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Table of contents

Volume 520

2020

[◀ Previous issue](#) [Next issue ▶](#)

International Conference on Renewable Energy and Sustainable Built Environment 2019 14 September 2019, Bandung, Indonesia

Accepted papers received: 15 June 2020

Published online: 29 June 2020

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Preface

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Peer review statement

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Paper

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Effect of Binder Adding to The Physical Properties of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Pellets

D Nursani, S R H Siregar and A Surjosatyo

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The study of sustainable procurement in the procurement of ready mixed concrete supplier

T Setiadi and M Abduh

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Production of Bioethanol from Napier grass: Comparison in Pre-treatment and Fermentation Methods

Taufikurahman, Sherly, Jessica and W O Delimanto

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Factors Influencing the Biogas Acceptance in Rural Area

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Preliminary Design of Phycocyanin Production from *Spirulina platensis* Using Anaerobically Digested Dairy Manure Wastewater

T Taufikurahman, D P A Ilhamsyah, S Rosanti and M A Ardiansyah

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012008

Biorefinery Approach for Biodiesel Production from Microalgae

J P Punyanan

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012009

Heat Transfer Characteristics of Paraffin in Staggered Fins Heat Exchanger for the Cooling Process to Room Cooling Applications

M Irsyad, M Akmal, M D Susila, Amrizal and Amrul

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012010

A Prototype of Monitoring Temperature and Humidity on Photovoltaic Using ESP8266

H Subastiyan, W Sunanda and R F Gusa

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012011

The Effect of Lighting, Aeration and Stirring on Industrial Synthetic Resin Wastewater Model Treatment by Using Tubular Bioreactor

M Y A Ramadhan, A F P Harahap, H Hartono and M Gozan

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012012

Cooling Load Analysis in Asrama Kinanti 1 UGM Using Building Performance Simulation

S A Baskara, G S Adi, S S Utami, B Prayitno and FX P J Guntoro

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012013

Developing Reference Building for Campus Type Buildings in Universitas Gadjah Mada

S S Utami, A Sihotang, B Ardiyanto and B Prayitno

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012014

Implementation of 10% Cutting Movement in Building a Lighting System on Postgraduate Diponegoro University

R W Wijayanti, E Prianto and J Windarta

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The Study of the Smart City Concept Development, Based on Public Open Space Elements (case study: Kambang Iwak and Opi Jakabaring Lake)

F Amalia, M Hanum, R Drastiani and M L Tondi

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012016

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D S Minto, F Elsiyana and A Budhiyanto



