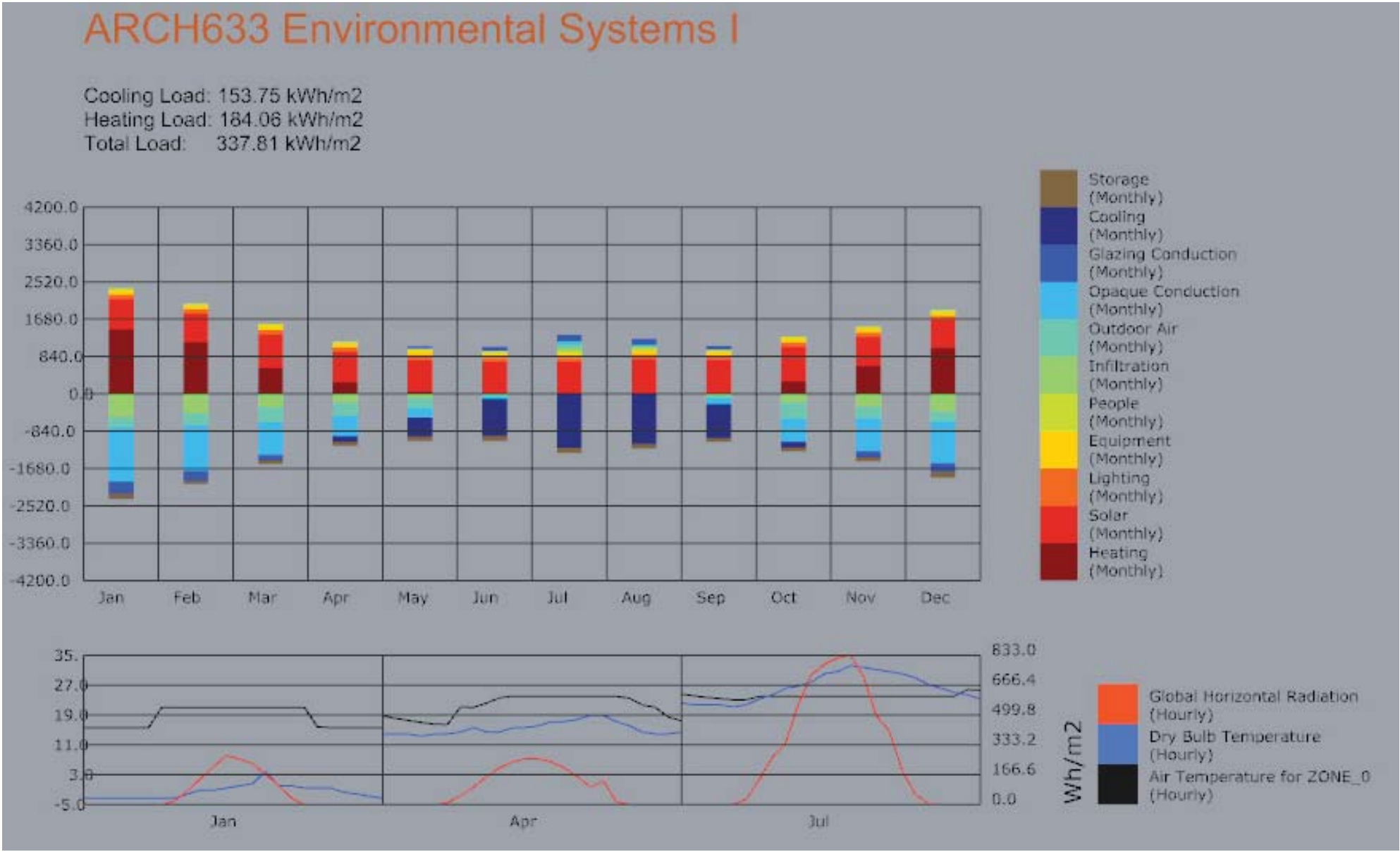
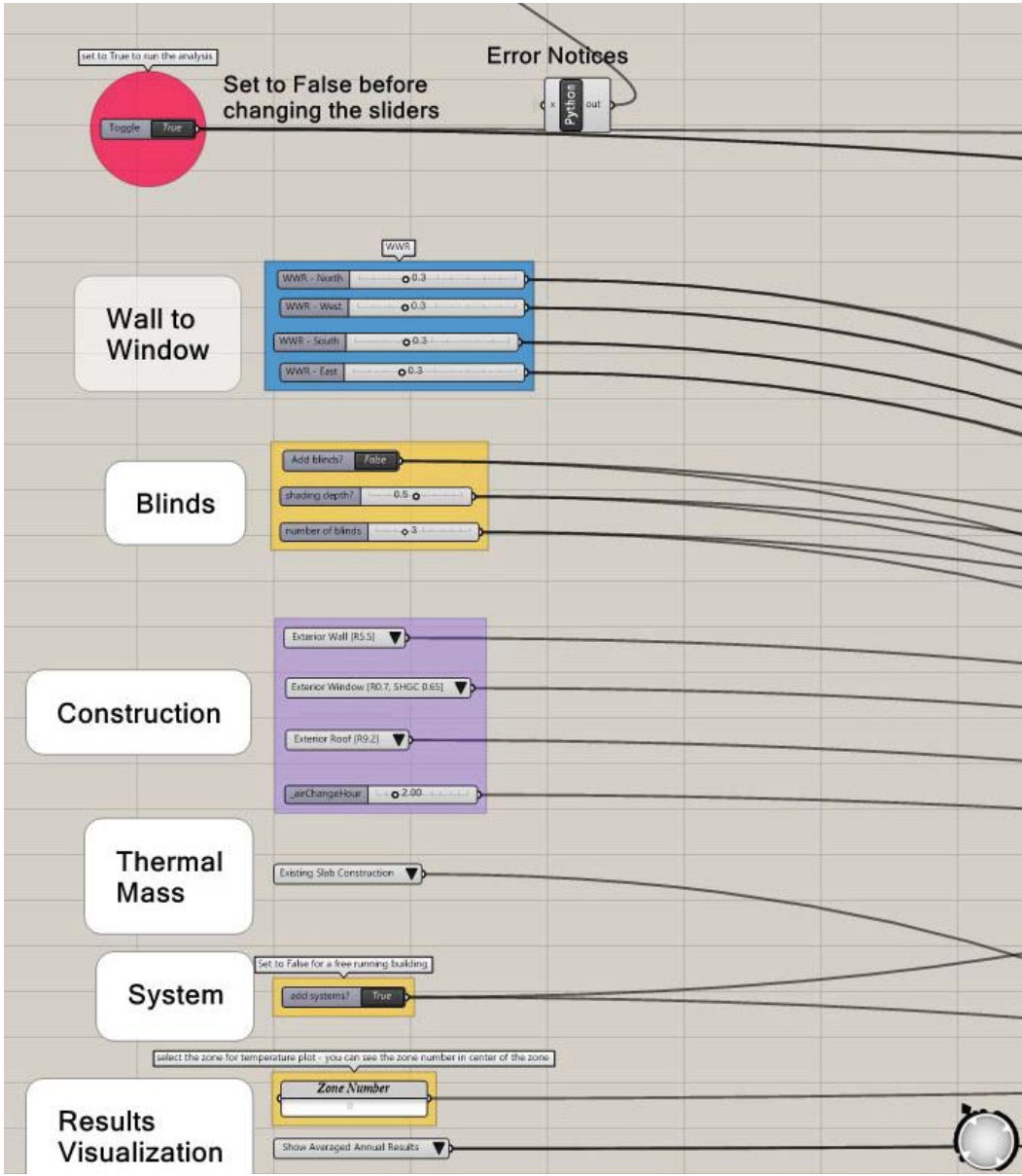
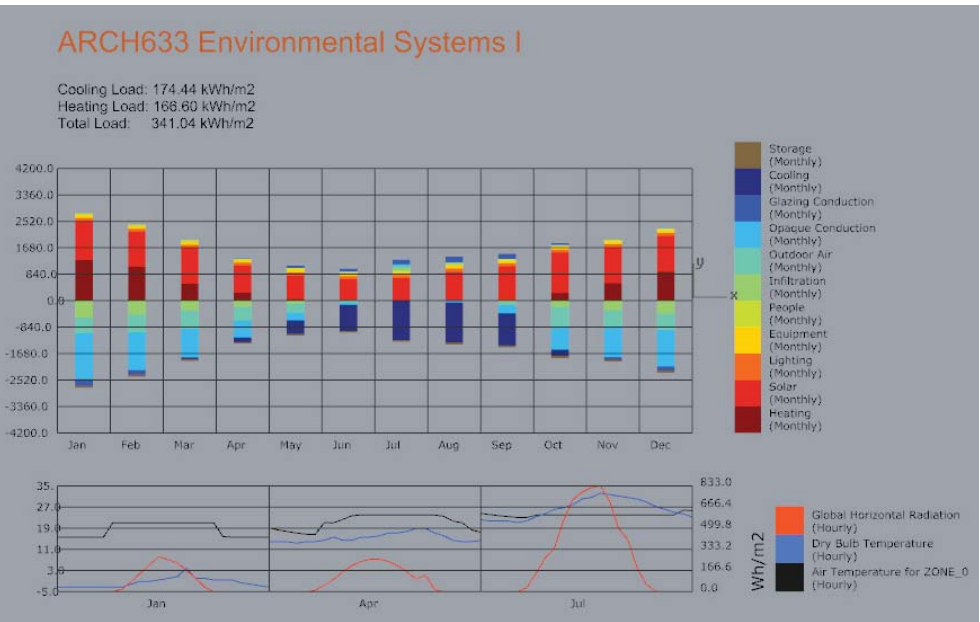
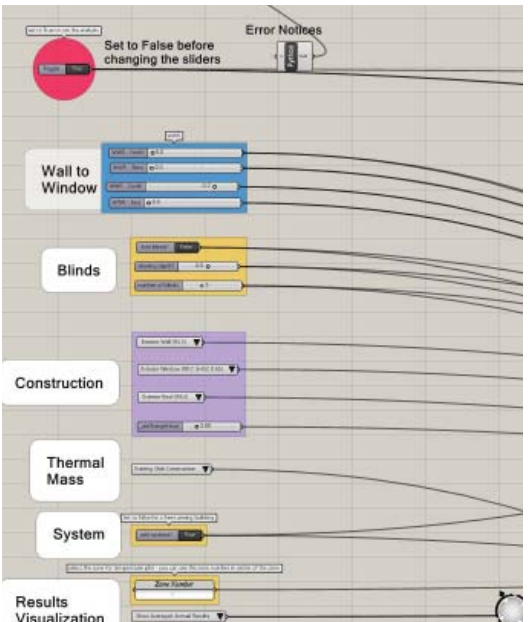
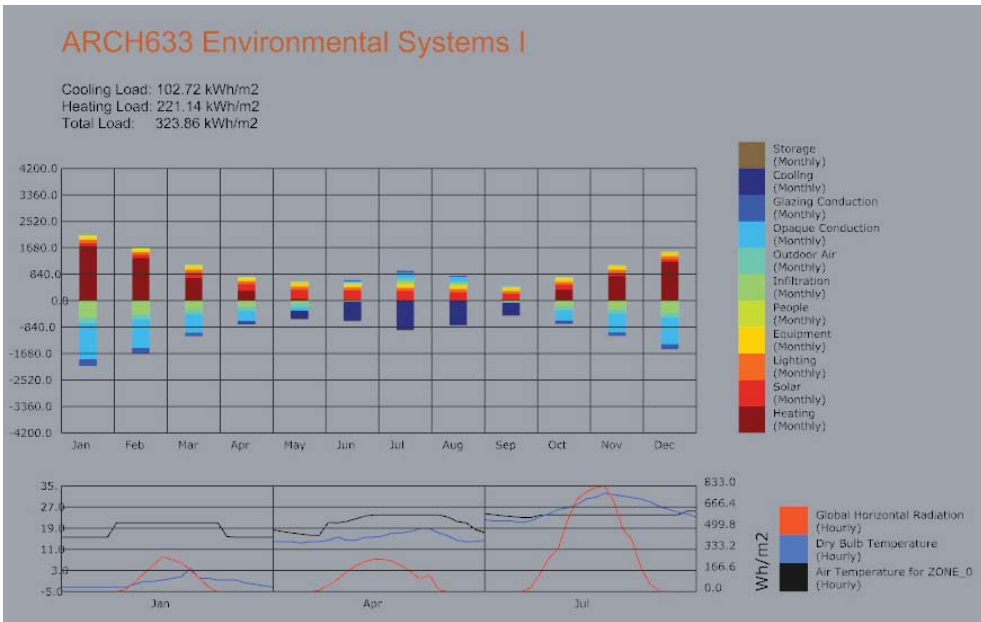
