

CONFERENCE
PROCEEDINGS

**5th INTERNATIONAL
ACADEMIC CONFERENCE ON
PLACES AND TECHNOLOGIES**

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PLACES AND TECHNOLOGIES 2018

THE 5TH INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC CONFERENCE ON PLACES AND TECHNOLOGIES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

IMAGE, IDENTITY AND QUALITY OF PLACE: URBAN ASPECTS

| | |
|--|----|
| THE EFFECT OF BEHAVIOURAL SETTINGS ON THE REGENERATION OF URBAN DYNAMIC ARTS, CASE STUDY: TEHRAN AZADI SQUARE Yasaman NEKOU Ali Entezarinajafabadi | 3 |
| DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS OF THE ZAGREB'S SATELLITE TOWN DUGOSELO - "THE CITY OF THE FUTURE" Lea Petrović Krajnik Damir Krajnik Ivan Mlinar | 11 |
| SUSTAINABILITY OF MODERN-DAY UTOPIAS AS SEEN IN MASS MEDIA Aleksandra Til | 18 |
| URBAN DENSIFICATION OF THE POST-SOCIALIST CITY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS UPON URBAN STRUCTURE: A STUDY OF NIS, SERBIA Milena Dinić Branković Ivana Bogdanović Protić Mihailo Mitković Jelena Đekić | 25 |
| MUSEUM QUARTERS VS CREATIVE CLUSTERS: FORMATION OF THE IDENTITY AND QUALITY OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT Ekaterina Kochergina | 35 |
| URBAN NON-MECHANICAL CODE AND PUBLIC SPACE Aleksandra Đukić Valentina Milovanović Dubravko Aleksić | 43 |
| ADDRESSING THE SOCIO-SANITARY EMERGENCY IN AFRICA: THEORIES AND TECHNIQUES FOR DESIGNING A COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE IN MALI Adolfo F. L. Baratta Laura Calcagnini Fabrizio Finucci Cecilia M. L. Luschi Antonio Magarò Massimo Mariani Alessandra Venturoli Alessandra Vezzi | 50 |
| THE NETWORK OF LOCAL CENTERS AS A TOOL FOR STRENGTHENING THE SUPER-BLOCK COMMUNITIES: BELGRADE VS. ROME Predrag Jovanović Aleksandra Stupar | 58 |
| TRANSFORMATION OF IDENTITY OF SAVAMALA DISTRICT IN BELGRADE Aleksandra Đukić Jelena Marić Tamara Radić | 66 |
| THE CULTURE OF MEMORY AND OPEN PUBLIC SPACE - BANJA LUKA Jelena Stankovic Milenko Stankovic | 73 |

IMAGE, IDENTITY AND QUALITY OF PLACE: ARCHITECTURAL ASPECTS

| | |
|--|----|
| IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL HOUSING THROUGH THE MIXING CONCEPT IMPLEMENTATION Nataša Petković Grozdanović Branislava Stoilković Vladana Petrović Aleksandar Keković Goran Jovanović | 83 |
|--|----|

IMPROVING THE IDENTITY OF NON – SURROUNDED COMMUNAL SPACES WITH USING ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAMING. CASE STUDY: NAJAF ABAD (ESFAHAN), IMAM KHOMEINI SQUARE 91
Ali Entezarinajafabadi YasamanNekoui

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE ARCHITECTURAL OPUS OF NATIONAL STYLE WITH MODELS IN FOLK ARCHITECTURE AND NEW INTERPOLATIONS 100
Katarina Stojanović

SHOPPING CENTRE AS A LEISURE SPACE: CASE STUDY OF BELGRADE 108
Marija Cvetković Jelena Živković Ksenija Lalović

ARCHITECTURAL CREATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON HUMANS 119
Nikola Z. Furundžić Dijana P. Furundžić Aleksandra Krstić-Furundžić

INNOVATIVE METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SMART(ER) CITIES

POTENTIAL OF ADAPTING SMART CULTURAL MODEL: THE CASE OF JEDDAH OPEN- SCULPTURE MUSEUM 131
Sema Refae Aida Nayer

AN INNOVATIVE PROTOCOL TO ASSESS AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY IN RESPONSIBLE COMMUNITIES 140
Lucia Martincigh Marina Di Guida Giovanni Perrucci

GEOHERMAL DISTRICT HEATING SYSTEMS DESIGN: CASE STUDY OF ARMUTLU DISTRICT 148
Ayşe Fidan ALTUN Muhsin KILIC

DATA COLLECTION METHODS FOR ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDING STOCK REFURBISHMENT POTENTIAL 157
Ljiljana Đukanović Nataša Čuković Ignjatović Milica Jovanović Popović

SMART HOSPITALS IN SMART CITIES 165
Maria Grazia Giardinelli Luca Marzi Arch. PhD Valentina Santi

INNOVATIVE METHODS AND TOOLS

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES IN CITIES – PRINCIPLES, PATTERNS AND INTERDEPENDENCE 175
Marina Čarević Tomić Milica Kostreš Darko Reba

MODELLING AND ANALYSING LAND USE CHANGES WITH DATA-DRIVEN MODELS: A REVIEW OF APPLICATION ON THE BELGRADE STUDY AREA 183
Mileva Samardžić-Petrović Branislav Bajat Miloš Kovačević Suzana Dragičević

INNOVATIVE DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM 190
Mariella Annese Silvana Milella Nicola La Macchia Letizia Chiapperino

| | |
|---|-----|
| URBAN FACILITY MANAGEMENT ROLE | 196 |
| Alenka Temeljotov Salaj Svein Bjørberg Carmel Margaret Lindkvist Jardar Lohne | |
| ANALYSES OF PUBLIC SPACES IN BELGRADE USING GEO-REFERENCED TWITTER DATA | 205 |
| Nikola Džaković Nikola Dinkić Jugoslav Joković Leonid Stoimenov Aleksandra Djukić | |
| SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF TWITTER DATA FOR EXPLORATION OF PUBLIC SPACE SENTIMENTS | 212 |
| Miroslava Raspopovic Milic Milena Vukmirovic | |
| CITIES AND SCREENS: ARCHITECTURE AND INFORMATION IN THE AGE OF TRANSDUCTIVE REPRODUCTION | 217 |
| Catarina Patricio | |
| CITIZEN EMPOWERMENT, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRATIC CITIES | |
| CITIES AS PLATFORMS FOR SOCIAL INNOVATION: AN INVESTIGATION INTO HOW DIGITAL PLATFORMS AND TOOLS ARE USED TO SUPPORT ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS | 227 |
| Margarita Angelidou | |
| PROBLEM ISSUES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION: GEO-MINING PARKIN SARDINIA | 235 |
| Nađa Beretić Arnaldo Cecchini Zoran Đukanović | |
| A METHODOLOGY FOR STAKEHOLDER EMPOWERMENT AND BENEFIT ASSESSMENT OF MUNICIPAL LONG-TERM DEEP RENOVATION STRATEGIES: A SURVEY WITHIN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES | 242 |
| Sebastian Botzler | |
| THE OPPORTUNITIES OF MEDIATED PUBLIC SPACES: CO-CREATION PROCESS FOR MORE INCLUSIVE URBAN PUBLIC SPACES | 249 |
| Inês Almeida Joana Solipa Batista Carlos Smaniotta Costa Marluci Menezes | |
| ARCHITECTURE AS SOCIAL INNOVATION: EDUCATION FOR NEW FORMS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE | 255 |
| Danijela Milovanović Rodić, Božena Stojčić Aleksandra Milovanović | |
| CITY AS A PRODUCT, PLANNING AS A SERVICE | 262 |
| Viktorija Prilenska Katrin Paadam Roode Liias | |
| RAJKA: CHANGING SOCIAL, ETHNIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER OF THE "HUNGARIAN SUBURB" OF BRATISLAVA | 269 |
| Dániel Balizs Péter Bajmócy | |
| POSSIBLE IMPACT OF MIGRANT CRISIS ON THE CONCEPT OF URBAN PLANNING | 279 |
| Nataša Danilović Hristić Žaklina Gligorijević Nebojša Stefanović | |

TOWARDS DIMINUISHING DISADVANTAGES IN MIGRATION ISSUES IN SERBIA
(FROM 2015) THROUGH PROPOSAL OF SOME MODELS 287

Eva Vaništa Lazarević Jelena Marić Dragan Komatina

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS

APPLICATION OF ENERGY SIMULATION OF AN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE
BUILDING 303

Norbert Harmathy Zoltán Magyar

APPLICATION OF TRADITIONAL MATERIALS IN DESIGN OF ENERGY EFFI-
CIENT INTERIORS 311

Vladana Petrović Nataša Petković Grozdanović Branislava Stoiljković Aleksandar Keković
Goran Jovanović

DETERMINATION OF THE LIMIT VALUE OF PERMITTED ENERGY CLASS FOR
THE KINDERGARTENS IN THE NORTH REGION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVI-
NA 318

Darija Gajić Biljana Antunović Aleksandar Janković

ARCHITECTURAL ASPECTS OF ENERGY AND ECOLOGICALLY RESPONSIBLE
DESIGN OF STUDENT HOUSE BUILDINGS 326

Malina Čvoro Saša B. Čvoro Aleksandar Janković

ENERGY EFFICIENCY ANALYSES OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THROUGH
TRANSIENT SIMULATION 332

Ayşe Fidan ALTUN Muhsin KILIC

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR PLANNING AND DESIGN OF “ZERO-ENER-
GY BUILDINGS” 340

Kosa Golić Vesna Kosorić Suzana Koprivica

ENERGY REFURBISHMENT OF A PUBLIC BUILDING IN BELGRADE 348

Mirjana Miletić Aleksandra Krstić-Furundžić

TPOLOGY OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN SERBIA: A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY REFURBISHMENT 357

Nataša Čuković Ignjatović Dušan Ignjatović Ljiljana Đukanović

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES

EVALUATION OF ADVANCED NATURAL VENTILATION POTENTIAL IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL REGION OF CATALONIA 367

Nikola Pestic Jaime Roset Calzada Adrian MurosAlcojor

TRENDS IN INTEGRATION OF PHOTOVOLTAIC FACILITIES INTO THE BUILT
ENVIRONMENT 375

Aleksandra Krstić-Furundžić Alessandra Scognamiglio, Mirjana Devetaković, Francesco
Frontini, Budimir Sudimac

| | |
|--|-----|
| INTEGRATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES INTO BUILDINGS MADE FROM CLT | 389 |
| Milica Petrović Isidora Ilić | |
| INTEGRATION OF SOLAR WATER HEATING SYSTEMS INTO GREEN BUILDINGS BY APPLYING GIS AND BIM TECHNOLOGIES | 394 |
| Kosa Golić Vesna Kosorić Dragana Mecanov | |
| IMPLEMENTING ADAPTIVE FAÇADES CONCEPT IN BUILDINGS DESIGN: A CASE STUDY OF A SPORTS HALL | 402 |
| Aleksandar Petrovski Lepa Petrovska-Hristovska | |
| SIMULATION AIDED ENERGY PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF A COMPLEX OFFICE BUILDING PROJECT | 409 |
| Norbert Harmathy László Szerdahelyi | |

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND PROCESS

| | |
|---|-----|
| THE HABITABLE BRIDGE: EXPLORING AN ARCHITECTURAL PARADIGM THAT COMBINES CONNECTIVITY WITH HABITATION | 421 |
| Ioanna Symeonidou | |
| REFURBISHMENT OF POST-WAR PREFABRICATED MULTIFAMILY BUILDINGS | 428 |
| Aleksandra Krstić-Furundžić, Tatjana Kosić, PhD | |
| THE FUTURE (OF) BUILDING | 438 |
| Morana Pap, Roberto Vdović, Bojan Baletić | |
| COMPARISON OF ARCHITECTS' AND USERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF APARTMENTS | 445 |
| Ivana Brkanić | |
| DIGITAL VS. TRADITIONAL DESIGN PROCESS | 453 |
| Igor Svetel Tatjana Kosić Milica Pejanović | |
| CREATING THE EASTERN CAMPUS CONCEPT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS - CONNECTED THE FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS | 461 |
| Péter Paári Gabriella Medvegy Bálint Bachmann | |

BUILDING STRUCTURES AND MATERIALS

| | |
|---|-----|
| SUSTAINABILITY BENEFITS OF FERROCEMENT APPLICATION IN COMPOSITE BUILDING STRUCTURES | 471 |
| Aleksandra Nenadović Žikica Tekić | |
| POSSIBILITIES OF ENERGY EFFICIENT REFURBISHMENT OF A FAMILY VILLA IN BELGRADE: A CASE STUDY | 479 |
| Nenad Šekularac Jasna Čikić Tovarović Jelena Ivanović-Šekularac | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| ENHANCING THE BUILDING ENVELOPE PERFORMANCE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS USING HYBRID VENTILATED FAÇADE SYSTEMS | 485 |
| Katerina Tsikaloudaki Theodore Theodosiou Stella Tsoka Dimitrios Bikas | |
| STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF ADAPTIVE FACADES | 493 |
| Marcin Kozłowski Chiara Bedon Klára Machalická Thomas Wüest Dániel Honfi | |
| STRATEGIZING FOR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS: THE CASE OF BEIRUT | 500 |
| Hassan Zaiter Francesca Giofrè | |
| THE IMPACT OF USERS' BEHAVIOUR ON SOLAR GAINS IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS | 509 |
| Rajčić Aleksandar Radivojević Ana Đukanović Ljiljana | |
| PRESERVATION OF ORIGINAL APPEARANCE OF EXPOSED CONCRETE FACADES, CASE STUDY: RESIDENTIAL BLOCK 23, NEW BELGRADE | 517 |
| Nikola Macut Ana Radivojević | |

ADAPTIVE REUSE

| | |
|--|-----|
| CONVERSION AS MODEL OF SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION FOR DEVASTATED INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES | 529 |
| Branko AJ Turnšek Aleksandra Kostić Milun Rancić | |
| SILO CONVERSION - POTENTIALS, FLEXIBILITY AND CONSTRAINTS | 537 |
| Branko AJ Turnšek Ljiljana Jevremović Ana Stanojević | |
| ARCHITECTURE OF MULTIPLE BEGINNINGS AS A TOOL OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT | 545 |
| Milan Brzaković Petar Mitković Aleksandar Milojković Marko Nikolić | |
| INHABITING THE TOWER. THE PARADIGM OF THE FORTIFIED TOWERS OF MANI AND THE REUSE PROJECT | 556 |
| Rachele Lomurno | |
| ADAPTIVE REUSE THROUGH CREATIVE INDUSTRY TOOLS: CASE OF URAL-MASH, YEKATERINBURG, RUSSIA | 564 |
| Eva Vaništa Lazarević Timur Abdullaev, Larisa Bannikova | |

URBAN MOBILITY, TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC SOLUTIONS

| | |
|--|-----|
| POLICY FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS IN AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS IN URBAN AEREAS BASED ON REGULATORY AND FISCAL MEASURES | 579 |
| Marija Glogovac Olja Čokorilo | |
| SIMULATING PEDESTRIAN BEHAVIOUR IN SCHOOL ZONES – POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES | 586 |
| Ljupko Šimunović Mario Ćosić Dino Šojat Božo Radulović Domagoj Dijanić | |

MODEL OF SMART PEDESTRIAN NETWORK DEVELOPMENT USING AN EDGE-NODE SPACE SYNTAX ABSTRACTION FOR URBAN CENTRES 593

Bálint Kádár

THE ROLE OF SMART PASSENGER INTERCHANGES IN THE URBAN TRANSPORT NETWORK 604

Bia Mandžuka, Marinko Jurčević, Davor Brčić

CLIMATE CHANGE, RESILIENCE OF PLACES AND HAZARD RISK MANAGEMENT

THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGES ON THE DESIGN ELEMENTS OF CONTEMPORARY WINERIES - CASE STUDIES 617

Branko AJ Turnšek Ana Stanojević LjiljanaJevremović

DETERMINATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT POLICIES USING URBAN RESILIENCE AND SYSTEM DYNAMICS SIMULATION APPROACH 626

Zoran Keković Ozren Džigurski Vladimir Ninković

QUALITIES OF RESILIENT CITY IN SYSTEMS OF PLANNING SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT. AN INTRODUCTORY REVIEW. 634

Brankica Milojević Isidora Karan

PLACE-BASED URBAN DESIGN EDUCATION FOR ADAPTING CITIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE 641

Jelena Živković Ksenija Lalović

IMPROVING URBAN RESILIENCE, INCREASING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS: NEW CHALLENGE OF ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING EDUCATION 652

Aleksandra Stupar Vladimir Mihajlov Ivan Simic

URBAN RESILIENCE AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN: TECHNOLOGIES, MATERIALS AND FORMS OF THE NEW PUBLIC SPACE 659

Vincenzo Paolo Bagnato

THERMAL COMFORT OF NIŠFORTRESS PARK IN THE SUMMER PERIOD 666

Ivana Bogdanović Protić Milena Dinić Branković Petar Mitković Milica Ljubenović

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND NATURAL BASED SOLUTIONS

SMALL ISLANDS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE U.E. MARINE STRATEGY – CHERADI'S ARCHIPELAGO IN TARANTO 679

Giuseppe d'Agostino Federica Montalto

LANDSCAPE AWARENESS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 686

Isidora Karan Igor Kuvac Radovan Vukomanovic

SAVAPARK – A RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE NEW DEVELOPMENT FOR ŠABAC 692

Milena Zindović Ksenija Lukić Marović

ADRIATIC LIGHTHOUSES. STRATEGIC VISIONS AND DESIGN FEATURES 702

Michele Montemurro

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND INFRASTRUCTURES: TYPOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF GREEK WATER RESERVOIRS' LANDSCAPE 710

Marianna Nana Maria Ananiadou-Tzimopoulou

THE BASIN OF THE MAR PICCOLO OF TARANTO AS URBAN AND LANDSCAPE "THEATRE" 717

Francesco Paolo Protomastro

INTERWEAVING AND COMPLEXITIES OF THE MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE 725

Dženana Bijedić Senaida Halilović Rada Čahtarević

BUILT HERITAGE, NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND DANUBE CORRIDOR

DIGITAL TOOLS IN RESEARCHING HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES 737

Milena Vukmirović Nikola Samardžić

APPLICATION OF BIM TECHNOLOGY IN THE PROCESSES OF DOCUMENTING HERITAGE BUILDINGS 751

Mirjana Devetaković Milan Radojević

GIS-BASED MAPPING OF DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS OF UNDERVALUED REGIONS – A CASE STUDY OF BAČKA PALANKA MUNICIPALITY IN SERBIA 758

Ranka Medenica Milica Kostreš Darko Reba Marina Carević Tomić

MAPPING THE ATTRACTIVITY OF TOURIST SITES ALL ALONG THE DANUBE USING GEOTAGGED IMAGES FROM FLICKR.COM 766

Bálint Kádár Mátyás Gede

INVENTARISATION AND SYSTEMATIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE DOCUMENTATION: A CROATIAN MATCH FACTORY CASE STUDY 777

Lucija Lončar Zlatko Karač

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF ANCIENT VIMINACIUM AND MODERN KOSTOLAC – CREATION OF A NEW APPROACH TO THE PRESERVATION AND PRESENTATION OF ITS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE 785

Emilija Nikolić Mirjana Roter-Blagojević

ALTERNATIVE TERRITORIAL CHANGES OF HOUSING ESTATES TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE CONCEPTION 793

Regina Balla

HERITAGE, TOURISM AND DANUBE CORRIDOR

CULTURAL TOURISM IN THE BALKANS: TRENDS AND PERSPECTIVES. 807
Kleoniki Gkioufi

CULTURAL TOURISM AS A NEW DRIVING FORCE FOR A SETTLEMENT REVIT-
ALISATION: THE CASE OF GOLUBAC MUNICIPALITY IN IRON GATES REGION,
SERBIA 814
Branislav Antonić Aleksandra Djukić

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL IDENTITY OF TWIN CITIES KOMÁR-
NO-KOMÁROM 823
Kristína Kalašová

PLACE NETWORKS. EXPERIENCE THE CITY ON FOOT 830
Milena Vukmirovic Aleksandra Djukić Branislav Antonić

STORIES WITH SOUP - CULTURAL HERITAGE MOMENTS ALONG THE DAN-
UBE RIVER 837
Heidi Dumreicher Bettina Kolb Michael Anranter

ETHNIC AND TOPONYMIC BACKGROUND OF THE SERBIAN CULTURAL HERI-
TAGE ALONG THE DANUBE 844
Dániel Balizs Béla Zsolt Gergely

SPATIAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE PROJECT: AN ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN
STRATEGY FOR NON-HERITAGE VILLAGES IN HEBEI PROVINCE 859
Dapeng Zhao Bálint Bachmann Tie Wang

CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN CROATIA CITIES AND MUNICI-
PALITIES FROM 1991 TO 2011: MULTIVARIABLE ANALYTICAL APPROACH 869
Valentina Valjak

SPECIFICS OF DYNAMICS OF SHRINKING SMALL TOWNS IN SERBIA 879
Milica Ljubenović Milica Igić Jelena Đekić Ivana Bogdanović-Protić Ana Momčilović-Petroni-
jević

BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS IN THE LIGHT OF
CLIMATE CHANGE IN SERBIA– OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES 888
Milicalgić MilicaLjubenović Jelena Đekić Mihailo Mitković

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH FOR SUSTAINABLE REGIONALDEVELOPMENT:
EXPERIENCES FROM “LEARNING ECONOMIES” ITALY-SERBIA BILATERAL
PROJECT 899
Jelena Živković Ksenija Lalović Elena Battaglini Zoran Đukanović Vladan Đokić

ASSESSMENT OF VALUE OF BIOMASS ENERGY POTENTIAL FROM AGRICULTURAL WASTE IN LESKOVAC FIELD AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING 908

Mihailo Mitković Dragoljub Živković Petar Mitković Milena Dinić Branković Milica Igić

MULTIFUNCTIONAL FACILITIES – FROM PRIMARY FUNCTIONS TO SPATIAL LANDMARKS (STUDY OF TWO CASES IN SERBIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA) 918

Aleksandar Videnovic Milos Arandjelovic

TRENDS IN INTEGRATION OF PHOTOVOLTAIC FACILITIES INTO THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Cities are consumers of large amounts of energy. They require uninterrupted energy supply but with dynamic power profile. Mainly consumption of energy generated from fossil fuels is present today with consequence significant pollution of the environment. The sustainable energy transition in cities means increasing the supply of energy from renewable sources. The paper points to the integration of PV renewable systems in the built environment, opportunities and constraints, design conditions and tools. The consideration of the constraints which creates urban environment is carried out in order to understand the complexity of selecting locations in the cities. In this sense, the paper gives an overview of the possibilities of PV systems integration in the built environment, and discusses physical limitations in the urban environment and simulation tools as well as challenges and research and development issues.

Keywords: PV systems, Building envelope, Built environment, Energy, Simulation tools.

Introduction

Cities will need to adopt urban planning and building design strategies that allow them to increase their abilities to better respond and adapt to the economic, social, and physical stresses they will face as they confront the challenges of increasing energy scarcity, climate change, and population change (<http://www.resilientcity.org/index.cfm?id=11449>). Increasing energy scarcity and climate change are recognized as key challenges affecting development of the principles and strategies of urban and building design which will help our cities to cope with the impacts of these stresses (Krstić-Furundžić, 2017).

Activities and urban structures that characterize cities, such as transport, industrial and commercial activities, water distribution, food production, buildings and infrastructure require continuous supply of energy. Cities consume between 60 percent and 80 percent of energy

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worldwide, and are responsible for large shares of GHG emissions (UN, 2008). Buildings are responsible for 40% of energy consumption and 36% of CO₂ emissions in the EU (<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/buildings>). At a global level, if fossil fuels continue to be burnt at a 'business as usual' trajectory, in a matter of a couple of decades, we will cross the 450ppm level, taken as the limit for keeping global warming under 2°C (BBC, 2013; Jones, 2014). The energy performance of a city's infrastructure and building fabric is a key determinant of its capacity for resilience (Applegath, 2012).

The sustainable energy transition in cities means increasing the supply of energy from renewable sources, leading to sustainable heating and cooling of buildings and to an increase in the number of electric vehicles, which significantly contributes to reducing energy consumption from fossil fuels and thereby reducing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. The point is that the current unsustainable energy production from fossil fuels is replaced by the use of renewable energy sources. A sustainable urban energy system will need low carbon technologies on the supply side, and efficient distribution infrastructure as well as lowered consumption on the end-user side (<https://unhabitat.org/urban-themes/energy/>).

It is obvious that cities have significant electricity consumption. From a global standpoint, cities consume between 60 and 80 percent of electrical energy and are responsible for a large emission of greenhouse gases (UN, 2008), especially carbon dioxide, which causes considerable environmental pollution, and climate change. Almost 60% of the world's electricity is consumed in residential and commercial buildings (Johansson et al., 2012, IEA 2008). Shares of total U.S. retail sales of electricity by consuming sectors in 2016 are as follows: residential–38%, commercial–37%, industrial–25% and transportation–0.2% (EIA, 2016). In this sense, it is important to recognize the harmful impact of electricity generation on the global warming of the environment and be aware of the need to adopt technologies that will allow for the reduction of such impact.

When it comes to urban structures, large non-renewable energy savings can be achieved by technologies using solar energy. Buildings should be designed to transform our current highly energy-intensive urban structures into much less energy-intensive and much less carbon-intensive ones (Krstić-Furundžić, 2017). The increasing use of renewable energy sources means that building integrated solar thermal systems (STs) and photovoltaics (PVs) have a key role in the provision of electricity, domestic hot water and in the heating and cooling of buildings (Kalogirou, 2013).

This paper points to the integration of PV systems in the urban environment, opportunities and constraints, design conditions and tools. An overview of the integration of PV systems in a built environment is presented in order to show the diversity of positions for the application of PV systems in the urban environment. The consideration of the constraints which creates urban environment is carried out in order to understand the complexity of selecting locations in the cities. Integration of PV systems in cities is a challenge that requires continuous research and development in various areas related to that activity, as discussed in the article.

Overview of the integration of PV systems in a built environment

From a variety of aspects, the built environment can be defined. However, in general the following observations were noticed that are relevant from the point of this study: *The term built environment refers to the human-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging in scale from buildings and parks or green space to neighborhoods and cities that can often include their supporting infrastructure, such as water supply, or energy networks. The built environment is a material, spatial and cultural product of human labor that combines physical elements and energy in forms for living, working and playing. The "built environment encompasses places and spaces created or modified by people including*

buildings, parks, and transportation systems". (<http://www.definitions.net/definition/built%20environment>).

Nowadays, the surfaces of PV modules can be increasingly seen in cities. The purpose of the PV module application is the generation of electricity in addition to other functions that characterize them. According to the location and consequently the function, the following typology of devices with PV modules can be noticed:

- Building envelopes (facades, roofs, overhangs, fences);
- Canopies / shadings over open spaces (pedestrian areas, parking);
- Urban furniture applications / equipment in open space (solar street lights, solar trees, smart benches, solar traffic signs and signals, intelligent public indicators, solar bus shelters);
- Transport facilities (solar powered cars, sound barriers, solar-powered petrol pumps).

A comprehensive classification of different photovoltaic possibilities for Net Zero Energy Buildings, at the architectural, as well as at landscape scale, has been done in some publications, based on real case studies (Scognamiglio and Garde, 2014).

Comprehensively observed, building envelopes represent significant amount of surfaces whose usability for the application of the PV system is in the function of exposure to solar radiation. In cities, the possibilities of integrating PV systems into buildings are closely related to the type of urban structure. The site's analysis regarding the presence of shading from adjacent objects is crucial in the case of planning the application of the PV system both at new building sites and in already built environments. Their application affects the architectural concepts of buildings and the urban design of settlements, producing structures adapted to the reception of solar energy (Krstić-Furundžić, 2006). In Netherlands, the Nieuwland Ward (Figure 1) is built, next to Amersfoort, where objects are so oriented that solar energy is received over roof surfaces with PV modules of different design features are installed. This was one of the pioneer projects conceived in order to demonstrate the many possibilities for the use of PV in the urban environment, and, also, the main constraints that the use of PV in the building envelope could present.



Figure 1: Aerial view of the new settlement Nieuwland, near Amersfoort, Holland (Steemers, 2001)

In terms of sun exposure, the roof surfaces have the best performance, and in cities most of PV modules are placed on them. Those placed on the roofs are less visible, but the modules on the facades are compelling elements of creating a visual hallmark of buildings and urban areas. Canopies and shadings over/in open spaces are usually covered with semi-transparent

PV modules in order to achieve the smoothness of the structure above the pedestrian paths and allow sunlight through and better visibility to the surroundings (Figure 2).

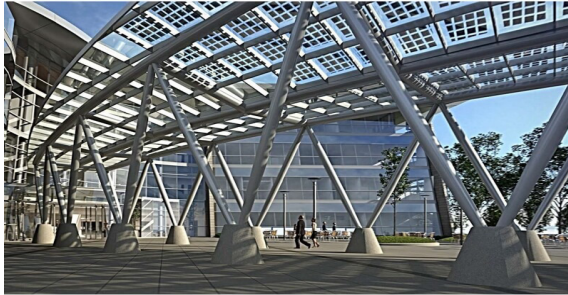


Figure 2: Solar canopy with semi-transparent PV modules in front of the Public safety building, Salt Lake City, Utah, US, <https://cesolar.com/project/public-safety-building-solar-canopy/> Advanced urban furniture applications are already familiar types of equipment updated by environmentally friendly technologies such as photovoltaics. They are designed to be self-sustaining thanks to the integration with PV panels.



Figure 3: Urban furniture applications give extra qualities for staying in nature (left - Solar Road, Krommenie near Amsterdam, <https://cleantechnica.com/2017/03/12/dutch-solar-bike-path-solaroad-successful-expanding/>; middle - solar trees, park in Belgrade; smart bench - Sarajevo, BiH, Photo: A. Krstić-Furundžić)



Figure 4: Solar bus shelters and intelligent public indicators contribute to the easy movement in the city

<http://www.globalglassolutions.com/2013/01/vidurglass-photovoltaic-safety-glazing.html>

When PV panels are placed in open urban spaces, an analysis of the presence of shadows from adjacent objects should also be carried out. When it comes to parks, the presence of a limitation is minimized. The point is to remove PV devices from the shade of trees. Solar roads, solar trees and smart benches are devices that give extra qualities for staying in nature (Figure 3); In addition can have feature of artistic exhibits.

Intelligent public indicators often combined with solar bus shelters contribute to the smooth movement in the city, informing about sites of tourist and historical interest as well as obtaining a set of information relevant to residents and tourists (Figure 4).

Traffic safety is further enhanced by the use of solar traffic signs and signals because their operation does not have to depend on electricity supply from the public utility network.

Solar powered cars are still the subject of research and development and are seen as the future of transportation. Road equipment, such as lighting and sound barriers with PV modules, as well as solar-powered petrol pumps, are already in use and show great potentials for electricity supply for illumination of roads and facilities on roads where electricity distribution network is not profitable. Sustainable approach to road noise abatement includes integration of PV modules into sound barrier structures (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Sustainable design of road equipment. Sound barrier in Rome – left, <http://www.worldhighways.com/sections/irf/features/photovoltaic-noise-barriers/>; Solar-powered petrol pump – right, <http://www.aurarays.com/solar-power-application>.

Solar power plants in petrol pumps have intelligent solar power management systems that operate and store electricity for operating the electrical appliances, fuel dispensing units, canopy lights, yard lights, office lights and fans, air filling machine etc. through-out day and night (Figure 5). These systems are robustly developed to provide power without fluctuation.



Figure 6: Bike line in the middle of a South Korean highway covered with solar panels. <https://www.slashgear.com/bike-lane-in-the-middle-of-a-south-korean-highway-is-covered-with-solar-panels-16379387/>

Sustainable transport concepts give importance to low carbon technologies, which increasingly result in giving priority to bicycle transport and the formation of bicycle paths, even along the highways like in South Korea covered with PV panels (Figure 6).

Physical limitations in the urban environment and simulation tools

Despite the fact that the technology of PVs has been developing for a long time with significant results in efficiency and reliability, and a considerable decrease of prices of PV equipment, the application of this technology is still limited in urban environments (Krawietz et al., 2016). One of the reasons for such situation could be a lack of knowledge on basic principles of PV integration among architects, being not confident enough in technological and aesthetical potential of available BIPV components. Another reason could be a complexity of the built environment that might require either experimental application or trustworthy advanced simulation methods.



Figure 7: An example of PV application on an existing landmark object. Paul VI Audience Hall, The Vatican City (Pier Luigi Nervi, 1971) – awarded the 2008 European Solar Prize. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_VI_Audience_Hall

When it goes on an experimental application of PV technology, it is often a case that it is integrated in design or refurbishment of landmark objects, distinguished by size, position (often freestanding) and importance, so that physical limitations are less influential (Figure 7). An urban environment, however, usually consists of objects gathered in blocks of different morphologies, where it is not possible to easily estimate a solar potential or possible overshadowing of existing building surfaces.

A variety of simulation tools is available nowadays, helping participants in the design process to

make right decisions regarding the application of PVs. Majority of these tools, however simulate the geographic, physical, technical and economic aspects of estimating PV application on a chosen location in general, not entirely considering the physical characteristics of an existing built environment, such as the footprint and the height of existing buildings, the presence of trees and other greenery, the urban equipment, etc.

Some of simulation tools are developed by institutions promoting the use of solar energy and are available online. Being based on freely available mapping services as well as on obtainable meteorological data, in majority of cases they analyze geographic position of a considered location and return general information on the estimated energy gain from particular kind of PVs. One of such simulation tools is PVWatts Calculator, provided by NREL - National Laboratory of the U.S. Energy Department, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, available in the cloud from 2017. It calculates estimated monthly/yearly energy gains and its possible financial impacts, for the PV systems on surfaces of determined azimuth and tilt angles, shape of which could be indicated on a map. One of possible commercial alternatives to PVWatts is the system calledpvPlanner developed by the Slovak company SolarGIS. It calculates both solar irradiance data and energy gains, visualizing sun paths with terrain horizon that might have shading effect on solar radiation. Based on available irradiance data, this platform calculates optimal tilt angle for a PV module of determined azimuth orientation (Meneguzzo et al., 2018), which could be a valuable input for architectural design on a specific location. Relying on automatic processing of data collected from available mapping sources, these simulation tools do not recognize the existing built environment, and the overshadowing effects that occur and affect the solar radiance.

Interms of bridging the gap between the PV engineering and architectural design, significant efforts have been done in integrating PV simulation apparatus into the domain of BIM software, either enriching the existing standard BIM platforms such as Autodesk's Revit, Graphisoft'sArchiCAD and others, or developing new, fully interoperable BIM solutions such as BIMSolar (Figure 8) or Construct PV web tool (Frontini et al., 2016).

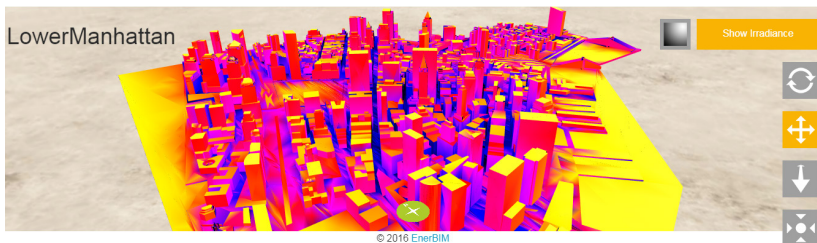


Figure 8: BIMSolar platform – an irradiance study of Lower Manhattan (positioning of cursor on a desired surface returns the yearly irradiance potential in KWh/m^2).

The common characteristic of all available BIM simulation tools is that they allow geo-referencing of designed objects, i.e. their linking and orientation on a real unique position on earth. This theoretically permits creation of solar studies for different periods of year and various time of day. An accurate examination of overshadowing effect, however, still requires extensive modelling of all neighbor objects, both built and natural. For once well-defined environment, available simulation modules such as Autodesk Insight 360, demonstrate a significant sensitivity to the overshadowing effect, and calculate yearly energy production and a payback period according to a set of predefined parameters.

The platforms like BIMSolar go one step further from simple calculating technical data, and connect designers with the producers of BIPV components, developing a database of the BIPV

products existing on the market.

From the viewpoint of architectural design, the existence of a variety of simulation tools is not sufficient itself. It requires a deeper understanding of specific issues, such as the ones of solar geometry (Devetaković et al., 2018), solar radiance, PV module efficiency, PV reliability etc., as well as being informed on most recent and most successful application of the PV technology, especially in the local contexts. The role of architects is not only to apply the BIPV solutions available on the market, but to take a leading role in developing new, more functional and aesthetically advanced solutions (Figure 9).



Figure 9: Example of an innovative approach to designing of PV facilities in a built environment. Kengo Kuma, Hikari Building, Lyon, France 2015, source of illustrations SADEV <http://www.sadev.com/blog/vea-hikari-lyon-france/?lang=en>

Challenges and research and development issues

As exposed above, on one hand, a variety of possibilities exist for the use of PV in the built environment, since the traditional uses of PV have been overpassed by new trends and uses of this technology. On the other hand, there is an increased demand for renewable energy generation systems in urban areas, where the energy demand is the highest, given the need of meeting national energy regulations as well as ambitious energy targets set by the European Commission (i.e. the Net Zero Energy Buildings Directive²).

What are the main implications of this new condition?

One consequence is very obvious. A very simple feature of PV is that the installation of PV modules requires space. Therefore, PV is becoming more and more visible in our landscapes, and, also in the urban landscape (Scognamiglio et al., 2011). The increased demand for PV corresponds to expanding the domain of use of PV from the only optimally exposed surfaces (solar potential), such as roofs, to other additional surfaces (e.g. facades, sun-shading systems, urban furniture, etc.). This new condition makes the use of PV, and its design, in particular, more complex than in the past.

In Figure 10, a recent building built in the urban area of Tokyo, and designed by Kengo Kuma & Associates is shown. Here the architect integrates PV on the high rise building balustrades, and, moreover, enlarges the building's envelope (to increase the surface of the energy generating surfaces) by designing a "veil" which integrates PV sun-shading systems.

2 EPBD recast, Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the Energy Performance of Buildings (recast). Official Journal of the European Union 2010; L153: 13–35.



Figure 10: Toshima Ward Office, Tokyo (JP), 2015. Design: Kengo Kuma & Associates.
Picture: ©Kawasumi, Kobayashi Kenji Photograph Office.

There are several heterogeneous research and development issues related to this new framework. Some of these are summarised in the following:

1. it is necessary that the industry provides a variety of PV components, which can meet requirements of different users' needs (different market demands), this way ensuring a satisfying penetration of the PV technology;
2. if strict energy targets have to be met, it is important being able to predict the energy performance of PV in the urban environment, where several conditions (especially the urban morphology, with related shading effects, but, also, other factors such as the ambient temperature caused by the urban heat island) can affect the energy performance of PV;
3. last, but not least, the design of PV systems is becoming in general more and more complex, because of the increased number of performances required to PV, but, also because of the need of an integrated design process, starting from the early stage design of the systems.

