

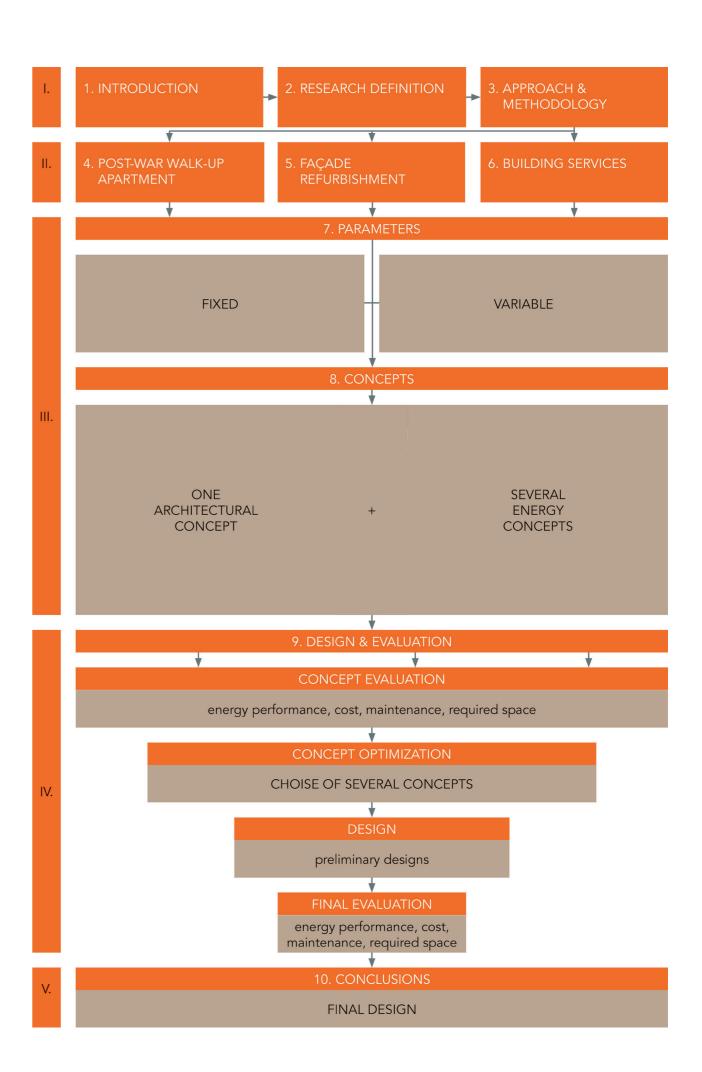
SERVICE INTEGRATION IN FAÇADES FOR ZERO ENERGY HOUSING REFURBISHMENT

4622138 | André van den Boomgaard

July 3, 2019

CONTENT

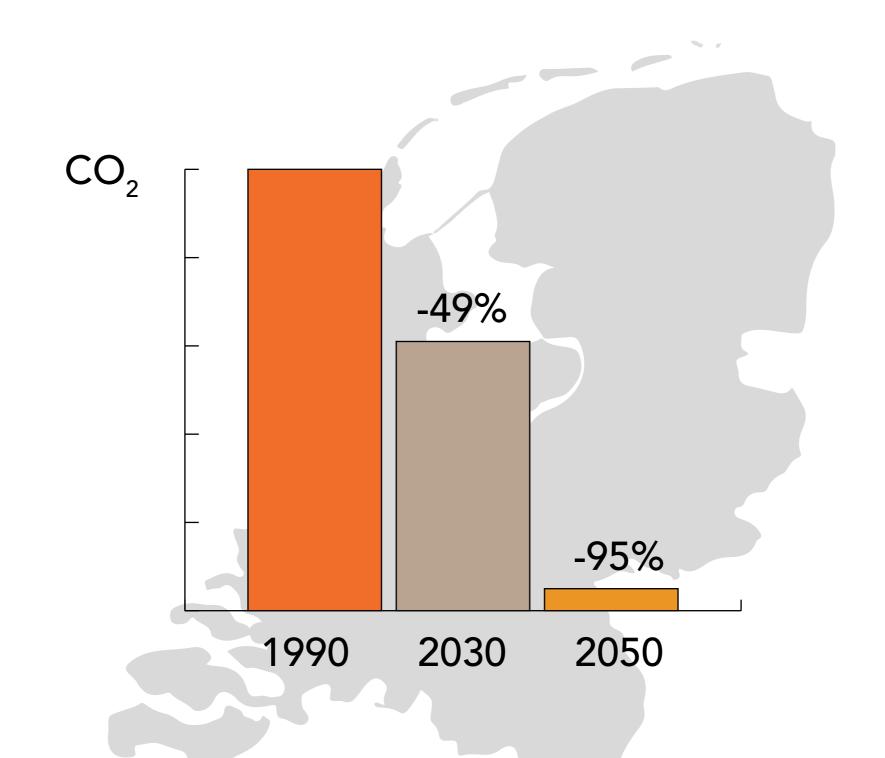
- Research definition
- II. Literature review
- III. Determination of parameters and concepts
- IV. Design & Evaluation
- V. Conclusion



1. Introduction Background

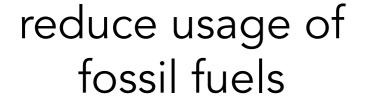
"Multiple studies published in peer-reviewed scientific journals show that 97 percent or more of actively publishing climate scientists agree: Climate-warming trends over the past century are extremely likely due to human activities" (NASA, 2016).

CO₂ reduction on the Dutch housing market



1. introduction Energy agenda







electricity will be generated sustainable

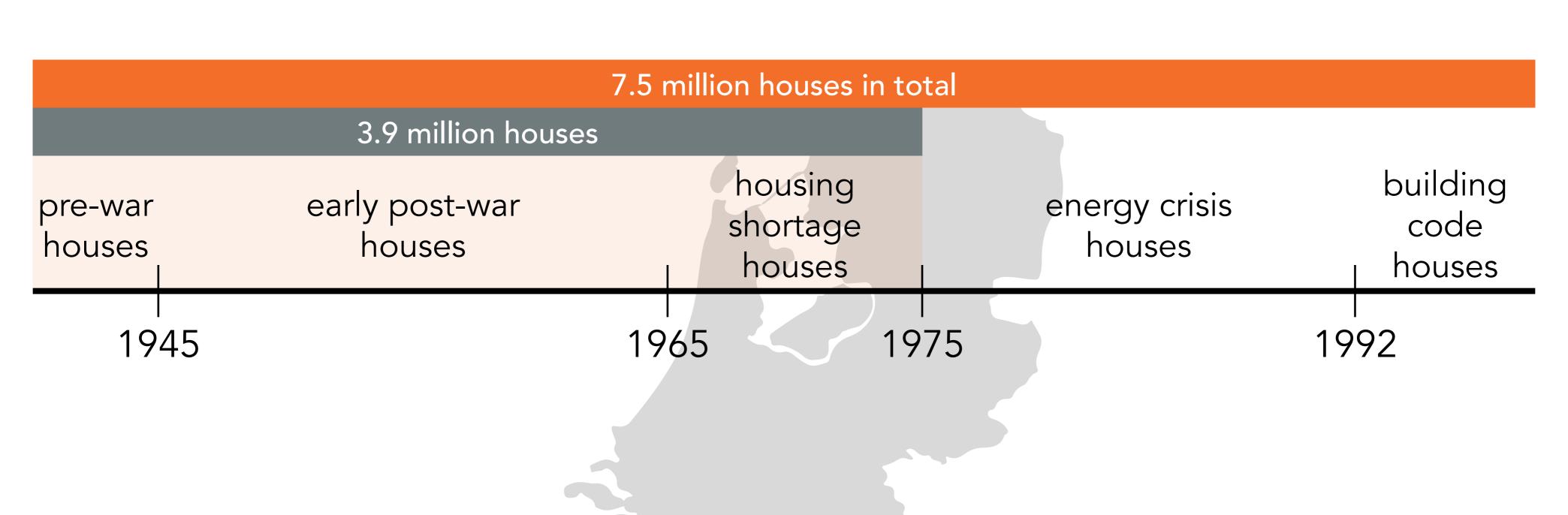


heating mostly by geothermal energy and electricity

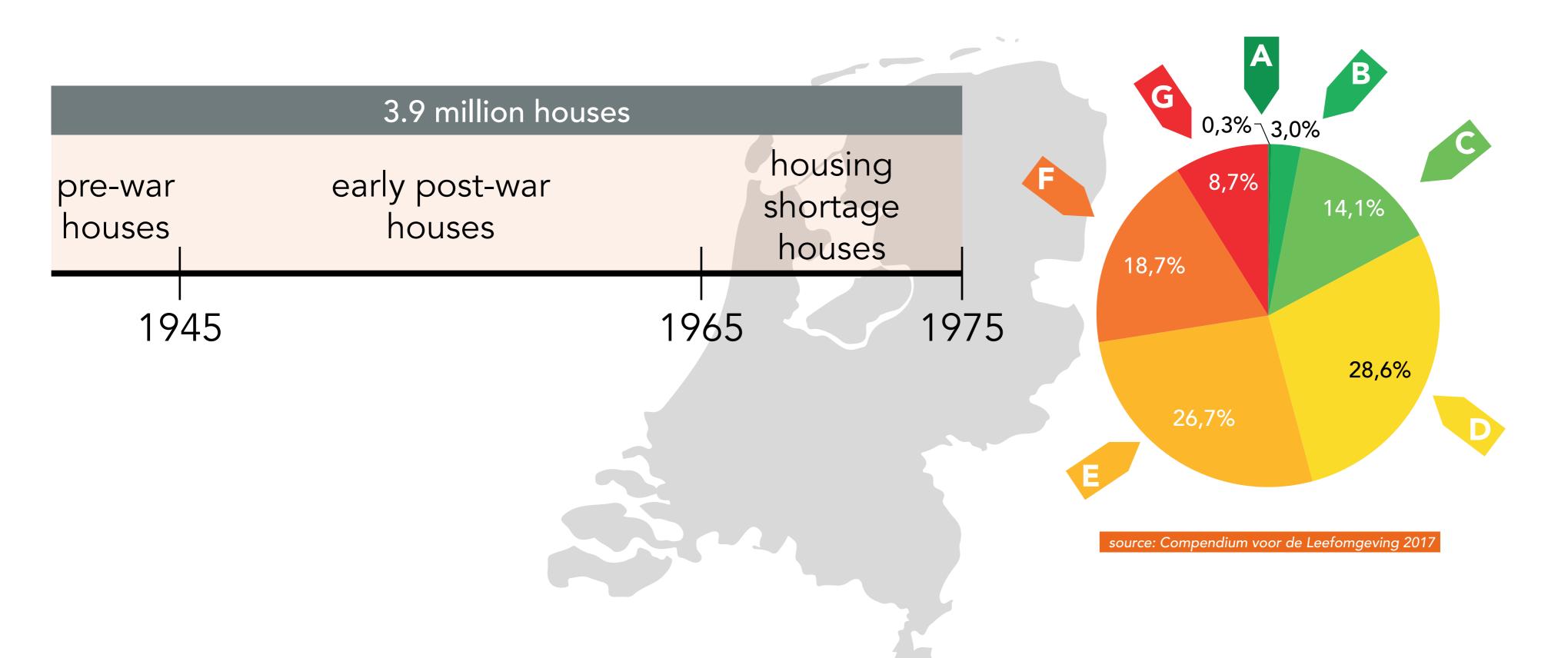


people will no longer cook on gas

1. Introduction Dutch housing stock



1. Introduction Dutch housing stock



1.introduction

Post-war walk-up apartments



16% 635.000 walk-up apartments



1.

2. research definition

2ndSKIN project





2.research definition

Cupboard



1.

2. research definition

Cupboard



I.

