

PROCESS OF ENERGY MASTER PLANNING OF RESILIENT COMMUNITIES FOR COMFORT AND ENERGY SOLUTIONS IN DISTRICTS

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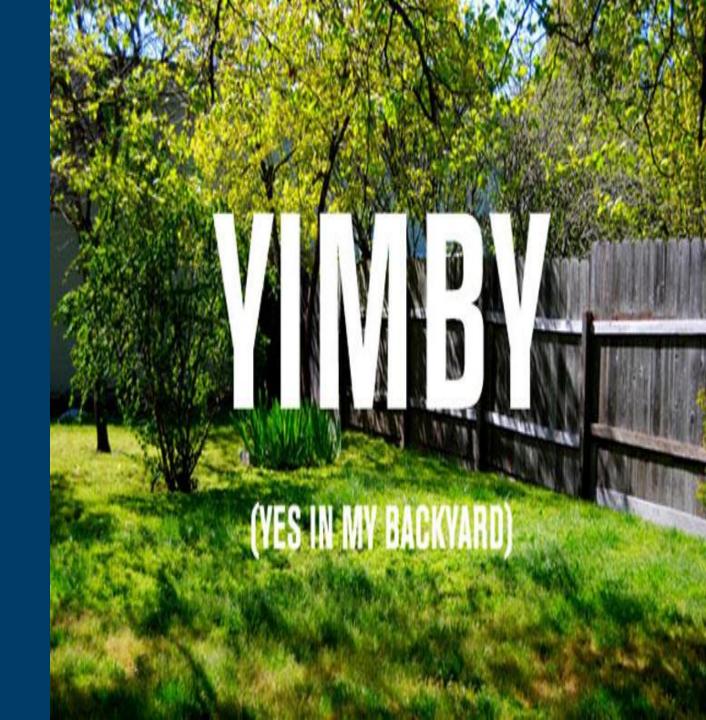
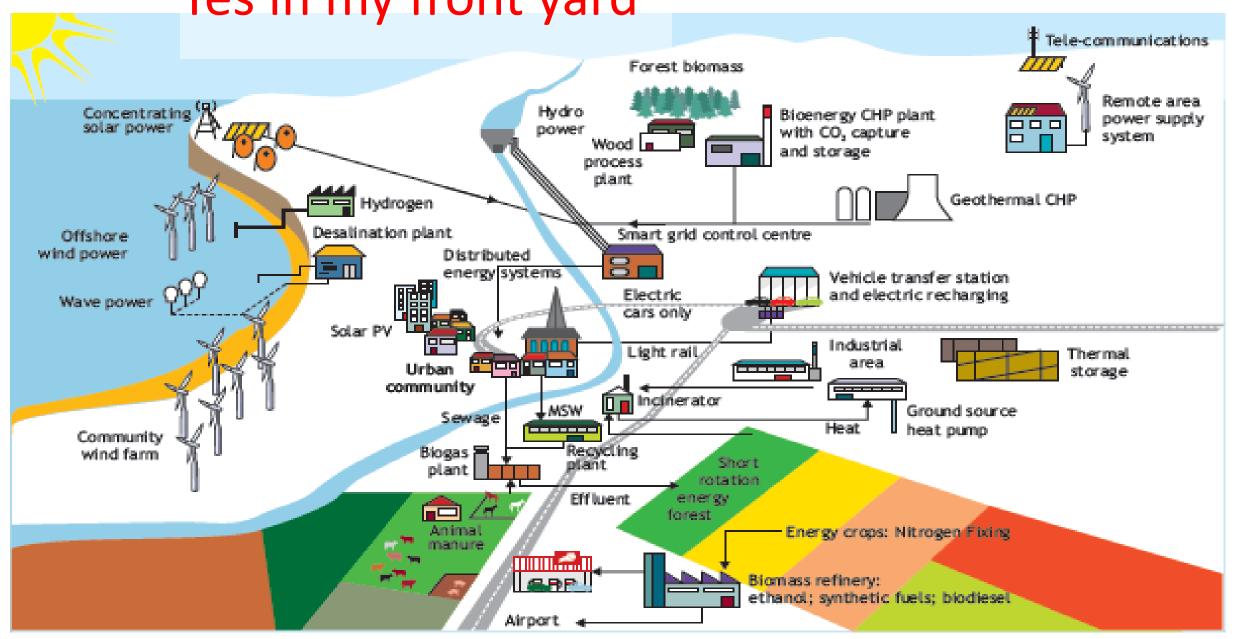
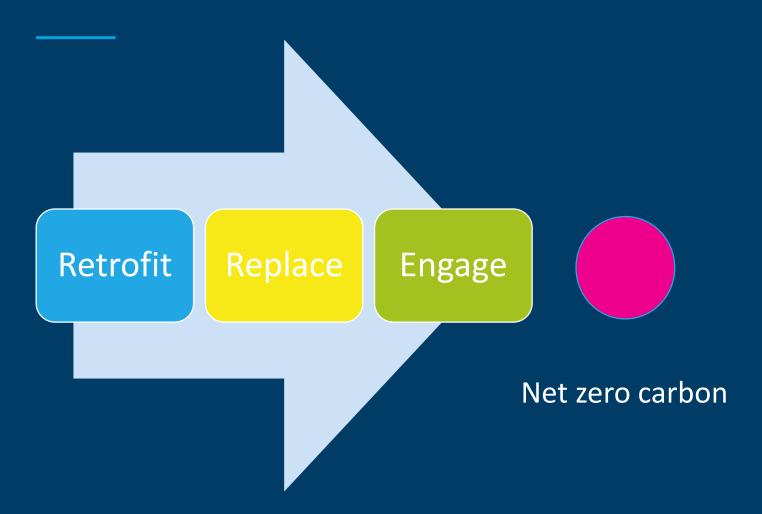


