

SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS, EULACHHOF

PROF. DIETRICH SCHWARZ

Energy efficient construction

- Building envelope
- Building services
- Primary Energy

Conservation Strategy

- Compact building shape
- Effective thermal insulation
- Tight building envelope
- Energy loops within the building closed through use of waste heat recovery
- Ventilation, domestic hot water, waste

Gain strategy

- use and manage solar thermal gains
- passive and active
- photovoltaics
- heat pumps

The four components of the solar-gain-strategy

Transparent thermal insulation

- Allows for transmission of sunlight
- Blocks transmission of heat

The absorber

- Converts sunlight to heat

The storage

- Heat is stored as heated matter

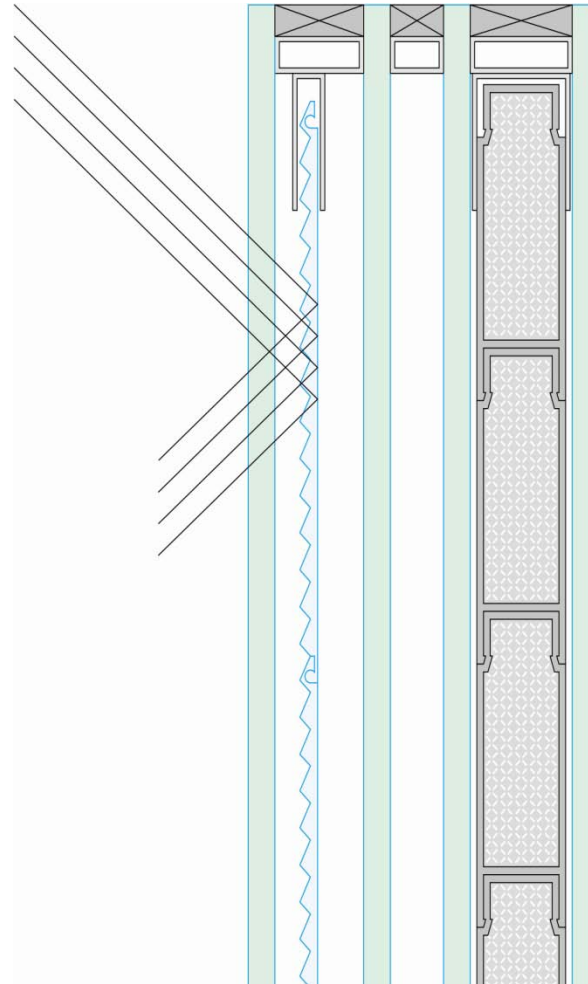
Overheating protection

- Heating of the storage is inhibited

GLASSX®crystal

Transparent thermal insulation:

- Isolation glass with multiple layers of Low-E coating and inert gas fill



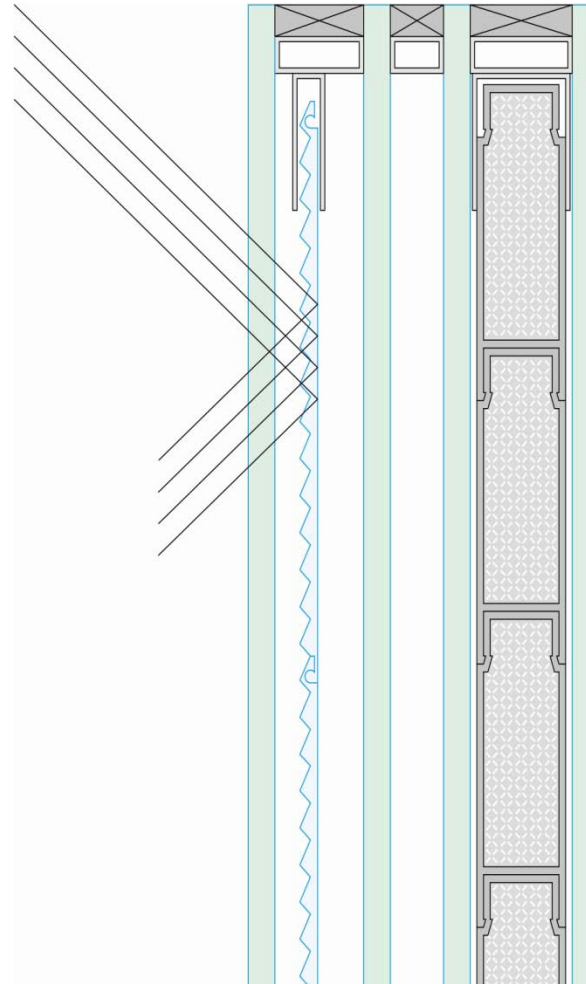
GLASSX®crystal

Transparent thermal insulation

- Isolation glass with multiple layers of Low-E coating and inert gas fill

Overheating protection

- Prismatic glass



GLASSX®crystal

Transparent thermal insulation

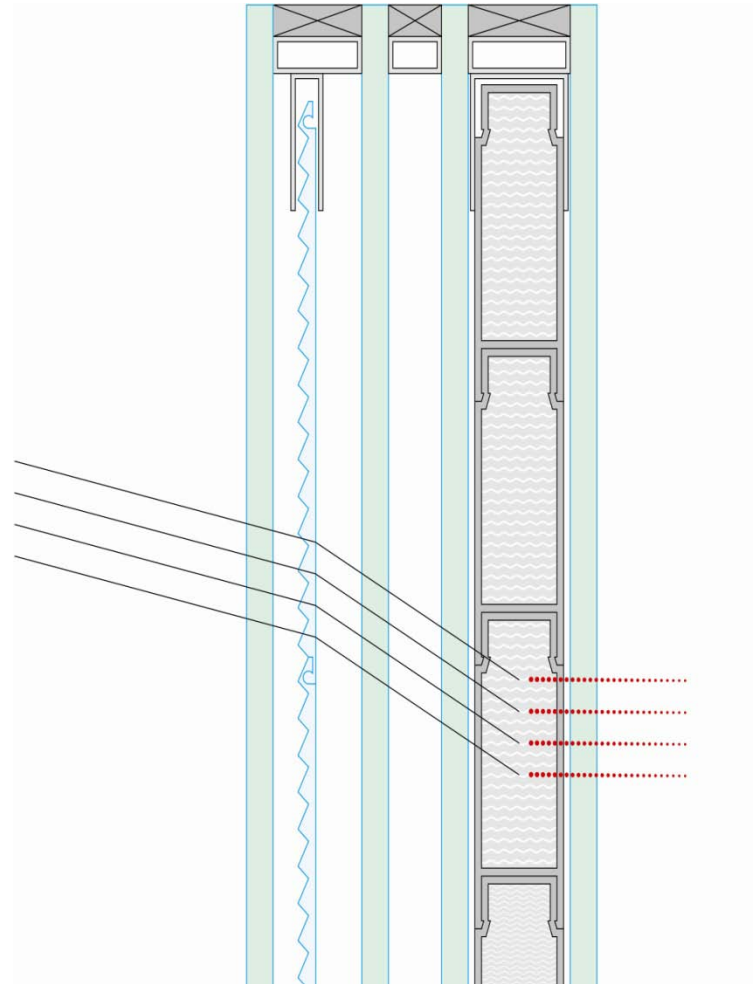
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Overheating protection