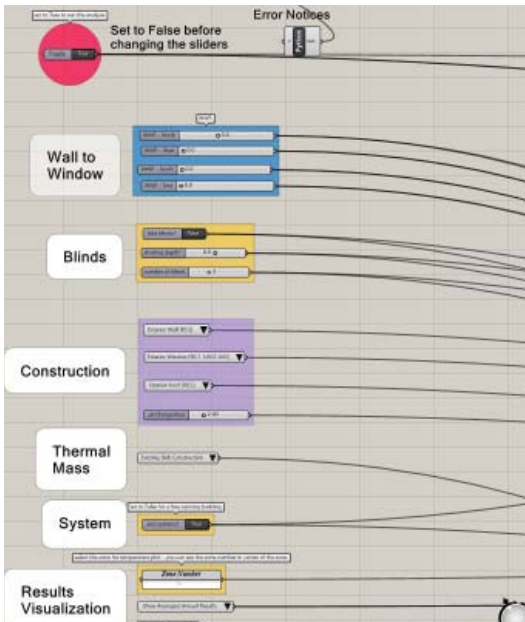
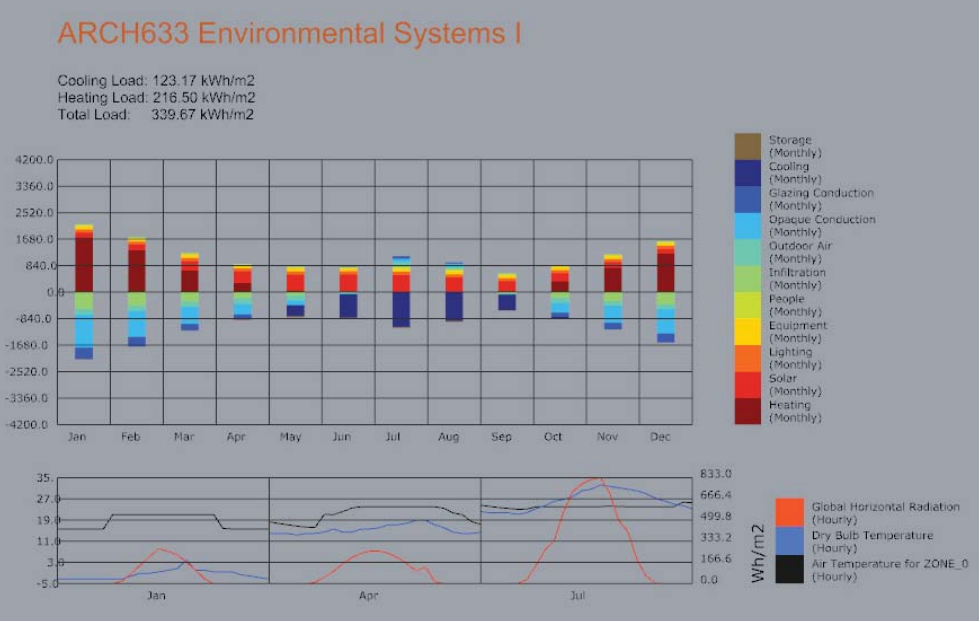
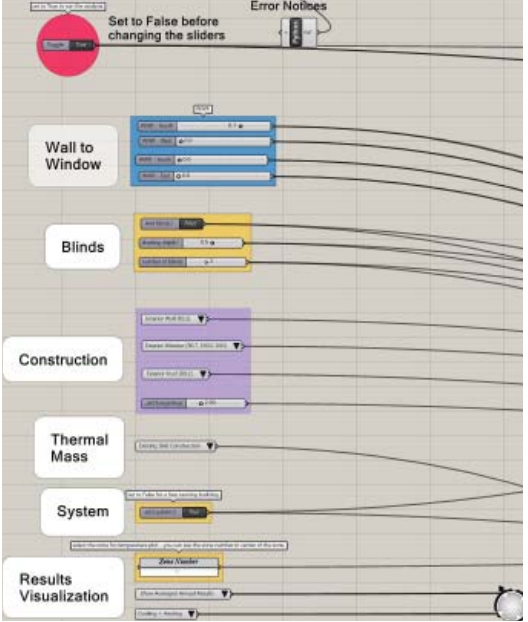
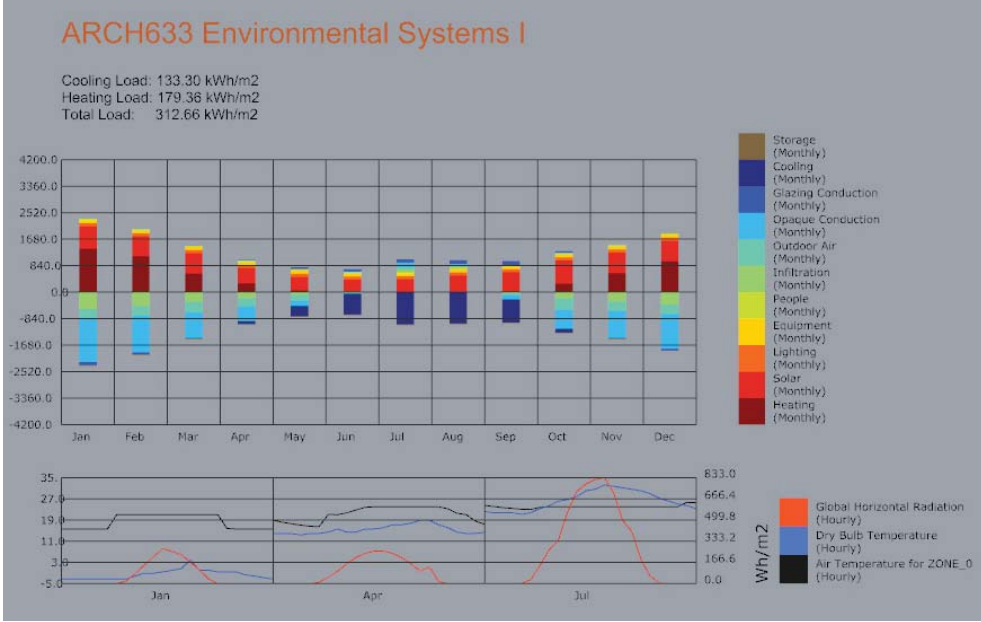
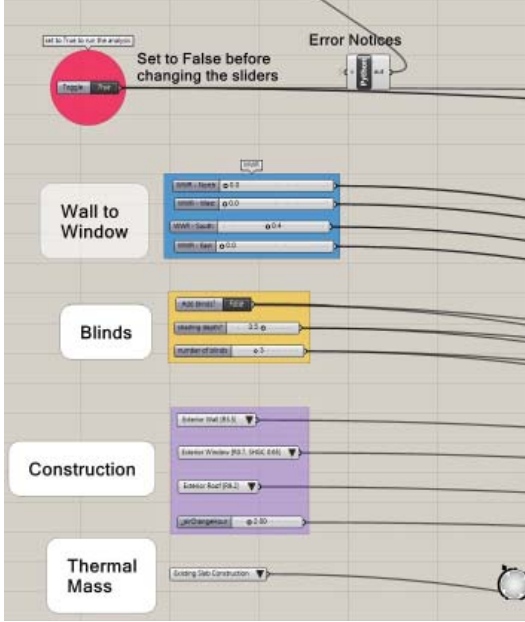


