



Where to start:

Understanding building energy use

Buildings: Session 1



#energyefficientworld

*Buildings energy
efficiency sessions
in partnership with:*



IFC

**International
Finance Corporation**
WORLD BANK GROUP

Energy Efficiency Training Week: Buildings Program



1. **Where to start:** Understanding energy use in buildings
2. **Where to start:** Energy efficiency potential in buildings
3. **Toolkit:** Energy efficient building design
4. **Toolkit:** Energy efficient building technologies

Where do I get help? IEA's Technology Collaboration Programmes

5. **Toolkit:** Enabling investment with energy efficiency policies
6. **What are the steps :** Building energy codes and standards
Site Visit: Ministry of Public Works and Housing
7. **What are the steps:** Set targets and develop policies
8. **Did it work:** Evaluating the multiple benefits of energy efficiency
9. **Did it work:** Tracking progress with energy efficiency indicators

Where do I get help? International and regional energy efficiency initiatives

10. **Energy Efficiency Quiz:** Understanding energy efficiency in buildings

1. **Where to start:** Understanding energy use in buildings

Trainers: Brian Dean and Autif Sayyed

Session: 1 hour

Purpose: To teach the fundamentals of how and why buildings use energy.

Scenario: An influential NGO is urging for all new construction to be zero emission or net zero energy buildings. *What factors are key to achieving zero emission or net zero energy buildings?*

Drivers of building energy use

Building form

Building function / services

Population and wealth

Climate and weather



Drivers of building energy use: form



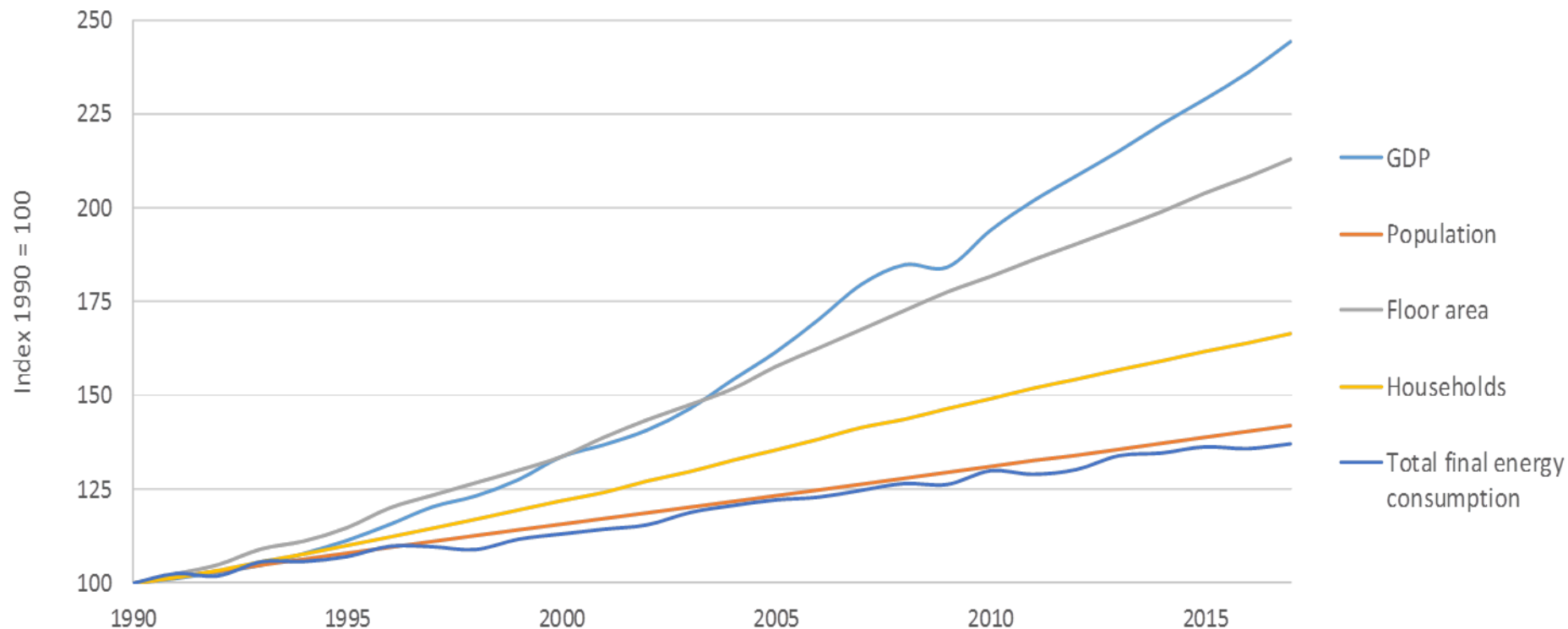
Form causes energy use: including through shape, size, materials, window placement.
Form enables energy efficiency: including thermal mass, passive solar and natural ventilation.

