

How to prevent overheating in dwellings

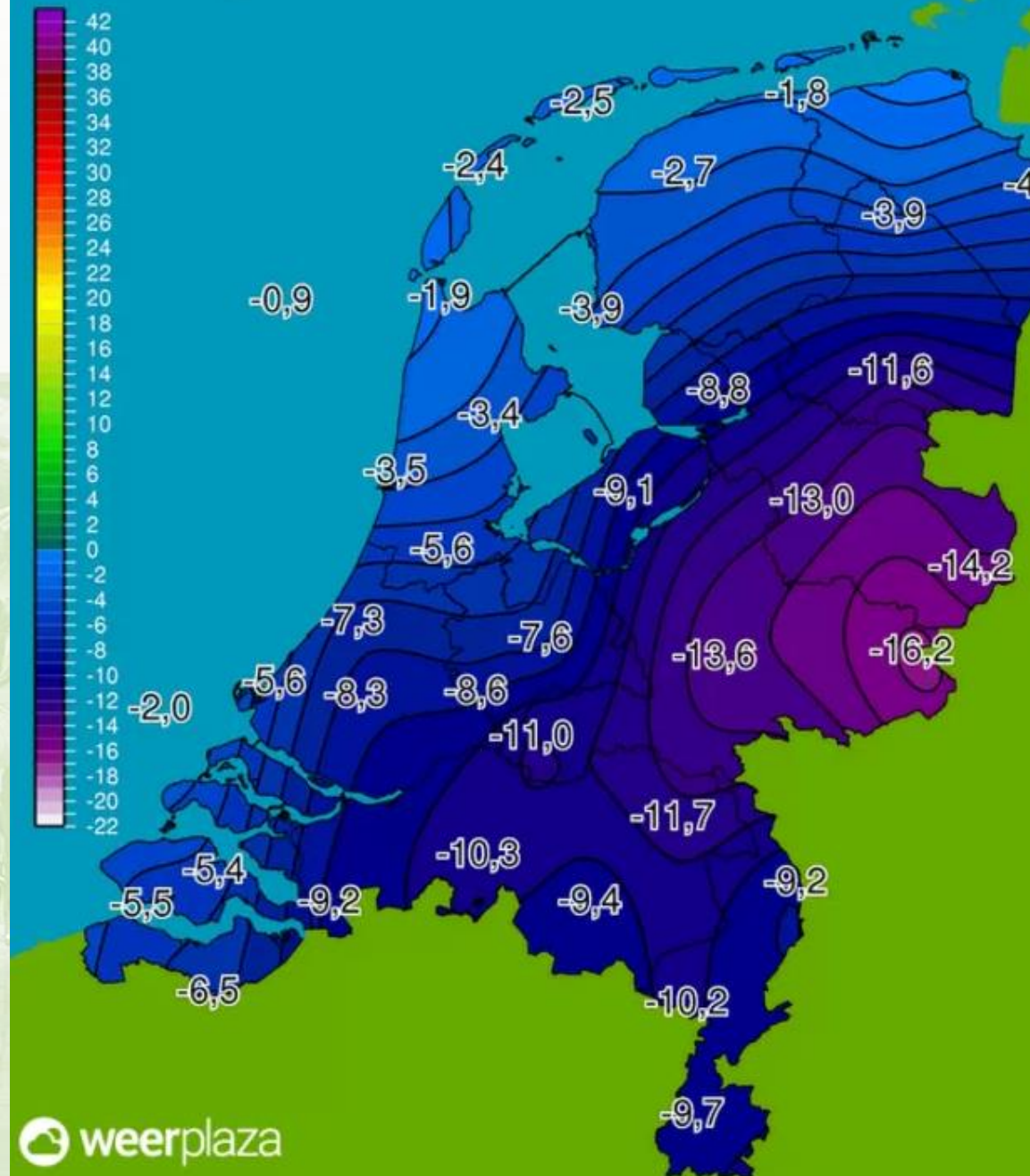
TO_{juli}-requirement in Building Code (Bouwbesluit)

Pieter Nuiten

10 February 2021

nuiten@w-e.nl

Dinsdag 9 februari 2021, bijgewerkt tot 09:20 uur
Minimumtemperatuur



Who is W/E adviseurs?

Organisation Independent foundation | since 1979

Mission Contribute to a sustainable built environment

Motto Making difficult matter easy (*Moeilijke materie makkelijk maken*)

What **Project consultancy | Process support | R&D**

Focus **Energy transition | Circularity | Health**

For whom Ambitious contractors (municipalities, project developers, ...)

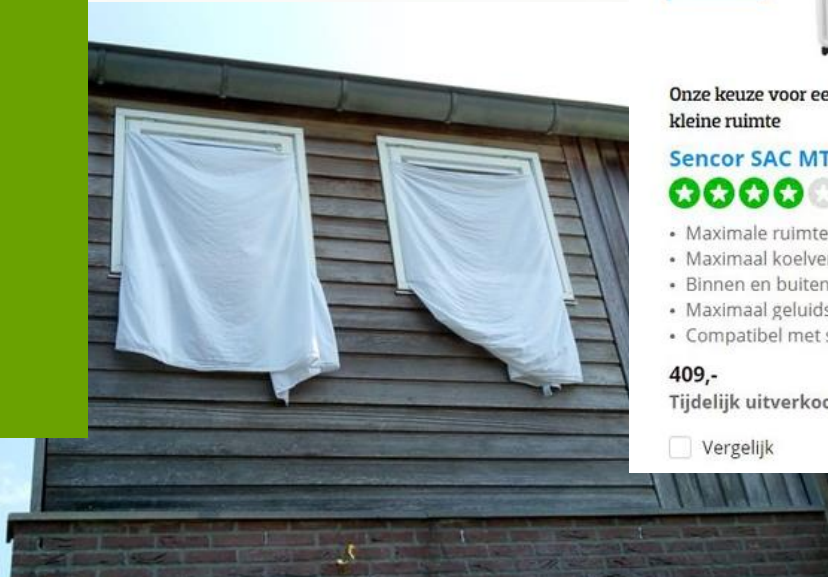
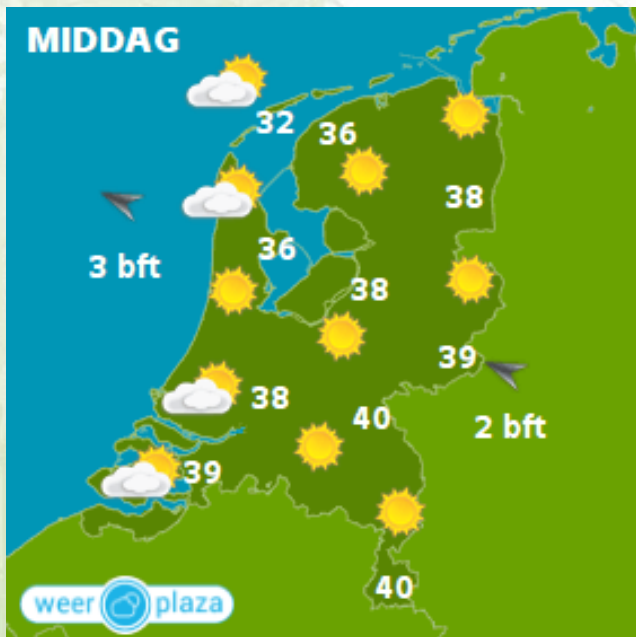
With whom 40 colleagues

Locations Utrecht – Eindhoven


Website www.w-e.nl

Overheating in dwellings

- Some background
- Two case studies



Coolblue's Keuze



Onze keuze voor een stille mobiele airco voor de kleine ruimte

Sencor SAC MT7011C


★★★★☆ 75 reviews

- Maximale ruimte: 60 m3
- Maximaal koelvermogen (BTU): 7000 BTU
- Binnen en buiten unit airco: Nee
- Maximaal geluidsniveau: 53 dB
- Compatibel met smartphone / apps: Nee

409,-
Tijdelijk uitverkocht

Vergelijk

Coolblue's Keuze



Onze keuze voor een standaard mobiele airco voor de middelgrote ruimte

Eurom Coolsilent 90

★★★★☆ 43 reviews

- Maximale ruimte: 76 m3
- Maximaal koelvermogen (BTU): 9000 BTU
- Binnen en buiten unit airco: Nee
- Maximaal geluidsniveau: 58 dB
- Compatibel met smartphone / apps: Nee

519,-
Tijdelijk uitverkocht

Vergelijk

Uitverkocht!



Hogere sterfte tijd hittegolf

9-8-2019 00:00



© Hollandse Hoogte / Sabine Joosten

Tijdens de hittegolf in week 30 van 2019 overleden 2 964 personen. Dit zijn bijna 400 personen meer dan in een gemiddelde week in de zomerperiode. Tijdens de hittegolven in 2006 overleden per week bijna evenveel personen extra. Doordat er nu meer ouderen zijn, is de extra sterfte relatief gezien beperkt. Dat meldt het CBS naar aanleiding van vragen uit de media, op basis van de voorlopige sterftecijfers per week.



Excessive overheating: TOjuli

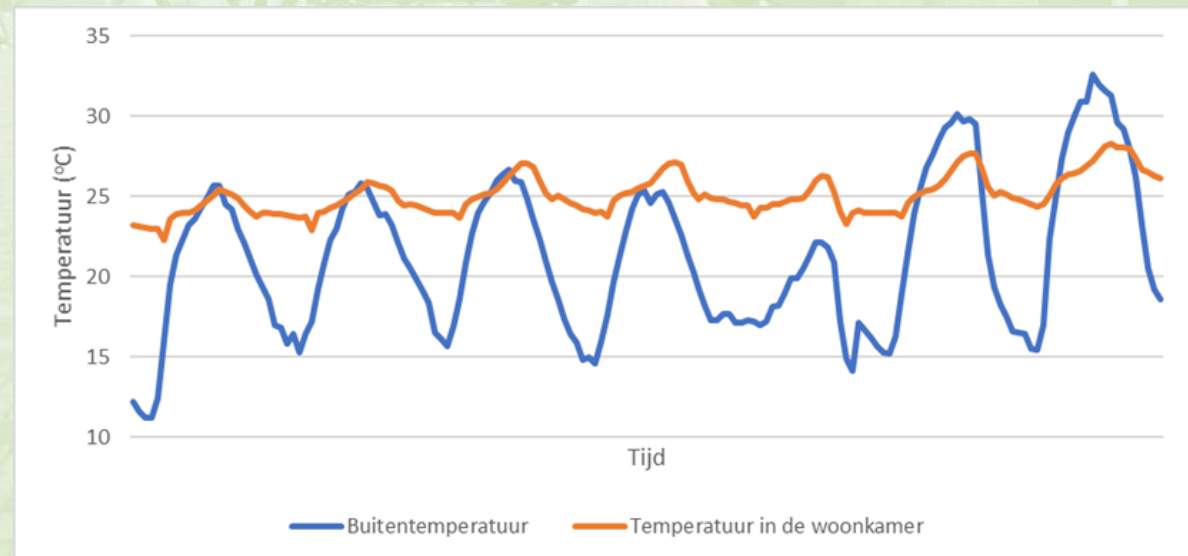
Why?

