

Bioclimatic and Low Energy Office Building



**Center for Renewable
Energy Sources &
Saving**



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Department of buildings

History

Bioclimatic buildings in Greece



Private initiatives
Residential



History

Bioclimatic buildings in Greece

- Passive solar systems
- Solar thermal systems
- Natural cooling
- Daylighting

May save energy by over **60%**



History

Bioclimatic buildings in Greece

- Bioclimatic buildings require 30% less energy than standard new buildings



History

Bioclimatic buildings in Greece

Bioclimatic buildings ensure significant thermal comfort even at high exterior summer temperatures



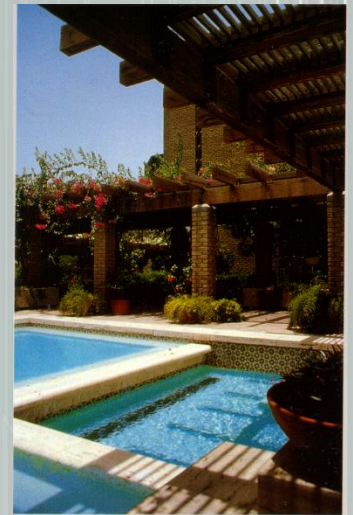
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History

Bioclimatic buildings in Greece

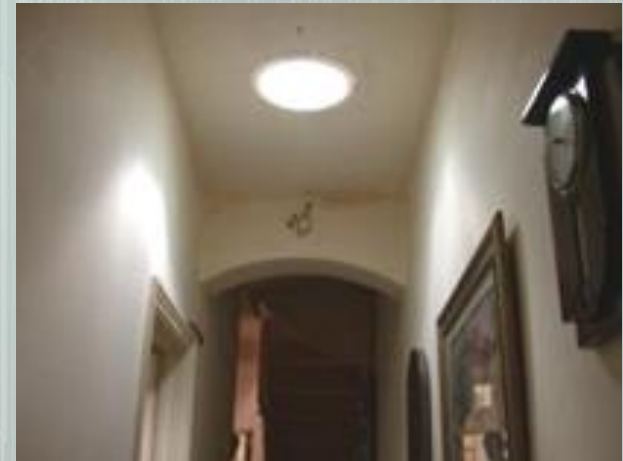
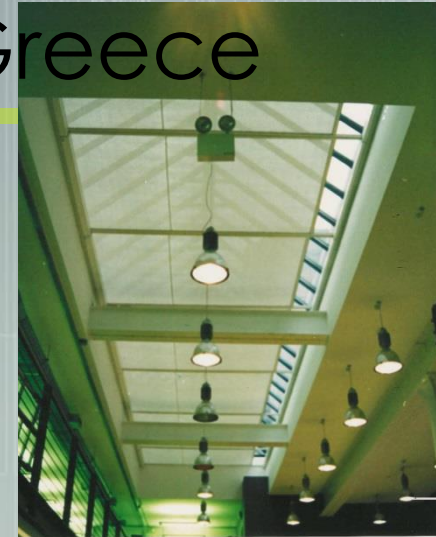
In schools and residential buildings integrated natural cooling results in elimination of building cooling loads and the need for air-conditioning systems



History

Bioclimatic buildings in Greece

Daylighting, coupled to artificial lighting and controls results in up to 60% reduction of electricity demand for lighting.



History

Bioclimatic buildings in Greece



Private initiatives - Tertiary



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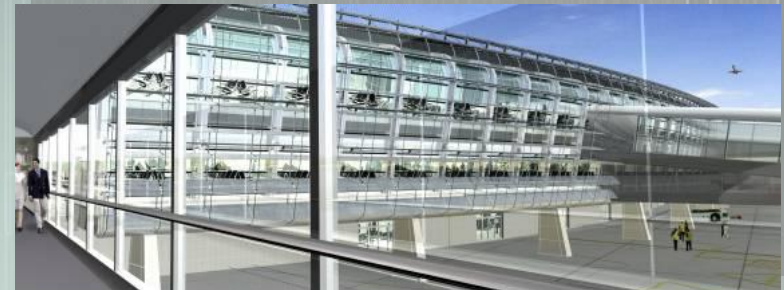
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History

Energy efficient buildings



Administration buildings



Airport



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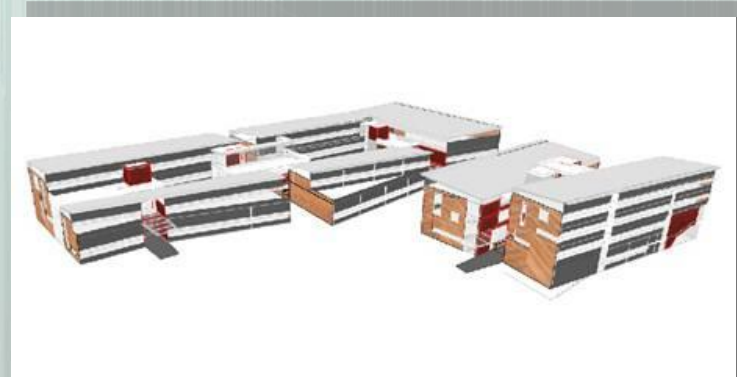
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History: Energy efficient buildings

Public Buildings



Universities



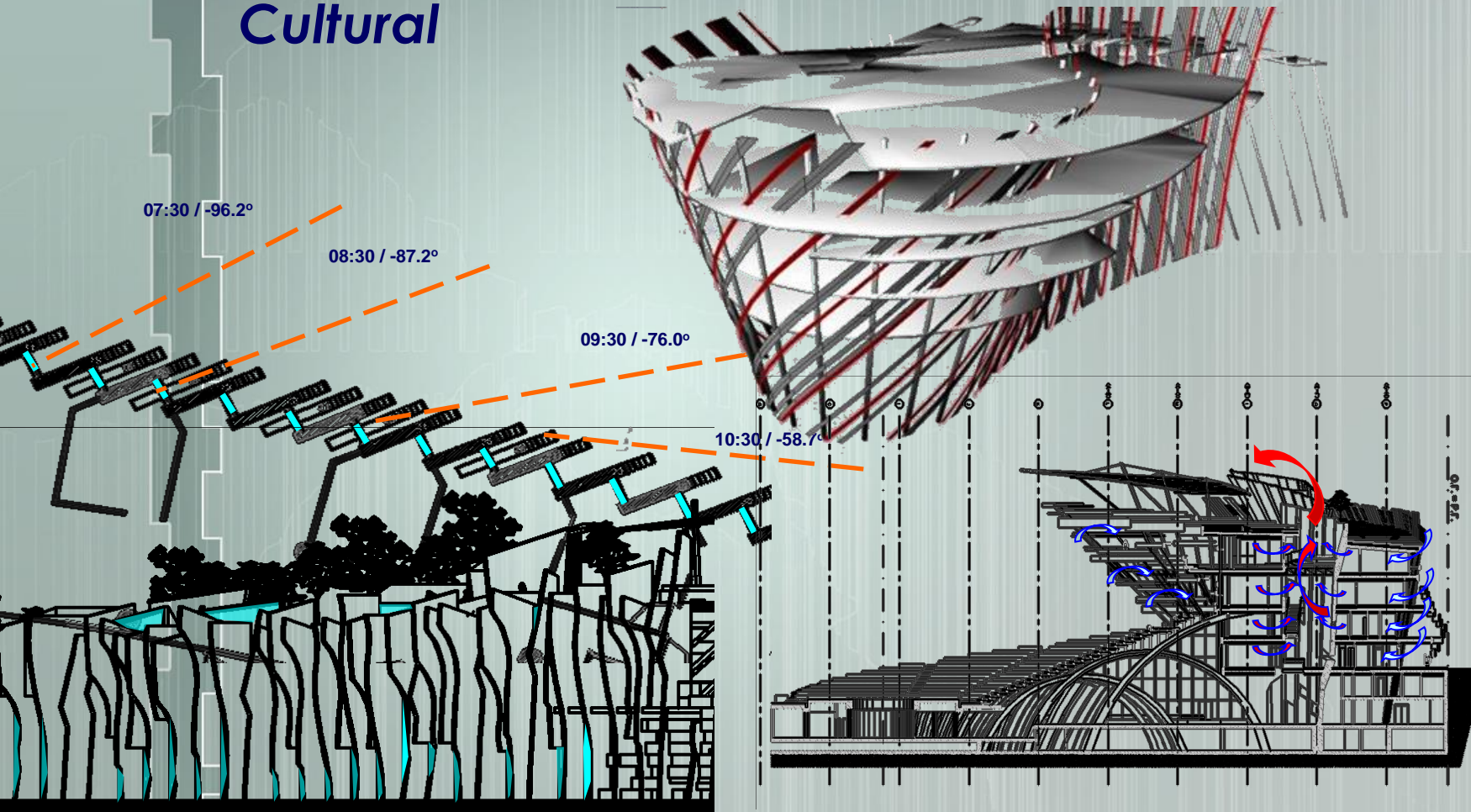
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History: Energy efficient buildings

