TREES

Training for Renovated Energy Efficient Social housing

Intelligent Energy - Europe programme, contract n° EIE/05/110/SI2.420021

Intelligent Energy Europe

Section 1 Techniques 1.5 Photovoltaic systems

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Main issues and definitions

- Well-insulated houses have reduced energy need but still require electricity for lights, fans and other equipment
- Photovoltaic systems (PV) generate electricity from solar radiation, a renewable energy source, at the point of use.
- As the cost of fossil fuels steadily increases, PV becomes also economically attractive.
- Electricity produced by PV can be used on the spot, stored in batteries, or sold to the electricity distribution network.
- Mature technology with increasing demand worldwide.
- No noise, no moving parts, no emissions on-site.





Main recommendations

- PV replacing a traditional building element, e.g. roof or facade cladding, reduces investment cost & provides « free » electricity
- Wide range of off-the-shelf PV products in various shapes, colours, costs and efficiencies to match the building project.
- Design guidelines for PV system:
 - Access to solar radiation: horizontal orientation within due South +/- 45⁰, vertical tilt within 90⁰ minus site latitude +/- 45⁰
 - Access to building surfaces on which to install PV: roof, facade, balconies, glazing, solar shading, ...
 - Avoid shading by surrounding vegetation or buildings
 - Sizing of PV according to electricity needs
 - Electricity storage by means of battery arrays or electricity distribution





Example : The Yellow House (Aalborg, DK)

4 storeys, 8 apartments

- Built in 1900, renovated in 1996,
 with focus on solar energy
- 22,3 m² of PV panels:
 - Some tilted vertically for optimal integration with building facade
 Some with 30^o tilt off vertical axis for maximised solar incidence
 Electricity production:
 - ~ 30 kWh / m² per year
 - ~ 25 % of the electricity sold to the electricity distribution network



Picture: Jørgensen & Nielsen



