provide info on their “present prices” (especially related to turnkey solutions)
- on the other hand they should get feedback on “target prices” (e.g. to have payback time for X years in Toulouse) from the virtual case studies and their analysis in WP4

Regarding data to collect, Y. Vougiouklakis will send around an email with detailed specification of needed data. D. Munier from TECSOL will support CRES to define the questionnaire for collecting cost data, also based on FP6 project Rococo experience, and will furthermore check, whether the Rococo information on costs could be used within SolarCombi+ (including e.g. also on cost of maintenance material as vacuum pumps etc.).

After the discussion, it was decided that:

- Industrial partners will provide data by the end of November.
- Each country partners will provide cost of solar thermal components
- The deliverables D2.4 and D2.5 will be finished and distributed by the end of the year.
- CRES could sign a non-disclosure agreement if industrial partners request it.



With regard to the second phase of WP2 instead, two deliverables, D2.6 and D2.7 respectively, are foreseen. Y. Vougiouklakis underlines that, in order to carry out the SWOT analysis and identify the market share, it is necessary

- to correlate and classify the most promising system configurations (identified in WP3 and WP4) with the market needs;
- to interact with the solar thermal contact group;
- to have inputs from the industrial partners who can give their contribution with their own built-up experience on the presented market barriers

The strict link with WP3 and WP4, which have to reschedule (see TOP2, day2), will lead to a respective rescheduling of D2.6 and 2.7.

WP5: Training - D. Munier (TECSOL)

(“5_AthensMeeting_WP5: Training Courses.ppt”; link see “Notes” below)

Before going into detail of upcoming tasks of WP5, D. Munier showed some results from ROCOCO project. In particular, he showed some data collected from TECSOL installations, the costs of reference system and SolarCombi+ systems, and the economic perspective of this technology.

With regard to WP5 instead, he showed the general concepts on which the 2 day-courses (1 day of theory and 1 day practice) are based. In detail, he divided the first day of theory in two sessions:

- *The Morning session*, in which an introduction of technology, the basics and some other general aspects (pre-design, economics, and realized systems) will be given to the participants.
- *The Afternoon session*, in which technical concepts and the realized application will be deal more deeply.

For the introduction of the specific arguments in training material, he asked industrial partners to give him any available inputs from their experience in this field and from former training courses. In order to collect these data from industrial partners, he made a table similar to one made for SOLAIR. The industrial partners agreed to support him in this.



Furthermore, he pointed out the importance of the questionnaire to be distributed among the participants of the training courses. Tecsol will provide these questionnaires to partners and evaluate them.

All partners agreed with this initiative.

Intermediate Report- A. Troi (EURAC)

("6_AthensMeeting_IntermediateReportp.ppt"; link see "Notes" below)

Mrs. Alexandra Troi made a presentation about the Intermediate Report and the Interim Financial Statements which have to be submitted by 30th March 2009.

- The Intermediate Report covers the period from 1st to 18th month (i.e. the period covered by the Technical Progress Report due in June last 2008 is included).
- The templates of the Intermediate Report and of Interim Financial Statements (downloadable from the web site) were presented, their structure and the information to be filled in.
- Regarding the Interim Financial Statement, she underlined that each partner is responsible for filling in his own one, with which EURAC will fill in the OVERVIEW to be completed by the coordinator
- In order to deliver the Intermediate report in time, she the following internal deadlines:
 - **15.01.2009**: reminder by EURAC to every beneficiary
 - **15.02.2009**: 8 bimonthly reports from the beginning of the action, have to be submitted to the coordinator
 - **11.03.2008**: submission of the electronic version of the Interim Financial Statement by each beneficiary to the coordinator
 - **18.03.2008**: submission of two hard copies of the Interim Financial Statement by each beneficiary to the coordinator BY COURIER
 - **18.03.2009**: submission of draft of IR by EURAC to every beneficiary for proofreading
 - **25.03.2009**: last date for comments on draft of the IR
 - **30.03.2009**: submission of all documents to the IEE by EURAC
 - **14.05.2009**: date within the Agency can approve or reject the Interim Technical Implementation Report and Interim Financial Statements and ask for complementary information/documentation



- 03.06.2009: Submission of further documents, if needed - as this might already be holiday season, please make sure, information could be provided in time

It was decided that the presentation with all deadlines and with templates will be insert in WebDAV.

Steering Group Meeting- A. Troi (EURAC)

(“7_AthensMeeting_SteeringGroup.ppt”; link see “Notes” below)

During the steering group meeting, the following issues were treated:

Rotartica’s production postponement

The first treated subject concerned Rotartica’s postponement of mass production and its implication on the project.

