

Hvordan redusere CO₂ utslipp i bygg og anleggsektoren?

Effektiv energibruk og fornybar energiproduksjon

Åse Lekang Sørensen
SINTEF byggforsk

TEKNA 23.februar 2017

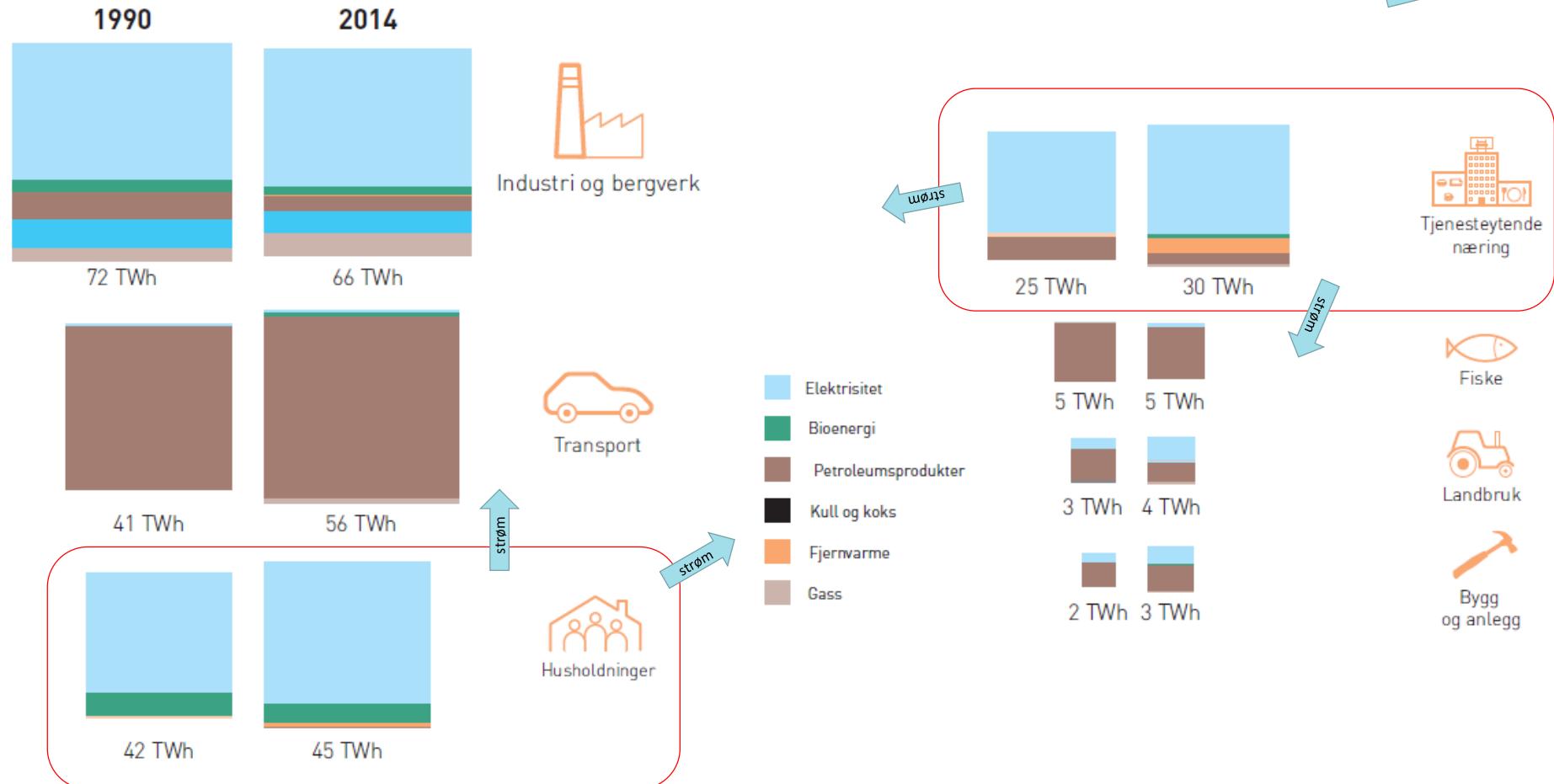
Denne presentasjonen

- Status i Norge: Energi i byggsektoren
- Kort om forskningssentrene
 - Zero Emission Buildings (ZEB)
 - Zero Emission Neighbourhoods in Smart Cities (ZEN)
- Energieffektiv energibruk i bygg
- Lokal fornybar varme- og strømproduksjon
- Eksempler

Status i Norge: Energi i byggsektoren

Netto innenlandsk energibruk 1990 og 2014

Byggsektoren: Ca. 40 prosent av netto innenlands energibruk i Norge



Kilde energibruk: Energimeldingen (Meld. St. 25 (2015-2016))

Viktige mål for byggsektoren i Norge

- Skjerpe energikravene i byggeteknisk forskrift til
 - passivhusnivå i 2015
 - nesten nullenerginivå i 2020
- Energibruken i eksisterende bygg skal reduseres med 10 TWh innen 2030

Kort om forskningssentrene

Zero Emission Buildings (ZEB)

Zero Emission Neighbourhoods in Smart Cities (ZEN)



Zero Emission Buildings (ZEB)



Illustration: Snøhetta



The Research Centre on
Zero Emission Buildings



ZEB Centre's main objective

is to develop competitive products and solutions for existing and new buildings that will lead to market penetration of **buildings with zero greenhouse gas emissions related to their production, operation, and demolition.**

The centre encompass both residential, commercial, and public buildings.

www.zeb.no



The Research Centre on
Zero Emission Buildings



ZEB PARTNERS



SKANSKA

Caverion



BYGGENÆRINGENS
LANDSFORENING bnll



Husbanken



STATSBYGG



SØR-TRØNDAL
OG FYLKESKOMMUNE



BRØDRENE DAHL

Multiconsult



Forsvarsbygg



entra

sapa:

SNØHETTA



Forskningsrådet

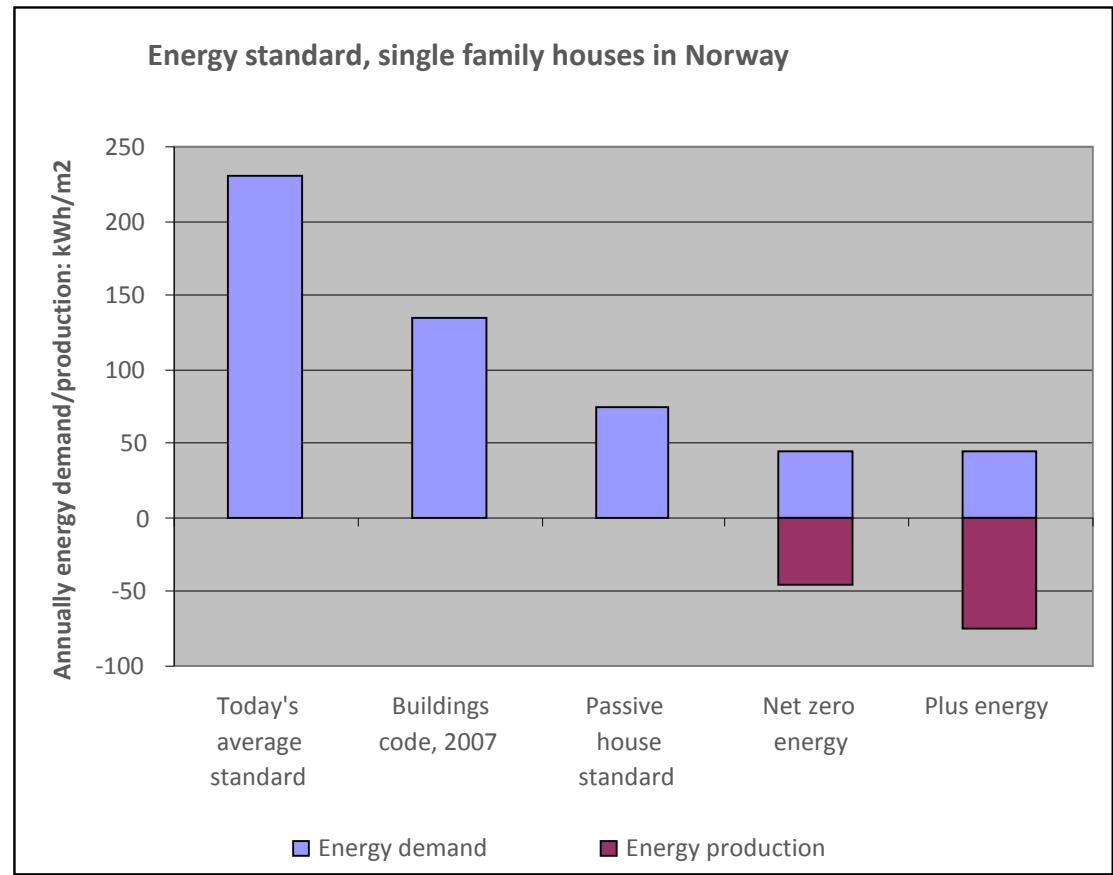


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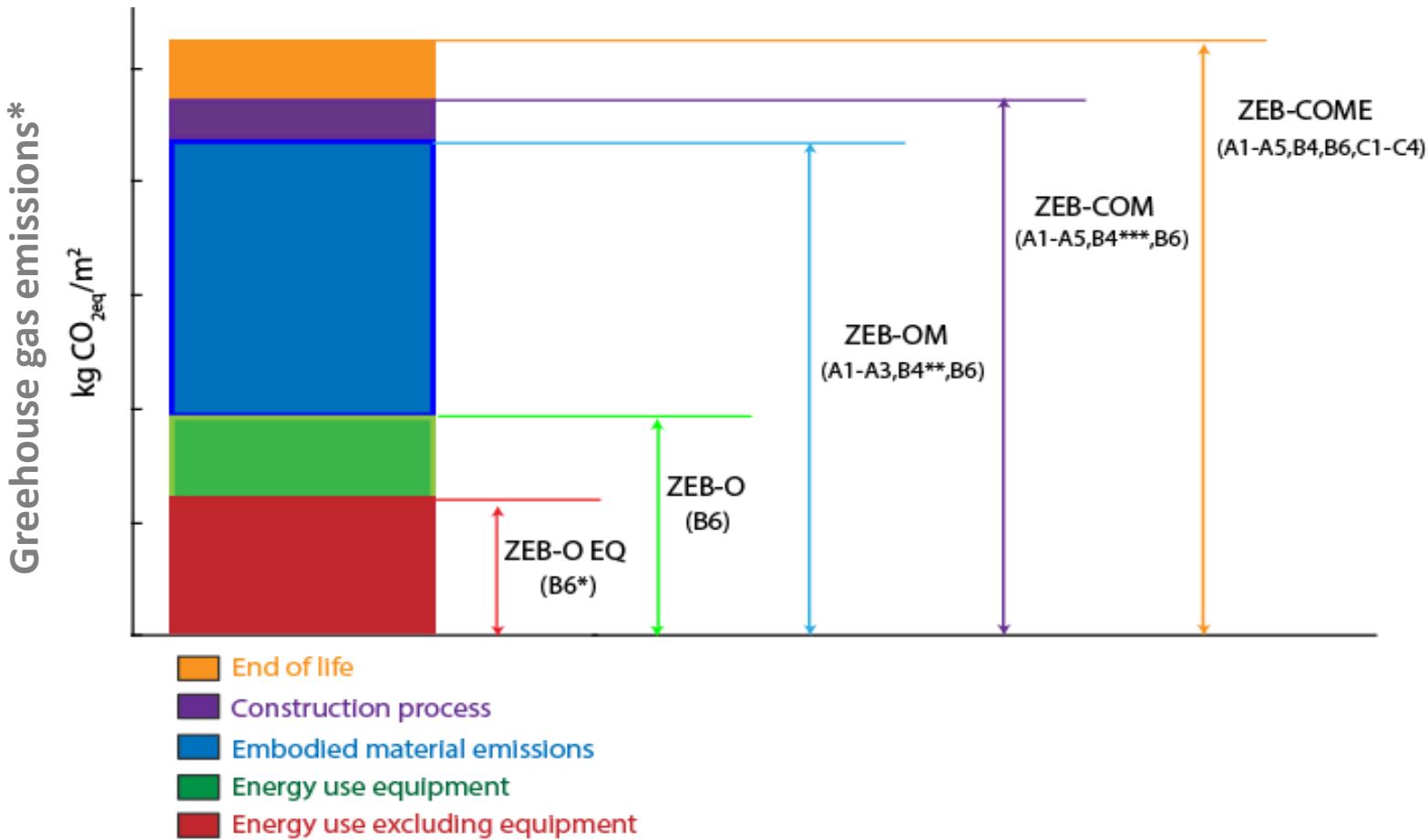
What is a zero emission building (ZEB)?

