



Edifícios de Balanço Energético Nulo: implicações, soluções de design e exemplos

Laura Aelenei

16 de Maio de 2013

contexto

iniciativa AIE SHC Task 40

soluções de design

exemplo national

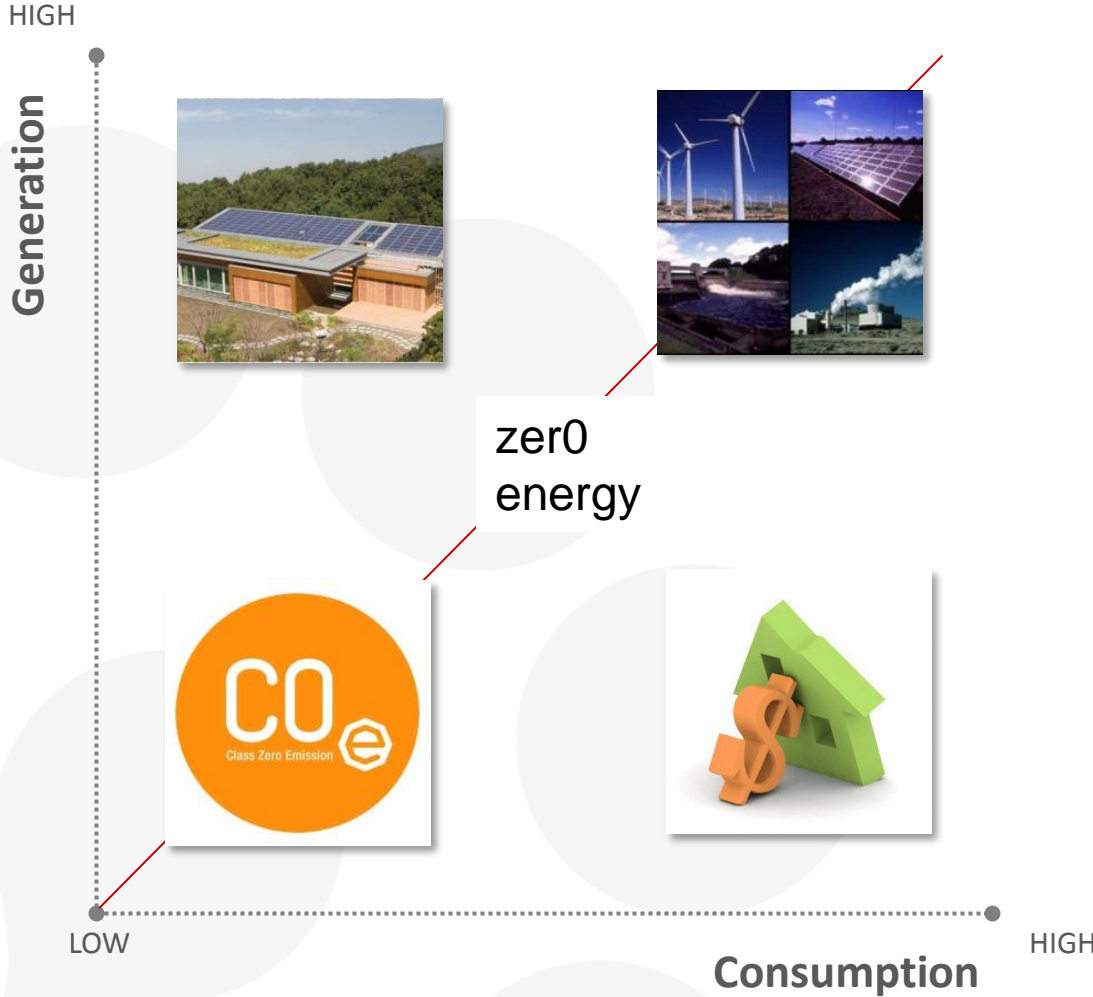


contexto

NZEB - International Initiatives

- *IEA Joint Project Solar Heating & Cooling Programme: Towards Net Zero Energy Solar Buildings (Task 40)*
- *World Business Council for Sustainable Development's Energy Efficiency in Buildings (EEB) project - leading industry-only group*
- *World Green Building Council (WorldGBC) - union on national Green Building Councils*
- *Net-Zero Energy Home (NZEH) Coalition*
- *The Zero Energy Commercial Buildings Database*
- *Massachusetts Zero Net Energy Buildings Task Force*
- *Zero Energy Building Research Alliance (ZEBRAAlliance)*
- *ASHRAE: Guidance for Net-Zero Energy Design*
- *California's Long Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan includes two "Big Bold Strategies" on zero energy buildings*

NZEB - definições



Net-Zero Site Energy
produção de energia a partir de fontes renováveis (fotovoltaica, eólica, etc.) em quantidade suficiente para compensar as necessidades anuais (contagem efectuada no local).

Net-Zero Source Energy
"Source energy" pretende referir a energia primária requerida para produção de energia útil utilizada no local (a contabilização das necessidades deve entrar em conta com os coeficientes de conversão!)

Net-Zero Energy Emissions
produção de energia "limpa" em quantidade suficiente para compensar a energia adquirida produzida a partir de fontes convencionais (associados a produção de CO2), calculada numa base anual

Net-Zero Energy Costs
produção (e venda) de energia em quantidade suficiente para compensar os custos associados a aquisição de energia necessária para funcionamento/utilização do edifício, calculada numa base anual

NZEB - EU Initiatives

- ***DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU: Recast of Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings 2010***
 - *Buildings Performance Institute Europe (BPIE)*
 - *Concerted Action (CA) EPBD*
 - *BUILD UP* - The web portal was established by the European Commission in 2009
 - *Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE)* - a number of ongoing research projects



DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU Recast of Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings 2010

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Directive, the following definitions shall apply:

1. 'building' means a roofed construction having walls, for which energy is used to condition the indoor climate;
2. 'nearly zero-energy building' means a building that has a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby;

