

Energy Calculations +

Ventilation (Be10)

JAN REYNDERS

MARC ANDRÉ KUHNERT

MICAEL PEPE

Table of content:

- 1. General
 - 1.1 Dividing of building
 - 1.2 Gereneral energy concept of building
- 2. Month average calculaton (estimate)
 - 2.1 Month average calculation of commercial area
 - 2.2 Month average calculation of accommodation
- 3. Drainage, water and untility shafts
 - 3.1 Shaft diagram
 - 3.2 Apartment plan
- 4. Mechanical ventilation
 - 4.1 General
 - 4.2 Ventilation calculation (+duct sizing)
 - 4.3 Ventilation section
 - 4.4 Ventilation plan
- 5. Natural ventilation
 - 5.1 General
 - 5.2 Natural ventilation winter time
 - 5.3 Natural ventilation summer time
- 6. BE10
 - 6.1 Commercial area
 - 6.2 Student accomodation

1. General

1.1 Dividing of building

"Punto de Reunion" is a multi storey building of 3 storey's high and a ventilated basement. The building is devided in different functions for each floor.

- Basement for parking and untilities (ventilation system, heating, water,...),
- Groundfloor for commercial acitivities:
 - Bar/lounge
 - Spa/welness
 - Office space for spa
 - First aid/doctors practice
 - Polyvalent space
- First floor for student accomodation
- 2nd floor for penthouse

Due to this mixed use of the building we separated the building according to functionality. The Groundfloor (1321 $\,\mathrm{m}^2$) was taken as commercial area, the 1st and 2nd floor (1182 $\,\mathrm{m}^2$) are seen as accomodation or dwellings. The basement is left out of the calculation since this space is naturally ventilated and does not require additional heating or cooling.

If the commercial area occupied less then 20% of the total floor area of the building, this could be included in the calculation for the accommodation. But since the commercial area consist of

of the total floor area we had to seperate the building into different area to do the calculations accurately (see chapter 2 and 6).

1.2 General energy concept of the building

Our client's roots are located in Mexico, so in this building we wanted to recreate an indoor climate that could resemble that of Mexico.

The way we did this is by spliting the building into 2 pieces and opening up the space in between towards the south. This way we achieved a maximum amount of solar gain. To optimise the use of this solar load and enable to growth of more exotic plants on the property we decided to connect the two building masses by a winter garden, a cting as a giant greenhouse.

Further more we wanted to store as much as possible of this solar load, so we worked, especially on the groundfloor, with heavy materials like concrete and rammed earth wall. These materials have a high thermal mass, so they are exellent in storing heat.

The higher the building, the lighter the material, thus optimising the heat stack upwards.

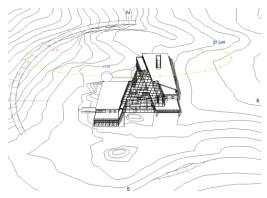


Figure 1: Solar path on building (21 June)

2. Month average calculation

During the outline proposal we finished the design of the house. Once this was done we made our first estimation of the energy consumption of the "Punto de reunion" multi storey building; The Month average calculation.

As we said before, we had to split the building in 2 area's to obtain the most accurate representation of our building's energy phrame. The commercial area on the groundfloor and the acommodation on the 1st and 2nd floor, doing a *month average calculation* for each area seperately.

2.1 Month average calculation of commercial area

When doing the Month average calculation for the commercial area it became clear that our main focus should be on the heating of the building. In this area we lost 83.1 kWh/m²/year. Especially when compared to our energy los for cooling which is only $0.1 \, \text{kWh/m²/year}$. This big difference can be explained by the geographical position of our building in the Northern part of Denmark.

Building data			Weather dat							LBORG UNIVERSITET
comtemperatur in case of heating, *C	20	7	Choose destina		1 1	f comments not	oro oboum		Anna	THE CONTRACT CONTRACTOR
Roomtemperatur in case of cooling °C	24	f	-				ated under "view"			
	7,6		Copenhagen	٠	1	they can be activ	ated under view			
iround temperature, °C let ground area, m²	1253,46				_					
ex ground area, mr leated floor area, m²	1361.4									
leated built area, m² (foot print)	1361.4									
service life, hours/week	74									
Relative service life	0.440									
Heating and cooling dema	ands of the bu	uilding Cooling demand	Heat demand	Ventilation loss	Utility factor	Solar gain	Internal gain	Gains caused by tu>ti	Heat loss with winter temp.	Heat loss with summer temp.
		kWh/month	kWh/month	W/K		kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh
an	31	0	22573	1050	1.000	2033	3828	0	28433	34079
eb	28	0	18379	1050	1.000	3273	3457	0	25108	30207
ar	31	0	15707	1050	0,998	5227	3828	0	24746	30392
pr	30	0	7983	1050	0,980	7560	3704	0	19025	24489
ay	31	0	1816	1050	0,844	9785	3828	0	13302	18947
	30	142	130	1050	0,565	9483	3704	0	7581	13045
					0.755	9310	3828	0	10715	20489
ıly	31	0	799	2437						
uly ug	31	0	109	1050	0,556	8474	3828	0	6944	12590
aly ag	31 31 30	0	109 1763	1050 1050	0,556 0,875	8474 6179	3828 3704	0	6944 10412	12590 15875
une uly ep ep	31 31 30 31	0 0	109 1763 8097	1050 1050 1050	0,556 0,875 0,992	8474 6179 3985	3828 3704 3828	0	6944 10412 15845	12590 15875 21491
uly ug ep	31 31 30	0	109 1763	1050 1050	0,556 0,875	8474 6179	3828 3704	0	6944 10412	12590 15875

Tabel 1: Month average calculation commercial area (Heating and cooling)

All together we would have a energy consumption of $83.2 \, kWh/m^2/year$ which is far above the average energy consumption found in low energy buildings (class 2: $51.2 \, and \, class \, 1: \, 35.8$).

