

































EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

SEP. 7TH, 14:45-18:00 CET, HYBRID







#SUSTAINABLEPLACES2022





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Next Generation Energy Performance Certificates H2020 cluster



























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EPC RECAST



Next Generation Energy Performance Certificates

Horizon 2020 projects cluster

iiiRoad2EPC

X-tendo

ePANACEA







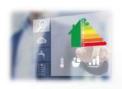












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SEP. 28 - OCT. 1, 2021 ROME, ITALY

Hybrid workshop

Building Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs): The enabler Smart Readiness

Indicator (SRI)

29 September 2021, 09h00 - 12h30 CEST











































fresco













CAIC22 | Climate Alliance International Conference



Unlocking local potential - driving global transition

#CAIC22 #LocalAction

28 - 30 September 2022 | Hesperange (Luxembourg)

























HE-projects Call 2021

SmartLivingEPC: SmartLivingEPC project aims to integrate the main parameters that constitute Industry 4.0 into a Smart Energy Performance Certificate, and deliver a certificate which will be issued with the use of digitized tools and retrieve the necessary assessment information for the building shell and building systems from BIM literacy, including enriched energy and sustainability related information for the as designed and the actual performance of the building.

CHRONICLE: CHRONICLE aims to deliver a dynamic and holistic nD BIM-based building performance framework comprising multiple performance dimensions. Within this framework economic and sustainability performance factors as well as human centric and social performance factors (comfort, well-being and social aspects) will be addressed by well-defined KPIs (macro and micro, short and long term), outcome-based calculation methods and data analytic services.





































Sep. 6 - Sep. 9, 2022 | Nice, France



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SEP. 6 – Sep. 9, 2022 | Nice, France

Hybrid workshop

Energy Performance Certificates
(EPCs): Measuring building
performance and adding
operational rating

7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST





























SUSTAINABLE PLACES 2022

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EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST

Energy performance certificates (EPCs) are becoming the centre piece of the EPBD being linked to all the other policy instruments (e.g. SRI, Digital Building Logbooks, Renovation Roadmaps & Passports, Level(s)...) and soon to be used as reference for financing building performance activities. Thus, they withhold the highest potential to ensure an EPB coherence framework for all instruments to flawlessly work together.

Considering that it's now our last chance to really make a difference in the buildings sector we need to increasingly consider measuring building performance and adding operational rating to guarantee building actually perform as intended in operation. There isn't yet a single acknowledged way in doing this and if we're to be effective in achieving the EU's climate and energy goals and fully leverage the digitalization of the built environment in the process there should be at least an overall framework to be followed as guideline.



























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EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

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Business as usual
Build back better
"Go fast, go alone"





























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REHVA



Keynote Level(s), Shane Donatello →







ARCHITECTS' COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DES ARCHITECTES D'EUROPE



Keynote, Marleen Spiekman



































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Panellists associated sister projects









Juan Antonio Aranda





Tasos Tsitsanis



Lukas Kranzl

























Moderated panel discussion + Q&A from the audience











Juan Antonio Aranda







Marleen Spiekman





Tasos Tsitsanis

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Judit Kimpian





Lukas Kranzl































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Relationships between EPCs, NZEBs and key EU policies

Presentation at the NextGenEPCs cluster of the "Sustainable Places" workshop held in Nice, France, Sept. 7th 2022.



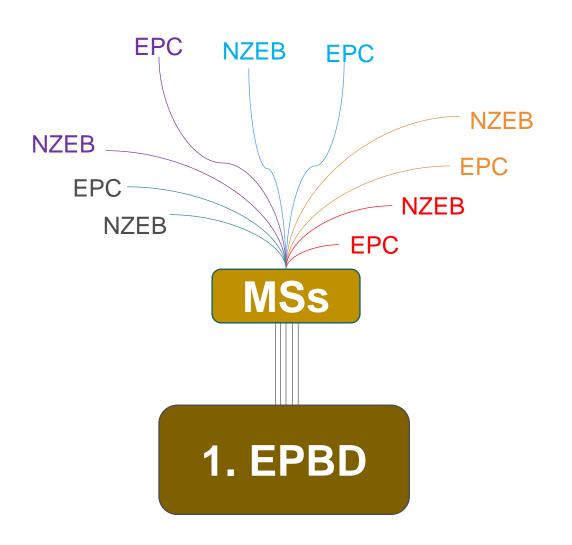


Shane Donatello, JRC

Contents

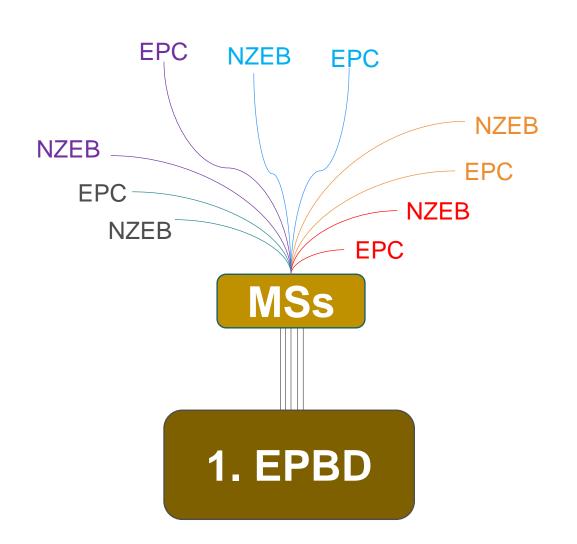
- 1. Recap on key EU policies for EPCs and NZEBs.
- 2. Brief explanation of Level(s).
- 3. Issues with the energy performance gap.
- 4. The Level(s) road to life cycle carbon (and NZEB).
- 5. Issues with the life cycle carbon performance gap.





- Core EU policy is the Energy Performance of Building Directive.
- From this Directive and associated EN standards, Member State (MS) methodologies form.
- Differences in MS methodologies lead to lots of different outputs and ambition levels for Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) and Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEBs).
- Now a move to Nearly Zero Emission Buildings for NZEBs.

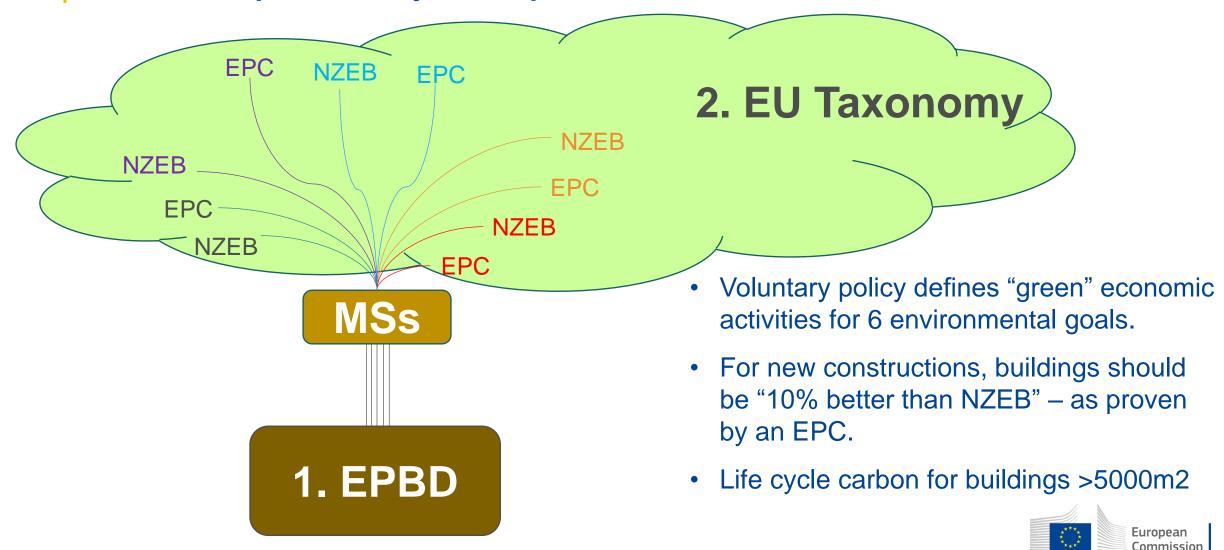


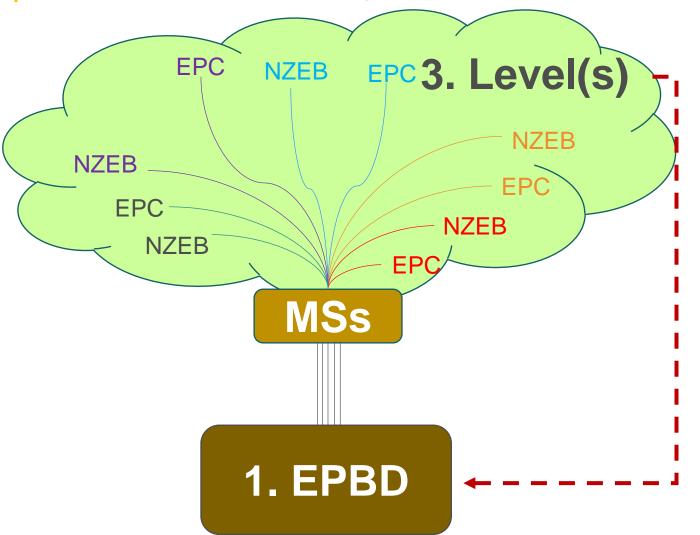




- GBRSs are an important market development, not an EU policy.
- International GBRSs do not tend to set criteria directly related to EPCs or NZEB definitions.







- Voluntary policy has indicators on use stage energy consumption (1.1) and life cycle carbon (1.2).
- No benchmarks, but sets a mandatory reporting format.
- Reference point for life cycle carbon method in Taxonomy.

Proposed to be reference point for life cycle carbon in new EPBD.



2. Brief explanation of Level(s)

Level(s) is:

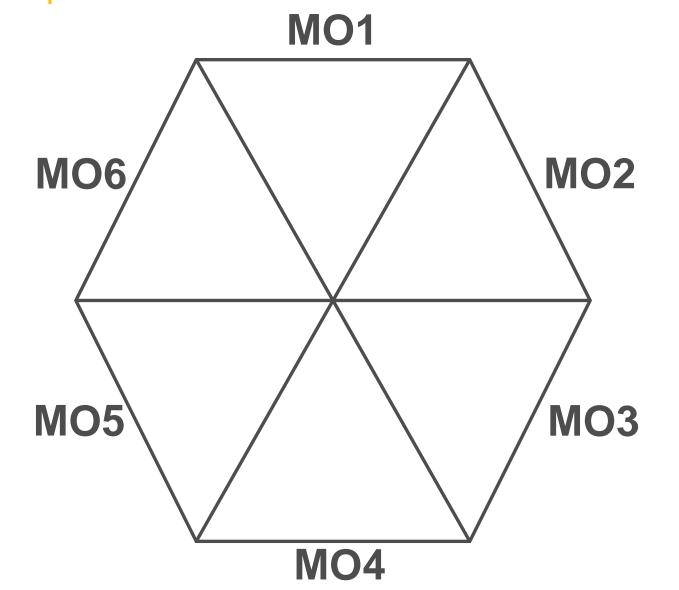
- ...a common language (for creating a shared understanding of sustainability performance in buildings).
- ...an assessment and reporting tool (for sustainability performance of buildings).
- ...based on six macro-objectives (see next slide).

