

USING EXERGY ANALYSIS IN THE CONCEPTUAL BUILDING DESIGN PHASE

IEEES2 Second International Exergy, Energy and Environment Symposium, 3-7 July 2005, Kos, Greece

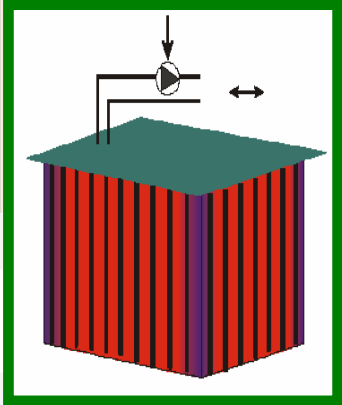
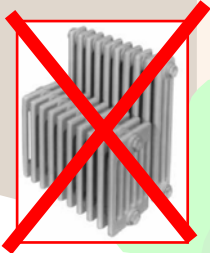
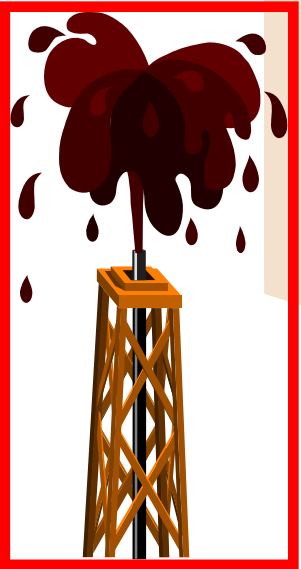
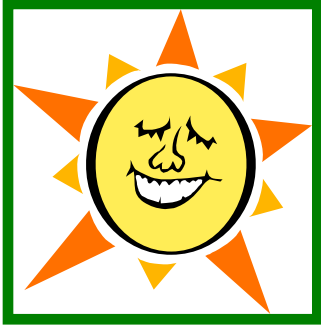
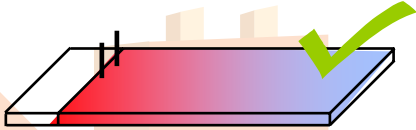
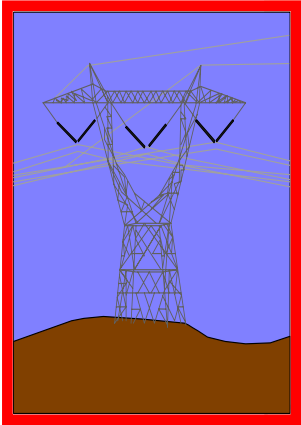
Poppong Sakulpipatsin, Elisa Boelman, and Dietrich Schmidt

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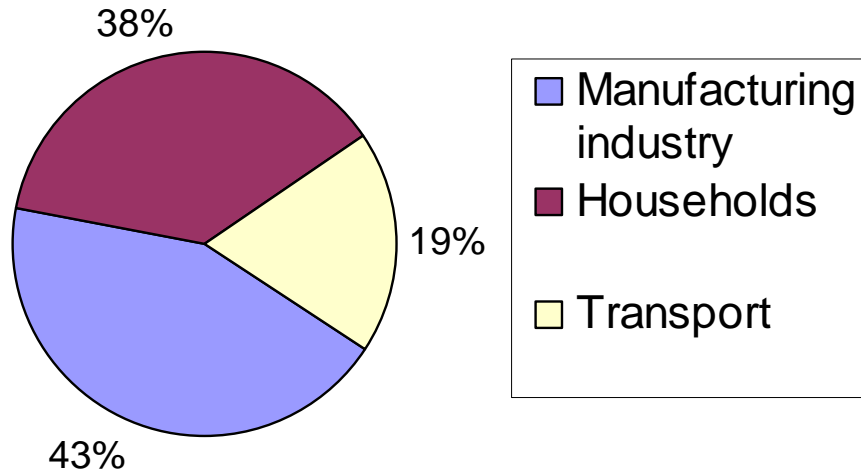
High valued energy sources

