

OSLO OPERA HOUSE

Targets, solutions and challenges



Norwegian National Opera and Ballet



- 2000-2008
- Location: Oslo, Norway
- Typology: Opera House
- Client: Statsbygg, The Governmental Building Agency
- Size: 38 500 m²

Norwegian National Opera and Ballet



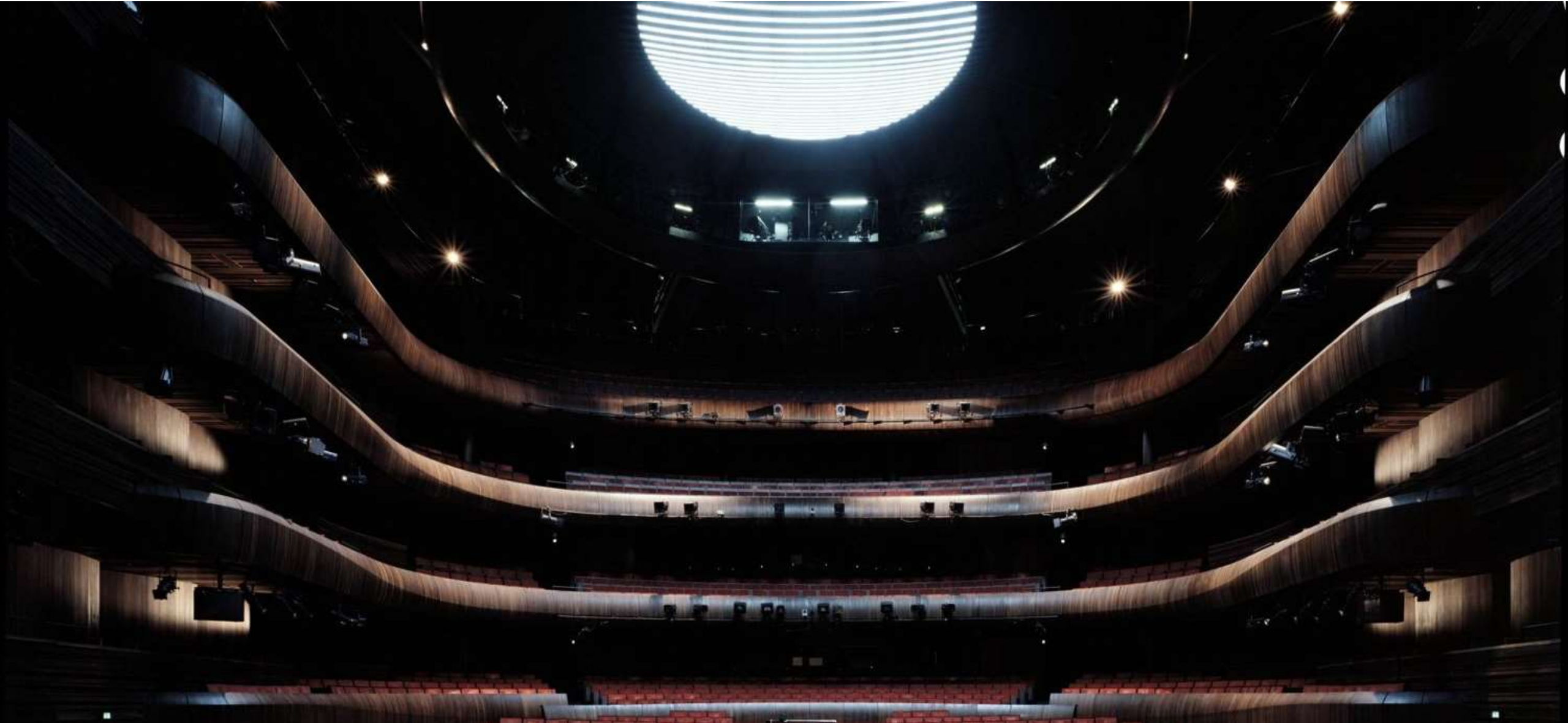
■ Design Team:

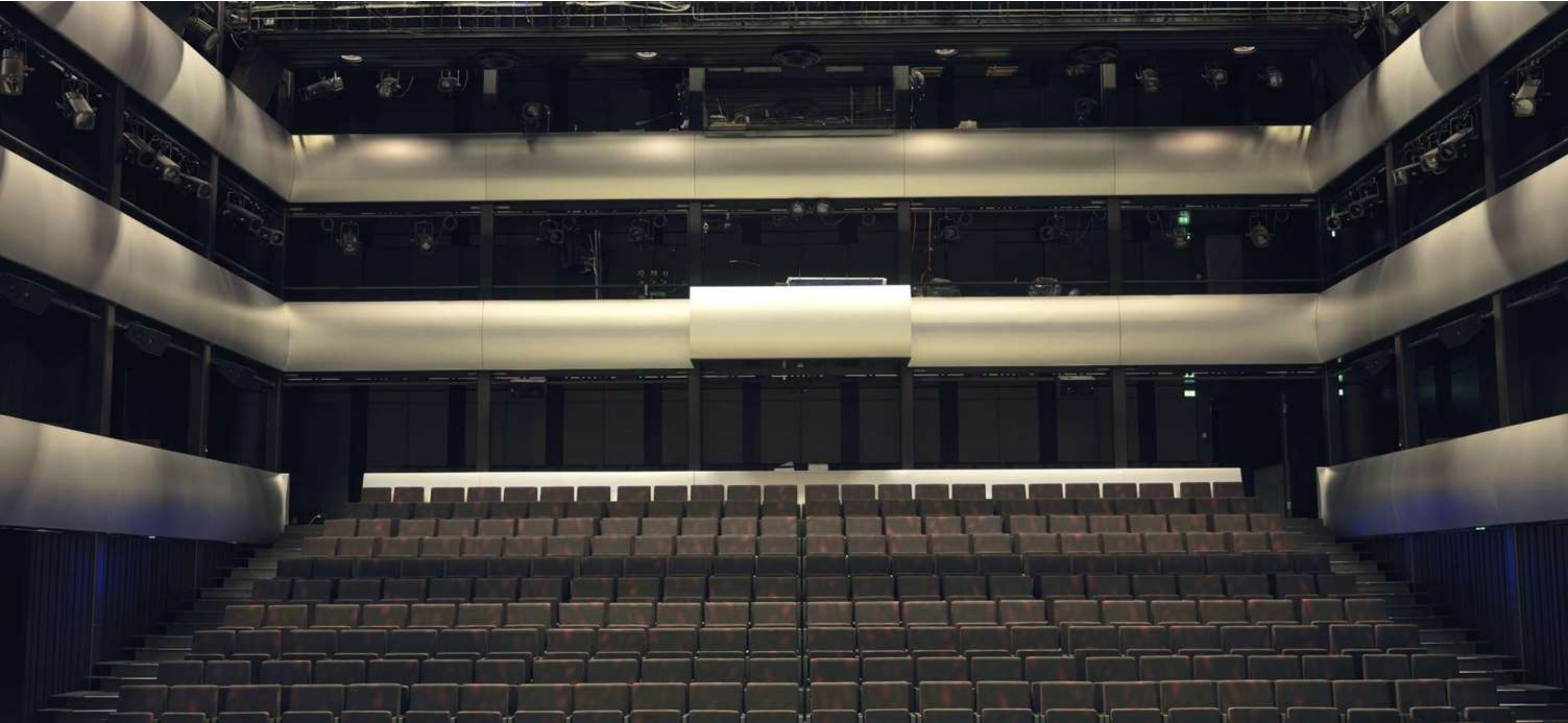
- Architect: Snøhetta
- HVAC: Erichsen & Horgen AS
- Energy: Erichsen & Horgen AS
- Environment: Erichsen & Horgen AS
- Electric & Instrumentation: Ing Per Rasmussen AS
- Construction design: Reinertsen

Types of areas

Types of areas

- Three theatres
- Orchestra rehearsal
- Ballet and opera rehearsal
- Tailor, carpenter and painter workshops
- Offices
- Restaurants