- Better insulation, better air tightness, less ventilation. Dwellings are warmer in winter, but also in summer.
- Outdoor temperatures rise due to global warming
- Amplification due to urban heat island
- Increasing urbanisation
- Population ages → Higher excess mortality
- Covid19: working at home
- Cooling not only comfort issue, but also health issue



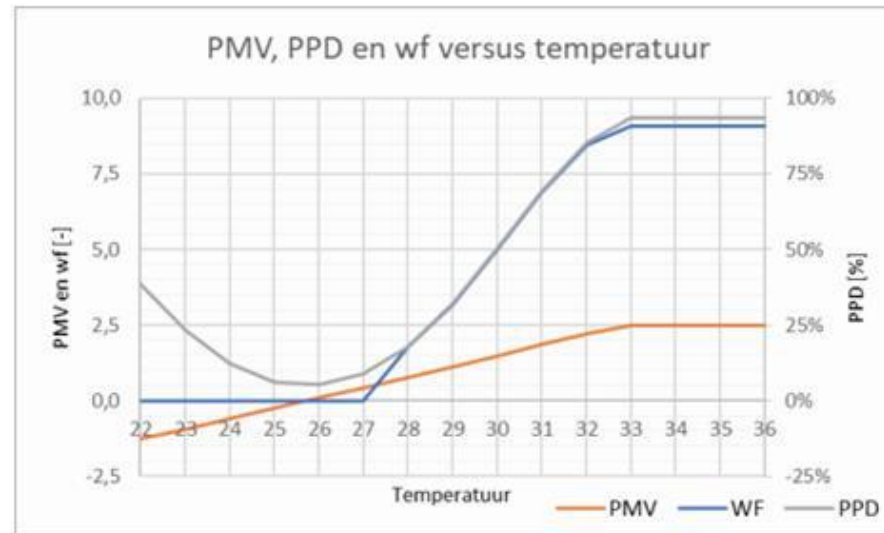
Calculations on overheating

- Building simulation, dynamic model
- Schematisation of entire dwelling
- Hourly values of outdoor and indoor temperature
 - And lots of other parameters!



Requirement

- When is it 'too warm'?
- Maximum of 450 GTO-hours/year (building simulation)
- GTO: Gewogen Temperatuur Overschrijdingsuren (weighted temperature overshoot hours)



Figuur 5

Verband PMV (linker-as), PPD (rechter-as), weefactor GTO-uren (linker-as) en operationele temperatuur (horizontale as; $M = 1,1 \text{ met}$, $l_{clo} = 0,5 \text{ clo}$, $v = 0,15 \text{ m/s}$, $RV = 50\%$)

Building code: TO_{juli} -requirement

- TO_{juli} is simplified indicator for risk of excessive heating
 - TO = TemperatuurOverschrijding (Temperature Overshoot)
 - Correlation TO_{juli} and GTO-hours
- Requirement $TO_{juli;max} \leq 1,2$
 - For each orientation of the facades
 - For each individual dwelling/apartment
- Don't take this lightly. Probably harder than BENG (NZEB) 1-2-3
- Alternatives (in Building Code)
 - Dynamic building simulation (similar requirements, but can help)
 - Active cooling systems (like floor cooling/heat pump, air conditioning) in the entire dwelling

Indoor temperature: heat balance

Heat gains



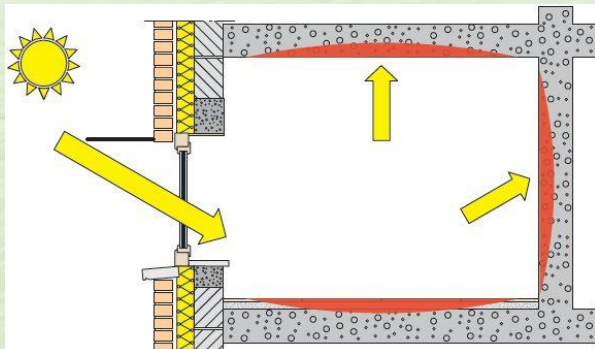
Internal loads



Heat prevention



Thermal storage

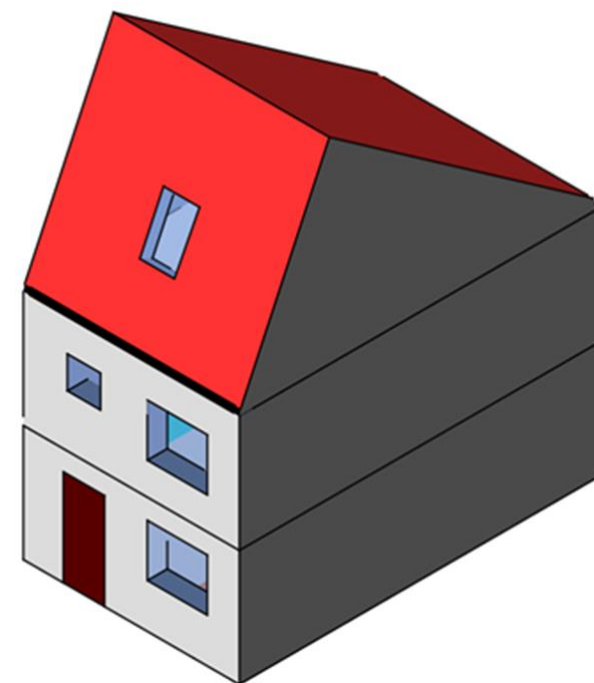
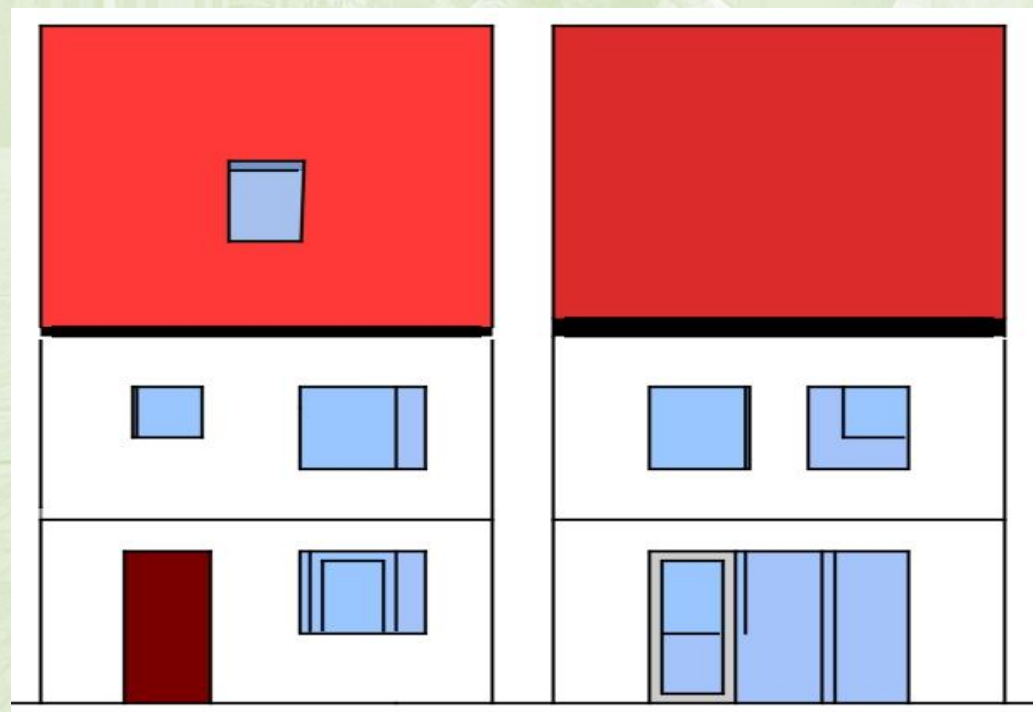


