



Budapest, 2015. április 24. XXI. Országos Urbanisztikai Konferencia

Mitől Smart egy City? Az MSZ EN 15232:2012 épületautomatikai szabvány alkalmazása új épületek tervezése és meglévők felújítása kapcsán.

What makes a City Smart? Application of EN15232 norm on design of new, and renovation of existing buildings.

# Megatrends

“The world's toughest questions”



## Climate change

### It's getting warmer

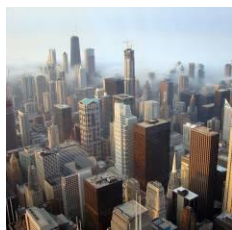
Highest CO<sub>2</sub> concentration since 350,000 years



## Demographic change

### We're living longer

Average life expectancy increased from ~35 years to ~65 years within one century



## Urbanization

### There are more people in cities

In 2050, 9 billion people will live on our planet and 5,5 billion will live in cities



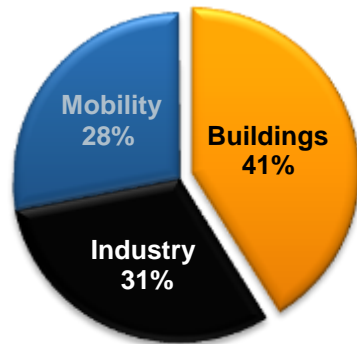
## Globalization

### We're doing business in more places

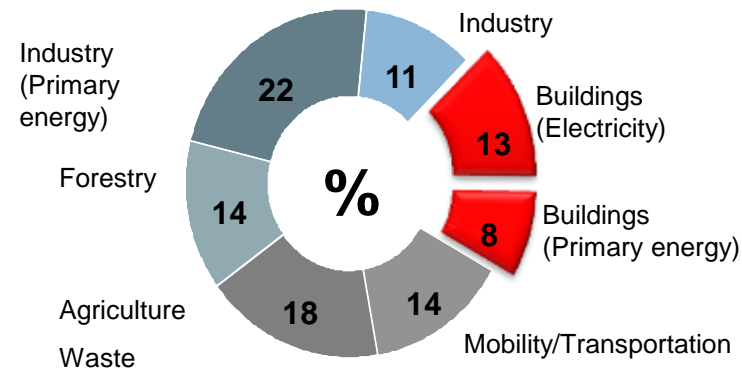
Ocean freight has increased over the past four decades from less than 6,000 billion ton-miles to over 27,500 billion ton-miles a year

