



IEA PVPS Task15の活動とBIPVのデザイントレンド

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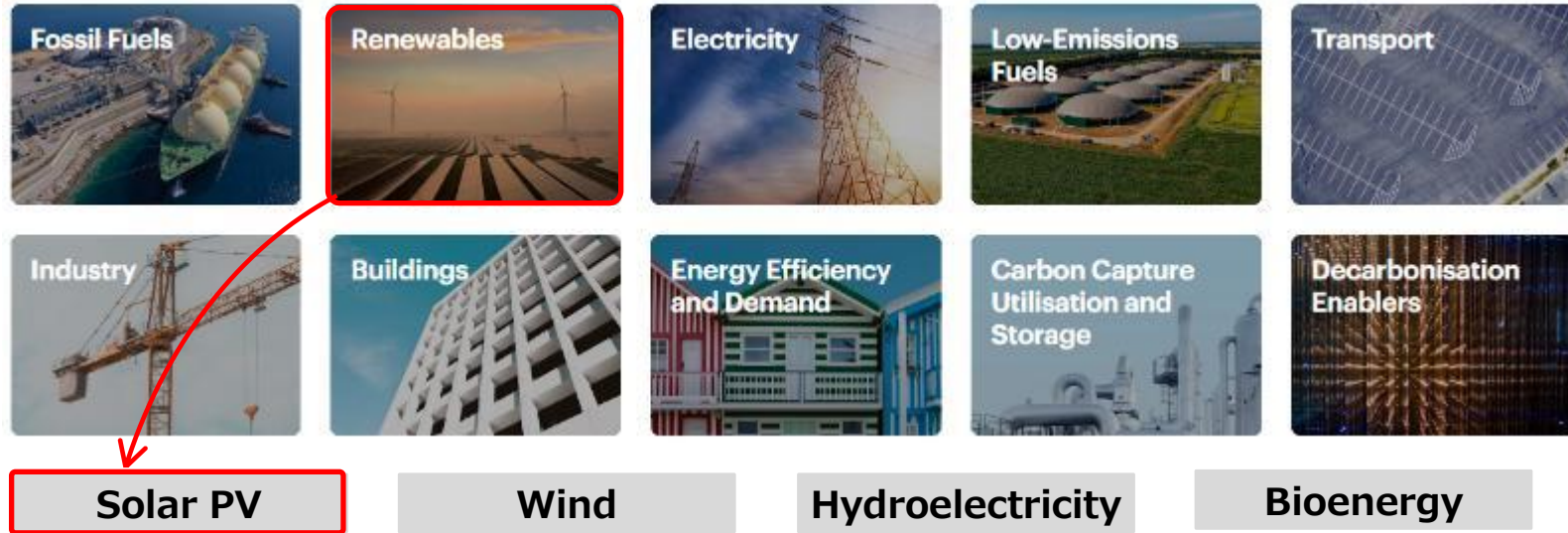
2025年8月6日（水）





iea International Energy Agency

technology or sector



Task 1 Market Analysis
Task12 PV Sustainability
Task13 Reliability and Performance
Task15 BIPV
Task16 Solar Resource

Task17 PV & Transport
Task18 Off-Grid & Edge-of-Grid
Task19 PV Integration
Task20 Hydrogen Energy Hubs

背景

- 世界のエネルギー需要の約**70%**は都市部で消費
- **建築物等の民生部門**からの**CO2排出量は、30%程度**と言われている
- 建築物からのCO2排出削減 ➡ **ZEB化** ➡ **BIPVは有効**な手立ての一つ
- **現状、BIPV市場はニッチ**な状態。今後は増加が見込まれている。
増えない原因はPB（導入コストに依存）が主要因他にも、**建築外皮としてFITするか（性能等）？、デザインへの対処**、建築と電気に跨る専門技術者不足、安全規格や**GLの浸透**、導入メリットが不明確等課題が山積

