





**eERG**  
end-use Efficiency Research Group  
Gruppo di ricerca sull'efficienza negli usi finali dell'energia





## I target nZEB per gli edifici esistenti

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**Ing. R. Armani, eERG**

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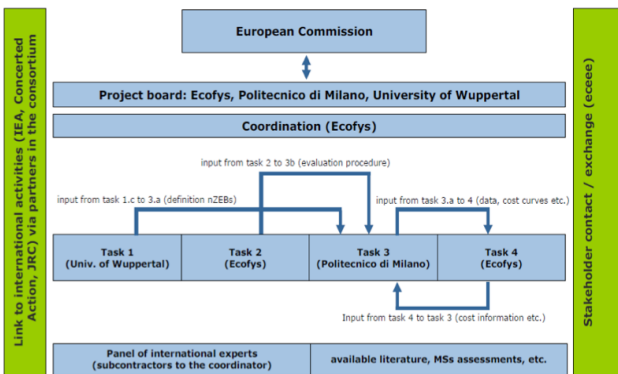
**Milano 10.12.14**  
POLITECNICO DI MILANO

## Study: Towards nearly zero-energy buildings

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### Definition of common principles under the EPBD, 2013, Report to EU DG Energy


Link to international activities (IEA, Concerted Action, JRC) via partners in the consortium







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graph TD
    EC[European Commission] <--> PB[Project board: Ecofys, Politecnico di Milano, University of Wuppertal]
    PB <--> C[Coordination (Ecofys)]
    C -- "input from task 2 to 3b (evaluation procedure)" --> T3[Task 3 (Politecnico di Milano)]
    T1[Task 1 (Univ. of Wuppertal)] -- "input from task 1.c to 3.a (definition nZEBs)" --> T3
    T2[Task 2 (Ecofys)] -- "input from task 2 to 3b (evaluation procedure)" --> T3
    T3 -- "input from task 3.a to 4 (data, cost curves etc.)" --> T4[Task 4 (Ecofys)]
    T4 -- "Input from task 4 to task 3 (cost information etc.)" --> T3
    T3 --> P[Panel of international experts (subcontractors to the coordinator)]
    T3 --> L[available literature, MSs assessments, etc.]
    
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Stakeholder contact / exchange (eccee)



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## EPBD: NZEB per edifici NUOVI e RISTRUTTURAZIONI

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### Article 9

#### Nearly zero-energy buildings

1. Member States shall ensure that:

(a) by 31 December 2020, all new buildings are nearly zero-energy buildings; and

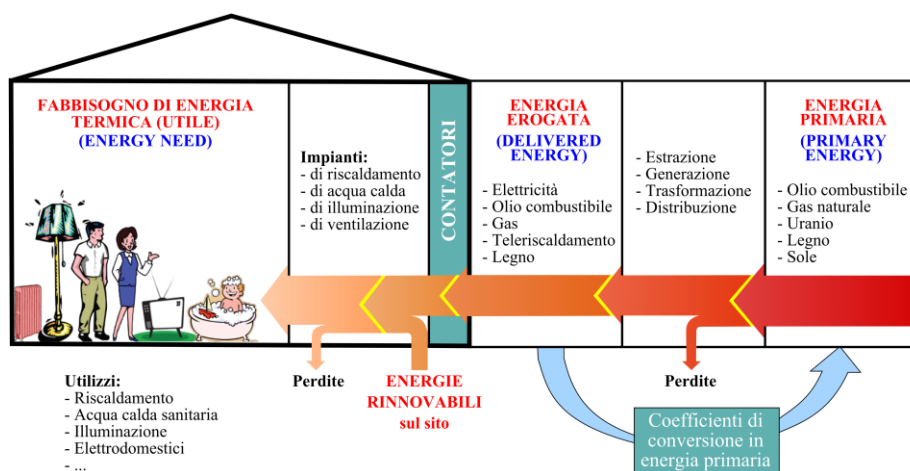
2. Member States shall furthermore, following the leading example of the public sector, develop policies and take measures such as the setting of targets in order to stimulate the transformation of buildings that are refurbished into nearly zero-energy buildings, and inform the Commission thereof in their national plans referred to in paragraph 1.

## NOMENCLATURA in EPBD e EN standards

Fabbisogno di energia utile (energy needs / use)

Energia erogata (delivered energy)

Energia primaria (primary energy)



## ENERGIA PRIMARIA NETTA

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### 8.3.2 Primary energy

Primary energy is calculated from the delivered and exported energy for each energy carrier:

$$E_P = \sum (E_{del,i} f_{P,del,i}) - \sum (E_{exp,i} f_{P,exp,i})$$

where

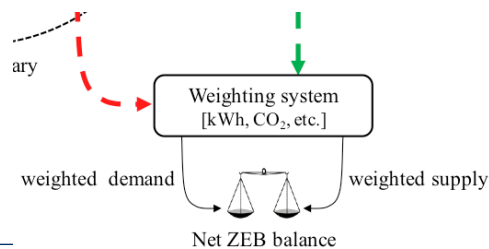
$E_{del,i}$  is the delivered energy for energy carrier  $i$ ;

$E_{exp,i}$  is the exported energy for energy carrier  $i$ ;

$f_{P,del,i}$  is the primary energy factor for the delivered energy carrier  $i$ ;

$f_{P,exp,i}$  is the primary energy factor for the exported energy carrier  $i$ .

UNI EN 15603:2008



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2. 'nearly zero-energy building' means a building that has a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby;

4. 'energy performance of a building' means the calculated or measured amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with a typical use of the building, which includes, inter alia, energy used for heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water and lighting;


the cost of electricity and disrupting the energy balance. Priority should be given to strategies which enhance the thermal performance of buildings during the summer period. To that end, there should be focus on measures which avoid overheating, such as shading and sufficient thermal capacity in the building construction, and further development and application of passive cooling techniques, primarily those that improve indoor climatic conditions and the micro-climate around buildings.

