

POTENTIAL ENERGY COST SAVINGS BY USE OF BUILDING ROOFS AS THERMAL
STORAGE OF A MULTI-STORIED BUILDING

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ABSTRACT

The thermal mass of a building has been used for more than two decades to shift the peak cooling load occurring during the day time to evening or night time. This is typically accomplished by use of concrete slabs embedded with pipes carrying hot or chilled water to meet the heating or cooling load, respectively. The water temperature drops across the coils and the frequency and intensity of room air circulation can be varied, along with controlling the gains through the windows, to shift the peak load hours to the nighttime when energy costs are cheaper and electric demands are lower.

This thesis deals with the transient finite element heat transfer analysis of a concrete slab embedded with pipes circulating heated or chilled water of a multi-storied office building. A hypothetical office building in Chattanooga, Tennessee, USA is analyzed with weather data of that locale. The electrical power consumption of such a system operating at milder conditions of evening or night hours is estimated by use of hourly weather data. The estimated electric power consumption is then compared to the traditional method of operations. The influence of the wall envelope, including the size and orientation of windows, is considered in reducing the energy gain or loss from the space. The results presented in this thesis identify the potential energy cost savings resulting from use of such a system as well as challenges involved compared to traditional buildings in commercial applications.

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NOMENCLATURE

k , thermal conductivity

α , thermal diffusion

W , slab thickness

L , slab length

r , pipe radius

h_a , convection heat transfer for air

h_w , convection heat transfer for water

x , special variable

y , special variable

t , time

m , row parameter

n , column parameter

p , step parameter

F_o , Fourier number

B_i , biot number

A_{floor} , area of floor

A_{ceiling} , area of ceiling

Q , heat transfer

Q_{CL} , heat of cooling load

Q_{floor} , heat of floor

$Q_{ceiling}$, heat of ceiling

ρ , density

V , velocity

W_i , weighting function

q , heat flux

ds , differential length

q_e , heat flux at node e

q_w , heat flux at node w

q_n , heat flux at node n

T_E , temperature flux at node E

T_P , temperature flux at node P

T_W , temperature flux at node W

T_S , temperature flux at node S

T_{space} , temperature of space

T_{high} , highest daily temperature point

T_{low} , lowest daily temperature point

A , temperature amplitude

T_a , air temperature

T_w , water temperature

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Energy use in commercial and residential buildings accounts for 30% of the world's primary energy consumption (Yang and Li, 2008). In light of this significant figure, the use of thermal masses to heat and cool non residential buildings began to be explored as early as the late twentieth century by European engineers. In an early Swiss design heat was stored in the concrete mass of the structure during the day and discharged at night through the use of a system of water piping. The pipes were embedded in a slab and coupled with air/water heat exchangers (Zhou et al, 2008). A similar system was installed in the mid-nineties in the exhibition rooms of the Groninger Museum in The Netherlands.

One limitation of the thermal slab method (hydronic method) is the impossibility of individual room control. Such systems are also unsuitable in climates with high cooling requirements (loads) in summer and high heating requirements in winter due to the high potential for under-cooling and risk of condensation. The suspended ceilings common in commercial buildings cannot be installed as much of the heat transfer between the slab and the climate-controlled space will occur through the ceiling surface (Olesen et al, 2002). In addition, a heavy, reinforced concrete wall with external polystyrene insulation and stucco is the most desirable type of external wall for buildings in which a thermal slab is the desired heating and cooling mechanism (Zhou et al., 2008). Finally, though the cost for energy transport is

reduced, the need to reheat the water can limit the energy savings in this model over conventional HVAC or hybrid methods (Olesen et al, 2002).

Simmonds considered several factors in determining comfort level using the hydronic systems: dry bulb air temperature, radiant temperature (from the radiant system), air speed and relative humidity (Simmonds, 1994). He suggested that the dry-bulb air temperature (ambient room temperature) be kept between 18°C and 25°C. The heat convection coefficient used to calculate the heat transfer from the slab to the space is dependent on air speed (velocity).