In order to understand which effects this situation will cause, Mrs Alexandra Troi summarised all Tasks, Rotartica is involved in and presented Rotartica’s proposal that its mother company Fagor could take over Rotartica’s role in the project.

Mr José Chàvarri from FAGOR was present in the meeting and could therefore personally explain Rotartica’s situation and Fagor’s interest in the project:

He underlined that Rotartica didn’t go to bankrupt but just postponed its production due to a wrong market forecast. They produced more than the real demand and now they had a big stock of machines. Their next step will be to find a good strategy to sell the unsold products. They will however not be able to fulfill their tasks within the project, due to a very reduced staff.

FAGOR (Fagor Electrodomésticos S. Coop. Ltda), Rotartica’s mother company, offers to undertake the place of Rotartica in this project, whenever it was considered appropriate by this consortium. Fagor was tablished in 1956 as a workshop for the production of home appliances, it is today leader in the domestic appliances market in Spain and one of the main European manufacturers. It has an important sector dealing with air conditioning systems. Fagor has also experience in European projects such as CHIMENE, ELECLINE, GAP, FLAMESOFC.

After detailed analysis of upcoming tasks, Fagor had come to the conclusions, that they can take over all tasks, except the direct promotion of the chiller at fairs within WP6 Dissemination

A discussion within the project consortium, brought aup the solution, that Ikerlan as Fagor’s research partner could present the Solar Combi+ (not only related to the Rotartica chiller) at the Fagor stand on pertinent trade fairs.



After this discussion on a possible involvement of Fagor instead of Rotartica in the project, Alexandra Troi explained what it means from administrative point of view and that any decision has to be signed by the whole consortium. She also summarised several alternative solutions:

Keep the Rotartica chiller within the project

1. Rotartica itself stays partner (only possible if it continues existing over the whole project period with enough staff - or insertion of a subcontract with Fagor ...)
 2. Fagor enters instead of Rotartica (as discussed)
- Not consider Rotartica chiller specifically within the project
3. Deal with Rotartica chiller virtual case studies as “generic”
 4. Include another chiller
 5. Use budget for alternative tasks - e.g. analysis of Spain market break down, ...
 6. Loose Rotartica’s budget

She suggested all participants thinking about it and to postpone the final decision to the day after.

TRNSYS decks

Following a request from Volker Clauss (SonnenKlima) the use of TRNSYS decks outside Solar Combi+ project was discussed with the following result:

1. The TRNSYS decks may only be used by the partners of the project consortium, they cannot be given to third parties.
This was decided during the kick-off meeting and later also included in the Memorandum of Understanding (... cannot be disclosed to third parties written authorisation of all parties concerned ...)
2. The use of the TRNSYS deck by consortium partners for any work, also outside the SolarCombi+ project, is however not restricted by this decision,
3. but since some non-standard Types within the deck have been given to the project consortium by third parties for the Solar Combi+ project, their position should be officialised before using the decks outside SolarCombi+.

Mr. Nienborg will ask the contributing third parties, whether the Types may be used by the consortium partners also outside Solar Combi+ and under which conditions. He will then communicate this to all project partners.

Hydraulic schemes



Mr. Volker Clauss (SonnenKlima) also asked, whether the hydraulic schemes are public and whether the project should try to promote them actively e.g. towards providers of software tools

Result of the discussion within the consortium was as follows: The hydraulic schemes developed during WP3 are public - they not only have already been presented at the Gleisdorf Solar conference, but will also be integrating part of description & documentation of the results of virtual case studies. Mr Volker Claus' suggestion to "sign" the SolarCombi+ schemes was accepted by the meeting participants, several of them were however not favouring an active promotion of the hydraulic schemes - at least before finalisation and analysis of the Virtual Case Studies.

Solar Thermal Contact Group

Whit regard to the Solar Thermal Contact Group, the consortium discussed to which project meeting they should be invited - a discussion leading to the conclusion, that

- i. the Solar Thermal Contact Group consisting of the chiller partners' solar thermal partner enterprises (in different countries) - as foreseen in the project proposal - was not any more seen as a priority by the chiller partners, since it does not reflect their market strategy
- ii. a wider solar thermal audience - both for dissemination purposes and feedback - could be reached if meetings/presentations would be organised on country level rather than organising an international event (avoiding long travel distance and language barriers)

Therefore it was decided, not to organise a dedicated workshop for a solar thermal contact group during the next meeting, but to follow a national approach. Details and action plan will be discussed during the next project meeting.

