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FACULTY OF RURAL ENGINEERING  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION



IEGULDĪJUMS TAVĀ NĀKOTNĒ

Mg.sc.ing. RIKS KR MI Š

SILTUMENER IJAS PAT RI Š PUBLISK S K S

**THERMAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS**

Promocijas darba KOPSAVILKUMS  
Inženierzin t u doktora (Dr.sc.ing.) zin tnisk gr da ieg šanai

SUMMARY  
of the Doctoral thesis for the scientific degree of Dr.sc.ing.

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(paraksts)

Jelgava, 2015

Promocijas darba zinātniskais vadītājs / Supervisor: Dr.sc.ing. Arturs Lešinskis

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## Satura r d t js

IEVADS.....	4
Darba aktualit te .....	4
Darba aprob cija / <i>Thesis approbation</i> .....	6
P t juma rezult tu publik ciju saraksts / <i>List of publications of research results</i> .....	6
Darba strukt ra .....	9
1. MATERI LI UN METODES / <i>MATERIALS AND METHODS</i> .....	9
2. P T JUMA REZULT TI UN DISKUSIJA / <i>RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</i> .....	14
2.1.Siltumener ijas pat ri š / <i>Thermal energy consumption</i> .....	14
2.2. Iekštelpu gaisa kvalit te / <i>Indoor air quality</i> .....	20
2.3. Siltuma zudumu vietas eksperiment laj k / <i>Locations of heat loss in the experimental building</i> .....	25
2.4. P t juma datu statistisk anal ze / <i>Statistical analysis of research data</i> .....	30
2.5. GOSPIL un ekonomisk izv rt juma metodika / <i>GOSPIL and methodology of the economic evaluating</i> .....	31
SECIN JUMI.....	40
IETEIKUMI.....	40
INTRODUCTION .....	41
Topicality of the thesis.....	41
Limitations of the Doctoral thesis .....	43
Structure of the thesis.....	43
1. MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	44
Research methodology and methods.....	44
2. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....	45
2.1. Thermal energy consumption.....	45
2.2. Indoor air quality.....	47
2.3. Locations of heat loss in the experimental building.....	50
2.4. Statistical analysis of reseach data .....	52
2.5. GOSPIL and methodology of the economic evaluating.....	52
CONCLUSIONS .....	55
RECOMMENDATIONS .....	56

## IEVADS

### Darba aktualit te

Eiropas Savien ba, t s sast v esoš s valstis, ir viena no š d m valstu grup m, kas izstr d strat iju, kas v rsta uz ener tisko resursu izlietojuma samazin šanu un racion lu izlietošanu. Eiropas Savien bas valstu eogr fisk s atrašan s vietas un klimatiskie apst k i ir oti atš ir gi, t p c ar taktika, jeb pl na stenošanas veidi, b s atš ir gai. Eiropas Savien bas parlamenta un Padomes vair kas direkt vas, kas ir š strat isk pl na sast vda as – par ku energoefektivit ti (2002/91/EC) un (2010/31/ES), par ko ener cijas veicin šanu (2004/8/EC), par ener ijas galapat ri a efektivit ti un energoefektivit tes pakalpojumiem (2006/32/EC), kur ir noteikts orient jošs energoresursu taup šanas m r is – 9 gadu laik par 9% samazin t ener ijas pat ri us un citi strat iskie dokumenti. (Commission of the..., 2000; Commission of the..., 2006; Eiropas Parlamenta un... 2002; Eiropas Parlamenta un... 2004; Eiropas Parlamenta un... 2006; Energy Efficiency. Energy..., 2011)

Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt va 2010/31/ES no 2010. gada 19. maija par ku energoefektivit ti: „Liel kais ener ijas taup šanas potenci ls ir ku sektor . Pl n paša uzman ba piev rsta instrumentiem, kas veicina sabiedrisko un priv to ku renov ciju un taj s izmantoto komponentu un ier u ener ijas pat ri a r d t ju uzlabošanu. Pl n min ts, ka priekšz me j r da publiskajam sektoram — ir ierosin ts pa trin t sabiedrisko ku atjaunošanu, nosakot saistošu m r i un ieviešot energoefektivit tes krit riju publisko l dzek u t ri os. Energoapg des uz mumiem paredz ts pien kums dot iesp ju pat r t jiem samazin t ener ijas pat ri u. No 2019. gada noteikumi attieksies ar uz jaun m publisk sektora k m, kam b s j pan k "gandr z nulles ener ijas" r d t ji". (Eiropas Parlamenta un..., 2010)

Lai izstr d tu un stenotu dz v šos pl nus, tas noz m , sekm tu normat vajos aktos noteikto m r u sekm gu izpildi, nepieciešama zin tniska pieeja jaut jumu risin šan . Latvijas zin tnieku l dzšin jais veikums p t jumos par ku ener tisko resursu izlietojumu, iekštelpu gaisa kvalit tes parametriem, ir atspogu ots pamat tikai dz vojamo ku sektor . L dz šim literat r maz atspogu ots Latvijas zin tnieku veikums p t jumos par ener tisko resursu izlietojumu publisko ku sektor . P t jumi pamat veikti par publisko ku IGK. (Borodinecs, Budjko, 2009; Bahmanis u.c., 2010; Stankevi a, 2011)

Liela noz me ir datu ieg šanai par ekspluat cij esoš m k m, jeb ku energoauditam un energosertifik cijai valst . Promocijas darbs izstr d ts tieš saska ar š du Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt vas 2010/31/ES par ku energoefektivit ti nor di. (Eiropas Parlamenta un..., 2010)

### Promocijas darba m r is, p t juma objekts un priekšmets

Promocijas darb veikts p t jums, kura **m r is** bija izstr d t siltumener ijas izlietošanas optimiz cijas algoritmu publisk m k m. Ar kvantitat v s izp tes metodi tika ieg ta atbilstoša rakstura inform cija par **p t juma objektu** – R gas pils tas pašvald bas pašum vai apsaimniekošan esošu publisko ku. P t juma **priekšmets** ir siltumener ijas resursi to izlietojums iepriekšmin taj s k s 2008.gad . Promocijas darb ir veikta publisko ku sektora da as – skolu un pirmsskolas izgl t bas iest žu ku ener tisko resursu izlietojuma anal ze. Sal dzin ti un analiz ti siltumener ijas pat ri i nerenv t s k s ar k m p c renov cijas un jaunb v s. Veikta datu ieguve eksperiment laj s k s par iekštelpu gaisa mikroklimata parametriem un vien no eksperiment laj m k m veikta jaunb v t s un renov t s kas da as da js energoaudits, lai noskaidrotu siltuma zuduma vietas un analiz tu to c lo us.

### Promocijas darba hipot ze

Promocijas darbam izvirz ta **hipot ze**: siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit te jaunb v taj s un renov taj s k s ne vienm r ir maz ka vai vien da ar normat vajos aktos noteikto maksim lo robežu.

### Promocijas darba uzdevumi

Promocijas darba m r a sasniegšanai izvirz ti š di darba **uzdevumi**:

1. apkopot viena gada ener tisko resursu izlietojuma galapat ri u datus publiskaj s k s;
2. sal dzin t siltumener ijas pat ri us jaunb v taj m un renov taj m k m ar nerenv tu ku siltumener ijas pat ri iem;
3. veikt iekštelpu gaisa mikroklimata parametru datu anal zi eksperiment laj s k s;
4. eksperiment laj k noteikt siltuma zudumu vietas;
5. izveidot optimiz cijas algoritmu un ekonomisk izv rt juma metodiku.

## **Pētījuma metodes**

Promocijas darba izstrādā izmantotas šīs pētījumu datu iegūšanas un apstrādes **metodes**: monogrāfiski, analīzes, t.sk. dokumentu analīzes, grafiski, loiski-konstruktīvi, datu iegūšanas ar atbilstošiem mērķinstrumentiem, t.sk. kvantitatīvās izpētes, sintēzes un matemātiskas (korela cijas analīze, regresijas analīze).

## **Pētījuma zinātniskais noslēgums**

Promocijas darba ietvaros veiktais pētījums ir **zinātniski noslēgums**, jo tiek papildināta būvniecības jomas pētījumu bāze Latvijā ar pētījumu par siltumenerģijas resursu izlietojumu publiski kā sāktākā nozīme statusā: jaunbūvētas, renovētās un nerenovētās. Tie liela apjomā un šīs struktūras pētījums būvniecības nozarē ir veikts pirmo reizi Latvijā. Promocijas darba rezultāti izmantojami atbilstoši normatīvo aktu, t.sk. būvnormatīvu, izstrādāšanai, kā arī publiski ku būvniecībā. Tie ir adaptāti jāmērķināti citām grupām.

## **Pētījuma novērtētie**

Promocijas darba ietvaros veiktais pētījums ir:

1. pirmās šīs veidītās struktūras pētījums Latvijā, kad tiek salīdzinātas siltumenerģijas resursu izlietojumi kā sāktākā nozīme statusā – jaunbūvētās, renovētās un nerenovētās;
2. pirmās pētījumi, kura rezultāti ir izstrādāti siltumenerģijas resursu izlietojuma optimizācijas algoritms publiski kā mācību – GOSPL, kas nosaka siltumenerģijas patēriņa intensitātes maksimālo lielumus atkarībā no kārtīgiem laukumiem, un ir sniegtā metodika kapitālieguldījumu efektivitātes novērtēšanai būvniecībā;
3. pirmās tiek liela apjomā pētījums par siltumenerģijas resursu izlietojumu Rīgas pilsētas pašvaldības pašumā vai apsaimniekošā esošajās publiski kā sāktākā analīzi.

## **Pētījuma tautsaimnieciskais noslēgums**

Promocijas darba ekonomiskais noslēgums raksturo izveidota siltumenerģijas izlietošanas optimizācijas algoritms publiski kā mācību – GOSPL (gadījumā pat rātā siltumenerģijas intensitātes optimizācijas līnija) kā energoefektivitātes uzlabošanai un izveidota ekonomiskā izvērtējuma metodika kapitālieguldījumu izvērtēšanai.

Promocijas darbs iegūtie rezultāti ir sociāli noslēgti, jo pilnībā atspoguļo būvniecības tendences Latvijā un atkāloda un nošķirtēja procesa nepilnību.

Autora izveidota siltumenerģijas izlietošanas optimizācijas algoritms un ekonomiskā izvērtējuma metodika pielietojami būvniecības procesā kā energoefektivitāties paaugstināšanai un kapitālieguldījumu racionalizācijai izmantošanai.

## **Informācija par zinātniski pētīcisko darbu**

Promocijas darbs „Siltumenerģijas patēriņš publiski kā sāktākā noslēgums” izstrādāts Latvijas Lauksaimniecības universitātē Lauku inženieru fakultātē Arhitektūras un būvniecības katedrā laika periodā no 2010. gada septembra līdz 2013. gada augustam profesora, Dr.sc.ing. Artura Lešinska zinātniskajā vadībā.

## **Aizstāvētie**

1. Promocijas darbs sasniegtais māris harmonizē ar Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direktīvas 2010/31/EU uzstādījumu, kas nosaka, ka priekšķēme enerģētiskā resursu izlietošanas samazināšanai un taupīšanai jārada publiskajam sektoram, panākot augstu energoefektivitāti līmenī tājā.
2. Promocijas darba ietvaros veiktās pētījuma rezultāti ir noslēgti iegūdījums būvniecības procesā sakārtotā Latvijā.
3. Promocijas darbs atspoguļo būvniecības darbu kvalitātes tendences attiecīma uz visu būvniecības nozari Latvijā.
4. Starpībā kārtīgiem laukumiem izlieto siltumenerģiju pastāvīgā linijā sakārto.

## Promocijas darba ierobežojumi

Autors pētījum ir apskatījis un analizējis siltumenerģijas resursu izlietojumu par 2008.gadu Rīgas pilsētas pašvaldības pašum vai apsaimniekošanā esošās publiskās, izvēloties par eksperimentālajām divām skaitliski lielkāku grupas pēc kvantitatīvās izpētes datiem. Tikai eksperimentālajās p.i.i. kārtītā iegūtā un analizētā telpu mikroklimata parametri un noteiktas siltuma zudumu vietas caur kas norobežojošajām konstrukcijām. Atmosfēras spiediena parametri un to mainība netika fiksēti. Promocijas darbs netiek aprēķināts siltuma zudumi caur kas norobežojošajām konstrukcijām, netiek noteikti un aprēķināti siltuma ieguvumi no kas esošajiem cilvēkiem, tehniskās, elektriskās un citām sildītām un virsmām. Siltumenerģijas izlietošana karstības dens sagatavošanai nav izvērtēta atsevišķi, bet iekārtauta kopējā kas siltumenerģijas patēriņi, kas izlietoti apkurei.

## Darba aproba / Thesis approbation

I. 7-th International Conference "Indoor Climate of Buildings", High Tatras-Štrbske Pleso, Slovakia, 2010.g. 28.novembris-1.decembris, divi ziņojumi:

1. Heat Consumption Analysis in Riga City Public Buildings
2. Results of Living-Room Microclimate Parameter Measures in Multi-Apartment Buildings Before Renovation

II. International Scientific Conference "Civil Engineering'11", Jelgava, Latvia, 2011.g. 12. un 13.maijs., ziņojums:

3. Heat Energy Consumption in Not Renovated Buildings and in Buildings After a Partial Renovation

III. 10th International Scientific Conference "Engineering for Rural Development", Jelgava, Latvia, 2011.g. 26. un 27.maijs., ziņojums:

4. Heat Energy Consumption Analysis in Riga City Not Renovated Public Buildings and in Buildings After a Partial Renovation".

IV. 12th International Conference on Air Distribution in Rooms "ROOMVENT-2011", Trondheim, Norway, 2011.g. 19.-22.jūnīs, divi ziņojumi, stenda referāts:

5. Heat Consumption Analysis in Public Buildings Managed by Riga City Municipality
6. Indoor Air Quality and Energy Efficiency in Multi-Apartment Buildings Before and After Renovation

V. 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Energy Storage "INNOSTOCK 2012", Lérida, Spain, 14.-22.maijs, stenda referāts:

7. Case Study on Energy Consumption in Unrenovated, Partially Renovated and Newly Erected Day-care Buildings in Riga, Latvia

VI. Rīgas Enerģētikas dienas 2011 (no 5.10.2011.-28.10.2011).

2011.10.13. - prezentācija ar ziņojumu „Siltumenerģijas patēriņi analīzes rezultāti Rīgas pilsētas pamatskolas izglītības iestādēs” ESF 1. dzīfinansētā projekta COOL2BRICKS ekspertu seminārā / Power engineering days in Riga city (from 5.10.2011. to 28.10.2011) 13.10.2011. - presentation „Results of Thermal Energy Consumption Analysis in Day-care Centre Buildings of Riga” in workshop of experts.

## Pētījuma rezultātu publikāciju saraksts / List of publications of research results

1. Krūmiņš, D., Dimdiņa, I., Lešinskis, A. Heat Consumption Analysis in Riga City Public Buildings, In: 7-th International Conference – INDOOR CLIMATE OF BUILDINGS. November 28 – December 1, 2010, High Tatras-Štrbske Pleso, Slovakia, pp.217–224, ISBN 978-80-89216-37-6.
2. Dimdiņa, I., Krūmiņš, D., Krūmiņš, V., Lešinskis, A., Šniderē, L. Results of Living-Room Microclimate Parameter Measures in Multi-Apartment Buildings Before Renovation. In: 7-th International Conference – INDOOR CLIMATE OF BUILDINGS. November 28 – December 1, 2010, High Tatras-Štrbske Pleso, Slovakia, pp. 33–40, ISBN 978-80-89216-37-6.
3. Krūmiņš, D., Dimdiņa, I., Lešinskis, A. Heat Consumption in Not Renovated Buildings and in Buildings After a Partial Renovation. In: International Scientific Conference – Civil Engineering'11, May 12–13, 2011, Jelgava, Latvia, ISBN 978-9984-48-048-0, pp. 61–62 (Abstract), ISSN 2255-7776, pp.227–235 (Full Paper). (SCOPUS)

4. Dimdi a I., Kr mi š ., Kr mi š V., Lešinskis A., Šn dere L. Indoor Air Quality and Energy Efficiency in Multi–Apartment Buildings Before and After Renovation: a Case Study of Two Buildings in Riga. In: *International Scientific Conference – Civil Engineering'11*, May 12–13, 2011, Jelgava, Latvia, ISBN 978–9984–48–048–0, pp. 60–61 (Abstract), ISSN 2255–7776, pp. 236–241 (Full Paper). (SCOPUS)
5. Kr mi š ., Dimdi a I., Lešinskis A. Heat Energy Consumption Analysis in Riga City Not Renovated Public Buildings and in Buildings After a Partial Renovation. In: *10th International Scientific Conference Engineering for Rural Development*. May 26–27, 2011, Jelgava, Latvia, ISSN 1691–3043, vol.10, pp. 348–353. (SCOPUS)
6. Kr mi š ., Dimdi a I., Lešinskis A. Heat Consumption Analysis in Public Buildings Managed by Riga City Municipality. In: *12-th International Conference on Air Distribution in Rooms – ROOMVENT–2011*, June 19–22, 2011, Trondheim, Norway, flash memory, ISBN: 978–82–519–2812–0.
7. Dimdi a I., Kr mi š ., Kr mi š V., Lešinskis A., Šn dere L. Indoor Air Quality and Energy Efficiency in Multi–Apartment Buildings Before and After Renovation. In: *12-th International Conference on Air Distribution in Rooms – ROOMVENT–2011*, June 19–22, 2011, Trondheim, Norway, flash memory, ISBN: 978–82–519–2812–0.
8. Krumins E., Dimdina I., Lesinskis A. Heat Energy Consumption and Indoor Environment in the Three Different Conditions of Day–care Centre Buildings. In: *The Fifth International Scientific Conference on RURAL DEVELOPMENT 2011 in Global Changes*. November 24–25, 2011, Kaunas, Lithuania, ISSN 1822–3230, vol.5, book 1, pp. 359–365. (EBSCO)
9. Krumins E., Gredzens A., Dimdina I., Lesinskis A. Case Study on Energy Consumption in Unrenovated, Partially Renovated and Newly Erected Day–care Centre Buildings in Riga, Latvia. In: *The 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Energy Storage, INNOSTOCK 2012*. May 16–18, 2012, Lleida, Spain, flash memory, ISBN: 978–84–938793–4–1.
10. Kr mi š ., Dimdi a I., Lešinskis A. Energy Consumption in Day–care Centre Buildings. In: *International Conference of Young Scientists on Energy Issues, CYSENI – 2012*. May 24–25, 2012, Kaunas, Lithuania, pp.191–200, ISSN: 1822–7554.
11. Dimdina I., Kruminš ., Lešinskis A. Results of Indoor Air Quality Parameters Measures in Not Renovated Multi–Apartment Buildings, RTU zin tniskie raksti. 2.s r., "B vzin tne", 13.s jums, R ga, 2012, pp.6–10. (VERSITA)
12. Krumins E., Bake M., Dimdina I., Lesinskis A. Indoor Environment Quality in Riga City Kindergarten Buildings: Actual Data, Problems and Solutions. In: *International Sustainable Building Conference Graz 2013*. September 25–28, 2013, Graz, Austria, pp.159–165, ISBN: 978–3–85125–301–6.



September 25–28, 2013  
Graz University of Technology, Austria

Indoor Environment Quality in Riga Kindergarten Buildings:  
Actual Data, Problems and Solutions

*Postertitle*

E. Krumins; M. Bake; I. Dimdina; A. Lesinskis  
*Authors*



Graz, 26<sup>th</sup> of September 2013

Maydi Peter  
IMBT TU Graz

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Höfer Karl  
AEE Intec



### Konferen u t zes / Conference theses

13. Lešinskis A., Dimdi a I., Stankevi a G., Kr mi š . Summer Overheating of the Buildings: Reasons and Consequences. In: *International Scientific Conference – Civil Engineering'11*, May, 12–13, 2011, Jelgava, Latvia, pp.59–60, ISBN 978–9984–48–048–0.
14. Ilze Dimdi a, riks Kr mi š, Arturs Lešinskis, Laimdota Šn dere. Dz vojamo telpu mikroklimata parametru m r jumi daudzdz vok u k s pirms un p c renov cijas. No: *PLZK, t žu kr jums, sekcija – Tehnisk s zin tnes*, 24.–27.oktobris, 2011, R ga, Latvija, 65.lpp., ISBN: 978–9934–10–227–1.

### Publik cija žurn 1 / Publication in the journal

15. .Kr mi š. Daži secin jumi no p t juma par siltumener ijas izlietojumu k s. *Latvijas architekt ra*, 2012., 2 (99), 32.–34.lpp., ISSN: 1407–4923–01.

## Darba struktura

Promocijas darb veikta siltumener ijas resursu izlietojuma analize R gas pils tas pašvald bas pašum vai apsimniekošan esošaj m publiskaj m k m par 2008.gadu.

Promocijas darba pirmaj noda apl kota atš ir gie zin tnielu viedok i par glob lo klimata izmai u un glob l s sasilšanas c lo iem, sek m un ietekmi, ko t s atst j uz m sdienu ku iekštelpu gaisa kvalit ti (IGK) un ku telpu mikroklimatu kopum . Apskat tas IGK iedarb bas sekas uz cilv ka organismu un vesel bu. Pirmaj noda apl kota ar ener tisko resursu izlietošanas ilgtsp j bas principu b t ba un noz me b vniec b . Latvij šodien neatliekami j veic darb bas, kas samazina ku siltumener tisko resursu pat ri u, k tas noteikts ar Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt v 2010/31/ES par ku energoefektivit ti, jo ener tisko resursu pat ri a samazin šana un taup ga izlietošana ir priorit rs pas kums ku ilgtsp j bai.

Promocijas darba otraj noda izkl st tas veikt p t juma datu ieg šanas un analzes metodes. Kvantitat v s izp tes dati ieg ti, izs tot pašvald bas instit cij m anketas. Tika sa emtas un apkopotas 424 anketas ar inform ciju par siltumener ijas un elektroener ijas izlietojuma sadal jumu un faktoriem, kas to ietekm . Šaj noda analiz ta logu un stikloto virsmu ietekme uz siltumener ijas pat ri u, k ar veikta R gas skolu un pirmsskolas izgl t bas iest žu ku siltumener ijas resursu pat ri u sal dzin šana starp k m ar atš ir giem statusiem, t.i. nerenv t s kas k viena grupa un jaunb v t s un renov t s kas k otra grupa. Otrs noda as turpin jum tiek atspoguoti ar IGK (temperat ras, gaisa relat v mitruma un og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas l me a) m r jumu rezult ti, kas fiks ti 2011.gada ziem , k ar par d ti 2012.gad veikt eksperiment l s kas termogr fisk apsekojuma rezult ti nosakot siltuma zudumu vietas caur kas norobežojošaj m konstrukcij m. Noda sniegti detaliz ti secin jumi par vizualiz tajiem rezult tiem.

Promocijas darba trešaj noda ar statistikas metod m pier d ts, ka past v line ra sakar ba starp ku plat bu un izlietoto siltumener ijas daudzumu. Pamatojoties uz esoš s normat vo aktu b zes, k ar iek aujot p t jum g to rezult tu anal zi, darba autors par da k tiek veidots optimiz cijas algoritms un t rezult ts: gad pat r t s siltumener ijas intensit tes optimiz cijas l nija (GOSPIL). Darba nosl gum tiek dota ar ekonomisk izv rt juma metodika.

Secin jumu un ieteikumu da darba autors izkl sta svar g k s š promocijas darba atzi as, kas balst tas uz p t juma rezult tiem un 185 inform cijas avotu kritisk s analzes pamata.

Kop jais darba apjoms ir 158 lpp, taj s iek auta 31 tabula un 79 att li, k ar 7 pielikumi.

## 1. MATERIĀLI UN METODES / MATERIALS AND METHODS

Kvantitat v s izp tes rezult t tika sa emtas vair k k 430 aizpild tas anketas ar inform ciju par publisk m k m. Sistematiz cijas proces tika atmettas anketas, kur s nebija ietverta visa pras t inform cija, vai ar neprec zi un nepareizi aizpild t s. Kopum par der g m un datu anal zei piem rot m tika atz tas 422 kvantitat v s izp tes anketas. Visas publisk s kas tika iedal tas 12 ku grup s p c to lietošanas veida ar š d m kop j m gr du laukumu plat b m:

1. speciālās nozīmes izgl t bas iest žu kas (b rnu un jaunatnes centri; jauno tehn u stacijas) – 43 060m<sup>2</sup>;
2. sociālās pārvaldības struktūrvienību kas (pašvaldības administratīvās kas) – 44 077m<sup>2</sup>;
3. R gas pašvaldības struktūrvienību kas (pašvaldības administratīvās kas) – 44 077m<sup>2</sup>;
4. kultūras iest žu kas (atpūtas un izklaides vietu kas) – 59 994m<sup>2</sup>;
5. muzeju kas – 369m<sup>2</sup>;
6. rāstniecības stacionāru kas (slimnīcu kas) – 15 232m<sup>2</sup>;
7. sporta centru kas (sporta halles; sporta centri) – 18 435m<sup>2</sup>;
8. bibliotēku kas – 8 324m<sup>2</sup>;
9. muzikālās izgl t bas kas (muzikālā skolu kas) – 5 368m<sup>2</sup>;
10. kulta kas (lāčgānu nami, baznīcas) – 6 067m<sup>2</sup>;
11. skolu kas – 866 769m<sup>2</sup>;
12. pirmsskolas izgl t bas iest žu kas – 248 923m<sup>2</sup>.

Kop jās apkopoto un sistematizēto datu kuģīgrādu platību ir 1 326 611m<sup>2</sup>. Vidējais pārjuma kuģīgrādu laukums ir 3 144m<sup>2</sup>.

Netika saņemta neviena anketa no tiesību sargājošām struktūrmēram, R gas pils tas pašvaldības municipālās policijas struktūrvienībām.

Izveidoti eksperimentālās pārvaldības struktūrvienības, kas skaitliski gan nav lielākās – 143 kas, tājā skaitā 32 kas nerenvētas un 111 kas renovētas vai jaunībām.

Telpu mikroklimata parametru dati tika ieg ti 1.0–1.5m virs gr das. M r jumi tika veikti 2011.gad (2010.un 2011.gada apkures sezoni) un sadal ti etros posmos, iek aujot katr tr s p.i.i. kas. Tika pielietotas 4 verific tas m rier ces, kuras par d tas 1.1. att 1 .



**1.1. att. Gaisa parametru datu noteikšanas un fiks šanas m rinstrumenti**  
*Fig.1.1. Measuring tools for the fixation of air microclimate parameters*

1. Wöhler CDL 210, versija 1.1.6, gaisa temperat ras, gaisa relat v mitruma un og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas l me a noteikšanai un fiks šanai / Wöhler CDL version 210, 1.1.6, for the determination and fixation of air temperature, relative humidity of air and carbon dioxide concentration;
2. EASYLOG 40RF GSOFT 40K V7.80, gaisa relat v mitruma noteikšanai un fiks šanai / EASYLOG GSOFT 40 RF 40K V7.80, for determining and fixing the relative humidity of air;
3. MINILOG GSOFT 40K V7.80, gaisa temperat ras noteikšanai un fiks šanai / MINILOG GSOFT 40K V7.80, for determining and fixing the air temperature.

Tika izv 1 ti datu fiks šanas laika interv li, kas autu objekt vi analiz t un š irot ieg tos datus, un tie bija 5 l dz 15 min tes. Datu parametru fiks šanas laiki, patn bas un vietas atspogu otas 1.1. tabul .