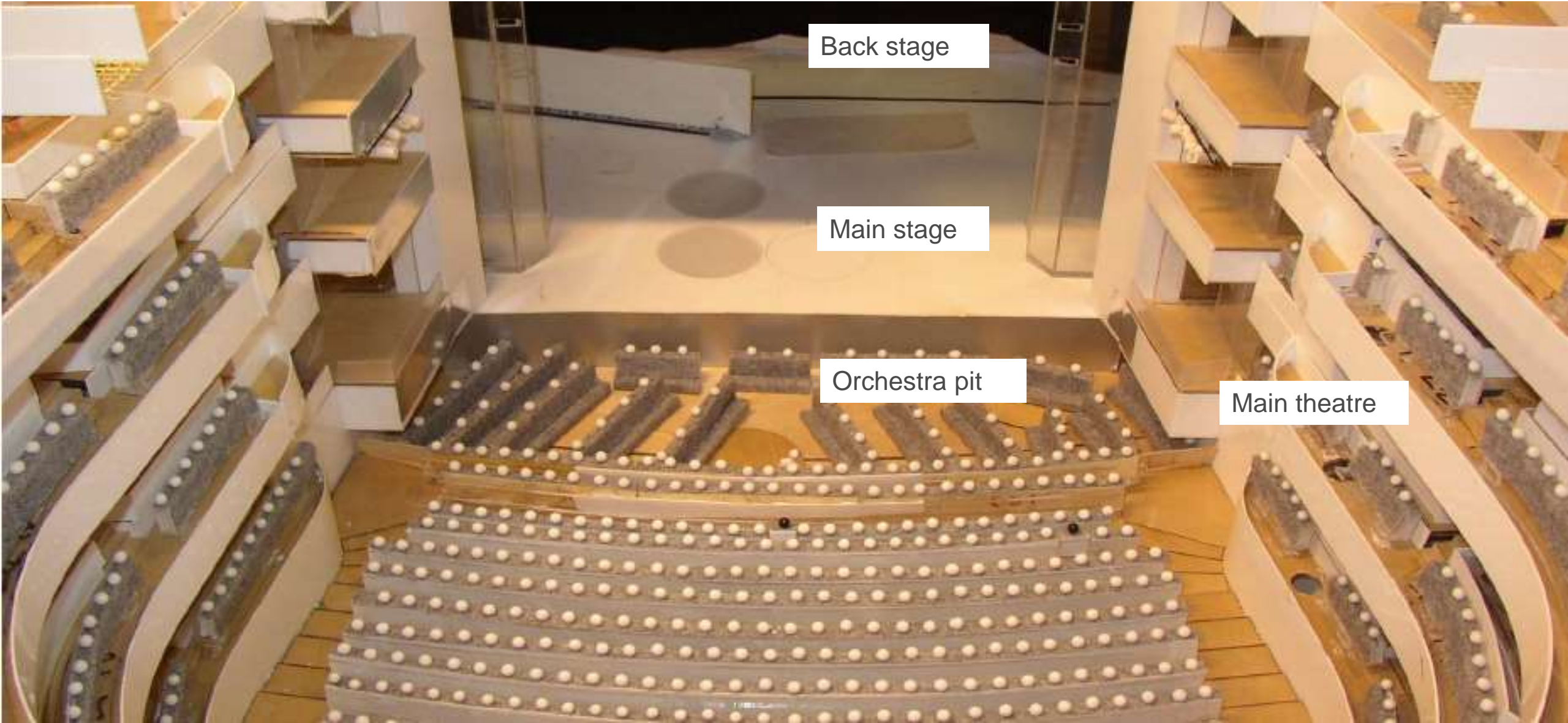




Requirements

REQUIREMENT I

- ACOUSTICS HAS HIGHEST PRIORITY
 - Max 17 dBA from ventilation system

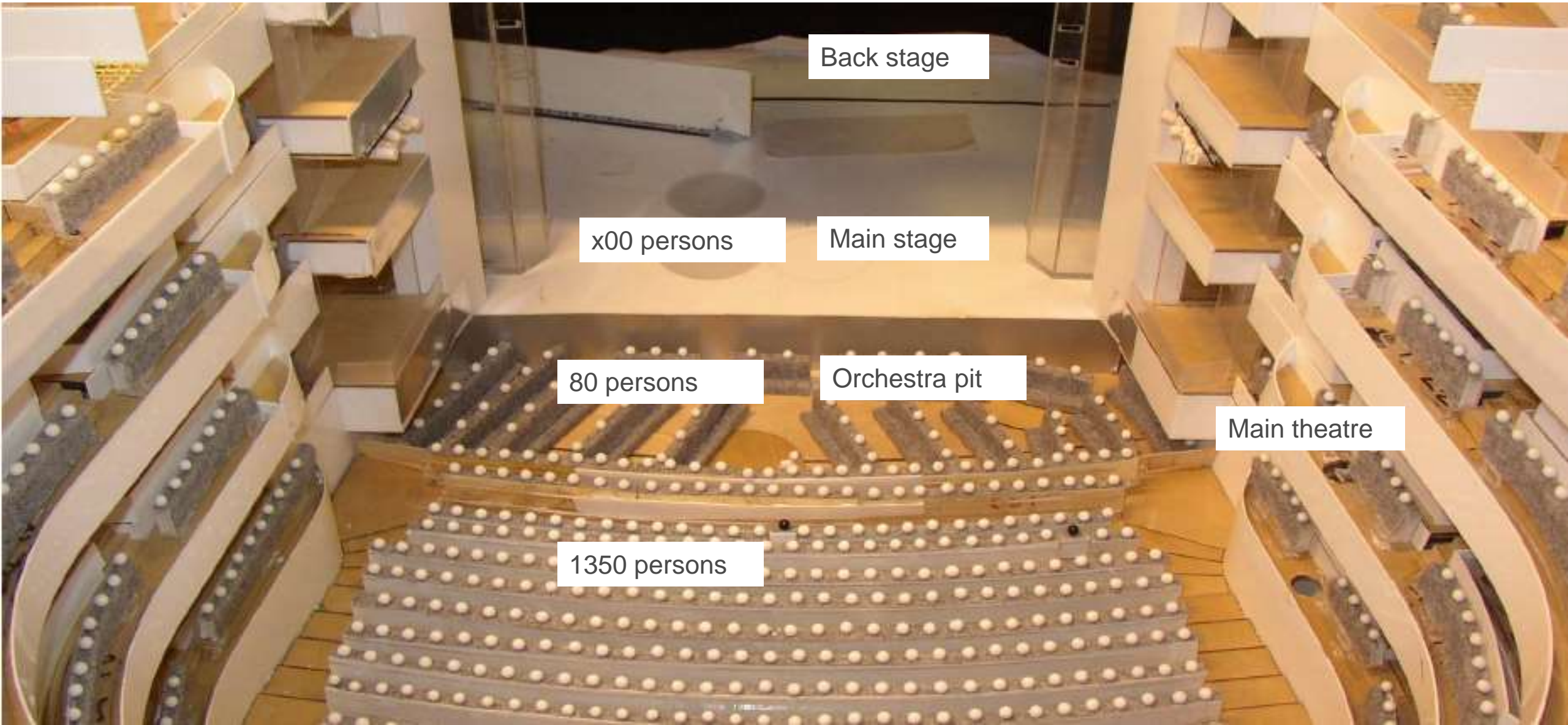


Back stage

Main stage

Orchestra pit

Main theatre



Back stage

x00 persons

Main stage

80 persons

Orchestra pit

Main theatre

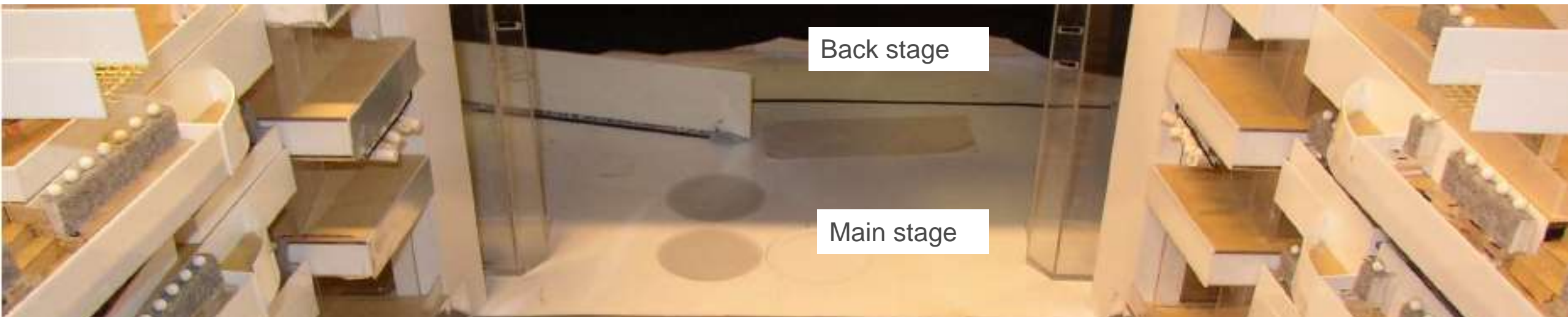
1350 persons



Mixing ventilation

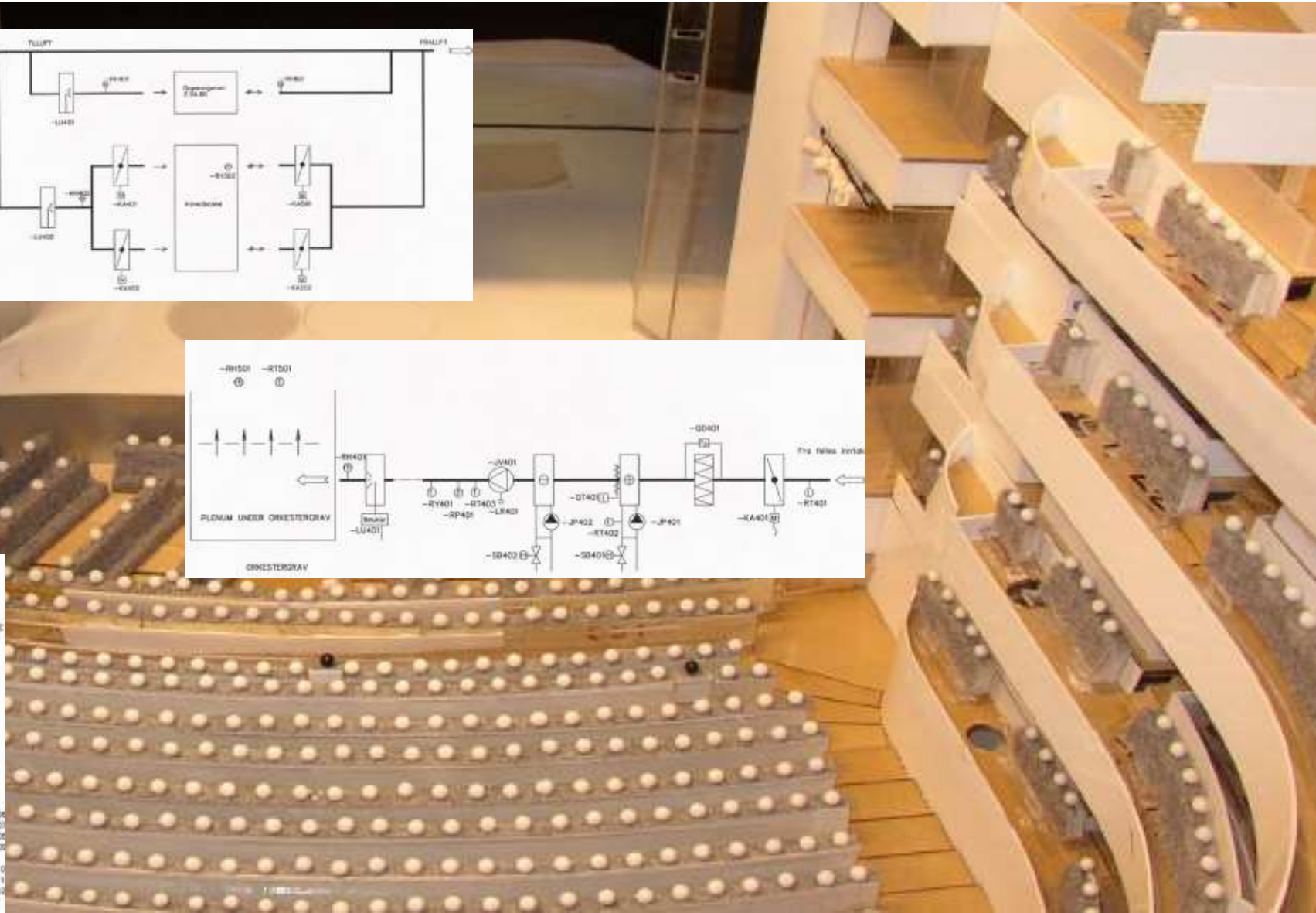
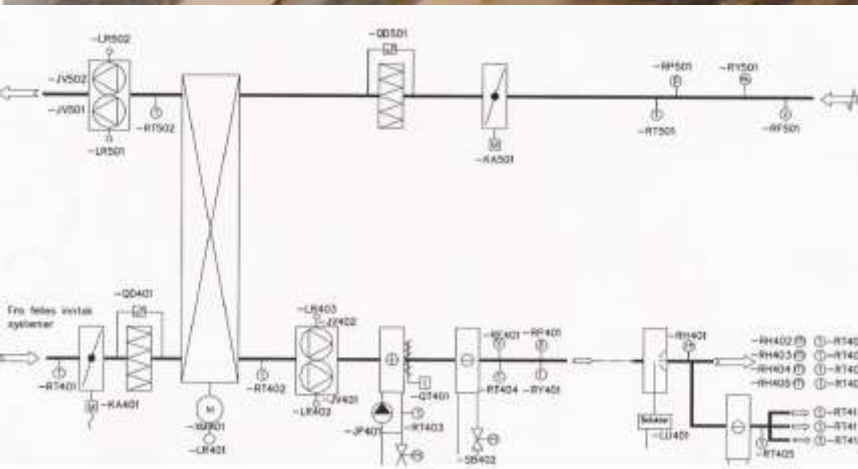
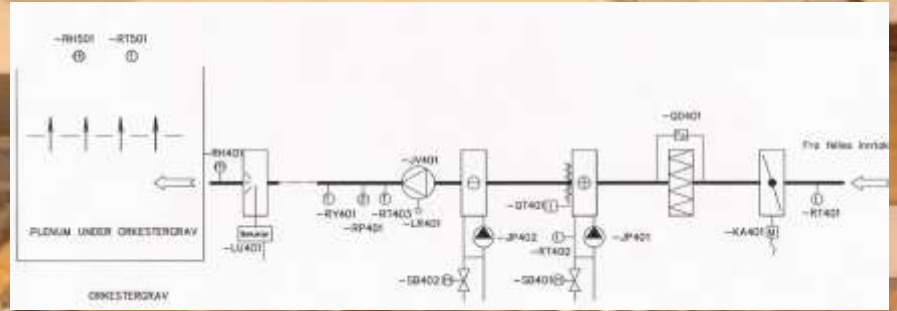
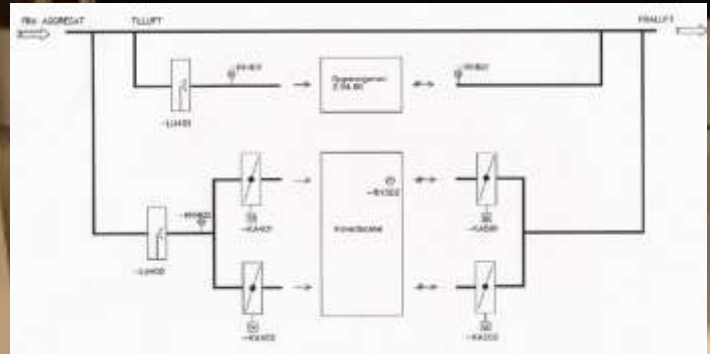
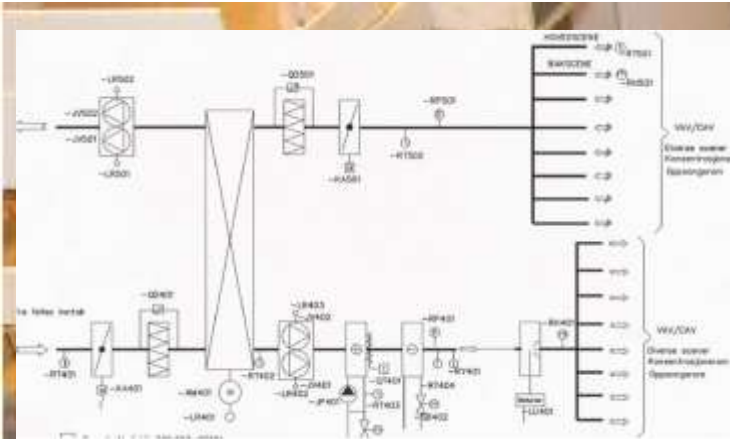
Displacement ventilation

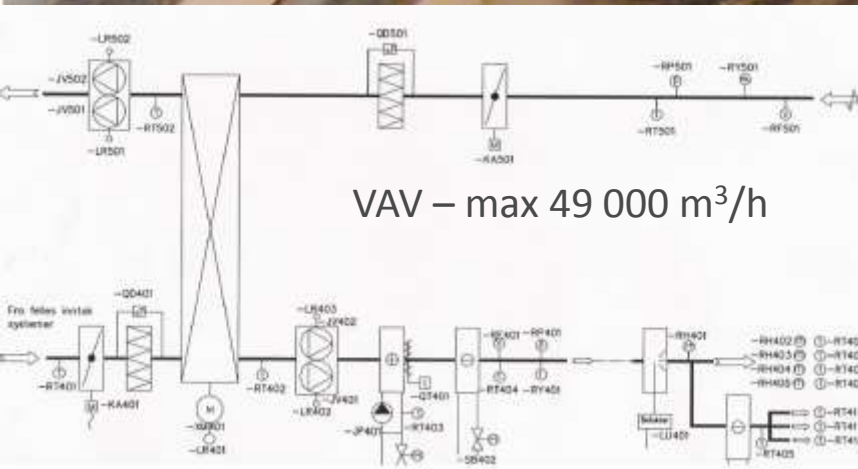
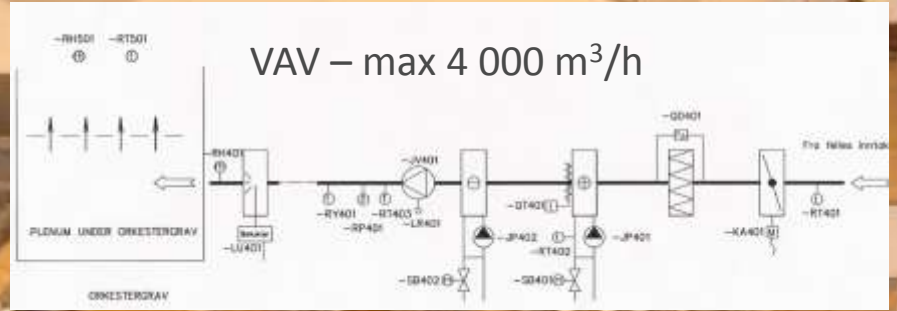
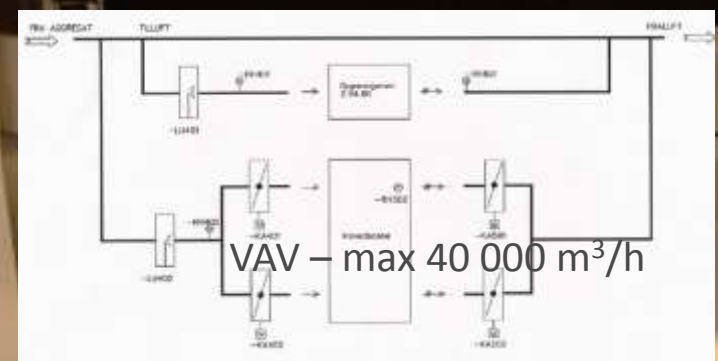
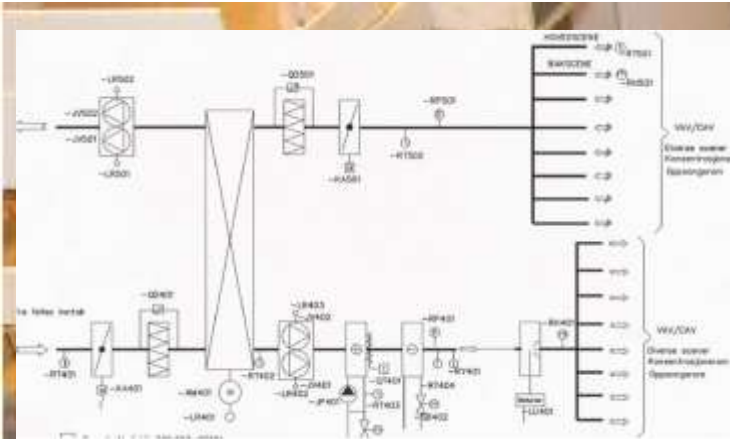
Displacement ventilation



| | Min temperature | Max temperature | Humidity | CO ₂ |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| Main theatre | 20 | 26 | 30 | 700 |
| Main stage | 20 | 26 | 45 | 700 |
| Back stage | 20 | 26 | 35 | 700 |
| Orchestra pit | 20 | 26 | 45 | 700 |







