

**March 31, 2010 - CENSE special web event
addressing the EPBD Concerted Action-II members**

**Towards a 2nd generation of energy performance
calculation procedures in Europe**
*to increase the accessibility and efficiency of the energy performance
calculation procedures in Europe*

**Experiences with the current set of
CEN-EPBD standards.
The need for a 2nd generation**

Jaap Hogeling, ISSO (NL)



The CEN-standards to support the EPBD



Prepared on the basis of European Commission **Mandate 343** to CEN (Jan.2004):

*...the elaboration and adoption of standards for a methodology calculating the **integrated energy performance of buildings** in accordance with the **EPBD***

A variety of (related) subjects → CEN organisation



CEN TC 371, Project Committee on Energy Performance of Buildings. Chair: Jaap Hogeling (NL)



- **Five existing Technical Committees to develop the standards:**
 - TC 89, Thermal performance of buildings and building components
 - TC 228, Heating systems in buildings
 - TC 156, Ventilation for buildings
 - TC 247, Controls for mechanical building services
 - TC 169, Light and lighting

The starting point... Tower of Babel

→ towards the CEN TR 15615



Energy demand

Energy consumption

Required energy

Energy need

Energy use

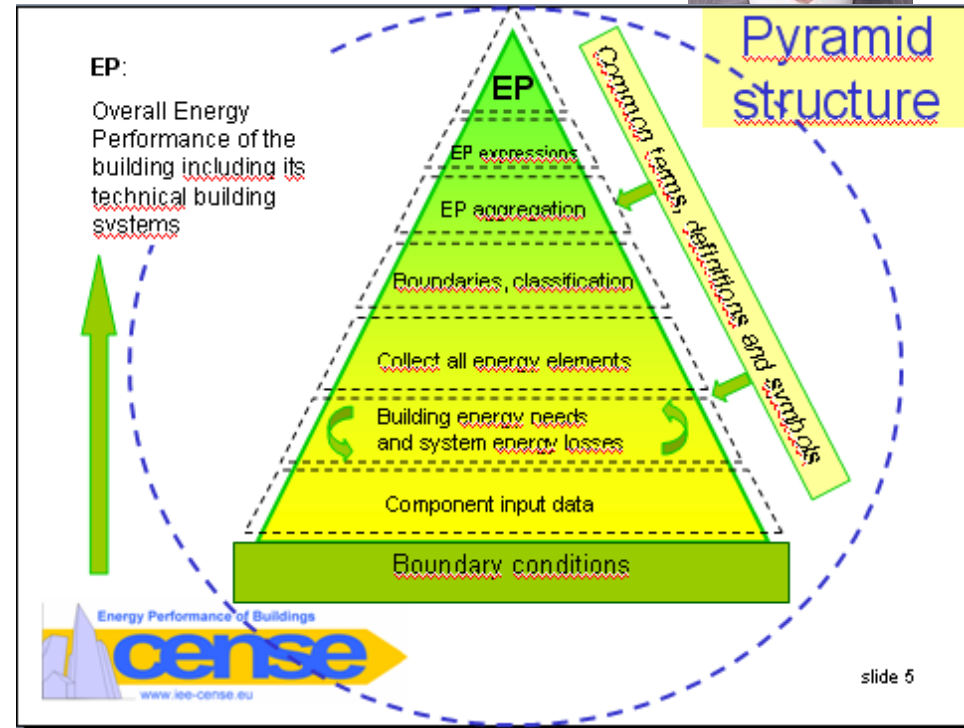
Net energy use

Delivered energy

Result



- Over 30 CEN-standards published (2007-2008)
- Forming a pyramid structure



Most are **used** in many MS, but **“in a practical way”**

Quality?



- Consistency (structure and levels of detail) not ideal
- Causes:
 - Timeschedule was extremely tight: flying start required
 - Not all work started from scratch
 - Many MS had, at the time, no or little experience with overall EP requirements → various options needed to accommodate different expectations
 - Subsidiarity principle in EPBD: implementation not mandatory



How are the CEN standards implemented in practice?



Actual situation

- CEN-EPBD standards are used in many EU Member States in a “practical way”: by copying parts of CEN standards into national standards or building codes and adding national elements

Some of the main reasons:

- Phase difference
- Need at national level for a combined “all in one” document
- CEN-EPBD standards are not optimized as reference documents (do not contain all necessary details)

Example: current standards often mix of common procedure and national choices



A building generally uses more than one energy carrier. Therefore, a common expression shall be used to aggregate the used amounts, sometimes expressed in various units, having various impacts.

According to this standard, the aggregation methods are based on the following impacts have:

- Primary energy;
- Carbon dioxide emission;
- Parameter defined at national level.

NOTE Cost is a parameter that may be used.

8.3.3 Primary energy factors

There are two conventions for defining primary energy factors:

- Total primary energy factor. The conversion factor shall be defined at the point of use (production outside the building system). The primary energy conversion factor always exceeds unity.
- Non-renewable primary energy factor: The conversion factor shall be defined at the point of use but exclude the renewable energy. The primary energy conversion factor is less than unity.

The primary energy factors shall include at least:

- Energy to extract the primary energy carrier;
- Energy to transport the energy carrier from the production site to the point of use;
- Energy used for processing, storage, generation, and distribution necessary for delivery to the building in which the energy is used.

