

From building to district retrofit: contrasting the optimal strategies through a multi-objective approach

Alessandro Prada, University of Trento, Trento, Italy

Francesca Cappelletti, University IUAV of Venice, Venice, Italy

Andrea Gasparella, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Bolzano, Italy



Outline

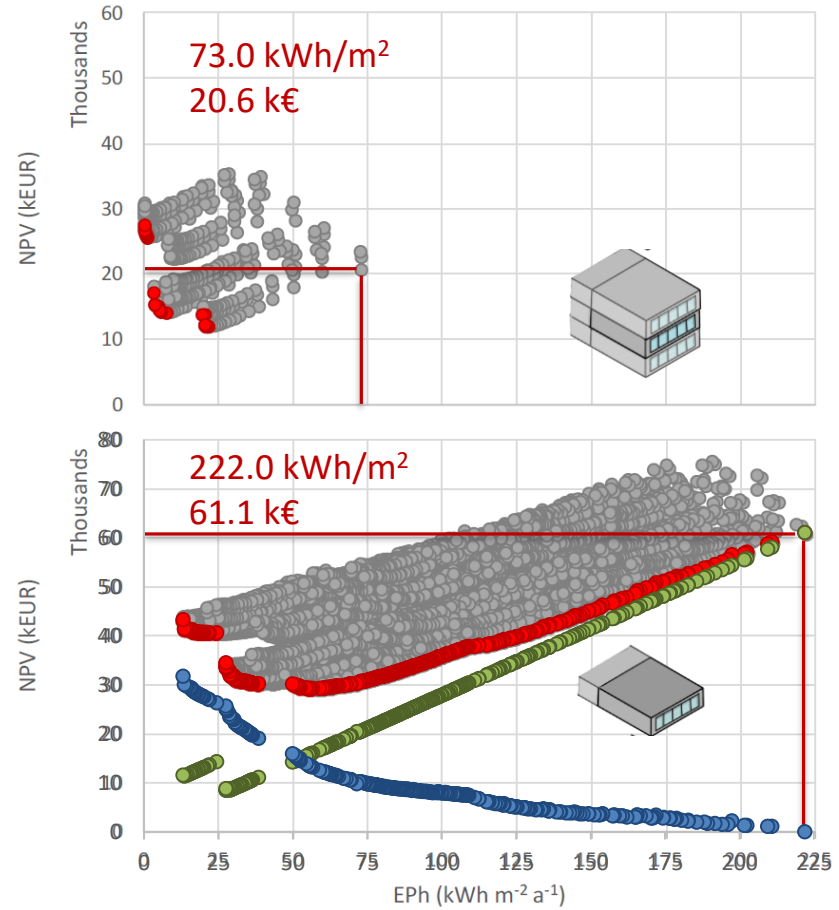
1. Introduction
2. Methods
 - a. Building Archetypes and Stocks
 - b. Energy Efficiency Measures
 - c. Optimization Algorithm
3. Results
4. Conclusions



1. Introduction

Cost optimization

- EPBD reference approach to
 - define minimum energy performance requirements
 - major renovation of existing buildings
 - replacement or retrofit of building elements
- Reference target: individual buildings or dwellings
- Minimize the Net Present Value (NPV) for any given Energy Performance (Eph) and choose the solution with the minimum overall NPV



