

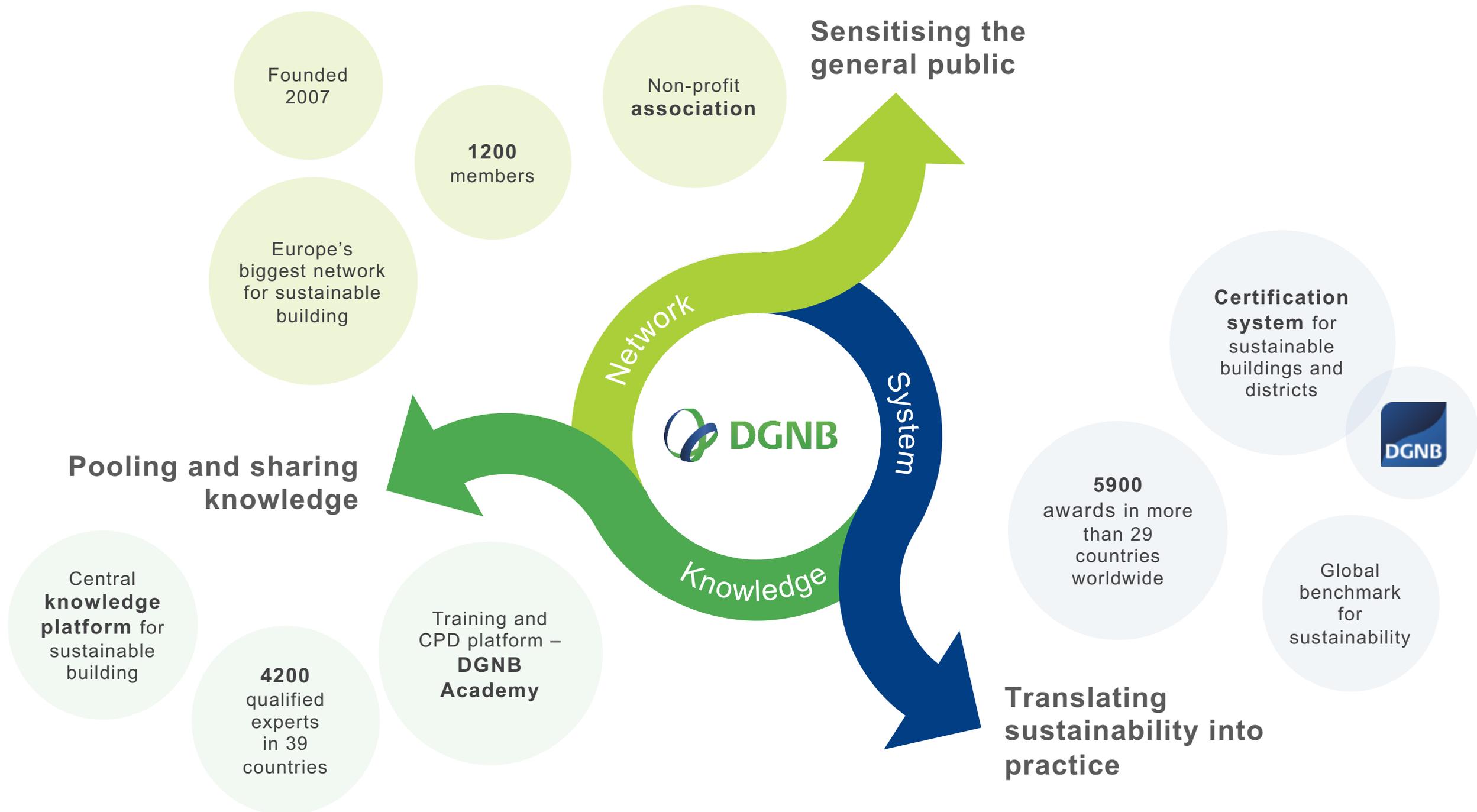


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Cooling – Incentives for passive design and natural refrigerants in the DGNB System

