

ZERO Institute



# Innovations for zero-carbon heating and cooling: *the path to net-zero buildings by 2050.*

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Programme Leader Zero-Carbon Space Heating and Cooling | ZERO Institute  
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University of Oxford  
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*+ contributions from Scot Wheeler, Zeynep Tekler, Amr Suliman, Jessica Ibanes, Juan Arcenegui, and many others!*



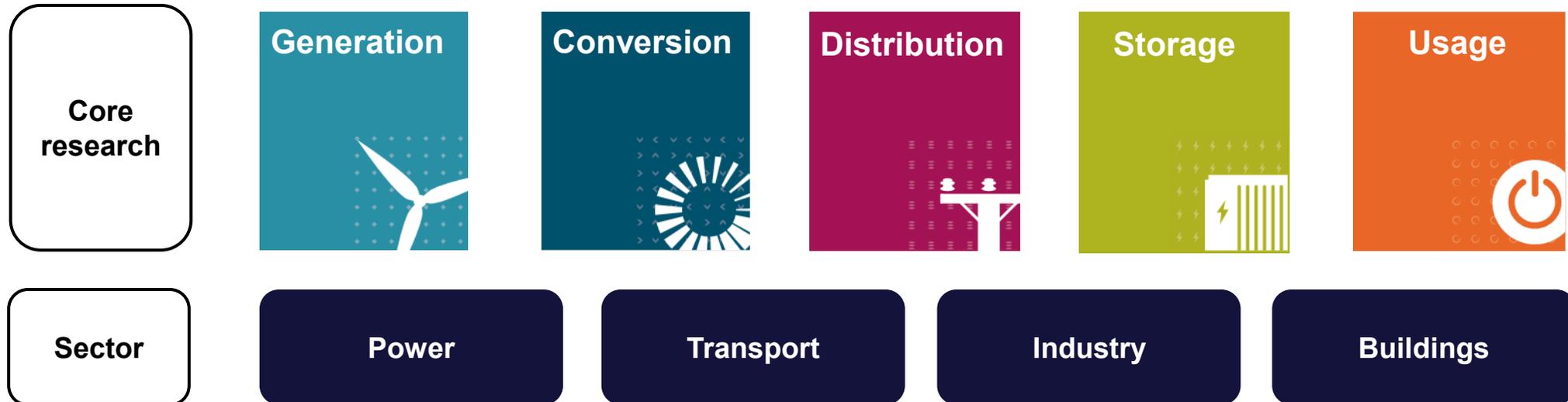
# Accelerating the transition to a just and fair zero-carbon energy system for all

The ZERO Institute is a world-class, multi-disciplinary hub for zero-carbon energy research, education and innovation at The University of Oxford. The transition to a zero-carbon economy is amongst the greatest challenges humanity has ever faced: our goal is to guide global energy implementers towards a zero-carbon energy future, working closely with policy and practice.

**The ZERO INSTITUTE at Oxford**  
**<https://zero.ox.ac.uk/>**

[www.zero.ox.ac.uk](http://www.zero.ox.ac.uk) | [@ZERO\\_Oxford](https://twitter.com/ZERO_Oxford)

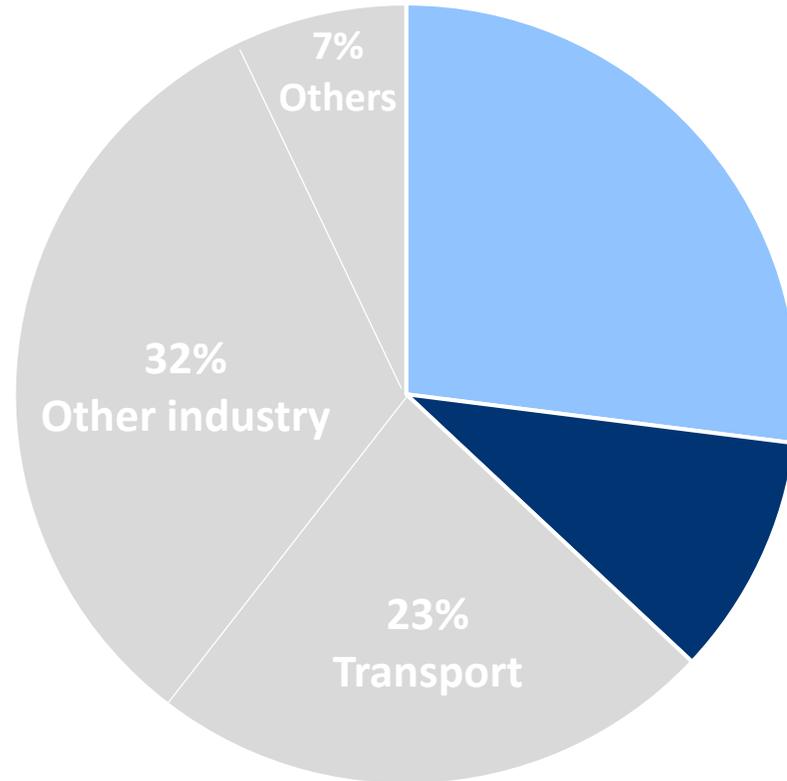
# ZERO Institute at Oxford



Global target: **Net ZERO by 2050**

All energy sectors need to have net-zero emissions by 2050

# CO2 emissions in the building sector

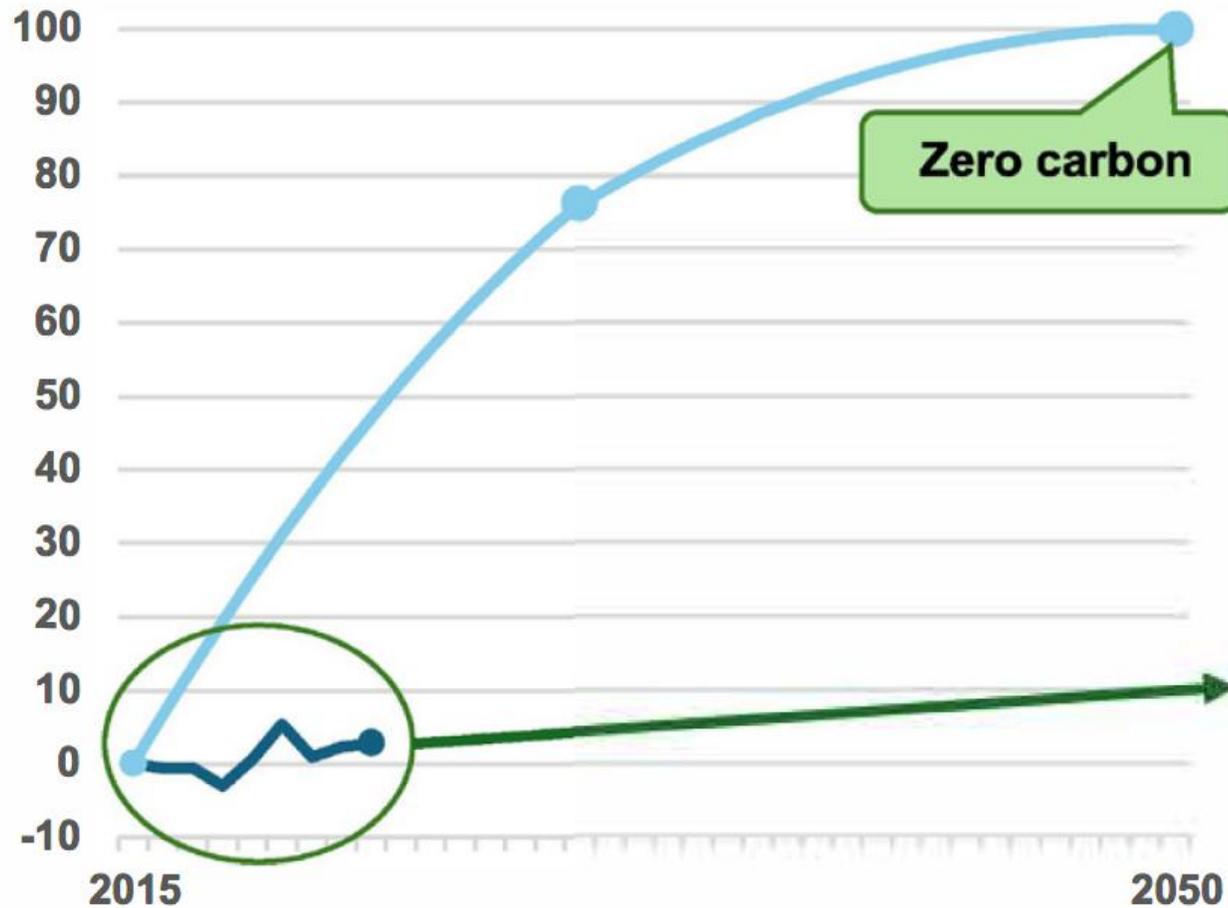


**27% - Building operations**  
Operational carbon

**10% - Materials and construction**  
Embodied carbon

UNEP (2024). Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction: Beyond foundations: Mainstreaming sustainable solutions to cut emissions from the buildings sector. <https://doi.org/10.59117/20.500.11822/45095>

# The decarbonisation path



— Path to goal  
— Decarbonization Index

Will things improve next year?

Source: BPIE

UNEP (2025). Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction 2024/25.

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# Content



1. What is a net-zero building?
2. The role of building services engineering and academia
3. Limits of current Best Practices in the building sector
4. Four key innovations in Heating and Cooling



# What is a net-zero building?

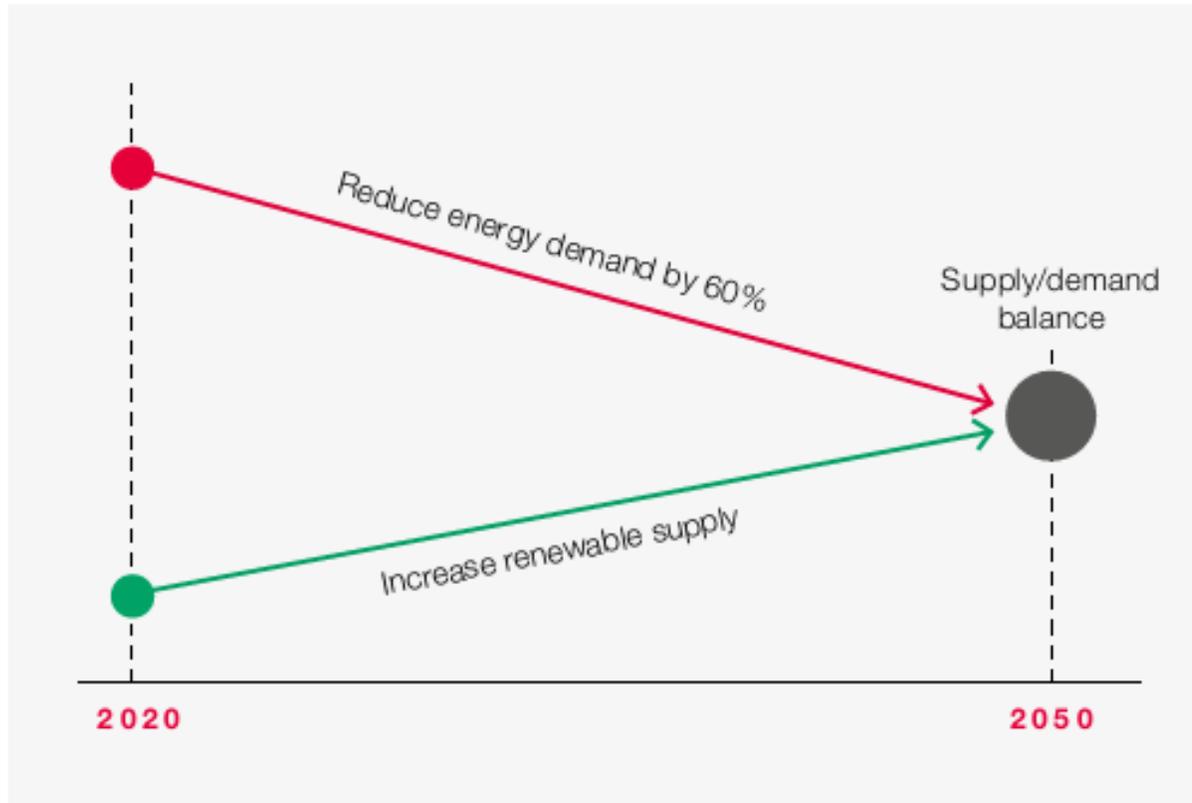
A net-zero building...



Is it just about  
installing  
photovoltaic  
panels?



# A net-zero building...



UK Green Building Council (GBC):

## Energy demand VS Renewable supply

A reduction in buildings' energy demand of 60% will be necessary by 2050 for demand to be matched by available renewable supply

S. Hill, A. Dalzell, M. Allwood, Net Zero Carbon Buildings: Three Steps to Take Now, Arup, 2019.

# Definitions of net-zero buildings



## Institutions

UKGBC (Green Building Council) - 2019

International Energy Agency (IEA) -2021

European Union (EPBD, EU) - 2024

UK NZCBS Standard – 2024 (pilot)

## Terms:

Net Zero Carbon Buildings Framework

*Zero-carbon-ready building code*

*Zero-emission buildings (ZEBs)*

*Nearly-zero energy buildings (nZEBs) – previous term (EPBD 2010)*

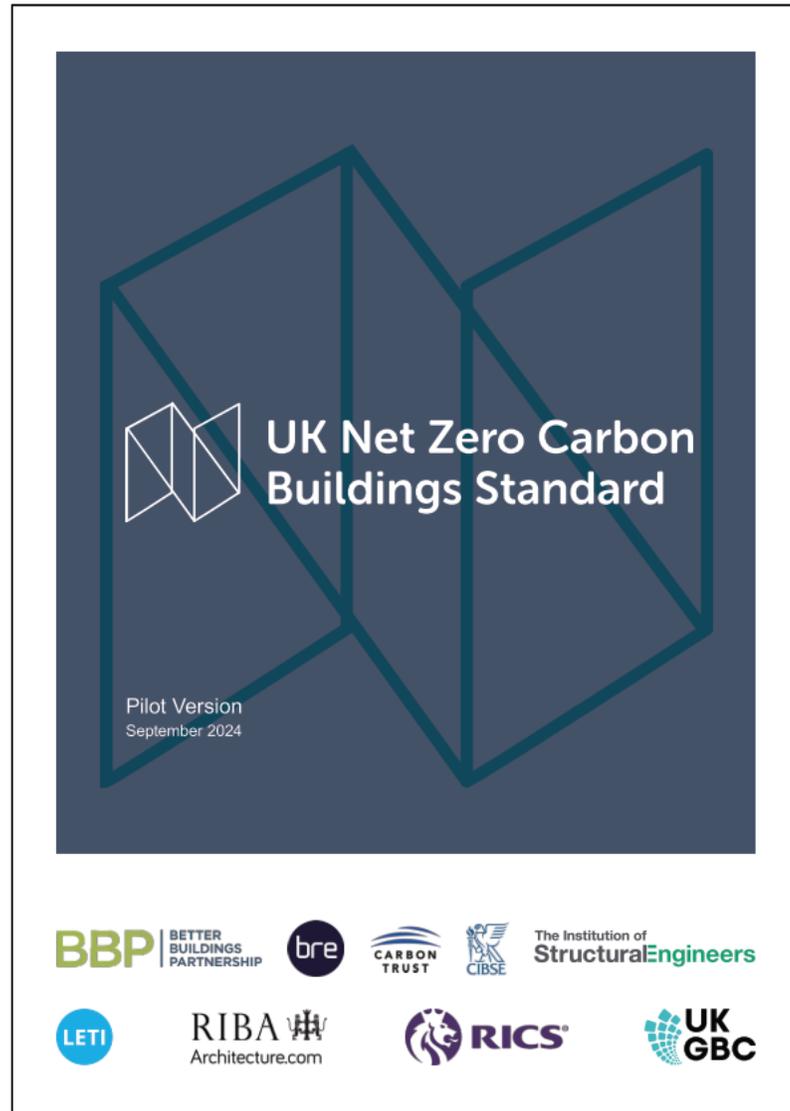
*Net Zero Carbon Buildings*

## Metrics (what and when?)

Transitioning to Zero-Carbon Buildings, Buildings and Cities. (2022). <https://www.buildingsandcities.org/insights/commentaries/zero-carbon-buildings.html>

UK NZCBS Standard. <https://www.nzcbuidings.co.uk/pilotversion>

# Definition of a net-zero building UK context



UK GBC, UK Net Zero Carbon Buildings Standard, 2024. <https://www.nzcbbuildings.co.uk/pilotversion>



# The Standard's Requirements



**Limits are set for:**

-  **Upfront Carbon**
-  **Operational Energy**
-  **Fossil Fuel Free**
-  **District Heating and Cooling Networks**
-  **Refrigerants**
-  **Heating Delivered**

**Targets are set for:**

-  **On-site Renewable Electricity Generation**

**There is an optional reporting requirement for:**

-  **Offsetting**

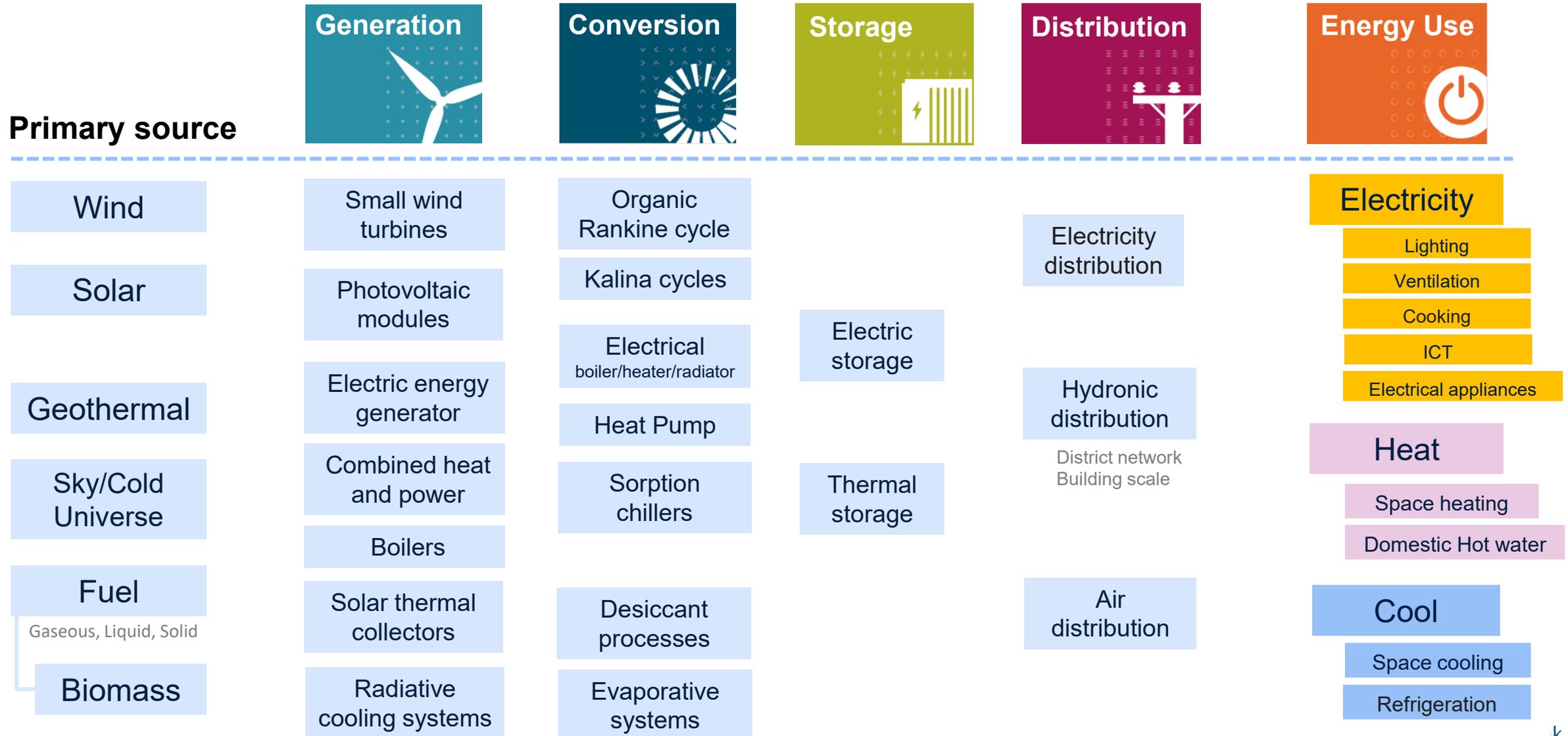
**There are reporting requirements for:**

-  **Life Cycle Embodied Carbon**
-  **Operational Water Use**
-  **Electricity Demand**
-  **Heating and Cooling delivered to the building**

# What is the role of building services engineering and academia in achieving net-zero?

# Portfolio of technologies

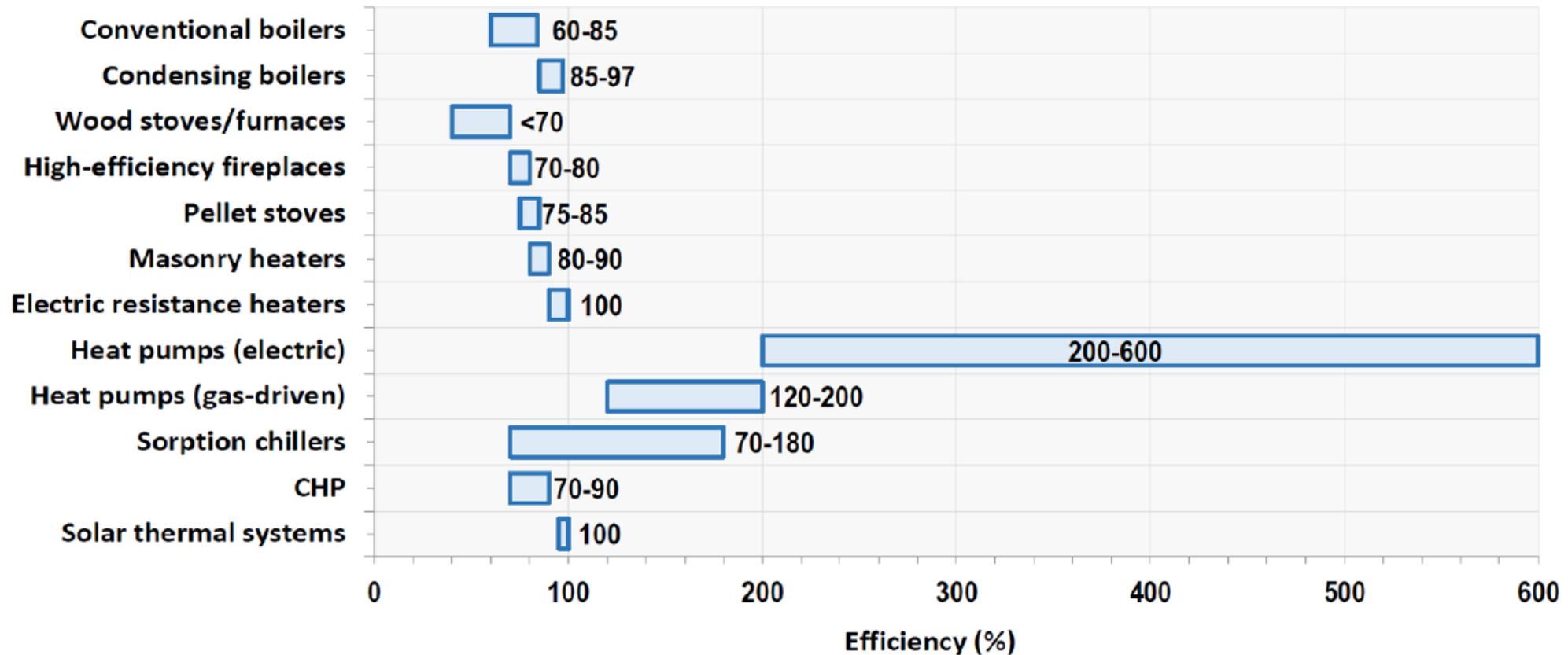
*From district scale to building scale*



# Efficiency



## Typical efficiencies of heating and cooling technologies



International Energy Agency, Transition to Sustainable Buildings. Strategies and Opportunities to 2050, OECD/IEA, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264202955-en>