Buildings have an impact on long-term energy consumption. Given the long renovation cycle for existing buildings, new, and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation, should therefore meet minimum energy performance requirements adapted to the local climate. As the application of alternative energy supply systems is not generally explored to its full potential, alternative energy supply systems should be considered for new buildings, regardless of their size, pursuant to the principle of first ensuring that energy needs for heating and cooling are reduced to cost-optimal levels.

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## 4 DELLE POSSIBILI DEFINIZIONI DI EDIFICIO A ENERGIA ZERO - NZEB

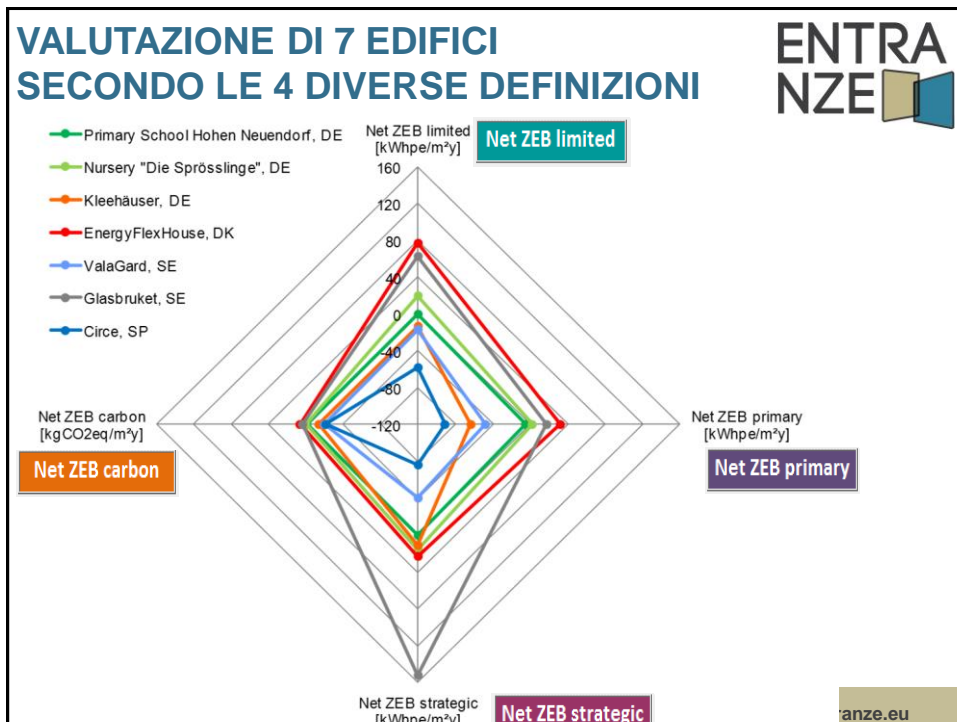
**ENTRA  
NZE**


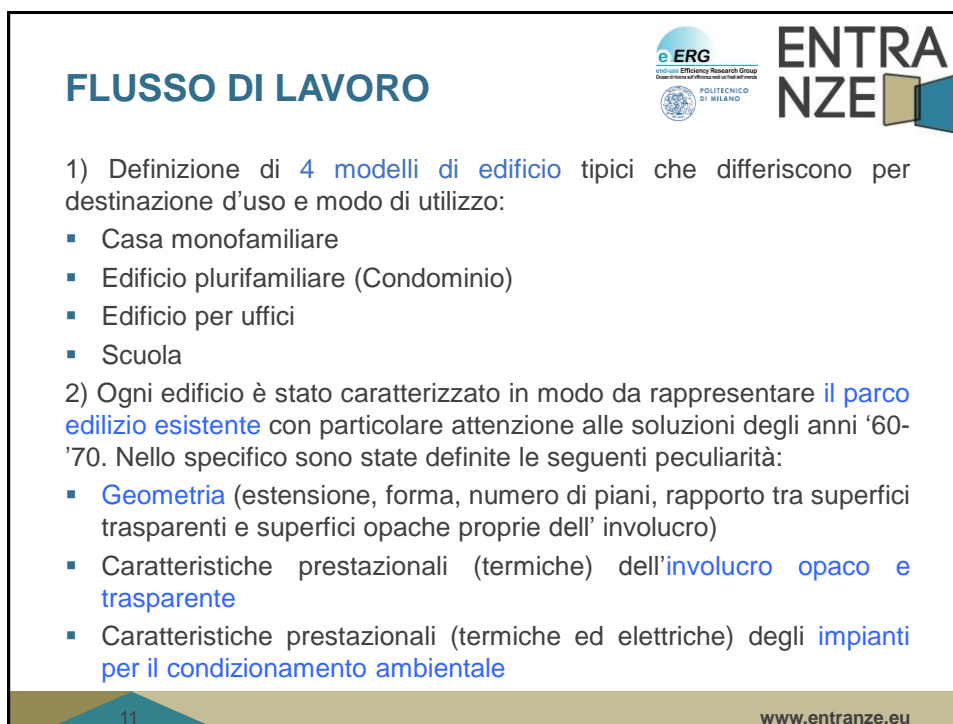
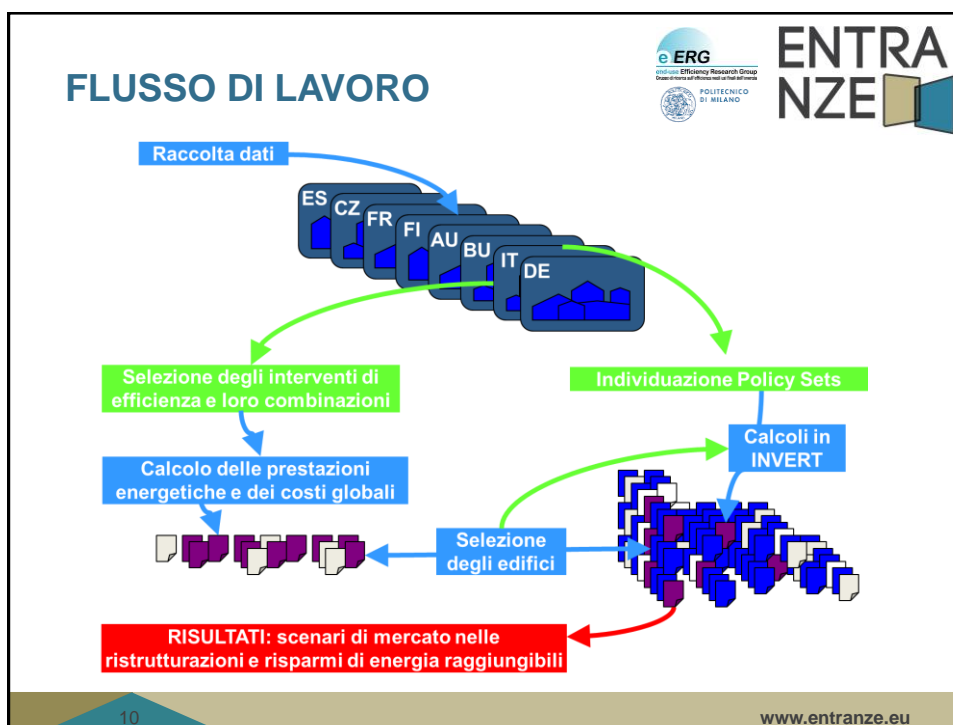
(International Energy Agency)