Renewable energy sources produced or transformed at the building site have to **compensate for CO₂ emissions** from operation of the building and for production, transport and demolition of all the building materials and components **during the life cycle** of the building

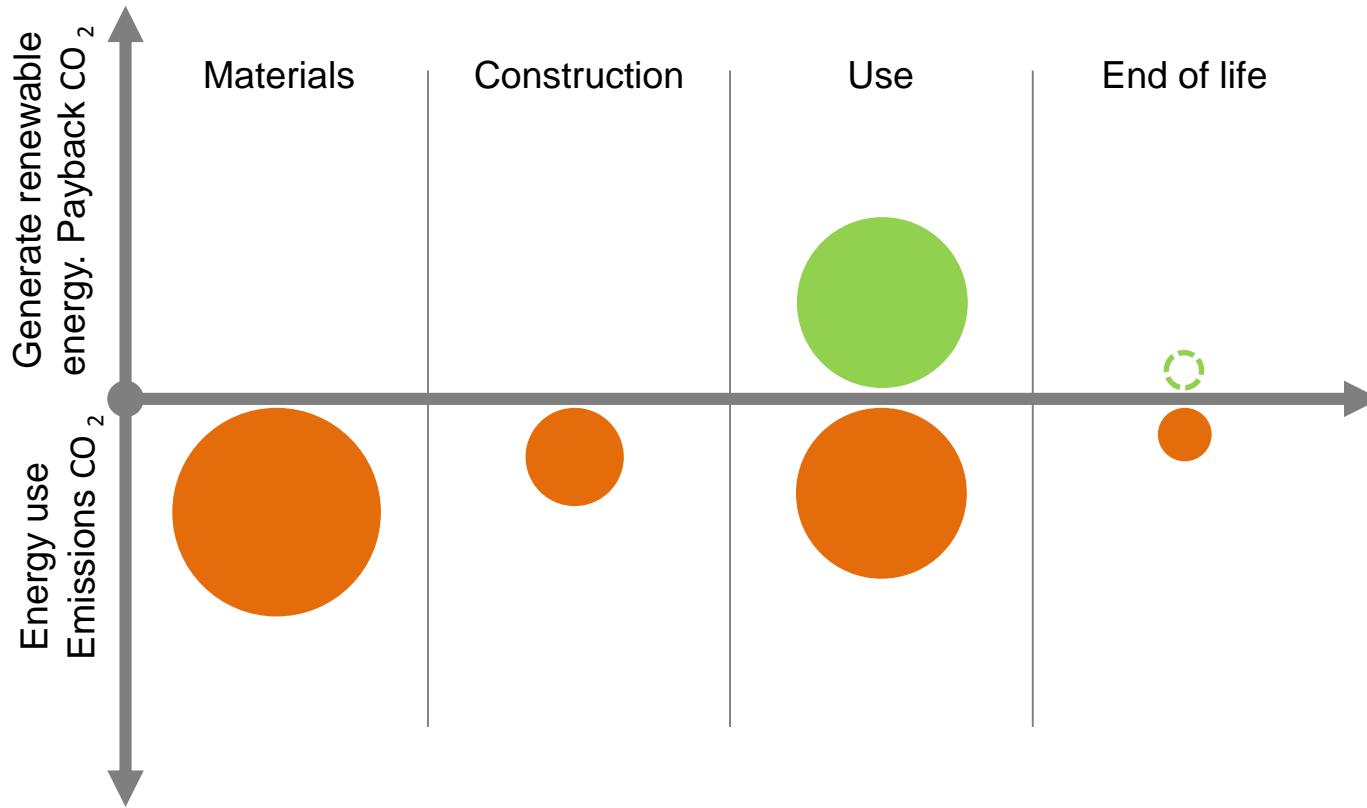


Source: SINTEF Byggforsk

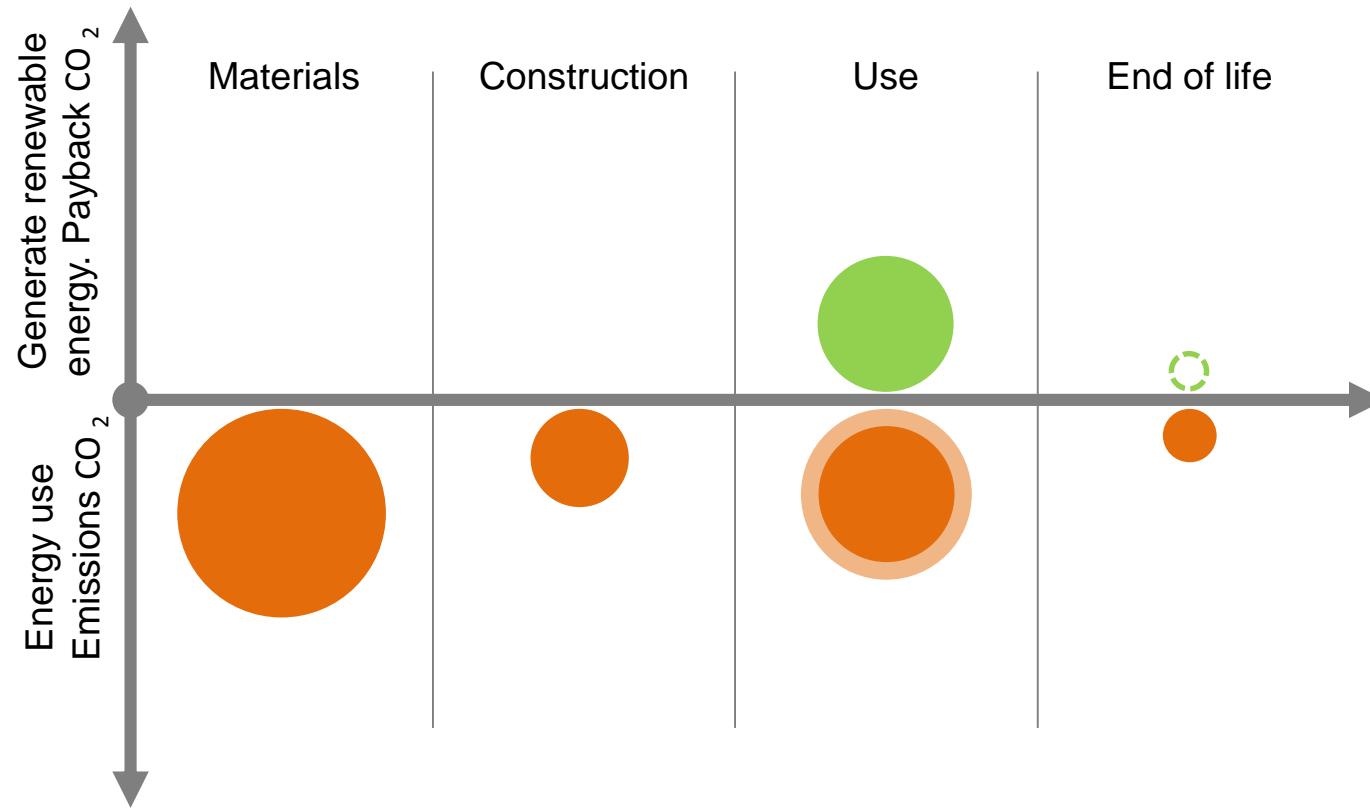
Different levels of ambition for ZEB



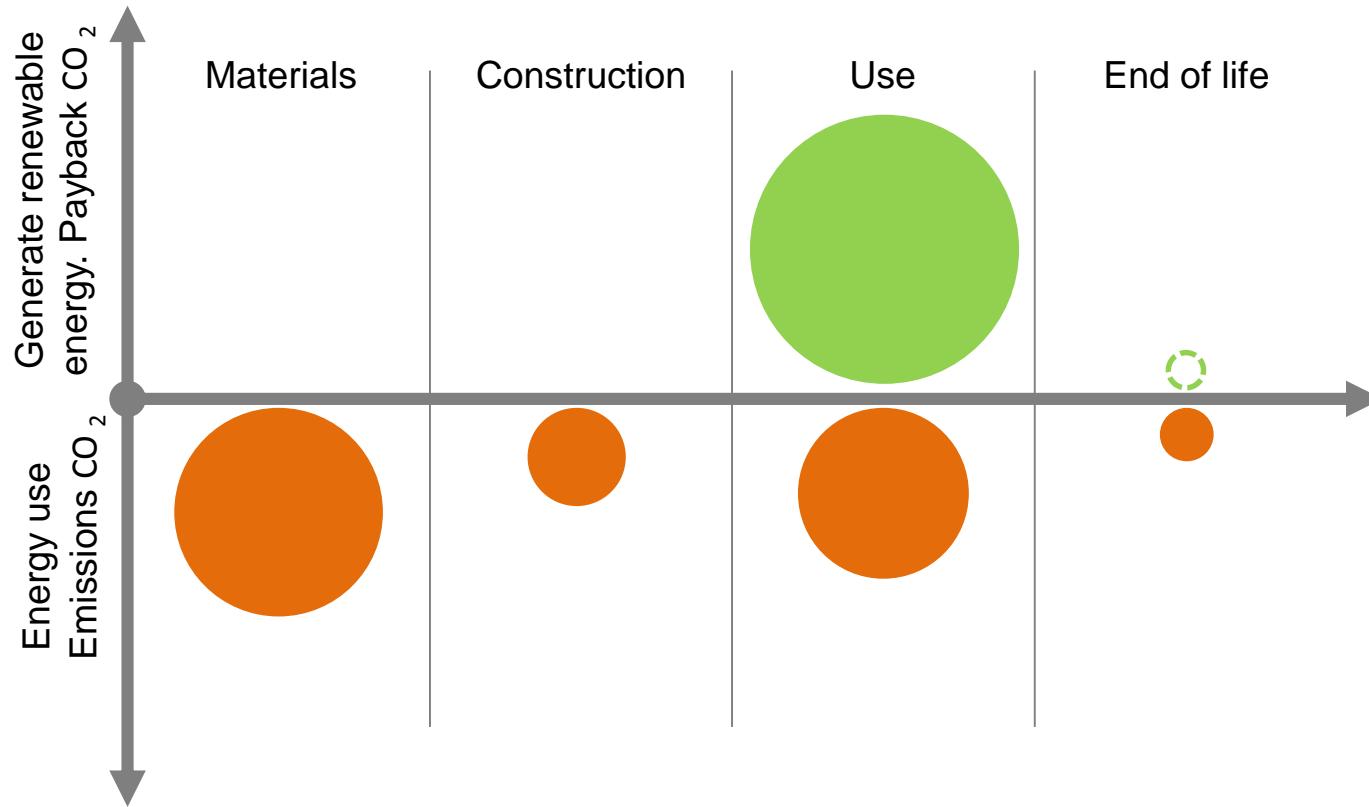
ZEB-O



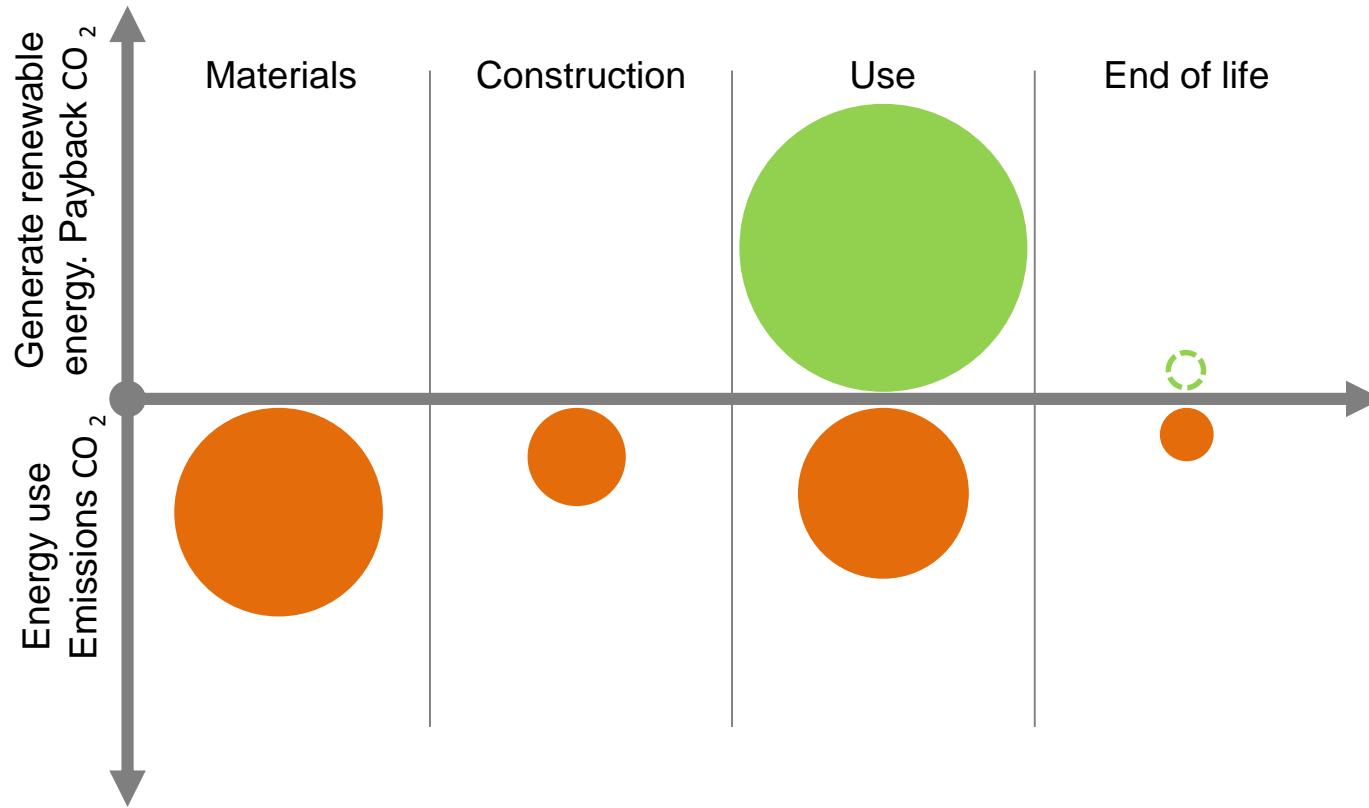
ZEB-O÷EQ



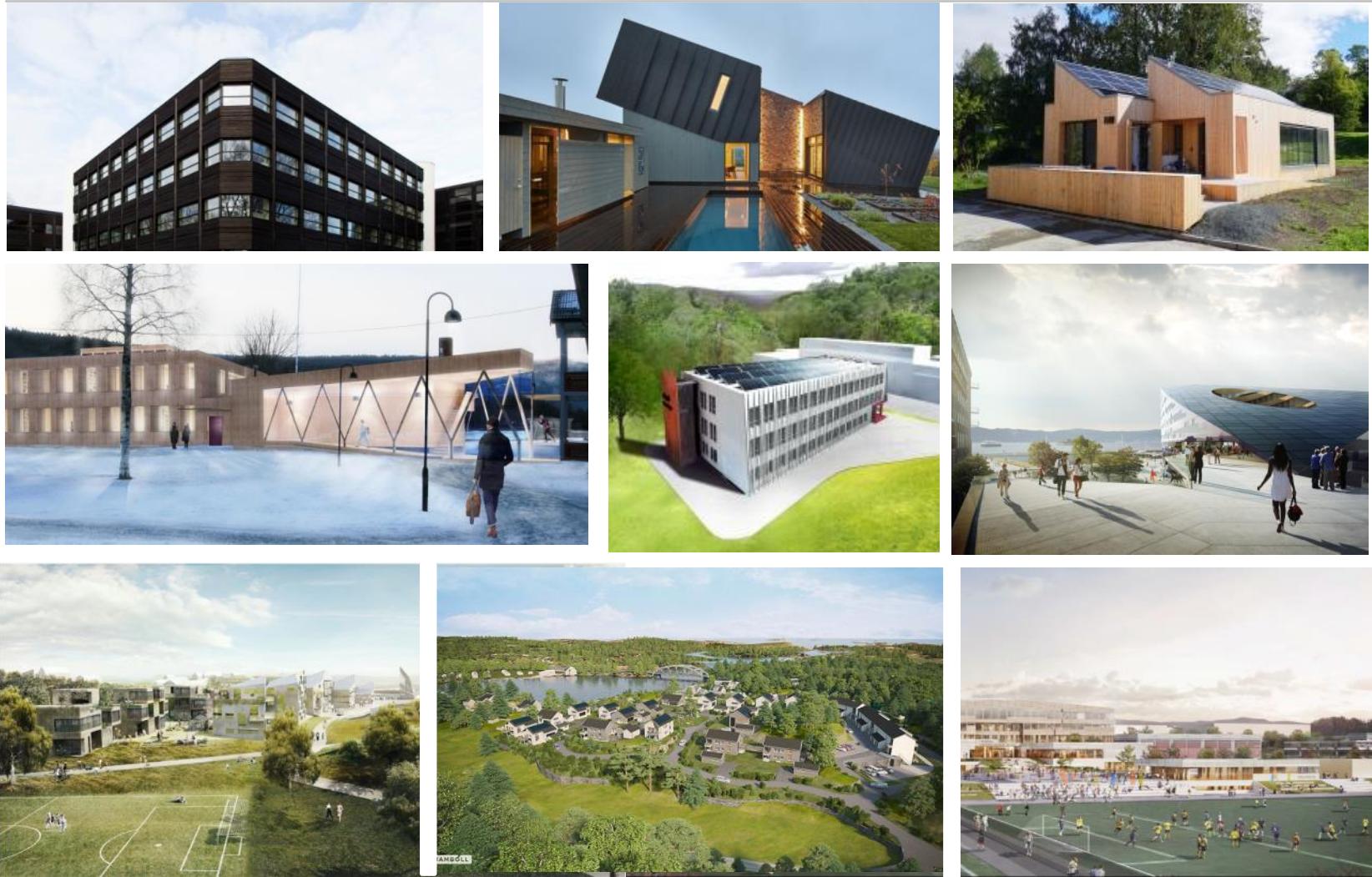
ZEB-OM



ZEB-COM



ZEB Pilot Buildings



The Research Centre on
Zero Emission Buildings

Inger Andresen, professor NTNU



ZEB Ambition Levels

Project **Ambition Level**

Powerhouse Kjørbo ZEB – OM ÷ EQ

Powerhouse Brattørkaia ZEB – OM ÷ EQ

FLO Haakonsvern ZEB – O ÷ EQ

Campus Evenstad ZEB – COM

Heimdal VGS ZEB – O - 20%M

ZEB House Larvik ZEB – OM

Skarpnes ZEB – O

Zero Village Bergen ZEB – O



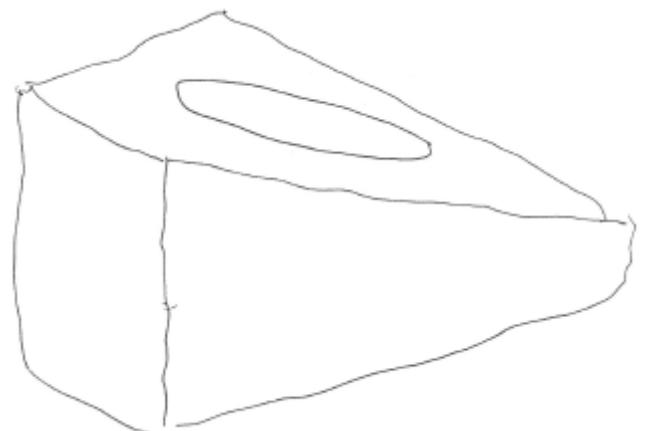
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Heimdal VGS*

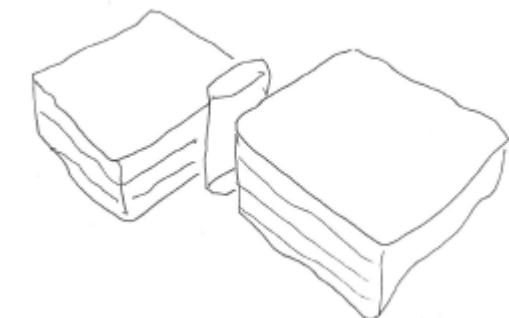
- 18 000 m²
- 4 etasjer



Powerhouse

Brattørkaia

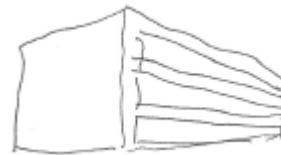
- 14 800 m²
- 10 etasjer



Powerhouse

Kjørbo

- 5200 m²
- 3-4 etasjer



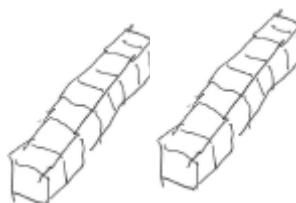
FLO Haakonsvern

- 2 200 m²
- 3 etasjer



Campus Evenstad

- 1 100 m²
- 2 etasjer



Zero Village Bergen

- 92 000 m²
- 2-4 etasjer



ZEB Larvik: 202 m², 2 etasjer

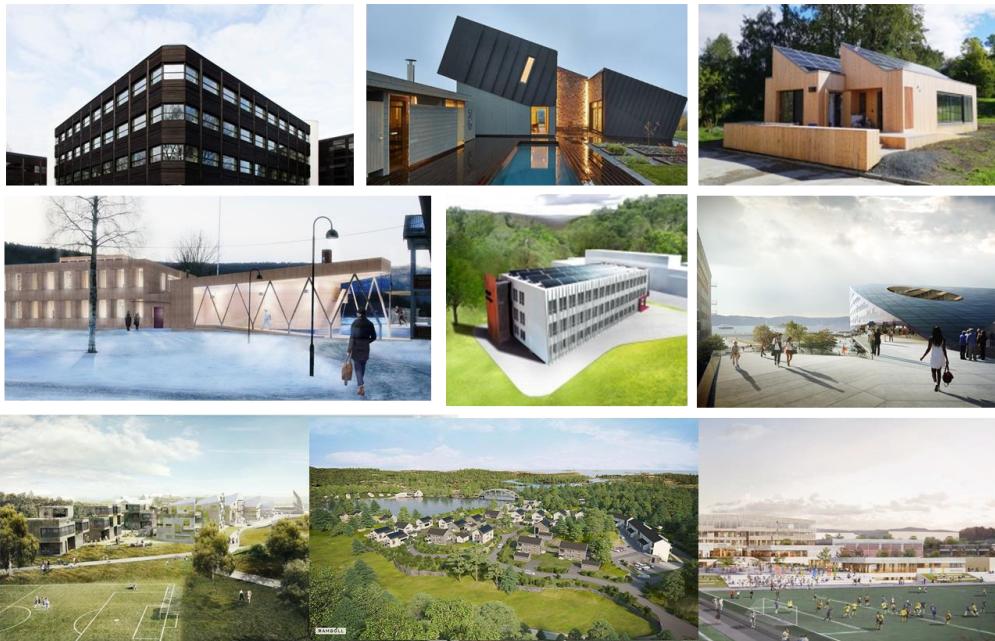