Heat loss



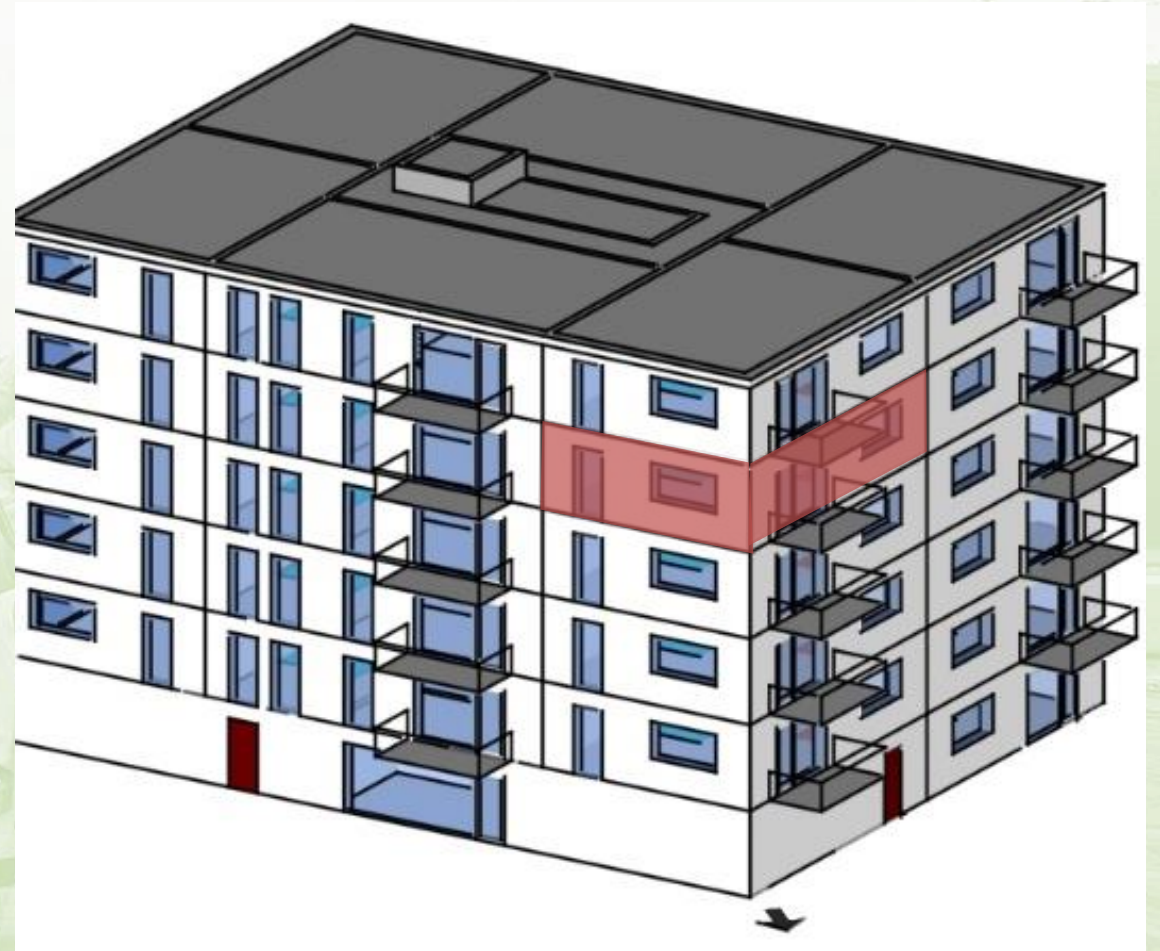
Case study 1: RVO reference dwelling

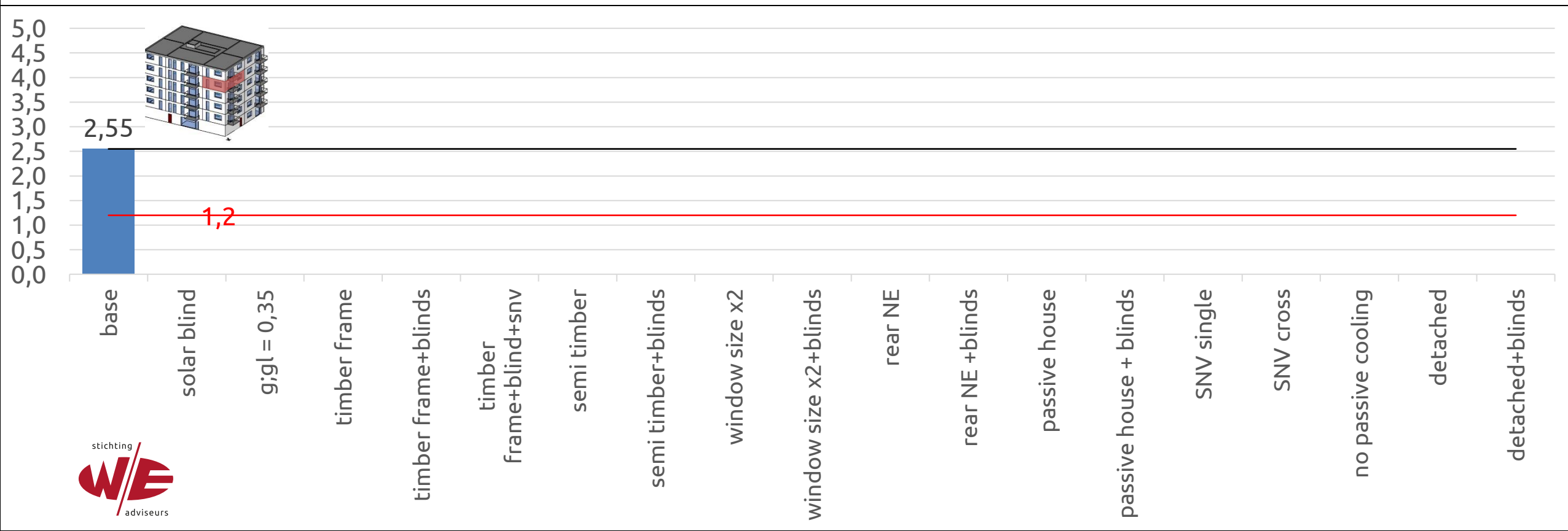
- Terraced dwelling | 110 m² user area | Rear at south-west
- Floor/facade/roof Rc = 3,7/4,7/6,3 m².K/W | HR⁺⁺ glass
- Balanced ventilation system
- No solar blinds
- No overhang



Case study 2: RVO reference apartment

- 92 m² user area
- Facade $R_c = 4,7 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K/W}$
- HR⁺⁺ glass
- Facades at south-east / south-west
- Balanced ventilation system
- No solar blinds





Solar blinds



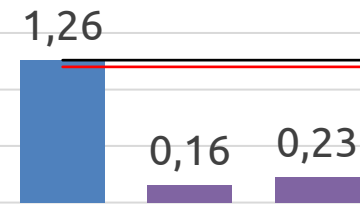
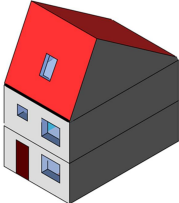
Type zonwering	Kleur	Criterion ^a	Fc
Screens (buiten toegepast)	Zwart, antraciet, donkerbruin	Ts<0,07	0,12
	Overige kleuren	Ts<0,17	0,20
	Wit	Ts>=0,17	0,25
Jaloezieën (buiten toegepast)	Zwart, antraciet, donkerbruin	Rs<0,3	0,05
	Overige kleuren	Rs<0,6	0,10
	Wit	Rs>=0,6	0,20
Gemetalliseerde weefsels (binnen toegepast)		Rs>0,72	0,45

a Ts betreft de zontransmissie, Rs betreft de zonreflectie, voor de gemetalliseerde weefsels gaat het om de reflectie van de metaallaag.

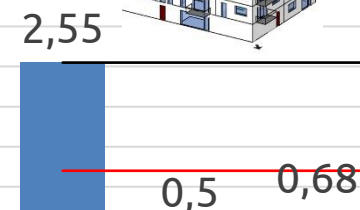
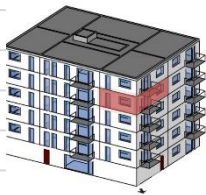
Type zonwering	Fc				
	N	NO, NW	O, W	ZO, ZW	Z
Uitvalschermen	0,50	0,45	0,35	0,35	0,35
Knikarmschermen	0,90	0,80	0,65	0,55	0,50

Fc: reduction factor voor solar admittance of solar blinds
 g (glass + blinds) = Fc x g (glass)

4,5
4,0
3,5
3,0
2,5
2,0
1,5
1,0
0,5
0,0



5,0
4,5
4,0
3,5
3,0
2,5
2,0
1,5
1,0
0,5
0,0

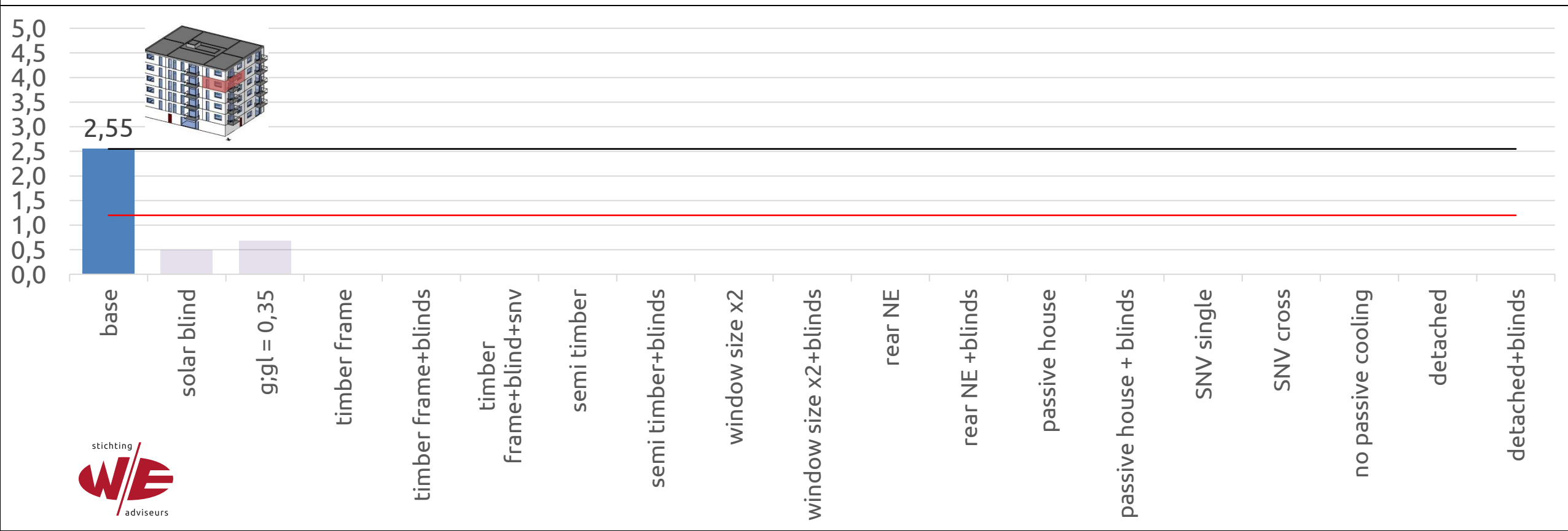
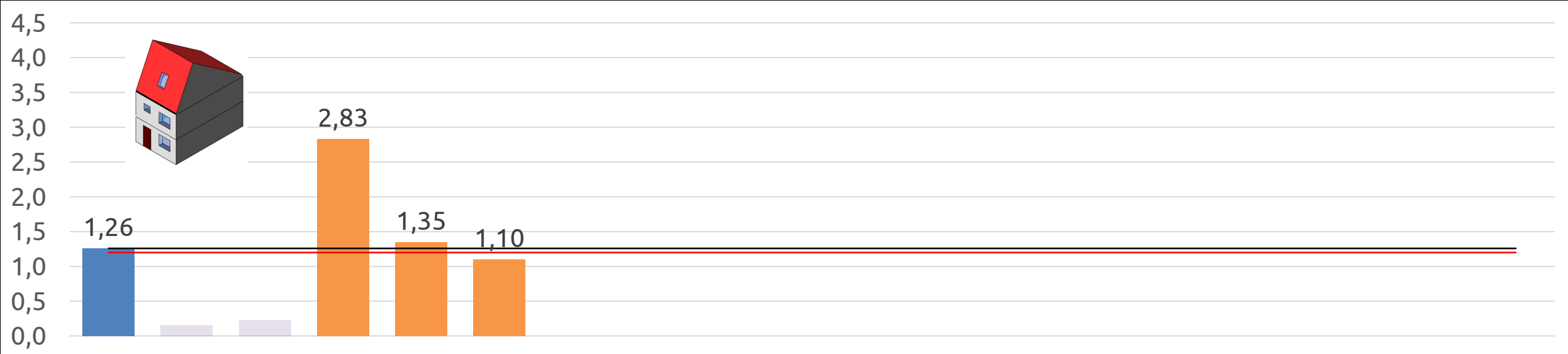


