

EE measures and Implementation - Trainings Program for Construction Companies and Supervisors

10/11/2016

Measures to achieve the objective energy-plus standard

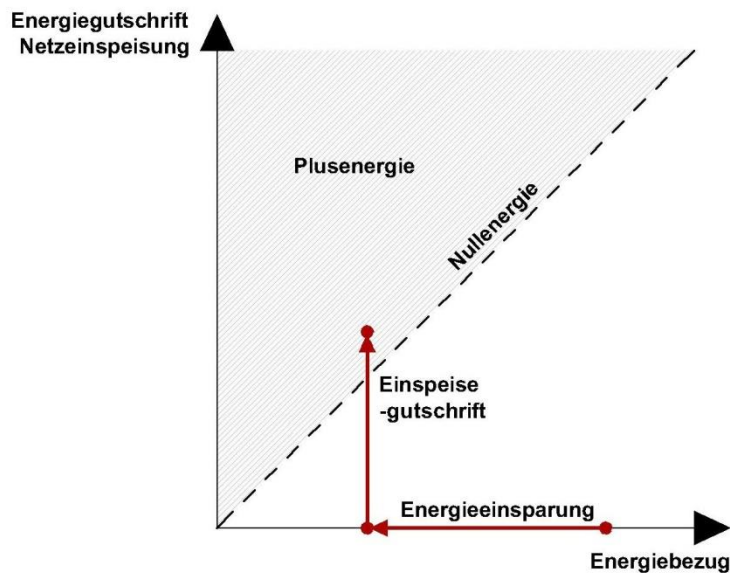
Increase of energy efficiency In buildings:

- Reduction of heat losses of the building envelope
- Use of passive solar energy
- Reduction of ventilation losses
- Heat recovery
- Mass storage / PCM
- Sun protection
- Passive cooling
- Effective use of daylight
- Efficient lighting
- Efficient appliances
- Efficient office equipment

Heat and electricity from „Renewables“:

- Photovoltaics on the roof
- Photovoltaics integrated in the facade
- Solar thermal energy for space heating
- Biomass heating
- Combined heat and power
- Heat pump
- Small wind power
- Small hydropower

The Importance of Photovoltaics and Solar Thermal



- Photovoltaics and solar thermal currently almost inevitable for a positive energy balance
- PV and solar thermal systems have a strong influence on building design
- Reduction of energy demand →
 - smaller footprint of PV and solar thermal
 - more architectural freedom

see also detailed study
„Post-oil Life“!

Structure optimization measures

Optimization objectives:

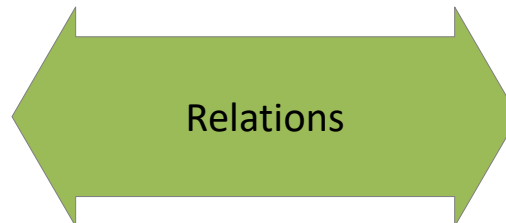
Reduction of heat loss through the building envelope

Optimization of passive solar gains

Optimized use of daylight

Optimization of returns from PV and solar thermal

Optimization of summer temperature behavior



Parameter:

Compactness

Portion of the south facade glazing

Integration of PV and solar thermal components in south-facing exterior of the building envelope

