

# The role of Plus Energy Buildings in decarbonizing the building stock

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 870072

# Path to market valuable Plus Energy Buildings

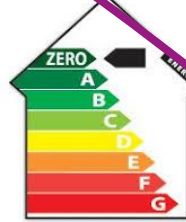
CONSTRUCTION COSTS



First PEH:  
Heliotrope



First Plus Energy neighborhood: Solarsiedlung



EPBD  
Nearly Zero  
Energy Buildings



First multifamily PEH  
Activ-Stadhaus, Frankfurt



PEB demonstration cases



1994

2005

2010

2015

2024

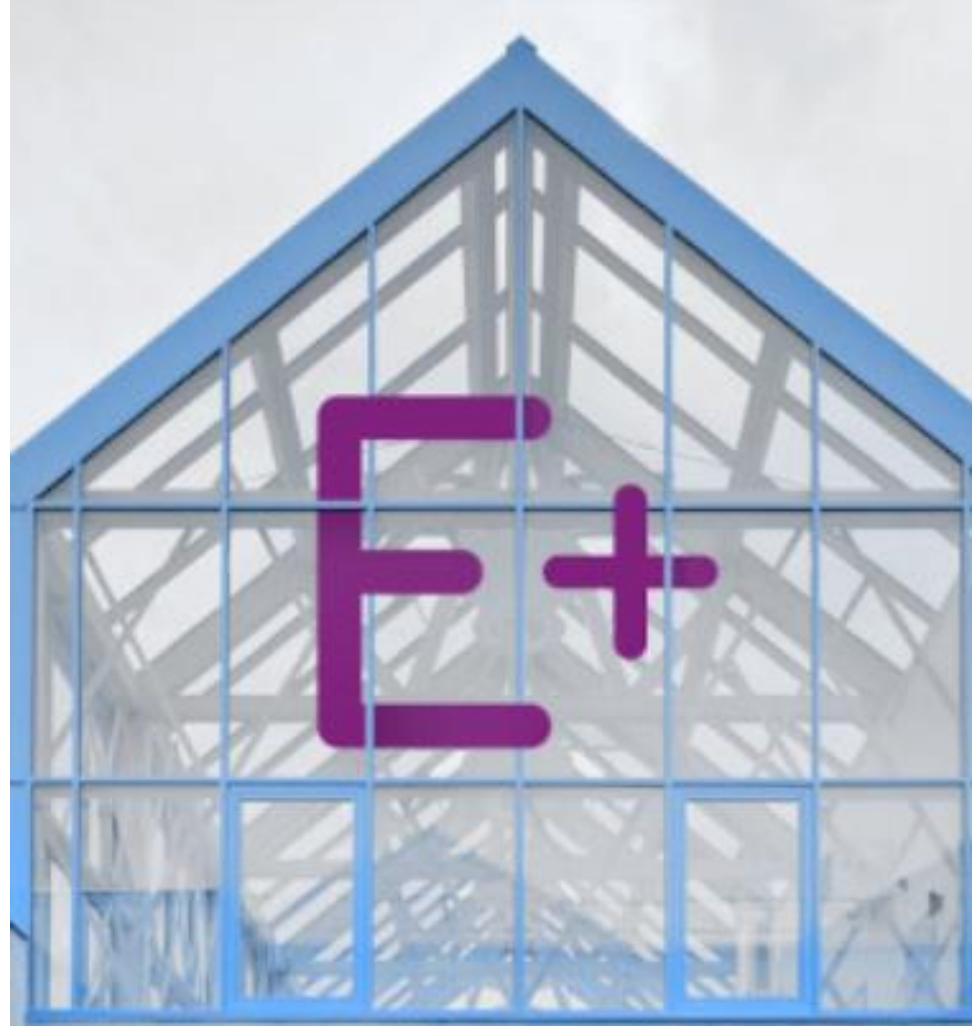
2026

# PEB contribution to EU building stock decarbonization

PEB shall contribute to **reduce the greenhouse gas emissions** in the surrounding energy system

PEBs shall **support e.g., older buildings**, where the transition to zero energy state would not be cost-efficient

PEBs shall contribute to reduce the stress on energy grids by providing a **flexible energy asset** that allows buildings and energy communities to act as integrated part of the energy system and exchange energy between among them or with the grid



# What is a Plus Energy Building (PEB)?



A Plus Energy Building is an energy efficient building that produces more final energy than it uses via locally available renewable sources over a time span of one year\*.