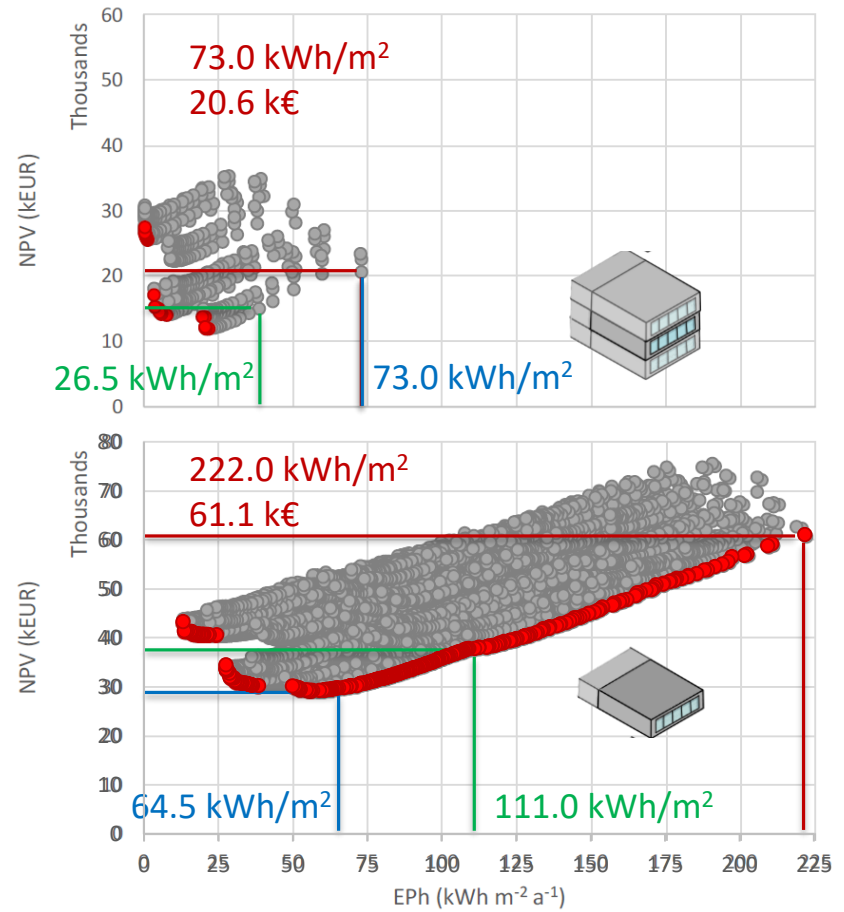
1. Introduction

Possible limitations:

- The owner may want to minimize the Investment Cost (IC) instead of NPV
- Public authority needs to achieve a specific EP reduction target
- PA sometimes invests directly with limited resources (subsidies or public buildings)

Research question:

- Assume a given savings target for the stock (ex. 50 %)
- Objective: optimizing each individual building (NPV) or minimize the IC at a stock level?



1. Introduction

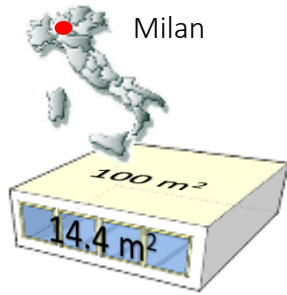
Aims

- Quantifying the advantages of optimizing the retrofit of the existing stock instead of each single building.

Contents

- Three reference building archetypes
- Different mixes to represent existing building stocks
- Four groups of Energy Efficiency Measures (EEMs):
 - (i) opaque envelope, (ii) windows, (iii) heat generation system, and (iv) mechanical ventilation
- IC saving optimizing (i) the stock vs (ii) each single building
- EEMs in the optimal solutions
- Additional EPh savings when reinvesting IC savings

2. Methods: building archetypes and stocks



Milan

Opaque envelope

- Non-insulated
- Reference resistance
 $R = 0.97 \text{ m}^2 \text{ kW}^{-1}$

Transparent Envelope

- Single glass pane
 $U_{gl}=5.7 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- Timber frame
 $U_{fr}=3.2 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- South oriented

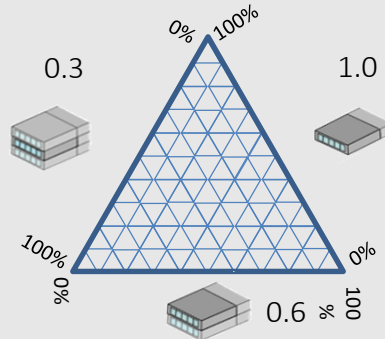
HVAC System

- Generator:** Standard
- Emission:** Radiators
- Control system:** On-Off
- Distribution:** Moderate insulation
- Ventilation:** Natural

Compactness Ratio S/V Archetypes

- | | | |
|---|--|------------|
| 1 | | 0.3 (0.30) |
| 2 | | 0.6 (0.63) |
| 3 | | 1.0 (0.97) |

66 Stock mixes



3 Saving targets

- 50 %
 - (60 %)
 - (70 %)
- EP_h Primary energy for heating

2. Methods: energy efficiency measures



External insulation

Up to 20 cm (step 1cm)

- Wall
- Roof
- Floor



Heating system

Efficiency on LHV

- Modulating Boiler, $\eta=96\%$
- Condensing Boiler, $\eta=101\%$



Windows replacement

Improved Frame

- DH – Double, High SHGC
- DL – Double, Low SHGC
- TH – Triple, High SHGC
- TL – Triple, Low SHGC



