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Energy considerations of social dwellings in Colombia according to the NZEB concept

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Abstract

In this paper, the characteristics and definitions of NZEBs are studied. In particular, the methods for calculating balance for each concept and methodology are analyzed in this work, taking into account the interaction of the NZEB with the energy grid, the emissions produced per energy consumption and the introduction of the primary energy concept as an indicator of balance. High-energy-efficient appliances are the main interest in this paper due to their importance and level of use in tropical regions. How these appliances can reduce energy consumption is described, as well as their impact on electrical performance being of significant benefit in Colombia. That is if they could be applied on a massive scale in projects related to *Viviendas de Interés Social* –VIS (social dwellings) in the long term.

Keywords: NZEB, NZEB Balance, emission, site, source, on-grid, off-grid, energy efficient appliances, passive applications.

Consideraciones energéticas de viviendas de interés social en Colombia según el concepto NZEB

Resumen

En el presente artículo, se estudian las características y definiciones de una construcción tipo *Net Zero Energy*. En particular, las formas para calcular el balance y la metodología para realizarlo, teniendo en cuenta la interacción de la construcción con la red de energía, las emisiones generadas por el consumo de energía y la introducción del concepto de energía primaria como indicador de balance. Las aplicaciones energéticas altamente eficientes representan gran interés en este artículo debido a la importancia que tiene su uso en las regiones tropicales. Se describe cómo las aplicaciones podrían disminuir el consumo de energía y el impacto en el comportamiento energético siendo un beneficio significativo en Colombia si pudiese ser aplicado masivamente en proyectos de viviendas de interés social - VIS en el largo plazo.

Palabras clave: Net Zero Energy Buildig, balance, emisiones, en sitio, fuente, conectado a la red, autónomo, aplicaciones energéticamente eficientes, aplicaciones pasivas.

1. Introduction

In Colombia, since the Census of 2005 was recorded, there has been a housing deficit of close to 3.8 million households [1]. This represents a social problem that has become a challenge for the national, departmental and local governments. This is the reason why two types of housing have been defined in order to aim at solving the deficit housing problem of the most

vulnerable population: *vivienda de interes social* (VIS) and *vivienda de interes prioritario* (VIP). [1].

The VIS is a dwelling unit whose value does not exceed 135 SMMLV (Spanish acronym for the legal monthly minimum wage in Colombia) or about USD 42,000, while the VIP must not exceed a value of 70 SMMLV or about USD 22,000 [1]. These buildings are destined for citizens who earn less than 4 SMMLV (about USD 1,200) [2].

Given that solving the housing deficit requires a massive construction program, it is considered that the environmental impact of this initiative will be significantly detrimental. The particular reason for this claim is that buildings constructed in a traditional way are responsible to approximately 40% of the world's energy consumed [3].

Unfortunately, in Colombia there is a lack of these criteria as a successful alternative [4] to design energy efficient homes, which is one of the aspects that makes the undertaking of projects with minimum energy consumption from the grid more difficult.

For this reason, this document intends to provide information to fill the identified gap. In order to do this, initially, the concepts and approaches of NZEB are addressed; then, the influence of climatic zones in Colombia on the energy performance of homes is discussed. Based on this, considerations for a set of energy applications characteristics of NZE housing with potential implementation in tropical environments is established. Finally, it is presented a set of conclusions of this work.

Therefore, there is need to find useful and financially viable strategies, which will allow building design guidelines to be redirected and make it possible to adapt to new technologies, in order to make them more environmentally friendly.

One possible alternative is the development of building projects based on the Net Zero Energy (NZE) approach.

2. Generalities of nez zero energy buildings

Nowadays, some building projects are undertaken to promote the rational use of energy: these are called "green buildings" [5,6], "smart buildings" [7], "low energy buildings" [8,9] or "sustainable buildings" [10], etc.

A particular case of these type of buildings are the Net Zero Energy Buildings - NZEB, referring to a building with net zero energy consumption from energy grids.

To accomplish this, first the demand for energy must be reduced through the use of efficient electrical energy appliances. Then, it is necessary to establish an on-site energy generation to compensate for the resulting energy consumption [11-17]. These types of buildings have different approaches, as shown in Table 1.

From the revised literature [23,27-30], definitions associated with a NZEB network are presented in Fig. 1. In the definitions of a system it is important to take into account aspects such as on-site or off-site generation, and if it covers a single building or group of buildings.

