

A value-based framework from Building Stock Model to Retrofit Model

Faculty of Architecture,
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Institute for Building Climatology and Energy of Architecture
(IBEA)

1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

CORE: Building Energy Retrofit (BER) beyond Energy Efficiency.

1. Mexico's CO2 emissions and Energy resources landscape.

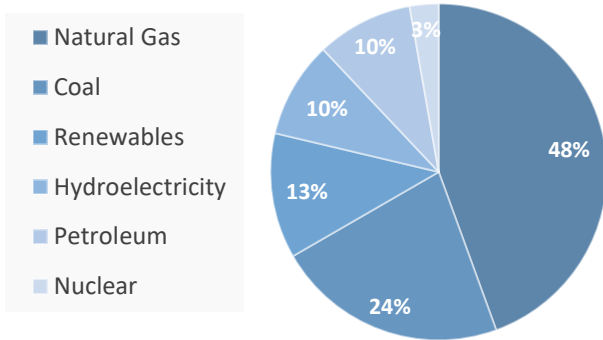


Figure 1. Mexico's Energy Generation by fuel 2021

Mexico's oil reserves = 13 years

Mexico's index of energy Independence = 0.7

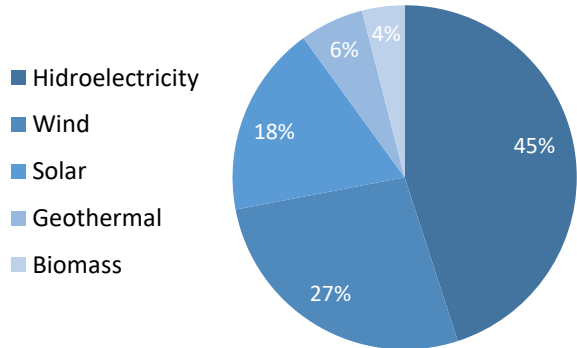


Figure 2. Mexico's Renewable generation by source 2021

2. Building Stock Model at Urban Level

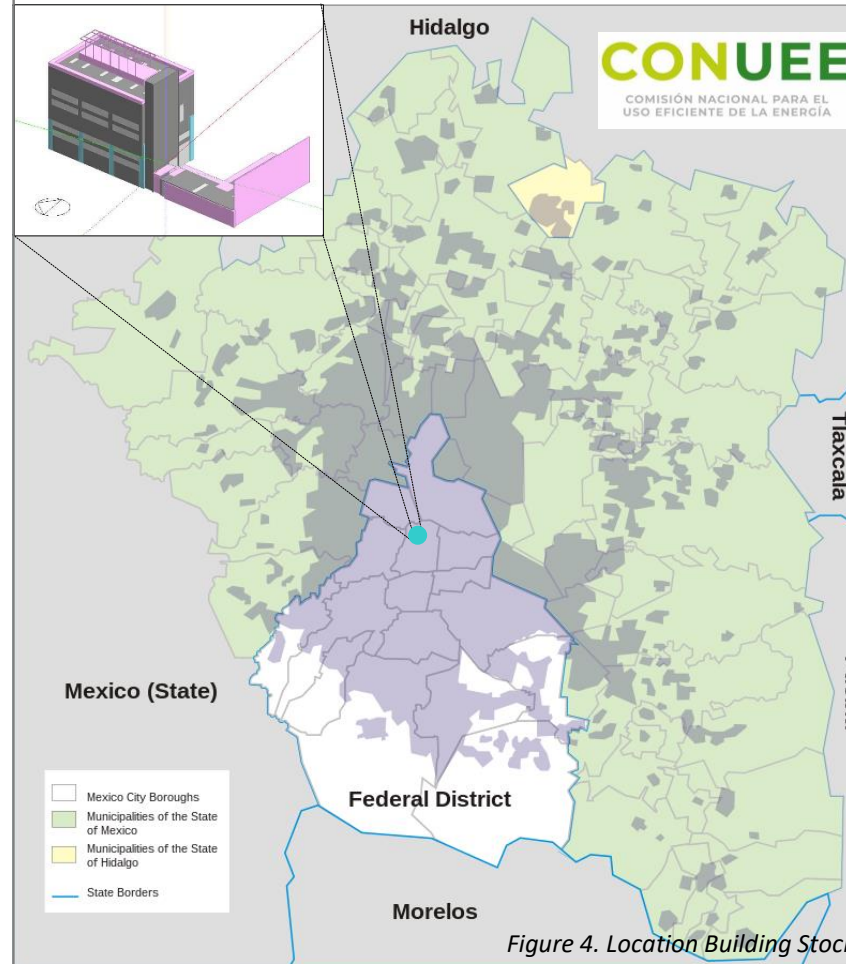


Figure 4. Location Building Stock

3. Building Retrofit Strategies

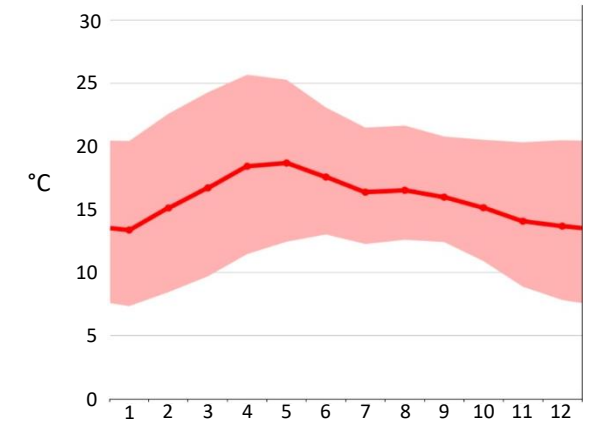


Figure 5. Average Temperature in Mexico City

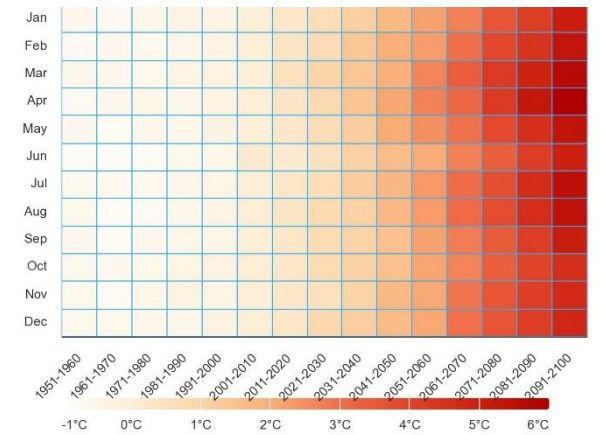


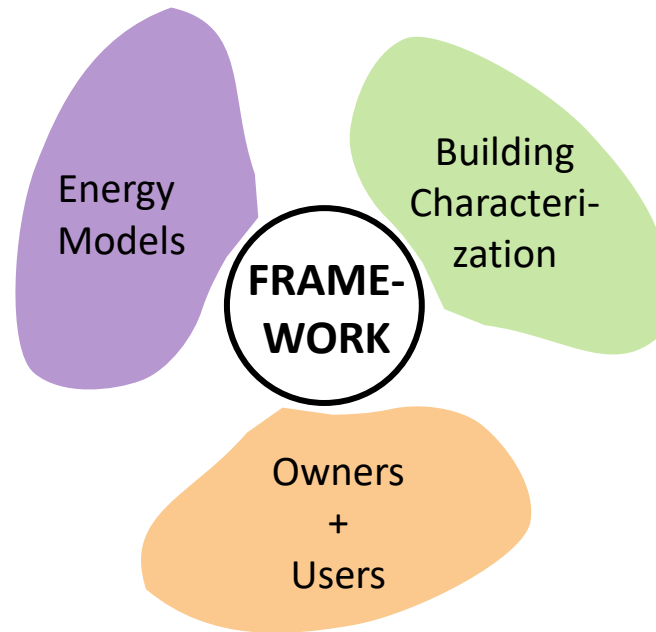
Figure 6. Projection model average Temperature in Mexico City

