# Graduation Presentation

Bernard Aukema

1 February 2012

# Hydrogen Technology Research & Business Center

NDSM Old Shipyard Amsterdam North



Architectural Engineering Lab06

Tutors: J.F. Engels & A.A.J.F. van den Dobbelsteen



GVB

# Hydrogen Technology Fascination

# Toyota FCV-R - Fuel Cell Concept Car (2015)



Electrolysis  $2 H_2O + Energy = 2H_2 + O_2$ Liquid Electricity Gas Gas Fuel Cell

Experimental in Architecture Research feasibility and usage in architecture

Energy self-sufficient (different than energy neutral) Using the hydrogen technology



Experimental in Architecture Research feasibility and usage in architecture

Energy self-sufficient (different than energy neutral) Using the hydrogen technology



Experimental in Architecture Research feasibility and usage in architecture

Energy self-sufficient (different than energy neutral) Using the hydrogen technology

Facts

- Lightest gas (H2)
- Electrolysis: H2O (Liq) > 2H2 (gas) + O2 (gas)
- Water is abundant on the surface of Earth
- No CO2 emission during the production and use of hydrogen

How? Energy Storage





- In combination with renewable energy (Solar, Wind)
- Lighter than battery system
- No toxic metals
- Large gas volume > Compression required
- Extremely explosive > Strong tank required, save place



## Pavilion Restaurant & Exposition

Feasibilty tested in Pavilion Msc1 project

- Restaurant
- 90m2 Wind Turbine
- 80 m2 Solar Panels
- Compressed Hydrogen stored in "legs"



Progressive in hydrogen technology. We want to become Hydrogen City!

Projects:



Progressive in hydrogen technology. We want to become Hydrogen City!

Projects:





# Map of Amsterdam

∕∕<sub>N</sub>



## H<sub>2</sub> Architecture Design & Research

#### Hydrogen Technology in Architecture 8/37



Old dockyard NSDM – east



# NDSM-East Amsterdam North





# Impressions NDSM-East

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IJVEER 52

# Impressions NDSM-East



## Why the NDSM Area? Energy experimental site

- 'De Broedplaats' wants to be energy self-sufficient :
- Energy experimental site > Kunst en energieroute
- There are already some projects Heatpump & heating + cooling storage Passive solar energy Electric charging point Bio fuel tank station

  - Wind turbine in the old crane
  - Heating network

#### De energie maatschappij, dat zijn wij!



## Why the NDSM Area? Energy experimental site

- 'De Broedplaats' wants to be energy self-sufficient :
- Energy experimental site > Kunst en energieroute
  - There are already some projects
    - Heatpump & heating + cooling storage Passive solar energy Electric charging point Bio fuel tank station

    - Wind turbine in the old crane
    - Heating network

Environmental conditions

- Good view over the IJ-river, harbor, Amsterdam Center
- Open site: sun, wind, water > energy experience

Addition for NDSM-East

- Active Solar & Wind energy + Hydrogen Storage Hydrogen Research and Business Center

#### De energie maatschappij, dat zijn wij!























# Structuring ideas Building



# Structuring ideas Building



# Small models Start building desing











# Small models Wind blowing through building













# Small models Wind blowing through building














Wind simulation test

## South side Bird's-eye perspective

Still to the

Bird's-eye





n n







## *Location Near the building*





### DutchHy

Collaboration between several companies, research centers and cities, without a clear location.

The goal of DutchHy it to stimulate the hydrogen and fuel cell technology in the Netherlands.







- Active developement of the hydrogen technology
- Support Dutch hydrogen iniatives
- Express the Dutch expertise in hydrogen technology
- Advice and information about the hydrogen technology

**DutchHy** 





• Light



- Light
- Materialisation





- Light
- Materialisation

## Functionality:

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Catch Rainwater = 6 Degrees





- Light
- Materialisation

## Functionality:

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Catch Rainwater = 6 Degrees





- Light
- Materialisation

#### Functionality:

- Catch Rainwater = 6 Degrees
- Catch Solar Energy = 30 Degrees south

#### Bring to the core

- Purify H2O
- Electrolize to H2 & O2

## Schematic Section Produce / use Hydrogen













H<sub>2</sub> Architecture Design & Research

Hydrogen Technology in Architecture 22/37







H<sub>2</sub> Architecture Design & Research

Hydrogen Technology in Architecture 22/37



# Model impressions

# Model impressions



# Model impressions



H<sub>2</sub> Architecture Design & Research









 $H_2$  Architecture Design & Research



## *Impression* Arriving by boat, around the building

WELLER ALLENDER












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# $H_2$ Architecture Design & Research











# Corridor Impression Routing/lighting/ducting/materials

HIII

H<sub>2</sub> Architecture Design & Research

WC





# Office Layout Quality & Installations

- Lighting corridor, auditorium
- •Decentralized office ventilation
- •Slow extraction of air
- •Fast trench heating
- •Constant concrete floor activation







## H<sub>2</sub> Architecture Design & Research

#### Hydrogen Technology in Architecture 31/37









 $H_2$  Architecture Design & Research

Hydrogen Technology in Architecture 32/37



































 $H_2$  Architecture Design & Research



Arcam building, Amsterdam





KALZIP ALUMINIUM ROOFING SYSTEM TO ACHIEVE MINIMUM 'U' VALUE OF 0.25 W/m<sup>2</sup>K



Kalzip Aluminium

Uni-solar amorphous solar cells

	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec		
Heating Demand kWh	5315,0	4619,3	3414,4	2023,1	818,2	122,5	122,5	818,2	2023,1	3414,4	4619,3	5315,0		
Cooling kWh (electrical)	22,5	150,5	372,1	627,9	849,5	977,5	977,5	849,5	627,9	372,1	150,5	22,5		
Electricity kWh	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0		
Wind Kwh	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		
Full solar hours per day	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	4,5	5,0	4,5	4,0	3,0	3,0	1,0	1,0		
Yield 80% verlies (accu) kWh	7344,0	14688,0	22032,0	29376,0	33048,0	36720,0	33048,0	29376,0	22032,0	22032,0	7344,0	7344,0		
Electr: Surplus/shortage energy kWh?	-6178,5	1037,5	8159,9	15248,1	18698,5	22242,5	18570,5	15026,5	7904,1	8159,9	-6306,5	-6178,5		
TRANSFORMED into hydrogen kWh	0,0	518,8	4080,0	7624,0	9349,2	11121,3	9285,3	7513,2	3952,0	4080,0	0,0	0,0		
Electrolyser kW needed	0,0	1,4	11,3	21,2	26,0	30,9	25,8	20,9	11,0	11,3	0,0	0,0		
USED FROM STORAGE by Fuel Cell kWh	15446,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15766,2	15446,3		
Heat released kWh	3707,1	518,8	4080,0	7624,0	9349,2	11121,3	9285,3	7513,2	3952,0	4080,0	3783,9	3707,1		
Shortage/surplus Heat? kWh	-1607,8	-4100,5	665,6	5600,9	8531,0	10998,7	9162,7	6695,0	1928,9	665,6	-835,4	-1607,8		
Additional Heating (USED FROM STORAGE) kWh	1607,8	4100,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	835,4	1607,8		
Fuel cell kW needed	17,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,5	17,2		
Remaining stored H2 Kwh	0	0	4079,968	7624,03	9349,24	11121,27	9285,268	7513,236	3952,032	4079,968	0	0		
Floorarea M2	9000		40000,0	<b>.</b>										
Heating/m2a	29						<b>~</b>							
Cooling/m2a	8		35000,0	ס <b>ו</b> ו		/				_				
Electricity /m2a	18		30000 (				Solar + Wind Yield Cooling Demand							
Efficiency Solar Panels	0,12		25000,0		_/									
Burning hydrogen efficiency Fuel Cell efficiency	1 0,4		20000,0							Heating Demand Electricity Demand				
Electrolyser efficiency	0,5		15000,0	,							Heat from fuel			
Heat pump system? 1= yes, 0=no	1		10000,0	,					$\vdash$	— <u> </u>	ell+electroly Extra Heating	ser g		
COP Heating COP Cooling	8		5000,0	, ->	$\checkmark$	·		$\overline{}$	<	F	Remaining st	ored H2		
M2 solar panels	2550	<u>ノ</u>		, ⊥ 🔼	$\Delta$		~		1					
M2 wind turbines	0			jan fe	eb mara	apr may ju	ın jul au	ig sep oc	t nov de	c				
Feasible?	Feasible!		-5000,0	<b>,</b>										

	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec	
Heating Demand kWh	5315,0	4619,3	3414,4	2023,1	818,2	122,5	122,5	818,2	2023,1	3414,4	4619,3	5315,0	)
Cooling kWh (electrical)	22,5	150,5	372,1	627,9	849,5	977,5	977,5	849,5	627,9	372,1	150,5	22,5	j
Electricity kWh	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	13500,0	)
Wind Kwh	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	)
Full solar hours per day	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	4,5	5,0	4,5	4,0	3,0	3,0	1,0	1,0	)
Yield 80% verlies (accu) kWh	7286,4	14572,8	21859,2	29145,6	32788,8	36432,0	32788,8	29145,6	21859,2	21859,2	7286,4	7286,4	ł
Electr: Surplus/shortage energy kWh?	-6236,1	922,3	7987,1	15017,7	18439,3	21954,5	18311,3	14796,1	7731,3	7987,1	-6364,1	-6236,1	1
TRANSFORMED into hydrogen kWh	0,0	461,2	3993,6	7508,8	9219,6	10977,3	9155,7	7398,0	3865,6	3993,6	0,0	0,0	)
Electrolyser kW needed	0,0	1,3	11,1	20,9	25,6	30,5	25,4	20,6	10,7	11,1	0,0	0,0	)
USED FROM STORAGE by Fuel Cell kWh	15590,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15910,2	15590,3	;
Heat released kWh	3741,7	461,2	3993,6	7508,8	9219,6	10977,3	9155,7	7398,0	3865,6	3993,6	3818,4	3741,7	1
Shortage/surplus Heat? kWh	-1573,3	-4158,1	579,2	5485,7	8401,4	10854,7	9033,1	6579,8	1842,5	579,2	-800,9	-1573,3	ł
Additional Heating (USED FROM STORAGE) kWh	1573,3	4158,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	800,9	1573,3	\$
Fuel cell kW needed	17,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,7	17,3	
Remaining stored H2 Kwh	0	0	3993,568	7508,83	9219,64	10977,27	9155,668	7398,036	3865,632	3993,568	0	0	)
Floorarea M2	9000		40000,0	<b>b</b>									
Heating/m2a	29												
Cooling/m2a	8		35000,0	o		/							
Electricity /m2a	18									<u> </u>	olar + Wind	Yield	
			30000,0	) <del> </del>									
Efficiency Solar Panels	0,069		25000,0	, 📖	/			$\downarrow$		(	Cooling Dem	and	
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Burning hydrogen efficiency			20000 (										
Fuel cell efficiency	0,4		20000,0	·					\	— E	ectricity De	mand	
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bunung operating nours	12		_							c	ell+electroly	yser	
Heat nump system? 1= yes_0=no	1		10000,0	י <del>   </del>					+	— — E	xtra Heating	g	
COP Heating	8		_										
COP Cooling			5000,0	) <del> </del>						F	Remaining st	tored H2	
M2 solar papels	4400				$\mathbf{X}$			>					
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wiz wind turbines	U			jan f	eb mara	apr may ju	un jul au	ig sep oo	t nov de	c			
Feasible?	Feasible!		-5000,0	)						_			

Efficiency: Needed roof surface:

### Multicrystalline

15-18% 2550 m2



# UNI-SOLAR®: More efficient and ecological production process based on a lower expenditure of material and energy





### **Amorphous** 5-8% (12-20% in 2020) 4400 m2





Crystalline module

Amorphous module (e.g. Kalzip<sup>®</sup> AluPlusSolar)

Amorphous silicon cells have a lower annual yield per m2, but they have a better annual yield in kWh/kWp. This means that the crystalline cells are less efficient per installed kWp. The reason of this is that amorphous cells can handle high temperatures, low light levels, and shading better. So crystalline solar cells are better in laboratory conditions, but the amorphous solar cells are more efficient (25%) per kWp in outdoor conditions.

















# Thank you for your attention

# Bernard Aukema Architectural Engineering | Lab06

## Additional Sheet Building installation scheme





## Additional Sheet P3 (october 2011) - Entrance



# Additional Sheet Inspirations



















MARINA

















### Additional Sheet Wind & turbines



12

14

16

18

Gem 4 4,9 m/s

85,1 mm

Gem 4 5,6 m/s

10



## H<sub>2</sub> Architecture Design & Research

6

8

4

0

2

### Hydrogen Technology in Architecture 42/45

Gem 🖌 5,9 m/s

89,0 mm

74,9 mm




Additional Sheet Bolon floor

## BOLON







H<sub>2</sub> Architecture Design & Research