Table 1
NZEB concept approaches

Term	Definition	Reference
NZEB	A building with greatly reduced energy needs that offsets all its energy use from renewable resources.	[18-20]
LC-ZEB	Facilities where the primary energy used and the embodied energy within their constituent materials is equal to or less than the renewable energy produced inside the building during the life of the building.	[21-23]
NZEB-Grid	Facility connected to the grid that find a balance between energy sold and purchased power.	[24]
PEB	Facility that generates more renewable energy than it consumes from the grid.	[16], [25], [26]

Source: The authors

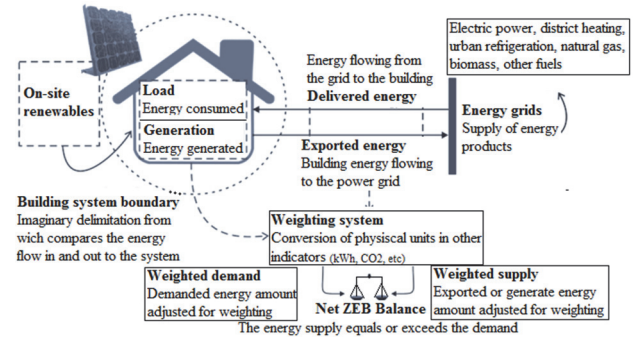


Figure 1. Schematic of a site generation system connected to the network
Source: The authors.

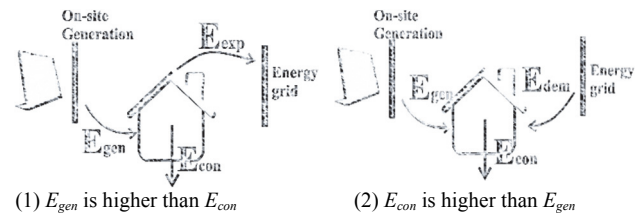


Figure 2. Schematic of energy flow.
Source: The authors.

2.1. Methodologies for calculating the balance

The balance is the comparative study of the factors that play a role in the energy process of a system. The main objective of any NZEB is to produce a balance, which is made looking for the correct way to improve energy processes. The period chosen for the balance calculations of a building is called energy balance period. [31].

It is important to understand that the energy that enters or leaves the system must be characterized, considering that the energy consumed (E_{con}) does not always coincide with energy demanded from the network (E_{dem}), and similarly, the energy generated (E_{gen}) does not always coincide with the energy exported (E_{ex}). This is when it is possible to use the energy produced by the on-site generation for self-consumption, producing less demanded energy than consumed and less exported energy than generated.

Fig. 2(1) illustrates the case in which the power consumed is lower than the generated energy, so there is no grid power demand ($E_{dem} = 0$). Fig. 2(2) shows the case when the consumed energy is greater than the generated energy on site,

Table 2
Balance type as defined by NZEB.

Definition	Type of Balance	Indicator
Site ZEB	Balance between energy generated on-site with the energy consumed in the facility	Electric power
Source ZEB	Balance between the primary energy consumed in the facility with power generated on-site.	Primary Energy
Cost ZEB	Balance between the cost generated by energy consumption and the economic profits generated by energy exports.	Cost of energy
Emission ZEB	Balance between the amount of emissions produced by the power consumption and the amount of emissions that is not produced by the Emissions energy from on-site generation.	Carbon

Source: The authors.

so the missing energy is required from the network. This indicates that no power is exported.

The energy balance of a dwelling is produced by offsetting the energy from on-site generation. Based on the type of balance and indicator, Table 2 describes the most common concepts, as presented in [12,15,23,32].

Now, each indicator is explained in detail.

2.1.1. Electric power

The analysis is based on making the building network's (E_{dem}) demand for electric power equal to the exported (E_{ex}) [33]. From the balance shown in Equation (1), the condition shown in Equation (2) is given.

$$E_{con} = E_{gen} + E_{dem} - E_{ex} \quad (1)$$

$$E_{con} = E_{gen} \quad (2)$$

An assessment of this type is easily verified through on-site measurements. The downside of this method is that a unit of electricity energy has the same value no matter what type of generation process the energy has gone through.

2.1.2. Primary energy

This indicator seeks to equal the amount of energy that the building's primary demand network ($E_{prim,dem}$) requires with the primary energy exports ($E_{prim,ex}$), seeking a net consumption of primary energy $E_{prim,neta}$ equal to zero.

With primary energy, it becomes possible to consider the different types of energy (eg, thermal and electrical) in the calculations, since this approach integrates the losses of the energy chain [34,35]. The net primary energy is calculated from Equation (3) [35].

$$E_{prim,neta} = E_{prim,dem} - E_{prim,ex} \quad (3)$$

Where,

$$E_{prim,dem} = \sum (E_{dem,i} \cdot f_{dem,i}) \quad (4)$$

$$E_{prim,ex} = \sum (E_{ex,i} \cdot f_{ex,i}) \quad (5)$$

Where $E_{dem,i}$ is the energy delivered by the power grid i , $E_{ex,i}$ is energy exported to the power grid i , $f_{dem,i}$ is the primary energy factor for electricity supplied by the grid i and $f_{ex,i}$ is the primary energy factor for energy exported to the power grid i .

The electrical energy generated and consumed could not be calculated as shown in Equation (1) and Equation (2) because the primary energy associated did not only come from electricity, but also from other energy sources such as natural gas or wood.

