

Are EU homes ready for full electrification?

February 24, 2022
16h00 – 17h00



Leonardo ENERGY Webinar Channel
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10th Webinar of the Electrification Academy



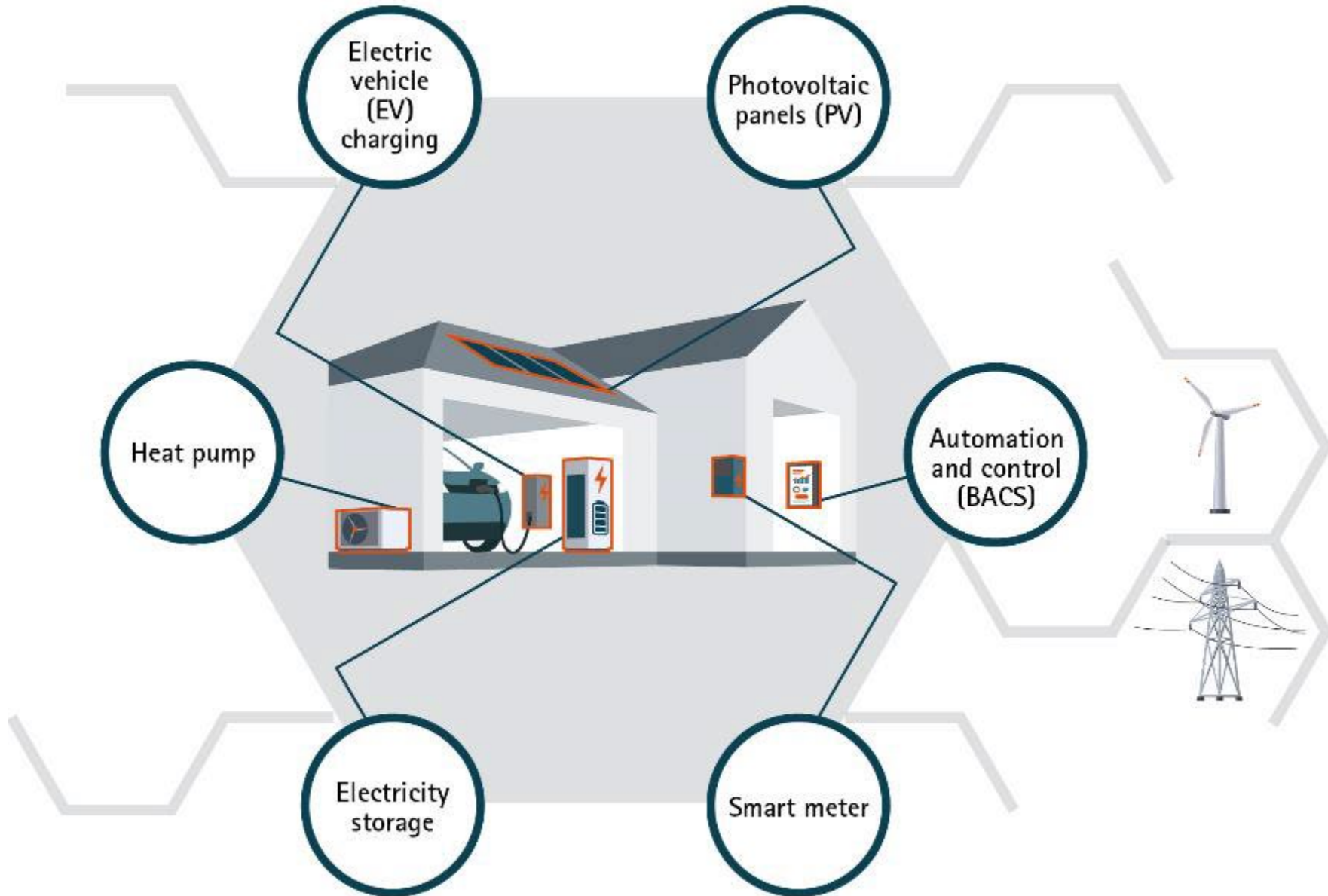
Speaker:
Angelo Baggini,
University of Bergamo



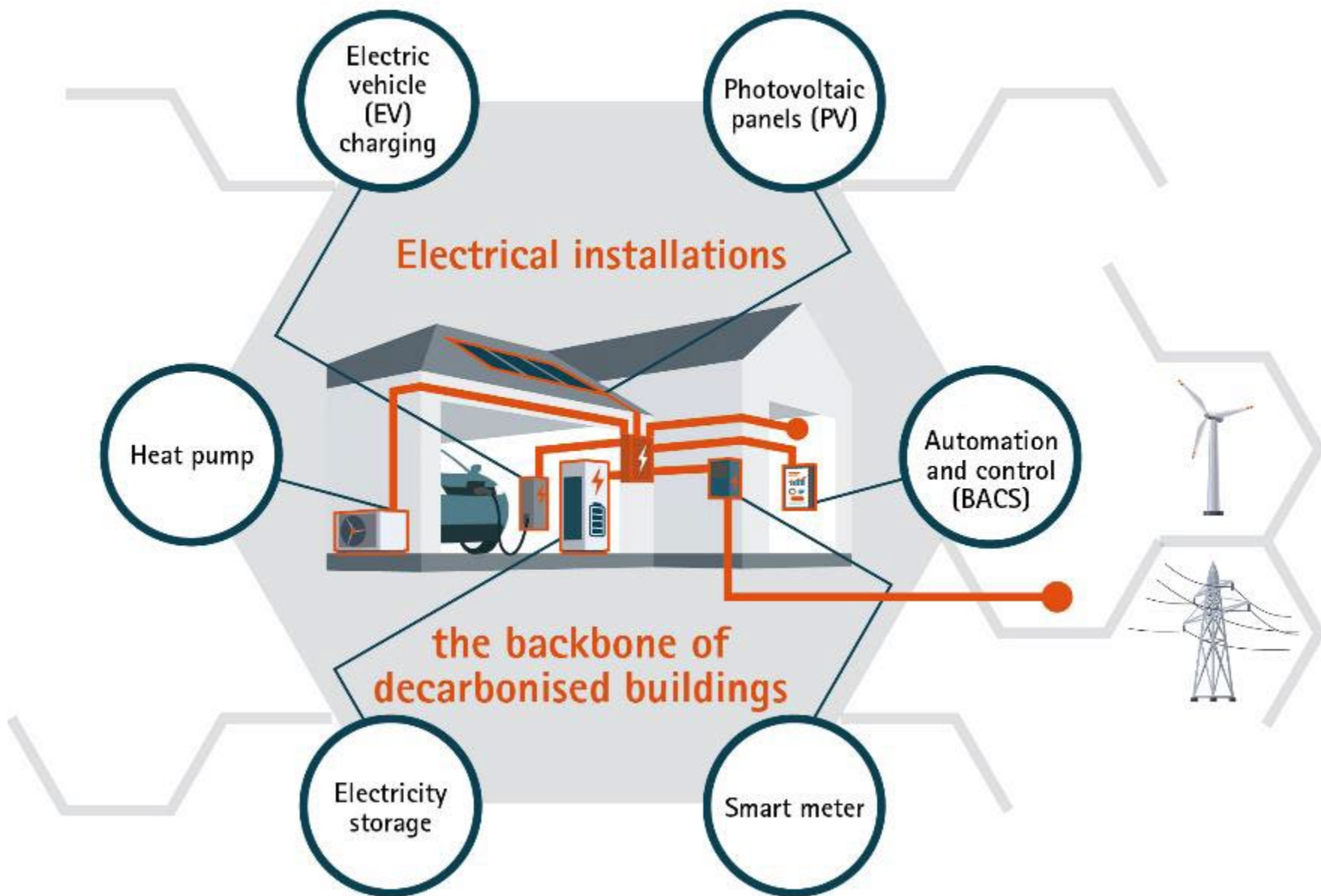
As part of the ‘renovation wave,’ solar photovoltaic power systems, heat pumps, electricity storage and electric vehicles chargers will become prevalent in our homes. This raises the question whether the EU dwelling stock is ready for this transition. Around 50% of domestic buildings were built before 1990 without anticipating the needs of today and tomorrow. Prof. Angelo Baggini from the University of Bergamo shares his analysis of electrical installations in Europe and proposes solutions on the path towards zero-emissions buildings.