Pirmaj posm ieg tos datus bija nepieciešams br t, jo da a no datiem nebija fiks ti Wöhler CDL 210 paliekšaj atmi un m r jumus taj paš telp atk rtoja 4.posm .

Lai ieg tu piln g ku priekšstatu par eksperiment laj m k m, t s papildus var raksturot š di ( ku nosaukumi un vieta kop j datu izkl st redzami 2.3.att 1 ):

1. „A” ka – Nerenov ta, jauns siltummezgls. Paredz ta renov cija 2011.gad : fas des siltin šanas, logu nomai a, apkures sist mas renov cijas darbi;
2. „B” ka – jaunb ve, 2005.gads;
3. „C” ka – statuss – salikts, jo da a jaunb ve un da a renov ta 2007.gad , kad tika veikti kas fas žu siltin šanas darbi un ielikti plastmasas pakešu logi. Apkalpojošam person lam s dz bas par liel m gaisa temperat ras starp b m daž d s telp s, jo nav iesp jams regul t apkures sist mas radiatoru temperat ru. Telpu temperat ru regul , atverot logus augstas gaisa temperat ras telp s. Ventil cijas sist mai nav nek das ietekmes uz gaisa parametru kvalit tes izmai m telp s, t p c to nelieto;
4. „D” ka – renov ta 2004.gad : ielikti pakešu logi, plastmasas r mji, renov ta kanaliz cijas sist ma, ier kots jauns siltummezgls. Person la s dz bas par palielin tu telpu atdzišanu no rsien m, paši v jainos laika apst k os apkures sezoni ;
5. „E” ka – renov cija veikta 2009.gad . Nomain ti logi;
6. „F” ka – jaunb ve, 2009.gads. Person la s dz bas: vasar karsts, ventil cija darbojas oti slikti, t nav regul jama pa kas debespus m, vestibili p r k lieli, daudz apkop ju darba, lai koptu pal gtelpas, b rniem telpas mazas, daudz slimio gan audzin t jas, gan b rni.

1.1. tabula/ Table 1.1.

**Pirmsskolas izglītības iestāžu telpu mikroklimata datu parametru fiksēšanas secība un vietas raksturojums**

**Sequence for fixing the indoor microclimate data parameters of the buildings of day-care centres and characteristics of the location**

Datu iegūšanas periods. kas atzīmē 2.3.att 1 / <i>Data acquisition period.</i> <i>Building mark in figure 2.3.</i>	Kopējā grādū platība / <i>Total floor area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	Siltuma enerģijas patēriņš 2008.g. / <i>Thermal energy consumption in 2008 (kWh)</i>	Siltuma enerģijas izlietošanas intensitāte / <i>Thermal energy use intensity (kWh m<sup>-2</sup>)</i>	Vecuma grupa. Datums. Bērnu skaits/ pieaugušo skaits telpā / <i>Age group. Date. Number of children/number of adults in a room</i>	Datu iegūšanas telpas platība (m <sup>2</sup> ), raksturojums, mērinstrumenti / <i>Data acquisition room area (m<sup>2</sup>), description, measuring instruments</i>
1.posms „A” ka / <i>Stage 1. Building "A"</i>	2142	278 020	130	4–5g.v.bērni / Children of 4–5 years of age 11.02.–3/2 15.02.–4/2 12.02.–0/0 16.02.–5/2 13.02.–0/0 17.02.–5/2 14.02.–3/2 18.02.–4/2	60 (telpai ir arī grādas apsilde ar apk.sist. cirkulācijas deni) / (the room also has floor heating with water circulation heating system) Minilog, EasyLog
1.posms „B” ka / <i>Stage 1. Building "B"</i>	2217	208 000	94	4–5g.v.bērni / Children of 4–5 years of age 11.02.–7/2 15.02.–5/2 12.02.–0/0 16.02.–9/2 13.02.–0/0 17.02.–10/2 14.02.–8/2 18.02.–9/2	45 CDL–210 (A)
1.posms „C” ka / <i>Stage 1. Building "C"</i>	1901	645 000	339	3–4g.v.bērni / Children of 3–4 years of age 11.02.–17/2 15.02.–8/2 12.02.–0/0 16.02.–9/2 13.02.–0/0 17.02.–9/2 14.02.–1/2 18.02.–8/2	64 Telpa kas renovētajā daļā / Room in the renovated part of the building CDL–210 (B)
2.posms „A” ka / <i>Stage 2. Building "A"</i>	2142	278 020	130	3–4g.v.bērni / Children of 3–4 years of age 21.02.–6/2 25.02.–7/2 22.02.–6/2 26.02.–0/0 23.02.–7/2 27.02.–0/0 24.02.–7/2 28.02.–9/2	60 (telpai ir arī grādas apsilde ar apk.sist. cirkulācijas deni) / (the room also has floor heating with water circulation heating system) Minilog, EasyLog
2.posms „C” ka / <i>Stage 2. Building "C"</i>	1901	645 000	339	3–4g.v.bērni / Children of 3–4 years of age 21.02.–16/2 25.02.–13/2 22.02.–12/2 26.02.–0/0 23.02.–11/2 27.02.–0/0 24.02.–13/2 28.02.–20/2	88 Telpa kas jaunbūvētajā daļā / Room in the newly erected part of the building CDL–210 (B)

1.1. tabulas turpin jums / Table 1.1. continued

Datu ieg Šanas periods. kas atz me 2.3.att 1 / <i>Data acquisition period.</i> <i>Building mark in figure 2.3.</i>	Kop j gr du plat ba / Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Siltuma ener ijas pat ri š 2008.g. / <i>Thermal energy consumption in 2008 (kWh)</i>	Siltuma ener ijas izlietošanas intensit te / <i>Thermal energy use intensity (kWh m<sup>-2</sup>)</i>	Vecuma grupa. Datums. B rnu skaits/ pieaugušo skaits telp / <i>Age group. Date. Number of children/number of adults in a room</i>	Datu ieg Šanas telpas plat ba (m <sup>2</sup> ), raksturojums, m rinstrumenti / <i>Data acquisition room area (m<sup>2</sup>), description, measuring instruments</i>
2.posms „D” ka / <i>Stage 2. Building "D"</i>	2054	486 000	237	3–4g.v.b rni / Children of 3-4 years of age 21.02.–12/2 25.02.–11/2 22.02.–14/2 26.02.–0/0 23.02.–13/2 27.02.–0/0 24.02.–12/2 28.02.–13/2	60 CDL–210 (A)
3.posms „A” ka / <i>Stage 3. Building "A"</i>	2142	278 020	130	3–4g.v.b rni / Children of 3-4 years of age 01.03.–10/2 05.03.–0/0 02.03.–10/2 06.03.–0/0 03.03.–11/2 07.03.–9/2 04.03.–9/2 08.03.–9/2	60 (telpai ir ar gr das apsilde ar apk.sist. cirkul cijas deni) / (the room also has floor heating with water circulation heating system) Minilog, EasyLog
3.posms „E” ka / <i>Stage 3. Building "E"</i>	2717	625 790	230	3–4g.v.b rni / Children of 3-4 years of age 01.03.–17/2 05.03.–0/0 02.03.–21/2 06.03.–0/0 03.03.–19/2 07.03.–21/2 04.03.–19/2	50 CDL–210 (A)
3.posms „F” ka / <i>Stage 3. Building "F"</i>	Nebija uzb v ta	Nav datu par 2008.g.	Nav datu par 2008.g.	3–4g.v.b rni / Children of 3-4 years of age 01.03.–18/2 05.03.–0/0 02.03.–19/2 06.03.–0/0 03.03.–19/2 07.03.–19/2 04.03.–17/2	70 CDL–210 (B)
4.posms „A” ka / <i>Stage 4. Building "A"</i>	2142	278 020	130	3–4g.v.b rni / Children of 3-4 years of age 10.03.–10/2 14.03.–7/2 11.03.–10/2 15.03.–9/2 12.03.–0/0 16.03.–9/2 13.03.–0/0 17.03.–10/2	60 (telpai ir ar gr das apsilde ar apk.sist. cirkul cijas deni) / (the room also has floor heating with water circulation heating system) Minilog, EasyLog
4.posms „B” ka / <i>Stage 4. Building "B"</i>	2217	208 000	94	4–5g.v.b rni / Children of 4-5 years of age 10.03.–14/2 14.03.–18/2 11.03.–14/2 15.03.–16/2 12.03.–0/0 16.03.–15/2 13.03.–0/0 17.03.–13/2	45 CDL–210 (A)

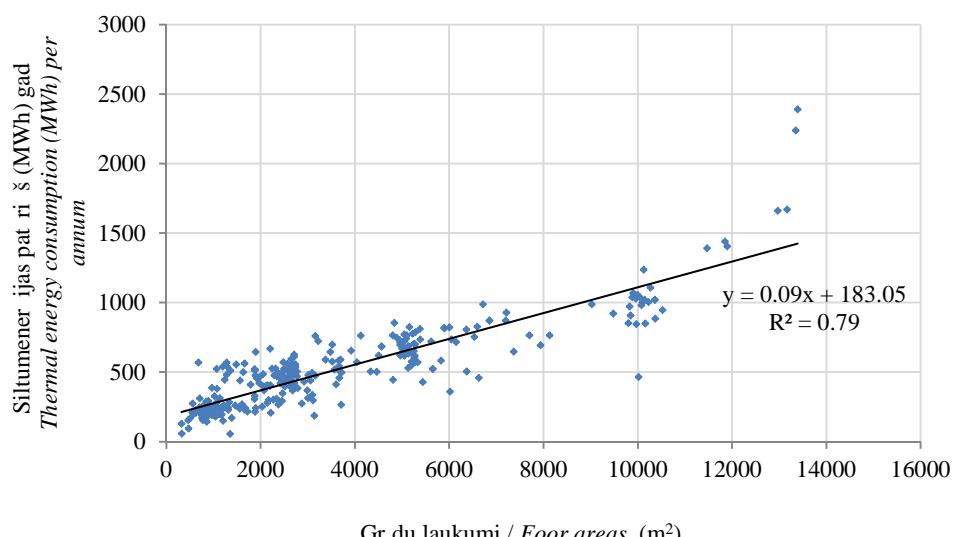
Datu ieg Šanas periods. kas atz me 2.3.att 1 / <i>Data acquisition period.</i> <i>Building mark in figure 2.3.</i>	Kop j gr du plat ba / <i>Total floor area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	Siltuma ener ijas pat ri š 2008.g. / <i>Thermal energy consumption in 2008 (kWh)</i>	Siltuma ener ijas izlietošanas intensit te / <i>Thermal energy use intensity (kWh m<sup>-2</sup>)</i>	Vecuma grupa. Datums. B rnu skaits/ pieaugušo skaits telp / <i>Age group. Date. Number of children/number of adults in a room</i>	Datu ieg Šanas telpas plat ba (m <sup>2</sup> ), raksturojums, m rinstrumenti / <i>Data acquisition room area (m<sup>2</sup>), description, measuring instruments</i>
4.posms „C” ka / <i>Stage 4. Building “C”</i>	1901	645 000	339	3–4g.v.b rni / <i>Children of 3-4 years of age</i> 10.03.–18/2 14.03.–17/2 11.03.–17/2 15.03.–17/2 12.03.–0/0 16.03.–16/2 13.03.–0/0 17.03.–15/2	64 Telpa kas renov taj da / <i>The room in the renovated section of the building</i> CDL-210 (B)

Gaisa misk pies r ojuma noteikšanai tika lietota g zu hromatogr fijas metode, lai noteikto GOS izteiku k oglekli, un augstspiediena š duma hromatogr fijas metode aldeh du noteikšanai. Gaisa pies r ojums ar GOS viel m tika noteikts kokogles t bi s, un gaisa pies r ojums ar aldeh diem tika noteikts sil cija gela kaset s, t s apstr d jot ar 2,4-dinitrofenilhidrez na (DNPH). WHO ir noteikusi rekomend jam s maksim l s kait go vielu koncentr cijas, kas šaj gadum ir: formaldehydi – 0.1mg·m<sup>-3</sup> un GOS – 0.3mg·m<sup>-3</sup>.

Lai noteiktu siltuma transmisijas vietas, tika izv 1 ta p.i.i. „C” ka. Šis darbs tika veikts sadarb b ar SIA „ARTIVA” darbinieku Art ru Gredzenu, izmantojot firmas FLIR Systems AB ThermalCAM produktu FLIR P25 termokameru un termo anemometru AIRFLOW TA-7, k ar infrasarkano staru termometru TESTO 845.

kas „C” siltuma transmisijas vietas caur norobežojoš m konstrukcij m ar termokameras pal dz bu tika noteiktas 2012.gada 23.janv r, kad ra gaisa temperat ra R g bija –3.2 °C plkst.11:00 un –3.6°C plkst.14:00, v ja virziens: A, 4–8ms<sup>-1</sup>, saska ar LV MC lapas <http://www.meteo.lv/public/26902.html> inform ciju.

P t jum ieg to datu rezult ti, kas redzami pielikum Nr.7 „P t jum analiz to 156 skolu un 143 p.i.i. ku telpu plat bu (m<sup>2</sup>) un izlietot s siltumener ijas (MWh) dati par 2008.gadu” analiz ti ar MS Excel r kiem.



1.2. att. Siltumener ijas pat ri u (MWh) un gr du laukumu (m<sup>2</sup>) korel cijas regresijas l nija  
Fig. 1.2. Regression line of the thermal energy consumption (MWh) correlation between total floor area (m<sup>2</sup>)

1.2. att 1 izveidot regresijas līnija no skolu un p.i.i. ārējā plātību ( $m^2$ ) un siltumenerģijas gada patēriņa (MWh) variācijas rādītājiem ir ar vienādojumu  $\hat{y}_t = 0.09x + 183.05$ , determinācijas koeficients  $R^2 = 0.79$ .

## 2. PĀRĀJUMA REZULTĀTI UN DISKUSIJA / RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 2.1. Siltumenerģijas patēriņš / Thermal energy consumption

Aptaujas anketē iekļautie katras ārējās raksturojošie lielumi un parametri ir svarīgi, lai veiktu detalizētu izpīti un analīzi ne vien par Rīgas pilsētas pašvaldības publiskām ārejām, bet arī redzētu būvniecības tendences. Kā piemēram, 2.1. tabulā apkopoti iegūtie dati par siltumenerģijas izlietošanas intensitāti (patēriņš siltumenerģijas patēriņuma  $kWh m^{-2}$ ) atkarībā no stiklotā virsmu un logu kopējās platības pretēju kopējo fasāžu laukumiem.

2.1. tabula/ Table 2.1.  
**Siltumenerģijas izlietojuma intensitāte ( $kWh m^{-2}$ ) Rīgas pilsētas pašvaldības publiskās ārejās 2008.gadā**  
**Thermal energy use intensity ( $kWh m^{-2}$ ) in the public buildings of the Riga City local government in 2008**

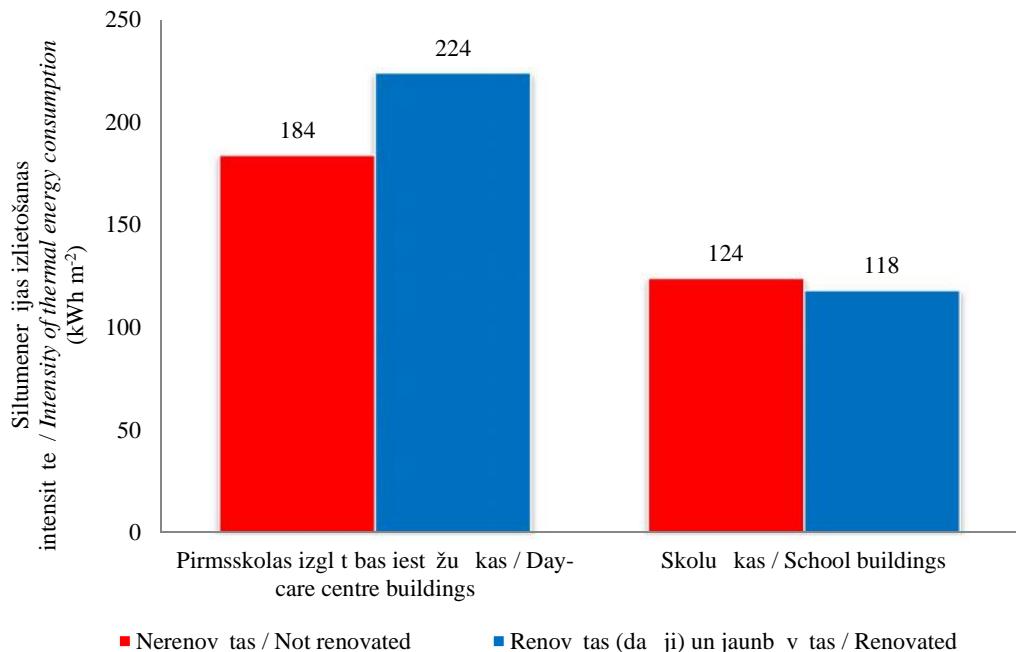
Ārejās grupas / Groups of buildings	Logu un stiklotā virsmu platības > 20 % no Ārejās kopējā fasāžu laukumiem / Areas of windows and glazed surfaces > 20 % of total building facade areas		Logu un stiklotā virsmu platības < 20 % no Ārejās kopējā fasāžu laukumiem / Areas of windows and glazed surfaces < 20 % of total building facade areas	
	Nerenevotie ārejās / Not renovated buildings	Renoveoti (daļēji), jaunbūvētie / Renovated (partly), newly erected buildings	Nerenevotie ārejās / Not renovated buildings	Renoveoti (daļēji), jaunbūvētie / Renovated (partly), newly erected buildings
1.Speciālās nozīmes izglītības ārejās / Buildings of special importance in education institutions	140	90	170	200
2.Sociālās palīdzības ārejās / Social assistance buildings	—	150	—	150
3.Rīgas pilsētas pašvaldības struktūrvienību ārejās / Buildings of Riga City local government units	130	120	200	990
4.Kultūras ārejās / Buildings of cultural institutions	140	100	90	20
5.Muzeju ārejās / Museum buildings	200	—	—	600
6.Ārstniecības stacionāru ārejās / Medical inpatient buildings	—	110	—	—
7.Sporta centru ārejās / Buildings of sport centres	—	190	10	100

2.1. tabulas turpin jums / Table 2.1. continued

ku grupas / Groups of buildings	Logu un stikloto virsmu plat bas 20 % no ku kop jo fas žu laukumiem / Areas of windows and glazed surfaces 20 % of total building facade areas	Renov tas (da ji), jaunb ves / Renovated (partly), newly erected buildings	Logu un stikloto virsmu plat bas > 20 % no ku kop jo fas žu laukumiem / Areas of windows and glazed surfaces > 20 % of total building facade areas	
	Nerenov tas kas / Not renovated buildings	Nerenov tas kas / Not renovated buildings	Renov tas (da ji), jaunb ves / Renovated (partly), newly erected buildings	
8.Bibliot ku kas/8.Library buildings	60	90	20	90
9.Muzik l s izgl t bas kas/9.Musical education buildings	—	170	140	130
10.Kulta kas/10.Religious buildings	—	—	70	—
11.Skolu kas/11.School buildings	110	130	120	120
12Pirmsskolas izgl t bas iest žu kas/12.Buildings of day-care centres	190	310	180	220

Piez me: 2.1. tabul esošie dati vis s poz cij s objekt vi neatspogu o ku grupu siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit es faktisk s vid j s v rt bas, jo ies t to anketu skaits bija p r k mazs un tabulas dati uzskat mi par informat viem, piem ram 3.grupa – da ji, 5.grupa, 6.grupa, 10.grupa. / Note: The data presented in Table 2.1. in all positions do not provide an objective reflection of the actual average values of intensity of use of thermal energy in the groups of buildings, because the numbers of submitted questionnaires were too small and the data in the table are considered to be of indicative value, for example Group 3 – partially, Group 5, Group 6, Group 10.

2.1.att 1 par d ts kop jais rezult ts, apkopojot tabulu datus, sal dzinot p.i.i. un skolu ku siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit ti ( patn jo siltumener ijas pat ri u) atkar b no ku st vok a – nerenov tas kas un k s p c renov cijas darbu veikšanas vai jaunb ves.



2.1. att. Siltumenerijas izlietošanas intensitātes salīdzinājums renovētajām un jaunbūvētajām pirmsskolas izglītības iestāžu kārtām

*Fig.2.1. Comparison of the intensity of use of thermal energy of renovated and newly erected buildings of day-care centres and school buildings with non-renovated buildings*

2.1. att 1 skaidri redzams, ka veicot renovācijas darbus p.i.i un skolu kārtā faktiski nav iegūts siltumenerijas izlietošanas intensitātes samazinājums pret kārtām, kuras nav renovētas. Skolu kārtās kopumā dodoti necigumi samazinājumu: 4.9%. Vērtījot jaunbūvētās un renovētās cijas darbus p.i.i grupā, var secināt, ka to siltumenerijas izlietošanas intensitāte ir liela, kā nerenovētām kārtām par 21.7%, kas faktiski ir nepieņemami.

2.2. tabulā parādīta enerģisko resursu izlietošanas sadalījums skolu un p.i.i. kārtās.

2.2. tabula / Table 2.2.

**Siltumenerijas un elektroenerģijas izlietojuma sadalījums pirmsskolas izglītības iestāžu kārtās 2008.gadā**

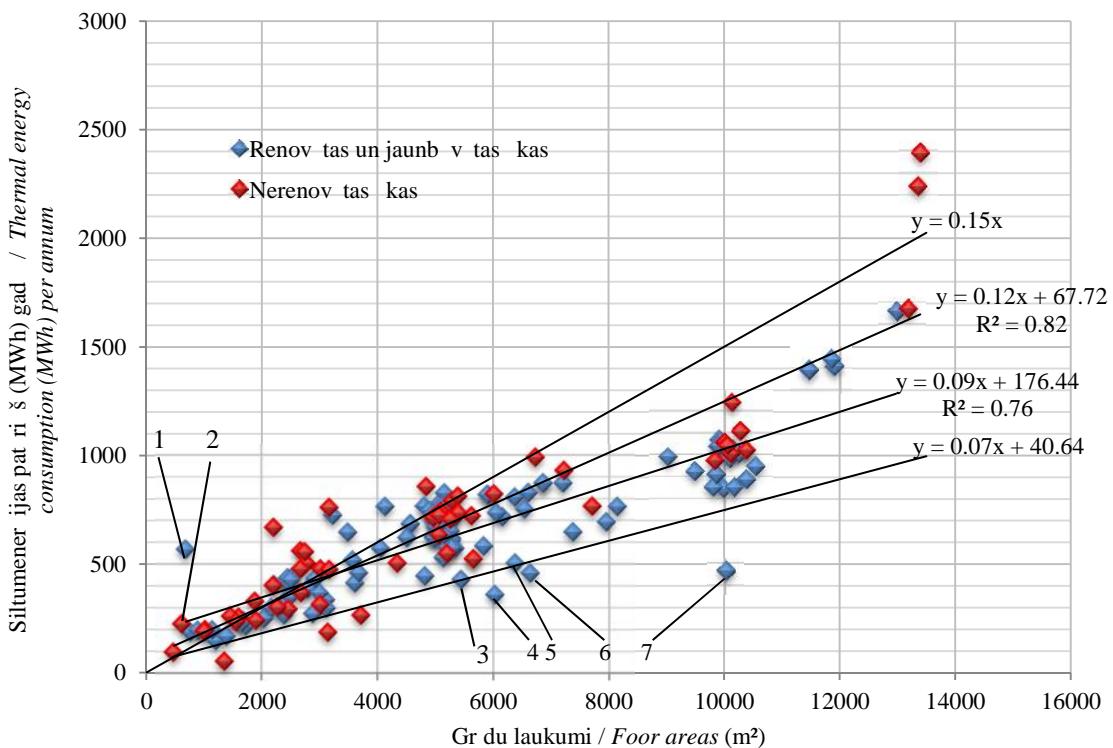
*Comparison of use of thermal energy and electrical power in day-care centre and school buildings*

Nosaukums / Name	Pirmsskolas izglītības iestāžu kārtas / Buildings of day-care centres	Skolu kārtas / School buildings
Kopējais / Total		
a) nerenovētās/not renovated	143	156
b) renovētās (daļēji) un jaunbūvētās / renovated (partly) and newly erected buildings	32	55
	111	101
Kopējais grādu laukums ( $m^2$ ) / Total floor area ( $m^2$ )	248 923	866 769
Vidējais vienā bāzē grādu laukums ( $m^2$ ) / Average floor area of one unit ( $m^2$ )	1 741	5 486
Kopējais siltumenerijas izlietojuma daudzums (kWh) visā grupā gadā / Total amount of thermal energy use (kWh) in the entire group of buildings per year	53 102 920	103 783 050
Vidējais siltumenerijas izlietošanas intensitāte ( $kWh \cdot m^{-2}$ ) visā grupā / Average thermal energy use intensity ( $kWh \cdot m^{-2}$ ) in the entire group of buildings	213	120
Vidējais siltumenerijas izlietošanas intensitāte ( $kWh \cdot m^{-2}$ ) nerenovētās kārtās / Average thermal energy use intensity ( $kWh \cdot m^{-2}$ ) in non-renovated buildings	184	124
Vidējais siltumenerijas izlietošanas intensitāte ( $kWh \cdot m^{-2}$ ) renovētās (daļēji) kārtās un jaunbūvētās / Average thermal energy use intensity ( $kWh \cdot m^{-2}$ ) in renovated (partly) and newly erected buildings	224	118

2.2. tabulas turpin jums / Table 2.2. continued

Nosaukums / Name	Pirmsskolas izglītības iestāžu skolas / Buildings of day-care centres	Skolu kas / School buildings
Kop jais elektroenerģijas patēriņš (kWh) gadā visku grupai / vidējais elektroenerģijas izlietošanas intensitāte ( $\text{kWh}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) / Total amount of electric energy consumption (kWh) per year in the entire group of buildings / average electric energy use intensity ( $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ )	7 010 729 /28	20 207 679 /23
Kop jais elektroenerģijas patēriņš (kWh) gadā nerenovētās / vidējais elektroenerģijas izlietošanas intensitāte ( $\text{kWh}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) / Total amount of electric energy consumption (kWh) per year in non-renovated buildings / average electric energy use intensity ( $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ )	1 685 457 /25	6 254 041 /20
Kop jais elektroenerģijas patēriņš (kWh) gadā renovētās (daļēji) / jaunbūvētās / vidējais elektroenerģijas izlietošanas intensitāte ( $\text{kWh}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) / Total amount of electric energy consumption (kWh) per year in renovated (partly) and newly erected buildings / average electric energy use intensity ( $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ )	5 325 272 /29	13 953 638 /25
kās esošās mikroklimata regulējošās sistēmas/Existing climate control regulating systems in the buildings		
1.Kopējais vienību skaits/Total number of units	79	106
2.Kopējās elektrojaudas (kW)/Total electric power (kW)	262	1 515
3.Kopējās sistēmu elektrojaudu intensitāte ( $\text{kW}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ )/Total intensity of electric power of the systems ( $\text{kWh}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ )	$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Kā redzams no 2.2. tabulas, kopējā analīzē datu 143 p.i.i. kā māteskola 32 nerenovētās skolas (22.4% no kopējā skaita) un 111 renovētās (daļēji) un jaunbūvētās (77.6% no kopējā skaita) un 156 skolu kā datu, t.sk. 55 nerenovētās skolas (35.4% no kopējā skaita) un 101 renovētās (daļēji) un jaunbūvētās (64.6% no kopējā skaita). Vidējais siltumenerģijas izlietošanas intensitāte p.i.i. kā ir  $213 \text{ kWh}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  un skolu kā ir  $120 \text{ kWh}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ , kas proporcionāli sastāda attiecību  $1.78:1.00$ , jeb p.i.i. izlietotās siltumenerģijas intensitāte ir 1.78 reizes lielāka. Elektroenerģijas jaudu izlietošanas intensitāte un kopējais vienību skaits nepārprotami norāda, ka tās ir nepietiekamas. Veicot informatīvu aptauju, noskaidrojās, ka arī esošās uzstādītās tālīdzības mikroklimata regulējošās sistēmas tiek darbinātas otrā zemē 1 mēneša, jo renovētās un jaunbūvētās kārtībā tās ir izmaksas apmaiņas laikā, aukstajā gada laikā, tiek veikta ar dabīgas plāsmas ventilāciju, bez rekuperācijas, neizbūvētām novērtējumiem pie palīglinātās siltuma izlietošanas intensitātes. Ar apsekojot izlases veidīgās kasas, tika konstatēts, ka ventilācijas sistēmas jau nav darbinātas tikai ilgi, kā arī rātas jau kā jādzēganā liela putekā ir rātas.



