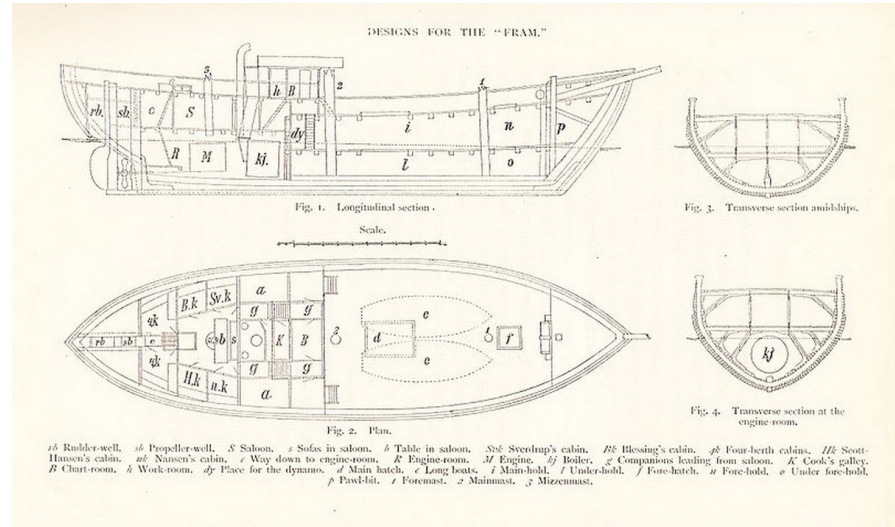


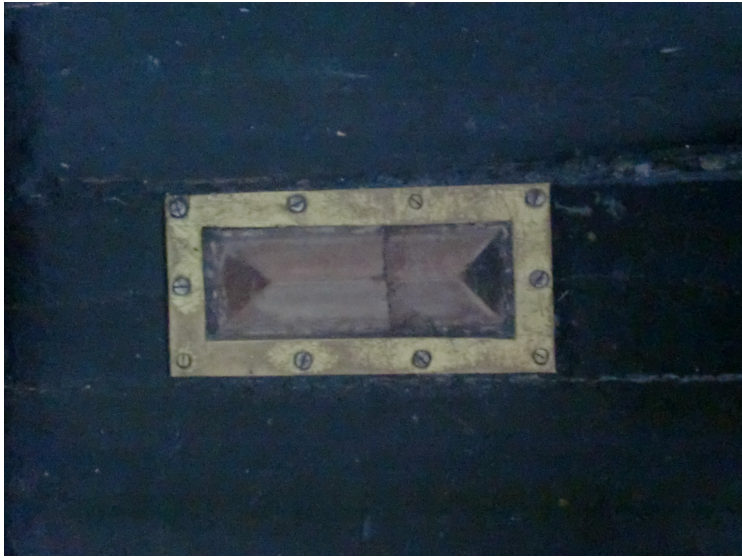
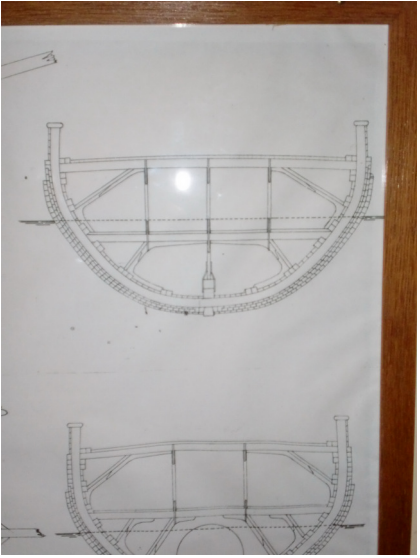


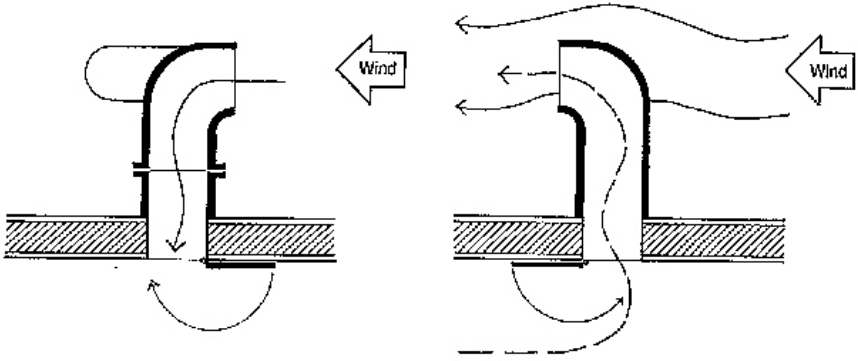
architecture in passive house standard  
examples and details



walter unterrainer  
professor aarhus school of architecture  
walter.unterrainer@aarch.dk











Typ	Isothermic	Isothermic	Tankita	Tankita Inox	Spider	Socia	Cikara
Hersteller	Zefal	Zefal	Barbieri	Barbieri	Alfi	Elite	Elite
Material	Kunststoff	Alu	Kunststoff	Inox Stahl	Inox Stahl	Alu/Kunststoff	Alu
Gewicht leer	174g	212g	194g	304g	420g	220g	286g
Volumen ml	500ml	500ml	490ml	510ml	520ml	540ml	550ml
Öffnung Durchmesser in mm	54mm	56mm	35mm	44mm	44mm	45mm	57mm
Mundstück	Trinknippel	Trinknippel	Stutzen Öffnung	Trinknippel	Trinknippel	Trinknippel	Stutzen Öffnung
Dichtigkeit	mittel	sehr gut	sehr gut	sehr gut	sehr gut	sehr gut	sehr gut
Start in Kältekammer bei 10°C	93°C	93°C	93°C	93°C	93°C	93°C	93°C
nach 30 Min. bei 17km/h	68°C	59°C	74°C	84°C	89°C	48°C	76°C
nach 60 Min. bei 17km/h	54°C	45°C	63°C	78°C	86°C	34°C	67°C
nach 120 Min. bei 17km/h	40°C	30°C	48°C	70°C	80°C	21°C	54°C
Bemerkungen	Günstig, leicht, mit mittelmässiger Isolation	Robust, eher schwache Wärmeisolation	Gutes Preis-/Leistungsverhältnis, hält lange warm	Unser Tipp! Viel Wärme für wenig Geld	Super! Beste Isolation, robust, schwer	Sehr schwach Verkauften wir nicht	Super! Leicht, robust., wärmt perfekt
Artikel Nummer	Art. 311.056	Art. 311.059	Art. 317.240	Art. 317.239	Art. 317.238	-	Art. 317.237
Preis	Fr. 14.60	Fr. 19.50	Fr. 17.50	Fr. 27.50	Fr. 47.-	Fr. 24.90	Fr. 69.-

**VELOPLUS**  
Herbst 2005



CONSTRUCTION DE DEUX IMMEUBLES COLLECTIFS DE LOGEMENTS LOCATIFS SOCIAUX  
ZAC BLANCHE MONIER - îlots A4 et A5 à GRENOBLE



CONSTRUCTION DE DEUX IMMEUBLES COLLECTIFS DE LOGEMENTS LOCATIFS SOCIAUX  
ZAC BLANCHE MONIER - îlots A4 et A5 à GRENOBLE



BÂTIMENT NEUF

**PRIX de l'Habitat durable 2010**

MAÎTRE D'OUVRAGE : ACTIS  
MAÎTRE D'ŒUVRE : R2K architecte et W. Utensamer (Austrie)

# Immeuble le Tournesol

GRENOBLE - ISÈRE (38) - FRANCE




**L'OPÉRATION**  
Deux bâtiments neufs de 44 logements sociaux en R+5 sur parkings en sous-sol sur la ZAC de Blanche Monier, quartier de l'île verte à Grenoble. Le projet est réalisé dans le principe d'une démarche HCE et l'obtention du label CEB niveau Bâtiment Base Consommation de la région Rhône-Alpes avec des objectifs de consommation <math>60\text{ kWh/m}^2\text{ Shon}</math> par an et d'un taux de couverture en énergie renouvelable de 40% minimum.

