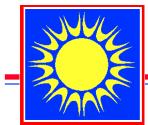


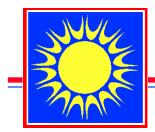
Disaster Resistant Buildings

Bill Young

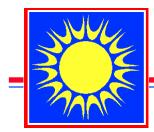
Florida Solar Energy Center 1679 Clearlake Road Cocoa, Florida 32922 (321) 638-1443 www.fsec.ucf.edu/pvt/Projects/disaster



No effect - passed by
Minor damage
Major damage
Building destroyed
Building structurally sound but no power



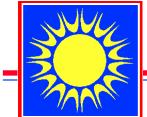
- Live in your own home
- Visit friends or family
- Stay in a shelter
- Stay in a hotel/motel
- No home, no stores, no job, start over some where else



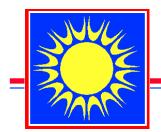
Your plan calls for?

Need for response and recovery

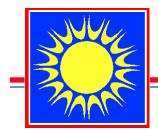
- In proper location causes damage
- > Building damaged do to in proper design or construction
- Mitigation provided for needs
 - Building still there, structurally sound and usable through codes
 - Disaster Resistant Buildings and Communities



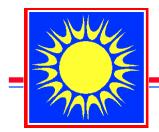
If you have no electricity, What price are you willing to pay for it.



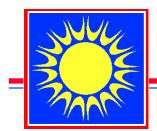
The building should be built to with-stand the effects of a disaster structurally and be still be functional and operational to the user to reduce damage and cost of a disaster.



- □ Save lives
- Reduce risk
- Reduce property damage
- Reduce cost of recovery and insurance
- Shorten recovery period
- Reduce hardships

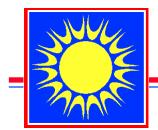


- Passive building design for a livable structure
- Improving energy efficiency through conservation
- Maintain manageable loads
- Application of distributed generation
- Use of renewable energy sources

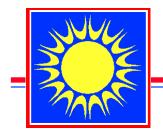


Can I provide my own power in a disaster?

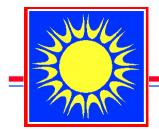
- Portable Backup Power
 - > Gasoline/diesel generator
 - Batteries
 - Solar or renewable energy source
- Critical Power System CPS (uninterrupable power systems)
 - Solar or renewable energy source
 - Other sources
- Zero Energy Homes using renewables



- Use PV as a critical power supply as a power source for critical items only
- Use PV as the major power source to totally power the building such as with a Zero Energy Building.
- Mix PV with other renewables for a Zero Energy Building



Enhance disaster resistant buildings by incorporation of critical power supply systems using solar and renewable energy into building designs.

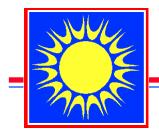


What we need to know about

disaster resistant communities

- Conservation
- Synergism among PV, building energy efficiency and load management
- Code enforcementStructural Integrity
- FEMA Project Prepare



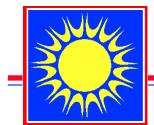


What we need to know about

PV and energy efficient buildings:

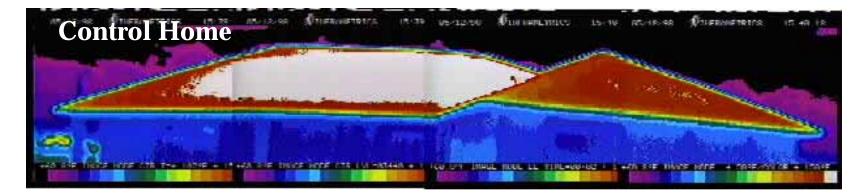
- Most effective combinations of building energy efficiency and PV production
- Marketability of energy efficient PV buildings
- Building energy management