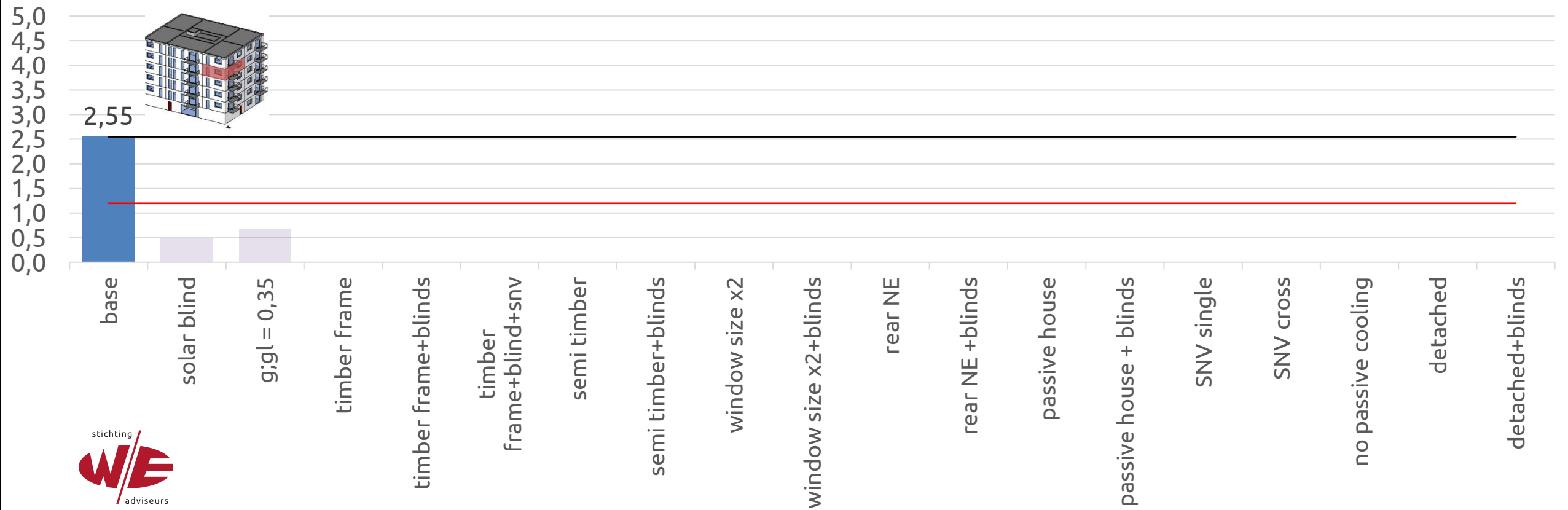
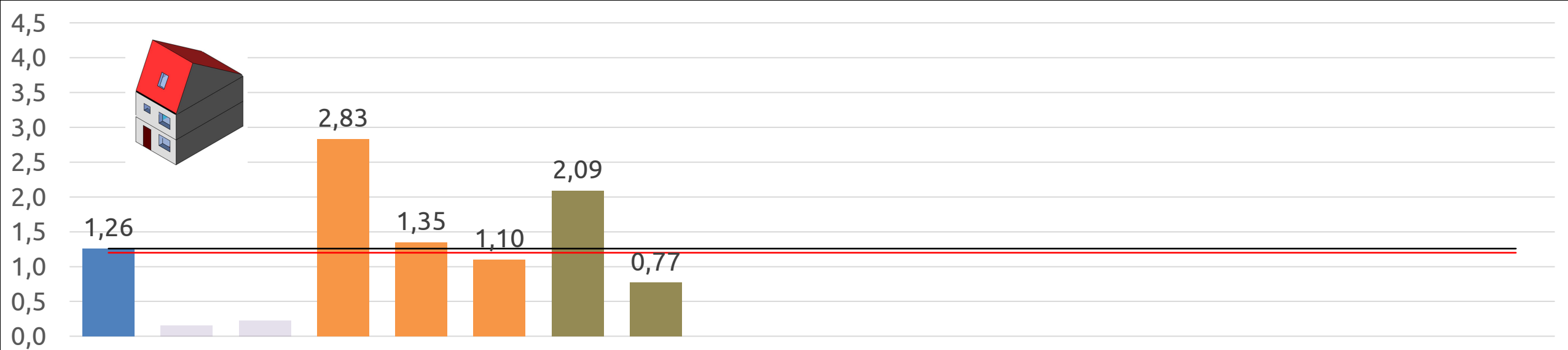
base
solar blind
g;gl = 0,35
timber frame
timber frame+blinds
timber frame+blind+snv
semi timber
semi timber+blinds
window size x2
window size x2+blinds
rear NE
rear NE +blinds
passive house
passive house + blinds
SNV single
SNV cross
no passive cooling
detached
detached+blinds

Building mass / thermal capacity

- Traditional, heavy
- Light, timber frame

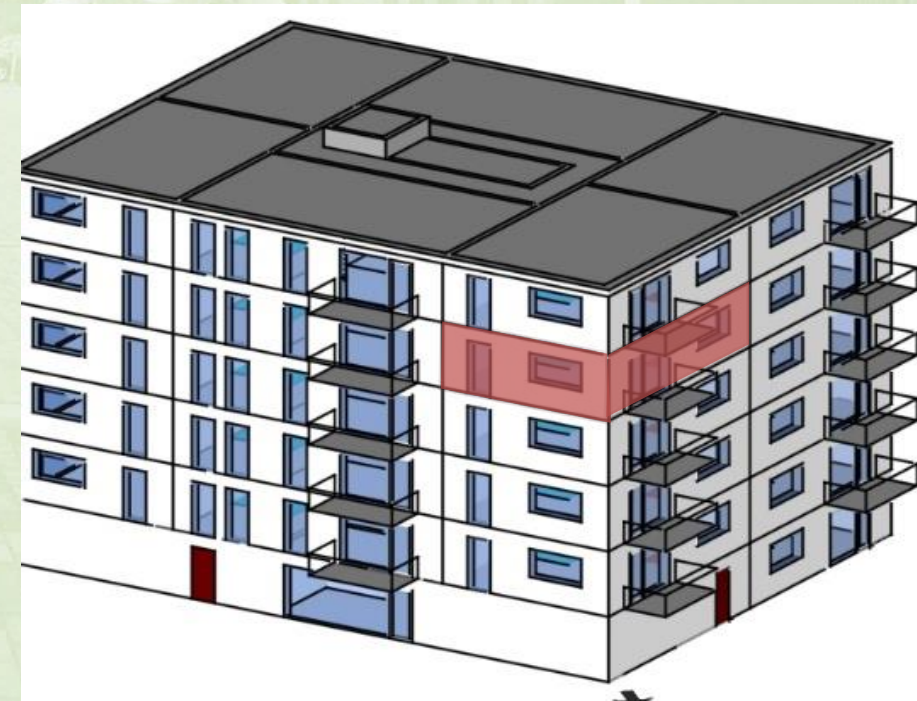
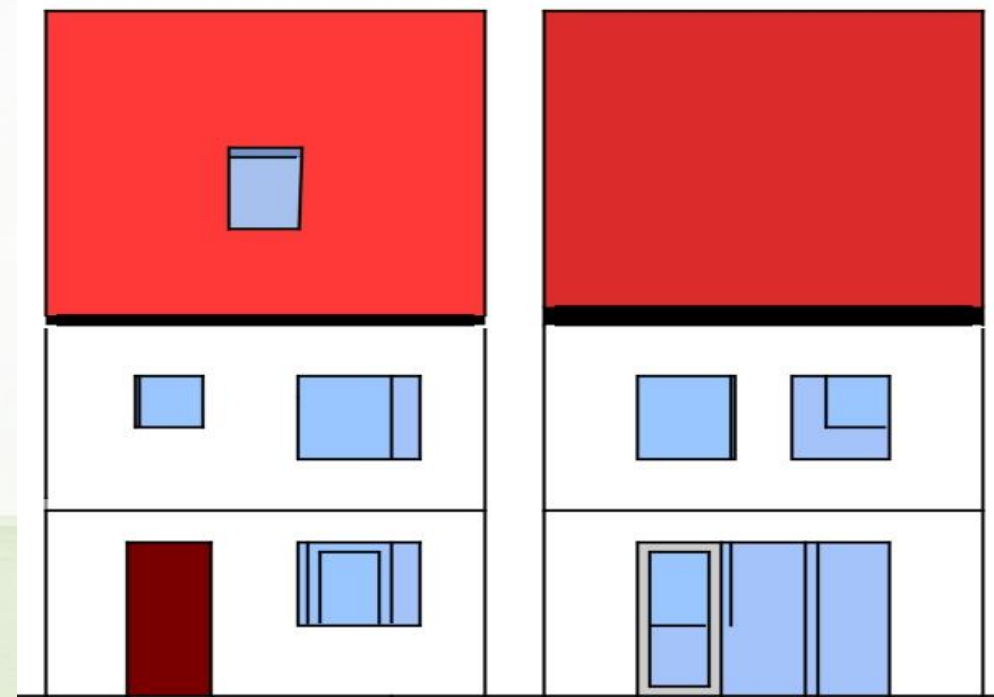