# The life cycle of buildings

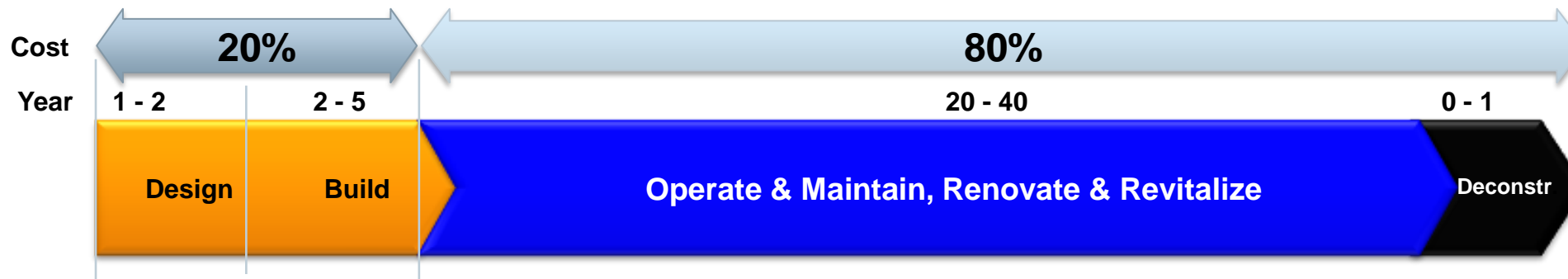
40% of the world energy consumption\*



21% of the global GHG emissions\*\*\*



40% life cycle cost of a building is consumed in energy



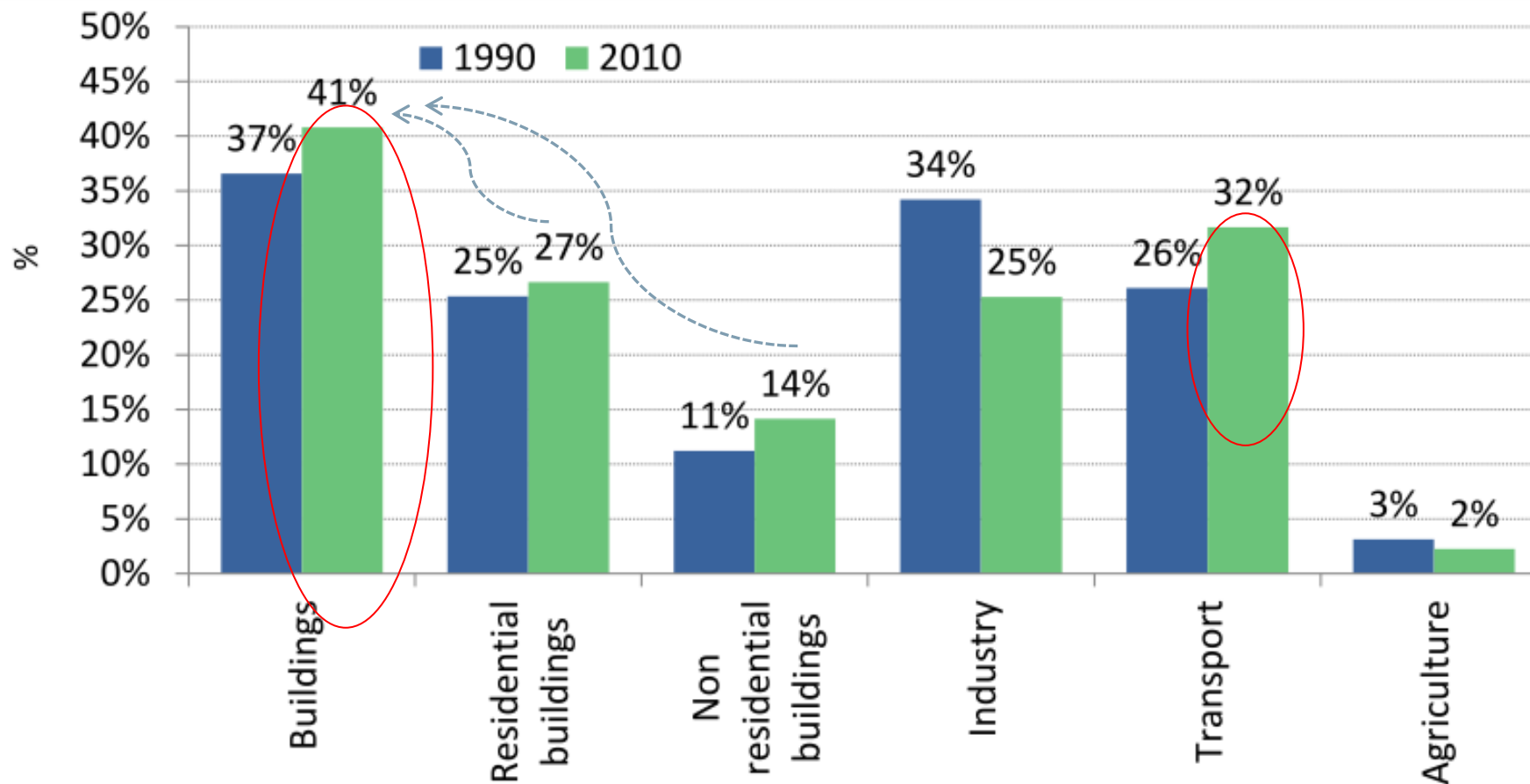
\* International Energy Association, global basis, year 2002

