



POWERHOUSE KJØRBO

The world's first refurbished plus-energy office building

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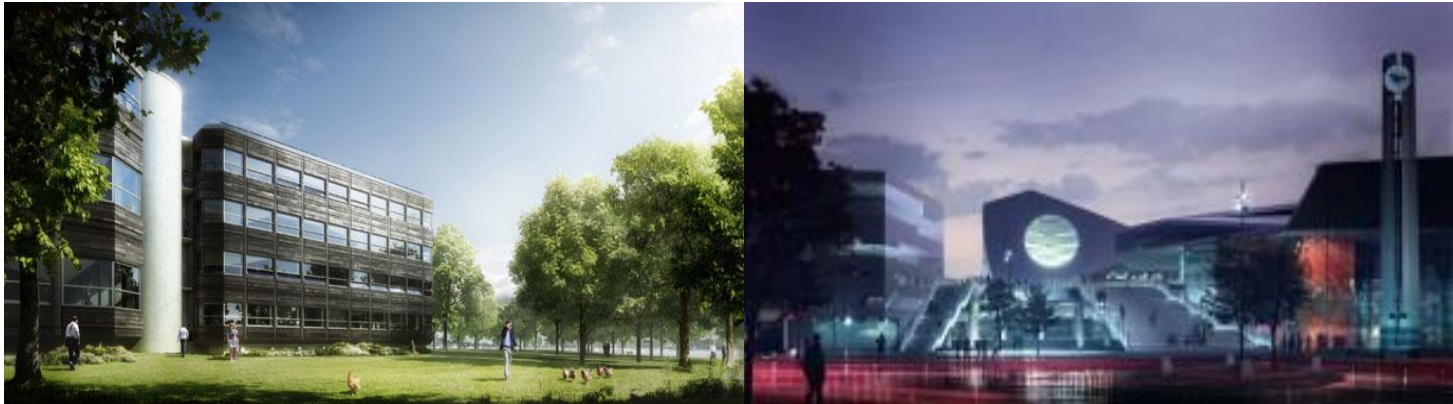
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Content

- Definition Powerhouse
- Background and objective of the project
- Energy performance and embodied energy of the building
- Building envelope
- Technical systems
- Renovation costs

What is a Powerhouse?

- A Powerhouse is a building which during its operational phase generates more renewable energy than what was used for the production of building materials, its construction, operation and disposal.
- The building is therefore transformed from being part of the energy problem to becoming part of the energy solution.