**CARACTÉRISTIQUES**  
Le positionnement des palces de vie au sud et à l'ouest permet de profiter des apports solaires ; la végétalisation des toitures terrasses représente une superficie de 500 m<sup>2</sup> environ. Le projet propose une structure bois permettant la mise en œuvre d'une épaisseur d'isolant importante assurant une très bonne performance thermique et facilitant le traitement des ponts thermiques (déclaturation des balcons).

32 - PRIX DE L'HABITAT DURABLE 2010









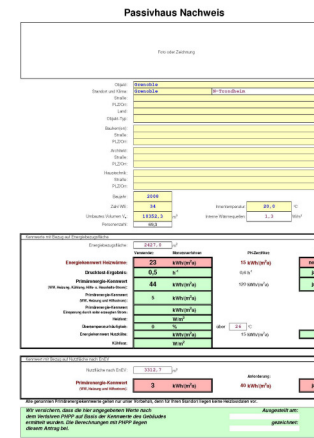
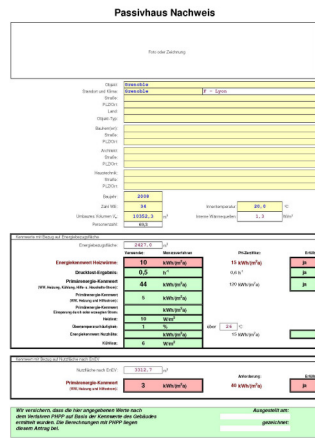




there is no mystery to build a passive house at all – it is actually very simple

it is obviously far more difficult to do it in good architecture and at low costs

in any case, one condition is inevitable :  
sustainable architecture and passive house design need diligence on all levels of design, calculation, offers, manufacturing and production, montage and evaluation



### Internlaster for beregning av energibehov

Tabell A.2 – Effekt- og energibehov og varmetilskudd fra belysning, utstyr, varmvann og personer

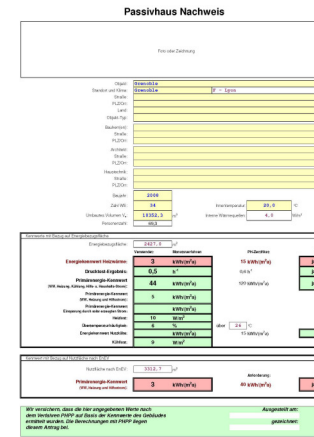
	Driftstid		Antall netto energibehov		Varmetilskudd (i driftstiden)	
	limer/legetid/uke	W/m²	kWh/(m² &ar)	W/m²	W/m²	W/m²
Belysning	167/52	1,95	11,4	1,95		
Utstyr	167/52	3,00	17,5	1,80		
Varmtvann	167/52	5,10	29,8	0,00		
Personer	247/52	—	—	1,50		
Sum	—	—	58,7	—		



**4 W / m2 internal heat load or better hidden heating**

If for example you change your lighting to LED or buy the most energy efficient fridge what you should do, then you have a heating problem in your house...  
This assumption and it's consequence is only withdrawing mediocre buildings and standards

Passiv house Phtp 1,3 W / m2

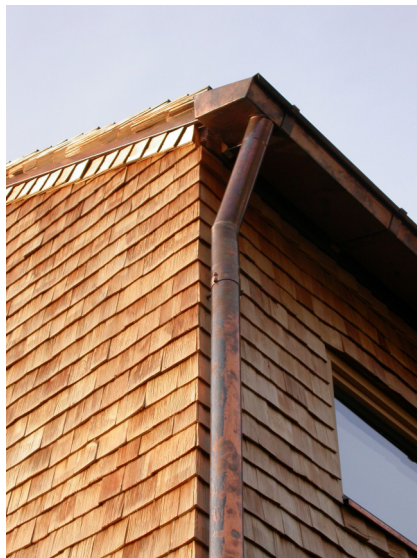




**different climate zones, different ground conditions etc. generated different species**

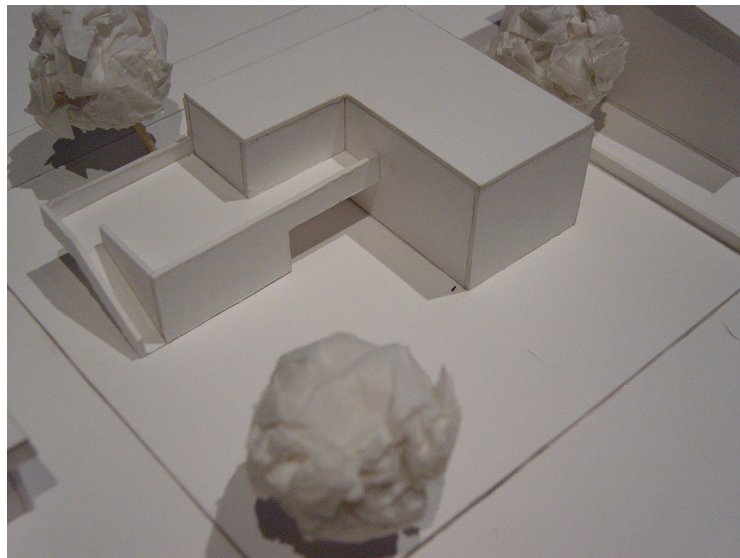
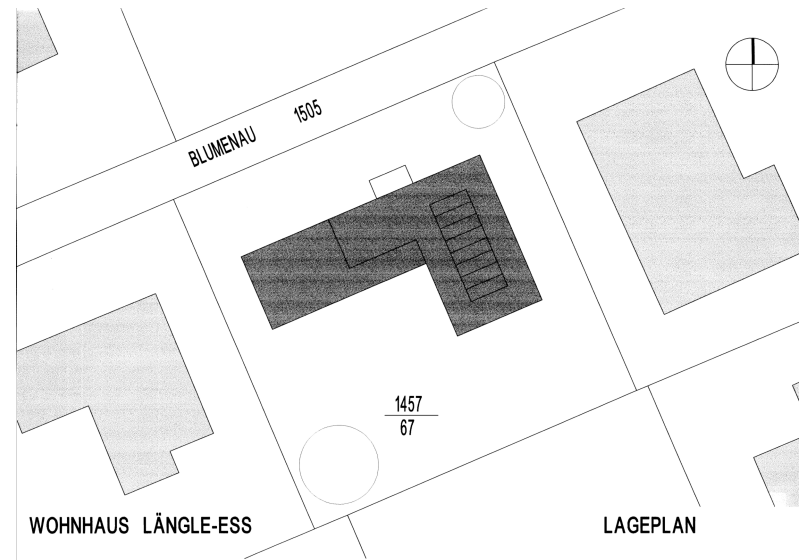
**a beautiful flower that grows in Spain does not survive in Sweden**

