Example name: Rheinzink-Quick-Step

Template completed by:
Spanish BISTS Network
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For installations

BISTS Location: Dresden, Germany, 51°03´N; 13°44`O
Climate Type: Cfb
Building Use: Residential

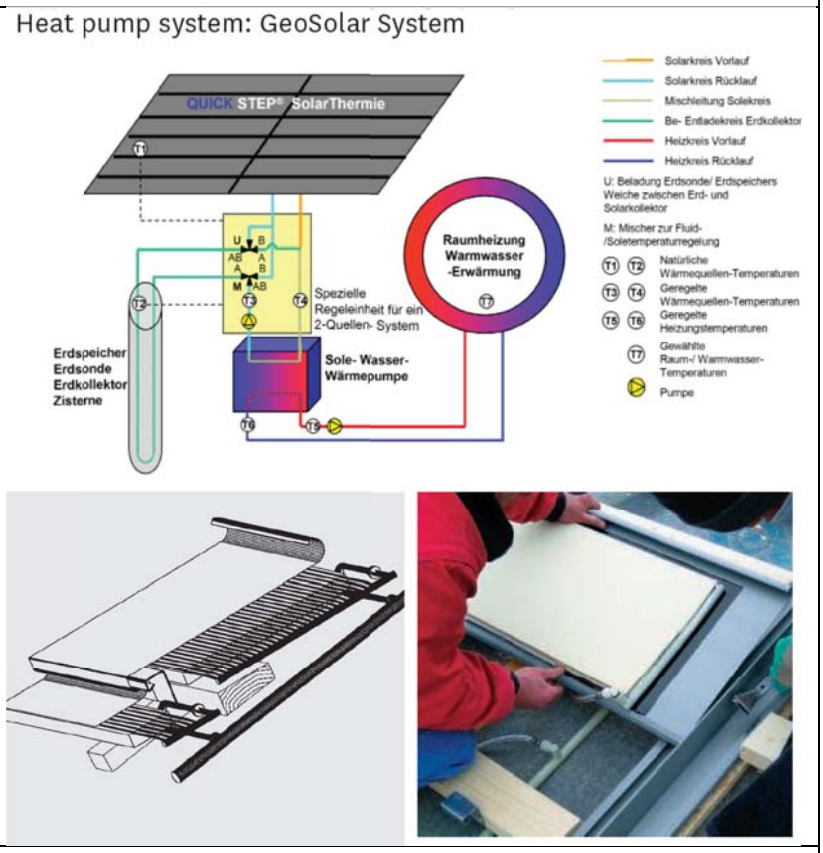
Level of BISTS integration
Rush (level 3) ; Reijenga (level 3)

OX New Build
O Refurbishment
O Other:
……

Type of BISTS:

Active

Function(s):
O Air heating
O Water heating
OX Combi-system
O Cooling/ventilation/shading
O PV/T
OX linked to another system (e.g., heat pump)
O Other:
……



Building element:

O Facade
OX Roof
O Other:
……..

BISTS characteristics:

Collection area 120 m2,
Orientation/inclination: 10 – 75° (Specs)
Energy output, max. 400W / m² (Specs)
Contribution to building load,
Material: zinc, colour,: grey texture: smooth
Pre-fabricated off-site? Prefabricated modules
Structural load: 13kg/m²
Module dimensions: length: 3.000mm; Absorberarea 0,9m²

Stage of Development:		**Responsible:**
O	Idea/Patent	……..
O	Prototype	……..
O	Demonstration	……..
OX	Integral building element	……..
OX	Commercially available	Rheinzink……..

BISTS description and context

For example….Building size, form and function, project motivation, particular features, architectural attributes

System viability

For example….Economic viability (capital and running costs), maintenance, embodied energy, environmental impact and sustainability, wider social contexts

Modelling and simulation tools developed/used

For example….new modules/types created for established simulation programs, stand-alone modelling, use of generalised codes, model outcomes, validation and accuracy. Design tools developed

BISTS Performance data Based on: O Estimation O Detailed simulation *Specify software(s) used* O Measurement/testing O Long-term monitoring *tick all that apply* **Performance parameters** For integrated systems: key performance indicators - *Solar savings fraction: %* *Light transmittance: %* *Solar transmittance: %* *Total solar energy transmittance: %:* *Solar heat gain factor: %* *Building fabric U-values: W/m^{2}K* *Noise, fire, etc ratings* *Other:* For separate collectors: performance rating coefficients - (EN12975, a0,a1,a2), ASHRAE, etc Other:	*Graphs for collector efficiency, seasonal energy gains, diurnal/seasonal solar fraction, etc.*

Additional information:
Sources and references:

INSTRUCTIONS

Please fill in as much information as possible.

