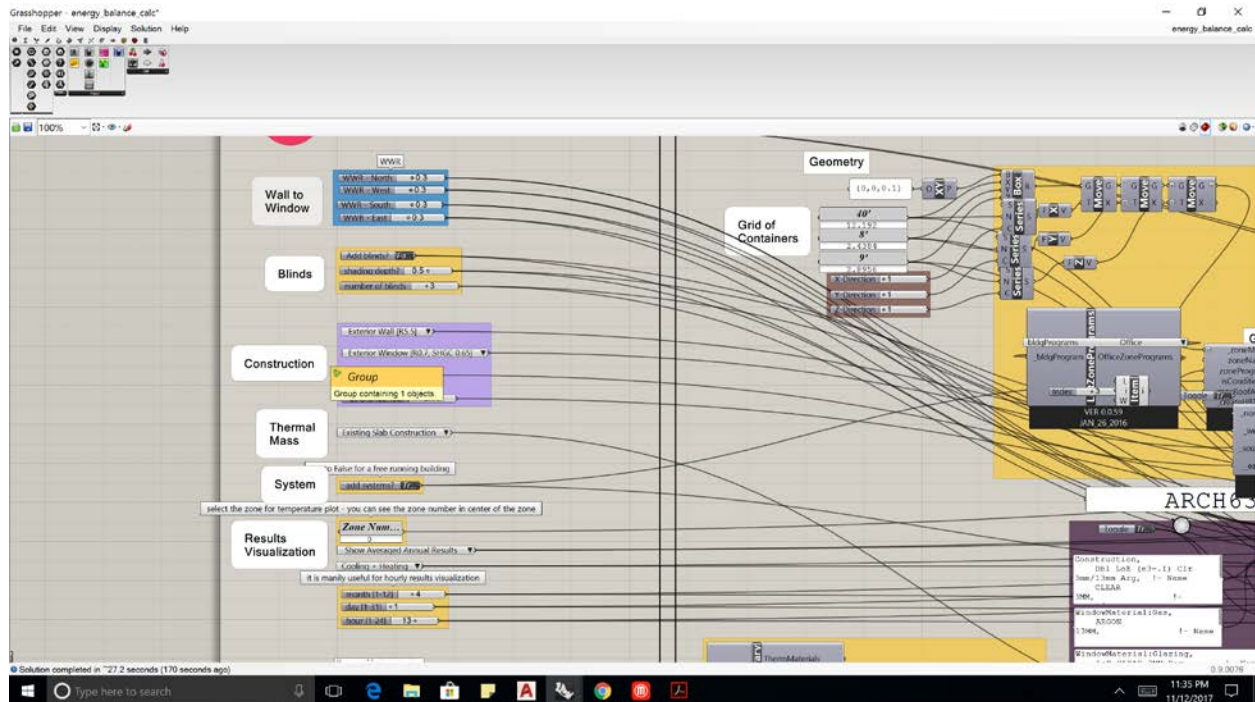


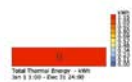
## Assignment 10: Energy Load (Questions Answered on page 8)

