natural ventilation in the real world



synopsis

- why bother
- design rules that count
- pushing the boundaries...but keep it simple





why bother

reduced HVAC costs

Nat vented

Displacement

Fan coil

- 4.5 £/m² (HVAC)

- 150 £/m² (HVAC)

- 250 £/m² (HVAC)

A reduced construction cost

Displacement

- 3%

Fan coil

- 5.5%

why bother

reduced energy costs

Nat vented

Displacement

Fan coil

- 1.98 £/m²

- 2.34 £/m²

- 3.06 £/m²

reduced maintenance costs

Nat vented

- 0.8 £/m² (HVAC)

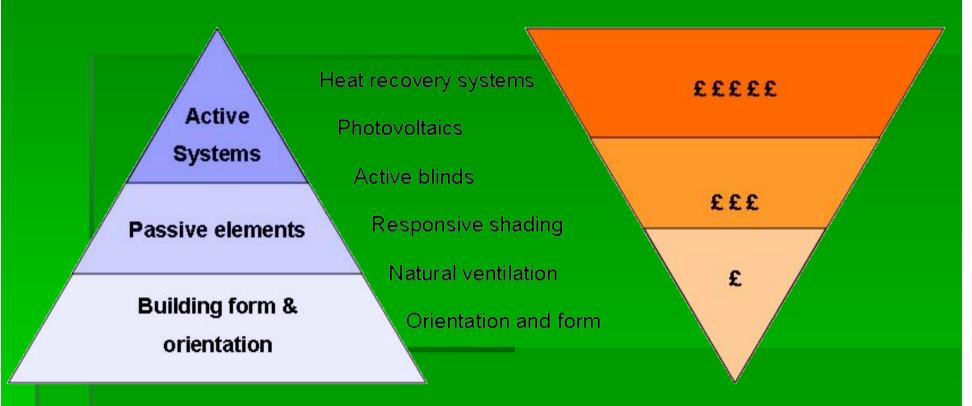
Displacement

- 6 £/m² (HVAC)

Fan coil

- 7.5 £/m² (HVAC)

passive design



"A Coherent Sustainable Strategy"

added value



1:The initial capital cost of an office building

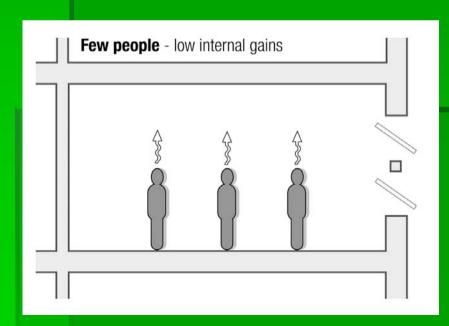
5:The cost in use of an office building

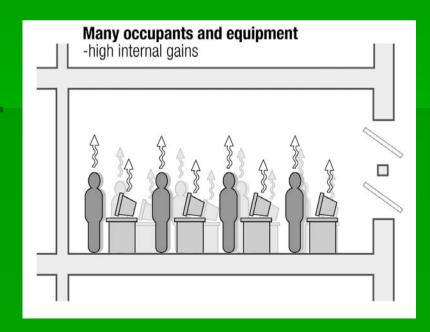
200:The value of the business done in over 20 yrs

From the Royal Academy of Engineering, 1999

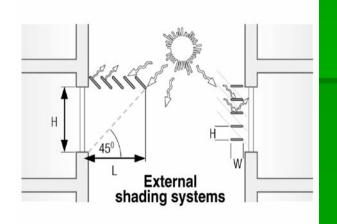
- Increase internal design temperatures
 - Internal temps to exceed 25degC 5% annually.
 - Maximum heat gain of 65W/m2
 - Internal temps to exceed 28degC 1% annually.
 - Maximum heat gain of 78W/m2

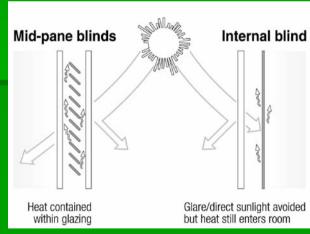
- Reduce internal heat gains (difficult to achieve)
 - Reduce small power
 - Laptops 17Watts / PC 120Watts
 - Reduce lighting
 - Daylight Factor of 4 reduces lighting load by 35%