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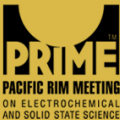
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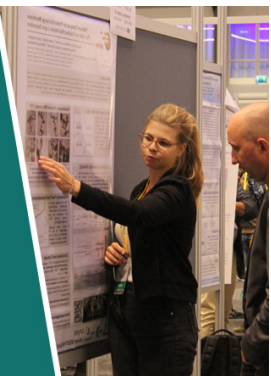
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Rosemary M. Killen, Liam S. Morrissey, Matthew H. Burger et al.
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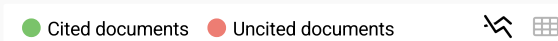
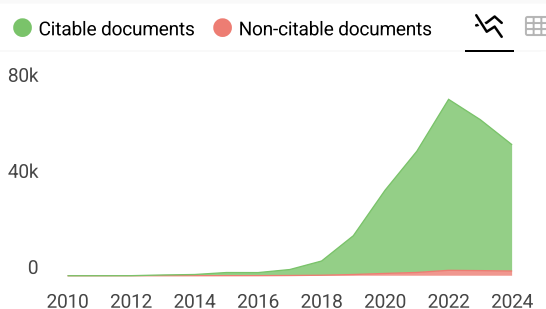
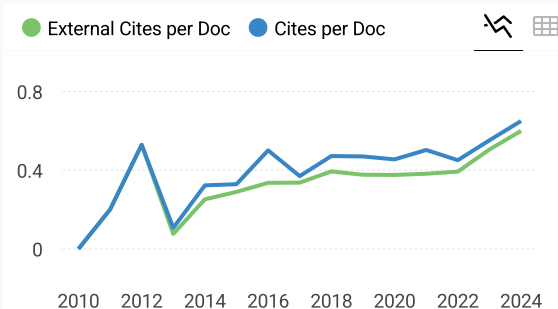
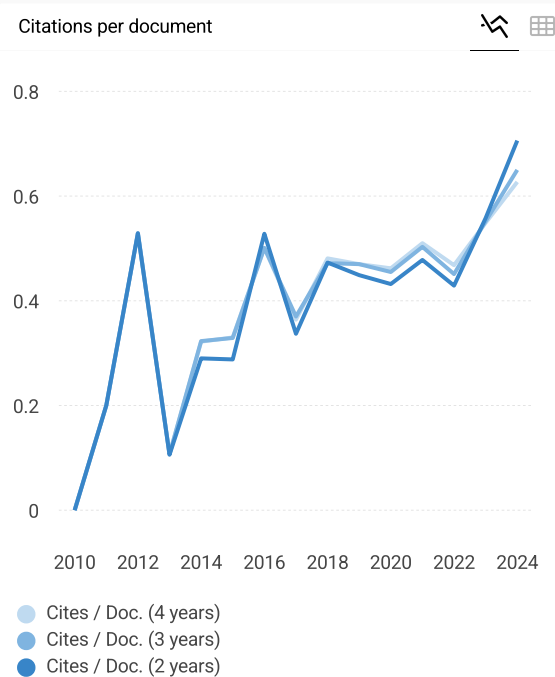
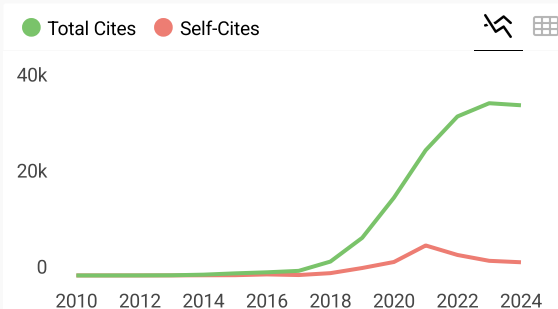
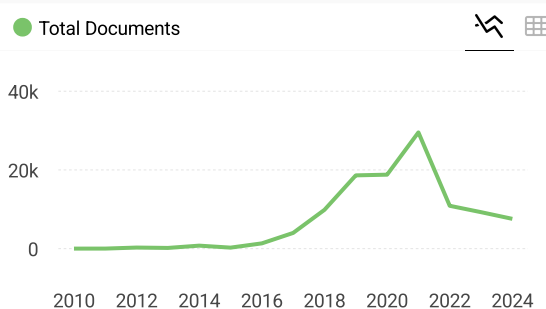
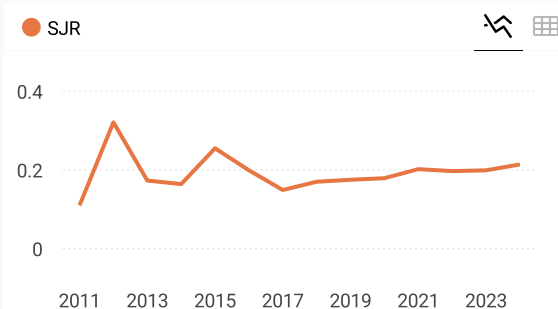
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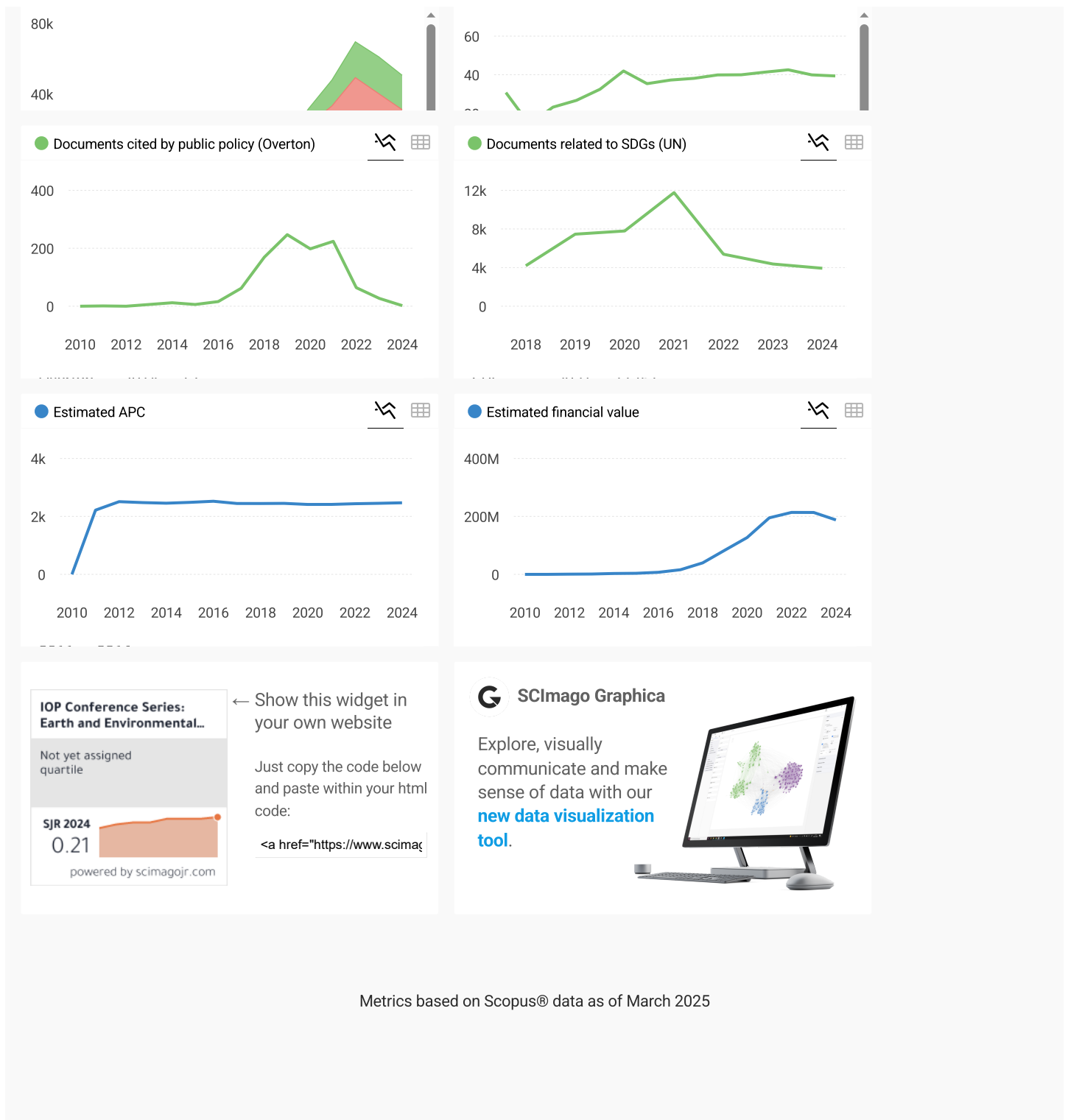
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Effect of Tilt Angle of Building-Integrated Wind Turbine and Photovoltaic Façade on Wind Pressure and Solar Radiation

