

Building Function 1 Official 3D Building Model of Germany (LoD1-DE) 2 Energy-related Properties of Buildings and Building Typologies 3 Screening within ENOB:dataNWG 4 Uncertainty in LoD1-DE Building Function Attribute 5 Dos and Don'ts in Data Acquisition for Mass Building Energy Performance Simulations

1.1 Data Format Specification of LoD1-DE



Available for all states of Germany

Data Format

 The distribution format for the 3D building models is the CityGML format in accordance with the AdV-CityGML1profile.

Data Contents

The 3D building model is an extension of the dataset of the building polygons including the
third dimension. The building footprint is usually derived from the official real estate map. The
building is represented as a "block". The geometry is described by solids. The height accuracy
is mostly 5m.

Content of a Building Dataset

- The height of the building as difference in metres between the highest reference point and the lowest reference point of the building
- · Object identifier
- Building function
- Indications of quality (metadata)
- · Official municipality key
- · Name (if recorded)

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Description

Object Type AX_Gebaeude

Office of Type AX_Gebaeude

Office of Suilding I is a permanently erected structure whose proof is required because of its importance as a property and serves the purpose of providing basic information for the real estate cadaster.

Other and the real estate cadaster.

Attribute Type gebaeudefunktion

Office of the building function is the predominant functional significance of the building at the time of the survey (principle of dominance).

Some 180 Value Types with Identifier, Code, Description.

Office of the following of the control of the c

1.3 Data Quality of LoD1-DE





Attributes

- Even though the ALK and the ALKIS are precisely defined on the model side by the AdV, the
 decentralised data collection in currently 289 regional cadastral authorities leads to a
 heterogeneity of the data. The examination of the data inventories revealed that error
 corrections, homogenizations, model corrections, classifications and attribute additions are
 necessary before the house perimeters and coordinates can become the basis of a building
 inventory analysis. (page 31)
- On the basis of the first review of the researched and actually available list queries, four
 federal states are highlighted below which, in the opinion of the authors of this report, have
 an attribution in order to represent a distribution pattern within this typology in a first
 approximation. These are the following federal states: Baden-Württemberg, Saxony-Anhalt
 and Brandenburg as well as the city state of Bremen. (page 36)
- At the present time (2013) it can therefore be stated that the existing attribution in ALK and ALKIS in other federal states [i.e. 7 the states Hesse, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia] only permits an approach of allocation to other building types - as required by the project typology - with considerable uncertainty. (page 42)

Source: BMVBS (Hrsg.): Systematische Datenanalyse im Bereich der Nichtwohngebäude – Erfassung und Quantifizierung von Energieeinspar- und CO2-Minderungspotenzialen. BMVBS-Online-Publikation 27/2013.

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1.4 Conclusion





• For a nationwide list query on ALK or ALKIS a number of questions arise:

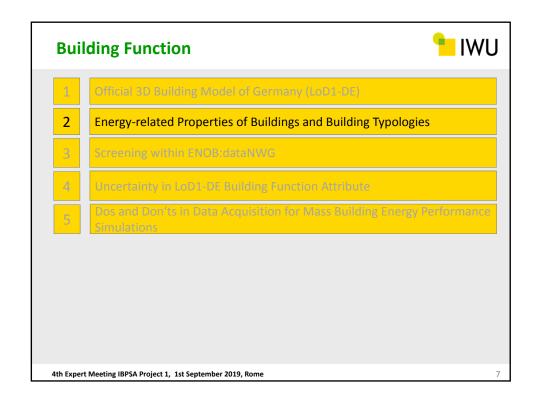
- To what extent can the federal data actually be mixed at the present time?
- Can a combination of ALK and ALKIS data be recommended at all?
- Could the attribution of ALK and ALKIS also depend on **subjective assessments of the building surveyors** in the official national surveys?
- Would architects and civil engineers or even official statisticians come to a different usage attribute in ALK/ALKIS on the same basis of decision (object type catalogues, usage classes)?
- How to deal with fuzzy usage attributes in the sense of collective classes and difficult to define usage descriptions?
- Within the framework of the differentiation of the quantity structure, it will also be necessary
 to investigate the type of mixed use much more precisely.

