

## <u>Acciona experience in High Rise</u> <u>Building – good practice and R&D</u>

Javier Grávalos Head of Sustainability and Eco-Efficiency area

> International conference: HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS September 20, 2010 PRAGUE



# INDEX

- Company Presentation.
- Experience in high rise building construction.
- Experience in Energy Efficient Buildings
- R&D Presentation.
- Technologies for Energy Efficiency.
- Research project on Energy Efficiency for High Rise Buildings.



## Acciona: Our business areas

#### **Urban Services**

Facility Management Hospital Services Waste management

Water

**Reverse Osmosis Desalination** 

#### Other

Bestinver Hijos de Antonio Barceló GPD

Civil Engineering Construction

> Facilities Concessions

Real State Heritage Promotion

Energy Eolic Other renouvelable

Logistics Airports Transmediterránea Other logistic services





• International Network





### **ACCIONA and Sustainability**

#### Development on a global scale in balance with the environment

ACCIONA announced its strategic commitment to being pioneers in development and sustainability in 2004.

ACCIONA's capabilities are focused on designing and delivering innovative solutions to meet three of society's greatest needs: energy, water, and infrastructure.

ACCIONA embraces a "triple bottom line" aimed at generating economic growth, social progress and environmental balance.

Our business model allows ACCIONA to create shareholder value while fulfilling its responsibility to future generations.



The mosto significative high rise building projects executed by the company are:



Torre Europa Building. Madrid 113m

Headquarters of BBVA Madrid 108m





The mosto significative high rise building projects executed by the company are:

Ministerio de Industria. Madrid



Mafre Tower Barcelona 153m





The mosto significative high rise building projects executed by the company are:



Parque reforma building. Mexico DF.

> Lolmas Tower Mexico DF





The mosto significative high rise building projects executed by the company are:



Petronas tower .Intallation design. 452m Malaysia



ACCIONA has constructed over 1,100 eco-efficient homes, and has built the first Zero Emissions commercial building in Spain.

Sustainable infrastructure addresses economic, social and environmental factors.

- Environmental CO2 emissions, waste management, water and energy usage, and materials selection.
- Economic energy, maintenance, and repair costs.
- Social interior air quality, accessibility, living quality, and external integration with surroundings.

During construction, avoids toxic materials and pollutants, and optimize energy and water use.

Homes have more efficient water consumption and cost less to run. Buildings consume half the usual energy, covering all energy demands with solar and biomass renewable sources.

ACCIONA is leading the Energy Efficient Buildings Association (E2B) formed to represent the interests of private industry in Europe, defining the strategic research agenda for energy efficient buildings and districts.



- First Zero Emissions Commercial Building in Spain - ACCIONA Solar Headquarters
  - Consumes half the usual energy of an equivalent conventional building
  - Covers all its energy demands with solar and bioenergy renewable sources







#### Architectural (passive):

- Building orientation and form factor analysis
- Insulation optimization
- Optimize % of facade glass openings (for HVAC and lighting demands)
- Facade shadings
- Best design for each facade orientation
- Cross ventilations



**Measures Included** 

#### Installations:

- Optimize HVAC distribution: variable flows and temperatures, active demand management
- Analysis of chiller and boiler seasonal efficiency
- CHP and trigeneration analysis
- Control of lighting



#### Energy sources:

- Biomass
- Solar thermal
- Solar photovoltaic
- Geothermal
- Integrated wind energy



#### **Economic Efficiency**



Additional investment (13%) can be recovered in about 10 years.



#### **Comparative balance of CO2 emissions**



(\*) Source: IDAE (Spanish Institute for Energy Saving) 2007



#### New Structural Organization

to boost the innovation activities ...