D S Mintorogo, F Elsiana and A Budhiyanto

Architecture Department, Petra Christian University
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Abstract. This study investigated the potential impacts of wind pressure and incident solar radiation on a building tilted façade installed with micro wind turbine and photovoltaic panels as a second skin façade for generating electricity. The wind pressure will affect wind turbine rotation, and solar radiation will affect the energy produced by the photovoltaic. The study used simulation modeling software to analyze the wind pressure and solar radiation received on the tilted façade. The research found that the force received by the tilted façade is more significant than that received by the 90° tilted façade. The smaller the tilted-angle of the façade, the more radiation received by the PV panel. Conversely, the larger tilted-angle of the building façade, the less radiation received by the photovoltaic, despite the wind pressure received by the wind turbine being higher than that received by the 90° tilt façade. However, the more radiation received by the façade, the more heat received by the building.

1. Introduction

Energy conservation has become a significant concern around the world as buildings are built taller and consume more energy—about 30–40% of all primary energy is accounted for by buildings [1]. While fossil fuels are getting scarce and the price is unstable as well as the power generation from fossil fuels engenders environmental problems, the attempt to harness renewable energy, especially wind and solar energy, is much improved [2]. Building-integrated photovoltaic (BIPV) as well as building-integrated wind turbine (BIWT) systems have been developed to serve that purpose.