The conversion factors are linked to the type of energy and power that is supplied. In Table 3 type values taken from [35,36] can be observed

Table 3
Primary energy factors

	Energy Carrier	Primary factors	K - CO ₂ [kg/MWh]
Fuel	Fuel Oil, Liquefied Petroleum Gas	1,1	330
	Natural Gas	1,1	277
	Anthracite, Coal	1,1	394
	Lignite	1,2	433
	Wood	1,2	4
Electric Power	Electricity hydropower plant	1,5	7
	Electricity from nuclear power	2,8	16
	Electrical energy mix	3,31	1340
	Electricity from coal power plant	4,05	617
Renewable Energy	Electricity and solar thermal	1	0

Source: Adapted from [35,36].

2.1.3. Carbon emissions

With this indicator it is intended that the system exports as much free energy emissions so as to offset the amount of emissions produced by the amount of energy required. The mass of CO₂ is calculated from the energy demand (E_{dem}) and exported energy (E_{ex}) for each grid, as shown in (6).

$$M_{CO_2} = \sum (E_{dem,i} \cdot K_{dem,i}) - \sum (E_{ex,i} \cdot K_{ex,i}) \quad (6)$$

Where $K_{dem,i}$ is the emission coefficient CO₂ to the energy delivered by the grid i , and $K_{ex,i}$ is the emission coefficient CO₂ or energy exported to the energy grid i . $K_{dem,i}$ and $K_{ex,i}$ will always be of equal value if there is only one energy supply system regardless of the on-site generation. The coefficients for calculation of emissions CO₂ are presented in Table 3.

2.1.4. Energy cost

With this indicator it is intended that the system, at the end of each period, has a net cost C_n equal to zero [33]. This can be calculated as described in Equation (7).

$$C_n = \sum (E_{dem,i} \cdot C_{dem,i}) - \sum (E_{ex,i} \cdot C_{ex,i}) \quad (7)$$

Where $C_{dem,i}$ is the energy cost delivered by the grid i and $C_{ex,i}$ is the cost for energy exported to the electricity grid i .

The costs of both, export and demand energy, are determined by the entity that governs the energy price in each country, if they are equal the balance would be the case of the power indicator.

2.2. Base configurations

The NZEB are classified into on-grid and off-grid according to the interconnection or not the grid [29]. For the case of off-grid NZEB energy consumption must be supplied by the generation site, which describes its permanent condition balance.

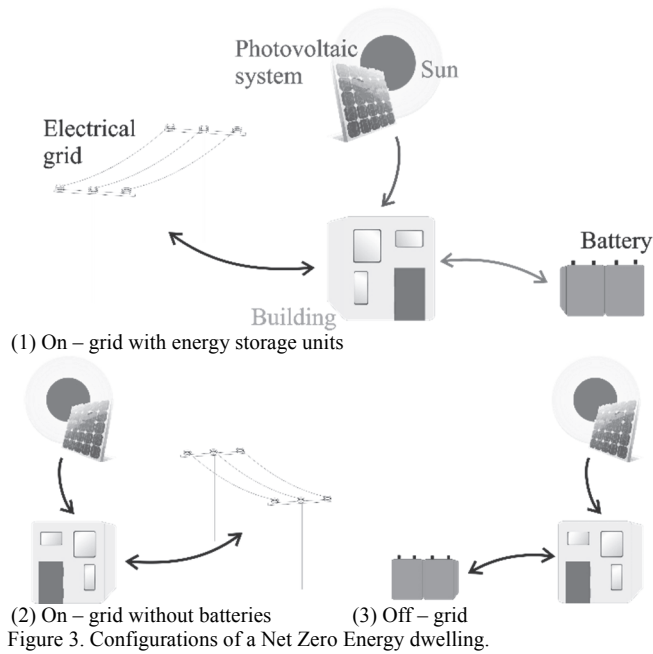


Figure 3. Configurations of a Net Zero Energy dwelling.
Source: The authors

Table 4
Connection pluses and minuses

Configu-ration	Advantages	Disadvantages
(a)	Guarantees reliability	It requires a higher initial investment
(b)	Cheaper	There is no backup system in the case where the supply network fails
(c)	Works in interconnected and non-interconnected areas (Autonomous)	Requires a high storage capacity and high initial investment

Source: The authors.

According to [12,16,34,37-40], it could be possible to consider the connection to the supply grid as an energy storage system because of the bidirectional flow of energy, so the addition of batteries would not be required.

Fig. 3 shows three basic configurations of building's operation constructed under the NZE concept.

The advantages and disadvantages of each form of connection are shown in Table 4.

3. Technical aspects that have influence on the energy performance of a social dwelling, considering the variety of thermal levels in Colombia

The residential electricity demand in Colombia depends of sociocultural, socioeconomic, political, climatic (variety of thermal levels) [41] and geographic [42] factors, among others. Those factors characterize the electricity demand in homes, and so they have influence on the design of energy efficient systems.

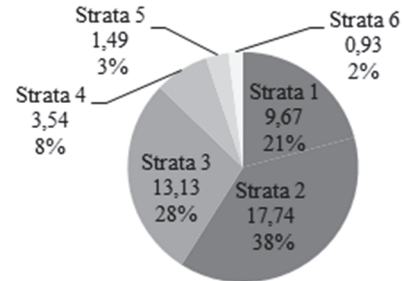


Figure 4. Number of inhabitants (millions) by strata. 2012 projection.
Source: [45].

