



J/M²

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Spring 2016 | ARCH 708 MEBD Design Studio
PennDesign | University of Pennsylvania

1

SITE & CLIMATE

Natural Boundary & Resources

2

ENV_DEVELOPMENTS

Environmental Challenges

3

ARCH_PERFORMANCE

Architectural Challenges

// About New Orleans

// Neighborhood

// Climate

// Challenges

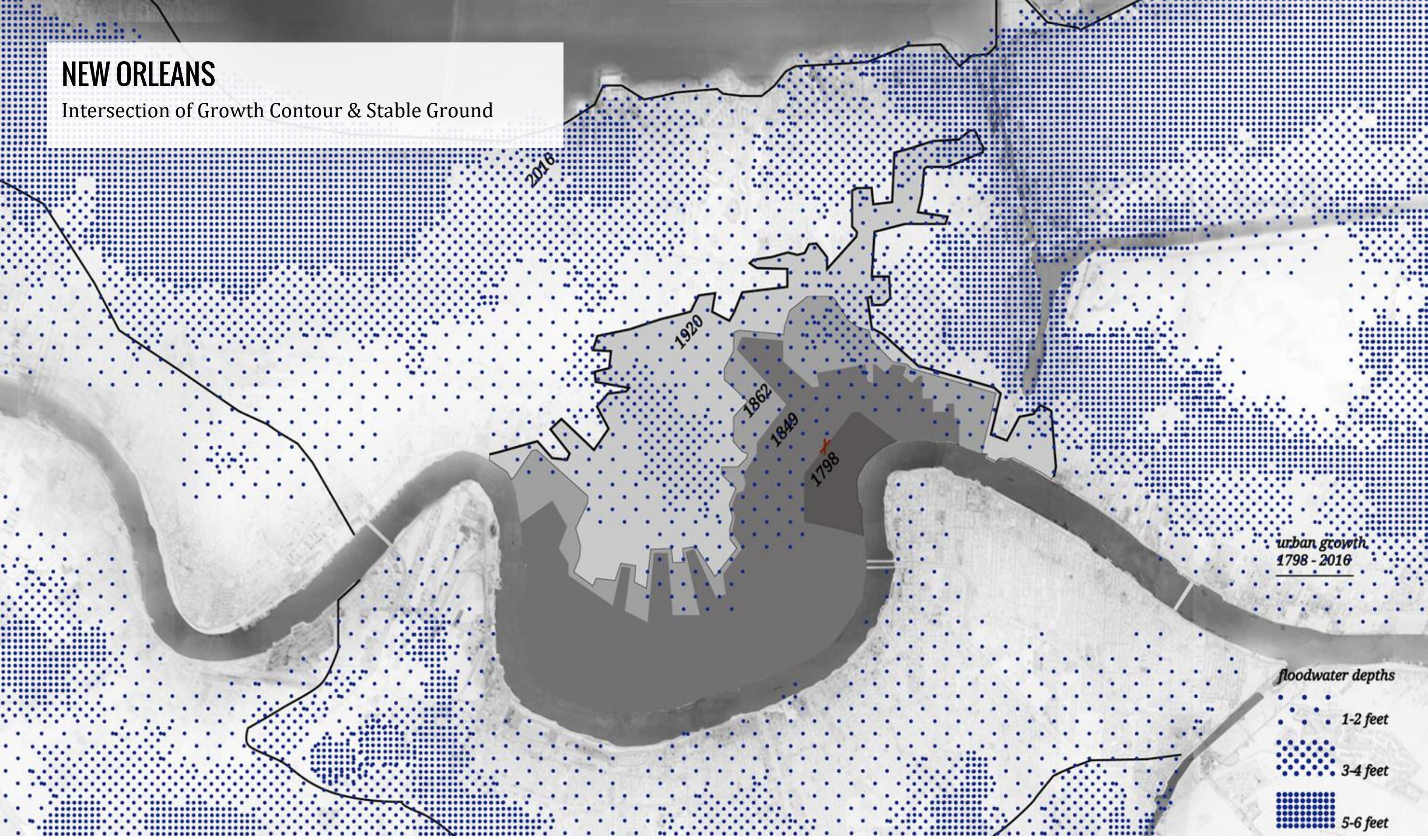
NEW ORLEANS

Early 19c Urban Growth Contour



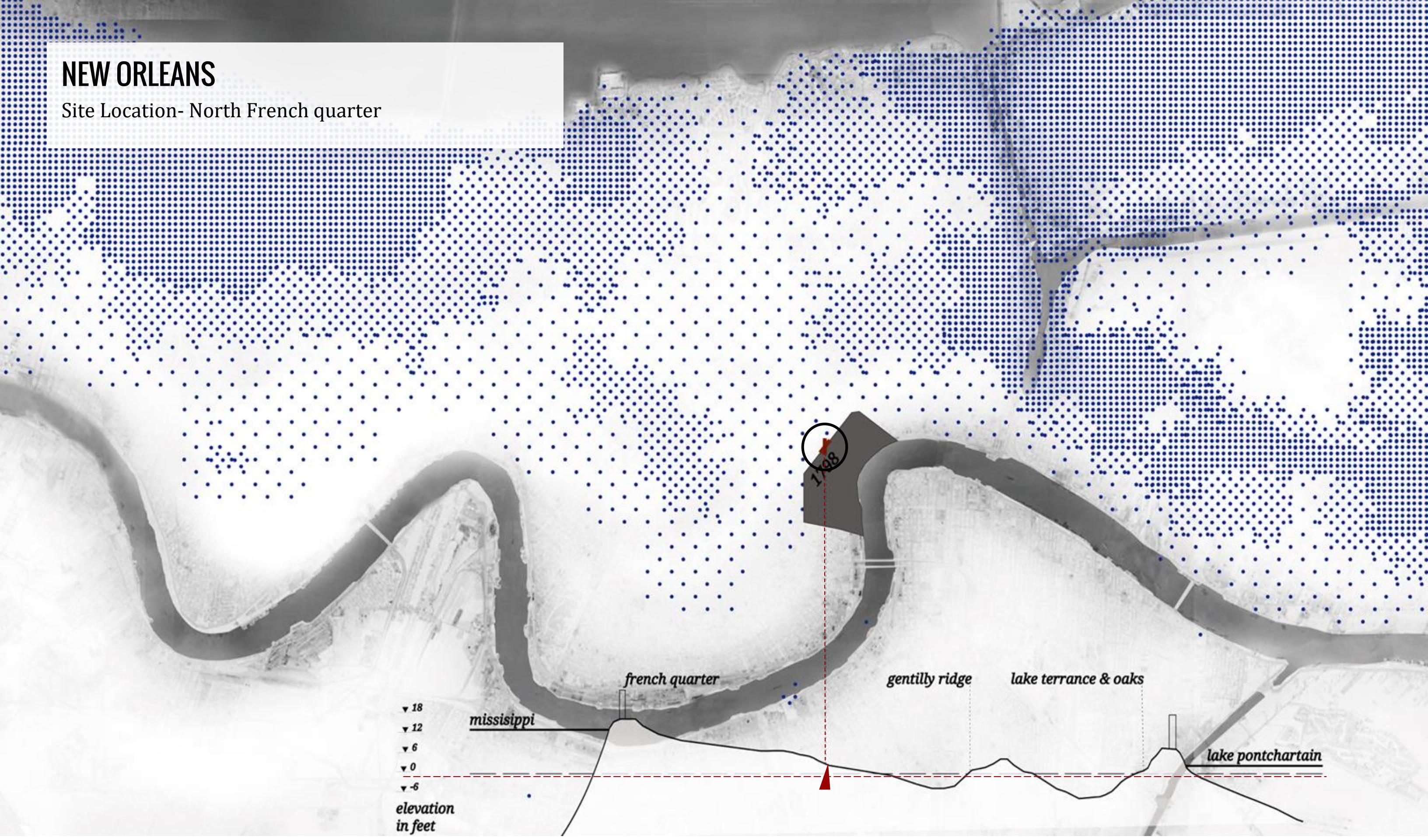
NEW ORLEANS

Intersection of Growth Contour & Stable Ground



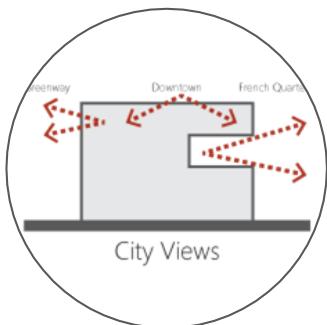
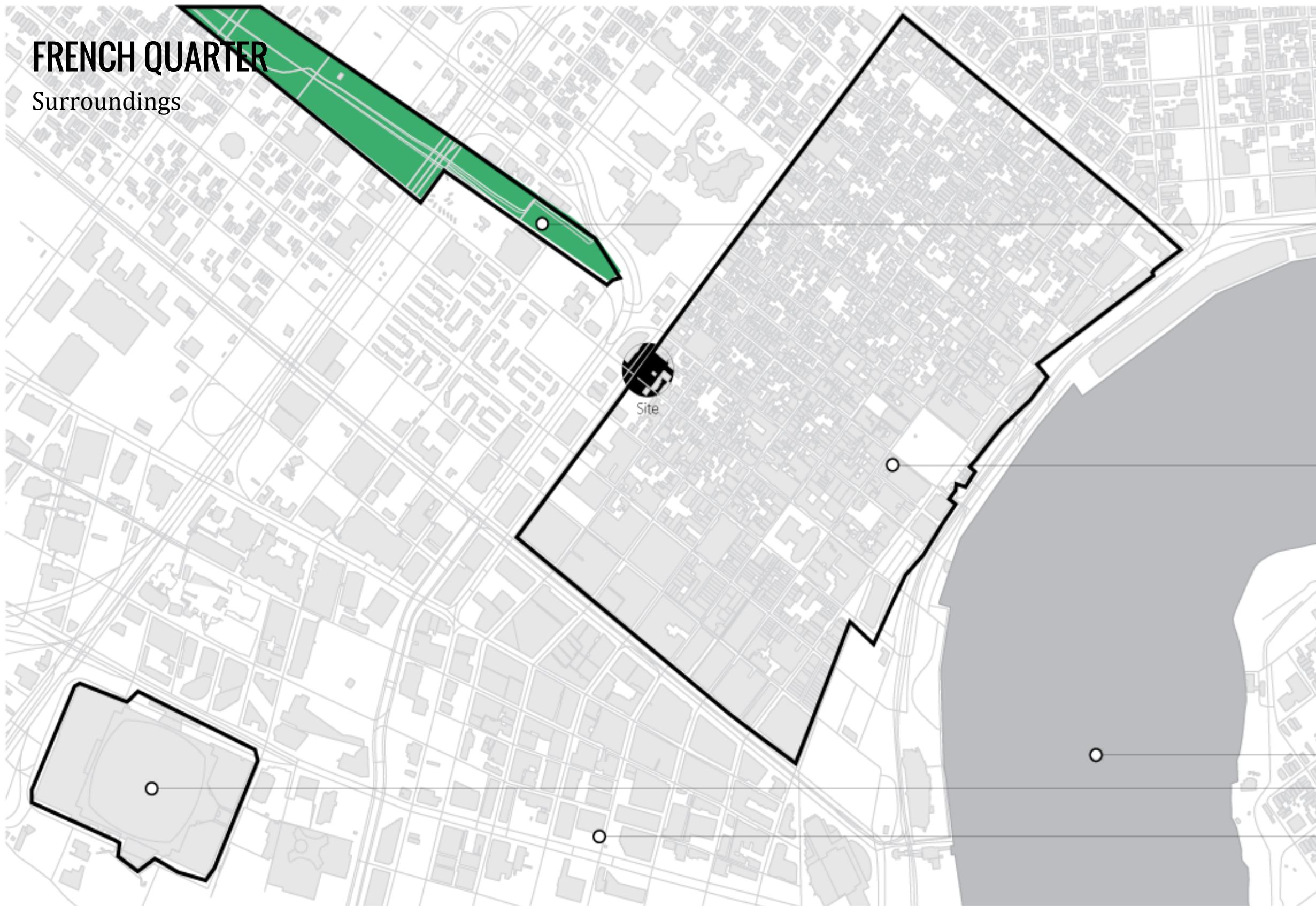
NEW ORLEANS

Site Location- North French quarter



FRENCH QUARTER

Surroundings



The Lafitte Greenway Project

Project has transformed city's the most historic transportation corridors, formerly a canal and then a railroad, into a linear park.

The Greenway includes a 12-foot asphalt path for cyclists and pedestrians, more than 500 shade trees, and LED energy-efficient lighting along the entire trail.

French Quarter

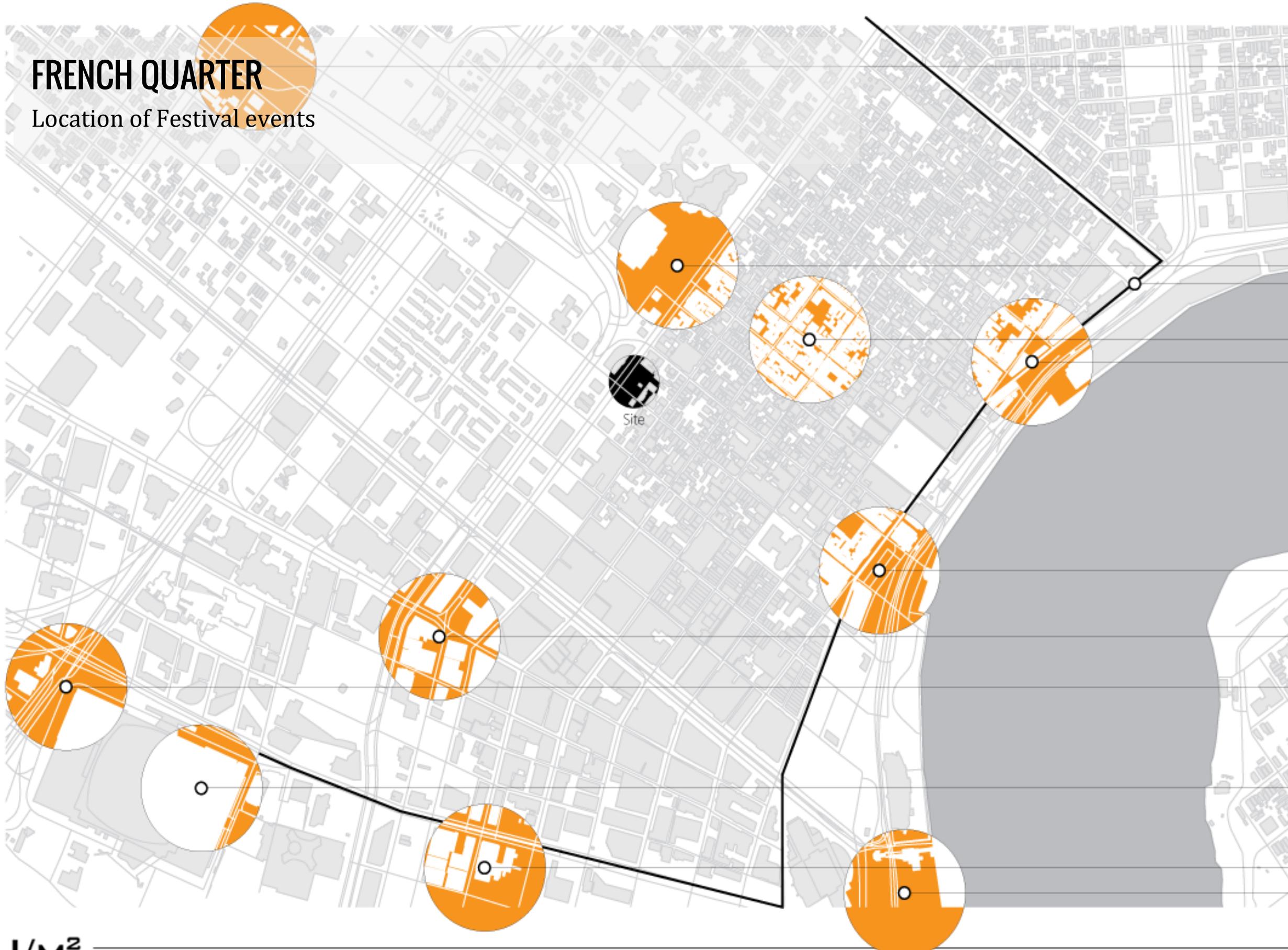
The Mississippi River

Mercedes-Benz Superdome

Downtown New Orleans

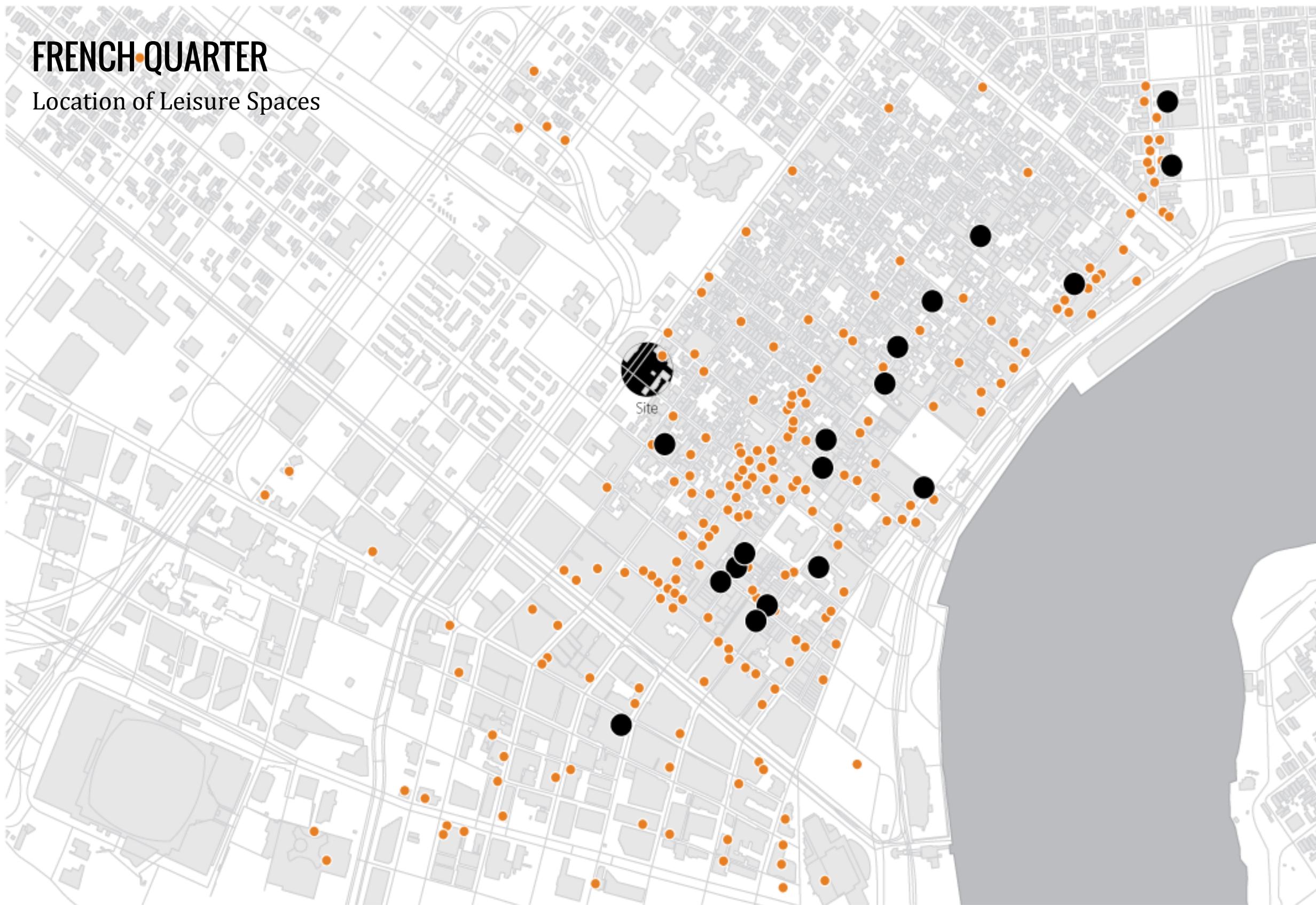
FRENCH QUARTER

Location of Festival events



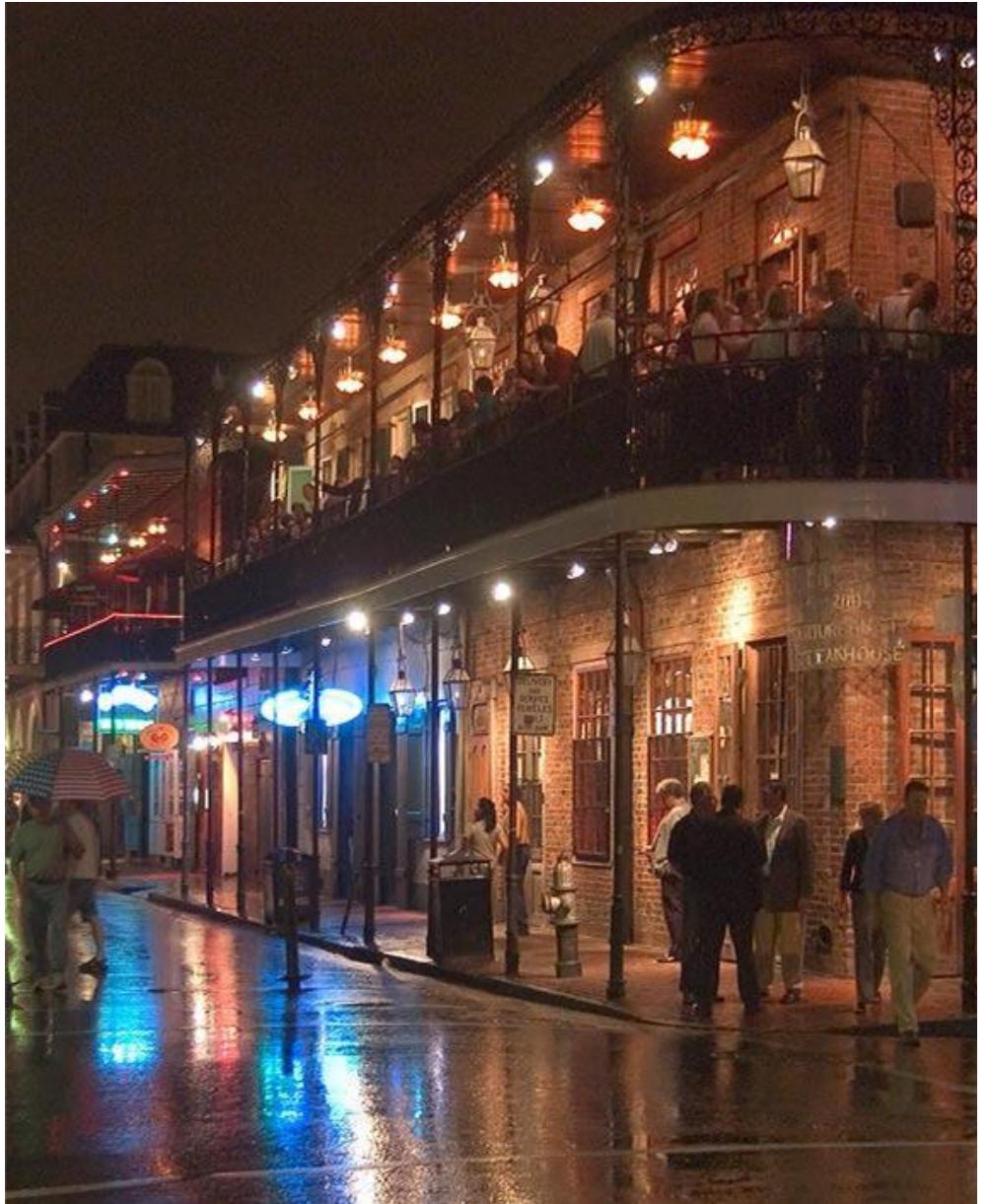
FRENCH QUARTER

Location of Leisure Spaces



FRENCH QUARTER

Atmosphere- Bars, Street Performance & Festival



CLIMATE CONDITIONS

Outdoor Comfort

The most uncomfortable hours are placed in Summer, from **June to September**. Also there are much more hours that people feel it's extremely hot rather than cold.

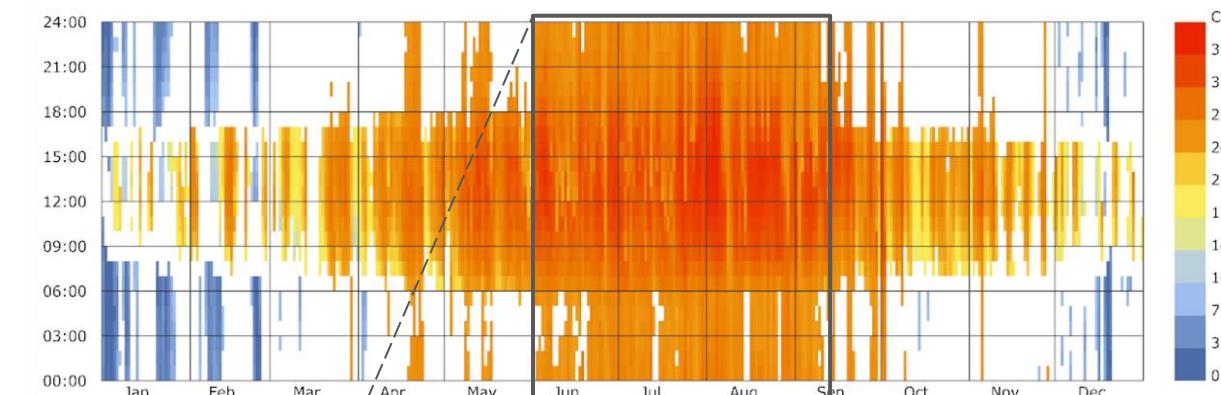
The **Relative Humidity** during summer daytimes is around **50%** which evaporative cooling strategy is possible.

47 %

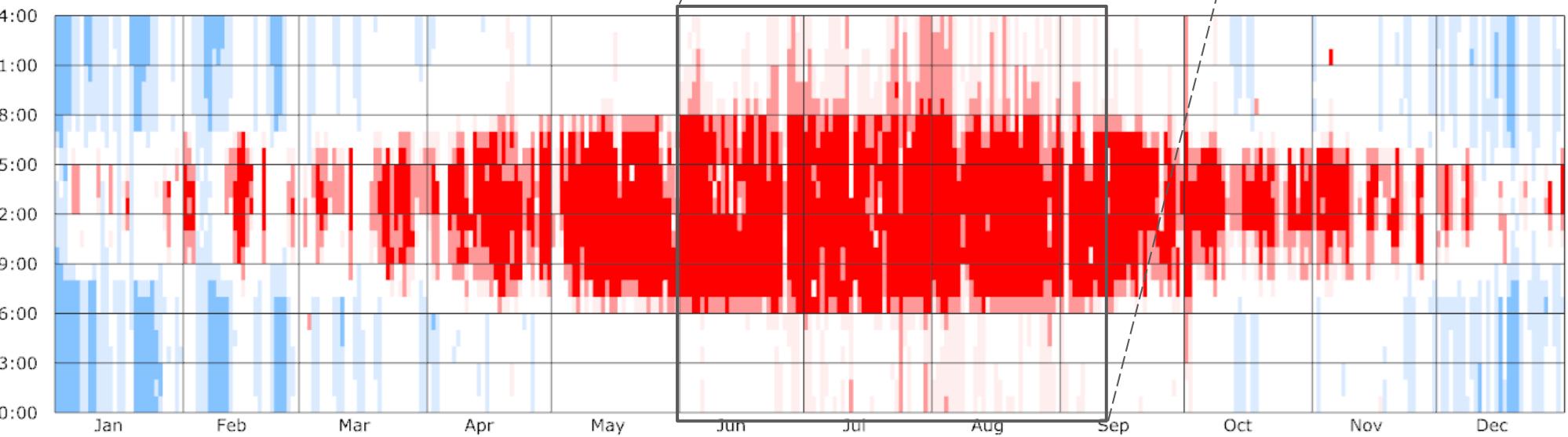
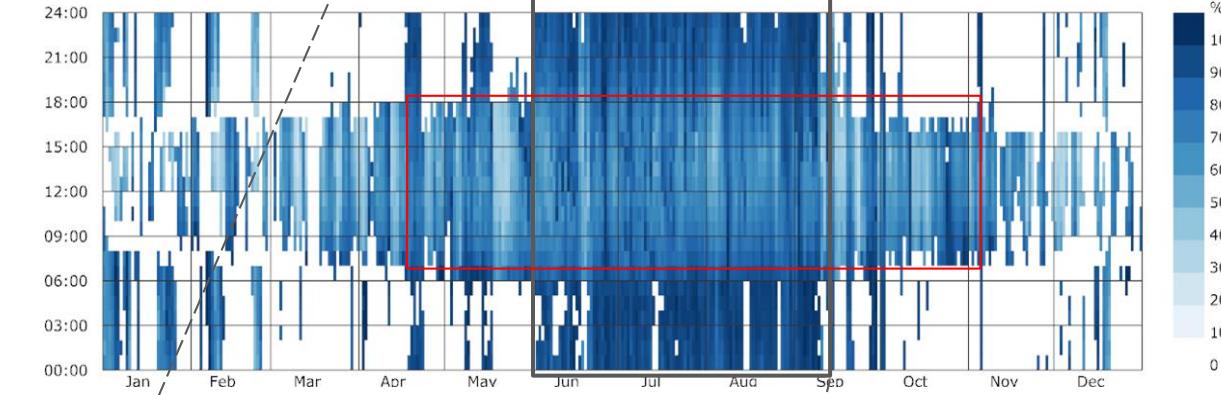
Annual Hours Comfort
Unshaded Condition



Temperature



Relative Humidity



CLIMATE CONDITIONS

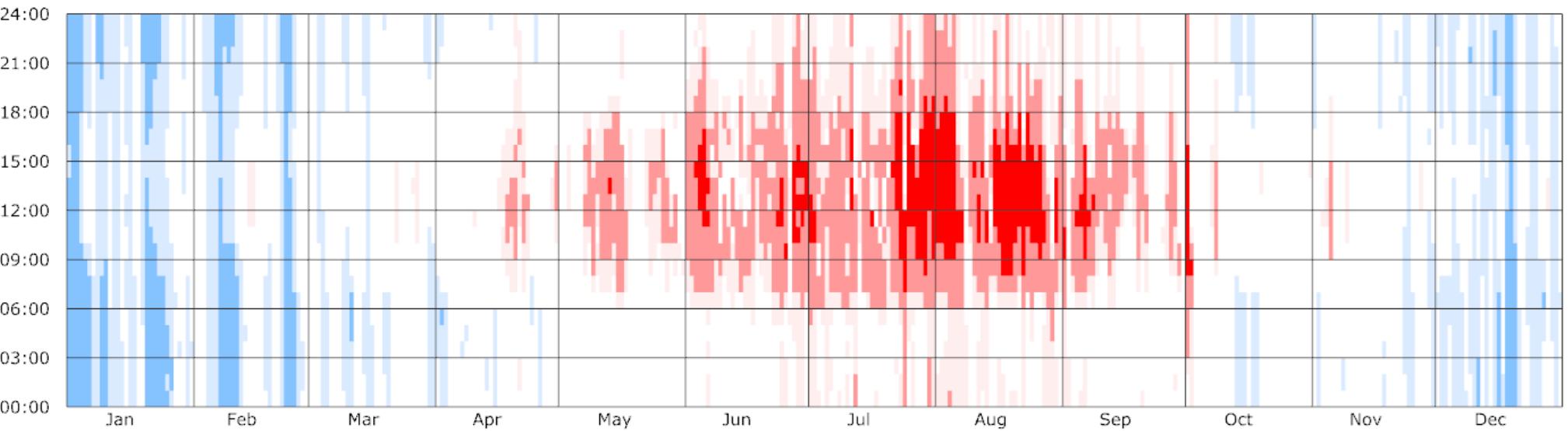
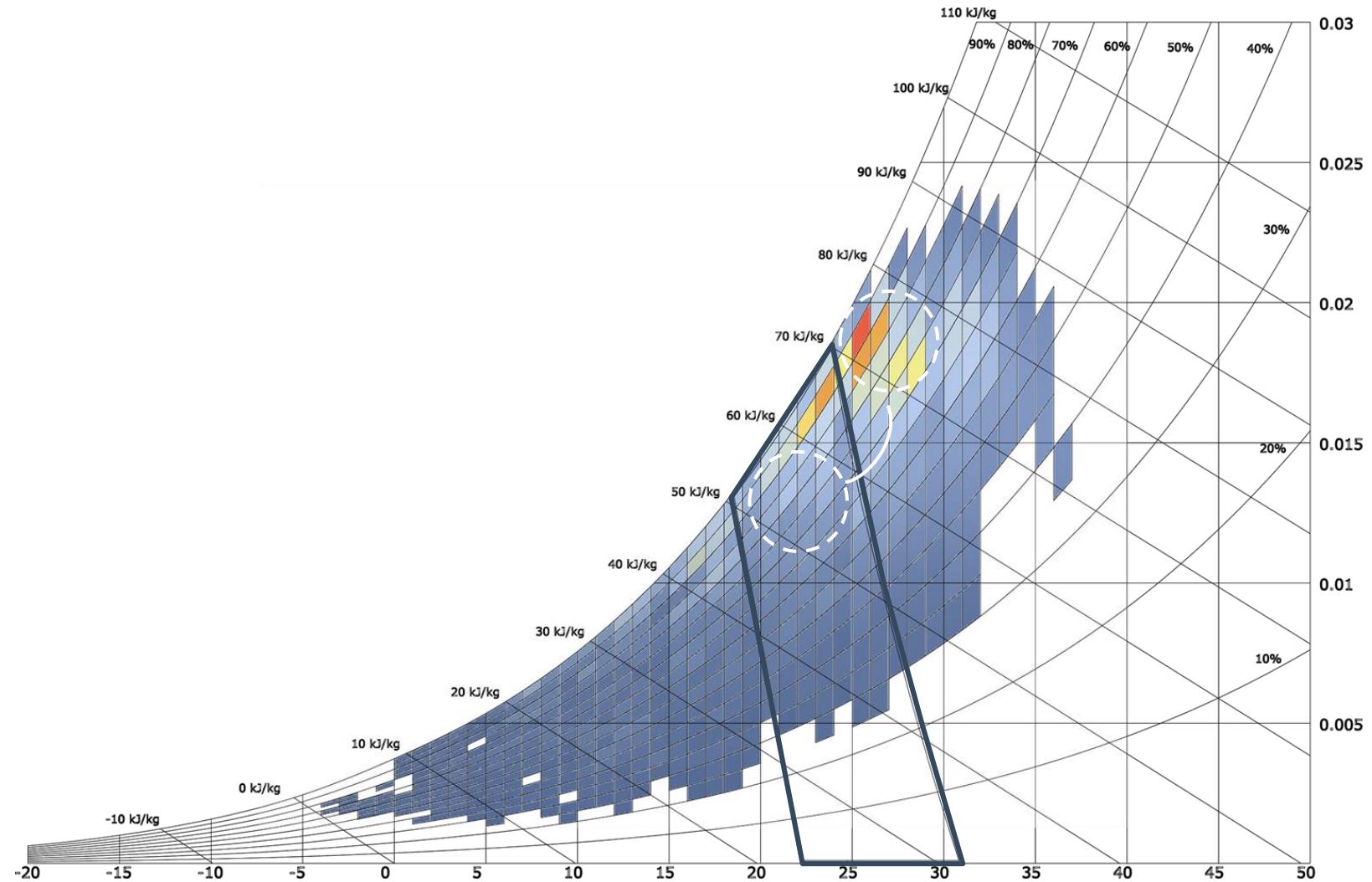
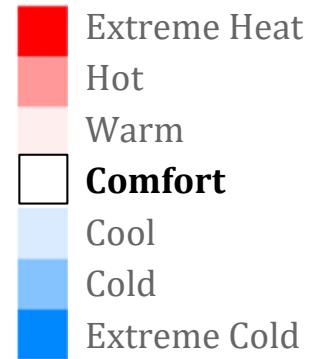
Outdoor Comfort of Shaded Condition

Psychrometric Chart suggests that majority of hours are out of outdoor comfort zone.

In order to bring the uncomfortable hours into the comfort zone, enough **cooling strategy** need to be applied to drop temperature around 5°C.

57 %

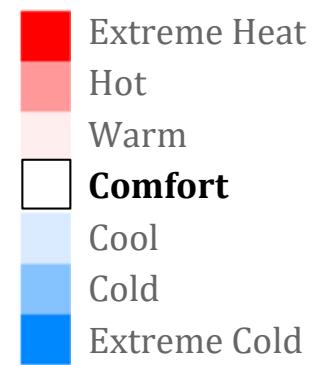
Annual Hours Comfort
Shaded Condition



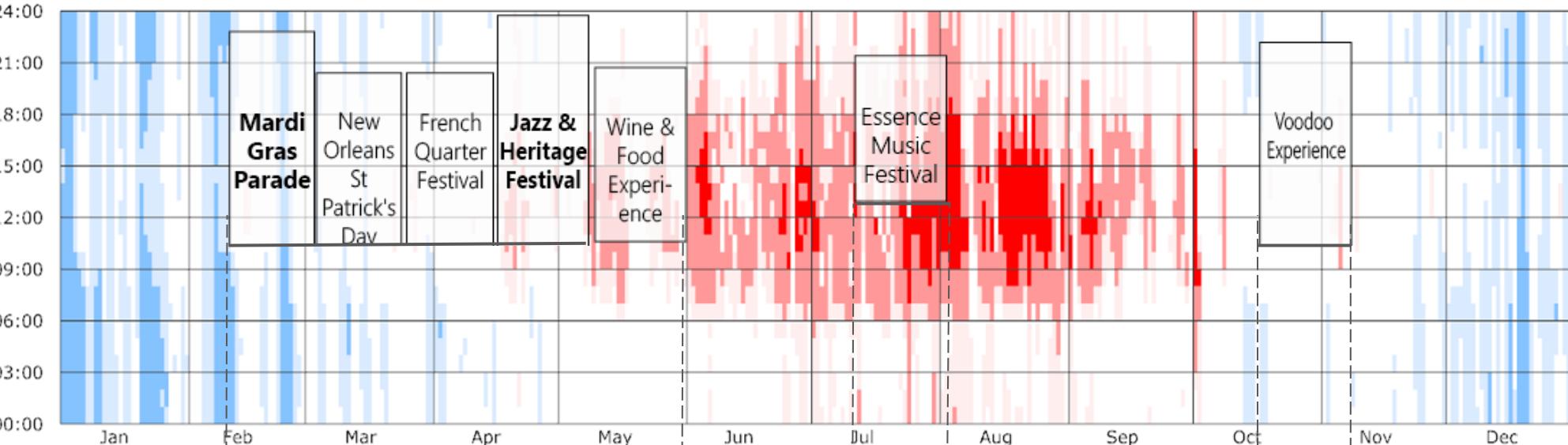
CLIMATE CONDITIONS

Outdoor Comfort & Festival Events

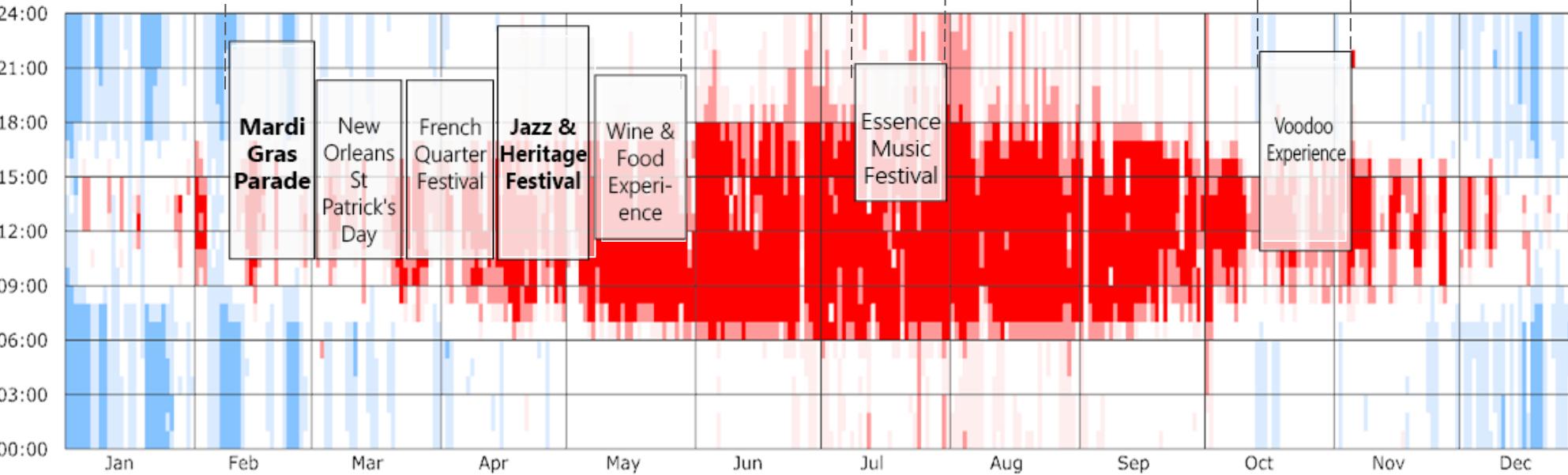
Most of the festivals are held during February to May when there are more comfort hours in shaded condition. To keep the celebrating atmosphere of New Orleans all year around, providing comfortable outdoor space for summertimes festival events would be critical.



Annual Hours Comfort
Shaded Condition

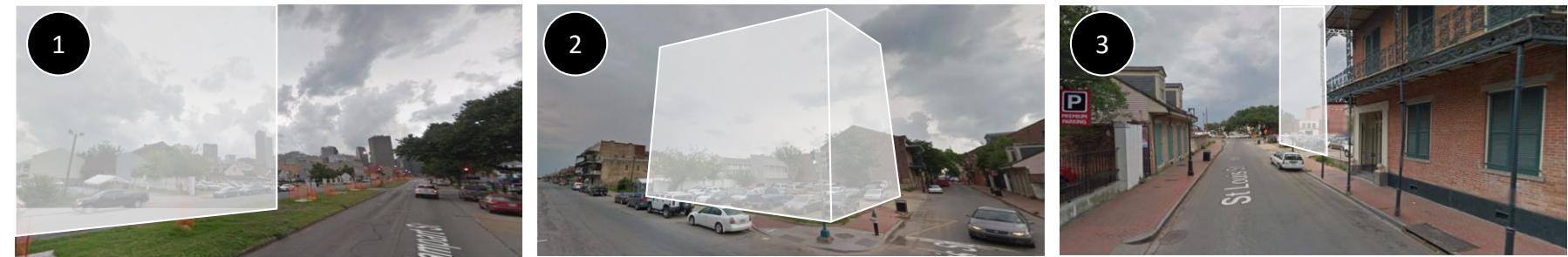


Annual Hours Comfort
Unshaded Condition



NEIGHBORHOOD

Surroundings



Covenant house

Basin St. Station

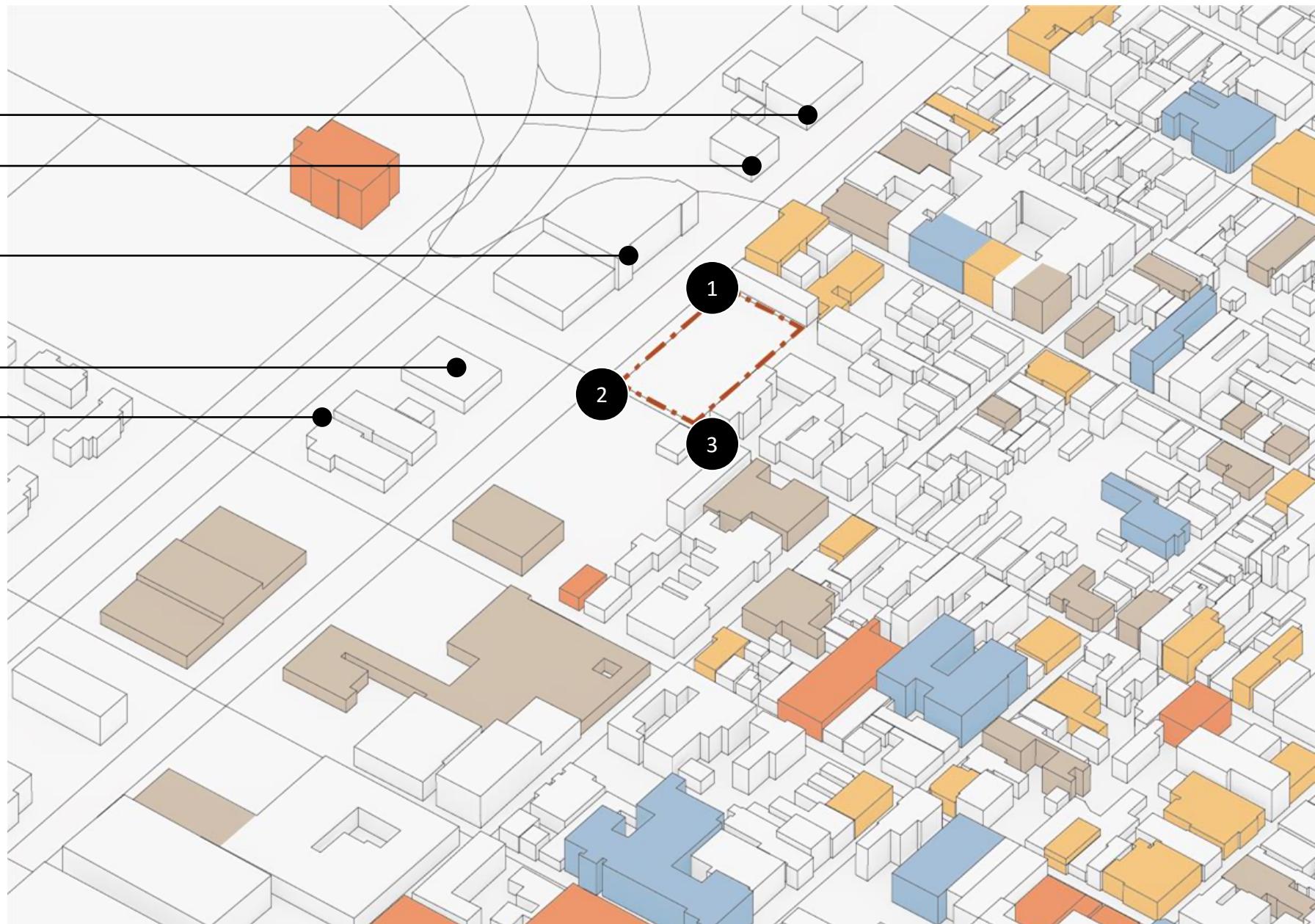
**Louisiana Department of
Health and Hospital**

Police Department

Gas Station

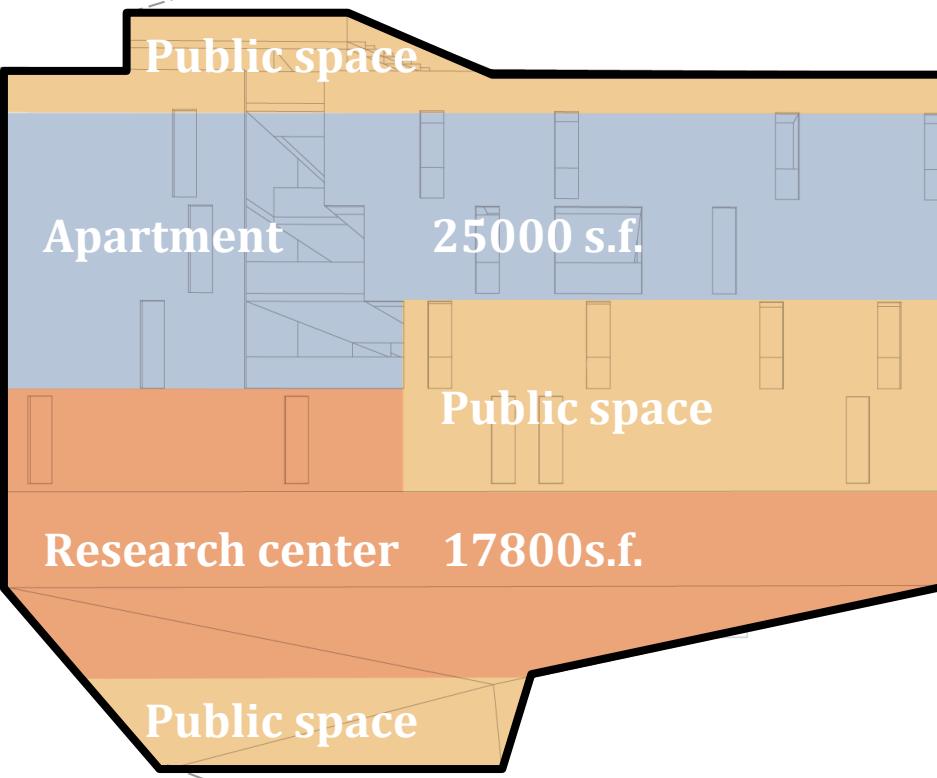
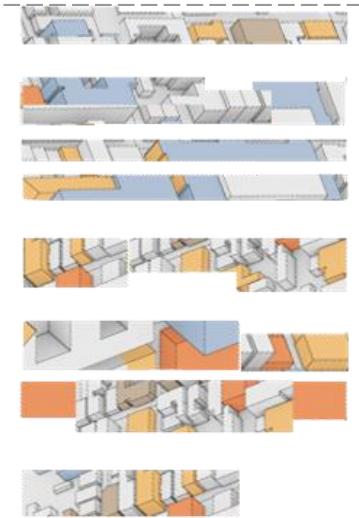


- █ BAR / CAFE / RESTAURANT
- █ MUSEUM / ART GALLERY
- █ HOTEL
- █ STORE / SERVICE



INITIAL PROGRAM

Verticalize Surrounding Programs



Bar at roof garden



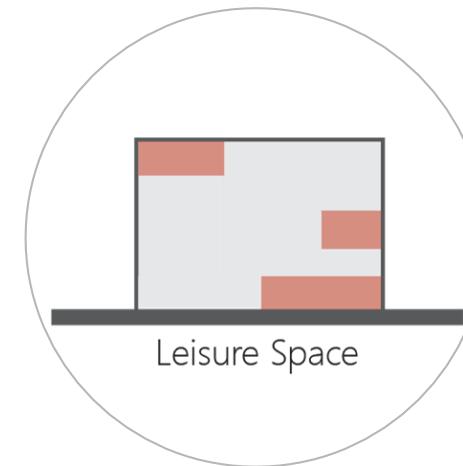
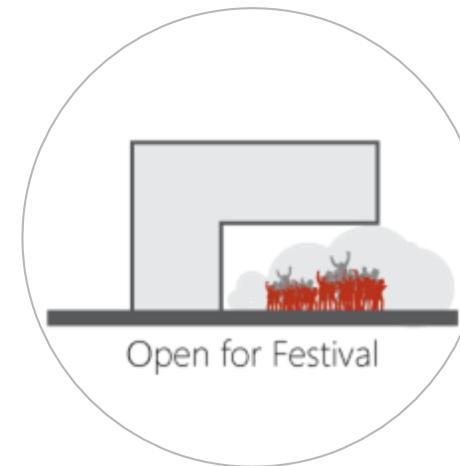
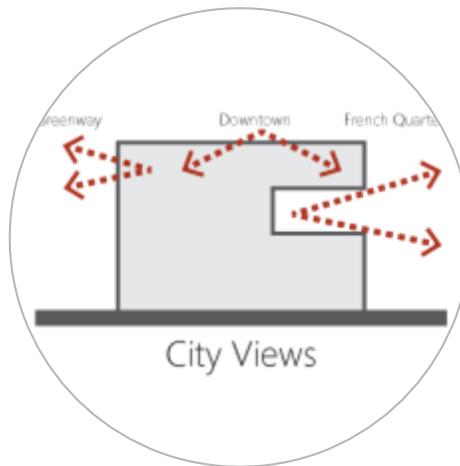
Lookout to French quarter



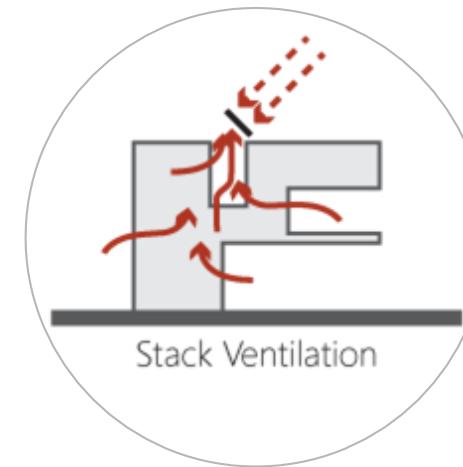
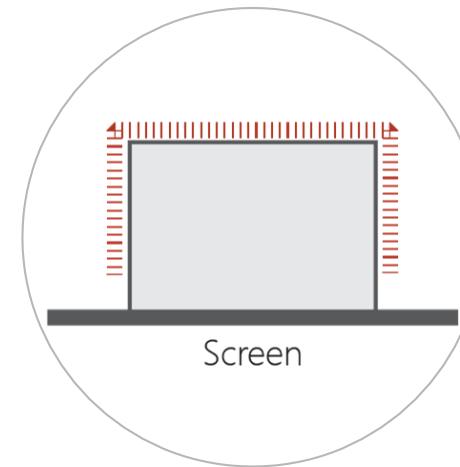
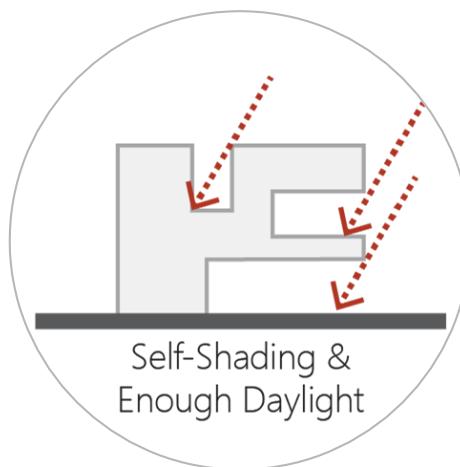
Outdoors for festival events

DESIGN CONCEPT

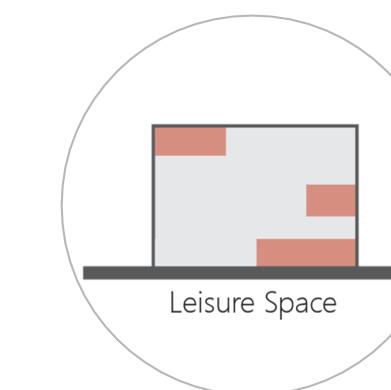
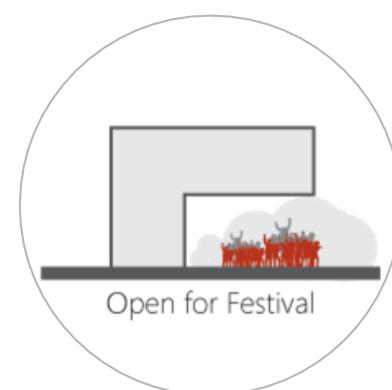
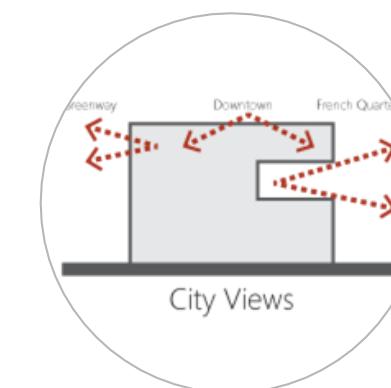
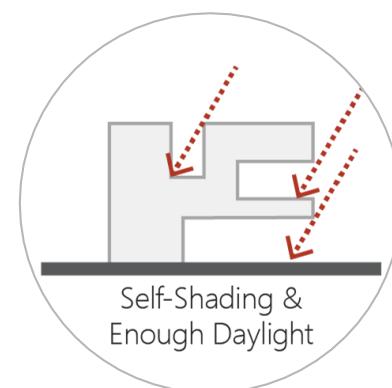
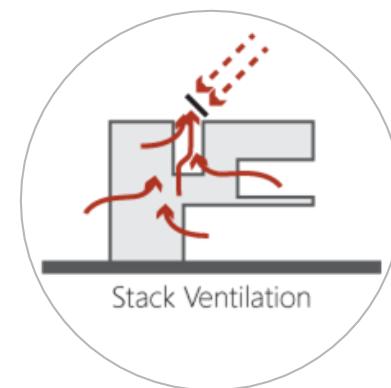
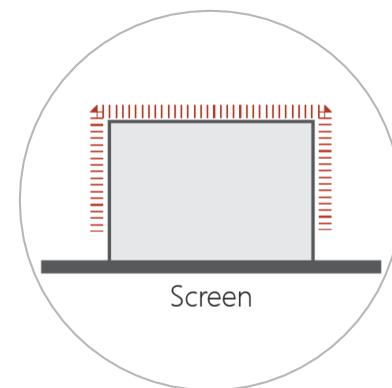
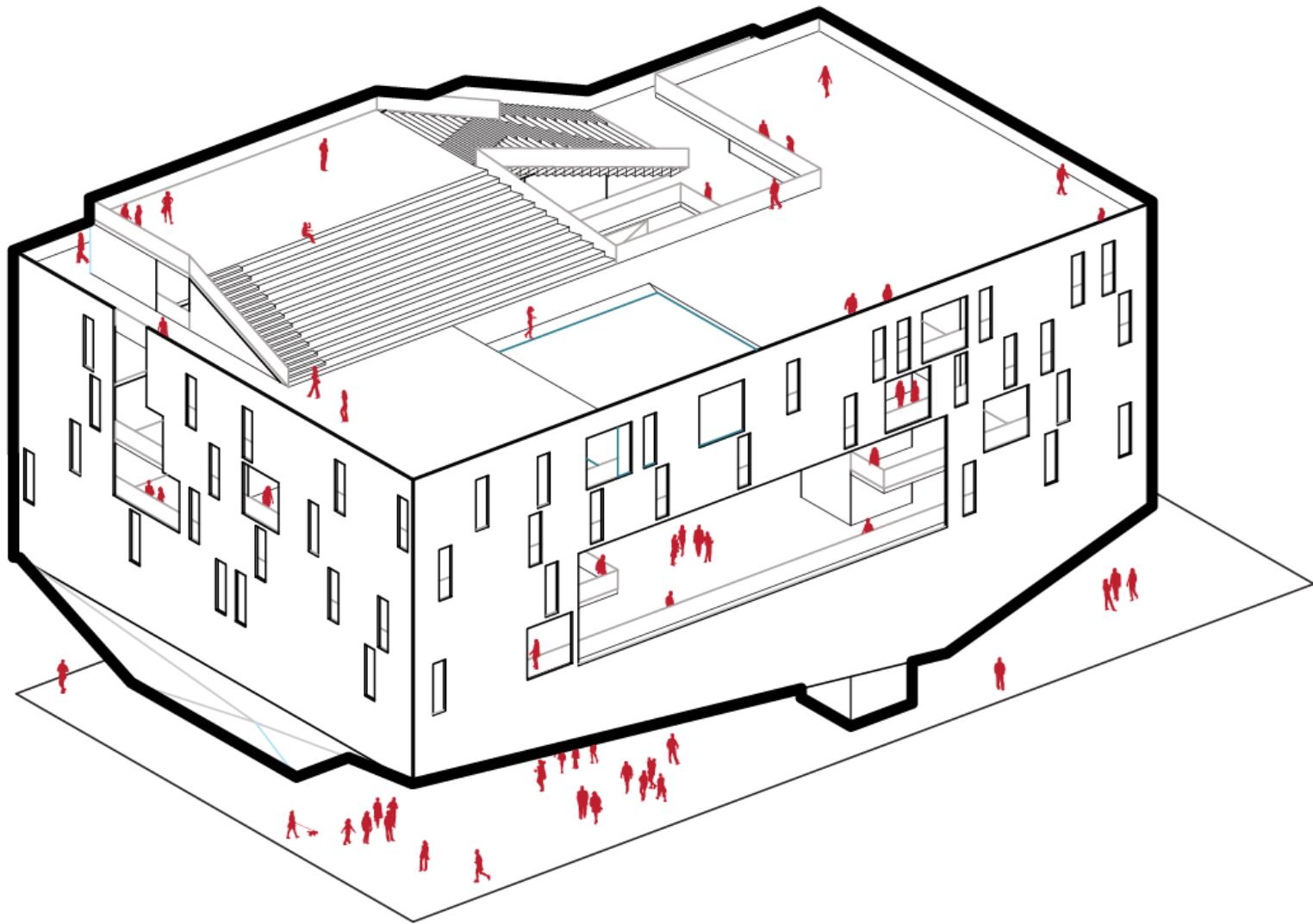
Urban Approaches