Public/tertiary Buildings

Cultural



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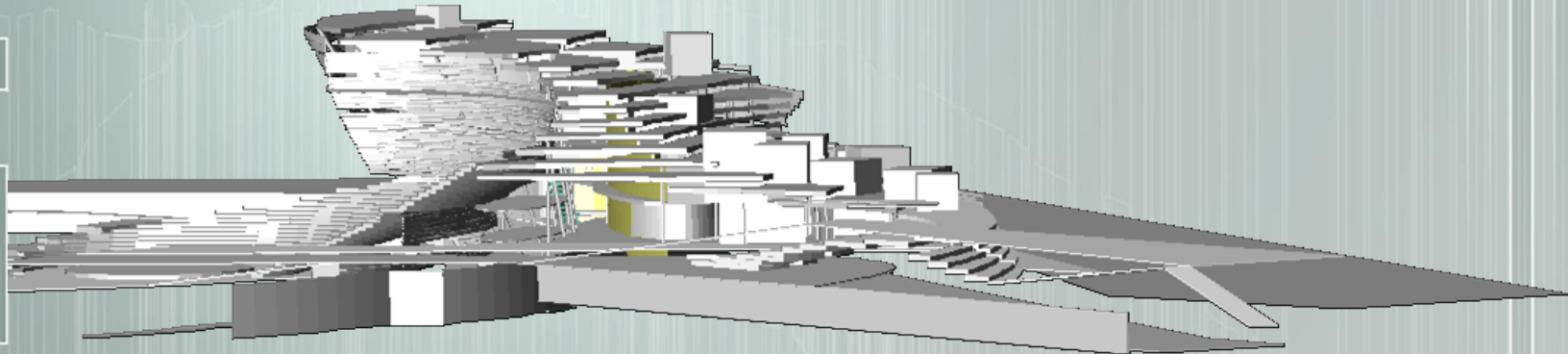
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ENERGY SOURCES AND SAVING

History: Energy efficient buildings

Public Buildings



Theatre



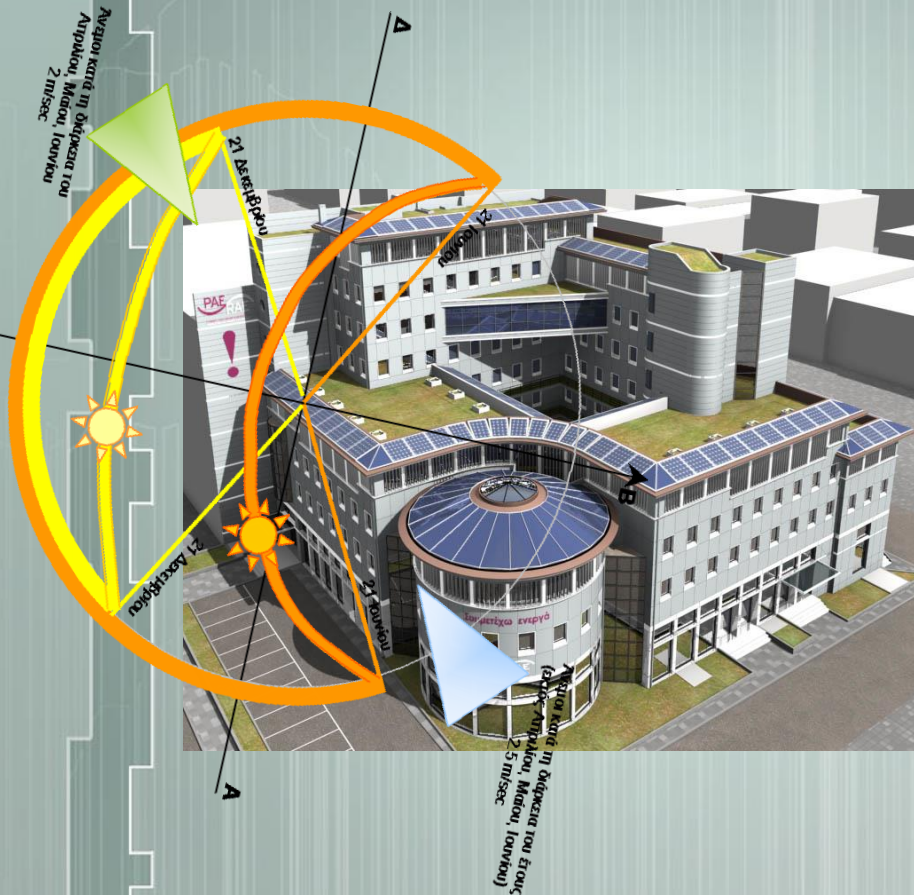
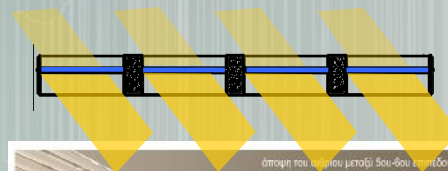
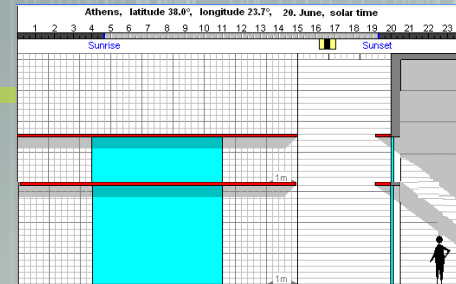
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History: Energy efficient buildings