Article 9

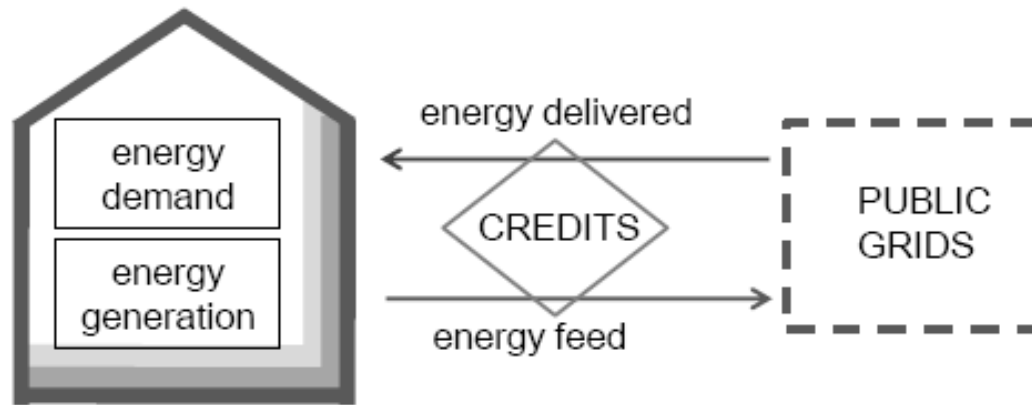
Nearly zero-energy buildings

Member States shall ensure that:

by 31 December 2020, all new buildings are nearly zero-energy buildings; and

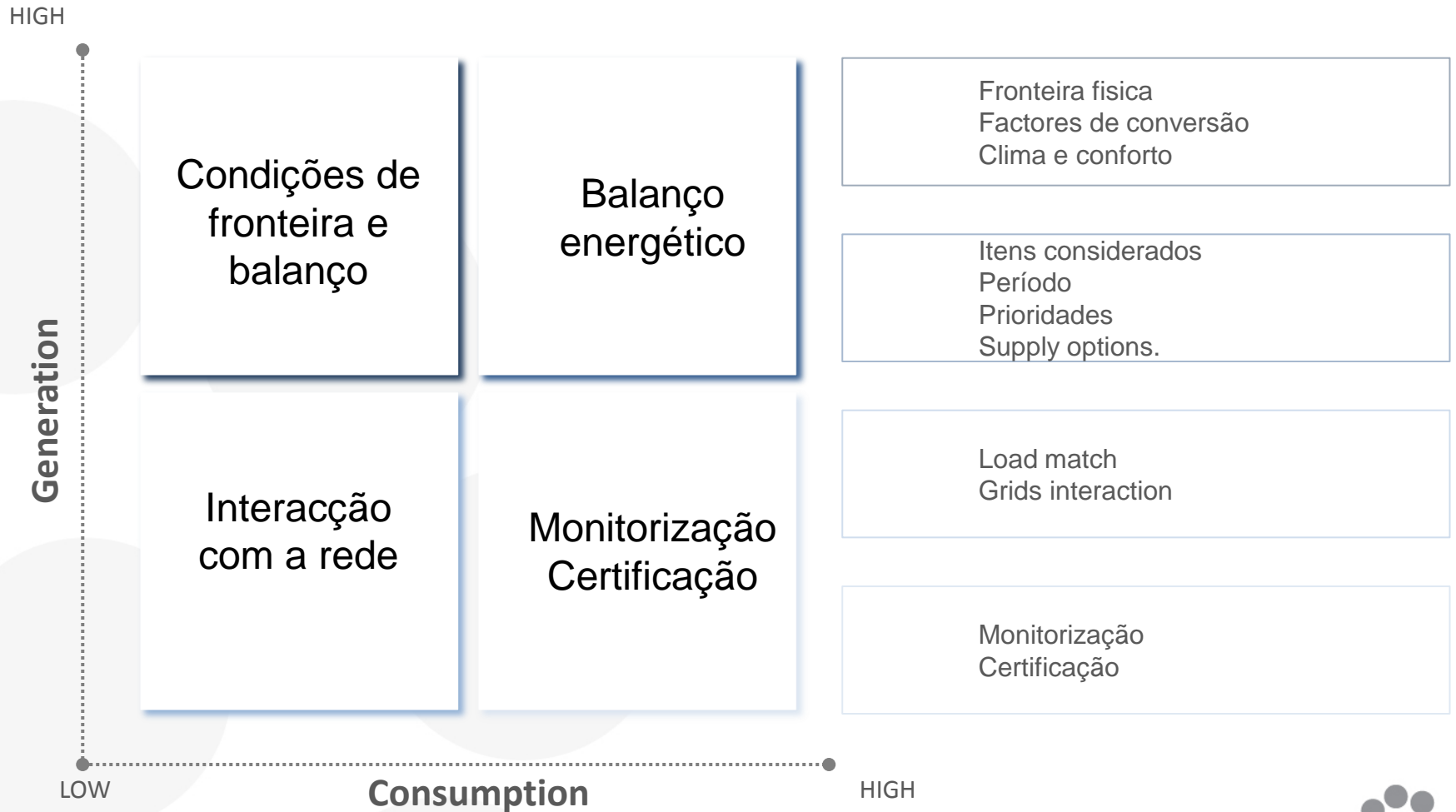
after 31 December 2018, new buildings occupied and owned by public authorities are nearly zero-energy buildings.

- Quadro harmonizado de definições



$$\text{energy balance} = \text{energy feed} \times \text{credits} - \text{energy delivered} \times \text{credits}$$

O balanço energético é contabilizado na fonte (em termos de energia primária).
A energia (consumida e produzida) é multiplicada por factores de conversão.