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The storage

- Salt hydrate (paraffin) as latent heat storage



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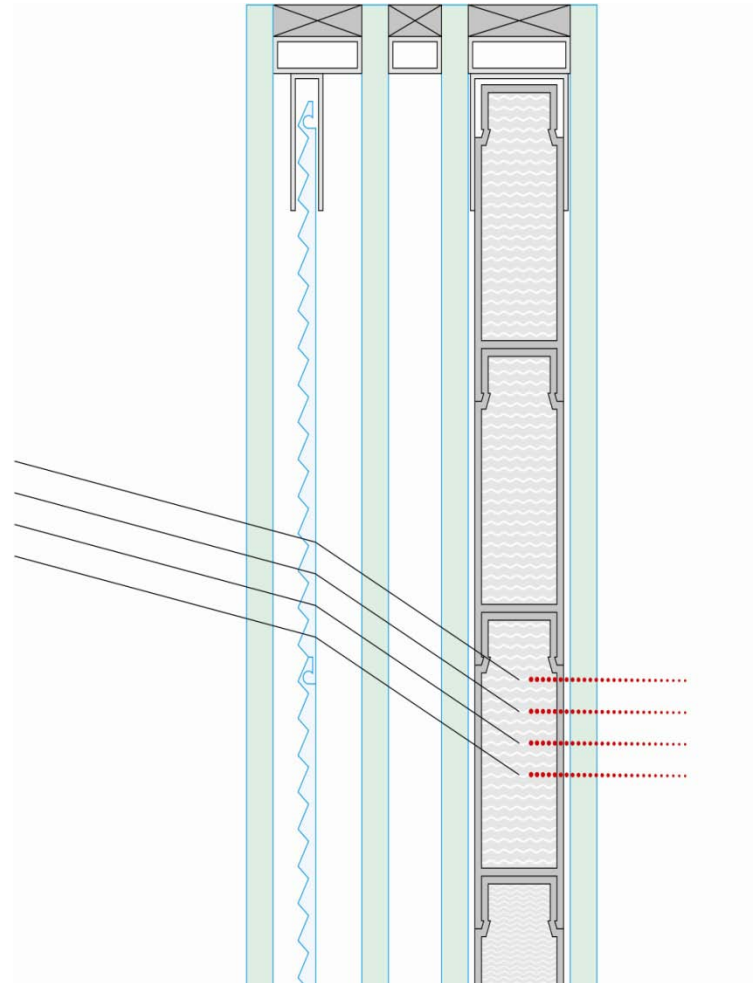
- Prismatic glass

The storage

- Salt hydrate (paraffin) as latent heat storage

Absorber

- Salt hydrate (paraffin)



Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

Housing estate with 136 flats and 8 shops

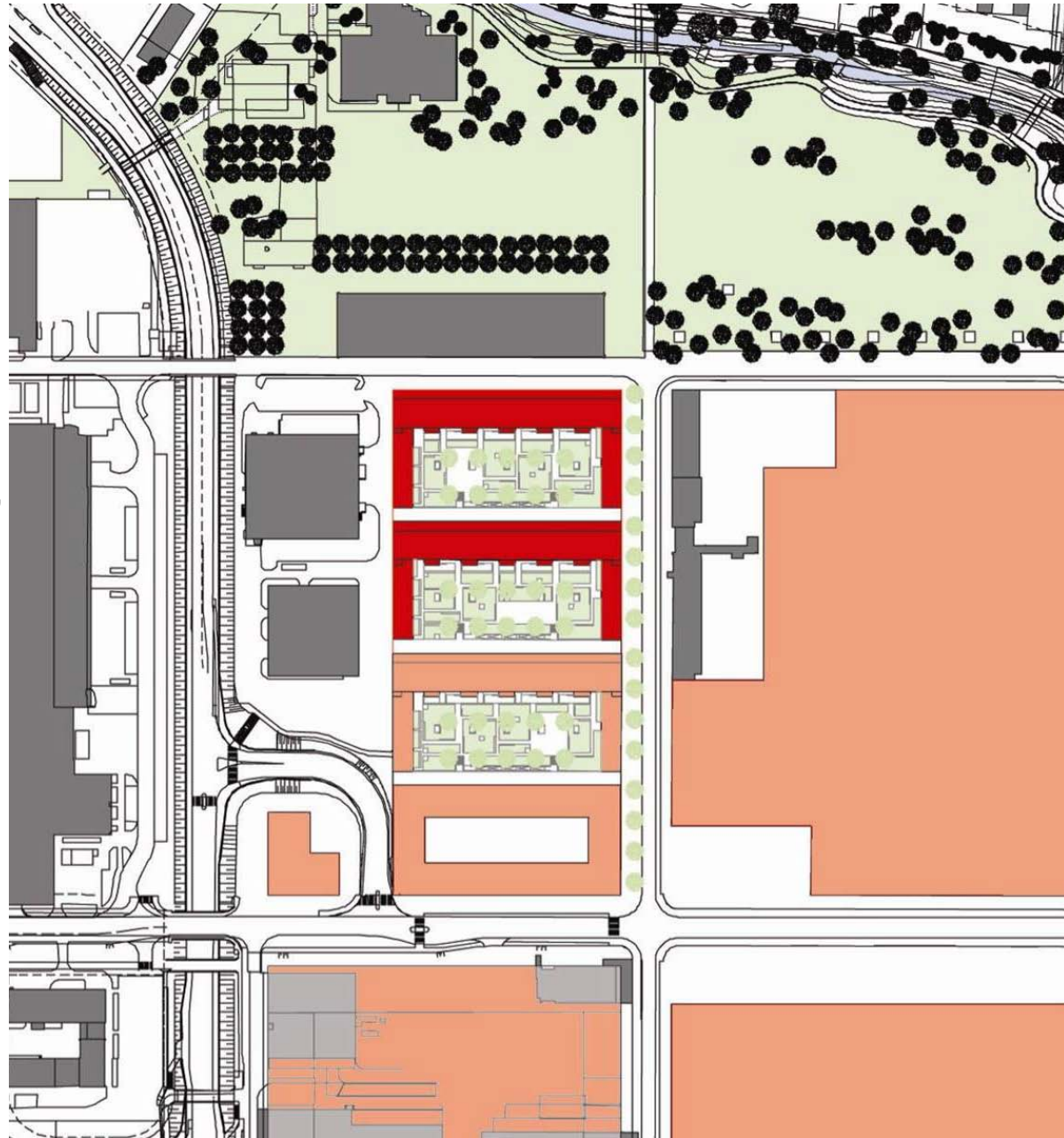
Swiss Solar Prize 2007
Leuchtturm award from 2000-Watt
Watt d'Or 2009