\*\* Dena Congress, Berlin, 2008

\*\*\* "Global Mapping of Greenhouse Gas Abatement Opportunities up to 2030", Building Sector deep dive, June 2007, Vattenfall AB, based on information from IEA, 2002, % of global greenhouse gas emissions; total 40 Gt CO2e

## EU buildings

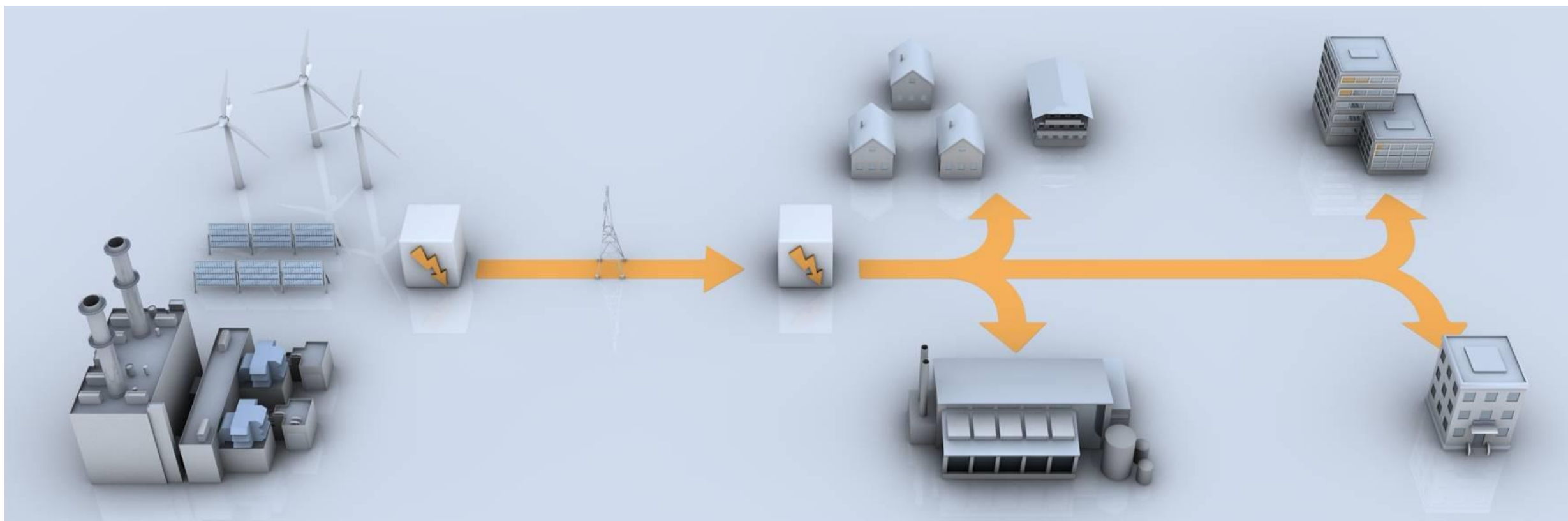
Share of buildings in final energy consumption in EU



