



Urban Building Thermal Energy Analysis at City District Scale

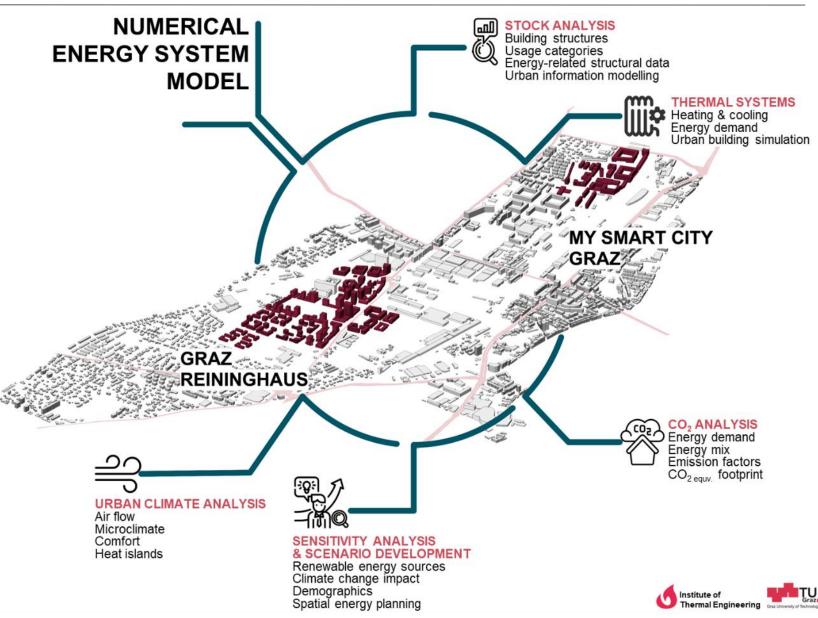
Hermann Edtmayer, Lisa-Marie Fochler, Peter Nageler, Thomas Mach

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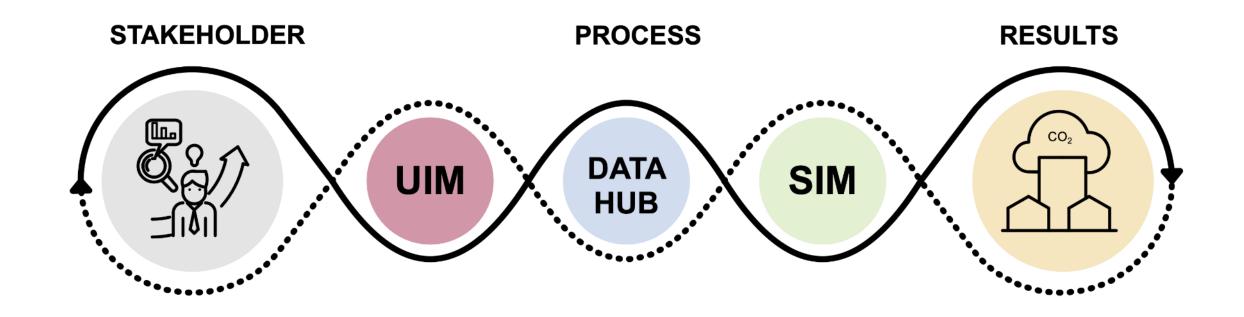
Smart City Research

- Multi tool model
- High resolution bottom-up approach
- Heating and cooling energy demand
- CO_{2equv.} Impact
- Sensitivity and Scenarios
- Urban micro climate
- City district scale