Ventilation system

Introduction of mechanical ventilation with heat recovery



2. Methods: algorithms

Algorithm: multi-objective optimization through NSGA-II with customizations:

- Initial Sampling
- Data-set recordings
- Convergence criterion

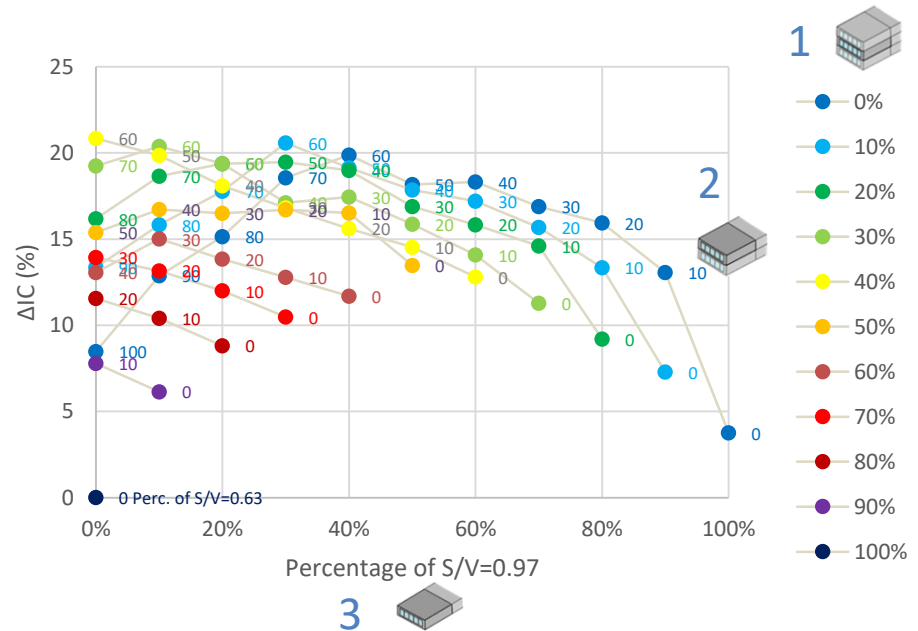
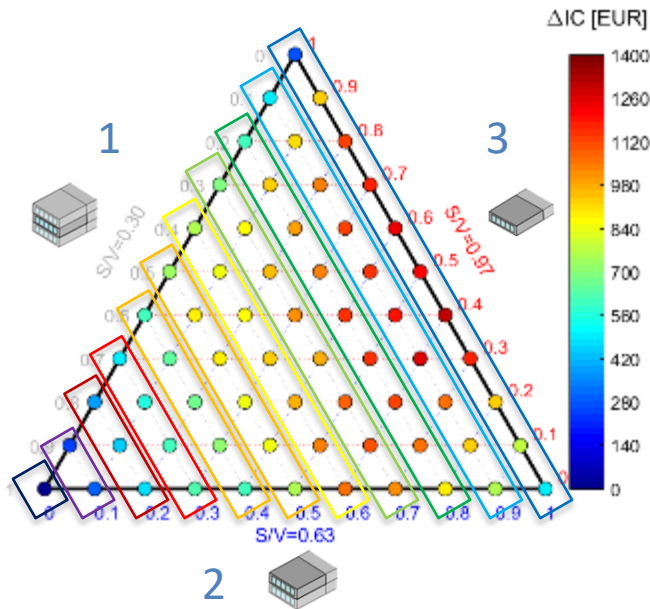
Energy Simulation:

- TRNSYS hourly simulation
- Energy Performance index for heating (EP_h)