Parametric studies to find out how to optimize best

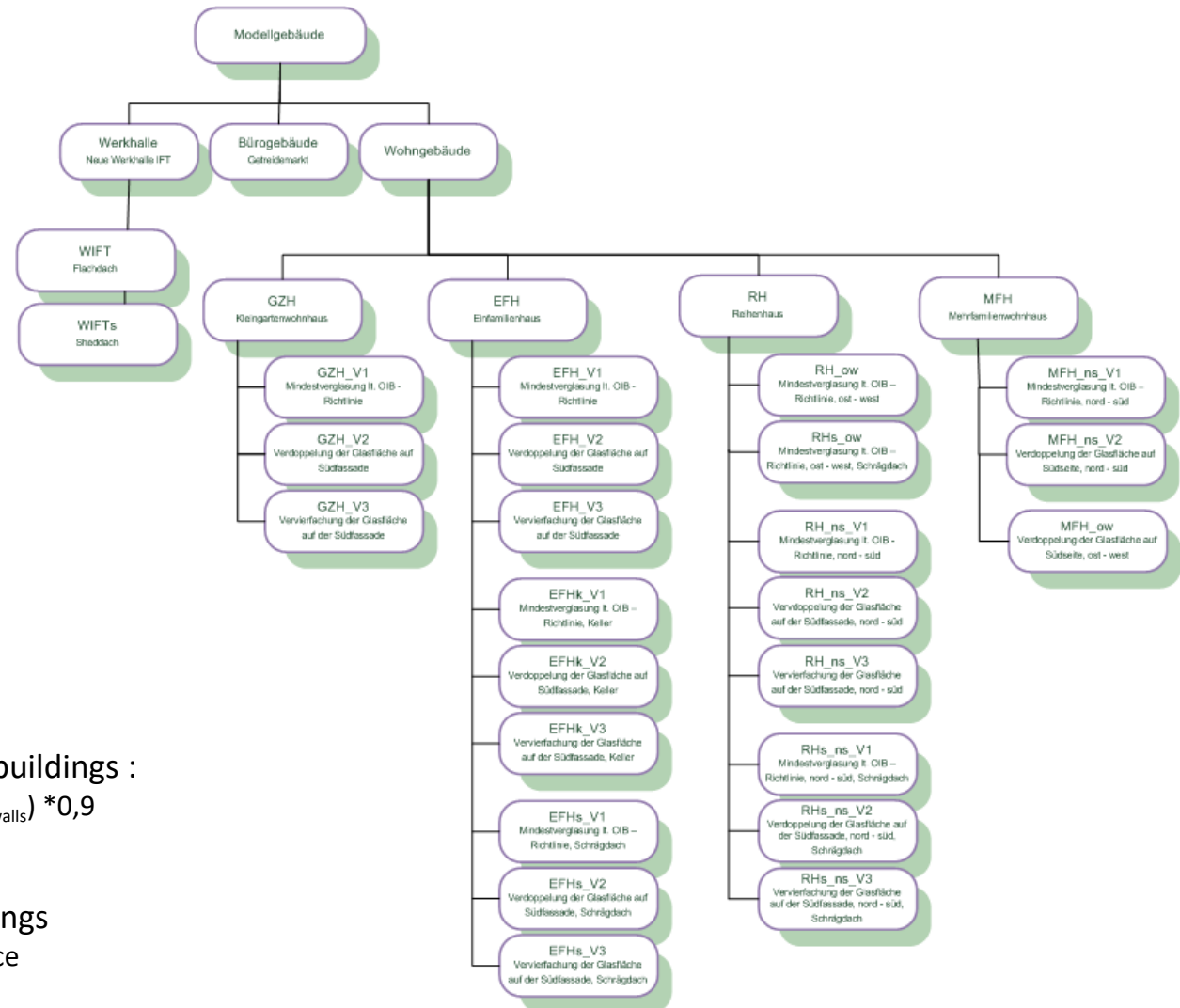
Relevant questions:

- What architectural changes result from the advancement of the energy-plus house / passive house?
- How and where can the required space/room for renewable energy sources be provided?
- Which opposing interests do occur in the planning process?

Development of universal design recommendations:

- ➔ by representative model buildings
- ➔ based on model buildings according to building regulations and funding guidelines

Overview of model buildings



Assumptions for residential buildings :

living area = (gross area – $A_{\text{exterior walls}}$) * 0,9

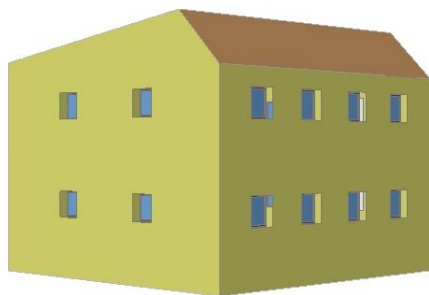
$A_{\text{living rooms}} = \text{WNFL} * 0,75$

~ 43 m² living area/Pers.