1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

CORE: The construction of the Value-Based Framework

INPUTS / BUILDING



1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

CORE: The construction of the Value-Based Framework

**DRIVERS /
MODEL ENVIRONMENT**

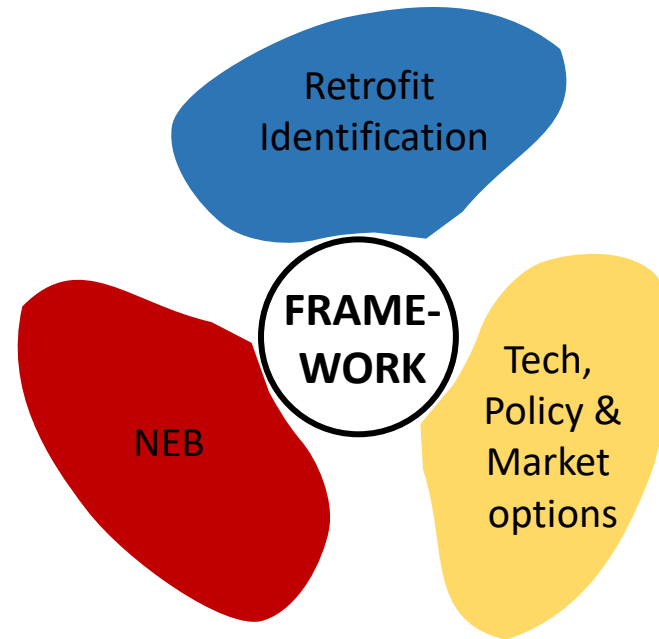
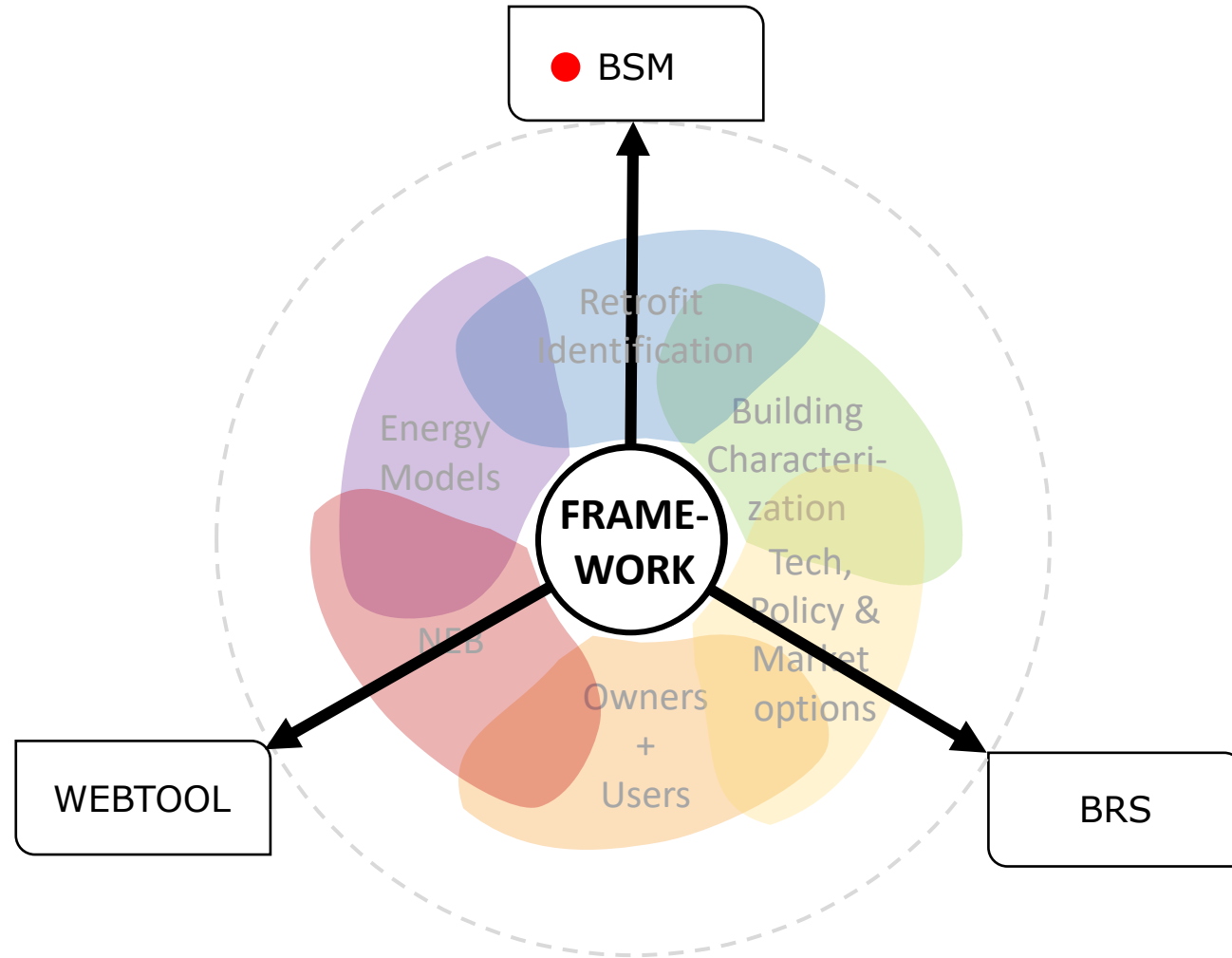


