INSTITUTO DE LA INGENIERIA DE ESPAÑA Comité de Edificación Madrid, 16 de abril 2010



BUILDING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Jørgen Nielsen Danish Building Research Institute

Three key questions



What will happen to our climate?

What can we do to reduce the changes?

What can we do to adapt to the unavoidable changes?

Three main subjects



The development of climate models

The reduction of future climate change

Adaptation to climate change



On the development of climate models

- A matter of meteorologists
- Simulations with a very complex set of parameters
- Assessment reports from the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change, IPCC
- From global to regional parameters downscaling
- Great uncertainty

Gives us a starting point, but

Do we get the relevant and necessary information?

On the reduction of future climate change



- Part of the IPCC consensus is that global warming is man made and associated to our emission of green house gasses, mainly CO2
- This brings our energy production into focus, especially the burning of oil and coal
- Three driving forces for a change
 - contribute to a reduction of global warming
 - contribute to a sustainable production of energy
 - save money on the energy consumption

Tools have been developed, research is running, innovation is accelerating

On the adaptation to climate change



Adaptation to climate change means

- to take advantage of,
- to avoid the consequence of, or
- to reduce the consequence of the unavoidable changes of our climate

This is a challenge which only recently has become into focus in Denmark.



Danish strategy for adaptation to a changing climate

March 2008

The Danish Government

Sectors



- Health
- Costal management dikes, ports
- Buildings and infrastructure
- Water supply
- Energy supply
- Agriculture and forestry
- Fisheries
- Nature management
- Land use planning
- Rescue preparedness
- Insurance aspects





- Adaptation to climate change a challenge to buildings
- New requirements how?
- Vulnerability in DK
- Concluding remarks

A challenge to buildings – How?

- A great part of the value of our infrastructure is made up of buildings
- A building is expected to last for about a hundred years
- Requirements, based on future climate, decide which performance we shall design for today (new buildings)
- Existing buildings shall be upgraded
- Knowledge about future climate, and of the influence of individual climate parameters on the performance of our buildings, is essential for clients, designers, constructors and managers

Therefore, it is important for us NOW if the climate is changing



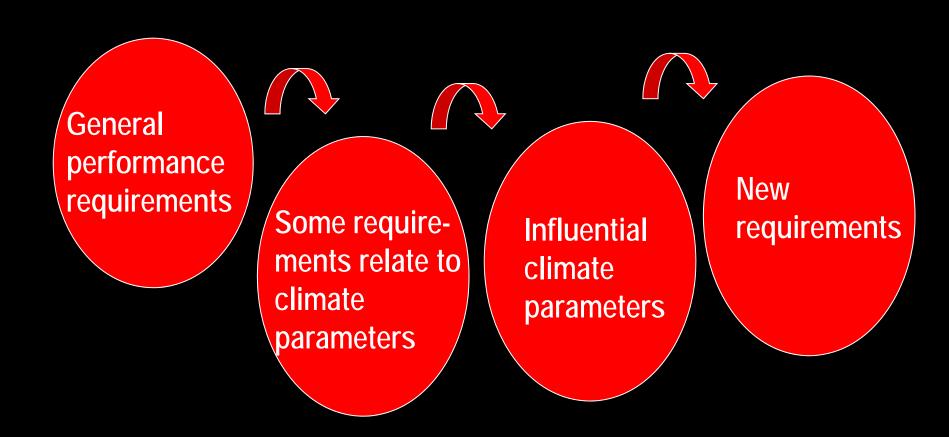
New requirements - how?

- How can we in a systematic way evaluate the impact on our buildings?
- Which are the important climate parameters?

The performance concept is used as a starting point

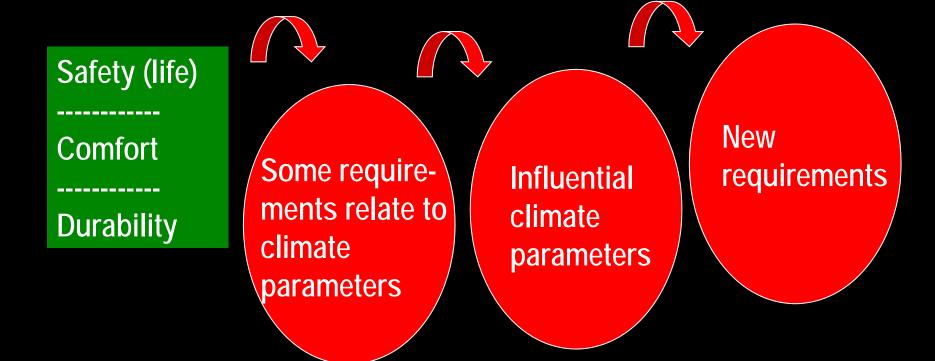
The performance concept - as a starting point