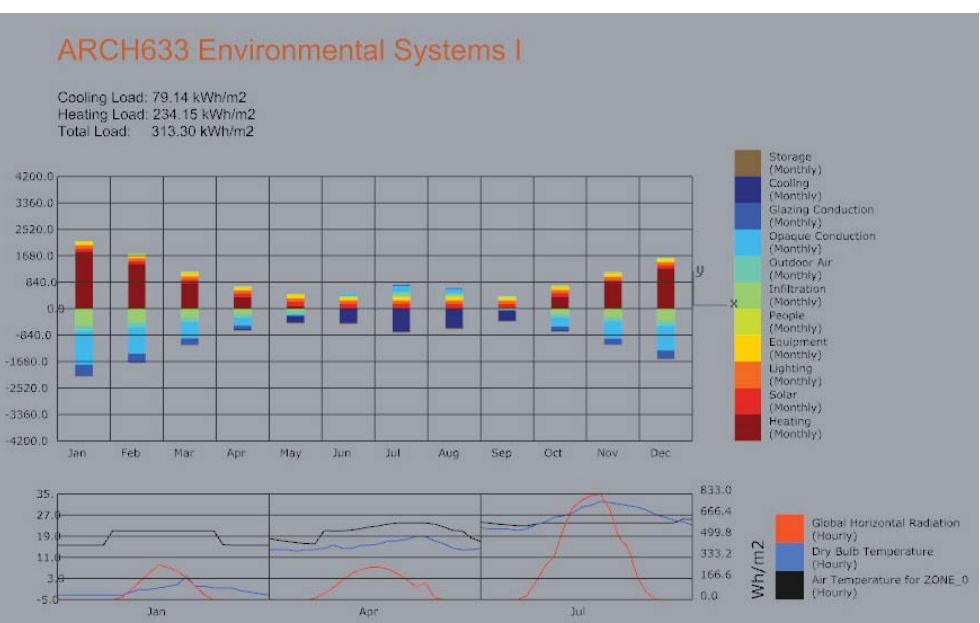
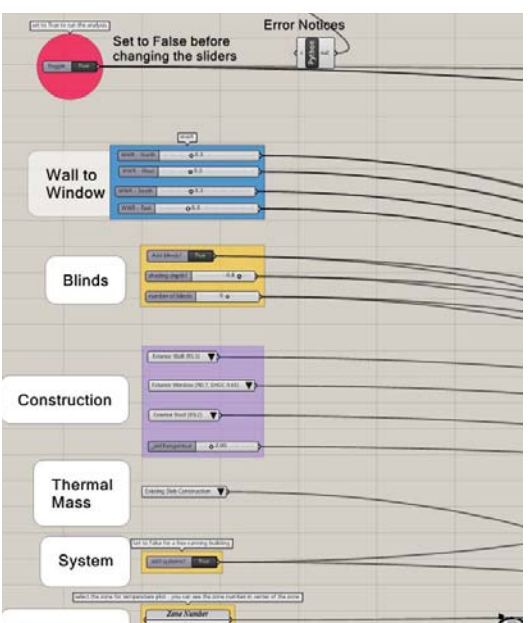
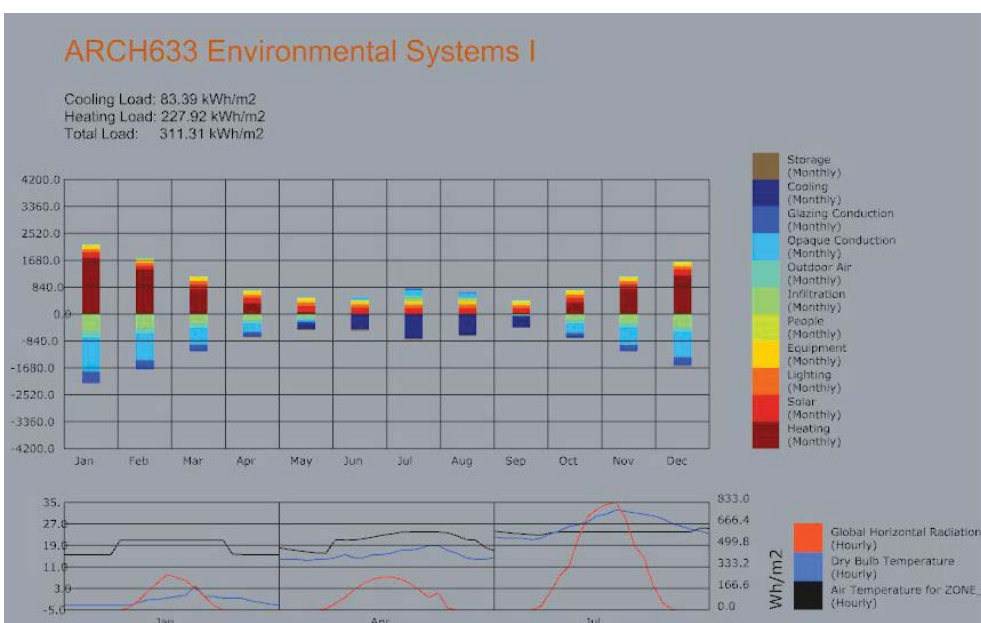
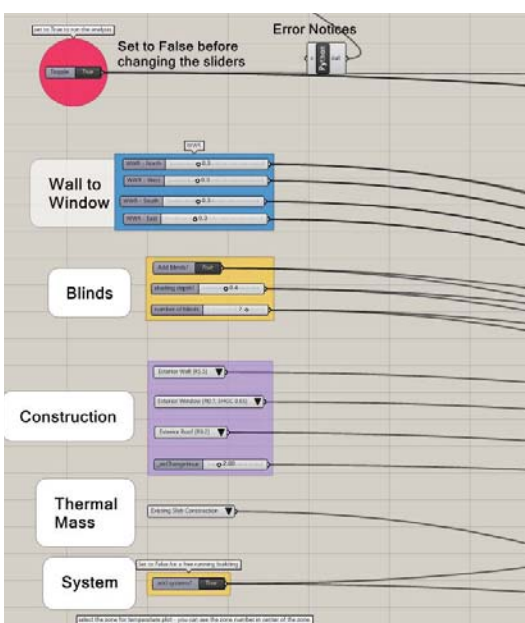
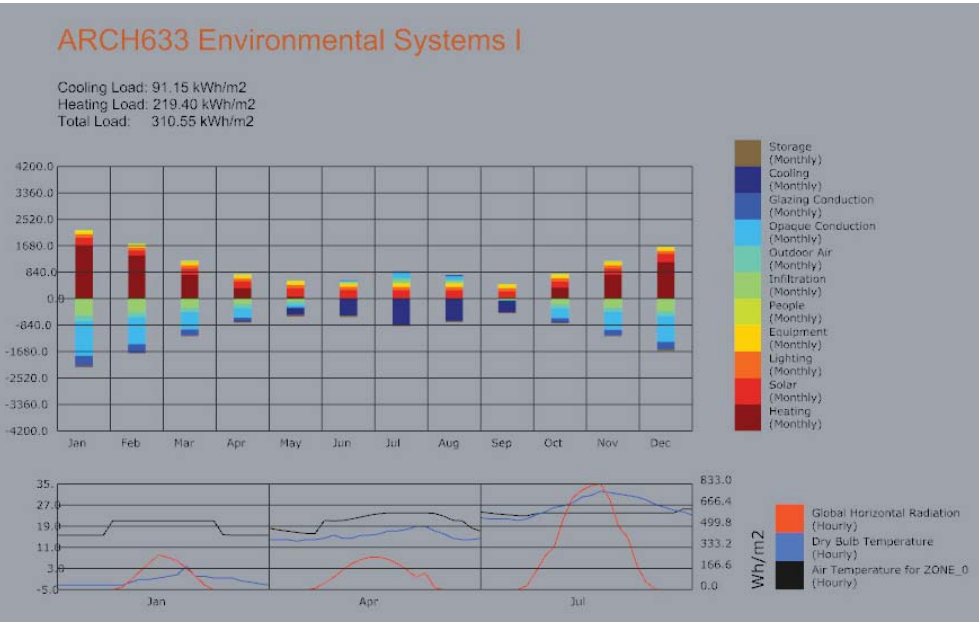