Table 5
Average monthly income per home - 2012

Social strata	Dollars [US\$]	Pesos [COP\$]	Equivalent salaries
1	639,76	1 150 455	2,03
2	909,76	1 635 994	2,89
3	1 415,43	2 545 329	4,49
4	3 062,57	5 507 307	9,72
5	3 241,08	5 828 313	10,28
6	5 681,73	10 217 228	18,03

Source: adapted from [46-49].

3.1. Energy performance of the residential sector in Colombia

The analysis of the energy performance of a house located in Colombia should take into consideration factors for residential energy design, such as socioeconomic strata.

3.1.1. Social dwelling location according to the socioeconomic strata

Currently, in Colombia the residential property is classified in six socioeconomic strata: low-low (1), low (2), medium-low (3), medium (4), medium-high (5) and high (6) [43].

The VIS and VIP are buildings designed to guarantee the right to dwelling for low-income families, which are localized primarily in strata 1, 2 and 3, and have subsidised public services [44]. It is worthwhile mentioning that these strata have the major percentage of country's inhabitants (87%) as can be determined in the Fig. 4.

However, it must be taken into account that the VIS are intended for people who have a monthly income less than 4 SMMLV and are not allocated according to socioeconomic strata [2], although there is a correlation.

Therefore, Table 5 shows the average monthly income per home in dollars and pesos according to each specific strata and many SMMLV equivalent monthly income per home. This projection was made with the income values found in [46] for 2008 and with the consumer price index found in [47] for 2012.

According to Table 5, it is possible to observe that the candidate homes to the VIS are located primarily in strata 1 and 2.

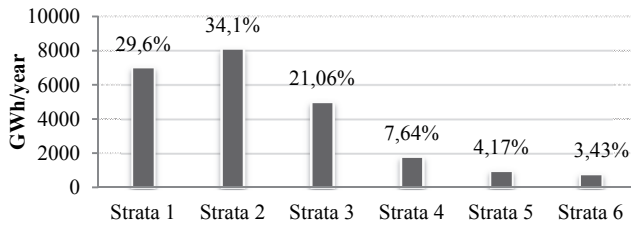


Figure 5. Yearly consumption electricity of all residential users per strata. 2012.

Source: [50,51].

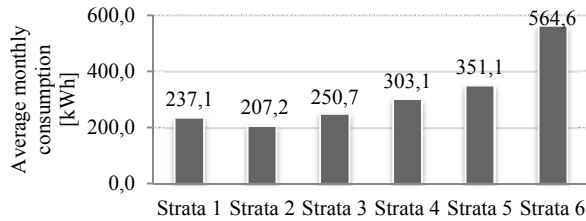


Figure 6. Average monthly electricity consumption per user, 2012.

Source: The authors.

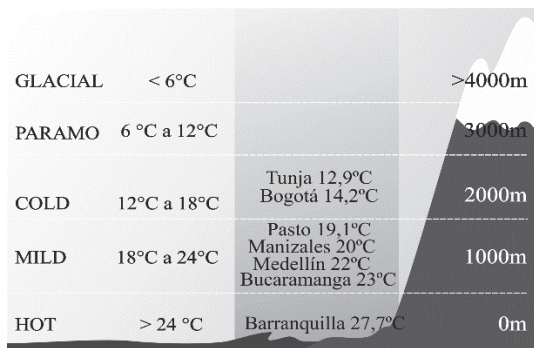


Figure 7. Thermal levels in Colombia

Source: [52]

3.1.2. Behavior of the electricity demand according to the possible strata where the VIS are located

Once identified, the strata where the VIS could possibly be located and the behavior of the energy demand following the residential sector per strata in the country is described.

Fig. 5 shows the annual electricity consumption per strata and the percentage of the total consumption (23 748.04 GWh/year). This shows that the total demand of about 85% is consumed in the low-low, low and medium-low strata.

Furthermore, Fig. 6 shows the average monthly consumption per user for each stratum. The highest and lowest consumption are in two and six strata, respectively.

3.1.3. Thermal levels influence the potential electrical appliances that are customizable in Colombia

Colombia is located in a tropical area, therefore it has significant solar radiation throughout the year; moreover, it has a high relief characteristic from the Andes mountain range, for this

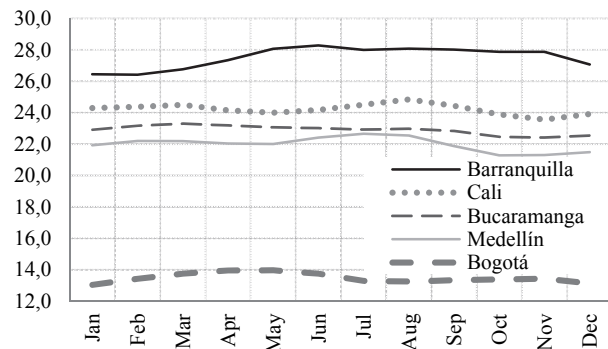


Figure 8. Average temperatures from five Colombian cities

Source: [52].