The Bahrain World Trade Center is the first building integrated with three sets of turbines, each of which has a diameter of 29 m. The Miami Cor Tower utilizes wind energy by installing multiple horizontal wind turbines in four exterior walls at the top of the building [3]. BIWT can be applied on high-rise buildings as one or a few large-size wind turbines, or as many small-size wind turbines on the buildings instead of a few large-size wind turbines [4]. Installing many small-size wind turbines does not require any specific structural strengthening. Still, the total output power from this system would be considerably lower than that from large-size wind turbines because their installable area is limited to such areas as rooftops and edges of buildings, and the diameter of the wind turbine is smaller. Therefore, to get enough electricity, a lot of wind turbines are needed. Installing a wind turbine on building façade should consider the shape of the buildings because it is a significant determinant of airflow patterns around buildings, and the wind flow is much dependent on the precise form of the architecture [5,6].

The shape of the building affects not only the wind flow but also the incident solar radiation on the building façade, which is the primary energy source for the BIPV system. PV panels have been developed to be installed as building elements, such as vertical claddings, windows, and shading devices. However, to increase BIPV efficiency, the PV modules' direction and inclination angle need to be



considered [7]. For example, in Singapore, an east-facing façade and panel slope of 30–40° is the most suitable location and inclination while in Indonesia, west-oriented PV panels with a 30° inclined angle generate more energy than PV panels facing other directions [8].

In this paper, an innovative building-integrated wind turbine and photovoltaic and (BIWtPv) system is proposed as a second skin façade that not only produces electricity but also reduces heat received by the building. As a Savonius-type wind turbine is installed on the building, the wind pressure and solar radiation received by the PV installed on the second skin façade should be analyzed.

2. Proposed Model

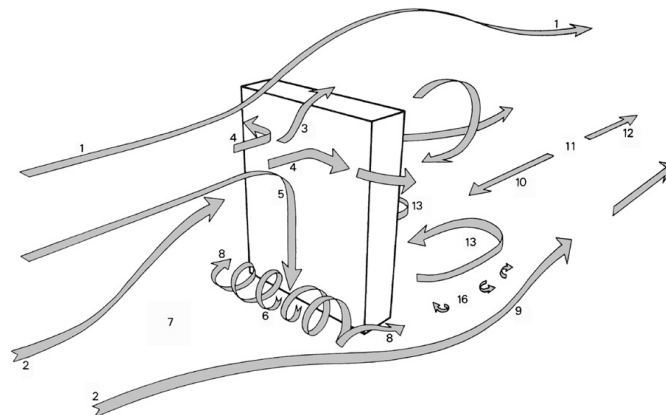


Figure 1. Wind flow pattern around a high-rise building [9]

Because the wind approaching a high-rise building is partly guided over the building, slightly around the vertical edges, and partly deviated to the ground-level (Figure 1), a Savonius-type wind turbine is used. The turbine is the simplest model and works due to the difference of forces exerted on each blade. The concave part of the wind flow catches the wind and forces the blade to rotate around its central vertical shaft. Otherwise, the convex side of the wind flow causes the blade to be deflected sideways around the shaft. Hence, concave edges with more drag force than the other half-cylinder will force the rotor to rotate [10]. In this proposed design, the Savonius wind turbine will be installed horizontally on the building façade to utilize the wind guided over the vertical façade of the building (Figure 2).

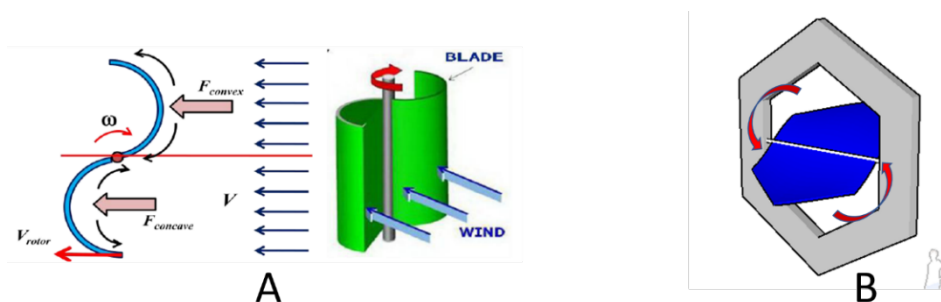


Figure 2. Savonius wind turbine (A) and wind turbine design installed on the building (B)