Justine Huang

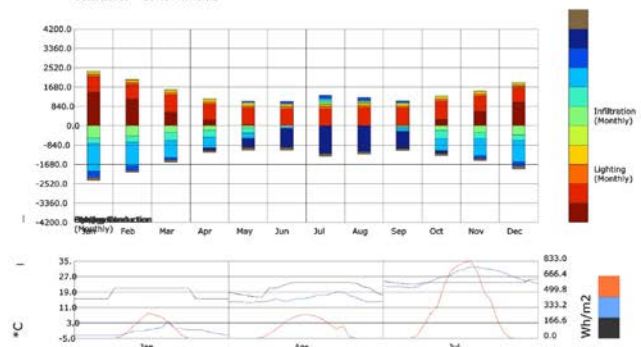


### ARCH633 Environmental Systems I

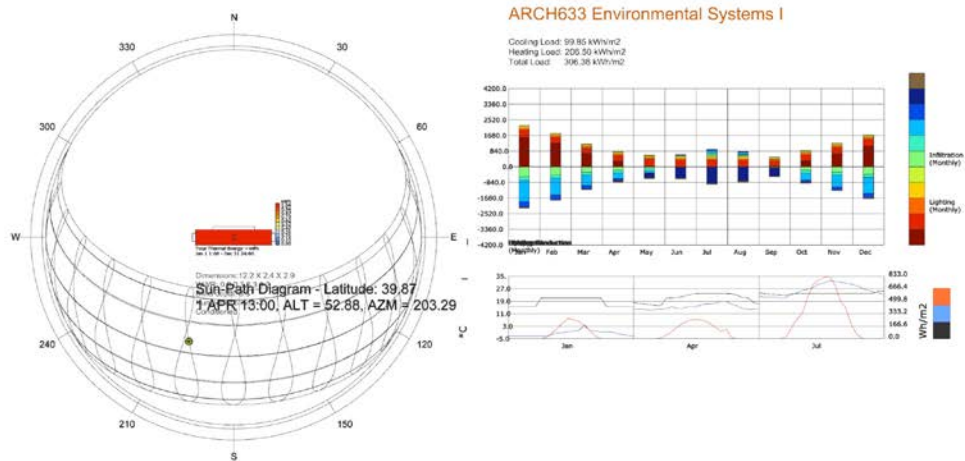
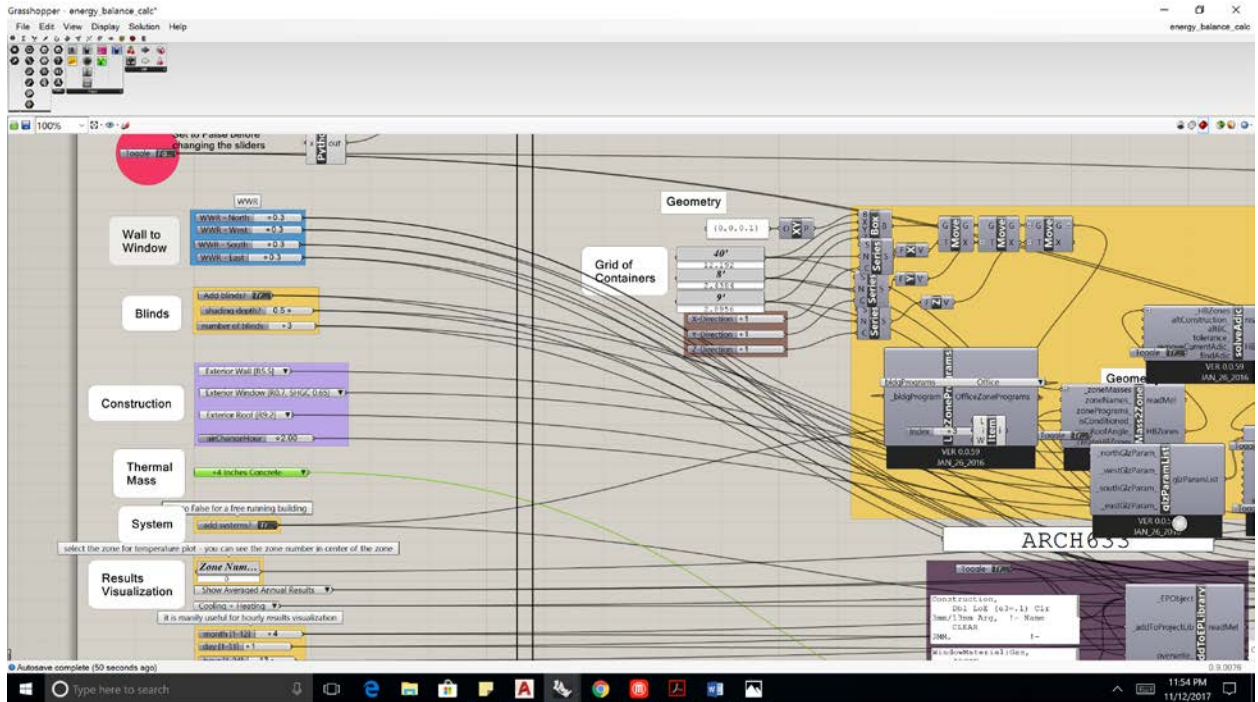
Cooling Load: 153.75 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>  
Heating Load: 184.06 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>  
Total Load: 337.81 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



