TECHNICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS

OPEN STUDIO - BUILDING SIMULATION PROJECT

STUDENTS:

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SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, URBAN PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING MASTER SCIENCE IN SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN

<u>Introduction</u>

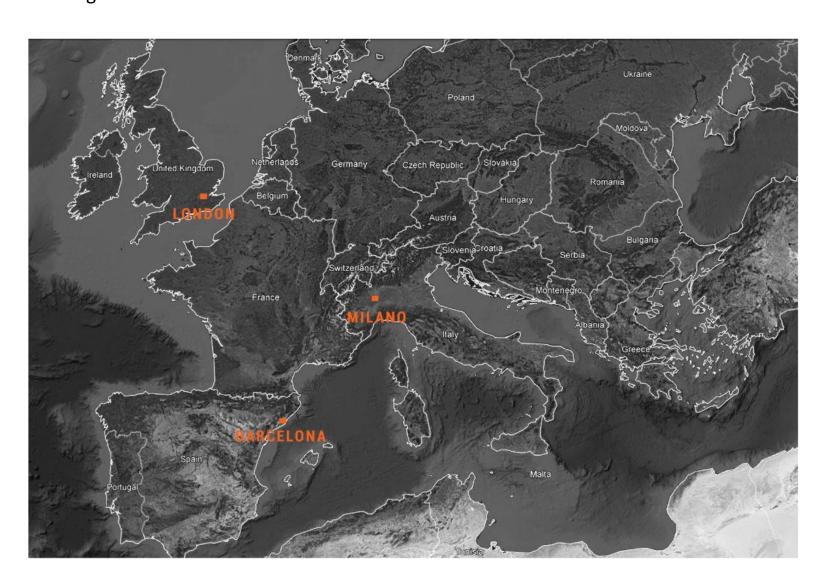
There is a great amount of things an architect has to take into consideration during the process of design. Lighting, heating and cooling, and even materials are all part of this process that can greatly affect the performance of a building. During this assignment, we shall analyze the energy consumption and performance in correlation with its condition system (heating and/or cooling), interior features and interior lighting. Our methodology of performing this analysis will include the use of Sketchup, OpenStudio and EnergyPlus.

Process

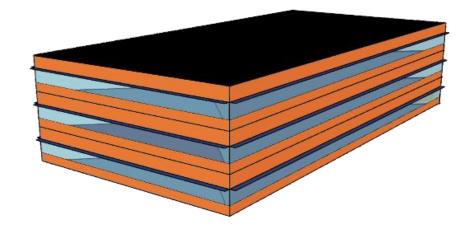
We started off by designing a simple building that contained a lobby, two closed offices, a corridor and a storage room. Using OpenStudio, we determined 5 thermal zones and applied them to our building in these locations: Milano (Italy), Barcelona (Spain) and London (UK) Later on, we determined the setting for the external walls, the roof and the windows. The wall components are one layer of stucco, 20 cm of concrete wall, a 25 cm wall insulation and a 1/2 inch gypsum panel. For the windows, a 05 mm glass is used. Lastly, the roof is conformed by a membrane of metal decking and roof insulation at 30 cm.

Results

We shall be comparing the wall, stucco, concrete, wall insulation and the gypsum panel in each of the cities listed above. Last, we will take the city of London as a case study and change one wall component to see how it reacts in order to improve energy performance of our building.

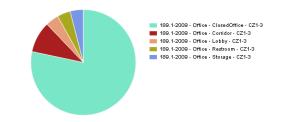


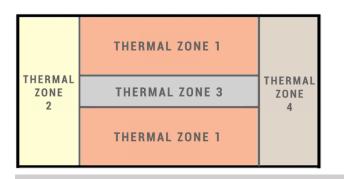
Data Value Building Name Building 1 Total Site Energy 1,128,073 kBtu Total Site EUI 25,833 t*2 Total Stee EUI 43.67 kBtu/t*2 OpenStudio Standards Building Type r/a

