

***Integral planning
of refurbishment measures
University of Innsbruck
according to
EnerPHit standard***

Your independent partner for outstanding energy efficiency in buildings



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Passive House Institute

Head of institute

Univ. Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Feist

since 1988 addicted to energy efficient buildings



Headquarter Darmstadt – www.passiv.de

54 people from the fields of
civil engineering, environmental engineering,
mechanical engineering, home automation,
physics, mathematics, architecture,
communication
(from more than **10 different countries**)

Department Innsbruck – www.phi-ibk.at

Harald Konrad Malzer

PHI project coordinator EU FP7 SINFONIA
designPH 3D software development
Building certification

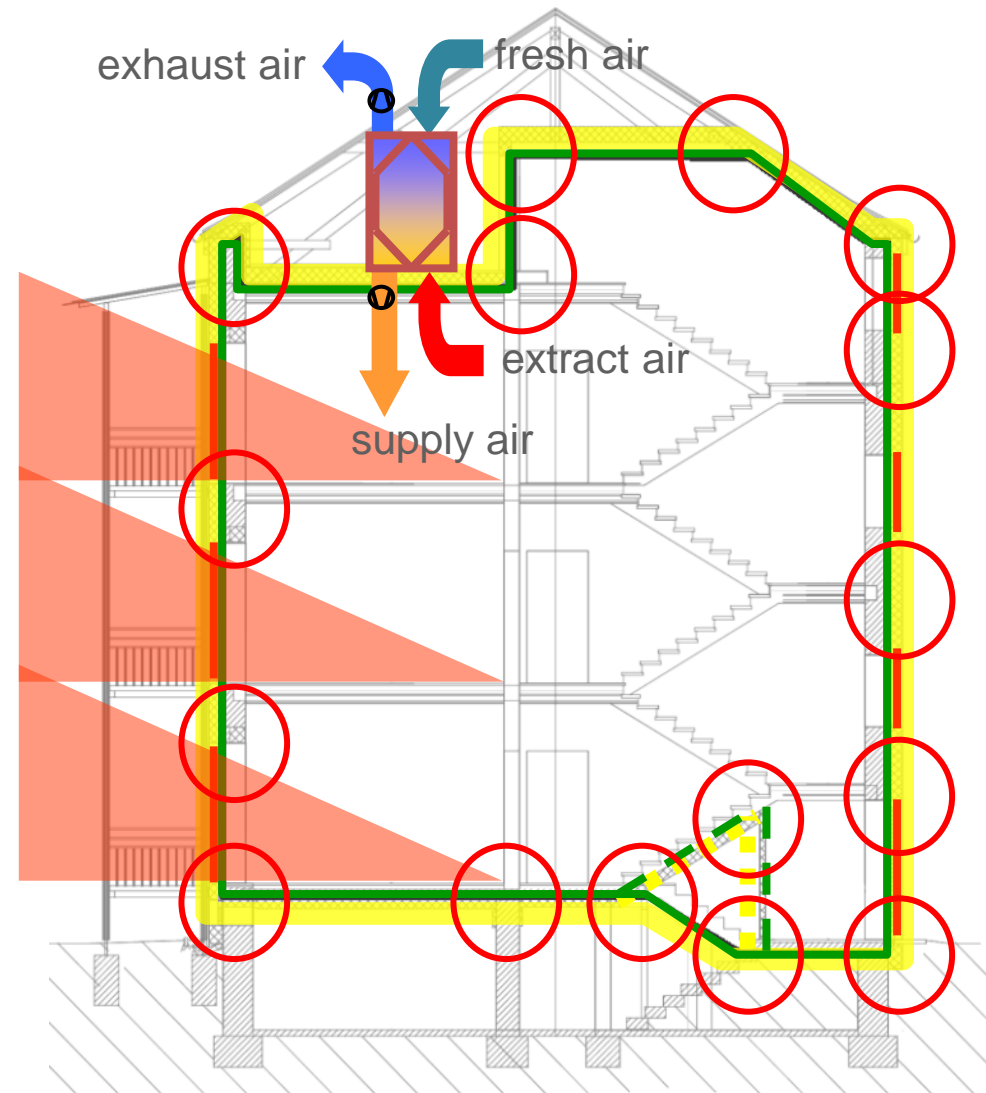


Passive House Standard in old buildings?

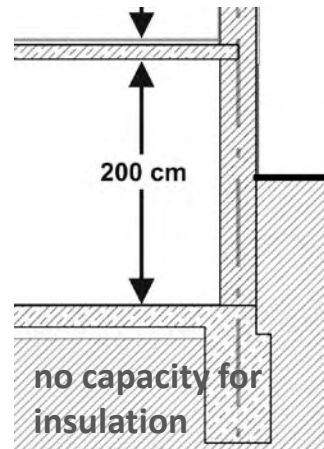
A possible approach:

- improve insulation
- improve windows
- avoid thermal bridges
- create airtight layer
- ventilation + heat recovery

„That´s like a
Passive house!“
Almost!



Passive House Standard in old buildings? - Difficulties



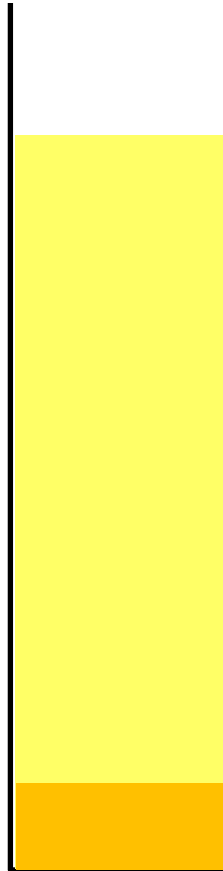
etc.

Difference between Passive House Standard and EnerPHit Standard ?

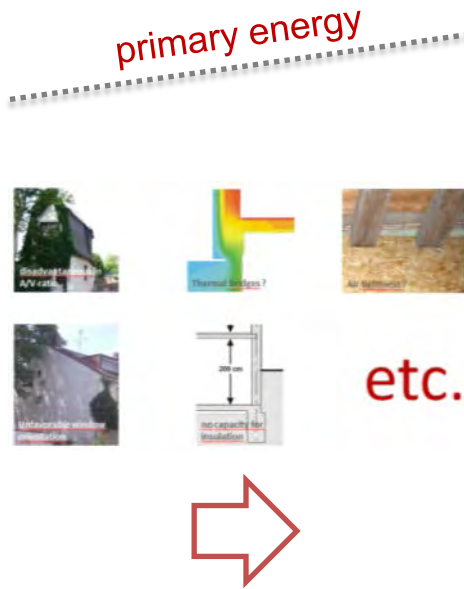


global standard
on highly energy
efficient buildings

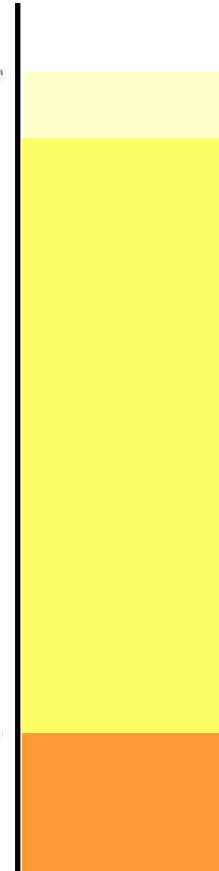
max. 120 KWh/m²a



max. 15 KWh/m²a



max. 132 KWh/m²a



- cost efficient
- problem oriented
- realized in practice
- highly evaluated
- future-proof