# Our customers' world is in transformation

The energy system as we know it

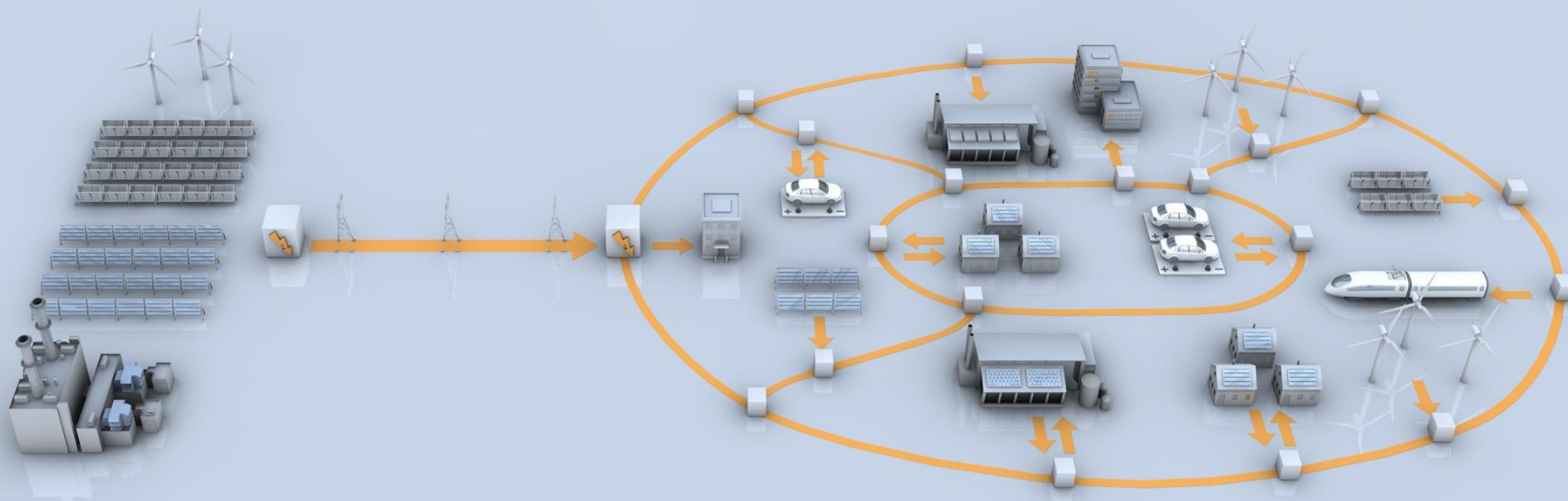
## Today



# Megatrends

## The basic idea of a smart grid

### Tomorrow



Smart buildings  
are active elements in a smart grid

“Smart grid is an intelligent management of load between energy generation and consumption.”

# Smart buildings play a crucial role in Smart Grids and in energy efficiency

## Smart building: Intelligent, integrated management of all building systems

### Connected to the Smart Grid...

Full interactivity – Price signals, feedback, load reduction, etc.

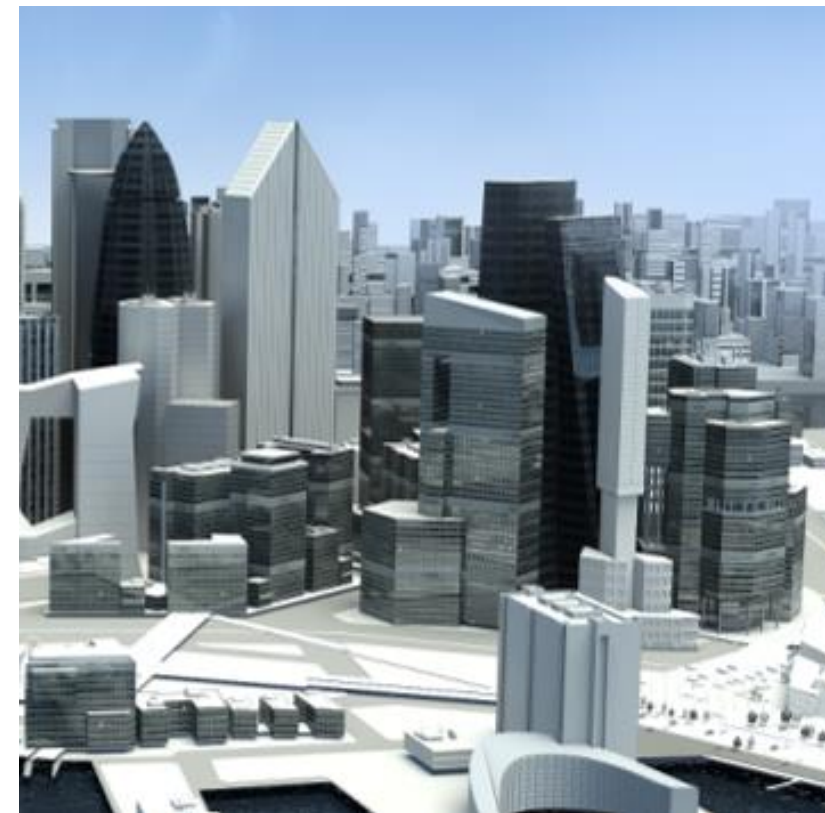
Storage capability – Balancing renewable and optimize energy price

Production source – Sell back to the grid, reduce grid dependence, etc.