June 23, 2020 | The Future of Air Conditioning! | Dr. Anna Braune

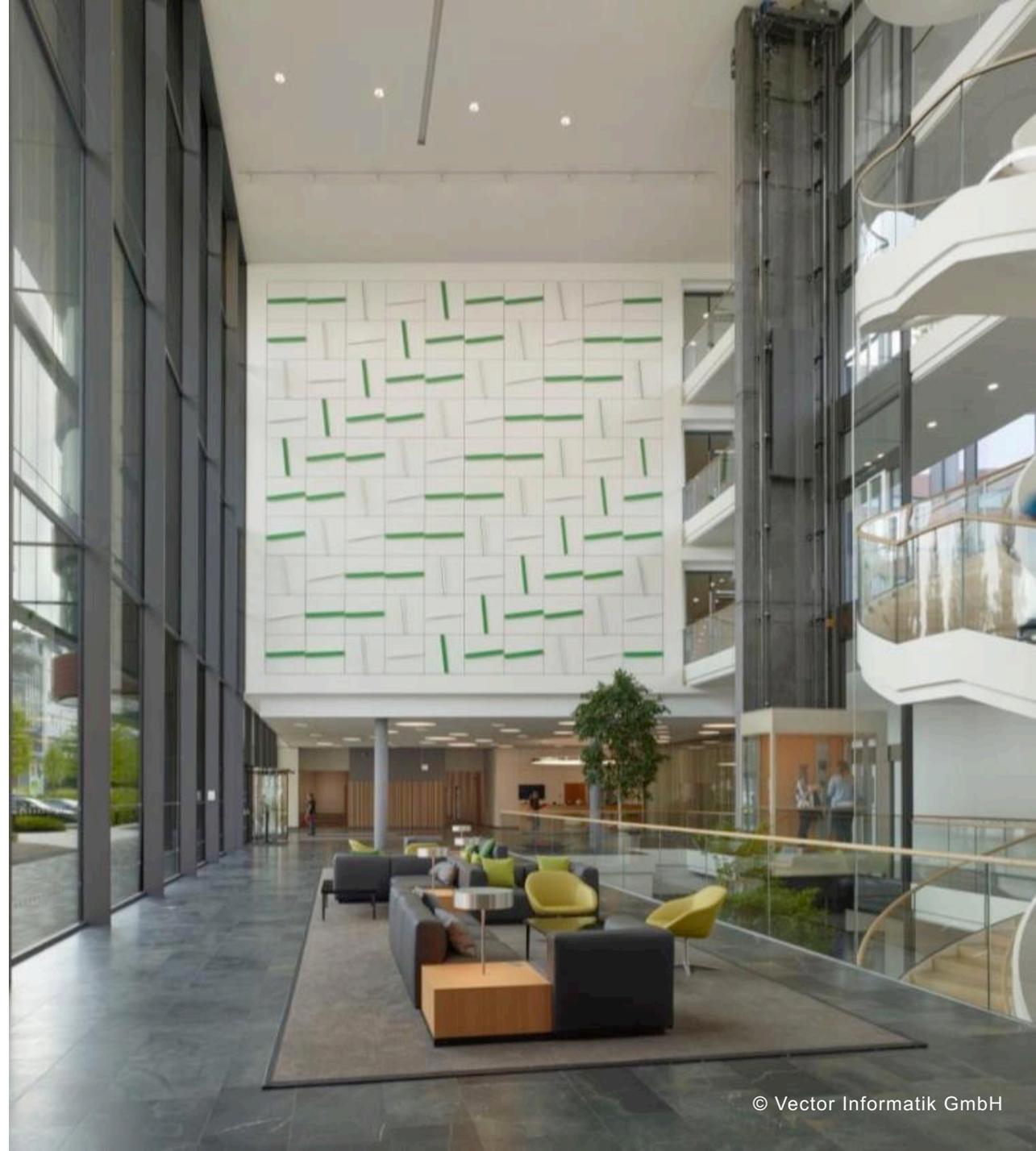
1. DGNB AND THE DGNB SYSTEM



Our goals

Buildings that are known to be good and districts that are pleasant to live in for architectural environments with a future

Transformation of the construction and property market, promoting a sensible understanding of quality as a foundation for responsible and sustainable action



