

Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment of Industrialized Renovation Solutions

Friedrich Halstenberg, GreenDelta openLCA.conf, Berlin



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Industrialized retrofit

- The challenge:

- Buildings and construction account for 36% of final energy use and 39% of process and energy-related carbon dioxide emissions (UN)
- At least 3% of the building stock has to be renovated each year in order to mitigate the
 effects of climate change on our cities and reach the decarbonisation targets for 2050 (EU)

- Traditional retrofits:

- Assembly and installation predominantly on-site
- are the norm
- do not capture economies of scale well

- Industrialized retrofits:

- Industrialized component assembly off-site
- Quick installation on-site
- industrialization and mass customization can take retrofits to scale



Industrialised Envelope Technologies



INFINITE – ITALIAN DEMO

Retrofit Idea

Facade

Rubner

façade



New roof

INFINITE – ITALIAN DEMO





INFINITE results – Global Warming Potential

Global Warming Potential of renovation solutions



50 years

Scale up of INFINITE results over time

- A central benefit is the elevated speed of industrialized renovation compared to traditional renovation
- These benefits only become visible over time
- Assumptions for scenario:
 - Current renovation rate (traditional): 1% ¹
 - Industrial renovation rate: 2% (based on data from INFINITE project)
 - Building stock in EU: 220 million buidings ¹

INFINITE results scale up over time



Scenarios

t CO2 eq./decade

LCSA Research questions

- What are the environmental, social and economic hotspots in industrial renovation?
- How does the reusability of these elements affect the products sustainability?

Design for dissassembly in building facades

- Design for Assembly/Disassembly method by Nobatek applied to building facades
- Main improvements:
 - modular and standardized components
 - Minimal integrated parts/compounds
 - Use of reversible connections (mechanical fasteners, dry-jointing systems)
 - Choosing materials that are easily separable and recyclable (wood, glass)



Methodology

- Primary data collection of foreground system with first hand data
- **Background processes** were modelled with **Assumptions** were discussed with above mentioned partners

Environmental LCA	Social LCA	Life cycle Costing (LCC)
 Software: openLCA 2.0 Database: ecoinvent 3.8 cut-off Method: EF method v.3 	Software: openLCA 2.0 Database: PSILCA 3 Method: Social Impacts Weighting Method	Software: eurac tool

LCSA – life cycle hotspot analysis

Selected indicators: GWP (kg CO2 eq.), LC-cost ($\overline{\epsilon}$ /sqm), risk of fatal accidents (medium risk hours)



Comparison of shares of reusable components





25%

50%

100%

Comparison of reduction rates

Scenario	Ecological reduction rate	Economic reduction rate	Social reduction rate
Recycling rate = 25%	4.80%	9.67%	11.77%
Recycling rate = 50%	15.64%	19.35%	23.55%
Recycling rate = 100%	37.33%	38.70%	47.10%

Conclusions

- Regarding the industrialized building sector:

- Industrialized building renovation solution are very useful for the improvement of all dimensions of sustainability
- Impacts of the life cycle phases on the impacts are similar for the three dimensions of sustainability
- The percentage of risks of fatal accidents is comparatively high in production and installation
- Reusable facades are very useful to improve the facades sustainability, especially for social impacts

Regarding (open)LCA data:

- Better data for industrialized renovation needs to be gatheres. It is questionable if the used data from traditional manufacturing is transferable to industrialized building renovation



Thank you!

Friedrich Halstenberg, *GreenDelta* <u>halstenberg@greendelta.com</u>



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