Level(s) is not:

- ...a green building rating scheme like BREEAM, LEED etc.
- ...setting mandatory benchmarks



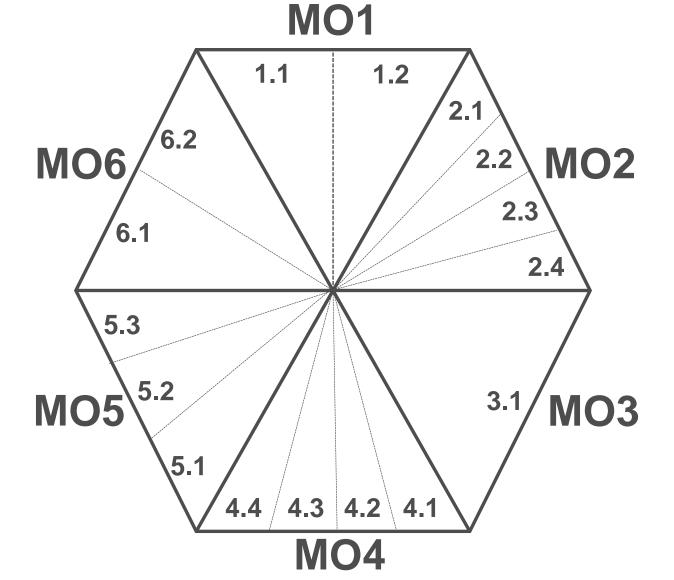
2. Brief explanation of Level(s): MOs



- 6 macro-objectives.
- MO1, MO2 and MO3 deal with <u>environmental</u> considerations.
- MO4 and MO5 deal with social considerations.
- MO6 deals with <u>economic</u> considerations.



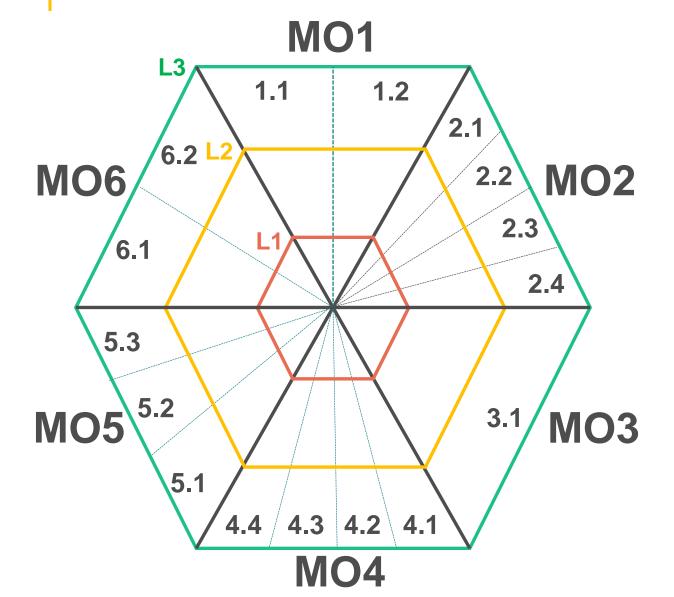
2. Brief explanation of Level(s): indicators



- 16 indicators.
- 1-4 indicators per macroobjective.



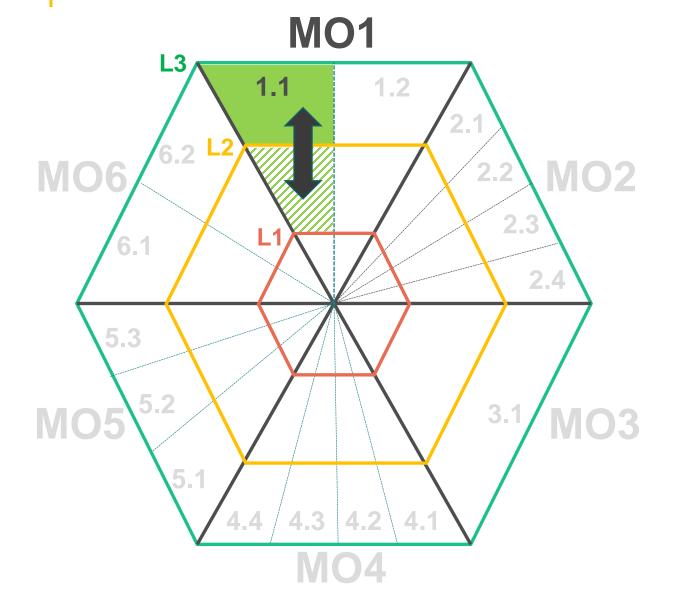
2. Brief explanation of Level(s): levels 1-3



Each indicator has 3 levels

- Level 1 is the "entry level", for design concepts.
- Level 2 requires detailed calculations/estimations based on designs.
- Level 3 requires real life measurement.





Difference in results for indicator 1.1 at level 2 and level 3 → performance gap.

- Level 2 is design estimate of energy performance (kWh/m2/yr).
- Level 3 is real life energy performance (kWh/m2/yr).



	kWh/m²/yr
L2.1 EPBD services ¹ non-renewable primary energy self-used ²	
(mandatory)	
L2.2 EPBD services ¹ renewable primary energy self-used ² (optional)	
L2.3 EPBD services ¹ total primary energy self-used ² (optional)	L2.1 + L2.2
L2.4 Exported renewable primary energy (mandatory)	
L2.5 EPBD services ¹ non-renewable primary energy balance ³	L2.1 – L2.4
(mandatory)	
L2.6 Non-EPBD services non-renewable primary energy self-used ²	
(optional)	
L2.7 Non-EPBD services renewable primary energy self-used ² (optional)	
L2.8 Non-EPBD services ¹ total primary energy self-used ² (optional)	L2.6 + L2.7
L2.9 Total primary energy self-used ² (optional)	L2.3 + L2.8
L2.10 Total primary energy balance ² (optional)	L2.9 – L2.4

^{1.} For the purposes of comparability, EPBD services in Level(s) reporting should be considered as: heating, cooling, ventilation (including any humidification and dehumidification), hot water and lighting.

- 2. Self-used means energy delivered to the building as part of the building operation. This includes all energy delivered from all sources, including onsite sources for EPBD services, such as PV panels and solar thermal installations and ignores any excess of renewable energy from onsite sources that is exported.
- 3. Primary energy "balance" means the subtracting any exported renewable primary energy from the total "self-used" energy.

- Level(s) 1.1 reporting format as per July 2021 (v1.2).
- Choice of mandatory indicators tries to be adaptable to all different MS methods.
- But real meters don't read like this.
- Best choice to minimise performance gap might be 2.10 (net total primary energy).



Building service	Energy need	System efficiency ¹	Energy carrier ²	Delivered energy per energy carrier	Non renewable primary energy factor ³		Renewabl energy		Total primo facto	
	kWh/yr	Decimal	Free text	kWh/yr	Decimal	kWh/yr	Decimal	kWh/yr	Decimal	kWh/yr
					factor		factor		factor	
Heating	1200	0.80	Biogas	1500	0.30	450	1.00	1500	1.30	1950
Cooling										
Ventilation										
Hot water							Ī — — —			
Lighting										
Other (please										
specify) 4										
Exported renew.	n/a	n/a								,
energy ⁵										
Total										

- 1. The efficiency with which delivered energy is converted into needed energy. For example, if a boiler converts 85% of the calorific value of a fuel into heat in water coming out of the tap or shower, the system efficiency would be 0.85. Dividing the energy need by the system efficiency will produce the delivered energy result (delivered energy can never be lower than the energy needed).
- 2. For example, energy carriers from distant sources: solid, liquid or gaseous fossil fuels; solid, liquid or gaseous biofuels or grid electricity. From nearby sources: district heating or district cooling. From onsite sources: electricity from PV panels, electricity from wind turbines, heat from solar thermal, geothermal or aerothermal. In cases where more than one energy carrier is used for the same building system (e.g. hot water from a gas boiler and from onsite solar thermal) two rows should be made for hot water, one for each energy carrier.
- 3. Any given energy carrier may have a non-renewable factor and a renewable factor, or just one of the two. These factors may be greater or less than 1, although the combined total of non-renewable and renewable primary energy factors for a given energy carrier cannot be less than 1.
- 4. If the methodology requires other energy needs to be accounted for, or the user simply wants to do this, then one row should be used for each "other" energy service.
- 5. When making the entry for delivered energy for any exported renewable energy from the building, a negative number should be used.

- Extra detail behind reporting at level 2 for indicator 1.1.
- Estimates per energy system.
- "Other" data generally refers to plug loads and could be major contributor to the energy gap (see next slide).



Even if there is a building energy management system installed, matching design performance to real performance becomes difficult when:

- Combining ventilation and air conditioning systems.
- Combining space heating and domestic hot water systems.
- Plugging in portable heaters.
- Plugging in potable ventilators.
- Plugging in electric vehicles to charge.
- Plugging in lamps and ambient lighting





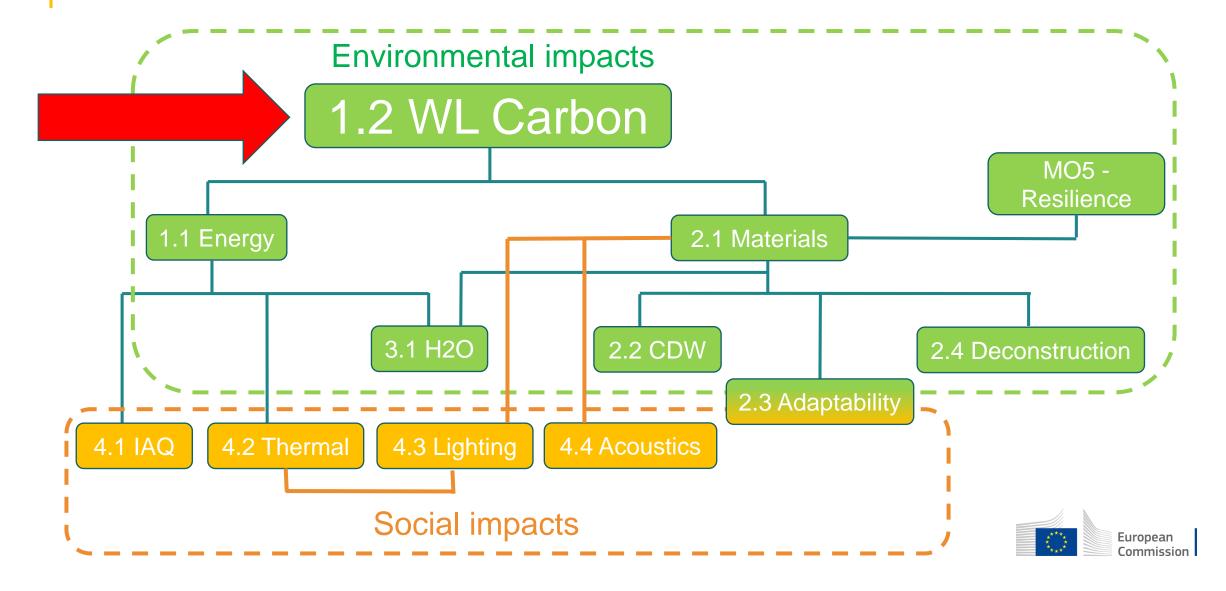






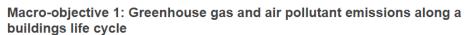


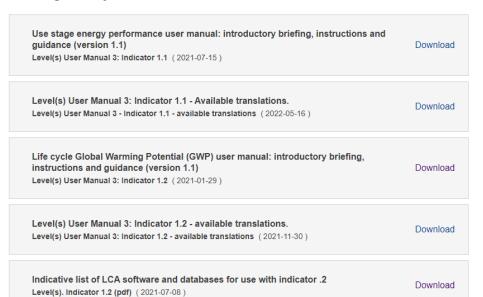
4. The Level(s) road to NZE_{mission}B



4. The Level(s) road to NZEmissionB

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	ed ed	eq eq	eq eq	eq eq	eq eq

