

Cost-effective passive house renovations of Swedish single-family houses

- A methodology discussion

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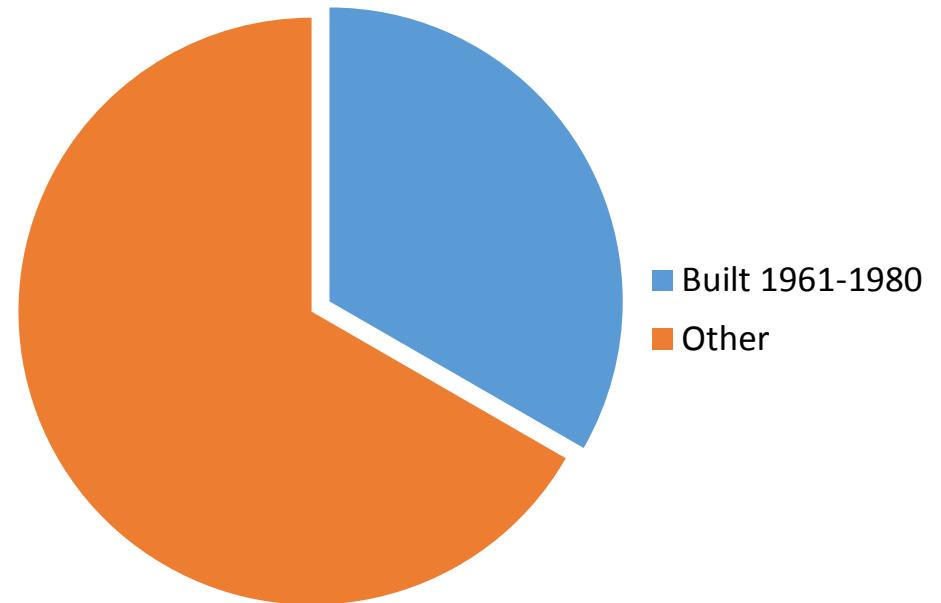


Background

Single-family houses

- Built 1961-1980
- High energy use
- Need of renovation
- Built standardized

Share of total two million single-family houses (2012)



Building energy simulations

IDA ICE

Energy demand/Energy use

Energy prices

Operational cost

Cost-effective

Life-cycle costs

Investment cost

Operational cost

Maintenance cost

Passive house renovation

Requirements

Renovation measures

Material cost

Labour cost

of

Single-family houses

Case study

Typology

Structures

HVAC

Net-present value

Investment cost

Reference houses

Internal rate of return

Renovation need

Method - Overview

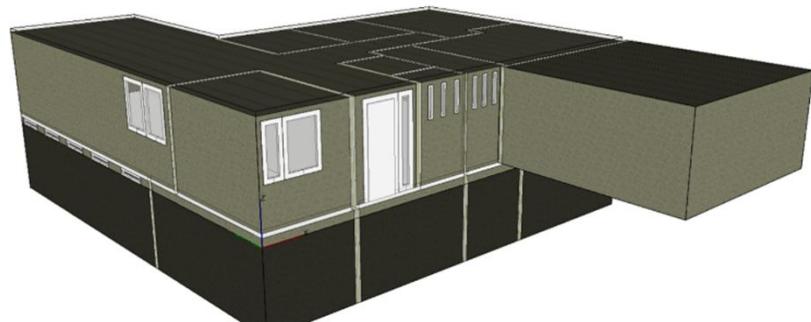
Cost-effective passive house renovation of Swedish single-family houses

