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TIMEPA 

TIMEPAC 2023

International Workshop

Vienna November 21st, 2023



Setting the scene: Building archetypes for developing municipal renovation plans

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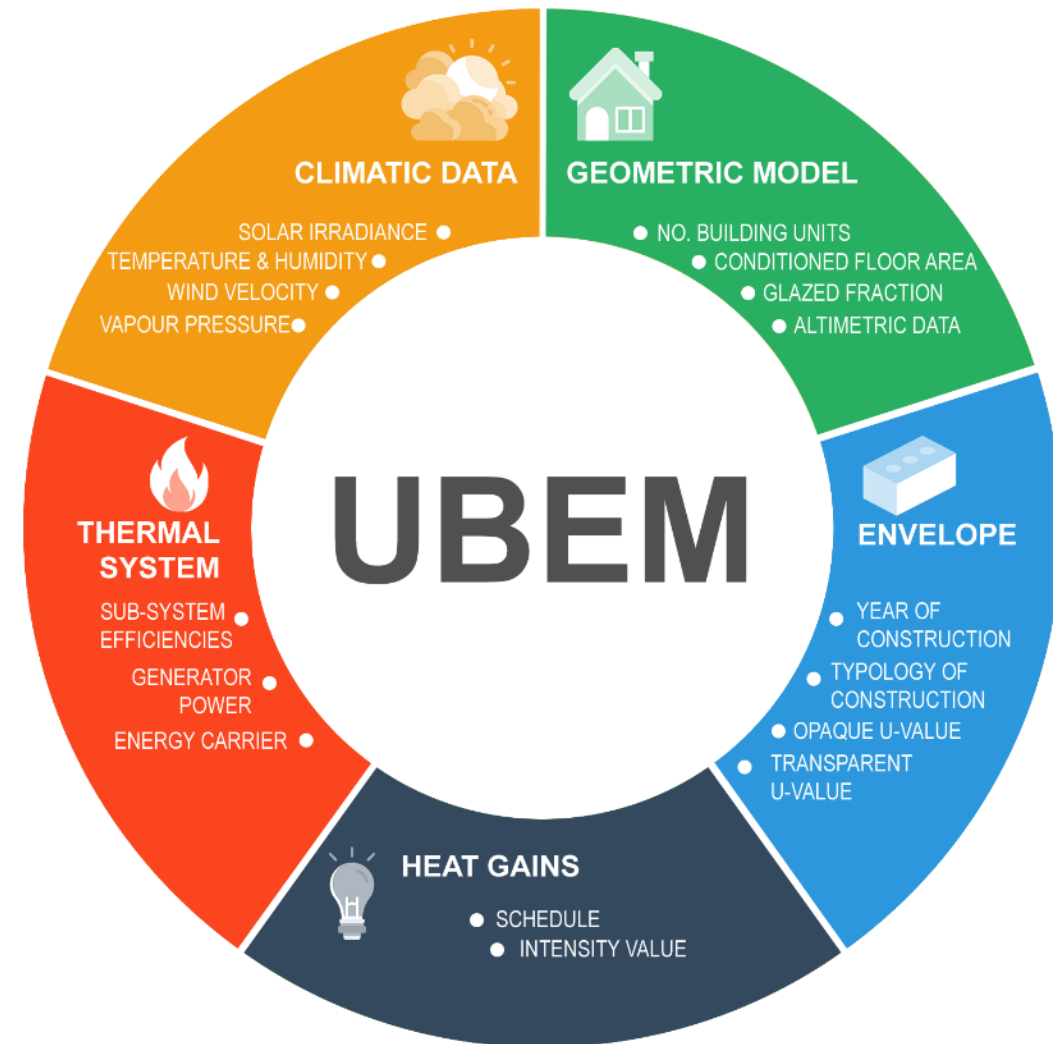
Art. 3 - National building renovation plan

Each Member State shall establish a **national building renovation plan to ensure the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings**, both public and private, into a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050, with the objective to transform existing buildings into zero-emission buildings.

Each building renovation plan shall comply with the energy efficiency first principle and shall encompass:

- a. an **overview of the national building stock for different building types**, including their **share in the building stock** [...], **construction periods and climatic zones** of each Member State, based, as appropriate, on **statistical sampling**, energy and life-cycle GWP **benchmarking** [...];
- b. an overview of implemented and planned policies [...];
- c. a roadmap with nationally established targets and **measurable progress indicators**, and **specific timelines** for all existing buildings to achieve higher energy performance classes by 2030, 2040 and 2050 [...];
- d. an overview of implemented and planned policies and measures including their duration in consistency [...];
- e. a detailed roadmap up to 2050 of the investment needs for the implementation of the building renovation plan [...];
- f. a roadmap on the reduction of **energy poverty and energy savings achieved** among vulnerable households and people living in social housing comprising of nationally established targets and an overview of implemented and planned policies and funding measures supporting the elimination of energy poverty. [...]