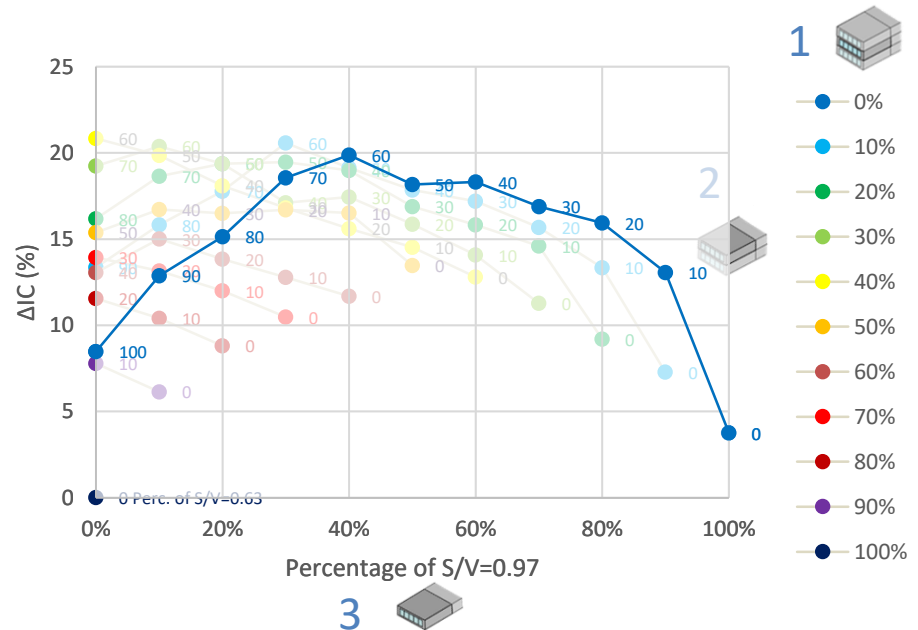
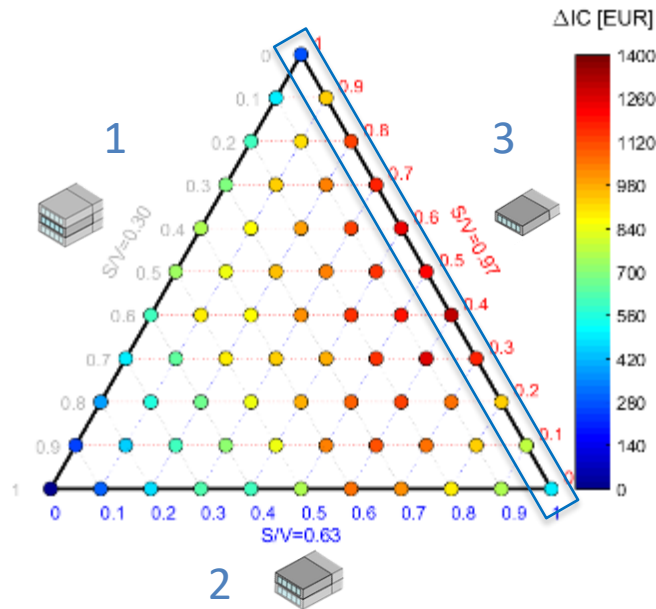
Economic evaluation:

- Cost-optimal approach according to EU 244/2012 and EN 15459
- NPV summing the discounted cash flows related to each intervention
- Including: initial investment, annual energy cost, maintenance cost, replacement cost, and residual value
- Lifespan of 30 years

