

IEA SHC Task 66

SOLAR ENERGY BUILDINGS INFORMATION FOR POLICYMAKERS



SOLAR ENERGY BUILDINGS = BETTER FUTURE

Globally, the operation of buildings accounts for ca. 40 % of the primary energy consumption and ca. 25 % of the greenhouse gas emissions.

Additionally, large amounts of energy are embodied in the building's construction materials.

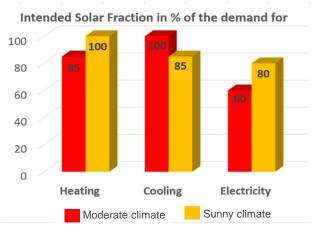
Therefore reducing it is a must for a sustainable development in any country and region. One solution are:

→ Solar Energy Buildings

What is a Solar Energy Building?

A Solar Energy Building is a building with a very high Solar Fraction as shown in the graph, due to the definition of IEA SHC Task 66.

The most important indicator is the **Solar Fraction**. It is the part of used solar energy in relation to the energy demand for heating, cooling and electricity of a building.



Moderate climate: e.g. central Europe, northern China and northern USA

Solar energy can be used to produce any kind of energy needed in buildings, such as

- electricity
- heat
- cold

for any building type such as

- single-family buildings
- multi-story residential buildings
- building blocks and communities
- new and existing buildings



Sunny climate: e.g. southern Europe, southern China and s. USA, Australia, Mexico

Solar Energy Buildings suits every Building Type !



Example for an Office Building: Beijing, China

Office building

Average ambient temperature: 12.8°C Office area: 3,000 m²

Key designs

- PV on facade and roof, 235.2 kWp
- Electrically heated domestic hot water tank
- Split air conditioning
- District heating

Energy consumption, production and solar fraction

- Annual energy consumption for space heating = 78,487 kWh/yr
- Annual electricity consumption = 116,041 Wh/yr
- Annual renewable electricity production = 219,561 kWh/yr
- Annual renewable electrcity consumption = 67,744 kWh/yr
- Solar fraction for electricity = 58,4 %

¹L. Oppelt, T. Storch, A. Gäbler, T. Fieback: <u>Monitoring results of the energy consumption behaviour of two</u> <u>highly solar-powered apartment buildings</u> EuroSun2022 Proceedings, 2023, DOI: 10.18086/eurosun.2022.01.09

²L. Oppelt, T. Storch, A. Gäbler, P. A, Junge, T. M. Fieback: <u>Technisch-wirtschaftliche und soziologische Evaluierung</u> <u>vernetzter hochgradig solar versorgter Mehrfamilienhäuser bei</u> <u>Einführung eines Pauschal-Mietmodells - Eversol</u> (PDF) Freiberger Forschungshefte A 948 Energie, Freiberg, 2024, ISBN: 978-3-86012-708-7



Example for a Residential Building: Cottbus, Germany

Residential multi family building^{1,2}

Average ambient temperature: 10°C

Living area: 605 m²

Key designs

- Solar thermal collectors, 100 m²
- Geothermal collector system for cooling
- Solar PV modules, 29,6 kWp
- Heat storage, 24.6 m³
- Battery, 46.8 kWh
- Gas boiler for back-up, 48.2 kW
- Electrical vehicle charging station