- **UBEM** for the **large-scale energy and environmental performance assessment**.
- UBEM as a **support tool** for **public administrations**, energy agencies, and urban planners **to encourage** the development of **national building renovation plans**.



How to develop a UBEM?

Very detailed model

Accurate results

High amount of real buildings to be assessed!

Time consuming

Lack of data

Need of expert modellers

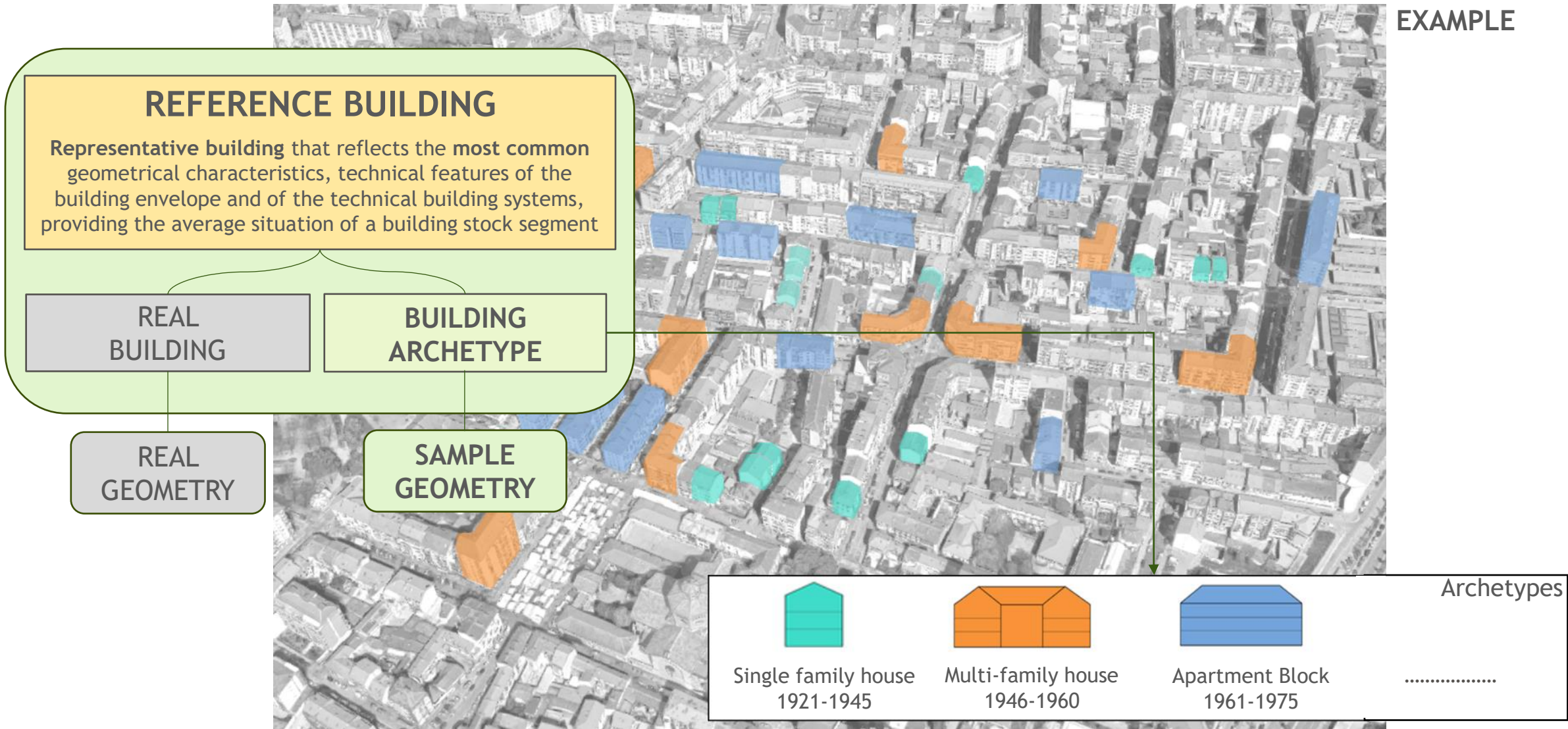
Tools not easily exploitable

Not flexible model

Source: Google Maps

Reference building approach