Low valued energy sources

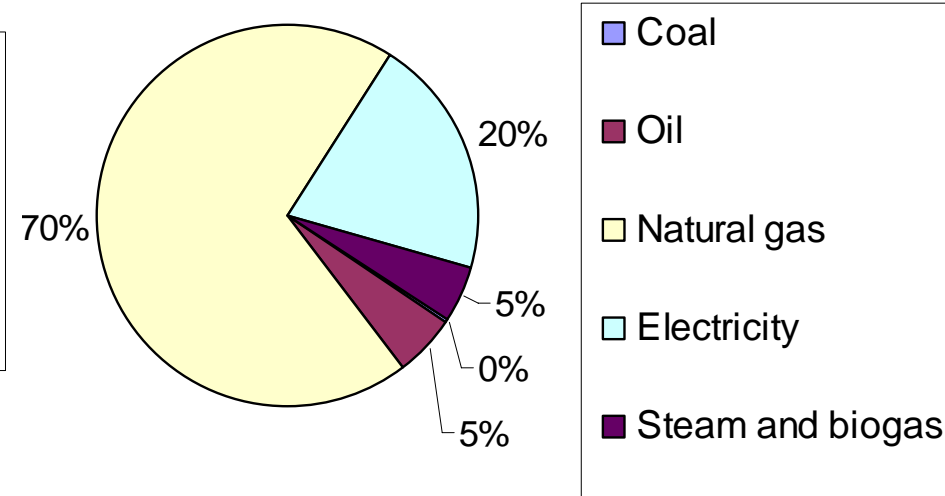


Potential for reducing energy use

Energy consumption in The Netherlands (2004)



Energy consumption in households

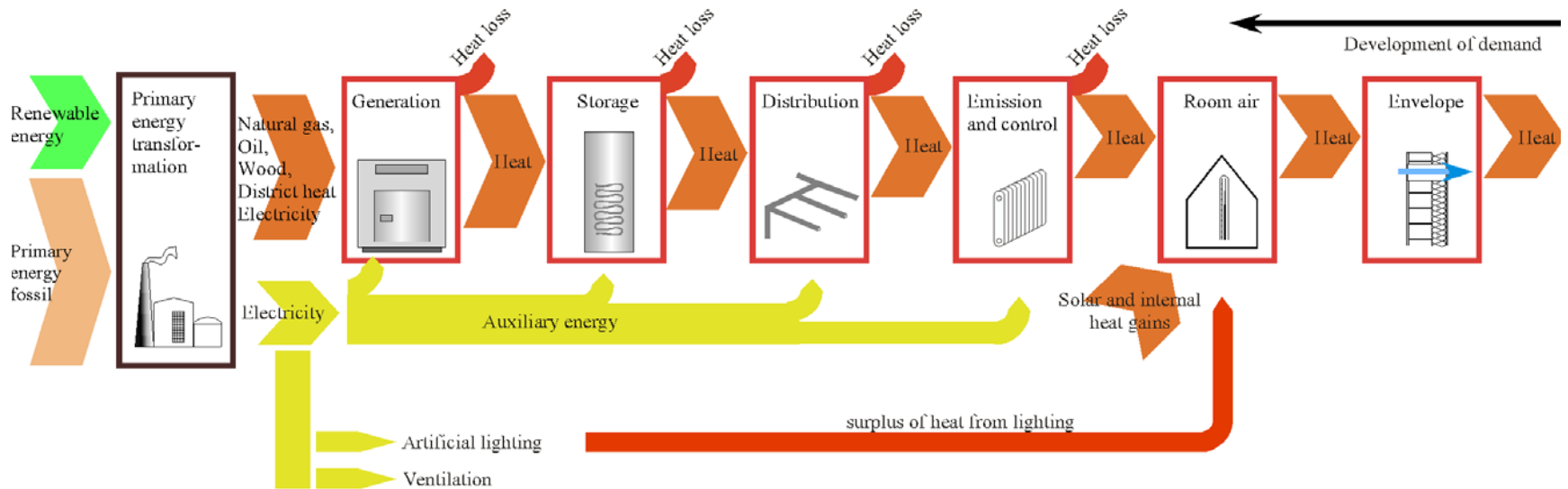


Heat delivered to buildings -> ca. 80 °C

Indoor temperature -> ca. 20 °C

$$\frac{\text{Thermal exergy factor at } 80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}}{\text{Thermal exergy factor at } 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}} = \frac{0.170}{0.016} = 10.625$$