2. research definition

Cupboard

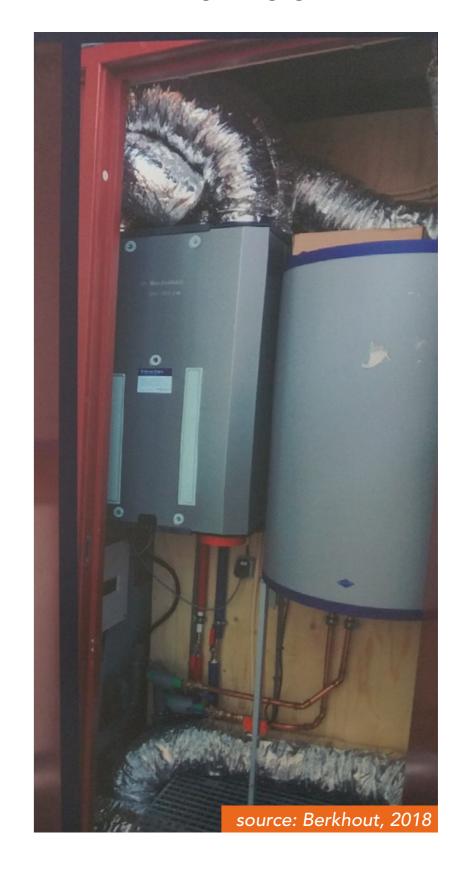
ground floor



1st floor



2nd floor



2. research definition 2ndSKIN key findings & recommendations



Investment costs are high

- subsidy was required

2. research definition

2ndSKIN key findings & recommendations



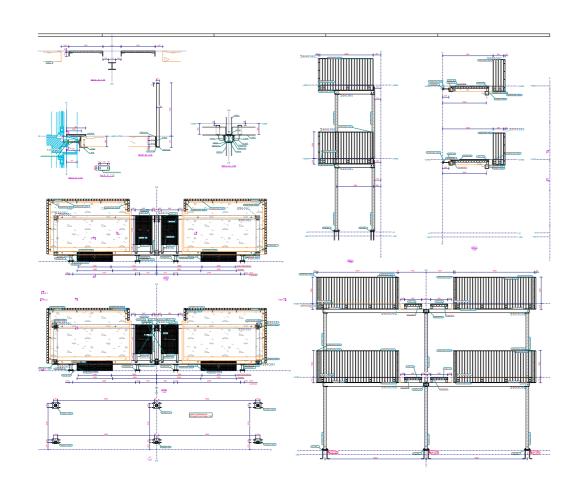
Investment costs are high

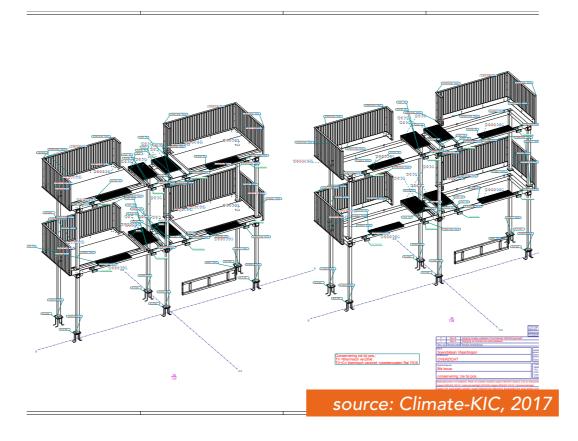
- subsidy was required

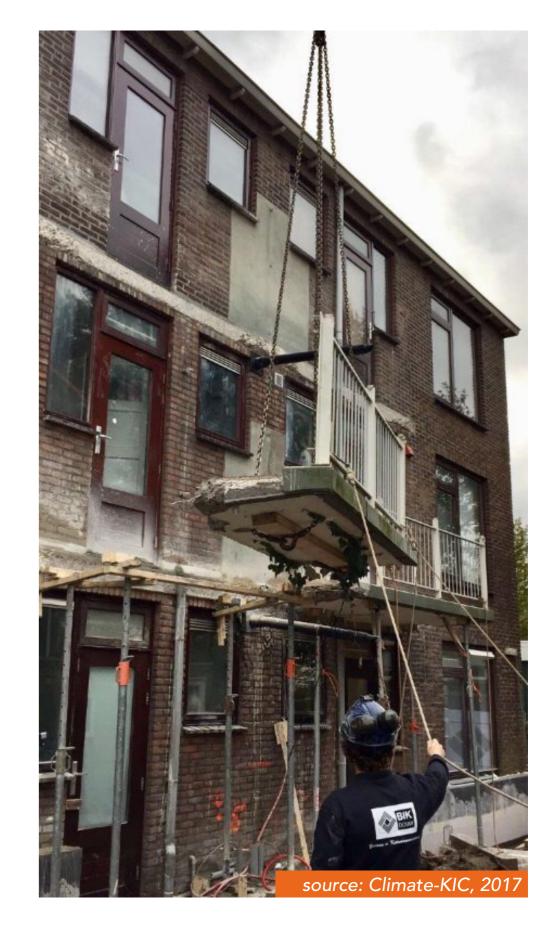


Balcony replacement is a costly investment

- extra benefit for users
- good space for building services







2. research definition

2ndSKIN key findings & recommendations



Investment costs are high

- subsidy was required



Balcony replacement is a costly investment

- extra benefit for users
- good space for building services



Ground-to-air heat pump is:

- 'messy' not always possible
- expansive





2. research definition

2ndSKIN key findings & recommendations



Investment costs are high

- subsidy was required



Balcony replacement is a costly investment

- extra benefit for users
- good space for building services



Ground-to-air heat pump is:

- 'messy' not always possible
- expansive



more prefabricated façade system can reach:

- similair cost levels
- higher quality and built speed



2. research definition Main problem ZEHR-Ø

The current renovation methods that integrate heating, ventilation and hot water in the buildings envelop are still **too big** and **costly** to constitute realistic renovation methods for post-war walk-up apartments.

2. research definition Sub-problems ZEHR-Ø

The current renovation methods that integrate heating, ventilation and hot water in the buildings envelop are still **too big** and **costly** to constitute realistic renovation methods for post-war walk-up apartments.

- 1. High investment **cost** needs to be tackled before large-scale implementation will take place.
- 2. Balcony construction possibly has more potential than how it is currently used.
- 3. Current simple and less expansive **façade system** does not have the potential a new façade system would have.
- 4. Ground-to-air heat pumps create a 'terrible mess' and air-to-air are less effective and are oversized when installed per relatively small apartments.

2. research definition Main objective ZEHR-Ø

The design of a new prefabricated zero-energy renovation concept for post-war walk-up apartments, that integrates the building-services in a space and cost-efficient way.

2. research definition Sub-objectives ZEHR-Ø

The design of a new prefabricated zero-energy renovation concept for post-war walk-up apartments, that integrates the building-services in a space and cost-efficient way.

- 1. Optimisation of balcony structure with integration of building-services.
- 2. Design of new façade system.
- 3. Look for different building service concepts, heat pump alternatives and possibilities of integrating them in the façade.

2. research definition Main research question ZEHR-Ø

How can the integration of building services in façades, for zeroenergy renovation methods in Dutch post-war walk-up apartments, be optimised in terms of space and costs?

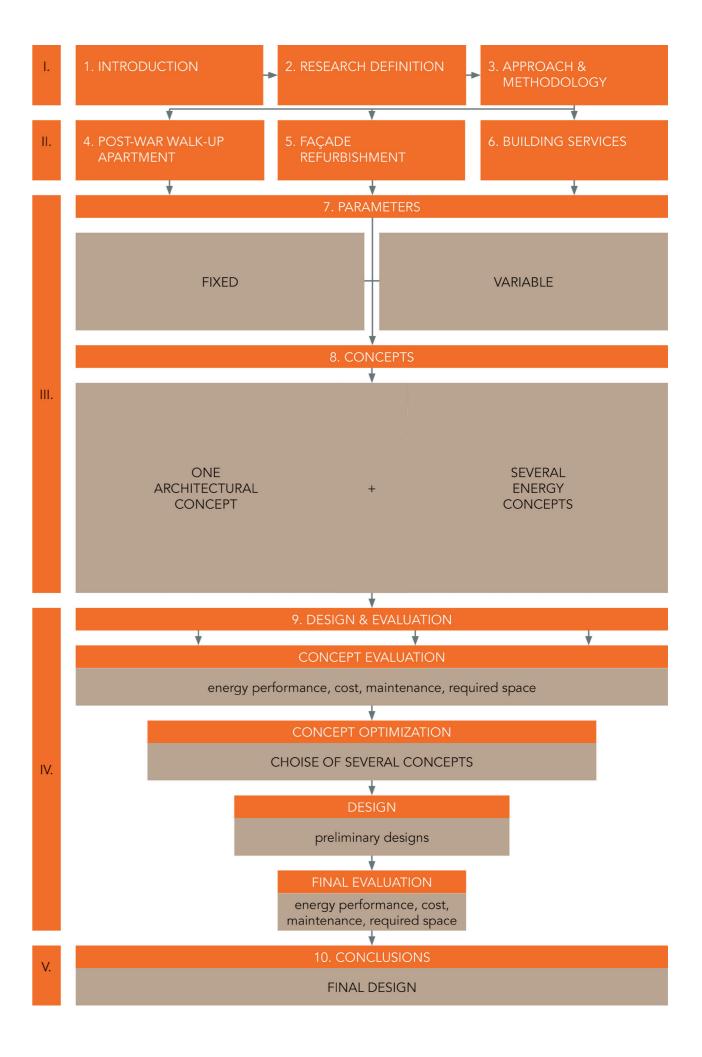
3.approach & methodology Step-by-step approach

II. Literature review

II. 4. POST-WAR WALK-UP APARTMENT

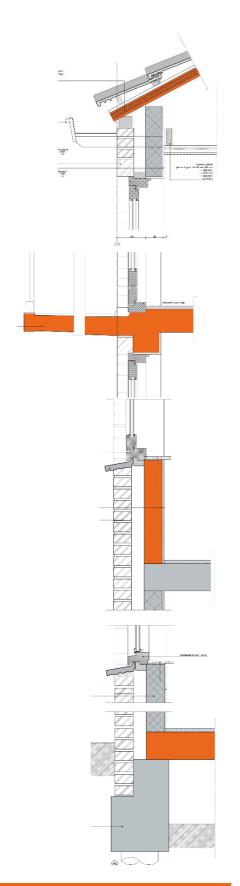
5. FAÇADE REFURBISHMENT

6. BUILDING SERVICES



4.post-war walk-up apartment Case in Vlaardingen





roof wood wool cement slabs

balcony continuous concrete slab

window double glazing

wall uninsulated cavity wall

ground floor

uninsulated concrete slab with crawl space

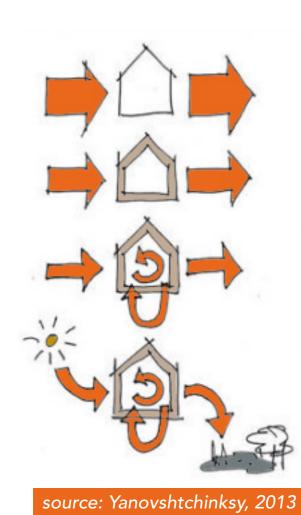
foundation uninsulated foundation

source: Climate-KIC, 2017

5. façade refurbishment

Strategy

New step strategy



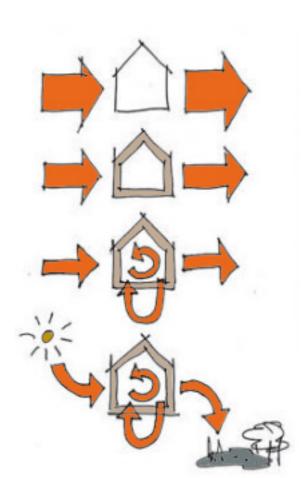
- 1. reduce energy demand
- 2. reuse rest flows
- 3a. resolve remaining demand, sustainable

3b. waste = food

5. façade refurbishment

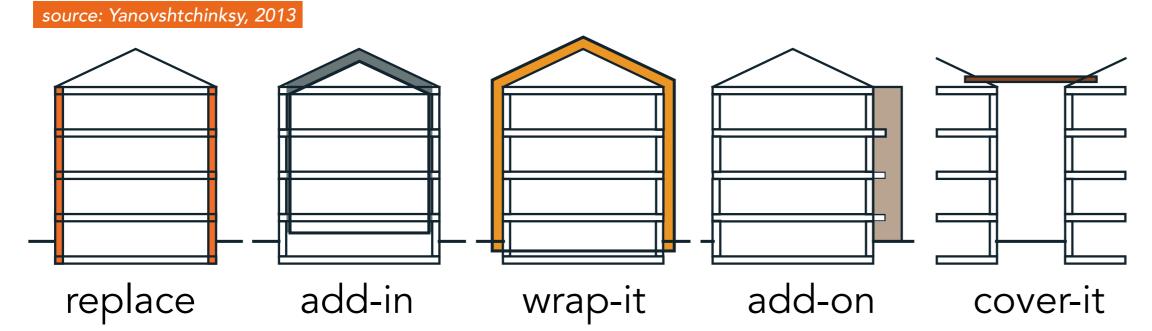
Strategy

New step strategy



- 1. reduce energy demand
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- 3a. resolve remaining demand, sustainable