2.2. att. Skolu kas - renov t s, jaunb ves un nerenov t s. Kop j ku siltumener ijas gada pat ri a (MWh) korel cija ar ku gr du laukumiem ( $m^2$ )

Fig. 2.2. School building - renovated, newly erected and non-renovated buildings. Correlation between the total annual consumption of thermal energy (MWh) in buildings and the building floor area ( $m^2$ )

1 – renov t skolas ka ar lielu siltumener ijas pat ri u / renovated school building with high thermal energy consumption;

2 – nerenov t skolas ka / not renovated school building;

3,4,5,6,7 – renov t s skolu kas ar maziem siltumener ijas pat ri iem / renovated school buildings with low thermal energy consumption.

2.2. att 1 atspogu oti dati par 2008.gad izlietoto siltumener ijas resursu korel ciju ar kop jo kas gr du plat bu renov t m, jaunb v t m un nerenov t m skolu k m. Apkopoto datu att ls liecina par to, ka, ku renov cijas darbi un/vai ekspluat cija apl kojamaj gad ir veikti slikti. Piem ram, skolas ka Nr.1: kop jie telpu gr du laukumi – 687 $m^2$ , kop jais gada siltumener ijas pat ri š – 567.79MWh, p c renov cijas. Sal dzin jumam izv los skolas ku Nr.2: kop jie telpu gr du laukumi – 621 $m^2$ , kop jais gada siltumener ijas pat ri š – 225.46MWh, nav veikti renov cijas darbi. Abu šo ku kop jo gr das laukumu attiec ba ir: 1.11:1.00, bet kop j gada siltumener ijas pat ri a attiec ba ir: 2.52:1.00.

2.2. att 1 atspogu otajos datos t pat varam atrast ar oti labi renov tas kas: Nr. 3, Nr.4, Nr.5 Nr.6 un Nr.7.. Šo ku siltumener ijas pat ri u izlietojums 2008.gad , neatkar gi no šo ku kop jo gr du laukumiem atrodas gan zem renov to ku tieksmes l nijas, kuras vien dojums ir:  $y = 0.09x + 176.44$ , gan ar zem normat v s tieksmes l nijas, kuras vien dojums ir:  $y = 0.07x + 40.64$  un t izveidota emot v r siltumener ijas resursu izlietojuma samazin jumu par normat vajos aktos (Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt v 2002/91/EK un v 1 k Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt v 2010/31/ES) noteikto. Nerenov to skolu ku tieksmes l nijas vien dojums ir:  $y = 0.12x + 67.72$ . 2.2. att 1 novilk t l nija ar vien dojumu:  $y = 0.15x$  atbilst EM uzst d juma pras bai sasniegt maksim lo ku siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit ti 150 kWh  $m^{-2}$  gad .

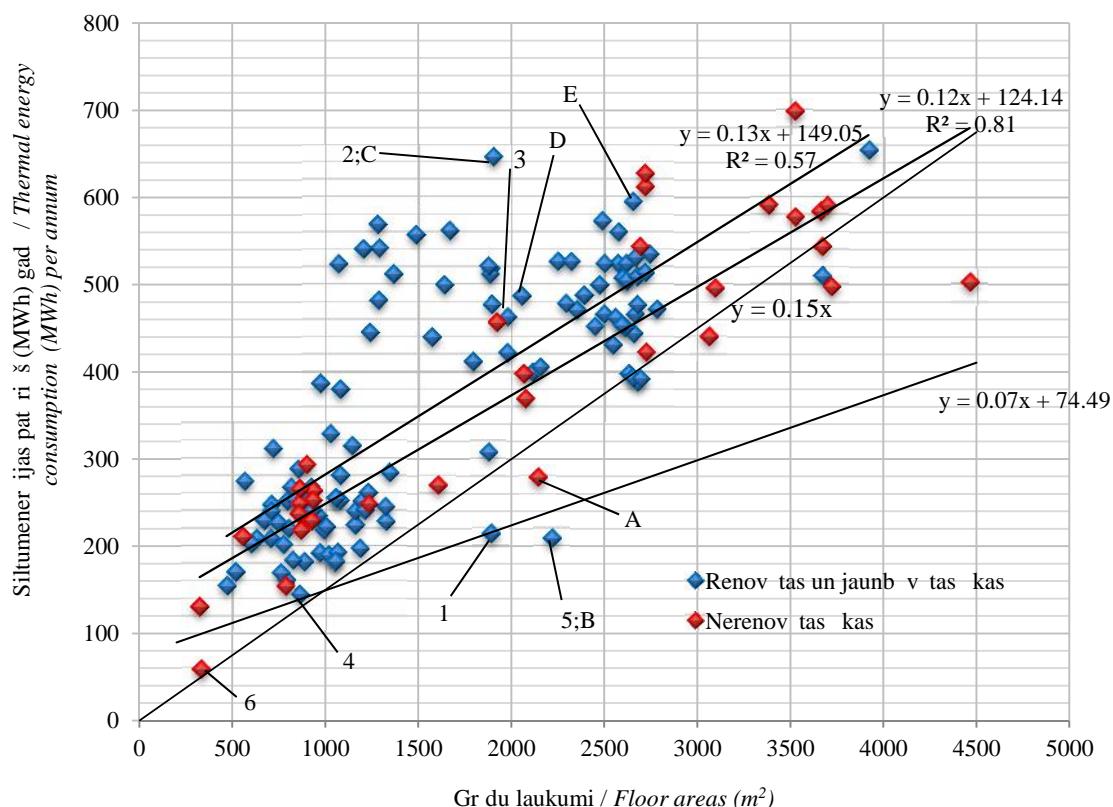
2.2. att 1 redzams, ka skolu ku renov cijas darbi veikti slikti, jo tikai 5 skolu kas, tas ir 4.9% ku siltumener ijas izlietošanas daudzumi pret kas gr du laukumiem, atrodas zem vai uz normat v s tieksmes l nijas.

2.3. att 1 atspogu oti dati par 2008.gad izlietoto siltumener ijas resursu korel ciju ar kop jo kas gr du plat bu renov t m, jaunb v t m un nerenov t m p.i.i. k m. Apkopoto datu att ls liecina par to, ka, ku renov cijas darbi un/vai ekspluat cija apl kojamaj gad veikta oti slikti. Vairum gad jumu renov to un jaunb v jamo ku siltumener ijas pat ri i ir liel ki nek atbilstošo nerenov to ku siltumener ijas pat ri i. No š att la redzams, ka renov cijas un jaunb ves darbi vairum gad jumu veikti

tikai dar šanas d , jo kop jo ieguld jumu uz ener tisko resursu taup šanu un sapr t gu lietošanu tie nav bijuši orient ti. Par to liecina ar abu grupu: renov to un jaunb v to ku un nerenov to ku novilklt s tieksmes 1 nijas. Renov to un jaunb v to ku tieksmes 1 nija ar vien dojumu  $y = 0.13x + 149.05$  atrodas virs nerenov to ku tieksmes 1 nijas, kas novilkta p c vien dojuma  $y = 0.12x + 124.14$ . Tas apliecina iepriekš min to, ka kopum šie ku projekt šanas, renov cijas darbi un, iesp jams, ar , vairum gad jumu, ekspluat cija, veikti oti slikti. Tas apliecina un apstiprina jau iepriekšmin to, piem ram, att lotaj un analiz taj gad jum ar skolu k m, nav sak rtot bas pašvald bas ku b vniec b un t s procesos. Veiktie darbi nav orient ti uz ilgtsp j bu, iz emot dažus gad jumus, kas kalpo k pier d jums tam, ka to tom r var izdar t.

Novilkta 1 nija ar vien dojumu  $y = 0.15x$ , kas atbilst EM pras bai sasniegt maksim lo ku siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit ti  $150 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}\text{gad}$ .

Normat v tieksmes 1 nija ar vien dojumu  $y = 0.07x + 74.49$  izveidota emot v r siltumener ijas resursu izlietojuma samazin jumu par normat vajos aktos (Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt v 2002/91/EK un v 1 k Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt v 2010/31/ES) noteiktaj m pras b m. Abas š s taisnes atrodas zem renov to un jaunb v to ku tieksmes 1 nijas ar vien dojumu  $y = 0.13x + 149.05$  un nerenov to ku tieksmes 1 nijas ar vien dojuma  $y = 0.12x + 124.14$  apliecina, ka nepieciešams veikt kvalitat vus renov cijas darbus, lai tiktu sasniegti un stenoti dz v ES Parlamenta un Padomes un Latvijas republikas MK 1 mumi par ener tisko resursu taup gu lietošanu un saglab šanu.



2.3. att. Pirmsskolas izgl t bas iest žu kas: renov t s, jaunb ves un nerenov t s. Kop j ku siltumener ijas gada pat ri a (MWh) korel cija ar ku gr du laukumiem ( $\text{m}^2$ )

*Fig.5. Buildings of day-care centres: renovated, newly erected and non-renovated buildings.*

**Correlation between the total annual consumption of thermal energy (MWh) in buildings and the building floor area in ( $\text{m}^2$ )**

1,4,5 – renov t s p.i.i. kas ar mazu siltumener ijas pat ri u / renovated d.c.c. buildings with low thermal energy consumption;

2,3 – renov t s p.i.i. kas ar lielu siltumener ijas pat ri u / renovated d.c.c. buildings with high thermal energy consumption;

6 – nerenov ta p.i.i. ka ar mazu siltumener ijas pat ri u / not renovated d.c.c. building with low thermal energy consumption;

A,B,C,D,E – eksperiment 1 s kas (dati 1.1. tabulai ) / experimental buildings (data for Table 1.1.).

2.3. att 1 redzams, ka p.i.i. ku renov cijas darbi veikti oti slikti, jo tikai 3 p.i.i. ( kas Nr.1, Nr.4 un Nr.5), tas ir 2.7% ku siltumener ijas izlietošanas daudzumi pret kas gr du laukumiem, atrodas zem vai uz normat v s tieksmes 1 nijas. Turpat redzams, ka nerenv t ka Nr.6 jau pirms iesp jamiem renov cijas darbiem ir ar oti zemu siltumener ijas pat ri u, kas tai auj atracties zem normat v s tieksmes 1 nijas.

Projekt šanas un renov cijas darbu kvalit ti zemo kvalit ti raksturo, piem ram, nerenv t p.i.i. ka Nr.3, kuras kop jie telpu gr du laukumi – 1920m<sup>2</sup>, kop jais gada siltumener ijas pat ri š – 456.00MWh. Sal dzin jumam izv los renov to un jaunb v to ku grupas p.i.i. ku Nr.2: kop jie telpu gr du laukumi – 1901m<sup>2</sup>, kop jais gada siltumener ijas pat ri š – 645.00MWh. Abu šo ku kop jo gr das laukumu attiec ba ir: 1.01:1.00, bet kop j gada siltumener ijas pat ri a attiec ba ir: 1.00:1.41.

## 2.2. Iekštelpu gaisa kvalit te / Indoor air quality

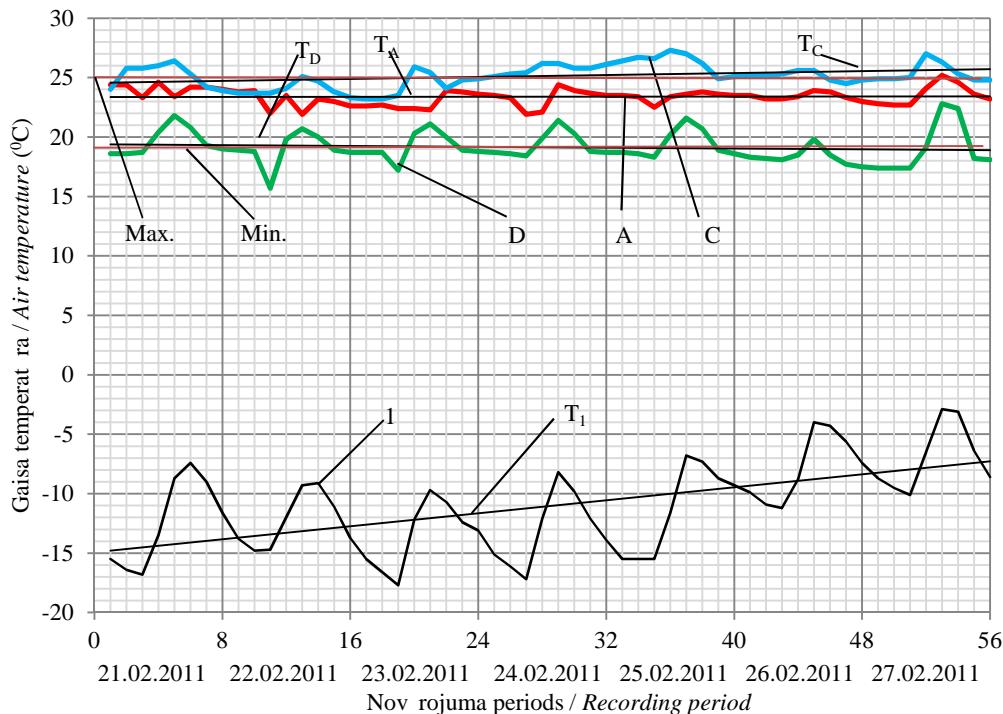
2.4., 2.5. un 2.6. att los atspogu oti dati no otraj posm ieg tajiem m r jumiem š d m k m:

1. „A” ka – Nerenov ta, jauns siltummezgls. Paredz ta renov cija 2011.gad : fas des siltin šanas, logu nomai a, apkures sist mas renov cijas darbi;
2. „C” ka – statuss – salikts, jo da a jaunb ve un da a renov ta 2007.gad , kad tika veikti kas fas žu siltin šanas darbi un ielikti plastmasas pakešu logi. Gaisa temperat ras un citi m r jumi un fiks cija 88m<sup>2</sup> telp , kas atrodas jaunb v taj kas da . Apkalpojošam person lam s dz bas par liel m gaisa temperat ras starp b m daž d s telp s, jo nav iesp jams regul t apkures sist mas radiatoru temperat ru. Telpu temperat ru regul , atverot logus augstas gaisa temperat ras telp s. Ventil cijas sist mai nav nek das ietekmes uz gaisa parametru kvalit tes izmai m telp s, t p c to nelieto. Gaisa temperat ras un citi m r jumi un fiks cija 88 m<sup>2</sup> telp , kas atrodas jaunb v taj kas da .
3. „D” ka – renov ta 2004.gad : ielikti pakešu logi, plastmasas r mji, renov ta kanaliz cijas sist ma, ier kots jauns siltummezgls. Person la s dz bas par palielin tu telpu atdzišanu no rsien m, paši v jainos laika apst k os apkures sezona . Telpas, kur veikti m r jumi, plat ba 60m<sup>2</sup>.

Atspogu ot s gaisa temperat ras 2.4. att 1 sadal jums uz „X” ass par d ts no 2011.gada 21.–27.febru rim. Maz k ieda as v rt ba ir tr s stundas, tas ir interv ls no viena fiks t nolas juma l dz otram. Uz „Y” ass atspogu otas gaisa temperat ru v rt bas nov rojuma perioda laik . Taisnes „Min.”, kas šaj gad jum ir +19 °C un „Maks.”, kas šaj gad jum ir +25 °C, novilkta saska ar MK 2009.gada 28.apr a noteikumi Nr.359.

MK noteiktie normat vie dokumenti, kas nosaka pras bas iekštelpu gaisa kvalit tei p.i.i. ir:

1. MK noteikumi no 2002.gada 27.decembra Nr.596 „Higi nas pras bas izgl t bas iest d m, kas steno pirmsskolas izgl t bas programmas”, kur punkt 49 min ts, ka pie aujam minim 1 gaisa temperat ra iest des telp s, kur s uzturas b rni ir :
  - 1.1. kuri ir jaun ki par 3 gadiem, – vismaz 20 °C;
  - 1.2. kuri ir vec ki par 3 gadiem, – vismaz 18 °C;
2. MK noteikumi no 2009.gada 28.apr a Nr. 359 „Darba aizsardz bas pras bas darba viet s”, 1.pielikums.



2.4. att. Gaisa temperat ra „A”, „C” un „D” ku telp s  
Fig.2.4. Indoor air temperature for buildings „A”, „C” and „D”

1. ra gaisa temperat ras l nija – „I” / *Outdoor air temperature line – “I”;*
2. iekštelpu gaisa temperat ras l nijas, „A”; „C” un „D” k m, / *Indoor air temperature lines for buildings “A”, “C” and “D”;*
3. robežlielumu v rt bu taisnes „Max.” un „Min.”, saska ar MK noteikumiem Nr.359 „Darba aizsardz bas pras bas darba viet s” / *Limit value straight lines „Max.” and „Min.”, in accordance with Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 359 “Labour Protection Requirements in Workplaces”.*

Izv rt jot gaisa temperat ras l niju p.i.i. k m „A”, „C” un „D” atrašanos šaj temperat ras interv 1 , var secin t, ka „C” kai daudzos gad jumos fiks ta gaisa temperat ra pie un virs maksim li noteikt s robežas  $+25.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , sasniedzot pat  $+27.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  un vair k, atz mi. No 2.4.att la redzams, ka pamatotas ir apkalpojoš person la s dz bas par paaugstin t m gaisa temperat r m telp s. Savuk rt, „D” k no 2.4. att la var saskat t pamatotas apkalpojoš person la s dz bas par pazemin t m gaisa temperat r m, seviš i v jainos laika apst k os. Att 1 redzams, ka „D” kas gaisa temperat ras l nija daudzos gad jumos atrodas zem minim li noteikt gaisa temperat ras sliekš a, t.i.  $+19.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Lai cik tas izskat s nepareizi, bet vispiem rot k iekštelpu gaisa temperat ra ir „A” kas telp . T s temperat ras l nija oti labi iek aujas ierobežotaj interv 1 starp „Min.” un „Maks.” taisn m un praktiski nevien gad jum nav fiks tas gaisa temperat ras, kas iziet rpus šim interv lam, iz emot vienu, kad fiks t temperat ra ir  $+25.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

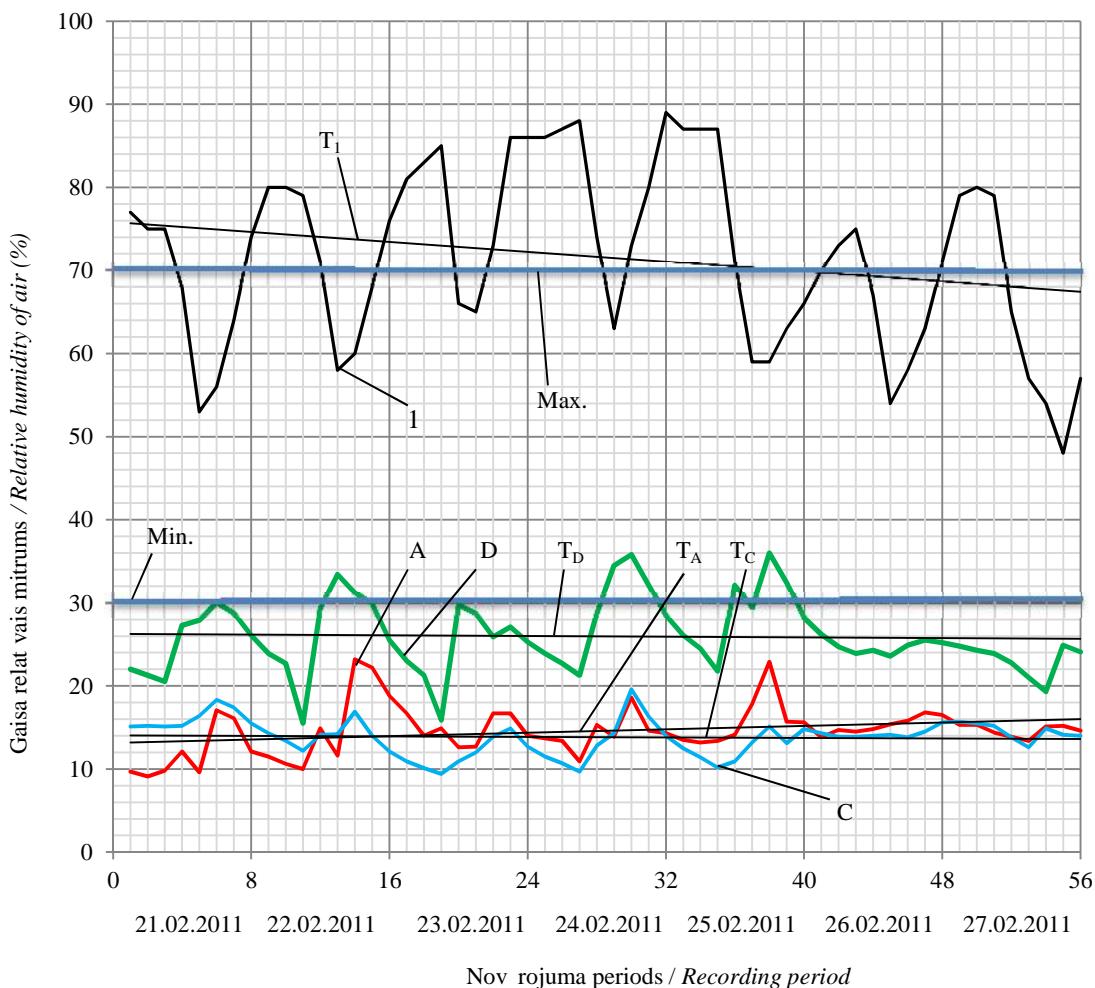
Secin jumi par 2.4. att 1 redzamaj m „A”, „C” un „D” ku telpu gaisa temperat r m ir š di:

1. visu ku iekštelpu gaisa temperat ras l nijas atdarina ra gaisa temperat ras kritumu un pac lumu virzienus. T s var tu b t k sekas nepieregul tai siltummezgla vad bas sist mai.
2. da ji jaunb v t s kas „C” telp fiks t s gaisa temperat ras l nija „C” uzr da p r k lielas temperat ras v rt bas un novilk tieksmes l nija „T\_C” atrodas robež s no  $+24.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  nov rojumu s kum , l dz  $+25.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  nov rojumu beig s. Pieaugošas tieksmes tendences l nija, ir ar novilktajai ra gaisa tieksmes l nijai „T\_1”. Ar šis faktors nor da uz ekspluat cijas tr kumiem un k d m siltummezgla apkalpošan .
3. ar „D” kas telpas gaisa temperat ras l nija „D” un tieksmes l nija „T\_D”, kas ir no v rt bas  $+19.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  nov rojumu s kuma period , l dz  $+19.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  nov rojumu beigu period , nor da jau uz 1.un 2.punkt min taj m k d m ekspluat cij , kuras v 1 tiek izjustas pastiprin ti kas norobežojošo konstrukciju zem s siltumnotur bas d .
4. gan „C” gan „D” ku renov cijas un jaunb ves projekti un/vai ku b vniec bas un renov cijas darbi veikti oti zem profesion 1 1 men .

5. tikai „A” kas telpas gaisa temperat ras 1 nija „A” un tieksmes 1 nija „ $T_A$ ” atrodas attiec gi starp minim lo un maksim lo pie aujamo gaisa temperat ru 1 nij m, saska ar MK noteikumiem Nr. 359 „Darba aizsardz bas pras bas darba viet s” un uz  $+23.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  atz mes;

6. MK min to noteikumu Nr.359 un Nr.596 neiev rošana var b t par iemeslu palielin tam skaitam saslimšanu ar ak t m respirator m slim b m gan person la, gan b rnu vid . Bieža saslimst bu atk rtošan s var veicin t slim bas hroniskumu un hronisku slim bu progres šanu.

2.5. att 1 atspogu ot s gaisa relat v mitruma sadal juma 1 nijas uz „X” ass par d tas no 2011.gada 21.–27.febru rim. Maz k ieda as v rt ba ir tr s stundas, tas ir interv ls no viena fiks t nolas juma l dz otram. Uz „Y” ass atspogu otas gaisa relat v mitruma v rt bas nov rojuma perioda laik . Taisnes „Min.”, kas šaj gad jum ir 30% un „Maks.”, kas šaj gad jum ir 70%, novilktais saska ar MK 2009.gada 28.apr a noteikumiem Nr.359 un nav atkar gas ne no darba perioda, ne ar no darba kategorijas.



2.5. att. Gaisa relat vais mitrums „A”, „C” un „D” ku telp s  
Fig.2.5. Relative humidity of indoor air for buildings „A”, „C” and „D”

- ra gaisa relat v mitruma 1 nija – 1 / line of outdoor relative humidity of air – 1;
- iekšelpu gaisa relat v mitruma 1 nijas, „A”; „C” un „D” k m, / lines of indoor relative humidity of air for buildings “A”, “C” and “D”;
- Robežlielumu v rt bu taisnes „Max.” un „Min.”, saska ar MK noteikumiem Nr.359 „Darba aizsardz bas pras bas darba viet s” / Limit value straight lines „Max.” and „Min.”, in accordance with Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 359 “Labour Protection Requirements in Workplaces”.

Izv rt jot gaisa relat v mitruma 1 niju p.i.i. k m „A”, „C” un „D” 2.5. att 1 redzams, ka to svrst bas iekšelp s ir l dz gas ar ra gaisa relat v mitruma 1 nijas svrst b m. Iz mums ir br vdiens: 26. un 27.febru ris, kad telp s nav cilv ki un audz k i. Šaj s div s dien s 1 niju, kas raksturo kas „A”, „C” un „D” gaisa relat vo mitrumu „svrst gums norimst”. ra gaisa relat v gaisa mitruma tieksmes 1 nija „ $T_1$ ” šaj nov rojuma period ir ar negat vu tendenci, jeb tendenci samazin ties. k „C” un „D”,

k redzams 2.5. att 1 , ir oti zems iekštelpu gaisa relat vais mitrums un uz to nor da ar tieksmes l nijas „ $T_C$ ” un „ $T_D$ ”, kuras atrodas oti zemu, 13–16% robež s. J atz m , ka viena ir nereno ta un otra jaunb v ta ka, attiec gi „A” un „C”. Sal dzinot šo abu ku iekštelpu gaisa relat v mitruma l nijas, redzam, ka jaunb v t s kas gaisa relat v mitruma l nija „C” ar atbilstošo tieksmes l niju „ $T_C$ ”, vairum gad jumu atrodas zem l nijas „A” ar tai atbilstošo tieksmes l niju „ $T_A$ ”. Lab ks iekštelpu gaisa relat vais mitrums ir fiks ts k „D”, un atbilstošo l niju „D” un tieksmes l niju „ $T_D$ ”, kas atrodas uz atz mes 26%. Šiem fiks tajiem datiem ir ar skaidrojums un person la s dz bas par palielin tu telpu atdzišanu no rsien m, paši v jainos laika apst k os apkures sezona , ir k apstiprin jums dot s kas norobežojošo konstrukciju palielin tai gaisa infiltr cijas ietekmei no v ja spiediena un ra gaisa relat v mitruma palielin tai ietekmei uz iekštelpu gaisa relat vo mitrumu.