**could there be an analogy to architecture ?**

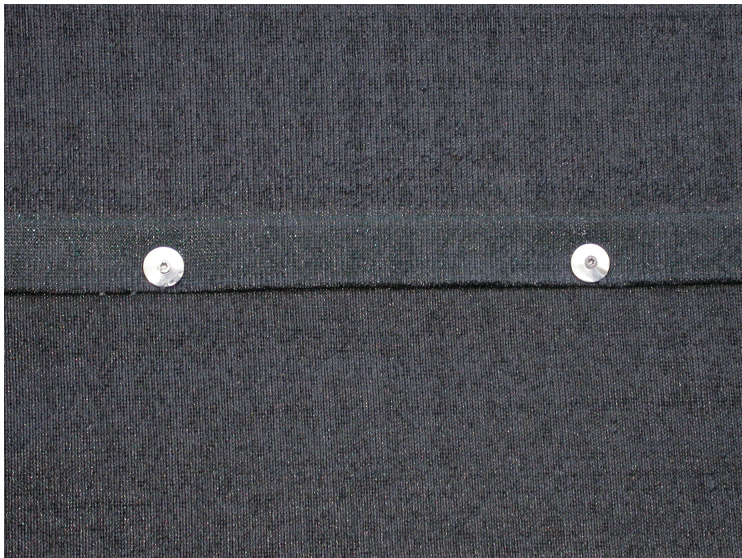
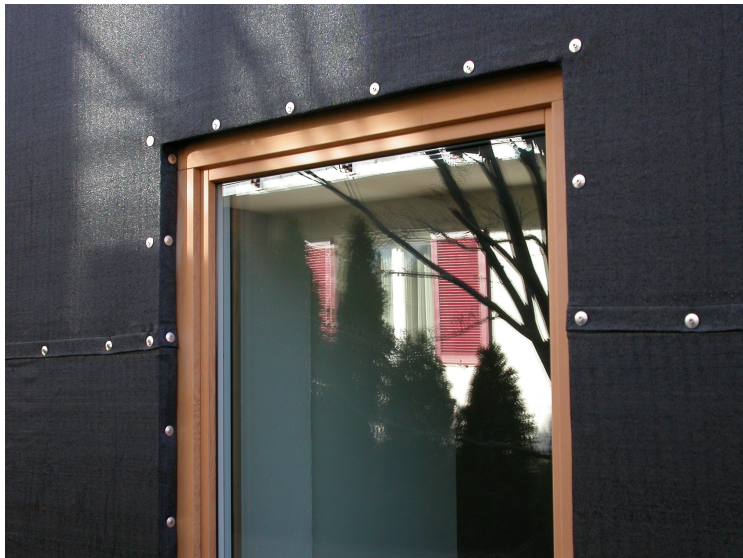
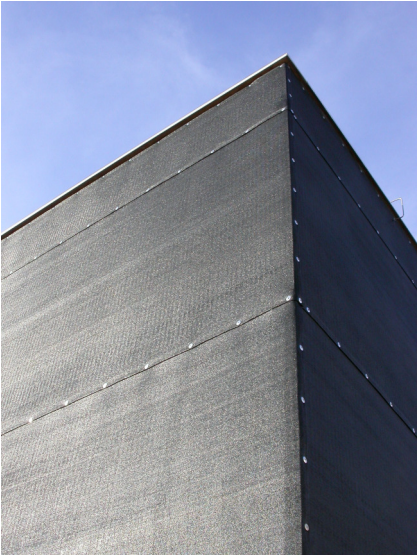




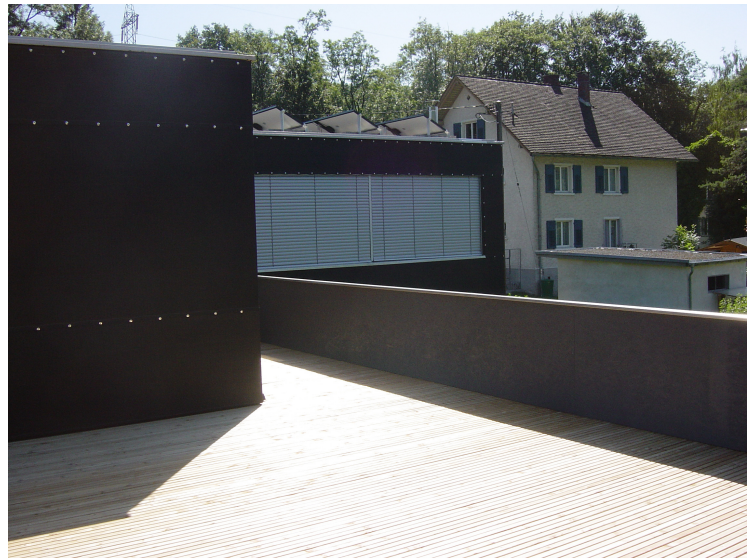














compactness

A / V

orientation (sun / wind / rain.....)

shading

zoning

'buffer'

% opaque / transparent / translucent

thermal properties of all components (wall, roof, windows.....)

thermal mass

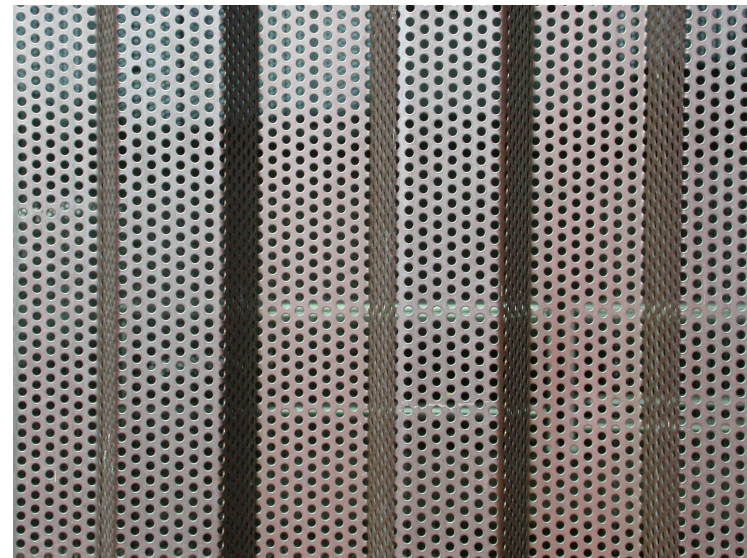
other passive factors (ground, ground water.....)

technical systems heating/cooling/ventilation (speed of reaction.....)

