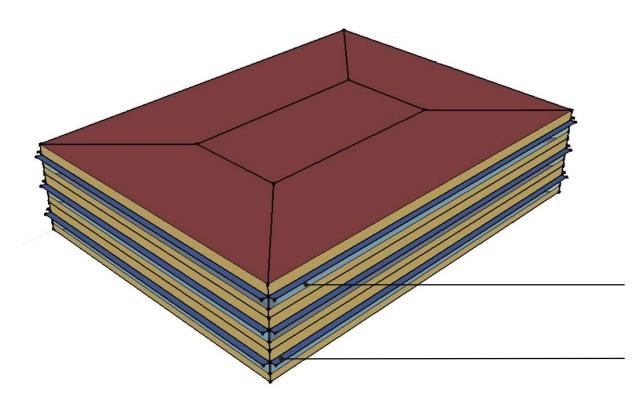
# **Technical Environmental System**

Group: LI JUNJIE, HU LINXUE, GAN HUI, ZHANG XIAOXUAN

#### TARGET:

The exercise takes into consideration a building used for open offices located in the **Milan,Berlin,Roma** with the different material of walls to reduce the yearly heating consumption.

#### **BUILDING CHARACTRASTICS**



This is a 3-level building located in Milan, Italy, and height of it is 30.48m, area of each floor is 30x40m.

All sides of each floor have windows (1221mm high).

There are eaves above all windows, extruding 610mm.

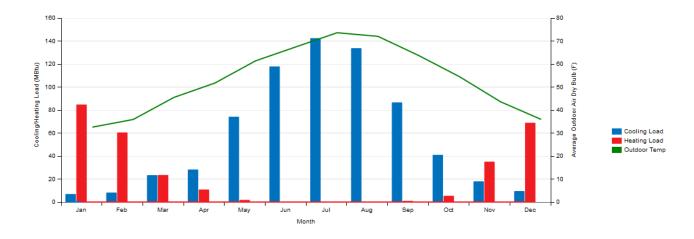
## **BASE CASE**

## Yearly energy load

base case									
heating(GJ)	cooling(GJ)								
305.95	725.19								

## Monthly energy load

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Outdoor Air Dry Bulb (F)	32.6	35.9	45.5	51.7	61.4	67.5	73.6	72.0	63.7	54.5	43.6	35.9
Cooling Load (MBtu)	6.75	7.98	23.13	28.05	73.92	117.65	142.24	133.5	86.39	40.73	17.72	9.28
Heating Load (MBtu)	84.5	60.25	23.31	10.64	1.59	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.73	5.18	34.84	68.67

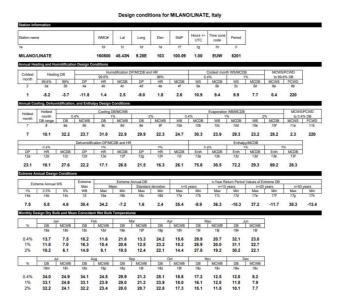


## **THREE CITIES WE CHOSE**



#### THREE CITIES WE CHOSE

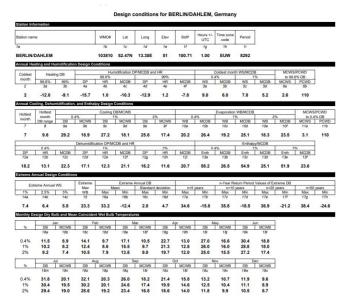
#### Via:2005 ASHRAE Handbook





#### Milano

Summer Design Day	21 Jul
Cooling DB 0.4%	32.2°C
Winter Design Day	21 Jan
Heating DB 99.6%	-5.2°C

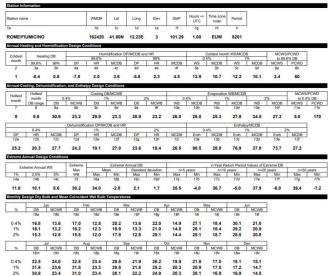




#### Berlin

Summer Design Day	21 Jul
Cooling DB 0.4%	29.2°C
Winter Design Day	21 Jan
Heating DB 99.6%	-12°C

#### Design conditions for ROME/FIUMICINO, Italy





#### Roma

Summer Design Day	21 Aug
Cooling DB 0.4%	30.9°C
Winter Design Day	21 Jan
Heating DB 99.6%	-0.4°C

