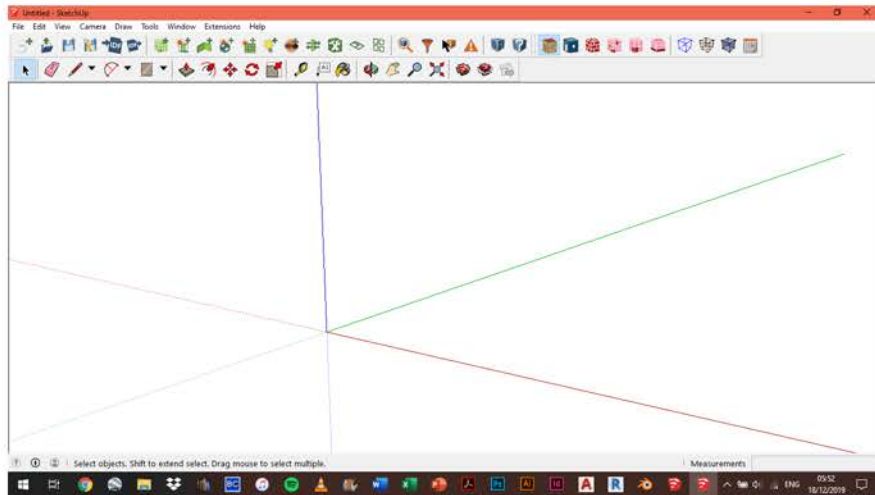


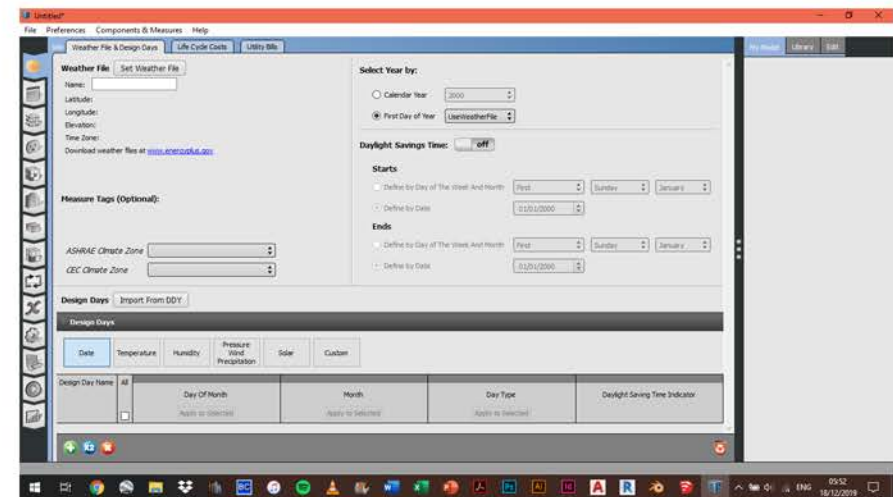
INTRODUCTION

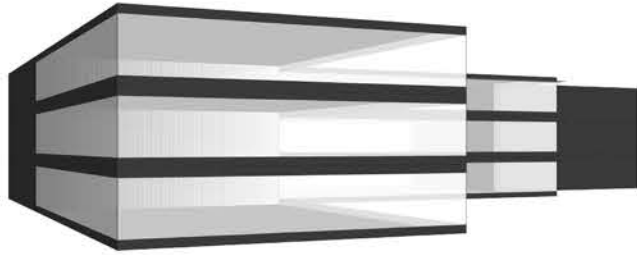
THE Open Studio SOFTWARE