IEA PVPS Task15では、BIPVの普及を目的

- BIPVの導入障壁明確化や各国法規制に関する情報収集、共通基盤的な評価手法の開発、国際規格（国際標準）化に向けた活動など
Enabling Framework for the Development of BIPVが**発足:2016年**

Task 15

Phase-1 2016.1-2019.12 既に終了

Phase-2 2020.1-2023.12 既に終了

Phase-3 **2024.1-2027.12** 現在取り組んでいる



Task 15 の参加者

17か国 53名のエキスパートが参加（建築、電気、電子、材料、機械、応用物理、化学）

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Task 15 Phase-1 概要と成果一例

Subtask	テーマ名	取組み
A	BIPV project database	BIPVの導入事例を収集し、プロジェクトブックの作成
B	Transition towards sound BIPV business models	普及拡大に向けた課題抽出 ビジネスモデルの調査分析
C	International framework of BIPV specifications	BIPVに関するユーザーニーズや機能, BIPVに合致する仕様や規格, 性能評価手法等
D	Environmental benefits of BIPV	BIPVのLCA等環境的側面における評価検証
E	Demonstration	BIPV設計に必要なモデルの構築 BIPVのデザイン性・色彩関連の評価方法 どのような試験機関があるのかの取りまとめ等



TASK — 15

Compilation and Analysis
of User Needs for BIPV
and its Functions



TASK — 15

BIPV research teams &
BIPV R&D facilities An
international mapping,
second version



TASK — 15

International definitions
of "BIPV"



TASK — 15

Inventory on Existing
Business Models,
Opportunities and Issues
for BIPV

日本の貢献
ST-Cでは、BIPVに関する**建築分野の規格や試験項目**の検討及び**PV関連規格等の調査**でサポート
IEC 63092 Photovoltaics in buildingsの**策定に寄与**

Part 1 : Requirements for BIPV modules, Part 2 : Requirements for BIPV systems を**2020年に制定**



プロジェクトブックの完成

- ・公共ビル系、事務所ビル系、住居系に分類し、世界中の導入事例25件を掲載
- ・BIPVの適用を検討しているユーザーへの情報提供と、BIPVへの関心を高める目的
- ・単なる作品集ではなく、仕様や意思決定プロセスなど、施主や設計者の声も掲載



NTT Aoba Dori Building, Sendai (JA)

Project Name	NTT Aoba Dori Building, Sendai (JA)
Project type	New construction
Building function	Telecommunications business office
Integration system	BIPV as facade cladding
Location	2-8-28 Chibayama, Aoba-ku, Sendai City
Architect	NTT Facilities Inc.
Year	2018
BIPV provider's name	Product name
TV module	Custom-made
Solar technology	Multicrystalline Silicon
Number of panels	25 MW
System size	618 modules, 423 m ²
Module size	1700/1050/41.6 x 302 mm
Orientation	South
Tilt	8°
Author/Editor	Hiroaki Ito



Interview with NTT Facilities Inc., project manager Tetsu Sakemoto, chief architect Hiroaki Ito, and architect Masahiro Hara and architect, Tetsu Sakemoto.

This project is a building with the latest generation of information and communication office building, which is planned to accommodate the call center business of the NTT Group. The building is located in the central area of Sendai City. It is a 10-story building with a total floor area of 100,000 m². The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project.

It is located on the southern side, and based on the project concept of sustainable building, the facade design with BIPV module was adopted to the entire facade of the building. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project.

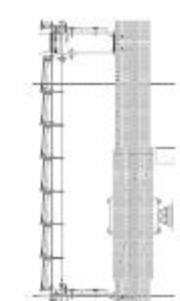
Building materials, PV cells, electrical wiring etc. and the selection of the module design stage. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project.

Decision-making The reason for the BIPV selection was that it is a fitting design for the environmental concept of the project, that is, a sustainable building. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project.

Energy integration The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project. The building is designed to be a sustainable building, which is a key feature of the project.