		Net ZEB limited	Net ZEB primary	Net ZEB strategic	Net ZEB carbon
<b>Building system boundary</b>	<b>Balance boundary</b>	HEATING DHW COOLING VENTILATION AUXILIARIES BUILT-IN LIGHTING (only non residential buildings)	HEATING DHW COOLING VENTILATION AUXILIARIES <b>BUILT-IN LIGHTING PLUG LOADS</b>	HEATING DHW COOLING VENTILATION AUXILIARIES <b>BUILT-IN LIGHTING PLUG LOADS</b>	HEATING DHW COOLING VENTILATION AUXILIARIES <b>BUILT-IN LIGHTING PLUG LOADS</b>
<b>Weighting system</b>	<b>Metric</b>	PRIMARY ENERGY	PRIMARY ENERGY	Whichever metric desired	CARBON EMISSION
	<b>Symmetry</b>	SYMMETRIC	SYMMETRIC	<b>SYMMETRIC or ASYMMETRIC</b>	<b>SYMMETRIC or ASYMMETRIC</b>
	<b>Time dependent accounting</b>	STATIC OR QUASI-STATIC	STATIC OR QUASI-STATIC	STATIC OR QUASI-STATIC	STATIC OR QUASI-STATIC
<b>Net ZEB balance</b>	<b>Energy efficiency</b>	NATIONAL/LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS ARE FULFILLED	NATIONAL/LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS ARE FULFILLED	ANY NATIONAL/LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS HAS TO BE FULFILLED	ANY NATIONAL/LOCAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS HAS TO BE FULFILLED
	<b>Energy supply</b>	ON SITE GENERATION DRIVEN BY ON/OFF SITE SOURCES	ON SITE GENERATION DRIVEN BY ON/OFF SITE SOURCES	<b>ON/OFF SITE GENERATION DRIVEN BY ON/OFF SITE SOURCES</b>	ON SITE GENERATION DRIVEN BY ON/OFF SITE SOURCES

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## FLUSSO DI LAVORO



4) **Quantificazione dei costi** necessari alla realizzazione degli interventi di efficienza in caso di **ristrutturazione** dell'edificio e creazione di uno specifico database. Rimangono **escluse tutti le voci di costo relative agli interventi che non incidono sulla prestazione energetica dell'edificio e le externalità positive** (riduzione inquinamento ambientale, depauperamento risorse, effetti su occupazione e sicurezza di approvvigionamento)

5) Calcolo delle prestazioni energetiche dell'edificio (**Fabbisogno di energia termica- energy need**) tramite un **approccio dinamico** per ogni regione climatica di riferimento: per l'Italia **Milano** e **Roma**.

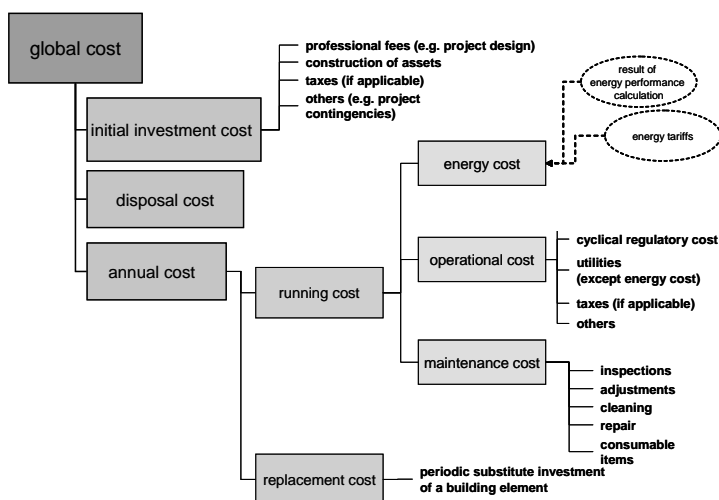
6) Calcolo della domanda di **energia primaria annua netta**.