Public/tertiary Buildings

Offices



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History

Bioclimatic buildings in Greece

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Climate & Location

Longt. 23°.55' E

Lat. 38°.01' N

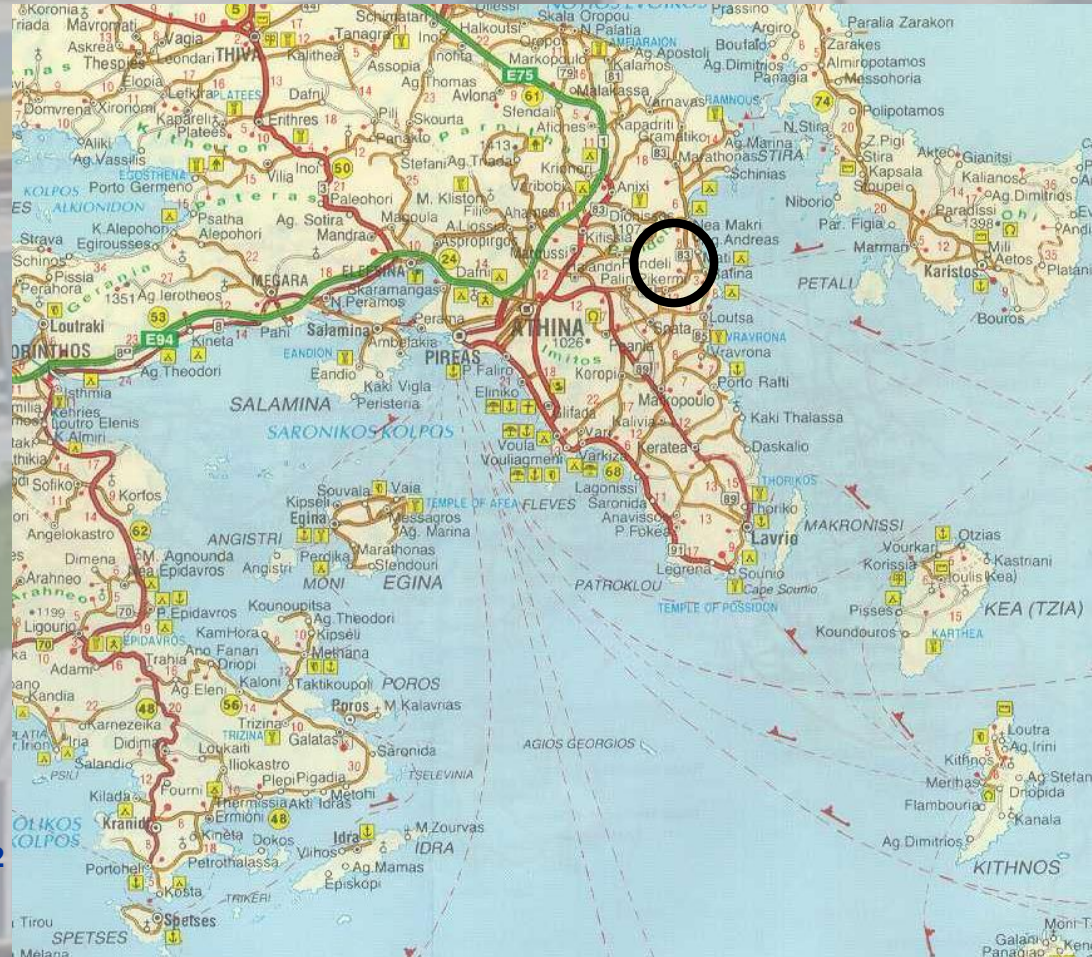
Altit. 153 m

Average ambient temperature (annual) 18,7°C

January 9,4°C
July 28,7°C

Degree Days (base 19°C) 1218 days

Global irradiation on horizontal (annual) 1747 KWh/m²



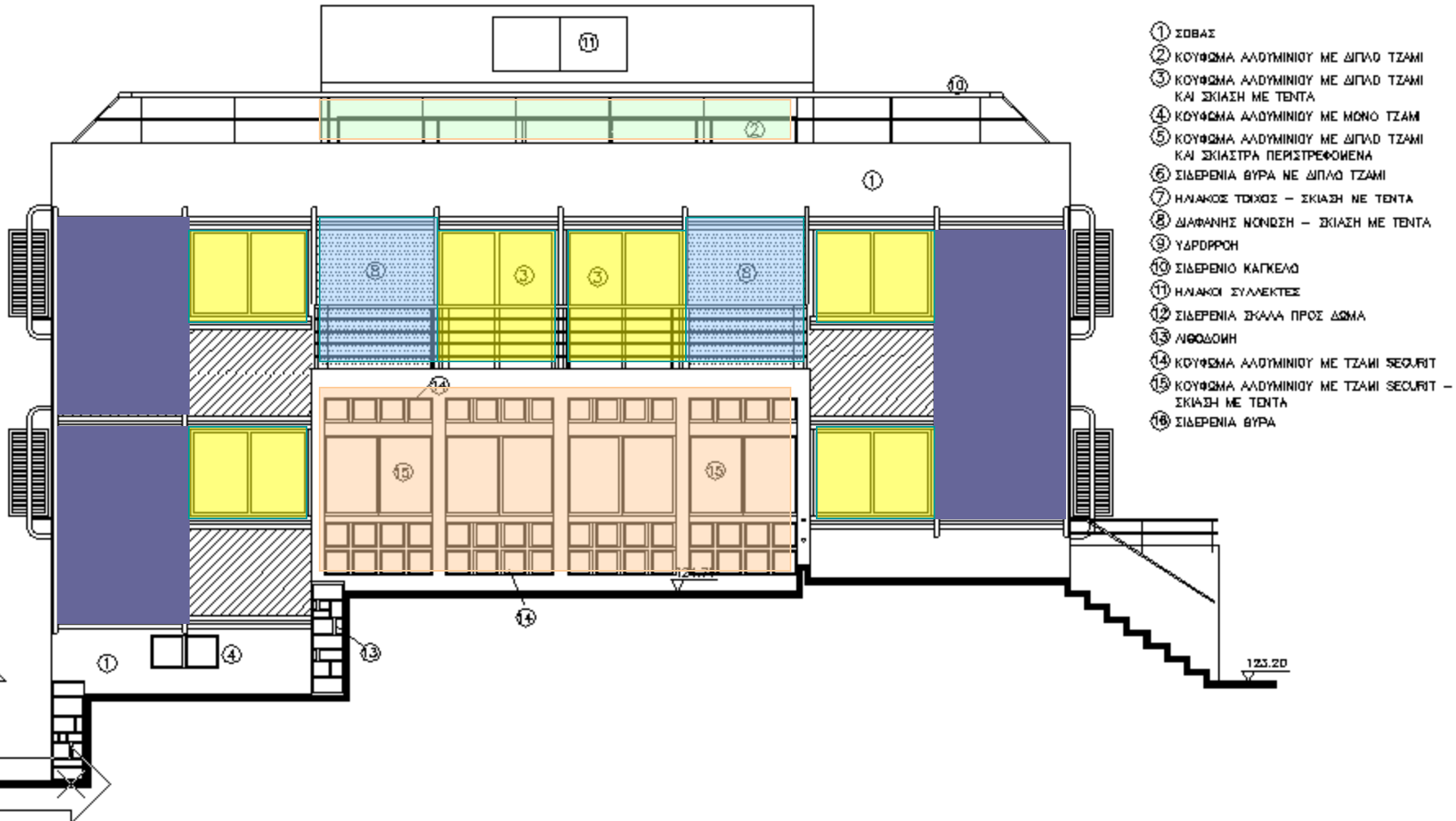


Detail of external brickwork with external insulation



External insulation on the north face of the building

South view of the building – passive solar systems



Solar Air Walls with a total area of 17m²

Solar Atrium (glazed part of the roof of the building with an area of 14 m²)

Transparent insulation with a total area of 8m²

Greenhouse with an area of 8.25m² added to the south face of the building, with openings of 12m²

Direct gain systems (openings with a total area of 17 m²)