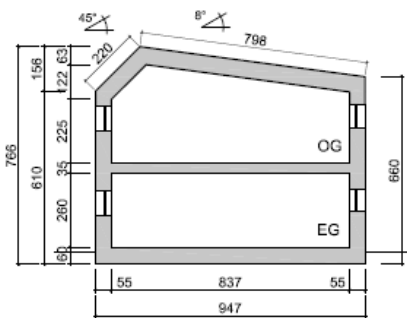
Assumptions for office buildings

25 m² net floor area/working place

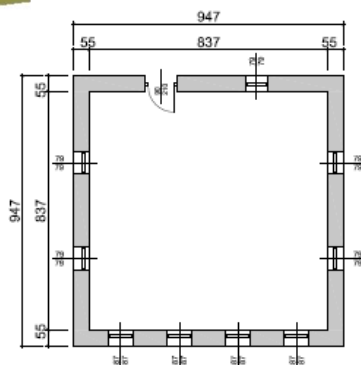
Example, residential buildings: House with sloped roof



schematic section



EG



Type of building: Single family house
Abbreviation: EFHs
Description: "average" house in passive house standard (maximum grant size according to Austrian funding laws for housing 130 m² - 150 m² NFL, NFL average for apartments by homeowners in 2008, according to microcensus Statistics Austria 134.1 m²) with rampant gable roof

Building: Compact building (square), 2 floors (rh = 2.6 m), without basement, rampant gable roof

Gross floor area: 179,36 m²

Net living area: 126,11 m²

Volume: 635,55 m³

Envelope: 440,62 m²

Ratio of envelope to volume: 0,69

Use: Standard for residential use according to Austrian Standard B 8110-5

Occupancy: statistical: 2,96 persons

calculated: 3 persons

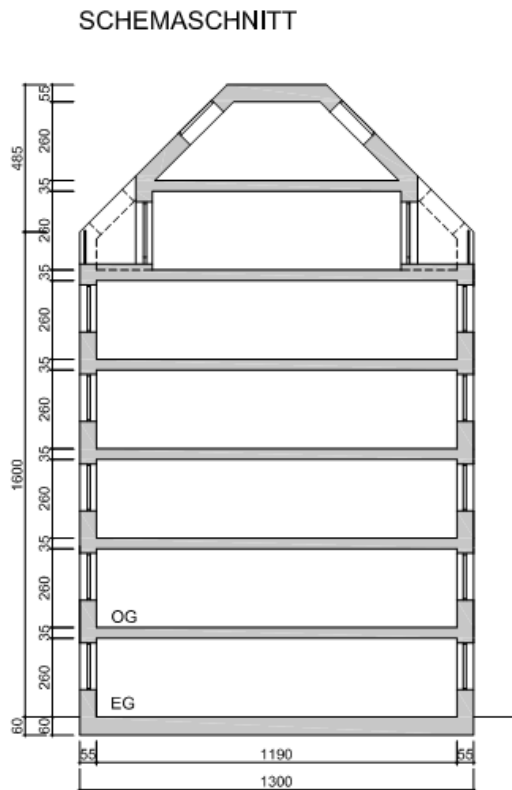
Variants: 33 variants by increasing the glazing area in the south facade

EFHs_V1: Min. required illumination surface acc. to OIB RL 3 (of which 10% north, 25% each to the east and west, 50% south)

EFHs_V2: glass area in the south facade doubled

EFHs_V3: 4-fold glass area in the south facade

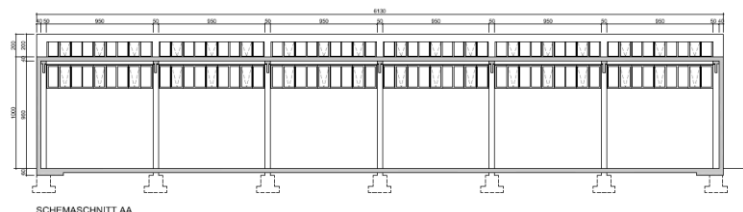
Example, residential buildings: multistorey housing