DESAFIOS

CLIMA - DESIGN DO EDIFÍCIO - AQUECIMENTO/ARREFECIMENTO/POTENCIAL DOS RES

UTILIZAÇÃO DO EDIFÍCIO

iniciativa internacional

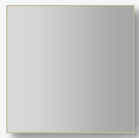
IEA Task40

Task 40 ECBCS Annex 52 Towards Net Zero-Energy Solar Buildings





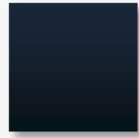
Task 40 ECBCS Annex 52



DEFINITIONS
development of a harmonized international definition framework

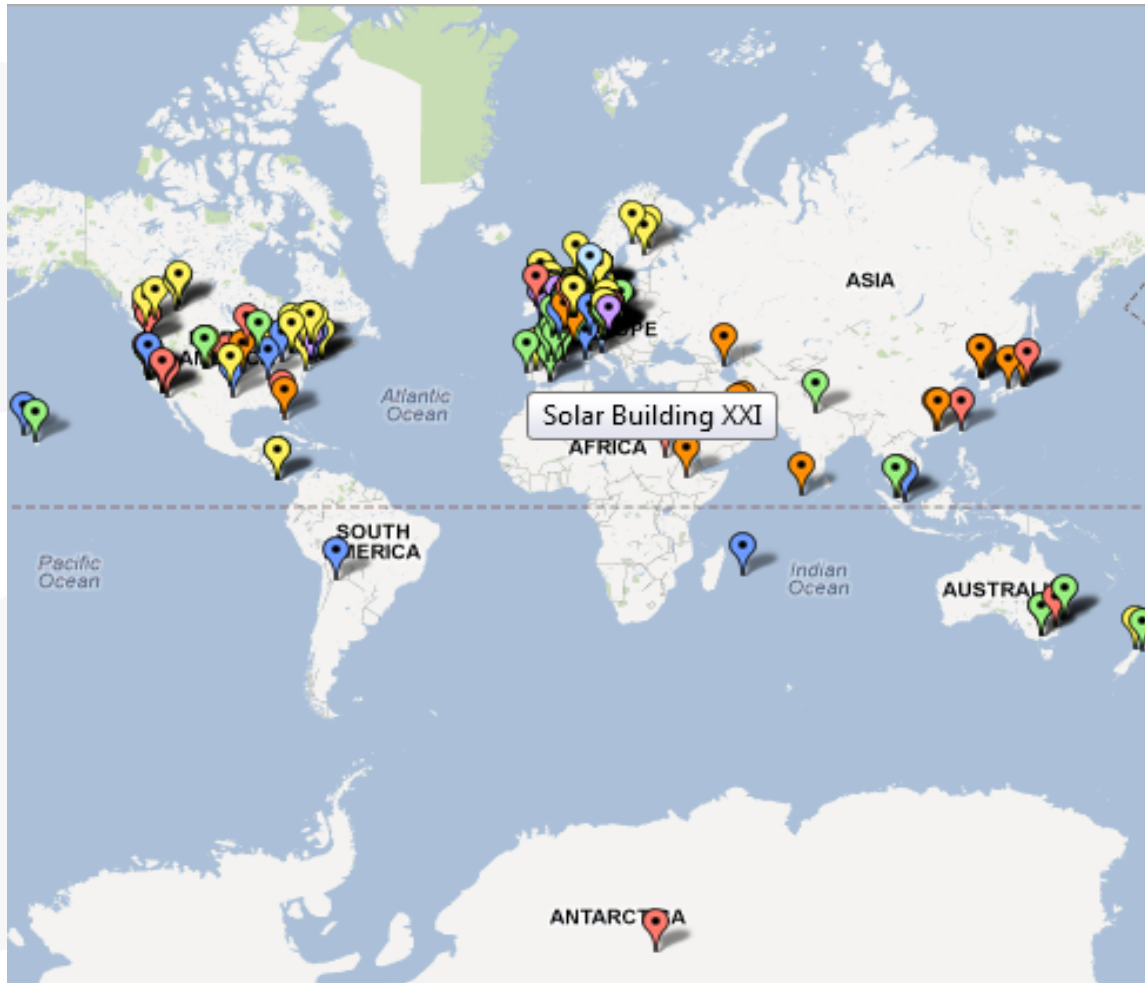


DESIGN TOOLS
processes and tools currently being used to design NZEBs



CASE STUDIES
investigating advanced integrated design concepts, solution sets of NZEBs

case studies - the proof of NZEB design



<http://www.enob.info/en/site-info/>



NZEB SOLAR XXI

Net Zero Energy Building
 Solar XXI building is considered a very high efficient building, with a difference in energy performance 40% regarding a standard Portuguese office building. From the NZEB goal perspective, the building may be successfully considered a "plus international Energy Building" and a "zero net energy building".

Availability of Energy Demand
 The design of SOLAR XXI is based on a combination of passive design techniques with renewable energy technologies (PV, solar collectors), the reduction of heat losses as the result of the high thermal insulation, the interior spaces and ventilation filtered through weather conditions. Also the main staircase is solar lighted thanks to skylights on the roof. Increasing the solar heat gain in winter has resulted one of the dominant strategies in the building design, by adapting external features such as location, size and orientation (length) of the main glazing area. In addition to the use of direct solar gain through the windows, the PV system is also playing a role in the use of direct solar gain through the improved of the indoor climate during the summer.

Energy Demand (kWh/m²/year)

Energy Demand (kWh/m²/year)	Energy Demand (kWh/m²/year)
Energy Demand (kWh/m²/year)	Energy Demand (kWh/m²/year)

Climate Analysis

A bar chart showing monthly energy demand and supply. The x-axis represents months from January to December. The y-axis represents energy demand and supply in kWh/m²/year. The chart shows a clear seasonal variation, with higher demand in winter and higher supply in summer.