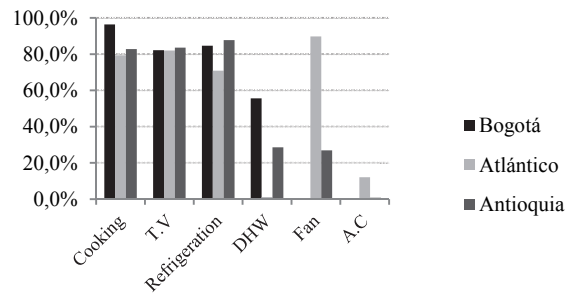


Figure 9. Colombian housing that have energy appliances. 2012.

Source: [53].

reason altitude is a meaningful climatic factor that gives rise to thermal levels [52].

Fig. 7 shows the thermal levels associated with the temperature range and the elevation above sea level. Some Colombian cities are also given as examples with their corresponding altitude and temperature values.

3.1.4. Thermal levels classification with the identification of the potential electrical appliances in VIS

In Colombia, the climatic diversity found in the same country makes it difficult to classify the climates [52]. It is easier to do so therefore by municipality.

Thus, to represent the several scenarios of climatological and energy behavior, five cities were selected based on three aspects:

- Principle cities where the operation areas that are managed by the meteorological inspection, measurement and vigilance system of the IDEAM are localized.
- From the cities found in [52], five have the highest number of families with electricity availability according to the DANE [47]: Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla and Bucaramanga.
- Last, the thermal levels of the chosen cities is also relevant.

Fig. 8 shows the average temperature for each one of the selected cities, where the cities can be classified to be in a specific thermal level considering the information given in Fig. 7. Barranquilla and Cali fall under the hot climate

category, Medellín and Bucaramanga the mild climate and Bogotá the cold climate.

Once the chosen cities have been classified in their different thermal levels, it is possible to identify the energy appliances that have a relevant usability in the house.

Fig. 9 shows the percentage of the housing for Bogotá, the Atlántico region (Guajira, Cesar, Magdalena, Atlántico, Bolívar, Sucre y Córdoba) and the Antioquia Department, which, in 2012, bought some kind of electrical appliance or household gas. These three areas represent the cold climate, mild climate and hot climate, respectively.

The need to climatize the house environment, in hot and mild climates like the Atlántico region and the Antioquia department, making use of the fans and air conditioning is relevant. Also, the domestic hot water use in cold and mild climates like Bogotá and the Antioquia department, respectively is important.

In the identification of the potential implementation energy appliances for the different thermal levels in NZE homes, the methodology used is given in [40,54-59]. Such a methodology begins with the reduction of the energy demand through passive building design, and takes into account the energy efficiency of the increase in number of appliances and rational use of the energy, and lastly the micro generation systems are identified from renewable energies adaptable to the house.

3.2. Recommendations for low energy consumption with use of passive appliances and energy efficient systems

The recommendations are given taking into the account the passive and active energy appliances that could be adaptable in a social dwelling, highlighting those that are frequently used according to the thermal level, as it is shown in Fig. 9.

3.2.1. Construction materials

The construction materials have to include renewables, the production of which emits low amounts of CO₂ to the atmosphere. Table 6 describes the materials that are considered more adequate for social dwelling construction in terms of thermal inertia and their adaptability in the different climates [60].

The regional materials have a manufacturing process that has been transmitted from one generation to the next, and modern materials are industrialized. When the materials have a high thermal inertia, and maintain a stable temperature, they take a long time to let the heat pass to the building inside and they are recommended for cold and mild climates, acquiring the heat in the morning which is then conducted into the dwelling in the night. If material has a low thermal inertia the time is short, which is recommended in hot climates because avoiding the heat gain is required [60]. Also, the house has thermal insulation in walls, floors, windows and roofs (green roofs) and can use eaves, blinds, cantilevers and shadows to avoid the solar gain in hot climates.

3.2.2. Strategic orientation and location

For mild and hot climates, it is recommended that the facade orientation is in a NORTH-SOUTH direction and

Table 6
Construction materials most usually in social dwelling.

Weather	Cold	Mild	Hot
Walls			
Regional	Rammed earth and adobe	Guadua mat with clay and adobe	Guadua mat with clay and adobe
Modern	Units of masonry and plastering	Units of masonry and plastering	Units of masonry and plastering
Roofs			
Regional	Structure in wood and clay tile	Wood and tile zinc	Wood
Modern	Fiber cement roof tile and clay tile	Fiber cement roof tile and clay tile	Fiber cement roof tile, clay tile and tile zinc
Floors			
Regional	Wood	Wood	Tile
Modern	Carpet, wood and vinyl	Carpet, wood, vinyl and ceramic floors	Cement tile and ceramic tablet
Windows			
Regional	Wooden vertical tilt	Wooden swing middle vertical opening	Wood with large aperture vertical tilt
Modern	Aluminum, glass and angle	Aluminum, glass and angle	Openwork, wood, foil and burlap

Source: adapted from [60].

located such a way that it is protected from the sun and exposed to the cold winds. In the cold climate the facade must be in NORTHEAST-SOUTHEAST or EAST-WEST direction and located in such a way that it is exposed to the sun and protected from the cold winds [60].