Figure 5. Propeller Concept

1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

CORE: A Value-based Framework facilitates data-driven decision-making



BSM – Building Stock Model

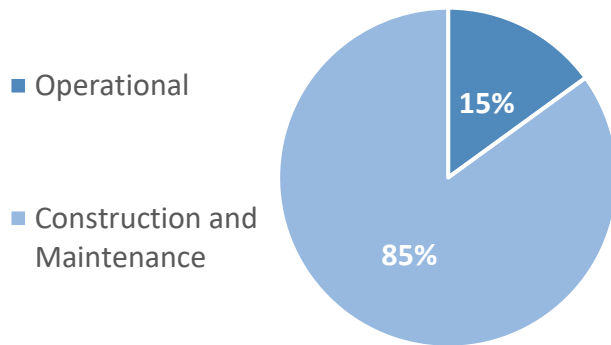
BRS – Building Retrofit Strategies

Figure 5. Propeller Concept

1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

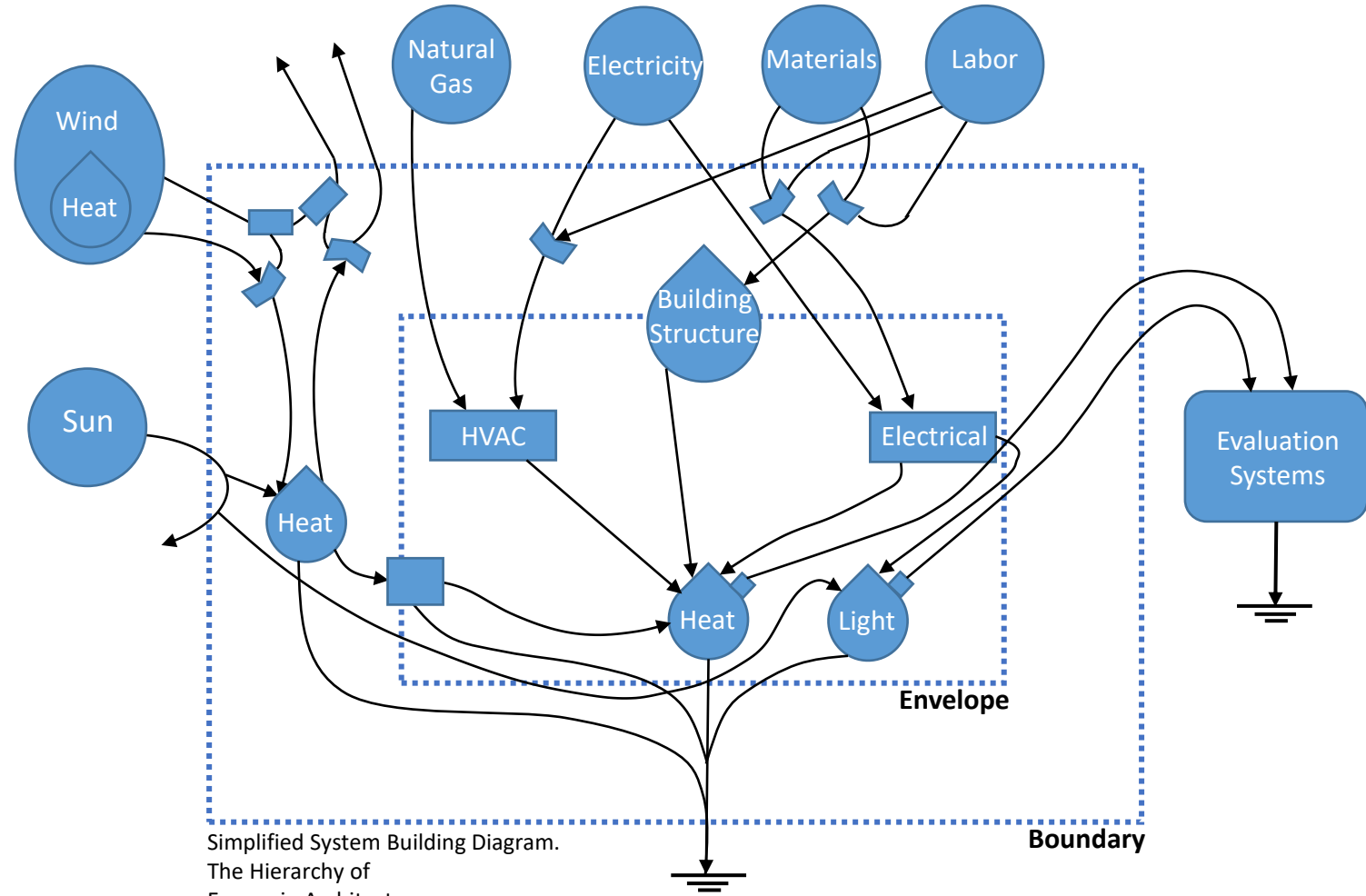
- Structure, behavior and **Hierarchy of Energy** as a BASIS FOR DESIGN.
- Concepts: Energy, entropy, exergy and EMERGY ANALYSIS.
- BUILDING SYSTEM DIAGRAM:
- *Hierarchy, magnitud and direction of energy flows.*