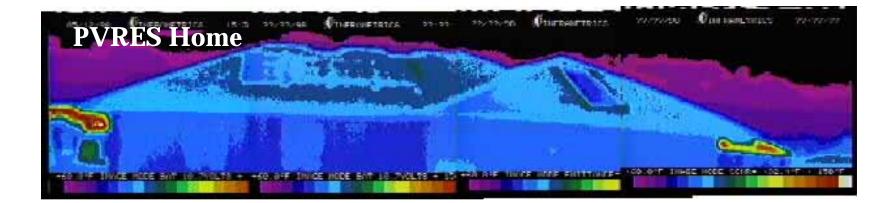


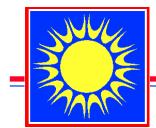


Exterior Color Impacts

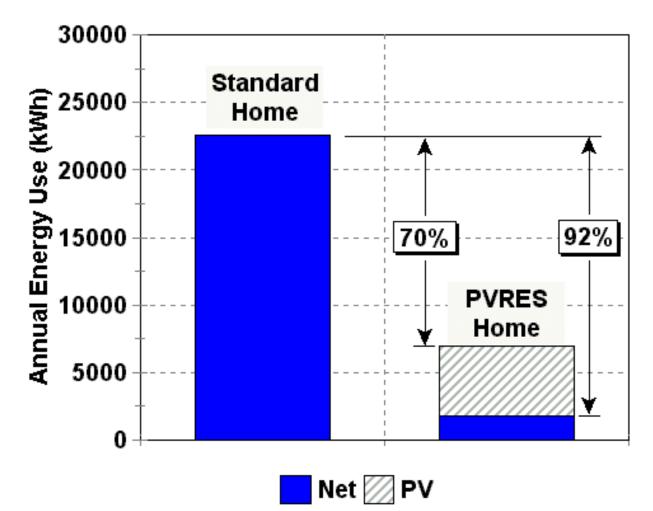
"White hot" versus "cool blue" roofs

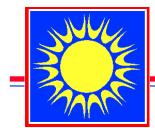




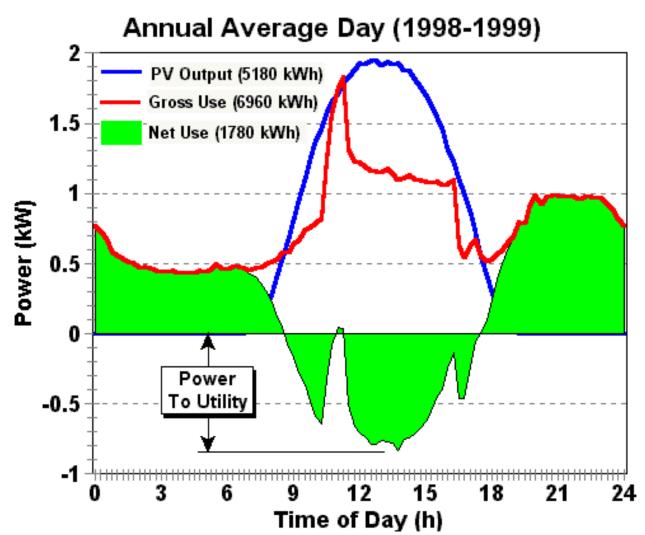


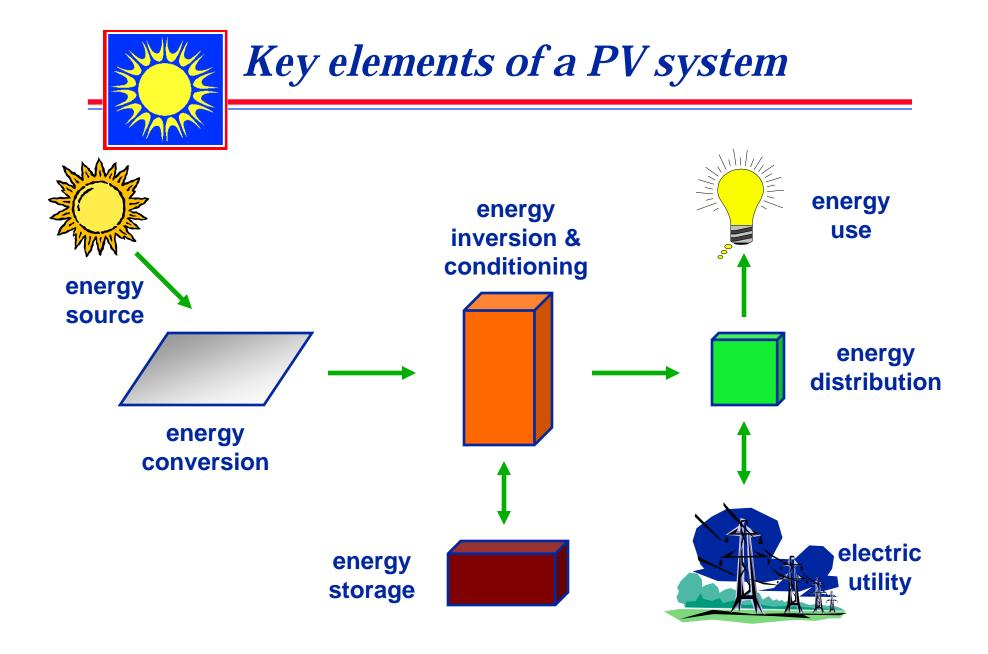
Energy Efficiency First

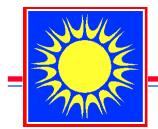




Net Energy Use





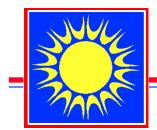


What we need to know about fault-

and weather-tolerant buildings:

- Marketability of uninterruptible building power systems
- Economic and performance tradeoffs
- Integration into weather-tolerant buildings



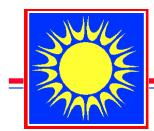


- More than one source of energy
- Effects on utility operations
- Time value of PV production
- Sufficient information for business planning





+ PV can be attached to the top of the roof on the roofing material.
+ PV can be the roofing material.

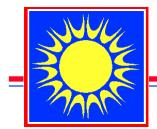


What we need to know about <u>PV array-roof configurations</u>:

- Durability of standoff arrays on metal roofs
- Durability of standoff arrays on tile roofs
- Durability of other configurations
- Life-cycle analyses of durable array-roof configurations

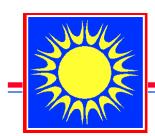






Array in Pennsylvania



