

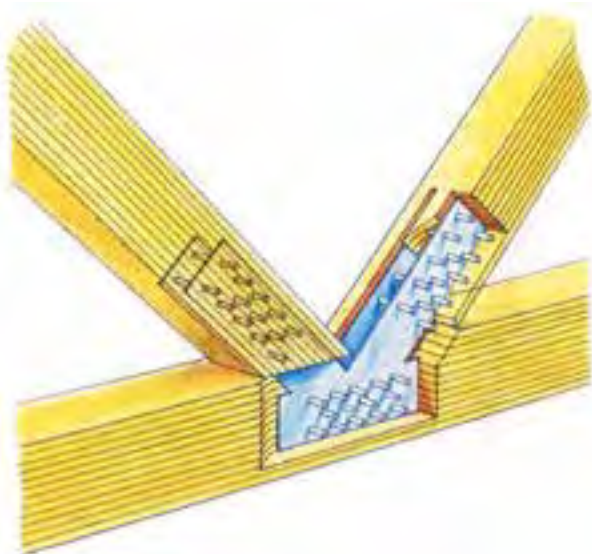
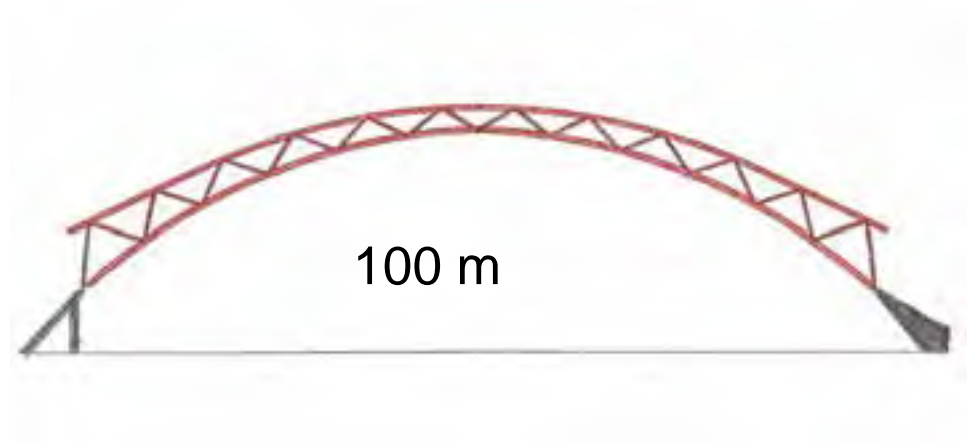
Innovative glulam structures in Norway

- Olympic stadiums
- Timber bridges
- The Norwegian pavillion at Expo 2010
- Vennesla Library
- Tidal power plant



Olympic stadiums

- Arches
- Trusses
- Slotted in-steel plates
- Steel dowells



Olympic stadiums

- Maximum span width: 96.4 m
- Length: 260 m

Architects:

Niels Torp / Bjellve Architects.



