

Energy and Architecture

Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia . Departamento de Engenharia Civil Grupo de Estudos de Ordenamento do Território e Planeamento Urbano Miguel Amado - *ma@fct.unl.pt*



Index

- 01. energy
- 02. CO² emission
- 03. emergency
- 04. call for solution
- 05. climatic regions
- 06. architecture
- 07. sustainability target
- 08. sustainability process
- 09. future goals
- 10. discussion
- 11. conclusions

Indice a REVER

A WORLD IN CONSTANT CHANGING: FROM TO 2010-2020

6.8 **9.0**

Global population, billion people

Global emission of CO², GT

30.6 32

50.6 **54.9**

People living in cities, %

7 20

Share of renewable in the EU out of total energy production, %

49.4 45.1

People living in rural areas, %

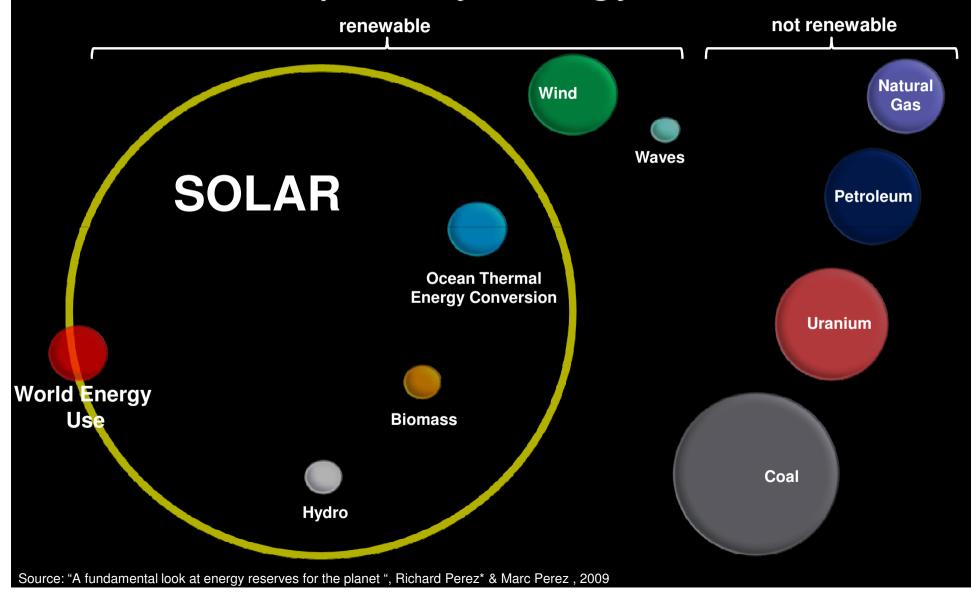
1.9 9.1 Share of wind energy in the total

electricity production globally

Sources from the following: United Nations Population Division - World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision; International Wind Energy Development – World Update 2010, • EU Commission; The IEA's 2010 World Energy Outlook, • McKinsey & Co.



01. primary energy sources





01. renewable energy generation



Moura Photovoltaic Power Station, Amareleja, Portugal



Itaipu Dam Hydro Power plant, Brazil



Blue Lagoon Thermal Electricity plant, Reykjavik, Iceland



Roscoe Wind Farm, Texas, USA



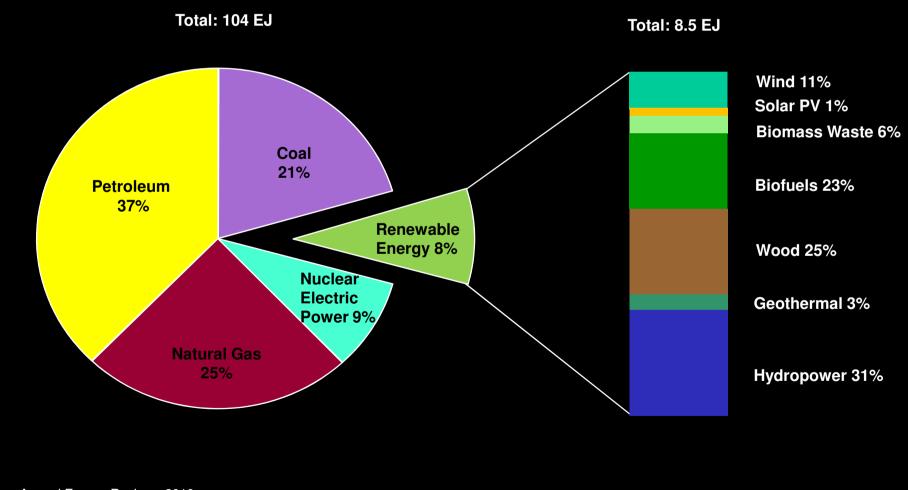
Biomass power plant, Moerdijk Netherlands



