

Quartiere sostenibile e comunità energetica

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- COMUNITÀ ENERGETICA**
1. Comunità energetica di Rovereto
 2. Comunità energetica di Pinerolo-Nancy
 3. Comunità energetica di Biadene Valtresina
 4. Comunità energetica Alpina di Trento
 5. Comunità energetica della Valle Susa (CEVS)
 6. EnerGorogorica: prima comunità energetica agricola del Veneto
 7. GECO-Green Energy Community
 8. PAV-AgriAct: prima comunità energetica agricola del Nord-Est
 9. Smartgrid di Barchisio
 10. Progetto Barchisio
 11. Comunità energetica di Prato allo Stelvio
 12. Società Elettrica Cooperativa dell'Alto Adige - S.E.C.A.B.
- AUTOCOCONSUMO COLLETTIVO**
13. Progetto condottieri Torino
 14. Condominio Consorzio di Risparmio
 15. Rimpugno - 4 Farm di Barcoale
 16. La Casa dell'Energia di Serravalle
 17. Nubi: Nearly Zero Energy Building Social Housing (Prato)
 18. Progetto Self-Care
 19. REVI: Retail Energy Venezia
 20. Social Housing QUAIRTO
 21. Università degli Studi di Genova - Campus Soana
- AUTOCOCONSUMO**
22. Agriturismo Casaleirio, Borgo Rinalta: tra autosufficienza energetica e circolarità
 23. Agriturismo Village Pausanias
 24. Azienda Agricola: bioenergia e impatto zero
 25. CSF Energy Società Agricola
 26. Centrali di Chiavari
 27. Consorzio Molino Colosso
 28. La Green Station di Pinerolo
 29. Sola Energy
 30. La Green Station di Pinerolo
 31. MEVI: Micro-Energy Efficiency Piemonte
 32. Azienda Agricola Val Paradiso



The studies of the Modern Movement in Architecture and Urbanism assign a decisive role to the neighbourhood; it represents the minimum conforming unit best suited to the implementation of the macro-categories that characterise sustainable neighbourhoods. Macro-categories that most frequently recur in the scientific literature distinguishing highly sustainable settlements are four: morphological and functional layout, emission control, waste cycle and energy consumption. Within the last one the reflections of this contribution are placed. The transition to a fossil-free energy scenario assigns to Variable Renewable Energy like solar (PV panels) and wind (Wind Turbines), a fundamental role, however, for this transition to be successfully completed, enormous efforts must be made in terms of storage, while production is optimal during certain peak periods, these often do not coincide with demand, which makes exclusive reliance on these options a rather risky choice. The contribution intends to reflect on the possibilities and critical issues offered by renewable energy storage for the implementation of a neighbourhood energy community.

Global CO₂ Emissions: Industry, Buildings, Transport, Other.

Locate turbines outside urban areas.

Or at the top of smooth hills.

Microgeneration needs velocity and exposure.

Less rain in lee of hills. TC drop in temperature for each 100m of altitude. Smaller diurnal temperature range within 20km of shore.

Hot, Cold, Hot-dry.

Summer, Spring/Autumn, Winter.

A combined heat and power (CHP) plant. Wood waste, Industry waste, Wind and water power, Landfill gas, City waste.