Secin jumi par 2.5. att 1 atspogu otaj m gaisa relat v mitruma l nij m ku „A”, „C” un „D” telp s ir š di:

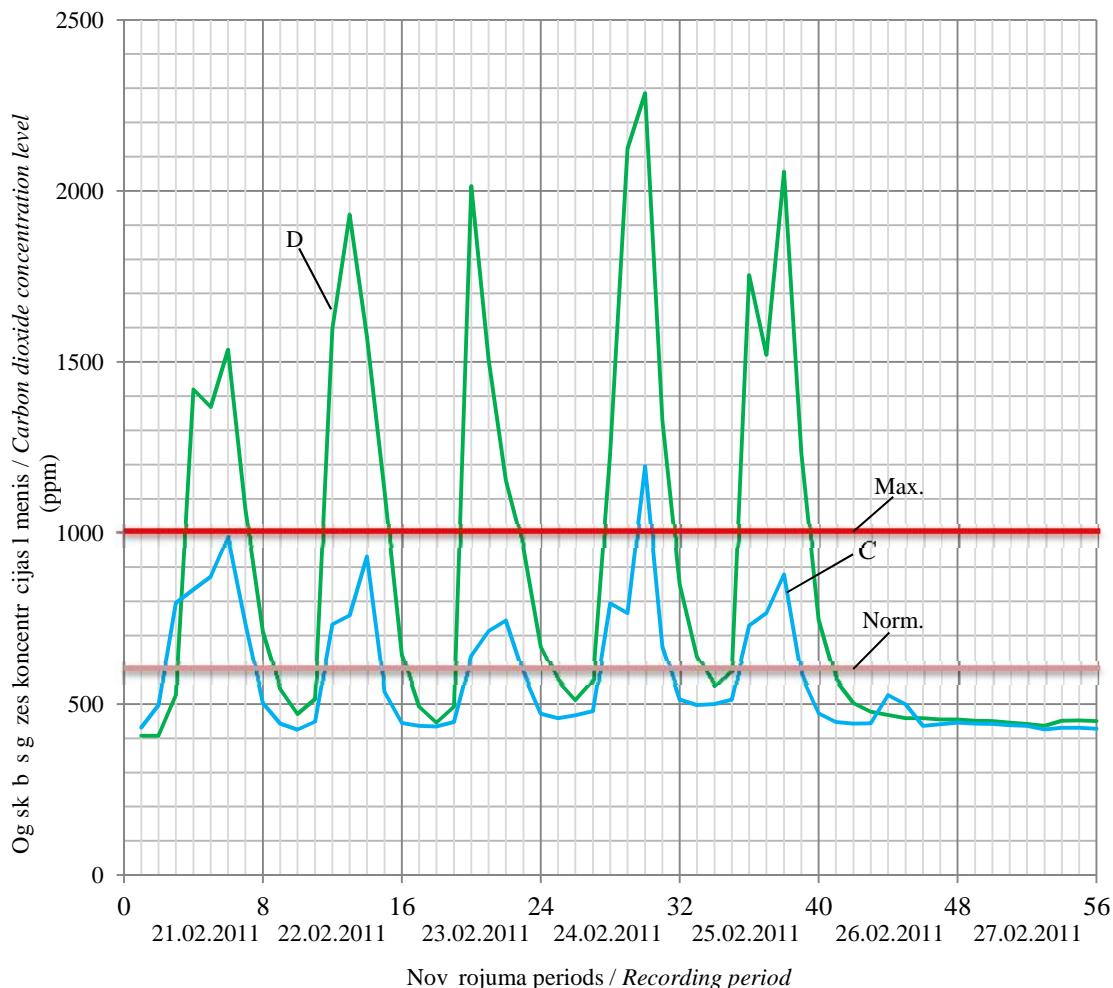
1. gandr z visos fiks tajos gad jumos nereno tai, renov tai un jaunb v tai kas telpai fiks tais gaisa relat vais mitrums telp s ir zem MK 2009.gada 28.apr a noteikumu Nr.359 „Darba aizsardz bas pras bas darba viet s” noteikt s minim l s robežas;
2. nereno t s kas „A” telpas gaisa relat v mitruma l nijas atrašan s vieta, kas ir zem minim li noteikt pie aujam gaisa relat v mitruma robežas – 30%, nep rprotami nor da uz to, ka iesp jamo renov cijas darbu ietvaros, j paredz ar pas kumi telpu gaisa relat v mitruma uzlabošanai l dz MK 2009.gada 28.apr a noteikumu Nr.359 pras b m;
3. da ji jaunb v t s kas „C” gaisa relat vais mitrums atrodas zem noteikt s minim l s robežas, kas min tas MK 2009.gada 28.apr a noteikumos Nr.359 „Darba aizsardz bas pras bas darba viet s”. Gaisa relat v mitruma m r jumi un fiks cija veikta  $88 \text{ m}^2$  telp , kas atrodas jaunb v taj kas da . Da ji tas izskaidrojams ar to, ka telp , kur veikti m r jumi, tika fiks ta ar p r k augsta gaisa temperat ra, kas, savuk rt, veicin jusi gaisa relat v mitrum zem l me a st vokli;
4. renov t s kas „D” gaisa relat v mitruma l nija un ar tieksmes l nija  $T_D$  atrodas oti tuvu MK noteikumu Nr.359 pras b m, bet pilda tos tikai dažos gad jumos 22.,24.un 25.febru r , kad slaic gi tiek sasniegtas š das gaisa relat v mitruma v rt bas attiec gaj s dien s 33.4%, 35.8% un 36.0%. Tieksmes l nijas v rt ba ir 26.0%, kas nor da uz to, ka gaisa relat vais mitrums telp k „D” nov rojumu period ir neatbilstoš MK noteikumu Nr.359 pras b m;
5. projekt šanas darbi un ku ekspluat cija ir oti zem , neprofesion 1 1 men , jo nenodrošina MK noteikumu iev rošanu;
6. iepriekš min tie tr kumi un neatbilst ba MK noteikumu Nr.359 pras b m, var b t par iemeslu palielin tam skaitam saslimšanu ar ak t m respirator m slim b m gan person la, gan b rnu vid . Bieža saslimst bas atk rtošan s var veicin t slim bas hroniskumu un hronisku slim bu progres šanu;
7. jebkur no ku telp m gaisa relat vo mitrumu var palielin t, ier kojot lok las gaisa mitrin šanas ier ces.

2.6. att 1 atspogu otas nov rojumu period fiks ts og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas l menis telp s. Dab g fona, jeb og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas l menis ra gais netika noteikts, jo tas ar esošajiem m rapar tiem nebija iesp jams. Pie emtaiς dab gais fons ir ap 420 ppm, kas tika fiks ts k vid jais aritm tiskais lielums R g , P rdaugav , bet cit R gas rajon tas var b t atš ir gs p c v rt bas lieluma. Pasaul vid jais dab g  $\text{CO}_2$  l menis, k jau iepriekš min ts, ir 350 – 450 ppm. L nijas „C” maz k s v rt bas fiks tas sestdien un sv tdien, 26.un 27.febru r un ir 431ppm, bet l nijas „D” attiec gi 407 ppm nakt uz pirmdienu, 21.febru ri. J atz m , ka „C” p.i.i. ka atrodas Centra rajon , bet „D” Vidzemes priekšpils t .

K jau iepriekš j s noda s apskat ts, og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas l menis var b t b stams cilv ka vesel bai, pat n v jošs. J atceras, ka ieelpot s og sk b s g zes daudzumi summ jas laik . Ja  $\text{CO}_2$  koncentr cijas l menis sasniedz 1000 – 2500 ppm par d s nogurums un miegain ba, nelabv l gu ietekmi uz vesel bu tas atst j pie 2500 – 5000 ppm, neliela intoksik cija, elpošanas un pulsa biežuma palielin šan s ap 30000 ppm, viss iepriekšmin tais un galvass pes ar vieglu nelabumu ap 50000 ppm, sama as zaud šana ar iesp jamo let lo izn kumu ap 100000 ppm. Rekomend jamais uztur šan s diapazons, kas nav kait gs vesel bai 600 – 1000 ppm (ASHRAE standarti 62–1989). Taj paš laik 8 darba stund s nekait gais un v lamais kop jais daudzums ir 5000 ppm un norm ls og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas l menis darba telp s ir 600 ppm, turpm k att los, kur atspogu oti og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas l me i, šie robežlielumi tiks novilkti k taisne „Norm.”, kas atspogu os rekomend jamo  $\text{CO}_2$  l meni un maksim l  $\text{CO}_2$  koncentr cijas robeža, kad v l nav draudu vesel bai – tiks att lota ar taisni „Max.”.

Apskat maj period „C” p.i.i. k vismaz k og sk b s g zes koncentr cija telp darba dien , ir 23.febru r . Tad konkr taj telp ir vismaz k cilv ku – 11 b rni un 2 audzin t jas. Kop jais darba

dienas sa emtais CO<sub>2</sub> daudzums ir ap 6500 ppm, kas ir oti liels un tuvu b stam bas robežai, kad par d s pirm s noguruma paz mes un miegain ba, kuras pavada ar koncentr šan s sp ju mazin šan s. Visliel kais stundas og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas l menis ir fiks ts 24.febru r , kas bija 1195 ppm un jau p rsniedz nekait guma l me a maksim lo robežu.



2.6. att. Og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas l menis (ppm) „C” un „D” ku telp s  
Fig. 2.6. Carbon dioxide concentration level (ppm) for buildings „C” and „D” indoors

1. „C” – og sk b s g zes koncentr cija, „C” kas telp / carbon dioxide concentration for the „C” building room;
2. „D” – og sk b s g zes koncentr cija, „D” kas telp // carbon dioxide concentration in the room of building „D”;
3. Max. – og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas maksim l rekomend jam robeža m renam gaisa kvalit tes l menim / maximum recommended limit of carbon dioxide concentration for moderate air quality; (EN 13779:2005, 2005)
4. Norm. – og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas zem k robeža m renam gaisa kvalit tes l menim / lowest level of carbon dioxide recommended borderline for the buildings indoor with mild air quality. (EN 13779:2005, 2005).

kai „D” š 1 nija, kas atspogu o CO<sub>2</sub> koncentr cijas l meni 2.6. att 1 , par da, ka faktiski visu darba dienu gan b rni, gan audzin t jas atrodas vid , kas b stama un kait ga vesel bai, jo vienas stundas CO<sub>2</sub> koncentr cijas l menis p rsniedz pat 1500 ppm un trijos gad jumos pat 2000 ppm. Maksim l darba dienas deva, ko sa em b rni un apkalpojošais person ls, kas uzturas šaj s telp s, sasniedz 12000 ppm, kas b rniem jau var rad t nelabv 1 gu ietekmi uz vesel bu, bet iepriekšmin tais nekait guma slieksnis pieaugušam cīlv kam – 5000 ppm, tiek p rsniegts 2.4 reizes!

Secin jumi par 2.6. att 1 att lotaj m CO<sub>2</sub> koncentr cijas daudzumu l nij m „C” un „D”, kas par da šos fiks tos gaisa parametrus ku „C” un „D” telp s nov rojuma perioda laik , ir š di:

1. visos gad jumos fiks t s og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas 1 me a v rt bas to summ šanas gad jum darba laik , jeb darba dienas lieluma noteikšanas gad jumos, ir virs 5000 ppm sliekš a;
2. lab ki og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas 1 me a parametri ir „C” k , jo to fiks t s v rt bas nov rojumu period nep rsniedz 1000 ppm, iz emot 24.febru r fiks taj maksimum – 1195 ppm;
3. „D” kas telp fiks tie og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas 1 me a daudzumi ir p rsnieguši maksim 1 1 me a, nekait guma, robežu – 1000 ppm un sasniedz pat v r bu 2285 ppm 24.febru r (telp 12 b rni un 2 audzin t jas);
4. „D” kas 60m<sup>2</sup> telp fiks tie og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas 1 me a daudzumi jau ir klasific jami k draudi b rnu un apkalpojoš person la vesel bai;
5. „D” kas telp fiks tie og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas 1 me a daudzumi bija nov ršami, atverot logus uz 10–15min. un t d j di dab g ce veicot telpas ventil ciju;
6. 2.6. att l atspogu otie fiks tie og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas 1 me a daudzumi nov rojuma period , jo seviš i k „D”, var izrais t b rnos palielin tu nogurumu un miegain bu, kas mazina koncentr šan s sp jas;
7. og sk b s g zes koncentr cijas 1 me a daudzumu samazin šanai j izmanto meh nisk s ventil cijas sist mas, piem ram, „C” ka, vai to neesam bas gad jum , dab g ventil cija, piem ram, „D” ka;
8. „C” k esoš , bet funkcijas neveicoš ventil cijas sist ma un „D” k neesoš meh nisk s ventil cijas sist mas par da projekt šanas stadijas k das, kas klasific jamas k neprofesionalit te no projekt t ja un/vai pas t t ja puses;
9. esoš s situ cijas normaliz šanai, vismaz „D” k , j izmanto biež ka telpu ventil cija atverot logus, bet emot v r ar iepriekšmin tos secin jumus, kas doti par telpas gaisa temperat ru, gaisa relat vo mitrumu, k ar palielin to siltuma pl smu caur norobežojoš m konstrukcij m un novecojošo apkures sist mu, j izv rt iesp ja veikt kvalitat vu otreiz ju renov ciju, pamatojoties uz veicam energoaudita rezult tiem, kas samazin s ar siltumener ijas gada pat ri us vismaz 1 dz izstr d tam normat vam lielumam.

Šaj p t jum , kas tika veikts p.i.i. „C” k tika konstat ts š ds gaisa pies r ojums ar aldeh diem: formaldehydi  $0.023 \pm 0.005 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ; acetaldehydi  $0.015 \pm 0.003 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ; benzoaldehydi  $0.004 \pm 0.001 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ; propilaldehydi  $0.003 \pm 0.001 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  un GOS  $0.56 \pm 0.11 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ . Gr das kl jums bija linolejs, logu r mji – plastik ta, meh nisk s ventil cijas sist mas telp nav.

Secin jumi par telpas gaisa pies r ojumu ir š di:

1. p t juma rezult ti par da daž du misko vielu esam bu gais ;
2. aldeh du kop j koncentr cija nep rsniedz WHO rekomend to maksim lo robežu;
3. GOS pies r ojums ir liel ks nek WHO rekomend t maksim 1 robeža;
4. person lam un b rniem ir pamatotas s dz bas par siltumu gaisa kvalit ti telp s;
5. nepieciešams samazin t plastmasas un citu sint tisko materi lu pielietojums p.i.i. k s, seviš i interjeram;
6. iek rtas, kas autu nov rst kait go misko vielu ietekmi uz b rnu un person la organismiem;
7. putek u lielais daudzums nor da uz element ru sanit ro normu p rk pumu.

### **2.3. Siltuma zudumu vietas eksperiment laj k / Locations of heat loss in the experimental building**

Eksperiment lajai kai „C” viena da a jaunb v ta, bet otra da a renov ta. Darbi veikti 2007. gad . Renov tajai da ai tika veikti kas fas žu siltin šanas darbi un veco logu viet ielikti pakešu logi ar plastmasas r mjiem. Kop j s gr du plat bas – 1901 m<sup>2</sup>, siltumener ijas pat ri š 2008. gad – 645000 kWh ar siltumener ijas izlitošanas intensit ti – 339 kWh m<sup>-2</sup>. Apkalpojošam person lam s dz bas par liel m gaisa temperat ras starp b m daž d s telp s, jo nav iesp jams regul t apkures sist mas radiatoru temperat ru. Telpu temperat ru regul , atverot logus augstas gaisa temperat ras telp s. Ventil cijas sist mai nav nek das ietekmes uz gaisa parametru kvalit tes izmai m telp s, t p c to nelieto.

kas „C” siltuma transmisijas vietas caur norobežojoš m konstrukcij m ar termokameras pal dz bu tika noteiktas 2012.gada 23.janv r , kad ra gaisa temperat ra R g bija  $-3.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  plkst.11:00 un  $-3.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  plkst.14:00, v ja virziens: austrumu, 4–8 ms<sup>-1</sup>, saska ar LV MC lapas <http://www.meteo.lv/public/26902.html> inform ciju.

Šaj k , jaunb v taj un renov taj da s, veiktais termogr fiskais audits, par d ja siltuma zuduma vietas un c lo us, un ieg tie b tisk kie un noz m g kie rezult ti ir atspogu ot att los no 2.7. – 2.30., kur redzami kas elementu fotoatt li un to termogrammas, kas par da virsmas temperat ras izmai as, ar novilkta temperat ru profill nij m „Li 1” un temperat ru m r jsumu apgabaliem „Ar 1”.



2.7.att. kas fas des austrumu puse, renov da a

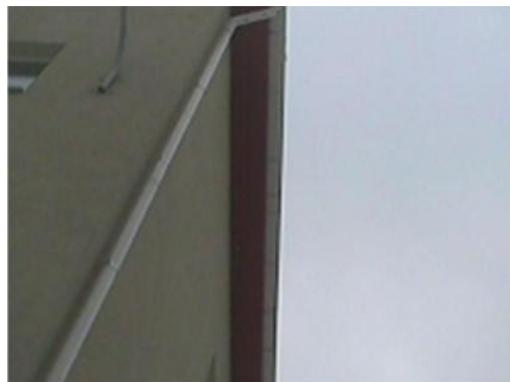
*Fig.2.7. Eastern side of the facade of the building, renovated section*

Object Parameter	Value
Emissivity	0.96
Object Distance	3.0 m
Reflected Temperature	20.0 °C
Atmospheric Temperature	-4.0 °C
Atmospheric Transmission	0.99
Label	Value
Li1: Max	-6.1 °C
Li1: Min	-7.6 °C
Ar1: Max	0.4 °C
Ar1: Min	-9.2 °C

2.9.att. Datu tabula

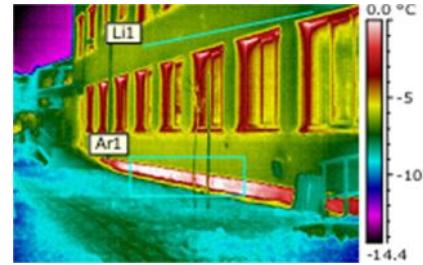
*Fig.2.9. Data table*

No 2.7. att la, kur redzams kas elementa fotoatt ls, 1 dz 2.10. att lam par d ts ieg t termogr fisk 2.8. att la datu izkl sts. 2.9. att 1 redzami ieg tie dati. 2.10. att 1 atspogu otas kas virsmas temperat ras ar procentu lo sadal jumu izv 1 taj apgabal „Ar 1”. No 2.9. un 2.10. att la redzams, ka izv 1 taj apgabal „Ar 1” temperat ras svrst s robež s no -9.2 °C uz sniega virsmas 1 dz +0.4 °C uz kas pamata plaknes virsmas, kas nor da uz iev rojamu siltuma transmisiju caur kas pamatiem. kas austrumu da as fas dei nav redzami lieli siltuma zudumi. Iz mums šaj kas fas des da ir jau min tie siltuma zudumi caur pamatiem un logu ail m.



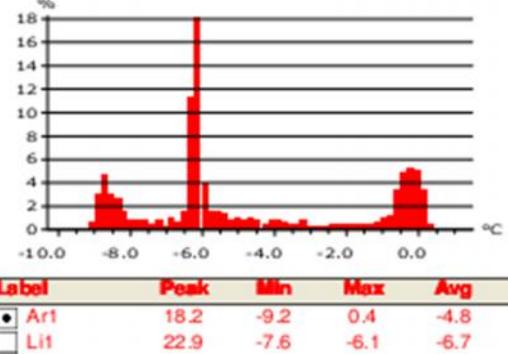
2.11.att. kas fas des da a, rietumu puse, jaunb ve

*Fig.2.11. West side of the façade of the newly erected building*



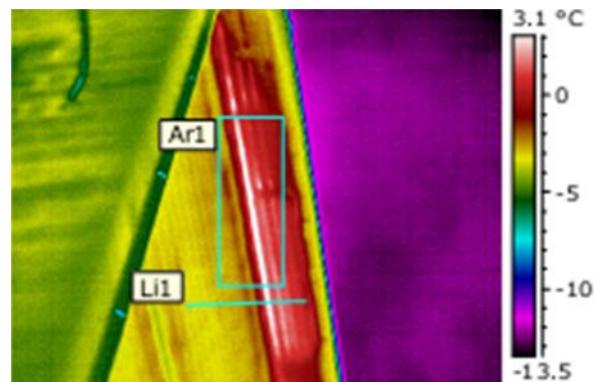
2.8.att. kas fas des termogr fiskais att ls

*Fig.2.8. Thermographic image of the building facade*



2.10.att. Virsmu temperat ra apgabal „Ar 1”

*Fig.2.10. Surface temperature in the area „Ar 1”*

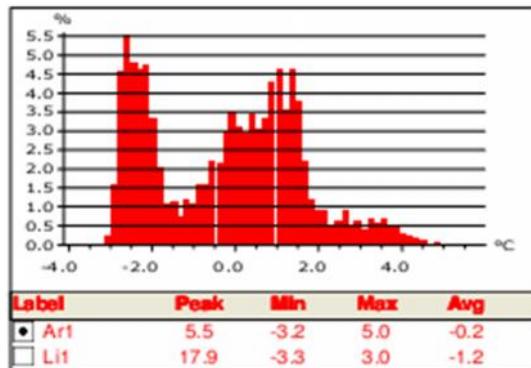


2.12.att. kas fas des termogr fiskais att ls

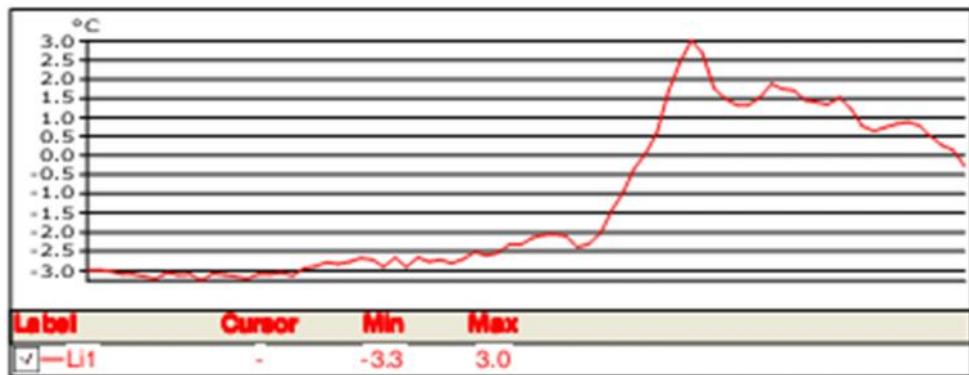
*Fig.2.12. Thermographic image of the building facade*

Object Parameter	Value
Emissivity	0.96
Object Distance	3.0 m
Reflected Temperature	20.0 °C
Atmospheric Temperature	-4.0 °C
Atmospheric Transmission	0.99
Label	Value
Li1: Max	3.0 °C
Li1: Min	-3.3 °C
Ar1: Max	5.0 °C
Ar1: Min	-3.2 °C

2.13.att. **Datu tabula**  
Fig.2.13. Data table



2.14.att. **Virsmu temperat ra apgabal „Ar 1”**  
Fig.2.14. Surface temperature in the area „Ar 1”



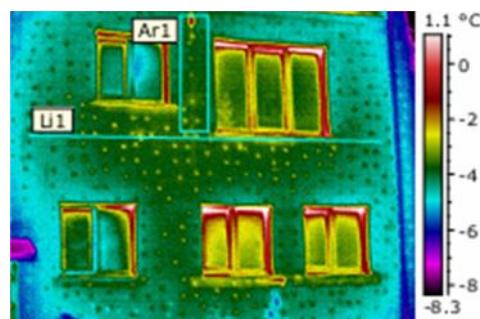
2.15.att. **Temperat ra uz kas fas des profilij „Li 1”**  
Fig.2.15. Temperature on the building facade in profile line „Li 1”

No 2.11.att la, kur redzams kas jumta elementa fotoatt līdz 2.15. att lam par dīgiem termogrāfiskiem attalumiem izmaksas. 2.14. attālums ir gaisa temperatūras procentu lais sadalījums izvēlētajā apgabalā „Ar 1”. 2.15. attālums ir redzams temperatūras sadalījums izvēlētajā profilī „Li 1”. No 2.14. un 2.15. attalumiem, ka izvēlētajā apgabala „Ar 1” temperatūras svārstības robežas no  $-3.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  uz kas fasēs ir  $+5.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  uz kas jumta apakšējā daļas virsmas, kas norāda uz ievērojamu siltuma transmisiju caur pārveidotās virsmas, kas rietumu pusē ir siltākās. Ar austrumu virzienā vēju siltās gaiss tiek izvadīts uz kas rietumu pusē.

Salīdzinot kas austrumu pusēs kas rietumu pusēs kas termogrammas, redzam, ka uz austrumu pusēs kas termogrāfiskajiem attalumiem novilkta profilī „Li 1” temperatūra ir robežas no  $-6.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  līdz  $-7.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Termogramma uz kas fasēs rietumu daļas, kur novilkta profilī „Li 1”, kas par dīgiem attalumiem, temperatūras svārstības uz kas fasēs virsmas ir robežas no  $-3.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  līdz  $+3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Temperatūras starpības uz kas austrumu un rietumu fasēs ir fiksētas robežas no  $-7.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  līdz  $+3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Tas nozīmē, ka kas jumta apakšējā daļa virsmas ir nepietiekamai un/vai nekvalitatīvi siltākas jumtu. Tas rada lielus un nevienmērīgus siltuma zudumus uz tās, jo paši, vējainos laikos apstākļos.