Environmental Approaches



DESIGN CONCEPT



1 SITE & CLIMATE

Natural Boundary & Resources

2 ENV_DEVELOPMENTS

Environmental Challenges

3 ARCH_PERFORMANCE

Architectural Challenges

// Outdoor Self-Shading

Mass Exploration

// Balcony

Shading for Indoor Environment

// Screen

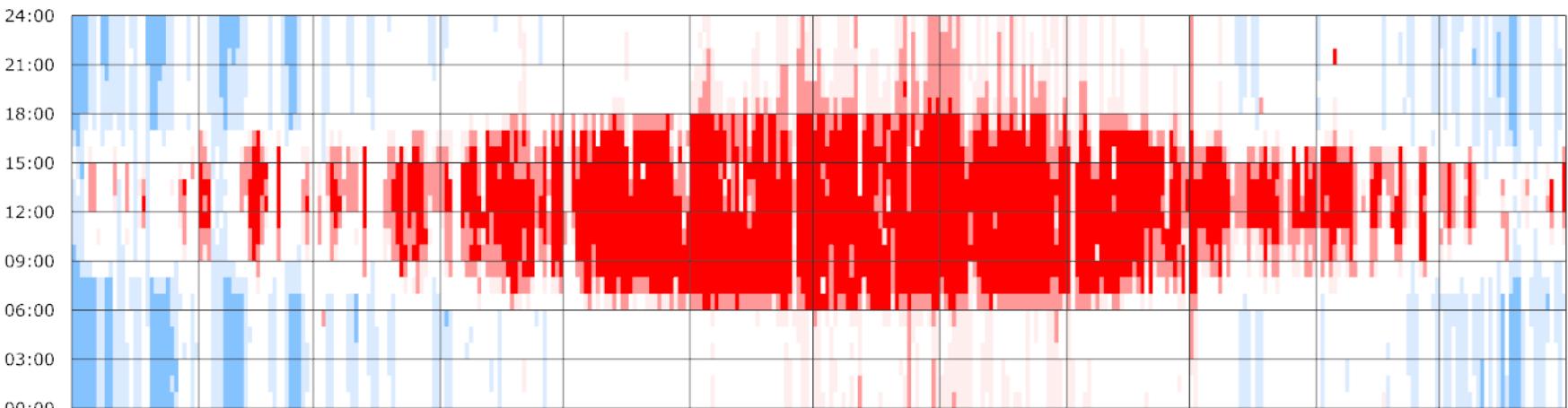
// Evaporative Cooling

CHALLENGES

Climate Recap

47%

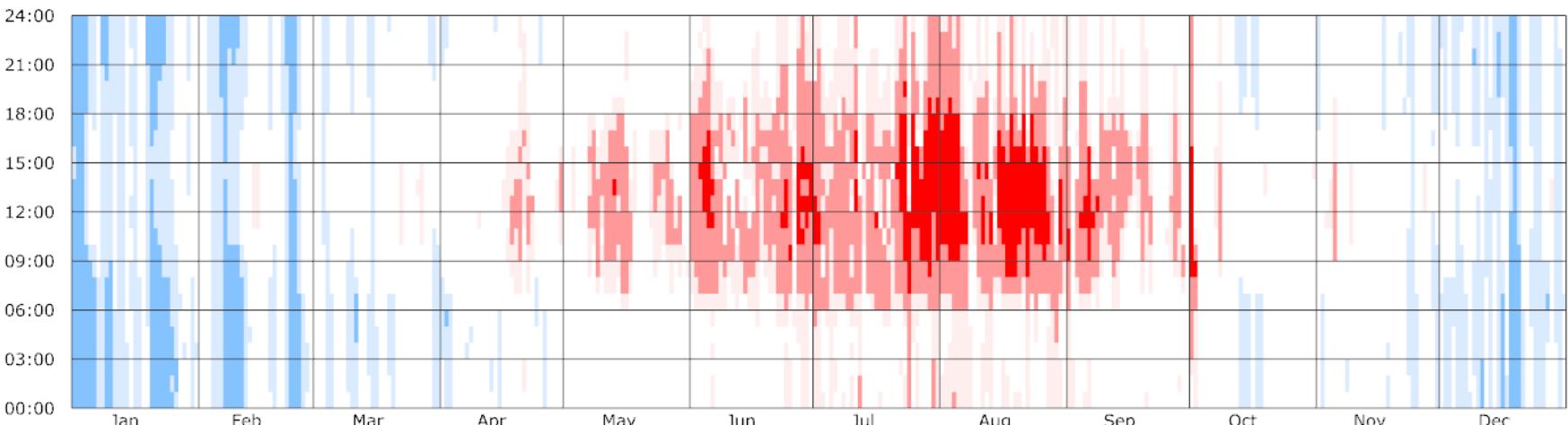
Annual Hours Comfort
Unshaded Condition



UNSHADED CONDITION

57%

Annual Hours Comfort
Shaded Condition



SHADED CONDITION

CHALLENGES

Climate Recap - Daytime

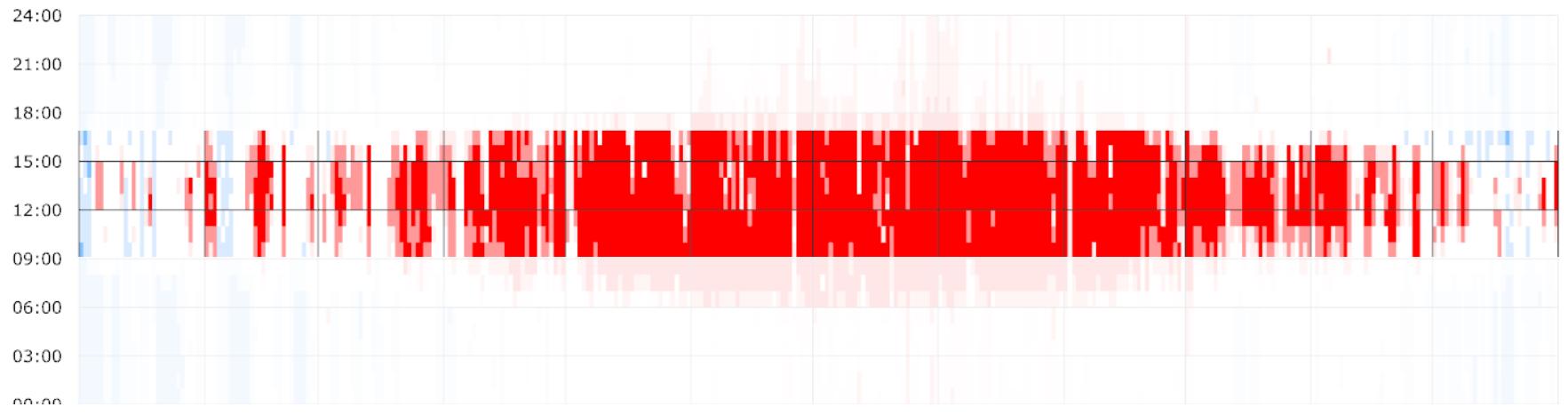
26%

Working Hours Comfort
Unshaded Condition

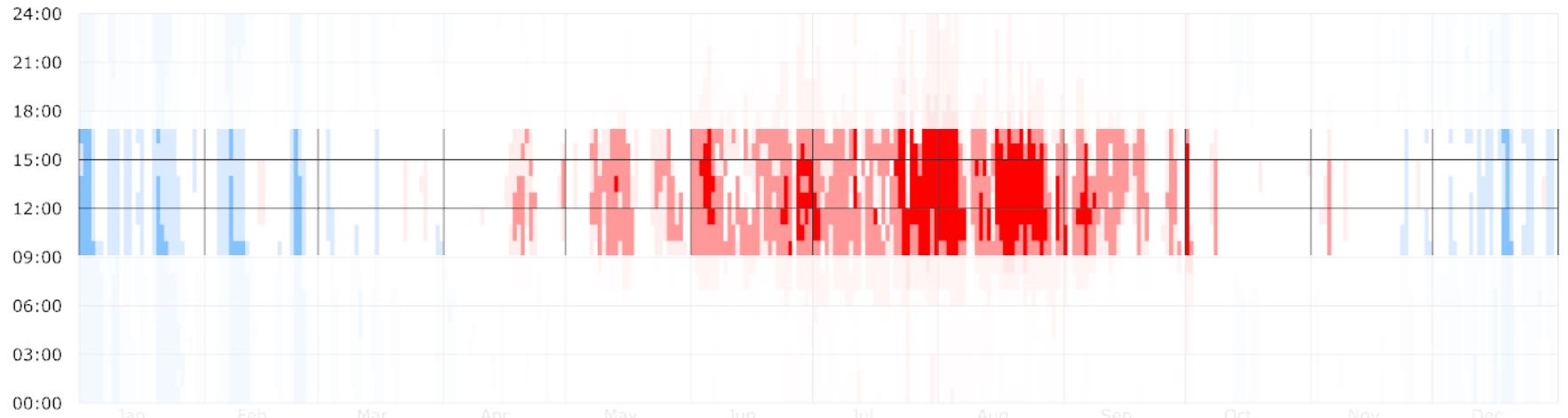
24% = 12 WEEKS

50%

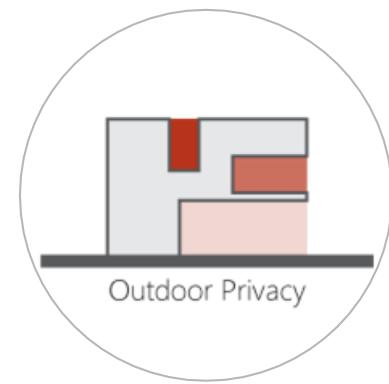
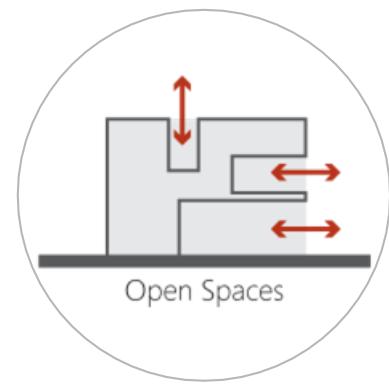
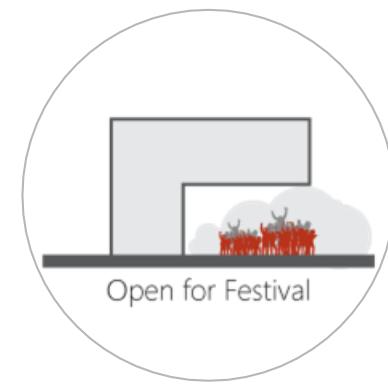
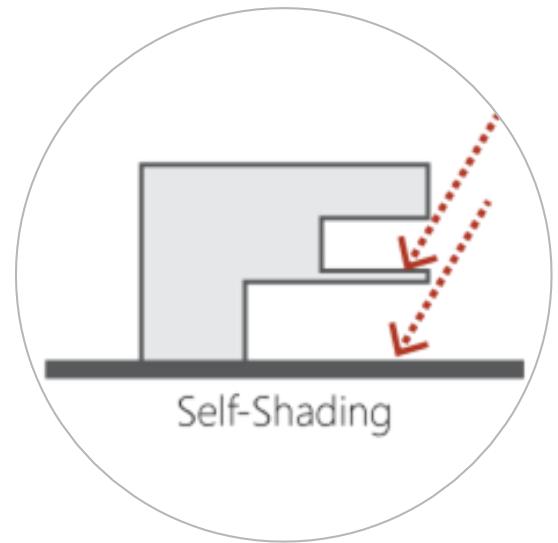
Working Hours Comfort
Shaded Condition



UNSHADED CONDITION (9AM - 5PM)

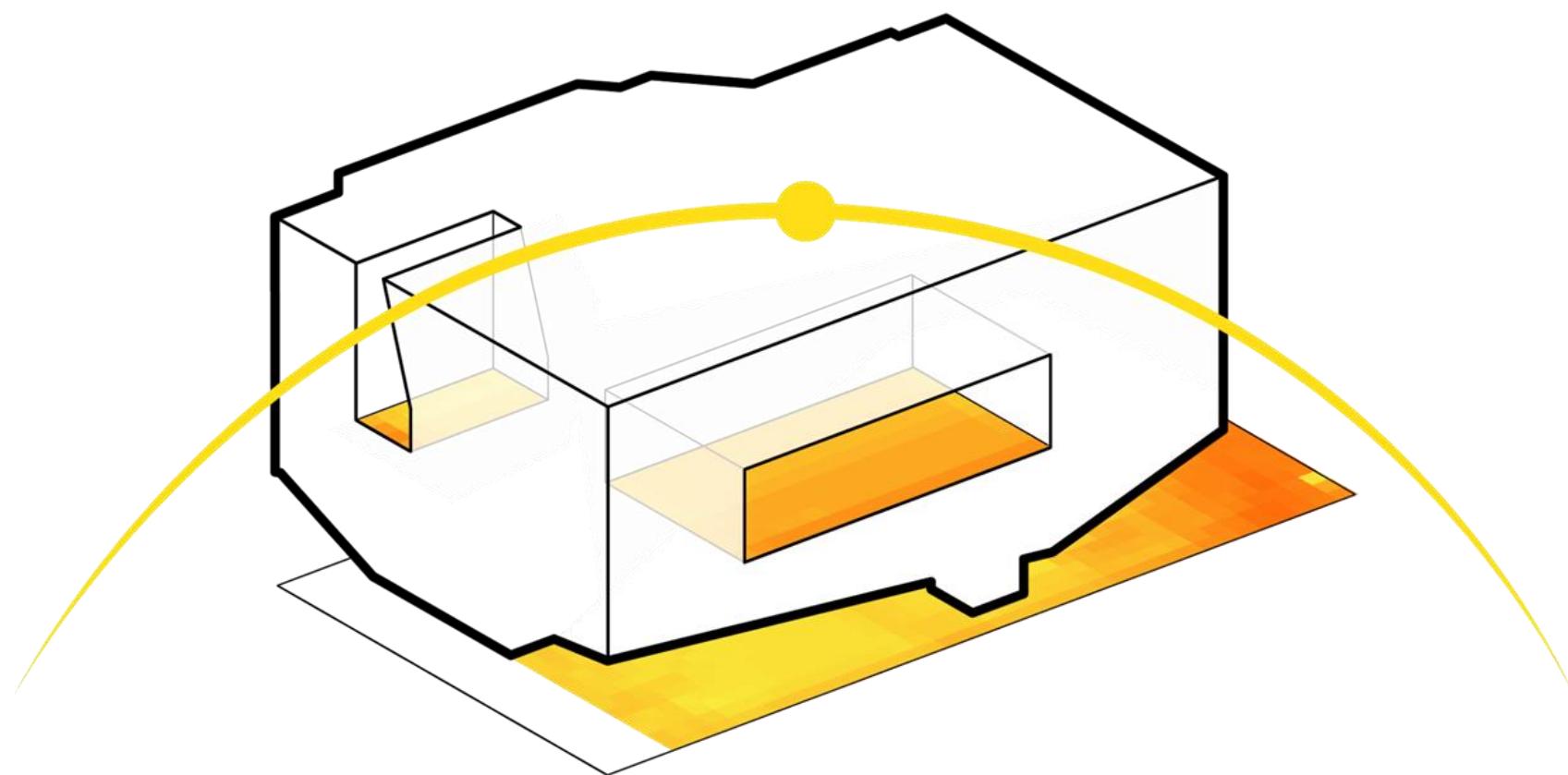


SHADED CONDITION (9AM - 5PM)



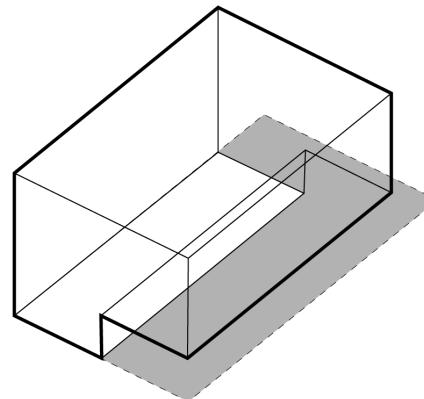
STUDY OF SELF-SHADING

Massing Exploration



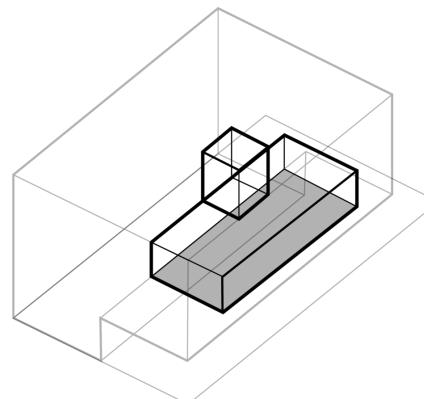
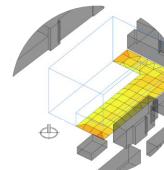
Annual Comfort % (UTCI)

57% 47%



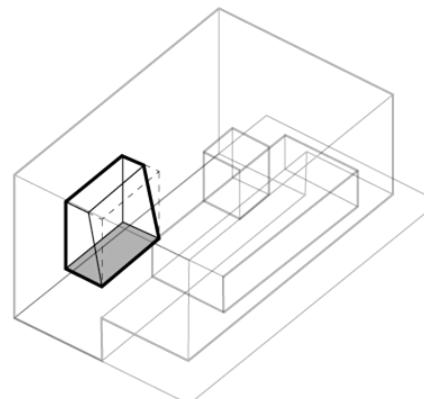
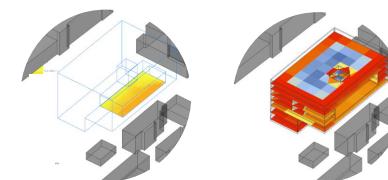
STEP 1

Ground Level - The City Stages



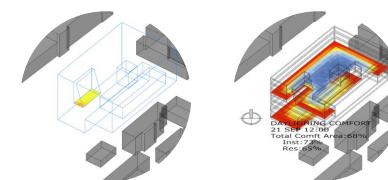
STEP 2

Middle Level - The City Balcony



STEP 3

Upper Level - The City Window



THE BEST CASE

Thermal & Daylight Comfort

57%

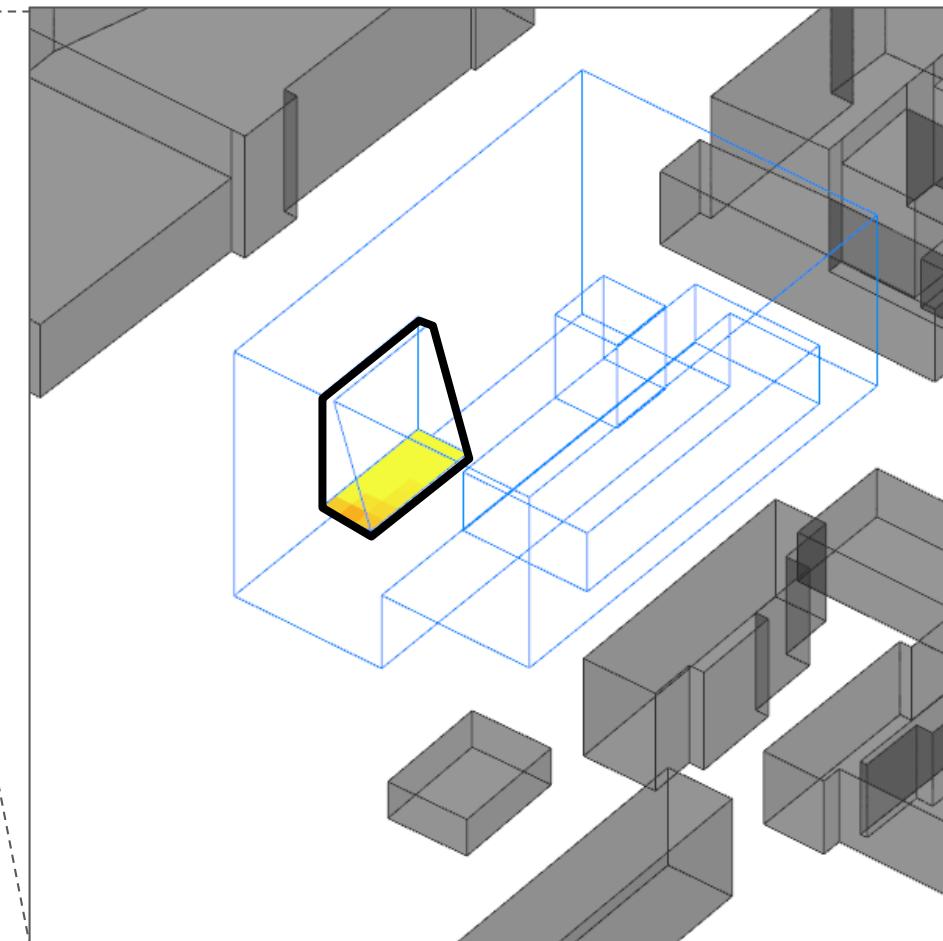
THERMAL COMFORT

Within Top 3 of all Cases

55.8%

53%
Thermal comfort
range of all cases

Natural Limitation

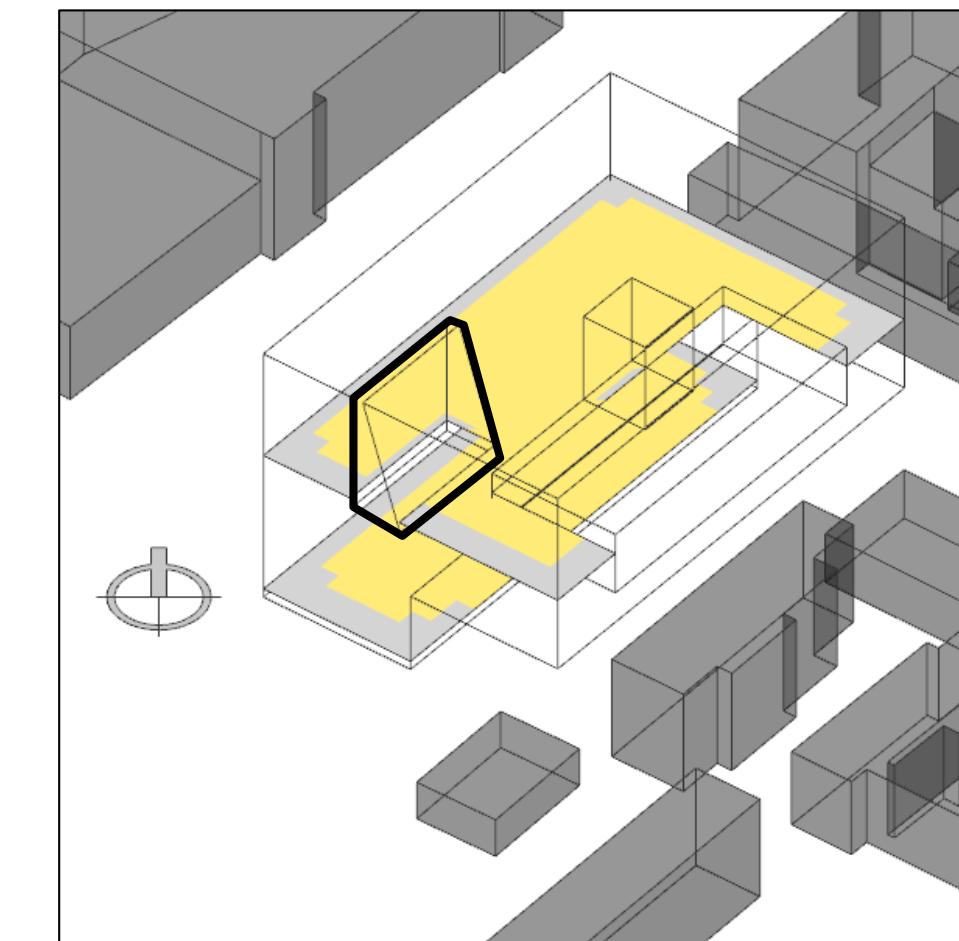


DAYLIGHT DISTRIBUTION

Within Top 5 of all Cases

68%

59%
Daylight comfort
range of all cases



UTCI

57%

47%

47%



Annual Comfort % hour



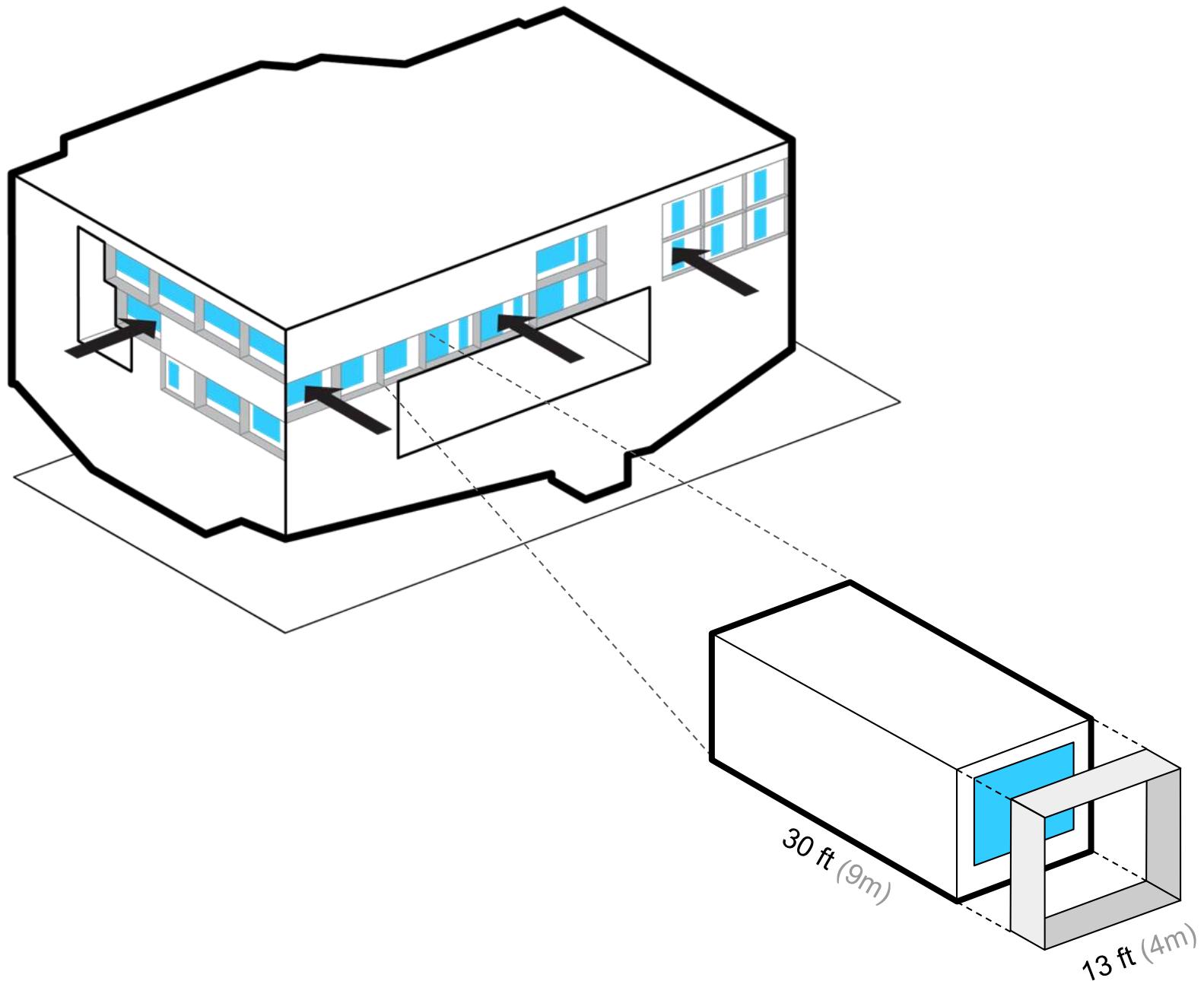
Not in Useful Daylight Range



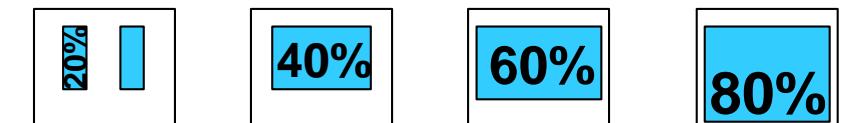
Within Useful Daylight Range

STUDY OF BALCONY

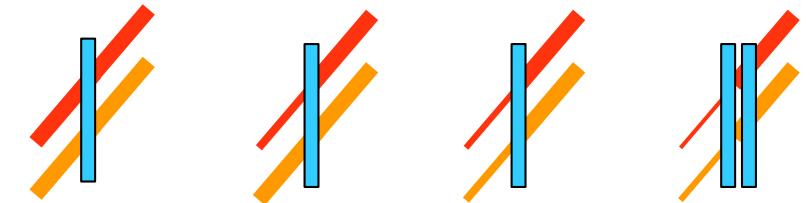
Shadings for Indoor Environment



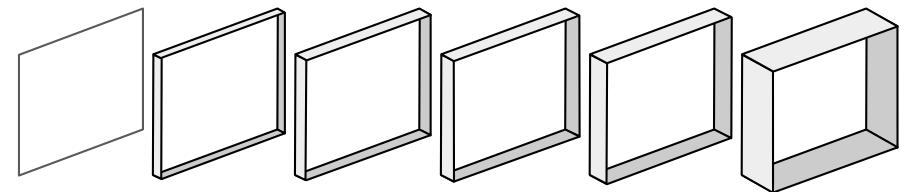
1 GLAZING RATIO



2 GLAZING TYPE

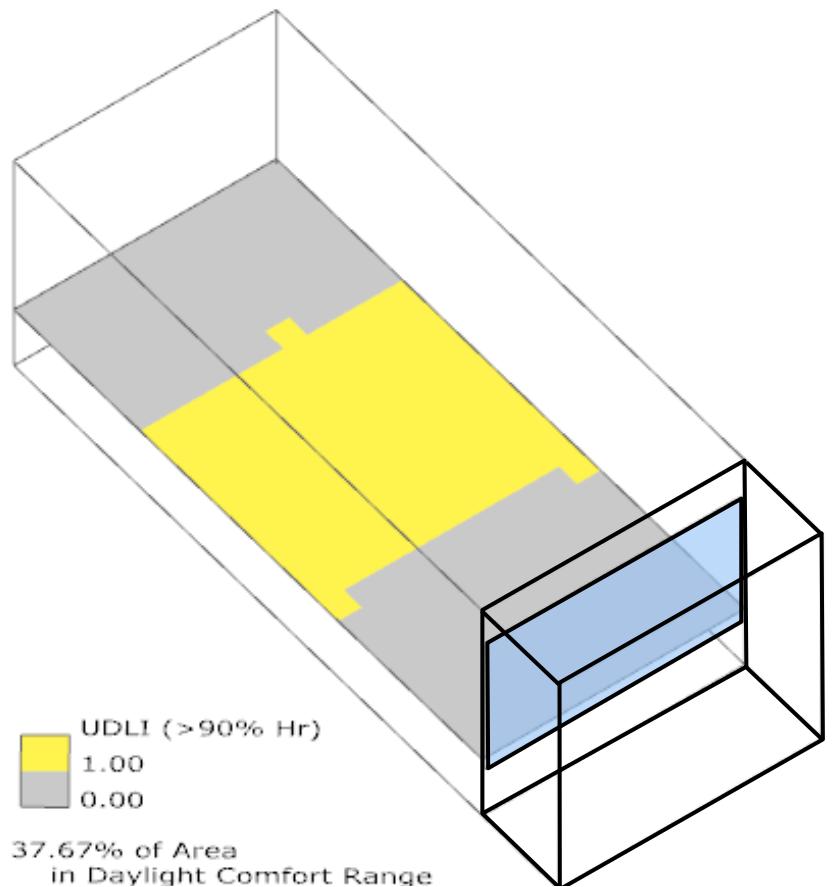
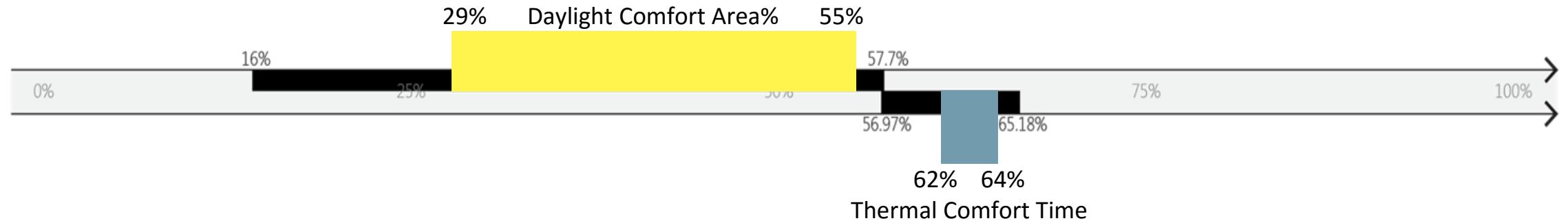


3 SHADING DEPTH



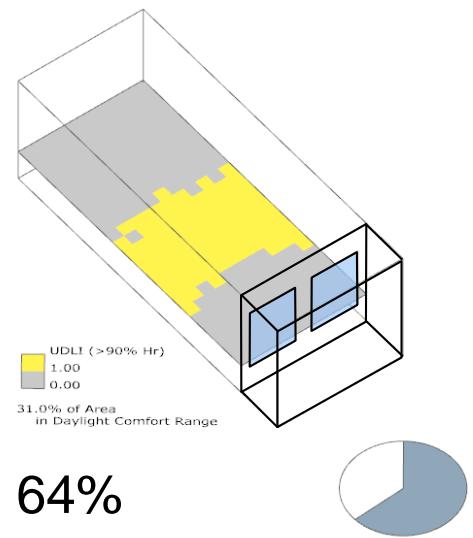
UNIT PROTOTYPE

Glz_Ratio & Glz_Type & Shading

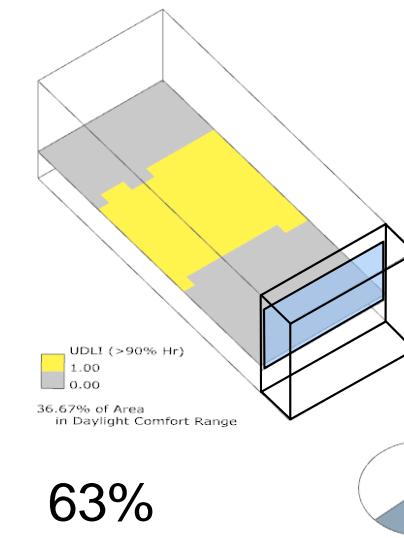


64%

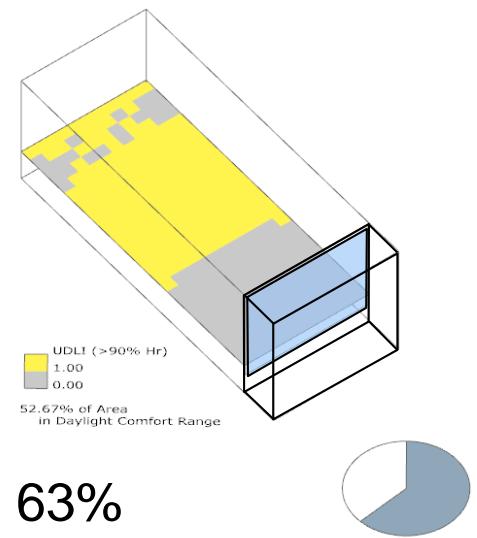
Annual Hours in Adaptive Comfort



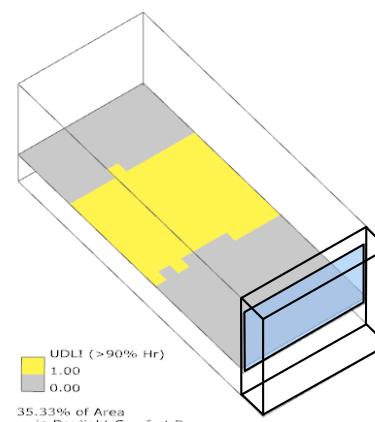
64%



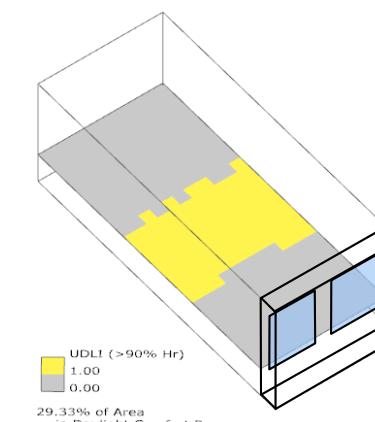
63%



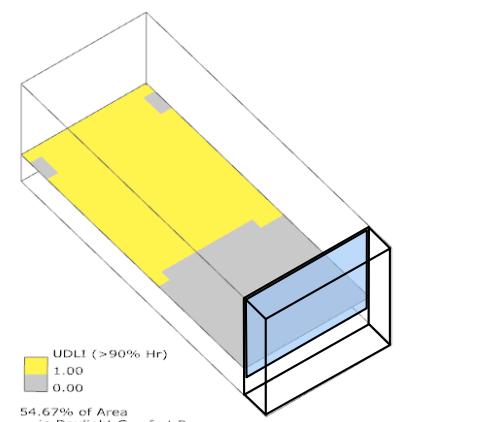
63%



63%



62%

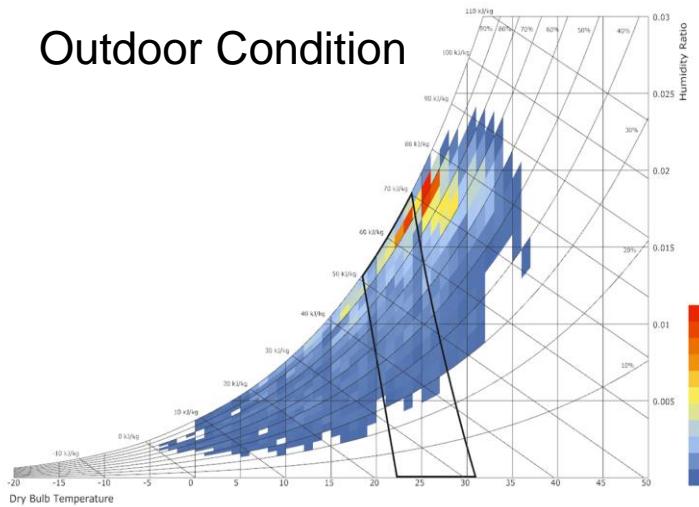


62%

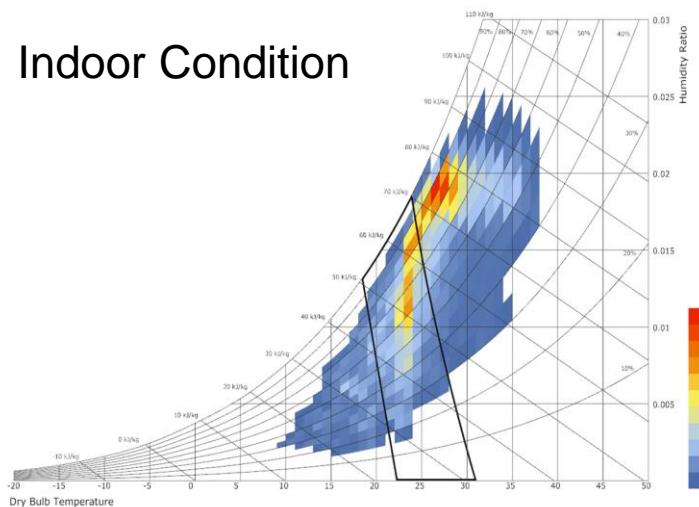
PSYCHROMETRIC CHART

Outdoor & Indoor Condition

Outdoor Condition

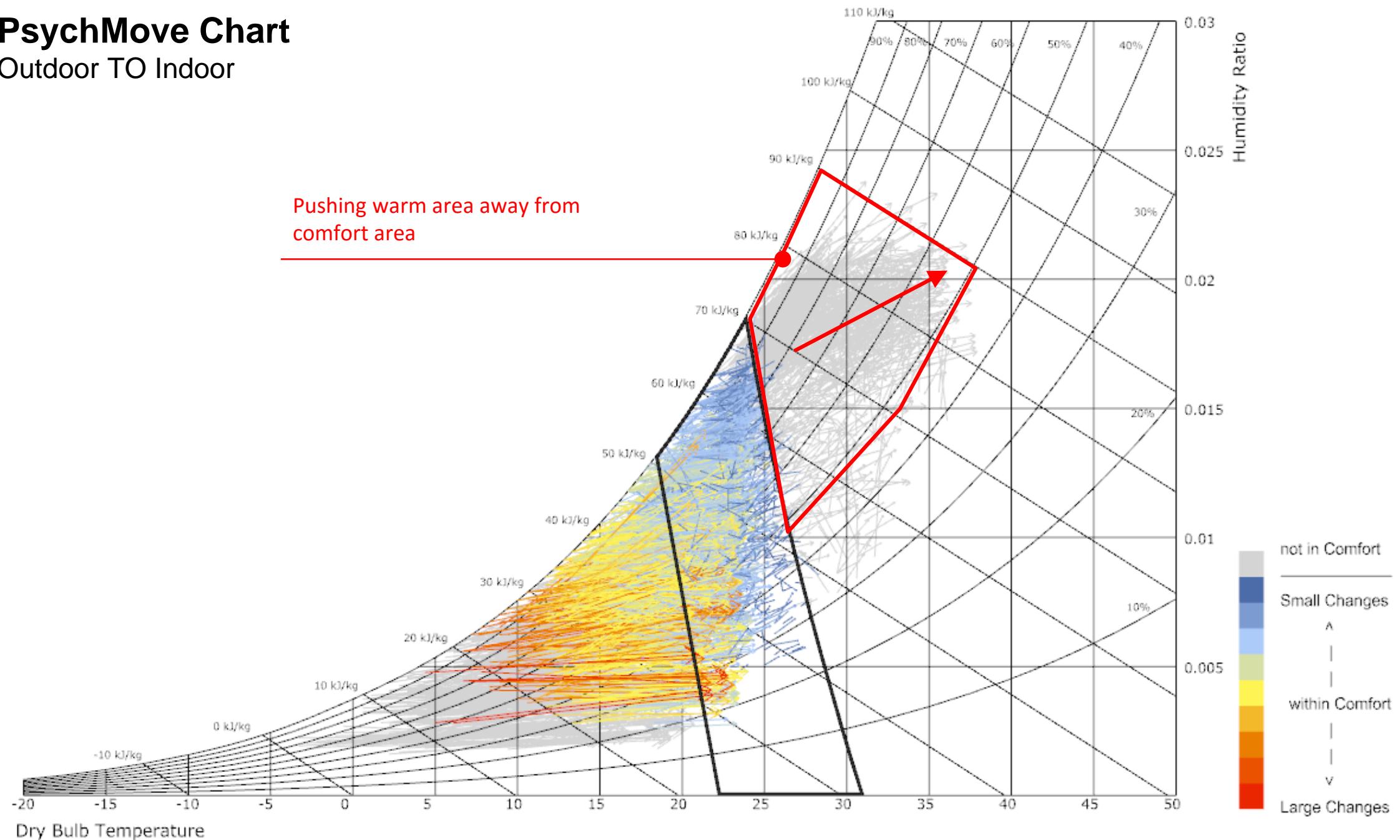


Indoor Condition



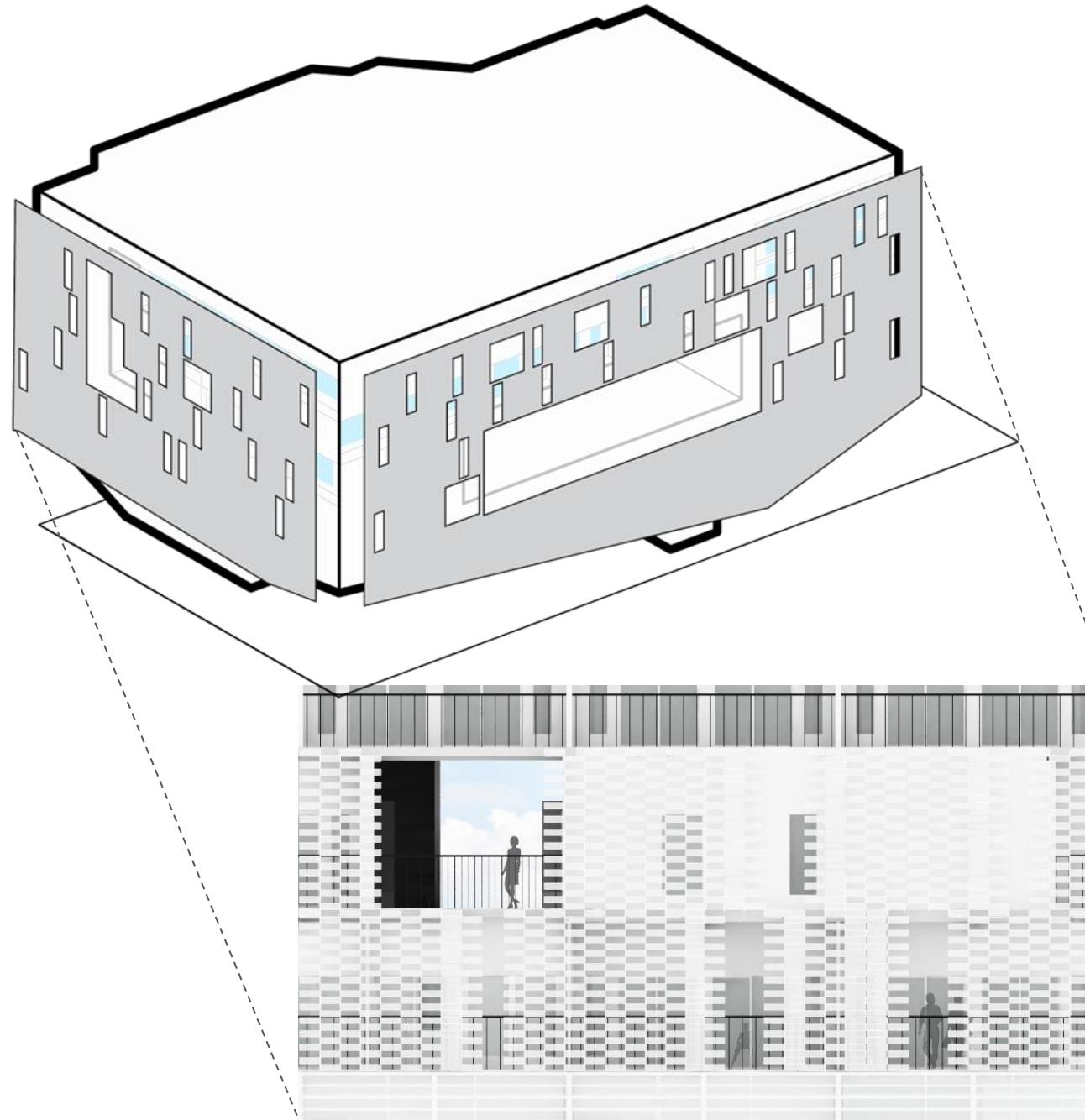
PsychMove Chart Outdoor TO Indoor

Pushing warm area away from comfort area

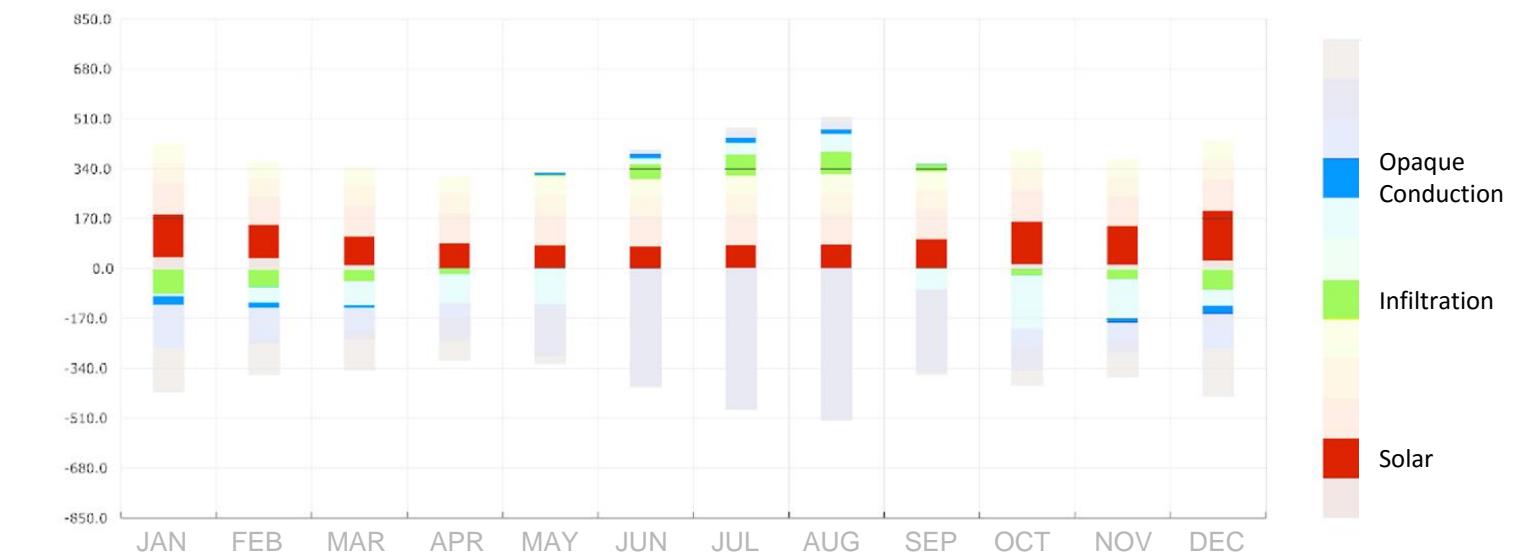


NEW SCREEN

Shading & Opaque Material Adjustment



↓ 37%



INDOOR ADAPTIVE COMFORT

Material & Screen Adjustment

BEFORE

Adaptive Comfort

64%

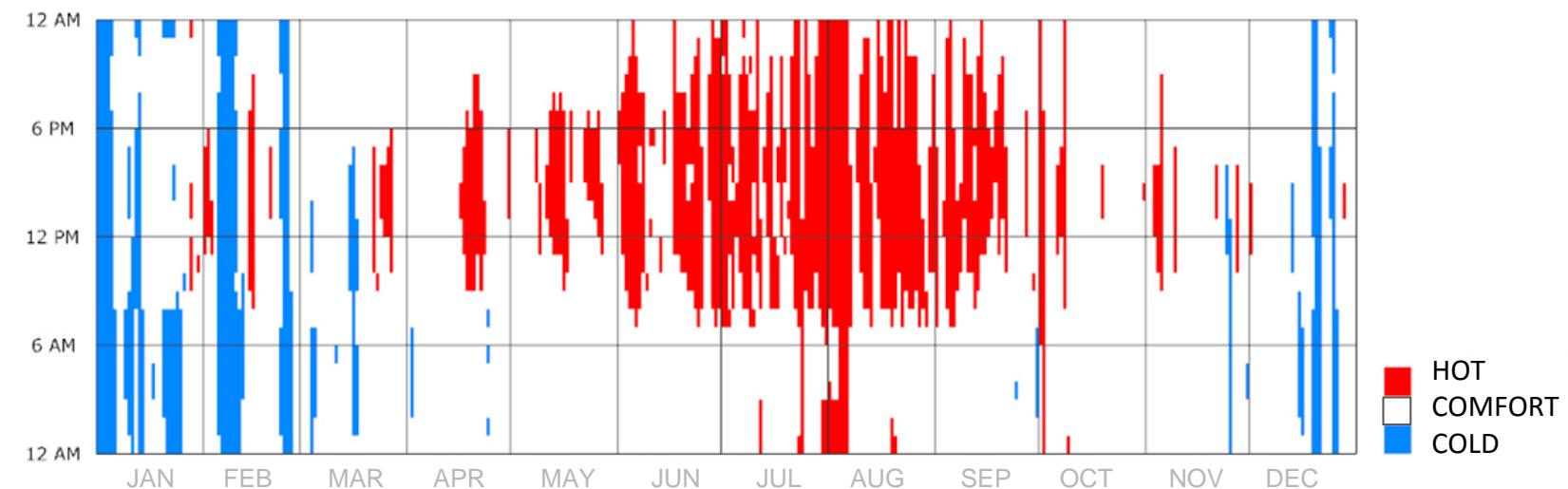
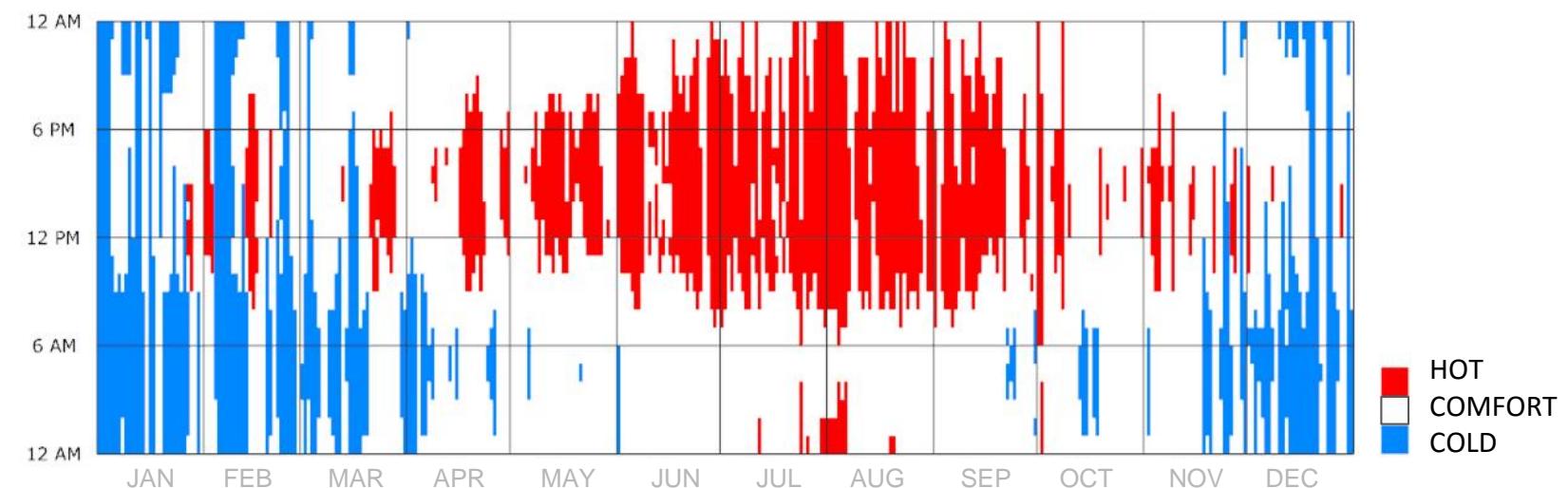
Of Annual hours

AFTER

Adaptive Comfort

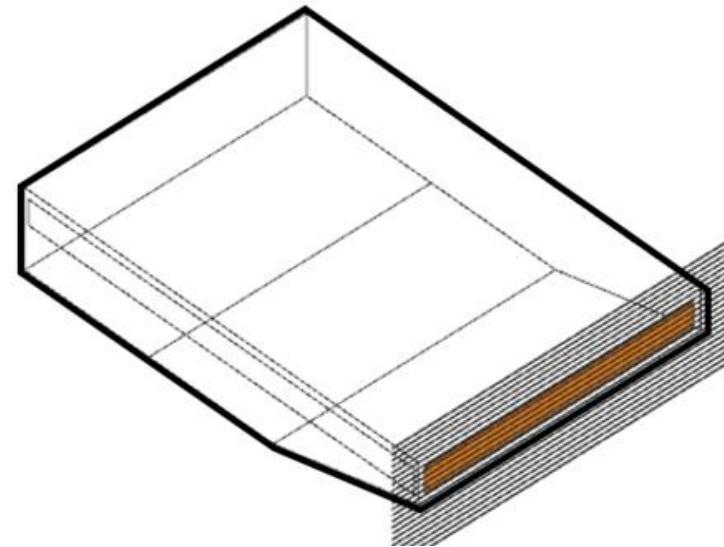
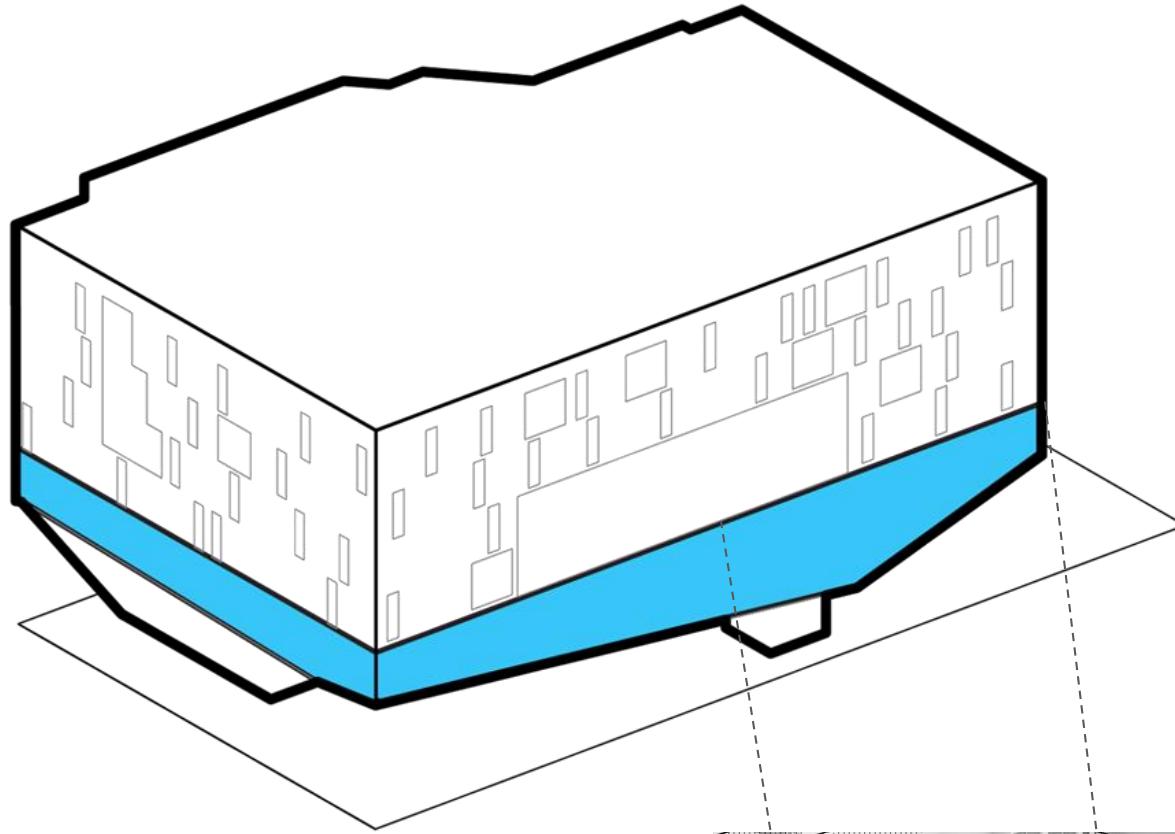
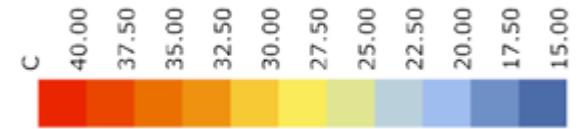
75%

Of Annual hours



EVAPORATIVE COOLING

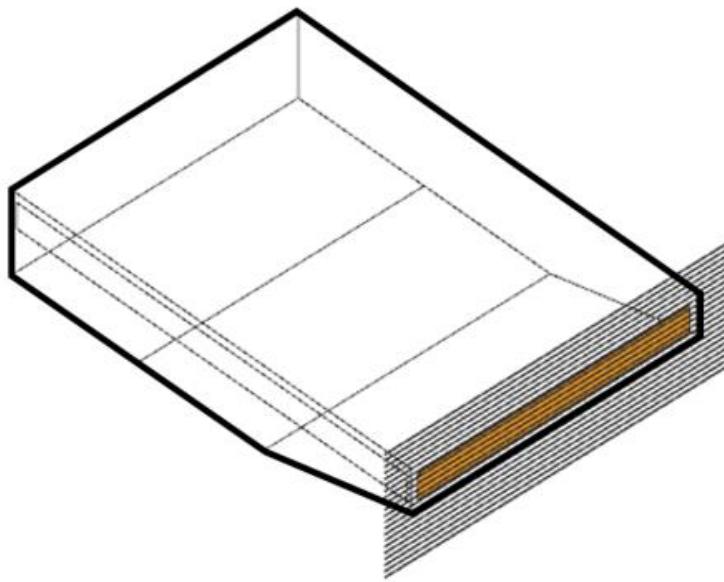
Outer Surface Cooling



Base case

34.6 °C (94 °F)

Outer Surface Temperature



Evaporative Cooling

31.9 °C (89 °F)

Outer Surface Temperature

ENERGY USAGE INTENSITY

EUI Comparison



BASELINE



SHADING

- ① Balconies



HEATING/COOLING

- ① High Performance glass
- ② High performance walls
- ③ Passive house standard- infiltration
- ④ Right WWR with Shading Devices
- ⑤ Ventilation
- ⑥ Evaporative cooling



BULLITT CENTER
BEFORE TENANT



LEED PLATINUM
10 ENERGY CREDITS



AVERAGE BUILDING
ENERGY STAR SCORE 50



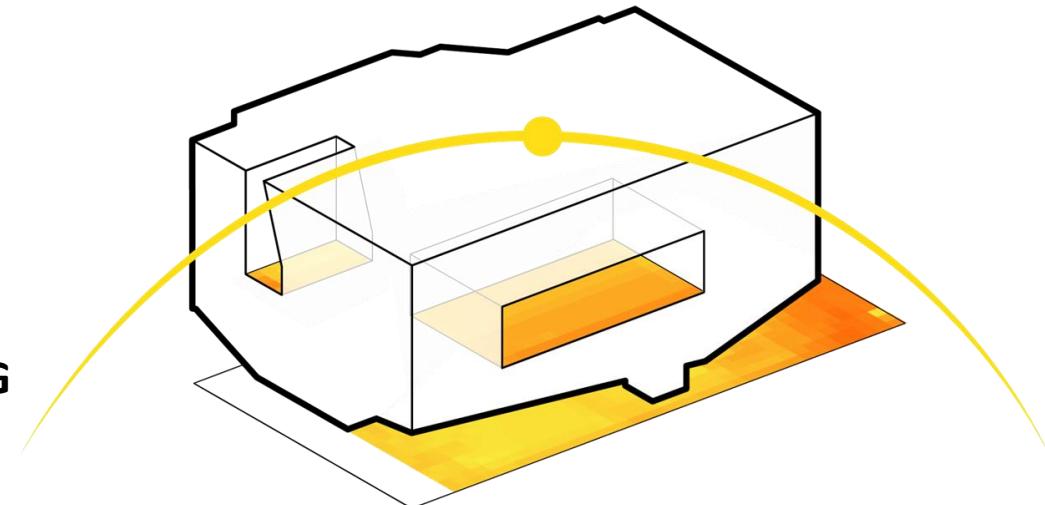
BUILDING ENERGY USAGE INTENSITY (kBtu/sqft)

ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACHES

Summary

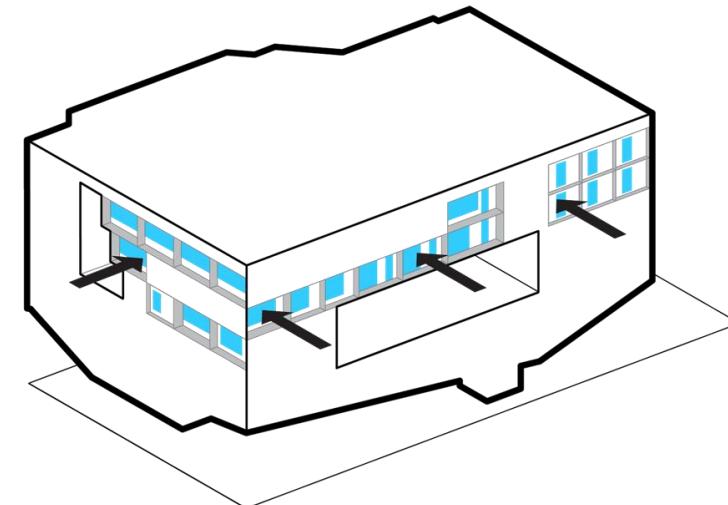
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OUTDOOR
SELF-SHADING



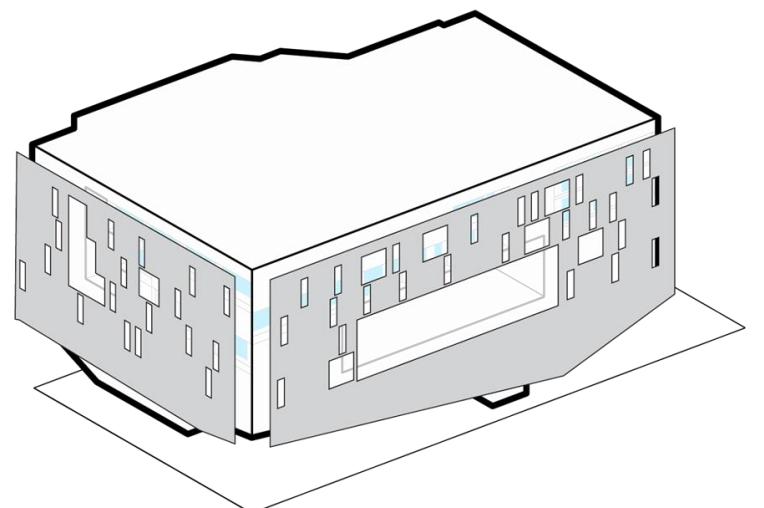
2

INDOOR
BALCONIES



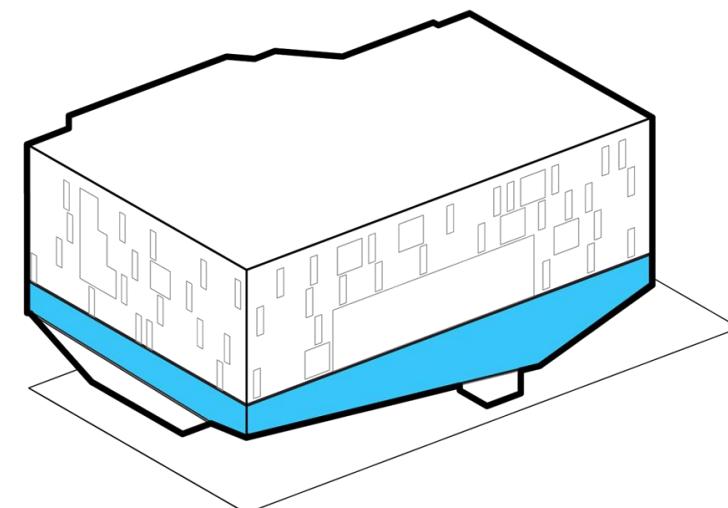
3

BUILDING
SCREEN



4

EXTERIOR
EVAPORATIVE COOLING



1 SITE & CLIMATE

Natural Boundary & Resources

2 ENV_DEVELOPMENTS

Environmental Challenges

3 ARCH_PERFORMANCE

Architectural Challenges

// Working Space

Open-Floor Office + Cooling Pipes + Shading

// Living Space

Residential Units + Atrium + Double Facade

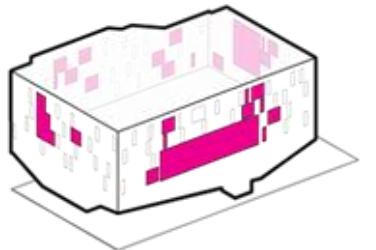
// Outdoor Space

Music + City views + Roof

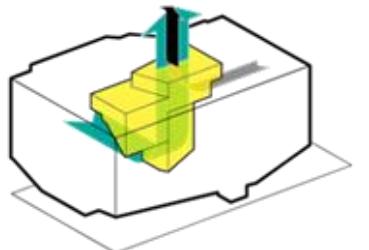
// Details

Shading + Evaporative Cooling + Green

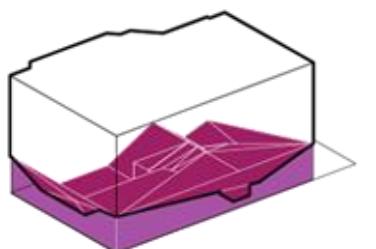
ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES



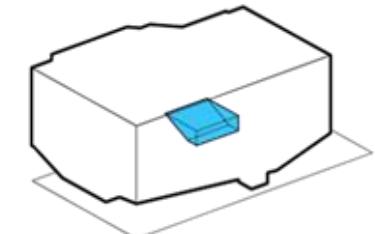
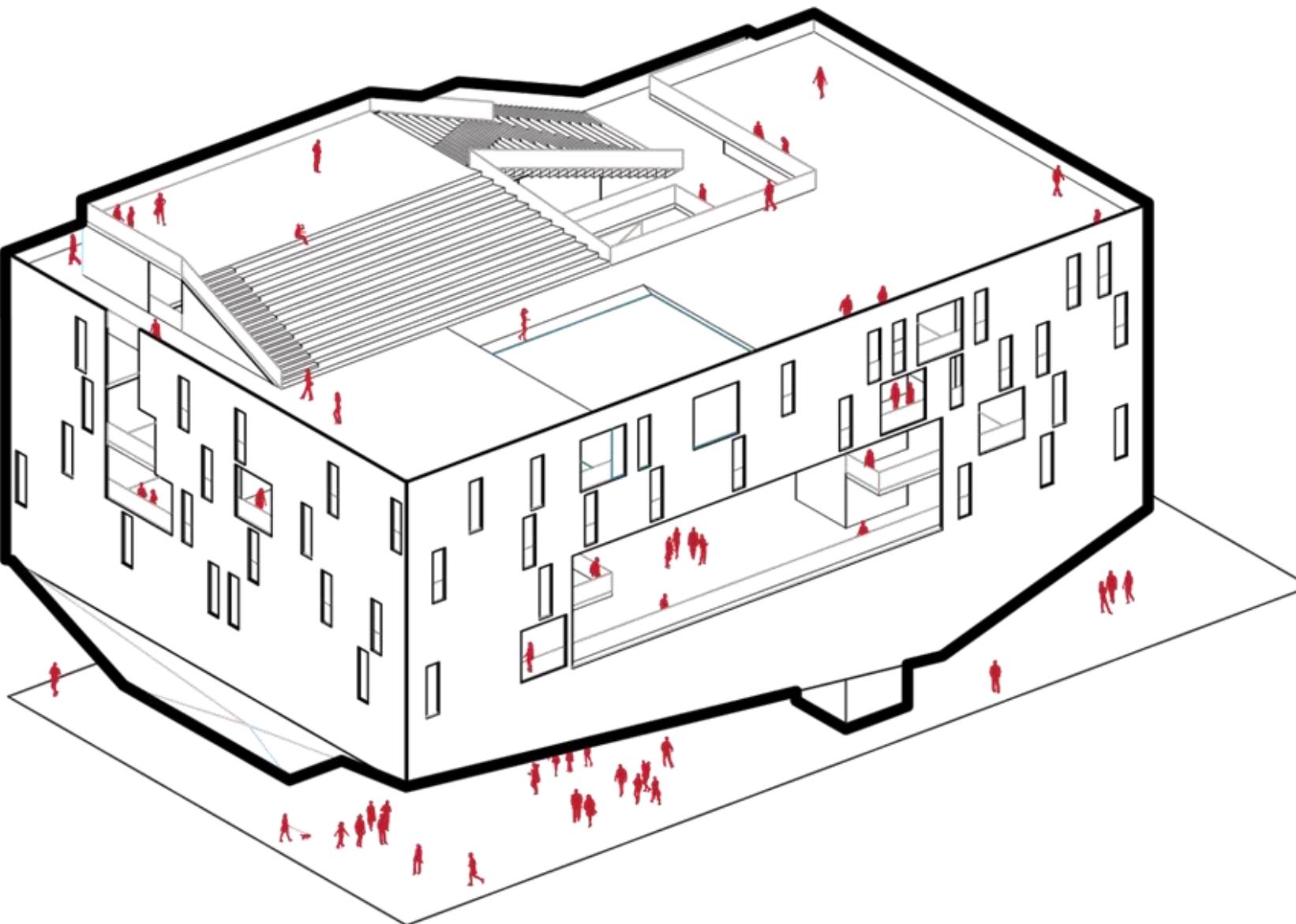
PUBLIC OPENINGS



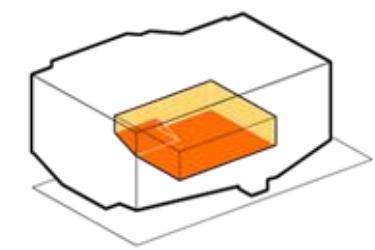
CENTRAL ATRIUM



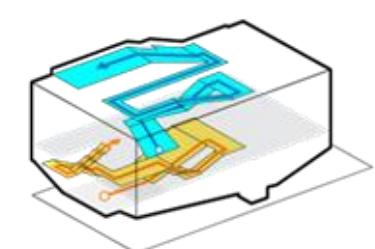
FESTIVAL STAGE



SWIMMING POOL



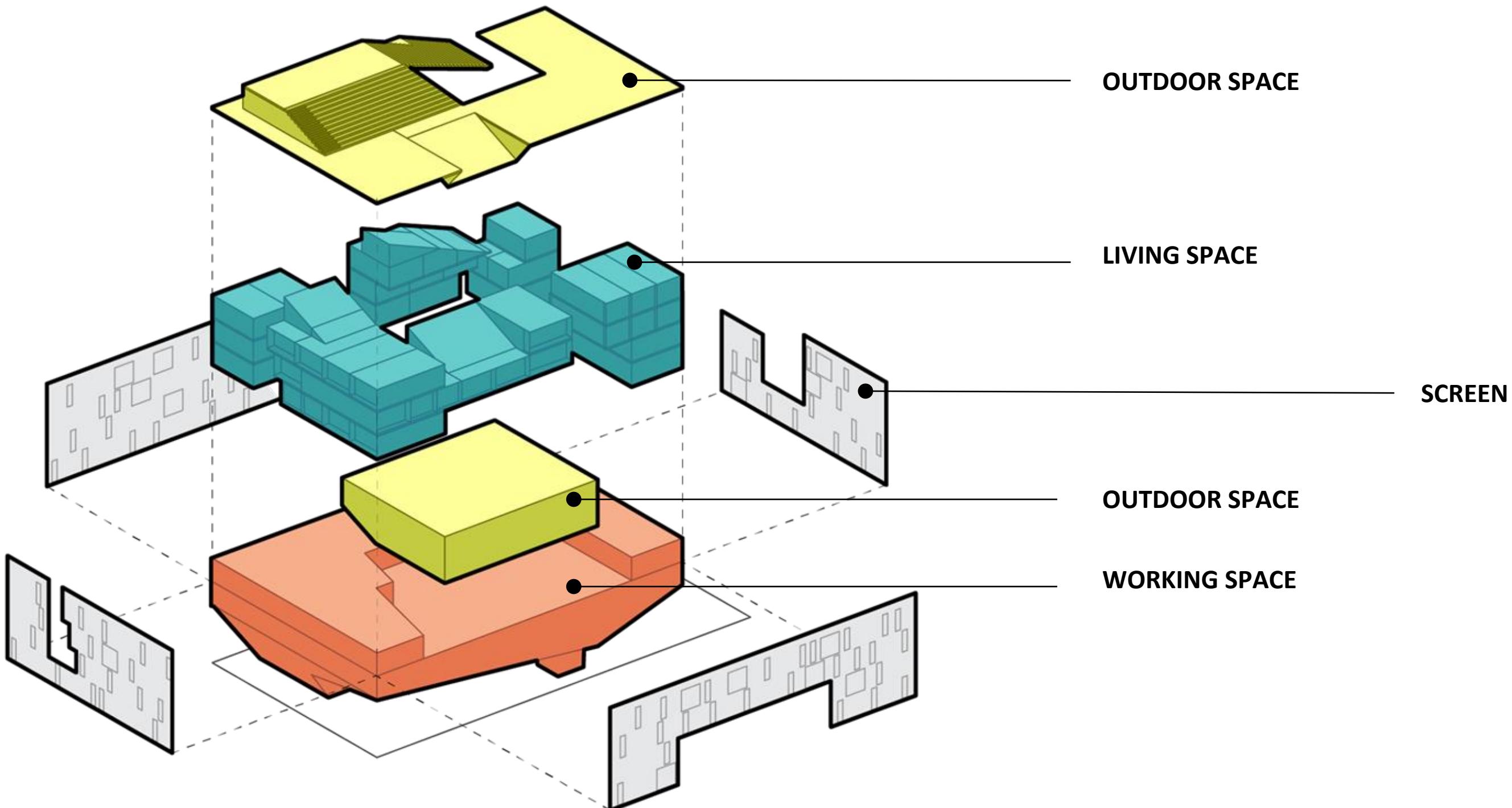
CITY BALCONY



IRRESISTIBLE STAIRS

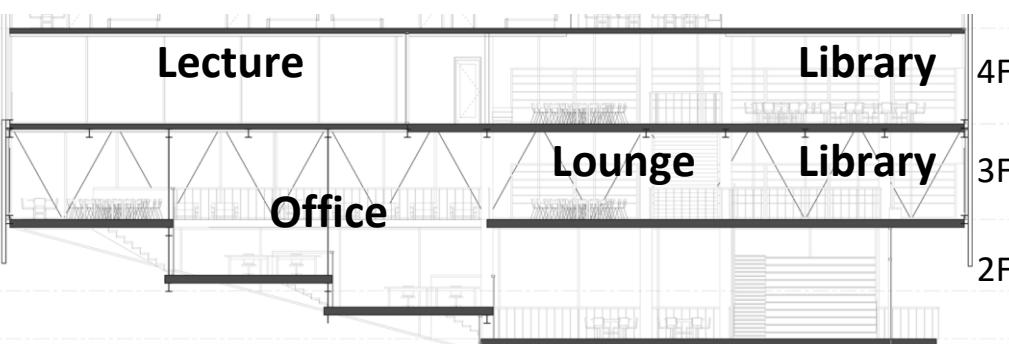
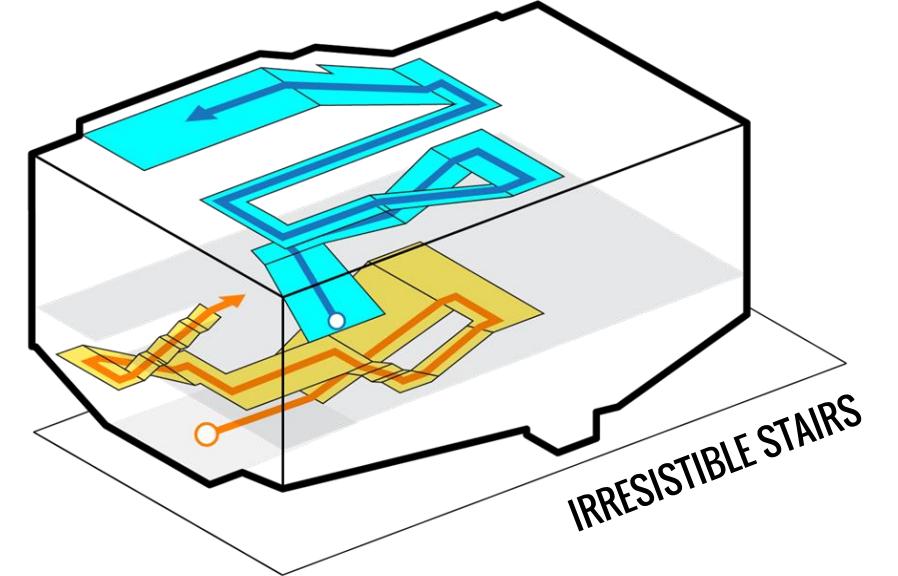
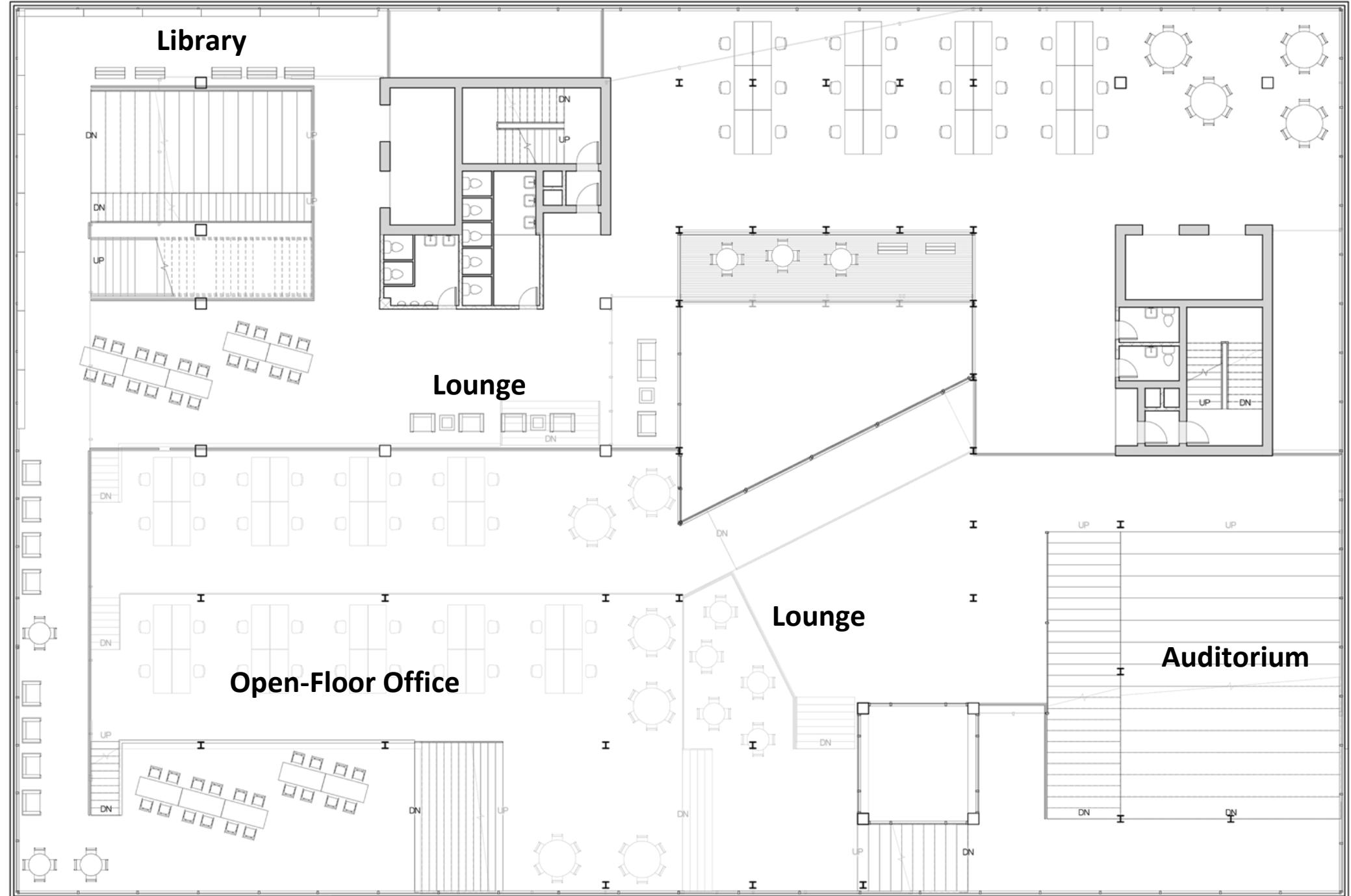
ARCH_PERFORMANCE

Architectural Challenges



WORKING SPACE

Open-Floor Office



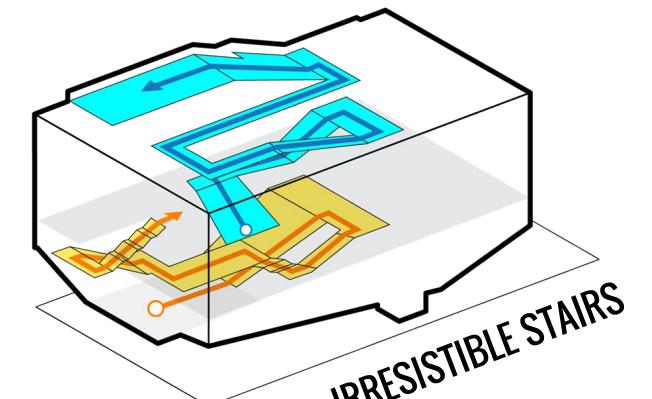
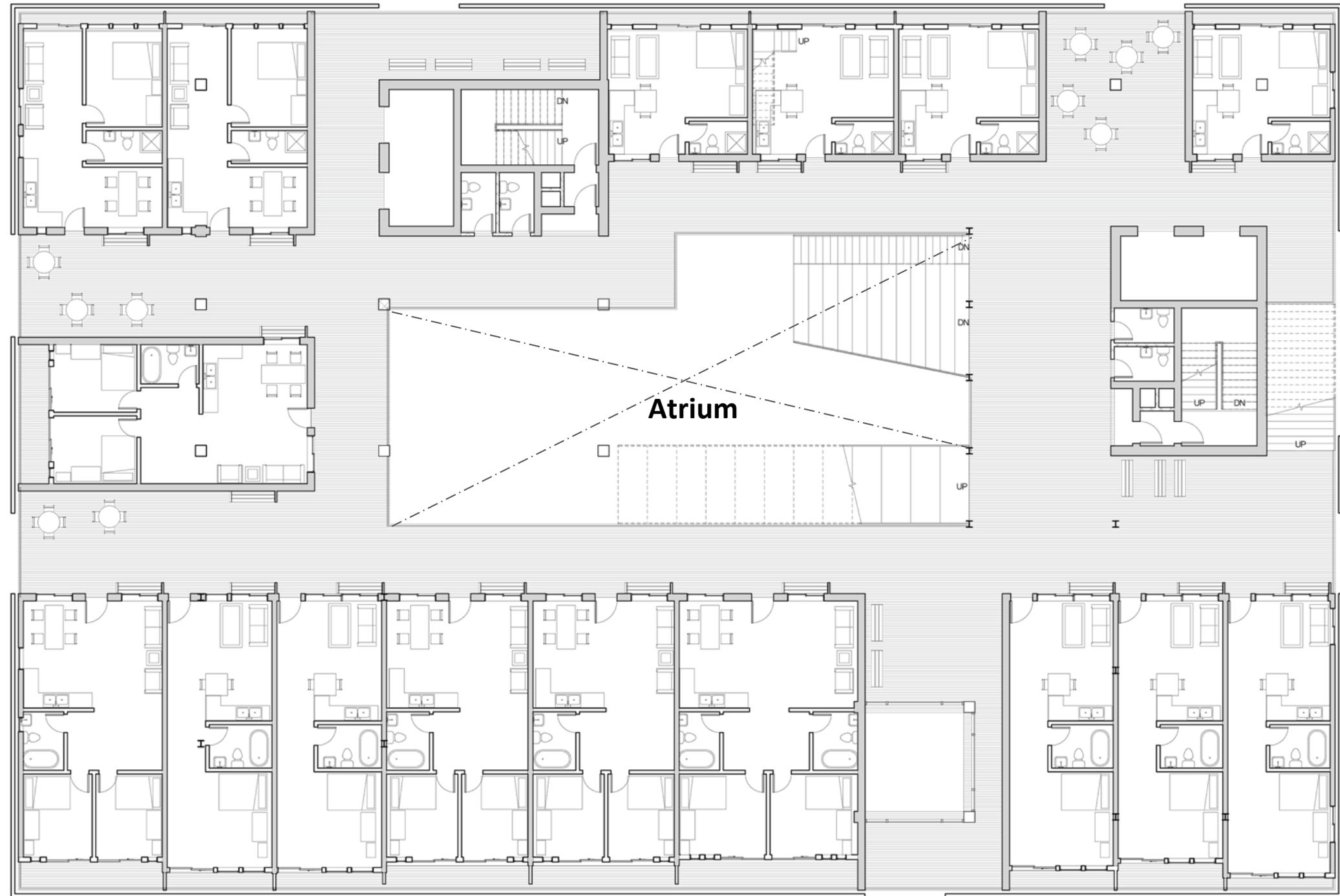
WORKING SPACE

Open-Floor Office

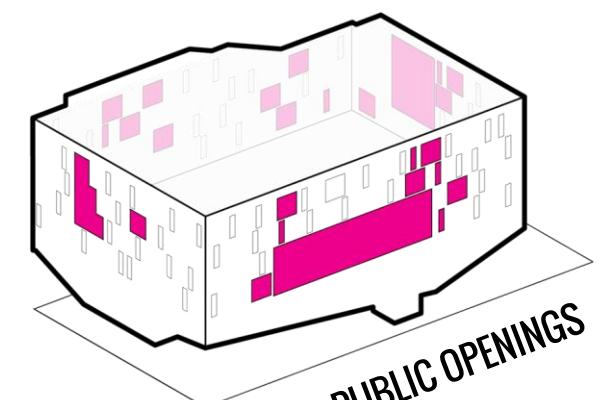


LIVING SPACE

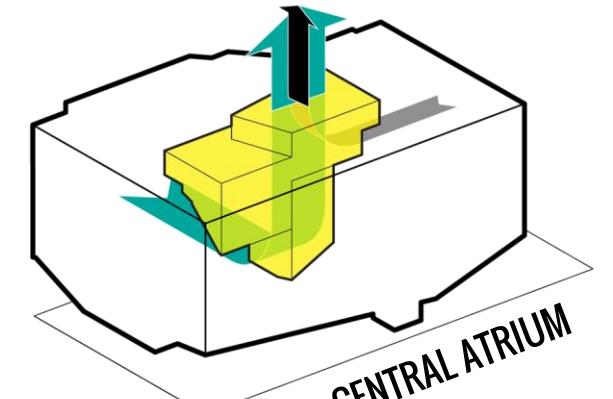
Atrium



IRRESISTIBLE STAIRS



PUBLIC OPENINGS



CENTRAL ATRIUM

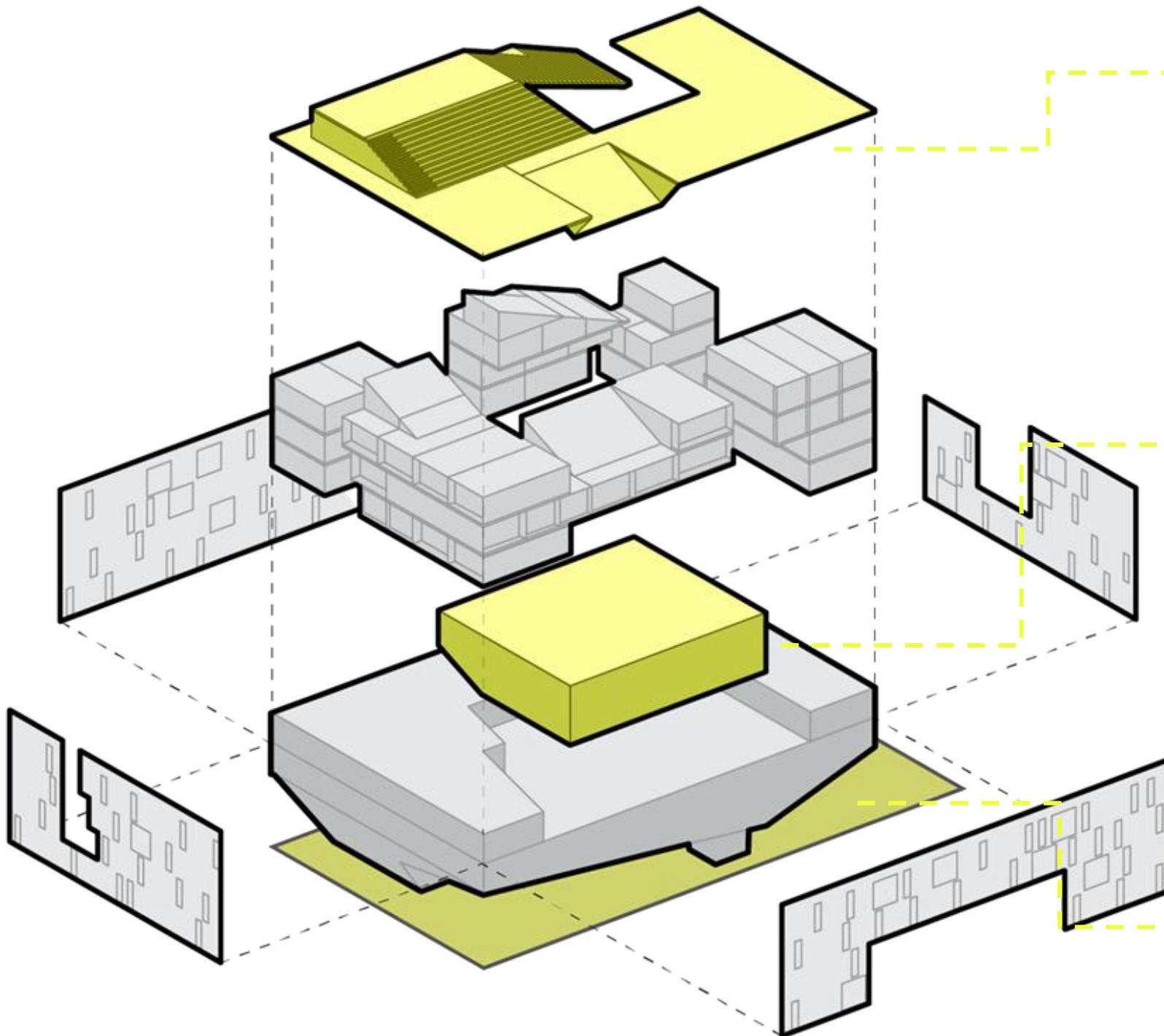
LIVING SPACE

Atrium

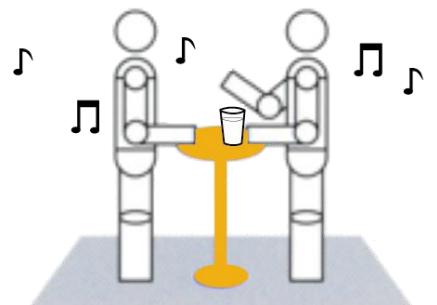


OUTDOOR SPACE

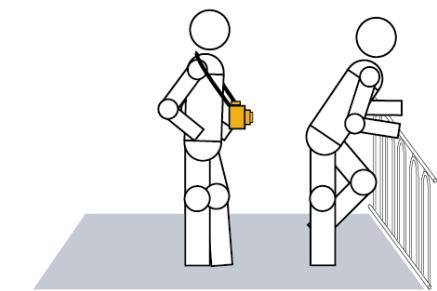
Music Performance



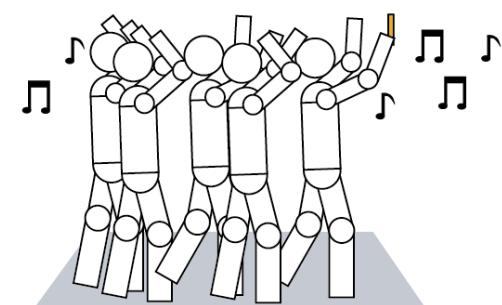
BAR ON THE ROOF



**LOOK OUT
THE FRENCH QUARTER**



**OUTDOOR SPACE
FOR FESTIVALS**

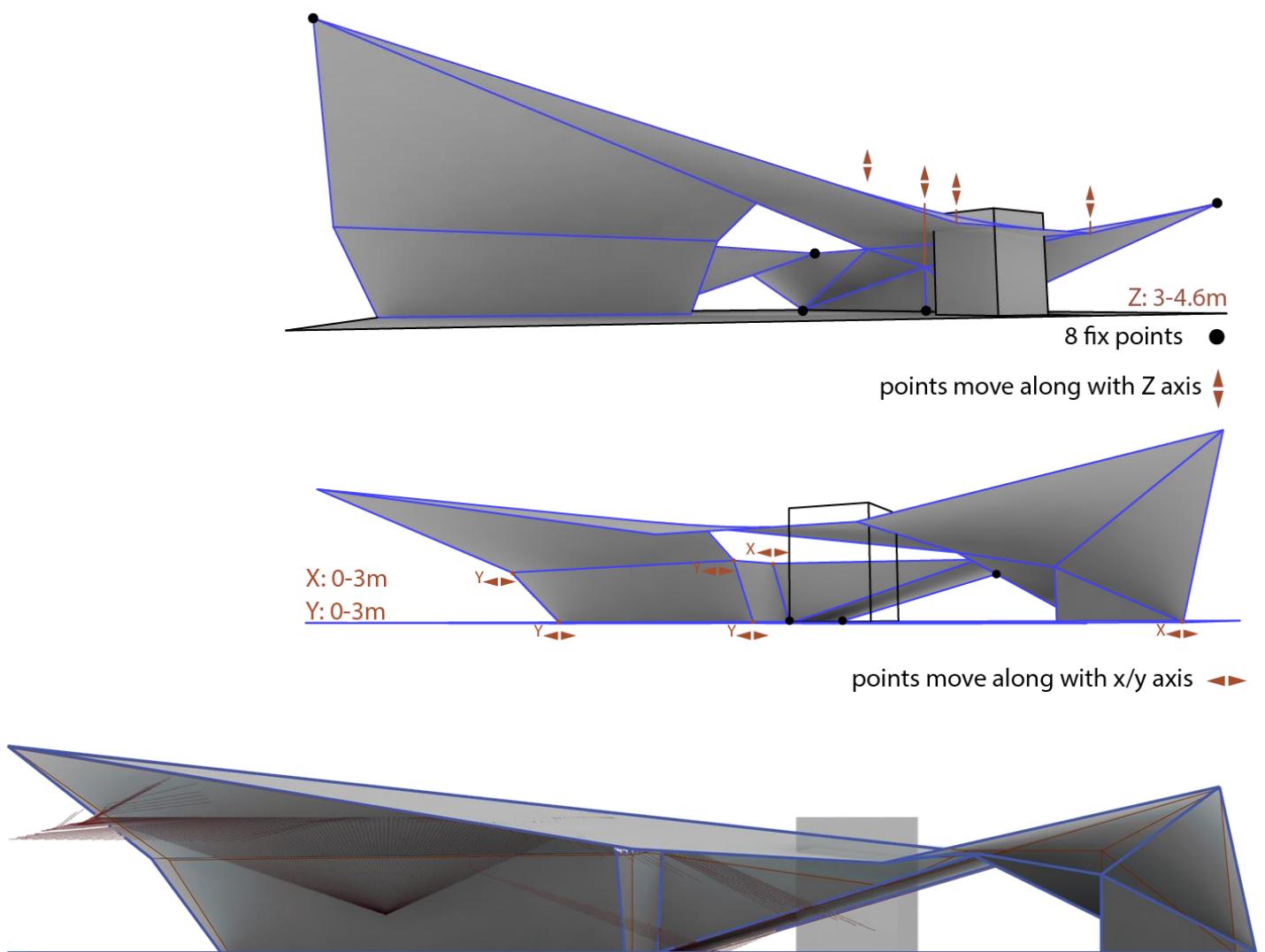
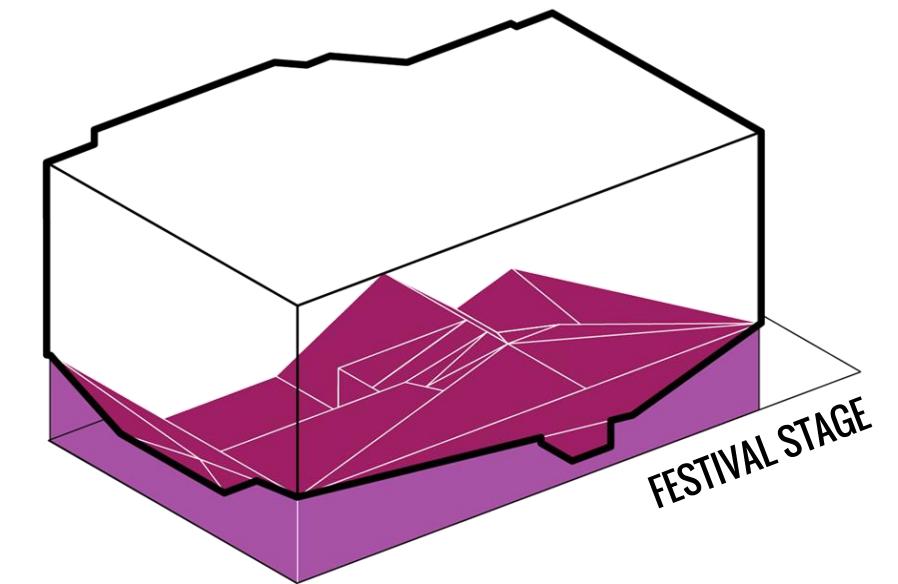
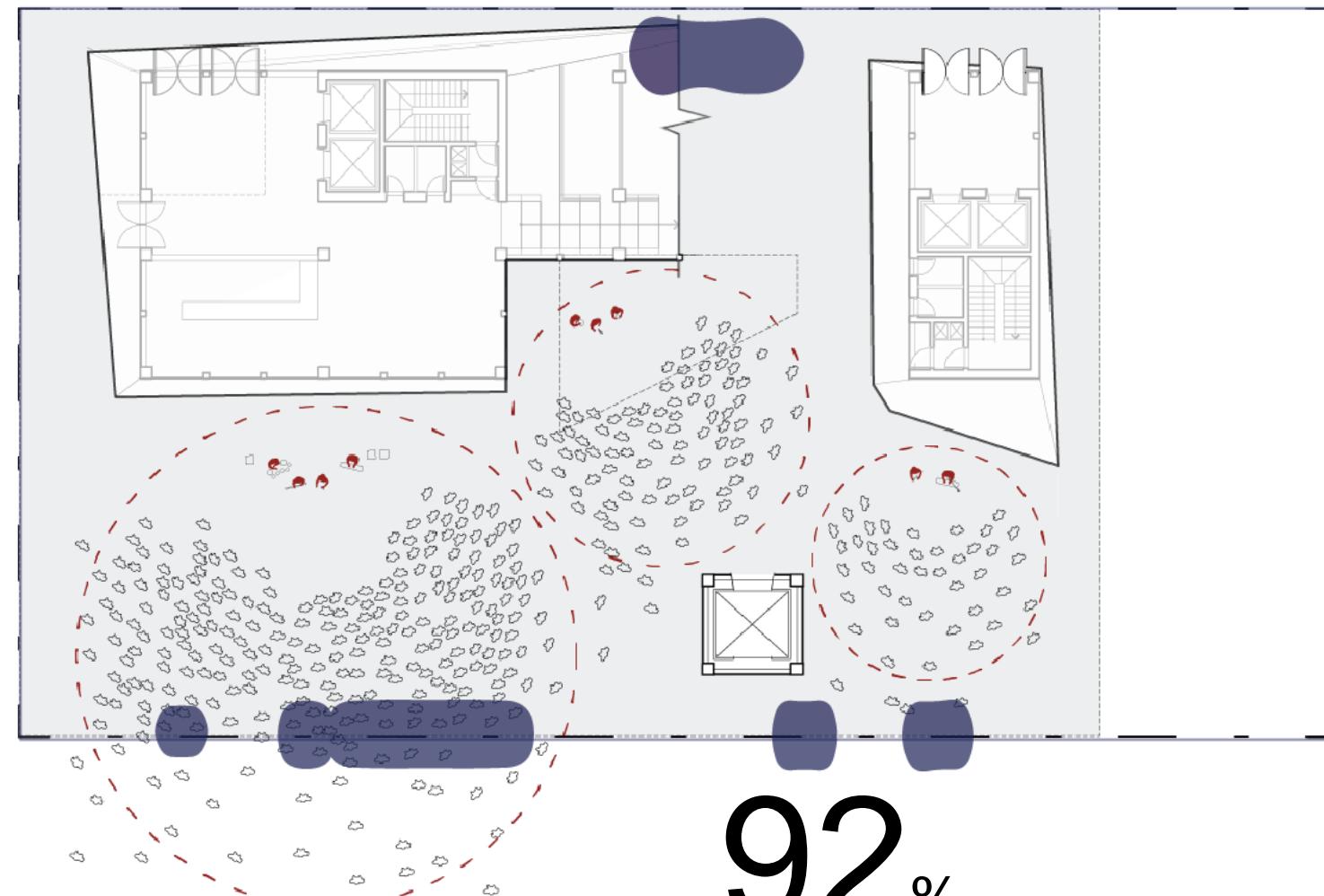
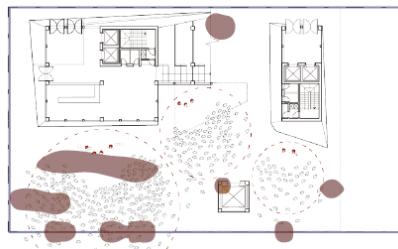


OUTDOOR SPACE

Music Performance

The space area that doesn't have potential echo was originally 85%. By applying adjustable ceiling, the space can be increased up to 92%.

85%



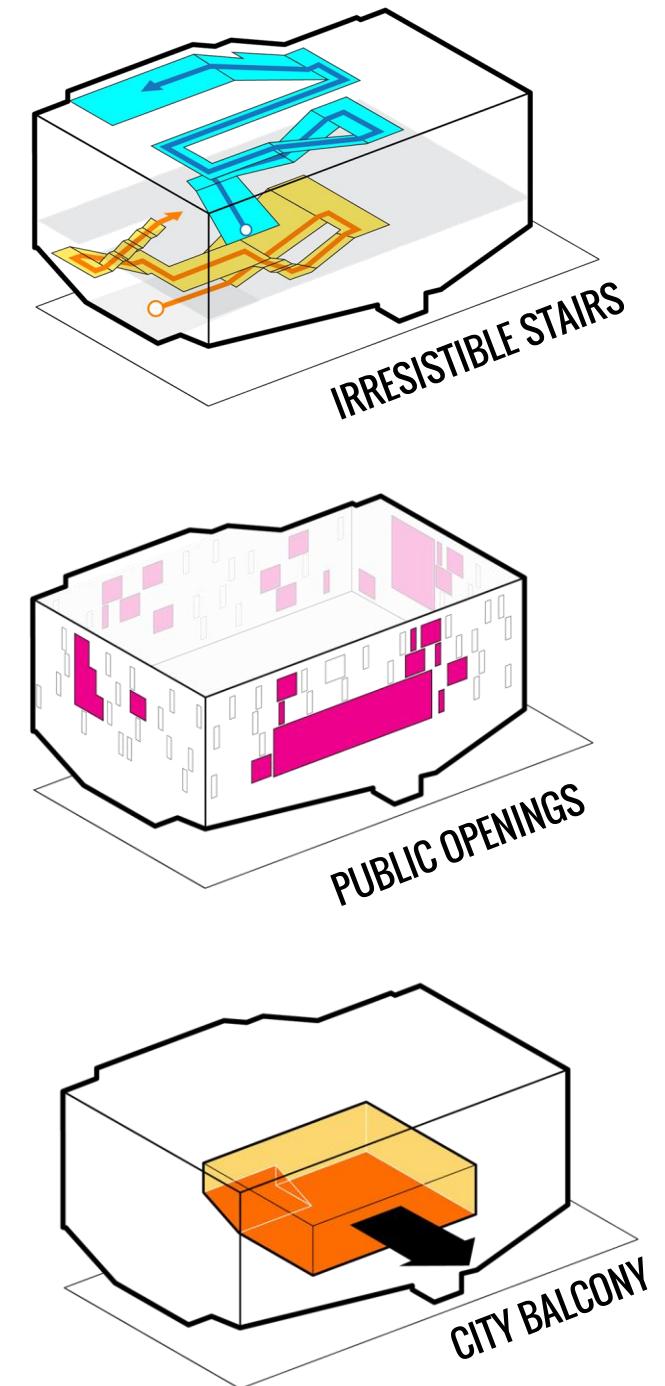
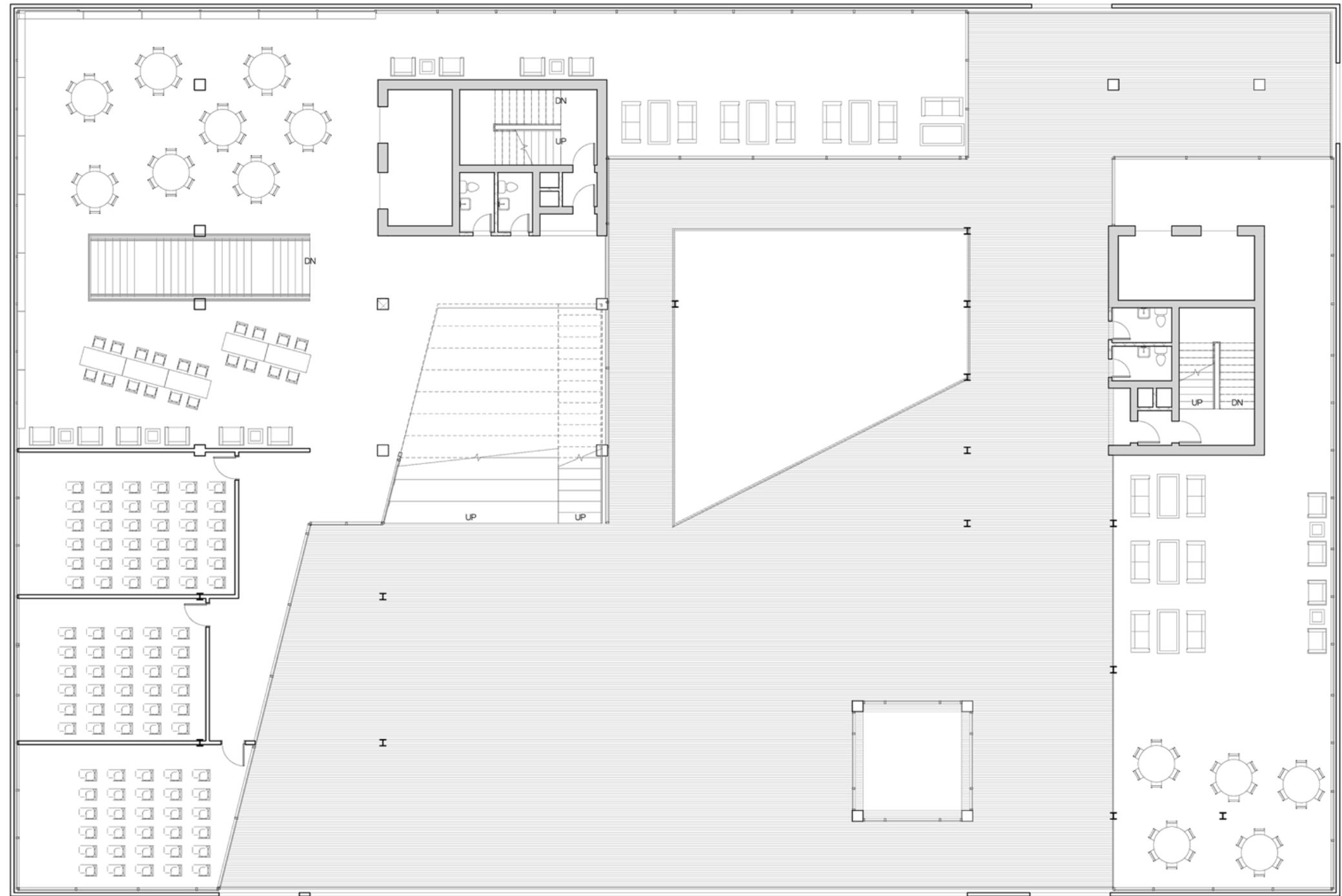
OUTDOOR SPACE

Music Performance



OUTDOOR SPACE

City Balcony



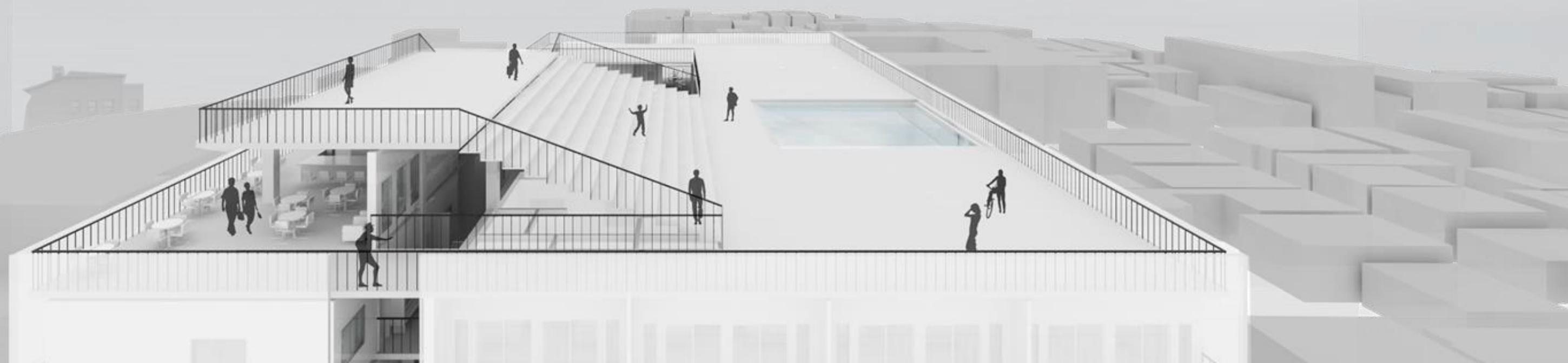
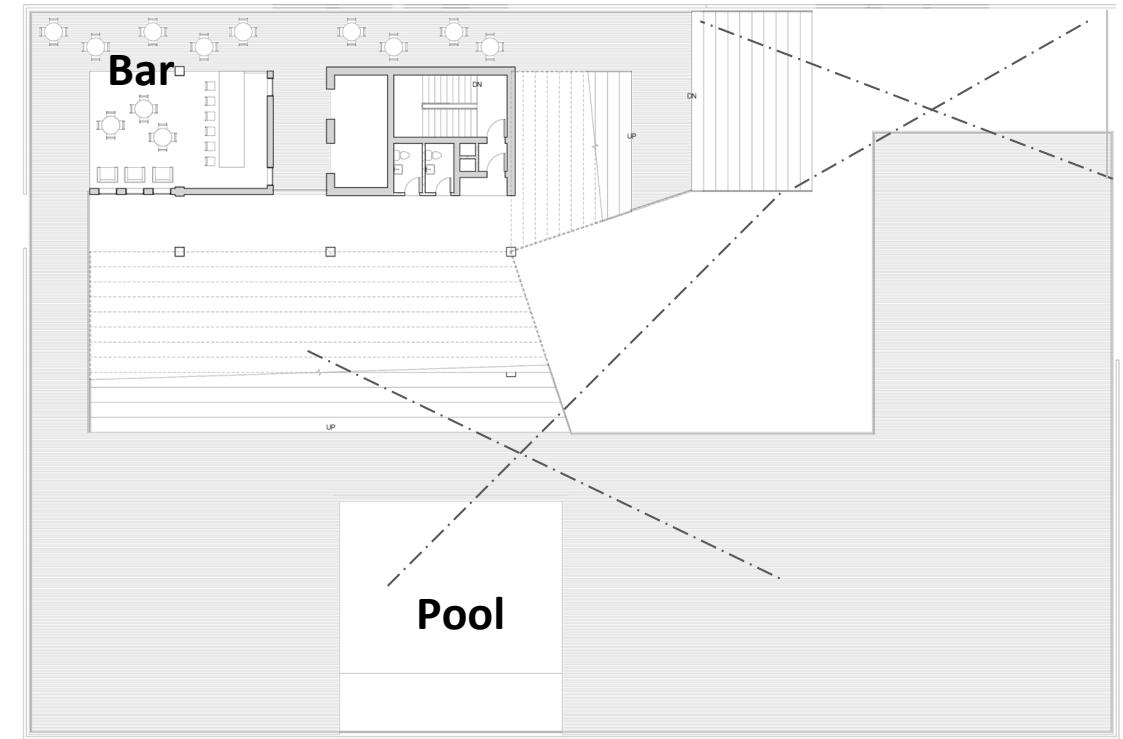
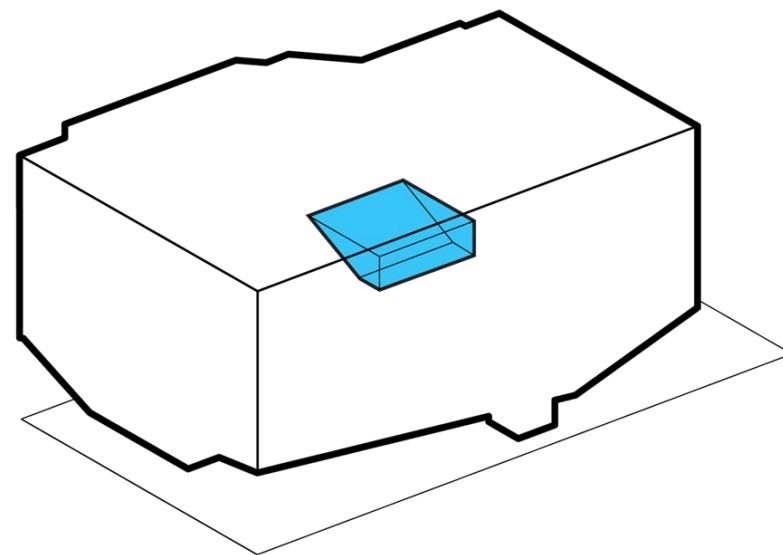
OUTDOOR SPACE

City Balcony



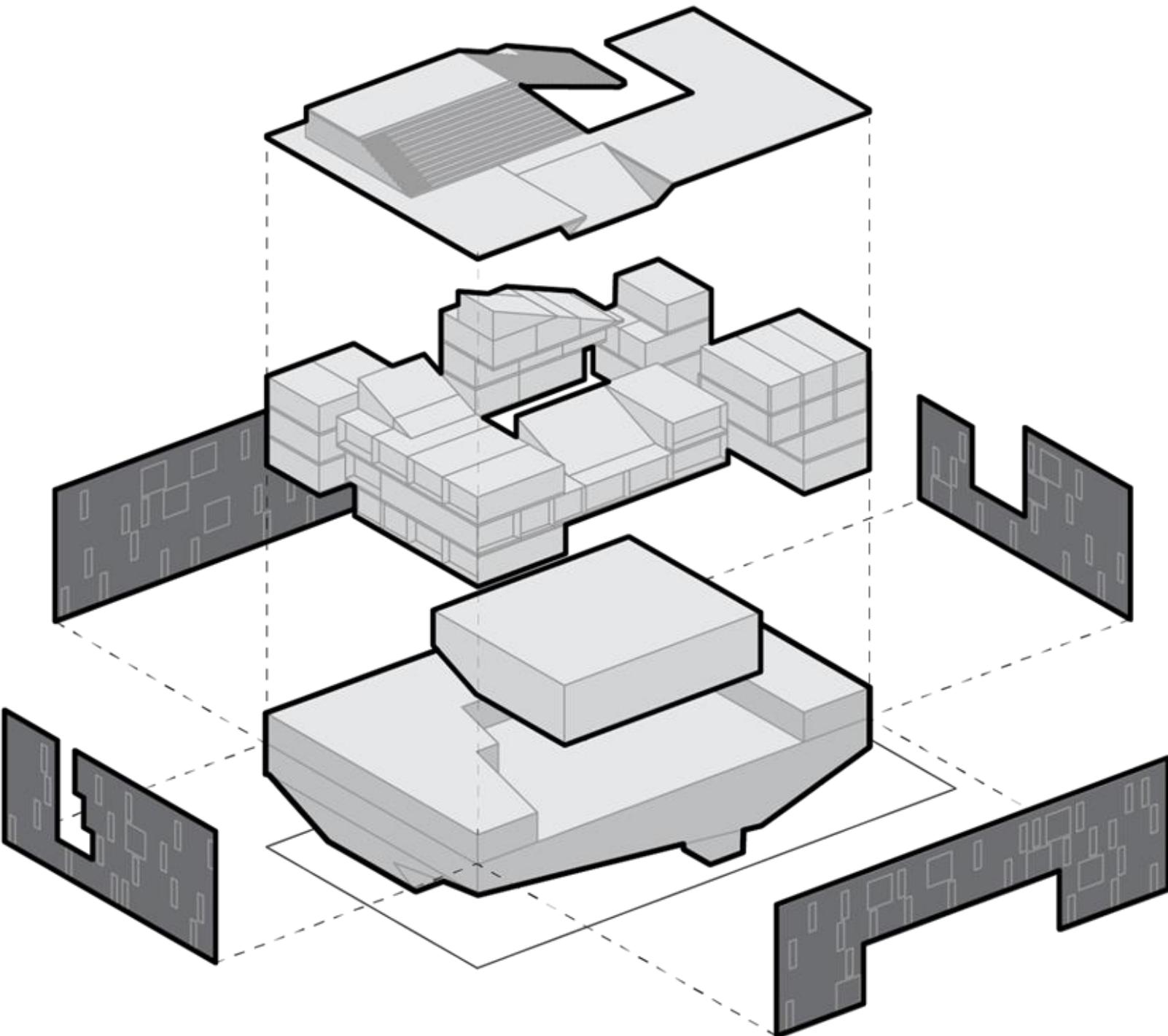
OUTDOOR SPACE

Roof



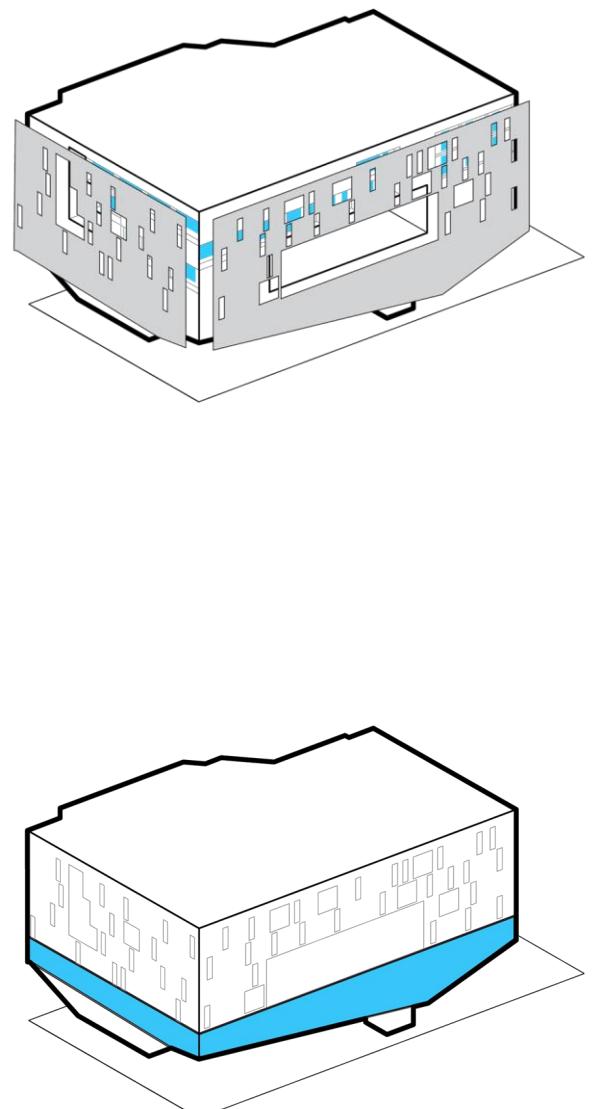
ARCH_PERFORMANCE

Architectural Challenges_Screen



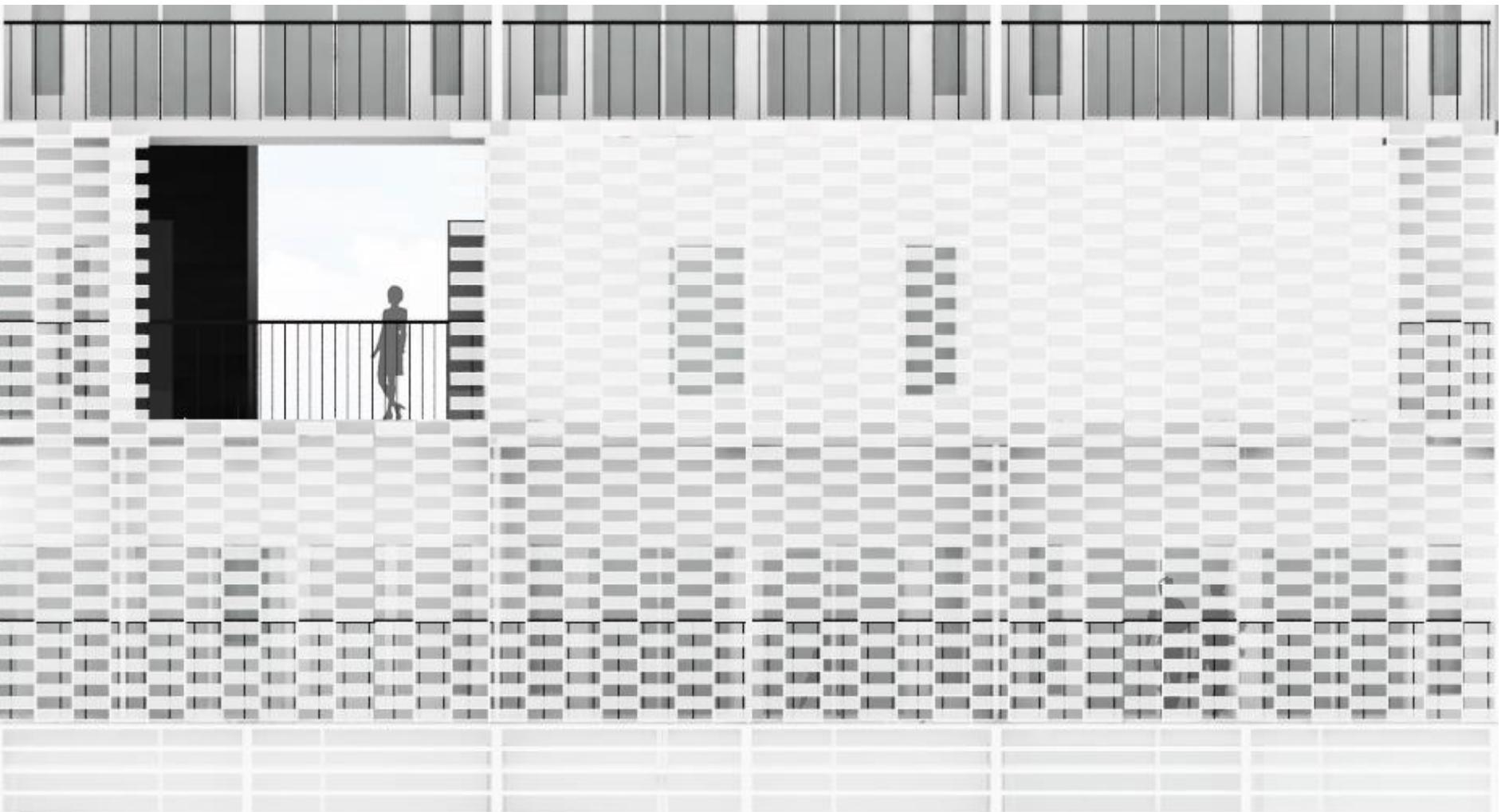
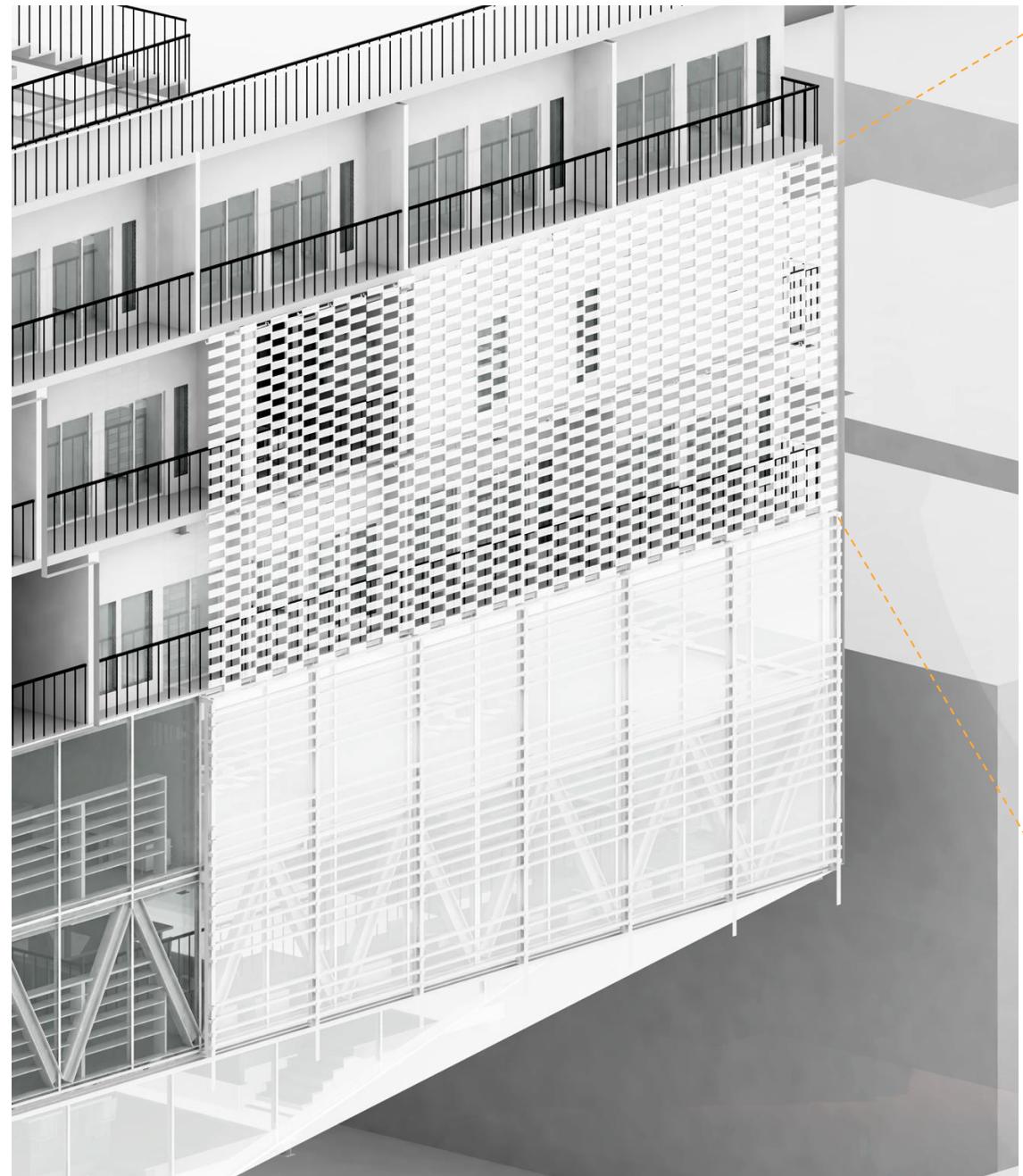
**BALCONIES
WITH SCREEN**