Drivers of building energy use: function



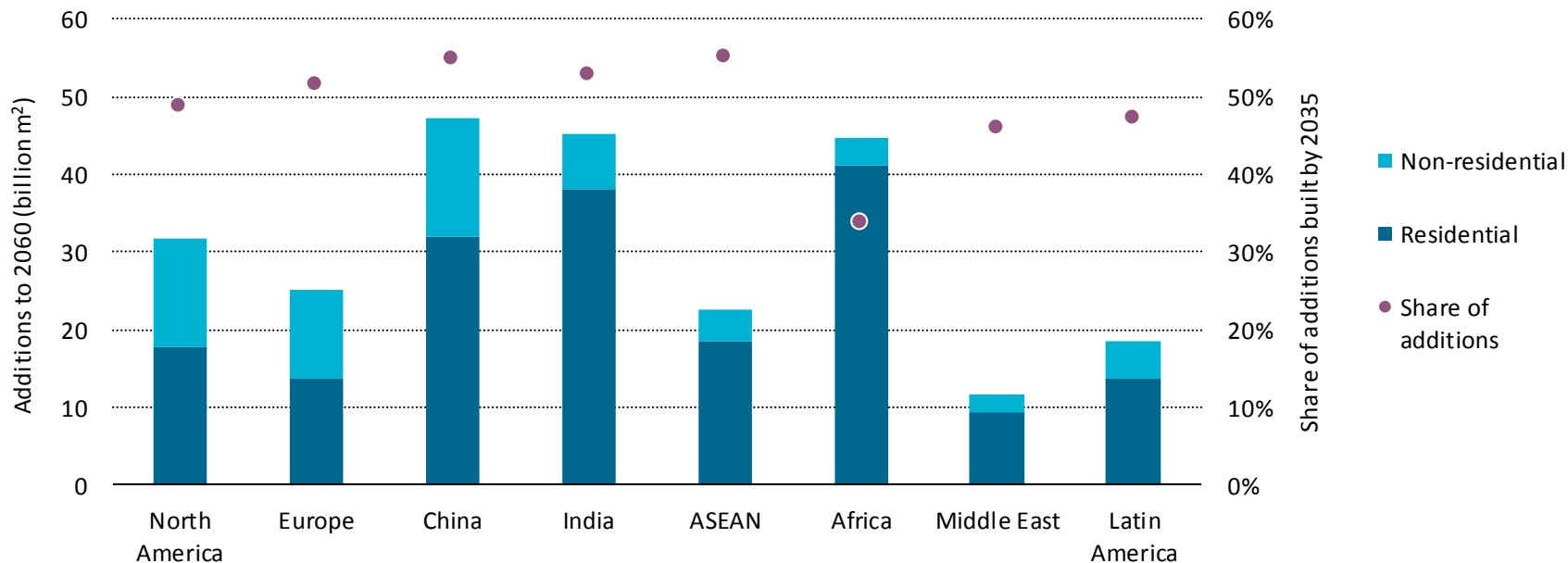
Energy follows function : people don't demand energy, they demand energy services

Drivers of building energy use: people (population)



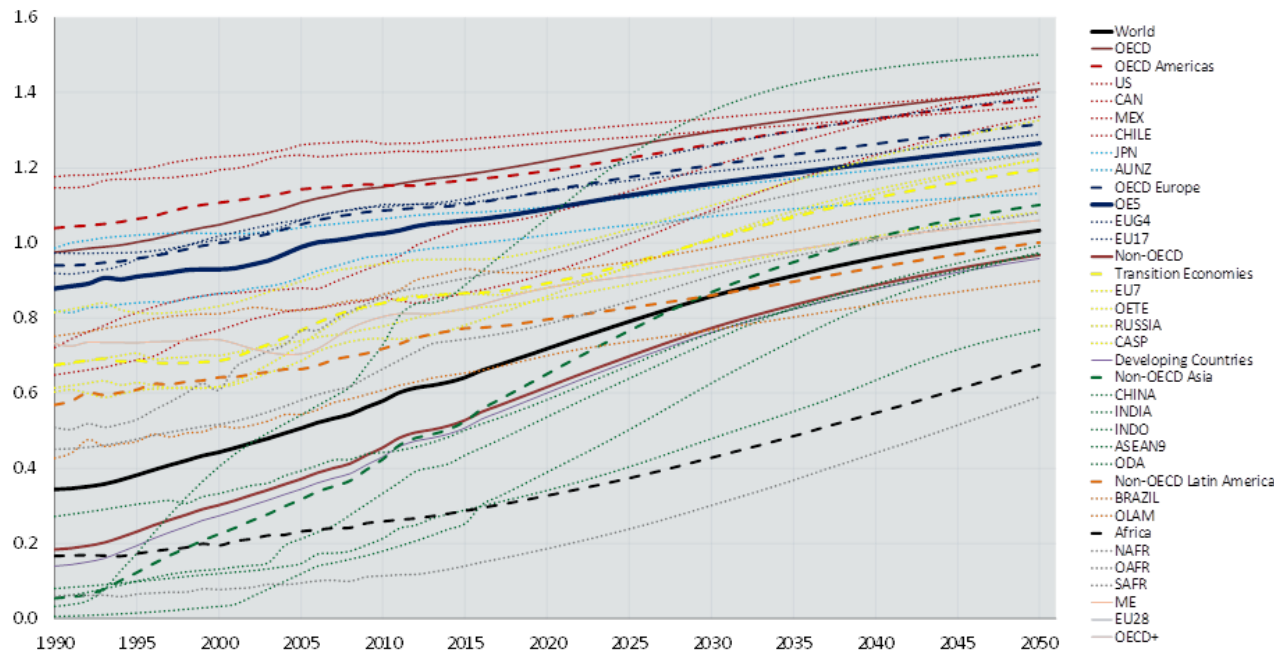
Despite energy efficiency improvements, the energy consumed in buildings is still highly correlated to population growth.

Floor area additions to 2060 by key regions



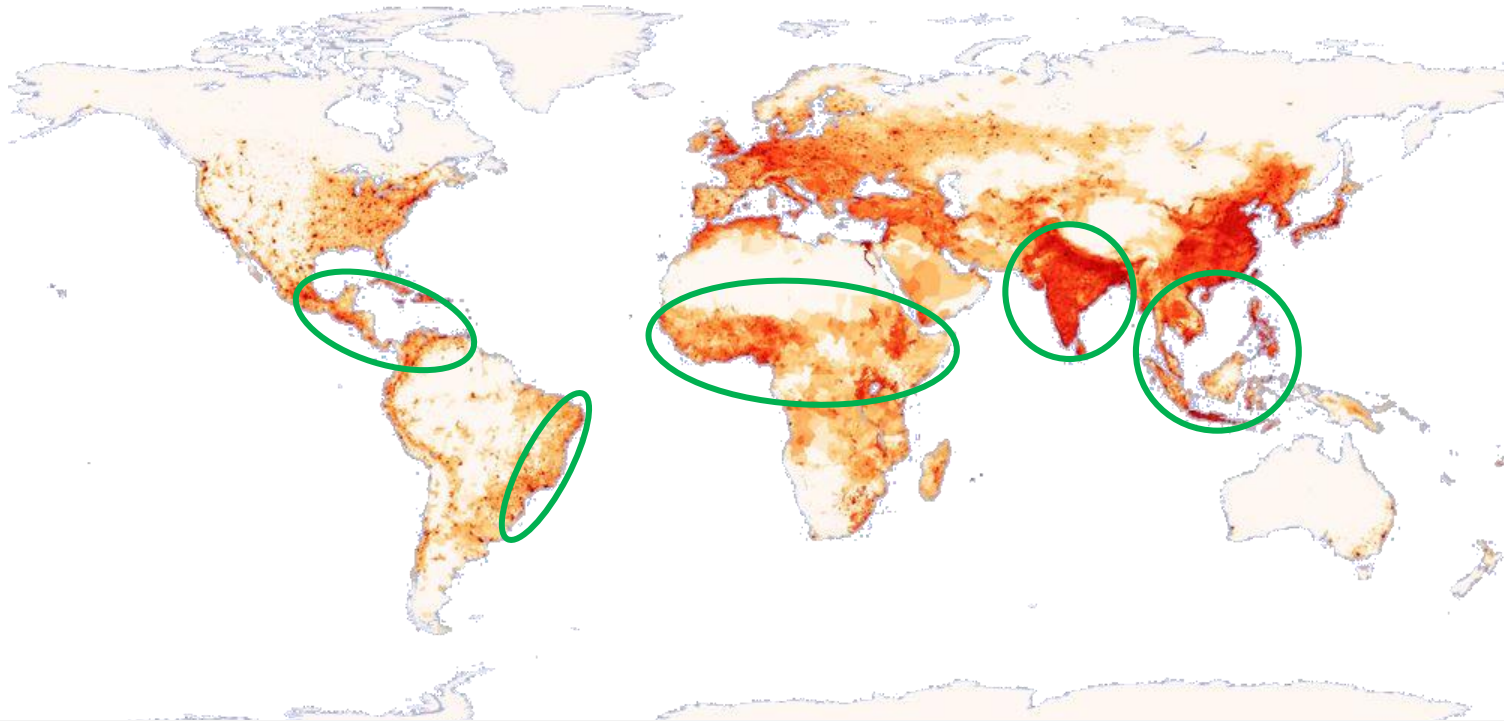
Population and wealth are both driving increased floor area in buildings