DESIGN OF THE BUILDING

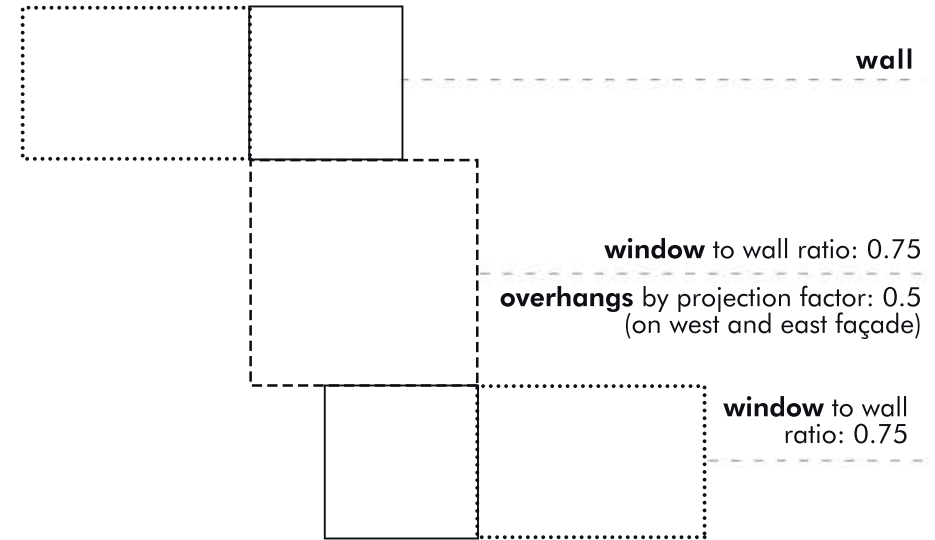
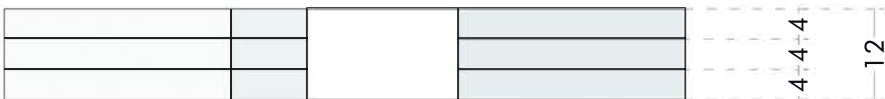
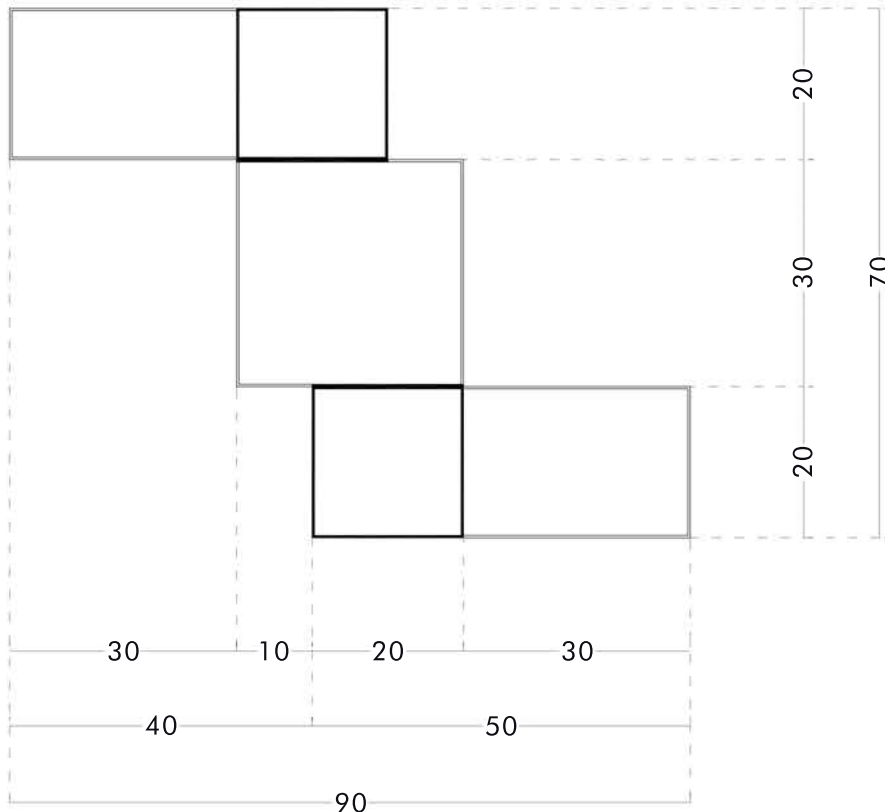
ANALYSIS OF THE BUILDING PERFORMANCE