resource / primary energy



**Energieverbräuche minimieren -  
Haustechnik abspecken, optimieren,  
abstimmen und reduzieren**



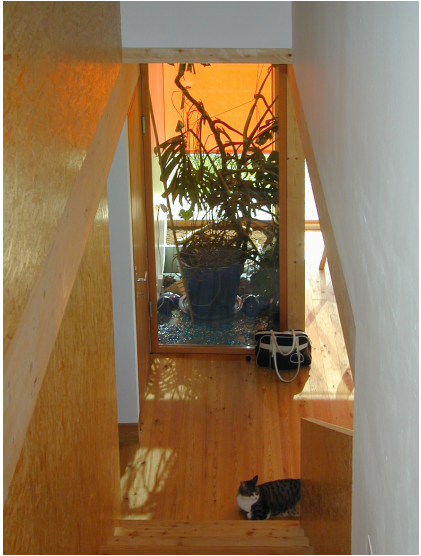












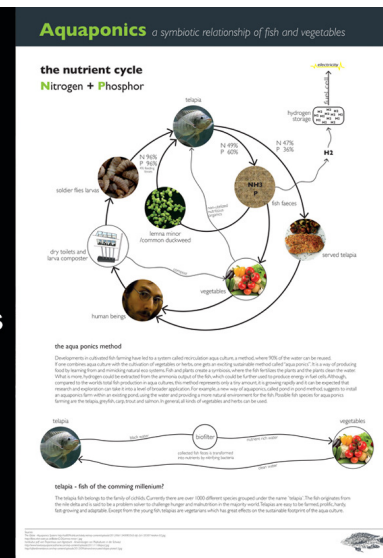


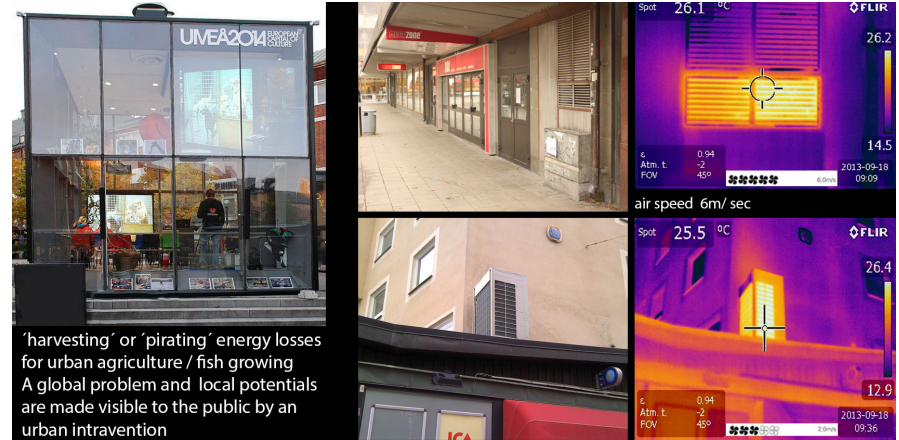
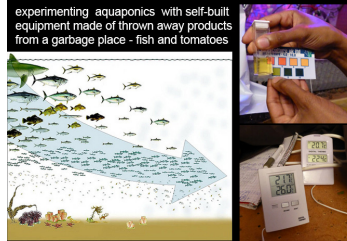
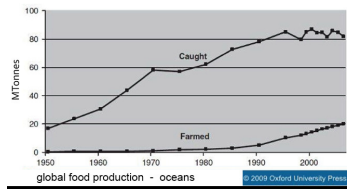
no city without food

no food without agriculture, the development of urbanism went parallel to the development of agriculture

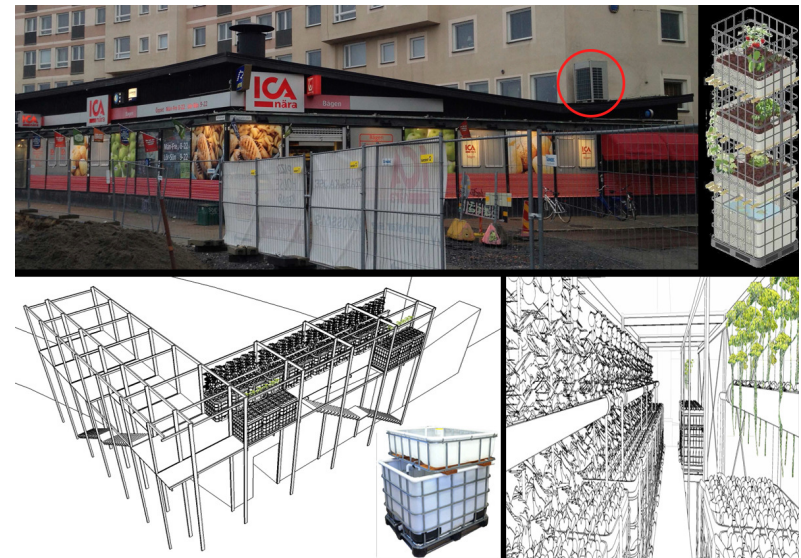
future cities - food cities ?

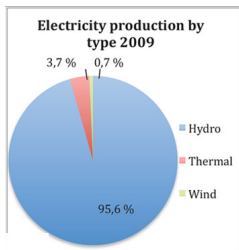
'aquaponics' as one form of urban fish farming addressing many complexities



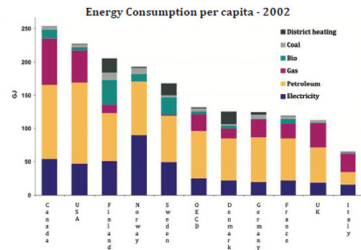


UMA  
LSAP Aquaponics workshop





Energy Balances of OECD Countries, 2002



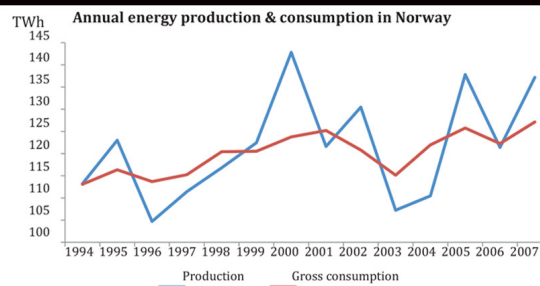
Passive Houses - The energy savior?  
 R&D Chr. Breibholtz - 09-908-856  
 The paper compares the energy savings and environmental effects of introducing the passive house standard to the Norwegian building stock.

Statistics Norway

Yr. 2008	Total Energy Use	Total energy use for heating	Total Electricity used for heating
Households	64	27	18
Industry & Business	30	15	10
Total	94	43	28

Around 2/3 of the electricity consumed by households is used for heating.<sup>7</sup>

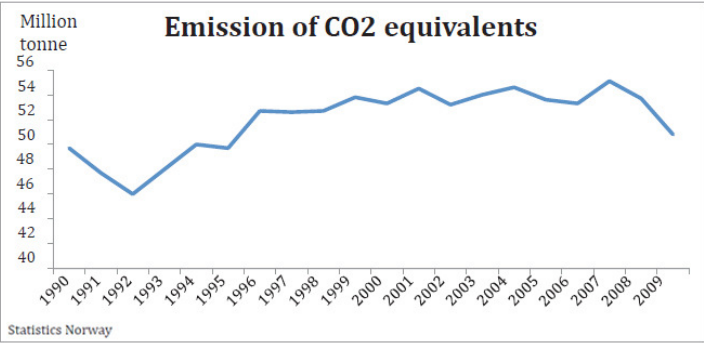
Enova.no



Statistics Norway

### Emissions caused by Norwegian electricity import

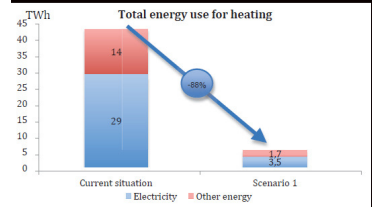
CO2 emission (Kg/KWh)	1.47
TWh imported annually	13
<b>Total CO2 emissions (Million tonne)</b>	<b>19</b>



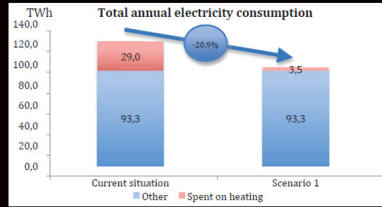
Annual emission of CO2 equivalents in Norway

When assuming that by lowering the consumption of electricity will firstly affect the import of electricity, decreasing the amount of energy and electricity used to heat buildings could be a major contributor in lowering the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions caused by Norway abroad.

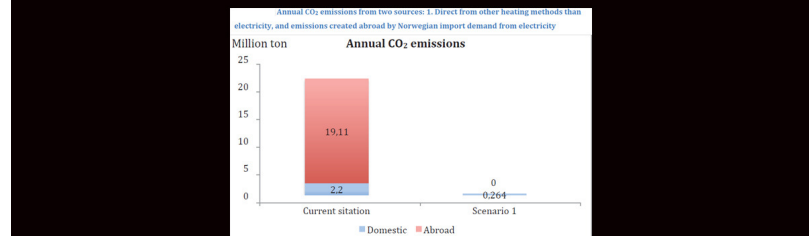
### Scenario 1 - Instant conversion



Both the total annual energy and electricity consumption for heating in Norway drops by a total of 88%, slashing the total electricity used for heating by 25.5 TWh. The percentage of the total Norwegian electricity consumption used for heating is reduced from 23.7% to 2.9%.