Building uses include both building operation and user related energy consumption.

Heating



Cooling



Domestic Hot Water



Auxiliaries



Ventilation



Plug Loads



PEBs shall ensure an added value providing accessible, comfortable and healthy indoor environments.

Energy generation shall be performed by renewable energy systems located within building footprint.

It can be extended to adjacent lots as long as there is a physical connection and direct control of renewable energy generation system.

Ownership of the buildings or lots, neighborhood grid infrastructure and building management is a must.

Positive balance reached by ensuring a good dynamic matching between load and generation providing building flexibility.



Positive balance reached by ensuring the lowest greenhouse gas emissions.



\*The definition applies to all-electric buildings and the energy balance is based on measured or predicted final energy between load and generation. In case of new buildings electrification is an inevitable process. In case other renewable energy vectors are used in the building (i.e. biomass, biogas...), final energy balance shall be zero.

PEB shall ensure an added value providing easy access to e-mobility.



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[www.cultural-e.eu](http://www.cultural-e.eu)

# How can PEB become the new building standard?



Put **user/households at the center** i) understanding user's needs and ii) guiding them towards better energy practices



Defining **viable and tailorable technology concepts**



**Integrated climate and cultural approach** that encompasses overall building configuration, technology selection, and user/systems interaction.



Define **viable business models** that include attractive financial mechanism and co-benefit evaluation

# Listening to residents' voices



**THE RESIDENTS' VOICES**  
Conflicting practices

**NEED**  
Getting rid of cooking smells



**RESPONSE**  
Using both mechanical ventilation and natural ventilation (creating a draught)



C4

**THE RESIDENTS' VOICES**  
Conflicting practices

**NEED**  
Relaxing in the outdoor balcony (all year round) and being in contact with outdoor space



**RESPONSE**  
Using an electric heater on the balcony



C1

**THE RESIDENTS' VOICES**  
Conflicting practices

**NEED**  
Sleeping comfortably with an adequate temperature




**RESPONSE**  
Opening windows (having "cracked open" windows) & having appropriate duvets




D4

**THE RESIDENTS' VOICES**  
Conflicting practices

**NEED**  
Pleasing visitors when hosting at home



**RESPONSE**  
Adjusting temperature to the visitors' thermal comfort expectations



C3

**THE RESIDENTS' VOICES**  
Conflicting practices

**NEED**  
Getting rid of cleaning odours



**RESPONSE**  
Opening windows instead of using mechanical ventilation



A4

**THE RESIDENTS' VOICES**  
Conflicting practices

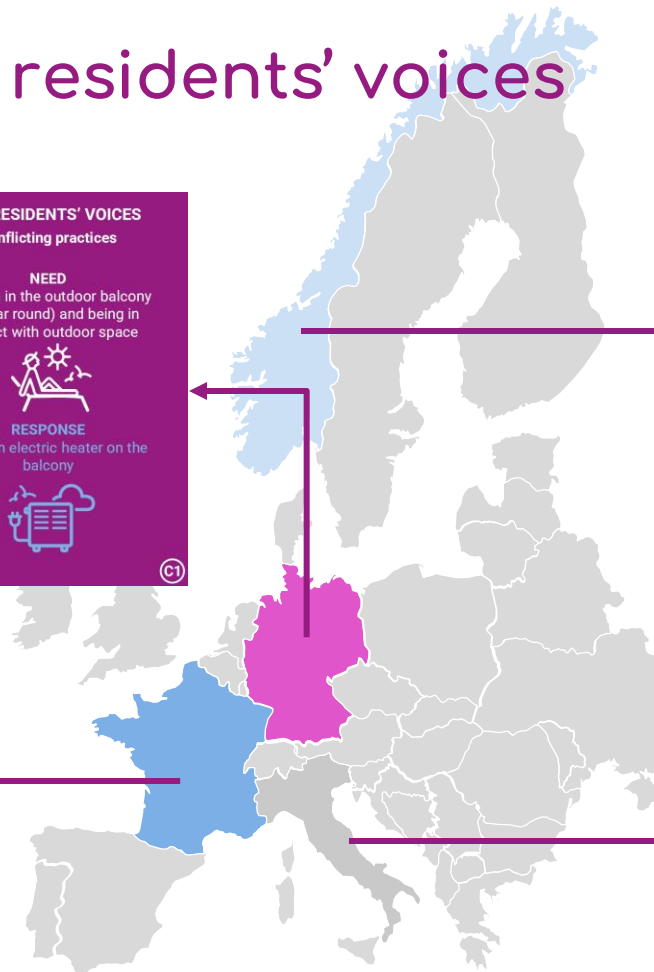
**NEED**  
Ventilating and being in contact with the outdoor space