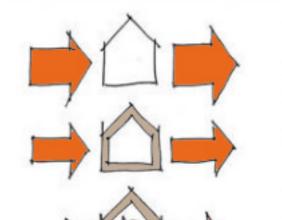
3b. waste = food



5. façade refurbishment

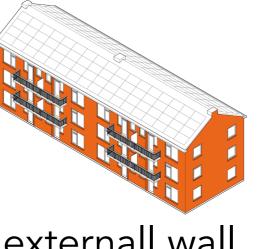
Strategy

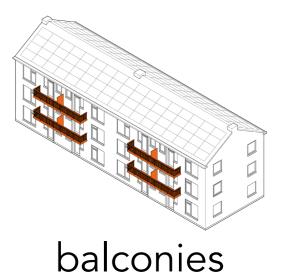
New step strategy



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3b. waste = food

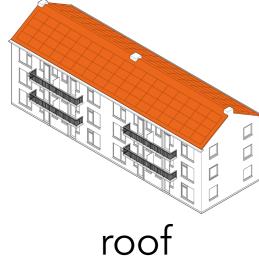




externall wall

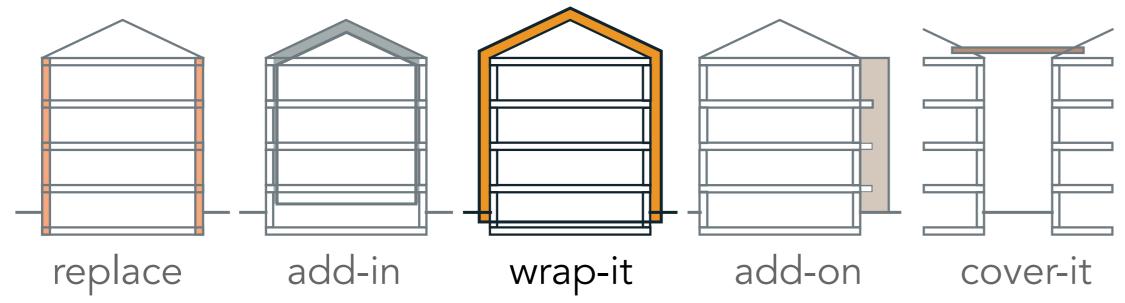


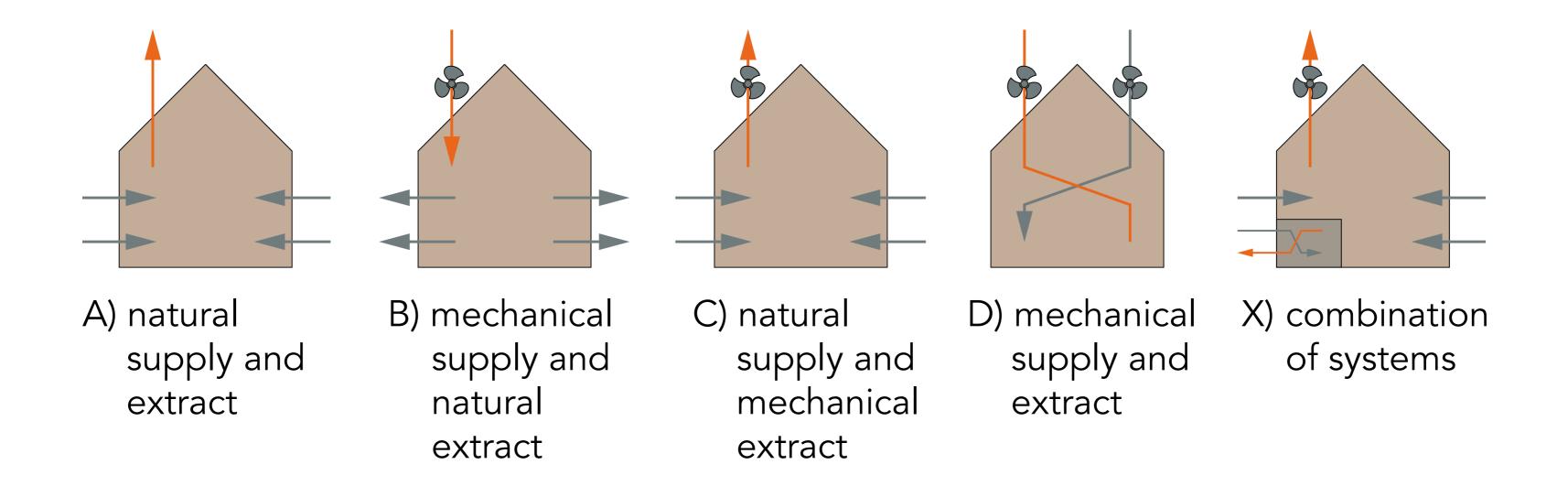
windows

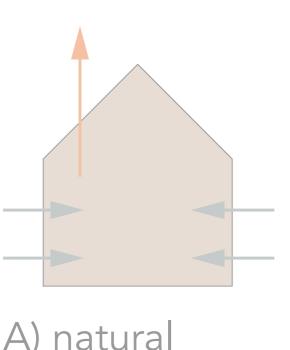


ground floor

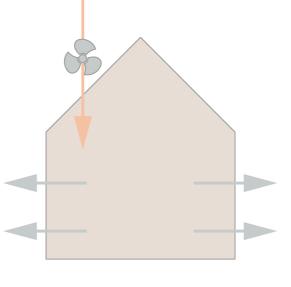




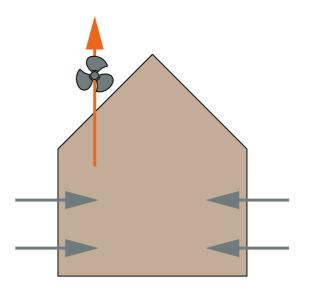




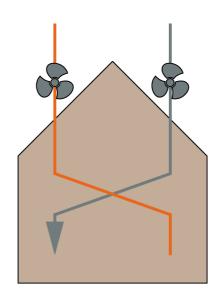
A) natural supply and extract



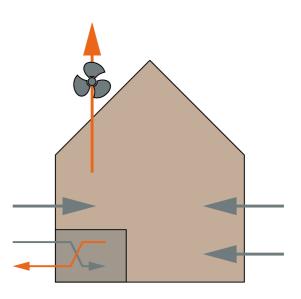
B) mechanical supply and natural extract



C) natural supply and mechanical extract



D) mechanical supply and extract



X) combination of systems



6.building services Heating and domestic hot water

heating boiler



source: warmteservice.nl

electric boiler



solar water heater



source: verbouwkosten.com

HRe boiler



source: warmteservice.nl

(hybrid) heat pump



source: cvtotaal.nl

pellet stove



source: hgb-trading.n



6.building services Heating and domestic hot water

heating boiler



electric boiler



solar water heater



HRe boiler



(hybrid) heat pump



source: cvtotaal.nl

pellet stove



façade system	floor area	materials	ventilation system
number of houses	roof type (angle)	building components	domestic hot water
construction method	refurbishment strategy	building orientation	heat generation
airtightness	passive use of solar energy	building's structure	heat delivery

7. parameters Parameters in renovation

	FIXED		VARIABLE
façade system	floor area	materials	ventilation system
number of houses	roof type (angle)	building components	domestic hot water
construction method	refurbishment strategy	building orientation	heat generation
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7. parameters Parameters in renovation

FIXED			VARIABLE
façade system	floor area	materials	ventilation system
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airtightness	passive use of solar energy	building's structure	heat delivery

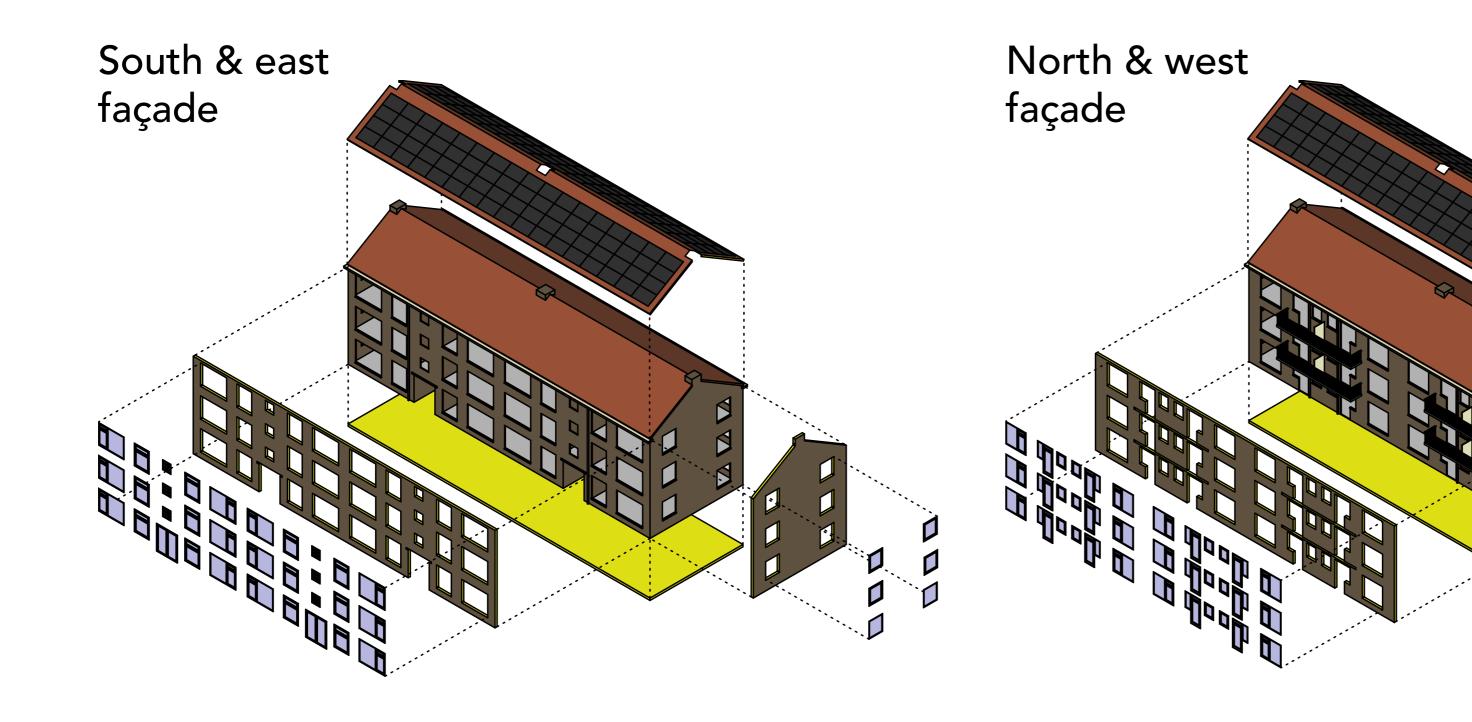


design concepts

one architectural concept +

+ multiple energy concepts

8. concepts Architectural concept



Prefabricated elements with new insulation:

roof: $Rc = 7.0 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$ $Rc = 6.5 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$

doors: Rc

 $= 3,4 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$

façade: floor:

 $Rc = 3.5 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$

windows:

= 1,0

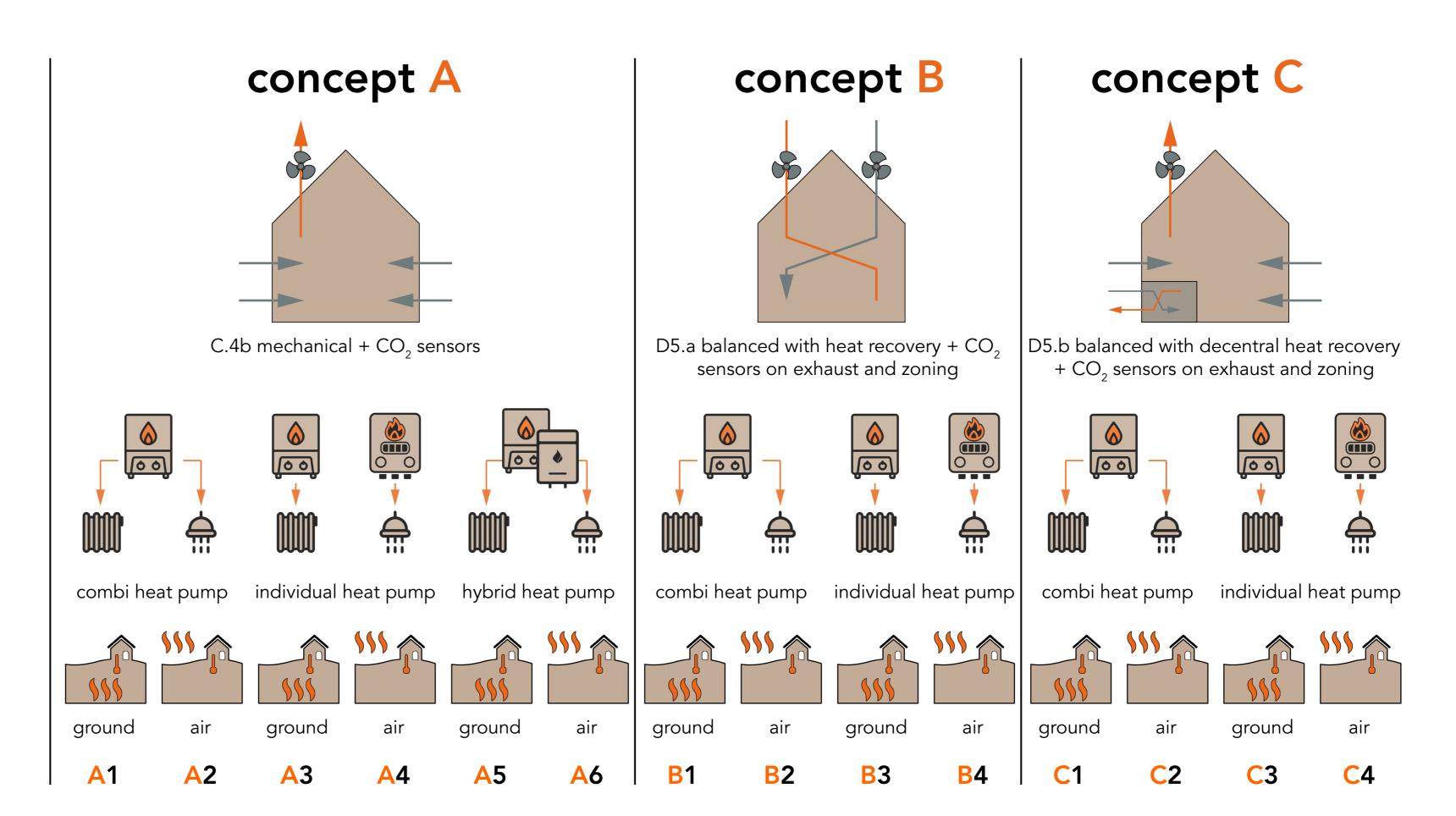
 W/m^2K

ZTA = 0.8

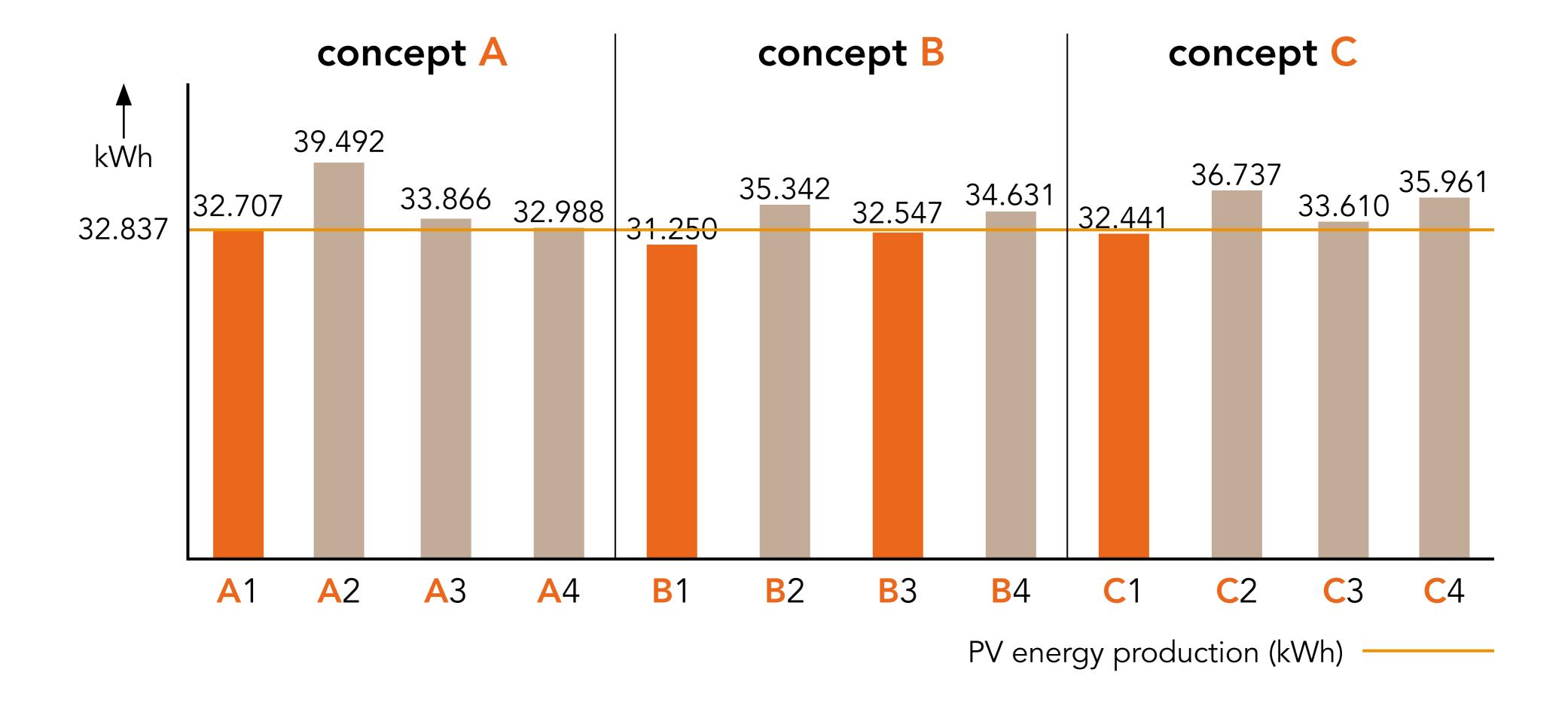
ventilation

heating + DHW

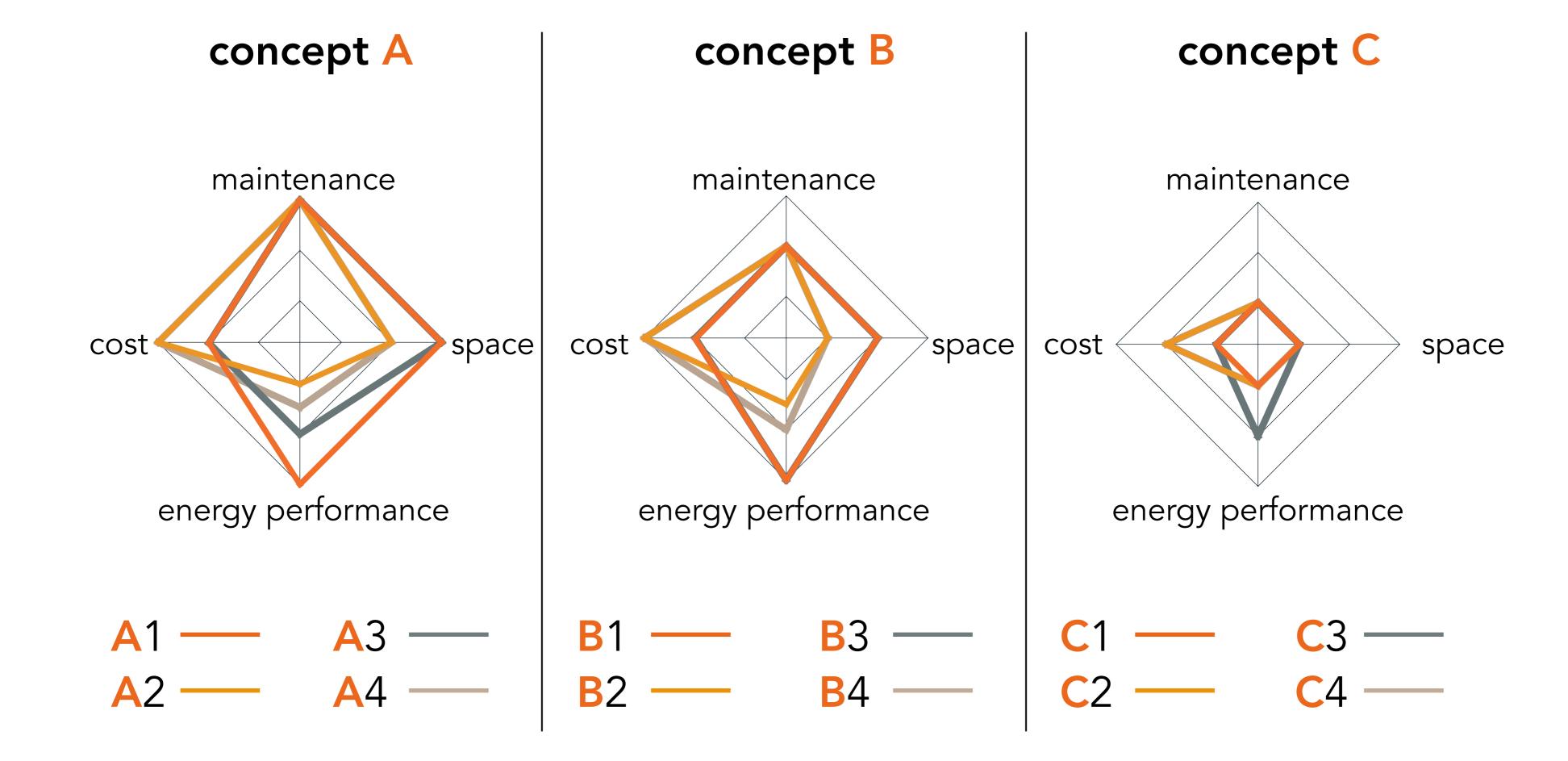
source



9. design & evaluation
Required energy (whole building)



9. design & evaluation Overall evaluation



9. design & evaluation Overall evaluation

concept B building services concept A maintenance maintenance mechanical balanced + heat recovery cost space cost space energy performance energy performance combi individual combi heat pump heat pump heat pump **B**1 ground ground air **B**4 **A1 B1 B4**

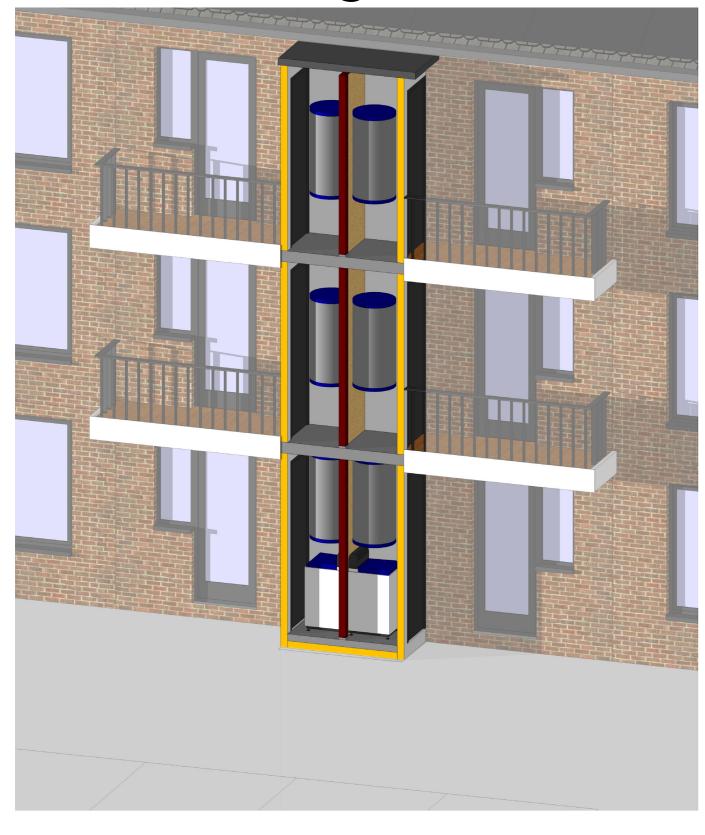
9. design & evaluation Preliminary design



