INTERWEAVING CELLS
 - innovative use of photovoltaic in urban landscaping

“There is a sense of urgency relating to the environmental crisis and government energy regulations indicate that future designs will need to be even more “sustainable” than current standards.” Terri Peters the philosophy of ecological architecture.
One of the biggest crises in this century is the pending global warming, which threatens to show gruesome consequences in the near future and screams for countermeasures. Different measures are beginning to form and serious redefining of the world’s power supply seems to be on the way; this is the beginning of the race. It is now it is time to step into character and lead the way. Examples of such measures could be the pledge by the Norwegian government to have the entire Norway CO2 neutral by 2030 and the Danish government for the city of Copenhagen by 2025. A renewed view on architecture and urban planning is also needed to switch from fossil fuels to sustainable energy.
To promote Copenhagen as a green city and help to meet the goal of having the city CO2 neutral by 2025, the installation Interweaving Cells was created.
Interweaving Cells is a green power plant, which operates by the photovoltaic Sphelar® cells - a spherical solar cell, which, due to the fact that it is shaped like pearls smaller than 1 mm, has the potential to be more economic in production and convert more power than conventional PV cells. The physical design of the installation consists of large stainless steel frames resembling sails, hitched by sail fabric with the Sphelar® cells embedded. The dynamic, organic shape will both be a reference to the history of the site with the large shipping line, Burmeister & Wain, which was headquartered on the island from 1846 to 1996, and to the many harbours as well as water traffic near the site. That way the sails of the area will become a part of the aesthetics of the installation. The foundation will be steel-enforced flyash concrete that is a greener substitute for regular concrete.
Creating a garden underneath the installation will hopefully create a free-space for the citizens of Copenhagen, where people can take an active part in the journey to becoming a green city - which should make the installation a centre of measures against greenhouse gas emissions, on both cooperate and private scale. The placement opposite to one of the most famous tourist attractions in the country gives the opportunity of widespread publicity, which could help to brand the city of Copenhagen, and thereby Denmark, as a leading force in the battle against global warming.

Annual kWh=4024946,25
Annual households provided with power=1032
The installation will emit no CO2, the gardens will actually remove some, since photosynthesis eliminates 50% of the CO2 the plant absorbs and the other half will be released when the plant dies.
There will be CO2 created at the production of the structures but not when the piece is build; it is unfortunately not realistic to build CO2 neutral at this point in time.