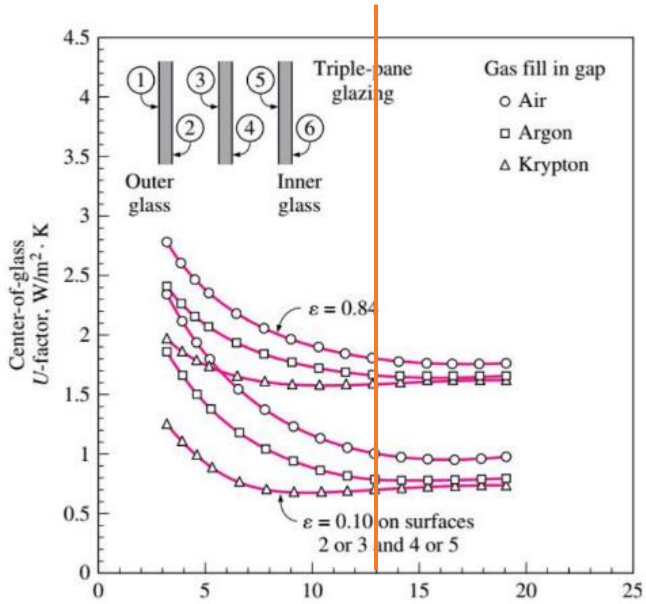
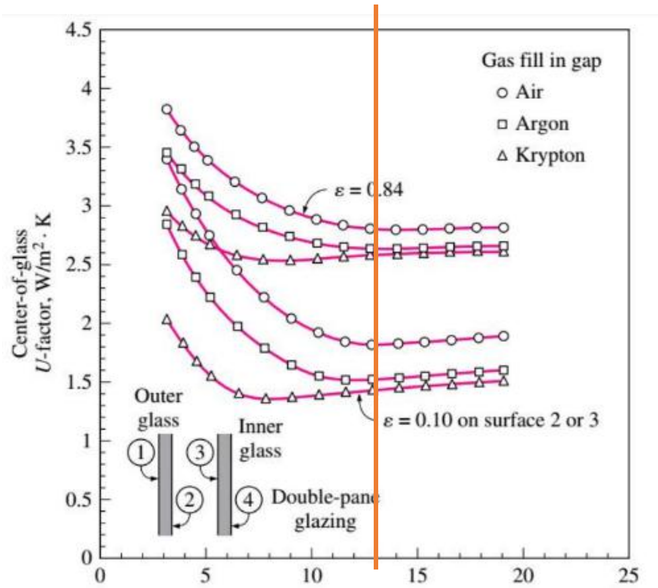
Week 8 --- Kou Yu

Task 1 Using the diagrams given in the presentation calculate how much (%) is the effect of applying different modifications (changing the gas, adding an extra pane, using a low emissivity coating) on the U value with respect to a benchmark case of double layer with air and no coating ? (keep the gap thickenss to be 13 mm)





Double-pane glazing

When ε =0.84 and gap=13,from the chart we can see

Gas:air $U_{\text{factor}} = 2.8W/\mathrm{m}^2K$ and the percentage is 100%

Gas: krypton $U_{\text{factor}} = 2.6\mathrm{W/m}^2K$ and the percentage is 93%

When ε =0.10and gap=13,from the chart we can see

Gas:air $U_{\text{factor}} = 1.8\mathrm{W/m}^2K$ and the percentage is 64%

Triple-pane glazing

When ε =0.84 and gap=13,from the chart we can see

Gas:air $U_{\text{factor}} = 1.8\mathrm{W/m}^2K$ and the percentage is 64%

So,we can conclusion that the same with ε =0.84 and gap=13,when the gas krypton instead of air , the U_{factor} will reduce 0.2 W/m^2K ,TUFACTOR value Reduced by 7%,he thermal conductivity of the window has not improved significantly.