**EXTERIOR
EVAPORATIVE COOLING**



SCREEN

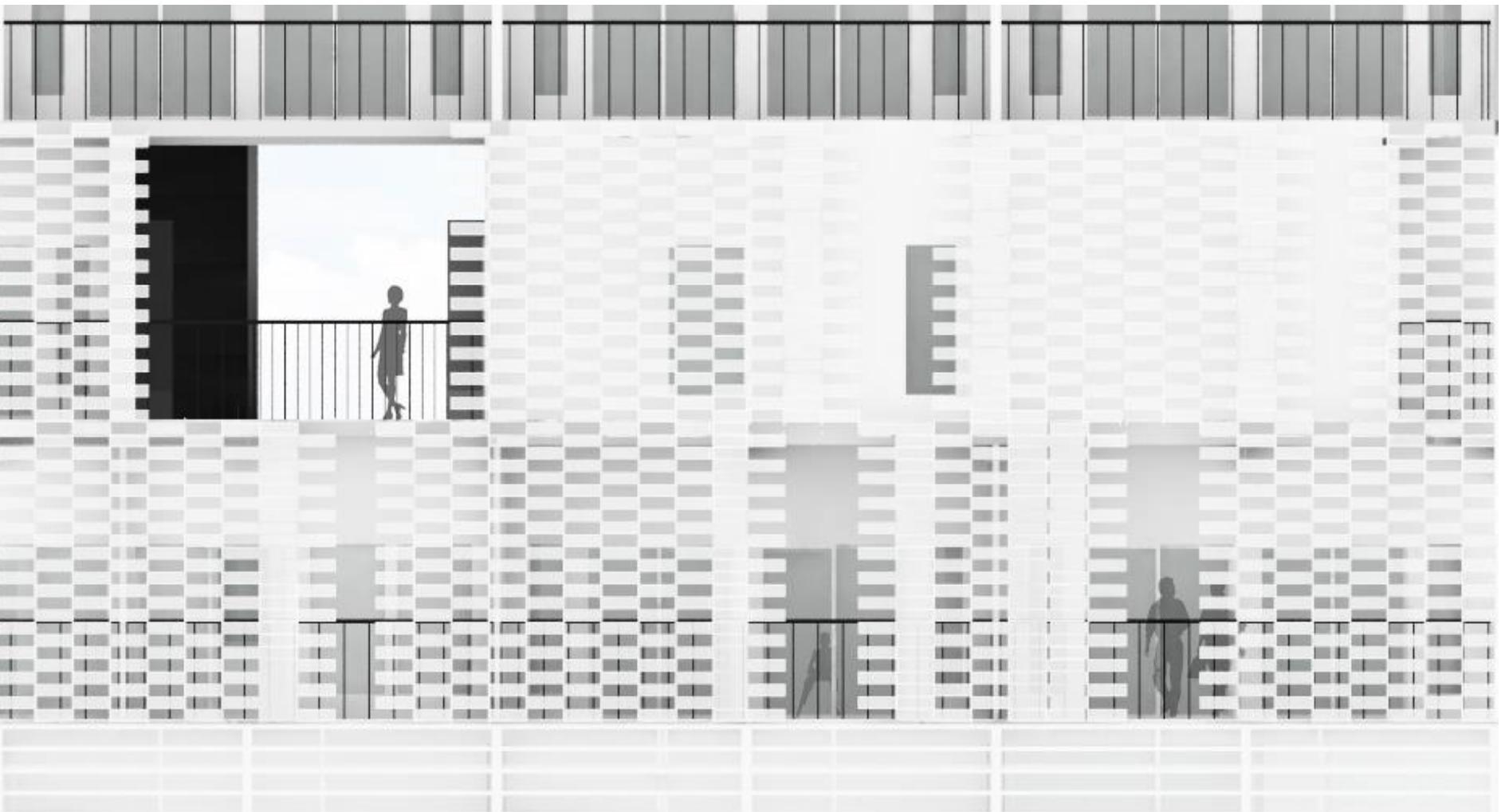
South-East Elevation



Living Space; Sliding Shading
Working Space; Evaporative Cooling

SCREEN

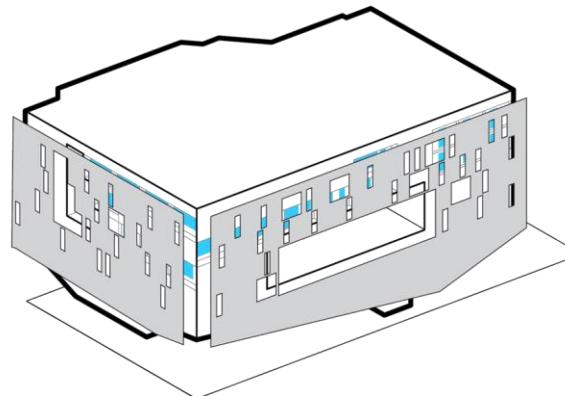
South-East Elevation



Living Space; Sliding Shading
Working Space; Evaporative Cooling

SCREEN

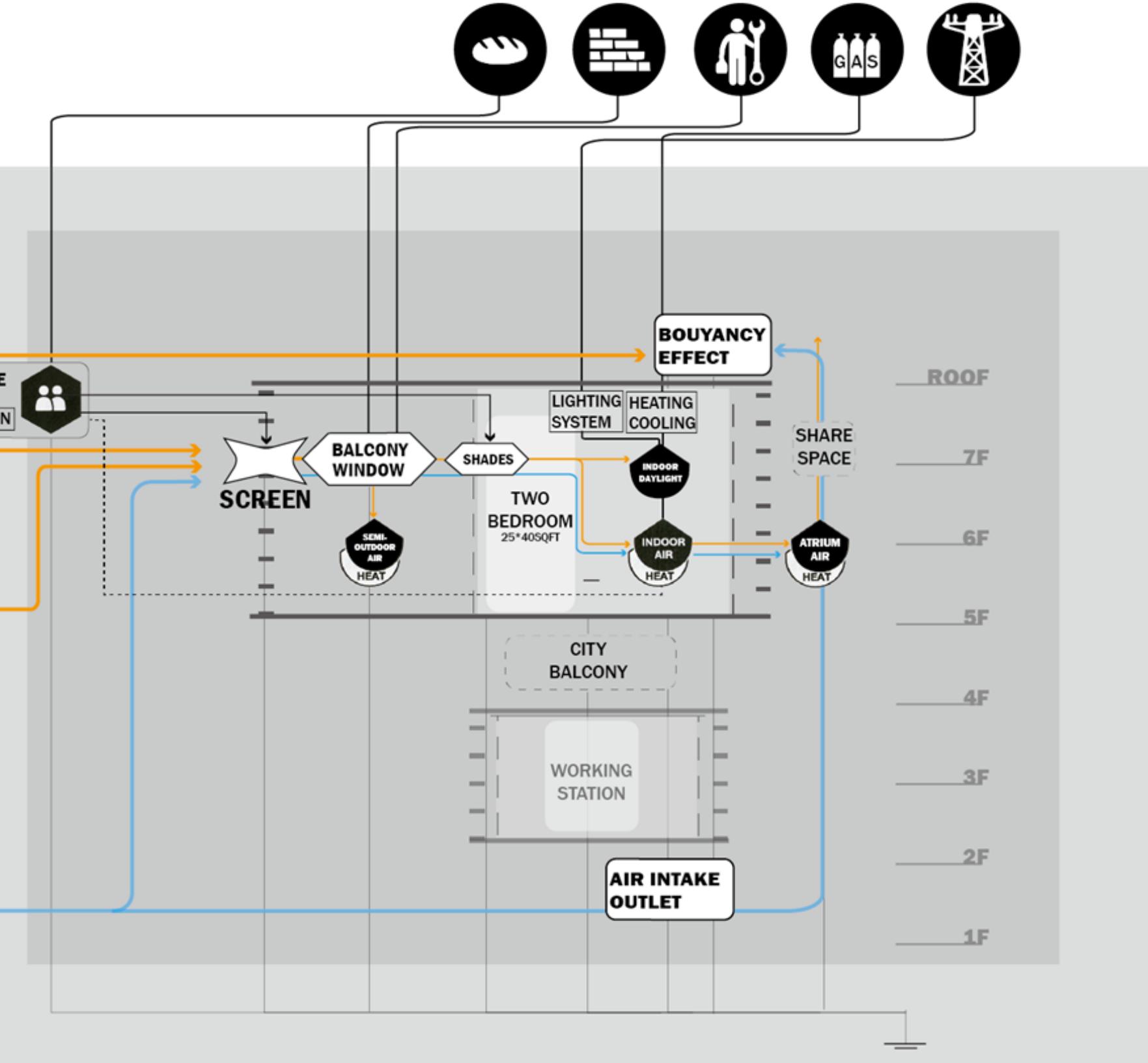
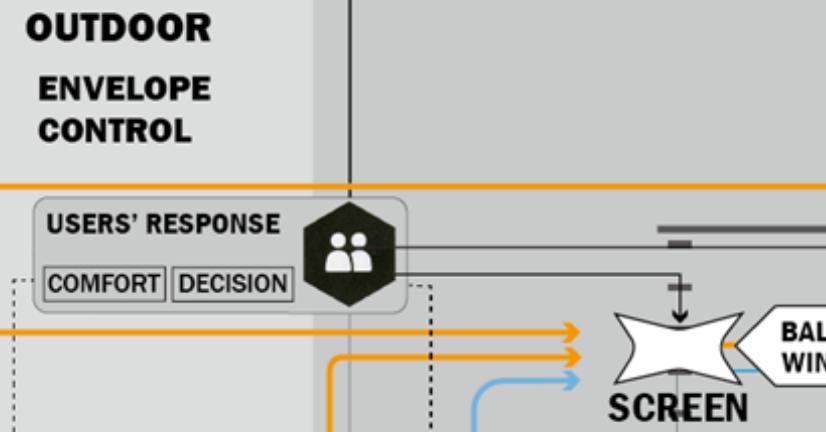
Energy Diagram



OUTDOOR ENVELOPE CONTROL

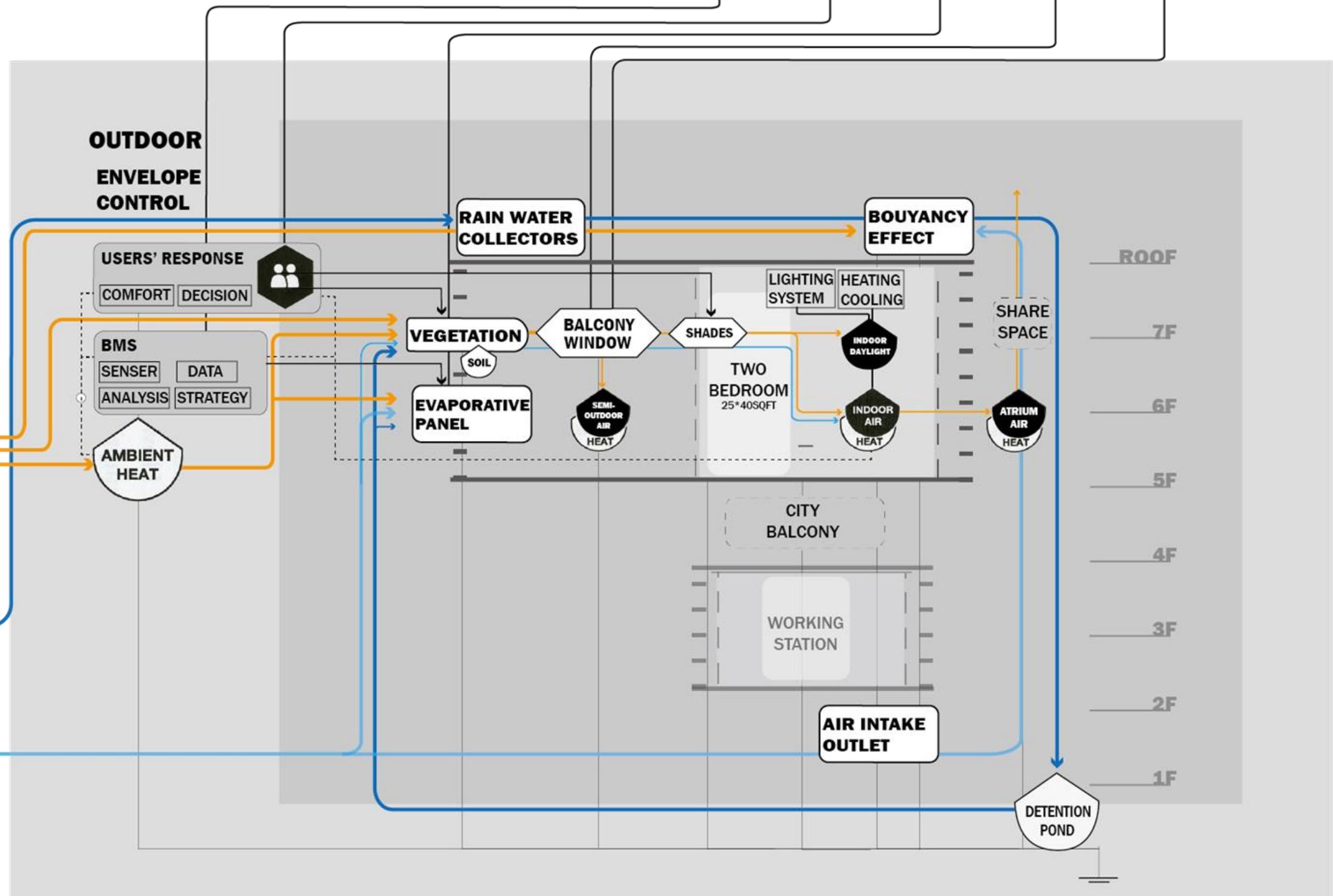
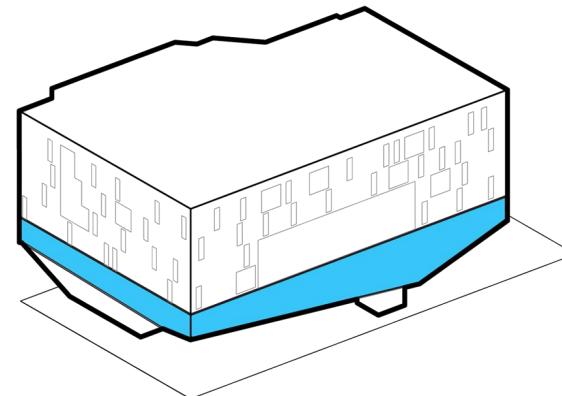
USERS' RESPONSE
COMFORT DECISION

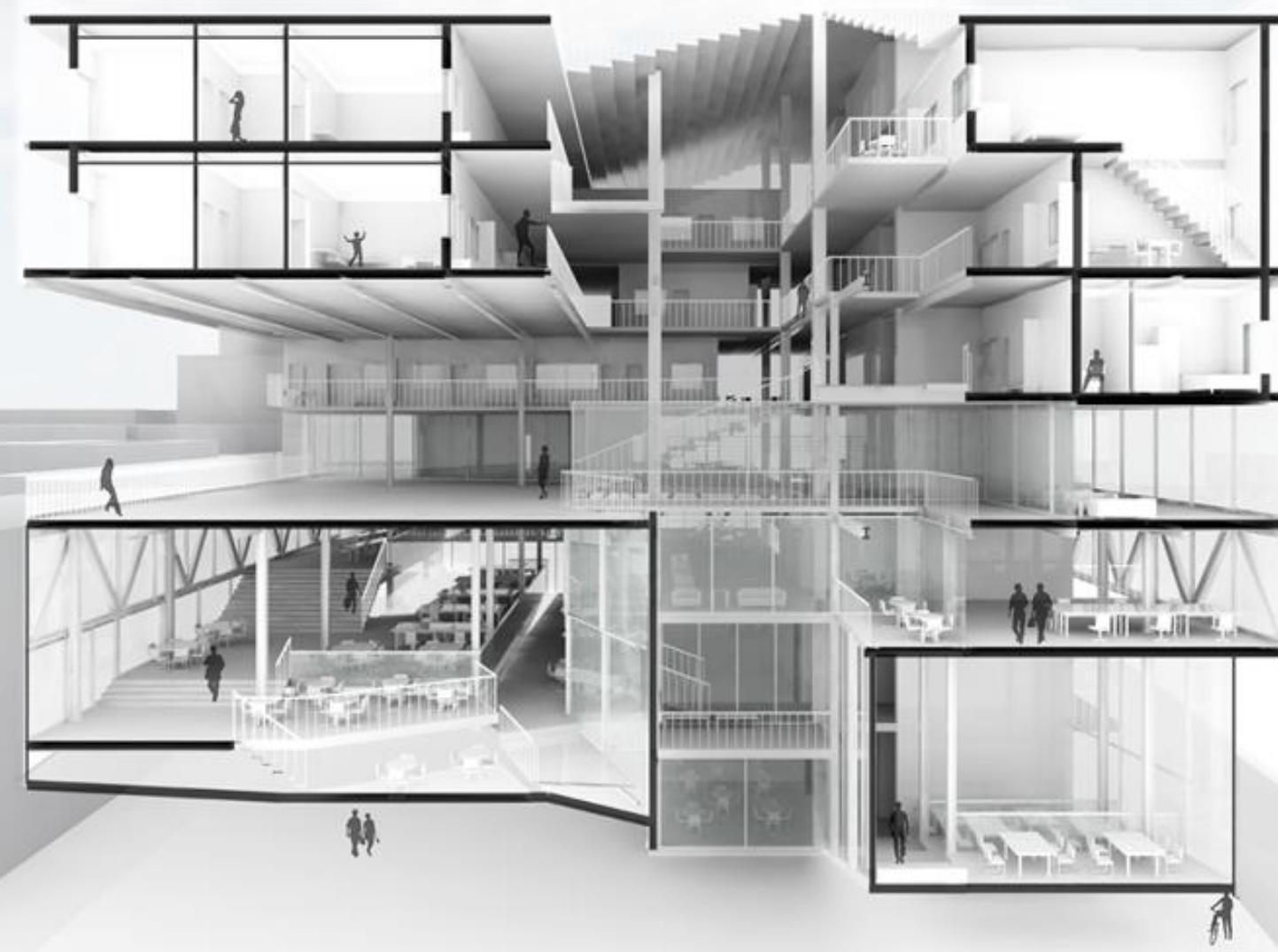
AMBIENT HEAT



SCREEN

Exterior Evaporative cooling
Emergency Diagram







THANK YOU

J/M²

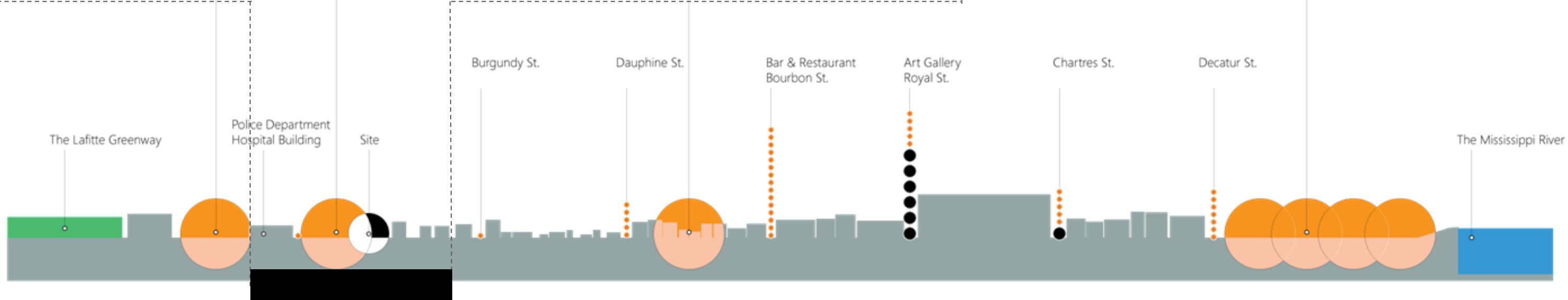
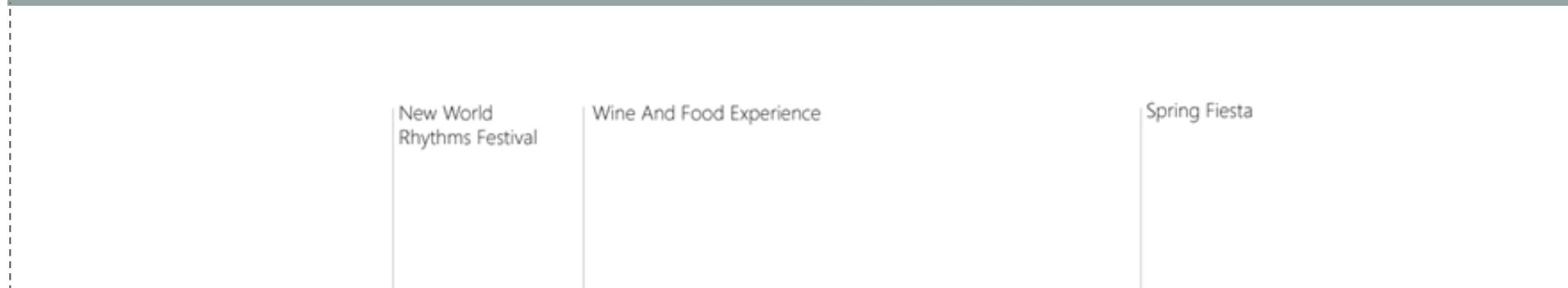
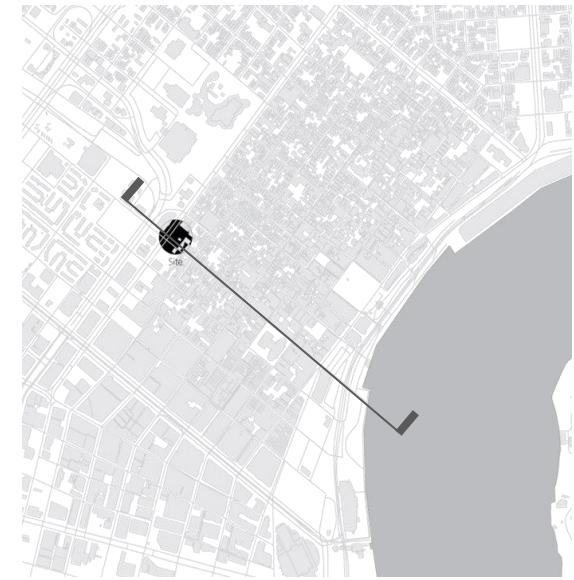
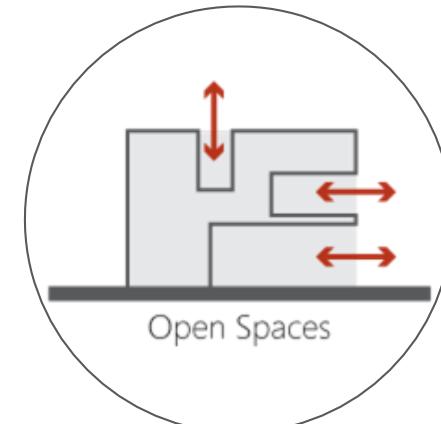
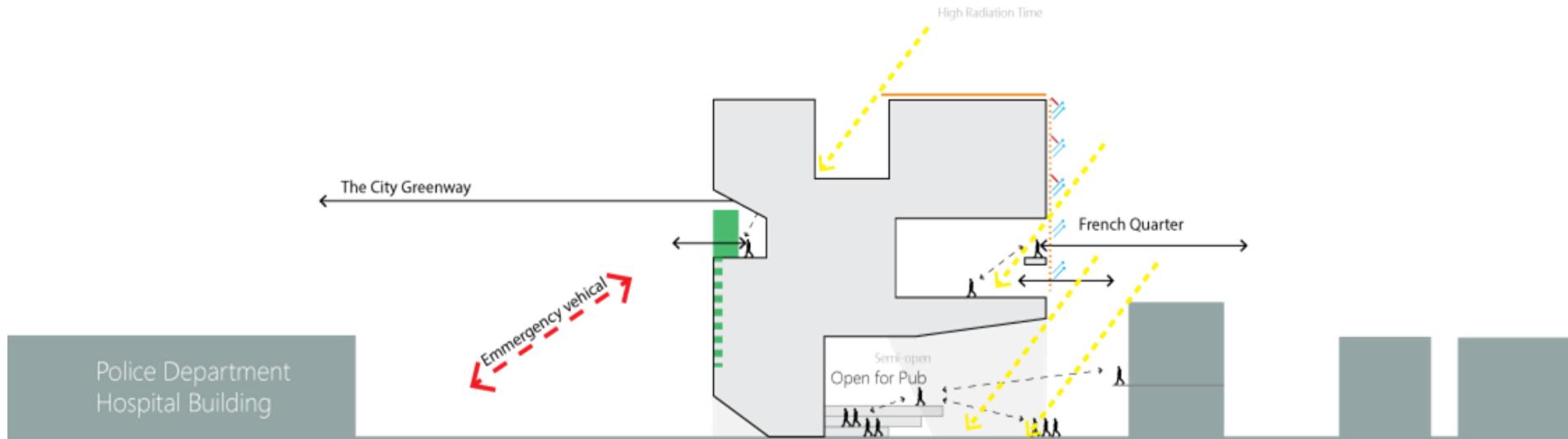
APPENDIX

1 SITE & CLIMATE

Natural Boundary & Resources

NEIGHBORHOOD

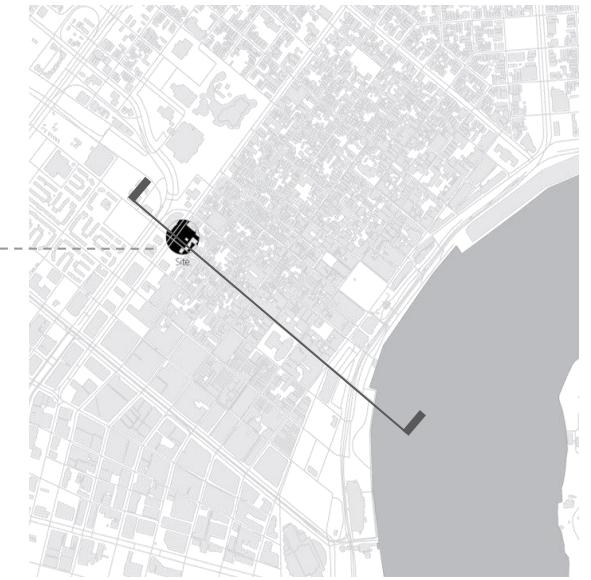
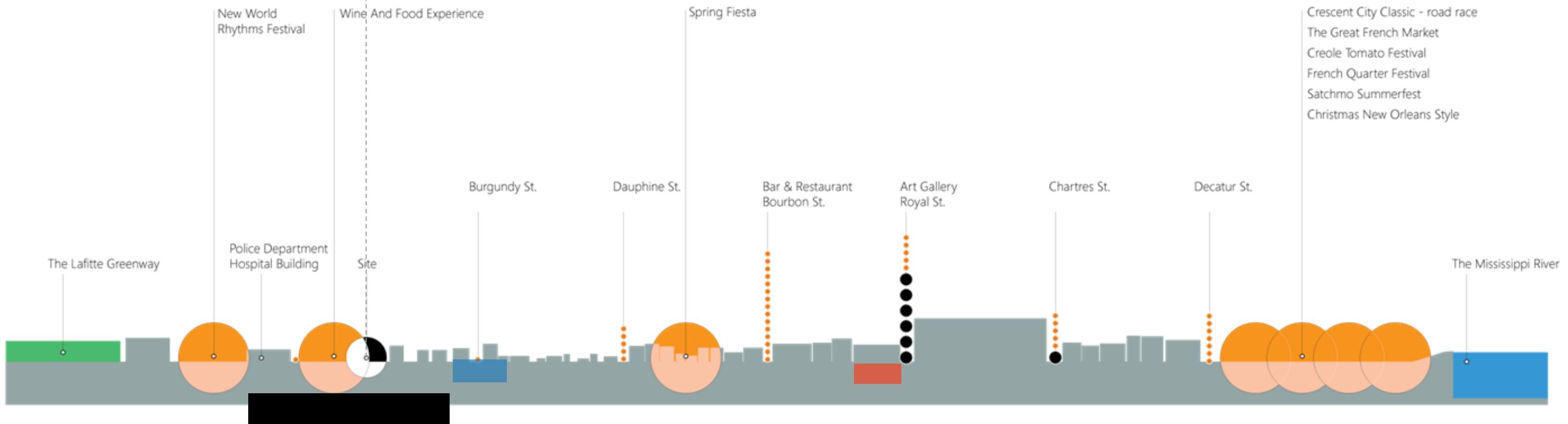
Site Response



NEIGHBORHOOD

Surrounding Programs

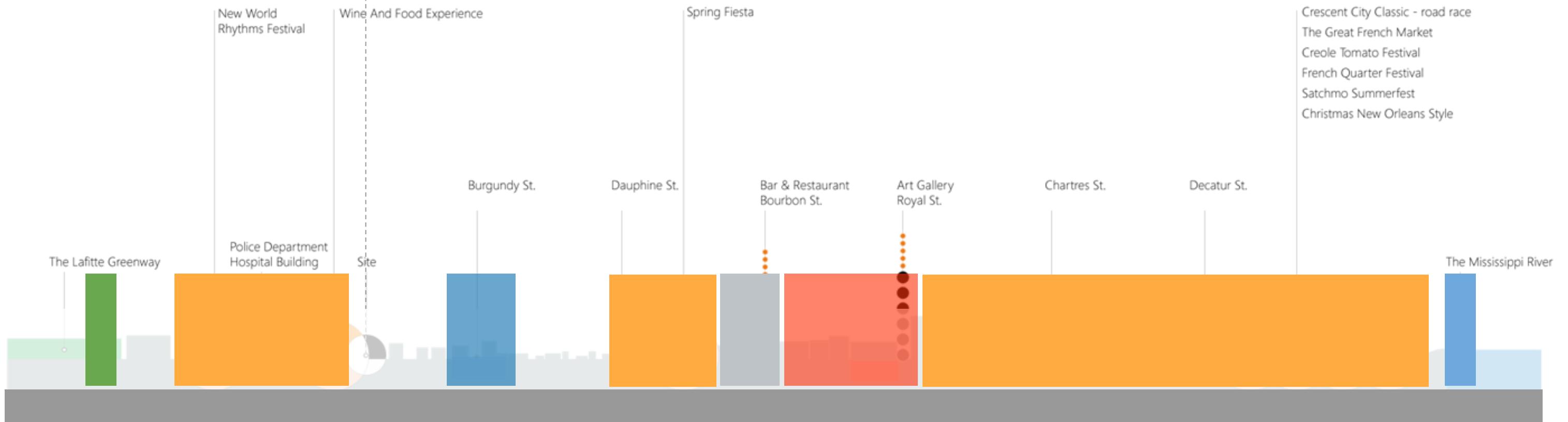
SITE



NEIGHBORHOOD

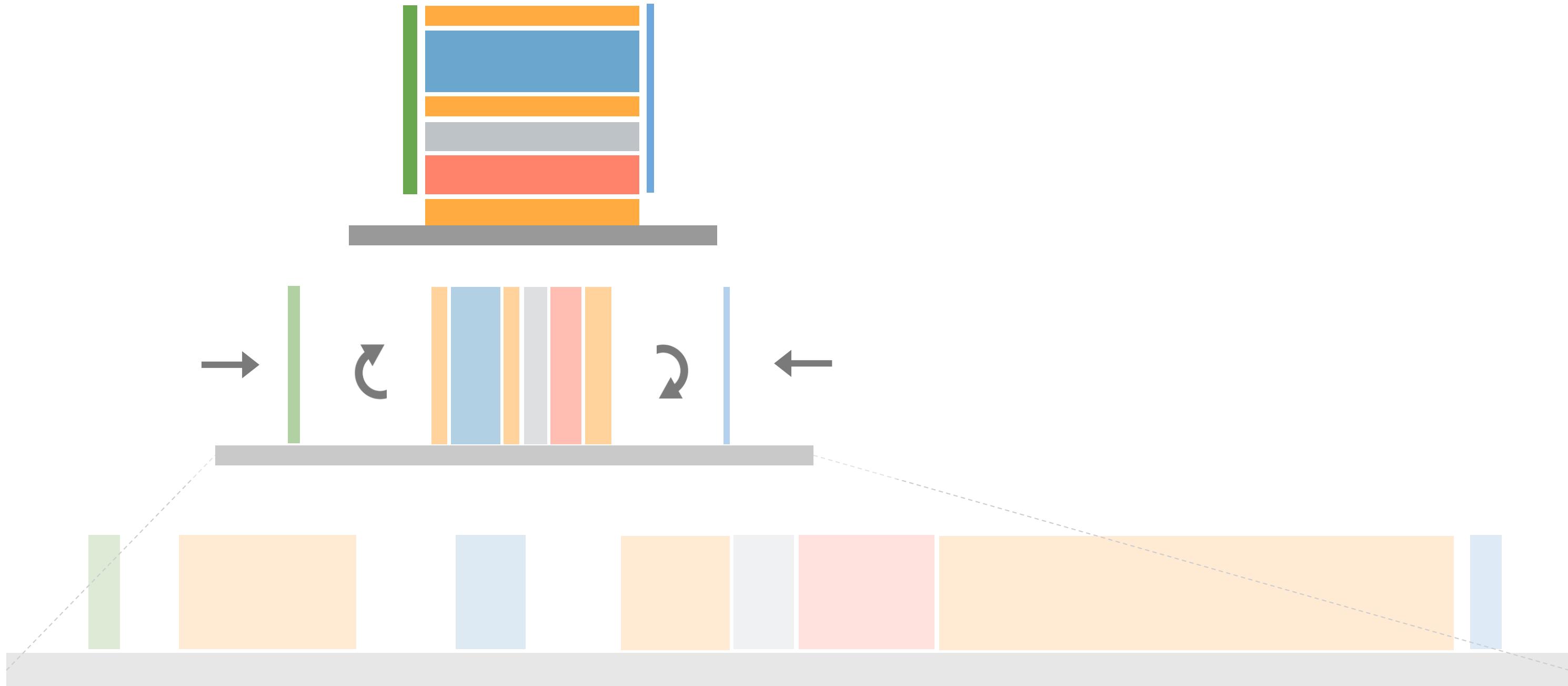
Surrounding Programs

SITE



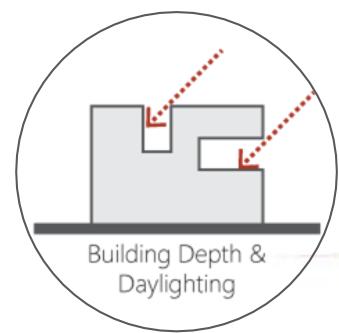
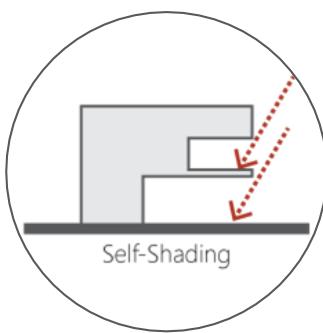
NEIGHBORHOOD

Verticalize Surrounding Programs



CLIMATE PARAMETERS

Sun Position & Radiation



Latitude 29.9500 °N

Longitude 90.0667 °W

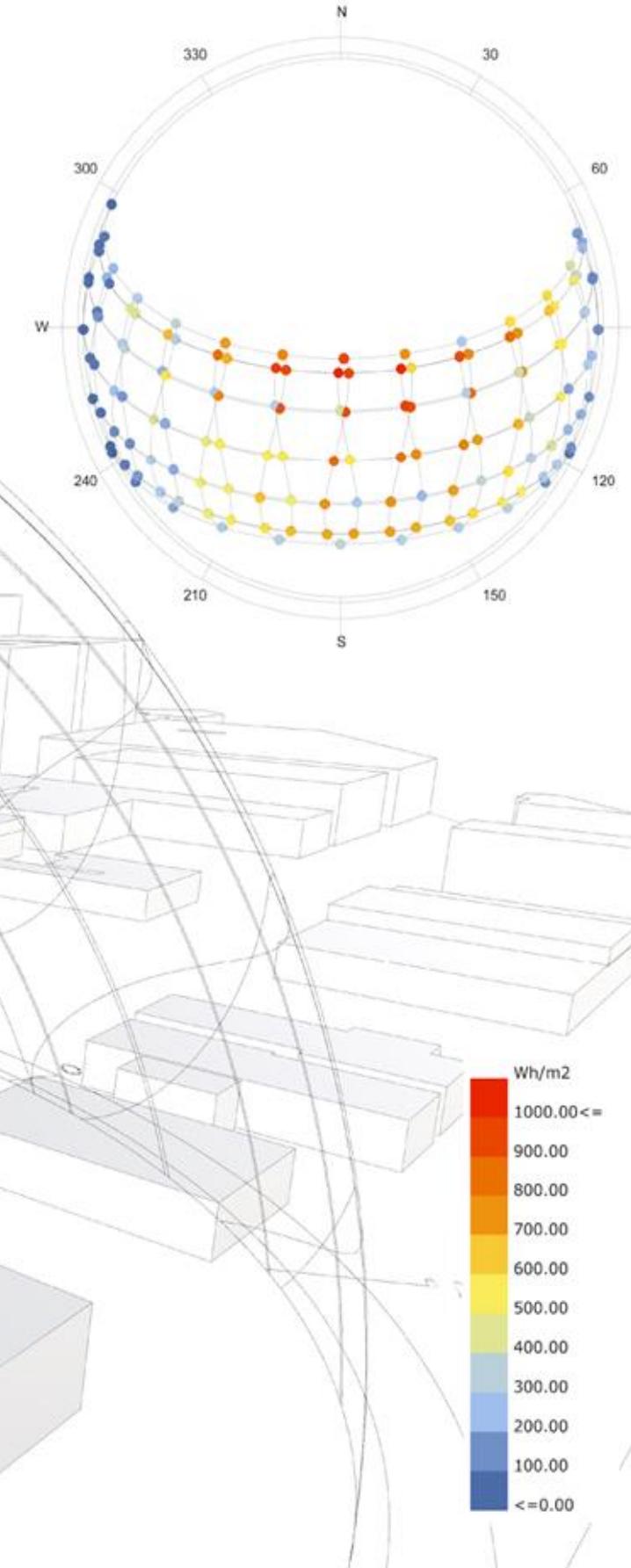
New Orleans is located at 30 °N where has relatively **strong radiation** and **high sun position**.

By minimizing radiation heat gain in Summer and maximizing it in Winter, the hours of comfort can be increased.

Summer [895 Wh/m²]

Spring [549 Wh/m²]

Winter [333 Wh/m²]



CLIMATE PARAMETERS

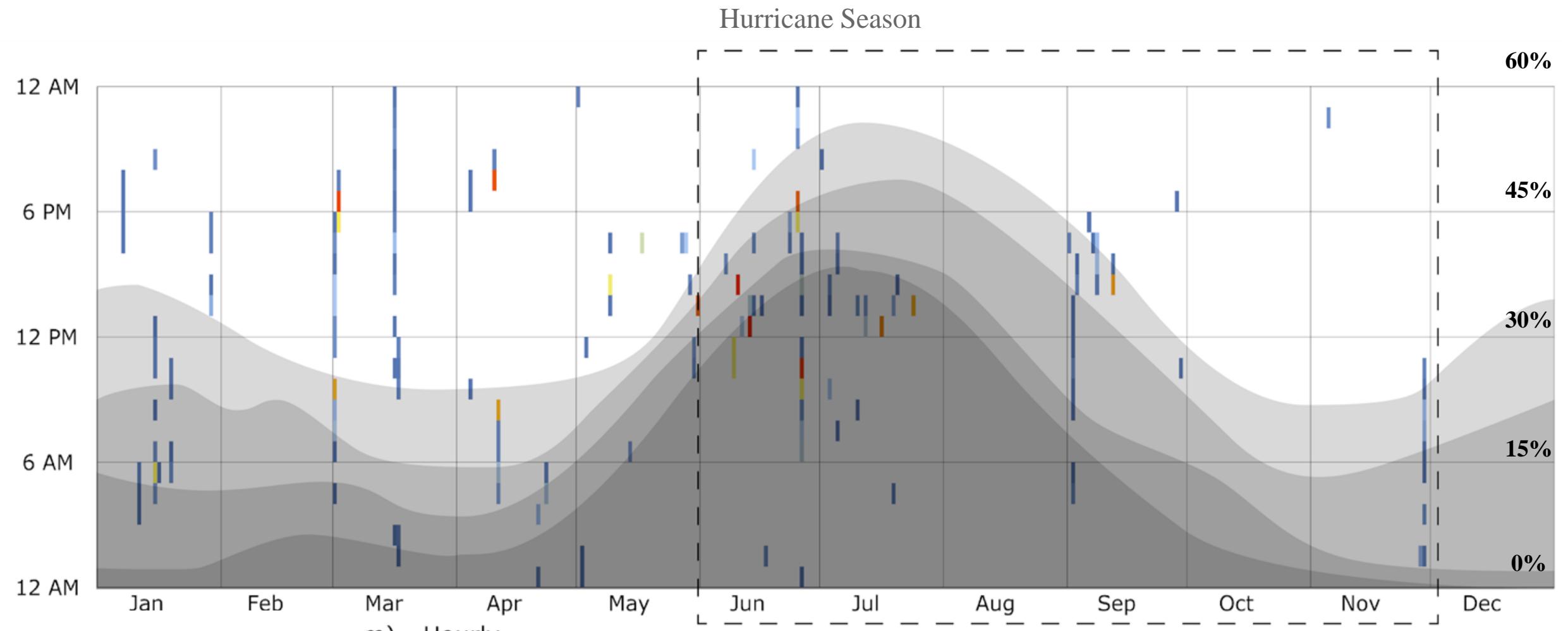
Precipitation

Chance of Precipitation

- Light Rain
- Moderate Rain
- Heavy Rain
- Thunderstorms

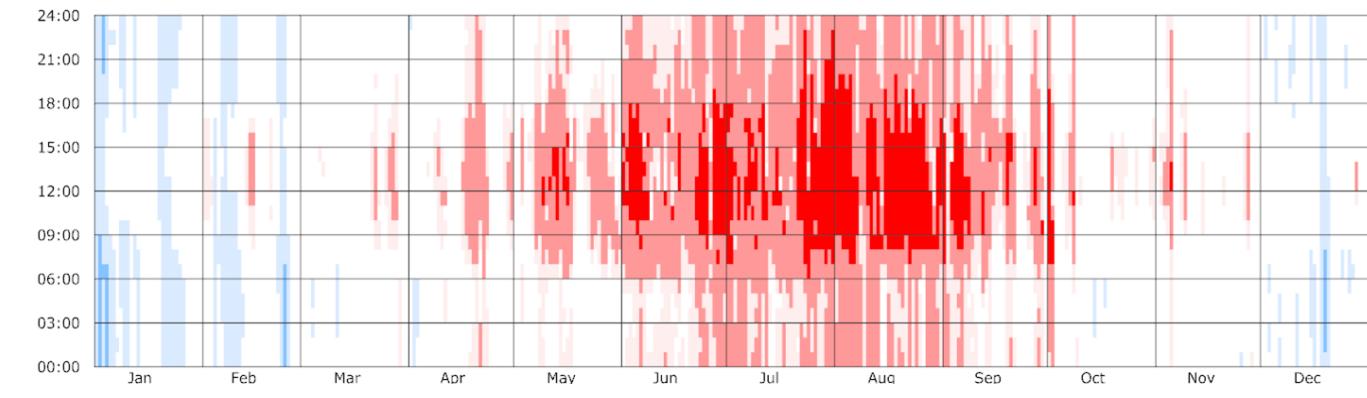
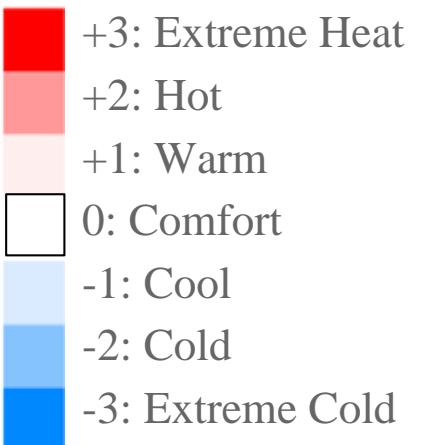
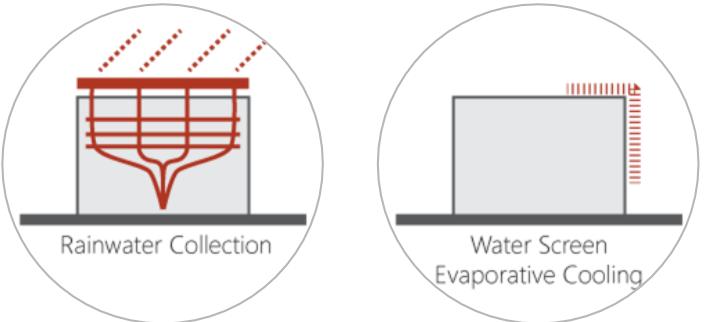
Depth of Precipitation

- 30.0 [mm]
- 25.0
- 20.0
- 15.0
- 10.0
- 5.0
- 0.0

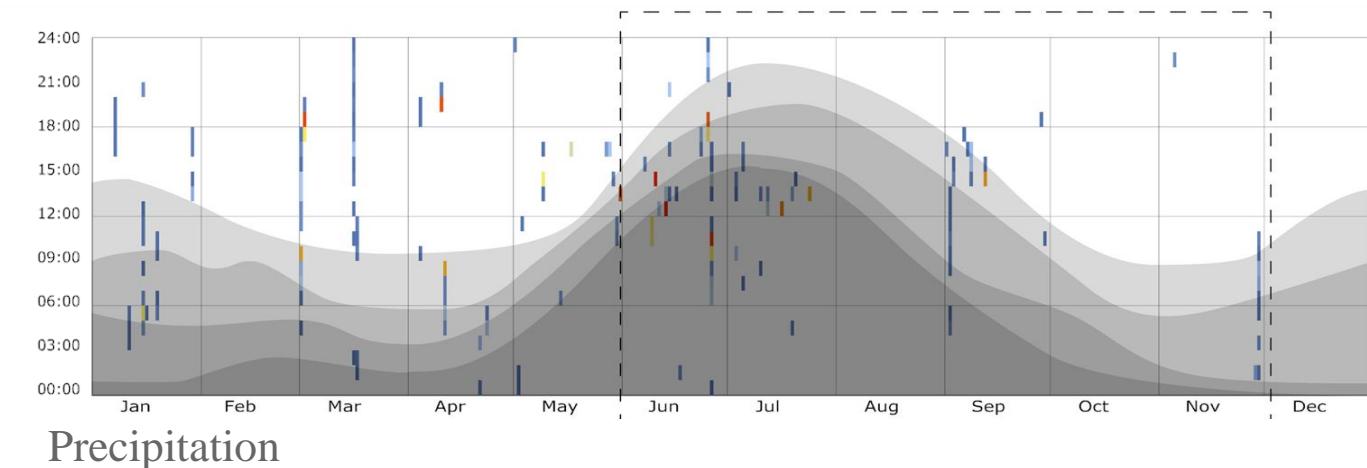
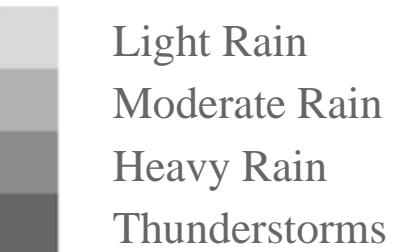


CLIMATE PARAMETERS

Evaporative Cooling



Chance of Precipitation

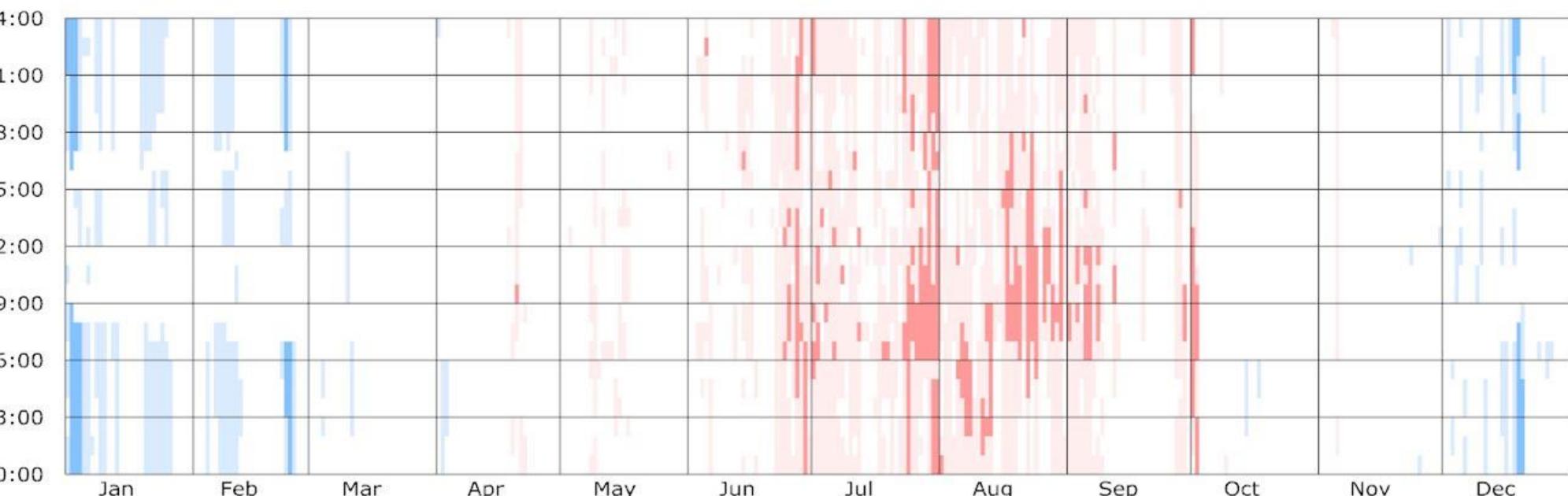


Uncomfortable Months and Rain season

In our weather condition studies, the uncomfortable months (ex June to September) overlap with the heavy rain season.

Using Rainwater for Evaporative Cooling during Hot Months

By applying evaporative cooling system in New Orleans, we found that the comfortable hours have increased from 52% to 68%. However it's still warm and hot in summer.



APPENDIX

2 CONCEPT DEVELOPMENTS

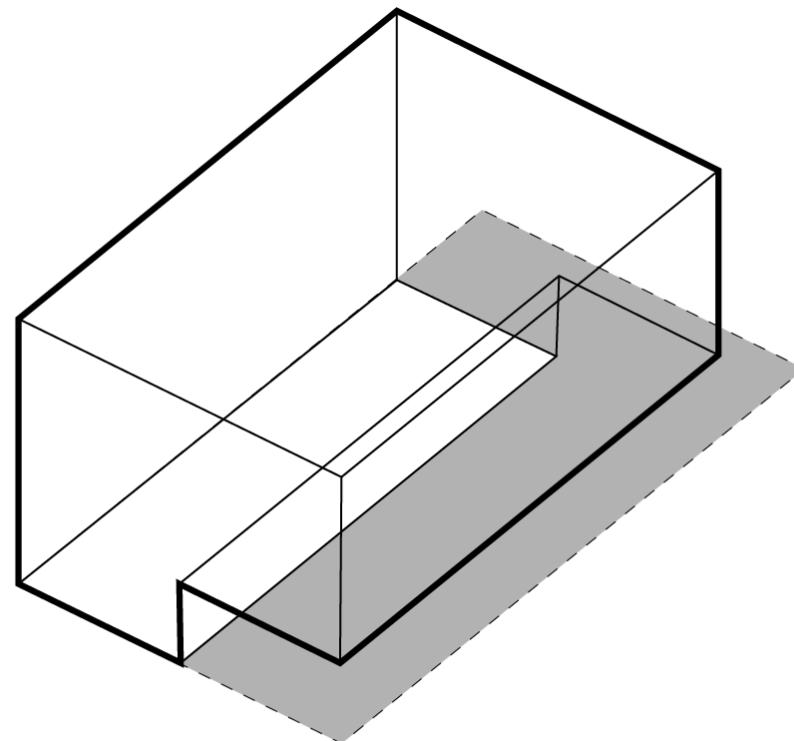
Environmental Challenges

STUDY OF SELF-SHADING

Outdoor Comfort

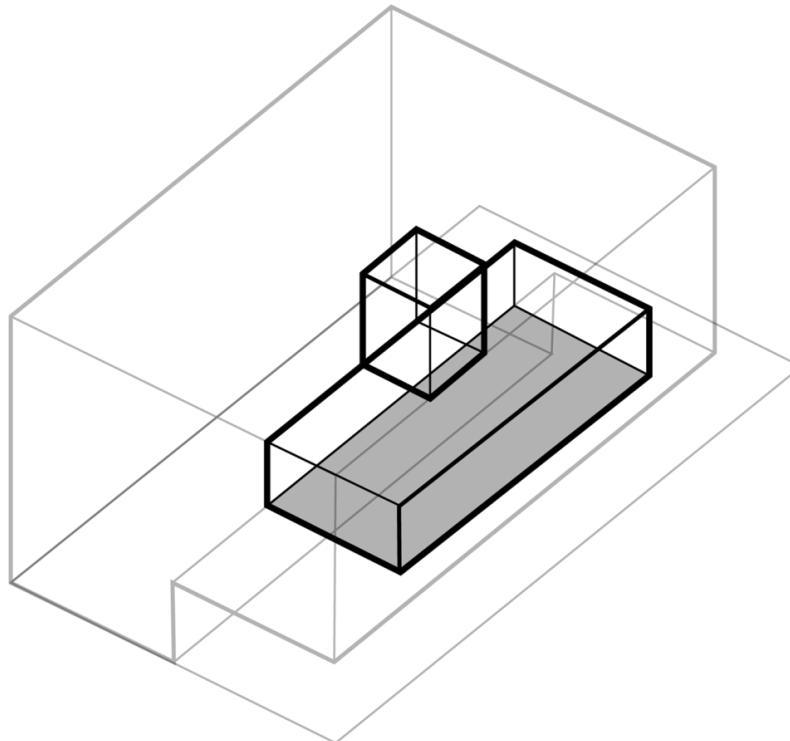
STEP 1

Ground Level - The City Stages



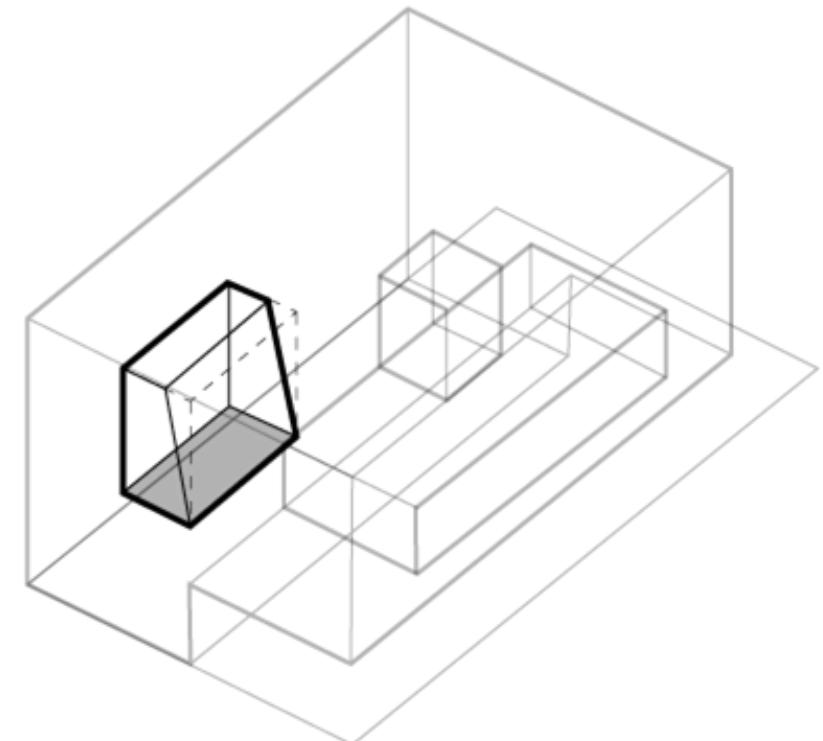
STEP 2

Middle Level - The City Balcony



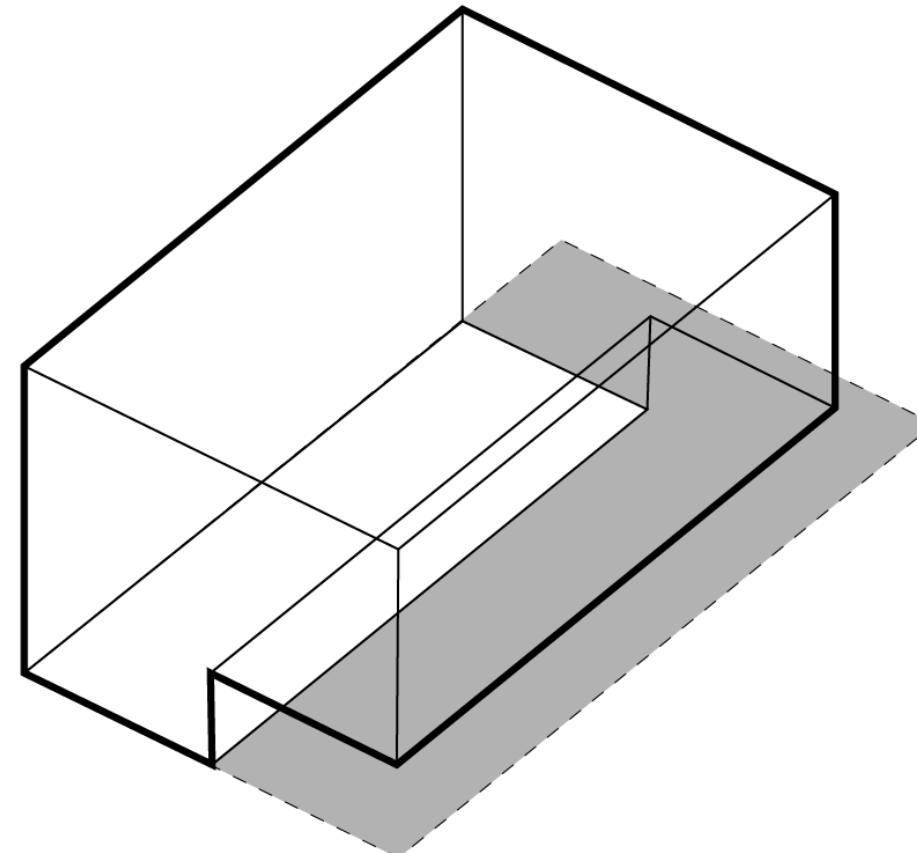
STEP 3

Upper Level - The City Window

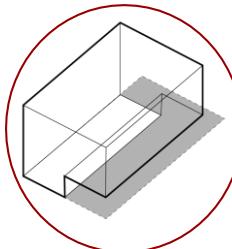


STUDY OF SELF-SHADING

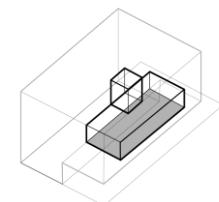
Step 1



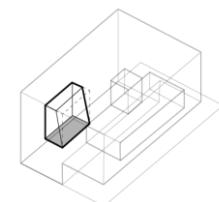
STEP 1



STEP 2

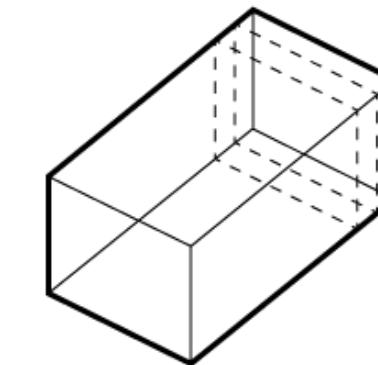


STEP 3



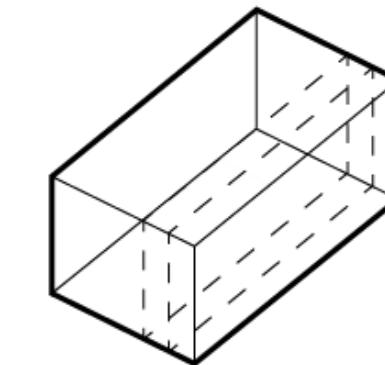
Solid & Void Combinations

3



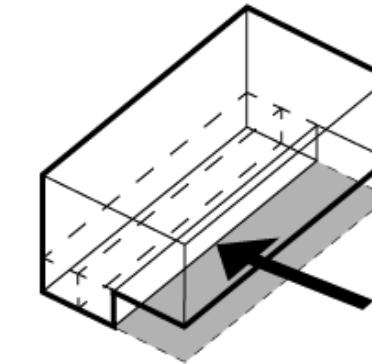
Solid_X
140 / 180 / 220

3



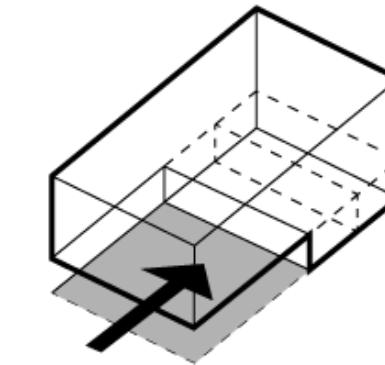
Solid_Y
80 / 100 / 120

3



Void_x
50% / 75% / 100%

3

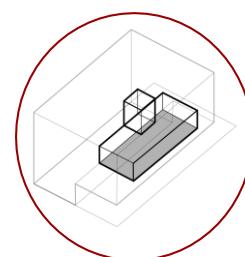
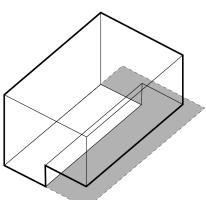
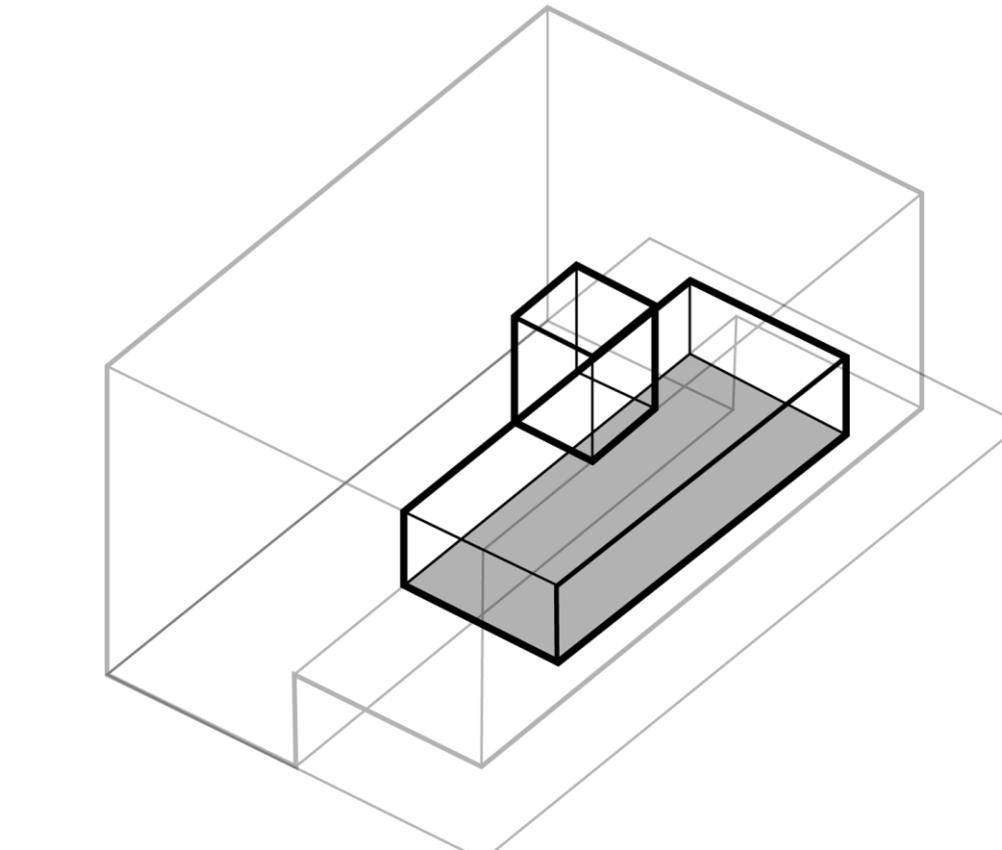


Void_y
50% / 75% / 100%

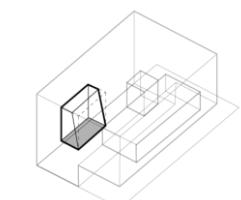
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STUDY OF SELF-SHADING