Background

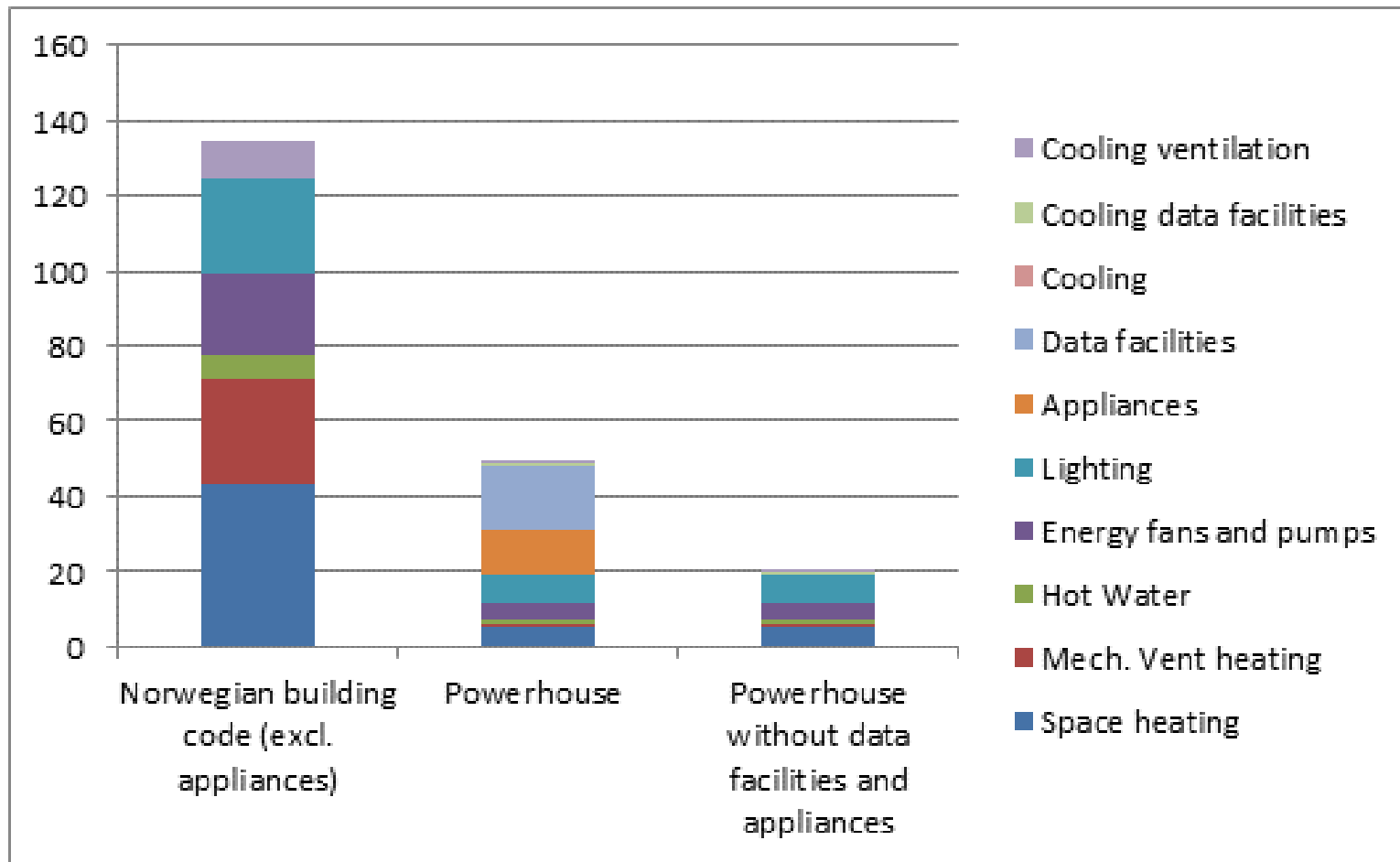
- Located in Sandvika outside Oslo in Norway
- Existing buildings from the 1980s
- Area: 5180 m².

Objectives

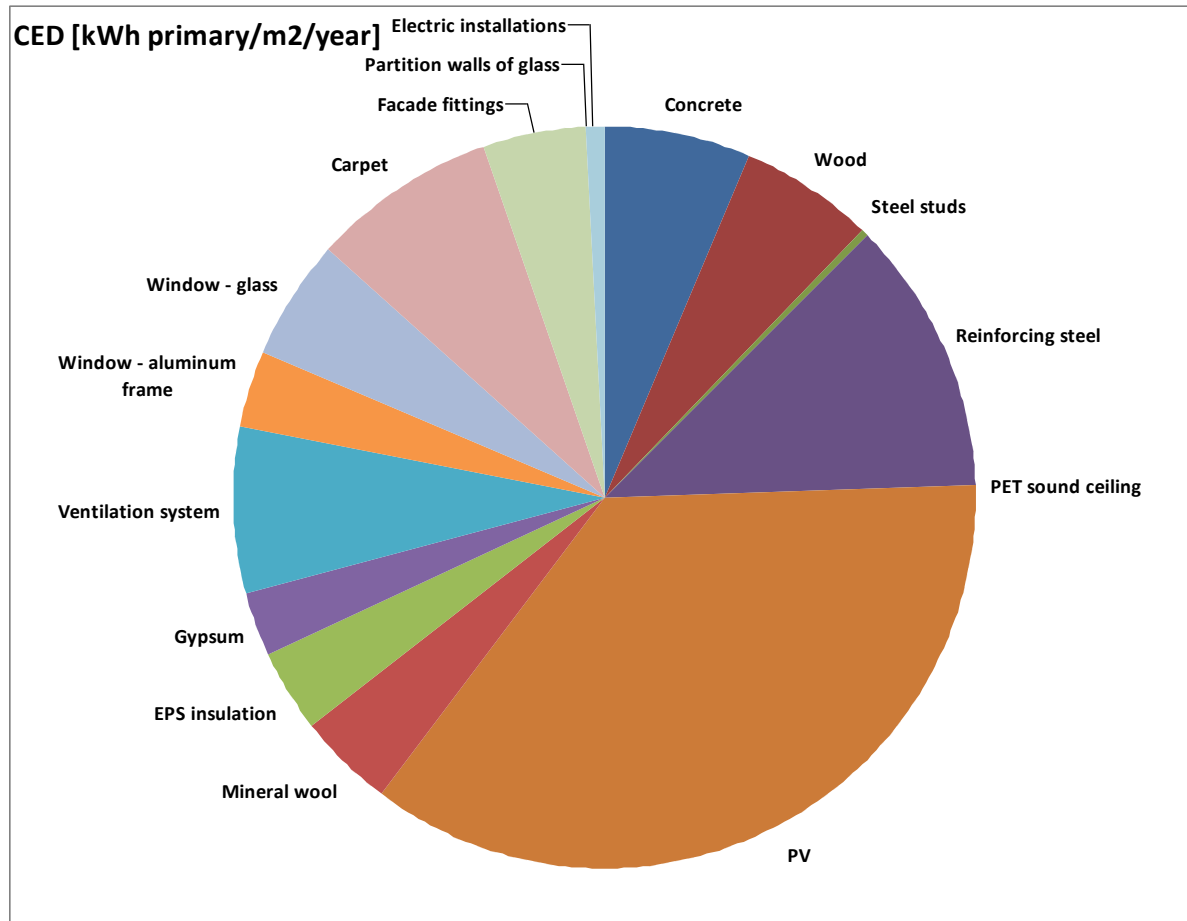
- Keep the expression of the buildings
- Renovate to a plus- energy buildings (energy use for appliances not included in the energy budget)
- Build within commercial market conditions
- BREEAM outstanding



