

MILDURA RIVER HOUSE PERFORMANCE

part 1
measured data
vs
computer simulated predictions

conclusion part 1

part 2

improving analysis

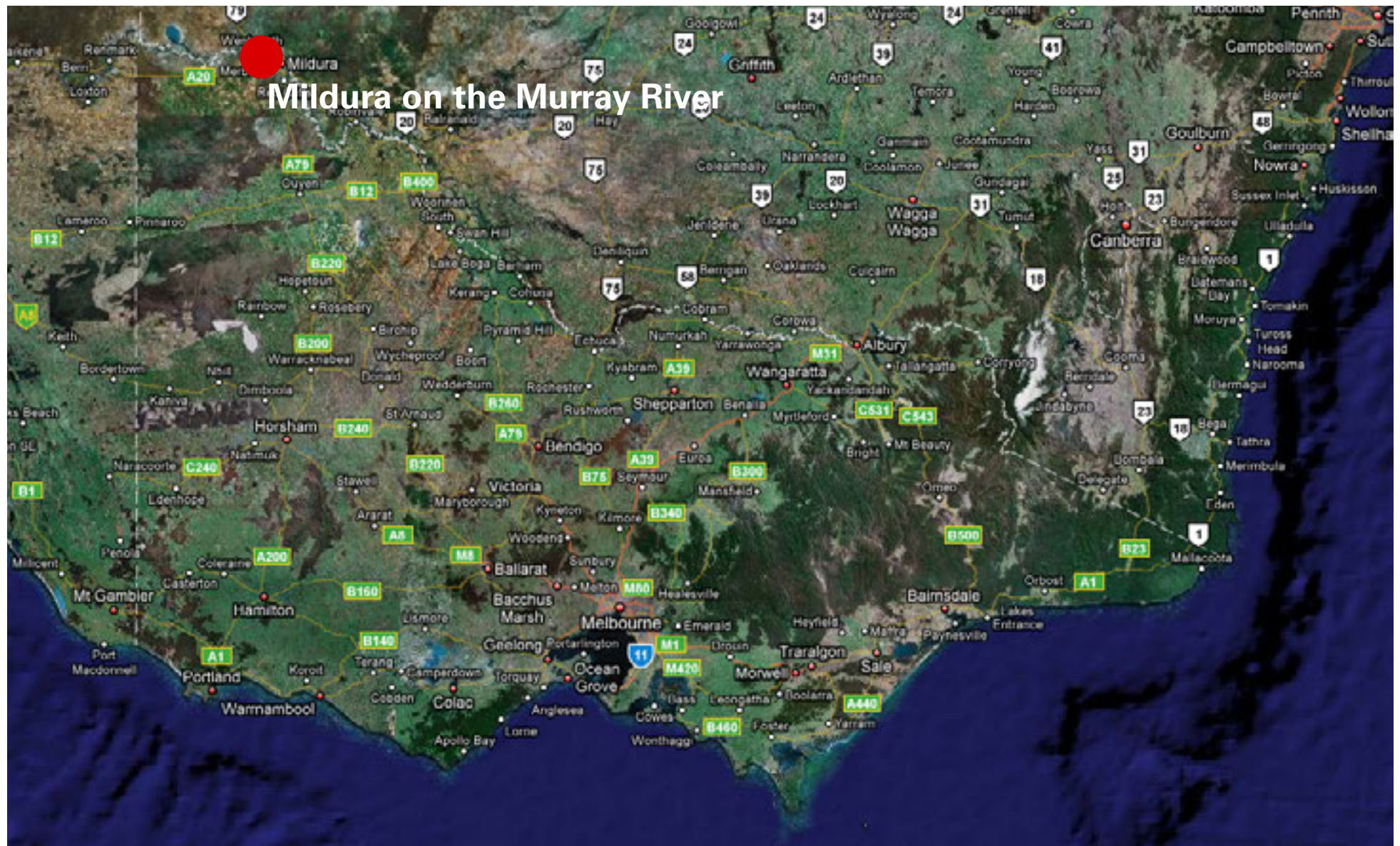
our process - professional leadership

feedback loops

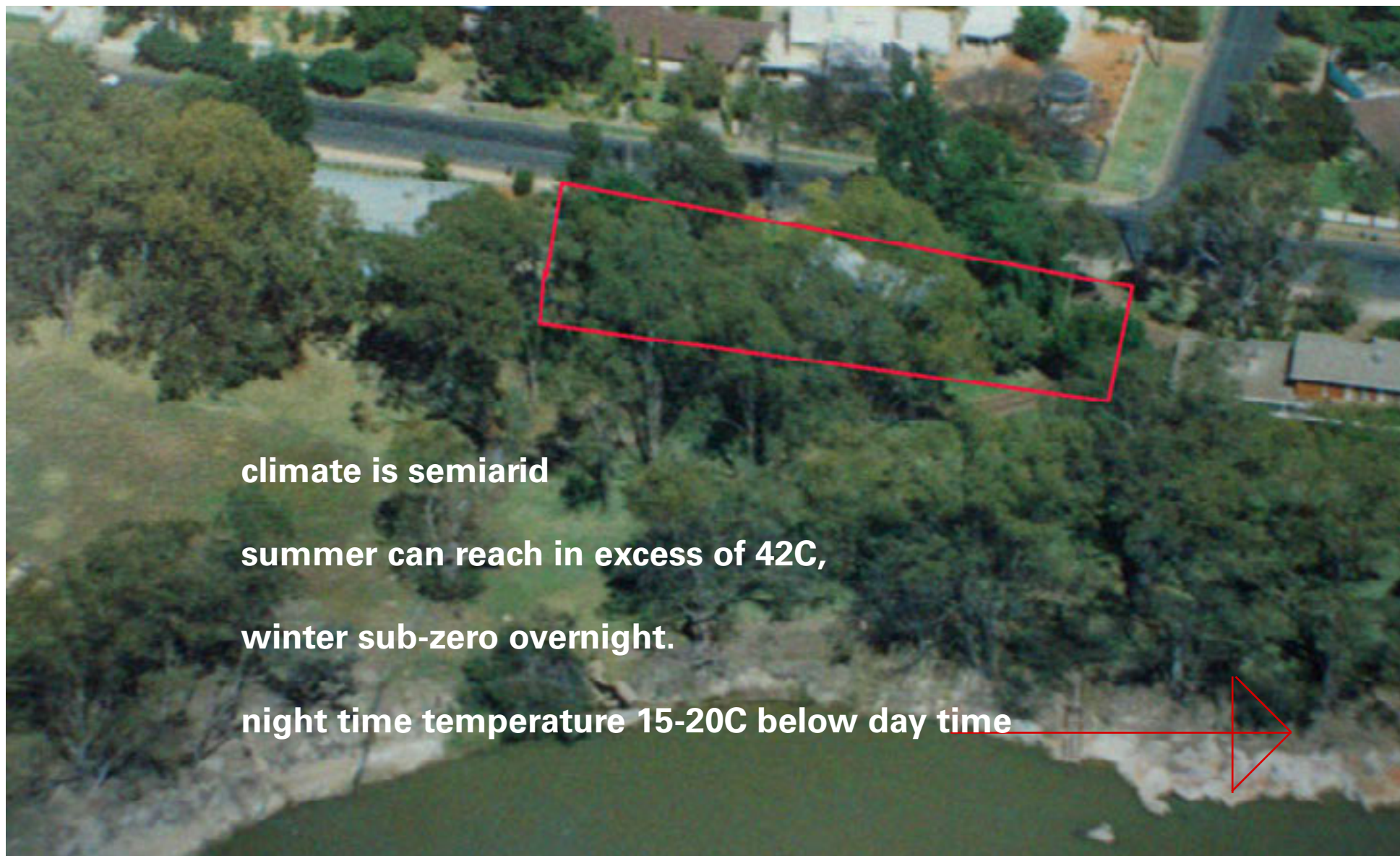
further possibilities





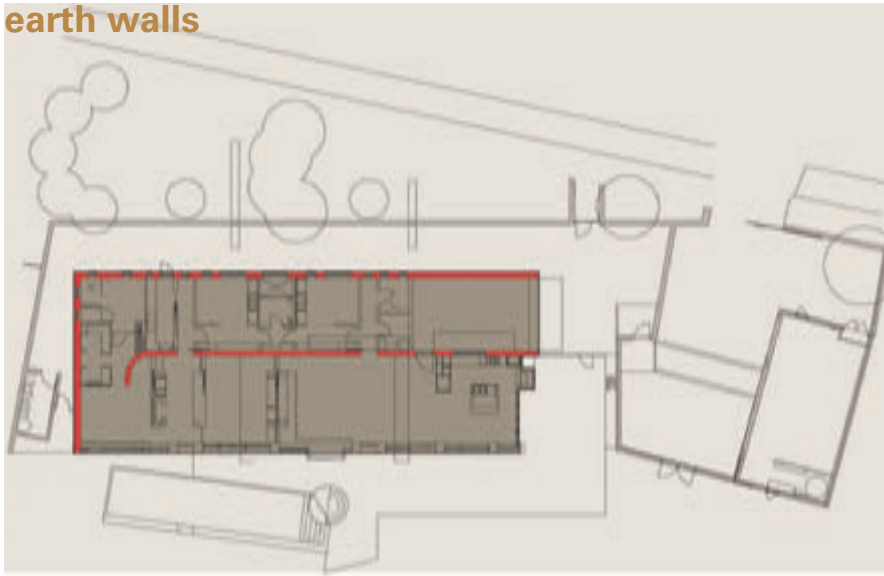




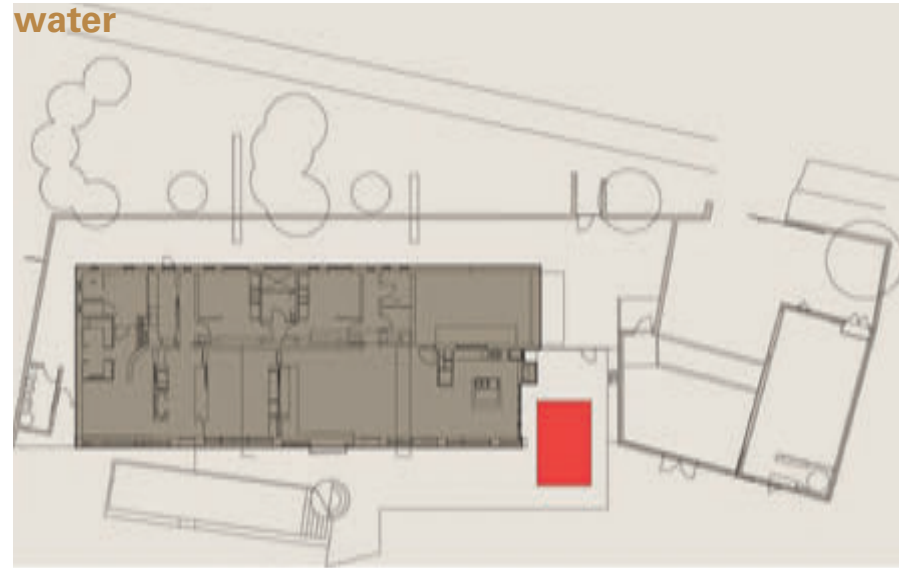




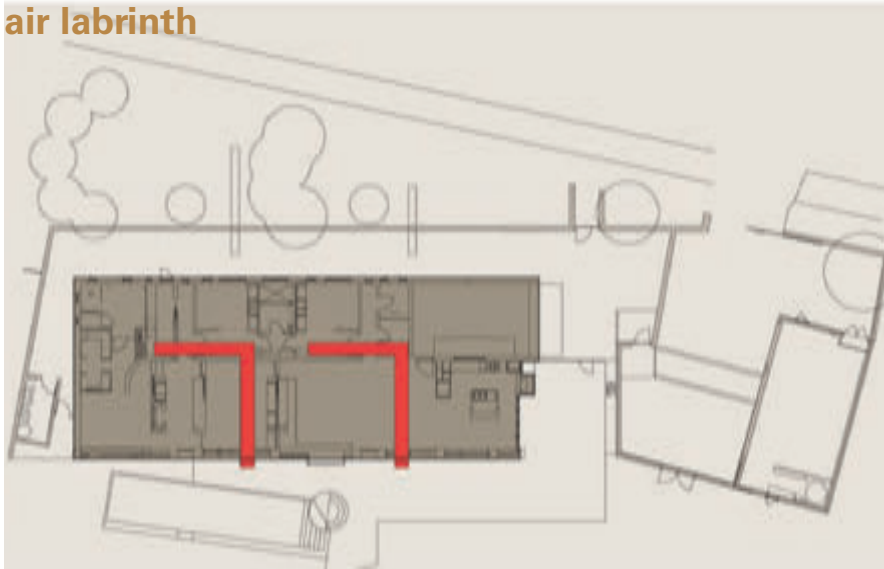
earth walls



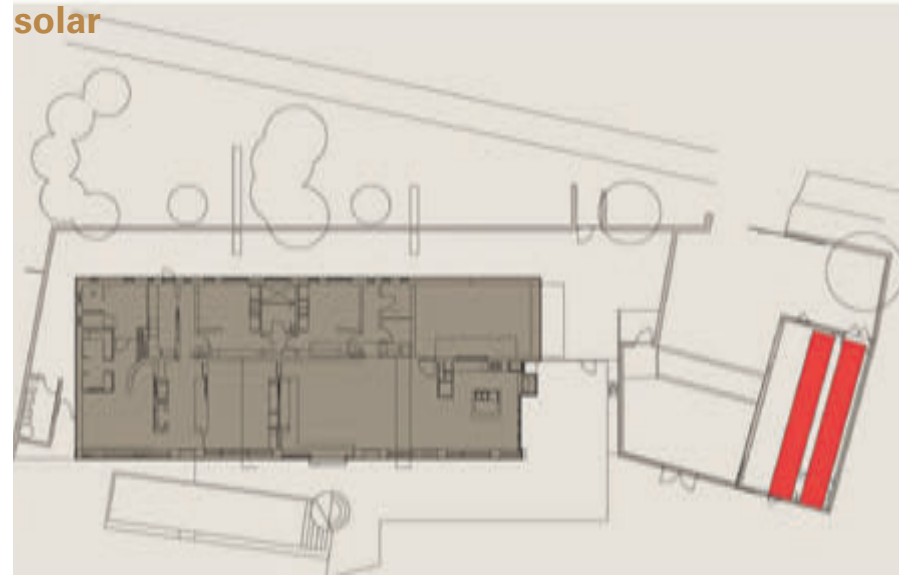
water



air labrinth



solar



