

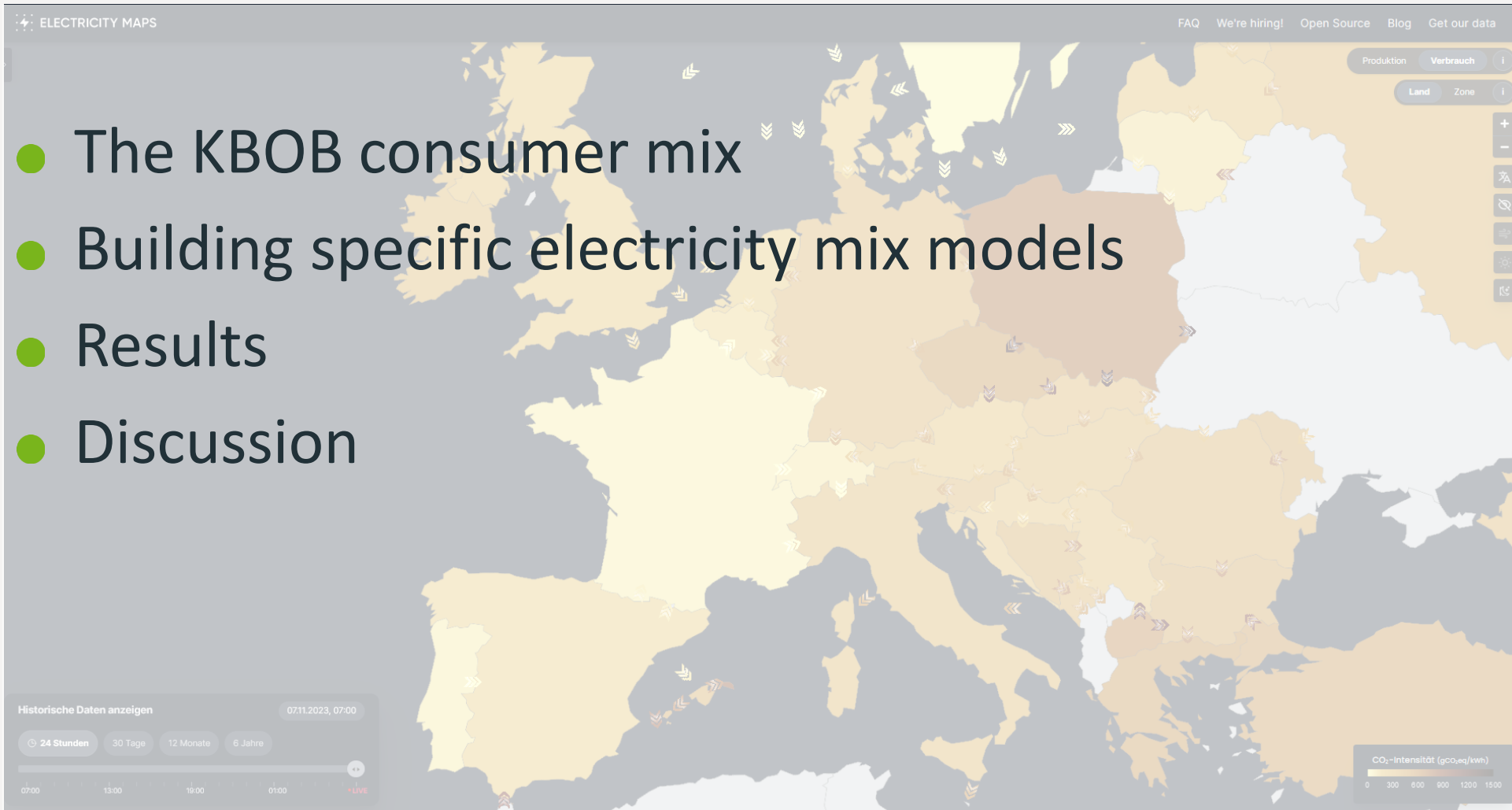
The KBOB electricity model for buildings LCA: characteristics and effects