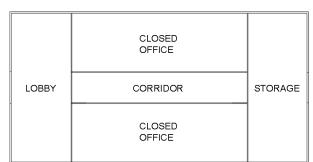


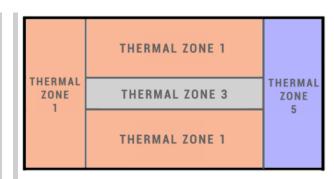
Space Type Breakdown - view table

Space Type Name	Floor Area (ft^2)	Standards Building Type	Standards Space Type
189.1-2009 - Office - ClosedOffice - CZ1-3	20,225	Office	ClosedOffice
189.1-2009 - Office - Corridor - CZ1-3	2,466	Office	Corridor
189.1-2009 - Office - Lobby - CZ1-3	1,047	Office	Lobby
189.1-2009 - Office - Restroom - CZ1-3	1,047	Office	Restroom
189.1-2009 - Office - Storage - CZ1-3	1,047	Office	Storage



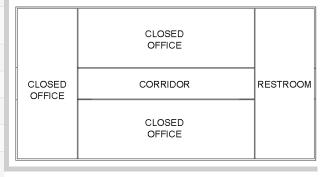






GROUND FLOOR

	Area (ft^2)	Conditioned (Y/N)	Part of Total Floor Area (Y/N)	Volume (ft^3)	Multiplier	Above Ground Gross Wall Area (ft^2)	Underground Gross Wall Area (ft^2)	Window Glass Area (ft^2)	Lighting (W/ft^2)	People (ft^2/person)	Plug and Process (W/ft^2)
THERMAL ZONE 1	20225.28	Yes	Yes	202253.1	1.00	9842.52	0.0	3937.01	0.99	210.54	0.64
THERMAL ZONE 2	1047.44	Yes	Yes	10474.33	1.00	656.17	0.0	262.42	1.17	100.0	0.07
THERMAL ZONE 3	2465.8	Yes	Yes	24657.41	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.45	999.97	0.16
THERMAL ZONE 4	1047.44	Yes	Yes	10474.33	1.00	656.17	0.0	262.42	0.72	0.0	0.0
THERMAL ZONE 5	1047.44	Yes	Yes	10474.33	1.00	656.17	0.0	262.42	0.81	100.0	0.07
Total	25833.39			258333.86		11811.02	0.0	4724.39	0.93	216.25	0.52
Conditioned Total	25833.39			258333.86		11811.02	0.0	4724.39	0.93	216.25	0.52



FIRST FLOOR

Site and Source Energy

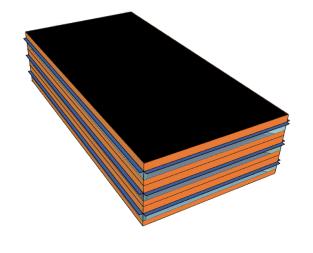
	Total Energy (kBtu)	Energy Per Total Building Area (kBtu/ft^2)	Energy Per Conditioned Building Area (kBtu/ft^2)
Total Site Energy	1128073.0	43.7	43.7
Net Site Energy	1128073.0	43.7	43.7
Total Source Energy	3387773.3	131.1	131.1
Net Source Energy	3387773.3	131.1	131.1

Window-to-Wall and Skylight-to-Roof area Ratios

Description	Total (%)	North (%)	East (%)	South (%)	West (%)
Gross Window-Wall Ratio	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Gross Window-Wall Ratio (Conditioned)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Skylight-Roof Ratio	0.0				

Electric Plug Load Consumption

	Electricity Annual Value (kWh)
InteriorEquipment:Electricity:Zone:THERMAL ZONE 1	61311.11
InteriorEquipment:Electricity:Zone:THERMAL ZONE 3	1869.44
InteriorEquipment:Electricity:Zone:THERMAL ZONE 2	347.22
InteriorEquipment:Electricity:Zone:THERMAL ZONE 5	347.22



