

Solar Building XXI

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Solar Building XXI

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SOLAR XXI

Lisbon – Portugal
2006

SOLAR BUILDING XXI

Example

1. High energy efficiency building

- Low energy consumption

2. Integration of renewables energies in buildings

- Solar Thermal and Photovoltaics

Strategy:

- **Building Shell** highly insulated envelope (walls and roof)
- **Building Design** allows for optimal use of natural sources of energy: solar energy, cooling sinks, day-lighting and natural ventilation
- **Passive Heating and Cooling Systems**, allows to reduce significantly space heating and cooling or self sufficient
- **Photovoltaic integration** provide energy for lighting and electrical appliances to the building
- **Solar Thermal System** for domestic hot water and space heating back-up
- **Day-Lighting and Natural Ventilation**

SOLAR BUILDING XXI

INNOVATION

1.Solar Facade

- **Integrated Photovoltaic system**

2.Heating System

- **Solar thermal system in the roof**
- **Heat recovery from the photovoltaic**

3.Cooling System

- **Ground cooling system**

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INETI, Lisbon - Portugal

Solar Thermal

Produce Hot Water to heat the Building in Winter

Photovoltaic System

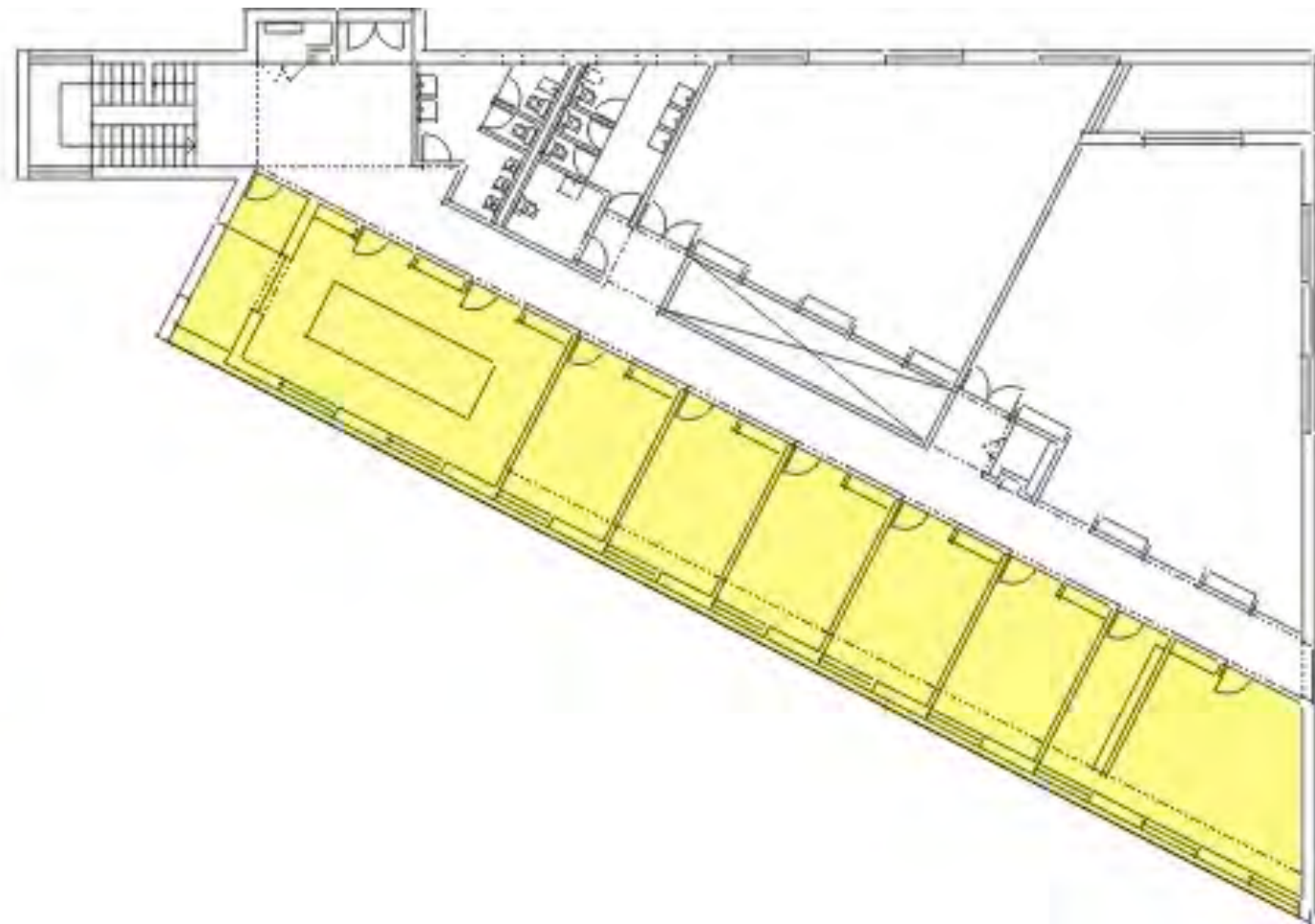
Produce electricity to be used in the building