7) Quantificazione del **costo globale** del ciclo di vita per ciascuna soluzione/intervento analizzato (**Valore attualizzato all'anno di ristrutturazione considerando un periodo di calcolo di 30 anni**)

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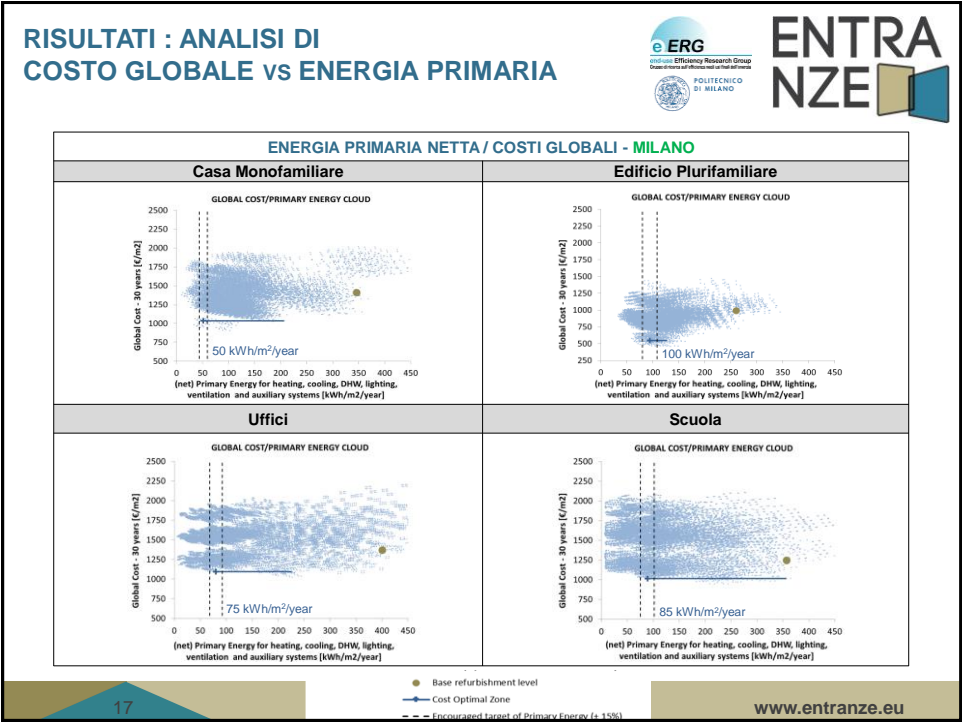
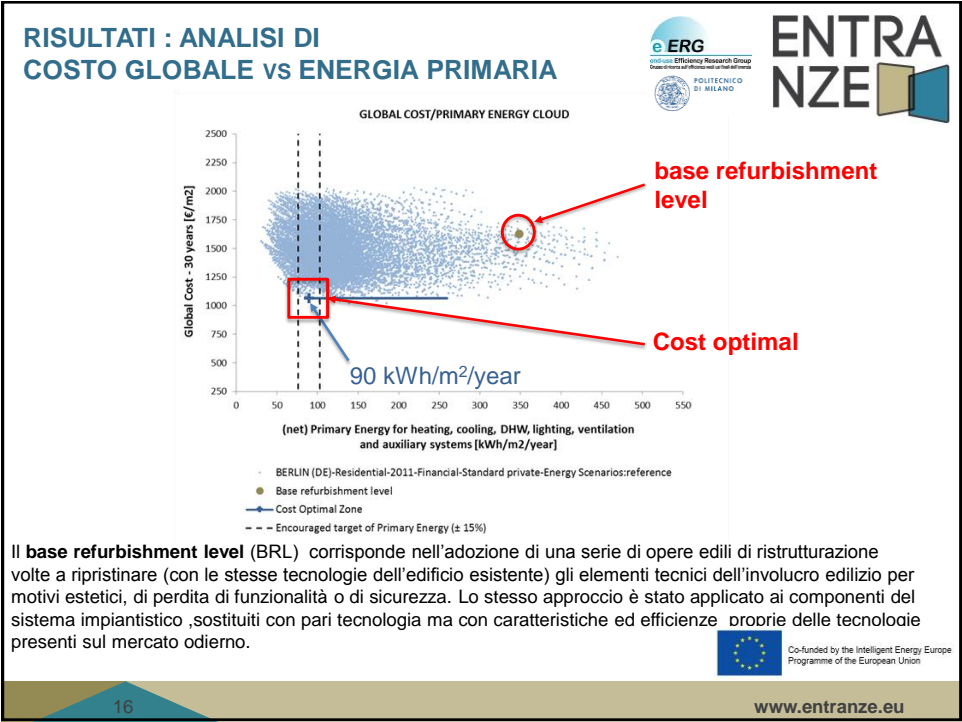
## COSTO GLOBALE



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## YEARLY BALANCE FOR NZEB. PARIS SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE AND OFFICE

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European Energy Research Group  
Net/Nearly Zero Energy Buildings  
Tra Attuale - Futuro Prossimo