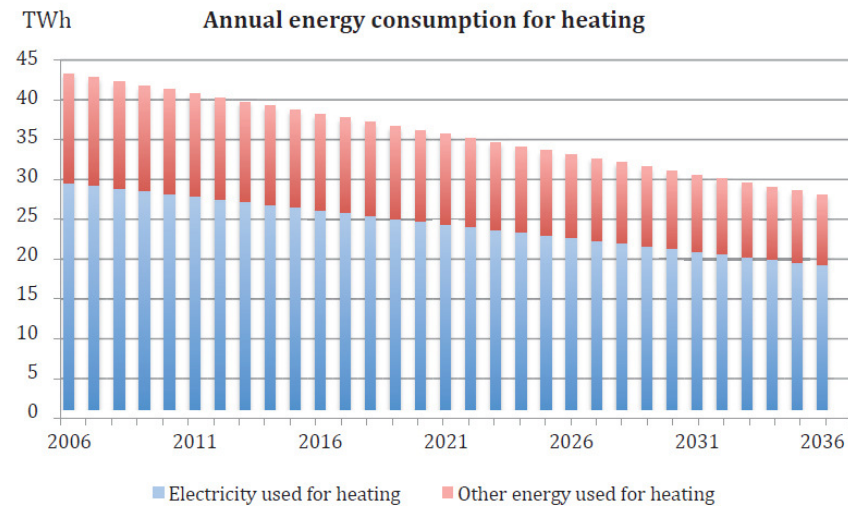
Total electricity consumption is reduced by 20.9%.  
 This is far more than the 13 TWh gap between demand and capacity increase mentioned in the section "The Norwegian electricity situation".



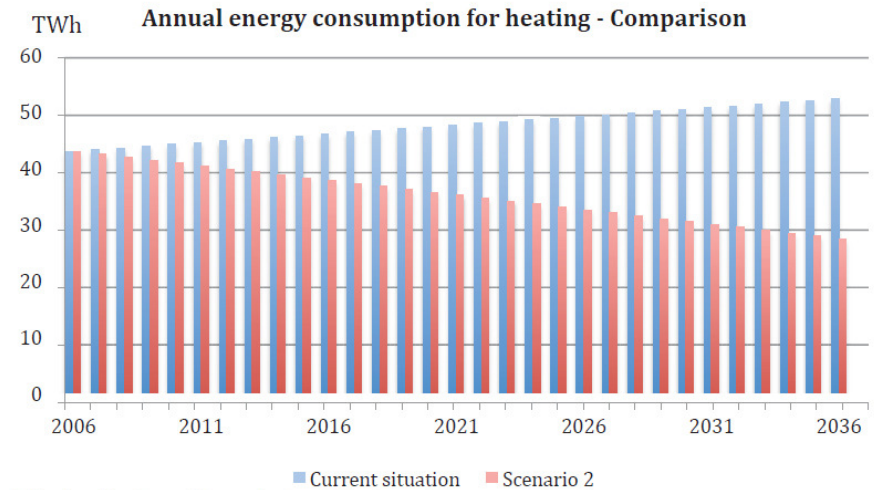
Million m <sup>2</sup> <sup>16</sup>	Household Buildings	Office & Industry buildings
Current quantity	225	127
New buildings annually	2.91	2.46
Renovated buildings annually	3.28	1.91
Demolished annually	1.31	1.52

## Scenario 2 – Imposing regulations by law

A much more realistic scenario was constructed by assuming that passive house regulations are imposed on new buildings and total renovations. As shown in table 4, the increase in total floor space, adjusted for demolished buildings, is at 2.54 million m<sup>2</sup> annually. The total quantity renovated annually is 5,19 million m<sup>2</sup>. Setting  $x$  as the number of years from current date, where all houses originally use 122kWh/m<sup>2</sup> annually for heating, the energy spent in year  $x$  was calculated.  $E_{heating}$  is the total energy in GWh spent on heating annually in Norway. The model is valid until all old buildings have been demolished or renovated, which will occur when  $351=5.19x$ ,  $x=67$  years.



Applying this model gives an annual decline in energy consumption for heating of about 1-2%



following the slope of Scenario 2 and the slope of the current situation

Energy consumption and production in Norway 1994-2007<sup>21</sup>

GWH					
Year	Production	Gross consum./import	Export	Net exports	Population
1994	113214	113082	4836	4968	132
1995	123011	116349	2300	8962	6662
1996	104712	113688	13212	-4276	-4976
1997	111420	115238	8692	-4874	-3818
1998	110787	120421	8046	-4412	-3634
1999	122445	120526	6857	8776	1919
2000	142817	123762	1474	20529	19055
2001	121608	125206	10760	-7162	-3098
2002	130473	120800	5329	15002	9673
2003	107246	115131	13472	-5587	-7985
2004	110472	121964	15334	-3842	-11492
2005	137811	125769	3653	15695	12042
2006	121400	122255	9802	8947	4855
2007	137164	127128	5284	15320	10036
					4681134

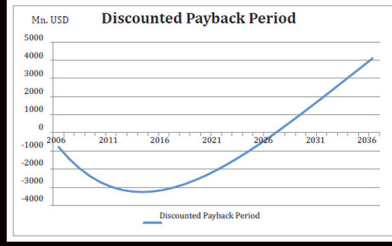
Statistiske Norge

Discounted Payback Calculation

Adjusted square meters	7.71 million annually
Additional costs	100 USD
Discount factor	0.01
Price	0.1639 USD/kWh

Year	Electricity used for heating	Current situation	Investment discounted	Savings discounted	Cumulated \$1
2006	28.9	28.9	773,000,000 USD	0 USD	-773,000,000 USD
2007	28.5	29.1	736,190,476 USD	87,072,792 USD	-1,432,117,685 USD
2008	28.2	29.3	703,175,783 USD	165,893,936 USD	-1,097,381,847 USD
2009	27.8	29.5	667,746,464 USD	236,932,766 USD	-2,386,212,232 USD
2010	27.5	29.7	635,494,013 USD	300,897,090 USD	-2,723,294,141 USD
2011	27.1	29.9	605,465,727 USD	368,175,096 USD	-2,970,784,962 USD
2012	26.8	30.1	578,176,823 USD	430,346,899 USD	-3,196,768,063 USD
2013	26.4	30.3	549,356,668 USD	484,825,494 USD	-3,322,787,864 USD
2014	26.1	30.6	523,176,823 USD	530,346,899 USD	-3,450,768,063 USD
2015	25.7	30.8	498,282,692 USD	570,498,634 USD	-3,520,820,689 USD
2016	25.4	31.0	474,554,849 USD	605,278,978 USD	-3,542,586,650 USD
2017	25.0	31.2	451,957,090 USD	638,006,549 USD	-3,606,047,198 USD
2018	24.7	31.4	430,436,324 USD	668,978,898 USD	-3,625,566,627 USD
2019	24.3	31.6	409,936,464 USD	698,310,059 USD	-3,605,194,981 USD
2020	24.0	31.8	390,417,528 USD	726,441,866 USD	-3,549,140,663 USD
2021	23.6	32.0	371,826,217 USD	753,645,149 USD	-3,661,301,730 USD
2022	23.3	32.2	354,176,408 USD	779,386,263 USD	-3,453,895,912 USD
2023	22.9	32.4	337,257,340 USD	804,113,834 USD	-1,604,429,417 USD
2024	22.6	32.6	321,197,466 USD	828,312,270 USD	-1,041,814,613 USD
2025	22.3	32.8	306,002,549 USD	851,470,224 USD	-660,248,028 USD
2026	21.9	33.1	291,376,570 USD	874,032,207 USD	-262,409,901 USD
2027	21.6	33.3	277,464,448 USD	896,153,207 USD	149,221,759 USD
2028	21.2	33.5	264,249,950 USD	917,090,302 USD	572,562,210 USD
2029	20.9	33.7	251,666,610 USD	936,461,919 USD	1,009,999,610 USD
2030	20.5	33.9	239,682,495 USD	954,961,659 USD	1,446,188,776 USD
2031	20.2	34.1	228,260,643 USD	973,061,963 USD	1,882,881,696 USD
2032	19.8	34.3	217,399,088 USD	989,533,754 USD	2,344,816,362 USD
2033	19.5	34.5	207,046,751 USD	1,004,962,293 USD	2,796,156,981 USD
2034	19.1	34.7	197,187,382 USD	1,019,826,424 USD	3,253,993,883 USD
2035	18.8	34.9	187,797,026 USD	1,034,179,738 USD	3,710,336,115 USD
2036	18.4	35.1	178,854,768 USD	1,048,029,417 USD	4,166,101,779 USD



