

SOLAR ENERGY AND ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRATION

Harald N. Røstvik

Sivilarkitekt Harald N. Røstvik AS

www.sunlab.no

Alexander Kiellandsgt 2, 4008 Stavanger, Norway

First of ALL : Reduce energy need

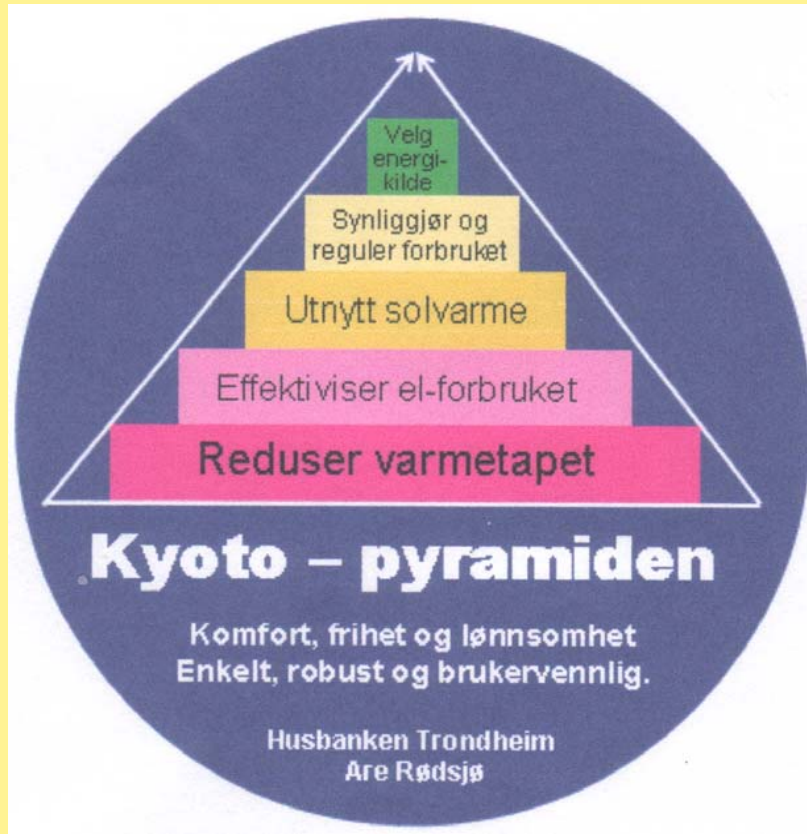
Finally : Select energy source(s)

Finally (top) :

