Modeling Urban Energy Flows [GSD6428] | Prof. Christoph Reinhart

Densifying Istanbul

Final Review 12|16|2011

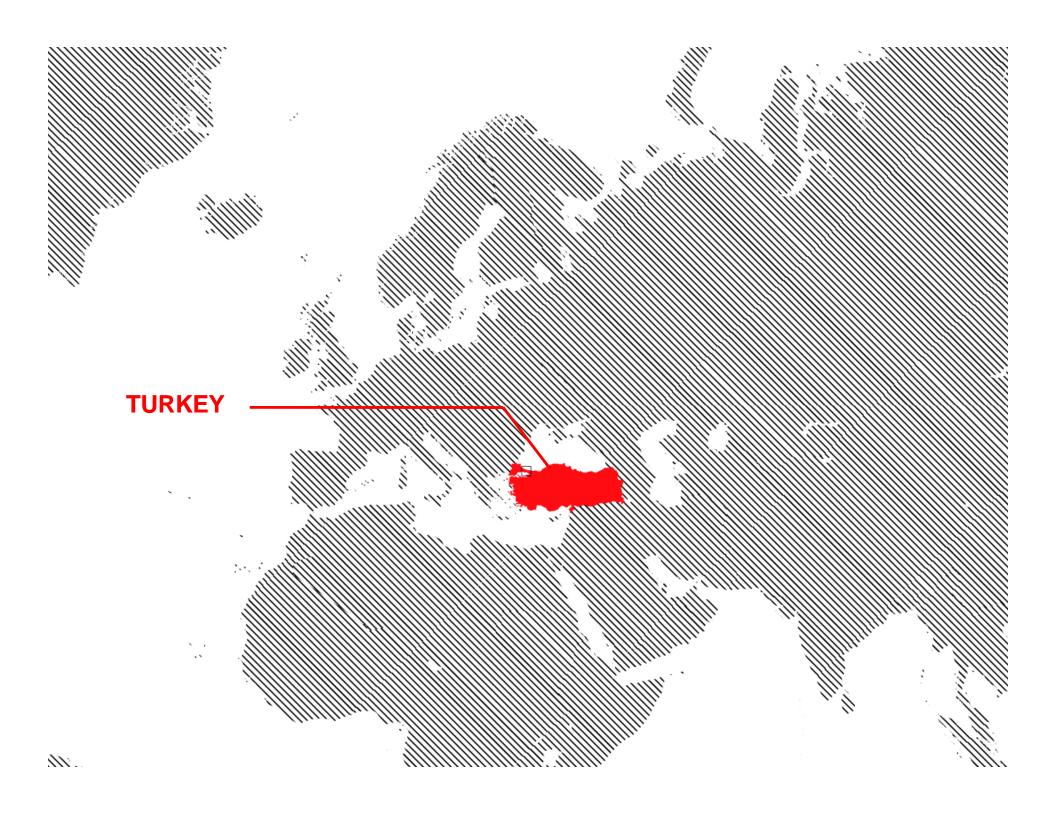
Team:

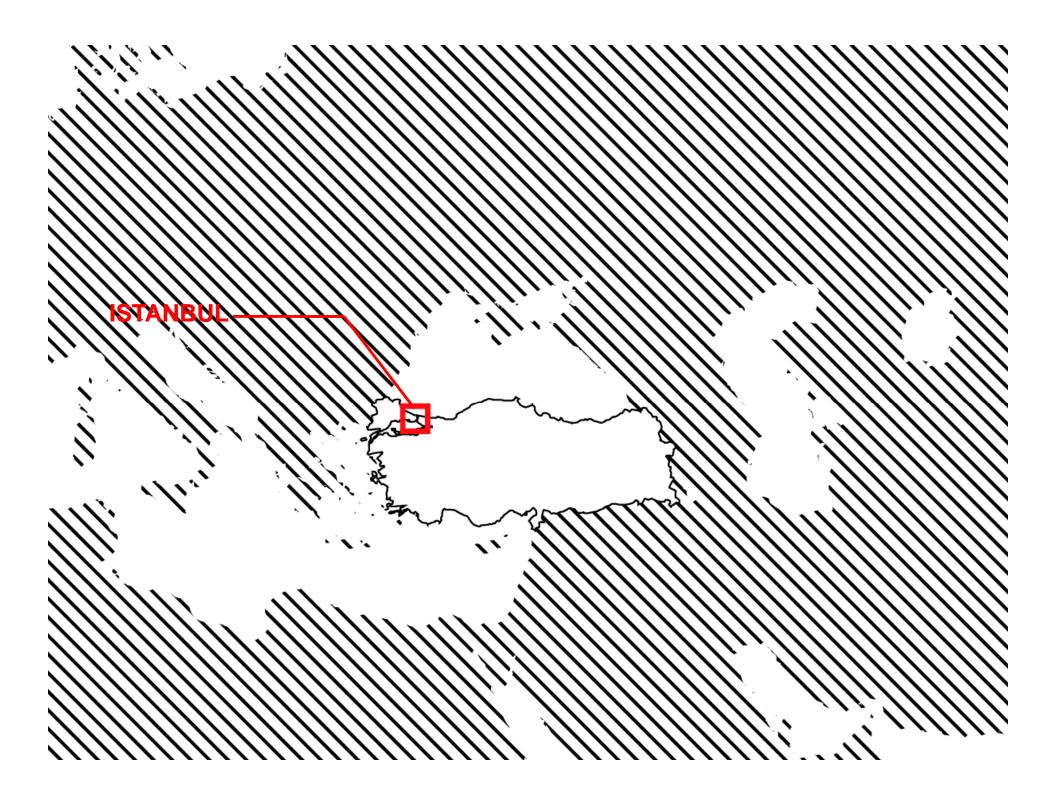
Anne Schmidt

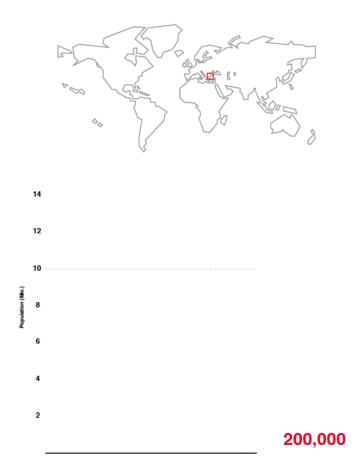
Bing Wang

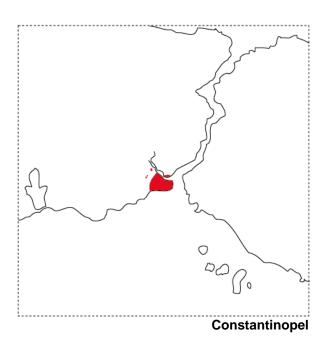
Nari Yoon

Timur Dogan

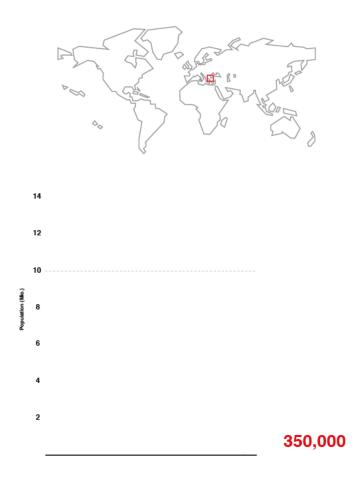






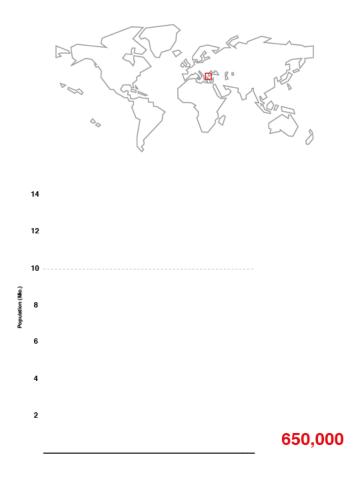






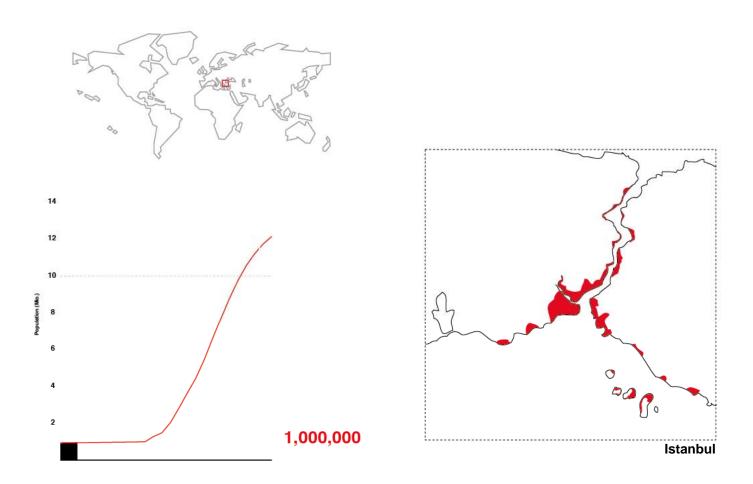




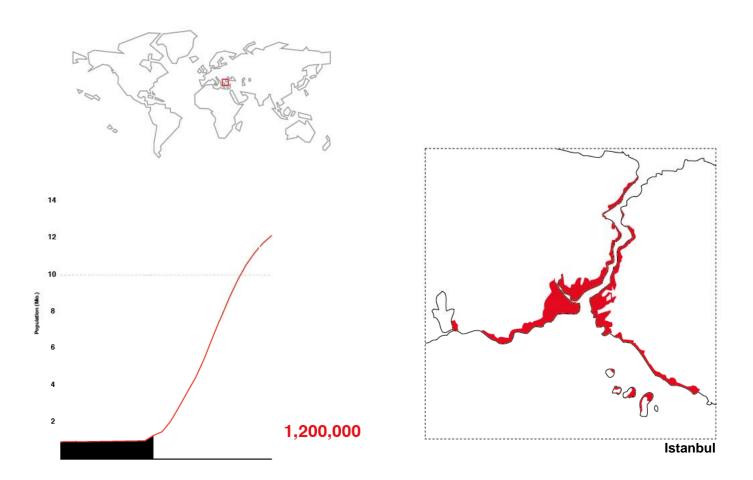




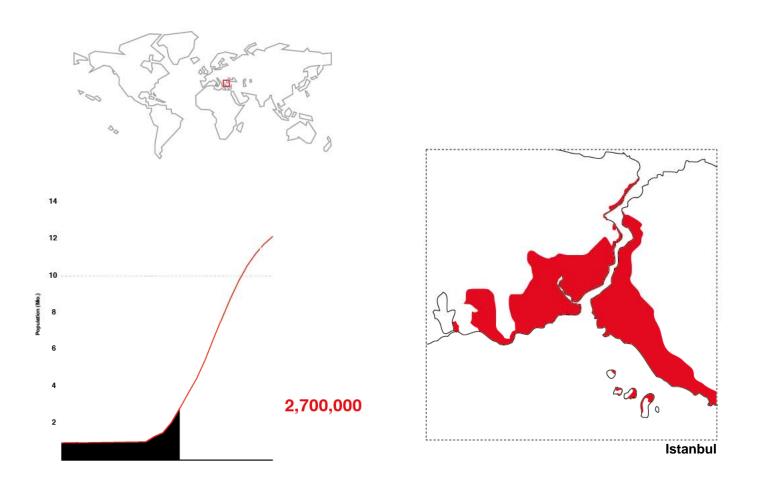




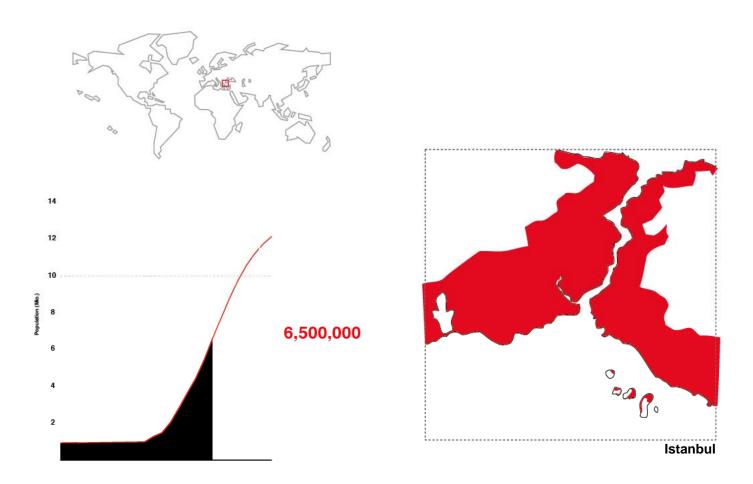




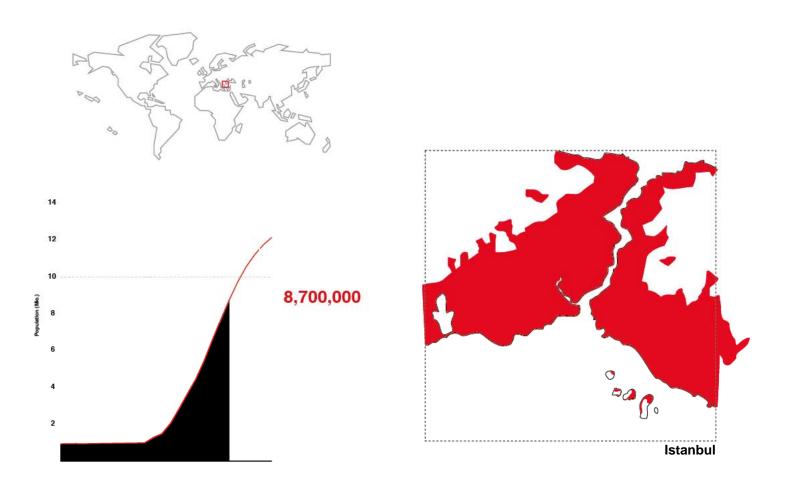




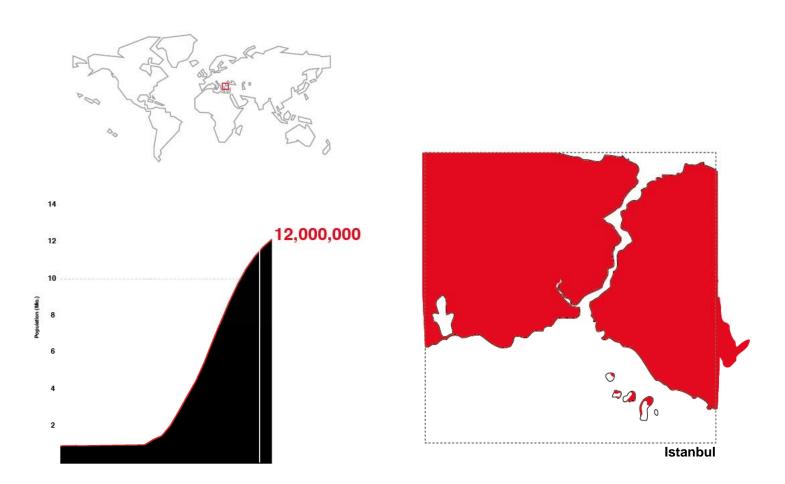














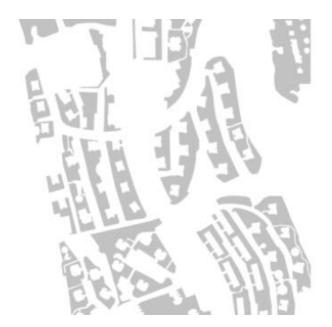




TOKI Tower Blocks in Atasehir





















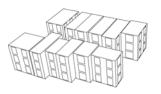


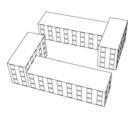




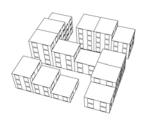


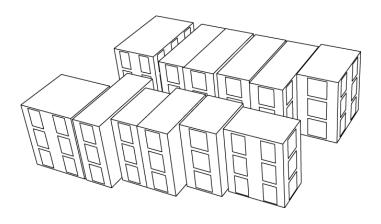
Weave the Fabric











*Individual units are simplified/refined as show boxes for the sake of simulation.

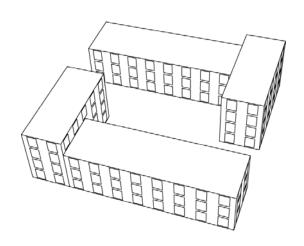
Existing Fabric

- Old construction
- Little open spaces
- Ventilation issue
- Daylighting issue

Guidelines

- Not high-rise apartments
- Less than 5 stories
- Providing public spaces for better communication of the neighborhood
- Preserve the existing urban scale

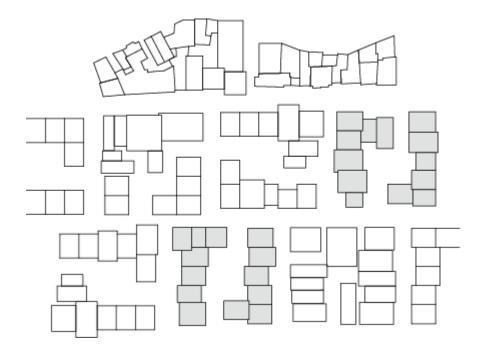


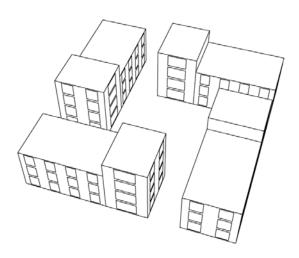


*Individual units are simplified/refined as show boxes for the sake of simulation.

Fabric 1

- Ample open spaces
- Creating
- Improved ventilation and daylighting situation
- Higher building heights to make the same dansity as before
- Open to two facades
- Less flexible to be adjusted to the existing fabric

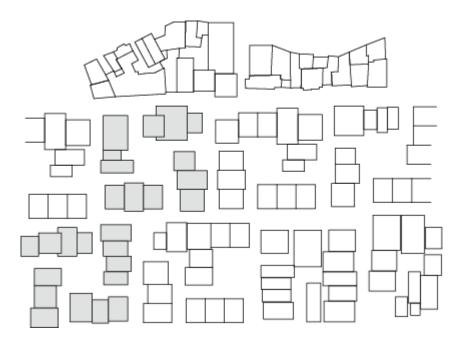


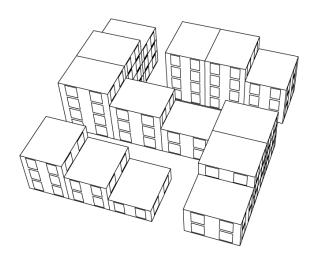


*Individual units are simplified/refined as show boxes for the sake of simulation.

Fabric 2

- Open spaces
- Improved ventilation and daylighting situation
- Accessible by four sides
- Flexible to arrange

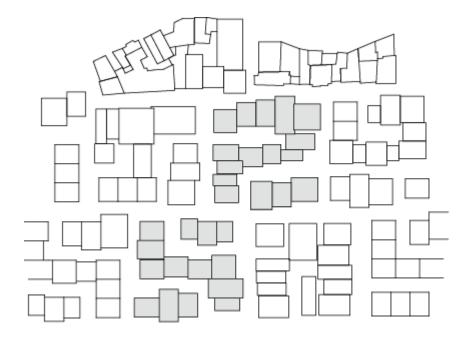


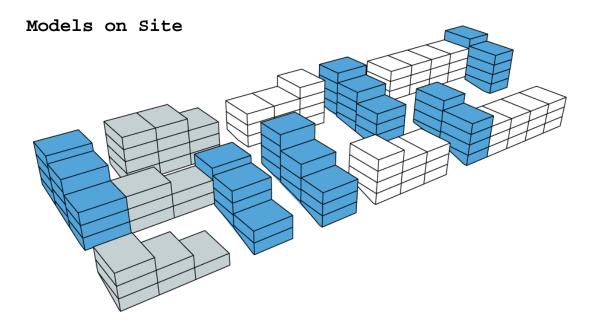


*Individual units are simplified/refined as show boxes for the sake of simulation.