The graph shows that the first positive cumulated payback from investing in the passive houses occur in 2027, when the first passive houses are built end of 2006

## Conclusion

Scenario 1 pointed out just how much electricity can be saved by deploying passive housing on a large scale. It has the potential to substantially reduce consumption for electric heating by almost 90%, cutting the total electricity consumption in Norway by around 21%. The scenario also identified vast improvements of up to 21 million tonne in CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions caused mainly abroad by Norwegian electricity import.

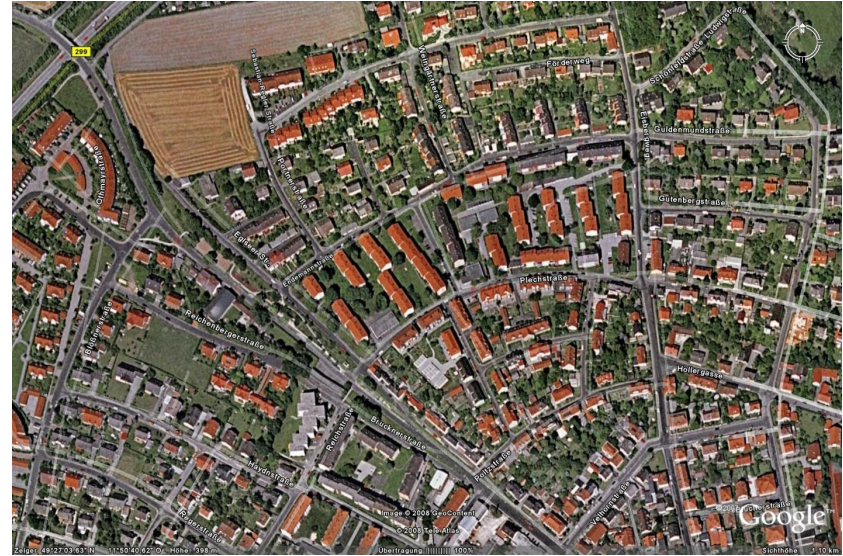
The more realistic second scenario tells a different story. It concludes that when only imposing the passive house standard on new buildings and renovations, the decrease in energy consumption is happening very slowly. The decrease corresponds to 0.5TWh per year, which is around a half percent of the total Norwegian electricity consumption. For the consumer base as a whole, paying both the electricity bill and the additional costs in connection with reaching the passive house standard, the investment does not break even before after 21 years of such a law being introduced.

The slow reduction in Scenario 2 cannot prohibit the total energy consumption of outgrowing the current levels. There are therefore no substantial CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction benefits to be had from being able to cut electricity import, as is the case in Scenario 1.

Furthermore, it seems likely that the substantially higher costs needed to renovate a building to meet the Passive House standard would slow down the current renovation rate. This means that Scenario 2 most likely overestimates the impact on electricity consumption.

Introducing the Passive House standard by law is, therefore, not sufficient to lower the electricity consumption in Norway significantly. Offering incentive schemes could be a solution to maintain and increase renovation and replacement rates, hereby accelerating the depicted decline in Norwegian electricity consumption. Similar schemes are already in place in Norway for heat pump installations and pellet burners, and have been proven effective. In 2006, when the subsidy scheme was introduced, installations of heat pumps doubled when compared to 2005.<sup>21</sup> This fact supports the idea of an incentive scheme for introducing the Passive House standard in Norway could be the right approach.

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.tilskudd2006.enova.no>  
<http://www.tu.no/energi/article104833.ece>



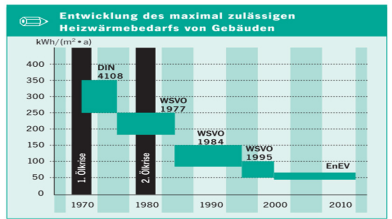
**Table 3.5 Residential building stock by period of construction (in %)**

	<1919	1919-1944	1945-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	>1990	Total
Austria <sup>a)</sup>	19	8	12	16	15	12	18	100
Finland <sup>b)</sup>	1.6	8.3	30.6	23.4	20	14.4	98.8	
France <sup>c)</sup>	19.9	13.3	18	26	16.4	12.4	100	
Germany <sup>d)</sup>	12	9	31	26	22	100		
Holland <sup>e)</sup>	7.3	13.6	30.9	35.4	11.6	98.8		
Sweden <sup>f)</sup>	12.3	14.9	27.8	17.2	9.6	8.2	100	
Switzerland <sup>g)</sup>	25	11	26	25	11	100		
United Kingdom <sup>h)</sup>	21.7	17.5	28.1	21.6	11.1	100		

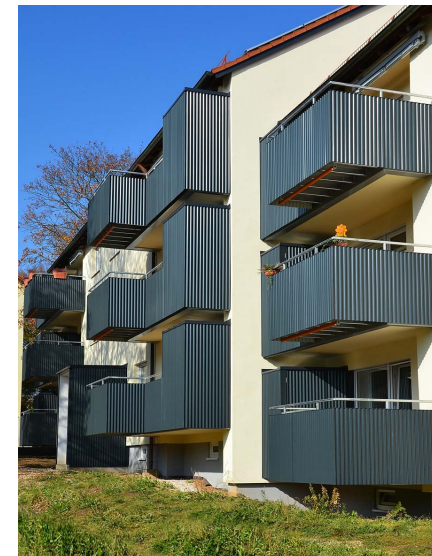
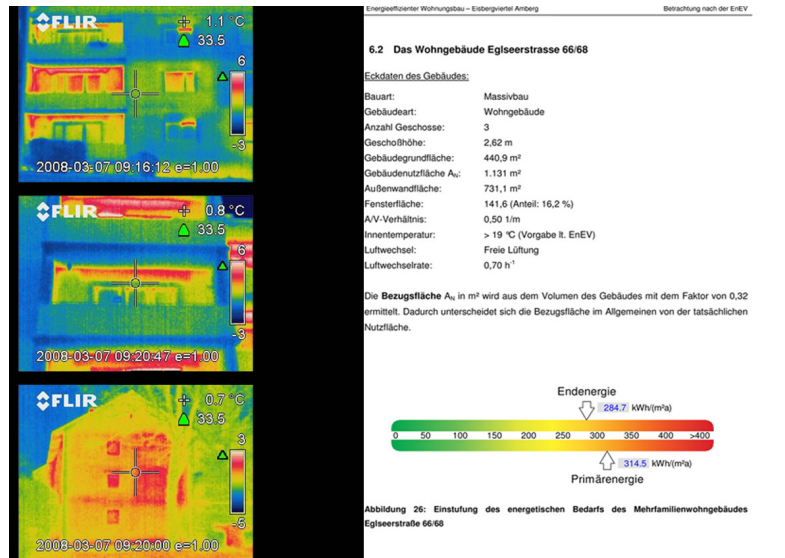
<sup>1)</sup> ILO database, data from 2005. These data are similar to the data in Statistics in the European Union 2004, data for 2005.  
<sup>2)</sup> Housing Statistics in the European Union 2004, data for 2000.  
<sup>3)</sup> Housing Statistics in the European Union 2004, data for 2000.  
<sup>4)</sup> Data are not from ILO, based on micro census 1998 from Housing Statistics in the European Union 2004, data for 2000. (1919: 14.6%; 1919-1944: 12.4%; 1945-1960: 42.2%; 1971-1990: 10.0%; 1981-1990: 14.6%).  
<sup>5)</sup> Housing Statistics in the European Union 2004, data for 2000, and from KWR 2000.  
<sup>6)</sup> Statistics Sweden (data for 2000). Differs a little from Housing Statistics in the European Union 2004, data 2003 (1919: 12.4%; 1919-1944: 11.7%; 1945-1970: 21.2%; 1971-1990: 21.8%; >1990: 18.5%).  
<sup>7)</sup> BfS Wohnungszählung 2000.  
<sup>8)</sup> Data based on English House Condition Survey 2005. Data from Housing Statistics in the European Union 2004 give a slightly different share (1919: 20.8%; 1919-1944: 12.7%; 1945-1960: 21.2%; 1971-1980: 21.8%; 1981-1990: 18.5%).