First Minergie-P-Eco estate in Zurich,
ZH-P-Eco 001 + 002

Zero energy standard

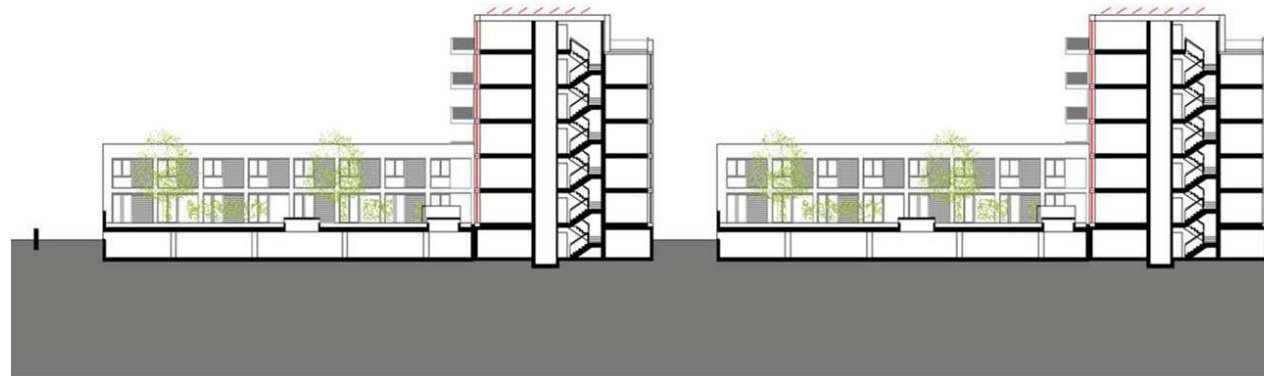
1200 sqm GLASSXcrystal

Team: Allreal, A+W, GLASSX



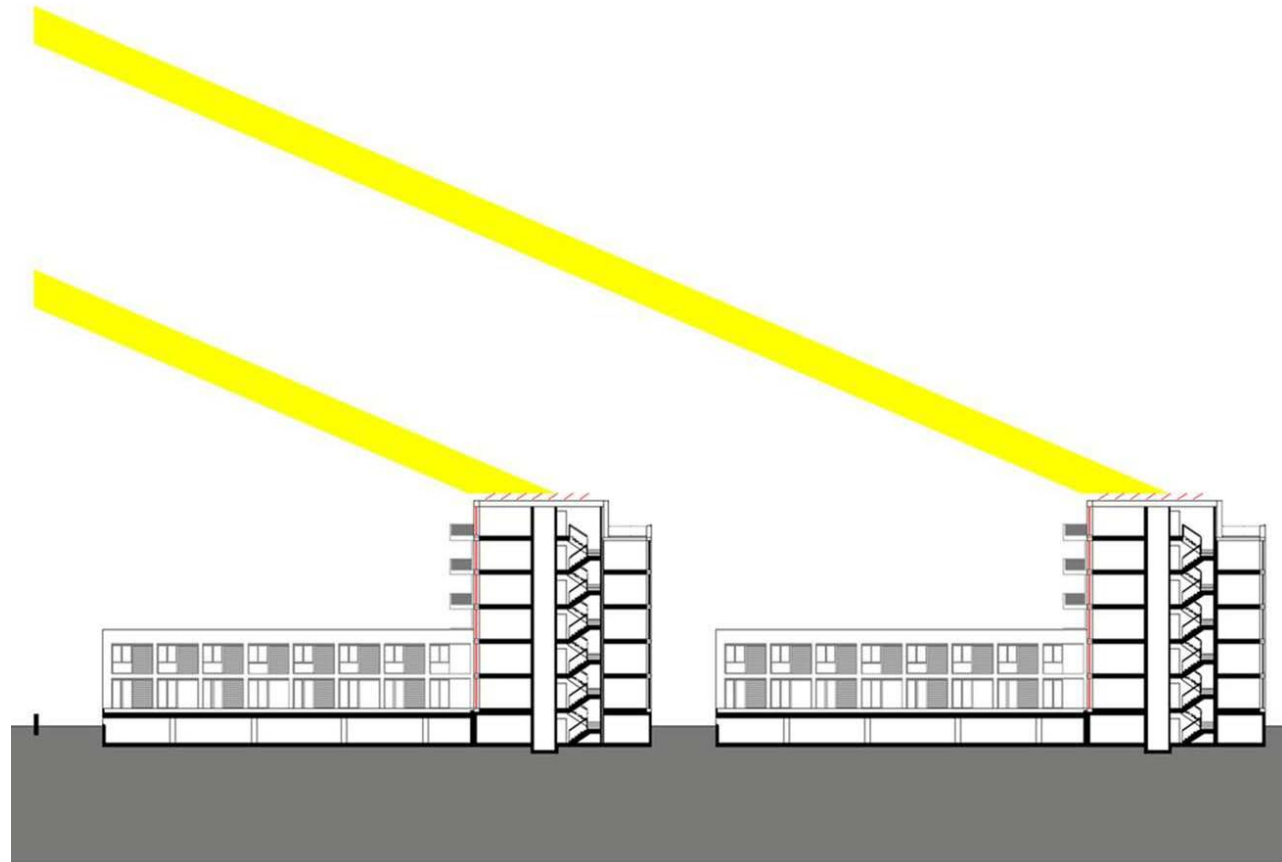
Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Mezzanine
- Underground car park with
natural ventilation
- Attica



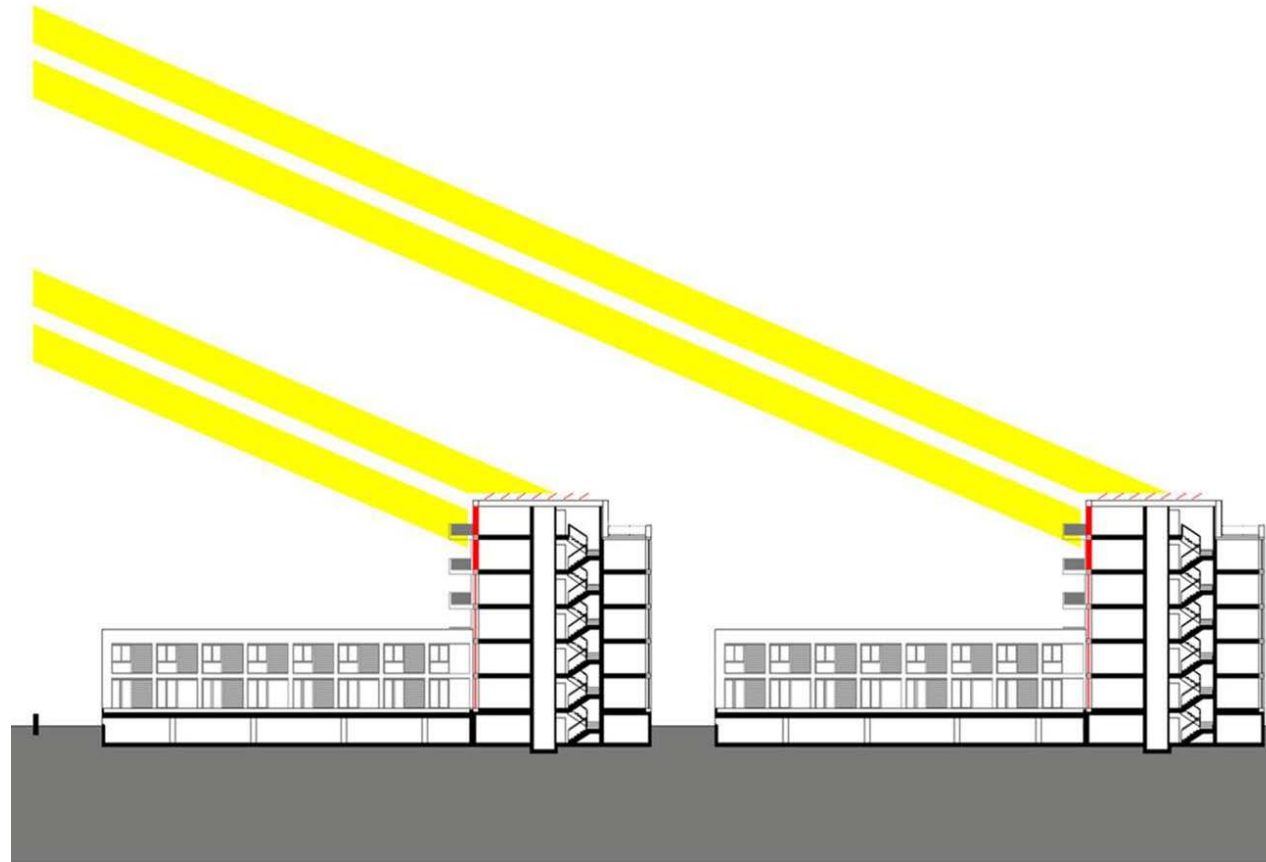
Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Mezzanine
Underground car park with
natural ventilation
Attica
- Low solar altitude in winter,
higher in summer



