

# Energy simulation, Building and Urban scale

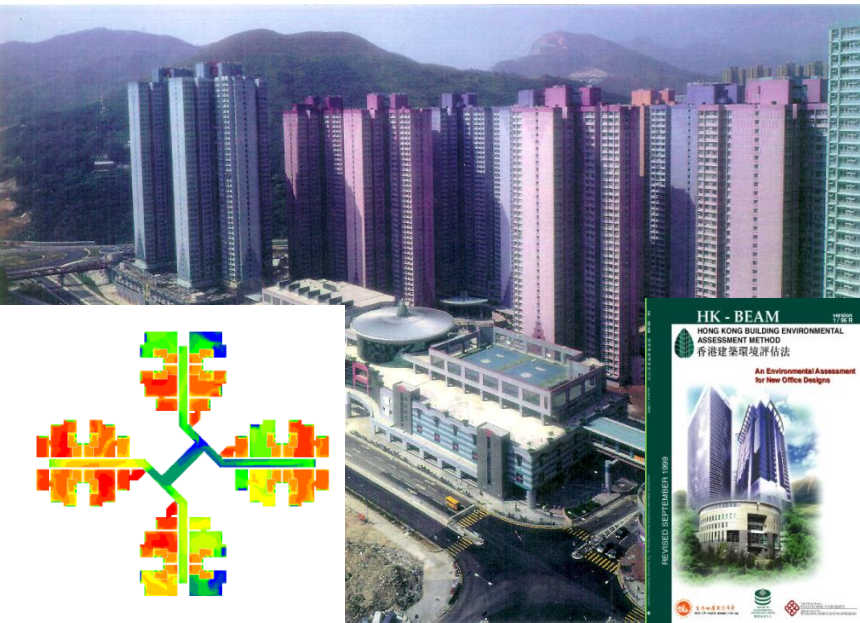
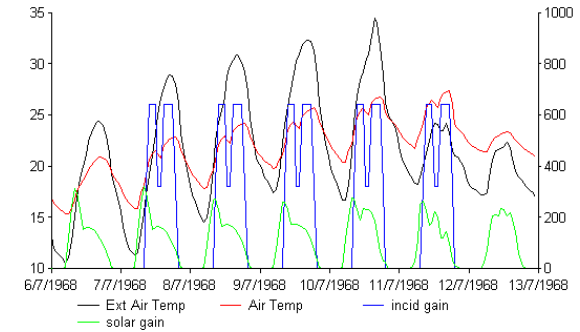
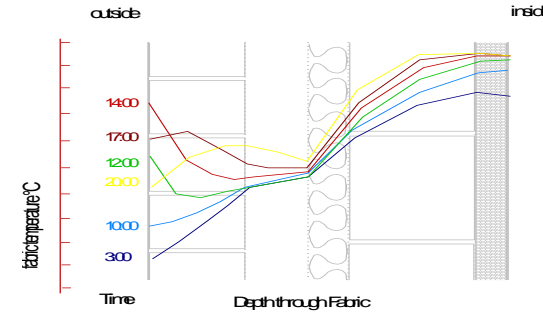


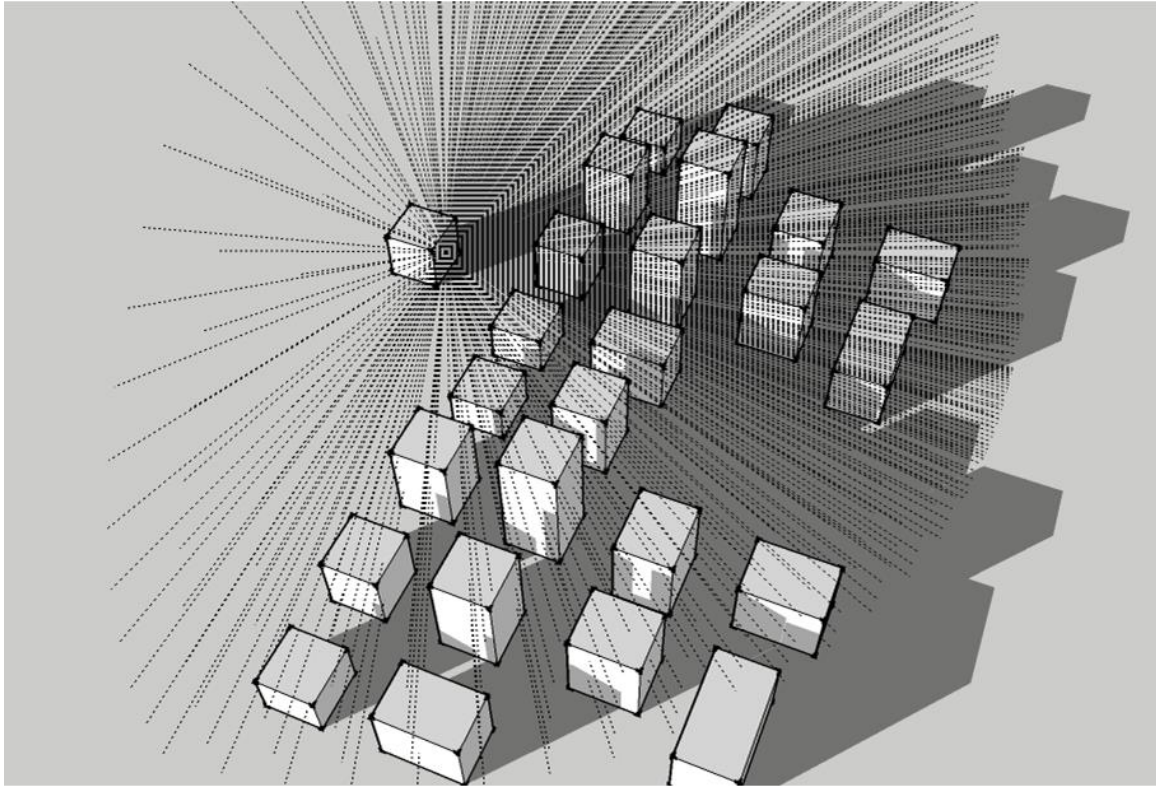
**Simon Lannon and Diana Waldron**  
**Welsh School of Architecture**  
**Cardiff University**  
**UK**

# Modelling Background

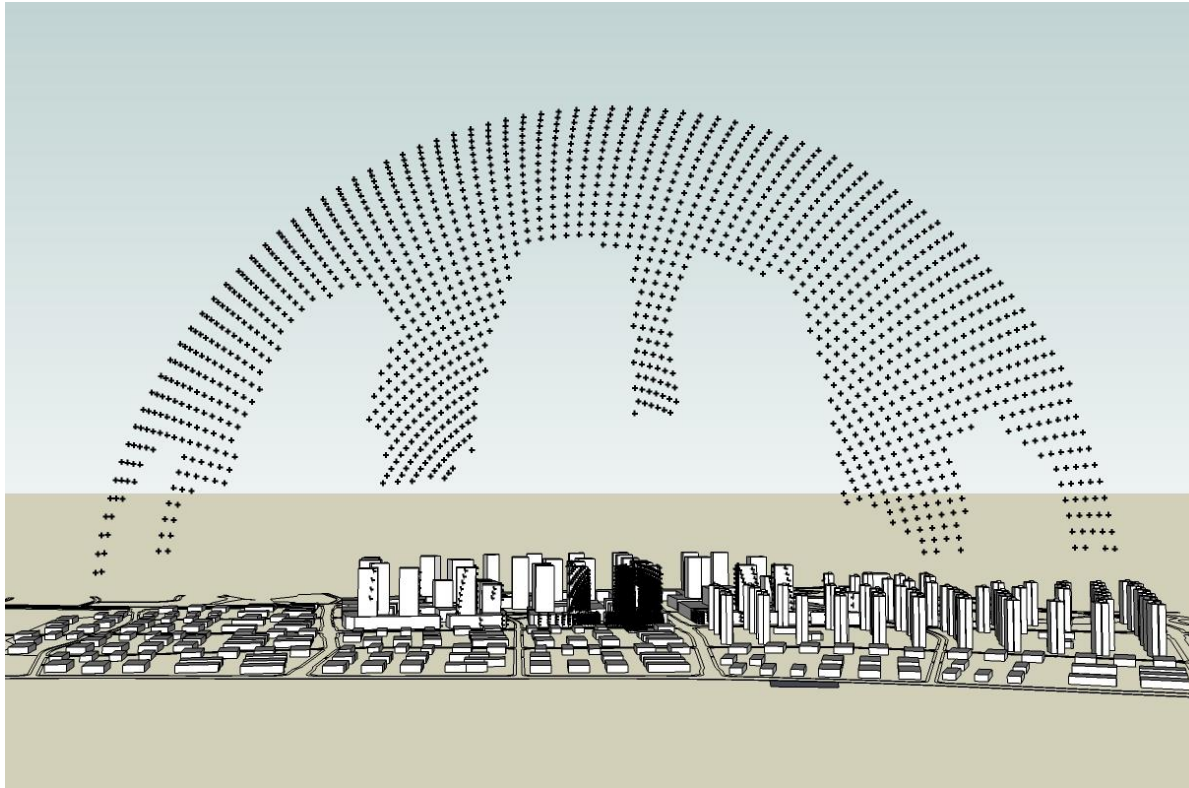
Dynamic energy modelling of buildings:  
Detail model of the building fabric and energy use, includes;

- Hourly data
- Local weather files
- Occupancy models
- Thermal mass
- Radiative transfer

