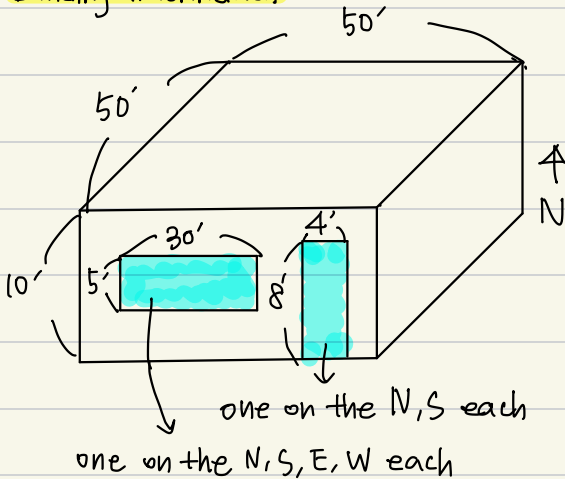


• Building information



•  $T_{room} = 68^{\circ}F$

•  $T_{oA} (Charlotte) = 22^{\circ}F$

$T_{oA} (Denver) = 1^{\circ}F$

$T_{oA} (Washington) = 17^{\circ}F$

•  $(UA)_{tot} (Charlotte) = 1,104.55 \text{ Btu/F}\cdot\text{hr}$

$(UA)_{tot} (Denver) = 1,154.84 \text{ Btu/F}\cdot\text{hr}$

$(UA)_{tot} (Washington) = 1,116.14 \text{ Btu/F}\cdot\text{hr}$

• Calculations

1. 1-1) ①  $T_{b, JAN} (Charlotte, NC)$

$$Q_{Heat} \geq 0, \quad 1,104.55 \text{ Btu/F}\cdot\text{hr} \times (68^{\circ}F - T_b) - Q_{int} = 0$$

$$T_b = 68^{\circ}F - \frac{Q_{int}}{1,104.55 \text{ Btu/F}\cdot\text{hr}}$$

$$Q_{int} \begin{cases} \text{People } (1.6 \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2) \\ \text{Lights } (2.0 \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2) \\ \text{Equipment } (1.0 \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2) \\ \text{Solar } (944 \text{ Btu/day}\cdot\text{ft}^2) \end{cases} \rightarrow 4,312.50 \text{ Btu/hr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{int} &= [(1.6 + 2.0 + 1.0) \text{ Btu/hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2 \times 2,500 \text{ ft}^2 \times 9/24] \\ &\quad + (944 \text{ Btu/day}\cdot\text{ft}^2 \times 600 \text{ ft}^2 \times \text{day}/24\text{hr}) \\ &= 27,912.50 \text{ Btu/hr} \quad \downarrow \quad 23,600 \text{ Btu/hr} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{b,JAN} = 68^{\circ}\text{F} - \frac{27,912.50 \text{ Btu/hr}}{1,104.55 \text{ Btu/F}\cdot\text{hr}} = 68^{\circ}\text{F} - 25.27^{\circ}\text{F} = 42.73^{\circ}\text{F}$$

②  $T_{b,JAN}$  (Denver, CO)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{int} &= 4,312.50 \text{ Btu/hr} \\ &\quad + (1,465 \text{ Btu/day}\cdot\text{ft}^2 \times 600 \text{ ft}^2 \times \text{day}/24 \text{ hr}) \\ &= (4,312.50 + 36,625) \text{ Btu/hr} = 40,937.50 \text{ Btu/hr} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{b,JAN} = 68^{\circ}\text{F} - \frac{40,937.50 \text{ Btu/hr}}{1,154.84 \text{ Btu/F}\cdot\text{hr}} = 68^{\circ}\text{F} - 35.45^{\circ}\text{F} = 32.55^{\circ}\text{F}$$

③  $T_{b,JAN}$  (Washington, DC)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{int} &= 4,312.50 \text{ Btu/hr} \\ &\quad + (793 \text{ Btu/day}\cdot\text{ft}^2 \times 600 \text{ ft}^2 \times \text{day}/24 \text{ hr}) \\ &= (4,312.50 + 19,825) \text{ Btu/hr} = 24,137.50 \text{ Btu/hr} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{b,JAN} = 68^{\circ}\text{F} - \frac{24,137.50 \text{ Btu/hr}}{1,116.14 \text{ Btu/F}\cdot\text{hr}} = 68^{\circ}\text{F} - 21.63^{\circ}\text{F} = 46.37^{\circ}\text{F}$$

1-2) ①  $Q_{\text{heat, JAN}}$  (Charlotte)

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{HDD } 50 = 255 \text{ (from table)} \\ \text{HDD } 22 = 0 \\ \text{HDD } 42.73 = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{42.73 - 22}{50 - 22} = \frac{x - 0}{255 - 0}, \quad x = 188.79$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{heat, JAN}} &= (\text{UA})_{\text{tot}} \times \text{HDD}_{42.73} \times 24 \\ &= 1,104.55 \times 188.79 \times 24 = 5 \text{ MM BTU/JAN} \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{BTU/F.hr} \end{aligned}$$

