

## Proceedings of COST Action TU1205 Symposium

Combined with EURO ELECS 2015 Conference, Guimarães, Portugal

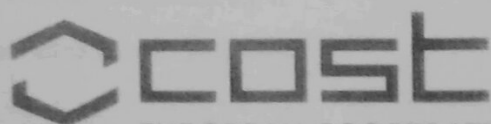
**Edited by: Soteris A. Kalogirou**



**COST Action TU1205 (BISTS)  
Building Integration of Solar  
Thermal Systems**

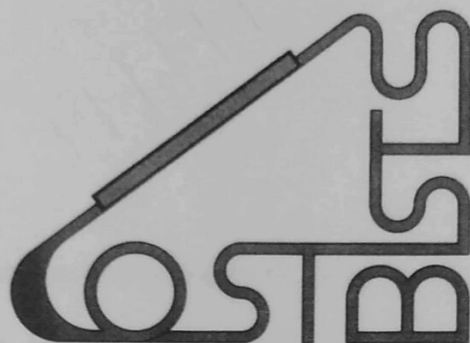


elecs



EUROPEAN COOPERATION  
IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY





**COST Action TU1205 (BISTS)**  
**Building Integration of Solar Thermal Systems**

**Proceedings of COST Action TU1205 Symposium**

**Combined with EURO ELECS 2015 Conference, Guimarães, Portugal**

© COST Office, 2015.

*No permission to reproduce or utilise the contents of this book by any means is necessary, other than in the case of images, diagrams or other material from other copyright holders. In such cases, permission of the copyright holders is required. Neither the COST office nor any person acting on its behalf is responsible for the use which might be made of the information contained in this publication. The COST Office is not responsible for the external websites referred in this publication.*

**Edited by: Soteris A. Kalogirou**

This book may be cited as:

Proceedings of COST Action TU1205 Symposium

ISBN: 978-9963-697-17-5

Publication date: July 2015

## Contents:

1. Building Integrated Solar Thermal Systems, Soteris A. Kalogirou.	4
2. Evaluation of the environmental profile of a building-integrated solar thermal collector, based on multiple life-cycle impact assessment methodologies, Chrysovalantou Lamnatou, Gilles Notton, Daniel Chemisana, Christian Cristofari.	12
3. Investigation of Sun Protection Issues of Building Envelopes via Active Energy Production Systems, Constantinos Vassiliades, Andreas Savvides, Aimilios Michael.	22
4. Towards the effective solar energy use in buildings in Lithuania, Rokas Tamašauskas, Rosita Norvaišienė.	32
5. Consideration of Certain Health Issues Related to Solar Hot Water Systems, Nikola Z. Furundzic, Dijana P. Furundzic, Aleksandra Krstic-Furundzic.	40
6. Economic aspect of solar thermal collectors' integration into facade of multifamily housing, Tatjana Kotic, Aleksandra Krstic-Furundzic, Marija Grujic.	48
7. The energy requirements by the ventilation system in housing: A review of the Polish legislation and standards. Hanna Jędrzejuk, Artur Rusowicz, Dorota Chwieduk, Andrzej Grzebielec, Maciej Jaworski.	58
8. Experimental evaluation of a Hybrid Photovoltaic/Solar Thermal (HyPV/T) Façade Module, Smyth Mervyn, Besheer A., Zacharopoulos Aggelos, Jayanta Deb Mondol, Pugsley A., Novaes M.	68
9. Operational and aesthetical aspects of solar energy systems for building integration, Yiannis Tripanagnostopoulos.	78
10. Validation of developed codes, thermal and optical, for building-integrated solar thermal systems. Chrysovalantou Lamnatou, Daniel Chemisana, Jayanta Deb Mondol, Christoph Maurer, Annamaria Buonomano.	88
11. BISTS technologies for NZEBs: a case study for a non-residential building in Mediterranean climate. Annamaria Buonomano, Umberto Montanaro, Adolfo Palombo, Maria Vicidomini.	98
12. Experimental performance of a Fresnel-transmission PVT concentrator for building-façade integration. Daniel Chemisana, Joan Rosell, Alberto Riverola, Chrysovalantou Lamnatou.	110

13. Flexible Thin-film Photovoltaic Technologies in Building Integration. Milorad Bojic, Jasna Radulovic, Danijela Nikolic, Ivan Miletic. 120
14. Experimental Evaluation of a Concentrating PV/Thermal Glazing Façade Technology, Zacharopoulos A., McAnearney C., Hyde T.J., Mondol J.D., Smyth M., Lytvyn I. 128



## Flexible Thin-film Photovoltaic Technologies in Building Integration

Milorad Bojic

University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Energy & Process Engineering, Kragujevac, Serbia  
[milorad.bojic@gmail.com](mailto:milorad.bojic@gmail.com)

Jasna Radulovic

University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Engineering, Department for Applied Mechanics & Automatic Control, Kragujevac, Serbia  
[jasna@kg.ac.rs](mailto:jasna@kg.ac.rs)

Danijela Nikolic

University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Energy & Process Engineering, Kragujevac, Serbia  
[danijela1.nikolic@gmail.com](mailto:danijela1.nikolic@gmail.com)

Ivan Miletic

University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Engineering, Department for Mechanical Constructions & Mechanization, Kragujevac, Serbia  
[imiletic@kg.ac.rs](mailto:imiletic@kg.ac.rs)

**ABSTRACT:** New PV technologies that may advance new innovations, which may be developed into building integrated photovoltaics, might be found in flexible thin film solar cells. The use of flexible substrates offers new possibilities for the application of solar cells for building integration. Flexible cells are very thin and lightweight, which makes them also more flexible in use than rigid cells. One of the most important advantages of flexible solar cells is the potential to reduce production costs. Development of photovoltaic thin film modules ensures a satisfying flexibility of the surface, and the possibility to design appropriate shapes. In a past few years producers offered various products and new ways to integrate lightweight, flexible solar modules into buildings to achieve cost-effective and high-performance solar power.

**Keywords:** photovoltaics, flexible solar cells, building integrated photovoltaic

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Photovoltaic (PV) is one of the most prominent renewable energy technologies, characterized by a world-wide abundant available fuel source – the sun. Solar photovoltaic technologies are an attractive option for clean and renewable electricity generation – it is the direct conversion of sunlight into electricity. Photovoltaic devices are rugged and simple in design requiring very little maintenance. Solar energy using contributes to more efficient use of the countries own potentials in generating electrical and thermal energy, reduction of the greenhouse emission, reduction of importing and use of the fossil fuels, development of the local industry and new job openings (Pavlovic, 2013). PV systems are still an expensive option for producing electricity compared to other energy sources, but many countries support this technology.

Starting from 1990 industry of photovoltaic conversion of solar irradiation shows constant annual economical growth of over 20%, and from 1997 over 33% annually. In 2000 total installed capacities worldwide have surpassed 1000 MW, and in developing countries have overreached more than million house-holds which are using electrical energy generated by means of the photovoltaic systems. It is predicted that PV will deliver about 345 GW by 2020 and 1081 GW by 2030 (Ingmar,















