

Ala Provider: Northeast Sustainable Energy Association

Provider Number: G338

Lessons from Scandinavia – SWEDEN & DENMARK

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March 5th, 2015

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Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.

This course is registered with AIA

Course Description

The band got back together, with another singer.

Think Abba.

Learning Objectives

At the end of the this course, participants will be able to:

- 1. Assess the state of the art in Denmark and Sweden with respect to climate change development.
- 2. Identify trends in construction codes towards energy efficiency and how the evolution occurred.
- 3. Describe the social context in Scandinavia and how it compares to the United States.
- 4. Determine what strategies we found can work for projects here in the US.



Introduction and Context





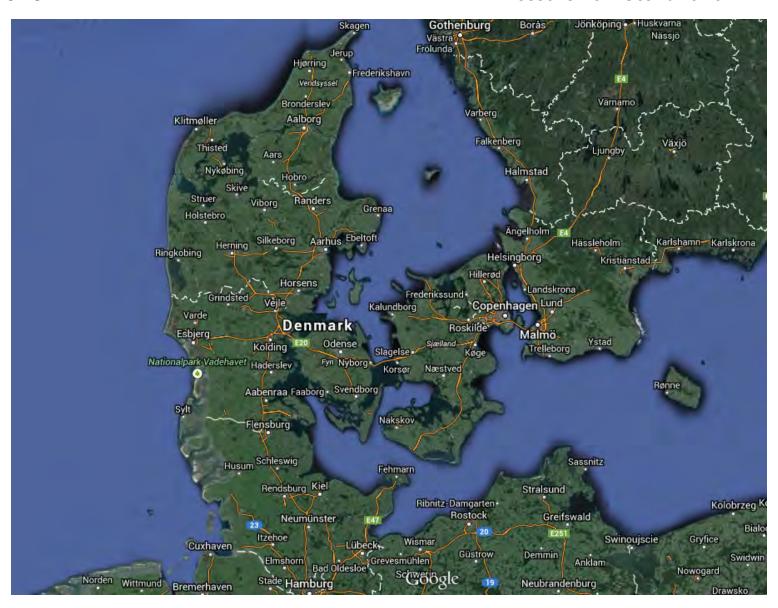
Lessons from Scandinavia - DENMARK

| | . • | | | | | Ecosons nom Coanamavia BENNA |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|---|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| 26-Oct | | | ferry to Frederikshavn, Denmark Stena Line | | | |
| Sunday | | | | | | |
| | | Afternoon | Bofællesskabet Sol & Vind | | | |
| | | | Byagervej 245 | | | |
| | | | 8330 Beder | Near Aarhus, | | |
| | | | email: info@sologvind.dk | Beder | | Visit cohousing community that Tom and Kristin studied in 1995, http://sologvind.dk |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 27-Oct | morning | | Ekolab with Klaus Ellehauge | | 26 Oct to 28 Oct | |
| | | | Vestergade 48 H, 2. tv | | Store Torv 4 | |
| | | | DK-8000 Aarhus C | Aarhus, | Arhus, 8000 Denmark | , , , , , |
| | | 8:30 - 9:45 | Direkte +45 40 38 66 43 | Denmark | +4586120011 | http://www.langenkamp.dk |
| | | | drive 45 minutes to Ebeltoft to meet with Olav | | | |
| Monday | afternoon | 12.20 | Langenkamp 4pm? Lagenkamp Office 12:30, Nørreport 4F, 8400 Ebeltoft, | | | |
| ivioriday | arternoon | 12:30 | then to Aarhus to see 32 PH rowhouses 6:30pm | | | |
| | dinner | | Olav? 12 midnight | | | |
| | diffici | | Olav: 12 illiumght | | | |
| 28-Oct | morning | | | | | |
| 20 000 | | | TRAVEL TO CORENHACEN | | | |
| | afternoon | 12.00 | TRAVEL TO COPENHAGEN Krydsrum Arkitekter with Niels Jakubiak Andersen, | | 28 Oct to 1 Nov | |
| | arternoon | 15.00 | Kigkurren 8M, 1. sal, then tour of 30 Ryesgade | | IBSENS HOTEL | |
| | | | Renovation 7pm | | VENDERSGADE 23 | |
| | | | Reflovation /pm | Cononhagon | COPENHHAGEN, 1363 Denmark | |
| | | | | Denmark | +4533131913 | http://www.krydsrum.dk |
| Tuesday | dinner | | DINNER WITH ANDERS (via Paul)Anders and Thea | Deminar. | 1.000101310 | Techy / Willia year almak |
| , , , | | | Drachen; Carl Jacobsens Vej 21A, 2. floor, door 3 | | | |
| | | | 2500 Valby | | | |
| | | | Denmark | | | http://www.dac.dk/en/dac-cities/sustainable-cities/all-cases/buildings/copenhagen- |
| | | | Anders: +45 29390604 | | | renovation-has-reduced-energy-consumption-by-73-in-ryesgade/ |
| | | | | | | () () () () () () () () () () |
| 30 Oct | morning | 9:00 | | | | |
| 29-001 | Informing | 9.00 | UNIVERSITY MEETING?? HEATHER- | | | |
| | | | IBC Euroforum conference tradeshow, and/or visit the | Copenhagen, | | |
| | | | Danish National Maritime Museum 3pm | Denmark | | http://buildinggreen.eu/en/ |
| Wednesday | lunch | | | | | http://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2013/oct/27/danish-maritime-museum- |
| | | | | | | ingels-review |
| | afternoon | 15:00 | 15:00 meeting with Niels Arne Jensen from the City | | | |
| | | | Nyropsgade 1, 6.sal | | | |
| | | | 1602 København V | | | |
| | | | Telefon 2630 9496 | | | |
| | | | E-mail njense@kff.kk.dk 9pm | | | |
| 30-0-+ | morning | 0.00 | PENDING Go see 8 House by BIG, orDanish Museum of | Conenhagon | | |
| 30-000 | iorining | 3.00 | Art and Architecture?? 3pm | Denmark | | http://www.archdaily.com/63464/in-progress-8-house-big/ |
| Thursday | lunch | | me and mentecture:: Spin | Delilliark | | http://architizer.com/projects/8-house/ |
| | afternoon | 13:00 | | | | and the second designation of the second sec |
| | | | Henning Larsen Architects, with Signe Kongebro, Louis | | | http://www.henninglarsen.com/people/s-u/signe- |
| | | | Becker, Vesterbrogade 76 THEN a project 7pm | | | kongebro.aspx?catId=&sortBy=firstname |
| | | | becker, vesterbrogade /o There a project /pill | | | Nongeon oldopaticatio—coolitay—instriame |
| 24.0 | | 0.77 | Death and Delt Disease Co. D. 11.11 | | | |
| 31-Oct | morning | 9:00 | Per Thomas Dahl, Director for Building Materials, | Camantara | | |
| | | | Danish Construction Agency Dansk ByggeriNørre | Copenhagen, | DALIL's contact | |
| Frida | lunch | | Voldgade 1061358 København KTelefon 72 16 00 00 | Denmark | PAUL's contact | |
| Friday | puncn | | OPEN | | | |

Schedule NESEA Travelers



Arrival from Sweden NESEA Travelers



Denmark

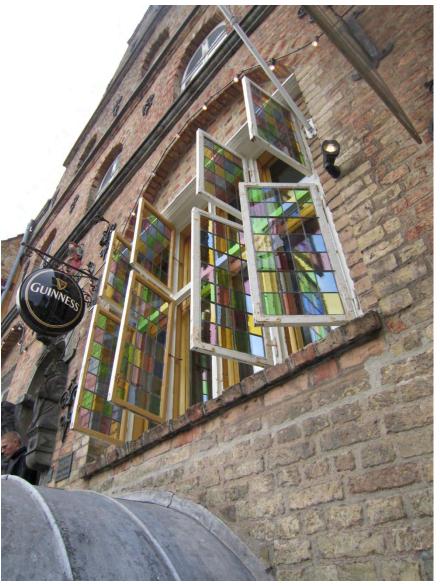


Copenhagen NESEA Travelers



Monarchy since 1300's, 5.6M people with 600,000 in Copenhagen





Architectural History





Fearless integration of the new and the old

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Design details NESEA Travelers