# Our role as an academic institution...



## New Teaching Curriculum

- Undergraduate programmes
- MSc programmes
- DPhil programme
- Executive Education

## Educational resources

- Educational publications
- Educational software/tools
- Online courses

## University Competition on net ZERO



**Upcoming event at ZERO Institute:**  
Friday, 21st November - The Future of Datacentres  
5pm at Somerville College

# Our role as an academic institution....



- **CIBSE 2025 Award** in Learning and Development
- **ASHRAE 2025 Award** for Zero Carbon Education
- **2025 MPLS Teaching Award**



# Our role as an academic institution...



## First prize in the European ASHRAE 2025 student competition on Net Zero Data Centres

**FIRST PRIZE**

European ASHRAE 2025 competition on Net Zero Data Centres  
*ASHRAE UK Chapter team RISE-UP – a student collaboration across four UK universities*

Team Members:

- Faisal Shittu
- Kam Wai (Minus) Wong
- Patrick Alexander Sumadi
- Samuel Oyesola
- Cuicheng Zhang
- Nethmi Jayaratne Kariyawasam
- Gayatri Sundar Rajan
- Ben Bowden
- Shanza Neda Hussain
- Syed Muhammad Faiq Ali
- Asim Zaib

Team Mentors:

- Prof. Mahroo Eftekhari
- Prof. Jesus Lizana
- Dr. Amr Suliman
- Dr. Scott Wheeler
- Dr. Christina Francis
- Dr. Aritra Ghosh

## Rasing Start Award in the 2025 ASHRAE Student Competition - Building EQ category

**Rising Star Award - ASHRAE 2025**

Winners:

- Helena Paice
- Yu Chen

**Are the best practices in the  
building sector enough?**

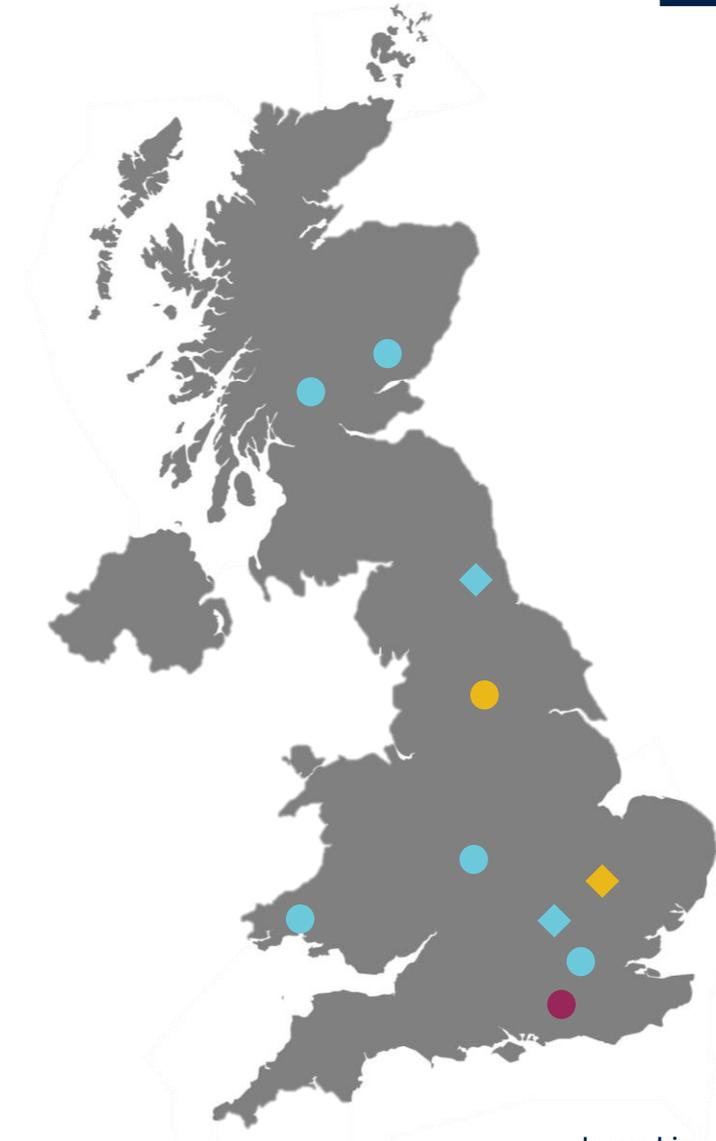
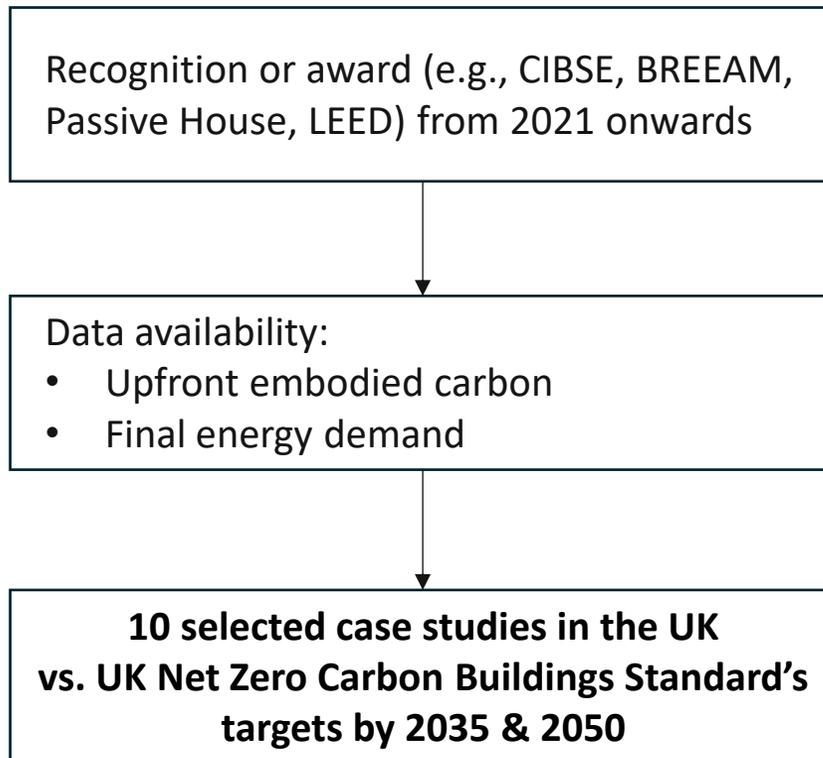


**Wolfson College –  
the UK's first Zero Carbon Higher Education Institution**

# Best practices in the UK

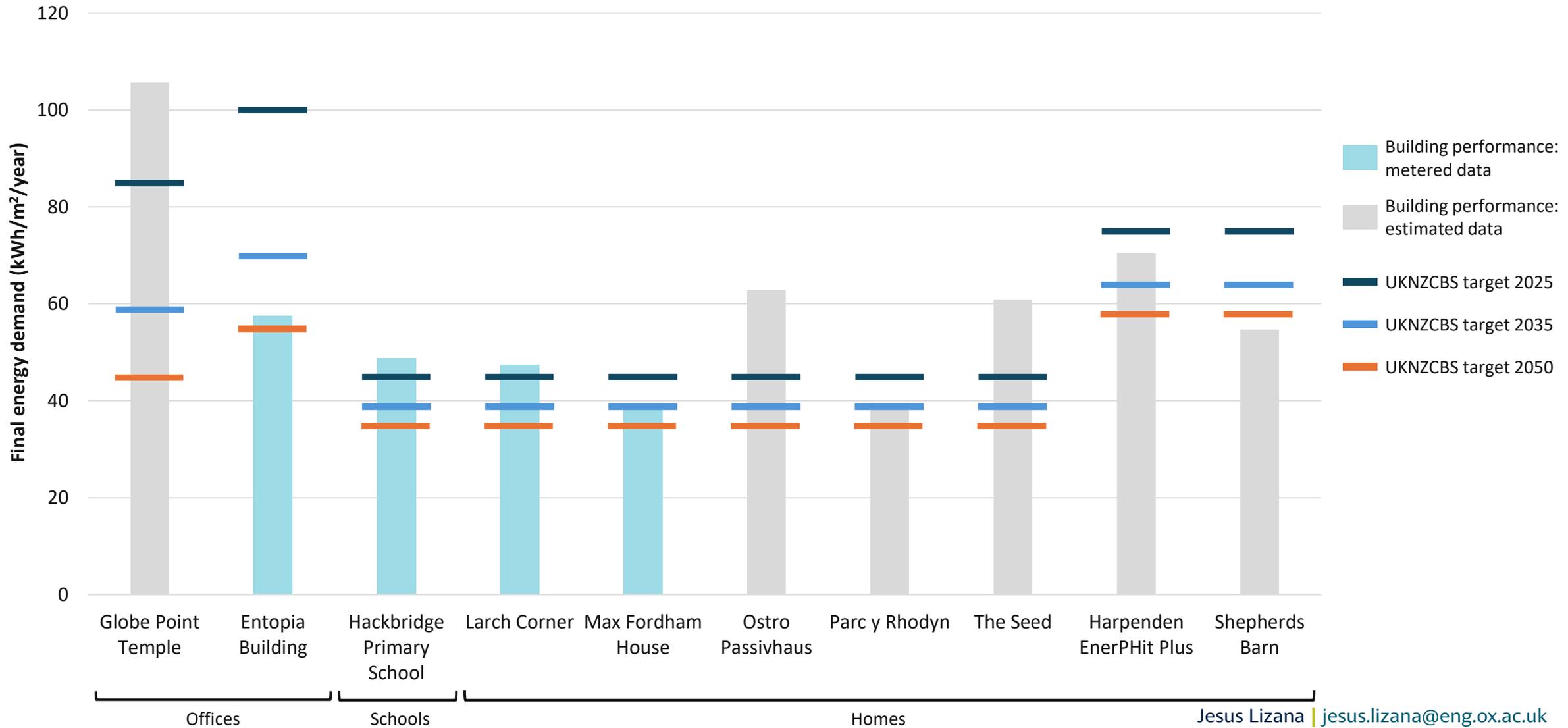


## Sample of best practices in the UK Building sector

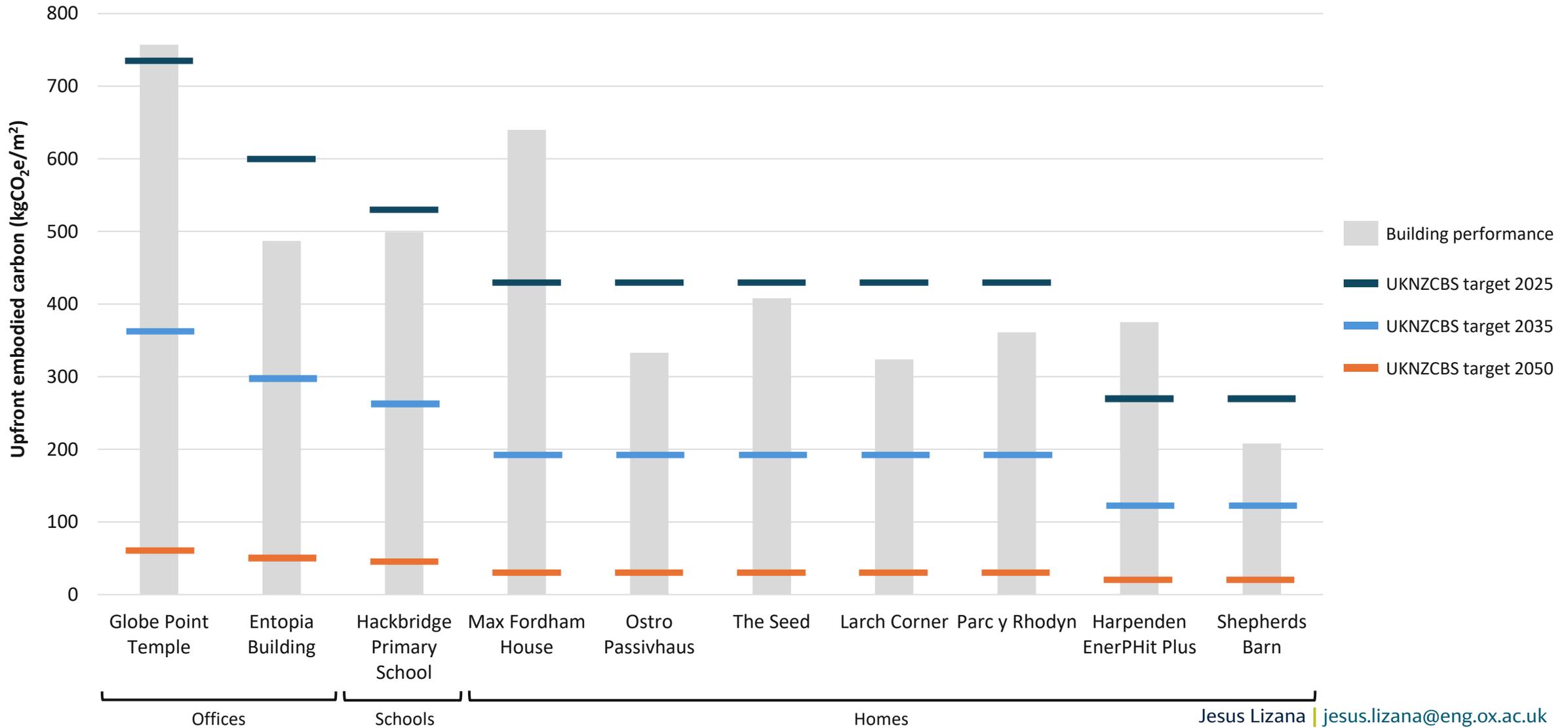


- ◆ Retrofit
- New build
- Homes
- Offices
- School

# Final energy demand vs. UK net zero targets



# Upfront embodied carbon vs. UK net zero targets



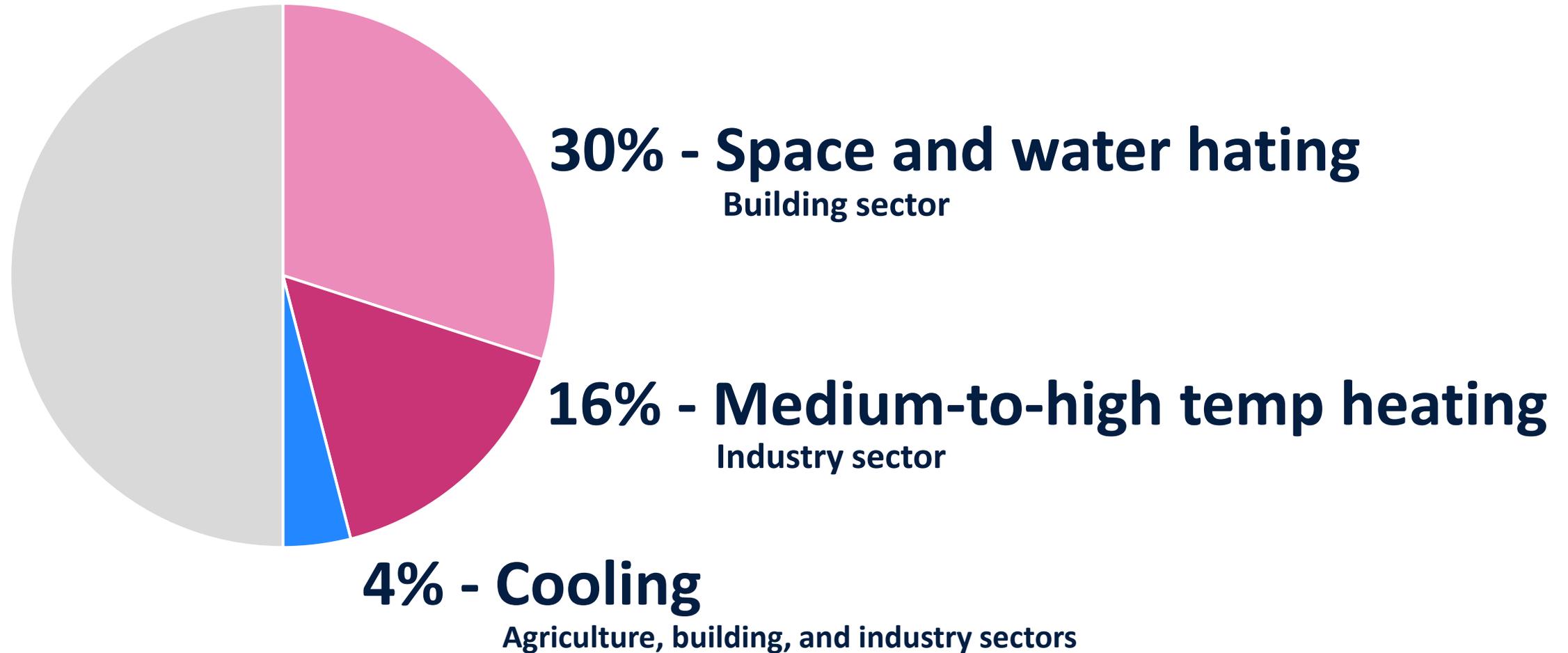
# Best practices alone will NOT get us to Net Zero in the building sector

# Zero-Carbon Heating and Cooling

**Leading research – Enabling collaborations in Oxford and abroad - With global impact**  
in heating and cooling      standing on the shoulders of giants      in science, policy, and practice



# Final energy consumption in Europe



Source: European Union, Policy Support for Heating and Cooling Decarbonisation-Roadmap, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.2833/977806>.

# Global research/global impact



## International institutions:

**United Kingdom**  
 University of Oxford (England)  
 The University of Edinburgh (Scotland)  
 Cranfield University (England)  
 University of Bristol (England)  
 University of Gibraltar  
 Centre for Net Zero, Octopus Energy Group  
 KrakenFlex, Octopus Energy Group

**Spain**  
 Universidad de Sevilla  
 ICMS, CSIC  
 Polytechnic University of Madrid  
 CIEMAT  
 University of Granada  
 Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

**Norway**  
 Arctic University of Norway

**France**  
 University of La Rochelle

**Portugal**  
 Universidade de Lisboa  
 Instituto Politecnico de Lisboa  
 University of Porto

**Italy**  
 Politecnico di Torino (Italy)

**Belgium**  
 Hasselt University (Belgium)

**Germany**  
 Technical University of Berlin  
 Technical University of Munich

● Working with >20 international academic institutions

● Collaborations with >45 organisations  
 (R&I projects, research & consultancy)

## Organisations:

(R&I projects, research, consultancy, etc.)

**United Kingdom**  
 DESNZ – UK-GOV  
 CIBSE  
 University College London (UCL)  
 Oxfordshire county council  
 Oxford City Council  
 Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)

**Spain**  
 Universidad de Cantabria  
 J. Terrados - Architecture  
 Living kits – Architecture  
 Sosteco – IoT

**Morocco**  
 Ctrl-Z - Architecture

**Denmark**  
 Tomorrow  
 Royal Danish Academy

**Portugal**  
 EDIGREEN  
 Instituto de Soldadura e Qualidade  
 Associação Bandeira Azul da Europa

**Israel**  
 Israel Institute of Technology

**Saudi Arabia**  
 Falcon Co. LTD – Architecture

**India**  
 UNEP – Cool coalition  
 CEPT university

**Vietnam**  
 Hanoi University of Science and Technology

**Australia**  
 University of New South Wales

**USA**  
 Stanford University  
 Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)  
 Smart Surface Coalition (SSC)  
 WRI

**El Salvador**  
 Hábitat para la Humanidad

# Innovations for heating decarbonisation



## 1 ) Hybrid indoor design conditions

*Projects resCOOL (MSCA - EU) – resilient cooling*

## 2 ) Optimal sizing and control of heating systems

*Project openBES (EPSRC) – open Building Energy Simulation software*

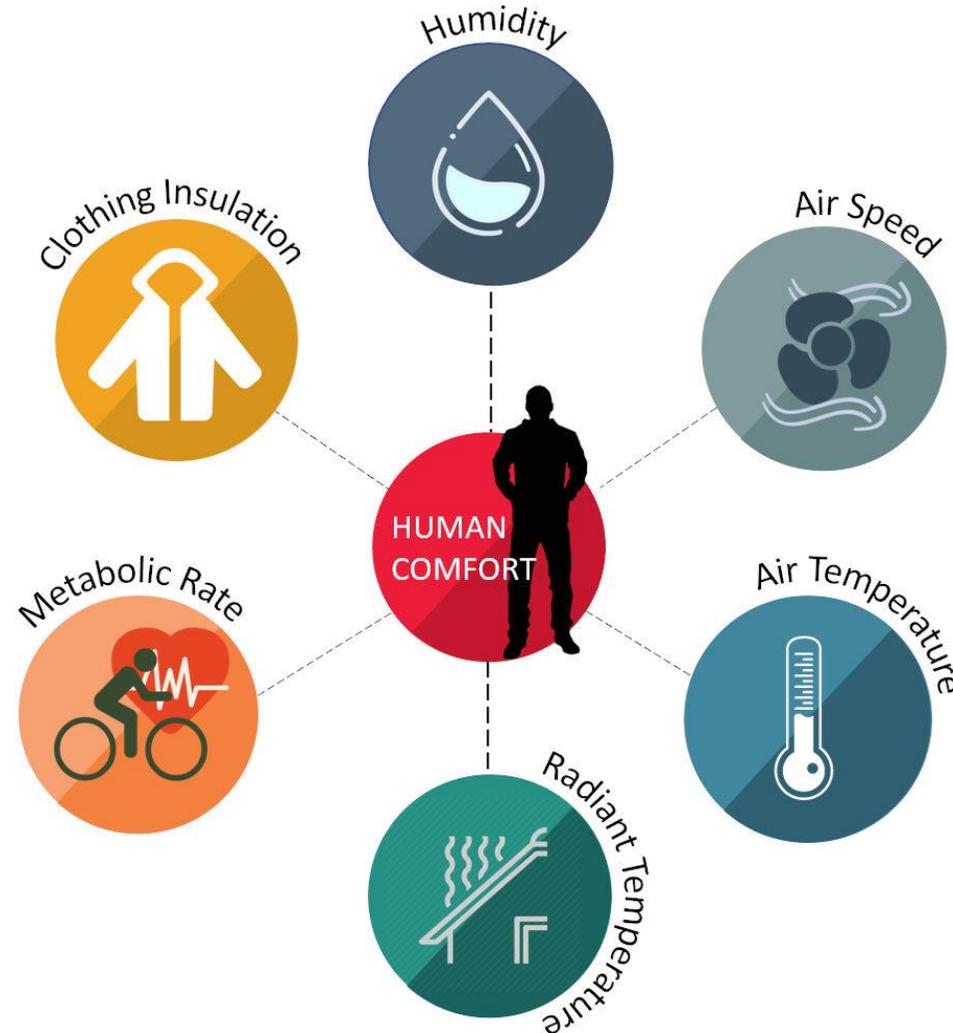
## 3 ) A better auxiliary system for heating systems