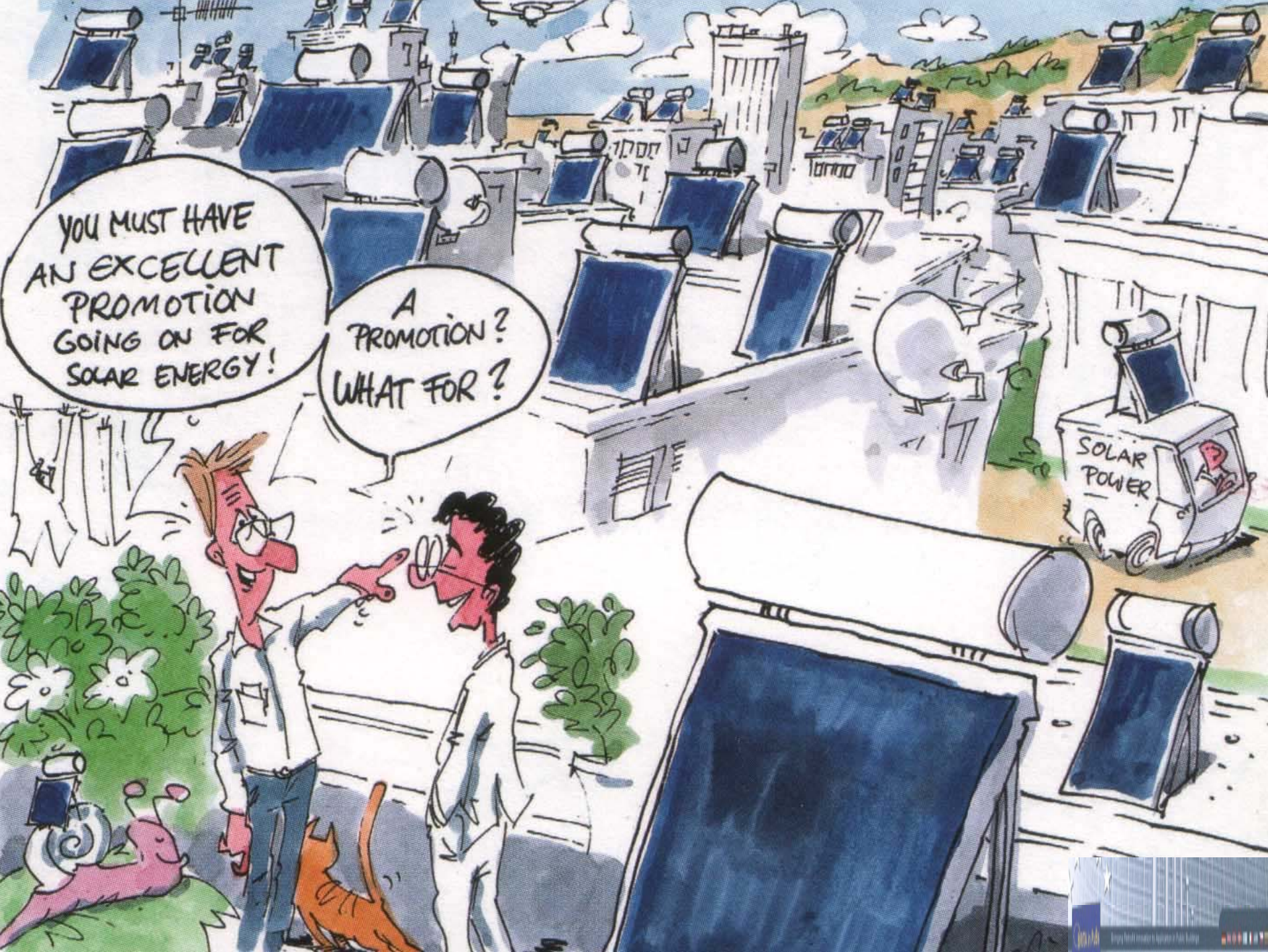
Select energy supply

First (base)

Passive Solar,,
Control,
Insulation



- Select Energy Source.
- Visualize and Regulate the Energy need.
- Make use of passive Solar.
- Energy Efficiency.
- Reduce heat loss through the Building Envelope.



YOU MUST HAVE AN EXCELLENT PROMOTION GOING ON FOR SOLAR ENERGY!

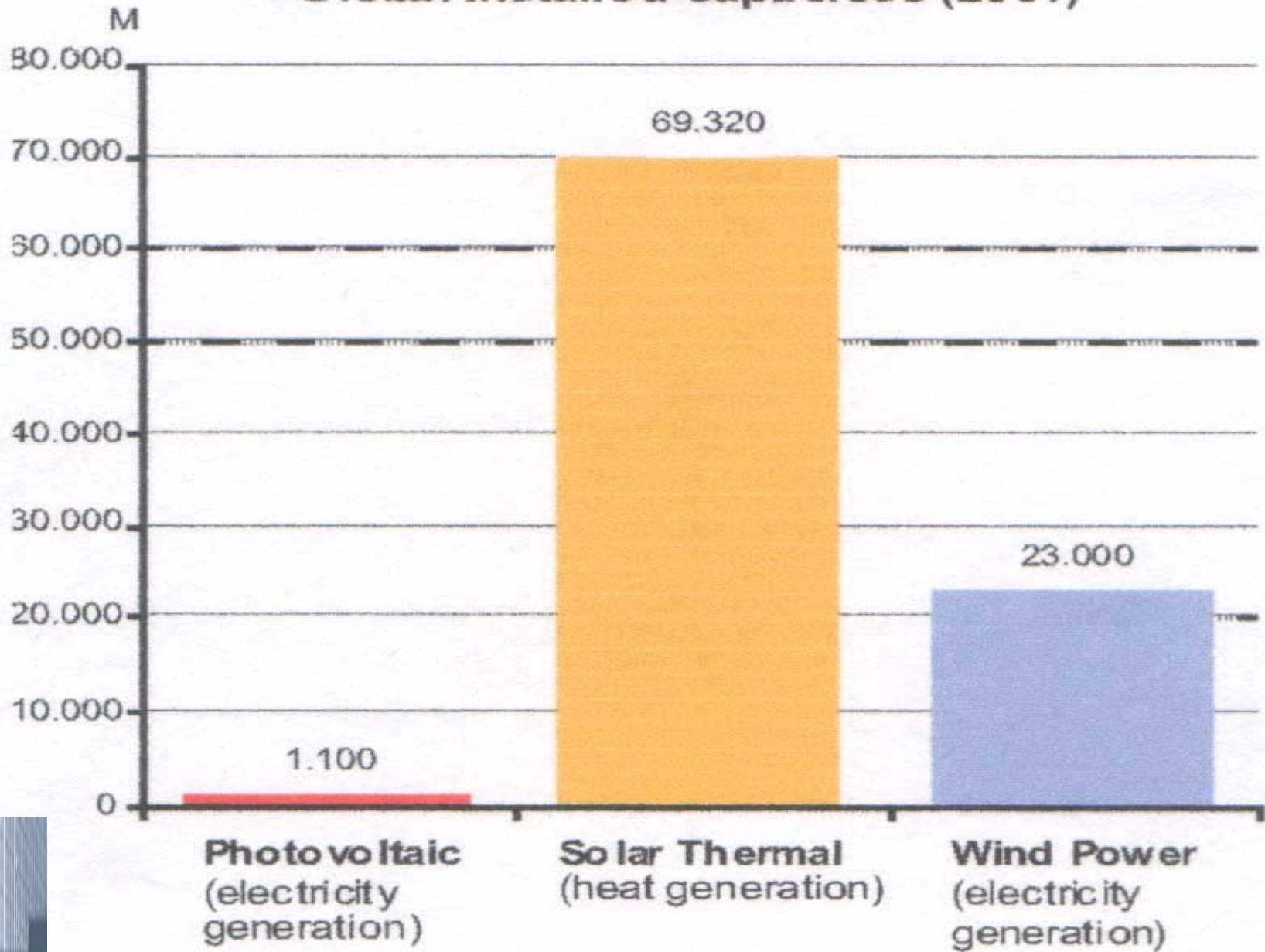
A PROMOTION? WHAT FOR?