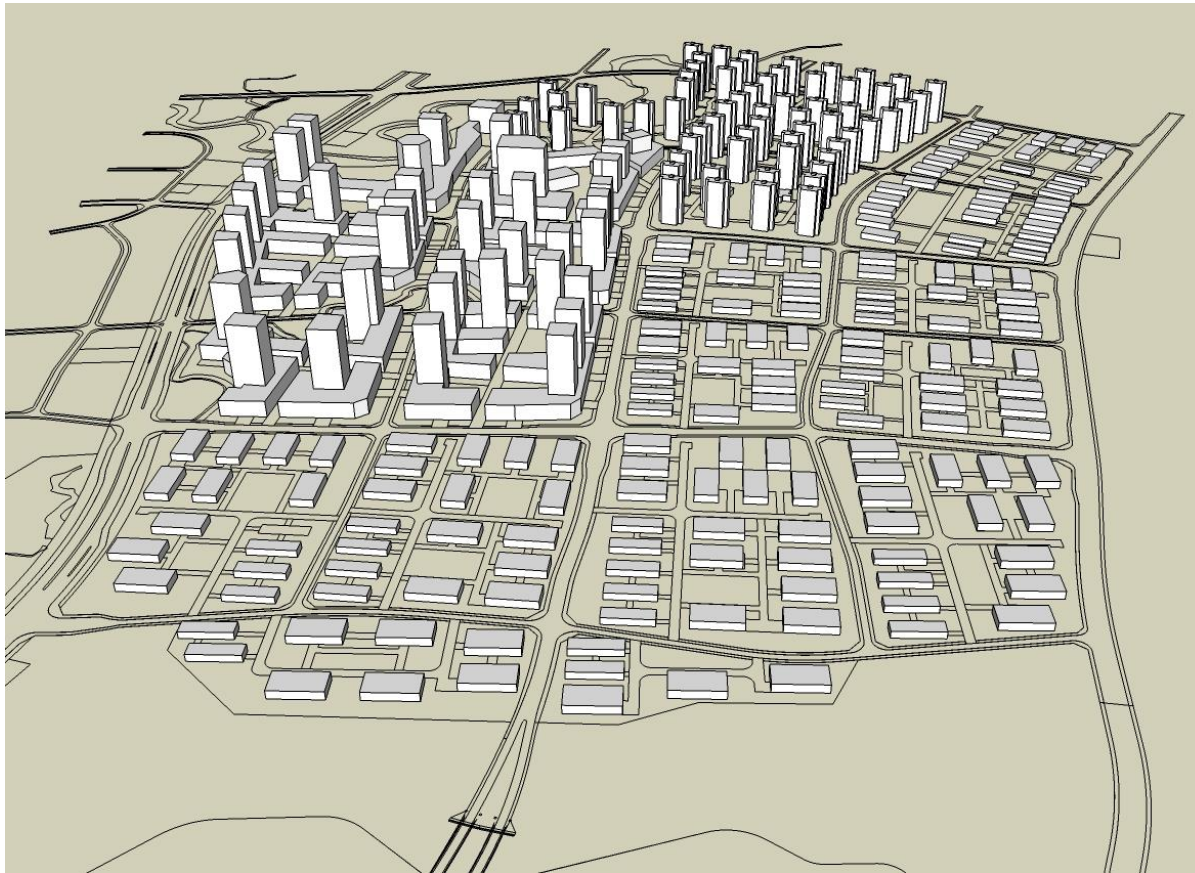




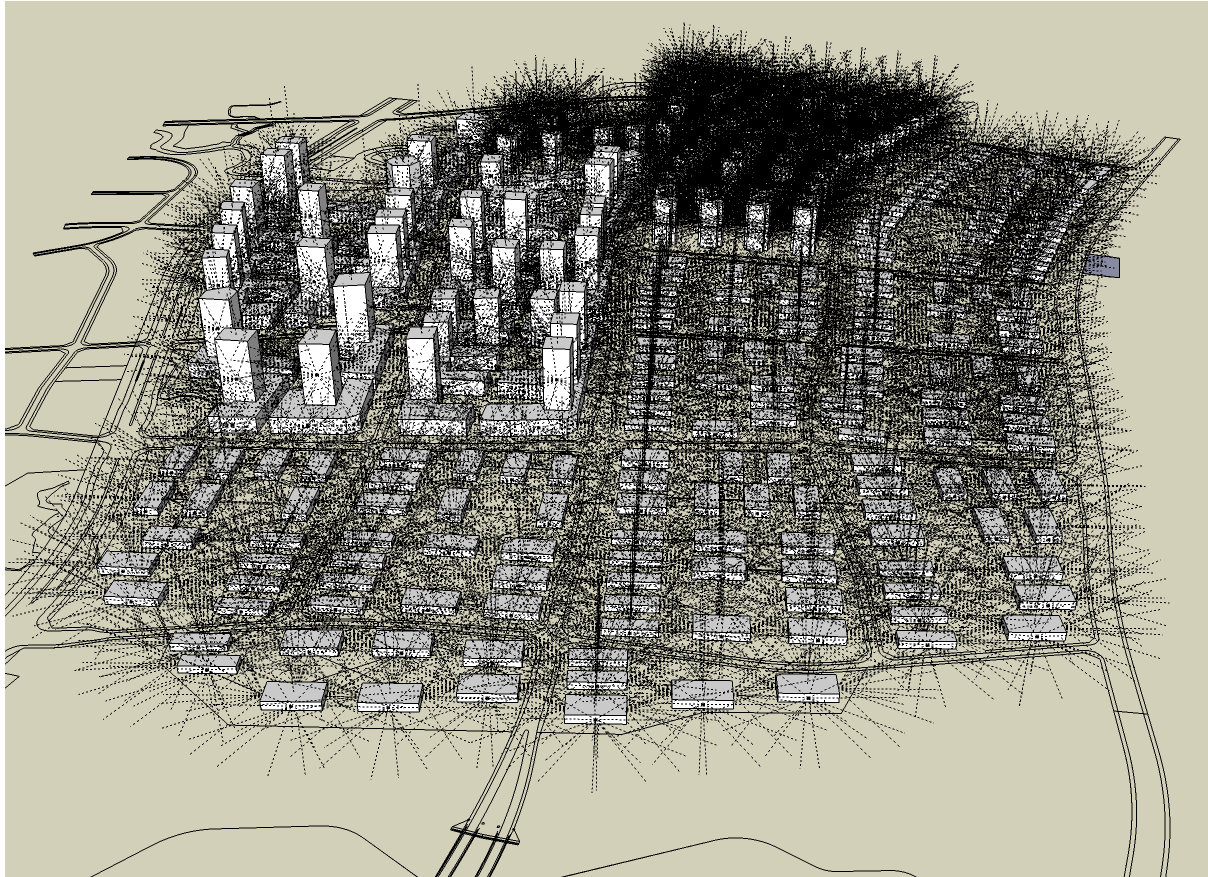
SketchUp Model : The VirVil Plugin  
Uses dynamic simulation at an early stage  
with simple input data to reduce complication



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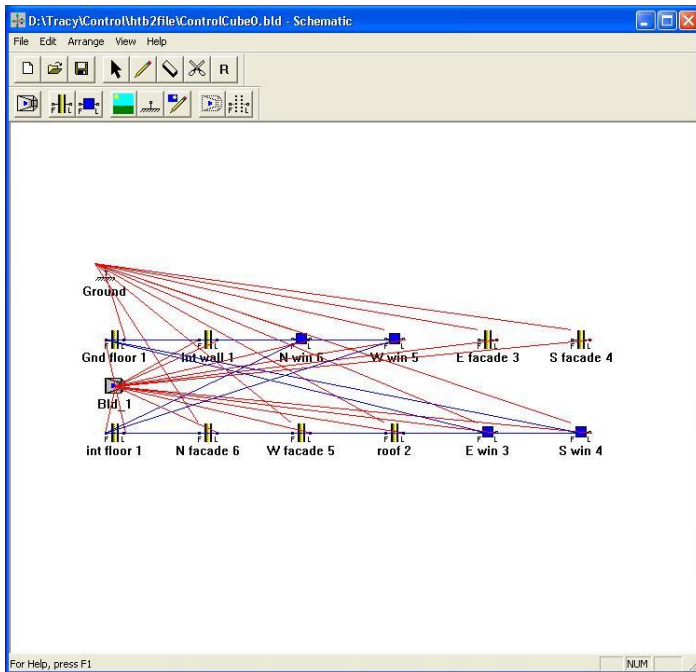
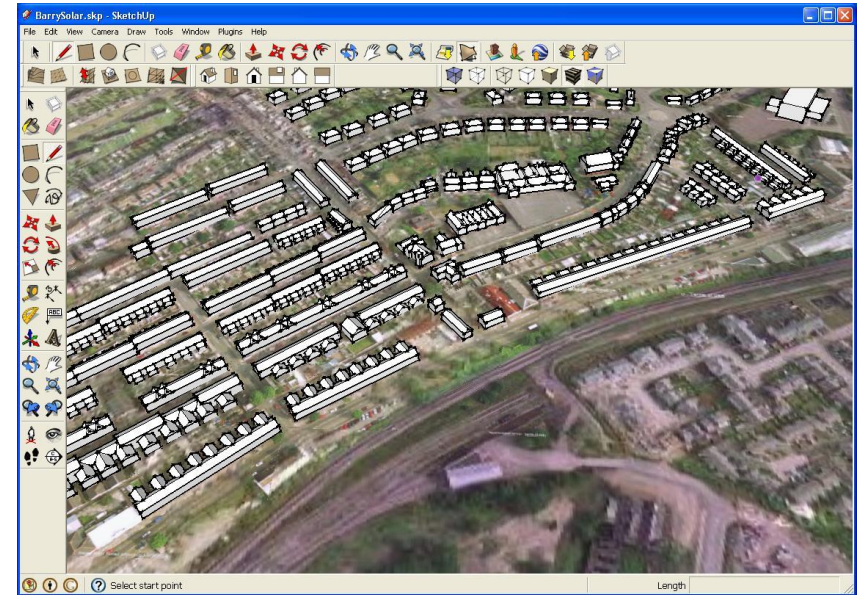
## Why SketchUp?