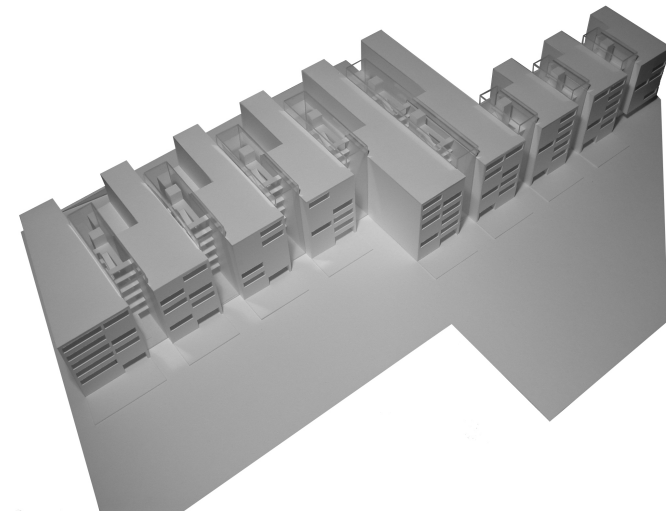
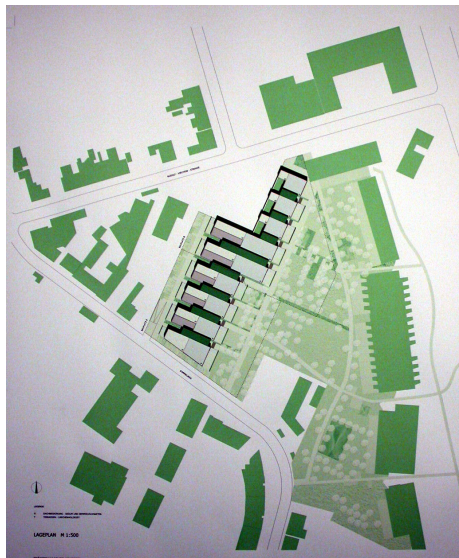
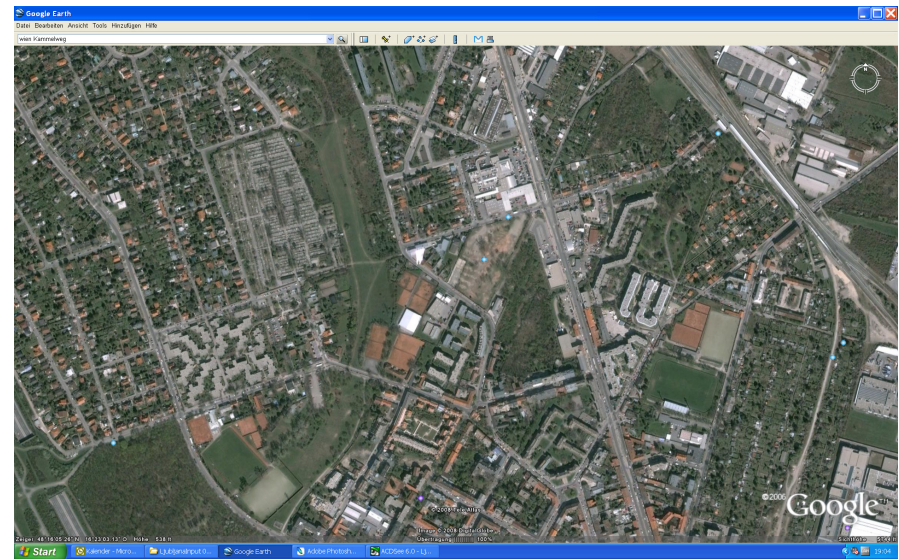
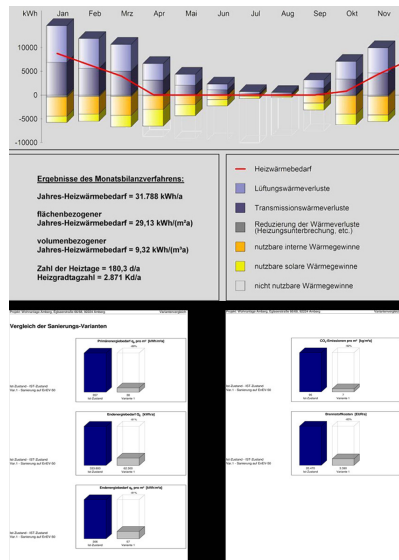


