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Energy indicators of 10 centers analysed

The following are the main energy indicators of the 10 centers studied in Spain in the framework of the SAVE-AGE project, as one of the participating countries.

The chart below shows the average energy consumption per unit area of the 10 institutions that were part of the study. It is observed that almost all RCHEs have intakes between 80 and 150 kWh/m^2, but two residences whose consumption soars, with 187 and 192 kWh/m^2. It covers two residences both large and slight compact.

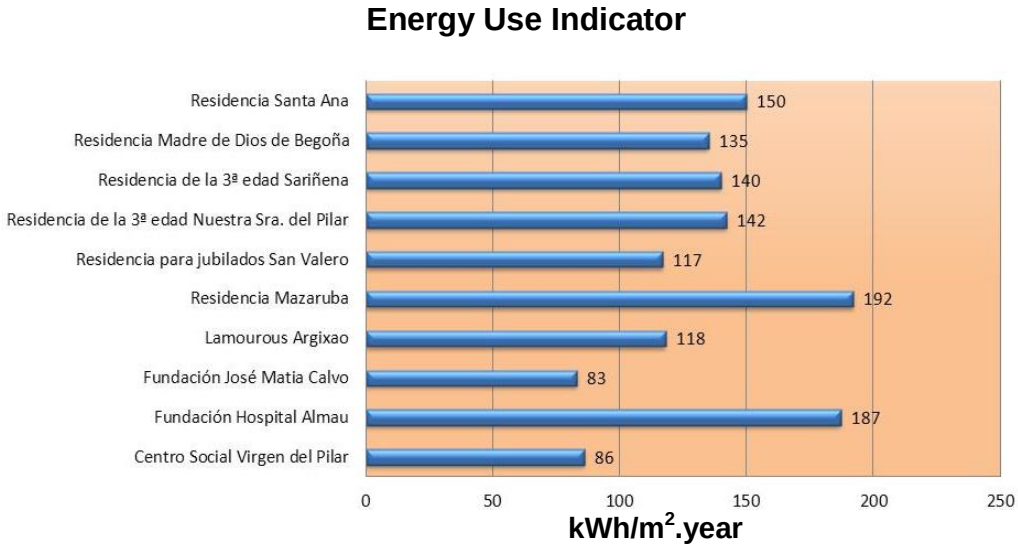

Fig.1 Final energy consumption by area in the 10 institutions analyzed.

For residents, there is also very uneven consumption, increasing consumption is present in those homes with more facilities and common areas. However, it is difficult to establish a relationship, since there are many variables that affect the consumption:

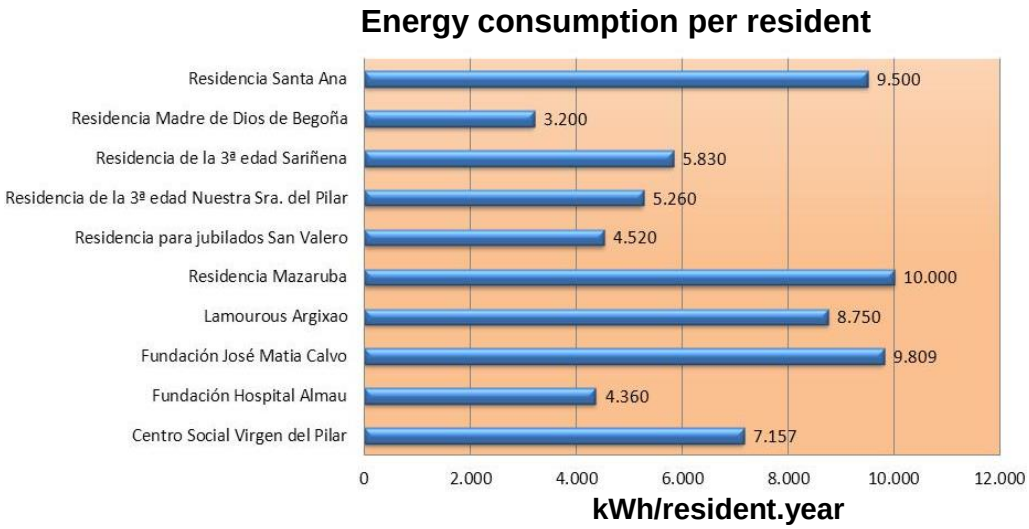

Fig.2 Final energy consumption per resident in the 10 institutions analyzed.

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The heating, as the largest consumer, is difficult to characterize, because it is influenced on aspects such as: year of construction, type of insulation, windows and glazing type, orientation, usage habits, heating setpoint temperature, ventilation times, use of blinds, etc. Given the disparity found in the above variables, there are large differences between the greater consumption (1.3 kWh / resident) and the lower consumption (0.28 kWh / resident), which is three times.

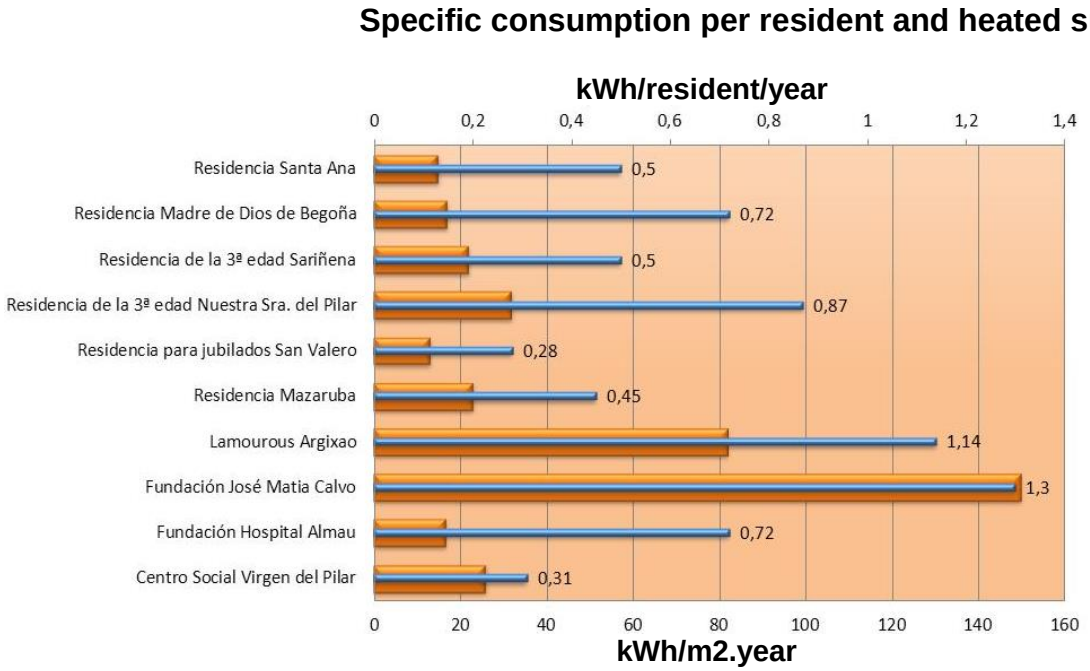

Fig.3 Heating energy consumption per area (bottom axis) and resident (top axis)

The implementation of energy saving measures should prioritize this energy use, since it is the principal in all residences analyzed, and has significant potential savings.