18th November 2008 - Solar Combi+ - morning session

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- FAGOR (for ROTARTICA): José Chàvarri
- CRES: Effie Korma, Yannis Vougiouklakis, Panagiotis Tsekoura

Location: Meeting Room - CRES, Athens

Chair: Alexandra Troi (EURAC)

Presentation of the Agenda for second day- A. Troi (EURAC)

A. Troi presented the Agenda for the second day.

WP3 Virtual Case Studies: Technical Meeting- - B. Nienborg (ISE)

During the technical meeting, parameters and control strategies used in the decks built by ISE and explained by Mr Nienborg the day before were discussed. In particular the following issues were treated:

Temperature level of fan coil:

ISE's proposal to assume for chilled water temperatures with fan coils a return temperature of 15°C and a supply temperature of 10°C was discussed within the consortium, especially whether at this temperature level the removal of latent load would be possible. Since the project partners did not come to a final conclusion, Björn Nienborg (ISE) was asked to provide external expertise and circulate the final decision within the consortium.

Data for the wet cooling tower

Mr Besana (UniBg) agreed to provide the necessary data for the wet cooling tower Type based on the AXIMA wet cooling tower values (a typical one in this small power range) to the project partners.

TRNSYS Type of dry air cooler

The Type provided by TRNSYS for the simulation of a dry air cooler did not satisfy Björn Nienborg's (ISE) expectations during test runs. Mr. Besana (EURAC & UniBg) agreed to provide all partners with a new TRNSYS Type, scalable to different power levels. Mr Nienborg will adapt this type to the decks.



Control strategy for flow rate in solar circuit

Different control strategies for the flow rate in solar circuit were discussed - especially for C1 deck, which is designed for variable volume flow. In E1 deck the manufacturers should be adopted.

The strategy proposed in the C1 decks to control flow rate in the solar loop is based on the solar irradiation - i.e. if the irradiation is higher than 150 W/m^2 (540 kJ/hm^2) the pumps start operating at 20% of their maximum flow rate and reach the maximum flow rate at 800 W/m^2 .

Mr Thür suggested taking into consideration another control strategy used in Norway, based on the solar irradiation too. In this case the flow rate in the collector loop is a ratio between the energy produced by solar collectors and the necessary energy.

Mr Clauss suggested fixing the flow rate on base of difference of temperature difference between collector outlet temperature and the upper temperature in the storage.

Feeding temperature of the chiller

Regarding the temperature of the heating flow entering to the chiller, it was suggested to insert a three way valve in order to control this temperature. This suggestion will be taken into consideration.

Pumps in series

Mr Munier suggested taking into consideration the cavitations problems due to the two pumps in series in the hot circuit. The resulting discussion should however, that the problem shouldn't exist, since the differences in speed will simply lead to a flow through the hot storage lying in between the two pumps.

Temperature levels for heating and cooling

C1 deck: The proposed temperatures of 80°C for the chiller, 40°C for winter heating and 60°C for DHW preparation were accepted - the market availability of controllers with three set points (which would avoid the necessity of changing setpoints from summer to winter mode and viceversa) was however discussed

E1: for periods with cooling demand a set temperature for the storage of 80°C was proposed, 60°C for the other demands.

Chiller control strategy



The chiller runs, whenever cooling is demanded. The proposed deck includes however a 1 kWh storage simulating the inertia of the system and avoiding clocking of the chiller. In order to prevent the chiller running in cases of two small cooling demands outside the cooling period, the introduction of cooling calendar was discussed and appreciated by the project consortium.

Control of chilling capacity

Regarding the control of chilling capacity instead, it was decided to apply control strategy suggested by each chiller manufacturer.

In the case this strategy hasn't been individuated yet or it doesn't fit with the chosen configurations - e.g. EAW machine usually uses a cold water storage - it was proposed to use the Suninverse control strategy - i.e. the chilling capacity is regulated by fan of heat rejection unit.

Number of simulations

The estimated number of TRNSYS simulation to be carried out is around 3300.

This number is quite big for the remaining time for simulations; it was thus decided to reduce this number by cutting some branches on the request of each industrial partner - e.g. is Solution not interesting in simulations with wet cooling tower as this does not correspond to their market strategy, so that this simulation branch can be skipped for the EAW machine.

How the single simulation teams (institutional/chiller partner) proceed, will be decided within the teams in the next week and communicated by mail.

Comparison of results from TRNSYS simulations

ISE presents the list of proposed outputs and characteristic values, performances etc. to be used for the comparison of the results. Francesco Besana (UniBergamo) and Patrizia Melograno (EURAC) proposed to include also some variables developed for the unified monitoring procedure in IEA SHC Task 38 - as e.g. the primary energy ratio.