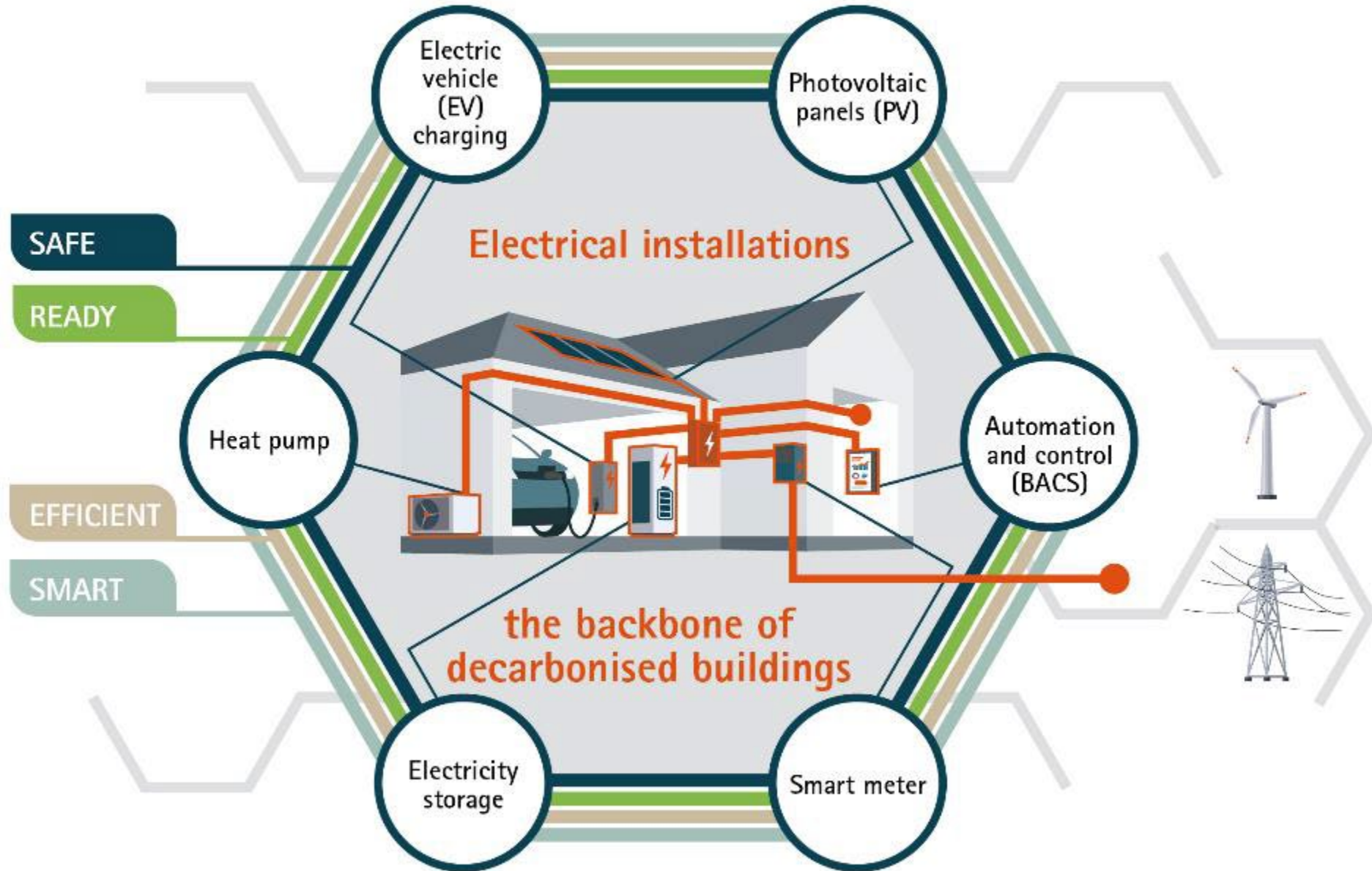
The road to decarbonised buildings



The road to decarbonised buildings



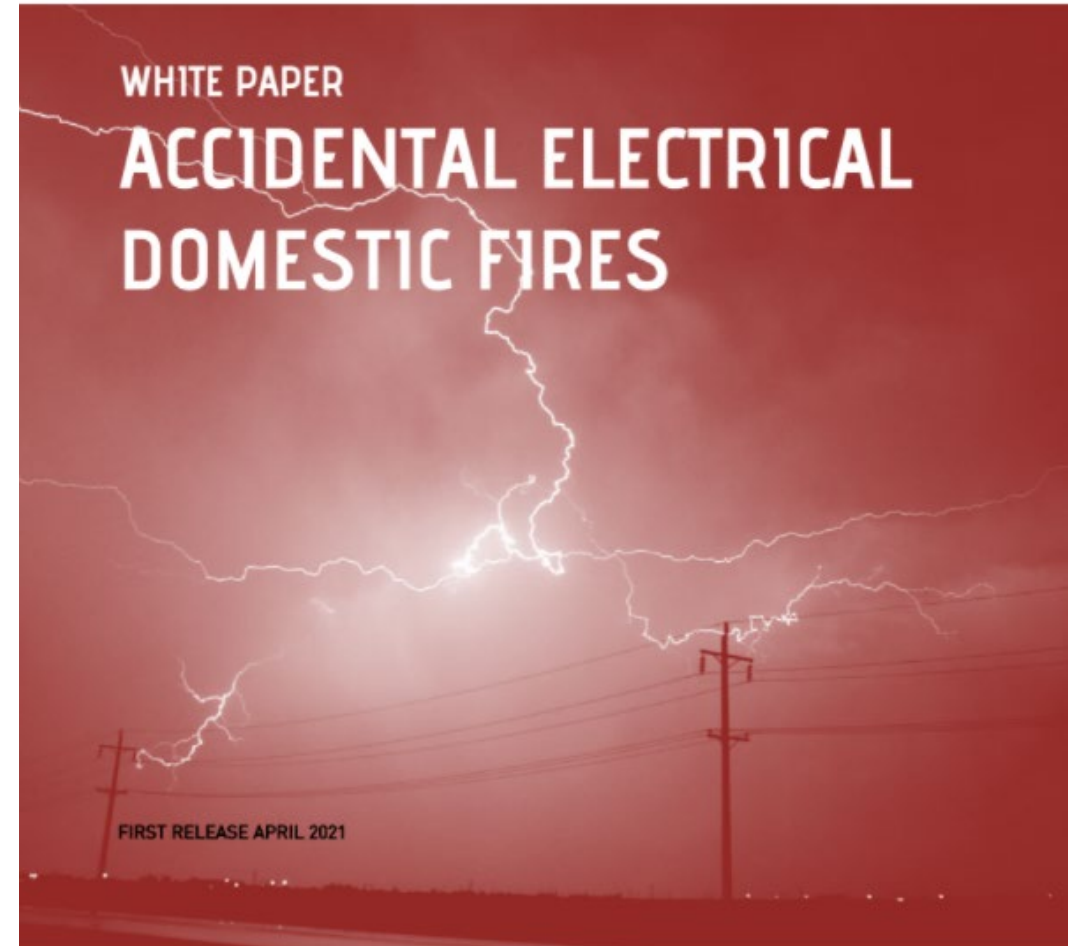
The road to decarbonised buildings



SAFE

“**30%** of domestic and **50%** of domestic accidental fires have an electrical source”

Cu



READY

“**132 million** domestic electrical installations are obsolete in the EU”




EFFICIENT

2% of electricity
generated in EU is lost
in indoor electrical
installations



SMART

A night cityscape with a glowing blue network overlay, representing a smart grid. The network consists of numerous bright blue nodes connected by thin, curved lines, creating a complex web over the city. The city lights are visible in the background, and a highway with light trails is in the foreground.