Appliance ownership is increasing...



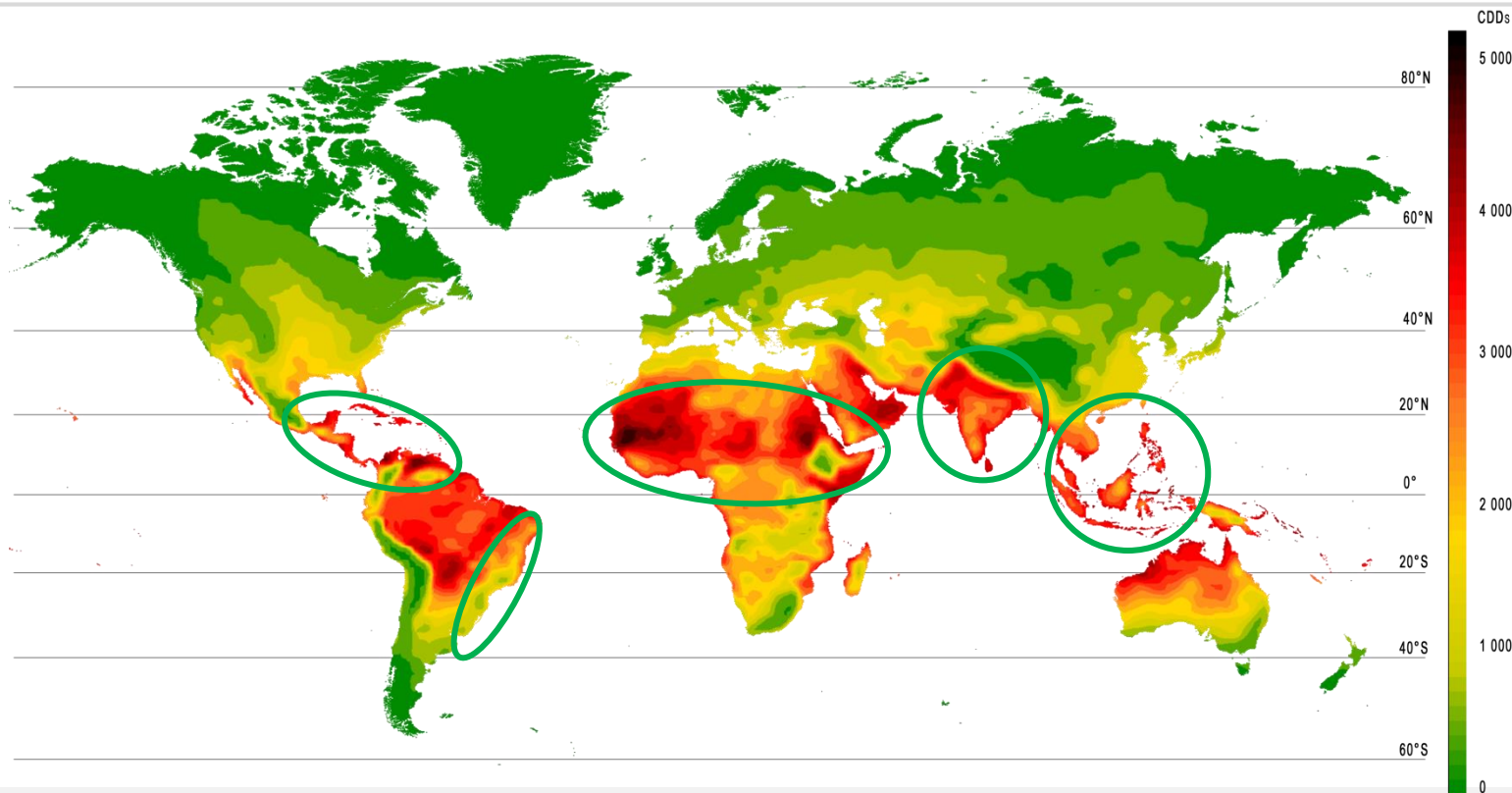
Global refrigerator ownership doubled in the last 25 years.