3.2.3. Natural ventilation and lighting

As a passive technique, significant window areas are typically installed to facilitate the airflow through the housing, which is designed so that there is natural cross ventilation.

For natural lighting the passive techniques that can be used are, solar tubes [39], skylights [61], low-growing trees that allow light in the house, and large areas of windows.

3.2.4. Energy efficient systems on a VIS

The housing design must reduce energy consumption by replacing the conventional systems using high-efficiency systems. Table 7 compares the two systems that may be used in a dwelling.

3.3. Energy generation in situ

To implement an energy generation system, the energy supply, project scale and sector of the economy to which it is directed must be considered. Table 8 highlights the power generation according to the generation and obtaining resources site.

In Table 9, according to the installed capacity the generation systems are classified depending on the scale, residential or industrial application and the way that energy is supplied. It is important to observe that the photovoltaic wind generation systems can be adapted to the residential level, according to the installed capacity; however, it depends on the wind speed and the solar radiation in generation place.

Table 7

Comparison between conventional and efficient systems found in a dwelling.

System	Characteristics	
	Conventional	Efficient
Lighting	Incandescent bulbs convert 5% of the energy used into light.	The LED bulb generates energy savings up to 90% and compact fluorescent to 80%.
Refrigeration	Low efficiency of conventional refrigerators, freezers side	Efficient refrigerators can consume 20% less energy than required by some standards.
Space heating and DHW	Central heating system, low efficiency, fireplaces. Gas water heater, electric shower.	Radiant floor can generate energy savings of 52% while heat pumps 30% to 40% over conventional. Solar water heater.
Ventilation	Mechanical Ventilation and low efficiency air conditioners.	Heat extractors, reversible heat pump, room coolers.
Cooking	Horn gaseous fuel based 65% efficiency, liquid fuel 50% -55%	Furnaces that consume electricity present a yield of 65% - 70%.

Source: The authors.

Table 8

Description of the on-site and off-site energy supply systems

Option	Energy Supply	Description	Example
1	On-site	Power generation in the building footprint from site resources.	Photovoltaic panels and solar collectors installed on the building roof or façade.
2	On-site	Power generation near to the building footprint: open and parking areas, the resources are on-site.	Small wind turbines
3	Off-site	Power generation in the building and resources proceeds from off-site generation.	Biomass, ethanol, biofuel, waste treated at the site.
4	Off-site	Off-site power generation and partly financed by the homeowner.	The owner invests in wind farms, solar and wind turbines remote.
5	Off-site	Off-site power generation and the owner is sold through a supply contract.	Power grid trade certified renewable energy.

Source: The authors.

Table 9

Renewable power generation systems classification according to the generation capacity

Renewable Energy			On-site	Off-site
Wind	Small scale	<2.5kW	×	-
	Medium scale	2.5kW-20MW	×	×
	Large scale	>20MW	-	×
PV	Residential system	<10kW	×	-
	Industrial buildings	10kW-100kW	×	-
	Small industrial plants	100kW-1MW	×	×
	Large plants	>1MW	-	×

Source: The authors.

Generally, Colombia shows a monthly average global solar radiation uniformly throughout the year approximately from 4,0 kWh/m² to 4,5 kWh/m²: this being the largest spatial distribution. However, some areas are outstanding, as Table 10 shows.

Typically, solar energy has three technology trends, photovoltaic, thermal and passive [63], these being easily implemented in residential areas, as seen in Fig. 10.

Table 10

Average monthly global solar radiation uniform for different country zones

Departments or Regions	Insolation [kWh/m ²]
Arauca, Casanare, Meta, Boyacá, Vichada and the Caribbean Coast including San Andrés y Providencia Islands	5,0 – 6,0
Orinoquía, Santander and North Santander, Cundinamarca, Tolima, Huila, Cauca and Valle del Cauca	4,5 – 5,5
Chocó, Nariño y Putumayo	3,0 – 4,0

Source: adapted from [62].

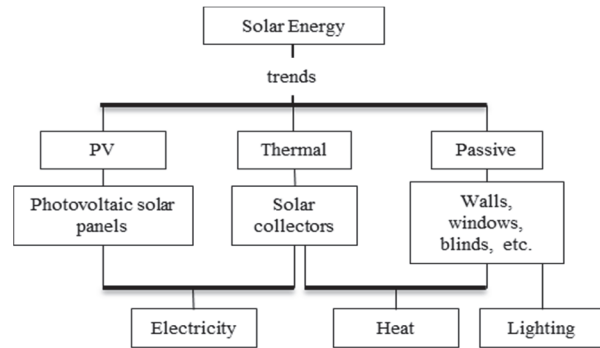


Figure 10. Solar energy trends, technologies and uses.

Source: The authors.