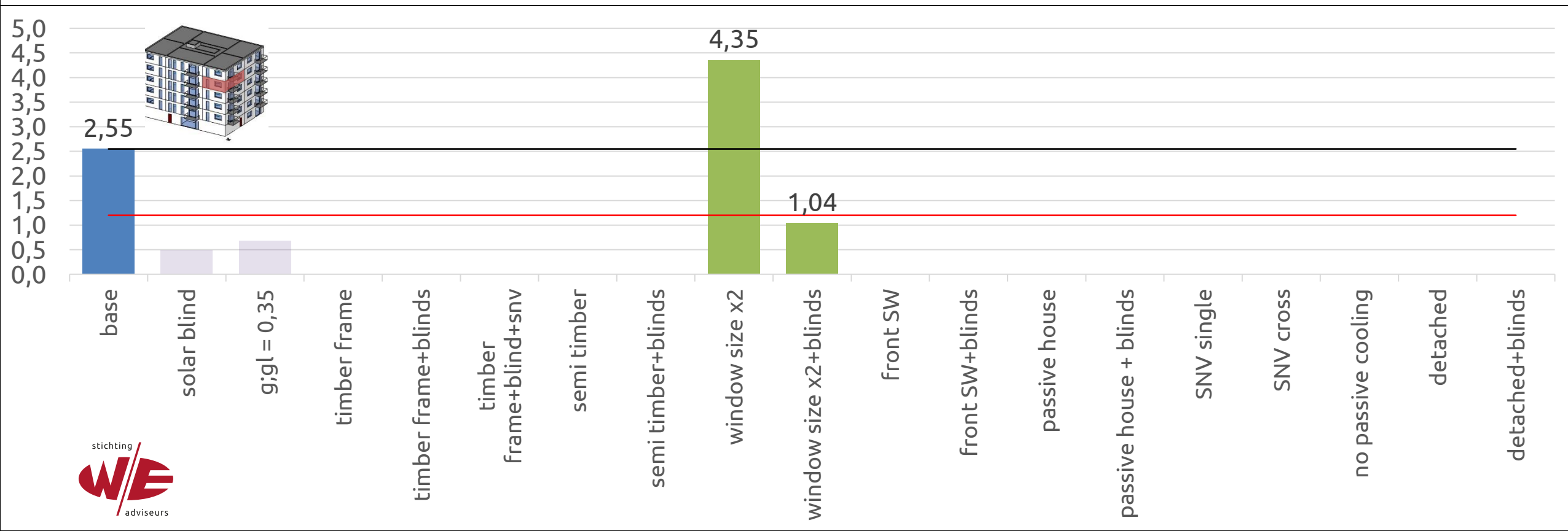
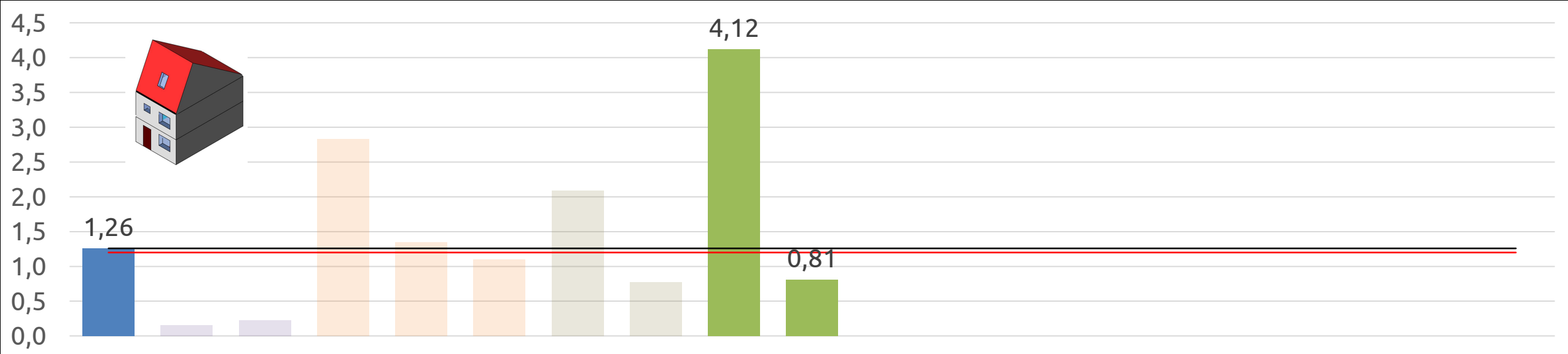




Window size

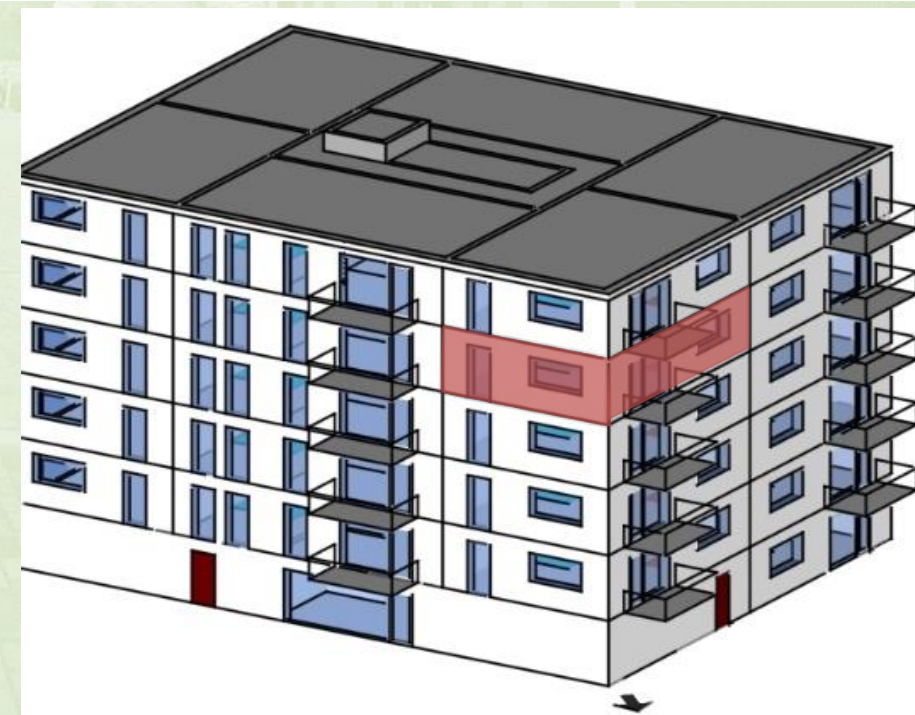
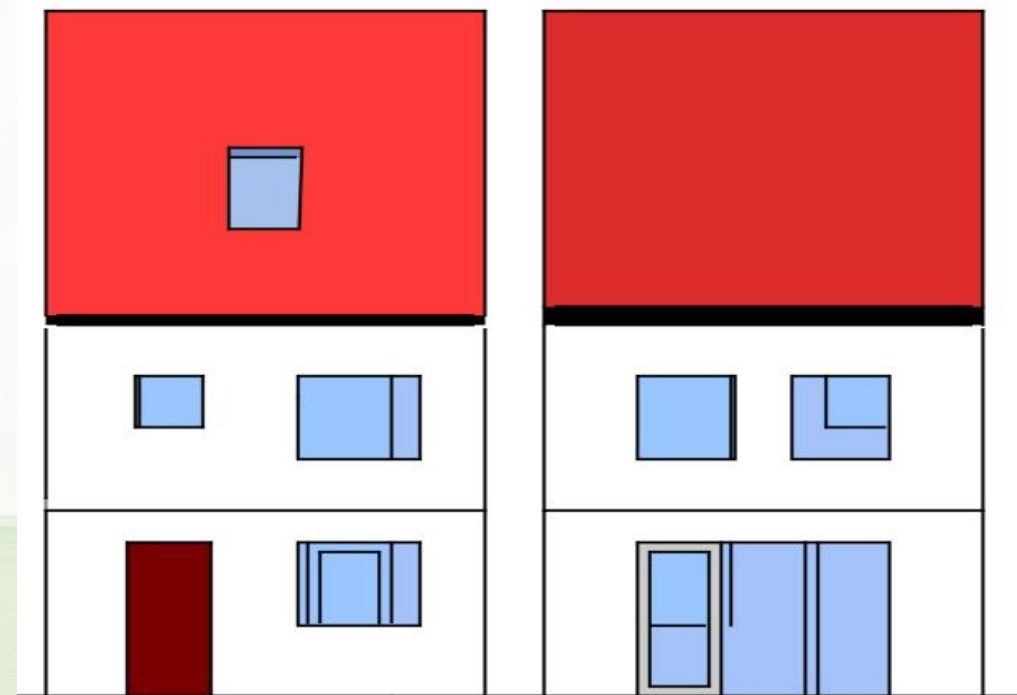
- Terraced dwelling
 - all windows x2
 - all windows x2 + solar blinds
- Apartment
 - all windows x1.5
 - all windows x1.5 + solar blinds