*Project ThermoReact – low-temperature TCES reactions*

# Thermal comfort is not only temperature



# 1) Hybrid indoor design conditions



Factors affecting human thermal comfort

$1^{\circ}\text{C} \approx 5-10\%$

# Psychrometric chart

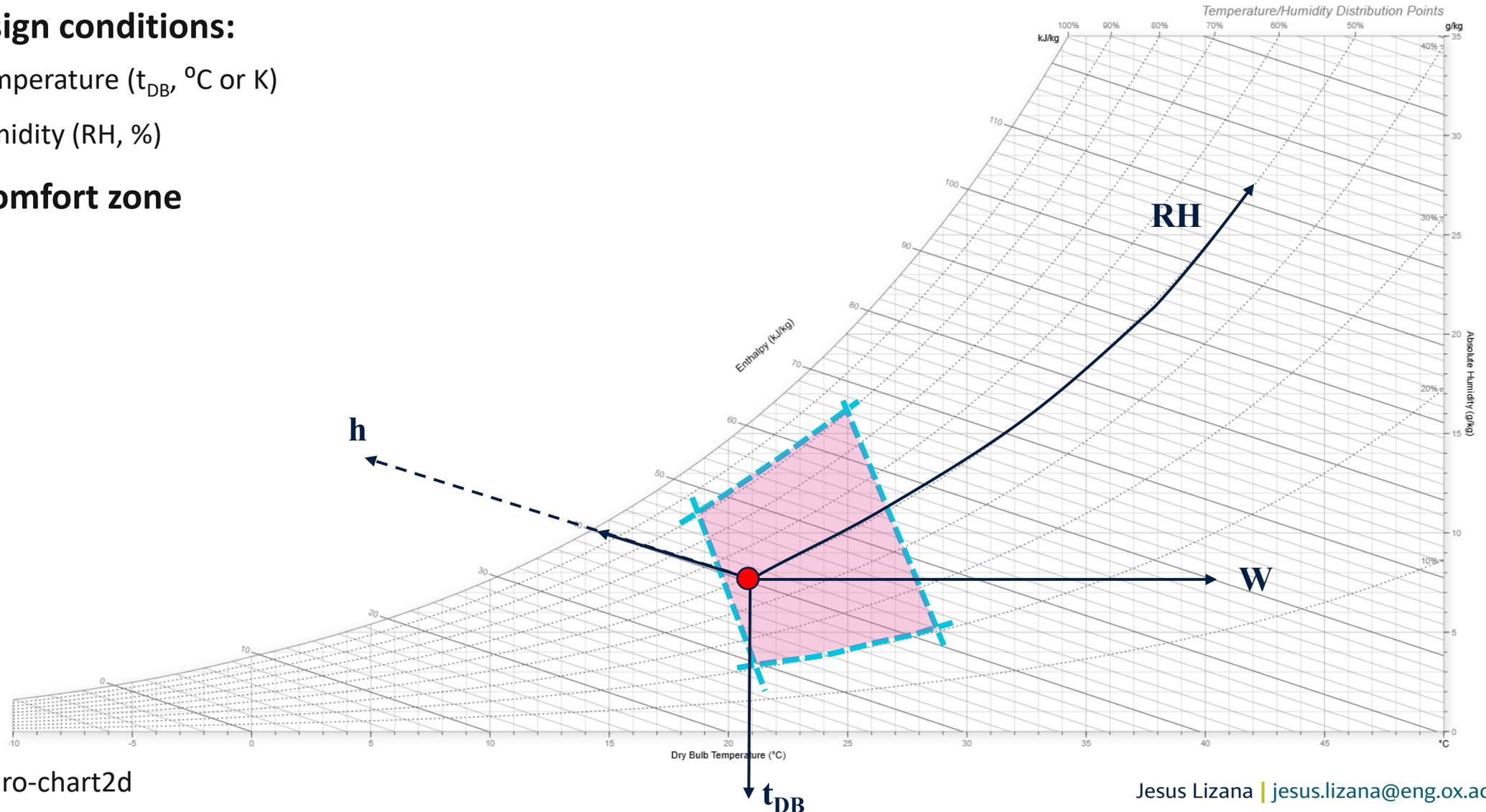


## Indoor design conditions:

- Dry-bulb temperature ( $t_{DB}$ , °C or K)
- Relative humidity (RH, %)

## Thermal comfort zone

-ASHRAE-55



Source: psychro-chart2d

# Psychrometric chart

## Indoor design conditions:

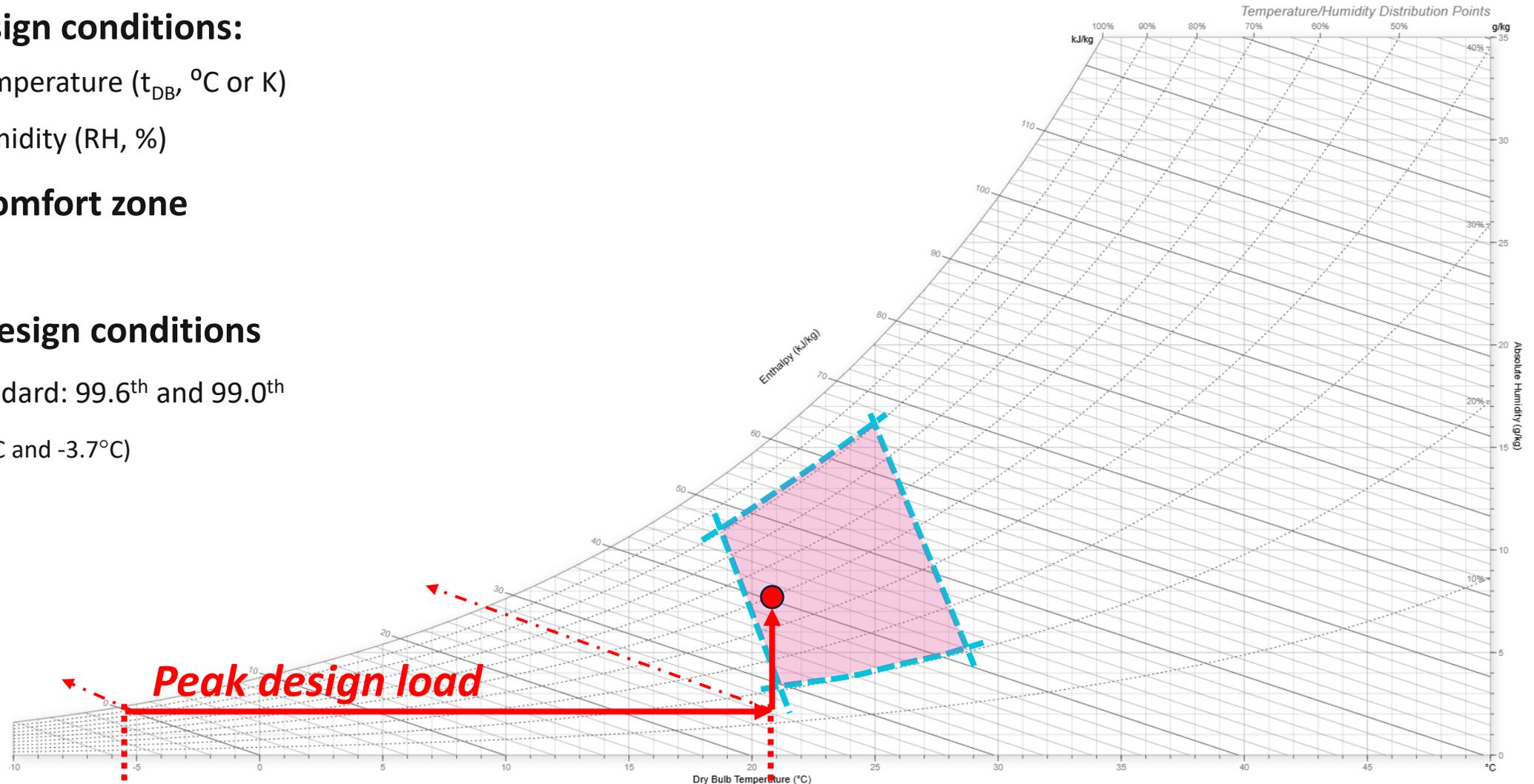
- Dry-bulb temperature ( $t_{DB}$ , °C or K)
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## Thermal comfort zone

- ASHRAE-55

## Outdoor design conditions

- ASHRAE standard: 99.6<sup>th</sup> and 99.0<sup>th</sup>
- In Oxford (-5.5°C and -3.7°C)



Outdoor design conditions: -5.5°C

Indoor design conditions: 21°C, 50%

# Psychrometric chart

## Indoor design conditions:

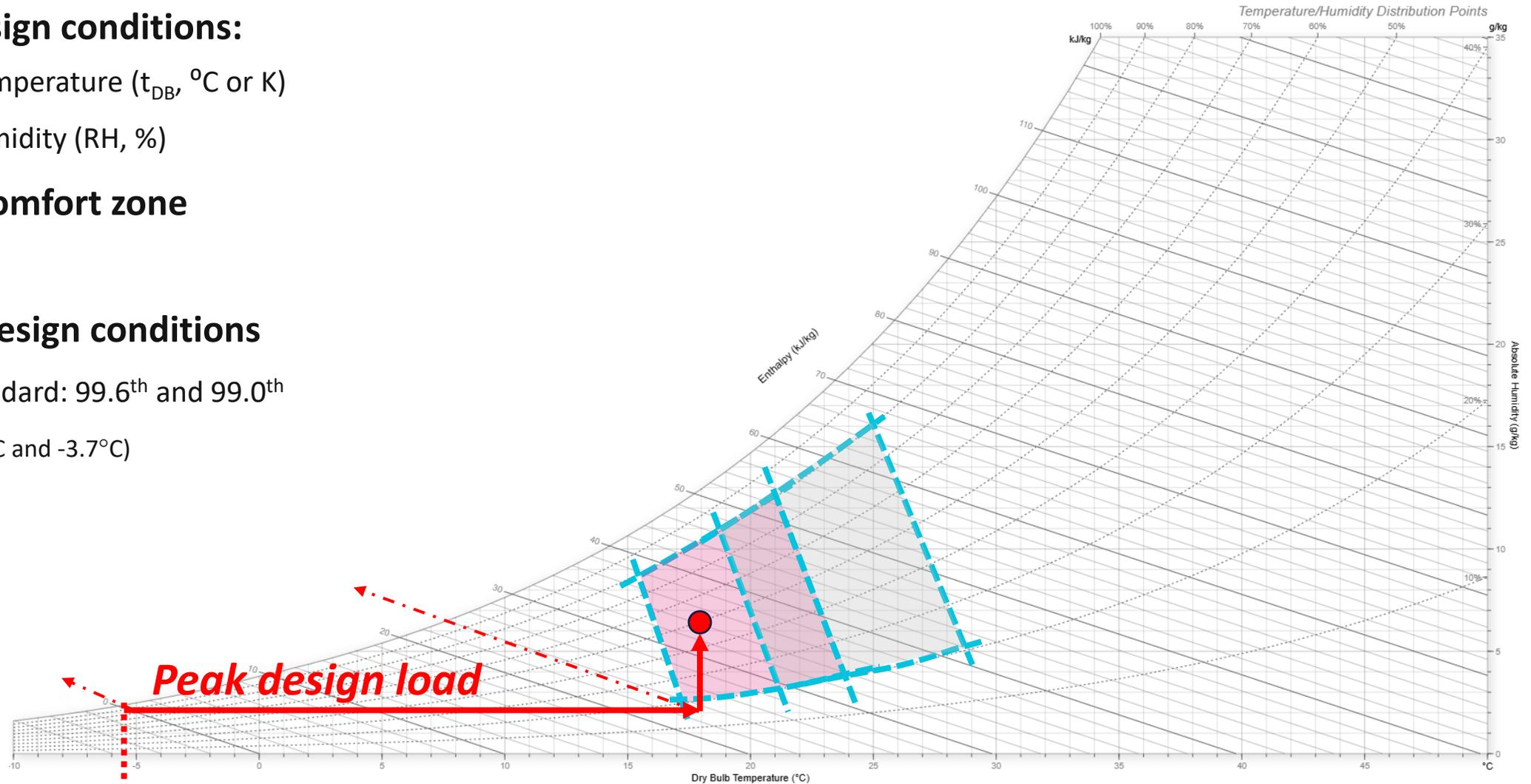
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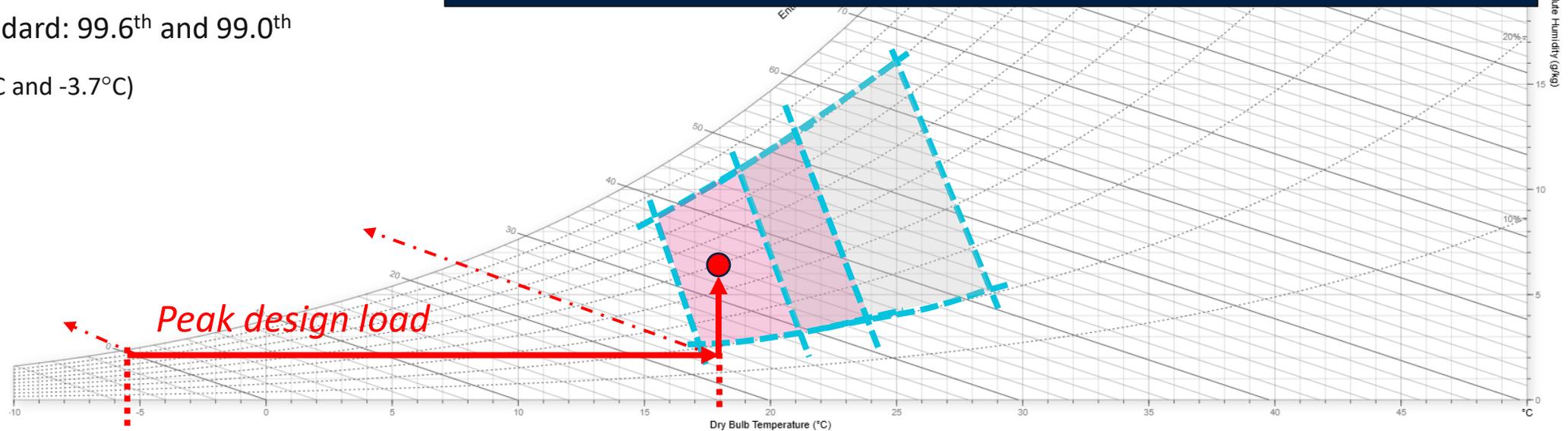
## Outdoor design conditions

-ASHRAE standard: 99.6<sup>th</sup> and 99.0<sup>th</sup>

In Oxford (-5.5°C and -3.7°C)

## Expected benefits:

- Reduction of energy demand by up to 30%
- Reduction of peak design load by >10%



Outdoor design conditions: -5.5°C

Indoor design conditions: 18°C, 50%

# NEWS

Home | InDepth | Israel-Gaza war | War in Ukraine | Climate | UK | World | Business | Politics | Culture

England | Local News | Oxfordshire

## Oxford city councillors do battle in 'thermostat war'

© 23 January 2024

By Noor Qurashi

Local Democracy Reporting Service

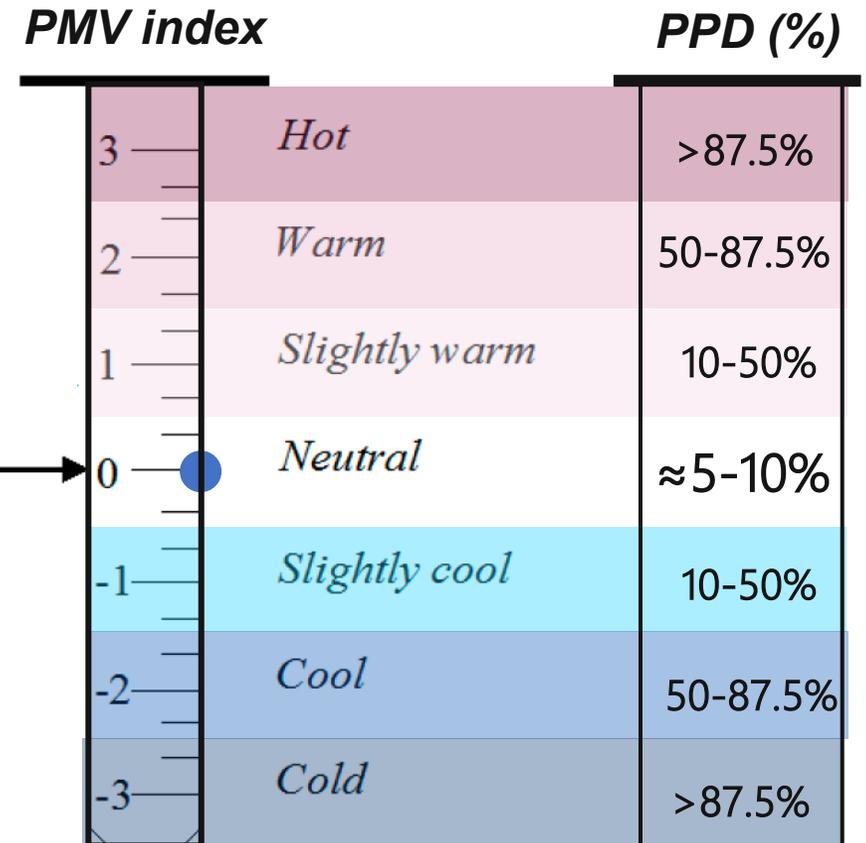
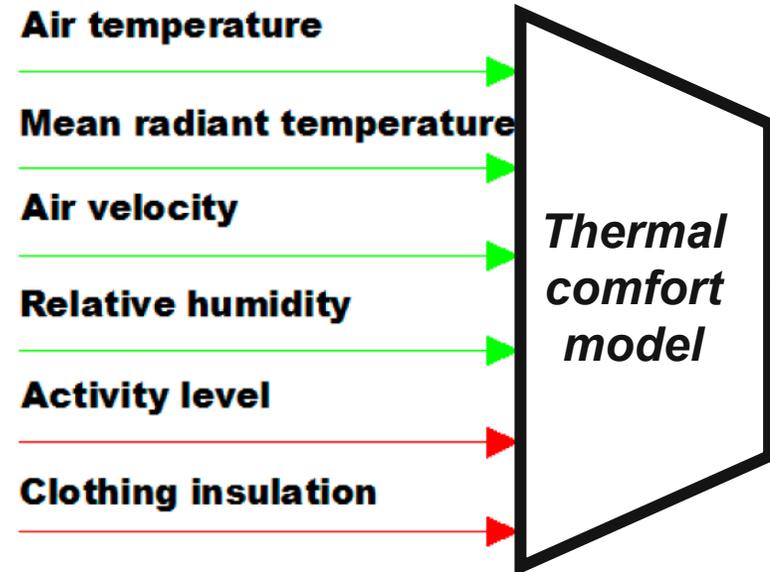
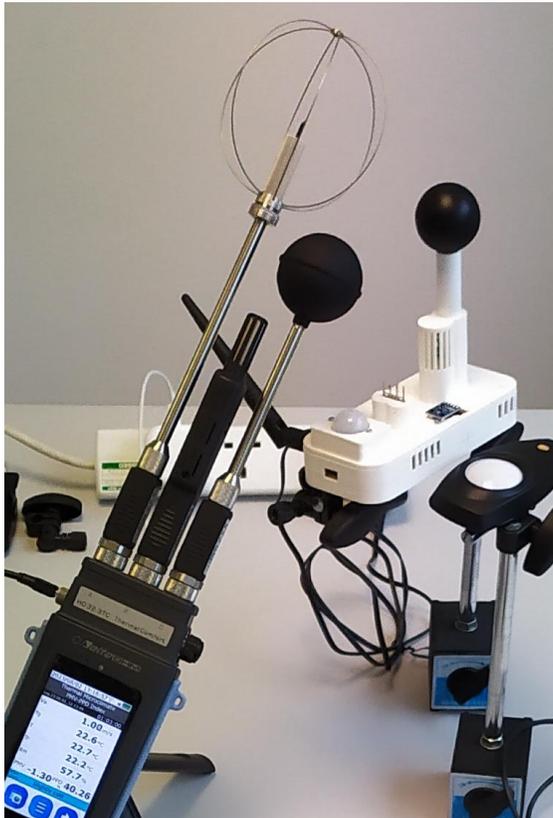
Radiators were padlocked in a town hall after a "thermostat war" was declared, a councillor has claimed.

Temperature knobs in the Oxford City Council public building were kept

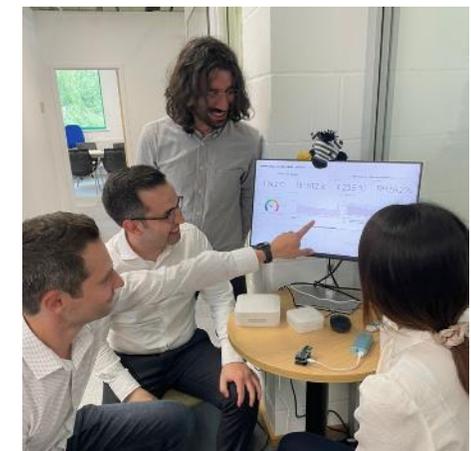


Ms Railton, cabinet member for Zero Carbon Oxford and Climate Justice, said: "Clearly someone has lost their temper and thought 'right I'm going to solve this problem'."

# What can be measured can be controlled



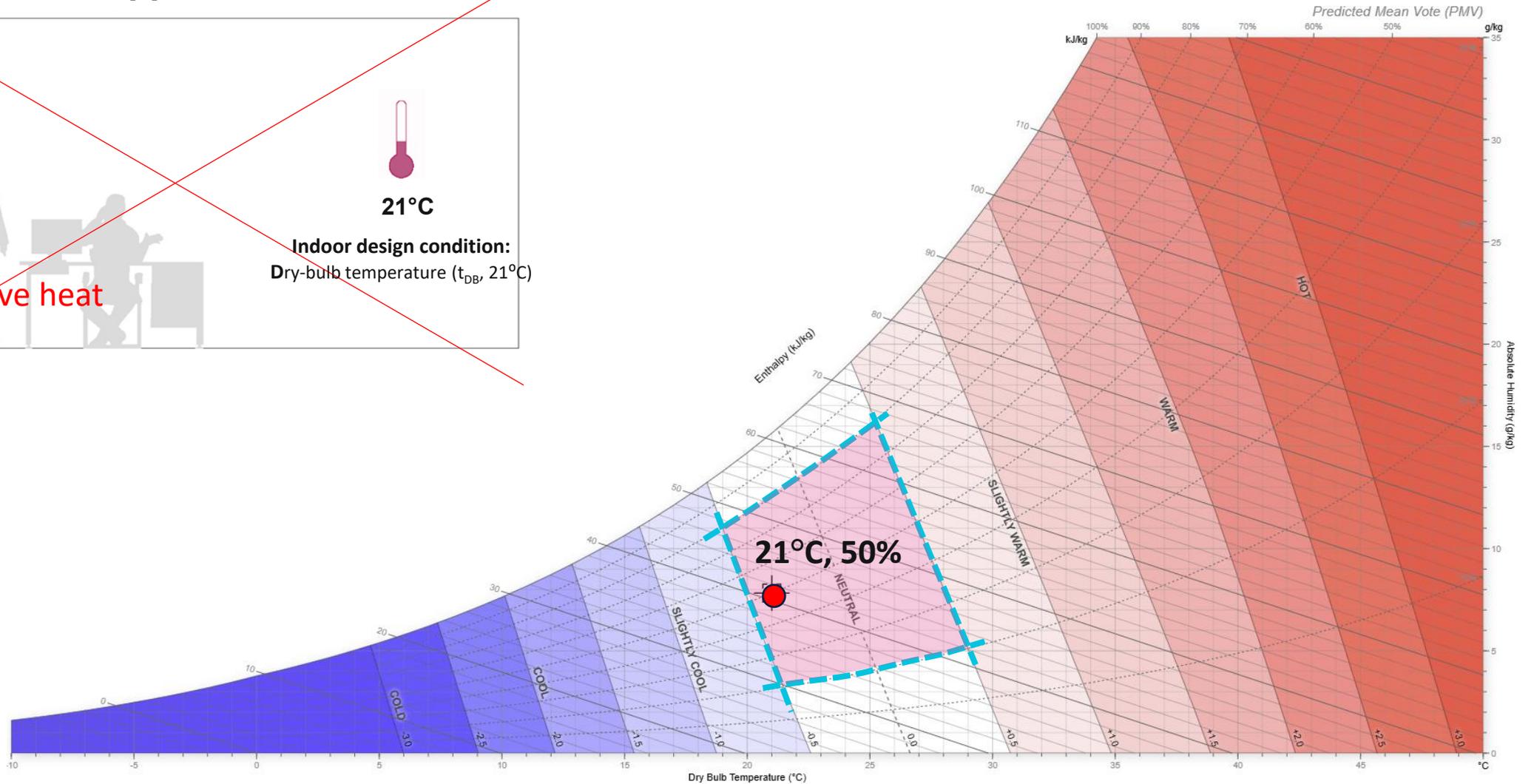
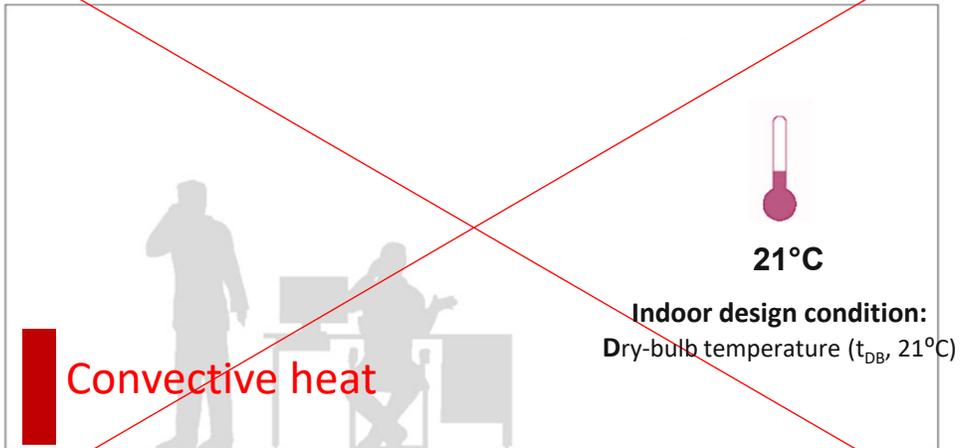
**Predicted Mean Vote (PMV) index**  
**Predicted Percentage of Dissatisfied (PPD)**