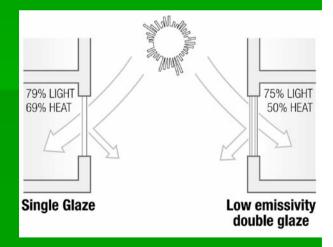




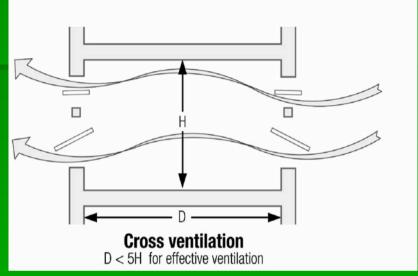
- Reduce solar loads (maintain daylight)
 - External Shading (couple with light shelving)
 - Then mid pane blinds (couple with light shelving)
 - Then solar control glass
 - Never internal blinds

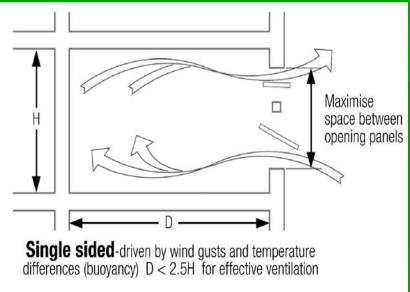




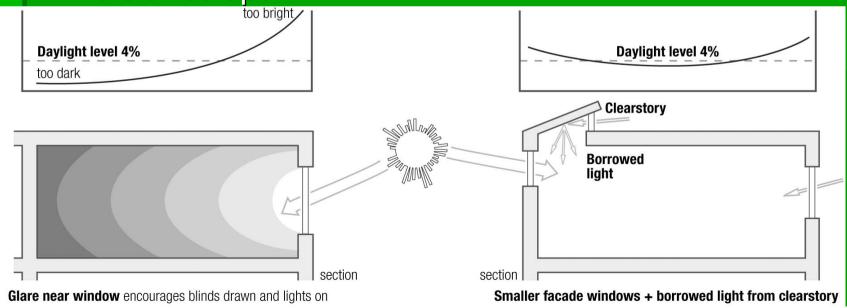


- Increase opening areas
 - Maintain window restrictors
 - Achieve 5% (Part F) TFA openable area
 - Cross vent to stack
 - Then cross vent to openable window
 - Then single sided

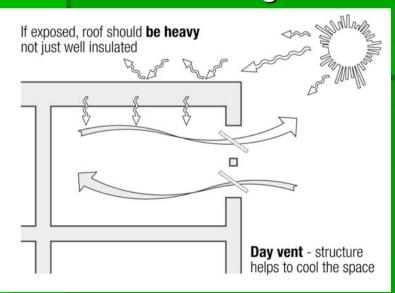


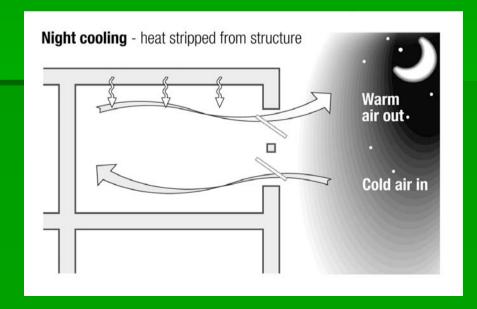


- Suitable fenestration design
 - Windows high in room elevation
 - Trickle ventilators/night purge vents at high level
 - Simple operation
 - Cleaning with tilt and turn
 - High and low level openings to be kept maximum distance apart



- Exposed mass
 - First 25mm of slab contributes to 75% of heat transfer
 - Achieve 5% (Part F) TFA openable area
 - Cross vent to stack
 - Then cross vent to openable window
 - Then single sided