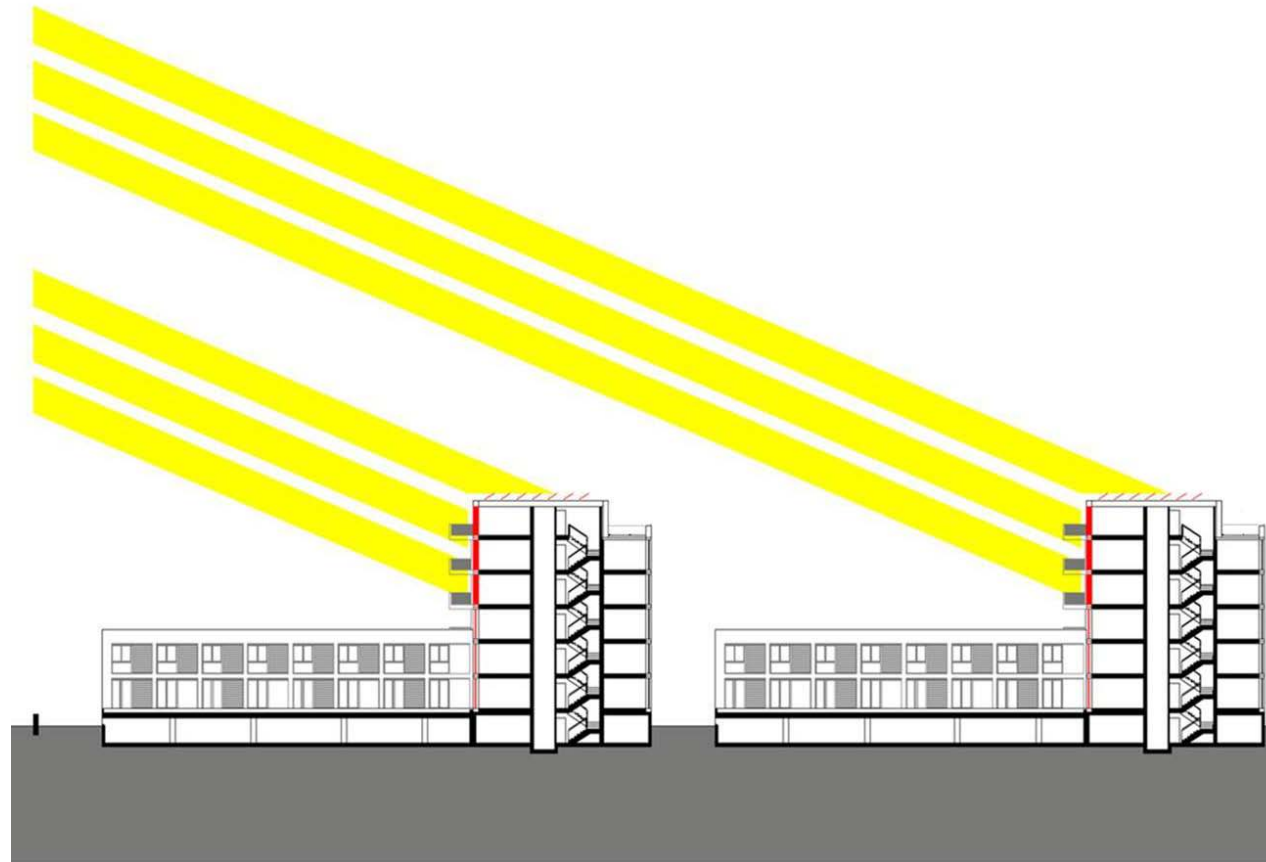
Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Mezzanine
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- Low solar altitude in winter,
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- 20% of solar radiation
reaches the photovoltaics
on the rooftops



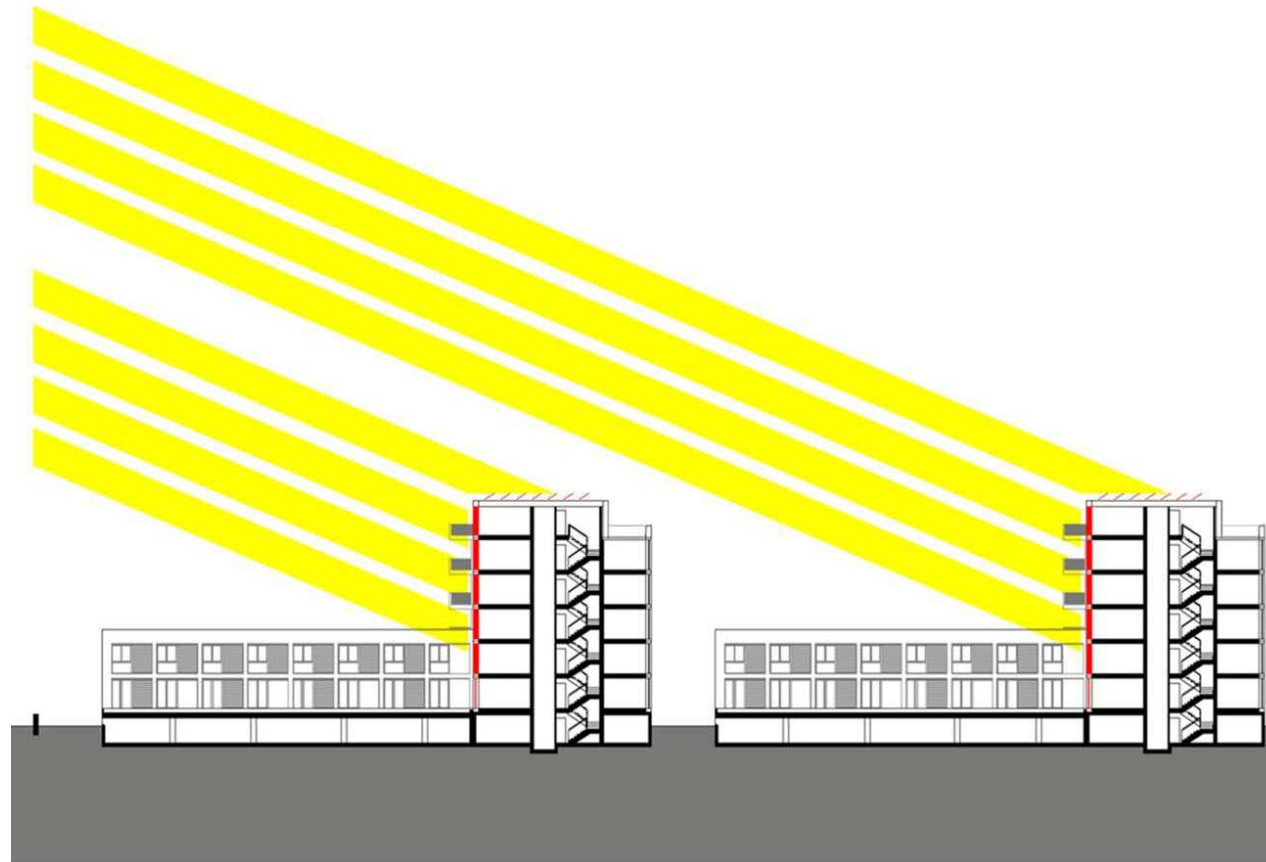
Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Mezzanine
Underground car park with
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- Low solar altitude in winter,
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- 80% of solar radiation
reaches the southern facade