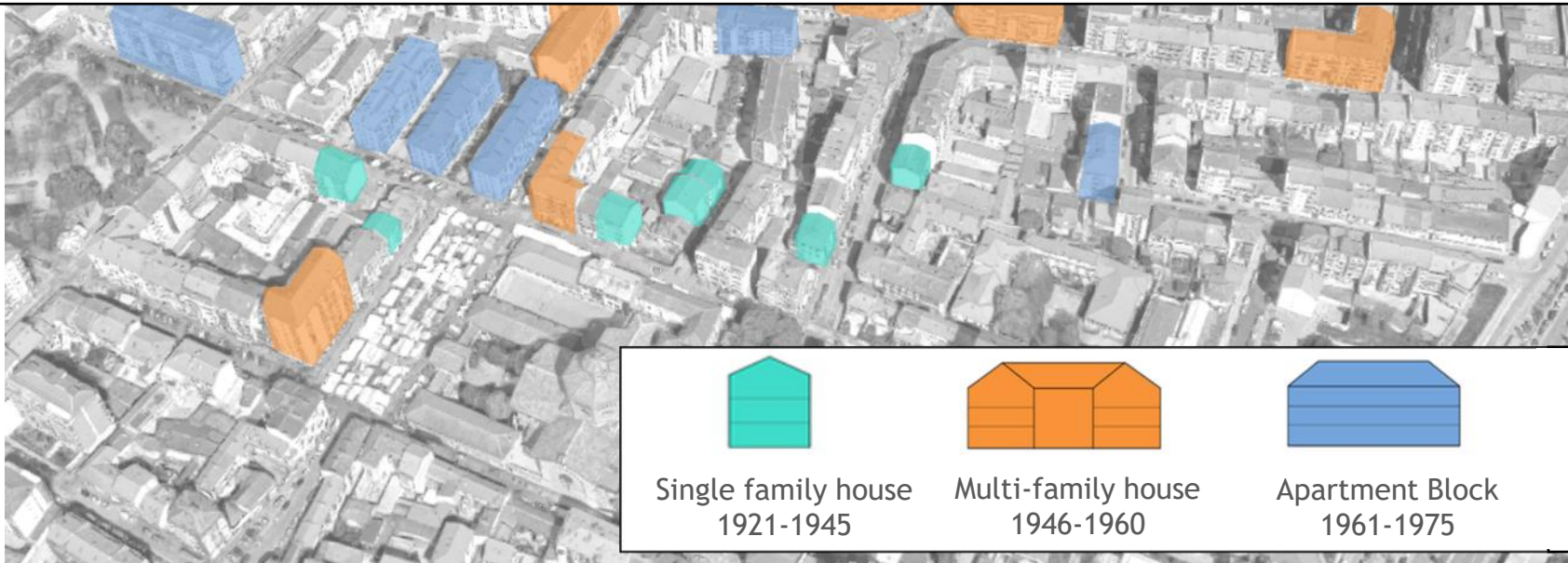
EXAMPLE

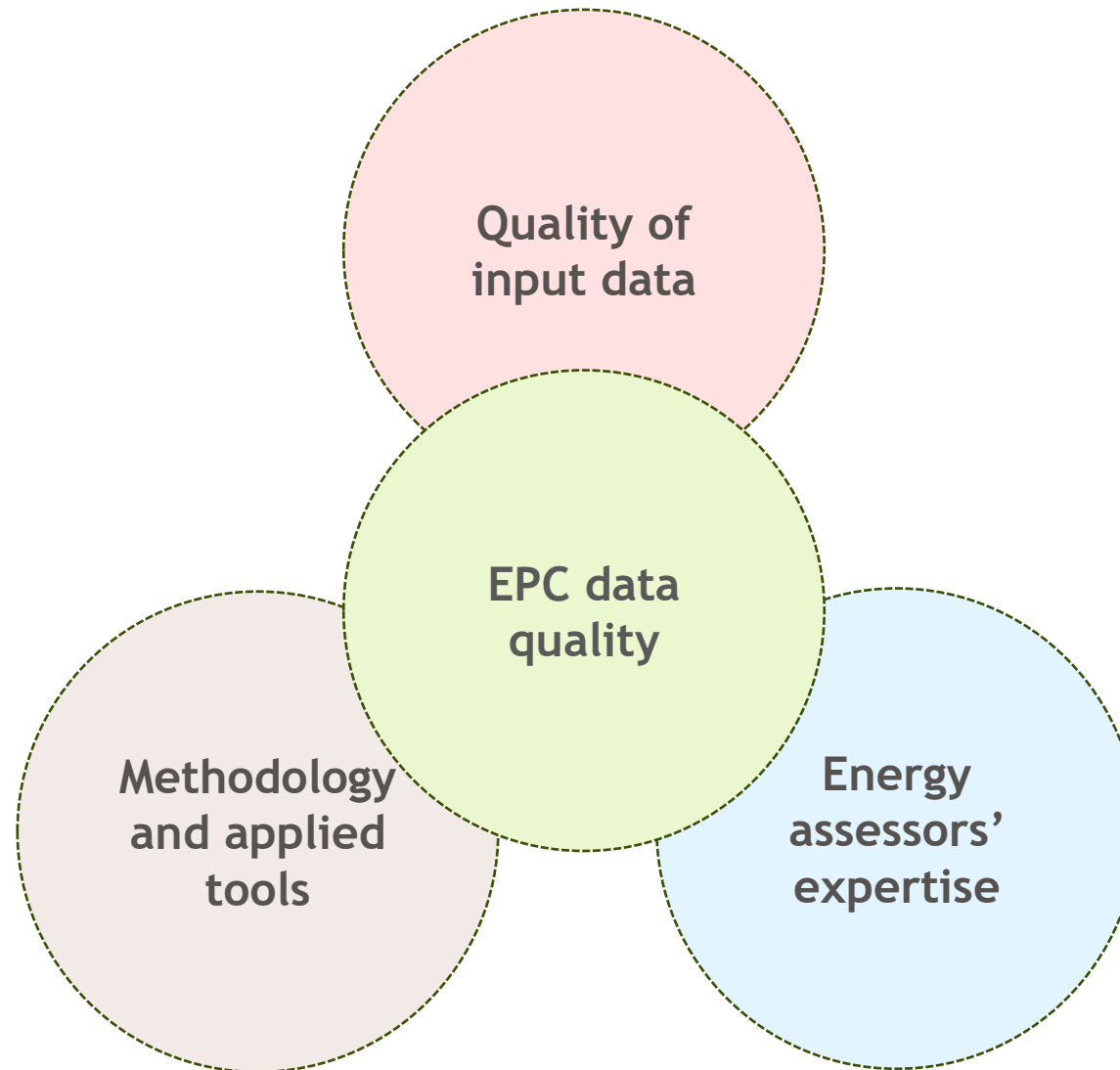


Bottom-up UBEM using archetypes

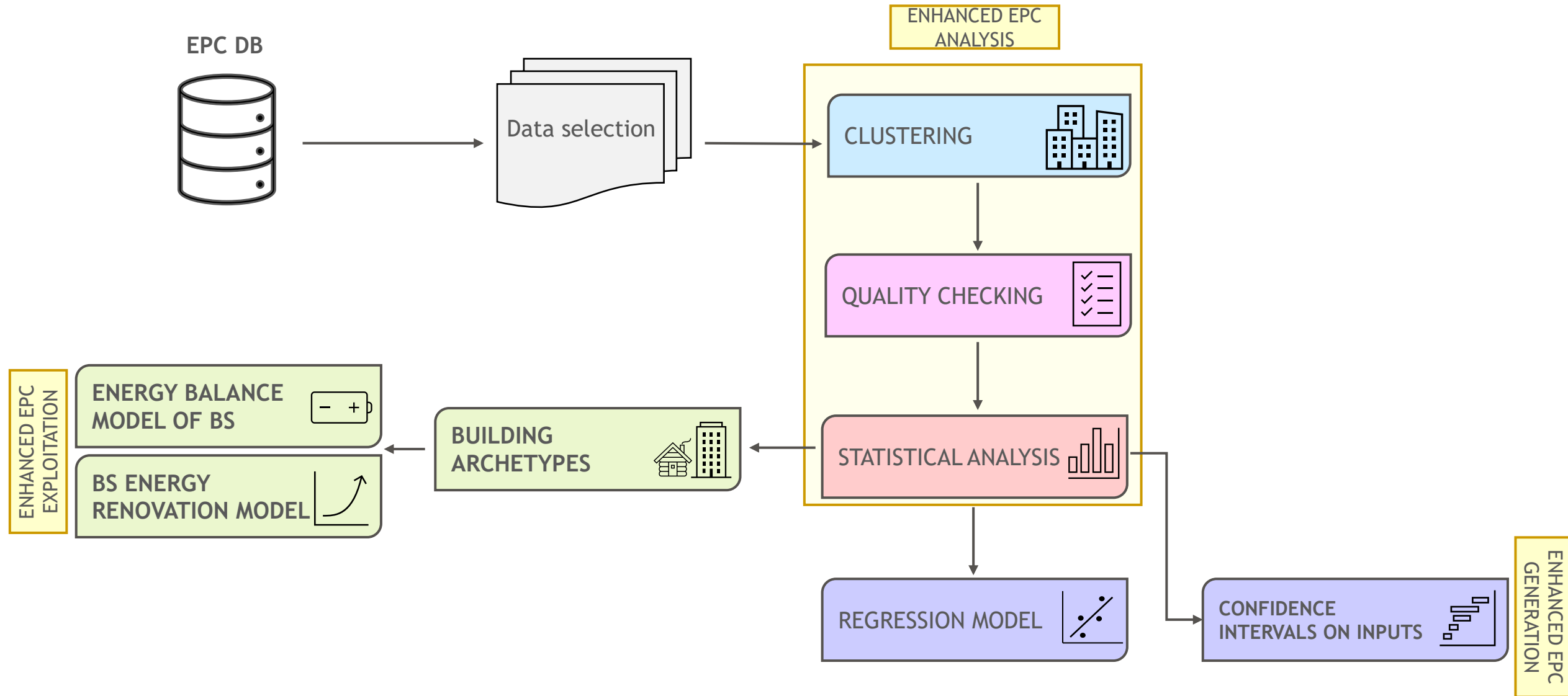


EXAMPLE

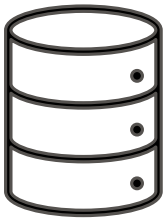




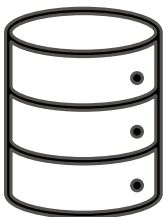
Work-flow from EPCs to archetypes in TIMEPAC