Technological integration This BIPV module for the facade of this project is a laminated module with solar cells laminated between two tempered glass panes and fixed at the top and bottom edges with aluminum frame. According to the design, using high transmittance glass as the front pane contributes to transparency, increasing the conversion efficiency. Laminated solar cells are contained within the aluminum frame on the top edge to avoid shadow loss from this module. Minimum shading elements are adopted to increase the weight and increase weathering resistance. Each solar cell of the module is intended to be "high-transmittance".



- ・IEC 63092-1, -2の制定を実現 国際規格でBIPVの定義が明らかとなった
- ・厳密にはBIPVとBAPVは異なる 実務上、外皮の性能ライン上にあるか、否かで分類
なぜなら、ファサードに与える影響が異なるから（水密性能、防火性能など）

Category A			
Category B		Category A	Category B
Category C			
Category D		Category C	Category D
Category E			
		Category E	Category E

BIPV(広義)

←性能ライン

BIPV(狭義)
IEC 63092
Category B、D

BAPV
IEC 63092
Category A、C、E

←性能ライン



Task 15 Phase-2 概要

The currently running, second phase of Task 15 started at the beginning of 2020 and runs until 2023 with the following subtasks:

- 1 **Subtask A : Technological Innovation System (TIS) analysis for BIPV**
BIPVの市場拡大に向けた分析や提言
- 2 **Subtask B : Cross-sectional analysis: learning from existing BIPV installations**
BIPV性能指数（発電量、環境、デザイン、経済性）の評価
- 3 **Subtask C : BIPV guidelines**
BIPVガイドブックの作成
➡ 融合分野（建築＋電気）の**要求性能**や**BIPVディテール**の提供で貢献
- 4 **Subtask D : Digitalization for BIPV**
BIPVのBIM導入に向けた調査
➡ **BIM導入におけるシミュレーション**等を地域特性別に**実施し貢献**
- 5 **Subtask E : Pre-normative international research on BIPV characterisation**
BIPVの性能評価手法に関する調査研究
STE1 日射熱取得率、STE3 火災安全性、STE4 信頼性安全性、STE5 発電量予測評価
➡ **STE1 日射熱取得率(リーダー)、STE3 火災安全性、STE4 信頼性安全性**で貢献



Task 15 Phase-1、Phase-2の成果一例



Guide for Technological Innovation System Analysis for Building-Integrated Photovoltaics 2023



Fire Safety of BIPV: International Mapping of Accredited and R&D Facilities in the Context of Codes and Standards



BIPV Digitalization: Design Workflows and Methods – A Global Survey



Analysis of the Technological Innovation System for BIPV in Spain



Categorization of BIPV applications



Successful Building Integration of Photovoltaics – A Collection of International Projects



Development of BIPV Business Cases – Guide for stakeholders



Multifunctional Characterisation of BIPV



BIPV Design and Performance Modelling: Tools and Methods



Analysis of requirements, specifications regulation of BIPV



Coloured BIPV Market, Research and Development



Compilation and Analysis of User Needs for BIPV and its Functions



					
TASK – 15	TASK – 15	TASK – 15	TASK – 15	TASK – 15	TASK – 15
Fact Sheet: Advancing BIPV Standardization – Addressing Regulatory Gaps and Performance Challenges	Analysis of Technological Innovation Systems for BIPV in Different IEA Countries	Journal Articles: Solar Heat Gain Coefficient of BIPV modules for electricity-generating facades	Building-Integrated Photovoltaics: A BIPV Technical Guidebook	Advancing BIPV Standardization: Addressing Regulatory Gaps and Performance Challenges	Analysis of the Technological Innovation System for BIPV in Austria
					
TASK – 15	TASK – 15	TASK – 15	TASK – 15	TASK – 15	TASK – 15
Analysis of the Technological Innovation System for BIPV in the Netherlands	Journal Article: Digitalising BIPV energy simulation: A cross tool investigation	Fact Sheet: Multi-Dimensional-Evaluation of BIPV Installations	Analysis of the Technological Innovation System for BIPV in Australia	Digital BIM-based process for BIPV Digital product data models	Analysis of the Technological Innovation System for BIPV in Italy



STCでの成果：BIPVガイドブック

・BIPVガイドブックの発刊 グローバル視点で基礎的な要素を解説し、実施例も例示



Figure 3.1. From left to right: the production of BIPV modules, the installation of BIPV modules on a building facade, and the finished BIPV installation on a building facade.

