

POWERHOUSE

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ASPLAN VIAK AS:

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSULTING COMPANY
Approx. 1000 employees with expertise in:

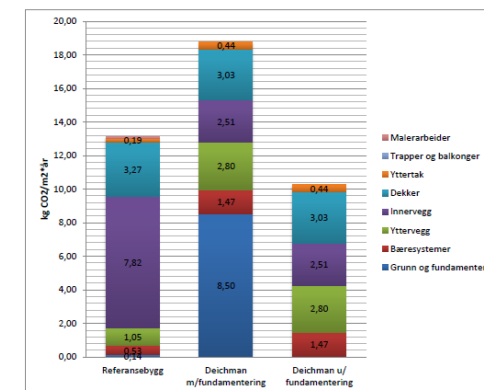
- Architecture
- City and Area Planning
- Building and Construction
- Energy and Environment
- Communication and Transport Engineering
- Landscape Architecture



Asplan Viak - Department Energy and Environment



LCC/LCA-analysis



The building industry's responsibility



40%

Buildings account for approx. 40% of the global energy consumption and represent a major contribution to the global greenhouse gas emissions.

The beginning - 2010

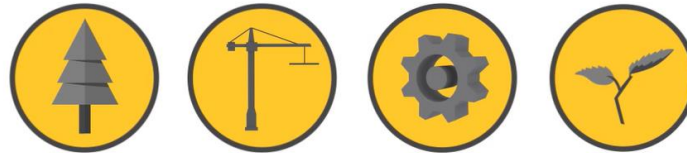
Zero Emission Conference November 2010





Definition of a Powerhouse

In its operational phase, an energy-positive Powerhouse should generate more renewable energy than it consumes during its lifetime through the production of **building materials, construction, operation**



as well as **deconstruction and disposal**

Research partner Powerhouse Kjørbo:



The Powerhouse collaboration:





Definition of a Powerhouse

Operational Energy Demand



Embodied Energy
(materials, construction, demolition)



Production of Renewable Energy
(on site)



Powerhouse Kjørbo (Sandvika)



Trinn 1:

- Ca. 5200 m² BRA
- Byggestart: 2012
- Ferdigstillelse: 2014

Trinn 2:

- Ca. 10 000 m² BRA
- Byggestart: 2015
- Ferdigstillelse: 2018

The first Powerhouse – Kjørbo, Sandvika



Renovation of two office buildings

- Originally built: 1980
- Heated floor area: 5,180 m²
- Project start: January 2012
- Completed: April 2014

Objectives

- Renovate to an energy positive building
- Commercial market conditions
- BREEAM-NOR «Outstanding»
- Keep the expression of the building



Building 4 and 5 before the refurbishment ...

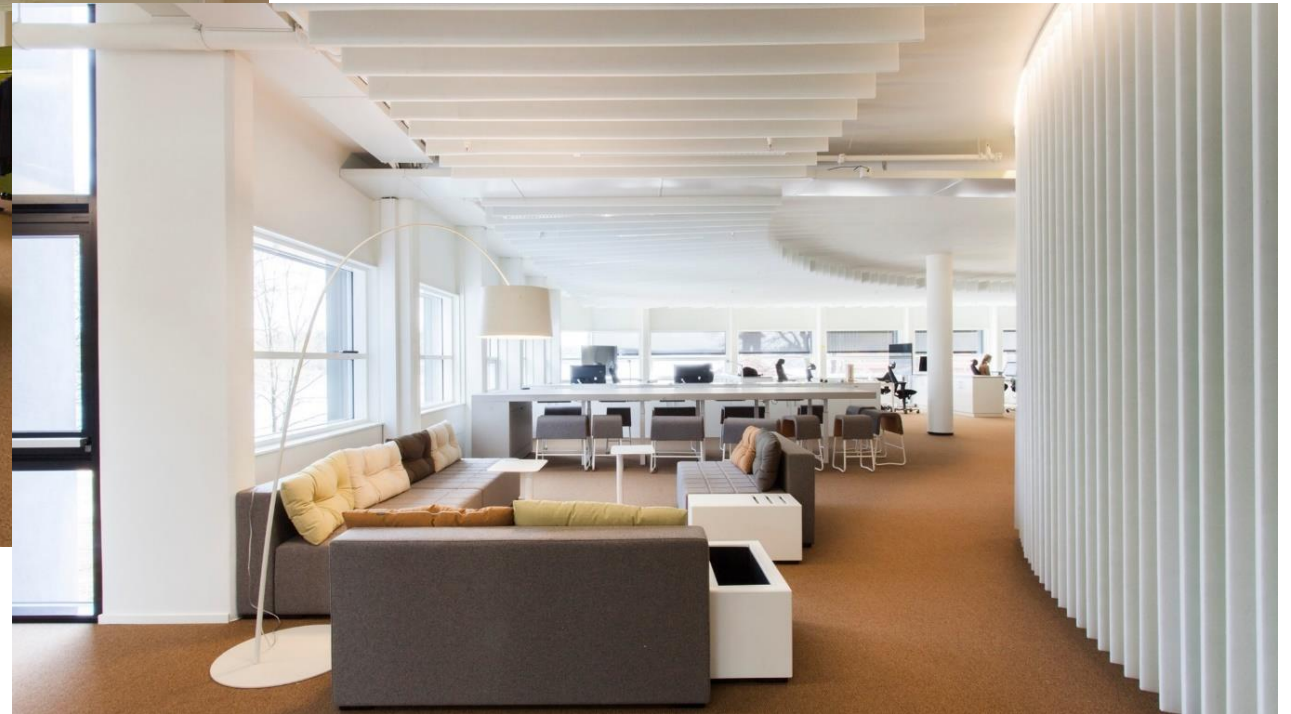
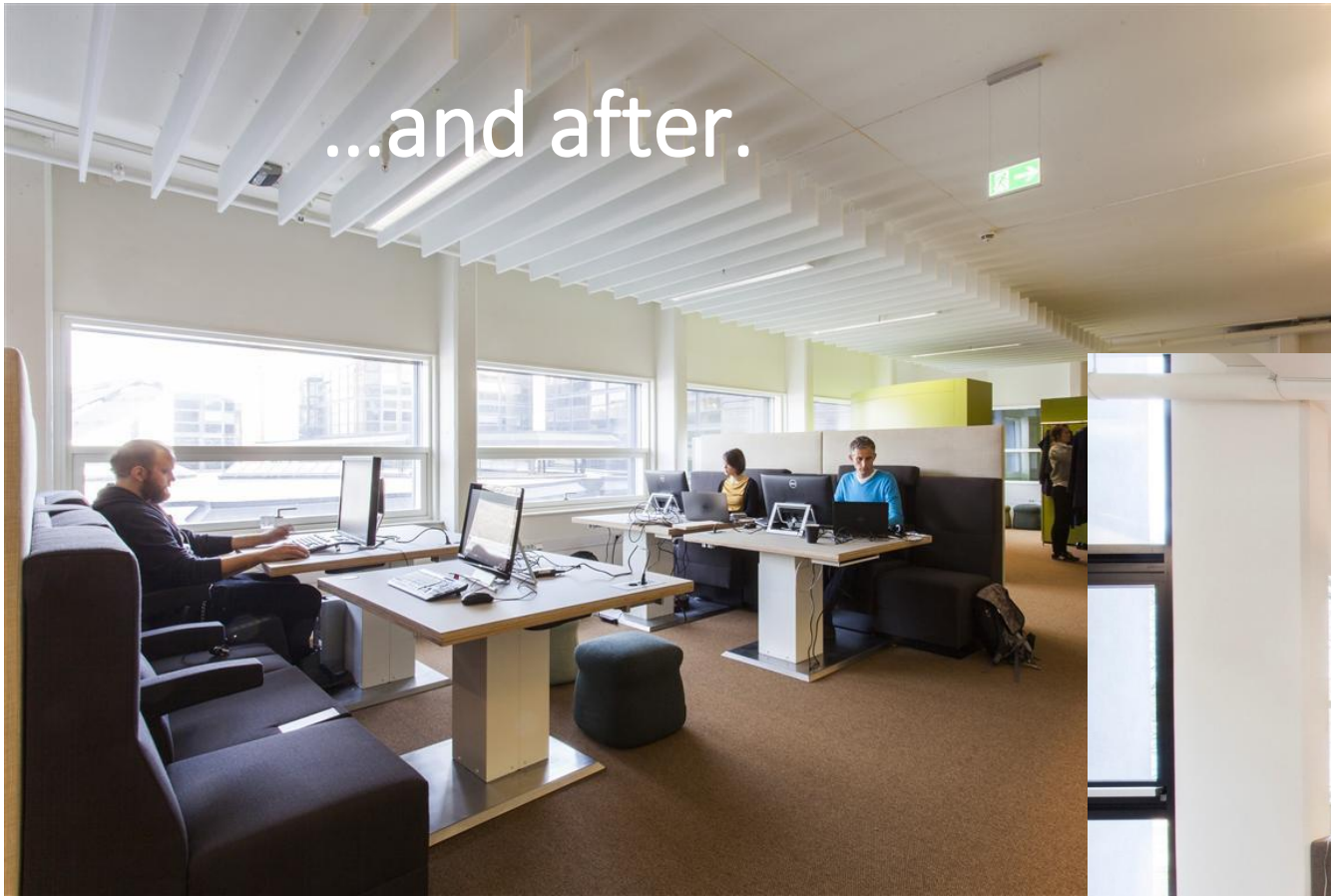