Tsup = 20 °C 1. floor
Tsup = 17 °C balconies

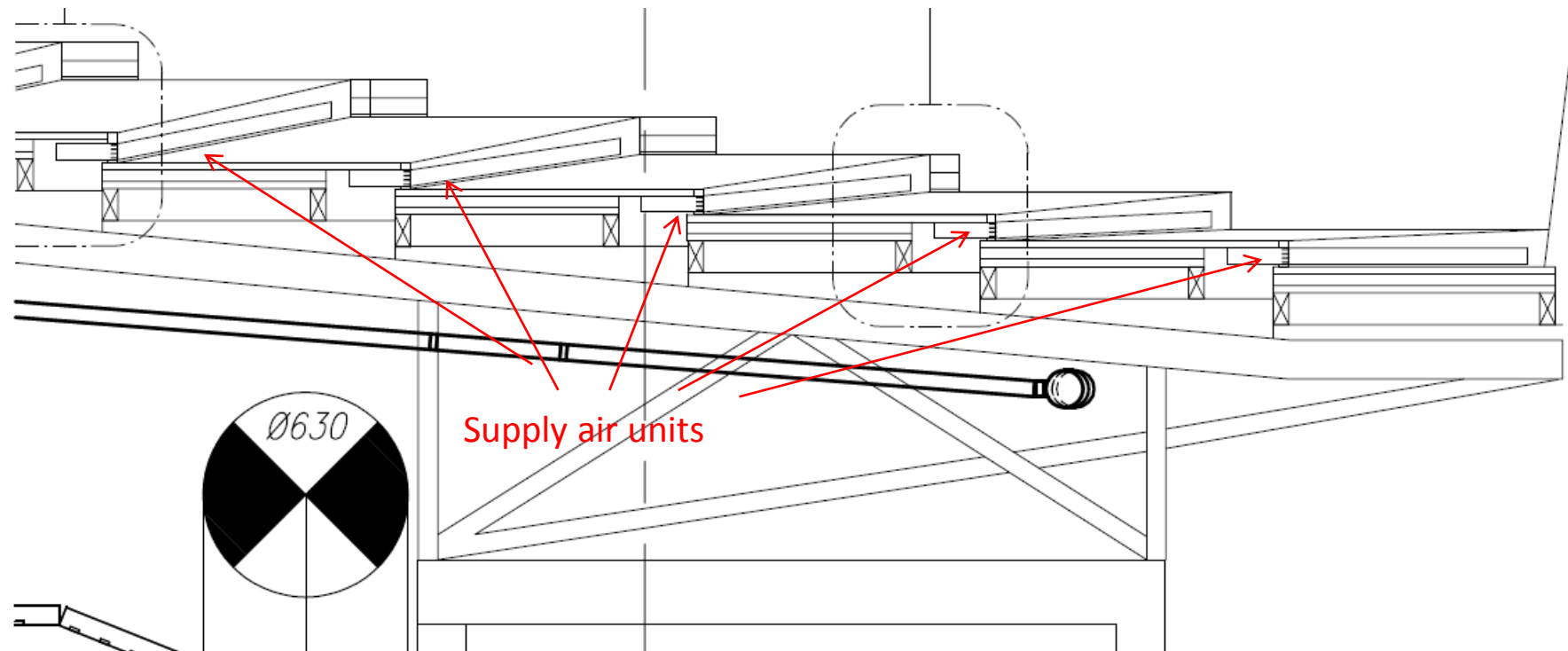
Supply air units

Two of the challenges

- Supply air units
- Climate in orchestra pit

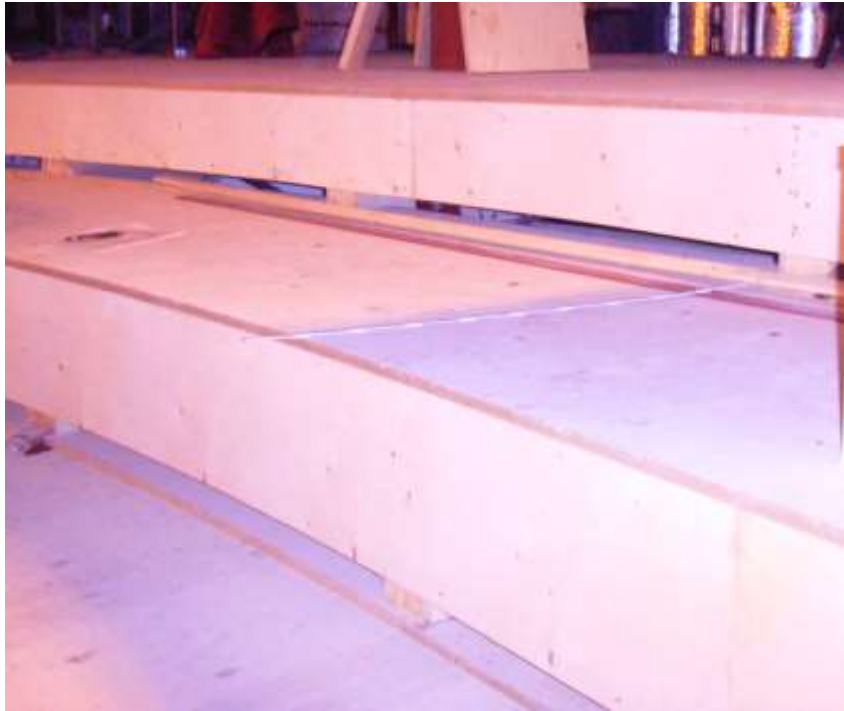
Supply air units in main theatre

- Supply air from under seats from a plenum
- Complex construction



Above floor

- Small openings
- A lot of construction wood



Under floor

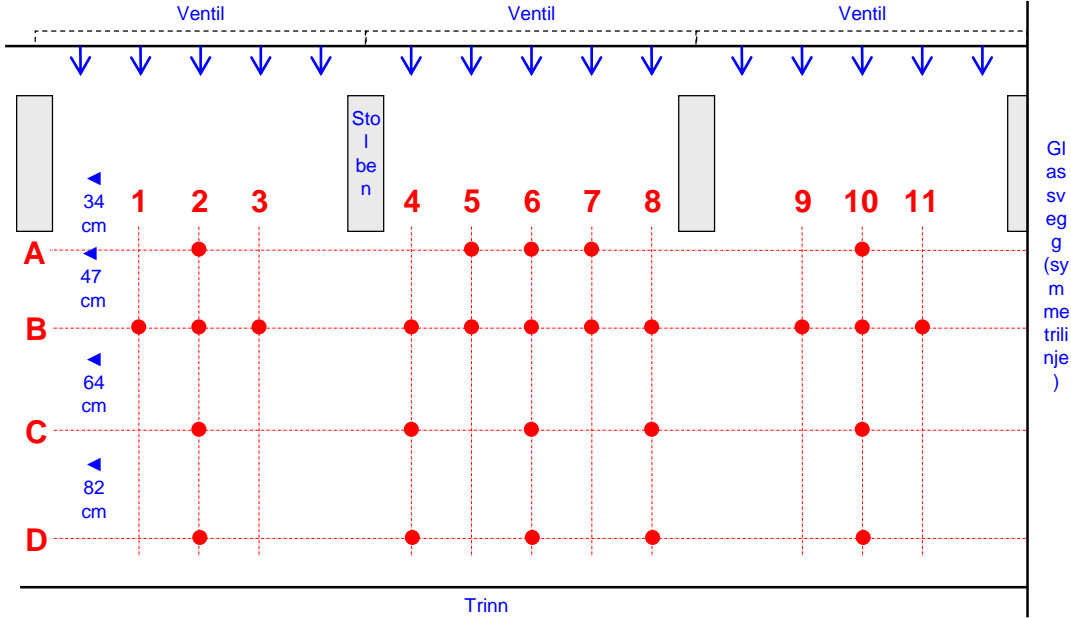
- Many installations
- Steel constructions & Wood constructions



Supply air unit

- The reduced opening area lead to redesign with a combination of units in the floor and in the step
- First test of units from Lindab and Swegon showed that none of the fulfilled the sound and comfort criteria
- Swegon and the sound designer of the operahouse redesigned the supply air unit and made three prototypes
- The prototypes were tested

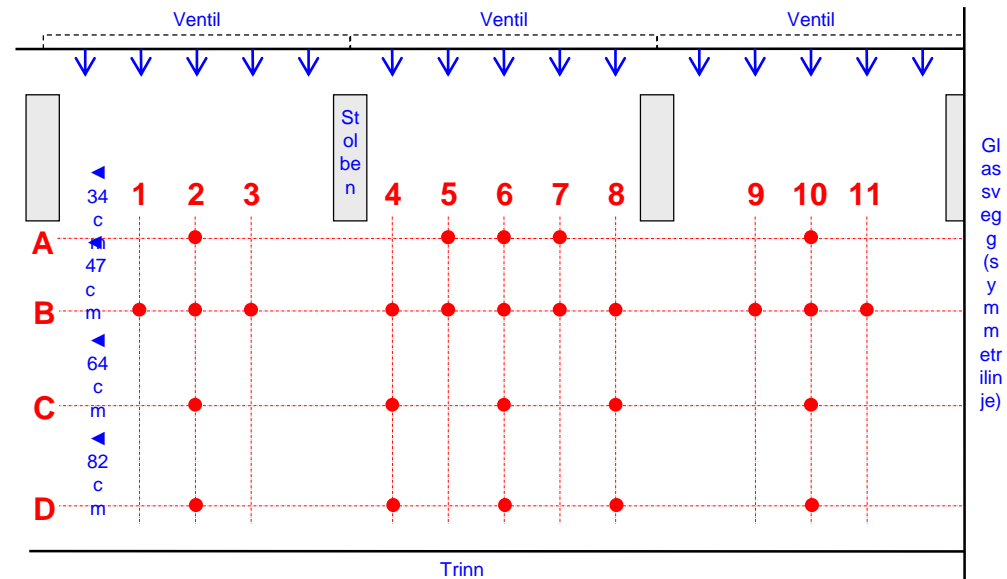
Supply air units



Supply air units



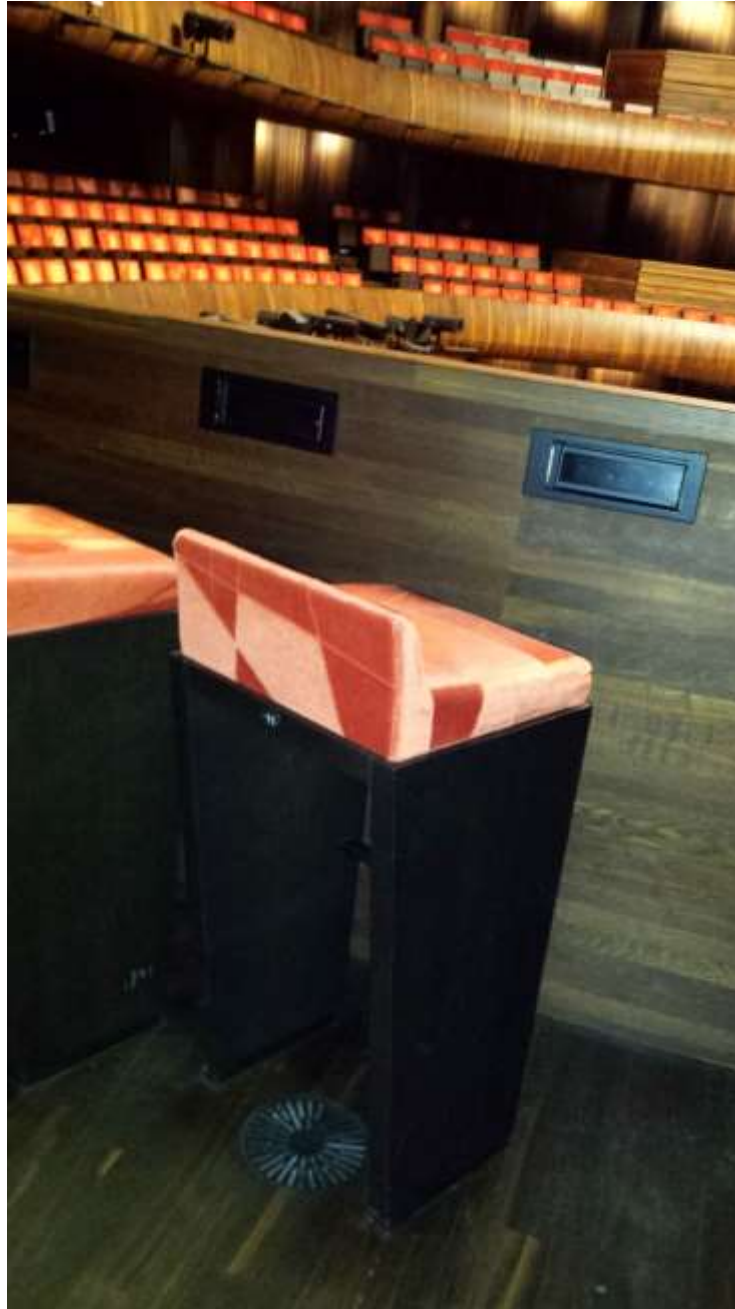
| | 5 | 10 | 20 | 30 | cm above 35 floor |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| B11 | 0,192 | 0,151 | 0,097 | 0,135 | 0,105 m/s |
| | 0,067 | 0,066 | 0,045 | 0,050 | 0,050 SD |
| | 34,896 | 43,709 | 46,392 | 37,037 | 47,619 Tu |
| B9 | 23,453 | 18,862 | 10,105 | 15,152 | 11,568 DR |
| | 0,171 | 0,165 | 0,077 | 0,124 | 0,106 m/s |
| | 0,073 | 0,068 | 0,046 | 0,056 | 0,059 SD |
| B8 | 42,690 | 41,212 | 59,740 | 45,161 | 55,660 Tu |
| | 22,077 | 20,714 | 7,221 | 14,523 | 12,478 DR |
| | 0,158 | 0,130 | 0,032 | 0,090 | 0,130 m/s |
| B8 | 0,069 | 0,069 | 0,026 | 0,065 | 0,062 SD |
| | 43,671 | 53,077 | 81,250 | 72,222 | 47,692 Tu |
| | 20,054 | 16,649 | 0,000 | 10,551 | 15,891 DR |







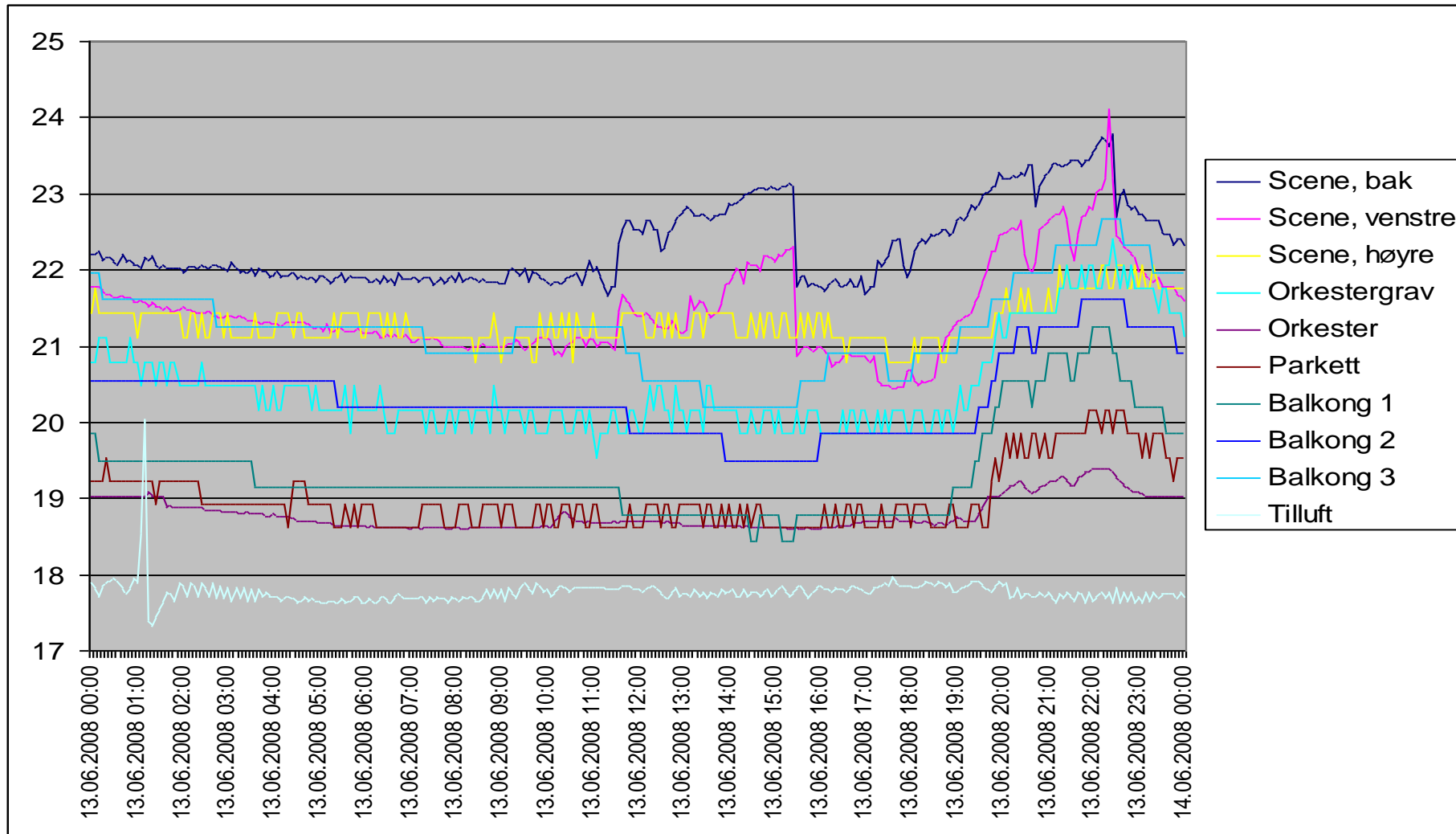
Supply air units



Climate

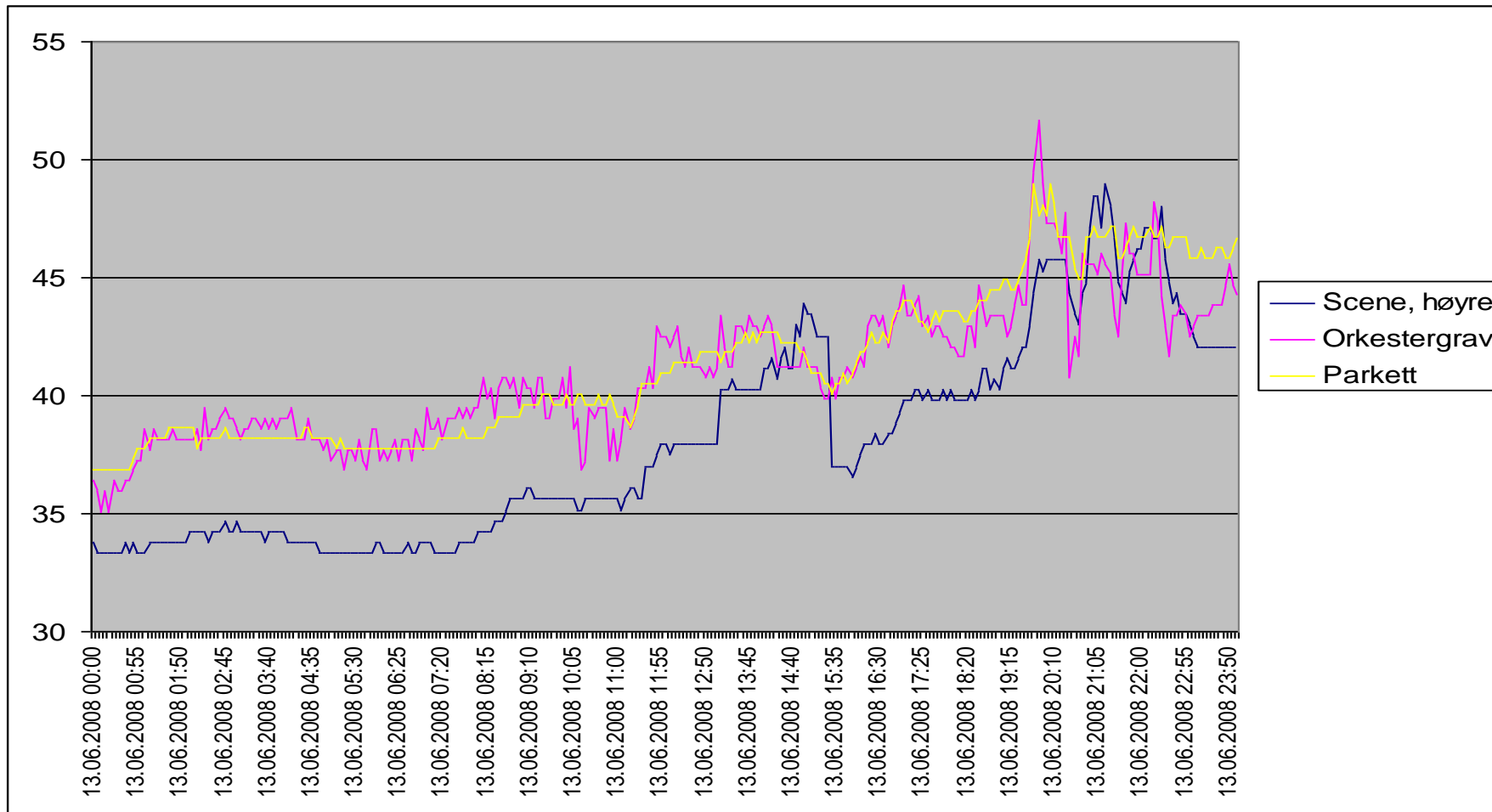
Temperatures

- fully occupied main theatre in the evening



Humidity

- fully occupied main theatre in the evening



- The main theatre and stage has very good acoustics and indoor climate.
- Perfect conditions even during hot and cold outdoor conditions
- No complaints
- Temperature well within limits