Furthermore a final test period, during which all simulation partners use their adapted decks and make sure that they run stable and communicate any necessary change to ISE and other partners, was proposed. After this period no changes to the decks should be necessary any more.

Regarding the comparison of the achieved results, Mr Nienborg will provide a macro to collect this data.

At the end of this technical meeting, it was decided:



1. Daniel Mugnier (Tecsol) and Björn Nienborg (ISE) will meet on 3rd-4th of December 2008 in Freiburg in order to discuss the data evaluation and prepare a concept for a common evaluation sheet. Alexandra Troi (EURAC) agreed to give support in developing a macro tool for data evaluation.
2. The common test phase ends by 15th of December 2008. After this date partners should be able to start all with simulation at the same time,
3. Mr Besana will provide the type for the dry air cooler by 15th of December.
4. On 20th of January the first results will be forwarded to EURAC, in order to allow a parallel start of WP4 and the test of the there developed tools.
5. On middle of February the complete set of results is to be forwarded to ISE and EURAC, in order to allow (i) results being compared and results until the next project meeting and (ii) WP4 to starting its active phase.

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Location: Meeting Room - CRES, Athens

Chair: Alexandra Troi (EURAC)

Project Steering Group Meeting- A. Troi (EURAC)

During this Steering Group Meeting, Mrs Troi raised again the Rotartica Question.

The project consortium expressed of being in favour to keep the Rotartica chiller within the project, as it provides best value for the project.



She asked all project partners, if they agreed that FAGOR enters instead of Rotartica into the project. The partners expressed their agreement, the formal decision was however postponed, because no final of version of the meeting agenda with explicitly formulated question was circulated 10 days before the meeting. It was decided that Mrs Troi will send around a paper for voting the entrance of FAGOR instead ROTARTICA.

WP6: Dissemination- A. Thür (AEE Intec)

("8_AthensMeeting_WP6: Dissemination.ppt"; link see "Notes" below)

Regarding the dissemination activities, Mr Thür, as WP6 leader, reminded all partners what was foreseen in according to Annex1 of the project:

1. Web Site:

The web site has to be updated continuously. Both AEE-INTEC and EURAC have the necessary access rights to do so, but Alex Thür (AEE INTEC) asks whether for practical reasons EURAC could take over this task. Alexandra Troi (EURAC) promises to check availability of staff.

2. Newsletter:

Creation of the addresses list for the newsletters. In order to do this, Mrs Troi suggested that:

- Each partner will provide a national list
- For international contacts, in order to avoid duplicate postings a common address list is established, coordinated by AEE-INTEC and with contribution from single partners.

3. Leaflets and Posters:

Leaflet and Poster III and IV will disseminate the results of WP4

4. Brochures on Package solutions:

Alex Thür (AEE INTEC) suggested inserting after a general description ~4 pages 2 pages for each chiller. Coordination with the development of generic systems in IEA SHC Task 38 and the respective chapter in the handbook should be thought.

5. Publication in magazines:

At least 3 per country, more than 20 in total, with summary of virtual case



study results, coupled with announcement of trainings, content of the brochure, details about one of the chillers, etc. Alexa Thür asks partners look for possible (national) magazines, check deadlines and send a list to AEE INTEC

6. Presentations to professionals:
15 presentations, covering all countries are expected, national Workshops etc. should be used. Presentation for SOLAIR at EUSEW 2009 will be one contribution.
7. Promotion in fairs:
Alex Thür asked all partners to propose fairs in which it will be possible to promote Solar Combi+.
He asked who was interested to take part in the following events:
 - ESTEC organized by ESTIF: TECSOL was interested to take part, abstract is due mid of December.
 - OTTI Conference: ISE, EURAC, SonnenKlima were interested to take part, abstracts are due end of February 2009.
5. Feasibility Studies:
The industrial partners have to support the institutional ones.

Final words by Alexandra Troi

Alexandra Troi (EURAC) thanked participants for coming and the fruitful meeting. Furthermore, she emphasized the importance to finish the WP3 and start the WP4 in order to have clear results for the Intermediate Report.

Notes

- The Minutes and the ppt presentations of this 3rd Project Meeting can be downloaded at protected webdav space (online).
- Next meeting has already decided:
 - 4th Meeting: on 3rd- 4th March in Bergamo (Italy)
 - 5th Meeting: on 10th to 12th June in Perpignan (France)

Annexes

- I: List of participants
- II: Agenda