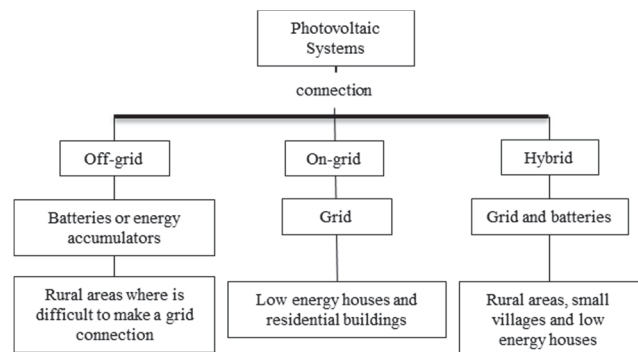


Figure 11. Photovoltaic systems according to the connection type.

Source: The authors.

3.3.1. Photovoltaic energy

This application is based on the photovoltaic panels, placed strategically to capture solar radiation. The systems most used are shown in Fig. 11.

3.3.2. Solar thermal energy

Solar thermal energy is mainly used in homes as a source of heat for space conditioning through the use of radiant floors and the usability of domestic swimming pools and hot water [64]. Additionally it has other uses according to the temperature required, as seen in Fig. 12.

3.3.3. Wind energy

Colombian winds are mainly located on the peninsula of La Guajira, and are among the best in South America for wind power generation, reaching speeds of around 10 m/s.

According to [65], the annual wind power density of 20 meters high has values of 216 W/m² and 343 W/m² for areas in the Departments of La Guajira, Atlántico and between Quindío and Tolima.

Also, in some areas in the Department of La Guajira wind density values can be achieved of between 343 W/m² and 729 W/m². It is important to highlight that for heigher altitudes and different times of the year the energy densities can increase considerably; however, the wind resource is sectored in Colombia and not all regions enjoy wind speeds suitable for generation.

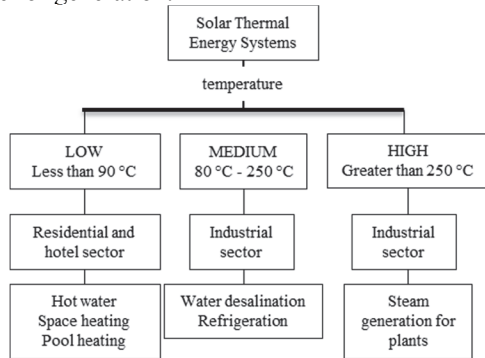


Figure 12. Temperature ranges, applications and uses of the solar thermal energy.
Source: The authors.

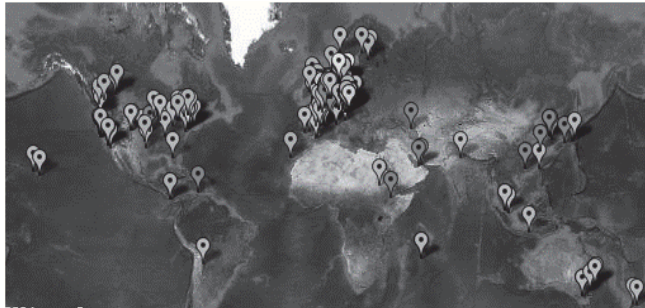


Figure 13. Net zero energy buildings around the world
Source: [66].

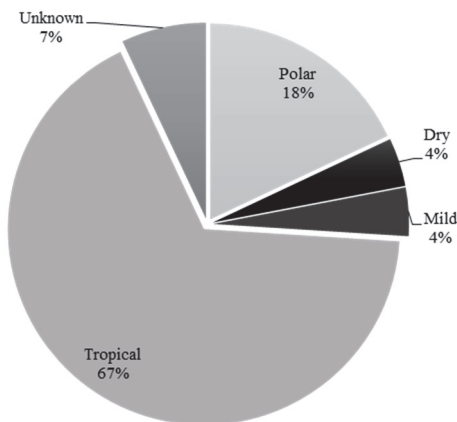


Figure 14. Classification of buildings constructed under the NZEB concept according to the weather classification.
Source: [67]

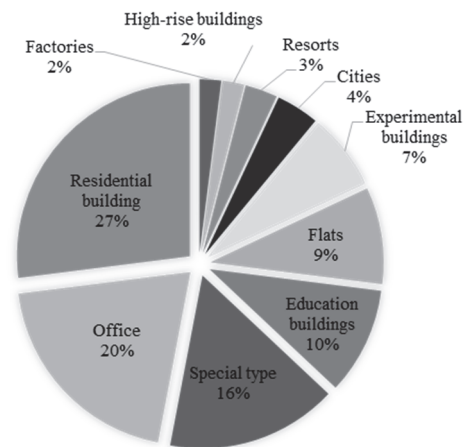
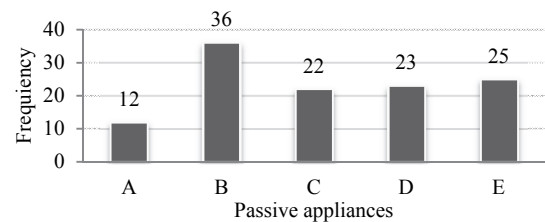
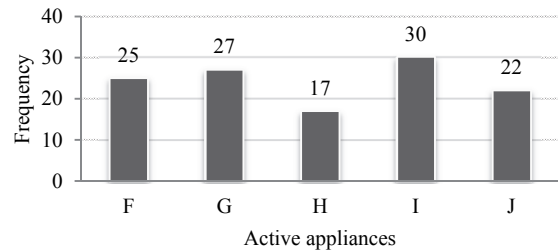


Figure 15. Classification of buildings constructed under the NZEB concept according to the type of construction.
Source: [67].