Risk management





Climate relevant requirements



Safety (life)

Comfort

Durability

Load bearing structure

- Indoor climate

- Building envelope

- Maintenance

Influential climate parameters

New requirements

Influential climate parameters



Safety (life)

Comfort

Durability





- Indoor climate

- Building envelope

- Maintenance



Max wind speed Max snow load Heat waves

Heavy rainfall Humidity Sea level

UV radiation Frost-thaw cycl.

New requirements

New requirements



Safety (life)

Comfort

Durability





- Indoor climate

Building envelope

- Maintenance



Max wind speed Max snow load Heat waves

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UV radiation Frost-thaw cycl.

From

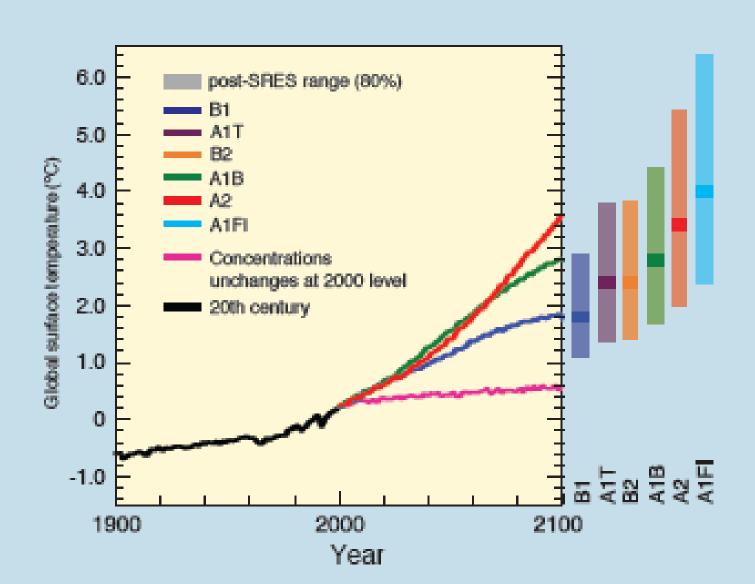
Looking back

To

Looking forward

Looking forward





Vulnerability in DK



- Extreme storms
- Extreme snowfall
- Higher temperatures
- Heavy rain
- Increased winter humidity (combined with higher temperatures)