Hierarchy of Energy Buildings



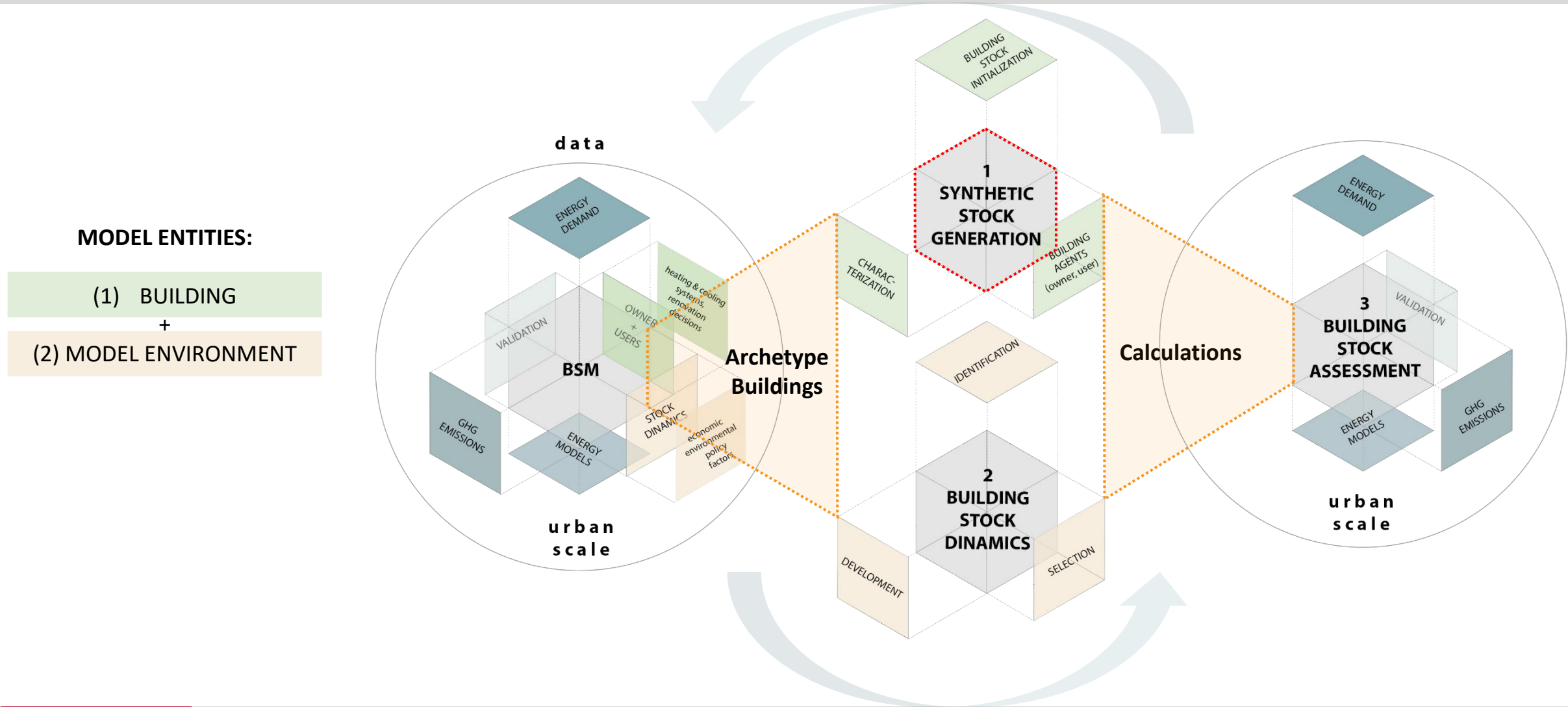
1.4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

