WEEK ASSIGNMENT 5

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Task 1

Use a weather forecast website, and utilize the psychrometric chart and the formula we went through in the class to determine the absolute humidity, the wet-bulb temperature and the mass of water vapor in the air in Classroom A (Aula A) of Piacenza campus in the moment that you are solving this exercise (provide the inputs that you utilized)

Umidità: Relative humidity, Pressione atmosferica: Air total pressure (1 hPa: 0.1 kPa), Temperatura effettiva: temperature to be utilized.

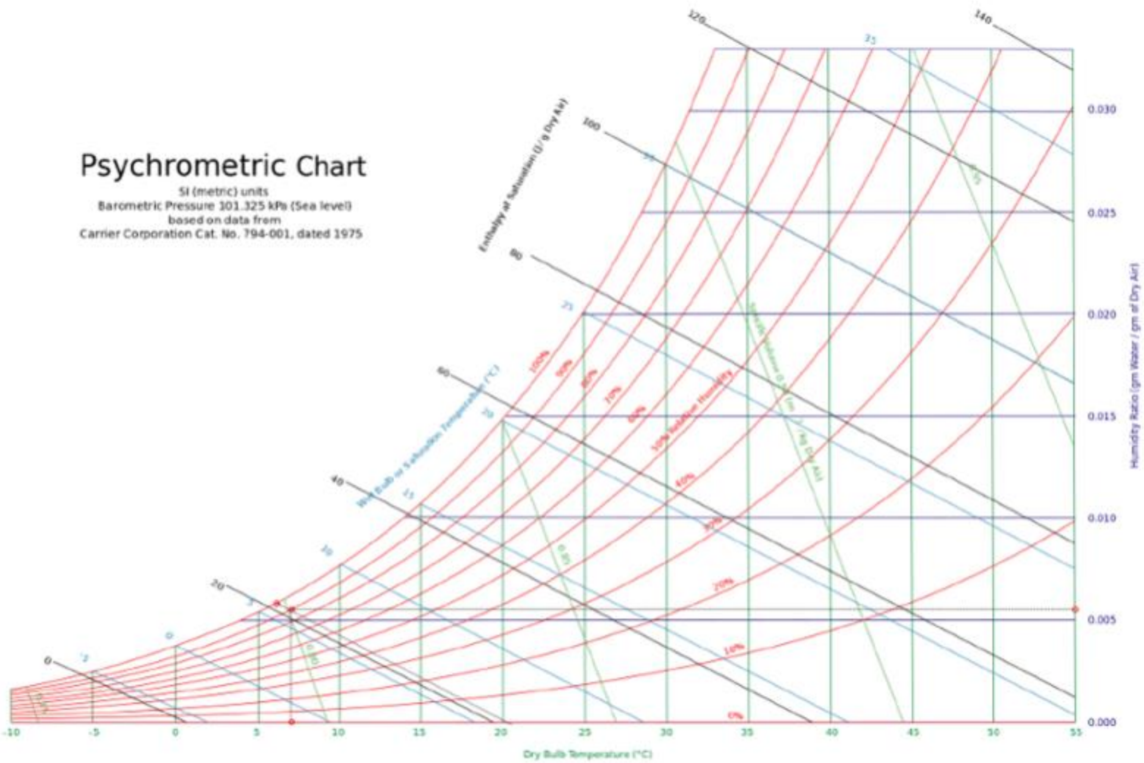
Il tempo oggi in Piacenza
Lunedi, 02 Dicembre 2019

	13:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00	21:00	22:00
	PartlyCloud	PartlyCloud	LightCloud	LightCloud	PartlyCloud	Cloud	PartlyCloud
Temperatura effettiva	10°C	10°C	9°C	6°C	7°C	7°C	8°C
Temperatura percepita	10°C	10°C	8°C	5°C	7°C	6°C	7°C
Precipitazioni	0 mm	0 mm	0 mm	0 mm	0 mm	0 mm	0 mm
Umidità	79 %	77 %	89 %	90 %	90 %	92 %	91 %
Pressione atmosferica	1016 hPa	1015 hPa	1016 hPa	1017 hPa	1019 hPa	1019 hPa	1020 hPa

umidità: 90%, i.e., the relative humidity ϕ =90%;

pressione atmosferica: 1019 hPa, i.e., the total air pressure P =101.9 kPa;

temperatura efftiva: 7 °C, i.e., the temperature in Kelvin temperature scale T =230 K



the humidity ratio, i.e., the absolute humidity ω = 0.0055

the web-bulb temperature Twb= 6 °C

$\because \omega=0.622P_v/P_a=0.622P_v/P-P_v=0.0055$, introduce P=101.9 kPa into this equation, and solve it,

$P_v\approx0.893$ kPa

autem, $\phi=m_v/m_g=90\%$……(1)

for any ideal gas,

$m=PV/R_{sp}.T$, during the class we were told that for water vapour, $R_{sp.}=0.4615$

introduce the pressure of water vapor Pv=0.893 kPa, and define the volume of aula A is V, here we have:

$m_v=0.893V/0.4615*230\approx8.41\times10^{-3}V$

subodinate this value to equotion (1), calculate the maximun water vapour m_g,

$m_g=m_v/90\%\approx9.34\times10^{-3}V$

Task 2

Utilize the same methodology we went through in the class and determine the sensible and latent load corresponding to internal gains, the ventilation, and the infiltration in a house with a good construction quality and with the same geometry (height of 2.5 m, considering two occupants and one bed room calculate, and a conditioned floor area of 200 $m^2$and wall area is 144 m^2, calculate the internal gains, infiltration, and ventilation loads) as that of the example which is located in Brindisi, Italy.