labyrinth inlet sensors



labyrinth sensor



labyrinth outlet sensors



high level sensor



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heating manifold sensor



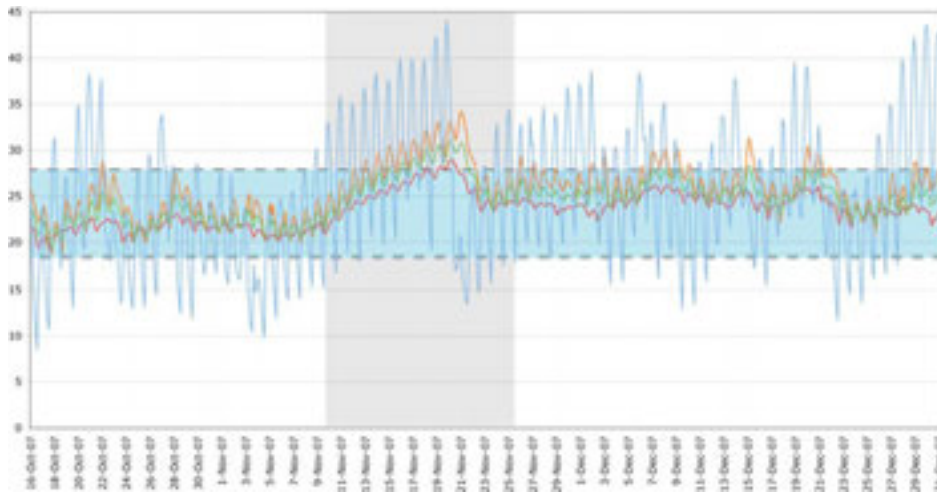
Actual October - November 2007

Outdoor temperatures on average 5 degrees higher

measured internal temperatures remained within the comfort range

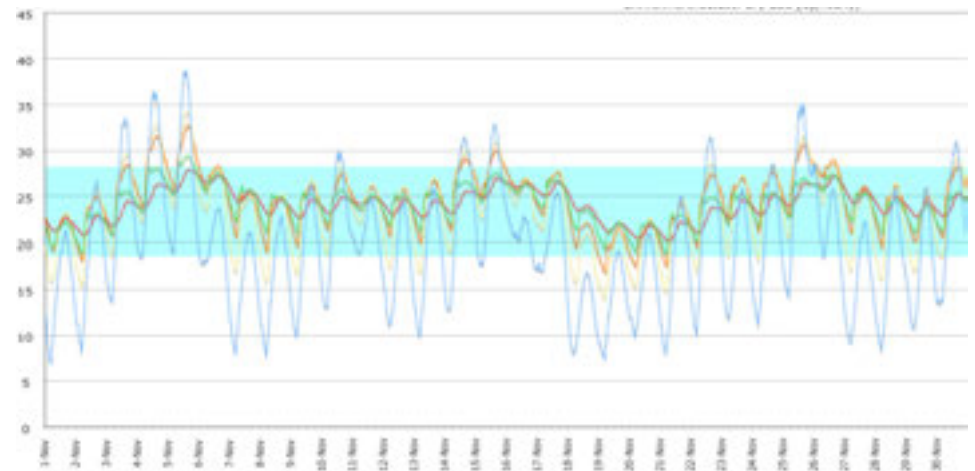
Energy Plus November

The EnergyPlus model provides for night time purging with the labyrinth from 8pm to 6am