Smart integration of highly efficient heat pumps, EV charging infrastructure, storage and renewable generation can contribute to an efficient and stable electrical grid



Are EU homes ready for full electrification?

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The context



Factors of change

- Electrification of usages
- General consumption trend
- Energy conversion efficiency
- Distributed generation and storage
- Automation

These changes will affect:

- The electrical energy consumption
- The electrical power required

by **each single residential user** (as well as the **distribution network**)



Electrification of usages



Household energy use	Annual electrical consumption (kWh)	Power demand (kW)
Space heating (SH)	10.500	2,7
Domestic water heating (DWH)	2.500	1 - 2,5
Cooking	1.000	2
Transport	2.000-3.500**	3,7 – 50*

Note: * power demand for smaller 2 wheels EV is to be considered negligible and included into general consumption trend. ** ref. to 15000 km/year 1 car

General consumption trend



Household energy use	Annual electrical energy (kWh)	Power demand (kW)
Space cooling (SC)	146	3
Other (sauna, IT equipment at home etc.)	0,7÷1 %/y	1÷3

Energy conversion efficiency



Household energy use	Annual electrical energy (kWh)	Power demand (kW)
Lighting	-325	-50
Electrical appliances	-2.000	-300

Distributed generation and Storage



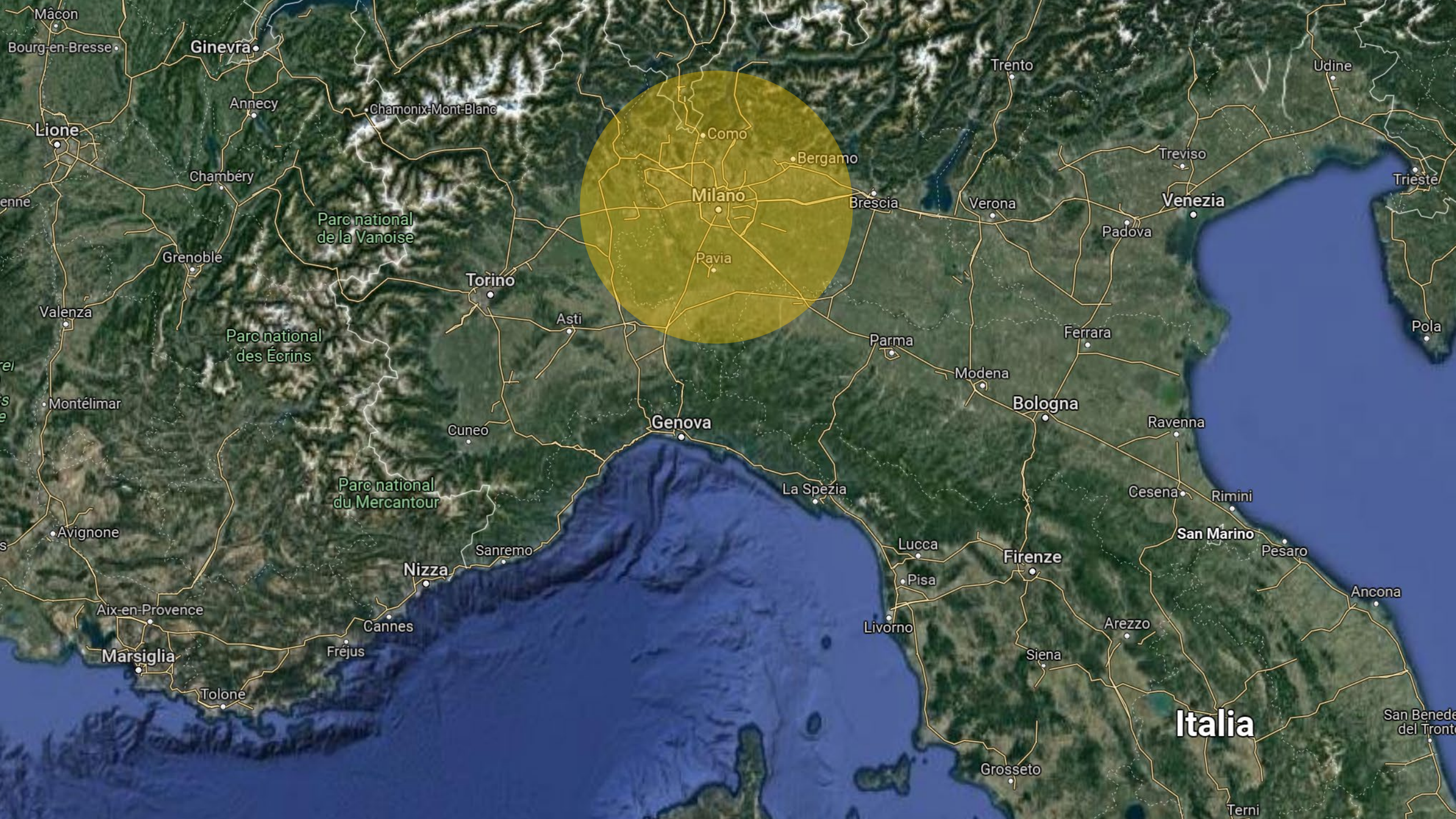
Household energy use	Annual electrical energy (kWh)	Power demand (kW)
Distributed generation	-3.000*	0
Storage	2,5-3,5**	-2,5

Automation



Household energy use	Electrical energy (pu)	Power demand (pu)
Electrical	0,81*	0,2-0,8