Skarpnes: 154 m², 2 etasjer



Living Lab: 102 m², 1 etasje

Fra byggfokus til områdefokus



Zero Emission Neighbourhood avsluttes



THE RESEARCH CENTRE ON
**Zero Emission
Neighbourhoods
in Smart Cities**

FME ZEN FACTS

- **Host:** Norwegian University of Science and Technology
- **Research partners:** SINTEF Building and Infrastructure and SINTEF Energy Research
- **Start date:** Winter 2016/2017
- **Total budget:** ca. 380 MNOK (2016 – 2024)
- Approximately 20 PhD candidates and 5 post docs



| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 10 Public partners | Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim |
| | Bodø, Elverum, Steinkjer |
| | Sør-Trøndelag fylkeskommune |
| | Statsbygg |
| | NVE – Norges vassdrag og energidirektorat |
| | DiBK – Direktoratet for byggkvalitet |
| 20 Industry partners | ByBo, Elverum Tomteselskap |
| | TOBB |
| | Snøhetta, Reinertsen, Asplan Viak |
| | Multiconsult, SWECO, Civitas |
| | FutureBuilt |
| | Energi Norge, Norsk Fjernvarme |
| | NTE – Nord-Trøndelag Energiverk |
| | Hunton, Moelven |
| | Norcem |
| | Numascale |
| | Smart Grid Services Cluster |
| | Skanska |
| | GK, Caverion |
| Research partners | NTNU |
| | SINTEF |



ZERO EMISSION
NEIGHBOURHOODS
IN SMART CITIES

VISION:
**«Sustainable
neighbourhoods with
zero greenhouse gas
emissions»**

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How should the sustainable neighbourhoods of the future be designed, built, transformed and managed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions towards zero?