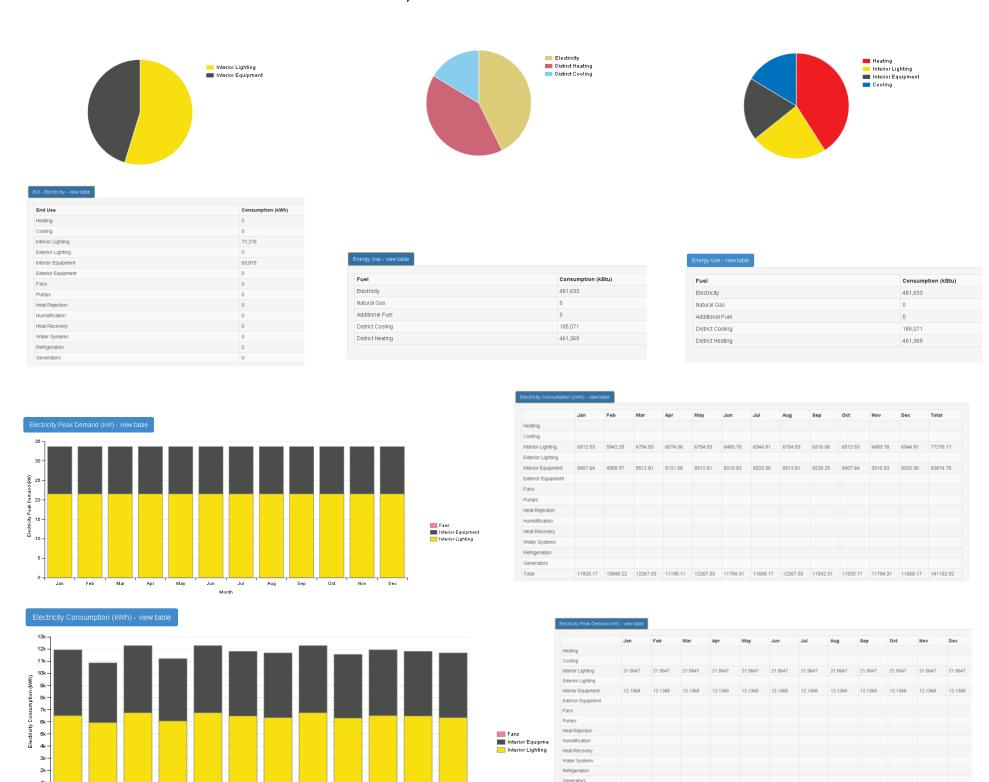
SIMULATION OF BUILDING IN MILANO, ITALY
The city of Milan is located in the north of Italy, with an latitude of 45.62 N and a longitude of 9.19 E with an elevation of 120 m.

	Value	
Weather File	MILAN - ITA IWEC Data WMO#=160660	
Latitude	45.62	
Longitude	8.73	
Elevation	692 (ft)	
Time Zone	1.00	
North Axis Angle	0.00	
ASHRAE Climate Zone		

Maximum Dry Bulb (F) Daily Temperature Range (R) Humidity Value Humidity Type Wind Speed (mph) Wind Direction MILANO-LINATE ANN CLG .4% CONDNS DB=>MWB 91.4 75.38 Wetbulb [F] 220.0 MILANO-LINATE ANN CLG. 4% CONDNS DP=>MDB 83.3 18.36 74.3 5.14 220.0 Dewpoint [F] MILANO-LINATE ANN CLG .4% CONDNS ENTH=>MDB 18.36 33.32 Enthalpy [Btu/lb] 5.14 220.0 220.0 MILANO-LINATE ANN CLG .4% CONDNS WB=>MDB 87.8 18.36 77.36 Wetbulb [F] 5.14 MILANO-LINATE ANN HTG 99.6% CONDNS DB 0.0 22.82 Wetbulb [F] 0.89 240.0 MILANO-LINATE ANN HTG WIND 99.6% CONDNS WS=>MCDB 0.0 240.0 47.84 47.84 Wetbulb [F] 23.04 MILANO-LINATE ANN HUM_N 99.6% CONDNS DP=>MCDB 11.3 Dewpoint [F]