**RESPONSE**  
Opening windows. Very little use of the ventilation system



A1



# Thermal comfort expectations are driven by cultural factors



|                               |                        | Operative temperature values [°C] for Thermal Feeling (TF) in summer |        |          |        |      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|--------|----------|--------|------|
|                               |                        | France   | Greece | Portugal | Sweden | UK   |
| <b>Mechanical ventilation</b> | <0.1 m s <sup>-1</sup> | 24.6   | 27.1   | 24.9     | 23.5   | 23.8 |
|                               | 0.6 m s <sup>-1</sup>  | 26.4   | 28.9   | 26.7     | 25.3   | 25.6 |
|                               | 0.9 m s <sup>-1</sup>  | 27.4   | 29.9   | 27.7     | 26.3   | 26.6 |
|                               | 1.2 m s <sup>-1</sup>  | 28.4   | 30.9   | 28.7     | 27.3   | 27.6 |
| <b>Natural ventilation</b>    | <0.1 m s <sup>-1</sup> | 25.1   | 27.6   | 25.4     | 24     | 24.3 |
|                               | 0.6 m s <sup>-1</sup>  | 26.9   | 29.4   | 27.3     | 25.9   | 26.1 |
|                               | 0.9 m s <sup>-1</sup>  | 27.9   | 30.4   | 28.3     | 26.9   | 27.1 |
|                               | 1.2 m s <sup>-1</sup>  | 28.9   | 31.4   | 29.3     | 27.9   | 28.1 |

|                               |  | Operative temperature values [°C] for Thermal Feeling (TF) in winter |        |          |        |      |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--------|----------|--------|------|
|                               |  | France   | Greece | Portugal | Sweden | UK   |
| <b>Mechanical ventilation</b> |  | 22.3   | 28.2   | 22.5     | 24.1   | 20.5 |
| <b>Natural ventilation</b>    |  | 22.5   | 28.4   | 22.7     | 24.3   | 20.7 |

Indoor operative temperatures that optimize thermal feeling (neutral sensation)

Users in different countries respond differently to standardized (EN 16798) indoor environmental quality scenarios.

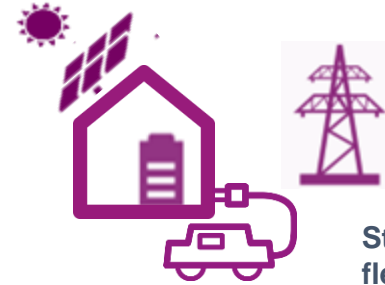
L. Pistore, C. Varin, W. Pasut, Development of climate-based thermal comfort ranges from existing data: Analysis of the Smart Controls and thermal comfort (SCATS) database, Energy and Buildings, Volume 298, 2023, 113509, ISSN 0378-7788,

