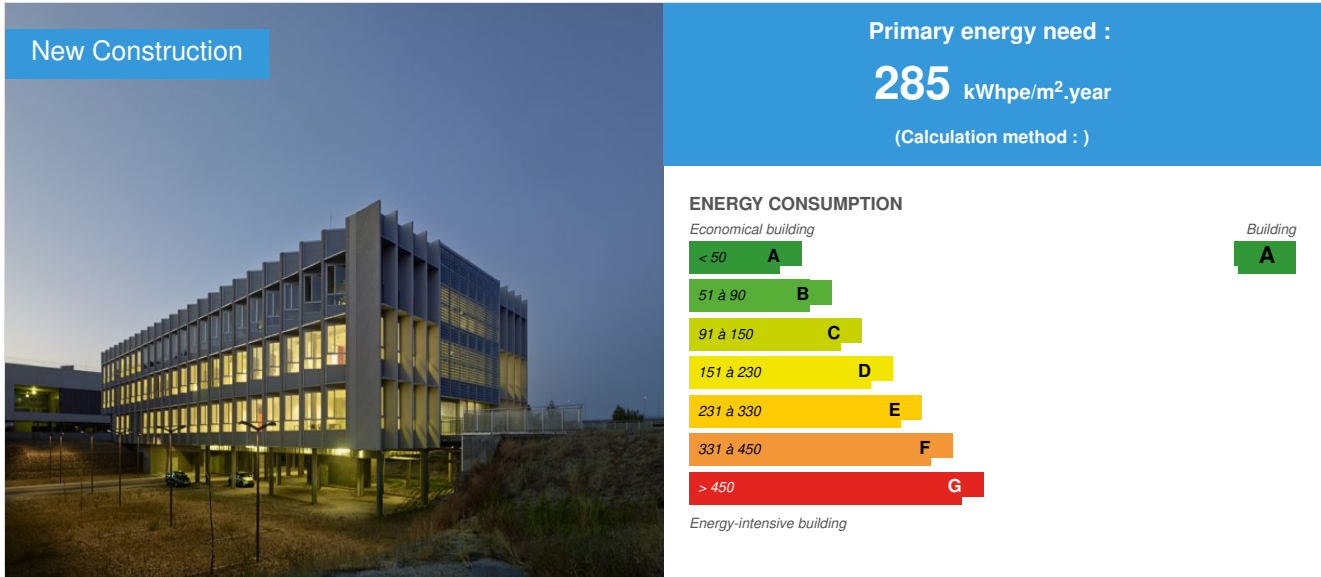


LUCIA (Lanzadera Universitaria de Centros de Investigación Aplicada)

by María Jesús González Díaz / 2013-02-19 00:00:00 / Espagne / 24223 / ES



Building Type : School, college, university
Construction Year : 2013
Delivery year : 2014
Address 1 - street : Campus Miguel Delibes 47011 VALLADOLID, España
Climate zone : [Csa] Interior Mediterranean - Mild with dry, hot summer.

Net Floor Area : 5 356 m² SHON RT
Construction/refurbishment cost : 7 253 461 €
Number of Pupil : 177 Pupil
Cost/m² : 1354.27 €/m²

Certifications :



General information

The LUCIA building of the University of Valladolid, ZERO CO2 emissions and ZERO ENERGY building, will house scientific centres and related work modules. It shows strategies in bioclimatic design to reduce energy demand in maintenance and use only renewable energies (biomass, photovoltaic and geothermal). Waste and water management, and social aspects have been taken into consideration. The building has been simulated with E-Quest tool, and evaluated using the LEED method, and VERDE Tool, with a view to obtaining the highest possible rating and a successful result s in economic, saving energy and zero CO2.

Architects: Francisco Valbuena García and the team of the Unidad Técnica de Architecture, of the University of Valladolid.

Funding: Junta de Castilla y León (Programme of Infrastructure of Research and Technological Development 2010-2012), and the European Regional

Development Fund.