SIMULATION OF BUILDING IN MILANO, ITALY



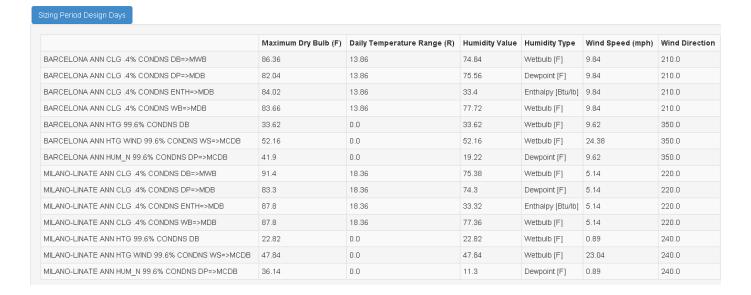
RESULTS

In the city of Milano, the building wall composition tests resulted in the total District Heating Consumption being read as 461.37 MBtu, while the District Cooling Consumption was 185.07 MBtu. Regarding the District Heating peak demand, the need is highest in the months of January and December - the demand in January being 781.35 kBtu/hr and in December the demand is 726.0 kBtu/hr. Relating to the District Cooling Peak demand periods, the highest demands exist in the months of June at 304.42 kBtu/hr, July at 300.33 kBtu/hr. The electricity consumption, relating to interior lighting was calculated as 77278.17 kWh. The consumption relating to interior equipment was calculated as 63874.75 kWh. The electricity demand in terms of interior lighting and equipment was the same in each month. At the end, it is discovered with the walls of the building containing the material of stucco, concrete, wall insulation at 25 cm, and gypsum, heating consumption exceeds the cooling consumption and interior lighting consumes less electricity than the interior equipment.

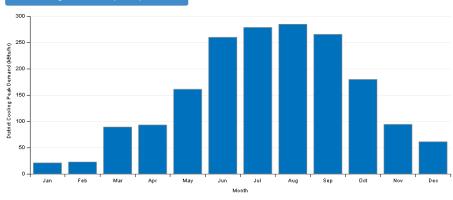
SIMULATION OF BUILDING IN BARCELONA, SPAIN

The city of Barcelona is located in Catalonia, Spain. It is located 41.39 N latitude and 2.16 E longitude and it is situated at elevation 47 meters above sea level.