Chairs! NESEA Travelers

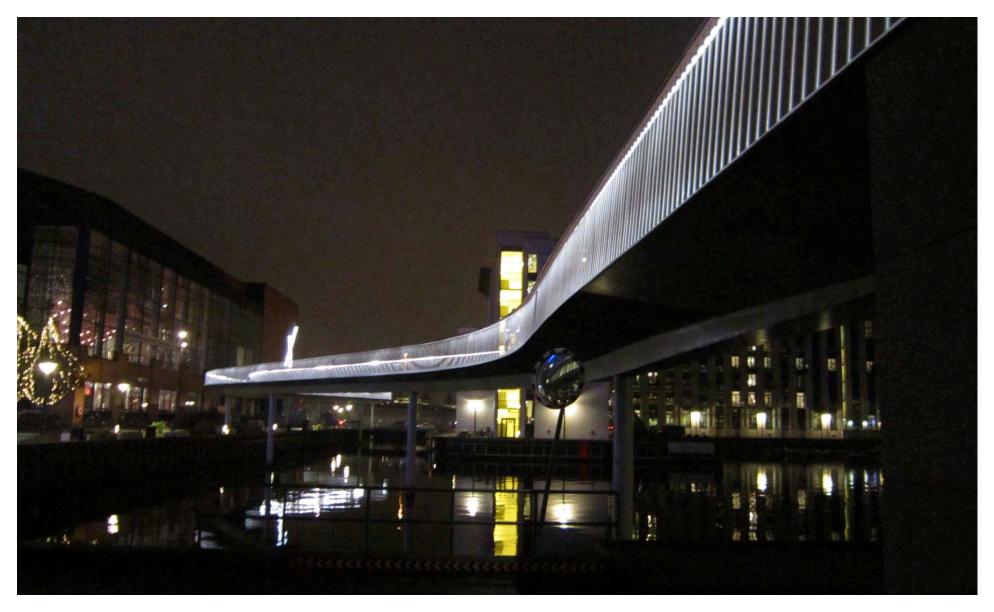


Environmental Goals:

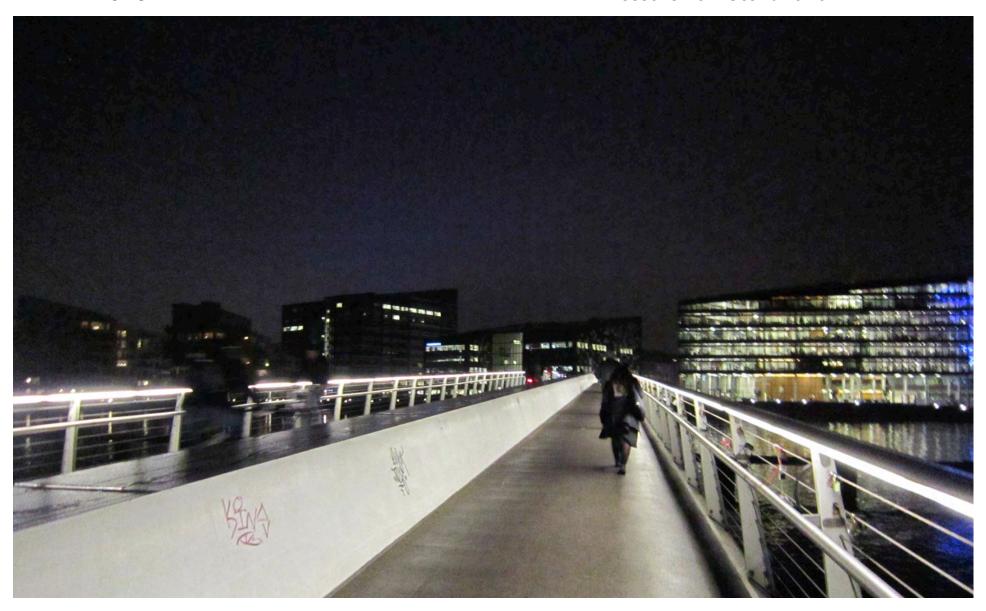
Copenhagen-Carbon Neutral by 2030 Denmark- Fossil Free by 2050



Social Welfare society with long history of "Commune"



Cycling Infrastructure



A Bridge for only bicycles and pedestrians

NESEA Travelers

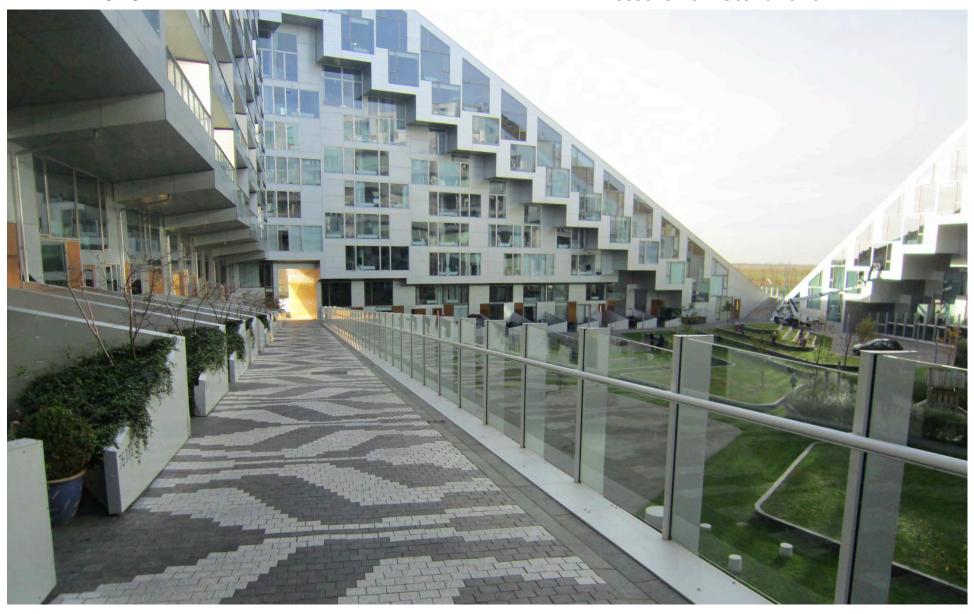


Bicycle congestion

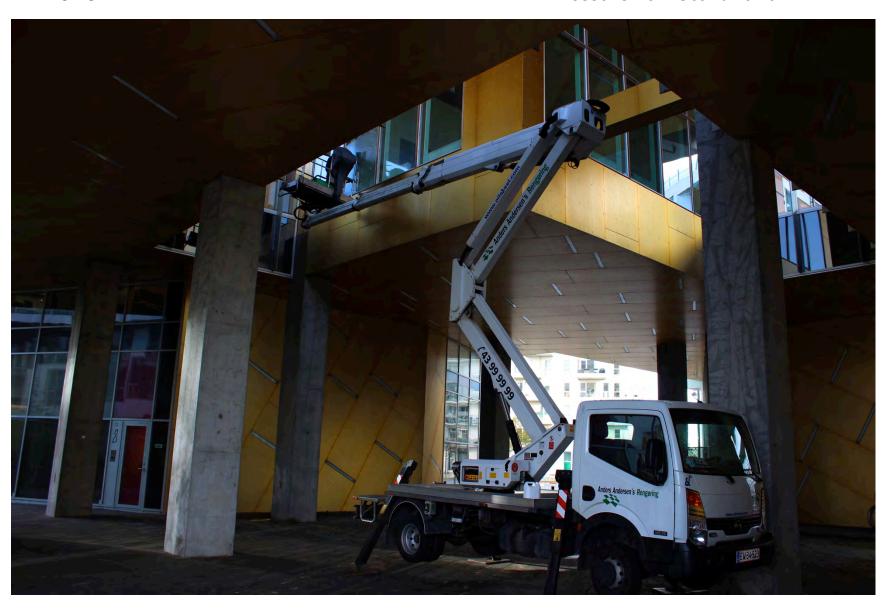


BIG- 8 House- 2007- Award winning

NESEA Travelers



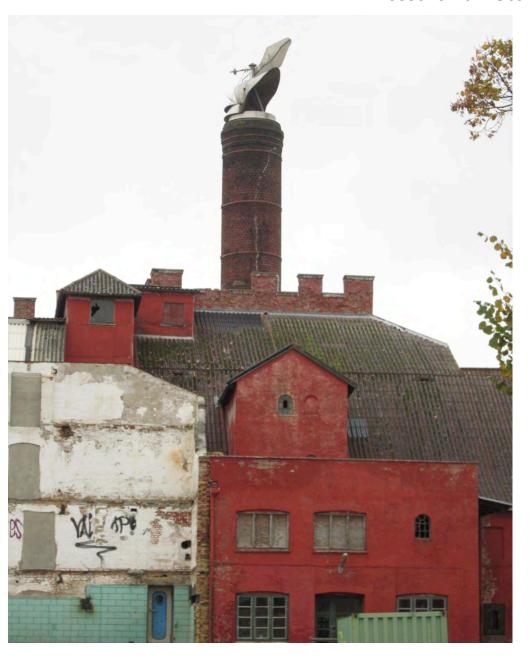
BIG-8 House-Cycling ramp in figure 8



BIG- 8 House- glass cleaning!