“reduced” XML

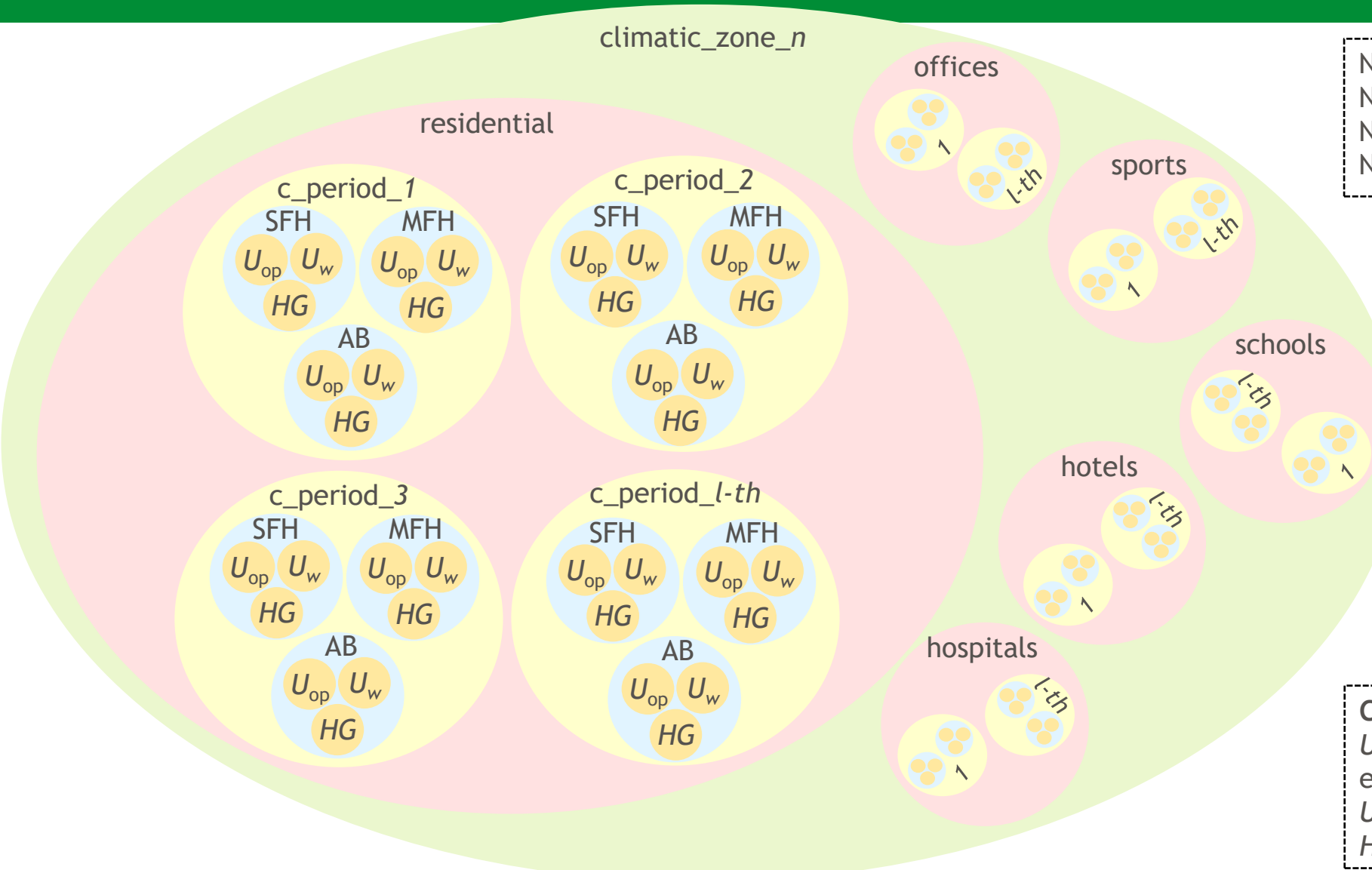


“extended” XML



Assessed object	Application type	EPC ID code	Building city
Building category	No. of building units	Building typology	Building constructive typology
Year of construction	Year of last renovation	No. of floor	Climatic region
Heating degree days	Compactness ratio	Thermally conditioned floor area	Thermally conditioned gross volume
Thermal envelope area	Mean overall heat transfer coefficient by thermal transmission	Opaque thermal envelope area	Transparent thermal envelope area
Mean <i>U</i> -value of the total building envelope	Mean <i>U</i> -value of opaque building envelope	Mean <i>U</i> -value of transparent building envelope	Energy services
TBS type of generator per energy service	TBS energy carrier per energy service	TBS mean global seasonal efficiency per energy service	TBS subsystems efficiency per heating system
$EP_{H,nd}$	$EP_{C,nd}$	$EP_{W,nd}$	$EP_{H,nren}$
$EP_{C,nren}$	$EP_{W,nren}$	$EP_{gl,nren}$	$EP_{gl,ren}$
$EP_{gl,nren}$ per energy service	Delivered energy per energy carrier	Recommended EEM(s)	$EP_{gl,nren}$ of recommended EEM(s)