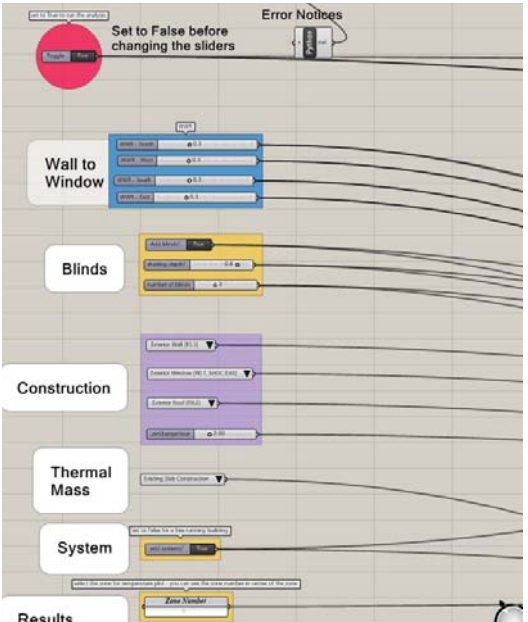
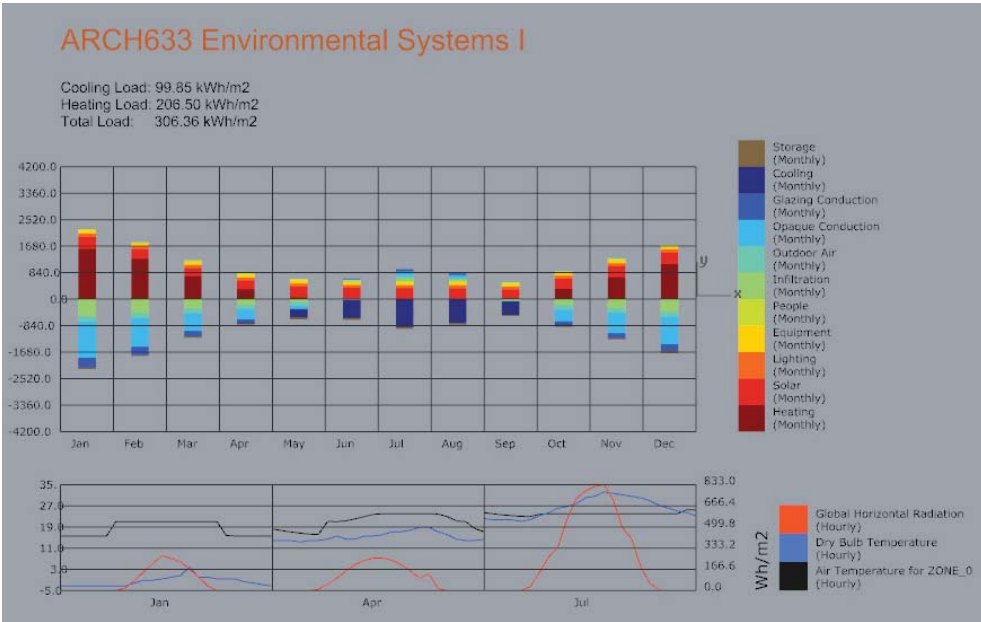
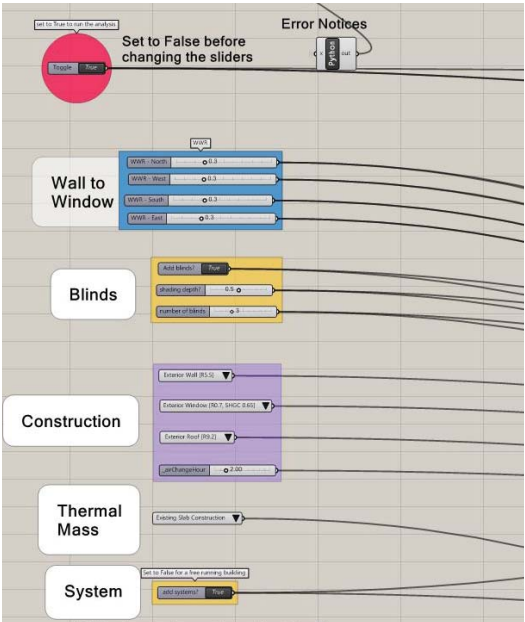
Constants _ No Change



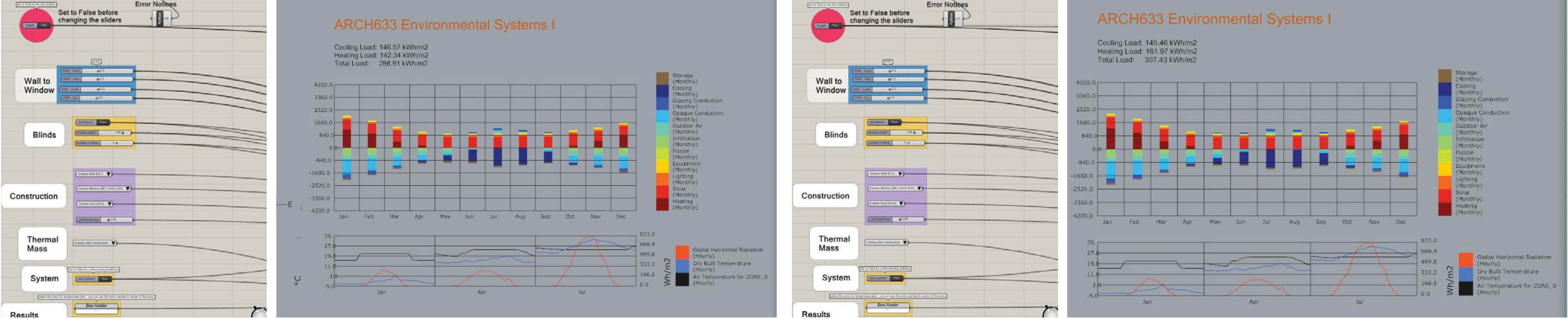