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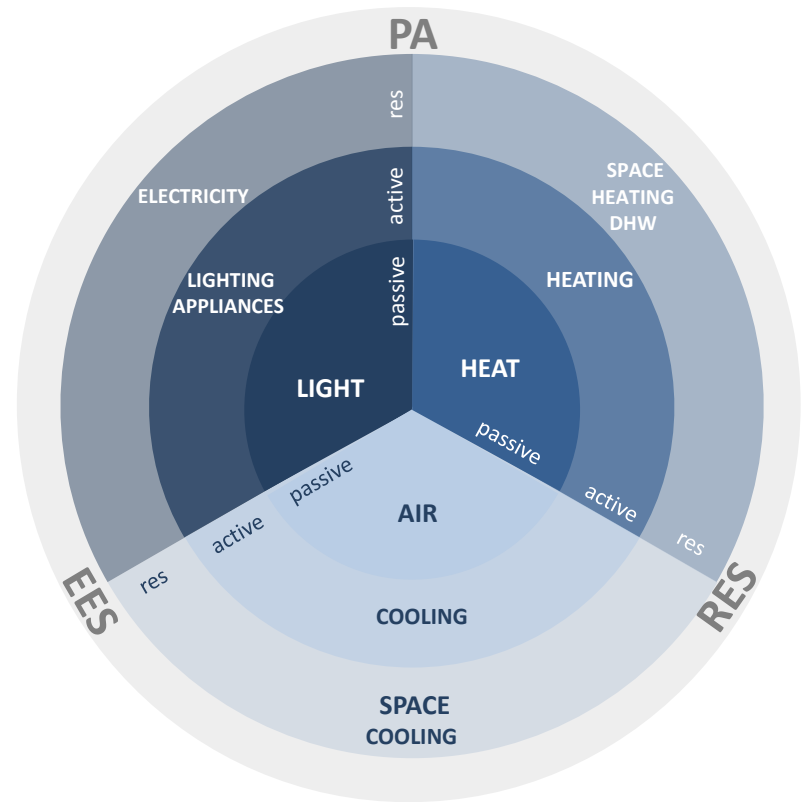
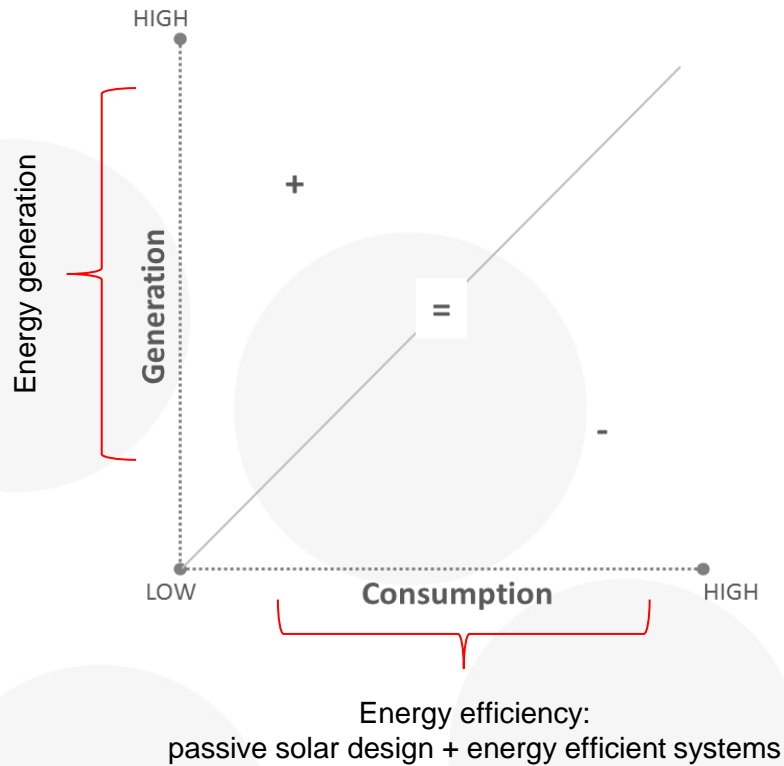
All these case studies:

- Represent nearly zero, zero or plus-energy buildings
- Energy performance > 50% better than benchmark
- Well documented physical characteristics
- Monitored and simulated energy performance
- Important *lessons learned* from designing, operating, POE