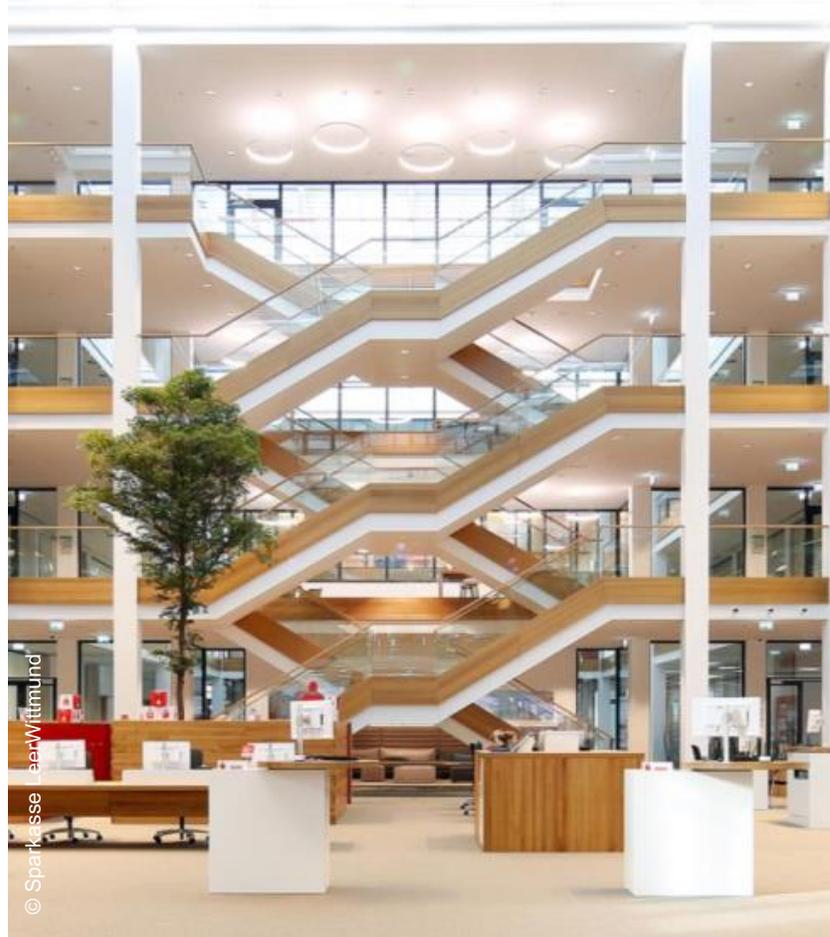
DGNB certification

Global benchmark for sustainability



More than a system

Building interiors



Buildings



Districts



6 Qualities for sustainable projects



Certification criteria for new constructions



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- ENV1.1
Building life cycle assessment
- ENV1.2
Local environmental impact
- ENV1.3
Sustainable resource extraction
- ENV2.2
Potable water demand and waste water volume
- ENV2.3
Land use
- ENV2.4
Biodiversity at the site



ECONOMIC QUALITY

- ECO1.1
Life cycle cost
- ECO2.1
Flexibility and adaptability
- ECO2.2
Commercial viability



SOCIOCULTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL QUALITY

- SOC1.1
Thermal comfort
- SOC1.2
Indoor air quality
- SOC1.3
Acoustic comfort
- SOC1.4
Visual comfort
- SOC1.5
User control
- SOC1.6
Quality of indoor and outdoor spaces
- SOC1.7
Safety and security
- SOC2.1
Design for all



TECHNICAL QUALITY

- TEC 1.1
Fire Safety
- TEC1.2
Sound insulation
- TEC1.3
Quality of the building envelope
- TEC1.4
Use and integration of building technology
- TEC1.5
Ease of cleaning building components
- TEC1.6
Ease of recovery and recycling
- TEC1.7
Immissions control
- TEC3.1
Mobility infrastructure