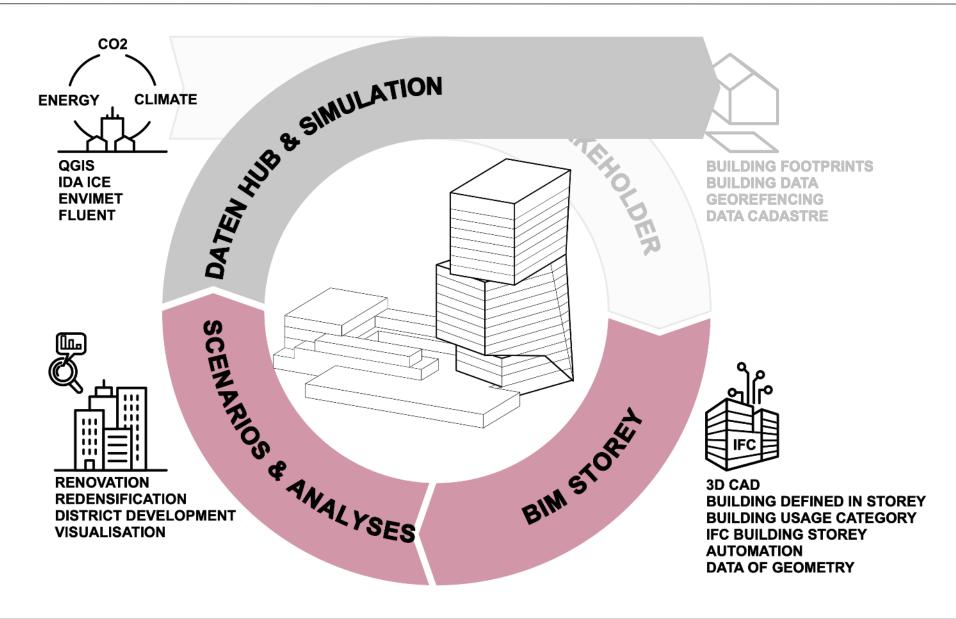




Workflow

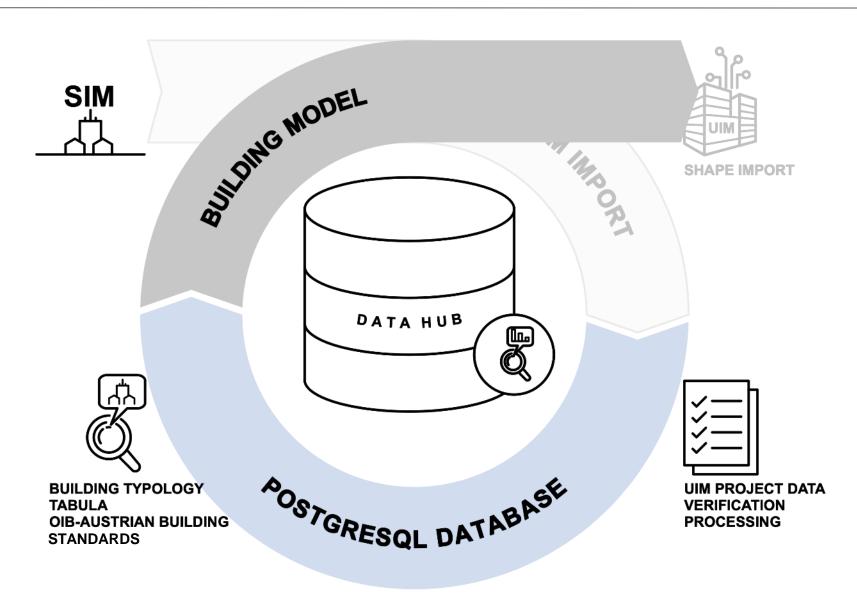




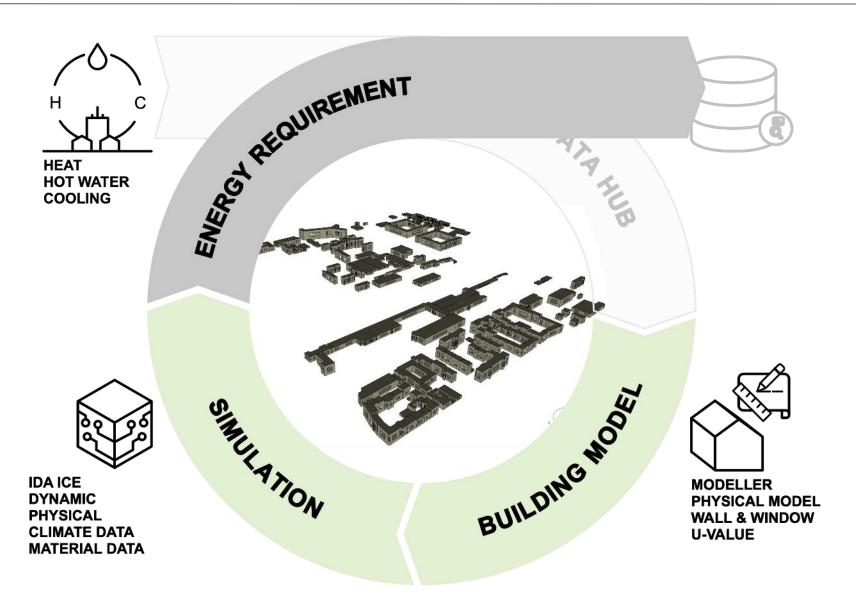


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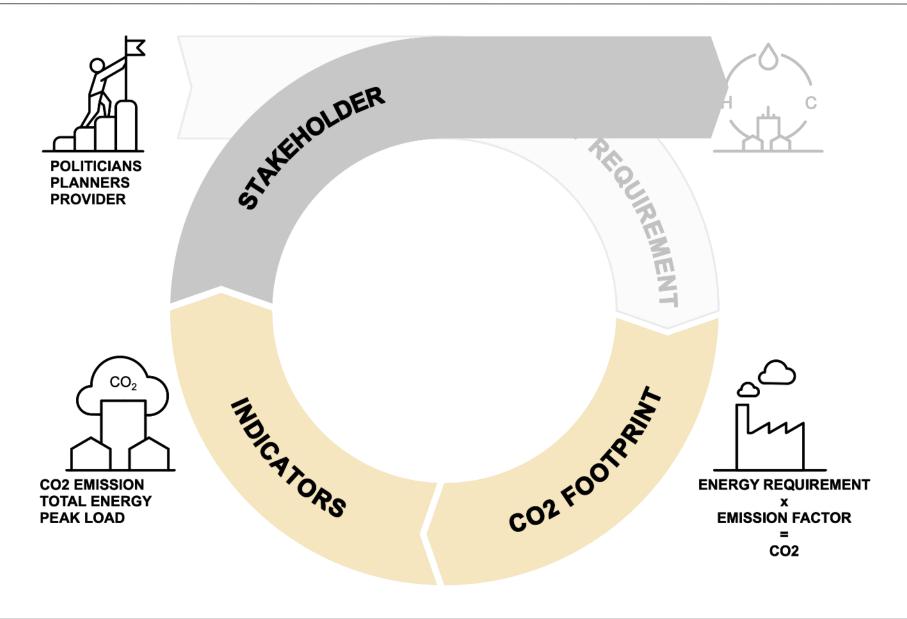














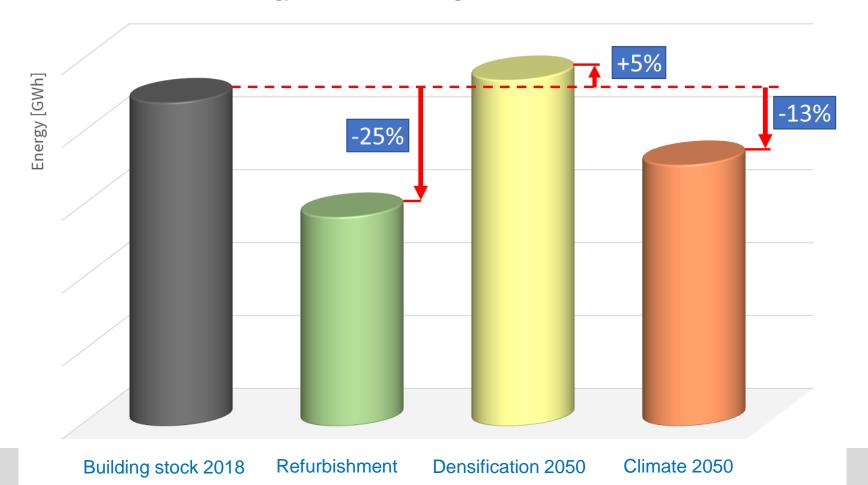
Simulation results: Total energy demand – Sensitivity analysis

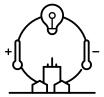
Sensitivity analysis

Variation of different key parameters and calculation of the effect on the total energy demand

Comparison of scenarios

Annual total energy demand for heating + hot water





Parameters varied

Refurbishment

All buildings (except industry) in the 2018 stock are assumed to be refurbished and modelled accordingly for the simulation.

U-values of the building envelope are assumed according to TABULA standard refurbishment in Austria.

