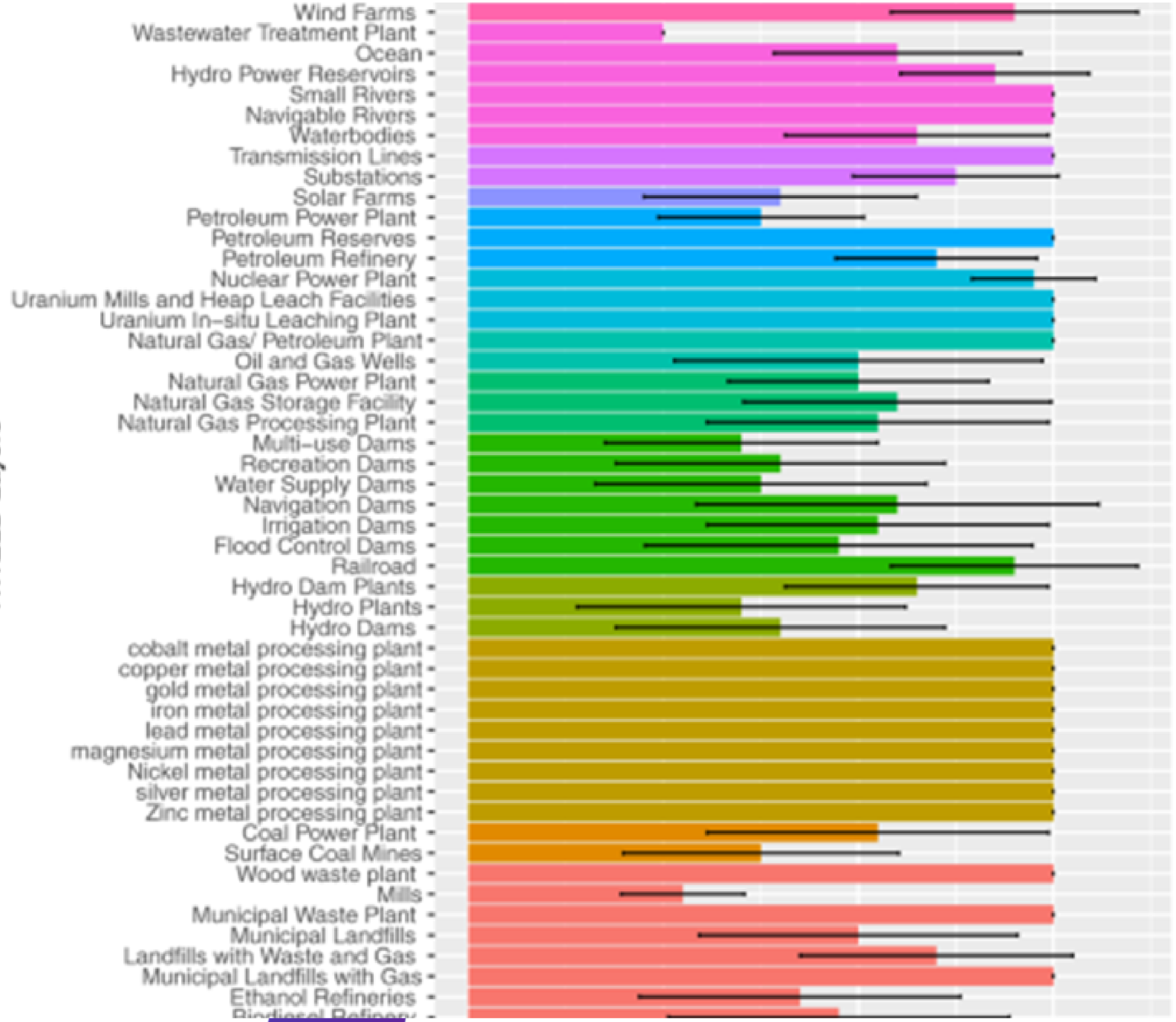
MEASURE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

