



# **HVAC and the Envelope**

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## **Towards to New Rules of Thumb**

Steve Kemp | April 2015

## What climate are these building experiencing?



Denver



Edmonton



Honolulu



Toronto



Los Angeles

# From Envelope is King, to it's the HVAC stupid and back again

## My early career

- It's all about the envelope
  - Heating and cooling loads are imposed primarily by the envelope, so let's start there!

## It didn't take me long to find...

- HVAC design and specifications are terrible
  - Fix the stupid things that we're doing!

**Today...** Great envelopes enables great HVAC

## Typical Characteristics of High Performance HVAC

- **Separates ventilation from temperature control**
  - Humidity control through ventilation, local heating / cooling
- **Simple local controls**
- **Amendable to low temperature heating, higher temperature cooling**
  - Increases efficiency of primary equipment
  - Increases opportunity for using waste/free energy sources/sinks

# Equitable (now Commonwealth) Building in Portland

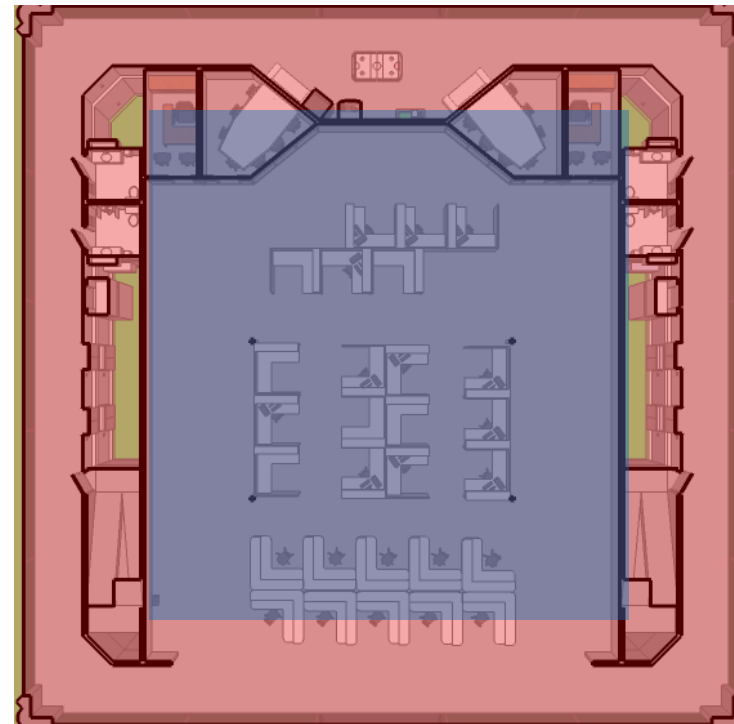
- **Modern Prototype of fully air-conditioned building**
- **Architectural Forum:**
  - “crystal and metal tower”
  - spectacular for “its huge areas of sea green glass”
- **A/C Installed to counteract the glazing**
  - It worked!
  - Maybe not the best precedent