Energy performance

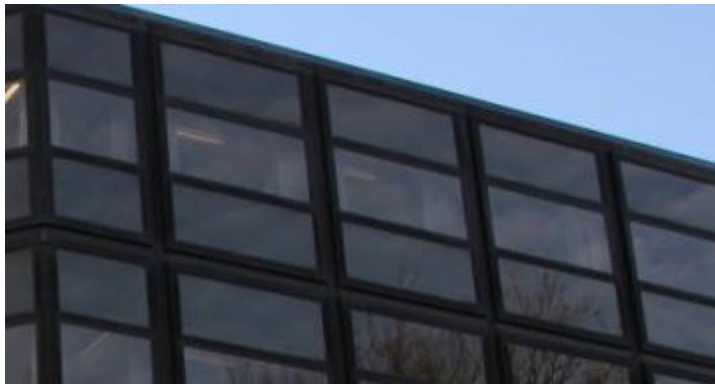


Calculation of embodied primary energy



Calculated average primary energy for materials per year for the entire lifespan: 16,3 kWh/m²/y

Reuse of materials



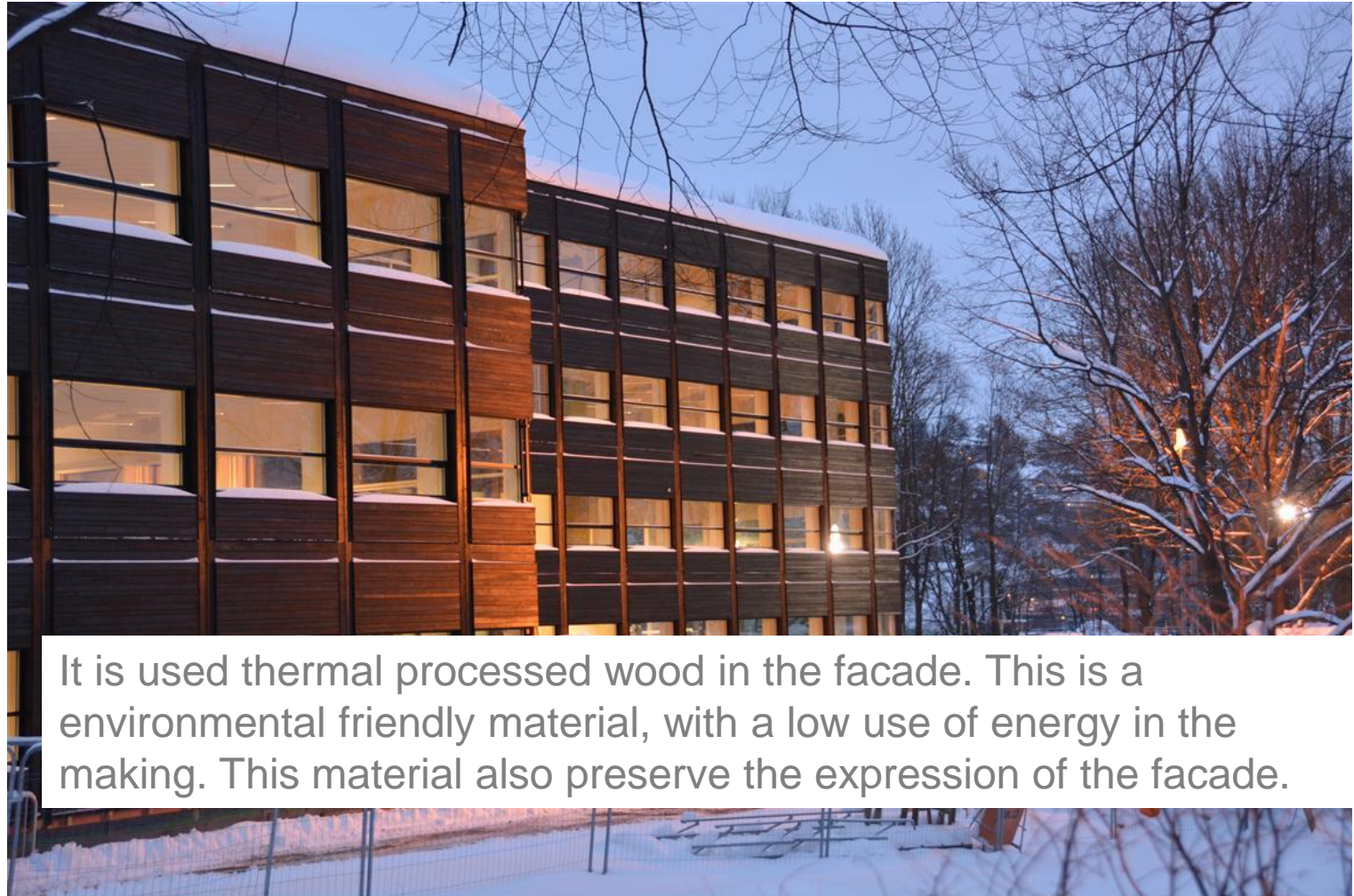
The old glass facade is reused in the indoor doors and windows for the offices.

Energy budget

Energy demand/ production [kWh/m ²]	Delivered/ produced energy	Primary energy factor	Primary energy demand
PV-production, first 30 years	40,7	1,98	80,6
PV- production last 30 years	60,1	0,93	55,9
PV – production average 60 years			68,7
Operational energy use	-20,4	1,46	-29,8
Embodied energy		1,35	-22,1
Sum			16,8

The solar cells have to produce ~52 kWh/m² for the building to be energy neutral. Because it produces ~69 kWh/m², the building is energy positive -> fulfills the criteria for Powerhouse

Building envelope - facade



It is used thermal processed wood in the facade. This is a environmental friendly material, with a low use of energy in the making. This material also preserve the expression of the facade.

Building envelope

U – values [W/m ² K]	Before	After
Roof/attic	~0,2	0,08
Floor/slab	-	0,12-0,16
Walls	~0,3	0,15
Ceilings	~0,3	0,3
Windows	~1,8	0,8

Air tightness:

Norwegian regulations: 1,5 1/h

Objective PH, less than: 0,6 1/h

Measured: 0,2 1/h



Building envelope

- The construction of the building is better than passive house – level
- Focus on thermal bridge avoidance
- Good daylight factor
 - » Window to wall ratio: 40/60
 - » Light transmission for the windows: 68 %
 - » Daylight factor working areas: 2,1
- External sun shading integrated in the façade



Technical systems

- Energy efficient lighting
- Air heating delivered from ventilation combined with radiator in the wave wall in the center of the building
- Central air cooling
- Displacement ventilation (next slide)