Step 2



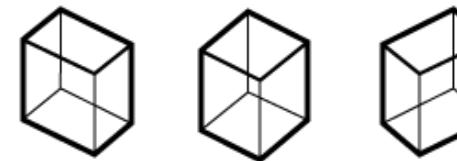
STEP 2



STEP 3

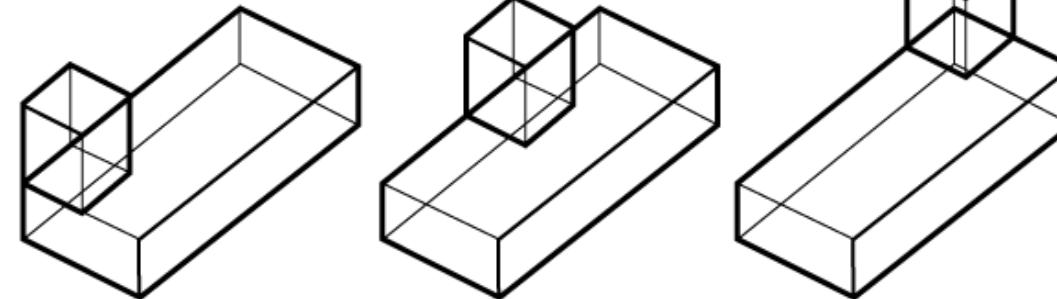
Voids Combinations

3

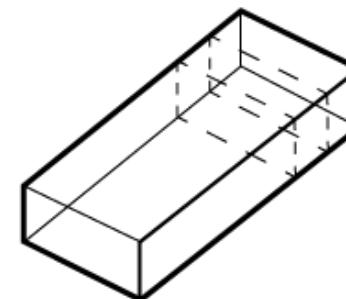


Void2_xx
80 / 100 / 120
Void2_yy
30 / 40 / 50

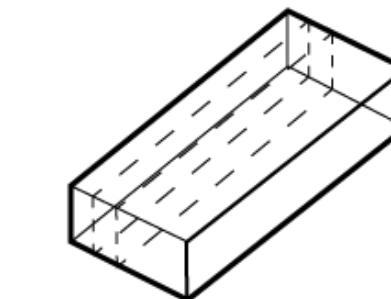
3



3



3



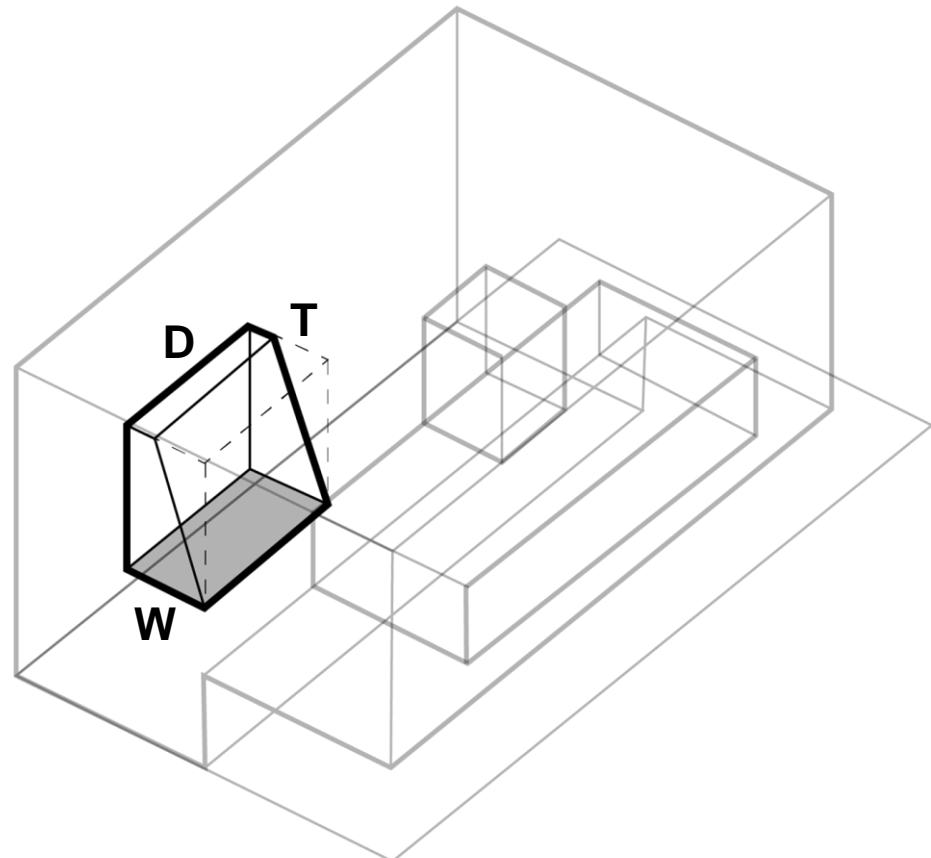
Void1_XX
20 / 25 / 30

Void1 YY
20 / 25 / 30

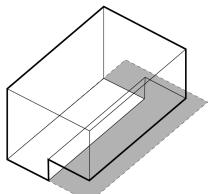
CASE#: 3X3X3X3=81

STUDY OF SELF-SHADING

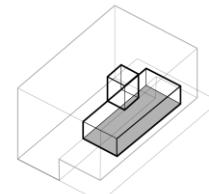
Step 3



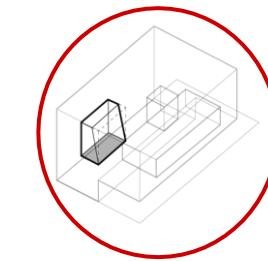
STEP 1



STEP 2

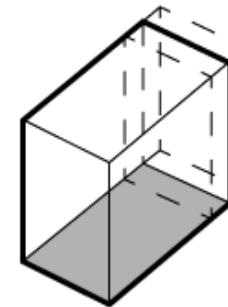


STEP 3



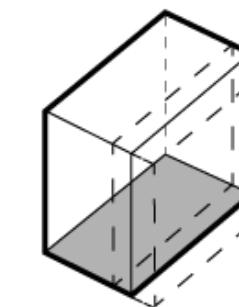
VOIDS DIMENSIONS

3



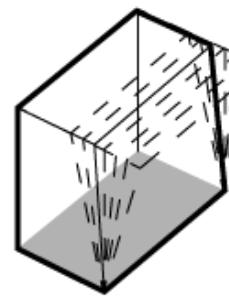
Depth:
40 / 50 / 60

3



Width:
20 / 30 / 40

7

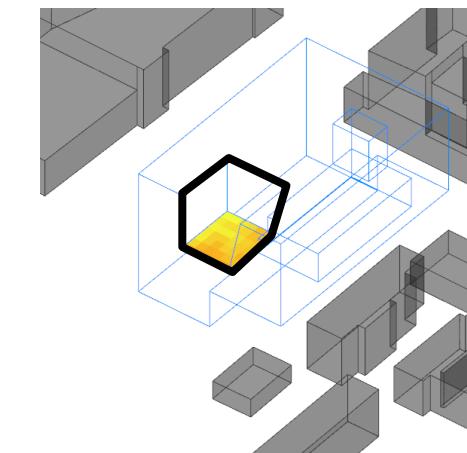
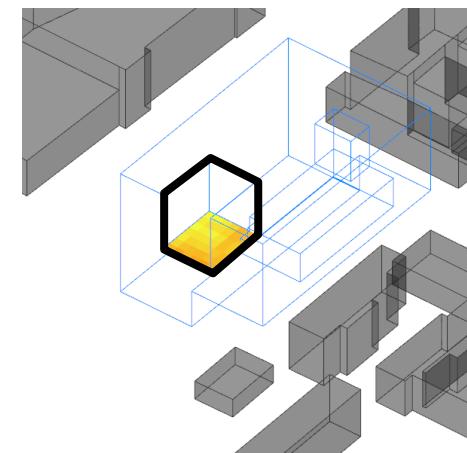
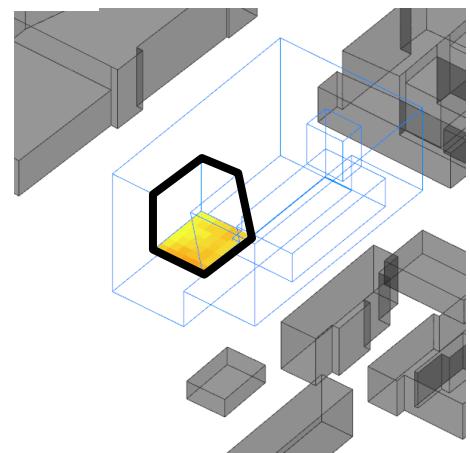
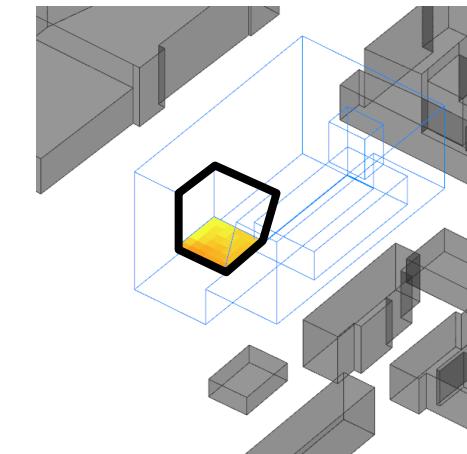
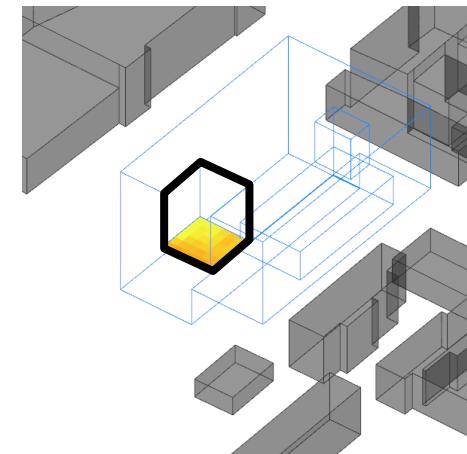
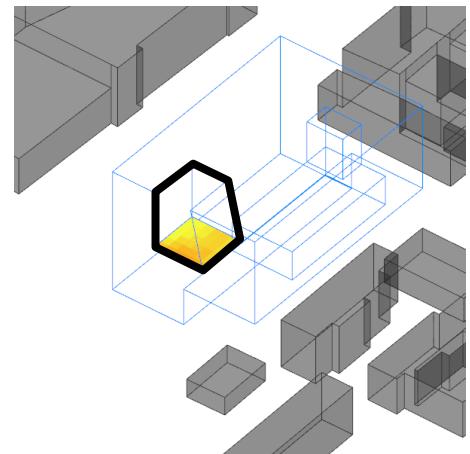
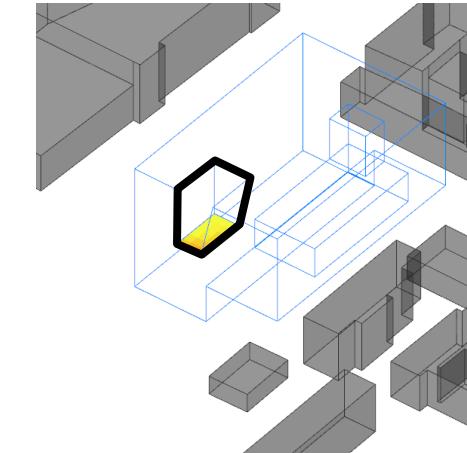
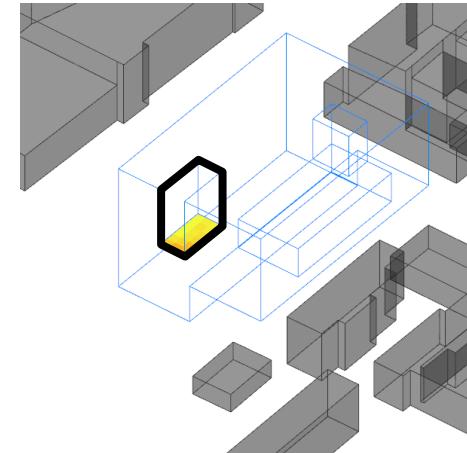
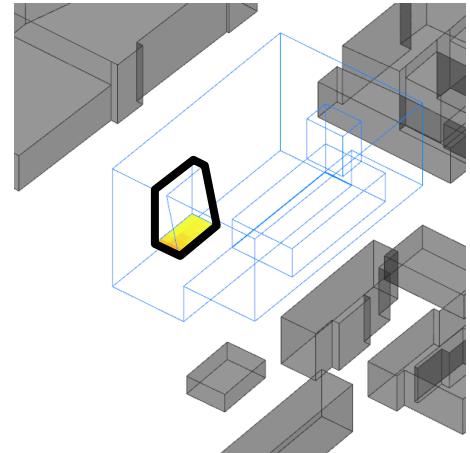


Tilt:
-15 / -10 / -5 / 0 / +5 / +10 / +15

TOTAL TESTED CASE #: $3 \times 3 \times 7 = 63$

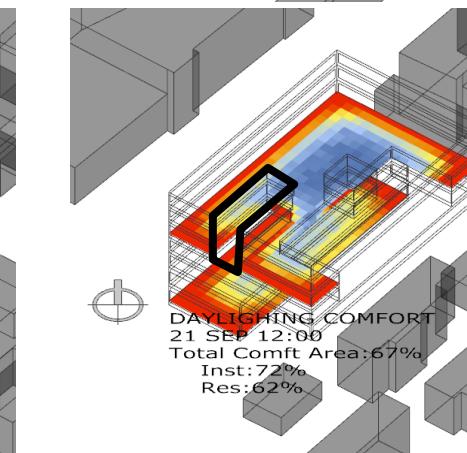
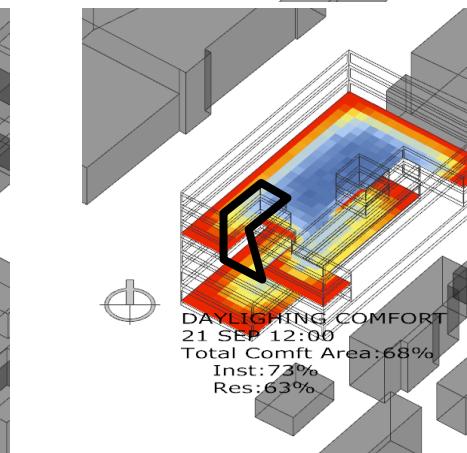
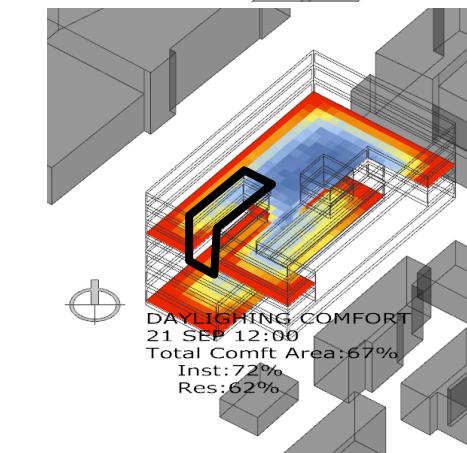
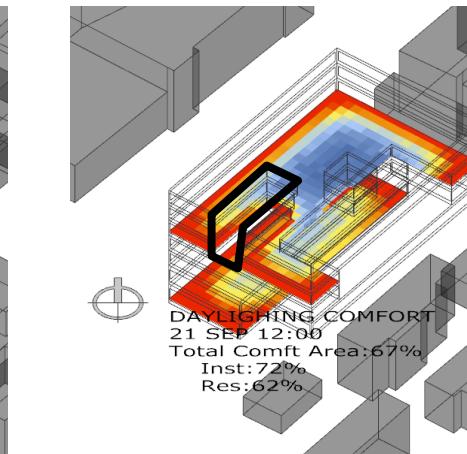
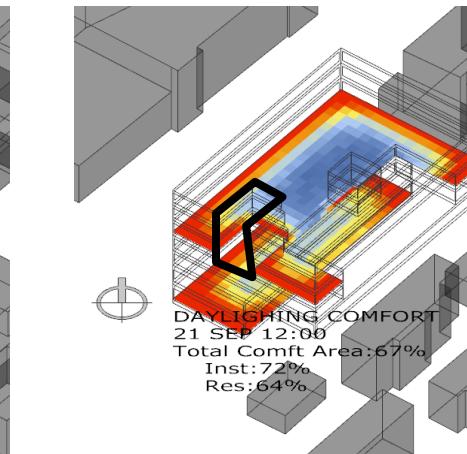
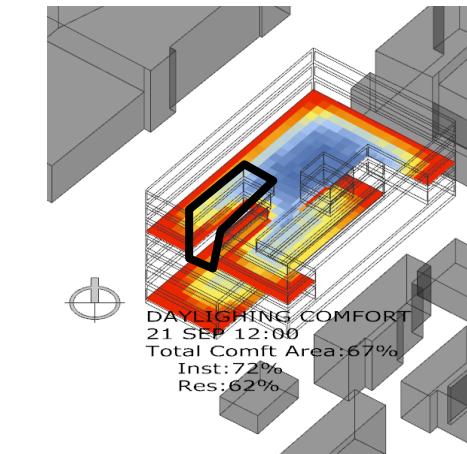
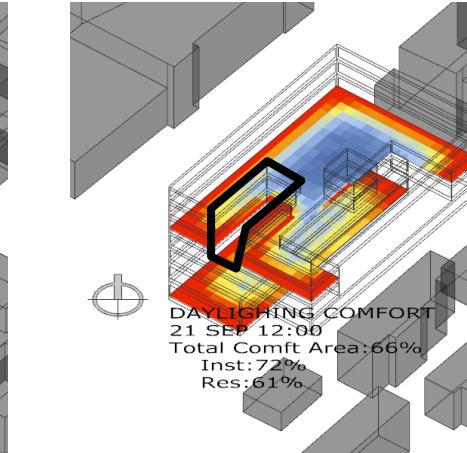
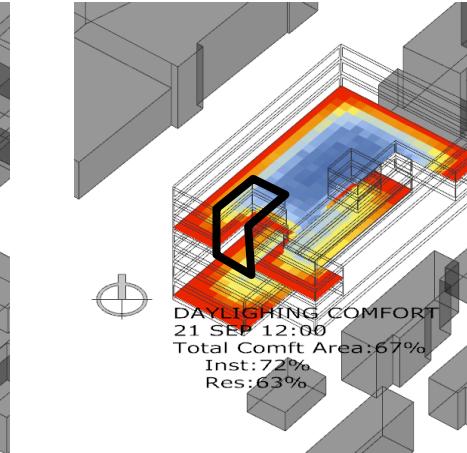
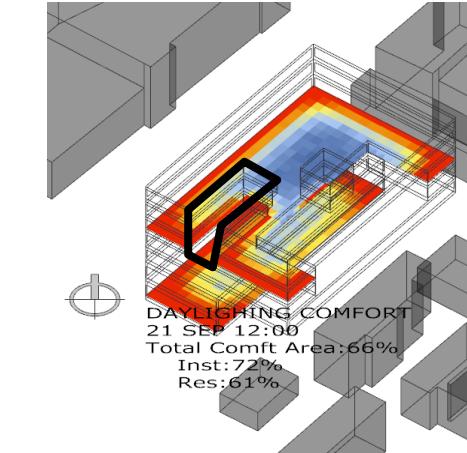
THERMAL COMFORT

% of annual hours



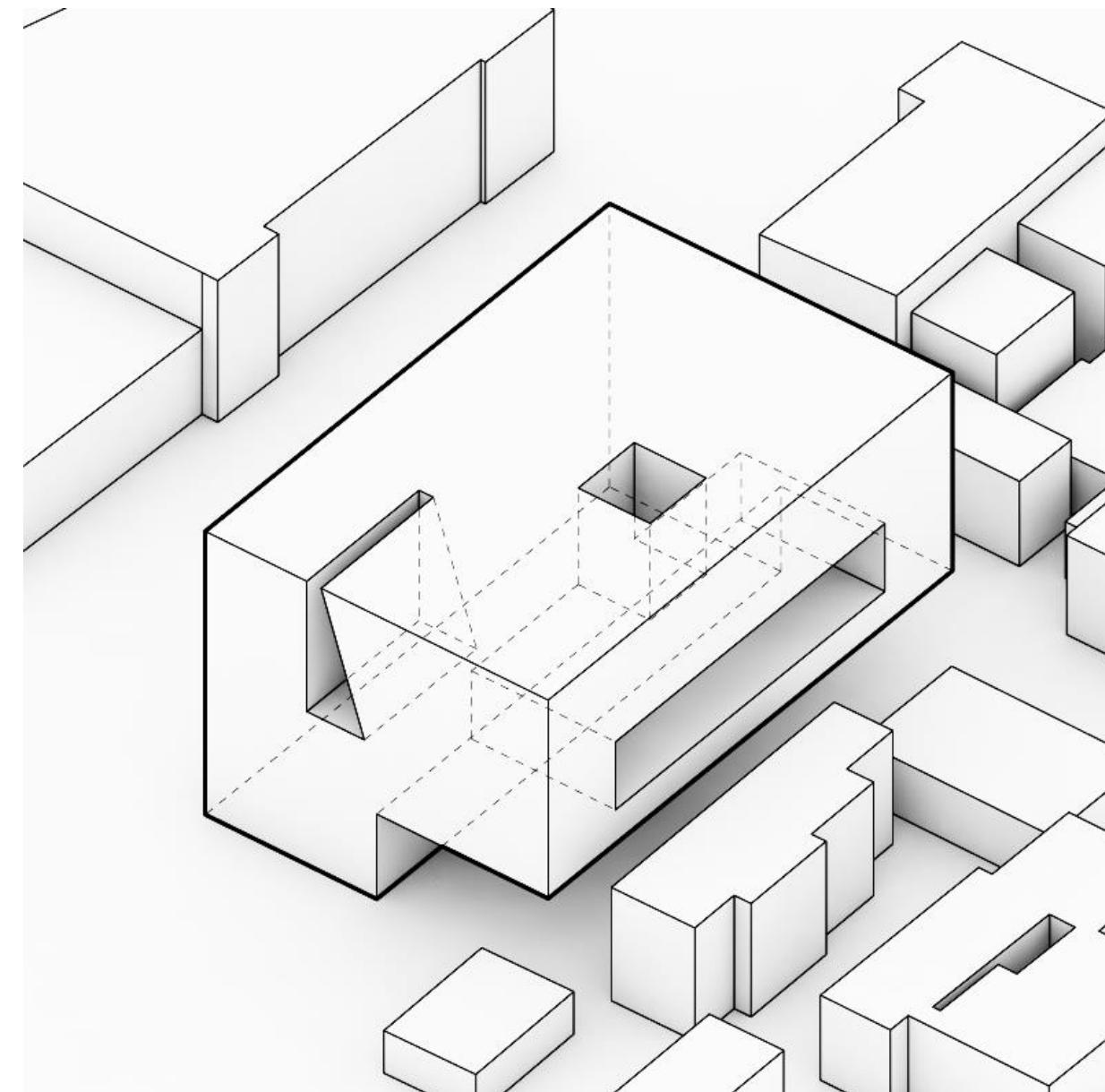
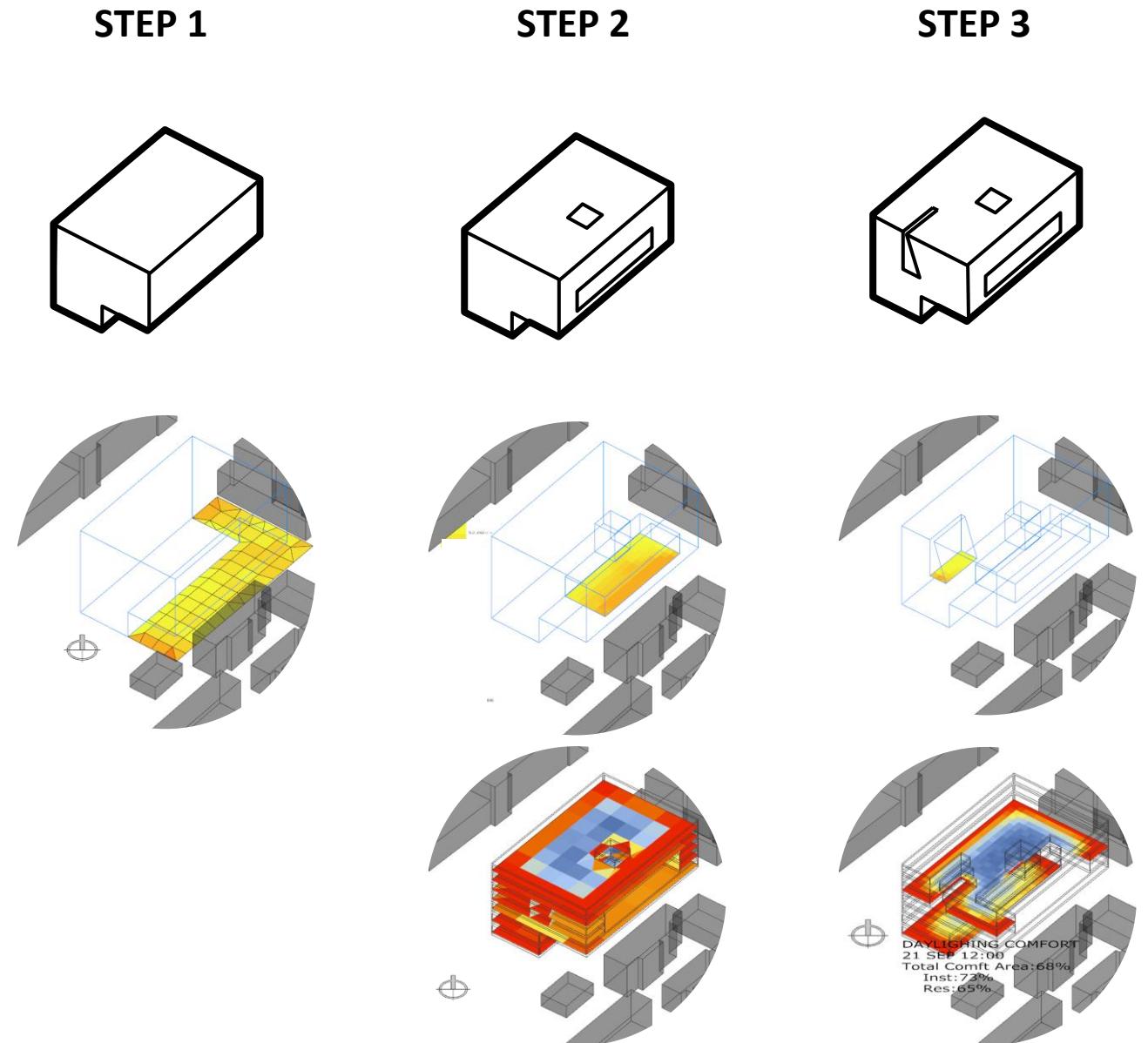
DAYLIGHT DISTRIBUTION

% of Area



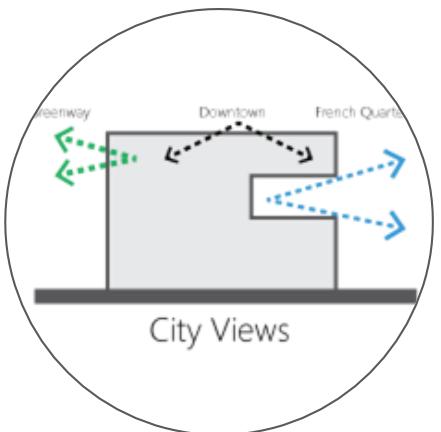
STUDY OF SELF-SHADING

Exploration Summary



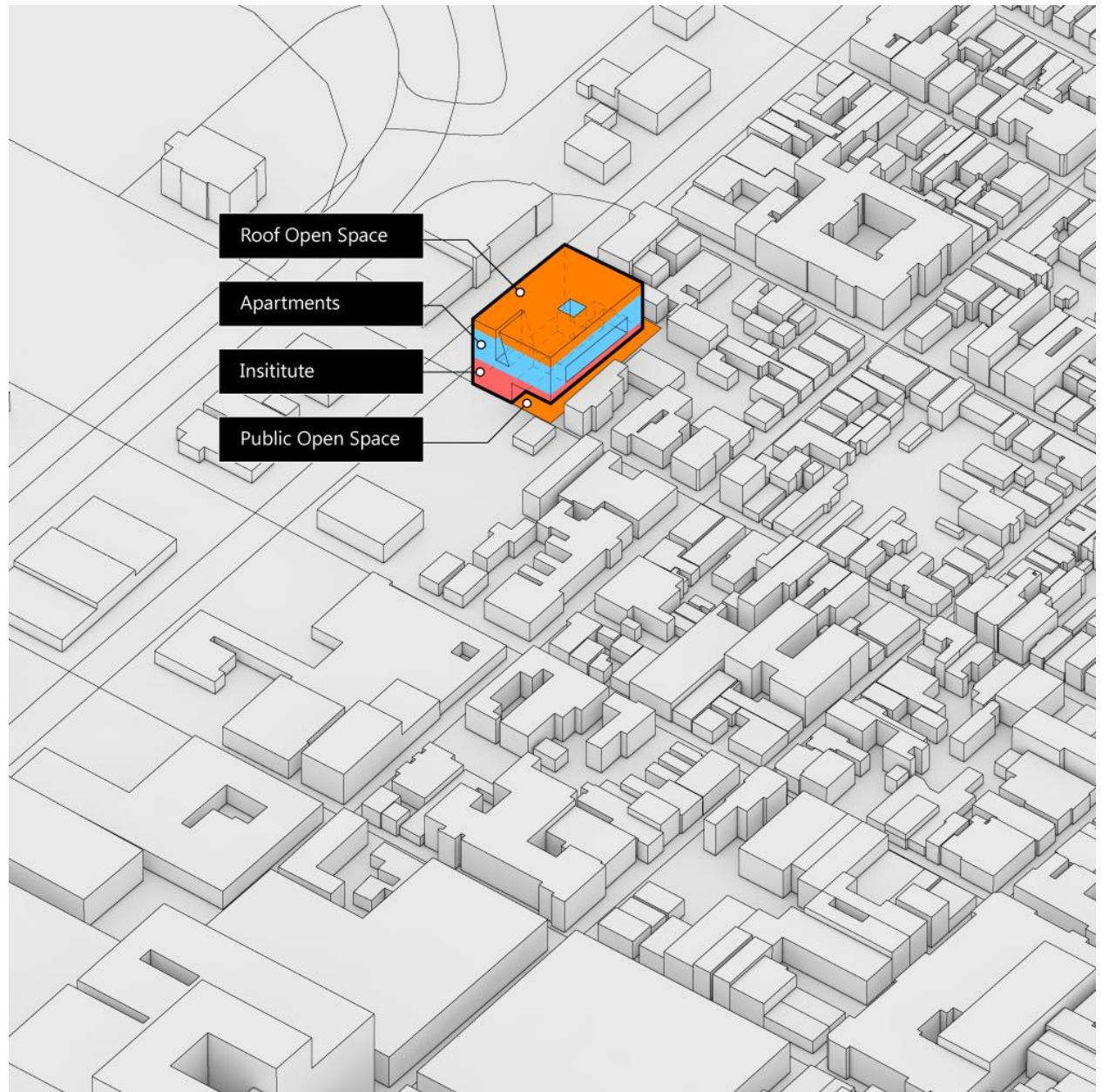
STUDY OF SELF-SHADING

Views

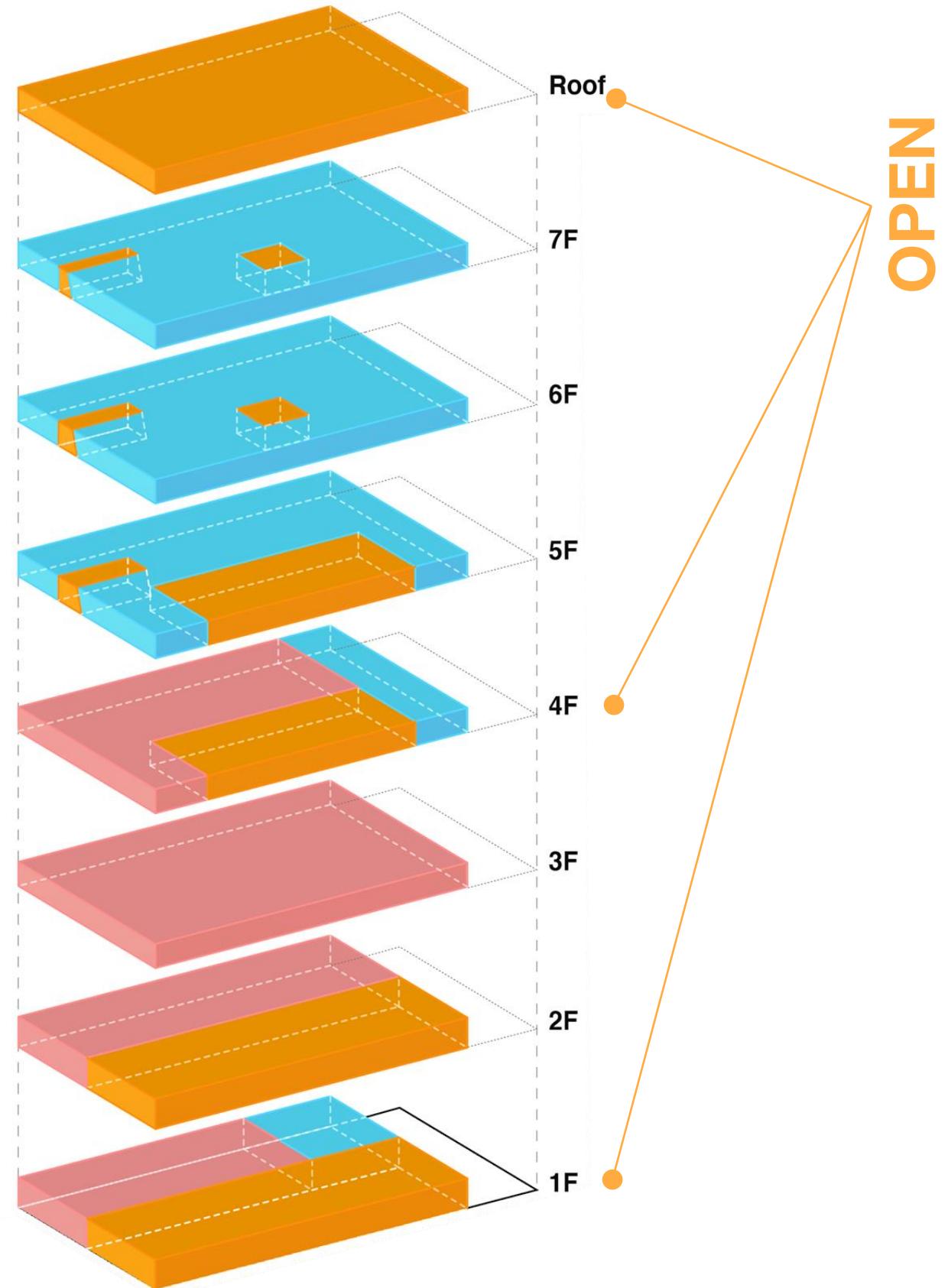


STUDY OF SELF-SHADING

Zoning



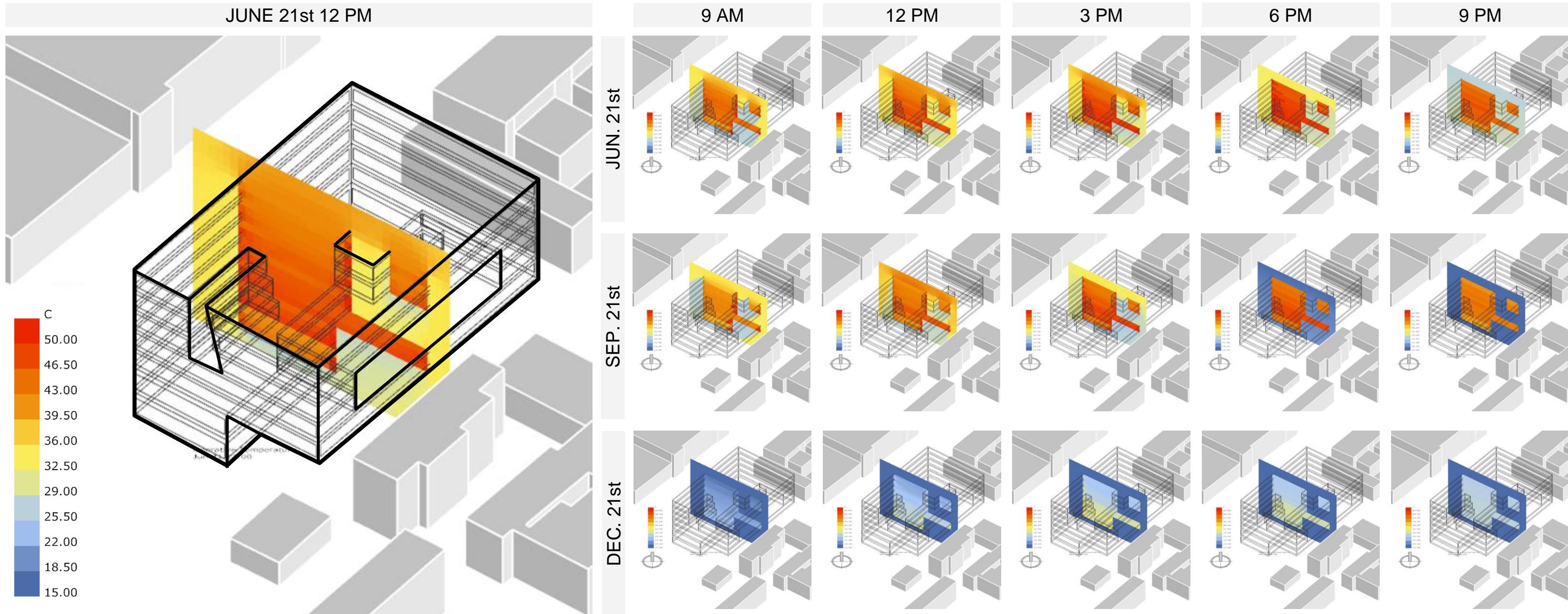
INSTITUTE + RESIDENTIAL



COMFORT SECTION

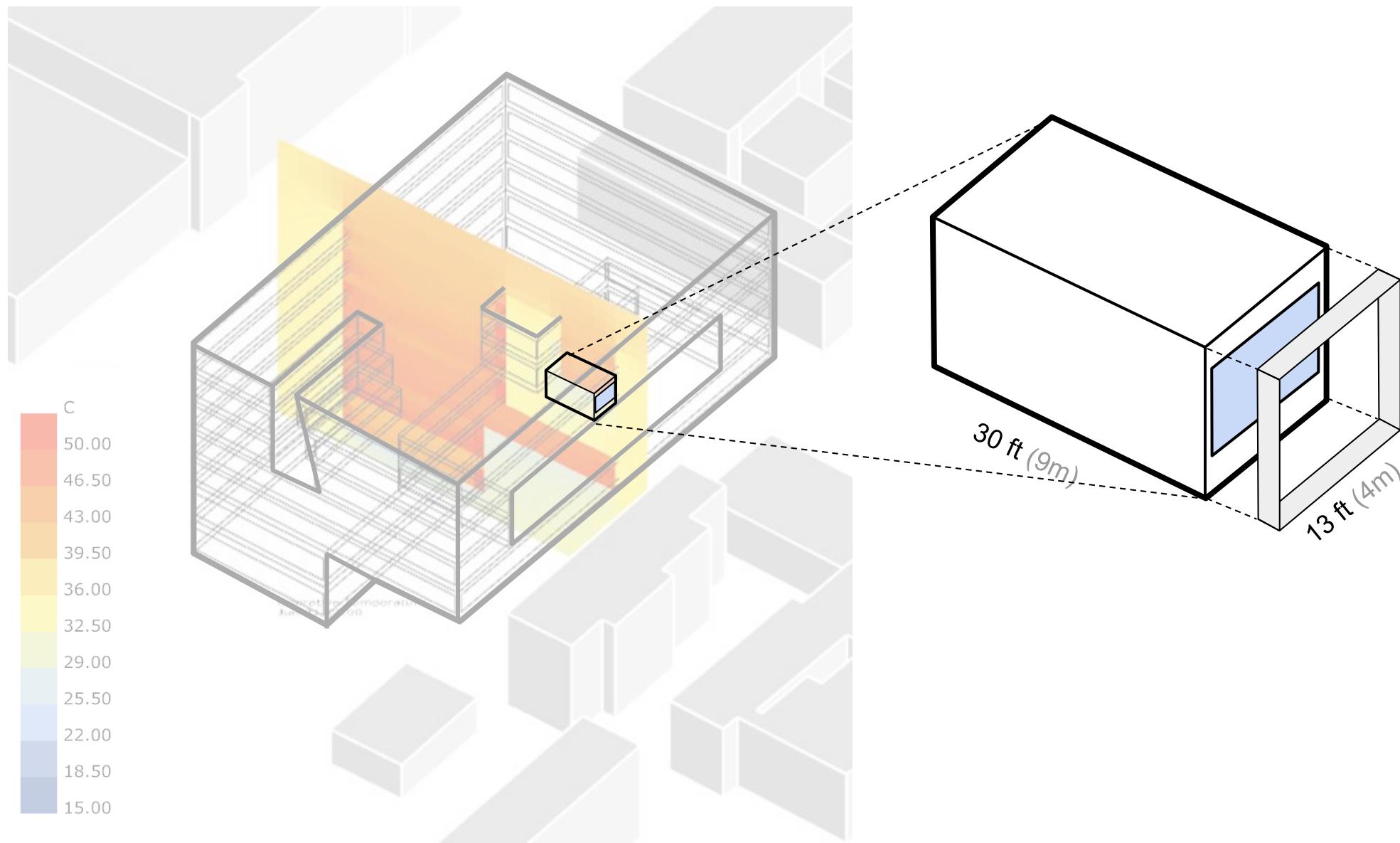
Indoor: Adaptive

Outdoor: UTCI

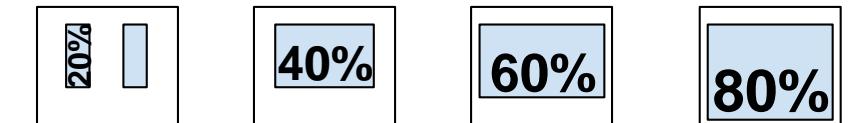


CHALLENGES FROM INTERIOR

Glz_Ratio & Glz_Type & Shading



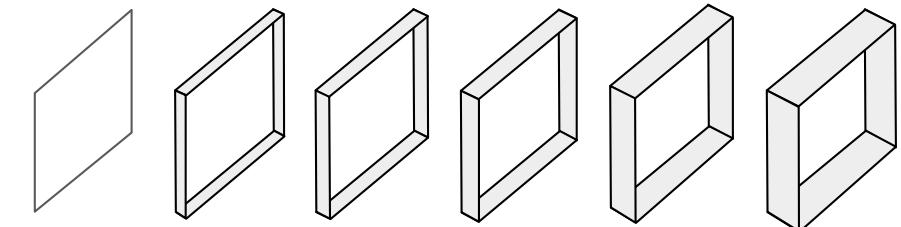
1 GLAZING RATIO



2 GLAZING TYPE

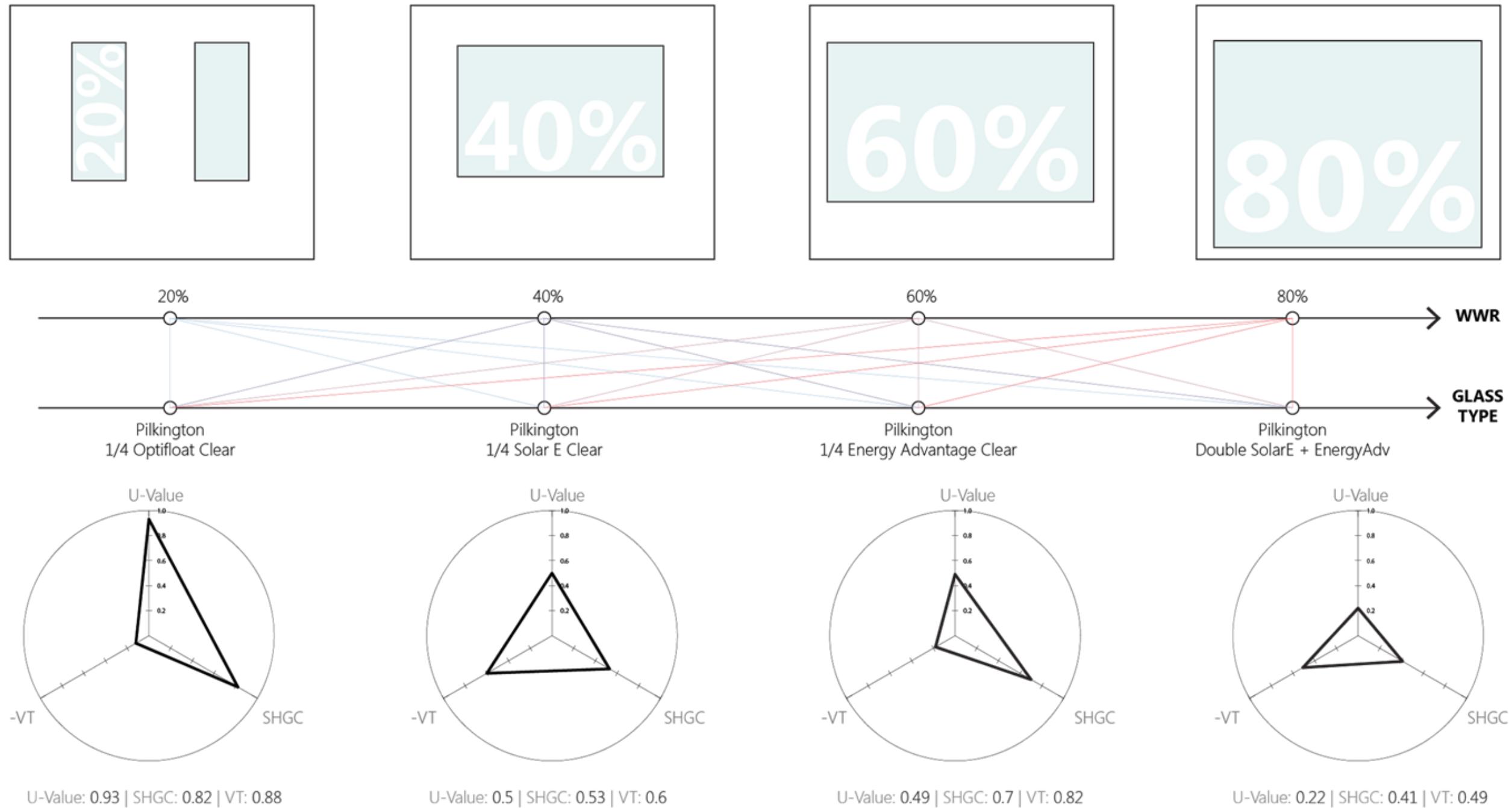


3 SHADING DEPTH



STUDY OF BALCONY

Glazing Ratio & Types



STUDY OF BALCONY

Shading Depth

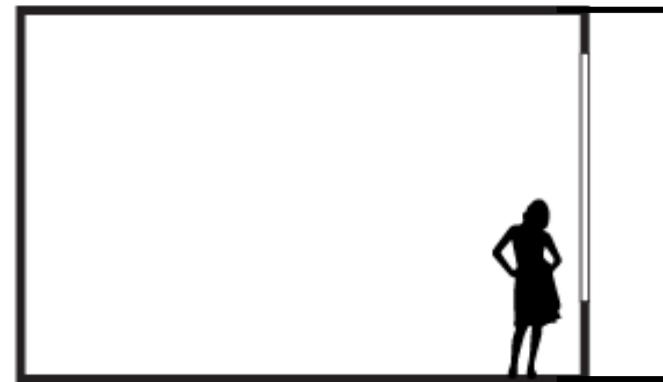
Daylighting oriented

Deep unit \ Flat Facade \ Light shelf



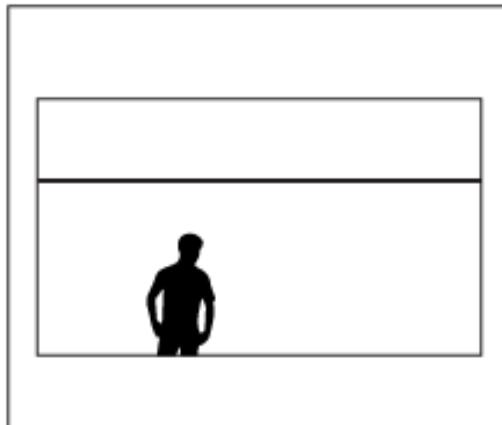
Energy balanced

medium size unit \ shading



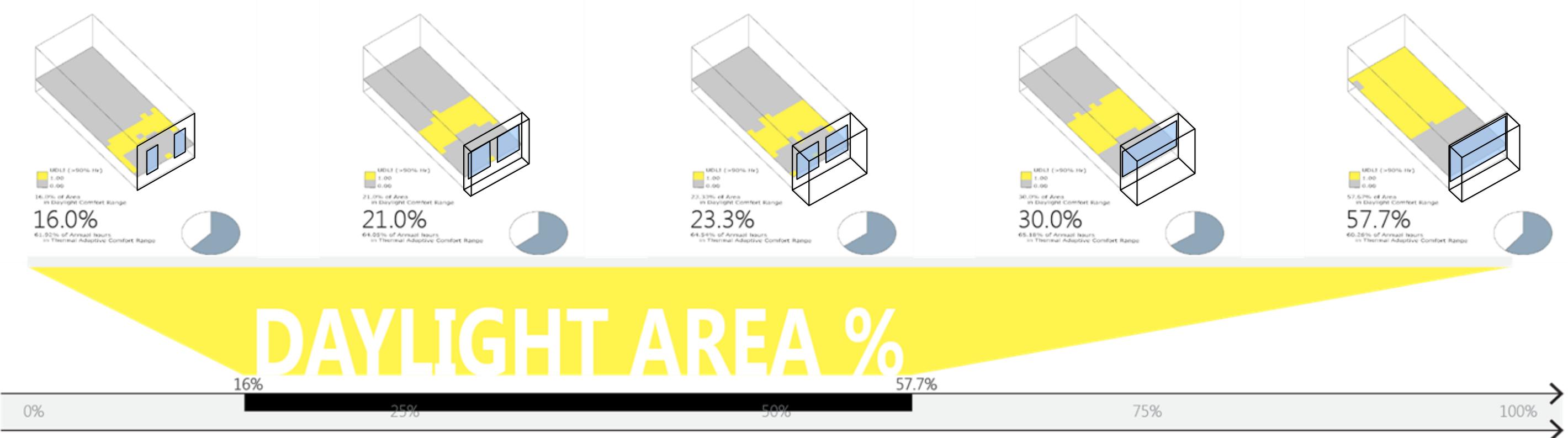
Solar heat controlled

Small unit \ balcony



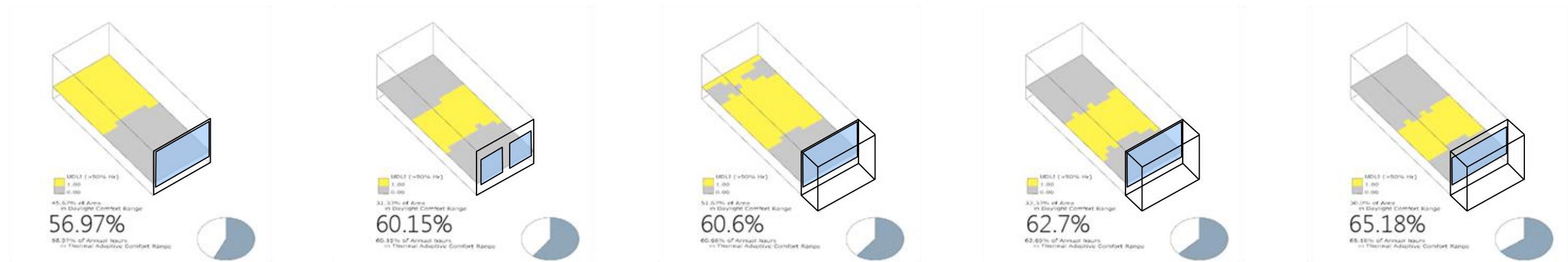
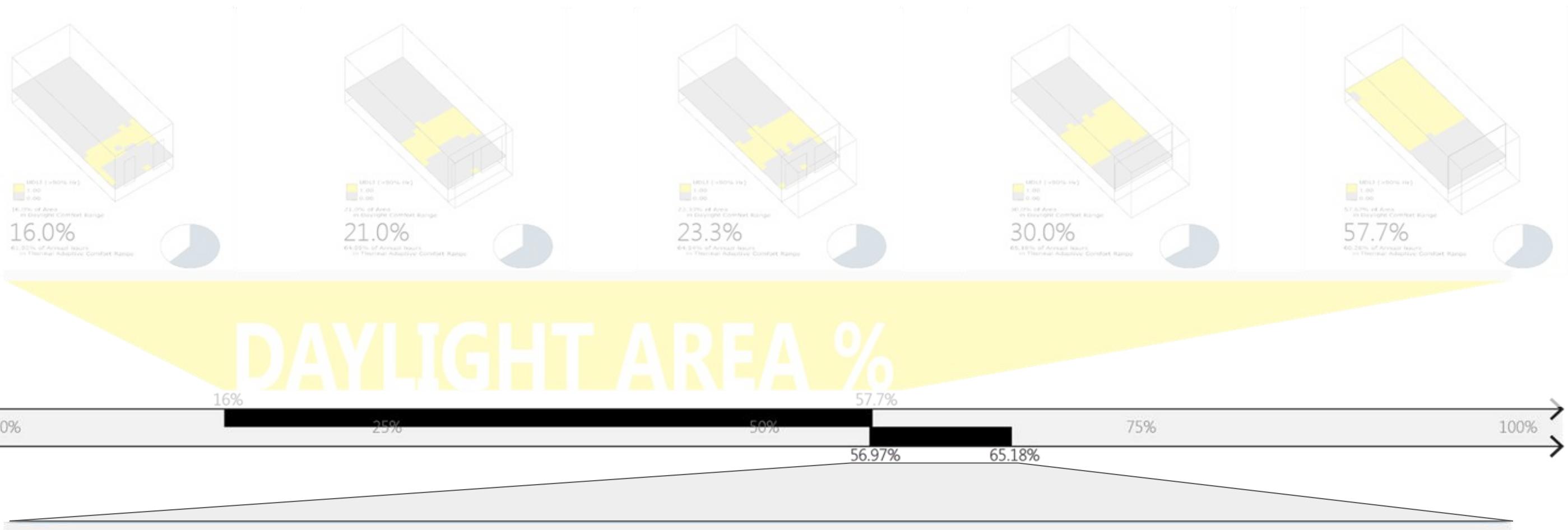
CHALLENGES FROM INTERIOR

Glz_Ratio & Glz_Type & Shading



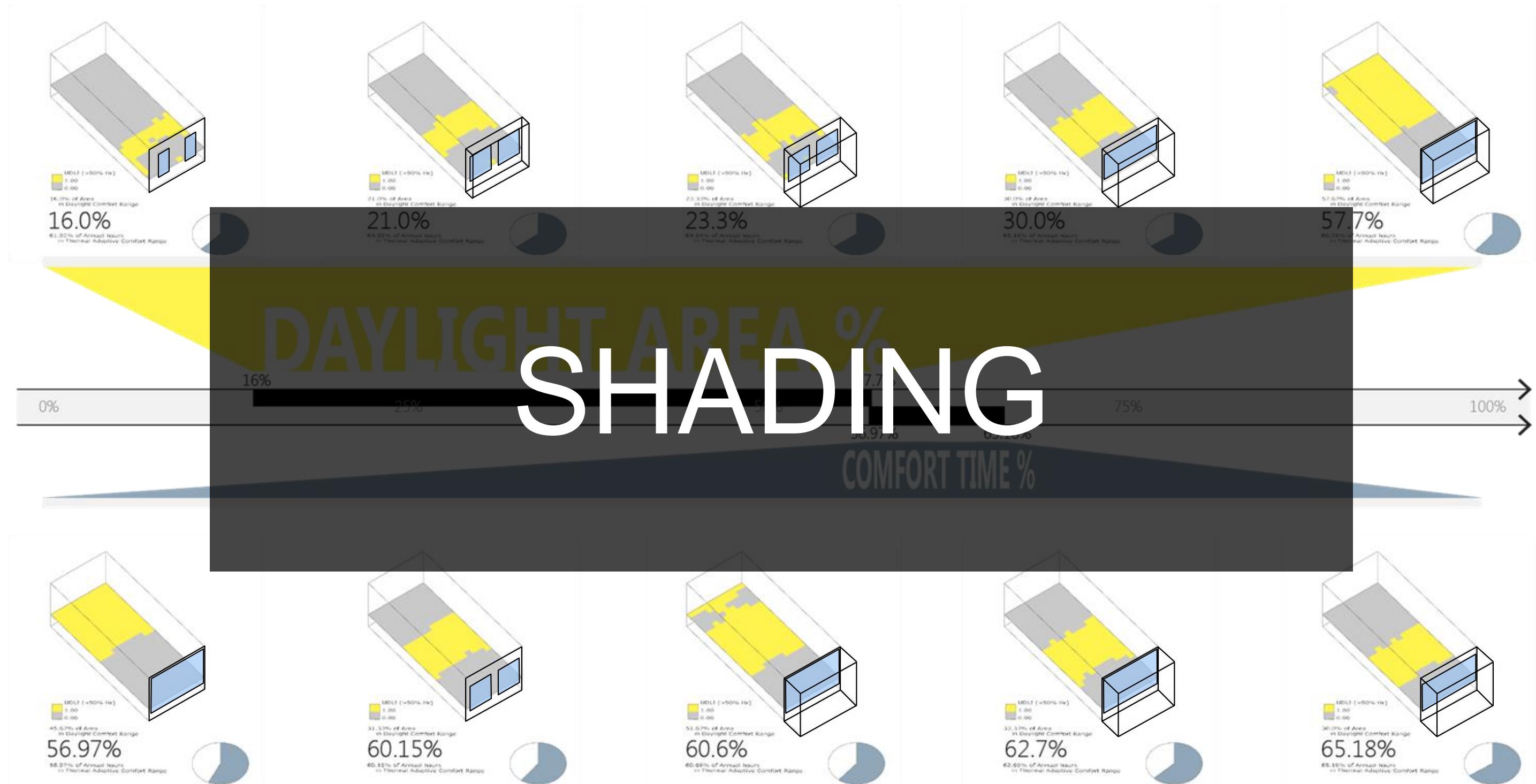
CHALLENGES FROM INTERIOR

Glz_Ratio & Glz_Type & Shading



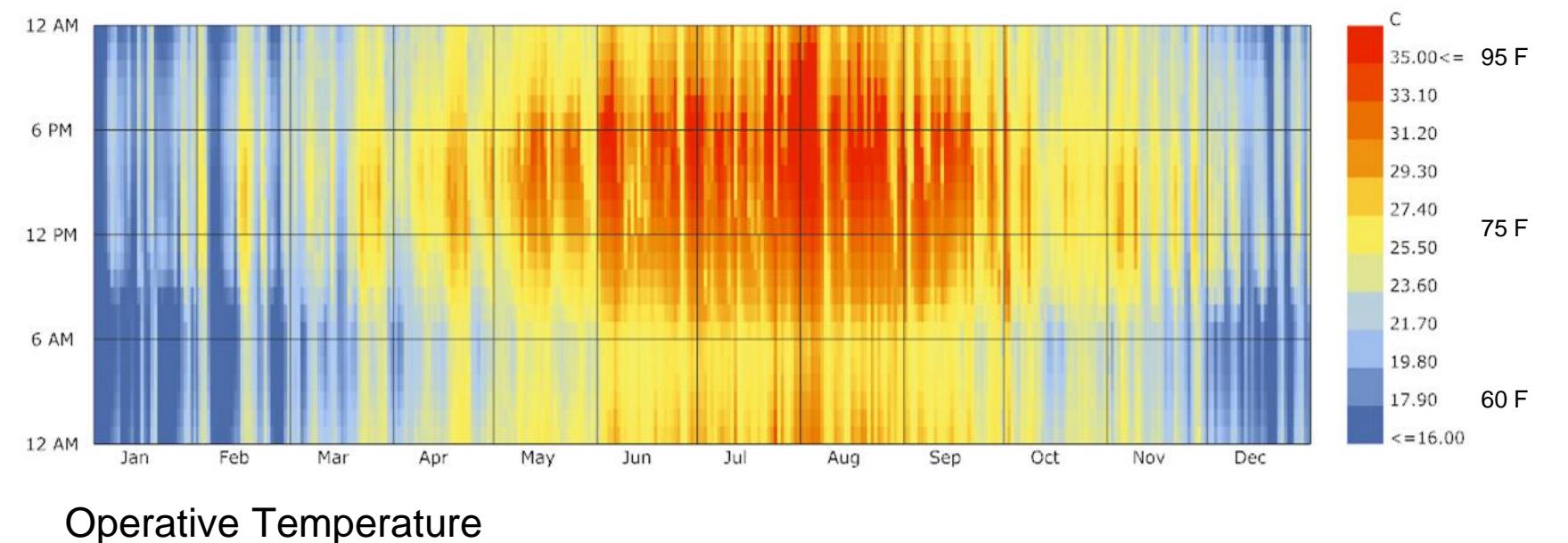
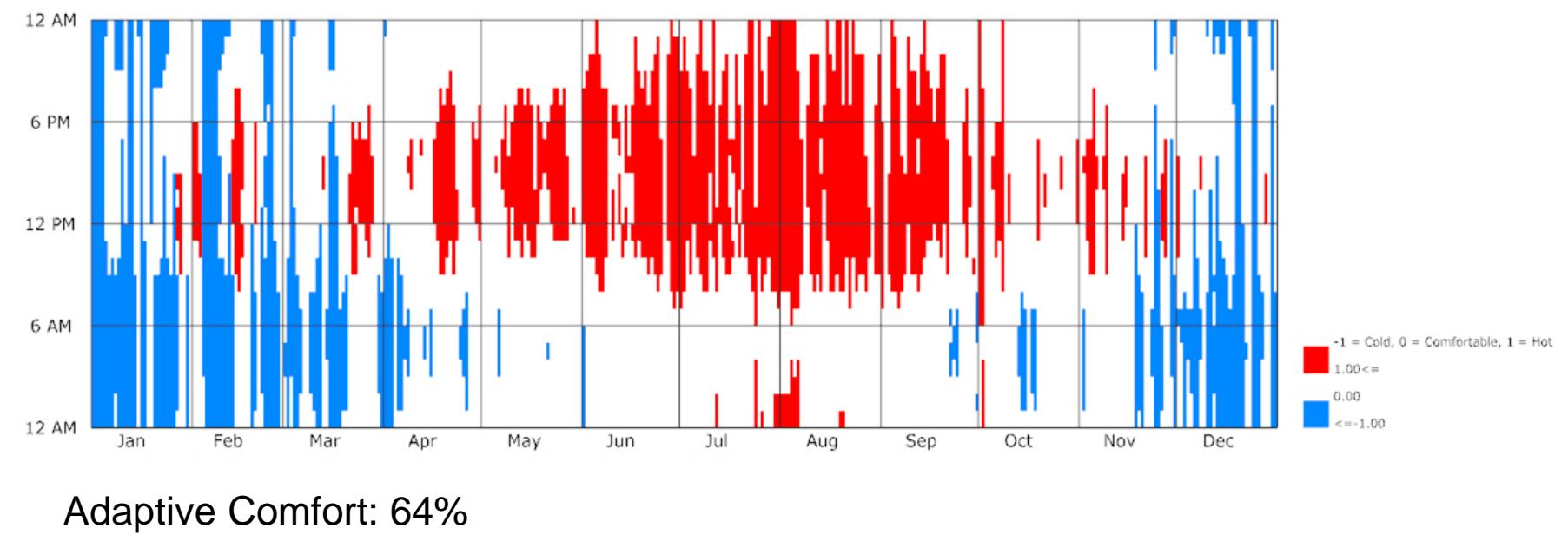
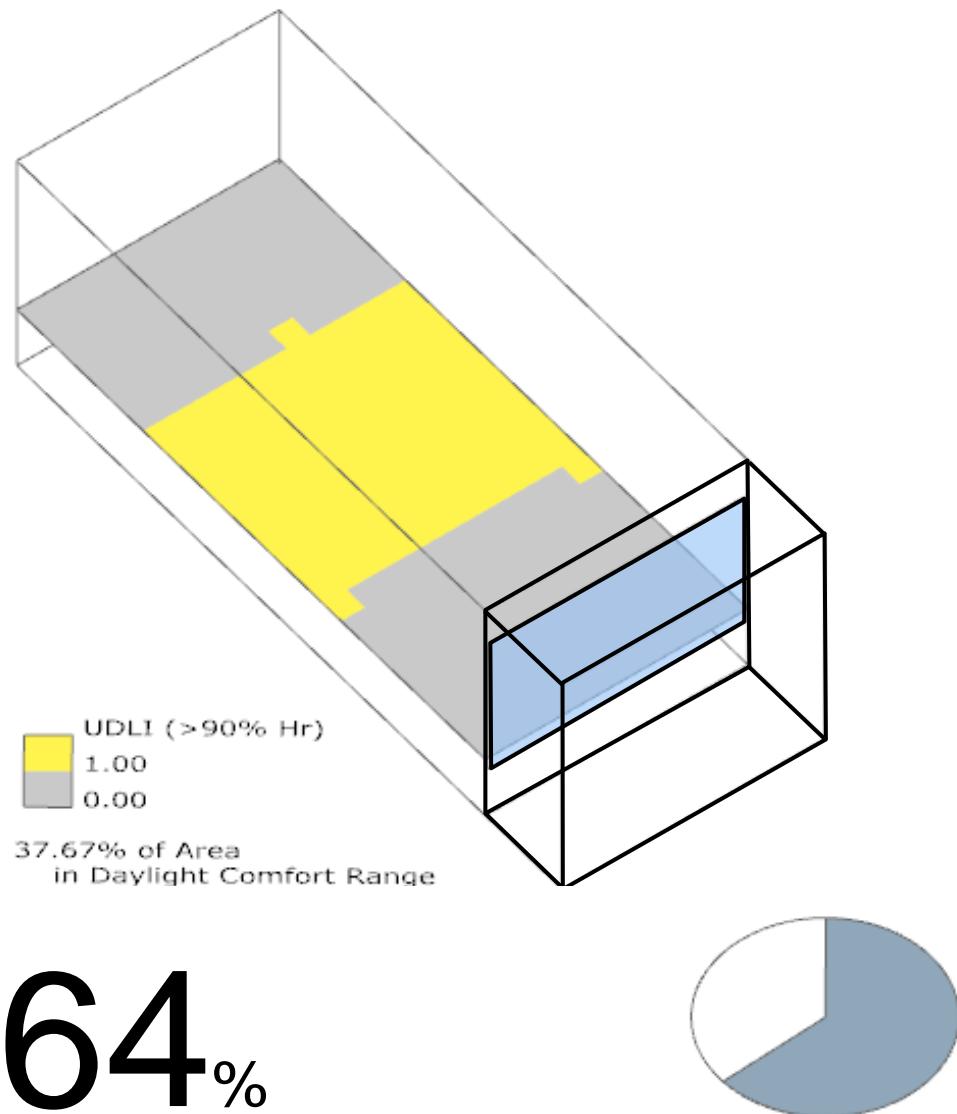
CHALLENGES FROM INTERIOR