Sol og Wind- 20 years later

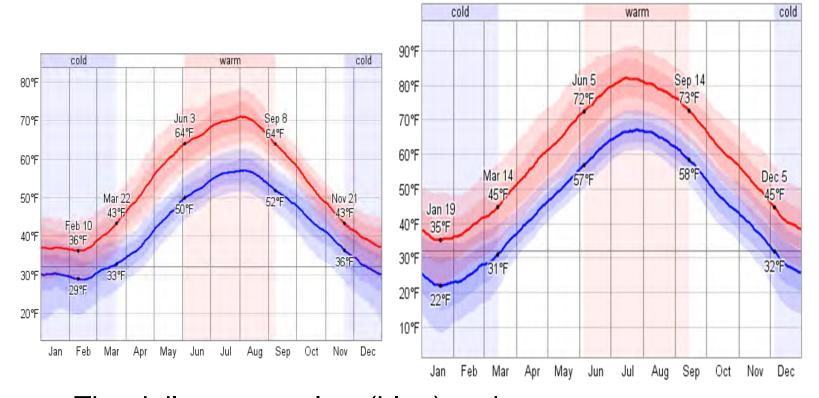


End intro

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Daily High and Low TemperatureCopenhagen

Boston



The daily average low (blue) and high (red) temperature with percentile bands (inner band from 25th to 75th percentile, outer band from 10th to 90th percentile).

comfortable muggy comfortable

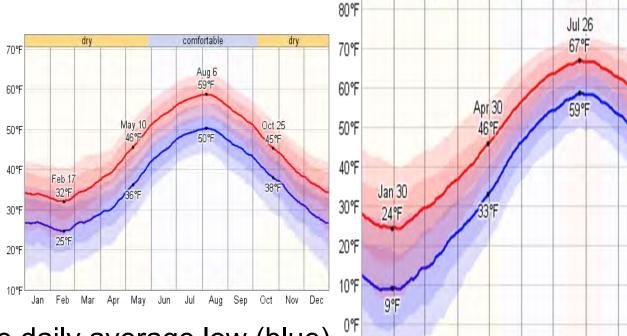
dry

Dewpoint

Copenhagen

Boston

Oct 28



-10°F

Jan Feb Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

The daily average low (blue) and high (red) dew point with percentile bands (inner band from 25th to 75th percentile, outer band from 10th to 90th percentile).

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Summer average high temperature and dewpoir

- Copenhagen 71F DB and 59F dewpoint: RH 49%, enthalpy 25.7 Btu/lb
- Boston 82F DB and 67F dewpoint: RH 61%, enthalpy 35.2 Btu/lb
- To cool 1,000 cfm of outside air
 - For inside conditions of 74F, 50% RH, enthalpy 27.5
 - Copenhage: conditions already cool 0 Btu/hr
 - Boston: 34,000 Btu/hr

Average high temperature and dewpoint condition

- Copenhagen 71F DB and 59F dewpoint: RH 49%, enthalpy
 29.8 Btu/cu.ft.
- Boston 82F DB and 67F dewpoint: RH 61, enthalpy 35.2
- To cool 1000 cfm of outside air
 - For inside conditions of 74F, 50% RH) enthalpy 27.5
 - Copenhagen: no need to cool
 - Boston: 34,000 Btu/hr

Translating the Swedish Building Energy Standard

| Primary | Sweden Energy Standard does not inlcude | kWh/sq.m-yr | 95 | 75 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 25 |
|---------|---|--------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Energy | light and pug loads | kBtu/sq.ftyr | 30 | 24 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 8 |
| Site | Energy Standard with fossil fuel with Primary | kWh/sq.m-yr | 86 | 68 | 50 | 41 | 32 | 23 |
| Energy | Energy Factor of 1.1 | kBtu/sq.ftyr | 27 | 22 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 7 |
| Site | 1800 sq.ft. home, using 4000 kWh/yr <i>lights</i> | kWh/sq.m-yr | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Energy | and plug loads only | kBtu/sq.ftyr | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Site | | kWh/sq.m-yr | 110 | 92 | 74 | 65 | 56 | 47 |
| Energy | Total Energy to meet standard with fossil fuel | kBtu/sq.ftyr | 35 | 29 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 15 |
| Site | Total Energy to meet standard with ASHP COP | kWh/sq.m-yr | 34 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| Energy | 2.3 and Primary Energy Factor of 3.0 | kBtu/sq.ftyr | 11 | 10 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.4 |

Translating the Swedish Building Energy Standard

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| | | | | | |
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| | | | | | |
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| | | | | | |

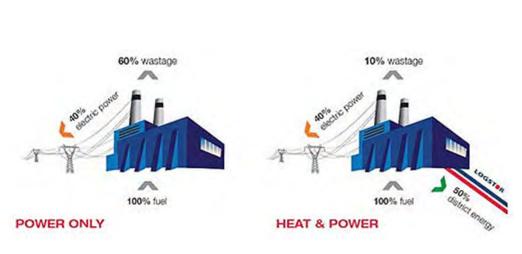
District Heating in Stockholm and Copenhagen





Stockholm District Heating

- Market share ~80% of load
- Fossil fuel ~20% -- 80% renewable
- CHP produces ~1/5th of Stockholm electricity
- District supplies about 5,700 GWh/yr of heat
 - 2 x 10¹⁶ BTU
 - Avoids ~150 MM gallons oil burned





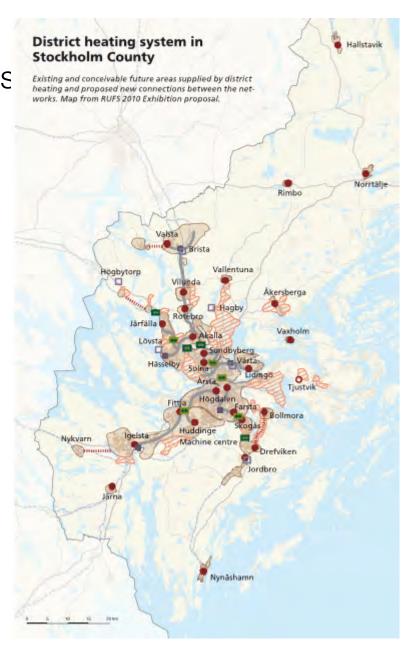
District Heating

NESEA Travelers

Stockholm District Heating

- Serves ~7 MM sq.m. commercial s
- Implementing district cooling





Stockholm District Heating

- Private companies operate the systems
- Fortum plant uses direct seawater cooling, and HP's to lower water temperature in Fall when seawater warms
 - 220MW of capacity provide 350 MWh/yr
- HP's also provide heating with combustion fuel boost in colder weather
- Total HP heating capacity 600 MW
 - Used at night to charge DHW tanks
 - Low cost electricity at night
 - Sweden has 40% nuclear + 40 %hydro
 7% Wind
- Single stage, dual stage, can share heat and cool in swing season



NESEA Travelers

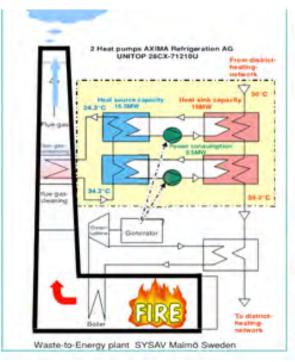
Stockholm District Heating

Working hard to optimize systems

 Waste burning CHP plant In Malmo

Flue gas heat recovery

- Boosts return water from 50C (122F) to 59C (138F) in district heat
- $COP \sim 5 6$
- 19 MW heating



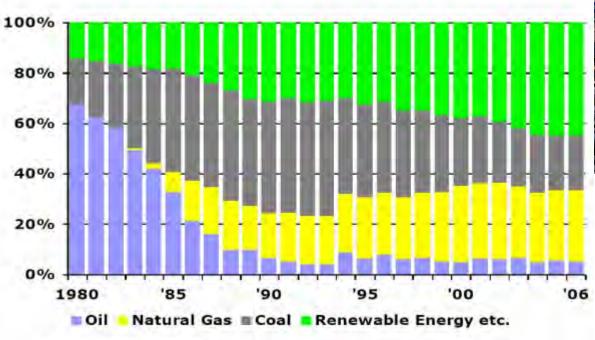


Copenhagen -- Fossil fuels

- Coal and oil in CHP/district heating being replaced
- 100% renewable sources by 2025

District Heating and RE

- Composition of Fuels for District Heating Production



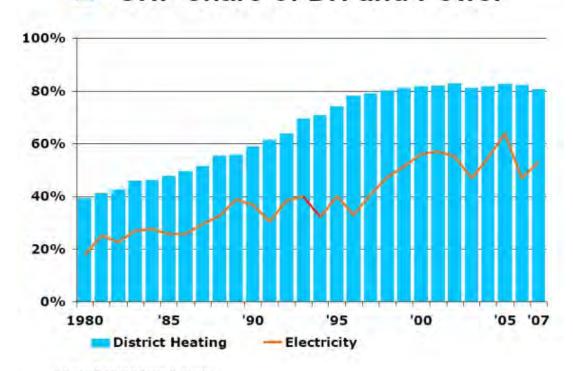


Source: Danish Energy Authority

Copenhagen -- Fossil fuels

- CHP/district increased share of heat and power production
- 98% of heat from district heating by 2025

CHP share of DH and Power



Source: Danish Energy Authority

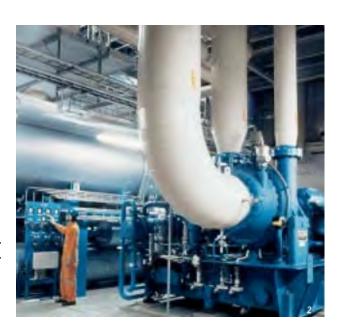
District Heating

Danish modern CHP plant



Copenhagen – Fossil to be replaced by

- Biofuels and heat pumps in CHP/District heating
- seawater and sewage heat sources for 180 MW heat pumps!
- Wood pellets from Baltic region. Another plant to be wood chip by 2020
- Researching deep earth geothermal