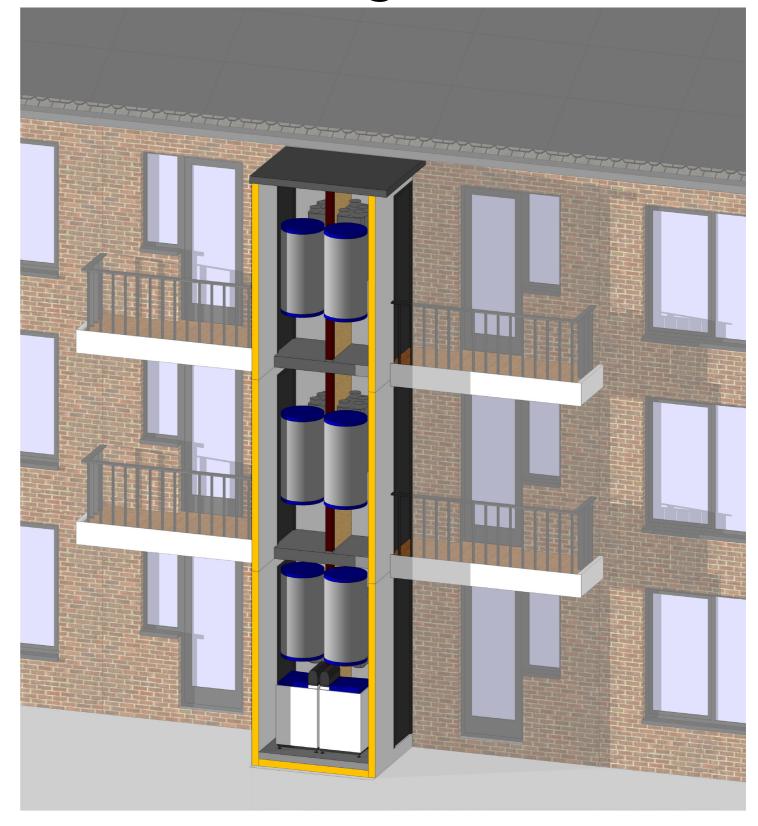


9. design & evaluation New cupboards

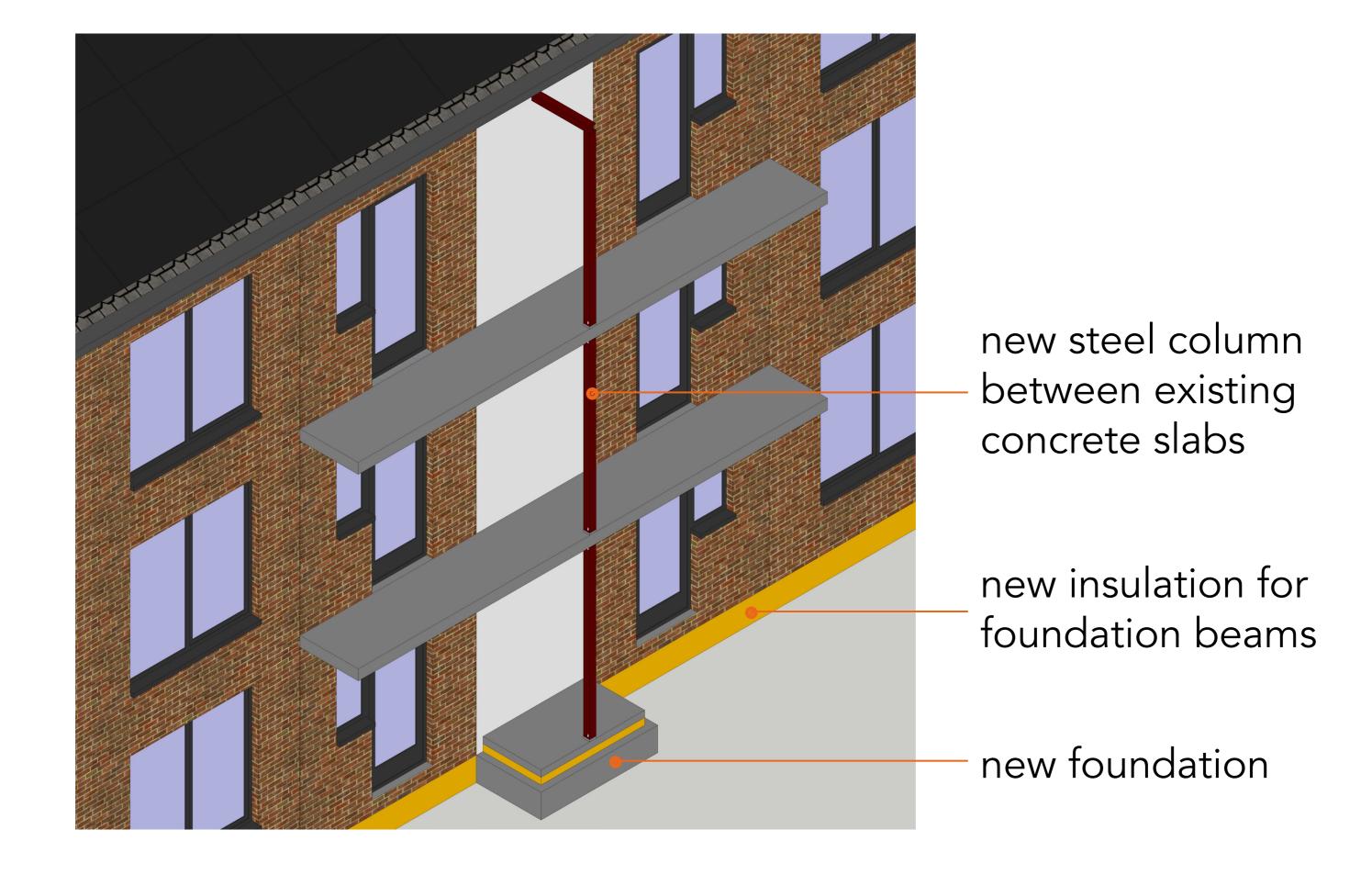
Design A1

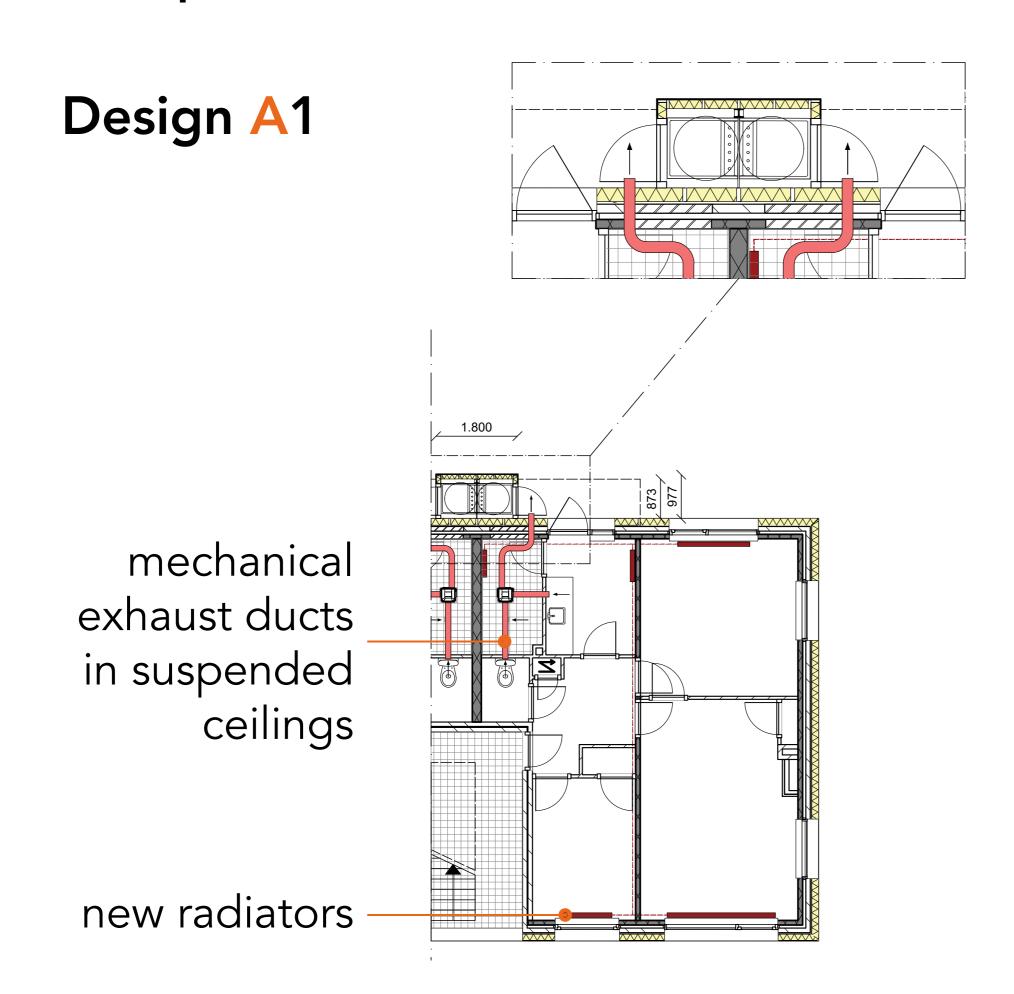


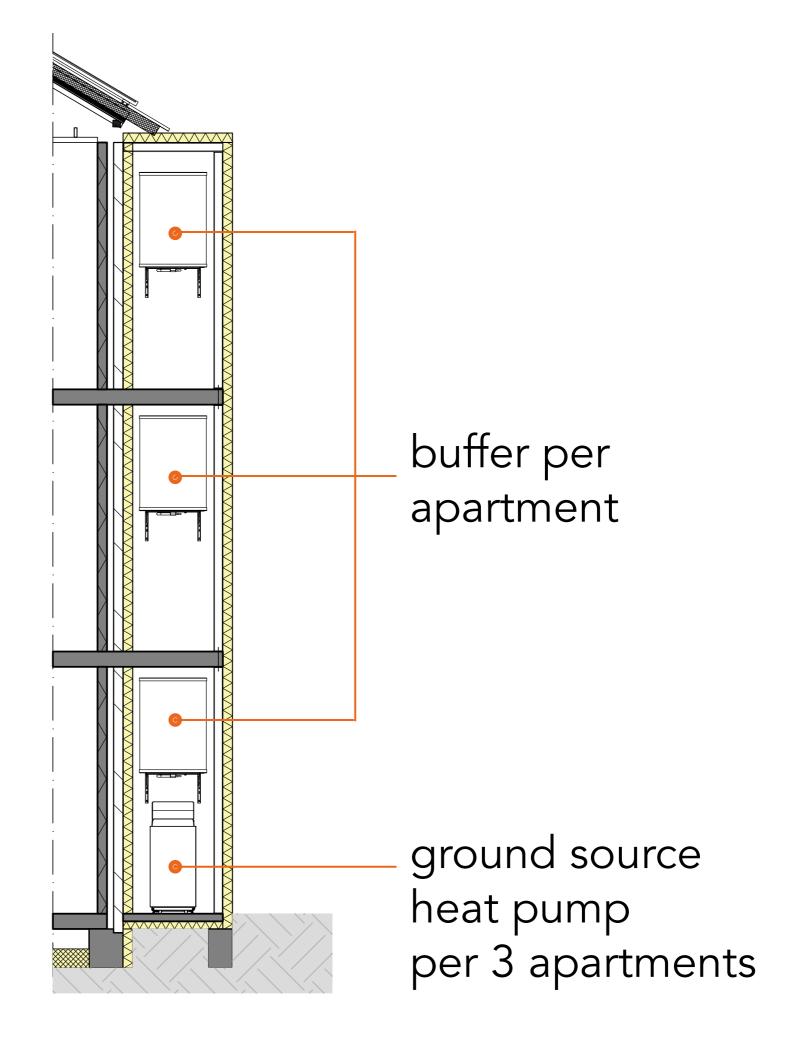
Design B1

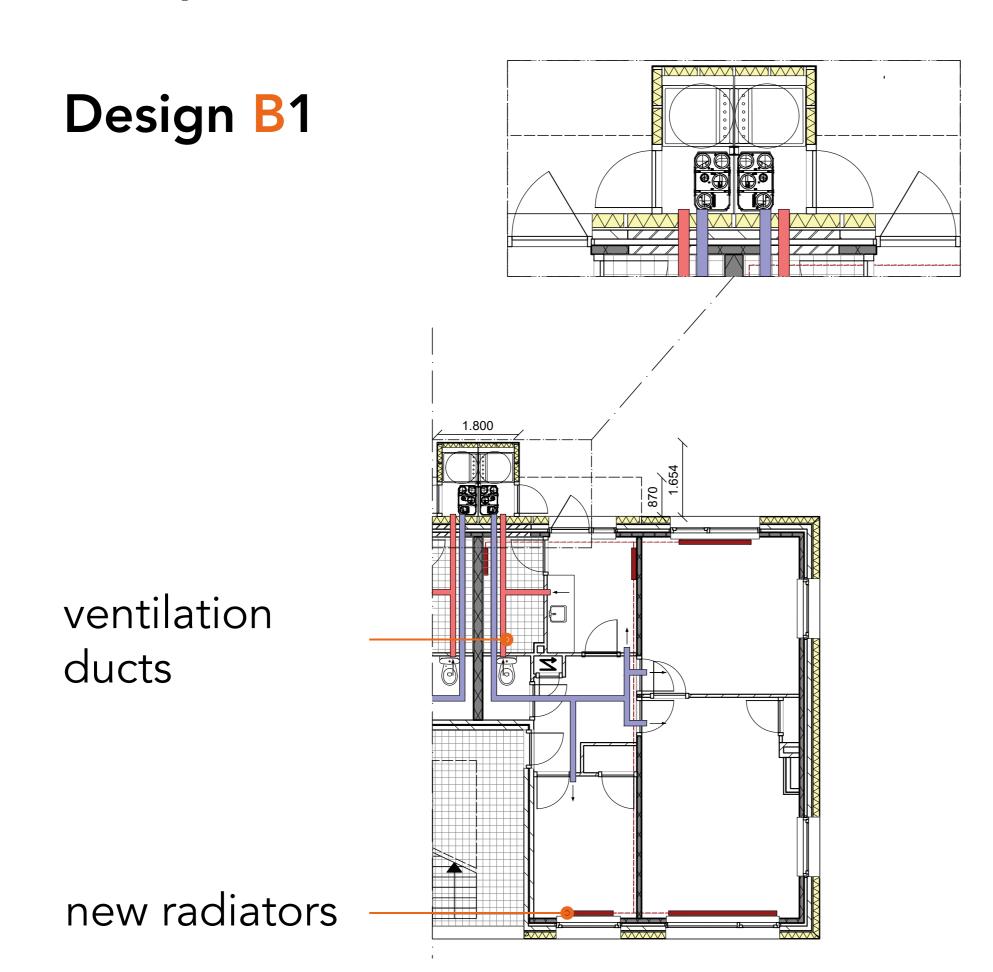


9. design & evaluation Cupboard structure







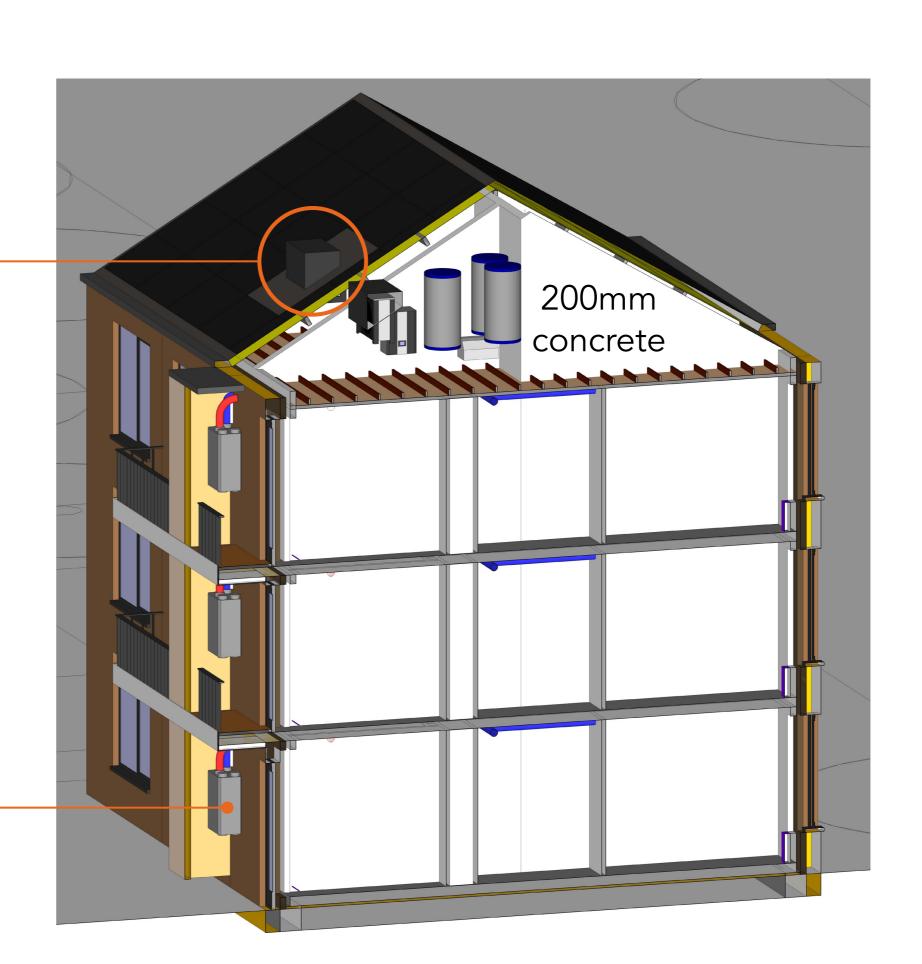


ventilation unit with heat recovery per apartment buffer per apartment ground source heat pump per 3 apartments

Design B4



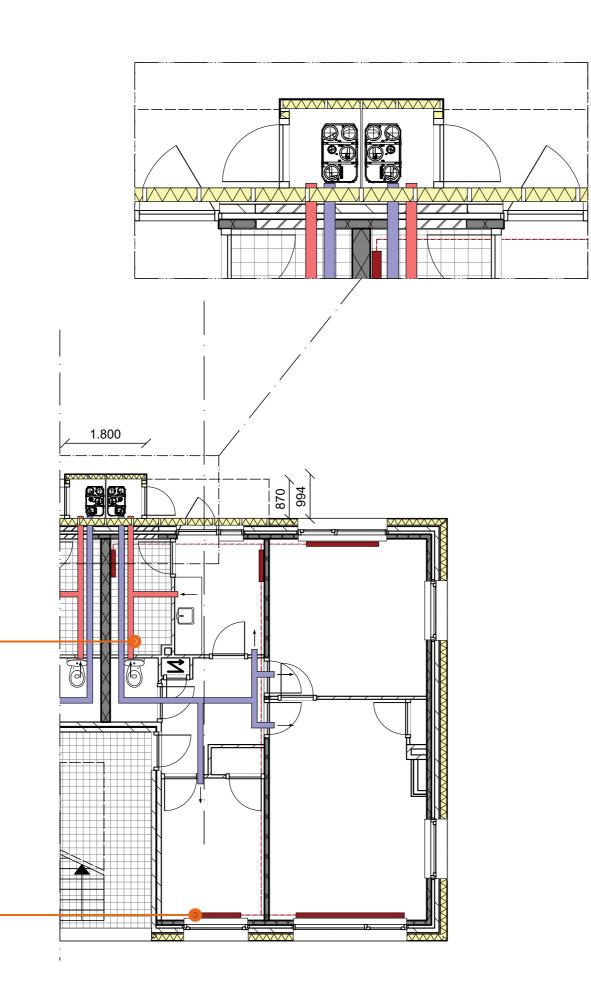
ventilation unit with heat recovery per apartment



Design B4

ventilation ducts

new radiators

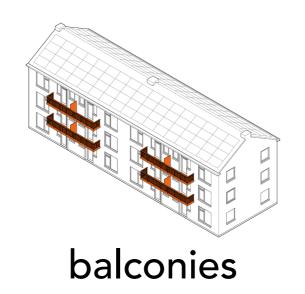


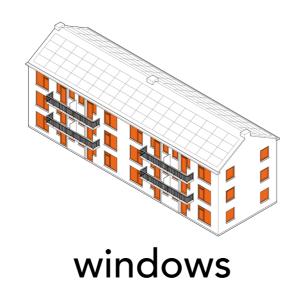
outside unit air source heat pump per 3 apartments and buffers per apartment on the attic

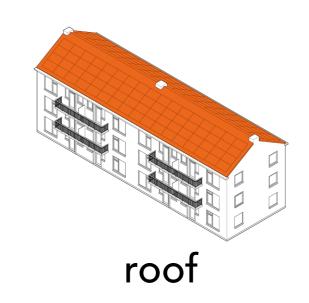
> ventilation unit with heat recovery per apartment

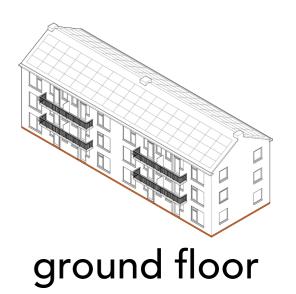
9. design & evaluation Preliminary design













Design of a more prefabricated façade system. Optimisation of balcony structure with integration of building-services.