Fabric 3

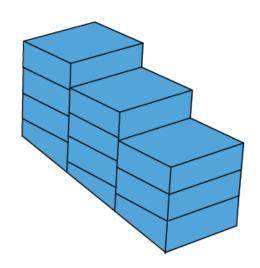
- Improved Ventilation
- Improved Daylighting Condition
- Use of the terrace/natural ventilation
- Less open spaces (but can be compensated by the roof terrace)

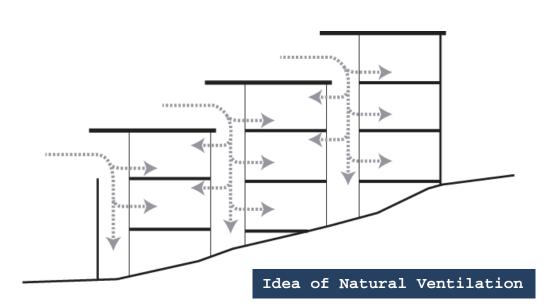




Daylighting

Natural Ventilation





UMI Simulation

Existing Fabric



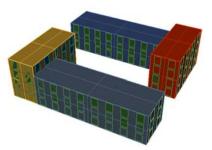
Total Urban Heating Loads: 29652.6 kWh
Total Urban Cooling Loads: 51181.8 kWh
Total Urban Lighting Loads: 39423.1 kWh

Fabric 2



Total Urban Heating Loads: 18687.0 kWh
Total Urban Cooling Loads: 34874.7 kWh
Total Urban Lighting Loads: 39777.3 kWh

Fabric 1



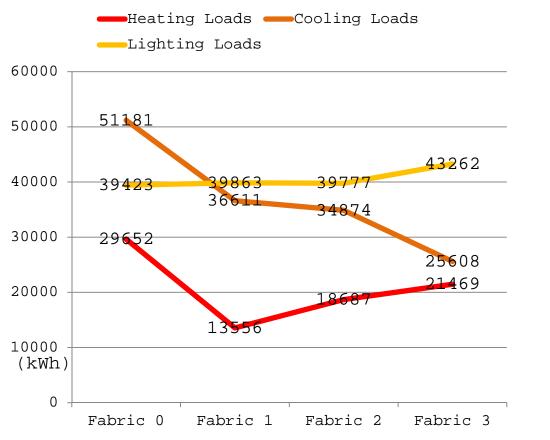
Total Urban Heating Loads: 13556.3 kWh
Total Urban Cooling Loads: 36611.6 kWh
Total Urban Lighting Loads: 39863.8 kWh

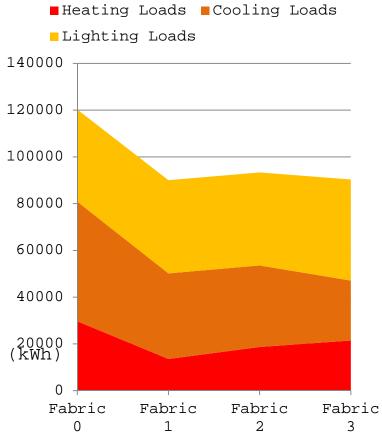
Fabric 3



Total Urban Heating Loads: 21469.3 kWh
Total Urban Cooling Loads: 25608.0 kWh
Total Urban Lighting Loads: 43262.6 kWh

UMI Simulation





UMI Simulation

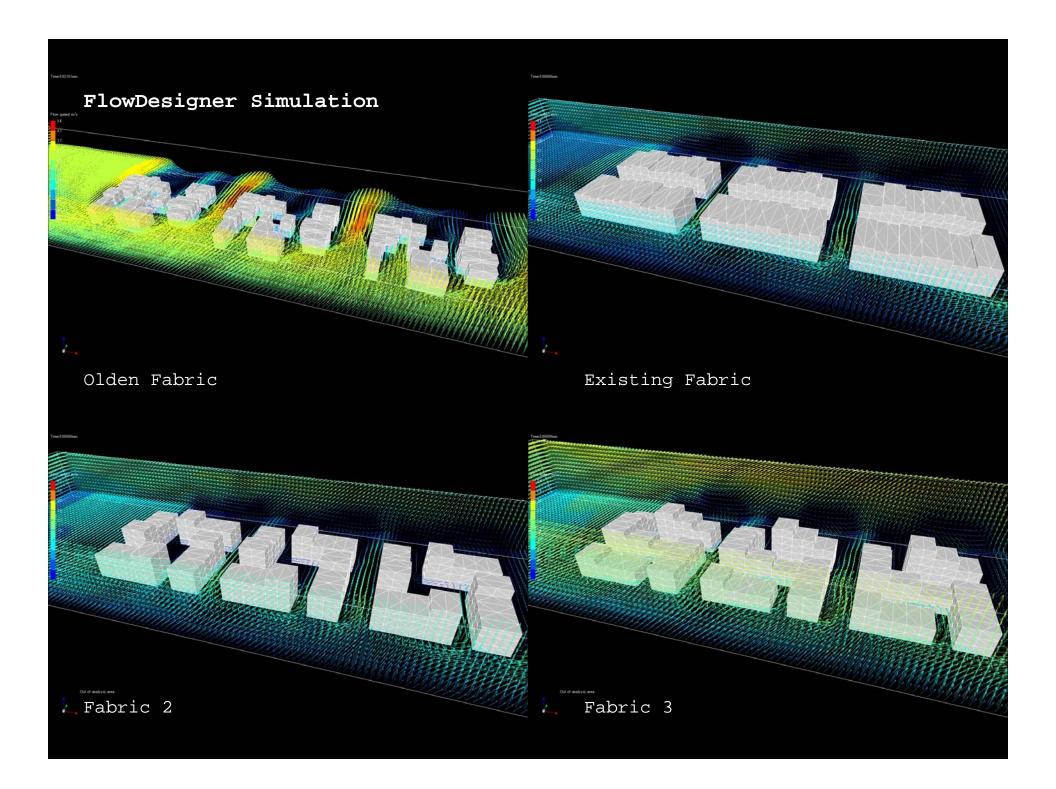
There are some missing factors in UMI Simulation

• Daylighting Simulation

- o UMI works with lighting schedule that we have made in DesignBuilder.
- o If letting UMI calculate lighting loads according to the sun position, it will take forever.

• Ventilation Simulation

- o UMI does not calculate ventilation values.
- o So we tried FlowDesigner8 as an alternative.



FlowDesigner Simulation

What we could find out from FlowDesigner Simulation are,

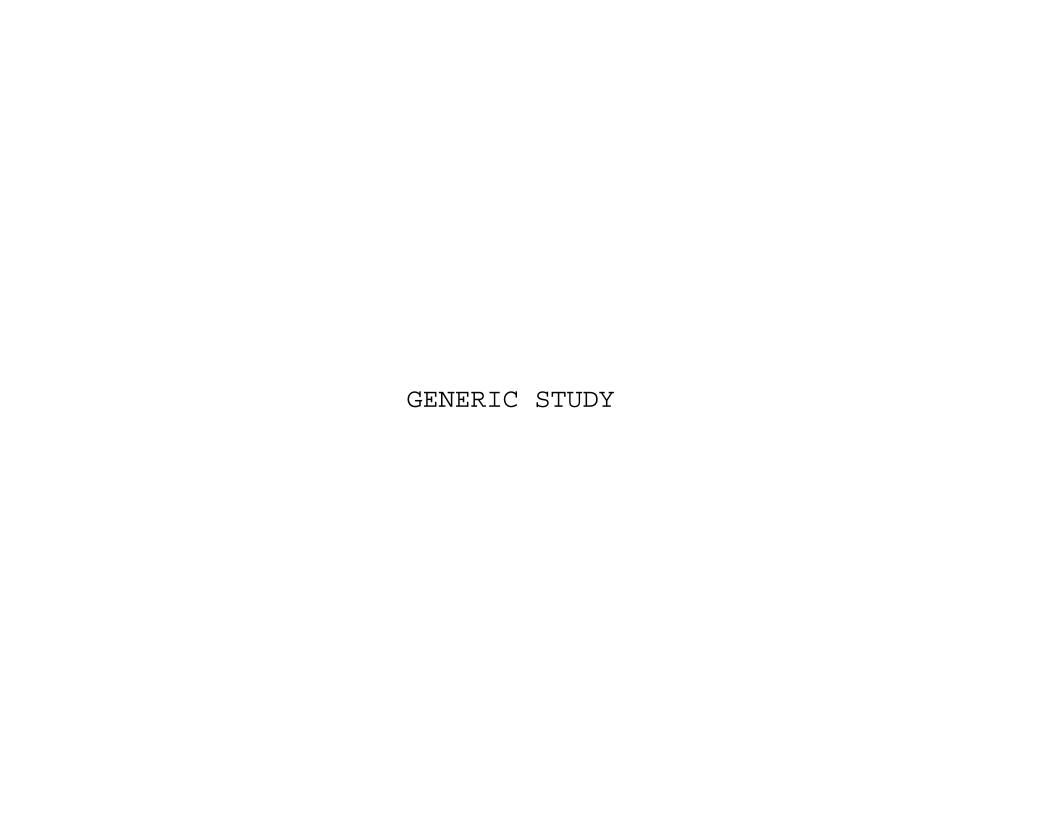
- Wind speed, wind pressure, and wind direction
- Sketchy idea how forms affect ventilation, thus how to design buildings according to different seasons, climates, etc.
- Neither evaluate thermal comfort nor energy

What we wanted to know more is,

• Quantitative Analysis o Energy Calculation

Therefore, we will introduce our new software that can explain daylighting and ventilation!

- UrbanDaylighting (UD) for Daylighting Simulation
- CFD Simulation for Natural Ventilation Simulation



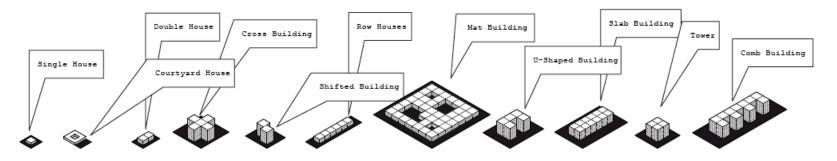
WHAT IS THE RIGHT TYPOLOGY?