.... and after.



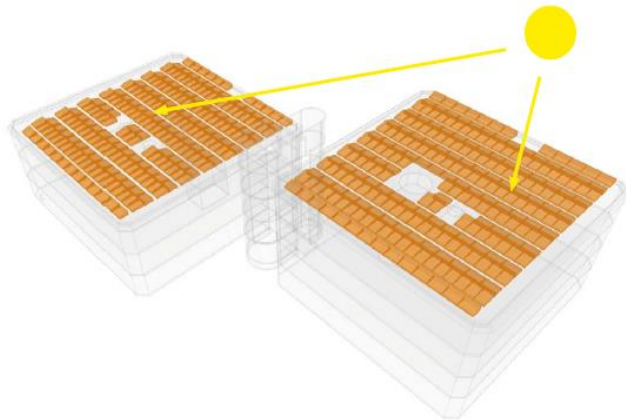
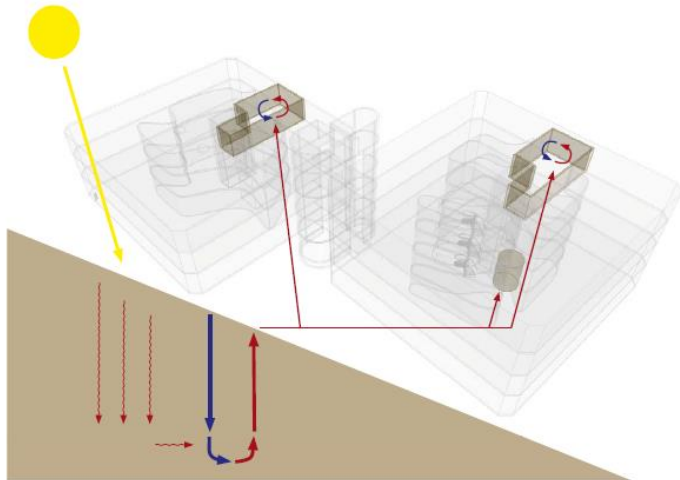
Office landscape before ...