HP plant

Copenhagen

- Plastics in trash burned in district heat plants
- Will take plastic out from waste burning which will reduce energy content of trash by 45%
- 3rd party audits are done of biomass sources for sustainable management
- "Wild forest makes more CO2 than managed forest"
- At present not accounting for fossil fuel input into biomass fuel





Lykke Leonardson, Head of Climate Unit for the city of Copenhagen

THE ROAD TO COPENHAGEN 2025

COMMITMENT

- Strong political commitment in the City Council
- Financial support to new initiatives

COLLABORATION

- Broad stakeholder involvement
- New partnership models

COORDINATION

Common business plans

COMMUNICATION

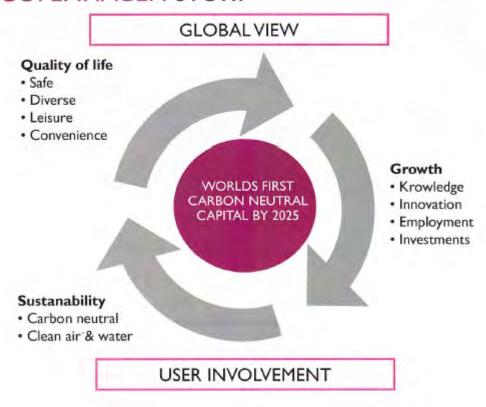


CPH 2025 CLIMATE PLAN



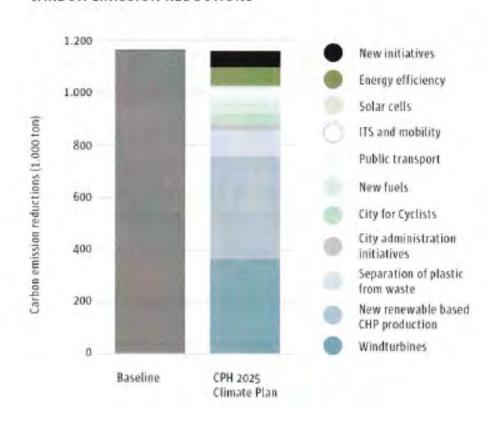


THE COPENHAGEN STORY



CARBON NEUTRAL IN 2025

CARBON EMISSION REDUCTIONS



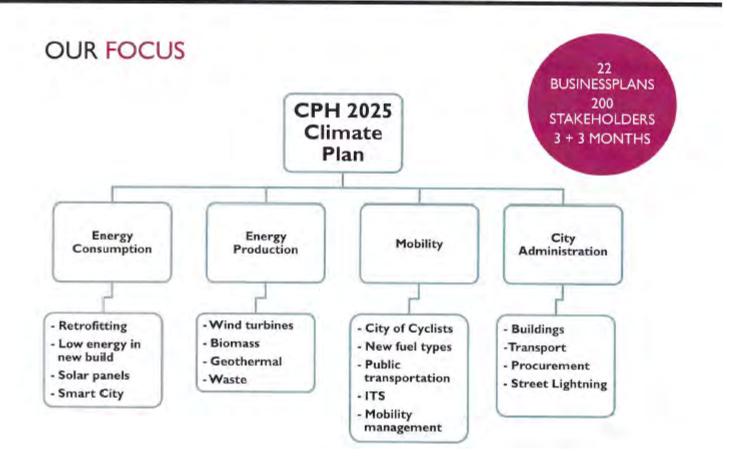




CPH 2025 CLIMATE PLAN







ENERGY COMSUMPTION

MAJOR GOALS FOR 2025

- 20 pct. reduction in heat consumption
- 20 pct. reduction of electricity consumption in commercial and service companies

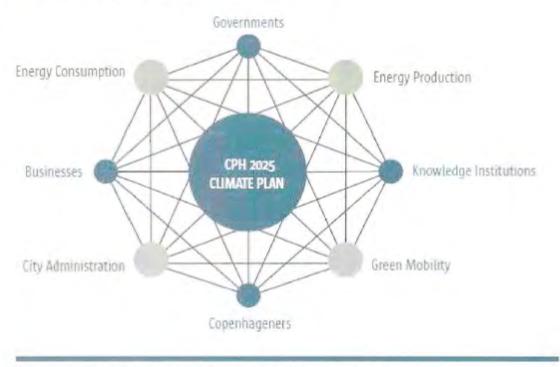
- 10 pct. reduction of electricity consumption in households
- Installation of solar cells

ENERGY PRODUCTION

MAJOR GOALS FOR 2025

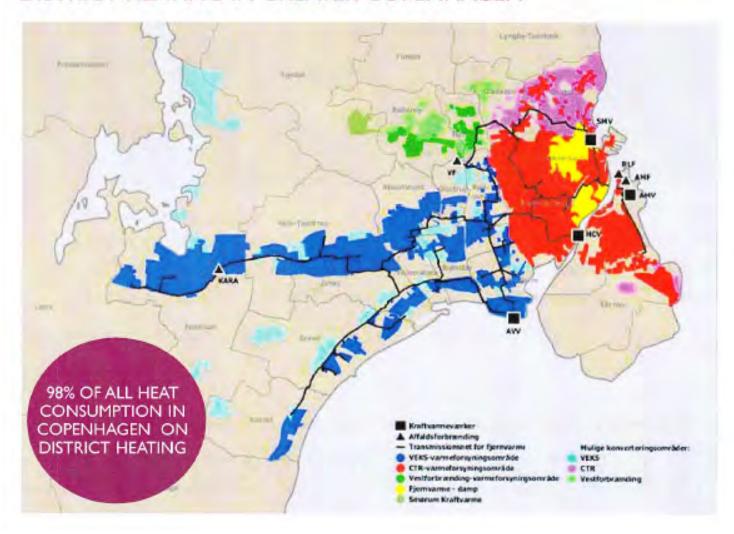
- Carbon neutral district heating in CPH
- Electricity production is based on wind and biomass
- Plastic waste is separated.
- Biogasification of organic waste

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT



Focus areas and stakeholders contributing to the CPH 2025 Climate Plan.

DISTRICT HEATING IN GREATER COPENHAGEN

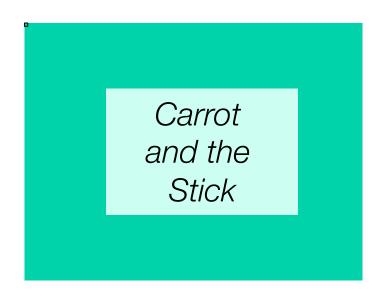


District heating

- ► 60-65% of Denmark
- ▶ 98% of Copenhagen

Lykke's own home

- ► \$10,000 total
- ► \$5,000 cash, rest subsidies
- ► Law requiring hook up, 9 year notice



Codes

- ► Energy part of the new construction building code in 1961
- Performance standard increasing
- ► 2015, 2020 codes started as voluntary
 - ► 70-75% of people elected to use voluntary code
 - ► 25% using 2020

Financing

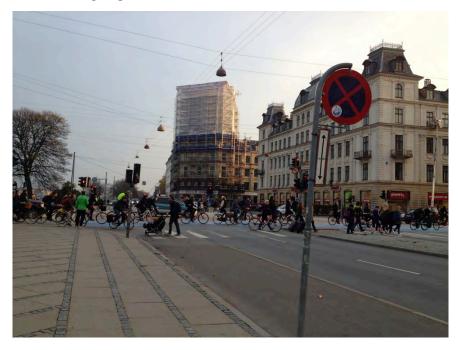
Energy audit requirements

Biking - Not a political statement, convenient, practical

- ▶ 40%+ commuters
- ► Facilitate increase in biking with population
- Congestion in bike lanes
- ► 20-30% decrease in poor weather
 - ► Bike lanes cleaned first









Set street lights Designed trash baskets, ramps

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COPENHAGEN MUST BE EQUIPPED FOR THE WEATHER OF THE FUTURE

METHOD 1: WE MUST HAVE LARGER SEWERS, UNDERGROUND BASINS AND PUMPING STATIONS.

METHOD 2: WE MUST MANAGE RAINWATER LOCALLY INSTEAD OF GUIDING IT INTO THE SEWERS

METHOD 3: WE MUST ENSURE THAT FLOODING TAKES PLACE ONLY WHERE IT DOES LEAST DAMAGE - 50-CALLED "STORMWATER PLAN"

THE PLAN FOR COPENHAGEN

Rainwater should be managed locally throughout the whole municipality, so the strain on the saver system is kept to a minimum. The problem of finods from heavy rain is to be solved by channelling the water into areas where it causes no damage. A number of studies will be conducted in the coming years checking closely each imitvidual neighbourhood to find the best local solutions. These solutions must be incorporated in the City of Copenhagen's Waste Water Plan.





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The city's green spaces and blue areas have many life-giving functions and are important for an ongoing high quality of life in Copenhagen.

The green options

- reducing and preventing storm water flooding by absorbing and holding rainwater
- moderating and balancing temperature
- providing shade and air circulation, which helps reduce the city's future energy consumption on cooling buildings
- addressing and reducing air and noise pollution
- preventing stress and allowing for recreational experiences
- providing a home for animals and plants

THE PLAN FOR COPENHAGEN

Trees and green surfaces, together with water can have a cooling effect. If the green and blue, such as trees, green roofs and facades, parks, gardens, lakes and streams have more space in the city, it helps keep the city's surface temperatures at an acceptable level.