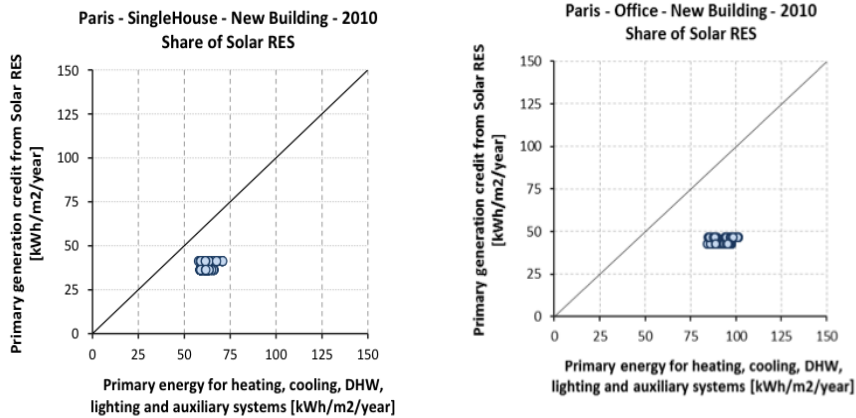
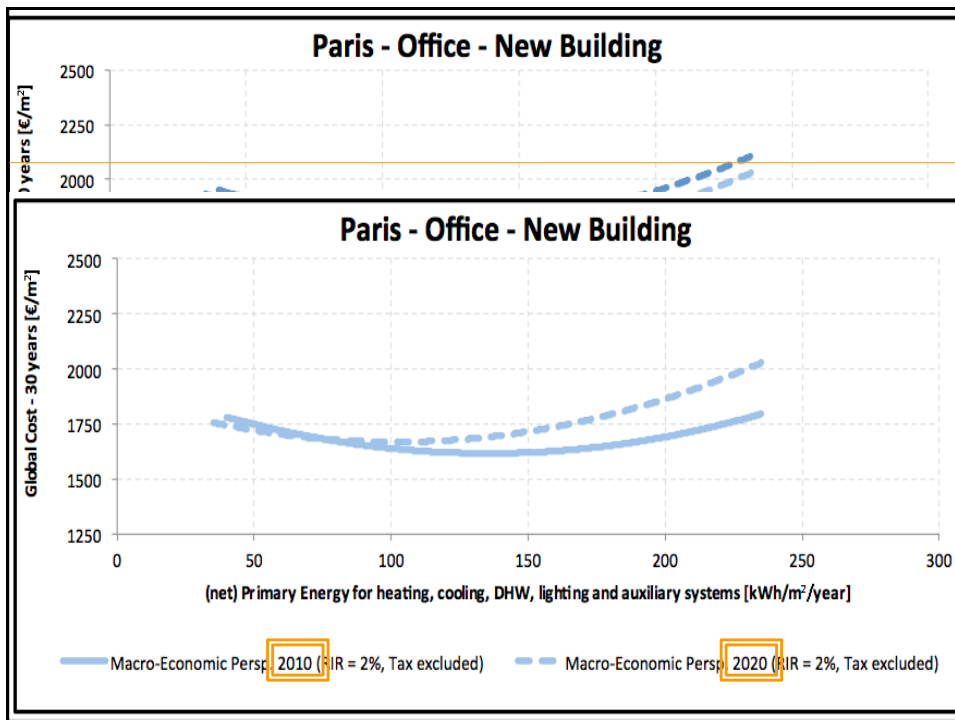


Figure 99. Indication of the share of solar renewable sources (photovoltaic and solar thermal) relative to the building variants within the benchmark area.


- Horizontal axis: primary energy without on-site solar plant (PV, solar thermal)
- Vertical axis: credit for annual on-site solar generation (same PEF as for delivered energy)
- vertical distance to diagonal line: (positive/negative) distance to net zero primary energy

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# SELEZIONE DEGLI EDIFICI DA TRASFERIRE ALLA POLICY

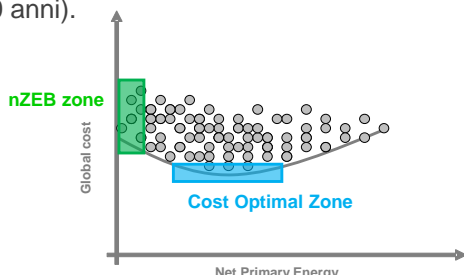
## SCENARIO ANALYSIS



ENTRANZE

a) Identificazione di pacchetti di interventi di ristrutturazione che generino edifici con il **minor costo globale (cost optimal)** in assoluto (in un arco temporale di 30 anni).


b) Identificazione di pacchetti di interventi di ristrutturazione che generino edifici **nZEB** (edifici in cui si minimizza la domanda di energia primaria netta) con il **minor costo globale possibile**. Non è detto che questi edifici coincidano con l'edificio che costa di meno (in un arco temporale di 30 anni).



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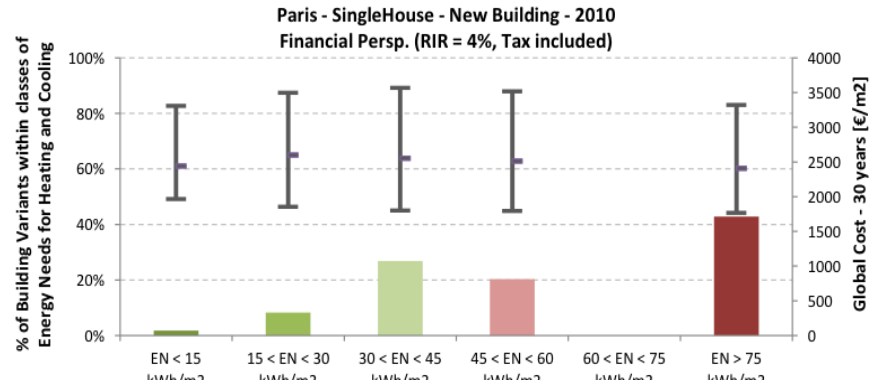
# PERCENTUALI DI EDIFICI CON DEFINITI VALORI DI FABBISOGNO E COSTI GLOBALI MAX-MIN SULL'INTERA NUVOLE



ENTRANZE

Net/Nearly Zero Energy Buildings:  
Tra Attuale e Futuro

Paris - SingleHouse - New Building - 2010  
Financial Persp. (RIR = 4%, Tax included)



Energy Need Class (kWh/m2)	% of Building Variants	Global Cost - 30 years (€/m2)
EN < 15	~2%	~200
15 < EN < 30	~8%	~500
30 < EN < 45	~25%	~1000
45 < EN < 60	~20%	~1500
60 < EN < 75	~10%	~2500
EN > 75	~45%	~3500

Figure 95. Percentages of building variants by different classes of energy need for both heating and cooling with indication of minimum/mean/maximum global cost within the whole dominion of variation.

