

# IEA EBC Annex 67 – Energy Flexible Buildings

## A Brief Overview

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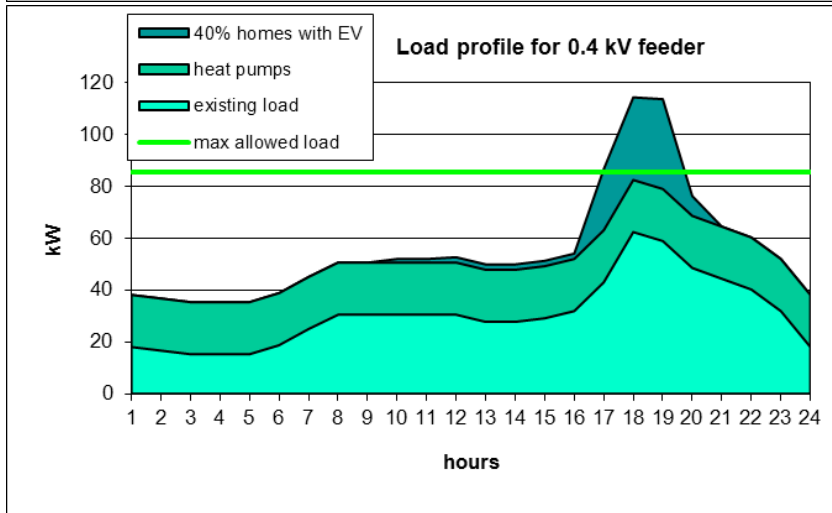
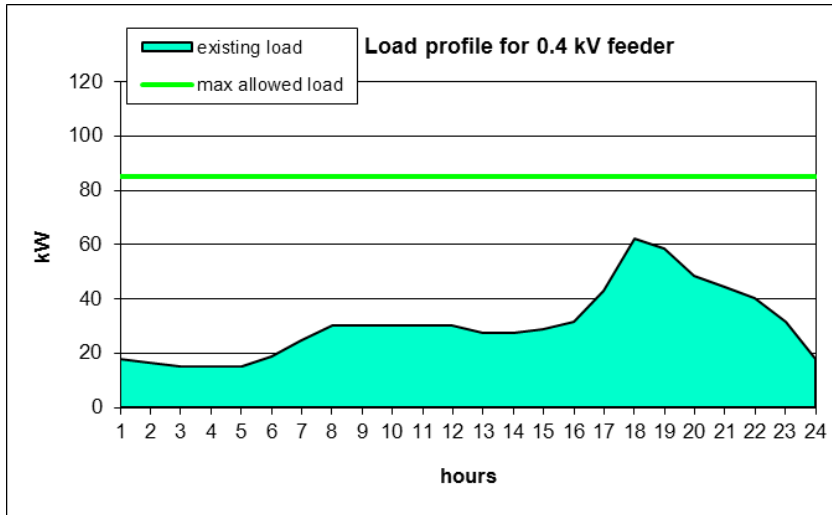
Automation Systems

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# Demand-response perspective of buildings