Glz_Ratio & Glz_Type & Shading



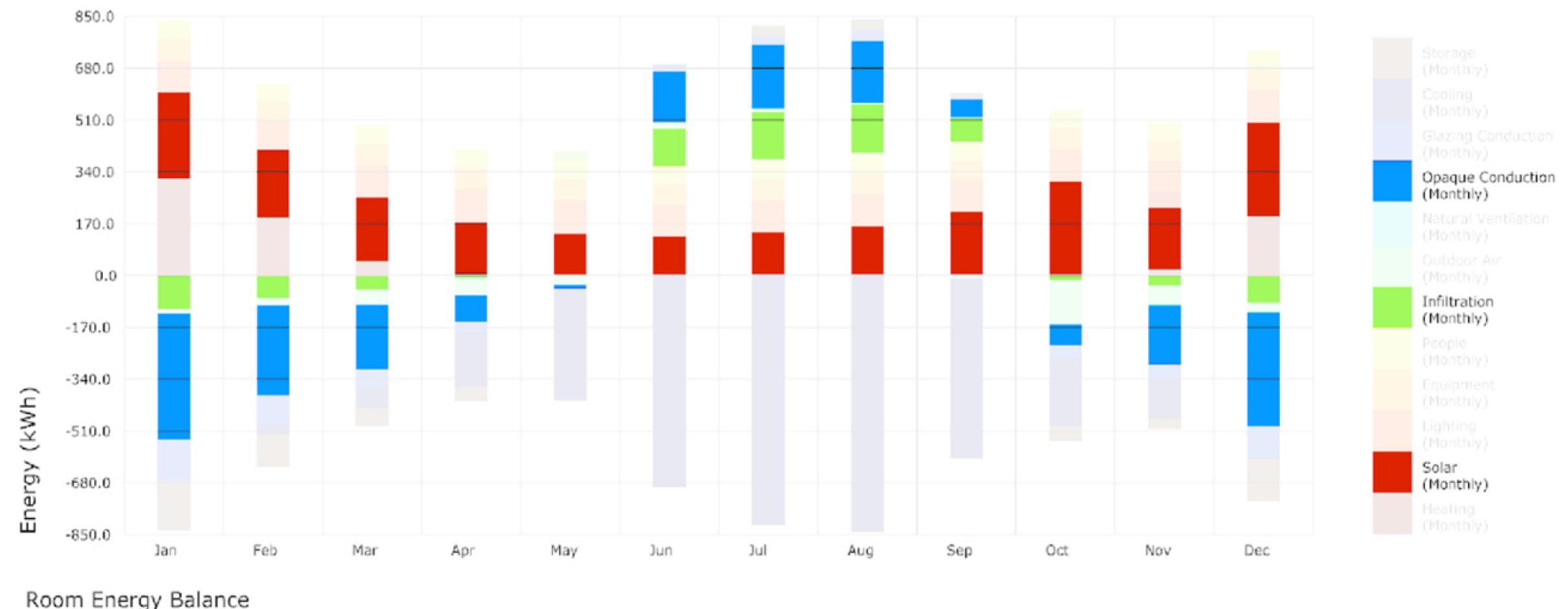
PROTOTYPES

Annual Data Spectrum



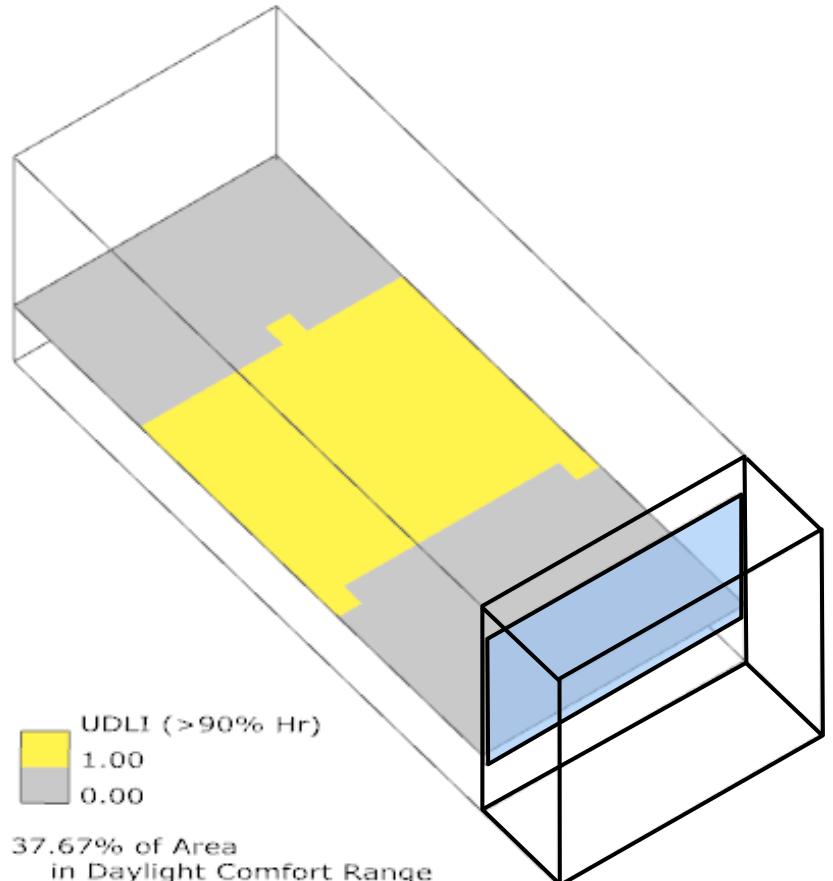
ENERGY BALANCE (LOAD)

Solar Radiation & Infiltration & Wall Conduction



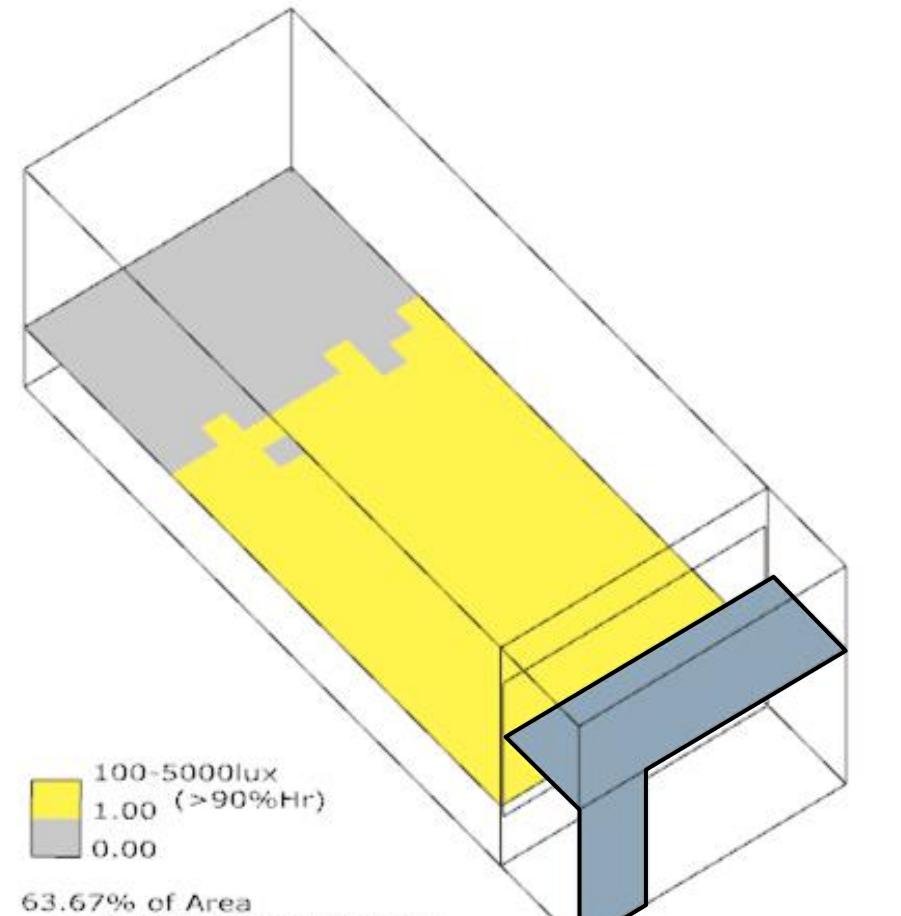
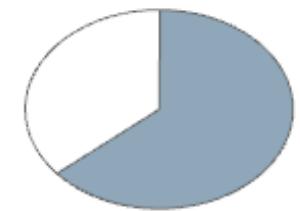
STUDY OF SCREEN

Overall



64%

Annual Hours in Adaptive Comfort



? %

Annual Hours in Adaptive Comfort



ENERGY BALANCE (LOAD)

Screen Adjustment

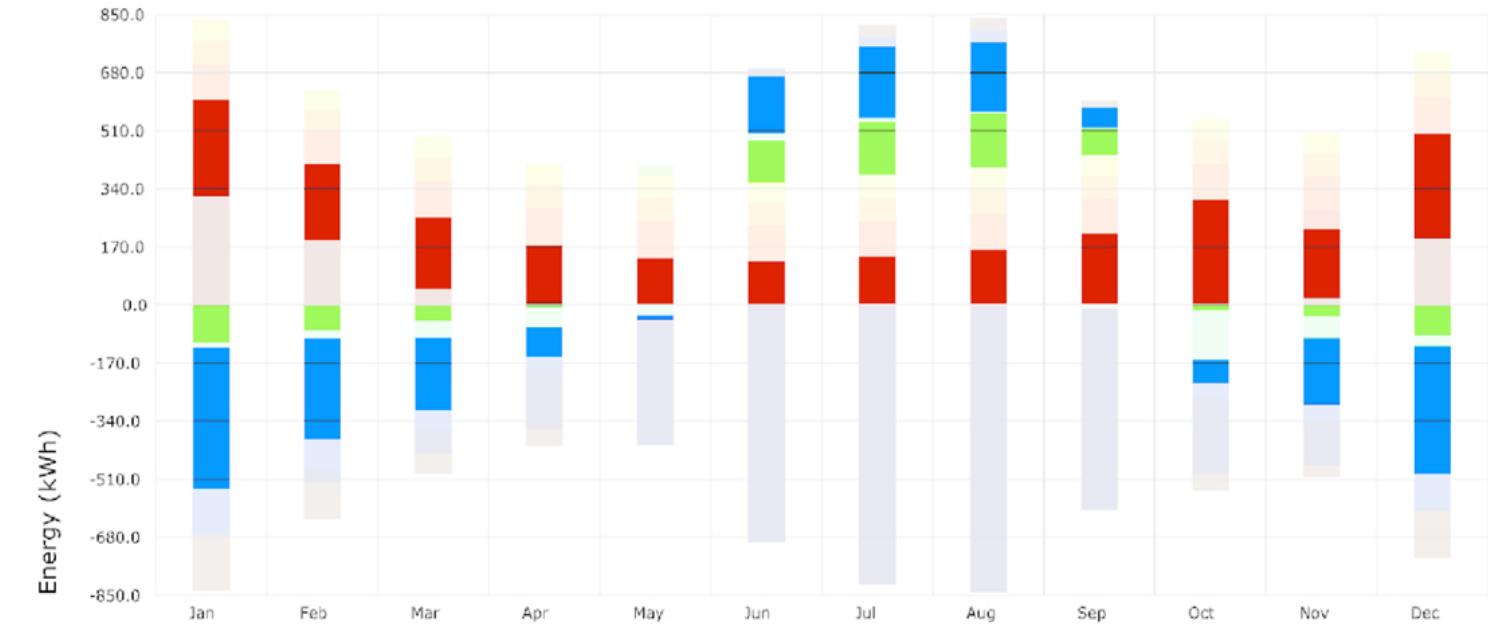
Before

4722 kWh
41 kBtu/sqft

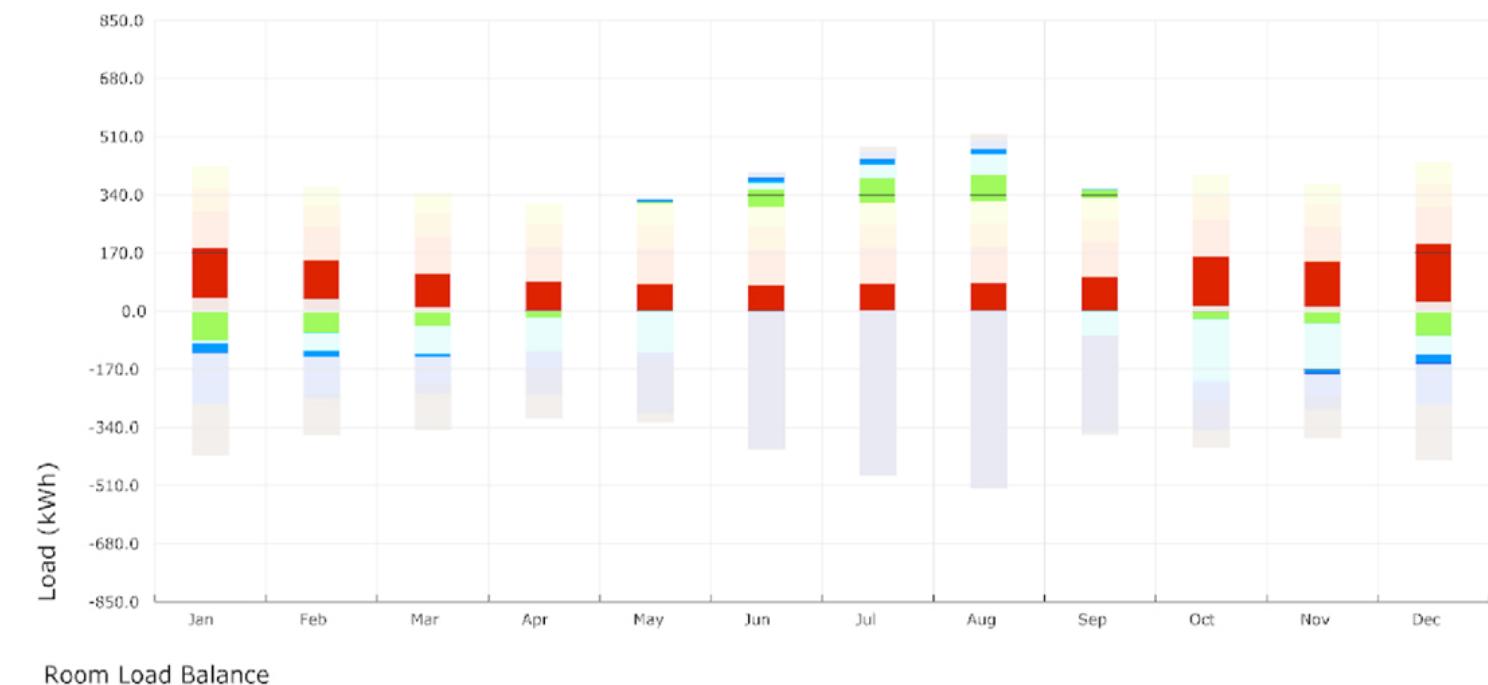
↓ 37%

After

2965 kWh
26 kBtu/sqft



Storage (Monthly)
Cooling (Monthly)
Glazing Conduction (Monthly)
Opaque Conduction (Monthly)
Natural Ventilation (Monthly)
Outdoor Air (Monthly)
Infiltration (Monthly)
People (Monthly)
Equipment (Monthly)
Lighting (Monthly)
Solar (Monthly)
Heating (Monthly)



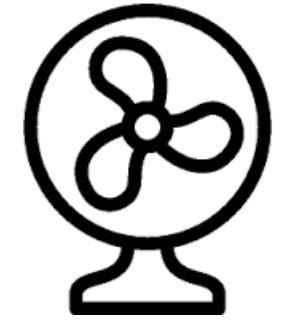
Storage (Monthly)
Cooling (Monthly)
Glazing Conduction (Monthly)
Opaque Conduction (Monthly)
Natural Ventilation (Monthly)
Outdoor Air (Monthly)
Infiltration (Monthly)
People (Monthly)
Equipment (Monthly)
Lighting (Monthly)
Solar (Monthly)
Heating (Monthly)

OPERATIVE TEMPERATURE

Air Flow Impact

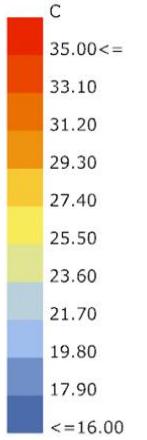
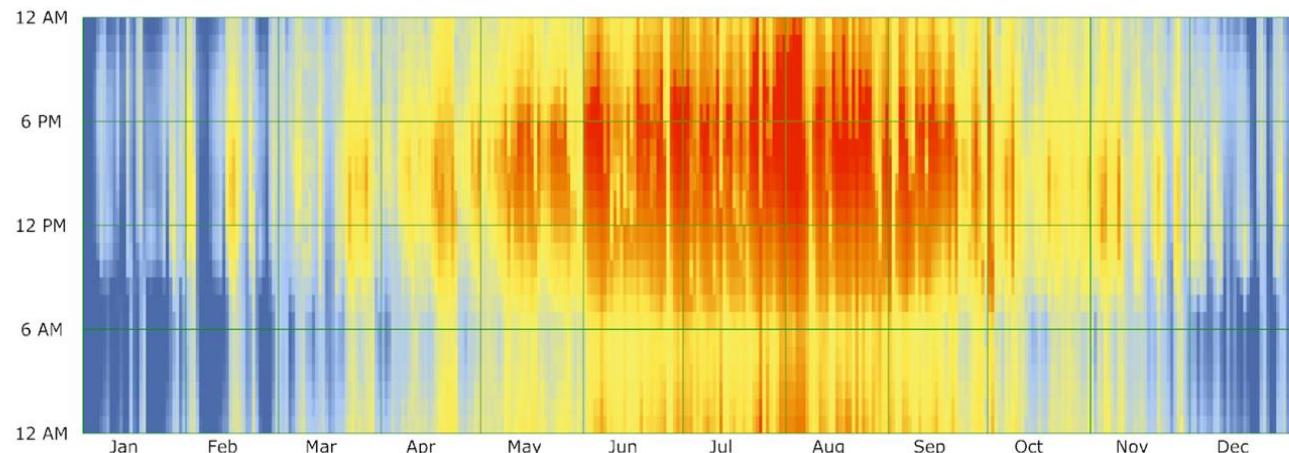


Natural

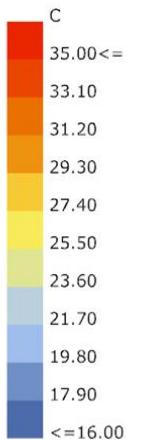
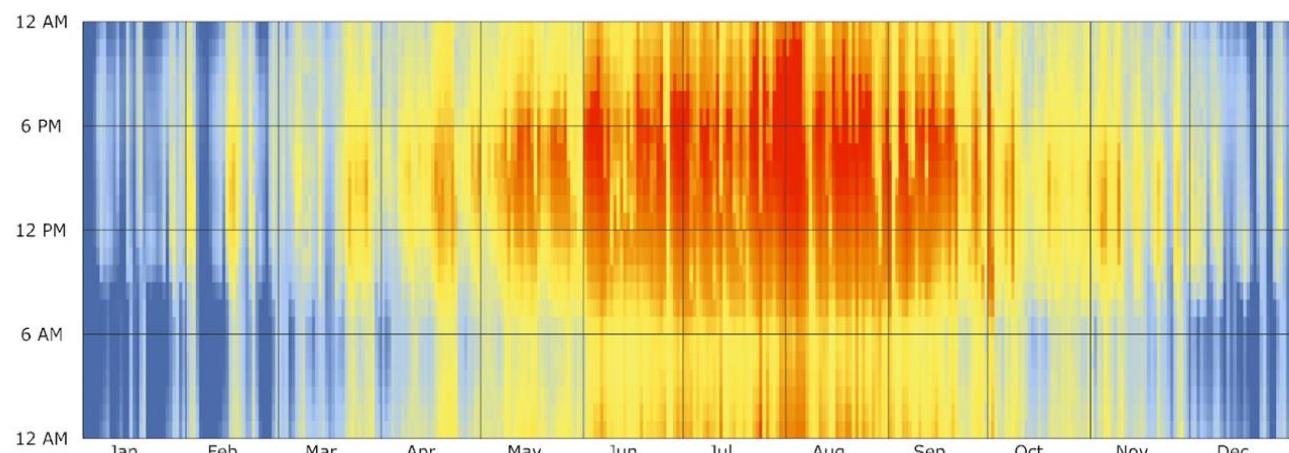


Mechanical

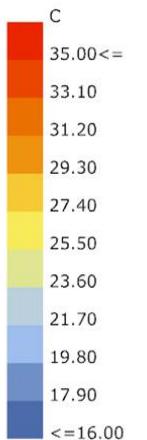
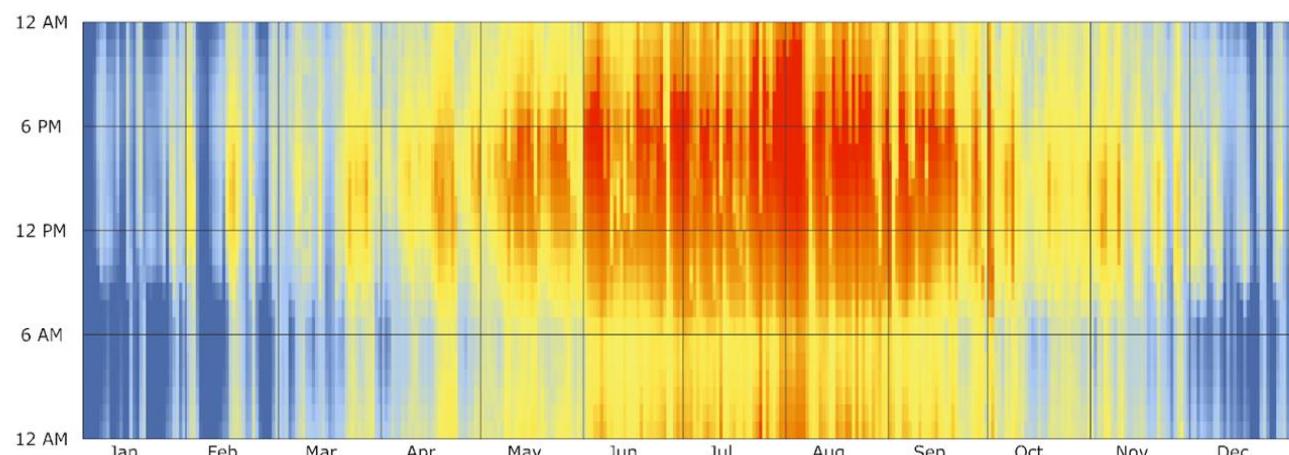
0.1 m/s



0.3 m/s



0.6 m/s

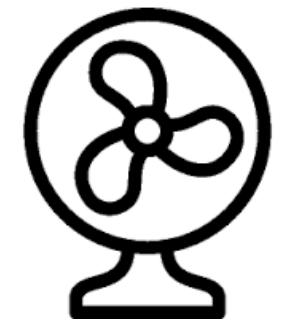


OPERATIVE TEMPERATURE

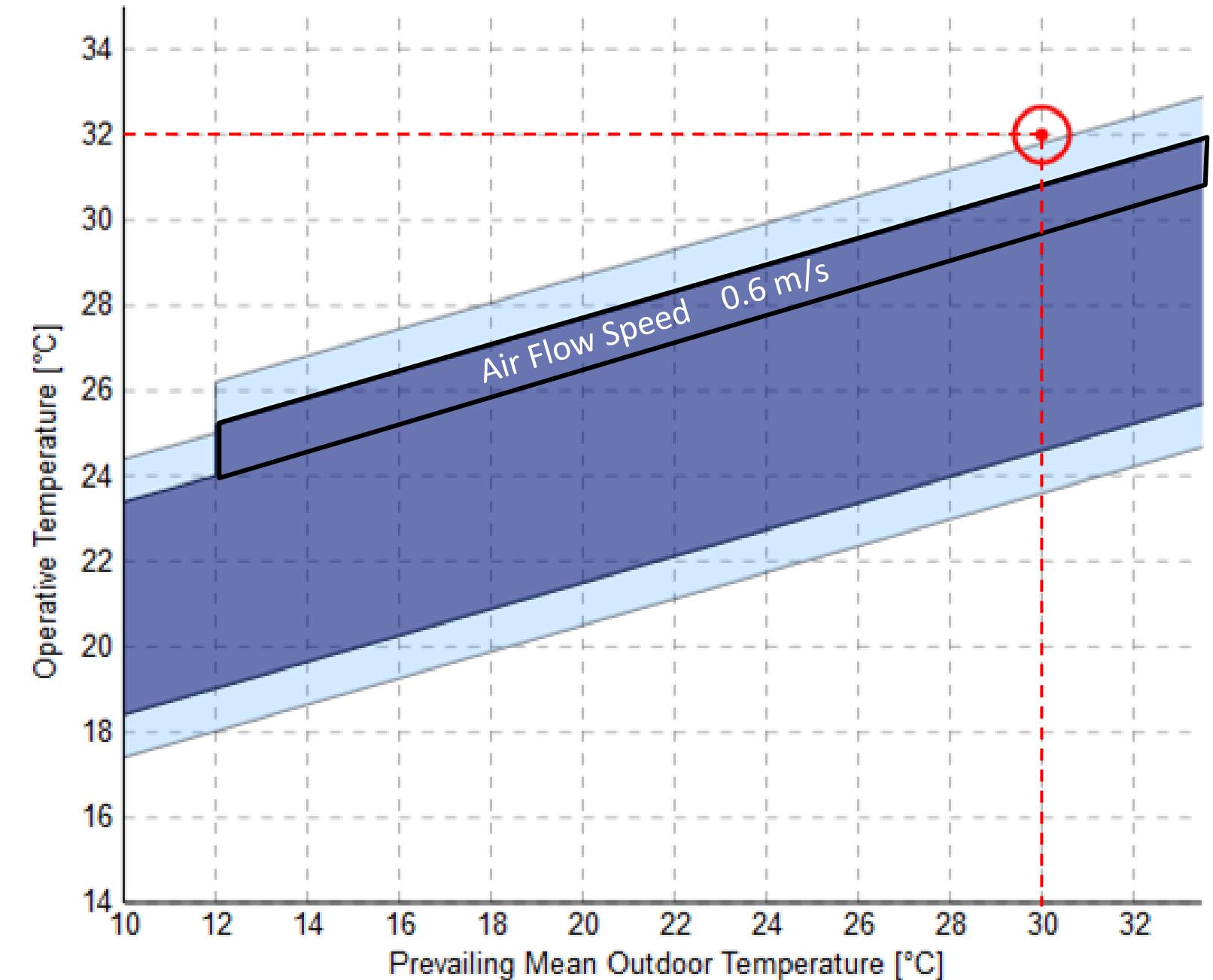
Air Flow Impact



Natural



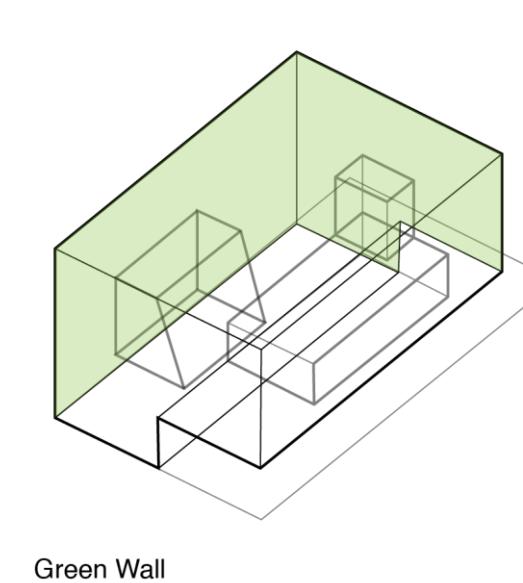
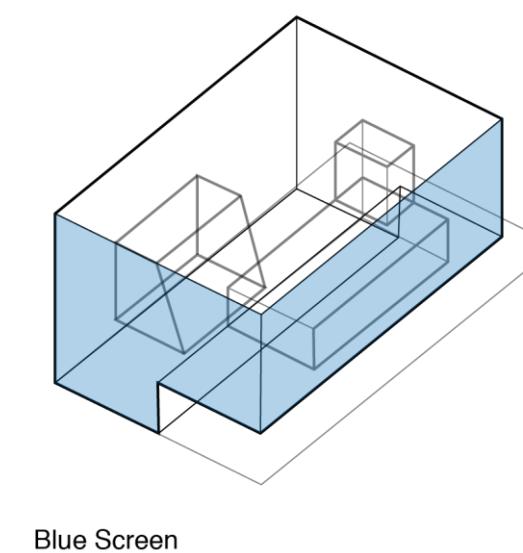
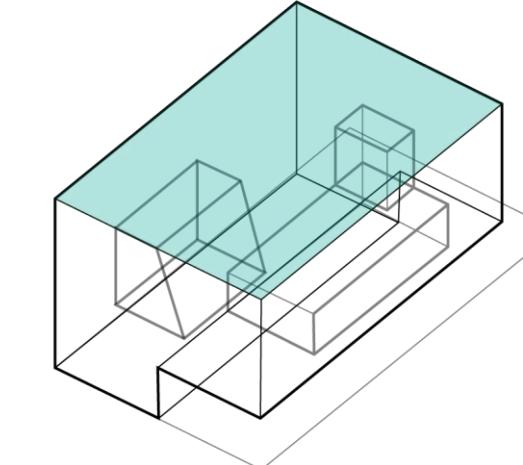
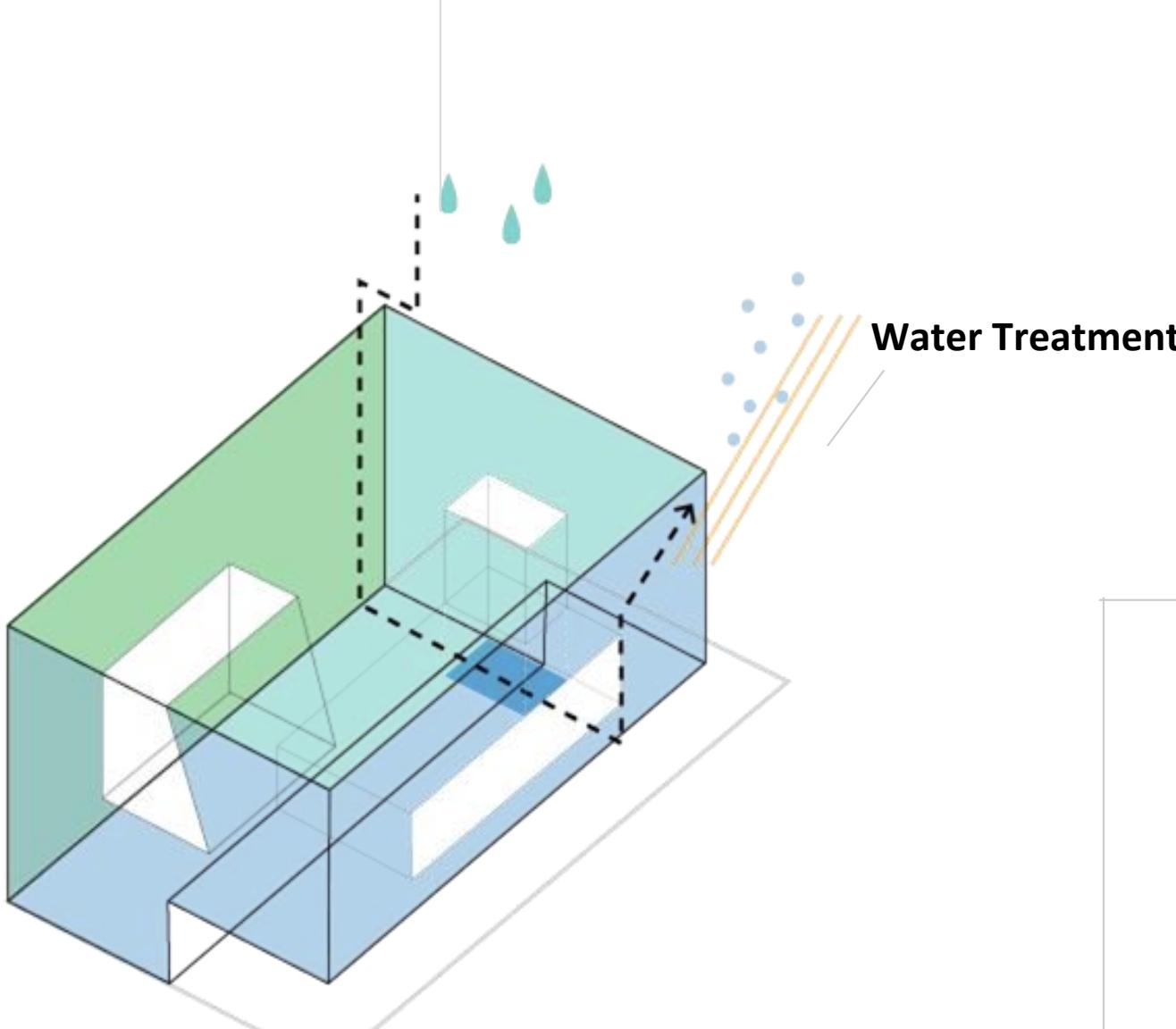
Mechanical



WATER SYSTEM

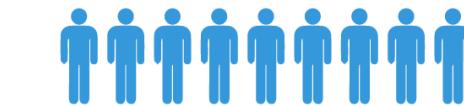
Elements

Water Collection

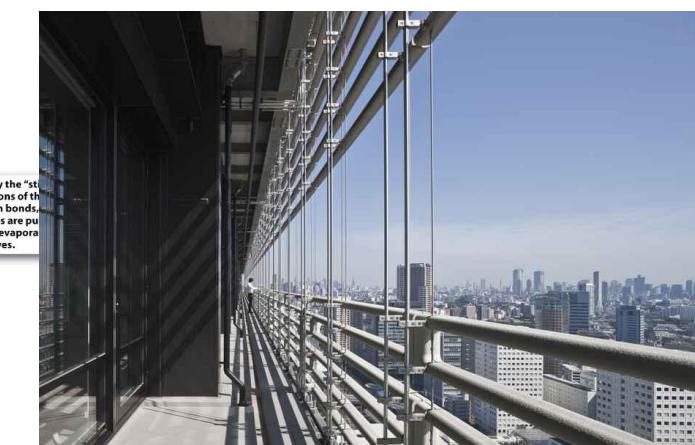
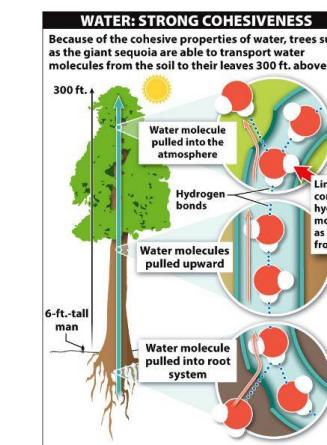
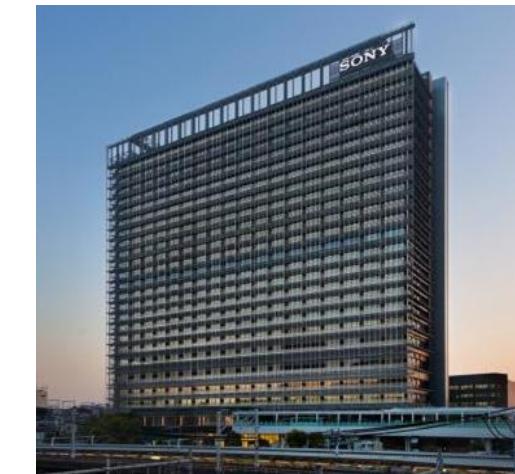
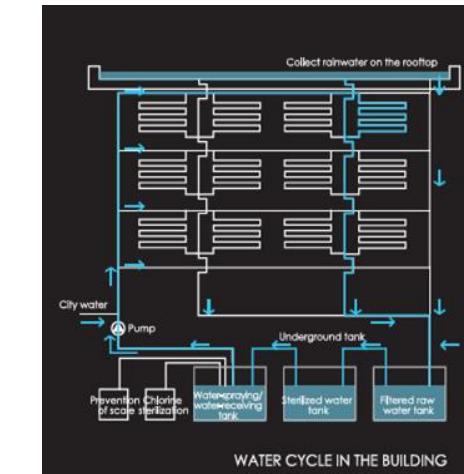


Average Collectable Water Volume per day

308 ft³/day



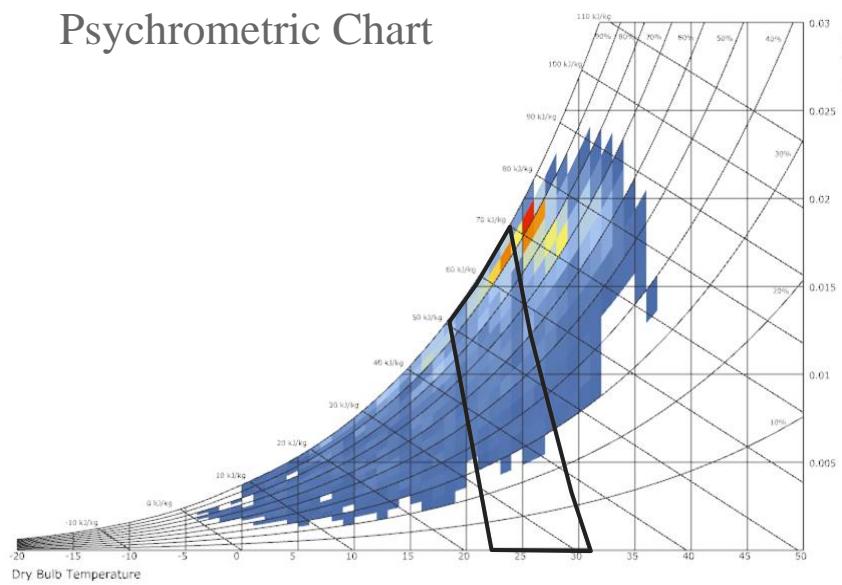
Pipes on Sony's Osaki Home Entertainment HQ release water to cool the building's facade by up to 12.6°C and the surrounding air by 2-3°C.



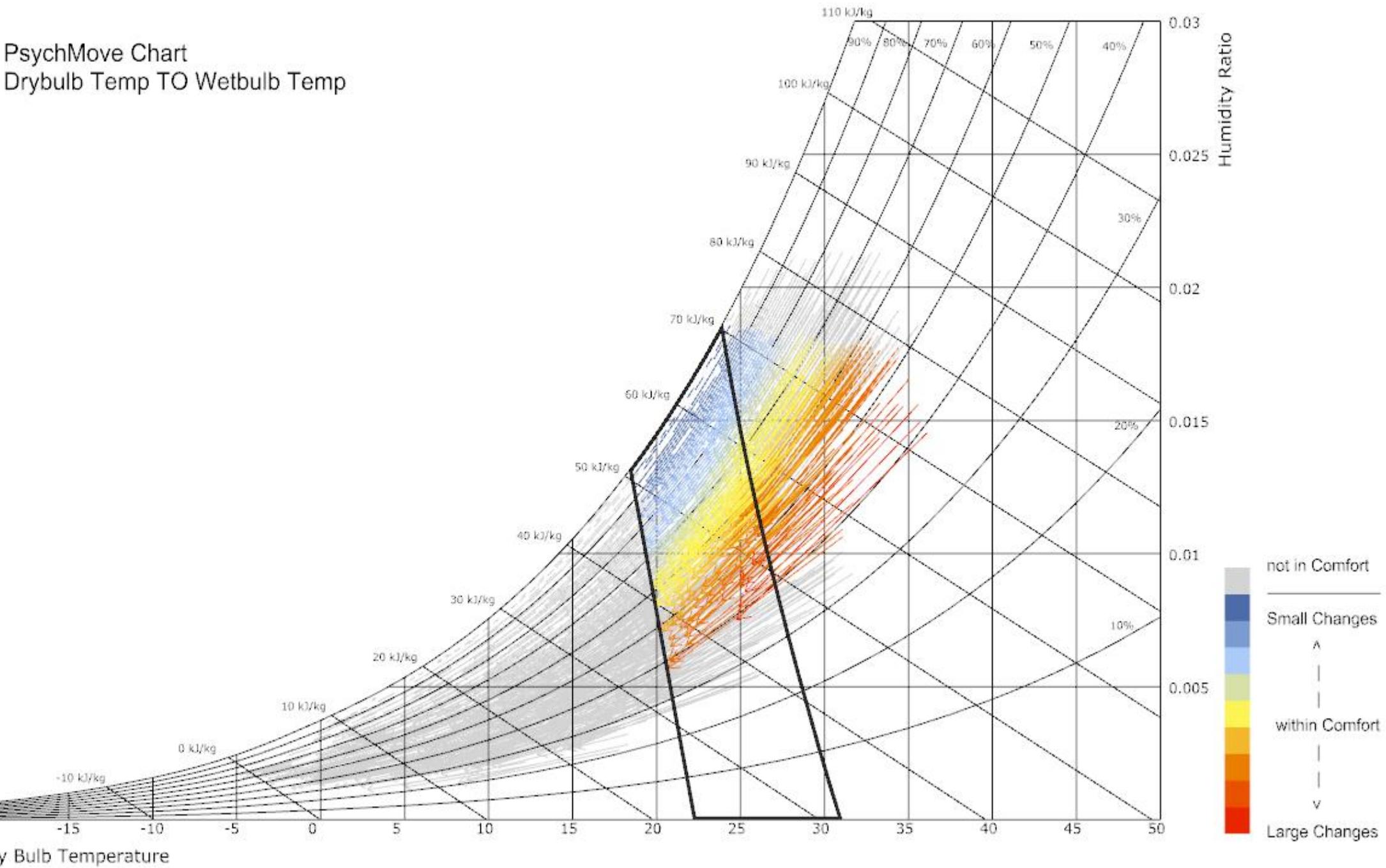
POTENTIAL OF EVAPORATIVE COOLING

Wet Bulb Temperature

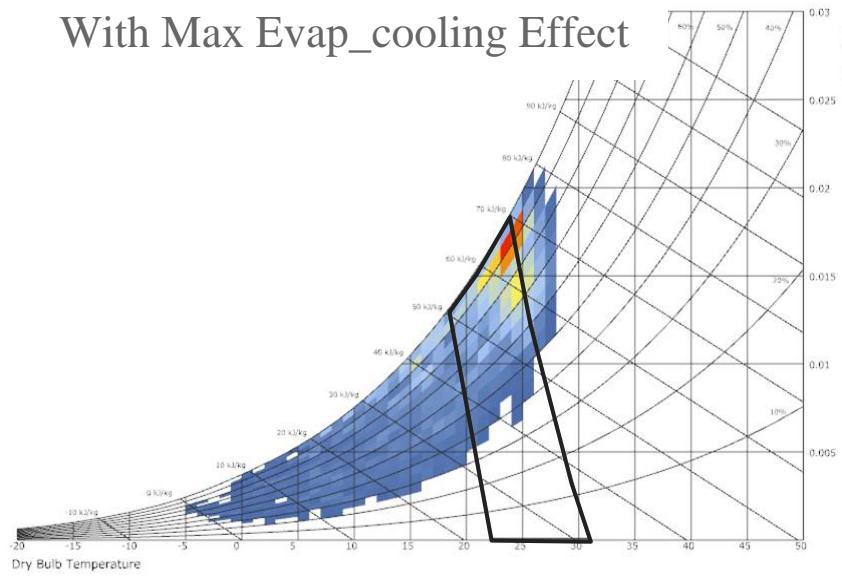
Psychrometric Chart



PsychMove Chart
Drybulb Temp TO Wetbulb Temp

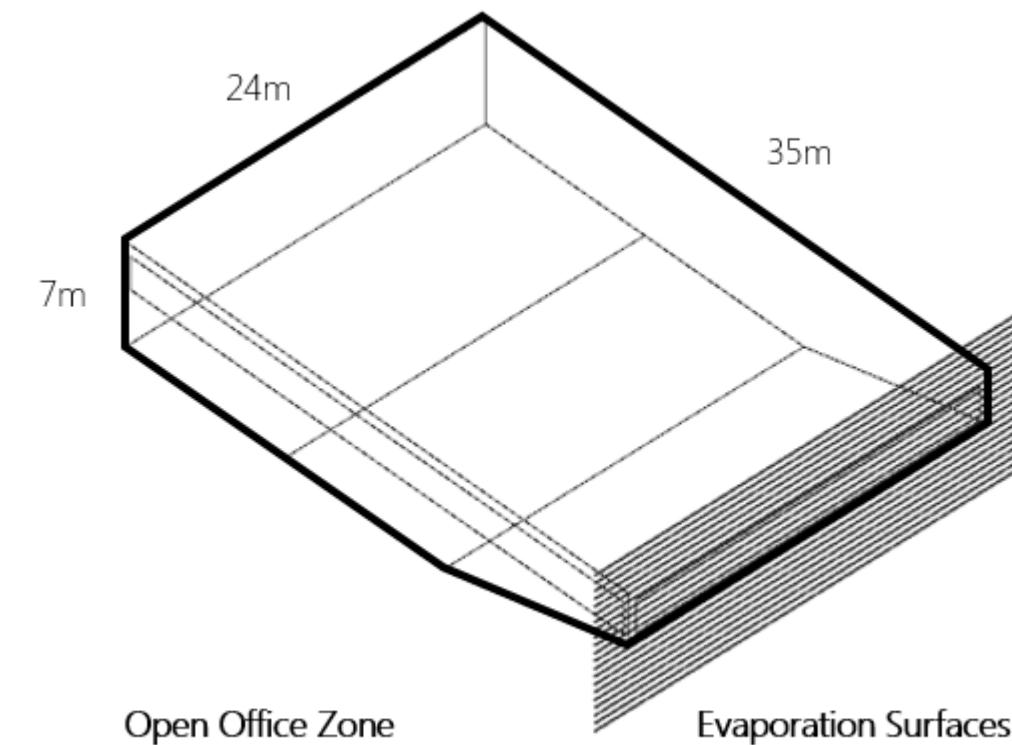
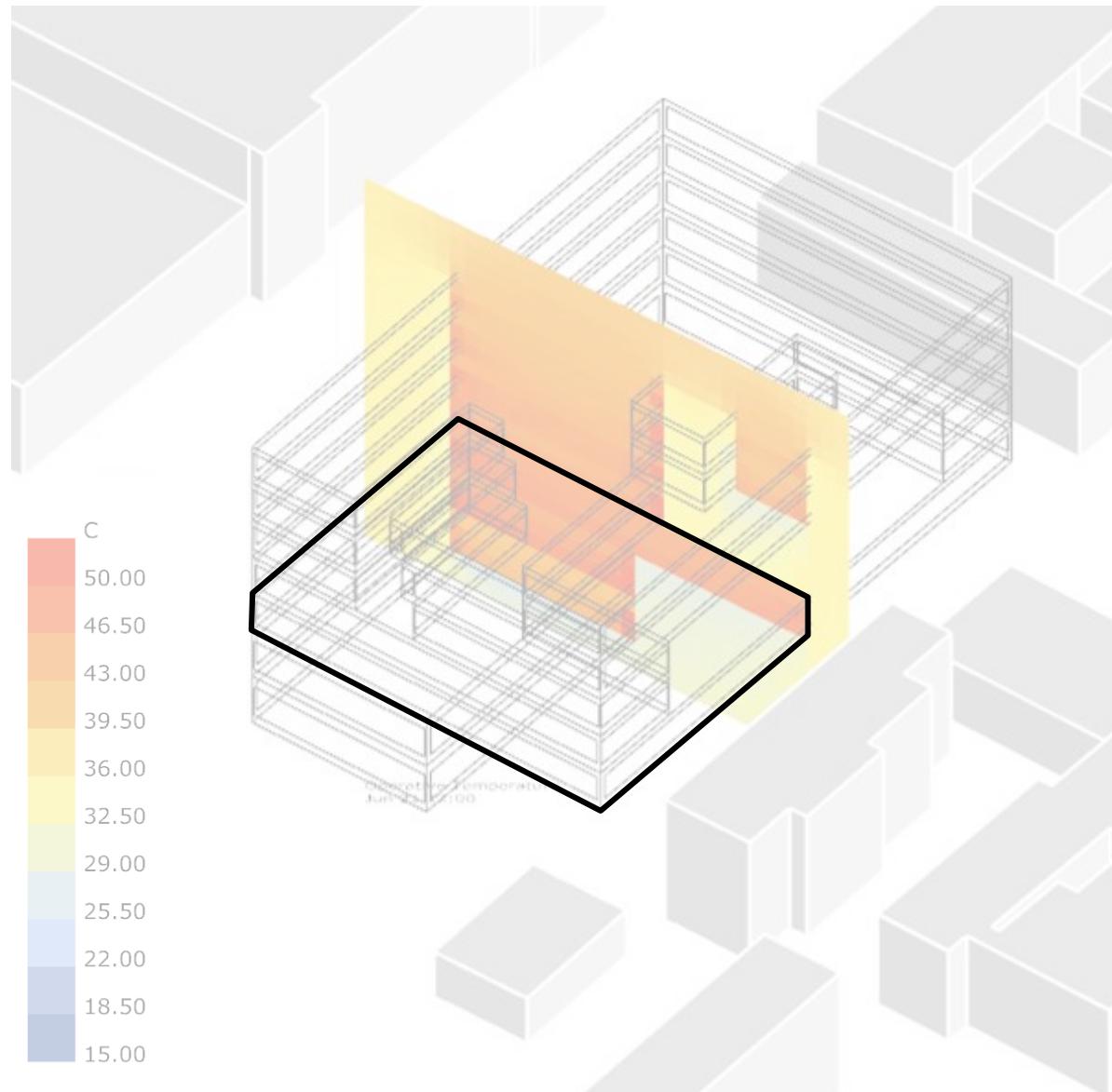


With Max Evap_cooling Effect



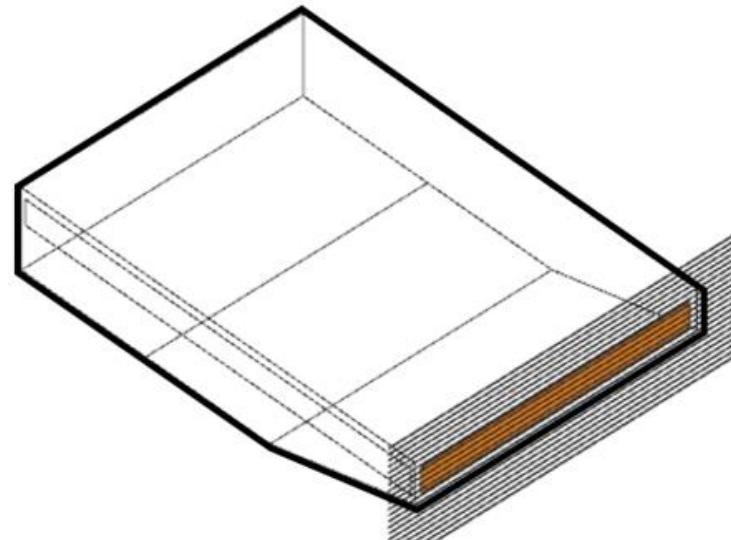
POTENTIAL OF EVAPORATIVE COOLING

Testing Model



POTENTIAL OF EVAPORATIVE COOLING

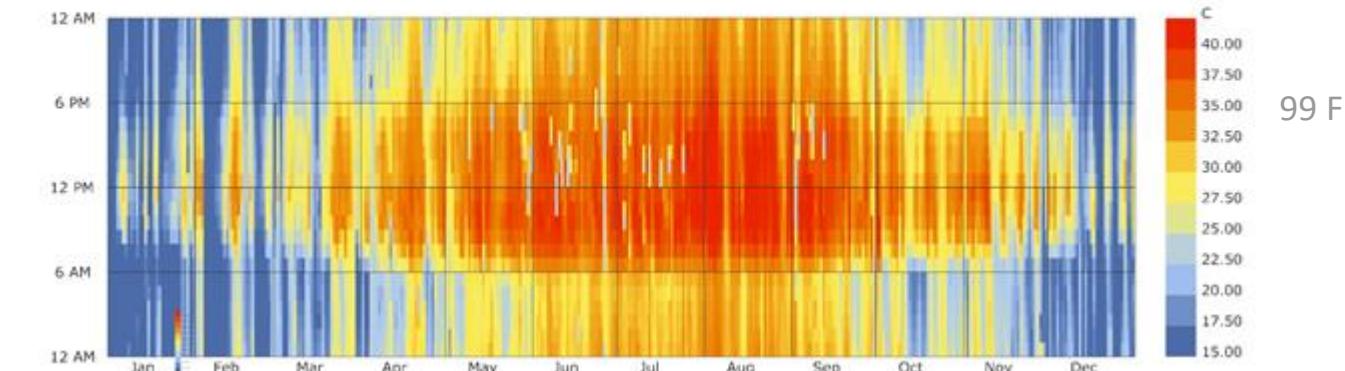
Surface Temperature



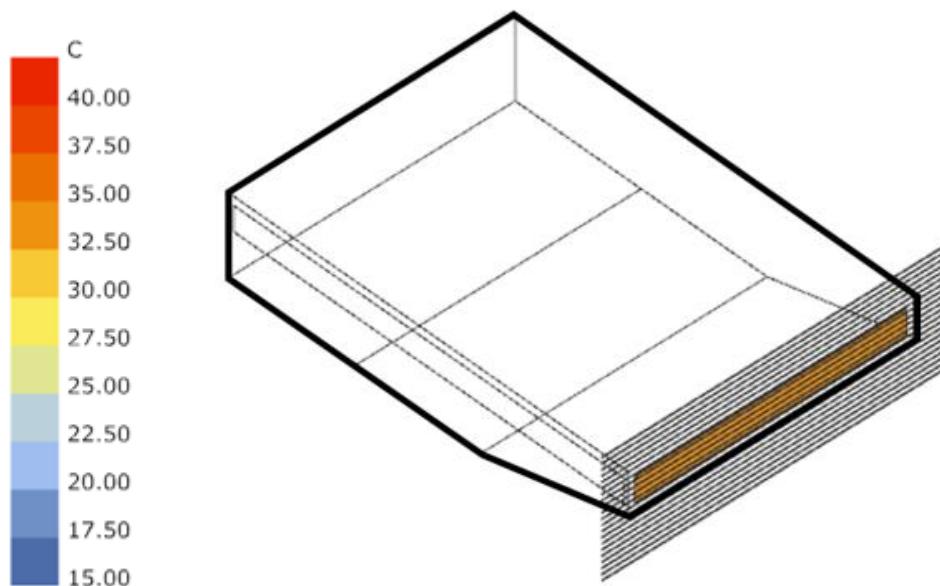
Base case

34.6 °C (94 °F)

Outer Surface Temperature



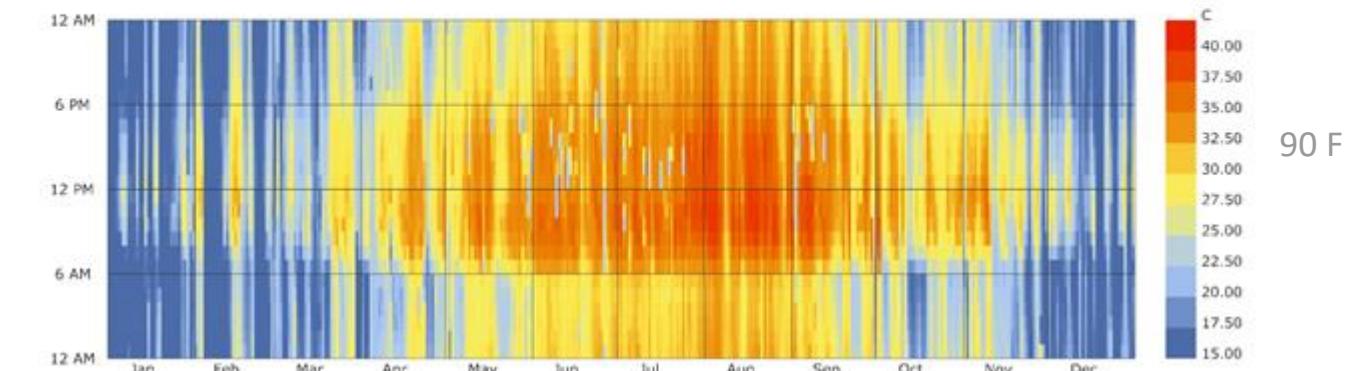
Outer Surface Temperature of Test Windows Surface
Annual Hourly Data - **Base case**



Evaporative Cooling

31.9 °C (89 °F)

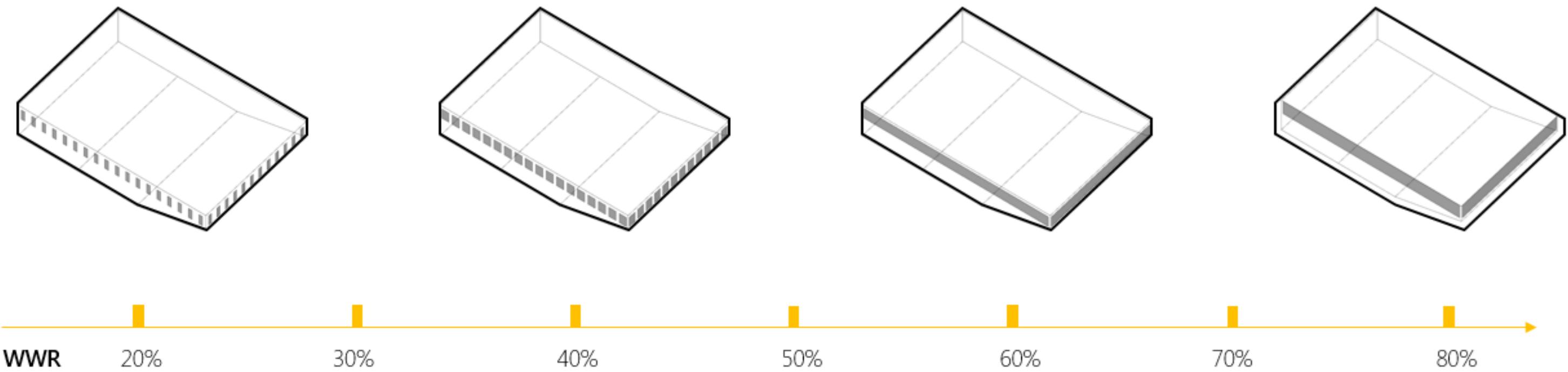
Outer Surface Temperature



Outer Surface Temperature of Test Windows Surface
Annual Hourly Data - **with Evaporative Cooling**

STUDY OF OFFICE ZONE

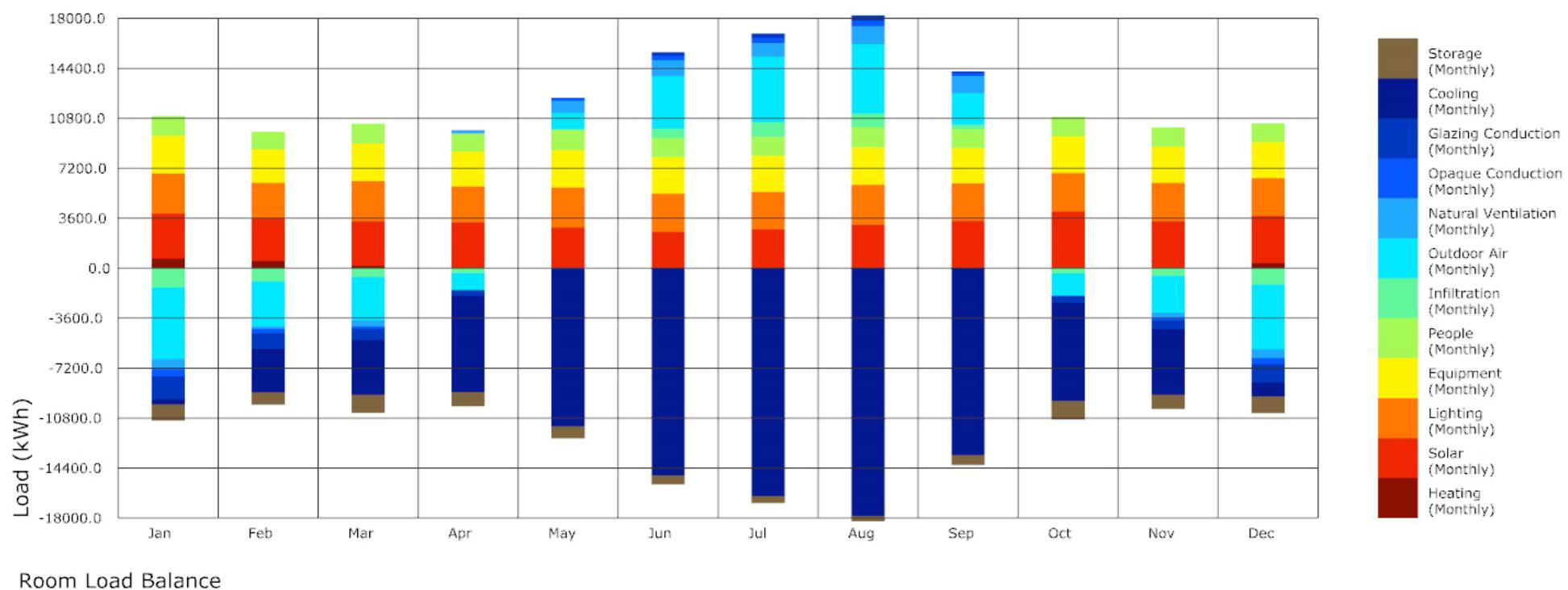
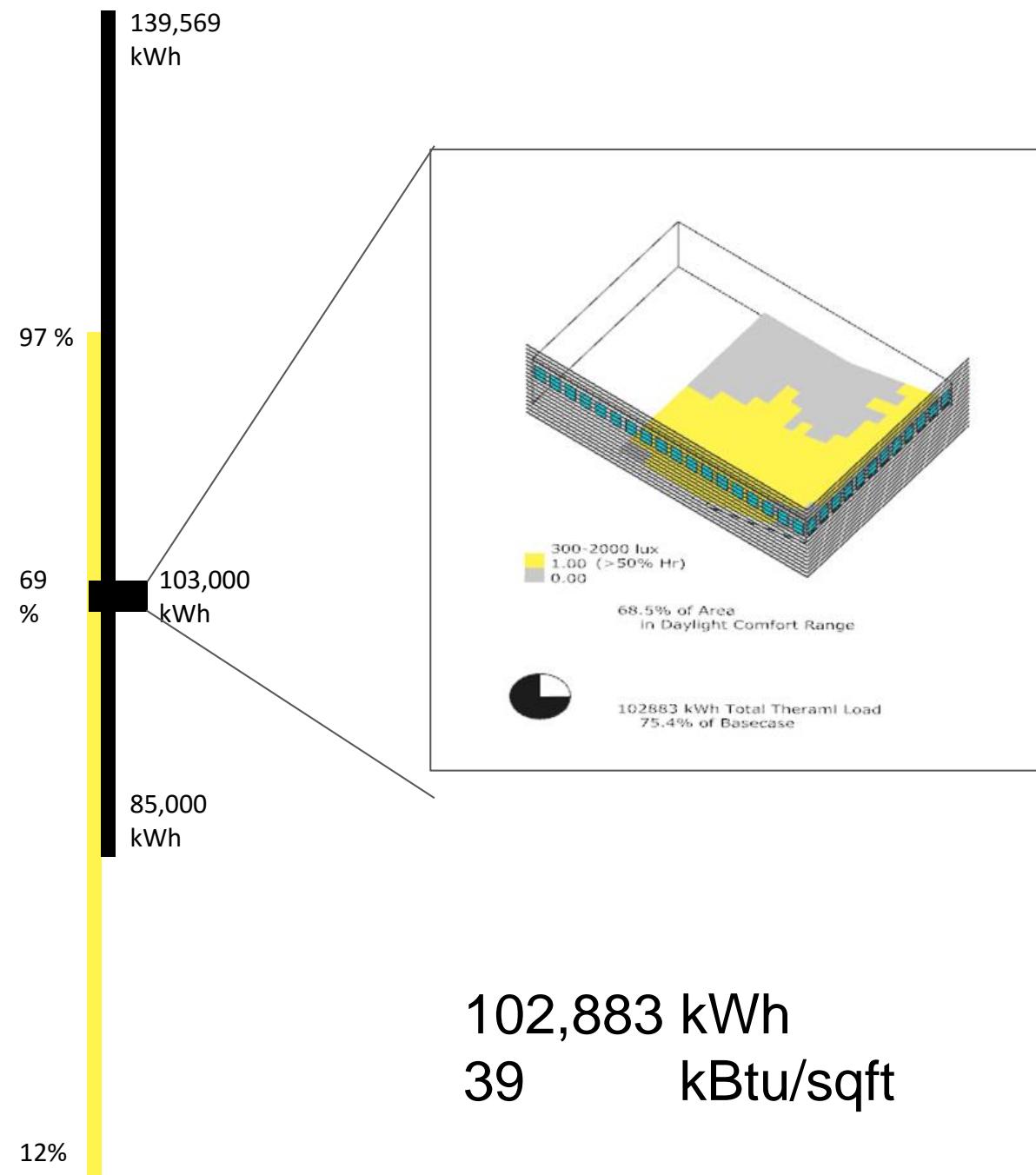
Glazing Ratio



Window-Wall ratio ranges from 20% to 80%, in which 10% increasement of each step, to test the right range for this specific open office.