Storm Esbjerg, DK 1999







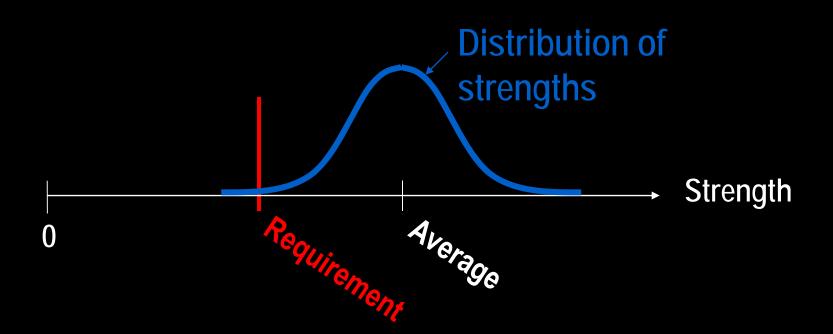






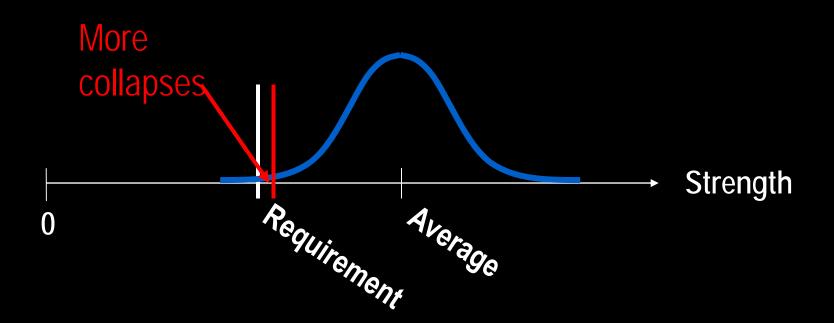


A high safety margin for structural strength



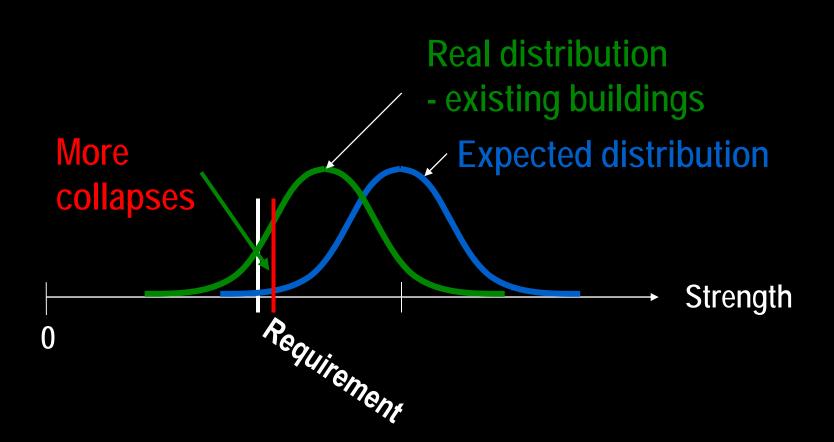


Moderate consequences of slightly increased loads





More weak buildings than expected



Storm



Extreme storms may increase 10 %

Items of concern

- Weak, existing buildings need strengthening
- Quality assurance and maybe slightly stronger structure for new buildings
- Chop threatening trees down before the storm comes

Snowfalls 2007 og 2010 – Great media interest

Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten, søndag

25-02-07

Bladgruppe: Landsdækkende dagblade Op.agstal: 214000

cescinal: 804000

Udgivelsesområde: Landst

Ekstremt vejr truer tage

Sammenstyrtninger: En ekstrem vejrsituation med store mængder sne og en hård vind har fa sportshaller og varehuset Bilka i Århus til at bryde sammen.

HELLE TOUGAARD

Store mængder sne, hård vind og smarte tagkonstruktioner har i tællesskab sørget for at få flere tage til at brase sammer på en række store bygninger rundt omkring i landet.

Forleden gik det ud over keenpehallen Cigarttum i Aalborg og Thyhallen i Thissed Sider kollapsede dele attaget på gokartbanen Racbatt i Hasselager uden for Århus, og natten til lærdag var et et Bilka-varehus, der mistede dele af sit teg. Hølge semorforsker ved

Hølge semonforsker ved sterens Byggeforskningsinstitut Jørgen Nielsen kan det være svært at afgøre, om sammenstyrtuingerne skyldes svæge konstruktioner eller de ekstreme veirforhold, som landet har været udsat for i de seneste døgn.

Vejec har været ekstremt Der er kommet store mæng eer sne, og det har blætt kat tigt 1 flere dogn, samtidi, med at fresten har gjort sa em bevægelig, så vinden ha lunne flytte tundt på den Det har betydet drivedamel sen, der giver et ujavni tryk fondt de tigger skævt fordel på taget, siger han.

Jørgen Nielsen pege: på, at især store konstruktioner med en svag bue eller et lav kip er følsomme over for drivedannelser.

»Den slags konstruktioner er mere sårbare over for en tung snephvirkning et enkelt sted. Men man kan ikke udstede en generel ackarset, ivrdi mange forskellige forsholdhar berydning. Eeks, er det afgerende, om bygningen ligger i ke af en højere bygning, så der er mutighed for drivedannelser, « forklarer

Bæreevnen

Jørgen Nielsen anbefaler, at hvis man er ansvarlig for en hat eller bygning med et tag med en buekonstruktion og et stort spænd og er i tvivl om, at laget kan bære, farundersøg: konstruktionens bæreevne hos de trådgivende ingenlærfirma, der har forstaget beregningerne.

taget beregningerne.

»Derefter må man så vurdere, hvor meget sae, der ligger på taget, og om man ettet på grænsen. Kan man ik-



tid g med at der falder isslag

fået, kan det gå galt på vand-

en tilbygning, som det er tilfældet i Bilka og i Thyhal-

vanlig meget sne på én gang, kan vagthavende metcoro-

er rigtig meget, ikke mindst i kombination med en hård

er regr. «Vandet bliver bundet i

VEJRUDSIGTEN

Sondag: Skyet og diset vejr med regn ef og til turer mellem 1 og 5 graders varme og let til fris og sydøst. Om natten ligeledes nadber mest so

ste steder.

Mandag: Skyet med regn eller slud af og til. D
mellem 1 og 5 grader og svag til frisk vind fra n
desier til nord og nordvest. Til natten mest tort

rer mellem plus 2 og minus 3.