Ginevra

Milano

Italia

Como

Bergamo

Brescia

Verona

Treviso

Venezia

Padova

Chambéry

Parc national
de la Vanoise

Grenoble

Torino

Pavia

Asti

Parma

Ferrara

Modena

Bologna

Cuneo

Genova

Ravenna

Parc national
du Mercantour

La Spezia

Cesena

Rimini

Montélimar

Sanremo

Lucca

Firenze

San Marino

Pesaro

Avignone

Nizza

Pisa

Ancona

Aix-en-Provence

Cannes

Livorno

Arezzo

Marsiglia

Fréjus

Siena

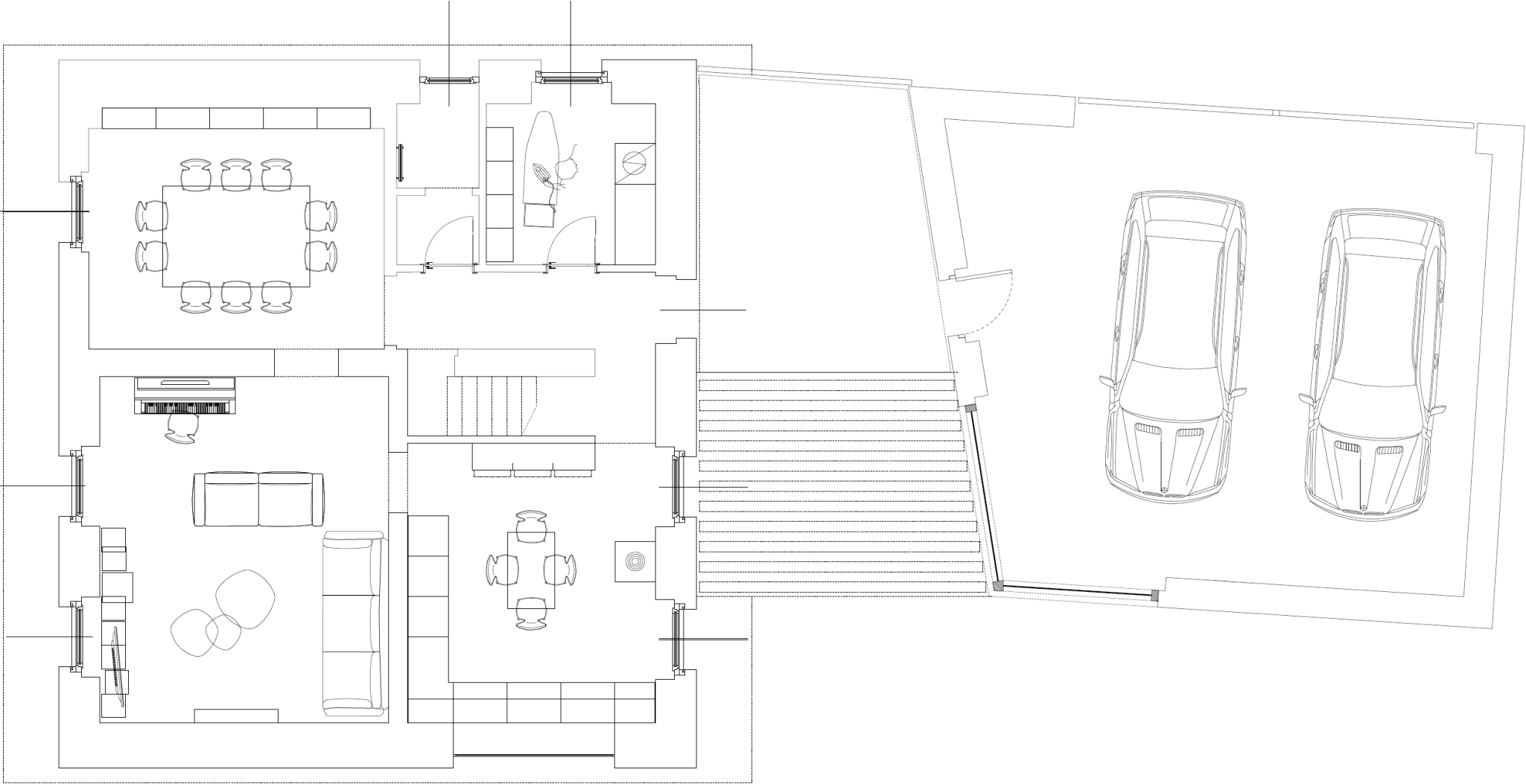
Tolone

Grosseto

Terni

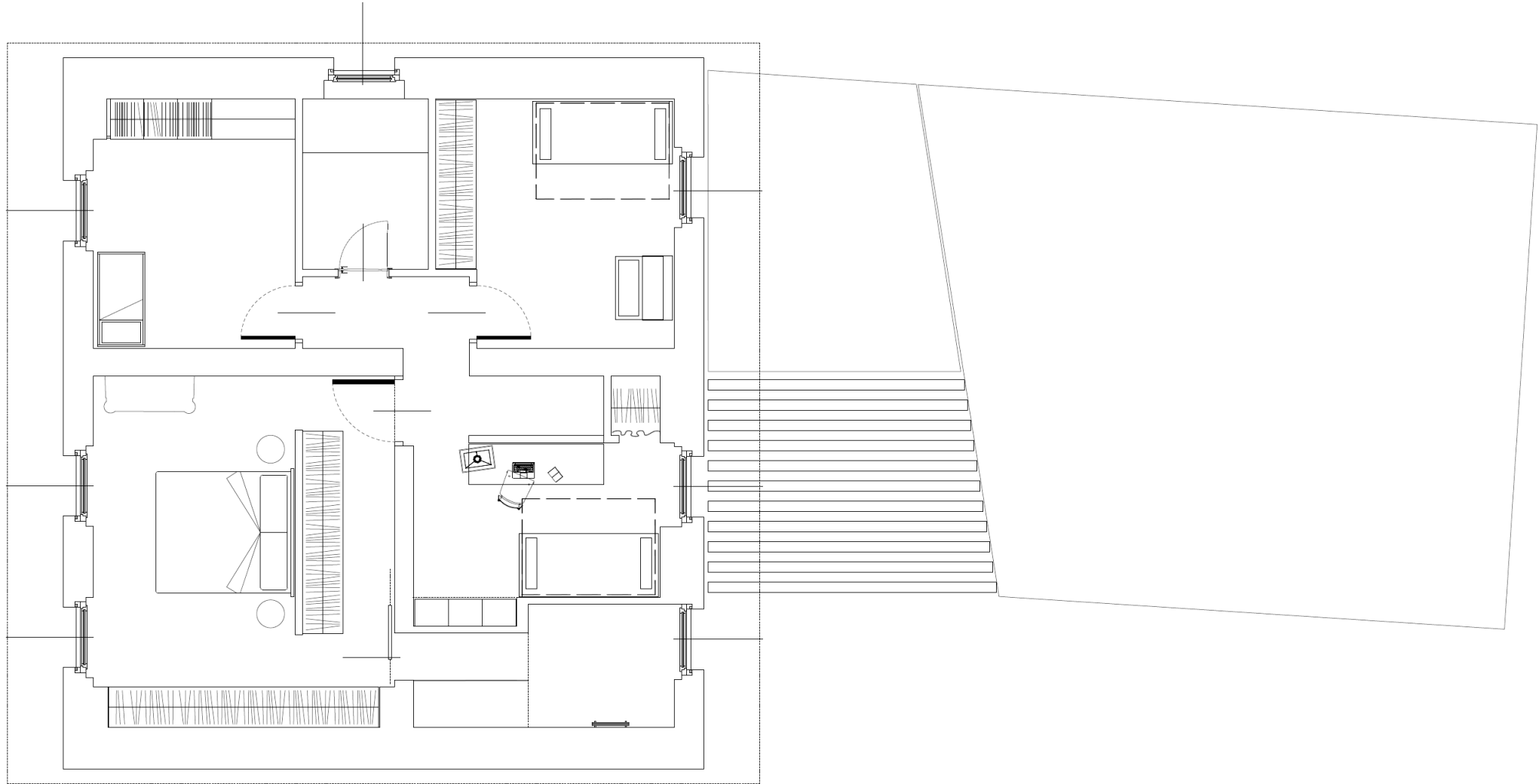
San Benedetto
del Tronto

Home layout



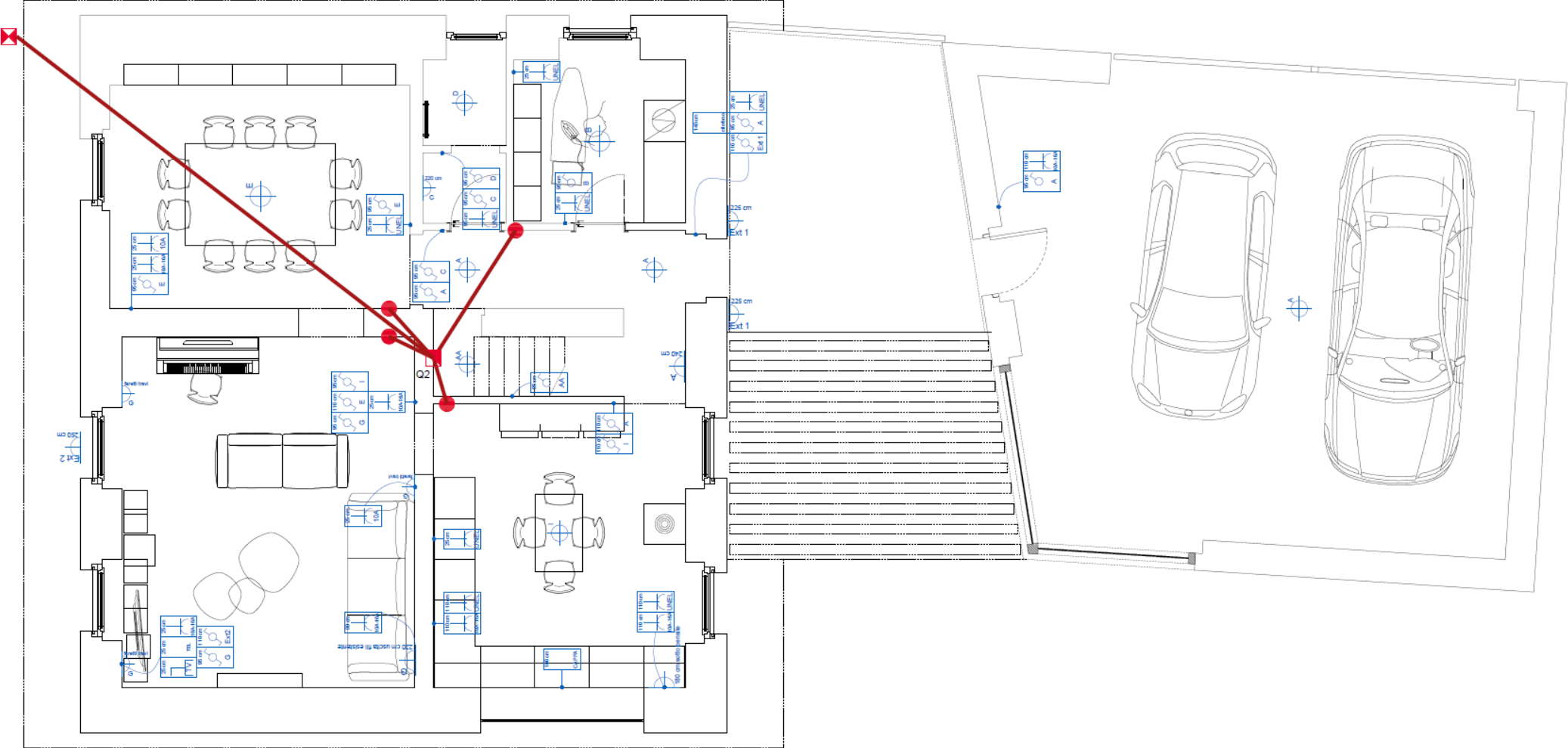
1990

Home layout

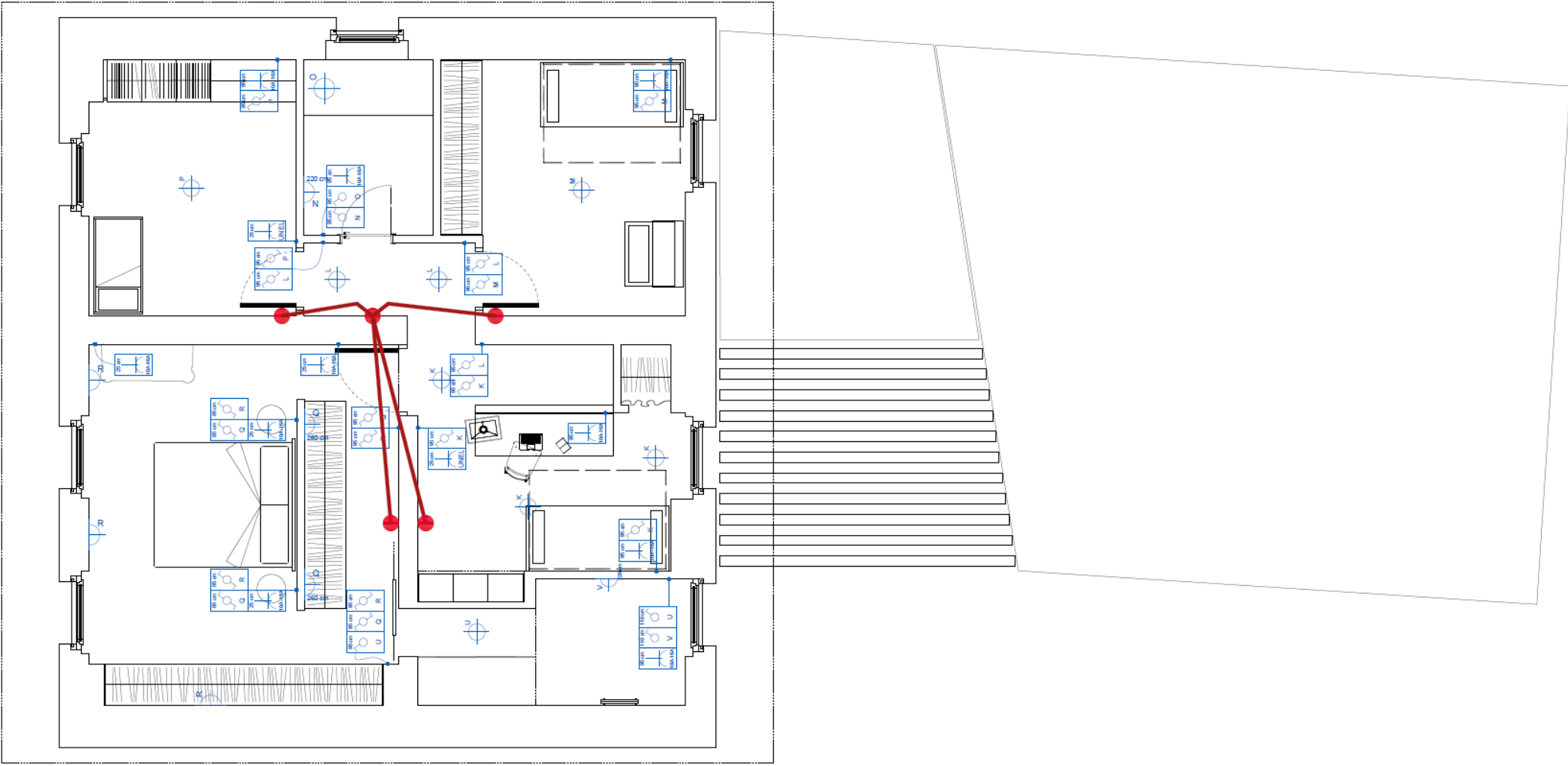


1990

Existing installation



Existing installation



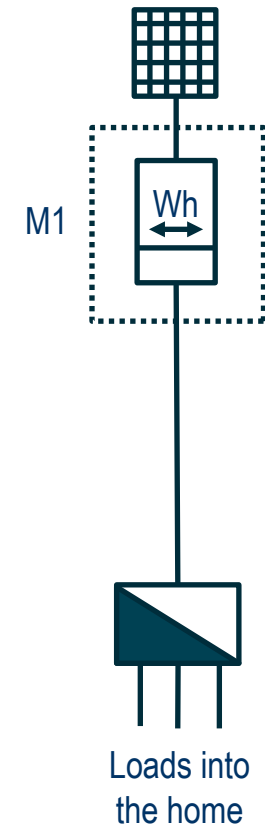
1990

Existing electrical installation

Description	Quantity
Switchboards	1*
Circuits***	4
Sockets	25**
Light points	14
Light commands	20