In further work on adapting the climate of Copenhagen, it is important to track how the temperature develops as well as the city's surface temperatures. At the same time the 'level of greenness' in Copenhagen must be checked to meet and prevent the challenges that may follow with more frequent, longer and more intense heat waves.



Villa Lagenkamp, Ebeltoft Denmark

NESEA Travelers





Olav Lagenkamp, Architect & Owner

NESEA Travelers



Built in 2008, First certified Passive Haus in Denmark



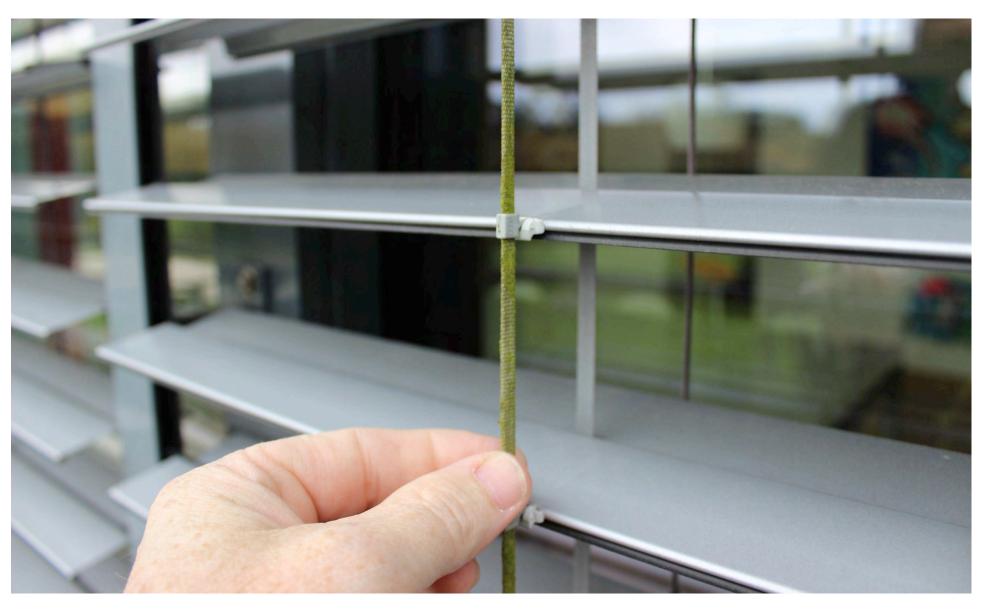
3 bedroom, 175 m2 (1,883 sf) floor heated floor area

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Exterior Shades- closed

NESEA Travelers



Exterior Shades NESEA Travelers



BE 2015 Lessons from Scandinavia - DENMARK





Wall corner mockup NESEA Travelers



Mechanical Systems- Heat pump and ERV with ground pre-heat

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Northeast corner NESEA Travelers



Active southern openings



Dining Room NESEA Travelers



Interior Blinds NESEA Travelers



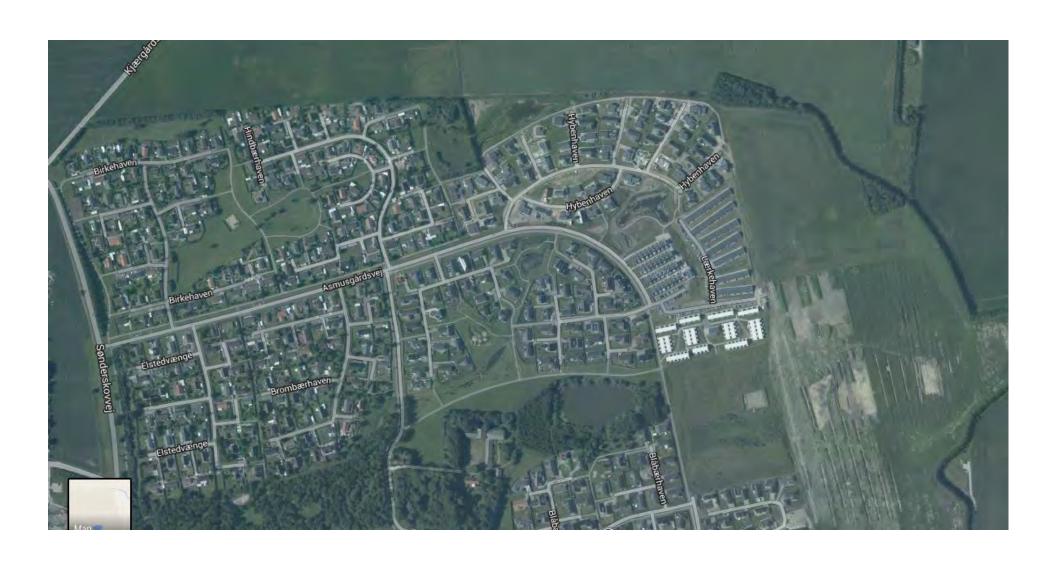
Refined interiors NESEA Travelers

| | . Grunddat | en | |
|----|---|------|---|
| | Lar | | Dänemark |
| | Regio | on: | Region Midtjylland |
| | - | rt: | Ebeltoft |
| | | Z: | 8400 |
| | Objektnan | ne: | villa langenkamp |
| | Objekt Stati | us: | fertiggestellt |
| | Baubegir | | 2008 |
| | Fertigstellur | | 2008 |
| | Objektty | _ | Freistehendes Einfamilienwohnhaus |
| | Bauty | | Neubau |
| | Energetische Gebäudekategor | | Passivhaus |
| | Konstruktio | | Leichtbau |
| | Anzahl Wohneinheite | en: | 1 |
| | Anzahl Nutz-Einheite | en: | 1 |
| | Bruttogeschossfläch | ne: | 226 m ² |
| | Objektbeschreibur | ng: | villa langenkamp is the first certified passive house in Denmark, built by the architect Olav Langenkamp (www.langenkamp.dk). |
| | . Kennzahlen gem Passivhausnachw | | |
| | Qualitätsgeprüftes Passivhaus, Wolfgang Fei | | yes |
| | Zertifizier | er: | DK Passivhus.dk |
| | Passivhausnachwe | eis: | PHPP - Passivhaus Projektierungs Paket,(Passive House Planning Package) |
| . | Energiebezugsfläch | ne: | 147 m ² |
| lе | ating demand Heizwärmebeda | rf: | 11 kWh/(m ² a) |
| | PE-Bedarf ges.: (WW, Heizur Kühlung, Hilfs- und Haushaltsstron | | 105 kWh/(m ² a) |
| | PE-Bedarf: (WW, Heizung, Hilfsstro | m) | 49 kWh/(m²a) |
| | Heizla | st: | 11 W/m ² |
| | Luftdichtheit (geplant lt. PHP | P): | 0.6 1/h |
| | | | |

Primary Energy Demand



Laerkehaven, Lystrup Denmark



Site context NESEA Travelers



Developer driven NESEA Travelers



32 Rowhouses NESEA Travelers



Entry courtyards, Built in 2009-2010



Developer : Boligforeningen Ringgarden

NESEA Travelers



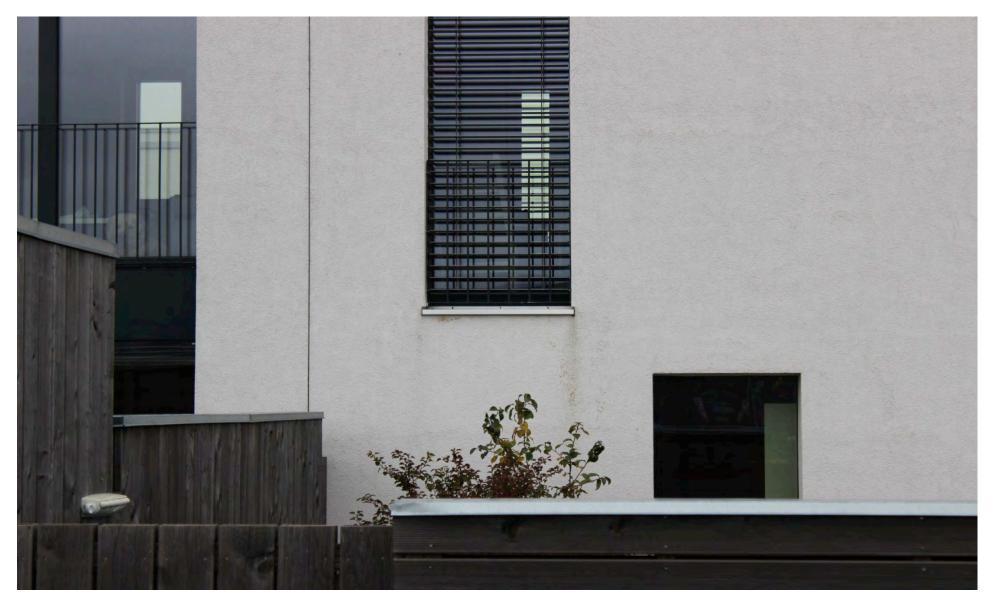
3,500 m2 total, 109 m2 (1,175 sf) per apartment