Tirsdag: Først mest tørt og en overgang lidt s dagen regn i de sydvestlige egne. Degtemperat og 5 gracker og frisk vind fra nordvest, der drej

kuling.

Onodag: Byger, men også mulighed for soi. Da mellem 3 og 8 grader, om natten mellem 1 og 5 vind til kuling, der eftager.

-

Bladgruppe: Landsdækkende dagblade Oplagstal: 145141 Læsertal: 542000

Udgivelsesområde: L

e: Landsdækkende

Ekstra Bladet, Søndag

25-02-07

HAL-KOLLA UNDER SNE

Taget brasede sammen på kæmpe Aalborg-hal

Lidt i otte i går morges bragede sneen igennem taget på kæmpehallen Gigantium i Aalborg.

Sneen lavede et cirka 25 kvadratmeter stort hul i konstruktionen over et omklædningsrum og ind til selve 'storhallen'.

»Der har været sne masser af gange, uden der er sket noget ved det. Så teknikerne er ved at regne på, hvad der gik galt denne gang, « forklarer lederen af Gigantium, Jørgen Smed.

I går eftermiddag lå der stadig store mængder sne rundt omkring på bygningen. Samtidig lovede vejrudsigten yderligere snevejr. Derfor frygter Jørgen Smed flere ulykker.



STYRT Det kraftige snefald fik taget på Gigantium i Aalborg til at falde sammen. Foto: Mick Anderson/Polleto

Statens Byggeforskningsin-







Snow



No data for future snowfall is available

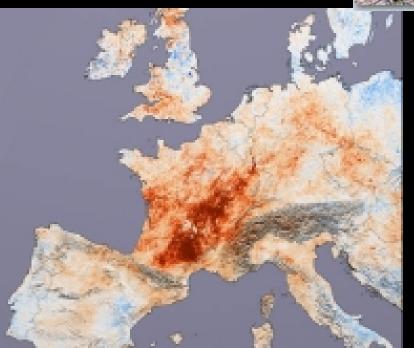
Items of concern

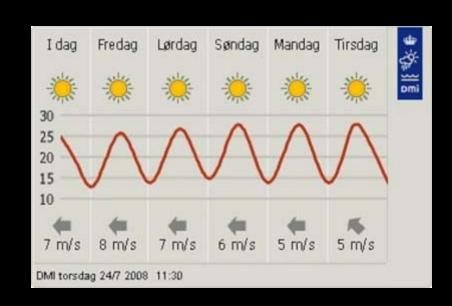
- Extreme snowfall may increase at least for a period of time
- People should be aware og large amounts of snow on the roof

Higher temperatures









Higher temperatures



- More and longer lasting heat waves
- Milder winters

Items of concern

- Risk of lives (elderly and weak people)
- Uncontrolled installation of air condition equipment

Opportunities

- Better integration of indoor and outdoor areas
- Less energy consumption for heating





Risky design



Heavy rain



- An increasing number of heavy rainfall
- Increasing sea level

Items of concern

- Water shall efficiently be drained away from buildings
- Stop water from coming back in from the sewer system
- The sewer system
- Take increased sea level into account

Increased winter humidity



- More humid winters
- Winter temperatures increases
- Items of concern
- Better protection (indoor climate) against mould and house-dust mites





Risk based investments

	Small uncertainty on climate data	Large uncertainty on climate data
Small investment in relation to the potential benefit	Go for it	Maybe
Large investment in relation to the potential benefit	Maybe	Wait

Main challenges (1)



The development of climate models

- Less uncertainty
- More relevant parameters

Main challenges (2)



The reduction of future climate change

- Reduce the need for energy
- Develop alternative energy sources

Main challenges (3)



- Get an overview of climate parameters of interest
- Evaluate risks
- Keep eye open for cheap improvements towards future performance requirements

Adaptation to climate change



Research needs

- How to base building regulations on future conditions?
- How to identify buildings which need to be strengthened?
- How will the future climate influence the deterioration of different building materials?



Conclusions

- Building performance criteria seem to be an adequate starting point for the development of a strategy for adaptation to climate change
- The uncertainty associated to the relevant climate parameters is in itself a problem
- The building sector should be more active in presenting needs for specific climate related data



Thank you for your attention





6th Nordic Conference on Construction Economics and Organisation

Copenhagen 13-15 April 2011



Papers are invited that explore the implications of new challenges facing construction economics and organisation under changing societal conditions (http://www.sbi.dk/6nordic)