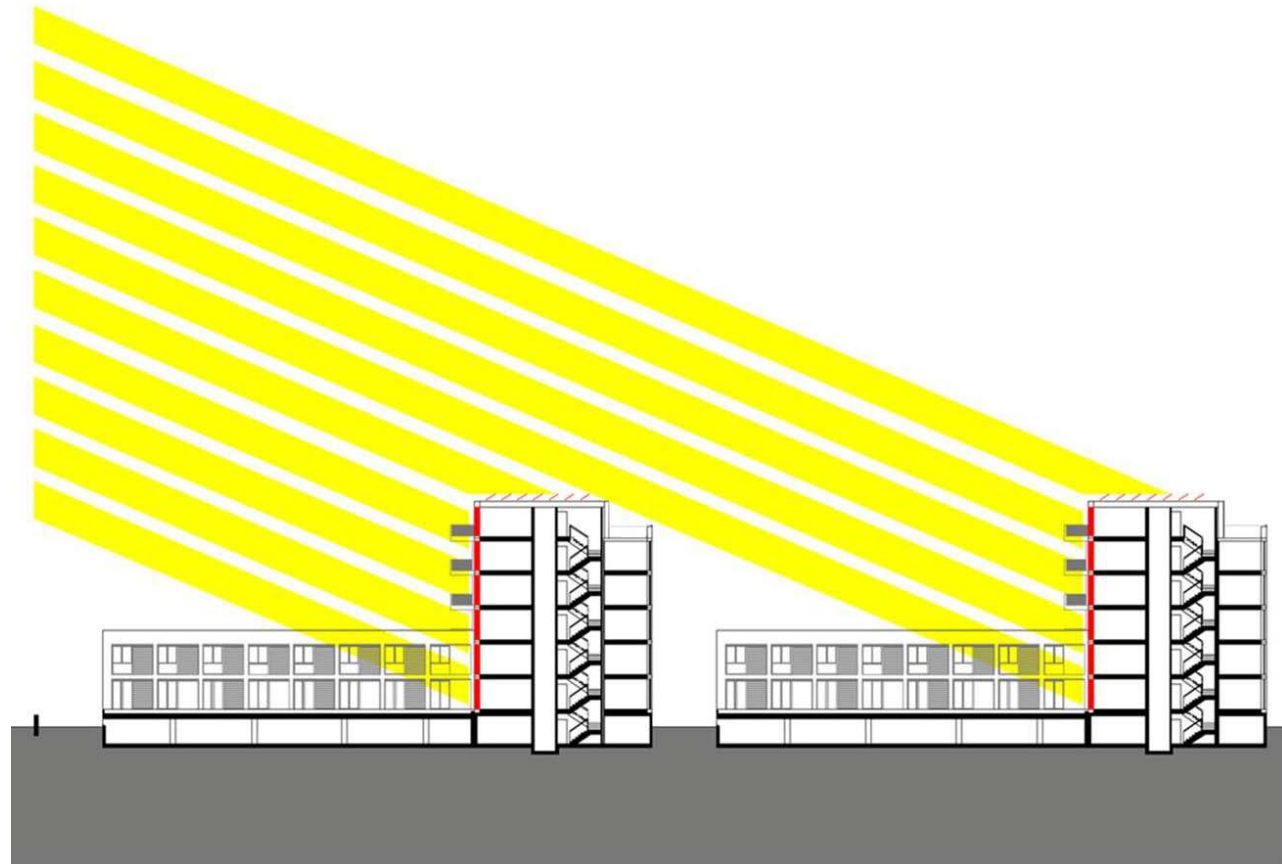
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- Consistent use of solar energy
in an urban settlement



Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

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- Consistent use of solar energy
in an urban settlement
- Every ray of sunlight is used



Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Floor plan ground level
- Design plan, hybrid cluster
- Street space, courtcard, thoroughfares, stairways
- Family units, terraced houses, shops