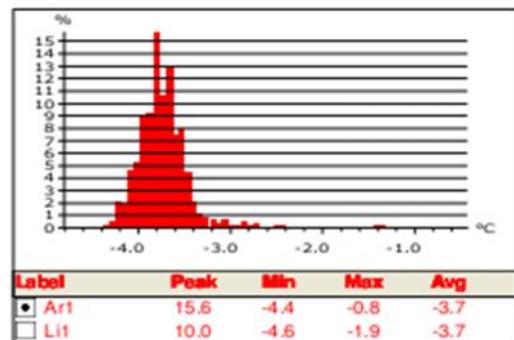
2.16.att. **kas fasēs renovētā daļa, rietumu puse**  
Fig.16. Renovated part of the facade of the building, on the west side



2.17.att. **kas fasēs termogrāfiskais attalums**  
Fig.17. Thermographic image of the building facade

Object Parameter	Value
Emissivity	0.96
Object Distance	3.0 m
Reflected Temperature	20.0 °C
Atmospheric Temperature	-4.0 °C
Atmospheric Transmission	0.99
Label	Value
Li1: Max	-1.9 °C
Li1: Min	-4.6 °C
Ar1: Max	-0.8 °C
Ar1: Min	-4.4 °C

2.18.att. Datu tabula  
Fig.2.18. Data table



2.19.att. Virsmas temperatūra apgabalā „Ar 1”  
Fig.2.19. Surface temperature in the area „Ar 1”

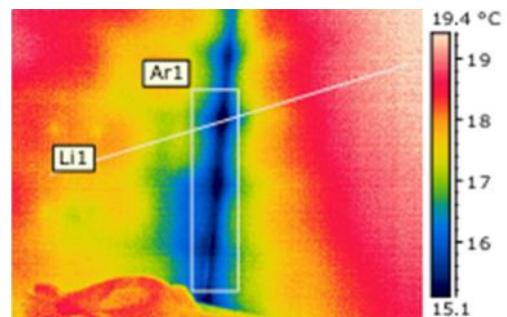


2.20.. att. Temperatūra uz kasfas des profill nija „Li 1”  
Fig.2.20. Temperature on the building facade in profile line „Li 1”

2.16. att 1 par d tā kas renovēt sādas rietumu puses fasades daļa. 2.17. att 1 redzamajā termogrammā attēlēts temperatūras mērījumu apgabals „Ar 1” un profill nija „Li 1”. Attēlā skaidri redzamas siltumizolācijas materiāla stiprinājumu vietas, caur kurām ir palielināti siltuma zudumi un kuras ir tehnoloģiski nepareizi izveidotas (jeb tātātērām stiprinājuma vietām uz  $0.5\text{m}^2$ ). 2.18. att 1 par d tā datu tabula, kur redzamas temperatūras ganāmās gaismas, gan ar virsmas mazākām lielākām virsmas apgabali „Ar 1” un profill nija „Li 1”. 2.19. att 1 redzams virsmas temperatūras procentuāls sadalījums ar fiksēto mazāko temperatūru uz kasfasēm apgabala virsmas, kas ir  $-4.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  un augstākā apgabala temperatūra, kas ir  $-0.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Uz termogrāfiskā attēla un profill nijas „Li 1”, kas redzama 2.20. att 1 skaidri parādīta palielināta siltuma zudumu vieta – loga aīlas, kas varētu būt celtniecības tehnoloģijas neievērošanas rezultāts. Fiksētā temperatūra ir robežs no  $-4.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  līdz  $-1.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



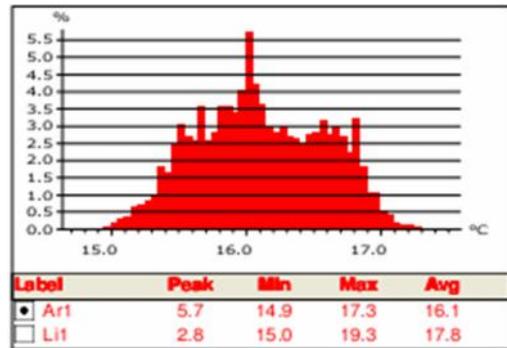
2.21.att. Jaunbytās korpusa, gu amistabas stāris  
Fig.2.21. The corner of the sleeping room in the newly erected block of the building



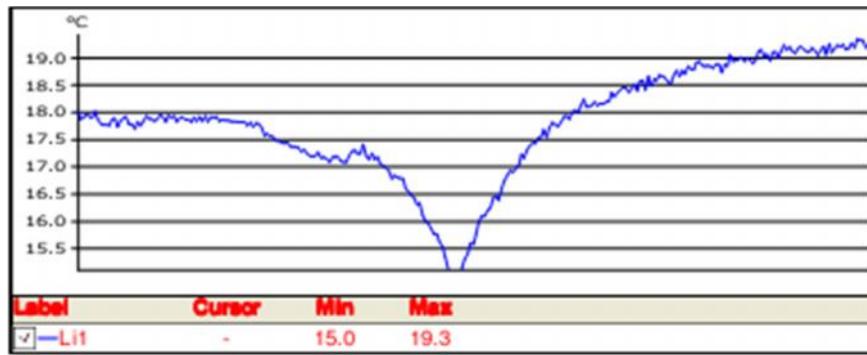
2.22.att. Gu amistabas stāris daļas termogramma  
Fig.2.22. Thermographic image of the corner of the sleeping room

Object Parameter	Value
Emissivity	0.96
Object Distance	3.0 m
Reflected Temperature	20.0 °C
Atmospheric Temperature	20.0 °C
Atmospheric Transmission	0.99
Label	Value
Li1: Max	19.3 °C
Li1: Min	15.0 °C
Ar1: Max	17.3 °C
Ar1: Min	14.9 °C

2.23.att. Datu tabula  
Fig.2.23. Data table



2.24. att. Virsmu temperat ra apgabal „Ar 1”  
Fig.2.24. Surface temperature in the area „Ar 1”

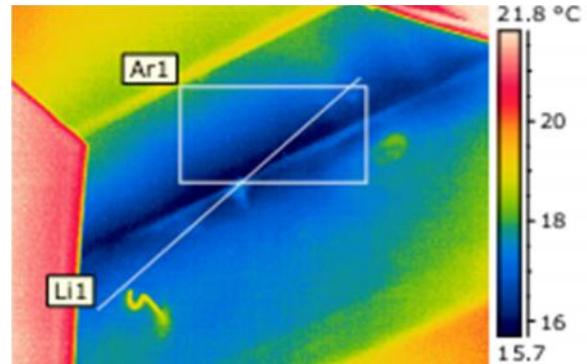


2.25.att. Temperat ra uz gu amistabas sien m profilij „Li 1”  
Fig.2.25. Temperature on the building facade in profile line „Li 1”

2.21. att 1 redzams gu amistabas st ris un 2.22. att 1 t termogramma. Telpas fiks t temperat ra redzama 2.23. att 1 un t ir +20.0 °C. Izv 1 t apgabala „Ar 1” temperat ras sadal jums redzams 2.24. att 1 un ir robež s no +14.9 °C l dz +17.3 °C. Temperat ras svrst bas profilij „Li 1” par d tas 2.25. att 1 un ir robež s no +15.0 °C l dz +19.3 °C. Telpas st r ir iev rojams virsmas temperat ras samazin jums l dz +15.0 °C. Sal dzinot to ar gaisa temperat ru telp , t ir par 5 gr diem zem ka, un šeit var veidoties pel jums paaugstin ta mitruma iespaid .



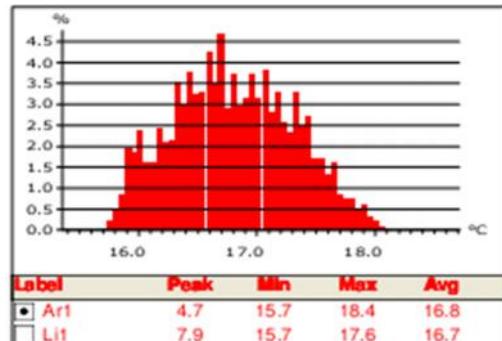
2.26. att. Renov tais korpuuss, rota u telpa  
Fig.2.26. Renovated block of the building,  
playroom



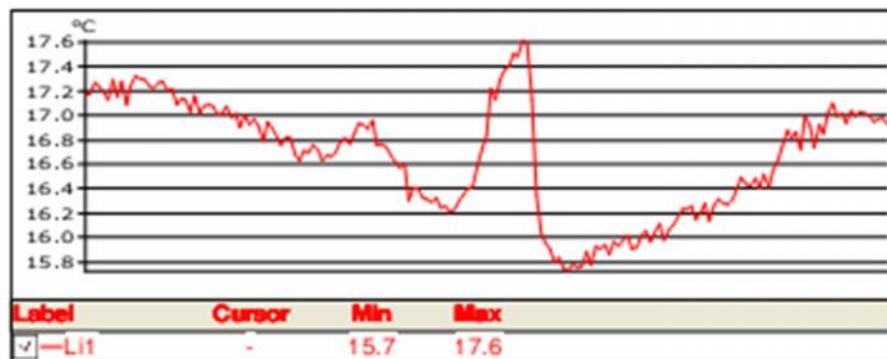
2.27. att. Telpas sienas un griestu termogramma  
Fig.2.27. Thermogram of the room wall and  
ceiling

Object Parameter	Value
Emissivity	0.96
Object Distance	1.0 m
Reflected Temperature	20.0 °C
Atmospheric Temperature	20.0 °C
Atmospheric Transmission	0.99
Label	Value
Li1: Max	17.6 °C
Li1: Min	15.7 °C
Ar1: Max	18.4 °C
Ar1: Min	15.7 °C

2.28. att. **Datu tabula**  
Fig.2.28. Data table



2.29. att. **Virsmu temperatūra apgabalā „Ar 1”**  
Fig.2.29. Surface temperature in the area „Ar 1”



2.30. att. **Temperatūra uz telpas sienas un griestiem profilī „Li 1”**  
Fig.2.30. Temperature on the building facade in profile line „Li 1”

2.26. att 1 redzama renovētā korpusa telpas sienas, starpsienas un griestu daļa un 2.27. att 1 tās vietas termogramma. Termogramma un 2.28 un 2.29 attēlo skaidri redzamas temperatūras starp bāzē uz starpsienas, sienas un griestu virsmas, kas sastāda pat  $4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  līdz  $5.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  diferenci ar telpas gaisa temperatūru. Griestu pievienojuma vieta ar sienu temperatūru, kas atrodas apgabalā „Ar 1”, fiksā robeža ir  $+15.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  līdz  $+18.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  un redzama 2.28. un 2.29. attēla 2.30.attēla redzamas temperatūras izmaiņas uz profilī „Li 1” ir robeža  $+15.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  līdz  $+17.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Secināti par p.i.i. „C” kas, jaunā vārā renovētās, veikto daļu jo termogrāfisko auditu, kura rezultāti parādīti 2.7. attēla 1 līdz 2.30. attēlam par norobežojošajām konstrukcijām noteiktajām siltuma zuduma vietām un cīņā iemaksā, ir šādi:

- renovētā sienas siltināšanai pielietotais siltumizolācijas materiāls dod siltumenerģijas resursu ietaupījumu, uz ko norāda zemākas, tuvākas gaisa temperatūrai, kas ūsi sienu virsmu temperatūras;
- jaunā vārā sienas pielietotais materiāls, FIBO bloki bez papildus siltumizolācijas materiāla, ir arī liela siltuma caurlaidību un tālākā rāda lielus siltuma zudumus kas telpām;
- visāk, veicot logu nomaiņu un iebūvi, nav ievēroti logu iebūves tehnoloģija, tāpēc logā rāmju un sienu savienošanas vietas ir arī lieliski virsmas temperatūru, pat līdz  $5.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , pazeminējumiem, veidojot šajās vietās papildus siltuma zudumus;
- starpst vārā pārseguma un sienas savienojuma vietas (atbilstoši siltināšanas materiālu neesamībai) ir izveidotas tās, kas ūsi sienas iebūves palielinātā siltuma zudumi, uz ko norāda pazeminētās virsmu temperatūras telpās;
- kas būti ir nav atbilstoši nosiltināti, un tāpēc veidojas oīli liela siltuma zudumi;
- kas strāni (siltināšanas materiālu neesamība) nav izveidoti atbilstoši prasībām, tāpēc arī tie ir arī pazeminētās virsmu temperatūras un attiecīgi palielinātās siltuma zudumiem.

#### 2.4. Pārījuma datu statistiskā analīze / Statistical analysis of research data

1.2. attēlā izveidots regresijas līnija no skolu un p.i.i. kuģgrādu platību ( $\text{m}^2$ ) un siltumenerģijas gada patēriņa (MWh) variācijām ir ar vienādojumu  $\hat{y}_t = 0.09x + 183.05$ . 2.3., 2.4. un 2.5. tabulās parādīti dati analīzes rezultāti.

2.3. tabula / Table 2.3.

**Regresijas l nijas statistiskie r d t ji**  
**Statistical indicators of the regression line**

R d t ju nosaukums / Indicator designation	R d t ji / Indicators
$r_{xy}$ (korel cijas koeficients) / $r_{xy}$ (correlation coefficient)	0.89
$R^2$ (determin cijas koeficients) / $R^2$ (determination coefficient)	0.79
$S_{yx}$ (standartk da) / $S_{yx}$ (standard error)	144.18
Pru skaits, n / Number of pairs, n	299

No 2.3. tabulas redzams, ka regresijas l nijas korel cijas koeficients  $r = 0.89$  un determin cijas koeficients  $R^2 = 0.79$ , kas nor da uz ciešu line ru sakar bu starp paz m m.

2.4. tabula / Table 2.4.

**Regresijas l nijas F testa rezult ti**  
**Regression line F test results**

R d t ji / Indicators	Br v bas pak pes / Freedom levels	SS	MS	F	p-v rt ba / p- value
Regresijas/ Regression	1	22949290.66	22949291	1103.92	4.7692E-102
Atlikuma/ Residue	297	6174299.11	20788.89		
Kop / Total	298	29123589.77			

No 2.4. tabulas redzams, ka regresijas l nijas F testa p v rt ba ir  $4.7692 \cdot 10^{-102}$  un t ir maz ka par b tiskuma l me a v rt bu:  $4.7692 \cdot 10^{-102} < 0.05$ , kas nor da, ka starp paz m m past v line ra sakar ba pie pie emt s varb t bas  $P = 95\%$ .

2.5. tabula / Table 2.5.

**Regresijas vien dojuma koeficienti un tos raksturojošie lielumi**  
**Regression equation coefficients and their characteristic values**

R d t ji / Indicators	Koeficiente v rt bas / Coefficient values	Standartk da / Standard error	p-v rt ba / p - value	95% ticam bas interv ls / 95% certainty interval	
				Kreis robeža / Left limit	Lab robeža / Right limit
Br vais loceklis / Free member ( $b_0$ )	183.05	13.156	3.132E-34	157.16	208.94
Virziena koeficients / Direction coefficient ( $b_1$ )	0.09	0.002	4.77E-102	0.09	0.10

2.5. tabul redzami regresijas vien dojuma koeficienti un nosak ms regresijas vien dojums:  $\hat{y}_i = 183.05 + 0.09x_i$ .

Virziena koeficiente 95% ticam bas interv la v rt bas šaj gad jum ir š das:  $0.09 \pm 0.10$ , kas noz m , ka siltumener ijas pat ri a faktors ir b tisks, ar varb t bu 95%.

**2.5. GOSPIL un ekonomisk izv rt juma metodika / GOSPIL and methodology of the economic evaluating**

Kop ir 143 p.i.i. ku siltumener ijas izlietošanas viena gada dati, t.sk. 32 nereno tu ku un 111 renov tu vai jaunb v tu ku. Kop j s visu p.i.i. ku gr du plat bas sast da  $248 \cdot 923 \text{ m}^2$ , kop j šo ku izlietot siltumener ija 2008.gad bija  $53 \cdot 102 \cdot 920 \text{ kWh}$ . 111 renov to p.i.i. ku kop j s gr du plat bas ir  $17 \cdot 866 \text{ m}^2$  ar kop jo izlietoto siltumener iju  $40 \cdot 328 \text{ MWh}$  (dati no 2.2. tabulas). Vid j renov to un jaunb v to p.i.i. ku siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit te 2008.gad ir  $224 \text{ kWh} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ . No 2.3. att la

izvēlos divu nerēnovēto p.i.i. ku datus: viena, kas atrodas zem tieksmes līnijas un šās kas grādu plātības ir  $1\ 605\ m^2$  ar kopējo gadījumu siltumenerģijas daudzumu  $269\ 000\ kWh$ , jeb siltumenerģijas patēriņš intensitāti  $168\ kWh\cdot m^{-2}$  un otras nerēnovēto p.i.i. kas ar kopējo grādību laukumu plātību  $1920\ m^2$  un gadījumu siltumenerģijas daudzumu  $456\ 000\ kWh$ , jeb siltumenerģijas patēriņš intensitāti  $238\ kWh\cdot m^{-2}$ . Šo divu p.i.i. ku grādu plātības ir vistuvē kā vidējās  $1741\ m^2$ . Interpolācijas ceļos nosaka virtuālu siltumenerģijas (vidējās) siltumenerģijas patēriņš no divām nerēnovētajām p.i.i.  $km^2$  ar vistuvē kā esotām grādību plātību  $T$  ir  $198\ kWh\cdot m^{-2}$ . 2008.gadā A/S „Rīgas Siltums” siltumenerģijas tarifs vislielais bija decembrī –  $44.89\text{Ls}\cdot(\text{MWh})^{-1} + \text{PVN}$ . Vadoties pēc šiem skaitiem, ar veiktais aprēķins, kas apkopots 2.6. tabulā par sevi veida renovētās cijas un būvniecības darbu ekonomisko izdevību.

2.6. tabula / Table 2.6.

**Pirmsskolas izglītības iestāžu kārtīs veikto renovētās cijas darbu ietekme uz siltumenerģijas resursu izlietošanas samazināšanu**

**Impact of the renovation works performed in the day-care centre buildings on the reduction in use of thermal energy resources**

Nosaukums / <i>Designation</i>	$1\ 605\ m^2$ ka / $1,605\ m^2$ building	$1920\ m^2$ ka / $1,920\ m^2$ building	$1\ 741\ m^2$ virtuālā ka (vidējās) siltumenerģijas patēriņš / $1,741\ m^2$ virtual building (average indicator building)
Siltumenerģijas izlietošanas intensitāte ( $kWh\cdot m^{-2}$ ) / Intensity of thermal energy use ( $kWh\cdot m^{-2}$ )	168	238	198
Renovēto ku siltumenerģijas izlietošanas intensitātes reālais ( $kWh\cdot m^{-2}$ ) / Intensity index of thermal energy use for renovated buildings ( $kWh\cdot m^{-2}$ )		224	
Siltumenerģijas izlietošanas intensitātes starpība ( $kWh\cdot m^{-2}$ ) / Intensity difference of thermal energy use ( $kWh\cdot m^{-2}$ )	-56	14	-26
Maksimālais 2008.gada tarifs, bez PVN ( $\text{Ls}\cdot(\text{kWh})^{-1}$ ) / Maximum tariff of 2008, VAT excluded ( $\text{LVL}\cdot(\text{kWh})^{-1}$ )		44.89 $10^{-3}$	
Ietaupījums no siltumenerģijas izlietošanas intensitātes samazināšanas uz telpas $m^2$ ( $\text{Ls}$ ) / Economy from intensity reduction of thermal energy use per $m^2$ of the room ( $\text{LVL}$ )	-2.51	0.63	-1.17
Renovētās cijas darbu izdevumi uz telpas $m^2$ ( $\text{Ls}$ ) / Costs of renovation works per $m^2$ of the room ( $\text{LVL}$ )		20–30	
Kopējais renovētās cijas darbu izdevums ( $\text{Ls}$ ) / Total costs of renovation works per $m^2$ of the room ( $\text{LVL}$ )	32 100–48 150	38 400–57 600	34 820–52 230
Siltumenerģijas resursu ietaupījums gadā 2008.gada decembra ceniešanās ( $\text{Ls}$ ) / Economy of thermal energy resources per annum, according to the price of December 2008 ( $\text{LVL}$ )	-4 028.55	1 209.60	-2 036.97
Atmaksas laiks (gadi) / Recoulement period (years)	Nav / Nonexistent	31.8–47.6	Nav / Nonexistent

Piezīme: samazinoties siltumenerģijas tarifam, atmaksas laiks proporcionāli palielinās. / Note: when the thermal energy tariff reduces, the recoulement period increases proportionally.

No 2.6. tabulas redzams, ka šādi veidoti veiktie renovētās cijas darbi (logu nomaiņa neievērojot) iebūves tehnoloģiskās prasības, bez pilnīgas kas norobežojošā konstrukciju siltināšanas, ievērojot tehnoloģiskās prasības, bez apkures sistēmas un siltummezglā renovētās cijas, kā arī bez energoefektivitātes.

ventil cijas sist mas ier košanas) nav saimnieciski izdev gi pas t t jam, jo š da veida b vdarbi rada zaud jumus vai ar atmaks jas oti ilg laik , kas virtu l s kas gad jum ir 31.8–47.6 gadi.

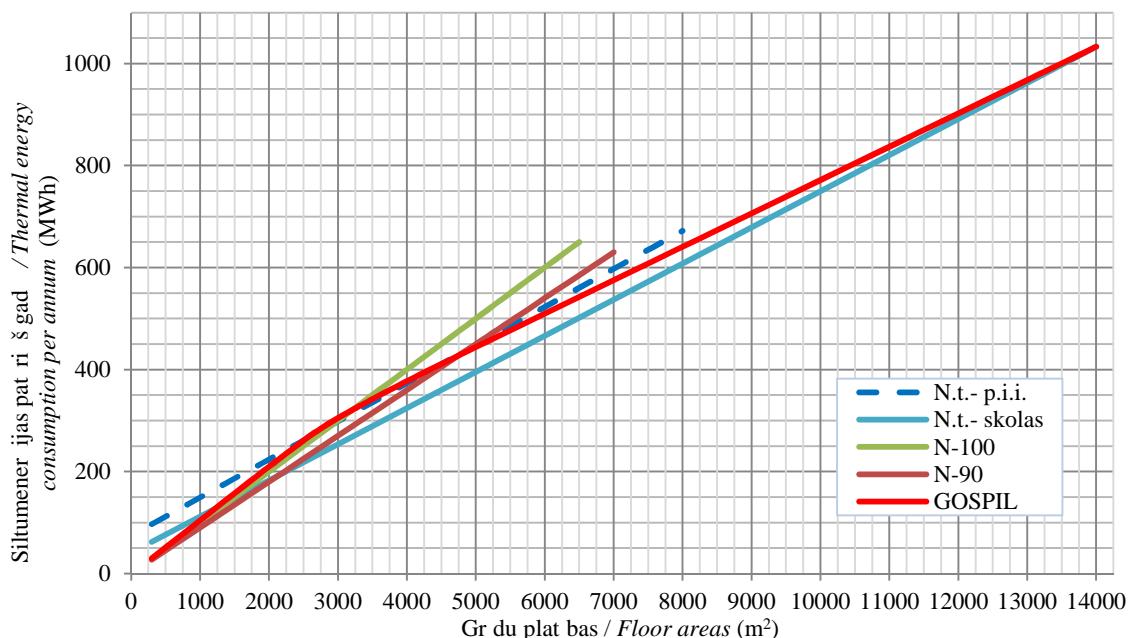
K di optimiz cijas pas kumi b tu j veic, lai nodrošin tu su b vdarbu izmaksu atmaks šan s laiku uz ku siltumnotur bas palielin šanas r ina?

Vispirms j sak rto tiesisk atbild ba t m b vniec b iesaist taj m pus m, kuras veic nekvalitat vu darbu. Ja tiek pie auta b tiska k da, kuras rezult t netiek sasnietgi projekt tie krit riji vai pas t t ja nekompetences d tiek pie auta b tiska k da projekt šanas stadij , b vuzraudz ba nepilda savas funkcijas, atbild gie un vain gie ir atbr vojami no iesp jas turpm k piedal ties b vniec bas proces . Pašlaik Latvij nav sak rtot bas b vniec bas sf r .

B vniec bas process b tu j uzrauga kompetentiem speci listiem no valsts p rvaldes puses, par ko ar vi iem j nes atbild ba, vismaz par katru pašvald bas vai valsts iest des finans tu b vniec bas objektu.

Svar ga ir valsts p rvaldes puse, jo visus ES un Padomes attiec g s direkt vas b vniec bas jom pie em Latvijas valsts un ir par to izpildi ar atbild ga. Piem ram, valsts m roga normat vie akti un Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt va 2010/31/ES par ku energoefektivit ti (iepriekš – Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt va 2002/91/EK par ku energoefektivit ti).

Optimiz cijas algoritma uzdevums ir: noteikt optim 1 s siltumener ijas pat ri a maksim 1 s robežas k m, atkar b no to gr du plat b m (pie noteikuma, ka telpu apkures sist mas ir bez gr du apsildes). Tas atspogu ots 2.31. att 1 „Gad pat r t s siltumener ijas intensit tes optimiz cijas l nija”, kur no vair k m krustojos m taisn m: N<sub>t</sub> – p.i.i., N<sub>t</sub> – skolas, N–100 un N–90 ir izveidota GOSPI – gad pat r t s siltumener ijas intensit tes optimiz cijas l nija.



2.31. att. **Gad pat r t s siltumener ijas intensit tes optimiz cijas l nija (GOSPI)**

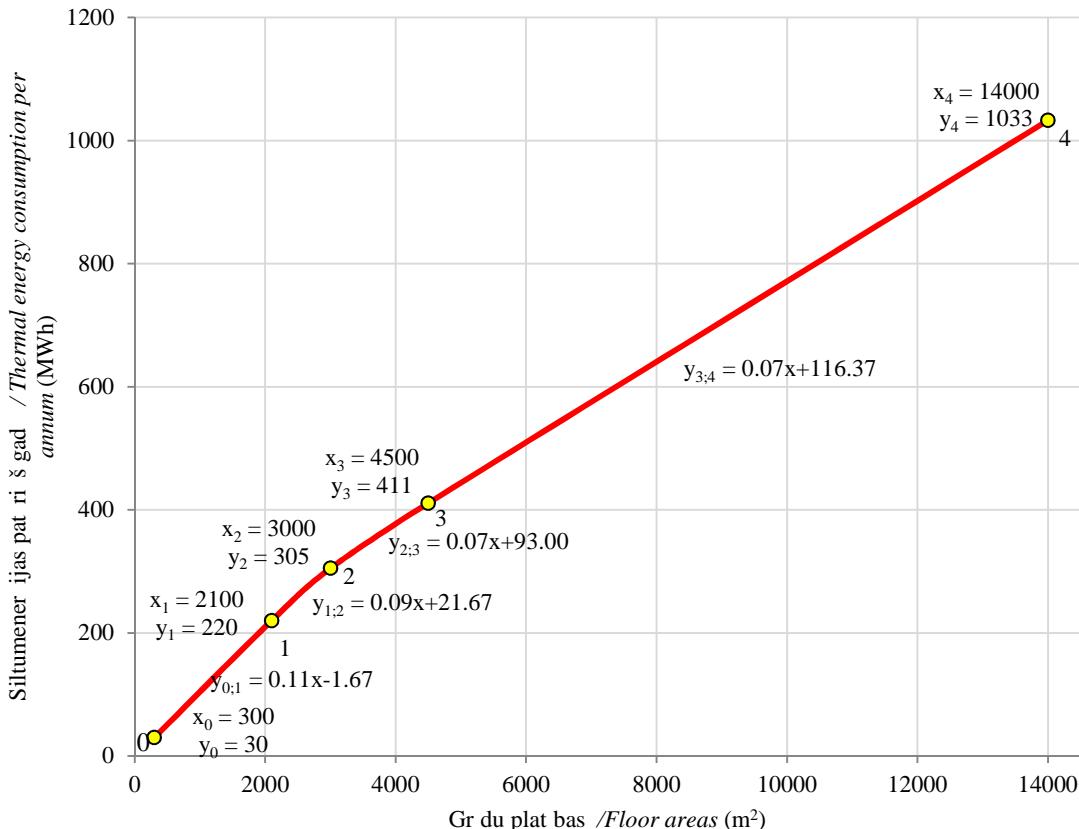
*Fig. 2.31. Annual thermal energy consumption intensity optimisation line (GOSPI)*

- N.t.– skolas – siltumener ijas pat ri a l nija skolu k m ( $y = 0.07x + 40.64$ ), iev rt jot normat vo aktu pras bas / *thermal energy consumption line for school buildings* ( $y = 0.07x + 40.64$ ) *in accordance with legal acts*;
- N.t.–p.i.i. – siltumener ijas pat ri a l nija p.i.i. k m ( $y = 0.07x + 74.49$ ), iev rt jot normat vo aktu pras bas / *thermal energy consumption line for day-care centre buildings* ( $y = 0.07x + 74.49$ ) *in accordance with legal acts*;
- N–100 – siltumener ijas pat ri a l nija pie intensit tes  $100 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}$  gad / *N–100 – normative straight line at a thermal energy consumption intensity of  $100 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}$  per annum*;
- N–90 – siltumener ijas pat ri a l nija pie intensit tes  $90 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}$  gad / *N–90 – normative straight line at a thermal energy consumption intensity of  $90 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}$  per annum*;
- GOSPI – gad pat r t s siltumener ijas intensit tes optimiz cijas l nija / *Annual thermal energy consumption intensity line*.