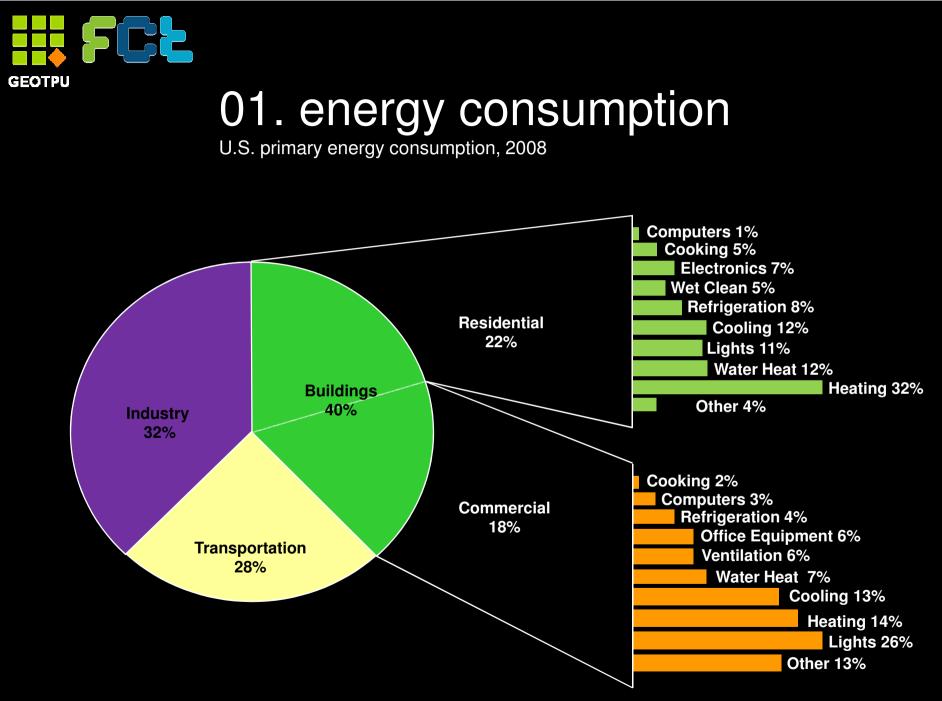
Voith Hydro-Wave power plant, Mutriku, Spain



01. energy consumption renewable energy as share of total primary energy consumption, 2010



Sources: Annual Energy Review, 2010



Sources: Building Energy Data Book, September 2007

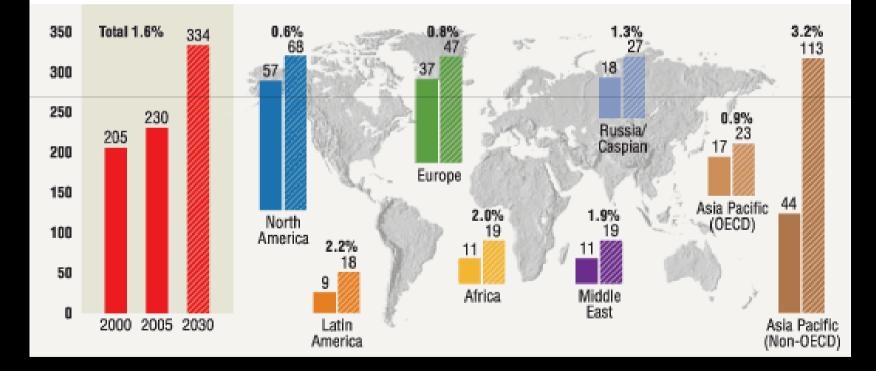


01.growing world energy necessity

global energy outlook from now until 2030

■ 2000
2030
% Average Annual Growth 2000-2030

(millions of oil-equivalent barrels per day)