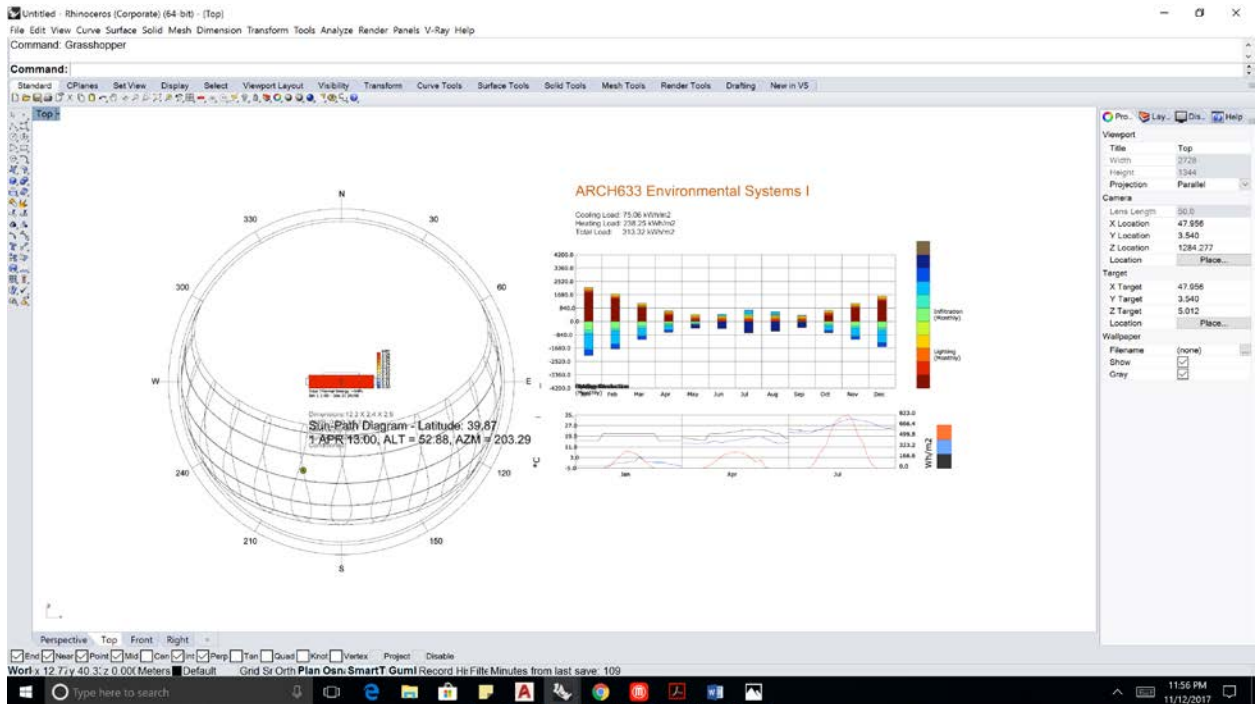
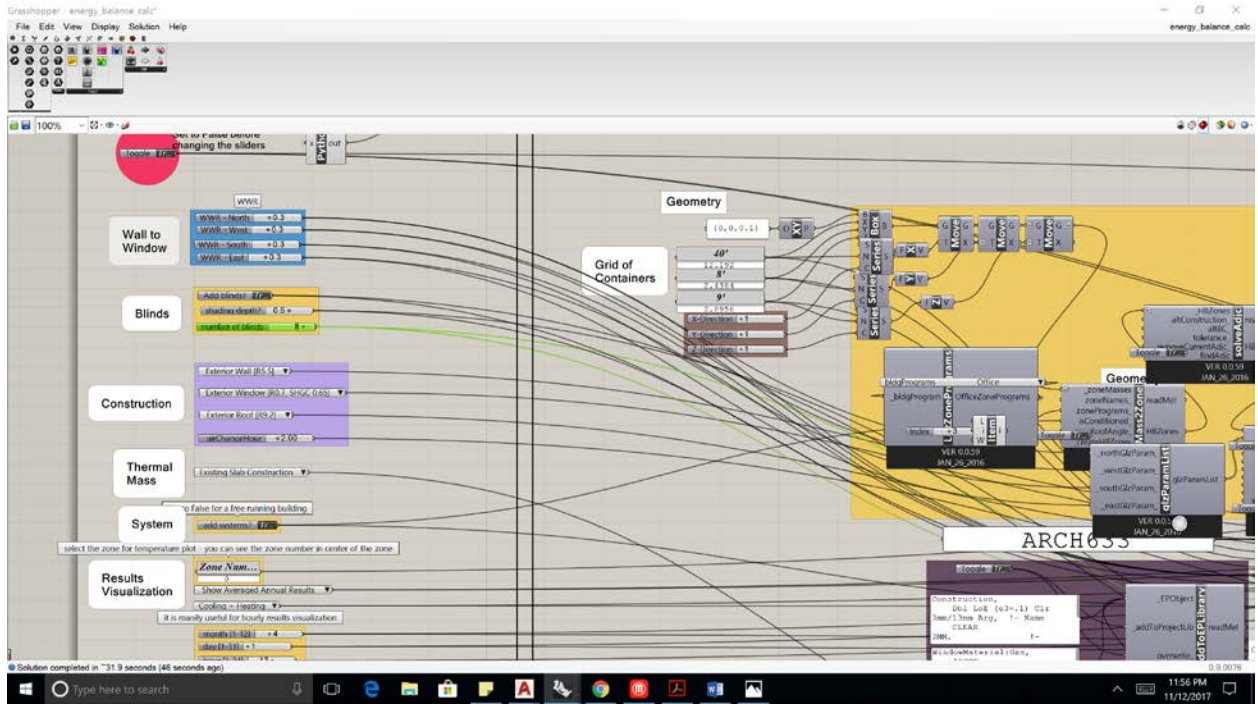
Dimensions: 12.2 X 2.4 X 2.9  
WWR: 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3  
Blind depth: No Blinds  
Number of blinds: No Blinds  
Conditioned