→ Significantly improved thermal insulation

Densification 2050:

The residential floorspace in the area under consideration is densified in comparison to the existing floorspace in 2018 in accordance with the requirements of the urban development concept of Graz. Target year 2050

→ Significant increase of the residential gross floor area

Climate 2050:

The climate prediction from the climate forecast model for Graz in 2050 is applied as a climate boundary condition for the simulation of the building stock in 2018

→ Significant temperature rise



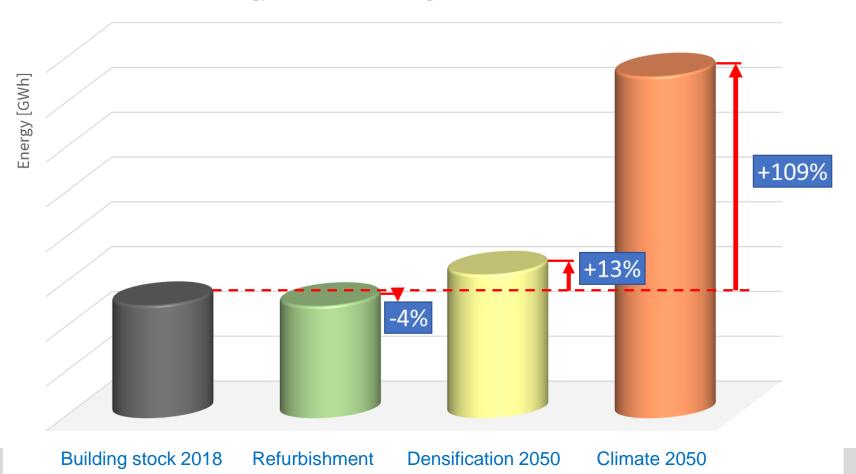
Simulation results: Total energy demand – Sensitivity analysis

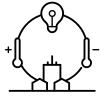
Sensitivity analysis

Variation of different key parameters and calculation of the effect on the total energy demand

Comparison of scenarios

Annual total energy demand for cooling





Parameters varied

Refurbishment

All buildings (except industry) in the 2018 stock are assumed to be refurbished and modelled accordingly for the simulation.

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→ Significantly improved thermal insulation

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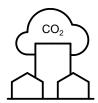
→ Significant temperature rise



Simulation results: Total CO_{2equy}, emissions – Sensitivity analysis

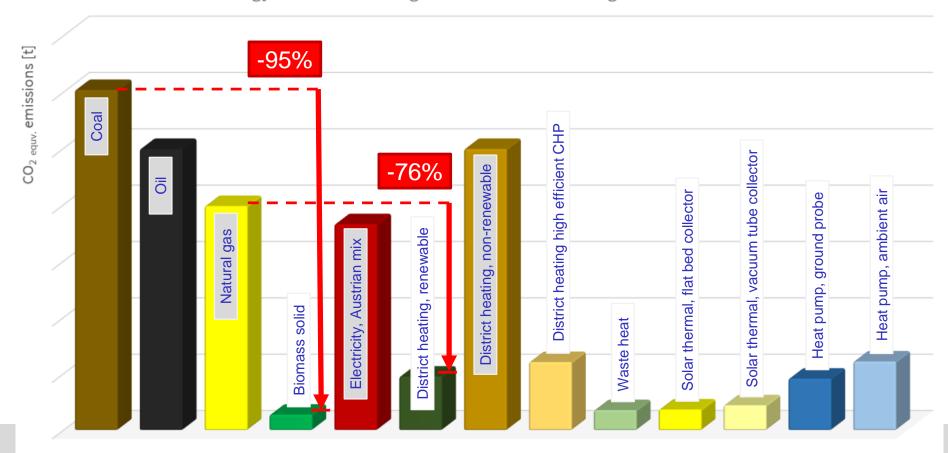
Sensitivity analysis

Total energy demand is covered by a single energy carrier – Variation of the energy carrier



CO_{2 equv.} emissions per energy carrier

Total end-use energy demand heating + warm water building stock 2018



Calculation

Input values

- Simulation result 'Total energy demand' of existing building stock 2018
- CO_{2 equv.} emission factors from various literature sources (OIB RL6, UBA-Austria, UBA-Germany, project report ECC, project report Fraunhofer ISE)

Method:

Total end-use energy demand x CO₂ equv. emission factor of energy carrier = CO_{2 equv.} emission of energy carrier

→ one number/pillar per energy source





Thank you for your attention!

Contact

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Links

The research project 'ECR-Smart City 2020'

- TU Graz
- Researchgate

Project partners

- Institute of Urbanism, TU Graz https://www.tugraz.at/stdb
- City of Graz

https://www.graz.at/SmartCityGraz

http://www.smartcitygraz.at/

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