PROCESS QUALITY

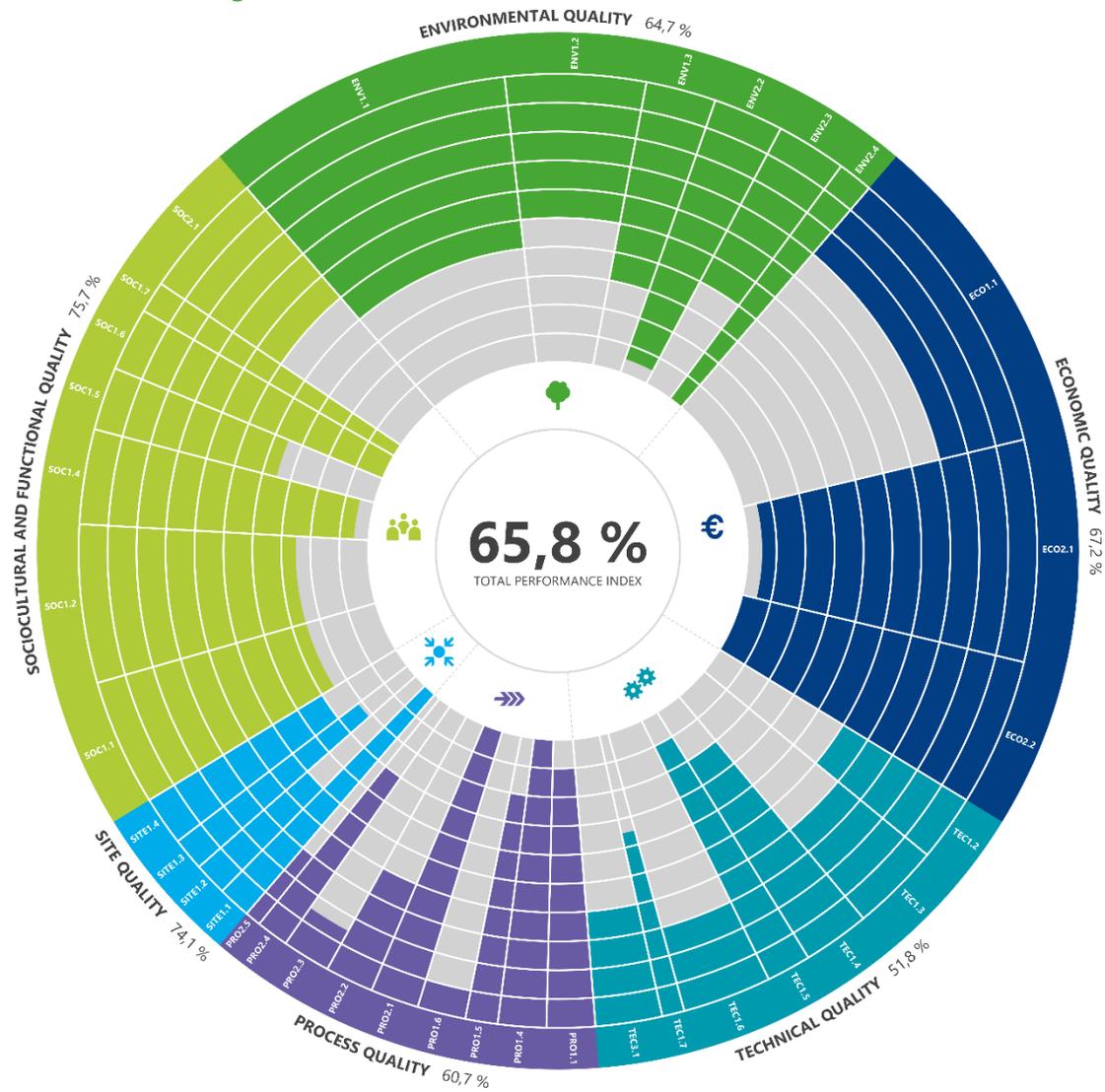
- PRO1.1
Comprehensive project brief
- PRO1.4
Sustainability aspects in tender phase
- PRO1.5
Documentation for sustainable management
- PRO1.6
Procedure for urban and design planning
- PRO2.1
Construction site/ construction process
- PRO2.2
Quality assurance of the construction
- PRO2.3
Systematic commissioning
- PRO2.4
User communication
- PRO2.5
FM-compliant planning



