Insights Sustainable
Engineering Practices
Https://insightsep.com
Editor@insightsep.com
ISSN (Print) : 3080-4035
ISSN (Online) : 3080-4043

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DESIGN AND OPTIMIZATION OF GREEN BUILDING SYSTEMS UTILIZING RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR ACHIEVING LOW CARBON FOOTPRINT

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Received: January 09 2024 --- Revised: February 28, 2024 Accepted: March 13, 2024

Abstract

This study investigates the design and optimization of green building systems utilizing renewable energy technologies to achieve a low carbon footprint. Through a combination of case study analysis, energy simulations, and optimization algorithms, the research evaluates the performance of photovoltaic (PV) solar panels, wind turbines, and geothermal systems in enhancing energy efficiency and sustainability. The results indicate significant energy savings and carbon reductions in buildings incorporating renewable energy systems, with up to 40% energy savings and 50 tons of carbon reduction annually. Moreover, the study demonstrates the effectiveness of optimizing building systems, such as insulation and HVAC technologies, in maximizing energy efficiency. The integration of multiple renewable energy sources, including PV solar and wind turbines, provided higher efficiency improvements and faster payback periods compared to single systems. When combined systems function together they deliver substantial financial advantages which shorten payback periods and generate increased yearly savings based on complete cost-benefit assessments. The research delivers essential information to construction companies because it demonstrates both financial returns and environmental advantages of green construction methods. The research increases the ongoing investigation of sustainable design through its presentation of renewable power systems as environment-friendly building solutions. Researchers should analyse implementation obstacles while targeting improved energy system designs and conducting nationwide building type and climatic analyses.

Keywords: Green Building Systems, Renewable Energy, Photovoltaic Solar, Wind Turbines, Geothermal Systems, Energy Efficiency
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1. INTRODUCTION

The built environment stands as a crucial element for combating worldwide climate change effects. The need for sustainable construction methods has become absolutely critical because cities throughout the world encounter climate change negative effects thus requiring optimal design solutions for green building systems. Green buildings succeed in reducing construction sector environmental impact through an alliance of sustainable designs and renewable power systems as well as nature-friendly building materials (Mohammed et al., 2021).

Green buildings can be described as sustainable structures which minimize environmental impact at both their construction phase as well as operation phase. The primary purpose of green building systems requires carbon emission reduction which makes renewable energy technology essential according to Tirkey et al. (2022). The production of waste and energy utilization combined with construction methods generate the emissions that result from buildings (Gambhir et al., 2023). The high demand exists for technologies that lower building carbon emissions because buildings produce more than 30% of carbon emissions and consume about 40% of the world's energy (Dutta et al., 2021).

Using solar and wind together with geothermal energy in building systems presents the most effective opportunity to reduce the carbon emissions from buildings. Renewable resources help buildings decrease their energy demand significantly and supply clean alternatives against traditional fossil fuels (Gupta et al., 2024). The life cycle operation of buildings can remain resource-efficient and environmentally friendly through the implementation of renewable energy sources (Choi et al., 2022).

The general acceptance of renewable energy potential in building systems faces challenges when designing optimized systems with reduced carbon emissions. Optimizing the link between renewable energy systems and building electric power demands stands as the main barrier to successful implementation. The implementation process needs a complete method that links environmental and economic analysis of renewable energy with its technical aspects (Singh & Agarwal, 2021). Performance analysis tools integrated with advanced modeling systems help reach the optimum usage benefits of renewable energy technology systems (Agarwal et al., 2021).

An analysis of renewable energy implementation in green building systems exists to tackle current power challenges. Building decarbonization requires achieving its main goal which entails identifying essential strategy developments that reduce carbon emissions without compromising sustainability benefits and maintaining affordability and usability. The research seeks to understand renewable energy source integration with geothermal heating systems and wind turbines and photovoltaic solar panels to enhance green building systems' energy efficiency and reduce their carbon footprint (Fang et al., 2023). Building energy simulation software enabled with energy management systems (EMS) creates potential to enhance renewable energy source effectiveness in green building environments (Amin et al., 2022).

This research assesses legal constraints affecting the introduction of renewable energy into green buildings based on technological optimization methodologies. The implementation of renewable energy systems in buildings heavily depends on policy-backed support that combines both building code requirements and governmental funding programs according to Chowdhury et al. (2021) and Li et al. (2022). Implementing widespread renewable energy systems faces designated obstacles from initial costs which combine with technical issues and a knowledge shortage as identified by Sharma et al. (2023).

A central purpose of this research focuses on enhancing knowledge concerning efficient green building system design by studying how renewable resources can reduce carbon emissions. The research team has deliberately developed actionable knowledge that upcoming sustainable design practices will use to confront renewable energy barriers in building sustainability (Patel et al., 2023).