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2023.113509>

# Key technology concepts of Cultural-E project



## Cloud-based House Management System



Strategies for building flexibility

Active window system



Smart air movement

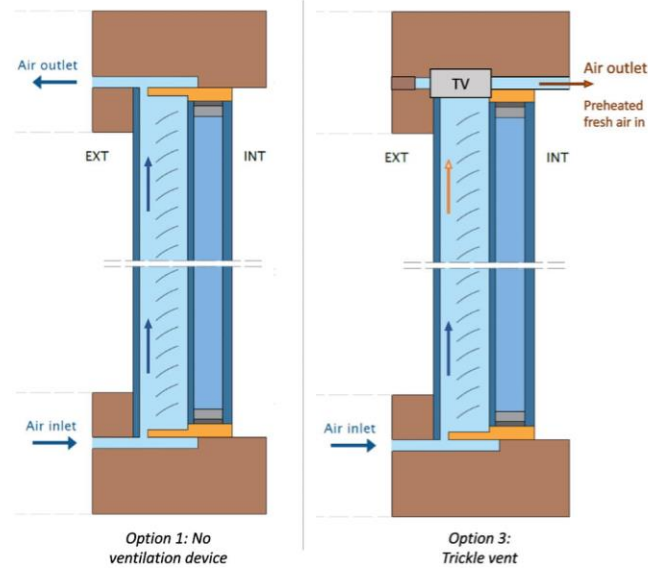


Decentralized packed Heat Pump system





# Active Window System



- Easy and quick installation
- protected but accessible semi-ventilated cavity.
- interaction between the ventilation of the shading cavity and the ventilation of the indoor space
- shading control strategies optimised



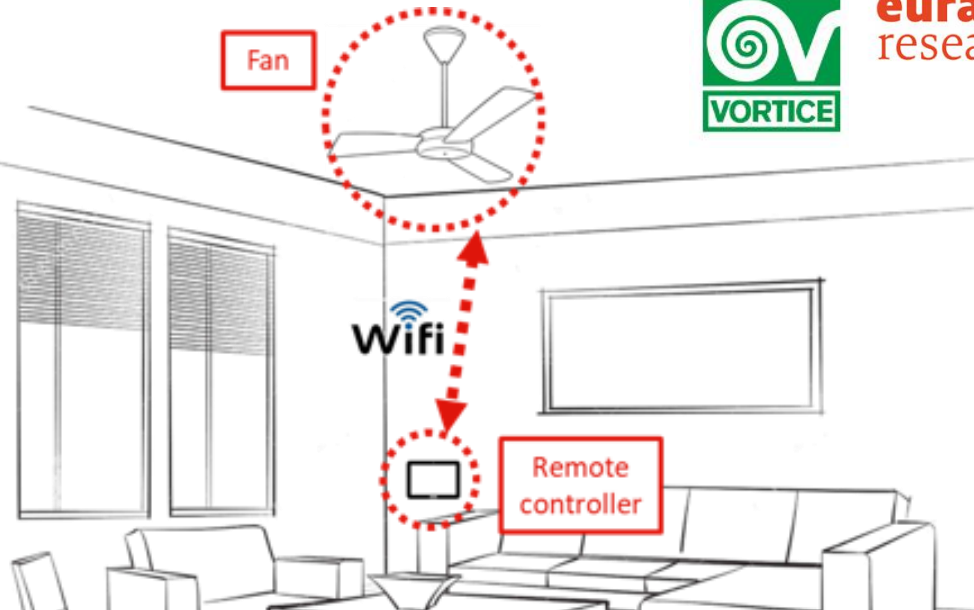
**eurac**  
research

# Increased air movement through smart ceiling fans

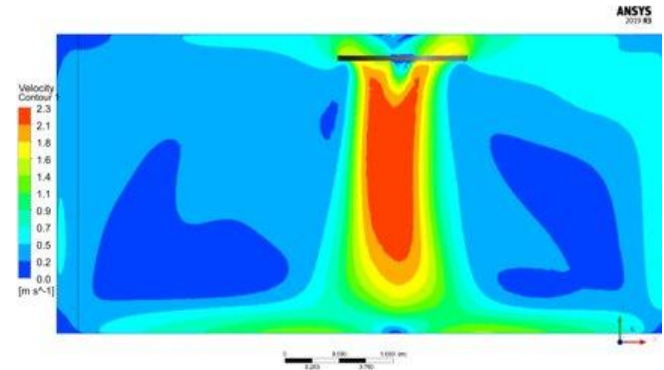
up to 60% energy saving were estimated without jeopardizing thermal comfort.