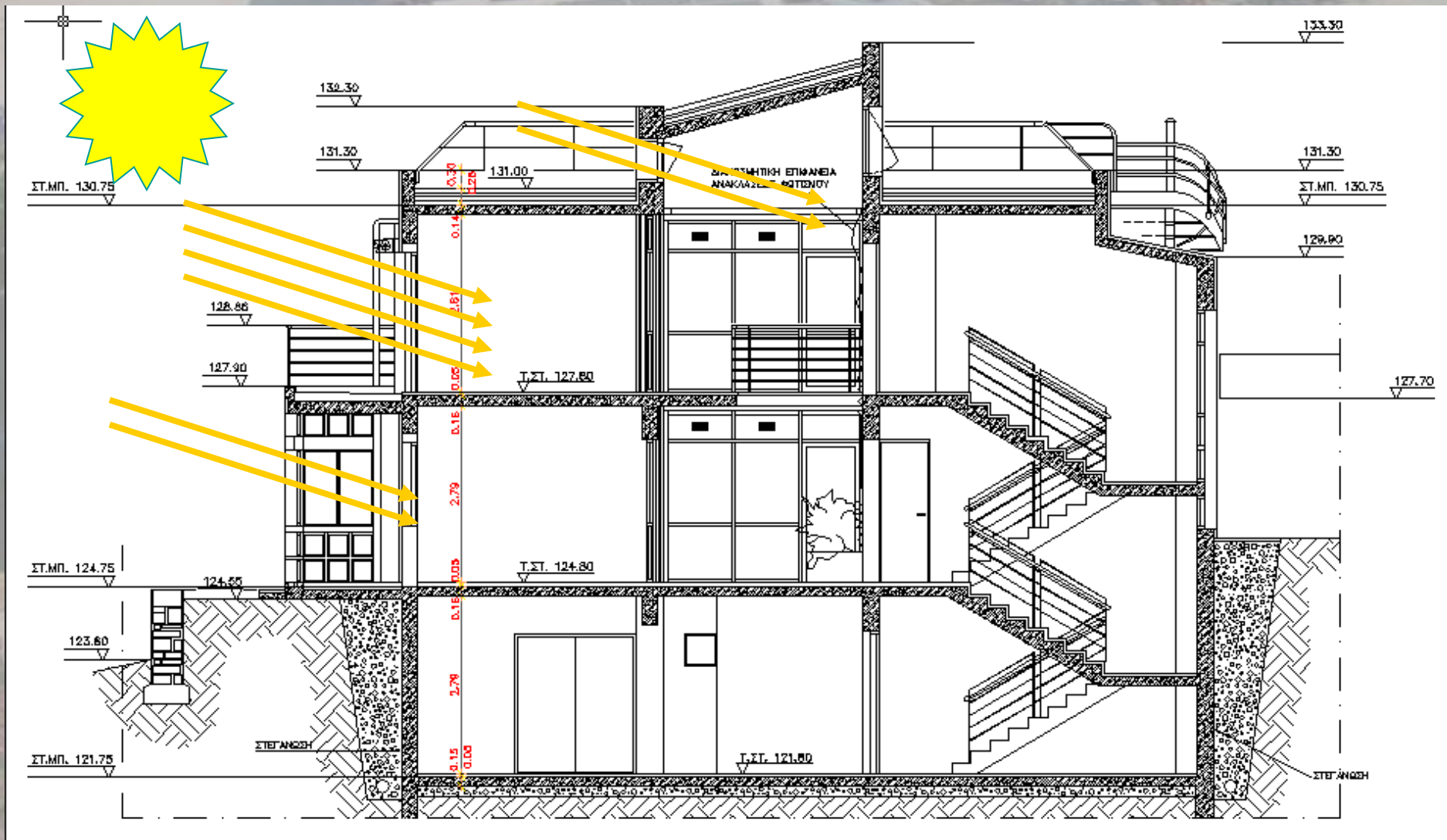


2001/ 5/16



Transparent
Insulation





Daylighting techniques



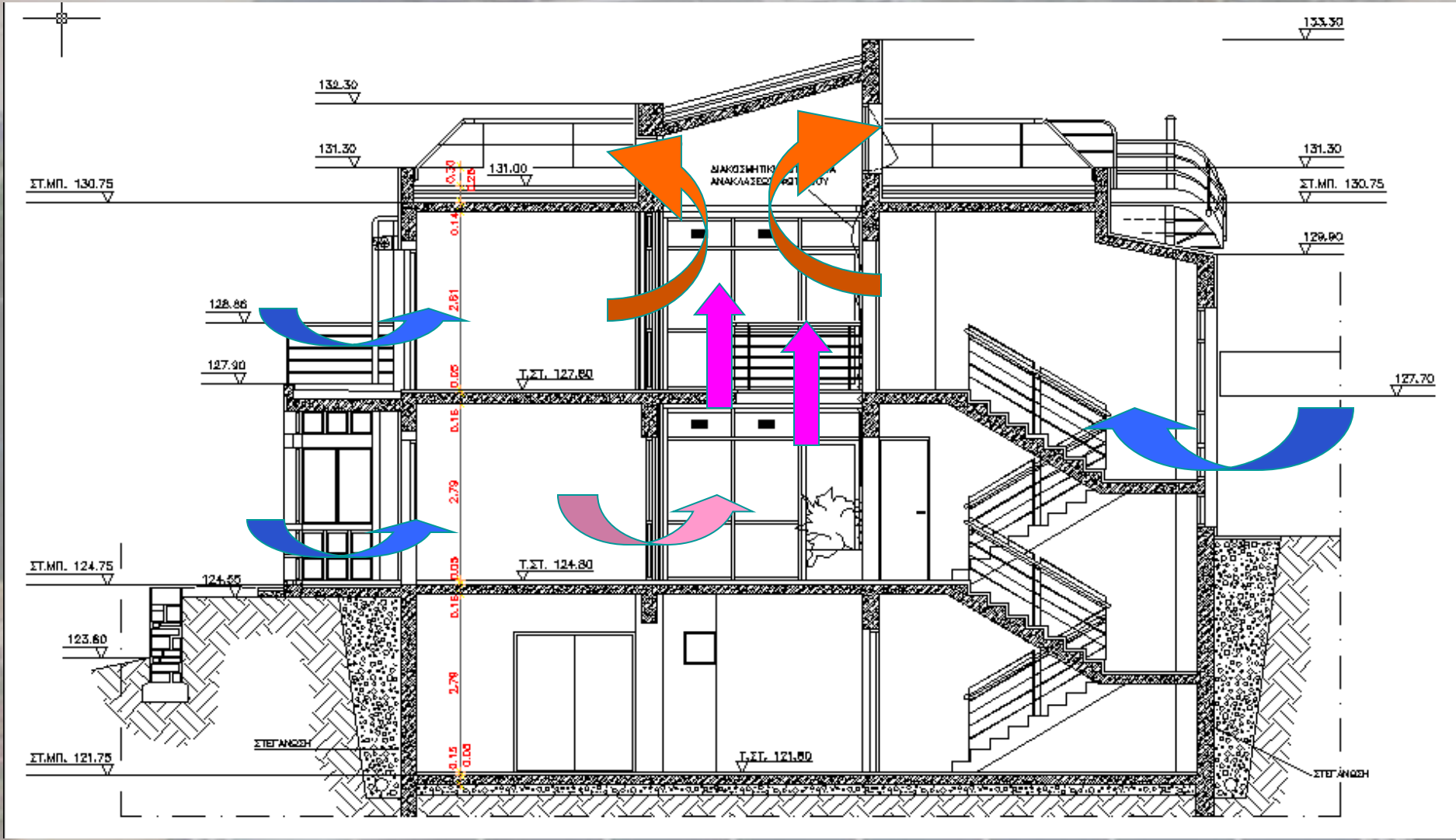
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Sun protection system on the south facade



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Sun protection system on the east & west facades



The solar atrium is used as a passive cooling system



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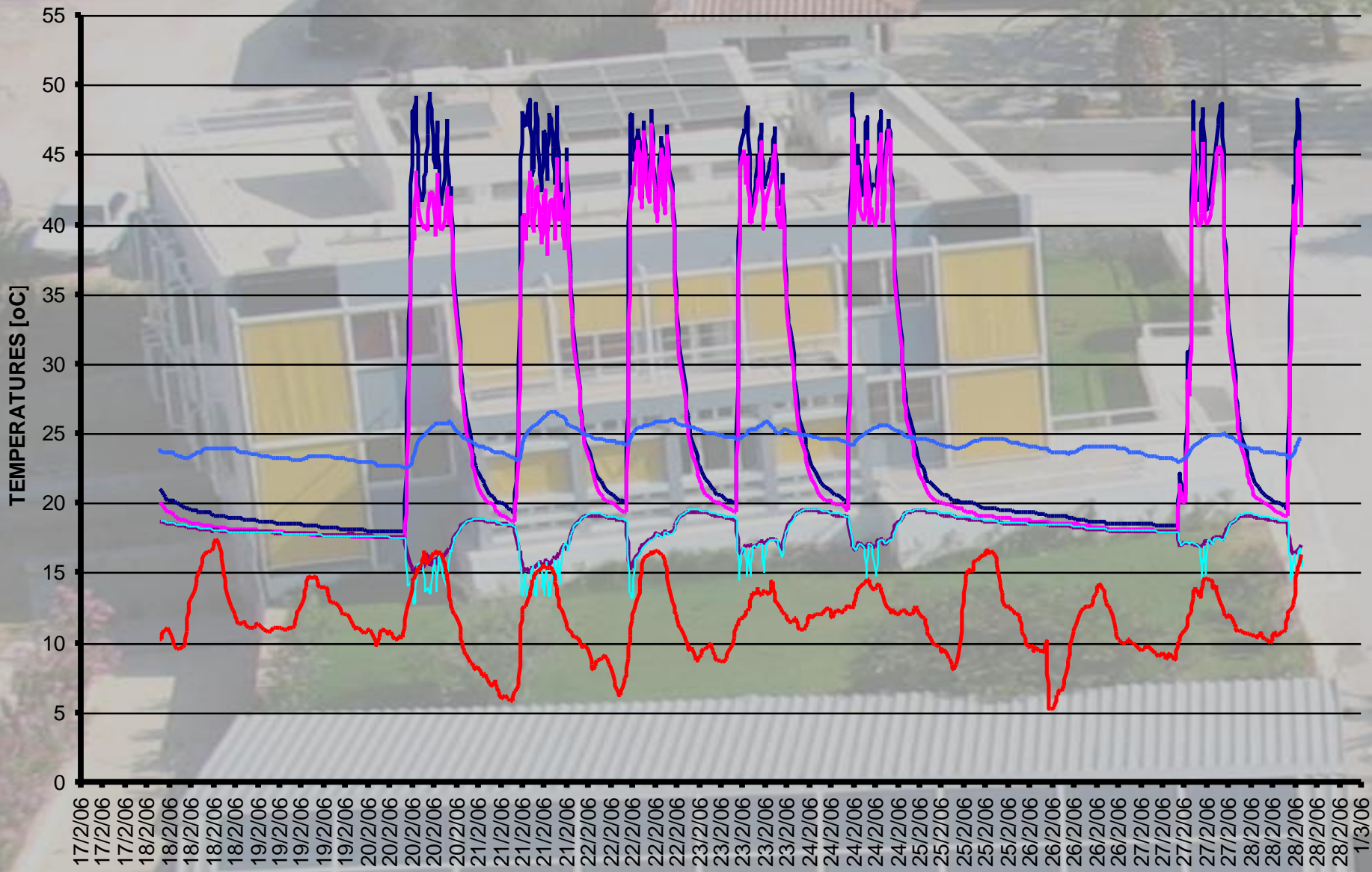


Geothermal water to water heat pump

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GEOTHERMAL HEAT PUMP

Power for heating.....	17,50 kWth
Power for cooling.....	16,00 kWc
COP.....	3,12
Temperature of water from aquifer ...	12 °C
Temperature of reinjection water to aquifer ...	8 °C
Temperature of water to fan coils unit...45 °C (heating)	
Temperature of water to fan coils unit...7 °C (cooling)	
Heat pump type	electric heat pump
Year of installation	2001
Purpose	heating and cooling
Heat source/sink	water/water
Heat source system	aquifer/wells
Distribution system	fan coil units
Operation mode	bivalent
Refrigerant	R22

