Heating And Cooling Of Buildings Design For Efficiency Revised Second Edition Mechanical And Aerospace Engineering Series

Heating and Cooling of Buildings: Principles and Practice of Energy Efficient Design, Third Edition is structured to provide a rigorous and comprehensive technical foundation and coverage to all the various elements inherent in the design of energy efficient and green buildings. Along with numerous new and revised examples, design case studies, and homework problems, the third edition includes the HCB software along with its extensive website material, which contains a wealth of data to support design analysis and planning. Based around current codes and standards, the Third Edition explores the latest technologies that are central to design and operation of today's buildings. It serves as an up-to-date technical resource for future designers, practitioners, and researchers wishing to acquire a firm scientific foundation for improving the design and performance of buildings and the comfort of their occupants. For engineering and architecture students in undergraduate/graduate classes, this comprehensive textbook:

Heating and Cooling of Buildings, Second Edition by Kreider and Rable covers technologies-from materials to computers-that are exerting a profound effect on the design and operation of buildings. Numerous examples are presented and solved to reinforce important concepts

and software applications are integrated throughout.The contents of this edition have been expanded to include a chapter on economic analysis and optimization, new heating and cooling load procedures, more than 200 new homework problems, and new and simplified procedures for ground coupling heat transfer calculations.One of the most notable difference in the second edition of this book is that many of the appendices from the first edition of this book have been moved to the accompanying CD-ROM. The CD-ROM amounts to a searchable database of tables, charts, and information on building codes. For example, there are more than 1,000 tables in the electronic appendices that can be searched by major categories, a table list, or an index of topics. The CD also directs students to the central web site where several hundred links are maintained to hep students find manufacturer and government data, browse in newsgroups, and find any corrections and updates to t e text and date tables. Students have come to expect this kind interaction through Internet searches.

Heating and Cooling of BuildingsDesign for Efficiency, Revised Second EditionCRC Press

"This report is submitted to the National Science Foundation in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Grant No. GI-42508 awarded to the University of Colorado. This grant was made to cover the first phase of a project designed to investigate various market factors which are expected to influence the adoption of solar energy technologies for residential applications. The results of the first phase are included in this report. Two specific areas of research are included. The first is an assessment of the solar water heater industry in South Florida. This section documents the historical development of

the industry and provides an analysis of its future potential. The second investigates the attitudes and expectations of important lending institutions toward the use of solar energy for space heating and cooling of single family residences. To avoid unnecessary confusion, results of the two investigations are reported separately, each with its own table of contents and appendices."--P. ii.

For 70 years, Faber & Kell's has been the definitive reference text in its field. The book provides understanding of the principles of heating and air-conditioning of buildings in a concise manner. Practical, applicable information is illustrated with simple, easy-to-use diagrams. This 10th edition includes chapters on sustainability, renewable energy sources as well as information on the updated Approved Documents Part F and L whilst still retaining the structure and character of the previous editions. Building services professionals will find this a reliable everyday source of information. The book is also an ideal purchase for newly-qualified building services students beginning their career. * THE book for building services engineers for everyday reference on heating and air-conditioning design * Includes updates to take into account revised Part F and L, sustainability and renewable energy sources * Recommended purchase for newly-qualified students in the building services sector

First published in 1997. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning by J. W. Mitchell and J. E. Braun provides foundational knowledge for the behavior and analysis of HVAC systems and related devices. The emphasis of this text is on the application of engineering principles that features tight integration of physical descriptions with a software program that allows performance to be directly calculated, with results that provide insight into actual behavior. Furthermore, the text offers more examples,

end-of-chapter problems, and design projects that represent situations an engineer might face in practice and are selected to illustrate the complex and integrated nature of an HVAC system or piece of equipment.