It will provide the springboard for research into social aspects of building sustainability, and it will constitute a prototype on which to test the bases for environmental methods and assessment for buildings. The LUCIA building will offer a model for conducting research into areas that will shed light on other as yet unexplored methods. It will use biomass, a surplus resource in the region where the building is being constructed, which has a major socio-economic impact, and will lead not only to job creation but also to enhanced self-sufficiency in energy.

See more details about this project

<http://www.gbce.es/es/edificio/lanzadera-universitaria-de-centros-de-investigacion-aplicada>

<http://www.construction21.org/articles/fr/net-zero-energy-buildings-winner-2015-lucia-spain.html>

Data reliability

3rd part certified

Stakeholders

Stakeholders

Function : Designer

Francisco Valbuena García y equipo

Unidad Técnica de Arquitectura de la Universidad de Valladolid

<http://edificio-lucia.blogspot.com.es/>

Function : Developer

Vicerrectorado de Patrimonio e Infraestructuras de la Universidad de Valladolid

Unidad Técnica de Arquitectura de la Universidad de Valladolid

<http://edificio-lucia.blogspot.com.es/>, <http://www.uva.es/portal/paginas/portada>

Function : Other consultancy agency

Torre de Comares Arquitectos sl

María Jesús González Díaz

Function : Contractor

CONSTRUCTORA SAN JOSÉ,S.A. - CYM YAÑEZ,S.A., UNIÓN TEMPORAL DE EMPRESAS (UTE EDIFICIO LUCIA)

José Luis Fernández Álvarez

Function : Others

Instituto de la Construcción de Castilla y León ICCL

Beatriz Castrillo

<http://www.iccl.es/>

Function : Certification company

VEGA Ingeniería

Rafael Díaz Vega / Borja Román

<http://www.vegaingenieria.com/>

Function : Manufacturer

CIDAUT-Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo en Transporte y Energía.

Alfonso Horrillo Guemes

<http://www.cidaut.es/>

Function : Other consultancy agency

Pich-Aguilera Arquitectos

Pau Casaldàliga

<http://www.picharchitects.com/>

Function : Certification company

Kema Energy

Andrea Traber

Function : Construction company

Siemens

Owner approach of sustainability

The University of Valladolid considers the erection of this building as an opportunity to develop a sustainable building and to conduct research into sustainability. The building will provide the springboard for research, incorporation of new solutions, and control and verification existing methods of building sustainability. It will constitute a prototype on which to test the bases for environmental methods and assessment for buildings.