Tick where appropriate.

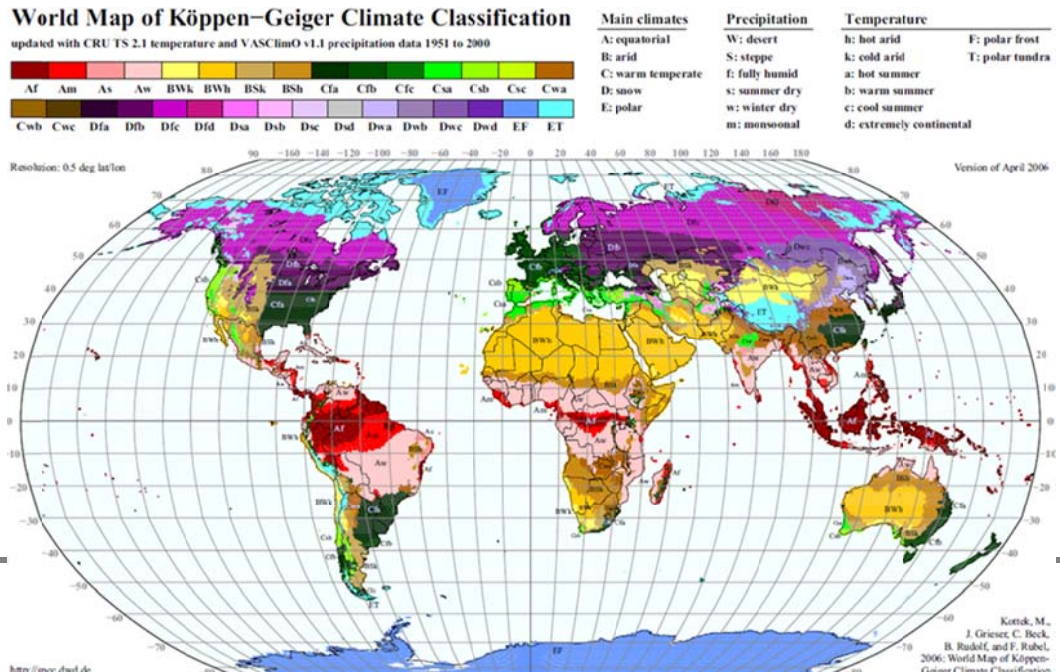
Text in red is suggested guidance. Insert information in provided space, removing red text as appropriate

If possible, use metric values.

If necessary, supply additional information on separate sheets

Reference listing

Köppen climate classification



(Kottek, M., J. Grieser, C. Beck, B. Rudolf, and F. Rubel, 2006: World Map of Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification updated. Meteorol. Z., 15, 259-263.)

Reijenga classification
The integration of PV systems in architecture can be divided into five categories:

1. Applied invisibly
2. Added to the design
3. Adding to the architectural image
4. Determining architectural image
5. Leading to new architectural concepts.

(Reijenga, TH and Kaan, HF. (2011) PV in Architecture, in Handbook of Photovoltaic Science and Engineering, Second Edition (eds A. Luque and S. Hegedus), John Wiley & Sons Ltd, Chichester, UK)

Rush classification
The architectural/visual expression of building services systems are identified as:

Level 1. Not visible, no change
Level 2. Visible, no change
Level 3. Visible, surface change
Level 4. Visible, with size or shape change
Level 5. Visible, with location or orientation change

(Rush, RD. (1986) The Building systems integration handbook Wiley, New York, USA)

Collector test standards

BS EN 12975-2 2006 ‘Thermal solar systems and components solar collectors - Part 2 test methods’
ASHRAE Standard 93-2010 ‘Methods of Testing to Determine the Thermal Performance of Solar Collectors’
ASHRAE Standard 95-1987 ‘Methods of Testing to Determine the Thermal Performance of Solar Domestic Water Heating Systems’