SOLAR POWER



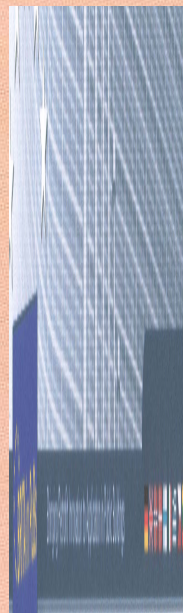
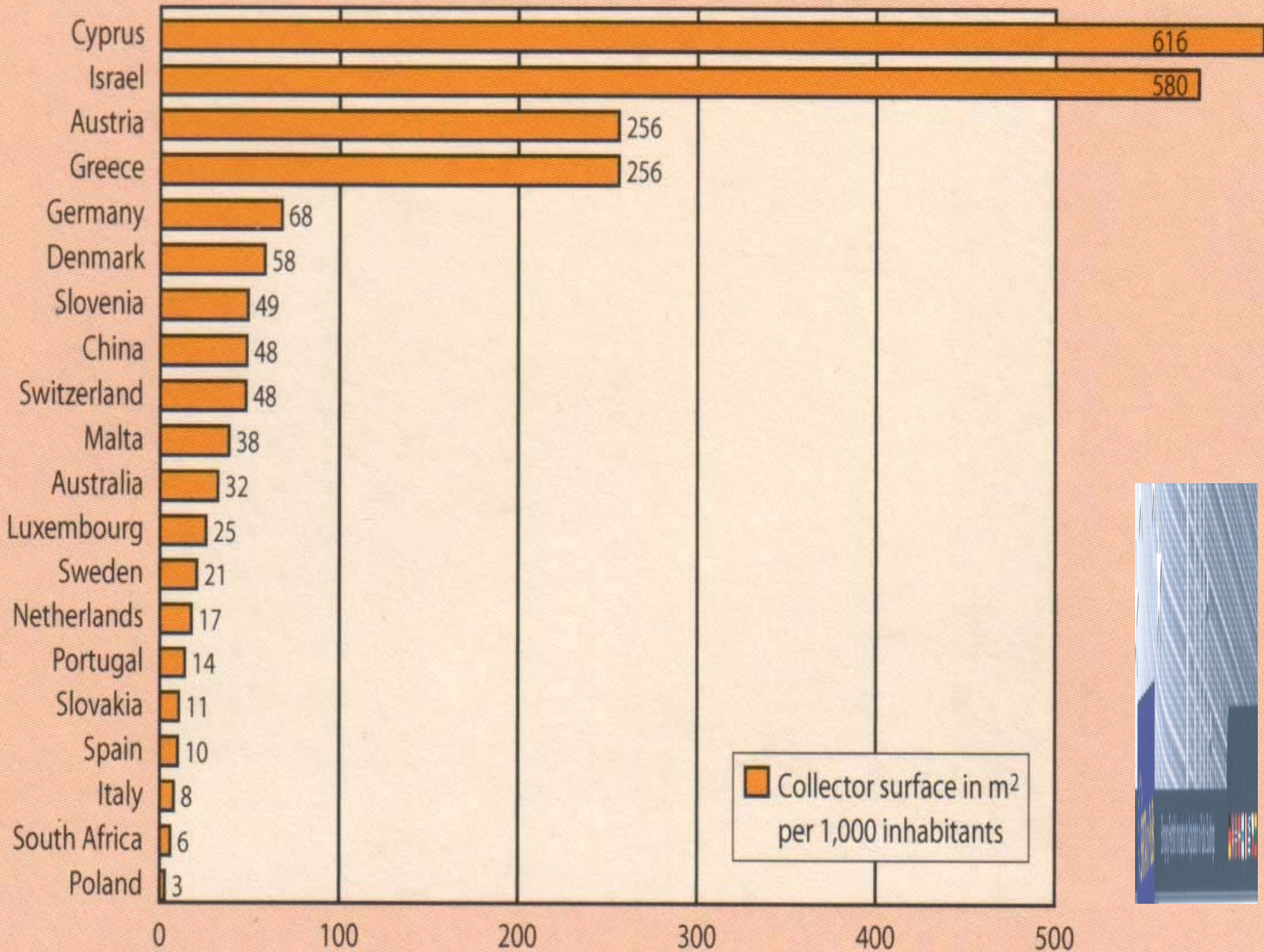
Solar Roof Chaos