SITE QUALITY

- SITE1.1
Local environment
- SITE1.2
Influence on the district
- SITE1.3
Transport access
- SITE1.4
Access to amenities

Optimize Sustainability



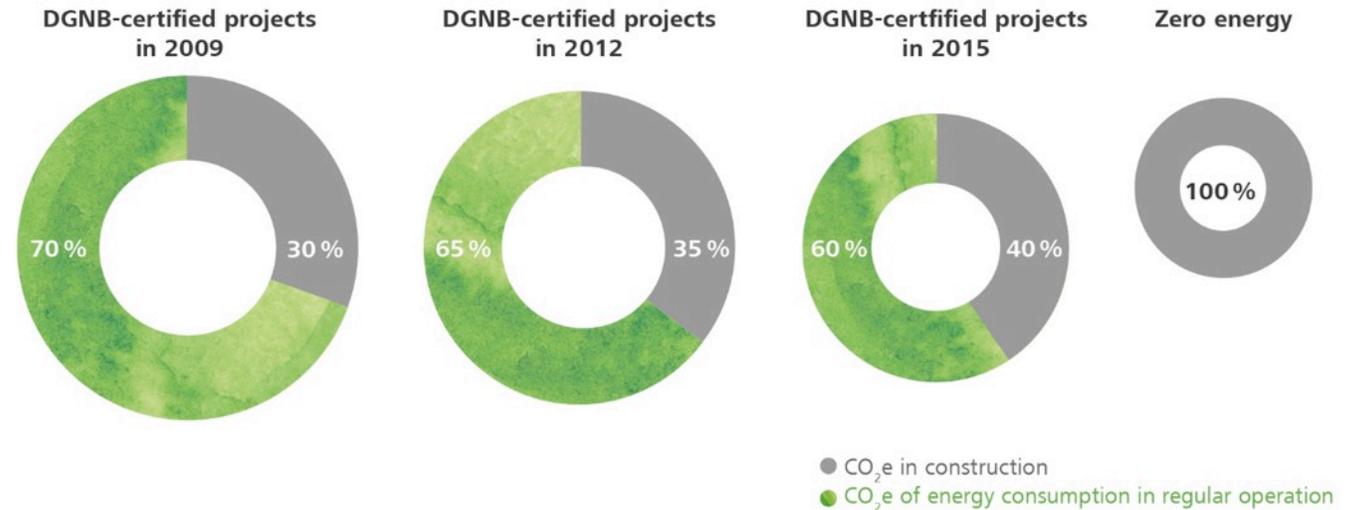
2. REFRIGERANTS AND PASSIVE DESIGN IN THE DGNB SYSTEM

ENV1.1 BUILDING LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (9.5%)

Energy efficiency vs. construction?

50 years of heating, cooling and lighting cause equally the same environmental impacts as production, refurbishment and end-of-life processes of buildings

We target at energy producing buildings, acting as CO₂-sinks, that are environmentally optimized over the whole life cycle