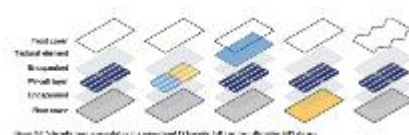


Figure 3.2. Production of BIPV modules.

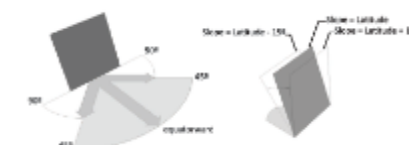


Figure 3.3. Production of BIPV modules.

BIPV modules are produced by the same process as silicon solar modules. However, the silicon is doped with boron instead of phosphorus, which makes it a p-type semiconductor. This allows the production of BIPV modules that can be used as building materials.

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Figure 3.4. Production of BIPV modules.

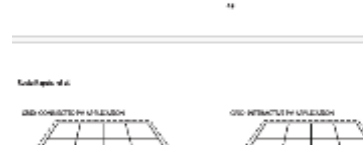
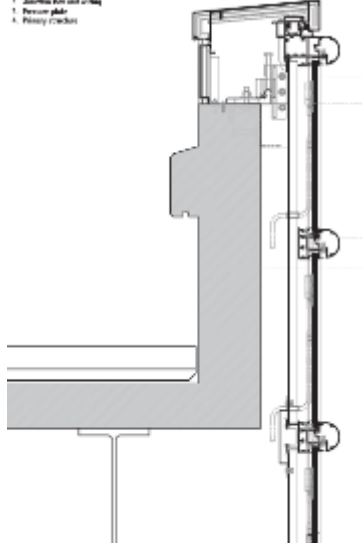
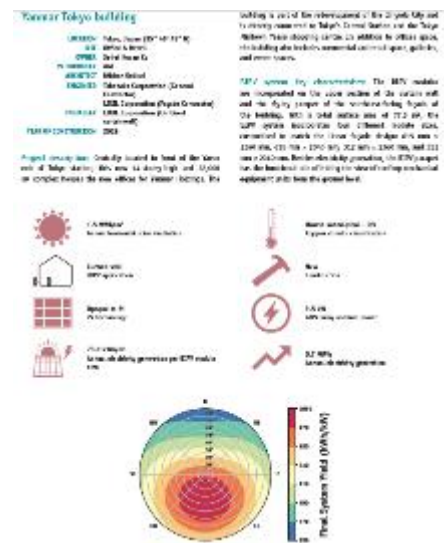


Figure 3.5. Production of BIPV modules.

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STE1での成果：SHGCによるRRT結果や数値解析結果一例

- ・発電効果によりg値は、5.0%～14.8%低下する結果（ただし試験機関のバラつき大）
- ・計算によるg値でも同様の効果が確認できている

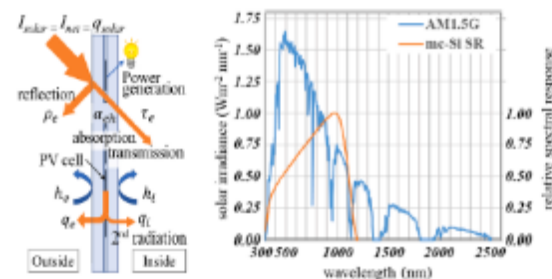


Fig. 3. (Left) Mechanism of SHGC for a single-glazed BIPV-m during power generation and extraction (MPP state). (Right) The AM 1.5 global (or hemispherical) solar spectrum and the relative spectral response (SR) of a monocrystalline silicon PV cell (mc-Si).