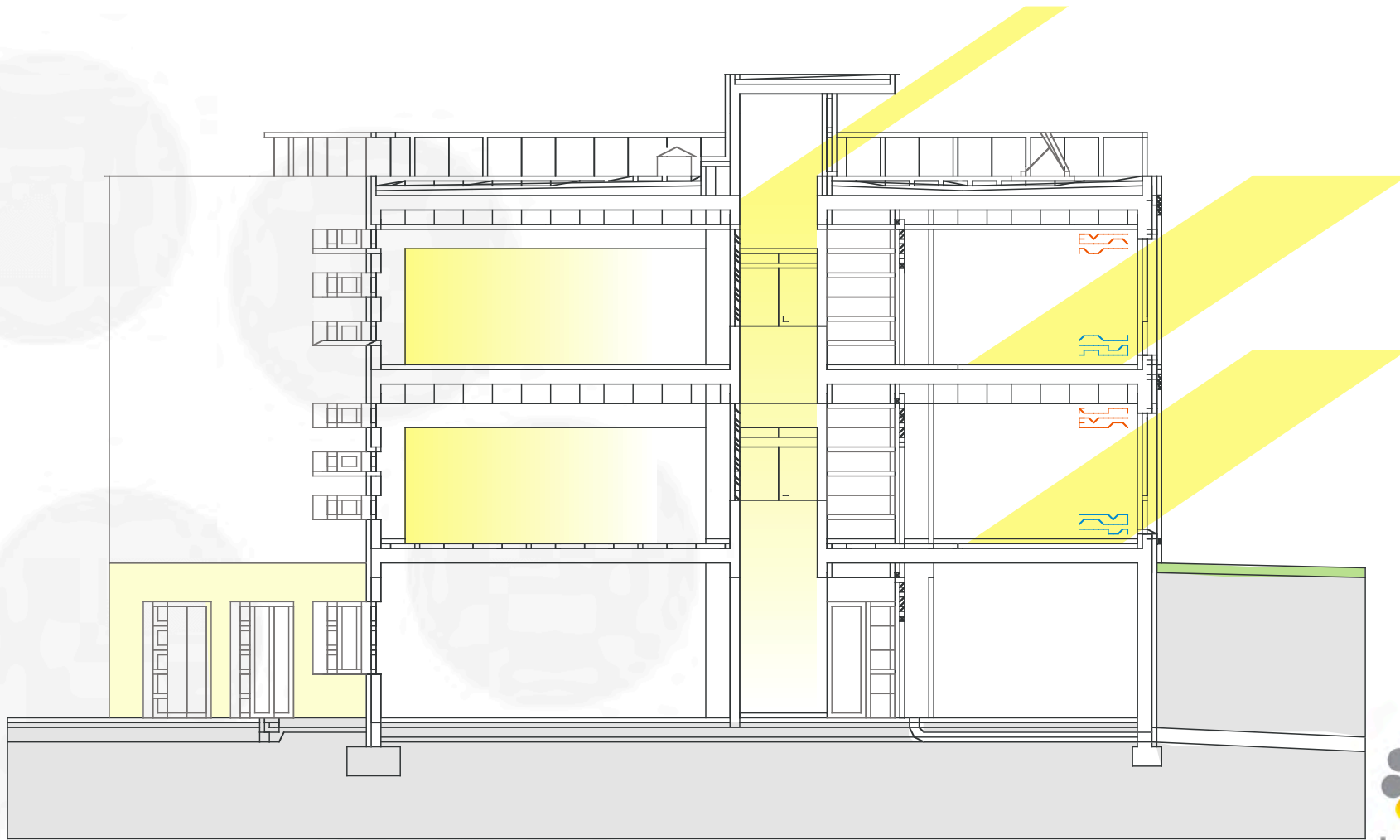


East and North

Plant



Winter

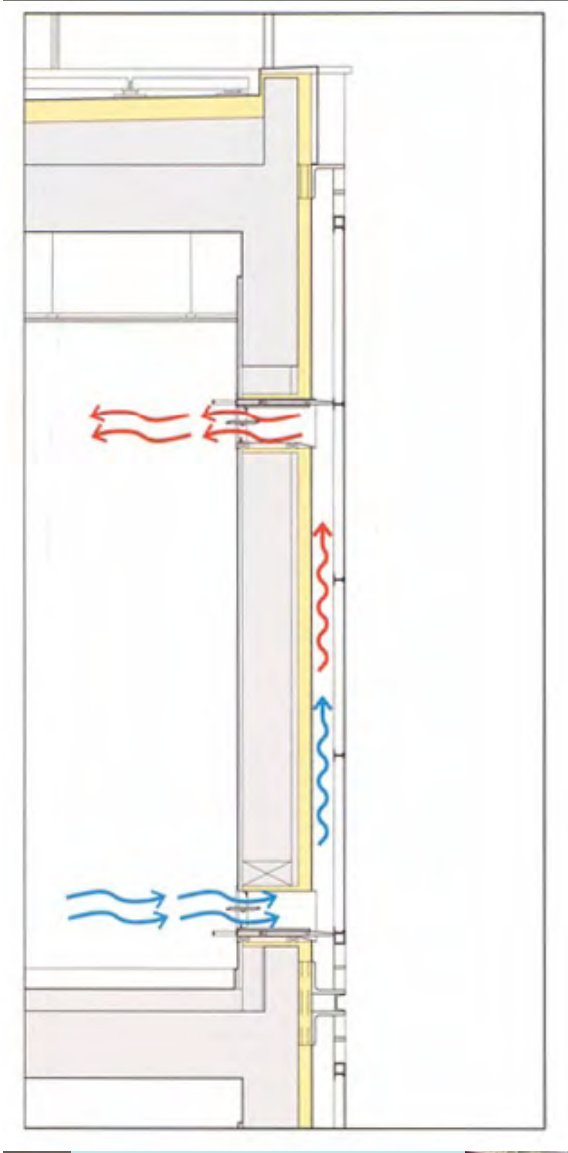


Photovoltaic System

Integrated in the south facade ;

1. PV-Polycristaline (96 m² de área)
2. Production for a year (Lisbon – Vertical Surface); **12 MWh**
3. Correspond to **(70-80%) consumption energy in the building.**
4. From the PV there are an **heat recovery** (natural convection) to heat the building.