NWELD Layers

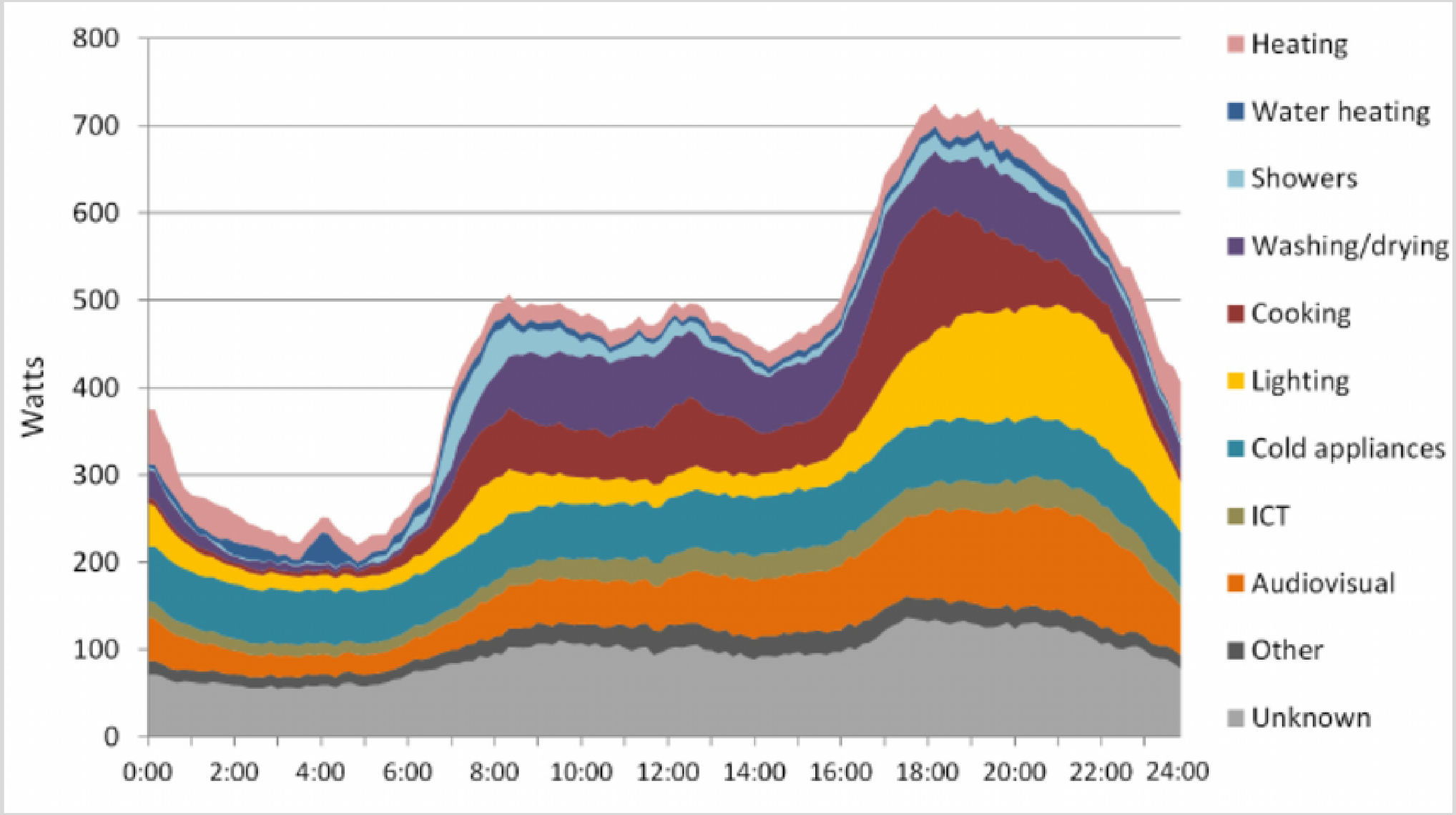


tructural ystem	State of building	Real energy consumption (kWh)	Difference (%)	Energy need for heating (kWh)	Difference (%)	Floor area (m^2)	Energ class f heatin
06 BA	Original	307433	55	352148	52	3723	D
	Renovated	138889		169846			B
A NKS	Original	388956	39	368329	34	3980	D
	Renovated	238703		241607			C
TB	Original	722910	15	843437	51	9094	D
	Renovated	611930		409814			B
A NKS P.1.15	Original	476440	28	530000	40	6110	D
	Renovated	341469		319871			B
1.14	Original	367970	43	360571	38	4680	C
	Renovated	209278		224244			B
1.15	Original	239192	51	343533	51	3421	D
	Renovated	117890		181263			B

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF WAYS TO MEASURE ENERGY CONSUMPTION. SOME COMMON METHODS INCLUDE:

SMART METERS: SMART METERS ARE DIGITAL DEVICES THAT TRACK ENERGY USAGE IN REAL TIME. THIS DATA CAN BE USED TO IDENTIFY PATTERNS IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND TO IDENTIFY AREAS WHERE ENERGY CAN BE SAVED. SMART METERS ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY COMMON IN BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

ENERGY MONITORING SYSTEMS: ENERGY MONITORING SYSTEMS COLLECT DATA FROM A VARIETY OF SENSORS TO TRACK ENERGY USAGE IN REAL TIME. THIS DATA CAN BE USED TO CREATE DETAILED REPORTS ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION, WHICH CAN BE USED TO IDENTIFY AREAS WHERE ENERGY CAN BE SAVED. ENERGY MONITORING SYSTEMS ARE OFTEN USED IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES, BUT THEY CAN ALSO BE USED IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.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Water heating
Showers
Washing/drying
Cooking
Lighting
Cold appliances
ICT
Audiovisual
Other
Unknown