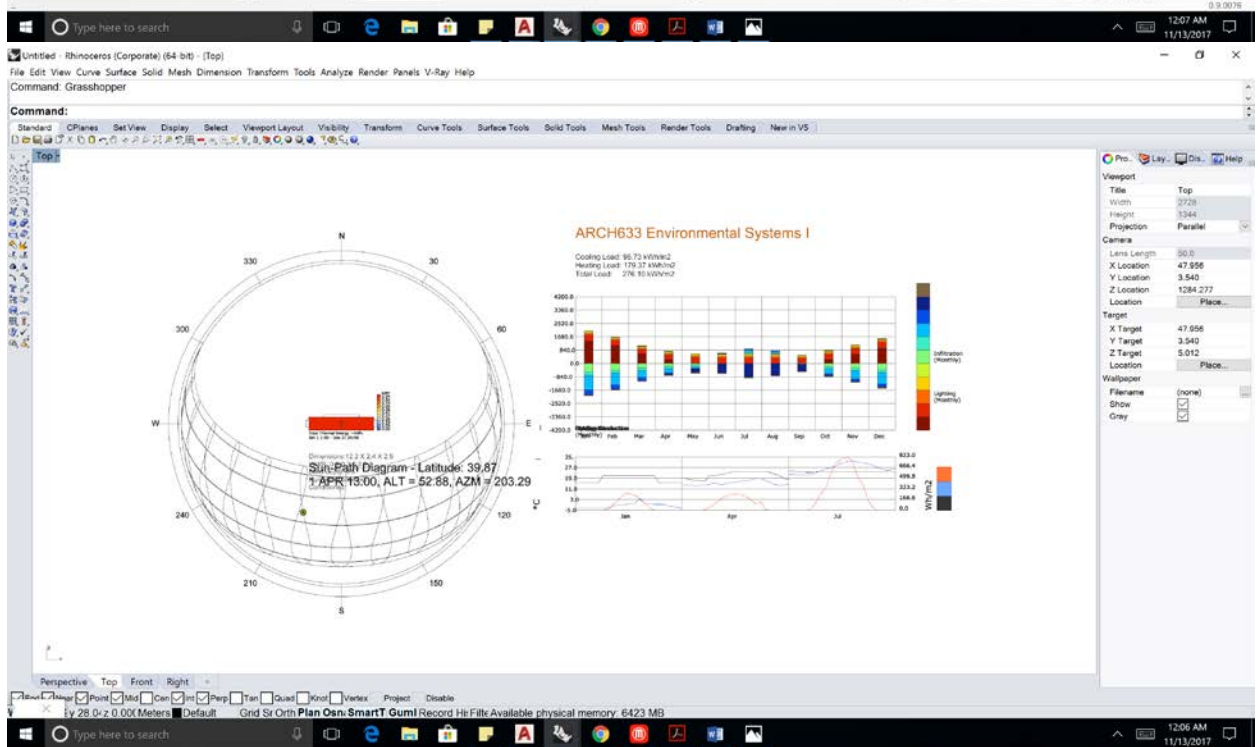
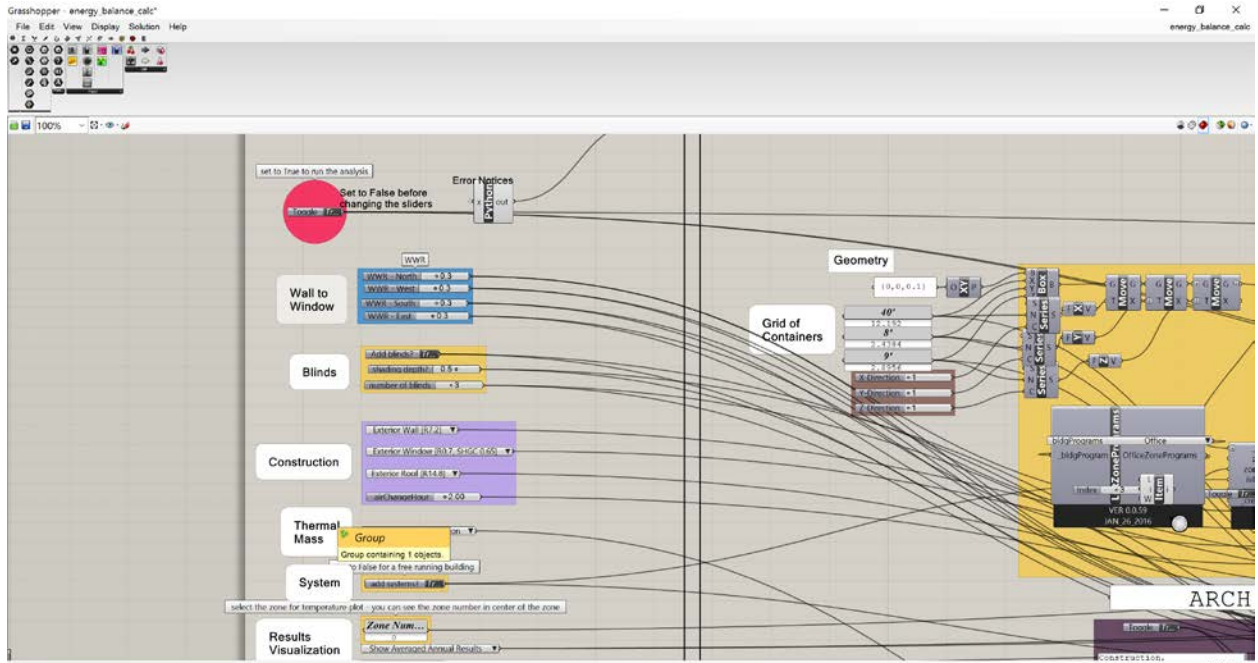