Software

Software

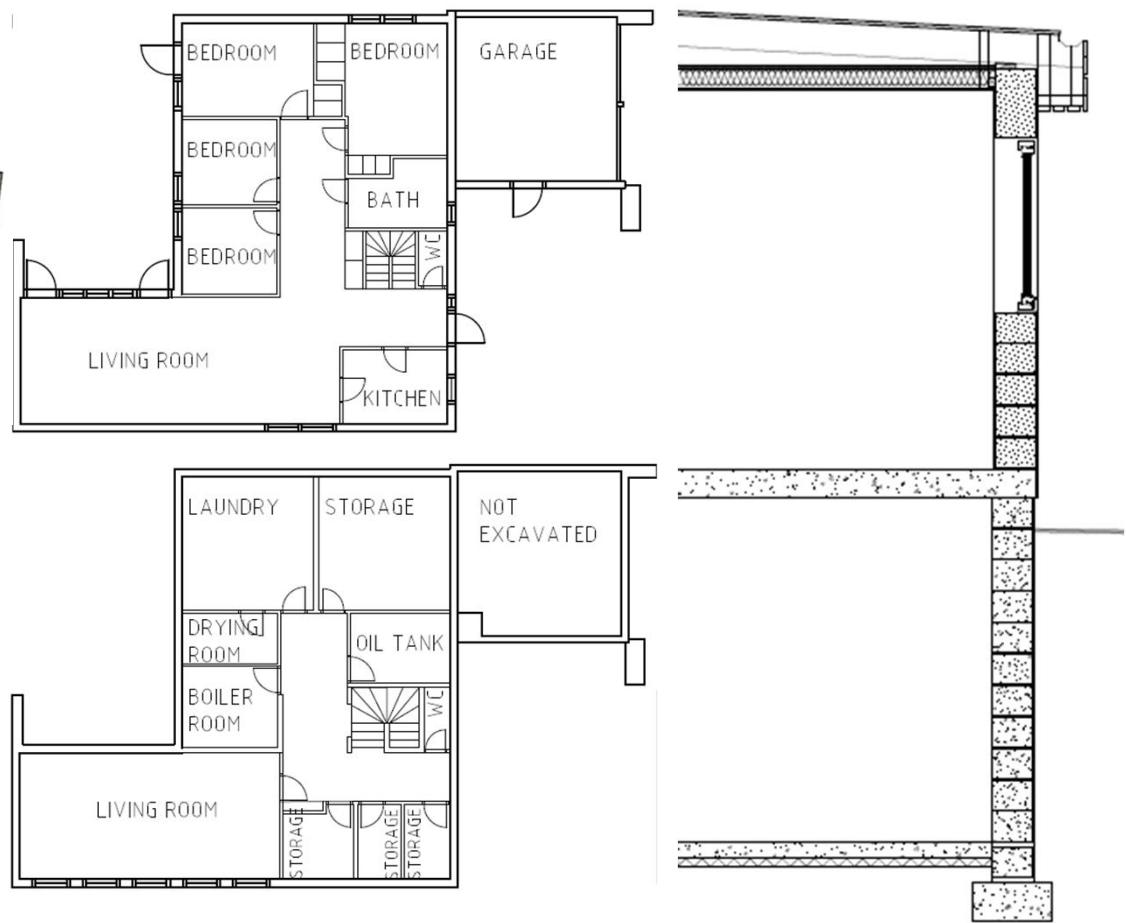
Case study

Reference house 1



Year built: 1965
Heated floor area: 230 m²
Ventilation: Passive stack

Lightweight concrete walls,
