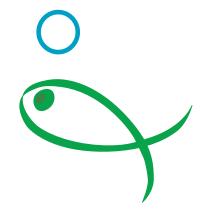


Heritage for the future,

Fish Auction Scheveningen.



Ву

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II Front page figure "fish pattern" (Fig,1)(Bogaart, F.J. (2012))			
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Preface

This report is part of my graduation at the faculty of architecture at the technical university Delft (TU-Delft). Within the faculty there are several directions to choose where one can specialise, my chosen specialisation is Architectural Engineering.

The report contains the technical background on which my graduation is based. My personal interest is centred around "how we can re-use buildings" and particularly buildings that have a strong identity in their surroundings, keeping this identity alive can help to preserve the atmosphere of the area. The historic identity helps an area to become mature and established. By trying to improve the environment we are living in we can improve the quality of our lives, this is where part two of the research is found. The technical fascination that intrigues me is "how can sustainable energy sources be used to become CO₂ neutral".

The ultimate goal of this report is to establish a firm technical know-how and architectural starting point to re-design the existing building of the fish auction in the harbour of Scheveningen. This redesign is meant to give an example on how architecture and engineering can be combined, other redesign challenges could be done in a similar way or by using similar techniques.

Summary

The build environment in the Netherlands is ageing and many of the buildings are getting out of date and lose their function and program due to changes in society and technical possibilities or demands. Often old buildings are torn down and new ones are built in their place robbing a location of its history as the significance is not seen until too late. By preserving characteristic buildings and their architecture we preserve some of the identity of the city. Preserving the identity does not mean that we have to restore the structures to their original glory, in many cases we can use the old layout or main forms as guides to our new designs.

By re-using buildings the embodied energy can be conserved. Good analysis has to be done to see if the structure is suitable for this kind of approach. Many old buildings have flat roofs that can be used as grass-roofs or used to place photo voltaic cells. Thus allowing the building to generate energy instead of just using, in some cases this can lead to a surplus of energy that can be used in the direct area or pumped into the grid.

Combining the architectural values of the buildings with new technology is something that is a great challenge. Just adding an extra package of engineering is a blunt way. By giving the design the aesthetic attention it deserves, wonderful combinations can be found which will improve our world. By distilling the right rules from the program and combining these with the knowledge which can be gained from the technical research Architecture and Engineering can be combined to Architectural-Engineering and together be more than the sum of their parts.

This report is written to function as the foundation for my graduation which will consist of reusing the former fish auction in Scheveningen. Introducing a new program and sustainable energy production in a building that is to begin its second life.

Delft, July 2012

Problem statement

In Scheveningen, the harbour is undergoing change due to shifts in use of the harbour and its buildings. Originally build to shelter the small fishing boats and later expanded to harbour the bigger trawlers and even an international cargo-line, the main character of the harbour is industry and fishery. The times changed and the cargo-line has left the harbour leaving a fast area behind which will be filled up with new program in the future (Vernee,J (2012)). The fishery changes too, production and packaging are done more and more on-board of the trawlers, trading is done via internet, storage is minimized as fresh produce is in high demand, causing the buildings in the harbour to become redundant.

Already, the area suffers from neglect and serves as a parking area for the beach and several small businesses that have no own parking. More and more buildings are abandoned and neglected or face this in the near future. Lack of maintenance will take its toll and one by one the buildings will fall prey to being torn down, erasing the context bit by bit.



Fig,1. Buildings in disrepair.JPG

Source; author, Bogaart, F.J.

Scope

The stated problem can be seen all over the Netherlands and is not bound to borders. In many countries around us this phenomena is visible and actual. Looking at all cases is not do-able, by researching the possible solutions for one building this can serve as an example how to deal with similar cases. In our own area we can look at Scheveningen where this problem happening at this very moment. In the harbour of scheveningen buildings are vacated as they become redundant. Not every building contains the identity of the area in a strong sense, the fish auction is one of the symbols that represents this identity the strongest and affected by the very problem.

Objective

I would like to give the area a new impulse, propelling the former fish auction into the future with a new meaning while preserving the characteristic that give the site its historic context. An old building with a new program and technology suitable to deal with the fact that we need to find new energy sources as fossil fuels are running out and CO_2 exhaust needs to be neutral to stop the earth from warming up. Creating a building with an interesting program that is CO_2 neutral in its own energy production.

Research question

How can the former fish auction be re-used while maintaining its character and being ready for the future in energy management?

Sub questions that can be derived;

- What program will be able to generate an impulse to the area?
- What type of autarkic system will be suitable for this location?
- How can the engineering from the energy system be embedded in the architecture?
- What defines the character of the fish auction?

Relevance

If a project has no relevance it will fail, thus we need to define the quality that is embedded in the proposed interventions. There are three field of interest that need to support the project to be successful being; People, Profit, Planet. These can be translated in three types of relevance being; Social, Technical and Scientific relevance.

Social

People that live around the project and the users are the first priority, as they are the main users. The main objective is to improve the living environment and making use of this time of change to improve the conditions. Improving the imago of the area will help generate interest by investors and will draw positive attention. By starting with one building and setting the stage this can function as a jumping board to boost the whole area. Making the most from this impulse is important as this little spark should ignite the enthusiasm of all participants involved and generate more improvements.

Technical

The aim of the technical relevance is profit, either by reducing the cost or by generating profit in any other way. The whole autarky system is based on generating at least enough power to manage the building. The energy production can be matched exactly to the demand of the program, when extra capacity is generated this can either be stored or be sold to the businesses in the neighbourhood. By harvesting energy that would otherwise be lost in the area there is the potential of obtaining fuel at zero or minimal cost where in the past all energy needed to be bought from the local energy supplier.

Scientific

Besides profit there is the challenge to find suitable sources to fuel our hunger for energy. This project can function as a pilot project where new and innovative techniques can be tested and results can be gathered for evaluation. Producing a profit that can not be expressed in money as this is necessary to bring down our CO_2 emission. As discovered by studies (MacKay, D.J.C.(2009)) into our climatic history the invention of machines that burn fossil fuels has had an enormous effect on the heating up of the earth as CO_2 levels rise and trap more energy from the sun in our atmosphere. One of the biggest users of energy is the building industry and daily operation of our buildings where these machines are implemented, if we really what to make a difference than this is the place to start the change and making the difference that is needed.

Methods

The research will be done in two stages, starting with the technical part which will be done mainly by means of literature study. Finding the right sources and references to be able to propose interventions and support these with data will take-up the first quarter of the total graduation.

Research is done by reviewing articles and investigating product specifications of representative manufactories. Retrieving important data is necessary to be able to make decisions later in the process as well as early on. If a certain technology shows to be little or not productive at all no further investigations will be done.

As there is a building already on the site research is done to obtain the drawings and details. The archives of the municipality will be searched for data as well as other possible sources like the architecture faculty library. These drawings in combination with photo's from the site will allow me to generate drawings that represent the old and new situation.

During the second quarter, study will be done to find more information on the proposed program. This is done to see how the program and individual functions work and what this means for the architecture. At the same time this will yield more information on energy use and possible interesting ways to deal with the existing building.

When the technical research is done the results will be used to propose architectural interventions that combine the technique and aesthetic demands. The second stage will result in a set of proposed interventions that can be argued from a technical as well as an architectural point of view. These interventions will form the tools with which the redesign will be started.

Conclusion

The research question that forms the motivation for this research is "How can the former fish auction be re-used while maintaining its character being ready for the future in energy management?". To answer this the research has been divided into two parts, architecture and engineering. The architecture research is focused on the history of the building and how this fits the context. Establishing a good understanding of the building and how it functions within the social life of Scheveningen.

The primary part of this research is the engineering, discovering what kind of energy sources are available and which parameters are crucial in their effectiveness. After studying the site and trying to find the most suitable possibilities I can say that solar energy is the most likely option to elaborate on, but not the only one. The research has uncovered some remarkable facts that I did not know of beforehand and might be of use in the redesign, for example the use of salt to store heat until necessary.

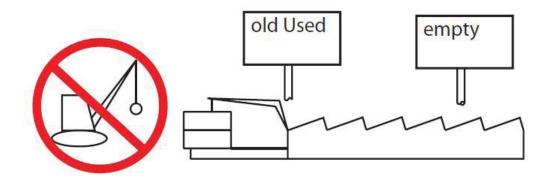
Analysing the possibilities has already shown rich potential for energy production without CO_2 . As it appears there is even enough energy to provide many of the surrounding houses with heating via a city heating grid. By combining several large scale interventions all involved parties can benefit creating great results for the people the planet and even making profit.

1. Architecture

1.1. Fascination

My fascination has to do with the identity of the area. City renewal often means tearing down large areas and developing it with new buildings. By doing so the atmosphere of the area changes and the history of the site is often lost all together. In stead of demolishing the existing buildings I would like to propose preserving the ones that define the character of the site.

To demonstrate how this could be done a case study is done. As the problem could be anywhere in the world this case study serves to show possible ways to approach the design. Not only the preservation of the building is dealt with but in the course of the intervention the area receives a boost social and economical as a polluted building is cleaned and transformed into a hub of activity.



Fig,1. fascinatie architectuur.JPG

Source; <No data from link>

Case study

To see how the theory concerning the fascination is valid and useful a case study is done. The main title shows that the design revolves around re-use and the possibility to do so in cohesion with autarkic energy systems. As the project area is set to be Scheveningen we have to select a building in this area that is affected by the problems earlier described. Selecting a building in Scheveningen harbour was not very difficult as there are not many buildings left that have a clear identity with the site. Many of the other buildings are mere industrial sheds made of corrugated sheet metal with little or no architectural value. The fish auction is one of the last buildings that is inextricably connected to the harbour and its history. Due to the fact that more and more the fish is processed on board of the ships and packed ready to be transported the main hall of the fish auction is left superfluous. The office building at the end of the main hall which was used to auction the batches of fish, is now only offering space to house the harbour control. These developments leave the building without use and as it is designed specifically to be used for the processing of fish it needs big interventions to become suitable for other usage. A great opportunity to test if re-use can be combined with autarkic energy systems.



Fig,2. Fish auction.JPG

Source; author bogaart,F.J.

1.1.1. Building

Buildings are usually made for a specific purpose, to protect or to facilitate its inhabitants. The building of the fish auction is made to do both, there are two main activities done in the building, first the fish handling secondly the auctioning. As the building is designed to be a logistic machine the part with the sheds forms the processing part and the head building forms the brain. The main logistics are handled in the sheds where the fish is unloaded from the trawlers to be sorted and processed to be sold and loaded on waiting trucks at the land side of these sheds. The actual auctioning of the fish is done in the auction room where the price for the fish is determined. Besides this auction room there are facilities like a restaurant and offices to support the activities in and around the building (Brinkman, E.; Dijk, H.(1996)).

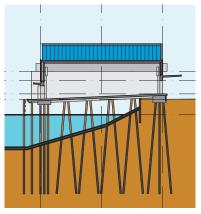
To optimise the functioning of the building several elements where introduced that not only determine the way the building looks but how it functions too. The construction of the building is something special, in the first place because of the use of reinforced concrete in large scale prefab style. The way the building is constructed over the water allows the ships to dock in a very gentle way as the remaining body of water under the building acts as a damper between the ships and the quay. The special V shaped girders mean that the floor area inside of the building is completely free of columns. The large windows that face north meaning that there is lots of diffuse light entering the building but never direct sunlight, this is needed to be able to judge the quality of the fish without the fish going off. The wings that stick out over the quay and the loading docks prevent the sun from entering the building and provide shelter for the workers and products during bad weather (Seyn, W. K. en Ir, Hofman J. W. (1964)).



Fig,3. visafslag 1978 beeldbank.JPG

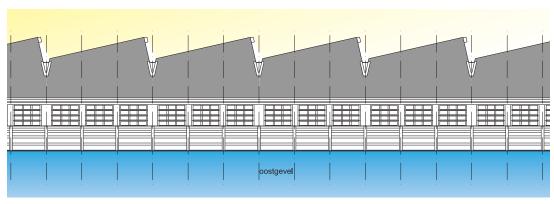
Source; www.haagsebeeldbank.nl

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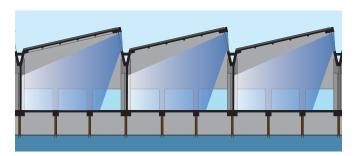
Fig,4. dwars doorsnede 1-500.pdf

Source; Bogaart,F.J.



Fig,5. oostgevel.pdf

Source; Bogaart,F.J.



Fig,6. 1-200 langs doorsnede.pdf

Source; Bogaart,F.J.

1.1.2. Sjoerd Schamhart(1919-2007)

The building was designed in 1962 by Sjoerd Schamhart, architect in service of the municipality of The Hague after the first building dating from 1935 proofed to be to small.(Brinkman, E.; Dijk, H.(1996))

Sjoerd Schamhart was the architect who stood at the birth of Atelier PRO. He created an extensive oeuvre, especially in the Hague and surrounding area. After completing a study to become a civil engineer (1936-39) he started studying architecture. During his study he worked for Van Tijen and Maaskant, R. Romke de Vries and W.S. van de Erve. After completing his graduation he becomes an architect at the municipality of The Hague at the Department of Public Works. In 1962 he started his own practice. Schamhart founded Atelier PRO, which stands for Spot, Space and Development in 1976 with Hans van Beek, C. New Kamp and E. Verheij. In the period from 1976 to 1981 he was one of the directors. In addition, he kept his own practice. The residential building Coupersduin and the National Archives in The Hague are his most famous creations. His extensive oeuvre includes among other things, schools, residential and cultural buildings. Translated from (www.architectuur. org/schamhart.php (12-04-2012))

His signature as architect of the functionalism movement is clearly visible in the building which has little ornament and is flooded with light. The only art is to be found in the office entrance hall where the artist Aat Verhoog made a relief in concrete (Brinkman, E.; Dijk, H.(1996)).



Fig,7. Sjoerd Schamhart architect foto.jpg

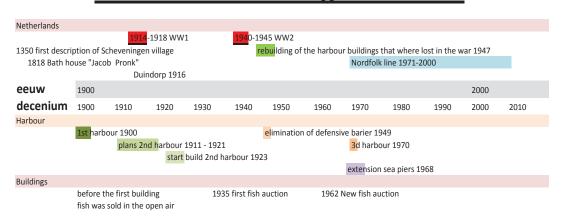
Source; Brinkman,E.;Dijk, Hans van.

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1.2. Context

Context of a building often reveals why it was build and how it functions, although for a great deal historic the present plays a part too as does the future. The context of the architecture is always changing, new insight and technology provide opportunities. The way we think about cities or even houses at this moment of time is completely different than fifty or even a hundred years back. Still some things remain throughout time. The central context giving element is the sea and the harbour that is directly connected to this sea. All activities in the area are somehow connected to the sea, Scheveningen itself came to be due to the presence of the sea. As history tells the story of how the harbour was made and how it developed we can discover the birth of our building and its background. But as the complete history would be enough to fill a book or even more it will be to much to describe in full here. To still give an overview of developements over the years a timeline is provided which shows the most important events ((Vernee, J (2012))).

Timeline Scheveningen harbour



Fig,8. timeline Scheveningen haven.pdf

Source; F.J.Bogaart

The future

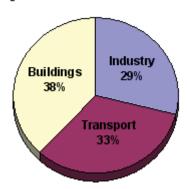
Already mentioned the harbour is undergoing changes, in the future the atmosphere of the harbour will shift from primarily fishery and industry to a leisure setting. As the heavy industry needs to comply with rules for safety and nuisance limitations that become more strict every year. Complying with these rules becomes harder and some times its no longer feasible to stay. The expansion of the commerce along the beach front will also place a heavy demand on the area which will need to choose as there is not enough space to host all. Most plans are aimed at residential building in the area limiting the space for commercial fishery (Nolder, M. (2012)).

1.3. Concept of Re-using

Many of the buildings and structures around us have been build a long time a go and have seen many users, only a small amount of buildings has been build and used the way the architect first intended all trough their life. Nowadays we tend to tear down buildings that have become to old to serve us well or have lost their original users, as it is often more economical to demolish them and build a new building that fits every last wish and demand (Fikse,R.(2008)). By doing so the site is changed and a different atmosphere is created. This thread specially applies to the buildings that are empty over a longer period and outdated in terms of installations.

By re-using we can limit the impact new building materials have on the environment, the building industry is the single biggest user of energy. By re-using we can exploit the materials that are already on the site and limit new CO² emission that would otherwise be needed to make and transport these new material to the site.

CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuels



Fig,9. pie chart buildings energy - CO2 emmision.pdf

The one biggest incentive to demolish old buildings and build new is the drive to make money with them. When a building is empty still taxes need to be paid thus an owner will always look at the possibility to rent or sell. If a building is in high demand it will be rented as soon as it comes on the market, buildings which are less favourable will take some more time to fill up. Some buildings are undesirable due to systems that have no use anymore or beyond repairable damage and wear. These buildings are likely to be demolished to make space for new developments (Ooien, L. van (2010)).

Source; www.hayekgroup.com

When a building is renovated most of the time this has a positive effect on its surroundings, investing in the area can boost the social atmosphere. Improving the infra structure and cleaning up the neglected building helps the area to be representative and ready to receive new investment.

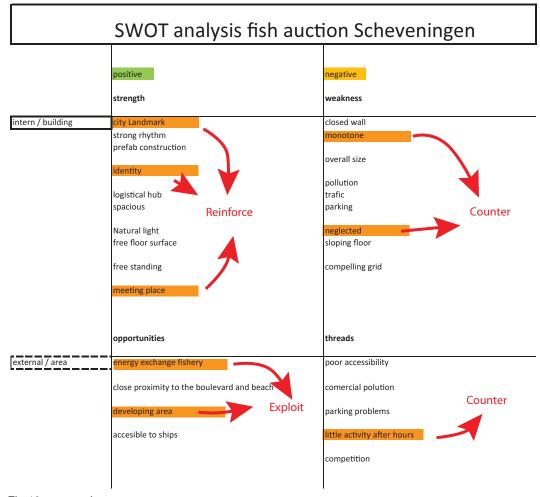
An alternative for demolishing is to transform the old building in a new one, re-using the structure to a certain extend. By keeping the good parts of the old structure we can save money and time together with the history and atmosphere of the site. Creating a win-win situation where people planet and profit are combined in one (Fikse,R.(2008)).

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1.4. Values and Identity

When dealing with an existing building that needs to be redesigned it is of importance to establish a good understanding of this building. Knowing how people see it and how it was designed in the first place helps to understand the building. This thorough knowledge will be of great help when decisions need to be made on keeping or removing certain elements. Like in monuments it is very important to clearly describe the parts that have a monumental value and what this specific value is. By doing so it is possible to see if a proposed intervention is in conflict with these values.

To discover the identity and valuable parts we can make a SWOT analysis, determining the Strength and Weaknesses within the building and the Opportunities and Threads from the direct surroundings of the building. By making clear choices in if something is a thread or opportunity we can provide a background to our interventions. As one thing should always be clear that the value that we give to things might change over time, leaving a good documented trail means that our successors are able to understand what we did and how we came to our conclusions.



Fig,10. swot.ai

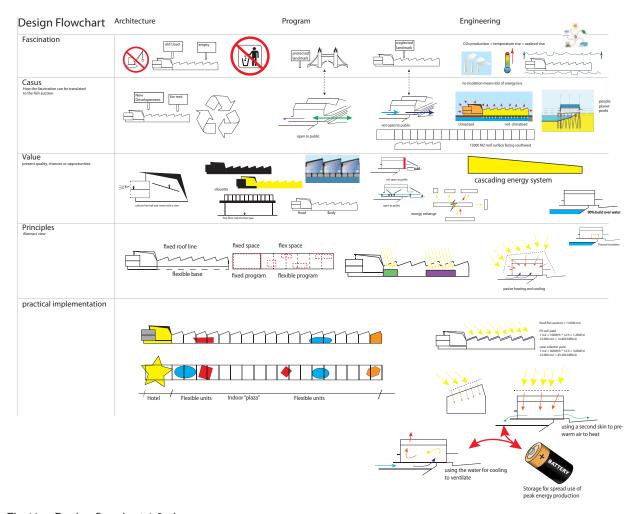
Source; Bogaart,F.J.

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1.5. Design flowchart

To keep the picture complete of what is done and why this is done a matrix is made. The matrix shows three fields of interest in this specific assignment (the columns). The first column shows architecture as every change in the building will have its effect on how we experience it, the second column the program as this affects all choices in every scale.

Last but maybe most important column the engineering which has effect in every part of the design. For every one of these columns elements are defined, my fascination, the way this is applicable tot the casus, what value can be found, what the basic abstract principles are and last how this can be implemented in practise. Using small diagrams the essence of these things is shown.



Fig,11. Design flowchart 1.0.ai

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2. Engineering

2.1. Fascination Engineering

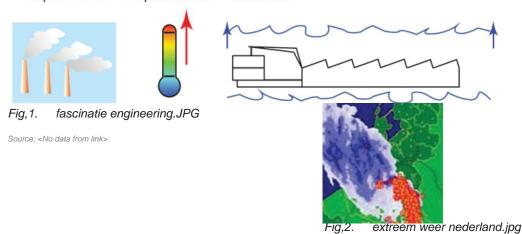
The architecture has its driving fascination and so does the engineering have its own too. In this project the engineering has the leading role. My fascination has to do with the warming up of the earth or actually how to prevent this from happening. Mankind has had a enormous impact on the environment and this became even bigger during the industrial age. Since the invention of the steam engine (MacKay, D.J.C.(2009)) we where able to extract the fossil fuels form deeper and further away. Until that time nature was able to keep the level of CO_2 in the air stable. The ever increasing demand for energy meant that the CO_2 levels rose accordingly and keep rising.

The CO_2 in our atmosphere means that the air is less dense and more solar radiation reaches the earth. This radiation warms up the earth slowly melting the ice in the mountains and the poles. This implicates an enormous climate change as ocean currents are changed and sea levels rise. If we don't act now and stop producing more CO_2 the planet will change beyond anything we can imagine. (An Inconvenient Truth (2006))

As the build environment is responsible for a large part of this energy demand we need to change the way we design and use this environment. Generating energy in a way without producing CO_2 is the least we should be able to do. Even redesigning existing structures and replacing old polluting systems needs to be priority number one on our agenda's.

Together with the mentioned above we have to deal with resources that are running out and prices for energy that rise accordingly. Producing our own energy is becoming evermore viable. One of the way to approach this is to keep in mind is the trias energetica rule, reduce energy demand, re-use energy and produce energy is a sustainable way.

CO₂ production = temperature rise = sealevel rise



Source; nujij.nl

2.2. Autarkic Energy, Definition.

According to the New Oxford American dictionary, the term autarky is derived from the Greek word autarkes and means "economic independence or selfsufficiency" (oxforddictionaries.com). In contrast, the term autonomy refers to "freedom from external control or influence" and self-government. The term autarky better reflects the meaning of the concept, because the concept of "relying on internal resources", embodied in the term autarky, is somewhat more in line with the concept of "independence / self-government", embodied in the term autonomy. Specifically, we define energy autarky as a situation in which a region does not import substantial amounts of energy resources from other regions, but rather relies on its own resources to satisfy its need for energy services. This strong definition of energy autarky is unlikely to be fully achieved, because exchanges with other regions probably always lead to a certain amount of importing energy. After all, regions are open systems that exchange information, persons, materials and also energy with one another, with mutual benefit. Because regions are open systems, energy autarky should be understood as a vision to move towards, rather than a call for regional isolation. At the core of energy autarky is the insight that by generating energy locally, economic values are created, which contribute to the viability of the whole region.

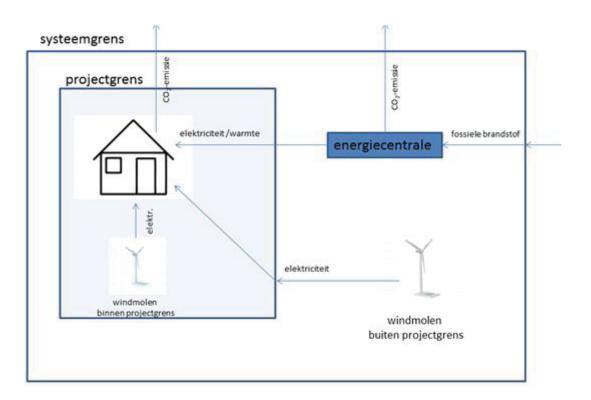
2.2.1. Borders

When we talk about energy systems it is important to define the borders of the system. Although these borders are not always as strict as we describe them they do give an idea of what element still needs to be taken in account and which fall beyond our scope. There are two types of borders that we need to define, the system borders and the project borders (www.w-e.nl/energieneutraal(14-04-2012)).

The system might be much larger than the project thus a clear description is very useful. When talking about the system in general the influence zone of the project is subject, the city block, area or even the city itself. Depending on the scale of the project its system borders vary. When we talk about system borders in the context of autarkic energy we want to define how far the energy system reaches. What input is going to be accepted and how much of this energy do we need? Defining the system borders means to define which energy and resources are going to contribute to the program, at the same time this means excluding certain resources. The defining of the system is important because being autarkic implies that there will not be any energy imported from outside of the system. Making a system too small or too big will generate many problems a clear definition can prevent this.

Although energy import is unwanted a little will always be imported as the system is open to users that bring energy into the system by producing waist and importing materials. In the case of the fish auction the system borders are those of the directly adjacent city, the interaction with the freezer storage on the other side of the harbour to gather warmth and the blocks of housing in the area to provide with the same warmth but now in a stable supply or even complemented with electricity that can be generated at the roof of the fish auction.

Secondly the project border needs to be defined, this is the actual part where we can have influence by altering the way we design and use the energy of the bigger system. This is where we can add wind turbines or solar cells where we have the control and influence. The project borders can vary from time to time as every project is different. Some projects are small and only contain interior interventions some continue outside or even in the direct surrounding of the building. In the case of the fish auction the measures taken are all directly connected to the building.



Fig,3. System border - Project border.JPG

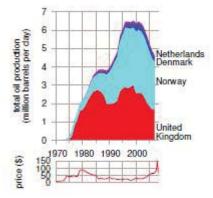
Source; http://www.w-e.nl/energieneutraal

2.3. Why should we use it

As energy from fossil fuel sources is expected to run out in the near future we face the big challenge to find alternatives. Not only the limited supplies are worrying to say the least, the ageing of many power plants means that we have to invest in new systems to keep up with demand (MacKay, D.J.C.(2009)). One of the more recent developments is the nuclear disaster in Japan which rekindled the debate if nuclear power is save enough to use, many countries are shutting down old nuclear plants as this debate is going on. And then the issue of where to store the waste of these installations is not even solved.

Not only is this pure necessity for powering our devices there is a more urgent drive, the earth is warming up due to our exhaust of carbon dioxide. (MacKay, D.J.C.(2009)) The invention of the steam engine made it possible to mine for coal and increase production in many ways, this triggered the industrial revolution but started an immense increase of CO₂ exhaust into the atmosphere. If we keep going on this track we are facing an increase of the earths temperature which means that the sea level will rise due to melting ice, the alps will become a dessert the great ocean currents will changes course and no one knows what will happen next except that this will be at the cost of enormous losses of life.

If we do not change our behaviour our selves, earth will force us to and we will have to learn and live with the consequences. As Sir Winston Churchill sad the 12th of November 1936 preceding a larger storm than ever before when people struck the good advice in the wind "The era of procrastination, of half measures, of sooting and baffling expedients, of delays, is coming to a close. In its place we are entering a period of consequences" (An Inconvenient Truth (2006))



Fig,4. total oil production.JPG

18 Oil 16 Oil 14 Coal 12 Coal 10 Published 8 Published 8 Published 8 Published 8 Published 8 Published 9 Published

Fig,5. energy production.JPG

Source; MacKay, D.J.C.(2009)

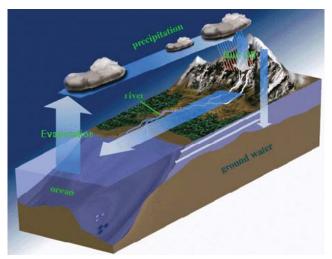
Source; MacKay, D.J.C.(2009)

2.4. How can we use it

2.4.1. Biotic and A-Biotic energy

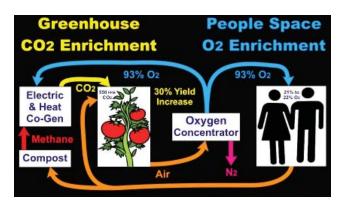
If we are going to use renewable energy from our surroundings we have to look at what we have available. There are two energy streams that we can distinguish, biotic and a-biotic flow. Biotic flow is all the energy that we can find in plants and animals, the flora and fauna that surrounds us. When we take plants for instance they grow by taking in sunlight, CO_2 , water and other nutritions. These all together form a plant which yields a certain amount of energy that can be used to feed us or our livestock. And even the remains can be used either to be burned and produce a last energy source or by composting generating bio gas and finally fertilizer for the field to grow new crops, thus closing the cycle.

A-Biotic flow is the sun, wind, waves and thermal energy that we can harvest. Although both systems are directly connected, less sun means less life, using A-biotic streams is often the easier way as less preparation is needed. Where using biomass needs preprocessing for instance wind energy can be harvested without any extra effort. The advantage of using biotic streams is that cycles can be closed and the energy trapped in the waste can be used as food or raw matter for an other part of the chain.



Fig,6. watercycle.jpg

Source; http://www.bcb.uwc.ac.za/Sci_Ed/grade10/ecology/abiotic/abiot.htm



Fig,7. CO2 cycle.jpg

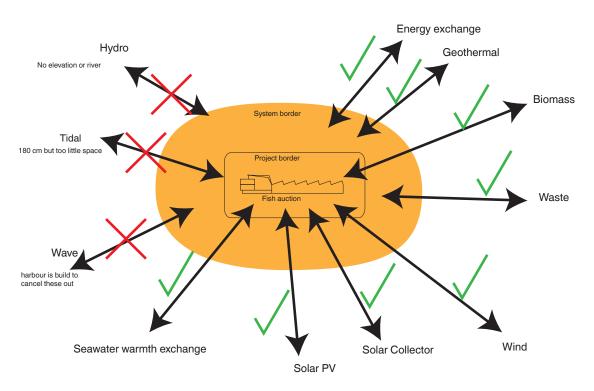
Source; http://www.emeraldecocity.com

2.4.2. Harvest map

To see what potential sources of energy are available it can be helpful to make a schematic map of the surrounding area and chart what energy is found where. This makes it visual and helps to determine all the flows. Such a map could be a schema but should show if there is excess heat or cold available, if there is waste material which can be used in an bio fermenting installation.

In the harbour area of Scheveningen surrounding the former fish auction we can make such a map too. Some energy sources drop out because they need certain elements that are not present at the site. The hydro power needs a river or flow which is not present in the harbour, the tidal energy would need an enormous area to be able to generate anything substantial. As for waves, its a harbour so people have build special breakers to keep all waves out of the harbour. These have even been extended in the past so we can forget about that kind of energy.

All the other energy sources are present in some kind of form and looking into them might prove to be interesting. Some might be useful and can generate enough to be of interest while still some ones might drop out because of practical limitations.



Fig,8. harvest map 1.ai

Source; <No data from link>

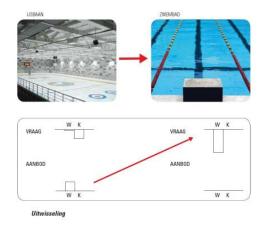
2.4.3. Balancing Energy

When we look at energy demands from several different programs we can see that they have demands that generate either excess heat or cold that can not be used. By connecting these programs in an intelligent way we can solve the energy demand of one program with the waist of the other (REAP (2009)). Combining the heat generated at an ice-skating ring with the demand for heat needed to warm a swimming pool can help reduce the energy demand for both programs.

At the site there are no ice rings near enough to be of any profit but there are some other resources that are of interest. There is a chilled warehouse across the street about 36000 m3 large. To keep this at 0 to 5 degrees Celsius every hour 70 Watts of energy is used per M3, the energy is used to pump the cooling fluid around and to extract the heat which is now lost to the stars which might be used somewhere else as Waste should equal food. Some might still go to waste as losses during transport are hard to eliminate altogether. More in the appendix.

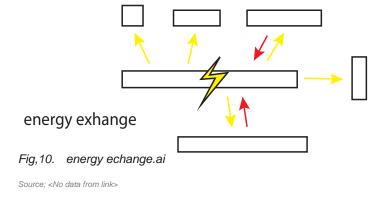
Across the harbour there is an even bigger source to find, a 170000 m3 freezer warehouse provides almost 100 Watts per M3. Capturing the heat is relatively simple and getting it to our building would only imply a pipeline across the harbour of about 200 meters. As the warmth need to be transported and needs to be exchanged from system to system some energy will be lost, In the calculation used for the fish auction an efficiency of 80 % will be used.

There is one thing that has to be said, these sources might fail in the future as no one knows how industries might evaluate over time. Keeping this in mind we should also be able to full fill at least our basic needs inhouse. The fact that the complete roof of the fish auction can be used to generate heat means that failing input will not affect the functioning of the building. Still as long as this energy is available it is a crime not to use the available energy and distribute this in the area.



Fig,9. ice ring - swimmingpool.JPG

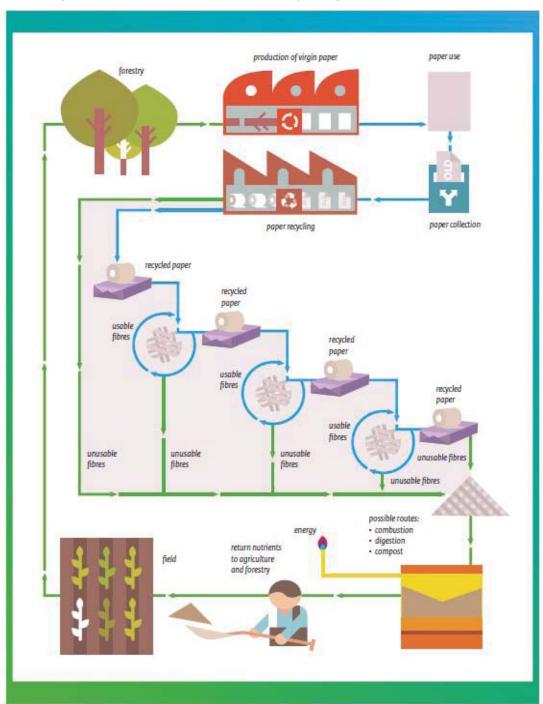
Source; REAP (2009)



2.4.4. Cascading energy flow

To reduce energy demand in a smart way we can use a cascaded system. Within the building energy is used to heat different service systems, after using this initial heat it can be used again for a different service or function which operates at a lower temperature.

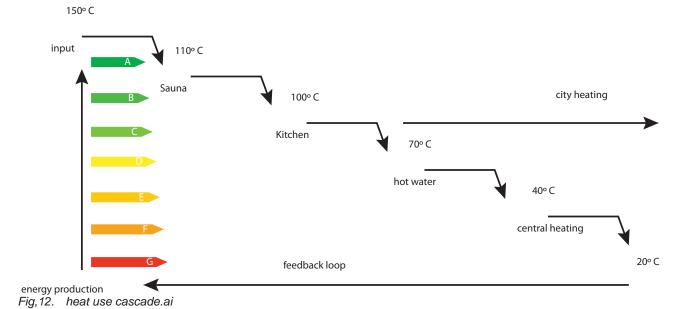
To show an other way of cascading we can look at recycling, here source material is used over and over until it is burned and then the ashes become fertilizer for the plants to grow new basis material to start the cycle again.



Fig,11. paper cascase.JPG

Source; www.agentschapnl.nl/cradle-to-cradle

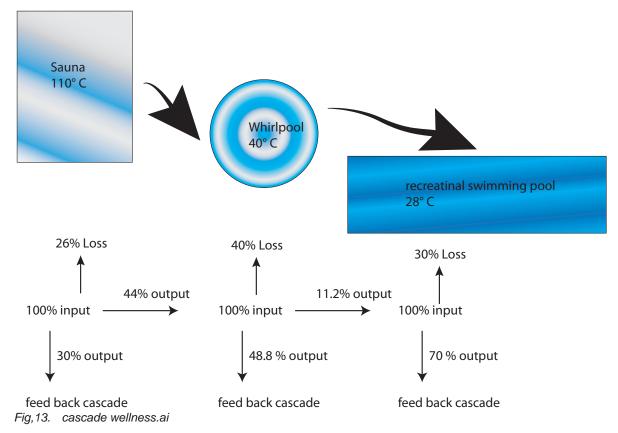
When talking about recycling energy it is important to keep the quality at a sufficient level to be useful. The therm exergy refers to the quality of energy. As an approach, exergy is defined by using high quality energy only for purposes that require this high quality energy and lower quality energy where this will suffice(El-Say ed, Y.M. (2002)). A swimming pool that is heated by the waste heat from a factory is an example of this exergy principle. By linking various energy producing and consuming functions, a cascade can be formed, in which the user of the highest energy quality is at the top, and the user of the low est energy quality is at the bottom.(Lenferink,S. (et.al) (2007))



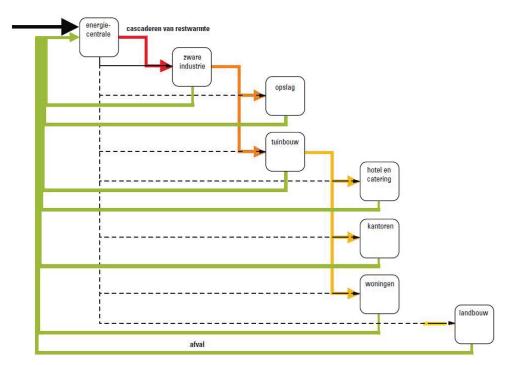
Source; <No data from link>

By analysing possible functions that operate at different temperature levels we can set up a system of re use within a building. Energy that is returned to the cascade needs to be of a certain quality to be useful. Careful exchange and efficient transport methods need to be used to eliminate the loss of energy along the way to extend the cascade as long as possible. This reusing of energy means that with the same amount of initial energy we can do much more than only us it once. Still like in conventional systems loss of energy occurs. At the end of the cascade in stead of discarding the remaining energy this can be used as basic input to start a new cascade.

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Source; <No data from link>



Fig,14. cascaderen rest warmte.JPG

Source; REAP Rotterdamse EnergieAanpak en -Planning

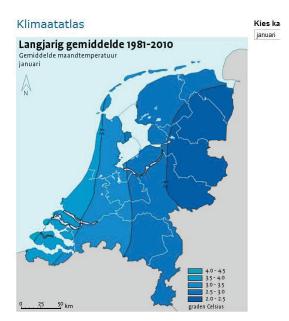
2.5. Possible energy sources

2.5.1. Local climate

Local climate is one of the most important factors as we are looking at possible renewable energy sources as many systems are based on warmth of the sun movements of the planets. Some systems are directly related to these sources like solar panels some have a more indirect connection for instance an algae farming.

The climate on the place on the earth where we want to build influences our building dramatically, if our site is near the sea we can count on other sources than when deep inland or in the mountains. By analysing what the climate does locally it is possible to determine which systems are likely to be efficient, and which systems would be a waste of time and energy.

Important factors are solar behaviour, angle of incidence / hours of sun, wind patterns over the year, precipitation and temperature over the year. These factors have great influence on what system we can use and how efficient they are. Of course we need to position the building in a way that corresponds the findings of our research. It is possible to analyse the climate here in detail, but I would rather do this in combination with the different techniques that need the data to proof if they are viable or not.



Fig, 15. average temperature NL January.JPG

Kies kaart voor
augustus

Langjarig gemiddelde 1981-2010

Gemiddelde maandtemperatuur
augustus

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Fig, 16. average temperature NL August.JPG

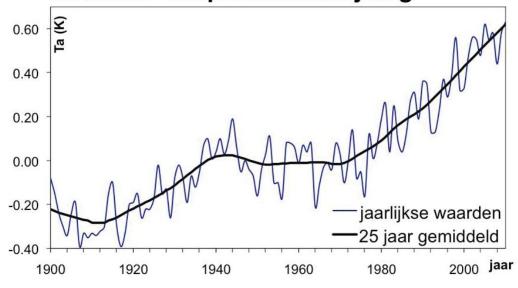
Source: http://www.klimaatatlas.nl

Source; http://www.klimaatatlas.nl

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One thing I would like to mention is the change in climate, As global accepted fact we know that the earth is warming up due to our pollution in many ways but mostly due to the CO² that we emit (MacKay, D.J.C.(2009)). This will cause all sorts of change in the climate systems some in the long term but some are already happening. The climate is getting more extreme, storms grow bigger and generate more precipitation due to higher temperatures (An Inconvenient Truth (2006)). When we design energy systems that depend on the climate we should be aware of these facts, as the trend is that this change will continue we need to be prepared and adapt to this phenomena.

Mondiale temperatuurafwijking



Fig,17. Climate change temperature.jpg

Source; http://www.klimaatatlas.nl

2.5.2. Wind

Wind energy is abundant and global, the local climate may vary but we can find it everywhere on our planet. Sometimes only in small amount some times as uncontrollable storms. Harvesting wind power and converting this in to energy has been done since the invention of the windmill even long before the start of the industrial revolution. The technique changed dramatic, modern windmills have blades instead of wings and can be controlled either automatically or from a distance. The central shaft drives a turbine directly at the top of the mill instead of transporting the power down via gears and secondary shafts, modern windmills are thus often named wind-turbines.

Due to improvements the windmills can operate without someone controlling them all the time thus making it possible to place them out on the sea where wind is abundant and unobstructed-obstructed by buildings or terrain features. The first turbines where constructed on land as these are better accessible for maintenance this revealed some issues however, wind turbines produce sound nuisance from their wing-tips that cut trough the air at enormous speeds. Increasing the turbine increases the speed and thus the sound, the blades create a shadow that can be annoying as it behaves like a stroboscope.

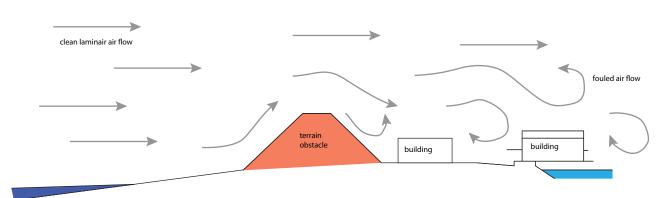
These arguments lead to turbines being kept away from urban areas, although they are the easiest answer for a great part of our energy demand. New developments have tackled some of these issues in the form of urban friendly turbines which are popping up more and more, mostly on industrial sites though.



Fig,18. wind energy.JPG

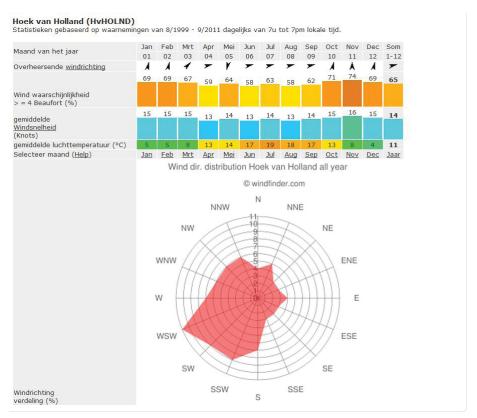
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One of the hardest things to solve is still the fact that wind is an irregular thing blowing at will creating energy at will and not at demand, this makes it important to store the gained energy. As many techniques have progressed a long way the storing of energy has fallen behind and needs to catch up this how ever is to be found in its own chapter.



Fig, 19. Wind obstacles.ai

Source; author Bogaart,F.J.



Fig,20. wind-HoekvanHolland-Jaar.JPG

Source; windfinder.com

2.5.3. Photo voltaic cells

One of the first solutions we come up with when we are talking about sustainable energy is the sun and Solar cells. These Cells are used in a wide variety and are improved all the time, the classical way is a glass panel on which they are glued. Modern versions are flexible sheets of polymer or even roof tiles that have solar cells embedded on top. The correct term to talk about these cells is photo voltaic cells or short PV cells, this has to do with the conversion of sunlight into electricity.

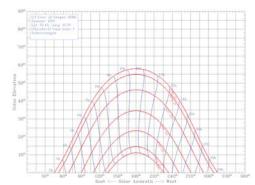
Some quick calculations that can be made are the squire meters available times 100 watts equals approximately the harvest potential in energy, at the equator this will be higher at the poles lower but its a reasonable estimate. The efficiency of regular panels at this moment is that they are able to convert 20% of the suns energy into electricity which is already good, newer panels have proofed to be able to convert even more over 40% and development is still going strong.

Factors to take in account are that partial covering of a PV cell will reduce its yield overall. The sun is most effective hitting the panel perpendicular, the angel of the sun differs over the year and day meaning that fixing panels in stationary position will need a good understanding of the ideal angle (solardat.uoregon.edu(15-04-2012)). to extend the production time it is possible to use a tracking system.(www. rimlifegreentech.com (22-06-2012)) New developements are the extension of the range of light frequencies that can be used, new panels are developed that can absorb infrared radiation and thus increasing the yields not only in maximum capacity but in a longer deployability during the day and being effective even when there is an overcast.(Grätzel, M. (2003))



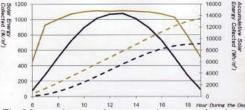
Fig,21. photovoltaic.jpg

Source; treehugger.com



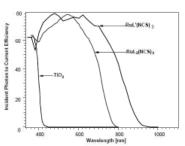
Fig,22. solar elevation Scheveningen.pdf

Source: http://solardat.uoregon.edu



Fig,23. solar graph_comparison_tracker.jpg

Source; www.rimlifegreentech.com



L = 4, 4'-COOH-2,2'-bipyridine L = 4,4',4" -COOH-2,2':6',2"-terpyridi

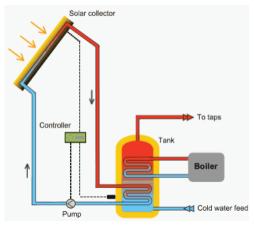
Fig,24. infrared light solarcell.JPG

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2.5.4. Solar Collector

Just like PV cells Solar collectors work by capturing the energy from the sun and converting this into a form that we can exploit. The Warmth of the sun is trapped in the fluid that circulates through the system and can be used to warm the building or the warm water circuit. These systems can be low tech and still yield good results, more developed systems can produce almost 3 times as much energy than a PV cell. Simple systems are just dark coloured tubes that are placed directly in the sun and water that circulates trough. More advanced systems consist of vacuum tubes to improve the capture of the warmth.(www.solarpanelsplus.com (22-06-2012))

In contrast to the PV cell covering a part does not influence the efficiency of the rest of the panel. Just like the PV cell the correct position of the panel is essential to its functioning. One of the advantages that the collector has over the PV cell is that warmth can be stored easier over a longer period, if done in a well isolated container it is possible to have warmth all year long, the system needs to be set up for the demand as warming up lots of water with this system takes longer than with a conventional heater.



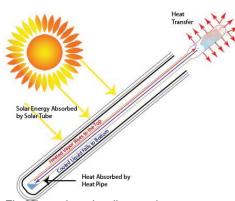
Fig,25. solar-collector.psd

Source; http://solarlighting-s.com



Fig.26. solar collector.JPG

Source; author Bogaart,F.J.

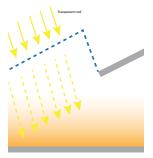


Fig,27. solar tube diagram.jpg

Source; www.solarpanelsplus.com

2.5.5. Solar radiation

Using solar radiation is somewhat similar to the collector system although here the warmth is not trapped in the water but in the walls and floors that are heated up by the sun. It is a form of core activation where the warmth of the sun is used in stead of warm water.

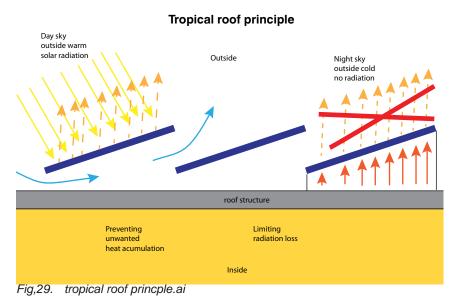


Fig,28. solar core activation.ai

Source; author Bogaart,F.J.

The solar radiation can be used in more than one way, a well known example is the tropical roof. In this case solar radiation is blocked by a shield layer which needs to be separated from the building by a ventilated space, Thus preventing the sun to heat up the roof.

The same principle can be used in colder climates where the radiation is inverted and aimed at the cold sky, when we use the same shield and separation space (this time not ventilated) we can bring the radiation loss towards the sky down reducing the amount of heat lost means reducing the heat needed to warm the building.



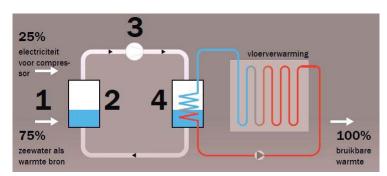
Source; author Bogaart,F.J.

2.5.6. Water

Water can be a great source of energy, there are many ways to get energy from water as it moves over the planets surface. Gravity is a key element in this as water will follow the moon and sun we get the tides that rush in and out, and when water comes down from the mountains gravity is the power to exploit.

Reservoirs can be made and drive turbines, this can be small to fit a single house or big to empower a complete country. Other ways have been researched in the report of "Water als bron van duurzame energie inspiratieatlas" (Deltares (2008)). In this report many possible ways of harvesting energy are described specially focused on the Netherlands. To mention the key forms Wave energy, tidal energy, warmth exchange and sweet/salt electrolyse.

As the planned project is located in the harbour of Scheveningen many of the systems will not be valid to investigate as there is no wave action in the harbour, there is no current as the harbour basin is a dead end. There are however some interesting possibilities like Warmth exchange which could yield enough energy to warm a complete neighborhood. (Vestia (2010)) The seawater temperature is used by means of a heat pump, like the way a cooler in the kitchen uses compression to extract warmth. The warmth in this case is used to feed the system and provide the houses in the area with heat for showers and under floor heating. As this system requires electricity for the compression it has some weak points but in general it reduces the cost of producing the same heat otherwise generated in a conventional way.



Fig,30. Sea water warmth exchange.JPG

Source: vestia.nl

	gemiddelde water temperatuur (°C)
januari	6
februari	5
maart	5
april	7
mei	10
juni	14
juli	17
augustus	18
september	18
oktober	15
november	12
december	8

Fig,31. watertemperatuurscheveningen.JPG

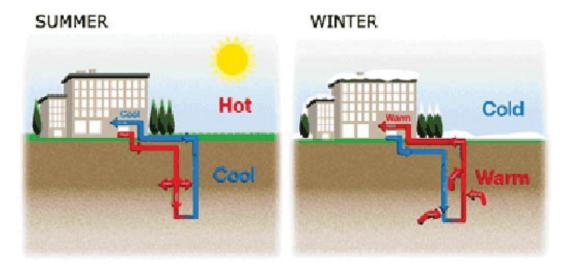
Source; www.klimaatinfo.nl

2.5.7. Earth

Energy can be found all around even underneath our feet, if we go down in the earths crust we can use the warmth of the core. It depends on the thickness of the crust how deep we need to go. In Iceland the magma is so close under the surface that geysers occur and geothermal energy can be harvested in a very easy way. The steam that rises from the earths centre is trapped in tubes and funnelled trough steam turbines much like we use in nuclear and coal fired plants, just without the harmful waste and CO2 exhaust.

In other sites we can find warm water too by drilling into the mantle of the earth, in the Netherlands near Scheveningen we need to go down 2000 meter before we find water which is warm enough. (Vestia (2010)) This is a system that demands quite high initial investments and thus often done in cooperation with bigger groups. An other way is to use the constant temperature of the soil to warm or cool the air we use for ventilation by using earth tubes.

The earth can provide us storage for warmth and cold, when we create aquifers that contain water we can store surplus heat in the summer and use this in the winter to heat our buildings, like wise we can store excess cold in winter and use this in the summer to cool our buildings.



Fig,32. geothermal.jpg

Source; http://blog.schiavihomes.com

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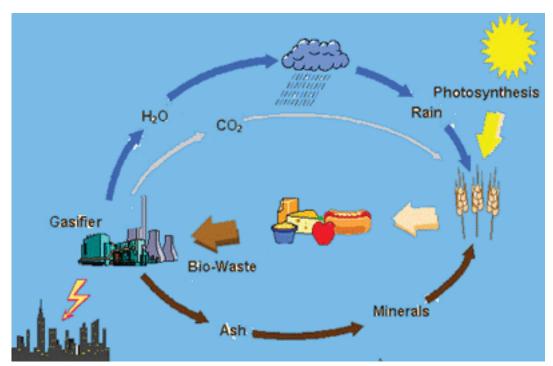
2.5.8. Biomass

One of the techniques that is still being developed but already being used is biomass. One example is the cow manure that farms have in abundance that can be gartered in sealed tanks the natural process of fermentation is enough to extract methane gas which can be used to power gas turbines to produce warmth and power that can be converted in to electricity.

The process has been improved and many variations have been found. Burning biomass in the form of wood chips that are left over from the saw mills or construction sites is one of the more common forms. Using waste from restaurants and black water mixed with biological waste in fermentation systems is more complex but yields gas that can be used more flexible to produce energy at demand.

Due to the fact that the exact amount of CO_2 that is released during the burning is taken back into the biological system as resource for the plants this system is deemed to CO_2 neutral. No extra fossil fuel is burned so the trapped CO_2 remains locked and no extra is released. To reduce the CO_2 exhaust this can be channelled to a greenhouse where the plants need the CO_2 to grow preventing the gas from polluting the atmosphere.

Other possible sources for bio mass are supermarkets and restaurants or food processing industry as much of their waste is suitable for fermentation. Even sewage plants can produce bio gas as during the breakdown of the sewage bacteria produce methanol which can be used to generate heat and electricity.



Fig,33. BiomassCycle.psd

2.6. Storing energy

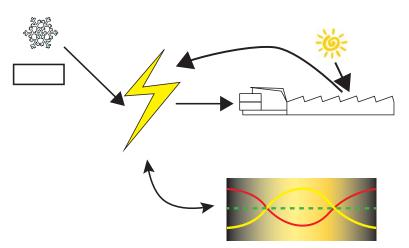
When we have gained energy this energy needs to be used immediately or is lost again. As most energy is gained from the sun and this can only done when the sun is out we have to store energy until we need it.

There are ways to store the energy for later use but these have drawbacks as often in the process energy is lost. Not every type of storage is usable for any type of energy. There are lots of limitations on storage like space requirements or need for special materials.

At the fish auction we have to store two types of energy, the first one is the heat that is harvested form the solar collectors the second type of energy is the electricity generated by the photo voltaic cells. Heat can be stored in a liquid, water is suitable for low temperatures up to 1000 C , for higher temperatures salt can be added. For storing very high temperatures salt can be liquefied by heating it beyond 14130 C which is the melting point of calcium chloride.

The second form of energy is the electricity from the photo voltaic cells, this can be stored in batteries or in a gravity system releasing the energy at the moment needed. Both the heat and electricity storage have a limited capacity thus a good estimation has to be done of the expected use to avoid running low on power.

In the fish auction the focus will be at the storage of heat as that is the main resource available, the excess electricity will be fed into the national grid as this is still the more effective way. In time fuel cells and improved batteries will gain a more important role.



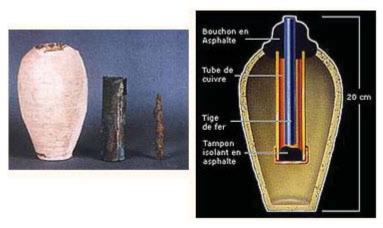
Fig,34. practical storage.ai

Source; <No data from link>

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2.6.1. Batteries

To store electrical energy we can use batteries. Already in ancient times batteries where known, the oldest example might be the Bagdad battery. (www.spitfire1500.nl/id178.htm (14-04-2012)) Since that time little has changed, the materials have been optimized and by experiment we learned how the process actually works. Batteries are in many devices still something of an limiting factor as they are bulky and have a limited capacity. New types of batteries use special metals and last longer. This technology is currently being developed by the car industry and for mobile applications like phones.



Fig,35. Bagdad batterie.JPG

Source; http://www.spitfire1500.nl/id178.htm

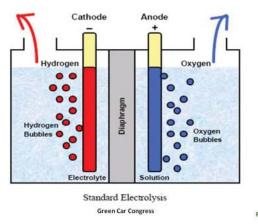
An other way of storing electrical energy can be done by pumping water up to a higher area like a mountain lake and letting it flow trough a turbine when needed. This is done for instance in Norway, during the night a lake on top of a plateau is filled with water which is drained during the day to meet the peak demands of a factory.

As the electrical energy produced at the fish auction is only limited, some energy storage will be taken up in the design but the excessive energy will be fed back into the grid. Battery packs are useful up to a certain capacity filling the daily demand of the building, feeding back energy makes it possible sell the surplus energy and to draw energy when needed. Extra advantage is that every Watt of energy produced in this way and fed into the grid decreases the amount of fossil fuel burned by the power plant, these do have to be more flexible to deal with this input.

2.6.2. Hydrogen fuel cells

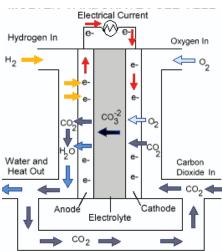
When electrical energy is gained but not needed we can use water and electricity to produce hydrogen gas which can be stored in fuel cells for later use. This technique is still developing as the hydrogen gas self is highly explosive storing large amounts could be dangerous. The technique is being developed by the automotive industry and not yet available for use in buildings. One of the mayor drawbacks again is the amount of space that is lost to store enough energy to last more than just a couple of days. When the volume and danger can be reduced enough it might be interesting to use in buildings.

This will not be used in the redesign of the fish auction because of the explosive danger and the limited capacity.



Fig,36. hydrogen production.jpg

Source; intuitech.biz



Fig,37. fuelcell_diagram.pdf

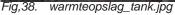
Source; www.directmethanolfuelcells.com

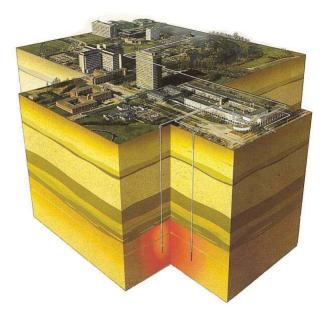
2.6.3. Warmth storage

To store warmth there are several systems although almost all rely on a liquid to transport and contain the warmth. Some systems use chemical reactions to store warmth, using for instance the hygroscopic effect of salt crystals at different temperatures to store energy. And even with these chemical systems often a fluid is needed to release the stored energy. Storing warmth in a fluid can be done by containing it in a insulated tank or for bigger volumes by using aquifers. The benefit of using insulated tanks is that higher temperatures can be maintained and thermal leakage can be controlled much better. In some instances open air storage can be used, Salt water used in a layered system is able to trap and insulate heat by preventing the normal convection that occurs in fresh water. These systems are in most cases closed systems meaning that the liquid that is used for transport never mixes with the water that comes out of the shower, the minerals in the transport fluid can be corrosive and harmful for the skin (www.solarponds.com/ (24-06-2012)).

In the fish auction project a system which contains the best of these systems is going to be explored, high temperature storage in insulated tanks containing a saltwater mix. To keep the salt mixture at the place where its most effective a closed system is used with heat exchangers to distribute the energy around the project.







Fig,39. Heat storage aquifer Utrecht.JPG

Source; www.zuva.nl

Source; www.underground-energy.com

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Technical details

Floor plan and section of the building

"Cement XVI (1964) Nr. 8"

Energy demand cool and freeze units

Koelcellen Ruimtetemperatuur +2°C Koudemiddel R134a en R404A / R507A Inhoud van 2m³ tot 230m³ Koelcapaciteit 400 Watt tot 16000 Watt	Koelcel
Ruimtetemperatuur	+2°C
Verdampingstemperatuur	-5°C
Omgevingstemperatuur	+27°C
Opslag voorverpakte producten	300 kg/m ³
Inbrengtemperatuur (dagelijks 10% van de opslag)	+15°C
Isolatiedikte polyurethaan (vriescellen met vloer)	80 mm
Compressordraaitijd per 24 uur	16 uur
Gebruik	intensief

Koelcel m³	Koelcapaciteit Watt	Watt/m ²
2	400	200
3	500	167
4	650	163
8	1000	125
10	1200	120
12	1400	117
15	1700	113
20	2000	100
28	2700	96
37	3500	95
43	4000	93
55	4900	89
70	6000	86
90	7100	79
120	9000	75
150	11000	73
190	13500	71
230	16000	70

Fig,1. coolcell graph.JPG

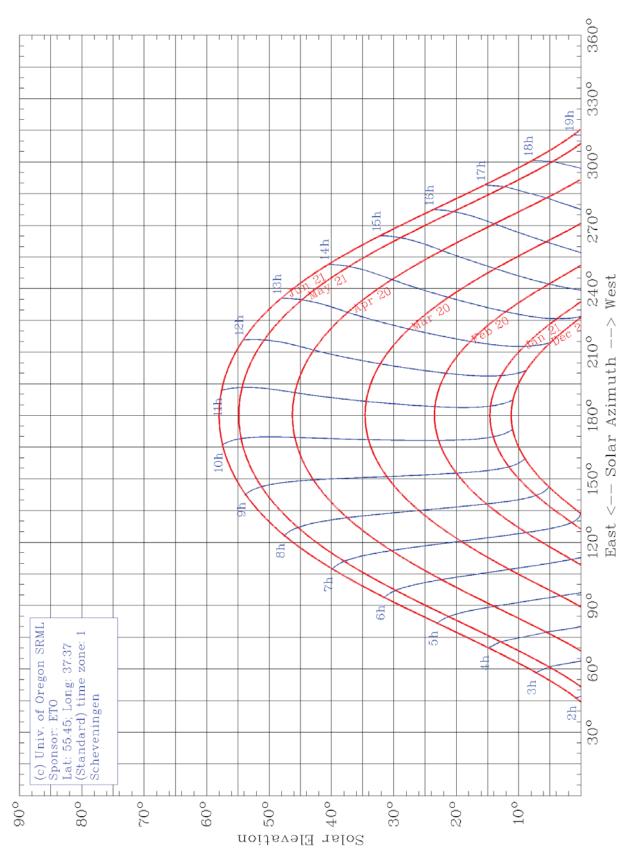
Source; www.koelonderdelen.nl

Vriescellen Ruimtetemperatuur -18°C Koudemiddel R404A / R507A Inhoud 2m³ tot 90m³ Koelcapaciteit 400 Watt tot 7500 Watt	Vriescel
Ruimtetemperatuur	-18°C
Verdampingstemperatuur	-25°C
Omgevingstemperatuur	+27°C
Opslag voorverpakte producten	300 kg/m³
Inbrengtemperatuur (dagelijks 10% van de opslag)	-5°C
Isolatiedikte polyurethaan (vriescellen met vloer)	120 mm
Compressordraaitijd per 24 uur	16 uur
Gebruik	intensief

Vriescel m³	Koelcapaciteit Watt	Watt/m³
2	400	200
3	500	167
4	700	175
7	1200	171
9	1400	156
14	2100	150
18	2500	139
28	3000	107
36	3500	97
48	4600	96
70	5900	84
90	7500	83

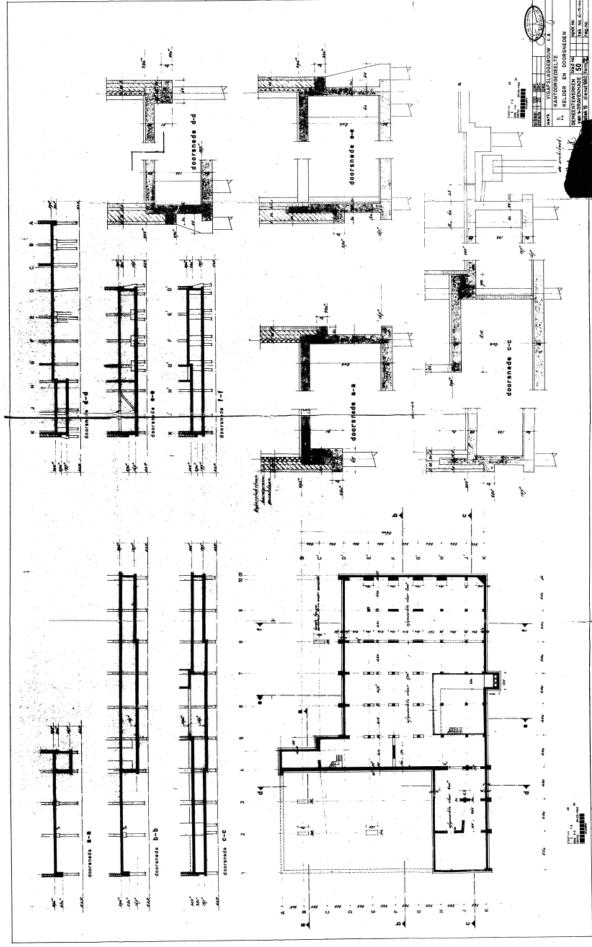
Fig,2. freezing cell graph.JPG

Source; www.koelonderdelen.nl

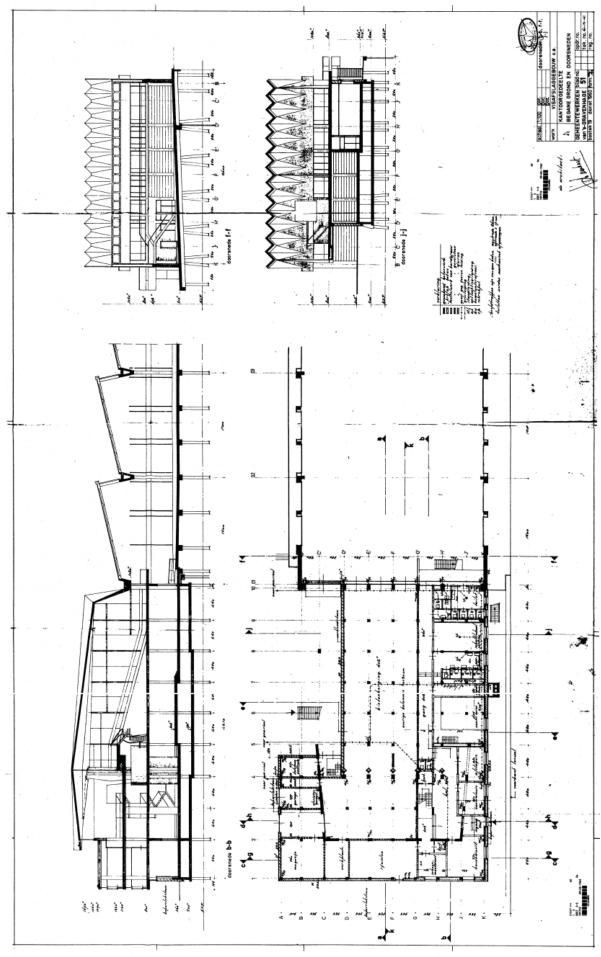


Fig,3. solar elevation Scheveningen.pdf

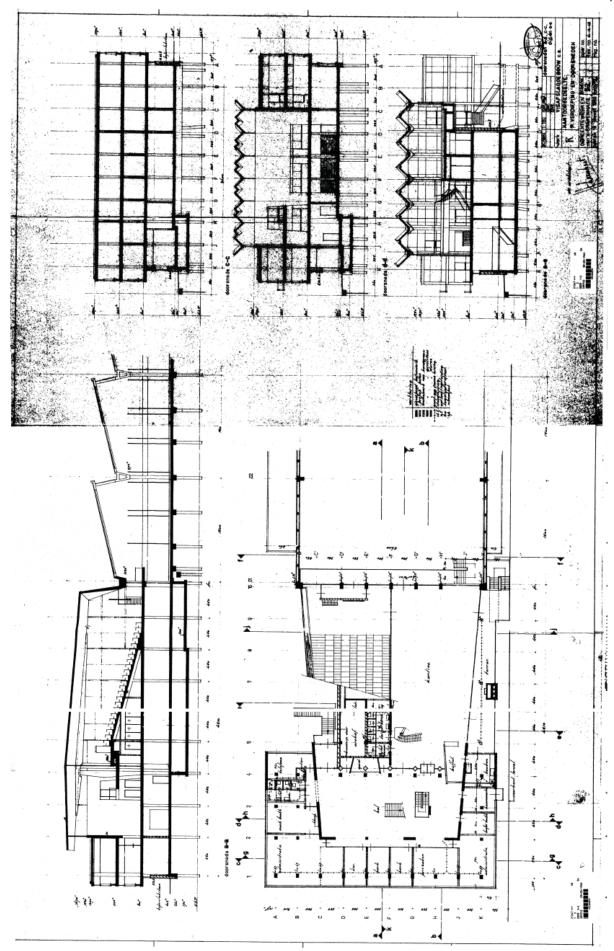
Source; http://solardat.uoregon.edu



Fig,4. 0100 - gemeentewerken - 50 - kelder en doorsneden.jpg

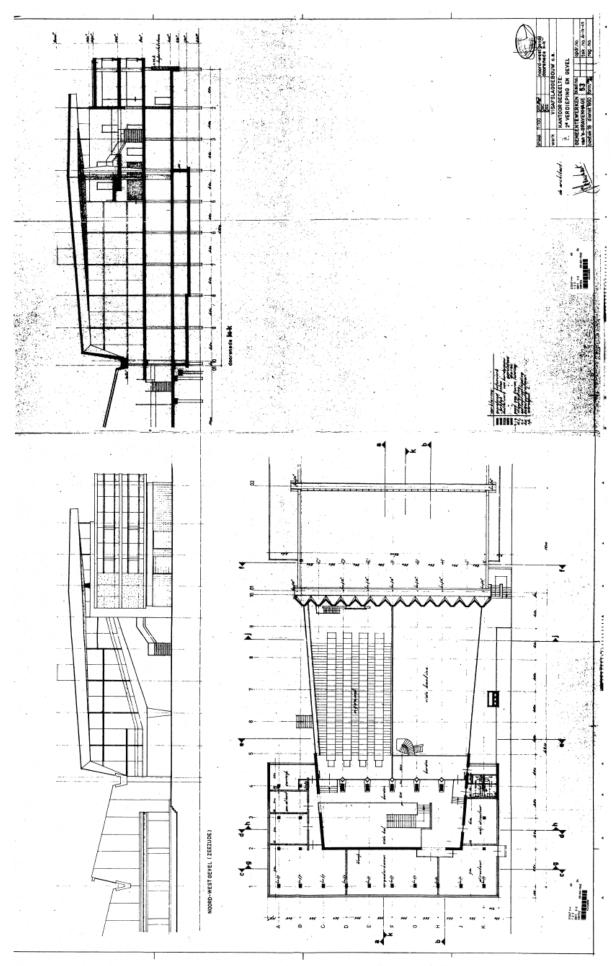


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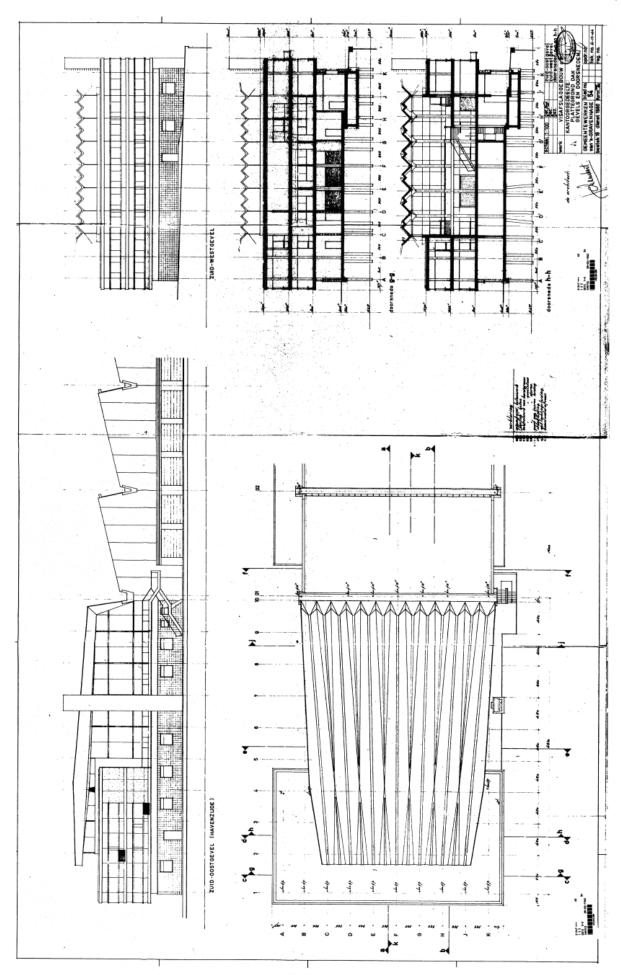


Fig,6. 0100 - gemeentewerken - 52 - 1e verdieping en doorsneden.jpg

Source; <No data from link>



Fig,7. 0100 - gemeentewerken - 53 - 2e verdieping en gevel.jpg



Fig,8. 0100-gemeentewerken-54-plattegrond dak, gevels en doorsneden.jpg

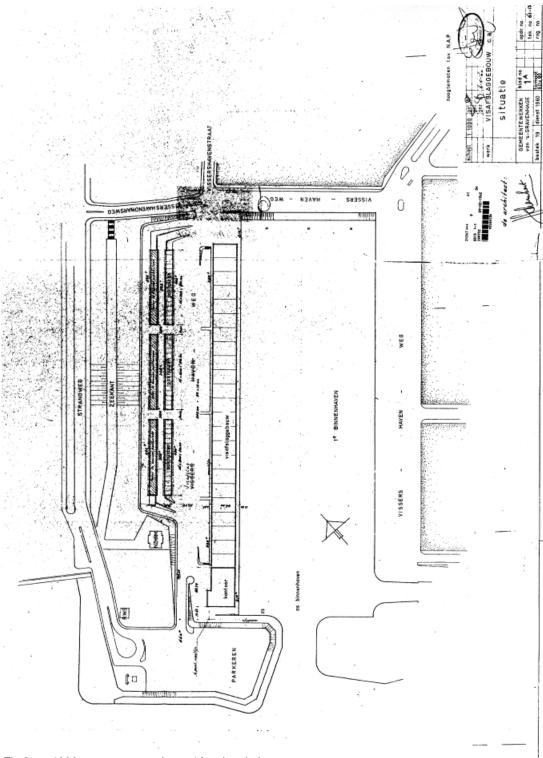


Fig.9. 1000 - gemeentewerken - 1A - situatie.jpg

Source; <No data from link>

De constructie van het visafslaggebouw te Scheveningen

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Algemene opzet en architectonische vormgeving

De bouw van het visafslaggebouw te Scheveningen is een on-derdeel van de verbetening van de Scheveninges haven (zie fig. 1, foto 2-3). Het visafslaggebouw ligt langs de noordwest-zijde van de eerste binnenhaven, die iarenlang vanwege het deriningbevaar zeer weinig is gebruik. In verband met het uitdempen van de deining, diende dezze zijde te bestaan uit een teilud, zodat het gebouw daaroverheen moest worden ge-

NOORDZEE

MOGELUKE NIEUWE HAVENHOOFDEN

Het gebouw bestaat uit een 23 X 15 m lange hal voor visafslag en een kantoor, waarine de haringslaing (men onderscheidt haring en vist), de kantine en de administratievertrekken zijn opgenomen. Bede gedeelten springen duidelijk naar voren. Ten aanzien van de hal is het standpunt gehudigd, dat hierin noorderlicht diende himen te vallen en voorts dat de dakvorm in harmonie moest zijn met de ongeving. Zo onstond een sheddak met lage lichtopeningen en flauwhtellende (13° 7) onstrekes 15 m lange dakvilkken. Die traveeën van 15 m voormen ook de lenge van de gemiddelde logger; deze kan op elke plaats van de hal meren aan een losplaats, die over de gehele lenge door een luife beschermd is en via hefdeuren met het inwendige van de hal in verbinding staat (zie ook fig. 9, blz. 463, Am de andere lange zijde van de hal geven hefdeuren toegang tot een, eveneens door een luitel beschermd, laadperron, Voorts is in verband met de bewegingsvrijheid in de hal de eis gesteld, dat de 26 m' diepe traveeën geen tussensteunpunten zouden krijgen.

NIEUWE AFSLAG-PAKRUIMTEN

P BINNENHAVEN

Voor het kantoorgebouw ontstond een dakvorm –een op bij-sondere wijze gevormd vouwdak, die een zekere analogie vertoont met het/Zgöegdek van de hal, maar, mede door de richting wan de vouwen, het kantoorgebouw tot een afzonder-lijk geheel stempelt.

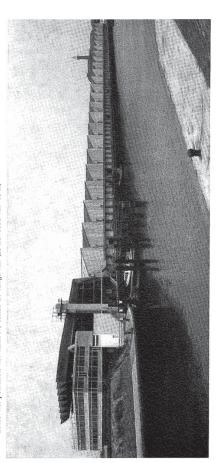
De genoemde vormgeving en de ligging boven het oevertelud vormden de basis voor de constructie van de lange hal. Al spoedig bleek, dat een vrije overspanning van 26 m en een Algemene constructieve vormgeving van de hal



100 200

eerste ligging van het nieuwe afslaggebouw aan de binnenhaven in Scheveningen HAVENS. fig. 1.

foto 2. aanzicht von het afslaggebouw in aanbouw, gezien vanuit het zuiden met de eerste binnenhaven op de voorgrond; links achter het peilhuiste het kantoor, rechts de lange hal (23 traveeën van 15 m)



46 Cement XVI (1964) Nr. 8

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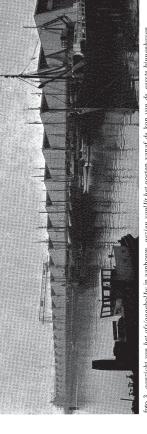
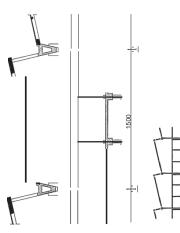
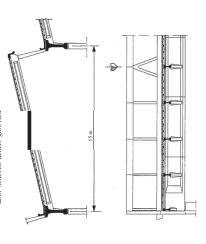


foto 3. aanzicht van het afs/aggebolJw in aanbouw, gezien vanlJit het oosten vanaf de kop van de eerste binnenhaven

fig. 4. constructie van een haltranee volgens ontwerp van Go-mennewerken; voorgespannen dakplaten steunen aan Gen zijde direct, aan de ontdere kam door midden pendelstijlige op de 26 m longe voorgespannen goot-bolken, die 15 m hort op hort liggen



variant van de N.V. Schokbeton te Kampen met toepas-sing van in de top bligwase kindersponten, steunend op bolken met een brugfagerprofiel; zijdelingse stijfheid door schoren achter plosvlok fig. 5.



traveemaat van 15 m de constructieve oplossing van :het shed-dak hie teenvouldig maakfen.

De oplossing werd gevonden in de stapelconstructie van fig. 4. Het dak wordt daarbij gedragen door 20 m liange: 80 ton wegende V-vormige nagespannen gootpalken, liggend op 15 m gende V-vormige nagespannen gootpalken, liggend op 15 m strand har op hart. Op deze balken steunen de onstrucks 15 m lange voorgespannen dakplaten aan een zijde direct en achter :het glasfront door tussenkomst van pendelstijlijes. Voor de stabiliteit zijn de afzonderlijke dakplaten door dwarsvoorspanning oof dên geheel verbonden.

Omdat voor dit omvangrijke project wellicht voordeligere op-lossingen binnen het programma van eisen mogelijk waren, zijn de aannemers vroegtijdig uitgenodigd varianten in te die-nen, hetgeen hoofdzakelijk voor het dak is geschied. Van meerdere zijden heeft men daarlijg gernach het berekkelijk kostbare dubbel-voorgespennen dak vlik te vermijden door toe-passing van evenwijdig aan de draagbalken liggende cassette-platen, gelegd op kinderspanten, die steunen op de draag-balken.

Bij de in fig 5 aangegeven variandplossing wan de NN, Schok-beton is de zijdelingse stabiliteit verkregen met behulp van schoren achter het glasvlak; voorts steumen de in de top buig-vast verborden Kindersponten op normale I-balken, in plaats van V-liggers.

De N.V. Ned. Aonn. Mij. v/h de Fa. H. F. Boersmo heeft twee

varianten ontworpen, waarbij de constructiehoogte van de verspanning samenvalt met de hoogte van het dak. Hierdoor kan het gebouw de gootbalkhoogte lager worden.
Variant I (fig. 6) past ook hoofdliggers (se. Deze zijn thans achter het glasvlak geplaats en bestaan daanoum tieen tweevoudig vakwerk, waardoor de lichtmyal bij een regelinatig aanzicht zo min mogelijk wordt gehinderd. De montage van deze vakwerken, die uit door naspaanning verbonden geprefibrieeerde elementen bestaan, lek geen eenvoudige zank. Vantant II (fig. 7) geeft de enig mogelijke schaaldskootstructie, ook al zijn de verbondingen niet ideaal, namelijk een nagespannen conoideschaal, die 8 cm dik is en ter plaatse gegepannen conoideschaal, die 8 cm dik is en ter plaatse ge-

In silhouet kwam dit dak met het ontwerp overeen, maar van dichtbij gezien krijgt men een horizontale daklijn in plaats van stort zou worden.

De lichtste dakconstructie is vervat in de variant van de N.V. Kon. Ned. Mij, voor Havenwerken, waarbij zij haar Hi-schalen toepast (fig. 8). Deze bekende schalen, die gebogen zijn volgens her oppervlak van een hyperbolische paraboloïde kunnen daardoor rechte voorspandraden krijgen, de schalen her eigen gewicht en de mutige lost rechtstreeks en verdeeld naar de zijgevels overgebracht worden. Ook architectonisch zijn ze interessant door han schadtuwerking, gezien vanaf de binnerzijde van het gebouw. de zaagtandlijn in het gezicht.

Deuitgevoerdehalc:onstruc:tie

Zoals reeds eerder werd vermeld, moest de vloerconstructie (fig. 9) voor de hal over de glooiing heen worden gebouwd en kwam dus op palen te staan. In de bodem bevinden zich

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twee zeer vaste zandłagen, namelijk op N.A.P. - 2.50 m en -13.00 m. Tussen deze twee lagen komt echter nog zand met hoge conswaarden (Dok Egfem) voor, zoals uit de grafiek van fig. 9 bijkt. De palen behoefden derhalve niet alle tot de diepste vaste laag te worden doorgeslagen.

Aangezien de loggers langs de vloer meren en de vloer de behasing war un hoegopestapelde viskisten "gesteld op 2000 kgifm"— moet kumen dragen, heeft men in feite met een soort Kadeoonstructiet deen. "Em belangstijk verschij is echter, dat de vloer geen directe steun kan vinden tegen de bovenkant wan de glooiing, data aan de landzijde de laadbakken van de grooiing, data aan de landzijde de laadbakken van Scheepsstone moeten derhalve worden opgenomen door ter steek geheide palen, de vloer bengt de scheepssteten over wan het remningwerk naat deze palen.

Ultgaande van de vloerbelasting van 2000 kgf/m' vindt men dat onder de vloer per travee 3X 10 palen nodig zijn voor 40 tf paalbelasting.

Ze zijn gelet op de architectonische vormgeving, in drie rijen geplaast, de vloer verkreeg daarbij een dike van 26 em, zodat deze geschikt is voor het overbengen en verdelen van stoor, mider gensig zo deze verdeling zijn, indien de stoot juist naast de op 45 m afstand liggende dilatatievogen stoot juist naast de op 45 m afstand liggende dilatatievogen hij deze voegen in elkaar door middel van een verholen nok, die de dwarskracht kan overbrengen.

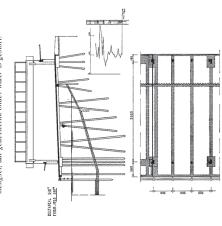
Hijk eiste de over de palen liggende balken tot de hoogte van de onderkaat van de vloer zelf. Dit zou niet nodig zijn geweest, wanneer eerst een werkvloer gestort had kennen worden. Voor het boven water liggende dele moest echter een bekisting worden gemaakt, die aan de palen werd geklend. Deze klemoonstructie een gewicht van 10-12 ff op elke paal moeten overbrengen. Om nu niet het risico van een verskte bekkisting kelopen, zijn de balken tot onderkaat vloer voorgestort. Het gewicht hiervan is zo gering, dat voor verzakking geen vrees behoefde te bestaan.

tingsdragers geplaatst, waarop van tevoren gereed gemaakte houten schotten werden gelegd. Op deze manier werd een vloervak van dên (3traveeën) lengte in korte tijd bekist. Deze methode bleek voordeliger dan de vloer te storen op geprefabriceche betonplaaten.

En briceerde betonplaaten.

gen. Ter plaatse van de op 5 m afstand staande paalrijen steunt verharding van deze balken zijn van balk tot balk bekis-

doorsnede en plattegrond van een haltravee volgens het uitgevoerde ontwerp; tes steek geheide palen vangen via de 26 Cmdikke plaanvloer de scheepsstoten op; het talud is op de woierlin beschemd door een grind-zandasfalmengsel, dat gedeelteliik onder water is gestort. fig. 9.



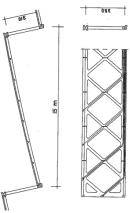
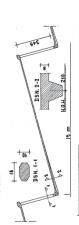
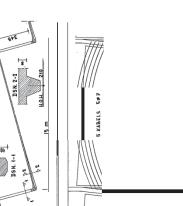


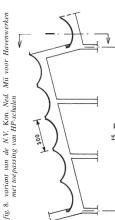
fig. 6. variant I van de Ned. Aann. Mii v/h Fa. H. F. Boersma, waarbii de hoofdliggers bestaan uit tweevoudige vak-werken achter het glasfront, waardoor de hal lager kan

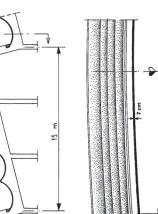


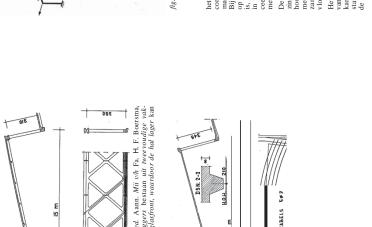


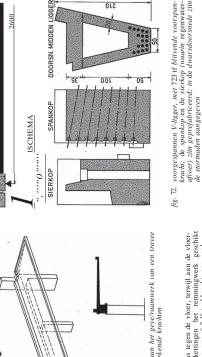
voorheen Fa. H. F. voorgespannen co-

fig. 7.









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fig. 70. scheve proiektie van het geve/raamwerk van een travee en de daarop werkende krachten

het via rubberstootkussens tegen de vloer, terwijl aan de vloer-constructle bevestigde keftingen het remmingwerk geschikt maken voor het opnemen van 6,3 lf trekkrach per paal. Bij de berekening van de stootkrachten is uitgegaan van een op ze nemen arbeidsverningen van beweging van 2,5 lfm. Dit is, in verband met het arbeidsverningen dat opgehoopt wordt in plaatselijke vervorming en andere, de tot de helft geredu-ceerde energie van een 500 tons logger die het remningswerk met een snelheid van 45 cm/sec frontaal aanvaart.

De havenbodem voor het remmingwerk is beschermd door een zürlischtig, daarachter door een sterenbestorling, die tussen de hoog- en laagwaterlijn is vastgelegd met een grindzandarkalt, mengsel, bestaande uit 11% bitumen, 30% steenslag \$51\$, \$51\frac{4}{3}\tilde{4}\

Het dak wordt gedragen door kolommen. De hoofdkolommen wan 40,00 aan de waterzijde zijn pendektijen, die aan de land-kant wan 401.120 zijn van onderen ingekennd. Zij vonmen een statisch bepaalde ondersteuning wan het dak. De plaatsing van de pronelskijfen aan de waterzijde is gunstig, aangezien daar-





door kleine bewegingen door scheepsstoten gevolgd kunnen worden, terwylj de inkleheming daarentegen eenvoudiger aan de Inadkant kan plaatsvinden.

De kolommen worden Zijdelings gesteund door een gevelraamwerk, gevormd door de Iuifelbalk en de kleinere kolommen (3075), die deze Plitfelbalk kangen.

Elk gevelraamwerk met hoofdsdom vormt per travee een op zichzelf stande eenheld, lang 15 m (fig. 10); an elke travee volgt een dilatatievoeg, in het dak laat de drie-scharnierconstructie voldende bewegingsmogelijkheid toe, terwijl ook de verbinding van gevelphaten met dakvika flaskibel is gehouden en ein einde bet dak ke kunnen laten åndenen.

De hoofdkolommen hebben aan de bovenzijde een vorkstuk (foto 11), waarin de V-ligger is gelegen om het eventueel kanelen van de ligger te voorkomen. Gevaar voor kantelen zou kunnen optreden. bij de montage van de dakelementen, want dan wordt de ligger excentrisch belast.

In de scheve projectie van fig. 10 is het gevelraamwerk aan de landkant aangegeven, dat aan de heverkant fas in principe herzelfde, alleen is daar de luifel minder groot en zijn de kolommen niet aan de onderzijde ingeklend, maar met betonscharnieren aan de vloer bevestigd.

De luifel steekt bijna 4 m buiten de gevel uit en is15 m lang. De luifel steekt bijna 4 m buiten de gevel uit en is15 m lang. Zij dient tevens als wunditgeer en verstijft de gevel. Het raamwerk is niet symmetrisch, want de kolommen hebben niet alle dezelfde stijfheid. Immers de doorsteede van de hoofdkom is 47 cm. X 75 cm.

De momenten, die eigen gewicht en nuttige belasting vam de luifel op de Unifelbalk utroleenen, worden door deze op de kolommen overgebracht. Door de ongelijke stijfheden van de kolommen zou anzierinjike wringing in de luifelbalk bij de hoofdkolom ontstaan; verder zou de luifel schuin voorover worden getrokken. Om dit te voorkomen heeft men de luifel-



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een aanslag tegen de hoofdkolom van het naastliggende Iraamwerk gegeven, waardoor een vasthoudkrocht gaat

Don't deze aanslag en de stijfheid van de luifel wordt een gelijke verplaatsing wan de kolomenn in het horzontale vlak
ter hoogte van de luifel verkregen en zal de luifelplaat in dit
vak met draatien.
De aanslag bestaat uit twee roestvij staleen platen die ten opziche van lekara kunnen verschiniven, zodat de dilatatie miet
wordt verhinderd. Aan de havenzijde (foto II) is een dubbele
aanslag gemaak om vashboudkrachtenin beide richtingen te
kunnen leveren. Hier grijpen namelijk de mast eldkaar liggende
uitels met een nok in ekkaar. Gok hier zijn roestvij stalen platen, maar dan aan weerszijden van de niok, aangebraeth zijde, als gevolg waarvan de vasthoudkracht -door het ge-wicht Keiner is dan de kracht veroorzaakt door de win uit Reinen is dan de kracht veroorzaakt door de win uit eichting van de haven, zodat beide aanslagen nodig zijn.

De 26 mlange liggers, die het dak dragen, zijn statisch bepaud opgeleged met behulb van getstafen stoelen op de kolommen (fig. 12). De doorsnede is een V-vormig kokerprofiel.

Dit kokerprofiel is gegroeid uit een open gootprofiel, dat aanvankelijk door de architect was voorgesteld. Een dergelijk profiel komt, statisch bezien, overeen met een omgekeertde T-balk,
heeft dus een laag zwaarteppunt en is daarom minder geschik
met die sen laag zwaarteppunt en is daarom minder geschik
met positiel veldroment op te nemen, want voor de voorspanning is dan maar een kleien excentriciteit beschkbuar. Een
1- of T-profiel zou in dat opzicht veel gunstiger zijn.
Door de V-vorm e handlwaren, maar deze aan de bovenzijde
gen zwaartepunt en dezelfde eigenschappen als een T-profiel
met looveldien grotete torste en zijddingse sijfnied.

De ligger is voorgespannen met 17 Febysinet-kabels van
2 Z, 7 mm el Het voorspanken met 17 Terbysinet-kabels van
Guilleaume. Voor de uuteindelijk bijvende voorspankrach is
gerekend op 723 U bij een staalspanning van 92 kglifmm².

Het voorspannen is in twee etappes uitgevoerd. W'anneer alle kabels gespannen zouden worden zondet att de nuttige belasting op de ligger opgebracht is, dan zou aan de boven zijdene de profestracht is, dan zou aan de boven zijdes en grote letspenning man. Da nom werden van kon dan verwijderd worden en de dakplaten aan één zijde geplaatst; vervolgens werden de overige keabels gespannen en de dakplaten van het volgende dakvliak aangeberacht.

Het storten van de ligger op een steigerwerk moest, gelet op de noordzaak van een binnenbekisting in weve etappese plaatsvinden. Eerst is het V-vormig gedeelte tot onderkant geothoden gestort en an everanging van de binnenbekisting door een verforen bekisting onder de 90ohoden, deze bodem zelf (E1.2). Doordat debinnenbekisting van onderen open was, kom de 19gerdeden door de bekisting, heen worden getrild en kon controle uitgeoelend worden op de vulling van de onderspanning, ean onneentratie van voorspanksbekis aan-de overspanning, een concentratie van voorspanksbekis aan-

wezig is.

Na het verharden van het eerste stort werden vier kabels gedeeltelijk, namelijk tot ca. 53 U, gespannen ten einde scheurvorming in de ligger te voorkonnen; wanneer namelijk de ondersteuning door het gewicht van het tweede stort mogelijk ists zou getten, zou dit doorbuiging van het eerst geskorte deel

tot gevolg hebben. Bij het definitieve spannen werden deze kabels weer ontspan-nen en ten slotte op volle spanning gebracht.

De spankoppen en de sierkoppen (fig. 12) zijn op het terrein geprefabriceredt. In de spankoppen zijn alle verankeringselementen van de spankoppen zijn alle verankeringselementen van de spankopen zijn alle darom massief uitgevoerd. Wanneer alle draadeniden van de gespannen en geïnjecteerde kabels zijn algebrand, worden de sierkoppen gesteld. Behalve voor aftekking van de spankoppen dienen deze elementen ook voor regenvaterafvoer. De sierkoppen worden met een nok op een tand van de spankop gezel, til spankop en sierkop steken enkele beugels, waardoor wapeningssaven worden gestoken om de koppen met elkaar te verbinden. De ruimte tussen de koppen (12 cm) wordt daarna volgestort met beton.

Her dakvlak is samengesteld uit 20 naast elkaar gelegen ge-prefabricerede voorgespannen platen (fig. 13). Deze platen herben de vorm vanelen onngekeerde U. zin ca. 1.30n breed. Hen lang en wegen 6.50 na per sukt. De dike in in et dak is 5 cm. De voorspandraden liggen in de langsribben, terwijl in de

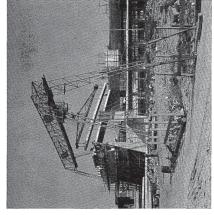


foto 14. leggen van dakplaten van 6,5 ton gewicht met behulp van een portaalkraan; de in de ziikant van de platen zichtbare kanten dienen voor de spankabels, de pen-dekstijten worden in een stehraan voxsgehouden

dwarsribben kanalen Ø 6 cm zijn gespaard voor het opnemen van de spunkbols, warmede het dakvlak in berederschining wordt gespannen. De platen zijn in de fabriek van N.V. Schobketon it Kampen vervaardig do een spanhank en za ontworpen, dat de voorspaadraden een rechtlijnig verloop hebben. De plata kreeg daartoe, een liche kromming, terwijl de hoogte van de langsribben, naar de einden toe werd verminderd, wardoor tevens gewichtbespaning is verkregen. Neergedrinkte draden konden daardoor worden vermeden. Door het spannen in dwarsrichting van de Freyssinet-kabels werden de 20 platen, nadat ze op hun plaats in het dakvlak war en gebracht, samnagevoegd tot een 20 m brede sijve van

De platen zijn aan de onderzijde opgelegd op en bevestigd aan de liggers en rasten met hun bovenkant op pendelstijlen, die op een volgende V-ligger staan.

De stijfheid in het dakvlak zou nu minder noodzakelijk zijn, wanneer de dakplaten op en stijf regelwerk in de lichtopening zouden kunnen rusten of althans op een ligger, die via een windbok windkrachen in zijdelinger ichting op de V-ligger zou kunnen overbrengen. Om architectonische redenen moest van deze soort methoden worden afgezien.

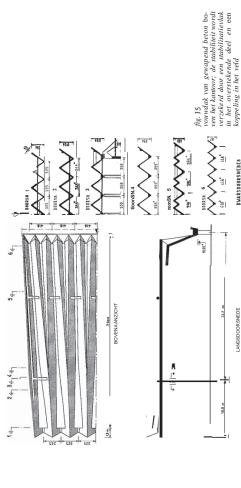
De in zijn vlak silvje dakpplat is in staat zonder enige deformatie van betekenis de ontbondene in dit vlak van de vertieden nutige last naar de liggeropleggingen over te brengen; worden belast.

Dort dit niet van betekenis is komt doordat de Valigger juist doord deze belastingvenandering zijdelings zad uitbuigen, daarbij steun zookende tegen het stijve dakvlak en de nodige reactie optoropend om de resultante weer naar de verticale stand teng te voeren.

De pendelsüjlen achter het raamvlak staan hart op hart 2,60 m uit elkar. De werkende herbetde van de dakplaten is 1,30 m, zodat één pendelstijl per twee dakplaten aanwezig is. Di is mogelijk door de massieve kop van de dakplaten door voorspanning on éen ligger te koppelen, deze ligger doet dan dienst als oplegbalk van de dakplaten op de stijlen. De spanning in deze kop wordt verkregen met twee Freyssinet-kabels van 12 Ø 7 mmo De verankeringsconussen hiervoor zijn in de buitenste dakplaten ingestort.

Na het leggen van de dakplaten op de pendels en op een tijdelijk steuppunt van de stelramen in het rraamvlak met behuip van een portaalkraan (foto 14), werden de voegen tussen de dakplaten ter plaatse van de kop volgezet met specie. Na verharding werden de twee kabels van 12 $(\vec{Q},7)$ mm gespannen en kon het stelraam worden verwijderd (foto 11). Hierna is de voegvulling in de omgeving van de overige

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in dakplaten: ca. 40 ton (Rheinhausen) in dakylakken: ca. 9 ton (Feiten & Guilleaume) in 'Aliggers: ca. 9 ton (Feiten & Guilleaume). Voor al het beton is hoogovenreemen Klasse A gebruikt. Geprefabriceerde onderdelen: dakplaten gevelelementen 276 stuks dwarskabels aangebracht en zijn de vijf Freyssinetkabels 12.

G 5 mm gespannen en geflijeteete. De verankeringsconnssen van al deze kabels waren inet ingebetomeerd, maar werden kert vor orde kapnenne geplaats. Dit is gemakkelijker voor het invoeren van de kabels. De kabelkanden zijn namelijk op 6 en, ten einde wat stepling te hebeben bij ongelijke buiging van de platen. Zou de conns mi ingebetomeerd zijn, dan zou de kabel uit het vijde kanaal zijn weg moeten vinden in de nauwe opening van de conns, hetgeen zonder speciale maatregelen (trompervormig vertoop) net eenvoudig is.

4950 ton.

de geprefabriceerde onderdelen:

Fotaal gewicht van

Voorspanstaal:

pendelstijlen achter raamoppervlak 253 stuks dakranden 600 m'.

gevelelementen

Het aanvoegen en het spannen geschiedde in twee etappes, namelijk eerst voor de beide kabels 12 \mathcal{G} 7 mm en dan voor de overige kabels. Hierdoor vermijdt men dat de spankracht uit de kopligger zich gaat verspreiden en eweinig drukspanning in de kop zou overblijven.

Het kantoor

Het kantoor is, in tegenstelling met de hal,niet over het talud gebouwd. In verband met de aanwezigheid van een verwormingskelderis een stalen damwand langs de waterzijde ge-

voor de bekisting van het houten spantjes onder de

de ondersteuningscohstructie

foto 76.

De gevels worden boven de luifelts gedicht met cossettenploten, die op de luifelbak steunen en aan de bovenzijde zodanig tegen het dakvilak zijn bevestigd, dat alleen horizontale krachten loodrecht op de platen worden oggenomen; deze krachten worden door het stijve dakvilak naar de kolommen overgebracht. Door deze bevestiging kan het dakvilak vrij ademen, de ac melkke cassettenplaten zijn van geprefabriceerd gewapend beton, breed 2260 me in hooget variërend van 250 m tot 8 m. De vlakke kant is naar de buitenzijde gekeerd; de ribben aan de binnenkant worden aan het oog ontrokken door een gemestelde wand van Durox-blokken, die tevens voor isolatie dient en eveneen door de luifelbalk wordt gedragen. Om de vlakke kant van de platen zo gaaf en dicht mogelijk te krijgenis deze kant bij het storten en trillen aan de onderzijde gebouden.

Om de gevelkolommen zijn geprefabriceerde gewapend be-tonnen sierkassen aangebracht; alteen de halzijde van de ge-velkolommen bijft in het gezicht. De deuropeningen tussen deze kassen zijn 4 m breed en 3 m hoog en worden algestoten

tse aangebrach-een 5 cm dikke Ħ een ter j bestaat door hefdeuren.

De halvloer wordt afgewerkt met te laag Korodur. De dakisolatie laag Perlite-beton.

Materiaalhoeveelheden verwerkt in de hal

km (inclusief 16,5 1300 betonpalen met een totale lengte van E B Ter plaatse gestort beton:
halvloer 4250 m
bovenbouw 900 m
V-liggers 800 m kantoor).

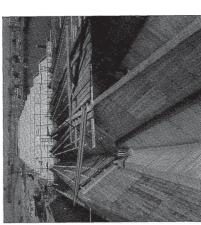
V-liggers

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de achiengronn her vouwdak boven het kantoor met op de achiengronn her zaagdak wan eh hal, wanvover de portaalkraan; op de foto ziet men hoe in de rij van de kolommen, waarvan de koppen door de bkskriitg ste-ken, zich een nieuwe vouw in her dak ontwikkelt in de richting van de draagwand; in her overstekende deel op de voorgeand ziin de sleeuwe voor het sabilisale-vak zichtbaar; de beksting van de buitenste vouw is met betourtiplex bekleed (links); voorts ziet men esn deel van de beugehaapening, staven onder 45°, aan-gebracht foto 17. I

plaatst en een zandaanvulling aangebracht. Door deze zand-aanvulling heen zijn de funderingspalen geslagen, die onder het talud op de diepe en achter het talud op de ondiepe vaste laag steunen; van dit funderen op ongelijk hoog gelegen vas-te lagen worden geen grote verschillen in zetting verwacht, in verband met het tussen deze beide lagen gelegen draag.

Het kantoor is een verdiepingsbouw met vlakke vloeren, de balken worden gevormd door versterke stroken in de vloer. Het meest markante deel is ongetwijfeld het vouwdak, dat boven de mijnzaal en de kantine is gelegen (fig. 15).

In verband met de trapeziumvormige plattegrond convergemen de vouwen. Houdt men de helling van de vouwen gelijk, dan zijn deze ter platase van de kleimse bredde aan het einde van het overstekend deel hat laagst en worden -rnaamante de bredde toeneeme geleidelijk hoger. Voor het overstekend deel van het vouwdak komt dit hoger worden goed overseen met de wens van de constructeur om de hoogte aan te passen aan de momentenlijn. Het dak is statisch bepaald ondersteund door pendelkolommen ter plaatse van het overstekend eind en een scharmierend bevestigde draagswal oan de andere zijde, zoals de langsdoorsnede van fig. 15 nader aan-

geeft. De momentenlijn klimt dus Van het overstekend einde noor, een negatief maximum boven de kolommen en neemt vervolgens af om in het veld een positief maximum te bereiten en in het scharifer van de draagwand weer mil te worden. Om de 'constructiehoogte *nu*t tussen pendelkolommen en draagwand beter met de momentenlijn te laten overeenko-men, lata men vanaf de pendelkolommen een nieuwe vouw in het dak groeien (doorsneden 5 en 6), die ter plaatse van de draagwand even hoog is als de andere vouwen.

Het is duidelijk, dat de zijdelingse stabiliteit ter hoogte van de pendeklolomen niet is verzekeerd, daarom zijn aan weers-zijden van het dak bokken geplaatst, die zijdelingse krachten kunnen oppnenen en waarop en waartegen het dak respectievelijk via nuberblokken en staalvilt steunt (doorsnede 3). De vraag of het samenstel nu voldoende stabiel is, meele gelet op het grote 10m vinj overstekende, in het platte vlak uitvouwbare dokeinde, is door prof. dr. ir, A. M. Ha a si nasmewerking met het Stevilaboratorium beantwoord. Prof. Ha as a achtte het alsnog nodig een stabilisatievlak in het overstekende deel aan te brengen en. een dwarkoppeling van de vouwen in het punt, waar het positief veldmoment zijn grootste waarde heeft (doorsn.). 2, 3 en 5). De stabiliteit van de buitenste, vrij uitstekende vouw wordt door de in het voorgaande genaemde, doorlopende dwarskoppeling en een koppeling aan de naas liigeende vouw ter plaatse van de pendelkolomoplegging via een verstijvingsrib ot stand gebracht.

Het dak, dat niet is voorgespannen, is in zijn uiteindelijke vorm moeilijk te storten. De wapening is men het oog daarop met de grootste zorg ontworpen. Opgebogen staven zijn niet 'toegepast, de randstaven blijven dar recht. In plaats van beugels zijn staven onder 45° in twee richtingen aan beide zijden van de wanden aangebracht ten einde de hoofdrekspanningen op te nemen.

De vouwen 13 5° en dit en moesten in verband met hun helling met een, tijdens het werk aan te brengen, bovenbekis- niig worden gestort. De beksingt vereiste een niet eenvou- dige ondersteuningsconstructie met spanten onder de vouwen (too 16) tewtijl het geheel weer op een stalen steigerwerk

De grootste moeilijkheid bij de uitvoering gaf het stabilisatie-vilsk, waardroor men op fool 17de ŝietuven Ziet uigespaard. Na het storten moest dit vlak onder de bekisting van de vouw-toppen worden afgewerkt! Aan de aannemer dan ook alle eer voor de wijze, waarop hij de uitvoeringsproblemen heeft op-gelost.

Slot

krachtig zand.

Hoofdaannemer van het visafslaggebouw was de N.V. Schok-beron te Zeist. De uitvoering van het waterbouwkundig werk, het betonwerk en de montage op de bouwplaats was in han-den van de N.V. Aannemingsbedrijf vih H. en P. Voormolen te De geprefabriceerde elementen zijn vervaardigd bij de N.V. Schokbeton te Kampen en per vrachtauto aangevoerd. Enkele onterdelen, zoals de spankoppen en de sierkoppen zijn door de N.V. Voormolen op het terrein geprefabriceerd.

Beide N.V.'s hebben daor het beschikbaar stellen van hun ervaring veel tot het welslagen van dit werk bijgedragen. Den in het artikel opgeomen foto's (behalve foto 16) zijn van. Steef Zoeimulder te Rotterdam.

Stichting Verletbestrijding Nederland

Tijdens een persbijeenkomst op 10 augustus jl. werd door de voorztiterv wa de S.V.B., prof. ir. M. Go.ut, mededelingen gedaan van de door de Stichting genomen maatregelen voor het winterseizoen 1964-1965.

In het boetsje 'Doorwerken in het winterseizoen 1964/65 is de Verlebestrijdingsregeting 1964 opgenomen, die in verschillende punen Van de *oude* regeling 1963 verschill. Onder meer is een beter mogelijkheid opgenomen om aan doorwerkprojecten -waarop verantwoorde, zeer kostbare maatregelen worden genomen, waarnee meer vormen van verlet gelijklijd worden bestreden- een hogere doorwerknoes lag toe te kennen. De technische voorschriften die in de VBR voarkwamen zijn in de nieuwe regeling ook op enkele punen aangepast.

lichting, het op beperkte schaal houden van voorlichtingsbijeenkomsten en het er beschikking stellen van de 16 mm film. Doorbouwen in de Winter (vertoningstuur 16 mm),
In het kader wan de voorlichtingsactiviteiten werden de volgende rapporten gepubliceerd.

Materialen voor het afdekken van bouwmaterialen en -constructies tegen onganstige weersonstandigheden en 'Verwarmingsapparatuur toegepast op de bouwplaats.

In het nigaar worden voort serwearde de rapporten De elektries he kunstverlichting ter bestrijding van het lichtverlet in het sche kunstverlichting ter bestrijding van het lichtverlet in het passing van verwarmingsapparaten voor ruimteverwarming bij het doorwerken in de winter'. Roterenden in de winter'.

Rotereddam.

Cemen! XVI (1964) Nr. 8