- ① Which integrated decision- and design support **methods, processes and tools** are needed?
- ② How to optimize the **building stock** to achieve low energy demand as well as high flexibility towards smart energy grids?
- ③ Which **energy systems and services** can contribute towards achieving zero GHG emissions at the neighbourhood level?



WORK PACKAGES

WP1: Analytical Framework for Design and Planning of ZEN

WP2 Policy measures, innovation and business models

WP3
Resource
and energy
efficient
buildings

WP4
Energy
flexible
neighbour-
hoods

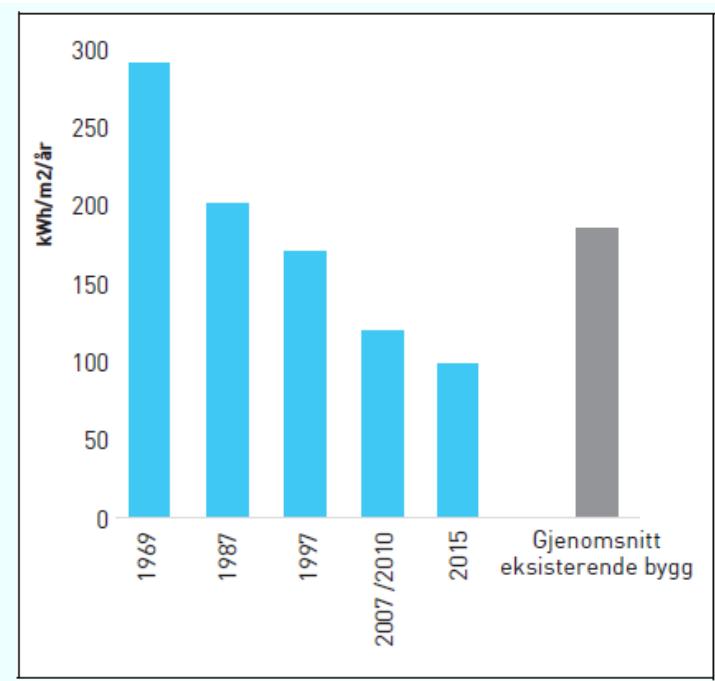
WP5
Neighbour-
hoods in the
larger energy
system

WP 6 Pilot projects and living labs

Energieffektiv energibruk i bygg

Energibruk i bygg i Norge

- Byggteknisk forskrift (TEK) regulerer energibruk i nye bygg og omfattende rehabiliteringer
- Energikravene er strammet inn de senere år
 - 25 % i 2007
 - 20-25 % i 2016
- TEK10 gjelder nå

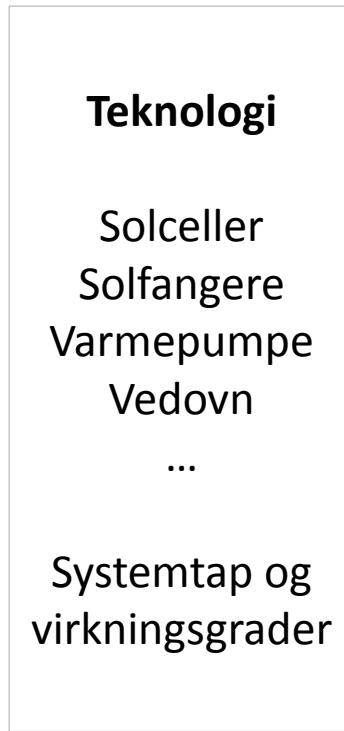
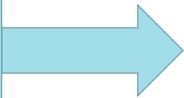


Figur 16.3 Illustrasjon av utviklingen i energieffektivitetskrav til småhus i kWh/m²/år, 1969–2015.

Tallene for de ulike soylene er ikke fullt ut sammenlignbare
Kilde: TEK 1969 og 1987: «Kostnadsoptimalitet – Energiregler i TEK», Multiconsult og Sintef 2012. TEK 1997: Sintef. TEK 2007, 2010 og 2015: DiBK/KMD. Beregnet gjennomsnittlig energibruk i eksisterende bygg: Enova.

Kilde: Energimeldingen (Meld. St. 25 (2015-2016))

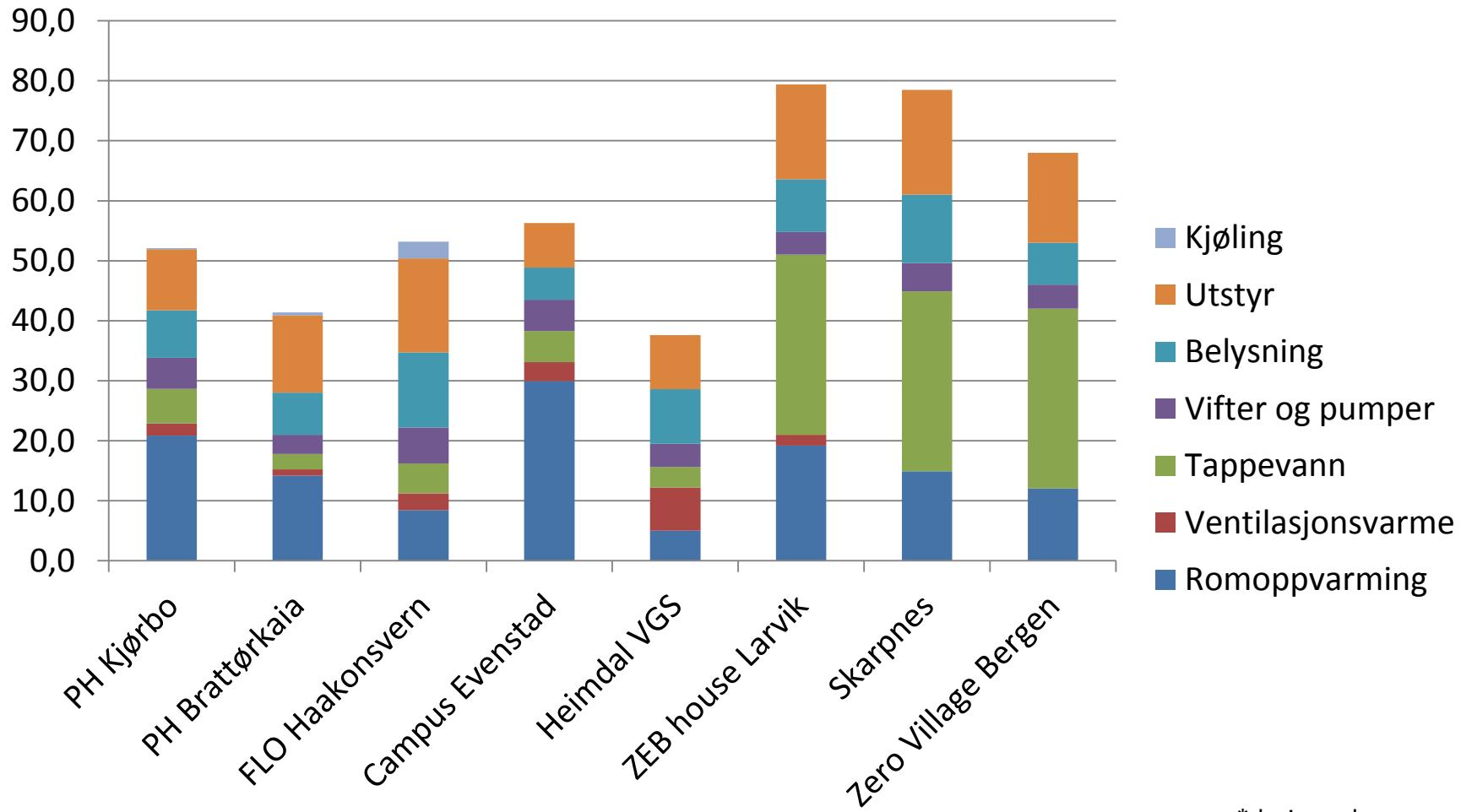
Energibehov og levert energi



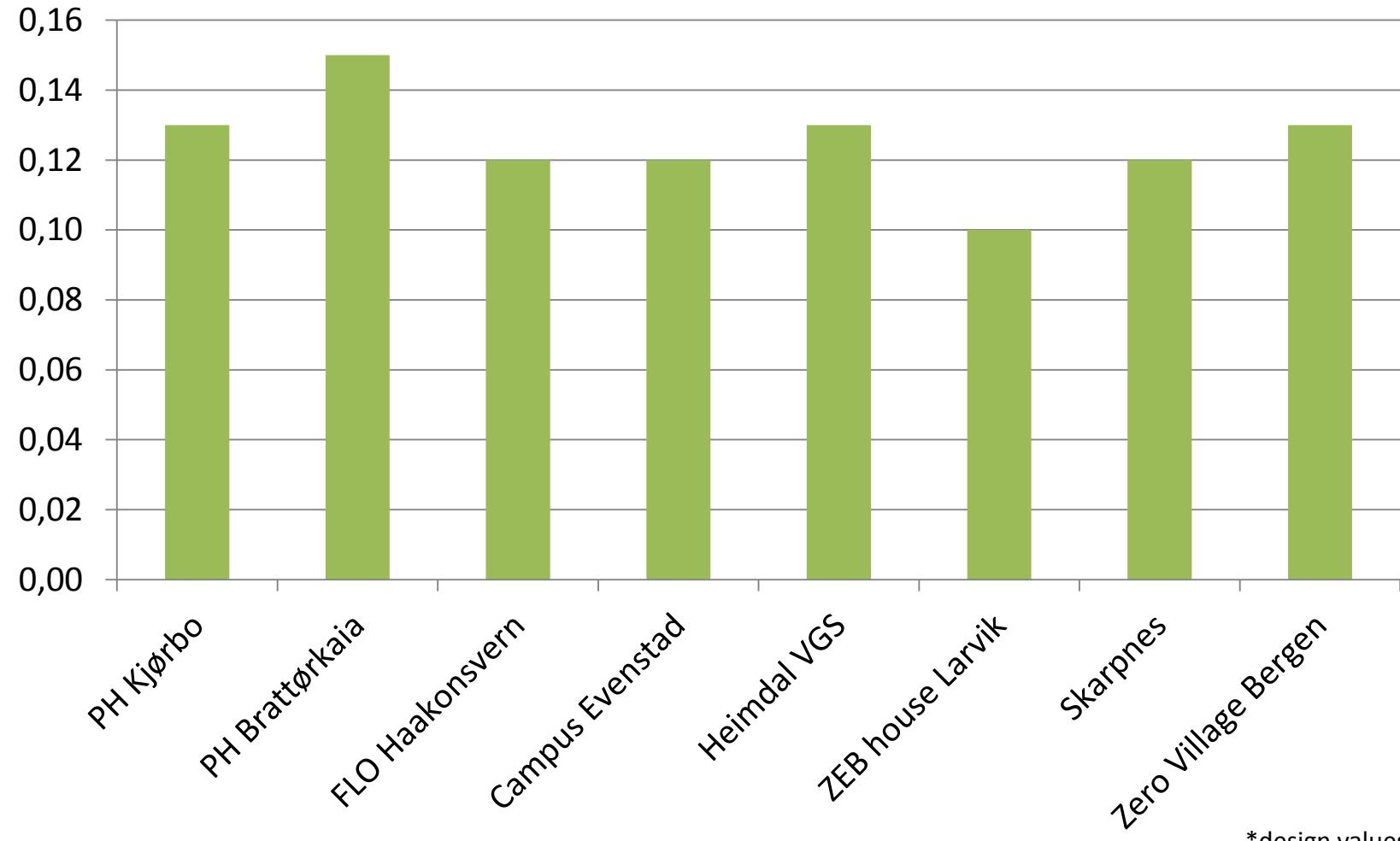
Eksempel med varmepumpe (SCOP 3): Varmebehov på 6 000 kWh kan dekkes med 2 000 kWh levert strøm

Eksempel med solceller (4 000 kWh): Strømbehov på 10 000 kWh kan dekkes med 6 000 kWh levert strøm (netto)

Ønsker lavt netto energibehov, kWh/(m²år)



Godt isolerte bygg: Eksempel u-verdier yttervegg (W/(m²K))