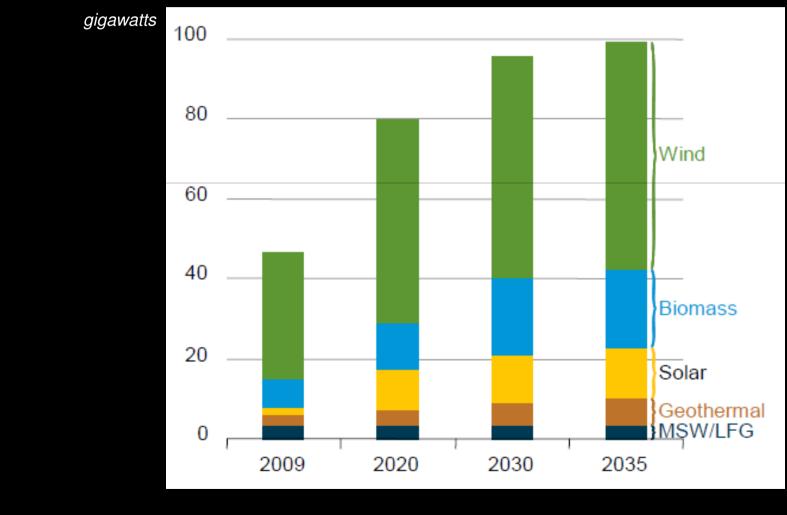


Source: The Lamp, ExxonMobil's quarterly shareholders publication, 2008

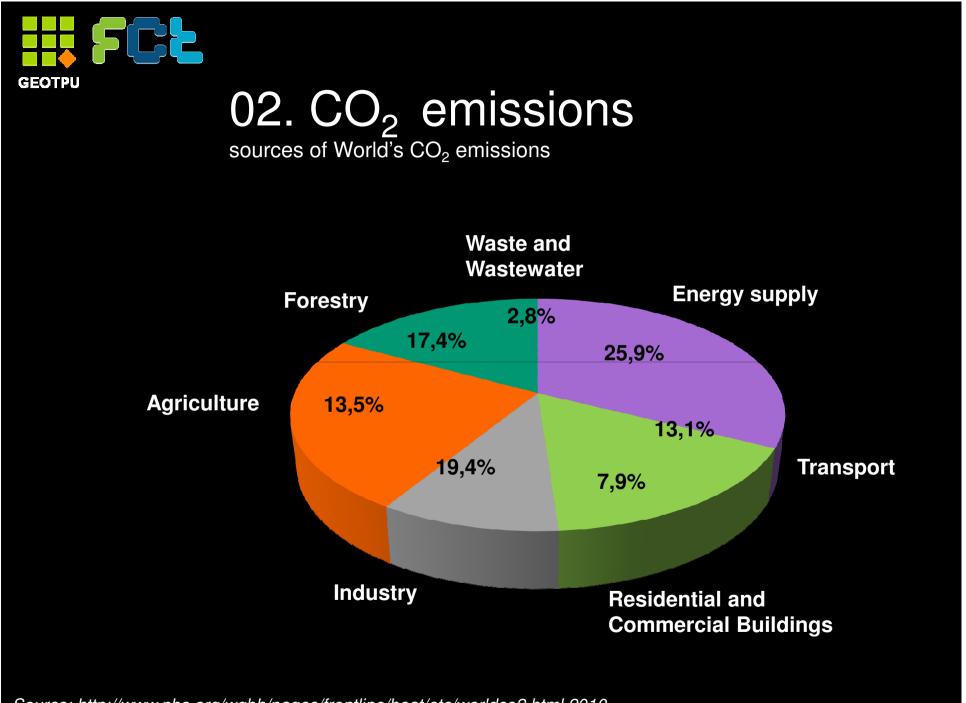


01. green energy potential

renewable energy generation capacity by source, 2009-2035

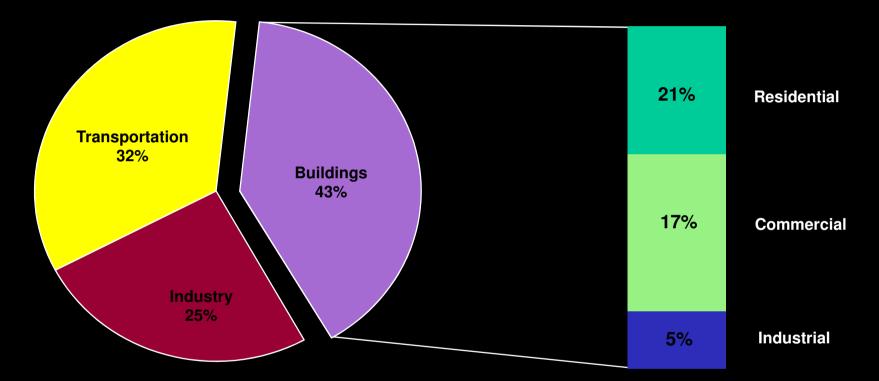


Source: U. S. EIA, Annual Energy Outlook, 2011



Source: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/heat/etc/worldco2.html,2010





- GHG emissions increased 70% from 1970 to 2004
- GHG levels in the atmosphere are the highest in 650.000 years
- Mitigation costs are estimated to 1% of global GDP per year
- Costs of no action is estimated to 20% of global GDP per year



THE QUESTION IS NOT IF BUT

HOW MUCH TIME ?



03. present global emergency



population growth and depletion of natural resources



energetic crises



diffuse urban sprawl







04. call for solutions

- " *Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*" (Brundtland Report 1987)
- **How many people are affected by a ton. of CO_2 emitted? How knows?**
- reduce consumption is the challenge to sustainability !
- " "The scientific evidence is now overwhelming: climate change is a serious global threat, and it demands an urgent global response." (Stern Review 2006)
- How much time do we have?

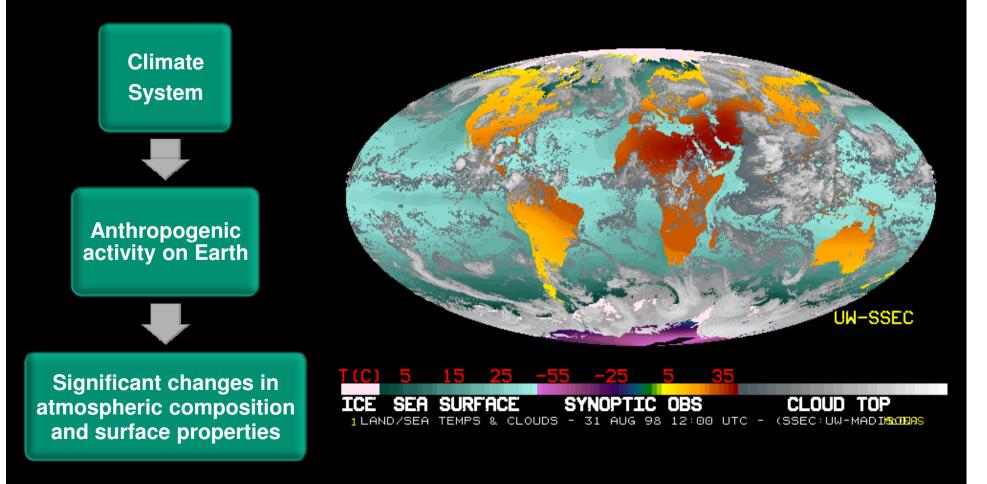
the most sustainable energy is the saved energy !