9. design & evaluation Externall wall

Cocoonz system



Wooden sandwich element







Laag	Bron	Materiaal	Dikte (mm)	λ _{calc} W/m·K)	R_m (m ² ·K/W)
Wandafwerking 1	Eigen invoer		0	0.000	0.0000
Wandafwerking 2	N.v.t.				
Folie binnenzijde	VoRa Trading BV	SuperFOIL SF19+ (dampdichte meerlaagse isolatiefolie)	45	0.000	1.5400
Samengestelde laag					1.9438
Hout en regelwerk	NEN1068	Naaldhout (500 kg/m3) Percentage hout: 10%	90	0.130	
Isolatie	Isover	Systemroll 400	90	0.037	
Extra isolatie laag	Isover	Multimax 30	45	0.030	1.5000
Ankers	N.v.t.				
Folie buitenzijde	VoRa Trading BV	SuperFOIL SF19BB (dampopen meerlaagse isolatiefolie)	40	0.000	1.4500
Spouw		Ongeventileerd	30		0.1800
Buitenspouwblad	Eigen invoer	Steen strips	7	0.800	0.0088
		Totale dikte constructie:	257		

R_{si} = 0.13 m ² ·K/W R_{se} Buitenlucht = 0.04 m ² ·K/W R_{T} = 6.79 m ² ·K/W ΔU_{ta} = 0.00 W/m ² ·K ΔU_{w} = 0.05 * U _T = 0.01 W/m ² ·K	R _c Bouwbesluit = 6.3 m ² ·K/W	$\begin{array}{l} U_T \\ \Delta U \\ \\ U_C = U_T + \Delta U \\ \\ R_C = 1/U_C - R_{si} - R_{se} \\ \\ R_C \text{Bouwbesluit} \end{array}$	= 0.15 W/m ² = 0.01 W/m ² = 0.15 W/m ² = 6.30 m ² ·K = 6.3 m ² ·K	i ² ·K i ² ·K (/W
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Opmerkingen:

source: SBRCUR net

 $^{1.\}lambda_{\text{calc}}$ of dikte is niet opgegeven!



Cocoonz system

Wooden sandwich element

light weight

$$Rc = 6,5$$

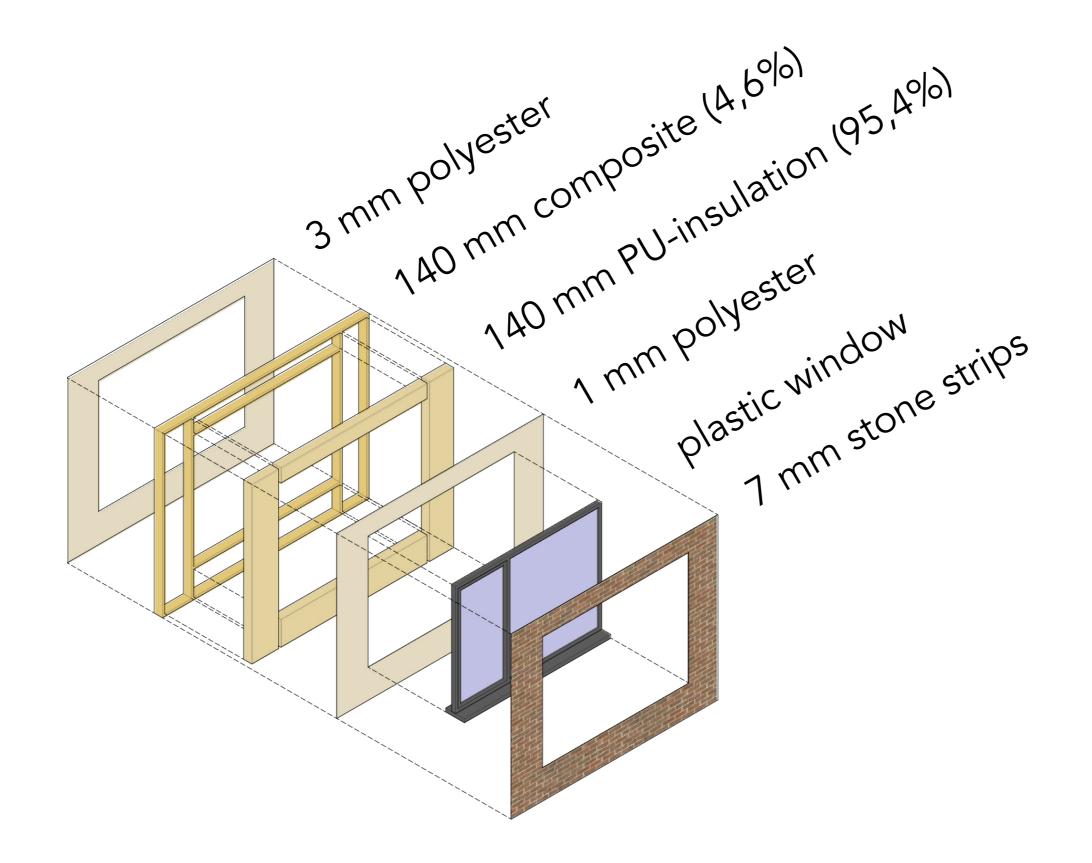
150 mm

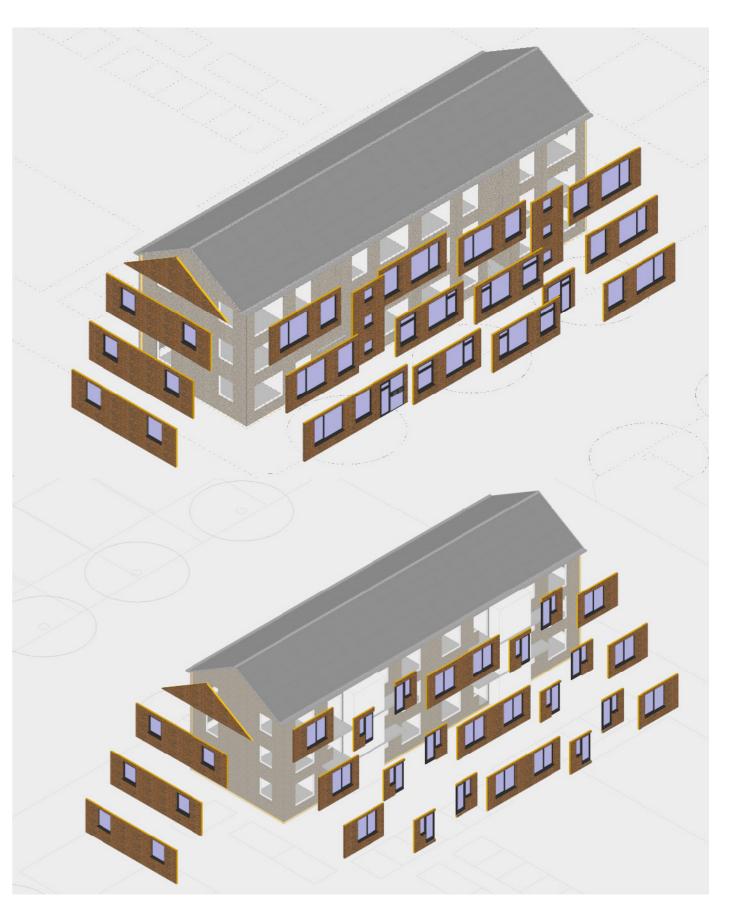
$$\notin$$
 65,79 / m³

257 mm

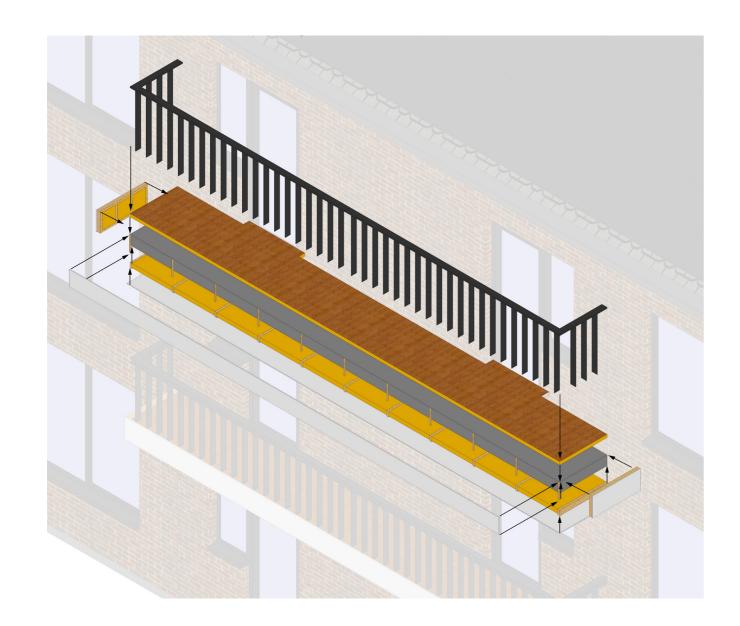
$$\notin$$
 62,10 / m³

9. design & evaluation Externall wall

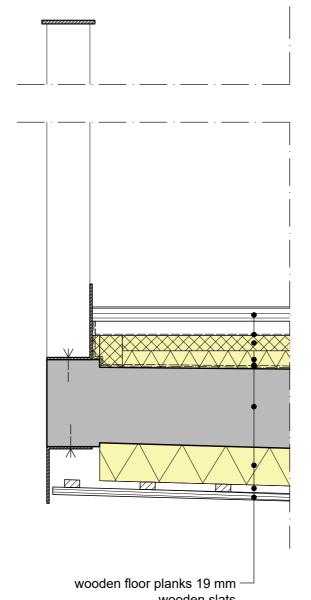


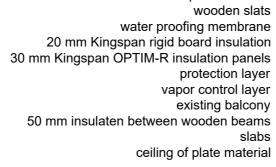


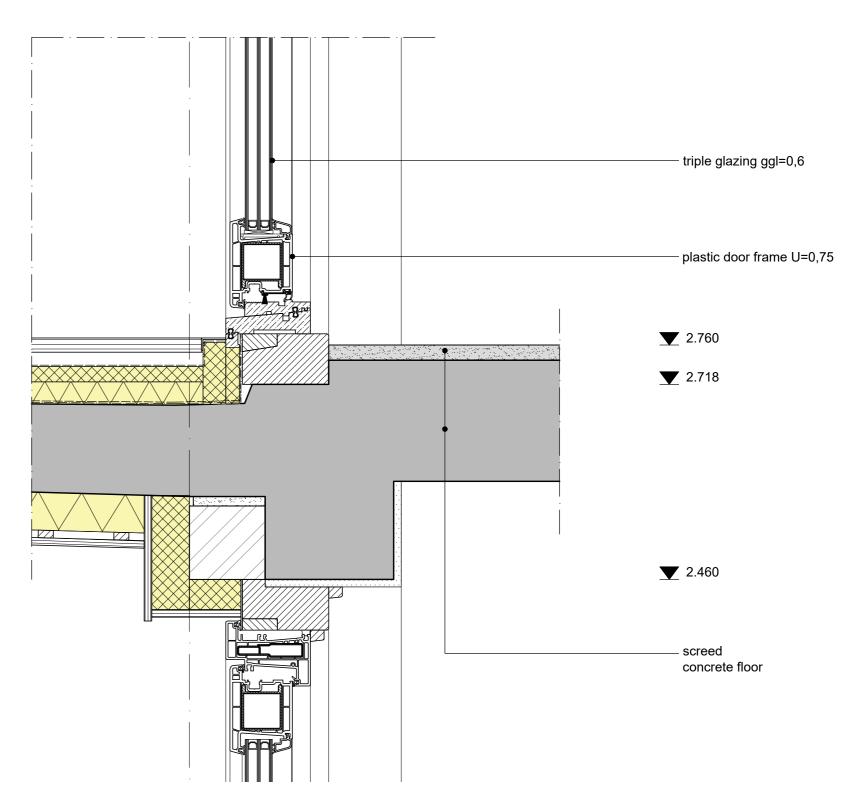
9. design & evaluation Balcony





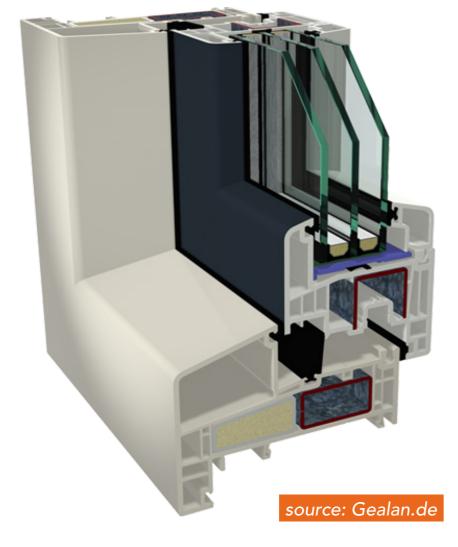






9. design & evaluation Remaining building components

windows



S9000 NL Gealan

 $U = 0.75 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

roof



Kingspan panels

 $Rc = 7.0 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$

ground floor



expanded polystyrene insulation

 $Rc = 3.5 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$

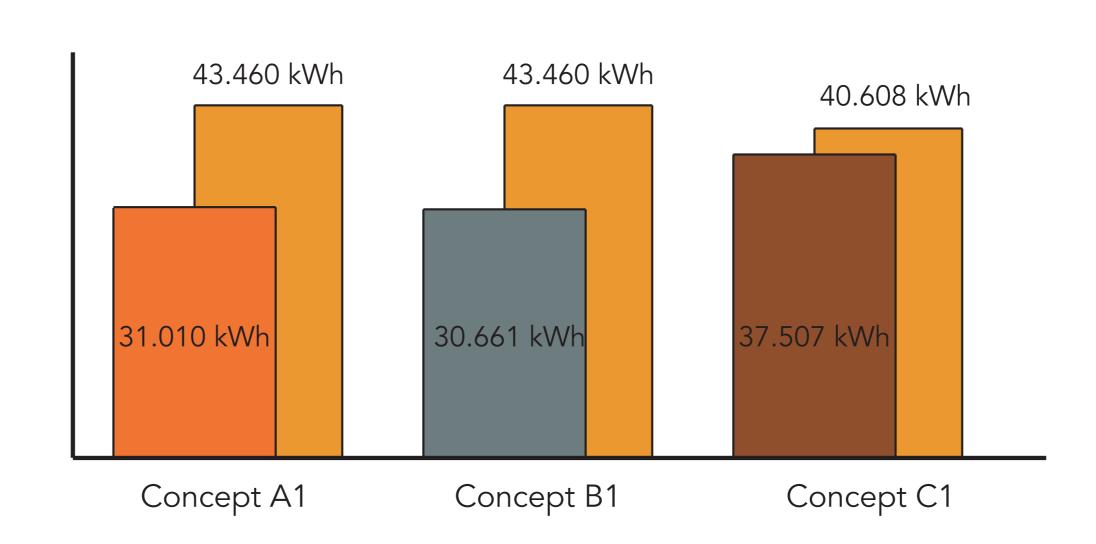
9. design & evaluation Required energy (whole building)

	concept A1	concept B1	concept B4
Building related energy [kWh]	10.606	10.257	17.102
User related energy [kWh]	20.404	20.404	20.404
Total:	31.010	30.661	37.507