Note: * 1 Switchboard far from the POD, ** Number of different points (lines) with sockets, being each point equipped with one or more sockets. *** Circuit definition according with IEC 60364

Line	Cross section (mm ²)
Lights and light commands	1,5
Sockets (including electrical oven)	2,5
Aux	1,5
Main line	2,5



Full electrification case

Horizon 2030

Full electrification case - Data

The electrical installation is requested to serve sockets, light points and switches and the following applications:

- electrical space heating (SH)
- electrical space cooling (SC)
- electrical domestic water heating (DWH)
- Cooking
- Sauna
- PV roof
- EV charger

The electrical installation includes an automation system.

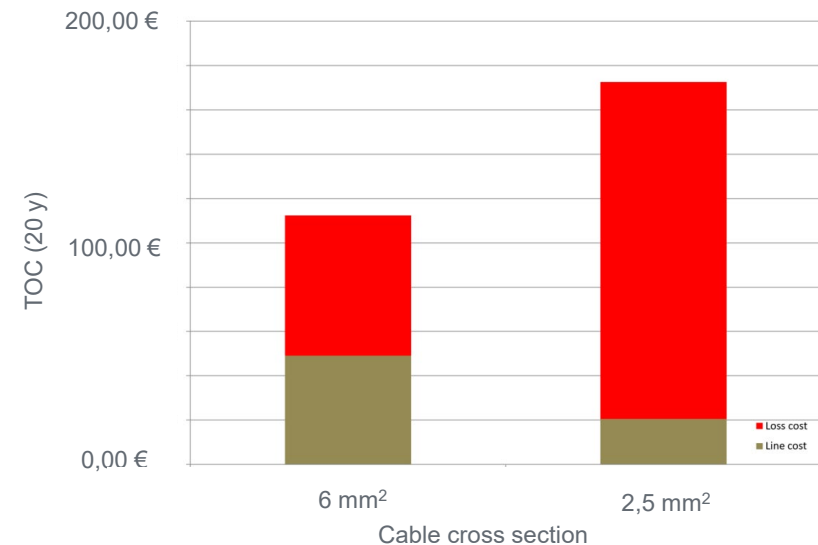


EV charger



Type of charge			Range charged in		Time to charge 10 km
			1 h	15 min	
AC	Slow	3,7 kW	13-15 km	3-5 km	40-45 min
	Medium	11 kW	25-50 km	12-15 km	12-15 min
	Rapid	22 kW	90-100 km	25-30 km	6-7 min
		43 kW	Full	50-60 km	3-4 min
DC	Rapid	50 kW	Full	60-70 km	2-3 min