NOTE: **A.** Orientation; **B.** Thermal insulation; **C.** Thermal mass, sustainable materials; **D.** Natural lighting; **E.** Natural ventilation
Figure 16. Passive appliances in NZEB.
Source: The authors.



NOTE: **F.** Lighting; **G.** Ventilation; **H.** Domestic Hot water; **I.** Heating; **J.** Efficient appliances
Figure 17. Active appliances in NZEB.
Source: The authors

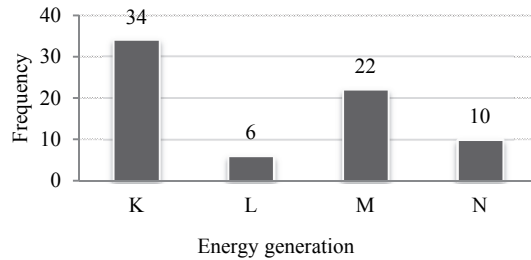
4. Case study

In [66] a database with information of about 300 Net Zero Energy building case studies is shown. They are distributed around the world and as shown in Fig. 13.

In Fig. 14 is possible to see a ranking of NZEB cases found in [67], depending on the climate and Fig.15 for different types of construction.

Moreover, 42 case studies were compiled and classified to identify the most used active and passive appliances, technologies and generation technologies.

to Fig. 16, the passive appliance that has the most use in



NOTE: K. Photovoltaic; L. Wind energy; M. Solar thermal; N. Biomass

Figure 18. Generation in NZEB.

Source: The authors.

NZEB is thermal insulation, stating that 84% of the buildings studied were applying.

Also, is noteworthy to mention the implementation of passive techniques such as the use of sustainable materials, natural lighting and ventilation, which are used in more than half of the buildings. Moreover, it is possible to see that the strategic orientation is an application that is not used very often in this type of construction.

Fig. 17 shows that the frequency of the use of active and efficient appliances in the buildings is high, especially the use of heating systems due the majority of reported cases being located in countries with seasonal climate variability.

Fig. 18 shows how the use of generation systems and solar energy to produce heat or electricity has great reception in NZEB; however, the use of wind energy and other technologies for on-site generation is still very poor.

5. Conclusions

The concept of NZE homes involves the covering of basic energy consumption needs that occur in residential buildings, using highly efficient energy applications. Homes around the world have been able to reduce their energy consumption in a way that no resident comfort was lost, thanks to new technologies developed to cover the basic needs in these homes.

A building can achieve NZE energy balance being off-grid, but this type of housing requires a large autonomous investment due to the cost of energy storage systems. Therefore, internationally, on-grid type buildings are preferred and autonomous housing design is performed for non-interconnected areas that have difficult access to supply networks.

In on-grid NZE buildings the bi-directionality in the energy grids has a great weight requirement when we want to produce balance compensation, because energy injection into the grid is required.

In buildings that are NZE designed under the methodology cost, ZEB will be always necessary to ensure that payment is made for the energy that is exported to the network. This is because it could only produce a balance in this way. The NZE concept applied in social dwellings could generate a very positive impact on the society and the environment. This can be seen through the analysis made about the behavior of the country's energy demands according to the socioeconomic strata. It was possible to infer

that the homes applying to become social dwelling are found primarily in strata one and two, and the major residential energy demand is from the same strata. This generates a reduction in the energy consumption in the residential sector and in the low strata.

The influence of the thermal levels on consumption of energy of electrical appliances that are used in the home have a substantial impact since they cause an increase or decrease energy demand. Thus, it can be known what kind of appliances have a major energy demand when the thermal levels vary for each place, as well as how they could be replaced by other more efficient appliance, considering those with more frequent use than could meet the basic needs of social dwellings.

In the residential sector, the utilization of solar resources in energy generation through the use of photovoltaic panels and solar collectors has great utility. Colombia enjoys this resource in abundant quantities; therefore, encouraging energy generation on-site and fulfilling one of the main features of a NZE home, energy generation using renewable sources for energy demand compensation should be encouraged. In the NZE home design is important to establish the NZEB concept you wish to operate and the type of balance to be achieved, giving way to correct sizing of efficient energy systems and alternative energy source that best suits the place. Also, it is very important to design a home that is financially feasible and especially oriented to the social dwellings.

Based on the case studies mentioned, it is possible to see that regardless of the type of NZEB, the implementation of solar energy (photovoltaic and thermal) is better than wind energy and biomass for energy generation on-site. It is also clear that the use of the design concept in NZE buildings located in Latin America is very poor, as in this database there were only two cases found: one in Argentina and one in Costa Rica.

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