soluções de design



soluções de design



Laura Aelenei

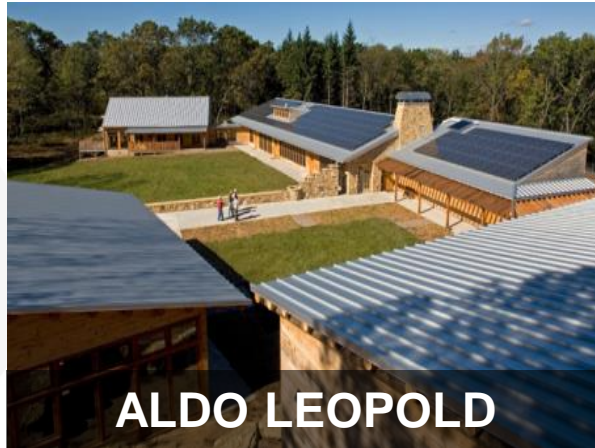
DESAFIOS

CLIMA - DESIGN DO EDIFÍCIO - AQUECIMENTO/ARREFECIMENTO/POTENCIAL DOS RES
UTILIZAÇÃO DO EDIFÍCIO

Architectural integration



ENERPOS



ALDO LEOPOLD



NREL RSF

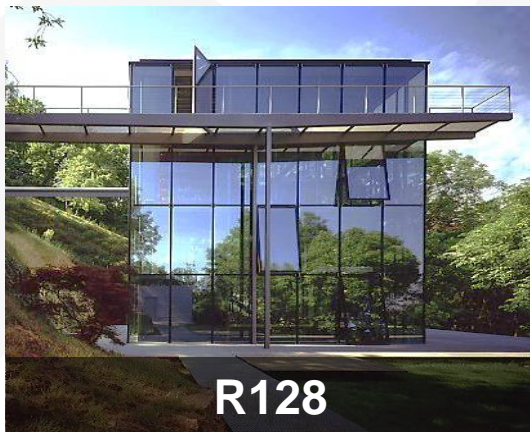


SOLAR XXI

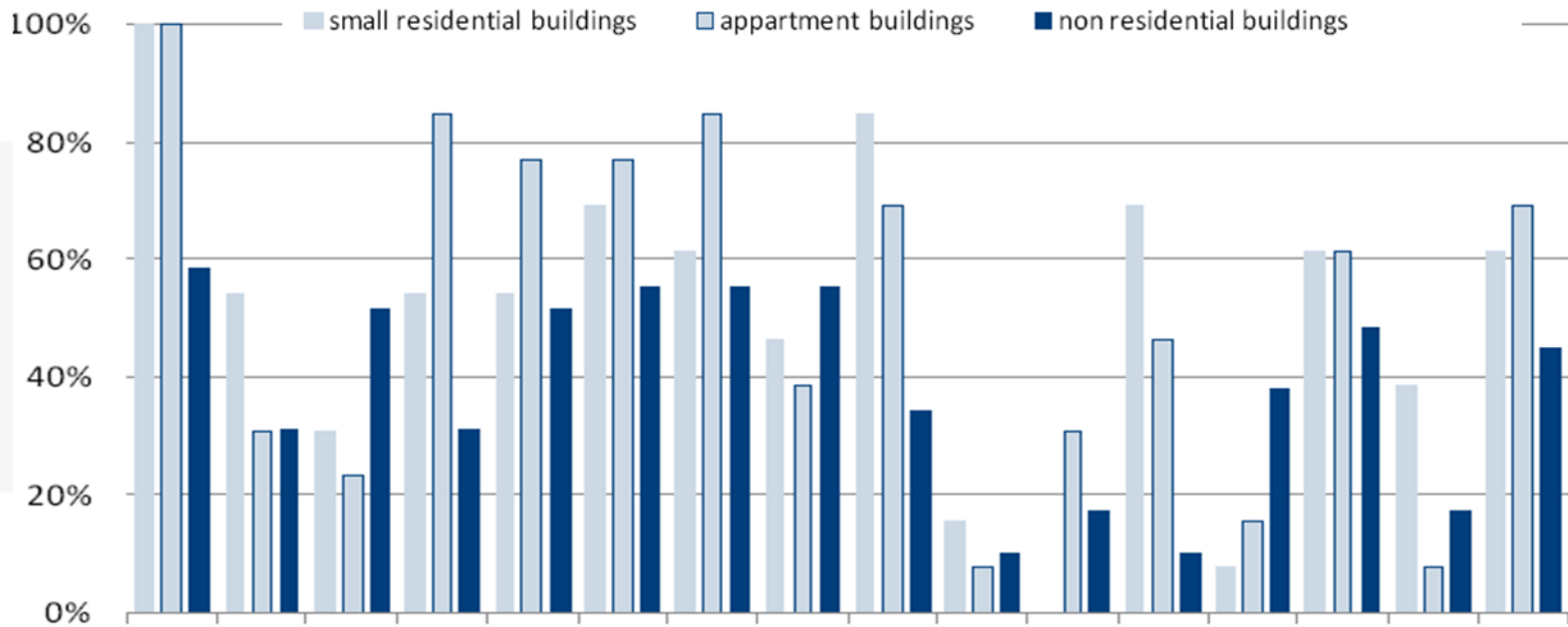


Kraftwerk B

Architectural integration



soluções de design



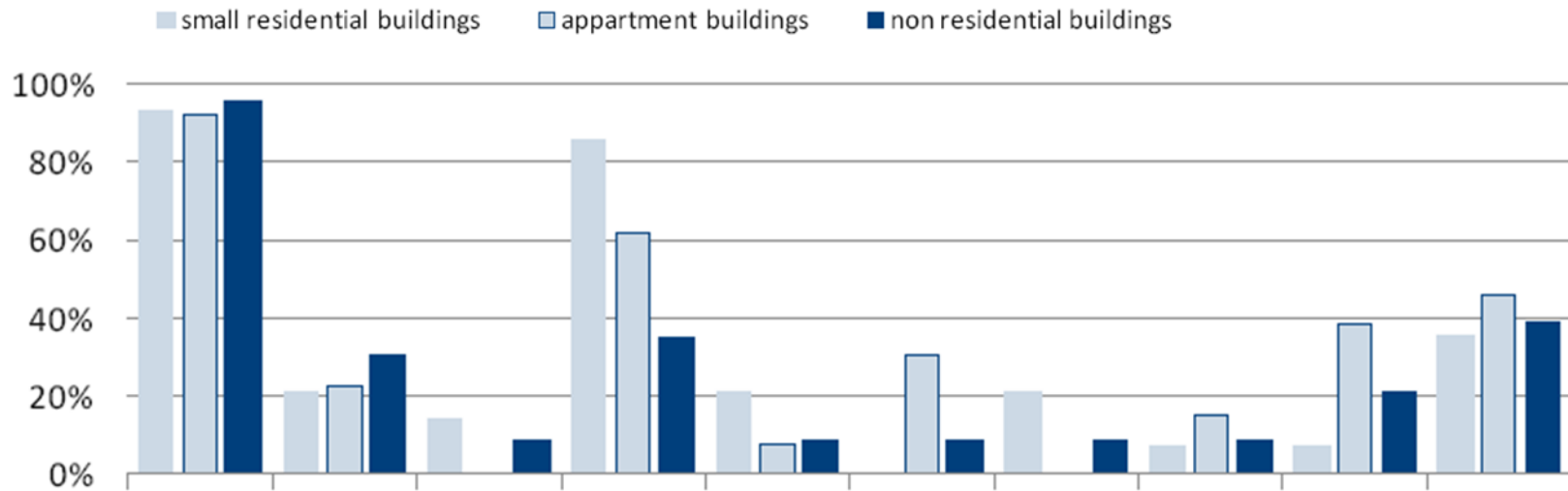
Passive approaches

- ✓ Improved insulation
- ✓ High thermal mass
- ✓ Compactness
- ✓ Passive solar gain
- ✓ Sunshading
- ✓ Heat recovery
- ✓ Energy storage
- ✓ Mechanical ventilation
- ✓ Natural ventilation
- ✓ Cross ventilation
- ✓ Night cooling
- ✓ Green roof/façade
- ✓ Earth tube exchanger

Energy Efficient Systems

- ✓ Efficient appliances
- ✓ Efficient office equipment
- ✓ Efficient HVAC
- ✓ LED lighting