25 KWh/m²a
or component based

EnerPHit stands for

„Whatever you have to do,



do it the best way you can!“



Status analysis prior to refurbishment



Westansicht (Campus) mit Haupteingang



Ostansicht mit den Hörsälen davor - Fotos



Wärmebrückenfreie Ausbildung war in den 60ern scheinbar noch unbekannt



Eckausbildung der Fassade im EG



Provisorisch „geflickte“ Betongeländer der Fluchttreppen



Betonschäden:



starke Frost-Wasserschäden mit Durchrostung der Bewehrung



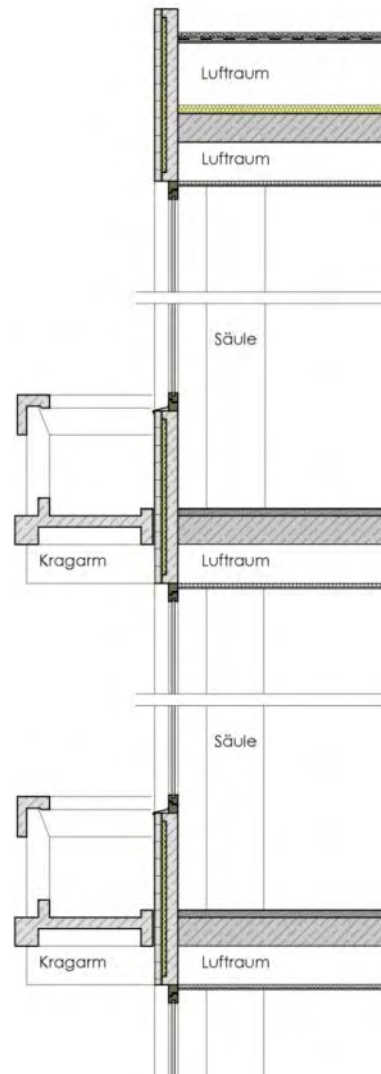
Frostschäden durch Verunreinigung der Betonoberfläche

7 Fotos: H.K.Malzer, Innsbruck 2008

Die bestehende **Flachdachkonstruktion** weist einen U-Wert von **0,38 W/m²K** auf.

Die **Außenwand**-Betonfertigteil-fassadenelemente weisen einen U-Wert von **0,719 W/m²K** auf.

Die U-Werte der **Fenster** kann ich hier nicht angeben, da sie aber zusätzlich zu ihrem schlechten Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten auch noch mechanische und technische Mängel aufweisen, sind sie zu 100 % gegen aktuelle Fenstermodelle auszuwechseln.



Flachdachaufbau:

Rundriesel	5 cm
PE-Folie	
mehrlag. bituminöse Abdichtung	
Vordeckung Perrillex	
Rauh Schalung	2,5 cm
Hinterlüftung	~ 50 cm
Mineralfaserdämmung	7 cm
bituminöse	
Notabdeckung	1 cm
STB Massivdecke	25 cm
Installationsraum & abgeh. Decke	~ 34 cm

Außenwandaufbau:

aussen	
Waschbetonplatte	6 cm
Dämmung PU-Schaum	4 cm
Fertigbeton-Tragelement	10 cm
innen	

Deckenaufbau

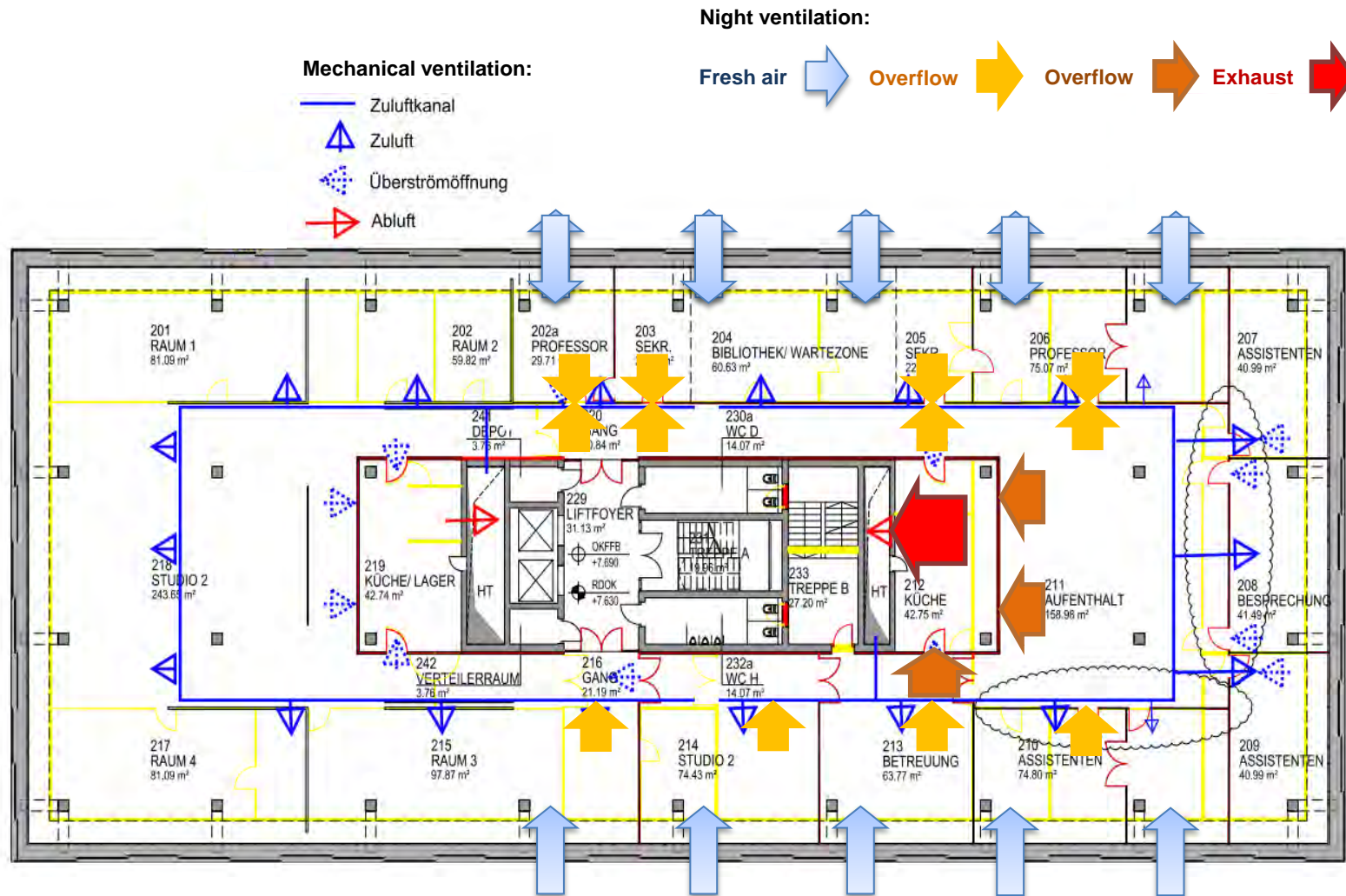
PVC Bodenbelag	1 cm
Verbundestrich	5,8 cm
STB Massivdecke	25 cm
Luftraum, Installationen	34 cm
Mineralwollauflage	3 cm
Gipskartonplatten abgehängte Decke	1,2 cm
aus verz. Stahlprofilen	
Mineralwollplatten	3 cm
ALU-Lochblech Langfeldkassette	