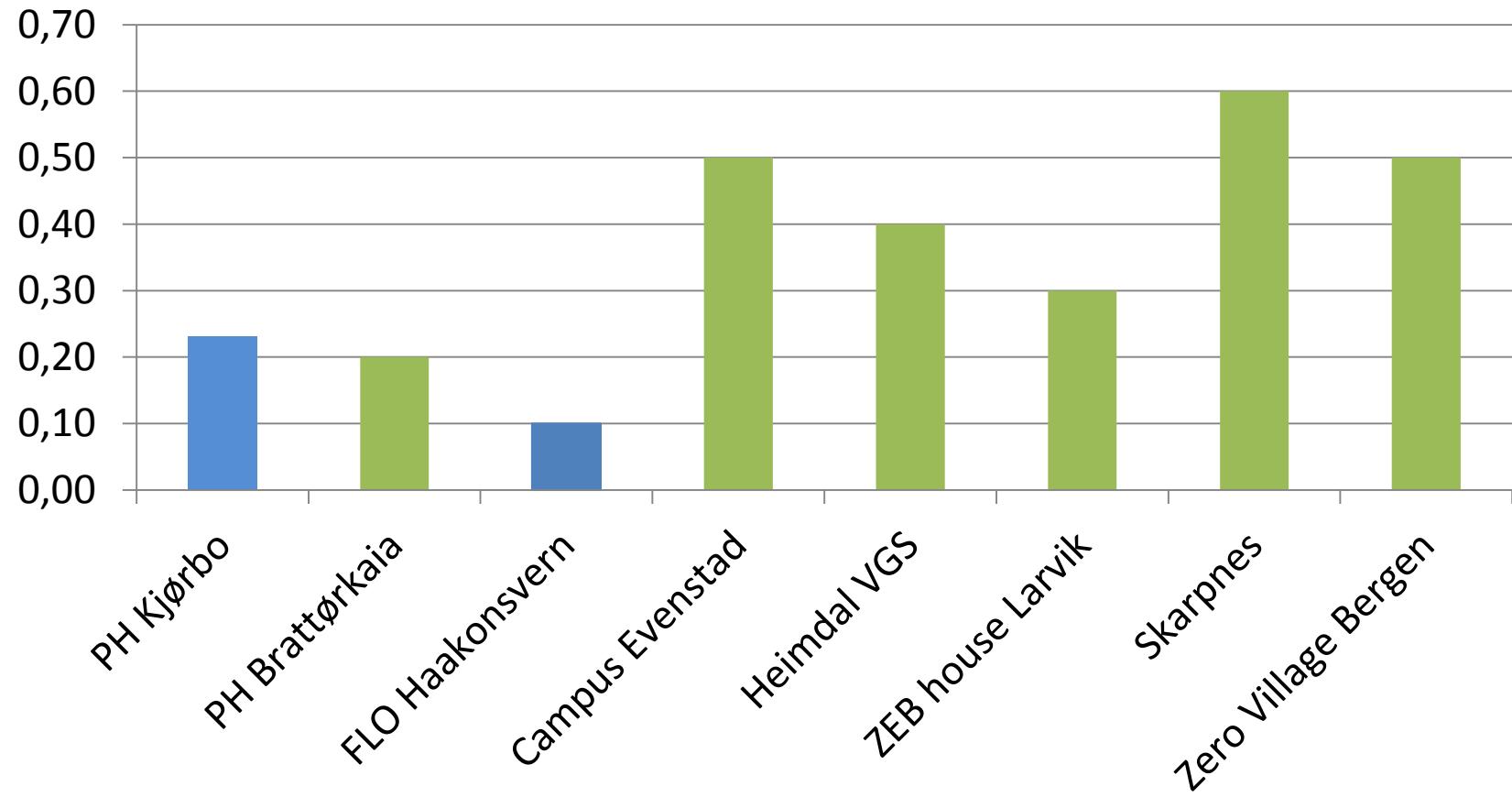
*design values



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Zero Emission Buildings

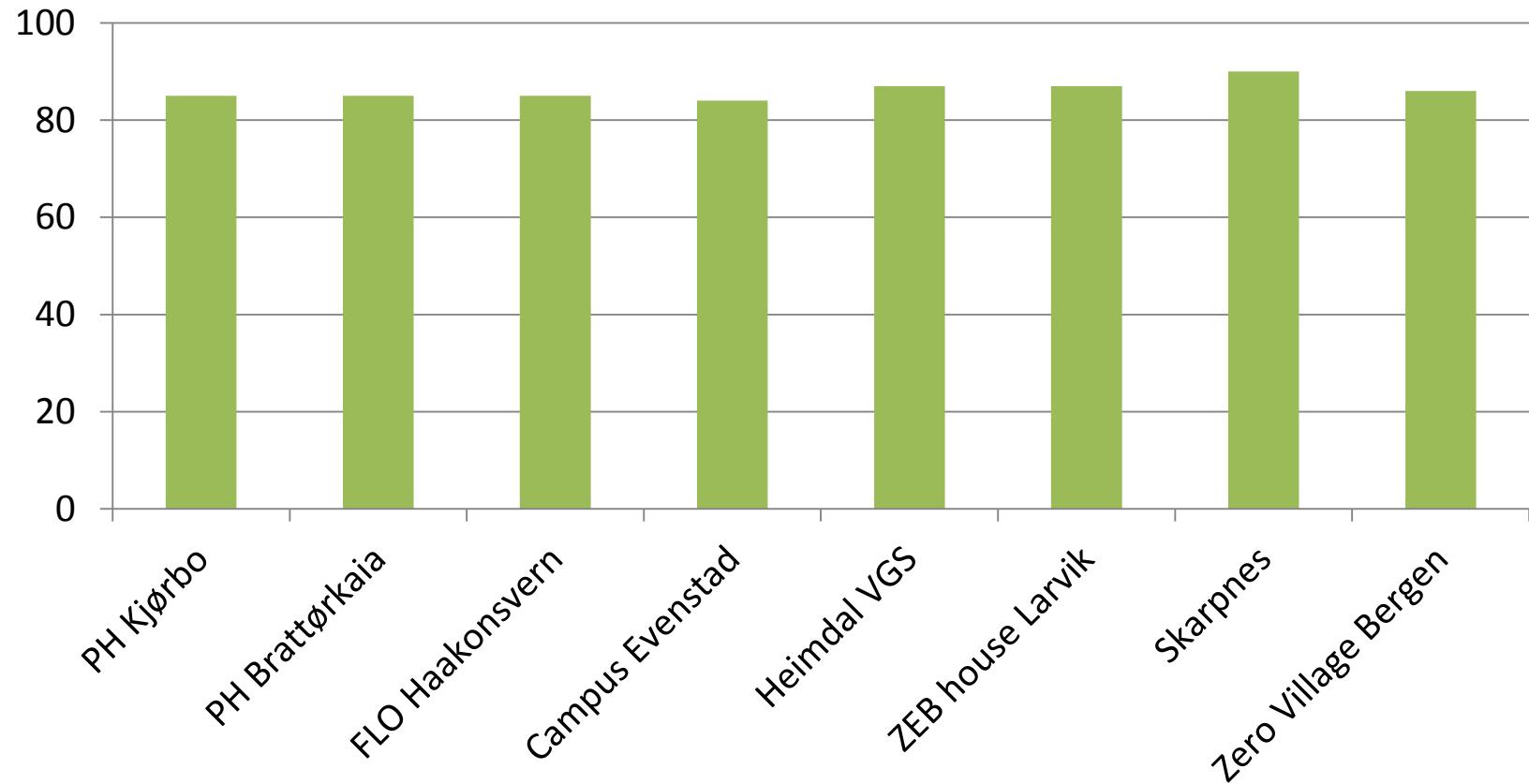
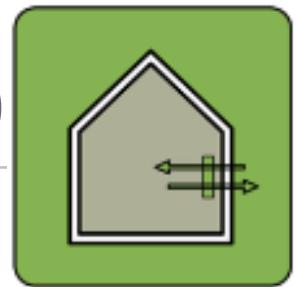


Tette vegger: Eksempel lekkasjetall, n_{50}



*green are design values, blue are measured values

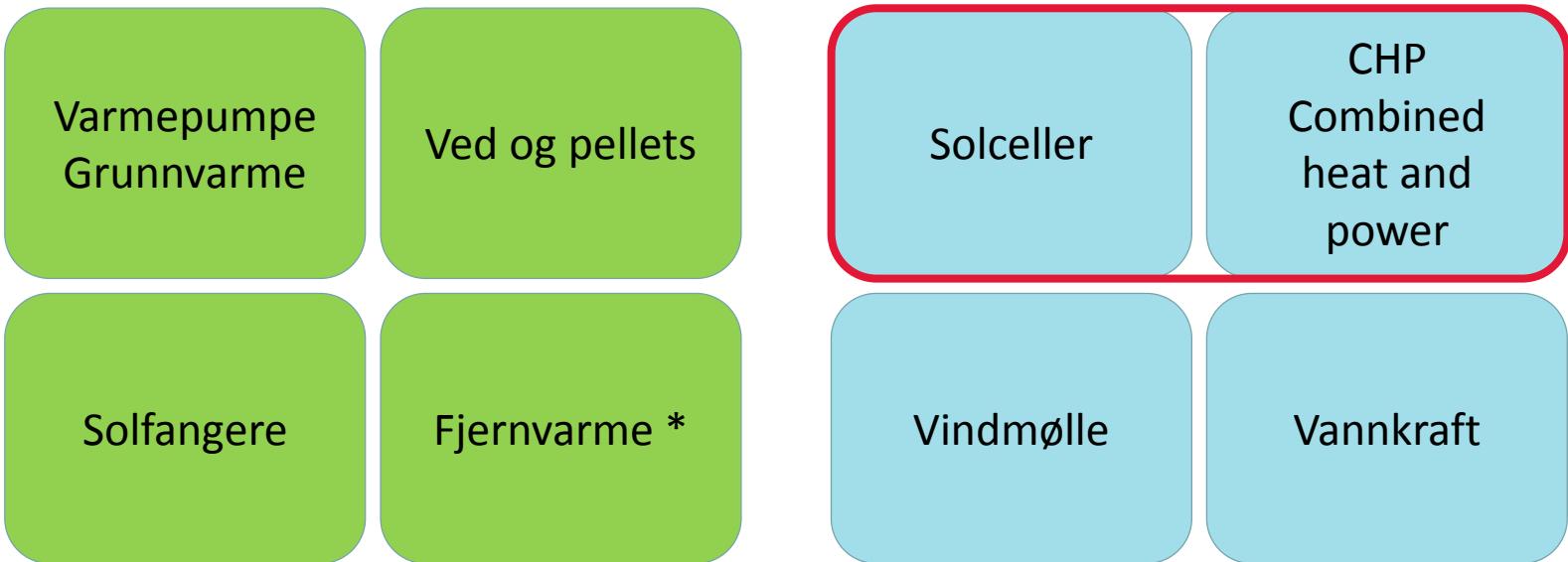
God varmegjenvinning, ventilasjonssystem (%)



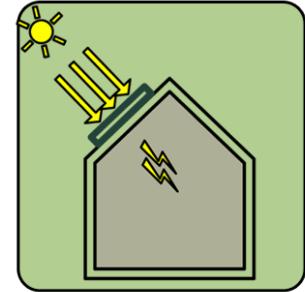
*design values, average during operation