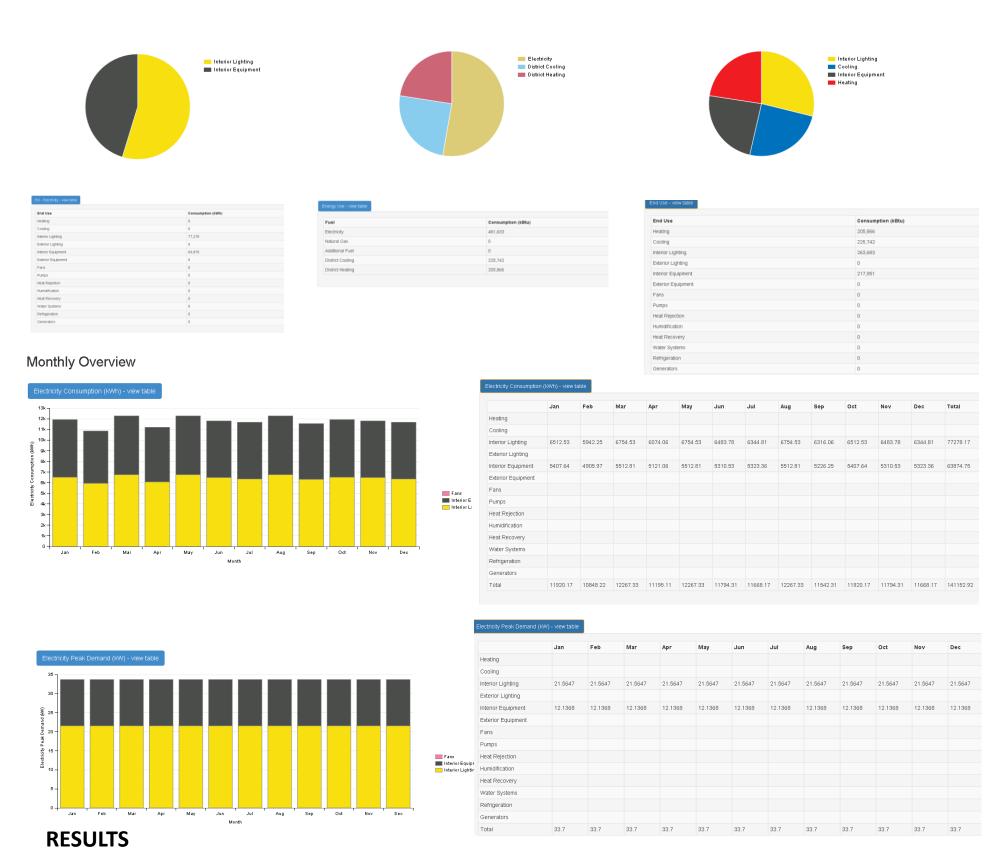








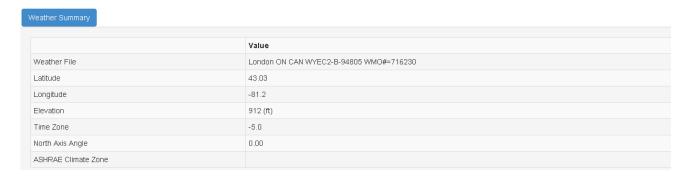
SIMULATION OF BUILDING IN BARCELONA, SPAIN



In the city of Barcelona, the building wall composition tests resulted in the total District Heating Consumption being read as 205.87MBtu, while the District Cooling Consumption was 225.75 MBtu. Regarding the District Heating peak demand, the need is highest in the months of January and December - the demand in January being 673.29 kBtu/hr and in December the demand is 648.52 kBtu/hr. Relating to the District Cooling Peak demand periods, the highest demands exist in the months of July at 278.31 kBtu/hr and August at 264.3 kBtu/hr. The electricity consumption, relating to interior lighting was calculated as 77278.17 kWh. The consumption relating to interior equipment was calculated as 63874.75 kWh. The electricity demand in terms of interior lighting and equipment was the same in each month. At the end, it is discovered with the walls of the building containing the material of stucco, concrete, wall insulation at 25 cm, and gypsum, heating consumption exceeds the cooling consumption and interior lighting consumes less electricity than the interior equipment.

SIMULATION OF BUILDING IN LONDON, UK

The city of London is located in south east of UK. It is located 51.5074° N latitude and 0.1278° W longitude and it is situated at elevation 11 meters above sea level.

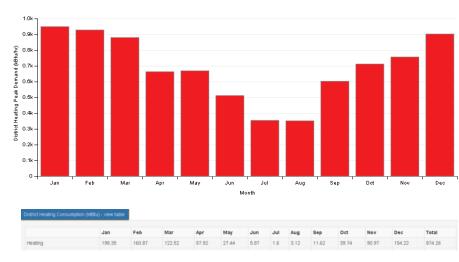


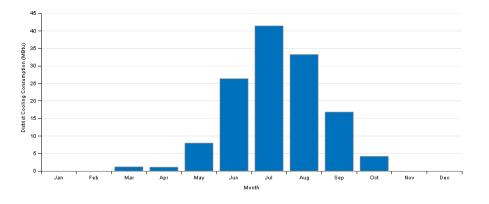
	Maximum Dry Bulb (F)	Daily Temperature Range (R)	Humidity Value	Humidity Type	Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Direction
LONDON ANN CLG .4% CONDNS DB=>MWB	86.18	18.36	72.14	Wetbulb [F]	10.51	260.0
LONDON ANN CLG .4% CONDNS DP=>MDB	78.98	18.36	71.78	Dewpoint [F]	10.51	260.0
LONDON ANN CLG .4% CONDNS ENTH=>MDB	83.12	18.36	30.91	Enthalpy [Btu/lb]	10.51	260.0
LONDON ANN CLG .4% CONDNS WB=>MDB	82.76	18.36	74.48	Wetbulb [F]	10.51	260.0
LONDON ANN HTG 99.6% CONDNS DB	-0.94	0.0	-0.94	Wetbulb [F]	7.61	260.0
LONDON ANN HTG WIND 99.6% CONDNS WS=>MCDB	19.58	0.0	19.58	Wetbulb [F]	29.97	260.0
LONDON ANN HUM_N 99.6% CONDNS DP=>MCDB	0.32	0.0	-9.76	Dewpoint [F]	7.61	260.0