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PARKARENA













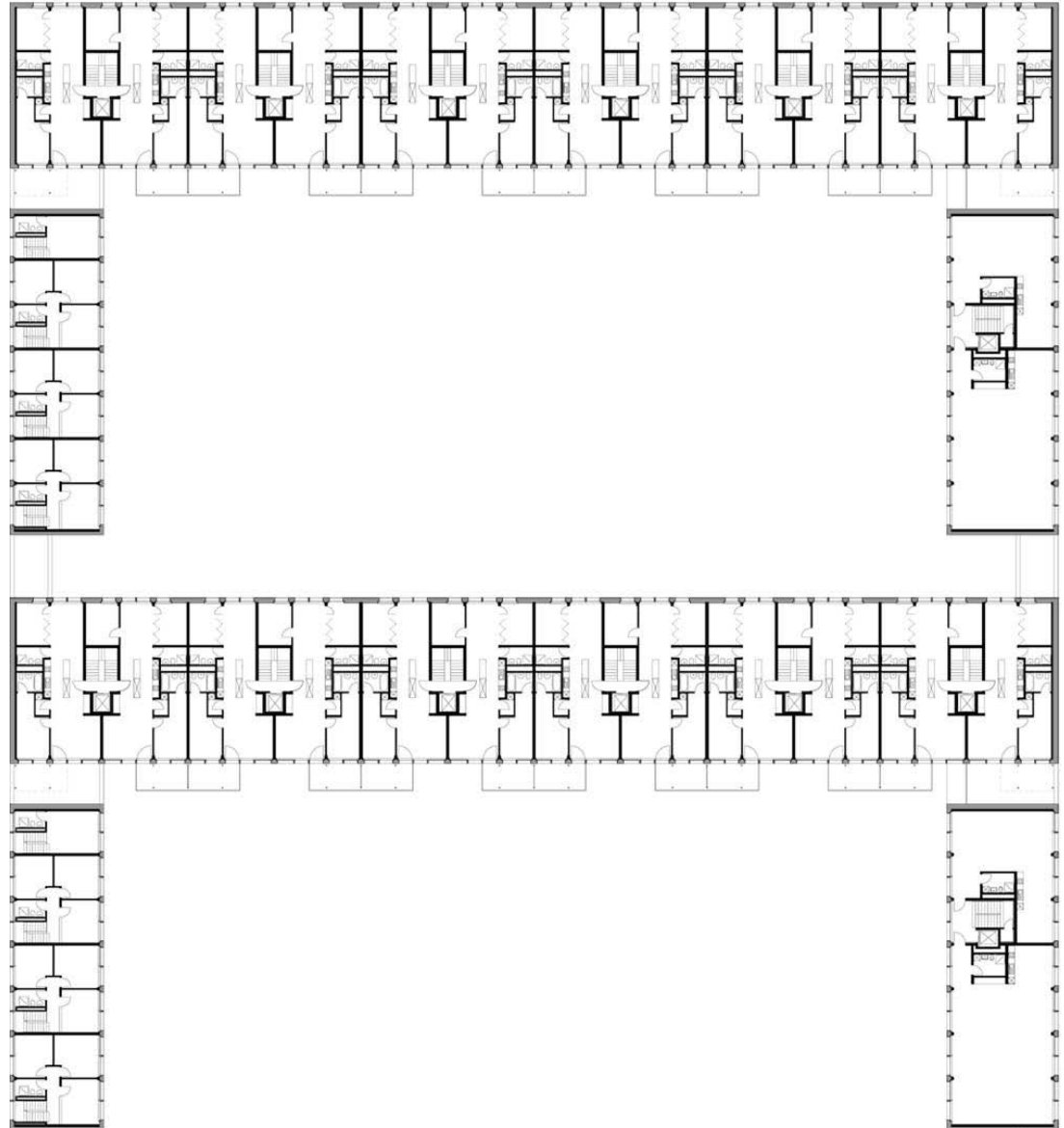






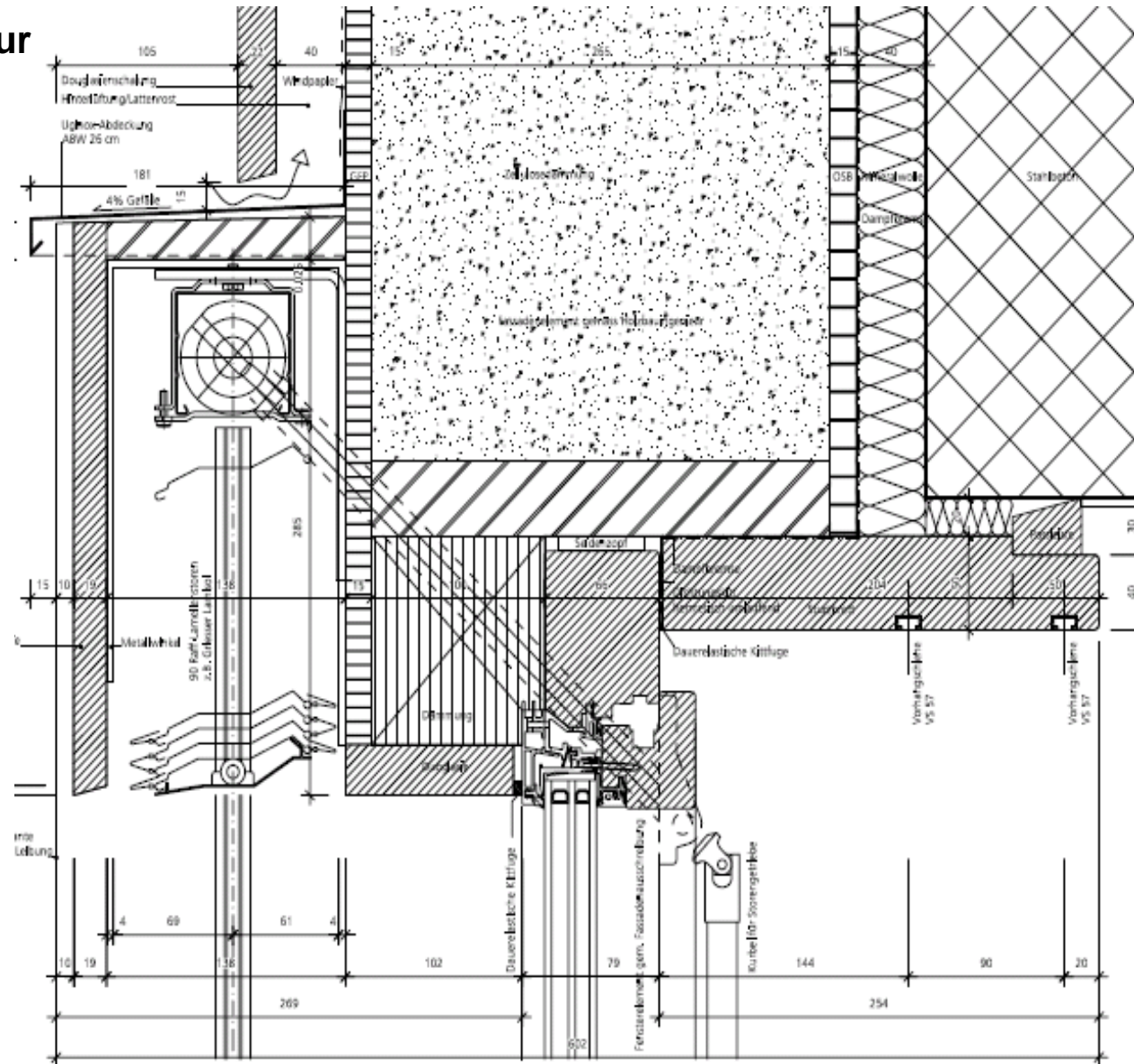
Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Typical floor plan
- Open-plan, terraced houses, lofts
- Minimum of circulation areas, facades – main usage areas
high cost-effectiveness
- 4½ room flat
net rental fee CHF 1'900.–
service charges CHF 130.– fixed
- First time tenancy



Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

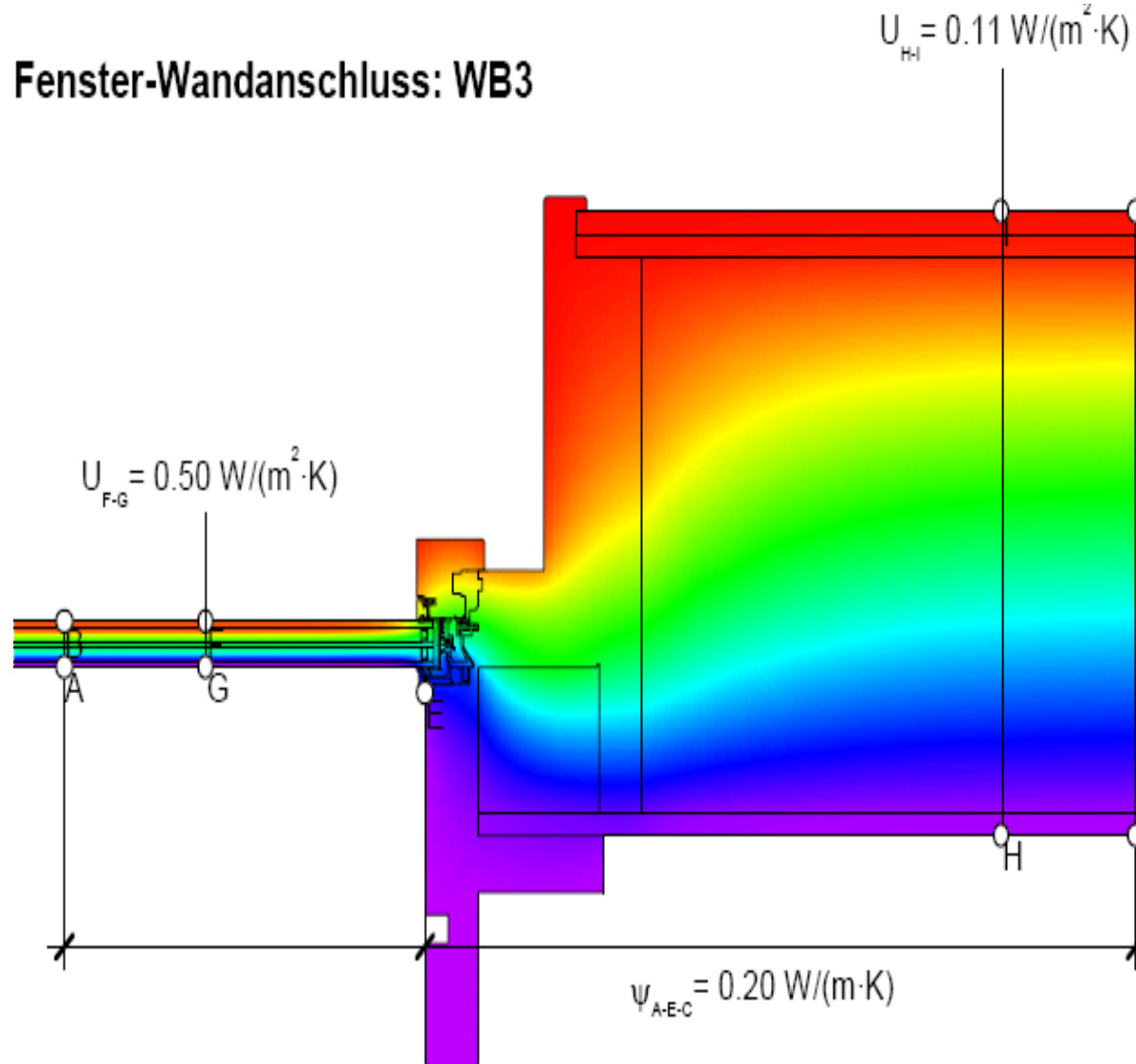
- Cross-section of the facade,
detail



Large scale project in Winterthur
2004–2007

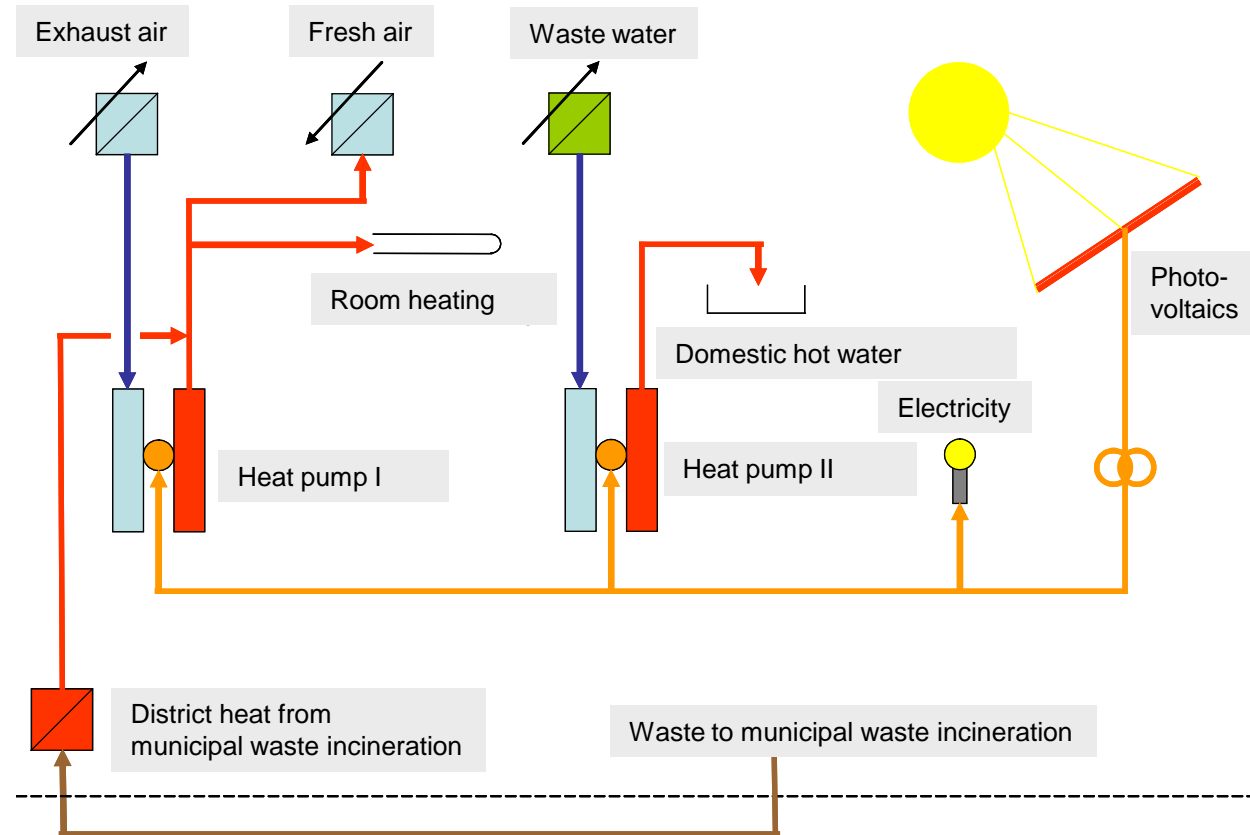
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Fenster-Wandanschluss: WB3



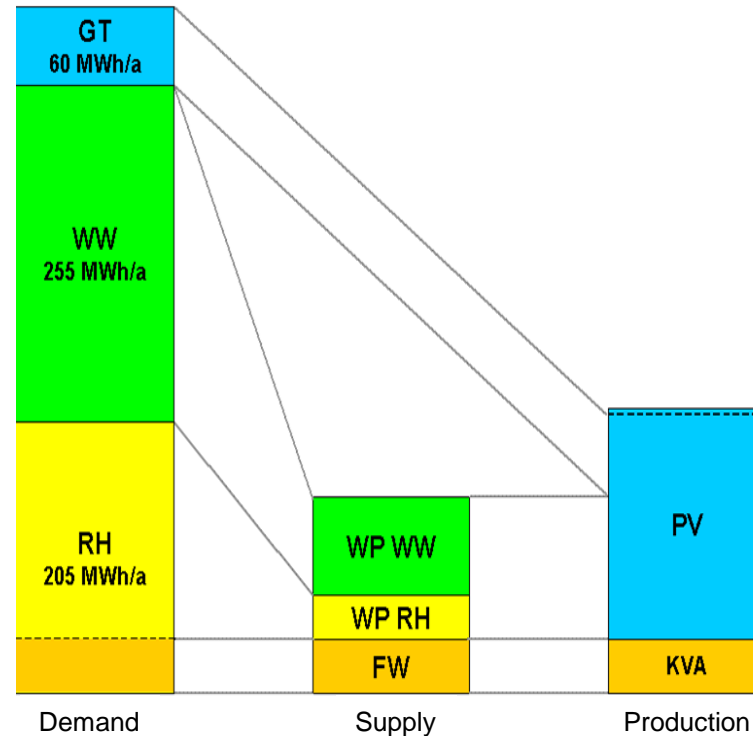
Energy concept

- Closing of all media loops
- Fresh air – WP I (heat pump)
- Domestic hot water – WP II (heat pump)
- Electricity – PV (photovoltaics)
- Waste – district heat KVA (municipal waste incineration)



Energy concept

- Closing of all media loops
- Fresh air – WP I (heat pump)
- Domestic hot water – WP II (heat pump)
- Electricity – PV (photovoltaics)
- Waste – district heat KVA (municipal waste incineration)
- $WW + RH < 25 \text{ kWh/m}^2\text{a}$
- Zero energy concept