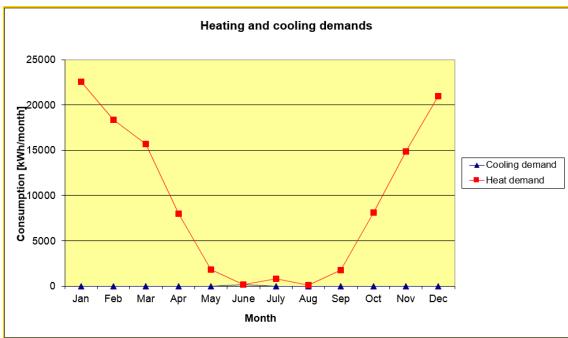
Some of the measurements we took to reduce the heat consumption in the commercial area are:

Passive measurements:

- Wintergarden
- Combination of big windows and Thermal mass to store the solar heat (1:6 ratio)
- Heat corridor's for natural ventilation (also for overheating in summer)

Active measurements:

- Controlable shading (also for overheating in summer)
- *Heat pum



Graph 1: Month average calculation commercial area: Energy consumption throughout the year

Tabel 2: Characteristics of the building; commercial area

aracteristics of the l	ouilding								
onstructions towards ou	tdoor								
	Description	U	Bu	1					
A m²		W/m²K	W/K						
133,95	nordvæg	0,15	20,0925						
138,231	østvæg	0,15	20,73465						
119,9	vestvæg	0,15	17,985	-					
0 1361,4	sydvæg	0,15	0	-					
1361,4	tag	0,1	136,14 0	+					
			0						
			0						
			0						
ecific heat loss, constructions	towards outdoor, (W/K)	194,95215	= Bu,con					
lindows	Discotion	U	D.	- contra	E/h =4=1	E(-b-d-)	E/alanda)	£(= ===)	E-ma
A m²	Direction	W/m²K	Bu W/K	g-value [-]	f(beta) [-]	f(shade)	f(shadow)	f(glass)	Fsun [-]
43,97	N	0,79	34,7363	0,51	0,9	[-] 0,65	[-] 0,5	[-] 0,9	0,1342575
124,066	NE NE	0,79	98,01214	0,51	0,9	0,65	0,8	0,9	0,214812
78,15	E	0,79	61,7385	0,51	0,9	0,65	0,5	0,9	0,1342575
	SE	0,10	0	0,01	0,0	0,00	0,0	0,0	0,1012010
178,323	S	0,79	140,87517	0,51	0,9	0,65	0,9	0,9	0,2416635
	SW		0						0
	W		0						0
163,31	NW	0,79	129,0149	0,51	0,9	0,65	0,5	0,9	0,1342575
	Skylight		0						0
pecific heat loss, windows, (W.	/K)		464,37701	= Bu,win					
pecific heat loss, outdoors, tota	I: (W/K)	659 32916	= Bt (=Bu con+	·Bu,win)					
pecific fieat loss, outdoors, tota	i. (W/K)	033,32310	- Dr (-Da,com	Du, Will)					
loor									
A	U	Bu	1						
m²	W/m²K	W/K							
1253	0,15	187,95							
		0							
		0							
		0							
		0							
pecific heat loss, floor, (W/K)		187,95	= Bu,floor						
eat capacity									
eat capacity, Wh/Km²	160								
me constant	77,4 5,8								

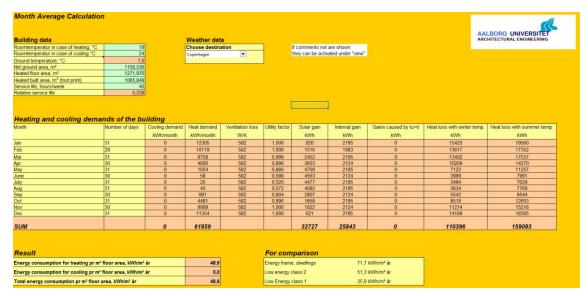
Tabel 3: Ventilation commercial area

Ventilation rate, summer		Ventilation rate, winter	
Service hours, I/s m2	2,78	Service hours, I/s m2	0,69
Outside service hours, I/s m2	0,69	Outside service hours, I/s m2	0,69
Average ventilation rate, m3/s	2,02	Average ventilation rate, m3/s	0,87

Hour	Person load	Ligthing	Other	Total								
	W	w	w	W								
1	0	0	500	500								
2	0	0	500	500								
3	0	0	500	500								
4	0	0	500	500								
5	0	0	500	500								
6	0	0	500	500	_							
7	265		800	5149			nternal lo					
8	663	4084	800	5547		Heat from	persons:		Total	Sensible heat	Number of person	
9	663	4084	800	5547					W/person			W
10	663	4084	800	5547				1,0	99	66	60	
11	663	4084	800	5547				1 1 10			I	In the same
12		4084	800	6542		Ligthing:	Level:	Incandescent lig			Choose power	Ligthi
13		4084	800	7115	2	General	lux	W/m² g.a.	W/m ² g.a.		W/m ² g.a.	total,
14		4084	800	7115			180	47	14	7	3	
15		4084	800	6542								
16		4084	800	6542								
17	1989	4084	800	6873								
18 19		4084 4084	800 800	6873 7536								_
20	3978	4084	800	7536 8862								
21	3978	4084	800	8862								
22	3978	4084	800	8862								
23	1685	4084	800	6569								
24	265	4084	500	4849								
Fotal 24	32867		17100	123479								
Average	1369			5145	=Фі							
	1000		, ,,,,	0110								
Pr. m ² floor area	Person load	Ligthing	Other	Total								
oor area	W/m ²			W/m ²								
Average	1.09			4,10								

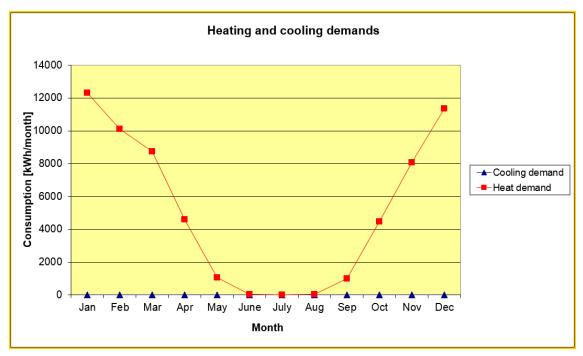
Tabel 4: Internal heat loads commercial area

2.1 Month average calculation of accommodation



Tabel 5: Month average calculation accommodation (heating and cooling)

In the *Month average calculation* for the accommodation area of the building find the same trend as in the commercial area. A high energy consumption for heating of $48.6 \, \text{kWh/m}^2/\text{year}$ in comparisant to $0.0 \, \text{kWh/m}^2/\text{year}$ for cooling. But unlike the commercial area it is not in this amount that it causes a problem in overal energy consumption of the building, since the accommodation still performs better then a energy class 2 house $(48.6 \, \text{kWh/m}^2/\text{year})$.



Graph 2: Month average calculation: Energy consumption throughout the year

This difference can be brought back to a lower service life, less glasing and a use of lighter construction materials. In this calculation the use of less glass and lighter construction materials will be benificial for the outcome of the calculation, although this in practive might not be the case.