9. design & evaluation Required energy (whole building)

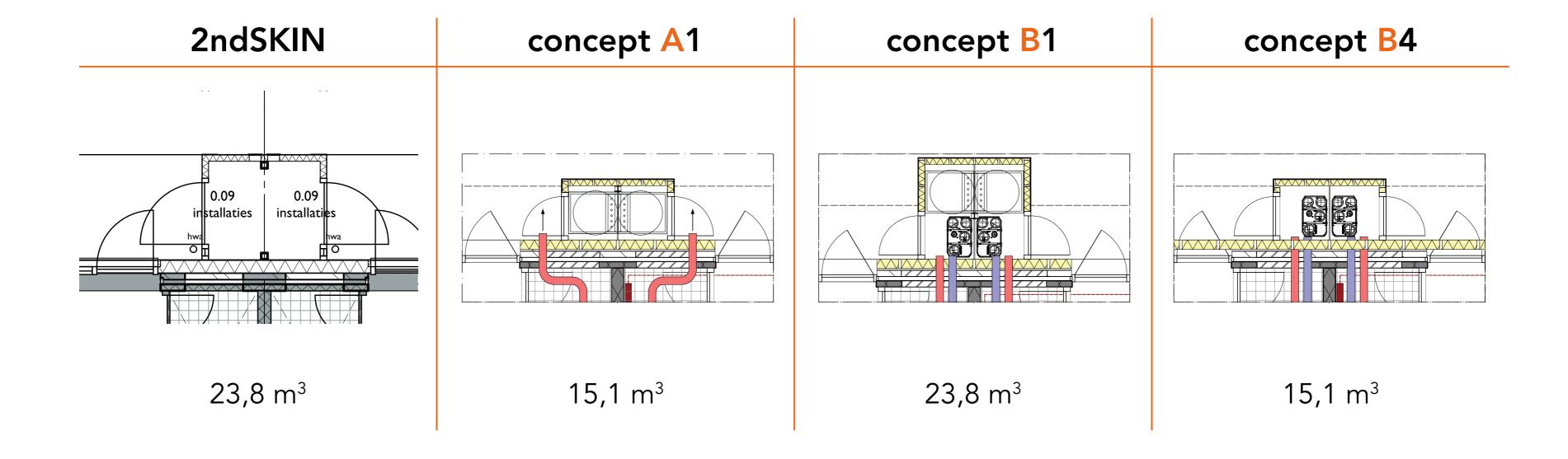
Building related energy [kWh]
User related energy [kWh]

	concept A1	concept B1	concept B4
gy	10.606	10.257	17.102
[kWh]	20.404	20.404	20.404
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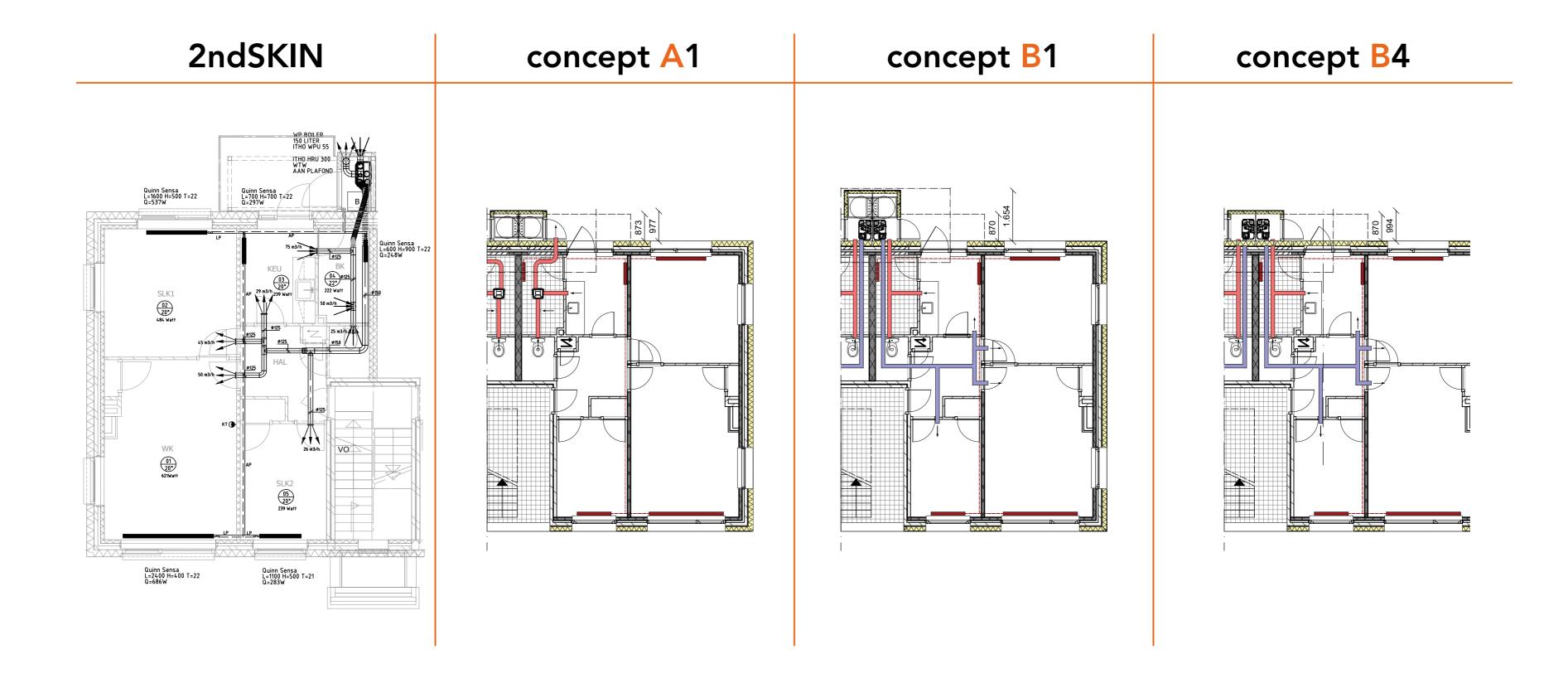
9. design & evaluation Space evaluation

cupboard



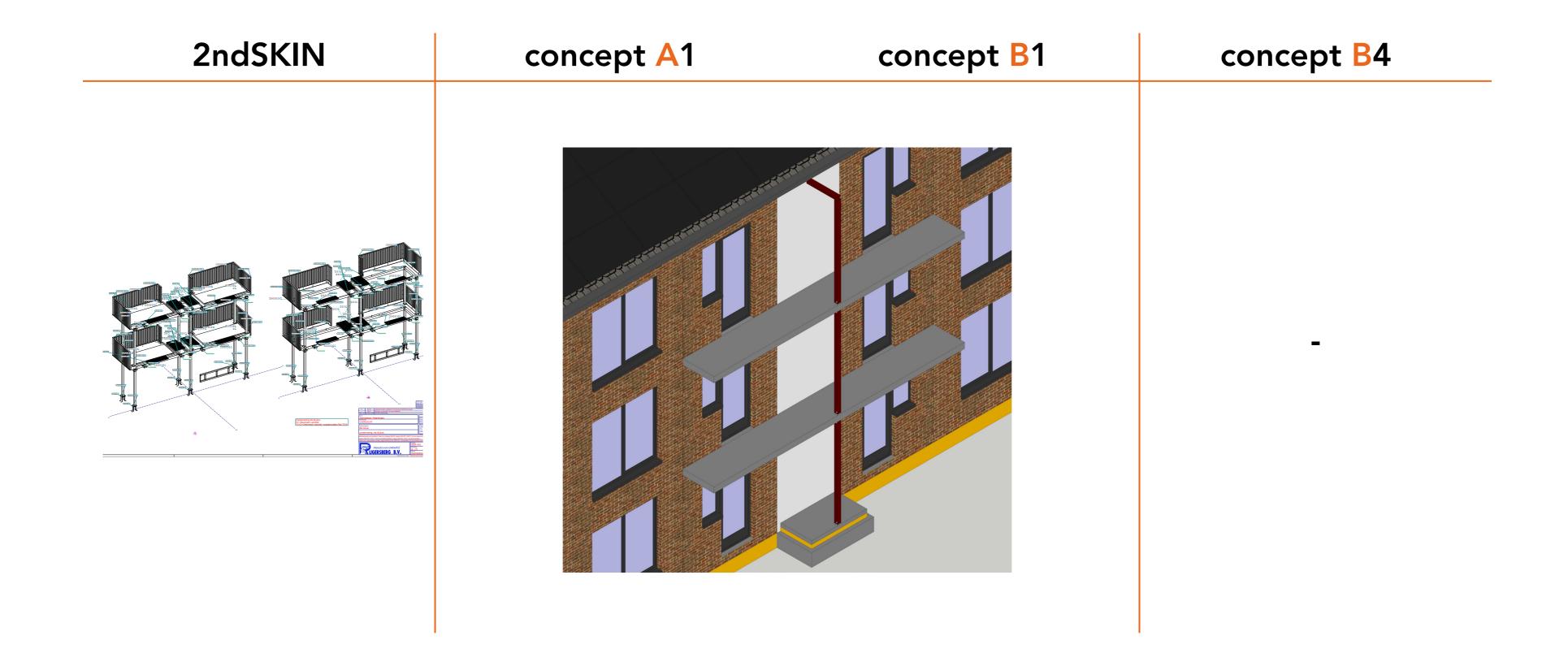
9. design & evaluation Space evaluation

ventilation system



9. design & evaluation Cost evaluation

structural intervention



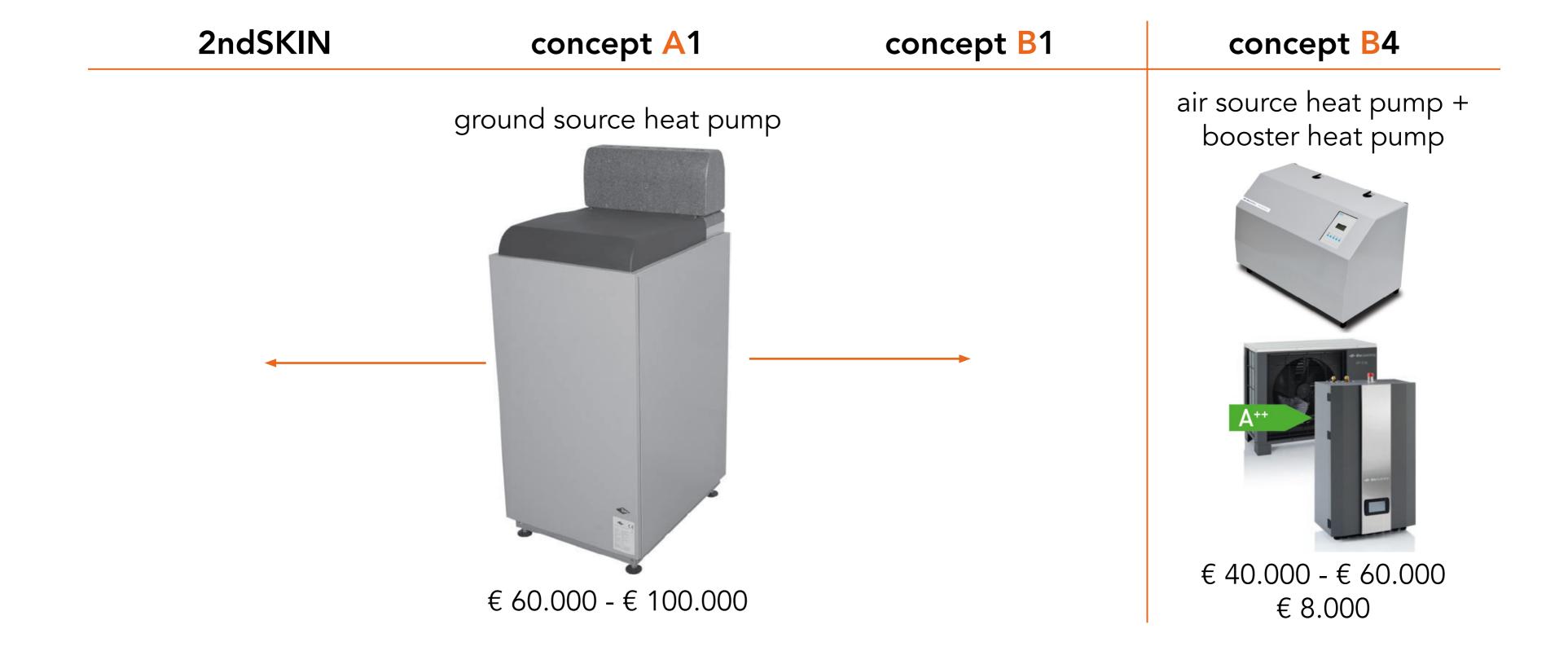
9. design & evaluation Cost evaluation

balcony

2ndSKIN concept A1 concept B1 concept B4

9. design & evaluation Cost evaluation

heating



9. design & evaluation Cost evaluation

ventilation

2ndSKIN	concept A1	concept B1	concept B4
HRU ECO 300	Itho CVE-S ECO	HRU E	CO 300
Heru Eco 300			MED ECO 360
€ 35.100	€ 6.720	€ 3.	5.100

V. 10. conclusion Research question ZEHR-Ø

How can the integration of building services in façades, for zeroenergy renovation methods in Dutch post-war walk-up apartments, be optimised in terms of space and costs?