Parameter study to optimize refurbishment measures

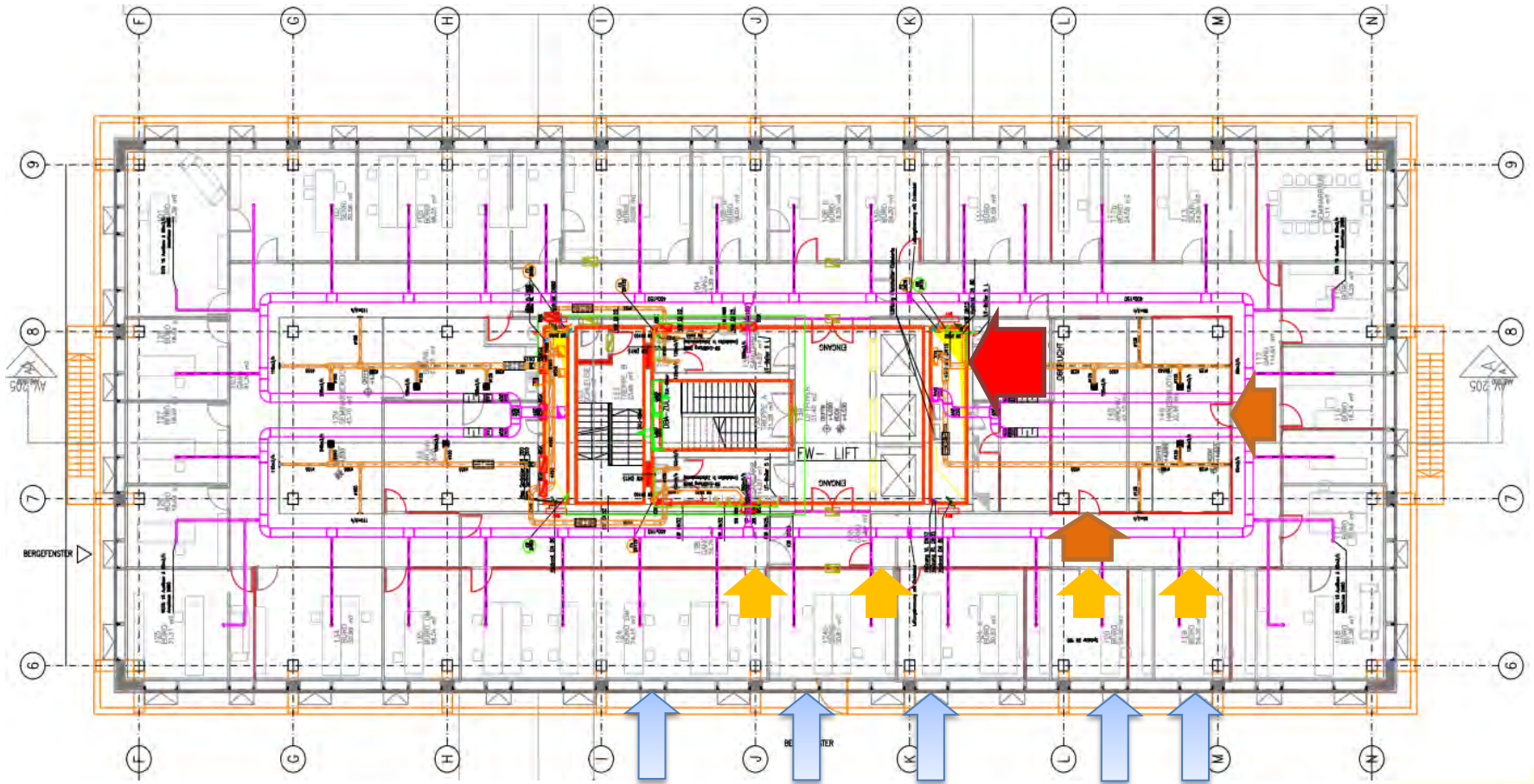
An individual, project based parameter study for optimization of refurbishment measures, is important to give the right measures in the context of energy efficiency, energy savings and investment costs.

SAMBUND UDE - FAHRTZEIT FÜR BAUMASSENEHMEN		HEIZWÄRMEDARF					ENDENERGIEDARF					PRIMÄRENERGIEDARF					INVESTITIONSDARF										
EDF Energieeffizienz nach PHPP	8821.0 m²											PE-Faktor					<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Wärm. WVL</td> <td>Strom WVL</td> <td>Investition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.50</td> <td>2.70</td> <td>13.76</td> </tr> </table>					Wärm. WVL	Strom WVL	Investition	1.50	2.70	13.76
Wärm. WVL	Strom WVL	Investition																									
1.50	2.70	13.76																									
EGF Bauteilenergieeffizienz nach ÖB	3253.0 m²																										
ERF Bauteilenergieeffizienz nach ÖB	4331.1 m²																										
Maßnahmenkette		HEIZWÄRMEDARF					ENDENERGIEDARF					PRIMÄRENERGIEDARF					INVESTITIONSDARF										
V1 STANDARD Sanierung: Fenster Mosbacher	44.4	31.6	***	395314	120.6	85.7	***	416857	657236	1073153	263.6	151.4	***	623786	1774639	24351	38534	123546	252240	RDV/VP	möglich						
V2 BIGMODERN Sanierung: Fenster Mosbacher	21.4	15.2	***	190630	52.4	35.5	***	200429	321301	521730	222.3	157.5	***	300644	877513	10926	32195	105021	134180	RDV/VP	möglich						
V3 BIGMODERN+ Sanierung: Fenster Mosbacher	24.8	17.6	***	229479	87.2	61.9	***	232324	343556	775800	204.1	145.0	***	340486	1067601	10933	32133	35413	306420	RDV/VP	möglich						
Maßnahmenkette		HEIZWÄRMEDARF					ENDENERGIEDARF					PRIMÄRENERGIEDARF					INVESTITIONSDARF										
V1 STANDARD Sanierung: 2+1 Kfz	42.6	30.3	***	373348	110.7	84.3	***	333395	657065	1056170	266.7	193.4	***	530658	1740767	23346	38539	123506	276772	RDV/VP	möglich						
V2 BIGMODERN Sanierung: 2+1K-Glas	16.4	11.6	***	145345	87.1	61.9	***	154975	321029	775104	234.4	152.3	***	231113	676778	10918	32133	35413	136535	RDV/VP	möglich						
V3 BIGMODERN+ Sanierung: 2+1K-Glas	19.5	13.8	***	173143	81.6	57.3	***	162634	343284	729310	195.7	138.3	***	273951	866867	10934	32133	35413	306420	RDV/VP	möglich						

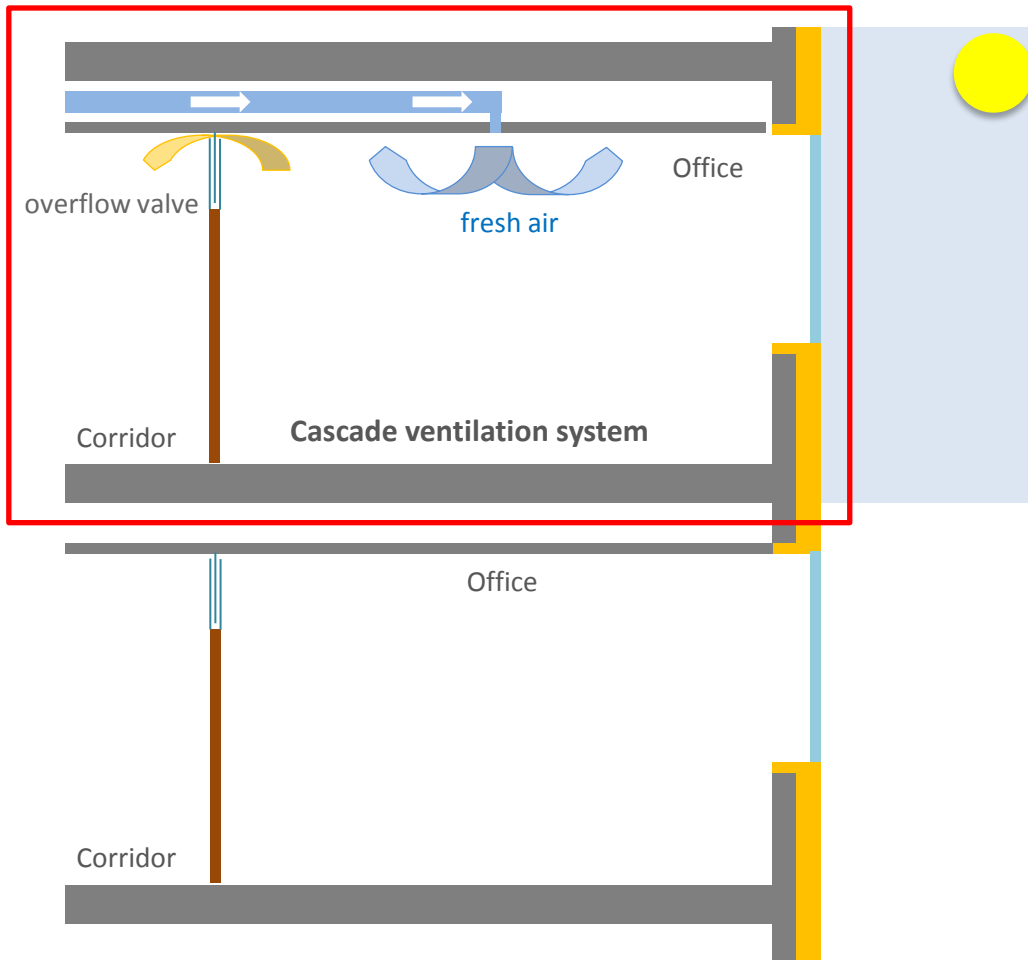
Draft concept ventilation ...