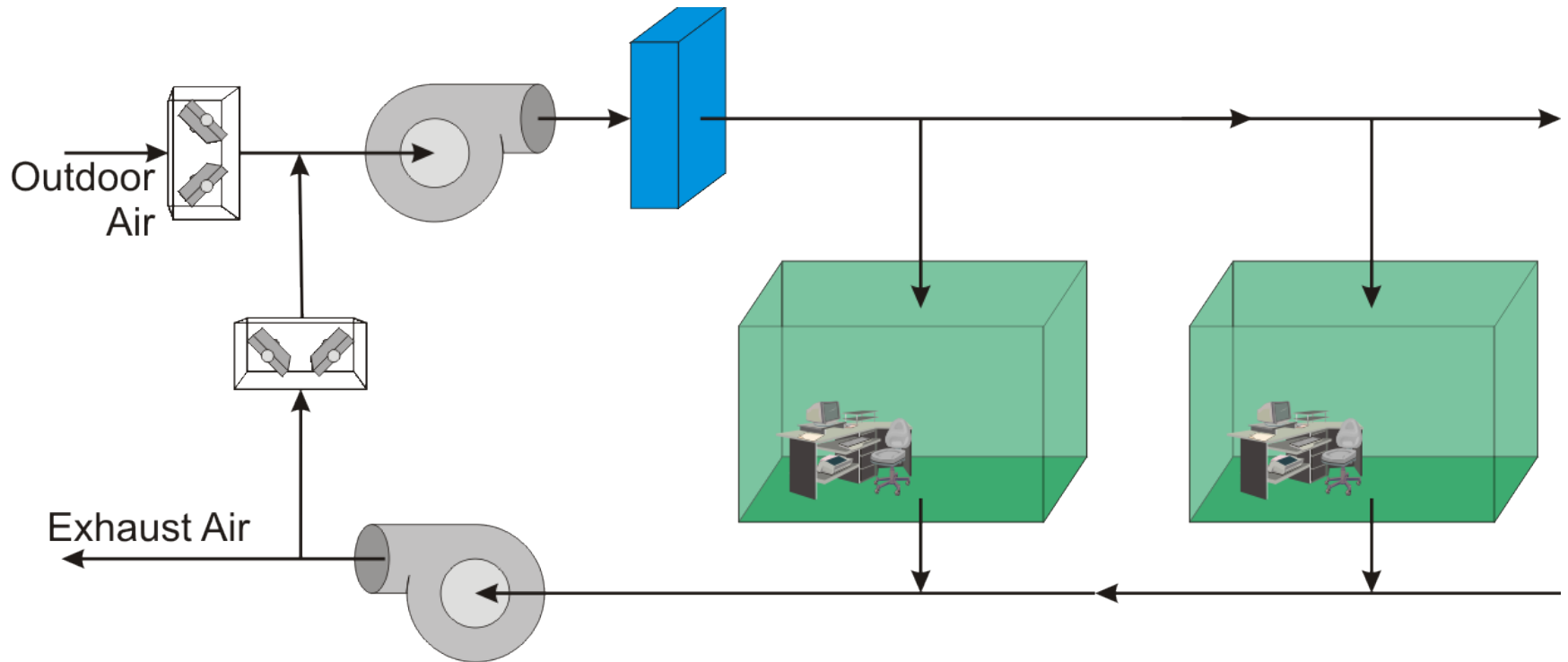


## 1950s-1960s Constant Air Volume and Perimeter Induction

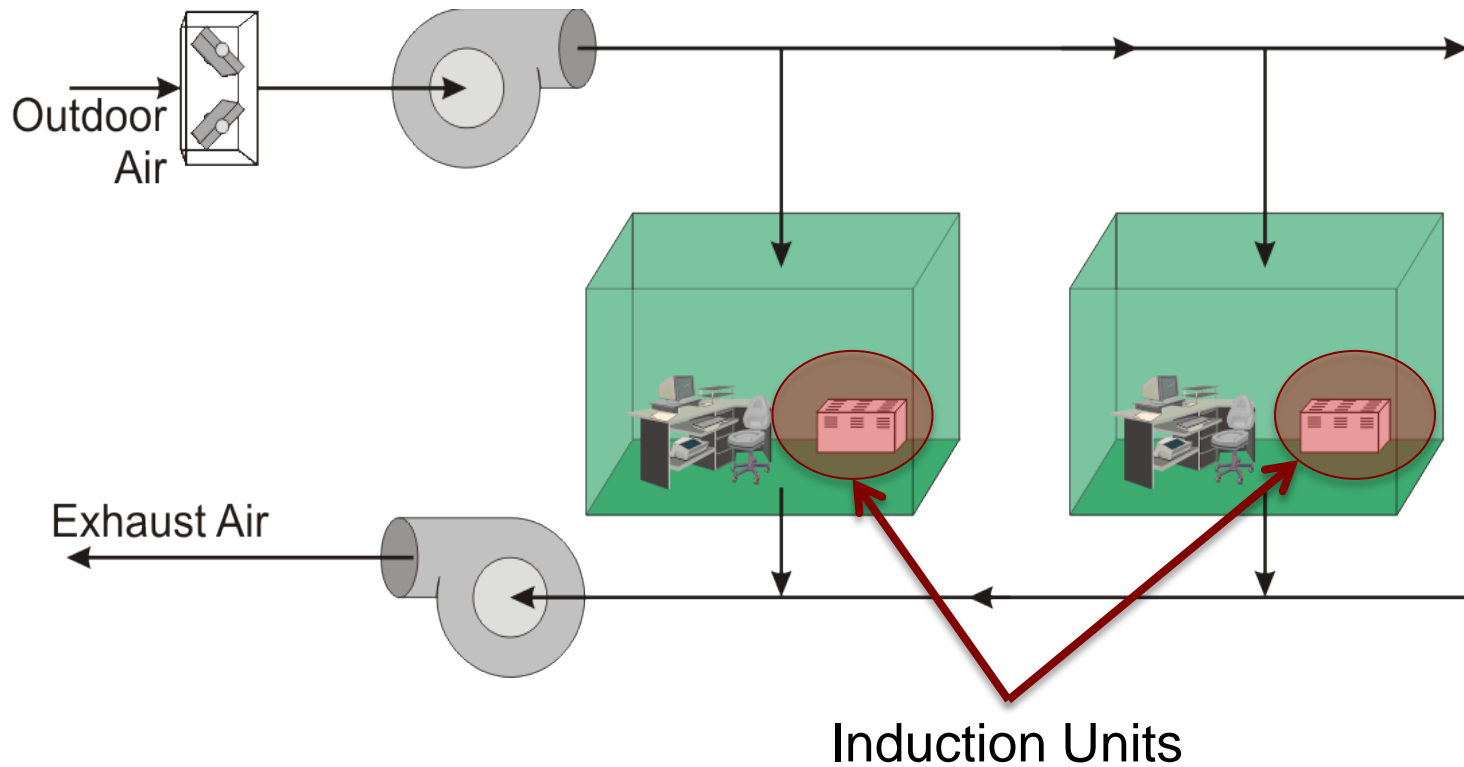
- Buildings created with large interior spaces
  - needed year-round cooling
- Perimeter needs both heating and cooling
- Ventilation needed everywhere
- Ventilation air rate typically less than required for cooling