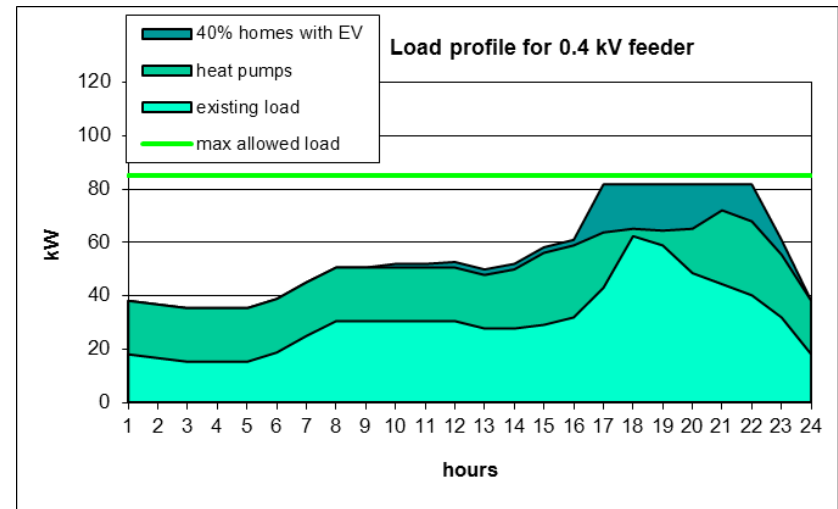


## Smart grid example

Danish study: Impact of heat pumps and electric vehicles on grid utilization

## Building perspective needed:

*How much demand control is available in different buildings types and operations?*



Source: IEA EBC Annex 67 Energy Flexible Buildings. Søren Østergaard Jensen, Anna Marszal-Pomianowska, Roberto Lollini, Wilmer Pasut, Armin Knotzer, Peter Engelmann, Anne Stafford and Glenn Reynders. EBC special issue of Energy and Buildings, October 2017.

# Annex 67 work program

## Organisation

- Søren Østergaard Jensen (Operating Agent)
- 16 participating countries
- 2016 – 2019
- [www.annex67.org](http://www.annex67.org)

*“The **Energy Flexibility** of a building is the ability to manage its demand and generation according to local climate conditions, user needs and grid requirements.”*

## Subtask A: Definitions and Context

- Common terminology and definition of Energy Flexibility in buildings
- Methodology for characterization of Energy Flexibility in buildings
- User needs, motivation and barriers for application of EF in building
- Market analysis

## Subtask B: Analysis, Development and Testing

- Simulation of Energy Flexibility in single buildings and clusters of buildings
- Control strategies and algorithms
- Laboratory tests of components, systems and control strategies
- Example cases and design examples

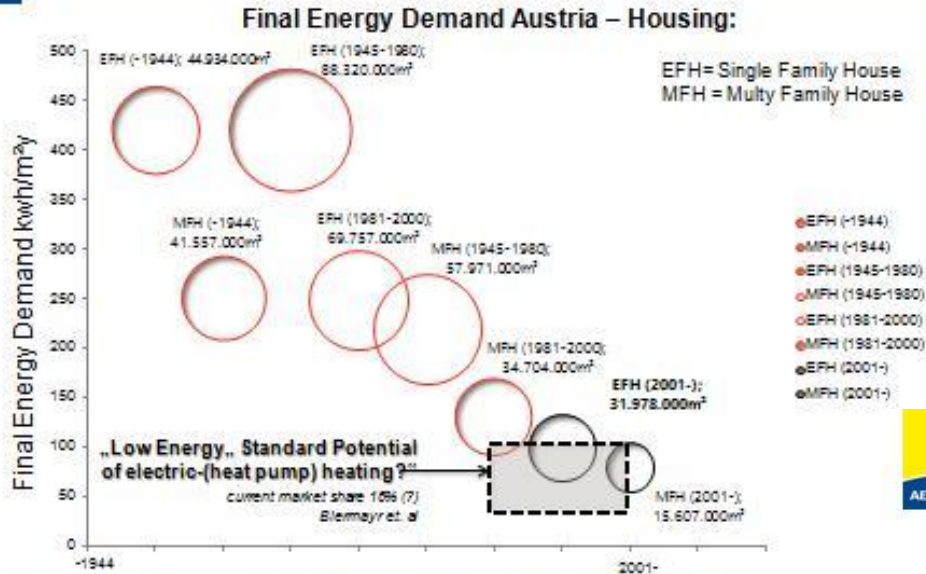
## Subtask C: Demonstration and User Perspectives

- Measurements in existing buildings
- Demonstration of Energy Flexibility in real buildings and clusters
- User motivation and acceptance

Source: Energy Flexible Buildings. IEA EBC Annex 67. Søren Østergaard Jensen. Presentation at the workshop Energy Flexible Buildings. TU Wien. Vienna, Austria. 2017.