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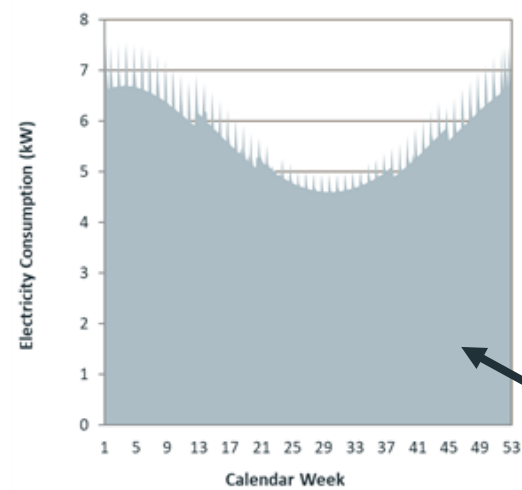
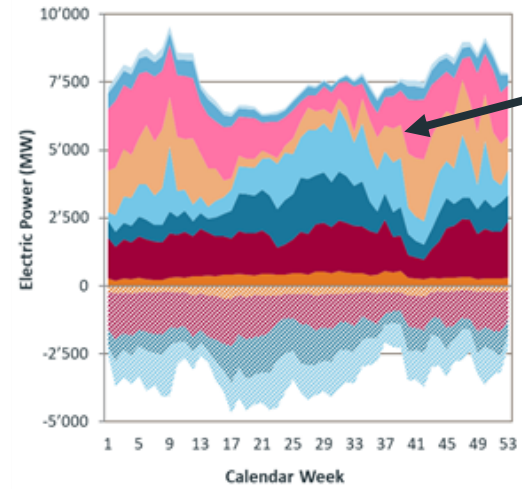
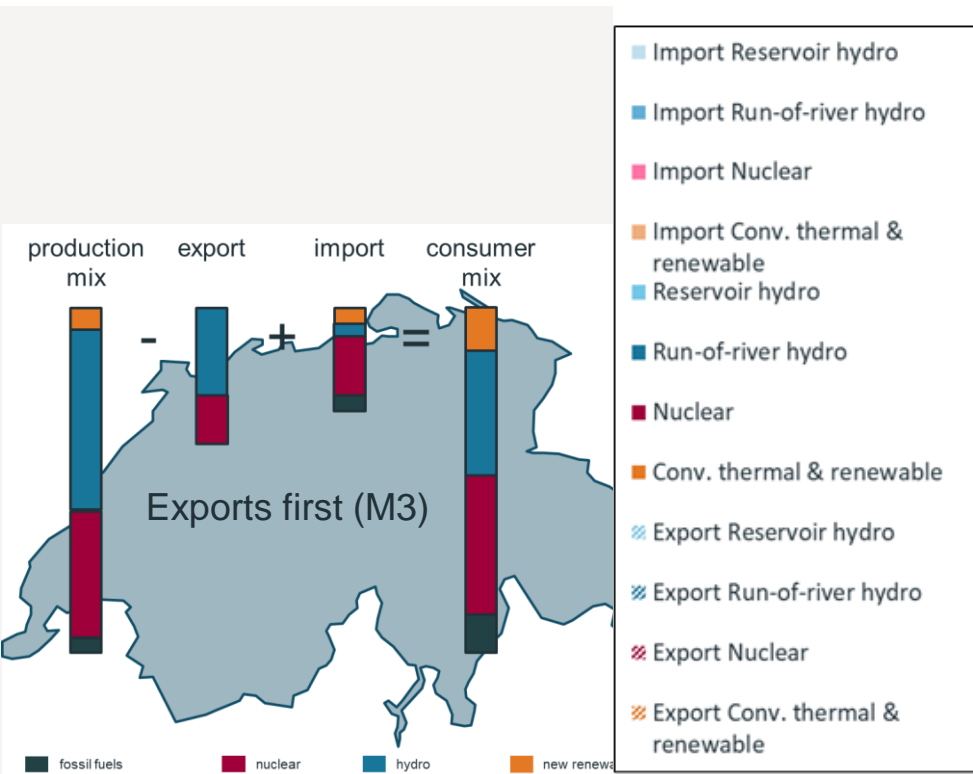
85th LCA forum
ETH, Zurich, 9 November 2023