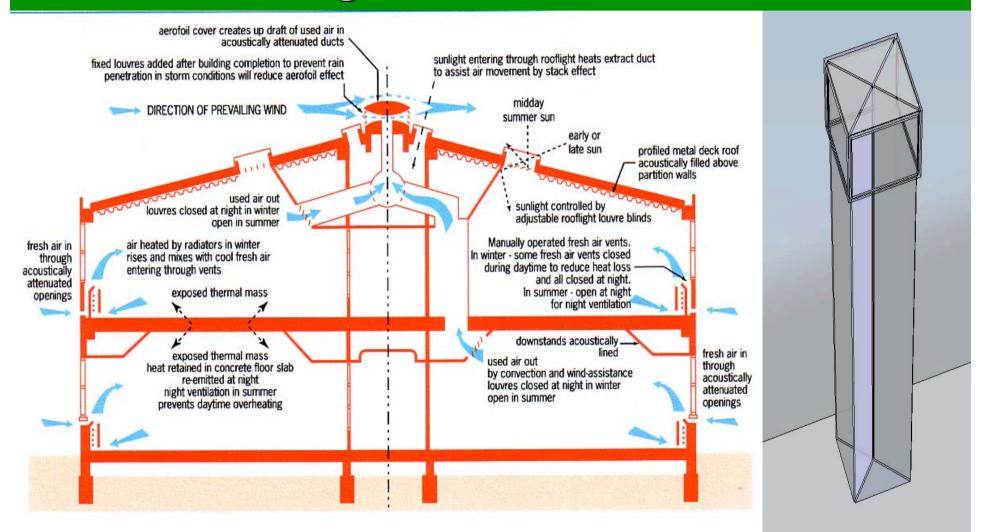


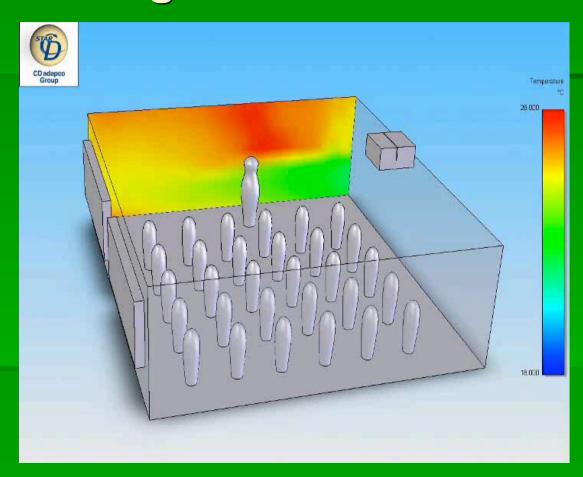
- Optimisation starting point
 - Glazing (Low-E)
 - North Façade 30%
 - South Façade 40% (shaded)
 - East/ West Façade 35% (shaded)
 - Shading system
 - South Façade Horizontal shading
 - East/West Façade vertical shading
 - Internal loads kept to 65 W/m2
 - Trickle vents and window openings to Part F and BS
 - Exposed soffits
 - Acoustic treatment to 25% of surface area
 - Indoor air quality
 - CO2 levels below 1500ppm in winter without heat recovery

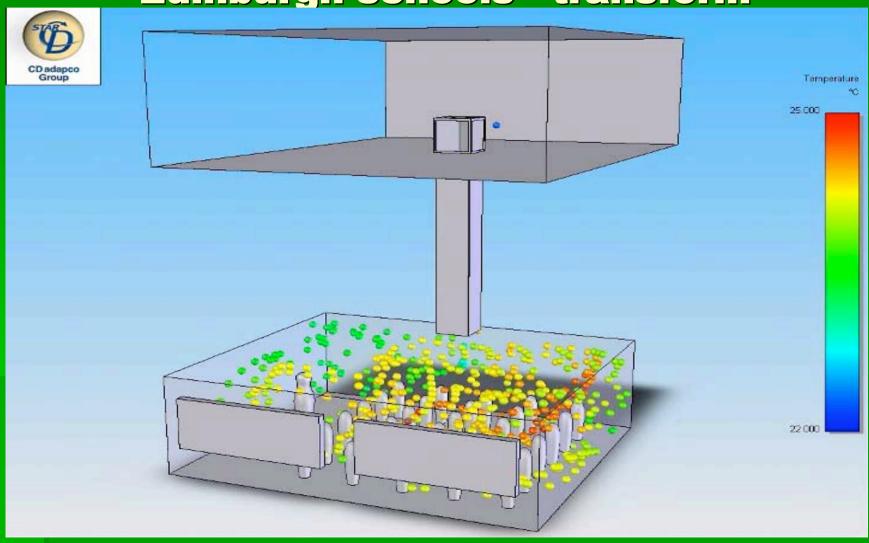
- Who owns the perimeter zones? This affects operation of windows and blinds, sense of occupant control and connectivity with outside world
- Ensure that there is no conflict between operation of blinds and windows to avoid physical clashes and obstructions to air flow
- Is security an issue? This affects night cooling strategy
- Is privacy an issue? This determines degree of cellularisation and operation of blinds
- Is noise transfer an issue? Consider acoustic absorption, partial partitions and sound-reflecting window configurations
- How will airtightness be achieved in practice?
- Indoor air quality what fresh air rates are we talking about