Architectural description

To sum up, the building will provide the springboard for research into Sustainable architecture and shows that it is possible using only renewable energies. We have found that energy self-sufficiency with biomass resource would be economically and technically feasible. The keys to achieving this are based primarily on bioclimatic design for energy saving, and finally using only renewable energies. It will constitute a prototype on which to test the bases for environmental methods and assessment for buildings, with important strategies aimed at simultaneously and not merely energetically: (water, waste, construction materials, social aspects of building sustainability, training and educational actions about awareness and environmental consciousness, etc). The bioclimatic strategies are: Compactness: One of the Bioclimatic strategies is the compactness of the building. The building has a 0.37m⁻¹ form factor for its 5,920m² of usable space, giving a ratio which is hard to improve. Compactness means the relation between surface and envelope and the climate controlled area can be optimized, thereby reducing the former. Form façade design: The characteristics of the site require long walls facing south-west and north-east. This meant that a careful re-orientation study was performed when designing the spaces combined with the eaves in the parts facing the sun. Using this system, 89% of the surface openings face south and east, achieving thermal gains in winter, and a self-shadowing effect in summer, thereby reducing the cooling load, whilst at the same time ensuring natural light. On its longest sides, the resulting surface resembles a "saw-tooth", one drawback being the increased surface envelope. This disadvantage is offset by the design, which leads to a 24% reduction in the building's cooling loads, according to the simulations carried out. Insulation: The thermal transfer coefficients used in the building envelope compared to those stipulated by Spanish Building Regulations (CTE) and ASHRAE (ASHRAE 2007) are really important: The insulation coefficients used, a key factor (U=0.17 W/m²K on facades, and U= 0.15 W/m²K on the vegetation canopy) will restrict loss through transfer and therefore lead to a reduction in demand. One drawback is the increased energy in the materials that can be reduced or even removed through the use of natural insulation (100% natural from wood), and an extra financial cost which is offset by the reduction in energy consumption. One further aspect to be taken into account in this section is the effect of thermal inertia achieved in the structure of the building itself (reinforced concrete), particularly with the green roof, which covers 73.5% of its surface. Natural Lighting using solar tubes: The decision to construct a compact building has been merged with an increase in natural lighting of indoor areas through the widespread use of tubular day lighting devices or solar-tubes (27 in all) and skylights above the staircases. In addition to offering beneficial effects for health and wellbeing, natural light reduces the electricity requirement for artificial light. The system affords a number of excellent benefits: these are static elements which simply reflect incident sunlight, as a result of which they require no power to work. Other strategy is the DALI control system (Digital Addressable Lighting Interface) to control lighting in the building. As an additional means of saving energy, the enthalpic energy recovery ventilators use more than 60 % of the expelled energy by the ventilation system. Geothermal pipes on the site to support the pre-acclimatization of the air to ventilation system, combined with the enthalpic energy recovery ventilators. Light heat island effect: Reducing the heat island effect at the site and creating a microclimate is achieved through the use of permeable surfaces with filtered pavement located outside the building; sedum type intensive vegetation canopy covering 73.5% of the surface; local vegetation and deciduous trees at the site as well as other features that help create microclimates. Construction materials: Use of low-environmental impact construction materials (low embodied energy and no-VOC); recycled end renewal construction materials. Waste: A further aspect taken into consideration is waste management during the construction phase as well as during the building's use. The project includes a plan for studying all the waste generated during the building's life-cycle, and the creation of compost from vegetable waste is also envisaged. Finally, the waste generated during future demolition of the building has also been studied with a view to securing the maximum possible recovery of the materials used. Water: Rain water system (75% of the roof will be green roof), and 100% of the grey water will be subject to a recycling process. Training programmes: Those initiatives will be combined with awareness campaigning and educational and training programmes for the stakeholders, users and other people for the building sector, about bioclimatic aspects and energy items. The building has been evaluated using the E-Quest tool; LEED method, with a view to obtaining the LEED-NC PLATINUM; VERDE Tool (more than 4 over 5 leaves) with excellent results in economical, saving energy and Zero CO₂ areas.

If you had to do it again?

Some of the previous items from the Project has been reinforced and another one must be checked after the experience:

- The importance of architectural aims, such as forms, volumes, and bioclimatic design, before technical ones.
- The support of all the stakeholders (promoters, architects, constructor, staff, users, manufactures, etc) and de environmental consciousness of all of them
- Regulations must facilitate this kind of architecture. Strategies and innovative methods going on faster than regulations.
- In this climate region, cooling items are more important and difficult to solve than heating items.

Energy

Energy consumption

Primary energy need : 285,00 kWhpe/m².year

Primary energy need for standard building : 339,00 kWhpe/m².year

Calculation method :

Final Energy : 81,82 kWhfe/m².year

Breakdown for energy consumption :

Acclimatization 25.1 kWh/m² year
Cooling tower 0.60 kWh/m² year
Heating 5.90 kWh/m² year
Ventilation 9.20 kWh/m² year
Auxiliary pumps 13.5 kWh/m² year
Lighting 12.6 kWh/m² year
Hot water 0.80 kWh/m² year
Electric power production (biomass co-generation) -1,80 kWh/m² year
TOTAL 65.8 kWh/m² year

More information :

E-Quest tool for simulation is attached. Those dates are about demand, because the building is under construction.