## Interior: Constant Air Volume

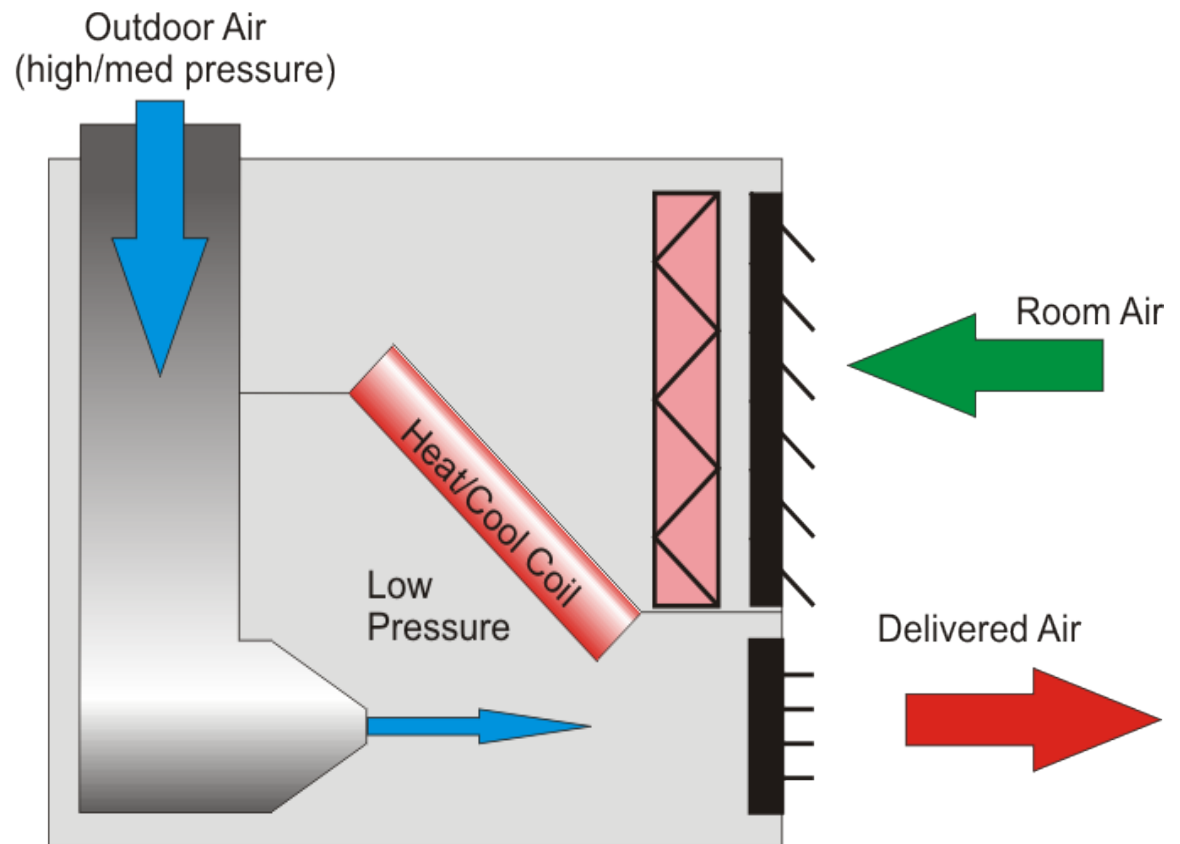


## Perimeter: Constant Air Volume outdoor air only with Induction Heating/Cooling



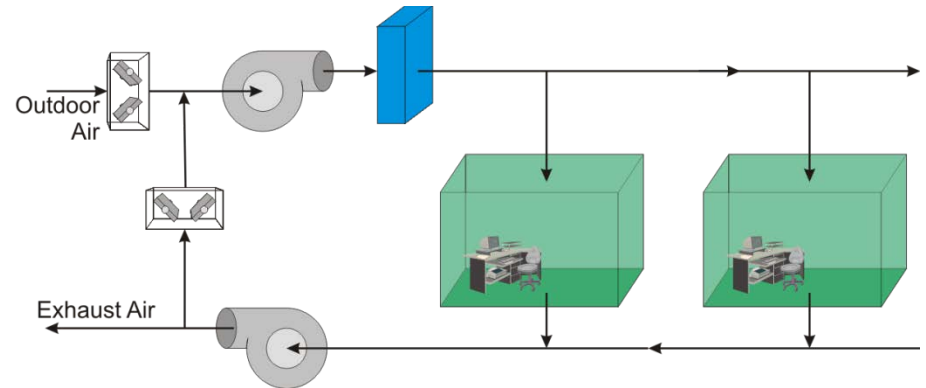


## Induction Unit



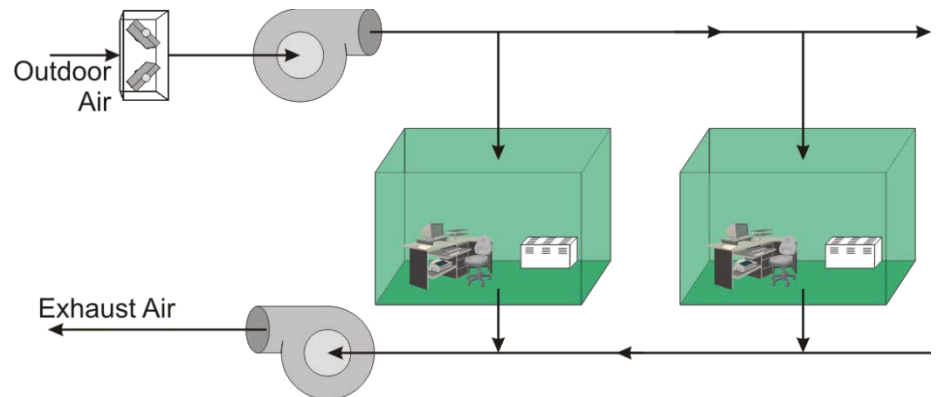
# 1950s-1960s Constant Air Volume and Perimeter Induction

- Heating and Cooling by air
- Economizer (free cooling) for interior during winter

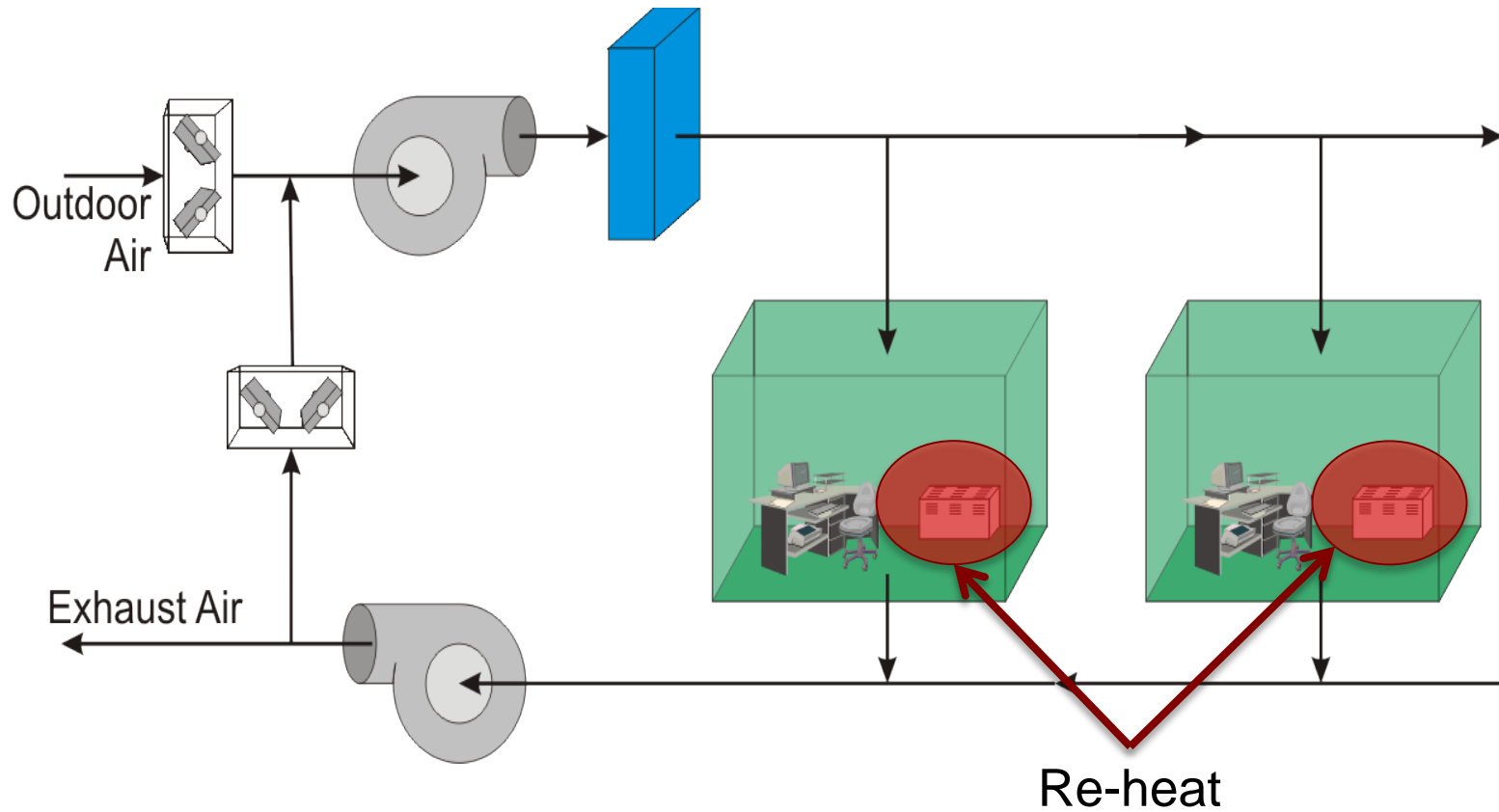


Then....