In climates where solar heat gains preclude the use of a purely hydronic system, a hybrid system using slabs to transfer the peak cooling load to the cooler evening hours can be implemented successfully. Such is the example set forth in the hybrid conditioning system (radiant cooling floors and variable-volume displacement conditioning system) used in the International Airport in Bangkok (Simmonds et al, 2000).

In their 2008 analysis, Li and Yang quantified the relationship between the use of thermal mass and the reduction of cooling load including the time constant τ and the convective heat transfer factors (both interior number A_i and exterior number A_o), the outdoor air temperature, and the indoor heat gain. They noted that with a time constant between 400 and 1000 hours, an increase of that time constant can effectively reduce the cooling load by as much as 60%. It can thus be inferred that the thermal mass of a slab can be used to reduce the cooling load.

Purpose of this Analysis

The analysis set forth in this thesis focuses on transient numerical finite element analysis of a hydronic system to control temperature in a two story office building. The commercial building is considered to be of typical size and is located in Chattanooga, Tennessee, a large metropolitan area in the Southeastern region of the United States. The electrical power consumption of a system operating in milder weather conditions and during evening hours was estimated using the hourly weather data in TABLER software. Transient thermal analysis of the roof structure as well as Finite Element Analysis (ANSYS) was carried out to estimate the thermal capacity.

As in previous designs, the system discussed in this thesis consists of a concrete slab embedded with a pipe circulating either heated or chilled water. A model will be created in the specified locale. In addition, favorable dimensions for the model will be explored. Results will indicate if it is possible to shift the maximum heating or cooling load from the hours of peak electric demand to off-peak hours. Furthermore, simulation results will determine if a hydronic heating and cooling system is indeed an energy cost saving substitute for commercial building applications in the identified locale.

CHAPTER II
THEORY AND ANALYSIS

To analyze and simulate the physical heat transfer in the slab (for the general expression of the heat condition), Equation (2.1) was employed.

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\dot{Q}}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad (2.1)$$

For transient conduction with two dimensional effects, constant properties, and no heat generation, Equation 2.1 can be reduced to Equation 2.2.