concrete slab foundation



Reference house 2

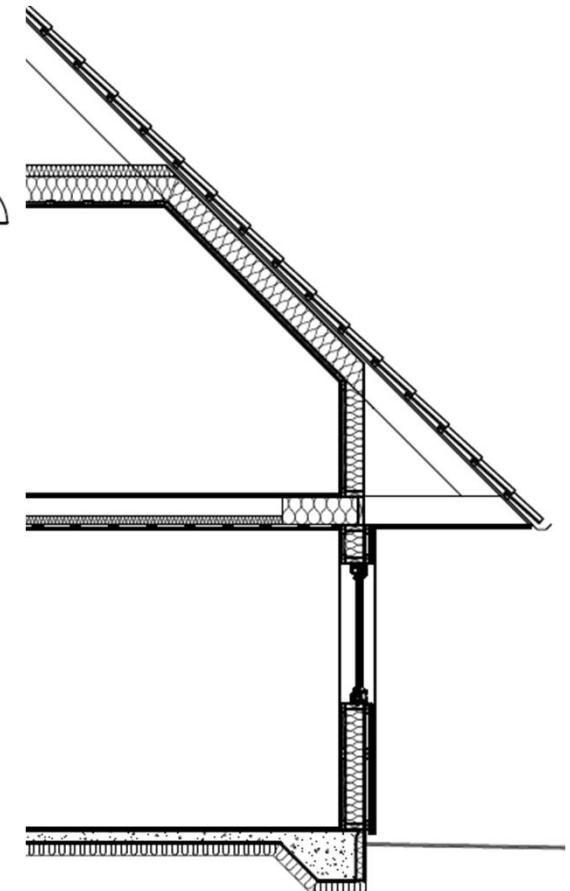
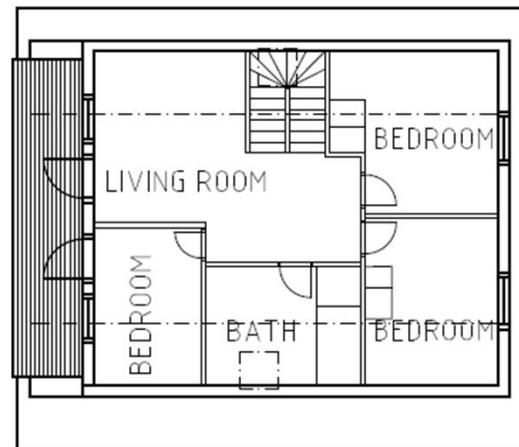
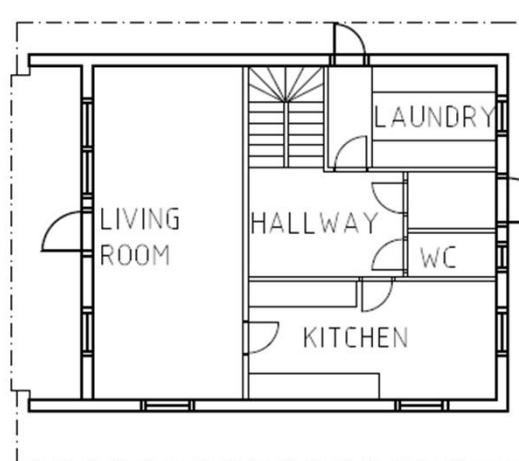