②  $Q_{\text{heat, JAN}}$  (Denver)

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{HDD } 50 = 623 \\ \text{HDD } 1 = 0 \\ \text{HDD } 32.55 = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{32.55 - 1}{50 - 1} = \frac{x - 0}{623 - 0}, \quad x = 401.14$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{heat, JAN}} &= 1,154.84 \text{ BTU/F.hr} \times 401.14 \times 24 \\ &= 11.12 \text{ MM BTU/JAN} \end{aligned}$$

③  $Q_{\text{heat, JAN}}$  (Washington)

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{HDD } 50 = 555 \\ \text{HDD } 17 = 0 \\ \text{HDD } 46.37 = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{46.37 - 17}{50 - 17} = \frac{x - 0}{555 - 0}, \quad x = 493.95$$

$$Q_{\text{heat, JAN}} = 1,116.14 \text{ Btu/F hr} \times 493.95 \times 24 \\ = 13.23 \text{ MMBtu/JAN}$$

$$1-3) \textcircled{1} Q_{\text{heat, use, JAN}} (\text{Charlotte}) \\ = [(UA)_{\text{tot}} \times (HDD)_{42.73} \times 24] / k$$

$$k = \text{boiler efficiency} = 80\% = 0.8$$

$$Q_{\text{heat, use, JAN}} = [1,104.55 \times 188.79 \times 24] / 0.8 \\ = 6.26 \text{ MMBtu/JAN}$$

$$\textcircled{2} Q_{\text{heat, use, JAN}} (\text{Denver})$$

$$= [1,154.84 \times 401.14 \times 24] / 0.8 = 13.90 \text{ MMBtu/JAN}$$

$$\textcircled{3} Q_{\text{heat, use, JAN}} (\text{Washington})$$

$$= [1,116.14 \times 493.95 \times 24] / 0.8 = 16.54 \text{ MMBtu/JAN}$$

$$1-4) \textcircled{1} Q_{\text{cost, JAN}} (\text{Charlotte})$$

$$\left( \begin{aligned} &6.2 \text{ MMBtu} / 100 \text{ kBtu} = 62 \text{ Therms} \\ &\rightarrow = 62 \text{ Therms} \times \frac{\$1}{\text{Therms}} = \$62 \end{aligned} \right)$$

gas price

②  $Q_{\text{cost, JAN}}$  (Denver)

$$= 139 \text{ Therms} \times \$1 / \text{Therms} = \$139$$

$\hookrightarrow 13.9 \text{ MMBTU} / 100 \text{ kBTU} = 139 \text{ Therms}$

③  $Q_{\text{cost, JAN}}$  (Washington)

$$= 165 \text{ Therms} \times \$1 / \text{Therms} = \$165$$

$\hookrightarrow 16.5 \text{ MMBTU} / 100 \text{ kBTU} = 165 \text{ Therms}$

**2.** 2-1) ① Washington = 13.23 MMBTU/JAN

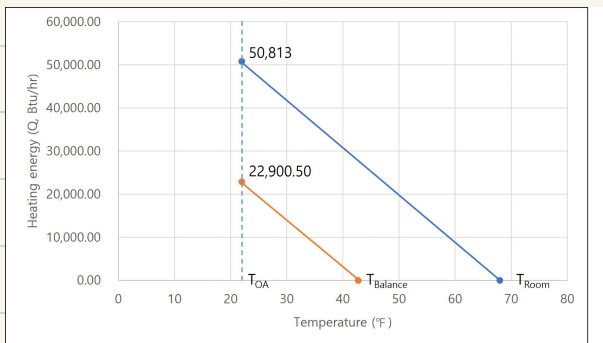
② Denver = 11.12 MMBTU/JAN

③ Charlotte = 5 MMBTU/JAN

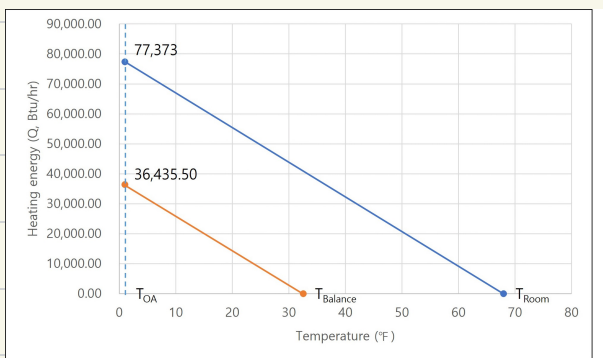
→ I think the heating energy calculated in Q.1 was influenced by  $HDD_{T_b}$ .  $T_b$  is the outside air temperature when heat loss and heat gain are balanced in the building, so the balance point temperature is different in each region. When HDD is calculated based on this temperature, the results are HDD. Here, Washington = 434.95, Denver = 401.14, Charlotte = 188.79. Therefore, Washington has the highest heating energy, and Charlotte has the lowest heating energy requirements.

Charlotte

2-2)



Denver



Washington