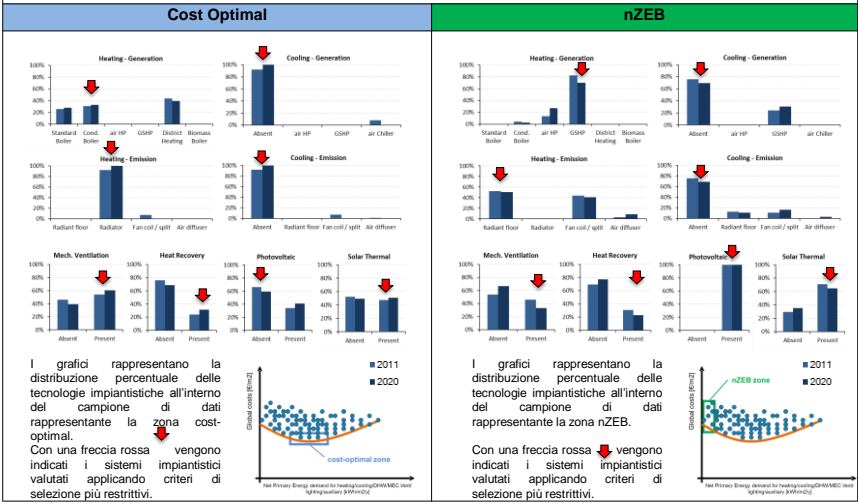
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# CARATTERISTICHE DEGLI EDIFICI SELEZIONATI



## TECNOLOGIE IMPIANTISTICHE – CASA MONOFAMILIARE MILANO

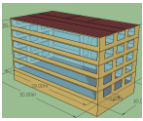
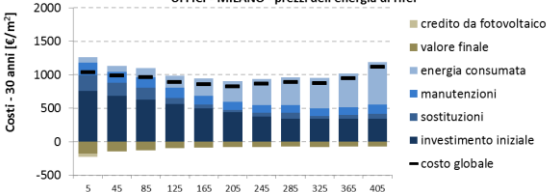


# RISULTATI: ANALISI ECONOMICA DEGLI INTERVENTI



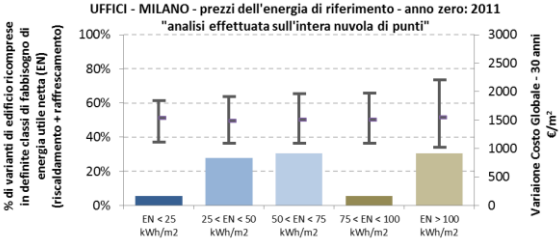
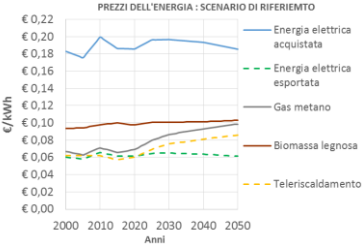
## DISAGGREGAZIONE DELLE COMPONENTI DEL COSTO GLOBALE DI EDIFICI RISTRUTTURATI APPARTENENTI AL PROFILO BASSO DELLA NUVOLO (30 anni)

UFFICI - MILANO - prezzi dell'energia di rifer



UFFICI MILANO

Domanda di energia primaria netta per riscaldamento, raffrescamento, acs, illuminazione, ventilazione meccanica e ausiliari elettrici [kWh/m2/year]

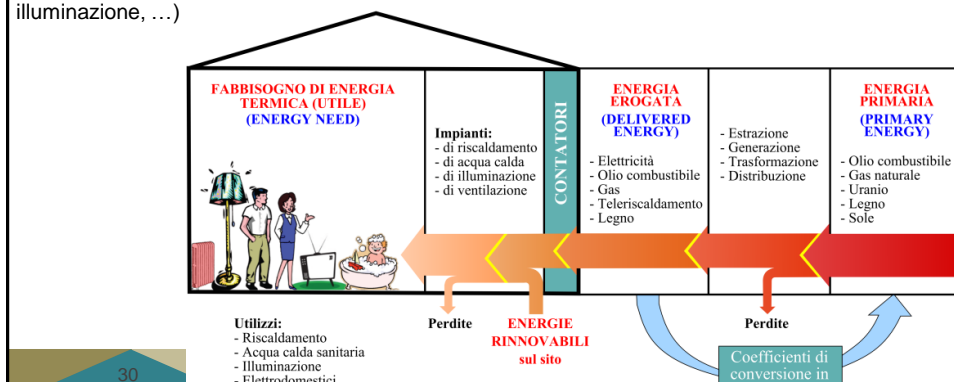


## INDICI PROPOSTI PER LA DESCRIZIONE COMPLETA DI NZEB (1)

1) Fabbisogno di energia utile (*energy needs / use*) per

- riscaldamento
- raffrescamento
- acqua calda sanitaria
- illuminazione
- e (opzionale) per altri usi elettrici (elettrodomestici, machine per ventilazione, circolatori),

in aggiunta a questo un approccio prescrittivo ad es. con limiti di trasmittanza U-value per component di involucro, g-values per protezioni solari, tenuta all'aria, potenze installabili per illuminazione, ...)