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad (2.2)$$

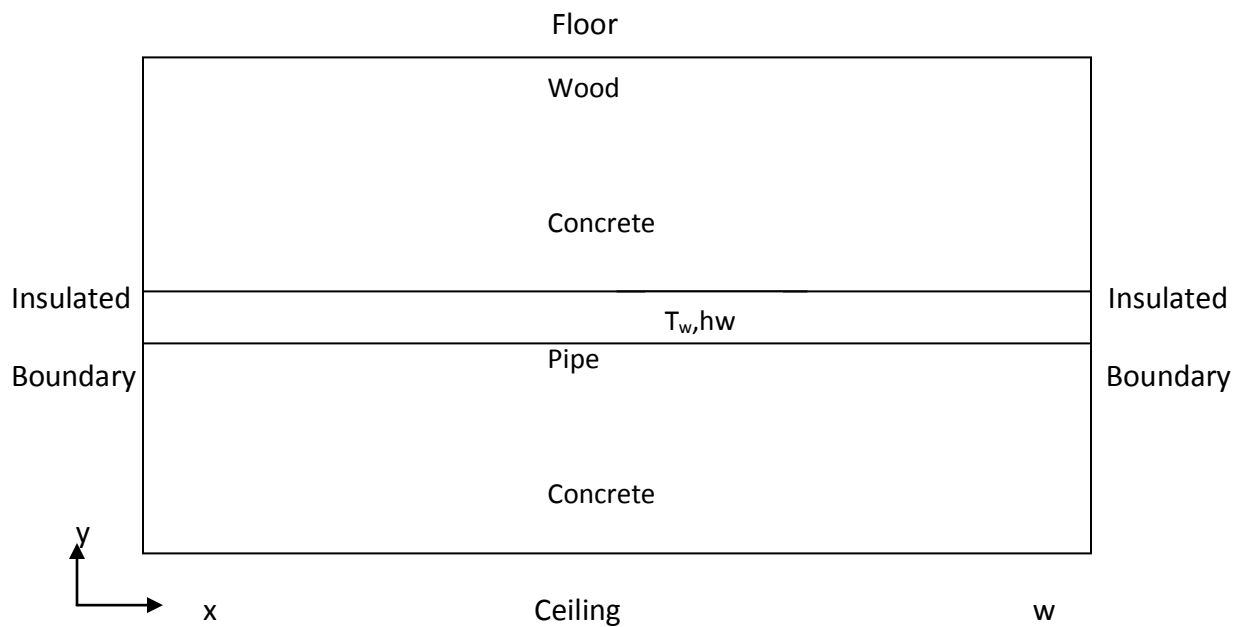


Figure 2.1 Cross Section of Insulated Concrete Slab

This differential equation was used to compute the spatial temperature distribution in the two dimensional slab model. The slab model is a 150 mm thick concrete slab covered with 20 mm of parquet flooring (oak wood). As depicted in Figure 2.1, the concrete slab contains a 20 mm pipe that carries hot or cold water used to heat or cool the slab as needed.

The solution of equation 2.2 requires boundary conditions; for the slab model the boundary conditions are as follows:

1. Convective surface condition at the floor surface:

$$y = l, \quad k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = h_a [T_a - T(y, t)] \quad (2.3)$$

2. Convective surface condition at the ceiling surface:

$$y = 0, \quad k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = h_a [T_a - T(y, t)] \quad (2.4)$$

3. Convective surface condition in the pipe:

$$y = r, \quad k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = h_w [T_w - T(x, t)] \quad (2.5)$$

4. Insulated boundary condition:

$$x = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0, \quad (2.6)$$

5. Insulated boundary condition:

$$x = w, \quad \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

The solution of the differential equation with the above boundary conditions was approximated using numerical analysis.

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right|_{m,n} = \frac{T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} - 2T_{m,n}}{\Delta x^2} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right|_{m,n} = \frac{T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} - 2T_{m,n}}{\Delta y^2} \quad (2.9)$$

To obtain the finite difference form, the central-difference form of Equations 2.8 and 2.9 were discretized in time using the integer p , as: $t = p\Delta t$.

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \right|_{m,n} = \frac{T_{m,n}^{p+1} - T_{m,n}^p}{\Delta t} \quad (2.10)$$

Hence, the time derivative is in terms of the difference in temperatures at two points in time ($p+1$), new, and (p), previous, separated by the time interval Δt . Using the Explicit Method, the temperatures are evaluated at (p).

Substituting Equations 2.8, 2.9 and 2.10 into Equation 2.2 and evaluating the term on the right side at p gives:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{T_{m,n}^{p+1} - T_{m,n}^p}{\Delta t} = \frac{T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} - 2T_{m,n}}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} - 2T_{m,n}}{\Delta y^2} \quad (2.11)$$

Then, solving for the new nodal temperature at $p + 1$ for $\Delta x = \Delta y$

$$T_{m,n}^{p+1} = Fo(T_{m+1,n}^p + T_{m-1,n}^p + T_{m,n+1}^p + T_{m,n-1}^p) + (1 - 4Fo)T_{m,n}^p \quad (2.12)$$

with the Fourier number:

$$Fo = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} \quad (2.13)$$

The equations are explicit since the unknown nodal temperatures at time $p+1$ are determined with known temperatures at time p for each time step. Initial conditions must be known so that the temperature of each node can be known at time $t=0$ when $p=0$.

Consequentially, the temperatures at $t=\Delta t$ for $p=1$ are determined and the calculations proceed for $t=2\Delta t$ for $p=2$ and so forth. Accuracy is increased by decreasing the size of the time step Δt and the size of Δx , at the expense of increasing calculation time.