THE BUILDING

GEOMETRY AND CHARACTERISTICS



TOTAL EXTERNAL WALL AREA CALCULATION

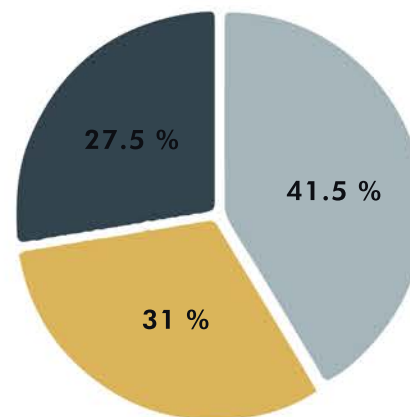
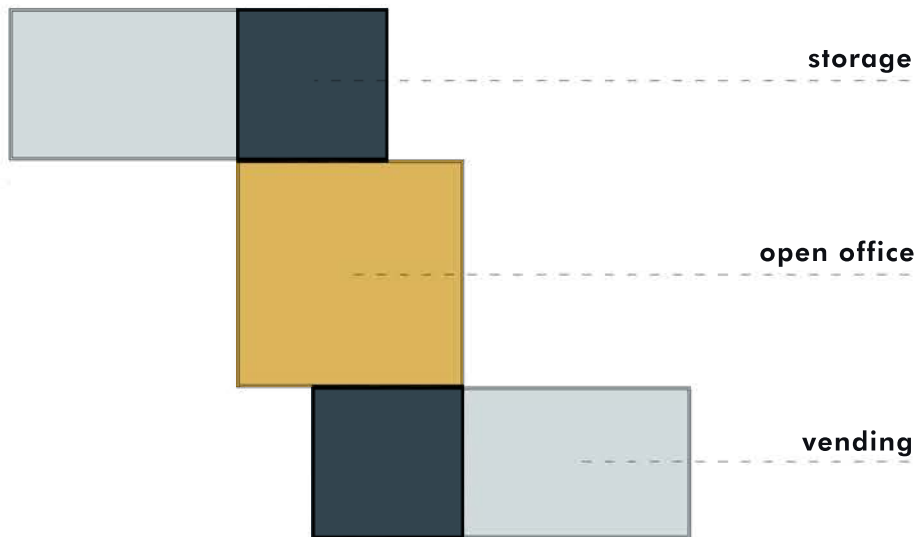
Let's start by considering just the first storey

STORAGE: area of storage façade = area of storage external wall
 Area of storage external wall = $20\text{m} \times 4\text{m} \times 4 = 320\text{ m}^2$

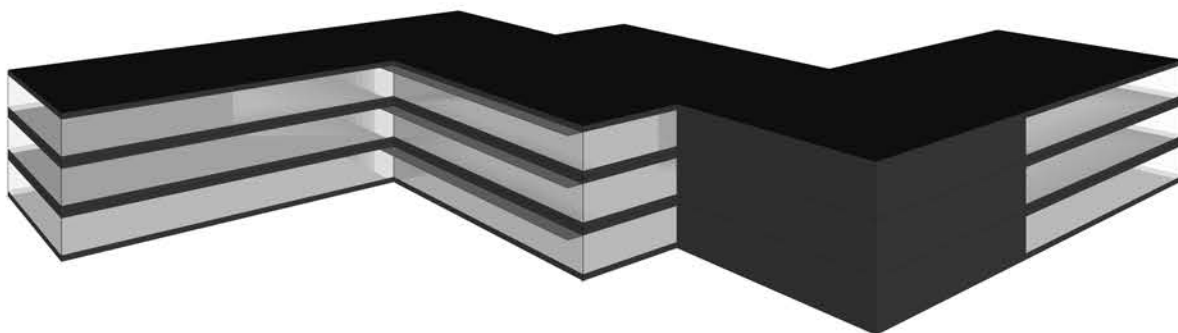
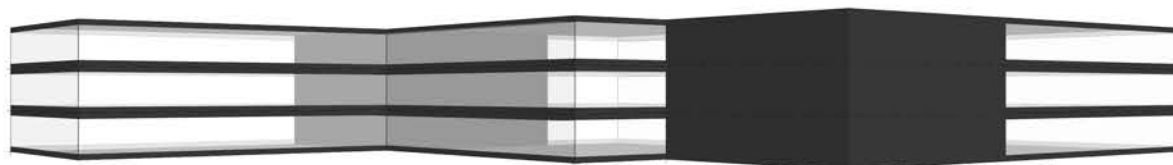
OPEN OFFICE AND VENDING: window to wall ratio 0.75
 Area of open office and vending façade = $(30\text{m} \times 4\text{m} \times 6) + (20\text{m} \times 4\text{m} \times 2) + (10\text{m} \times 4\text{m} \times 2) = 960\text{ m}^2$
 Area of open office and vending external wall = $960\text{ m}^2 \times 25/100 = 240\text{ m}^2$