Global Installed Capacities (2001)



Solar Thermal or Solar Electric (PV)

- Heating constitutes a larger part of the energy bill than Electricity – in most countries.
- Solar **Electric** systems best tech. can generally speaking only supply approximately 100 Watt /m2 wall surface of usable energy. (Thin film tech. only half that at 50 Watt/m2 wall surface.)
- Solar **Thermal** systems can supply 300 – 400 W/m2 wall surface, which is three times higher than solar PV.
- SolarThermal system costs are only a fraction of solar Electric per installed Watt. That is one of the major reasons of the widespread use in so many countries.





The Friendly Wall



- Vertical
- Solar Air System
- Spaceheating and DHW

Colourful Solar Systems = No Problem - If Absorbers are Dark



- Colour in Buildings



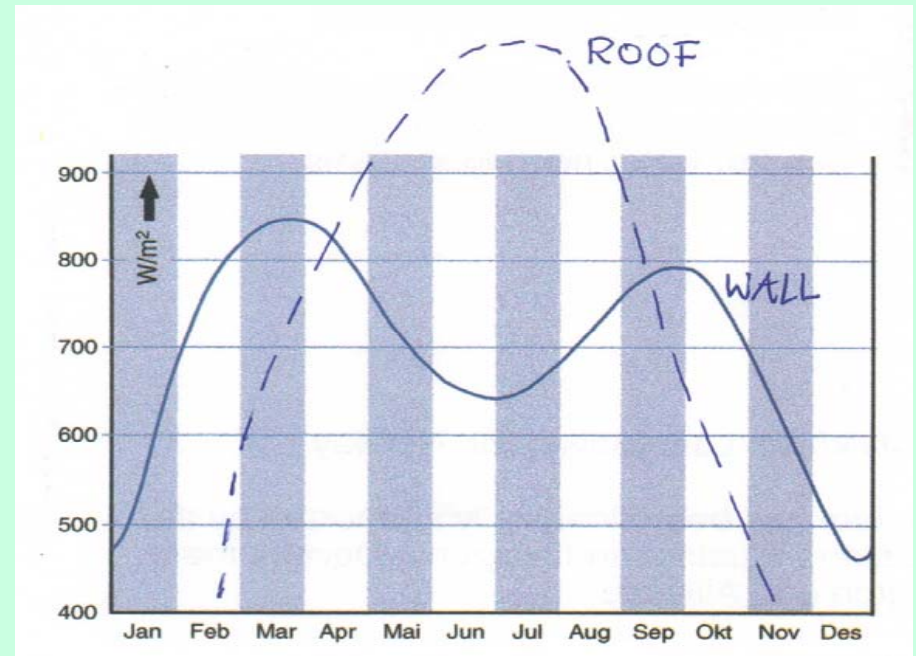
- Colour in Nature



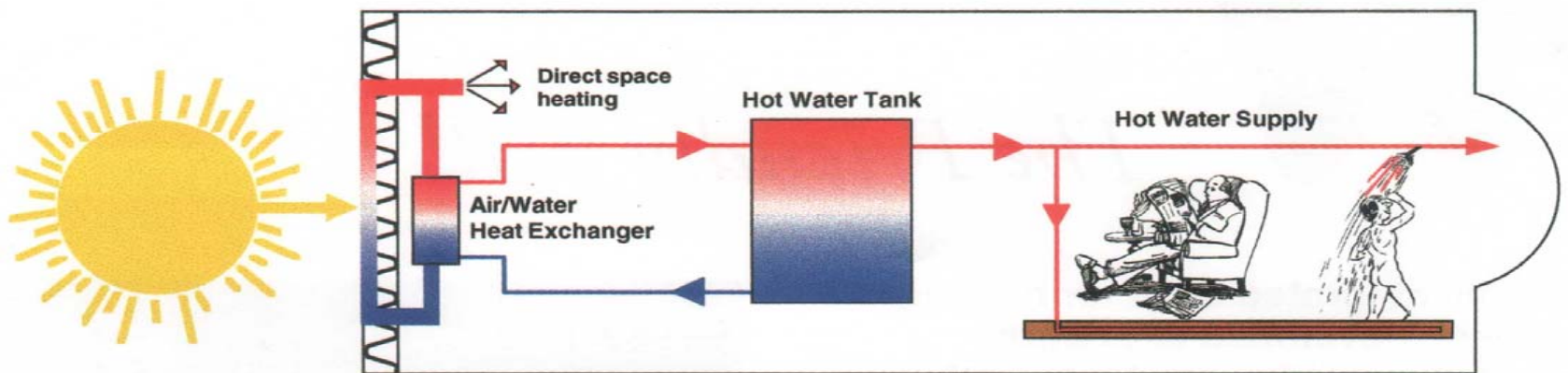
Solar Air Heating Systems

- Air has a lower mass than water.
This can lead to more bulky constructions to move heated air as opposed to moving hot water, but air has other advantages :
- **Air based solar systems do not freeze**
- **Air systems do not leak and cause damage like a water system**
- **Air systems do therefore not need to use defrost liquids like Glycol.**
- Bulkiness caused by deep air ducts in larger systems can be overcome if the air speed can be reduced. This reduces the efficiency (transfer of heat from absorber to point of energy need) but acceptable compromises can easily be struck.

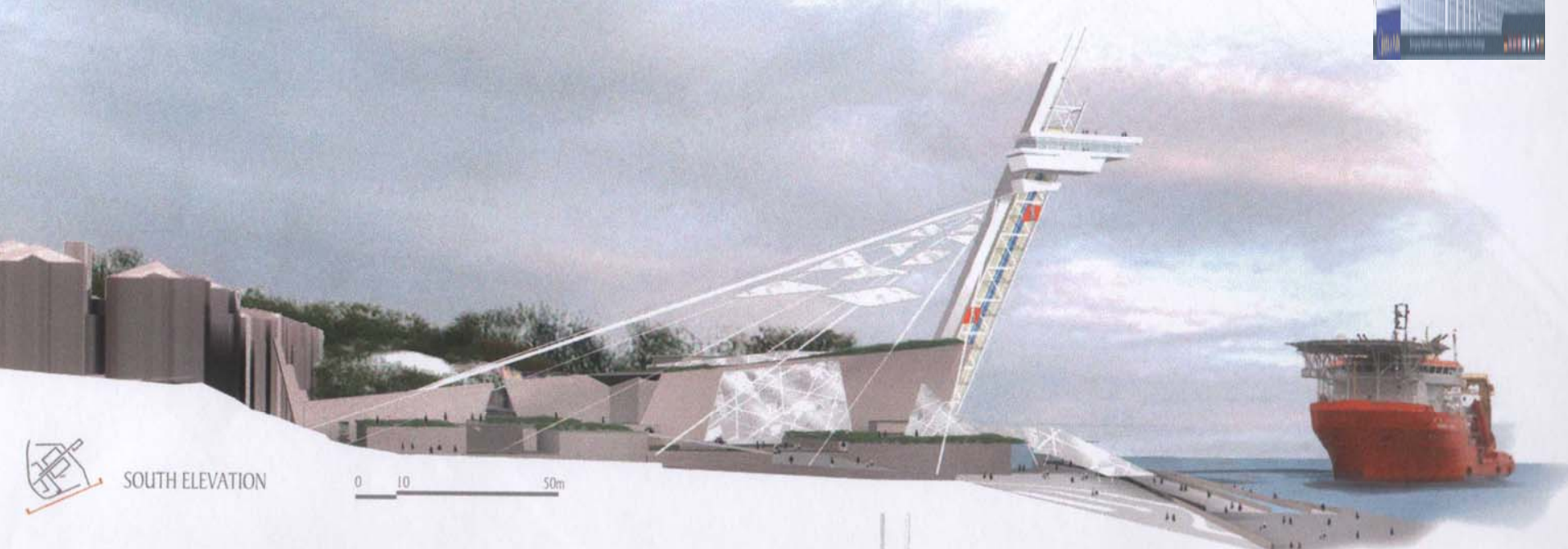
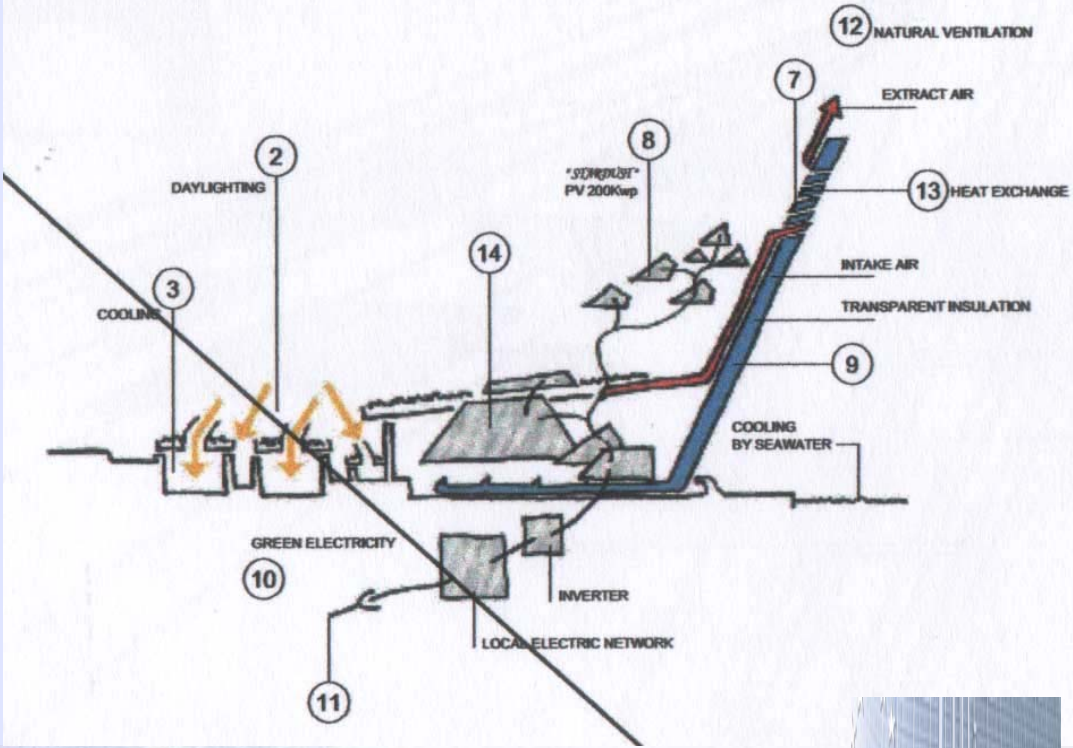
Vertical in Northern European Climate