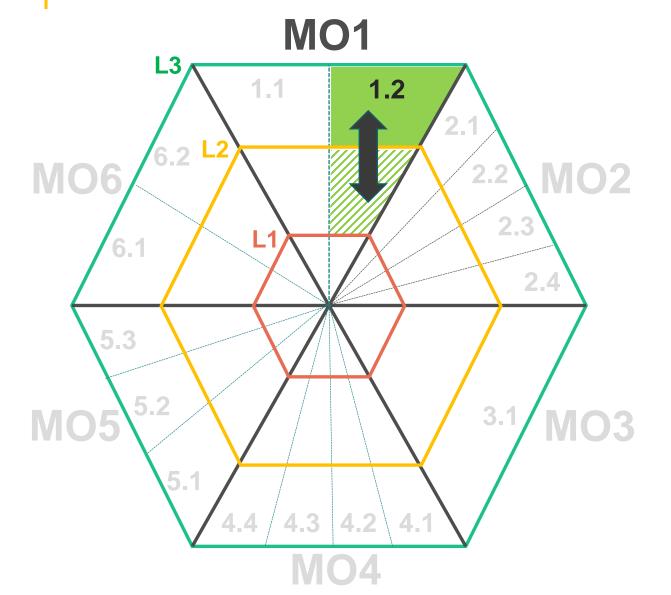






- JRC <u>user manual</u>:
 - Defines a minimum scope for embodied
 carbon.
- Provides default service lives for building systems and elements.
 - Provides an indicative list of suitable LCA software and databases.



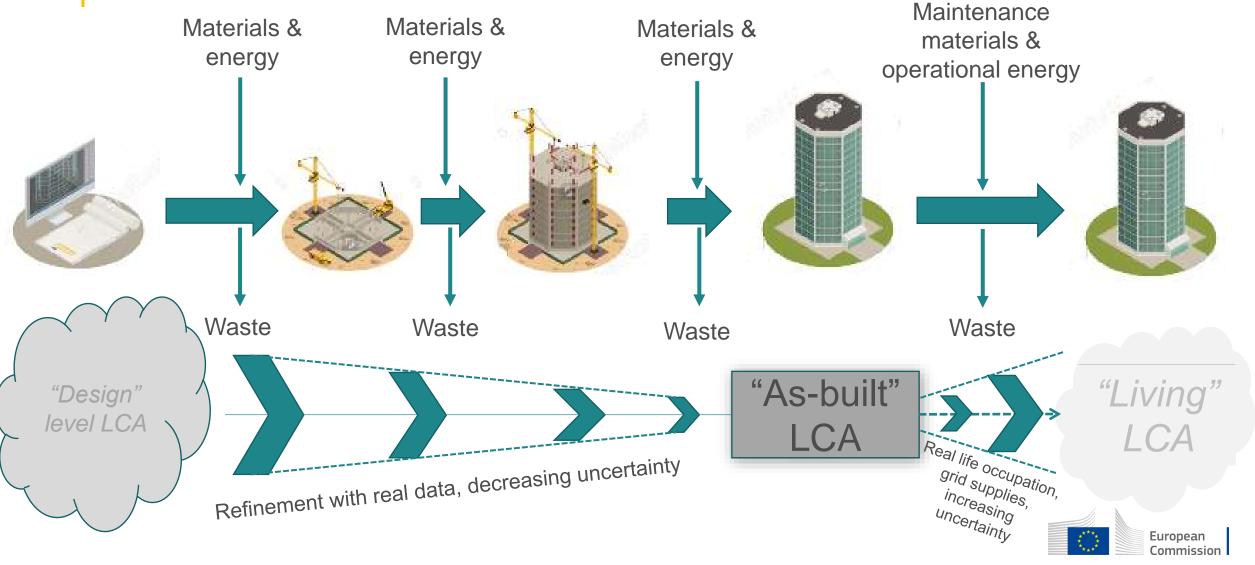


Difference in results for indicator 1.2 at level 2 and level 3 → performance gap. The main issues are:

- Energy performance gap....
- Grid carbon factors (for 50+ yrs).
- Scope for embodied carbon needs to be the same (esp. onsite ren.).
- Realistic assumed service lives.
- Generic vs. specific embodied carbon



5. Issues with life cycle carbon performance gap



Concluding points

- Level(s) is a voluntary policy, aiming to be a common denominator.
- Level(s) reporting on energy consumption is quite comprehensive.
- Should be able to handle all the different MS methods (and EPCs).
- Level 2 and level 3 reporting on same building → performance gap.
- Level(s) reporting on life cycle carbon is influencing EU Taxonomy and EPBD.
- Fixes some variables left open by EN 15978.2011 (new EN 15978 due soon though).



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Thank you

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INTRODUCTION

MARLEEN SPIEKMAN

- Researcher at TNO, the Netherlands
-) Building physicist
-) Social scientist

-) Author of the Dutch National Energy Performance Standard
-) Author of several CEN/ISO EPBD Standard

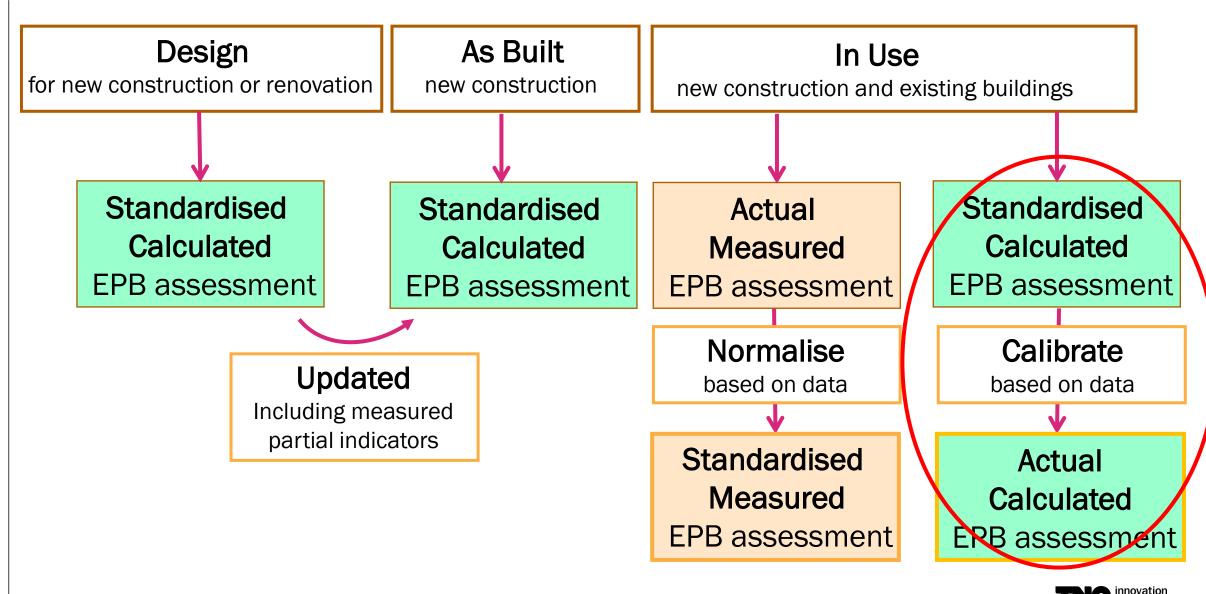




Theoretical performances



EPB ASSESSMENT TYPES DURING BUILDING LIFECYCLE



OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

AIMS - TIME FRAMES

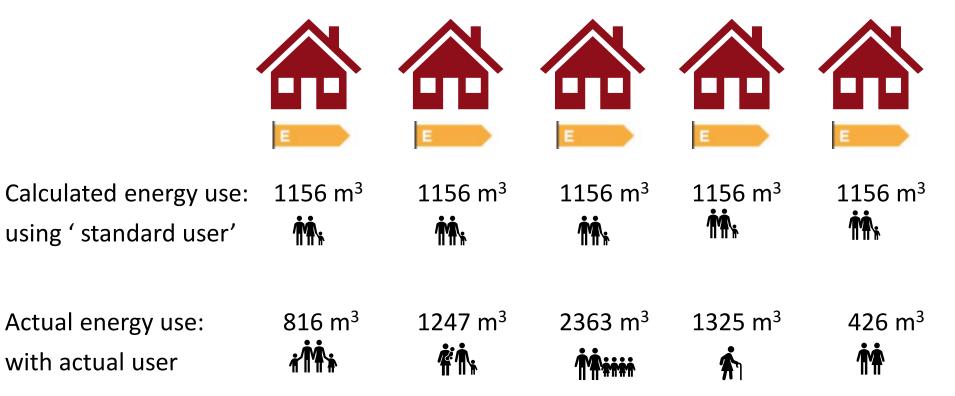
-) Short term predictions (hours/days): model based controls / flexibility: peek shaving and effective use of renewables
-) Mid term predictions (weeks): fault detection / fault diagnoses
-) Long term predictions (months): predictive maintenance
-) Very long term predictions (years): effect of renovation measures



IFFERENCES OF ENERGY USE BETW NEIGHBOURS

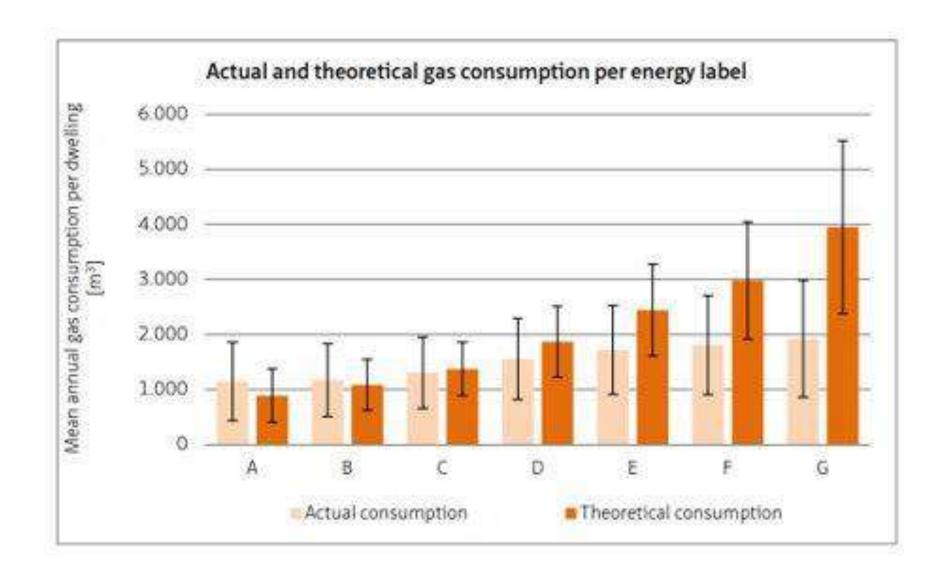
Actual energy use:

with actual user





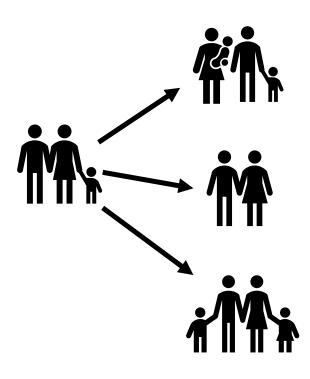
GAP BETWEEN ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL ENERGY USE