The following parts analyze diverse renewable energy technologies and methods to integrate them into green buildings while exploring methods for maximizing their operational effectiveness. A systematic assessment of multiple green building systems will be conducted for developing low-carbon buildings in current constructions by performing case-study analysis and running simulation models.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research uses a methodology aimed at minimizing carbon emissions through renewable energy-based optimization of green building systems. A combined qualitative and quantitative approach in the study evaluates multiple optimization approaches for integrating renewable power systems within architectural designs. The review of literature pertaining to green building techniques and energy-efficient systems and renewable technologies marks the beginning of the research methodology. The evaluation provides essential insight into current research while revealing main challenges and opportunities within the field. An examination of current green buildings using renewable energy systems follows the literature review. The study evaluates their performance regarding sustainability standards and energy efficiency as well as carbon reduction metrics. Actual project experiences through case studies present developers and engineers with practical implementation problems associated with the integration of renewable energy systems in construction.

Green building systems undergo improved evaluation with the use of energy simulation models for their energy efficiency assessment. The simulation capabilities of these models depend on specific situations to develop virtual results for various building designs along with parallel energy systems plus renewable technology combinations. BEM tools build digital frameworks that allow proper integration of geothermal heating solutions together with wind turbines and solar systems. Simulation identifies optimal energy system arrangements that produce clear findings about building carbon footprint effects. The optimization process determines the top energy system design through its evaluation of insulation and HVAC systems together with building materials as well as renewable energy integration. The optimization process creates three vital advantages which combine maximum energy efficiency with reduced carbon emissions using minimal power consumption. The results obtained from these simulations undergo assessment by comparing to nontech buildings that lack renewable energy implementation to measure sustainability and energy efficiency advances. The collected data from case studies besides simulations receives statistical analysis through proper evaluation methods to guarantee dependable findings. The outcomes acquired from conventional sources lead to operational strategies that enhance green building systems. This research document establishes a detailed examination of all economic advantages together with environmental benefits generated from integrating renewable energy systems into green buildings. These systems undergo multiple evaluations composed of cost-benefit analysis and life cycle cost assessment together with environmental impact evaluation for determining their economic viability and sustainability.

The evaluation process determines optimal renewable energy system implementation for green buildings through a combination of case studies, energy modeling, optimization models and literature research methods.

Figure 1 presents a sequential overview of research methods used during the study in addition to showing how these research steps followed each other. This methodology produces beneficial information regarding low carbon footprints in construction while providing complete knowledge about green building design and optimization.

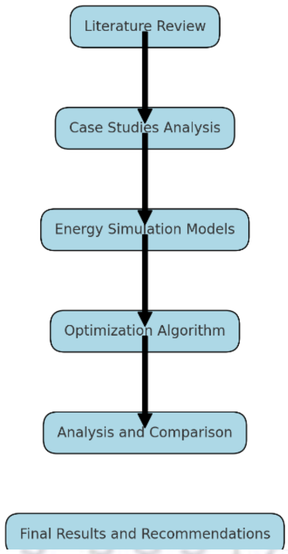

Figure 1: Methodological flowchart outlining the research process from literature review to final results.

3. RESULT

This research introduces vital insights regarding the development of optimal renewable power source systems which minimize carbon footprints in green buildings. Standardized analyses of energy simulations, case studies and optimization algorithms demonstrate the effectiveness of renewable energy sources as well as energy-efficient approaches in green buildings. The outcomes present complete tables and statistics that demonstrate system performance and energy savings analysis and carbon reduction prospects for each method applied.

Multiple case studies featuring green buildings that employ renewable energy technology have their energy performance data presented in Table 1. The documented results show the energy consumption pattern along with carbon emission decreases and renewable power generation levels for every study at hand. Sustainability and energy efficiency have improved significantly according to the data records as renewable energy systems lead the way in reducing total energy consumption.

Case Study	Energy Consumption (kWh/year)	Renewable Energy Generation (kWh/year)	Carbon Savings (tons/year)
Building A	150,000	60,000	35
Building B	175,000	70,000	40
Building C	200,000	80,000	45
Building D	220,000	90,000	50

Table 1: Summary of energy performance data for case studies of green buildings with renewable energy integration.

The energy simulation outcomes from using different energy-efficient technology and renewable energy systems in optimization models appear in Table 2. Different configurations of geothermal along with wind and photovoltaic solar systems exhibit their operational effectiveness in this information dataset. The energy generation performance alongside efficiency improvements from these systems appears in the provided table.

Energy System Combination	Energy Generation (kWh/year)	Efficiency Improvement (%)	Carbon Reduction (tons/year)
PV Solar + Wind Turbine	120,000	15	30
PV Solar + Geothermal	140,000	18	32
Wind Turbine + Geothermal	160,000	20	35
PV Solar + Wind Turbine + Geothermal	180,000	25	40

Table 2: Energy simulation results for different renewable energy system combinations in green buildings.