Total external wall area for one storey = $320\text{ m}^2 + 240\text{ m}^2 = 560\text{ m}^2$
 All the storeys are the same

Total external wall area = $560\text{ m}^2 \times 3 = 1680\text{ m}^2$



- vending - 3600 sqm
- open office - 2700 sqm
- storage - 2400 sqm



THE LOCATION

NYC - STOCKHOLM - ALEXANDRIA



LOCATION

United States of America

LATITUDE: **40.78**

LONGITUDE: **-73.97**

ELEVATION: **57 m/sealevel**

WORST CASE SCENARIOS

WINTER DESIGN DAY: **21.01**

MINIMUM DRY BULB TEMPERATURE: **-10.7 °C**

SUMMER DESIGN DAY: **21.07**

MAXIMUM DRY BULB TEMPERATURE: **31.1 °C**



LOCATION

Sweden | Europe

LATITUDE: **59.65**

LONGITUDE: **17.95**

ELEVATION: **61 m/sealevel**

WORST CASE SCENARIOS

WINTER DESIGN DAY: **21.02**

MINIMUM DRY BULB TEMPERATURE: **-17.8 °C**

SUMMER DESIGN DAY: **21.07**

MAXIMUM DRY BULB TEMPERATURE: **27.1 °C**



LOCATION

Egypt | Africa

LATITUDE: **31.2**

LONGITUDE: **29.95**

ELEVATION: **7 m/sealevel**

WORST CASE SCENARIOS

WINTER DESIGN DAY: **21.01**

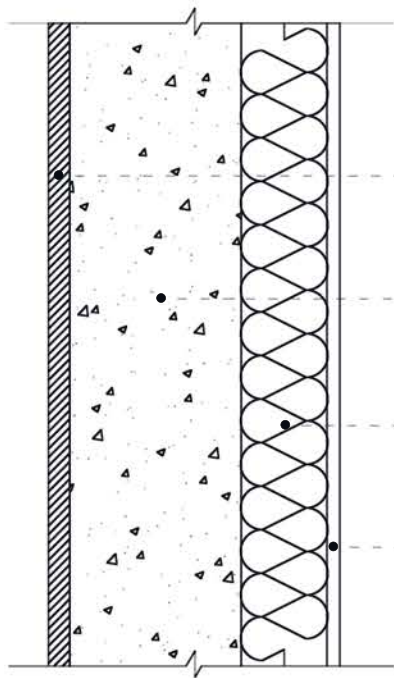
MINIMUM DRY BULB TEMPERATURE: **6.9 °C**

SUMMER DESIGN DAY: **21.08**

MAXIMUM DRY BULB TEMPERATURE: **33 °C**

THE WALLS

COMPOSITION AND U-VALUE



1. BASE CASE STUDY

wood 2.5 cm

$$R = 0.22 \text{ m}^2\text{C/W}$$

h. concrete 20 cm

$$R = 0.12 \text{ m}^2\text{C/W}$$

glass fiber insulation 9 cm

$$R = 2.52 \text{ m}^2\text{C/W}$$

gypsum 1.3 cm

$$R = 0.079 \text{ m}^2\text{C/W}$$

OVERALL HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT (U-factor) CALCULATION

$U = 1/R$ (overall unit thermal resistance)

$$U_{\text{WOOD}} = 4.55 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$$

$$U_{\text{CONCRETE}} = 8.33 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$$

$$[\text{Glass fiber insulation } 2.5 \text{ cm: } R = 0.70 \text{ m}^2\text{C/W}]$$