- Very popular as a design tool in 2012 over 30 million activations
- User Interface
- Great symmetry with HTB2
- Existing models and terrain



## VirVil Extension

- Produces HTB2 input files automatically
- Runs the HTB2 model
- Displays results within a design tool
- Retains the detail of the full simulation



002chongqn0.BLK - htb2view

File Configuration Graphs View Help

Date	Time To: Hours	C. 3 Tot Con Gain kWh	C. 4 Diffuse Rad kWh	C. 5 solar gain kWh	C. 6 heater gain kWh	C. 7 cooler gain kWh
31/ 1/2007	23.00	-395.8	51668	53650	1763713	0.000
28/ 2/2007	23.00	-0.000	67568	72572	1228744	0.000
31/ 3/2007	23.00	385.5	120126	129321	610219	0.000
30/ 4/2007	23.00	-385.5	140076	150639	59560	-66318
31/ 5/2007	23.00	979.6	158234	174646	211.7	-206360
30/ 6/2007	23.00	-0.000	148122	160260	0.000	-506433
31/ 7/2007	23.00	0.000	182045	212029	0.000	-1220702
31/ 8/2007	23.00	0.000	194686	222245	0.000	-1148739
30/ 9/2007	23.00	-348.6	141938	158951	0.000	-509840
31/10/2007	23.00	-631.0	99612	108218	75442	-1499
30/11/2007	23.00	-0.000	61959	65749	619804	0.000
31/12/2007	23.00	-0.000	44783	47526	1635131	0.000
1/ 1/2007	13.00	14.9	461.1	461.1	0.000	0.000

Ready NUM FLTR



# Energy simulation: VirVil SketchUp Extension

## What it predicts

- Solar radiation falling on a face
- Heating and Cooling Energy demand

## What it can test

- Impact of shape and form on energy performance
- Impact of terrain
- Impact of surrounding buildings
- Impact of shading devices

# Energy simulation: VirVil SketchUp Extension

## What it predicts

- **Solar radiation falling on a face**
- Heating and Cooling Energy demand

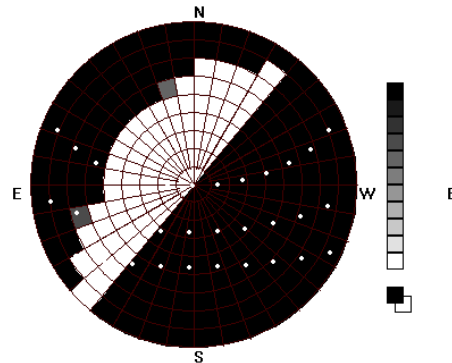
## What it can test

- Impact of shape and form on energy performance
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- Impact of surrounding buildings
- Impact of shading devices

# Solar radiation

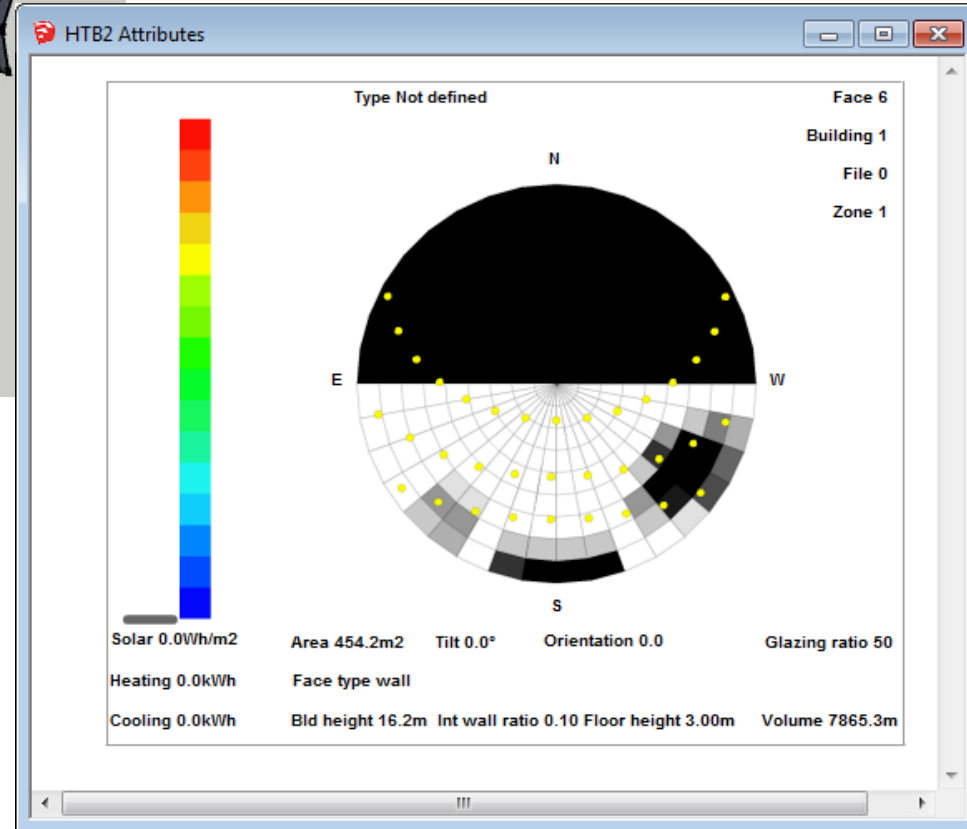
HTB2 calculates the Solar radiation falling on each external surface of the model.

- HTB2 uses the direct, diffuse and direct normal solar radiation to calculate the solar radiation falling on an external surface.
- Considers the orientation and tilt of the surface
- If the surface is transparent it models the transmission of solar radiation onto the buildings internal surfaces
- The surround site can be considered using a shading mask, which breaks the sky above the external surface into 324 blocks of 10 by 10 degrees.
- The black blocks are obscured and no direct radiation will pass through it
- The white blocks are clear and the sky can be seen through these.



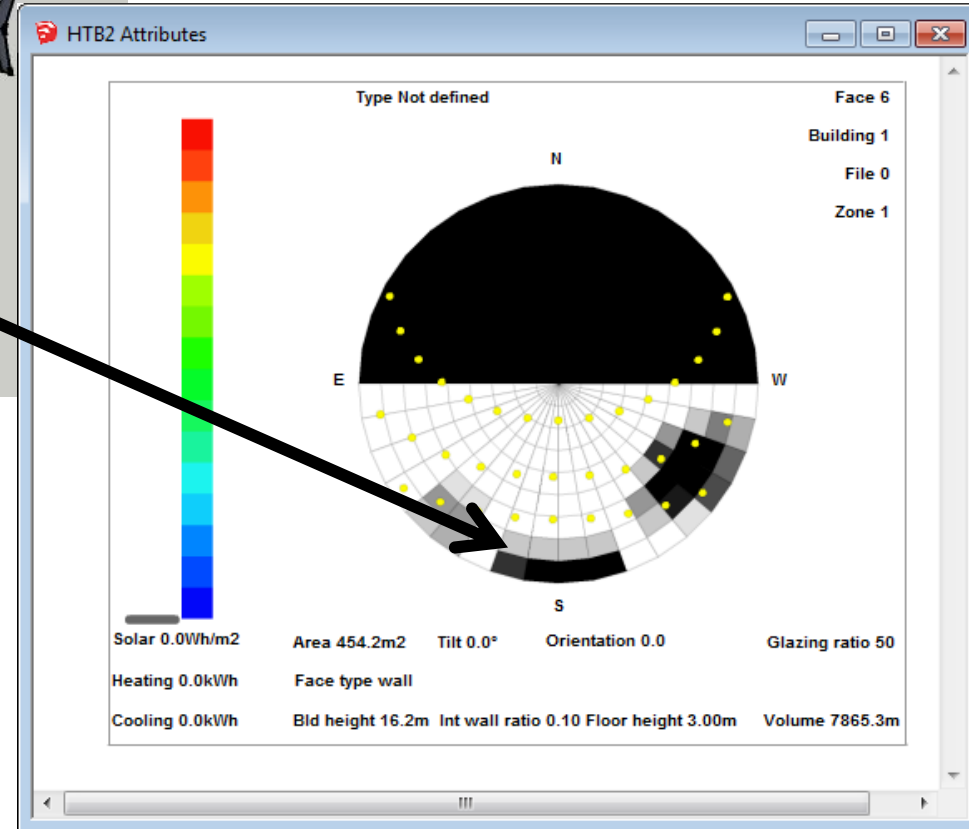
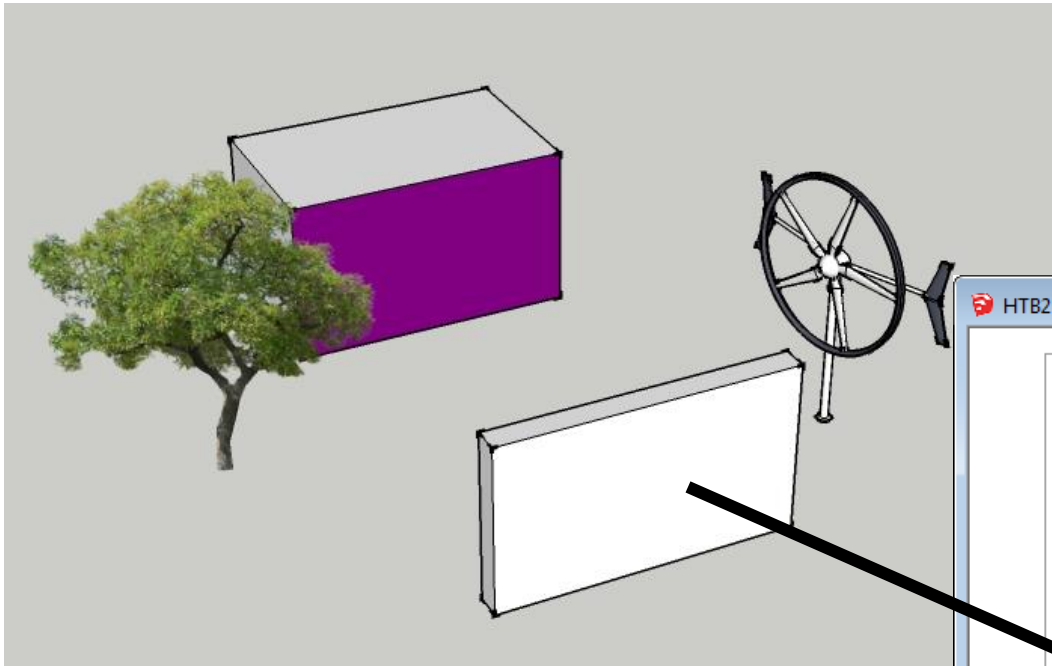
# Shading mask