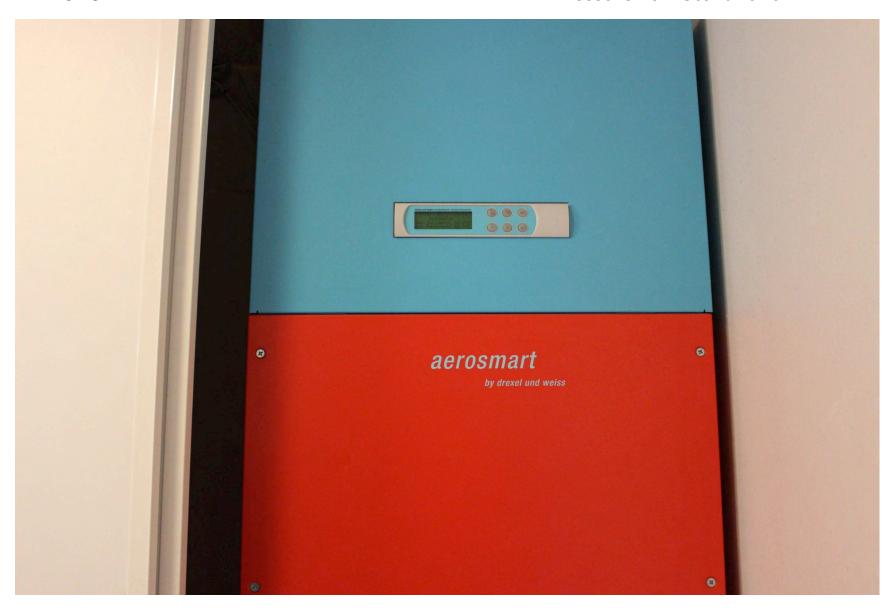
Garden Storage NESEA Travelers

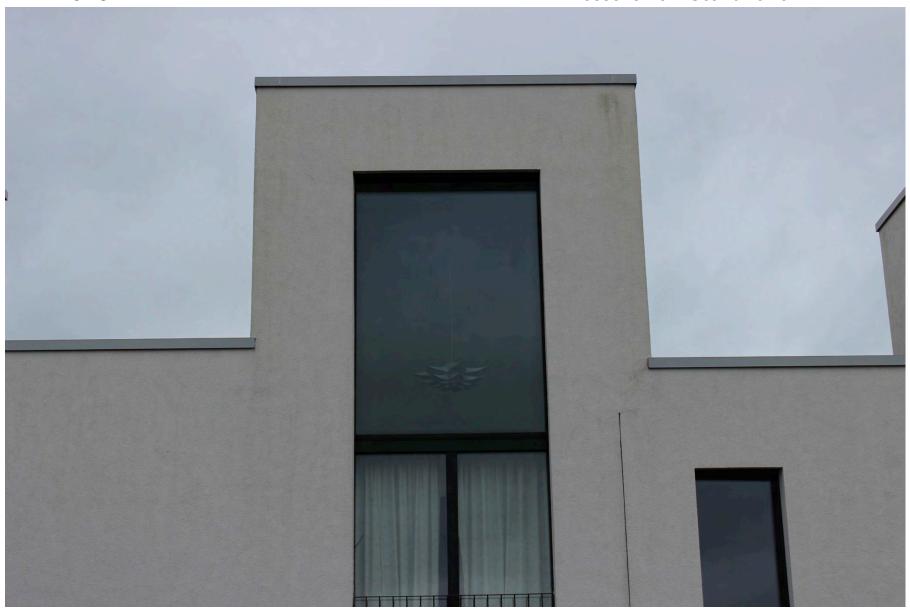


Interiors NESEA Travelers



Glazing NESEA Travelers





Annual energy consumption is 30kWh / (m2a)

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TRCH end NESEA Travelers

Copenhagen green building conference (Denmark's "Building Energy" show)





Scandinavia - DENMARK



NESEA Travelers



inavia - DENMARK

NESEA Travelers



NESEA Travelers



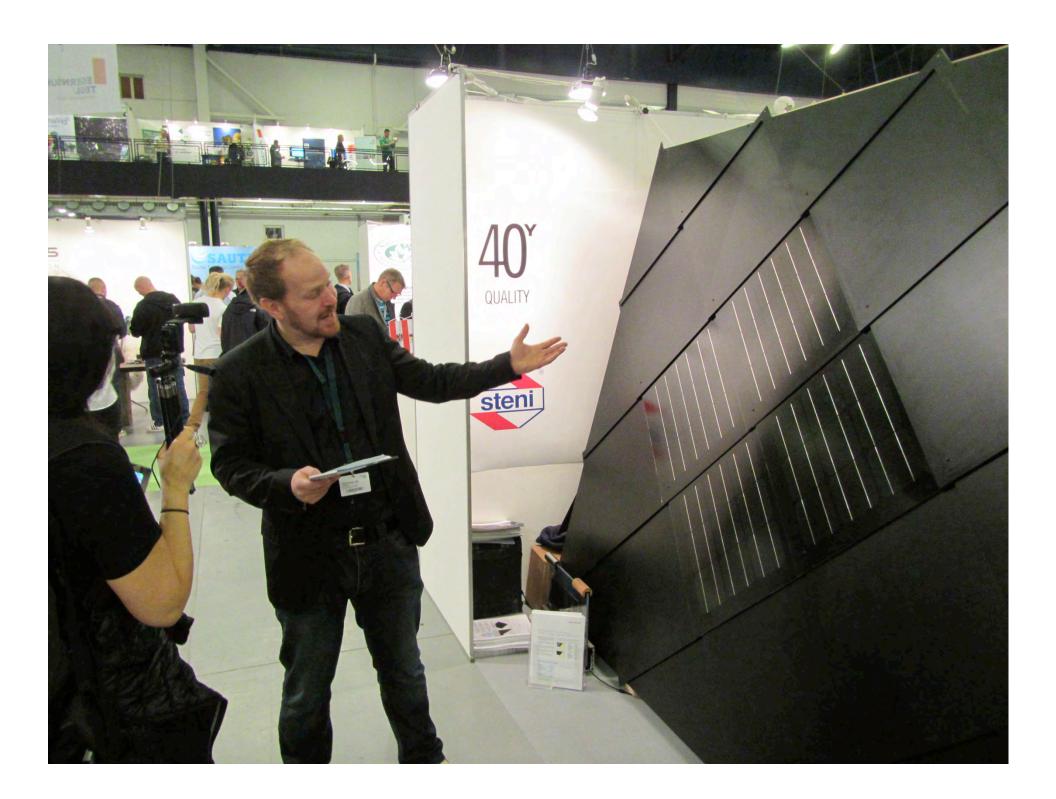
NESEA Travelers



NESEA Travelers









BE 2015

m Scandinavia - DENMARK

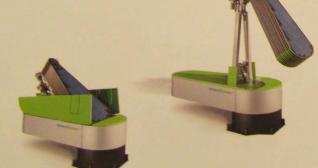


NESEA Travelers

JN ISI

SÅ ENKELT SOM SOLOPGANGEN

Glem bare alt, hvad du har læst om den grundige planlægning, dimensionering og installation, der kræves i forbindelse med montage af solcellesystemer. Du vil modtage smartflower™ som et komplet anlæg. Alt er inkluderet: solcellemoduler, styresystem og vekselretter – fuldkommen parat til start i løbet af nul komma fem. Placer anlægget der, hvor du ønsker at installere det, og efter kun en enkelt time vil smartflower™ være installeret og klar til brug! smartflower™ nedtages akkurat lige så hurtigt og enkelt, og anlægget kan derefter opstilles et andet sted. For eksempel hvis du flytter.