Instead of a large-size wind turbine, some small wind turbines and PV modules are installed on the second-skin façade. In a densely built city, high structures generate high wind turbulence and speed fluctuations, diverting the wind direction and potentially reducing its speed [11]; thus, installing small wind turbines is more effective. The proposed model is shown in Figure 3. A second-skin façade integrated with a wind turbine and photovoltaic material is installed on the building façade to harness both wind and solar energy.

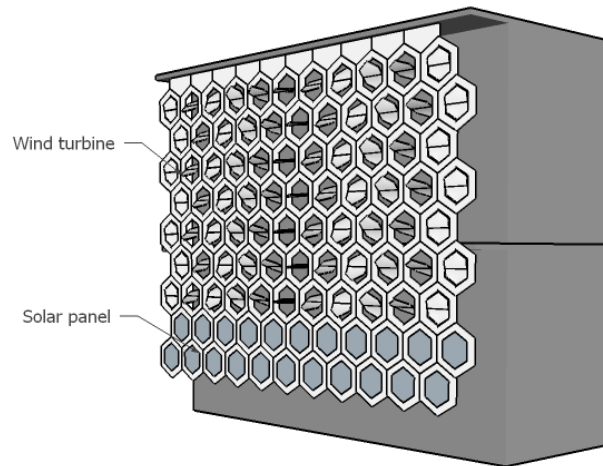


Figure 3. Proposed model of BIWtPv as second skin façade

3. Method

A simulation method was used in this study for calculating wind pressure and solar radiation received by the second-skin façade. A model of a BIWtPv as a second-skin façade was set up within Flow Design and EnergyPlus simulation software. Flow Design, a CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) software, was used to simulate and visualize various design configurations of the fluid flow. It also can predict the airflow on cars and airplanes as well as on buildings [12]. EnergyPlus is a building energy simulation software developed by the United States Department of Energy [13] that can simulate cooling/heating loads, daylighting and photovoltaic systems with repeated accurate results that have been validated through analytical, comparative and empirical tests [14]. Flow Design software was used to analyze the wind pressure received by the façade, while EnergyPlus was used to calculate the incident solar radiation.

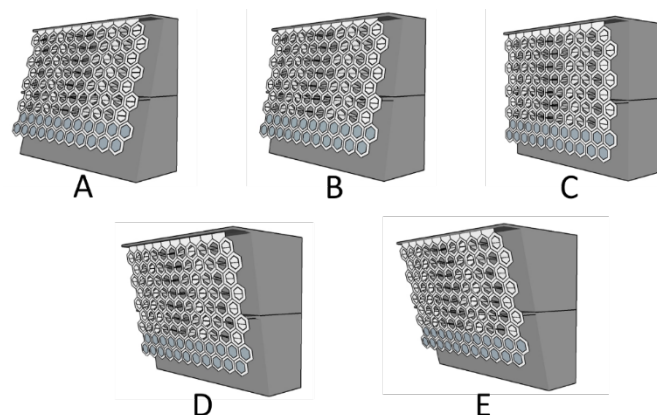


Figure 4. Tilted wall façade models at (A) 75°; (B) 80°; (C) 90°; (D) 100°; and (E) 105°