- "Sustainable design integrates consideration of resource and energy efficiency, healthy buildings and materials, ecologically and socially sensitive land use and an aesthetic that inspires, affirms and enables."
 (UIA Declaration of interdependence for a Sustainable Future, Chicago 1993.)
- What is the approach?
- local energy generation is the way !



05. climatic regions

Understand how the global motion system in the atmosphere have reflects in the distribution of solar heating over the globe





06. architecture: past, present and futur

Development of the "bioclimatic design" concept



GREECE ARCHITECTURE



GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE



ROMAN ARCHITECTURE



RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE



06. architecture: past, present and future

development of the "bioclimatic design" concept



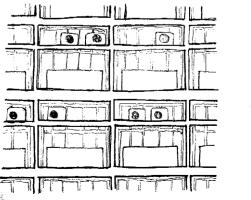
BAROQUE ARQUITECTURE



ARQUITECTURE OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



MODERN ARQUITRCTURE

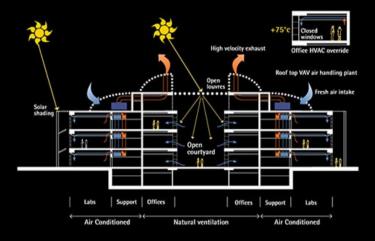




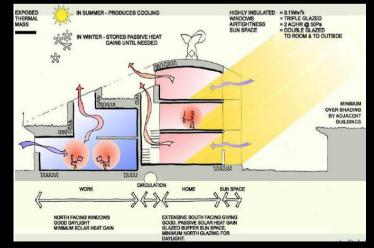


06. architecture: past, present and future











06. architecture: past, present and future





07. sustainability key

the heart of the EU's Europe 2020 Strategy



Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)

