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#### **Training for Renovated Energy Efficient Social housing**

Intelligent Energy - Europe programme, contract n° EIE/05/110/SI2.420021

Intelligent Energy Europe

#### **Section 3 Case studies**

#### **3.6 Husby terasse - an example from Norway**

Tore Wigenstad SINTEF - Byggforsk





## Context Context and and objectives of the project

Husby Terasse, Norway, consist of 110 apartments, erected in the middle of 1970.

- Outdated technical installations and poor performance in the building envelope
- High potentials for improving indoor air quality

#### Objectives of the project:

- Reduce energy demand from by 50 % from 250 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> yr to 125 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> yr
- Improve indoor air and temperature quality
- Contribute to a better LCC in a standard renovation project
- Demonstrate innovation and promote replication
- Contribute in a municipal sustainability project

Improvement compared to standard renovation

- Adding insulation in walls, floor and roof
- New windows and balcony door
- Changing the ventilation from a mechanical exhaust system to a balanced system with heat recovery
- Installation of a ventilation and temperature controlling system

## Husby Terasse.



Feedback from this survey shows a remarkable accordance between calculated and measured energy-values.











## Renovation of 110 apartments

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# High energy consumption caused by...

- Exhaust ventilation with no heat-recovery. The ventilation is out of control as well.
- Windows with high (bad) U-value
- External walls with high (bad) U-value
- Thermal bridges
- Airleakage
- Defective (lack of setback) in temperature control









High U-value in windows and balcony door, result in heat lekage from the inside.

(photo is taken from outside)





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Thermal bridge in the joint between external walls and the floor (concrete slab)

(photo is taken inside)









Thermal bridge in the joint between external walls and the roof (concrete slab)

(photo is taken inside)









Thermal bridge /air leakage in electrical switches

(photo is taken inside)







- New windows and balcony door
- Changing the ventilation from a mechanical exhaust system to a balanced system with heat recovery
- Installation of a ventilation and temperature controlling system





# Insulation in walls, roofs and floors

Old construction	U-value [W/m <sup>2</sup> K]	New construction	New U-value [W/m <sup>2</sup> K]
Roof (balcony-floor): 120 mm concrete, 50 mm insulation, 130 mm concrete	0,48	+ 100 insulation	0,30
Floor: 130 mm concrete + 15 mm insulation	0,94	+ 100 mm insulation	0,32
Outside wall - south: 100 mm + 50 mm insulation	0,35	No action	0,35
Gabel end: Steel panels, asphalted cardboard, concrete and plaster board	1,56	+ 150 mm insulation	0,53
Outside wall north: Concrete and 100 mm wood wool slab	0,76	No action	0,76
Windows (1+1 layer)	2,5	3 layer	0,95
Balcony door (1+1 layer)	3,0	3 layer	0,95







Outside wall before adding insulation.

Old steel panels. The panels are removed







Section with removed steel panels and the old windbreaker

Section covered with old windbreaker

New steel panels

Section with 1. layer of new insulation







After removing the panels (and old insulation), 2 layers of insulation is added.

(Second layer)













#### Outside wall finished







Energy efficient windows with triple glazing, 2 low emission coatings, argon gas, superspacers and wooden frame. Gives U-value of 0.95 W/m<sup>2</sup>K.







## Balanced ventilation system with heat recovery



Energy conservation	Present value *)	Pay-back	Saved energy	Saved money
Adding insulation out. wall	7 026 NOK	12,0 yrs.	2584 kWh/yr	1680 NOK/yr
Balanced ventilation	-29 426 NOK	42,5 yrs.	5247 kWh/yr	3210 NOK/yr
Controlling temperature	-3 678 NOK	22,4 yrs.	1625 kWh/yr	1057 NOK/yr
New windows	-25 729 NOK	> 50 yrs	1821 kWh/yr	1184 NOK/yr
Adding insulation floor	-18 995 Nok	> 50 yrs	1414 kWh/yr	919 NOK/yr
Adding insulation roof	<b>-74 547</b> Nok	> 50 yrs	1447 kWh/yr	941 NOK/yr
Sum	-158 183 Nok	> 50 yrs	14139 kWh/yr	8991 NOK/yr

\*) Negative Present value indicates that the Pay-pack time is longer than the calculated Life-time for the installation