As we mentionned before, the combination of bigger windows and thermal mass (concrete floor/walls, rammed earth walls, soill in wintergarden) will contribute to a better preservation of the solar load instead of a loss to the outside. Another point is the orientation of the windows and thermal mass towards the wintergarden, wich willlead to an even greater usage of solar power for the heat gain.

haracteristics of the l	building								
Constructions towards or	ıtdoor								
A	Description	U	Bu						
m ²		W/m²K	W/K						
154,702	nordvæg	0,15	23,2053						
140,84	østvæg	0,15	21,126						
135,802	vestvæg	0,15	20,3703						
59,867	sydvæg	0,15	8,98005						
1068,251	tag	0,1	106,8251						
			0	-					
			0						
			0						
pecific heat loss, constructions	towards outdoor, (W/K)	180,50675	= Bu,con					
/indows									
A	Direction	U	Bu	g-value	f(beta)	f(shade)	f(shadow)	f(glass)	Fsun
m ²		W/m²K	W/K	[-] 0,51	[-]	[-]	[-] 0,5	[-]	[-]
31,89	N	0,79	25,1931	0,51	0,9	0,65		0,9	0,134257
53,112 0	NE E	0,79	41,95848 0	0,51 0	0,9	0,65 0	0,8 0	0,9	0,21481
7,024	SE	0,79	5,54896	0,51	0.9	0.65	0.8	0,9	0,21481
60,955	S	0,79	48,15445	0,51	0,9	0,65	0,8	0,9	0,241663
34,615	sw	0,79	27,34585	0,51	0,9	0,65	0,8	0,9	0,21481
0	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,2110
4,848	NW	0,79	3,82992	0,51	0,9	0,65	0,5	0,9	0,134257
29,25	Skylight	0,79	23,1075	0,51	0,9	0,65	0,8	0,9	0,21481
pecific heat loss, windows, (W/	K)		175,13826	= Bu,win					
			1						
pecific heat loss, outdoors, tota	I: (W/K)	355,64501	= Bt (=Bu,con+l	Bu,win)					
loor									
A	U	Bu	1						
m²	W/m²K	W/K							
1150,536	0,15	173,7804							
		0							
		0							
		0							
		0							
pecific heat loss, floor, (W/K)		173,7804]= Bu,floor						
14									
leat capacity, Wh/Km²	100								
Heat capacity Heat capacity, Wh/Km² Time constant	100 87,8								

Tabel 6: Characteristics of the building: accomodation

Ventilation			
Ventilation rate, summer		Ventilation rate, winter	
	1.07	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.40
Service hours, I/s m2	1,67	Service hours, I/s m2	0,42
Outside service hours, I/s m2	0,42	Outside service hours, I/s m2	0,42
Average ventilation rate, m3/s	0,83	Average ventilation rate, m3/s	0,48
Ventilation loss, summer, W/K	998 =Bv,summer	Ventilation loss, winter W/K	582 =Bv,winte

Tabel 7: Ventilation accommodation



Tabel 8: Internal heat loads accommodation

3. Drainage, water and utility shafts

3.1 Shaft diagram

The *shaft diagram* gives a good overview of the different utilities that enter the building and more specific the different appartments.

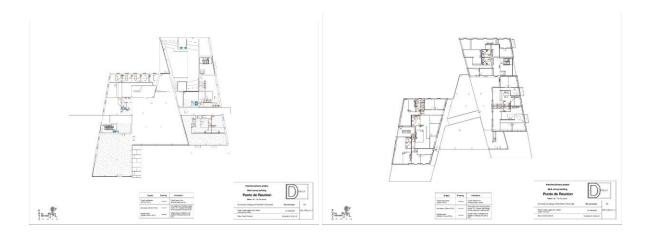
It also shows the way the different pipes for the different utiluties must be organised.

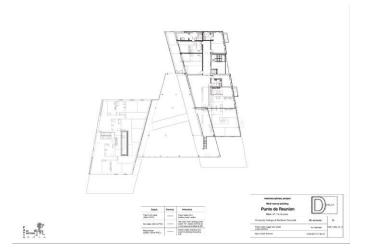
The pipes that supply hot water must be insulated to prevent heat loss by transmission. The drainage pipe must be insulated as well, but his time to prevent unneccessary sound polution.

3.2 Appartment plan (utility plan)

The appartment plan shows the way the different utilities like drainage, supply of hot and cold water, circulated hot water, heating pipes (flow and return) and electricity are distributed throughout the floor plan.

It helps to place the different area's that need to be supplied (like kitchen, bathroom, toilet, ...) close together. This way you save on meters of cable, you will have less transmission heat loss and you keep the utility plan organised.





4. Mechanical ventilation

4.1 General

Although we tend to use as much as possible natural ventilation to keep the operation cost low, this is not possible during the entire year. In the winter we must keep the heat indoors and at those moments *Mechanical ventilation* will be needed to garantee a good indoor climate by supplying fresh air and extract pollutants that might build up in the building (odurs, CO²,...)

4.2 Ventilation calculation (+duct sizing)

In the ventilation calculation we calculate the *air amount* that needs to be displaced to maintain a healthy indoor air climate. This includes the amount of fresh air that needs to be supplied as the amount of dirty air that will be extracted.

The surface of the room that needs to be ventilated and the height of the room will have a impact on the air amount. But also the function of the room has an impact. A bathroom will need it's air more refreshed then a corridor for example.

Once we know the air amount we can continue sizing the ducts. Depending on the size and the type of duct (main, branch, connection) the *air velocity* inside the duct will differ. This amount must be limited to prevent excessive noise caused by the air displacement.

Guiding air amounts

Type of	Ventilation	Ventilation rate
building/space	rate	Ventumion inte
bunuing space	[1/s/m²]	[1/s]
	floor area	[23]
Staff rooms	11001 11111	
Changing room	8 – 12	
Dining room	8 - 10	
Resting room	8-10	15/person
Restaurant	10	Isiperson
Cafeteria	4	
Schools	•	
Classroom	4 - 5	
Sport halls	3-4	
Bowling halls	3-4	
Billiard room	8 - 10	
Hospital	0 - 10	
Treatment and		
receiving rooms for		
infect patients	9	
Dialysis room	42	
Intensive room	28	
Injection room	28	
Post-mortem room	9	
Operating room	14	
Recovery room	28	
Timber industry		
Joiner's workshop		
rough	2-5	
Joiner's workshop		
fine	2 - 5	
Workshops		
Car workshop	4	
Extraction of exhaust		
Mechanical workshop		60 - 80/car
Fine mechanics		
Welding work	3 – 4	
Assembly shop	3 - 20	
Smithy	12 - 15	
	4-5	1
	6 - 7	

Tabel 6: Guiding air amounts for each room

	Recon	nmended air velocity	in m/s
	Dwellings	Schools Offices	Industrial buildings
	0.5	Theatre Etc.	
Main duct	3,5 – 4,5	5,0 - 6,5	6,0 - 9,0
Branch duct	3,0	3,0 – 4,5	4,0 - 5,0
Connection duct	2,5	3,0 - 3,5	4,0

Tabel 7: Recommended air velocity in different types of pipes and in diffent types of buildings