### Disconnected from the Grid / Off-Grid...

Fully independent – Net zero energy, on-site generation, etc.

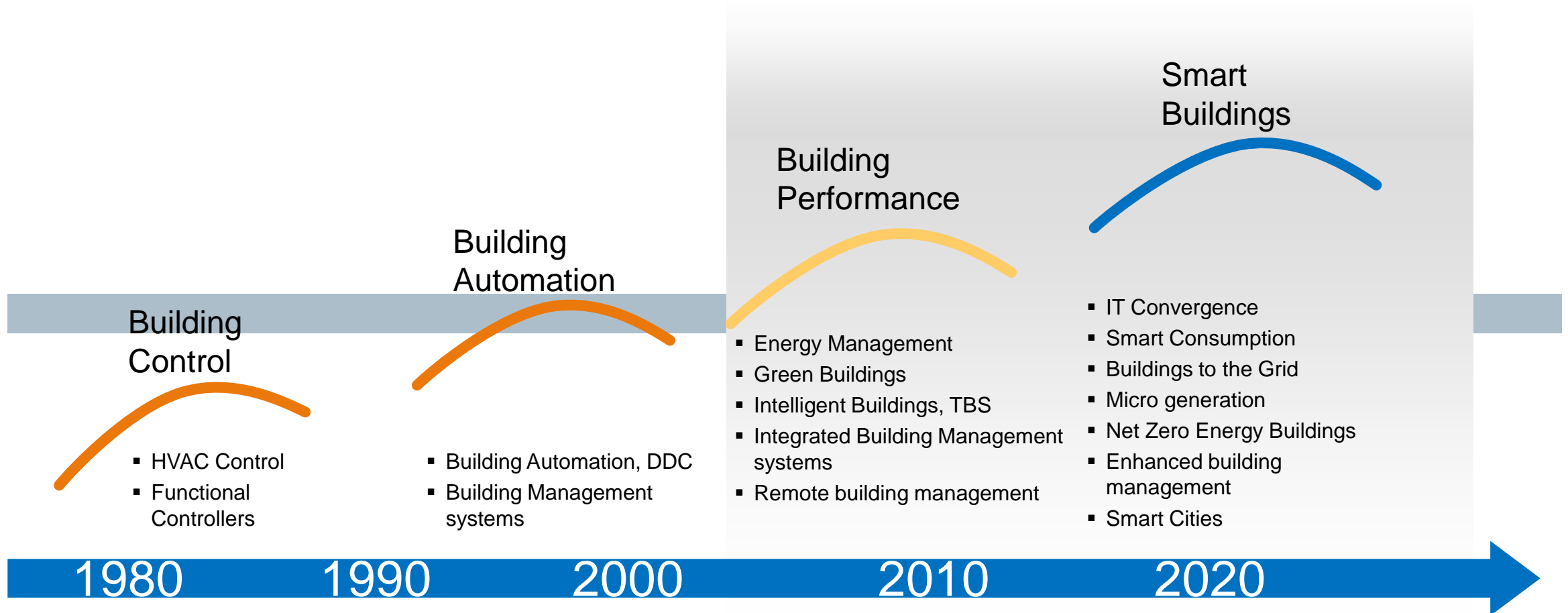
Sustainable – Zero carbon, etc.