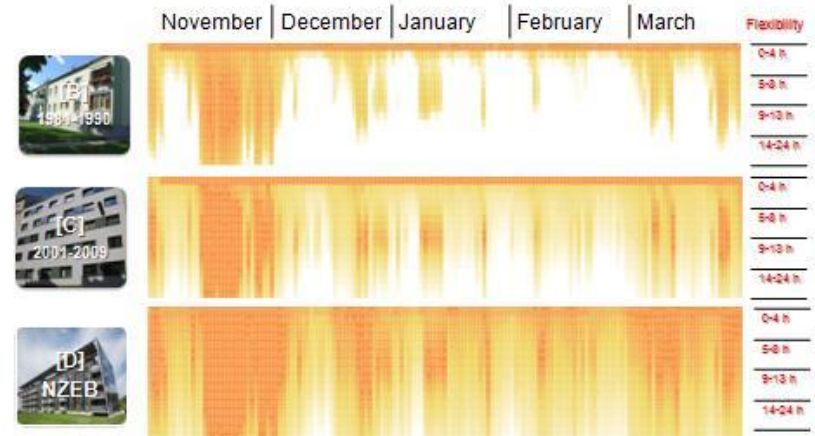
# WIP: Simulation of the Austrian building stock

## Why Focus on „Domestic Thermal Loads“?



Building stock construction periods are shown with their share of the final energy demand (Tobias Weiss, AEE INTEC / Data Source: Statistik Austria)

## Flexibility of different archetypes



Source: The potential of energy flexibility based on the Austrian typology. Tobias Weiss, Armin Knotzer. Presentation at the workshop Energy Flexible Buildings. TU Wien. Vienna, Austria. 2017.

# WIP: Simulation of the Austrian building stock

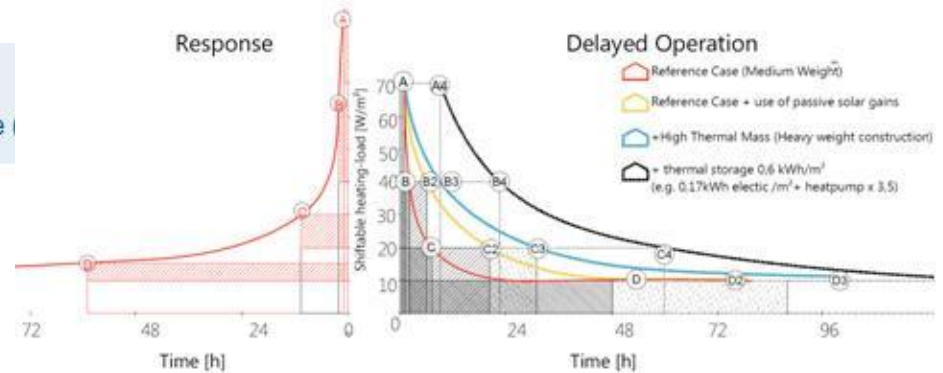
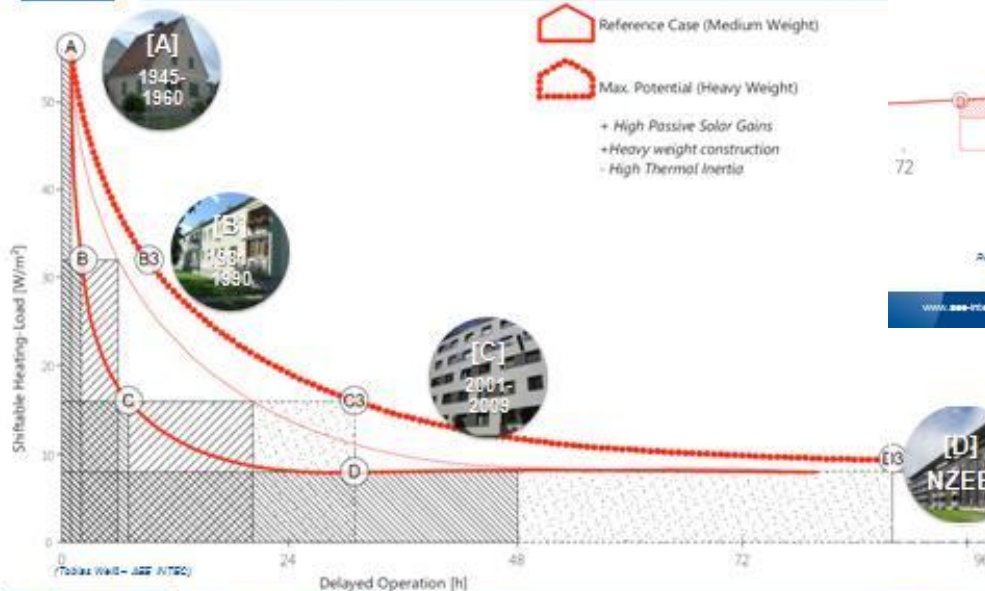