DOM NAME	Room Name	Location in the building	L [m]	VE	H(r	n) A@	m") V	(m*)	Category	Ventilation air amou Ven	rBati Air amoundm"	5 (Q)	Type Fresh/Dir	ty Combined together [Floom Number	Ventilation air amount m" Fs (q) toge	Air velocity (4 Duct Type	Calculated duct size [m]	Dust size	Air flow (Vs)	g-Vinte(Fsim') A	ggregator	Max Aktiov (m//s	Diminsion
mmetcial																							
1	Caré	Groundfloor (South)		15	9,5	5	142,5	712.5	A	570		0,1583333333		1	0,6833333		0,224554288	250 mm	158,3333333	1,11111111			
2	polyvalent room	Groundfloor (South)	- 2		10	5	250	1250	A	1000		0,277777778		2	0,27777777		0,242950305	250 mm	277,7777778	1,000000			
3	storage room	Groundfloor (South)	9		5.5	4,0	20.9	100.32	A	20.9		0,005105554		2+3	0,280583333		0,300521696	25 mm	5,805555556	0.277777778			
4	Office	Groundings (North)	6	2	6.6	4.0	40.92	196.4%	A	8184	2	0,022733333	Fresh		0,02273333	4 branch	0.08506763	100 mm	22,73333333	0.555555556			
6	Doctors room	Groundfloor (North)	5	2	3.5	45	19.95	89.775		59:85	4	0.098825	Fresh.		0.019825	5 3 Connection	0.084029521	100 mm	16,625	0.833333333			
		Groundfloor (North)	2			2.8	16,005	60.039	- 2	54.02		0.017792222		,	0.00778333		0.09689927	100 mm	17.79333332	1,000,000			
	Prisoage (COIII)	Groundfloor (North)	- 3	2	3.65	3.8	12.045	45,771	- 0	60.10	- 1	0.013383333			0.01703333		0.075305304	300 mm	13.38333333	1,399999			
- 7				3					- ^-	43.58	•		Fresh										
8		Groundfloor (North)	3	.3		3,8	10,89	4L382	Α.		4			8	0,012		0,071679873	100 mm	12,1				
9		Groundfloor (North)				3,8	10,09	41,362	Α	43,56	4		Fresh	,	0,012		0,071679073	100 mm	12,1				
10	Massage room/5	Groundfloor (North)			3,04	4	13,904	55,906	Α.	55,934	4	0,015537778		10	0.095637771		0,085226735	100 mm	15,50777778	1,999999			
11	Reception	Groundfloor (North)	5			4.5	85,04	394,29	A	171,68	2	0,047688883	Fresh	11	0,047600000		0,123237755	125 mm	47,60000000	0,555555556			
12	Tollets 1	Groundfloor (North)	6	8	3.6	4.8	23.76	114 DER		98.32	2	0.0462	Diete	4,5,6,7,8,9,00,012	0.2045980	4 Branch	0.254983243	35 mm	46.2	194446644			
12		Groundfloor (North)	2		4.2	2.8	11.76	32,509	Α.	92.32	7	0.022066667		12	0.02296666		0.00523995	100 mm	22.06666667	1,544444444			
14	Tollets 3	Groundfloor (North)	2		6.2	2.8	22.96	64,200		160.72		0.044544444		- 4	0.04464444		0.10023954	\$5 mm	44.54444444	1,244444444			
- 12		Groundfloor (North)		2		2.8	24.8	97.44	- 2	39.2		0,087		17.15	0.60		0.22709908	250 mm	97	2.5			
15	Changing rooms	Oromancor (North)		3					Α.	310,2	9	0,087	Detty										
16		Groundfloor (North)		7		4,0	51,0	241,64	Α.	416,4		0,1511111		17-16	0,19011111		0,246058814	250 mm	15,11111				
17	Spa	Groundfloor (North)	13	,5	20	4,0	270	1296	Α.	1000	4		Fresh	17	0.		0,252377233	315 mm	300	1,000000			
10	Sauna 1	Groundfloor (North)	3		3,4	4,0	TL9	57,12	A	50,5	5	0,016527778		17-10	0.00/627771		0,197142939	200 mm	16,52777778				
19	Sayne 2	Groundfloor (North)	3	5	3.7	4.8	12.95	62.16	A	84.75	5	0.017986111	Dirts	17-19	0.09299611	1 3 cornection	0.196707192	200 mm	17.99811111	1,366666669			
20		Groundfloor (Flourh)	7	5		4.0	36	172.0		393	12		Dirty	1-20	0.258233333		0.286830546	25 mm	100	2,777777778			
400		oronanda (apan)			100	100		178,00				0.7	,	1420	42440000		0.2111.00711		100	401111110			
- 20	Utility shaft						392,5	1962,5		1520		0.4263333	David.	1+2	0.29722222	6 Main	0.25(206)02	25 mm	436.0000	1,00000			
- 00		north					1000	1952,0			7				11,297,22222	e rean							
39		north					306,9	1523,12		1260,9		0,383583333		2+3+20	0,165583333		0,285377291	35 mm	383,5833333	1,249064234 YS			2,251,890
40		South						1927,401		1641,626	4	0,457959667		4+5+6+7+0+9+10+11+17	0,45795966		0,0109698	400 mm	457,9516667	0,950025586 VI	EX 200-1	4	E ZARLIKO
41	Utility shalt	South					169,93			1261,21	4	0,36033670	Dirty	12-13-14-15-16-10-13		6 Main	0,309213134	315 mm	350,3361111	2,069649560			
dent acc	omodation (x7):					3.2							-										
21	Bathroomholist				3,8		7,98	25,536	Α.	79,8		0,022166667		25-24-25	0,026679163		0,062176732		22,9666667	2,777777776			
22		Rest Roor (lower level)	3	.8	3,75	3,9	14,25	55,575	A	142,5	10	0,039583333	Dirty	22-23-28-27	0,04595833		0,119906955	125 mm	39,58333333	2,777777778			
23	Diringroomfixing	first floor (lower level)	3	4	3.75	3.9	12.75	49,725	A	6,375	0.5	0.001770833	Fresh	23	0.001770833	2 Connection	0.027429638	200 mm	1,770833333	0.5360000000			
24	Contidoutstude an	first floor (upper level)		5	3,2	2.7	14.4	38.66	Α.	7.2	0.5	0.002	Fresh	24	0.00	2 Connection	0.029942013	100 mm		0.5200000000			
26		first floor	6		2.7	3.2	10.09	57.800		3,045	0.5	0.0025125		25	0.0025025	2 Connection	0.002063113	100 mm	2.5125	0.1200008889			
26		Stat Roor (upper level)				2.7	12.6	34.02		6.7	0,5	0,00175		29	0,007		0.027259957	100 mm	175				
					4.2	2.7	14.7	21.62		7,35	0.5	0.00204867		27	0.00204305		0.027209097		2.043000667	0,120000000			
27	Bedroom 2	first floor (upper level)			4,2	2.7	14,7	33,63	Α.	7,35	0,5	0,002049667	Fresh	27	0,00204966	2 Connection	0,02944400	10 mm	2,041000667	0,120000000			
42							72,54			36,27			Fresh	23-24-25-26-27	0.030025	4 Branch	0.055544434	100 mm	10.075	0.1200000000			
43							22.23			222.3			Fiesn	21,22	0.07825		0.95042003	200 mm	61.75				
43							22,23			222,3			Dirty	21+22	0,0782	4 Branch	0,80242203	20 mm	81/5	2,771111776			
nthouse:																							
29	Dathroom 1	2nd Roor	9		2.5	26	23	92.9		230		0.062000002	en e e	28-23-26	0.30771388	4 Branch	0.995212013	25 mm	63.00000000	2,777777779			
44				2		2.6	23		~														
23	Bathroom 2	3rd floor			2,5			32,4		90	10		Dirty	29-04-05	0,030209236		0,902964099	\$5 mm	139,5099556	15,50061726			
30		4th Roor	3	.6	2,5	3,6	9	32,4		90	10	0,025	Dirty	30+37	0,02711111		0,092989322	100 mm	25				
31		5th floor	- 7			3,6	19	68,4	A	190		0,052777778	Dirts	31+32	0,09193611	1 4 Branch	0,17111123	25 mm	52,77777778				
32	Diningroom/living	99 Roor	- 11	.2	90	2.6	112	404.0	A	56.5	0.5	0.015694444	Fresh	92	0.0/569444	2 Connection	0.00963529	100 mm	15.6044444	0.1200000000			
22	Study	7th Boor	7	4	6.35	3.6	46.99	169.84		160.97		0.035958333		33	0.009750333		0.128940004	160 mm	39.85033333				
34		8th Roor	12				30,5625	111 532		15,49125		0.004303125		34	0.00430302		0.042746903	100 mm	**,000				
94		39 floor	14.		A1	3.6	28.7	113.32		16,75125	0.5	0.00399625		2	0,04335057		0.04274993	100 mm	2.99611111	0.1200000000			
JO .				-		3,6		120.96	- ^					- 20	0,00300001				4.666666667	0,000000000			
36	Evdroom1	10th floor		0	4,2		33,6		Α	16,0		0,004666667		36			0,04459596	100 mm					
37	Bedroom 3	19th Roor		4	3,8	3,6	15,2	54,72	A	7,6	0,5	0.00211111	Fresh	37	0,00211111	1 2 Connection	0,029940572	100 mm	5,11111111	0,126988869			
45						14	60,2725			107,61925			Fresh	20-24-25-36	0,052114230		0,126029999	160 mm	52,8423619	0,078521404			
							32						Dirty	28-29	0,141003125		0,2190907	25 mm	03,00033869	2,777777776			
46						-	128,2			60			Fresh	32-37	0,017805558		0,075303H5	100 mm	17,8055556	0,1300000000			
47							20			299			Dirty	30+31	0,7904722	4 Branch	0,994712938	25 mm	77,77777778	2,777777770			
40	Utility shaft	Right ving south								450			Fresh	46-2/42	0,027965554		0,109944334	125 mm					
49		Right wing south								2600,2			Dirty	47-2:43	0,262697223		0,2892#3039	315 mm					
50	Using shaft	Flight wing North								895,4			Fresh	44-2:42	0,072264236		0,151700940	160 mm					
50	Utility shaft	Right wing North								2774,22			Dirty	45-2:43	0,204653025	5 4 Branch	0,364667797	35 mm					
52 53	Utility shaft	Basement Basement								1345,6 5404.42			Fresh Ditts	40-50 49-51	0,102197% 0,54735034		0,152974635	100			EXIZOH		2.251.8v0