Parameters of Comparison:

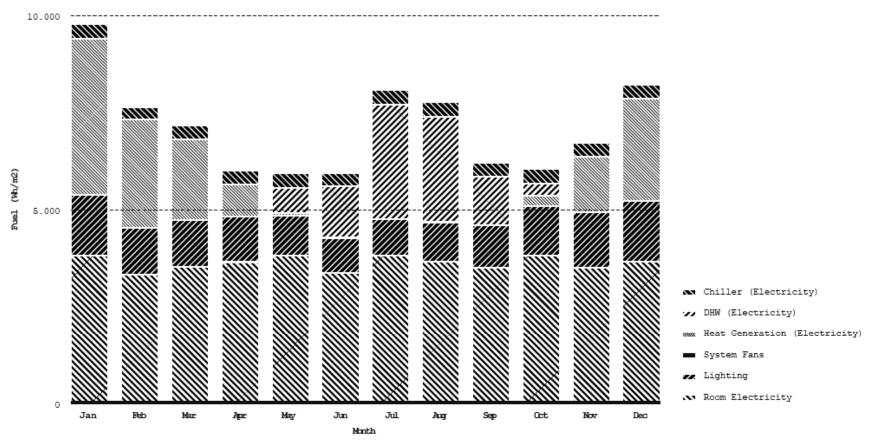
FAR (Floor-Area-Ratio: Plot soze/Total floor area)

Energy Use: Heat Balance

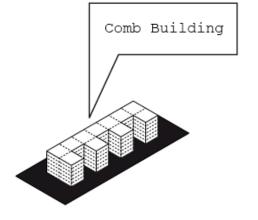
Fuel Breakdown



Form matters?



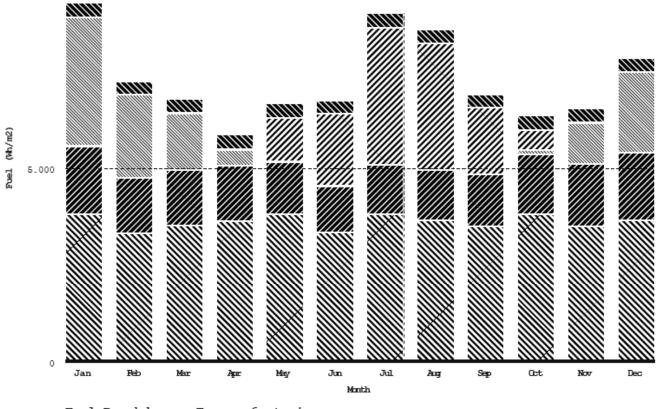
Fuel Breakdown - Comb Building, 6 stories 1 Jan - 31 Dec, Monthly



FAR: 1.65

EUI: 85,473 Wh/sqm

10.000 -----



Fuel Breakdown - Tower, 6 stories 1 Jan - 31 Dec, Monthly

FAR: 2.16

EUI: 87,728 Wh/sqm



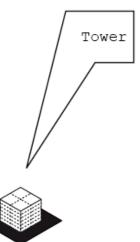
DHW (Electricity)

NNNN Heat Generation (Electricity)

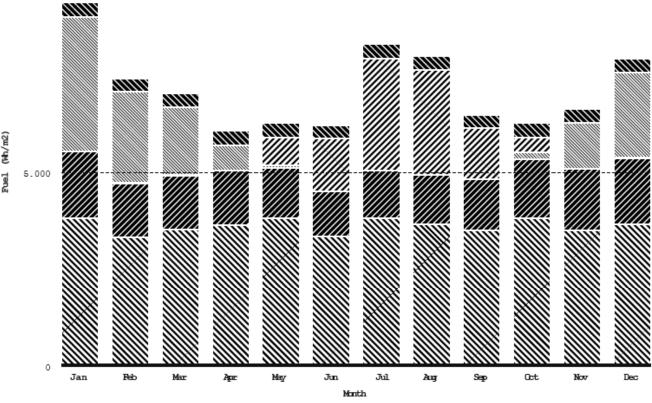
System Fans

Lighting

Room Electricity



10.000 -----



Fuel Breakdown - Slab Building, 6 stories 1 Jan - 31 Dec, Monthly

FAR: 1.80

EUI: 85,952 Wh/sqm

Chiller (Electricity)

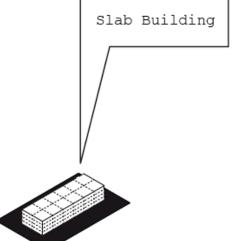
DHW (Electricity)

NNNN Heat Generation (Electricity)

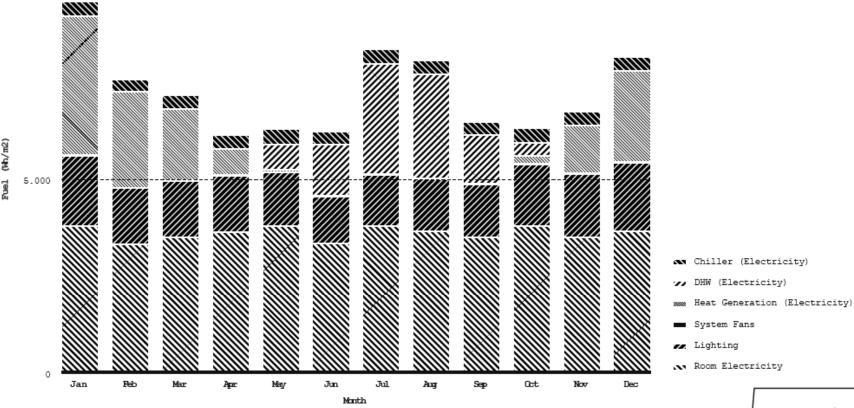
System Fans

Lighting

Room Electricity



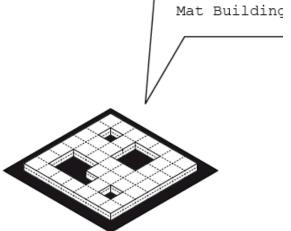
10.000 ------

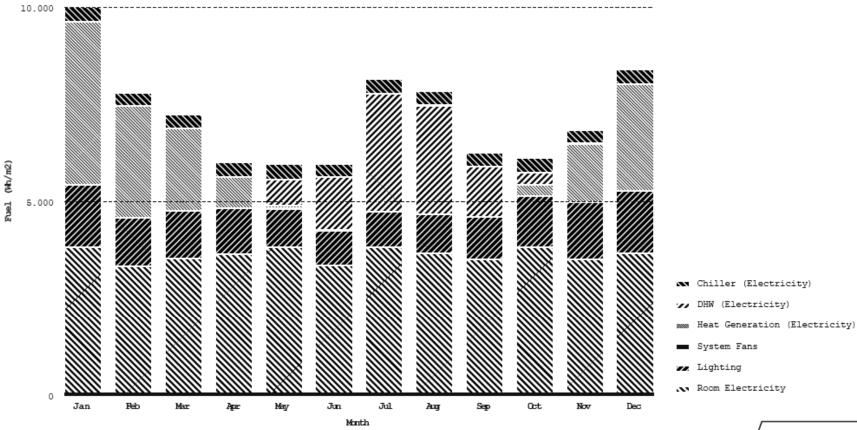


Fuel Breakdown - Mat Building 1 Jan - 31 Dec, Monthly

FAR: 1.56

EUI: 87,063 Wh/sqm

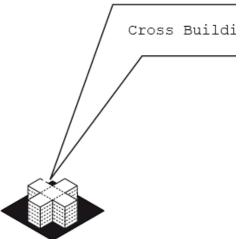


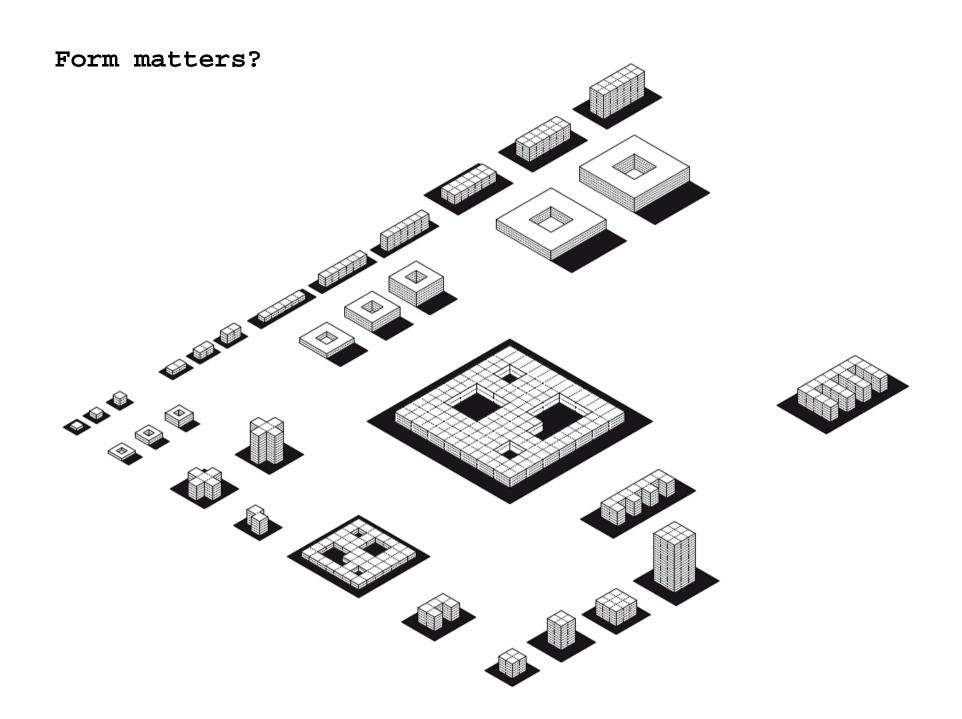


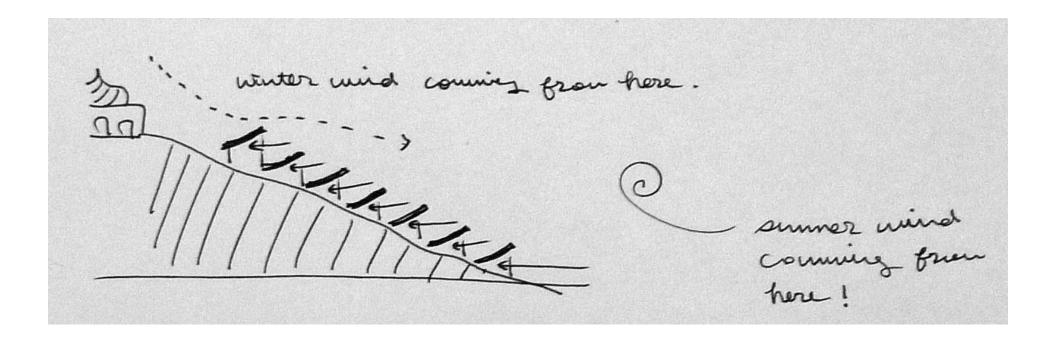
Fuel Breakdown - Cross Building, 6 stories 1 Jan - 31 Dec, Monthly