Only local and renewable resources (biomass) will be used for this building, both for all climate control needs as well as for satisfying the building's electrical energy requirements. Energy will even be channeled to other buildings on the campus through district heating. The use of biomass waste from the processing of vegetable mass from the wood industry (woodchips) offers enormous potential in the region as a source of local employment. As a result, research into the extensive use of said re It was also decided to use biomass for two other reasons: to cut CO₂ and to encourage the use of systems that compete with fossil fuels. The biomass cogeneration system uses a steam boiler to produce the required electricity. Heat recovery enables the heating, hot water, and cooling (absorption machine) requirements to be satisfied. This not only allows all the building's needs to be met but also permits the excess power generated to be channeled to nearby buildings on the campus. The system generates 100 kW electrical power, and 770 kWt effective usable power in the form of heat. Equivalent electrical performance is 70%. source in the LUCIA building will lead to benefits in a number of aspects.

Envelope performance

Envelope U-Value : 0,17 W.m⁻².K⁻¹

More information :

Façade walls: 0.15 W/m²k
External floating: 0.16 W/m²k

Building Compactness Coefficient : 0,37

Indicator : DIN 4108-7

Air Tightness Value : 3,00

Renewables & systems

Systems

Heating system :

- Combined Heat and Power

Hot water system :

- Other hot water system

Cooling system :

- Trigereneration

Ventilation system :

- Free-cooling

Renewable systems :

- Solar photovoltaic
- Biomass boiler
- Other, specify

Renewable energy production : 100,00 %

Smart Building

BMS :

Lighting management with winDIM2net system, a network which consists of a software controller of lighting devices, dimmers and sensors according to external light, by means of a bi-directional data exchange. (See E-Quest simulation)

Smartgrid :

Maintenance cost of biomass for all the energy requirements (acclimatization and electricity) of the building is 2 €/m². Data obtained using the E-Quest programme, page 62)

GHG emissions

GHG in use : -5,00 KgCO₂/m²/year

Methodology used :
EQUEST 3.64 system DOE-2

GHG before use : 7,92 KgCO₂ /m²

Building lifetime : 50,00 year(s)

Life Cycle Analysis

VERDE tool from GBCE
Material impact on GHG emissions :
395

Material impact on energy consumption : 55 092,00 kWhEP

Eco-design material : Recycled materials 77.3%; reused materials 10%, percentage by weight

Water management

Consumption from water network : 0,65 m³

Consumption of grey water : 684,00 m³

Consumption of harvested rainwater : 694,00 m³

The roof is a green roof; the rainwater to fall on the green roof is collected to be reused in toilets. The grey water of the building, after being subject to a recycling process, is used in full for the sanitation system.

Water from the laboratories is subject to prior treatment before being discharged into the system.

VERDE Tool methodology.

Indoor Air quality

Air quality IDA 2 CO₂ concentration 600 ppm (VERDE Tool method of calculation). All the offices and work places have direct ventilation to external site, operated by users.

Comfort

Calculated indoor CO₂ concentration :
234 ppm

Products

Product

Geothermal pipes, called Canadian wells or geothermal tubes as well.

El sistema se construye en obra y se ha realizado con tubos de polipropileno reforzado REHAU

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Product category :

The building has a geothermal pipes system, combined with the enthalpic energy recovery ventilators to support the ventilation system, to implement the requirements of CTE Spanish regulations CTE.

This system, which prepares outdoor air conditions naturally before ducting it into the ventilation system, may be deemed both a bioclimatic as well as renewable energy production device. It will provide the power equivalent of 25,000 kWh. The drawback is the over economic cost, balanced by the energy saved.

The acceptance of the innovation of the building will be determinate after to check the advantages.