CORE: *The Hierarchy of Energy as a conceptual framework.*



Simplified System Building Diagram.
The Hierarchy of Energy in Architecture.
Emergy Analysis. Kiel Moe.

CORE: Archetype Buildings as the base of a Synthetic BSM



2. RESEARCH DESIGN

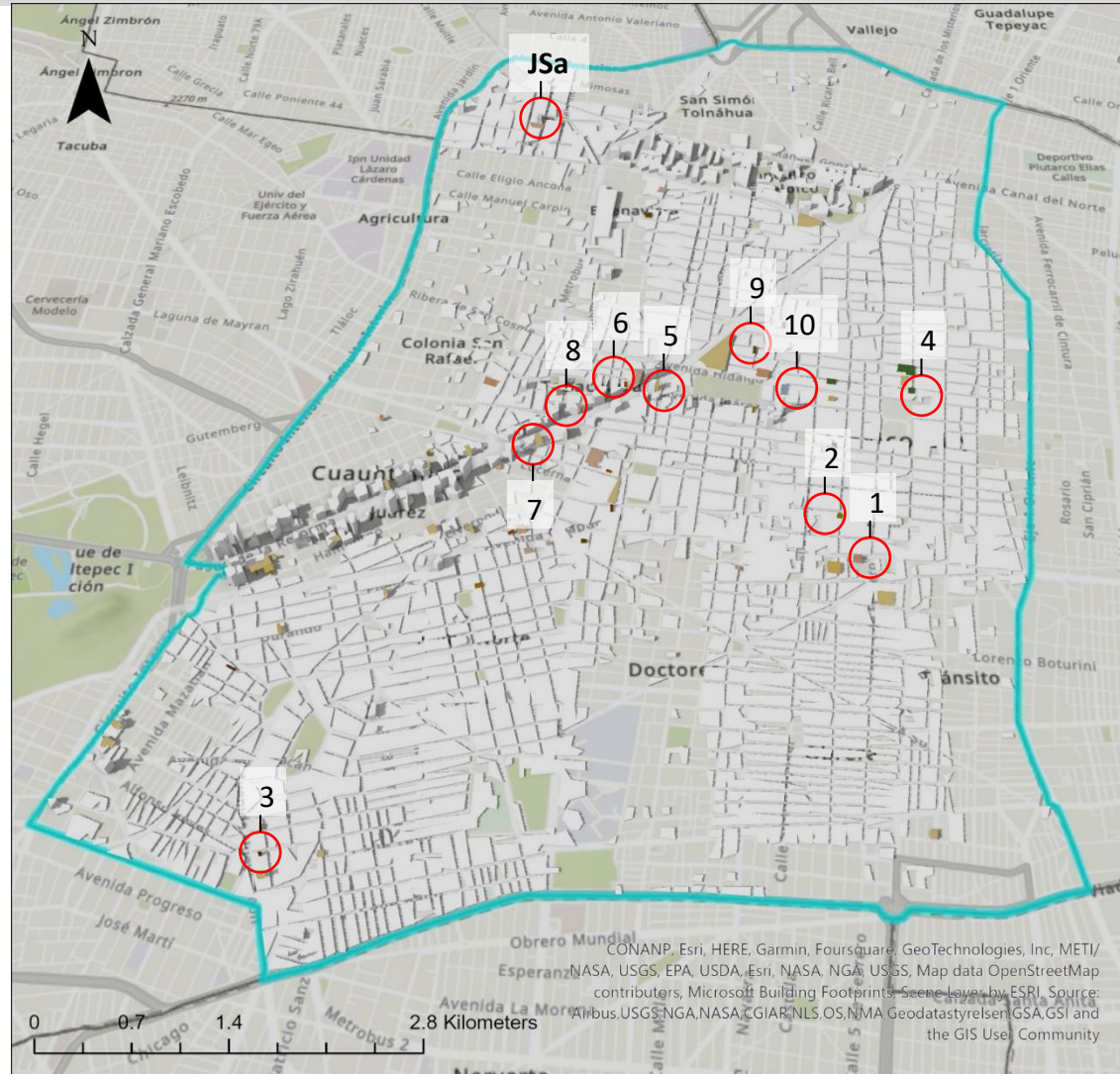
1. Data Collection & Integration
2. Data pre-processing
3. Model Development
4. Validation and Calibration
5. Scenario Analysis
6. Visualization