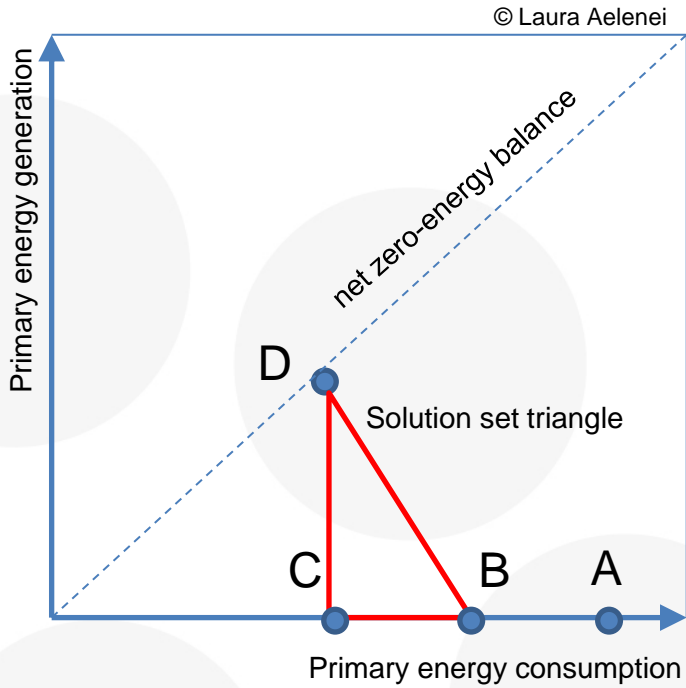
soluções de design



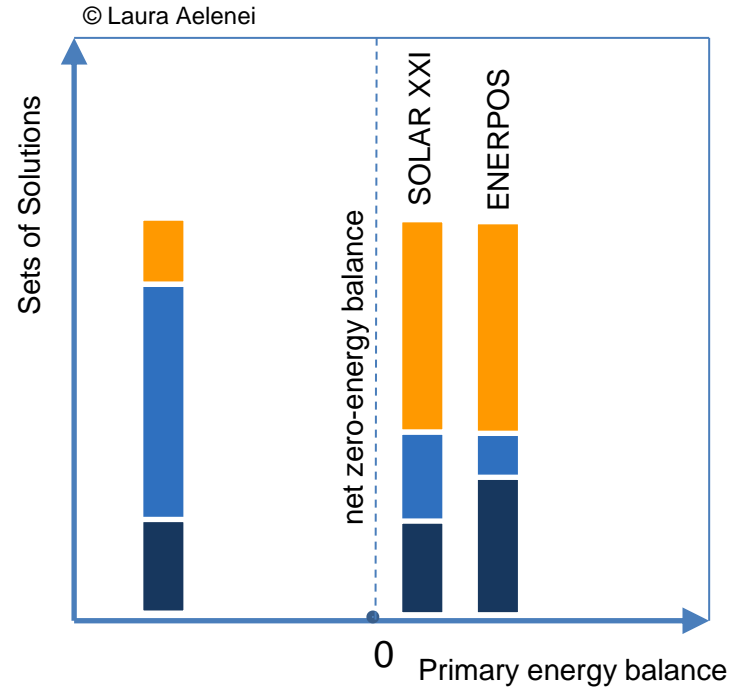
Renewable Energy Systems

- ✓ PV: roof top, façade, on site
- ✓ Solar Thermal DHW
- ✓ Solar Thermal Heating
- ✓ Wind power off-site
- ✓ Biomass Boiler
- ✓ CHP (Fossil/Biomass)
- ✓ Geothermal Heat Pump

soluções de design



- A - Building code
- B - Passive measures
- C - Energy Efficient Systems
- D - Energy generation



- Energy generation
- Energy Efficient Systems
- Passive measures

NZEB design - Matrix of design solutions

CHALLENGES	MEANS FOR PASSIVE APPROACHES	ECOTERRA	ENERGYFLEX HOUSE	LEAF HOUSE	LIMA	RIEHEN	RIVERDALE	LIGHTHOUSE	PLUS ENERGY HOUSES	PLUS ENERGY SETTLEMENT	MEANS FOR EFFICIENT SYSTEMS	ENERGY EFFICIENT SYSTEMS
HEATING CHALLENGE (air space & DHW)	high thermal insulation											
	passive solar gain											radiant heating
	thermal mass											air heat recovery
	thermal zoning											storage systems
	thermal storage											
COOLING CHALLENGE	sunshading											radiant cooling
	natural cross vent											displacement ventil
	night cooling											
	earth tube											
LIGHTING, APPLIANCES, EQUIPMENT	daylighting											efficient lighting
	solar tubes											efficient appliances
												load management

Passive Approaches



Energy Efficiency Systems



Renewable Energy Systems



geothermal heat pump



other (air heat pump, biomass, CHP)



photovoltaic



solar thermal collectors



SOLAR XXI

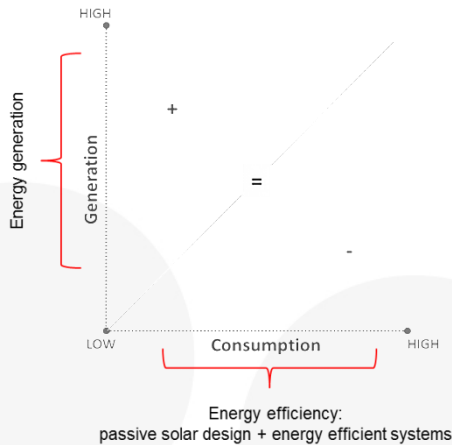


SOLAR XXI

General characteristics	
Location	Lisbon Latitude 38°46'20.27" north Longitude 9°10'39.83" west
Owner	National Energy and Geology Laboratory (LNEG)
Project co-ordinator	Helder Gonçalves helder.goncalves@lneg.pt
Architect	Pedro Cabrita, Isabel Diniz
Building costs (tax included)	800 €/m ²
Typology	Office building
Climate data	Temperate Heating period 5.3 month Heating Degree Days 1190°C (Tb 20°C)
Main stimulation of the project	Test, experimental, research
Site context	Urban
Building construction	High
Number of occupants	20 pc
Number of stories	3 pc
Number of buildings	1pc
Heated net floor area	1200 m ²
Gross floor area	1500 m ²
Total envelope area	1436 m ²
Envelope to volume ratio	0.4 m ⁻¹