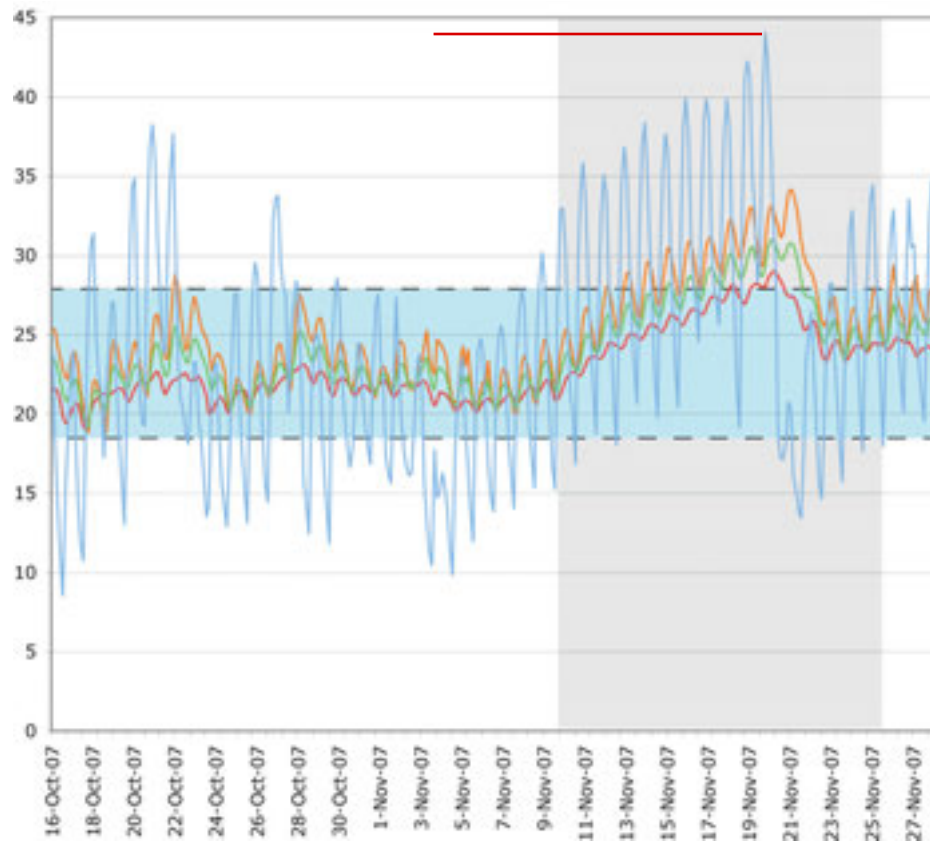
October there was no backup air-conditioning used

November the house was unoccupied and no night purging occurred



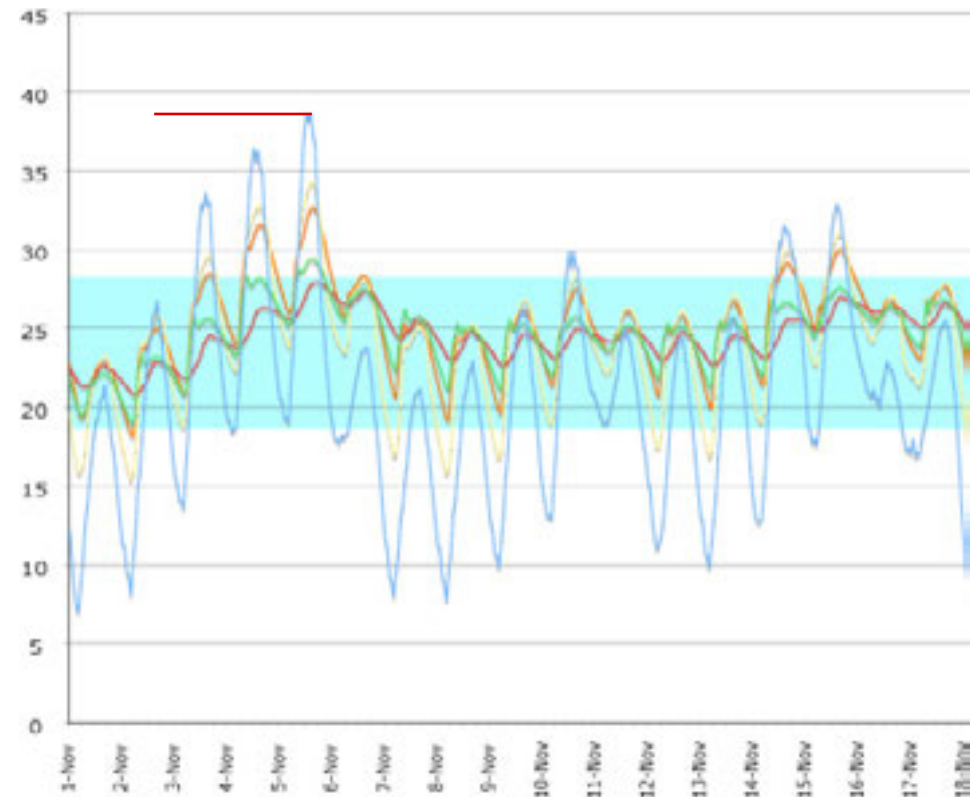
Energy Plus predicted greater day to night temperature fluctuations and higher peak temperatures

Actual October - November 2007



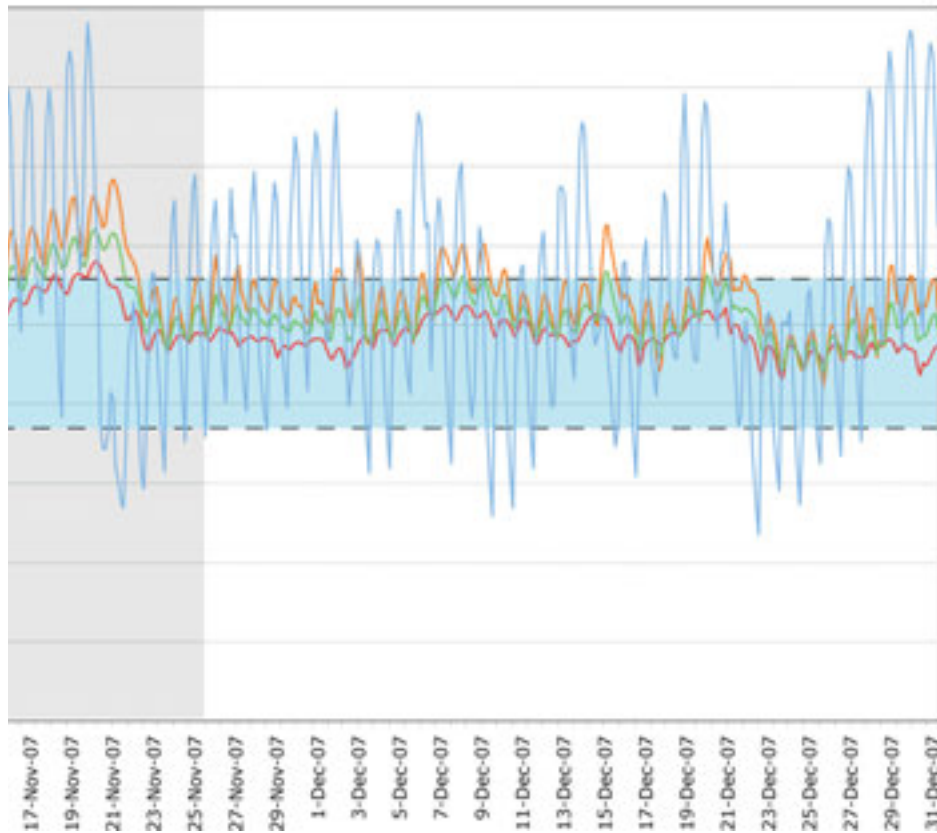
November - outside temp rose to 36.9 the internal living room temperature was 28.9C. - without heat purge