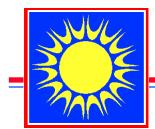


What we need to know about <u>factory-</u>

installed PV systems:

- Cost reductions for complete or partial installation within a factory
- Prospects for improving quality control within the factory environment

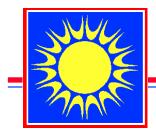




2 kWp PV System on portable classroom



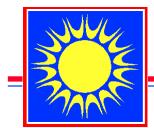
Lakeland, Florida



PV and Solar Thermal Roofing Material



Atlanta, Georgia



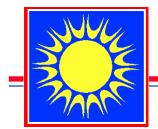
PV Roofing Material





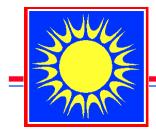


Transparent photovoltaic panels let you see outside.



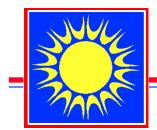
PV Shingle Roofing Material – Atlanta, Ga.





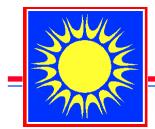
PV Shingle Roofing Material – (Japan)





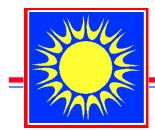
Metal Roof Installation – Mass.





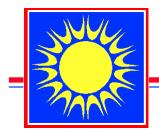
Metal Roof Installation - Florida





- **4 800W system**
- Grid independent
 - Computers
 - Security system
 - Garage door opener
 - Two emergency service outlets
- Utility goes down: these systems still work



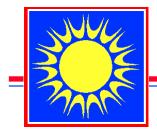


Disaster Relief in Japan

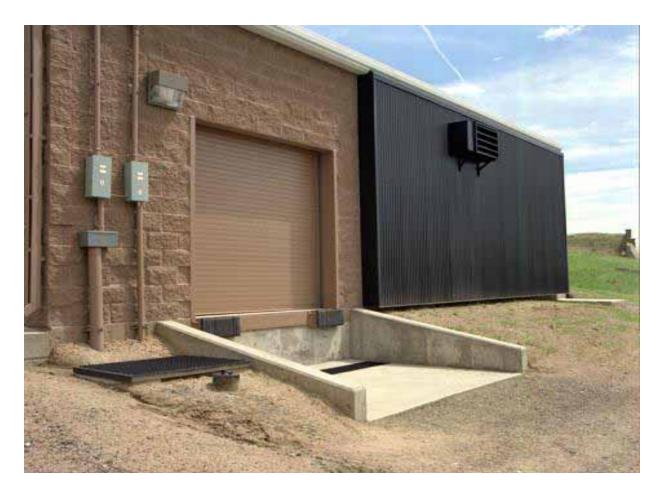
- Earthquake in 1995 caused massive power outages
- No power for gas stations resulted in no fuel for emergency vehicles