Drivers of building energy use: population location



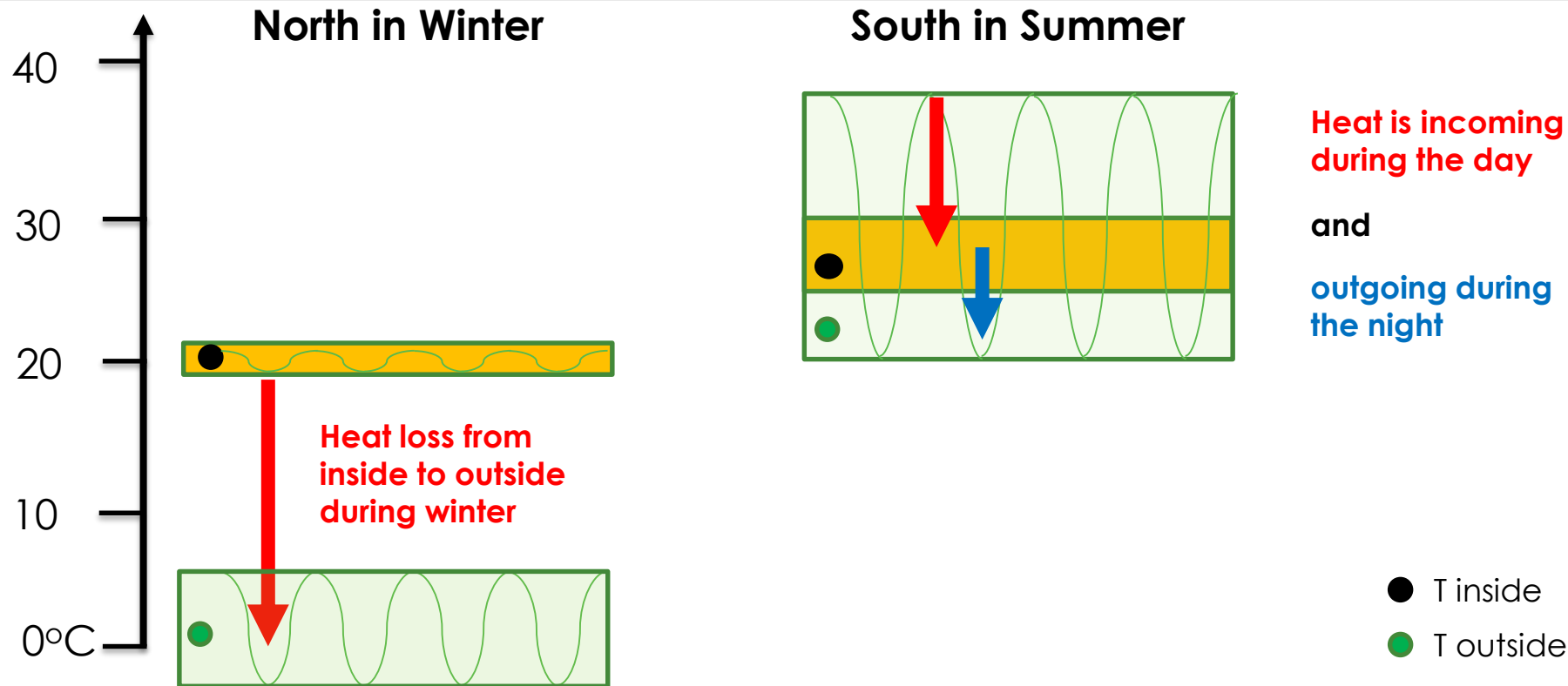
Hot locations with large population: India, South East Asia, Africa, Central America, South America
~50% of world population suffers from hot weather, while <10% have access to mechanical cooling

Drivers of building energy use: climate



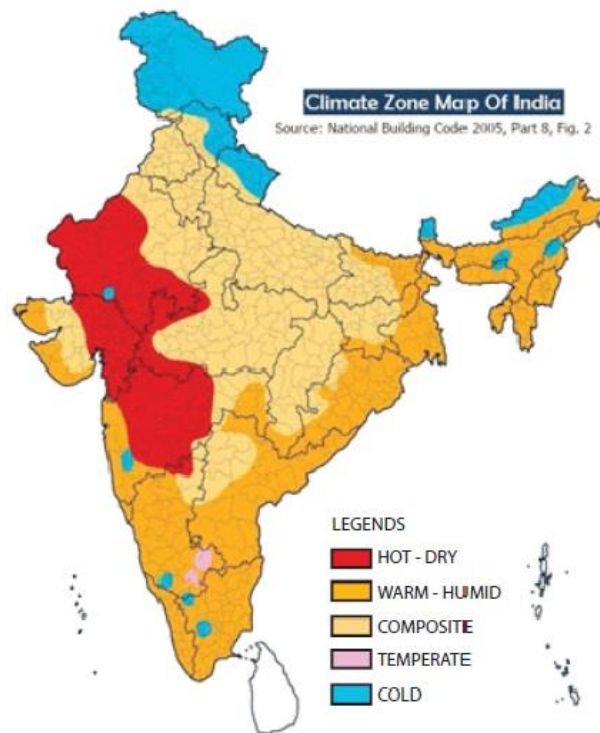
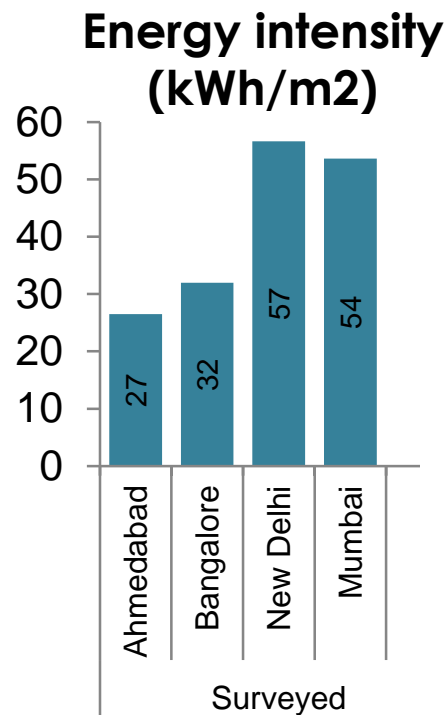
**Climate impacts occupant comfort and building energy use.
Climate can also impacts where people live.**

Drivers of building energy use: climate



Building physics are the same everywhere, but,
buildings in cold and hot climates have different dynamics depending on temperatures

Drivers of building energy use: climate example in India



Four Cities and Climate Zones

Ahmedabad:

- Hot and Dry

Bangalore:

- Moderate

New Delhi:

- Composite

Mumbai:

- Warm and Humid

Building energy use is dependent on both climate and energy efficiency standards

Building energy use

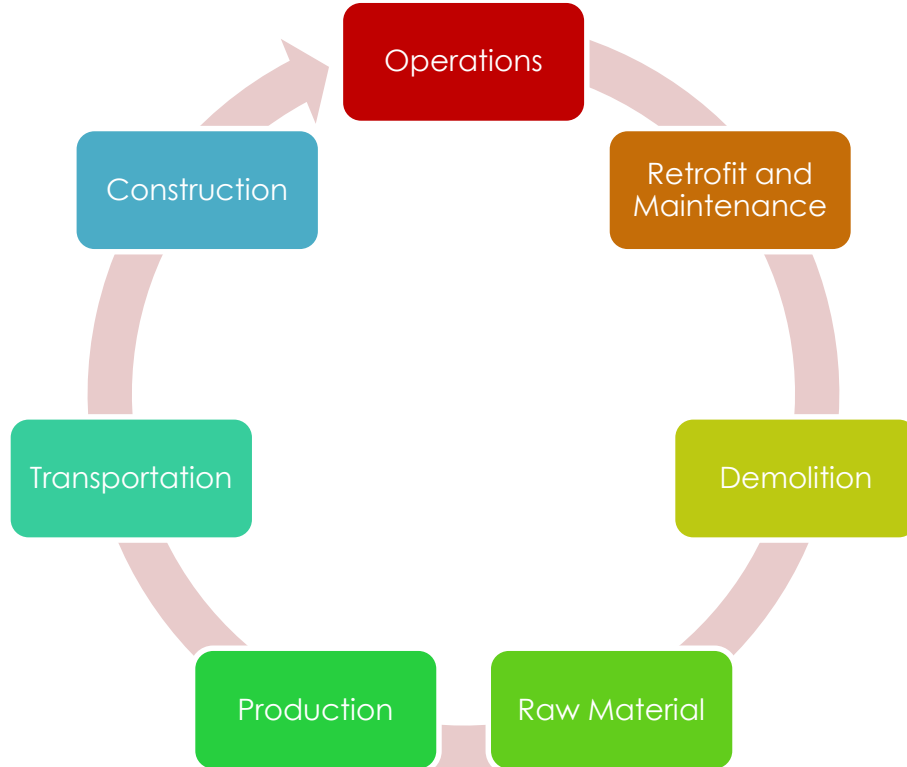
Building lifecycle

Historic and projected

End-use consumption



Building energy use: over the building lifecycle

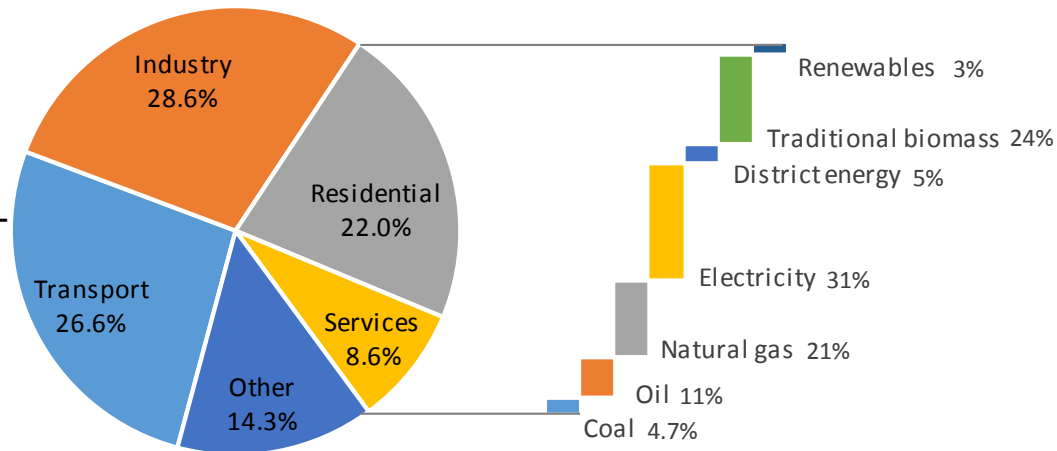


- Embodied plus operational energy and emissions
- Lifecycle analysis can estimate the impacts of each stage of the building life

Each step of the lifecycle of the building results in energy input and emissions output

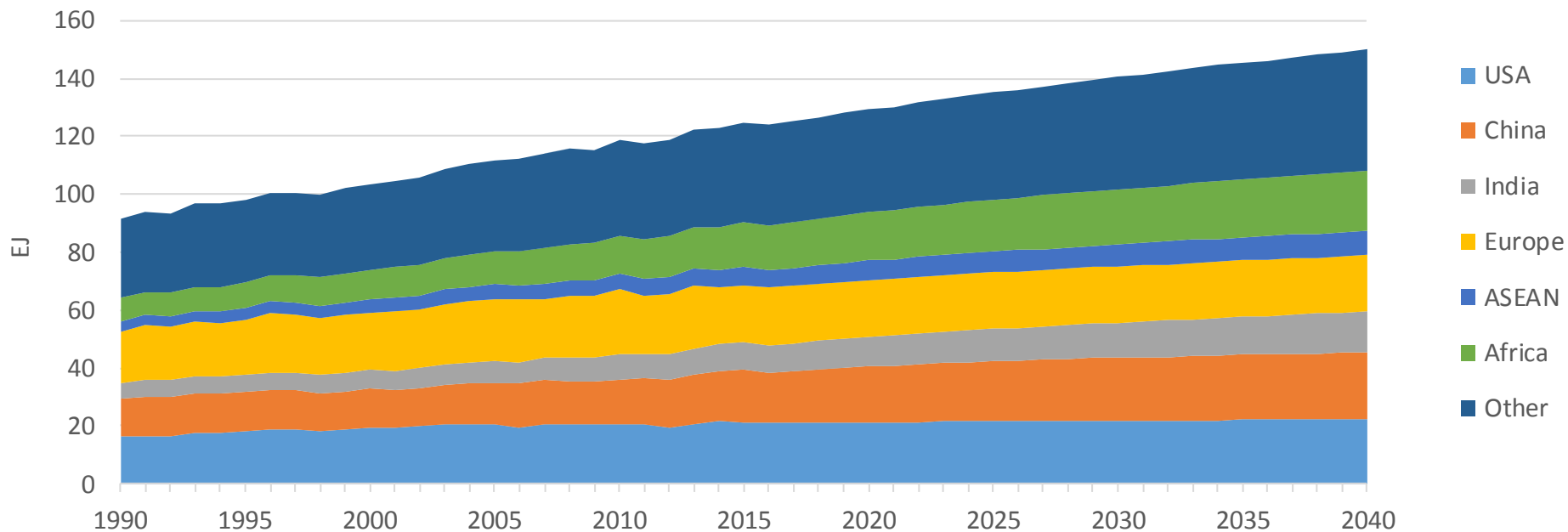
Buildings account for...