Energy Plus November



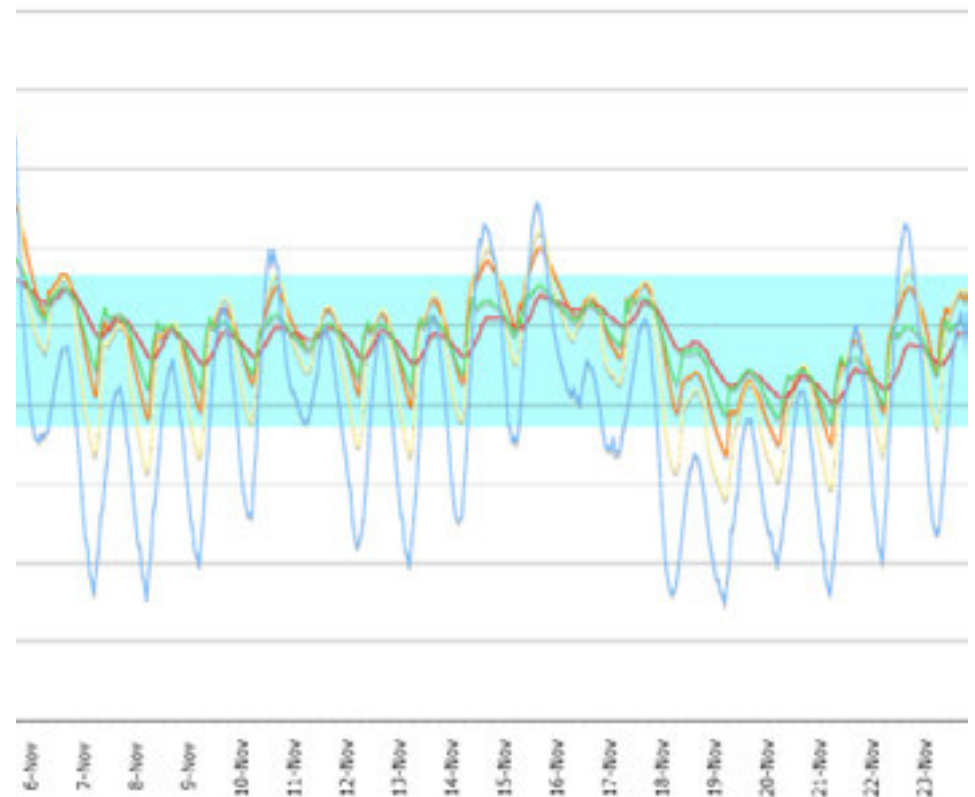
November - prediction outside temperature rose to 36.5C the internal living room temperature was 31.6C

Actual December 2007



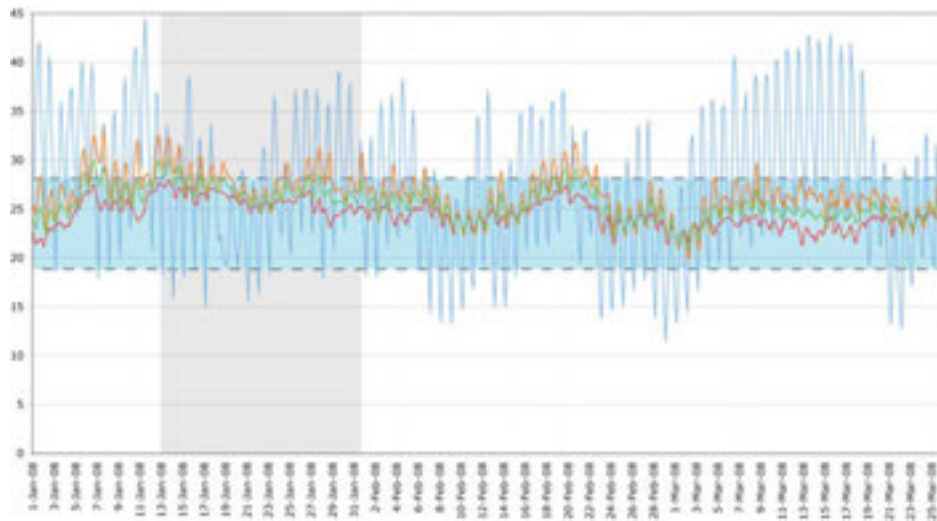
during the excessive and prolonged heatwave experienced at the end of December the occupants utilised the backup air-conditioning

Energy Plus December



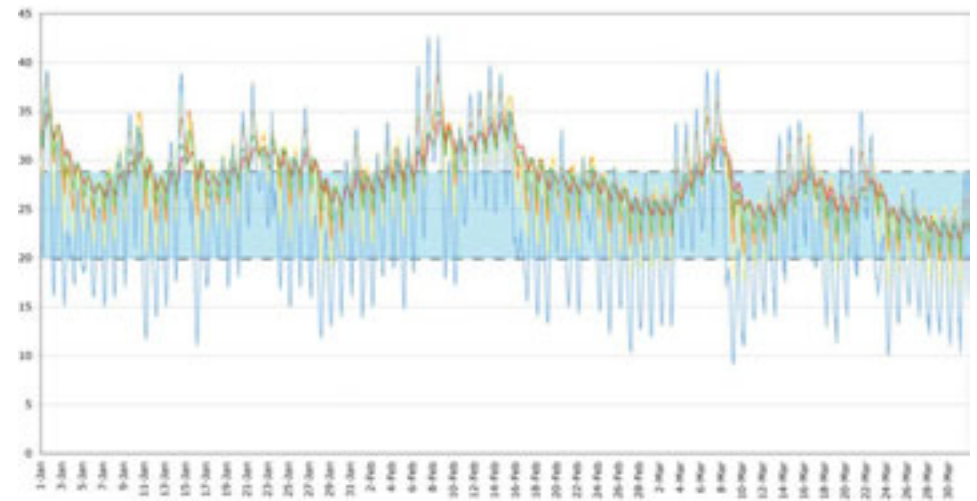
actual outdoor temperatures were far higher than the EnergyPlus weather file

Actual Jan - Marc 2008



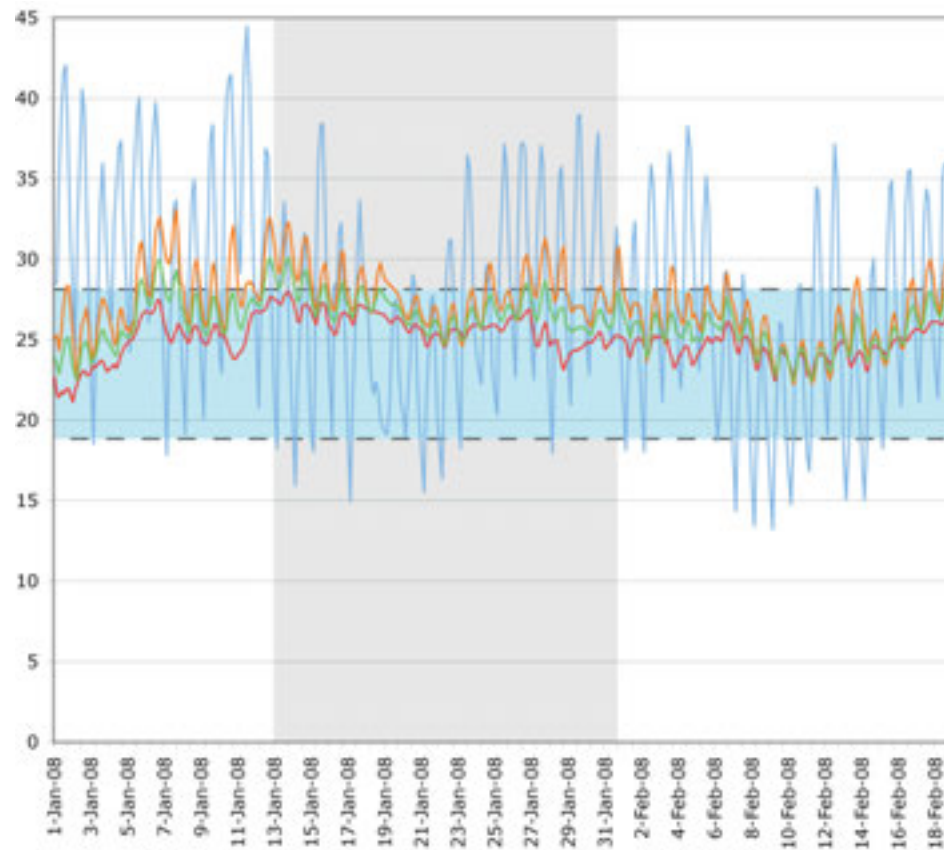
passive systems provide a greater level of comfort than predicted