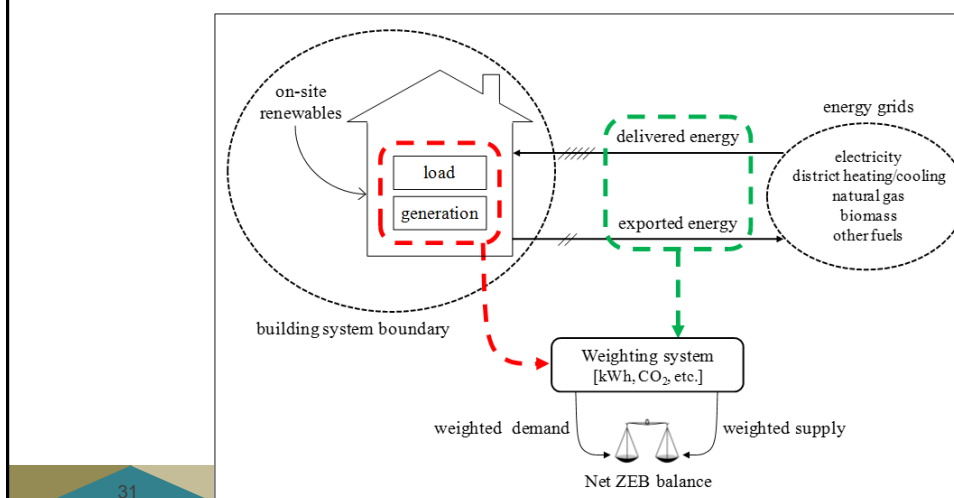


## INDICI PROPOSTI PER LA DESCRIZIONE COMPLETA DI NZEB



## 2) Energia primaria annua netta

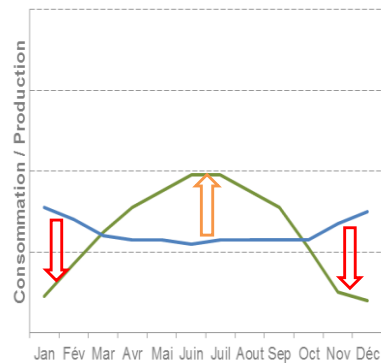
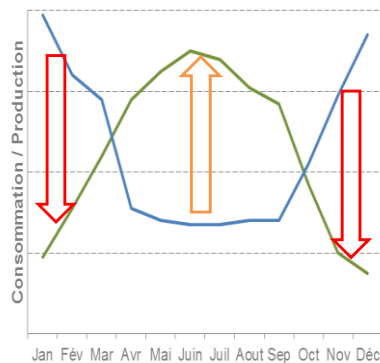
- bilancio tra l'energia richiesta e prodotta con relativi fattori di conversione sull'energia esportata e consegnata (norma UNI EN15603), preferibilmente su intervallo mensile o inferiore



## INDICI PROPOSTI PER LA DESCRIZIONE COMPLETA DI NZEB



- 3) **“load matching index”**: un indice che misura la corrispondenza temporale fra l'energia prodotta in loco da fonti rinnovabili e quella che viene consumata, calcolato su periodi mensili, giornalieri o orari (preferibile)



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## INDICI PROPOSTI PER LA DESCRIZIONE COMPLETA DI NZEB



- un **indice di comfort igro-termico di lungo periodo** calcolato secondo la norma UNI EN 15251 (o altri metodi rilevanti)

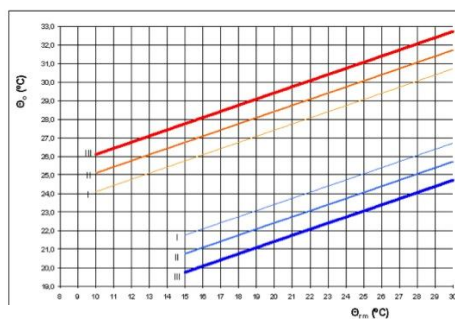
The authors derived the likelihood of overheating from a logistic regression analysis. The index predicts the percentage of individuals,  $P(\Delta T)$ , voting +2 or +3, respectively *warm* or *hot*, on the ASHRAE thermal comfort scale:

$$P(\Delta T) = \frac{\exp(0.4734 \cdot \Delta\theta - 2.607)}{1 + \exp(0.4734 \cdot \Delta\theta - 2.607)} \in [0.069; 1] \quad (22)$$

$$Exceedance_M = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{Oh} (n_i \cdot B_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{Oh} n_i} \in [0; 1] \quad (20)$$

$$Exceedance_M = f(B_i) \begin{cases} B_i = 1 \Leftarrow (Acceptability < 80\%) \\ B_i = 0 \Leftarrow (Acceptability \geq 80\%) \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

where  $n_i$  is the number of occupants inside a given thermal zone at a certain hour  $i$ .



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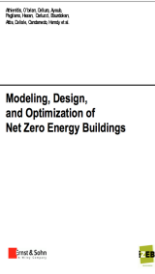
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## INDICI DI COMFORT PER UNA COMPLETA CARATTERIZZAZIONE DI NZEB



**ENTRA NZE**  
T/Nearly Zero Energy Buildings:  
Tra Attualità e Futuro Prossimo

- International Energy Agency Annex 52 "Towards Net Zero Energy Solar Buildings" proposes methodologies for incorporating comfort indexes in the characterization of zero energy buildings.



Book (Wiley, Ernst & Sohn)

### Modeling, Design and Optimization of Net Zero Energy Buildings

Co-Authors: Pagliano Lorenzo  
Carlucci Salvatore

Energy and Buildings 53 (2012) 194–205

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

**Energy and Buildings**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/enbuild](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/enbuild)



#### Review

A review of indices for the long-term evaluation of the general thermal comfort conditions in buildings

Salvatore Carlucci\*, Lorenzo Pagliano

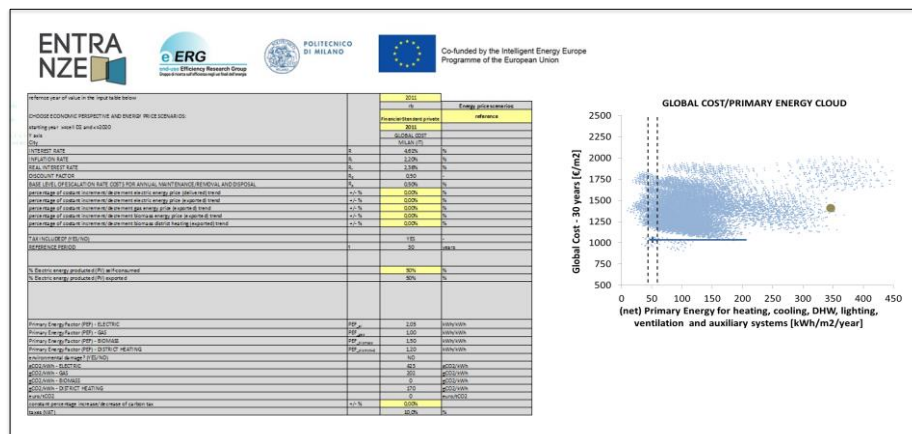
Energy Department, end-use Efficiency Research Group, Politecnico di Milano, Via Lambricchini 4, 20156, Milano, Italy