Rebound-effect of shiftable thermal loads:  
delayed operation ( $\Delta t_1$ ) and response ( $\Delta t_2$ )



## Load duration curves of case studies

Min. Potential of shiftable domestic heating load over time



Rebound-effect of shiftable domestic heating loads over the delayed operation ( $\Delta t_1$ ) and response ( $\Delta t_2$ ) (Tobias Weiss - AEE INTEC)

www.aee-intec.at

AEE - INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES

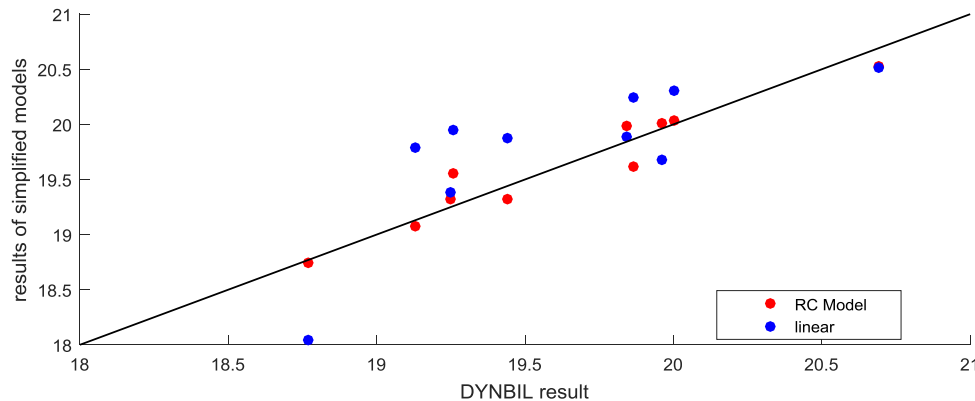
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Source: The potential of energy flexibility based on the Austrian typology. Tobias Weiss, Armin Knotzer. Presentation at the workshop Energy Flexible Buildings. TU Wien. Vienna, Austria. 2017.

# DR improvement with complex information models

## Forecasts for a frequent building typology

- 6 apartments on 3 stories
- Cluster of 500 units in Vienna, Austria
- Electrical convection heater
- ✓ *Improvement in > 30% of DSM events*



Simulation results of DYNBIL compared to the simplified models

Source: Building-based load forecasts for demand-side management. Metzger AS, Kastner W, Rojas-Kopeinig G, Calabrese T, Judex F, Stefan M, Bacher P, Madsen H, and G Reynders. Final Report. Project No. 848910. Energy Research Program. Austria. In press.