2.32. att 1 par d ta GOSPIL ar t s etriem veidojošiem posmiem:

1. 0–1 punktu interv 1 taisnes vien dojums:  $y_{0;1} = 0.11x - 1.67$ ;
2. 1–2 punktu interv 1 taisnes vien dojums:  $y_{1;2} = 0.09x + 21.67$ ;
3. 2–3 punktu interv 1 taisnes vien dojums:  $y_{2;3} = 0.07x + 93.00$ ;
4. 3–4 punktu interv 1 taisnes vien dojums:  $y_{3;4} = 0.07x + 116.37$ .

Šo posmu vien dojumi atspogu o maksim los siltumener ijas pat ri u lielumus un kritisko punktu koordin tes ar to v rt b m, kur main s vien dojumu matem tisk s izteiksmes.



2.32. att. GOSPIL posmu vien dojumi un kritisko punktu koordin tes

Fig.2.32. Link equations and coordinates of critical points of the annual thermal energy consumption intensity optimisation line

No 2.31. att la redzams, ka GOSPIL sadal jums etros posmos, kas izdal ta atseviš i un par d ta 2.32. att 1 , veidojas no š du taiš u krustošan s:

1.posms – ku gr du laukumi ir no 300 m<sup>2</sup> l dz 2100 m<sup>2</sup>, taisnes  $y_{0;1} = 0.11x - 1.67$  s kums ir N-100 (N-90) taisnes s kums un ar nelielu pieaugumu uz Y ass t turpin s nesasniedzot N.t.-p.i.i. taisnes v rt bas l dz x = 2100. Taisnes s kotn j v rt ba uz X ass ir 300 m<sup>2</sup>, jo minim 1 gr du plat ba p.i.i. k m veikt p t juma ietvaros ir 331m<sup>2</sup>.

2.posms – ku gr du laukumi ir no 2100 m<sup>2</sup> l dz 3000 m<sup>2</sup>, taisnes  $y_{1;2} = 0.09x + 21.67$  st voklis pret x asi ir ar nedaudz liel ku le i, k 1.posmam un beigu punkts ir taisnes N- 100 un N.t.-p.i.i. krustošan s vieta.

3.posms – ku gr du laukumi ir no 3000 m<sup>2</sup> l dz 4500 m<sup>2</sup>, taisnes  $y_{2;3} = 0.07x + 93.00$  beigu punkts uz X ass ir taisnes N.t.-p.i.i. krustošan s vietas ar taisni N-90 s kums un maksim lais gr du laukums p.i.i. k m (p t jum konstat tais maksim lais gr du laukums p.i.i. k m ir 4464 m<sup>2</sup>).

4.posms – ku gr du laukumi ir no 4500 m<sup>2</sup> l dz 14000 m<sup>2</sup>, taisnes  $y_{3;4} = 0.07x + 116.37$  beigu punkts ir liel k gr du laukuma v rt ba – 14000m<sup>2</sup> (p t jum konstat tais maksim lais gr du laukums skolu k m ir 13393 m<sup>2</sup>). Šis posms GOSPIL 1 nijai atrodas starp taisn m N.t.-p.i.i. un N.t.-skolas.

T tad, rezum jot visu iepriekš jo, var teikt, ka GOSPIL 1 nija ir ierobežota no p t juma rezult tos ieg taj m p.i.i. un skolu ku normat vaj m tieksmes 1 nij m, kuras, attiec gi, ir k maksim 1 s

un minim l s robežas. P t juma rezult t ieg t s p.i.i. ku gr du laukumu maksim l s v rt bas ir k l zuma punkts GOSPIl 1 nijai, un p c x v rt bas  $4500 \text{ m}^2$  GOSPIl 1 nija line r sakar b tiecas uz taisnes N.t.-skolas maksim lo v rt bu uz x ass  $-14000 \text{ m}^2$ . Turkl t, GOSPIl 1 nija atbalsta Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt vu 2010/31/ES par ku energoefektivit ti (iepriekš ar Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt vu 2002/91/EK par ku energoefektivit ti).

2.7. tabula / Table 2.7.

**Pirmsskolas izgl t bas iest žu ku renov cijas darbu ietekme uz siltumener ijas resursu izlietošanas samazin šanu iev rojot optimiz cijas pl nu**

**Day-care centres building renovation works on the thermal energy reduction of the use of resources under the action plan**

Nosaukums / Designation	$1\,605 \text{ m}^2$ ka / $1,605 \text{ m}^2$ building	$1920 \text{ m}^2$ ka / $1,920 \text{ m}^2$ building	$1\,741 \text{ m}^2$ virtu l ka (vid j r d t ja ka) / $1,741 \text{ m}^2$ virtual building (average indicator building)
Siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit te ( $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ )/Intensity of thermal energy use ( $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ )	168	238	198
Renov to ku siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit tes r d t js ( $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ )/Intensity index of thermal energy use for renovated buildings ( $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ )		100	
Siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit tes starp ba ( $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ )/Intensity difference of thermal energy use ( $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ )	68	138	98
Maksim lais 2008.gada tarifs, bez PVN (Ls ( $\text{kWh}$ ) $^{-1}$ )/ Maximum tariff of 2008, VAT excluded (LVL ( $\text{kWh}$ ) $^{-1}$ )		44.89 $10^{-3}$	
Ietaup jums no siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit tes samazin šan s uz telpas $\text{m}^2$ (Ls)/ Economy from intensity reduction of thermal energy use per $\text{m}^2$ of the room (LVL)	3.05	6.19	4.40
Renov cijas darbu izdevumi uz telpas $\text{m}^2$ (Ls)/ Costs of renovation works per $\text{m}^2$ of the room (LVL)		50–70	
Kop jie renov cijas darbu izdevumi (Ls)/ Total costs of renovation works per $\text{m}^2$ of the room (LVL)	80 250–112 350	96 000–134 400	87 050–121 870
Siltumener ijas resursu ietaup jums gad 2008.gada decembra cen (Ls)/ Economy of thermal energy resources per annum, according to the price of December 2008 (LVL)	4 895.25	11 884.80	7 660.40
Atmaks šan s laiks (gadi)/Recoulement period (years)	16–23	8.1–11.3	11.4–15.9

Piez me: samazinoties siltumener ijas tarifam, atmaks šan s laiks proporcion li palielin s. / Note: when the thermal energy tariff reduces, the recoulement period increases proportionally.

GOSPIl 1 nija (maksim lie siltumener ijas pat ri a daudzumi) adapt jama jebkurai publiskai kai Latvij , nosakot t s maksim li pie aujamo siltumener ijas pat ri a intensit ti, jo p t juma rezult t ieg tie dati balst ti uz pašlaik sp k esošiem normati vajiem aktiem un p t jum veikt p.i.i. un skolu ku siltumener ijas izlietojumu anal zes rezult tiem, un š s ku grupas ir vienas no vispras g kaj m p c atbilstoša iekštelpu mikroklimata, t tad ar ener ijas pat ri a.

Siltumener ijas izmantošanas efektivit tes paaugstin šanai izveidot GOSPIIL 1 nija ir izveidota uz R gas pils tas 2008.gada meteorolo isko datu b zes (apkures sezonas vid j temperat ra bija +3.8 °C, garums 207 dienas). Datu ieg šanai katr konkr taj gad j veic p rr ini saska ar MK noteikumiem Nr.39 no 13.01.2009., „ kas energoefektivit tes apr ina metode”:

$$Q=Q_1 \cdot GDD_1 \cdot (GDD)^{-1} \quad (2.1.)$$

kur / where:

- $Q$  – kori jošais ener ijas pat ri š (Wh) / *correcting energy consumption*;
- $Q_1$  – ener ijas pat ri š nov rojuma period (Wh) / *energy consumption (Wh) during the observation period*;
- $GDD_1$  – normat vais gr du dienu skaits / *normative number of degree days*;
- $GDD$  – gr du dienu skaits nov rošanas period / *number of degree days during the observation period*.

$$GDD_1 = D_{\text{napk.}} \cdot (T_1 - T_2) \quad (2.2.)$$

kur / where:

- $D_{\text{napk}}$  – normat vais apkures dienu skaits saska ar LBN 003–01 „B vklimalo ija” / *norms of heating days in accordance with LBN 003–01 “Construction Climatology”*;
- $T_1$  – iekštelpu temperat ra nov rošanas period (°C) / *indoor temperature during the observation period (°C)*;
- $T_2$  – vid j ra gaisa temperat ra saska ar LBN 003–01 „B vklimalo ija” (°C) / *average outdoor air temperature in accordance with LBN 003–01 “Construction Climatology”*.

$$GDD = D_{\text{apk.}} \cdot (T_1 - T_3) \quad (2.3.)$$

kur / where:

- $GDD$  – gr du dienu skaits nov rošanas period / *number of degree days during the observation period*;
- $T_1$  – iekštelpu temperat ra nov rošanas period (°C) / *indoor temperature during the observation period (°C)*;
- $T_3$  – faktisk vid j ra gaisa temperat ra nov rošanas period (°C) / *actual average outdoor air temperature during the observation period (°C)*.

Siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit ti konkr taj gad p c RTU izstr d t s metodolo ijas:

$$q_{st} = q_{\text{apk.}} \cdot \frac{G_{st}}{G} + q_{lk.} \cdot \frac{A}{30n} (\text{kWh} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \text{gad}^{-1}) \quad (2.4.)$$

kur / where:

- $q_{st}$  – standartiz tais siltuma pat ri š, kWh·m<sup>-2</sup> gad / *standardised thermal consumption kWh·m<sup>-2</sup>*;
- $q_{\text{apk.}}$  – izm r tais faktiskais gada patn jais siltuma pat ri š apkurei, kWh·m<sup>-2</sup> gad / *measured actual annual specific thermal consumption for heating, kWh·m<sup>-2</sup> per annum*;
- $q_{lk.}$  – izm r tais faktiskais gada patn jais siltuma pat ri š karstam denim, kWh·m<sup>-2</sup> gad / *measured actual annual specific thermal consumption for hot water, kWh·m<sup>-2</sup> per annum*;
- $G_{st}$  – gr dudienu skaits standarta gad / *number of degree days per standard year*;
- $G$  – gr dudienu skaits analiz t gad / *number of degree days per analysed year*;
- $A$  – pilna apkurin t plat ba, m<sup>2</sup>/full heated area, m<sup>2</sup>;
- $30$  – vien dots apdz vot bas 1 menis, m<sup>2</sup>·cīlv<sup>-1</sup> / *unified population density level, m<sup>2</sup>·person<sup>-1</sup>*;
- $n$  – faktiskais cilv ku skaits k , cilv./*actual number of persons in the building, persons*.

2.8. tabula / Table 2.8.

**ku energosertifik cijas klasifik cija**  
**Energy certification classification of buildings**

kas energoreitinga klasifik cija (RTU Siltuma, gzes un dens tehnolo ijas instit ts)/ <i>Energy rating classification of the building (RTU Heat, Gas and Water Technology Institute)</i>		Ener ijas mar jums (RAMBØLL, D nija) / <i>Energy marking (RAMBØLL, Denmark)</i>				
Siltuma pat ri a klase/ <i>Heat consumption class</i>	Standartiz tais siltuma pat ri š (intensit te) (kWh·m <sup>-2</sup> )/ <i>Standardised heat consumption (intensity) (kWh·m<sup>-2</sup>)</i>	Marka/ <i>Brand</i>	Apkure (kWh·m <sup>-2</sup> ) / <i>Heating (kWh·m<sup>-2</sup>)</i>	dens (m <sup>3</sup> ·m <sup>-2</sup> ) / <i>Water (m<sup>3</sup>·m<sup>-2</sup>)</i>	Elektroener ija (kWh·m <sup>-2</sup> ) / <i>Electric energy (kWh·m<sup>-2</sup>)</i>	CO <sub>2</sub> izmeši (kg·m <sup>-2</sup> ) / <i>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg·m<sup>-2</sup>)</i>
		A	0 – 95	0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 12.6	0.0 – 17.0
Zelta sertifik ts / <i>Golden certificate</i>	< 109	B	95 – 111	0.6 – 0.7	12.6 – 15.8	17.0 – 25.6
Sudraba sertifik ts/ <i>Silver certificate</i>	109.01 – 130	C	111 – 126	0.7 – 0.8	15.8 – 19.0	25.6 – 34.1
A (teicami)	130.01 – 145	D	126 – 143	0.8 – 1.0	19.0 – 22.1	34.1 – 42.6
B ( oti labi) / <i>B (very good)</i>	145.01 – 177	E	143 – 159	1.0 – 1.1	22.1 – 25.3	42.6 – 51.1
		F	159 – 175	1.1 – 1.3	25.3 – 28.4	51.1 – 59.7
C (Labi) / <i>C (good)</i>	177.01 – 208	G	175 – 190	1.3 – 1.4	28.4 – 31.6	59.7 – 68.2
‘		H	190 – 206	1.4 – 1.5	31.6 – 34.8	68.2 – 76.7
D (Viduv ji) / <i>D (Average)</i>	208.01 – 240	I	206 – 222	1.5 – 1.7	34.8 – 37.9	76.7 – 85.2
		J	222 – 238	1.7 – 1.8	37.9 – 41.1	85.2 – 93.8
E (Slikti) / <i>E (Poor)</i>	240.01 – 276	K	238 – 254	1.8 – 2.0	41.1 – 44.2	93.8 – 102.3
		L	254 – 270	2.0 – 2.1	44.2 – 47.4	102.3 – 110.8
F ( oti slikti) / <i>F (Very poor)</i>	> 276.01	M	270	2.1	47.4	110.8

Piez me. Tabula veidota p c: Zelti š N., 2006., Ener ijas izmantošanas efektivit tes paaugstin šana un kait go izmešu samazin šana. / Note. The table has been created according to: Zelti š N., 2006, Energy use efficiency improvement and reduction of harmful emissions.

kas energoeffektivit tes klasis pirms renov cijas darbu veikšanas nosaka p c kas energoaudita veikšanas saska ar MK noteikumiem no 13.01.2009. Nr.39 „ kas energoeffektivit tes apr ina metode".

2.9. tabula / Table 2.9.

**GOS PIL etru interv lu patn jie siltumener ijas pat ri a (intensit tes) lielumi un to klasifik cijas kategorija apkurei un karst dens sagatavošanai**

**Specific thermal energy consumption (intensity) values of the GOS PIL(annual thermal energy consumption intensity optimisation line) four intervals and their classification category for heating and hot water processing**

x (m <sup>2</sup> )	y (kWh)	q (kWh m <sup>-2</sup> )	Nov rt jums saska ar RTU klasifik ciju/Assessment according to RTU classification
300	30000	100	Zelta sertifik ts/Golden certificate
2100	220000	105	Zelta sertifik ts/Golden certificate
3000	305000	102	Zelta sertifik ts/Golden certificate
4500	411000	91	Zelta sertifik ts/Golden certificate
14000	1033000	74	Zelta sertifik ts/Golden certificate

Energoefektivit tes palielin šanas projektu ekonomiskais nov rt jums ir b tisks faktors, lai nodrošin tu finanšu ieguld šanu dz votsp j g pas kum . T p c ar optimiz cijas algoritma metodikas izstr d šana efektivit tes nodrošin šanai ir svar ga un noz m ga.

Optimiz cijas algoritma ekonomiskais nov rt jums sast v no tr s krit rijiem:

1. atmaks šan s laika;
2. atlikuš s v rt bas;
3. iekš j s atmaks šan s likmes.

Pie ku renov cijas j nosaka kop j paredz t siltumener ijas ekonomija – E (kWh), bet jaunajiem projektiem kop jais paredz tais siltumener ijas pat ri š. K n kam ir j nosaka pe a no ekonomijas gad – P (€), kuru ieg st no pl not izlietojam siltumener ijas daudzuma – Q (kWh) un cenas reizin juma – c (€kWh<sup>-1</sup>) / profit from economy per year – P (€), which is derived from the planned amount of usable thermal energy – Q (kWh) and the price product – c (€·kWh<sup>-1</sup>)

$$P = Q \cdot c \text{ (€)} \quad (2.5.)$$

Tad j nosaka projekta atmaks šan s periods – AP (gadi), kuru ieg st kop jo kapit lieguld jumu dalot ar pe u no ekonomijas / project recoulement period – AP (years), which is obtained by dividing the total capital investment by the profit from economy

$$AP = K_i \cdot P^{-1} \text{ (gadi)} \quad (2.6.)$$

Iekš j s atmaks šan s likmes – IAL apr in šanai j izveido tabula analoga 2.10. tabulai un j veic nepieciešamie apr ini / For the calculation of the internal rate of return (IRR), a table should be drawn analogous to table 3.9 and the necessary calculations should be made.

2.10. tabula / Table 2.10.

**Naudas pl smas realiz cija  
Cash flow realisation**

Gads/Year	0	n	n+1	n+2	n+x
Izejoš naudas pl sma, kapit lieguld jums projekta realiz cijai, Ki (€/Outgoing cash flow, capital investment for project realisation, Ki (€))	– Ki	0	0	0	0
Ien koš naudas pl sma, pe a no ekonomijas gad P (€/Incoming cash flow, profit from economy per year P (€))	0	Q c	Q c	Q c	Q c
Neto naudas pl sma =	0	Q c	Q c	Q c	Q c

2.10. tabulas turpin jums / Table 2.10. continued

Gads/Year	0	n	n+1	n+2	n+x
P (€) /Net cash flow = P (€)					
Diskonta faktors (DF) pie pie emt s diskonta likmes/ <i>Discount factor (DF) at the accepted discount rate</i>	DF <sub>0</sub> =1.0	DF <sub>n</sub> =1.0 DL <sup>-1</sup>	DF <sub>n+1</sub> =DF <sub>n</sub> DL <sup>-1</sup>	DF <sub>n+2</sub> =DF <sub>n+1</sub> DL <sup>-1</sup>	DF <sub>(n+x-1)</sub> =DF <sub>n+x</sub> DL <sup>-1</sup>
Naudas pl sma pie pie emt s diskonta likmes, diskont t naudas pl sma – DNP (€)/ <i>Cash flow at the accepted discount rate, discounted cash flow – DNP (€)</i>	– Ki	P DF <sub>n</sub>	P DF <sub>n+1</sub>	P DF <sub>n+2</sub>	P DF <sub>n+x-1</sub>

Piez me: n – apr inos pie emtais periods n =1gads / Note: n - the period assumed in calculations  
 $n = 1 \text{ year}$ ;  
 $n+x - p \text{ d jais apr inos pie emtais gads/n + x - the last year assumed in calculations}$

Atlikus v rt ba – AV ir DNP summa p rskata period pie pie emt s diskonta likmes / Net book value AV – is the amount of discount rates for the reporting period:

$$AV = P DF_n + P DF_{n+1} + P DF_{n+2} + \dots + P DF_{n+x-1} (\text{€}) \quad (2.7.)$$

Ja pie apr inos pie emt s diskonta likmes AV ir pozit vs skaitlis, tas noz m , ka j veic atk rtots apr ins, paaugstinot diskonta likmes procentus, jo AV v rt bai j b t negat vai vai pozit vas v rt bas gad jum IAL ir j b t maz kai par 10%.

Katrai alternat vai ir iesp jams noteikt kop j s izmaksas integr t veid , rezult t g stot re 1 s izmaksas, nepieciešamas projekta stenošanai. Ta u šos kop jos ir diezgan gr ti interpret t, paši kad tiek p t tas komplik tas alternat vas. Tas pats attiec s uz gad jumu, kad j sal dzina efekti. Vienk rši summ jot visas izmaksas vai izr inot vid j s gada izmaksas nevar g t inform ciju par to, kad š s izmaksas b s j veic.

Visp rpie emts ce š, k apiet šo probl mu, ir diskont šana, kas sniedz visu n kotnes izmaksu vai labumu tagad jo v rt bu. Diskont šanas rezult ts ir naudas pl smu noteiktajos gados novešana pie k da b zes gada. Tam izmanto diskonta faktoru, ko var izteikt k :

$$DF = 1 \cdot (1+p)^{-n} \quad (2.8.)$$

kur / where:

DF – diskonta faktors / discount factor;

p – diskonta koeficients (procentos) / discount coefficient (as a percentage);

n – gads, kur izmaksas tiek veiktas, attiec b pret b zes gadu / the year in which the costs are made in relation to the base year.

2.11. tabul par d ti diskonta faktori pa gadiem atkar b no diskonta likmes.

2.11. tabula / Table 2.11.  
**Diskonta faktori**  
**Discount factors**

Gadi/ Years	Diskonta likme / Discount rates (%)									
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	40
1	0.952	0.943	0.935	0.926	0.917	0.909	0.901	0.893	0.885	0.714
2	0.907	0.890	0.873	0.857	0.842	0.826	0.812	0.797	0.783	0.510
3	0.864	0.840	0.816	0.794	0.772	0.751	0.731	0.712	0.693	0.364
4	0.823	0.792	0.763	0.735	0.708	0.683	0.659	0.636	0.613	0.260
5	0.784	0.747	0.713	0.681	0.650	0.621	0.593	0.567	0.543	0.186
6	0.746	0.705	0.666	0.630	0.596	0.564	0.535	0.507	0.480	0.133
20	0.377	0.312	0.258	0.215	0.178	0.149	0.124	0.104	0.087	0.001

Piem ram, diskonta faktors izmaks m, kas notiks trešaj gad ir (ar diskonta koeficientu 5%) /  
*For example, a discount factor for costs to be incurred in the third year (with a discount coefficient of 5%) shall be:*

$$DF = 1 \cdot (1+p)^{-n} = 1 \cdot (1+0.05)^{-3} = 0.8638 = 0.864 \quad (2.9.)$$

T tad, 100 000 €, kas ir j izt r 3. gad , atbilst diskonta v rt bai 88 400 € b zes gad . /  
*Consequently, €100,000 to be spent during the 3rd year, is equal to the discount value of €88,400 in the base year.*

Svar gs jaut jums ir k du diskonta koeficientu izmantot. Tas ir liel m r atkar gs no projekta ierosin t ja. Piem ram, Holandes vald bas noteikts diskonta koeficients vald bas projektiem ir 5%. Š s procents iek auj starp bu starp banku procentu likm m un infl ciju. T ds procents izmantojams valst s ar augstu infl cijas l meni, jo tad ar procentu likmes b s augstas. Procents ir univers ls un ir „bez riska”. Univers ls noz m to, ka š s procents var tu nesv rst ties atkar b no starp bas projektu dz ves cikl un no cenu un v rt bu relat v m izmai m, bet „bez riska” noz m to, ka tas neietver riskus, kas piem t alternat vu stenošanai.

Alternat vas finans šanas veids var izrais t noteiktus efektus. Šo efektu noteikšanai, j izanaliz , k main s izmaksas.

## SECIN JUMI

1. P t jums ir zin tniski noz m gs, jo b tiski tiek papildin ta b vniec bas jomas p t jumu b ze un ir pirmais Latvij , kur siltumener ijas resursu izlietojums pašvald bu publisk s k s sal dzin ts un analiz ts atkar b no to statusa – jaunb v tas un renov tas kas ar nerenov t m k m.
2. Promocijas darba rezult ti izmantojami atbilstošu normat vo aktu, t.sk. b vnormat vu, izstr d šanai, k ar publisko ku b vniec b . Tie ir adapt jami lietošanai ar cit s ku grup s.
3. Apstiprin jusies izvirz t hipot ze, ka siltumener ijas izlietošanas intensit te jaunb v t s k s vai k s, kur m veikta renov cija, ne vienm r ir maz ka vai vien da ar normat vajos aktos noteikto maksim lo robežu.
4. P t jumu gait konstat ts, ka:
  - a) k s nav gaisa apstr des iek rtu, kas nodrošin tu normat vo aktu piepras to iekštelpu gaisa kvalit ti (IGK);
  - b) IGK vairum gad jumu rad ja negat vu ietekmi uz to cilv ku vesel bu, kuri telp s uztur j s ilgstoši;
  - c) zemas kvalit tes b vdarbi un ku ekspluat cija rad juši siltumener ijas pat ri us, kas liel ki par normat vajos aktos noteiktajiem;
  - d) pied v t siltumener ijas pat ri a intensit tes gada optimiz cijas l nija (GOSPIL) auj harmoniz t b vniec bas procesu ar Eiropas Parlamenta un Padomes Direkt vu 2002/91/EK un 2010/31/ES par ku energoefektivit ti un t s izmantošana b vniec b b tiski uzlabotu ku energoefektivit ti;
  - e) sniegt ekonomisk izv rt juma metodika dod iesp ju nov rt t kapit lieguld jumu efektivit ti.
5. Statistikas datu anal ze pier da, ka k m starp telpu gr du plat b m un izlietoto siltumener ijas daudzumu, past v pozit va line ra sakar ba.

## IETEIKUMI

1. Darba autors iesaka pilnveidot normat vo aktu b zi, lai nepie autu zemas kvalit tes b vdarbu veikšanu un ku, kas neatbilst noteiktaj m pras b m, nodošanu ekspluat cij (LBN: veikt Blower Door testu, kas energoauditu un IGK kontrolm r jumus kritiskajos meteorolo iskajos periodos) un t d j di veicin tu ku ilgtsp j bu.
2. Darba autors iesaka neieviest b vniec b projektus, kuru kapit lieguld jumu atmaks šan s laiks ir liel ks par pielietoto materi lu garantijas laiku.
3. Pirms renov cijas darbu s kšanas nepieciešams nov rt t ku b vkonstrukciju st vokli un noteikt ku kalpošanas atlkušo laiku.
4. ku b vniec b nepieciešams paredz t atbilstošu energoefekt vu gaisa apstr des iek rtu ier košanu, kas autu nodrošin t nepieciešamo IGK, atbilstoši ES un Latvijas normat vajiem aktiem.

## INTRODUCTION

### Topicality of the thesis

European Union, countries which it consists of, is one of country groups, which develops a strategy, which is focused on reducing usage of energy resources and its rational usage. Geographical location and climatic conditions of the European Union countries are very different, therefore tactic or ways how to realise the plan will be different. Parliament of the European Union and several directives of the Council, which are part of this strategical plan: 16.12.2002. – about energy efficiency of buildings (2002/91/EC), 11.02.2004. – about promotion of cogeneration (2004/8/EC), 05.04.2006. – about efficiency of energy final consumption and energy efficiency services, which provides an indicative goal of saving energy resources – in 9 years energy consumption should be reduced 9% (2006/32/EC) and other strategical documents.

Directive 2010/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (19th of May, year 2010) about energy efficiency of buildings: „The biggest potential of energy saving is in the sector of buildings. In the plan, there is special attention focused to things, which promotes renovation of public and private buildings and components, and improvement of the energy performance appliances used. It is mentioned in the plan that preference should be given to the public sector - it is proposed to speed up the restoration process of public buildings, by setting up a binding goal and by introducing energy efficiency criteria into public spendings. There is provided an obligation for power supply companies to give a chance for consumers to reduce energy consumption. From year 2019 these rules will be also applied to new public sector buildings which will need to achieve „almost zero energy" indicators”.

In order to develop and put into practice these plans, it means, to promote successful execution of the goals, setted in the regulations, there is scientifical approach needed to solve the issues. Work that Latvian scientists has done so far in researches about usage of energy resources into buildings and indoor air quality parameters, is reflected basically only in the sector of residential buildings. In the literature there is only very little reflected achievements of Latvian scientists into researches about usage of energy resources in the sector of public buildings. Research has been made on the basis of the IAQ of public buildings.