... turns into systematic ventilation design



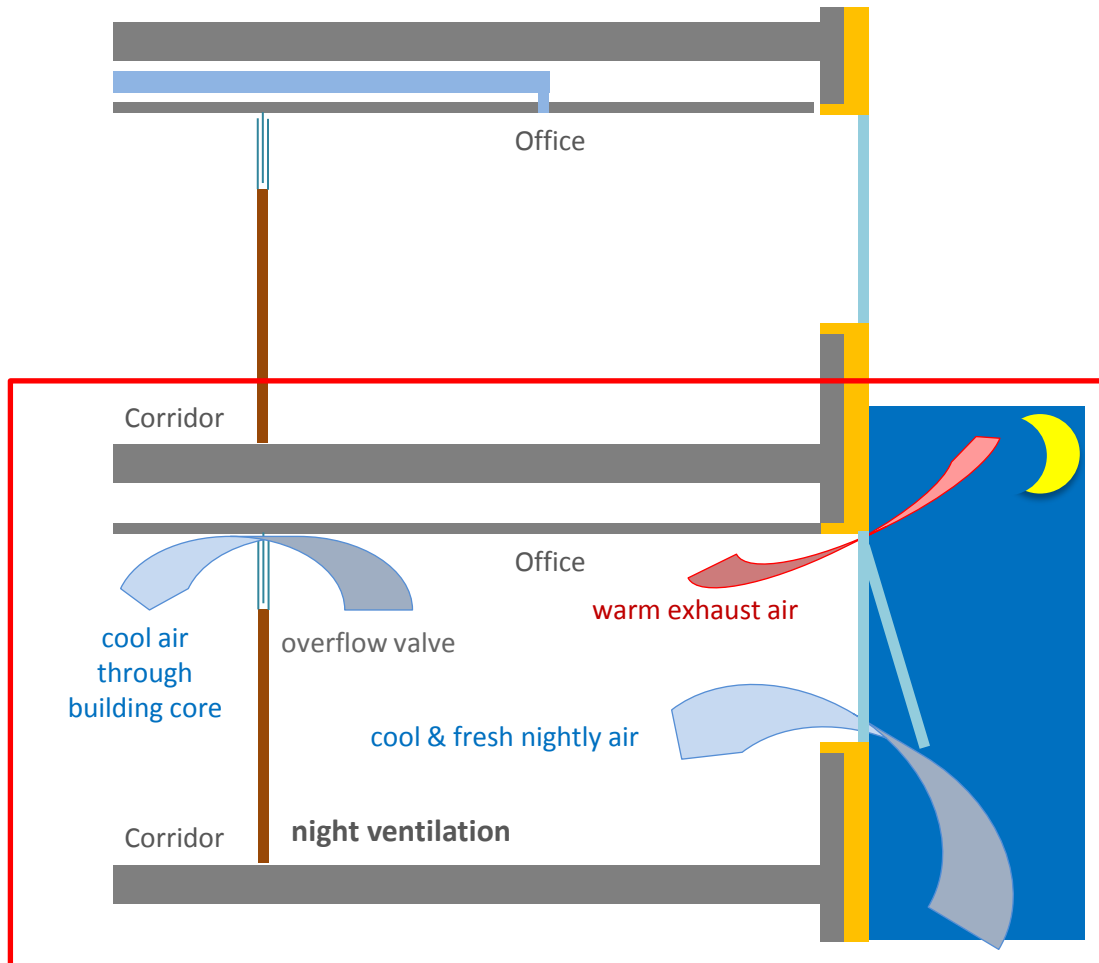
Excellent summer comfort without air conditioning



Throughout the daytime and in winter the whole day long, a **Cascade ventilation system** is used.

Windows stay closed during the day (due to noise and dust). Overruling of the automated process by the user is always possible.

Excellent summer comfort without air conditioning



Cooling of building by automated night ventilation

Windows opening at a temperature difference
In/Out of $\Delta T_{a,i} \geq 4$ K.

Cooling of the core is only possible due to the special design of the overflow valves, with a high air flow by low pressure loss.

A smart new window had to be born

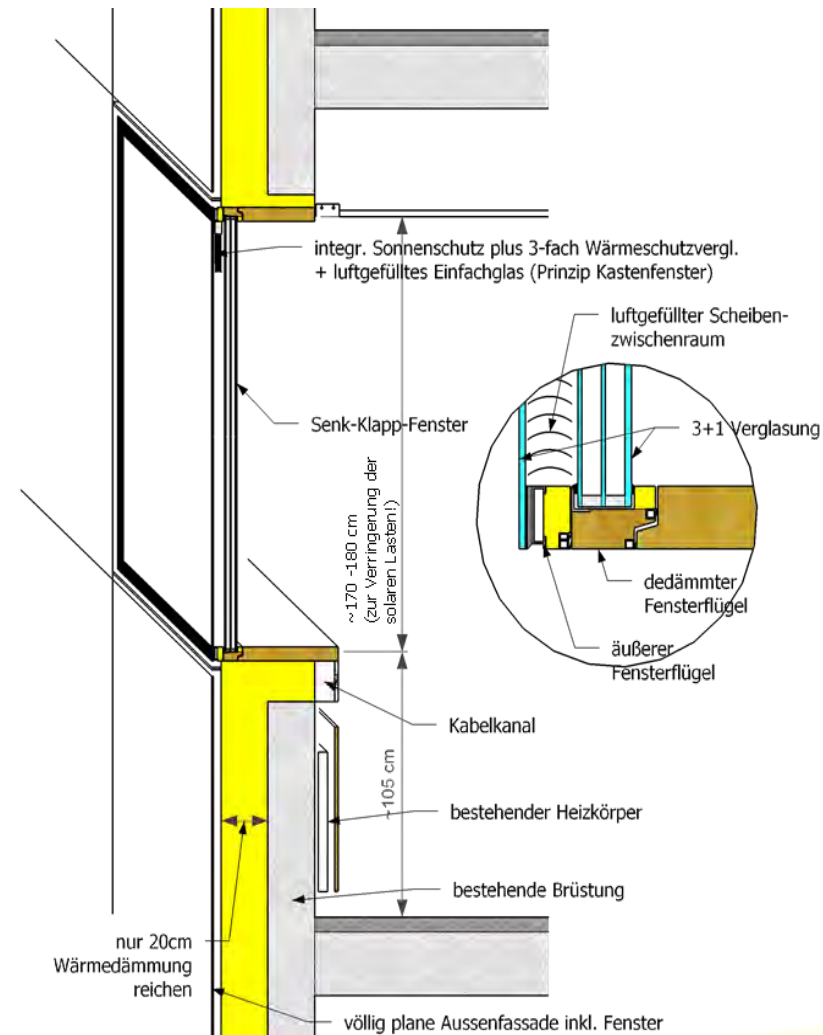
3+1 Pane lowering-folding-wings with **increased air change rates per window** for a very good cooling of the building with night ventilation and **integrated, automated sunblinds** between the outer panes.

The 3+1 glazing, out of inexpensive standard components leads to an U-value of **U_g=0,63 W/m²K**.

For thermal but also for aesthetic reasons, the **frame geometry** was conceptualized in a lying position.