Lokal fornybar varme- og strømproduksjon

Eksempler på fornybar varme- og strømproduksjon



Renewable electrical supply



Project

Powerhouse Kjørbo

Systems

Photovoltaics

Powerhouse Brattørkaia

Photovoltaics

FLO Haakonsvern

Photovoltaics

Campus Evenstad

CHP system based on gasification of wood chips

Heimdal VGS

Photovoltaics + CHP

ZEB House Larvik

Photovoltaics

Skarpnes

Photovoltaics

Zero Village Bergen

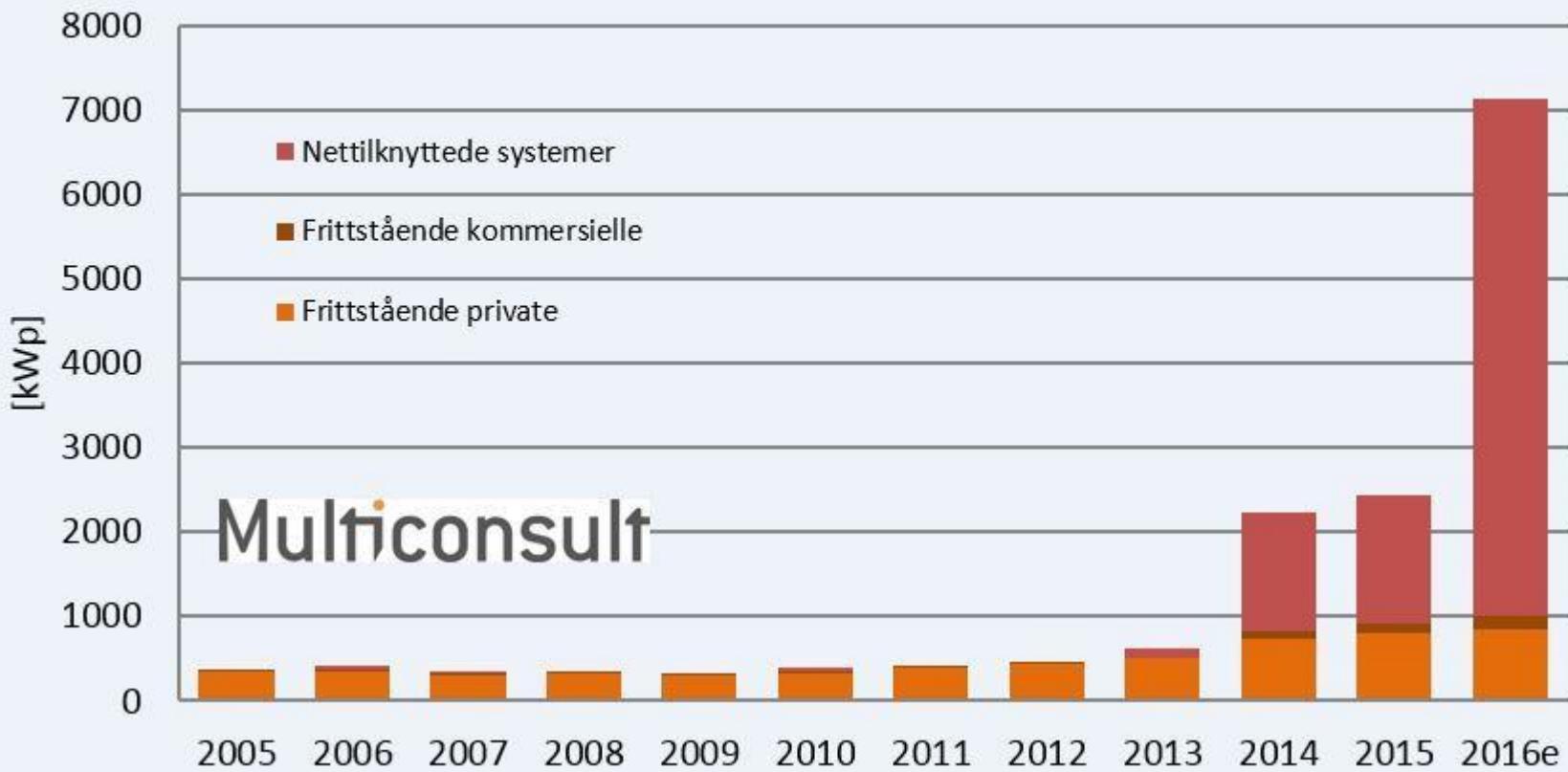
Photovoltaics (+CHP?)



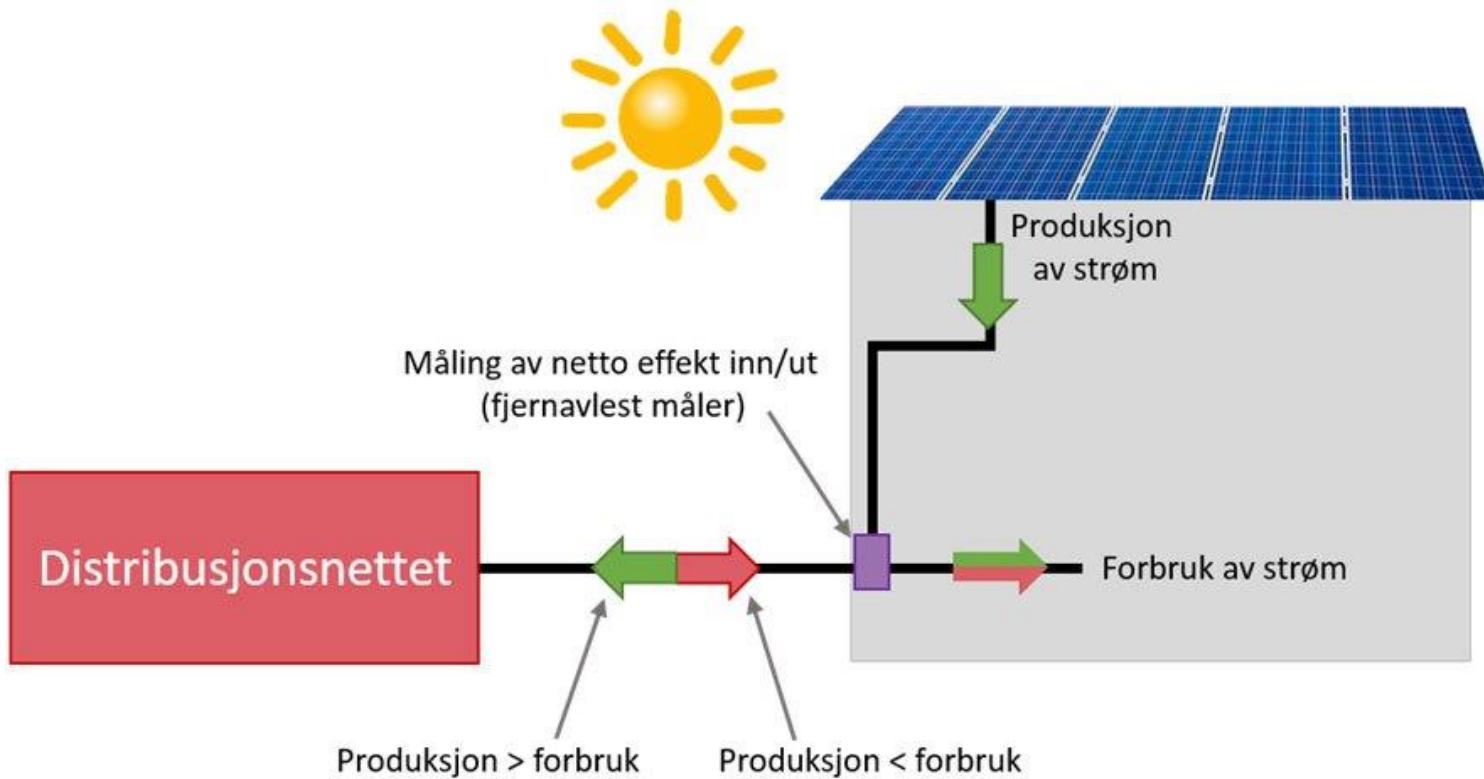




Markedsutvikling for solcelleanlegg i Norge



Plusskunder



Illustrasjon: Lovinda Ødegården



Andreas Thorsheim i Otovo er en av de tre aktørene som nå betaler langt mer for overskudsstrøm fra solceller enn det som tidligere har vært vanlig. Høyeste tilbud er 100 øre/kWh. Foto: Gunnar Lier

Priskrig om solstrøm - betaler 1 krone per kWh

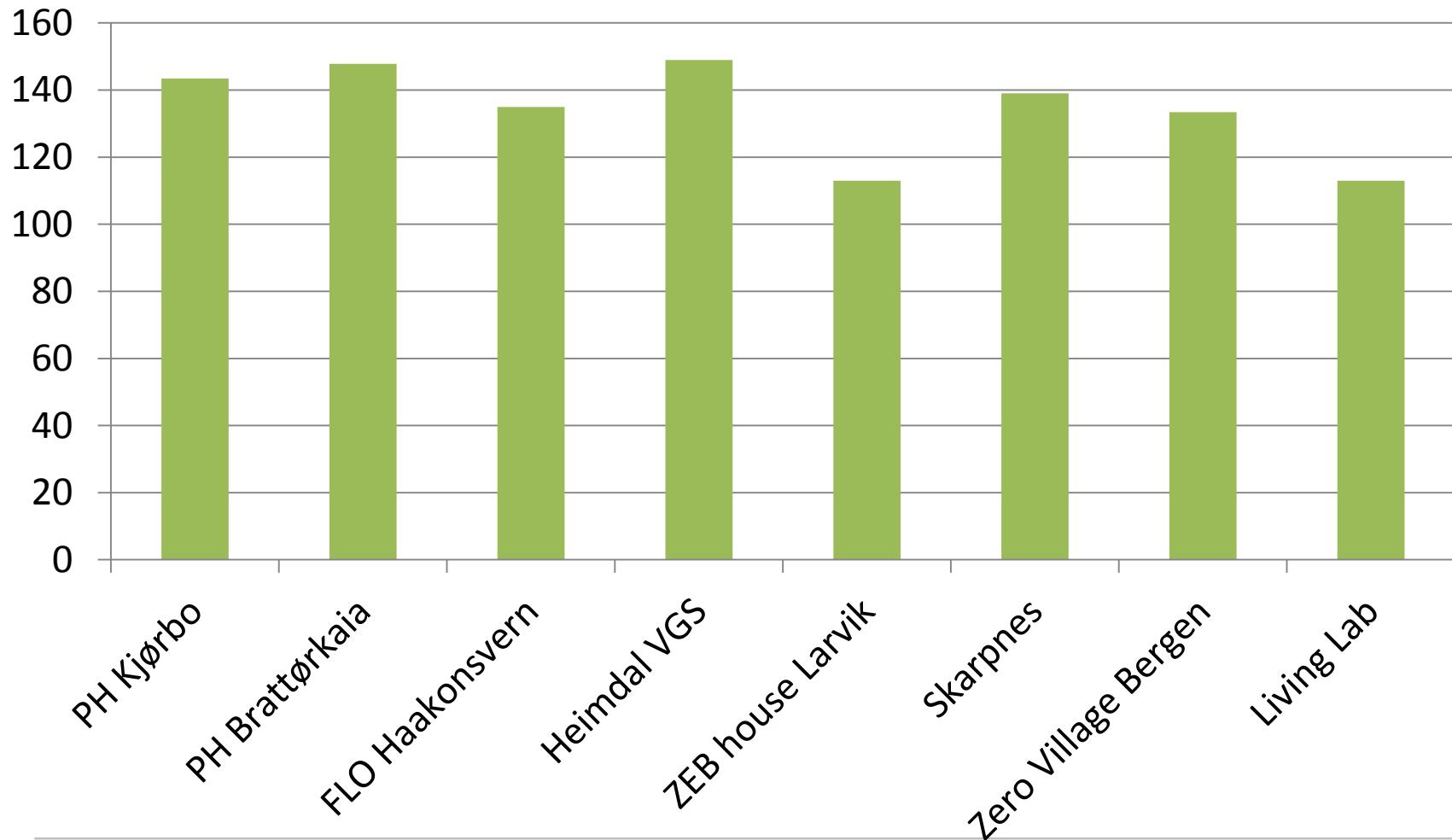
To selskaper har de siste dagene drevet priskrig på overskudsstrøm fra private solcelleanlegg. I dag hev en tredje aktør seg på, og tilbyr 1 krone per kWh.



Haakon Barstad
Journalist

Publisert: 2016-11-09 16:44:27.0 Oppdatert: 2016-11-10 09:14:23.