Collection of data about exploitation of existing buildings or energo audit and energy certification has great importance in the country. The poromotion thesis is drawn up in direct accordance with this Directive 2010/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council about indication of energy efficiency of buildings.

### Objective of the promotion thesis, research object and subject

**Objective** of the promotion thesis is to make an algorithm of optimization of the usage of thermal energy for public buildings. Information of a relevant nature was obtained by means of the quantitative research method regarding the research **object**, public buildings owned or managed by the local authority of Riga City. The **subject** of the research is thermal energy resources and their use in the aforementioned buildings in 2008. Analysis of the use of energy resources in part of the public buildings sector, buildings of schools and pre-school educational institutions, has been performed in the Doctoral thesis. Thermal energy consumption in non-renovated buildings and buildings after renovation, and in new buildings have been compared and analysed. Details have been obtained in the experimental buildings about the micro-climate parameters of air in inner premises and a partial energy audit has been performed in the newly constructed and renovated sections of one experimental building to learn the locations of heat loss and to analyse their causes.

### Research hypothesis

The **hypothesis** of the research is: the intensity of the thermal energyconsumption in newly erected buildings or buildings with renovation made is not always less or equal with the maximum border determinated into normative acts.

### Research tasks

To reach the goal of the promotion thesis, following **tasks** were set up:

1. To gather data about final consumption of thermal energy of public buildings in one year.
2. To compare consumption of thermal energy in newly built and renovated buildings with consumption of thermal energy in non-renovated buildings.

3. To make data analysis of indoor air microclimate in experimental buildings.
4. To determine places of heat loss in the experimental building.
5. To make an algorithm of optimization and methodology of economical assessment.

## **Research methods**

To draw up the promotion theses, following **methods** of data acquisition and processing are used: monographical, analysis, which includes also document analysis, graphical, logical-constructive, collection of data with appropriate measuring instruments, which includes also quantitative research, synthesis and mathematical statistics (correlation analysis, regression analysis).

## **Scientific significance of the research**

The research made during the promotion thesis, is scientifically important because the research base of the field of construction has been supplemented with the research about usage of resources of thermal energy into public buildings depending from the status of the building: newly built, renovated or non-renovated. For the first time in Latvia such a great research in the construction sector, which is structured in the following way, has been made. Results of the promotion thesis can be used for development of appropriate normative acts, including building regulations, and also for construction of public buildings. They can be also adapted for use in other groups of buildings.

## **Research novelty**

The research made during the promotion thesis, is:

1. of such a volume and of such a structure in construction in Latvia, where the use of thermal energy resources in public buildings of local authorities has been compared and analysed depending on their status: newly erected and renovated buildings to non-renovated buildings;
2. the first research with a goal to make GOSPIL – optimization line of consumption of thermal energy intensity per annum depending on total floor areas of the building premises and also methodology of economical evaluating is made for capital investment assessment in construction works;
3. the first so great research about thermal energy consumption in public buildings owned or managed by the local authority of Riga city, with the results obtained in the process of data analysis.

## **Economic significance of the research**

The economic significance of the Doctoral thesis is characterised by the developed thermal energy use optimising algorithm for public buildings, the GOSPIL (annual thermal energy consumption intensity optimisation line) for improving the energy efficiency of the buildings and the methodology for an economic evaluation to evaluate capital investment.

The results obtained in the doctoral thesis are socially significant because the results obtained in the process of data analysis, fully reflect the trends in construction and reveal some of the imperfections of this process in Latvia.

The thermal energy use optimising algorithm developed by the author and the methodology for economic evaluation should be applied in the construction process to significantly increase energy efficiency of the buildings and use capital investment in a rational way. The results of the Doctoral thesis should be used for developing relevant regulatory acts, including construction regulations, as well as in the construction of public buildings. They should be adapted for use in other groups of buildings as well.

## **Information about promotion thesis**

The promotion thesis „Thermal Energy Consumption in Public Buildings” is drawn up in Latvia University of Agriculture, Faculty of Rural Engineering, Department of Architecture and Construction. The promotion thesis has been developed during the period from September, year 2010 to August, year 2013, in scientific leadership of professor Dr.sc.ing. Arturs Lešinskis.

## **Thesis to be defended**

1. In relationship with the directives of the European Parliament and of the Council and normative acts of the Republic of Latvia it is possible to increase buildings energy efficiency and reducing thermal energy consumption.
2. Research was done in accordance with Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council about indication of energy efficiency of buildings. Public building sector required to be on the top of the buildings energy efficiency increasing and reducing buildings thermal energy consumption.
3. The results of research make significant contribution in ordering of construction works in Latvia.
4. The results reflected in the thesis for construction works quality, fully reflect the trends in construction process in Latvia.
5. There is a positive linear relation between the floor areas of building premises and the volume of thermal energy consumption in the buildings.

## **Limitations of the Doctoral thesis**

In the research the author has discussed and analysed the use of thermal energy resources in 2008 in public buildings owned or managed by the local authority of Riga city by selecting the two numerically largest groups of buildings according to the quantitative research data for the experiment. The microclimate parameters of the premises and locations of heat loss through the limiting constructions of the buildings were obtained and analysed in the experimental day care centres only. The parameters of atmospheric pressure and their fluctuation were not recorded. Heat loss through the limiting constructions of the buildings is not calculated in the Doctoral thesis, no heat gains from the people present in the building, machinery, electric and other heating devices and surfaces were defined and calculated. Use of thermal energy for the preparation of hot water was not assessed individually, but it is included into the total consumption of thermal energy in the building used for heating.

## **Structure of the thesis**

The first part of the Doctoral thesis discusses different opinions of scientists regarding the causes and consequences of global climate change and global warming and their influence on the indoor air quality (IAQ) of modern buildings and the micro climate in the premises of buildings in general. The effects of the influence of the IAQ on the human organism and health have been discussed. The work discusses the essence and importance of the principle of sustainable use of energy resources. Use of thermal energy resources in buildings must be urgently minimised in Latvia today as set forth in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings. Minimising energy resources in the building may be attained not only by fully or partially preventing heat losses through the limiting constructions and elements of the building, but by simultaneously optimising the provision for the IAQ. The practice of the renovation of buildings and the construction of new ones and their importance in increasing energy performance has been discussed in brief.

In the second part of the work, the principles for obtaining data required for research and the methods of data analysis have been outlined. Details of the quantitative survey have been obtained by sending questionnaires to managers of buildings or structural units of local governments. 424 questionnaires were received and summarised that contained information about the distribution of use of heat energy and electricity and the factors affecting such. Special analysis of the quality and quantitative parameters of windows and glass surfaces has been performed in the work and their influence on thermal energy consumption has been determined. A comparison of the thermal energy resources of buildings of Riga schools and day-care centers having different statuses is made, i.e. non-renovated buildings as one group and newly built and renovated buildings as the other group. The second part of this work also reflects the results of the IAQ measurement (temperature, relative humidity of air and carbon dioxide concentration level) recorded in the winter of 2011. Determining the places of and causes for heat loss by thermograph has been performed in one experimental building and the summary of the recorded results is provided in the work. Detailed conclusions regarding the visualised results have been provided in this part.

Methodology for the mathematical analysis of data has been set and put in the third part of the work and it is proven that a linear correlation exists between the area of the buildings and the amount of

thermal energy used. Based on the existing regulatory basis and by including the results obtained from the elements analysed in the research, the author of the work demonstrates how the optimisation algorithm and its result is formed – the optimization line of consumption of thermal energy intensity per annum. Methodology for economic assessment is provided at the end of the work as well.

In the part of the conclusions and proposals, the author outlines the most important cognitions of this Doctoral thesis that are based on the results of research and critical analysis of 185 sources of information.

The total amount of the doctoral thesis is 158 pages, which includes 31 table, 79 pictures and 7 appendixes.

## **1. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **Research methodology and methods**

During quantitative survey more than 430 questionnaires were received with information about public buildings. During sistematization, questionnaires with incomplete information, or inaccurately and improperly completed, were discarded. There were 422 questionnaires in total which were valid and suitable for data analysis. All public buildings were divided into 12 groups of buildings by usage, with following total floor area:

1. special-purpose educational buildings (child and youth center buildings, young technicians station buildings)– 43,060m<sup>2</sup>;
2. social assistance buildings (shelters)– 9,993m<sup>2</sup>;
3. Riga municipal building department (municipal administrative buildings) – 44,077m<sup>2</sup>;
4. culture buildings ( building for rest and entertainment)– 59,994m<sup>2</sup>;
5. museum buildings – 369m<sup>2</sup>;
6. medical stationary buildings (hospitals) – 15,232m<sup>2</sup>;
7. sport centre builodoings (sport halls, sport centers)– 18,435m<sup>2</sup>;
8. library buildings – 8,324m<sup>2</sup>;
9. musical education buildings (schools of music)– 5,368m<sup>2</sup>;
10. places of worship (prayer buildings, churches)– 6,067m<sup>2</sup>;
11. school buildings – 866,769m<sup>2</sup>;
12. day-care center (DCC) buildings – 248,923m<sup>2</sup>.

Data collected and systemized was of 1,326,611m<sup>2</sup> floor area of buildings in total. Average floor are of the research is 3,144m<sup>2</sup>.

There were no questionnaires received from the law enforcement structures, such as the Riga City Council municipal police departments.

Chosen experimental group of day-care center buildings, although not the biggest numerically – 143 buildings, from which 32 buildings are non-renovated and 111 buildings are renovated or newly built.

Data of indoor climate parameters were obtained 1.0–1.5m above the floor. The measurements were made in year 2011 (during the heating season of years 2010 and 2011) and they were divided into four stages, which inculded also three day-care center buildings in each layer. There were 4 verified measuring devices used, which are showed in figure 1.1.

Time intervals for data fixation, which would allow analysing and sorting the data obtained objectively and they were from 5 to 15 minutes. Fixation times of data parameters, specificities and places are presented in the table 1.1.

Data collected in the first stage were necessary to cull because part of Wöhler CDL 210 data were not fixed into the remaining memory and the measures in the same room were repeated also in the 4th stage.

In order to get a better understanding about experimental buildings they may be additionally described as follows (names of buildings and place in the overall presentation of data are showed in figure 2.3.):

1. building „A” – not - renovated, new heating unit. There is intended renovation in the year 2011: insulation of facade, window replacement, renovation of heating system;
2. building „B” – newley erected, year 2005;
3. building „C” – status – complex, as it is partly newley erected and partly renovated in the year 2007., when insulation works for building facade were made and built-in double glazed windows. Service staff was complaining about big temperature differences in different rooms as there were no possibilities to regulate temperature of heating systems radiators. Temperature in rooms is controlled by opening windows in rooms with high temperature. Ventilation system has no impact on quality of air parameters in the rooms, therefore it is not used;

4. building „D” – renovated in the year 2004, built-in double glazed windows, plastic frames, renovated sewerage system, installed new heating unit. Service staff was complaining about cool comming from outer walls in case of big wind and during a heating season, which causes cooling of rooms;
5. building „E” – renovation was made in the year 2009, built-in double glazed windows;
6. building „F” – newley erected building, year 2009, complains of the service: big heat in summers, ventilation is working very bad it is not possible to regulate it by building’s cardinal points, vestibules are too large, there is much job to do for cleaners to clean utility rooms, rooms for children are small, both teachers and children are often ill.

To determinate chemical pollution of the air, chromatographic gas method is used, so that determined volatile organic compounds (VOC) is expresed as carbon and chromatographic method of high pressure solution for the determination of aldehydes. Polution of air with substances of VOC was determined in charcoal tubes and polution of the air with aldehydes was determined by tapes of silicia gel which were processed with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH). WHO has determined recommended maximum pollutant concentrations, which in this case are: formaldehydes –  $0.1\text{mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  and VOC –  $0.3\text{mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ .

In order to determine the major places and causes of of heat transmission, DCC „C” building was chosen. This thesis has been conducted in cooperation with „ARTIVA” Ltd. owner and employee Arturs Gredzens, by using companie’s FLIR Systems AB ThermalCAM product FLIR P25 thermal camera and thermal anemometer AIRFLOW TA-7 and infrared thermometer TESTO 845.

Places of heat transmission in building „C” through delimitated constructions with a help of thermal camera were determinated in January 23th, year 2012, when temperature outside in Riga was  $-3.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 11:00 AM and  $-3.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 2:00 PM, wind direction: A,  $4\text{--}8\text{ ms}^{-1}$ , in accordiance of information from Latvian meteorology website.

Details of the research data which are showed in appendix Nr.6 „Areas of all schools and day-care center buildings ( $\text{m}^2$ ) and parameter data of thermal energy (MWh) consumption in the year 2008” (available only in promotion thesis) analyzed with MS Excel tools.

The regression line was made in figure 1.2. from floor area of schools and day-care center buildings ( $\text{m}^2$ ) and one year consumption of thermal energy (MWh) indicator of variation is equal with equation  $\hat{y}_t = 0.09x + 183.05$ , coefficient of determination  $R^2 = 0.79$ .

## 2. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 2.1. Thermal energy consumption

Characteristic values and parameters of buildings included in the questionnaire are very important to make detailed research and analysis not only about public buildings of Riga City Council but also to see trend of Latvian buildings construction. As for example summerized data obtained in table 2.1. about intensity of thermal energy consumption (specific consumption of thermal energy)  $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$  deppending on total area of glass surfaces and windows against common areas of building facades.

Figure 2.1. displaying total result after summarizing the data of tables, by comparing intensity of thermal energy consumption in day-care center and school buildings (specific thermal energy consumption), depending on the status of buildings – not-renovated buildings and buildings after renovation works or newley erected buildings.

In figure 2.1. is clearly visible that during renovation works in day-care center and school buildings in fact no reduction of thermal energy is obtained. Therefore for school buildings it generally gives a very tiny reduction: 4.9%. When assessing renovation works and newley erected buildings in day-care center group one can conclude that intensity of thermal energy consumption is bigger than it is for not-renovated buildings and it reaches 21.7% in total, which in fact is unacceptable, because in that case it doesn’t make any sense why the building works are done.

In the table 2.2. disclosed the distribution of energy resources consumption in school and day-care center buildings.

As reflected in tabele 2.2. there were data from 143 day-care center buildings analyzized, which also includes 32 renovated buildings (22.4% from the total amount) and 111 renovated (partly) and new constructions (77.6% from the total amount) and data from 156 school buildings, which includes 55 not-renovated buildings (35.4% from the total amount) and 101 renovated (partly) and newley erected buildings (64.6% from the total amount). The average intensity of thermal energy consumption in day-care center buildings is  $213\text{ kWh}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  and  $120\text{ kWh}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  in school buildings, which proportionally draws up a ratio 1.78:1.00, or intensity of thermal energy consumption in day-care center buildings is 1.78 times bigger. Intensity of electricity power consumption and the total amount of units is a clear indication that it is not enough. During questionnaire it became clear that also the existing indoor climate regulatory

systems installed are operated at very low levels because renovated and newly erected buildings are built in a very poor quality and it is quicker to make an exchange of air by opening windows. As a result of such actions, when exchange of air is done by natural ventilation flow without recuperation, for example, during the cold season of the year, will inevitably lead to increased heat intensity consumption. Also, when randomly DCC buildings were checked, it was found that ventilation systems have not been actuated for so long that equipment has covered a fairly large layer of dusts.

In the figure 2.2. are reflected data about correlations of thermal energy consumption in the year 2008 with total building floor area for renovated, newly erected school buildings and not-renovated school buildings. The image of gathered data shows that renovation works of buildings and/or exploitation in the showed year was done badly. For example, school building Nr.1: total area of floors – 687m<sup>2</sup>, total consumption of thermal energy in a year – 567.79MWh, after renovation. To compare, choose school building Nr.2: total floor area – 621m<sup>2</sup>, total thermal energy consumption in a year – 225.46MWh, no renovation works are done. Ratio for floors total area of these both buildings is 1.11:1.00, but ratio for total consumption of thermal energy in a year is 2.52:1.00.

In data presented in figure 2.2. we can also find some very good renovated buildings: Nr. 3, Nr.4, Nr.5 Nr.6 and Nr.7. Thermal energy consumption in the year 2008 for these buildings , irrespective from total floor area of these buildings, are both under the renovated building trend line who's equation is  $y = 0.09x + 176.44$ , and also under normative trend line who's equation is:  $y = 0.07x + 40.64$  and it is created by taking into account reduction of thermal energy consumption than specified in regulatory enactments (Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and later Directive 2010/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council). Equation of trend line for not-renovated school buildings is  $y = 0.12x + 67.72$ . The drawn line in the figure 2.2. with equation:  $y = 0.15x$  comply with the set requirement of Ministry of Economics (MOE) to reach the maximum intensity of thermal energy consumption 150 kWh m<sup>-2</sup> in a year.

As the figure 2.2. demonstrate, renovation works in school buildings are done very bad because only 5 school buildings, which is 4.9% quantity of thermal energy consumption in buildings against building's floor areas, are under or on normative tendend lines.

In the figure 2.3. are showed data about correlation of thermal energy consumption in the year 2008 with common floor area of buildings for renovated, newly erected and not-renovated day-care center buildings. The figure of geathered data shows that renovation works of buildings and/or exploitation for the particular year are done very badly. In most of occasions in renovated and newly erected buildings thermal energy consumption is bigger than thermal energy consumption in not-renovated buildings. From this figure we can see that renovation works and building works in majority are done badly. Construction works not orientated on saving and rational usage of common contribution of energy resources. Trend lines drawn for renovated, not-renovated buildings and newly erected buildings for both groups is an evidence for that. Trend line for renovated and newly erected buildings is equal to the equation  $y = 0.13x + 149.05$  and is above the trend line of not-renovated buildings which is drawn by the following equation:  $y = 0.12x + 124.14$ . It confirms the fact mentioned before that in general these building design and renovation works and also in majority, probably also exploitation is done very badly. It also proves and confirms the fact mentioned before, for example – in the illustrated and analyzed case about school buildings there is no orderliness in construction works of municipal public buildings and it's processes. Works which was done are not orientated on sustainability except for only some cases, which is a proof of that they actually could be done well. There is drawn line with equation  $y = 0.15x$  which meets the requirements set by MOE to reach the maximum intensity of the buildings thermal enegy consumption - 150 kWh m<sup>-2</sup> in a year.

Trend line with equation  $y = 0.07x + 74.49$  is drawn by taking in a consumption reduction of usage of thermal energy than requirements set in normative acts (Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and later Directive 2010/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council). Both of these lines are under equation of trend line for renovated and newly erected buildings  $y = 0.13x + 149.05$  and equation of trend line for not-renovated buildings  $y = 0.12x + 124.14$  which confirms that it is necessary to make quality renovation works to achieve and implement in life decisions by the EU Parliament and the Council and the Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Latvia regarding economical use of energy resources and their conservation.

Figure 2.3. disclose that renovation works of day-care center buildings are done very badly because only 3 (buildings Nr.1, Nr.4 and Nr.5) which is 2.7% quantity of buildings, thermal energy consuption against buildings floor are under or on normative trend line. It is also showed that not-renovated building Nr.6 already before possible renovation works was with very low thermal energy consumption which allows it to be under normative trend line.

Poor quality of design and renovation wors characterizes for example not-renovated day-care center building Nr.3 with total floor area – 1,920m<sup>2</sup>, total thermal enegy consumption in a year-

456.00MWh. For comparison chose day-care center building Nr.2 from group of renovated and newly erected buildings: total floor area – 1,901m<sup>2</sup>, total thermal energy consumption in a year – 645.00MWh. Ratio of total floor area for both of these buildings is 1.01:1.00, but ratio of used thermal energy in a year is 1.00:1.41.

## 2.2. Indoor air quality

In figures 2.4., 2.5. and 2.6. are disclosed data from measurements obtained in the second phase for these buildings:

1. „A” building – not-renovated, new heating unit. Intended for renovation in the year 2011: facade insulation, window replacement;
2. „C” building– status – complex, as part of it is a new construction and part of it is renovated in the year 2007 when insulation works for building’s facade were done and were placed double glazed windows. Air temperature and other measurements and fixation for 88m<sup>2</sup> room which is located in newly erected section. Service staffs were complaining about big differences of air temperature in different rooms because it is not possible to regulate temperature of heating system radiators. Temperature is regulated by opening windows in rooms with high air temperature. Ventilation system has no impact on changes of air quality parameters in the rooms, therefore it is not used. Air temperature and other measurements and fixation for 88m<sup>2</sup> room which is located in newly erected section.
3. „D” building – renovated in the year 2004, built-in double glazed windows, plastic frames, renovated sewage system, installed new heating unit. Staffs complain about increased room cooling from outer walls, especially in windy weather during the heating season. Area of room where measurements were made is 60m<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 2.4. disclose distribution of air temperature on „X”- axis from 21st to 27th of February, year 2011. The smallest value of the section is three hours, which is an interval from the first fixed reading to the second. On „Y”- axis are disclosed values of air temperature during the period of observation. The straight „Min.” which in this case is +19 °C and the straight „Maks.”, which in this case is +25 °C, are drawn in accordance with rules of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia from 28 April 2009 Nr.359. Normative documents determined by the Cabinet of Ministers, which defines requirements of indoor air quality in DCC are:

1. regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers from 27<sup>th</sup> of December, year 2002, Nr.596 „Hygiene requirements for educational institutions, pursuing an early childhood education programs”, where in section 49 is stated that the minimal permissible air temperature in institutions premises where are children which are:
  - 1.1. younger than 3 years – at least 20 °C;
  - 1.2. older than 3 years – at least 18 °C.
2. regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia from 28<sup>th</sup> of April, year 2009, Nr. 359 „Work safety requirements in the workplace”.

Assessing the temperature line for day-care center buildings „A”, „C” and „D” it’s presence in the temperature range, it can be concluded that for the building „C”, in many cases there is fixed an air temperature which is close or above the maximal determined which is +25.0 °C and reaching even +27.0 °C and more. The figure 2.4. disclose that complaints from service staff about increased air temperature indoors are reasonable. In figure 2.4. also demonstrate „D” buildings service staff complains about reduced air temperatures, especially in windy weather. In the figure 6 it has been seen that the temperature line of the „D” building in most of cases are under the threshold of determined minimal air temperature, which is +19.0 °C. No matter how wrong it could look, „A” building has the most suitable indoor air temperature. Its temperature line fits very well in the limited interval between straight „Min.” and „Maks.” And there are practically no cases when the fixed air temperature goes out of this interval, except for one, when the fixed temperature is +25.2 °C.

Conclusions from displayed in the figure 2.4., about air temperature in buildings „A”, „C” and „D” are:

1. The indoor air temperature line for all buildings imitates directions of falls and uplifts of outdoor air temperature. Those could be consequences from unregulated heat substation control system.
2. In rooms of partially newly erected building „C” fixed air temperature line „C” disclose too high temperature values and drawn trend line „T<sub>C</sub>” is on borders from +24.7 °C in the beginning of observation and until +25.9 °C at the end of observation. Increasing of trend line has the drawn outdoor air trend line „T<sub>1</sub>”. It also has increasing of trend line. This factor also indicates on exploitation weaknesses and mistakes in maintenance of heating system.

3. „D” buildings room air temperature line „D” and trend line „ $T_D$ ” which is from value  $+19.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  during the initial period of observations to  $+19.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  at the end of observations, indicates too errors made during expluatation which were mentioned also in paragraph 1 and 2 which are still being hardly felt of low heat insulation of the buildings envelope.
4. Renovation and new building projects and/or construction and renovation works for both „C” and „D” buildings are made in a very low professional level.
5. Only for building „A” room air temperature line „A” and air temperature trend line „ $T_A$ ” are between minimum and maximum permissible air temperature lines in accordance with regulations by the Cabinet of Ministers, Nr. 359 „Work safety requirements in the workplace” and on  $+23.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  note.
6. Non-observance of regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers Nr.359 and Nr.596 can cause increasation of the number of diseases like acute respiratory illnesses, both for the service staff and children. Frequent recurrence of illneses can cause the illness to become chronical and progression of chronical diseases.

Distribution lines of relative humidity of air on X-axis disclosed in figure 2.5., are shown during the period from 21st to 27th of February, year 2011. The smallest value of the section is three hours, which is an interval from one fixed reading to another. Values of relative humidity of air during the research period are shown on Y-axis. The straight „Min.”, which in this case is 30% and „Maks.”, which in this case is 70%, are drawn in accordance with regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers, 28th of April, year 2009, Nr.359, and do not depend from the working period or from work category.

Building characteristics of relative humidity of air disclosed in figure 2.5. are the same like in figure 2.4.

When assessing line of relative humidity of air of day-care center buildings „A”, „C” and „D”, figure 2.5. show that fluctuations of the line of relative humidity of indoor air is similar to fluctuations of the line of relative humidity of outdoor air. The exception is holidays: February 26 and 27, when there are no people in premises. In both of those days, the line which characterizes relative humidity of air in buildings „A”, „C” and „D” volatility subsides. The trend line of relative humidity of outdoor air „ $T_1$ ” during this period of the research is with negative trend or tended to decrease. As shown in the figure 2.5., buildings „C” and „D” has very low relative humidity of indoor air and trend lines „ $T_C$ ” and „ $T_D$ ”, which are very low, in the range of 13–16%, also indicates to that. It should be noted that one building is not renovated, and the other is newly erected, respectively "A" and "C". When comparing lines of relative humidity of indoor air for both of these buildings, we can see that the line “C” of relative humidity of air for newly erected building, with the corresponding trend line, in majority are under the line „A” corresponding with the trend line „ $T_A$ ”. Better relative humidity of indoor air is fixed in building „D” and the corresponding line „D” and trend line „ $T_D$ ”, which is on 26% mark. These data fixed are explainable and complains from staff about increased cooling of rooms from outer walls, especially in windy weather during the heating season, is like a confirmation.

Conclusions about lines of relative humidity of indoor air for permises of buildings „A”, „C” and „D”, disclosed in figure 2.5., are:

1. Relative humidity fixed in permises for not-renovated, renovated and newly erected buildings, almost in all fixed cases is under the line of regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers, 28th of April, year 2009, Nr.359 „Work safety requirements in the workplace” determined minimal boundaries.
2. Line location of relative humidity of air in permises of the not-renovated building „A”, which is under the permissible relative humidity minimal boundary – 30%, clearly indicates that during possible renovation works, needs to be provided also actions for improving relative humidity in permises until requirements determined by the Cabinet of Ministers, 28th of April, year 2009, Nr.359.
3. Relative humidity of air in the partly newly erected building „C” is under determined minimal boundaries in regulations by the Cabinet of Ministers, 28th of April, year 2009, Nr.359 „Work safety requirements in the workplace”. Measurements and fixation of relative humidity was done in  $88 \text{ m}^2$  room which is located in newly erected section of the building. This could be explained by the fact that in the room where measurements were done was fixed also too high air temperature, which has caused low-level condition for relative humidity of air.
4. Location of the line of relative humidity of air and trend line  $T_D$  of the renovated building „D” are very close to requirements of the Cabinet of Ministers Nr.359, but fulfill them only in several cases, in 22nd, 24th and 25th of February, when temporarily were reached the following values of relative humidity in days mentioned before: 33.4%, 35.8% and 36.0%. Value of trend line is 26.0%, which indicates that relative humidity in permises of the „D” building during the research are inappropriate with requirements of the Cabinet of Ministers Nr.359.