MAKE THEORETICAL CALCULATIONS MORE REALISTIC USING DATA

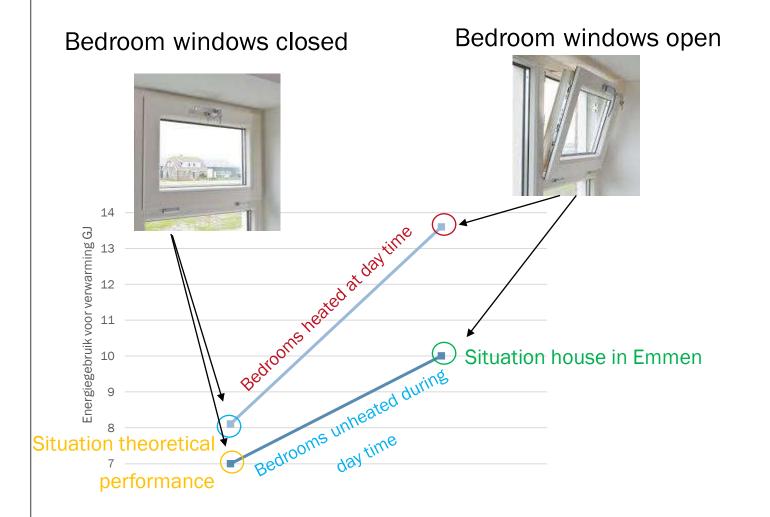
- Replace standard user by actual use
- Based on available data
- Using questionnaires
- And/or sensor data





FIRST PREDICTIVE TWIN: SOCIAL HOUSING EMMEN (NL)

USING DETAILED SENSOR DATA









EXAMPLE: APARTMENT SAN SEBASTIAN (BIM4REN PROJECT)

USING U-CERT SIMPLE OPERATIONAL RATING PROTOCOL

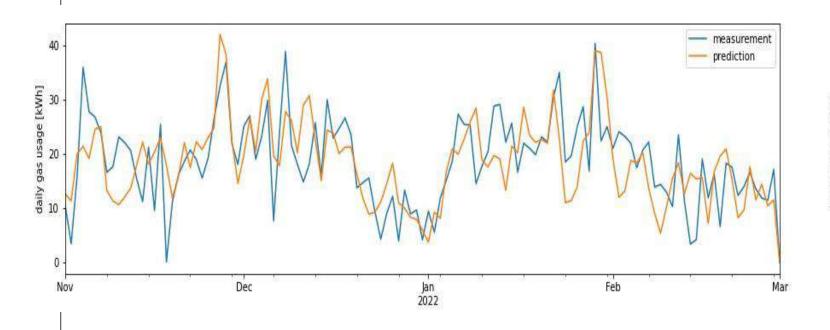
- Monitoring data
 - Energy use
 - (Indoor temperatures)
- Questionnaire
 - Setpoint for heating
 - Interaction with windows
 - Use of the solar shading
- One-zone hourly model (CEN/ISO EPBD Standard)
- Nov 2021 March 2022

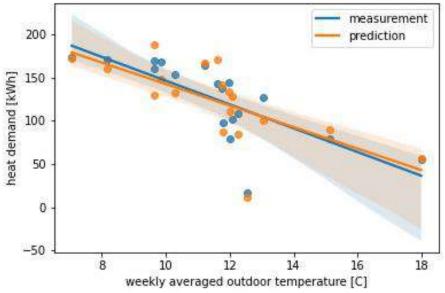






DAILY GAS USAGE FOR HEATING & ENERGY SIGNATURE MEASUREMENT VERSUS MODEL







SUMMARY & LESSONS LEARNED

- User behaviour has a big influence on energy saving/comfort/indoor air quality
- Gap between theory and practice causes over-estimation of the effect of energy saving measures
- Operational rating gives a better prediction of effect of renovation measures
- Getting a model to fit is easy. Getting a realistic fit is not!
- It still takes a large amount of expertise to make an operational model
- When designing an operational model: always start with the aim (and don't make a Christmas tree)

OPERATIONAL RATING: IMPORTANT FOR WHOM?

Very long term predictions (years): effect of renovation measures:

-) Home owner who wants to choose optimal energy saving measures
- Government who wants effective use of resources (costs/subsidies, man power & materials)
- → Providers of performance guarantees/services → important tools for acceleration and up-scaling

) Housing corporations? Good average fit needed, no individual fit







Sep. 6 - Sep. 9, 2022 | Nice, France



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Lukas Kranzl



























































NextGenEPCs cluster

"EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating"

SEP. 6TH - SEP 9TH, 2022; NICE, FRANCE









frESCO Innovative Energy Services and Business Models for the Residential Sector





























https://www.fresco-project.eu/

- Overview of current EPC status
- New frESCO P4P Energy Services
- The role of PMV in a P4P approach





Barriers to Current EPC in Residential

- Low penetration of the ESCO EPC model in the residential sector.
 - Low absolute saving potential per user.
 - High transaction costs.
 - Owner tenant dilema.
 - Low generation and storage levels in the residential sector at present.
 - Low smart readiness level in the residential sector at present.
- Limited scope of the EPC services in the residential sector.
- No active participation of the residential consumers in the energy markets beyond the retail company and tariff choice.
- No or limited use of the demand response source for grid management and balancing.





frESCO Solution

NOVEL HYBRID SCHEMES that reduce payback thanks to simultaneous

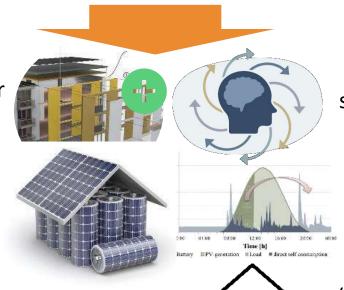
cost savings (from energy efficiency) and revenues creation (through demand response)

NEXT GENERATION of EPC

Building retrofitting (installation of smart equipment for metering, sensing, actuating)

Installation of distributed generation and storage (PV&batteries/EVs)

Flexibility services



Energy efficiency measures, spanning behavioral transformation

Self-consumption optimization (smart automation at both building and energy community level)

non-energy services (Comfort preservation, IAQ, Security, Well-being, etc.)

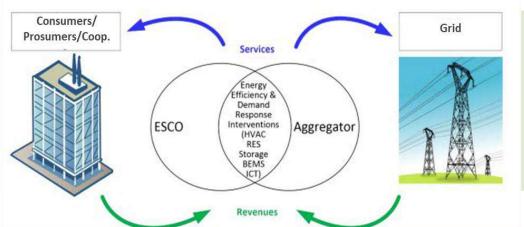


frESCO Innovative Service Concept

SUSTAINABLE PLACES 2022

Consumers/Prosumers/Coop.

- Cost reduction thanks to Demand adaptation to tariff
- Improvement of comfort conditions
- Favorable offers for installation of smart meters
- Empowerment through active participation in Energy market and energy autonomy



Grid

- > Operation stability, Resilience and Security of supply
- > Cost reduction avoiding network reinforcement
- Congestion reduction and network losses minimization
- ➤ Planned maintenance facilitation

ESCOs

- New Savings from user behaviors improvement
- ➤ New Savings from Self-consumption optimization
- New Revenues from flexibility analysis → selecting best energy deal → bid excess flexibility in energy market
- Higher savings thanks to enlarged portfolio and enter in a new market

Aggregators

New Revenue by utilizing stand-by flexibility to provide EE services that improve performance

Enhanced EPC

- ➤ New Revenue by monetizing non-energy services (e.g. human comfort, health and security aspects)
- ➤ Higher revenues thanks to an enlarged portfolio (and market sector) for flexibility provision

Typical EPC



Revenue after contract end





Contract

Revenue after contract end







frESCO Energy Services Proposal

Smart retrofitting

Smart retrofitting

Data monitoring

Informative billing

Smart readiness certification

Energy efficiency

Energy management

Personalised energy analytics

Selfconsumption optimization

Automation and control

Demand Flexibility

Demand flexibility awareness

Explicit automated DR services

VPP configuration

Non-energy services

Comfort

Air quality

Noise reduction

Surveillance





P4P Approach

- Specific PMV methodology for energy efficiency and flexibility
- Data driven baselining and forecasts
 - Efficiency PMV: Holistic dwelling assessment with seasonal baseline and possible regular adjustments. Payments derived from verified energy and economic savings.
 - Flexibility PMV: Load-based assessment with short term baseline and no adjustments. Payments derived from market revenues from the trading of verified demand flexibility







frESCO Proposed Business Models

- Thassos island (Greece): green hotel bungalows with PV generation and storage
- Krk Island (Croatia): single-family residential buildings
- Rennes (France): housing single family residential buildings
- Madrid (Spain): Block of apartments residential building with collective PV





































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SEP. 6TH - SEP 9TH, 2022; NICE, FRANCE











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NextGenEPCs cluster

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SEP. 7TH, 14:45-18:00 CET, HYBRID







SUSTAINABLEPLACES.EU



Project Overview



Why (Big Data for) Buildings?