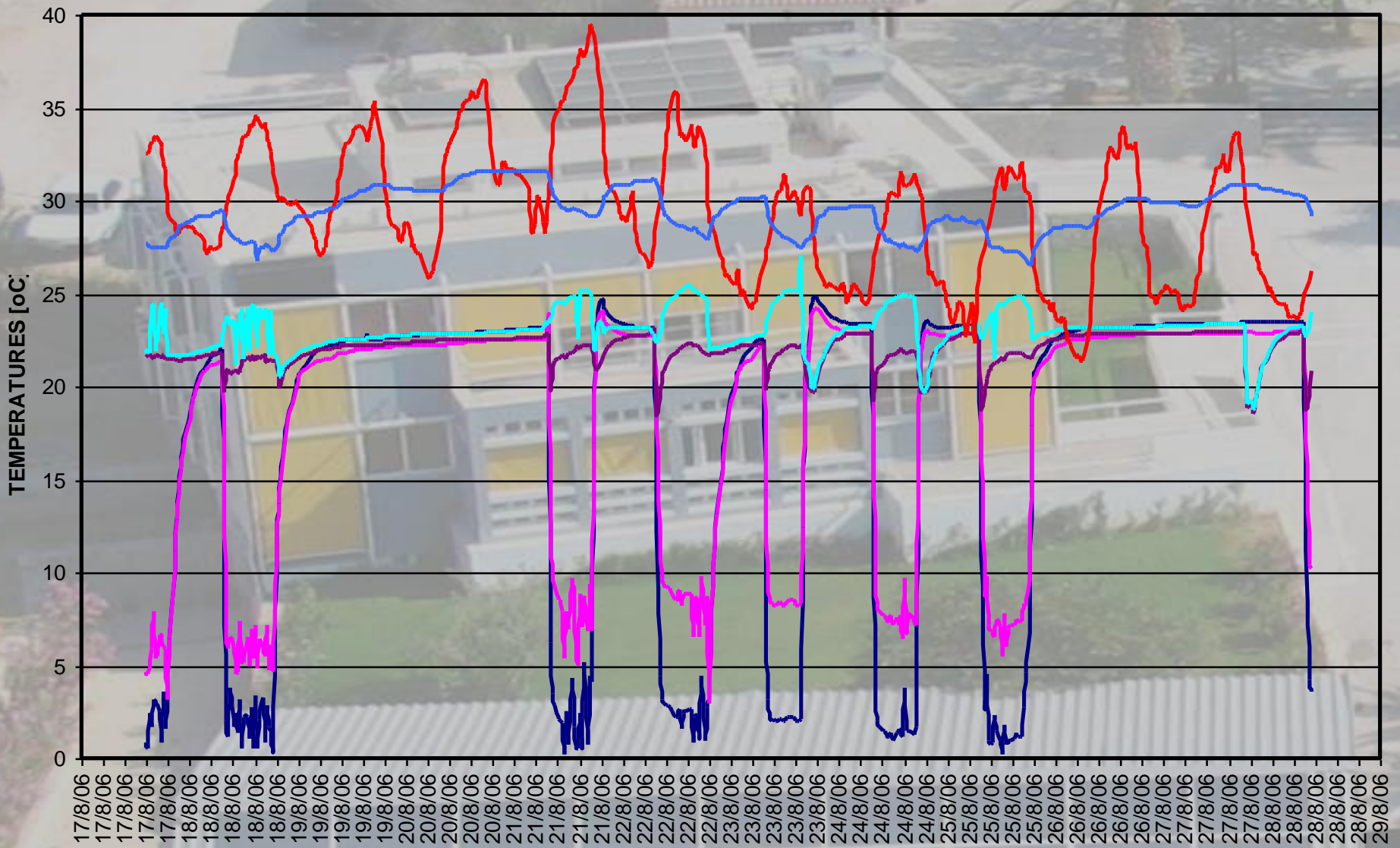
WINTER 2006



DATE

- Actual Temperature inlet water heat pump ground
- Actual Temperature outlet water heat pump ground
- Actual Temperature inlet water well ground
- Actual Temperature outlet water well ground
- Actual Air Temperature
- Actual Temperature (Atrium)

SUMMER 2006



DATE

Actual Temperature inlet water heat pump ground Actual Temperature outlet water heat pump ground Actual Temperature inlet water well ground
Actual Temperature outlet water well ground Actual Air Temperature Actual_Temperature_19



2001 / 6/21

Solar assisted water-air heat pump



2001 / 6/21



2001/ 6/21

The central control unit and the 1st floor control board.



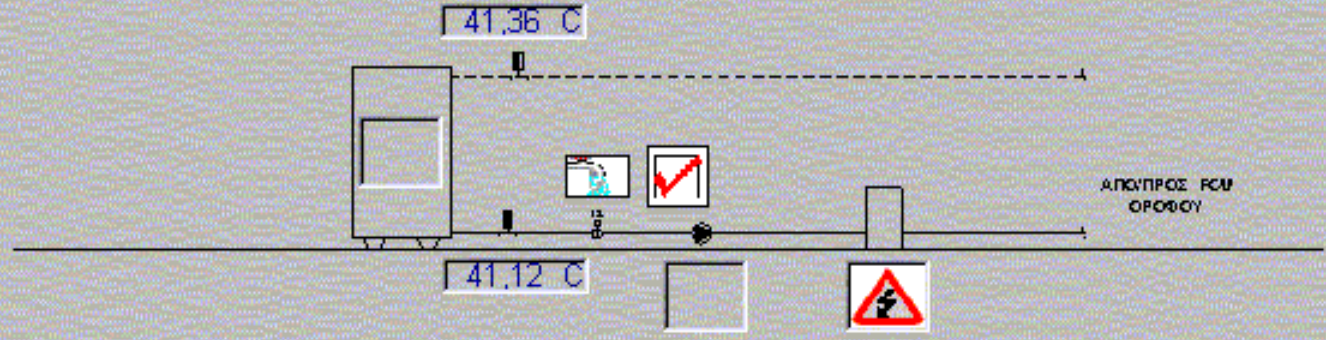
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Room thermostat, occupancy sensor and eight function switch installed throughout the building's rooms.

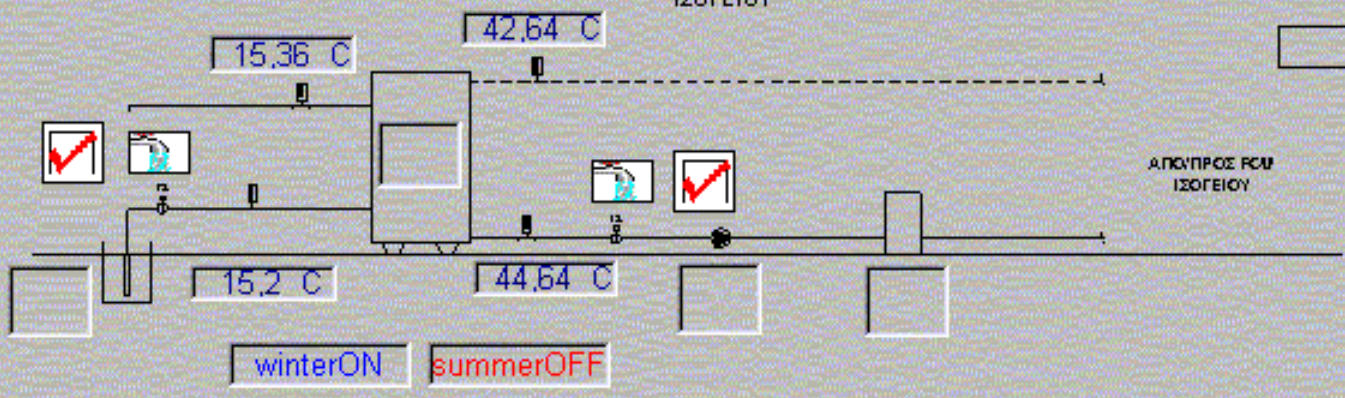


>Πρώτη σελίδα

ΕΓΚ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗΣ ΨΥΧΡΟΥ - ΘΕΡΜΟΥ ΝΕΡΟΥ ΟΡΟΦΟΥ



ΕΓΚ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗΣ ΨΥΧΡΟΥ - ΘΕΡΜΟΥ ΝΕΡΟΥ ΙΣΟΓΕΙΟΥ