- over 30% of global final energy demand
- 55% of global electricity use,
- more than a quarter of energy-related CO₂ emissions,
- two-thirds of halocarbon,
- and 25–33% of black carbon emissions (GEA 2012)



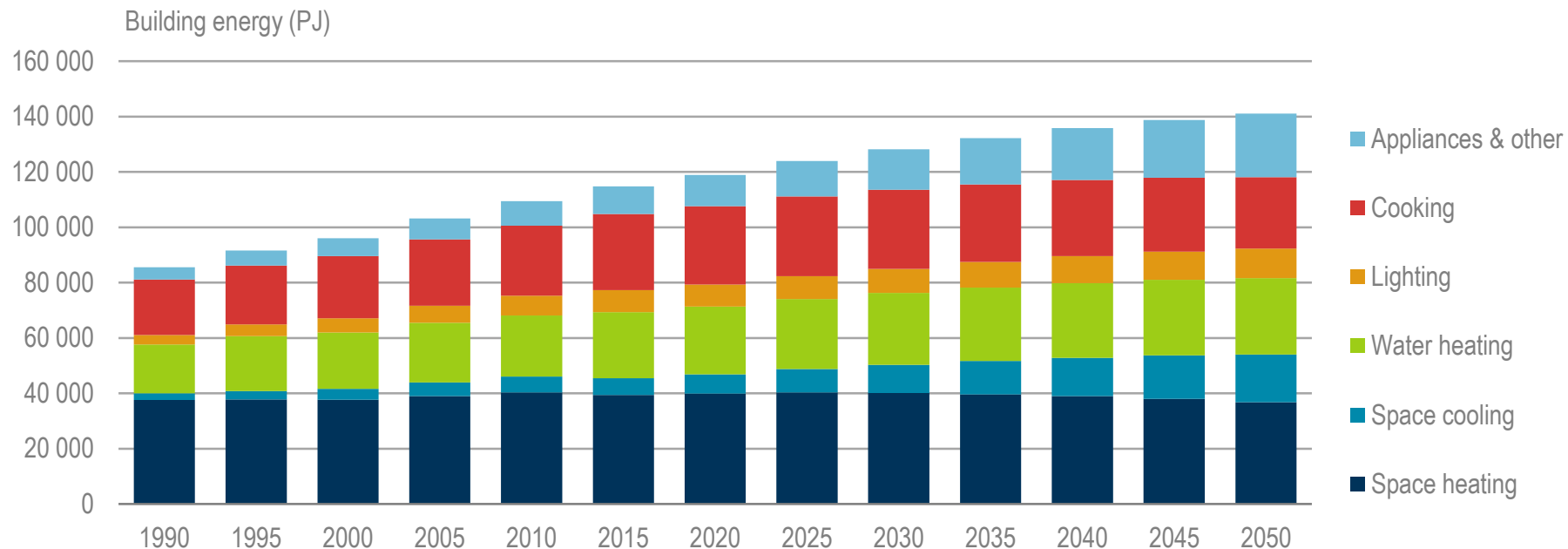
Building energy use plays a large role in the global energy system.

Historic and projected buildings energy use



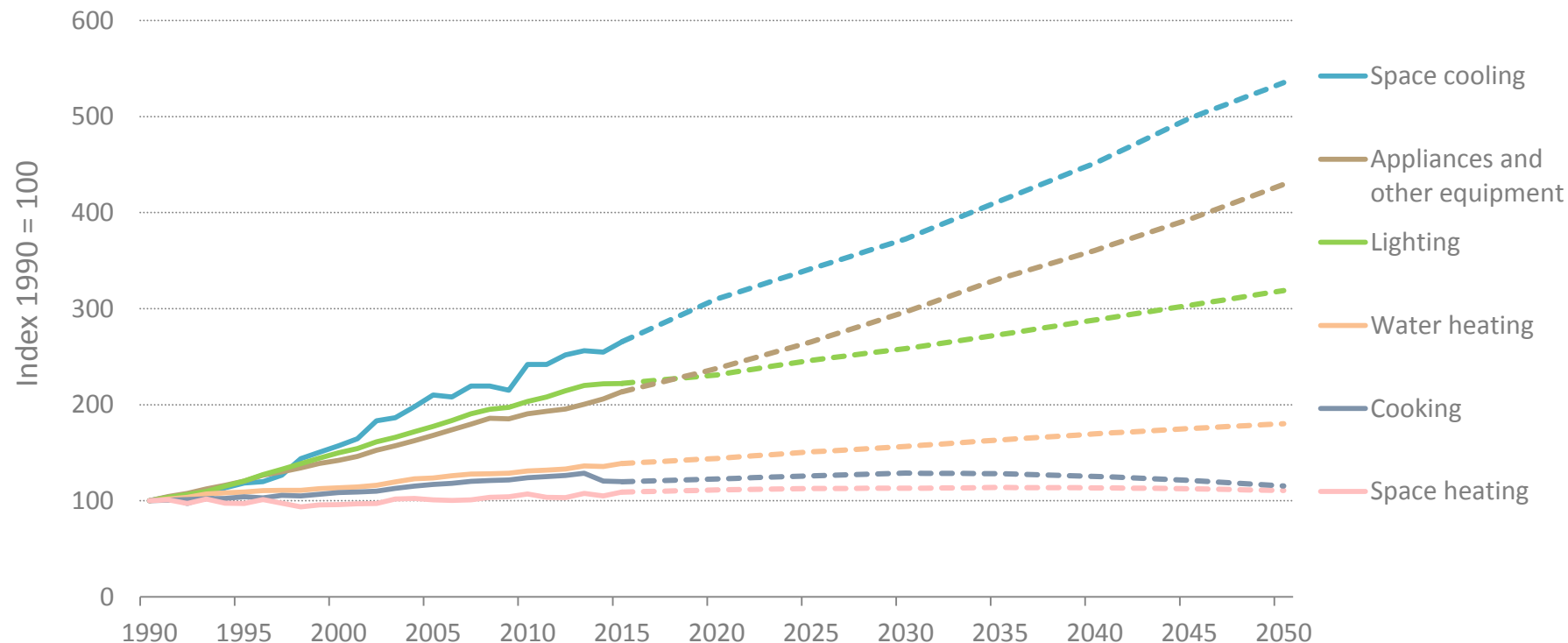
Building energy use in business as usual scenario (RTS) is expected to increase further.