Lizana, J., Wheeler, S., et al. (2024). Integrated post-occupancy evaluation and intervention that achieve real-world zero-carbon buildings. *Energy & Buildings*, 113766. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2023.113766>

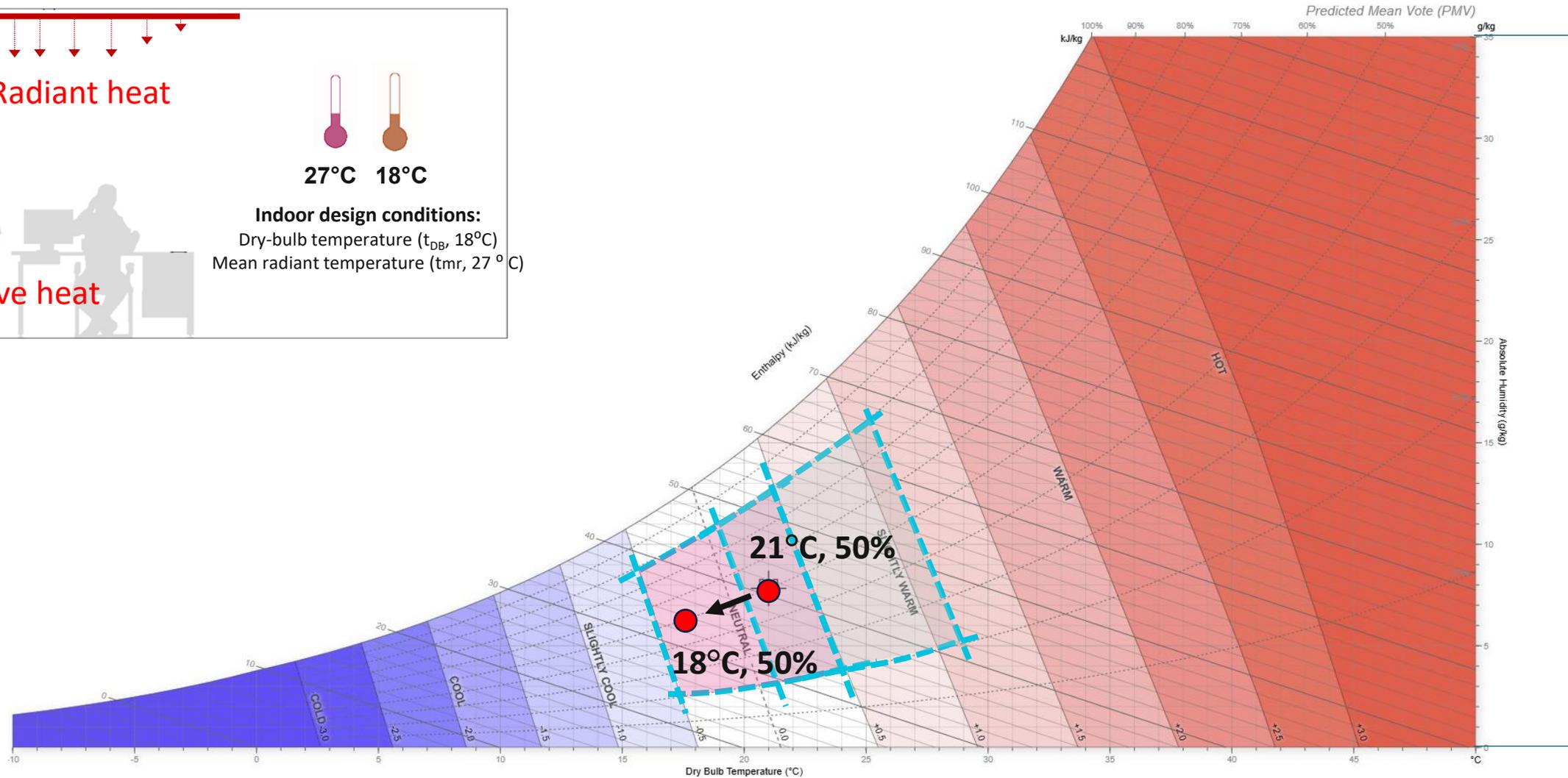
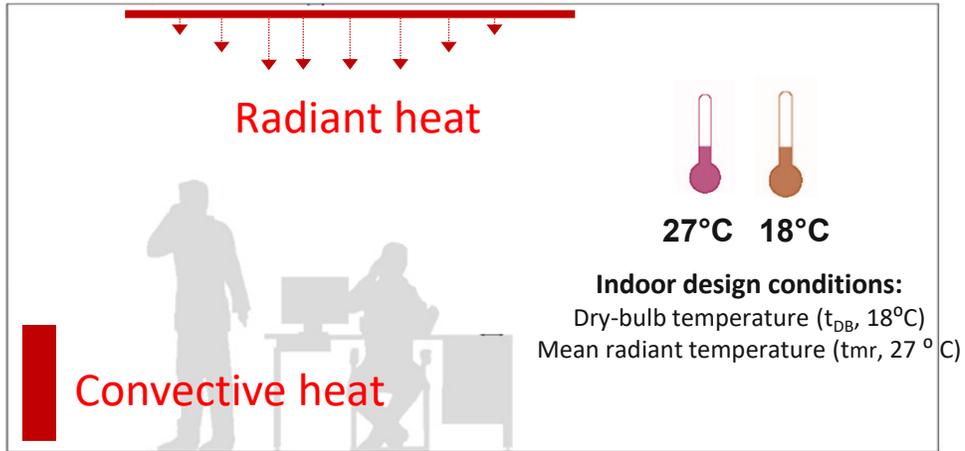
# 1) Hybrid indoor design conditions

## a, The classical approach

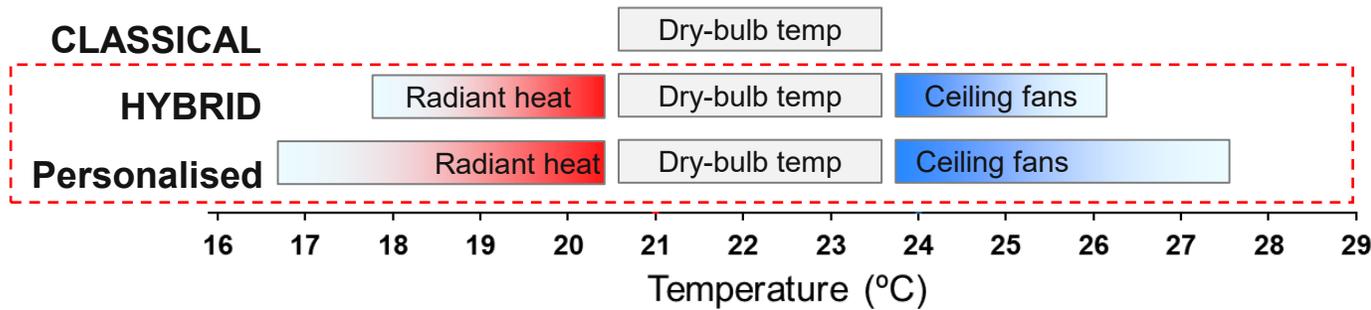
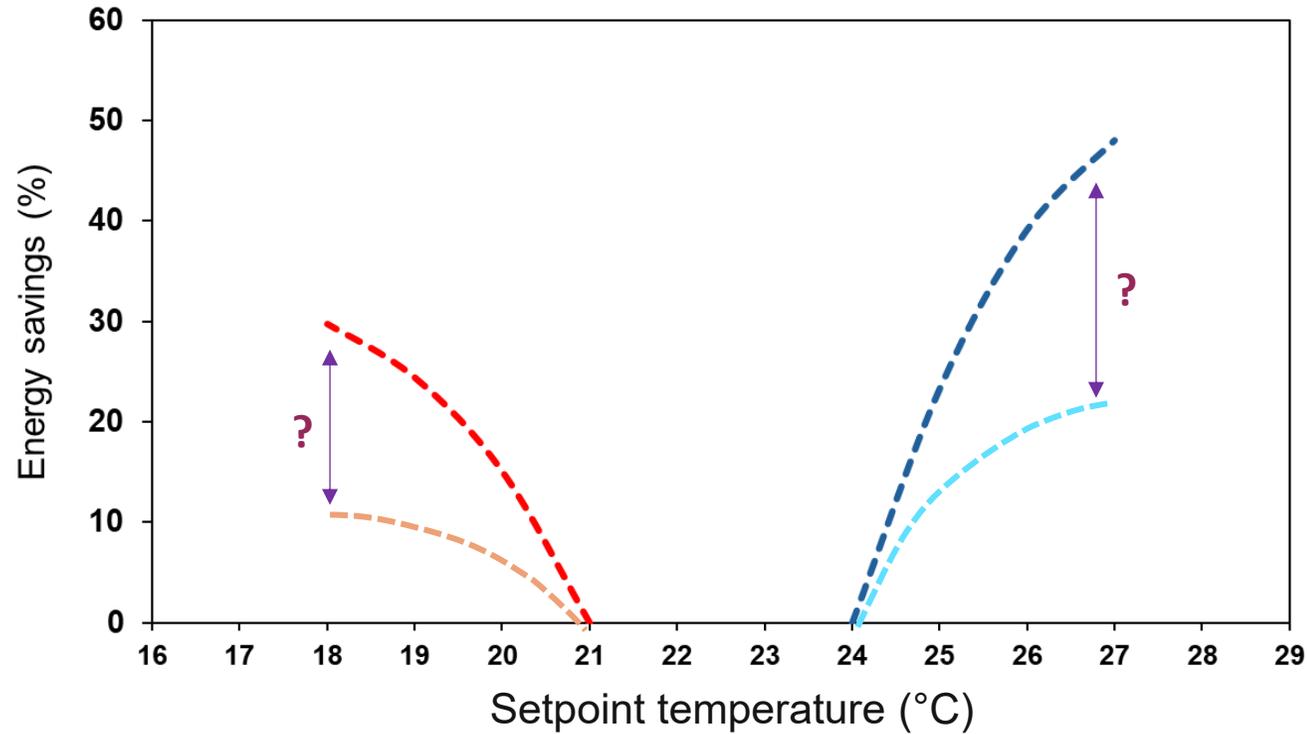


# 1) Hybrid indoor design conditions

## b, The hybrid approach



# Key research question

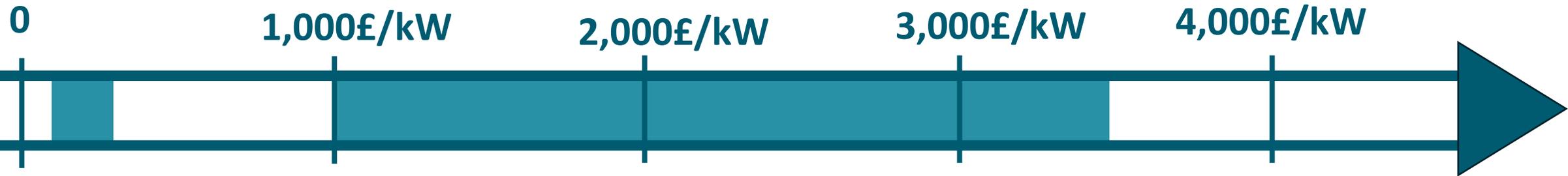


# It's time to stop over-engineering systems for managing peak loads

# Cost of heating tech per kW



£/kW



Gas boilers

Heat pumps

# Psychrometric chart

## Indoor design conditions:

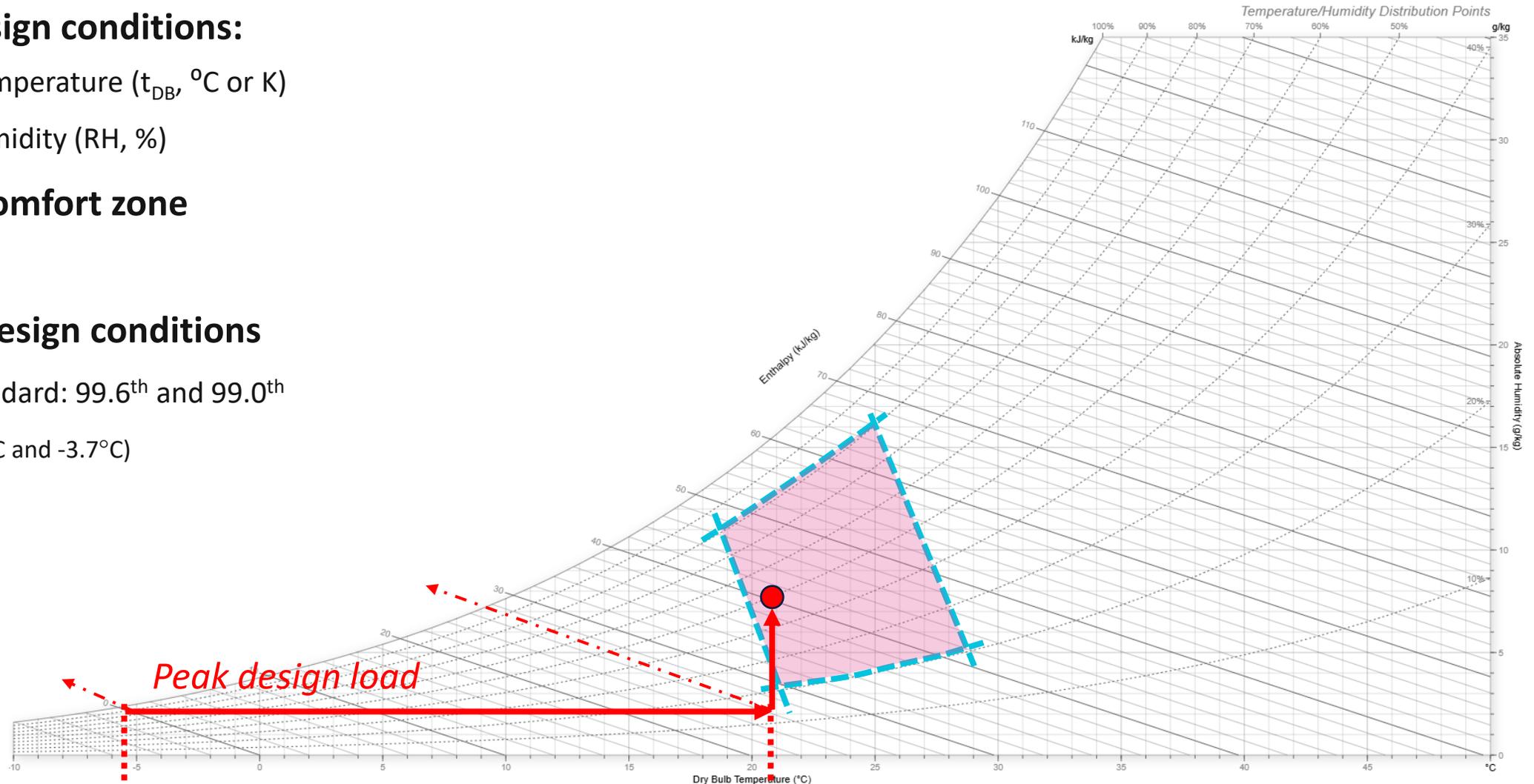
- Dry-bulb temperature ( $t_{DB}$ , °C or K)
- Relative humidity (RH, %)

## Thermal comfort zone

-ASHRAE-55

## Outdoor design conditions

-ASHRAE standard: 99.6<sup>th</sup> and 99.0<sup>th</sup>  
In Oxford (-5.5°C and -3.7°C)

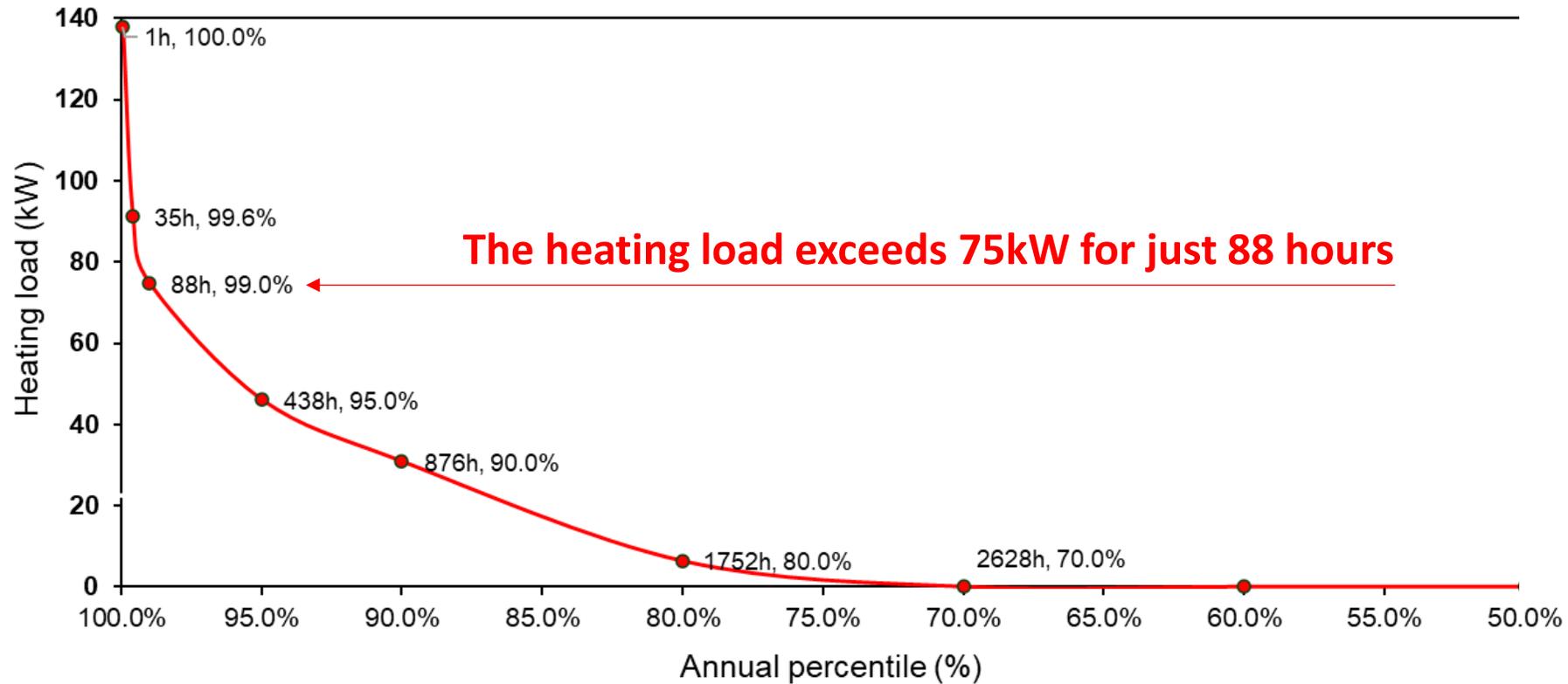


Outdoor design conditions: -5.5°C

Indoor design conditions: 21°C, 50%

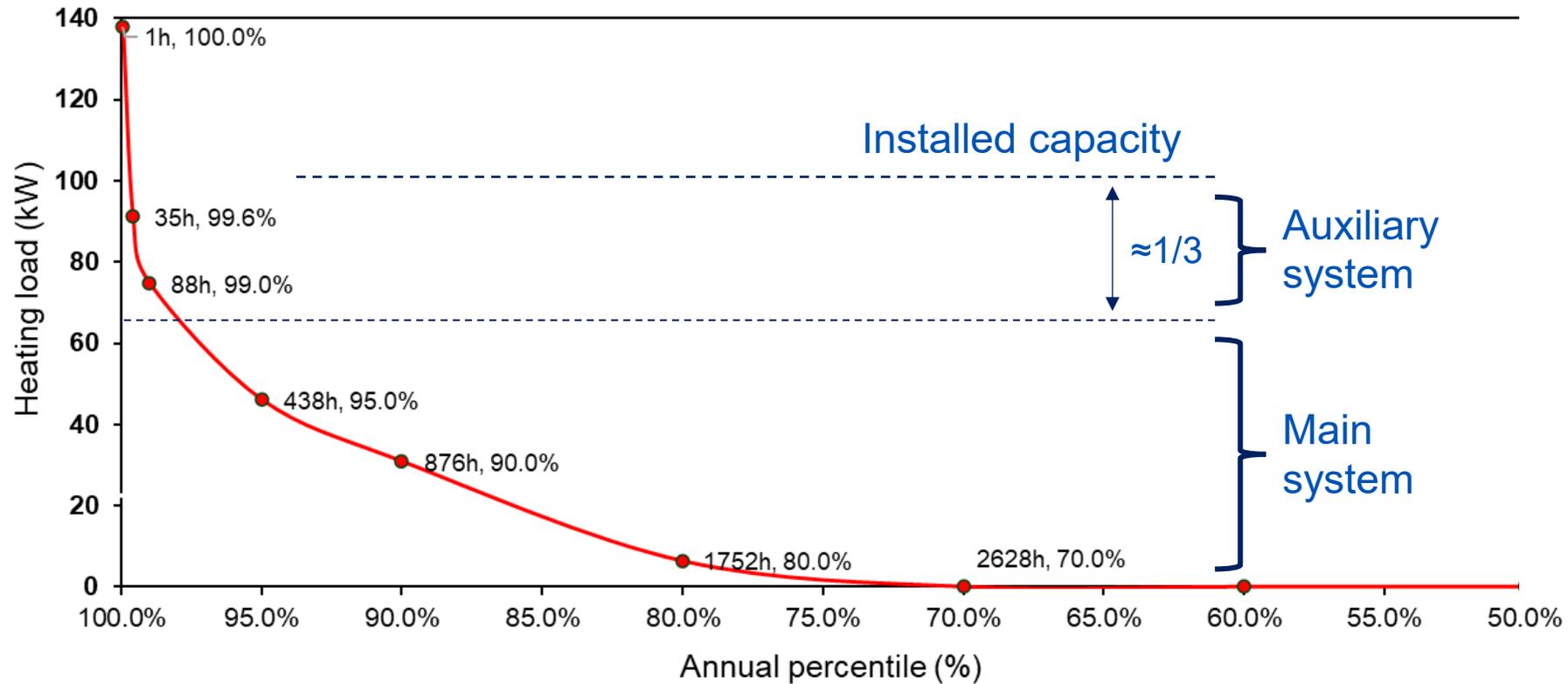
# 2) Optimal sizing of heating systems

a, Heating load duration curve



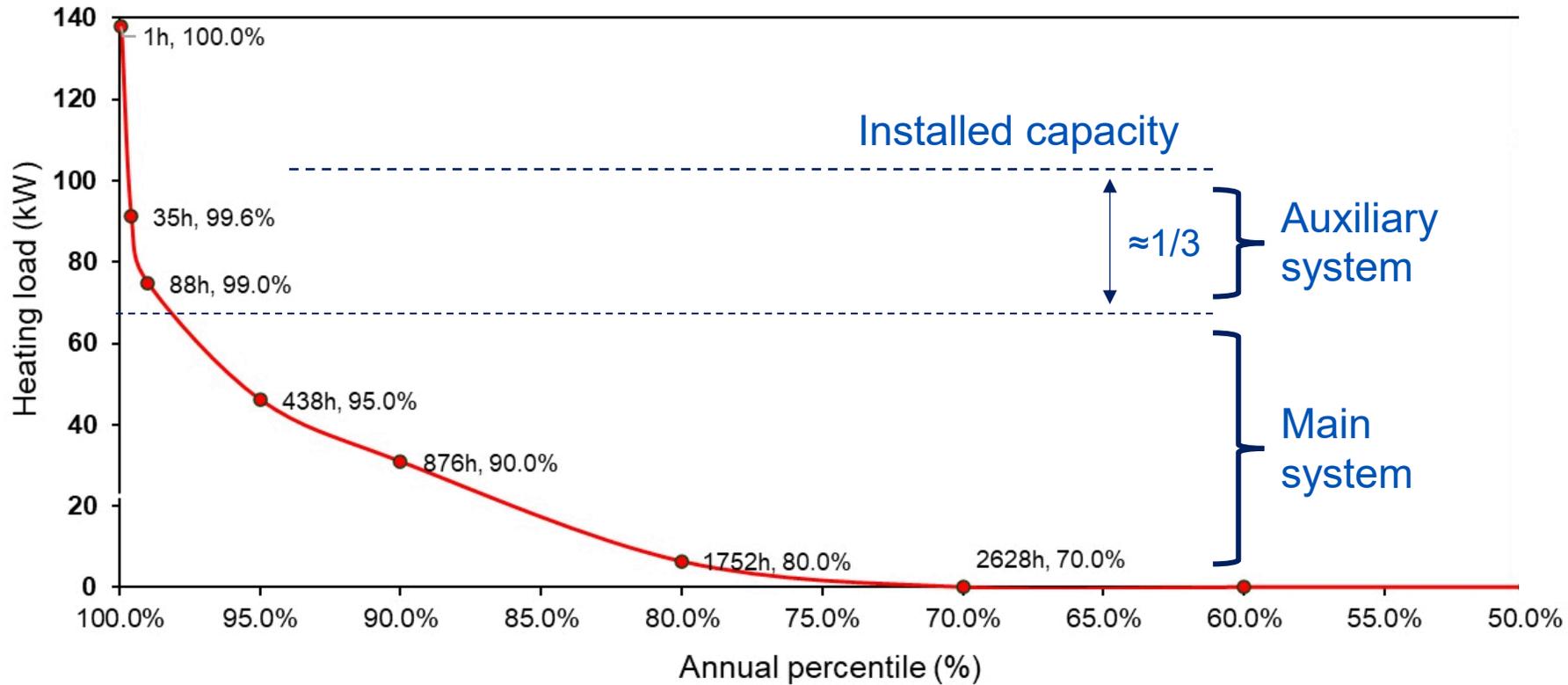
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a, Heating load duration curve