Contents

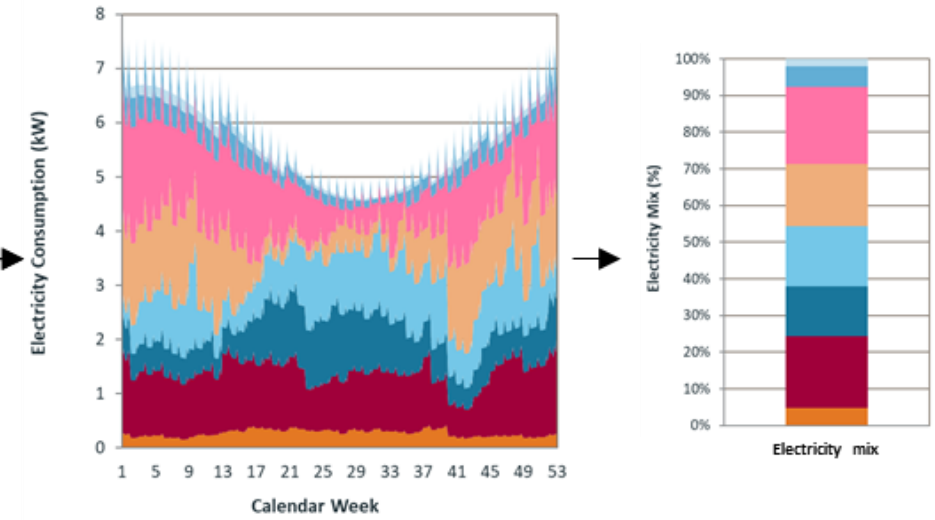


Electricity mix model “physical production and commercial trade” (KBOB-model)