FAR: 1.73

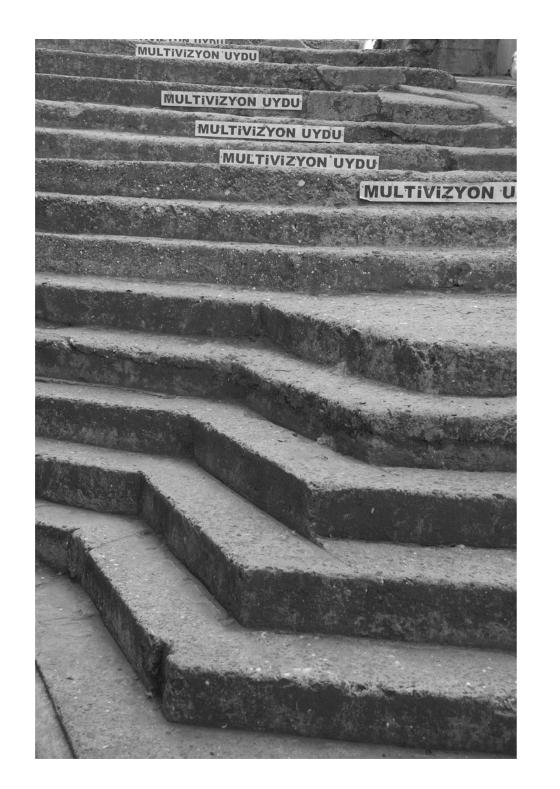
EUI: 86,479 Wh/sqm

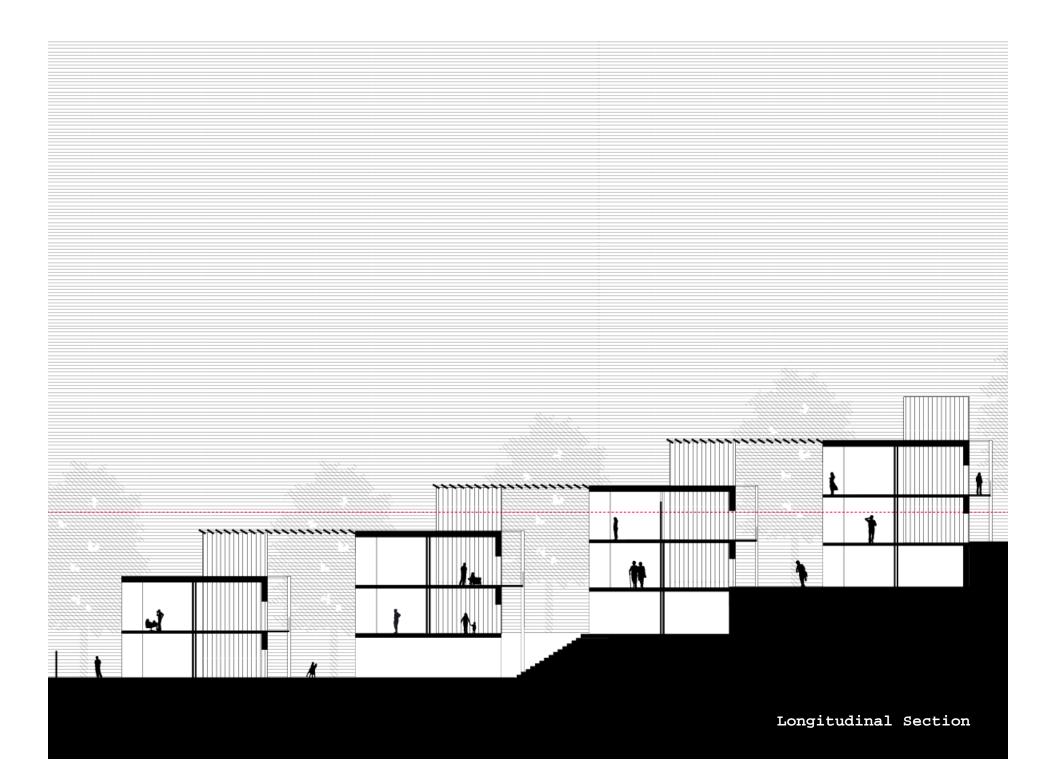


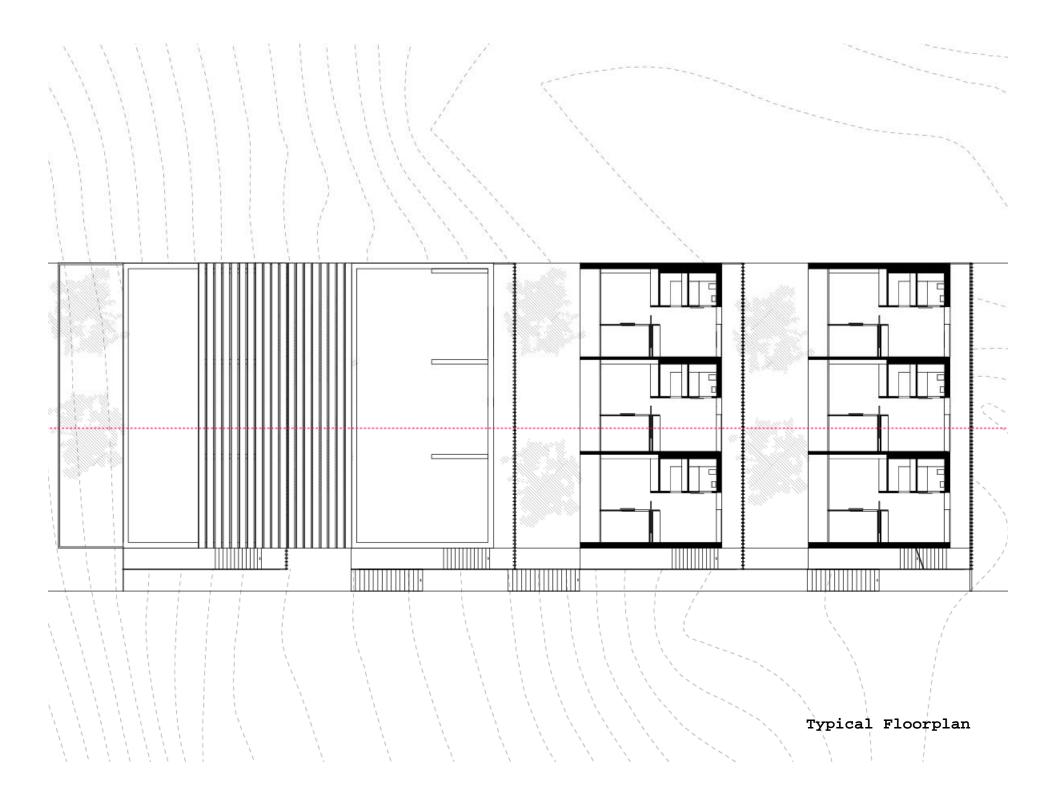


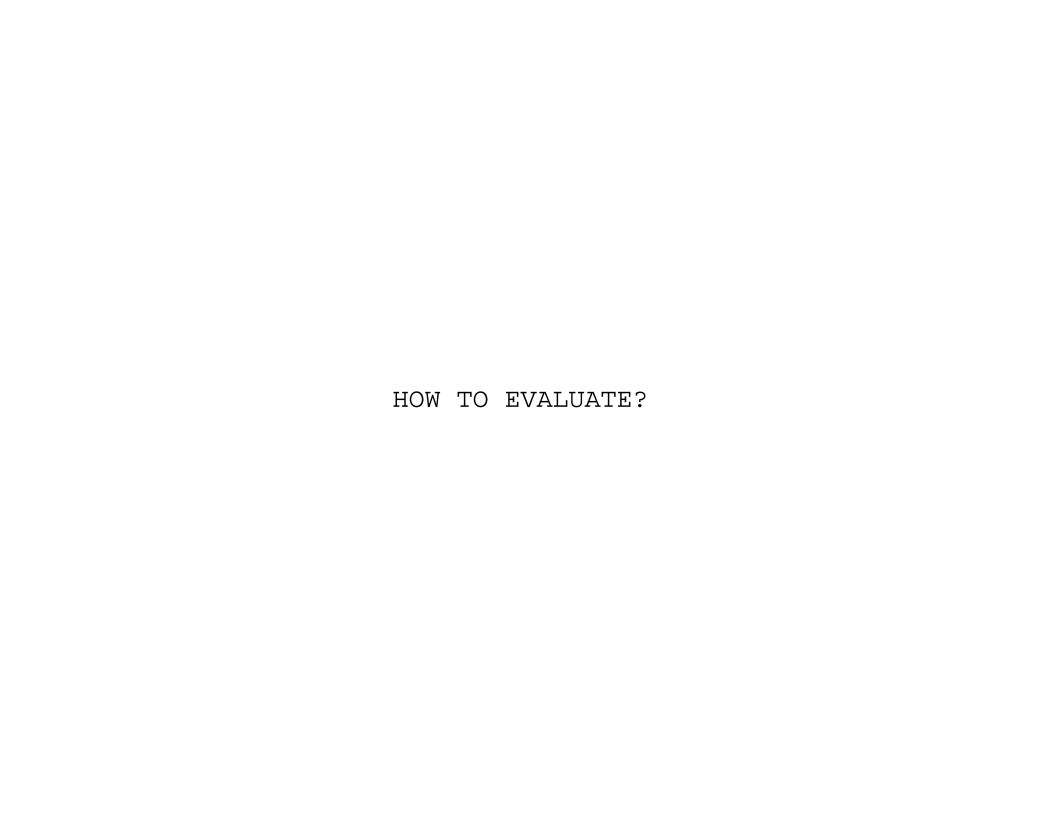


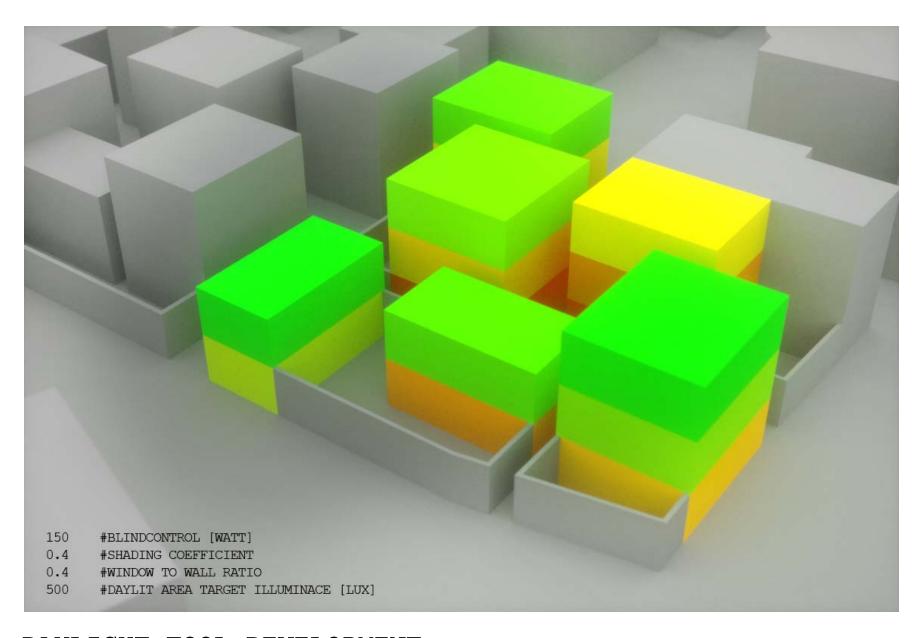




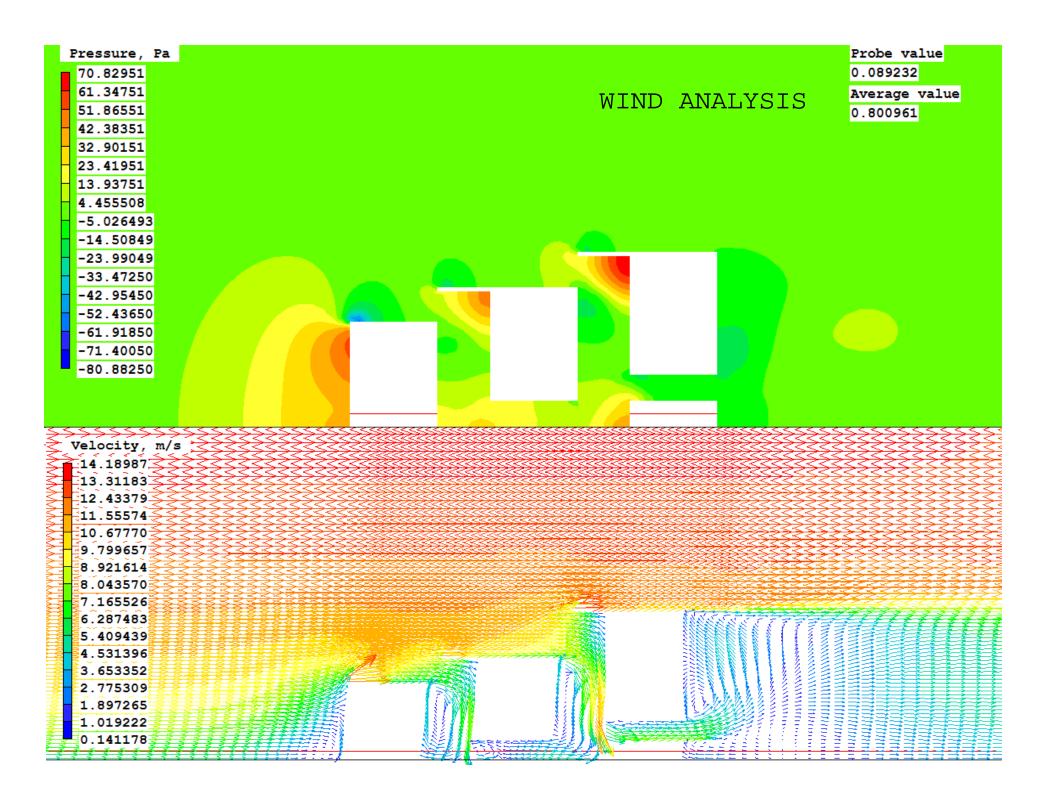


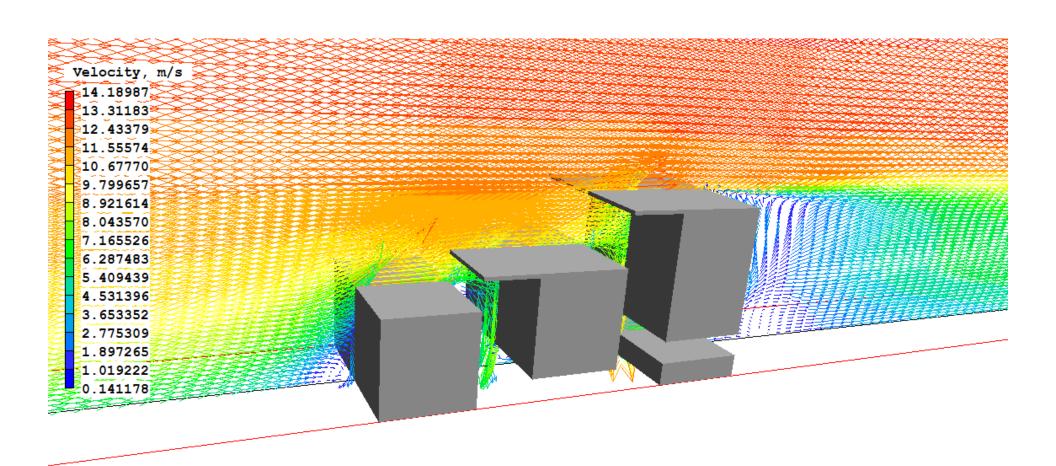