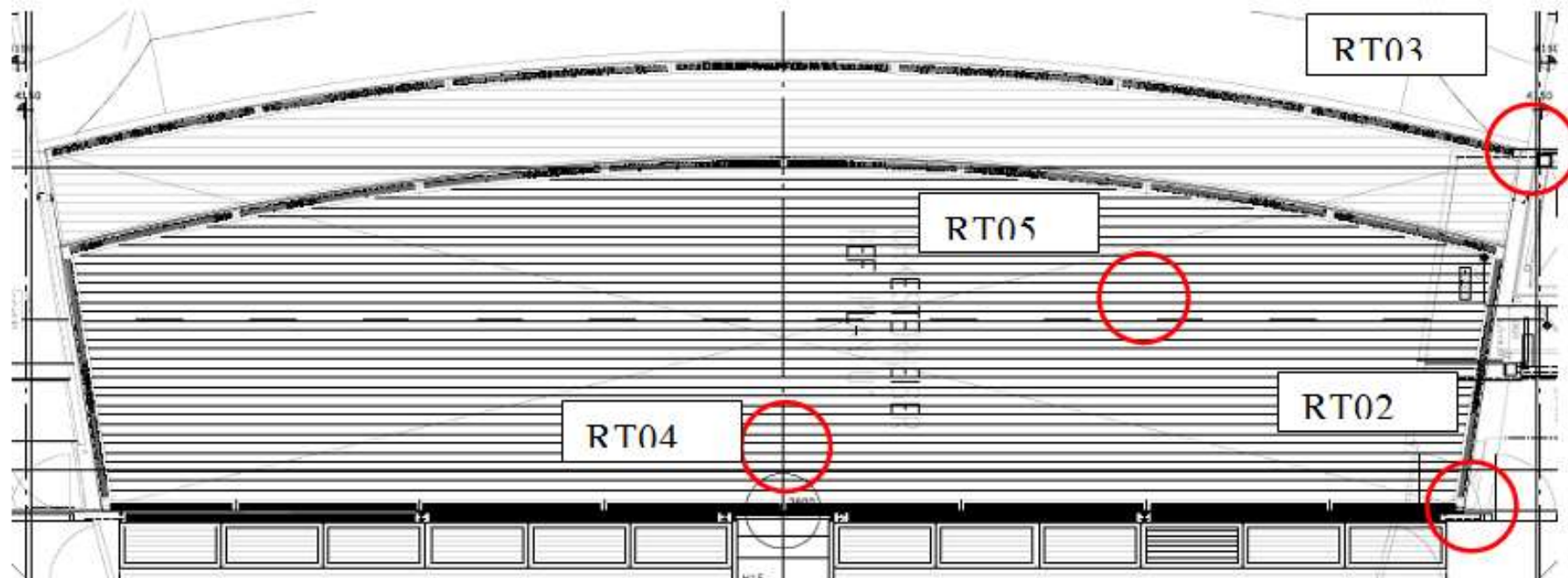


- The orchestra pit has challenges with humidity





More testing in orchestra pit



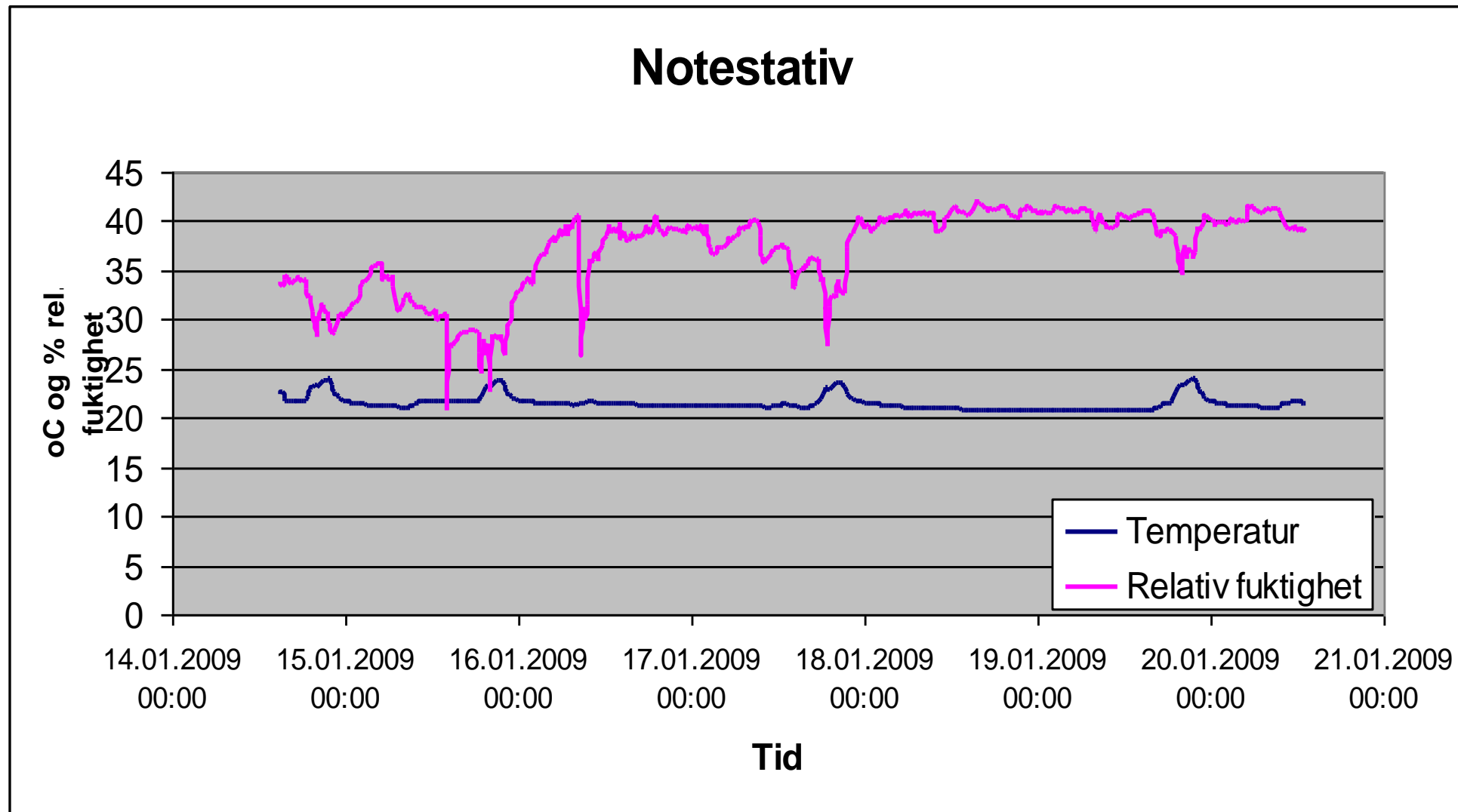
Følgende plassering gjelder:

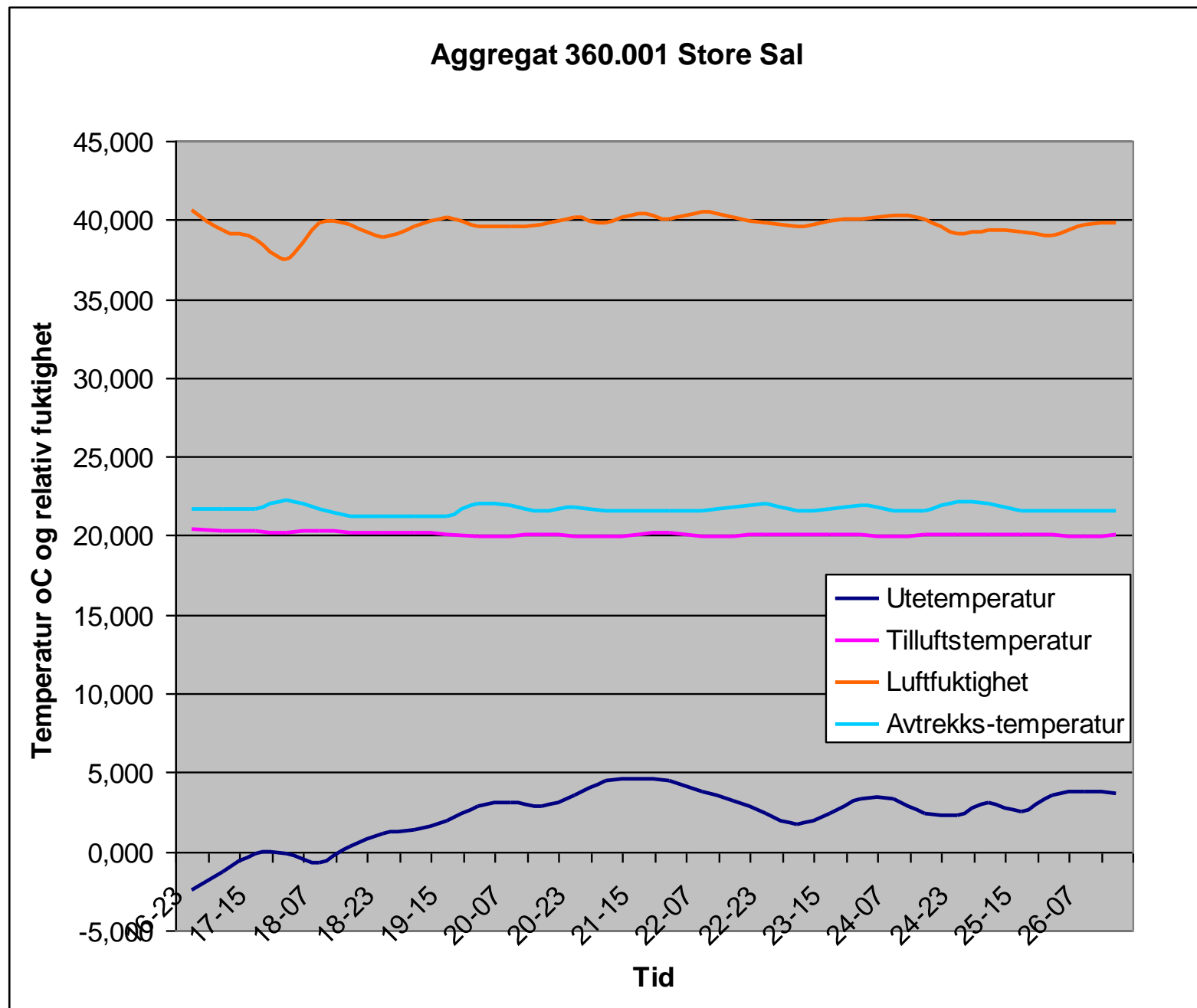
RT02: Mellom Scene og orkestergrav

RT03: Mellom sal og orkestergrav

RT04: Ca 80 cm over gulv i grav innunder scenen

RT05: På et notestativ.





- It is likely that the fluctuations in humidity is caused by open doors out to areas with no humidification
- They try to keep doors closed, but it is hard to make it completely
- They are still not satisfied with the humidity in the orchestra pit



The Foyer

FOYER

■ Challenges:

- Architects wishes:
Open, light, clear glass, transparent
- Large glazing area
towards south: (570m²)
west: (389m²)
north: (757m²)
- High number of persons (700 pers)
when solar gain is highest (evening)
- Open balcony towards the glazing



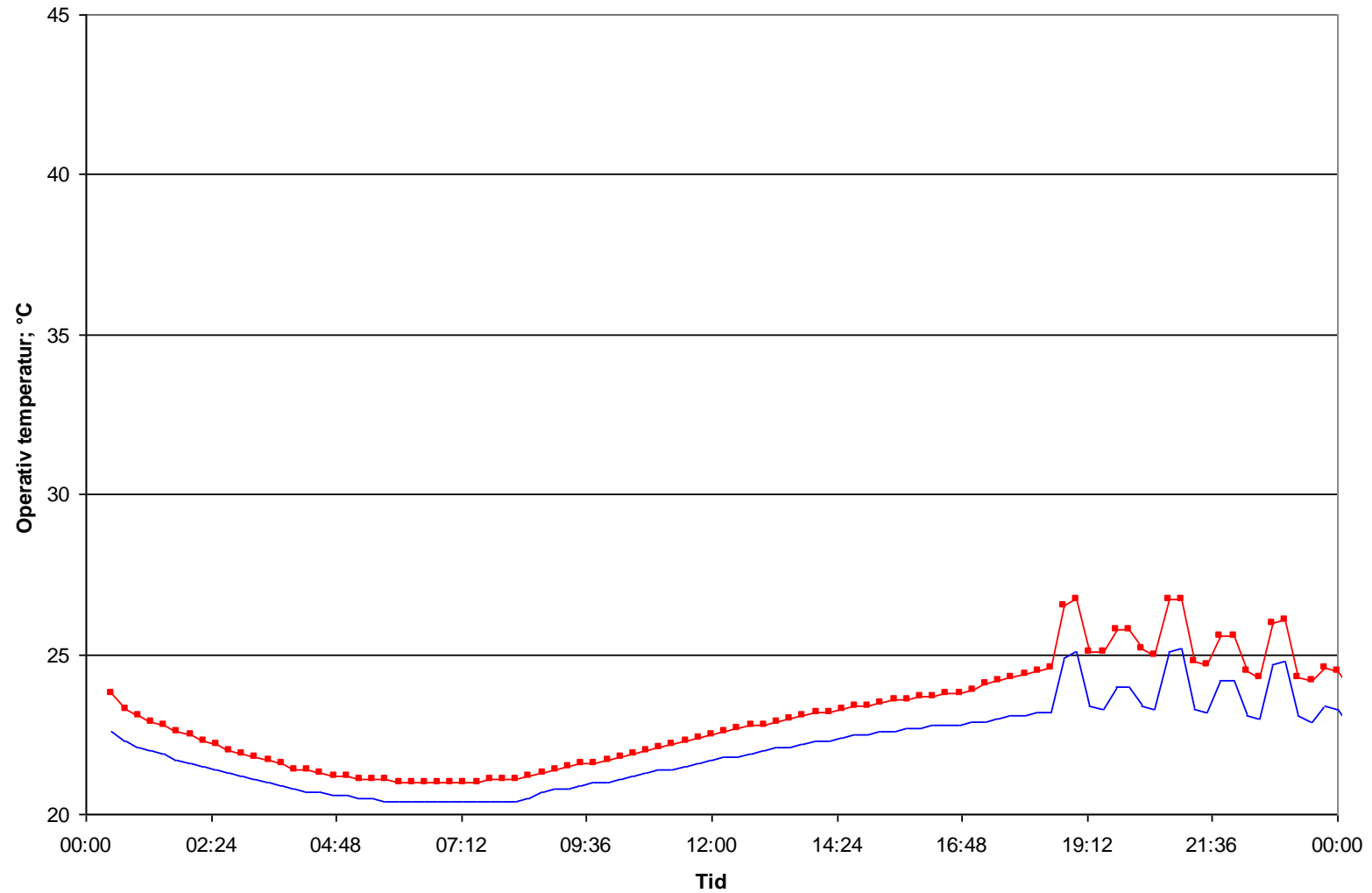
FOYER

■ Strategy summer:

- Displacement ventilation
- Solar protection glazing
- Solar shading
 - Solar cells
 - Screen
- Cooling only in the balconies



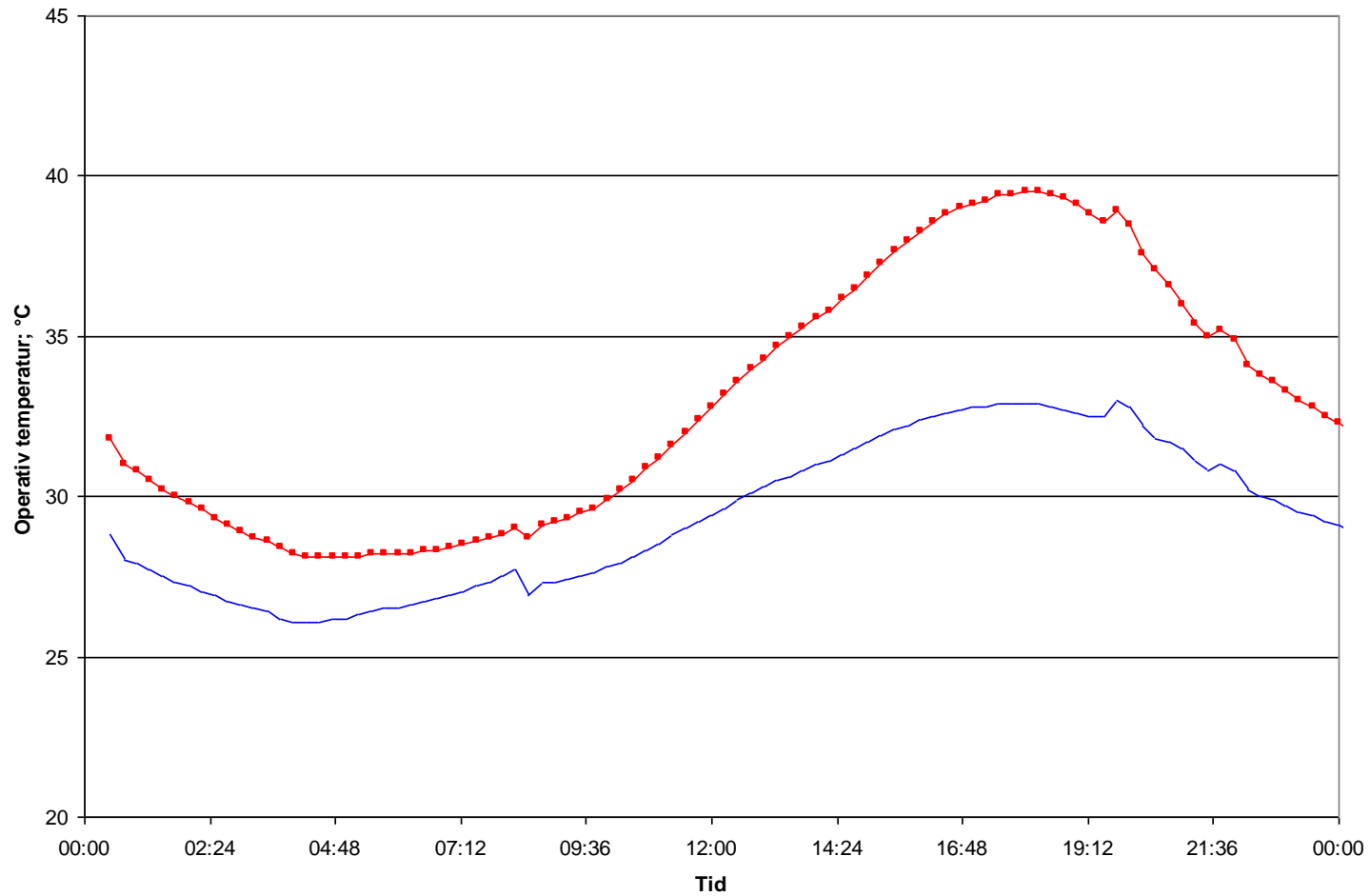
FOYER – lower part



FOYER

– upper part – outside balconies

Calculations summer ($T_{amb} 13,1-26,7^{\circ}C$), no local cooling:





Perfect thermal comfort in foyer

- The foyer is a place where people hide when it is too hot outside



FOYER

- The foyer is used for high standard conferences
- And parties for sponsors
- This summer 1500 people partied there for 4 hours when it was 26 oC and sun outside.
- Perfect inside



FOYER

■ Strategy winter:

- U-value 1.2 W/m² oC
- Floor heating
- Radiators by floor windows
- Spoilers at windows





Figure 5.11: The snow is not melting on the windows in the foyer. A sign of energy efficiency

Solar cell facade produces more than expected



Life Science building, UiO

VEV: Life Science – University of Oslo



Biology, chemistry,
pharmacy
Education and research
65 000 m²



Laboratory building BREEAM Excellent



VEV

■ Targets:

- Flexibility for users
- BREEAM Excellent
- NZEB (Near Zero Energy Building)

Climatisation and Energy concept



- The building
- Ventilation demand
- Power demand from user equipment
- Power demand for heating and cooling
- Nominal and expected energy use

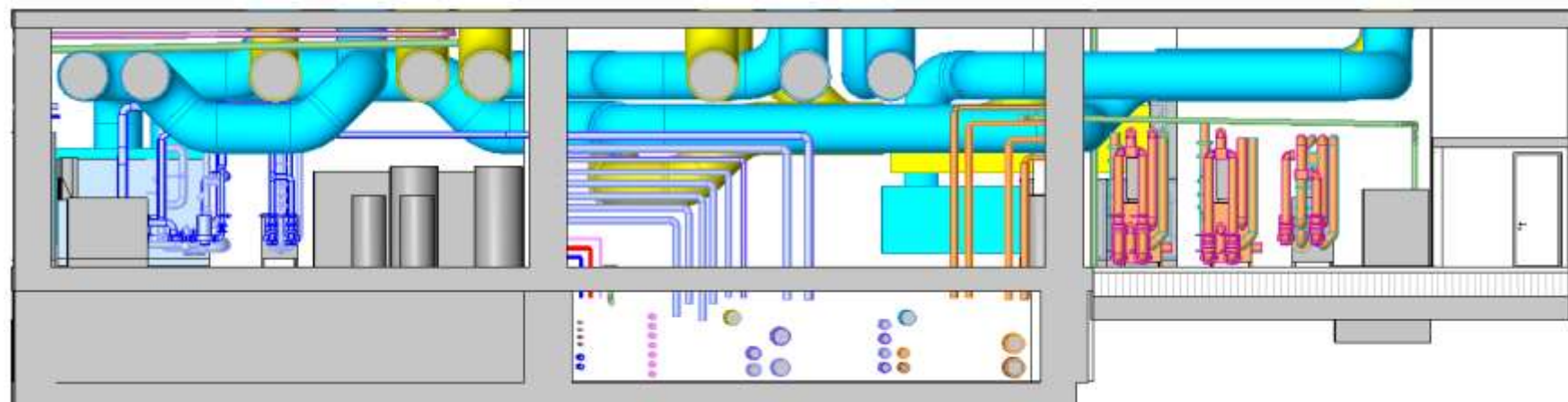


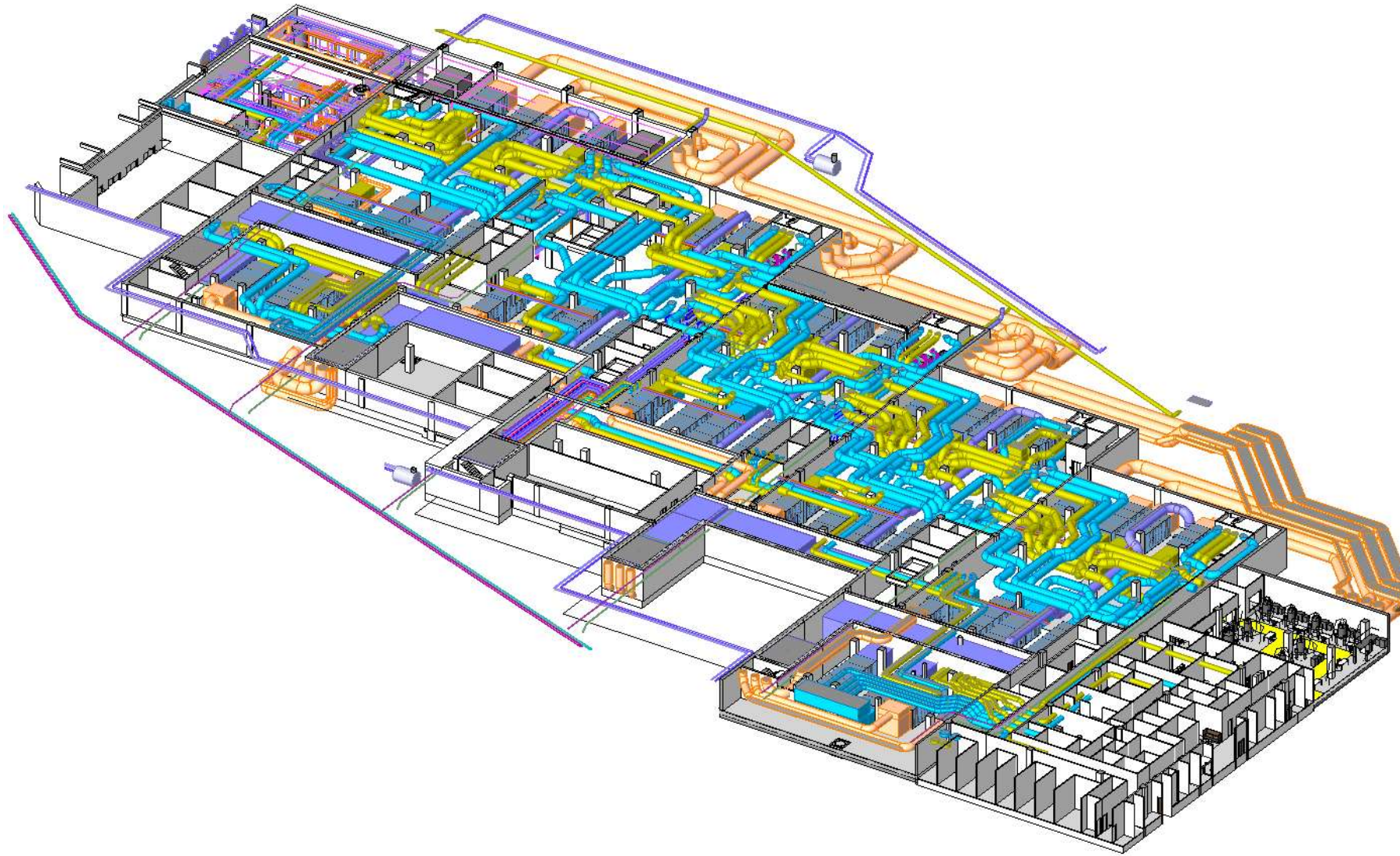
User functions

- Teaching students
- Research
- Heavy laboratories for life science
- Heavy use of computers
- Laboratory activities for bachelor, master and ph.d students

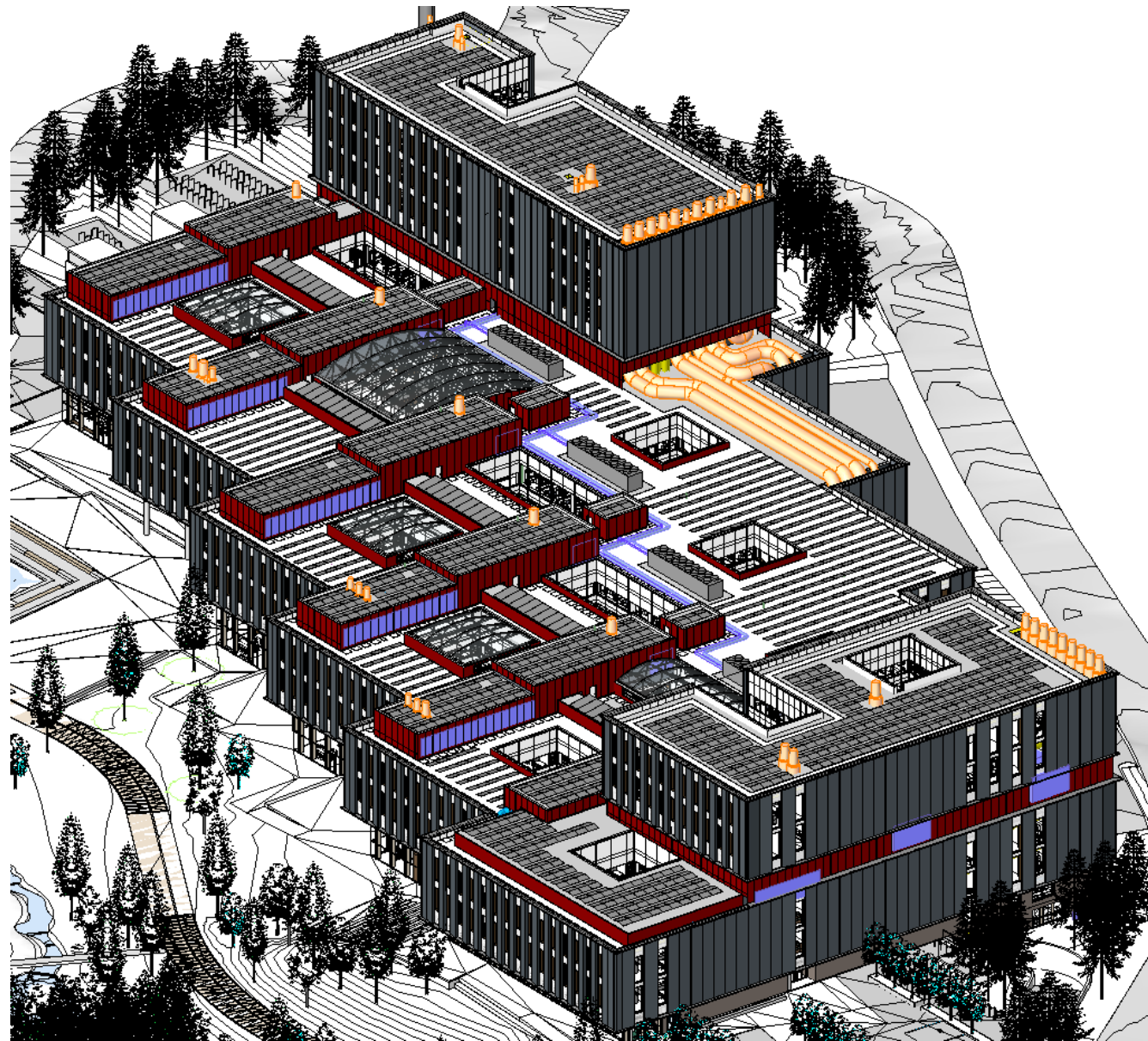
<http://www.ratioark.no/no/prosjekt/101>











BREEAM[®] NOR

Code for a Sustainable Built Environment
www.gb.co.uk
www.breeam.org

Foreløpig sertifikat for Design- og prosjekteringsfasen
Det bekreftes at:

Livsvitenskapsbygget
University of Oslo – Blindern
Gaustadalleen 25
0373 OSLO

er blitt vurdert i henhold til
BREEAM NOR ver.1.1 (2012): Undervisning
nybygg innredet.

av en lisensiert revisor for
Statsbygg

og har oppnådd en poengsum på 83.8%
Excellent

Sertifikatnummer: BREEAM-0057-8997 Versjon: 01



BREEAM ENE 1 Energy efficiency

Tabell 6.1 Prosentvis forbedring i forhold til gjeldende standard for energikarakter C i energimerkeordningen.

| BREEAM-poeng | Nybygg og hovedombygging | Oppussing |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 5% | -20% |
| 2 | 7% | -9% |
| 3 | 11% | 0% |
| 4 | 15% | 8% |
| 5 | 19% | 15% |
| 6 | 25% | 21% |
| 7 | 31% | 28% |
| 8 | 37% | 36% |
| 9 | 45% | 45% |
| 10 | 55% | 55% |
| 11 | 70% | 70% |



