



## **WP3.D10 - Dissemination to architects' magazines**

***Dissemination level: Public***

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### **AKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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John Rekstad

### **SUMMARY**

The aim for deliverable 10 was to publish the results from deliverable 9 (colour print brochure) in magazines with architects and planners as main target groups.

AEE INTEC published three articles during the project period on the subject "collector integration into buildings" with examples from the brochure.

ITW wrote one article for Germany, which will be published in autumn 2007.

University of Oslo published one article on the subject in an architect magazine together with a Norwegian architect bureau.

INETI published one article in a Portuguese magazine, which is mainly dedicated to the building industry.

## Austria

An article on building integration of solar thermal collectors was published in German in the Austrian magazine "erneuerbare energie", issue 1 2007. The cover page and the first page of the article are shown in Figure 1, the whole article is included in the annex of this report. The magazine reaches 7,500 subscribers in the field of planners, architects and interest groups in the field of renewable energy and is published by the association "Arbeitsgemeinschaft Erneuerbare Energie".



Figure 1: Cover of the magazine "ee" and first page of the article from AEE INTEC was published in the first issue from 2007

A further article on the subject was published the magazine "Renewable Energy World", issue March/April 2007. The two first pages of the article are shown in Figure 2 and the entire article is included in the annex of this report. Renewable Energy World is published by PennWell International Publications Ltd. The ISSN number of the magazine is 1462-6381.

## SOLAR THERMAL Built for the sun



The application of renewable technology in buildings offers one of the greatest hopes for reductions in fossil fuel consumption, and the use of solar thermal for architectural integration has enormous potential.

Christian Fink, Thomas Mueller, Charlotta Isaksson and Dagmar Jaehning report on some examples from this rapidly growing sector.

# Built for the sun

## Solar thermal collectors as architectural elements

**S**olar collectors are an excellent technology for heating spaces and producing hot water. Modern solar thermal systems not only meet high technical standards but are also becoming increasingly used as architectural design elements in roofs or facades, as can be seen from the multitude of such systems constructed to date.

Solar thermal is a mature technology and its reliability is evident from the ever-increasing number of newly built houses with systems installed. In addition, the use of solar plants has gained increasing importance in the provision of hot water and for space heating in large-volume buildings such as apartment blocks and hospitals, as well in as the hotel and restaurant

facade-mounted systems. It will also go on to discuss some examples of building-integrated solar thermal systems in Austria, Germany and elsewhere.

### THE COLLECTOR AS PART OF THE ROOF

The most basic types of built-in systems known as in-roof collectors can be integrated simply and quickly into the cladding of the roof. Here, the individual modules with surface areas of up to 16 m<sup>2</sup> are fastened directly to the battens of the roof. Collectors can be supplied in a wide range of sizes and shapes, and made fit to the exact shape of the roof. This is a relatively simple process and helps to keep costs within limits.

### FACADE COLLECTORS – ACTIVE AND PASSIVE GAINS

Increasingly, solar collectors are being integrated into the facades of buildings. In this position they can not only generate energy, but can also take on design functions. What's more, they are much more visible than when mounted on the roof. Accordingly, facade collectors have level, and sometimes structured, surfaces, which can be coated to provide further architectural features.

Since the architecture defines the dimensions used in the design of the facade, collectors with specially tailored dimensions are the rule rather than the exception in this market.

More and more, architects are coming to grips with the new challenges and possibilities associated with integrating sustainable technologies into the fabric of their buildings, and increasingly looking at renewable technologies like photovoltaics and solar thermal. Facade collectors become a part of the external skin of a building and take on the functions of protecting and sealing the building from the elements. Non-rear ventilated facade collectors also contribute to lowering transmission heat losses since the absorbers warm up even at

The time when collectors were tacked on to buildings for the sole purpose of producing energy have long since passed

industry and many kinds of industrial buildings.

Indeed, the time when collectors were tacked on to buildings for the sole purpose of producing energy have long since passed. Today, collectors can be used for a range of additional functions such as protection against the elements, providing shade and thermal insulation. In fact they have become a completely new element in architectural design. The solar industry has already reacted to these trends and now offers optimized solutions for the architectural integration of collectors into the roof and facade, including a variety of colours, shapes and materials.

In this article we will look at some of the main ways of integrating solar thermal into buildings, including roof and



The new facade of this apartment building in Tyrol, Austria shows that collectors do not always have to be black either. AUSTRIA

low levels of sunlight in winter, thereby reducing the temperature difference between the internal space and the outer walls of the building.