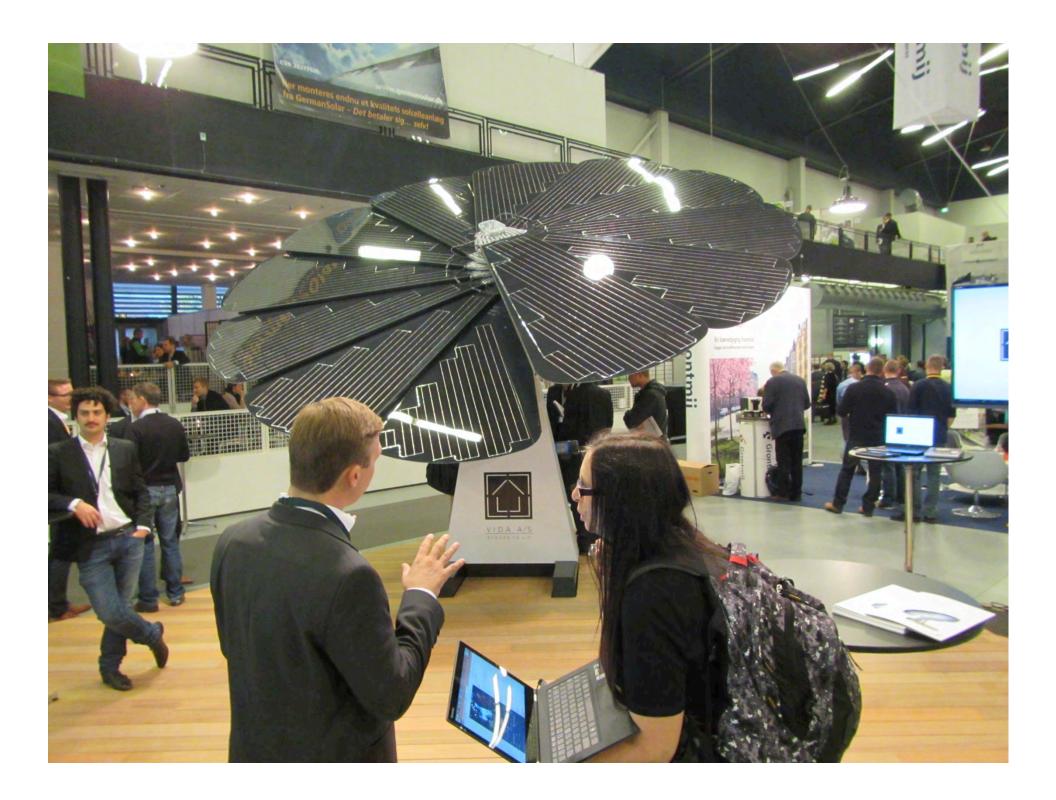


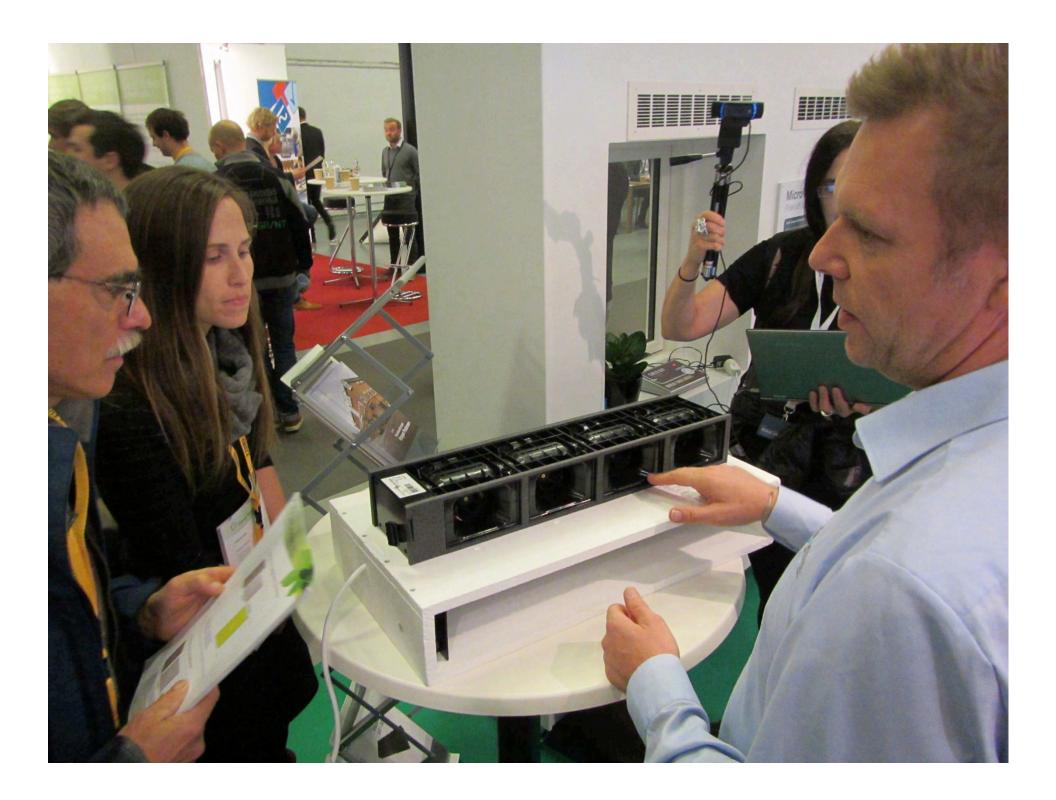
SMART MOBILITY

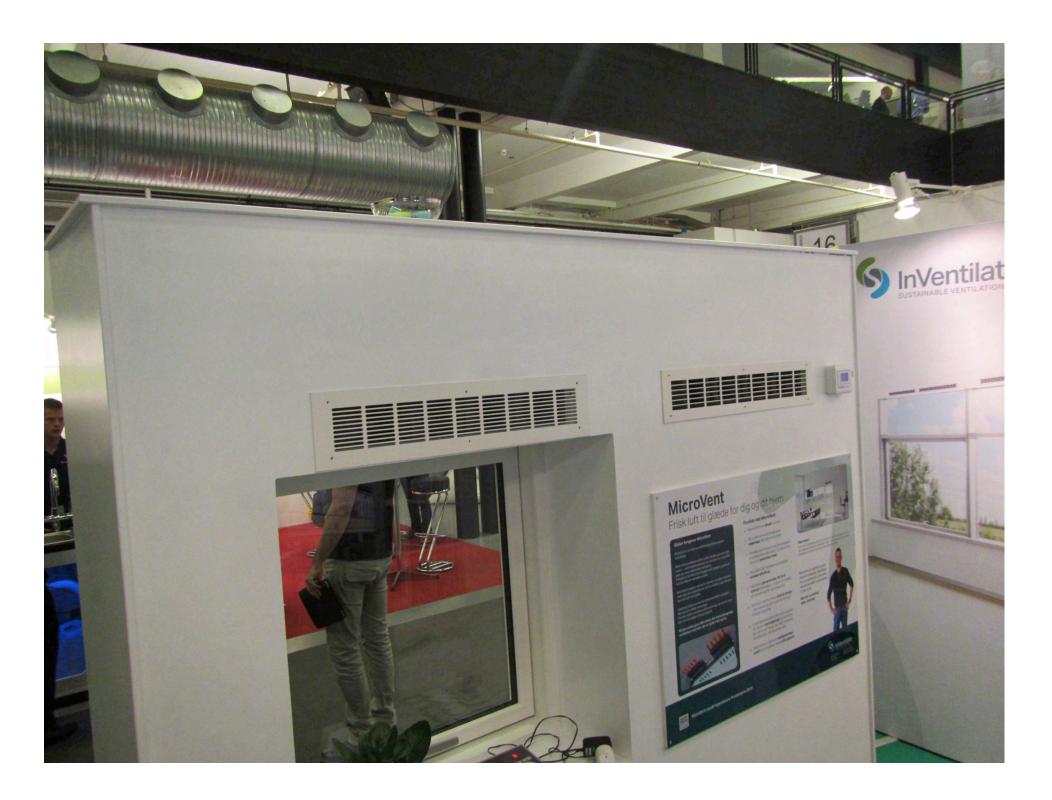
smartflower™ er mobil! Og det er en væsentlig fordel sammenlignet med konventionelle systemer. Flytter man, medtager man blot sit eget private solcelleanlæg. Anlægget nedtages lige så nemt. som det sættes op: Man løsner ganske enkelt forankringsbeslagene, hvorefter smartflower* en klar til, at man kan tage det med sig. En yderligere mobilitetsfordel smartflower" kan leases



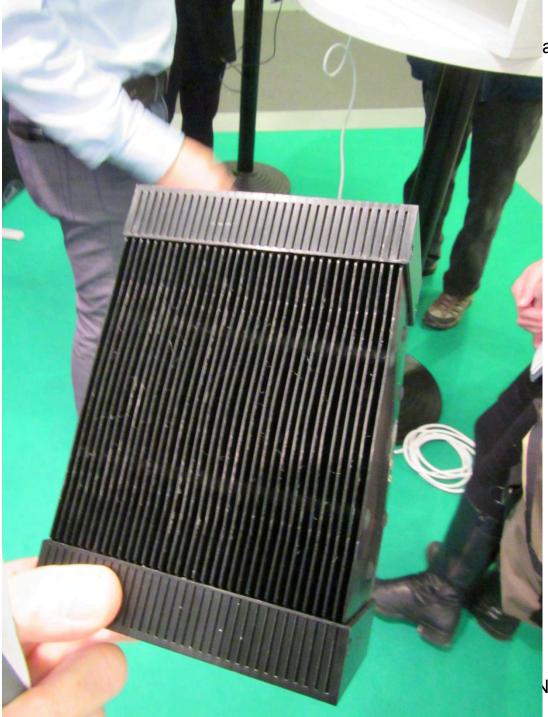
SMART OPTIONS











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Det printede hus

1:1 tilbyder som den første danske virksomhed "Det printede hus". Det printede hus integrerer idé, design, produktion og montage i ét. En sammenhængende, gennemskuelig og optimeret byggeproces, der sikrer dig et bæredygtigt hus med arkitektonisk kvalitet til en konkurrence dygtig pris. Et led - fra idé til færdigt hus. Vores huse leveres indenfor 3 hovedlinier: PREMIUM BYG, STANDARD BYG og RÅHUS BYG.