Jsa. Modelled with complete Project available.



2.1 BUILDING STOCK MODEL DESIGN

CORE: Mapping Building Cases



10 Building Cases

Synthetically Modeled

No.	STREET	IMAGE	CASIFICATION	FACADE TYPOLOGY
1	Fray Servando T. de Mier 135		NO HVAC	T3
2	Izazaga 74		HVAC	T2
3	Tlaxcala 208		NO HVAC	T1
4	Argentina 12		Historical Building, NO HVAC	T2
5	Juárez 101 (Torre Prisma)		HVAC	T3
6	Av. de la República 117		NO HVAC	T2
7	Paseo de la Reforma 116		HVAC	T4
8	Paseo de la Reforma 51		NO HVAC	T4
9	Mina 24		HVAC	T1
10	Tacuba 1		Historical Building, HVAC	T4

Architectural Value

HVAC

EXPOSED FACADES

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 BUILDING STOCK MODEL DESIGN

CORE: Buildings Baseline.

1. Data Collection & Integration
2. Data pre-processing
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6. Visualization

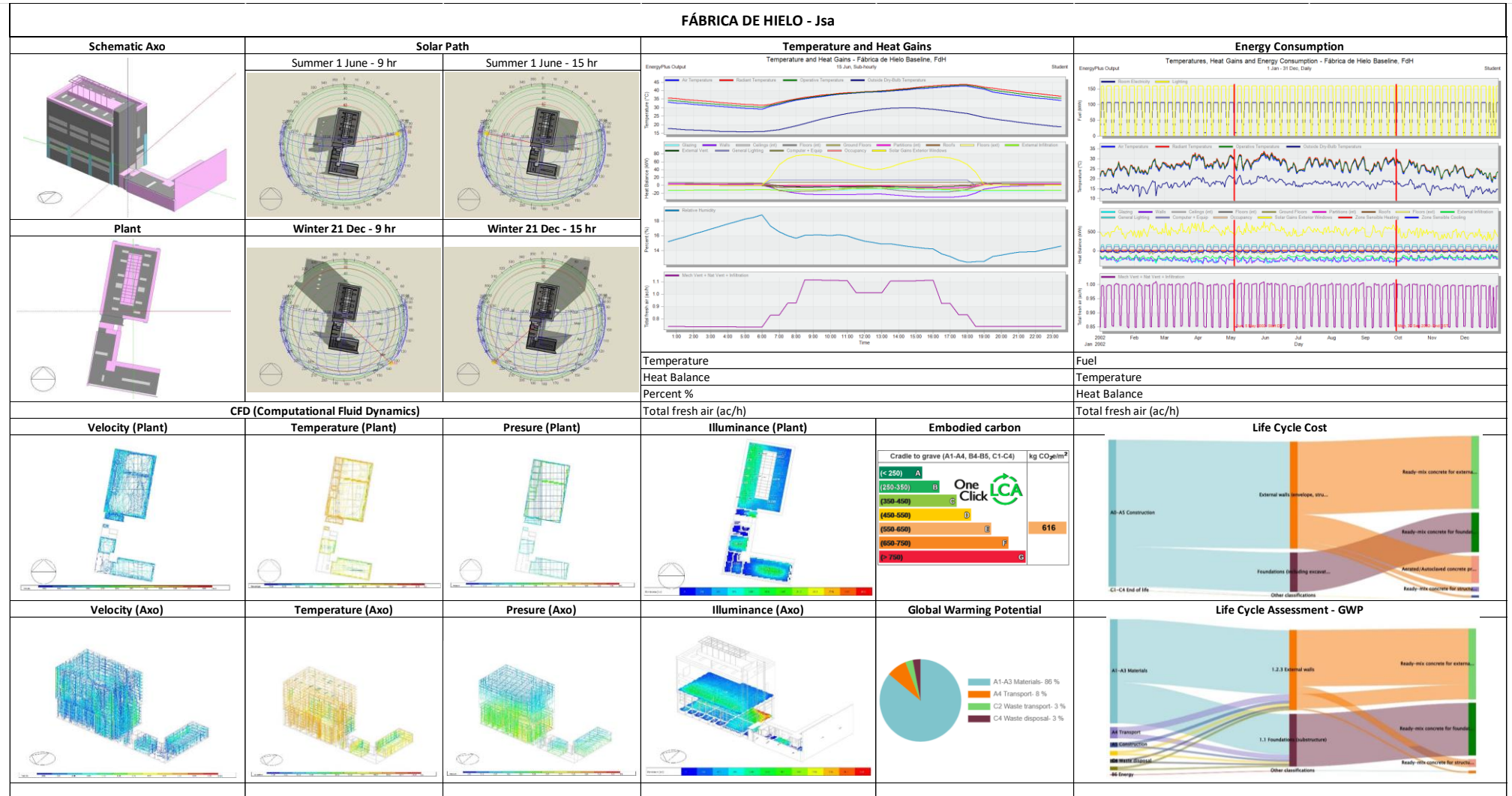
Operational Energy flow: 15%
Construction and maintenance: 85%