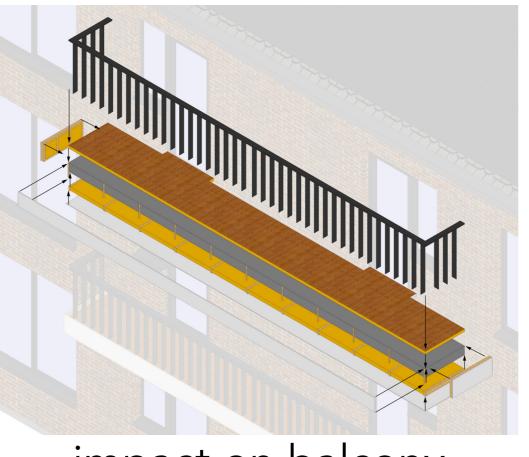
V. 10. conclusion

Research question ZEHR-Ø

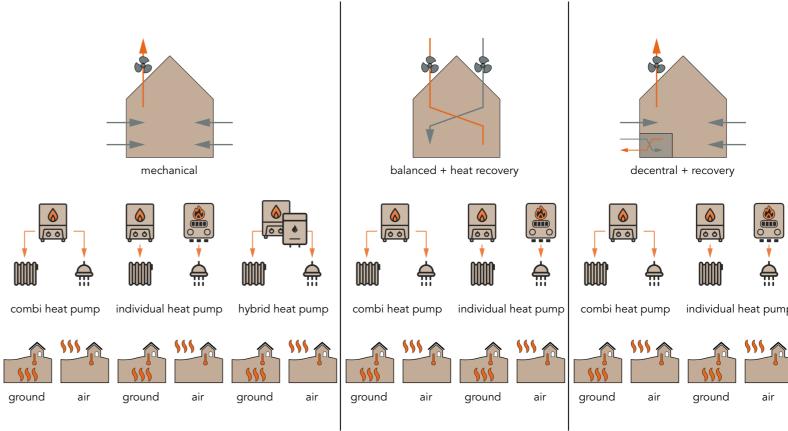
How can the integration of building services in façades, for zeroenergy renovation methods in Dutch post-war walk-up apartments, be optimised in terms of space and costs?



cupboard



impact on balcony

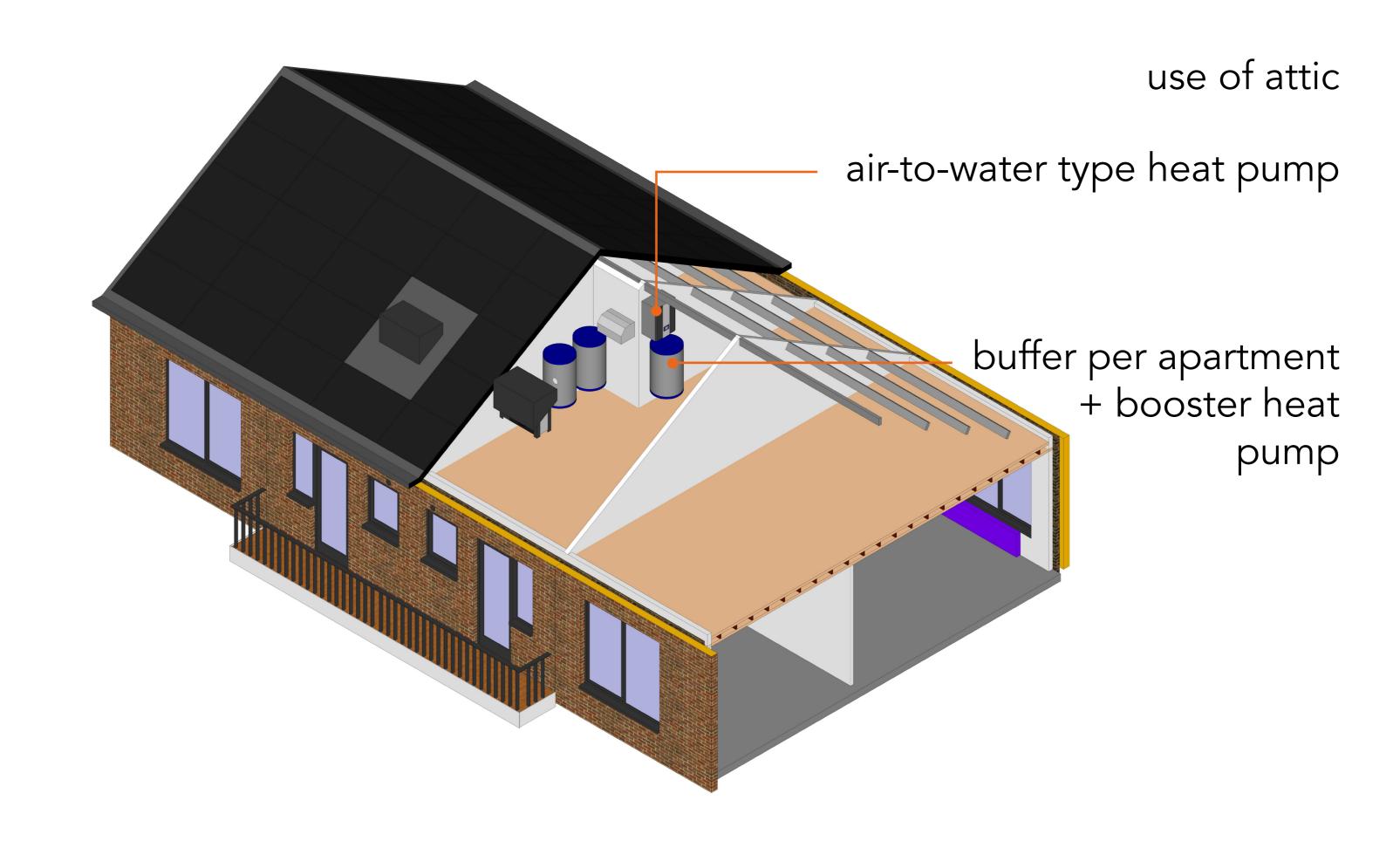


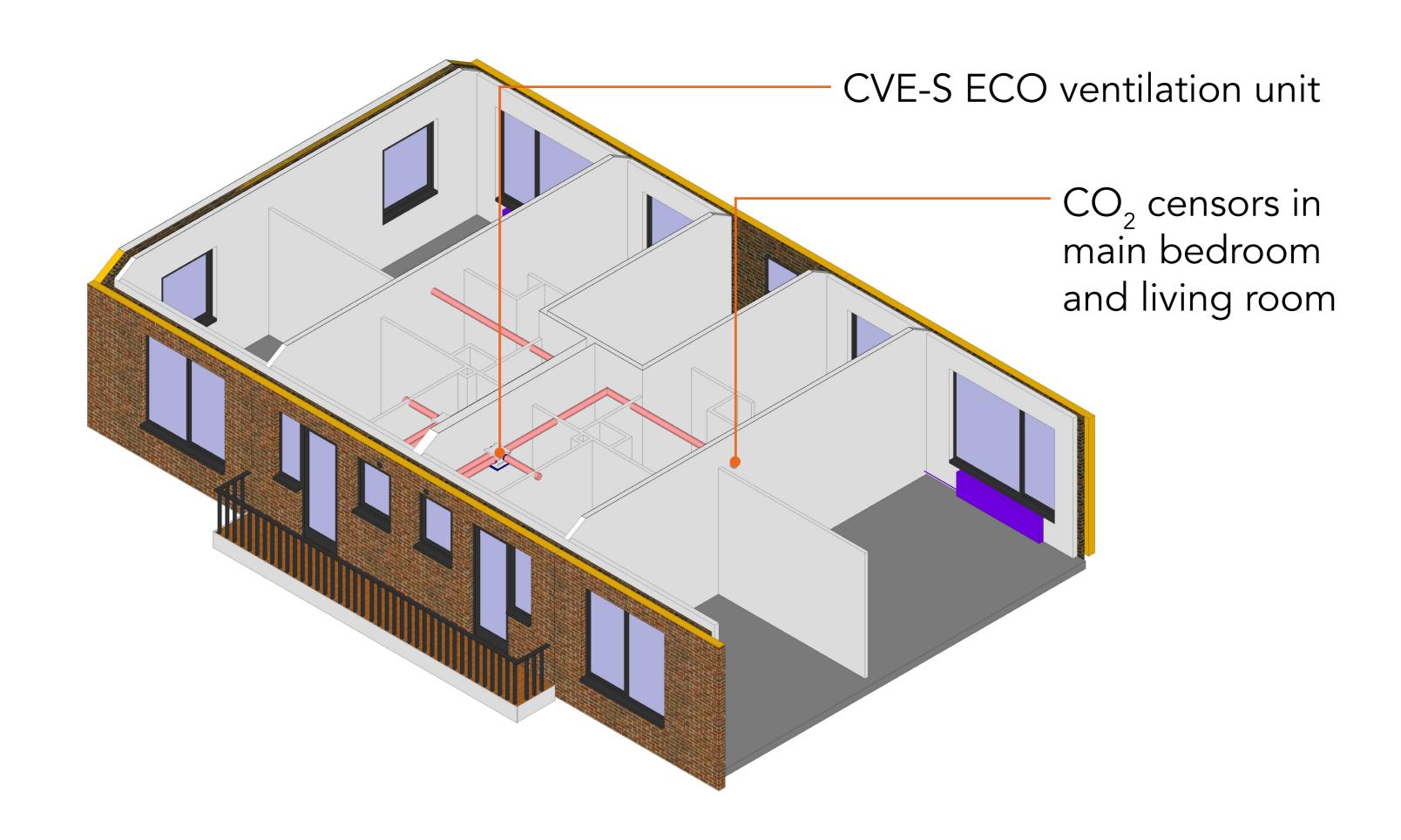
building services

How can the integration of building services in façades, for zeroenergy renovation methods in Dutch post-war walk-up apartments, be optimised in terms of space and costs?

This is done by making and comparing different variations of building services in combination with architectural options - that reach zero-energy levels - in terms of space and cost.

V. 10. conclusion Final design



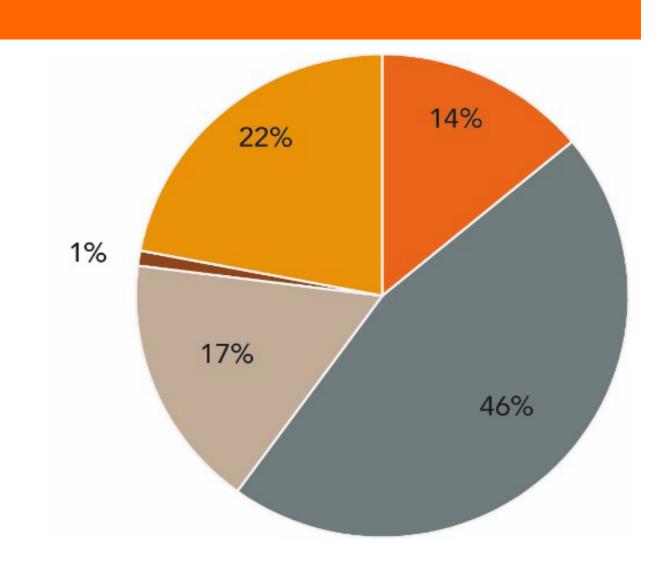


10. conclusion

Energy performance final design

Primary energy consumption annually for whole building (12 apartments)

heating auxiliary energy	EH;P	17.288 3.697	
domestic hot water auxiliary energy	EW;P	35.041 34.755	
cooling auxiliary energy	EC;P	25.142 -	MJ MJ
vents	EV;P	1.555	MJ
lighting	EL;P Total:	33.541 151.019	



Annually electricity demand and production for whole building (12 apartments)

Produced energy	40.608 kWh
Building related energy	16.387 kWh
User related energy	20.404 kWh -
Exported energy	3.817 kWh

1.366 kWh per apartment1.700 kWh per apartment



10. conclusion

Energy performance final design

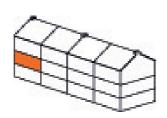
ground floor corner apartment



Primary

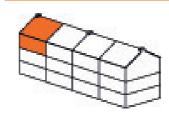
	=	267	MJ/m2
	Total:	13.876	MJ
lighting	EL;P	2.795	MJ
vents	EV;P	130	MJ
auxiliary energy		0	MJ
cooling	EC;P	2.860	MJ
auxiliary energy		2.896	MJ
domestic hot water	EW;P	2.920	MJ
auxiliary energy		308	MJ
heating	EH;P	1.967	MJ
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first floor corner apartment



	=	226 MJ/m2
	Total:	11.743 MJ
lighting	EL;P	2.795 MJ
vents	EV;P	130 MJ
auxiliary energy		0 MJ
cooling	EC;P	1.596 MJ
auxiliary energy		2.896 MJ
domestic hot water	EW;P	2.920 MJ
auxiliary energy		308 MJ
heating	EH;P	1.098 MJ
Primary		

second floor corner apartment



Primary

	=	239	MJ/m2
	Total:	12.417	MJ
lighting	EL;P	2.795	MJ
vents	EV;P	130	MJ
auxiliary energy		0	MJ
cooling	EC;P	1.995	MJ
auxiliary energy		2.896	MJ
domestic hot water	EW;P	2.920	MJ
auxiliary energy		308	MJ
heating	EH;P	1.372	MJ
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average primairy energy consuption:

242 MJ/m²

ground floor corner apartment



	_	259	M I/m2
	Total:	13.483	MJ
lighting	EL;P	2.795	MJ
vents	EV;P	130	MJ
auxiliary energy		0	MJ
cooling	EC;P	2.627	MJ
auxiliary energy		2.896	MJ
domestic hot water	EW;P	2.920	MJ
auxiliary energy		308	MJ
heating	EH;P	1.807	MJ
Primary			

irst floor corner apartment



Primary

Filliary			
heating	EH;P	1.006	MJ
auxiliary energy		308	MJ
domestic hot water	EW;P	2.920	MJ
auxiliary energy		2.896	MJ
cooling	EC;P	1.463	MJ
auxiliary energy		0	MJ
vents	EV;P	130	MJ
lighting	EL;P	2.795	MJ
	Total:	11.519	MJ
	=	222	MJ/m2

second floor corner apartment



	=	240	M I/m2
	Total:	12.473	MJ
ighting	EL;P	2.795	MJ
vents	EV;P	130	MJ
auxiliary energy		0	MJ
cooling	EC;P	2.029	MJ
auxiliary energy		2.896	MJ
domestic hot water	EW;P	2.920	MJ
auxiliary energy		308	MJ
neating	EH;P	1.395	MJ
Primary			

average primairy energy consuption apartment with EPC 0,4

352 MJ/m²

V. 10. conclusion Recommendations

- Financial feasability
- Comfort
- Effect of user behaviour
- Circularity
- Impact of building services for house owner and occupant.

Thank you for you attention.