SOLAR XXI - dados gerais

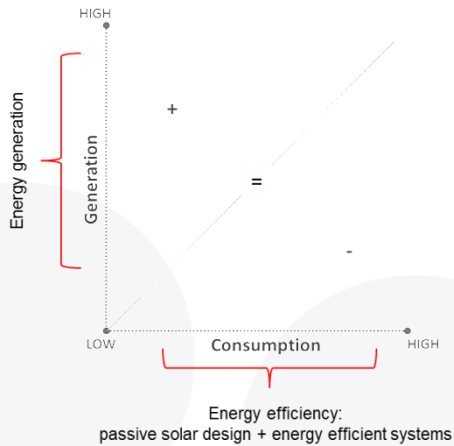


Prioridade: Eficiência energética diminuir as necessidades energéticas

1. Optimização térmica da envolvente



Building elements	Material	U value (W/m ² K)
External walls	Brick wall + ETICS (6 cm)	0.45
Roof	Concrete with external insulation (10 cm)	0.26
Thermal bridges	Concrete with external insulation (6 cm)	0.55
Windows	Transparent double glazing	3.50
Envelope (average)		0.88

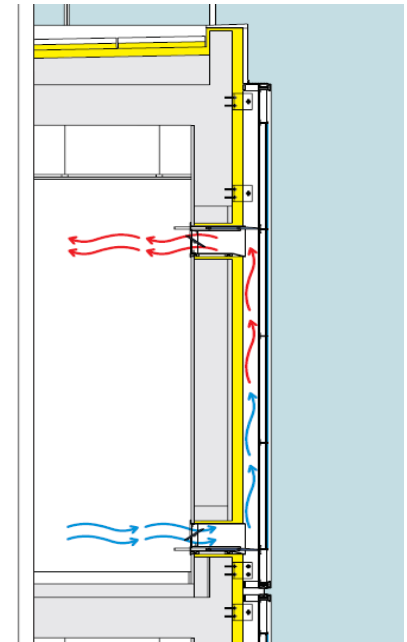
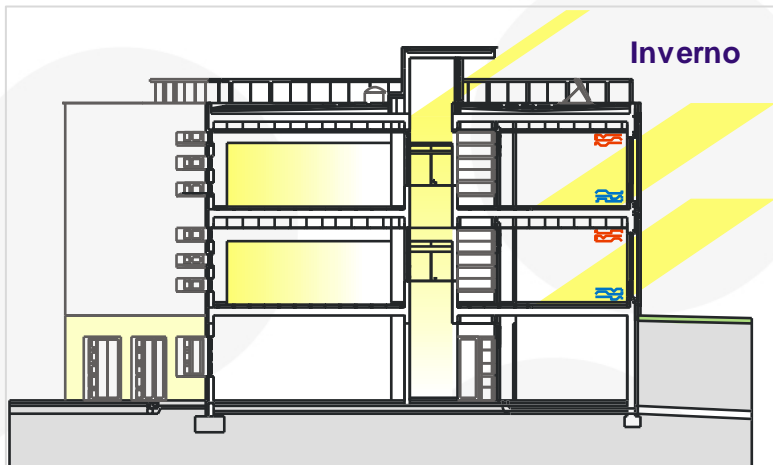


Prioridade: Eficiência energética diminuir as necessidades energéticas

2. Optimização dos ganhos solares

sistema de recuperação de calor

ganhos diretos



Estratégias/sistemas adoptadas - Verão

**Prioridade: Eficiência energética
diminuir as necessidades energéticas**

3. Reduzir as necessidades da arrefecimento

Sombreamento dos vãos

Dispositivos de sombreamento-estores de laminas exteriores, regulavéis e orientvéis, adequar a entrada de radiação solar e luz.



Prioridade: Eficiência energética diminuir as necessidades energéticas

3. Reduzir as necessidades da arrefecimento

Ventilação natural

- através de aberturas nas diferentes fachadas de forma a permitir uma ventilação transversal
- existência de registos reguláveis em bandeiras existentes sobre todas as portas, que ligam as salas ao corredor e ao poço central, que por sua vez permite uma ventilação ascendente por efeito de chaminé

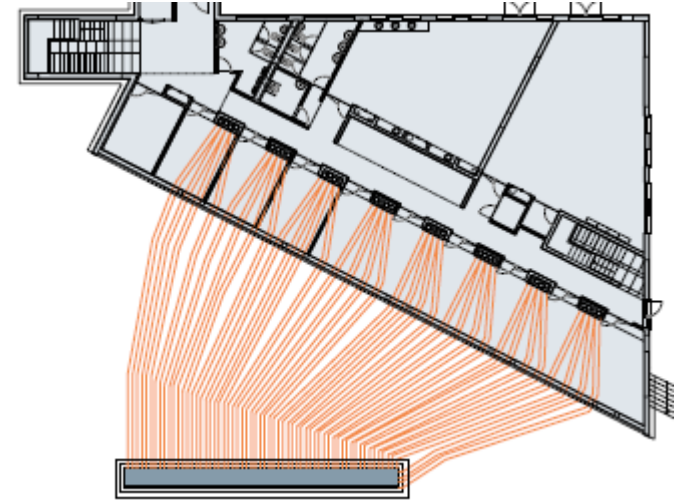
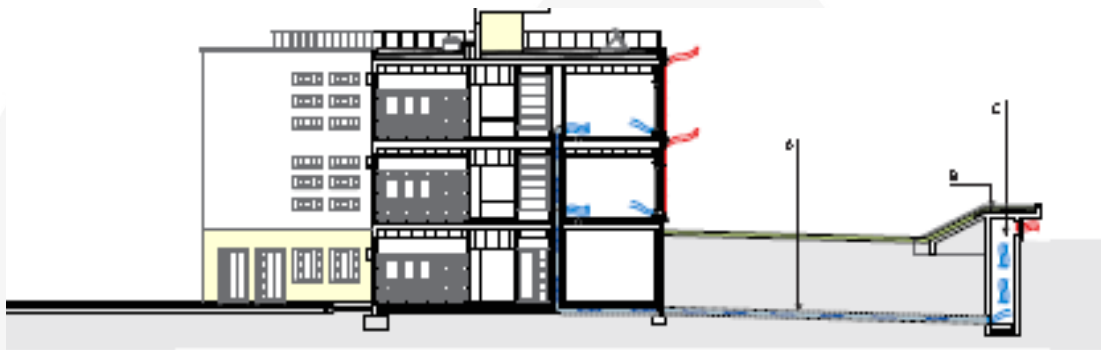