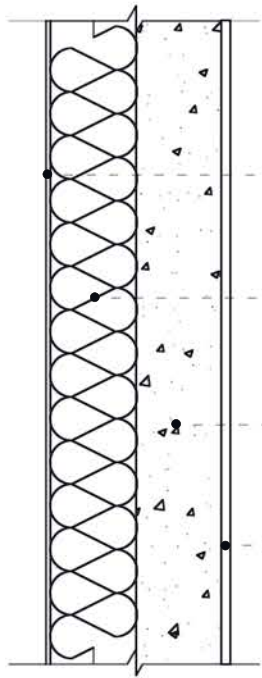
$$\text{Glass fiber insulation } 9 \text{ cm: } R = (0.70/2.5) \times 9 = 2.52 \text{ m}^2\text{C/W}]$$

$$U_{\text{INSULATION}} = 0.40 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$$

$$U_{\text{GYPSUM}} = 12.66 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$$

$$U_{\text{TOTAL1}} = 4.55 + 8.33 + 0.40 + 12.66 = \mathbf{25.94 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}}$$

$$U_{\text{TOTAL1}} \times A_{\text{TOTALWALL}} = 25.94 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C} \times 1680 \text{ m}^2 = 43579.2 \text{ W/}^\circ\text{C}$$



2. LIGHTER WALL

metal 0.5 cm

R = 0 m²°C/W

glass fiber insulation 9 cm

R = 2.52 m²°C/W

l. concrete 10 cm

R = 0.27 m²°C/W

plywood 1.3 cm

R = 0.11 m²°C/W

OVERALL HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT (U-factor) CALCULATION

$$U_{\text{METAL}} = 0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

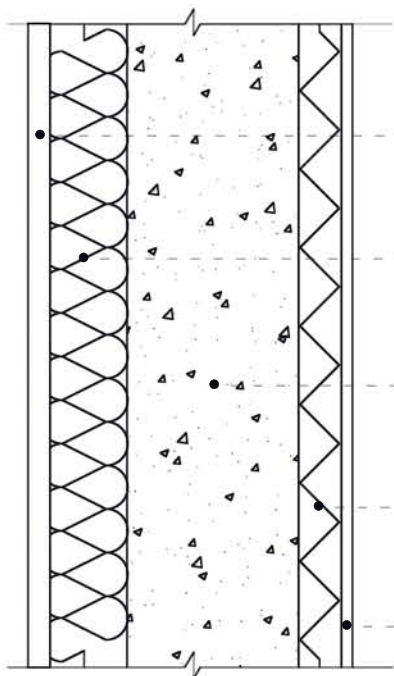
$$U_{\text{INSULATION}} = 0.40 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

$$U_{\text{CONCRETE}} = 3.7 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

$$U_{\text{PLYWOOD}} = 9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

$$U_{\text{TOTAL1}} = 0 + 0.40 + 3.7 + 9 = \mathbf{13.1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}}$$

$$U_{\text{TOTAL1}} \times A_{\text{TOTALWALL}} = 13.1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C} \times 1680 \text{ m}^2 = 22008 \text{ W/°C}$$



3. THICKER WALL

plaster 2.5 cm

R = 0.037 m²°C/W

glass fiber insulation 9 cm

R = 2.52 m²°C/W

h. concrete 20 cm

R = 0.12 m²°C/W

acoustic insulation 5 cm

R = 0.32 m²°C/W

gypsum 1.3 cm

R = 0.079 m²°C/W

OVERALL HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT (U-factor) CALCULATION

$$U_{\text{PLASTER}} = 27 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

$$U_{\text{INSULATION}} = 0.4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

$$U_{\text{CONCRETE}} = 8.33 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

$$U_{\text{ACUSTIC}} = 3.13 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

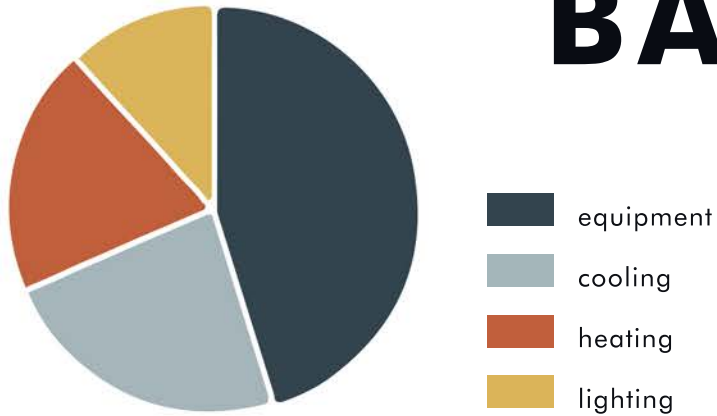
$$U_{\text{GYPSUM}} = 12.66 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$$

$$U_{\text{TOTAL1}} = 27 + 0.4 + 8.33 + 3.13 + 12.66 = \mathbf{51.52 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}}$$