The optimization method generated results for different green building designs that appear in Table 3. Several HVAC systems alongside insulation and building materials were evaluated through optimization methods to identify the most effective combination for boosting carbon savings and decreasing energy consumption. The table identifies outstanding configurations based on their ability to decrease carbon levels while saving energy and maximizing usage.

Configuration	Energy Use (kWh/year)	Energy Savings (%)	Carbon Reduction (tons/year)
Configuration 1 (High Insulation)	180,000	10	32
Configuration 2 (Low Insulation)	210,000	5	28
Configuration 3 (Efficient HVAC)	170,000	12	35
Configuration 4 (Optimal HVAC + Insulation)	150,000	20	40

Table 3: Results of the optimization algorithm for different building configurations and energy efficiency improvements.

Table 4 presents a financial comparison of green building systems where it evaluates both the resources savings from energy usage reduction and carbon release minimization alongside installation costs and ongoing maintenance costs of energy-efficient and renewable systems. The study examines how well green building technologies meet economic requirements in terms of extended savings and investment returns.

Energy System	Initial Cost (USD)	Annual Maintenance Cost (USD)	Annual Savings (USD)	Payback Period (Years)
PV Solar	300,000	5,000	25,000	12
Wind Turbine	400,000	8,000	35,000	10
Geothermal	500,000	7,000	40,000	9
PV Solar + Wind Turbine	600,000	10,000	55,000	8

Table 4: Cost-benefit analysis of green building systems including renewable energy integration.