Energy Plus Jan - Marc



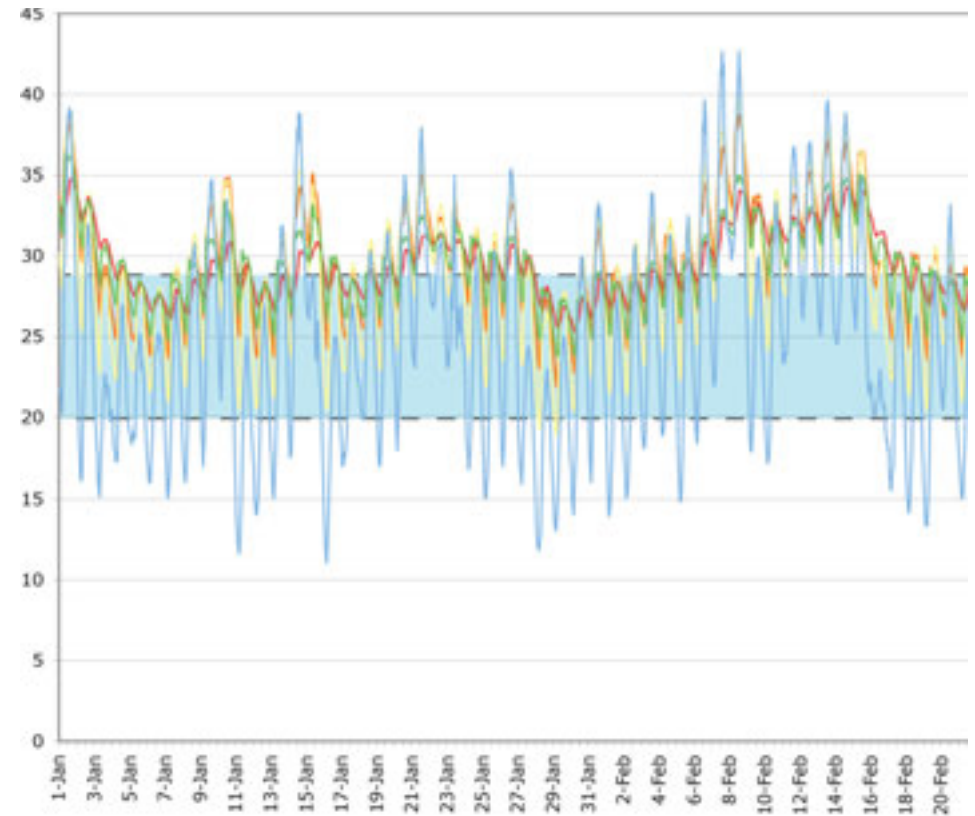
simulated model predicted the living spaces to fluctuate by up to 7.5 degrees

Actual Jan - Marc 2008



zones surrounded by thermal mass day to night temperature fluctuations were reduced to less than 3 degrees (outdoor temperature fluctuation 20oC)

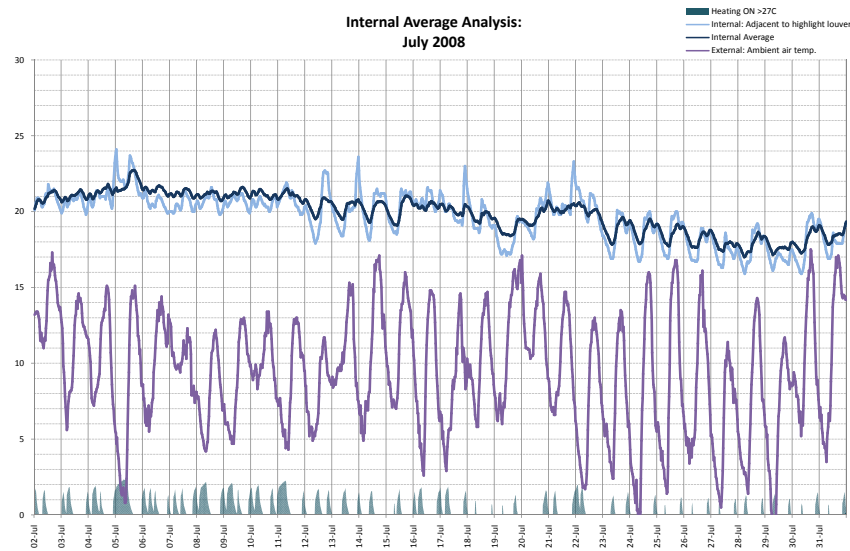
Energy Plus Jan - Marc



living spaces where the design criteria necessitated significant areas of glazing the internal temperature variants was generally limited to less than 5 degrees

Actual July 2008

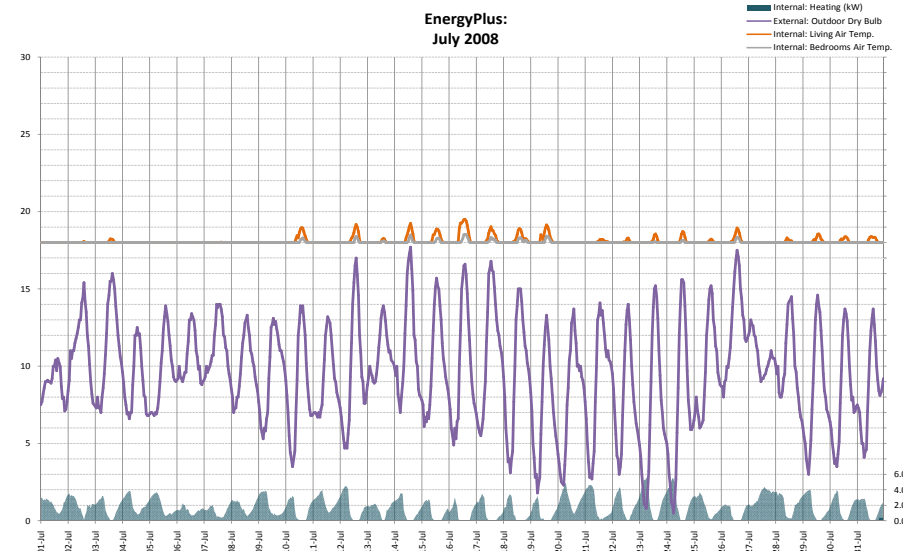
Outdoor temperatures on average
1.5 degrees lower



occupants have maintained high
indoor temperatures

Energy Plus July

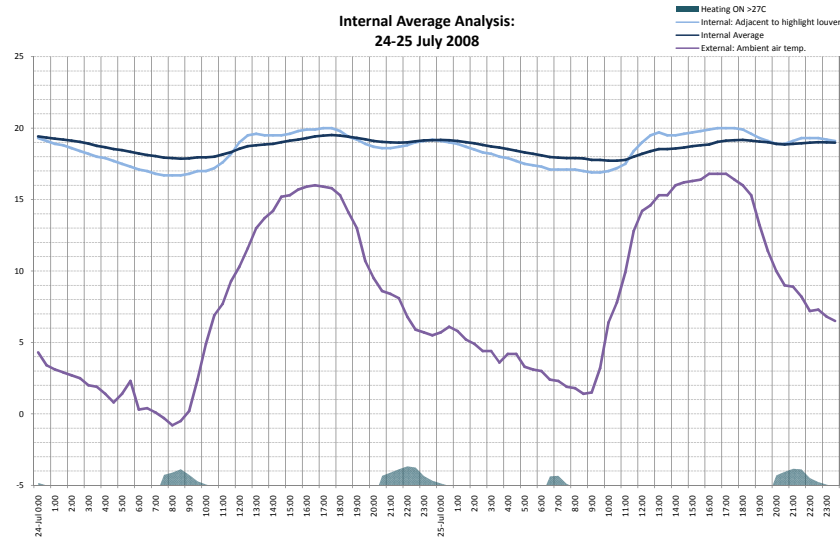
The EnergyPlus model with zoned
purchase heat requirement



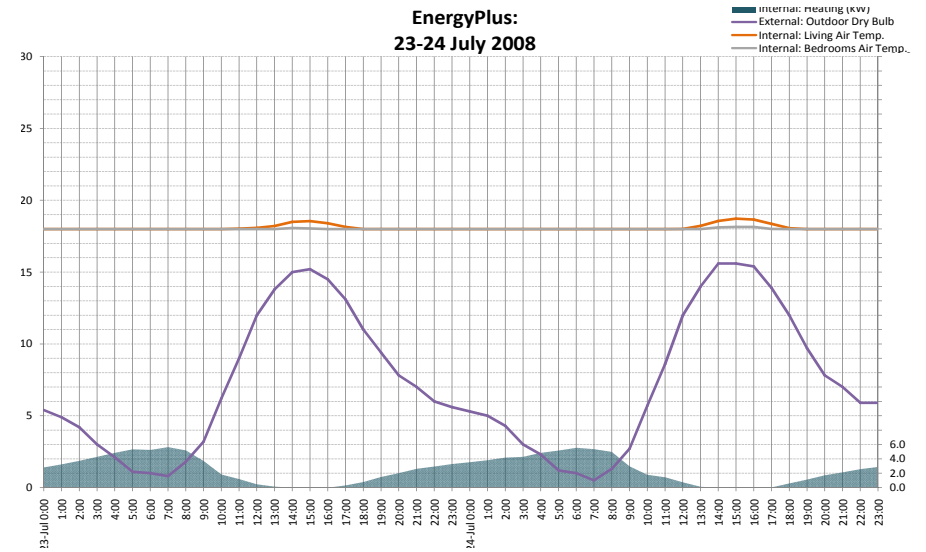
Energy Plus predicted greater
requirement for heating to maintain
comfortable indoor temp