Activity Based Workspace (ABW)

Energy concept



- Consequent reduction of energy demand
- Exposed concrete in ceiling for heat storage
- Energy wells supply heat and free cooling.
- Two heat pumps operating at different temperatures.
- Local production of electricity

Energy efficient ventilation concept



- Efficient heat recovery (85%)
- Displacement ventilation
- Use of the building staircases, (reduced duct lengths, low speed)
- Demand controlled
- Very low pressure drop (SFP 0,10-0,25)
- Openable windows

Energy efficient heating concept



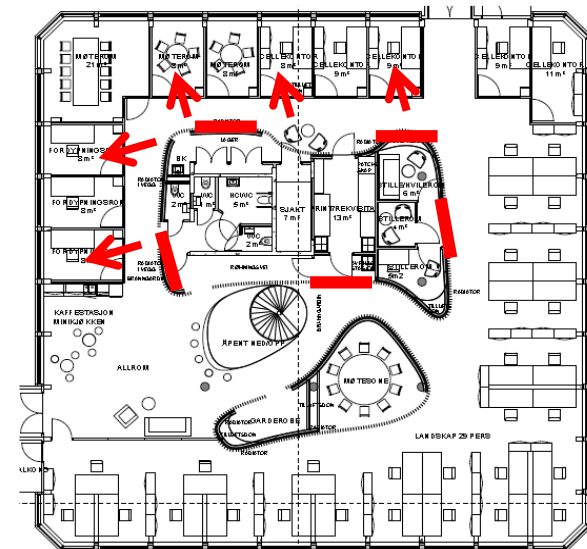
Heat pump system

- 10 energy wells (200 meter)
- 2 heat pumps with different working temperatures (80 kW for space heating and 8 kW for DHW)
- Free cooling in summer
- COP better than expected (3,9 / 4,2 => 4,1)
- District heating only as reserve – not necessary for peak load

Heating and cooling concept



- No need for radiators along the outer wall.
- Just five radiators in the core of each floor.
- Free cooling in summer
- Exposed concrete.



High efficient PV-system



Solar system

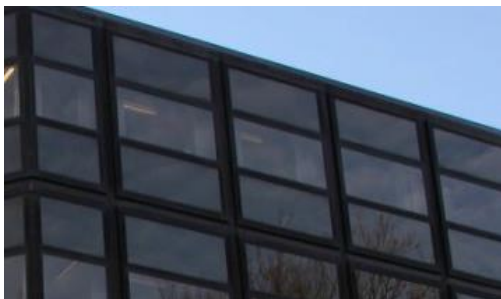
- 1550 m² on the roof of building 4, building 5 and the roof of the garage.
- Efficiency solar panels: 20,4 %
- Installed power: 312 kW_p
- Electricity production: 220 000 kWh/year



Minimize embodied energy – reuse

- The buildings' structural systems remained
- Materials such as old glass façades have been reused
- All new materials were carefully chosen to ensure that the materials had low embodied energy.

Reuse:

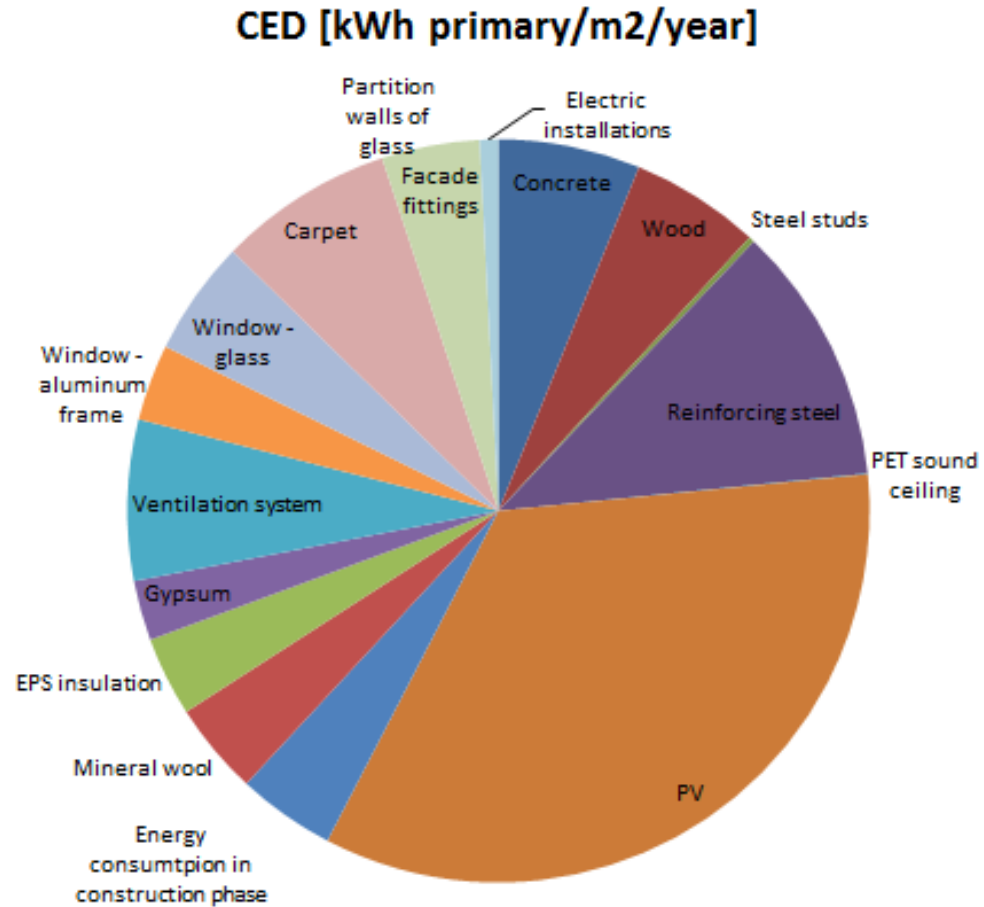


Low carbon footprint



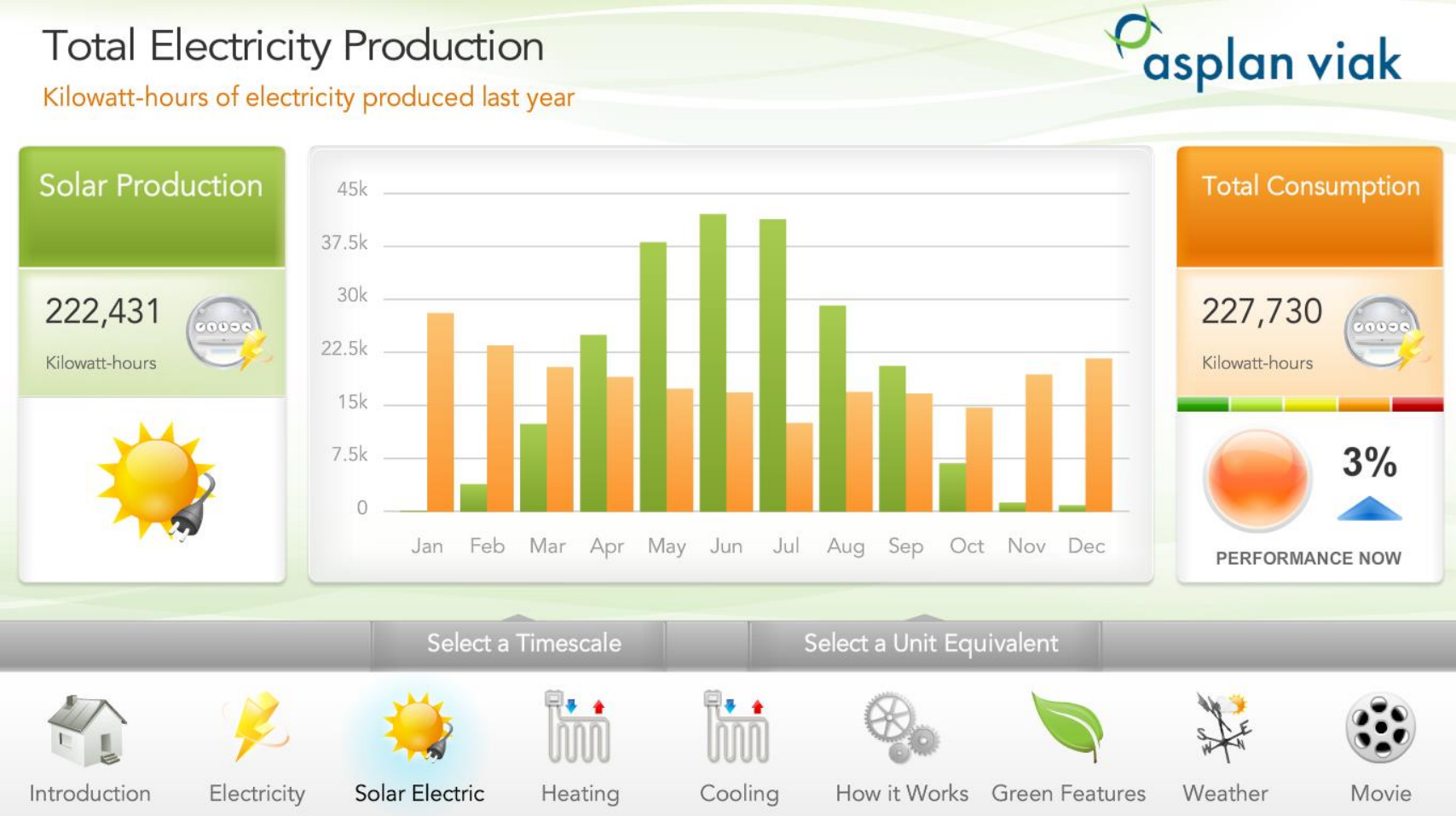


Embodied energy - Powerhouse Kjørbo



➤ The solar system => approx. 30%.

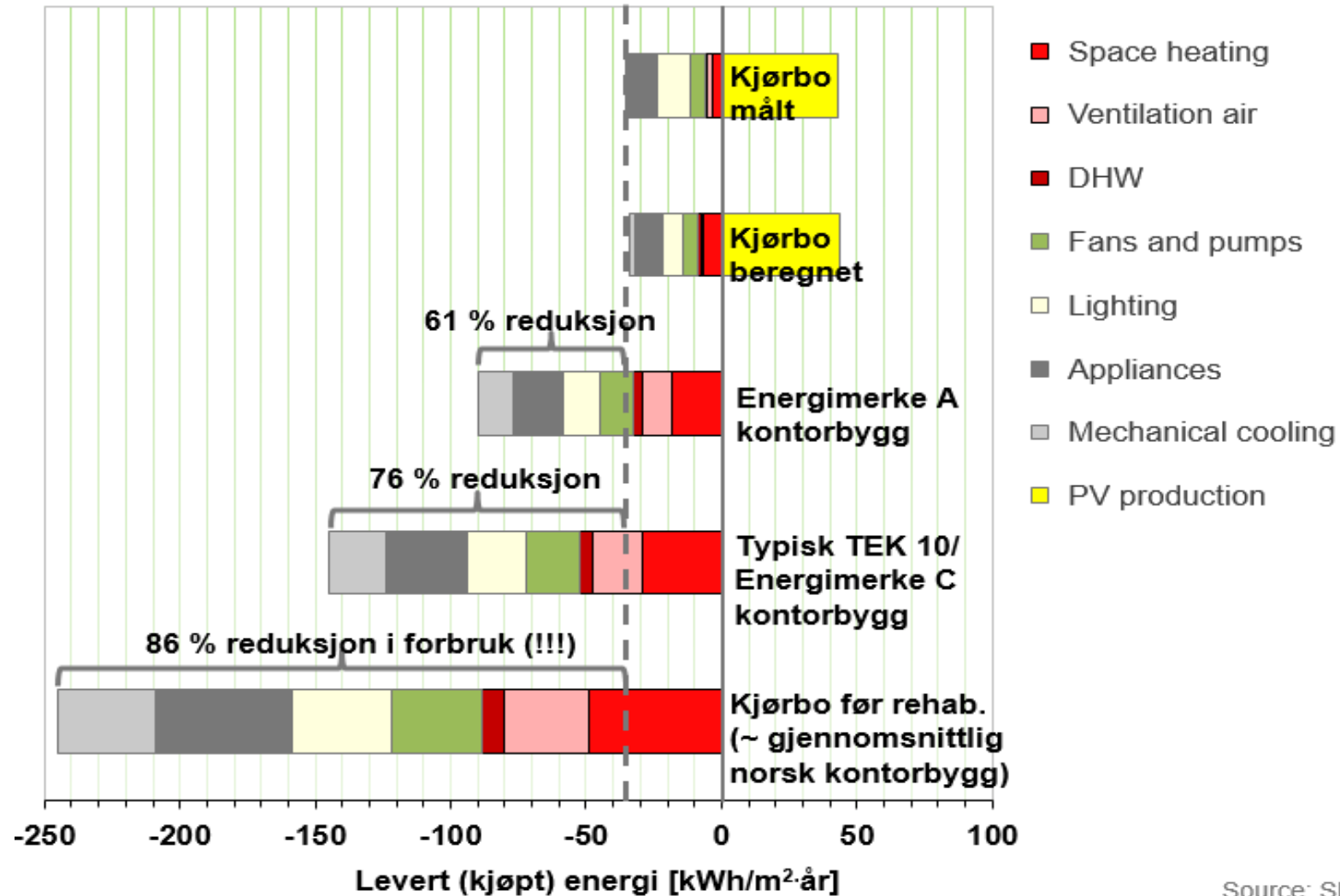
Energy Dashboard



<http://buildingdashboard.com/clients/powerhouse/kj-orbo/index.php?mode=&kioskName=>