Year built: 1977

Heated floor area: 142 m²

Ventilation: Balanced, heat recovery

Stud framework walls - intermediate mineral wool, concrete slab foundation



Energy use & requirements

Non-electric heating

■ Reference house 1 ■ Reference house 2

kWh/m²/y

| Energy use |

Requirements |

Electric heating

– Ground source heat pump

■ Reference house 1 ■ Reference house 2

kWh/m²/y

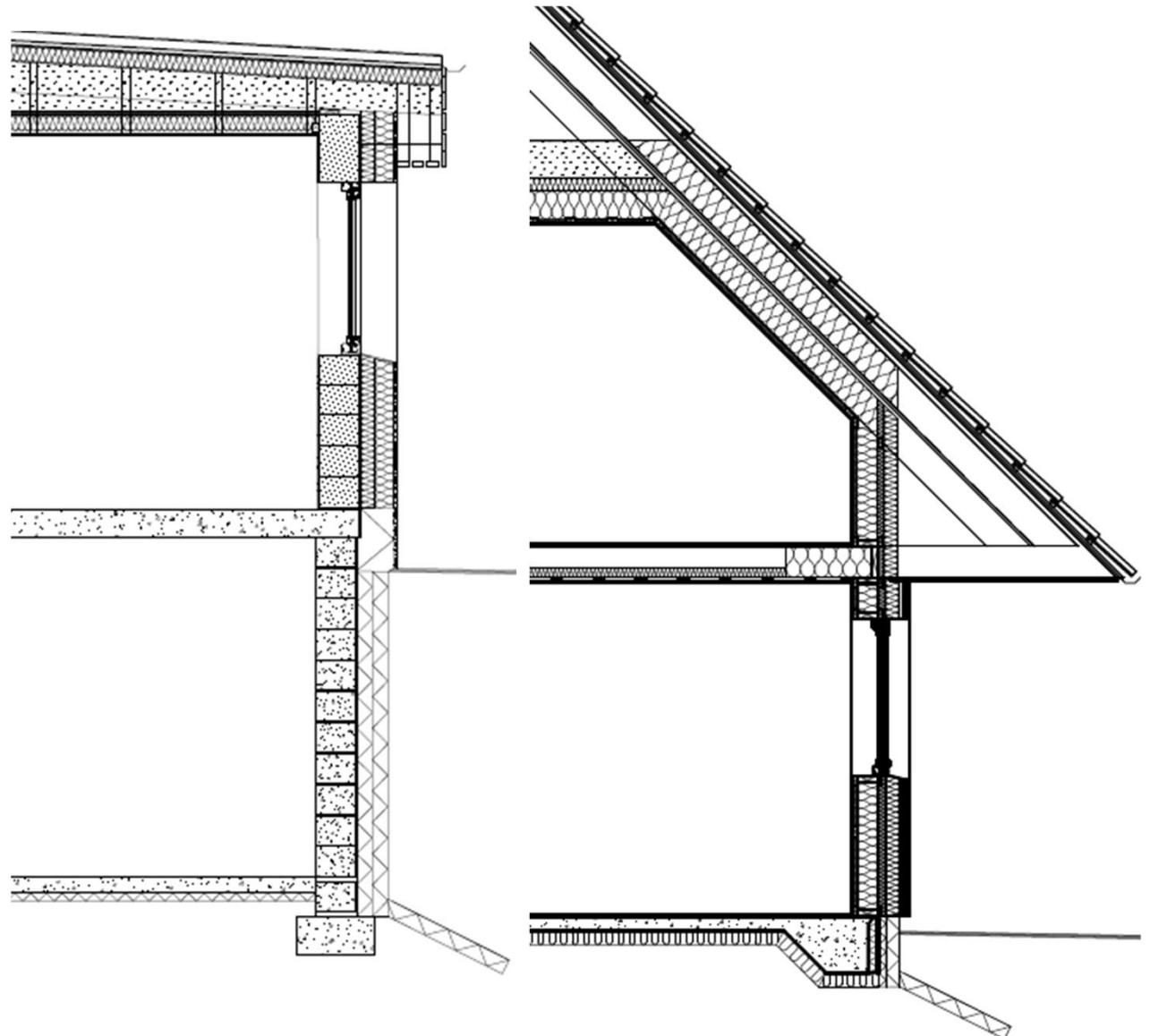
| Energy use |

Requirements |

Passive house renovation

Renovation measures

- Foundation
- External walls
- Windows & doors
- Roof



Passive house renovation

Renovation measures

- External walls

	Existing	Renovation measure
RH1a	<p>Diagram illustrating the cross-section of wall RH1a. The existing wall consists of 15 mm external plaster, 250 mm lightweight concrete blocks, and 10 mm internal plaster. The renovation measure adds 20 mm external plaster, 120 mm mineral wool ($\lambda:0.033 \text{ W/m.K}$), 95 mm mineral wool ($\lambda:0.033 \text{ W/m.K}$), +45x95 studs s600, 15 mm plaster, 250 mm lightweight concrete blocks, and 10 mm internal plaster. The total thickness is 510 mm, divided into EXISTING (275 mm) and NEW (235 mm) sections.</p> <p>15 mm external plaster 250 mm lightweight concrete blocks 10 mm internal plaster</p> <p>20 mm external plaster 120 mm mineral wool $\lambda:0.033 \text{ W/m.K}$ 95 mm mineral wool $\lambda:0.033 \text{ W/m.K}$ +45x95 studs s600 15 mm plaster 250 mm lightweight concrete blocks 10 mm internal plaster</p>	
RH2	<p>Diagram illustrating the cross-section of wall RH2. The existing wall consists of 46 mm vertical cladding (23+23), 28 mm horizontal batten, 10 mm plywood, 145 mm mineral wool (+45x145 studs s600), vapour barrier, 34 mm mineral wool (+34x70 studs s600), and 13 mm gypsum board. The total thickness is 276 mm, divided into EXISTING (216 mm) and NEW (60 mm) sections.</p> <p>46 mm vertical cladding (23+23) 28 mm horizontal batten 10 mm plywood 145 mm mineral wool +45x145 studs s600 vapour barrier 34 mm mineral wool +34x70 studs s600 13 mm gypsum board</p> <p>46 mm vertical cladding (23+23) 28 mm vertical batten 100 mm mineral wool $\lambda:0.030$ incl distance sleeve 45 mm mineral wool $\lambda:0.033$ +45x45 studs s600 10 mm weather board 145 mm mineral wool +45x145 studs s600 vapour barrier 34 mm mineral wool +34x70 studs s600 13 mm gypsum board</p>	

