

Evolutions of energy labelling: lessons from German energy labels for air-conditioning and ventilation

Uta Weiß¹, Mandy Werle¹, Corinna Fischer²

eceee 2019 Summer Study

¹ ifeu Institute for Energy and Environmental Research

² Öko-Institut



Starting point



Existing EU energy labelling:

- successful and effective policy instrument
- important contributions to energy and climate targets
- but not sufficient: we need to tackle more energy savings!

EU energy label: limited scope

National energy labels: possibility to enlarge scope

new products
(essentially
product
approach only)

include
systems in
their
operational
context

address existing stock address
planning and
quality
control of
systems

German complementary energy labels

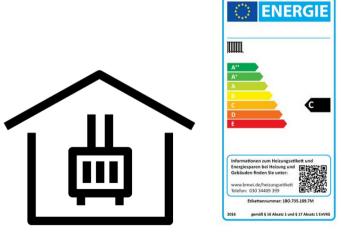


Transfer of European labelling approach to new areas

Mandatory label

Introduced in 2016:

German national label for old heating installations

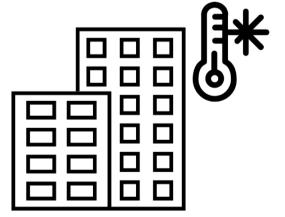


Voluntary labels

Introduced in 2018:

QuickChecks for cooling and ventilation

Coming up in 2019:
System
labels for air conditioning, cooling and ventilation



© BM\

Focus on air conditioning and ventilation



The new labels address **medium and large installations** typically used in non-residential buildings. These systems

- require large amounts of energy (estimated electricity consumption in Germany 47 TWh/a)
- are complex and have long service lives

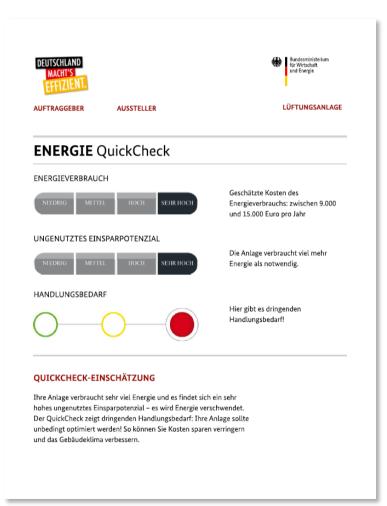


- have major energy savings potentials, especially when including the operational context (up to 50%)
- are often opaque: owners have a poor basis for economic decision-making on investments.

Graphical assessment of ventilation and cooling systems as a first step



"Non-label": QuickCheck



- Fast assessment of energy savings potentials in ventilation and cooling systems
 - What is the system's approximate operating cost?
 - What is the savings potential?
 - Need for action?
- Short report with
 - Explanation of possible weaknesses
 - Suggestions for detailed energy inspections, contact persons and government funding.
- Available online free of charge¹

System labels for air conditioning, cooling and ventilation



- The labels give a concise statement of the system's efficiency
 - including dimensioning and operational settings
 - are linked to energy inspections.
- New installations: intended extension for planning and putting into operation
 - will help to align planning process with energy target
 - will comprehend independent examination after commissioning.







Additional aspects





Summer thermal insulation:

 Reducing unnecessary heat input into the building leads to significant energy savings



Equipment with meters and sensors:

 Does the equipment allow for transparent operation and error detection?



Ecology of the refrigerant:

• What is the refrigerant's global warming potential?

Explanation of results for clients









Energieeffizienz: Ergebnis Ihrer Anlage

Energieeffizienzklasse und Kennwerte

Ihre RLT-Anlage erreicht die gelbe Energieeffizienzklasse C und damit eine Bewertung im oberen Mittelfeld: Die Energieeffizienz Ihrer Anlage ist befriedigend. Blickt man auf den errechneten Primärenergiebedarf, so entspricht Ihre Anlage in etwa einer vergleichbaren Anlage, welche die Anforderungen der veralteten Energieeinsparverordnung (EnEV) 2013 erfüllt.

In Zahlen ausgedrückt bedeutet das: Der berechnete Jahres-Primärenergiebedarf beträgt xx.xxx kWh (Wärme xx%, Kälte xx%, Dampf xx & und Strom xx%) bei einem Referenzwert nach EnEV 2013 von xxxxx kWh (Wärme xx%, Kälte xx%, Dampf xx & und Strom xx%).

Die Berechnungen beruhen teilweise auf Messdaten aus der energetischen Inspektion. Insbesondere wegen der standardisierten Randbedingungen erlauben die angegebenen Werte keine Rückschlüsse auf den tatsächlichen Energieverbrauch.

Was beeinflusst die Energieeffizienz Ihrer Anlage?

Entscheidend für die Gesamteffizienz Ihrer Anlage sind drei Faktoren, nämlich

- die Energieeffizienz der eingebauten Komponenten wie Ventilatoren, Pumpen oder Verdichtern
- der Betrieb und die Anpassung an den tatsächlichen Bedarf
- die Genauigkeit der Dimensionierung

Im Einzelnen entsteht bei Ihrer Anlage folgendes Bild

Komponenteneffizienz

Die Energieeffizienz des raumlufttechnischen Gerätes entspricht ungefähr dem Referenzniveau der EnEV 2016. Bestimmt wird die Komponenteneffizienz vor allem durch die Effizienz der Ventilatoren und Antriebe, die Wärmerückgewinnung und die Energieversorgung. Eine weitergehende Betrachtung Johnt sich für Komponenten, die besonders viel Energie verbrauchen. Die Effizienz der Integrierten Kälteerzeugung entspricht ungefähr dem Stand der EnEV 2013.

Das Berechnungsergebnis basiert auf den Daten und Angaben der Inspekteure. Das Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle kann somit keine Gewähr für die Richtigkeit und Vollständigkeit des Berechnungsergebnisses übernehmen

Clients receive a customised accompanying document with their energy label

- explanation of results and key factors influencing the energy efficiency of their system.
- Technical details are given in the inspection report (responsibility of the energy assessor).

● 8 Uta Weiß ● 4 June 2019

Market diffusion



- The system label addresses experts:
 - allows energy assessors faster, understandable and more economic assessments about the installation's energy quality
 - adds value and motivation to act for clients
- The calculation's system approach
 - is now part of the German standard for energy inspections of air conditioning systems (DIN SPEC 15240)
 - is taught in industry training courses for energy inspections
- Cooperation with industry software houses who integrate the algorithm into their products.
- Free version available in Q3 2019
- But: basis for the label are energy inspections, today performed in small numbers.

What do the results imply for product energy policy?



The new labels show that using digital tools

- we can widen energy labelling's traditional scope, addressing complex systems already in use (and even planning processes)
- thereby linking energy labels to energy counselling approaches.

What remains to be seen:

- What market penetration and actual savings can those new labels achieve?
- Can digital tool-based energy labels be a model for other countries and ultimately be transposed to the European level?



Thank you for your attention.

uta.weiss@ifeu.de



Reinhardstr. 50 10117 Berlin +49 (0)6 221. 47 67 - 0 www.ifeu.de