The art and the science of building systems design evolve continuously as designers, practitioners, and researchers all endeavor to improve the performance of buildings and the comfort and productivity of their occupants. Retaining coverage from the original second edition while updating the information in electronic form, Heating and Cooling of Buildings: Design for Efficiency, Revised Second Edition presents the technical basis for designing the lighting and mechanical systems of buildings. Along with numerous homework problems, the revised second edition offers a full chapter on economic analysis and optimization, new heating and cooling load procedures and databases, and simplified procedures for ground coupled heat transfer calculations. The accompanying CD-ROM contains an updated version of the Heating and Cooling of Buildings (HCB) software program as well as electronic appendices that include over 1,000 tables in HTML format that can be searched by major categories, a table list, or an index of topics. Ancillary information is available on the book's website www.hcbcentral.com From materials to computers, this edition explores the latest technologies exerting a profound effect on the design and operation of buildings. Emphasizing design optimization and critical thinking, the book continues to be the ultimate resource for understanding energy use in buildings.

The intention of this book is to develop an understanding of the things we build, how they are created, and how they affect our lives. Photos and line drawings.

For use on HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning) courses offered in mechanical and some civil

engineering departments. The book emphasizes the building envelope aspect of heating and cooling systems as opposed to the mechanical equipment involved, and focuses on design optimization.

Energy saving in buildings through cost and energy-intensive measures, such as the application of additional building materials and technologies, is only possible with a great consumption of resources and CO2 emissions for their production. For low energy buildings, the investment costs, including user costs and governmental subsidies, are generally high, and construction is not always economically viable in consideration of the national capital in the present economic conditions of most countries. For these reasons, it is first of all necessary to apply cost and resource-efficient measures to save energy in buildings and then make use of additional cost and energy-intensive measures by improving the thermal envelope, the HVAC system or by installing energy generating systems. One of the most cost effective and ecological methods of energy saving in buildings is the reduction of energy requirements through climate responsive architecture. Due to the fact that energy saving through the optimization of architecture is not only cost-neutral, resource-efficient and carbon-neutral but also has a very high energy-saving potential, the first and most important strategy to save energy should be an optimized and climate responsive design. Energy saving through optimized architectural design is economically and ecologically sustainable. The development of building simulation science in the last decades has made it easier to study the energy

performance of buildings. Tools have made it possible to predict the complex behavior of buildings regarding the climate. Except for the comparison of different building typologies to find the most efficient, there are no other methods to achieve energy savings through the architectural design, which can be applied by a variety of building types and climates. Therefore, in order to encourage the optimization of architectural design, it is necessary to improve these methods which represent strategies to significantly reduce the energy demand of buildings. Architectural Energy Efficiency is a parametric method which separately studies the effects of various energy-related architectural factors on the energy demand of buildings by using dynamic energy simulations to find the, from an energy efficiency point of view, optimum value for each of these. The architectural factors include orientation, building elongation, building form, opening ratio in different orientations, sun shading, natural ventilation etc. The research process that led to the formulation of the Architectural Energy Efficiency method is based on a series of simulations carried out by a dynamic simulation software tool (DesignBuilder) to calculate the energy demands of a building with different variants for a single architectural feature. The aim of the simulations is to find an optimum set of energy-related variables that result in the best and most efficient energy performance for a specific building type and climate. This method of efficiency illustrates the effects different architectural features have on the various energy demands of buildings. The criteria are derived from the application of this method for a specific building

occupation and climate, and can be applied in the design process of buildings, which leads to improvements of the energy performance and a reduction of resource consumption. As the architectural design affects the heating and cooling as well as the lighting energy demands of buildings, the optimum value of each factor must be based on these three aspects. The heating, cooling and lighting energy demands of buildings all behave very differently. Therefore, these three energy demands together (i. e. the sum of heating, cooling and lighting energy) must also be applied as a criterion to study the building energy performance and find the optimum value for each architectural feature. The criteria for selecting the best variant can not only be based on the total energy demand, but should also consider the primary energy demand, the CO2 emissions, energy costs (for heating, cooling and lighting), life cycle costs, etc. The application of these findings to the architectural design of buildings minimizes the energy demand, the CO2 emissions and energy costs of the building, does not, however, affect the initial building costs. The advantages of energy saving through optimizing the architectural design are not only the improvement of the building’s energy performance, but also the fact that the energy saving is cost and resource-efficient. This means that the energy demand of a building will decrease without increasing the investment costs of the building and without consuming any resources and energy for the production of additional building materials. The cost and resource efficiency contributes towards the economic and ecological sustainability of a building during the full

life cycle.