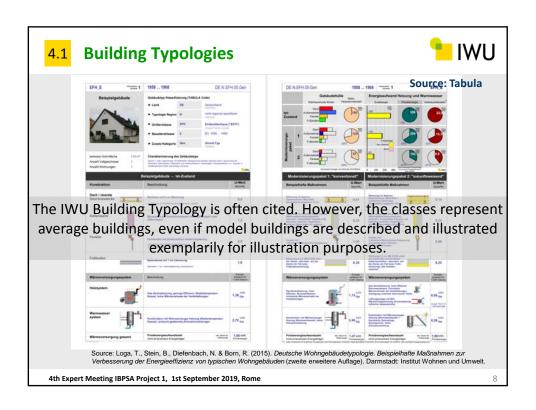
(pages 43-44)

Source: BMVBS (Hrsg.): Systematische Datenanalyse im Bereich der Nichtwohngebäude – Erfassung und Quantifizierung von Energieeinspar- und CO2-Minderungspotenzialen. BMVBS-Online-Publikation 27/2013.

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4.2 Use of Building Typologies



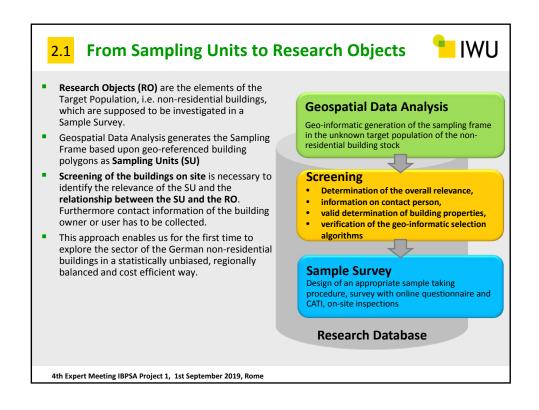
- Typologies are used to reduce the complexity of reality and make it more manageable. For this purpose, similar objects are summarized and ordered according to certain characteristics, so that a better overview of a certain area results [Kluge 1999].
- For the purpose of the energy-related evaluation of buildings, types are formed in this sense on the basis of relevant criteria (e.g. building use, size, age), which are usually also illustrated by a concrete example. The term "building typology" is therefore also used for a set of real or synthetic example or model buildings.
- Typological approaches can be used at different levels to achieve different objectives;
 areas of application, actors and target groups may be
 - · Initial consulting for building owners
 - . Illustration of the effect of efficiency measures for decision makers
 - . Energy-related evaluation of whole buildings stocks or portfolios
 - Ex ante and ex post evaluation of policies and instruments, scenario calculations
- Building Typologies can only be used for average statements about many buildings.

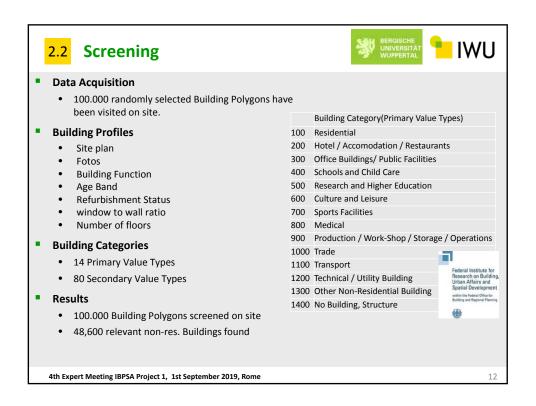
Source: Stein, B. et al. (2015). Typologie-gestützte Kennwerte für die energetische Bewertung bestehender Nichtwohngebäude am Beispiel von 10 Gerichts-, Verwaltungs- und Polizeidienstgebäuden. Darmstadt: Institut Wohnen und Umwelt.