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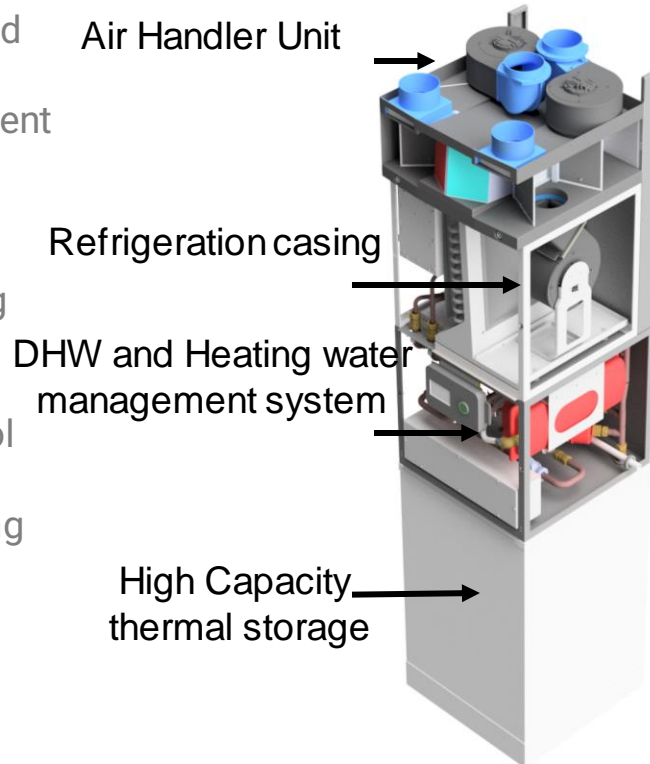
Laboratory tests with human participants showed no significant difference in terms of user satisfaction with indoor environment between automated and manual control



# Packed heat pump system

all-in-one system for **heating, domestic hot water and ventilation** with demand driven and learning controls for an optimal demand/response management

- Compact system
- Higher efficiency, load shifting capacity and free summer cooling thanks to the bigger thermal capacity
- Data driven optimization of control
- Full off-site assembly
- Attractive concept also for building retrofit
- Maximises self-consumption



# Cloud-based House Management System



- **Leverage data** from indoor and outdoor sensors, renewable energy systems, storages, web services, grid signals, and other buildings.
- **Enable user-centred services** that informs and guides the users on how to interact with the systems and adopt energy-efficient behaviour.
- **cost-effective solution** that requires no maintenance and can be easily integrated with existing equipment.

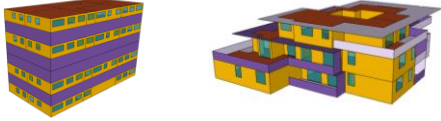


Ca' Foscari  
University  
of Venice



# Factsheets

HIGH-RISE BUILDING    LOW-RISE BUILDING



2x Building archetypes

SOLUTION SETS



2x Solution Sets

MEDITERRANEAN  
GEO-CLUSTER

OCEANIC  
GEO-CLUSTER

CONTINENTAL  
GEO-CLUSTER

SUB ARCTIC  
GEO-CLUSTER



4x Geoclusters

16 factsheets

Francesco Isaia, Francesco Turin, Hermann Leis, Roberta Di Bari, & Beatriz Pineda. (2023). Factsheets reporting solution set description and metrics for each climate-cultural geo-cluster. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8273531>

SOLUTION SET 1



- Mechanical ventilation through a decentralized ventilation system
- Space heating and cooling through a centralized heat pump with water storage
- Air movement through ceiling fan

HIGH-RISE BUILDING

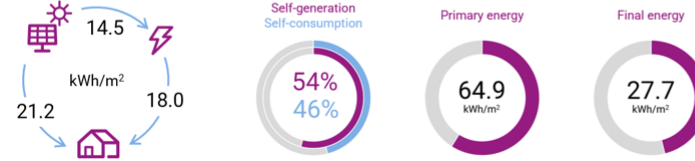
8 floors, 20 dwellings  
of 50-75m<sup>2</sup> each