Prioridade: Eficiência energética diminuir as necessidades energéticas

3. Reduzir as necessidades da arrefecimento

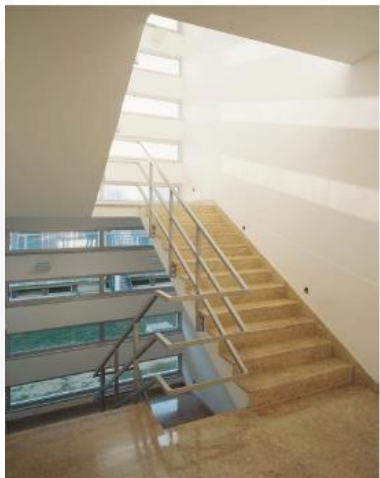


sistema de tubos enterrados



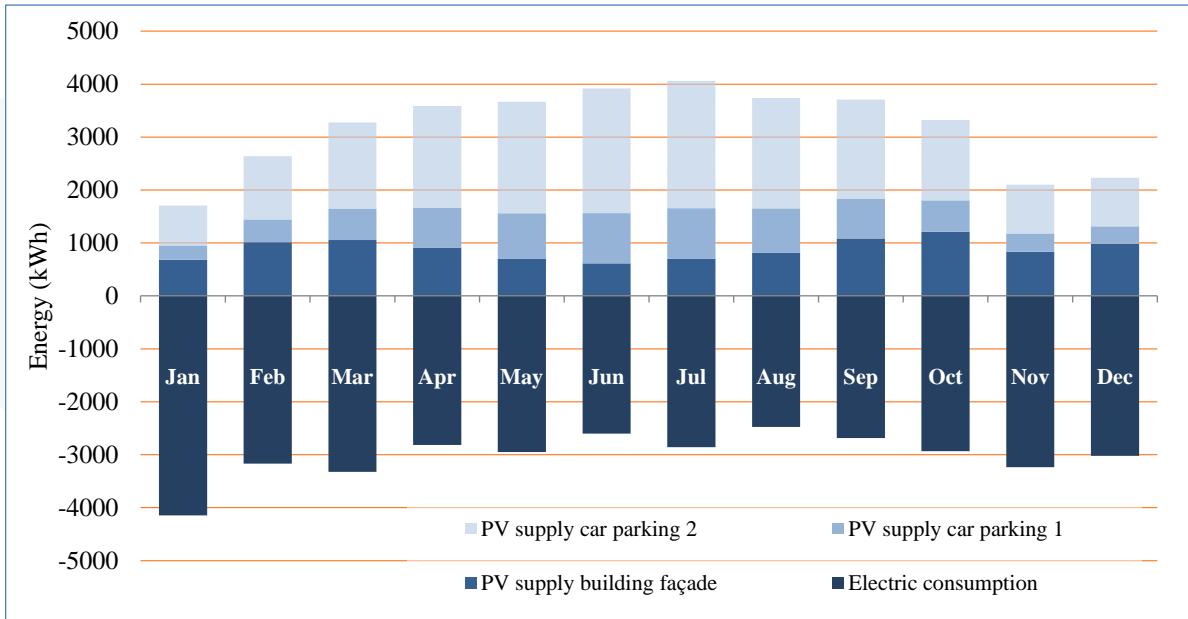
Prioridade: Eficiência energética diminuir as necessidades energéticas

4. Reduzir o consumo de iluminação eléctrica



Vãos distribuídos, claraboia central comum aos 3 pisos com ligação às salas a norte e a sul propiciam iluminação natural, todo o ano.

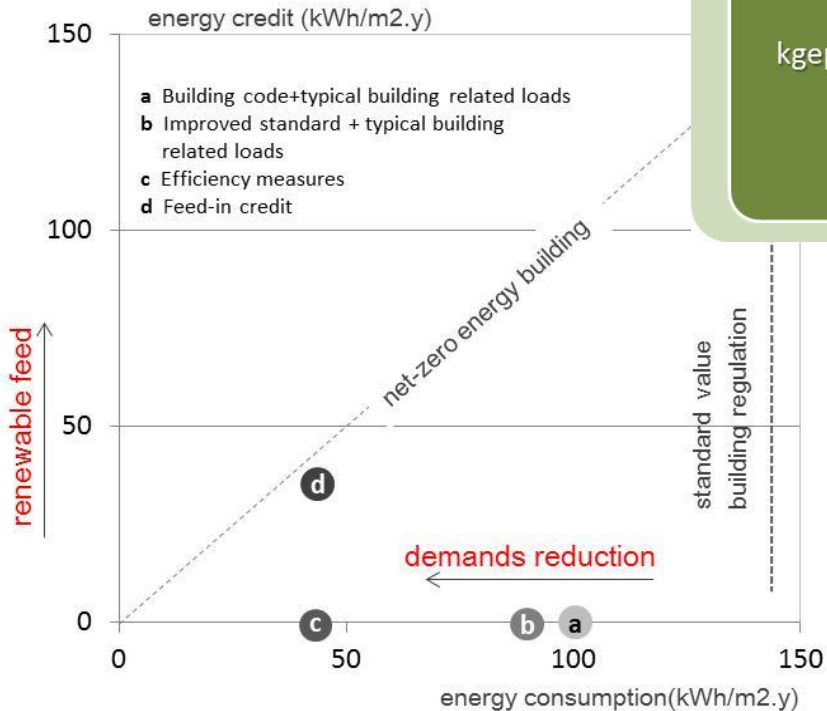
Segundo passo: produção de energia



RES	Integration	Area (m ²)	Installed Peak power (kW)	Productivity (kWh/kW)
76 PV multicrystalline silicon modules	Building façade	96	12	1004
100 PV amorphous silicon	Car parking 1	95	6	1401
150 PV CIS thin-film modules	Car parking 2	110	12	1401
CPC Thermal Solar Collectors	Building roof	16	11 MWh, from which 5MWh being used	



NZEB performance



**IEE
SOLAR XXI
(real)**

2.8
kgep/(m2.year)

**IEE
SOLAR XXI
(typical user related loads)**

16
kgep/(m2.year)

**IEE
Standard value office
building**

30
kgep/(m2.year)

Energy performance for office buildings
IEE (Energy Efficiency Indicator)



obrigada



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