Requires that by the end of 2020 all new buildings are nearly zero- energy buildings

"20-20-20" targets



A reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions of at least 20% below 1990 levels

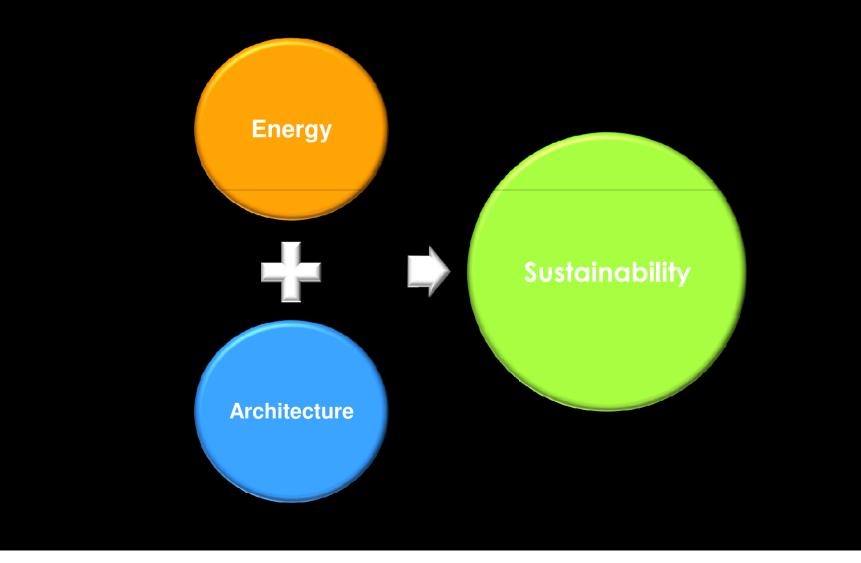
20% of EU energy consumption to come from renewable resources

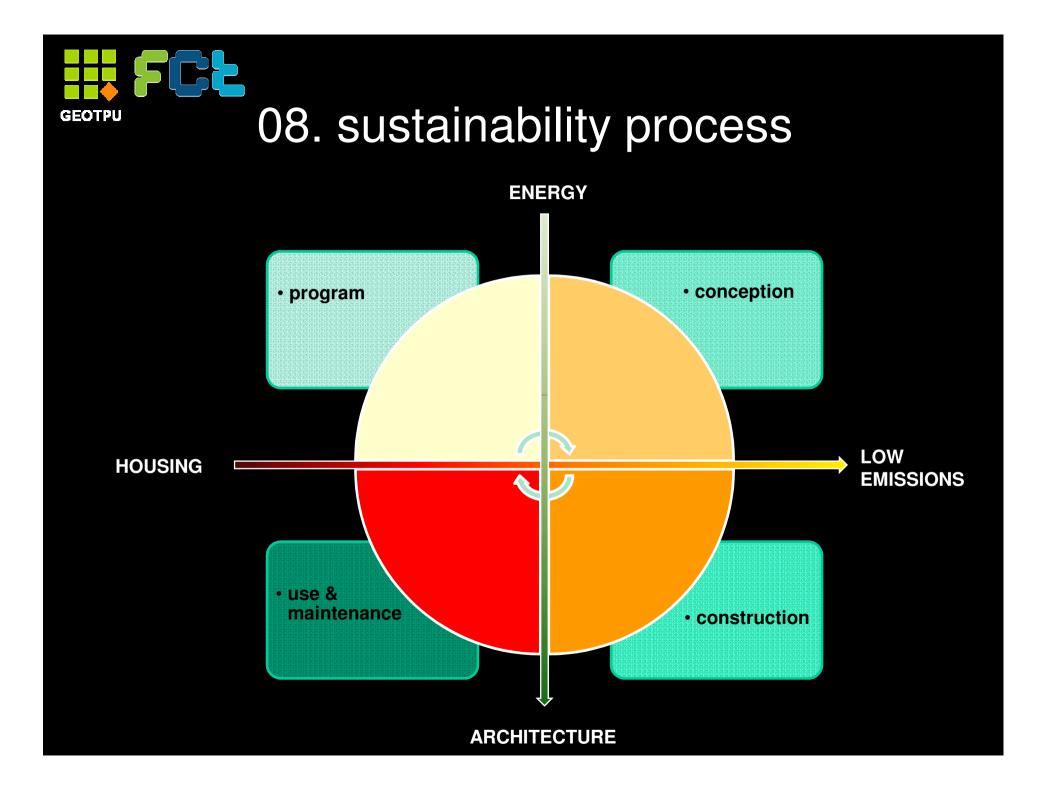
A 20% reduction in primary energy use compared with projected levels, to be achieved by improving energy efficiency