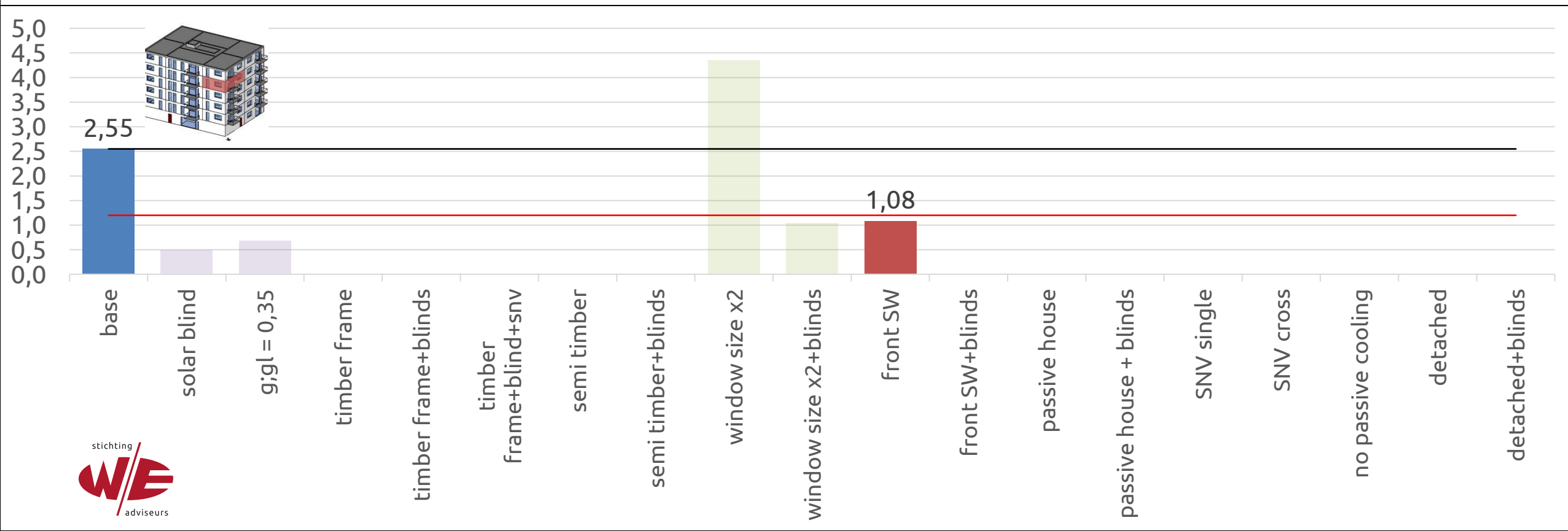
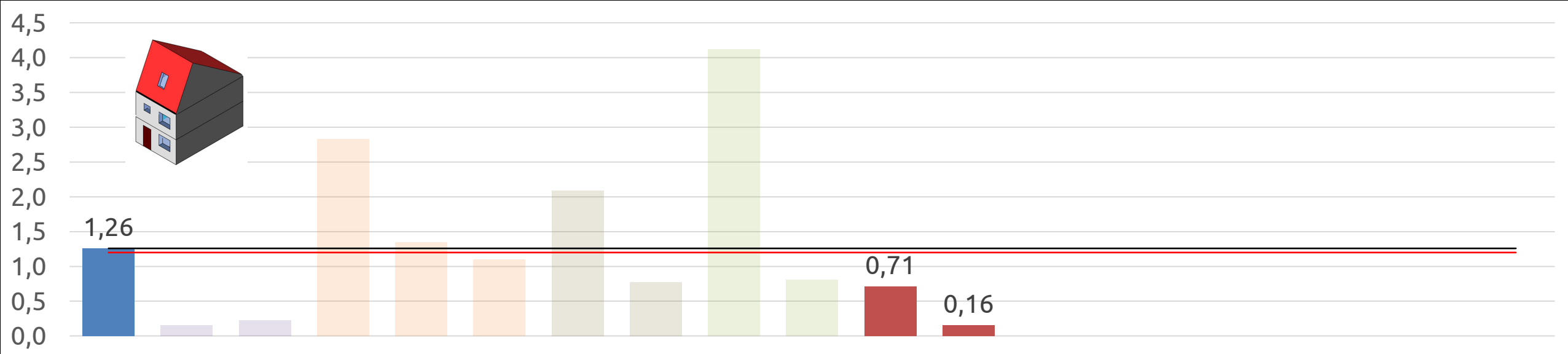




Orientation

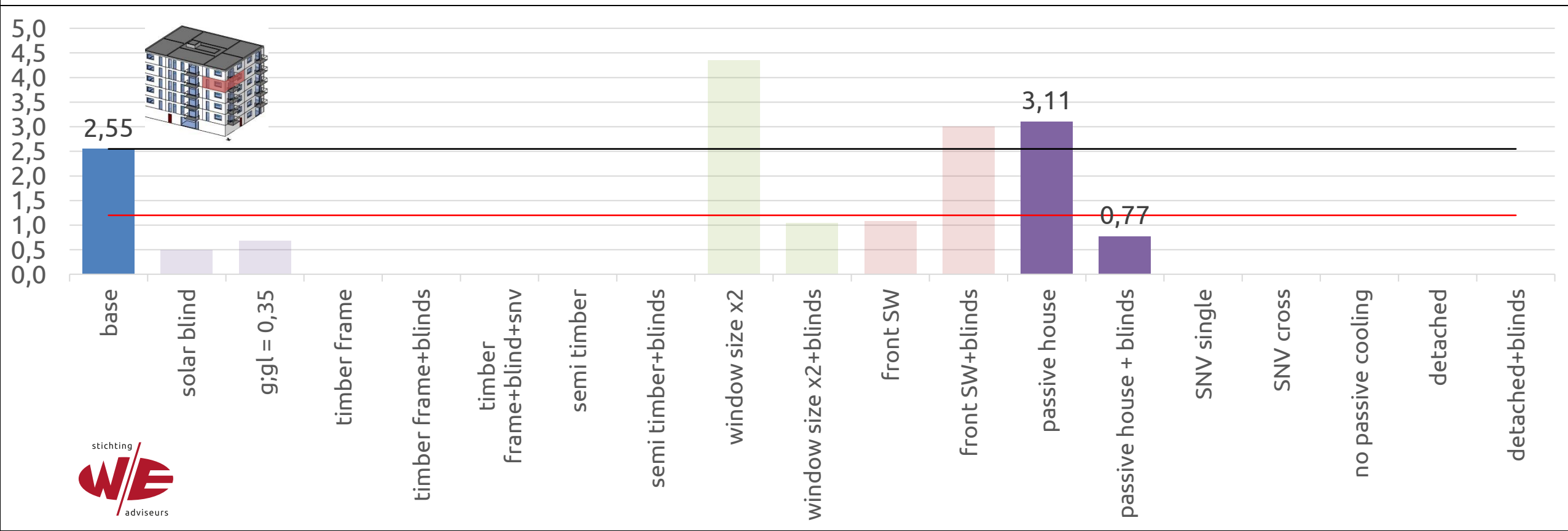
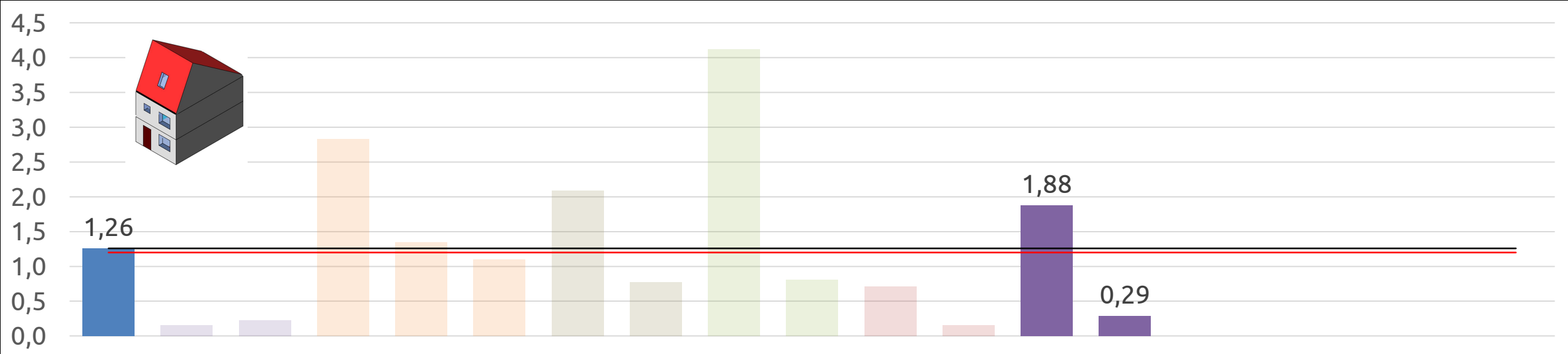
- Terraced dwelling
 - Rear at north-east (base: south-west)
 - Plus solar blinds
- Apartment
 - Facades at north-east/ north-west (base: south-east/south-west)





Insulation

- Terraced dwelling
 - Floor / facade / roof $R_c = 8 / 8 / 10 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K}/\text{W}$
 - Triple glass, $U_{\text{glass+frame}} = 0.7 \text{ W}/\text{m}^2\cdot\text{K}$, $g_{\text{gl}} = 0.5$
- Apartment
 - Facade $R_c = 8 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K}/\text{W}$
 - Triple glass, $U_{\text{glass+frame}} = 0.7 \text{ W}/\text{m}^2\cdot\text{K}$, $g_{\text{gl}} = 0.5$



Summer night ventilation

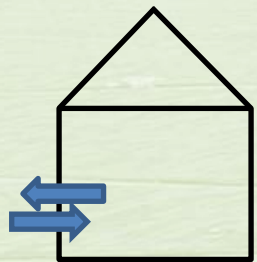
- Rain-resistant, insect-resistant, burglar-resistant
- Single facade, cross