Historic and projected buildings energy use



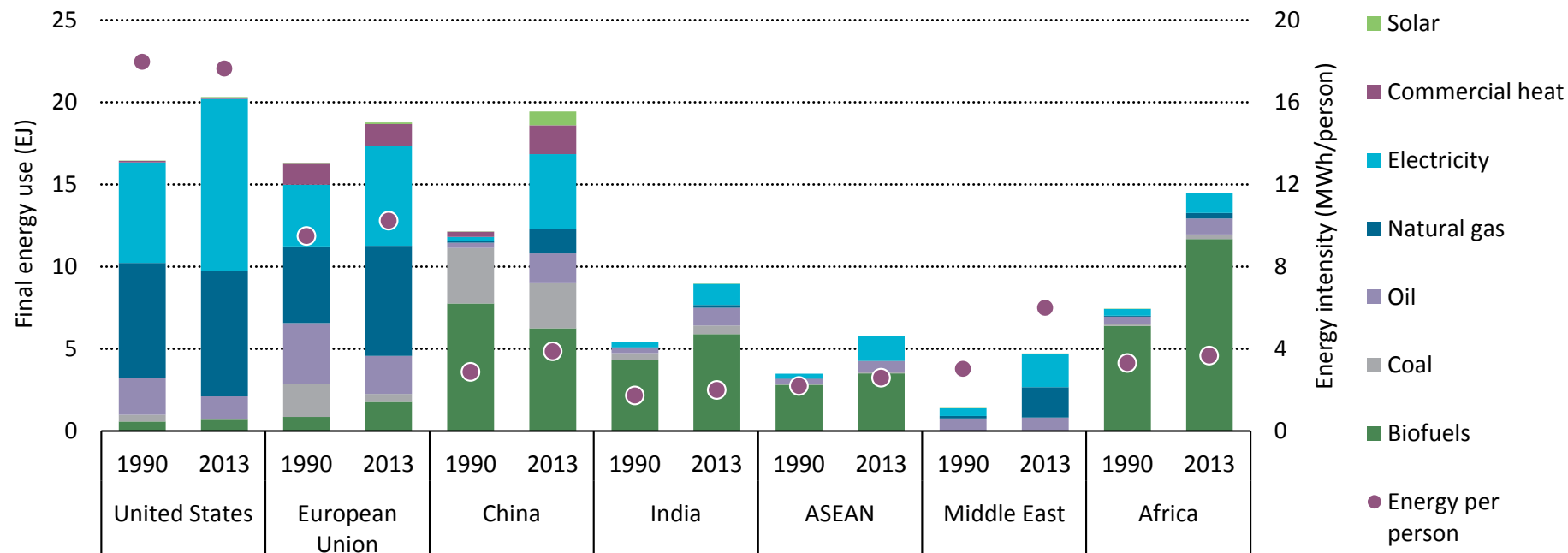
Building energy use in business as usual scenario (RTS) is expected to increase further.

Building energy use: how important is space cooling becoming?



Space cooling energy use in business as usual scenario (RTS) is expected to have significant increases due to increased ownership.

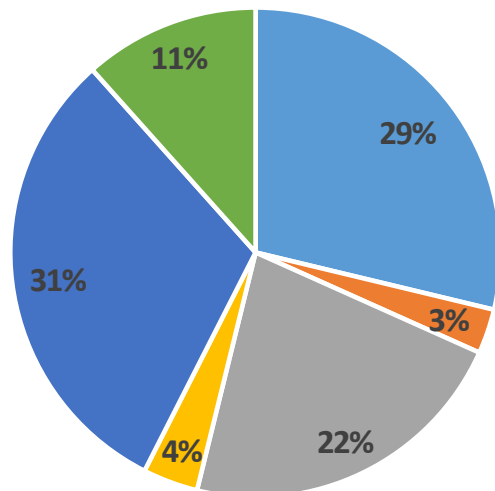
Buildings energy compared across country type



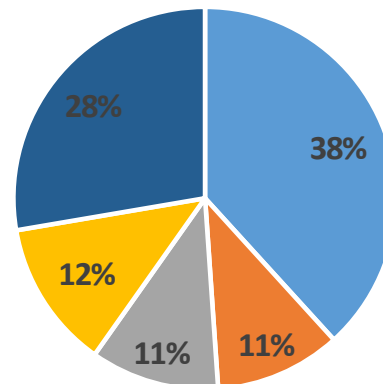
Building energy use is different between countries, especially with biomass.

Residential and non-residential buildings...

Residential (90 EJ)



Non-residential (35 EJ)

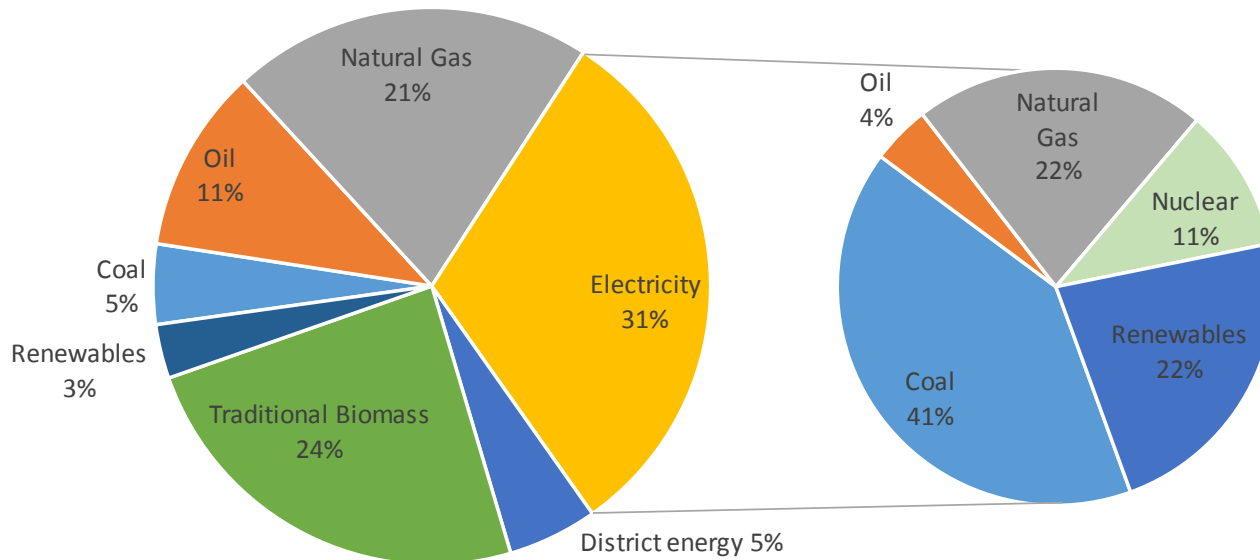


■ Space heating ■ Space cooling ■ Water heating ■ Lighting ■ Cooking ■ Appliances ■ Other

**Residential buildings use more energy for cooking and water heating.
Non-residential buildings use more energy for space cooling, lighting and other equipment.**

Primary energy use depends on energy utilities...