BRINDISI, Italy WMO#: **163200**

Lat: **40.65N** Long: **17.95E** Elev: **10** StdP: **101.2** Time Zone: **1.00 (EUW)** Period: **86-10** WBAN: **99999**

Annual Heating and Humidification Design Conditions

	Coldest Month	Heating DB		Humidification DP/MCDB and HR						Coldest month WS/MCDB				MCWS/PCWD to 99.6% DB		
				99.6%			99%			0.4%		1%				
		99.6%	99%	DP	HR	MCDB	DP	HR	MCDB	WS	MCDB	WS	MCDB	MCWS	PCWD	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	
(1)	2	2.9	4.1	-5.1	2.5	7.2	-3.0	3.0	7.4	13.4	10.2	12.4	10.6	3.4	250	(1)

Annual Cooling, Dehumidification, and Enthalpy Design Conditions

	Hottest Month	Hottest Month DB Range	Cooling DB/MCWB						Evaporation WB/MCDB						MCWS/PCWD to 0.4% DB		
			0.4%		1%		2%		0.4%		1%		2%				
			DB	MCWB	DB	MCWB	DB	MCWB	WB	MCDB	WB	MCDB	WB	MCDB	MCWS	PCWD	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	
(2)	8	7.1	32.8	23.6	31.1	24.3	29.9	24.3	27.2	29.7	26.3	29.0	25.6	28.3	4.2	180	(2)

	Dehumidification DP/MCDB and HR									Enthalpy/MCDB						Hours 8 to 4 & 12.8/20.6	
	0.4%			1%			2%			0.4%		1%		2%			
	DP	HR	MCDB	DP	HR	MCDB	DP	HR	MCDB	Enth	MCDB	Enth	MCDB	Enth	MCDB		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	
(3)	26.3	21.8	29.2	25.4	20.7	28.5	24.7	19.7	27.9	86.0	30.1	82.2	29.1	78.5	28.3	1236	(3)

Extreme Annual Design Conditions

	Extreme Annual WS			Extreme Max WB	Extreme Annual DB				n-Year Return Period Values of Extreme DB								
					Mean		Standard deviation		n=5 years		n=10 years		n=20 years		n=50 years		
	1%	2.5%	5%		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	
(4)	11.3	9.9	8.7	31.4	0.4	37.3	1.4	3.0	-0.6	39.4	-1.4	41.1	-2.2	42.8	-3.2	44.9	(4)

Internal gains,

Calculate the sensibile cooling load from internal gains,

$$q_{ig,\,s}=136+2.2A_{cf}+22Noc=136+2.2*200+22*2=620\ W$$

Calculate the latent cooling load from internal gains,

$$q_{ig,\,l}=20+0.22A_{cf}+12Noc=20+0.22*200+12*2=88\ W$$

Infiltration

for a house with a good construction quality, unit leakage area $A_{ul}=1.4cm^2/m^2$

and the exposed surface $A_{es}=A_{wall}+A_{roof}=200+144=344\ m^2$

thus, $AL=A_{es}*A_{ul}=344*1.4=481.6\ cm^2$

Define the cooling temperature $T_{cooling}$ =24 °C, and heating temperature $T_{heating}$ =20 °C

$\Delta\ T_{cooling}$=31.1 °C −24 °C=7.1 °C=7.1 K

$\Delta\ T_{heating}$=20 °C −(−4. 1 °C)=24.1 °C=24.1 K

DR = 7.1 °C=7.1 K

Given that $IDF_{heating}$=0.073L/s∗cm^2,

$IDF_{cooling}$=0.033L/s∗cm^2,

Calculate infiltration airflow rate,

$Q_{i,\ heating}=A_L*IDF_{heating}=481.6*0.073\approx 35.157$L/s

$Q_{i,\ cooling}=A_L*IDF_{cooling}=481.6*0.033\approx 15.893$L/s

The required miminum whole-building vetilation rate is

$Q_v=0.05A_{cf}+3.5(N_{br}+1)=0.05*200+3.5*(1+1)=17$L/s

So we have,

$Q_{i-v,heating}=Q_{i,\ heating}+Q_v\approx 35.157+17=52.157$L/s

$Q_{i-v,\ cooling}=Q_{i,\ cooling}+Q_v\approx 15.893+17=32.893$L/s

Given that $C_{sensible}$=1.23 , C_{latent}=3010, $\Delta\omega_{Cooling}$=0.0039

$q_{inf-ventilation\ cooling\ sensible}=C_{sensible}Q_{i-v,\ cooling}\ \ \Delta T_{Cooling}\approx 1.23*32.893*7.1\approx 287.25$ W

$qinf-_{ventilation\ cooling\ latent}=C_{latent}Q_{i-v,\ cooling}\ \ \Delta\omega_{Cooling}\approx 3010*32.893*0.0039\approx 386.13$ W

$qinf-_{ventilation\ heating\ sensible}=C_{sensible}Q_{i-v,\ heating}\ \ \Delta T_{heating}\approx 1.23*52.157*24.1\approx 1546.09$ W