SOLATUBE Daylighting system

[🔗](#)

TECLUSOL SOLATUBE



Product category :

They are high-performance daylighting systems that use advanced optics to significantly improve the way daylight is harnessed. These are static elements which simply reflect incident sunlight, as a result of which they require no power to work. According to the simulation carried out, the annual 146,190 kWh lighting that would be needed by the reference building (ASHRAE standards) would be cut to 74,790 kWh in the LUCIA building (approximately half) thanks to these devices. The cost of these 27 devices was calculated in the project estimate to be around 13,483 €.

The system affords a number of excellent benefits, which the energetically simulation shows. The final results will be checked when this building will then be occupied. Until now, the day lighting improves markedly.

Photo-catalytic materials

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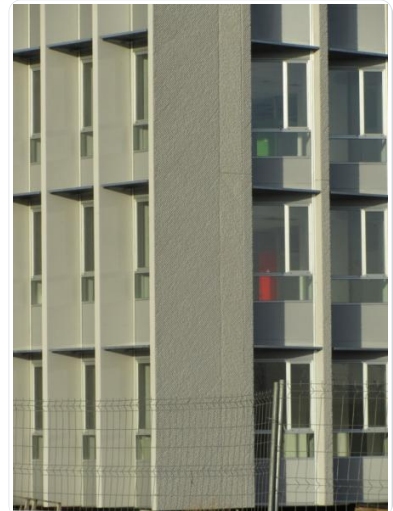
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Product category :

Photo-catalytic materials for cleaning air and to reduce the NOx in external ceramic walls of the roof, and photo-catalytic paintings over prefabricated concrete panels of façade. The Photo-catalytic process is a reactor for the destruction of NOx pollutant in an air current.

The building, when complete, will be checked to confirm that satisfies all requirements and effectiveness of NOx reduction.



PHOTOVOLTAIC DOUBLE SKIN

productor de la fotovoltaica ONYX SOLAR e informe realizado por el estudio de Pich-Aguilera aritectos.

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Product category :

The architectural design of the building merges photovoltaic systems in two ideal areas: the double skin curtain wall in the south-east facing wall (where common rest areas are located) and two skylights above each of the staircase areas. The actual photovoltaic panels themselves and the double skin allow this strong natural light to be filtered into the building's interior. The double skin facade produces 5,000 kWh per year and the skylights 5,500 kWh, leading to an annual saving of 3,570.00 euros. They contribute to the building's positive renewable energy balance as well as encouraging research into the topic such that, in addition to producing electrical energy, the skylights aid climate control in the building, both in winter and summer. This entails an added cost in financial terms which is offset by the constant reduction in energy consumption, further research, and emission reduction.



Costs

Construction and exploitation costs

Global cost : 7 046 350,00 €

Reference global cost : 10 572 800,00 €

Renewable energy systems cost : 138 500,00 €

Energy bill

Forecasted energy bill/year : 11 840,00 €

Urban environment

The building is located in the University Campus form Valladolid, in a specific site. According to LEED certification, the building: - is located in a place with development density and community connectivity - No damage to original biodiversity - Connectivity to more than 10 urban facilities near to 800 m, and local density to 10 dwellings /4000 m2 in the area. -Pedestrian connectivity to urban facilities - Rail station proximity: The building is located within 800m walking distance to rail station. - High proportion of native or adapted vegetation compared to total site area (the building footprint). High proportion of green roof.

Land plot area

Land plot area : 5 677,00 m²

Built-up area

Built-up area : 37,00 %

Green space

Green space : 3 182,00

Parking spaces

Open-plan car park design:

In addition to the personal benefits (an open-plan car park is far more pleasant than a closed one), taking such a decision allows for natural ventilation and lighting, drastically reducing the need for artificial lighting, fire-fighting facilities, anti-CO2 equipment, and so on. The drawback is the reduced possibility of averting theft.

The LUCIA building provides secure bicycle racks of a building entrance.

It provides preferred parking to disability people, electric and hybrid car, car sharing, modal shifts from more energy-consuming modes of transport to less energy-consuming ones, etc. The size parking capacity to meet but not exceed minimum local zoning requirements.

Contest



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