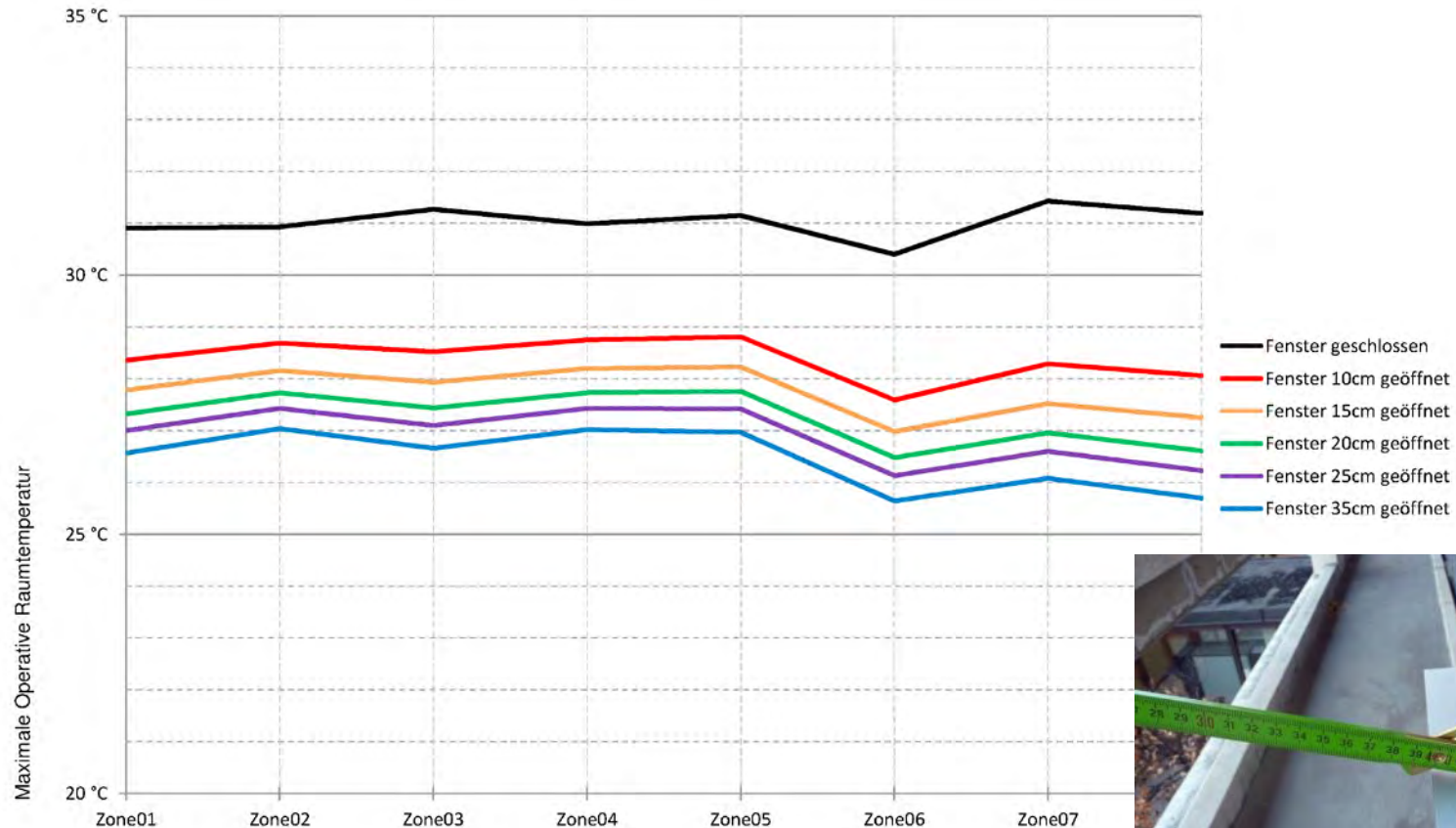
This results in **better thermal performance** combined with a **higher solar gain** and more **daylight in the offices**.

Schematischer Fassadenschnitt mit Senk-Klapp-Fenster und Detail zur Fensterrahmenausbildung bei 3+1 Verglasung; Quelle: H. K. Malzer