# 2) Optimal sizing of heating systems

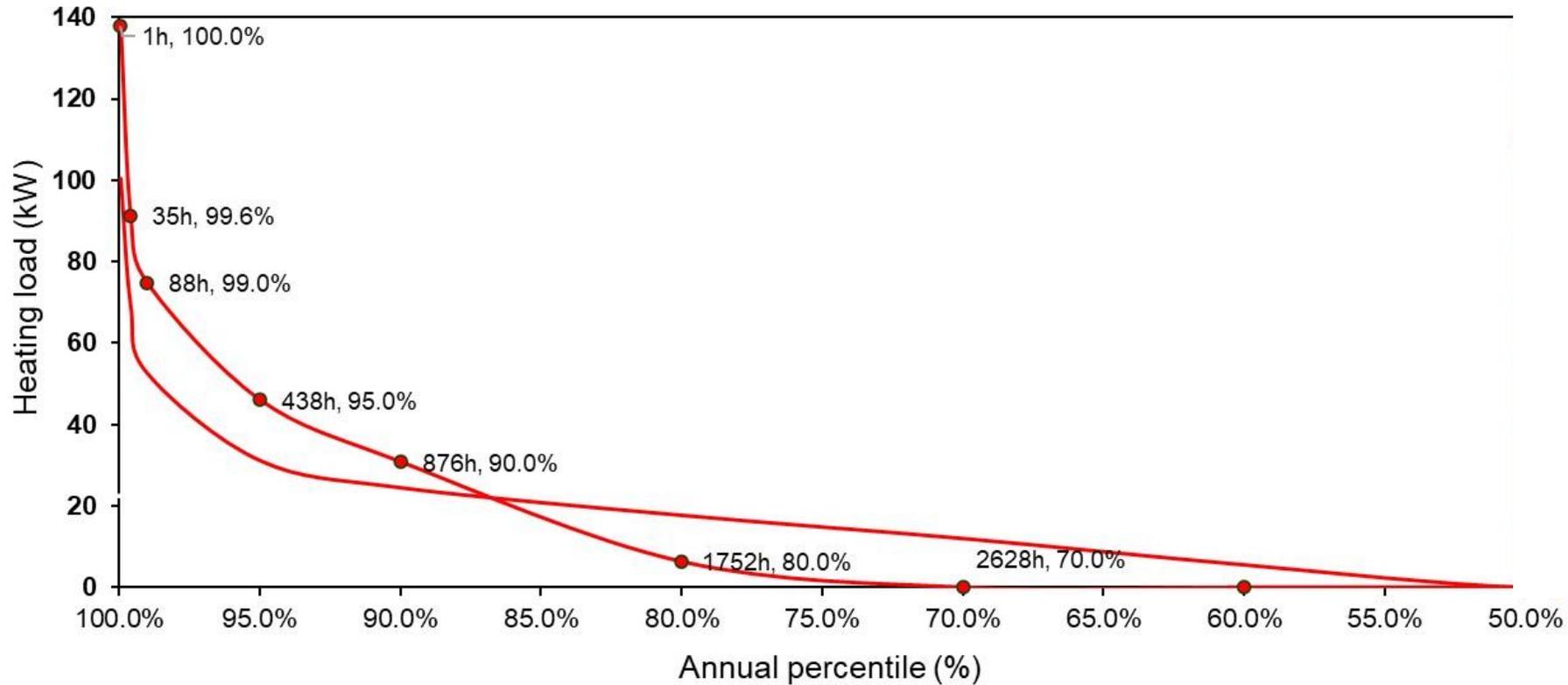
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## The power of digitalisation and AI

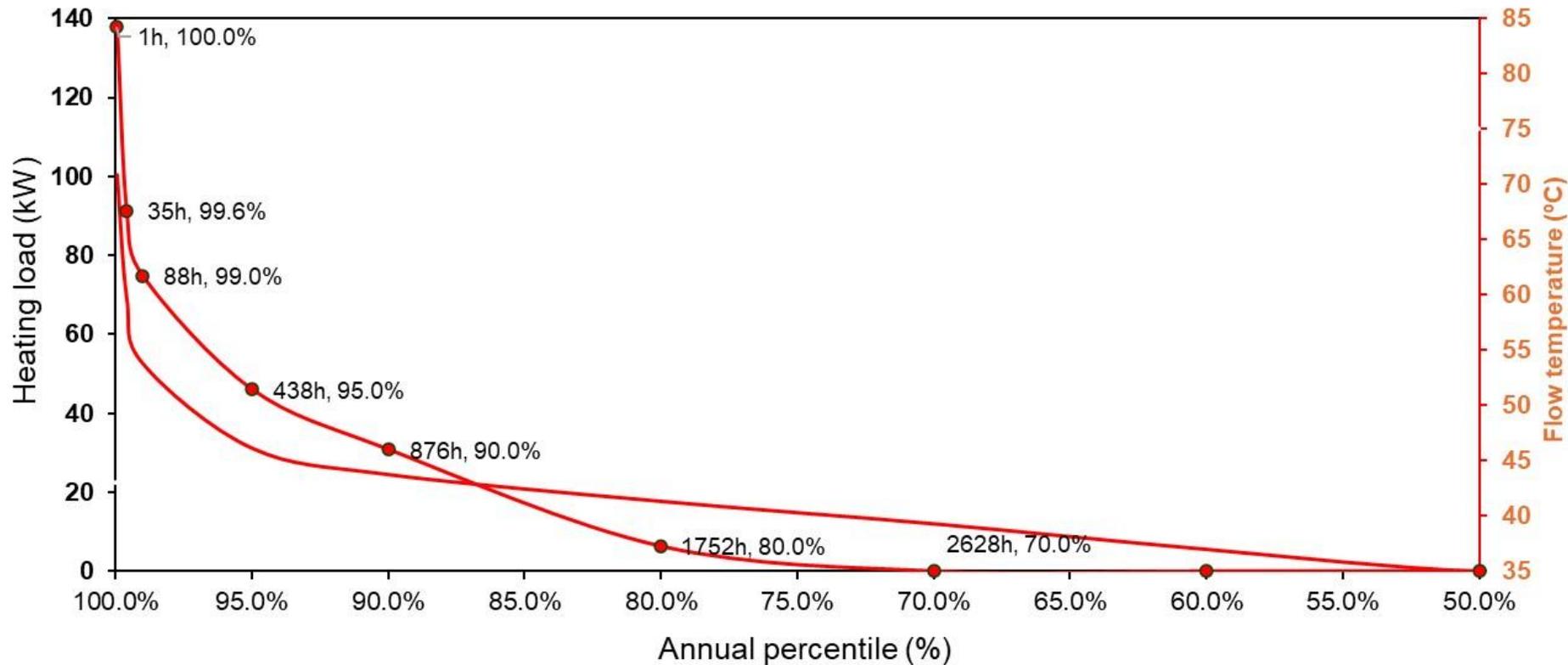
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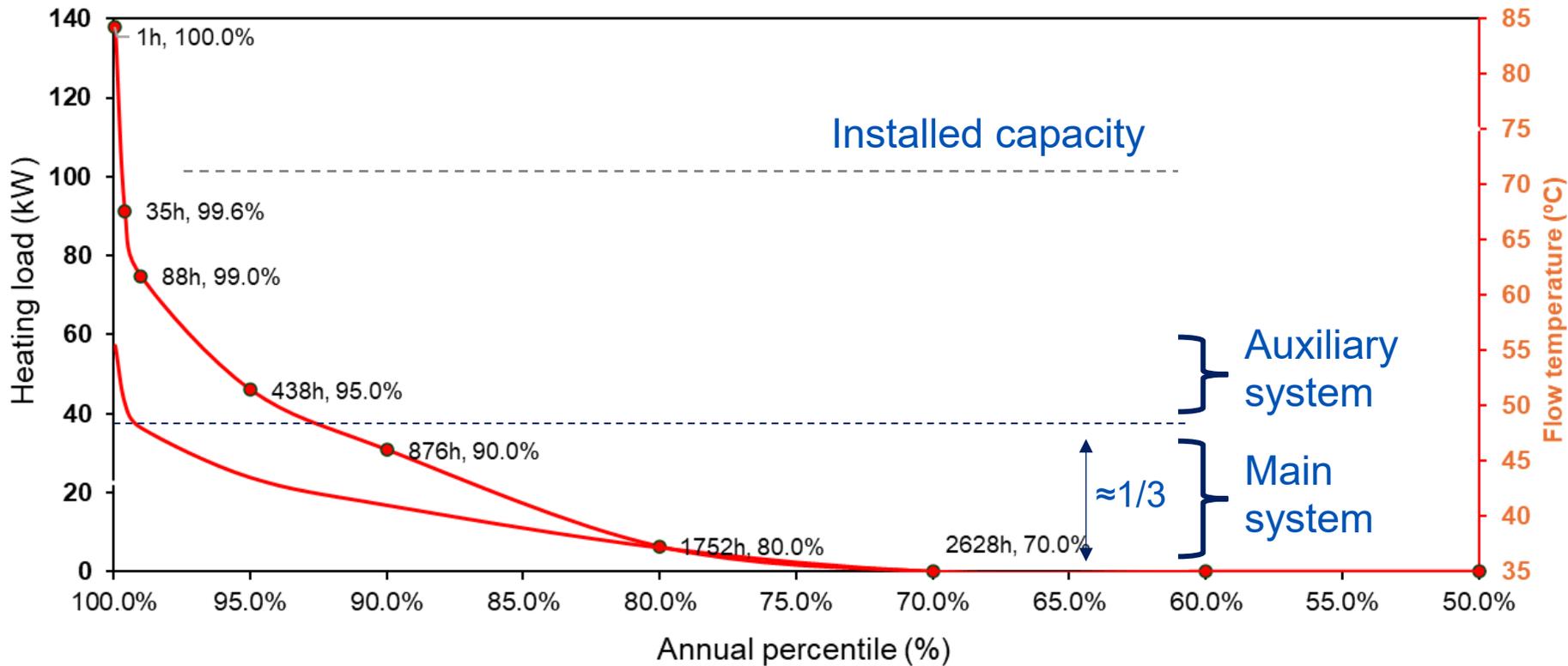
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# 2) Optimal sizing of heating systems

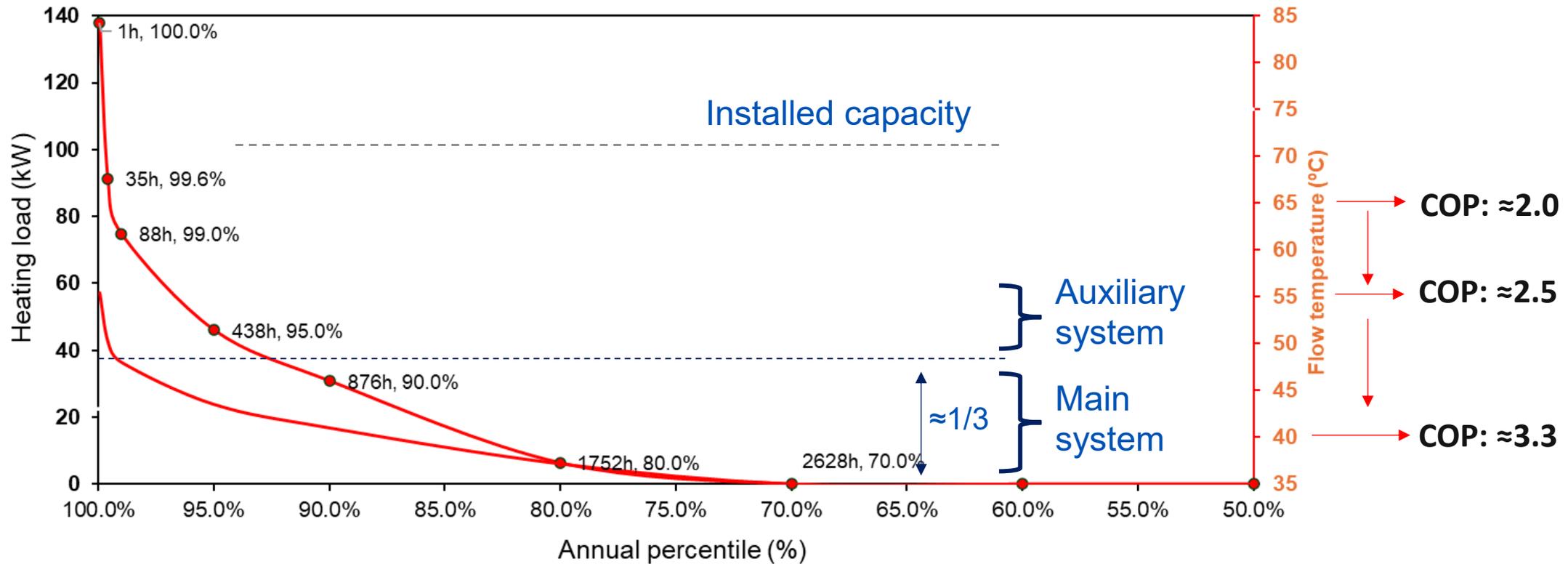
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The power of digitalisation and AI

# 2) Optimal sizing of heating systems

a, Heating load duration curve

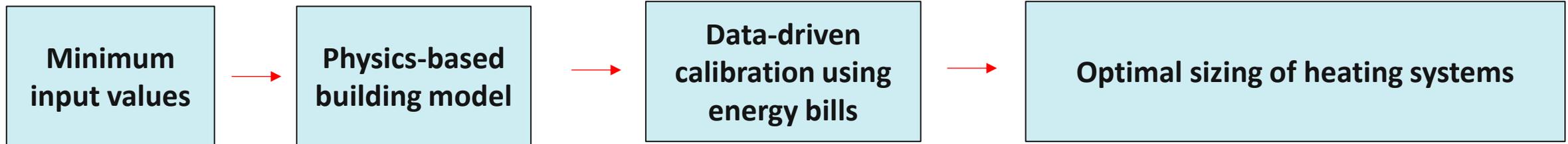


The power of digitalisation and AI

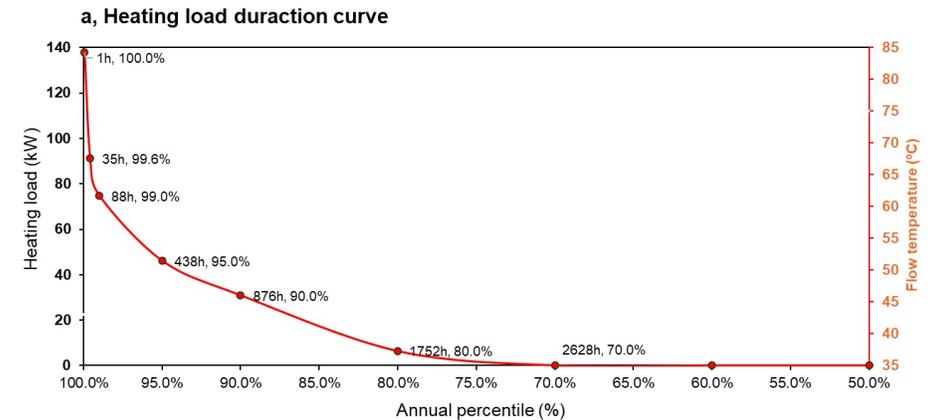
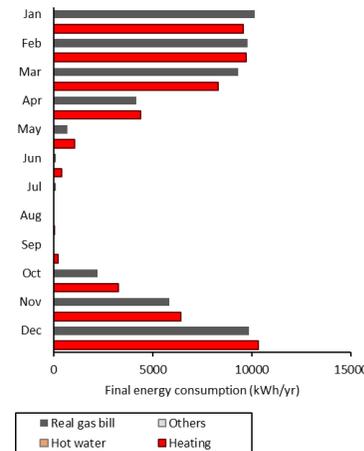
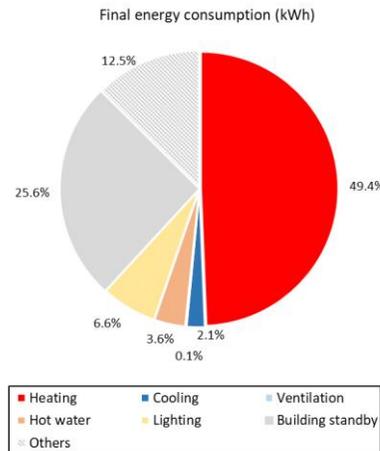
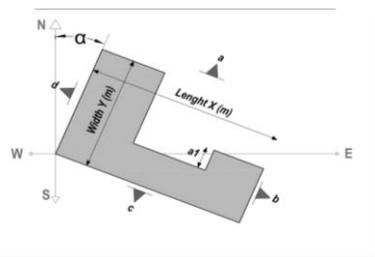
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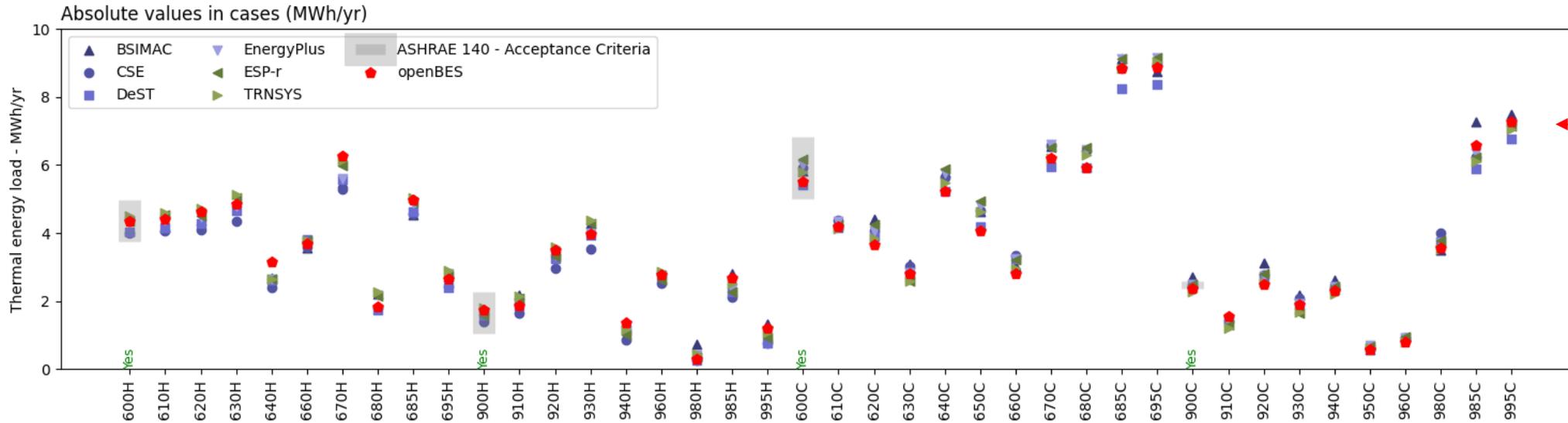
openBES software to create cost-effective solutions for achieving net zero objectives