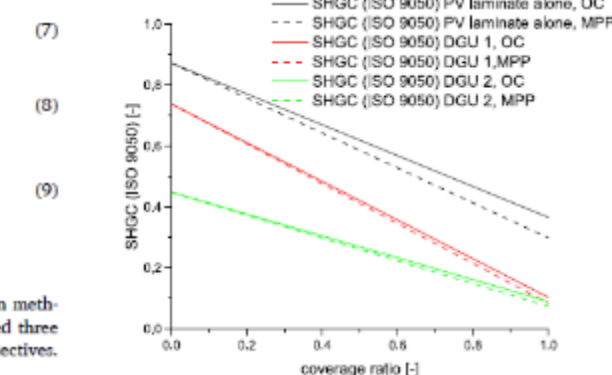
$$p_e = \frac{\int_{\lambda=300nm}^{2500nm} SR(\lambda) Voc FF S_d d\lambda}{\sum_{\lambda=300nm}^{2500nm} S_d d\lambda}$$

$$\alpha_{e1} = \frac{\int_{\lambda=300nm}^{2500nm} \left\{ \alpha_1(\lambda) - P_e + \frac{\alpha_1(\lambda) \alpha_2(\lambda) \alpha_3(\lambda)}{1 - \alpha_1(\lambda) \alpha_2(\lambda)} \right\} S_d d\lambda}{\sum_{\lambda=300nm}^{2500nm} S_d d\lambda}$$

$$\alpha_{e1} = \frac{\int_{\lambda=300nm}^{2500nm} \left\{ \alpha_1(\lambda) - P_e + \frac{\alpha_1(\lambda) - P_e}{1 - \alpha_1(\lambda) \alpha_2(\lambda)} \right\} S_d d\lambda}{\sum_{\lambda=300nm}^{2500nm} S_d d\lambda}$$

3. Purpose of this study

In this study, we aim to adapt calorimetric SHGC evaluation methodology for BIPV-m. In order to realize this, we first confirmed three items that should be understood and clarified as our research objectives.





Task 15 Phase-3 概要

The currently running, third phase of Task 15 started at the beginning of 2024 and runs until the end of 2027 with the following subtasks:

1 Subtask A : Challenges and opportunities of BIPV in a de-carbonised and circular economy

市場とポテンシャルを国別に分析
社会的価値の評価

2 Subtask B : BIPV characterization & performance: pre-normative international research

各国の法規制、試験方法の調査検証
火災安全性、グレア、SHGC、カラーPV製品の劣化、影の影響評価

➡ **STBに参加**

3 Subtask C : BIPV in the digital environment

デジタル設計事例の収集 必要な指標セットの調査

4 Subtask D : BIPV products, projects and demos: innovation and long-term behaviour

革新的な製品や実施事例の収集活動
長期信頼性の評価方法の検討

5 Subtask E : BIPV training, dissemination and stakeholders' collaboration

規模拡大や競争力向上策の情報収集
人材育成方策の検討、広報・啓発の支援



Subtask B BIPVの特性、性能、信頼性：規範前の国際研究

B1: Fire Safety of BIPV.