**Zero net energy buildings are coming: CA 2020-2030 / EU 2018**

# Building Automation Systems

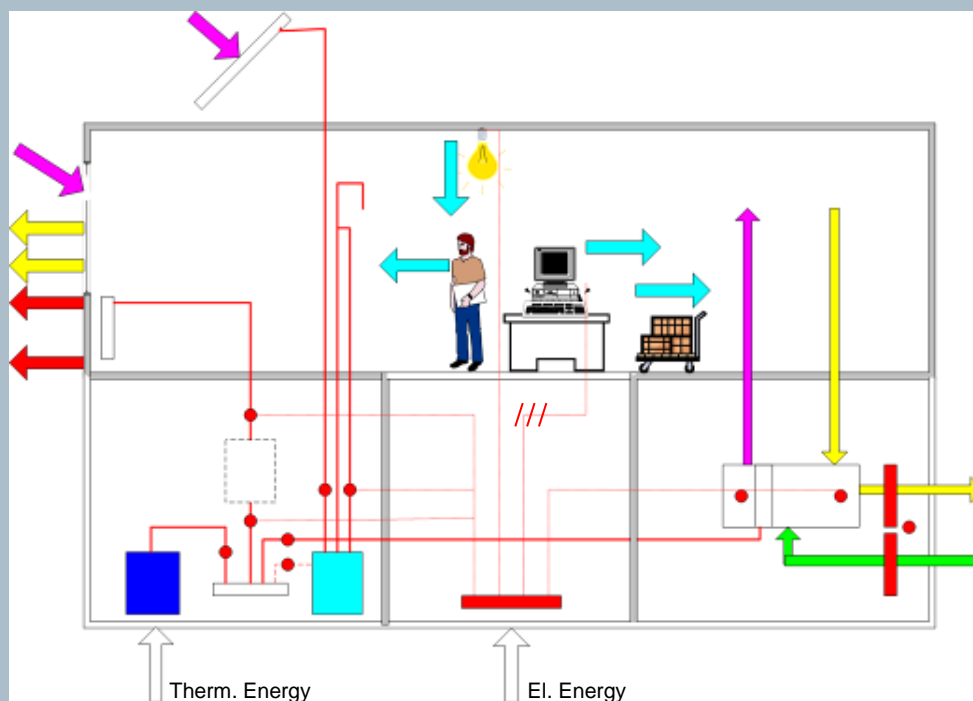
## leapfrogs boundaries towards Smart Buildings





# EPBD – Definition of Energy Performance of Buildings MSZ EN 15232 : 2012

Energy performance of a building means the amount of energy actually consumed or estimated to meet the different needs associated with a standardized use of the building, which may include:



- Heating
- Hot water heating
- Cooling
- Ventilation
- Lighting
- Auxiliary energy

# BACS efficiency factors – EN 15232 – effect of different technical level

Class	Thermal energy				Electrical energy			
	D	C	B	A	D	C	B	A
Offices	1,51	1	0,80	0,70	1,10	1	0,93	0,87
Lecture hall	1,24	1	0,75	0,50	1,06	1	0,94	0,89
Education	1,20	1	0,88	0,80	1,07	1	0,93	0,86
Hospitals	1,31	1	0,91	0,86	1,05	1	0,98	0,96
Hotels	1,31	1	0,85	0,68	1,07	1	0,95	0,90
Restaurants	1,23	1	0,77	0,68	1,04	1	0,96	0,92
Wholesale & retail	1,56	1	0,73	0,60	1,08	1	0,95	0,91
Residential	1,10	1	0,88	0,81	1,08	1	0,93	0,92

# Example Smart Building:

Energy saving in every type of building and business

Hospital



26%



Office



26%



Residential



27%



Restaurant



41%



Hotel



41%



Shopping Center



49%



School



52%



## Typical categorization of energy saving potentials in buildings

### End user drivers

- Legislation
- Standards & codes
- **Cost savings**
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction
- Labels, certificates
- Image