When change the ε ,the same gas with air, the U_{factor} will reduce 1 W/m^2K ,he UFACTOR value Reduced by 36% ,The thermal conductivity of the window is significantly improved.

When add one pane glazing , the same ε with Double-pane glazing , he UFACTOR value Reduced by 36% ,The thermal conductivity of the window is significantly improved.

Task 2 Consider the house that we analysed in the alst two examples, calculate the heating and cooling load of the other windows which are fixed 14.4 m2 on the west, fixed 3.6 m2 on the south and an operable 3.6 m2 on the south (the same window and frame type). How much does the total value change if I change the frame of the window from wooden one to aluminium ?

PIACENZA, Italy WMO#: **160840**

Lat: **44.92N** Long: **9.73E** Elev: **138** StdP: **99.68** Time Zone: **1.00 (EUW)** Period: **89-10** WBAN: **99999**

Annual Heating and Humidification Design Conditions

Coldest Month	Heating DB		Humidification DP/MCDB and HR						Coldest month WS/MCDB				MCWS/PCWD to 99.6% DB		
			99.6%			99%			0.4%		1%				
	99.6%	99%	DP	HR	MCDB	DP	HR	MCDB	WS	MCDB	WS	MCDB	MCWS	PCWD	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	
1	-6.2	-4.8	-11.6	1.4	3.1	-8.8	1.8	1.8	8.8	5.6	7.7	6.2	2.1	250	(1)

Annual Cooling, Dehumidification, and Enthalpy Design Conditions

Hottest Month	Hottest Month DB Range	Cooling DB/MCWB						Evaporation WB/MCDB						MCWS/PCWD to 0.4% DB		
		0.4%		1%		2%		0.4%		1%		2%				
		DB	MCWB	DB	MCWB	DB	MCWB	WB	MCDB	WB	MCDB	WB	MCDB	MCWS	PCWD	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	
8	11.9	33.1	22.7	31.9	22.4	30.3	21.8	24.6	30.2	23.7	29.2	22.9	28.3	2.4	90	(2)

Table 10 Peak Irradiance, W/m²

Exposure		20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	45°	50°	55°	60°
North	E_D	125	106	92	84	81	85	96	112	136
	E_d	128	115	103	93	84	76	69	62	55
	E_t	253	221	195	177	166	162	164	174	191
Northeast/Northwest	E_D	460	449	437	425	412	399	386	374	361
	E_d	177	169	162	156	151	147	143	140	137
	E_t	637	618	599	581	563	546	529	513	498
East/West	E_D	530	543	552	558	560	559	555	547	537
	E_d	200	196	193	190	189	188	187	187	187
	E_t	730	739	745	748	749	747	742	734	724
Southeast/Southwest	E_D	282	328	369	405	436	463	485	503	517
	E_d	204	203	203	204	205	207	210	212	215
	E_t	485	531	572	609	641	670	695	715	732
South	E_D	0	60	139	214	283	348	408	464	515
	E_d	166	193	196	200	204	209	214	219	225
	E_t	166	253	335	414	487	557	622	683	740
Horizontal	E_D	845	840	827	806	776	738	691	637	574
	E_d	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
	E_t	1015	1010	997	976	946	908	861	807	744

Table 13 Fenestration Solar Load Factors FF_s

Exposure	Single Family Detached	Multifamily
North	0.44	0.27
Northeast	0.21	0.43
East	0.31	0.56
Southeast	0.37	0.54
South	0.47	0.53
Southwest	0.58	0.61
West	0.56	0.65
Northwest	0.46	0.57
Horizontal	0.58	0.73

We can see that:

Latitude ≈ 45

$T_{cooling}$ = 24°c

$T_{heating}$ = 20°c

Δ= 31.9°c - 24°c = 7.9 °c

Δh= 20°c – (-4.8)°c = 24.8 °c

Calculating the cooling load of the fixed window on the west:

qwindowwest=A×CFwindowwest

A=14.4m2,

CFwindowwest(Heat Trasnfer Part)=Uwindowwest(ΔTcooling −0.46 DR)