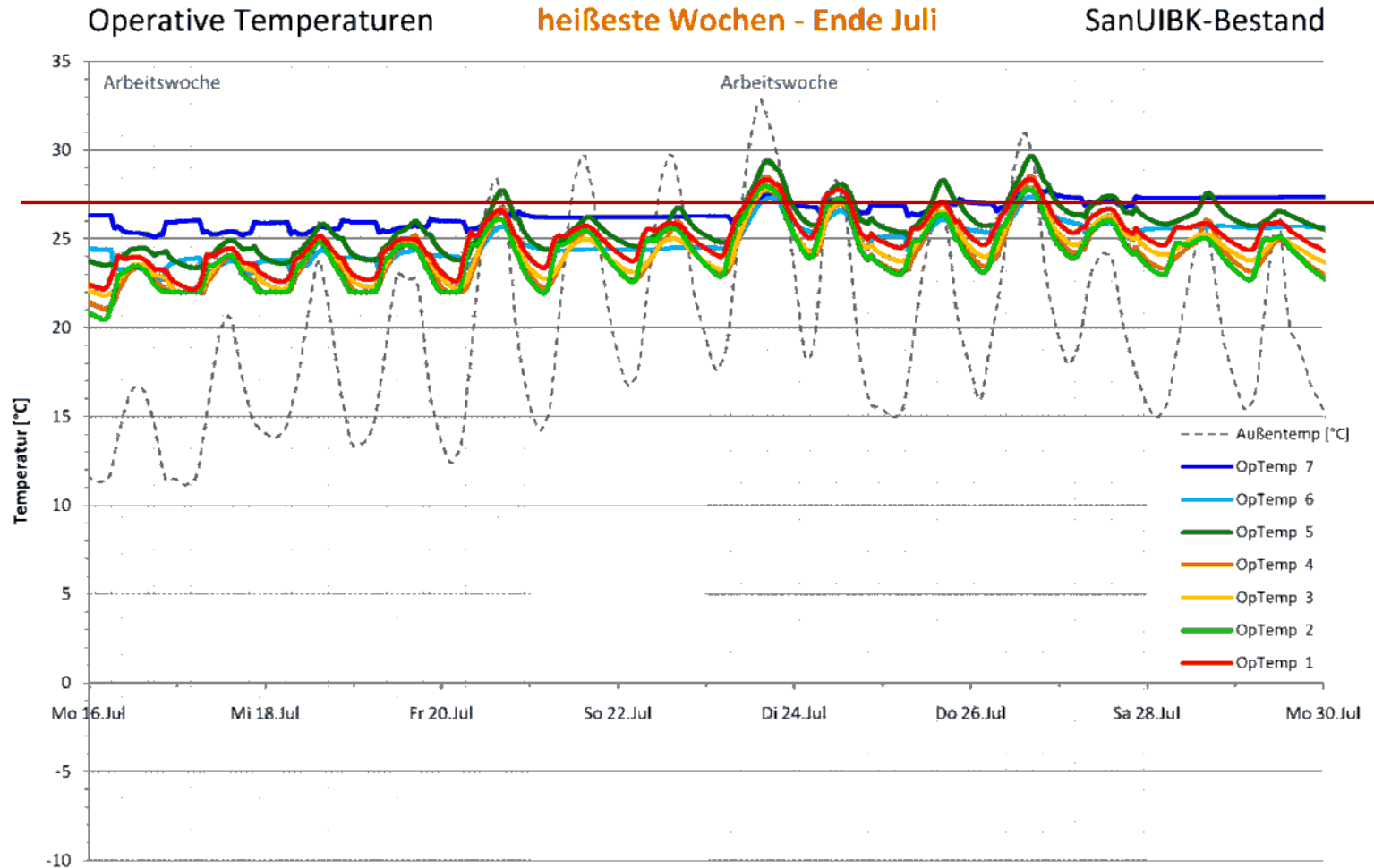


Dynamic simulation for needed opening width of window

Validation of the cooling concept with PHI-Software Dynbil

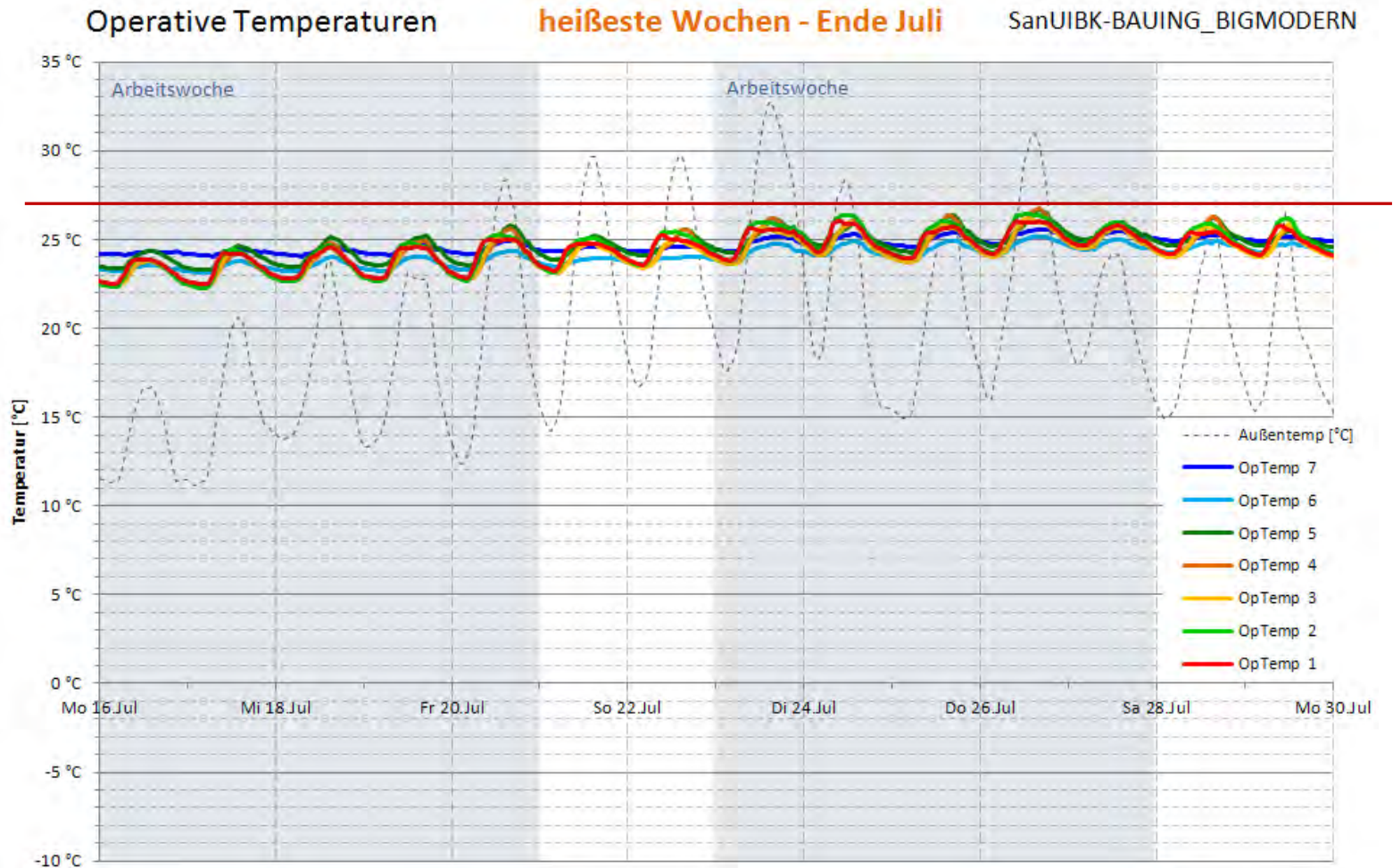


Dynamic building simulation – prior to retrofit



Validation of the cooling concept based on night ventilation with **PHI-Software Dynbil**

Dynamic building simulation – after retrofit



OpTemp_{max} = 27°C (for just 4h per anno!), Daily middle temp._{max} = 26,2°C

Little details often need most tinkering

For an even facade optic, the installation of the window had to be located at the outside of the insulation layer.

This design is not optimal and results in a higher Ψ -value.

The PHI usually recommends a window position within the insulation layer.

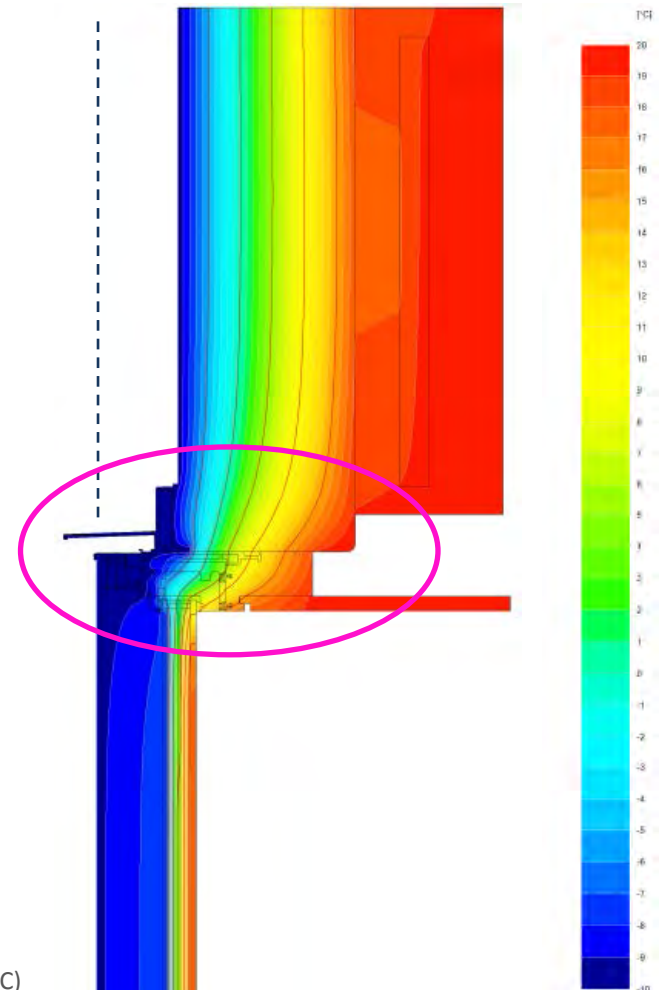
Thermal bridge coefficient

Window/facade: $\Psi = 0,049 \text{ W/mK}$

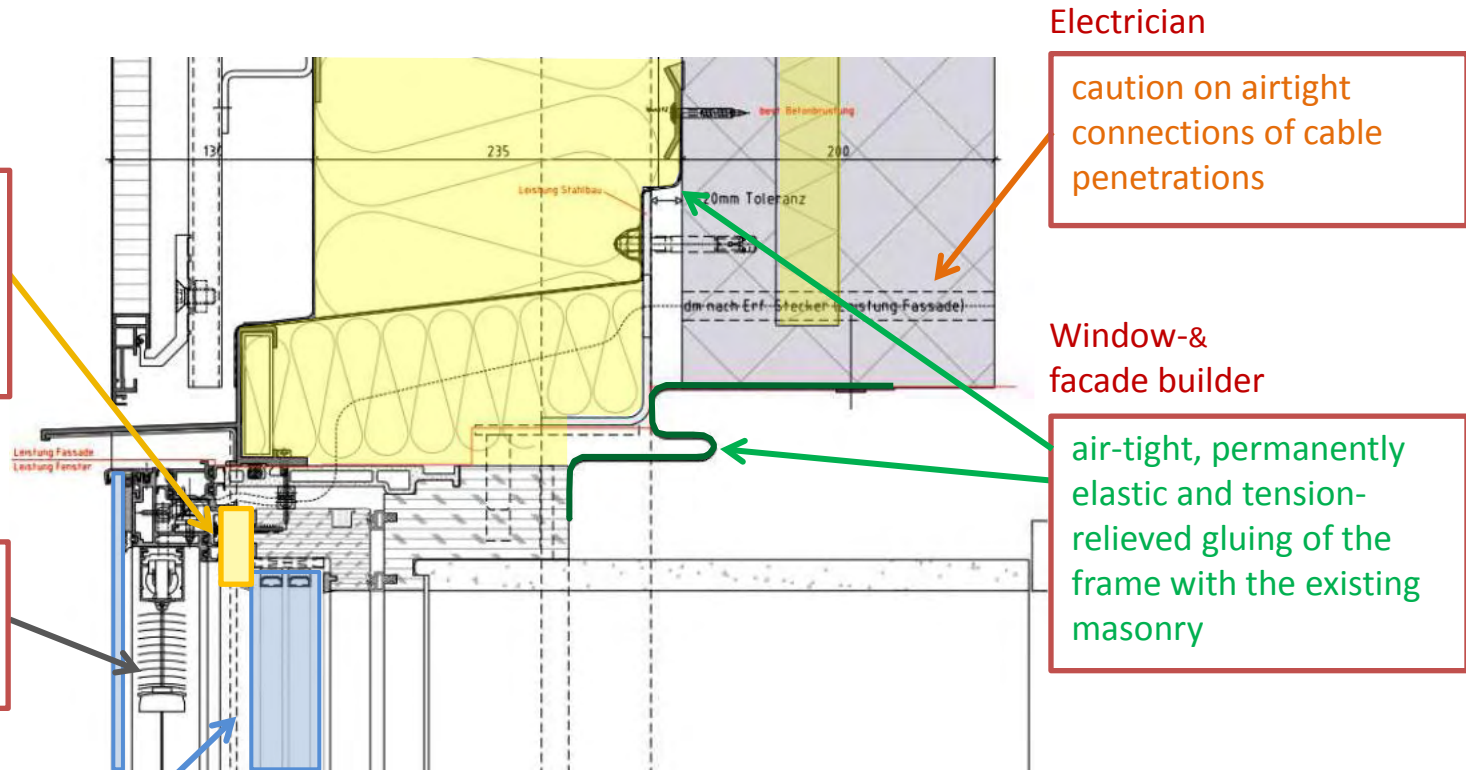
(this is quite good)

