2. DESIGN



Example

Transformation of an old sport building into cultural center

(Still unusual) pre-study performed to support initial choices



ASSEMBLING OF THE SIMULATION MODEL



First step

- Subdividing the building into different zones
- Identifying all *internal* and *external* walls
- In the example considered: 14 zones and 81 walls...



Second step

- Identification of all R and C components
- Identification of ventilation capacity flow rates and of internal heat gains
- Solution to be *copied and pasted* in the (third step) simulation model.



. Third Step

- Interconnection of all R-C-R circuits and energy balances of all nodes
- In the example considered: 1558 equations: 1495 algebraic and 63 integral
- NB: equations repeated and adapted, step by step, with help of "copy", "past", "find" and "replace" functions...



- Some zones heated and cooled by some terminal units (radiators, fan coils, ceiling...)
- Each heating/cooling unit run according to some (hourly, daily, weekly and seasonal) schedules
- Supposed-to-be proportional control...



- Global balance established on the "central" node (indoor environment) of each zone
- Fictitious air thermal mass associated to this node
- Fans consumptions taken into account
- First approach *as if* each zone had separate HVAC system with constant performances
- Global consumptions easy to calculate



HEATING DEMAND IN NOMINAL CONDITIONS

- Nominal (sizing) heat losses are calculated with the same simulation model, by imposing some reference conditions:
- no sunshine,
- no internal "free" heat,
- constant outdoor temperature
- constant indoor set point







SIMULATION

 Example: building equipped with cooling system, preventing the indoor temperature of over-passing 25 C during occupancy periods



Outdoor (green) and indoor (black) temperatures of zone 1



Heating (red) and cooling (blue) thermal powers supplied to zone1