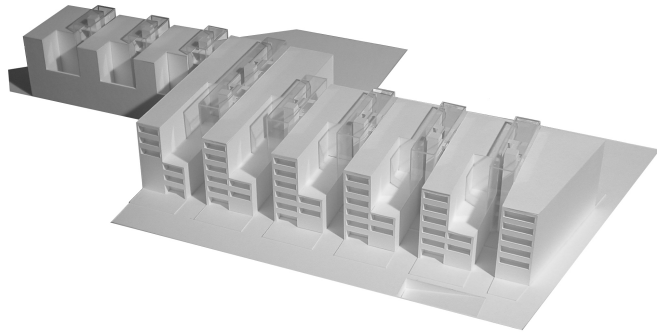
**Wärmeschutz und Energieeinsparung**

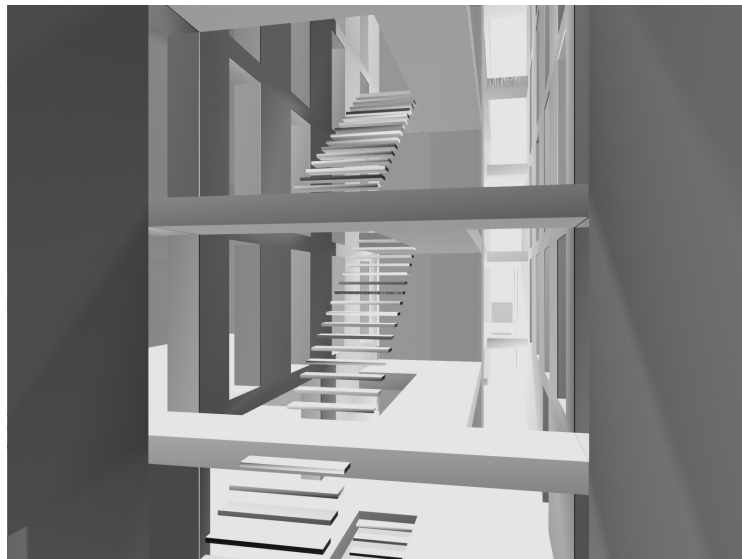
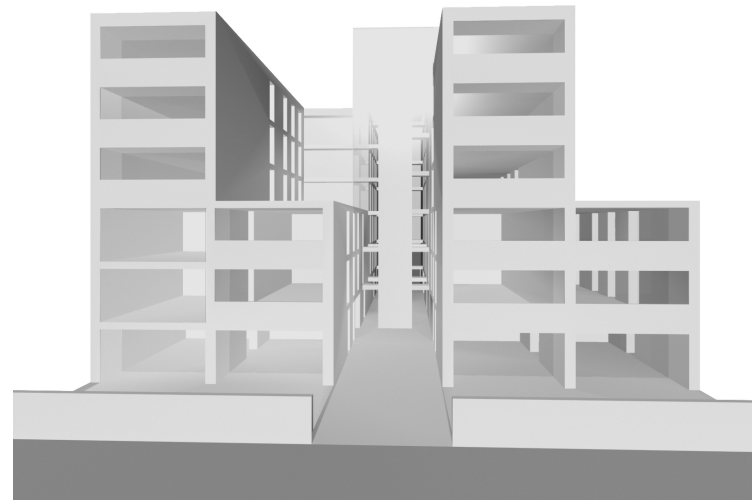
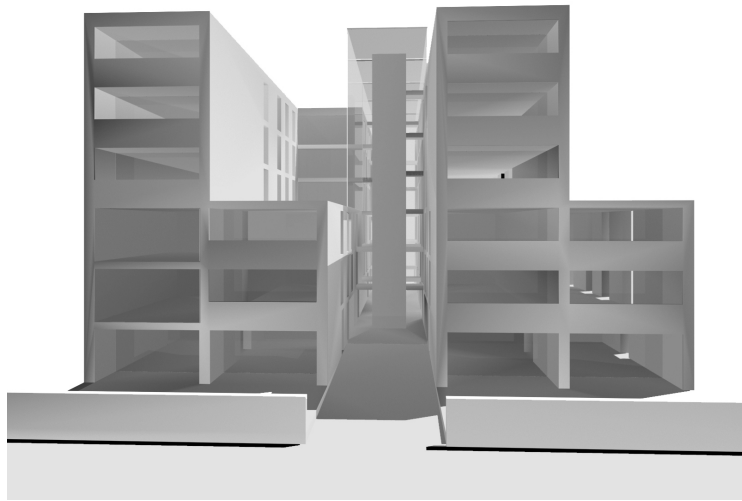


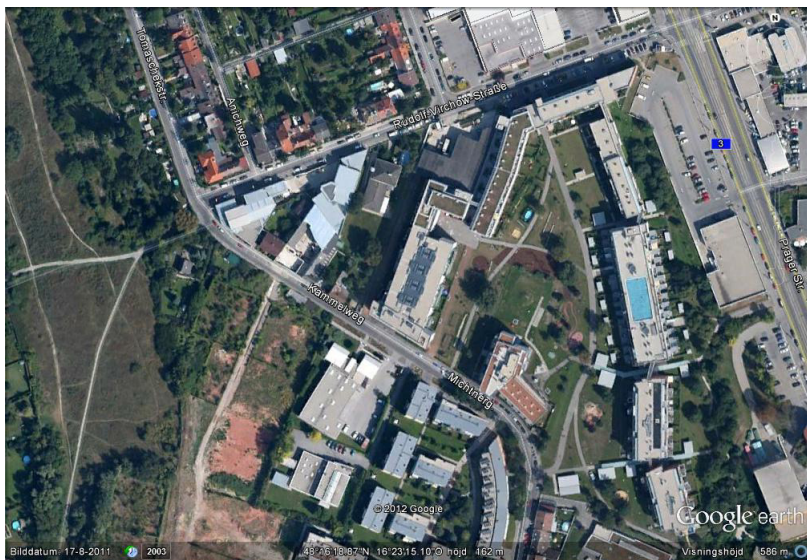
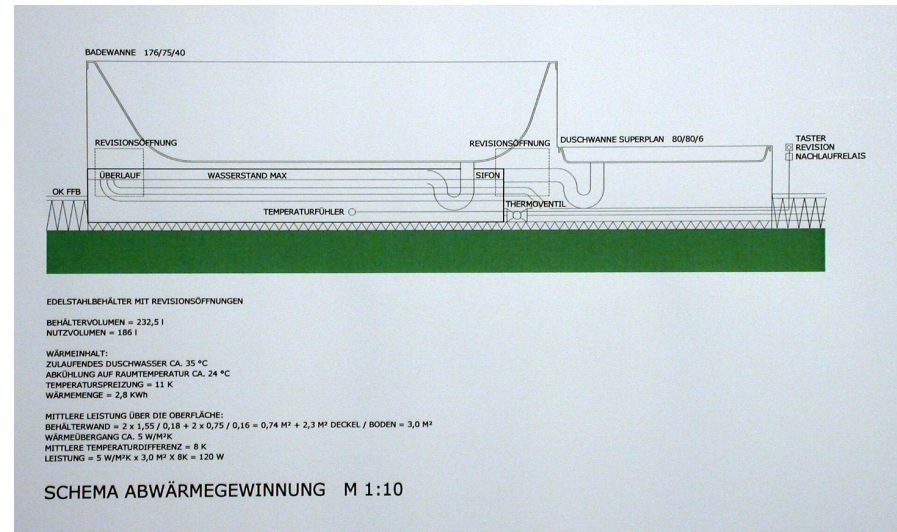
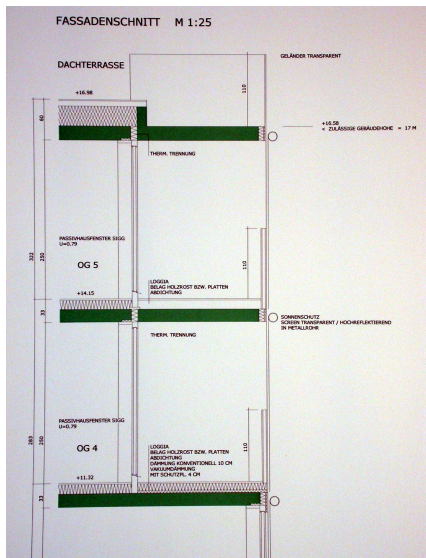




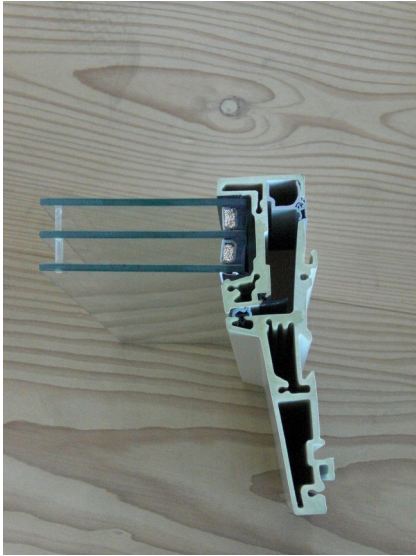












**ignore conventions**  
**start something new**  
**dare to be wrong**

john michael bishop / elizabeth blackburn    nobel prize winners medicine