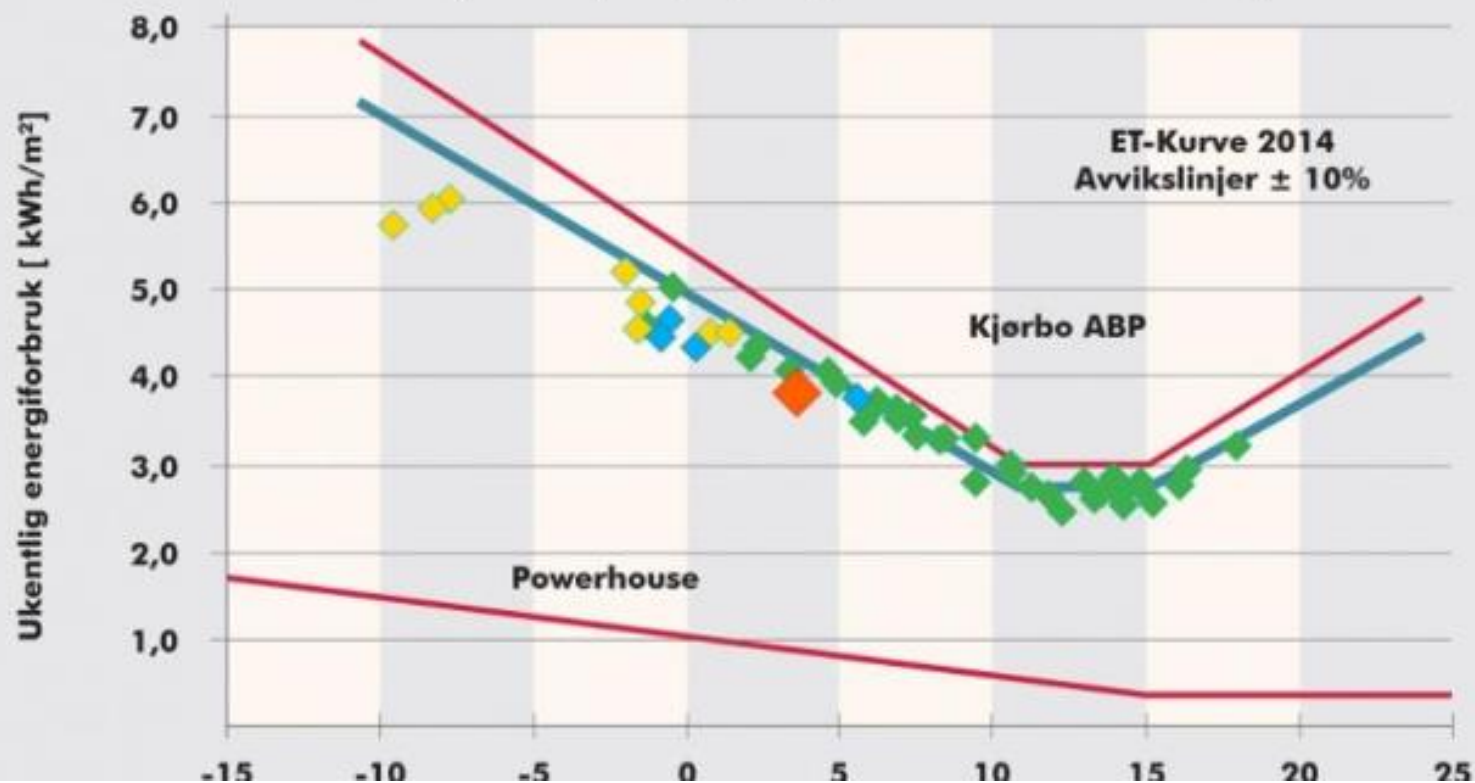
Energy performance



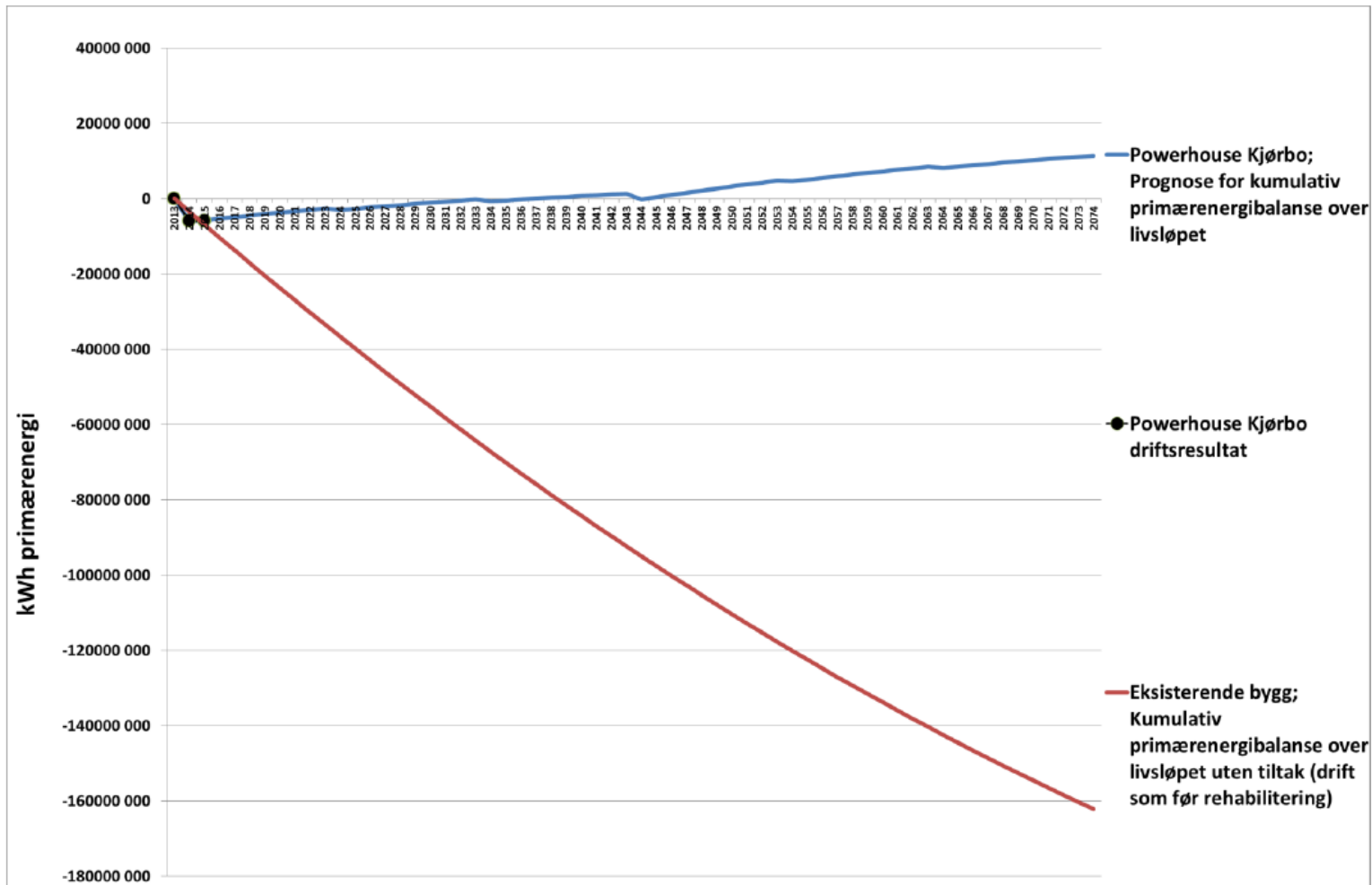
Source: Skanska

ET-diagram for perioden 07.04.2015 - 07.04.2016

Totalt energiforbruk [kWh/m²] med punkter for hver måleravlesning



Energy balance during 60 years of operation



How is Powerhouse commercial?



Owner

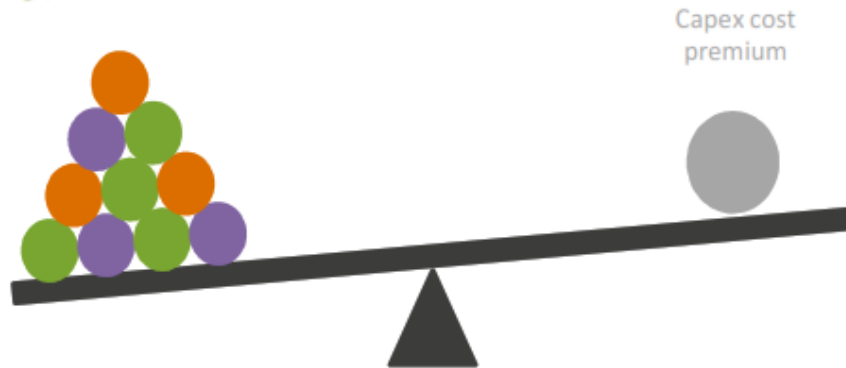
- Higher rent
- Higher valuation and exit value
- Lower finance cost

Tenant

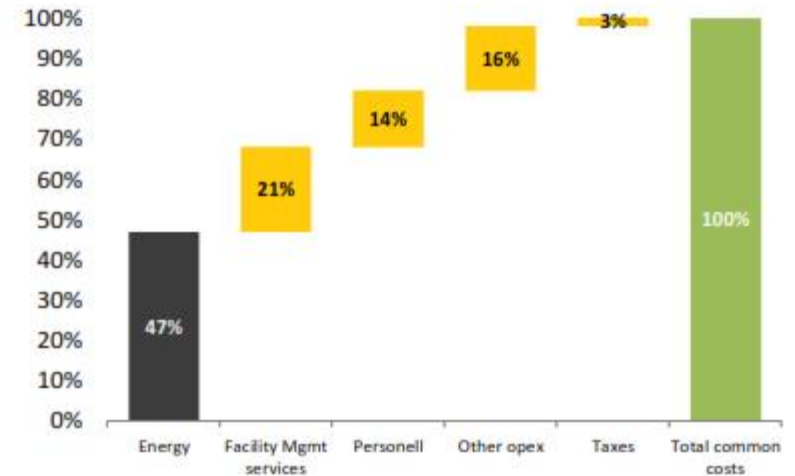