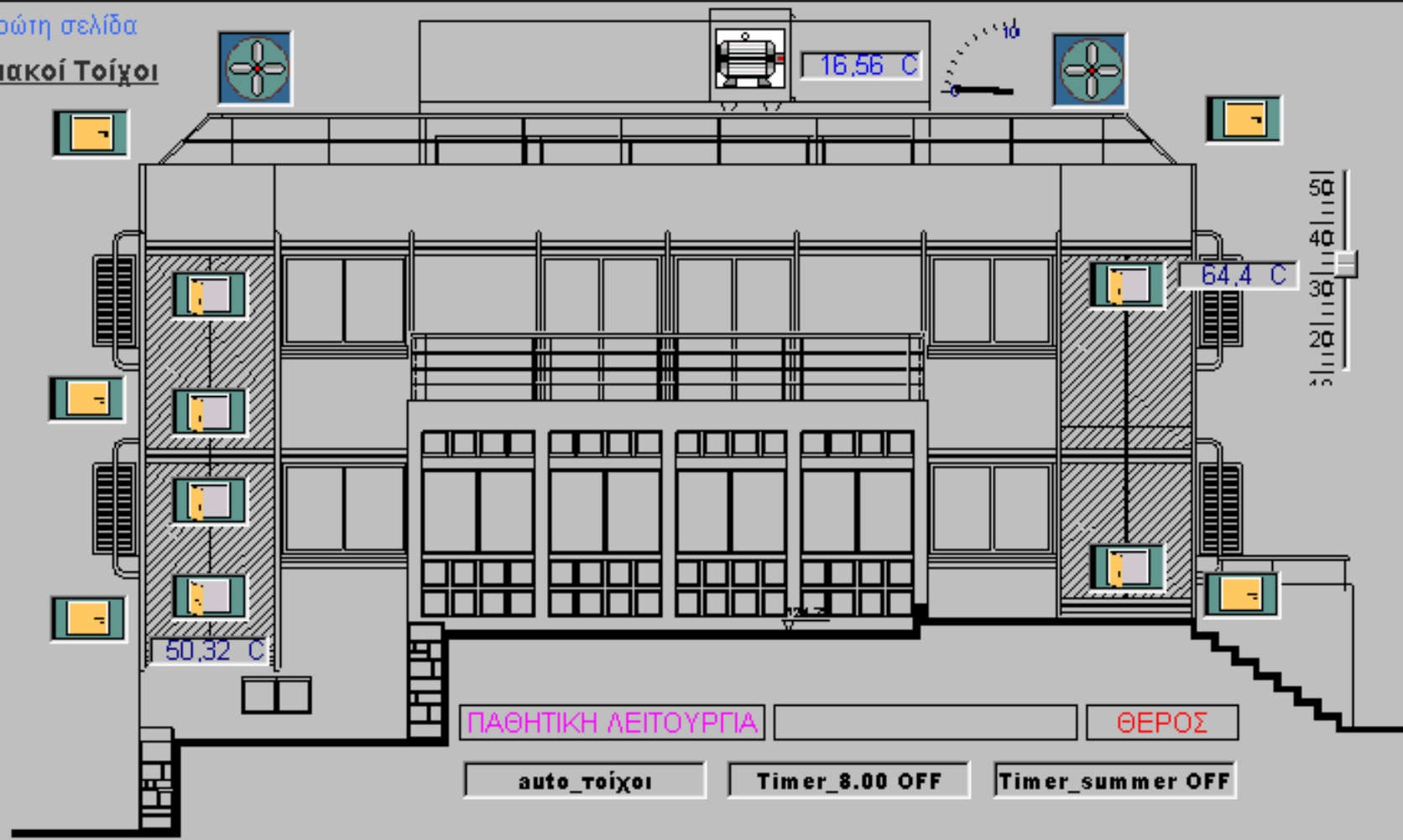


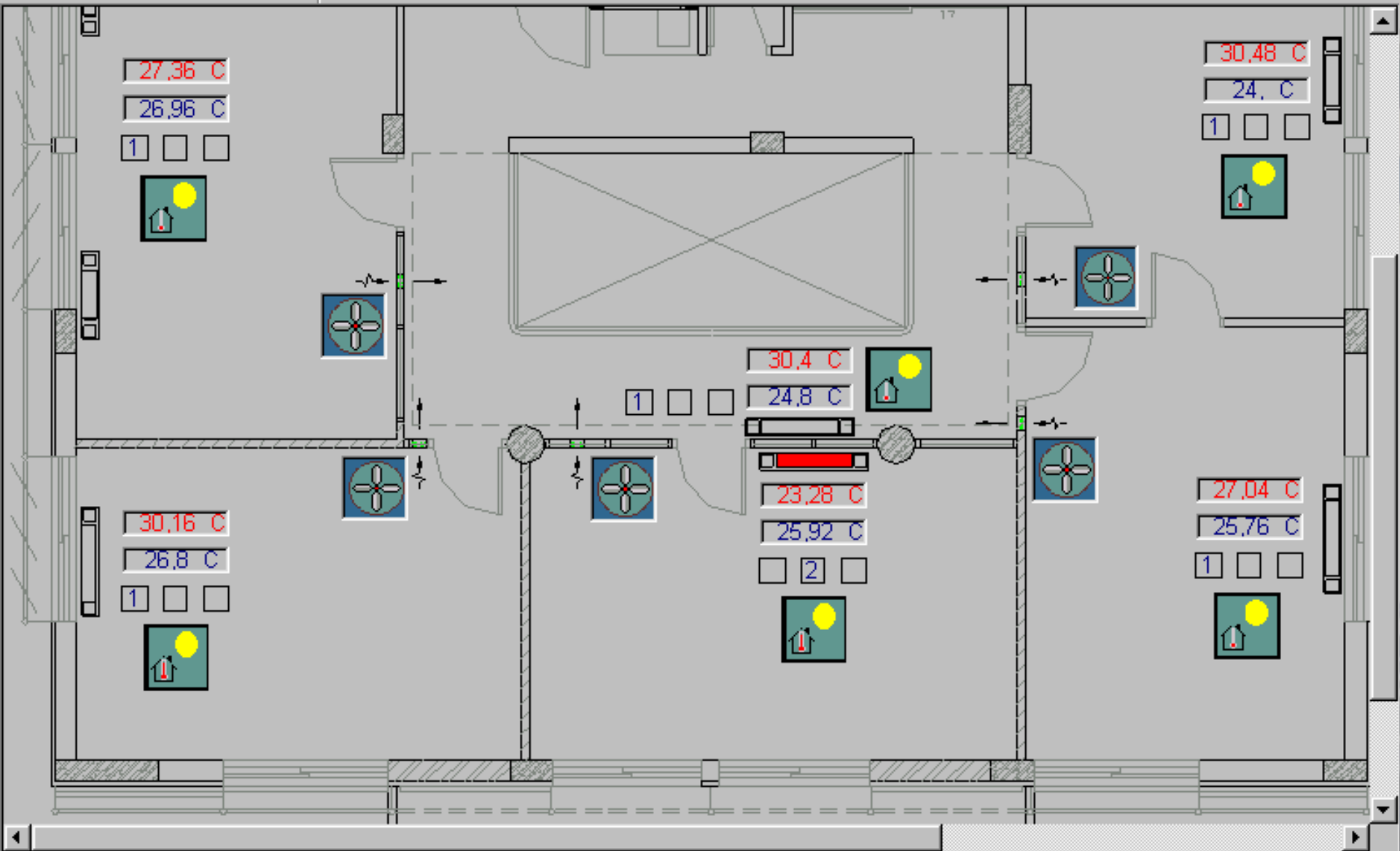
Microsoft



>Πρώτη σελίδα

Ηλιακοί Τοίχοι



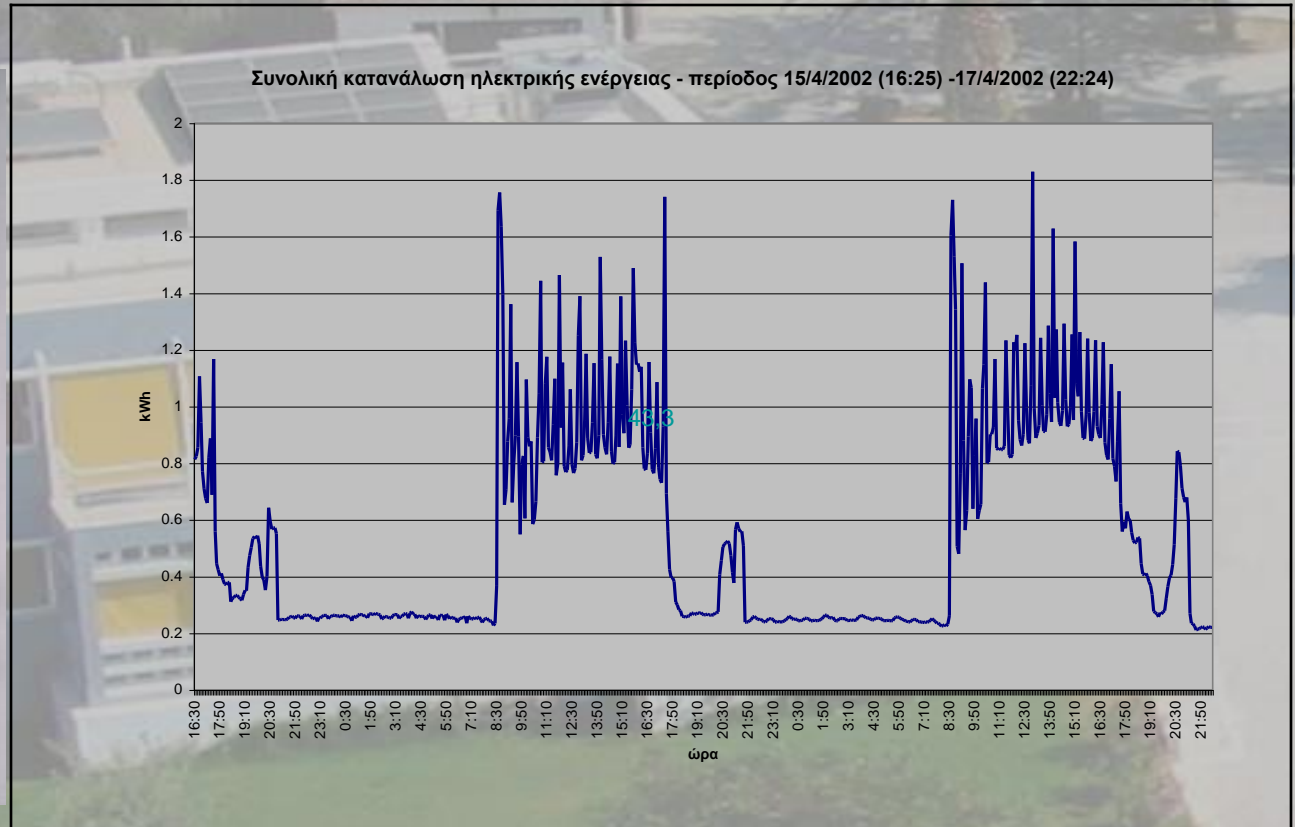




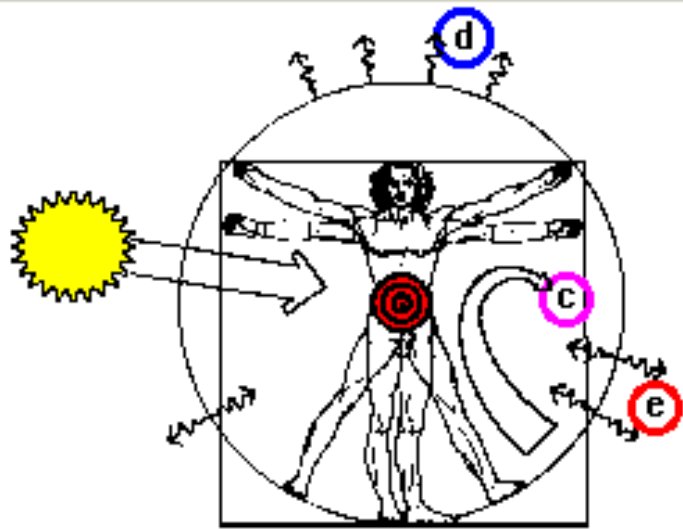
2001 / 6/21

P/V 600W on the sloping part of the roof.

Electrical consumption of the building



	COOLING	HEATING	LIGHTING	ELECT. APPLIANCES	TOTAL	PVS
	<i>kWh/m2</i>	<i>kWh/m2</i>	<i>kWh/m2</i>	<i>kWh/m2</i>	<i>kWh/m2</i>	
Conventional Office Building	33.0	101.3	20.0	48.0	202.3	
Bioclimatic Office building	41.8	27.1	10.6	25.5	107.1	1.7



P.E.M. Comfort

The Predicted Mean Vote Calculator

ACTIVITY: 52 W/m²

MECHANICAL EFFICIENCY: 0