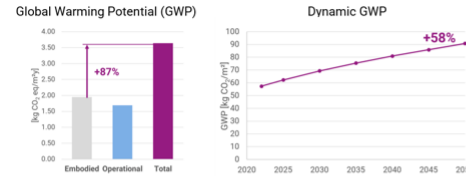
MEDITERRANEAN  
GEO-CLUSTER



ENERGY, LOAD MATCHING AND GRID INTERACTION



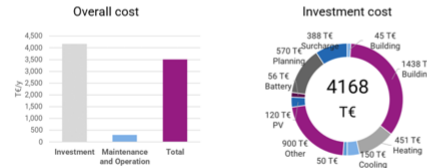
LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT



INDOOR COMFORT



ECONOMIC IMPACT



THE RESIDENTS' VOICES

NEED  
Relationship with outer space

BEHAVIOUR  
Opening windows. Very little use of the ventilation system

## SOLUTION SET 2

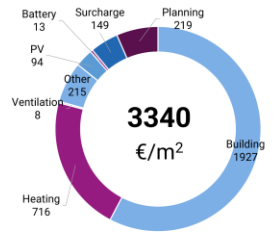
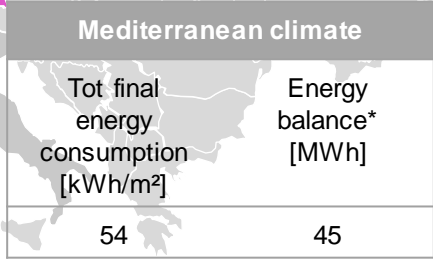
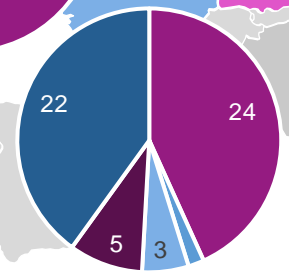
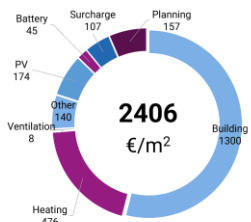
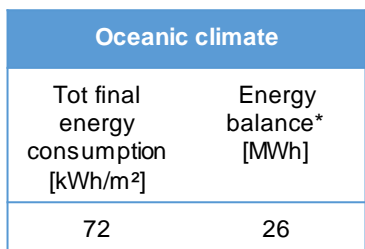
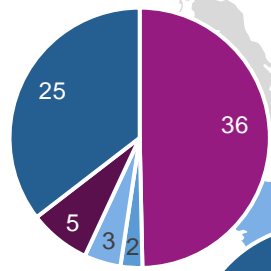
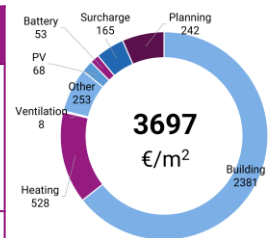
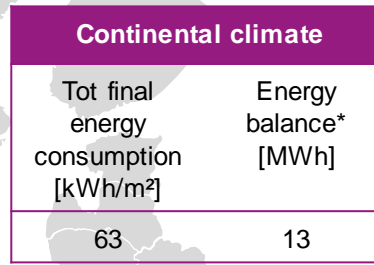
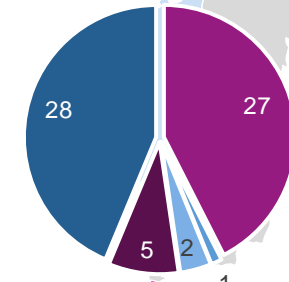
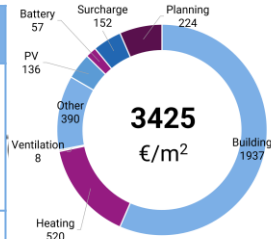
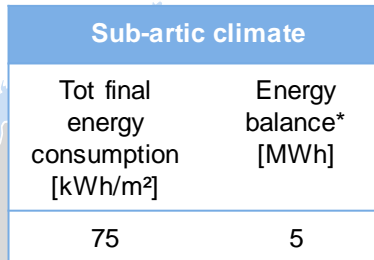
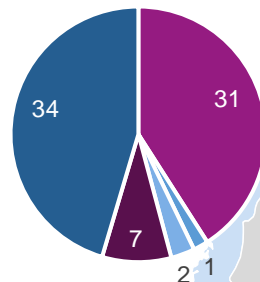