(we suggest $\Psi \leq 0,025 \text{ W/mK}$)

Quelle: PHI, DI Laszlo Lepp; berechneter Temperaturverlauf im Fenster (blau: -10°C , rot: $+20^\circ\text{C}$)



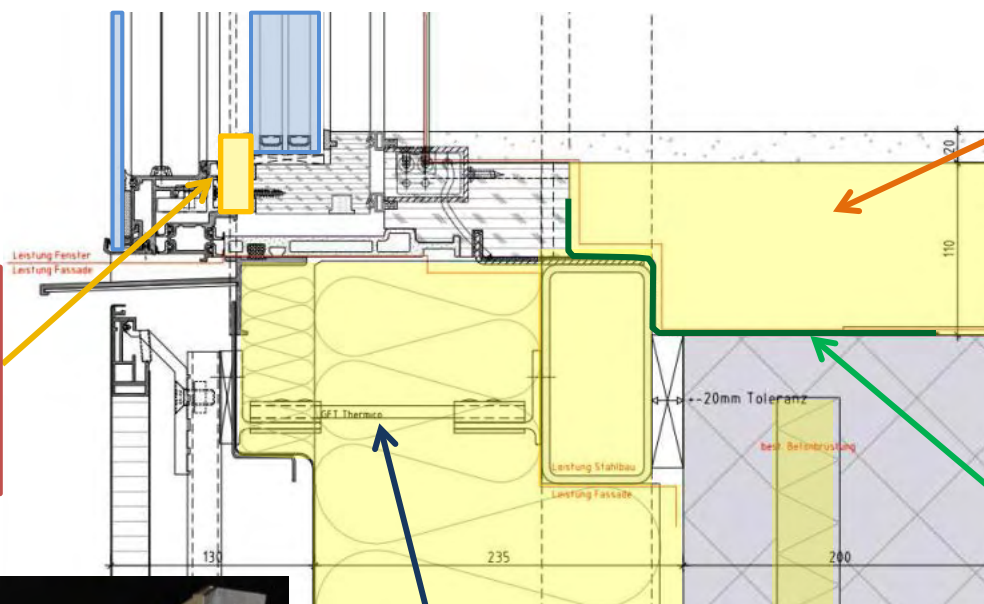
Little details often need most tinkering



Detail of window head reveal

Little details often need most tinkering

Detail of window sill



Plaster bord builder

window sill and insulation of the cavity

Window-& facade builder

air-tight, permanently elastic and tension-relieved gluing of the frame with the existing masonry

Facade builder

heat-bridges-free installation of the aluminum facade on the existing façade by means of GRP spacers

ATTENTION: conventional ALU mount = thermal bridge surcharge !!!

Window manufacturer

thermal decoupling in the frame with Compacfoam as glass strip



Smart overflow valve was developed

Only adequately sized **overflow valves** allow the huge ventilation rate needed for **night ventilation**.

Additionally these valves are used as **fanlight elements** to **reduce the artificial lighting** demand of the corridors behind.

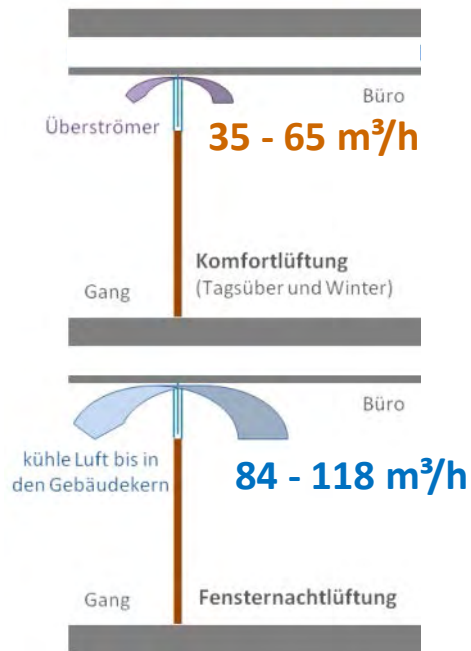
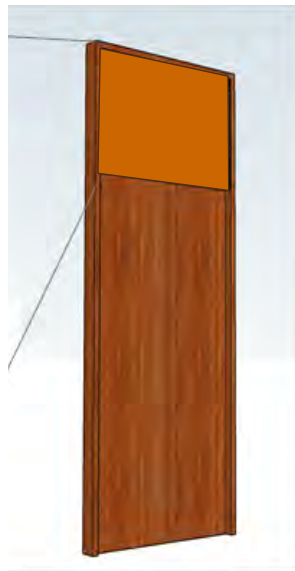


Abbildung 1: Überschrömöffnung als Oberlicht mit Mehrwert über den Beständstüren „getarnt“; Quelle: PHI, Harald Konrad Malzer

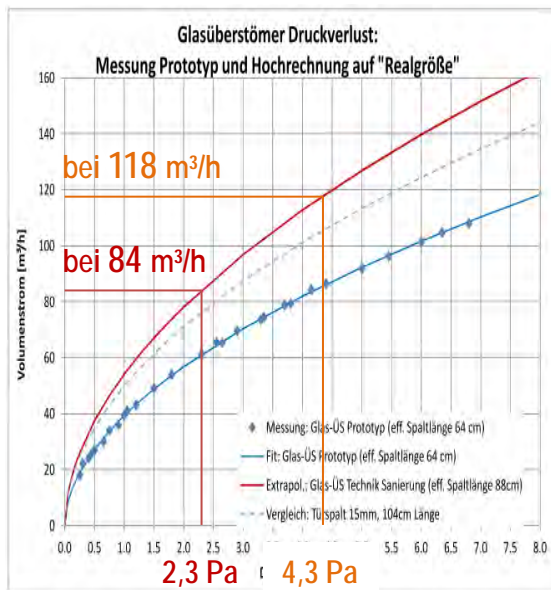


Überschrömer (Prototyp) am Schallprüfstand der Uni Innsbruck; Foto: H.K. Malzer

Smart overflow valve was developed

In this construction, special attention must be paid to the **sound-proof design**.

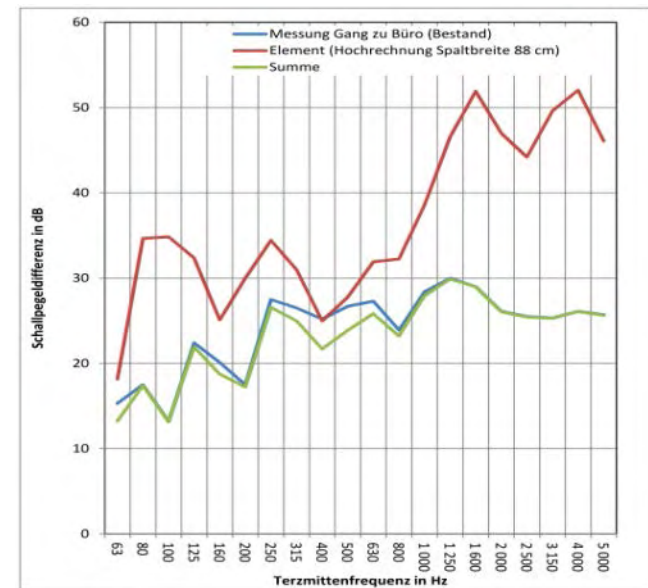
Therefore, we installed a prototype in the **acoustic laboratory** of the University of Innsbruck for measurements.