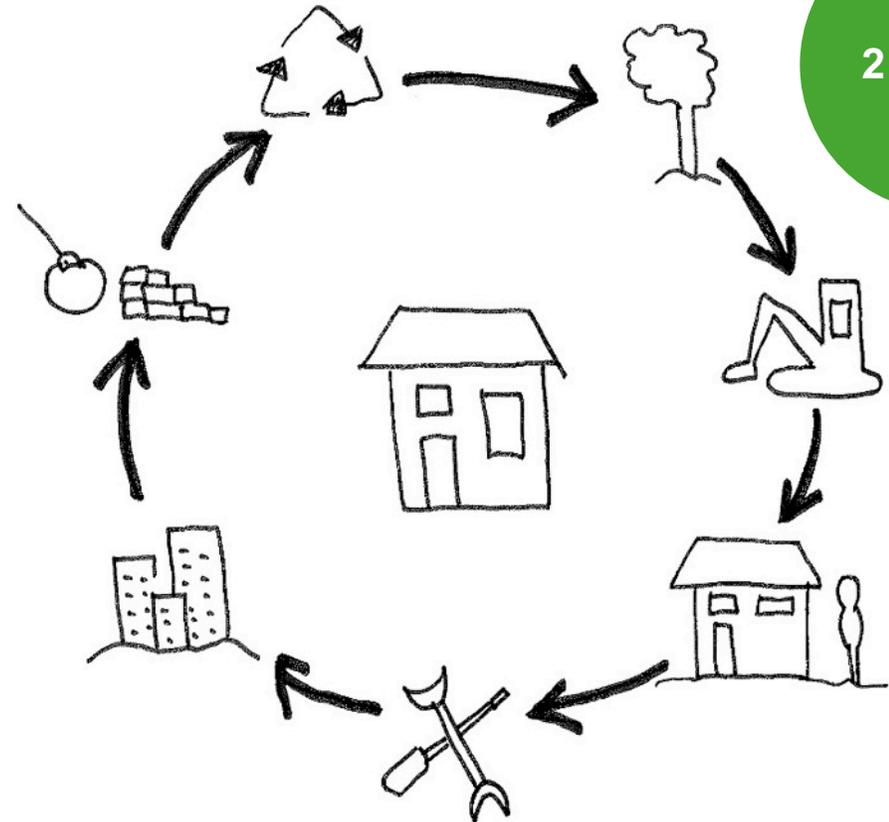


ENV1.1 BUILDING LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (9.5%)

Indicator 6:

Halogenated hydrocarbons in refrigerants

Refrigeration systems that use refrigerants with a GWP factor ≥ 150 kg CO₂ equivalent in accordance with the schedule published by the German Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt (UBA)) should not be used. Such refrigerants also include substances that are still often used in building air conditioning systems such as R-134a, R-407c or R-410a. Buildings that are operated without active cooling also meet the requirements of this indicator



Requested:

Evidence of refrigerant's GWP factor

ENV1.2 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (4.7 %)

Indicator 1:

Environmental friendly materials

Halogenated partly halogenated refrigerants are assessed as risky material and substance group

Additional Points in higher quality levels when realising cooling without halogenated / partly halogenated cooling agents

10
additional
points



ECO1.1 LIFE CYCLE COST (10% - 12.9%)

Life cycle cost optimisation during the planning process

- Cost effectiveness of buildings mainly depend on cost efficient operation.
- Life cycle cost calculation allows a mid-term to long-term assessment of whole life costs.
- Incentives are provided if optimisation of costs include the analysis of passive design solutions or alternative refrigerants.