An example of a shading mask is shown below, the sky view from the purple wall



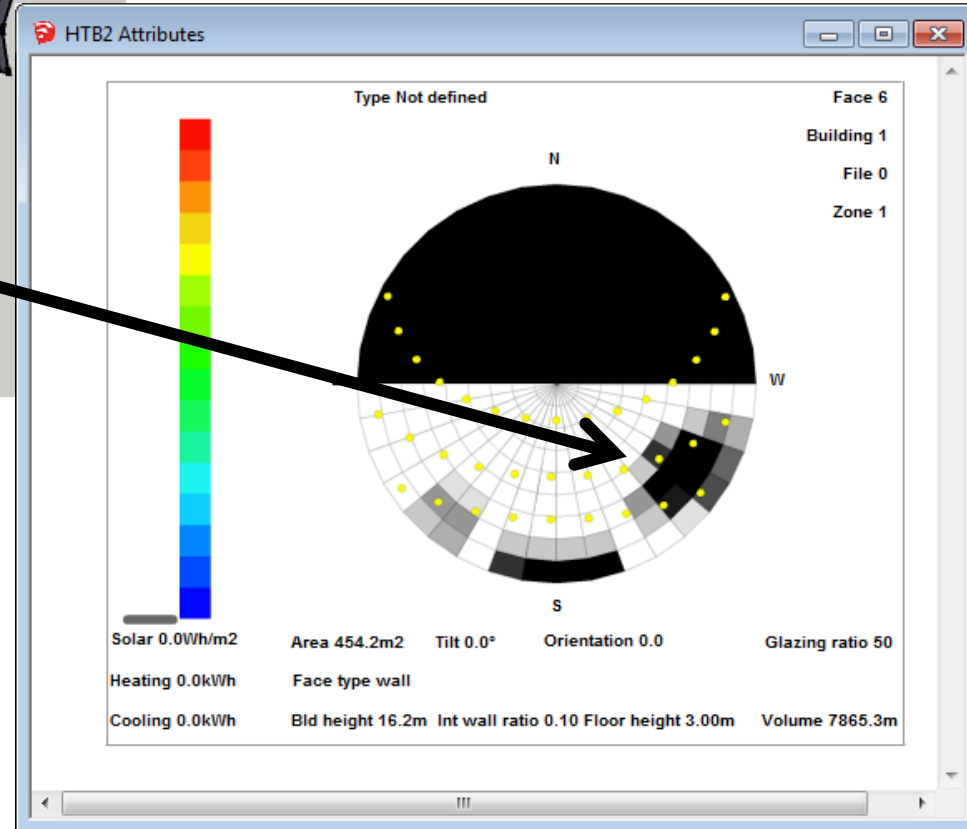
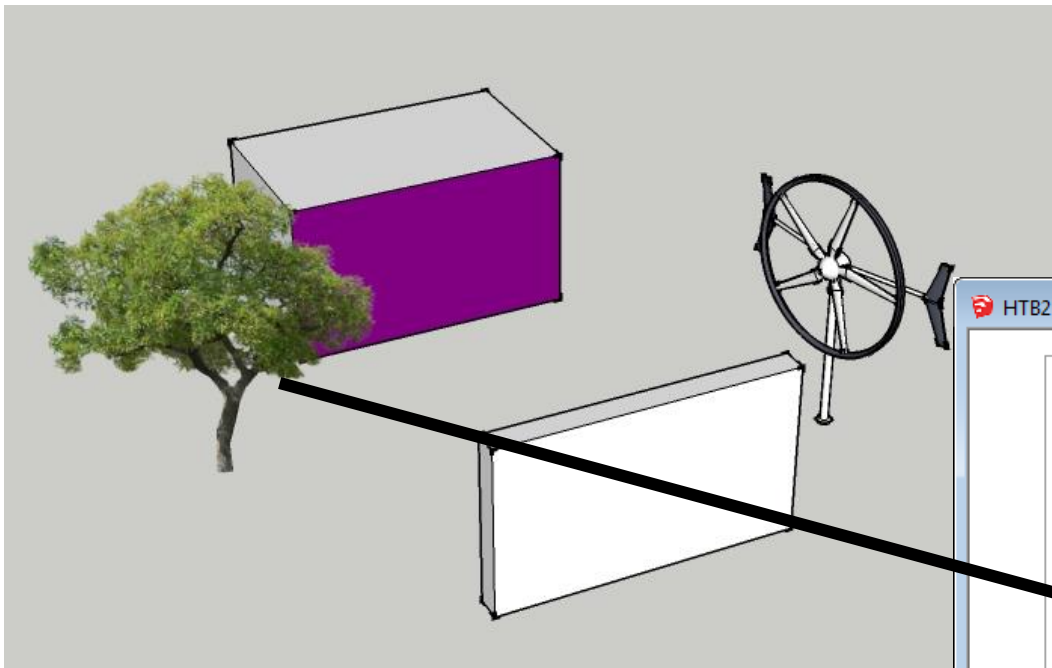
# Shading mask – opposite wall

The opposite wall is the black and grey patch at the bottom.



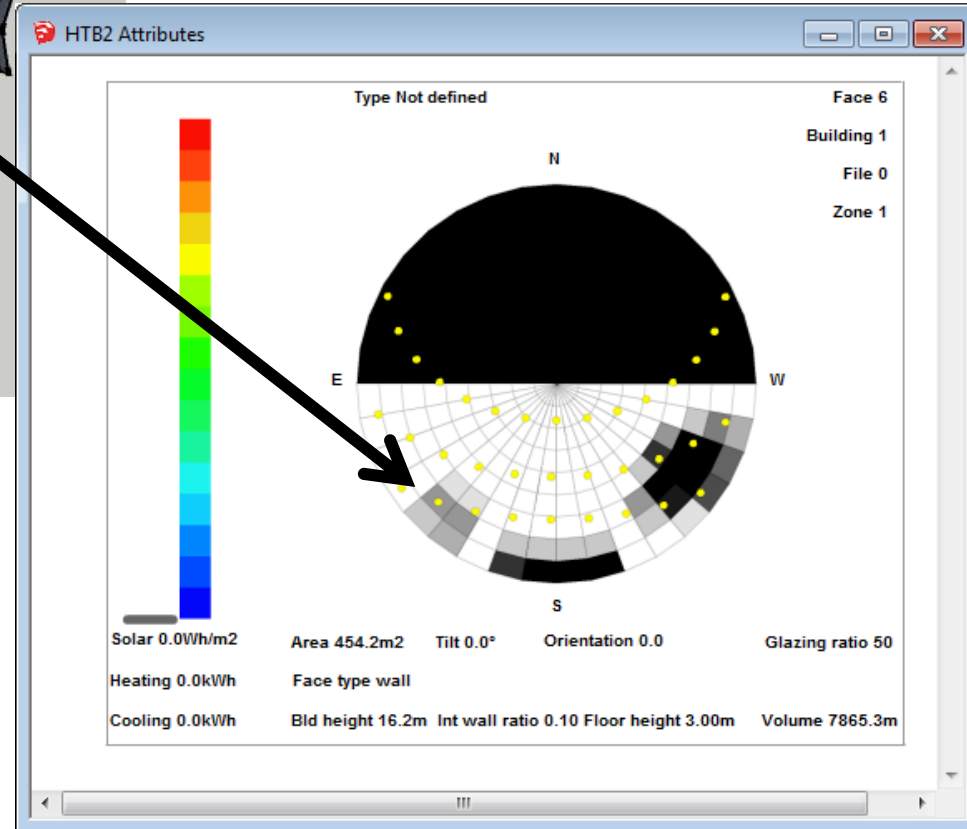
# Shading mask - tree

The tree is the large black and grey patch to the bottom left.



# Shading mask - wind turbine

The wind turbine is the small grey patch to the bottom left.