The system to convert sunshine on a wall into hot air and water



Concert House Stavanger, Norway



Wall Positioned Absorber



Huge Overhanging Solar Roofs - Triple Functions :

To catch Water

To create Shade

To produce Energy



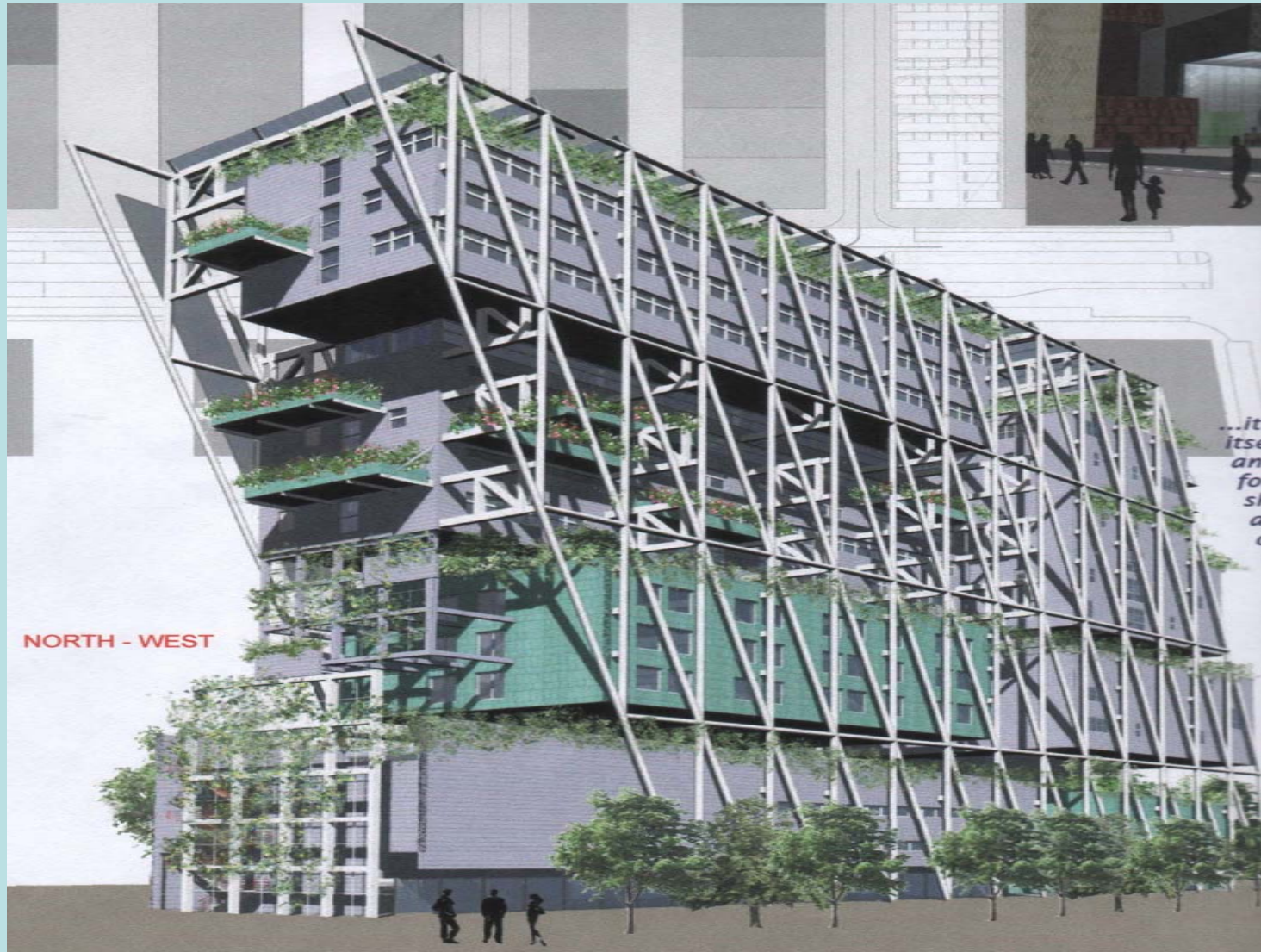




OSLO, NORWAY 2005

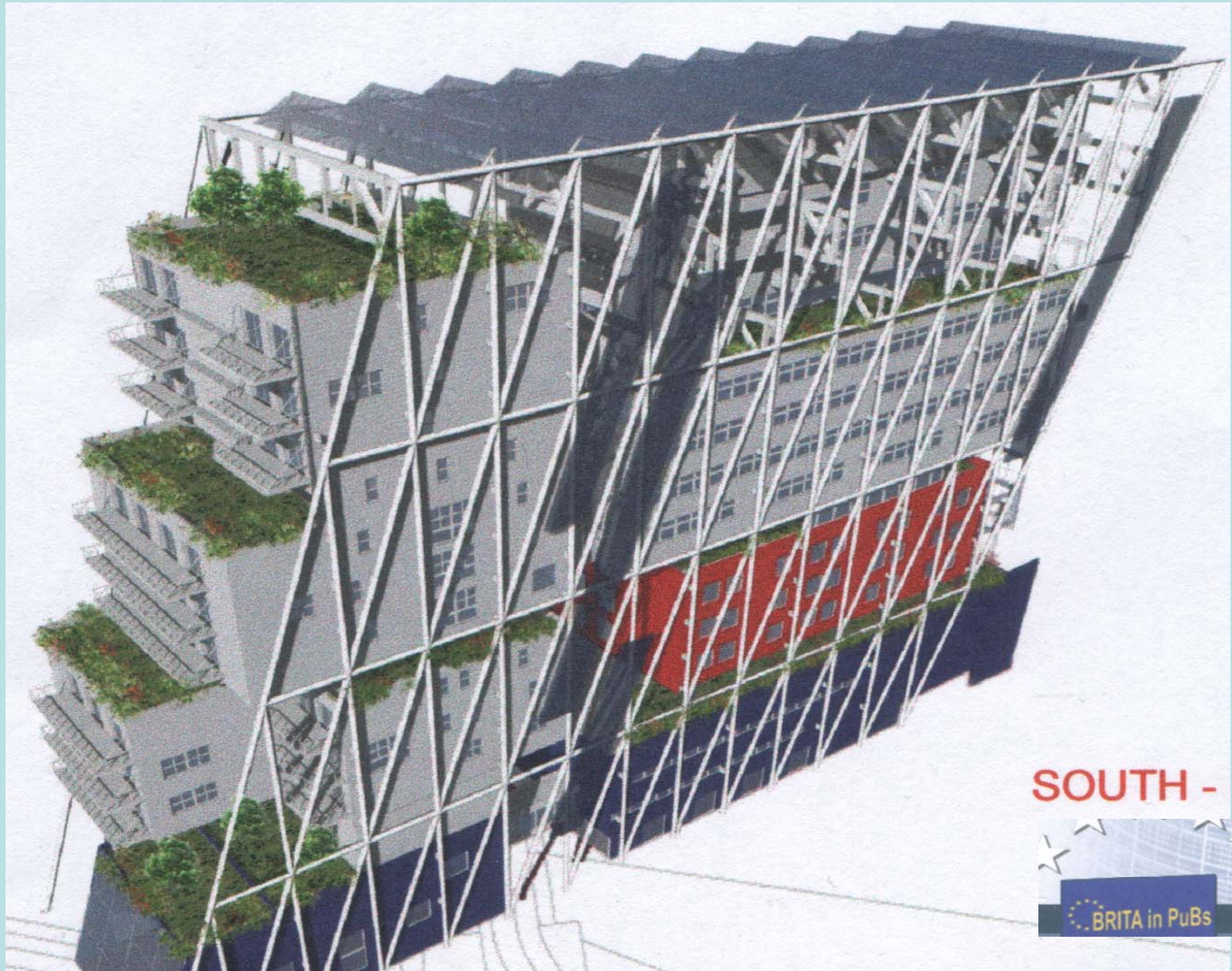
International Architectural Competition

Europe's most energy efficient office building - 20.000 m²

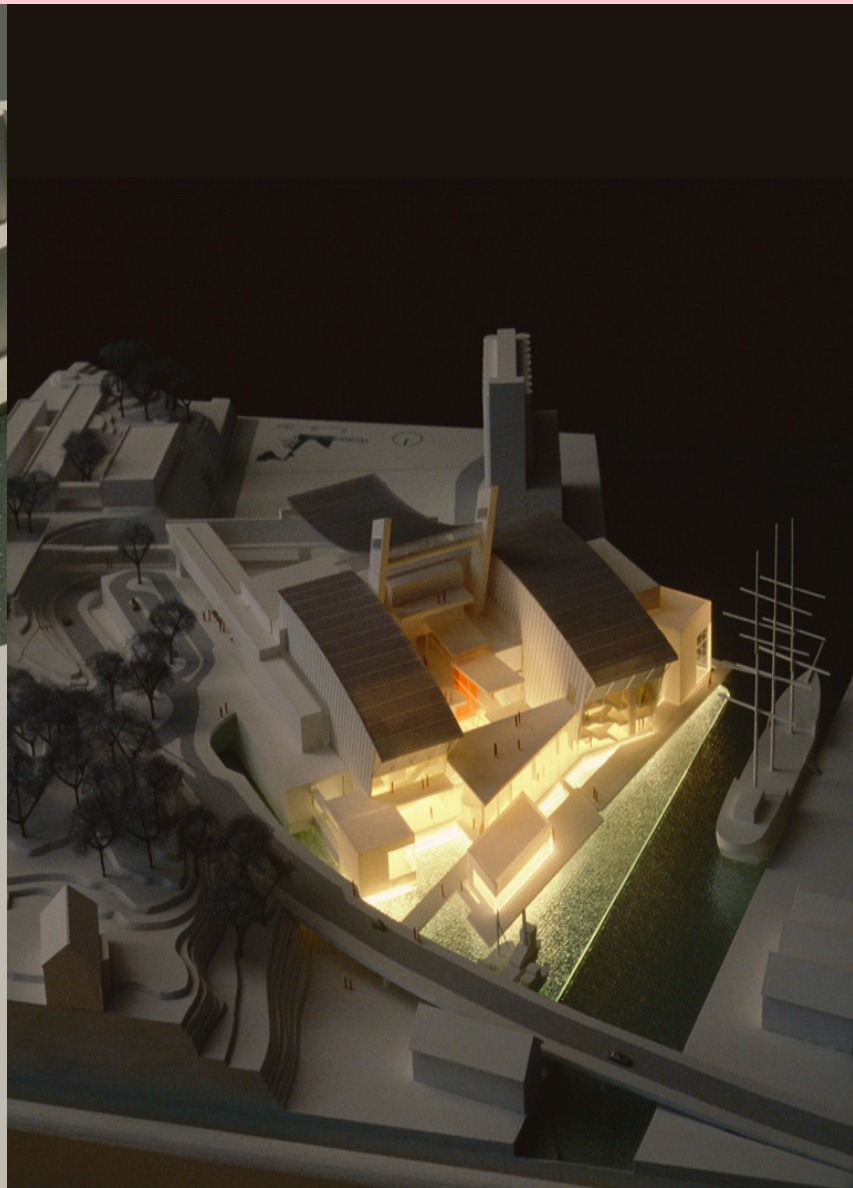


• Sivilarkitekt Røstvik AS + Alexandros Tombazis, Meletitiki