Renovation measure - Installations

Ventilation systems

- Balanced, with heat recovery
- Exhaust air heat pump

Heat generation and distribution

- Direct electric heating
- Electric heating
- Heat pumps
 - Ground source
 - Exhaust air
- Pellet
- District heating

Local renewable energy production systems

Solar domestic hot water (SDHW)

- 50 % of annual DHW

Photovoltaic (PV)

- P3. Cost-effective installations
 - Optimize tilt & orientation
- P4. Total annual demand
 - NZEB
- P3. Energy storage
 - Batteries

Cost-effective evaluation

$$LCC_{total} = C_{investment} + C_{operation} + C_{maintenance}$$

Software: BELOK Totaltool 2

Input data

Marginal costs

Real interest rate 2%

Service life

- Installations 20 years
- Building envelope 40 years

Energy prices

- Annual average price
- Price increase over inflation 0%

Renovation packages

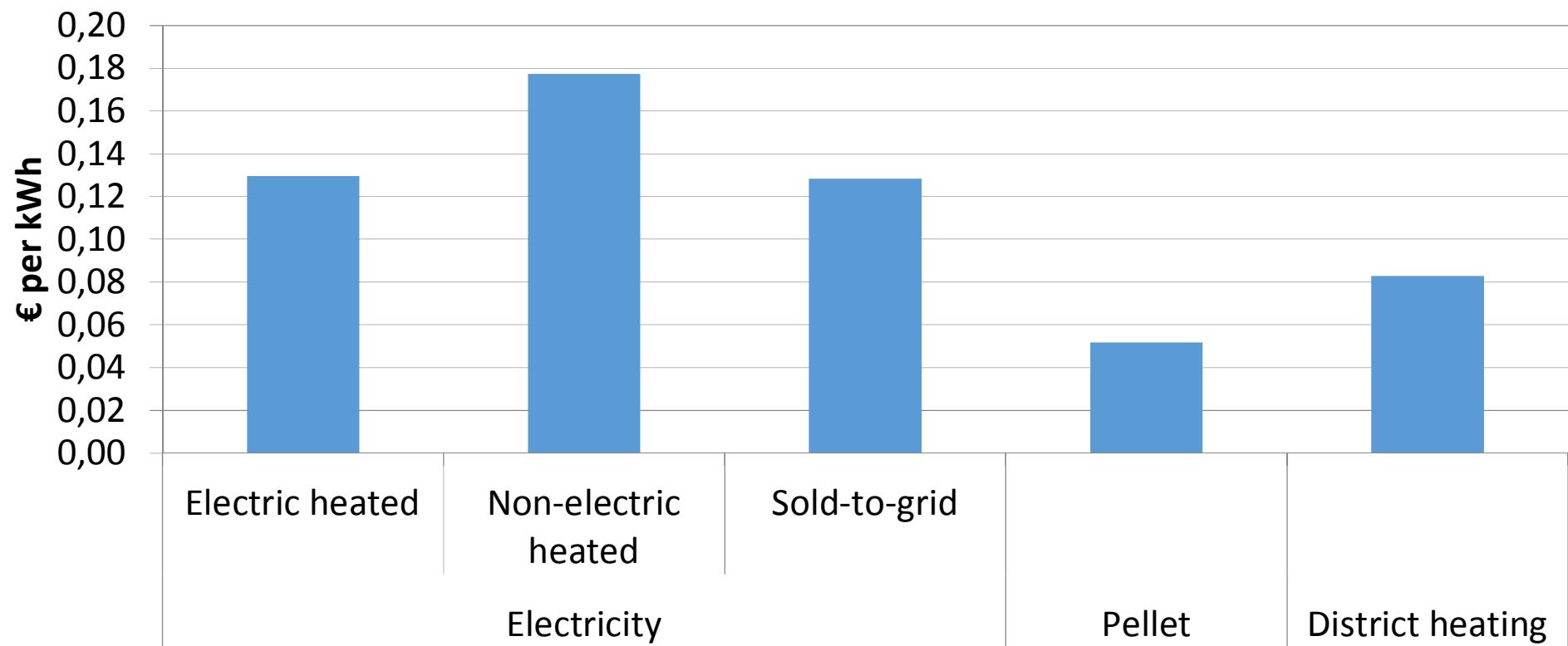
Renovation levels

1. Minimum level (Min.)
2. Building regulation level (BR)
3. Passive House level (PH)

Results

- Annual energy cost
- Investment cost
- Life-cycle cost
 - Net-present value
 - Internal rate of return

Energy prices – Annual average



Annual energy cost

Heat generation system	Reference house 1			Reference house 2		
	(€ per year)			(€ per year)		
	1. Min.	2. BR	3. PH	1. Min.	2. BR	3. PH
Renovation level						
Direct electric heating	5 580	3 030	1 630	3 800	2 500	1 310
GSHP	1 510	880	570	1 200	750	480
EAHP	2 690	1 050	700	2 210	1 240	730
Pellet-fired boiler	2 740	1 460	830	1 920	1 310	670
District heating	3 650	1 960	1 080	2 520	1 690	880

Results – Net present value & annual operational costs

Renovation level		Reference house 1-230 m ²			Reference house 2-142 m ²			Units
		Minimum	BR	PH	Minimum	BR	PH	
Direct electric heating	Investment cost	-	31 300	48 300	-	24 000	39 700	€