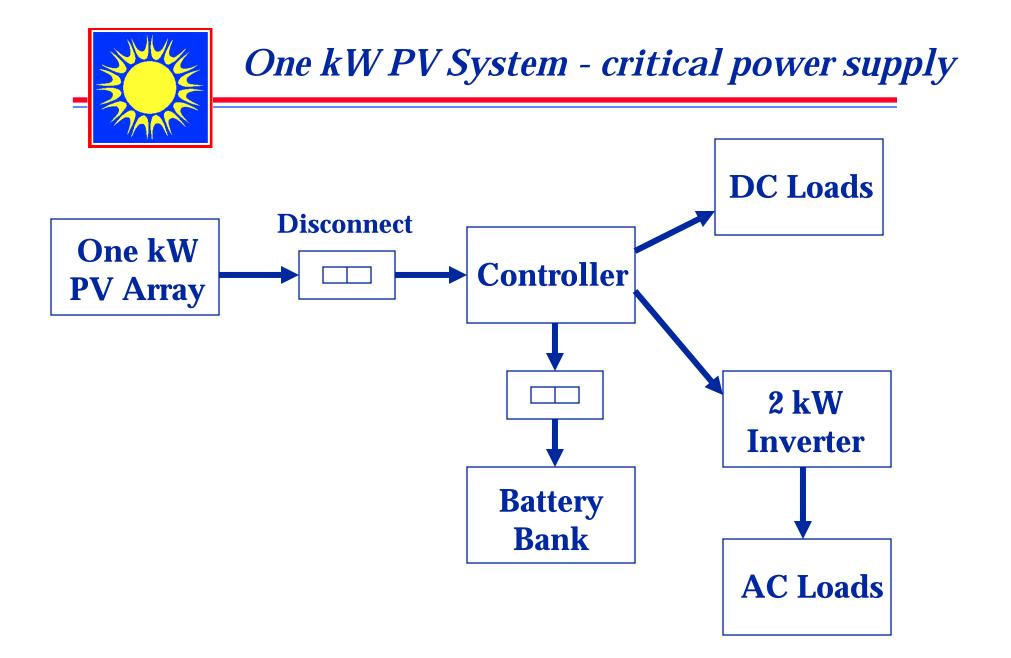


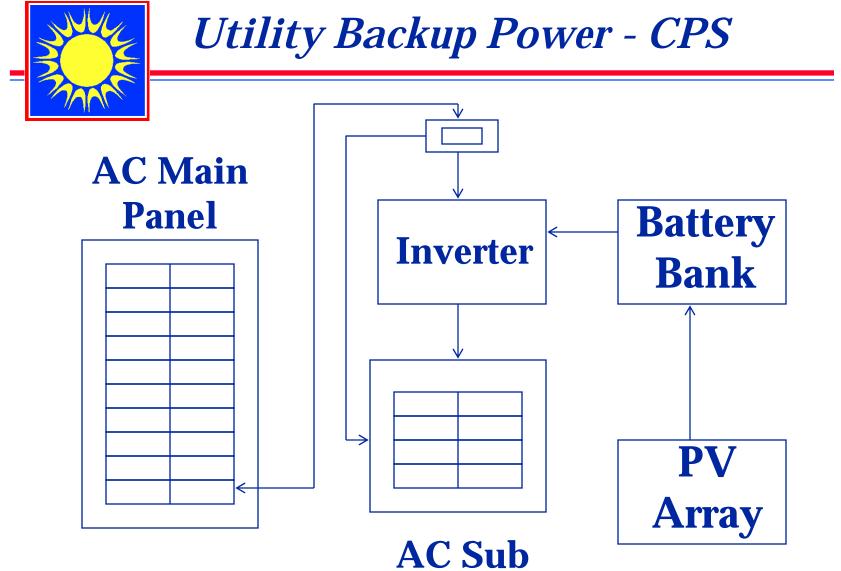
10.77 kWp



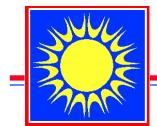
Other - Transpired Collector wall



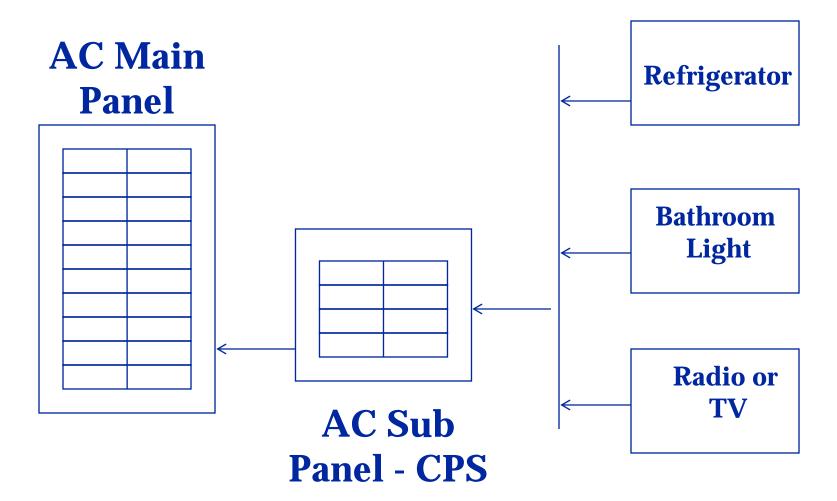


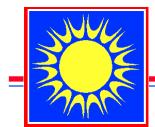


Panel - CPS

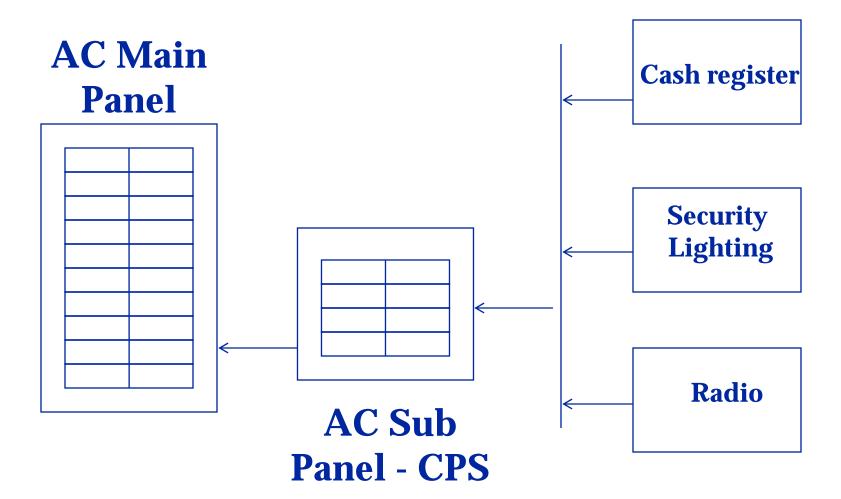


Critical Power Supply – Home Loads





Critical Power Supply – Business Loads

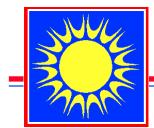




Zero Energy Homes



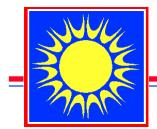
You generate as much as you consume or more.



Backup Power



2.5 KWp PV at Emergency Operation Center in Maryland



Solar Hot Water System Still There



Hurricane Charles in Port Charlotte, Florida August 2004



A Research Institute of the University of Central Florida

Questions?

Bill Young

Florida Solar Energy Center 1679 Clearlake Road Cocoa, Florida 32922 (321) 638-1443 young@fsec.ucf.edu www.fsec.ucf.edu/pvt/Projects/disaster