VEV – climate and energy strategy

Passive house principles

Energy efficient ventilation

Low temperature heating and high temperature cooling

Reuse of energy from cooling and energy storage

Solar cells on roof and facade



Theory and reality

Lot of laboratories and energy demanding equipment

High ventilateion rate 24 h

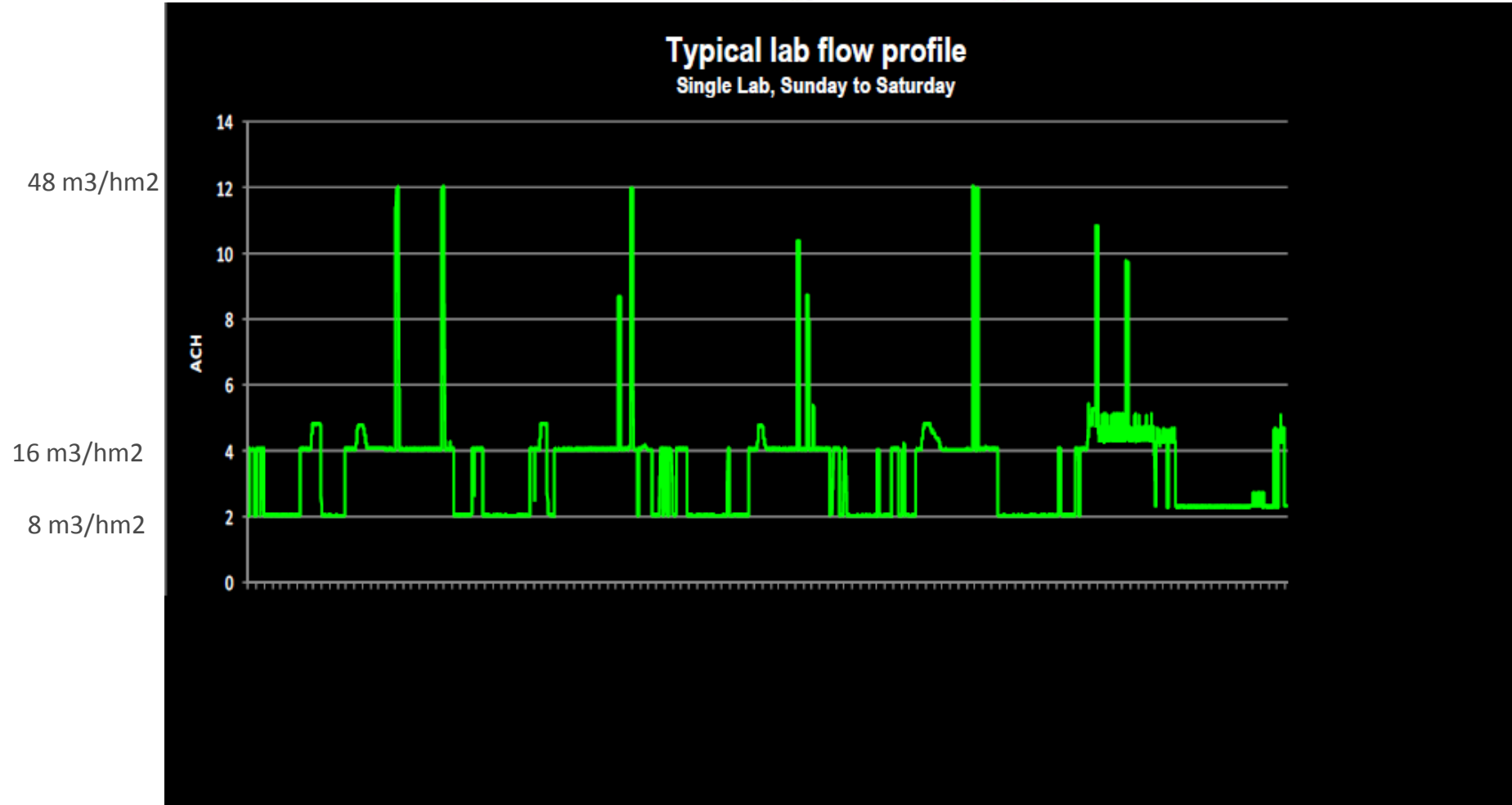
High rate of laboratory exhaust

Risc of contamination with high efficiency heat recovery

Extreeme variation in ventilation rates



Smart Laboratories Cut Energy Consumption More Than Half



Effekt og energibehov i laboratoriebygg ERICHSEN HORGEN

Energy Consumption of University Laboratories: Detailed Results from S-Lab Audits

Lisa Hopkinson, Peter James, Nigel Lenegan,
Tom McGrath and Malcolm Tait

©S-Lab, July 2011

Developed by the
S-Lab (Safe, Successful and Sustainable Laboratories) initiative of
HEEPI (Higher Education for Environmental Performance Improvement)
See www.goodcampus.org

Lab-CURE: Chemicals, Utilities, Resources and
Environment in Laboratories



Power and energy use in laboratory buildings UK

Table 1: Summary of Laboratory Features

| | Date Built | Floor Area (sq.m) | Total Energy (kWh/y) | Total Electricity (kWh/y) | Total Gas (kWh/y) | Energy Use per Unit Area (kWh/sq.m/y) | Energy Cost per Unit Area (£/sq.m/y) | Ventilation-related as % of Total Energy | Equipment as % of Total Energy |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Cambridge - Chemistry Building | 1950's (major refurb 1990s) | 27,603 | 19,537,914 | 10,251,111 | 9,286,803 | 707 | 40 | 51% | 17% |
| Cambridge - Chemistry Building Excluding Server Room Energy | | As above | 17,698,506 | 8,411,703 | As above | 641 | 33 | 57% | 19% |
| Edinburgh Cancer Research Centre | 2002 | 3,000 | 2,937,408 | 1,268,111 | 1,669,297 | 979 | 67 | 38% | 21% |
| Edinburgh - Cancer Research Centre Excluding Autoclave Energy | | As above | 2,421,480 | As above | 1,153,369 | 807 | 60 | 47% | 26% |
| Liverpool – Biosciences Building (Academic Section) | 2003 | 7,750 | 5,237,743 | 3,092,930 | 2,144,814 | 676 | 40 | 43% | 23% |
| Manchester - Chemistry Building (Extension) | 2006 | 3,816 | 2,488,242 | 883,407 | 1,604,835 | 652 | 28 | 61% | 12% |
| York - Department of Biology (Blocks K, L & M) | 2002 | 12,740 | 8,660,308 | 5,024,386 | 3,635,922 | 679 | 36 | 45% | 22% |

Ventilation VEV

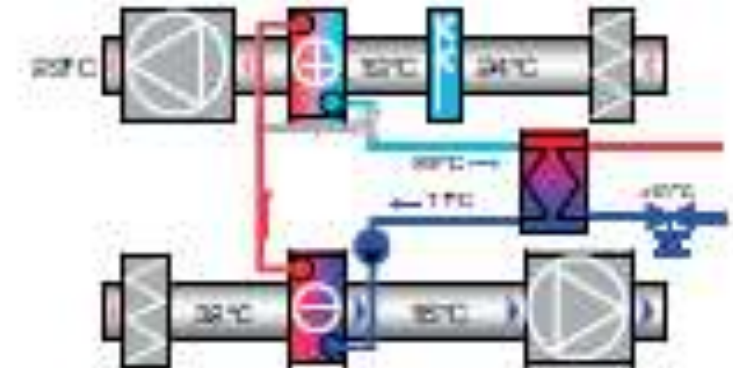
Total 1 139 000 m³/h air

Solutions:

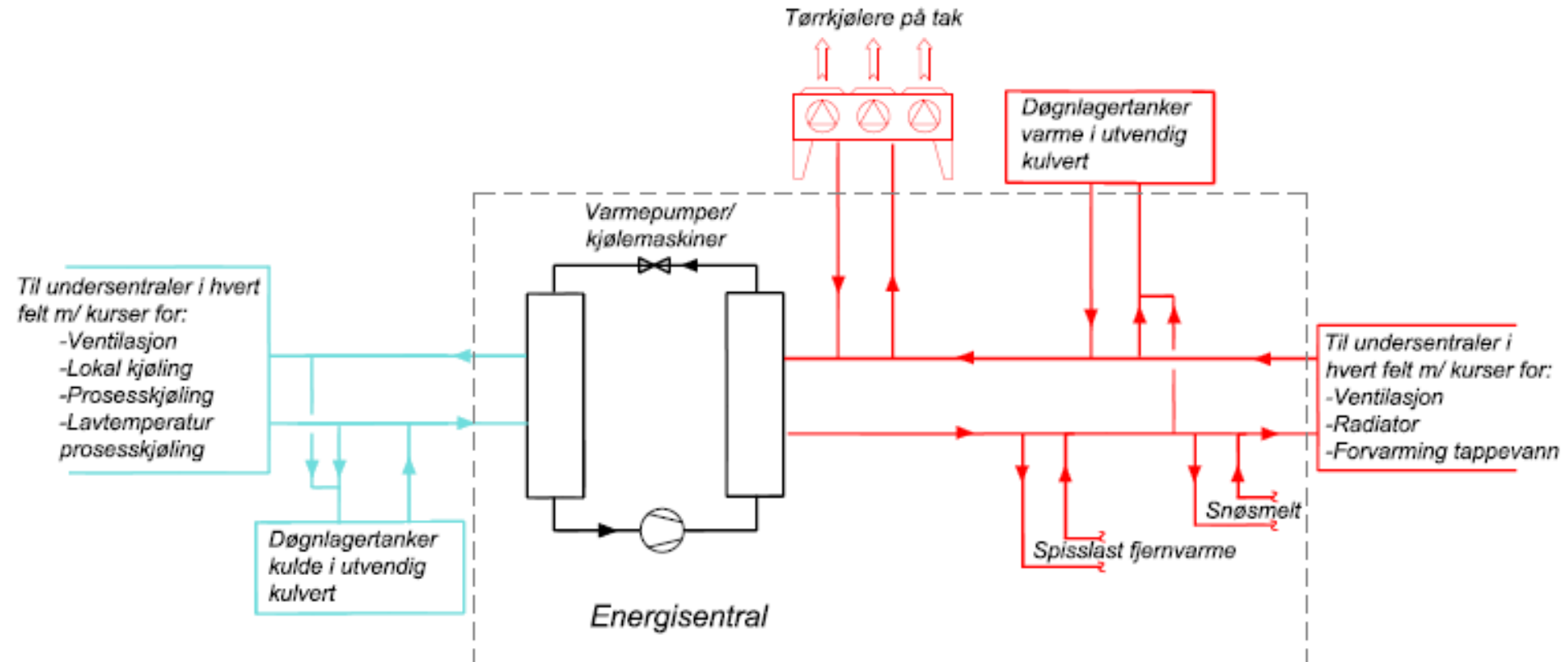
low SFP

high ventilation efficiency 80 %

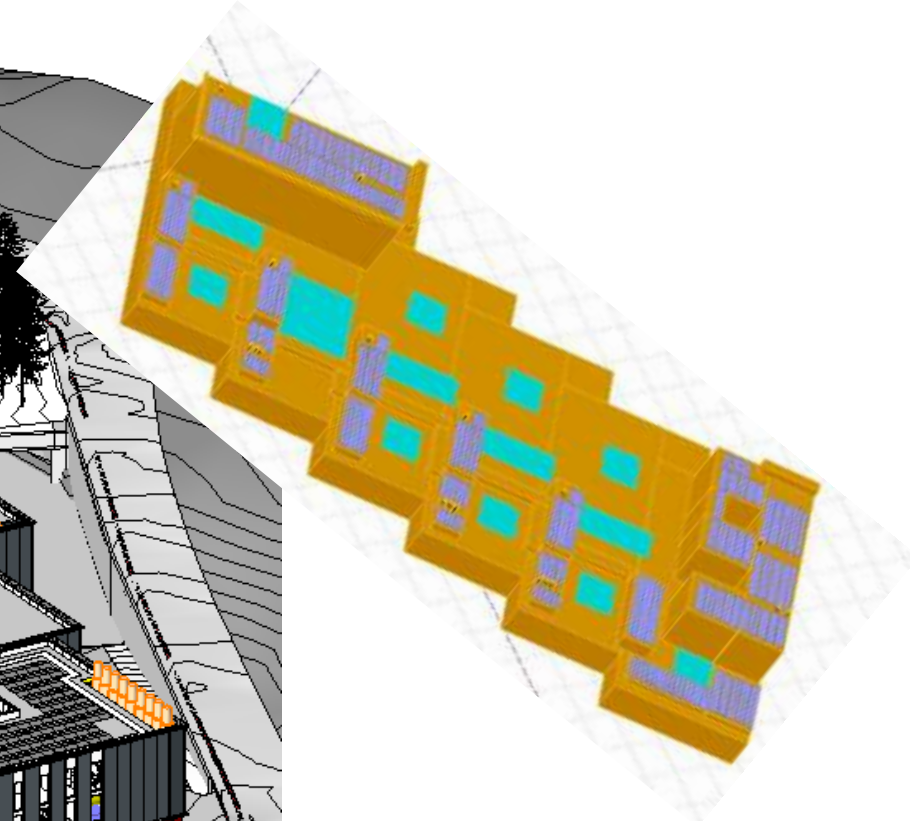
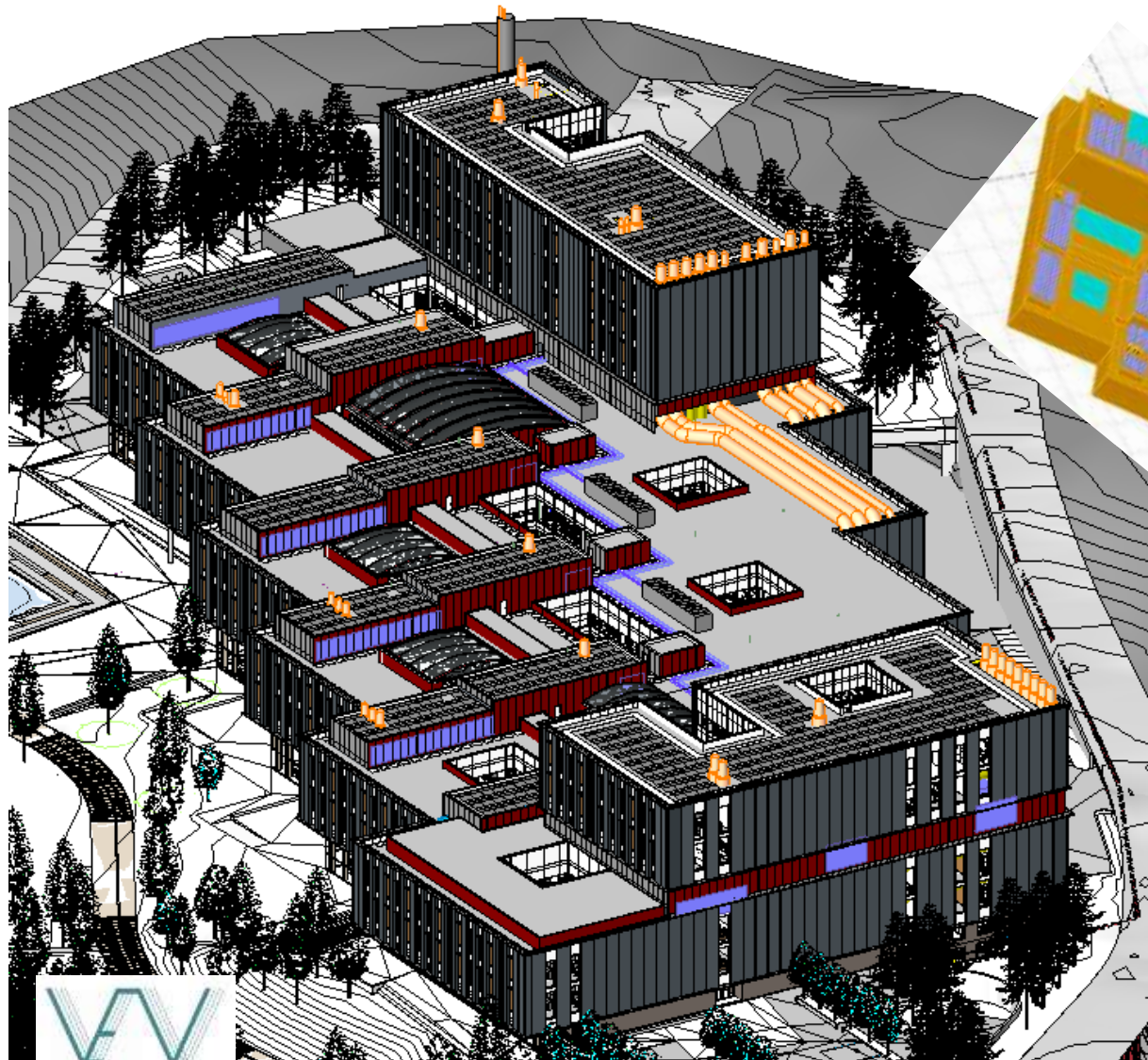
demand control



SYSTEM ENERGY SUPPLY



Solar celles in facades and roof



Theory – Standard calculation

| | kWh/m ² |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Need for delivered energy | 83,5 |
| Produced solar energy | 12,3 |
| Net need for delivered energy | 71,2 |

Tabell 6-5 Samlet behov for netto levert energi beregnet iht. NS3031:2014 og med NVE sine føringer på systemvirkningsgrader.