- Construction costs increased
- Value Engineering!
- Induction units and perimeter air handler deleted to save first costs

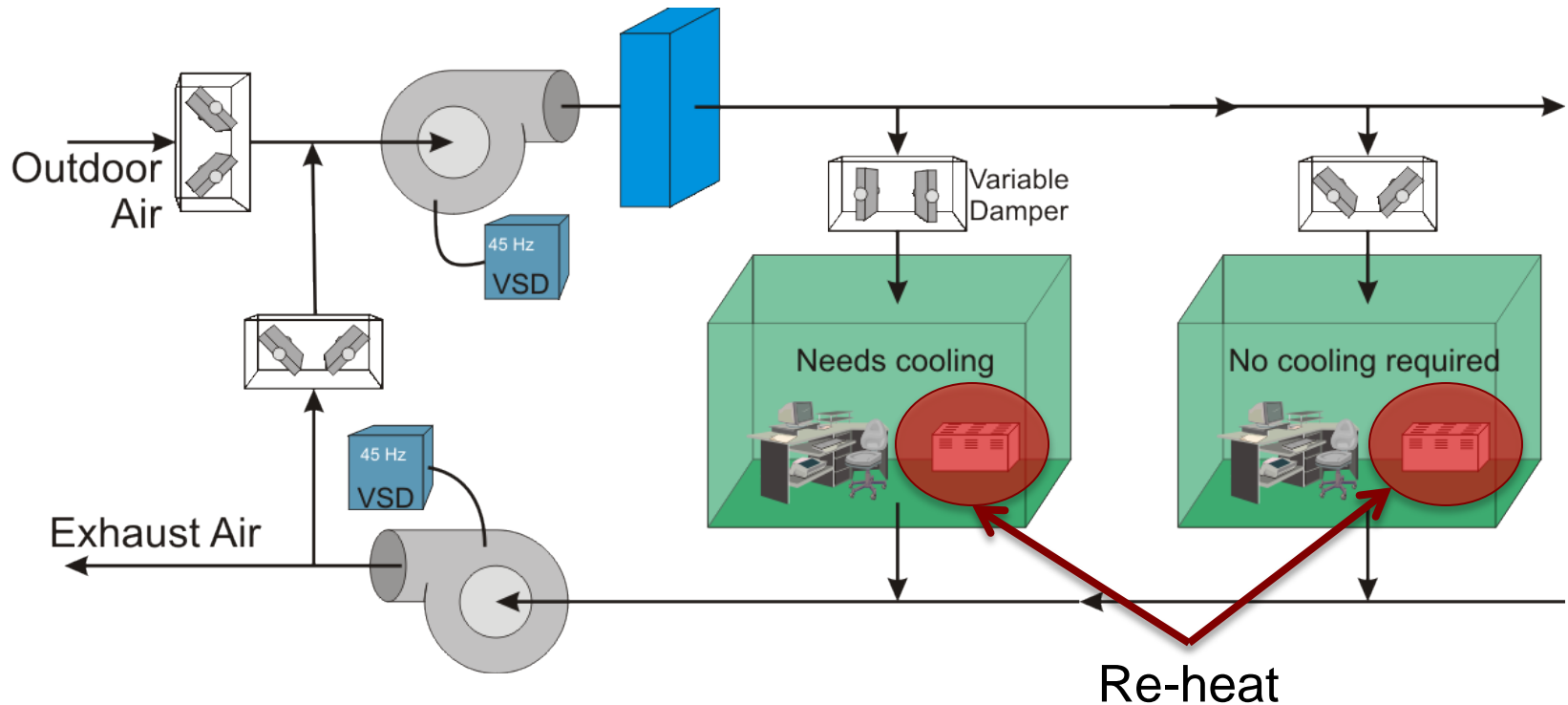


## Which gave us CAV with Re-Heat



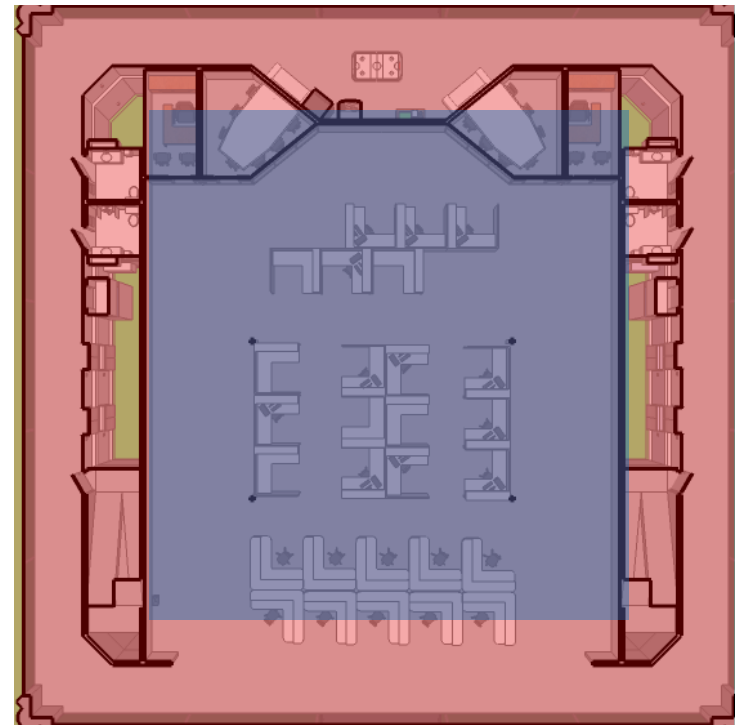
# 1970s until today: Variable Air Volume Systems

Perimeter heating (and re-heat) provided by baseboards or heating coil in fan-powered VAV box