Buildings sector final energy consumption (125 EJ)



Buildings depend heavily on upstream energy and emissions (electricity and commercial heat).

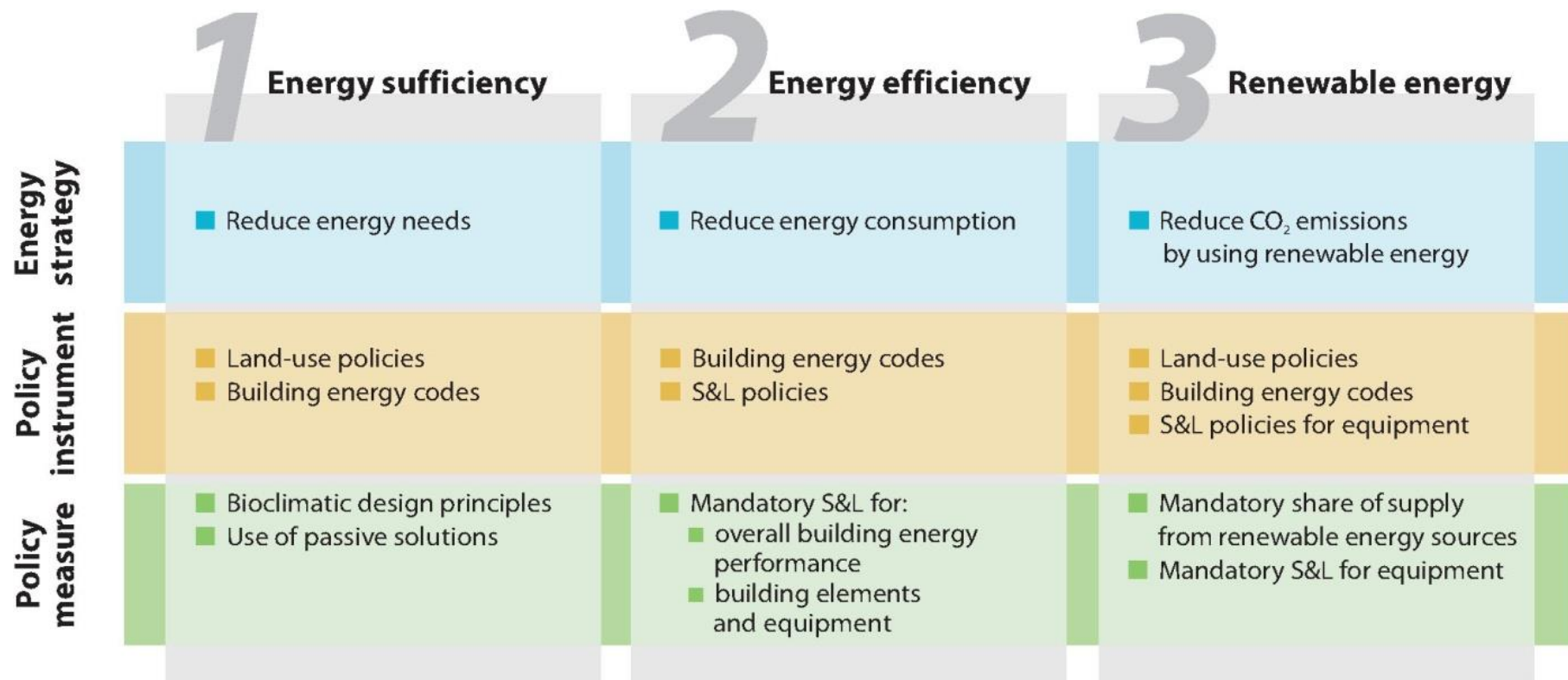
Driving energy use down

The path to “net zero” and “low-energy”



Path to zero emissions or net zero energy buildings

Items to consider for building renovation or construction:



- **Retro-commission:** ensure that all technologies are properly installed and operating as they were designed to operate.
- **Reduce electrical loads:** ensure all lighting is upgraded, ensure all appliances and electronic devices are high efficiency and emit less heat.
- **Improve building envelope:** highly cost effective insulation and air sealing are essential. Window measures can also dramatically reduce building energy and increase thermal comfort.
- **Systems:** Improve the existing systems if they are not being replaced.
 - Otherwise, upgrade to advanced systems including heat pump or other high efficiency technology that can be integrated with renewable energy (grid or on-site).

- **Design it right:** have integrated design team that examines life-cycle energy use in each design and construction phase.
 - **Electrical loads:** ensure all lighting is latest technology, ensure all appliances and electronic devices are high efficiency and emit less heat.
 - **Building envelope:** highly cost effective insulation and air sealing are essential. New buildings also have minimal upgrade costs for energy efficient window measures that can also dramatically reduce building energy and increase thermal comfort.
 - **Systems:** Include advanced systems such as heat pump or other high efficiency technology that can be integrated with renewable energy (grid or on-site).
- **Construct with commissioning:** ensure that all technologies are properly installed and operating as they were designed to operate.

Scenario:

An influential NGO is urging for all new construction to be zero emission or net zero energy buildings.

What factors are key to achieving zero emission or net zero energy buildings?

- What are the most important energy services required for buildings to provide in your jurisdiction?
- What factors are driving demand for energy services in your jurisdiction?
- Which building type offers the greatest energy savings potential?
- Which policy measures might reduce demand for space cooling and growth in electricity consumption?
- Which policy measures might influence the behaviour of building occupants to promote energy conservation?





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