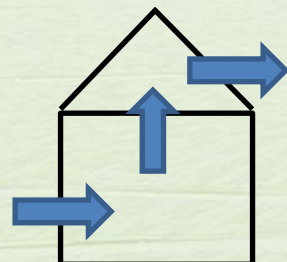
Summer night ventilation

Terraced dwelling

- Nett opening
 - Single: 0,5 m²
 - Cross: 2 x 0,5 m²
- Automatic control



single



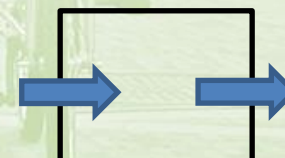
cross

Apartment

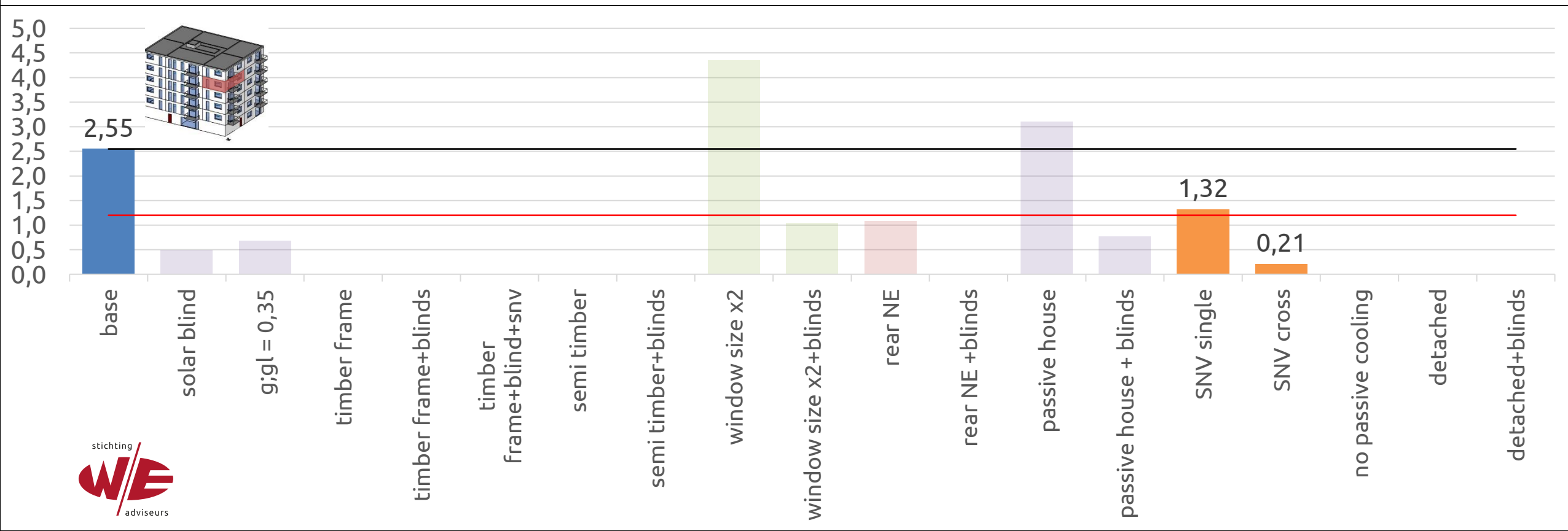
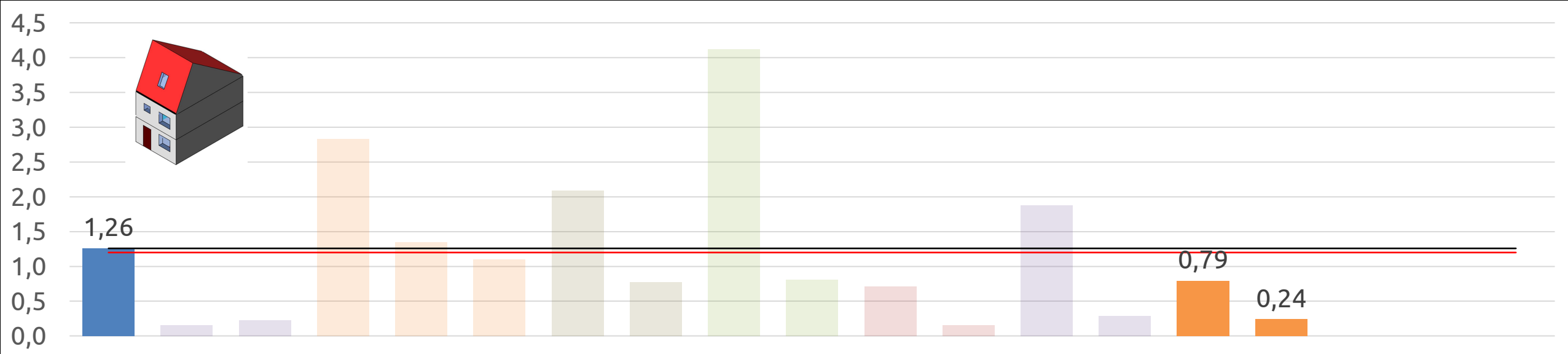
- Nett opening
 - Single: 0,5 m²
 - Cross: 2 x 0,5 m²
- Automatic control



single

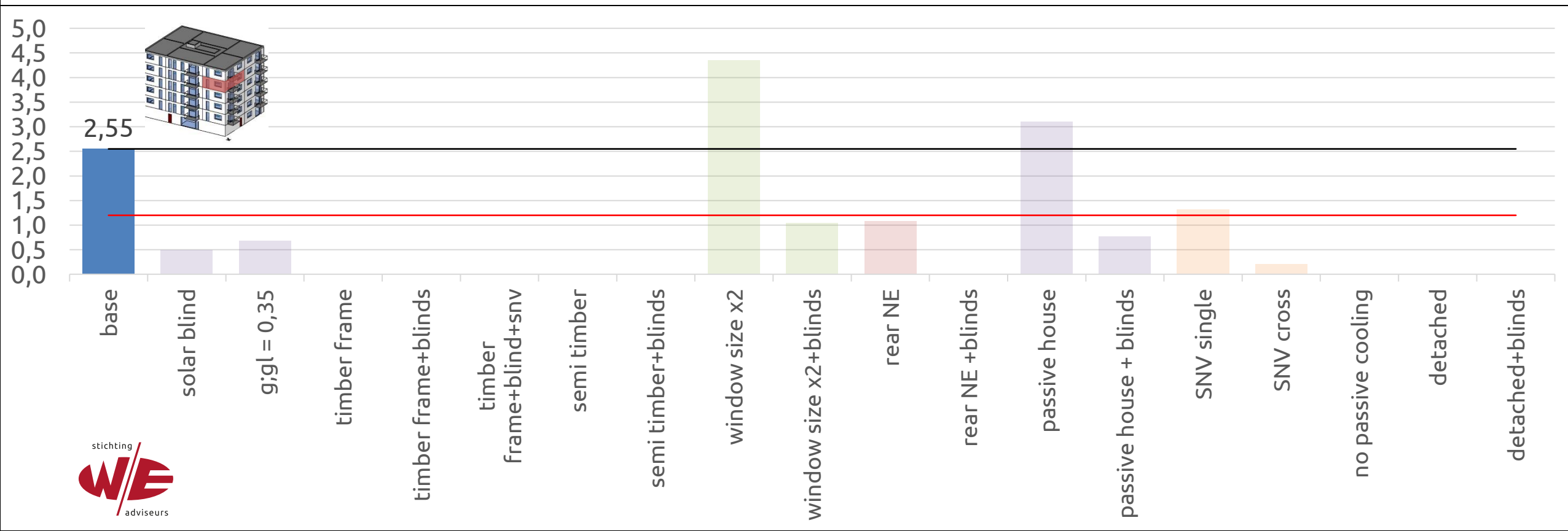
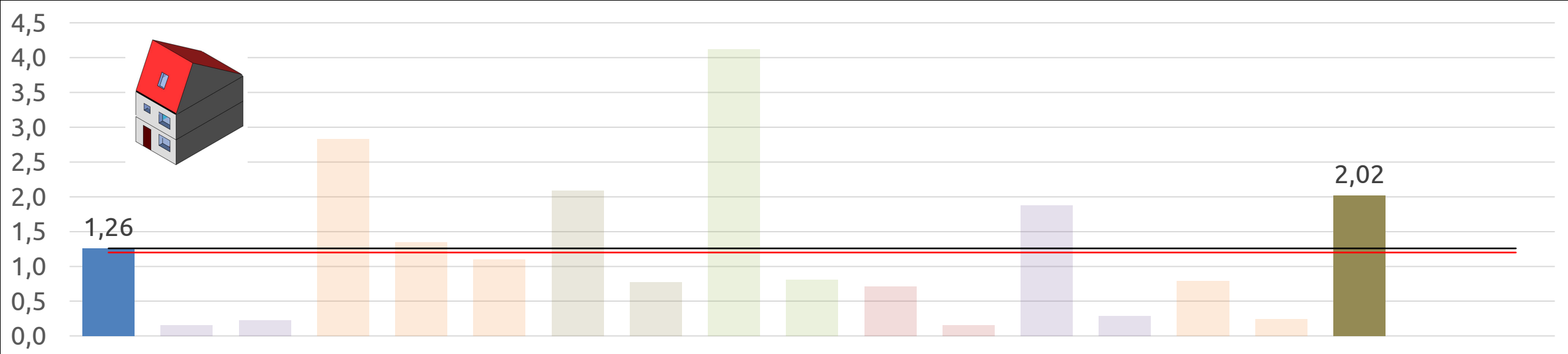


cross



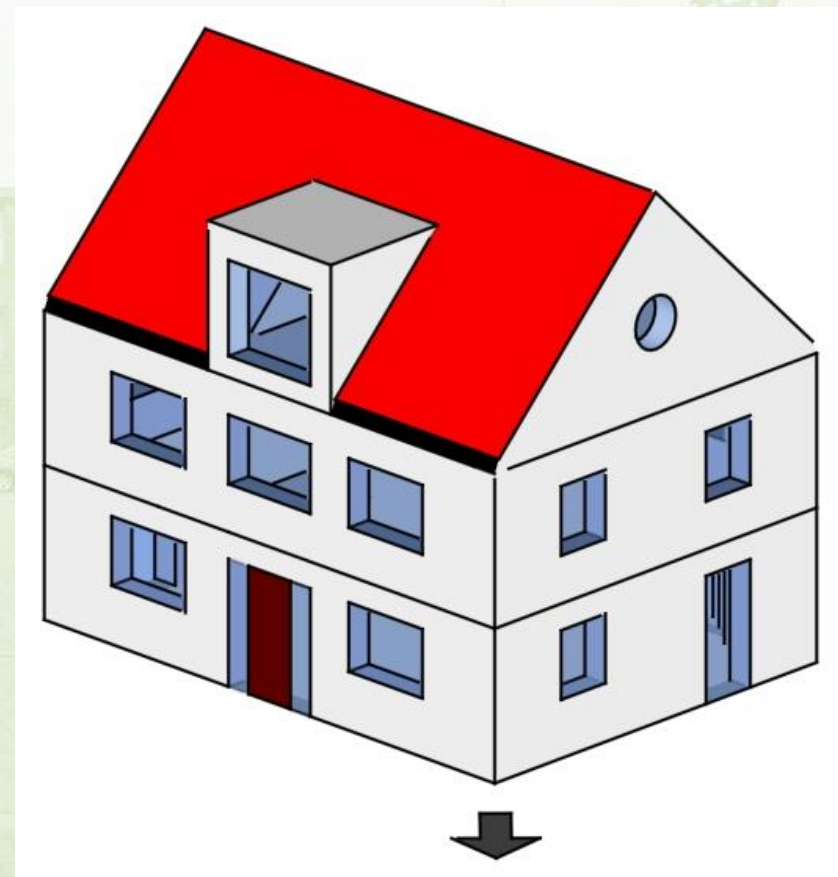
Passive cooling through ventilation system