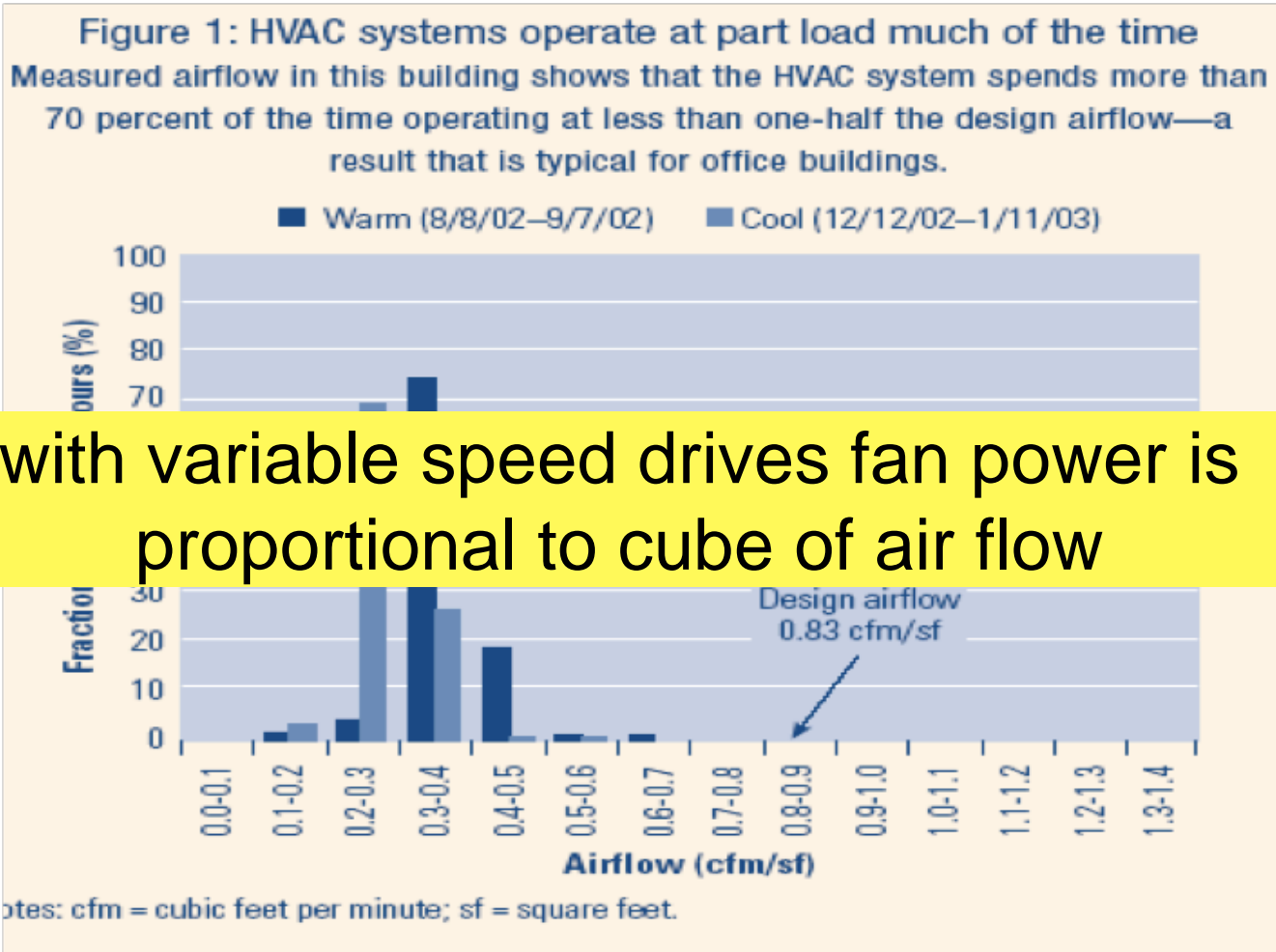


# VAV Systems

- **Single air handler for both internal and perimeter spaces**
- **Air handler and duct work designed for max cooling condition**
  - Low pressure drop (resistance) at most operating conditions