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## COST/ENERGY CALCULATION TOOL

**ENTRA NZE**

[www.entranze.eu](http://www.entranze.eu) → cost-tool



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[www.entranze.eu](http://www.entranze.eu)



The EU-GUGLE project (FP7 funded) aims to demonstrate the feasibility of **nearly-zero energy building renovation models** for replication in smart cities and communities by 2020.

Partners Cities from: Finland, Spain, Austria, Italy, Germany, Slovakia, Belgium, Turkey and Sweden

Milano



Comune  
di Milano



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### 3 Apartment blocks and a school will undergo deep retrofit (towards nZEB)



- new stone wool slab with triple density and no need of adhesive for gluing the slab to the substrate
- integrated window system with decentralized mechanical ventilation.

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## Ottimizzazione con simulazione dinamica e Monitoraggio del progetto esemplare di PassREg in Sicilia

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- Zero energy building nel clima mediterraneo
- certificata passivhaus
- test-building in IEA annex 62 (ventilative cooling)

- Progettazione: Ing. Carmelo Sapienza - [www.sapienzaepartners.it](http://www.sapienzaepartners.it)
- Simulazioni, ottimizzazione e monitoraggio: eERG Politecnico di Milano - [www.eerg.it](http://www.eerg.it)



Co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme of the European Union

Partner tecnologici:

**ROCKWOOL**  
FIRESAFE INSULATION

**SIEMENS**

**PM**  
PLASTIC MATERIALS

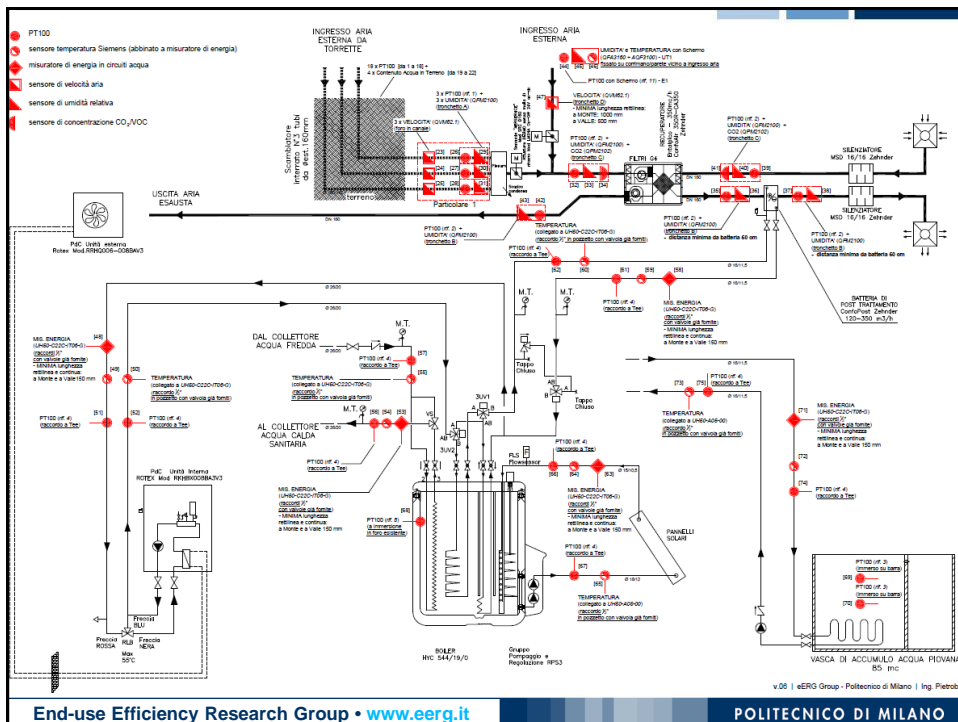
**Herholdt Controls**



ZEB Passivhaus in Mascali - Sicily, © eerg.it

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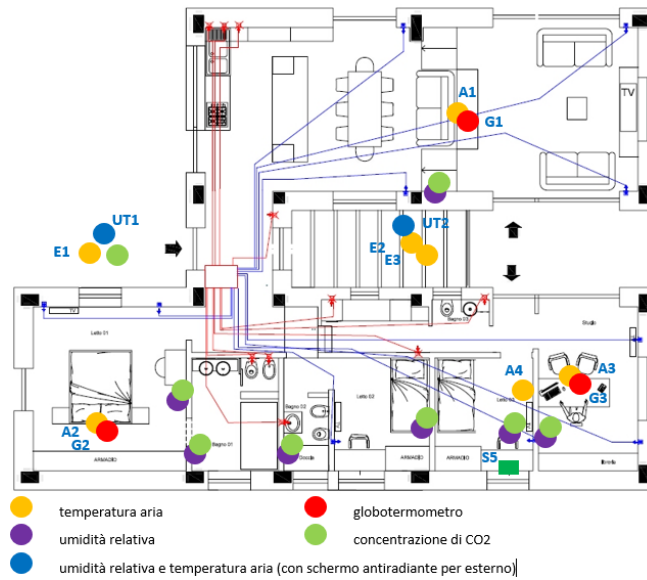


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## Punti di misura condizioni igrotermiche indoor e outdoor

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**Grazie per la vostra attenzione**

**Per approfondimenti**  
[www.eerg.it](http://www.eerg.it)

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