B

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Sunde materialer kend dit hus

Vi mener man skal kende og forstå hvad ens hus består af. Vores huse består af sunde genanvendelige materialer, der giver et naturligt indeklima. Huset består af semi-modulære trækassetter - lokalt fabrikeret på eget værksted. Kassetten består udelukkende af PEFC certificeret træ skovet i Finland. Træfiber-isolering indblæses i modulerne under tryk er lig 25% bedre isoleringsevne. Jordskrue fundering - den mest skånsomme metode på markedet. Ingen brug af beton - mindre CO2 aftryk. Vi benytter ingen dampspærre naturlig ventilation og bedre indeklima.



brug træ. pdf

ιRK

B

Kolonihavehus Kastrup | 45 m² fritidsbolig



Eentileen har fået muligheden for at give et bud på det danske kolonihavehus bygget af egne træmoduler. I dette projekt tæt på Kastrup Fortet har ønsket været at opnå en moderne minimalbolig der skaber rum på begge sider af husets facade og dermed udnytter den typiske kolonihave grund der består af en mindre have omgrænset af fire hække, hvor livet foregår i sommermånederne i have og hus.

Bag om projektet

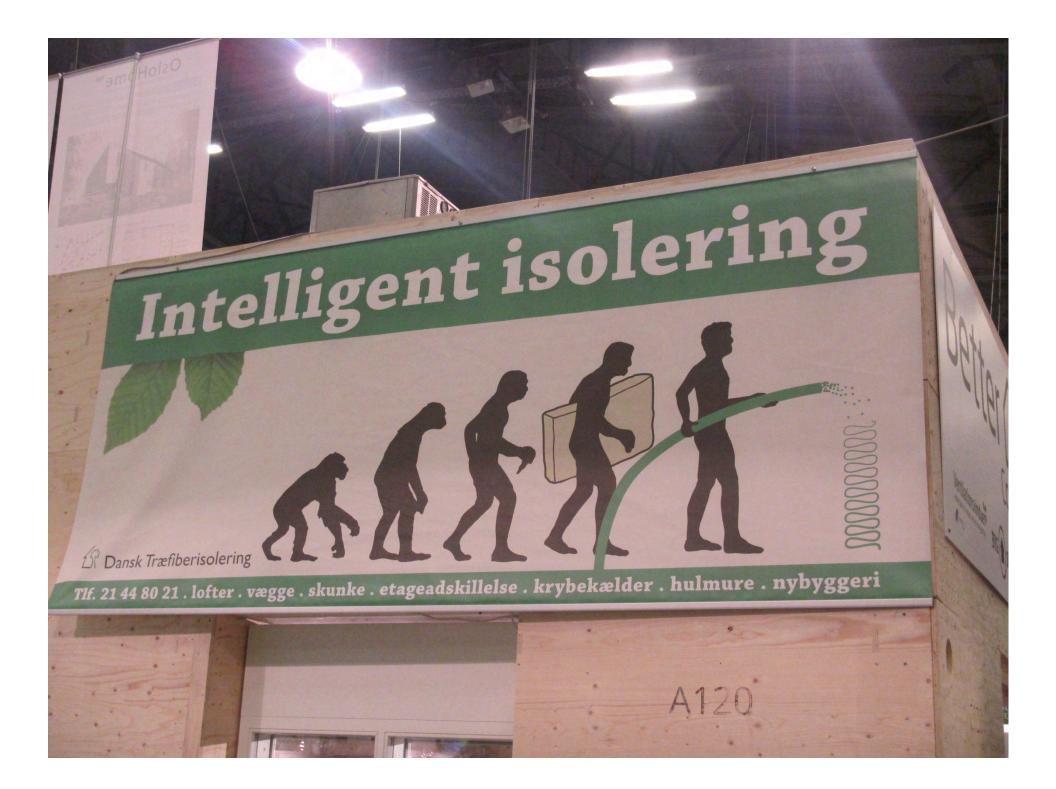
Kolonihavehus Kastrup | 45 m² fritidsbolig



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Bag om projektet









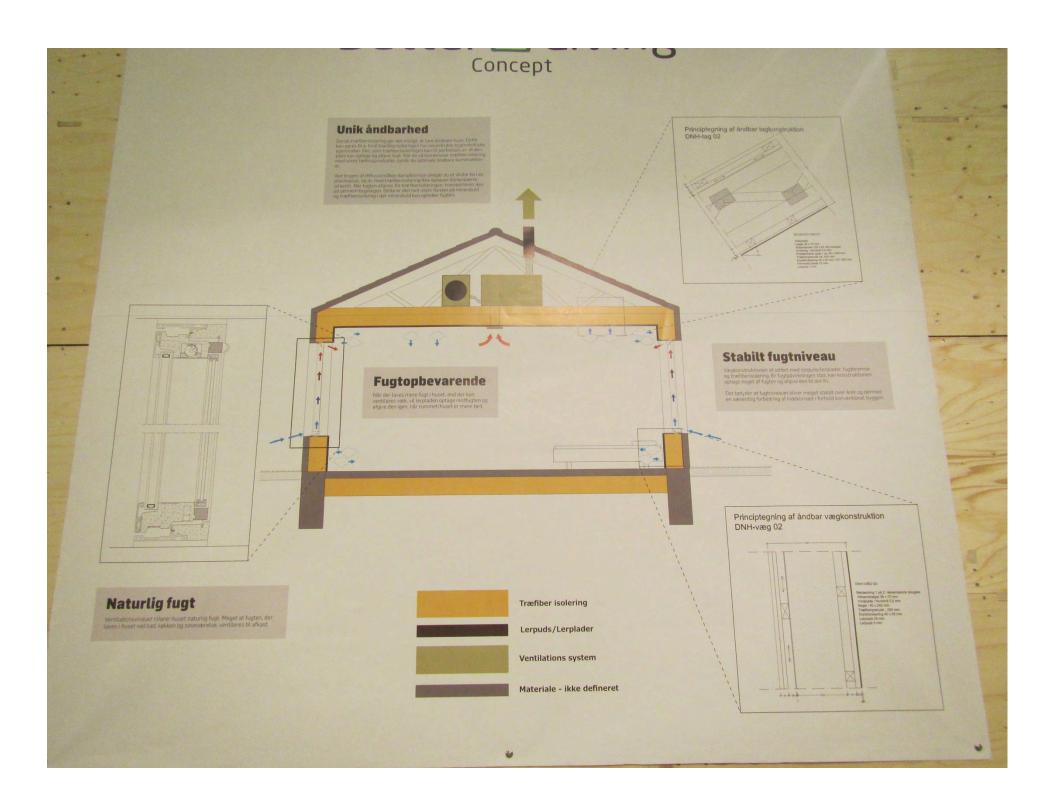
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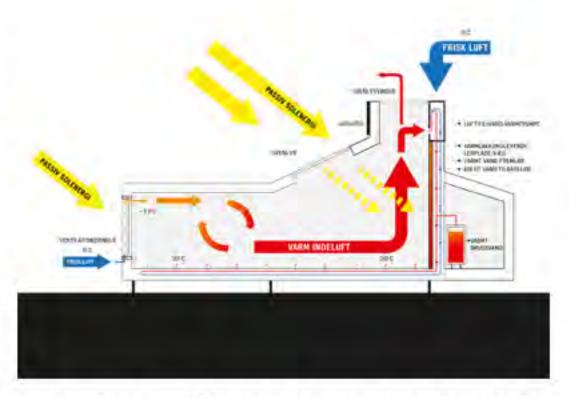
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Oslo Home | Et moderne skandinavisk passivhus



OsloHome™ har fokus på bæredygtige elementer, som gør noget aktivt for dig og din familie. Bæredygtighed skal kunne opleves og skal medvirke til at påvirke vores dagligdag positivt. Luften er frisk, energien er grøn, materialerne er sunde, regn- og spildevand er en ressource. Boligen lever op til passivhus standard og er designet efter "cradle to cradle" principperne, så dit hus er sikret både økonomisk og bæredygtigt mange år frem.



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Landsforeningen Økologisk Byggeri (LØB) (National Association for Ecological Construction)

- Low energy consumption in the manufacture of products.
- Other resource consumption in the manufacture of materials is minimized: e.g. problems with sewage or large waste production.
- Low consumption of electricity, water and heat in the life of the building.
- Materials properties that ensure a healthy indoor climate
- Care regarding the disposal/recycling/reuse of materials from the construction process and from when the building demolished.
- Low-energy transportation of materials and crew
- The building's architectural ideas, including building size relation; its function, and its relationship to the environment.
- The preparation and use of the materials and the construction process itself is sustainable.
- Building site consumption of electricity, water and heating is minimized.

From LØB website

- Interessen var stor fra både studerende, håndværkere og rådgivere – ja endda fra den anden side af Atlanten, hvorfra en gruppe fra en "søsterorganisation" til LØB, Northeast Sustainable Energy Association, kom forbi med videokamera og stor glæde.
- "The interest was great from both students, craftsmen and consultants - yes even from the other side of the Atlantic, where a group from a "sister organization" to LØB, the Northeast Sustainable Energy Association, came up with her video camera and great joy."

This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems Course