3. Results: IC savings (all mixes) - target 50 %

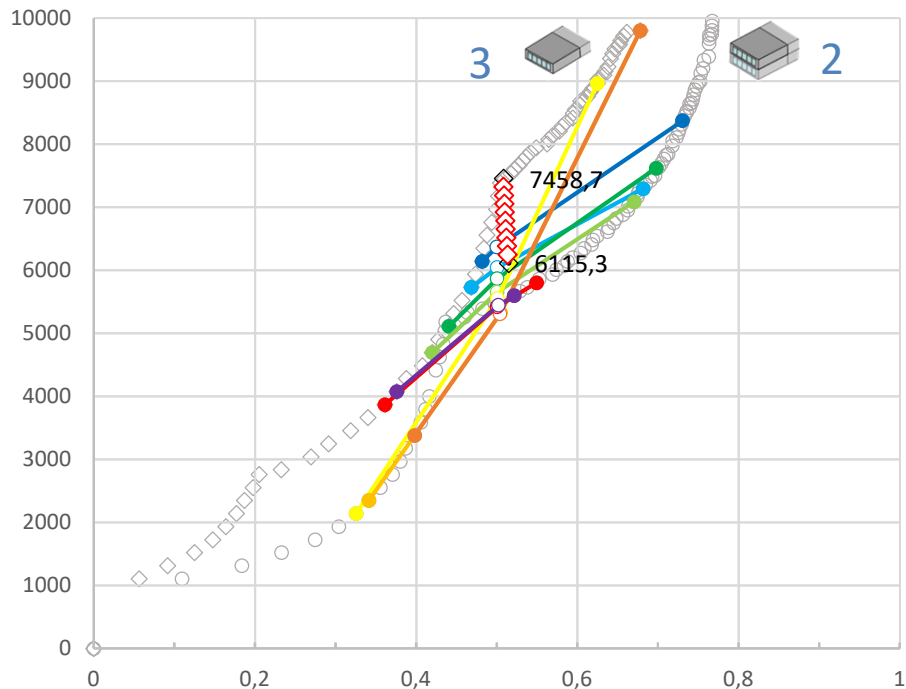


3. Results: IC savings (all mixes) - target 50 %



3. Results: type 2-3 mixes - target 50 %

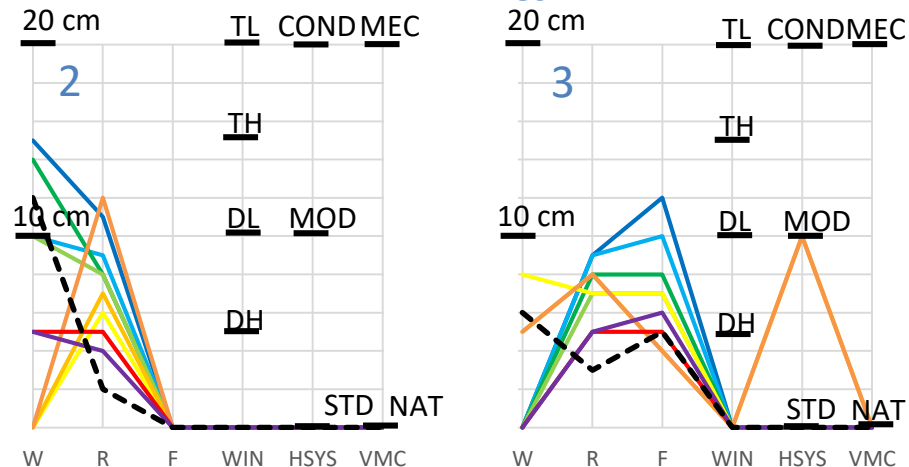
IC [EUR] vs Δ EP%



% of type 2 in red

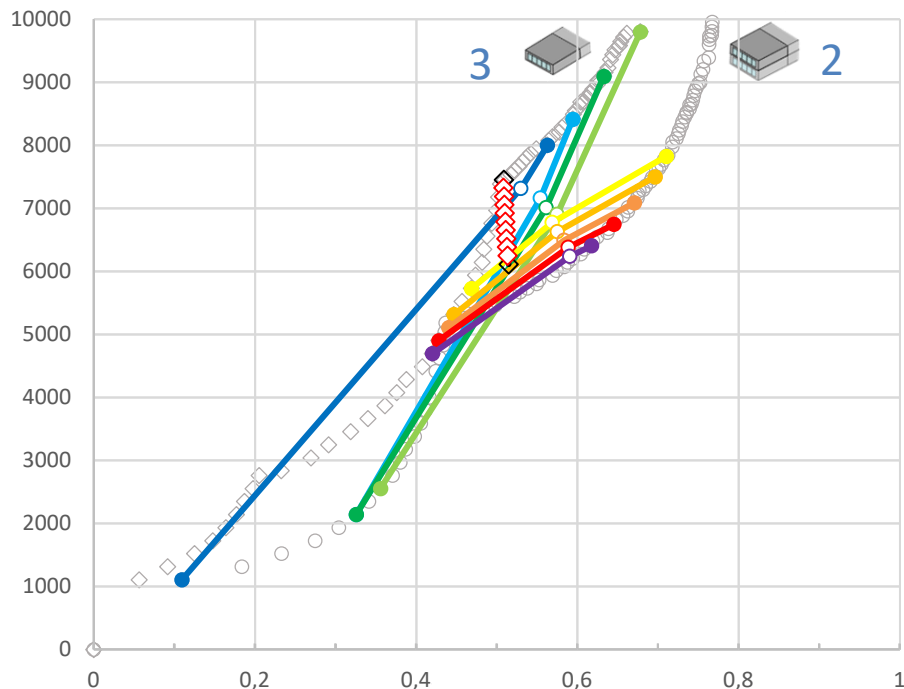


EEM mixes



3. Results: type 2-3 mixes – same IC (50 %)

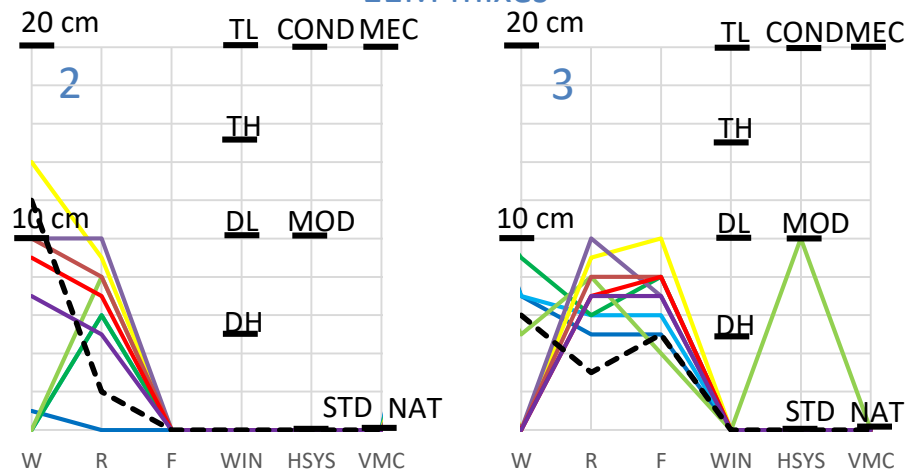
IC [EUR] vs $\Delta EP\%$



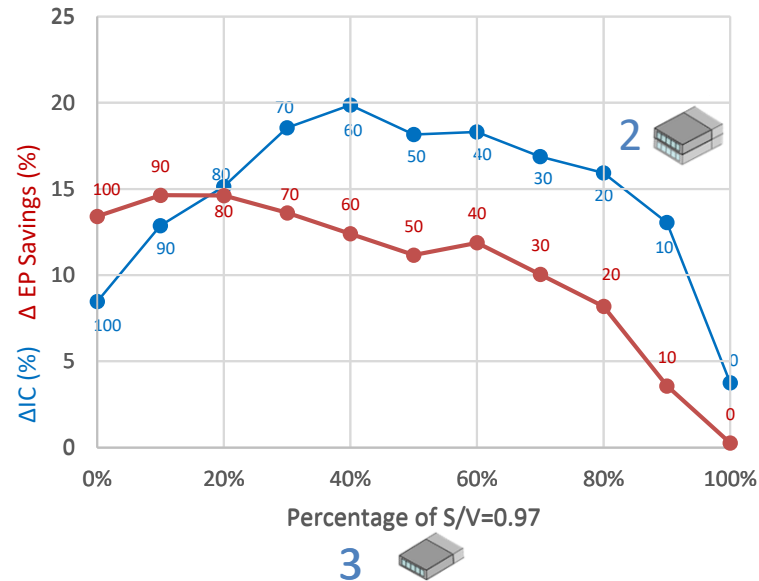
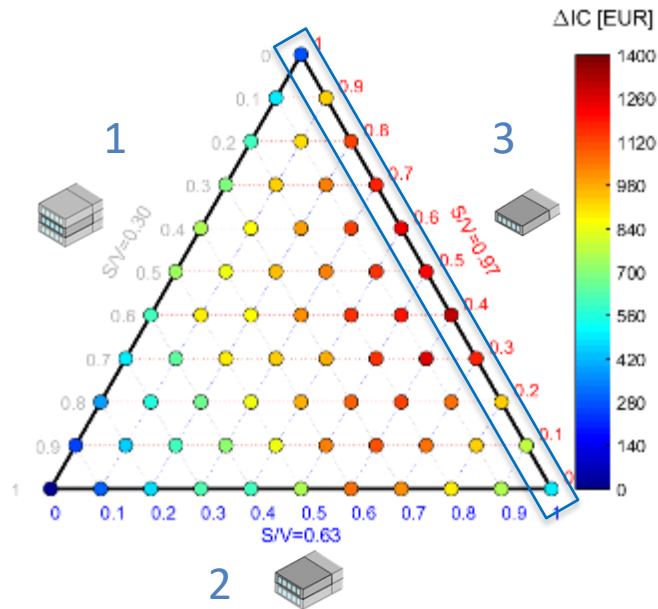
% of type 2 in red



EEM mixes



3. Results: extra EP savings (2 and 3) - target 50 %



Conclusions

- Significant savings in terms of IC or EP can be obtained when optimizing the stock instead of each single building
- Preliminary study:
 - Results change for higher savings targets – less compensation possible between different buildings
 - Do not account for minimum requisites
 - Higher targets: can be achieved through a multi-step approach (long term) which minimizes the initial IC and reinvests the savings in a period in further EEMs in a following period

Thank you

Alessandro Prada, University of Trento, Trento, Italy

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