Figure 3 - Producing significant shares of heat, power and biofuels from locally available resources including solar, wind, ocean, geothermal, energy crops and Vigors from Market Cont Yardicipality



Introduction





Demand side Supply side District Retrofit Replace Onsite Engage scale Net zero carbon



Background

Planners of public communities address energy systems for new facilities on an individual facility basis

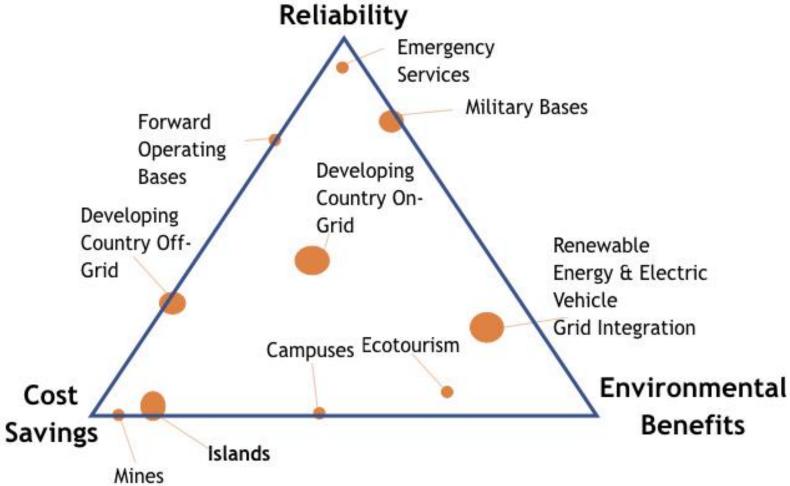
Energy needs beyond the minimum code requirements not addressed

Look for creative ways to drive additional efficiencies in energy use and reduce associated costs

Large coordinated efforts are needed to gain synergy



Microgrid Value Proposition



Annex 73

Subtask A

> Collection and Evaluation of Input Data for Energy Master Plan (EMP).

Subtask B

Collection of Existing Case Studies and implementation of pilot studies.