- Lower sick leave
- Increased productivity

Owner/tenant

- Lower operating/common costs
- Branding / CSR



Tenants common costs split (avg.)



- Most important measure to reduce tenants common costs which in turn gives potential for higher rent

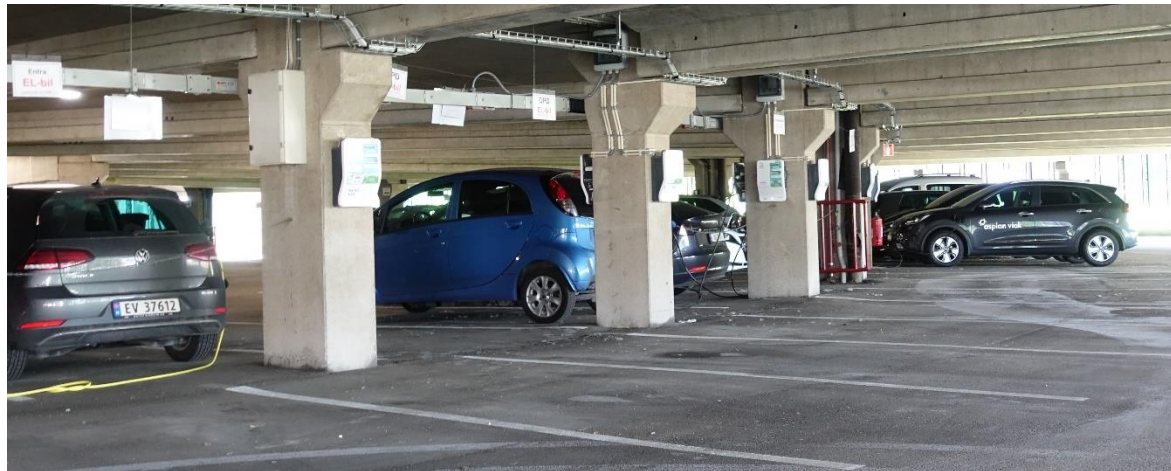
Source: Entra ASA

Sustainable Transport



Charging station for electric cars

- Dedicated parking for electric cars is available.
- Surplus energy from the solar system is used to charge electric cars.