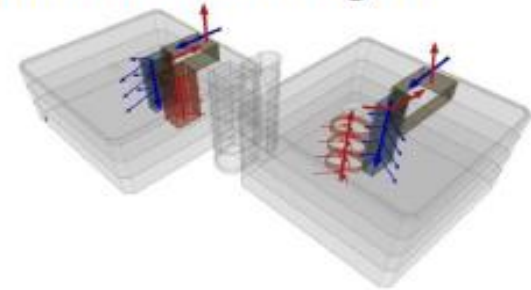


Technical system - ventilation

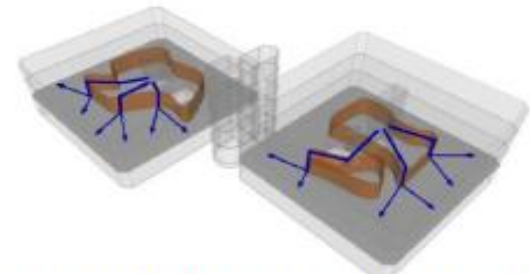


- Efficient heat recovery (85%)
- Displacement ventilation
- Use of the building, reduced duct lengths
- Demand control
- Windows that can be opened

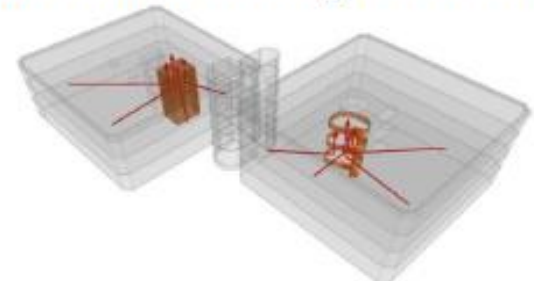
Ventilation and cooling
Reduced duct length



Displacement ventilation

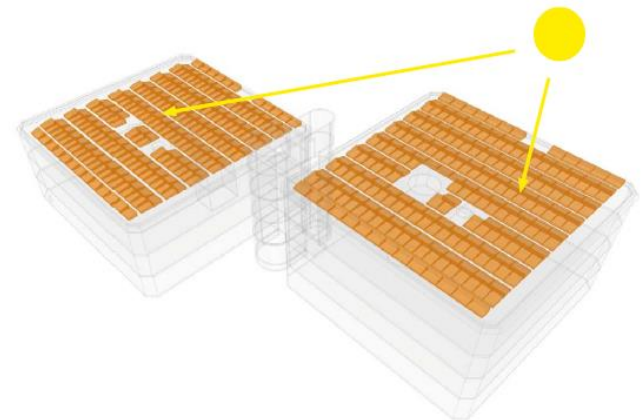
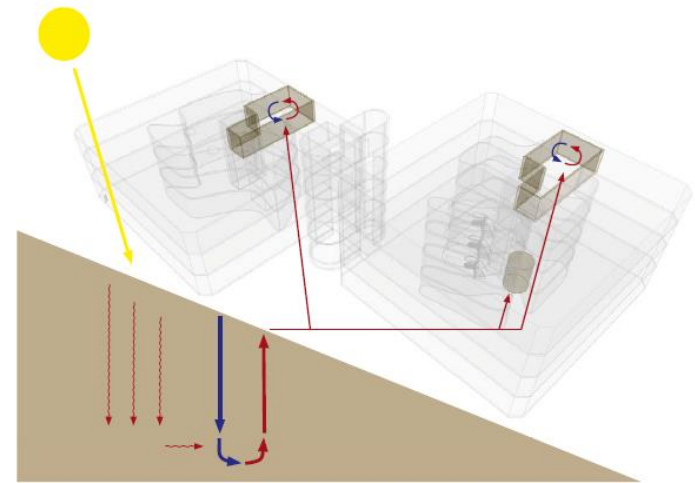


Exhaust air through staircase



Technical system - energy concept

- Reduction in the energy need by employing energy efficient solutions and a well insulated building structure.
- Heating and cooling from energy wells.
- Recycling of heat from computer servers.
- Two heat pumps running at different temperatures
- Local production of PV electricity



Solar power



- Norway's largest installation
- 1550 m² on the roof of the two blocks and part of the garage
- Calculated energy production: 210 000 kWh/year (40 kWh/m² BRA)
- Energy performance: 211 kW_p