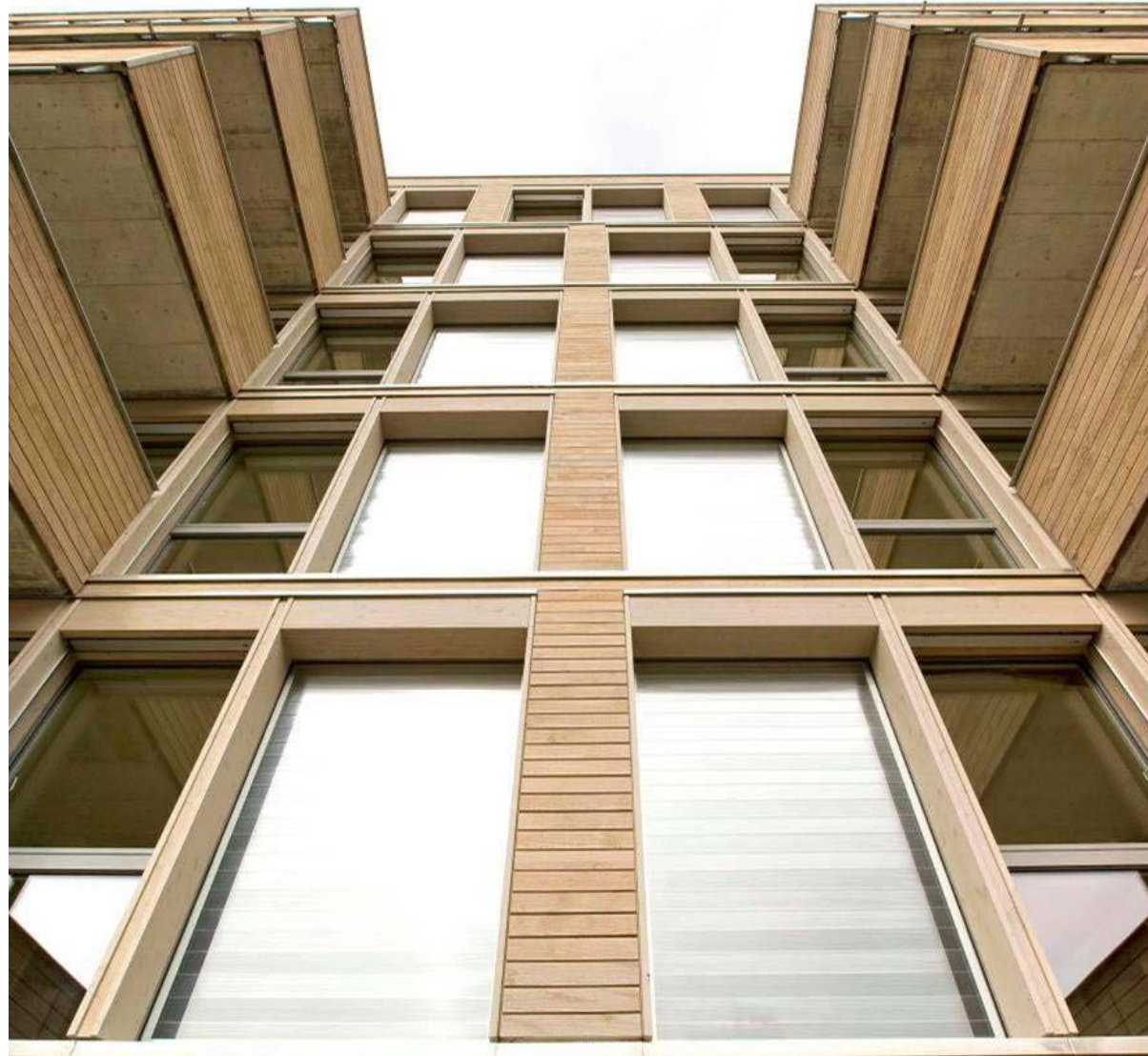


Key:

GT	Building services
WW	Domestic hot water (DHW)
RH	Room heating
WP WW	Heat pump DHW
WP RH	Heat pump room heating
FW	District heat
PV	Photovoltaics
KVA	Municipal waste incineration

Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Energy reference area:
20'400 m²
- Energy consumption SIA 380/1:
Total 8'160'000 MJ/a
- Petroleum consumption:
194'285 kg/a
- CO₂-emissions:
512'914 kg/a
- Zero energy building:
0 kg/a CO₂-emissions
- Reduction
51'300 tons CO₂
- ca. CHF 100.–/t CO₂



Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Institutional investors
Return on investment
- vs. cooperatives
- limited individuality
no private gardens
- handicapped accessible
construction
- Perimeter block
public street space semi public
courtyards
public park

Case "Eulachhof" Self-evaluation according to the SIA 112/1		highly relevant	state of the art
1 Society		relevant	achieved
1 Society		not relevant	not achieved
Issue	Criterion Target agreements according to SIA 112/1	Relevance of criterion	Conformance to target agr.
1.1 Community	1.1.1 Integration, social intermix	relevant	achieved
	1.1.2 Social contacts	relevant	achieved
	1.1.3 Solidarity, fairness	relevant	achieved
	1.1.4 Participation		n/a
1.2 Design	1.2.1 Spatial identity, recognition	highly relevant	state of the art
	1.2.2 Individual design, personalisation	relevant	achieved
1.3 Use, development	1.3.1 Basic supply, mixed uses	highly relevant	achieved
	1.3.2 Slow traffic and public transport	highly relevant	state of the art
	1.3.3 Accessibility and usability for everyone	highly relevant	state of the art
1.4 Well-being, health	1.4.1 Security	relevant	achieved
	1.4.2 Light	highly relevant	state of the art
	1.4.3 Compartment air	highly relevant	state of the art
	1.4.4 Radiation	highly relevant	state of the art
	1.4.5 Thermal protection in summer	highly relevant	state of the art
	1.4.6 Noise, vibrations	highly relevant	state of the art

Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Quarter development Z3
Diversity of usage
- Minergie-P-ECO
Primary energy with
photovoltaics
zero energy concept
- Additional costs 12–13%
costs for energy CHF 0.–
low maintenance costs

Case "Eulachhof"

Self-evaluation according to the SIA 112/1

2 Economy

Issue	Criterion Target agreements according to SIA 112/1	Relevance of criterion	Conformance to target agr.
2.1 Building fabric	2.1.1 Location	highly relevant	state of the art
	2.1.2 Building fabric	highly relevant	state of the art
	2.1.3 Building structure, building alteration	highly relevant	state of the art
2.2 Building costs	2.2.1 Life cycle costs	highly relevant	state of the art
	2.2.2 Financing	highly relevant	state of the art
	2.2.3 External costs	highly relevant	state of the art
2.3 Operation and maintenance	2.3.1 Operation and servicing	highly relevant	state of the art
	2.3.2 Repair		

highly relevant state of the art
relevant achieved
not relevant not achieved
 n/a

Large scale project in Winterthur 2004–2007

- Minergie-P-ECO
limited gray energy
no harmful substances
recycling
- Energy indicator
room heating and DHW < 25
kWh/m²a
primary energy with
photovoltaics
- High utilisation factor
limited land consumption
natural retention in the garden

Case "Eulachhof" Self-evaluation according to the SIA 112/1		highly relevant	state of the art
		relevant	achieved
		not relevant	not achieved
3 Ecology			n/a
Issue	Criterion Target agreements according to SIA 112/1	Relevance of criterion	Conformance to target agr.
3.1 Building materials	3.1.1 Resources: availability	highly relevant	state of the art
	3.1.2 Environmental impact	highly relevant	state of the art
	3.1.3 Harmful substances	highly relevant	state of the art
	3.1.4 Deconstruction	highly relevant	state of the art
3.2 Operation energy	3.2.1 Heat (cold) for indoor environment	highly relevant	state of the art
	3.2.2 Heat for warm water	highly relevant	state of the art
	3.2.3 Electricity	highly relevant	state of the art
	3.2.4 Coverage of energy demand	highly relevant	state of the art
3.3 Soil, land	3.3.1 Site area	highly relevant	state of the art
	3.3.2 Outdoor installations	highly relevant	state of the art
3.4 Infrastructure	3.4.1 Mobility	relevant	achieved
	3.4.2 Waste from operation and use	highly relevant	state of the art
	3.4.3 Water	relevant	achieved

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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