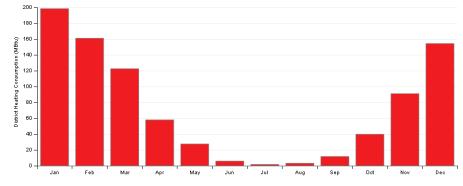




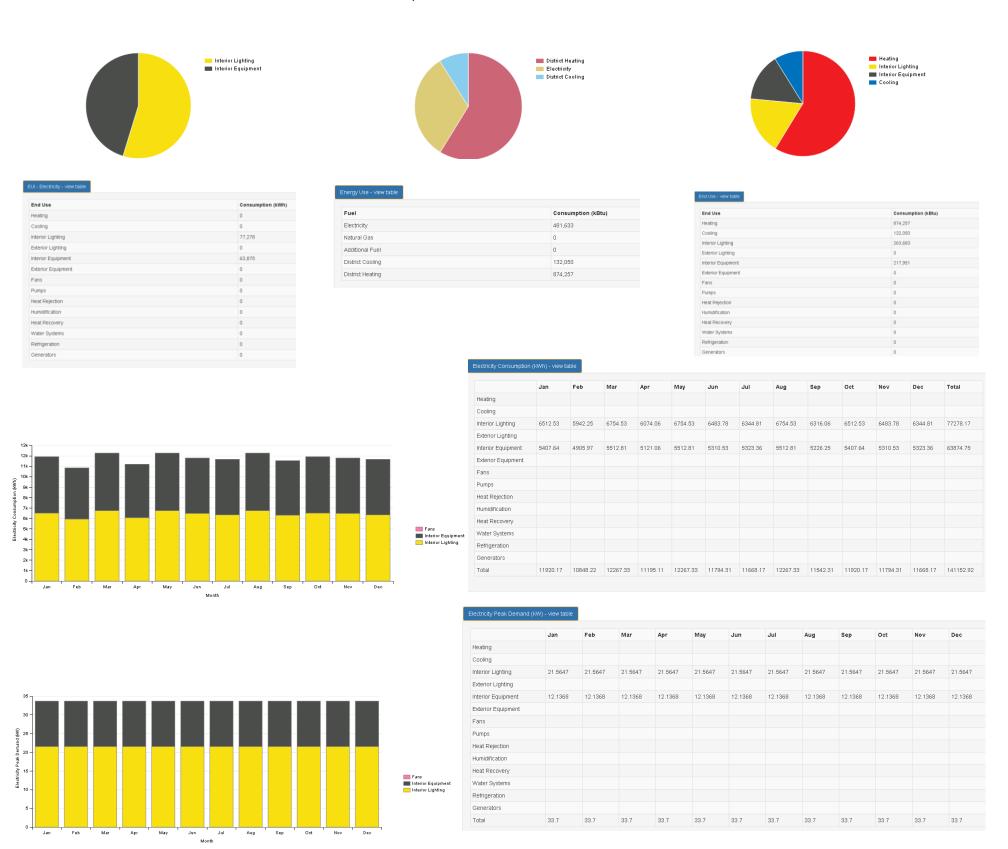








SIMULATION OF BUILDING IN LONDON, UK



RESULTS

In the city of London, the building wall composition tests resulted in the total District Heating Consumption being read as 874.26 MBtu, while the District Cooling Consumption was 132.05 MBtu. Regarding the District Heating peak demand, the need is highest in the months of January and December - the demand in January being 948.78 kBtu/hr and in December the demand is 901.98 kBtu/hr. Relating to the District Cooling Peak demand periods, the highest demands exist in the months of June at 242.08 kBtu/hr, July at 277.98 kBtu/hr. The electricity consumption, relating to interior lighting was calculated as 77278.17 kWh. The consumption relating to interior equipment was calculated as 63874.75 kWh. The electricity demand in terms of interior lighting and equipment was the same in each month. At the end, it is discovered with the walls of the building containing the material of stucco, concrete, wall insulation at 25 cm, and gypsum, heating consumption exceeds the cooling consumption and interior lighting consumes less electricity than the interior equipment.