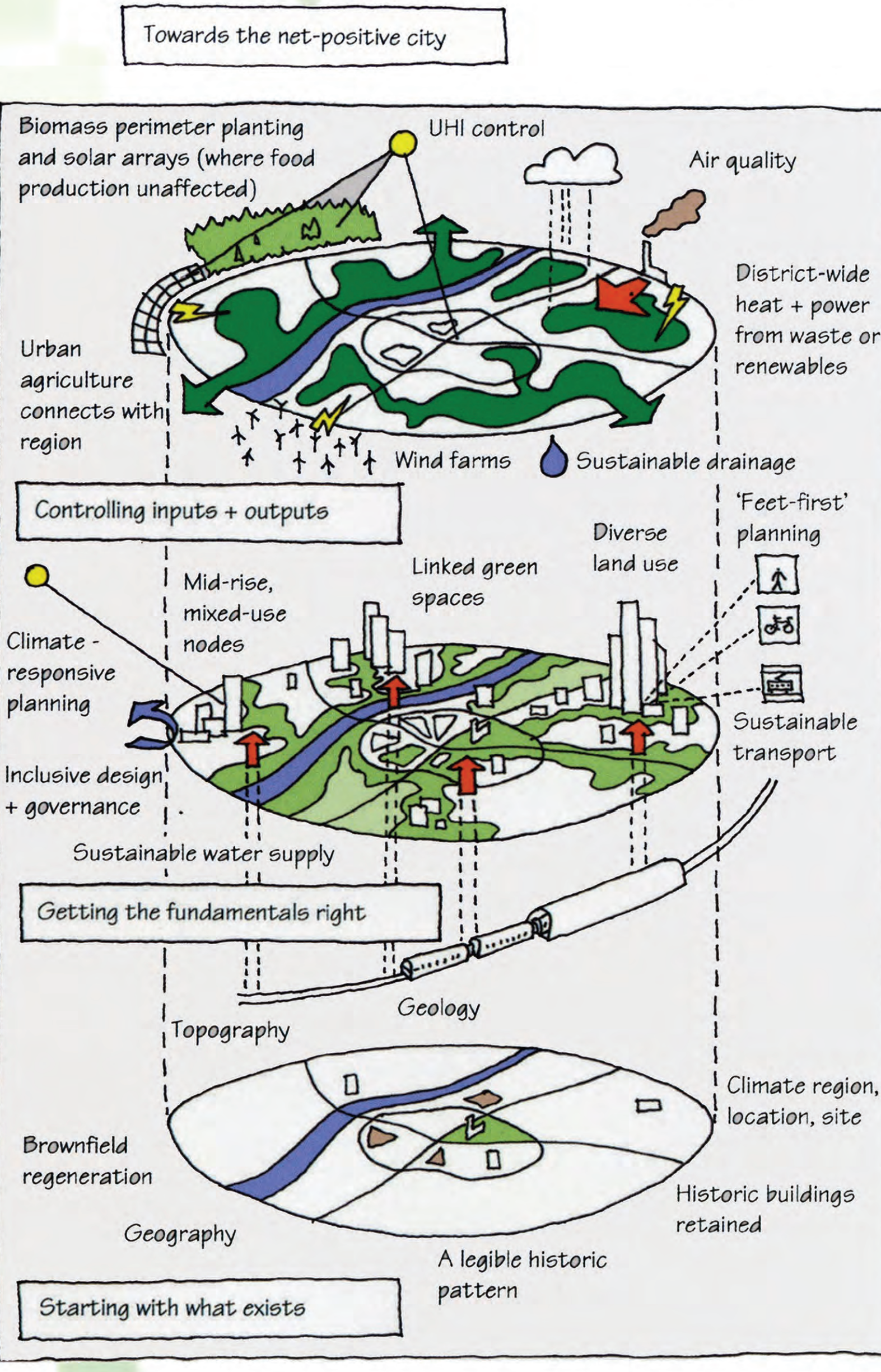
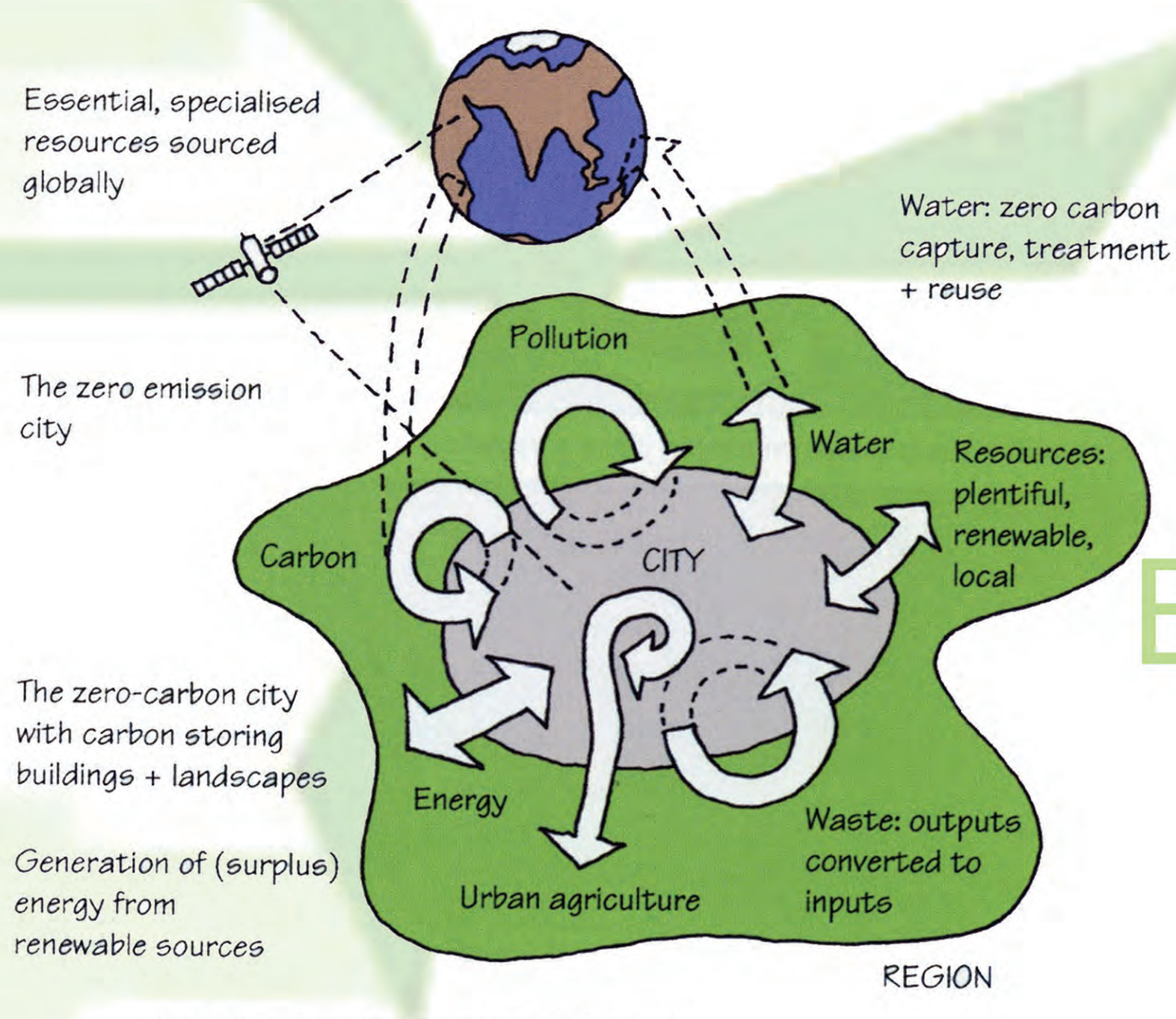
Biogas heat and electricity. Solar gas from heat. Solar-thermal collectors: hot water, Photovoltaic electricity.

21st December - The angle of the sun at midday at different places on the planet.

1. Diversion pool, 2. Pipeline, 3. Reservoir (battery + generator).

2. A new-generation CCGT plant.

1. Slitby coils pass heat energy from the earth to the heat pump.



GREEN ENVIRONMENT
ECO-FRIENDLY RECYCLE
RENEWABLE ECOLOGY
BIODIVERSITY MOBILITY
ENERGY POWER
MANAGEMENT POSITIVITY
WATER SUSTAINABLE



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