EPC data clustering



No. of climatic zones: $n = (1, \dots, 6)$
 No. of intended uses: $m = (1, \dots, 6)$
 No. of constr. periods: $l = (1, \dots, L)$
 No. of bldg size: $o = (1, \dots, 3)$

Colour caption

 Climatic zone	 Building use
 Construction period	 Building size and shape
 Other parameters	

Caption
 U_{op} = Thermal trasmittance of the opaque element
 U_w = Thermal trasmittance of window
 HG = Space heating generator type

- The **EPC data quality checking** procedure provides the **score attribution** to parameters and values contained in the energy certificates. For each of the EPC data, a **validity rule** has been associated.



(*) This procedure draws inspiration from the X-tendo project (x-tendo.eu).

EPC data rules and scores

Data name (Critical parameter*)	Typology of rules	Rule	Respected rule (score)	Unrespected rule (score)
Assessed object	D	string not null	0,000	1/(n - m)
Application type	D	string not null	0,000	1/(n - m)
<u>EPC ID code*</u>	D	string not null	0,000	1,000
Building city	D	string not null	0,000	1/(n - m)
Number of building units	D	string not null or integer ≥ 0	0,000	1/(n - m)
Building typology	D	string not null	0,000	1/(n - m)
Building construction typology	D	string not null	0,000	1/(n - m)
<u>Building category</u>	D	string not null	0,000	1,000
<u>Year of construction</u>	D, P	integer > 0	0,000	1,000

EPC data scoring

EPC ID	Thermally cooled gross volume	Compactness ratio	Thermal envelope area	Opaque thermal envelope area
	V_{CG}	CR	A_{env}	A_{op}
	[m ³]	[m ⁻¹]	[m ²]	[m ²]
920_2_2017	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
968_8_2022	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,026
1743_14_2017	1,000	0,000	0,000	0,026
1952_21_2019	1,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

Annotations: Error (critical parameter) points to Compactness ratio. Error (non-critical parameter) points to Opaque thermal envelope area. A_{op} discarded points to the 0,026 value in the 1743_14_2017 row. Overall EPC score s₅ acceptability threshold value is indicated on the left.

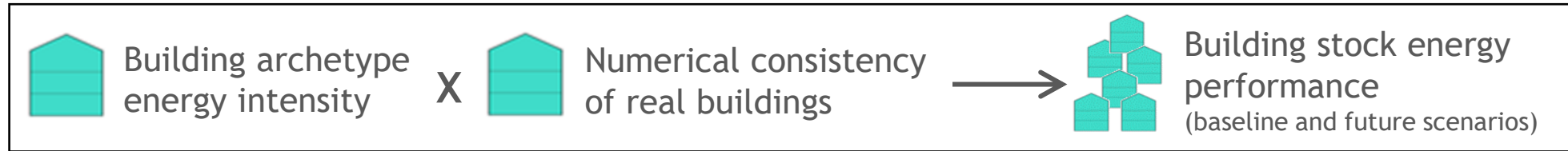
Building Archetypes (BAs)

In TIMEPAC, more than 150 BAs were developed:

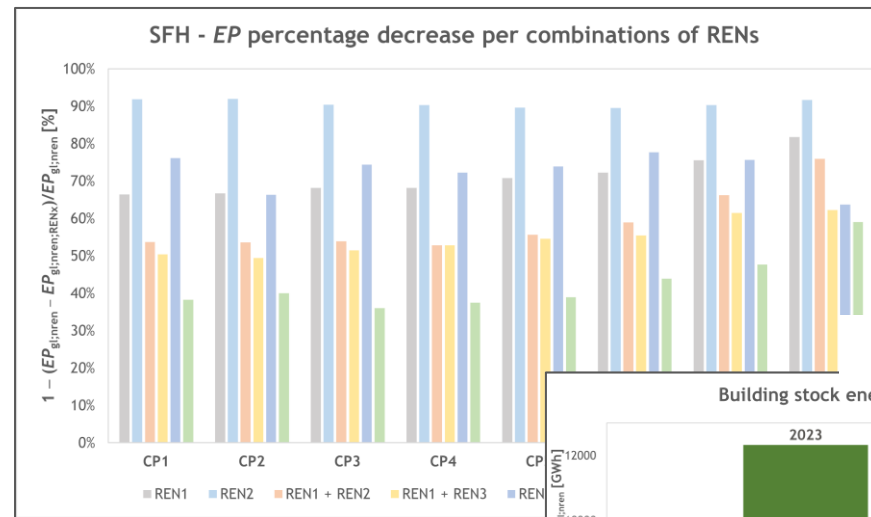
- 21 BAs for Spain (Catalonia)
- 48 BAs for Slovenia
- 32 BAs for Italy (Piemonte)
- 8 BAs for Austria (Salzburg)
- 42 BAs for Croatia
- 3 BAs for Cyprus