What will be the real power and energy demand?

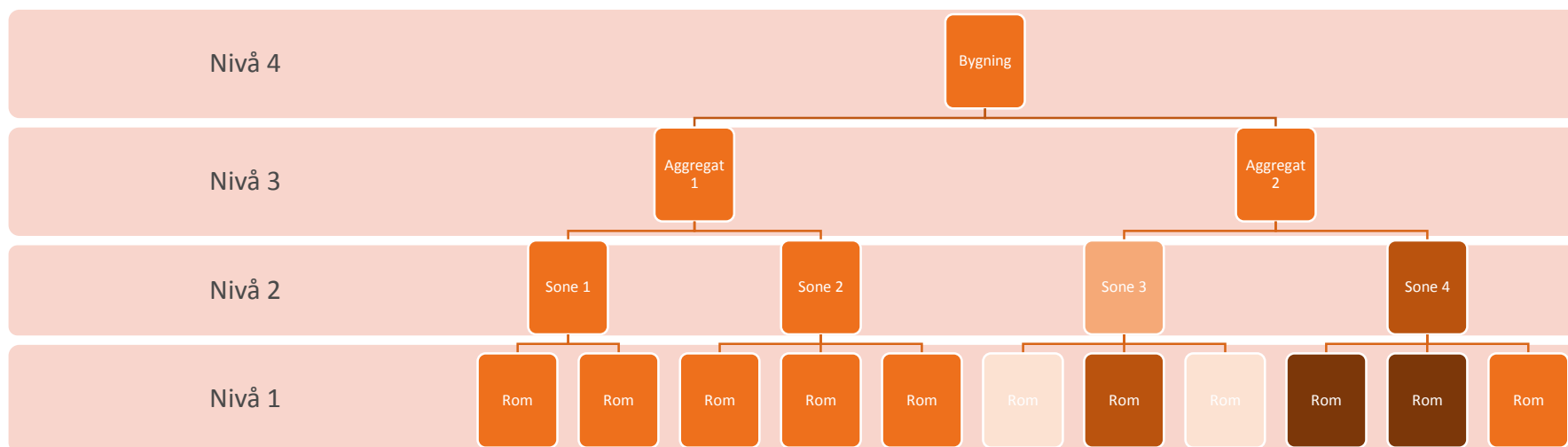
| | Heating | | Cooling | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| % of total local capacity on ventilation | Power MW | | Power MW | |
| 40 % | 3,0 | - 22,5 % | 2,0 | -18,5 % |
| 60 % | 3,9 | - | 2,4 | - |
| 80 % | 4,7 | +22,5% | 2,9 | +18,5 % |

Ventilation system principle and use is critical.

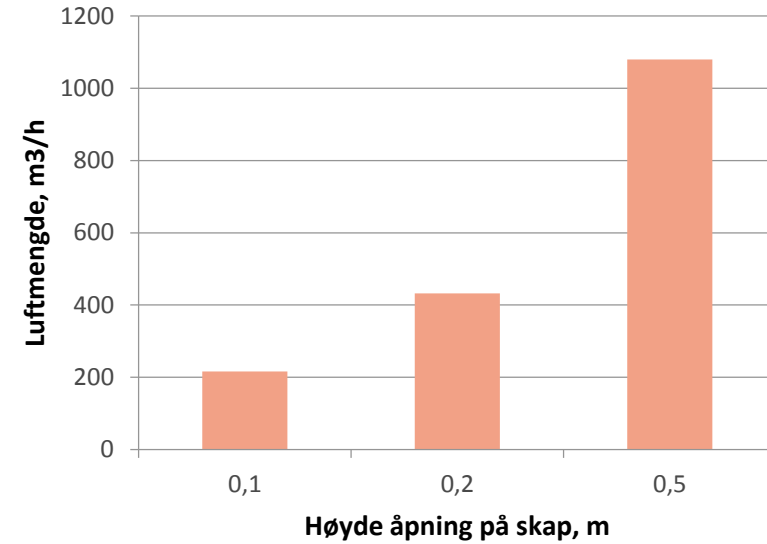
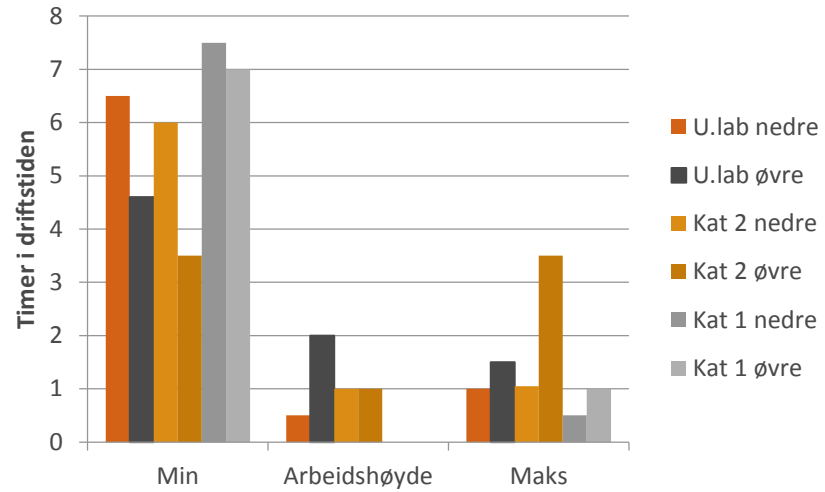


SIMULTANEITY

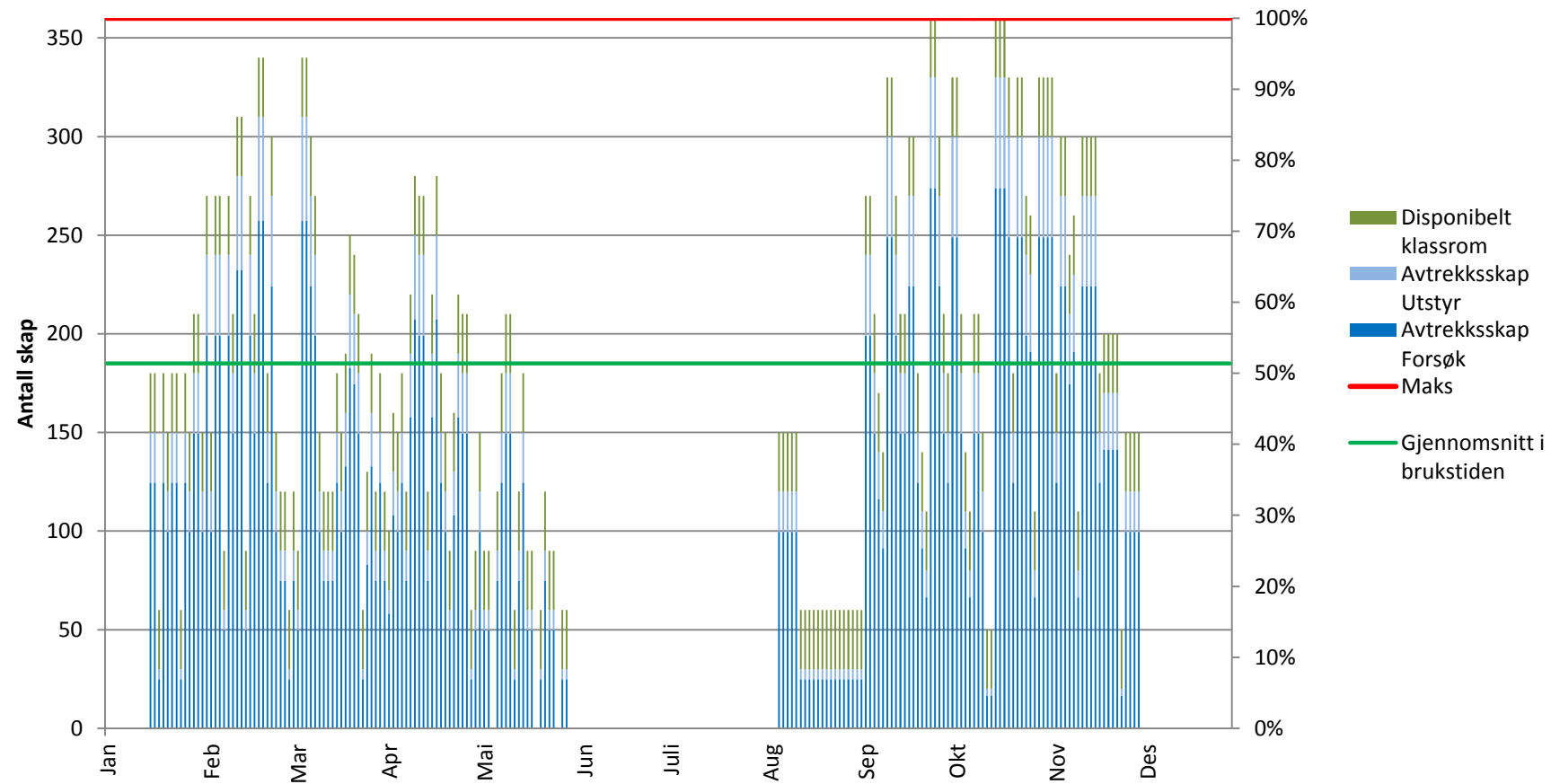
- Nivå 1: Room
- Nivå 2: Floor
- Nivå 3: Plant
- Nivå 4: Whole building



FUME HOODS (NIVÅ 1)



FUME HOODS IN EDUCATIONAL LABS



Bruk av
avtrekksskap



Luftmengder



Oppvarming og
kjøling



Energiforsyning

Master study spring 2018

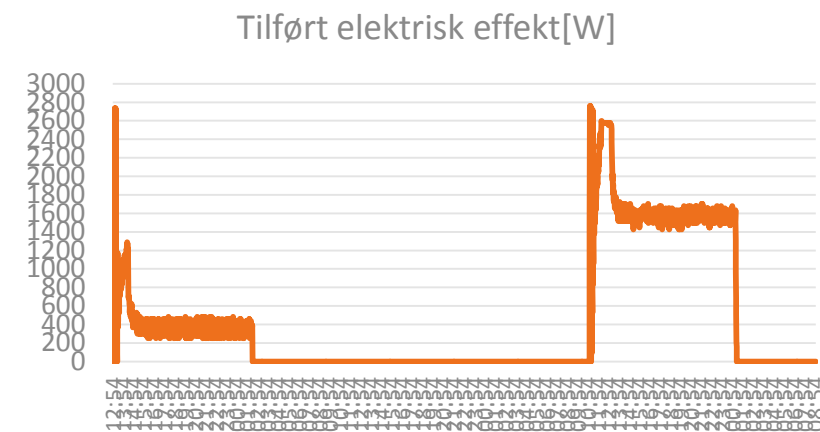
- Research lab 6 persons
- Educational lab 25 students
- "Norwegian and danish" solution
- Supply air units
- Control strategy
- Location of fume hood
- Draught

MEASURING USE OF LAB EQUIPMENT

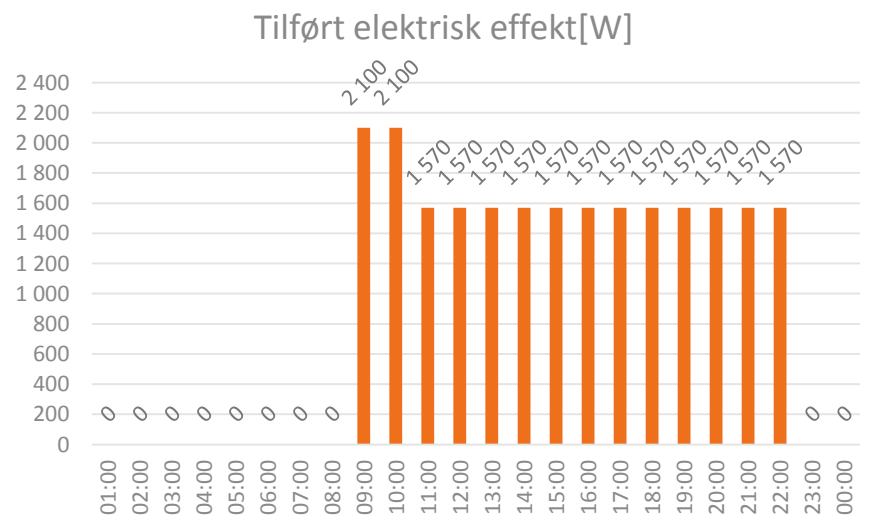
| Ovnsrom-Kat 3 | Analysatorrom Kat 3 | Røntgenrom Kat 3 |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Høytemperatur ovn | MS (Mr. Hiccup) | Kontroll PC m/skjerm |
| Muffelovn 14 liter | Vakuumpumpe Mr. Hiccup | Recx-1-Ekstern vannkjøling |
| Muffelovn 13 liter | Vakuumpumpe Mr. Hiccup | Recx-2 -internkjøling |
| Rørovn nr. 4 | MS -Orbitrap | Recx-4-luftkjøling |
| Rørovn nr. 14 | Vakuumpumpe orbitrap | Reck-5-Ekstern vannkjøling |
| Muffelovn med avtrekk | LC Mr. Hiccup | Kjølekurs til røntgenmaskiner |
| Romtemperatur | LC Orbitrap | Romtemperatur |
| | Kontroll PC m/ skjerm | |
| | Romtemperatur | |



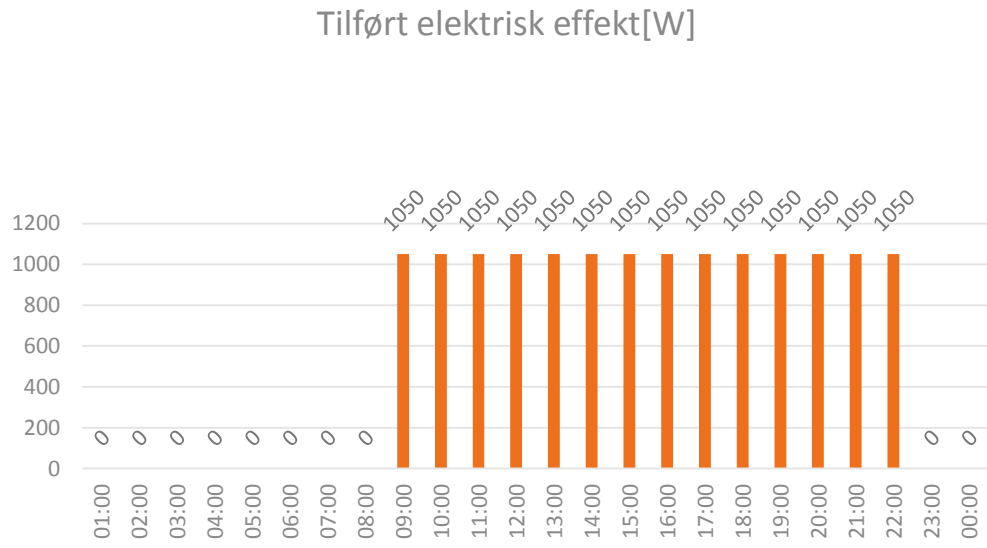
USE OF MEASURED DATA



Figur A-1: Resultater fra måling.