Olympic stadiums

Maximum span width: 85,8 m

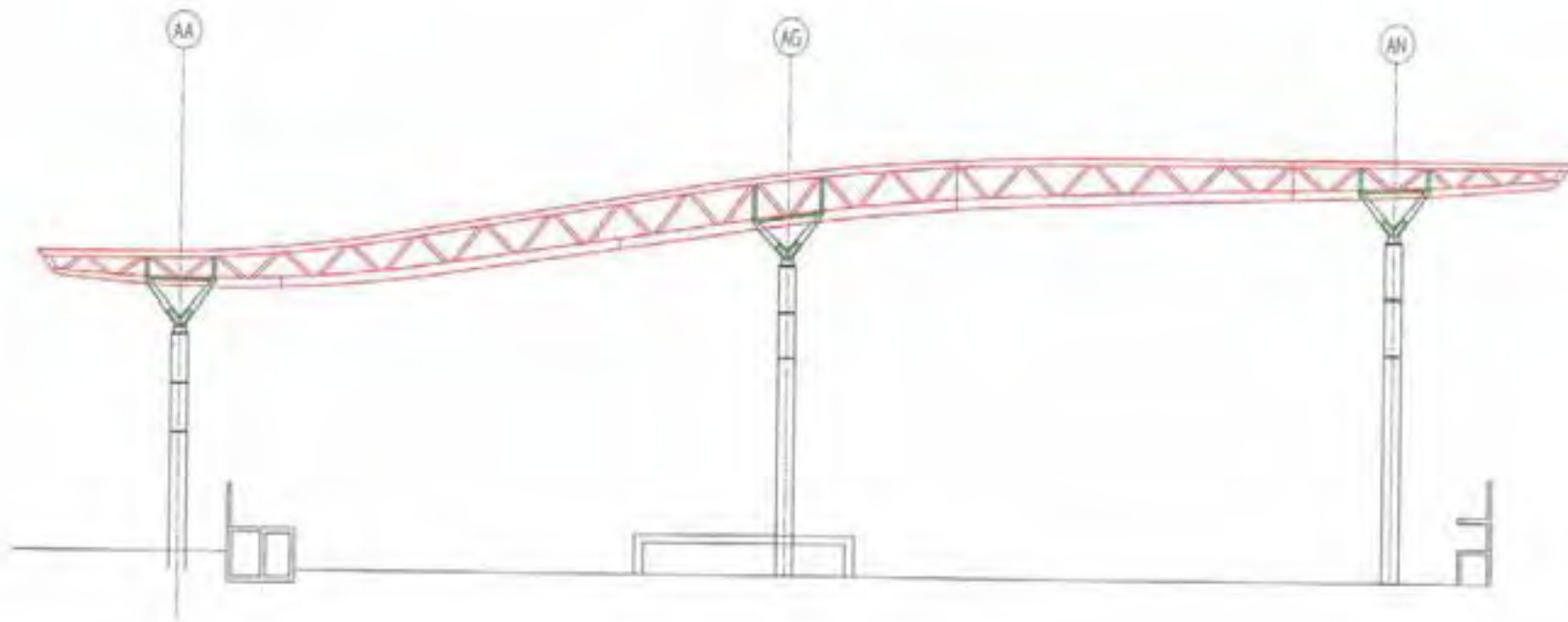
Length: 127 m

Architects:

Østgård arkitekter AS



Oslo Airport Gardermoen



- Total lengde 136 m

Architects:
Aviaplan AS

Oslo Airport Gardermoen



Oslo Airport Gardermoen



**The lower
chord has
an elliptic
form**

The NordicTimber Bridge Project

- A seminar in Norway
- Study tour to USA and Switzerland

The Nordic Timber Bridge Project

- The objective was to increase the competitive power of timber in bridges compared to other structural materials
- The project have been running in the period 1994 – 2001
- **Participation: Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway
Industry, Research Institute., University and Road authorities**



Evenstad Bridge



Total length	180 m
Carriageway width	6.5 m
Span length	36 m
Construction year	1996



Skubbergsenga Bridge



- | | | | |
|----------------|------|------------------------|------|
| • Total length | 40 m | • Horizontal clearance | 4 m |
| • Main span | 32 m | • Construction year | 1997 |

Fønhus Bridge



Total length	35.5 m
Carriageway width	7.5 m
Max. span length	28 m
Construction year	1998

Tynset Bridge



Total length 125 m

Max. span 70 m

Horizontal clearance 7 + 3 m

Construction year 2001

Gluelam. 400 m³

Plank 200 m³

Steel 95 tons

Tynset Bridge



Main span 70 m
Construction year 2001

Flisa Bridge



- Total length 197 m
- Carriageway width 6,5 + 2,5 m
- Max. span 70 m
- Construction year 2002/ 2003

Expo 2010 – Norway pavilion

Norway Powered By Nature:

- Better city, Better life is the theme of the Expo 2010 in Shanghai.

Designed by the norwegian architect firm Helen & Hard



Expo 2010 – Norway pavilion

The pavilion is made up of 15 trees, each of them a functional part of the whole pavilion – like a forest.

The pavilion was awarded the Silver Medal at the Expo for Best Design.



Expo 2010 – Norway pavilion



Expo 2010 – Norway pavilion



One tree:

- 9 glulam pieces

Expo 2010 – Norway pavilion



Expo 2010 – Norway pavilion



Norway pavilion - transportation



Norway pavilion - erection



Norway pavilion - erection



Norway pavilion - erection



Norway pavilion - erection



Expo 2010 – Norway pavilion



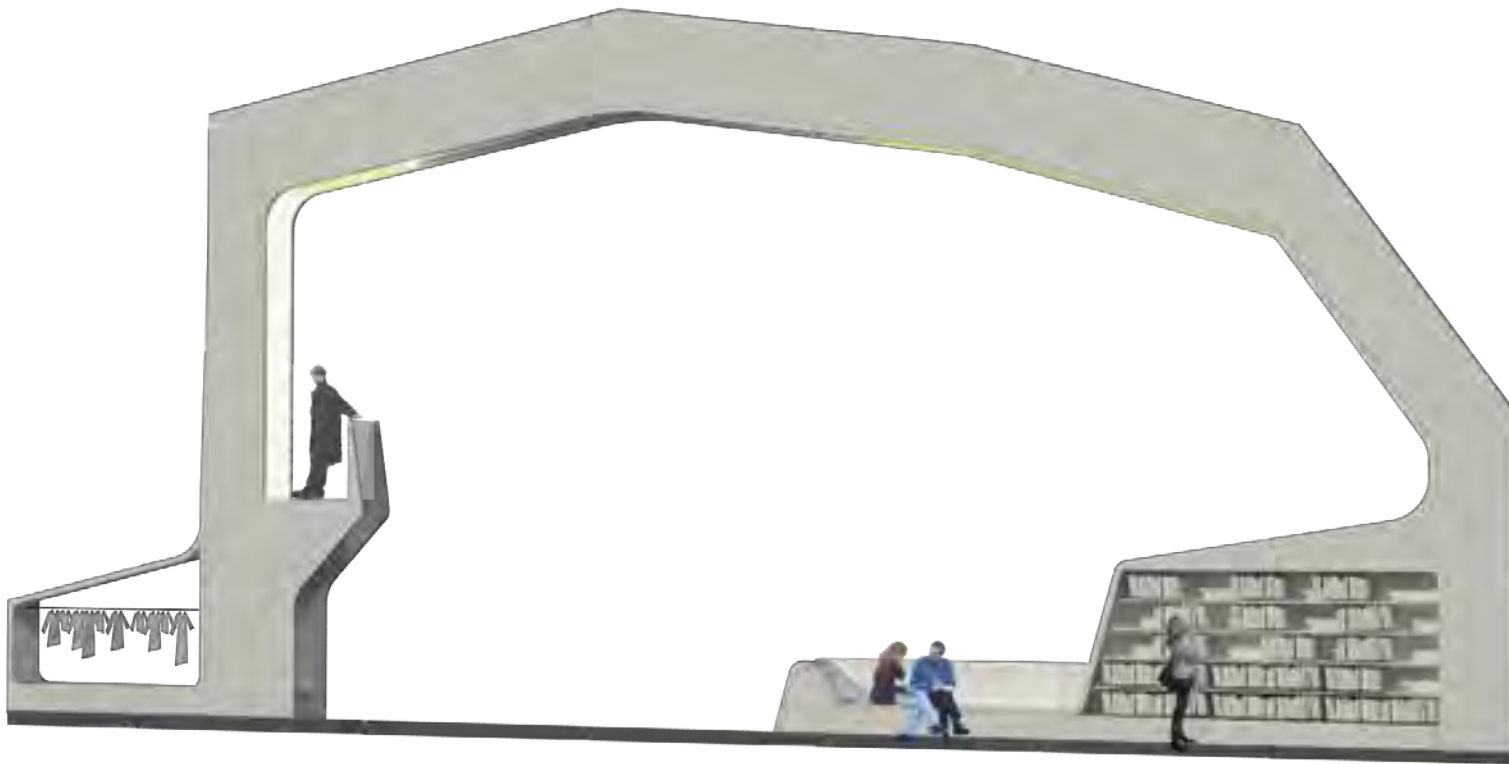
Vennesla Library



Architect:
HELEN & HARD AS



Vennesla Library



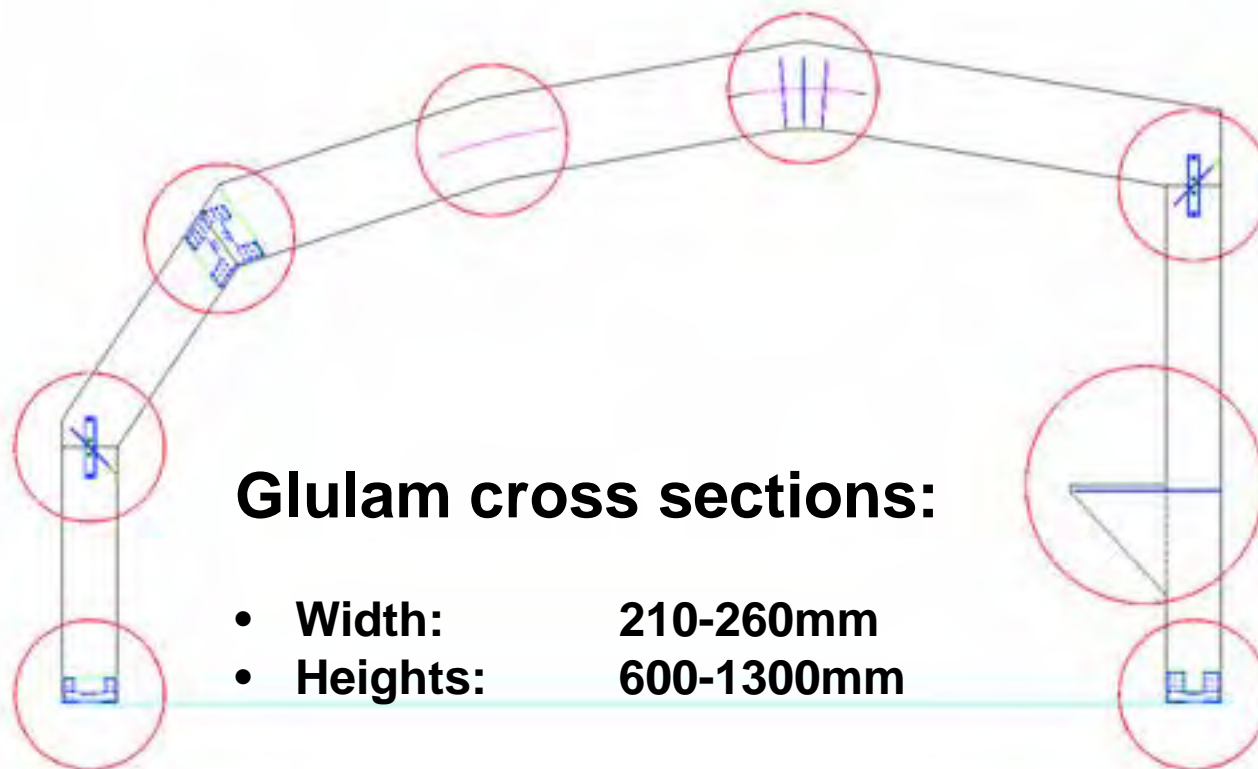
Typical glulam frame

Vennesla Library



27 different glulam frames !