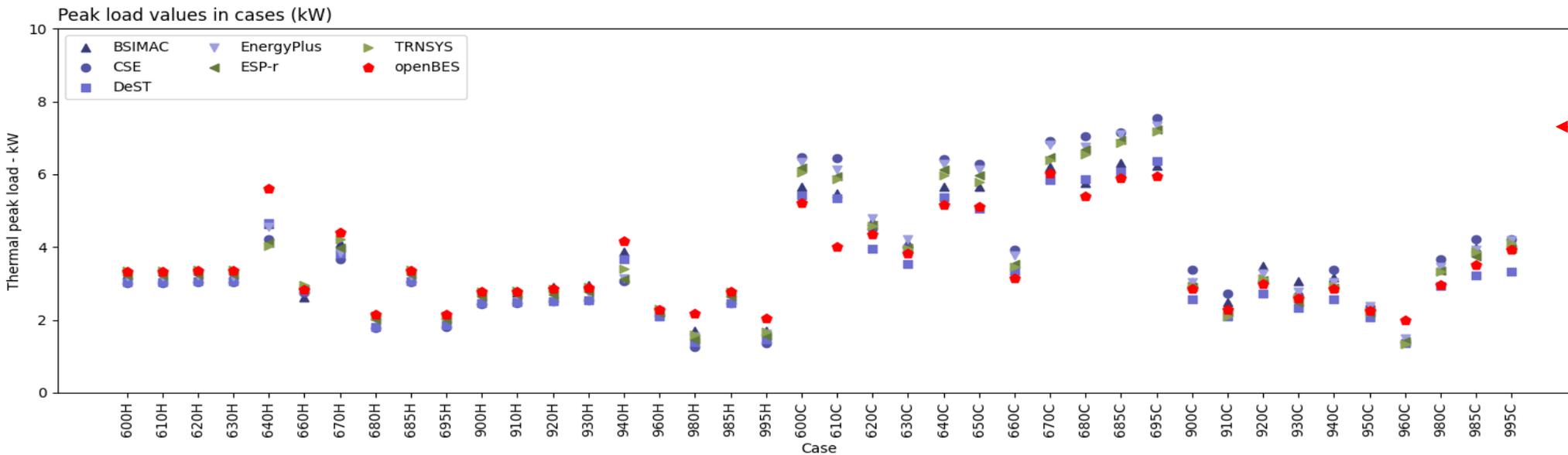
Early-stage decision-making process



# Software validation



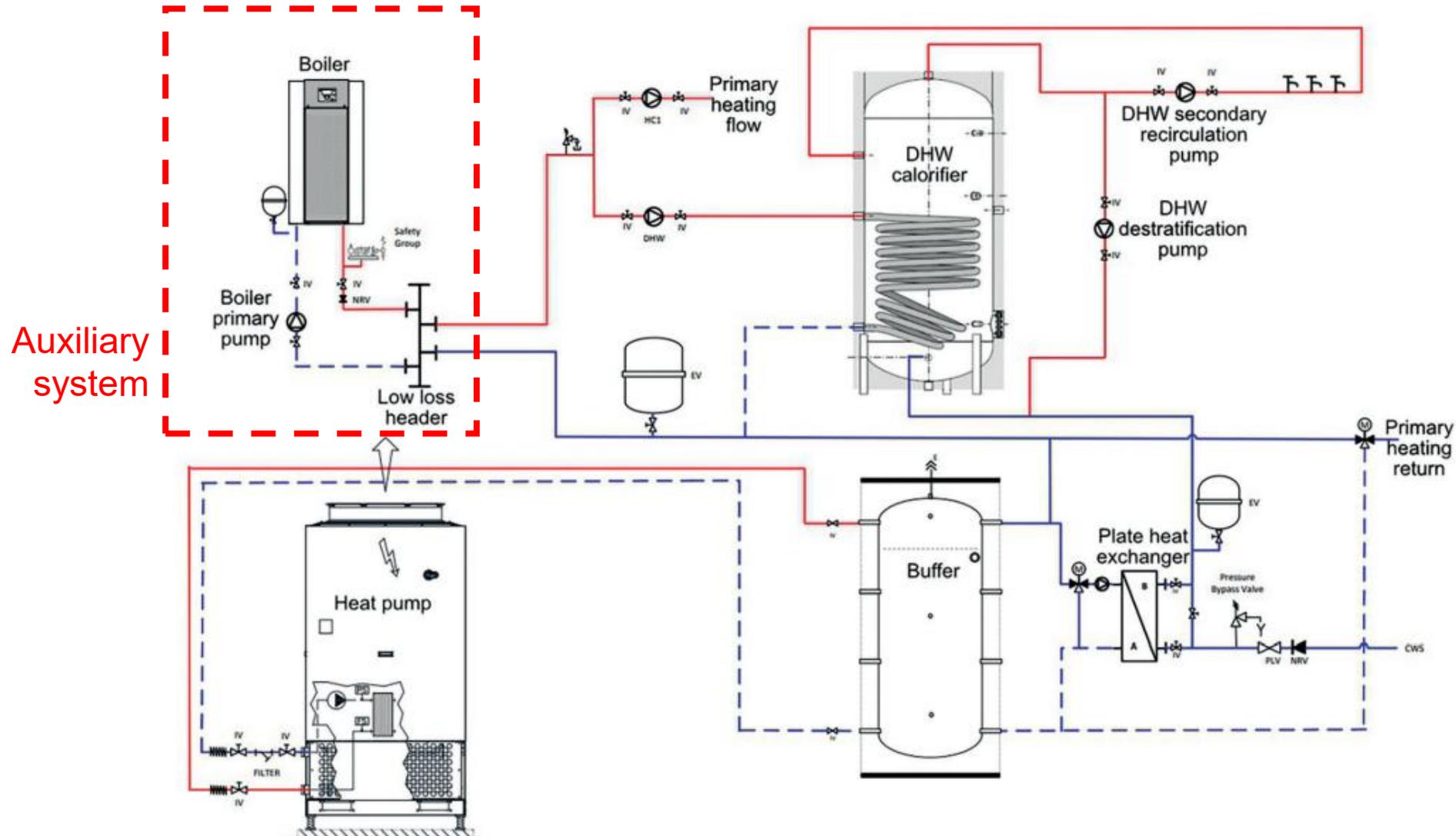
Thermal Energy (MWh/yr)



Peak load (KW)

**Investment in an auxiliary  
system for just  $\approx 96$  hours a year  
doesn't make sense**

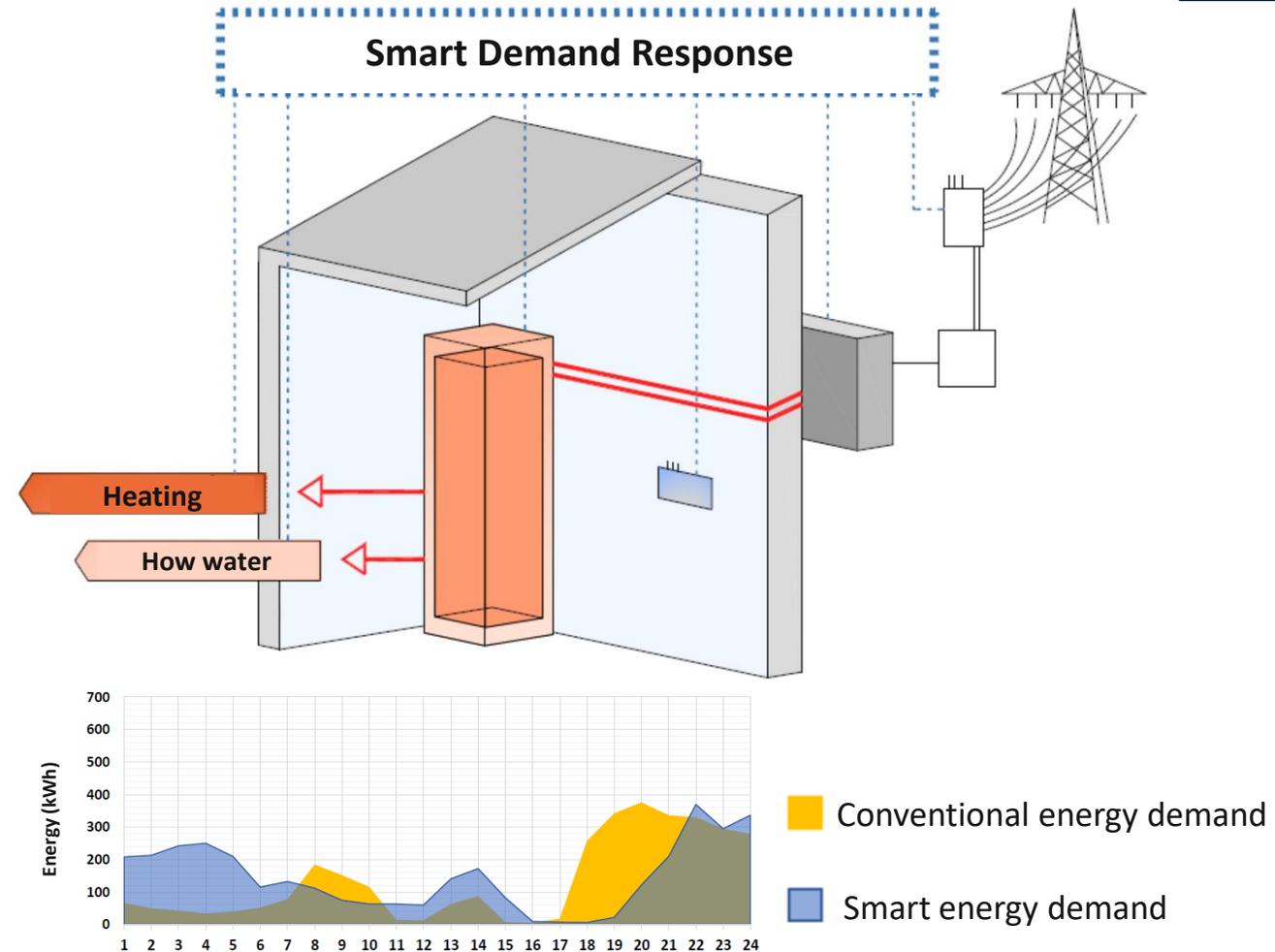
# Best practices in heating systems



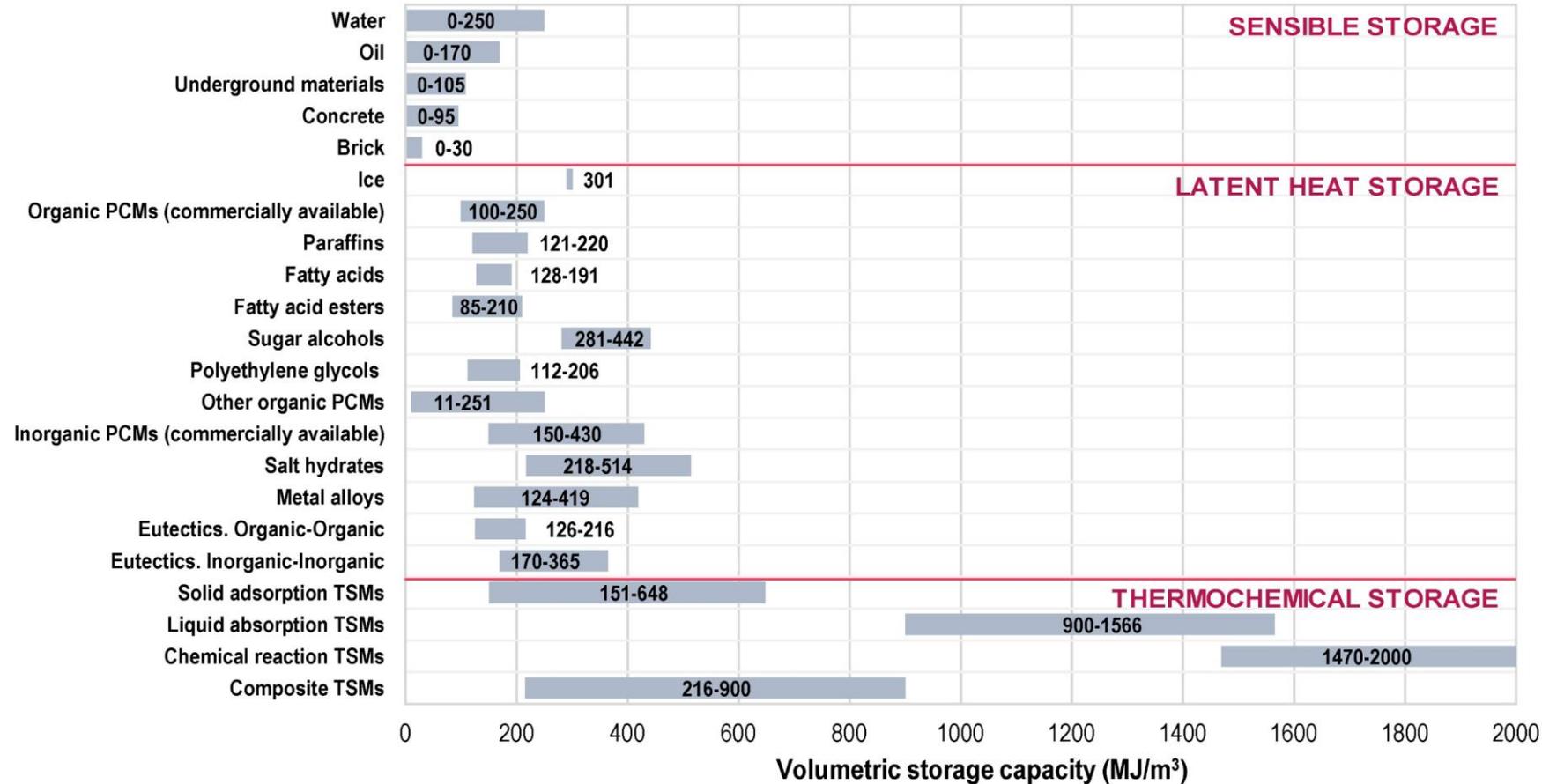
Source: CIBSE journal

# Not only for peak loads but also for...

## Energy flexibility



# Thermal energy storage in buildings

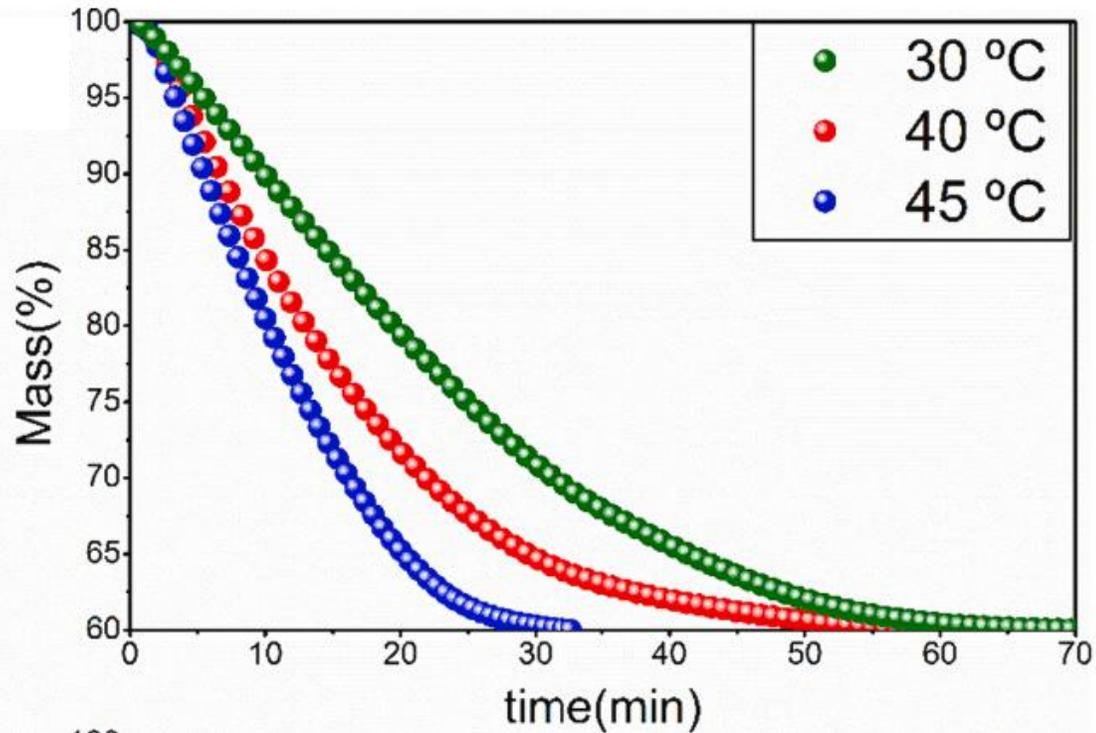


Comparison of thermal energy storage materials

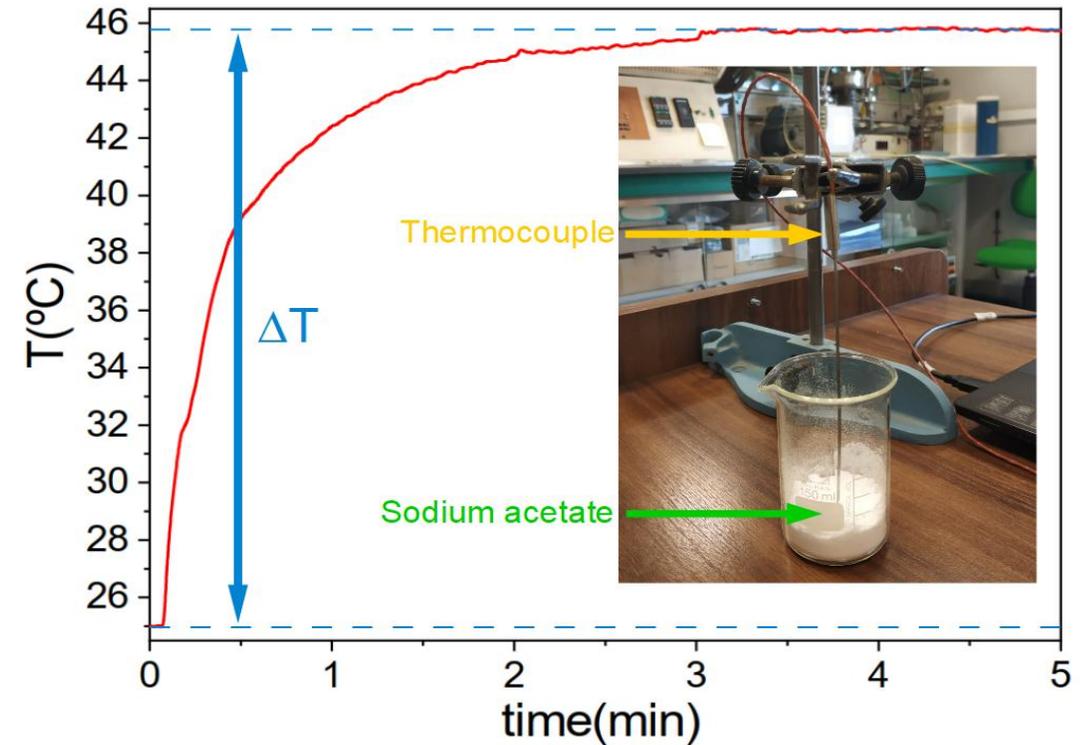
J. Lizana, et al., Advances in thermal energy storage materials and their applications towards zero energy buildings: A critical review, Applied Energy. 203 (2017) 219–239. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.06.008>.

# SA-based composite material

## Charging process - Dehydration



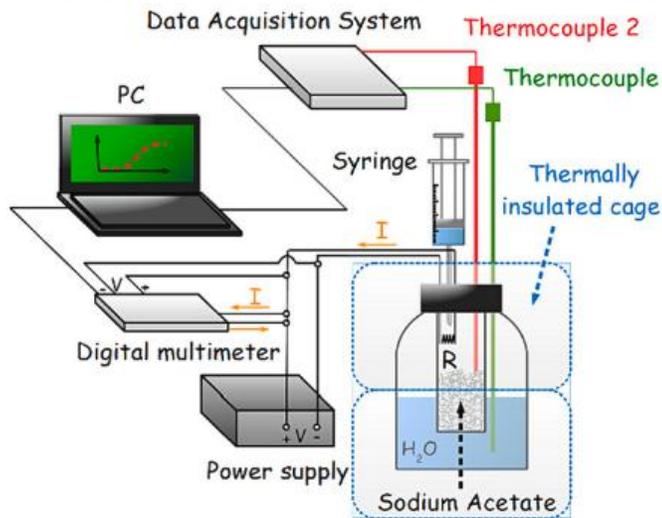
## Heat release - Hydration



J. Arcenegui-Troya, J. Lizana et al. Sodium acetate-based thermochemical energy storage with low charging temperature and enhanced power density, Journal of Energy Storage. 86 (2024) 111310. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.est.2024.111310>.

# 3 ) A better auxiliary system for heating systems

## TRL3 “proof of concept”



## TRL4-5

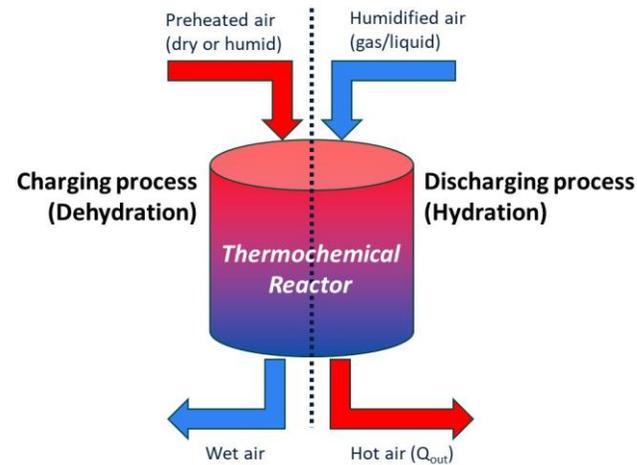
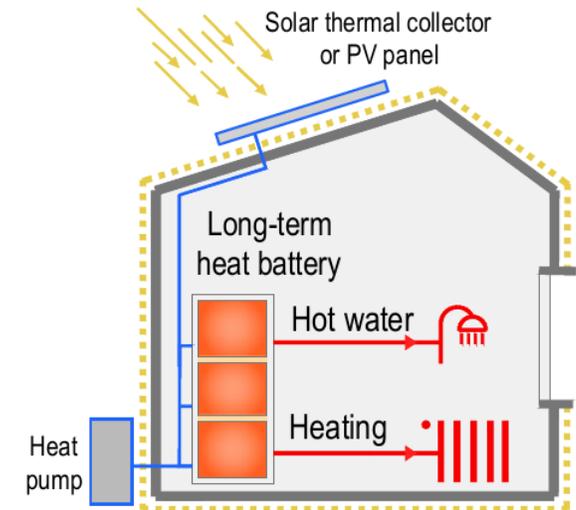


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the bed reactor for thermochemical heat storage.

## Vision



J. Arcenegui-Troya, J. Lizana et al. Sodium acetate-based thermochemical energy storage with low charging temperature and enhanced power density, Journal of Energy Storage. 86 (2024) 111310. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.est.2024.111310>.