EXAMPLE for Piemonte region (Italy)

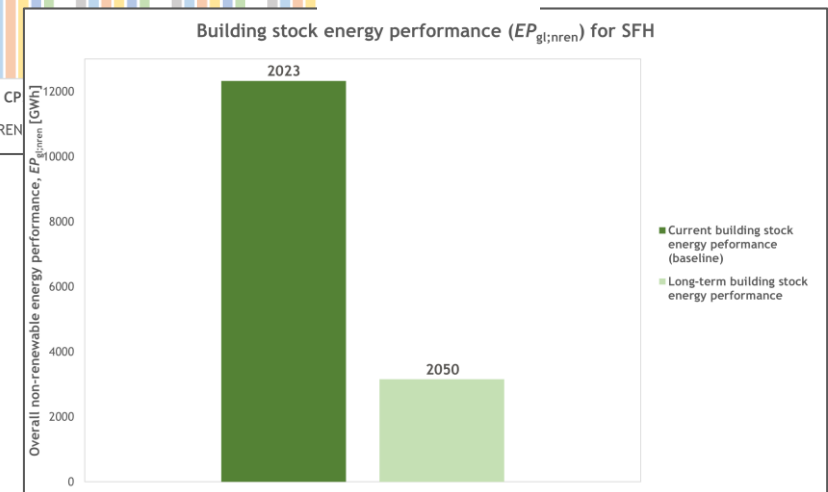
Climatic zone E	Residential bldgs		PIEMONTE REGION EPC DATABASE - E_RES_SINGLE_CP1					
	SFH	BU(AB)	Data	Symbol	Unit of measure	Median	(Q ₃ - Q ₂)	(Q ₂ - Q ₁)
CP1	E_RES_SINGLE_CP1	E_RES_BU(AB)_CP1	Geometry					
			Compactness ratio	CR	m ⁻¹	0,754	0,128	0,114
CP2	E_RES_SINGLE_CP2	E_RES_BU(AB)_CP2	Envelope					
			Thermally heated gross volume	V _{H;g}	m ³	457	+196	145
CP3	E_RES_SINGLE_CP3	E_RES_BU(AB)_CP3	Technical building system					
			Thermally heated floor area	A _{H;use;ztc}	m ²	110	47	35
CP4	E_RES_SINGLE_CP4	E_RES_BU(AB)_CP4	Energy carrier per space heating					
			Transparent thermal envelope area on thermal envelope area	A _{wt} /A _{Env}	%	5%	2%	1%
CP5	E_RES_SINGLE_CP5	E_RES_BU(AB)_CP5	Energy carrier per space cooling					
			Mean thermal transmittance of opaque building envelope	U _{op}	W/(m ² ·K)	1,295	0,221	0,262
CP6	E_RES_SINGLE_CP6	E_RES_BU(AB)_CP6	Energy carrier per domestic hot water					
			Mean thermal transmittance of transparent building envelope	U _{wt}	W/(m ² ·K)	3,166	1,211	0,940
CP7	E_RES_SINGLE_CP7	E_RES_BU(AB)_CP7	Energy indicators					
			Energy carrier per space heating	Natural gas = 78%; solid biomass = 7%; others = 15% (of the analysed sample)				
CP8	E_RES_SINGLE_CP8	E_RES_BU(AB)_CP8	Energy carrier per space cooling					
			Energy carrier per domestic hot water	Natural gas = 72%; electricity = 17%; others = 11% (of the analysed sample)				
			Mean seasonal efficiency of the heating generation sub-system (natural gas)	η _{H;gn}	-	0,917	0,093	0,127
			Mean seasonal efficiency of the heating generation sub-system (solid biomass)	η _{H;gn}	-	0,750	0,186	0,290
			Utilisation energy efficiency	η _{H;u}	-	0,875	0,048	0,065
			Energy need for space heating	EP _{H;nd;ztc}	kWh/m ²	193,7	65,6	56,6
			Energy need for space cooling	EP _{C;nd;ztc}	kWh/m ²	7,3	6,7	4,4
			Energy need for domestic hot water	EP _{W;nd;ztc}	kWh/m ²	17,0	2,0	1,4
			Seasonal space heating energy efficiency	η _{S;H}	-	0,730	0,040	0,050
			Seasonal space cooling energy efficiency	η _{S;C}	-	1,190	1,440	0,470
			Seasonal domestic hot water energy efficiency	η _{S;W}	-	0,580	0,170	0,080
			Non-renewable energy performance per space heating	EP _{H;nren}	kWh/m ²	241,5	102,0	94,3
			Non-renewable energy performance per space cooling	EP _{C;nren}	kWh/m ²	6,6	8,5	4,1
			Non-renewable energy performance per domestic hot water	EP _{W;nren}	kWh/m ²	26,7	8,8	7,0
			Overall non-renewable energy performance	EP _{gl;nren}	kWh/m ²	270,8	105,7	98,0
			Overall renewable energy performance	EP _{gl;ren}	kWh/m ²	1,8	12,7	1,3
			Renewable Energy Ratio	RER	%	1%	5%	1%



- The **building stock energy model** adopts the **BAs** to perform **large-scale balances** (energy and CO₂) and to evaluate the effectiveness of the **energy refurbishment scenarios**.
- The building stock energy model has been implemented in an **MS Excel spreadsheet**, and it can be upgraded with additional functionalities.
- The developed model is not intended to replace detailed UBEM simulation programs, but to **exploit effectively the archetypes with a plain and transparent approach**.