# Energy simulation: VirVil SketchUp Extension

## What it predicts

- Solar radiation falling on a face
- **Heating and Cooling Energy demand**

## What it can test

- Impact of shape and form on energy performance
- Impact of terrain
- Impact of surrounding buildings
- Impact of shading devices



# Heating and Cooling Energy demand

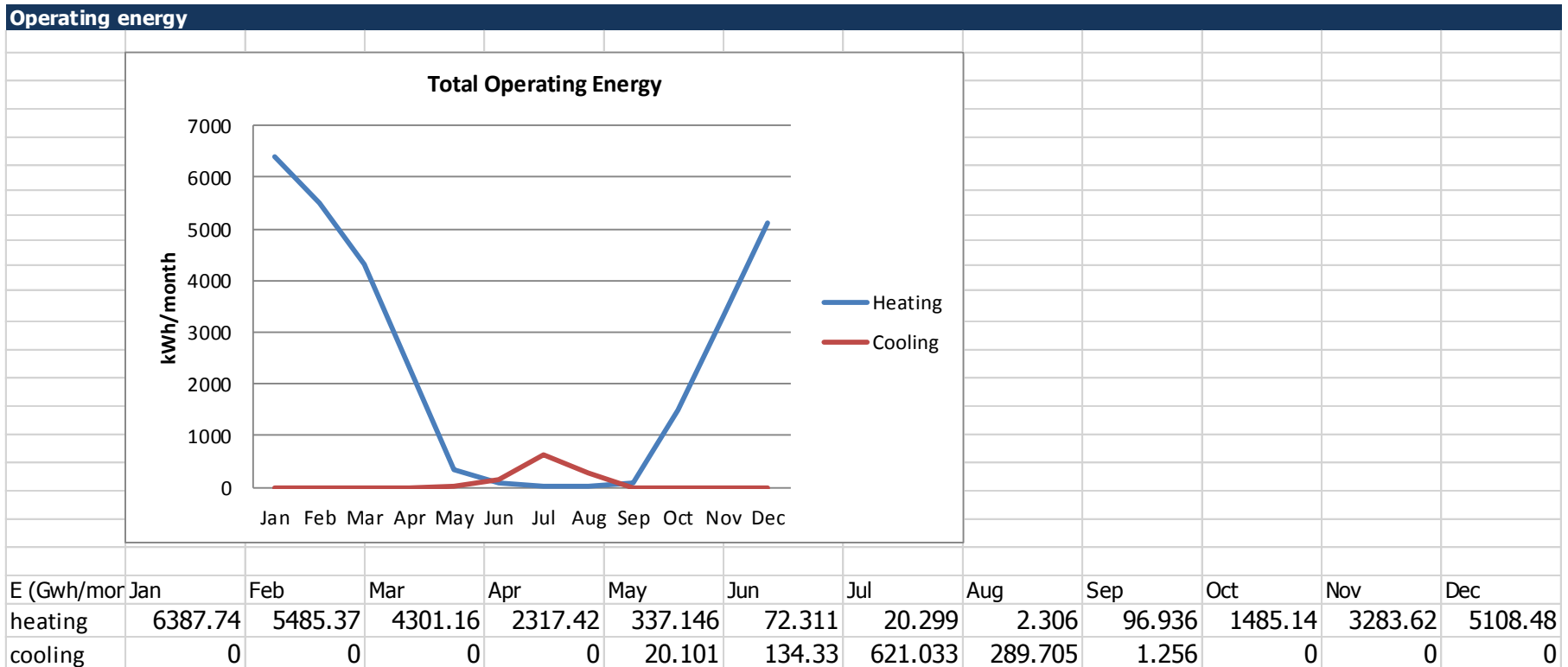
HTB2 calculates the heating and cooling demand for each zone within a model.

- HTB2 considers the internal, ventilation, solar and fabric gains.
- If the heating system is considered it will attempt to condition the spaces to a simple set point for example 21 Degree C for heating. The demand required by the heating system is calculated as a heat balance of the gains to the space.
- The VirVil SketchUp Extension makes each building a zone, and considers the building as a simple representation of all the spaces combined.
- The results from this calculation can be used to predict the annual heating demand for a building.

# Heating and Cooling Energy demand

HTB2 calculates the heating and cooling demand for each zone within a model.

- The data can be combined to give monthly data



# Energy simulation: VirVil SketchUp Extension

## What it predicts

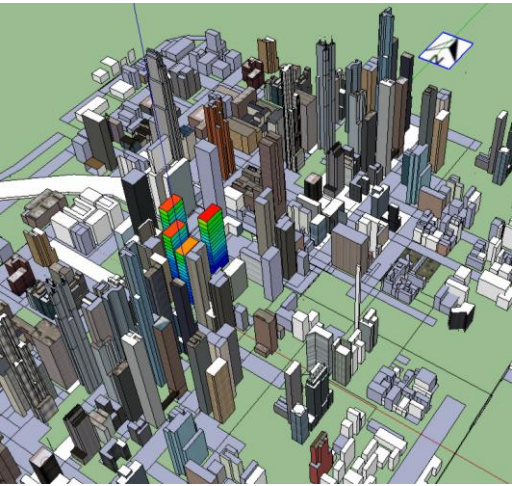
- Solar radiation falling on a face
- Heating and Cooling Energy demand

## What it can test

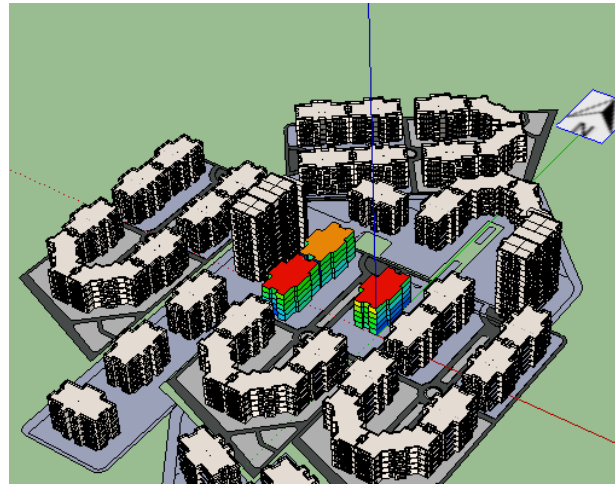
- **Impact of shape and form on energy performance**
- Impact of terrain
- Impact of surrounding buildings
- Impact of shading devices

# Impact of shape and form on energy performance

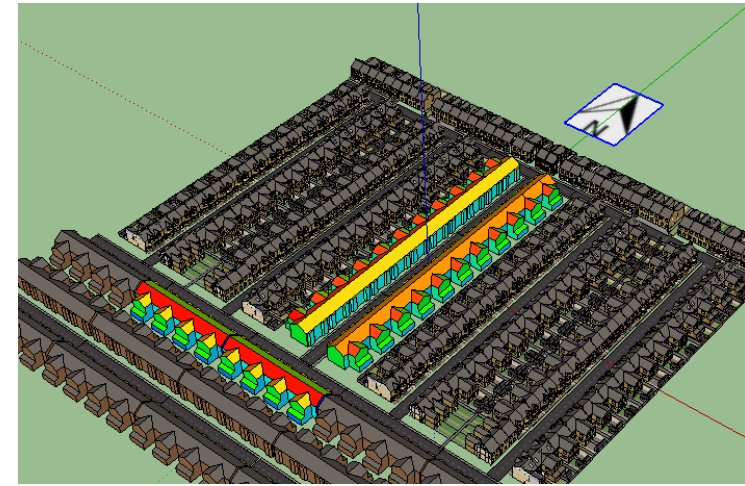
Case studies comparing different urban layouts



High-rise buildings



Mid-rise buildings

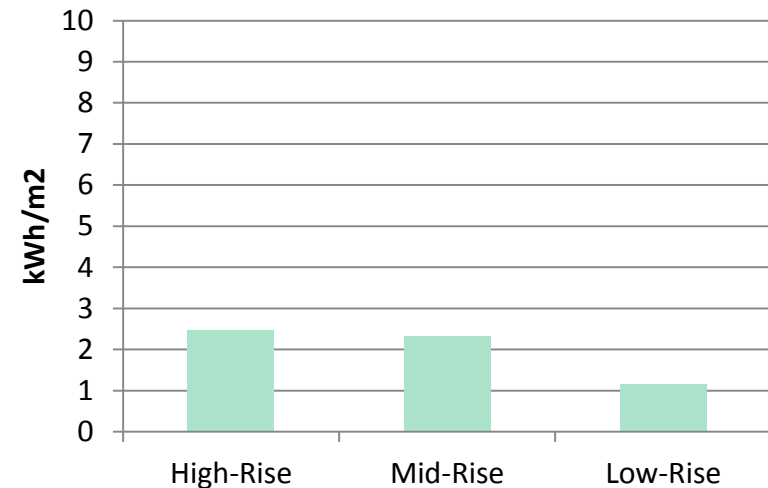
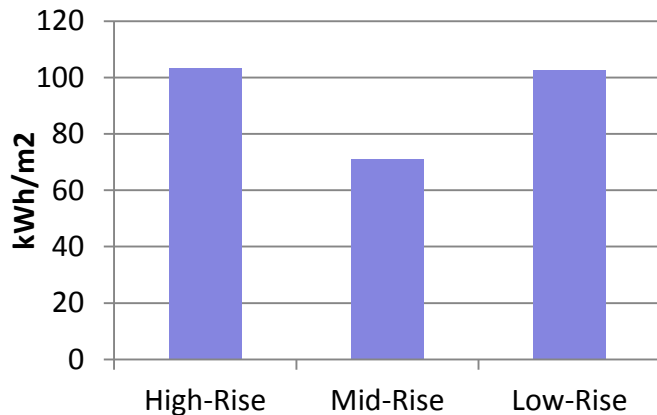


Low-rise buildings

	Total Floor Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total Exposed Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
High-rise	6,076	8,456
Mid-rise	6,030	6,027
Low-rise	6,063	12,338

# Impact of shape and form on energy performance

## Case studies comparing different urban layouts



Normalised data of the annual energy use for Heating kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

Normalised data of the annual energy use for Cooling kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

# Energy simulation: VirVil SketchUp Extension

## What it predicts

- Solar radiation falling on a face
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## What it can test

- Impact of shape and form on energy performance
- **Impact of terrain**
- Impact of surrounding buildings
- Impact of shading devices