Bicycle parking

- Safe and weather protected parking for bicycles.



Energibalanse for Norge, 2014

Energibalansen følger energiflyten på norsk territorium.

Produksjon av primær energi

Primære energiprodukter utvinnes eller hentes rett ut fra naturen og har ikke vært gjennom en omvandlingsprosess fra annen energi.



2 285 TWh

Tilgang

Netto innenlands tilgang

315 TWh

10 TWh
Internasjonal bunkers (sjøfart og luftfart)

7 TWh
Lagerendringer nedgang (+) oppgang (-)

26 TWh
Svinn (10 TWh) og statistiske avvik (16 TWh)

68 TWh
Tap ved transformasjon (5 TWh) og forbruk i energiproduiserende næringer (63 TWh)

Transformasjon: Prosess der primære energiprodukter omvandles til sekundære energiprodukter, som for eksempel at råolje omvandles til bensin.

Netto innenlands energibruk

Netto innenlands energibruk omfatter hovedsakelig forbruk av sekundære energiprodukter, samt biobrensel, naturgass, kull og NGL/etan som også går til sluttforbruk.

Med råstoff 231 TWh

Uten råstoff 209 TWh

22 TWh
Energi brukt som råstoff

Energi som ikke brukes som brensel, men som råvarer. Eksempler er oljeprodukter brukt i plastproduksjon og naturgass brukt i metanolproduksjon.

Etter forbrukergruppe

Industri og bergverk
67 TWh
(+ 0,4 % siste år)



Transport
56 TWh
(- 1,8 % siste år)



Andre aktiviteter
86 TWh
(- 8,4 % siste år)



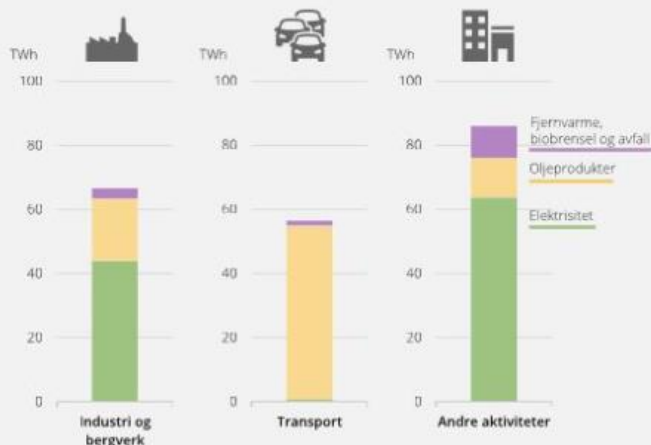
↓ Eksport 2 042 TWh

↑ Import 76 TWh

De fire landene som Norge eksporterer mest til – Storbritannia, Tyskland, Nederland og Frankrike – står for 75 % av eksporten.

Hvor mye er egentlig 1 TWh?
1 terrawattime (TWh) er en milliard kilowattimer (kWh). En gjennomsnittlig norsk husholdning bruker rundt 20 000 kWh per år. (2012).