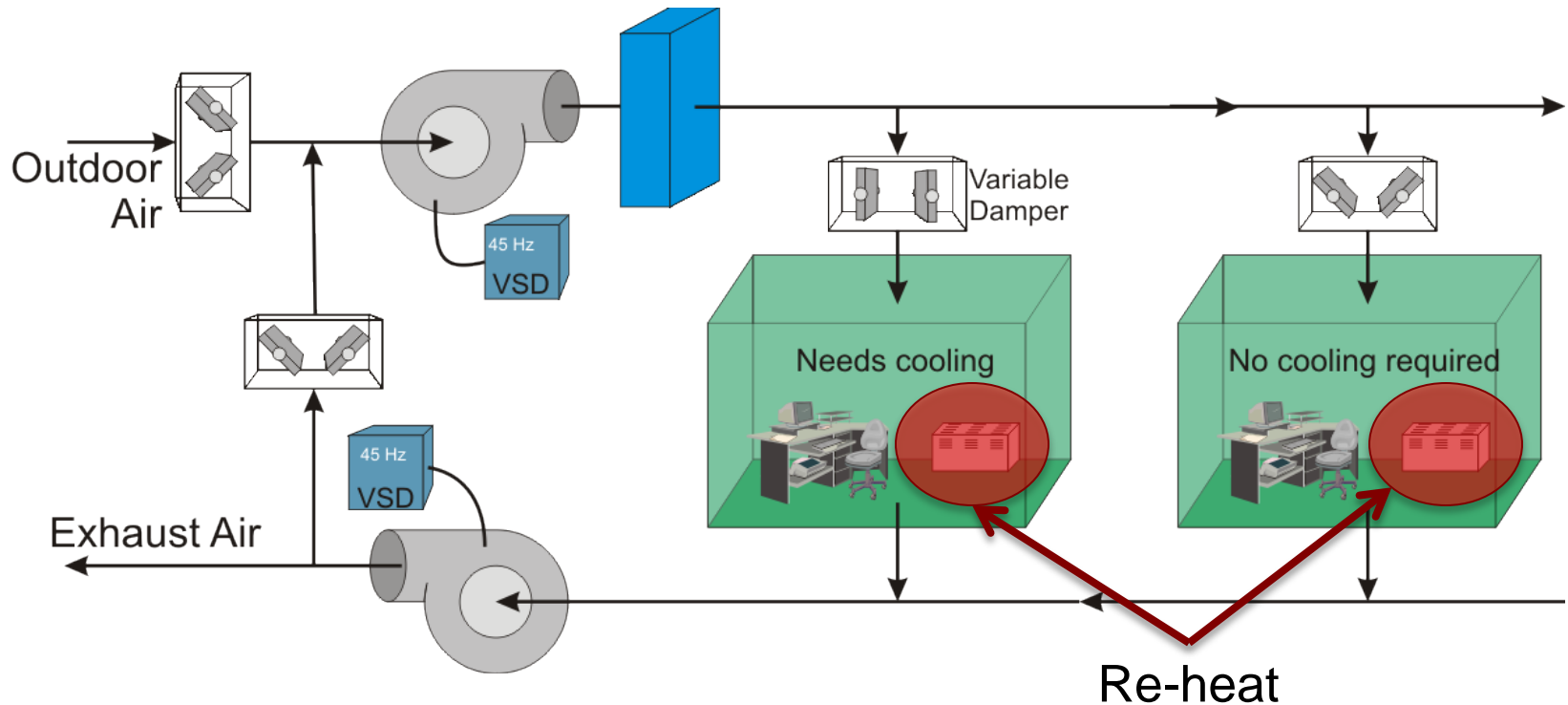


# Significant Fan Power Savings over CAV



with variable speed drives fan power is proportional to cube of air flow

# 1970s until today: Variable Air Volume Systems





## **Dedicated Outdoor Air Systems (DOAS)**

**Provide ventilation air independent of heating and cooling requirements**

- ▶ optionally dehumidify for improved comfort

**Excellent exhaust air heat recovery performance**

**No reheat!**

**2-pipe and 4-pipe fan coils**

**Radiant heating/cooling**

**Distributed heat pumps**

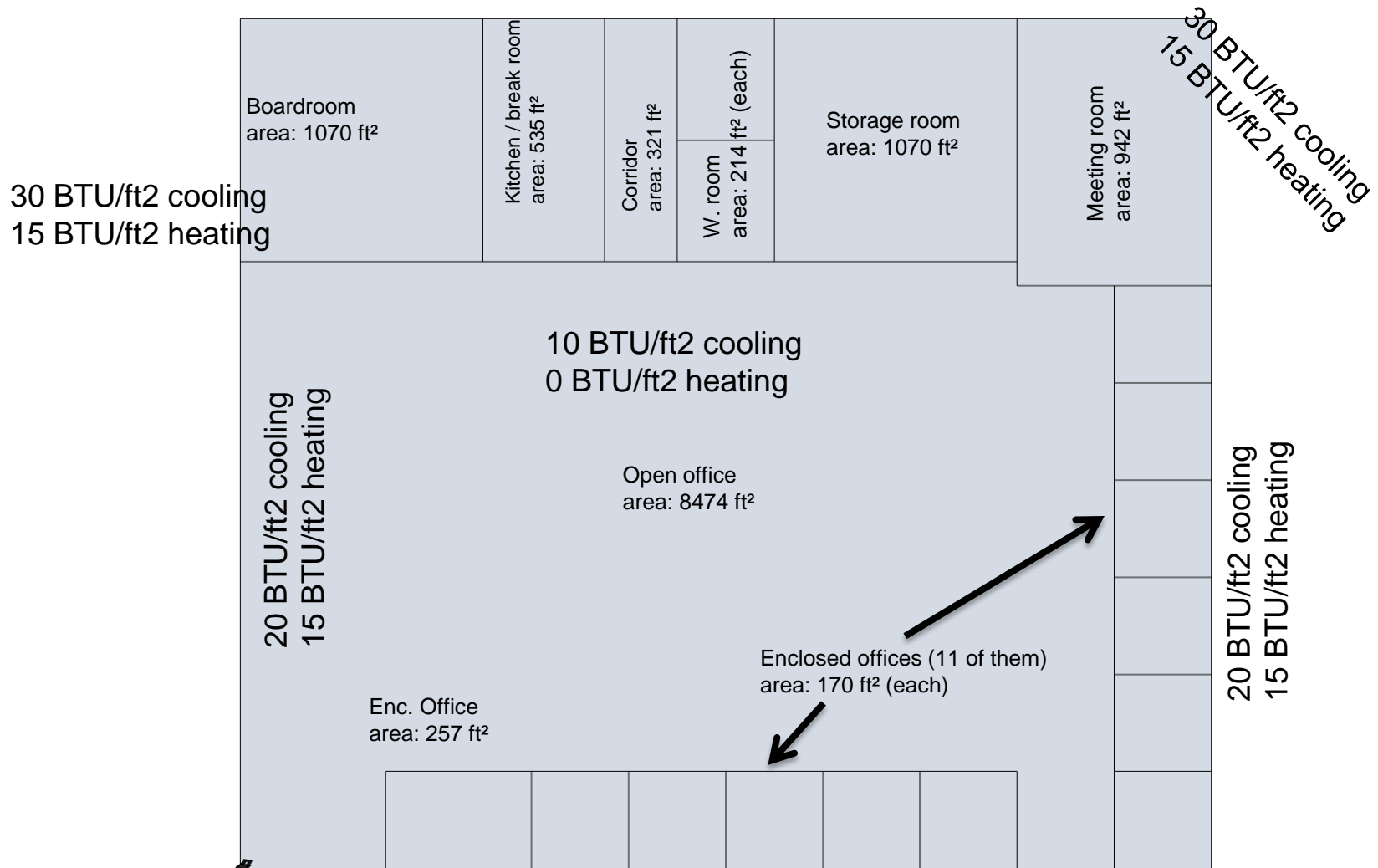
**Even and VAV-DOAS option**

**Etc...**

**No outdoor air economizer (free cooling)**

- ▶ operable windows or cooling tower based economizer

## How does an HVAC Designer Look at a Floorplan?



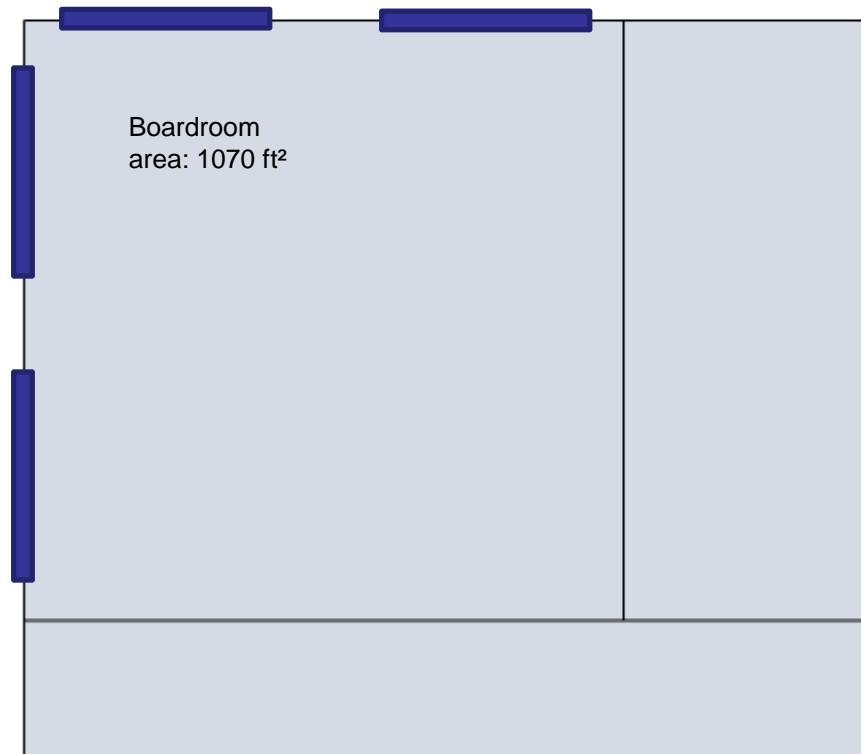
## Perimeter Spaces Significantly Affected by Envelope