Window to Wall Ratio Changes



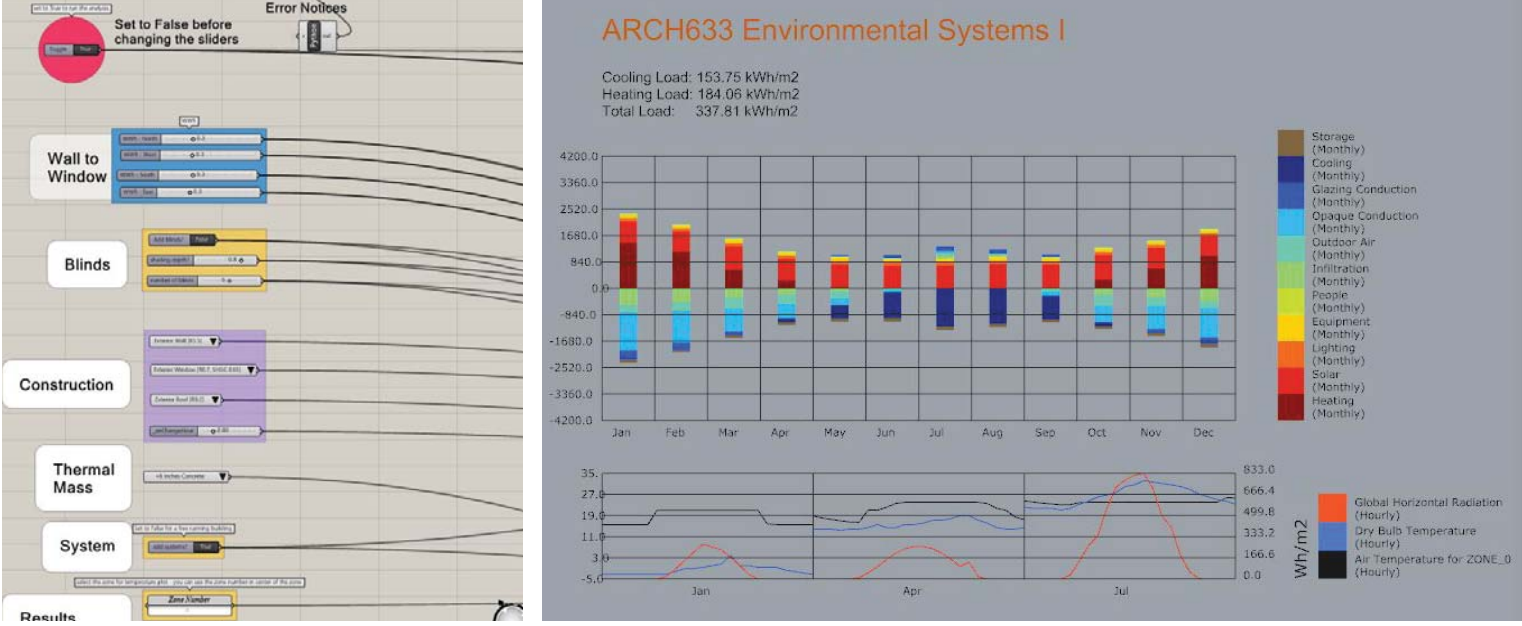
Blinds Changes



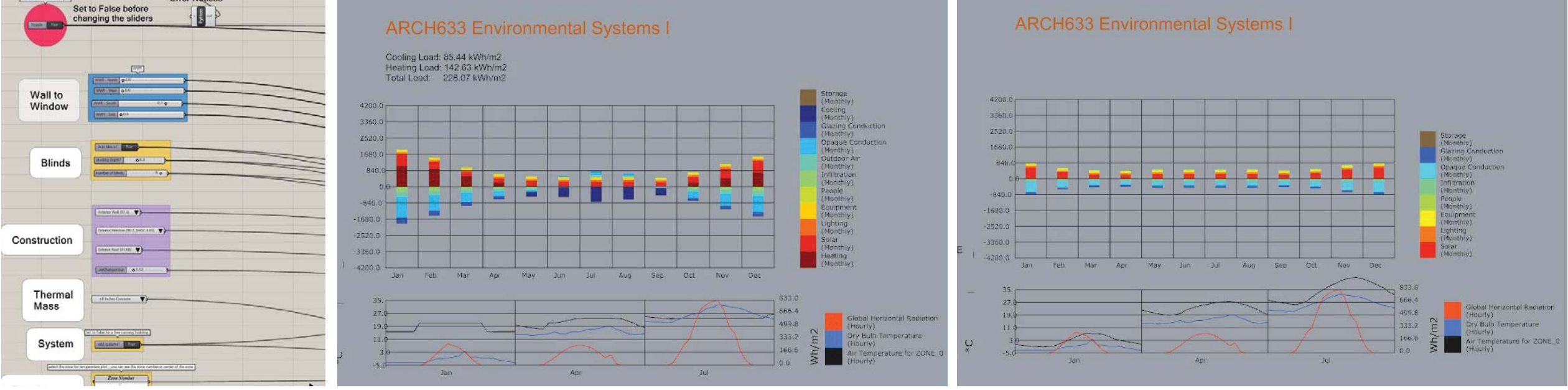
Construction Changes



Thermal Mass Changes



Conclusions



- The largest changes to the total load could be found through:
- Decreasing amount of windows.
 - Increasing either the thickness of the blinds or the number of blinds, not necessarily both.
 - Increasing the R-Values of the exterior surfaces.
 - Decreasing the air change per hour.

After using this database to transform the energy balance of the space, a total load of 228 kWh/m2 was found. When turning off the systems, it resulted in a more erratic air temperature. In the winter, the temperature would be between 0 C and 9 C, while in the summer it could reach between 25 C and 42 C.