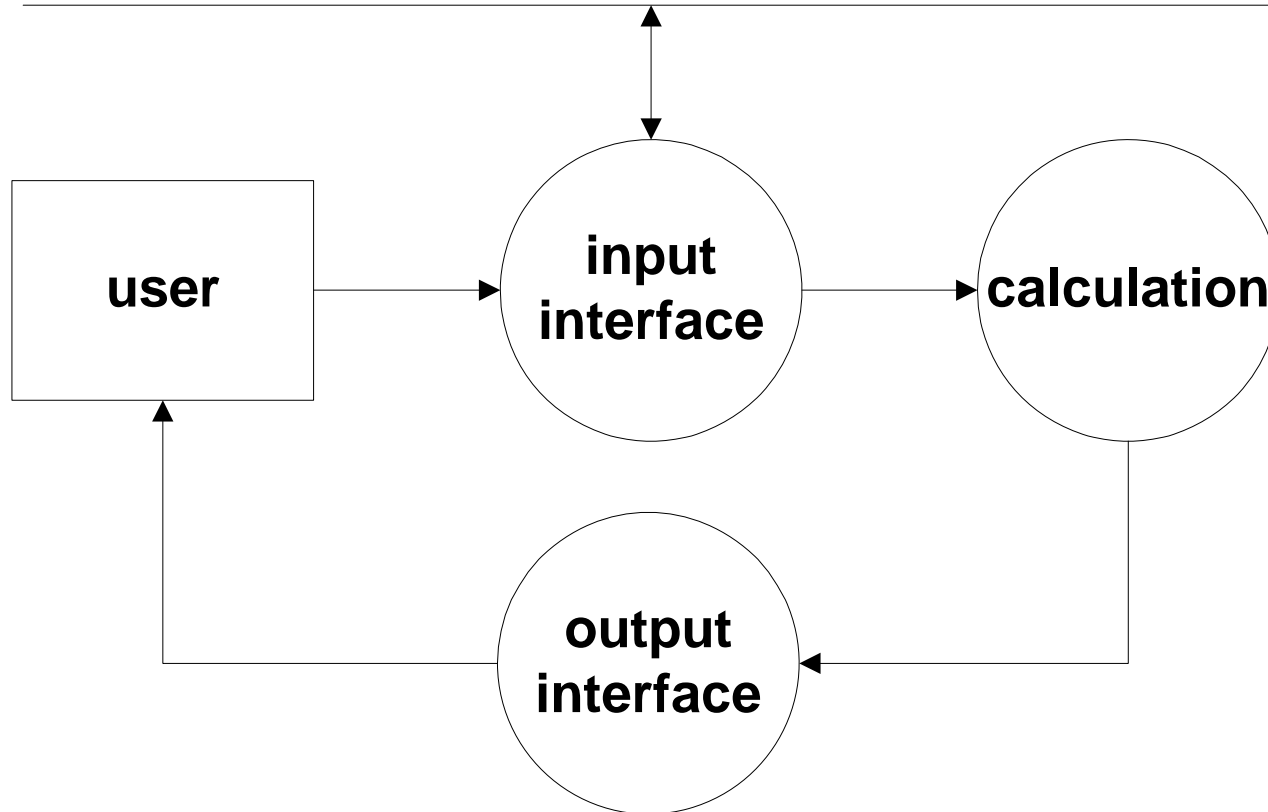
Exergy analysis tool



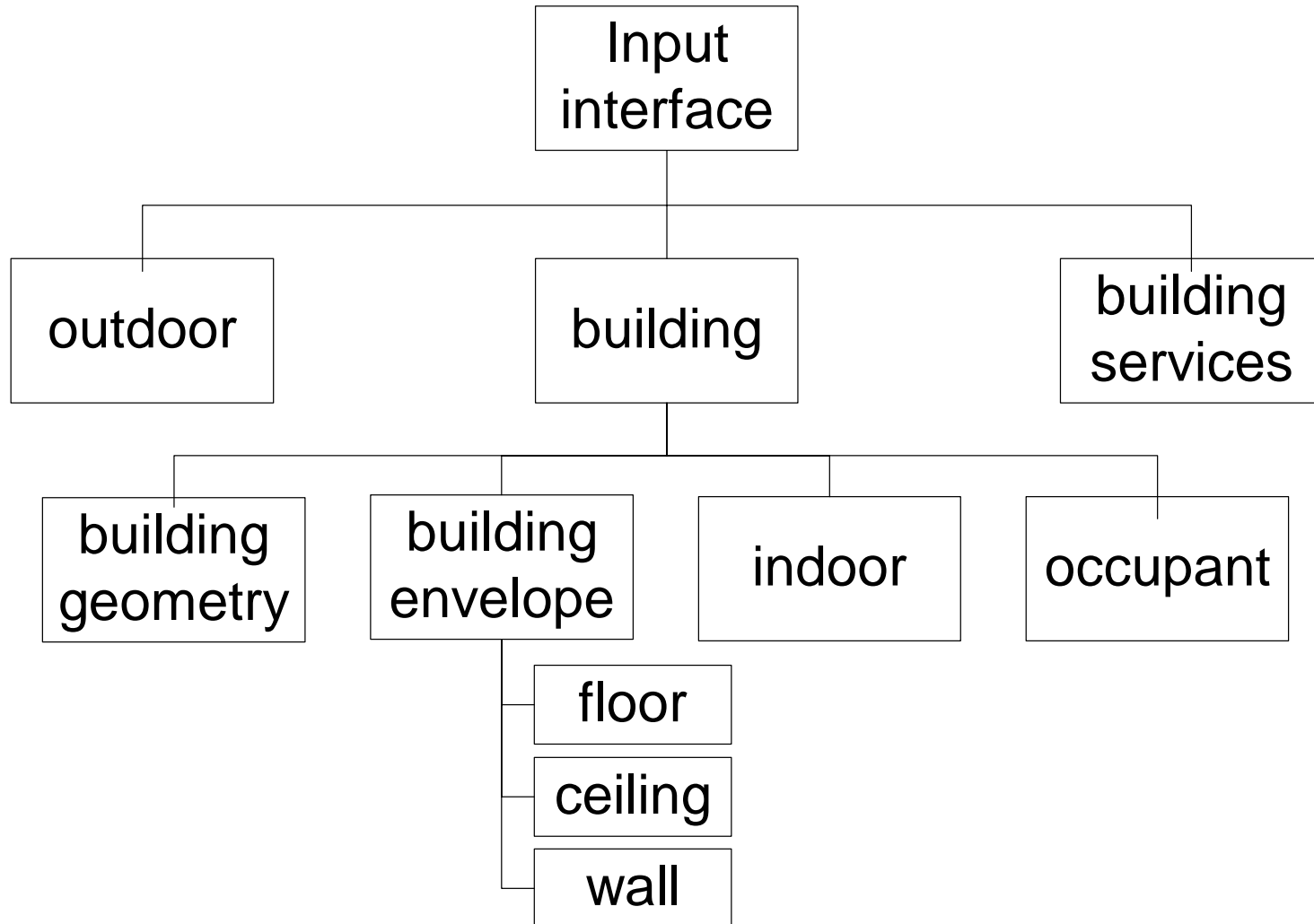
Energy & Exergy flows

Graphic user interface (GUI)

construction material properties, building services data, indoor and outdoor climate data