Druckverlustmessung; UIBK, DI Gabriel Rojas-Kopeinig



Überstörer (Prototyp) am Schallprüfstand der Uni Innsbruck; Foto: H.K. Malzer



Schallpegeldifferenzmessung; UIBK, DI Mathias Rothbacher

Energy efficiency obtained by planning with PHPP

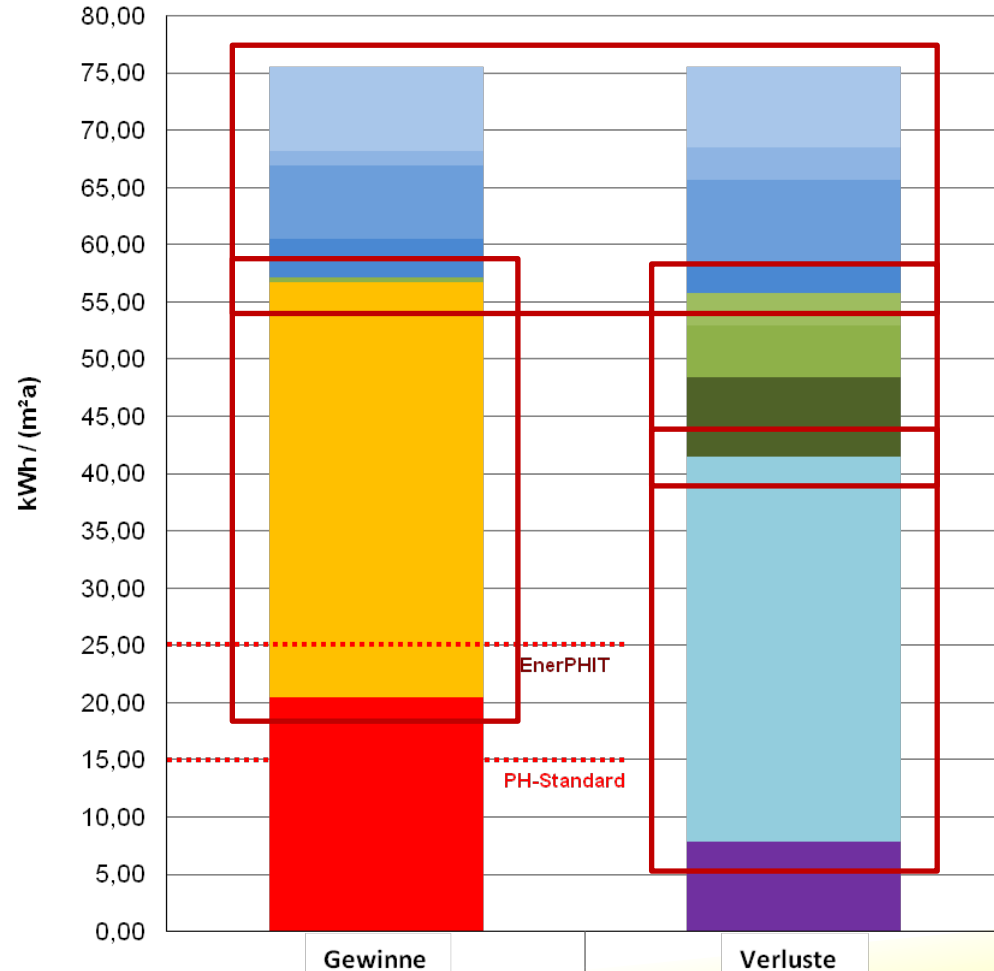
- the energy balance of the **transparent components** is balanced
- highly insulated, thermal bridge free, **opaque building envelope**
- high **internal heatgain** by IT, high staff density (720 pers.) and artificial lighting
- **ventilation losses** by large air volume due to very high number of people

	Gewinne	Verluste
Fenster Ost	7,34	6,99
Fenster Nord	1,20	2,81
Fenster West	6,47	7,23
Fenster Süd	3,34	2,67
Fenster Horizontal	0,00	0,00
Opak Solar	0,37	
Opak Dach		2,88
Opak Fassade		4,51
Opak Außentüren		0,00
Opak Erdreich		0,00
Opak Bodenplatte		6,92
Lüftungsverluste		33,65
nicht nutzbare Gewinne		7,84
Interne Wärmequellen	36,33	
Heizwärme	20,43	

kWh / (m²a)

Gegenüberstellung Gewinne und Verluste der Energiebilanz

TU BIG - Therm.San. IWQ5 Fh1,8m g0,34-0,56 SS.0,53-0,3 FLnächtl.autom.



Energy efficiency obtained by planning with PHPP

- Refurbishment to highest energetic refurbishment and indoor quality level
- Thermal refurbishment with **factor 9**
 Heating demand – prior to retrofit: >180 kWh/m²a
 Heating demand – after retrofit: **20 kWh/m²a**

Kennwerte mit Bezug auf Energiebezugsfläche

Energiebezugsfläche:	8897,0 m ²	Bruttogeschossfl.	12.529 m ²
	Verwendet:	Monatsverfahren	PH-Zertifikat:
Energiekennwert Heizwärme:	20,4 kWh/(m²a)		15 kWh/(m²a)
Drucktest-Ergebnis:	1,0 h⁻¹		0,6 h ⁻¹
Primärenergie-Kennwert (WW, Heizung, Kühlung, Hilfs- u. Haushalts-Strom):	118 kWh/(m²a)		120 kWh/(m ² a)
Primärenergie-Kennwert (WW, Heizung und Hilfsstrom):	84 kWh/(m ² a)		
Primärenergie-Kennwert Einsparung durch solar erzeugten Strom:	kWh/(m ² a)		
Heizlast:	21 W/m ²		
Übertemperaturhäufigkeit:	3,6 %	über	25 °C
Energiekennwert Nutzkälte:	2,2 kWh/(m ² a)		15 kWh/(m ² a)
Kühllast:	9 W/m ²		

Life cycle cost analysis

Life cycle costs of air conditioning (40 years)

Comparison between cooling concepts:

SS = Standard-refurbishment according to OIB with active air conditioning

BM = Automated night ventilation

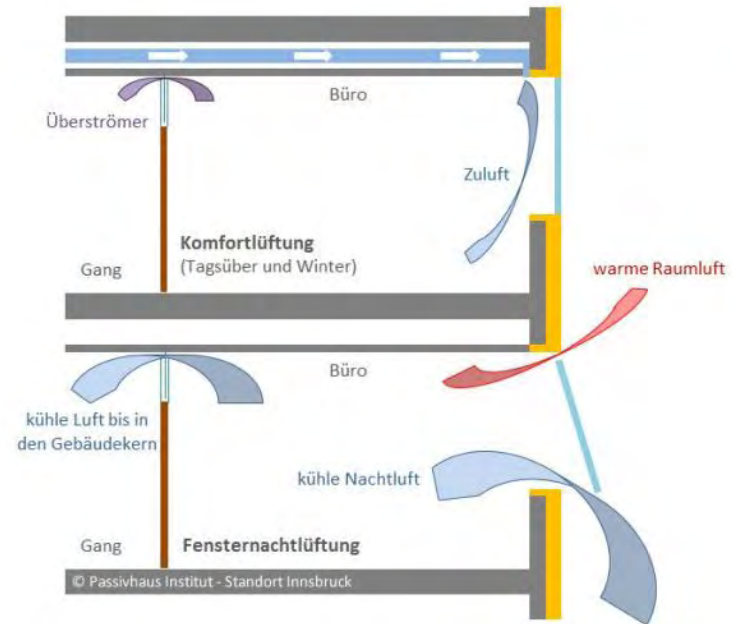
5. Kostenvergleiche der beiden Systeme über 40 Jahre:

SS = Kosten Standardsanierung OIB mit Klimaanlage (angesetzt als 100%)

BM = Kosten Bigmodern mit Fensternachtkühlung

SS Investitionskosten Anlage	23090 €/40a	100.0%
BM Investitionskosten Anlage	124362 €/40a	538.6%
SS Kältekosten (Strom Kälteenergie)	481392 €/40a	100.0%
BM Kältekosten (Strom Steuerung und Fenstermotoren)	1979 €/40a	0.4%
SS Kosten Warten/Bedienen	6644 €/40a	100.0%
BM Kosten Warten/Bedienen	91047 €/40a	1370.4%
SS Summe Kosten 40a	511126 €/40a	100.0%
BM Summe Kosten 40a	217388 €/40a	42.5%

Conclusion of EnerPHit - Passive House standard for retrofit



Tagsüber un
Komfortlüft
Sinne.

automatisie
Fenster nach

Fenster öffn
ausreichend
innen/außen

In extremen
der Betonke
nahme der L
reinen Abluf
aktiviert we

A lot of different measures lead to cost-optimal success

- free night ventilation possible by means of special window construction
- preservation and smart update of the existing ventilation system
- overflow valves with additional use as artificial light saver

Take the chance to build a better world

NOW!

DI Harald Konrad Malzer

✉ harald.malzer@phi-ibk.at

0043 680 32 190 32

Passivhaus Institut - Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Feist

Standort Innsbruck A-6020 Innsbruck, Anichstrasse 29, 3. Stock

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