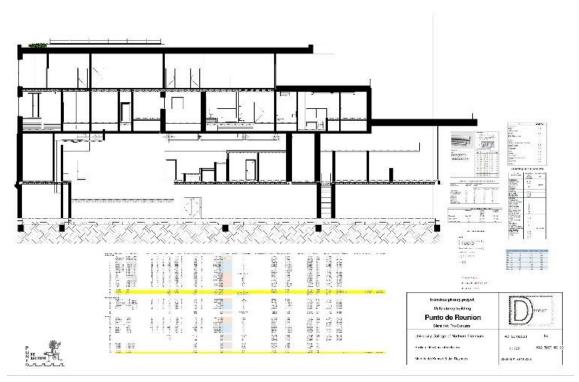
Tabel 8: Ventilation calculation and duct sizing

4.3 Ventilation section

In the ventilation section we show how the different types are distributed throughout the building.

4.4 Ventilation plan

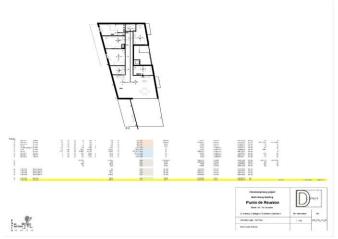
In the ventilation plan we show which rooms of a building section are supplied with fresh air and where the dirty will be extracted.



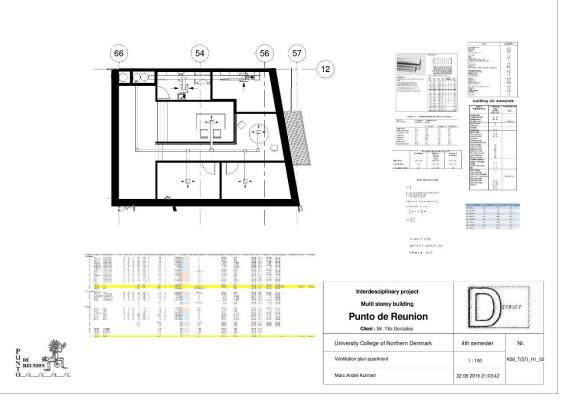
Figuur 2: Section Mechenical ventilation



Figuur 4: Mechanical ventilation groundfloor



Figuur 3: Mechanical ventilation nd floor



Figuur 5: Mechanical ventilation apartment

5. Natural ventilation

5.1 General

As main ventilation source we use *natural ventilation*. To achieve this we applied a system of stack ventilation, more specifically *Atrium ventilation*.

Atrium ventilation uses a central atrium or in our case the winter garden as its heat gain (like a greenhouse), to create the upwards airflow needed for stack ventilation.

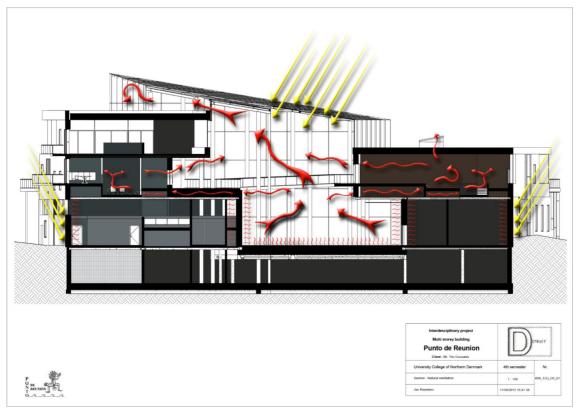
An additional benefit of this type of ventilation is that the central atrium can be used for plantation which will benefit the air quality and act as moist regulation for the building. That sort of a space can also be used as a lounge for the cafeteria and spa.