Criteria PV – installation

1. Energy performance (yearly energy production)
2. Embodied energy
3. Price

Cost

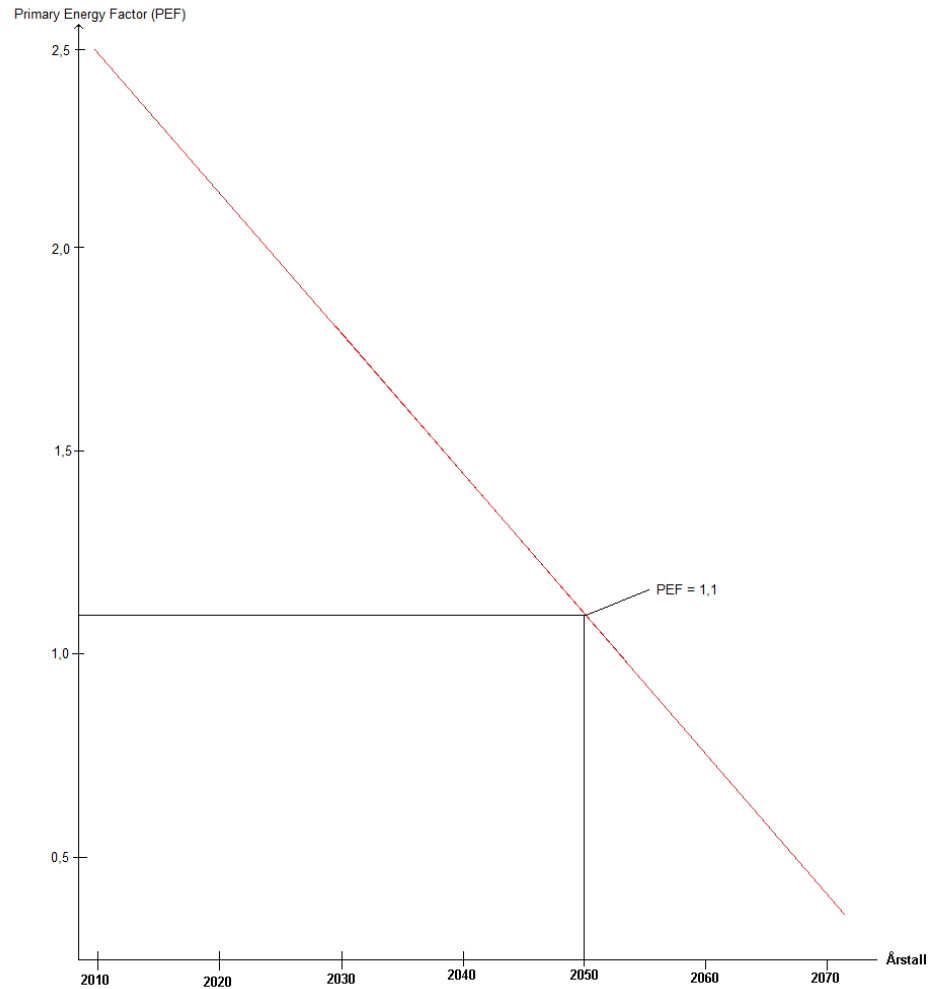
- Built within commercial marked conditions
- The rent is higher than for a similar office building, but not when also considering reduced energy costs
- Total costs for the renovation: ~2650 €/m²

Thank you for your attention!

Extra slides

	Spesifikt behov for levert energi [kWh/m ² -år]		
	Energimerke C kontorbygg	Powerhouse Kjørbo	Reduksjon vs energimerke C
Romoppvarming	43,4	4,9	88,8 %
Ventilasjonsvarme	27,6	1,0	96,5 %
Tappevannsoppvarming	6,6	1,4	79,4 %
Vifter og pumper	22,0	3,9	82,3 %
Belysning	25,0	7,7	69,4 %
Utstyr- generelt	34,0	12,0	64,8 %
Utstyr - datarom (serveranlegg)	Ikke medregnet	16,9	
Romkjøling/komfortkjøling	0,0	0,0	
Dataromskjøling	Ikke medregnet	1,1	
Ventilasjonskjøling	9,6	0,2	97,6 %
Totalt		49,0	
Totalt eksklusive serveranlegg	171,5	32,0	81,3 %
Totalt eksklusive serveranlegg og generelt utstyr	137,5	20,1	85,4 %

Primary energy factor



Definition Powerhouse

Energy used in operation

+

Embodied energy (materials etc)

<

The production of renewable energy

=

*Positive energy balance over the lifetime of
the building*

The Powerhouse Alliance

SKANSKA



entra

SNØHETTA

 asplan viak



HYDRO

 POWERHOUSE

ZERO



sapa: