

Canada – Inuit Nunangat – United Kingdom Arctic Research Programme 2021-2025

Advanced Solar Integration A Component of the REMIROCaN Project

In collaboration with Nunavut Nukkiqsautiit Corporation (NNC), a subsidiary of Qikiqtaaluk Corporation.
This work has been approved by the Nunavut Research Institute.

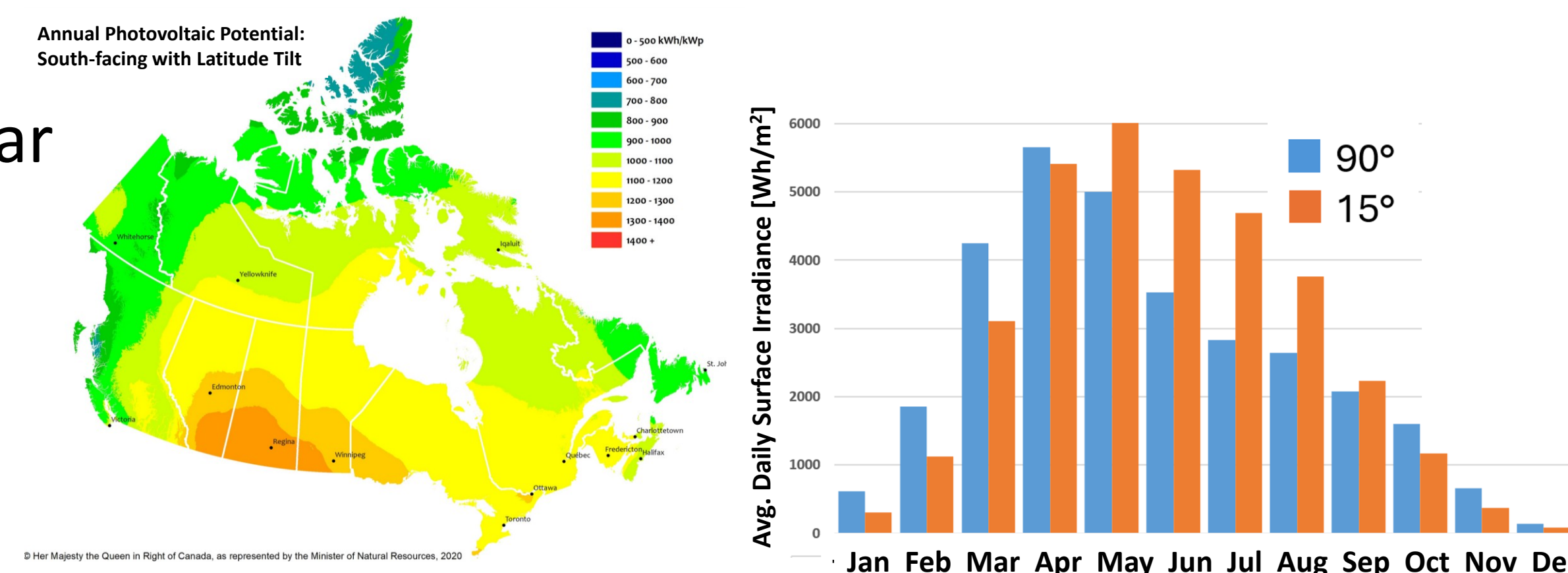


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BUILDING INTEGRATED SOLAR

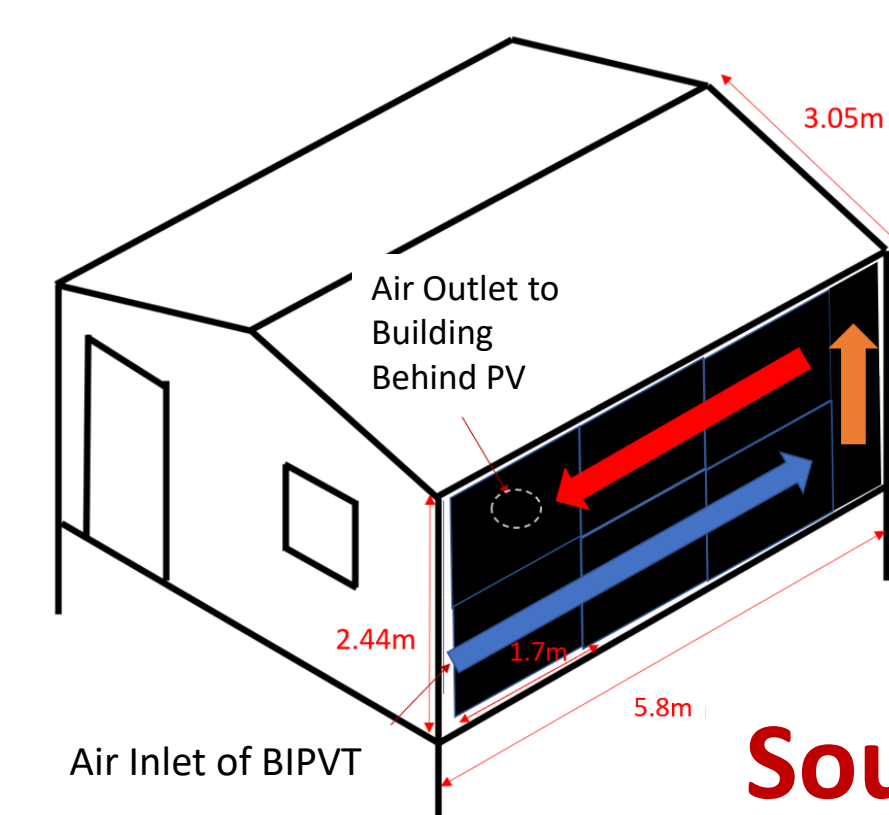
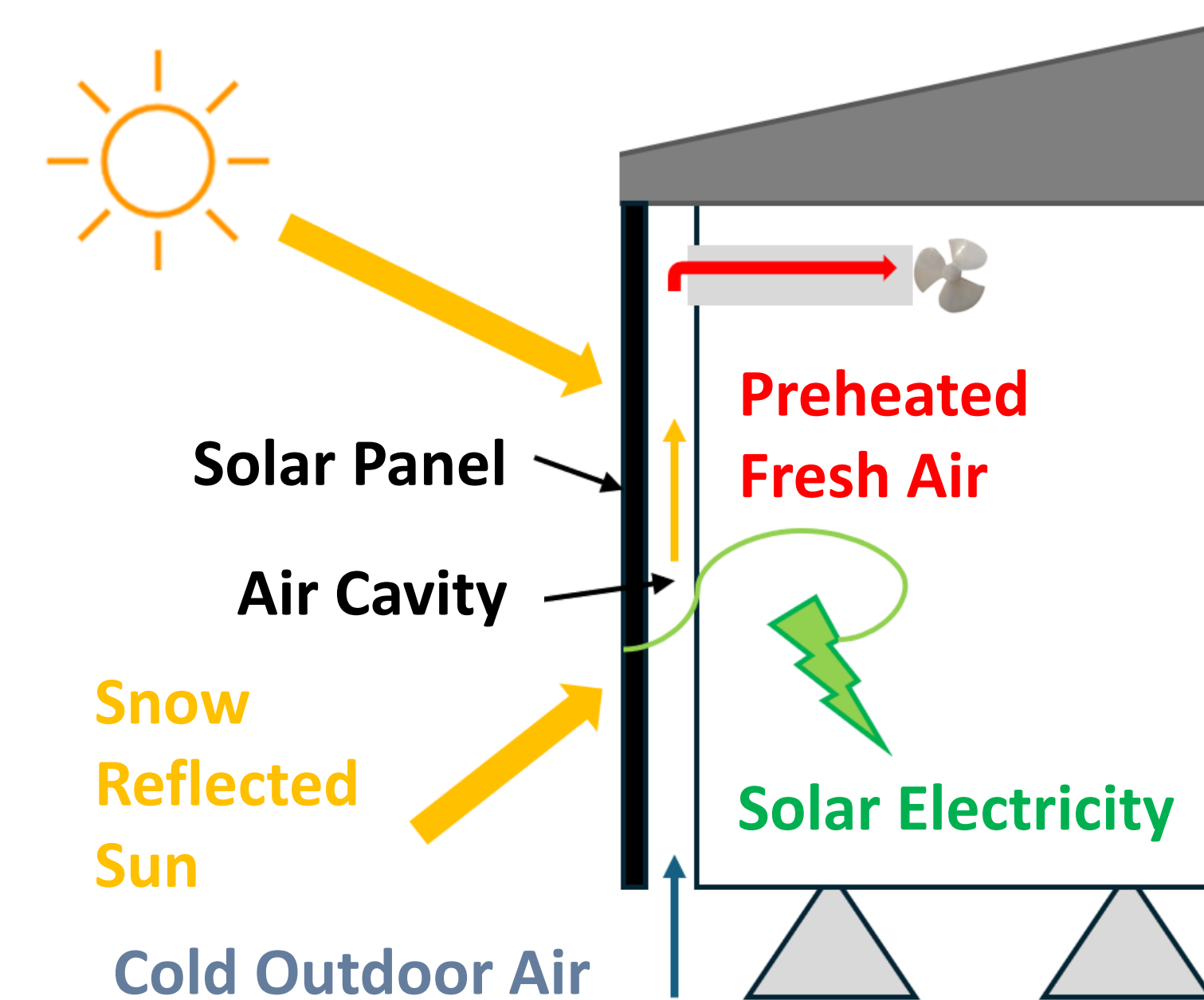
Low-Arctic Solar Potential

- Eastern and low-Arctic have good solar potential
- Higher PV efficiency in cold temperatures
- Several months of snow reflection
- Reduced diesel usage
- Building integration reduces land usage



Building Integrated Photovoltaics/Thermal Collectors

- Solar Electricity Generation
- Replaces cladding serving as rain and UV barriers
- Improved architectural integration
- Heat Recovery for preheating fresh air or heat pump
- Improves Solar panel efficiency

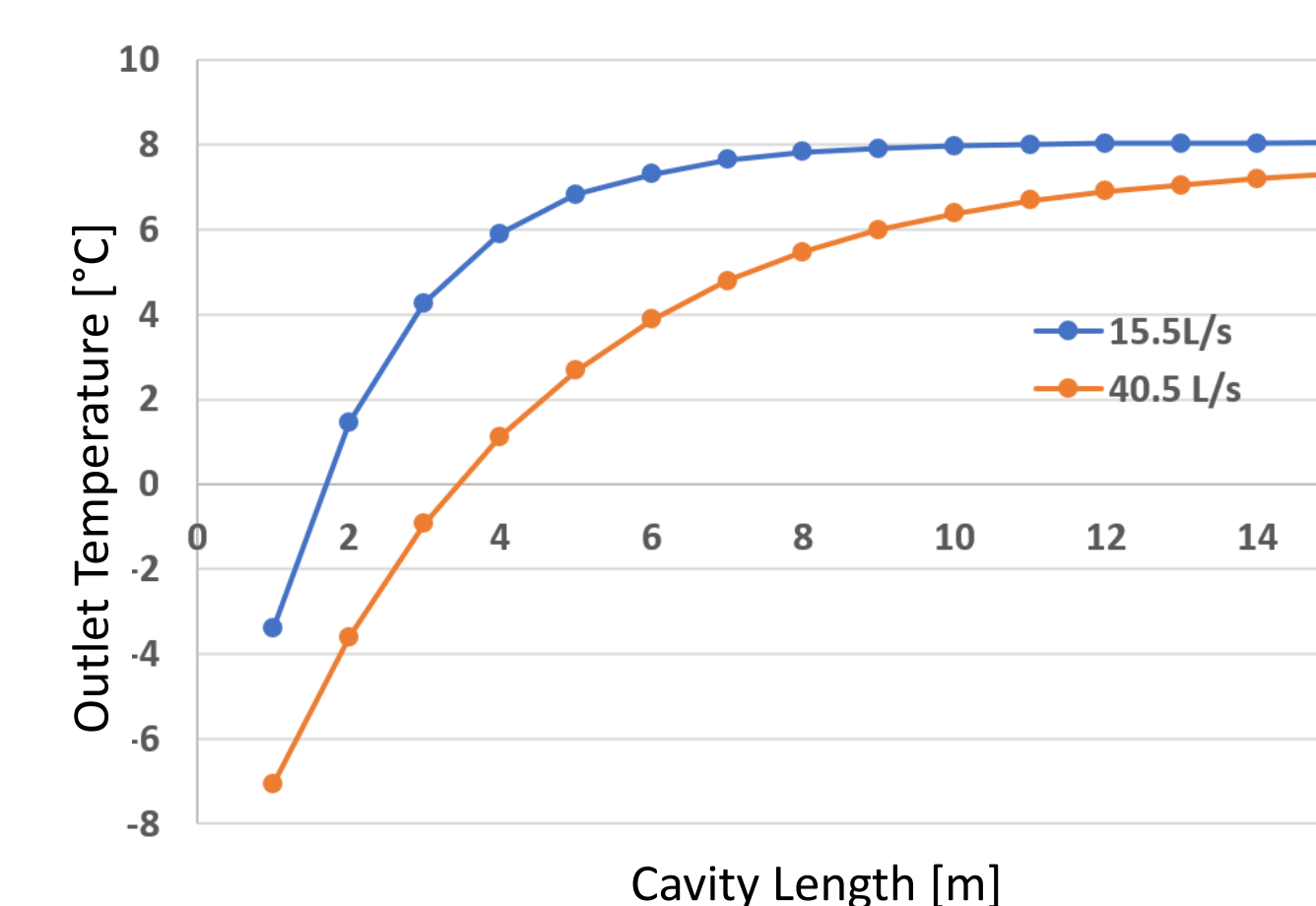


Iqaluit Demonstration House

- 6-300Wp Semi-transparent PV
- 1.8 kWp Array
- ~3.4 MWh/year electricity generation
- Longer air flow path = higher outlet air temp
- 10m instead of 2.4m

South façade area maximized with solar system

Mathematical Modeling using Iqaluit Weather



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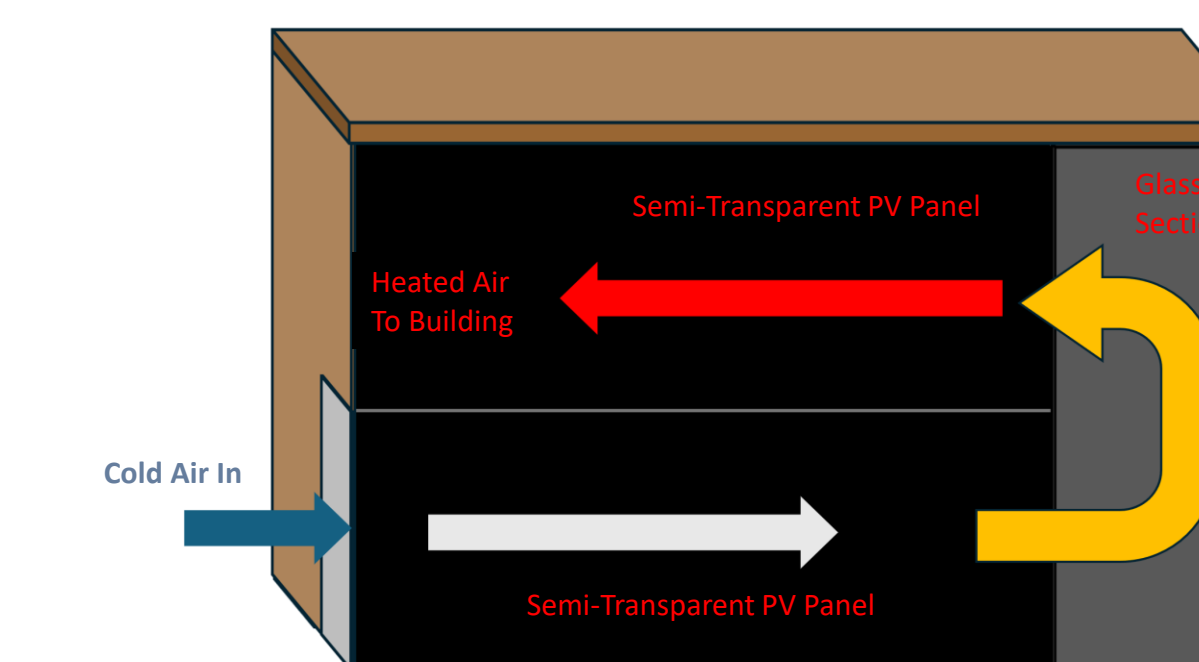
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PROTOTYPE DESIGN



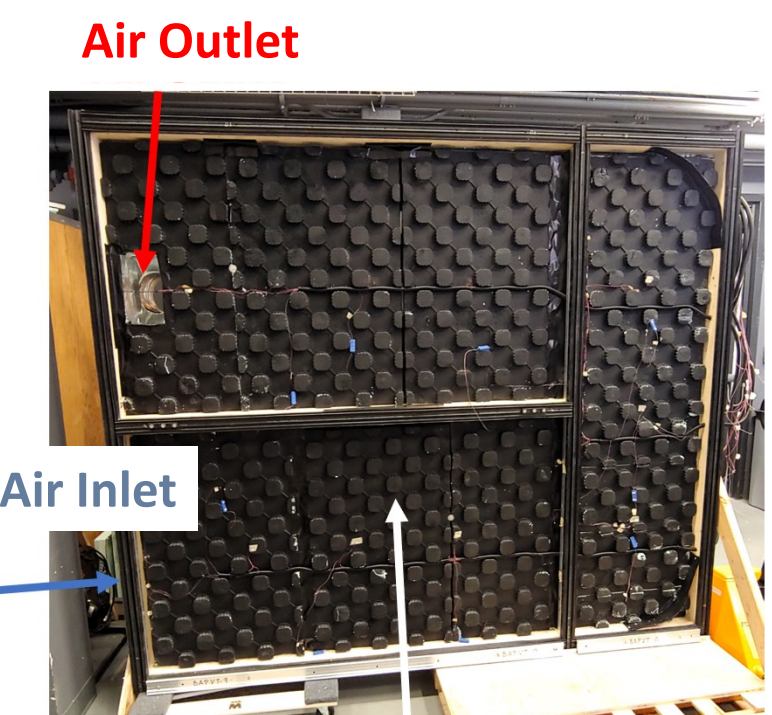
Semi-Transparent PV Panels and Clear Glass Section

- Space between solar cells uses clear glass
- Increased sun penetration to air cavity



C-Shaped Channel

- Increased air flow path

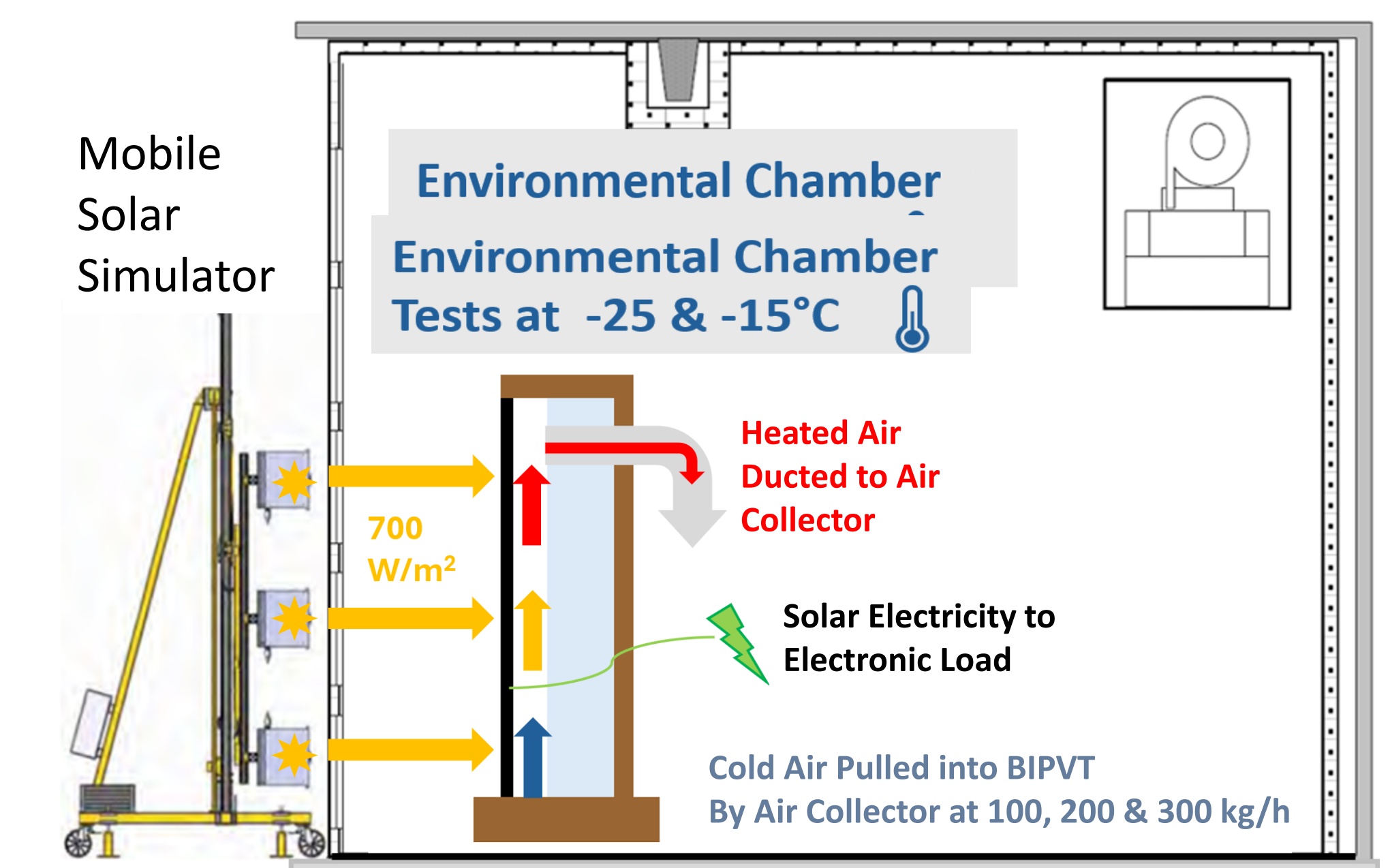


Back Cavity Surface

- Rough surface for increased turbulence and heat transfer
- Painted flat black for increase irradiance absorbance

Solar Simulator Environment Chamber Solar Wall Testing

- Prototype tested with a simulated Iqaluit Cold Sunny Winter Day



Experimental Performance Testing Results

- Temperature Increases through BIPVT: **20-33°C**
- Thermal Efficiency: **37-53%**
- Next phase of research will consider prefabricated cabins with modular BIPVT systems