3
additional
points

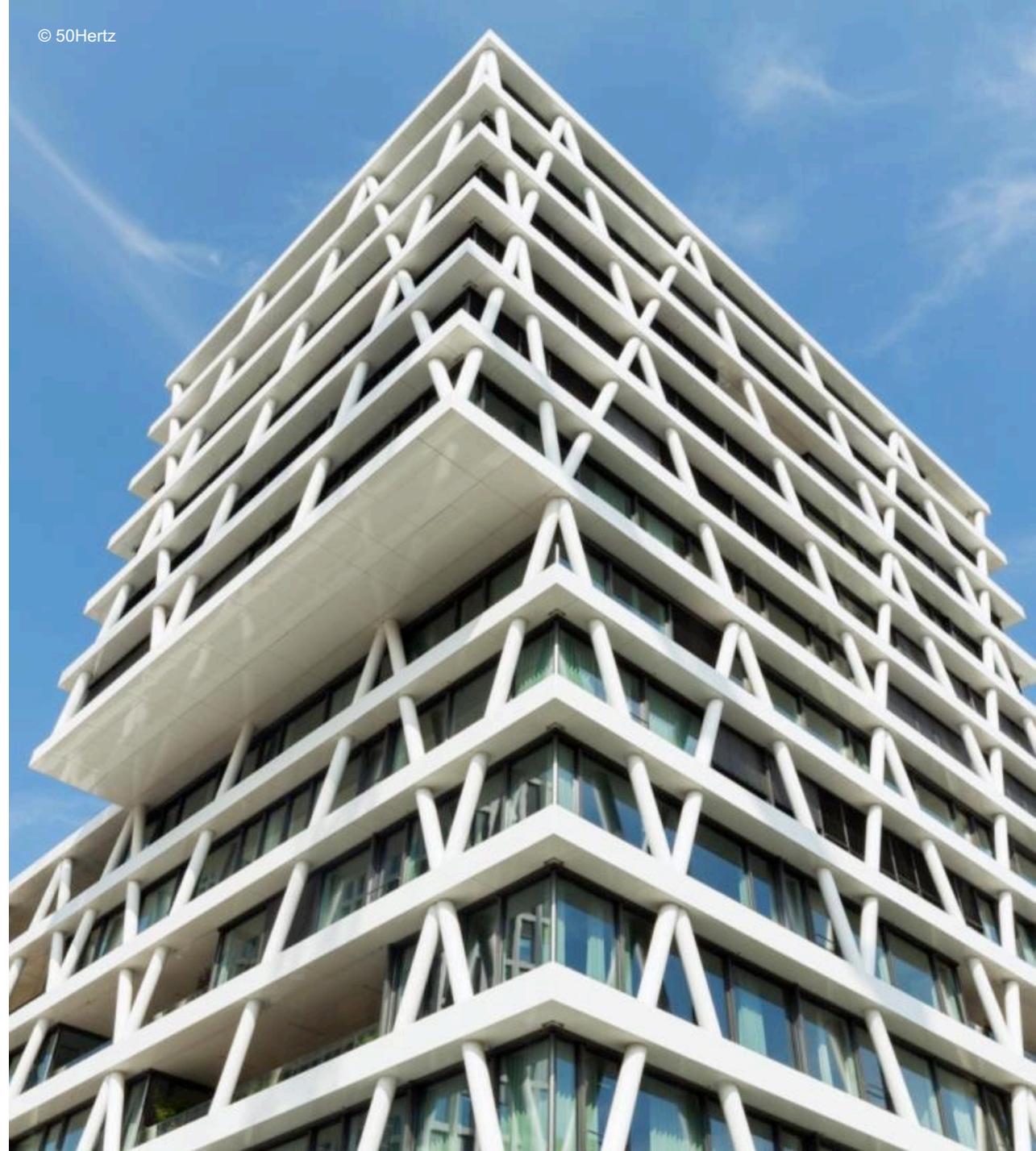


TEC1.4 Use and integration of building technology (2.3%)

Implementation of a passive building concept

Reduced use of technical systems in the building can result in a reduction of faults during building operation. The use of resilient building technology and renewable energy sources reduces the risk of increased costs and external dependencies, and is generally engineered towards long-term durability.

30
Points



Passive cooling

- ✓ Building orientation respects solar radiation
- ✓ Consideration of shading of trees or nearby buildings
- ✓ External solar protection by overhangs or solar systems
- ✓ Appropriate insulation
- ✓ Appropriate window areas
- ✓ Reduction of internal loads by IT or lighting
- ✓ Green facades and roofs
- ✓ Bright facades and roofing surfaces
- ✓ Night-time cooling down
- ✓ Passive or free cooling systems
- ✓ Use of activatable thermal mass
- ✓ Natural refrigerants (cooling towers, ground water, use of waste heat)
- ✓ Appropriate comfort standards

DGNB ACTIVITIES

1

AWARENESS RAISING

As part of our public relations work we continuously raise awareness amongst planners, owners and builders.

2

INCENTIVES WITHIN THE DGNB SYSTEM

Within several certification criteria, the DGNB system offers incentives for translating alternative solutions into action.

3

CARBON-NEUTRAL BUILDINGS

In its “framework for carbon-neutral buildings and sites“, the DGNB focuses on balancing CO₂ emissions, leakage of refrigerants should be considered.

4

COMMITTMENT

Designers committ with DGNB’s „Phase Sustainability“ declaration, to address sustainability aspects with clients.

Thank you!



DR. ANNA BRAUNE

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen – DGNB e.V.
German Sustainable Building Council

Tel: +49 711 722322-67

E-Mail: a.braune@dgnb.de



DGNB

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen
German Sustainable Building Council