# Impact of terrain

## Case Study : Houses, New Tredegar, Wales

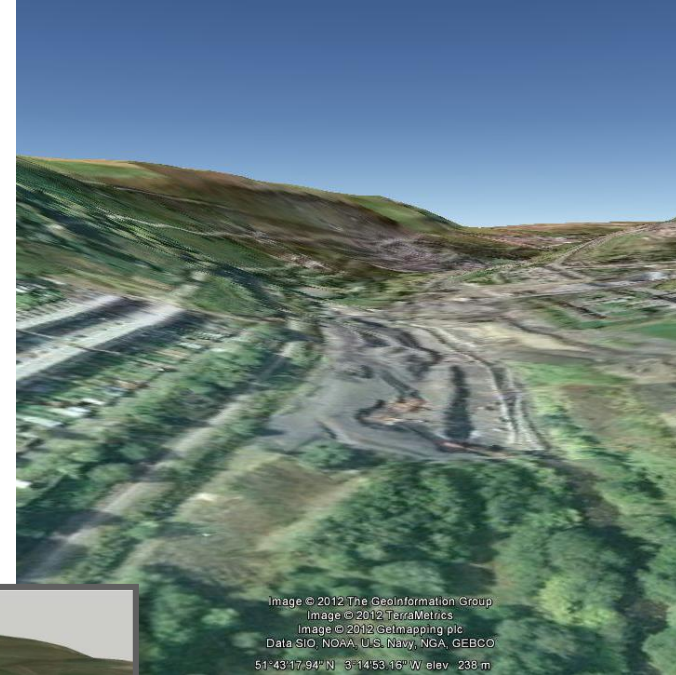
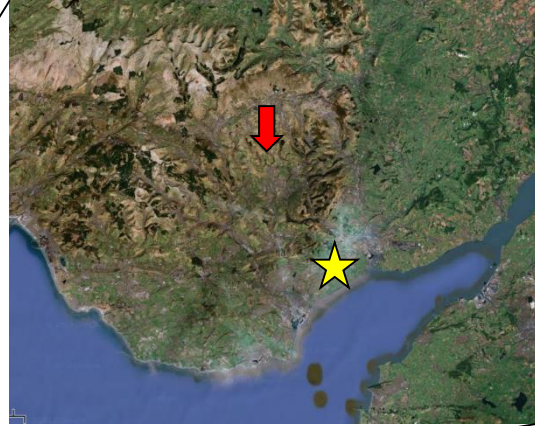
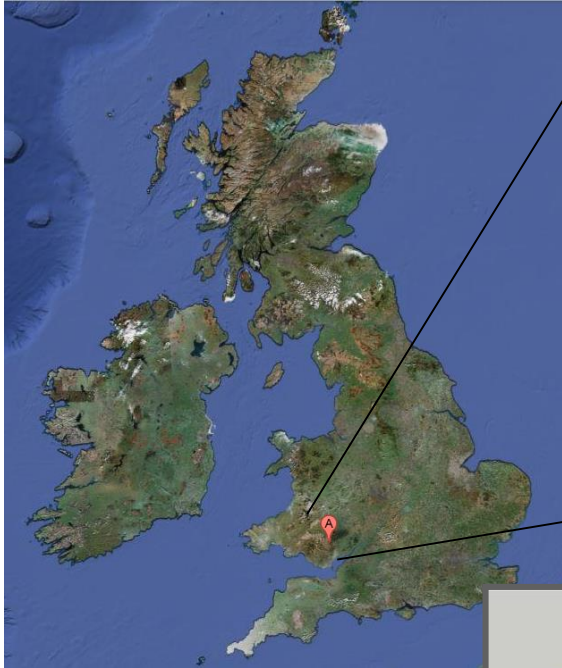


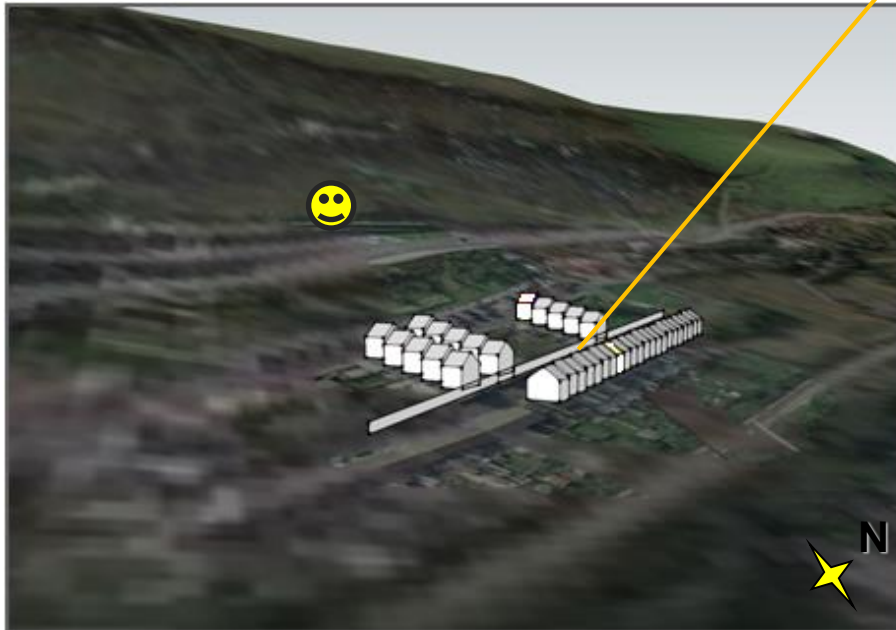
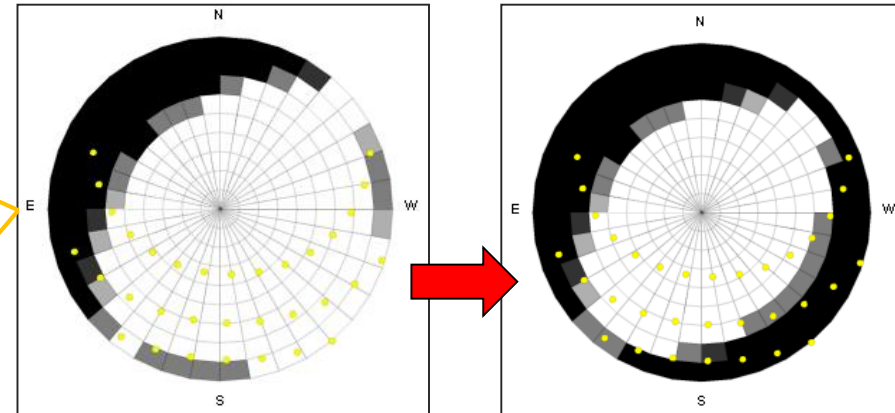
Image © 2012 The GeoInformation Group  
Image © 2012 TerraMetrics  
Image © 2012 ClearSpring plc  
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
51°43'17.94"N 3°14'53.16"W elev. 238 m

# Impact of terrain

## Case Study : Houses, New Tredegar, Wales



😊 = vantage point of photo



	Solar radiation No Terrain (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> -a)	Solar radiation Terrain (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> -a)	Change
South-West	1056	847	- 25%
South-East	1023	932	- 10%



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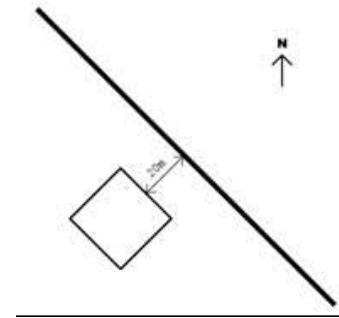
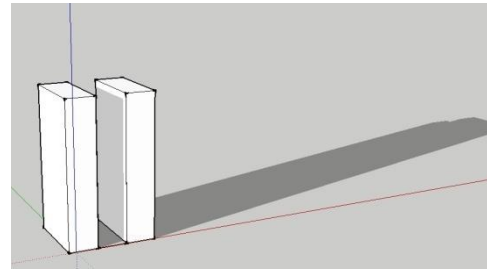
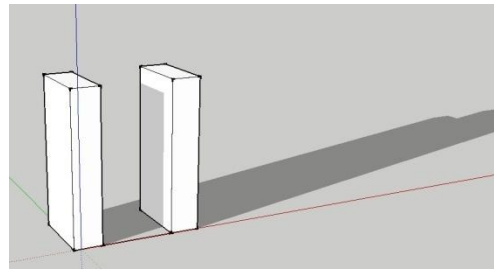
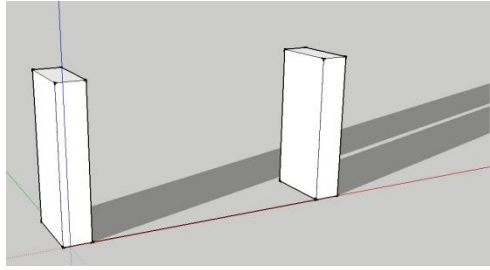
# Impact of surrounding buildings