**Project ThermoReact:  
low-temperature TCES reactions**

# Zero-Carbon Heating and Cooling

**Leading research – Enabling collaborations in Oxford and abroad - With global impact**  
in heating and cooling      standing on the shoulders of giants      in science, policy, and practice



# Designing for the future requires a deeper understanding of future climates

# Citizen science for accurate climate information



## Global climate modelling

### *Citizen-driven distributed computing*

Climate scale: global (macro and meso)

Spatio-temporal resolution: **6h at 60km<sup>2</sup>**

Platform: Climateprediction.net (CPDN)

Model: HadAM4

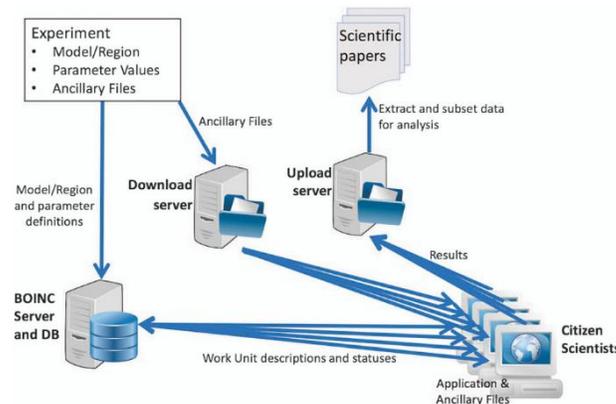


Fig. 1. Workflow of publically volunteered computers for climate modelling

## Local climate information

### *Citizen weather data*

Climate scale: city (local and micro)

Spatio-temporal resolution: **1h at 1km<sup>2</sup>**

Platform: Netatmo, Wunderground

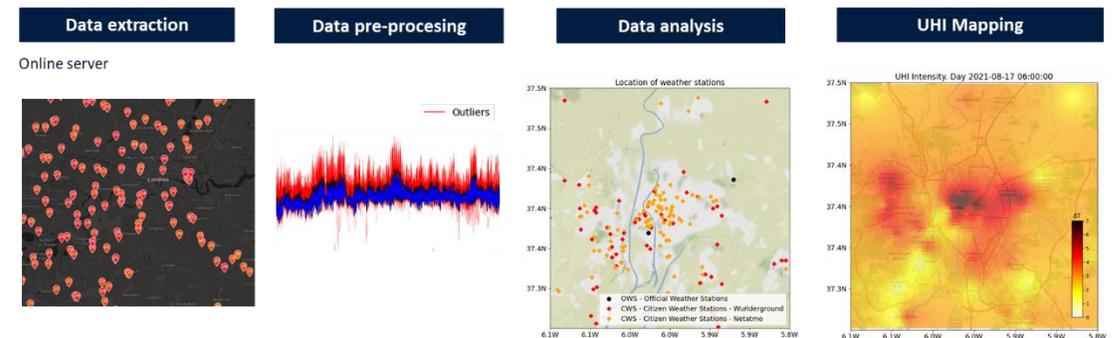


Fig. 2. Workflow of citizen weather data for high-resolution urban climate mapping

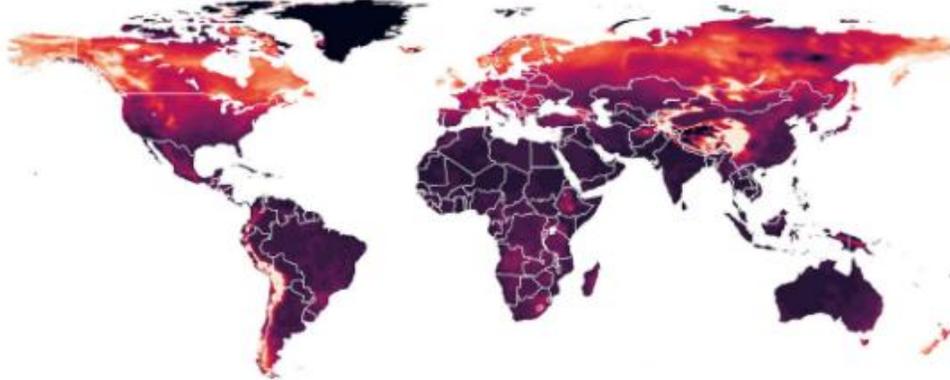
# Climate observation and projections



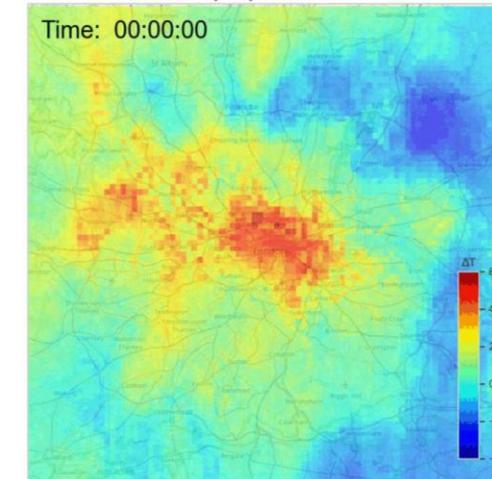
**a, Global CDD and HDD**  
Resolution: 6 hours at 60km<sup>2</sup>

**b, Urban Cooling Degree Hours**  
Resolution: 1 hour at 1km<sup>2</sup>

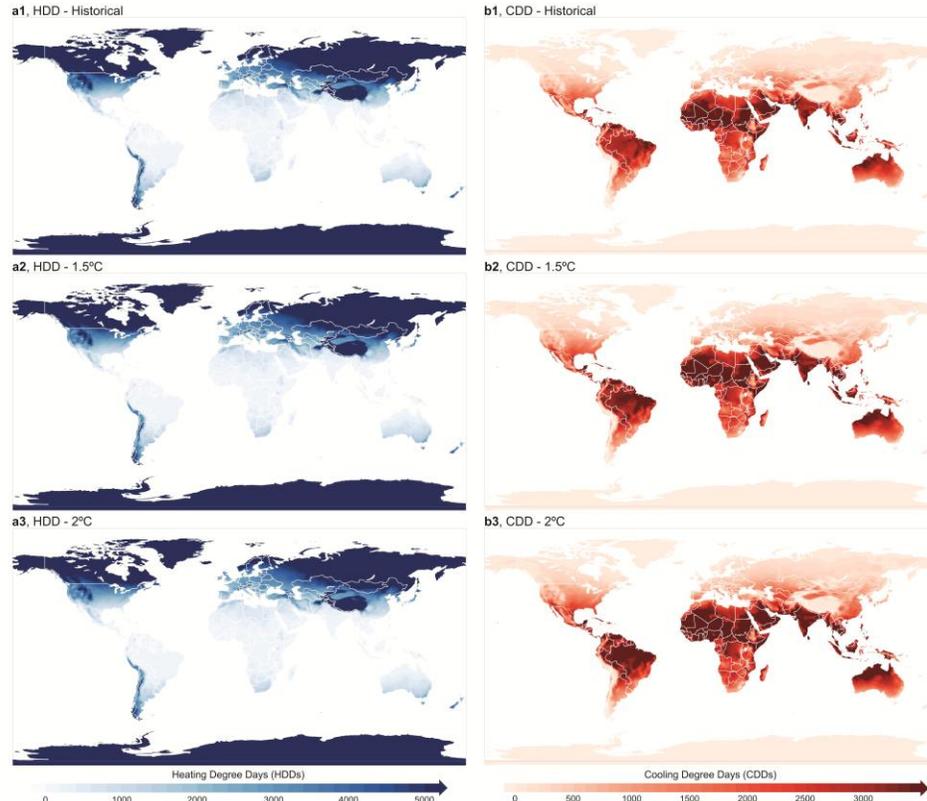
b, Relative  $\Delta\text{CDD}_{18}$  from 1.5°C to 2°C



UHI Intensity, Day 2021-07-18 00:00:00



# Global dataset of CDD and HDD

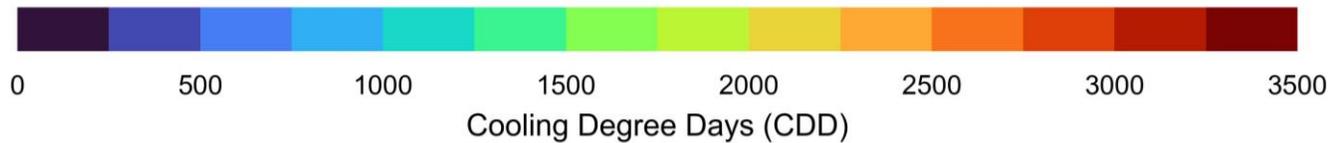
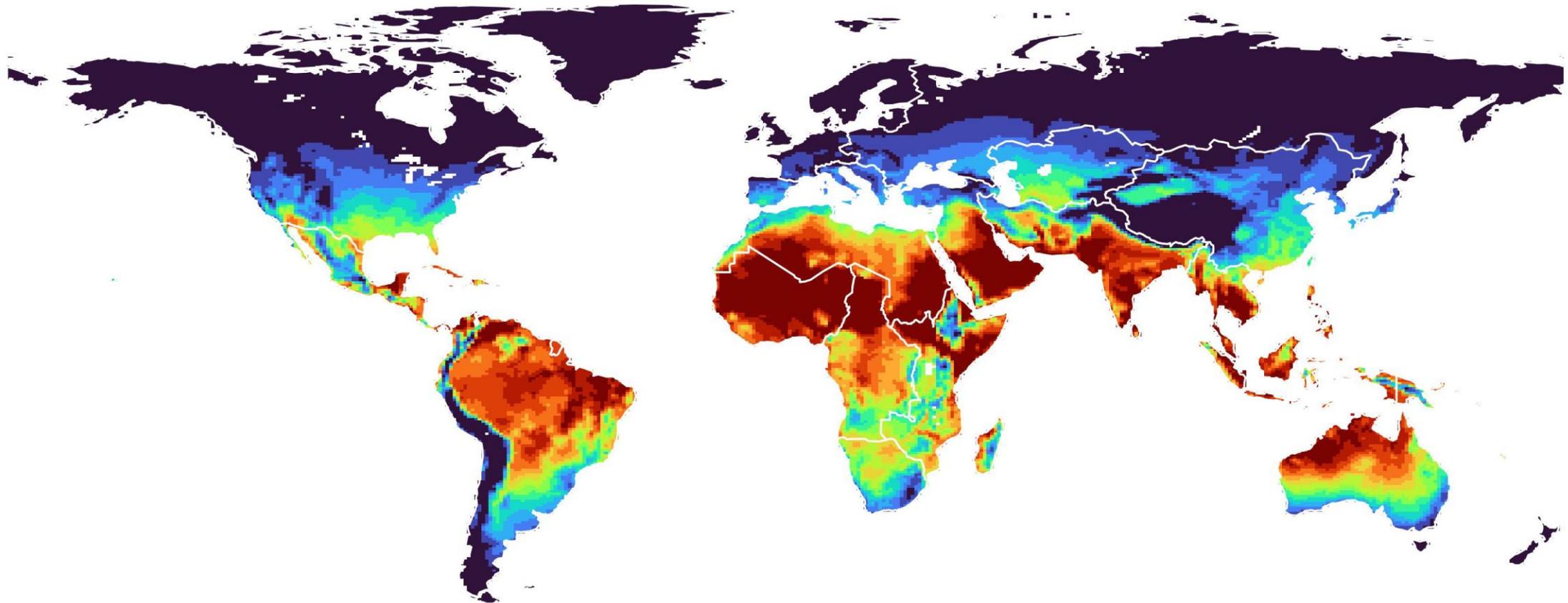


- *New global dataset of heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD).*
- *3 global mean temperature rise scenarios— 1.0°C, 1.5°C, and 2.0°C —regardless of the pathways leading to these levels.*
- *30 gridded maps characterising climate variability through five statistical descriptors per variable and scenario over a representative 10-year period*

# Cooling Degree Days



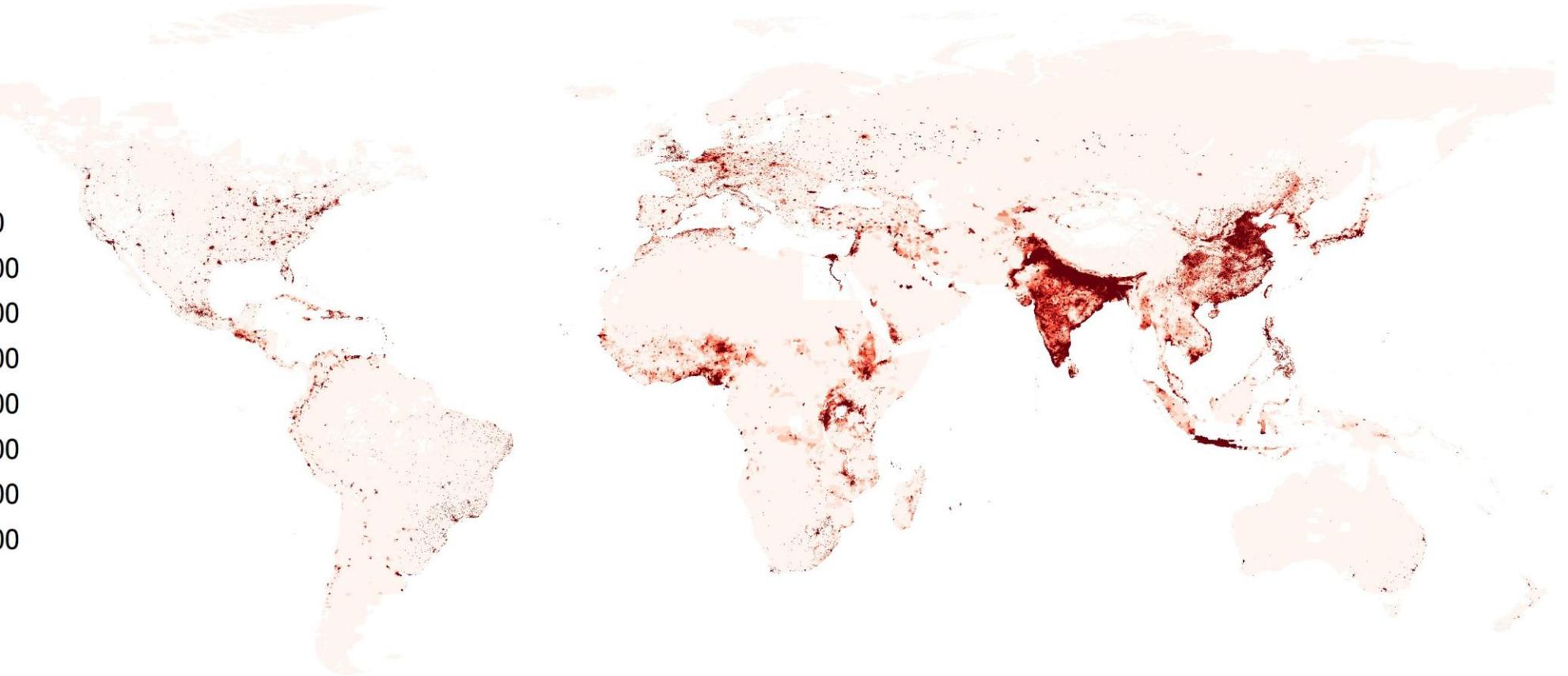
a, Scenario 1.0°C (2006-2016)



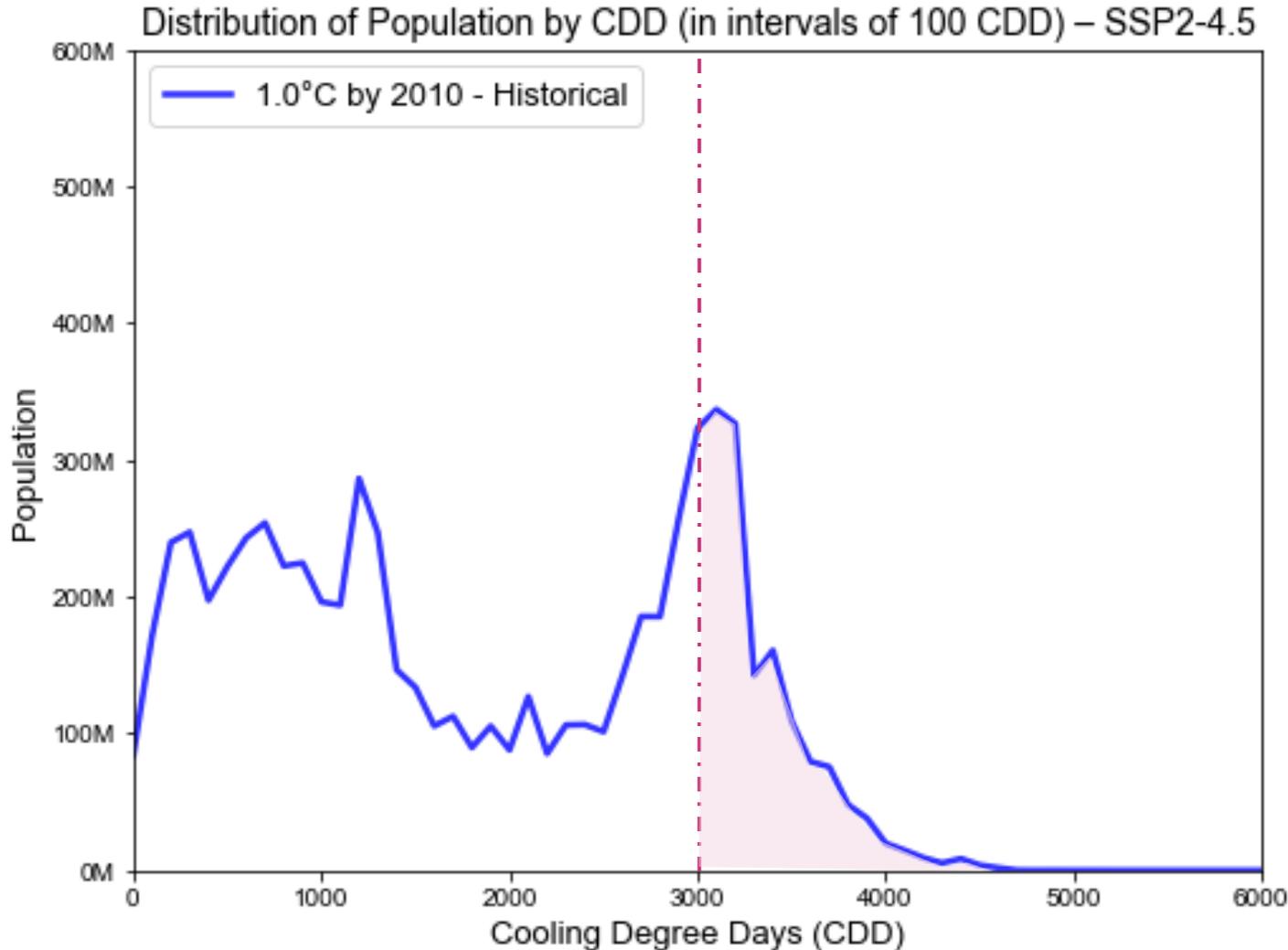
# Population



## Population



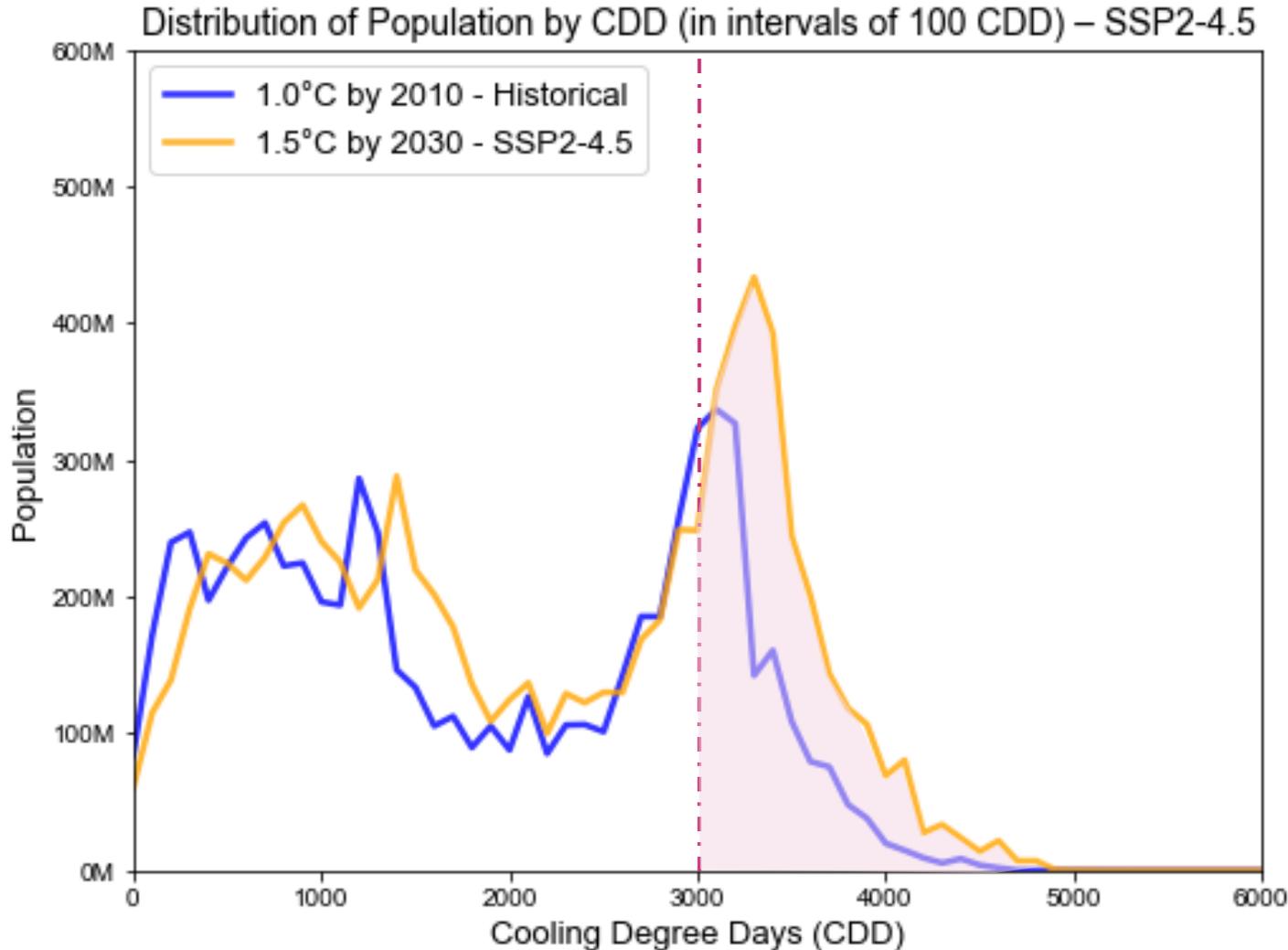
# Cooling Degree Days & Population



**Population exposed to > 3000 CDD:**

- **2010 – 23% (≈1.54 billion)**

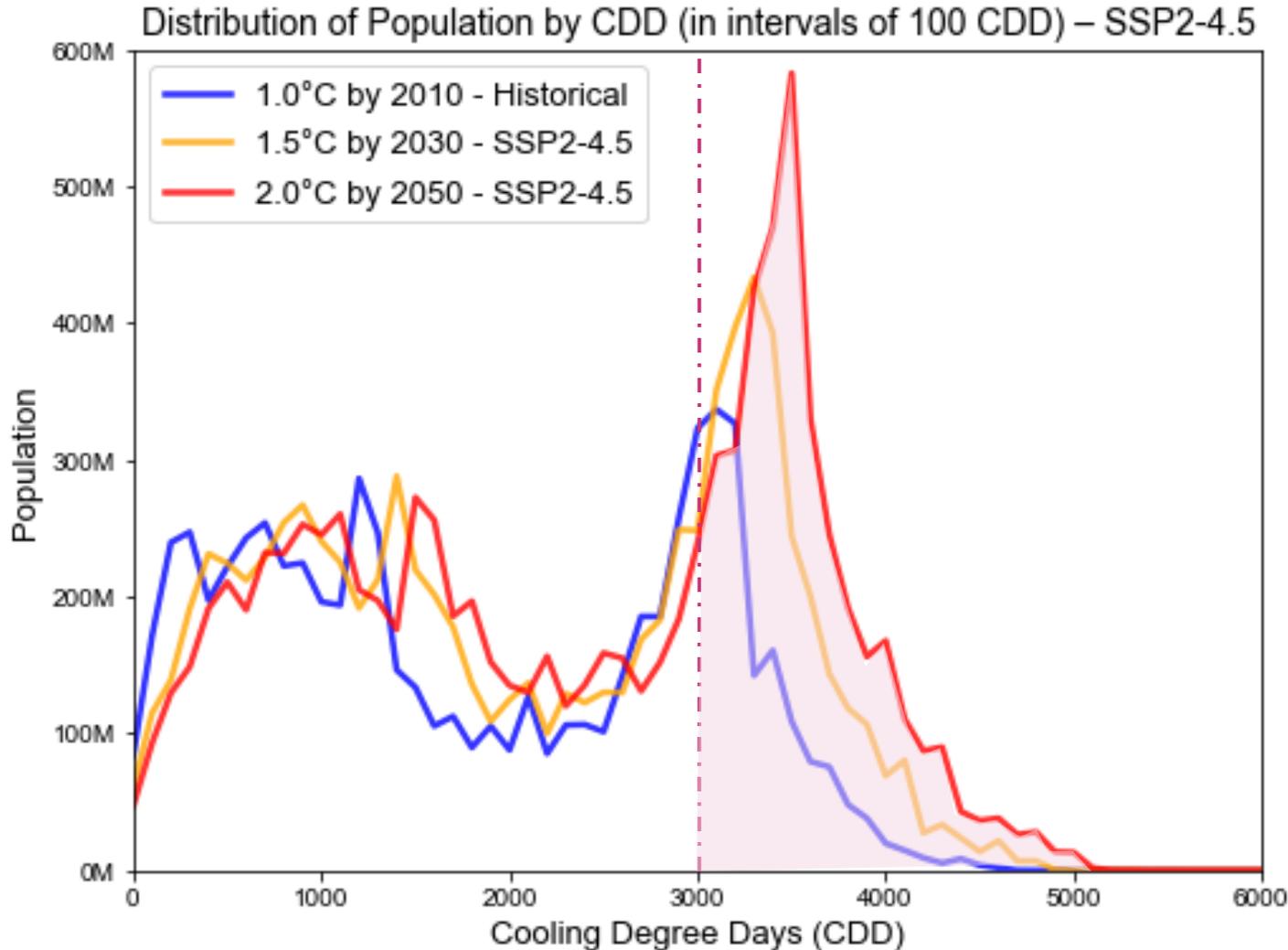
# Cooling Degree Days & Population



## Population exposed to > 3000 CDD:

- 2010 – 23% (≈1.54 billion)
- 2030 - 34% (2.80 billion)