THERMAL RESIST. OF CLOTH.: 0.5 clo

AIR TEMPERATURE: 26 °C

RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 42 %

RELATIVE AIR VELOCITY: 0.1 m/s

MEAN RADIANT TEMPERATURE: 26 °C

PMV: -0.6

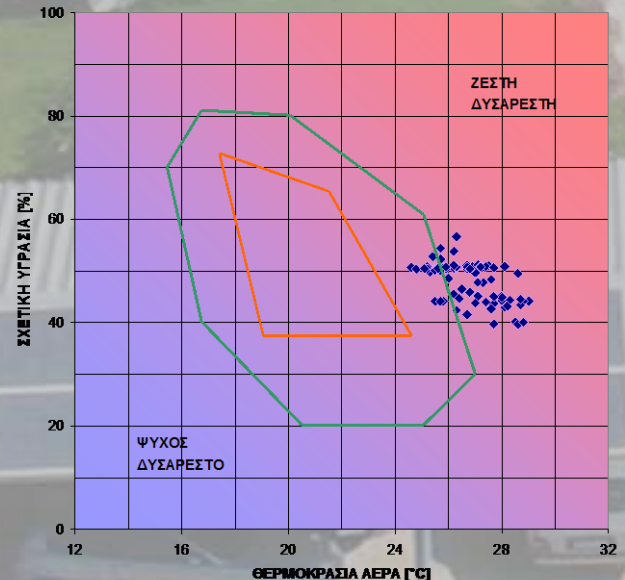
PPD: 13.1

Reset

Temperature scale: +3 Hot, +2 Warm, +1 Slightly warm, 0 Neutral, -1 Slightly cold, -2 Cool, -3 Cold

PRESENTAGE OF THERMAL COMFORT (table II)

CONDITION	%
NEUTRAL [±0.5]	61.9
SLIGHTLY WARM [+1]	4.8
SLIGHTLY COLD [-1]	31
WARM [+2]	0
COOL [-2]	2.4
HOT [+3]	0
COLD [-3]	0
TOTAL	100

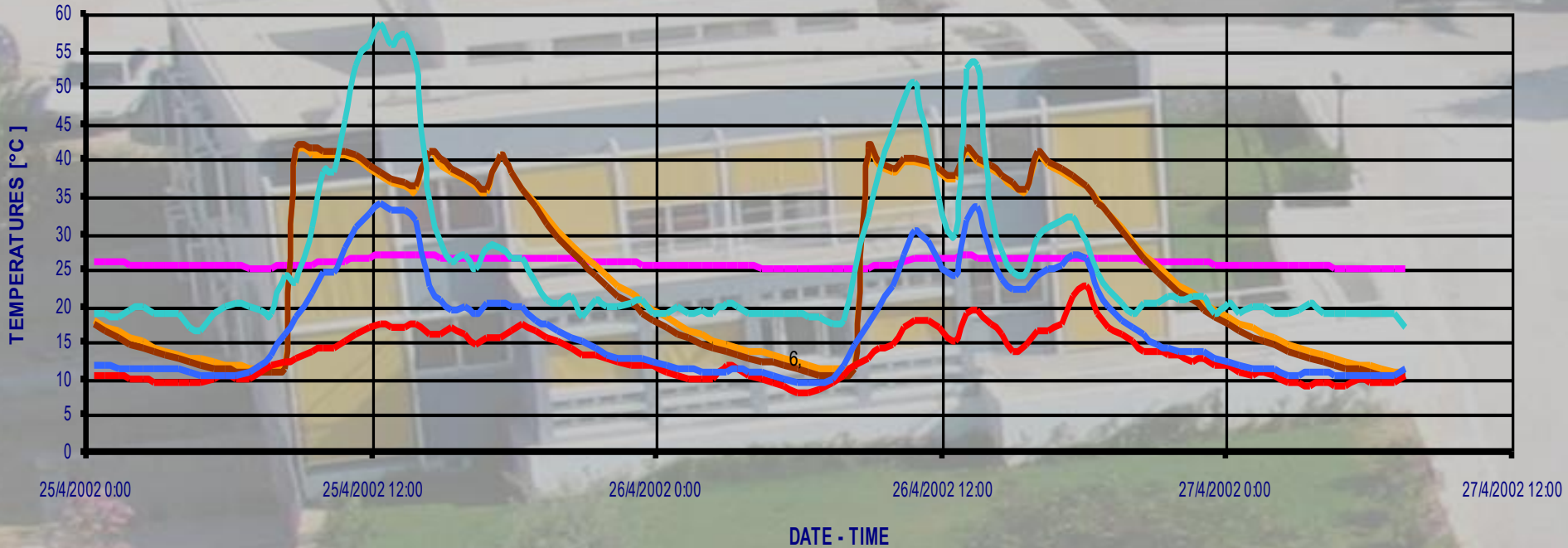




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Air solar walls (thermosyphoning air panels)