Typ:	Mehrfamilienhaus
Kürzel:	MFH_ns / MFH_ow
Beschreibung:	Nord-Süd-orientiertes Mehrfamilienhaus in „typischer“ Wiener Gründerzeitbaulücke, Bauklasse III, geschlossene Bauweise
Baukörper:	länglicher Baukörper (20 m breit, 13 m Trakttiefe, 16 m Gebäudehöhe), beidseitig angebaut, 45° Dachneigung, abgeflachter First mit Nord-Süd-Verlauf/ mit Ost-West-Verlauf, 5 Vollgeschosse und 2 Dachgeschosse (Raumhöhe = 2,6 m), Dachgeschosse teilweise terrassiert, 17 Wohneinheiten (im Schnitt 72,3 m ²), Keller außerhalb der Passivhaushülle
BGF:	1637,82 m ²
WNFL:	1229,05 m ²
Volumen:	5025,58 m ³
Hüllfläche:	1302,89 m ² *
AV-Verhältnis:	0,26*
Nutzung:	Normnutzung für Mehrfamilienhäuser lt. ÖNORM B 8110-5
Personenbelegung:	statistisch: 28,9 Personen berücksichtigt: 29 Personen
Varianten:	3 Varianten durch Vergrößerung der Glasfläche in der Südfassade
MFH_ns_V1:	mindest erforderliche Belichtungsfläche nach OIB RL 3 (50% nach Norden, 50% nach Süden)
MFH_ns_V2:	doppelte Glasfläche in der Südfassade
MFH_ow:	mindest erforderliche Belichtungsfläche nach OIB RL 3 (50% nach Osten, 50% nach Westen)

* Flächen die an benachbarte Gebäude grenzen sind hier nicht berücksichtigt

Factory: based on the floor plan of the IFT



Type: Factory building IFT

Abbreviation: WIFT

Beschreibung: nave, detached hall (without installed office, administrative offices), in line with the new factory of the IFT (net floor area of approximately 3000 m² without office space), flat or shed roof, overconfidence nave for lateral exposure of the central hall

Building: compact structure with a flat or shed roof and higher nave

Gross floor area: 3144,69 m²

Net floor area: 3048,25 m²

Volume: 35945,09 m³

Envelope: 9006,90 m²

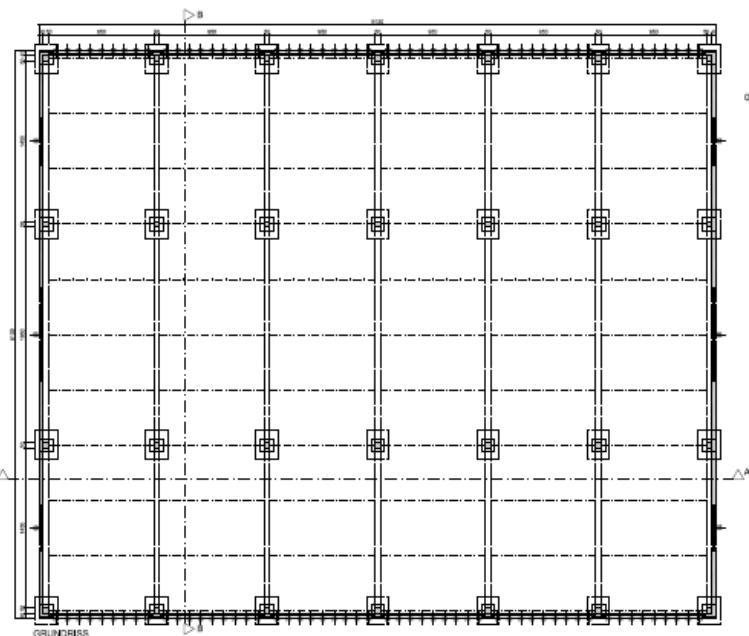
Ratio of envelope to volume: 0,25

Use: acc. to roombook IFT

Occupancy: acc. to roombook IFT

Glazed area: 10% of net floor area (acc. to roombook)

