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A life cycle approach to optimizing carbon footprint and costs of a residential building

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Abstract

Finding life cycle optimized building designs is a challenging task. It requires the inclusion of all phases of the building life cycle in a single optimization problem. The present study demonstrates a life cycle simulation-based optimization approach, by including the operational carbon footprint (OCF) and embodied carbon footprint (ECF) of a building. Particularly, finding and analyzing the difference between life cycle (OCF+ECF) optimized design and operational (only OCF) performance-based optimized design is the primary goal of the current study. The life cycle optimization method is applied to a townhouse in Finland to determine carbon-cost optimal designs. Different options of building envelope insulation thicknesses, window types, heating systems, heat recovery units, and PV area are explored as design variables. It has been found that the heating system is a dominant design variable, which results in clearly separated pareto fronts for each system. Generally, a majority of the design variables' optimal values, obtained from OCF+ECF optimization, suggest thinner insulation for the building envelope and a larger PV area, compared to the optimal solutions from OCF optimization. In a carbon optimal solution, the share of ECF is 39% of the life cycle carbon footprint.

Keywords: Buildings, life cycle optimization, carbon footprint, embodied carbon, life cycle cost

List of abbreviations

AHU		Air handling unit
CAV		Constant air volume
DH		District heating
DHW		Domestic hot water
EPBD		European Performance of Buildings Directive
EU		European Union
ECF		Embodied carbon footprint
GHG		Greenhouse gas
GSHP		Ground source heat pump
IC		Investment costs
LCCF		Life cycle carbon footprint
LCC		Life cycle costs
LCA		Life cycle assessment
MC		Maintenance costs
NSGA	Υ ΄	Non-dominated sorting genetic algorithm
OCF	Y	Operational carbon footprint
OC		Operational costs
RC		Replacements costs

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