Questions to do with the physics of buildings and above all to do with consideration on the rear wall of the collectors, have now been intensively researched and answered. The solar industry offers specially designed facade collector modules, which can be integrated into the building shell with no condensation concerns.

Up until now, solar collectors have always been black for maximum absorption of radiation, which did not always fit in with the aesthetic of a particular building. New developments in coatings mean that coloured collectors are now available with only low losses in collector efficiency. Practical examples of these collectors demonstrate the path towards a successful combination of architecture and sustainable provision of heat using solar plants.

### SIX SAMPLE BUILDINGS IN AUSTRIA, GERMANY, FRANCE AND NORWAY

Six built examples of buildings with facade and roof-integrated collectors and collectors, some of them integrated during retrofit, are discussed below. These aim to illustrate how solar thermal collectors can be a part of a building.

#### Facade integrated collectors in Salzburg, Dornbirn and Oslo

The first example is from Salzburg, Austria, where a solar thermal system has been installed to provide energy for domestic hot water preparation and space heating in a home for disabled people. In this case the solar thermal collectors have been integrated in the building facade, as can be seen in the image above. The architect, Josef Brandmüller, wanted to provide the building with clean and sustainable energy and

| SALZBURG                      |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Year of system installation   | 2009   |
| Year of building construction | 2005   |
| Size of the system            | 36 m <sup>2</sup> (67 kWh facade collectors, 25 m <sup>2</sup> (2.5 kWh photovoltaic panels) on the roof of the building |
| Building architect            | Brandmüller + Brandmüller, Salzburg, Austria, <a href="http://www.arching.at/brandmuller">www.arching.at/brandmuller</a> |
| Collector manufacturer        | AKS COMA, <a href="http://www.aks-coma.com">www.aks-coma.com</a>   |

solar thermal collectors were the first choice. Speaking about the project he said: 'an almost technical appearance as a result of the facade integrated collectors was avoided through the selection of wooden window frames. In addition, safety

Home for disabled people in Salzburg, Austria, with solar domestic hot water and space heating. AUSTRIA



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Figure 2: The first two pages of the article from AEE INTEC in "REW"

A further article on the subject was published in the Austrian magazine "HLK" (Heizen Lüftung Klima = HVAC) in October 2005, see Figure 3. The entire article is included in the annex of this report. The magazine has planners, architects, HVACR technicians and fitters, service providers and building promoters as target groups. The magazine is published by Springer Business Media with circulation of 11,700 copies.

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Solarkollektoren bilden die gesamte Südfassade des Dachgeschosses. Mehrere Module in Teil- und untersteckten den Fenstern eingebaut.



Kollektoren können auch gewölbt sein und sich so der Form des Daches ideal anpassen, wie hier bei einer unter Denkmalschutz stehenden Fassade in Wien.

### Sonnenkollektoren als Elemente der Architektur

Solarthermische Kollektoren sind heute eine nicht mehr wegzudenkende Technologie zur Bereitstellung von Warmwasser und Raumwärme. Österreichs Vorreiterrolle auf dem Gebiet zeigt sich nicht nur in der hohen Anzahl von Solaranlagen, sondern auch im hohen technischen Standard und in den zukunftsweisenden und hervorstechenden architektonischen Lösungen zur Integration von Kollektoren in Dächern und Fassaden.

Die ausgereifte Technik und Zuverlässigkeit von thermischen Solarkollektoren zeigt sich allein durch den Anteil von 35% an neu errichteten Einfamilienhäusern, die über eine Solaranlage verfügen. Zusätzlich erfolgt die Verwendung von Solaranlagen für die Warmwasserbereitung und Raumheizungsrückgewinnung vor allem in großvolumigen Bau wie dem Gewächshaus, Hotel und Gastgewerbe sowie im Industriebau in den letzten Jahren stark steigende Bedeutung. Längst sind die Zeiten vorbei, in denen Kollektoren ausschließlich zur Energiegewinnung auf dem Gebäude montiert wurden. Heutzutage übernehmen Kollektoren auch vielfältige Zusatzfunktionen wie dem Wärmeschutz, Abschattung, Wärmedämmung und stellen ein neues architektonisches Gestaltungselement dar. Die Solarbranche hat auf diese Weise der Schaffung von geschichtswerten, hochwertigen Fassadenkollektoren den zusätzlichen Nutzen als Wärmedämmung und verringern – nicht hinterfragt – die Transmissionswärmeverluste.