火災安全にかかる各国の法規制やガイドライン等、試験方法

➡ **情報提供を行っている**

B2: Glare characterization/assessment for BIPV

各国のグレアに関する法規制やガイドライン等調査、試験・シミュレーション方法の確立

➡ **情報提供を行っている**

B3: Round Robin test of SHGC for BIPV

SHGCの試験方法確立 IEC TS 63092-3、ISO 9050、ISO 15099に反映見込み

➡ **リーダーとして関わっている RRT (JP, KR, DE, FR) を実施中**

B4: Coloured BIPV – Performance Modelling and Characterization

色付きBIPVモジュールの既存製品についてラウンドロビン試験を実施し比較

カラーBIPVモジュールにおけるモデリングのガイドライン作成

➡ **情報提供を行っている**

B5: Shading resilience of BIPV module and installations

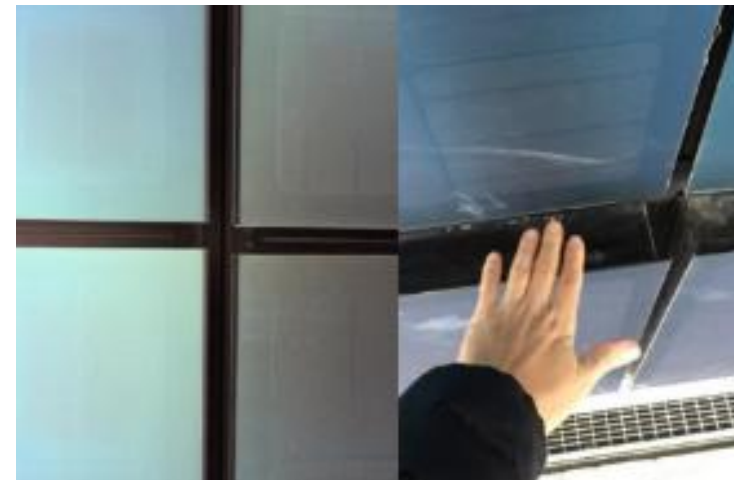
都市におけるshadingの定量化、緩和の方策検討、設計と試験方法のGL作成

➡ **オブザーバー的に参加**



BIPVのデザイントレンド

- ・コペンハーゲンインターナショナルスクール
- ・12.000 modules, 6.000 m² Module size 700 x 720 mm 700 kWp





BIPVのデザイントレンド

Solsmaragden office building Oslo

System size 1011 modules, 1242 m² 115.2 kW

Module size 26 different shapes, from 590 x (960 to 2790) mm

Orientation 205 panels E, 372 panels S, 423 panels W, 11 panels N (OC.)





BIPVのデザイントレンド





BIPVのデザイントレンド



カナダオンタリオにある大学
外装には、PVDコーティングガラスを使用
BIPVモジュールとダミーモジュール
BIPVモジュールの出力範囲は120～470W
全側面にBIPVファサードが設置
電力需要の約18%を供給すると推定
屋上PVが設置されると総電力需要の30%





BIPVのデザイントレンド

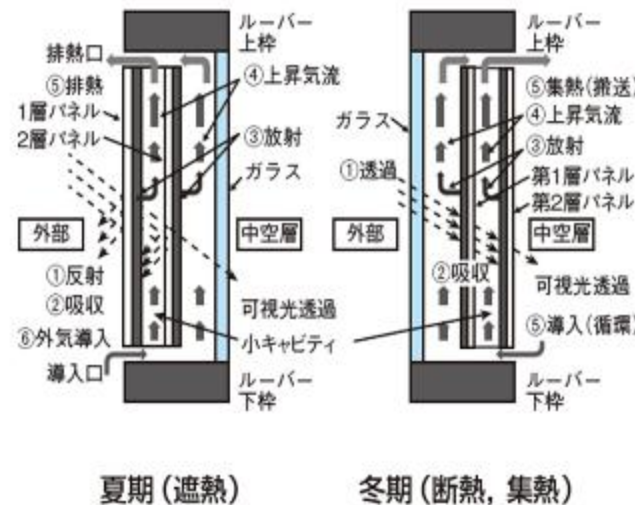


スウェーデンの駐車場に適用されたBIPV
BIPVモジュールの上下方向は隙間を設けている
換気効果を見込んでいる（PVの発電にも良い）
モジュールは、1200mm×600mm×6.8mmの
半透明薄膜CdTe技術を用いたガラスユニット
青、緑、橙、テラコッタレッドでファサードを構成





ETHが開発したダイナミック・アクティブ・シェーディング・デバイス



外部可動式シェーディング
ETHが開発
ダイナミック・アクティブ・シェーディング・
デバイス
ソフトニューマチックアクチュエータで、
ユーザーのニーズと快適性に応じて
ブラインド位置調整ができる仕組み
過去に同じ様な思想のファサードも
ある（東大 21 KOMCEE 棟）



Thank you for your attention
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