The primary energy factors may also include:

- Energy to build the transformation units;

Example: current practical application of EN 13790 (Energy use for heating and cooling)



7.2.1.1 Energy need for heating

CEN: EN ISO 13790

For each building zone and each calculation step (month or season), the building energy need for space heating, $Q_{H,nd}$, for cooling...

$$Q_{H,nd} = Q_{H,nd,cont} + Q_{H,nd,ht} - Q_{H,nd,gn}$$

where (for each building zone):

$Q_{H,nd,cont}$ is the energy need for space heating, expressed as a positive value, due to the internal gains and the solar radiation...

$Q_{H,ht}$ is the energy need for space heating, expressed as a positive value, due to the heat losses through the building envelope...

$Q_{H,gn}$ gives the energy need for space heating, expressed as a positive value, due to the internal gains...

$\eta_{H,gn}$ is the efficiency of the heating system...

5

DESCRIZIONE SINTETICA DELLA PROCEDURA DI CALCOLO

5.1

Italy: UNI/TS 11300-1

La procedura di calcolo comprende i seguenti passi:

- 1) definizione dell'edificio
- 2) definizione delle condizioni di calcolo
- 3) definizione delle perdite esterne
- 4) calcolo delle perdite per il riscaldamento
- 5) aggregazione dei risultati

Al punto 4) si calcola il fabbisogno di riscaldamento $Q_{H,nd}$ e di raffreddamento $Q_{C,nd}$ per il riscaldamento:

$$Q_{H,nd} = Q_{H,ht} - Q_{H,gn}$$

$$Q_{C,nd} = Q_{C,ht} - Q_{C,gn}$$

dove:

$Q_{H,nd}$ è il fabbisogno netto di riscaldamento

7.1.2.1 Netto warmtebehoefte per maand per rekenzone [A]

Netherlands: draft NEN 7120

zi, in maand, mi, a

Met weglating van de indicatoren...

$$Q_{H,nd,net} = a_{H,red} (Q_{H,ht} - Q_{H,gn})$$

Met als ondergrens: $Q_{H,nd,net} \geq 0$

waarin (voor elke rekenzone):

$Q_{H,nd,net}$ is de netto warmtebehoefte

$Q_{H,ht}$ is het totale warmteverlies

$Q_{H,gn}$ is de totale warmteaanwinst

5.2.2 Bilanzgleichung für Heizwärme

Germany: DIN V 18599-2

den Ausnutzungsgrad miteinander in Beziehung mit der Anzahl der Betriebsstunden und Tagen mit der Anzahl der Betriebsstunden und Tagen

$$Q_{h,b} = Q_{sink} - \eta Q_{source}$$

Dabei ist

$Q_{h,b}$ der Heizwärmebedarf für Betriebsstunden



In short: main difficulties for better use of current 1st generation CEN-EPBD standards



- Need for clear separation between *common procedures* and *national/regional choices and input data*
- Need for more consistency and transparency of the overall structure
- Too many options
- But: strong interest from target groups (European industry, building professionals and key actors from the Member States) in 2nd generation standards
- → Proposal (in next presentation)

About cooperation CEN – ISO



- CEN operates at European level
- ISO operates at the global level
- In many cases standards are developed in cooperation → EN-ISO standards
- **Already several EN's are EN-ISO**

– Example:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| EUROPEAN STANDARD | EN ISO 13790 |
| NORME EUROPÉENNE | |
| EUROPÄISCHE NORM | March 2008 |

- Expected intensified cooperation CEN-ISO
 - CEN standards used as basis
 - Taking the recommendations for improvements into account
 - With European experts retaining the initiative

Impact of 2nd generation of CEN-EPBD standards (1)



- CEN standards more usable as direct reference & high transparency in national choices
 - Higher efficiency: concentrate at national level on
 - a) the national specialties
 - b) active contribution to the improvement of the common procedures (“the physics”)
- Easier international knowledge exchange and shared research
- Increased circulation of products, services and property data
 - Towards **more** EU product data coupled to EP calculations
 - Towards **less** use of confusing national or non-EU labels...
- **More** uniform info on quality of building stock

Impact of 2nd generation of CEN-EPBD standards (2)



- Faster implementation of new solutions
 - Better comparable energy performance levels and impact of innovations
- Increased credibility of EU in the world
 - Retaining the initiative in the global arena
- EPBD Recast ready
 - Such as: link to comparative cost-optimum method, links to other Directives, emphasis to existing buildings and to near-zero energy, ... (more in next presentation)
- Ultimate goal: High performance European tools leading to high performance buildings

Current status: Under discussion
between CEN and DG ENER

More information



More information and downloads: www.iee-cense.eu

The image shows three overlapping document covers. The leftmost cover is for project P98, titled 'Information paper on EN 15316-2-3 Heating systems in buildings - Space heating distribution systems'. It lists authors Laurent Sacal (Sickline, Italy) and Johann Zingstl (CSTB, France). The middle cover is for project P109, titled 'Information paper on EN 15378 Heating systems in buildings - Inspection of boilers and heating systems'. The rightmost cover is for a 'PROJECT DOCUMENT' with a status of 'PUBLIC'. All covers feature the CENSE logo and the website www.iee-cense.eu.

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