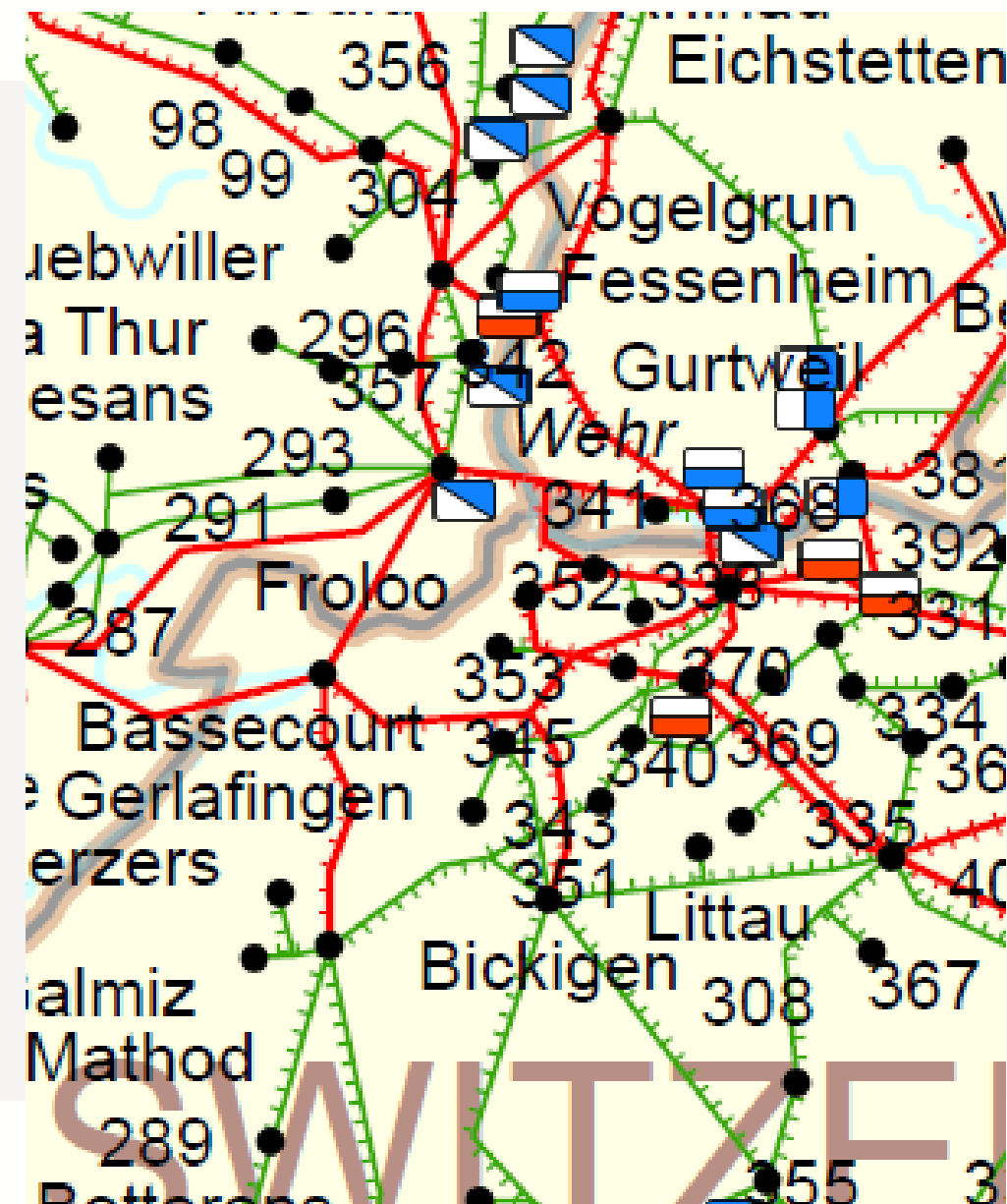
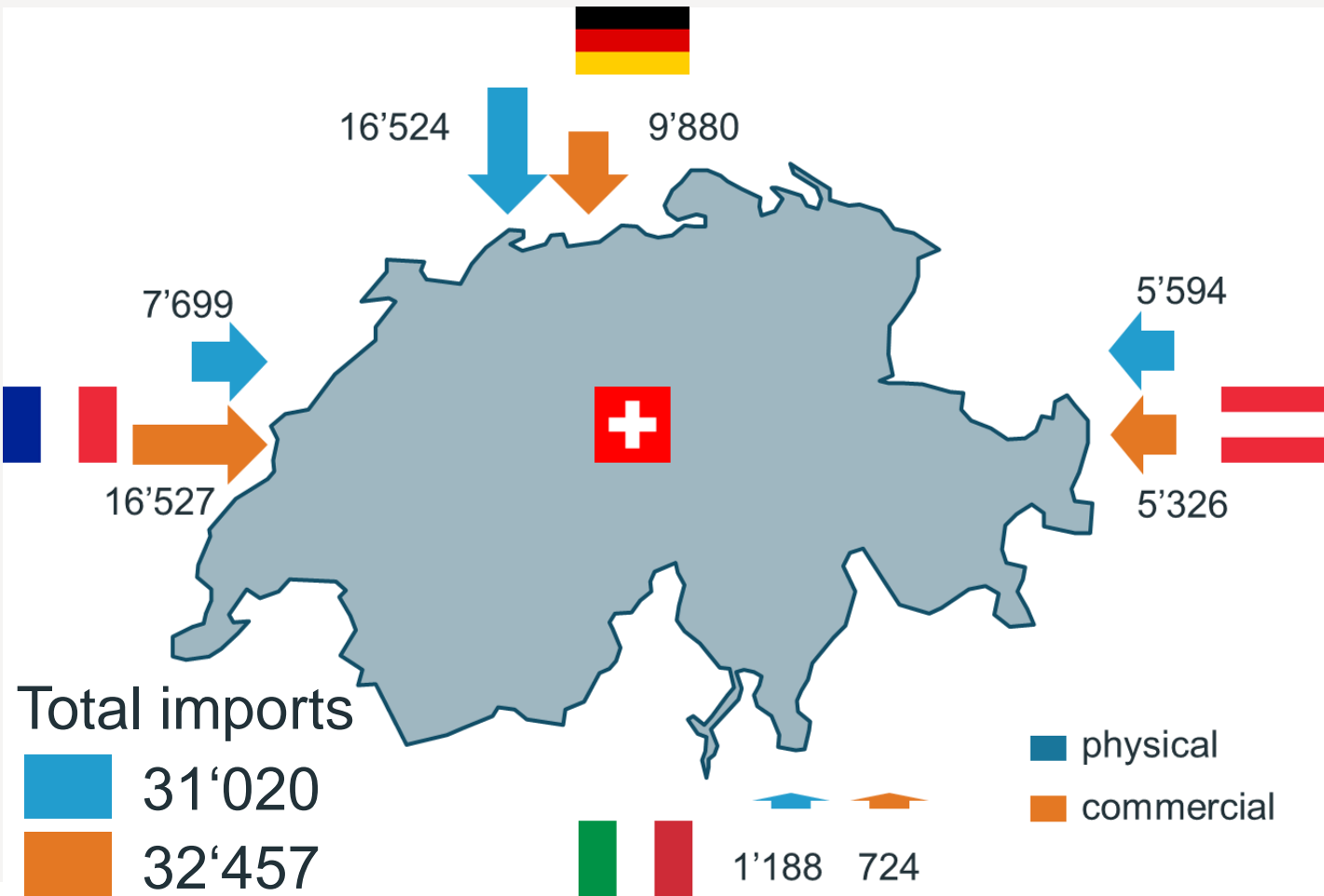
hourly production and trade

hourly consumption (building; CH)



Trade: commercial versus physical flows

Commercial vs physical imports 2018 [GWh]



- Consumption profile (generic) residential building:
VDEW 1999
- Consumption profile Switzerland: Swissgrid (2018)
- Electricity production and commercial trade data (2018):
ENTSO-E transparency platform
SFOE electricity statistics
SFOE renewables energy statistics
- LCA database:
UVEK LCI data DQRv2:2018

Case study building and key data



- **Residential building Rautistrasse** with 104 flats
- Minergy-ECO
- Massive construction
- Heating and hot water : 107 MJ/m²a (electric heat pump)
- Ventilation & lighting : 45 MJ/m²a