STUDY OF OFFICE ZONE

Shading Devices



STUDY OF OFFICE ZONE

Energy Loads

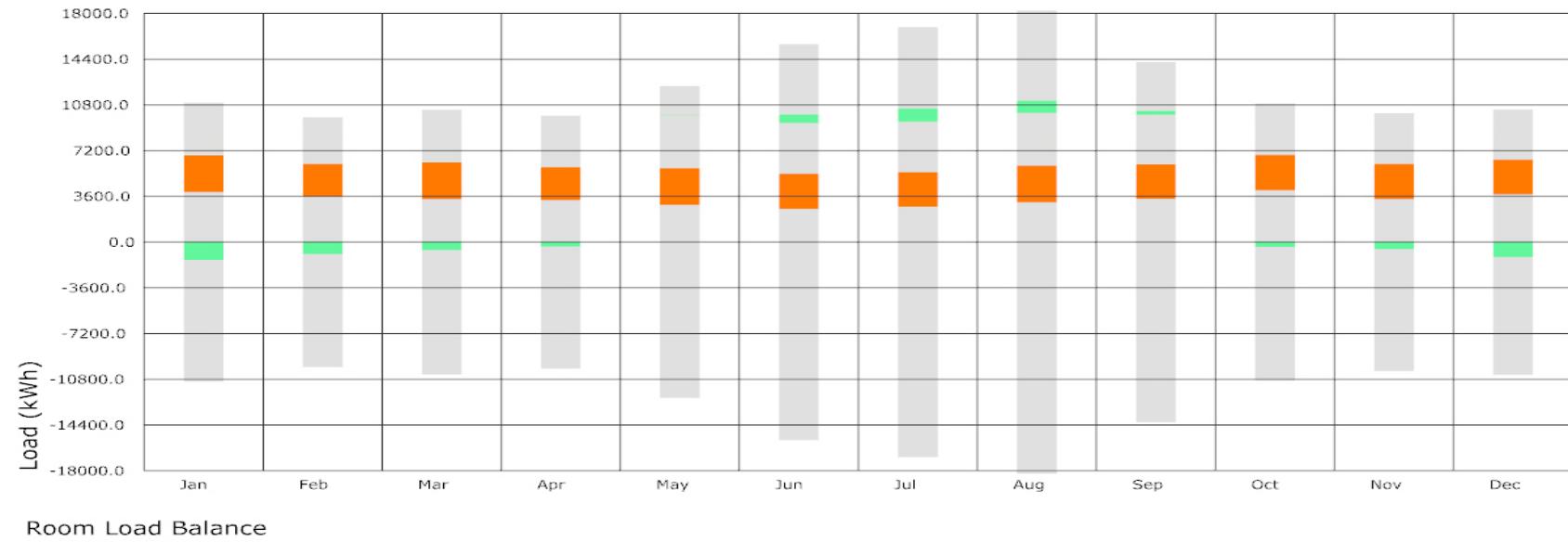
Before

102,883 kWh
39 kBtu/sqft

↓ 16.7%

After

85,688 kWh
33 kBtu/sqft



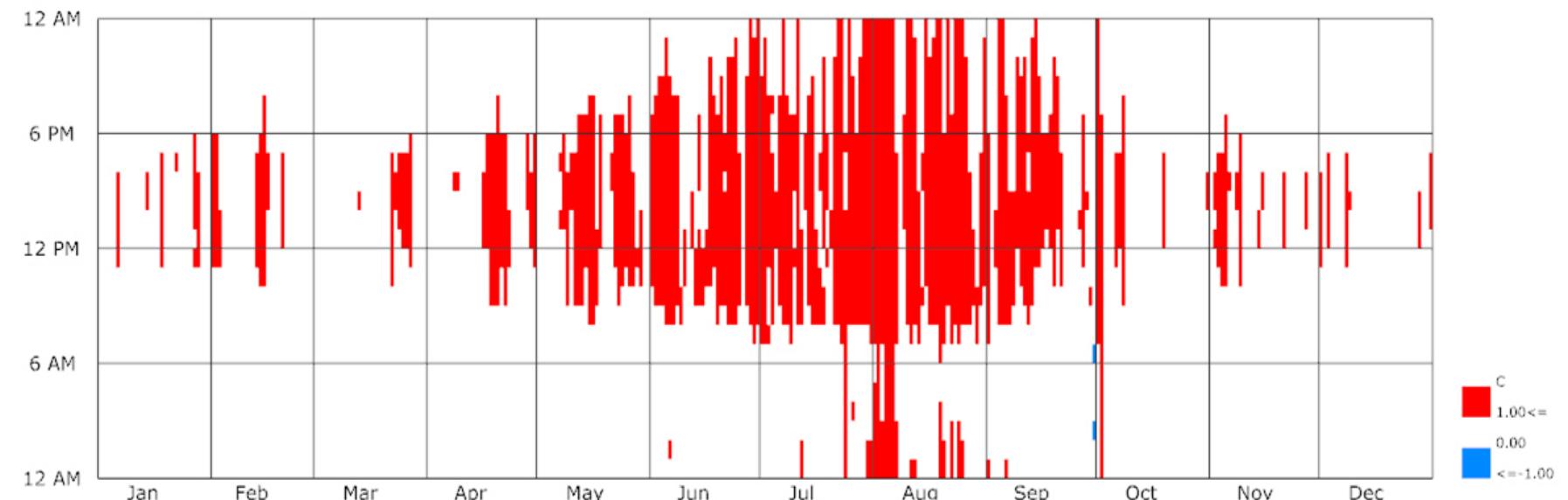
STUDY OF OFFICE ZONE

Adaptive Comfort

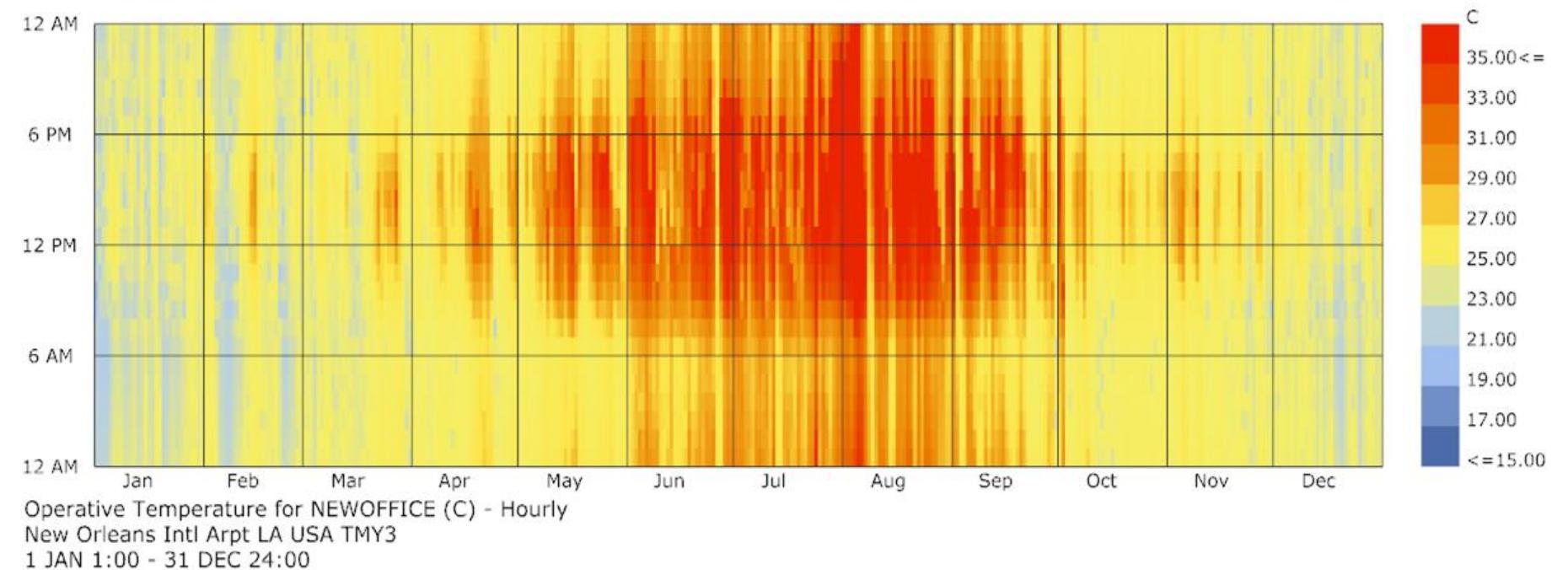
Adaptive Comfort

68%

Of Annual hours



Operative Temperature



STUDY OF OFFICE ZONE

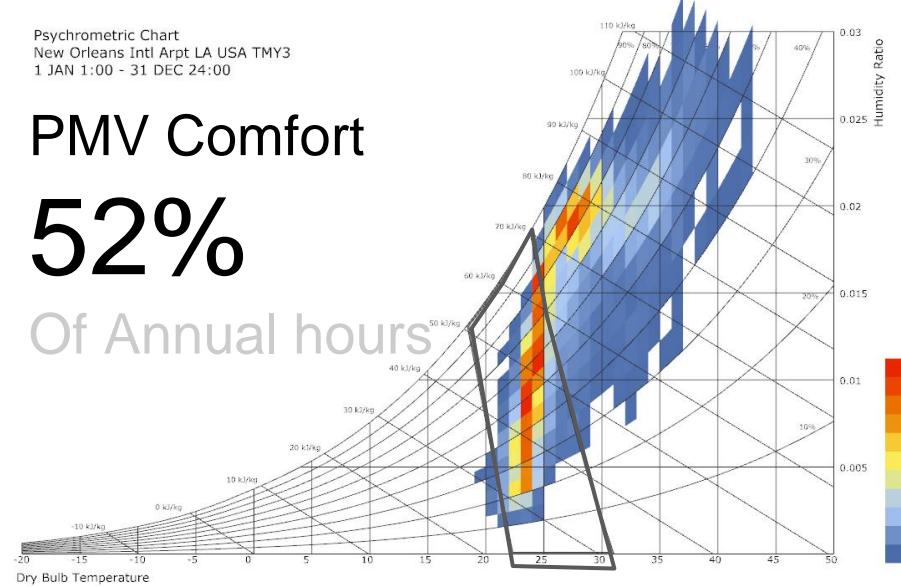
PMV Comfort

Psychrometric Chart
New Orleans Intl Arpt LA USA TMY3
1 JAN 1:00 - 31 DEC 24:00

PMV Comfort

52%

Of Annual hours

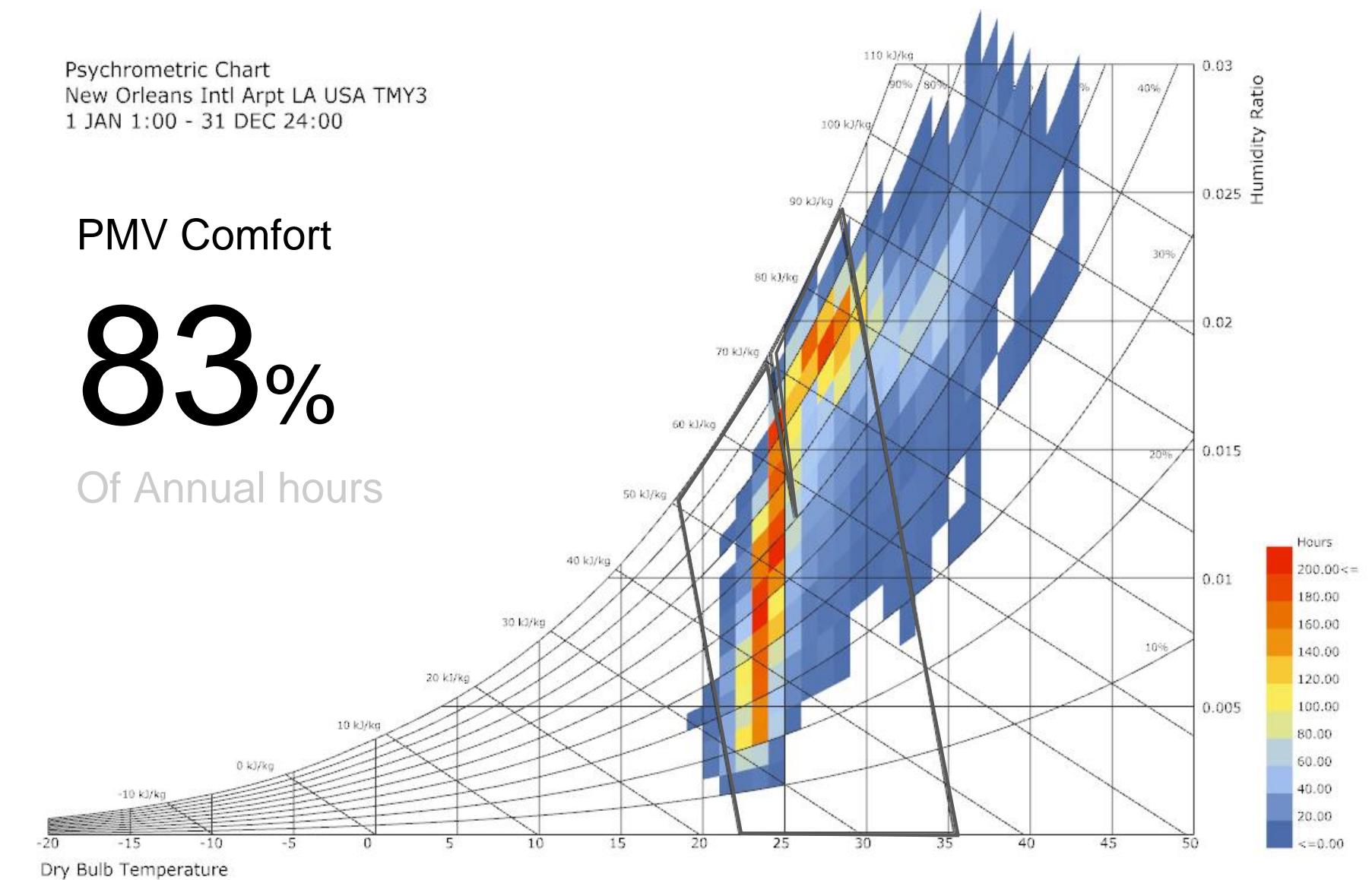


Psychrometric Chart
New Orleans Intl Arpt LA USA TMY3
1 JAN 1:00 - 31 DEC 24:00

PMV Comfort

83%

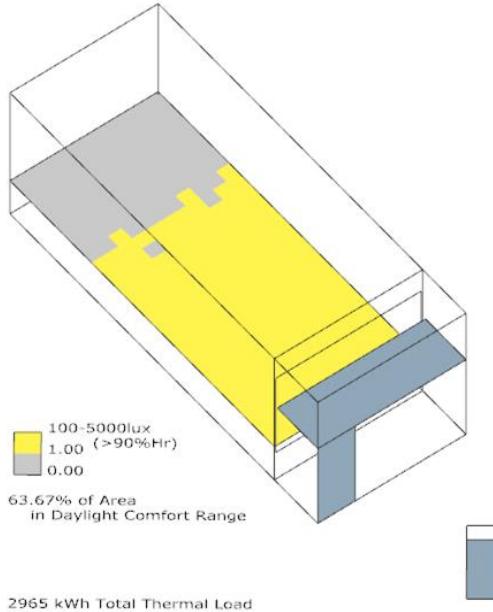
Of Annual hours



Active Occupant (with T-Shirt)

SUMMARY

Apartment & Open Office



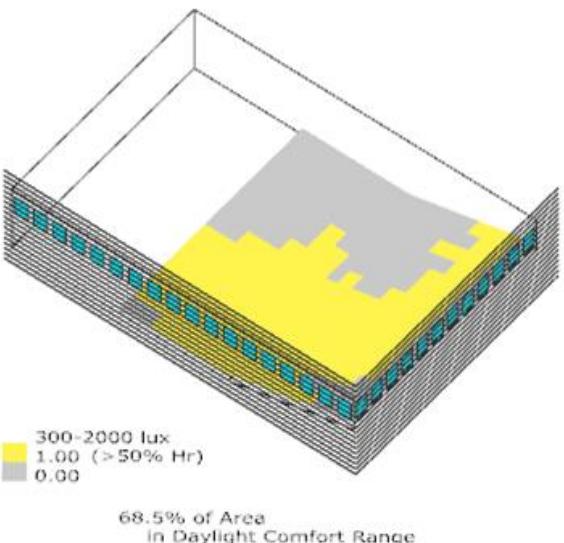
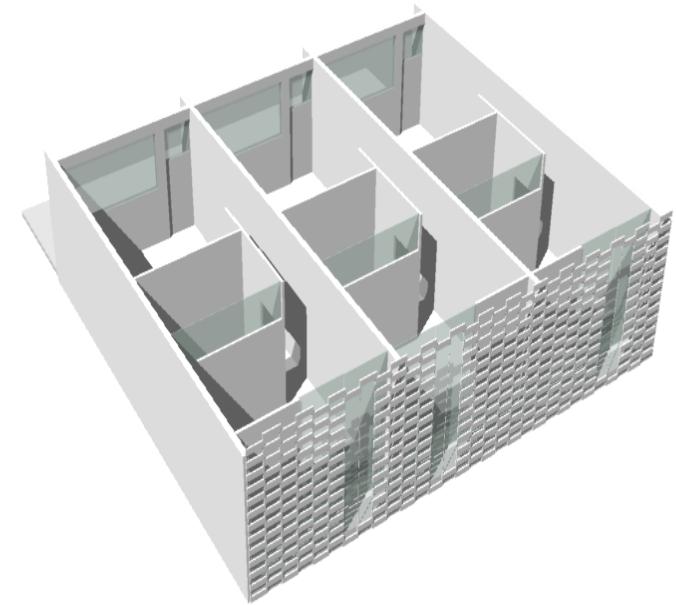
Adaptive Comfort

75%

Of Annual hours

LOAD

26 kBtu/sqft



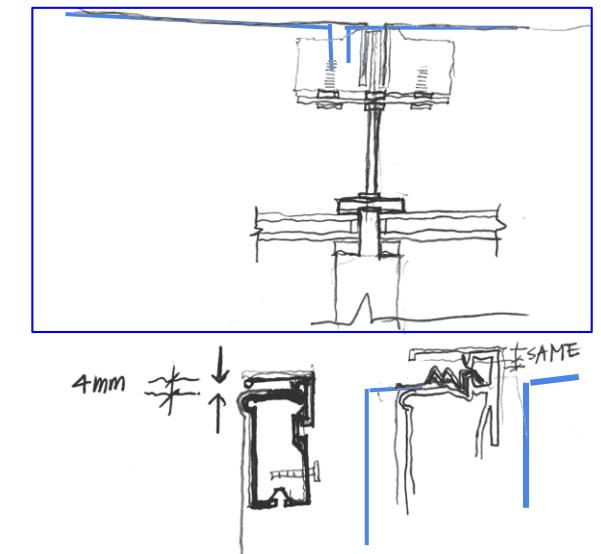
Adaptive Comfort

68%

Of Annual hours

LOAD

33 kBtu/sqft



102883 kWh Total ThermaL Load
75.4% of Basecase

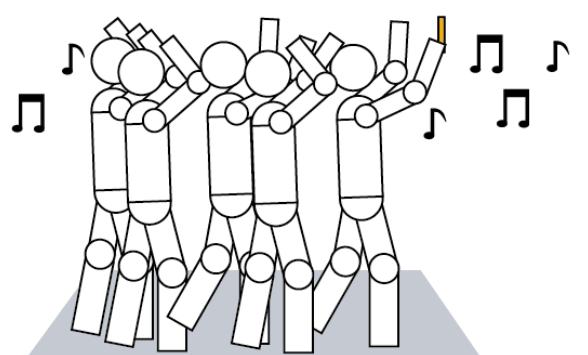
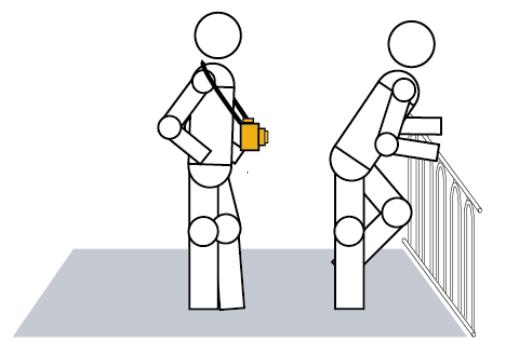
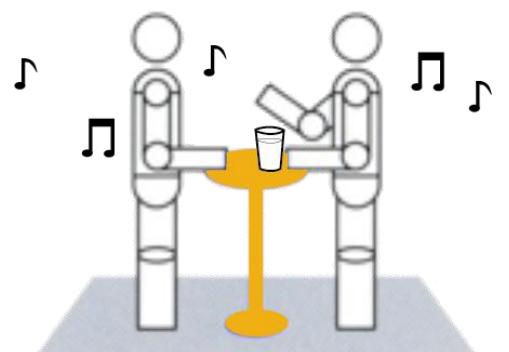
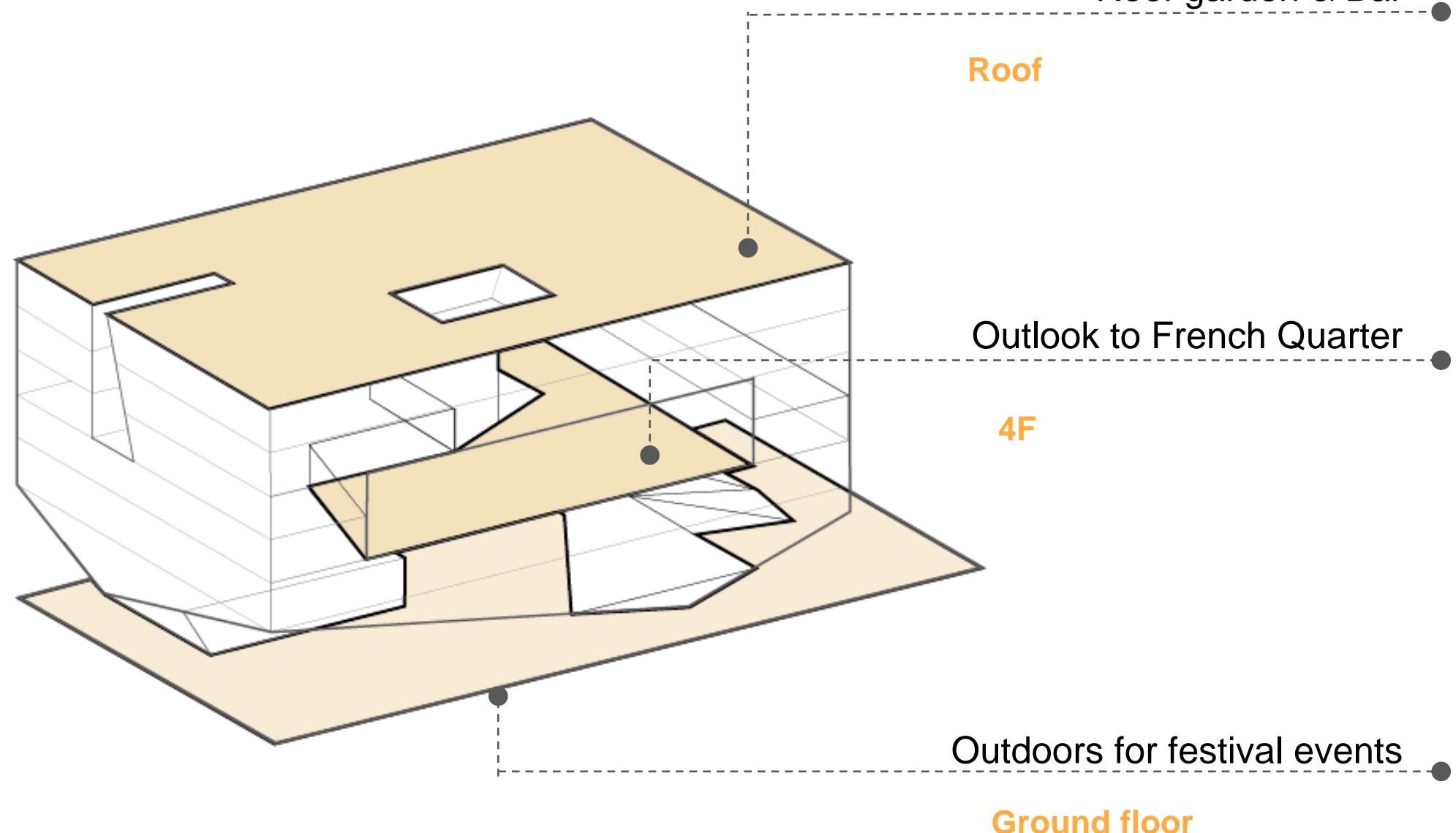
APPENDIX

3 ARCH_ PERFORMANCE

Architectural Challenges

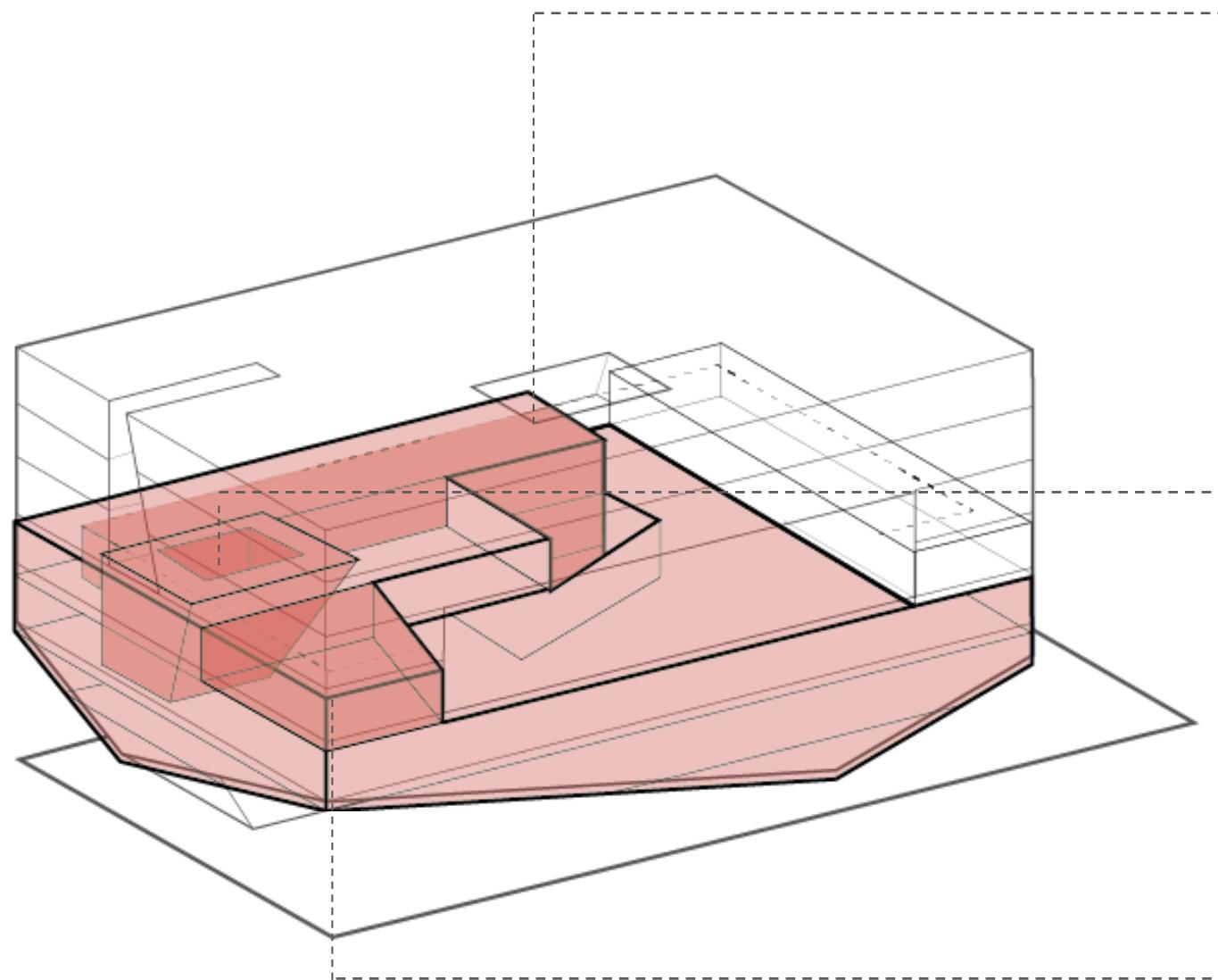
OPENSPACE

New Orleans

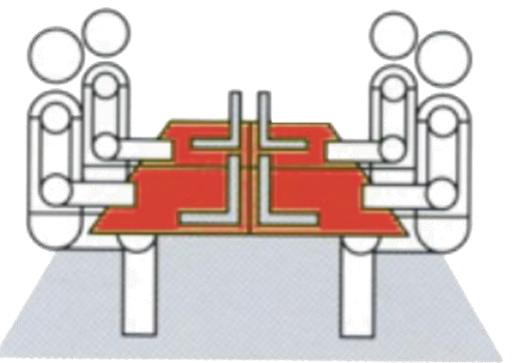


OPENOFFICE

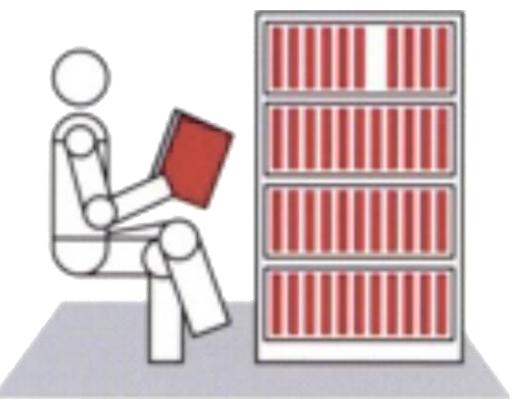
Institute



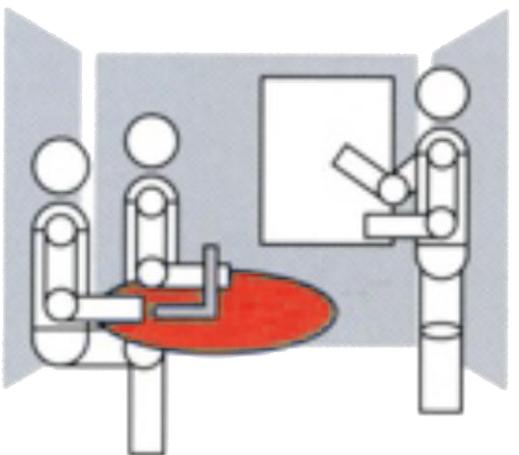
Openoffice



Public
Library

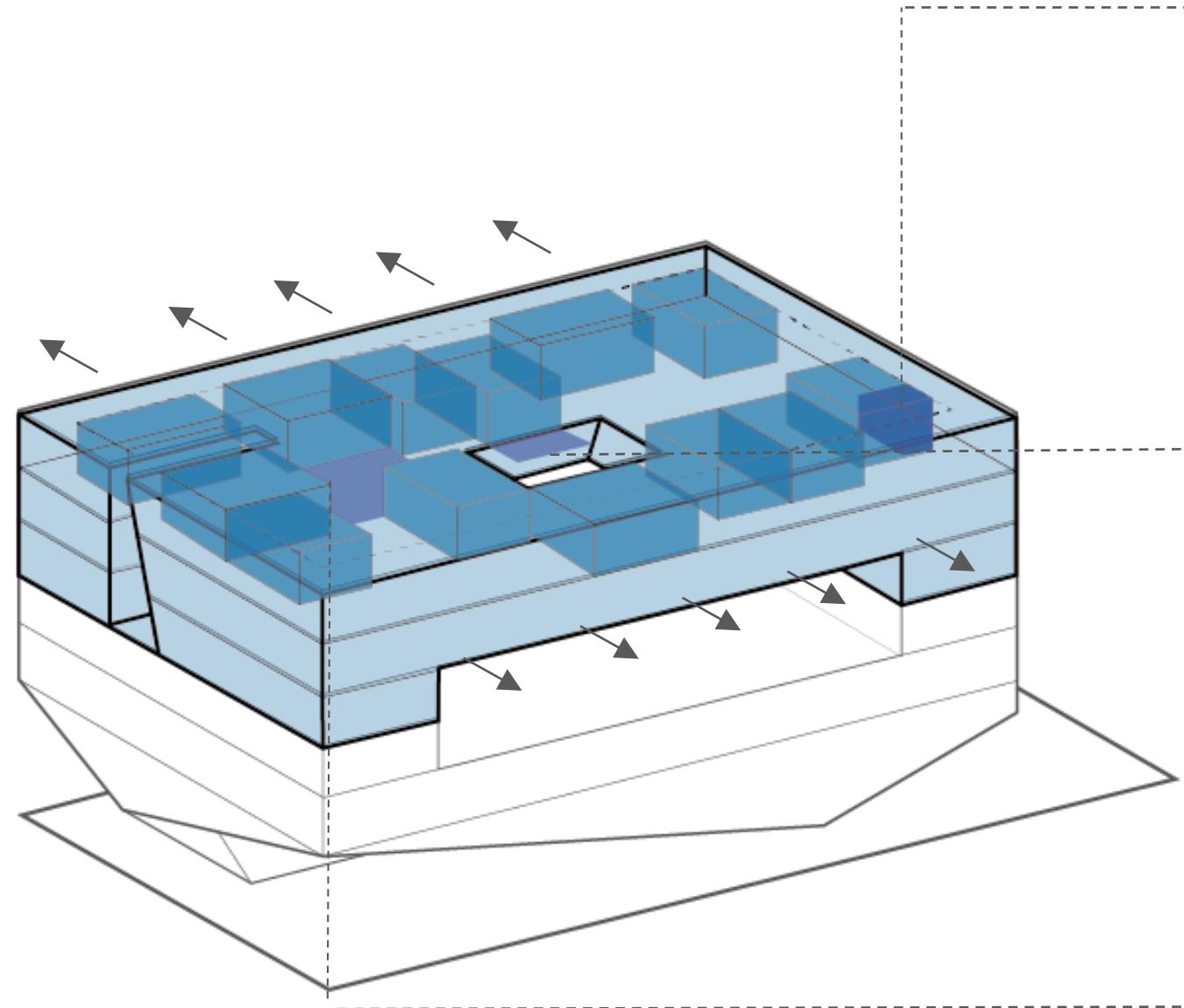


Classroom



OPENSPACE

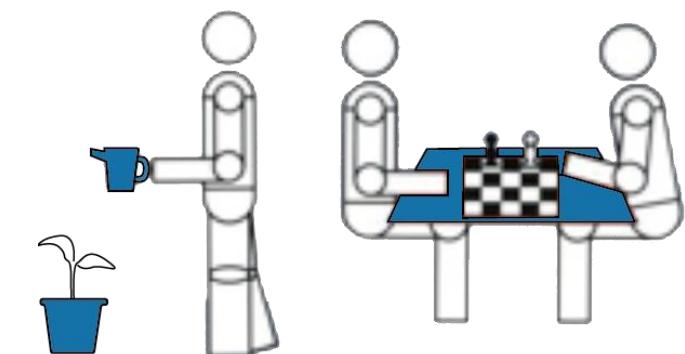
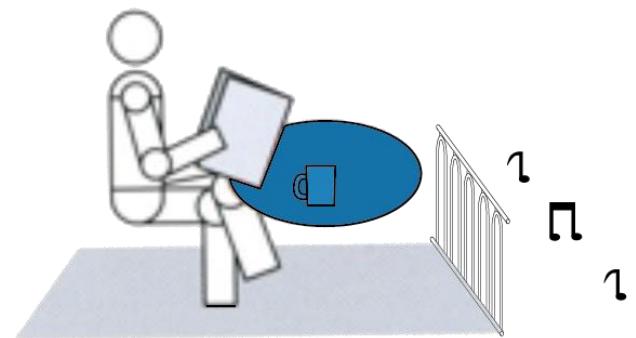
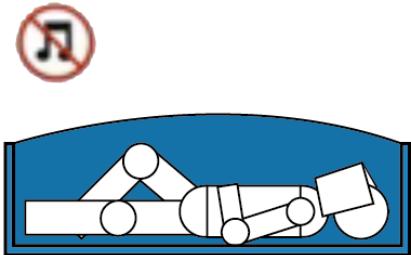
Residential Space



Quiet private space

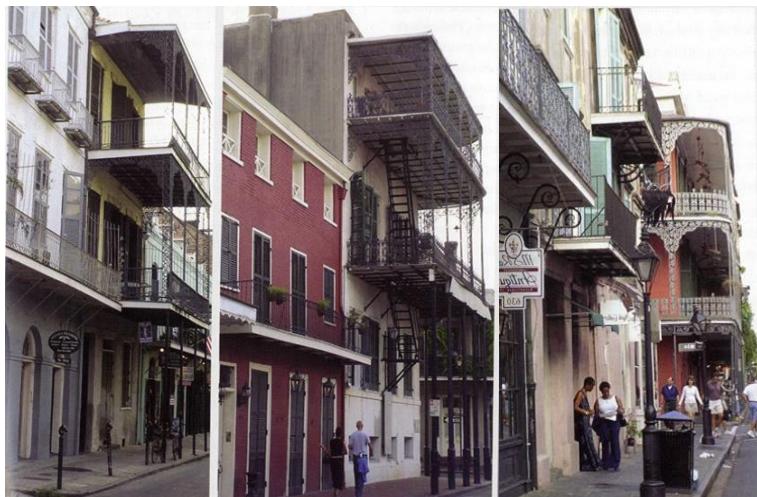
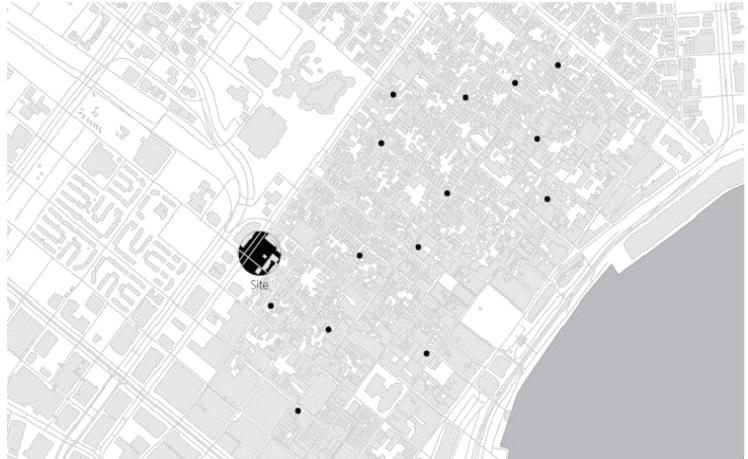
Individual balcony

Share space

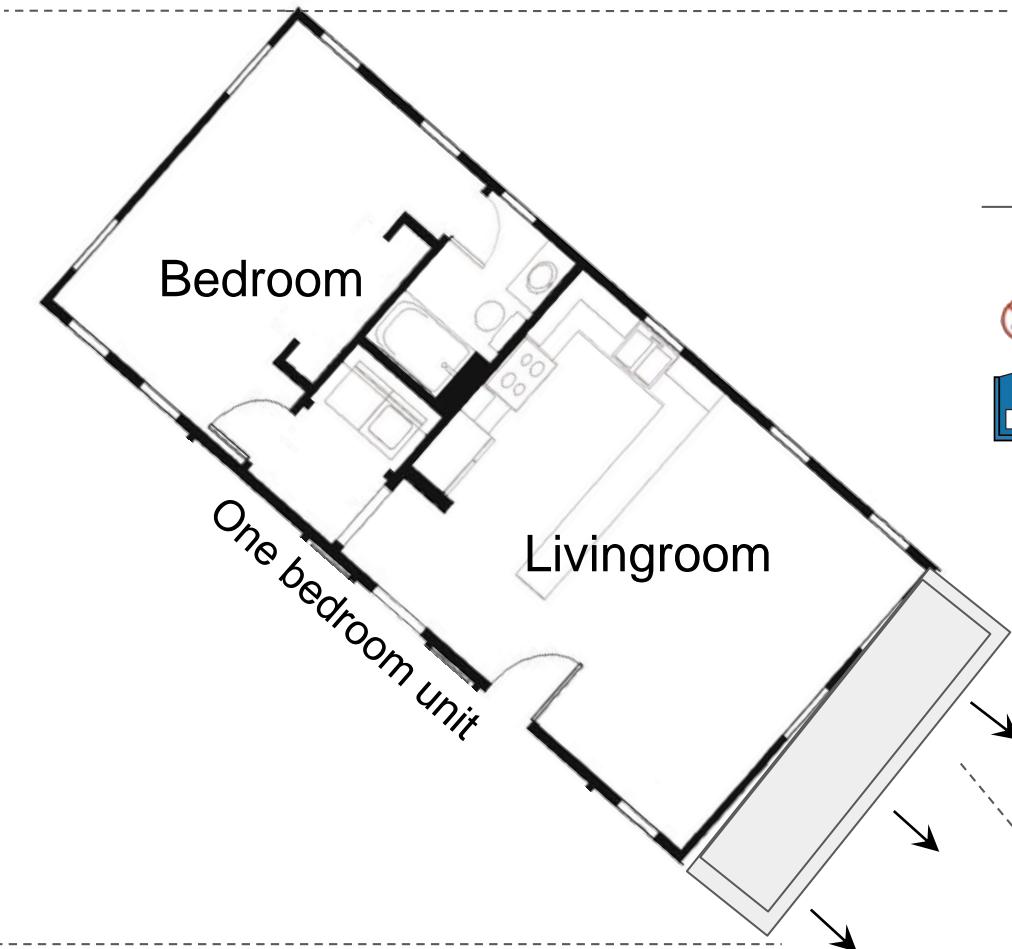
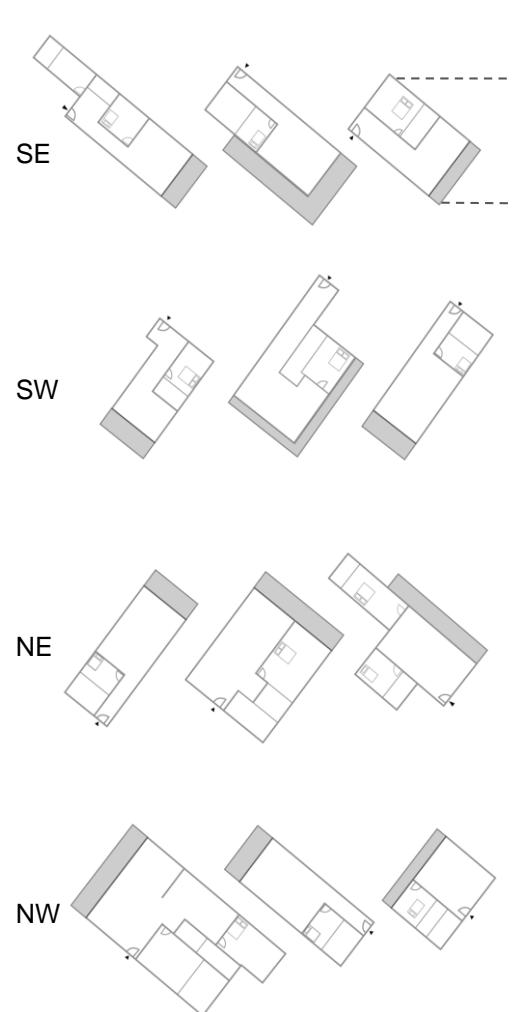


RESIDENTIAL

Unit Study

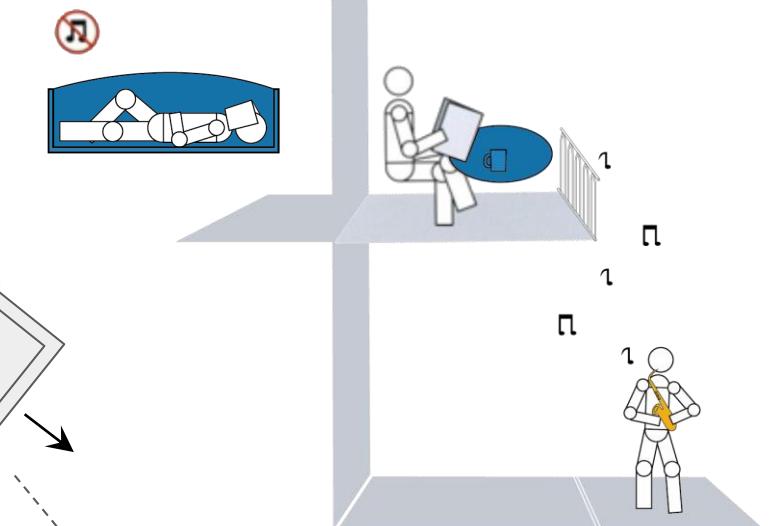


Balcony Direction



Quiet Private space

Private Buffer zone Public



View out & buffer zone

**Blue Screen
Green Wall**



Courtyard

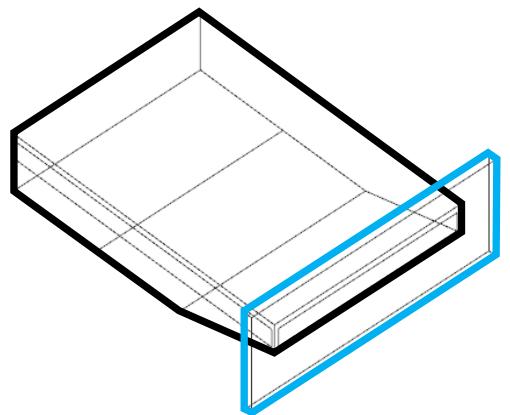
APPENDIX

4 EVAPORATIVE COOLING

Simulation Research

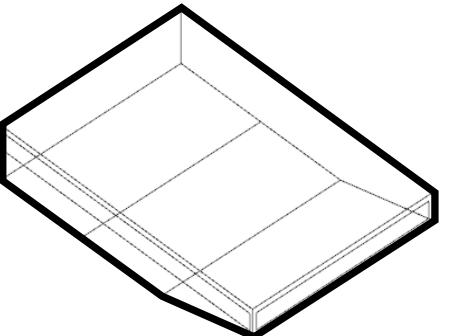
SIMULATION MEANS

1



EnergyPlus
ZoneCoolTower:Shower

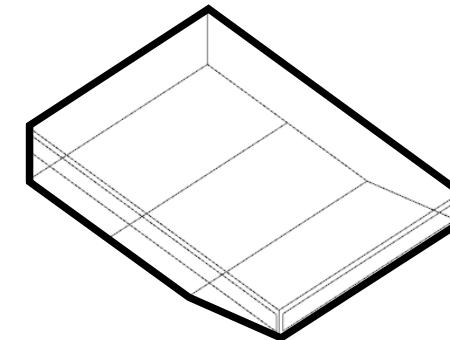
2



Wet bulb Temperature

$$\text{EPW} = \frac{\text{Wet Bulb Temperature} - \text{Dry Bulb Temperature}}{x 0.6}$$

3



Evaporative Rate Equation

$$\text{EPW} = \text{New Air Temperature}$$

CLIMATE ZONE

Site Climate & Simulation Data

Source

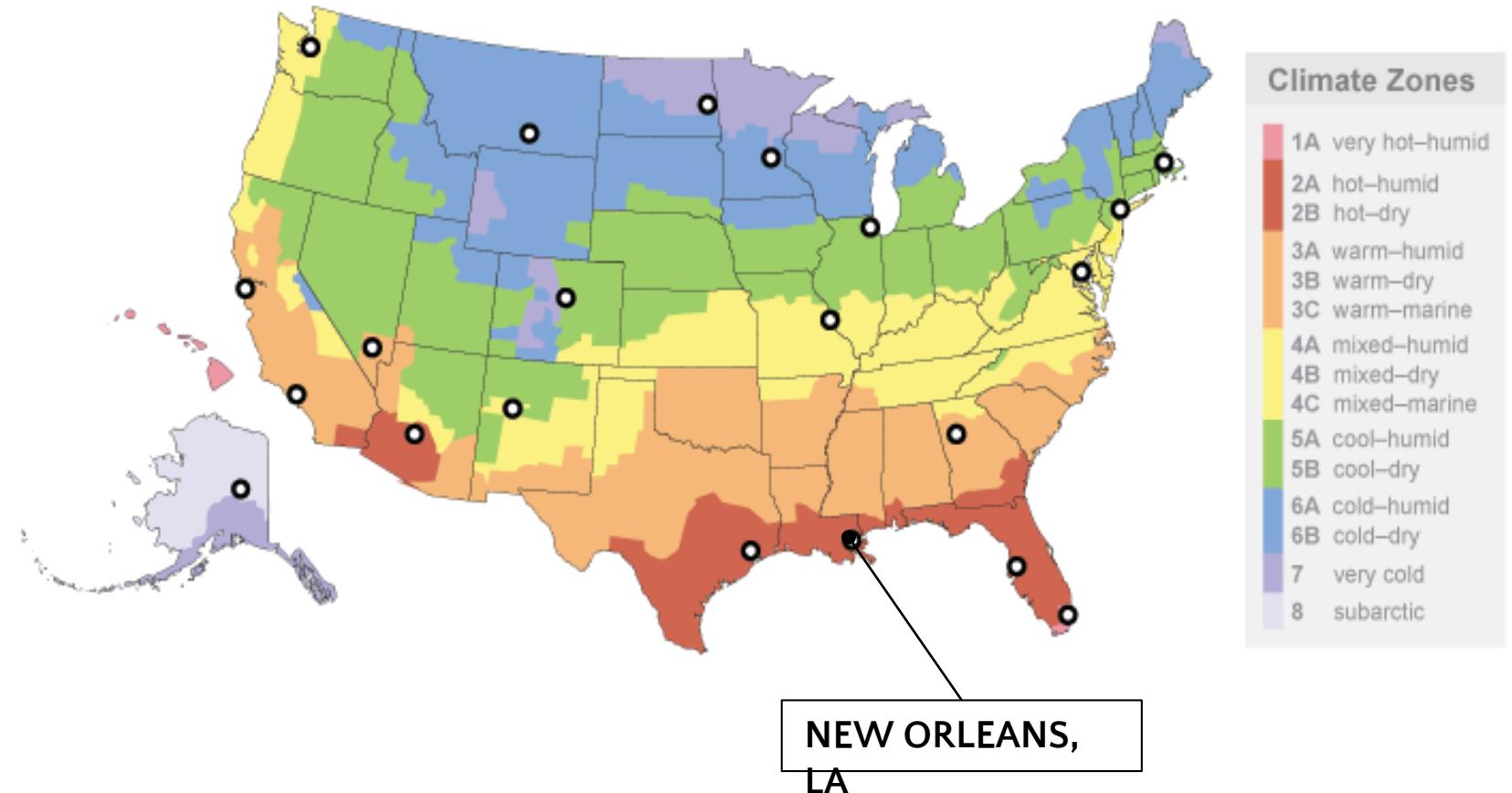


WEATHER
DATA:
LATITUDE:
LONGITUDE:
CDD:
HDD:

CLIMATE ZONE:
CHARACTERISTI
C:

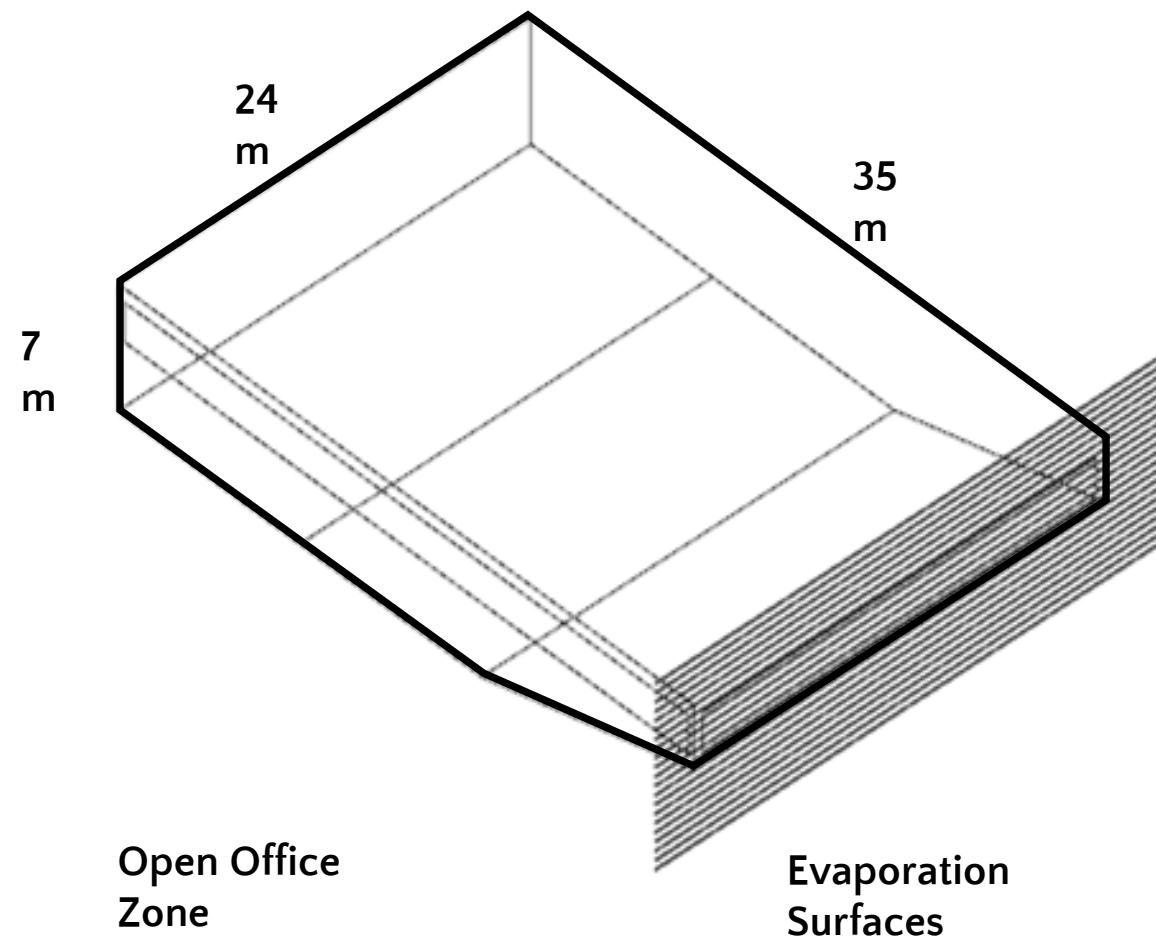
USA_LA_New.Orleans.Intl.AP.722310_T
MY3
30
-90.25
1280 Degree days
741 Degree days

2A
hot-humid



BUILDING INFORMATION

Dimension and EnergyPlus Settings



BuildingSurface:Detailed,

newOffice_Srf_4, !- Name

ROOF, !- Surface Type

Exterior Roof, !- Construction Name

newOffice, !- Zone Name

Adiabatic, !- Outside Boundary

Condition

, !- Outside Boundary Condition Object

NoSun, !- Sun Exposure

NoWind, !- Wind Exposure

autocalculate, !- View Factor to Ground

BuildingSurface:Detailed,

newOffice_Srf_7, !- Name

FLOOR, !- Surface Type

Interior Floor, !- Construction Name

newOffice, !- Zone Name

Adiabatic, !- Outside Boundary

Condition

, !- Outside Boundary Condition Object

NoSun, !- Sun Exposure

NoWind, !- Wind Exposure

autocalculate, !- View Factor to Ground

Construction,

EXTERIOR WALL, !- name

M01 100mm brick, !- - Layer 1

M15 200mm heavyweight concrete, !- - Layer 2

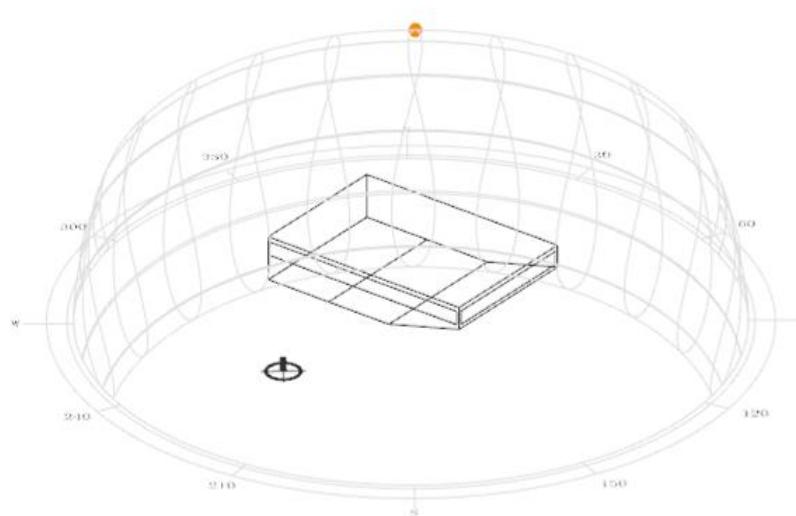
I02 50mm insulation board, !- - Layer 3

F04 Wall air space resistance, !- - Layer 4

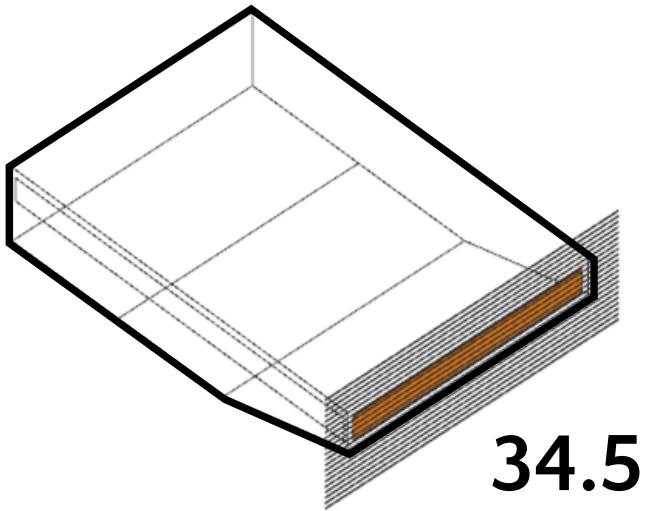
G01a 19mm gypsum board; !- - Layer 5

BUILDING INFORMATION

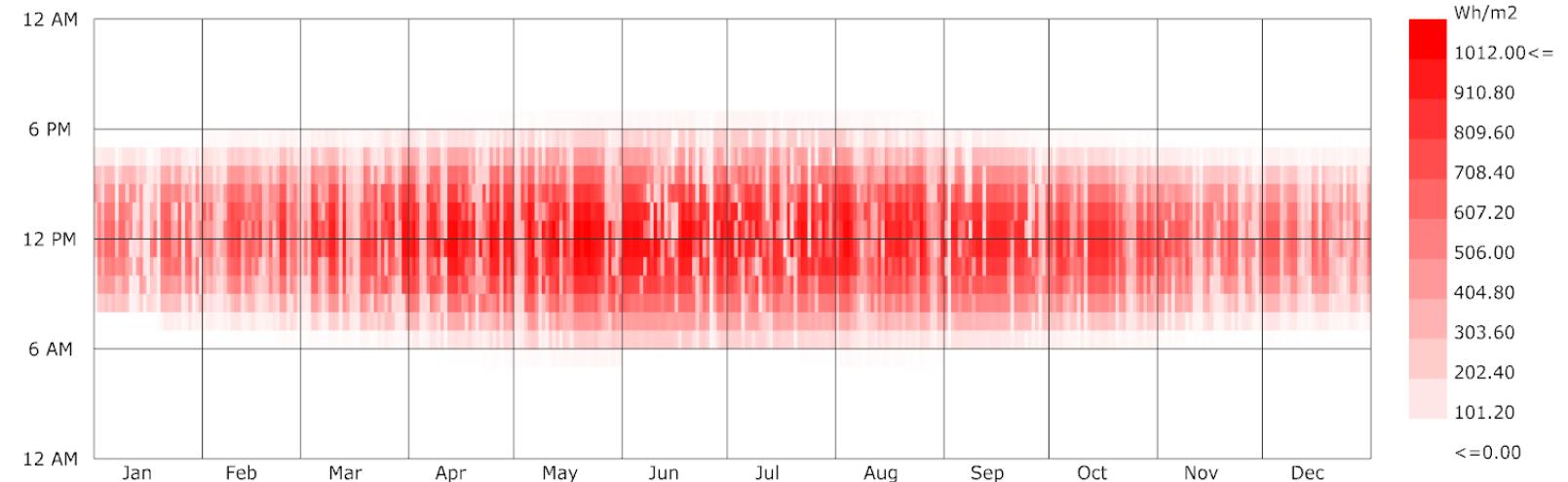
Base Case



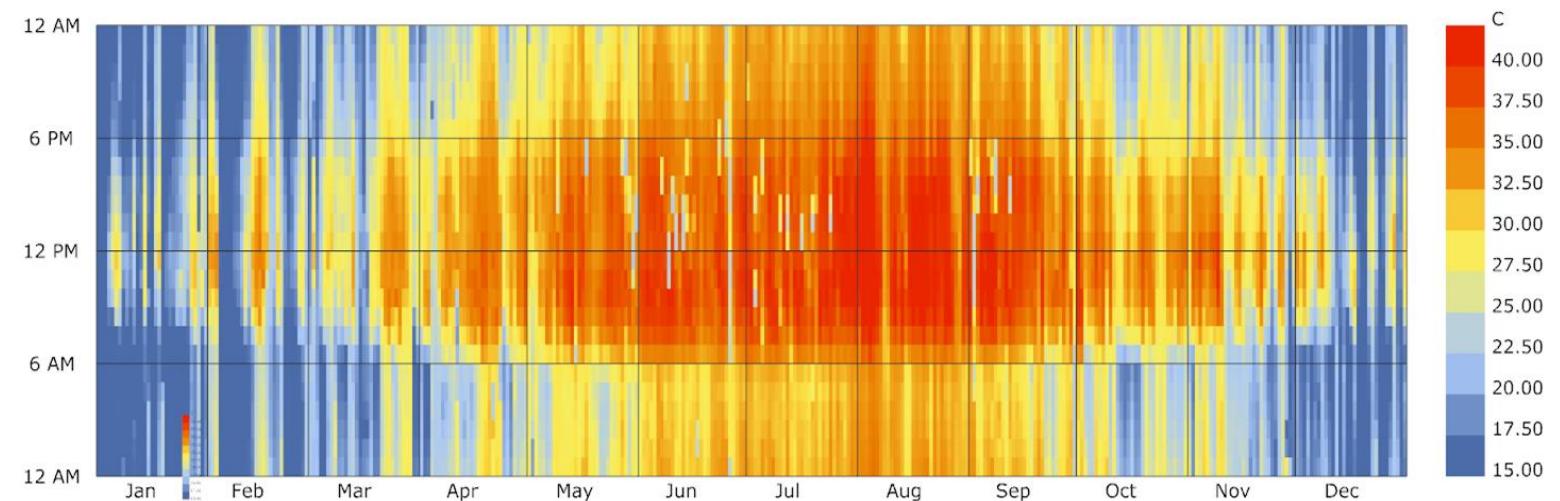
Test Building Orientation & Sun Position @ Jun 21st 12 PM



Outer Surface Temperature of Test Windows Surface
@ Jun 21st 12 PM °C



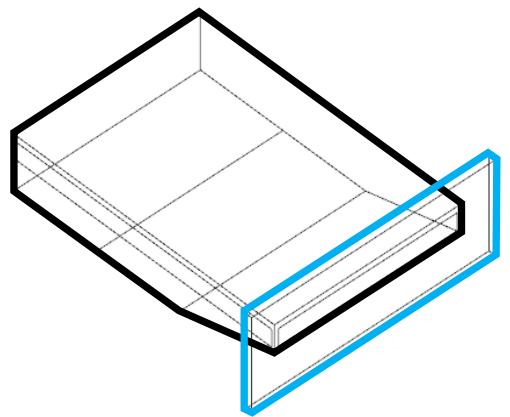
Global Horizontal Radiation Annual Hourly Data



Outer Surface Temperature of Test Windows Surface Annual Hourly Data °C

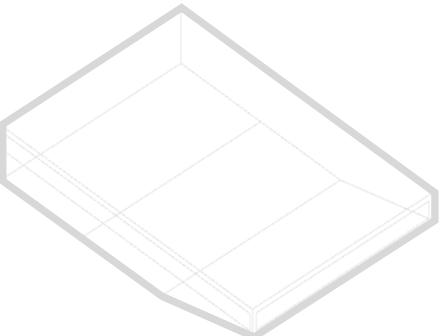
SIMULATION MEANS

1



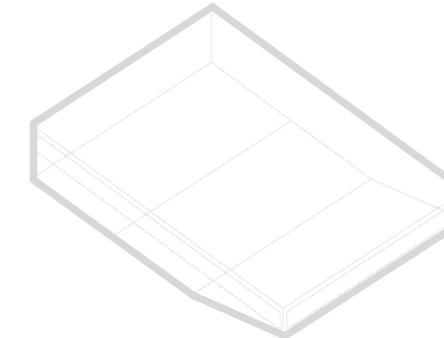
EnergyPlus
ZoneCoolTower:Shower

2



Wet bulb Temperature

3



Evaporative Rate Equation

$$\text{EPW} = \frac{\text{Wet Bulb Temperature} - \text{Dry Bulb Temperature}}{x 0.6}$$

$$\text{EPW} = \text{New Air Temperature}$$

ENERGYPLUS EMBED FUNCTION

ZoneCoolTower:Shower

The first simulation method is to create a cooling zone attached the exterior surface of the office zone, and assign ZoneCoolTower function to the cooling zone to mimic evaporation cooling effect.