Decentralization

Control at the edge

Exponential increase of controllable assets

Decarbonization

Huge Data Production Meshed network of stakeholders

Digitalization

New stochastic variables in operation

New DERs and penetration pace increase uncertainty

Value Chain Integration

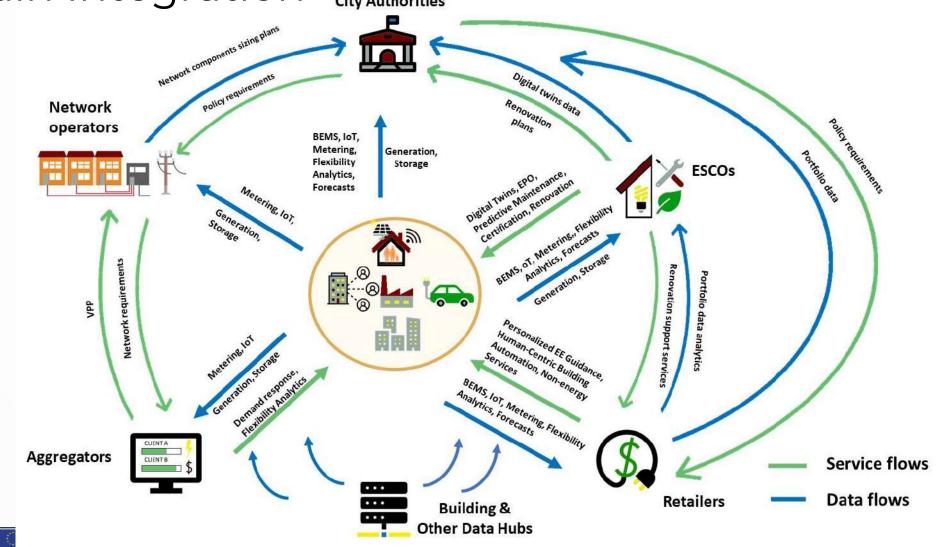
Complexity Increase

From Data Silos to Data Sharing

Collective Intelligence and Al



Collective Intelligence through Building-Data Value Chain Integration city Authorities





BEYOND in a nutshell – Technical Novelties (1/2)



Effortless data management

Easing tasks for the curation, mapping and linking of private data assets with external data based on a Common Information Model



Intuitive data exploration

Support in searching, locating/"matchmaking", understanding, exploring and "preparing" energy-related data for analytics



Analytics as a Service

Enabling novel applications for the whole value chain

- Personal Analytics
- · Industrial Analytics
- Edge baseline analytics



By-design Interoperability

Provision of standardized interfaces to collect and export intelligence



BEYOND in a nutshell – Technical Novelties (2/2)



End-to-end data security

Encrypt and check-in data through an onpremise environment with multiple modalities



Real data privacy

Data remains private and on -premise while allowing for joint actions with other "trusted" stakeholders



Secure experimentation playground

Designing and executing analytics and "applications" in private sandbox environments, spawn on demand



Trusted data sharing

fCreating, signing and validating smart multiparty data contracts in an immutable manner, while remunerating the involved stakeholders



Advanced access control

Regulate access to the private data assets through declarative authorization policies



Operational Rating in BEYOND



The BEYOND Added-Value Apps

- I. Impact Assessment Module for Holistic Energy Optimization and Policy Making at urban level → City Authorities
- Informed Decision-Making Module for Energy Infrastructure Sizing and Planning
 → Network Operators (District Heating/ Electricity)
- III. Advanced renovation support module > ESCOs, Construction Companies
- IV. Building Digital Twin module for Self-consumption maximization and predictive maintenance > ESCOs, Facility Managers
- V. Building Portfolio Analytics and Management module → Retailers
- VI. Personalized energy analytics and human-centric automation module → Prosumers
- VII. Building Energy Performance and Smart Readiness Certification \rightarrow ESCOs
- VIII. Optimal VPP Configuration and Consumer-centric Demand Response module → Aggregators



Building Energy Performance and Smart Readiness Certification App

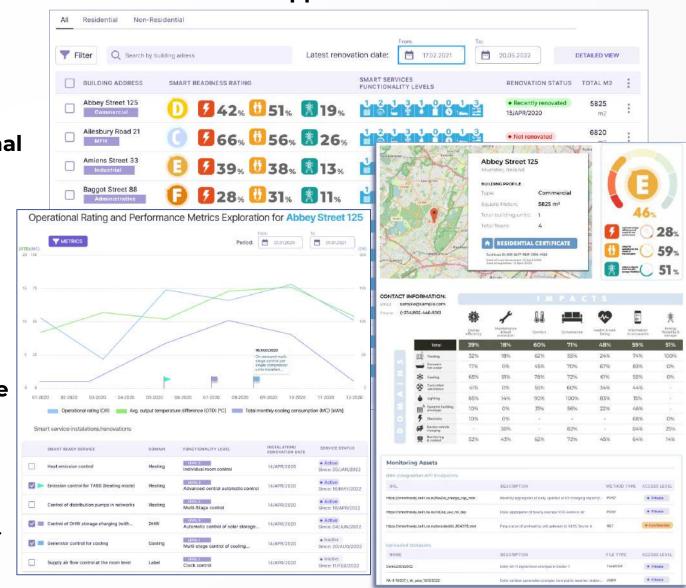
Granular and AI-enabled "dynamic" energy
 performance assessment and rating

 Elaboration of the concept of eDECs for operational rating of demonstration buildings

 Normalization based on occupancy and weather data

 Building energy performance analytics, enabling further spatio-temporal drilling into performance details/ outliers

 Additional Smart Readiness Assessment and Classification as part of the respective application.







Thank You!

BEYOND

A reference big data platform implementation and AI analytics toolkit toward innovative data sharing-driven energy service ecosystems for the building sector and beyond



Moderated panel discussion + Q&A from the audience











Juan Antonio Aranda







Marleen Spiekman





Tasos Tsitsanis

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Judit Kimpian





Lukas Kranzl





























Panellists Next Gen EPC cluster

U-CERT







crossCert^

Paris Fokaides



David Jenkins





Maike Venjakob



Marleen **Spiekman**



Lukas Kranzl





Michal Zbigniew Pomianowski



María **Fernández Boneta**



Jana Bendžalová





Peter **Gyuris**



iBRoad2EPC

Alexander Deliyannis



Giovanna **De Luca**

































































EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

SEP. 7TH, 14:45-18:00 CET, HYBRID





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Building Performance Adviser avl@rehva.eu



EU Policy and Project Officer jv@rehva.eu













Next Generation Energy Performance Certificates H2020 cluster





























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EPC RECAST



Next Generation
Energy Performance Certificates

Horizon 2020 projects cluster

iiiRoad2EPC

X-tendo

ePANACEA



















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SEP. 28 - OCT. 1, 2021 ROME, ITALY

Hybrid workshop

Building Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs): The

enabler Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI)

29 September 2021, 09h00 - 12h30 CEST

























































CAIC22 | Climate Alliance International Conference



Unlocking local potential - driving global transition

#CAIC22 #LocalAction

28 - 30 September 2022 | Hesperange (Luxembourg)

























HE-projects Call 2021

SmartLivingEPC: SmartLivingEPC project aims to integrate the main parameters that constitute Industry 4.0 into a Smart Energy Performance Certificate, and deliver a certificate which will be issued with the use of digitized tools and retrieve the necessary assessment information for the building shell and building systems from BIM literacy, including enriched energy and sustainability related information for the as designed and the actual performance of the building.

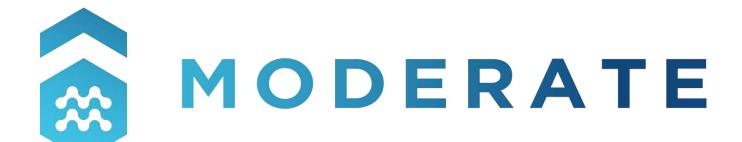
CHRONICLE: CHRONICLE aims to deliver a dynamic and holistic nD BIM-based building performance framework comprising multiple performance dimensions. Within this framework economic and sustainability performance factors as well as human centric and social performance factors (comfort, well-being and social aspects) will be addressed by well-defined KPIs (macro and micro, short and long term), outcome-based calculation methods and data analytic services.







































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SEP. 6 – Sep. 9, 2022 | Nice, France

Hybrid workshop

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs): Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST





























SUSTAINABLE PLACES 2022

Sep. 6 - Sep. 9, 2022 | Nice, France



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Hybrid workshop

EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST

Energy performance certificates (EPCs) are becoming the centre piece of the EPBD being linked to all the other policy instruments (e.g. SRI, Digital Building Logbooks, Renovation Roadmaps & Passports, Level(s)...) and soon to be used as reference for financing building performance activities. Thus, they withhold the highest potential to ensure an EPB coherence framework for all instruments to flawlessly work together.

Considering that it's now our last chance to really make a difference in the buildings sector we need to increasingly consider measuring building performance and adding operational rating to guarantee building actually perform as intended in operation. There isn't yet a single acknowledged way in doing this and if we're to be effective in achieving the EU's climate and energy goals and fully leverage the digitalization of the built environment in the process there should be at least an overall framework to be followed as guideline.



























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Hybrid workshop

EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST





Business as usual
Build back better
"Go fast, go alone"





























Panellists Next Gen EPC cluster







crossCert^

Next-generation of Energy Performance

Paris Fokaides



David Jenkins





Maike Venjakob





Michal Zbigniew Pomianowski





Peter **Gyuris**









Marleen **Spiekman**





Lukas Kranzl





María **Fernández Boneta**



Jana Bendžalová





Alexander Deliyannis



Giovanna **De Luca**



























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7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST



Maike Venjakob













fresco















QualDeEPC - High-Quality Energy Performance Assessment and Certification in Europe Accelerating Deep Energy Renovation

- Objectives: 1) Enhance the quality and cross-EU convergence of EPCs, and 2) enhance the link between EPCs and deep renovation
- Implementation: 1) Intensive dialogue between stakeholders at all levels, 2) 7 development priorities, 3) testing enhanced EPC form in 98 buildings
- Results so far: e.g. 1) Development Strategy Plan, 2) White Paper on Good Practice in EPCs, 3) Guidebook for improved EPCs, 4) Deep Renovation Network Platform www.qualrenovate.eu, 5) policy recommendations























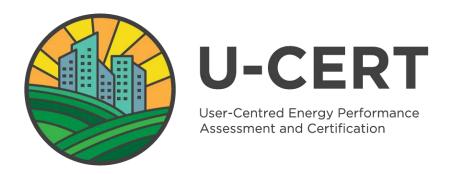
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Hybrid workshop

EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST









MODERATE

























U-CERT

User-Centred Energy Performance Assessment and Certification



































U-CERT focusses on making Energy Performance Assessment and Certificates more User Centric

- Ethnographic research: Needs and expectations of expert and non-expert users
- Ucert EPC structure: repository of indicators and data. → Some or all information is given (non-expert user versus expert user)
- Value added to the certificate via 4 dimensions of indicators: Energy Performance, Indoor Environmental Quality, Smart Readiness and Costs

Thermal Score Season Occupied (h) Score Winter [Value] 1.9 Summer [Value] 2.8 Aut./Spring [Value] 2.7 Total: [Value] 2.5

Protocol developed that makes assessment



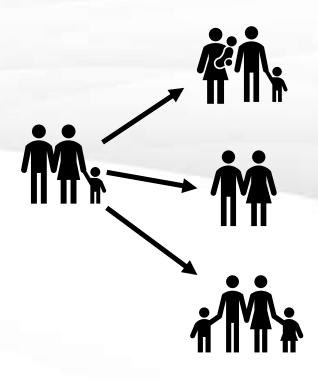




U-CERT's Protocol

to make energy performance calculations more realistic:

- Replace standard user by actual use
- Choose among different levels of detail
- From simple to extensive questionnaire
- Possibly adding sensor data
- → Better prediction of effect of renovations
 - On energy saving
 - On indoor comfort and indoor air quality











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EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST



Lukas Kranzl





























eXtending the energy performance assessment and certification schemes via a mOdular approach

Lukas Kranzl – TU Wien

07.09.2022

Sustainable Places



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 847056.