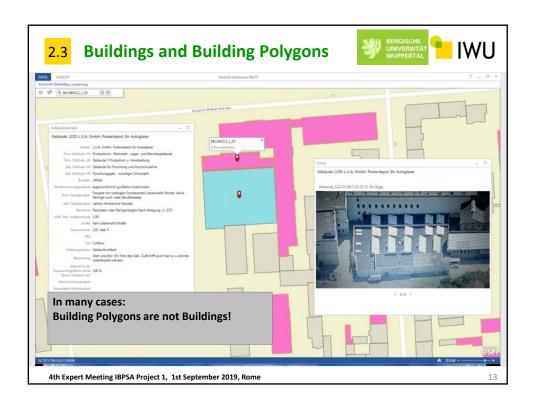
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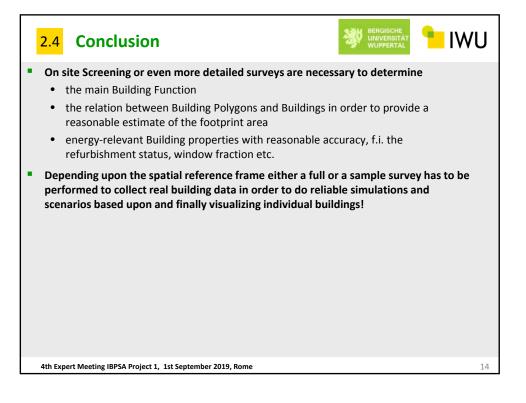
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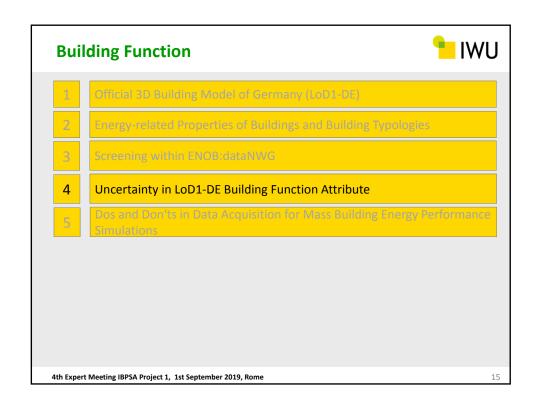
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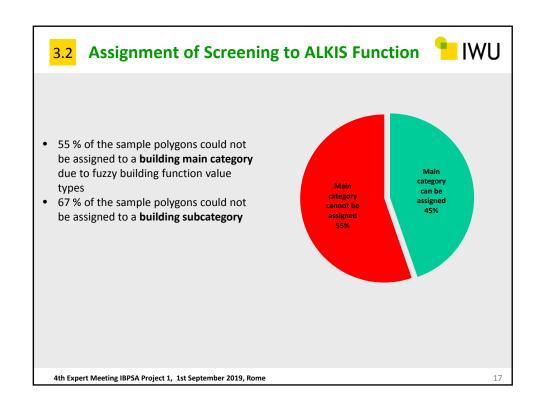