## **THREE CITIES ANALYSIS**

Yearly energy load

### MILAN

base case									
heating(GJ)	cooling(GJ)								
305.95	725.19								

#### **BERLIN**

berlin	ı
heating(GJ)	cooling(GJ)
480.76	439.87

### **ROMA**

roma	
heating(GJ)	cooling(GJ)
117.19	892.00

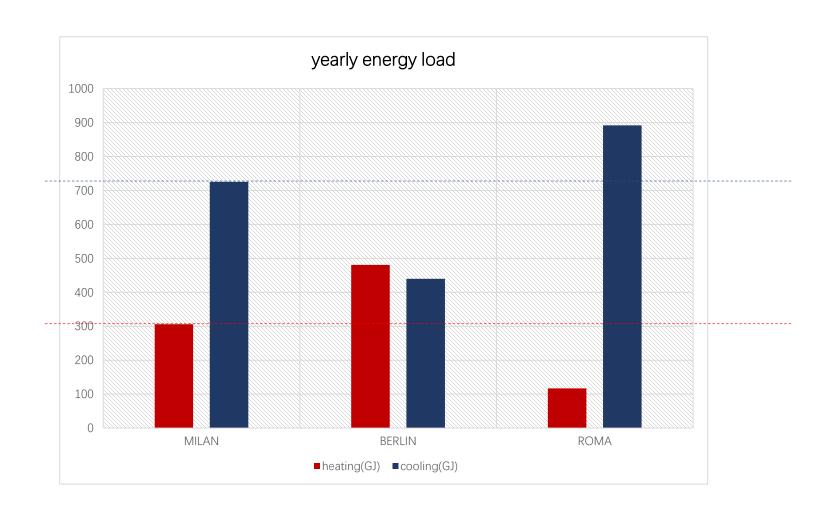
## Monthly energy load

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Outdoor Air Dry Bulb (F)	32.6	35.9	45.5	51.7	61.4	67.5	73.6	72.0	63.7	54.5	43.6	35.9
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Heating Load (MBtu)	84.5	60.25	23.31	10.64	1.59	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.73	5.18	34.84	68.67

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Outdoor Air Dry Bulb (F)	35.4	32.5	41.7	47.0	57.2	63.6	66.4	65.2	59.0	50.4	40.0	36.4
Cooling Load (MBtu)	6.31	4.29	12.81	20.16	49.34	71.9	81.34	85.26	44.66	23.63	10.72	6.49
Heating Load (MBtu)	94.49	92.83	56.99	26.04	8.62	1.22	0.81	0.83	3.17	18.75	61.89	90.02

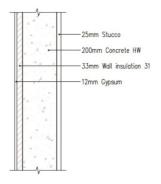
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Outdoor Air Dry Bulb (F)	44.6	46.9	50.7	55.5	62.4	68.9	74.1	73.7	69.3	62.2	55.9	48.2
Cooling Load (MBtu)	16.86	19.55	29.3	38.19	82.99	115.19	146.85	149.92	113.34	74.58	38.5	20.18
Heating Load (MBtu)	36.64	23.74	13.74	4.92	0.83	0.08	0.0	0.02	0.12	1.47	6.29	23.22

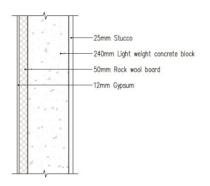
#### **THREE CITIES ANALYSIS**

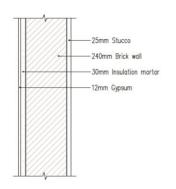


From the table we can see between the 3 cities, Milan is the most energy-intensive to use heating. Next is Milan and the least is Roma. In Berlin, heating load is the majority, but the different is not so significant. In Milan, cooling load is higher than cooling. In the contrary, in Roma, the cooling load is the majority, nearly 9 times than heating load.