Although very beneficial, we must be aware of overheating in this during the summer time. Plants can help temper the indoor temperature, but additional measurements are needed in the form of:

- Additional (temporary) shading
- Use of thermal mass (walls, floors and soil) to better regulate the indoor temperature
- Use of heat corridors (emergency road to the winter garden, pathway through the building)

On the level of the apartments we decided to work in different levels. A lower, mid and higher level. On the lower level will have the inflow of fresh air which on its turn will gradually separate throughout the apartment and move upwards. On the highest level to exhaust of the air will take place.

5.2 Natural ventilation winter time



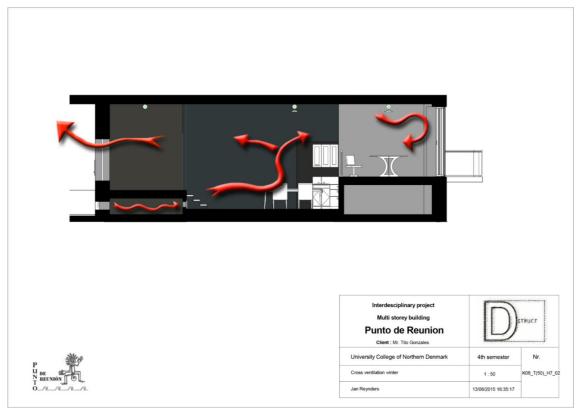
Figuur 6: Natural ventilation air flow in the building during winter time.

In winter time there is a los of solar gain due to shorter day time. The temperature will be much lower as well wich will result in even more energy loss to the surroundings. This loss will be mainly compensated by:

- Loss of shading by vegetation
- Greenhouse effect of wintergarden
- warming process of thermal mass
- -* heat pump

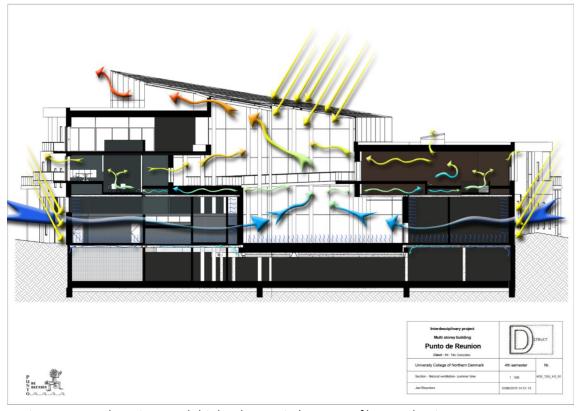
In winter time the system of natural, stack ventilation is driven by the captation of solar energy in the thermal mass present in the building (concrete and rammed earth walls, soil, concrete floor) during the day. The wintergarden will act as a green house and warm up the convection air wich on it's turn will benefit the warming process of the thermal mass. Additionally the loss of leaves of the vegetation will benifit the penetration of the solar beams into the building.

During the winter the wintergarden will be a mainly closed system to keep the warmth inside.



Figuur 7: Natural ventilation air flow in the appartment during winter time.

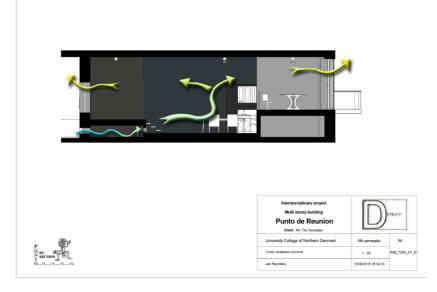
5.3 Natural ventilation summer time



During summer there is a much higher heat gain because of longer daytime, so more exposure to sunlight and higher outdoor temperatures. Now it will be our task to cool down the building in a way that we maintain a pleasant indoor air quality and prevent overheating. We will achieve this by:

- Opening the heat corridors (Pathways + wintergarden roof)
- Slab cooling by night of groundfloor by hollowcore slab
- Vegetation
- Thermal mass regulation
- * additional shading(sunblocking) of wintergarden

At the level of the appartements we can open the pathways for natural ventilation. But by doing so we must prevent the creating of excessive draft.

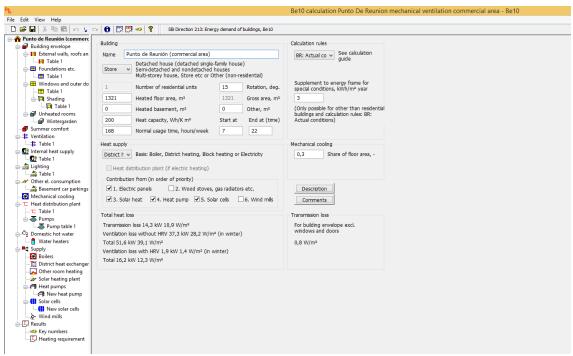


6. Be 10

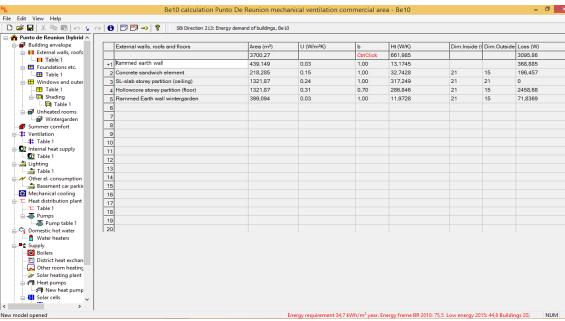
The *Be10* is the final document where all the pevious steps are summarized in one calculation. Where the successice calculation was still an estimate of the energy consumption, the *Be10* calculation can give a rather accurate representation.

As we mentionned before we also have to make a seperation between commercal and student accommodation here.

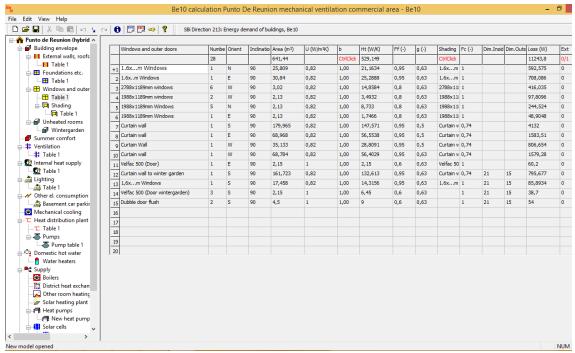
6.1 Commercial area



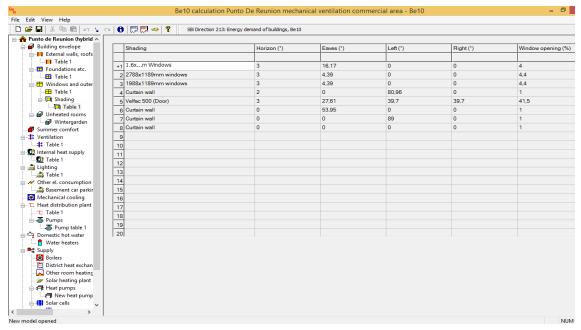
Tabel 9: Main building properties



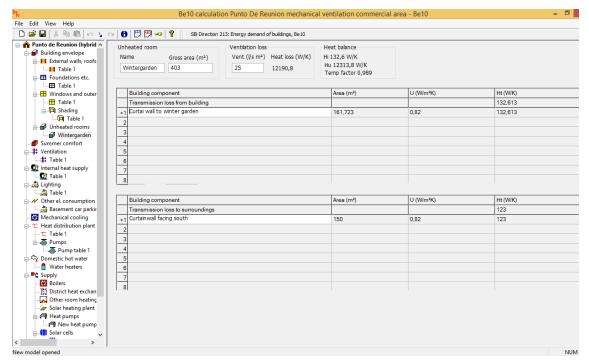
Tabel 10: Overview external walls, roofs and floors