4. Result and discussion

Table 1. Wind velocity, wind pressure and pressure difference visualization

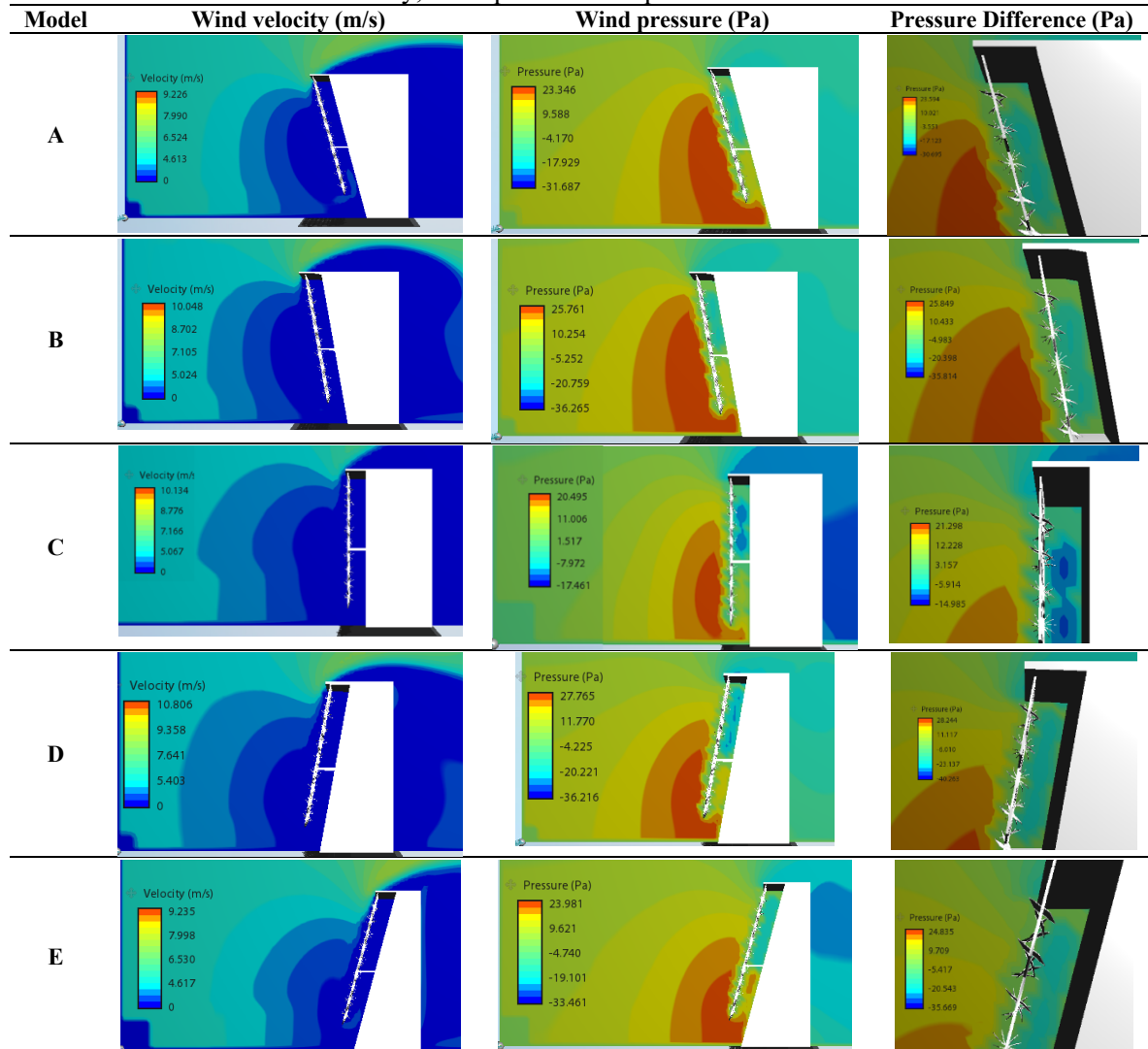


Table 2. Drag force, drag coefficient, pressure difference and wind speed

Model	Drag Force (N)	Drag Coef.	Pressure Difference (Pa)	Wind Velocity (m/s)
A	1935.448	1.94	12	0-1
B	2089.775	1.97	10	0-1
C	1699.244	1.59	5	0-1
D	2213.338	2.02	16	0-1
E	1867.150	1.73	15	0-4

Tables 1 and 2 show the wind speed and wind pressure around the model. Of all models, the wind speed around the second-skin façade is the same at about 0–1 m/s, except in Model E, where the wind speed is around 0–4 m/s. Different from the wind speed, the wind pressure around the façade is different for all models. Among all models, the pressure difference of Model C is the smallest, indicating that a 90° tilted second-skin façade is less efficient for installing a wind turbine compared with the other tilted façades. There was no significant pressure difference between Models A and B. The same occurs between Models D and E despite the pressure on Models D and E being higher than on Models A and B. This indicates that a façade tilted at less than 90° is more effective.