Features



- Demonstrate and encourage the roll out of 10 innovative EPC features
- Improve reliability, usability and convergence of practices and tools related to next generation EPCs
- \odot 09/2019 08/2022



Investigations and outcomes



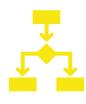
Methodologies and concepts for 10 features



End-users needs and perspectives



Cross-cutting criteria for development



Test project results from 9 countries



Experience sharing, workshops and webinars



Estimation of quantitative impact



Market, business models and training needs



Encourage an integrated approach to renovation using the new features and promoting wider benefits such as health and environmental benefits.



Foster collaboration between private and public actors with features such as digital building logbooks and one-stop-shops.



Promote more collaborative and open-source knowledge systems for EPCs.



Support the implementation of additional features by training and upskilling of EPC assessors.



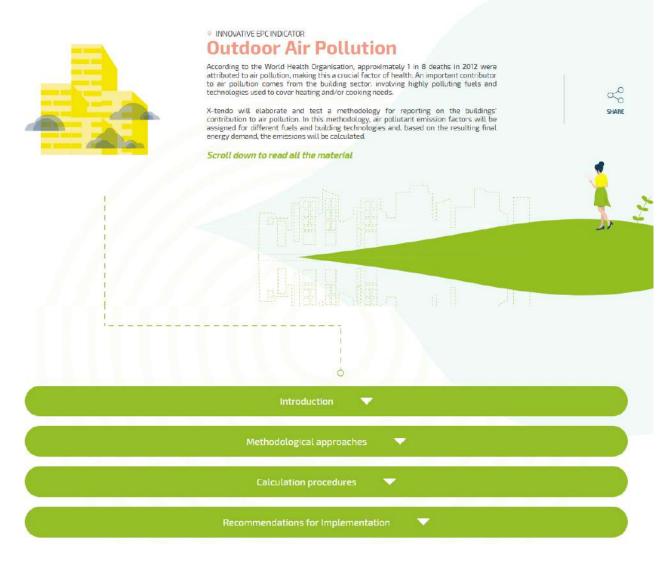
The Toolbox

Sections per feature

- Short feature description
- Download material
 - Methodological approaches
 - Calculation spread sheets
 - Recommendations
- https://x-tendo.eu/toolbox/

Other materials

https://x-tendo.eu/toolbox/background-material/







































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EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST

Paris Fokaides



















Qual DeEPC







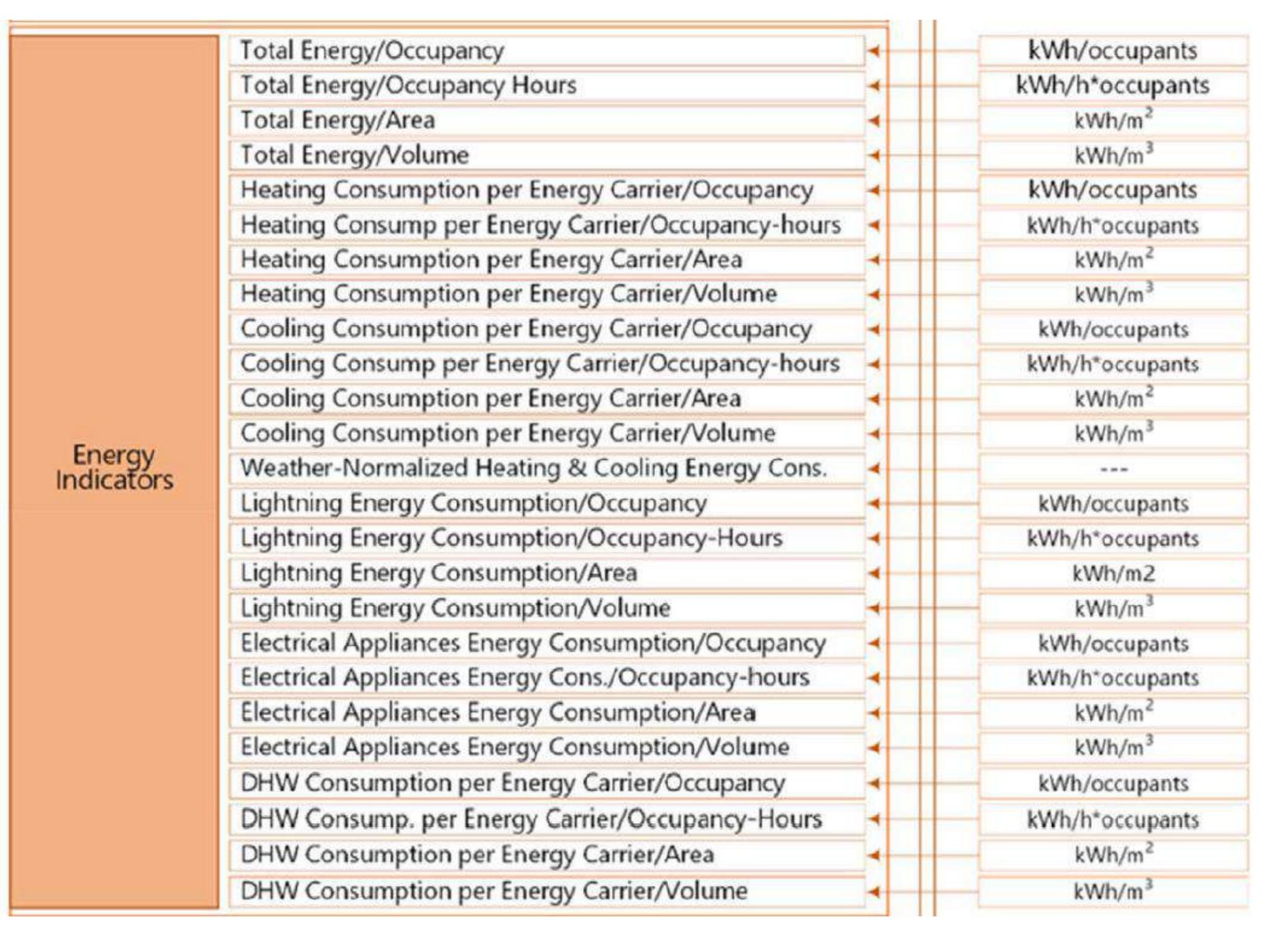




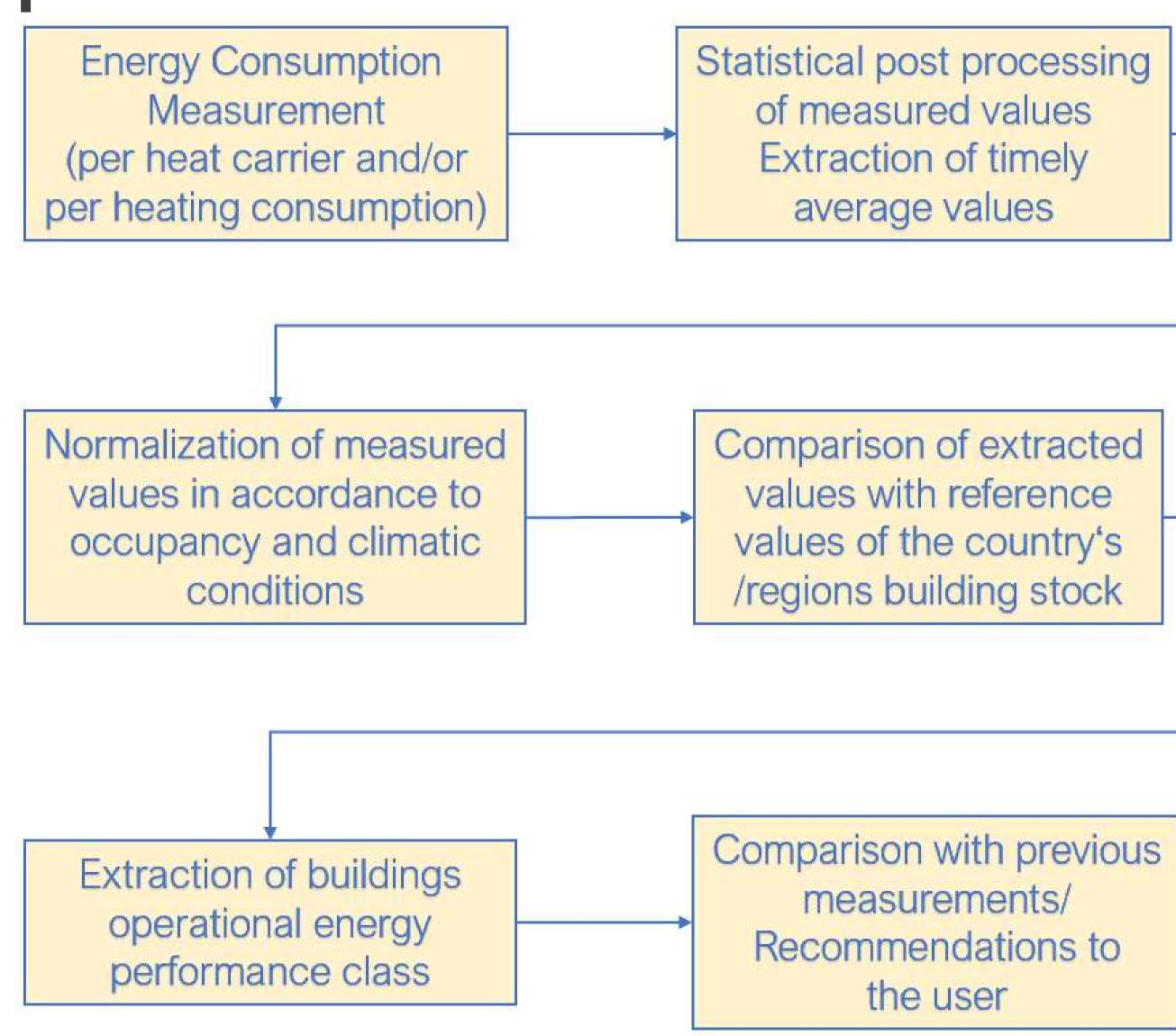




Definition of D2EPC operational indicators



Procedures for delivering D2EPC operational KPIs



Establishment of CEN WG on Operational Rating



CEN/TC 371 **N 771**

CEN/TC 371 "Energy Performance of Buildings" Secretariat: NEN

Secretary: van der Horn-de Vries Annet Mrs.