Input of building specifications



Exergy Analysis instruments

Exergy Input Tool

Building Geometry

Length mm
 Width mm
 Height mm

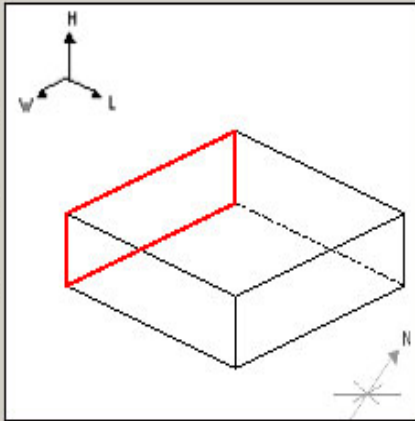
Building orientation:

Hide detail OK & Go to Main Page OK & Go to Building Info Page Cancel

Detail

Floor area [m²]

Volume [m³]



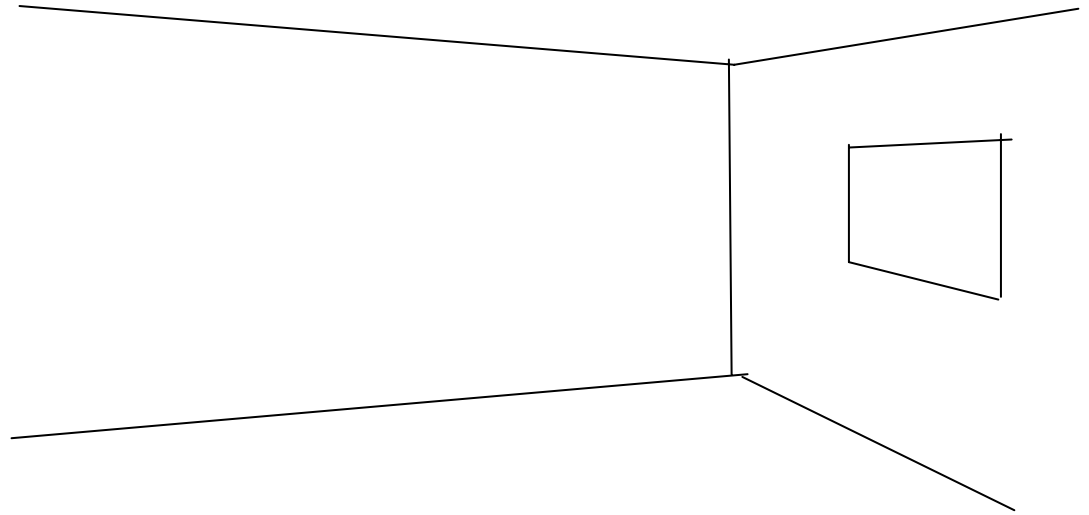
Pre-design sheet for an exergy
 optimised building design
 IEA ECBCS Annex 37
 Steady state calculations
 for heating case
 Version 2.3



Object: *Annex 37 basic case 1 residential; Shukuya* Graphical input

1. Project data, boundary conditions	
2	Volume (inside) [m ³] V = 1125
3	Net floor area [m ²] A _N = 225
4	Indoor air temperature [°C] θ _i = 20
5	Exterior air temperature [°C] θ _e = 0 = θ _{ref} Reference temperature