ZoneCoolTower:Shower Inputs

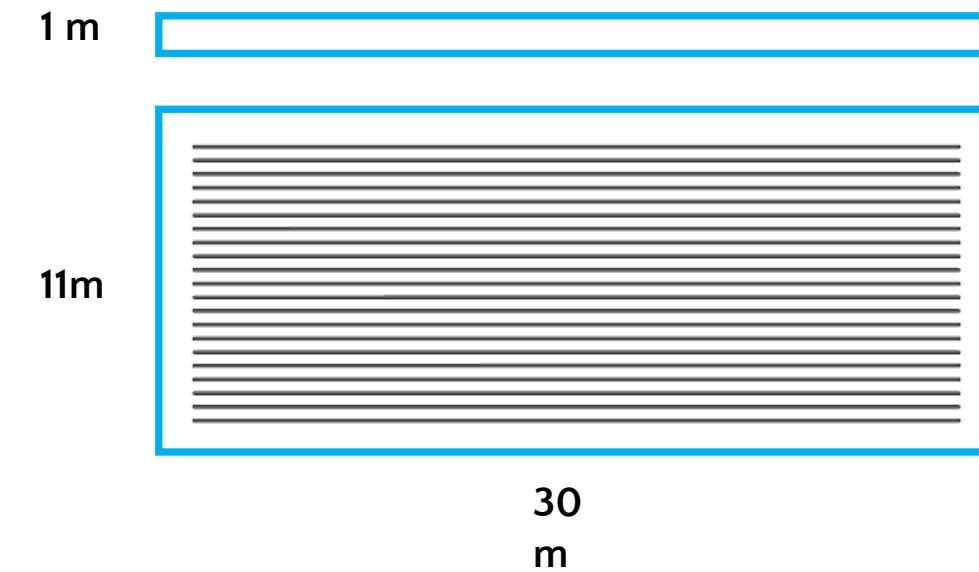
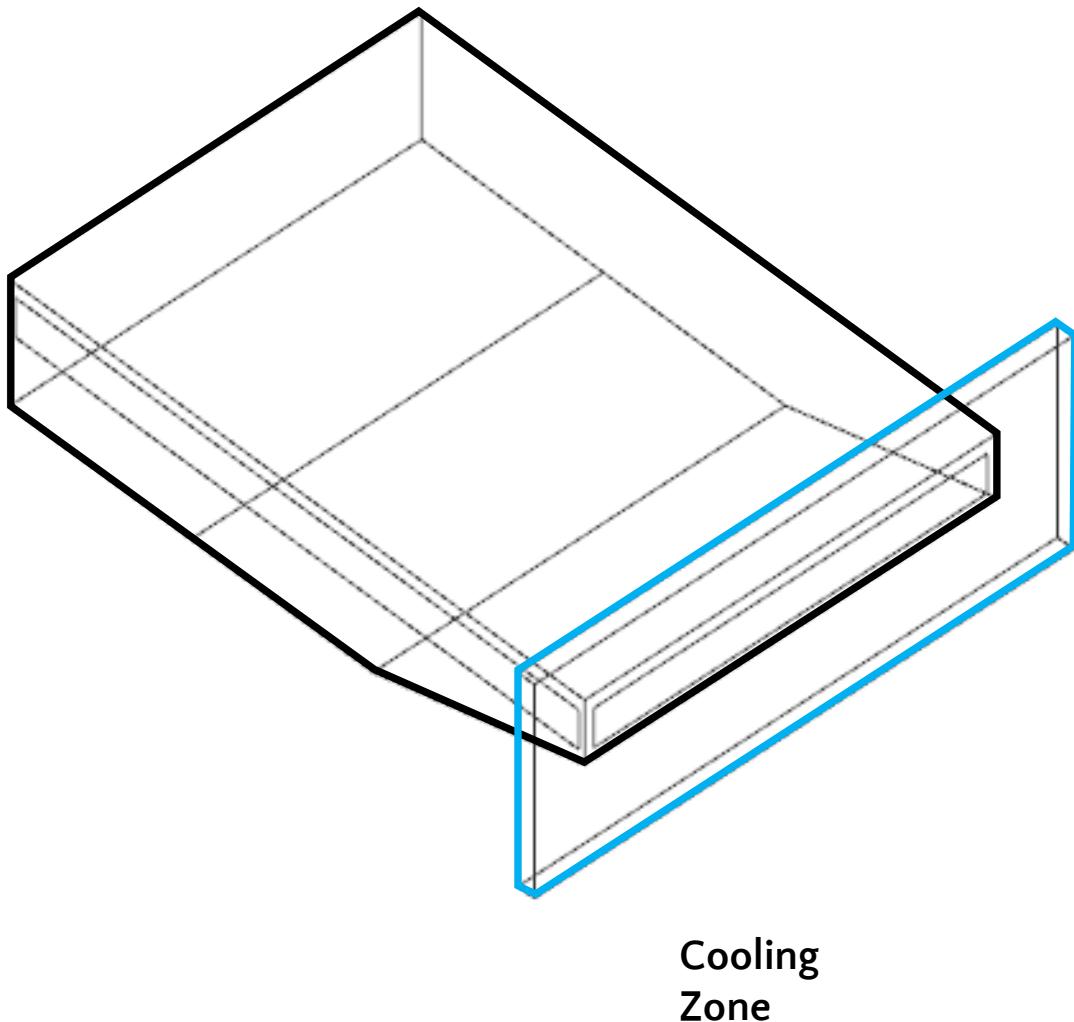
```
ZoneCoolTower:Shower
  Cool_Tower_1,
  Cooling_Zone,
  Simple_Vent,
  ,
  WindDrivenFlow,
  0.0005,
  ,
  constant)
  5.0,
  1.0,
  10.0,
  18.0,
  0.05,
  0.05,
  250.0;
```

Cool Tower 1 !- Name of cooltowers
Cooling_Zone !- Zone name
Simple Vent !- Schedule
WindDrivenFlow !- Name of water supply storage tanks
0.0005 !- Flow control type
constant !- Water flow rate from the spray in m³/s
5.0 !- schedule for flow rate (optional, non-existent means
1.0 !- Effective tower height in m
10.0 !- Exit area in m²
18.0 !- Maximum supply air volume flow rate in m³/s
0.05 !- Minimum indoor temperature to prevent overcooling in C
0.05 !- Fraction of Water loss
250.0 !- Fraction of flow that goes to outside
250.0 !- Rated power consumption in W

1

ENERGYPLUS EMBED FUNCTION

ZoneCoolTower:Shower

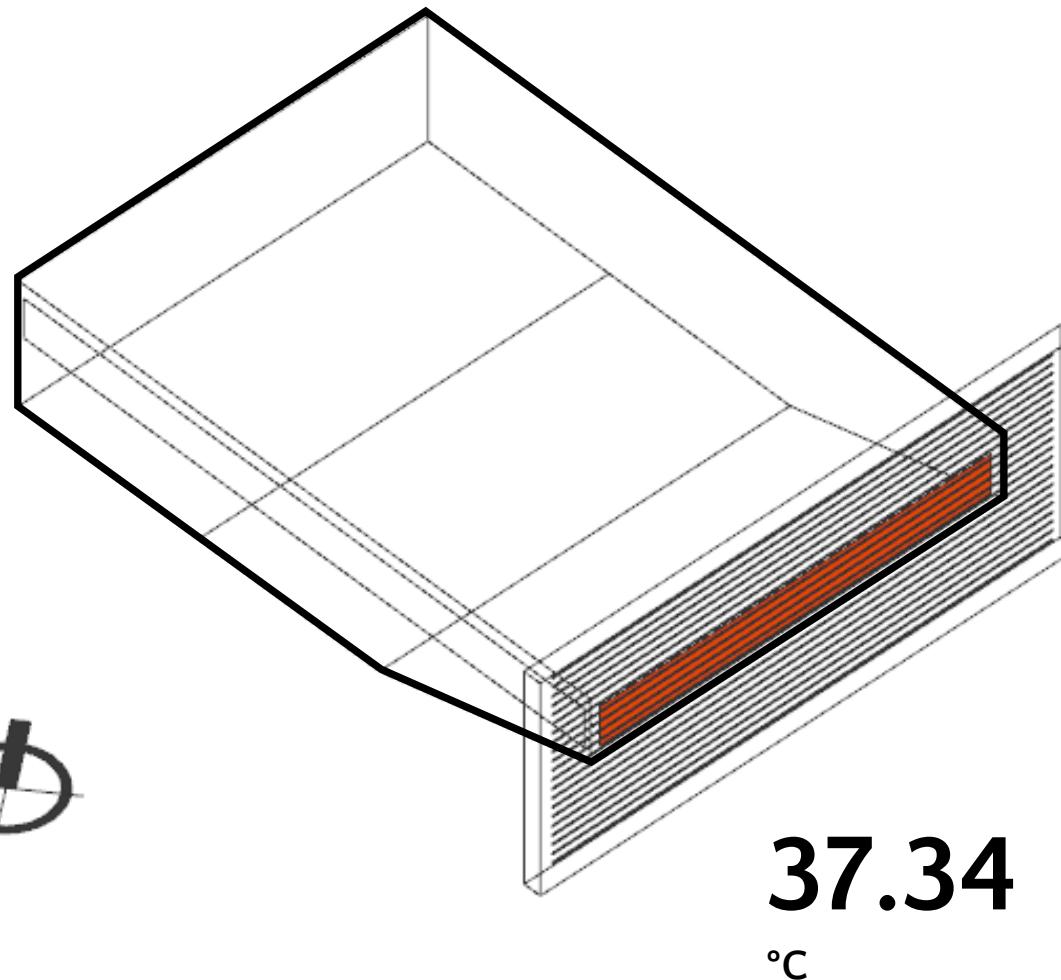


All surfaces of the cooling zone are assigned “Air Wall” material, except where attached the office’s exterior surface.
Air

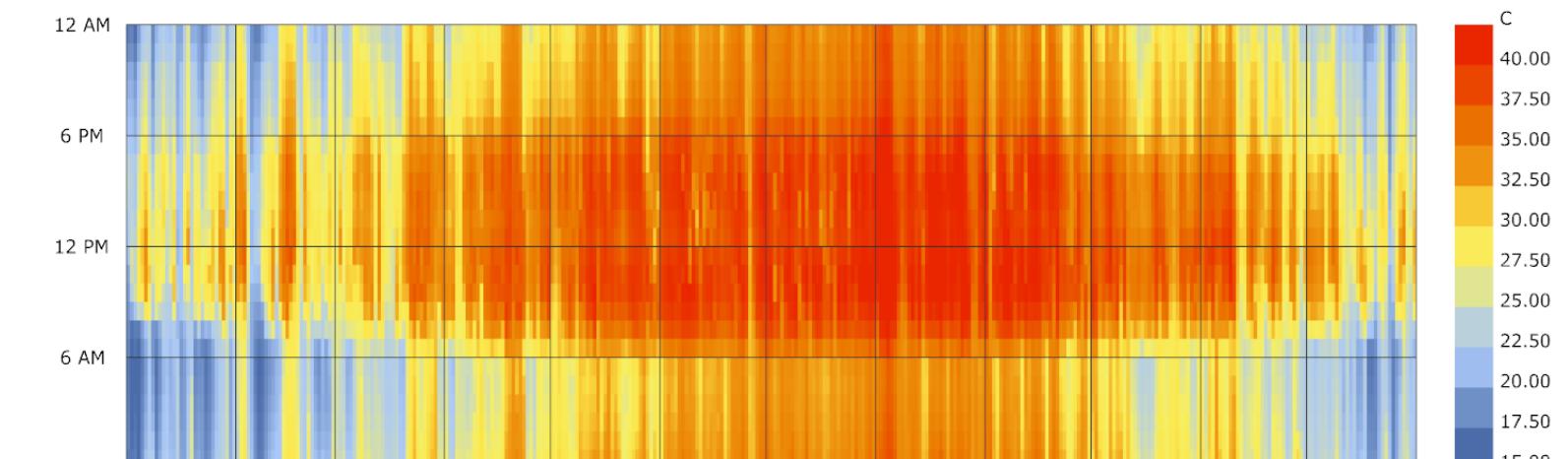
<i>Wall:</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Material Type</i>
	<i>MediumSmooth</i>	- Roughness
	0.01	- Thickness {m}
	0.6	- Conductivity {W/m-K}
	800	- Density {kg/m ³ }
	1000	- Specific Heat {J/kg-K}
	0.95	- Thermal Absorptance
	0.7	- Solar Absorptance
	0.7	- Visible Absorptance

1

ENERGYPLUS EMBED FUNCTION ZoneCoolTower:Shower



Outer Surface Temperature of Test Windows
Surface
@ Jun 21st 12 PM

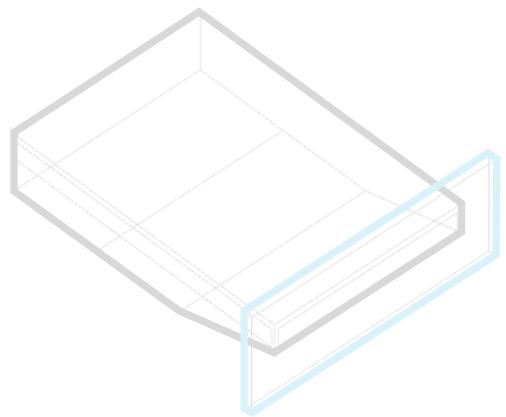


Outer Surface Temperature of Test Windows Surface
Annual Hourly Data

The result from this simulation was surprisingly higher than the base case, which mainly because of the cool zone traps the heat. However, it does have roughly 0.3 °C reduction while applying “ZoneCoolTower:Shower” in simulation.

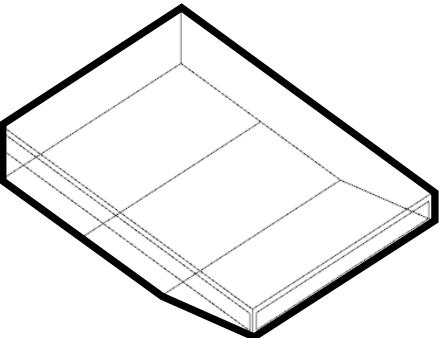
SIMULATION MEANS

1



EnergyPlus
ZoneCoolTower:Shower

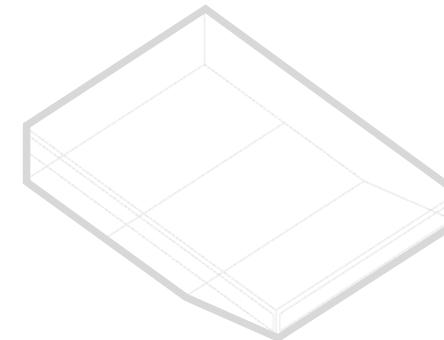
2



Wet bulb Temperature

$$\text{EPW} = \frac{\text{Wet Bulb Temperature} - \text{Dry Bulb Temperature}}{x 0.6}$$

3



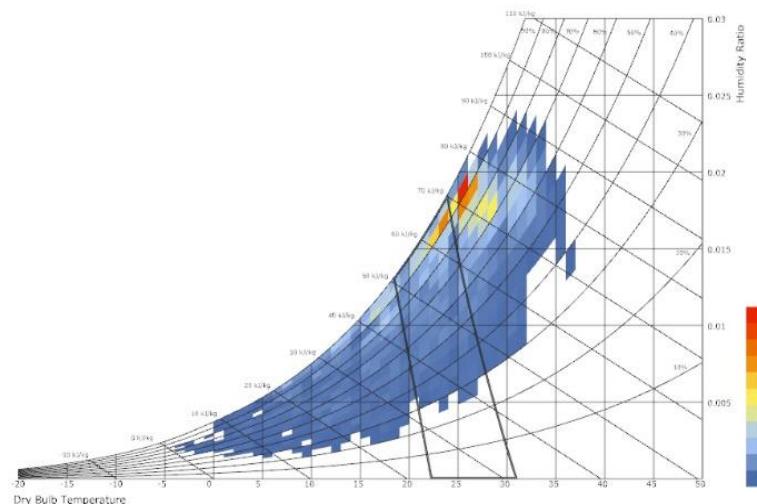
Evaporative Rate Equation

$$\text{EPW} = \text{New Air Temperature}$$

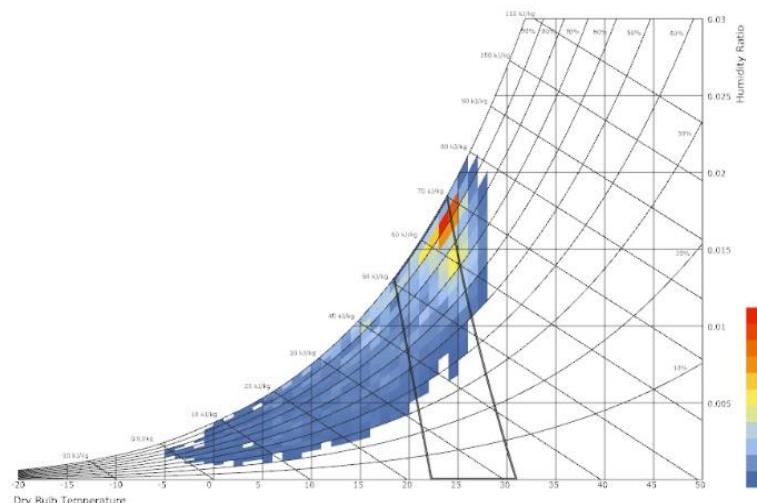
2

WET BULB TEMPERATURE

Generating a new EPW file

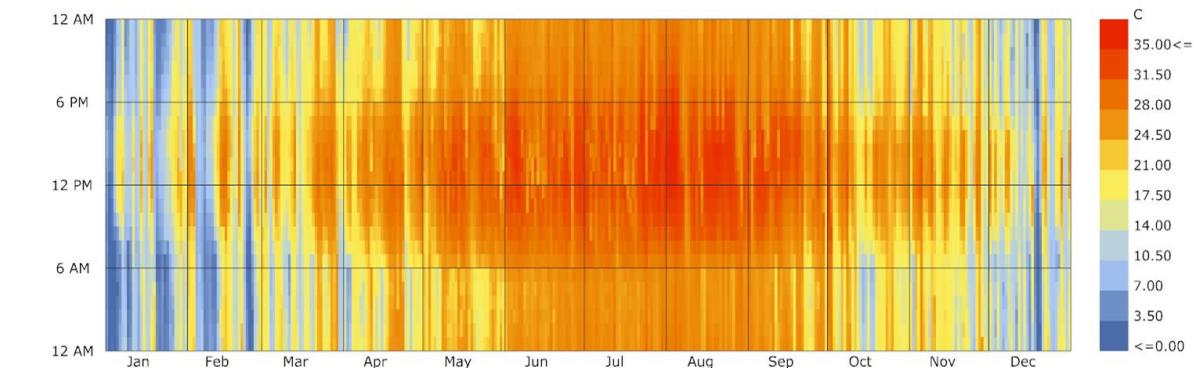


Psychrometric Chart

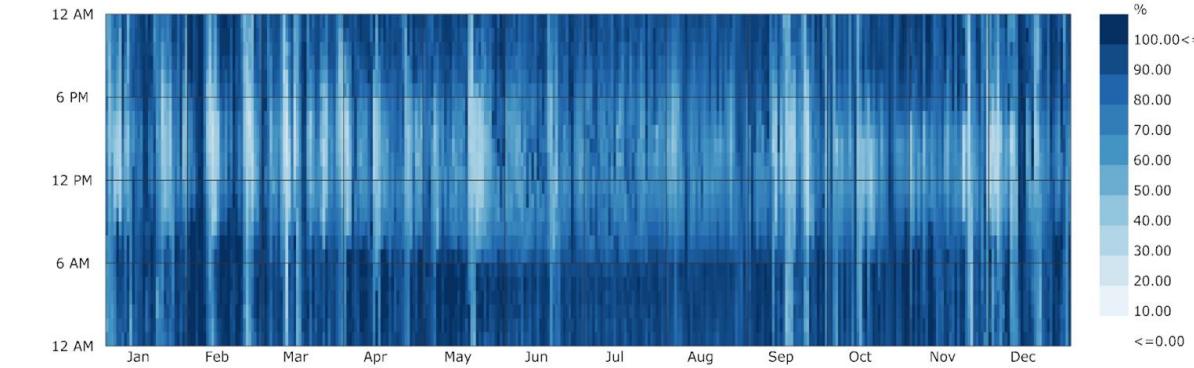


With Max Evaporative Cooling Effect

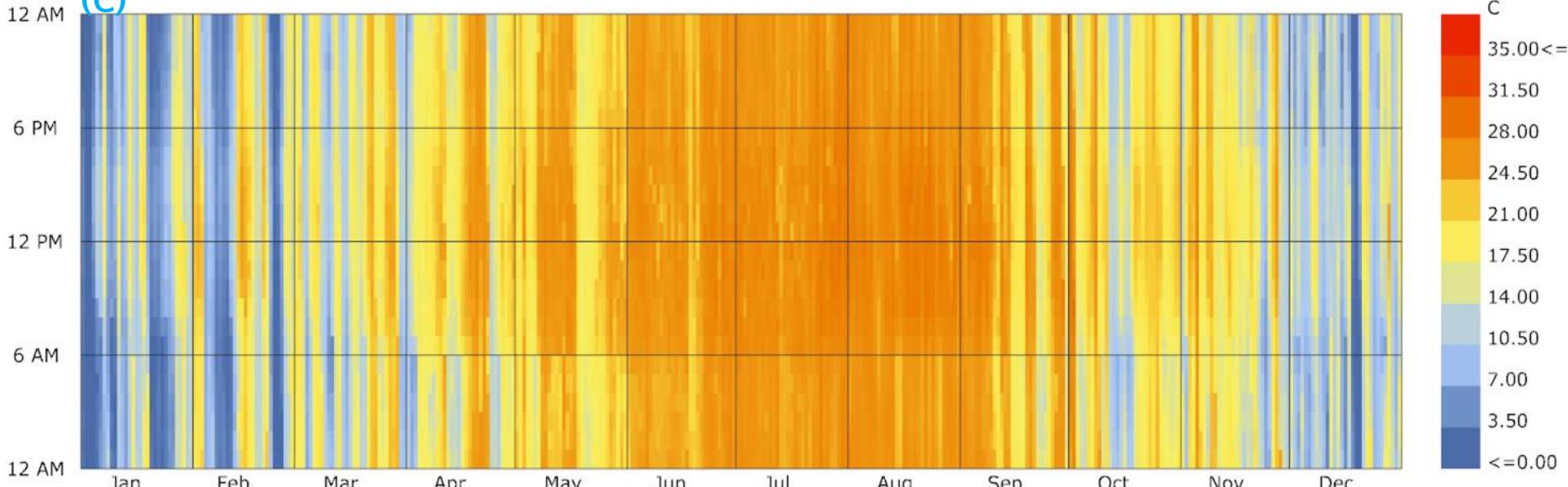
Dry Bulb Temperature (C)



Relative Humidity (%)



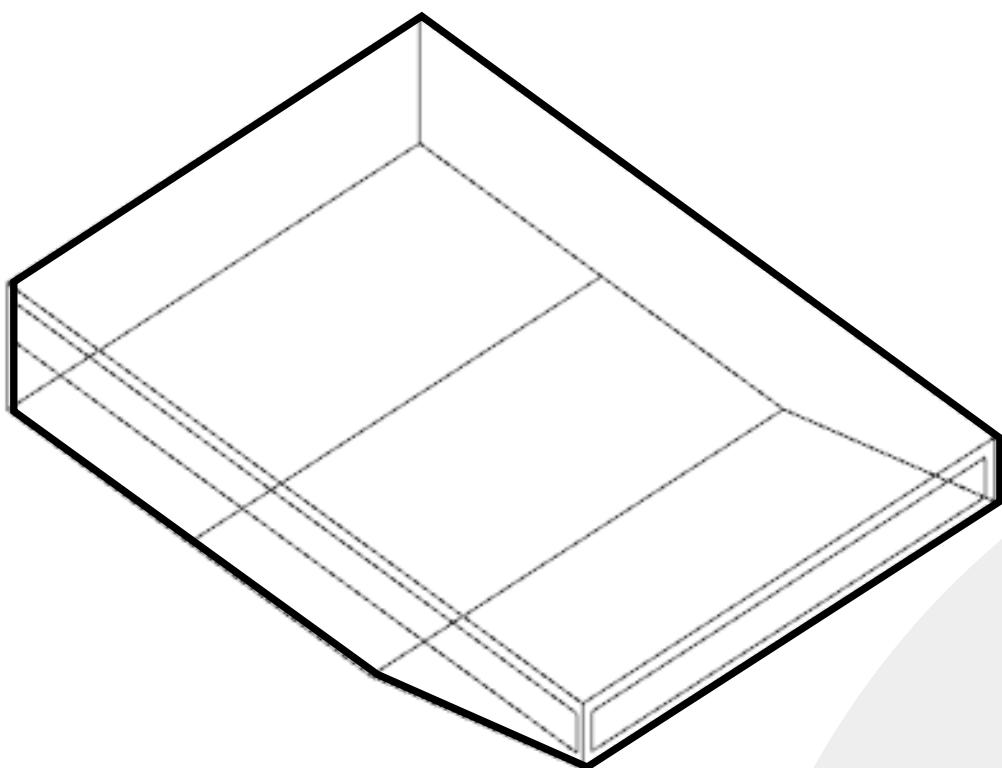
Wet Bulb Temperature (C)



2

WET BULB TEMPERATURE

Generating a new EPW file



EP
W
Dry Bulb
Temperature

Wet Bulb
Temperature
-
Dry Bulb
Temperature
 $\times 0.6$

EP
W
Wet Bulb
Temperature
-
Dry Bulb
Temperature
 $\times 0.6$

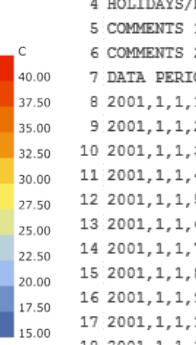
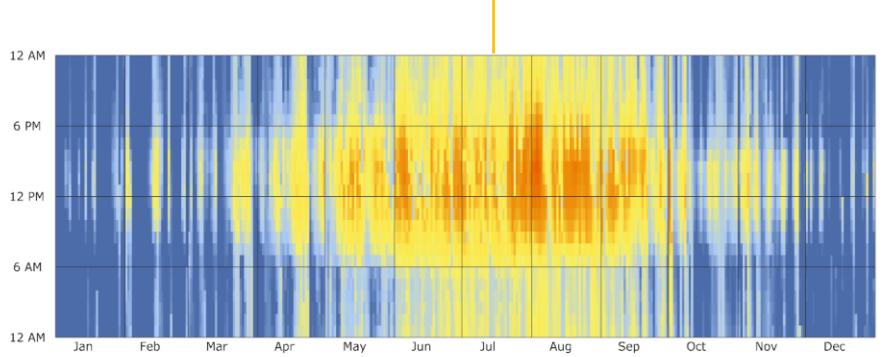
Exterior
Environment

2

WET BULB TEMPERATURE

Generating a new EPW file

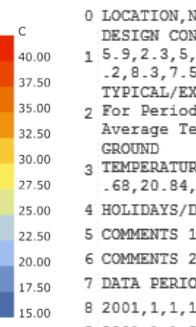
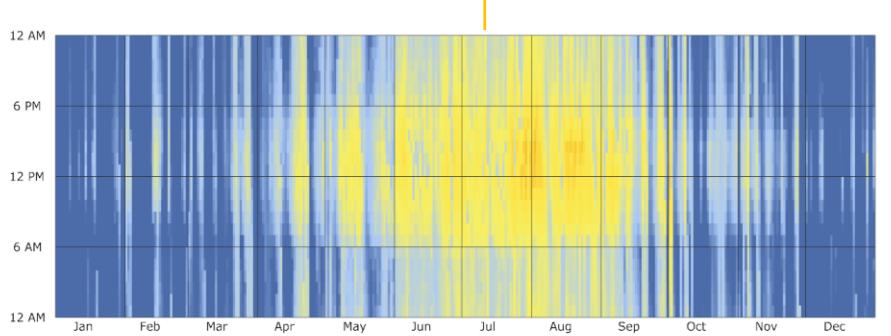
Original EPW



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1 5.9,2.3,5,10.6,13.1,9.4,11.3,4,10,Cooling,8,8.5,34.2,25.6,33.3,25.4,32.5,25.2,27.1,31.5,26.7,31.1,26.3,30.5,3.4,0,25.9,21.3,29.1,25.5,20.8,28.8,25.2,20.3,28.5,85,31.6,83.1,31.1,81.4,30.5,688,Extremes,9
2,8.3,7.5,29.2,-3.9,35.8,3.2,1.1,-6.2,36.6,-8.1,37.2,-9.9,37.8,-12.2,38.6
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2 For Period,Extreme,1/20,1/26,Winter - Week Nearest Average Temperature For Period,Typical,12/ 8,12/14,Autumn - Week Nearest Average Temperature For Period,Typical,10/20,10/26,Spring - Week Nearest
Average Temperature For Period,Typical,4/26,5/ 2
GROUND
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.68,20.84,22.82,24.20,24.52,23.74,22.02,19.93
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5 COMMENTS 1,Custom/User Format -- WMO#722310; NREL TMY Data Set (2008); Period of Record 1973-2005 (Generally)
6 COMMENTS 2, -- Ground temps produced with a standard soil diffusivity of 2.3225760E-03 {m**2/day}
7 DATA PERIODS,1,1,Data,Sunday, 1/ 1,12/31
C
40.00
37.50
35.00
32.50
30.00
27.50
25.00
22.50
20.00
17.50
15.00

```



```

0 LOCATION,New Orleans Intl Arpt,LA,USA,TMY3,722310,30.00,-90.25,-6.0,1.0
DESIGN CONDITIONS,1,Climate Design Data 2009 ASHRAE Handbook,,Heating,1,-0.3,1.9,-8.8,1.8,2.8,-
1 5.9,2.3,5,10.6,13.1,9.4,11.3,4,10,Cooling,8,8.5,34.2,25.6,33.3,25.4,32.5,25.2,27.1,31.5,26.7,31.1,26.3,30.5,3.4,0,25.9,21.3,29.1,25.5,20.8,28.8,25.2,20.3,28.5,85,31.6,83.1,31.1,81.4,30.5,688,Extremes,9
2,8.3,7.5,29.2,-3.9,35.8,3.2,1.1,-6.2,36.6,-8.1,37.2,-9.9,37.8,-12.2,38.6
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2 For Period,Extreme,1/20,1/26,Winter - Week Nearest Average Temperature For Period,Typical,12/ 8,12/14,Autumn - Week Nearest Average Temperature For Period,Typical,10/20,10/26,Spring - Week Nearest
Average Temperature For Period,Typical,4/26,5/ 2
GROUND
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6 COMMENTS 2, -- Ground temps produced with a standard soil diffusivity of 2.3225760E-03 {m**2/day}
7 DATA PERIODS,1,1,Data,Sunday, 1/ 1,12/31
C
40.00
37.50
35.00
32.50
30.00
27.50
25.00
22.50
20.00
17.50
15.00

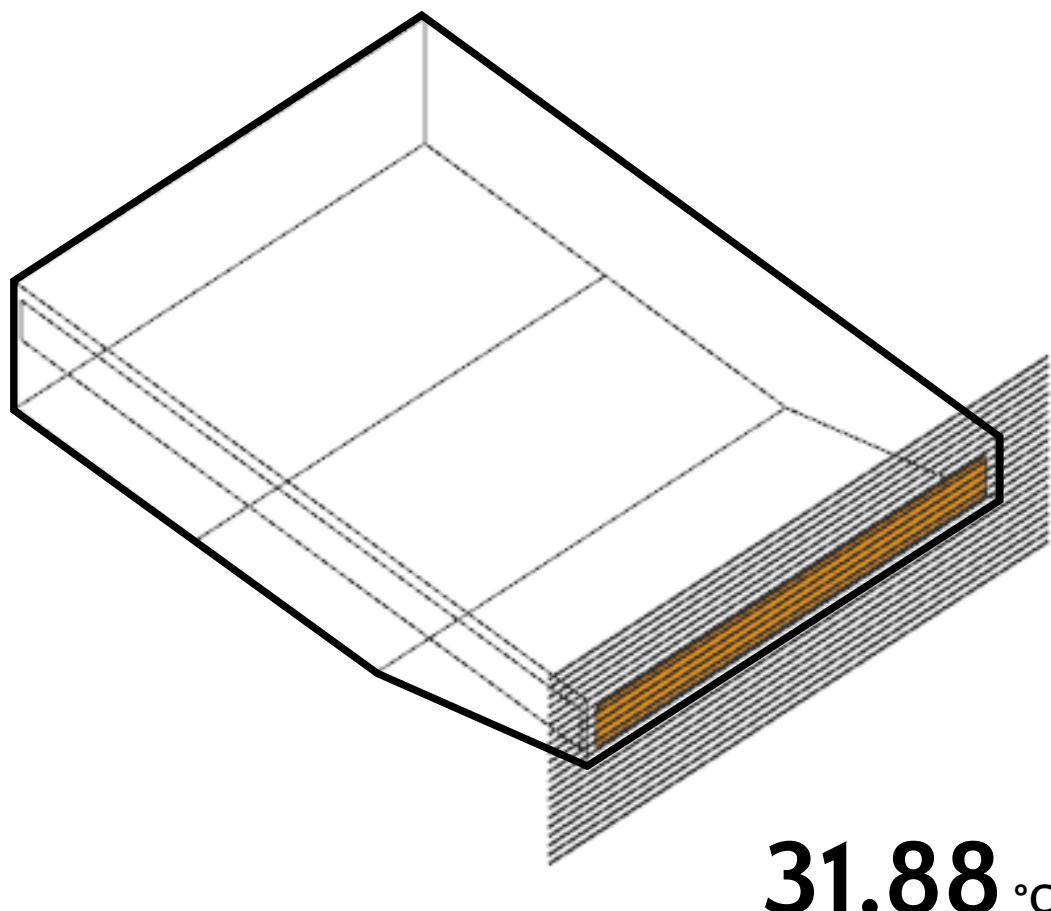
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New EPW File
with Dry Bulb Temperature Modified

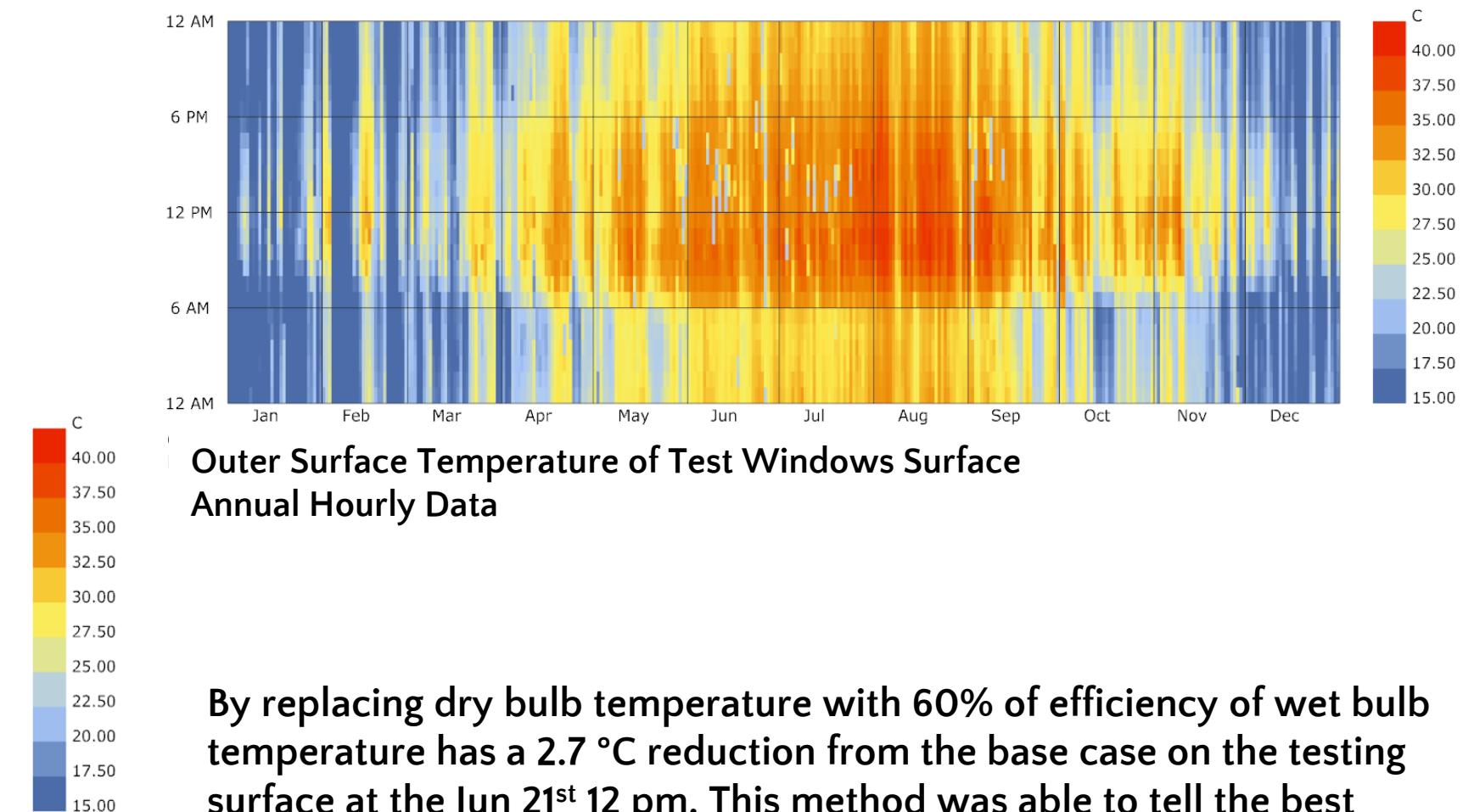
2

WET BULB TEMPERATURE

Generating a new EPW file



Outer Surface Temperature of Test Windows
Surface
@ Jun 21st 12 PM

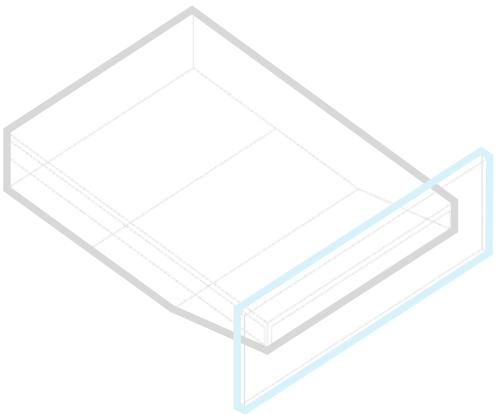


By replacing dry bulb temperature with 60% of efficiency of wet bulb temperature has a 2.7 °C reduction from the base case on the testing surface at the Jun 21st 12 pm. This method was able to tell the best cooling effect from evaporation theoretically.

SIMULATION MEANS

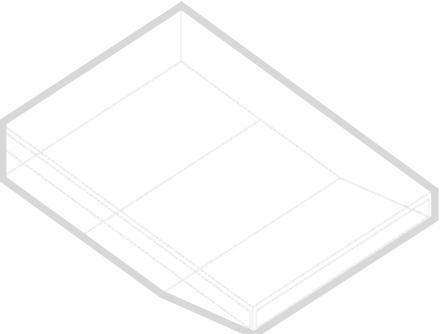
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EnergyPlus
ZoneCoolTower:Shower



2

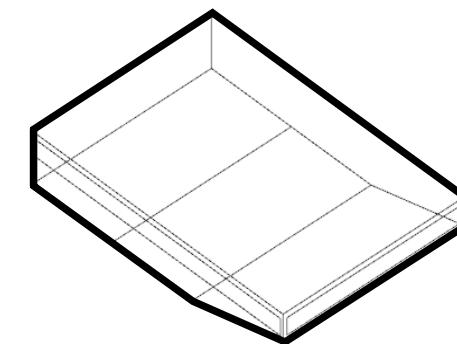
Wet bulb Temperature



$$\text{EPW} = \frac{\text{Wet Bulb Temperature} - \text{Dry Bulb Temperature}}{x 0.6}$$

3

Evaporative Rate Equation



$$\text{EPW} = \text{New Air Temperature}$$

3

EVAPORATIVE RATE EQUATION

Penman Equation

Δ : slope of the saturation vapor pressure curve (kPa/°C)
 $= \frac{4098 \times \text{saturation vapor pressure}}{(T+237.3)^2}$

R_n : net radiation (MJ/day)
 $= \text{radiation in} - (T + 237.3)^4 \times \text{Cloudiness\%} \times 4.903 \times 10^{-9}$

The Base Evaporation Rate Equation

$$E_{\text{PEN}} = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta+\gamma} \cdot \frac{R_n}{\lambda} + \frac{\gamma}{\Delta+\gamma} \cdot \frac{6.43 \times f_u \times D}{\lambda}$$

Evaporation from
Radiation function

Evaporation from
Wind function

γ : psychrometric coefficient (kPa/°C)
 $= 0.0016286 \cdot P/\lambda$

P : barometric Pressure (kPa)
 $= 101.3 \times [(293 - 0.0065 \times Z)/293]^{5.26}$

Z : elevation of the site (m)

λ : latent heat of vaporization (MJ/kg)
 $= 2.501 - (2.361 \times 10^{-3}) \cdot T$

f_u : wind function
 $= 1 + 0.536 \cdot U$

U : wind speed at 2m (m/s)

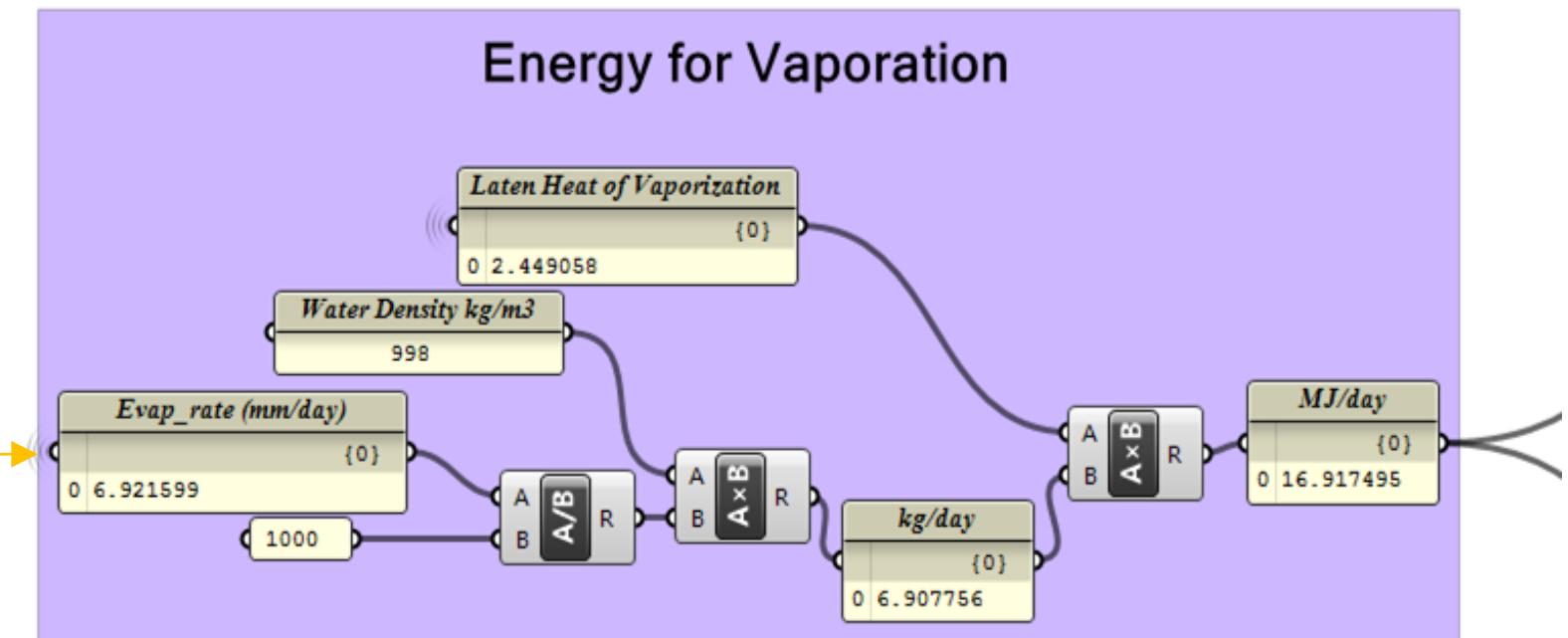
D : vapor pressure deficit (kPa)
 $= \text{saturation vapor pressure} - \text{actual vapor pressure}$

EVAPORATIVE RATE EQUATION

New Air Temperature

**The Base Evaporation Rate
Equation**

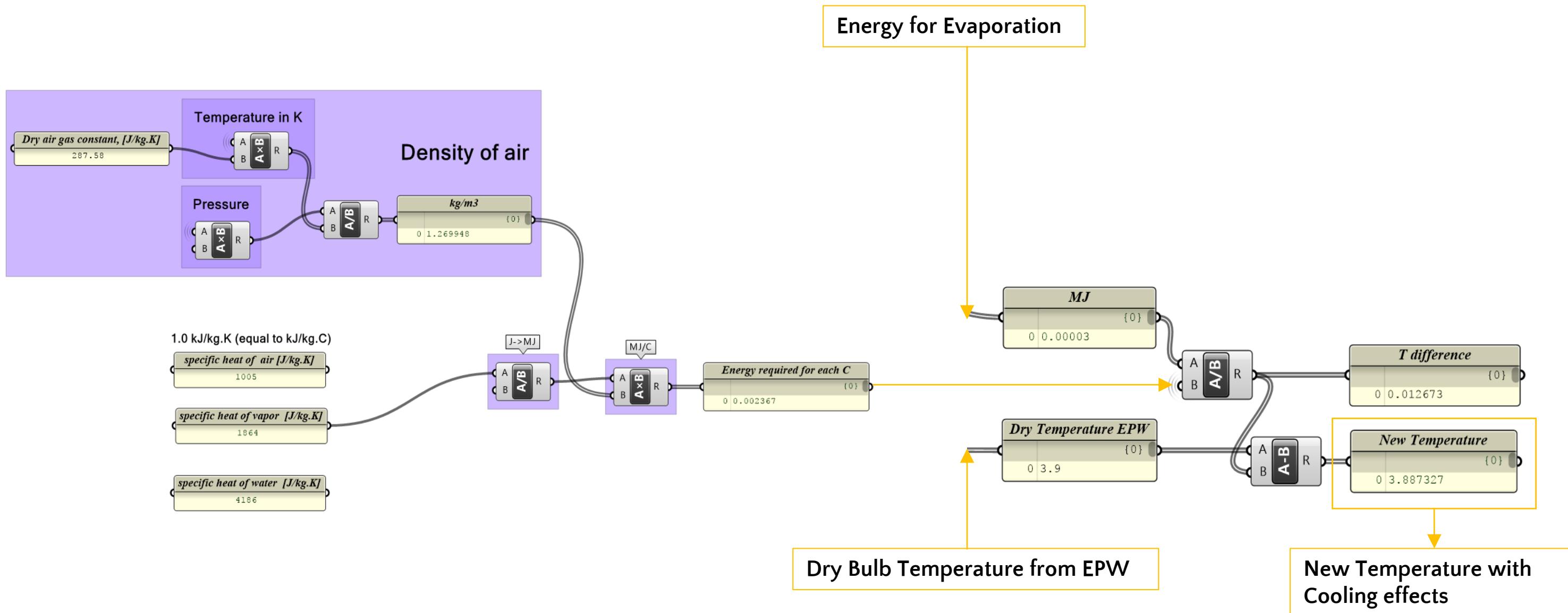
$$E_{PEN} = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta+\gamma} \cdot \frac{R_n}{\lambda} + \frac{\gamma}{\Delta+\gamma} \cdot \frac{6.43 \times f_u \times D}{\lambda}$$



3

EVAPORATIVE RATE EQUATION

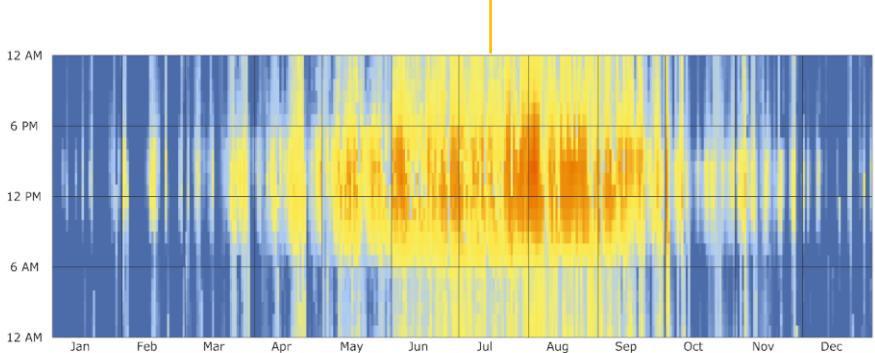
New Air Temperature



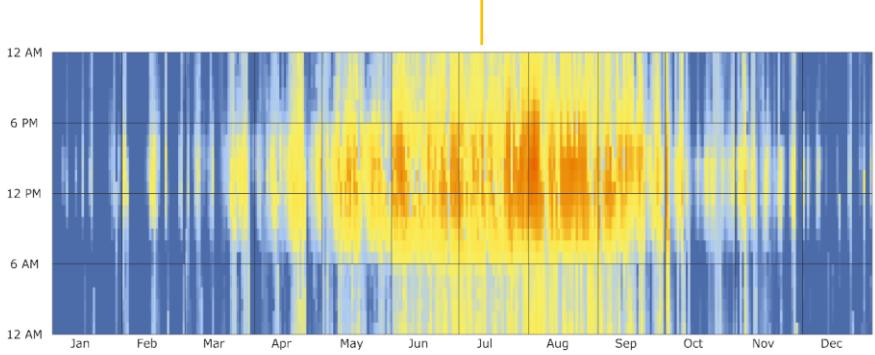
EVAPORATIVE RATE EQUATION

New Air Temperature

Original EPW File



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2,.8.3,7.5,29.2,-3.9,35.8,3.2,1.1,-6.2,36.6,-8.1,37.2,-9.9,37.8,-12.2,38.6
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2 For Period,Extreme,1/20,1/26,Winter - Week Nearest Average Temperature For Period,Typical,12/ 8,12/14,Autumn - Week Nearest Average Temperature For Period,Typical,10/20,10/26,Spring - Week Nearest
Average Temperature For Period,Typical,4/26,5/ 2
GROUND
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! COMMENTS 2, -- Ground temps produced with a standard soil diffusivity of 2.3225760E-03 {m**2/day}
! DATA PERIODS,1,1,Data,Sunday, 1/ 1,12/31
C
40.00
37.50
35.00
32.50
30.00
27.50
25.00
22.50
20.00
17.50
15.00
12 AM Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
6 PM
12 PM
6 AM
12 AM
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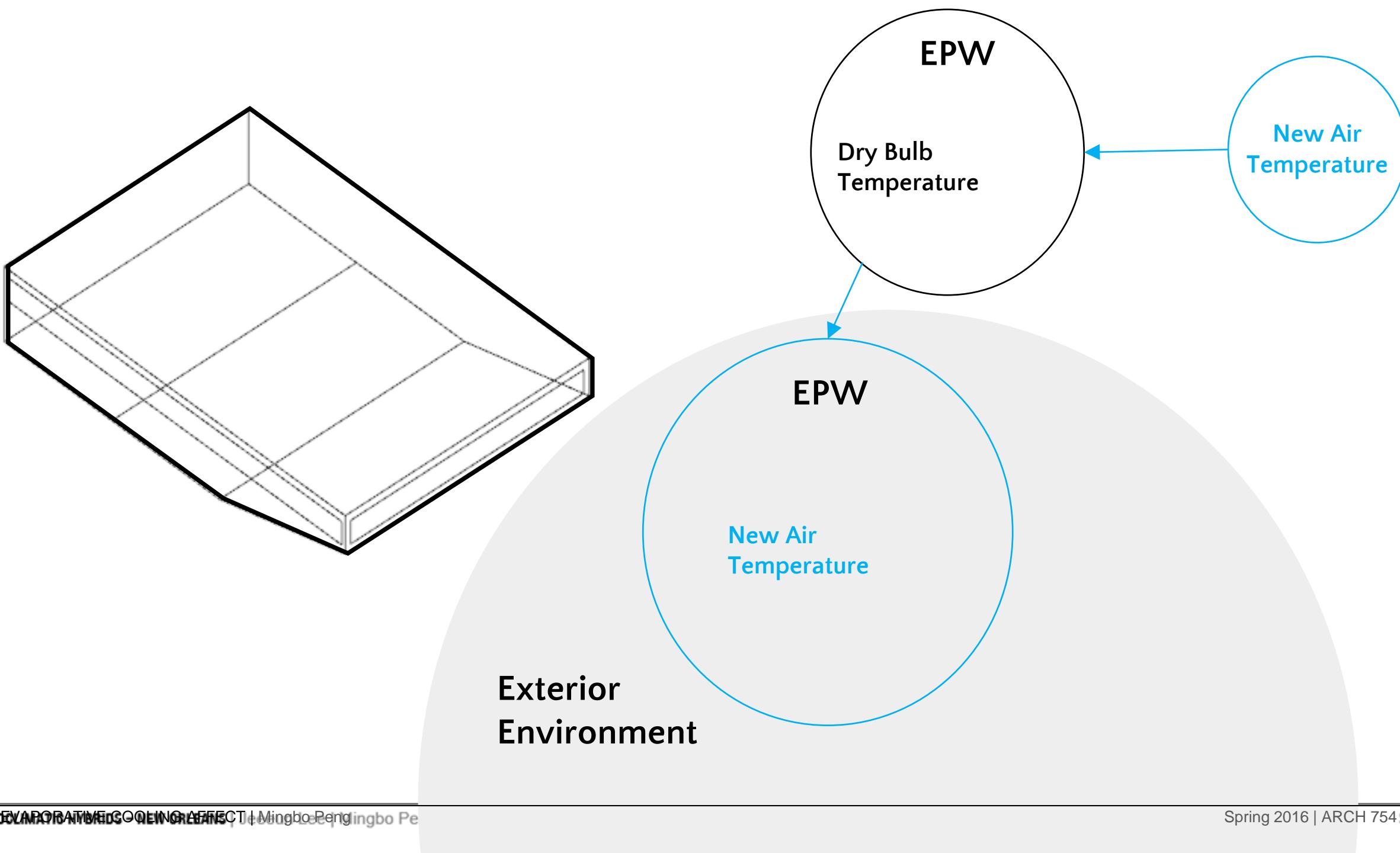


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Average Temperature For Period,Typical,4/26,5/ 2
GROUND
! TEMPERATURES,3,.5,,,12.99,12.26,13.56,15.58,20.88,24.97,27.72,28.56,27.13,23.96,19.72,15.78,2,,,15.68,14.38,14.64,15.72,19.26,22.47,25.03,26.40,26.11,24.31,21.39,18.29,4,,,17.90,16.57,16.27,16.68,18
.68,20.84,22.82,24.20,24.52,23.74,22.02,19.93
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40.00
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35.00
32.50
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27.50
25.00
22.50
20.00
17.50
15.00
12 AM Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
6 PM
12 PM
6 AM
12 AM
```

3

EVAPORATIVE RATE EQUATION

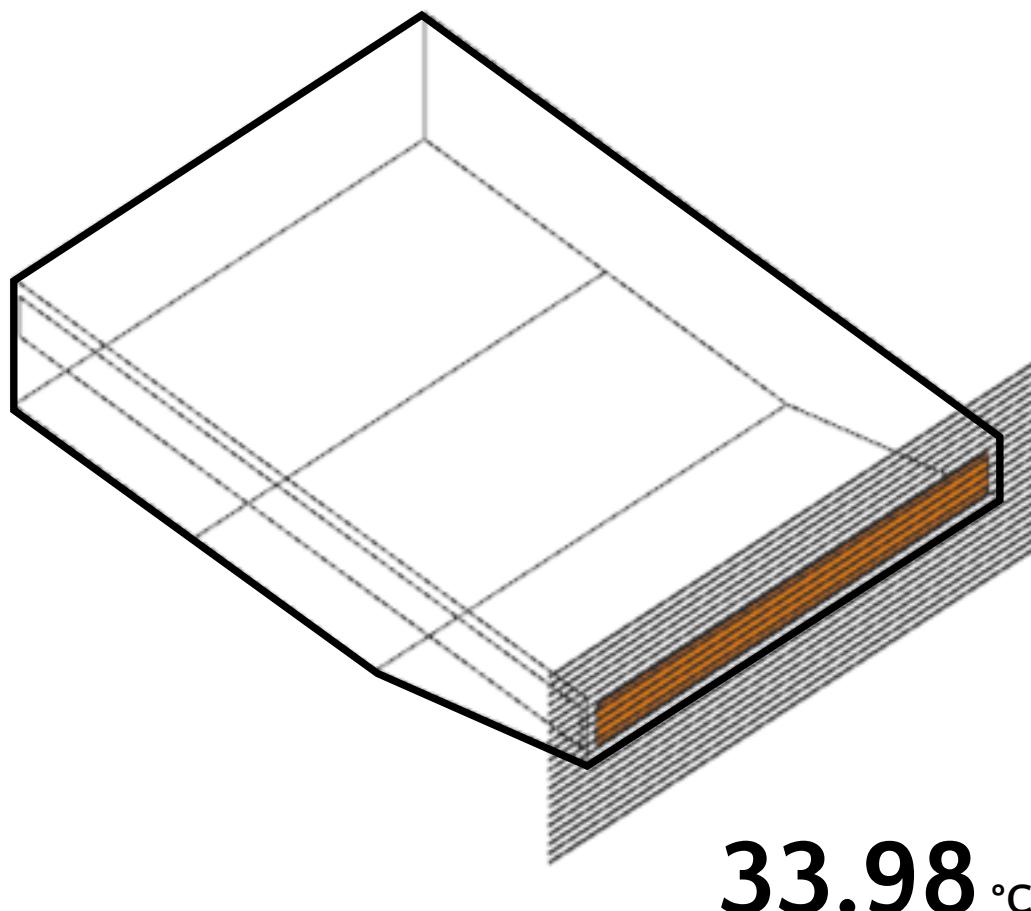
New Air Temperature



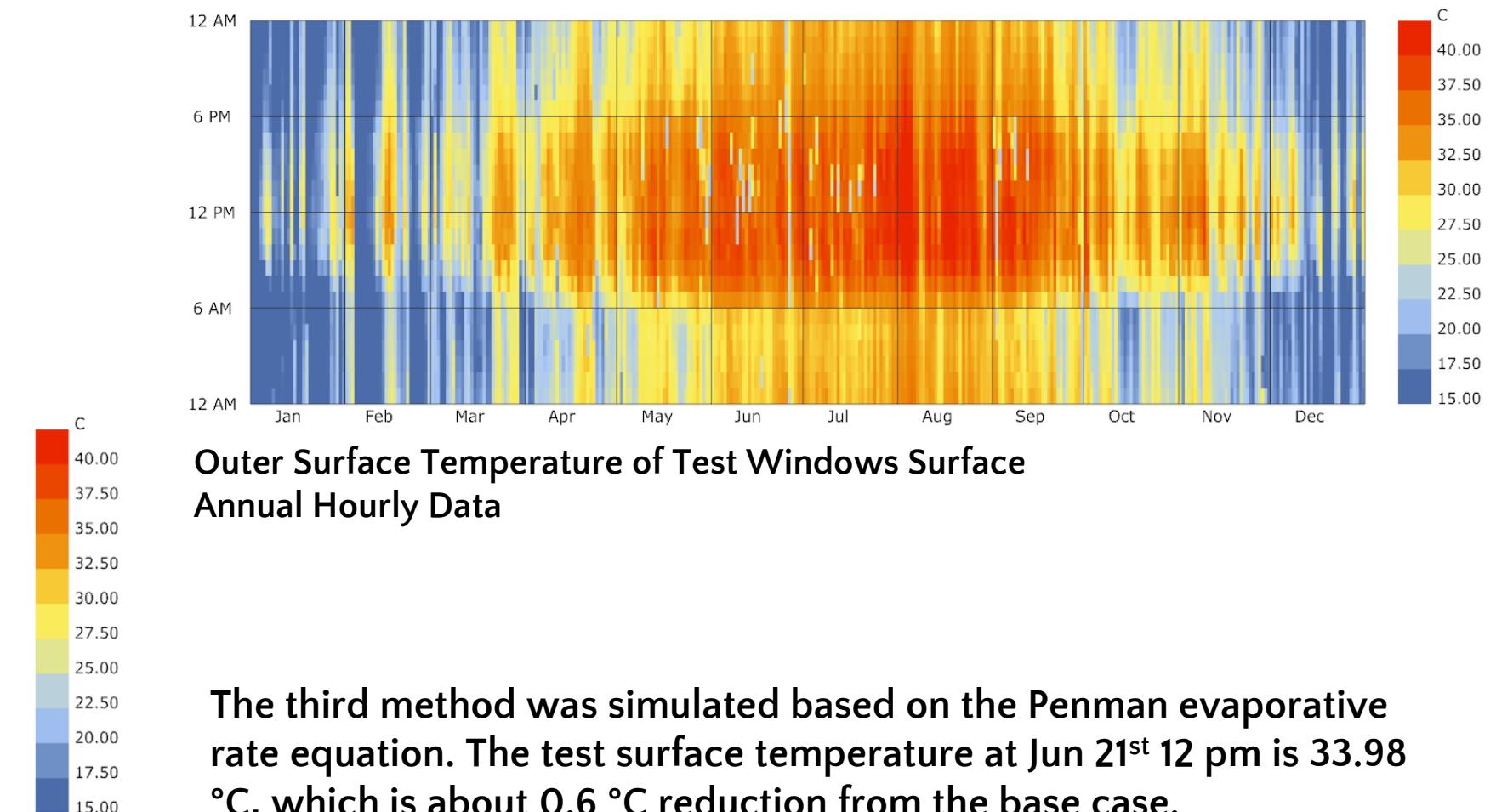
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EVAPORATIVE RATE EQUATION

New Air Temperature



Outer Surface Temperature of Test Windows
Surface
@ Jun 21st 12 PM



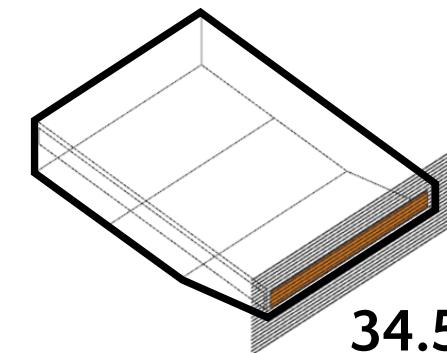
The third method was simulated based on the Penman evaporative rate equation. The test surface temperature at Jun 21st 12 pm is 33.98 °C, which is about 0.6 °C reduction from the base case.

Outer Surface Temperature
@ Jun 21st 12 PM

Outer Surface Temperature
Annual Hourly Data

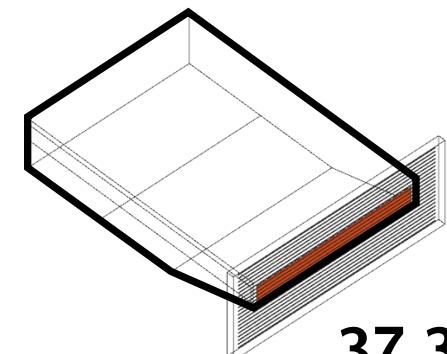
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Base Case



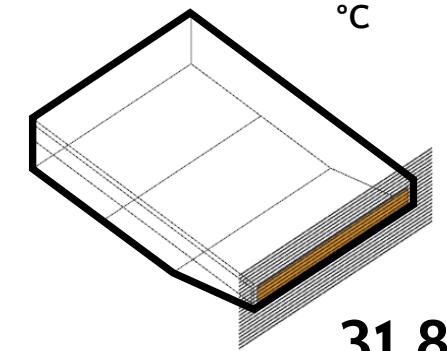
1

EnergyPlus
ZoneCoolTower:Shower



2

Wet bulb Temperature



3

Evaporative Rate Equation