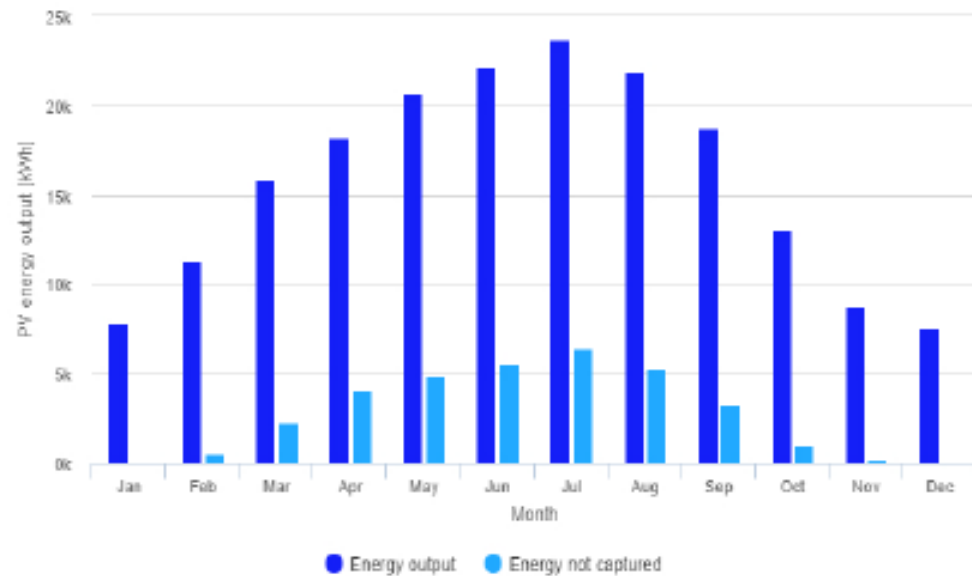
Number of charging points					Box line characteristics	
3,7 kW	7,4 kW	11 kW	43 kW	50 kW	Standard	Optimized*
2	0	0	0	0	1 ph - 6 mm ²	1 ph - 16 mm ²
2	0		0	0	3 ph - 1,5 mm ²	3 ph - 4 mm ²
1	1		0	0	3 ph - 2,5 mm ²	3 ph - 6 mm ²
0	0	1	0	0	3 ph - 2,5 mm ²	3 ph - 6 mm ²
0	0	2	0	0	3 ph - 6 mm ²	3 ph - 10 mm ²
0	0	0	1	0	3 ph - 16 mm ²	3 ph - 16 mm ²
0	0	0	0	1	3 ph - 16 mm ²	3 ph - 25 mm ²



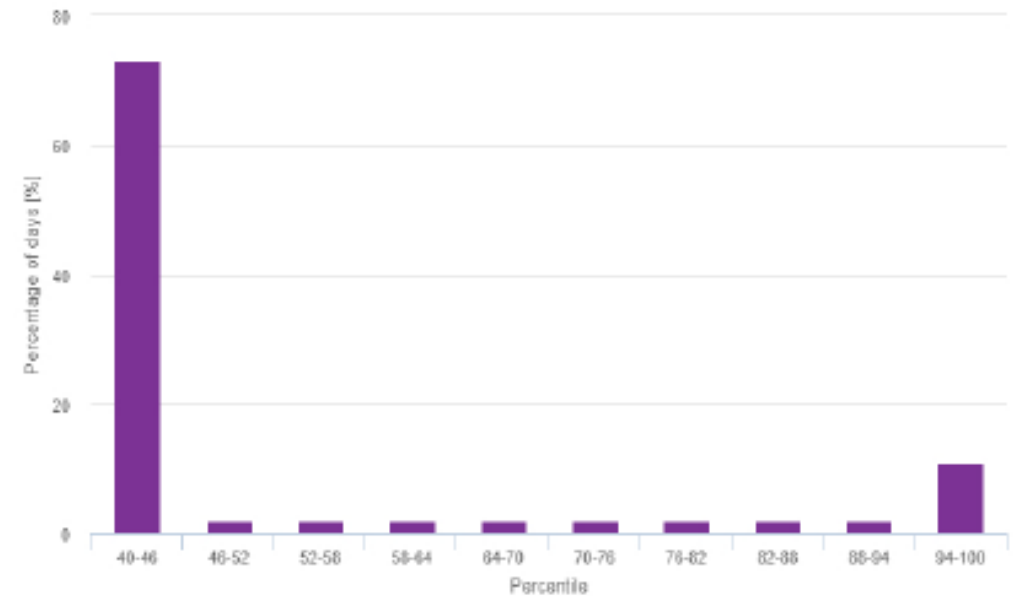
PV roof and storage



Power production estimate for off-grid PV:



Probability of battery charge state at the end of the day:

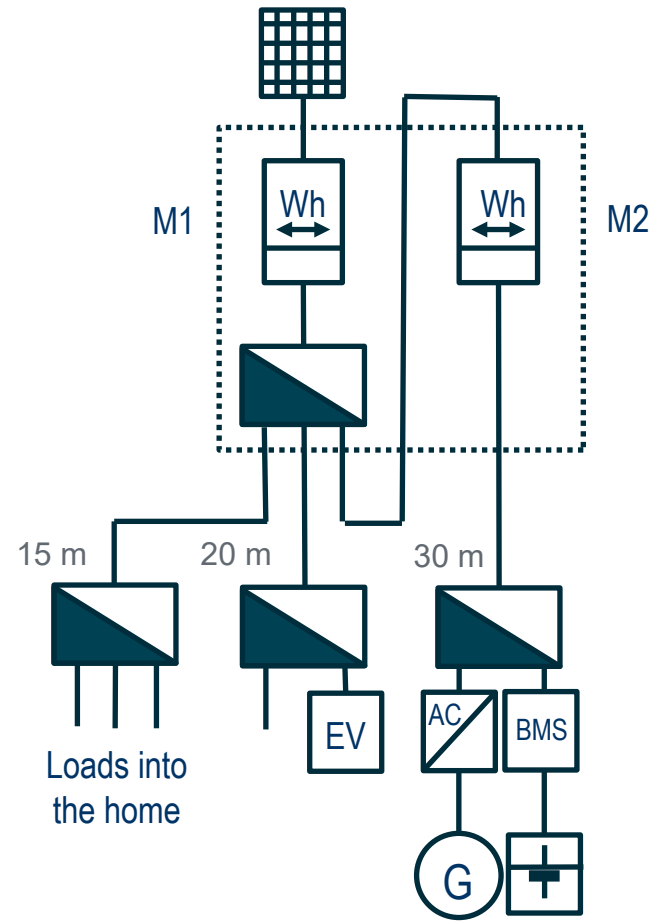


Other new power circuits

New electrical user/service	Number of new power circuits	Cross section of new power circuits
Automation	+1*	Single phase 1,5 mm ²
Space heating and cooling (SHC) and Domestic water heating (DWH) Heat Pump	+1	3 phase 4 mm ²
Induction plate	+1	3 phase 2,5 mm ²
Lights (ordinary and emergency)	+2*	Single phase 1,5 mm ²
Plugs	+2*	Single phase 2,5 mm ²

Note: * In addition the all the final circuits required by aesthetic and enhanced functionality

Schema



Main line

Rated power of the main line (coincidence factor 0,8) by the EV charger.