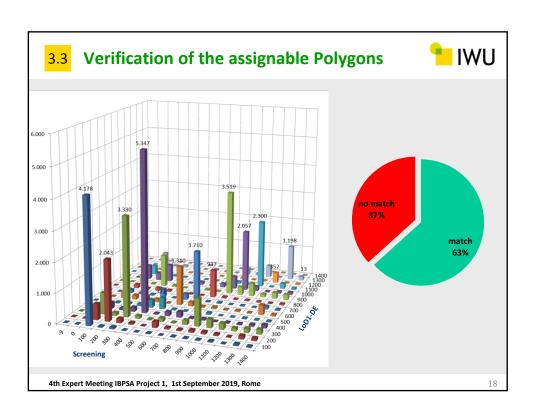


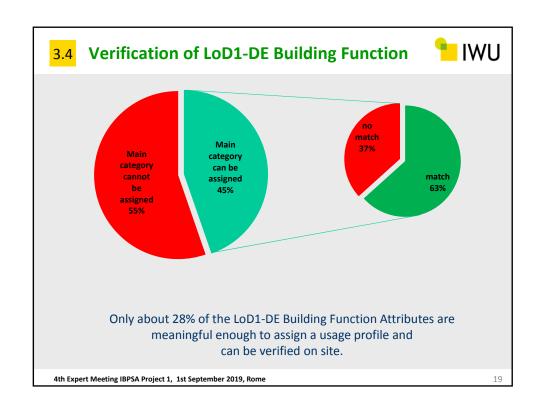


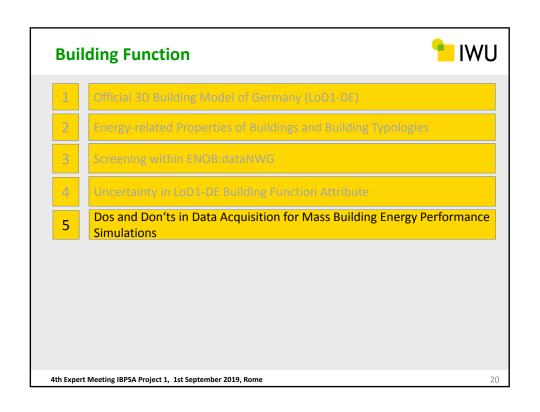


IWU **Quantification of the Uncertatinty** 3.1 **Building Main Use Categories** Method: Comparison of the LoD1-DE building function attribute for open 100 Wohngebäude 200 Beherbergungs-, Unterbringungs-, Gastronomie-, data building polygons in an on site Verpflegungsgebäude screening process 300 Büro-, Verwaltungs- und Amtsgebäude 400 Schulgebäude, KiTas und sonstige Betreuung 1. Assingment* of LoD1-DE Building 500 Gebäude für Forschung und Hochschullehre Function Value Types to a 600 Gebäude für Kultur und Freizeit 700 Sportgebäude typology of 14 Building Main Use 800 Gebäude für Gesundheit und Pflege Categories 900 Produktions-, Werkstatt-, Lager- und Betriebsgebäude 2. Verification of the Building 1000 Handelsgebäude Function Attribute on site 1100 Verkehrsgebäude 1200 Technikgebäude (Ver- und Entsorgung) 1300 sonst. Nichtwohngebäude 1400 kein Gebäude (Bauwerk, leeres Grundstück, Ruine) (*) Assingment means, a (simplified) usage profile for a building energy performance simulation can be derived from the building function value type in LoD1-DE. 4th Expert Meeting IBPSA Project 1, 1st September 2019, Rome 16









5.1 Heat Atlases



The heat demands in the Hamburg and the Baden-Württemberg Heat Atlaess were calculated on the basis of the

- building characteristics from the official real estate cadastre information system (ALKIS®)
- and the publication "Deutsche Wohngebäudetypologie" of the Institut für Wohnen und Umwelt (IWU).
- In Hamburg very few interviews on refurbishment activities in one quarter were taken, but no representativ survey.
- In the small print of the Baden-Württemberg energy atlas it is noted: The heat demand values calculated in the heat demand atlas are therefore not suitable as a planning basis. For concrete planning, it is essential to determine the current heat demand on site.

Source:

ttps://www.hamburg.de/energiewende/waermekataster/8342506
/waermekataster-fuer-die-fnh/

Source:

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Wärmekataste

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5.2 Dos and Don'ts in Data Acquisition



- Don't use Building Polygon attributes from official 3D Building Models to assign building categories to individual buildings. LoD1-DE is not made for this!
- Don't use Building Polygon geometries to determine footprint areas of individual buildings unless you have determined which polygons belong to the building!
- Don't use Building Typologies and average building data for building energy performance simulations in individual buildings. It doesn't make sense!
- Don't visualize simulation results in heat atlases for individual buildings without having collected individual building data!
- Don't complicate or even prevent valid research projects to collect reliable data –they are expensive - because apparently everything is already known through geodata and typologies!
- Do collect specific data either in full or sample surveys depending on the spatial reference frame if you intend to visualize energy-related properties of individual buildings in spatial aggregates!
- Do adhere to the basic rules of good scientific practice (in particular if you refer to the IWU building typology)!

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