Result of voting Creation of new Working Group on Operational rating of energy performance of buildings

Document type	Related content	Document date	Expected action
Ballot / Result of voting	Ballot: CEN/TC 371 Creation of NWI Operational rating of EPB (restricted access)	2022-08-10	

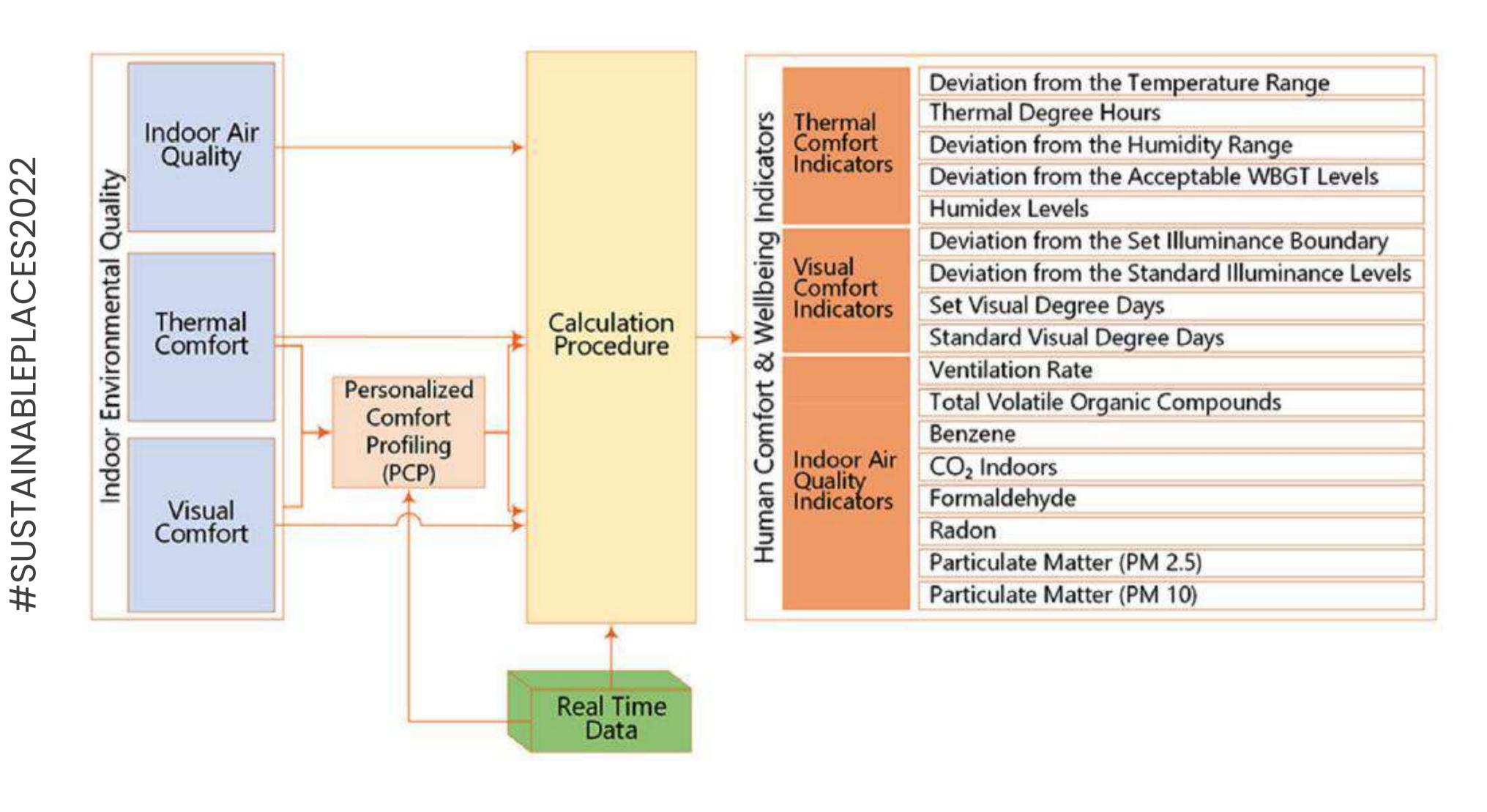




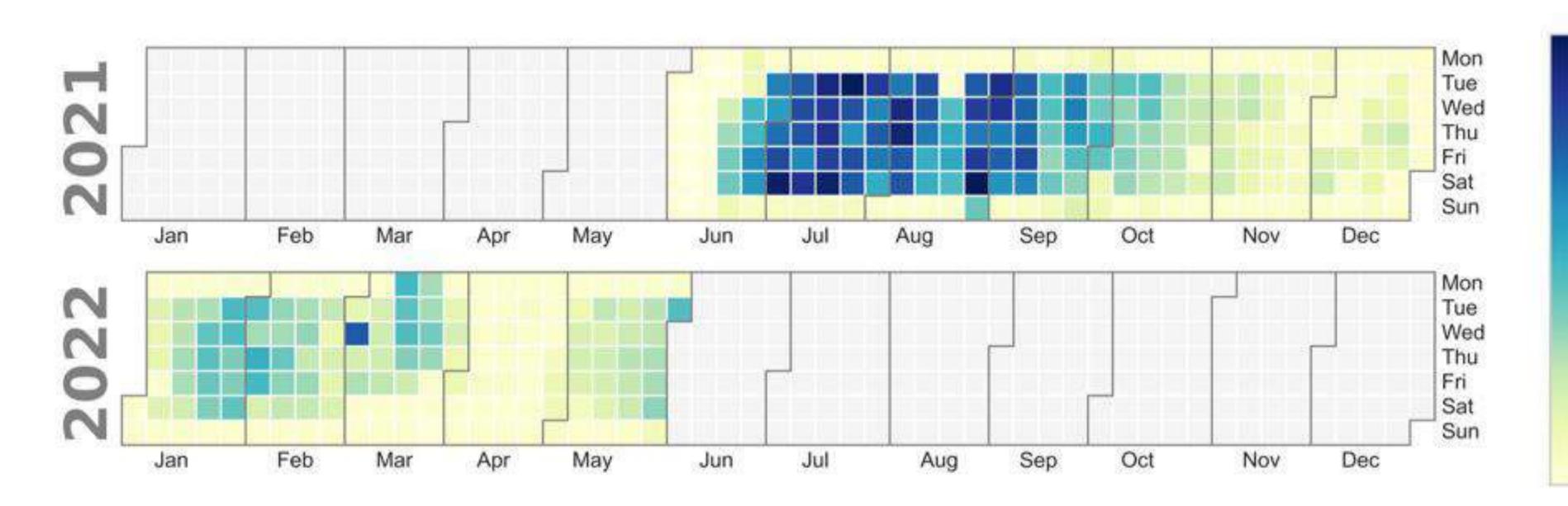


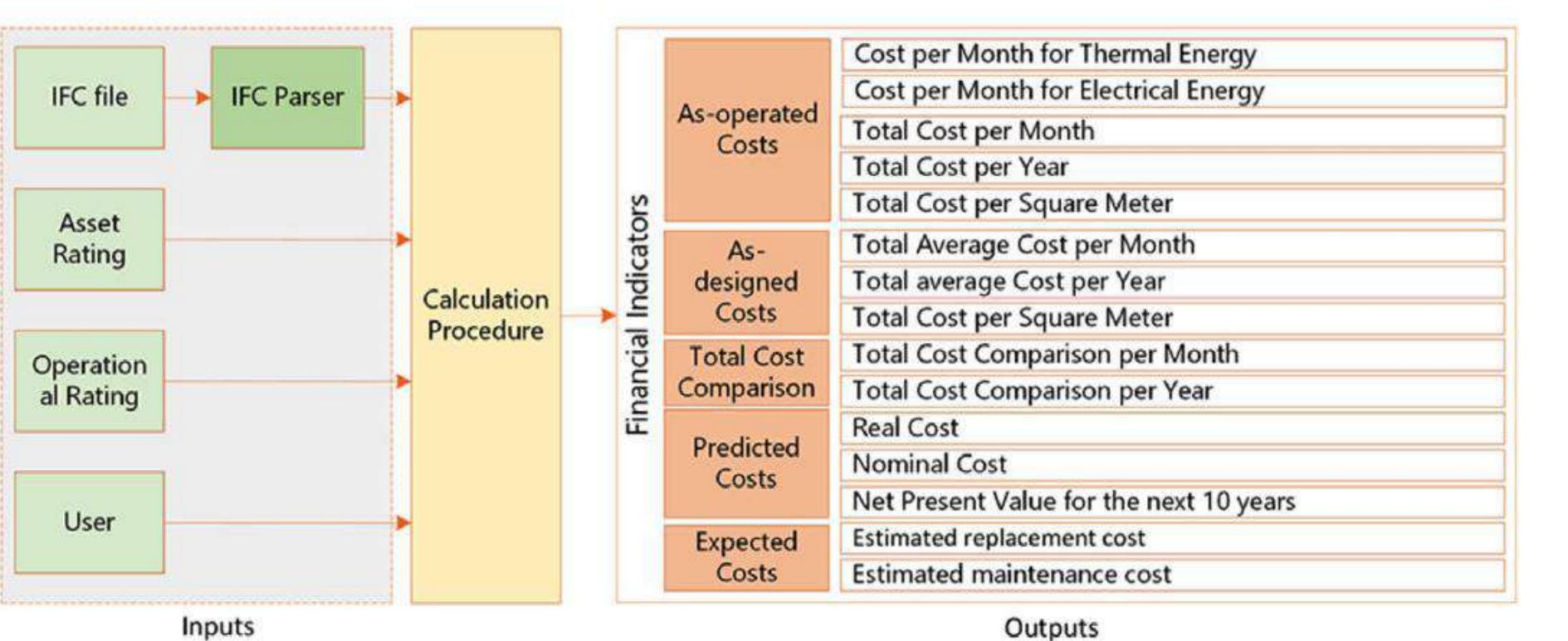


Definition of D2EPC LCC and human comfort indicators



Establishment of Reward and Penalty Scheme based on Operational Rating







- 40

- 20



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EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

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Michal Zbigniew Pomianowski





























EDYCE - Energy flexible DYnamic building Certification

Prepared by:

Michal Pomianowski – Aalborg University

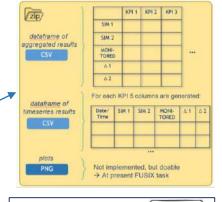
EDCYCE coordinator

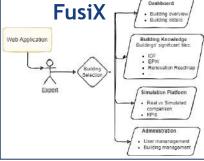


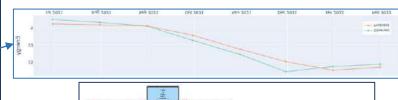
KPI Assessment schema Evaluation period Symbol EPC DEPC-AS DEPC-AD DEPC-O Min Max Global energy performance index Q_gl X X month year Final energy need for heating f_Q_h V V week year Final energy need for cooling f_Q_c V V week year Final energy need for DHW f_Q_dh X V week year

Operational rating activities

- · Inclusion of operational assessment in D-EPC protocol
- Disaggregated KPIs grouped into families:
 energy, energy-signature, comfort&quality, free-running operation
- Scripted performance gap in PRE-DYCE tool (dynamic simulation) actual weather, adapted condition of use, supported by inspection protocol
- Middleware FusiX that collects monitored parameters from buildings and pair them with simulation results (harmonization of naming required), web and mobile UI.
- Prediction capability short (day), mid (week), long term (month)
- Additional building's monitoring to enrich DEPC outcome













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María Fernández Boneta





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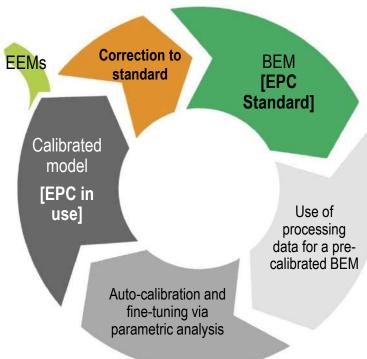