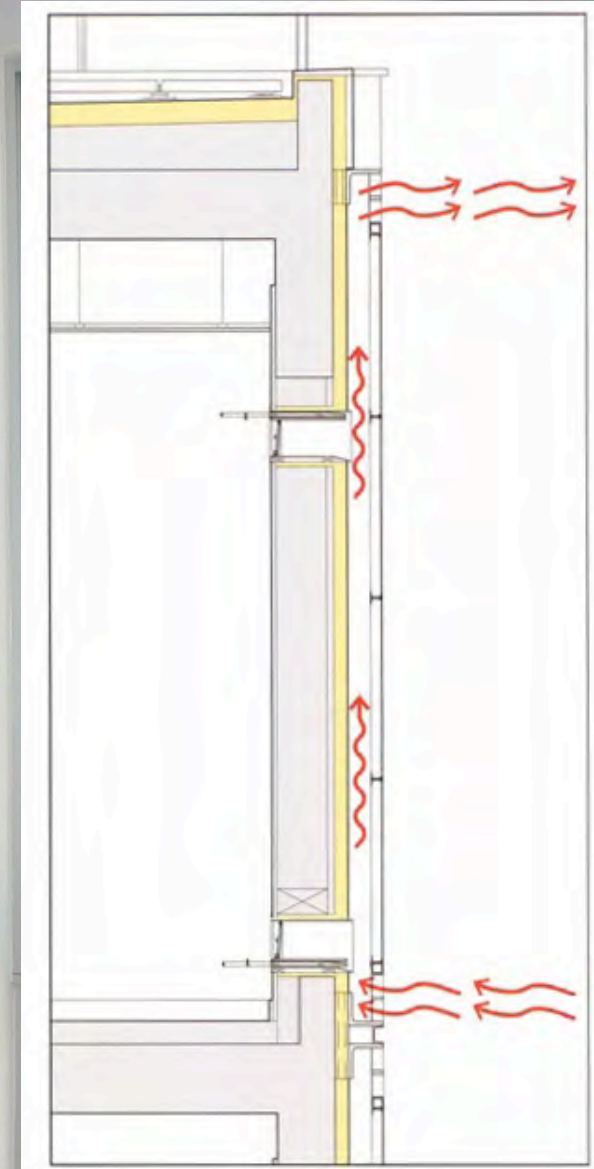




Winter



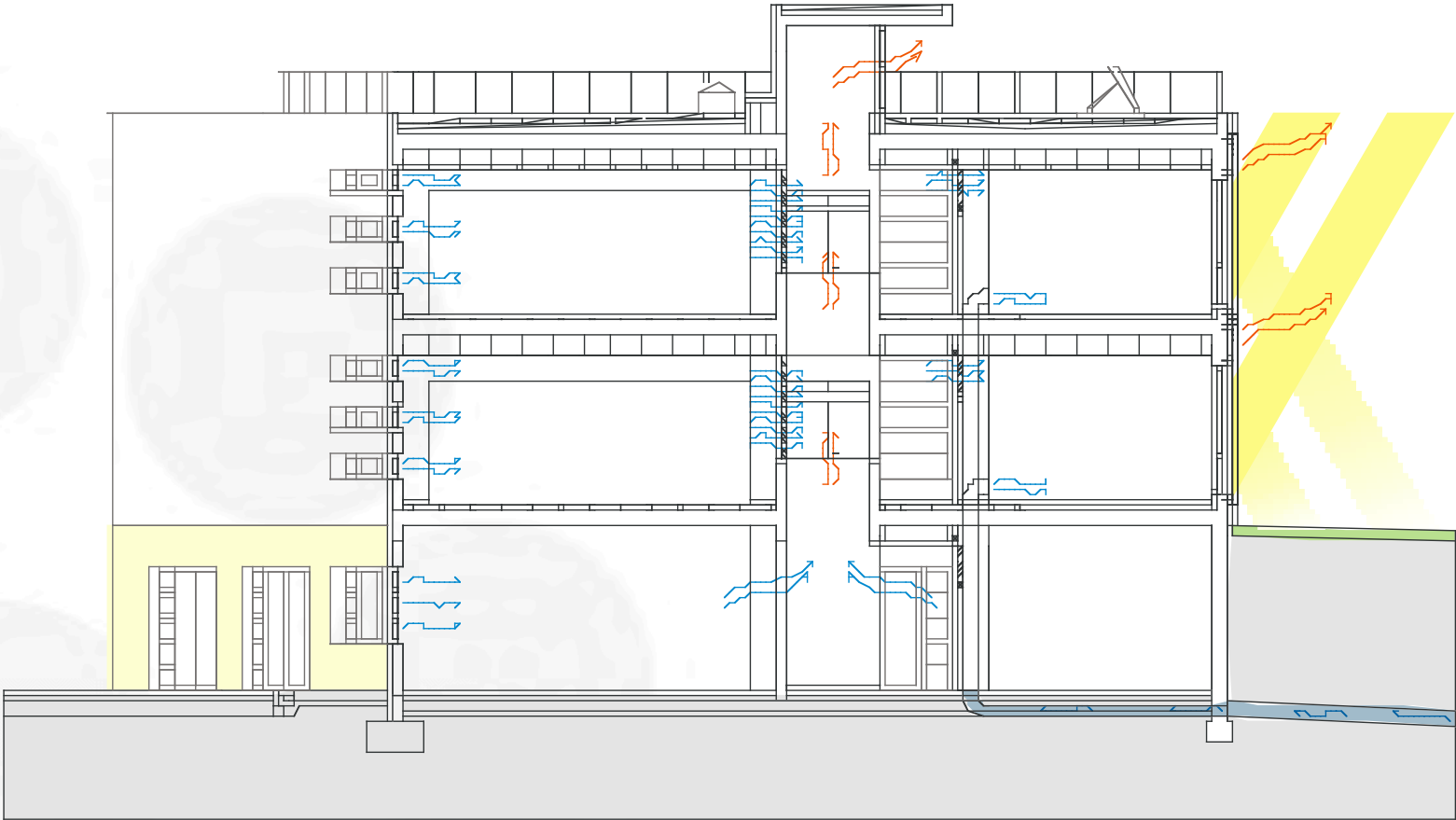
Natural convection,
during daytime



Summer



Summer

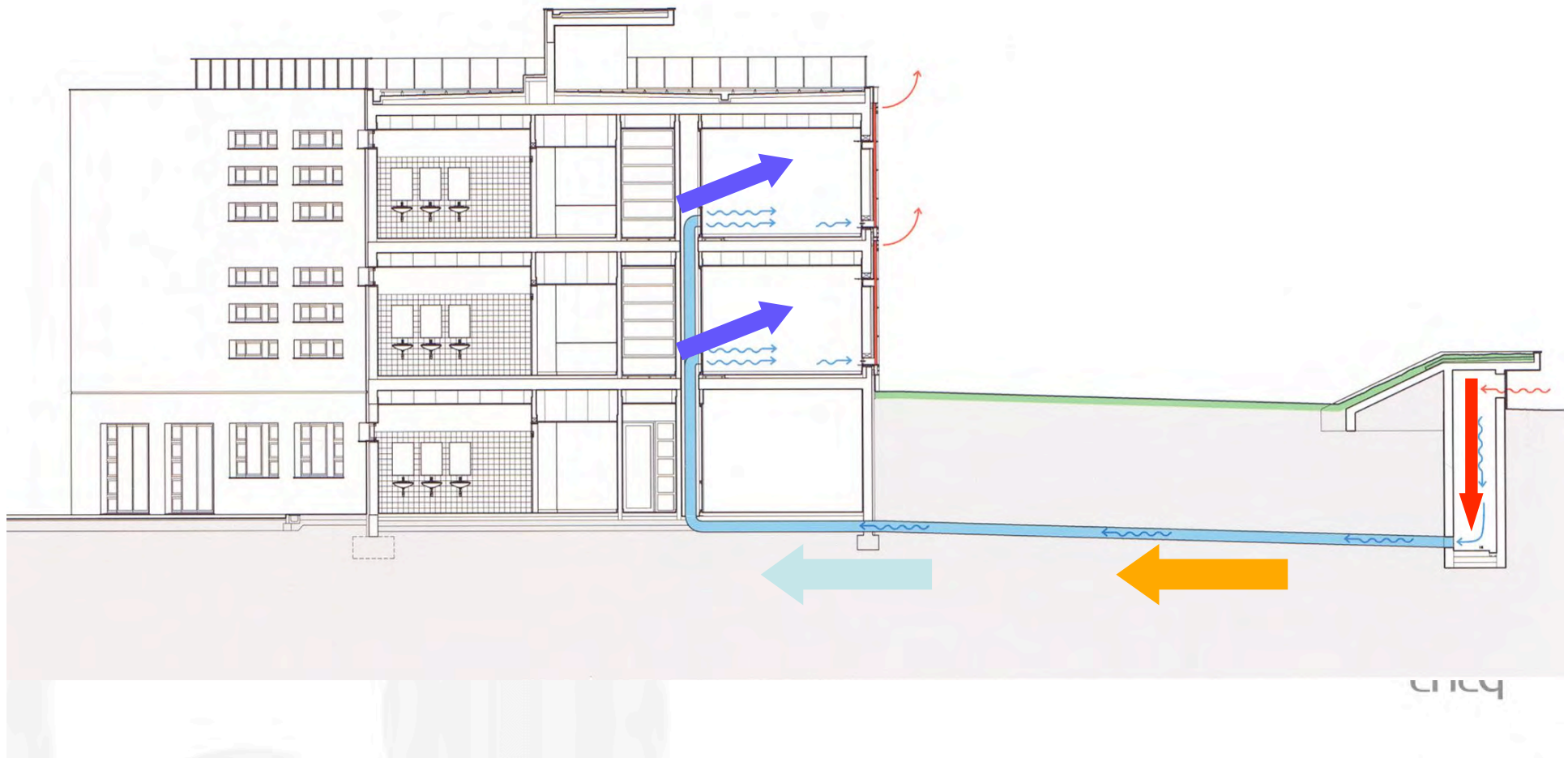


LNEG, Lisboa

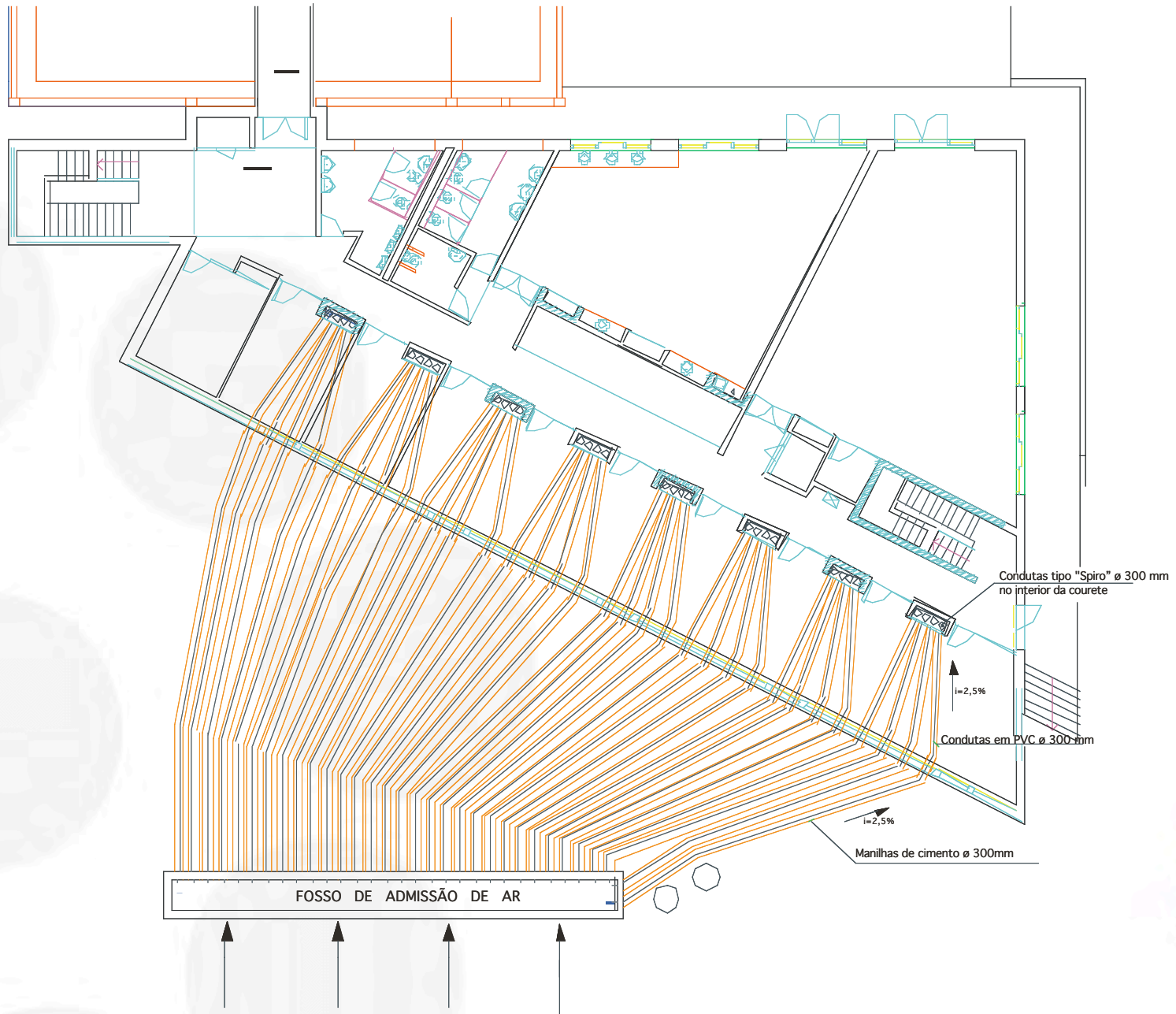


South facade in summer

No Air Conditioning



Ground Cooling



Pipes inside the building



Inside the building