Example of energy & exergy calculation results

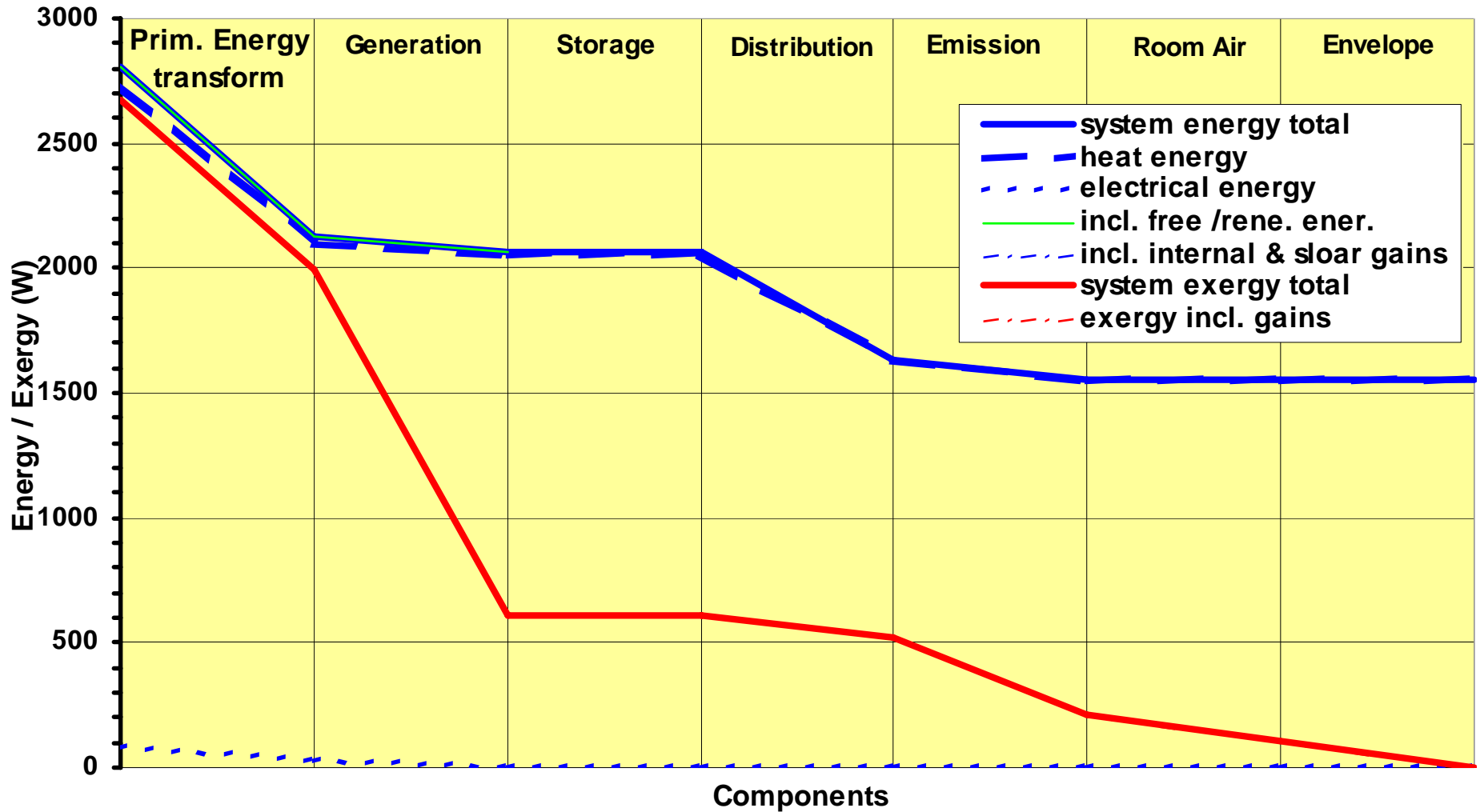


Room dimension	$6 \times 6 \times 3 \text{ m}^3$
Boiler	Standard boiler (efficiency = 0.98 and supply temperature at $90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)
Emission	High temperature radiators, with supply at 70°C and return at 60°C
Ventilation	Natural ventilation, with an air exchange rate of $n = 1.5 \text{ h}^{-1}$
Exterior wall	$U_w = 0.4 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$, $A_w = 18 \text{ m}^2$
Window	$U_{win} = 2.2 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$, $A_{win} = 9 \text{ m}^2$

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Result : Exergy and energy flows



Conclusions

- The exergy analysis tool was developed to analyze energy and exergy chains in buildings.
- The GUI for the tool was designed with consideration to a building designer's perspective, with two concepts:
 - Basic design parameters are descriptively inputted into a GUI
 - Some detailed values of building service components are incorporated as default values and referred to by the respective component name.

Questions ?

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THANK YOU

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