Variants: Variants with larger glazed areas / modified orientation possible



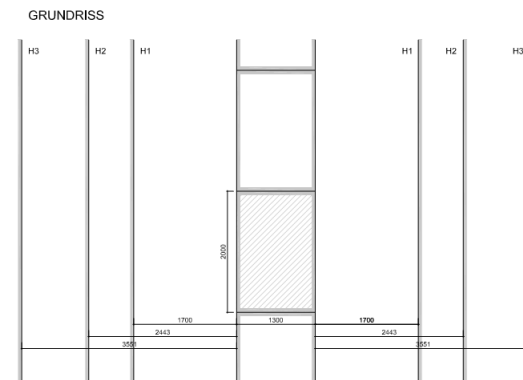
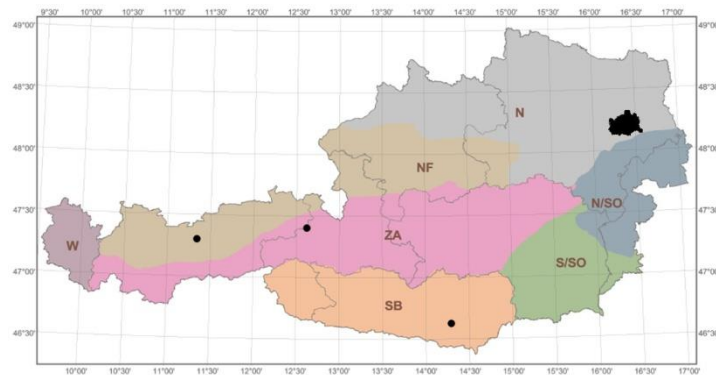
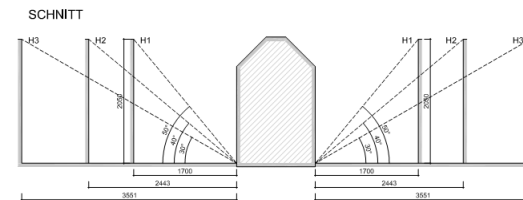
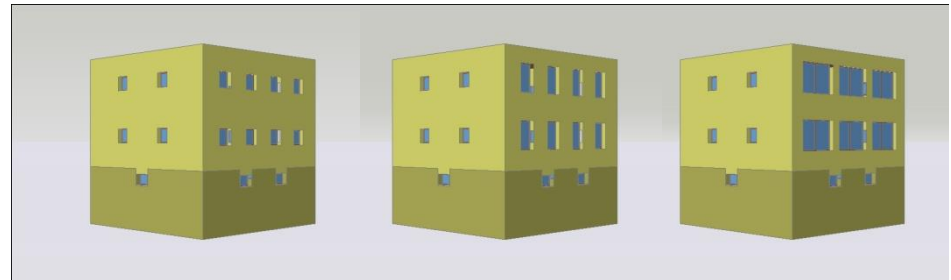
Example: surface preparation of the external components

Building comp.	Abb.	Area	Transparency	U-Value	Orientation	O2	O3	O4	W2	W3	W4	Inclination	g-Value	z-Value	Horizon
Exterior wall	AW1	58,83 m ²	0	0,12	0	345	330	315	15	30	45	0			
Exterior wall	AW2	64,62 m ²	0	0,12	90	75	60	45	105	120	135	0			
Exterior wall	AW3	51,71 m ²	0	0,12	180	165	150	135	195	210	225	0			
Exterior wall	AW4	64,62 m ²	0	0,12	270	255	240	225	285	300	315	0			
Sloped roof	D5	75,61 m ²	0	0,1	0	345	330	315	15	30	45	8			
Sloped roof	D6	20,83 m ²	0	0,1	180	165	150	135	195	210	225	45			
Floor slab	BTK1	17,94 m ²	0	0,15	TK1	TK1	TK1	TK1	TK1	TK1	TK1	-90			
Floor slab	BTK2	15,94 m ²	0	0,15	TK2	TK2	TK2	TK2	TK2	TK2	TK2	-90			
Floor slab	BTK3	43,76 m ²	0	0,15	TK3	TK3	TK3	TK3	TK3	TK3	TK3	-90			
Floor slab	BTK4	12,04 m ²	0	0,15	TK4	TK4	TK4	TK4	TK4	TK4	TK4	-90			
Entrance door	T1	2,42 m ²	0	0,75	0	345	330	315	15	30	45	0			
Window frame	FR1	0,30 m ²	0	0,7	0	345	330	315	15	30	45	0			
Window frame	FR2	0,59 m ²	0	0,7	90	75	60	45	105	120	135	0			
Window frame	FR3	1,31 m ²	0	0,7	180	165	150	135	195	210	225	0			
Window frame	FR4	0,59 m ²	0	0,7	270	255	240	225	285	300	315	0			
Glazing	G1	0,47 m ²	1	0,7	0	345	330	315	15	30	45	0	0,55	0,27	EG
Glazing	G1	0,47 m ²	1	0,7	0	345	330	315	15	30	45	0	0,55	0,27	OG1
Glazing	G2	0,95 m ²	1	0,7	90	75	60	45	105	120	135	0	0,55	0,27	EG
Glazing	G2	0,95 m ²	1	0,7	90	75	60	45	105	120	135	0	0,55	0,27	OG1
Glazing	G3	2,36 m ²	1	0,7	180	165	150	135	195	210	225	0	0,55	0,27	EG
Glazing	G3	2,36 m ²	1	0,7	180	165	150	135	195	210	225	0	0,55	0,27	OG1
Glazing	G4	0,95 m ²	1	0,7	270	255	240	225	285	300	315	0	0,55	0,27	EG
Glazing	G4	0,95 m ²	1	0,7	270	255	240	225	285	300	315	0	0,55	0,27	OG1
Sum		440,57 m²													