closed

open



Ventilations and Lighting strategies





Natural Ventilation and Lighting



Openings for Natural Ventilation

Natural Ventilation and Daylighting



Solar Thermal (CPC)
Auxiliary Heating System

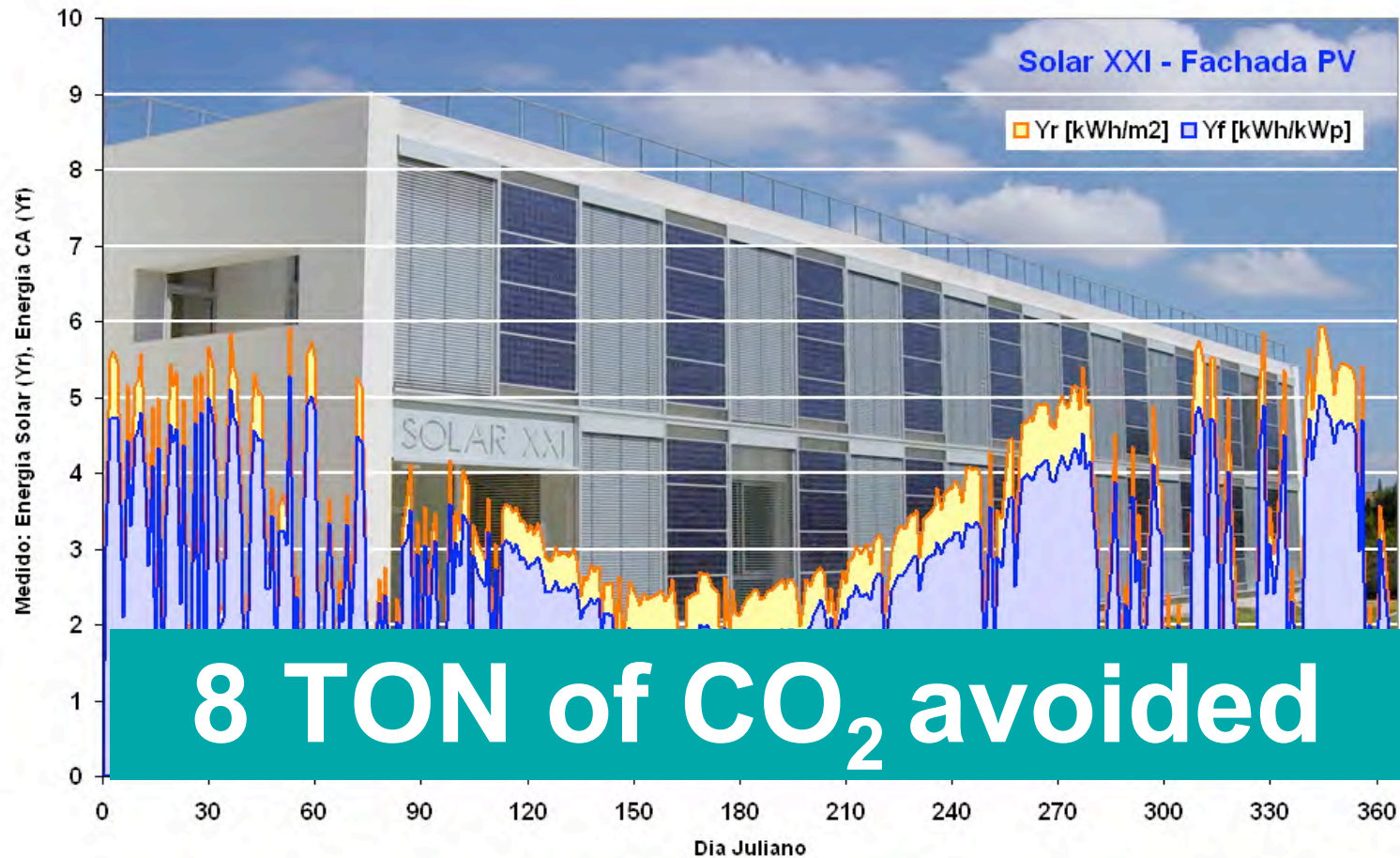


Car parking with 6 kWp PV

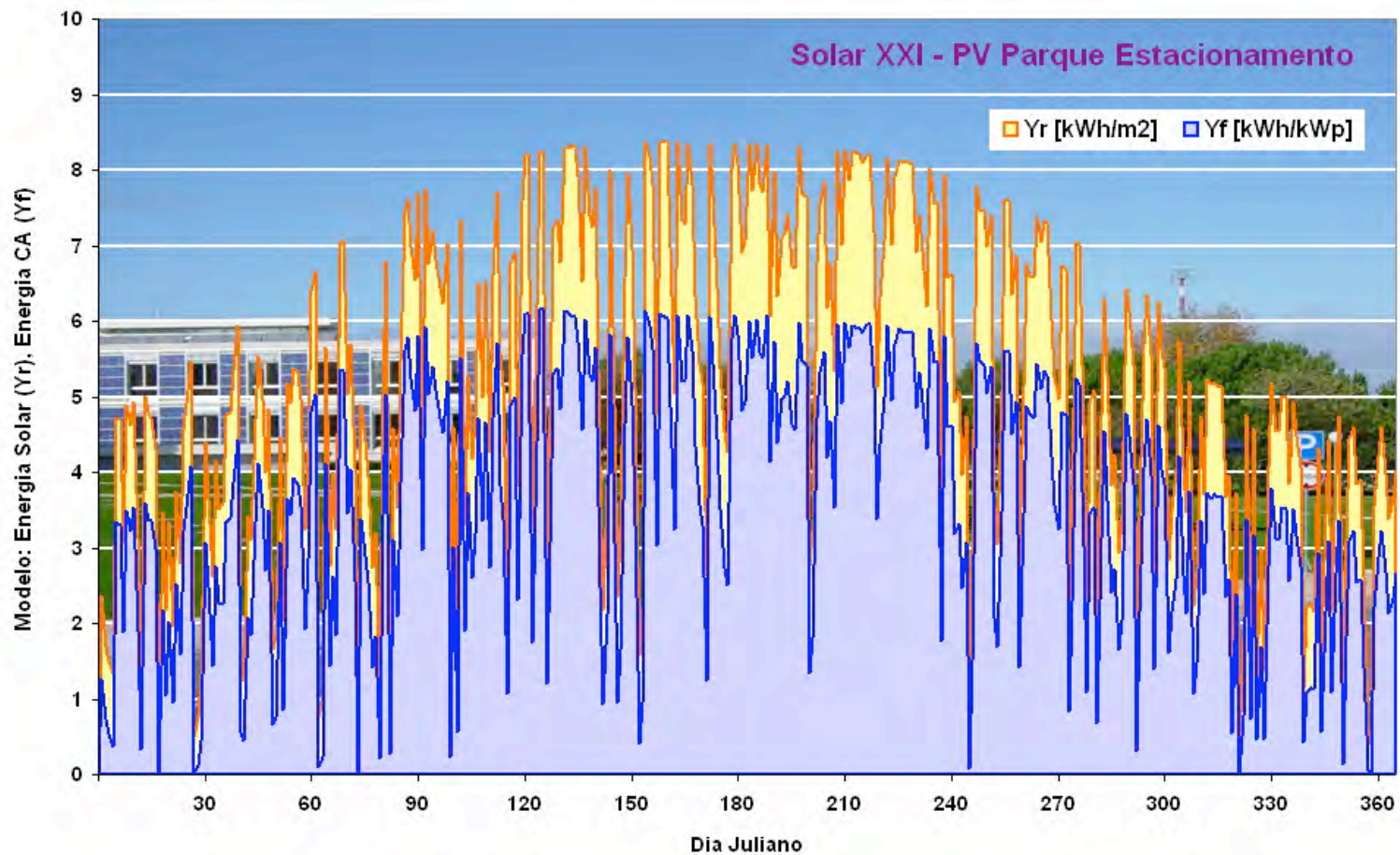


Energy Production in 2007; 12 + 8.4 MWh