Net energy need : 36 kWh/m²/year -
minus solar PV (7) and Thermal (8)
= Delivered energy need 21 kWh/m²/year (Benchmark 230)



Consert House, Kristiansand, Norway





Hol Church - Norway

Built 1924

Hol Church - Brief reminder of the project content



OVERALL CHALLENGE of cultural heritage listed buildings



- *What do you do when you are hardly allowed to do anything ?*

- **Not allowed :**

- No new external features on building skin.
- No visible internal features.
- All changes to be approved by Riksantikvaren.

- **Allowed :**

- Features at external distance or hidden internally.

VERTICAL SOLAR ABSORBER

Copyright : SA HNR AS

GOAL :
SUPPLY ENERGY
CREATE DEBATE

TRADITION
Must Fit

AESTHETICS
Design

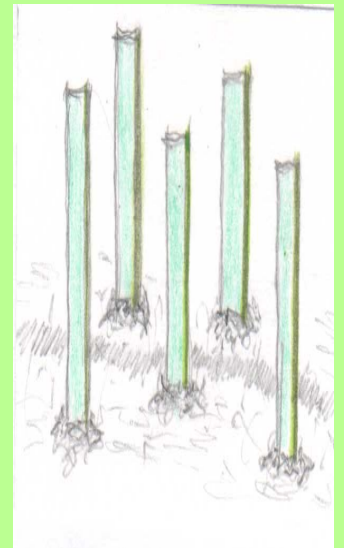
TECHNICAL
Must Work



TRADITION

Object :
Stone Group
Motive

as
Vertical
Solar
Absorbers
?





ABSORBER in LANDSCAPE

Copyright : SA HNR AS

ABSORBER in LANDSCAPE

Copyright : SA HNR AS



ABSORBER ALTERNATIVES

Copyright : SA HNR AS



Thank you
-
for your Attention !