	Net Present Value	-	- 44 100	- 61 300	-	- 11 600	- 27 500	€
	Internal rate of return	-	8.5	7.6	-	4.5	5.0	%
GSHP	Investment cost	15 800	44 800	59 800	15 400	37 500	51 300	€
	Net Present Value	- 87 300	- 85 800	- 74 000	- 47 000	- 37 300	- 31 100	€
	Internal rate of return	24.0	10.0	7.3	14.2	5.8	4.3	%
EAHP	Investment cost	9 900	41 200	53 100	9 900	33 900	43 800	€
	Net Present Value	- 65 300	- 88 100	- 82 900	- 46 500	- 48 500	- 45 000	€
	Internal rate of return	28.0	10.9	8.6	20.8	7.6	6.1	%
Pellet-fired boiler	Investment cost	-	31 300	48 300	-	34 300	39 700	€
	Net Present Value	-	- 4 100	- 2 800	-	18 900	6 100	€
	Internal rate of return	-	2.7	2.0	-	- 1.6	0.3	%
District heating	Investment cost	-	31 300	48 300	-	24 000	39 700	€
	Net Present Value	-	- 16 800	- 21 400	-	1 300	- 4 600	€
	Internal rate of return	-	4.7	4.0	-	1.7	2.0	%

Renewable energy - Results

		Reference house 1			Reference house 2			
		<i>Investment</i>	<i>NPV</i>	<i>IRR</i>	<i>Investment</i>	<i>NPV</i>	<i>IRR</i>	
Heat generation		<i>cost (€)</i>	(€)	(%)	<i>cost (€)</i>	(€)	(%)	
SDHW	Direct electric heating	5 500	1 670	3.3	5 500	- 820	0.5	
	Pellet-fired boiler	5 500	- 3 050	- 2.6	5 500	- 4 200	- 4.8	
	District heating	5 500	- 1 540	- 0.4	5 500	- 3 130	- 2.8	
PV	Non-electric	Without batteries	11 400	3 390	5.2	11 900	4 000	5.6
		14 kWh battery	14 500	1 810	3.2	15 000	2 570	3.7
	GSHP	Without batteries	19 900	3 230	3.8	17 000	3 350	4.2
		14 kWh battery	23 000	110	2.0	20 100	270	2.1
Electric heating		Without batteries	19 900	3 710	4.0	27 400	5 930	4.4
		14 kWh battery	23 000	700	2.3	30 400	2 910	3.0

Conclusions

- Energy use reduced cost-effective
 - Energy demand by 65%
 - Bought energy by up to 90%
- Depend on type of heat generation
- Investment cost increased by 100 000 to 150 000 SEK
(PH to BR renovation)

Thank you!

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