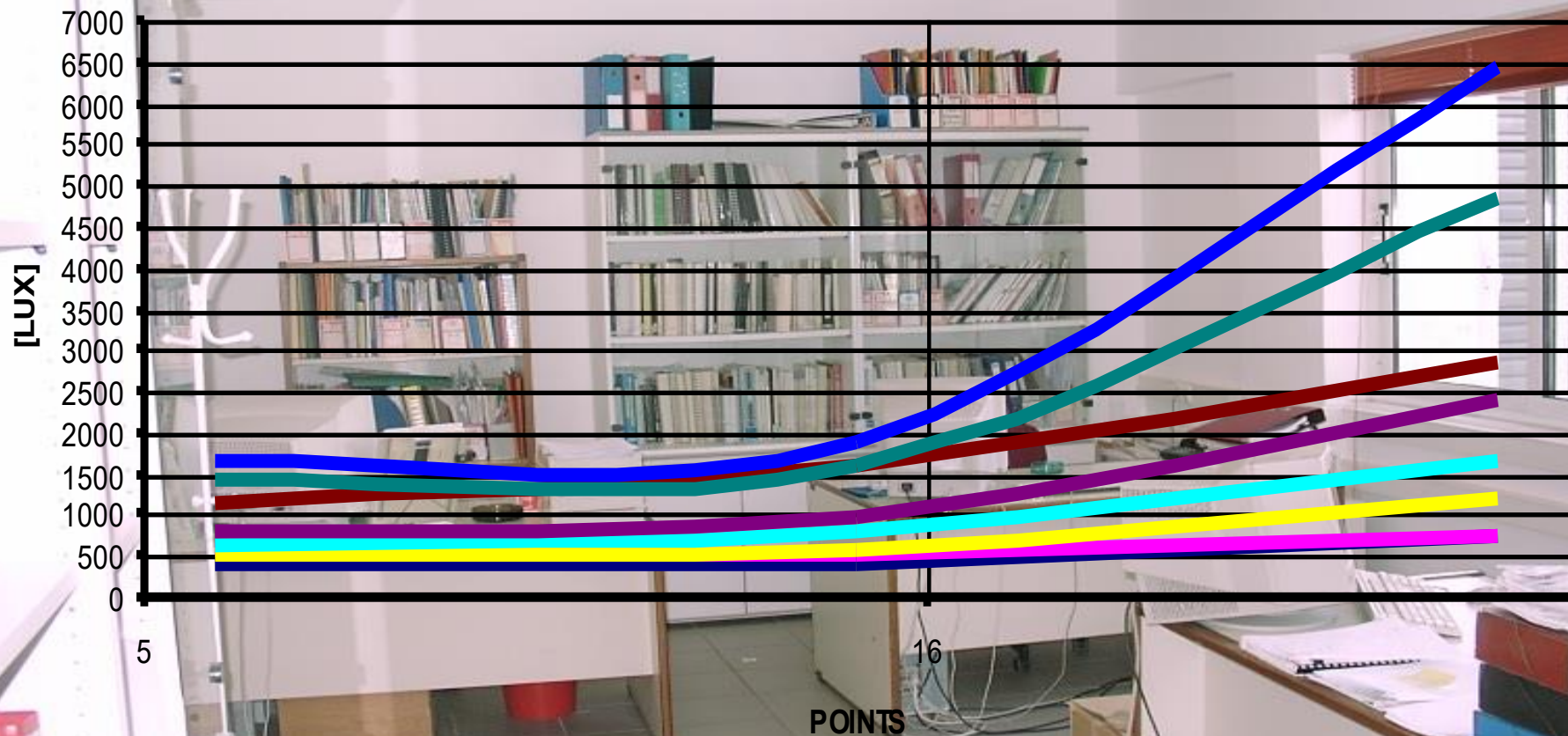
TEMPERATURES' VARIATION DURING THE PERIOD 25/04/2002 - 27/04/2002



- AIR TEMPERATURES IN AREA A4
- INDUCTION WATER TEMPERATURES TO THE FCU
- AIR TEMPERATURES IN A HIGH LEVEL OF SOLAR AIR COLLECTOR
- WATER TEMPERATURES WHEN RETURNING TO THE HEAT PUMP
- AMBIENT TEMPERATURE
- AIR TEMPERATURES IN A LOW LEVEL OF SOLAR AIR COLLECTOR

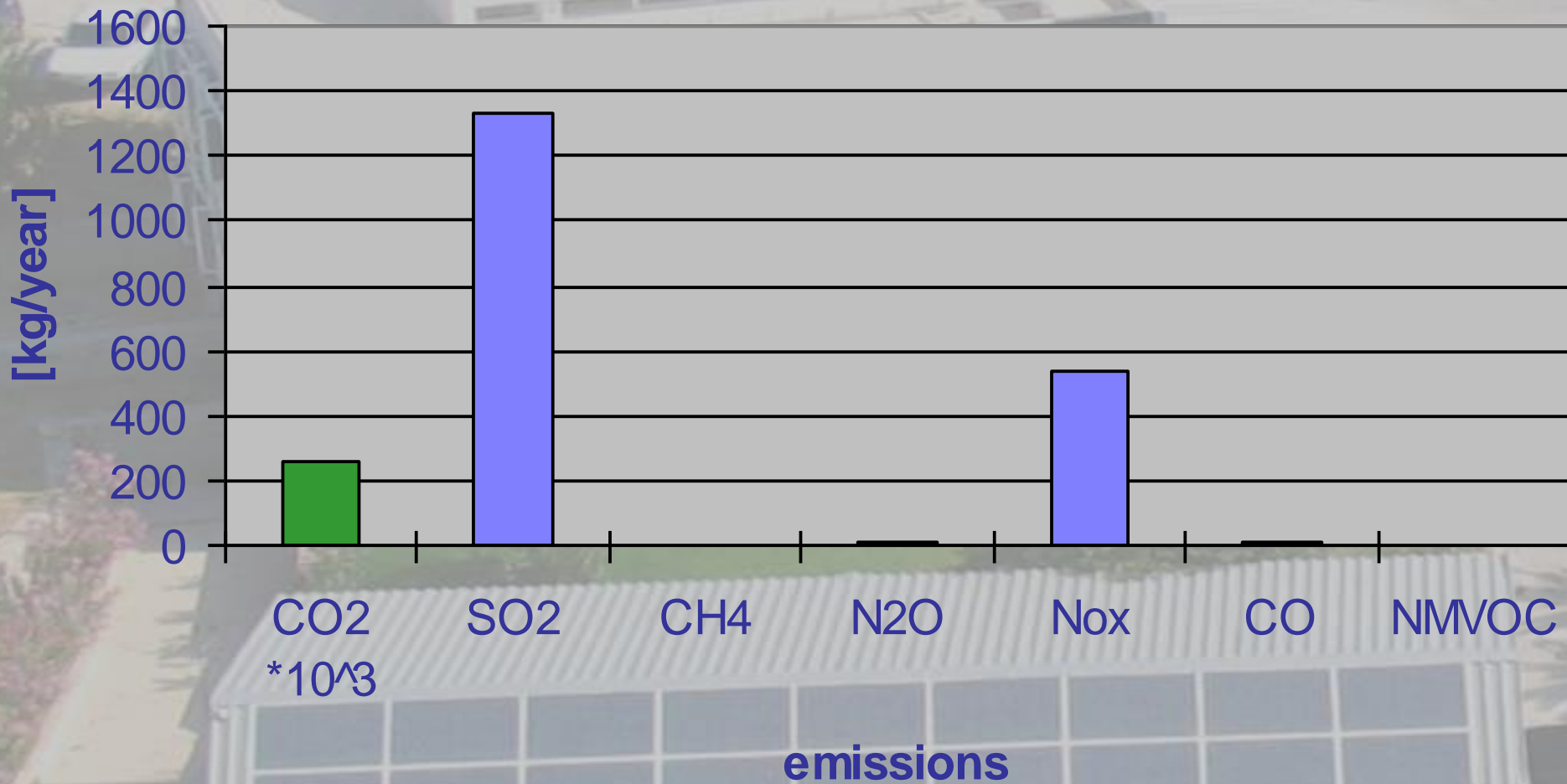
Average measurements of Daylighting (10:00 – 17:00)

DAYLIGHTING MEASUREMENTS



10:00 11:00 12:00 13:00 14:00 15:00 16:00 17:00

Reduction of annual of gas emissions



CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ The energy technologies and systems installed in the building cost, in 1999 prices, 11% (39.780 Euro) of the total cost of the building
- ✓ Based on the results of the six-year energy measurements in the building and on the calculated energy saving (50354Kwh/year or 47%).
- ✓ compared with similar “conventional” buildings, there is a simple payback period of 11 years
- ✓ Respectable decrease CO₂ emissions (255 ton CO₂)
- ✓ High levels of thermal and visual comfort