### **WALL Components and U-Value**

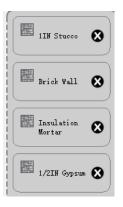












BASE CASE(ASHRAE 189.1-2009 ClimateZone1)										
layer	Thickness (m)	Conductivity λ (W/m.°C)	R (㎡ ℃/W)	U(W/m <sup>2</sup> °C)=1/R total						
1IN Stucco	0.0253	0.6918	0.03657							
8IN Concrete HW	0.2033	1.7296	0.11754							
Wall Insulation 31	0.0337	0.0432	0.78009							
1/2IN Gypsum	0.0127	0.16	0.07938							
R total			1.01358							
U=1/R total				0.9866						

layer	Thicknes s/(m)	Conductivity λ (W/m.°C)	R (㎡ ℃/W)	U(W/m <sup>2</sup> °C)=1/R total
1IN Stucco	0.0253	0.6918	0.03657	
lightweight concrete block	0.24	0.2	1.2	
Rock Wool Board	0.05	0.036	1.38889	
1/2IN Gypsum	0.0127	0.16	0.07938	
R total			2.70484	
U=1/R total				0.36971

2NEW CASE 1

	1	NEW CASE 2		
layer	Thicknes s(m)	Conductivity λ (W/m.°C)	R (㎡ ℃/W)	U(W/㎡ ℃)=1/R total
1IN Stucco	0.0253	0.6918	0.036571	
Brick Wall	0.24	1.1	0.218182	
Insulation Mortar	0.03	0.08	0.375	
1/2IN Gypsum	0.0127	0.16	0.079375	
R total			0.709128	
U=1/R total				1.4102

## **THREE WALLS ANALYSIS**

Yearly energy load

### **BASE CASE**

base ca	ise
heating(GJ)	cooling(GJ)
305.95	725.19

#### **NEW CASE 1**

new cas	e 1
heating(GJ)	cooling(GJ)
270.92	716.78

#### **NEW CASE 2**

New cas	se 2
heating(GJ)	cooling(GJ)
324.36	727.10

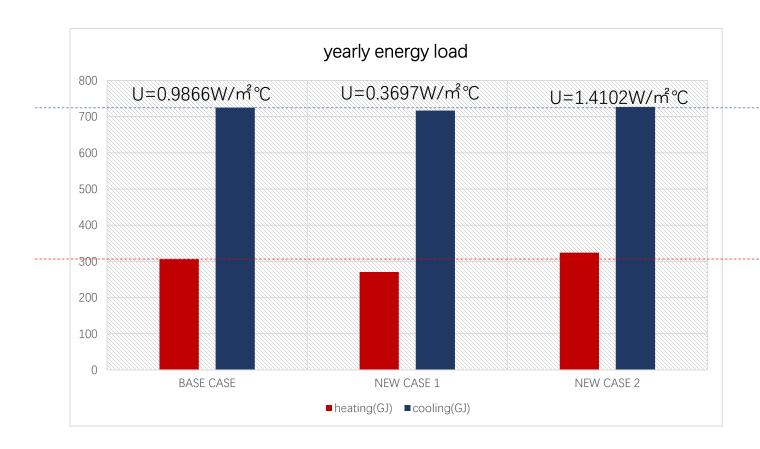
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Heating Load (MBtu)	84.5	60.25	23.31	10.64	1.59	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.73	5.18	34.84	68.67

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Outdoor Air Dry Bulb (F)	32.6	35.9	45.5	51.7	61.4	67.5	73.6	72.0	63.7	54.5	43.6	35.9
Cooling Load (MBtu)	6.9	8.13	23.46	28.34	73.47	115.81	138.26	130.48	85.4	41.66	18.02	9.46
Heating Load (MBtu)	75.31	53.28	21.08	9.29	1.43	0.26	0.02	0.01	0.77	4.7	30.36	60.28

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Outdoor Air Dry Bulb (F)	32.6	35.9	45.5	51.7	61.4	67.5	73.6	72.0	63.7	54.5	43.6	35.9
Cooling Load (MBtu)	6.67	7.89	22.68	27.5	73.52	118.28	144.21	134.92	86.76	40.01	17.54	9.19
Heating Load (MBtu)	89.78	64.28	24.12	11.13	1.56	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.63	5.3	37.15	73.27

#### **THREE WALLS ANALYSIS**



According to the difference of U-value, we can know the more lower U-value of the the wall can help reduce the energy load. So heating and cooling load is also affected by other facade components. Actually a energy-saving building, window, roof and floor material is also another factor that have high impact on HVAC load.

From the results, we can find don't have the obvious differces with the cooling, but in the part of heating, Case 1 is a better solution to choose.