In Figure 11 (Scognamiglio and Frontini, 2016), a market breakdown for different uses of PV is proposed, based on different building typologies. For each of the categories, the scheme underlines what PV products are suitable (SUPSI-SEAC, 2017), and what are the main required performances.





| MARKET SEGMENT (BUILDING TYPOLOGY) | SUITABLE PV PRODUCTS | MAIN PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS |
|---|--|--|
| <p>"MY PV ROOF"</p>  | <p>STANDARD PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES + MOUNTING SYSTEMS</p> | <p>ACTIVE ENERGY PERFORMANCE</p> |
| <p>AVERAGE BUILDINGS</p>  | <p>PREFABRICATED PHOTOVOLTAIC COMPONENTS INCLUDING INSULATION (RETROFITTING)</p> | <p>PASSIVE ENERGY PERFORMANCE + ACTIVE ENERGY PERFORMANCE + INTEGRABILITY</p> |
| <p>VALUABLE BUILDINGS</p>  | <p>CUSTOMISED PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES</p> | <p>ACTIVE ENERGY PERFORMANCE + VISUAL APPEARANCE + INTEGRABILITY</p> |
| <p>NET ZEBS</p>  | <p>PREFABRICATED PHOTOVOLTAIC COMPONENTS (INCLUDING INSULATION) + PART OF AN ENERGY SOLUTION SET</p> | <p>PASSIVE ENERGY PERFORMANCE + ACTIVE ENERGY PERFORMANCE + INTEGRABILITY + "COMPLETE" ENERGY SYSTEM</p> |

Figure 11: Categorization of the main building markets for the use of PV in the built environment, with breakdown of the suitable PV products and the main required performances (based on Scognamiglio and Frontini, 2016).

In the methodological approach here proposed four main market segments are identified:

1. 1. "My PV roof": this market segment includes mainly single family houses, where the use of PV happens based on the willingness of the owner of reducing the energy bill);
2. 2. Average buildings: this market segment includes mainly existing buildings, primarily large scale housing complex whose envelopes require interventions for improving the energy performance to meet energy regulations (very often this retrofitting process is handled by only one owner, such as the housing company);
3. 3. Valuable buildings: this market segment includes buildings that are valuable, so that any intervention on them requires a design process very attentive to the morphological aspects of the integration of PV;
4. 4. Net Zero Energy Buildings: this market segment includes all those buildings (existing

and new ones) where any design process is mainly targeted to offset the energy demand, and therefore, the net zero energy balance is a main requirement of the design programme.

In terms of complexity of design, this increases along the four categories presented.

In the first case the design complexity is minimal, because the main design targets are simple, being the reduction of the costs of the systems (the system + installation), and the maximization of the energy generation, to offset the energy bill.

In the second case, considering that the use of PV happens often in the framework of a general retrofitting process, the energy performance of the envelope is crucial, and, of course, the technological integrability of the PV systems, too.

The easiest technological unit for installing PV is the roof, and combined solutions (passive performance + active performance) are needed in order to ensure thermal insulation and energy generation. Very likely the PV product is provided by the building industry, which offers appropriate solutions for roofing (or cladding) that include the PV layer.

In the third case (valuable buildings), due to the value of the building (architectural, historical, morphological), special PV components are needed so as to ensure an appropriate match between the PV components and the other building materials. Here the morphological integrability is of primary interest (colour, texture, grain, composition, etc.). Therefore here the main design complexity is the architectural one, in addition to the PV component complexity. In this case the suitable PV components are the result of an interaction between PV researchers and building and PV industry that collaborate for developing customised PV building elements (e.g. coloured PV glazing, "patterned" PV glasses, etc.).

In the fourth case (net Zero Energy Buildings), the energy balance becomes an important element for the design. PV should cope not only with a satisfying technological and morphological integration, but should also be able to offset (if it is the only energy generating technology used) the buildings energy balance. It is obvious that this case presents the highest design complexity, because it includes the previous cases in terms of requirements, and the Net Zero Energy balance requirement. This is also the case in which very often simulation models and tools are needed.

Furthermore the use of PV in built environment has to comply with different international but also local regulations that apply both to PV technology and construction materials. This topic is being addressed by the International Energy Agency, Photovoltaic Power Systems Programme, task 15, Enabling Framework for BIPV acceleration, sub-task C (IEA-PVPS-Task 15, STC) and by the IEC and ISO technical committees that are working on new standard and procedure to qualify BIPV product and system in order to support the market growth giving more consistent information to planners.

Information like operative temperature and real data performance are needed in order to provide with reliable data energy specialist and planner for their simulation and design tools.

On the above mentioned topics and research issues, the authors of this paper are carrying on an international, and interdisciplinary collaboration in the framework of the COST Action CA16235 "Performance and Reliability of Photovoltaic Systems: Evaluations of Large-Scale Monitoring Data (PEARL PV)"³, i.e. in the working group 4, focusing on "Photovoltaics in the built environment".

In particular, the work to be undertaken within this networking project is articulated in two main topics:

1. a. Collection of information in a data server about PV in the built environment, from realized projects, publications and information retrieved from the web, together with PV experts, architects, installers, construction and building services engineers and city/urban

3 http://www.cost.eu/COST_Actions/ca/CA16235

planners;

2. b. Identification of required data and appropriate simulation models to be used in the framework of PV systems in the built environment given the challenges of (i) shading by neighbouring buildings, (ii) building and planning codes and regulations and (iii) energy performance norms that apply to and/or are required for, buildings.

The collaborative research is already on-going; some early results are expected by the end of 2018, and the action is running till the end of 2021.

Conclusions

The sustainable energy transition in cities means increasing the supply of energy from renewable sources. A great contribution is expected from the integration of the PV system into the built environment, but at the same time great potentials and limitations are noticed. It is possible to identify some challenges that research has to take up in a close future:

1. how to deal with the use of PV in not optimal environments (shading effects; different orientation of PV modules, etc.), considering also the development of innovative components (e.g. microinverters);
2. setting new requirements for innovative PV components (building regulations and standards; energy requirements, etc.);
3. developing design methods and approaches compatible with the design of complex buildings (e.g. BIM);
4. simulation of the energy performance of PV as a part of a complex energy system in urban environment (simulation models, extension from the building to the urban scale).

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