### Internal Gains

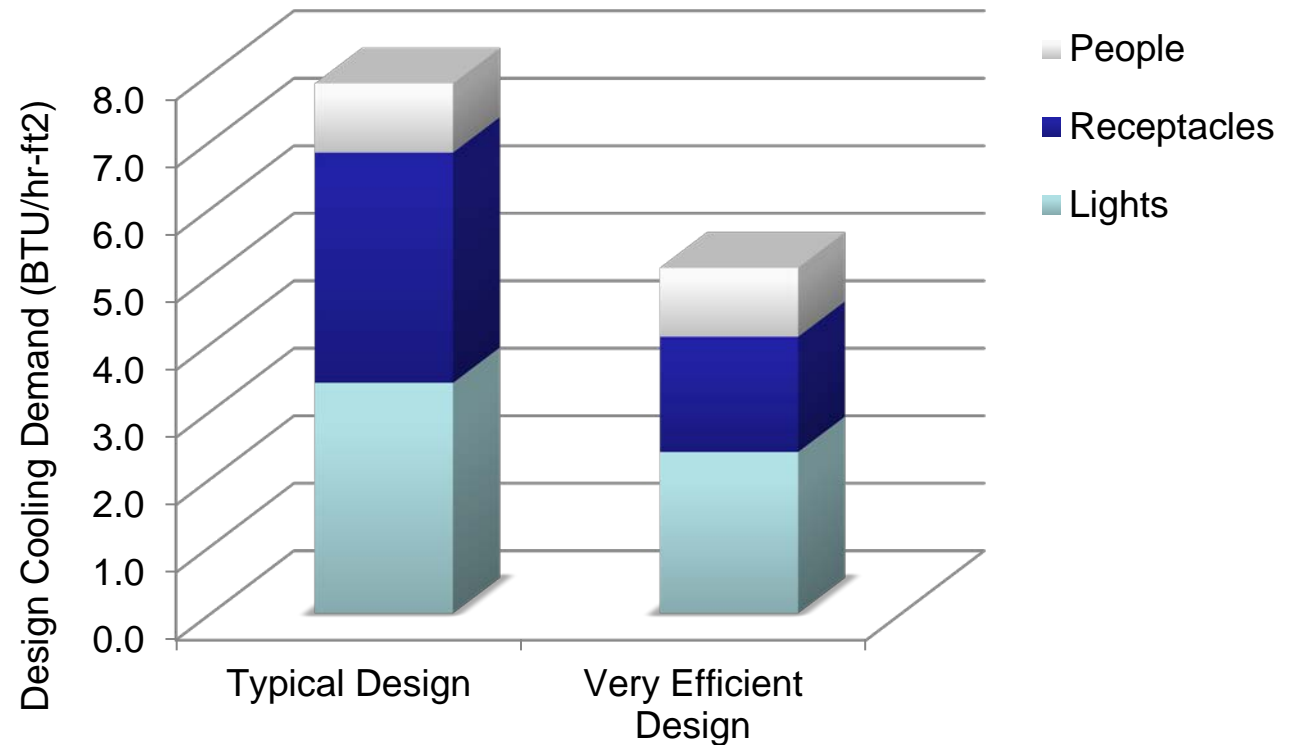
- Lights
- Receptacles
- People

### Solar Gains

### Winter Heat Loss

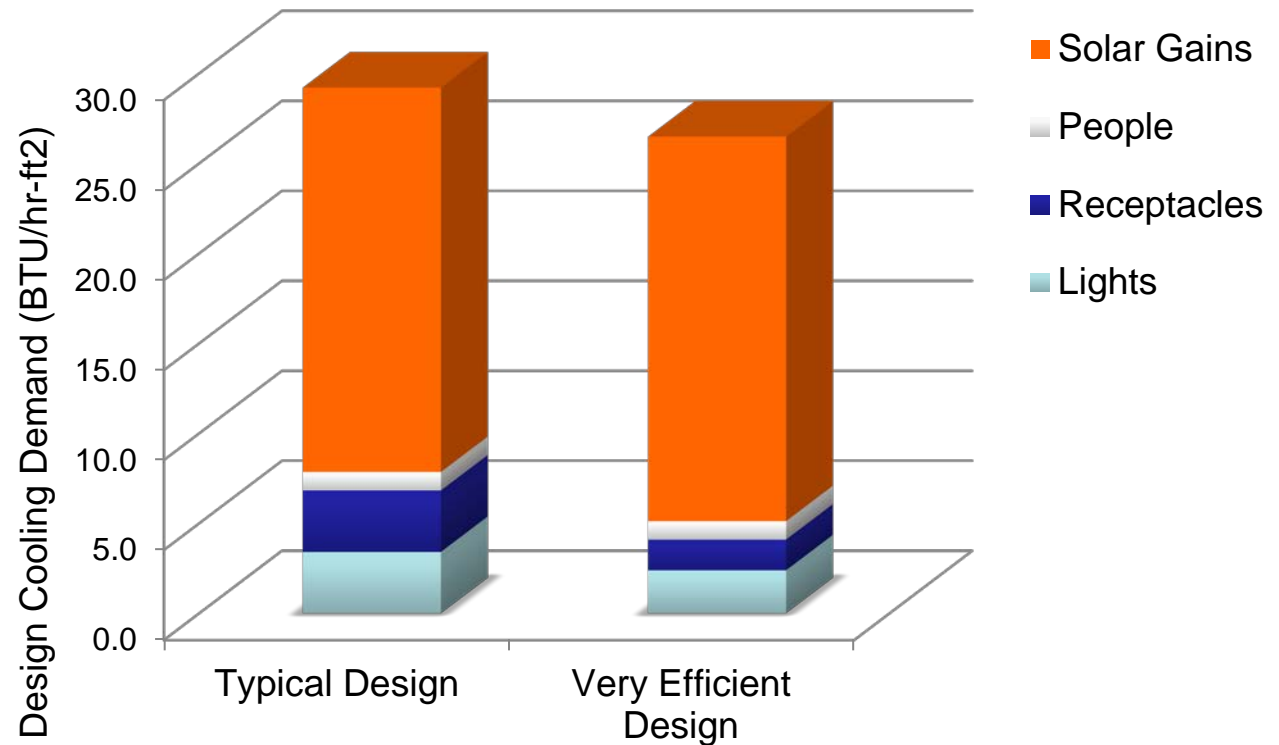


## Cooling Loads: Lights, Receptacles, People

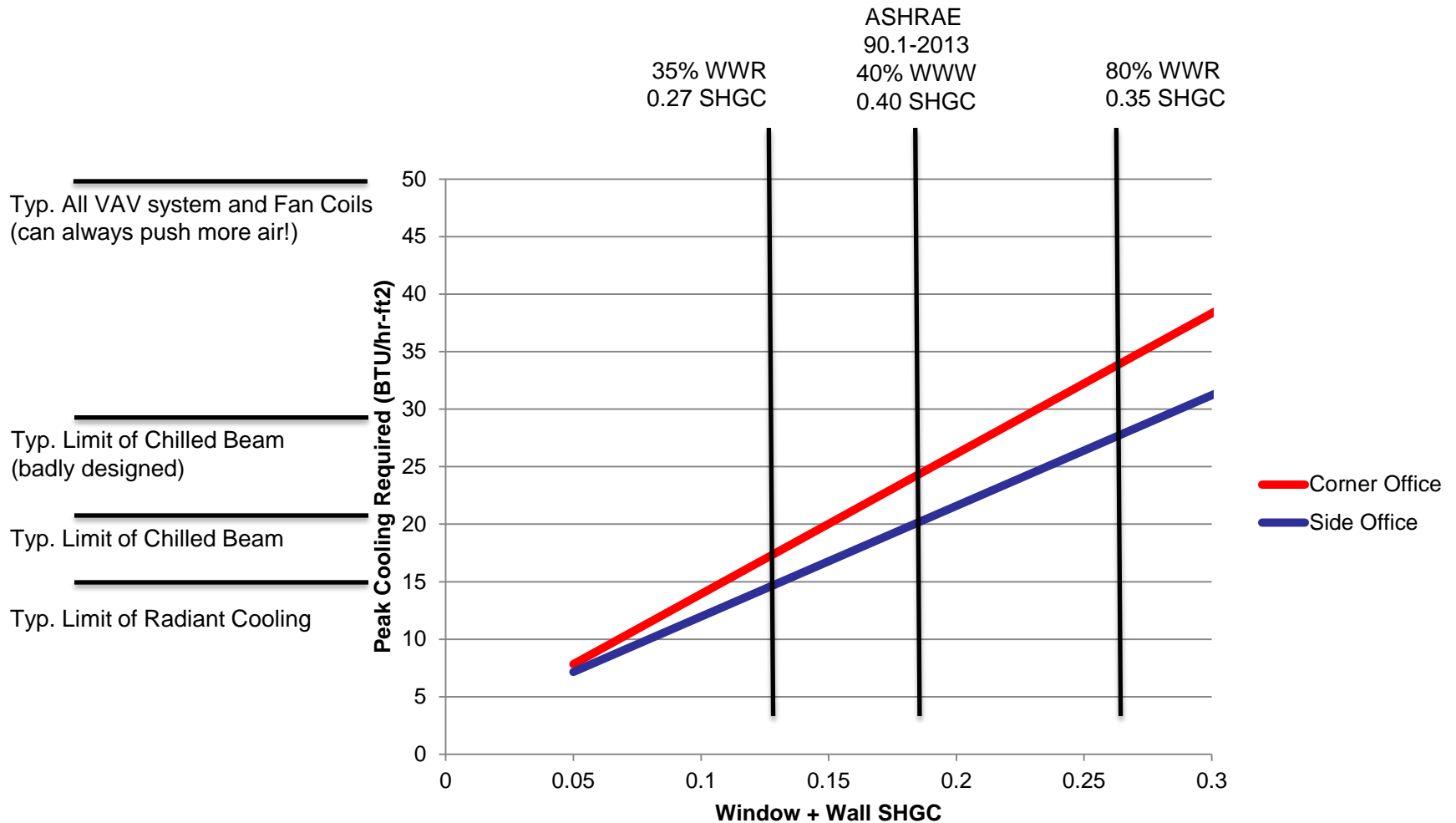


## Cooling Loads: Lights, Receptacles, People, Solar

50% WWR and  
solar control low-e  
clear window



## Interaction with HVAC



# Heating Loads: Kansas City

Toronto Office Tower  
R-6 spandrel,  
60% WWR of U-0.25

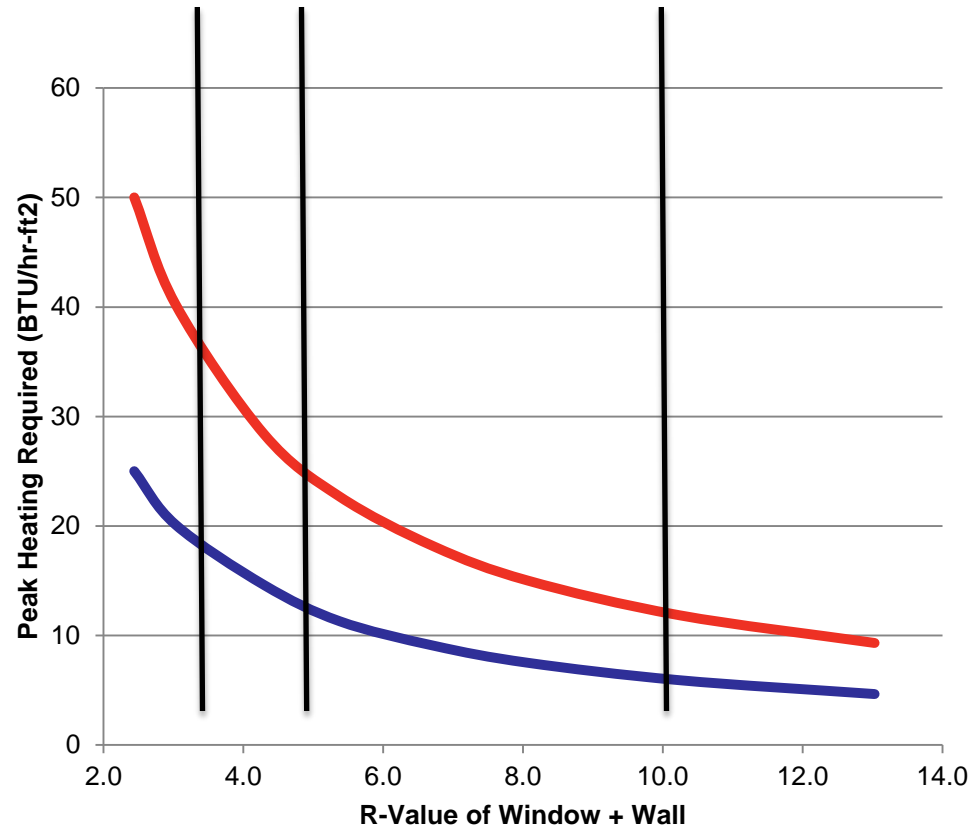
ASHRAE  
90.1-2013  
40% WWR  
0.40 SHGC

What I want  
R-20 Walls,  
35% WWR of U-0.15

Typ. Limit of 180F Baseboard

Typ. Limit of Infloor Radiant

Typ. Cost Effective VRF Heat Pumps



Corner Office  
Side Office



## Great envelopes enables great HVAC

- Language matters: Are whole Wall + Window usefull?
  - for determining relevant heating/cooling system... YES
- Many low energy heating/cooling design have output limitations
- Architects and Engineers don't have a common language / tool set to identify synergy performance goals



130 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>-an (42 kBTU/ft<sup>2</sup>-an)



69 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>-an (22 kBTU/ft<sup>2</sup>-an)



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