Subtask

existing and innovative technologies, architecture and calculation tools for performance of central energy systems (power and thermal).

Description of

Subtask D

Develop Guidance for Net Zero Energy Master Planning.

Subtask E

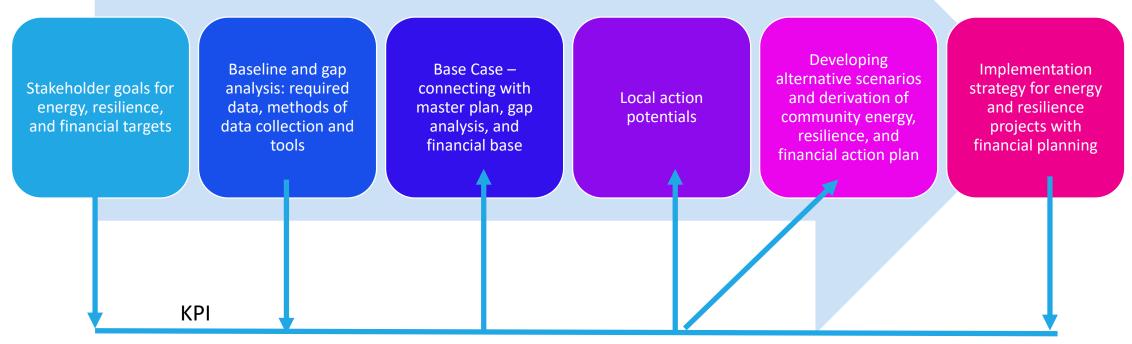
Develop a functional modeling tool to facilitate the Net Zero Energy Resilient Communities Master Planning Process.

Subtask

Business, legal and financial aspects of Net Zero Energy Master Planning.



Community Energy Master Planning (EMP) process





Constrains in EMP



Natural Constraints

Locational Threats
Locational Resources



Imposed Constraints

Distribution Systems & Storage
Building and Facility
Indoor Environment
Building Equipment and District System



Discussion



FULL POWER, HEATING, COOLING BACK-UP



BUILDING INSTALLATION



BUILDING CONSTRUCTION



INDOOR ENVIRONMENT



Conclusions

- bottom-up vs. top-down implementation
- bottom up EMPs often appear in design challenges with ambitious targets such as energy efficiency, resilience, short implementation time or other imposed constraints.
- One approach is to initiate a "net zero" compound or other limitations on the EMP process.
- Then the design challenge is "how can we match these ambitious energy targets under those fuel and carbon footprint constraints"



Conclusions (cont.)

- discussion is moving from the single building towards targets of a community of buildings.
- The adoption of EPBD 2018 will have to be translated on the level of a community.
- This provides certain flexibilities for the constraints on the building level, e.g. if a historic building cannot fulfill the target values on the building level, buildings in the neighborhood or an energy supply based mainly on renewables can compensate the "failure" of the individual.



Further work

- Computer-based models for base case development need to be customized.
- Archetypes to predict energy use in districts adapted to different requirements.
- List of site-specific constraints is needed to help determining the solution room.
- International comparison and benchmarking is needed.

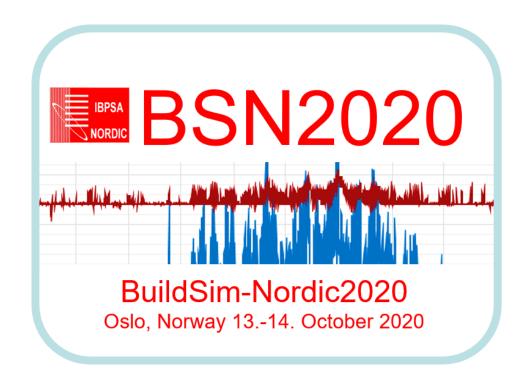
• IEA EBC Annex 74: http://annex73.iea-ebc.org/



Thank you!



http://www.sspcr.eurac.edu/



https://buildsimnordic2020.ibpsa-nordic.org/





Technology for a better society