Yearly output per m² PV area, kWh/m²



Photovoltaic panels



Kjørbo and Skarpnes
20,4 %
Sunpower E20



ZVB
18,3 %
LG 300 N1

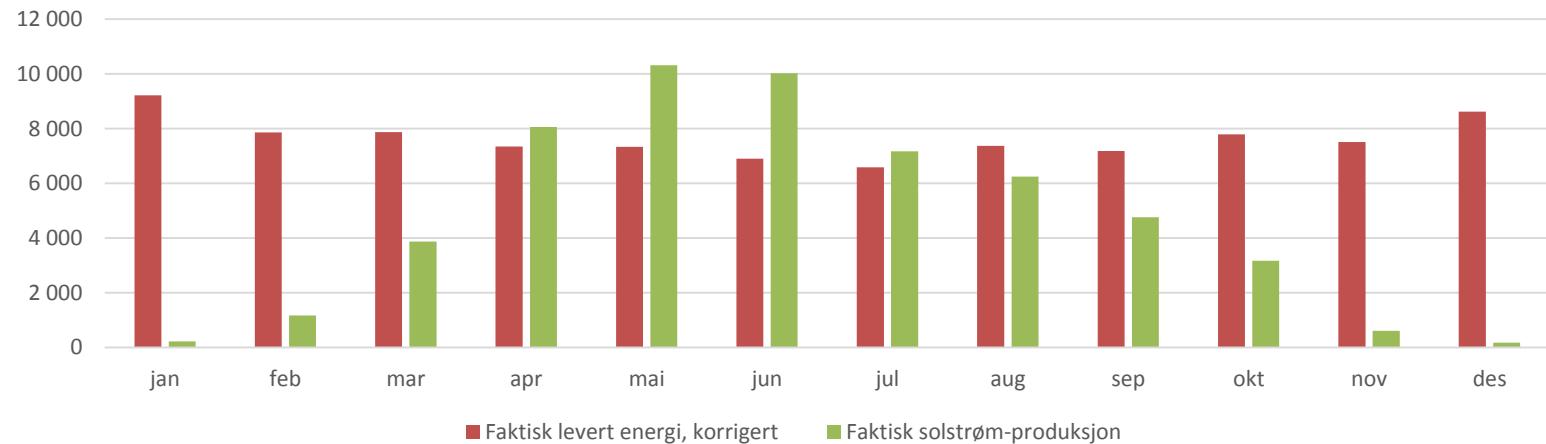


Larvik
15,2 %
ITS EcoPlus

Eksempel fra kontorbygg i Bergen



Levert energi og solstrømproduksjon (kWh)



254 solcellepaneler a 333 kW, Areal 414 m², Effekt 85 kW

Strøm og varme fra biomasse

Combined Heat and Power
CHP

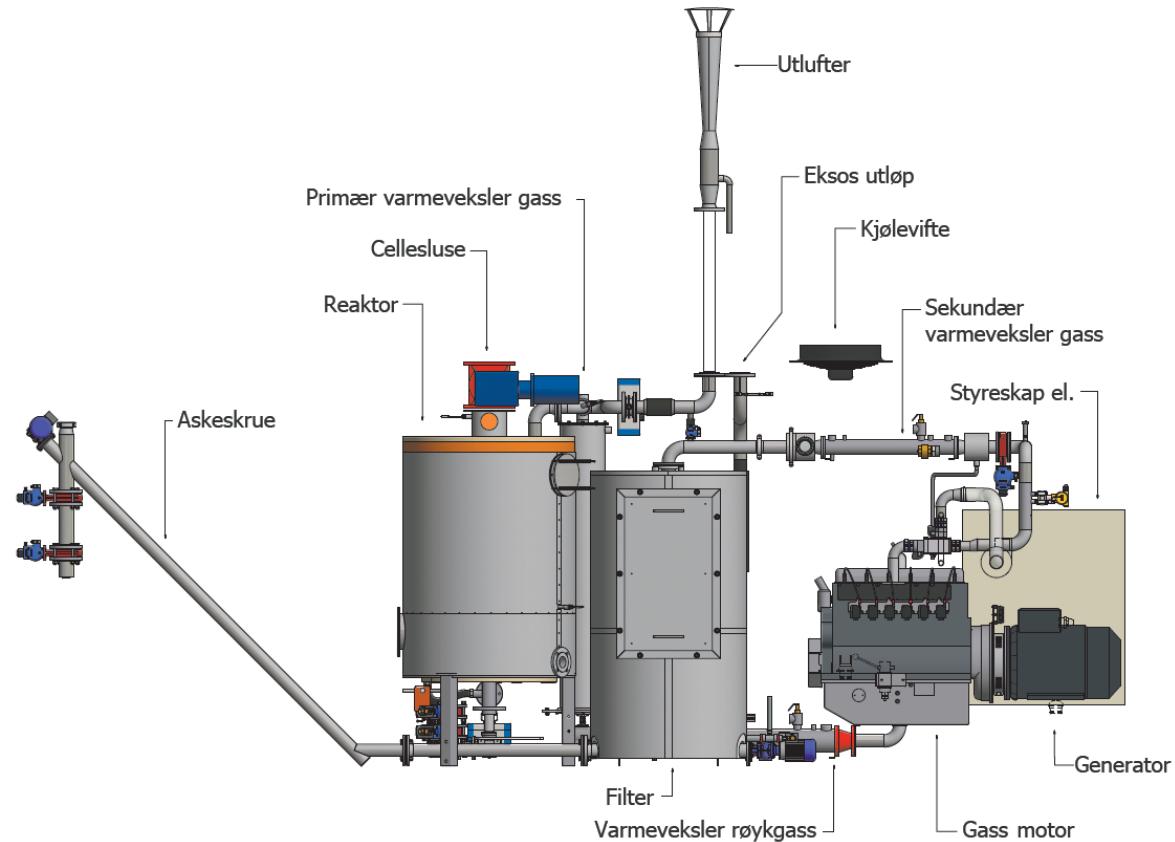


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Zero Emission Buildings



CHP anlegget på Evenstad

- Volter 40
- Effekt:
 - 40 kW strøm
(45 kW generator)
 - 100 kW varme
- Energi-anslag:
 - 133 000 kWh strøm
 - 325 500 kWh varme
- Virkningsgrader
 - Strøm: ca. 20 %
 - Varme: ca. 50 %
 - Totalt: ca. 70 %



Figur: ETA Norge

CHP-anlegget på Evenstad



Foto: ETA Norge



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Flis til CHP-anlegget

- Lokal leverandør av flis: Rena Forst Bioenergi AS
- Behov treflis: 800 - 1000 m³ pr. år

Sammensetning og opprinnelse

Biomasse av treverk fra skog eller plantasje
I henhold til standard ISO 17225.

Dimensjoner

Størrelse hovedfraksjoner: $8 \text{ mm} \leq P \leq 50 \text{ mm}$
Innhold av finstoff (mindre enn 3,15 mm): < 1%
Maksimal størrelse fraksjoner: < 63 mm
I henhold til standard ISO 17827-1

Fuktinnhold

Maksimalt fuktinnhold: M15 ($\leq 15\%$)
I henhold til standarder ISO 18134-1 og ISO 18134-2



Foto: Statsbygg



Foto: ETA Norge

Energiforsyning på Campus Evenstad

- Energiforsyning
 - Strøm og varme fra CHP-anlegg basert på gassifisering av lokal flis
- Andre energikilder på Campus
 - Solfangere produserer varme
 - Solceller produserer strøm

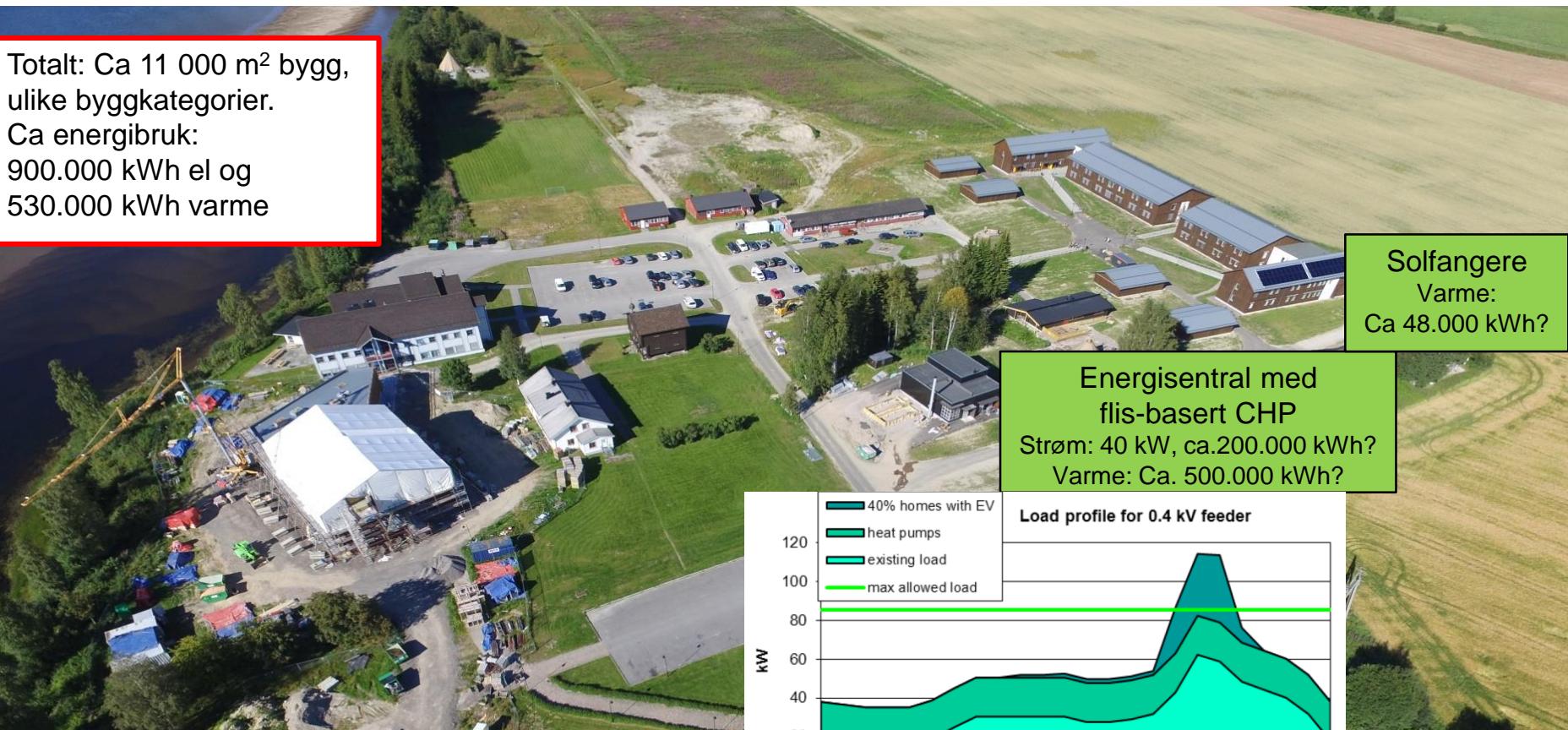


Foto: ETA Norge

Campus Evenstad er det første ZEN-pilotområdet

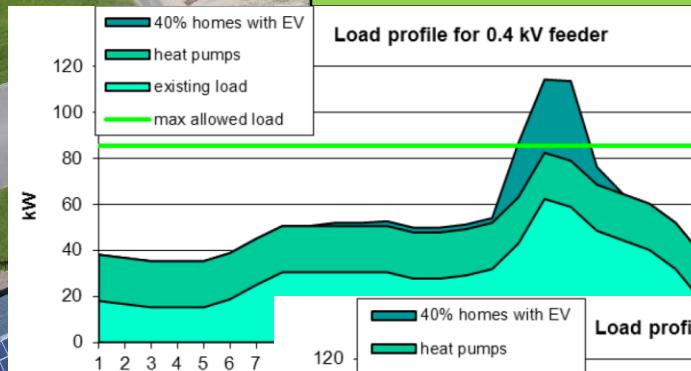
De andre: Oslo/Furuset, Zero Village Bergen, Elverum/Ydalir, Trondheim, Bodø/flyplassområde, Steinkjer

Totalt: Ca 11 000 m² bygg,
ulike byggkategorier.
Ca energibruk:
900.000 kWh el og
530.000 kWh varme

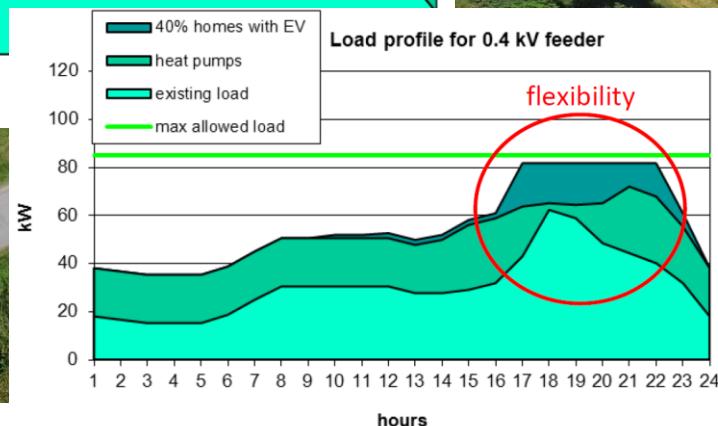


Solfangere
Varme:
Ca 48.000 kWh?

Energisentral med
flis-basert CHP
Strøm: 40 kW, ca.200.000 kWh?
Varme: Ca. 500.000 kWh?