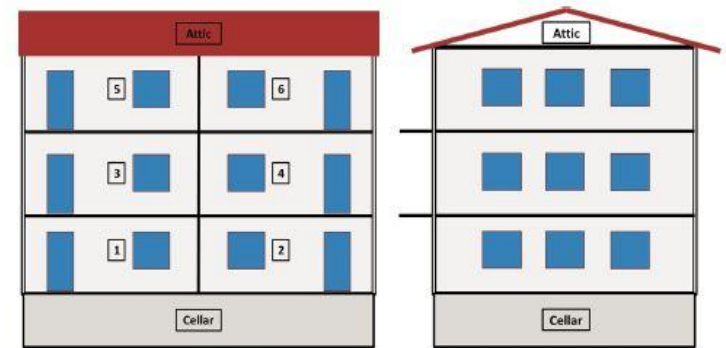


Figure 4: Sketch of the building model implemented in Dynbil: south side (left) and east side (right)

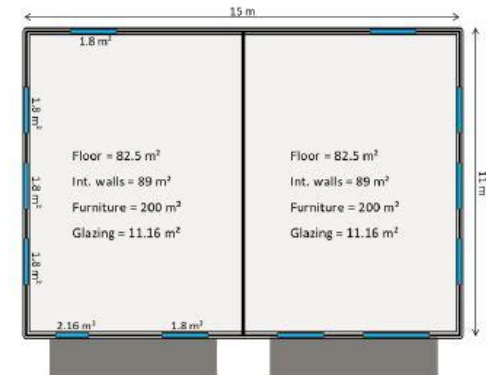
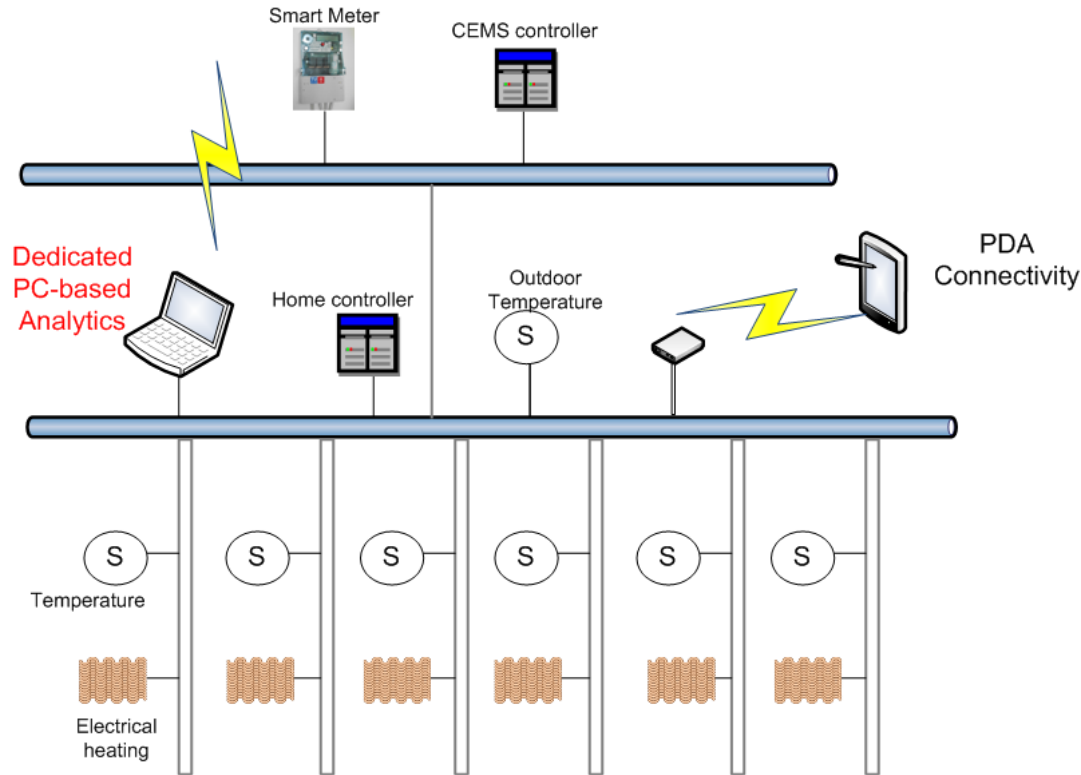