## **R&D Technological Center of ACCIONA in MADRID**

- Over 150 well skilled professionals.
- International and multidisciplinary professional team.
- **Civil engineering company leader in R&D in Europe**: more than 15 years developing new technologies and materials in the construction sector.
- First civil engineering company with **its own technological center**:
  - **3.500 m<sup>2</sup>** of surface (4 storey building)
  - **11 R&D laboratories** full equiped.
  - **Production workshop with 1.200 m<sup>2</sup>** for prototyping



#### Madrid Technological Centre



- •14 research groups, associated in four areas where develop technology
- •1 area of programs to obtain founds and monitor international relationships
- •1 department of knowledge transfer with direct contact with technology and business.
- •3 horizontal areas for financial, IPR and HHRR.



## Activities covered in the area

- Reduction of building energy demand (passive strategies).
- Energy efficient installations (active strategies).
- Reduce fossil fuels power generation (energetic refurbishment).
- Increase the use or R.E.S. (new technologies and integrated concepts).
- Use of energy fluxes within and trough building.(new concepts)
- Active management of the building (BMS).
- Involvement of inhabitants for eco-energy consciousness (dissemination)

All the Energy Efficient actions has to ensure at least the same indoor comfort conditions (light, heating, cooling, air quality, services and safety)



**Energetic Development** 

### **ACCIONA R&D DESIGN APPROACH**





**ANALYSIS OF** 

- •Location and climate
- Geographical conditions
- Microclimate

→ Determines the passive strategies to be adopted in order to optimize the energy efficiency of the building



#### **Boundary conditions analysis**



### **Preliminary design**

Building form: Rate linking external surface/volume. Influence in the energy exchange of the building with the outside

Orientation: Obtaining maximum radiation in winter and minimum in summer

Spatial distribution: rooms with less occupancy to be located in most thermally exposed building zones

Volume: Façade protected from solar radiation through setbacks

**Surroundings:** Analysis of the influence of green areas, open areas, other buildings, etc, on the building. Foresight of the new high rise building impact in the area.









#### **Building envelope:**

High rise buildings challenge: small roof area. Façade has to be carefully designed and used for passive strategies.





### Passive strategies to be adopted

#### Materials:

- Selection of materials with thermal properties
- -Innovative envelope design
- -Cost analysis



Use of PCM's to increase thermal inertia without increasing the thermal mass





**Glazings:** 

#### Passive strategies to be adopted

Key element for high-rise buildings: large % of façade surface covered

- 1. Analysis of heat gains and losses through glazings
- 2. Determination of internal demands for heating and cooling
  - ➔ Choice of the most adapted solution according to the project characteristics and needs, and cost analysis







### Lighting

Design criteria

- light quantity
- light distribution

Innovative technologies: natural light ducts



### Passive strategies to be adopted









#### **OBJECTIVES**

- Test the efficiency of proposed solutions
- Quantifications in terms on energy demand reduction
- Design support system

TOOLS



Energy+ TRNSYS Ecotect FLUENT Dialux Acous-Stiff Acoubat







### **Active solutions: COGENERATION**



Electricity

#### **Trigeneration system:**

Combined production of heating, DHW, cooling and electricity.
Used in combination with absorption chiller, cover the base consumption of multi-dwelling building with centralized system.
Used in parallel with traditional heat generators
Use of electricity to self sustain the process

Requires a high impact refurbishment – new technologies at level of heating terminals, heat generation room and control system.





### **Active solutions: HEAT PUMP**

#### High efficiency heat pump:

- •Alternative production of heating, DHW and cooling.
- •Used in combination with heating generators, can be used in modular or centralized applications.
- •Multi fed system, move energy from place to another by electricity consumption.
- •Can be coupled with RES like: geothermal, solar thermal, PV and biomass burners
- •Provide heat at low temperature
- •Can work with COP up to 5 or more.

Requires a low impact refurbishment – new technologies at level of heating terminals, heat source and control system. Heat from the earth: How to heat with near-surface geothermal energy





#### Thermo solar:

Production of hot energy for DHW at high temperature and low temperature free heating.
Used in combination with heating generators, can be used in modular or centralized applications.
Can be coupled to existing facilities to cover a percentage of heat consumption or to feed them.
Low cost, high surface, simple installation, high integration.

