

### **Real Recorded Database in Japan**



# **Overview of DECC**

DECC is "Data-base for Energy Consumption of Commercial buildings"

- In Japan, there was no database with statistical significance on the environmental data for non-residential building.
- DECC project was started to investigate them in Japan and build a database as a collaborative work with more than 30 universities.
- DECC Committee
  - 2007-2018
- Data collection method
  - Questionnaire by mail (Total 44000 data)
- ♦ Goal of the Project
- Maintain annual, monthly, and hourly data as a database
- The database should be published not only statistically processed data but also anonymized raw data so that users can freely process it according to their purpose  $\rightarrow$  Open data, big data
- Data such as building information, equipment information, and usage status should be also collected at the same time to contribute the analysis of energy consumption structure.
- Ensuring statistical usefulness for the average value of the basic unit
- Not only the average value but also the basic statistical values such as variance and so on should be published.



#### WASEDA University

Department of Architecture, TAKAGUCHI Laboratory : Environmental Media Study



#### Who uses these data in Japan (Survey on 2018) Part of Subtask A, Annex70







Who are the actors or organizations that could help address your organization's unmet data needs and through what mechanisms?

- Disclosure of data collected by the government
- Census by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
- Volunteer organization's collection
- Collection of BEMS data
- Data disclosure by energy company, like Green button
- Legislation design to limit confidentiality



## Building Energy Efficiency Act in Japan, 2016



#### Erulating Engravy Efficiency Act in Janan 2016

基本情報 外皮 空調[A	[] 換気[V]	照明[L]	給湯[HW]	昇降機[EV]	太陽光発電[PV]	コジェネ[CGS]	bmis Jre e	Labeling
基本情報					基本情報		pe	建築物省エネルギー性能表示制度
C1 建物名称 ?	新規建物			<ul> <li>「基本情報」タブでは、外皮性能と各設備の一次エネルギー消費量の評価に共通で用いる基本情報を入力します。</li> </ul>				
C2 省エネルギー基準地域区分 ?	○ 1地域			・具体的な入力方法は、国立研究開発法人建 築研究所のホームページにて公開されてい る <u>マニュアル</u> をご確認ください。				
	<ul> <li>225或</li> <li>335或</li> <li>410或</li> <li>555或</li> <li>635或</li> <li>735或</li> </ul>							
				・一般財団法人建築環境・省エネルギー機構				
				(IBEC)の「省エネ対策サポートセンタ ー」において、「良くある質問と回答」が 公開されています。		cate		
	○ 7地域 ○ 8地域							
	0.0484						n	
C3 適用するモデル建物 <sup>⑦</sup>	<ul> <li>事務所モデル</li> </ul>							
	○ ビジネスホテルモデル ○ ビジネスホテルモデル ○ シティホテルモデル							
	○ 総合病院モデル						if ne	
	○ 福祉施設モデル							
	<ul> <li>クリニックモデル</li> <li>学校モデル</li> <li>幼稚園モデル</li> </ul>						25	
						r fin	この建物の 設計-次エネルギー消費量 0000 MJ/(m <sup>1</sup> 年)	
	○ 50種園モデル ○ 大学モデル							axa1一次エネルキー消費量 0000 MJ/(m·年)
	○ 講堂モデル							
	○ 大規模物販モデル	L					ate	🗸 Less More 🔀
	○ 小規模物販モデル	L					ate	
	<ul> <li>○ 飲食店モデル</li> <li>○ 集会所モデル</li> <li>○ エーローニット</li> </ul>						一次エネルギー消費量基準 適合 誘導基準 省エネ基準	
				C TOPに戻る			※エネルテー 浦賀重藝学 達吉 外皮基準 適合 (20%削減)	
	○ 工場モデル					UPKER	0	7万型学 週日 0000 MJ/(m·丰)

# Discussion

- For housing, monthly actual energy consumption data is being accumulated.
- At this moment, there is no comprehensive database for commercial buildings (DECC is dormant)
- BEMS and HEMS data are being accumulated as an obligation of subsidized projects.
- There is no common protocol of measurement data for BEMS and HEMS, so individual analysis work is necessary to use.
- The spread of smart meters has begun to progress.
- Efficient data collection method using smart meter is expected.

#### Thank you very much



WASEDA University Department of Architecture, TAKAGUCHI Laboratory : Environmental Media Study