Solceller
60 kW. Strøm:
Ca. 62.000 kWh



Første ZEN-pilot:

Demonstrere samspill mellom

- Strømkilder (solceller, CHP, nett)
- Varmekilder (CHP, solfangere)
- Varmelager og batteri
- Energibruk: Ulike bygg/bruksprofiler

Eksempel til slutt: Bolig i Larvik

The ZEB pilot house Larvik ("Multikomfort-house")

- Two-storey single-family residential building
- Demonstration and exhibition house
- Heated floor area: 201.5 m²
- Opening Autumn 2014



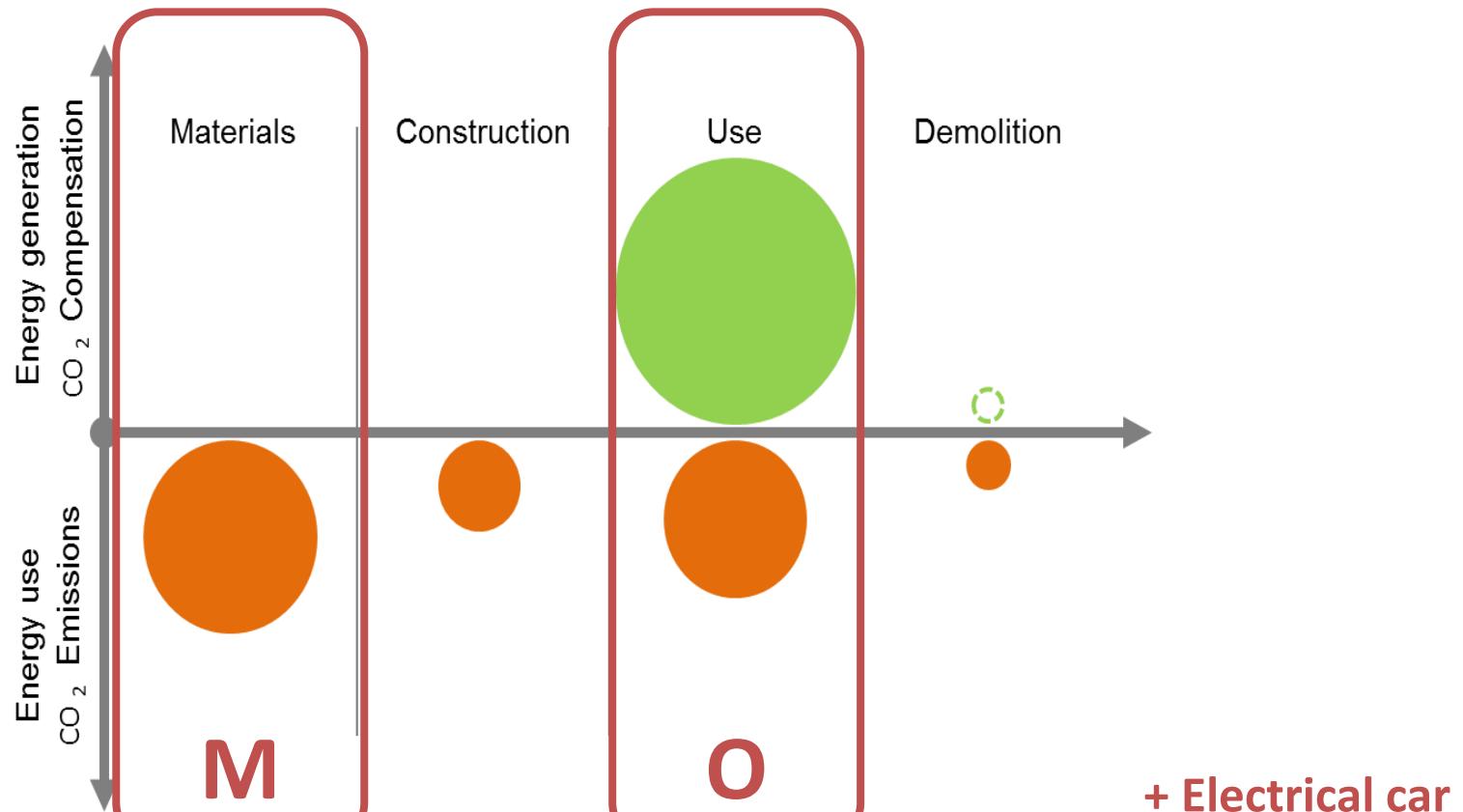
photo: Brødrene Dahl/Paal-André Schwital



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Design criteria: ZEB-OM + transport



Source: A Norwegian ZEB Definition Guideline

The building envelope

Reduce the need for heating

- Well insulated
- Airtight

Avoid the need for cooling

- Solar protection (bedroom windows)
- Windows placed shaded from the sun



Overview of the energy system

- Electricity: Solar cells
Battery bank
 - Heat: Geothermal heat pump
Solar thermal panels
- Ventilation system: High efficiency heat recovery
Grey water heat recovery systems



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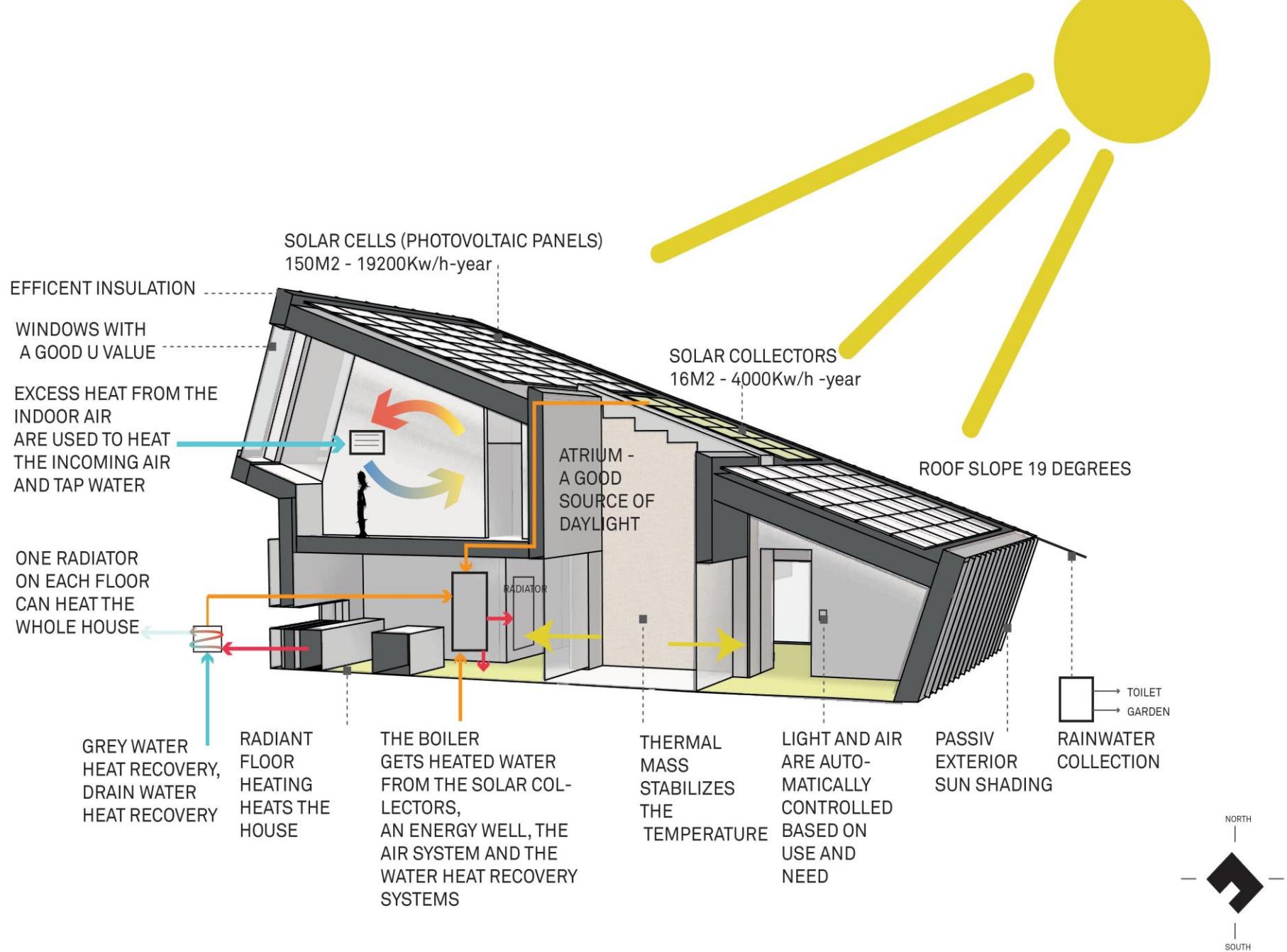


Illustration: Snøhetta

Solar cells and battery bank

- 22.75 kW_p PV system, 150 m², 91 modules (Innotech Solar)
- Each module: 15.5% efficiency, peak power 250 W_p
- Calculated: 19,200 kWh per year
- Connected to the utility grid
- Battery bank with 24 batteries: 48V at 600Ah in total

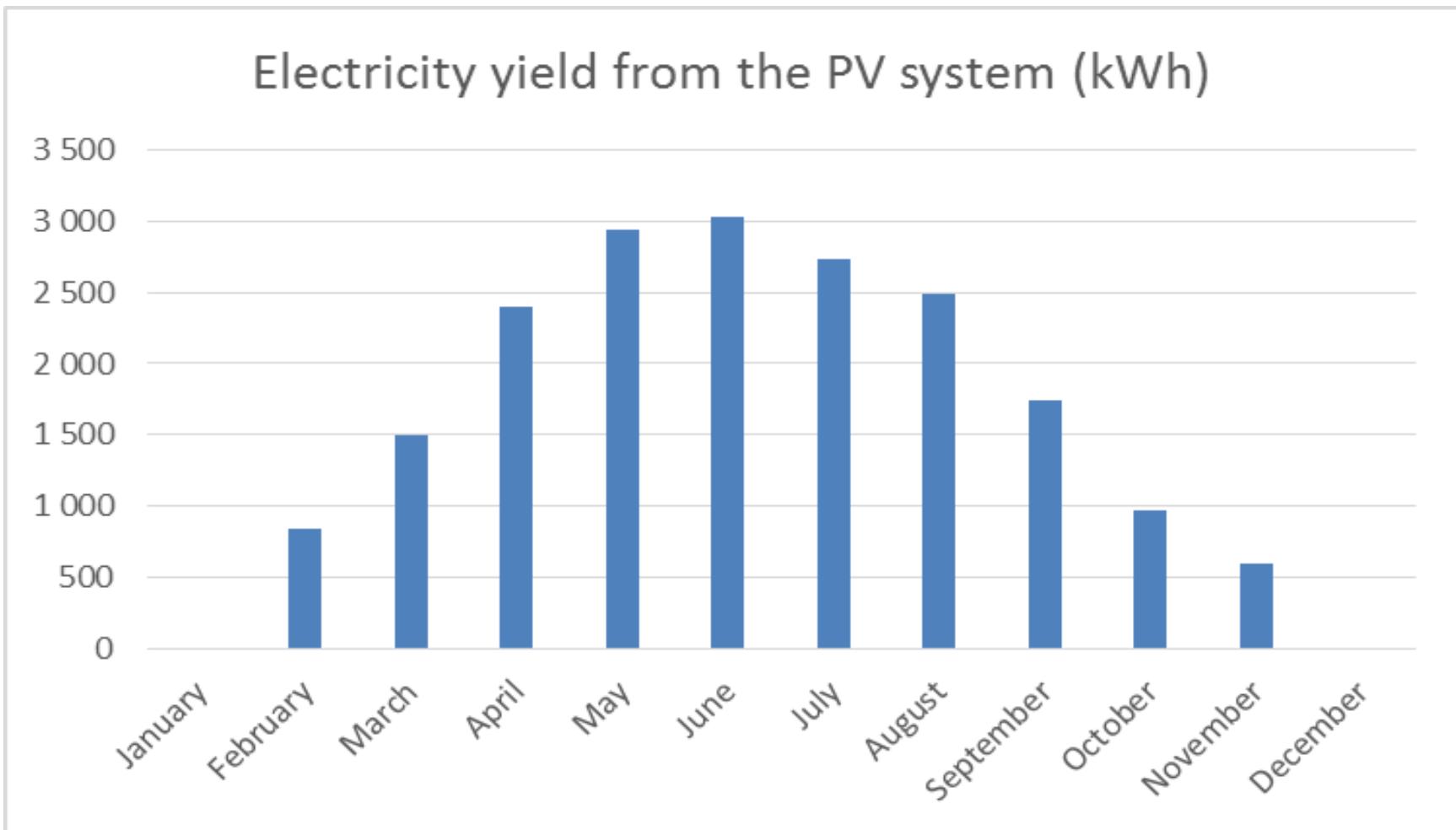




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Calculated electricity production



Geothermal heat pump and Solar thermal panels

- Ground-source-to-water heat pump, 3 kW
 - Cover 80% of the heating load
- Solar thermal collector system, 16.8 m²
 - Cover 20% of the heating load
- Hot water is collected in a 400 liter tank
- Low temperature distribution system



Radiators



Grey water heat recovery systems



Spørsmål?

Takk for meg!

Åse Lekang Sørensen
Ase.Sorensen@sintef.no