Thermal bridge	Kürzel	Länge	ψ-Wert
Glass edge seal	GLV1	5,52 m	0,034
Glass edge seal	GLV2	11,04 m	0,034
Glass edge seal	GLV3	24,64 m	0,034
Glass edge seal	GLV4	11,04 m	0,034
Sum		52,24 m	

Parameters of simulations

- location
- orientation
- construction
- building
- proportion of glazing of south façade
- shading by surrounding buildings



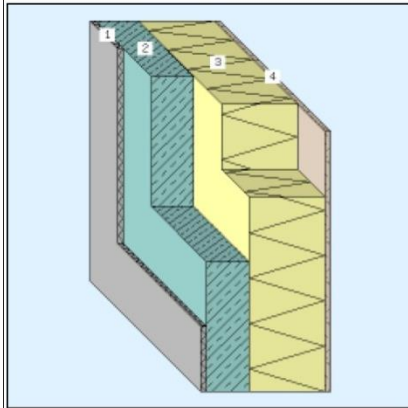
➔ Guidelines for the Design of Energy-efficient buildings

- Basic requirements for goal achievement plus energy
- Urban and spatial planning aspects
- Architectural framework
- Building integrated renewable energy sources
- Planning recommendations for optimizing structures
- Design and layout options (materials, colors, use)
- Rules of thumb for planning and design (orientation, dimensions, ...)
- Renewable energy sources in the refurbishment of existing buildings
- Examples of best-practice examples

Conventional Building Components for Passive Houses

AWm 01 a Stahlbeton-Außenwand, WDVS

Wand: gegen Außenluft - nicht hinterlüftet

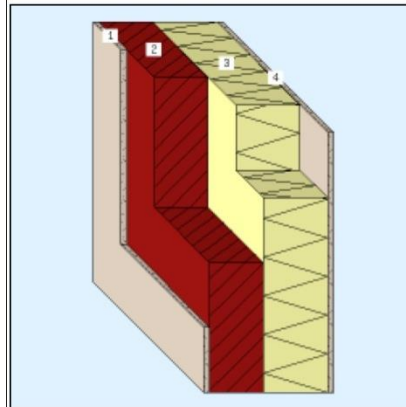


U-Wert	0,121 W/m²K
A++	RL6
Masse	446,0 kg/m²
OI _{3,KON}	64 Pkt/m²
PEI n. e.	1.130,44 MJ/m²
GWP100	87,6190 kg CO ₂ /m²
AP	0,362941 kg SO ₂ /m²

Nr.	Typ	Schicht (von innen nach aussen)	d cm	λ W/mK	R m²K/W	ΔOI3 Pkt/m²
1		Spachtel - Gipsspachtel (alt)	0,300	0,800	0,004	1
2		Stahlbeton	18,000	2,500	0,072	58
3		Polystyrol (EPS f. Wärmedämmverbundsysteme WDVS)	32,000	0,040	8,000	40
4		Silikatputz armiert	0,190	0,800	0,002	2
$R_{si} / R_{se} =$			0,130 / 0,0			
R' / R'' (max. relativer Fehler: 0,0%) =			8,248 / 8,248			
Bauteil			50,490		8,248	

AWm 05 a Hochlochziegel-Außenwand, WDVS

Wand: gegen Außenluft - nicht hinterlüftet



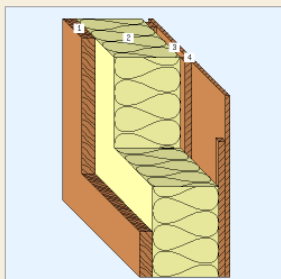
U-Wert	0,115 W/m²K
A++	RL6
Masse	235,8 kg/m²
OI _{3,KON}	44 Pkt/m²
PEI n. e.	1.112,33 MJ/m²
GWP100	59,0576 kg CO ₂ /m²
AP	0,252279 kg SO ₂ /m²