- Mechanical ventilation through a decentralized system
- Space heating, cooling and DHW through a decentralized PHP
- Air movement through ceiling fan

- Appliances [kWh/m<sup>2</sup>]
- Lighting [kWh/m<sup>2</sup>]
- Smart ventilation [kWh/m<sup>2</sup>]
- Auxiliaries [kWh/m<sup>2</sup>]
- Heat pump [kWh/m<sup>2</sup>]

## HIGH-RISE BUILDING

8 floors, 20 dwellings of 50-75m<sup>2</sup> each

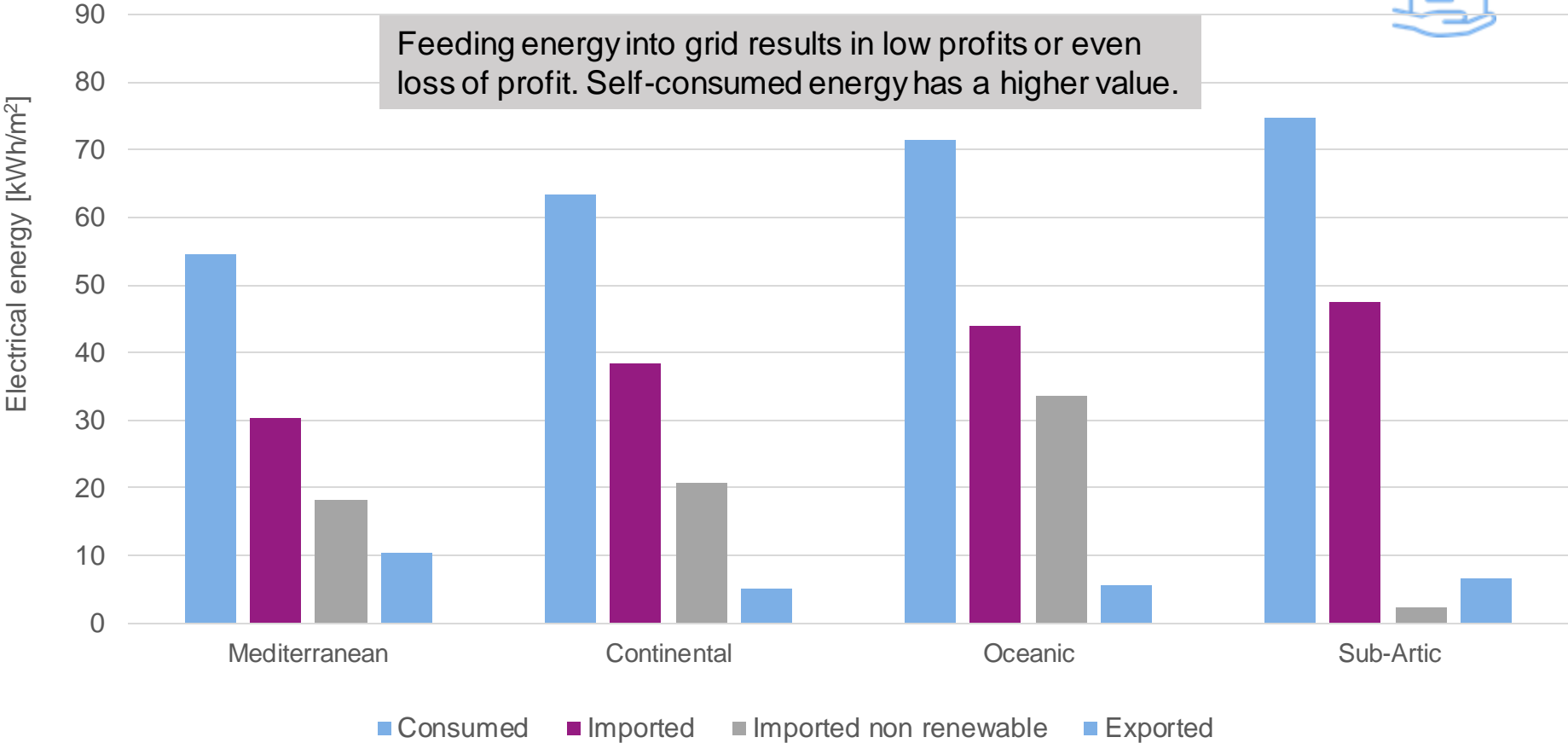


\*generation-load energy balance excl. appliances

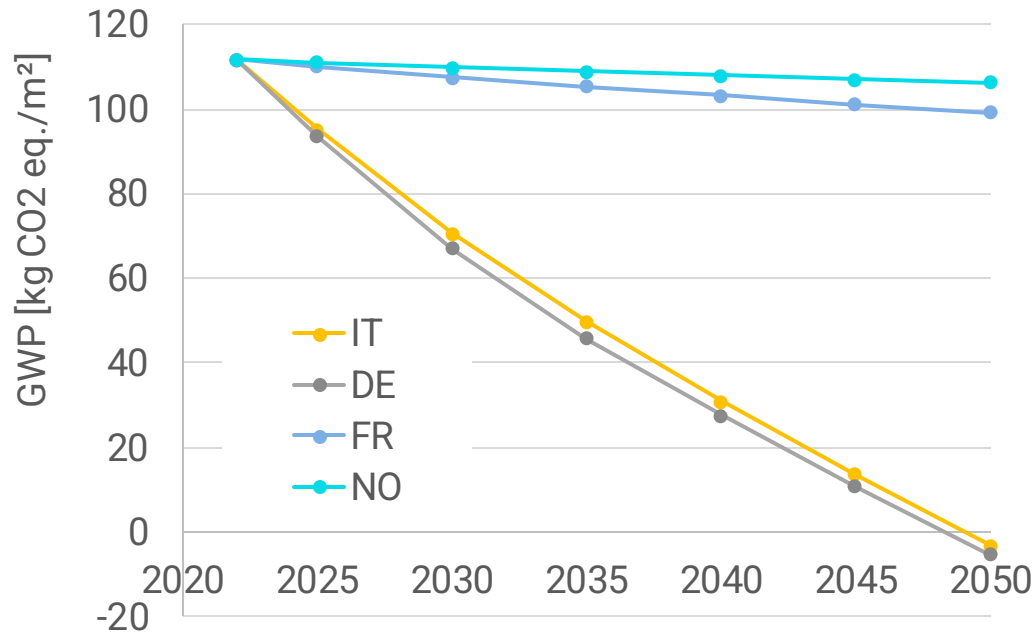
# Exchange with the energy grid



Feeding energy into grid results in low profits or even loss of profit. Self-consumed energy has a higher value.



# Environmental payback of technology solutions



**Payback (PB) periods** calculated by assuming a variable (*dynamic*) electricity mix (EU scenario 2020).

Italian and German examples reach environmental payback periods by 2050.

In the French and Norwegian cases, slower trend. Payback periods affected by the carbon intensities of current national electricity generation.



# Lesson learned and key messages



- Most of the total electrical consumption is due to plug loads, which are difficult to reduce or to shift in time. **Empowering users** in reducing energy consumption is fundamental
- **Understanding social and cultural practices** can lead to more efficient buildings
- Multi-residential PEBs in continental and sub-arctic climates have very low space cooling demand, which can be covered by implementing a device for smart air movement.
- PEBs can play a significant role in reducing the stress on the energy grid infrastructure (with **up to 70% self-consumption rates**)
- Even though **decentralized HVAC systems** have several other advantages, they impact significantly the overall investment costs (up to 10% more compared to centralized systems)
- **LCA analysis** shall be applied in the decision-making process to have an impact on construction material choices and PV-battery system size.

# Thank you for you attention!



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More info on our project website:

<https://www.cultural-e.eu/>



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