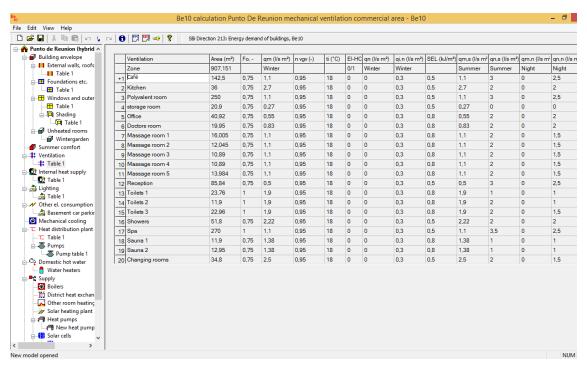
Tabel 12: overview of glased areas and outer doors



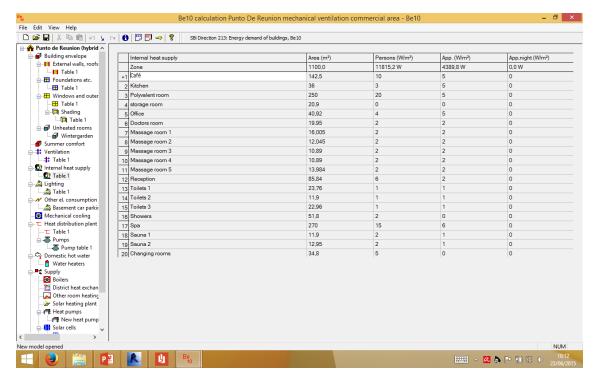
Tabel 11: Overview of shading by overhang, sun orientation, window opening



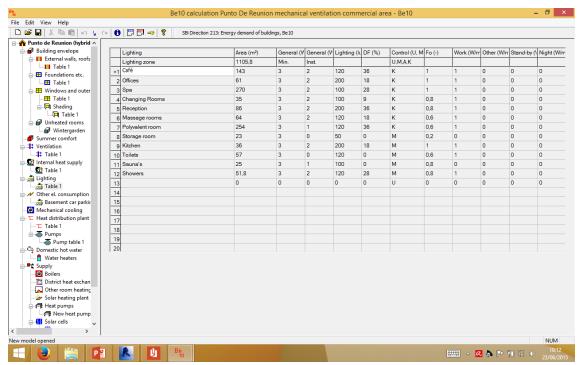
Tabel 14: Unheated rooms



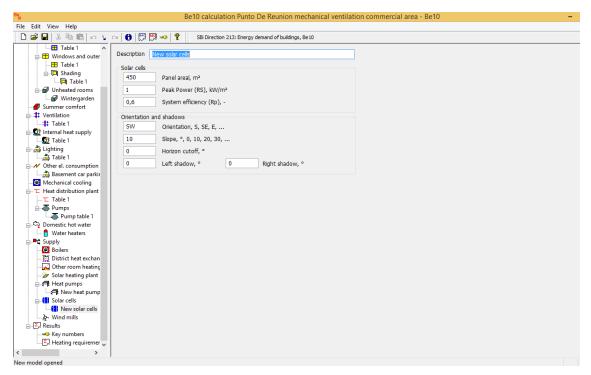
Tabel 13: Ventilation calculation



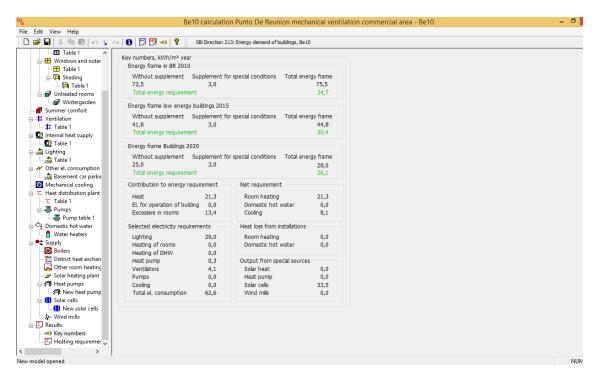
Tabel 15: Internal heat gain



Tabel 16: overview lighting per room



Tabel 18: Additional supply solar cells (incoporated in roof winter garden)