Nr.	Typ	Schicht (von innen nach aussen)	d cm	λ W/mK	R m²K/W	ΔOI3 Pkt/m²
1		Kalk-Zementputz	1,500	1,000	0,015	4
2		Ziegel - Hochlochziegel porosiert <=800kg/m³	25,000	0,250	1,000	37
3		Polystyrol (EPS f. Wärmedämmverbundsysteme WDVS)	30,000	0,040	7,500	38
4		Silikatputz armiert	0,190	0,800	0,002	2
$R_{si} / R_{se} =$			0,130 / 0,0			
R' / R'' (max. relativer Fehler: 0,0%) =			8,687 / 8,687			
Bauteil			56,690		8,687	

Ecologic Building Components for Passive Houses

S-HOUSE

Wand: gegen Außenluft - hinterlüftet



Grafik ändern: 2D 3D

0,090 W/m²K U-Wert ²

A++ RL6

Masse 112,5 kg/m²

O13 KON -16 Pkt/m²

PEI n. e. 446,48 MJ/m²

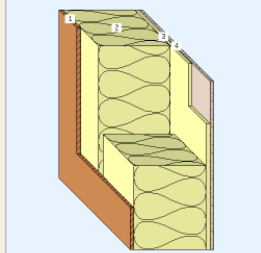
GWP100 -147,1531 kg CO₂/m²

AP 0,224028 kg SO₂/m²

Nr.	Typ	Schicht (von innen nach aussen)	d cm	λ W/mK	R m²K/W	ΔO13 Pkt/m²
1		KLH Wand (Holz - Brettschichtholz)	10,000	0,120	0,833	23
2		Waldland Baustrohballen	50,000	0,050	10,000	-3
3		Inhomogen (Elemente horizontal) 54,5 cm (87%) Luftschicht stehend, Wärmefluss nach oben $46 < d \leq 50$ mm 8 cm (13%) Holz - Schnittholz Nadel, gehobelt, technisch getrocknet	5,000 5,000 5,000	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 1 1
4		Holzfassade (Holz - Schnittholz Nadel, roh, lufttrocknet)	2,340	1	1	0
			$R_{si} / R_{se} =$		0,130 / 0,130	
			R' / R'' (max. relativer Fehler: 0,0%) =		11,093 / 11,093	
Bauteil			67,340		11,093	

Stegträger Strohwand

Wand: gegen Außenluft - nicht hinterlüftet



Grafik ändern: 2D 3D

0,122 W/m²K U-Wert ²

A++ RL6

Masse 70,8 kg/m²

O13 KON -14 Pkt/m²

PEI n. e. 350,26 MJ/m²

GWP100 -79,1282 kg CO₂/m²

AP 0,181209 kg SO₂/m²

Nr.	Typ	Schicht (von innen nach aussen)	d cm	λ W/mK	R m²K/W	ΔO13 Pkt/m²
1		OSB-Platte (OSB-Platte)	2,000	0,130	0,154	11
2		Inhomogen (Elemente horizontal) 56,5 cm (90%) Waldland Baustrohballen 6 cm (10%) STEICO Joist SJ60, B60xH240, gedämmt m. Steico Flex	40,000 40,000 40,000	0,050 0,086 0,086	8,000 4,651 4,651	-2 3 3
3		AGEFAN UDP	2,200	0,060	0,367	8
4		Silikonharzputz	0,200	0,700	0,003	3
			$R_{si} / R_{se} =$		0,130 / 0,040	
			R' / R'' (max. relativer Fehler: 0,1%) =		8,200 / 8,176	
Bauteil			44,400		8,188	

To compare

Type	PEI [MJ/m ²]	GWP [kg CO ₂ /m ²]	AP [kg SO ₂ /m ³]	OI3	U-Value [W/m ² K]	Wall thickness [cm]
Steel&concrete, exterior wall insulation system	1.130,44	87,61	0,36	64	0,116	50,49
Vert. Perfor. Brick exterior wall insulation system	1.112,33	59,05	0,25	44	0,115	56,69
Timber frame exterior wall ventilated	701,75	-29,29	0,26	17	0,116	50,30
S-HOUSE construction	446,48	-147,15	0,22	-16	0,090	67,34
Joists straw wall	350,26	-79,12	0,18	-14	0,122	49,40

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**We are looking forward
to the future.**

Wherever!

Whenever!

With you.



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