Vennesla Library – solutions for joints



Vennesla Library – from building site



Vennesla Library







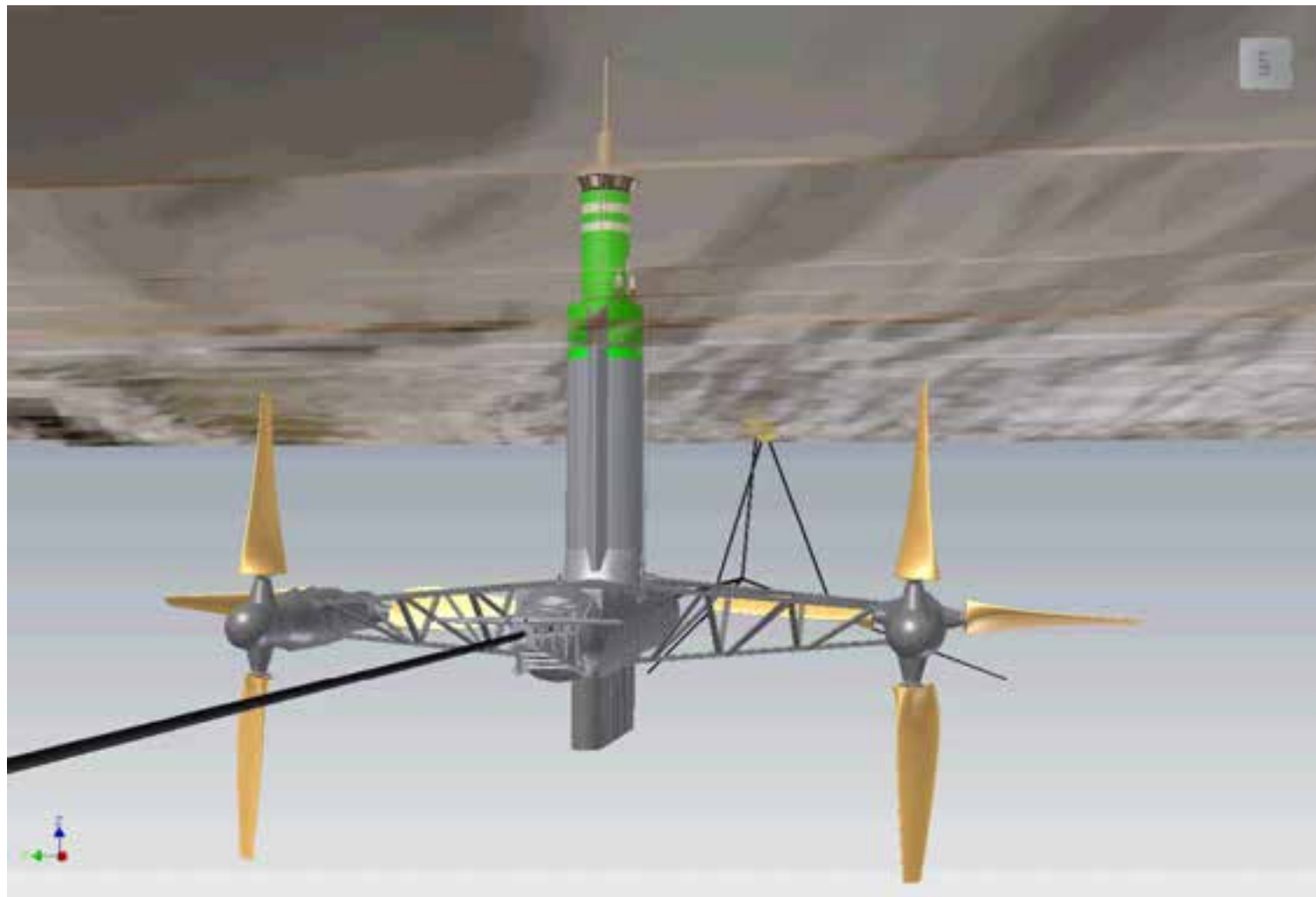
Tidal power plant

- with wooden turbine blades



SCHWEIGHOFER PRIZE
2011

Tidal power plant



Tidal power plant



The foundation and the business basics:

Ocean currents are formed by a complex interaction of temperature, osmotic pressure and winds. The Sun and the Moon's gravitational pull on the Earth creates tidal currents.

The goal is to harness these massive and perpetual sources of energy with our unique floating power plant Morild II, and transform it into electricity.

MORILD II: Tidal power plant

Since Hydra Tidal was founded in northern Norway in 2001, the design and technology of the MORILD tidal power plant has been re-engineered, developed and fine-tuned to meet any foreseeable challenge from the brutal forces of nature.



MORILD II: Tidal power plant

In autumn 2010 the MORILD II tidal power plant, the first of its kind in the world, was successfully launched at sea and towed into location in the Gimsoy stream in Lofoten, Norway. In December 2010 the plant was thoroughly prepared, anchored and submerged into operational position.



Tidal power plant



Hydra Tidal's Morild II tidal power plant at-a-glance:

- A unique and patented floating tidal power plant
- Prototype has an installed effect of 1,5 MW
- Annual production 5 GWh (the consumption of 300 households)
- Turbine diameter of 23 meters
- Each turbine pitch-controllable
- 4 turbines with a total of 8 turbine blades
- Unique wooden turbine blades
- The MORILD II can be anchored at different depths, thus it can be positioned in spots with ideal tidal stream conditions

Turbine blades in laminated timber



Length: 10 m
Height: 3,0 m
Width: 1,8 m



Turbine blades in laminated timber

Benefits of wood:

- Wood submerged in salt water is a very durable material.
- Wood is an environmentally friendly material (renewable, binds CO₂), and will therefore help to further enhance the environmental profile of the project.
- The use of wood avoids fatigue, which is a major challenge when using composite, steel or other metals.
- Milling pine gives a smooth surface with little friction.
- Its saturated weight is approximately equal to the weight of water.
- At end-of-life, or if a blade should be permanently damaged, the remaining material can be used for heating the production plant, thus avoiding difficult or costly disposal.

Production



Tidal power plant

-anchored in Gimsøystraumen



Tidal power plant

- the future



The pilot tidal power plant will have an annual power output of 5 GWh, which is the equivalent of the annual electricity consumption of about 300 households. The total output potential for tidal power plants along the Norwegian coast is enormous, estimated at 30 TWh. Development of one-third of this translates into a consumption of about 240 000 m³ of glulam. This amounts to 1% of the potential international market.

A test group of six power plants is expected to be built during 2012. If these are successful, production will subsequently increase and could reach up to 200 power plants annually.

Tidal power plant



Consequences for the European Forest Based Sector

- Volume of glulam
1 % of the international market
- Marketing of wood
New application for glulam
- Contributions to clean energy
Wood are not only suitable for bioenergy but may be an integral part in other area of renewable energy

Innovative glulam structures in Norway



Thank you for your attention !