Actual 24 - 25 July 2008

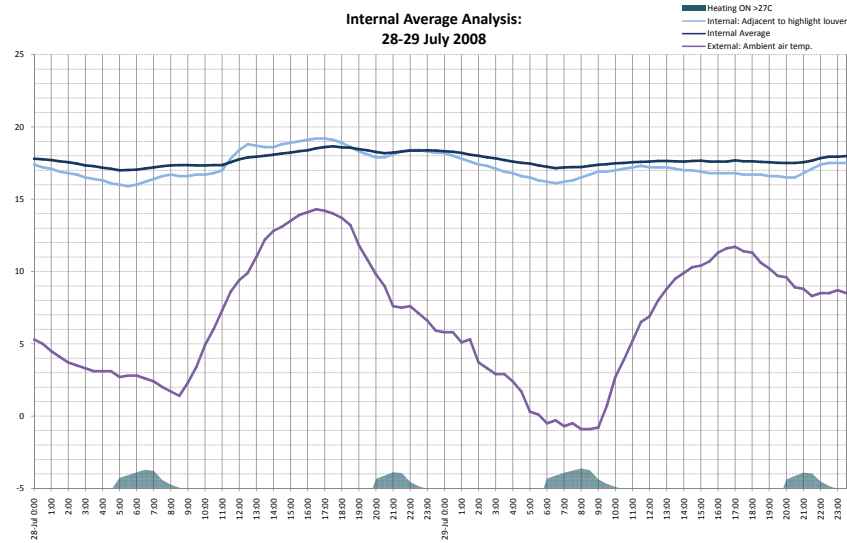
Outdoor temperatures drop below zero



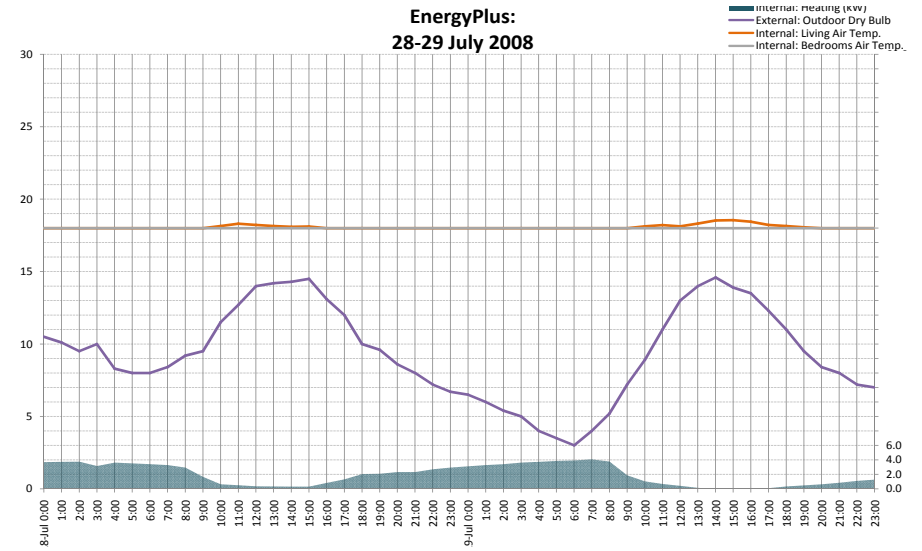
Energy Plus 23 - 24 July



Actual 28 - 29 July 2008

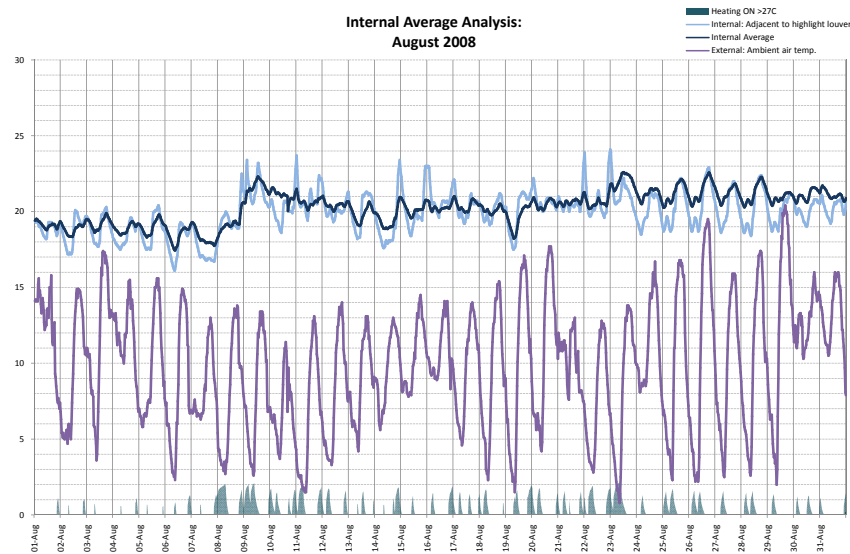


Energy Plus 28 - 29 July



Actual August 2008

outdoor night time temperatures
more frequently lower

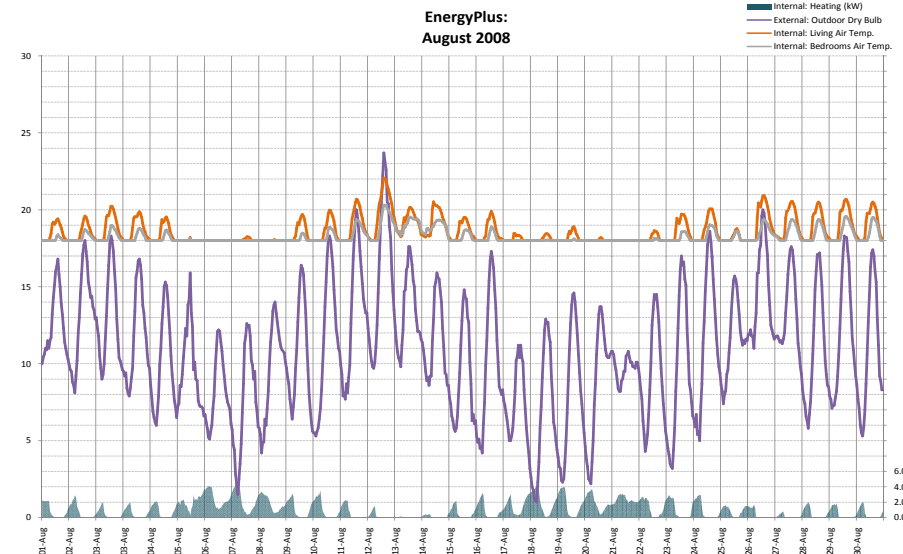


1 - 8 august more realistic internal
temperatures

occupants have maintained high
indoor temperatures during most
of august

Energy Plus August

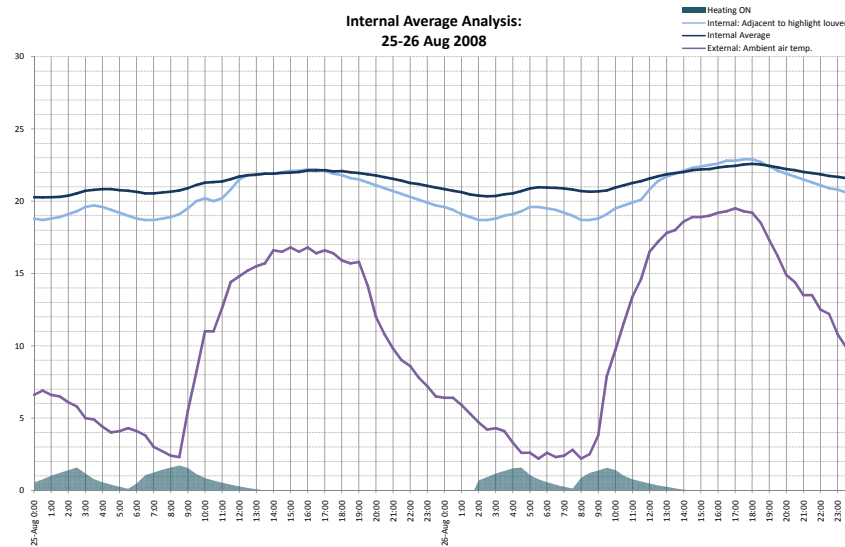
The EnergyPlus model to maintain
18.5 degrees C internal temp



Energy Plus predicted greater
requirement for heating to maintain
comfortable indoor temp