Fordeling av energibruk på energiprodukter



New Powerhouse Definisjon

-A Powerhouse definition based on global warming potential

New Powerhouse definition

This is defined by two criteria

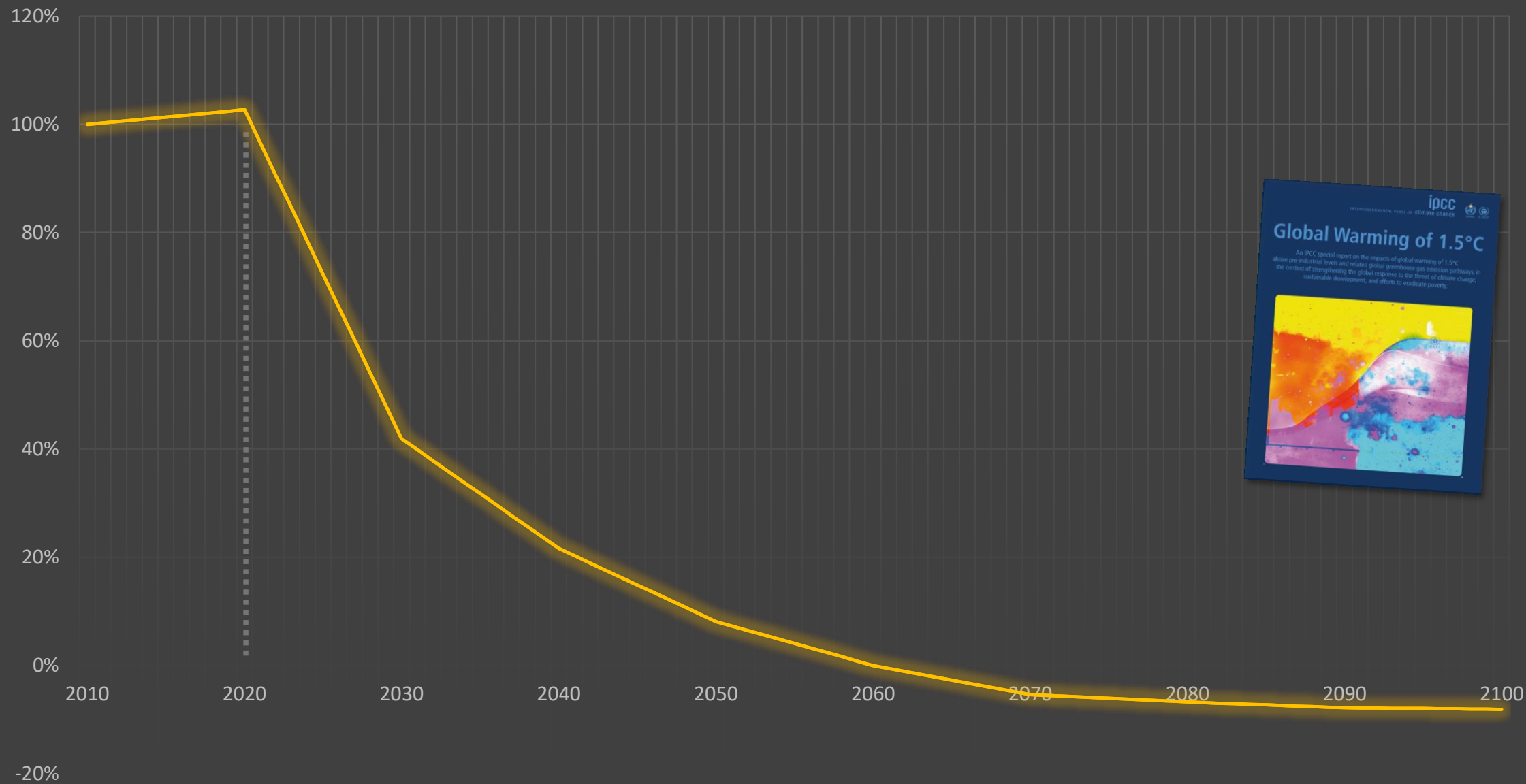
1. Plus energy building

The building must comply with FutureBuilt plus house standard (2018) with project specific and documented values for ventilation air volumes, heated tap water and lighting. Project specific and documented values for plug loads shall be used if they are lower than the standard values in NS 3031. If the plug loads are higher than defined in NS 3031, the standard values will be used.

2. 1,5°C-proof according to the IPCC SR 1.5 P1 Scenario

The total greenhouse gas emissions over a 60 year lifecycle for the function of a m² of building space, should be lower than the budget defined as the sum of the annual emissions occurring from processes related to materials, construction processes, operational energy and end-of-life as it would have been in an equivalent 2010 building space multiplied by the factor for the given year defined by a reference scenario documented to be in line with the 1,5°C-target.

To ensure communicability, the suggested label is: Powerhouse Paris-proof



Paris-proof buildings:

- Reduce operational **energy** and plus energy buildings.
- Use **low-carbon materials** and construction processes.
- **Refurbish** existing buildings and **reuse** building materials.
- Design smart buildings and **maximize use**.

Powerhouse Telemark



Thank you for your attention

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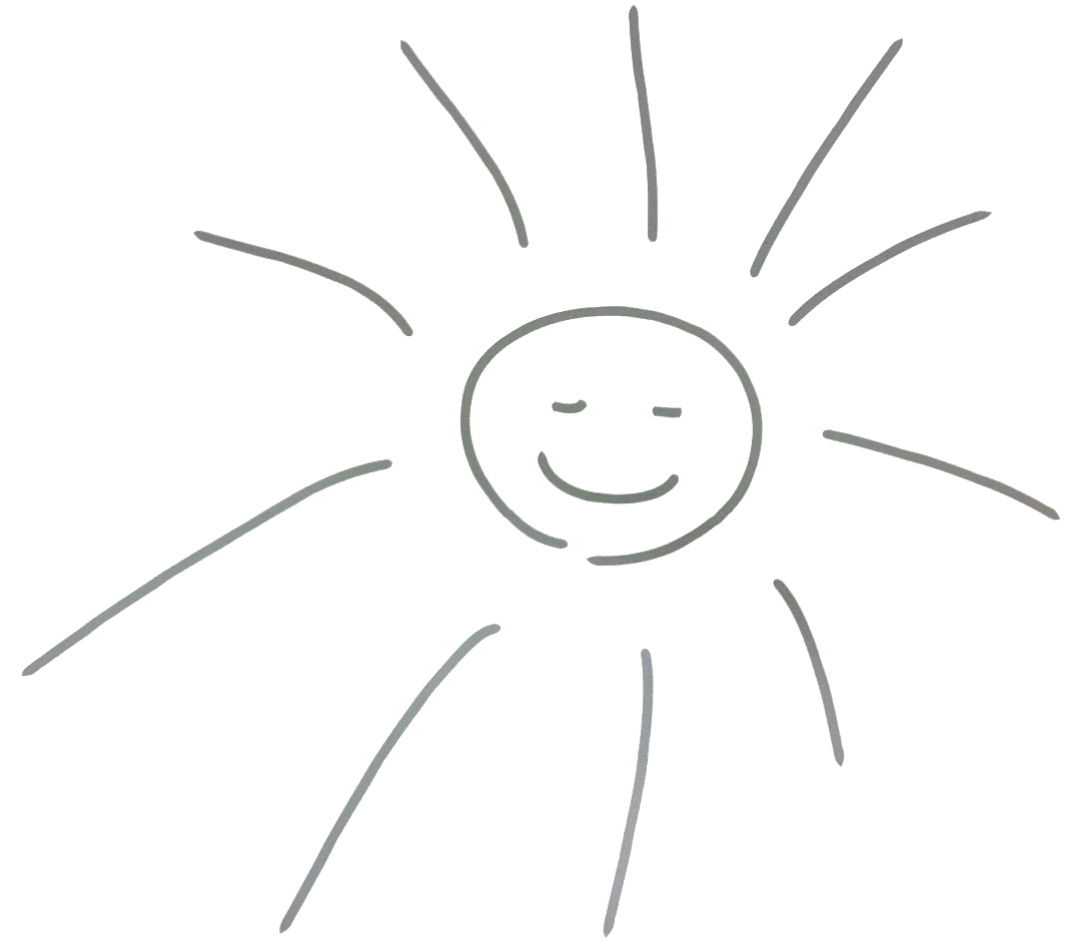
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ZEB Project report 35- 2017

Åse Lekang Sørensen, Inger Andresen, Harald Tøxt Walnum, Maria Justo-Alonso, Selamawit Mamo Fufa, Bjørn Jenssen, Olav Rådstoga, Tine Hegli and Henning Fjeldheim

Pilot Building Powerhouse Kjørbo
As Built Report



<https://ntnuopen.ntnu.no/ntnu-xmlui/handle/11250/2486604>