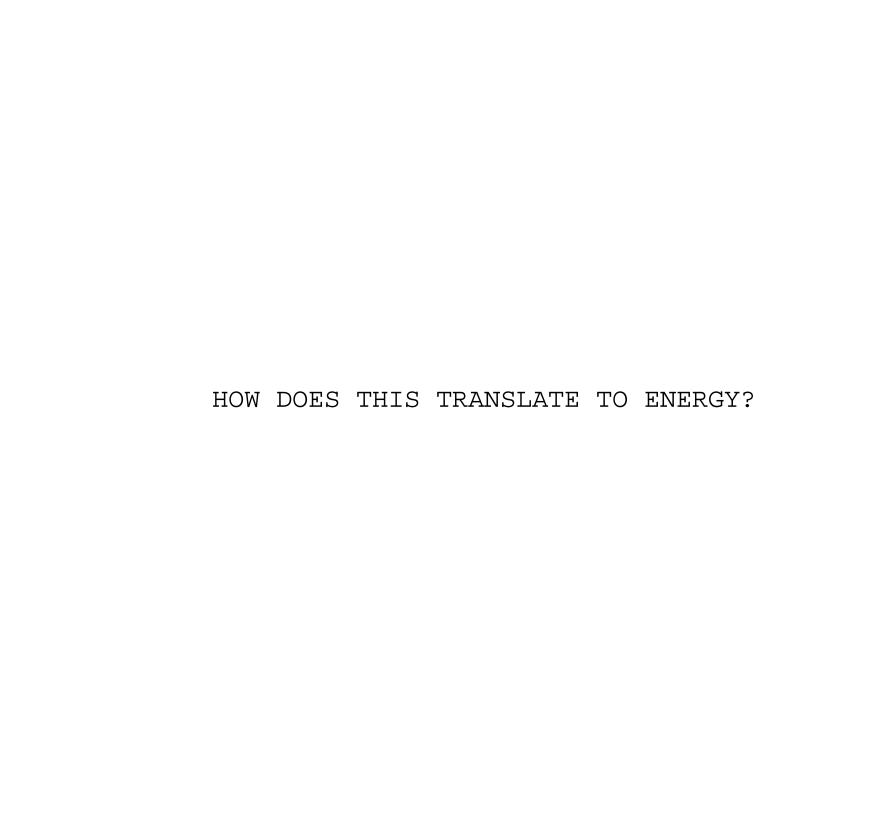


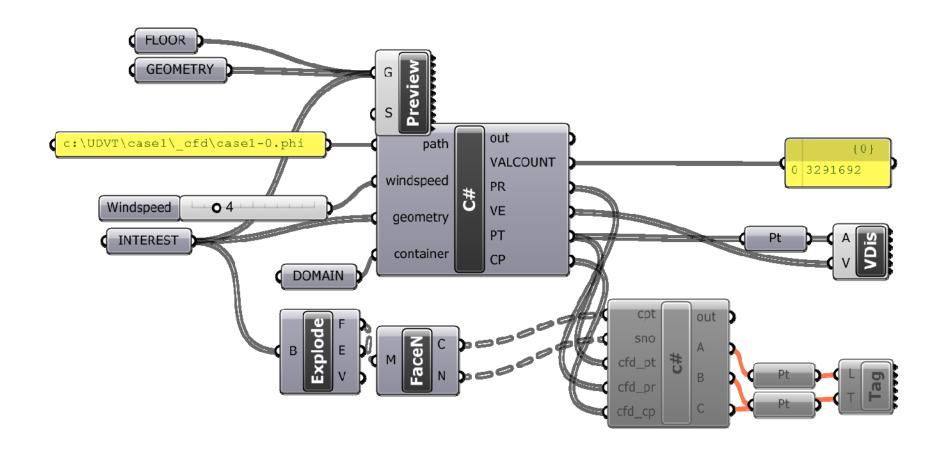


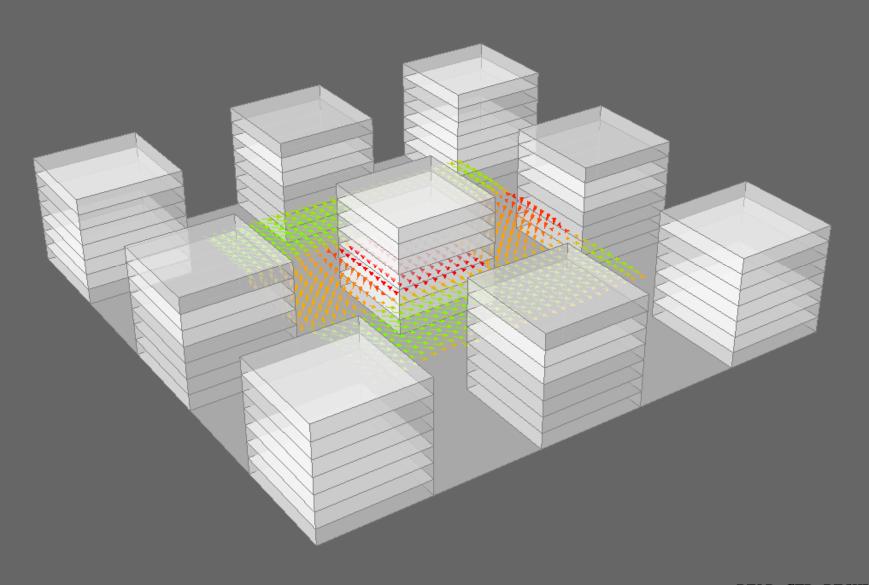
DAYLIGHT TOOL DEVELOPMENT

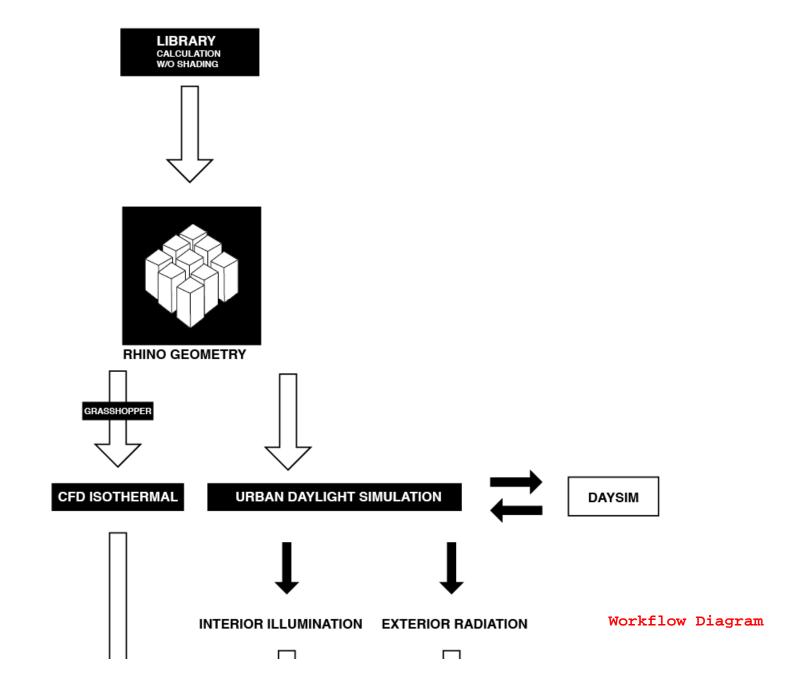


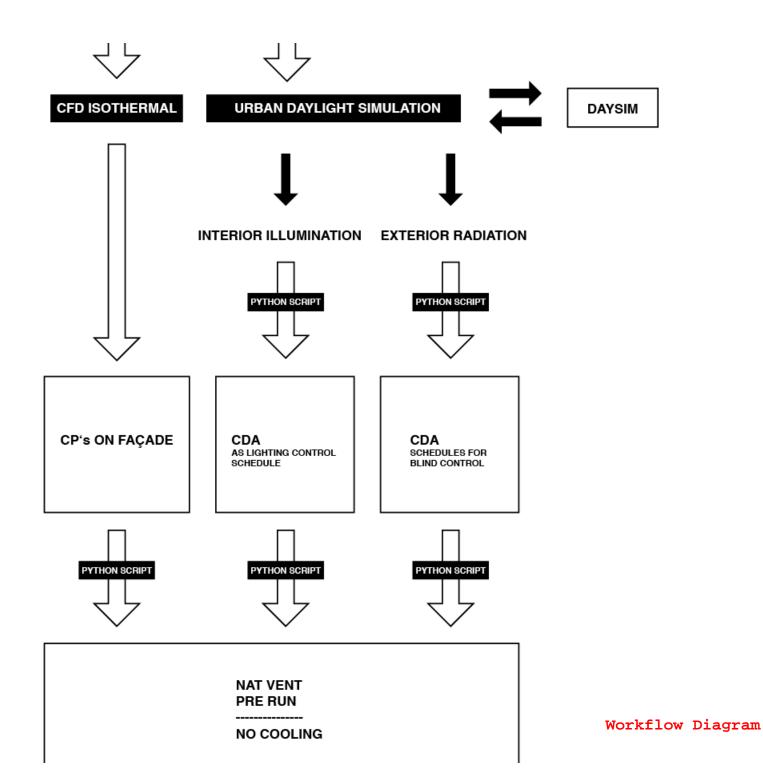


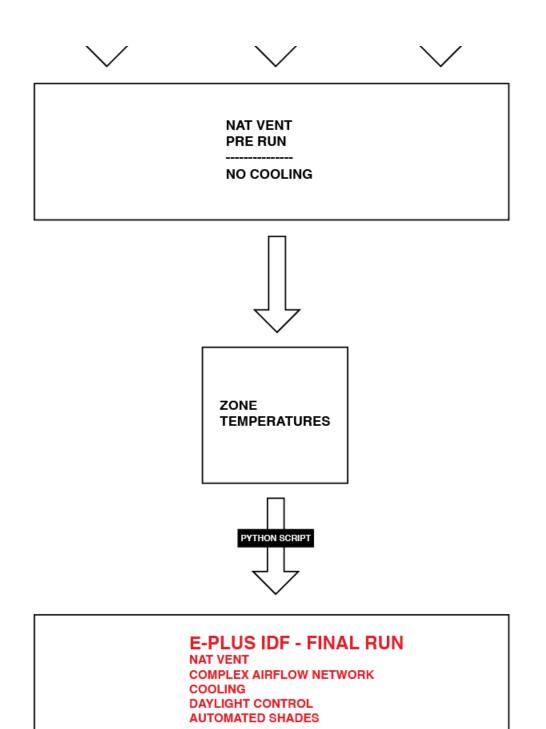






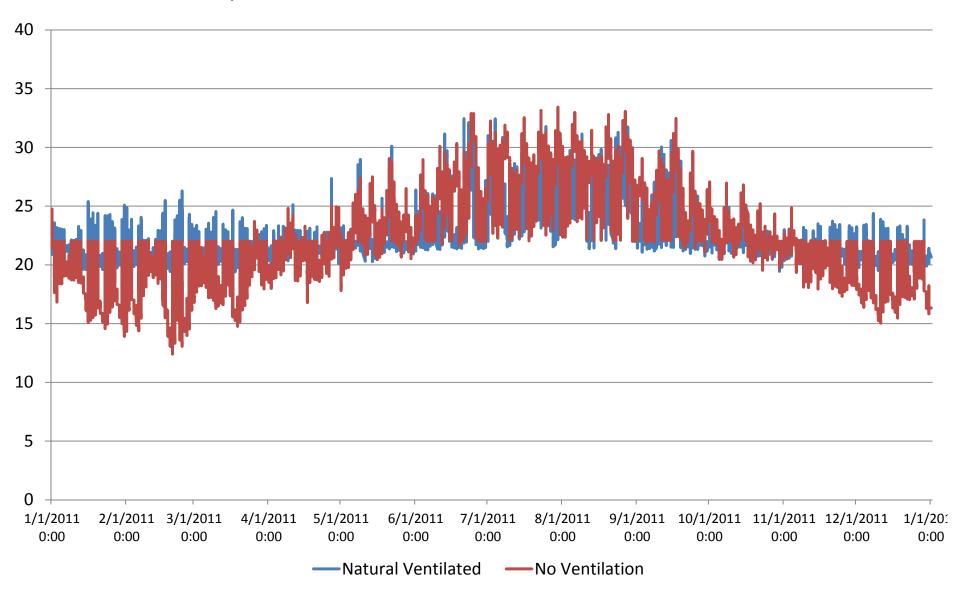