5. Design of works and building exploitation are done in a very low, unprofessional level and does not provide compliance with regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers.
6. Disadvantages and inadequacy to regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers Nr.359 may lead to an increased number of diseases like acute respiratory illnesses both among staff and children. Frequent recurrence of illnesses can cause the illness to become chronic and progression of chronic diseases.
7. In any room of the building it is possible to increase relative humidity of air by installing local air humidification devices.

In the figure 2.6. are disclosed lines of carbon dioxide concentration level in premises during the research period. Natural background or the concentration level of carbon dioxide in outside air was not determined. Assumed natural background is about 420ppm, which was fixed as arithmetical average in Riga, Over-Daugava region, but in another region of Riga size of the value could be different. The average level of natural CO<sub>2</sub> in the world, as mentioned before, is 350 – 450ppm. The smallest values of the line „C” are fixed on Saturday and Sunday, February 26 and 27, which was 431ppm, but for the line „D” it was 407ppm at night to Monday, February 21. It should be noted, that the day-care center building „C” is located in the Central Region, but „D” – in the Vidzeme suburb.

As mentioned in previous chapters, the carbon dioxide concentration level can be dangerous to human health, even with lethal consequences. It should be remembered that quantities of carbon dioxide inhaled accumulates in time. If the concentration level of CO<sub>2</sub> reaches 1,000 – 2,500ppm fatigue and sleepiness shows up, adverse effects on health it leaves at 2,500 – 5,000ppm, a little intoxication, increase of breathing and heart rate at 30,000ppm, all of the above and headache with a slight nausea at 50,000ppm, unconsciousness with possible lethal outcome at 100,000ppm. The range recommended, which is not harmful to health is from 600 to 1,000ppm (ASHRAE standards 62–1989). In the mean time, amount which would be harmless and desired in 8 working hours is 5,000ppm, and normal level of carbon dioxide concentration in work premises is 600ppm. In figure following, where are concentration levels of carbon dioxide shown, these limit values will be drawn as straight „Norm.”, which will reflect recommended level of CO<sub>2</sub> and maximum concentration limit of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air, when there are no threat to health will be drawn as a straight „Max.”.

Over the period, the lowest concentration of carbon dioxide during working days in day-care center building „C” is in February 23. It is when in the particular room are the least of people – 11 children and 2 teachers. The total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> received during the working day is about 6,500ppm, which is very close to boundary of danger, when a first sign of fatigue and sleepiness shows up, as well the reduction of concentration. The highest concentration level of carbon dioxide per hour is fixed in February 24, which was 1,195ppm and already exceeds the maximum limit of safety.

For the building „D”, this line which reflects concentration level of CO<sub>2</sub>, in the figure 2.6. disclose that practically all of the working day kids and teachers are in environment which is hazardous and harmful to health, because concentration level of CO<sub>2</sub> exceeds even 1,500ppm per hour and in three cases even 2,000ppm per hour. The maximum dose what children and service staff receives per one working day, reaches 12,000ppm, which already can cause adverse effects on children’s health, but safety threshold for an adult, which was mentioned before – 5,000ppm, is exceeded 2.4 times!

Conclusions about amount of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration level for lines „C” and „D”, reflected in the figure 2.6., which shows these fixed air parameters in rooms of „C” un „D” buildings during the period of the research, are following:

1. In all cases fixed values of carbon dioxide concentration level in case of summing during working hours or in cases of determination of working days size is above 5,000ppm.
2. Better parameters of carbon dioxide concentration level are in the building „C”, because a value during the period of the research does not exceed 1,000ppm, with the exception of February, when the fixed maximum was 1,195ppm.
3. Quantities of carbon dioxide concentration level, fixed in rooms of the „D” building, have exceeded the maximum level, the border of safety, which is 1,000ppm and reaches even 2,285ppm in February 24 (in the room were 12 children and 2 teachers).
4. In the building „D” room with floor area 60m<sup>2</sup> fixed quantities of carbon dioxide concentration level can be already classified as a threat to the health of children and service staff.
5. Fixed quantities of carbon dioxide concentration level in the building „D” were preventable by opening windows for 10–15 minutes and therefore making ventilation of the room in a natural way.
6. Fixed quantities of carbon dioxide concentration level during the period of the research, demonstrated in the figure 2.6., that especially building „D” can increase fatigue and sleepiness for children and it can cause reduction of ability to concentrate.

7. To reduce quantities of carbon dioxide concentration level, mechanical ventilation systems needs to be used, like for example in the „C” building, or in the case if it is not possible, natural ventilation can be used, like for example in the „D” building.
8. The ventilation system in building „C”, which is not doing its functions, and not existing mechanical ventilation systems in the building „D” disclose mistakes in the design stage which can be classified as lack of professional skills from the designer and/or client.
9. To normalize the existing situation, at least in the building „D”, ventilation should be used more often by opening windows, but also considering conclusions made previously, which are given about the indoor air temperature, relative humidity of air, and also the increased heat flow through the building envelope. The old heating system needs to be considered a possibility of making quality renovation for the second time, based on the results of the energy audit, which would reduce thermal energy consumption at least until drafted normative value.

During the research, which was made in day-care center building „C”, the following air pollution with aldehydes was found: formaldehydes  $0.023 \pm 0.005 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ; acetaldehydes  $0.015 \pm 0.003 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ; benzoaldehydes  $0.004 \pm 0.001 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ; propilaldehydes  $0.003 \pm 0.001 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  and VOC  $0.56 \pm 0.11 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ . The floor was made from linoleum, window frames - plastic, no mechanical ventilation system in the room.

Conclusions about pollution of the room air are:

1. Results of the research show various chemical substances in the air.
2. The total concentration of aldehydes does not exceed the recommended maximum limit recommended by WHO.
3. VOC pollution is bigger than the maximal border recommended by WHO.
4. Complaints from staff and children about bad air quality in rooms are reasonable.
5. There is a need to reduce usage of plastic and other synthetic materials in day-care center buildings, especially in the interior.
6. Equipment, which would help to prevent the harmful effects of chemicals to organisms of children and staff.
7. The large quantity of dusts indicates to basic violations of health standards.

### **2.3. Locations of heat loss in the experimental building**

Experimental building „C” consist of renovated section and newley erected section. Construction works was done in 2007. Renovation works contained heat insulation of building envelope, built-in double glazed windows with plastic frames. Total floor areas of the building premises –  $1,901 \text{ m}^2$ , total thermal energy consumption in 2008 was 645,000 kWh and intensity of thermal energy consumption was  $339 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}$ . Personel of the day-care center building has complaints of indoor air temperature in the building premises. Existing ventilation system have no impact to modifying IAQ, therefore it is not in use. Air exchanging in the premises of building was made with the natural ventilation through opened windows.

Places of heat transmission in building „C” through delimitated constructions with a help of thermal camera were determinated in January 23th, year 2012, when temperature outside in Riga was  $-3.2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  at 11:00 AM and  $-3.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  at 2:00 PM, wind direction: A,  $4-8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , in accordance of information from Latvian meteorology website.

In current building renovated section and newley erected section was made thermographic audit. Most important results are reflected in the images of figures from 2.7. to 2.30., where can see photos of images of the building elements, thermographic image of the building, data table, temperature of surfaces in the area „Ar 1” and temperature in the profile line „Li 1”.

Image 2.7 depicting the photographic picture of the element of the building, to image 2.10 demonstrates a recital of details of the obtained thermal image 2.8. The obtained data are shown in image 2.9. Image 2.10 reflects the temperatures of the surface of the building with their percentage distribution in the selected section “Ar 1”. Images 2.9 and 2.10 demonstrate that in the selected section “Ar 1” the temperatures fluctuate within the limits from  $-9.2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  on the snow surface to  $+0.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  on the building foundation plane surface, which indicates a significant transmission of heat through the foundation of the building. No major heat losses are seen on the eastern section of the façade of the building. The exception in the above section of the façade of the building is the aforementioned heat losses through the foundation and window openings.

Image 2.11 depicting the photographic picture of the roof element of the building, to image 2.15 demonstrates a recital of details of the obtained thermal image 2.12. Image 2.14 demonstrates the percentage distribution of air temperature in the selected section “Ar 1”. Image 2.15 demonstrates the distribution of temperature in the selected profile line “Li 1”. It is evident from images 2.14 and 2.15 that

in the selected section "Ar 1" the temperatures fluctuate within the limits from  $-3.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the surface of the façade of the building to  $+5.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the surface of the lower section of roof of the building, which indicates a significant transmission of heat through the covering of the upper floor to the attic. By means of wind from the East the warm air is discharged to the western side of the building.

Upon comparing the thermal graphs of the eastern façade and western façade of the building we see that on the eastern façade the temperature on the profile line "Li 1" drawn on the thermo-graphic image is within the limits from  $-6.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-7.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . In the thermal graph on the western façade of the building, where the profile line "Li 1" shown in image 2.15 has been drawn, the temperature fluctuations on the surface of the façade of the building are within the limits from  $-3.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Differences of temperature on the eastern and western façades of the building have been recorded within the limits from  $-7.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This means that the building is air permeable, with insufficient and/or low quality heat insulation. This causes large and irregular heat losses in the premises of the building, especially in windy weather conditions.

In the figure 2.16. is disclosed the renovated section of the facade of western side. In the thermogram, reflected in the figure 2.17., are identified temperature measurement area „Ar 1” and profile line „Li 1”. In the figure 2.17 is clearly demonstrated fixing devices of insulation materials which has increased the heat loss and which are formed from wrong technologically (there are four attachment points needed for  $0.5\text{m}^2$ ). Figure 2.18. displays data table where which disclose temperature for outdoor air and also outdoor surfaces with smallest and largest values in the area „Ar 1” and profile line „Li 1”. In the figure 2.19. there is demonstrated percentage distribution of surface temperature with the lowest temperature fixed on facade surface area which is  $-4.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  and highest temperature fixed in this area which is  $-0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The thermographical picture and profile line „Li 1”, which are showed in figure 2.20., clearly demonstrate places of increased heat loss – window openings, which could be a result of failure to comply construction technologies. Temperature fixed are in range from  $-4.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-1.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

A bedroom corner is shown on image 2.21 and its thermal graph in image 2.22. The recorded temperature of the room is shown in image 2.23 and it is  $+20.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The distribution of temperature in the selected section "Ar 1" is shown in image 2.24 and it is within the limits from  $+14.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+17.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Temperature fluctuations on the profile line "Li 1" are shown in image 2.25 and they are within the limits from  $+15.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+19.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . There is a considerable surface temperature decrease in the corner of the room to  $+15.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Compared to the air temperature in the room, it is 5 degrees lower and mould can build up here due to increased humidity.

The figure 2.26. demonstrates the renovated outer walls, partitions and ceiling part of section area, and in figure 2.27 is a thermogram. In the thermogram and figures 2.28. and 2.29. are clearly visible temperature differences on outer walls, partitions and ceiling surface, which draw up even from  $4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $5.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  difference. Temperature in the place where ceilings are connected with external walls, which is in area „Ar 1”, is fixed in range from  $+15.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+18.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  and is disclosed in figures 2.28. and 2.29. In the figure 2.30. are seen changes of the temperature on the profile line „Li 1” and are in range from  $+15.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+17.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Conclusions about a thermographic audit made for day-care center newly erected and renovated section of the building „C”, whose results are disclosed in figures 2.7. – 2.30., about heat loss areas specified in demarcated structures, are:

1. In the renovated section, thermal insulation material used for wall insulation, gives saving of thermal energy resources as indicates lower surface temperatures of facade walls and which are closer to the temperature outside.
2. In the newly erected section, material used in outer walls - FIBO blocks with no extra thermal insulation material, are with great heat transmission and therefore makes large amounts of heat loss for building premises.
3. During replacement and built-in double glazed windows, for the whole building there is not respected the window installation technology, therefore connection places of window frames and walls are with very big reductions of surfaces temperature, even to  $5.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and therefore making extra heat losses in these places.
4. Overhead cover and joints of exterior wall (lack of adequate insulation materials) are designed in such a way that in those places occurred extra heat losses as indicated by reduced temperatures of surfaces in rooms.
5. Attic of the building are not properly insulated, which causes very big heat losses.
6. Corners of the building (lack of insulation material) are not established in accordance with requirements, which is a reason for reduced temperatures of surfaces and increased heat losses.

## 2.4. Statistical analysis of research data

The regression line in the table 1.2. is drawn up from variation indicators of floor area ( $m^2$ ) and thermal energy consumption (MWh) of day-care center and school buildings per annum, which is equal  $\hat{y}_t = 0.09x + 183.05$ . In the 2.3., 2.4. and 2.5. are disclosed parameters of data analysis.

As displayed in the table 2.3., correlation coefficient of the regression line  $r = 0.89$  and coefficient of determination  $R^2 = 0.79$ , which indicates strong linear relation between signs.

Table 2.4. demonstrate that the regression line's F test value is  $4.7692 \cdot 10^{-102}$  and it is lower than value of significance level:  $4.7692 \cdot 10^{-102} < 0.05$ , which shows that between signs there is a linear relation to the accepted probability  $P = 95\%$ .

The table 2.5. demonstrate coefficients of the regression equation and it is detectable by the regression equation:  $\hat{y}_t = 183.05 + 0.09x_i$ .

Values of confidence interval for direction coefficient 95% in this case are:  $0.09 \pm 0.10$  which means that consumption factor of thermal energy is essential, with probability 95%.

## 2.5. GOSPIL and methodology of the economic evaluating

There are one year data about thermal energy consumption for 143 day-care center buildings in total, which includes 32 not-renovated buildings and 111 renovated or newly erected buildings. Total floor area of all day-care-center buildings draws up  $248,923 m^2$  total amount of thermal energy consumption in the year 2008 was  $53,102,920 \text{ kWh}$ . Total floor area of 111 renovated day-care-center buildings is  $17,866 m^2$  with total thermal energy consumption  $40,328 \text{ MWh}$  (data from tables 2.2.). Average intensity of thermal energy consumption in renovated and newly erected buildings in the year 2008 was  $224 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}$ . From the figure 2.3. choose data about two not-renovated day-care-center buildings - the first, under the trend line with the total floor area  $1,605 m^2$  with thermal energy consumption  $269,000 \text{ kWh}$  per annum or intensity of thermal energy consumption  $168 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}$  and the second, not-renovated day-care-center building, with the total floor area  $1,920 m^2$  with thermal energy consumption  $456,000 \text{ kWh}$  per annum or intensity  $238 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}$ . Floor area for these two day-care-center buildings is closest to the average indicator –  $1,741 m^2$ . Intensity of thermal energy consumption for the virtual building is determined in the way of interpolation from these two not-renovated day-care-center buildings with the closest floor areas. It is  $198 \text{ kWh m}^{-2}$ . In the year 2008, the highest rate for thermal energy prices by stock company "R gas Siltums" was in December –  $44.89 \text{ Ls (MWh)}^{-1} + \text{VAT}$ . According to these data is made a calculation which is summarized in table 2.6., about economical benefits for this kind of renovation and construction works.

In the table 2.6. is disclosed that renovation works done like that (replacement of windows with disregarding technological requirements of installation, without total insulation of building's envelope in accordance with technological requirements, without renovation of heating system and heating unit, and also without installation of energy efficient ventilation system) is not economically beneficial to the customer as renovation works like that are making losses or pays off in a very long period of time which in the case of the virtual building is 31.8–47.6 years.

What kind of optimization actions should be done to ensure short period of repaying construction costs on the account of increasing the heat insulation of buildings?

First of all legal responsibility needs to be put in order for those involved construction parties which are doing poor quality. If an essential mistake is done which has caused that designed criteria are not achieved or serious error is committed during the design phase because of customers incompetence, constructions supervision does not fulfil its functions, people which are responsible and guilty are exempted from possibility to participate in the following construction process. There is no arrangement in the field of construction at the moment in Latvia.

Process of construction should be supervised by competent specialists from the side of national regulatory for which they need to bear the responsibility as well, at least for each municipality or construction objects financed by public authorities.

The side of national regulatory is important because all of the EU and the Council Directives in construction sector is adopted by the Republic of Latvia and is also responsible for their execution, for example nationwide normative acts and Directive 2010/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council about energy efficiency of buildings (before Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council about energy efficiency of buildings).

The task of optimizations algorithm is to determine maximal boundaries of optimal thermal energy consumption for buildings depending on their floor area (if heating systems of rooms are without floor heating systems). It is showed in figure 2.31. „Annual thermal energy consumption intensity optimisation line”, where from several crossing straight lines:  $N_t$  – p.i.i. (day-care-center),  $N_t$  – skolas

(schools), N–100 and N–90 is made GOSPIL – annual thermal energy consumption intensity optimisation line.

In the figure 2.32. is demonstrate GOSPIL (annual thermal energy consumption intensity optimisation line) with it's four forming stages:

1. in 0–1 points interval a line equation:  $y_{0;1} = 0.11x - 1.67$ ;
2. in 1–2 points interval a line equation:  $y_{1;2} = 0.09x + 21.67$ ;
3. in 2–3 points interval a line equation:  $y_{2;3} = 0.07x + 93.00$ ;
4. in 3–4 points interval a line equation:  $y_{3;4} = 0.07x + 116.37$ .

Equations for these stages shows maximal values for thermal energy's consumption and coordinates of critical points with their values, where equation's mathematical expressions are changing.

From figure 2.31 it is possible to see that distribution of GOSPIL into four stages which is divided separately and disclosed in figure 2.32, is formed from intersection of these straights:

Stage 1 – building's floor areas are from  $300 \text{ m}^2$  to  $2,100 \text{ m}^2$ , straight  $y_{0;1} = 0.11x - 1.67$  begins at N–100 (N–90) (lines for buildings with heat energy consumption intensity 100 or 90  $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$  per annum) beginning of straight with a little increase on the Y-axis it continues but without reaching N.t.–p.i.i. straight values until  $x = 2,100 \text{ m}^2$ . Original value of the straight on X-axis is  $300 \text{ m}^2$  because minimal floor area of day-care center buildings during this research is  $331 \text{ m}^2$ .

Stage 2 – buildings floor areas are from  $2,100 \text{ m}^2$  to  $3,000 \text{ m}^2$ , straight  $y_{1;2} = 0.09x + 21.67$  condition against the X-axis is with a little bigger angle than stage 1, and ending point is crossing point for straight N–100 and N.t.–p.i.i.

Stage 3 – buildings floor areas are from  $3,000 \text{ m}^2$  to  $4,500 \text{ m}^2$ , straight  $y_{2;3} = 0.07x + 93.00$  ending point on the X-axis is crossing point of straight N.t.–p.i.i. and N–90 beginning and maximal floor area for day-care center buildings (maximal floor area found during the research for day-care center buildings is  $4,464 \text{ m}^2$ ).

Stage 4 – buildings floor areas are from  $4,500 \text{ m}^2$  to  $14,000 \text{ m}^2$ , straight  $y_{3;4} = 0.07x + 116.37$  ending point is biggest value of floor area –  $14,000 \text{ m}^2$  (maximal floor area found during the research for school buildings is  $13,393 \text{ m}^2$ ). This stage for GOSPIL line is located between straights N.t.–p.i.i. and N.t.–schools.

To sum up facts mentioned previously it can be told that GOSPIL line is limited from normative trend lines obtained in the research of day-care center and school buildings, which accordingly are maximum and minimum boundaries. Maximal values of day-care center buildings floor areas obtained in a result of the research is like a tipping point for the GOSPIL line, and after  $x$  value  $4,500 \text{ m}^2$  GOSPIL line linear connection aspires to the line N.t.–schools maximal value on the x-axis –  $14,000 \text{ m}^2$ . Besides that, GOSPIL line supports Directive 2010/31/ES of the European Parliament and of the Council about energy efficiency of buildings (before that also Directive 2002/91/EK of the European Parliament and of the Council about energy efficiency of buildings).

GOSPIL line (the maximum quantities of energy consumption) applies to any public building in the Republic of Latvia, by determining it's maximum allowable intensity of energy consumption because data obtained in the result of the research are based on current applicable normative acts and results of thermal energy consumption in day-care center buildings made in the research and buildings of this group are one of the most demanding after an appropriate microclimate of indoors (also IEQ) and therefore also energy consumption.

GOSPIL line made for increasing the efficiency of thermal energy consumption is based on Riga city meteorological data basis of year 2008 (average temperature of seasonal heating was  $+3.8 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , period 207 days). To obtain data in each particular year conversions should be done in accordance with regulations by the Regulations Nr.39 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia from 13.01.2009., „Calculation method of buildings energy efficiency”:

$$Q = Q_1 \cdot GDD_1 \cdot (GDD)^{-1} \quad (2.1.)$$

where:

- $Q$  – correcting energy consumption (Wh);
- $Q_1$  – energy consumption (Wh) during the observation period;
- $GDD_1$  – normative number of degree days;
- $GDD$  – number of degree days during the observation period.

$$GDD_1 = D_{napk.} (T_1 - T_2) \quad (2.2.)$$

where:

- $D_{napk}$  – norms of heating days in accordance with LBN 003–01 “Construction Climatology”;  
 $T_1$  – indoor air temperature during the observation period ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ );  
 $T_2$  – average outdoor air temperature in accordance with LBN 003–01 “Construction Climatology”.

$$GDD = D_{apk.} (T_1 - T_3) \quad (2.3.)$$

where:

- $GDD$  – number of degree days during the observation period;  
 $T_1$  – indoor air temperature during the observation period ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ );  
 $T_3$  – actual average outdoor air temperature during the observation period ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

Intensity of thermal energy consumption in a given year with methodology developed by RTU:

$$q_{st} = q_{apk.} \frac{G_{st}}{G} + q_{k..} \frac{A}{30n} (\text{kWh m}^{-2} \text{per annum}) \quad (2.4.)$$

where:

- $q_{st}$  – standardised thermal consumption  $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$ ;  
 $q_{apk.}$  – measured actual annual specific thermal consumption for heating,  $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$  per annum;  
 $q_{k..}$  – measured actual annual specific thermal consumption for hot water,  $\text{kWh m}^{-2}$  per annum;  
 $G_{st}$  – number of degree days per standard year;  
 $G$  – number of degree days per analysed year;  
 $A$  – full heated area,  $\text{m}^2$ ;  
 $30$  – unified population density level,  $\text{m}^2 \text{ person}^{-1}$ ;  
 $n$  – actual number of persons in the building, persons.

Before renovation works buildings energy efficiency class is determined after buildings energy audit in accordance with the Regulations Nr.39 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia from 13.01.2009. „Calculation method of buildings energy efficiency”.

An economical assessment of projects of increasing energy efficiency is an essential factor to ensure a financial investment into a viable event. Therefore development of algorithm methodology optimization and ensuring the efficiency is so important and significant.

An economical assessment of the algorithm of optimization consists of three criteria:

1. time of payback;
2. remaining values;
3. previous payback rates.

Total estimated economy of thermal energy at buildings renovation needs to be determinated - E ( $\text{kWh}$ ), but for new projects - total estimated consumption of thermal energy.

Profit from economy per year – P ( $\text{€}$ ), which is derived from the planned amount of usable thermal energy – Q ( $\text{kWh}$ ) and the price product – c ( $\text{€kWh}^{-1}$ ).

$$P = Q c (\text{€}) \quad (2.5.)$$

Project recouptment period – AP (years), which are obtained by dividing the total capital investment by the profit from economy:

$$AP = K_i P^{-1} (\text{years}) \quad (2.6.)$$

For the calculation of the internal rate of return (IRR), a table should be drawn analogous to table 2.10 and the necessary calculations should be made.

Net book value AV – is the amount of discount rates for the reporting period:

$$AV = P DF_n + P DF_{n+1} + P DF_{n+2} + \dots + P DF_{n+x-1} (\text{€}) \quad (2.7.)$$

If a number in assumed calculations of the discount rate AV is positiv it means that repeated calculation needs to be done by raising percentage of the discount rate because AV value needs to be negative, or in the case of positive value IAL needs to be less than 10%.

For each alternative it is possible to determine the total costs in an integrated way and obtaining real costs in the result, which are necessary for realization of a project. But it is difficult to interpret these commons, especially when complicated alternatives are being explored. The same applies in a case when effects need to be compared. By simply summing up all the expences or by calculating average costs per year, one can not get any information about when those costs should be done.

A generally accepted way how to solve this problem is discounting, which gives values for all of the future costs and existing benefits. A result of discounting is leading to a base year the cash flow in specified years. For that is used discount factor, which can be expressed as:

$$DF = 1 / (1+p)^{-n} \quad (2.8.)$$

where:

DF – discount factor;

p – discount coefficient (as a percentage);

n – the year in which the costs are made in relation to the base year.

The table 2.11.is disclosed the discount factors by years, depending on the discount rates.

For example, a discount factor for costs to be incurred in the third year (with a discount coefficient of 5%) shall be:

$$DF = 1 / (1+0.05)^{-3} = 1 / (1+0.05)^{-3} = 0.8638 = 0.864 \quad (2.9.)$$

Consequently, €100,000 to be spent during the 3rd year is equal to the discount value of €88,400 in the base year.

An important question is what discount coefficient should be used. This is heavily dependent from a project initiator. For example, discount coefficient determined by the Netherlands government for government projects is 5%. This percentage includes difference between bank interest rates and inflation. The percent like that could be used in countries with high level of inflation because then interest rates will be high as well. The percent is universal and „with no risk”. Universal means that this percent could not fluctuate depending on the difference during the cycle of project’s life and from relative changes of price and value, but „with no risk” means that it does not include any risks which would be in the case of realization alternatives.

An alternative method of financing can cause certain effects. For determination of these effects one needs to analyze how do costs change.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. The research is scientifically important because the research base of the construction sector has been added to significantly and it is the first in Latvia where the use of thermal energy resources in public buildings of local authorities has been compared and analysed depending on their status: newly constructed and renovated buildings to non-renovated buildings.
2. The results of the doctoral thesis should be used for developing relevant regulatory acts, including construction regulations, as well as in the construction of public buildings. They should be adapted for use in other groups of buildings as well.
3. The proposed hypothesis that the intensity of use of thermal energy in newly constructed buildings or renovated buildings is not always less or equal to the maximum limit set forth by regulatory acts has been confirmed.
4. It has been established in the due course of the performance of the research that:
  - b) there is no air processing equipment in the buildings that would ensure the required indoor air quality (IAQ) required by regulatory acts;
  - b) in the majority of cases the IAQ caused an adverse effect on the health of those people who stayed in the premises for a long time;
  - c) low quality construction works and use of the buildings has caused thermal energy consumption which is larger than that set forth by regulatory acts;
  - d) the proposed thermal energy consumption intensity annual optimisation line (GOSPIL) permits harmonising the construction process with Directive 2002/91/EC and 2010/31/EU of the

- European Parliament and the Council regarding the energy efficiency of the buildings and using it in construction would significantly improve the energy efficiency of the buildings;
- e) the provided economic assessment methodology provides the opportunity to assess the effectiveness of capital investments.
5. Analysis of the statistical data proves that there is a positive linear relation between the area of the floors of the premises and the volume of thermal energy used in the buildings.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The author of the thesis suggests perfecting the basis of regulatory acts so as not to allow the performance of low quality construction works and commissioning of buildings that do not meet the defined requirements (in the LBN: to perform the Blower Door test, an energy audit of the building and the IAQ control measurements during critical meteorological periods) and thereby facilitate the sustainability of buildings.
2. The author of the thesis suggests not implementing construction projects where the capital investment recoupment period is longer than the warranty term of the materials used.
3. Prior to commencing renovation works it is necessary to evaluate the condition of the building constructions of the building and to define the remaining service life of the buildings.
4. It is necessary to foresee the installation of relevant air processing equipment in the construction of the buildings, which would allow the required IAQ to be ensured according to the regulatory acts of the EU and Latvia.