## Overshadowing and orientation

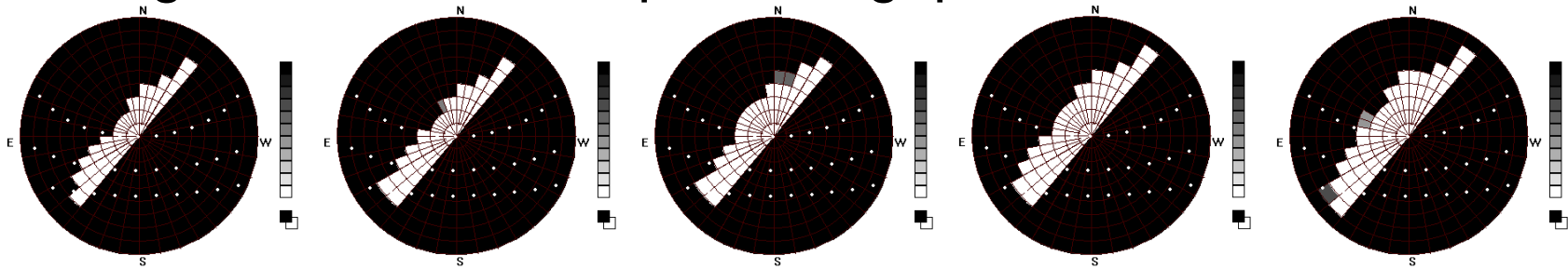
100m

40m

20m



### Shading Masks: for example 20m gap



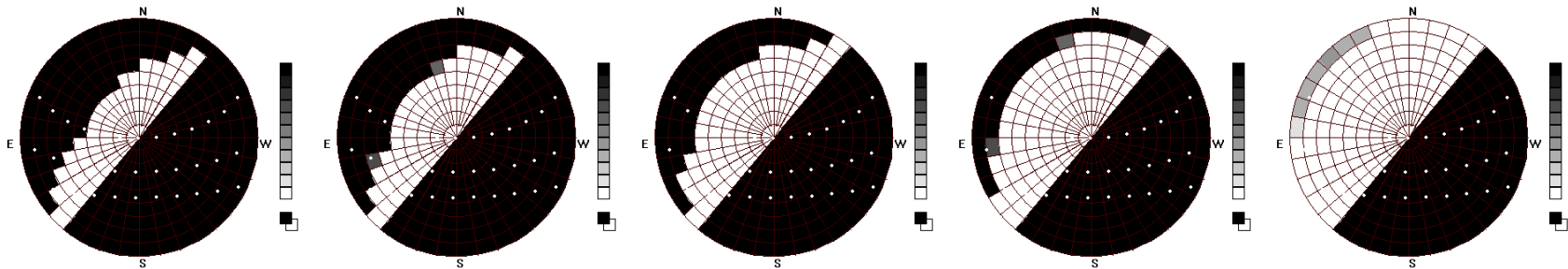
Ground Floor

2<sup>nd</sup> Floor

4<sup>th</sup> Floor

6<sup>th</sup> Floor

8<sup>th</sup> Floor



10<sup>th</sup> Floor

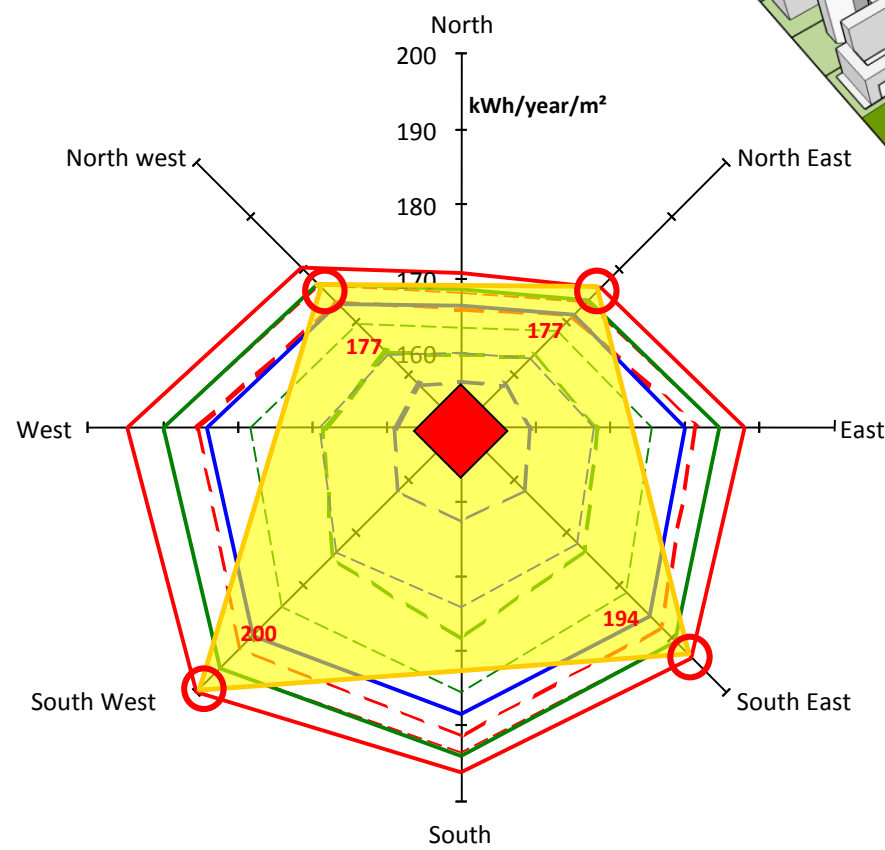
12<sup>th</sup> Floor

14<sup>th</sup> Floor

16<sup>th</sup> Floor

18<sup>th</sup> Floor

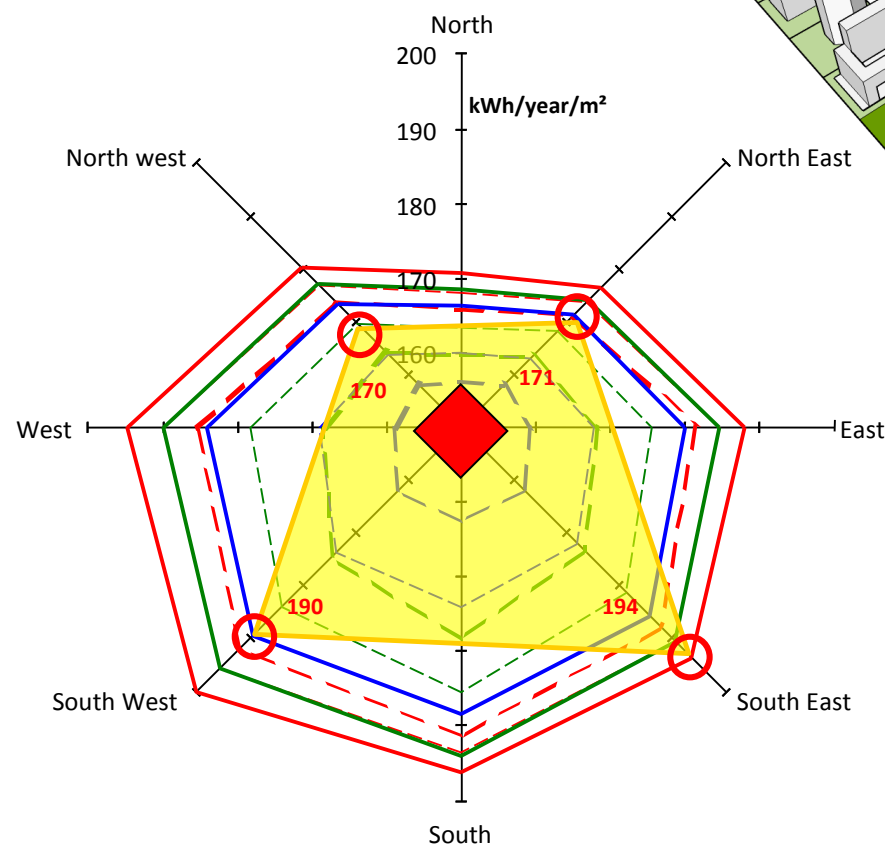
# A modelled building and surrounding plots



The modelled building result 187 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

- 100m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 100m Same height
- - - 100m overshadow, next building twice height
- 40m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 40m Same height
- - - 40m overshadow, next building twice height
- 25m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 25m Same height
- - - 25m overshadow, next building twice height
- Building

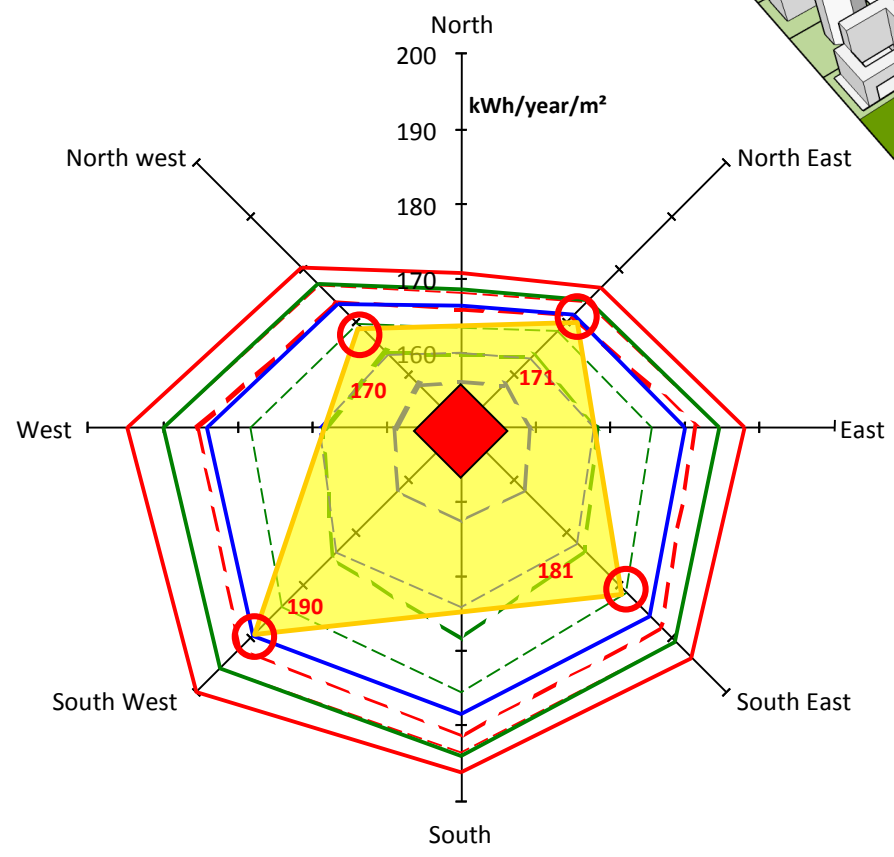
# A modelled building height reduced



- 100m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 100m Same height
- - - 100m overshadow, next building twice height
- 40m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 40m Same height
- - - 40m overshadow, next building twice height
- 25m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 25m Same height
- - - 25m overshadow, next building twice height
- Building