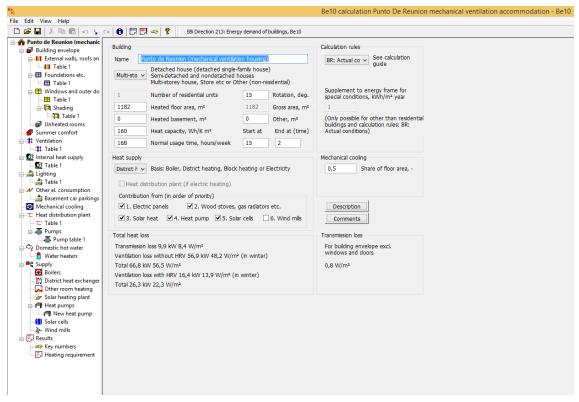


Tabel 17: Overview energy requirements and key numbers

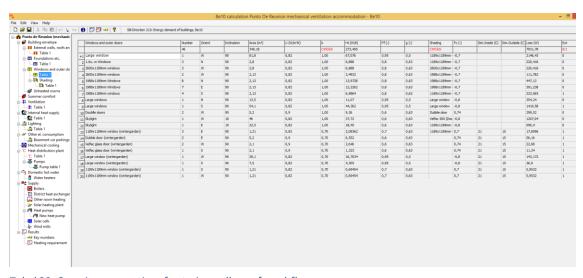
MWh	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Tota
Heating requirement													
+1 Trans and vent.loss	15.44	14,37	13.38	9.42	4.40	0.91	-0.37	-0.19	3.17	6.46	10.14	13.57	90.
2 Vent. VF (total)	2,80	2,55	2,69	2,42	2,21	1,97	1,96	1,97	2,09	2,32	2,45	2,70	28,
3 Vent. VGV down reg.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4 Heat loss	12,64	11,82	10,69	7,00	2,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,08	4,13	7,69	10,87	62,
5 Incident solar radiation	6,78	10,07	14,76	19,38	22,82	21,52	21,51	21,33	16,92	11,87	7,30	4,63	170
6 Internal supply	15,31	13,83	15,31	14.82	15,31	14,82	15,31	15,31	14,82	15,31	14.82	15,31	18
7 From pipe and VVB const.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,0
g Total supplement	22.09	23,90	30,08	34.20	38.13	36,34	36.82	36,65	31,73	27,18	22,12	19.94	35
g Rel. supplement, -	1,75	2,02	2.81	4,88	17,46	2,53	2,53	2,53	29,28	6,58	2.88	1,83	
10 Part of room heating	0,00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0.00	0,00	
11 Variable heat supplement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
12 Toal supplement	22.09	23,90	30,08	34,20	38,13	36,34	36,82	36,65	31,73	27,18	22,12	19.94	35
13 Rel. supplement	1,75	2.02	2.81	4.88	17.46	2.00	2.00	2.00	29.28	6.58	2.88	1.83	
14 Utilization factor	0.54	0.48	0.35	0.20	0.06	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.03	0.15	0.34	0.52	
15 Heat requirement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
16 Vent VF (central heating)	2.80	2.55	2.69	2.42	2.21	1.97	1.96	1.97	2.09	2.32	2.45	2.70	28
17 Total	2.80	2.55	2.69	2.42	2.21	1.97	1.96	1.97	2.09	2.32	2.45	2.70	28

Tabel 19: Overview heating requirements

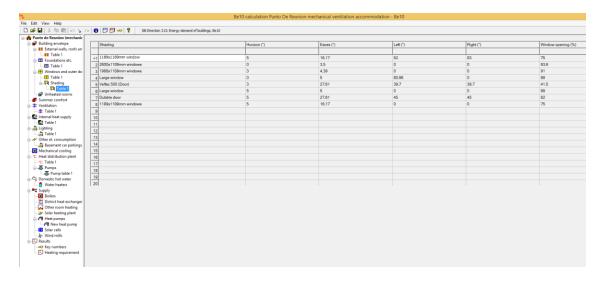
6.2 Student accomodation



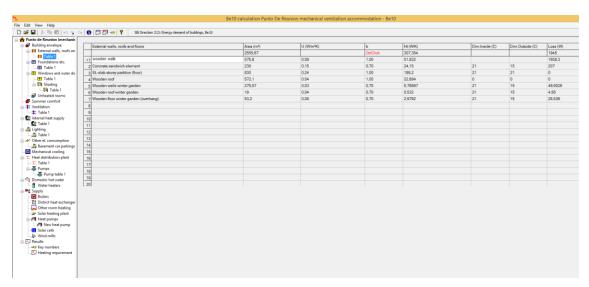
Tabel 21: overview building properties



Tabel 20: Overview properties of exterior walls, roofs and floors

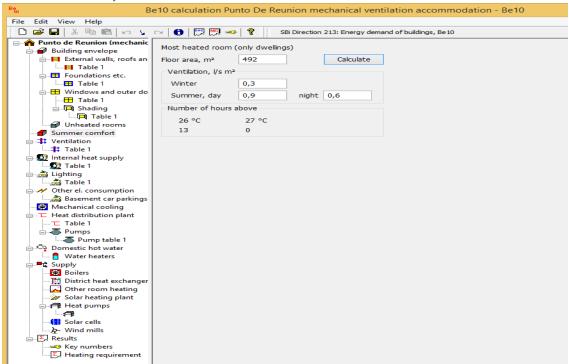


Tabel 23: Overview properties of glased areas and doors.

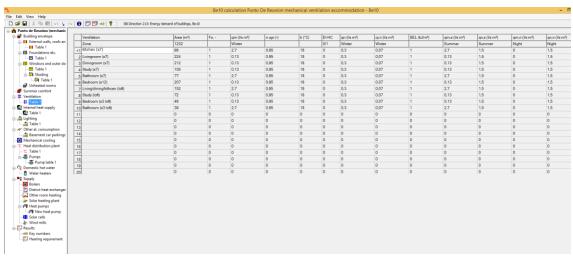


Tabel 22: overview of shading

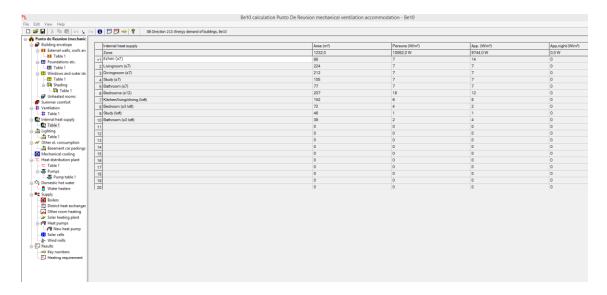
Tabel 24: Summer comfort calculation



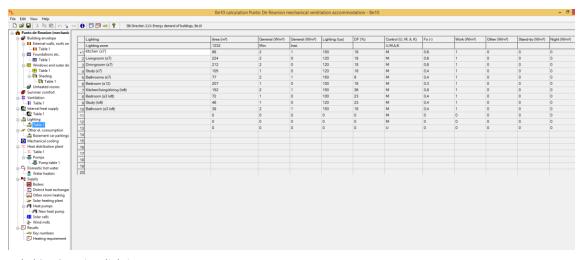
Tabel 26: summer comfort calculation



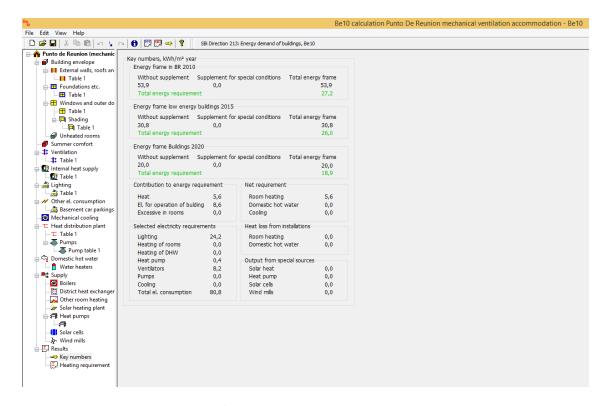
Tabel 25: ventilation calculation



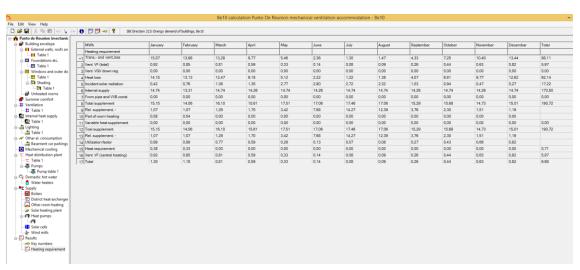
Tabel 28:overview internal heat supply



Tabel 27: Overview lighting



Tabel 29: Overview energy requirements/key numbers



Tabel 30: Overview heating requirements.