Scenarios

- PV: 32/64 kWp
- Battery: 32/64 kWh
- E-car charging stations: 7

Case study building and key data



Residential building MFH Rautistrasse, Zürich		Electricity self generation			
		None	PV	PV&Battery	PV&electric car
Heating system	heat pump	1	2	2	1
Annual electricity mixes		attributional (building specific, Swiss national, Swiss GO, Swiss GO-ERE, ewz GO), long term marginal, average future Swiss		building specific attributional	
Total number of variants		10 (Switzerland) + 1 (ewz)			

		HP	HP+PV	HP+PV+BAT	HP+PV+ECAR	HP+2PV	HP+2PV+2BAT
Consumption	Building	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Electric car				18.9%		
Electricity	from grid	100.0%	76.2%	71.1%	92.2%	69.3%	55.8%
	from PV directly		23.8%	23.8%	26.7%	30.7%	30.7%
	from PV via battery			5.1%			13.5%
PV Production			32.3%	32.3%	32.3%	64.6%	64.6%
Exported electricity			8.4%	3.3%	5.6%	33.9%	20.4%

Electricity consumption considered in consumption profile

Information on whole life impacts

Embodyed impacts	PRODUCT Stage			CONSTRUCTION PROCESS Stage		USE Stage					END-OF-LIFE Stage			
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	C1	C2	C3	C4
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction-installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	De-construction/ Demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal

Additional information

Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary

D

Reuse-recovery-recycling potential

Operational impacts

B6.1	Building-related operational energy use, regulated
B6.2	Building-related operational energy use, unregulated
B6.3	User and use-related operational energy use
B7	Operational water use
B8	E-mobility