EV charger total power(kW)	Main line @mLF (kW)	Main line @MLF (kW)
0	5,68	11,12
3,7	8,64	14,08
7,4	11,6	17,04
11	14,48	19,92
22	23,28	28,72
43	40,08	45,52
50	45,68	51,12

Size of the main 3 phase line for different power demand.

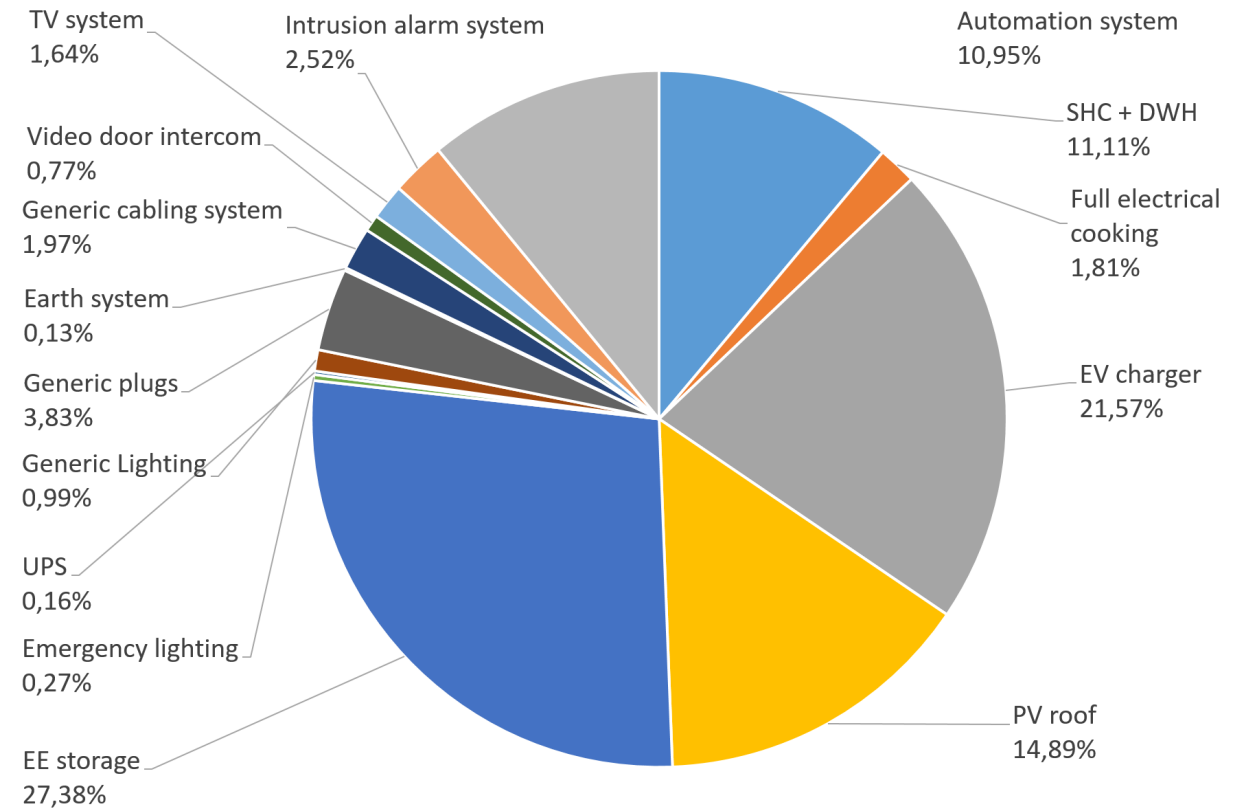
Power demand (kW)	≤10	15	20	25	30	40	50
Cross section (mm ²)	1,5*	2,5	6	10	10	25	50

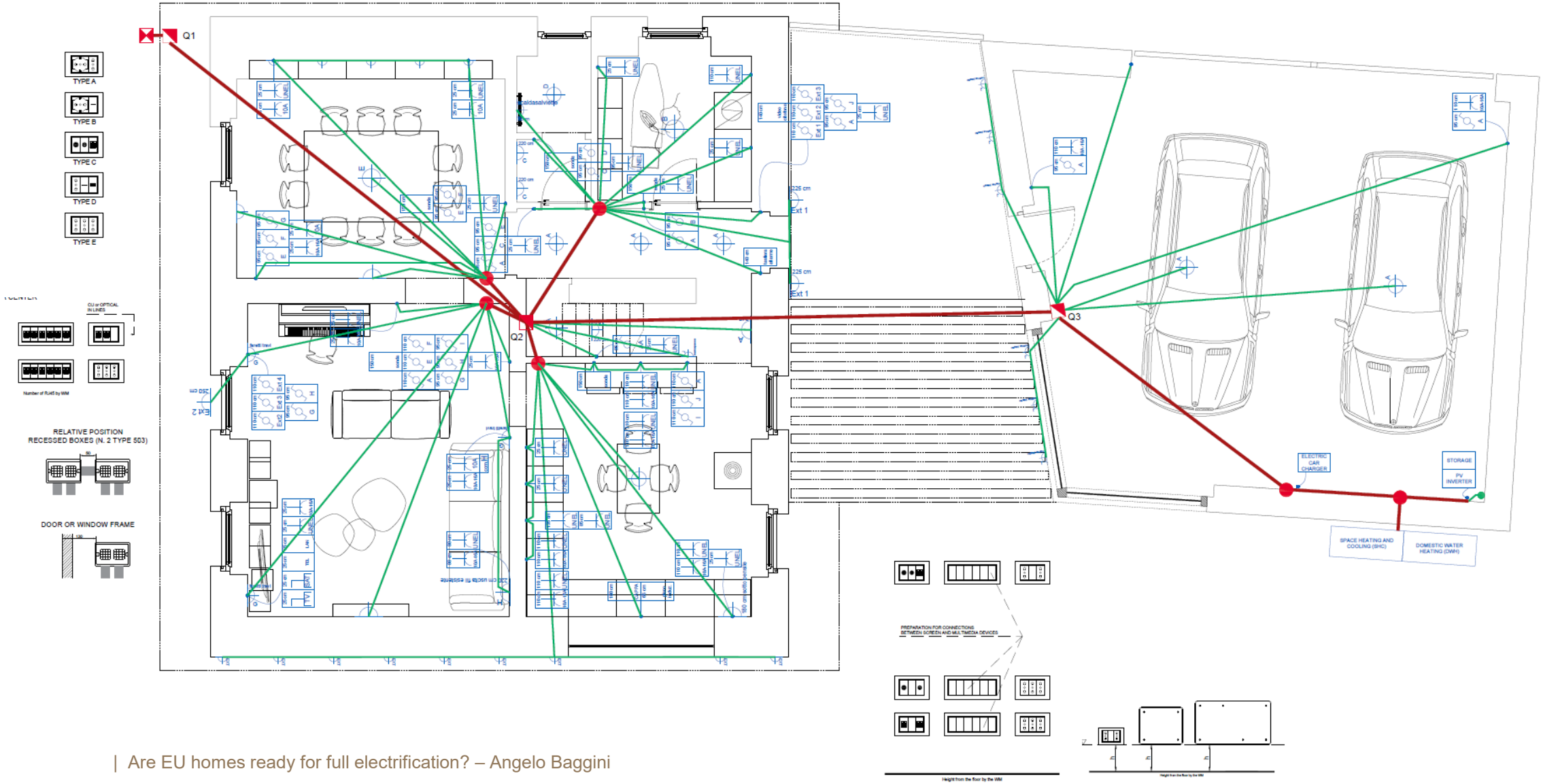
Size of the main 3 phase line for the 3 EV charger options (min. med. max).