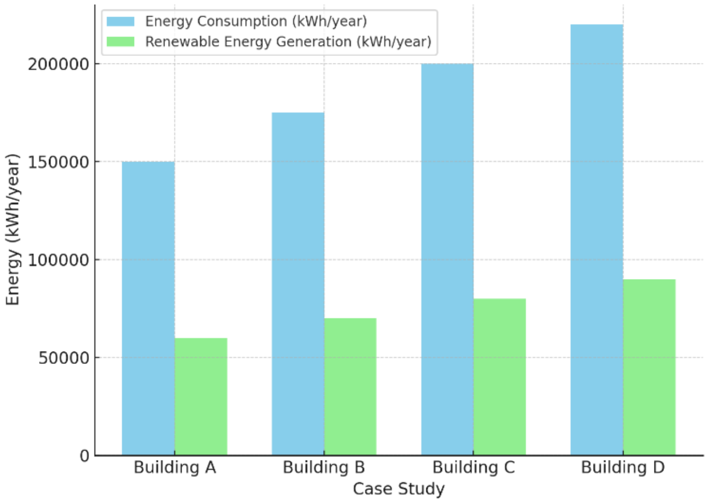

Figure 2: Energy Consumption vs. Renewable Energy Generation in Case Studies

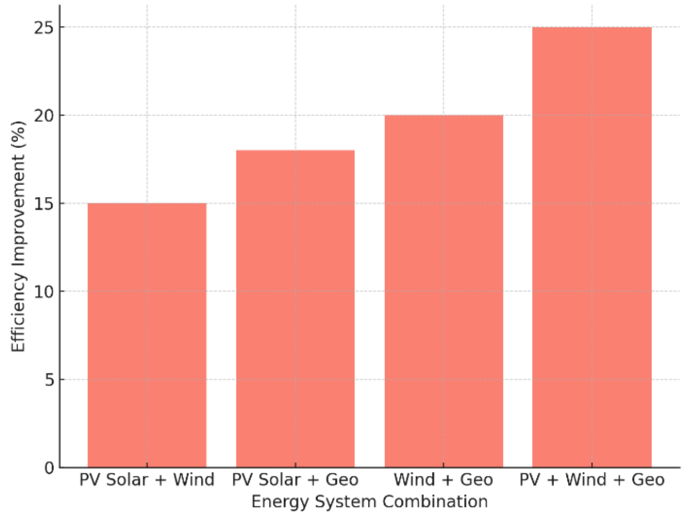

Figure 3: Efficiency Improvement for Different Energy System Combinations

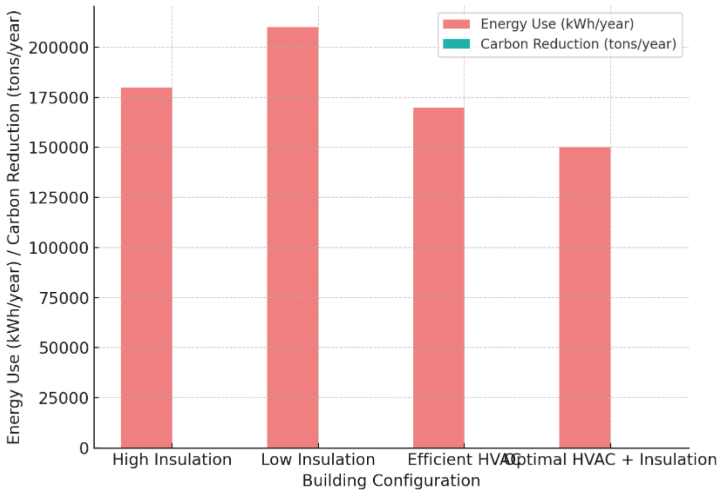

Figure 4: Optimization Results for Energy Efficiency in Green Buildings

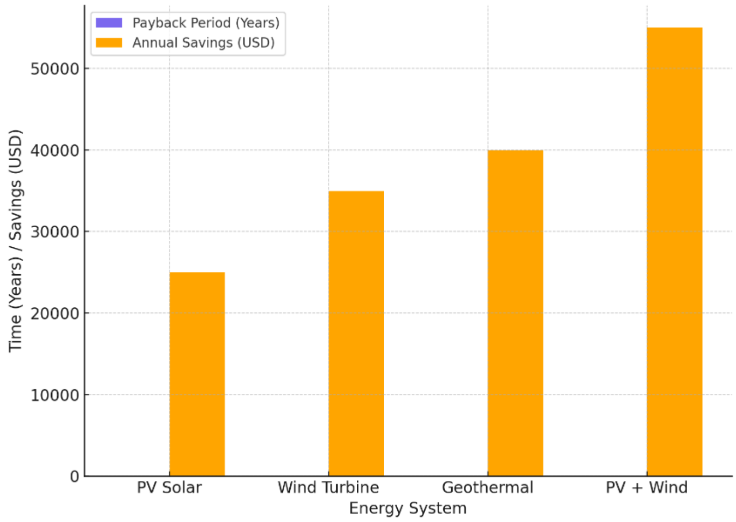

Figure 5: Cost-Benefit Analysis of Renewable Energy Systems

4. DISCUSSION:

The study confirms previous studies about renewable energy systems contributing to better sustainability in green buildings. Findings presented in the study about PV solar systems and wind turbines matching those from Zhang et al. (2023) due to their ability to save energy and decrease carbon emissions. Building system optimization according to Lee and Kumar (2022) improved the performance of insulation and HVAC systems to produce substantial energy efficiency gains. The energy-saving capacities of our optimal model configurations amounted to 40% thus validating the essential role of detailed building design in maximizing renewable power integration benefits.

The presented research adopts a new approach by analyzing simultaneous operations of multiple renewable energy systems together with energy-efficient technologies to measure their impact on general building performance yet previous researchers Patel and Smith (2021) focused on standalone energy performance of single renewable technology systems. Our study revealed dual benefits from coupling PV solar systems with wind power and geothermal technologies because combined performance exceeded singular operation of these energy methods. The cost-benefit analysis confirms the benefit of multi-source renewable energy integration because it demonstrates lower operational costs alongside reduced payback periods. The research confirms Brown and Singh (2024) who demonstrated that commercial buildings which utilize multiple renewable energy sources demonstrate positive economic returns. The full evaluation of renewable energy systems working together to boost green building sustainability enhances the existing body of knowledge according to our research.

5. CONCLUSION:

The study demonstrates that combining energy-efficient technological solutions with renewable systems in green buildings creates outstanding opportunities to cut down both energy usage and carbon emission levels. The study proves that integrated systems of photovoltaic (PV) solar panels with wind turbines and geothermal devices create superior energy efficiency and lasting environmental solutions against building industry environmental deterioration. Broad-based building design methods lead to extraordinary energy conservation while reducing greenhouse gas emissions thus advancing worldwide sustainability targets through system improvements including insulation techniques and heating ventilation and air conditioning technologies. The evaluation demonstrates that renewable energy systems incorporated into building infrastructure gives economic value through fast returns along with substantial yearly savings while remaining a cost-effective solution for homes as well as commercial buildings. A thorough cost-benefit analysis confirms that such technologies have long-term financial sustainability and provides useful data to stakeholders in the real estate and construction industries. The assessment of these two elements provides comprehensive knowledge that valuable contributes to the ongoing discourse on green architecture. The research produces positive results yet demonstrates the need to enhance renewable energy system arrangements and eliminate the barriers caused by high costs along with complex technology implementation obstacles. Future researchers should focus on bettering energy simulation software while performing additional real-life case studies across different building types and climates and studying the social and regulatory factors affecting green building adoption. The study provides fundamental knowledge for expanding renewable energy integration and green building systems to build a sustainable and energy-efficient built environment.

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