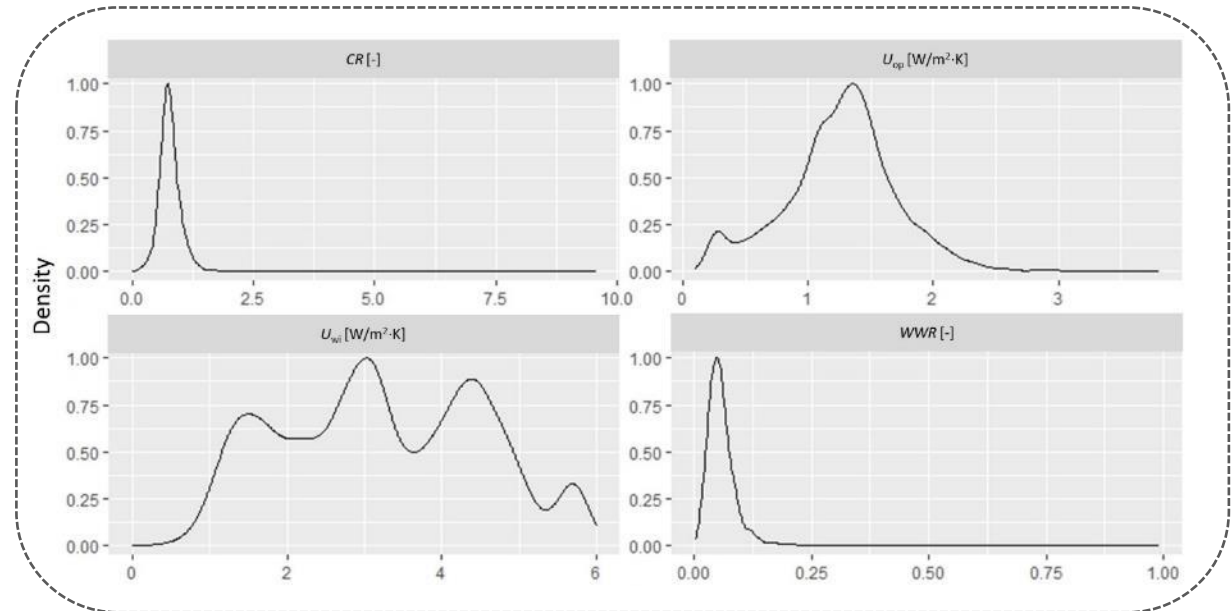
EXAMPLE



Confidence intervals to increase EPC quality in the future

- **Plausible values** for the main input data from the regional EPC databases that **affect the energy performance of buildings.**
- Set of controls on EPC input data to increase **reliability** and **representativeness.**

SFH	U_{op} [W/(m ² ·K)]			U_{wi} [W/(m ² ·K)]		
	Mean ± SD	95% CI		Mean ± SD	95% CI	
		LL	UL		LL	UL
CP1	1,259 ± 0,45	1,250	1,268	3,234 ± 1,30	3,209	3,260
CP2	1,243 ± 0,45	1,225	1,261	3,209 ± 1,25	3,159	3,258
CP3	1,216 ± 0,44	1,205	1,227	3,170 ± 1,30	3,138	3,203
CP4	1,114 ± 0,45	1,104	1,125	2,960 ± 1,29	2,929	2,991
CP5	1,019 ± 0,42	1,009	1,030	2,872 ± 1,32	2,840	2,905
CP6	0,970 ± 0,38	0,959	0,981	2,678 ± 1,14	2,645	2,712
CP7	0,830 ± 0,33	0,820	0,840	2,390 ± 0,81	2,366	2,415
CP8	0,447 ± 0,30	0,439	0,456	1,749 ± 0,68	1,730	1,769



- The Building Archetype approach is an effective support for **building stock benchmarking** and **tracking the implementation of renovation measures**.
- **Data clustering** and **quality evaluation** of the EPC database enable the **creation of BAs for building stock renovation plans (*bottom-up models*)**.
- **Limitations** have to be overcome by the enhanced EPC: data quality increase, dataset enrichment with new indicators and data sources.
- To be more effective in practice, these procedures need **training activities**, **reliable databases**, and **simplified but accurate assessment models**.

**If you would like more information,
please contact us at**

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Thanks for your attention!