08. sustainability process

relationship that leads to sustainability







09. future practical ways

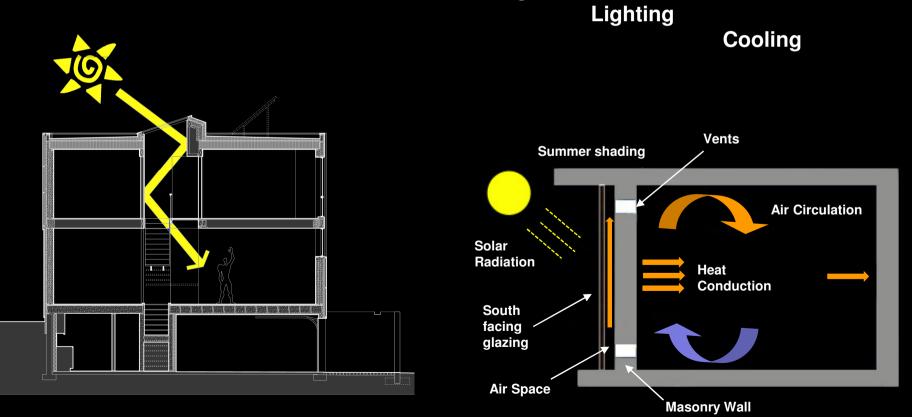
to invest in energy efficient generation



PASSIVE SOLAR ENERGY

passive utilization of solar energy improves also the energy performance of buildings in three areas:

Heating





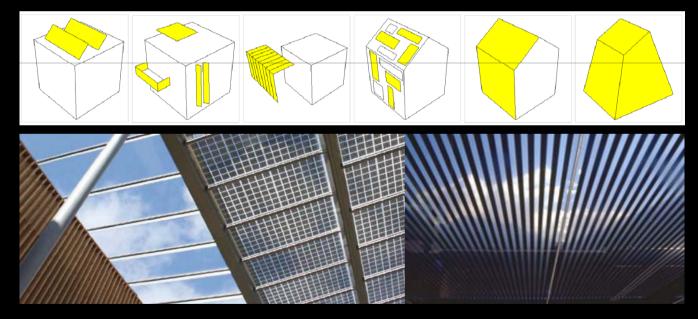
09. future solutions

to invest in energy efficient generation



ACTIVE SOLAR ENERGY

Active solar energy systems are solar collectors, photovoltaic panels, power towers, solar ponds, hydrogen generating solar centrals and ocean thermal conversion centrals.



Solar access is the pre-condition for both active and passive solar design strategies.



09. future goals

to balance energy consumption



Source: Buildings and Climate Change - Status, Challenges and Opportunities, 2007



10. discussion HOW CAN WE CONFRONT OUR CURRENT ENERGY ISSUE ?



- Reducing consumptions !
- Re-formulating land-use !
- Planning sustainable cities !
- Designing healthy, well-lit, affordable and efficient houses !
- Breaking down barriers of solar photovoltaic !



11. conclusions

- The reduction in both energy and consequential carbon emissions has to be achieved, the thermal performance of buildings plays a fundamental role.
- Every single action in favor of renewable energy generation is a precious contribute.
- Energy awareness can lead to changes in the way energy is used, but "education" must be sustained to ensure long-term energy reductions.

"The problems we face today can not be solved if we keep the same thinking we had when we created"

Albert Einstein