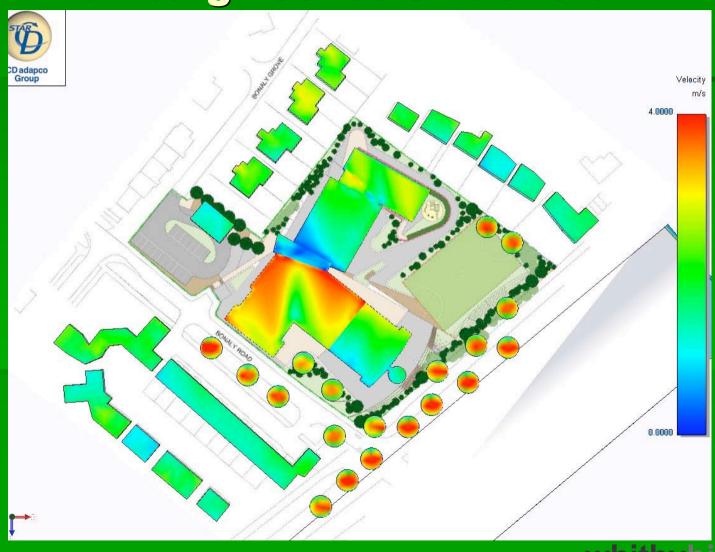
Keep it simple

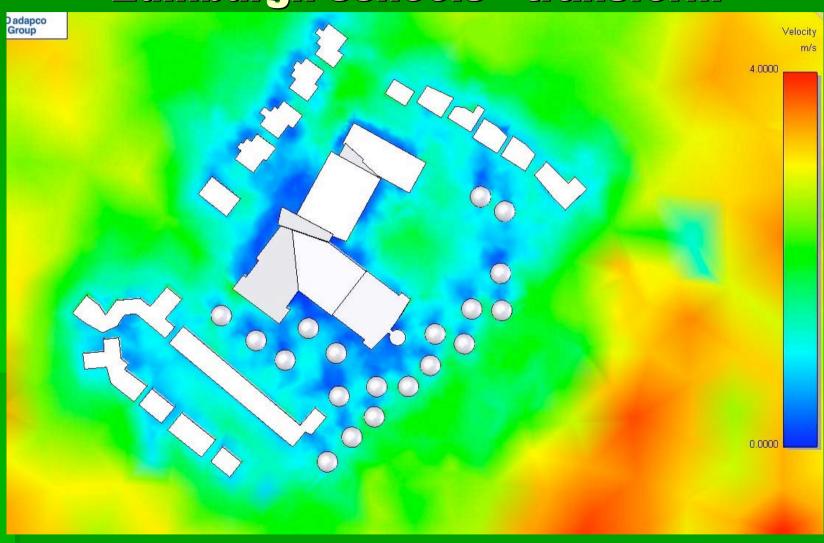






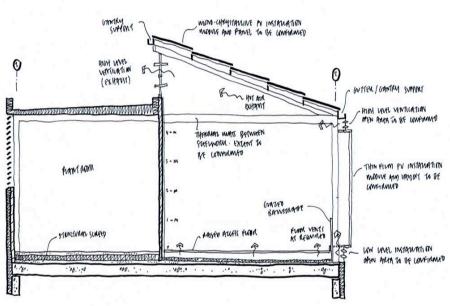






Zicer - UEA



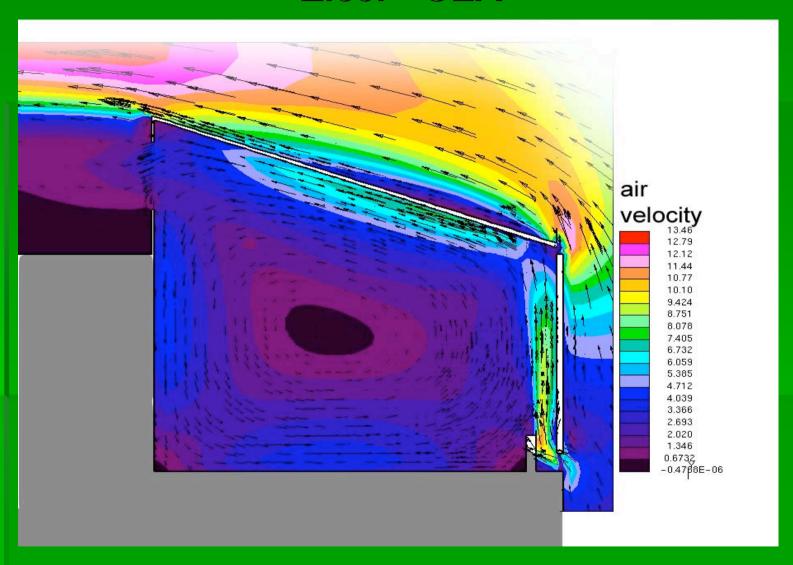


ICER PHOTOVOLTAIL INSTAMMATION TO ATMIL 2002 1150 C A3

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Eastgate - Zimbabwe