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mit Außenwand stark reduziert wird. Bauphysikalische Fragen, wie vor allem jene zum Thema Kondensaten an der Kollektorenwand sind mittlerweile umfangreich untersucht und beantwortet worden. Die Solarbranche hat hier eigene entwickelte Ausdehnungskollektoren an die bauphysikalischen Anforderungen in die Gebäude integriert werden können. Solarthermische Kollektoren werden heute nicht nur als Bauelemente, sondern auch als Bauelemente, die die Energieerzeugung mit Solaranlagen. Solche Systeme können auch in der Fassade integriert werden können. Solche Systeme können auch in der Fassade integriert werden können. Solche Systeme können auch in der Fassade integriert werden können.

Spezielle farbige Beschichtungen für Kollektoren setzen Akzente in der Fassade.

Die neue Fassade eines Mehrfamilienwohnhauses in Wien zeigt, dass Kollektoren nicht immer schwarz sein müssen.

Die Integration von Solaranlagen kann auch zu einer Zweifunktionslösung führen. Die Module stellen an dieser Stelle Wärmehilfsflächen dar, die Abschattung des obersten Balkons dar.

12/2005 – Heizung Lüftung Klimatechnik

**Terminhinweis**

Der Seminar speziell zum Thema der architektonischen Gebäudeintegration von Solarthermie richtet sich an Architekten, Baumeister sowie das planende Gewerbe und stellt architektonisch gelungene Beispiele vor. Hier erfahren Sie, wie Sie die Integration von Solarthermie in Ihre Projekte realisieren können. Folgende Vorträge sind geplant: Architektur und Energieeffizienz, Solarthermie als Bauelemente, Solarthermie als Bauelemente, Solarthermie als Bauelemente.

Architekt – Seminar als multifunktionales Element  
 - Bauphysik – Kondensat hinter dem Kollektor?  
 - Kollektorbeschattung – Farbe mit High Tech  
 - Solarthermie – was kostet das?  
 Informieren Sie sich über die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse und Erfahrungen auf dem Gebiet der Integration von Solarthermie.

Anschließend findet die Übergabe des 3. Millionen Österreichischen Kollektoren Österreichs an den Leiter des Landesprojektes Ökostrom statt. Die Übergabe wird durch Bundesminister Josef Pöschl stattfinden.

Bei einem abschließenden Mittagstisch besteht die Möglichkeit sich über das Thema auszutauschen und Kontakte mit Partnern und Sachverständigen zu knüpfen.

**Sonnenkollektoren als Elemente der Architektur**  
 Termin: 11.11.2006, 8:30 bis 14:00 Uhr  
 Veranstaltungsort: Landesverwaltungsamt  
 Mollersgasse 1, St. Pölten  
 Veranstalter: Klimakolleg Programm solarwarme, NEGST (New Generation of Solar Thermal Systems), Ökostrom-Cluster NO, AEE Wien/NO  
 Seminarpauschale: EUR 25,- inkl. Tagungsgeld  
 Kosten: Müllgebühr und Pauschalbeitrag EUR 15,- für Studenten, Mitglieder der AEE und Partner des Ökostrom-Cluster NO.  
 Anmeldung per E-Mail an solarwarme@klimakolleg.at oder per Fax an 0312/5886-18.

Figure 3: AEE INTEC article in "HLK"

Germany

ITW wrote an article on the subject, which was accepted by the German magazine "Solares Bauen". The article will be published in autumn 2007.

## Norway

The Norwegian project partner, the University of Oslo will publish an article together with the architectural company "Breitenstein AS Architects" with the title "Architectural integration of solar heating systems" in the magazine "Arkitektur N": Byggekunst-Landskap-Interiør (The Norwegian Review of Architecture) in the 8<sup>th</sup> issue, in December 2007. The publisher is "Norske arkitekters landsforbund". See cover of the magazine in Figure 4.



Figure 4: Cover of the Norwegian magazine "Arkitektur N".

## Portugal

The NEGST partner in Portugal, INETI, published an article with the title "Solar collectors as architectural elements" in the 104th issue of the magazine "CONSTRUIR" on June 29th 2007. The publisher is Workmedia, Comunicação, S.A. and the magazine is printed with 5000 copies and is published 4 times per year. The magazine is mainly dedicated to the building industry. The magazine's web site is [www.construir.pt](http://www.construir.pt)

## Annex

"erneuerbare energie", issue 1 2007

"Renewable Energy World", issue March/April 2007

"HLK", October 2005

"CONSTRUIR", issue June 2007