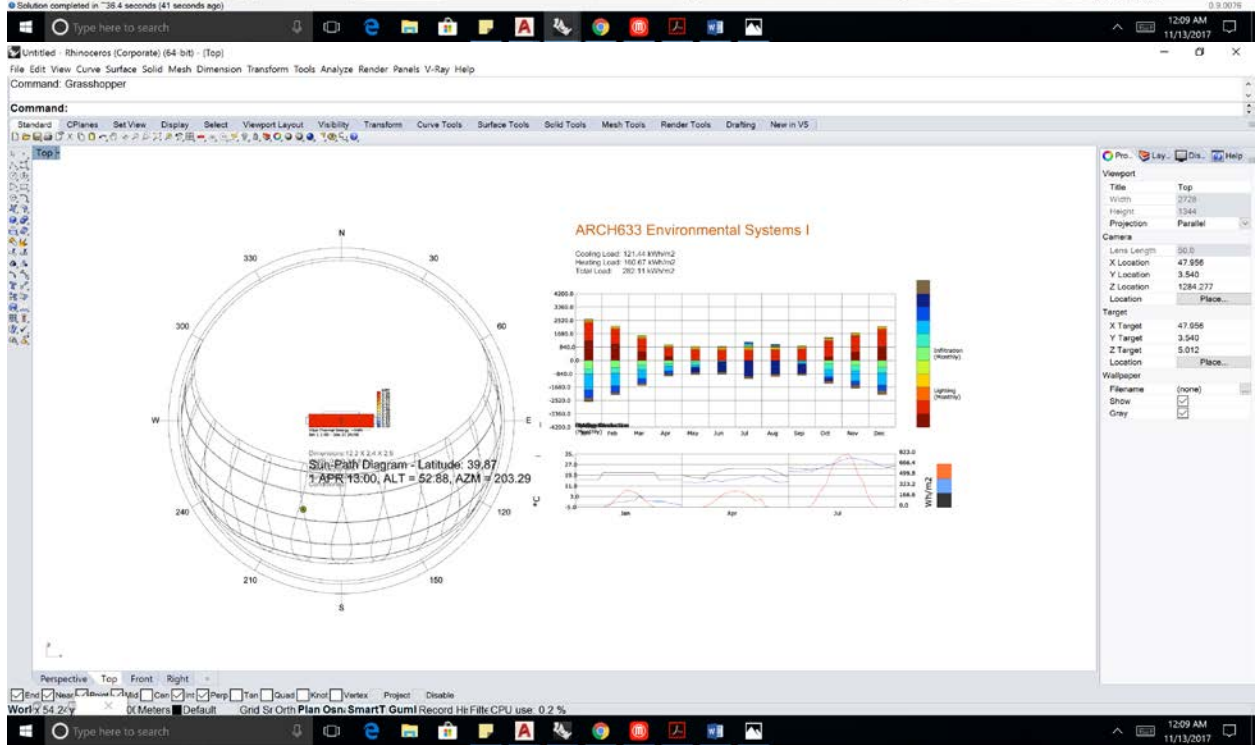
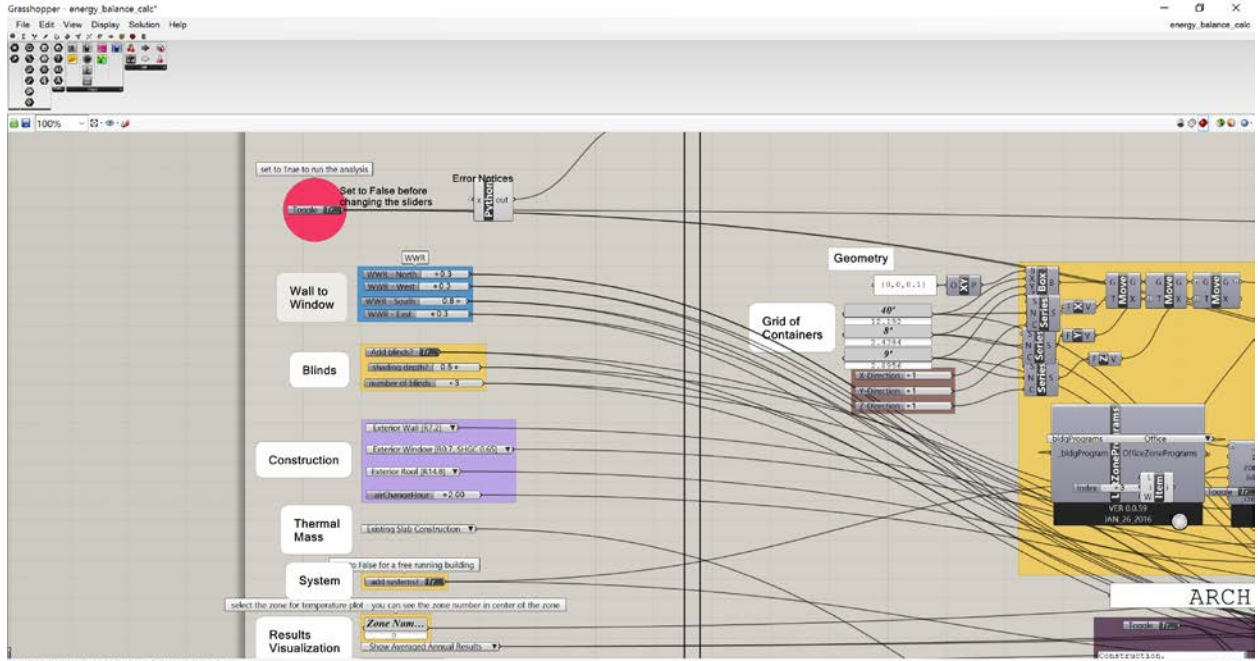












Which parameter(s) is/are the most effective?

The total energy load was lowest through a combination of changing the blinds and the R-value for the roof and the walls. By adding blinds, both the heating and cooling loads decreased, but the change in the cooling load was more drastic going from 150 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> to around 99 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> indicating that blinds do reduce the amount of sun/heat going into the shipping container. This combined with the increase of the R-values of the roof and walls reduced the heating load since there would be less heat loss with higher R-values.

What is the temperature range inside the container in summer and winter with no systems after applying all your changes?

The temperature ranges from -1 to 5 °C in the winter and then from 27 to 35+ °C in the summertime. When the system is turned off, the temperature is no longer regulated like before where the interior temperature was more consistent. Therefore, the temperature is mostly dependent on outdoor weather temperatures which causes the large fluctuations in temperature.