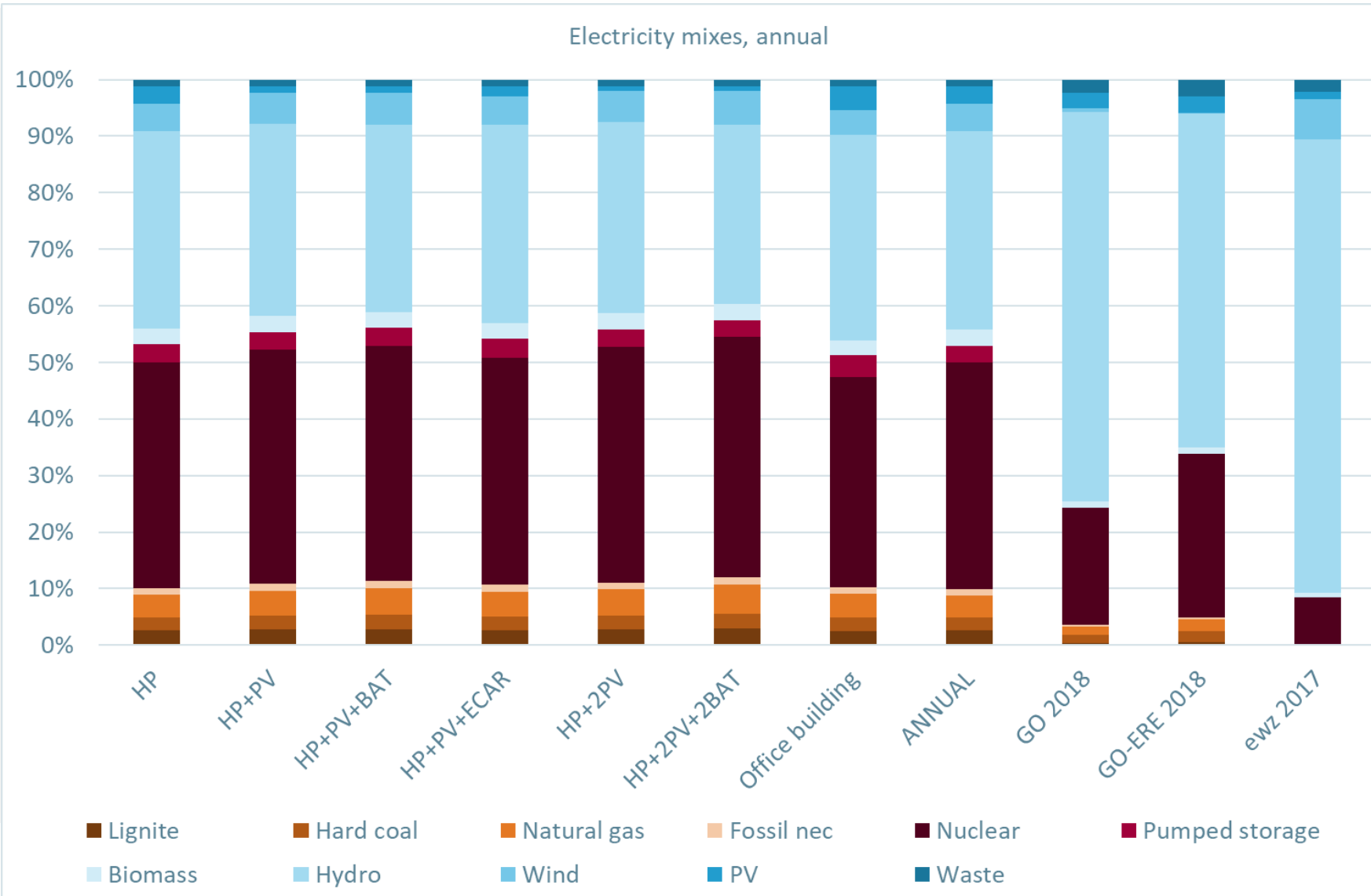
Building related

Building and User related

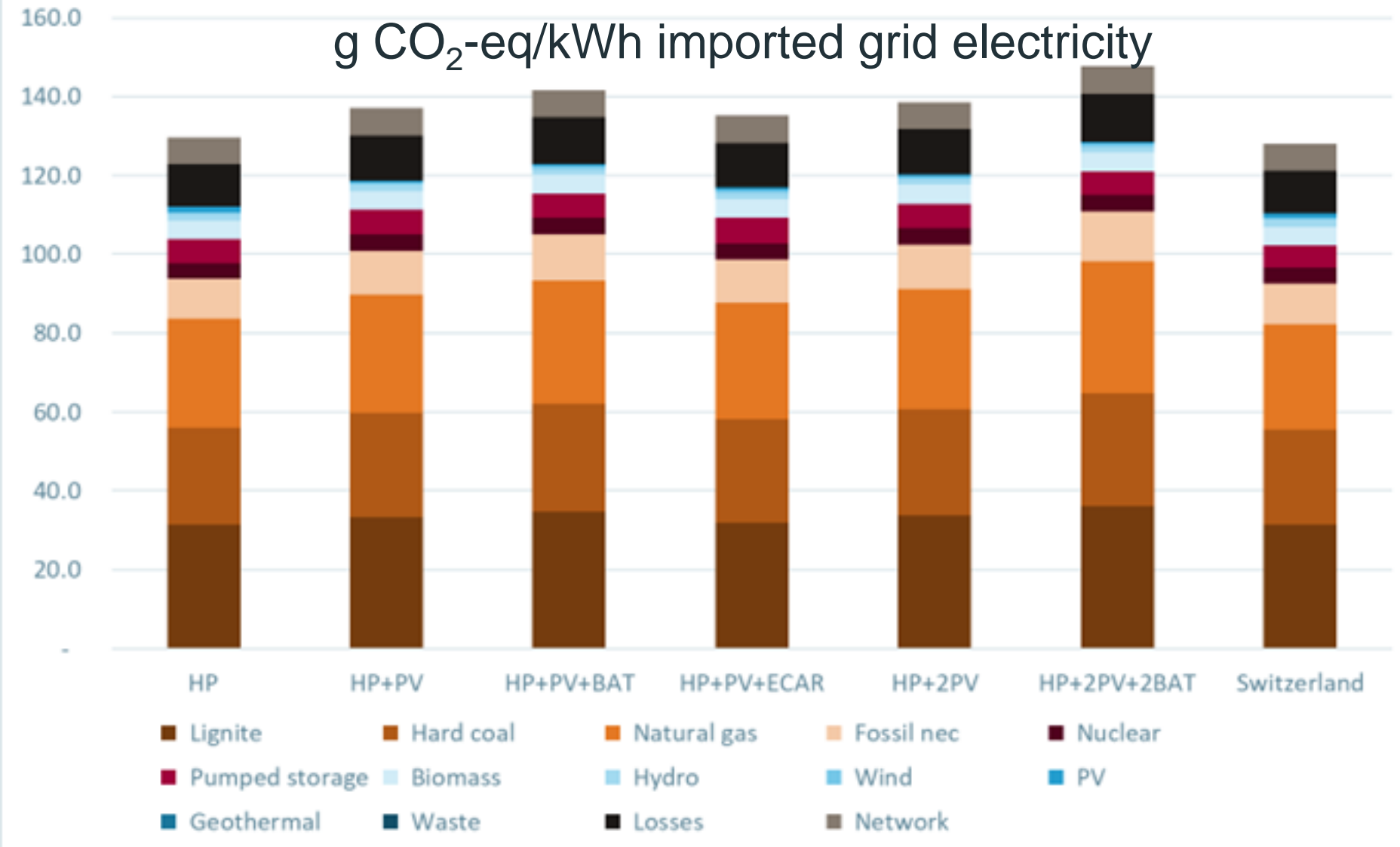
Building, user and E-mobility related



Residential building electricity mixes

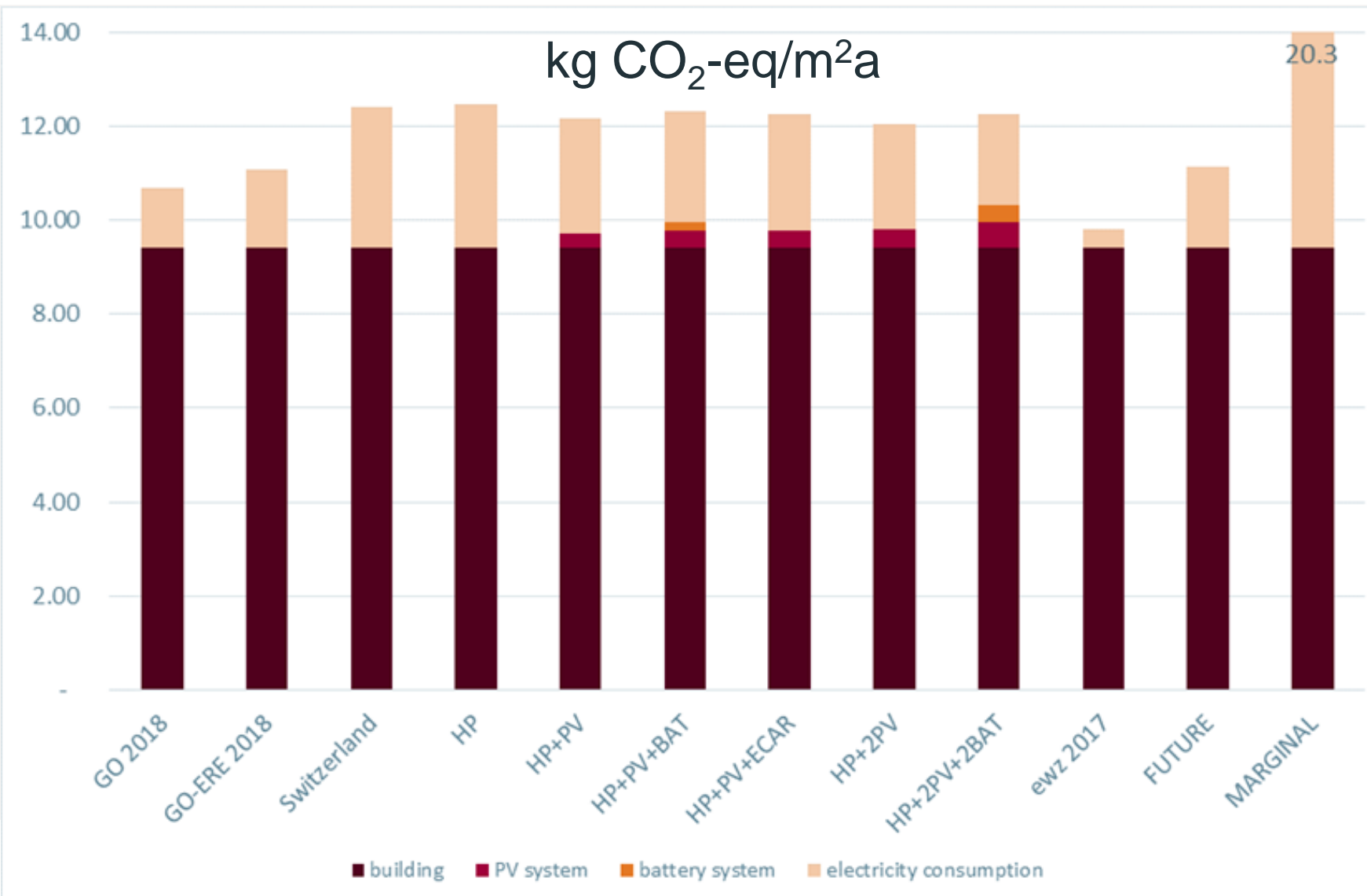


GHG emissions residential building electricity mixes

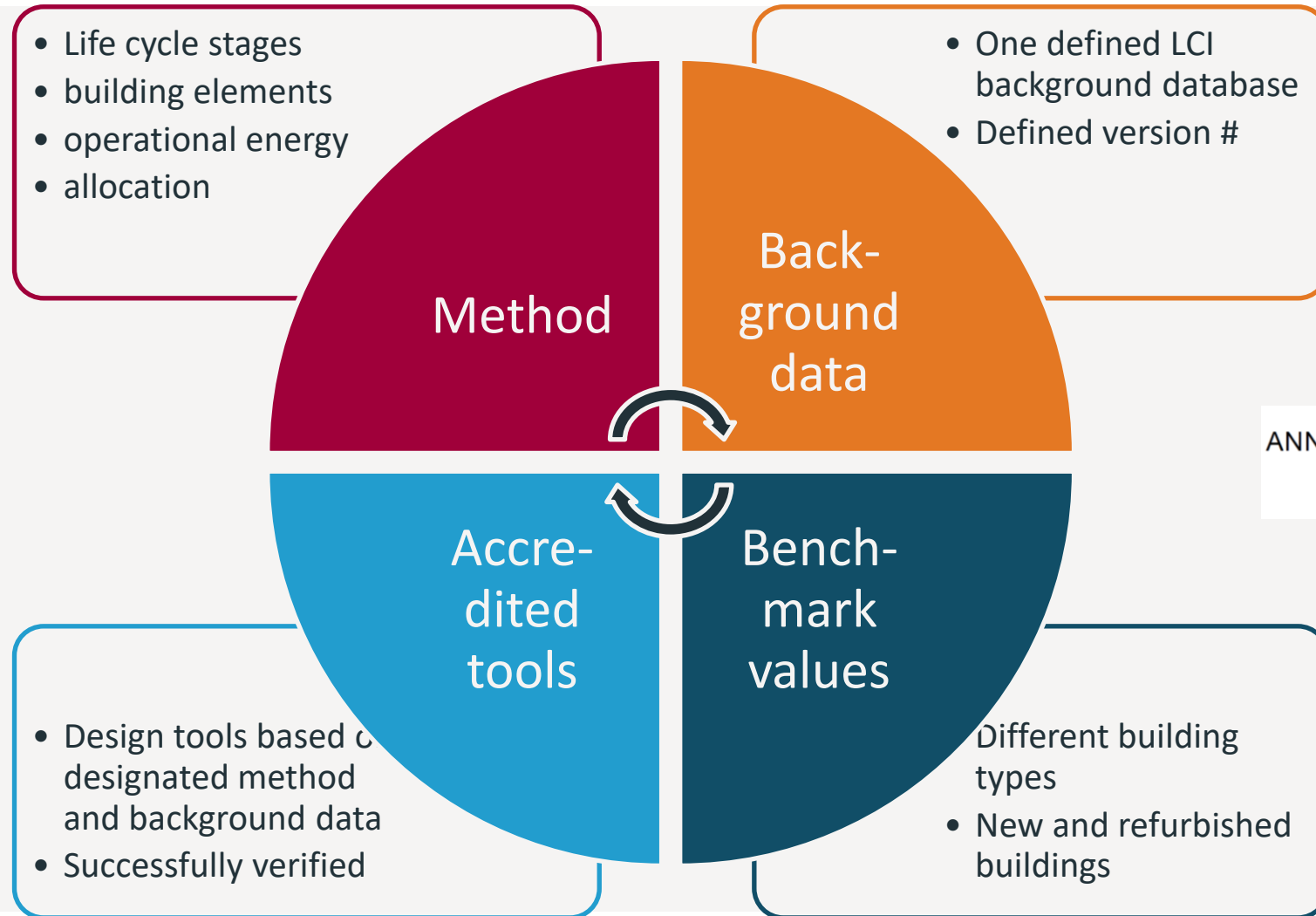


treeze (2021)

GHG emissions residential building



Building's environmental benchmark system: 4 interdependent elements



- Physical and commercial trade data differ substantially (FR / DE)
- Data and statistics about provenience of commercial exports are key but not available
- Difference between KBOB annual Swiss mix and the building specific mixes is rather small
- Individual building related electricity mixes desintegrates the national mix
- Choice of electricity mix model may influence GHG emission target value setting for buildings

Conclusions and recommendations

- Do not segregate national electricity mix
- Building project specific mixes are not required nor useful in the context of building footprint benchmarks nor in early design
- Increase transparency regarding provenience of traded electricity
- Model trade with data on commercial imports/exports (Federal Office for Customs and Border Security)

Thank you very much
for your attention!

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