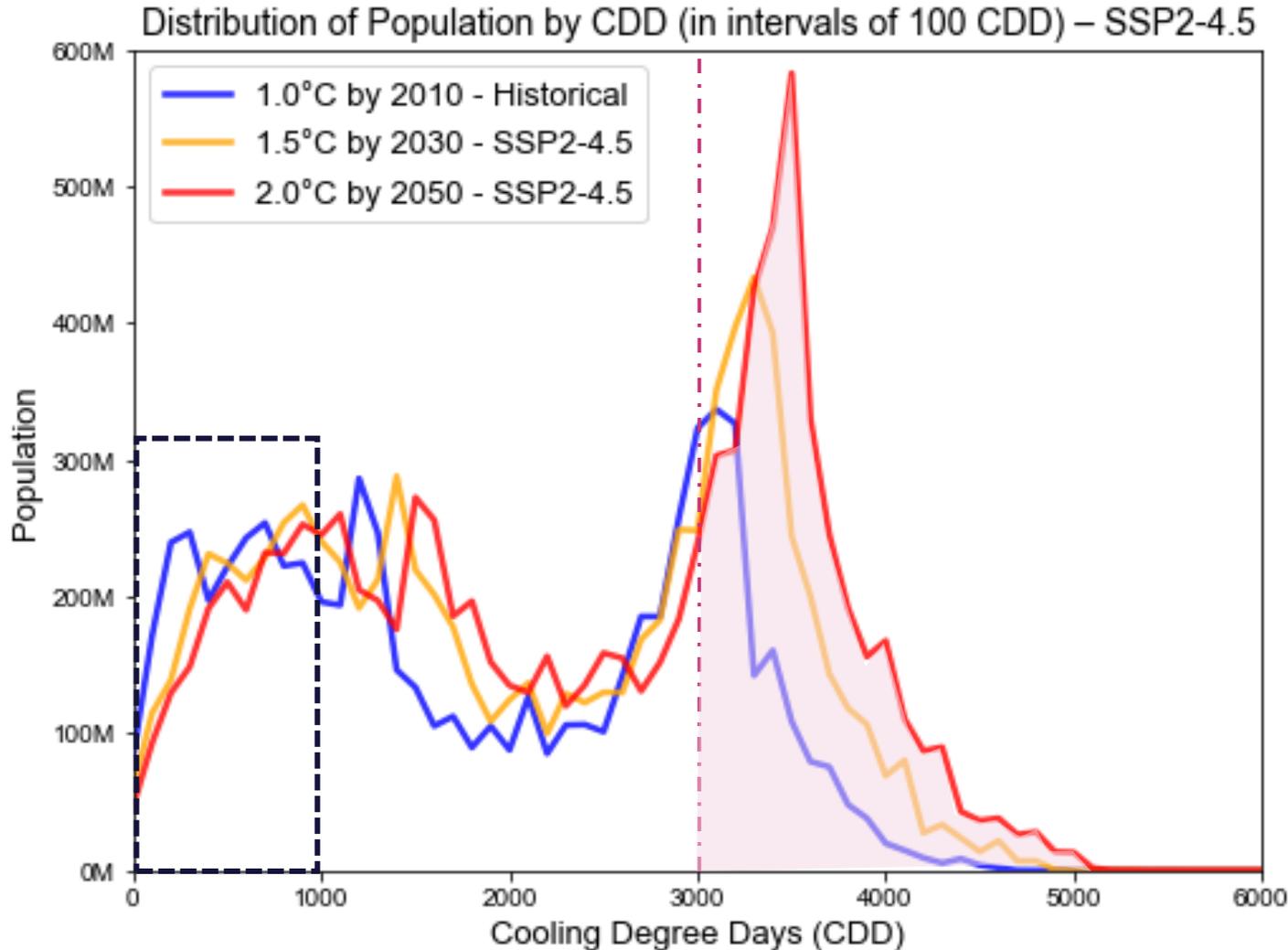
# Cooling Degree Days & Population



## Population exposed to > 3000 CDD:

- **2010 – 23% (≈1.54 billion)**
- **2030 - 34% (2.80 billion)**
- **2050 - 41% (3.79 billion)**

# Cooling Degree Days & Population

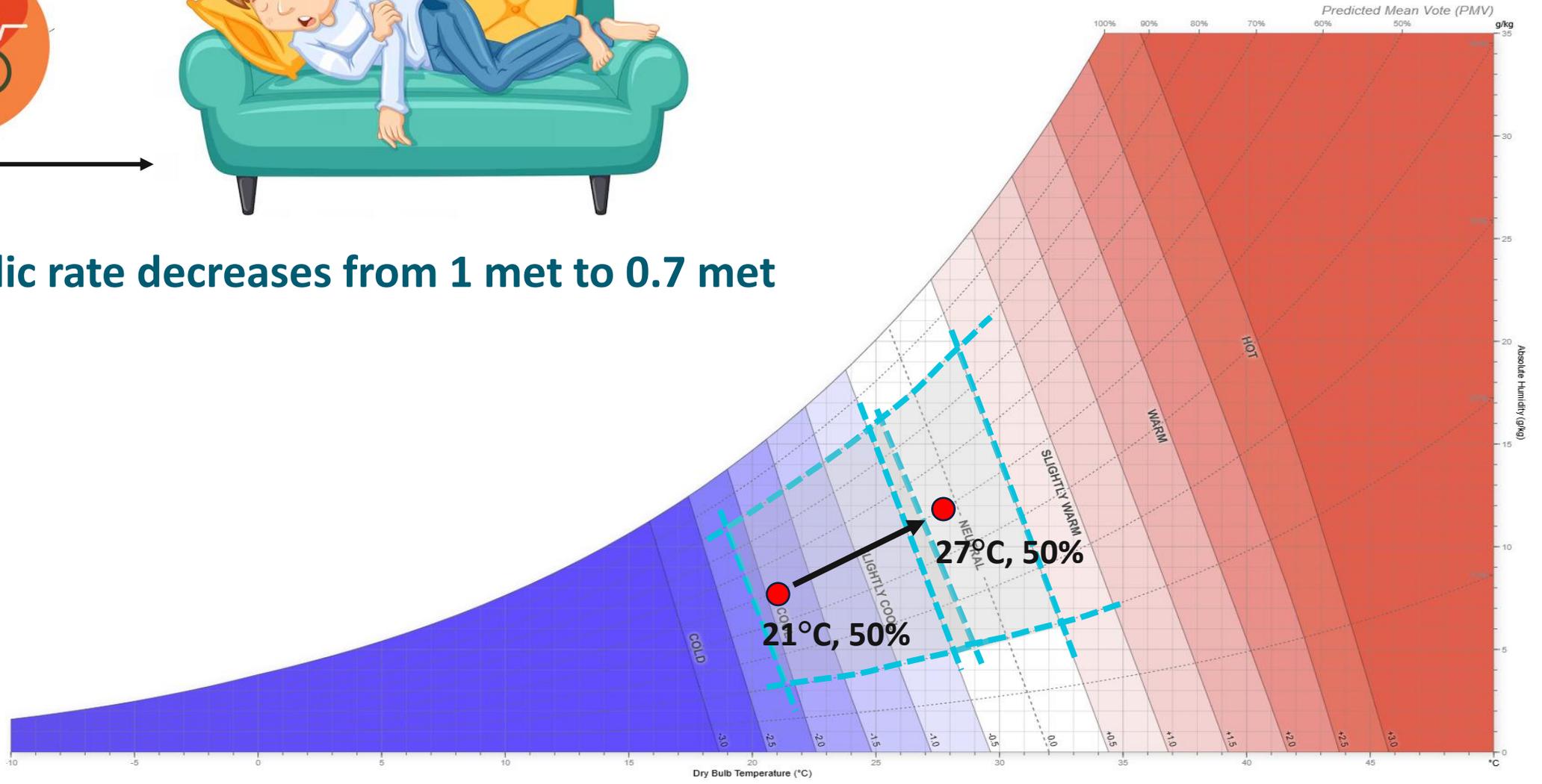


## Population exposed to > 3000 CDD:

- 2010 – 23% (≈1.54 billion)
- 2030 - 34% (2.80 billion)
- 2050 - 41% (3.79 billion)



Metabolic rate decreases from 1 met to 0.7 met



# Key messages



- **Thermal comfort is not only about temperature**  
1°C can save 5-10% of heating/cooling demand
- **It's time to stop over-engineering systems for managing peak loads.** HP size can be reduced to 1/3 of the peak load
- **Investment in an auxiliary system for just ≈96 hours a year doesn't make sense.** High-density TES can support peak load and be used throughout the entire year for energy flexibility.
- **Ultra-low-cost cooling should be the next research priority**

ZERO Institute



# Innovations for zero-carbon heating and cooling: *the path to net-zero buildings by 2050.*

**Jesus Lizana**

Associate Professor | Department of Engineering Science  
Programme Leader Zero-Carbon Space Heating and Cooling | ZERO Institute  
Governing Body Fellow | Wolfson College  
University of Oxford  
[jesus.lizana@eng.ox.ac.uk](mailto:jesus.lizana@eng.ox.ac.uk)

*+ contributions from Barbara Rossi, Scot Wheeler, Juan Arcenegui, Zeynep Tekler, Amr Suliman, and many others!*

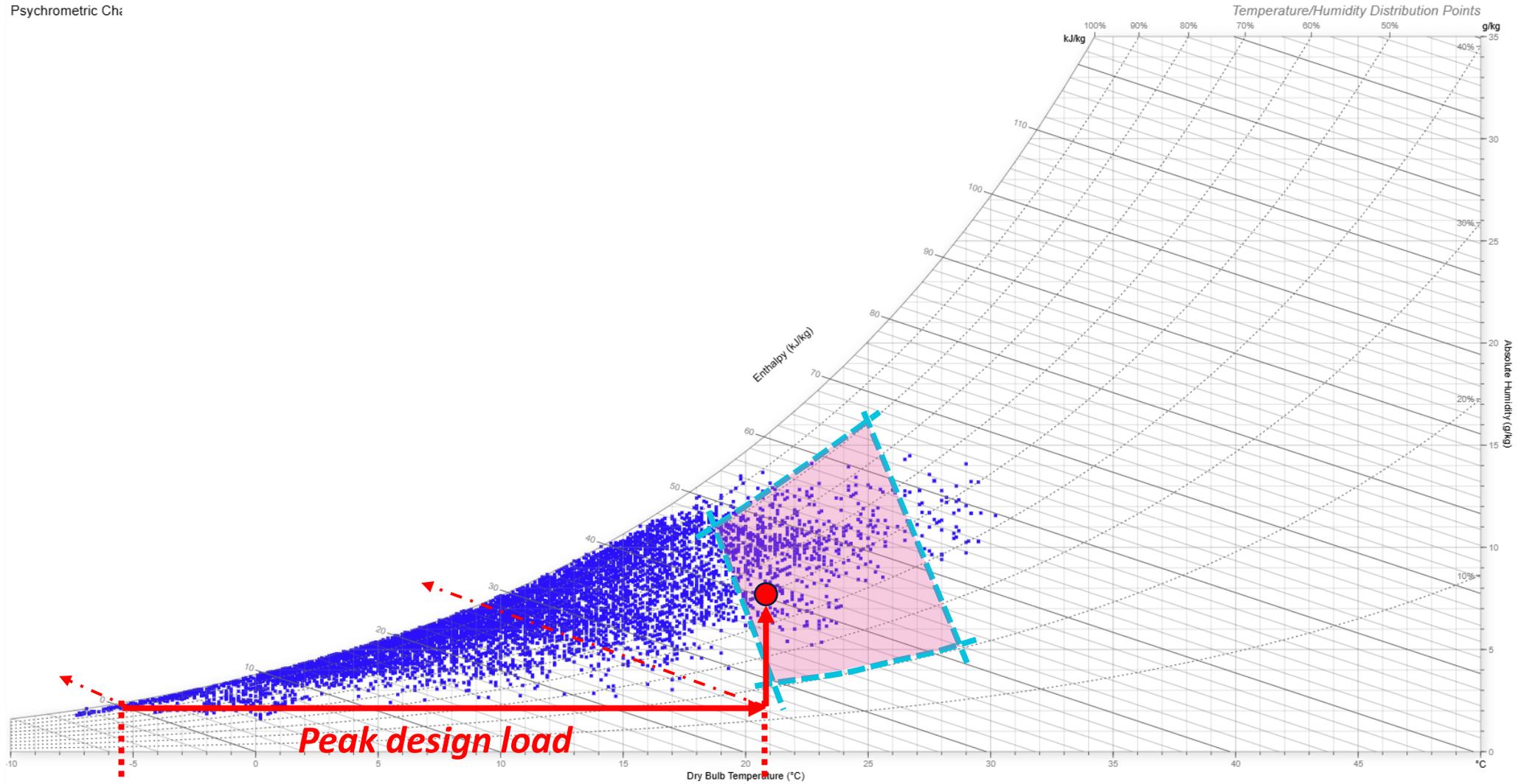


# Appendix



# Climate Change in Oxford

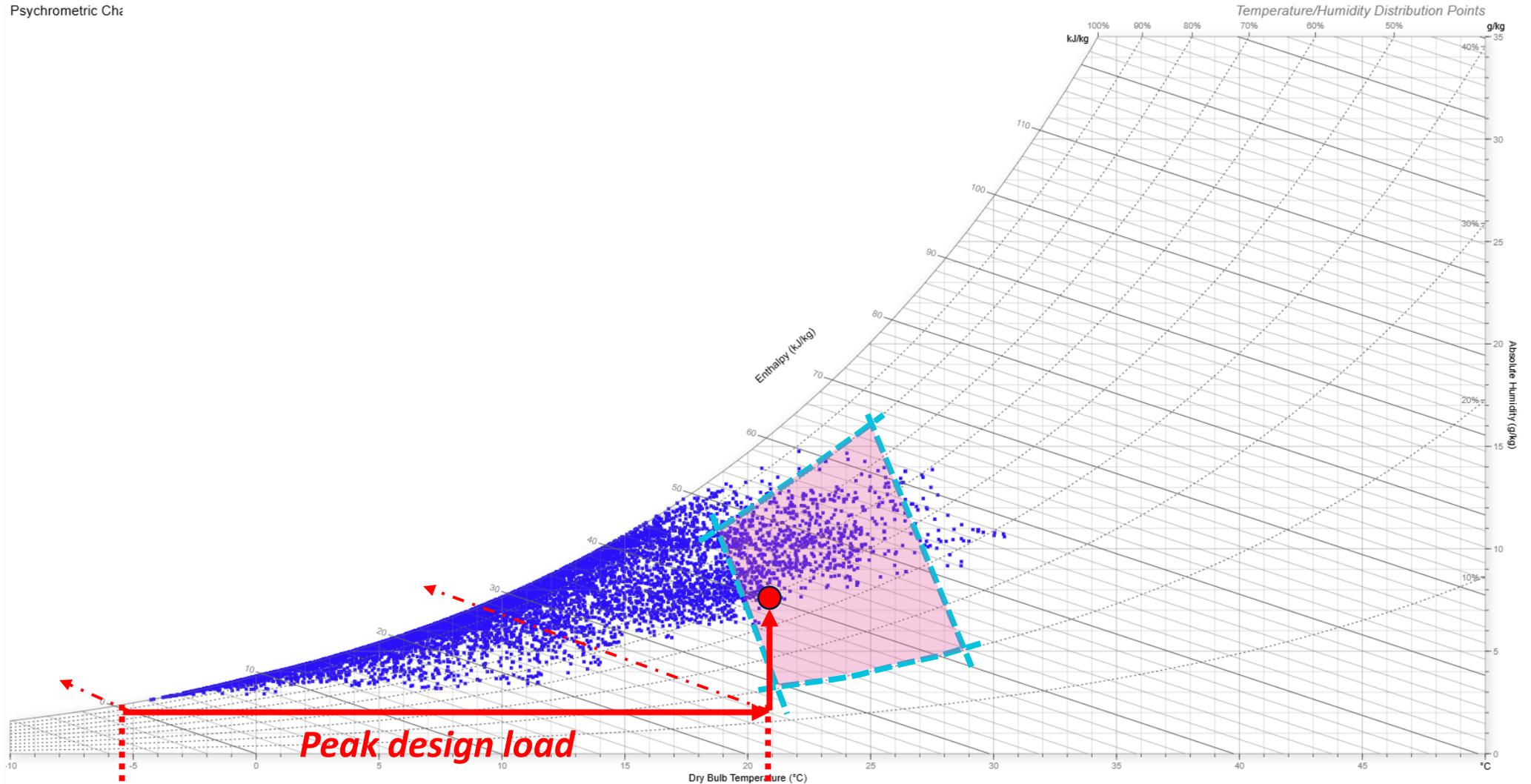
# Psychrometric chart – 2009-2023



Outdoor design conditions: -5.5°C

Indoor design conditions: 21°C, 50%

# Psychrometric chart - 2023



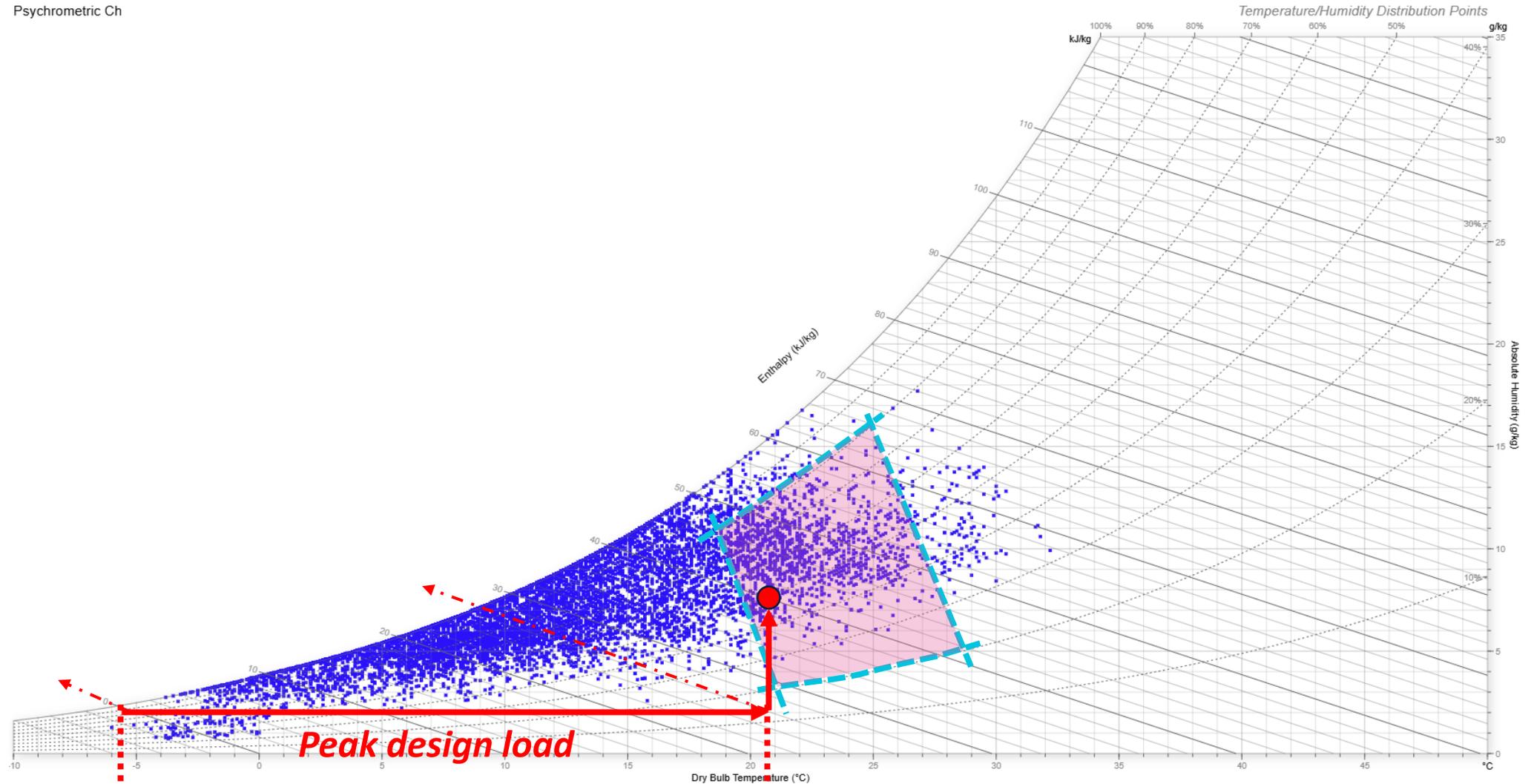
Outdoor design conditions: -5.5°C

Indoor design conditions: 21°C, 50%

# Psychrometric chart – 2050



Psychrometric Ch



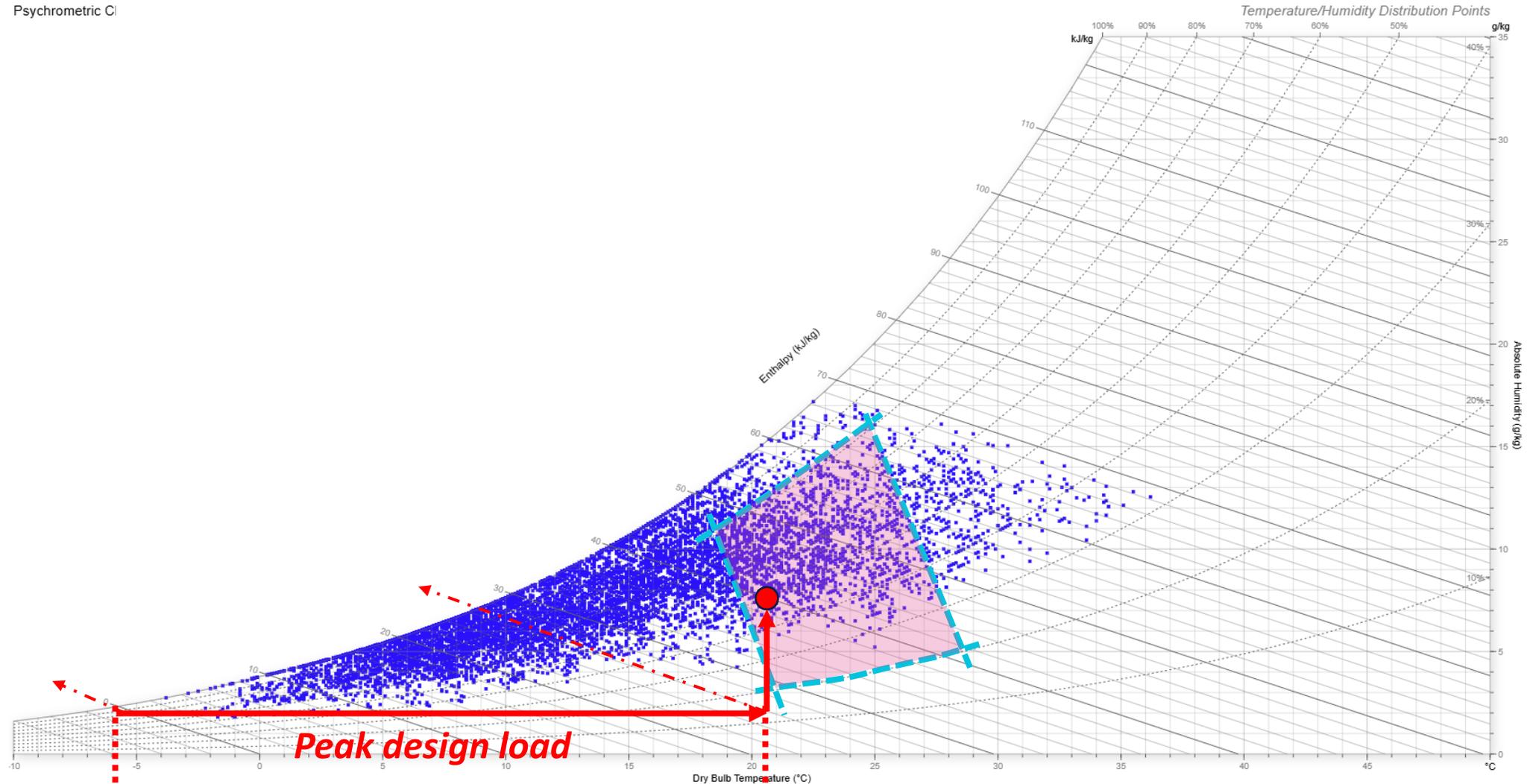
Outdoor design conditions:  $-5.5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Indoor design conditions:  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 50%

# Psychrometric chart – 2080



Psychrometric C



Outdoor design conditions:  $-5.5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Indoor design conditions:  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 50%