Stability requires that the coefficient for $T_0^p \geq 0$, so the stability criterion for 2-D interior node is expressed as (Incropera et. al, 2007):

$$Fo \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad (2.14).$$

The finite difference form for a nodal convective boundary condition is:

$$T_{m,n}^{p+1} = Fo(2T_{m-1,n}^p + T_{m,n+1}^p + T_{m,n-1}^p + 2BiT_\infty) + (1 - 4Fo - 2BiFo)T_{m,n}^p \quad (2.15)$$

And the stability criterion for 2-D node is:

$$Fo(1 + Bi) \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.16).$$

where:

$$Bi = \frac{h\Delta x}{k} \quad (2.17)$$

The space temperature was evaluated using the heat convection relation:

$$Q = A_{floor}h_a(T_s - T_\infty) \quad (2.19)$$

where:

h_a = heat convection coefficient

A_{floor} = Area of the floor

T_s = Floor surface temperature

T_∞ = Space temperature

To find the behavior of the space temperature, the inside space of the building was defined as a closed system as illustrated in Figure 2.2. The energy balance for this system resulted in the

following equation (2.20)

$$Q_{c.l} = Q_{floor} + Q_{ceiling} \quad (2.20)$$

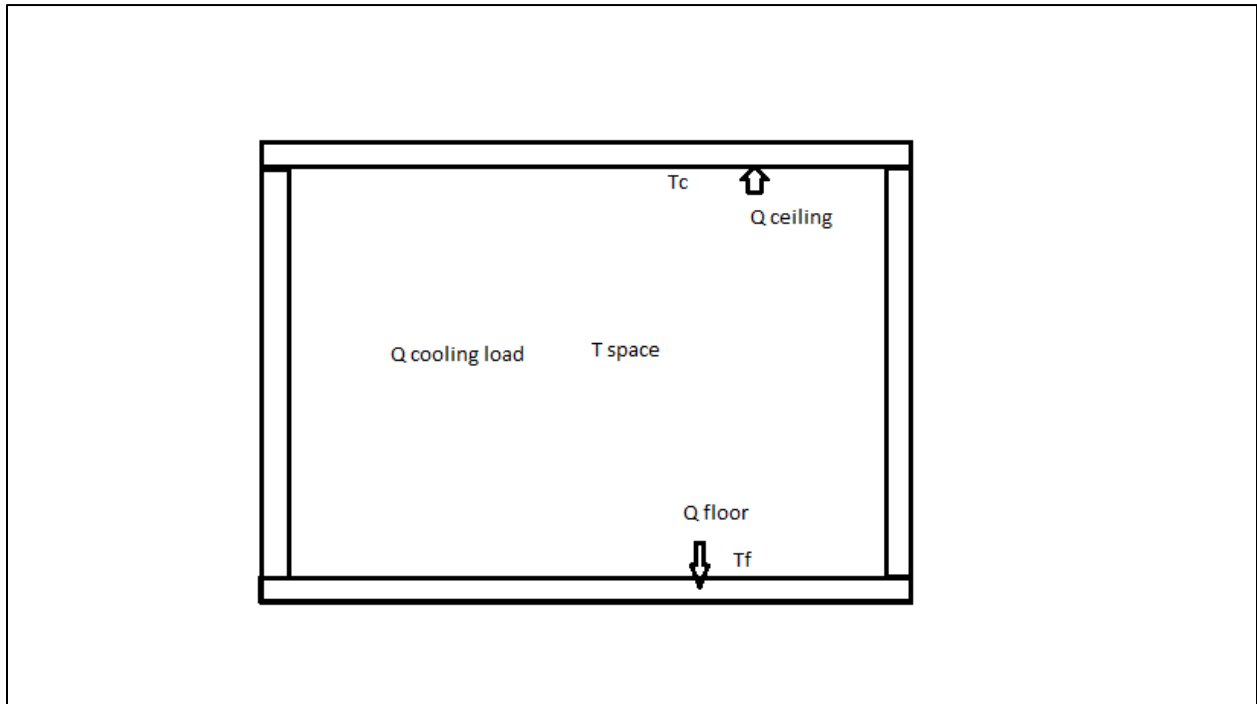


Figure 2.2 The Inside Space of an Office Building Defined as a Closed System

Substituting Equation 2.19 for Q_{floor} and $Q_{ceiling}$ in Equation 2.20 and solving for T_{space} as

follows:

$$Q_{c.l} = A_{floor} h_a (T_s - T_\infty) + A_{floor} h_a (T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$A_{ceiling} = A_{floor}$$

$$T_{space} = T_\infty$$

$$T_\infty = \frac{Q_{c.l} + h A_{floor} (T_{ceiling} + T_{floor})}{2 h A_{floor}}$$

where $T_{ceiling}$ and T_{floor} values were generated from a simulation.