Actual 3 - 4 August 2008

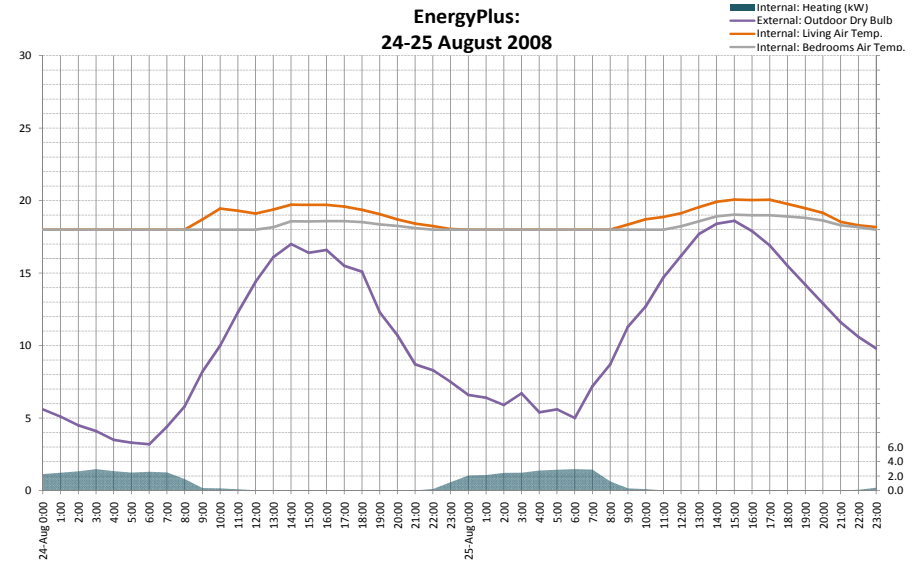
outdoor night temperature drops to 2.5 and 2 degrees



internal temperature average 21 degrees

Energy Plus 3 - 4 August

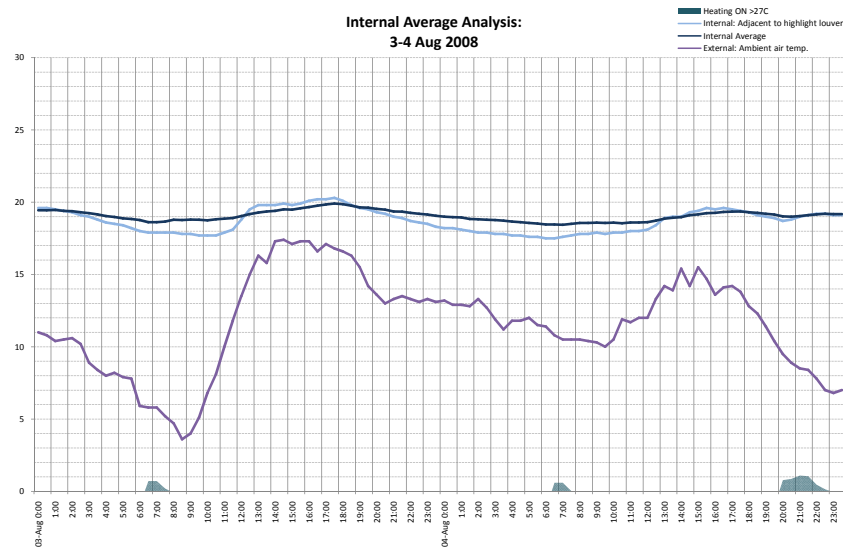
outdoor night temperature drops to 3 and 5 degrees



internal temperature average 19 degrees

Actual 3 - 4 August 2008

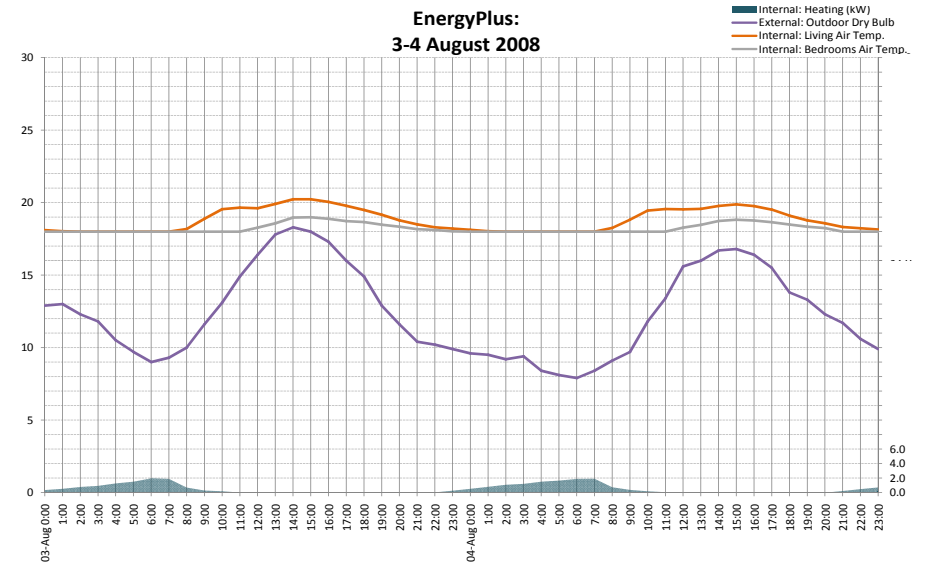
outdoor night temperature drops to 4 degrees



internal temperature average 19 degrees

Energy Plus 3 - 4 August

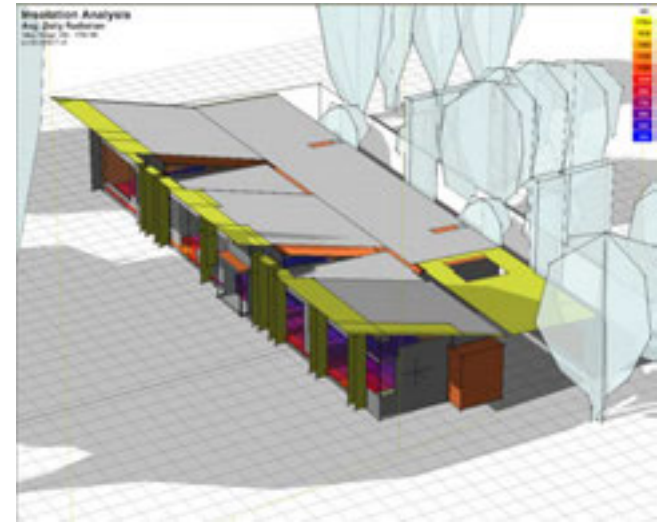
outdoor night temperature drops to 9 degrees



greater requirement for heating to maintain comfortable indoor temp

modelled vs actual conclusions

- + computer modelling of passive building design has significant limitations.
- + effectiveness of thermal mass and insulated thermal mass does not seem to be accessed effectively by First Rate and even the more detailed modelling capacity of EnergyPlus does not accurately predict the actual performance of this home.



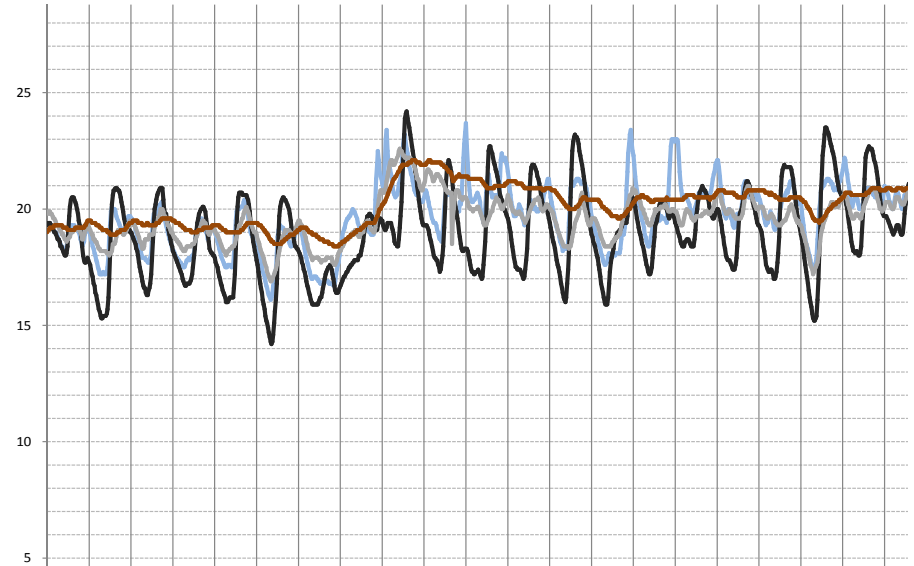
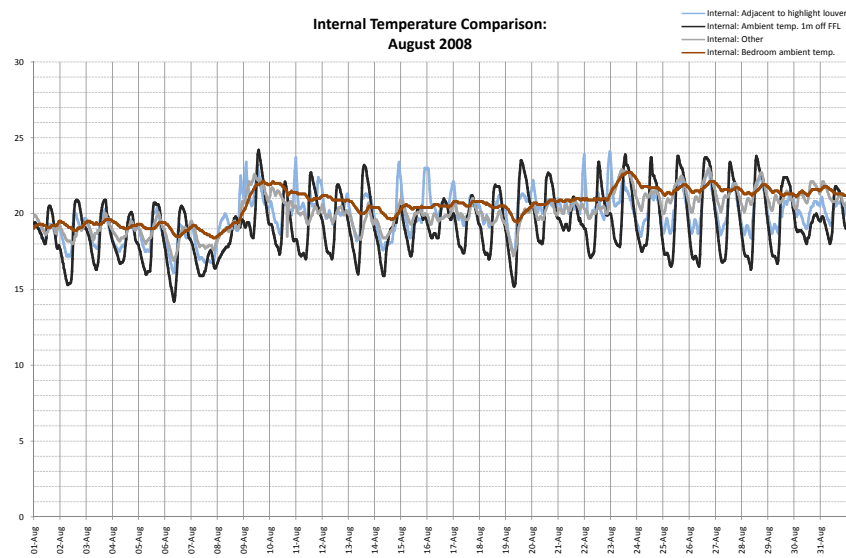