Importance of the SPECIFICATIONS!

Implications in **RETROFIT STRATEGIES:**

1. Maximize **SITE RENEWABLE SOURCES.**

2. In the **MAINTENANCE PHASE** of the LCA (Usage Stage), it is assumed that, if a given **component** expected **USEFUL LIFESPAN** is less than that of the building, it can be **ENTIRELY REPLACED.**



2. RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 BUILDING STOCK MODEL DESIGN

CORE: Buildings Baseline.

1. Data Collection & Integration
2. **Data pre-processing**
3. Model Development
4. Validation and Calibration
5. Scenario Analysis
6. Visualization

* Projection factor (GWP)

BUILDING STOCK MODEL										
BASELINE										
No.	BUILDING	Energy Demand (kWh)					GHG Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	NEB		
		Cooling*	Heating	Mechanical V	Lighting	Int. Equipment	Embodied Carbon	Resilient Coefficient	Health	Productivity
0	Fábrica de Hielo - Naranjo 323	0	0	0	40,777.34	28,286	110,090			
1	Fray Servando T. de Mier 135	0	0	0	312,287.19	1,055,940	118,965			
2	Izazaga 74. Piso 5	48,132.10	0	0	116,618.71	270,186.03	31,192,687			
3	Tlaxcala 208	?	0	0	27,064.89	62,704.81	41,835			
4	Argentina 12	0	0	0	185,910.33	88,289.68	261,233			
5	Av. Juárez 101	2,568,936.58	0	0	506,274.22	1,604,466.09	3,298,665			
6	Av. de la República 117	0	0	0	198,549.76	418,628.67	6,462,349			
7	Paseo de la Reforma 116	0	0	0	971,926.32	2,523,479	14,360,717			
8	Paseo de la Reforma 51	0	0	0	587,375.93	1,861,491	8,947,170			
9	Mina 24	0	0	0	133,203.04	280,850	7,262,500			
10	Tacuba 1	106,502.90	0	0	543,235.88	1,410,441	523,364			

- This study aimed to give Mexico City a more **straightforward approach in decision-making to calculate retrofit scenarios** on an urban scale.
- Building baseline **Results** show so far:
 - Operational Energy flow : 15%
 - Construction and Maintenance: 85%
- Implications in **RETROFIT STRATEGIES**:
 - Maximize Site Renewable Sources.
 - Useful Lifespan of a given component is less than that of the building, it can be replaced.
- This study helps to integrate the **NEB** in a quantitative perspective as part of the Buildings Performance Improvement.

Thank you

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National Council for Science and Technology
CONAHCYT - Mexico