The window has a fixed heat absorbing double layer glass with a wooden frame, Uwindowwest= 2.84 W/m^2K

CFwindowwest(Heat Trasnfer Part)= 2.84 W/m^2K × (7.9 K −0.46×11.9K)≈6.89 W/m2

PXIwindowwest=ED+Ed=559 +188 = 747
SHGC= 0.54 No internal shading, so IAC = 1 FFs=0.56
CFwindowwest(Irradiation Part)=PXI×SHGC×IAC×FFs
qwindowwest=A×CFwindowwest=A×(CFwindowwest(Heat Trasnfer Part)+CFwindowwest(IrradiationPart))≈14.4 m2×(6.89+747×0.54×1×0.56)Wm2≈3352.07 W

Calculating the heating load of the fixed window on the west:

qwindowwest=A×HFwindowwest=A×Uwindowwest ΔTheating=14.4 m2 ×2.84 W/m^2K × 24.8K≈1014.22 W

When the frame were to be aluminium, Uwindowwest=3.61 W/m^2K HSGC=0.56

CF’windowwest(Heat Trasnfer Part)=U’windowwest (ΔTcooling −0.46 DR)

=3.61 W/m^2K × (7.9 K −0.46 × 11.9K)≈8.76 Wm2

Cooling load
q’windowwest=A×CF'windowwest=A×(CF'windowwest(Heat Trasnfer Part)+CF'windowwest(Irradiation Part))≈14.4 m2×(8.76+747×0.56×1×0.56)Wm2≈3499.48 W
Heating load

q'windowwest=A×HF'windowwest=A×U'windowwest ΔTheating=14.4 m2 ×3.61 W/m^2K ×24.8 K≈1289.20 W

Calculating the cooling load of the fixed window on the south:
qwindowsouth=A×CFwindowsouth
A=3.6 m2,
CFwindowsouth(Heat Trasnfer Part)=Uwindowsouth (ΔTcooling −0.46 DR)
The window has a fixed heat absorbing double layer glass with a wooden frame,

Uwindowsouth= 2.84 W/m^2K

CFwindowsouth(Heat Trasnfer Part)= 2.84 W/m^2K × (7.9 K −0.46 × 11.9 K)≈6.89 W/m2

PXIwindowsouth=ED+Ed=348 +209 = 557
SHGC =0.54
No internal shading, so IAC =1 FFs=0.47
CFwindowsouth(Irradiation Part)=PXI×SHGC×IAC×FFs
qwindowsouth=A×CFwindowsouth=A×(CFwindowsouth(HeatTrasnferPart)+CFwindowsouth(IrradiationPart))≈3.6 m2×(6.89+557 ×0.54×1×0.47)Wm2≈553.72 W

Calculating the heating load of the fixed window on the south:

qwindowsouth=A×HFwindowsouth=A×Uwindowsouth ΔTheating=3.6 m2×2.84 W/m^2K ×24.8K≈253.56 W

When the frame were to be aluminium,

Uwindowsouth=4.62 W/m^2K , HSGC=0.55

CF’windowsouth(Heat Trasnfer Part)=U’windowsouth (ΔTcooling −0.46 DR)=4.62 W/m^2K × (7.9 K −0.46 × 11.9K)≈11.21Wm2

Cooling load

q’windowsouth=A×CF'windowsouth=A×(CF'windowsouth(Heat Trasnfer Part)+CF'windowsouth(Irradiation Part))

≈3.6 m2×(11.21+557 ×0.55×1×0.47)Wm2≈558.70 W

Heating load

q'windowsouth=A×HF'windowsouth=A×U'windowsouth ΔTheating=3.6 m2 ×4.62 W/m^2K ×24.8 K≈412.47 W