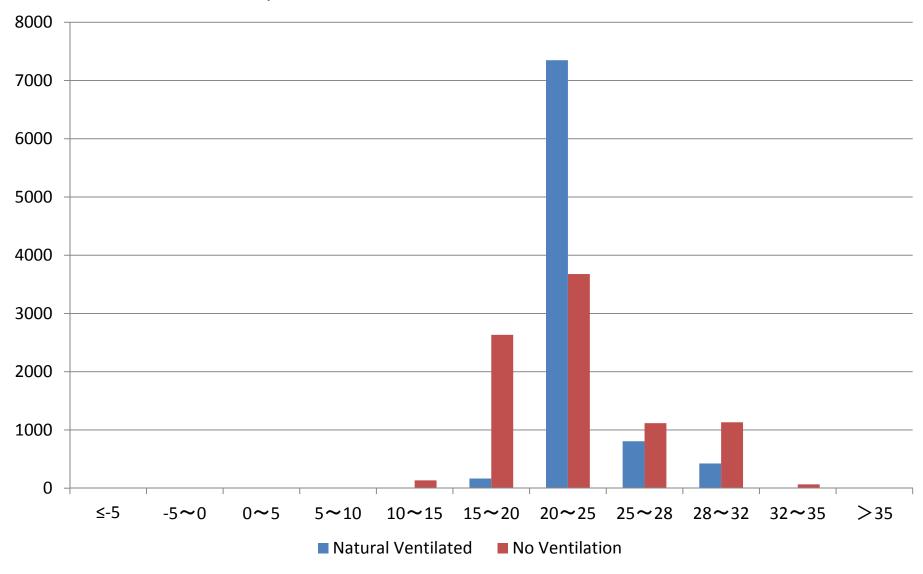


Workflow Diagram

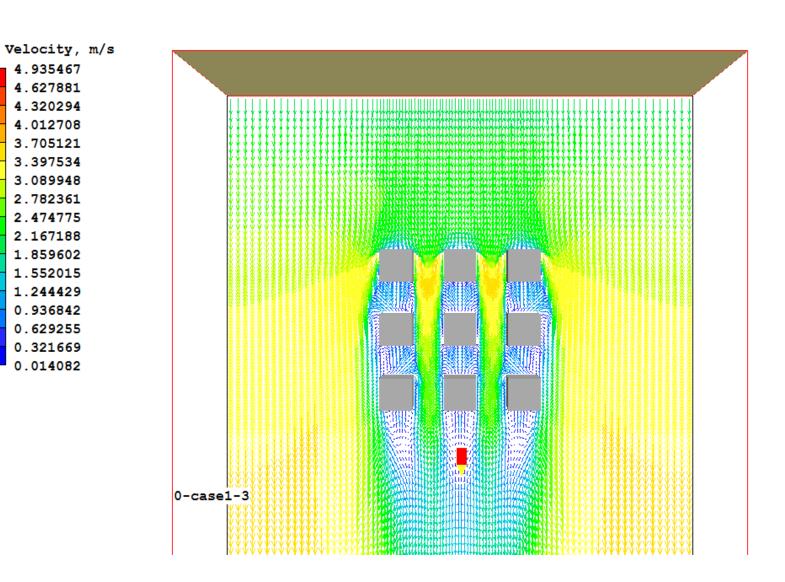
Air Temperature With and Without Natural Ventilation



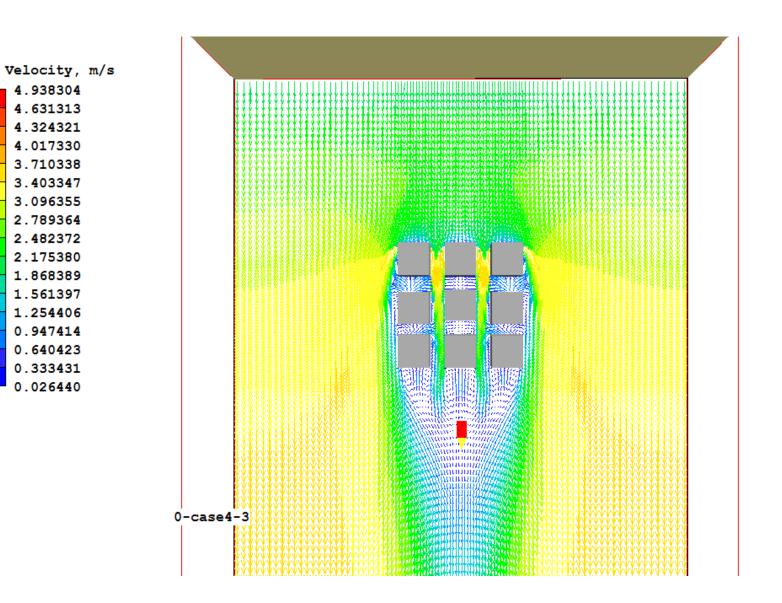
Air Temperature Distribution With and Without Natural Ventilation



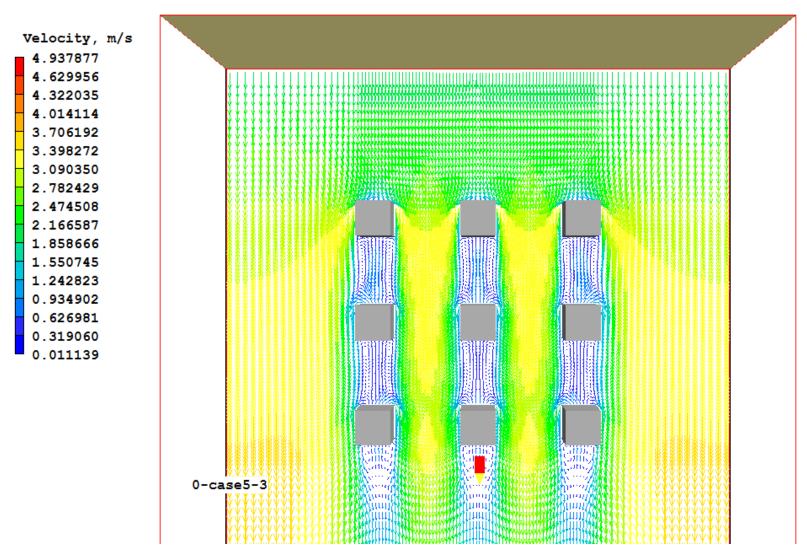




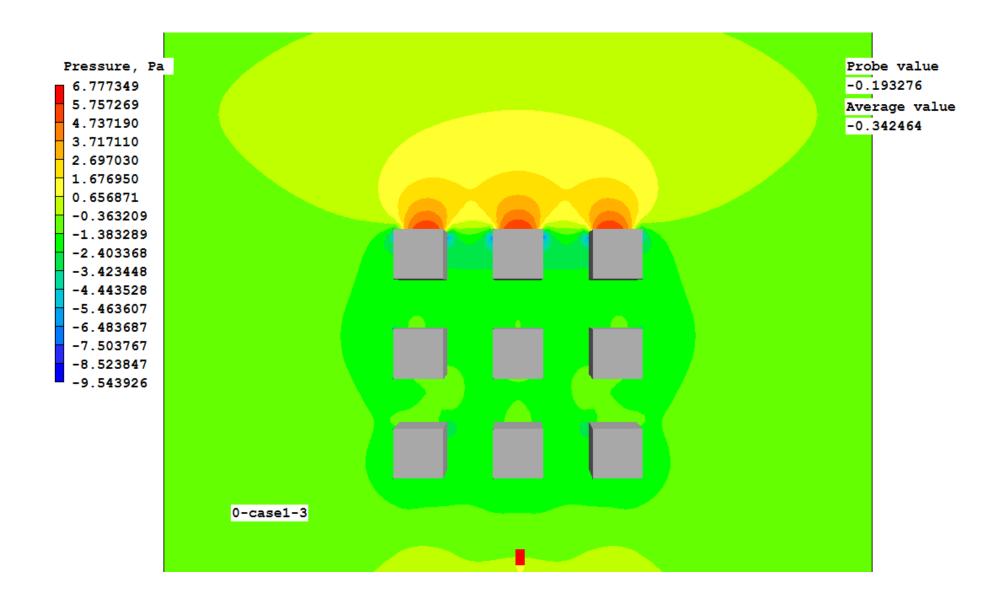