Figure 5: Sketch of one floor with the two dwellings

# WIP: Integration of information models

- Validation of parameters
- System architecture typologies for validation



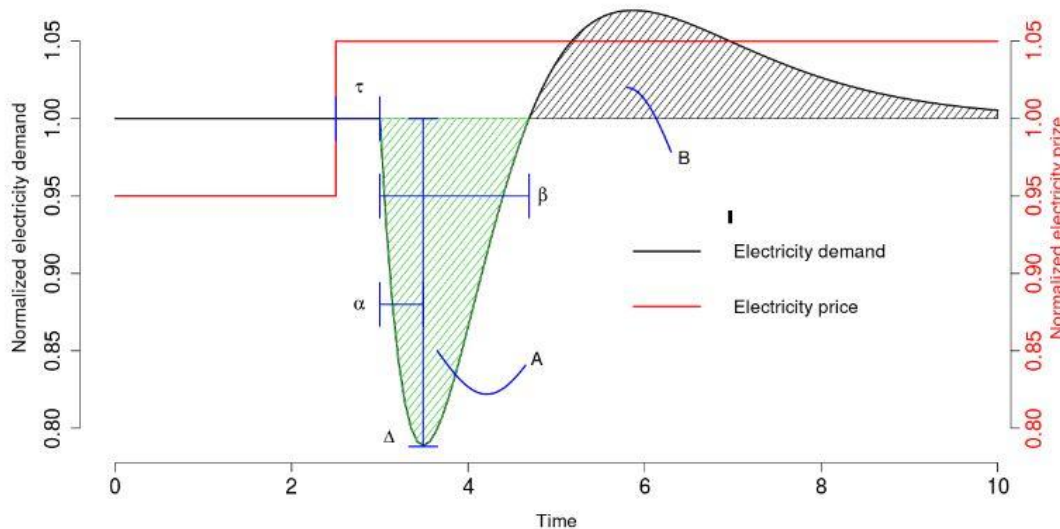
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# Annex 67 contribution to EPBD

## Smartness indicator (EPBD)

a rating for buildings' ICT and electronic systems for optimization of building operation and interaction with smart grids (“winter package”)



Where:  $\tau$  is the time from the signal is submitted to an action starts  
 $\alpha$  is the period from start of the response to the max response  
 $\Delta$  is the max response  
 $\beta$  is the duration of the response  
 $A$  is the shifted amount of energy  
 $B$  is the rebound effect for returning the situation back to “reference”

Source: Energy flexibility as a key asset in a smart building future. Contribution of Annex 67 to European smart building initiatives. Position Paper. November 2017.

## Annex 67 proposal

- a physical data and simulation based approach for quantification of services in use
- idea: standardization of the external penalty signal enables comparability of energy flexibility among different buildings

# Summary and Conclusion



- In Annex 67, a methodology for quantification of energy flexibility will be developed
- Work in progress: Development of missing knowledge on thermal building loads and information models for different building typologies of the Austrian building stock
- Annex 67 work is a contribution to smart readiness of buildings as per EU EPBD (Energy Performance of Buildings Directive)

# References



IEA EBC Annex 67 Energy Flexible Buildings. Søren Østergaard Jensen, Anna Marszal-Pomianowska, Roberto Lollini, Wilmer Pasut, Armin Knotzer, Peter Engelmann, Anne Stafford and Glenn Reynders. EBC special issue of Energy and Buildings, October 2017.

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**Thank you!**

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