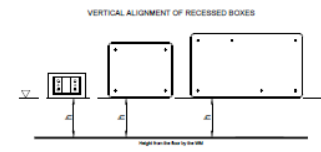
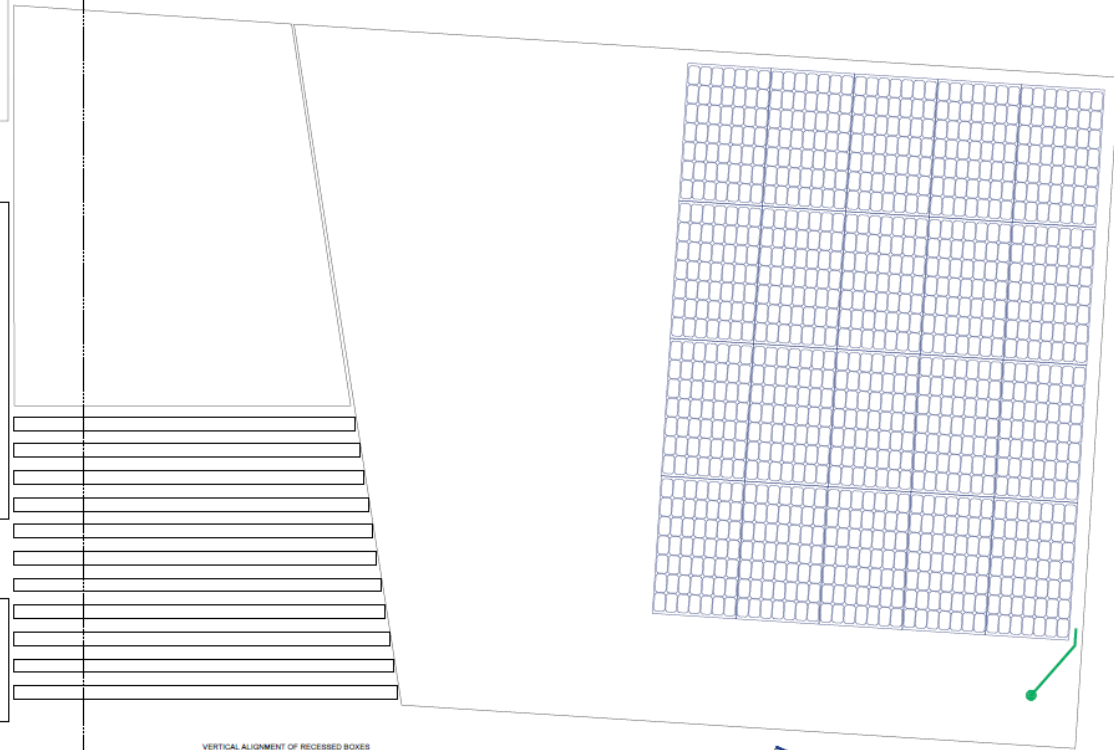
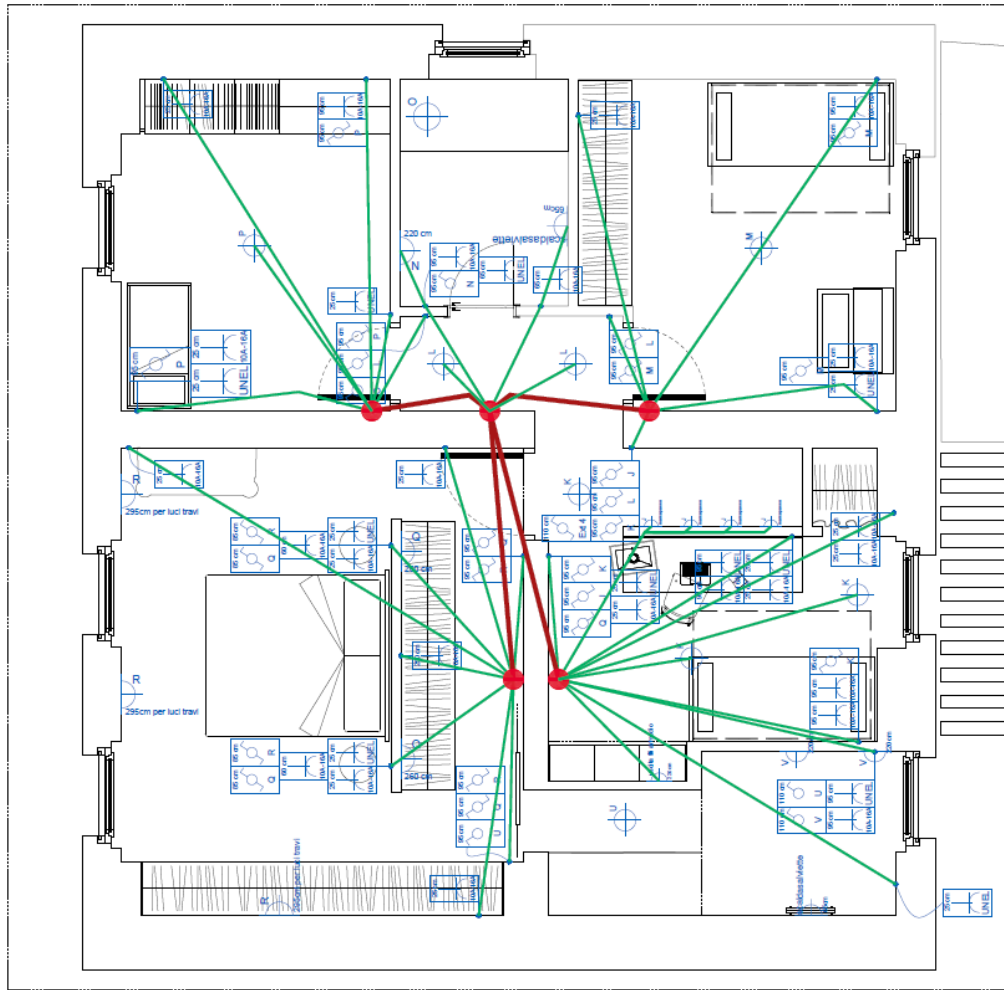
EV charger power (kW)	2x3,7	11	50
Cross section (mm ²)	4	6	50

Installation cost comparison

Desired option	Full installation	Cabling and electrical protections sized for		Electrical appliances sized for	
		full	reduced	full	reduced
Heat pump	10150,00 €	150,00 €	NA	10000,00 €	NA
Full electrical cooking	1650,00 €	150,00 € (7,6 kW)	150,00 € (3,7 kW)	1500,00 € (7,6 kW)	600,00 € (3,7 kW)
EV charger	19700,00 €	8200,00 € (50 kW)	1200,00 € (2x3,7 or 11 kW)	11500,00 € (50 kW)	2300,00 € (2x3,7 or 11 kW)
PV roof	13600,00 €	3600,00 € (6 kWp)	2500,00 € (3 kWp)	10000,00 € (6 kWp)	5000,00 € (3 kWp)
EE storage	12500,00 €	3500,00 € (10 kWh)	2000,00 € (5 kWh)	9000,00 € (10 kWh)	4500,00 € (5 kWh)
Emergency lighting	250,00 € (4 appliances)	NA	NA	NA	125,00 € (50%)
UPS	150,00 € (1500 VA)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Generic Lighting	900,00 €	160,00 € (44 end point)	60,00 € (15 end point)	700,00 € (44 end point)	240,00 € (15 end point)
Generic plugs	3500,00 €	650,00 € (66 end point)	210,00 € (22 end point)	2800,00 € (66 end point)	930,00 € (22 end point)
Earth system	120,00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
Generic cabling system	1800,00 € (12 sockets)	NA	NA	NA	1100,00 € (6 sockets)
Video door intercom system	700,00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
TV system	1500,00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
Intrusion alarm system	2300,00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
Automation system	10000,00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA







The question now is: is the EU building stock ready for that?

No as it is, but it will be possible to make it ready for the upcoming energy transition. We have to update and adapt it in the proper way.

It is crucial to act on time to avoid risks and deregulation.

After all, we are in front of one of the most important revolutions humans experienced in the last century.

What is needed?

- **Technical standards** requiring a minimal consistency of the electrical installation
- **Efficiency:** an efficient design of electrical installation can reduce energy losses
- **Readiness:** guidelines for the design of electrical installations anticipating future needs and guidelines to assess readiness of current installations
- **Skills:** qualified professionals for design, installation and control
- **Inspection** of existing installations and certification of new installations or upgrades
- **Information** on existing installations to house owner: status and readiness of the electrical installation should be available within relevant tools (such as Energy Performance Certificates)



Thank you

For more information please contact

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