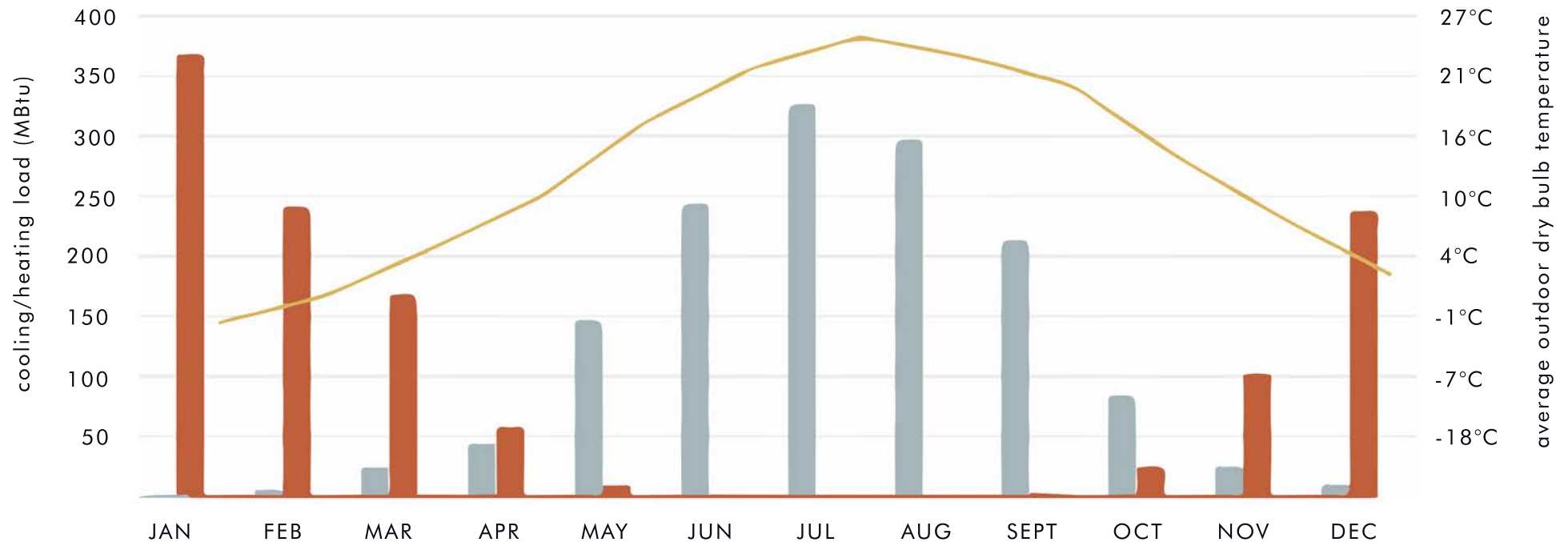
$$U_{\text{TOTAL1}} \times A_{\text{TOTALWALL}} = 51.52 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C} \times 1680 \text{ m}^2 = 86553.6 \text{ W/°C}$$

BASE CASE STUDY

NYC - WALL1



ENERGY USE - ANNUAL OVERVIEW



HVAC MONTHLY LOAD PROFILE

THE RESULTS

CONFRONTATION AND CONCLUSIONS

WALL 1

	NYC	Stockholm	Alexandria
HEATING [GJ]	1272,45	2046,03	69,2
COOLING [GJ]	1489,63	591,1	2950,96
TOTAL [GJ]	2762,08	2637,13	3020,16

WALL 2

	NYC	Stockholm	Alexandria
HEATING [GJ]	1256,67	2042,18	66,5
COOLING [GJ]	1487,56	584,96	2953,28
TOTAL [GJ]	2744,23	2627,14	3019,78

WALL 3

	NYC	Stockholm	Alexandria
HEATING [GJ]	1252,59	2018,16	66,18
COOLING [GJ]	1490,49	591,18	2955,52
TOTAL [GJ]	2743,08	2609,34	3021,7

The results reflect the different climates of the cities

The best performance of the walls is in Stockholm

THE BEST WALL IS WALL 3