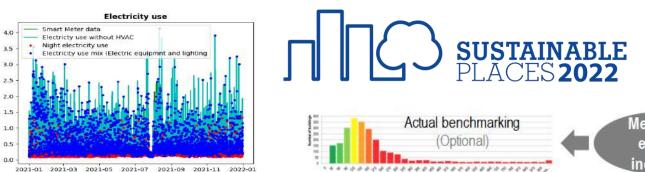


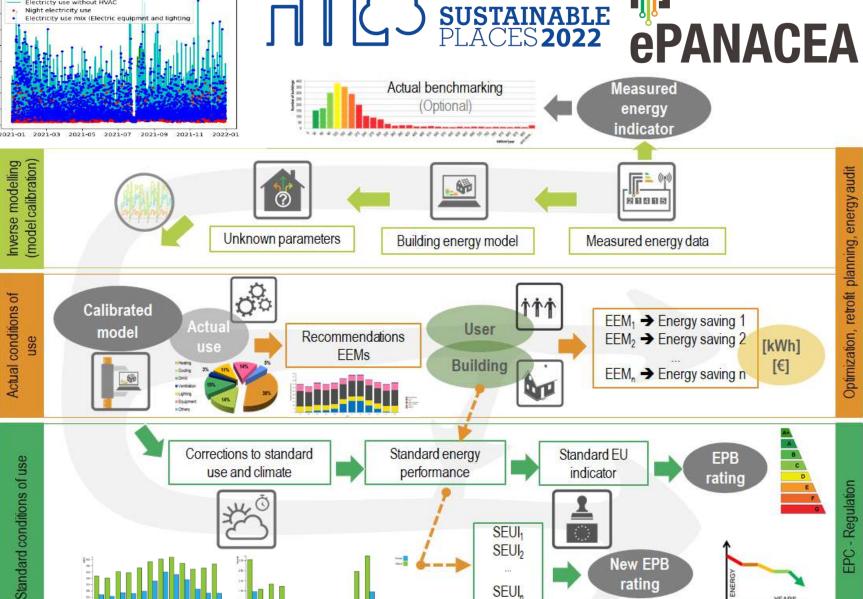


The EPC cycle









SEUL,





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Jana Bendžalová





























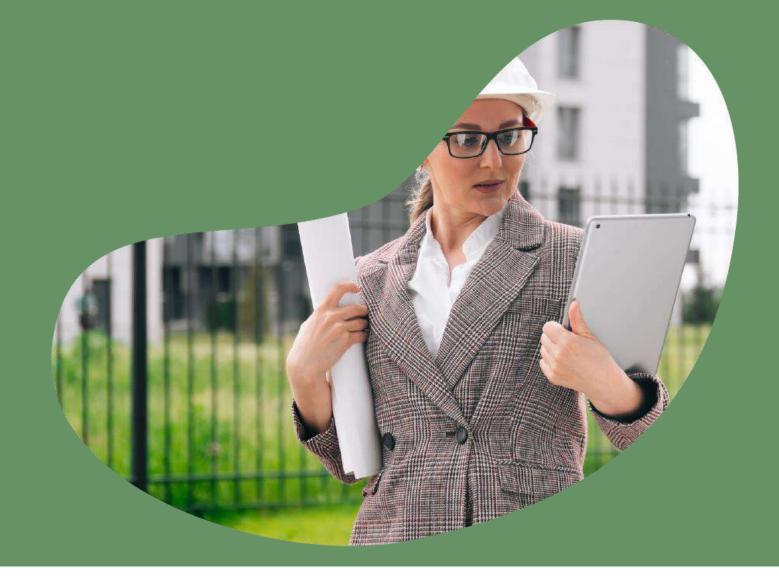




EPC RECAST

ENERGY PERFORMANCE

CERTIFICATE RECAST







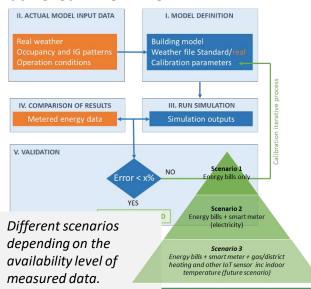
Task 1.4 – Supporting the EPC assessors in mitigating the gap in between predicted and measured EP

The performance gap is pointed out as the main reason behind unreliable EPCs.

- 1. Calculation: improve calculation model, reliability of input data (calibration), the particularities of the EPC scheme in each country
- 2. Using actual energy data that is corrected to standard conditions the need of improved methodology to process actual energy data

1. Calibration procedure

Iterative process for asset rating — actual input data - model definition — run simulation — comparison of results with metered data — VALIDATION if certain level of error is achieved - MODEL CALIBRATED



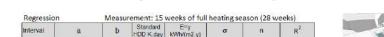
2. Measured energy performance (operational rating) for heating and DHW

EN 15378-3:2017 – Normalisation of measured energy to standard conditions - yearly data (min. 3 years).

EPC RECAST – procedures:

- Shorter intervals (hours, weeks, months)
- Aggregation of data to suitable intervals
- Normalization for climate, indoor conditions
- Limit the uncertainty (converting the extrapolation to the **interpolation**)
- Tested on theoretical data from simulation
- ENERGY SIGNATURE (EN 15378-3) calculated / real operation
- Data quality, BACS, metering, link to SRI

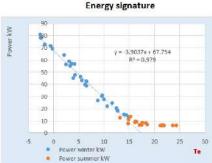
Plan: test on real measured data in WP3, amendment to EN 15378-3:2017



-1%







<u>Potential use</u> of normalised metered energy consumption under typical operating conditions:

- Reported in EPC (together with asset rating)
- to verify the correctness of the calculated energy use, enable comparison between calculated and actual performance (EPBD revision, Dec. 2021)
- → confirmation of predicted energy savings after renovation, financial and subsidies schemes



OUR TEAM



























THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!





See you online!





R

RELIABILITY

Е

ENERGY AND BEYOND

C

COMPARABILITY

Α

AWARENESS, ACCEPTANCE & USER-FRIENDLINESS

S

STANDARDS & SMART-READINESS

Τ

TRANSPARENCY







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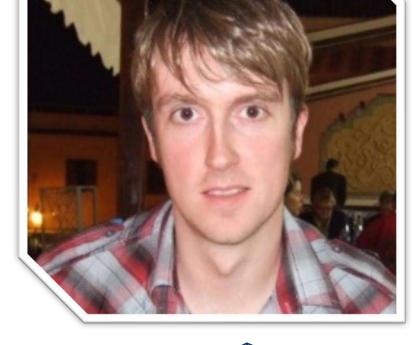
Hybrid workshop

EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

7 September 2022, 14h45 – 18h00 CEST



David Jenkins















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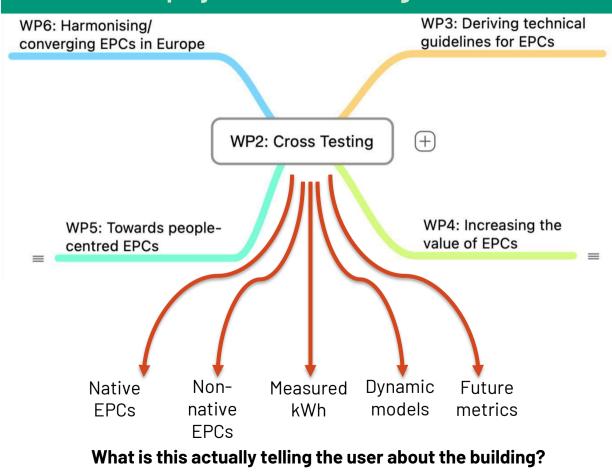








The crossCert project - cross-testing EPCs





crossCert in figures:

- 12 partners | 11 countries
- 140+ buildings
- 3 years (Sep 2021 Aug 2024)
- 3 M€ budget

ES	Universidad de Zaragoza(UZ)
UK	Heriot Watt University (HWU)
SI	Institute for Innovation and Development of University of Ljubljana(IRI UL)
EL	Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving (CRES)
HR	North West Croatia Regional Energy Agency (REGEA)
PL	Polish National Energy Conservation Agency (KAPE)
BG	Center for Energy Efficiency - EnEffect Foundation(ENEFFECT)
MT	Malta Intelligent Energy Management Agency (MIEMA)
ES	Ente Regional de la Energía de Castilla y León (EREN)
DK	Energy Consulting Network AS(ECNET)
ΑТ	Austrian Energy Agency (AEA)
DE	Climate Alliance (CA)





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Peter Gyuris































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Alexander Deliyannis































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Giovanna De Luca





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NextGenEPCs cluster

EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

SEP. 7TH, 14:45-18:00 CET, HYBRID





Transversal Deployment Scenarios Enhancing EPC schemas through operational data integration

Giovanna De Luca

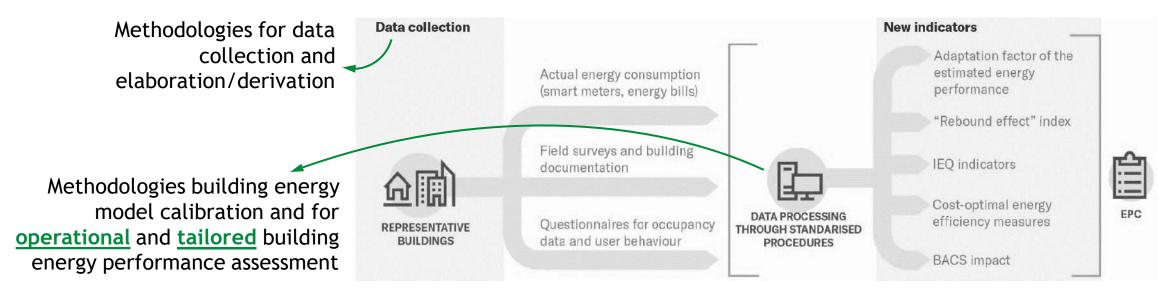
Politecnico di Torino, Department of Energy "Galileo Ferraris"

TIMEPAC WP2 - TDS2

The goal of the TIMEPAC WP2 is to develop an enhanced EPC scheme

TIMEPA© enhanced EPC requirements

- Improved data quality
- Dynamic and flexible document
- Extended parameters and information, also including operational data (TDS2)



To improve the accuracy and the reproducibility of the whole energy performance procedure, and to add (realistic) information related to the current building and suggest renovation actions



If you would like more information, please visit www.timepac.eu or contact us at

giovanna.deluca@polito.it

Thanks for your attention!









Paris Fokaides





David Jenkins

Moderated panel discussion + Q&A from the audience





Maike Venjakob





Michal Zbigniew Pomianowski





Peter **Gyuris**



















Marleen **Spiekman**



Lukas Kranzl





María **Fernández Boneta**



Jana Bendžalová





Alexander Deliyannis



Giovanna **De Luca**

















SUSTAINABLE PLACES 2022

Sep. 6 - Sep. 9, 2022 | Nice, France

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EPCs: Measuring building performance and adding operational rating

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Business as usual
Build back better
"Go fast, go alone"





























Closing remarks and next steps

Andrei Vladimir Liţiu & Jasper Vermaut REHVA



Blagodarjá!

Hvala!

Děkuji!

Tak!

Dank je!

Thank you!

Aitäh!

Kiitos!

Merci!

Danke!

Efcharisto!

Köszönöm!

Go raibh maith agat!

Grazie!

Paldies!

Ačiū!

Grazzi!

Dziękuję!

Obrigado!

Mulţumesc!

Ďakujem!

Hvala!

Gracias!

Tack!