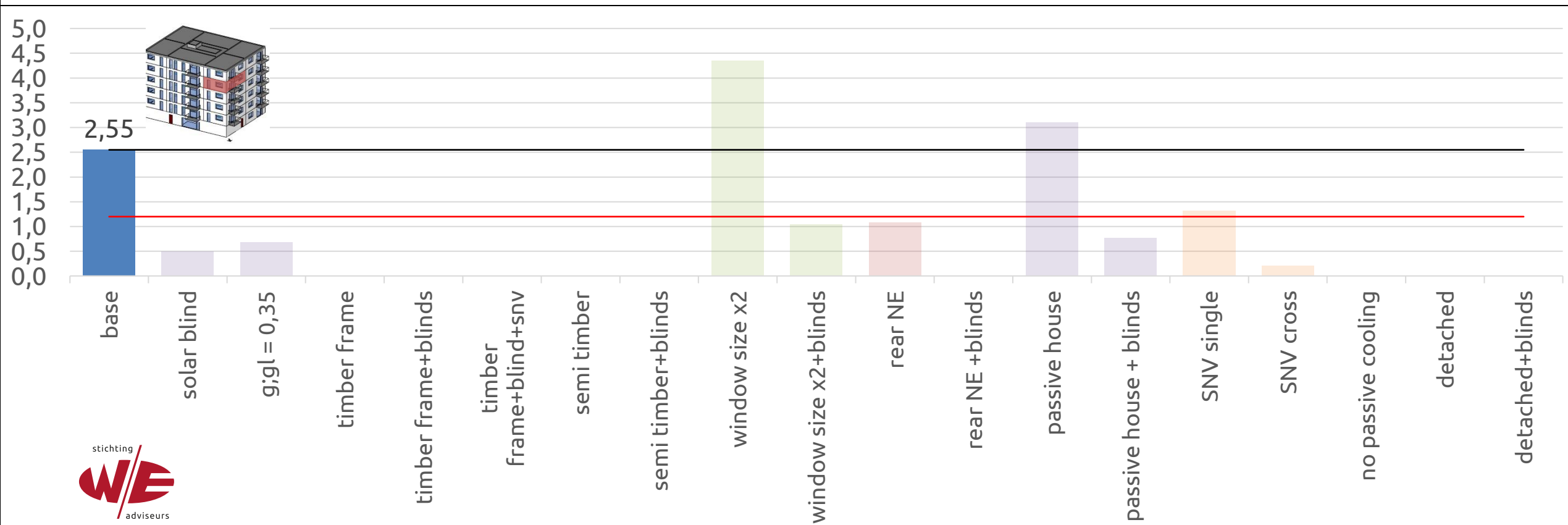
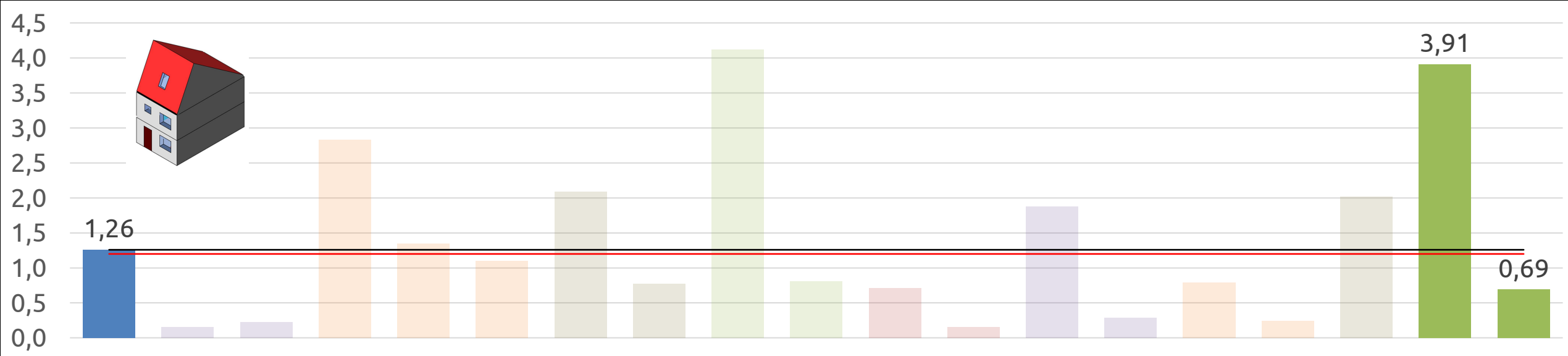
- Base
 - ventilation capacity 100% used for cooling during warm days
- Variant
 - not 100%



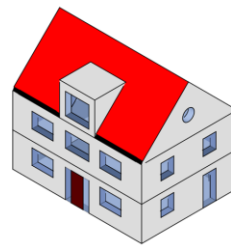
Different type of dwelling

- Detached dwelling
- Same design principles as terraced house
- Solar blinds

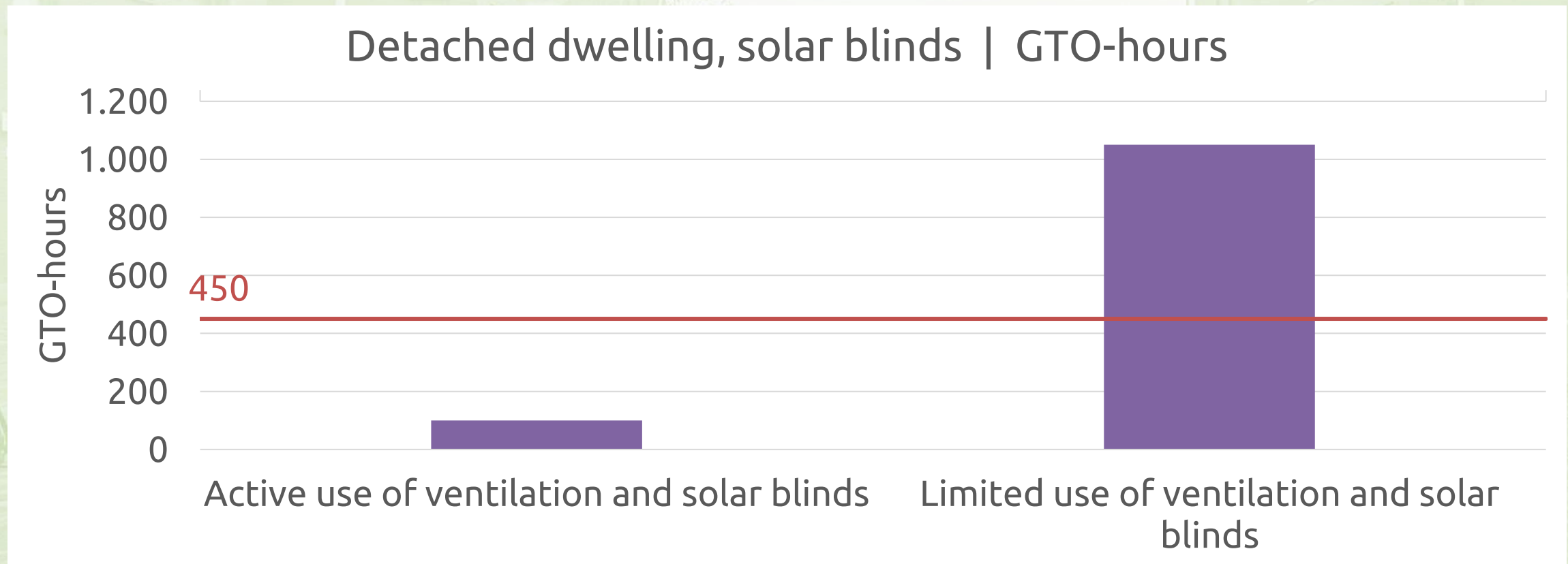




User behaviour



- No influence on TOjuli, does influence risc of overheating



There is more to overheating than TOjuli

- TOjuli is requirement for buildings
→ not for it's surroundings, nor for it's inhabitants
 - Other measures to consider:
 - *Building*
 - User behaviour
 - Internal heat load (electrical equipment), distribution within dwelling
 - Green roofs
 - Phase change materials
 - *Surroundings*
 - Trees (shading, evaporation)
 - Water
- Earth, Wind & Fire concept
by TU Delft

Future developments

- Large scale application in new dwellings
- Refinement of methodology
 - Thermal zones within a dwelling
 - Update of NTA 8800
 - Outdoor climate 2085 (TU Eindhoven)
- Applicability in existing dwellings (W/E)
- Validation of method with measurements (HvAmsterdam)

EnergieLabel woningen Registratienummer 123456789 Datum registratie 21-06-2021 Geldig tot 21-06-2031 Status Definitief

Deze woning heeft energielabel **A+++**



Isolatie		Installaties		Hoofdsysteem		Verbetering aanbevolen?	
1 Gevels	++	7 Verwarming	Warmtepomp	nee	ja	nee	ja
2 Gevelpanelen	++	8 Warm water	Warmtepomp	nee	ja	nee	ja
3 Daken	++	9 Zonneboiler	Aanwezig	nee	ja	nee	ja
4 Vloeren	+	10 Ventilatie	Natuurlijke toevoer en mechanische afzuiging	nee	ja	nee	n.t.b.
5 Ramen	++	11 Koeling	Aanwezig	nee	n.t.b.	nee	ja
6 Buitendeuren	++	12 Zonnepanelen	Aanwezig	nee	ja	nee	ja

Deze woning wordt verwarmd via een aardgas aansluiting

Warmtebehoefte in de wintermaanden	Risico op hoge binnentemperaturen in de zomermaanden	Aandeel hernieuwbare energie
Laag	Laag	51,0 %

Risico op hoge binnentemperaturen in de zomermaanden

Laag

Hoog

Examennummer 99999

peetee B.V.

Summary

- Importance of thermal comfort in summer has been acknowledged
- New requirement in Building Code per 1 January 2021
- Simplified method, based on BENG calculation
- Requirement: TO_{juli} -indicator $\leq 1,2$
- Design aimed at summer situation, not just winter
- Solar shading, summer night ventilation are effective
- Active use of passive measurements

Further reading ...

- www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/duurzaam-ondernemen/gebouwen/wetten-en-regels/nieuwbouw/energieprestatie-beng/indicatoren
- www.lente-akkoord.nl/zen-factsheet-zomercomfort-in-nieuwe-woningen/
- www.topsectorenergie.nl/nieuws/hittestress-verkenning-koudevraag-en-maatregelen-gebouwde-omgeving
- www.topsectorenergie.nl/tki-urban-energy/kennisbank/factsheets-koudetechnieken
- www.koelebuurt.nl
- www.iea.org/reports/cooling

Questions?





Blijf op de hoogte van de laatste ontwikkelingen over duurzaam bouwen!



Stichting W/E adviseurs Duurzaam
Bouwen



@WE_adviseurs

Of ga naar www.w-e.nl en abonneer je op onze nieuwsbrief!