80 % of the electricity consumption produced by the PV system



Car Parking - PV 6 kWp



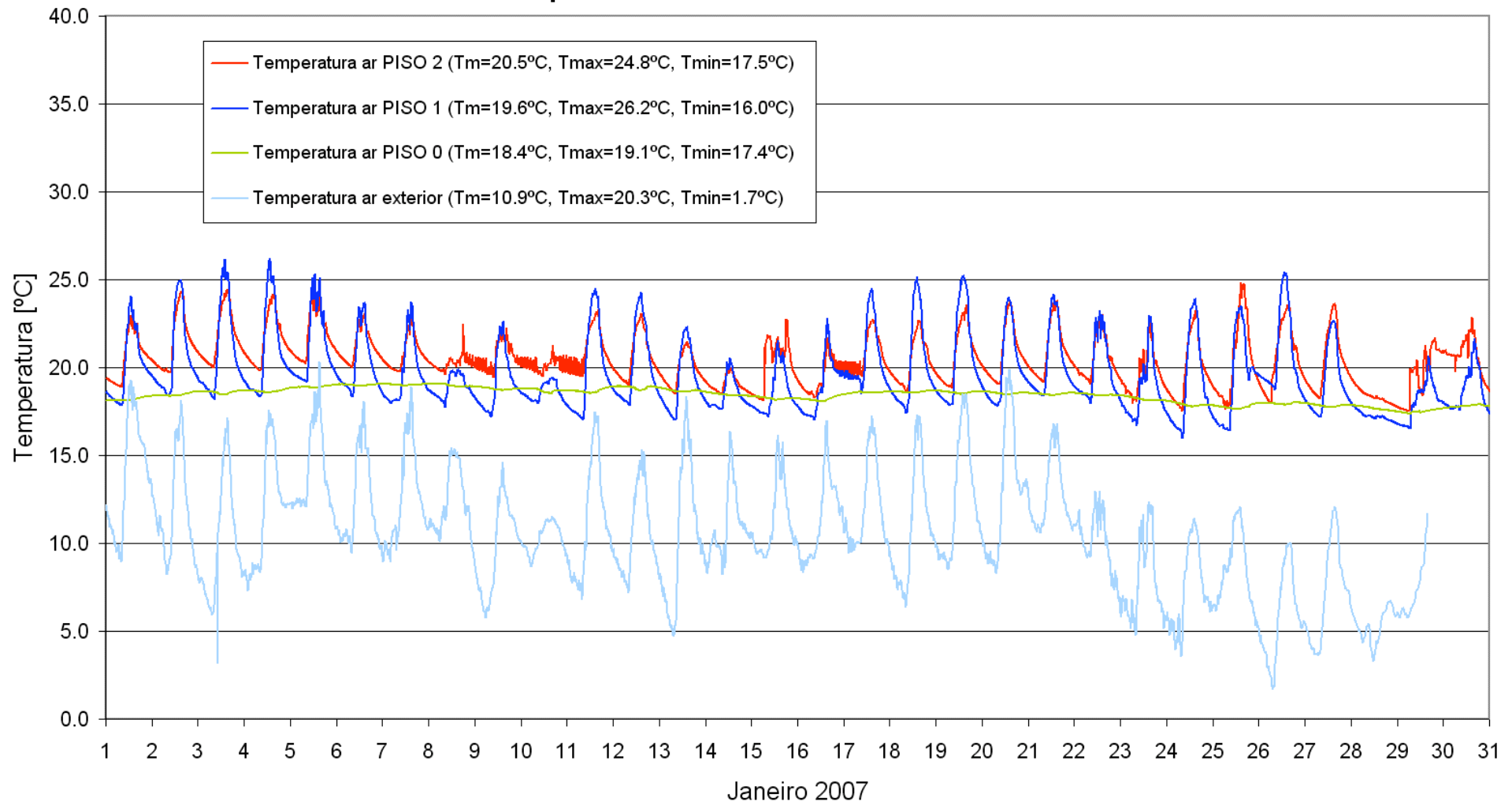
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Measurements



Winter 2007

Edifício Solar XXI – INETI Temperaturas de ar interiores vs exterior



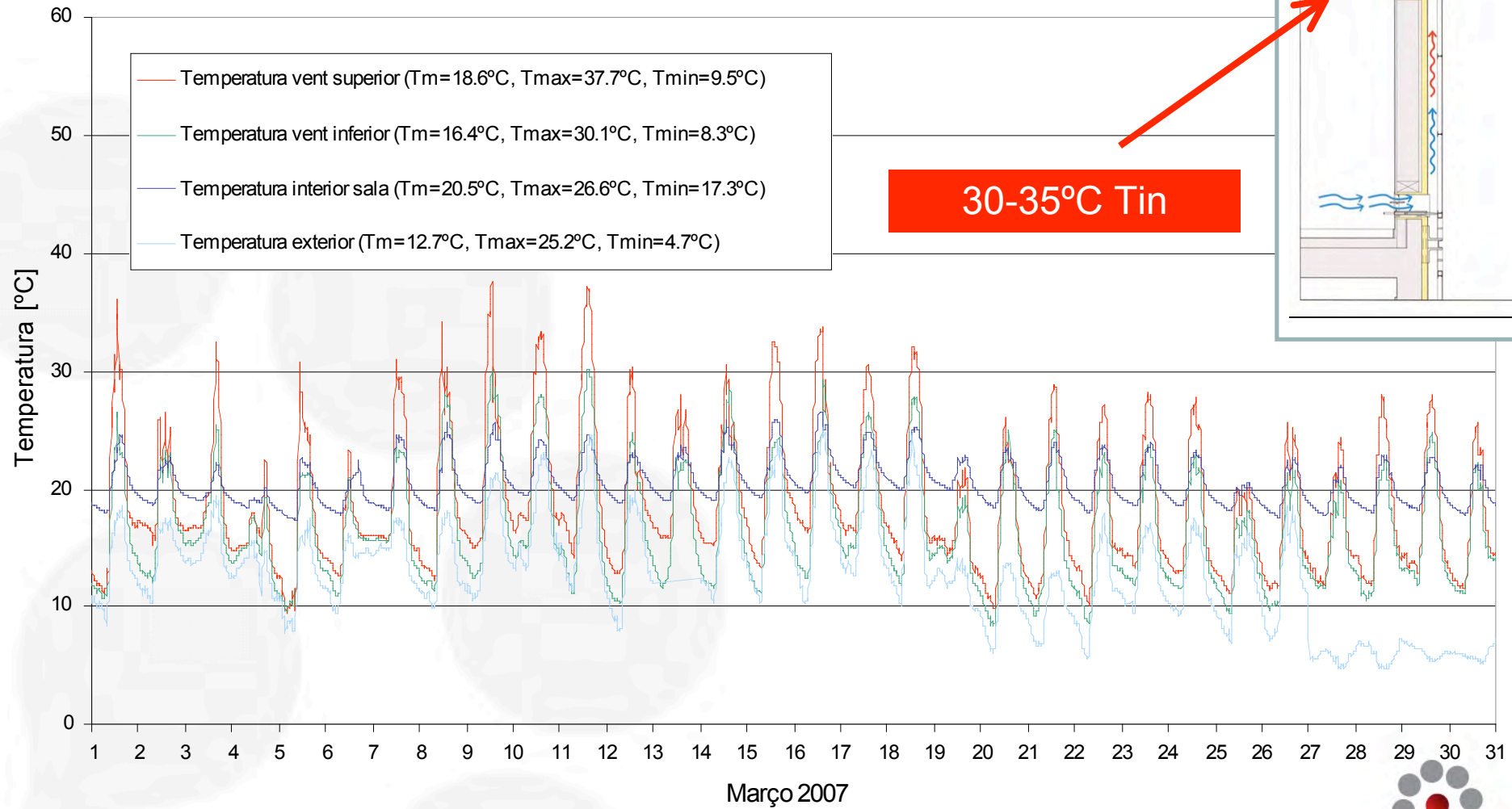
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	Fev 06	Nov 06	Dez 06	Jan 07	Fev 07	Nov 07	Dez 07	Jan 08	Fev 08
Text	10.3	16.0	10.8	10.9	12.9	12.8	9.8	11.5	12.2
Tint	21.4	21.5	19.4	19.6	19.7	20.3	18.7	19.9	19.7
Tmax	23.7	24.0	23.0	23.3	22.6	22.9	21.6	22.8	22.6
Tmin	16.0	20.1	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.7	17.1	18.3	18.0
Tdiurno	20.7	22.5	20.8	21.1	20.9	21.6	19.9	21.2	20.9