Requires a low impact refurbishment – new technologies at level of heating terminals, heat source and control system.



#### Solar heating





#### Absorption process:

- •Production of cold energy from hot source.
- •Exploitation of solar power during cooling period.
- •Can be coupled to existing facilities to cover the whole cooling energy demand.
- •High cost, high surface, complex installation, high integration, dual use (winter summer).

Requires a high impact refurbishment, integration with thermo-solar, high level control.





#### Ventilation heat recovery:

•Possibility to recover part of heat dissipated by ventilation.

- •Integration with traditional and Renewable energy generators.
- •Can be coupled to existing facilities to cover the whole cooling and heating energy demand.
- •Low cost, high impact, complex installation, high integration, dual use (winter summer).

Requires a medium impact refurbishment, high level control, is used as support to conventional generators for conditioning.





#### **Eco efficienct solutions**

→ integral BMS: manage all installations and facilities of the building in a centralized way, including: light, ventilation, heating, cooling, additional services and safety issues.
 →Implement advanced control strategies, in order to get the maximum efficiency and the maximum energy savings at the same comfort conditions.

 $\rightarrow$ Energy consumption on time monitoring and management





### Heating terminals and storage systems



Low temperature radiant terminals



Heat storage with Phse Change Materials





Fuell Cell

# Gacciona High Rise Building European Project – Cost Effective

 In the Cost Effective project, 26 European partners cooperate to develop concepts and components therein to <u>convert the facades</u> of existing "high-rise buildings" <u>into</u> <u>multifunctional energy gaining entities</u>, aiming to have a substantial effect on the energy conservation potential in the EU25 and the associated CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation.



 In 'high rise' buildings, the area of the roof does not suffice for renewable energy sources to contribute substantially to the total energy demand of the building. Hence it is necessary to use the façade, in addition to the roof, for energy conversion.





### Initial position

40% of the CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions in EU25 are caused by buildings

- the use of renewables has to be increased, especially in large nonresidential buildings
- net-zero energy buildings are the target



Haus der Zukunft, Regensburg project team: Sonnenkraft, fabi architekten, Hochschule Regensburg, Fraunhofer ISE





## Large non-residential buildings



## Vision:

Converting facades of existing high rise buildings in energy gaining components

Tour Carpe Diem, Paris. Stem Architects, NY Source: Emmer Pfenninger Partner

acciona					Fraunhofer	Cost
Building categories	Post-war, reinforced concrete structure with massive facade	Reinforced concrete with (precast) concrete façade	Skeleton construction with precast concrete panels (strip windows)	Skeleton construction with curtain-wall façade	SEVENTH FRAMEWORK	Effective
Image						
category	3	2	3	4		
time line	1945-1965	1960-1980	1975-1990	1975-1995		
main construction	reinforced concrete	reinforced concrete	reinforced concrete	reinforced concrete		
precast	no	possible	possible	no		
facade	load bearing	load bearing	non bearing	non bearing		
stability	facade	facade/core	core	core		
material facade	massive brick, brick cavity wall	brick, natural stone, stucco, ceramic tiles, glass cladding	concrete, metal cladding	metal profiles, metal cladding		
glazing	single	single/double	double	double		
windows	openable	openable	openable	openable/closed		
floor plan	lineair cell structure	lineair cell structure	core cell structure	cell/open structure		
air-conditioning	no	no	no	no		
Façade therm. Insu	lation no	in cavity 30-60mm	in cavity 30-60mm	in closed partition 30-60mm		



### **Technology under development**



transparent solar thermal collector for glazing integration



facade integrated natural ventilationsystem with heat recovery

Fraunhofer

PROGRAMME

ISE





air-heating vacuum tube collector

glare protection **BIPV-component** 

> unglazed solar thermal collector plus heat pump





### THANKS



MADRID SKYLINE