improving the analysis

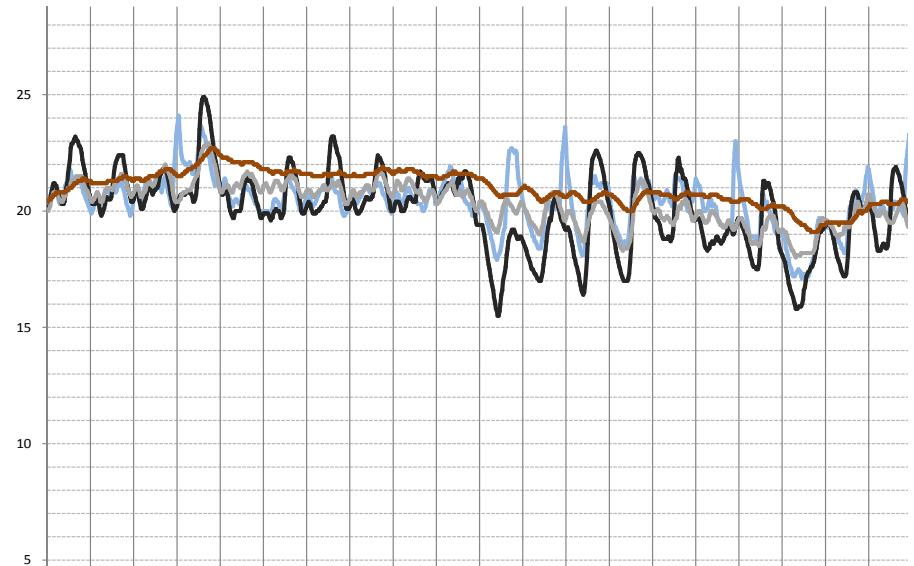
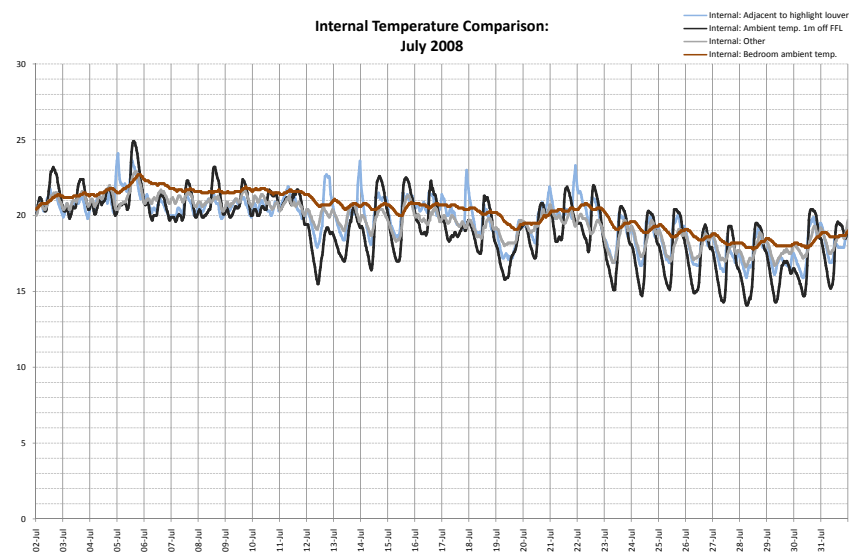
- + analysis of the effectiveness of thermal mass within internal spaces
- + temperature profile of rammed earth walls

Internal Temperature Comparison August 2008

effect of thermal mass



Internal Temperature Comparison July 2008



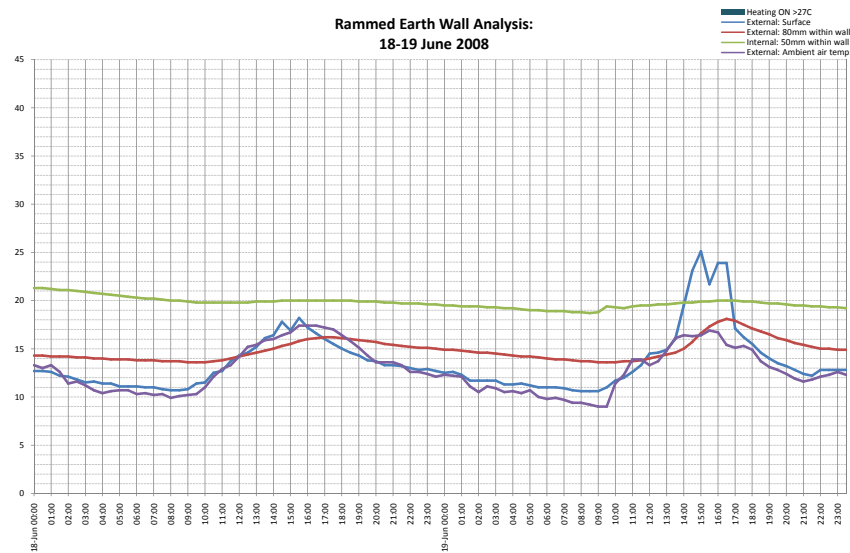
rammed earth wall sensors

- + external surface
- + external 80mm in to wall
- + internal 50mm in to wall

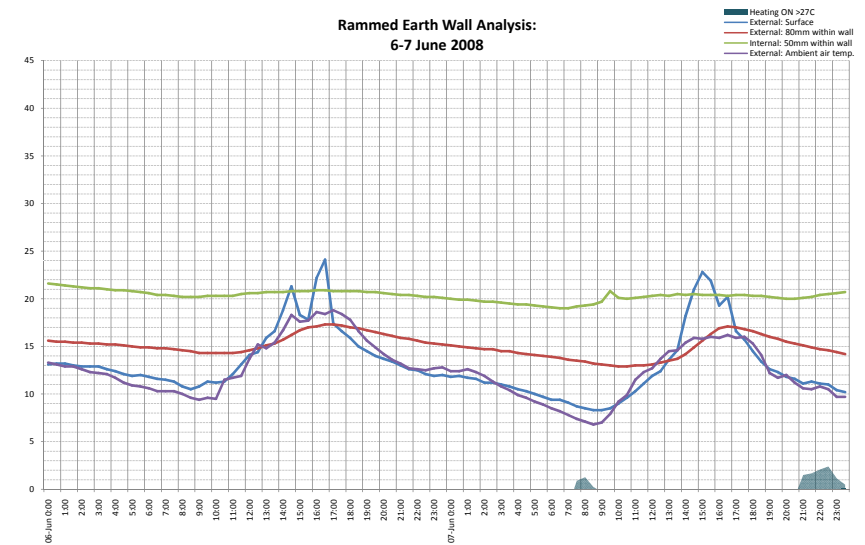
insulated rammed earth
400mm total thickness
70mm foam insulation



Rammed Earth Wall Analysis 18 - 19 June 2008



Rammed Earth Wall Analysis 6 - 7 June 2008



our process

- + review of brief**
- + detailed site investigations**
- + asking the difficult question**
- + finding the essence behind desires**
- + finding opportunities to embed sustainability**
- + translate concepts to contractor**
- + involve client in process - every step**
- + engage client in fundamental principles from day one**





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completing the feedback loop = continuous improvement

- + ongoing monitoring aims to inform and improve the occupants' operation of the building. With more detailed understanding of specific temperatures throughout the house and within the labyrinth and rammed earth walls, the occupant can make informed decisions about the opening and closing of windows and the operation of the labyrinth duct system.**
- + From a design point of view these results are invaluable in consolidation of the original principles and will provide information to improve similar design approaches.**

woodleigh school sustainability centre



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