Category	Measures, e.g.	Saving potential (%)	Amortization (years)
Building automation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Installation and optimized tuning of energy functions</li> <li>▪ Optimization during operation by               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Efficient use of BACS and weak point analysis</li> <li>▪ Dynamic energy management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	5-30	0-5
Technical installations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HVAC, refrigeration, lighting</li> <li>▪ Controls, motors, actuators,</li> <li>▪ Power generation</li> </ul>	10-60	2-10
Building envelop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Insulation, windows,</li> <li>▪ Thermal bridges, construction physics</li> </ul>	>50	10-60

**Conclusion:** Invest in Smart building automation first! → Results with highest ROI within shortest time

# Products for building technology

## A unique portfolio in width, depth and quality

Building automation system



Standard systems/controllers



Building control



Room thermostats



Sensors



Valves and actuators



Damper actuators



Variable speed drives



Meters



## An example



Community holiday home at lake Balaton, 450sqm, heating: radiators + gas boiler

The heating of the building was „operated” by a landlord until 2012

From 2012 they changed to room thermostat control, with temporary local supervision

In 2013, the automation was upgraded to electronic, individual room control, with WEB based remote management

He moved in...

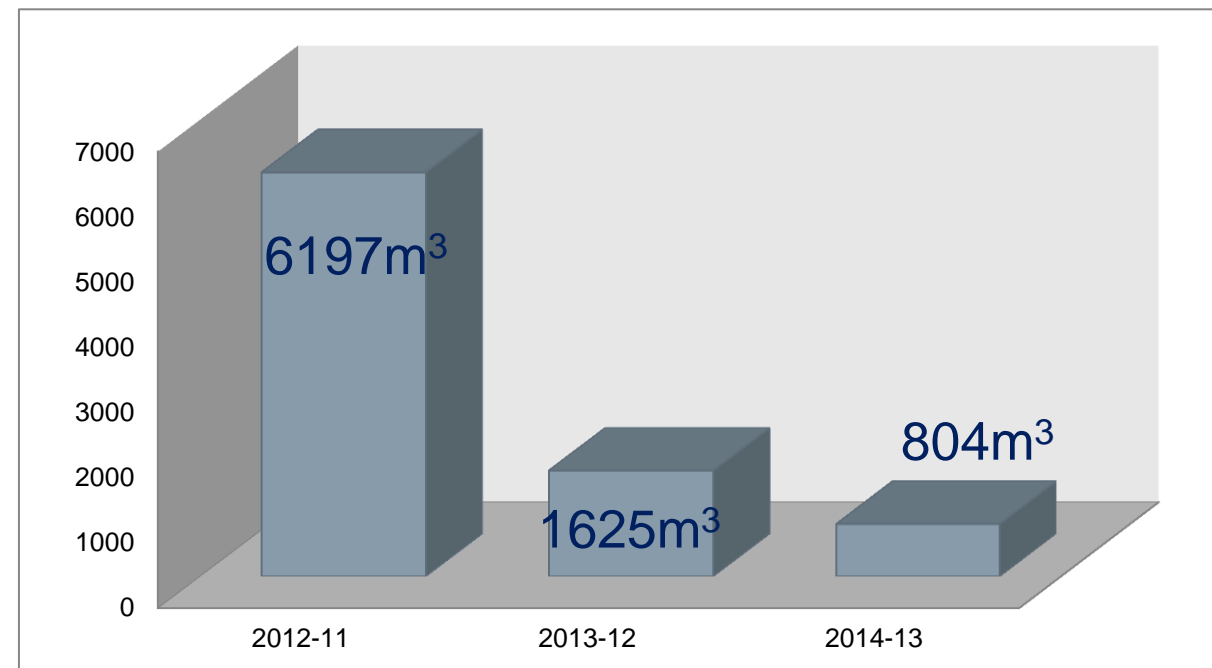
The visitors arrived into a cold house for the weekend. Lack of comfort.

Full control over building's operation, and cost.

## An example



By using a category „A” building automation system, instead of „D” + avoiding negative human factors, the consumption of the house decreased by 87%



Payback period is less than a year

Gas consumption in m<sup>3</sup> / heating periods

**SMART... people, design, solution, building, city, planet...**

**Thank you for your attention!**