Temperatures (°C) - Winter

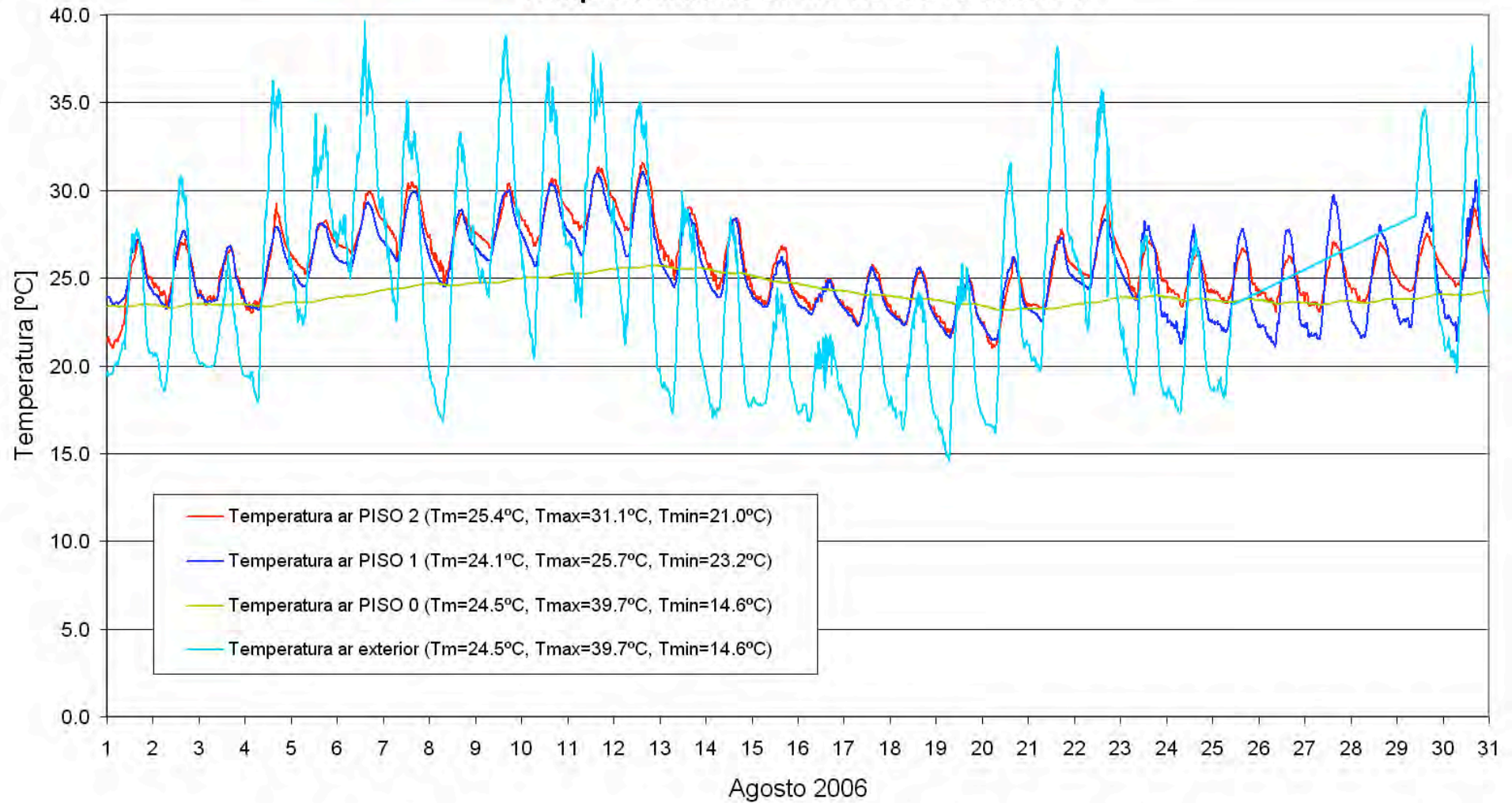
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Temperaturas do Sistema de Recuperação de Calor dos Módulos PV