Probe value 0.566586

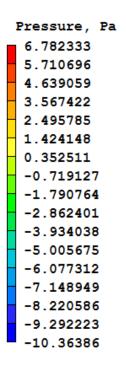


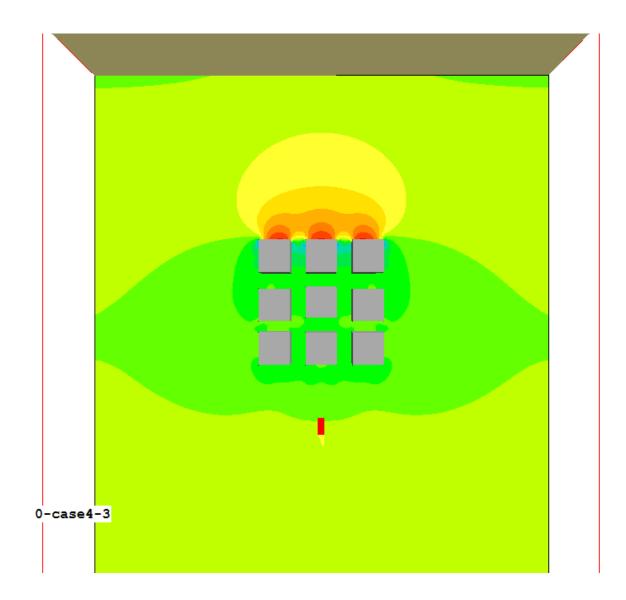
Probe value 0.312386



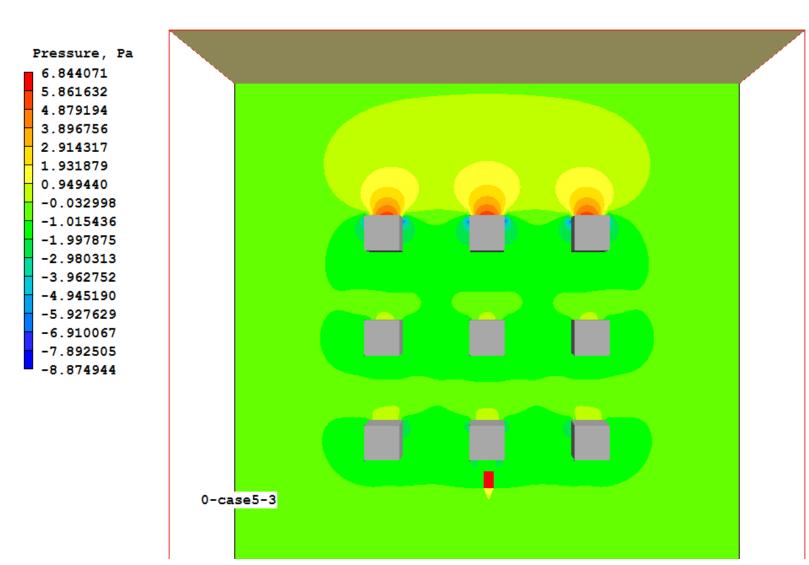
Probe value 0.191329







Probe value -0.432203 Average value -0.325226



Probe value -0.537239 Average value -0.367854

Total Site Energy Per Total Building Area [kWh/m2]