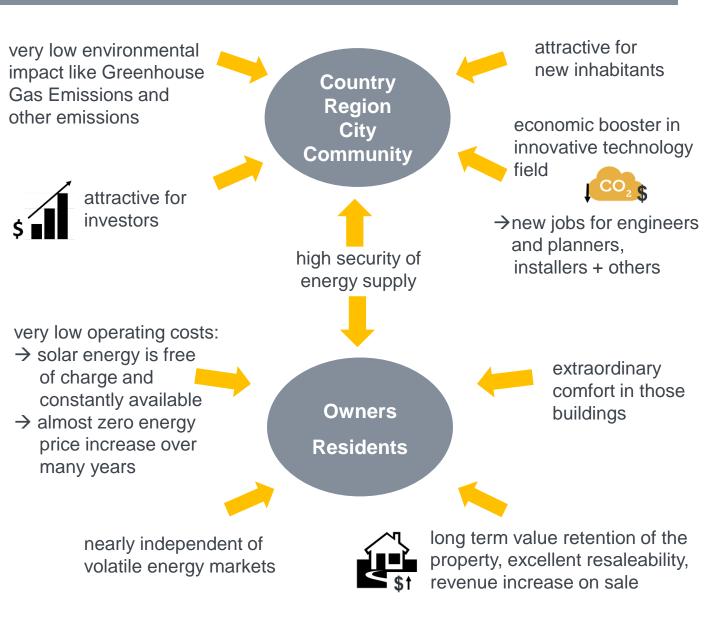
Energy consumption, production and solar fraction

- Annual energy consumption for space heating and domestic hot water = 75,800 kWh/yr
- Annual energy consumption for space cooling = 3,850 kWh/yr
- Annual electricity consumption = 18,000 kWh/yr
- Annual renewable energy consumption for space heating, - cooling and domestic hot water = 56,250 kWh/vr
- Annual renewable electricity production = 27,500 kWh/yr
- Annual renewable electrcity consumption = 13,500 kWh/yr
- Solar fraction for heating = 56 %
- Solar fraction for cooling = 100%
- Solar fraction for electricity = 73%

The solar fraction is equivalent to the CO₂ savings!

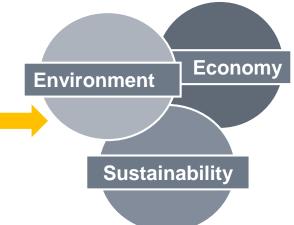
Assuming solar energy replaces energy generated by fossil fuels as solar energy is almost CO₂-free

Benefits of Solar Energy Buildings

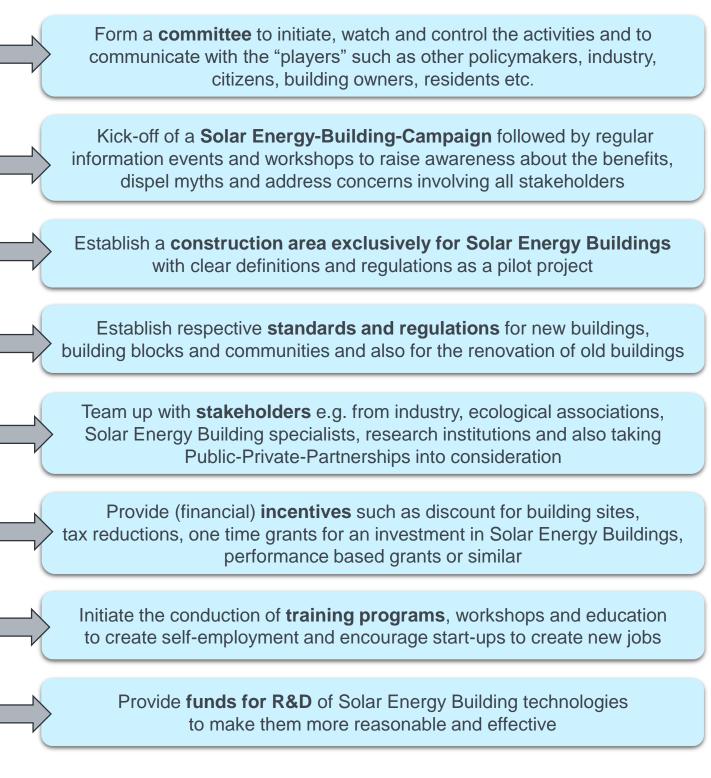


Create a Solar Energy Building Strategy





Possible Measures



Promote Solar Energy Buildings and move towards FUTURE!

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