Summer 2006

Edifício Solar XXI – INETI Temperaturas de ar interiores vs exterior



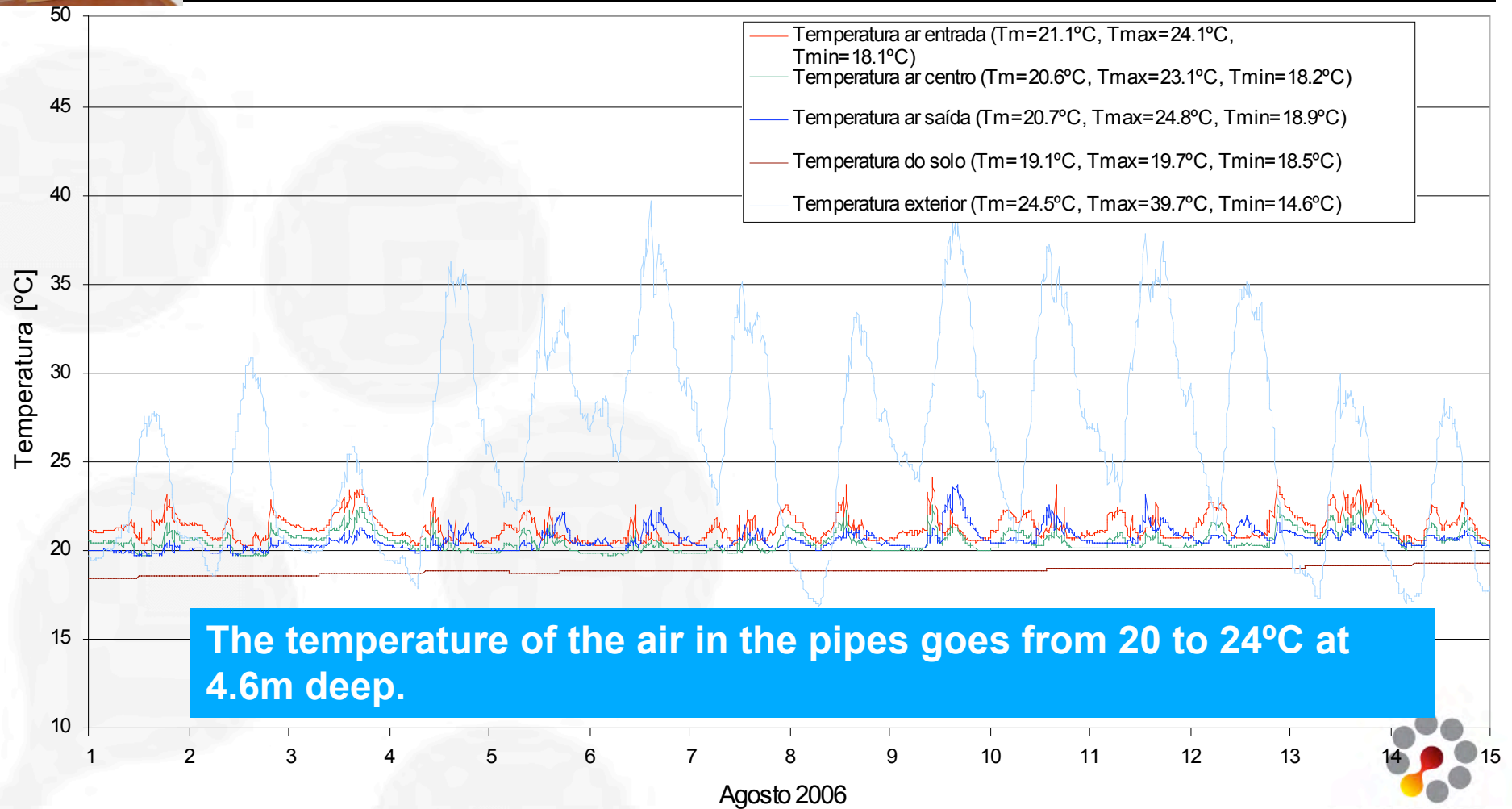
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	Jul 06	Ago 06	Set 06	Jul 07	Ago 07	Set 07
Text	23.7	24.5	22.3	21.8	21.5	21.2
Tint	25.1	25.4	24.2	24.1	24.7	24.2
Tmax	27.3	28.1	27.1	26.4	26.7	26.7
Tmin	23.3	23.3	21.5	22.3	23.2	21.5
Tdiurno	26.3	26.8	25.5	25.3	25.6	25.4

Temperatures (°C) - Summer

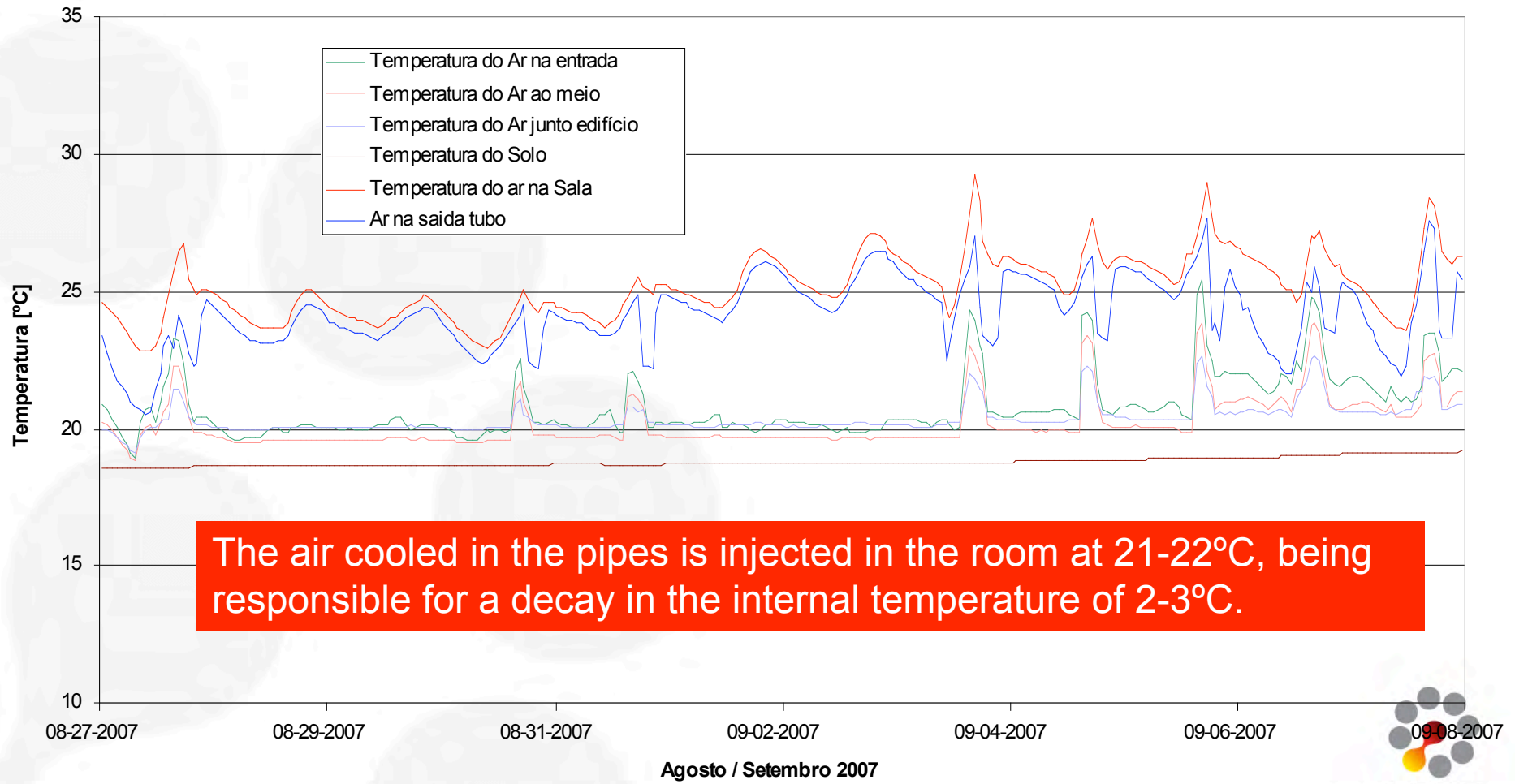


Temperatures in the buried pipes vs air temperature outside




The temperature of the air in the pipes goes from 20 to 24°C at 4.6m deep.

Temperatures in the buried pipes vs air temperature outside



Thank you



MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA E DA INOVAÇÃO 

LNEG - Laboratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia, I.P.

www.lneg.pt