Savonius wind turbine performance is based on the difference between the drag force that concerns the rotor surface and the amount of drag force required to rotate the turbine shaft [15]. Among all models, the drag force and drag coefficients for Models B and D are higher than for the other models, and it indicates that the potential of wind turbine rotation is higher than for the different models. On the contrary, the drag force and drag coefficient of Model C is the lowest, indicating that the wind turbine rotates less than in the other models. However, the higher drag force could result in damage to the building façade [12].

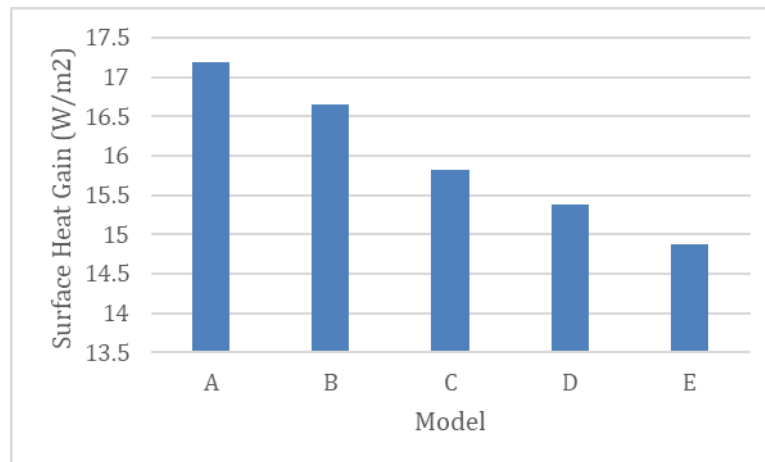


Figure 5. Solar incident radiation on second skin façade

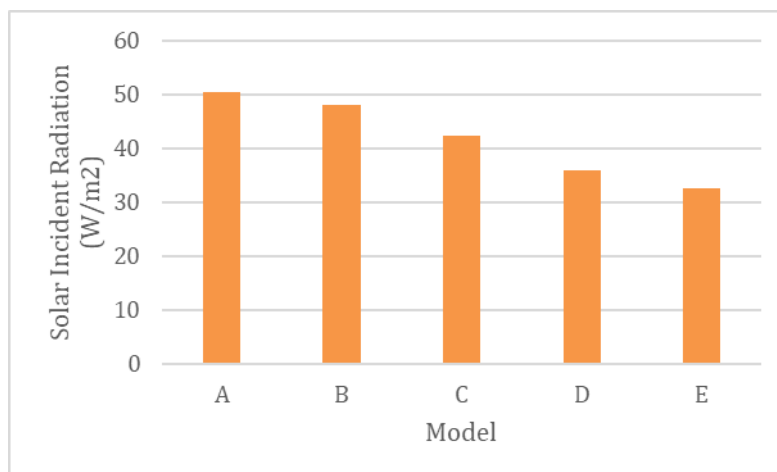


Figure 6. Surface heat gain on the east façade

Figure 5 shows solar radiation obtained on the second-skin façade. It is obvious that the higher the tilt angle of the wall, the smaller the solar radiation obtained. The highest solar radiation is obtained for Model A (about 313.91 W/m²), while solar radiation obtained by Model E's façade is the lowest (about 202.22 W/m²). The higher the solar radiation, the more effective the PV panel in producing electricity. However, the more solar radiation received on the façade, the more the heat gain. Figure 6 shows the surface heat gain obtained on the walls of all models. As solar incident radiation on Model A is the highest, the surface heat gain on the façade is also the highest (over 50 W/m²).

5. Conclusion

In this paper, a second-skin façade integrated with a wind turbine and photovoltaic panels is analyzed at different tilt angles. The study indicates that models with a tilted façade provide better performance for

wind turbine installation than the 90° tilt angle façade model because the pressure difference around the façade is higher as well as the drag coefficient. However, a higher drag force could destroy the wind turbine installed on the building façade. Considering that the 75° tilt angle façade model can received solar radiation higher than the other tilted façades and it produced more electricity, the façade model with a 75° tilt angle produced more energy than different models, however the heat gain received by the building was larger than for the other models.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the Architecture Department of Petra Christian University and funded by The Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of Indonesia.

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