The modelled building result 181 kwh/m<sup>2</sup>

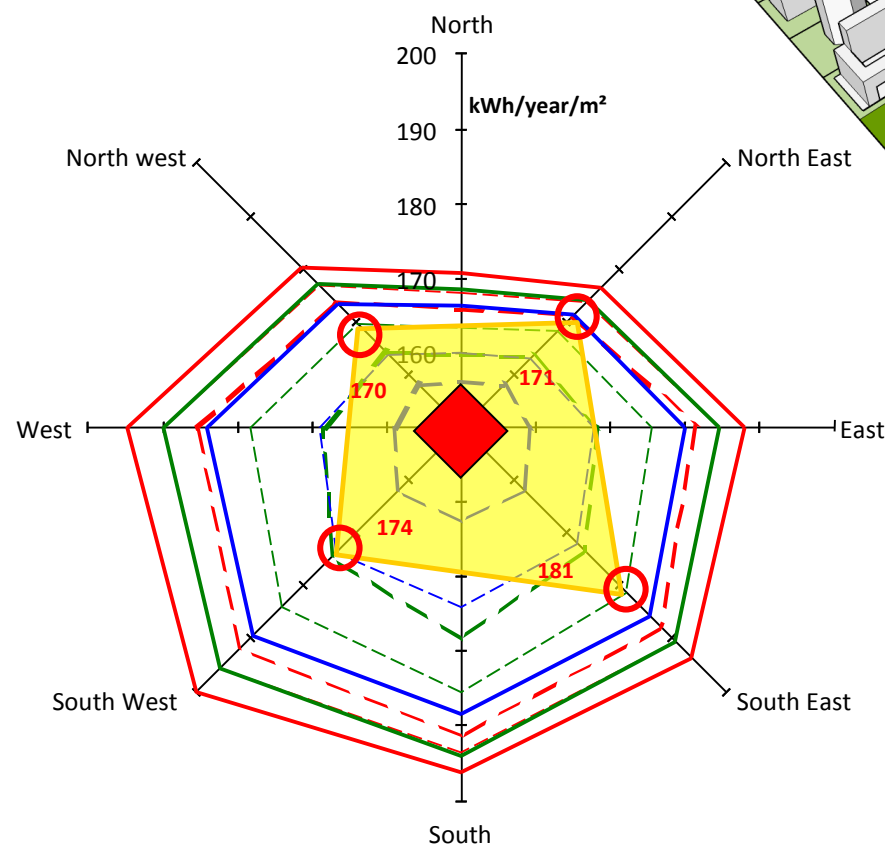
# A modelled building change surrounding plots



- 100m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 100m Same height
- - - 100m overshadow, next building twice height
- 40m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 40m Same height
- - - 40m overshadow, next building twice height
- 25m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 25m Same height
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- Building

The modelled building result 178 kwh/m<sup>2</sup>

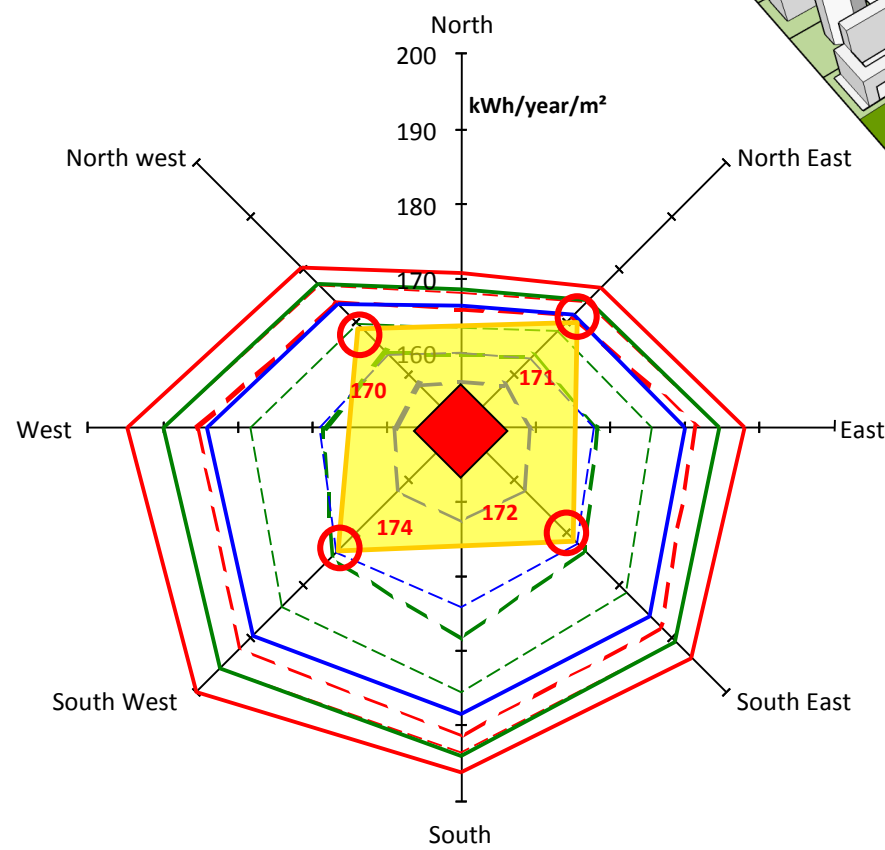
# A modelled building change surrounding plots



- 100m overshadow, next building half height
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- - - 40m Same height
- - - 40m overshadow, next building twice height
- 25m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 25m Same height
- - - 25m overshadow, next building twice height
- Building

The modelled building result 174 kwh/m<sup>2</sup>

# A modelled building surrounding plots closer



- 100m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 100m Same height
- - - 100m overshadow, next building twice height
- 40m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 40m Same height
- - - 40m overshadow, next building twice height
- 25m overshadow, next building half height
- - - 25m Same height
- - - 25m overshadow, next building twice height
- Building

The modelled building result 172 kwh/m<sup>2</sup>

# Energy simulation: VirVil SketchUp Extension

## What it predicts

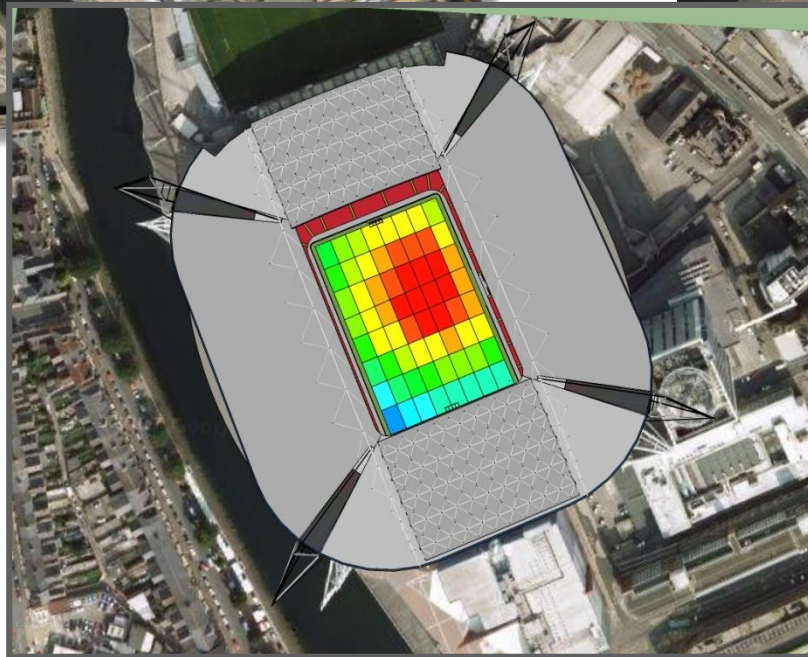
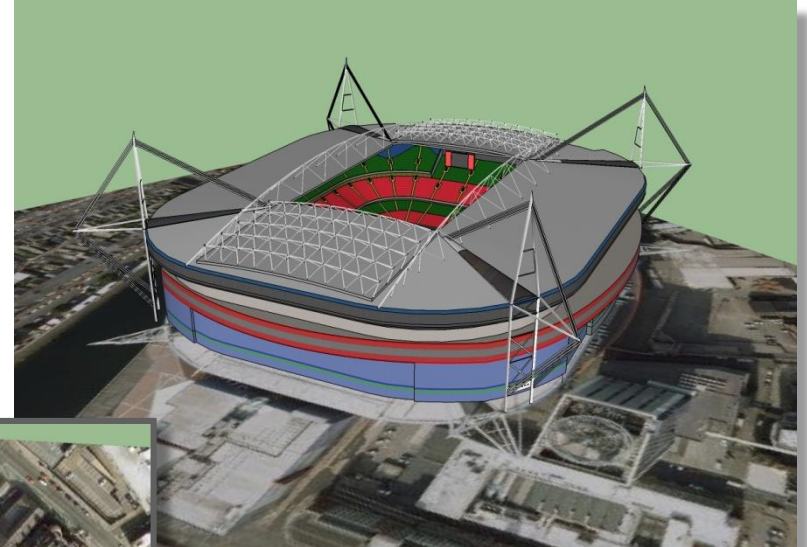
- Solar radiation falling on a face
- Heating and Cooling Energy demand

## What it can test

- Impact of shape and form on energy performance
- Impact of terrain
- Impact of surrounding buildings
- **Impact of shading devices**



# Impact of shading devices



Playing pitch study  
Cardiff Millennium Stadium  
Cardiff, UK

Collaborative exploration of  
solar access to playing grass  
of local stadium using  
SketchUp and 3D Warehouse

**Thank you**

**Simon Lannon and Diana Waldron  
Welsh School of Architecture  
Cardiff University  
UK**