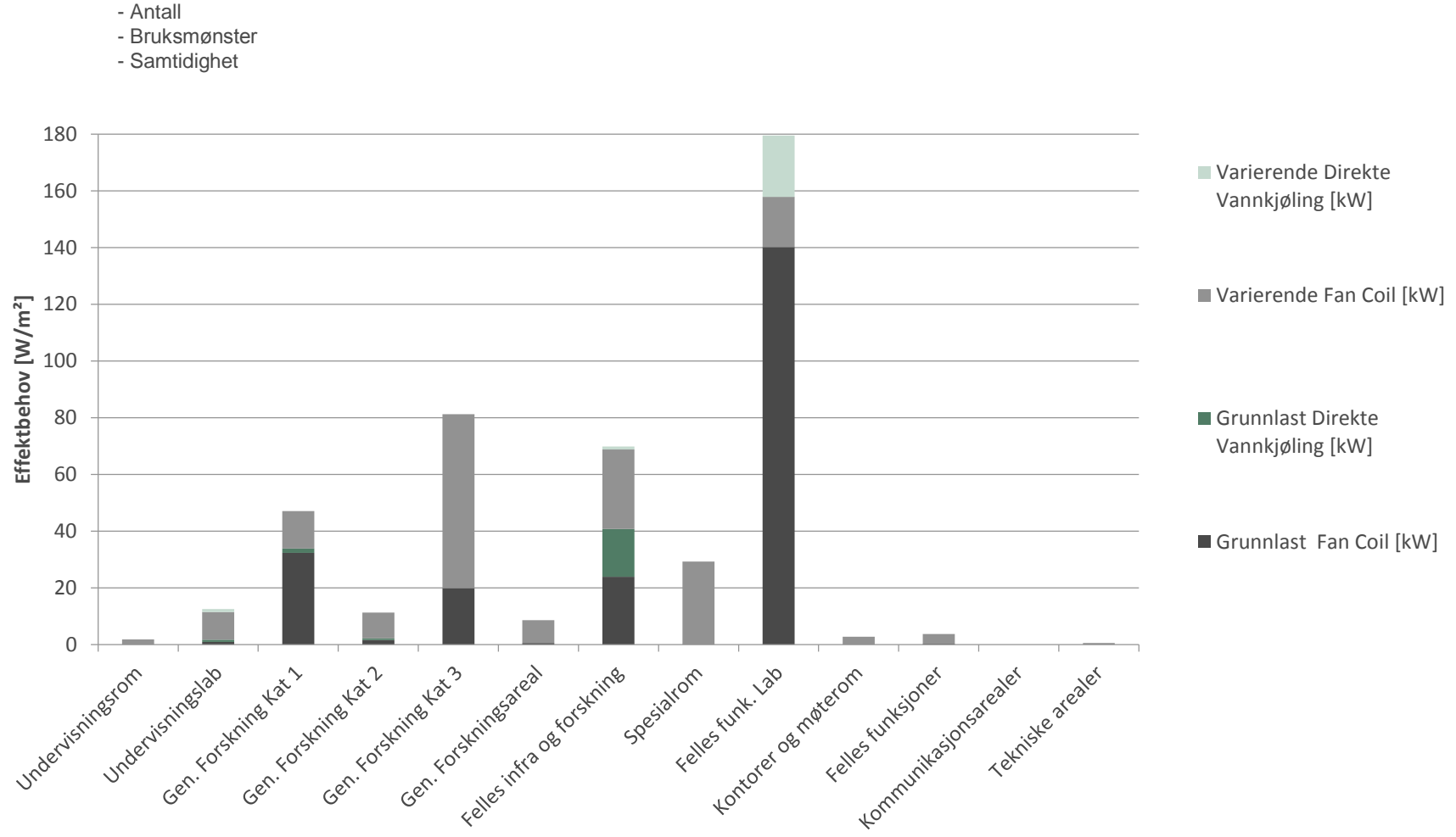


Figur A-3: Tilført elektrisk effekt for en dimensjonerende driftsdag til bruk for dimensjonering av de klimatekniske installasjoner

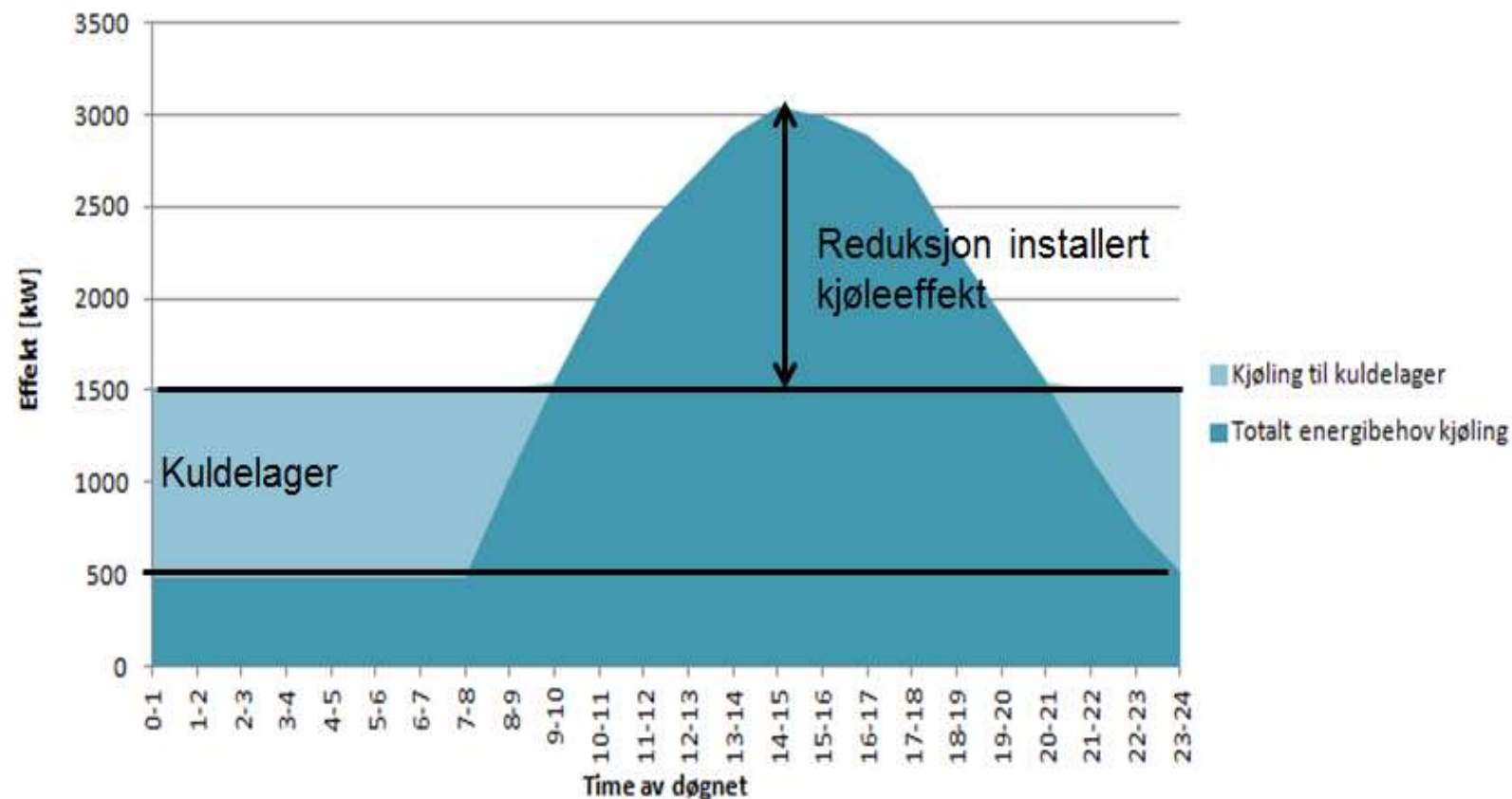


Figur A-4: Tilført elektrisk effekt for en typisk driftsdag til bruk for dimensjonering av energisentral.

USE OF MEASURED DATA



Kulde- og varmelagertanker - dimensjoneringsprinsipp



Formål: Senke effekt-topp for kjølebehov som igjen reduserer installert kjøle-effekt



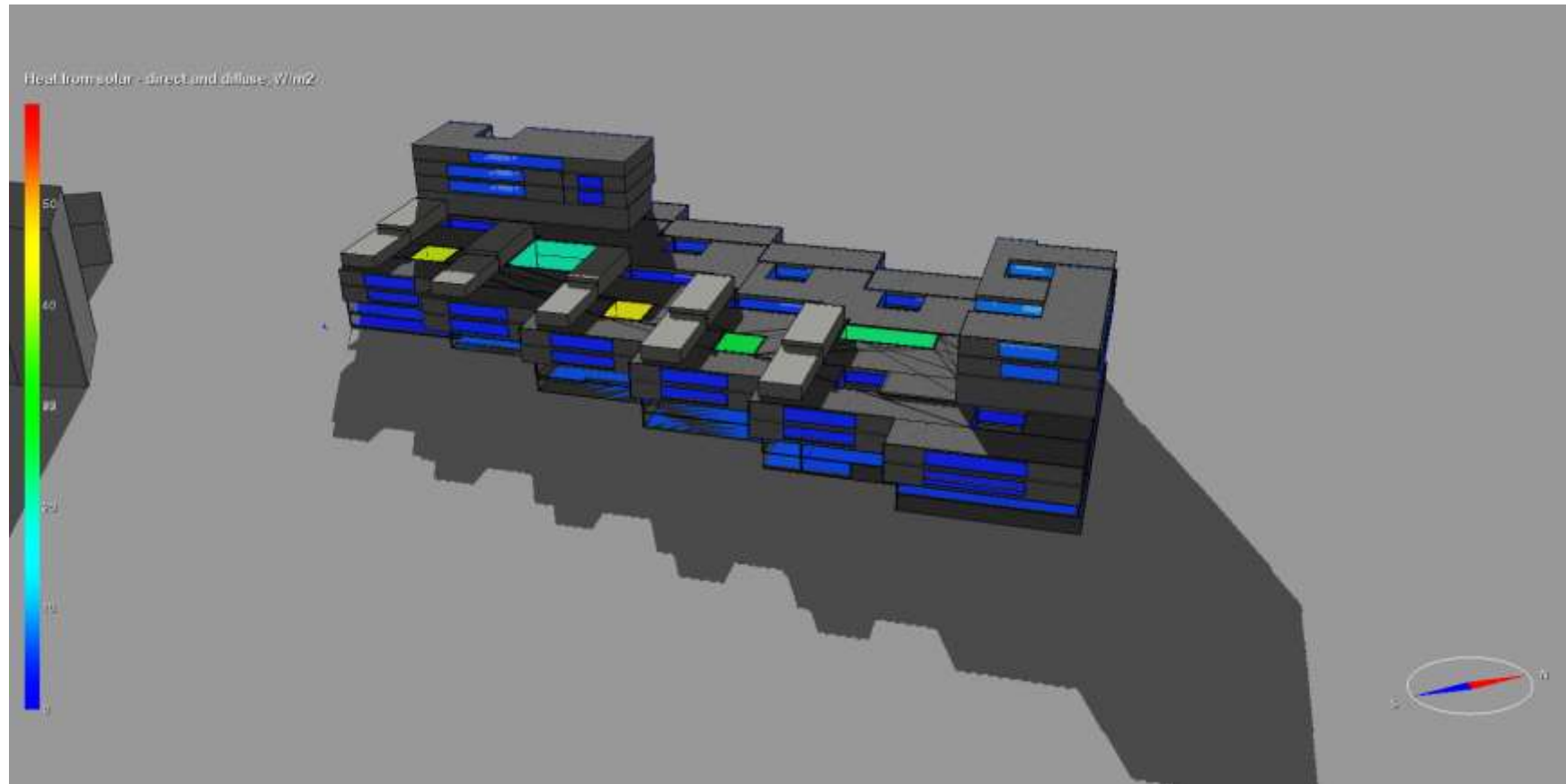
Kulde- varmelagertanker del 2



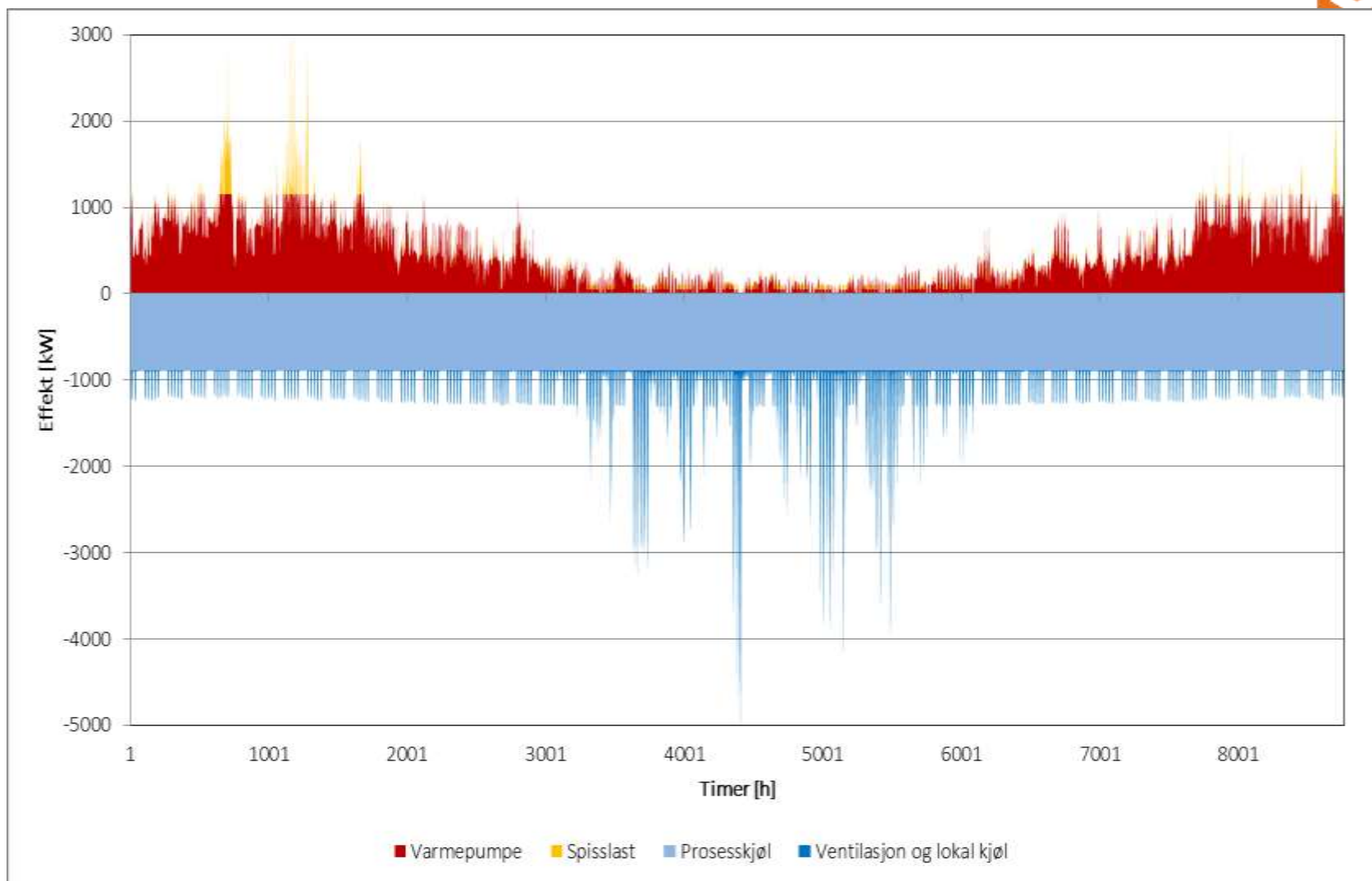
- Kjølelementer som inneholder saltblanding.
- smelter og fryser på 13 °C for kjølelager,
 - 32 °C for varmelager.
 - Vann sirkulerer gjennom tanken og henter/lagrer energi etter behov



IDA ICE Simulation Model



Heating and cooling power through the year



-Gir et bedre bilde av samtidighet for varme- og kjølebehov

VIRKELIG ENERGIBRUK LIVSVITENSKAP – ESTIMATER– STOR USIKKERHET

| Energivare | Nedre grense | | Øvre grense | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | kWh | kWh/m ² | kWh | kWh/m ² |
| El. | 17 223 811 | 265,0 | 23 446 704 | 360,7 |
| Fjernvarme | 144 619 | 2,2 | 530 466 | 8,2 |
| Strøm fra solceller | -800 000 | -12,3 | -640 000 | -9,8 |
| Sum levert energi | 16 568 430 | 254,9 | 23 337 170 | 359,0 |

Tabell 6-9 Estimat på forventet samlet behov for levert energi per år



■ Ida Bryn

- Partner Erichsen & Horgen AS
- Professor Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences
- e-mail: ihb@erichsen-horgen.no
- Phone: + 47 911 37 649



erichsen-horgen.no