As the Finite Difference Method is not sufficient to solve complicated geometry problems, the

Finite Element Method using ANSYS will be employed to solve the problem at hand.

CHAPTER III

FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

The Finite Element Analysis (FEA) is a modern numerical method for solving engineering physics problems, such as structural analysis, heat transfer, and heat flow. In situations where ordinary differential equations cannot be solved in closed form, numerical methods, such as FEA, allow for the formulation of simultaneous algebraic equations yielding approximate values of the unknowns at distinct number of points in the continuum. It is from this process (division of a model into discrete units) that the name Finite Element Analysis is derived.

This process, known as discretization, is the heart of FEA. Discretization involves modeling an object by first dividing it into discrete units with interconnected nodal points (points common to two or more elements), boundary lines, or surfaces. These nodal points, or nodes, are then used to make a mesh. Equations are formulated for each element and then combined to represent the object as a whole. In FEA, heat transfer problems, such as those pertaining to this thesis, the nodal unknowns will be temperatures.

By its nature, Finite Element Analysis is well suited to automated computational analysis, with solid modeling both enhancing and simplifying mesh formation. In fact, though it has its roots in matrix methods, FEA was not able to be widely implemented until the advent of modern computing in the latter half of the twentieth century. There are numerous

commercially available applications for performing FEA, with ANSYS being the one selected for this study.

ANSYS Mechanical, and the related APDL solver, was the platform used to perform FEA in this study. Continuous partial differential equations (the governing equations) were discretized into a system of linear algebraic equations that can be solved on a computer.

Finite Element Method

In considering an isotropic body with temperature-dependent heat transfer, the equation of heat transfer has the following form

$$-\left(\frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z}\right) + Q = \rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad 3.1$$

Where q_x , q_y and q_z are components of heat flux; $Q = Q(x, y, z, t)$ is the heat-generation rate per unit volume; ρ is material density; c is heat capacity; T is temperature and t is time.

The differential form of Fourier's law can be expressed as follows:

$$q_x = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \quad 3.2$$

$$q_y = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \quad 3.3$$

$$q_z = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \quad 3.4$$

where k is the thermal-conductivity coefficient. Substituting equations 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 into equation 3.1 gives the following heat transfer equation (3.5):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + Q = \rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad 3.5$$

Boundary Conditions

It is assumed that the boundary conditions can be of the following types:

1. Specified temperature

$$T_s = T_1(x, y, z, t) \text{ on } S_1 .$$

2. Specified heat flow

$$q_x n_x + q_y n_y + q_z n_z = -q_s \text{ on } S_2 .$$

3. Convection boundary conditions

$$q_x n_x + q_y n_y + q_z n_z = h(T_s - T_e) \text{ on } S_3 ,$$

4. Radiation

$$q_x n_x + q_y n_y + q_z n_z = \sigma \varepsilon T^4 - \alpha q_r \text{ on } S_4 ,$$

where h is the convection coefficient; T_s is an unknown surface temperature; T_e is a convective exchange temperature; σ is the Stefan–Boltzmann constant; ε is the surface emission coefficient; α is the surface absorption coefficient; and q_r is the incident radiant heat flow per unit surface area. For transient problems, it is necessary to specify an initial temperature field for a body at the time $t = 0$:

$$T(x, y, z, 0) = T_0(x, y, z).$$

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Establishment of the Model

To investigate the feasibility for concrete to be used as thermal mass in a single story office building, a model consisting of a concrete slab 203 mm thick by 75 mm width and 1 m deep with a 20mm diameter embedded pipe was used. As depicted in Figure 4.1, the model also has a 20 mm thick layer of insulation (wood). The material properties of each layer are listed in Table 1. In this study, floor temperature measurements were taken at the top surface of the wood, while ceiling temperatures were taken at the bottom of the model.

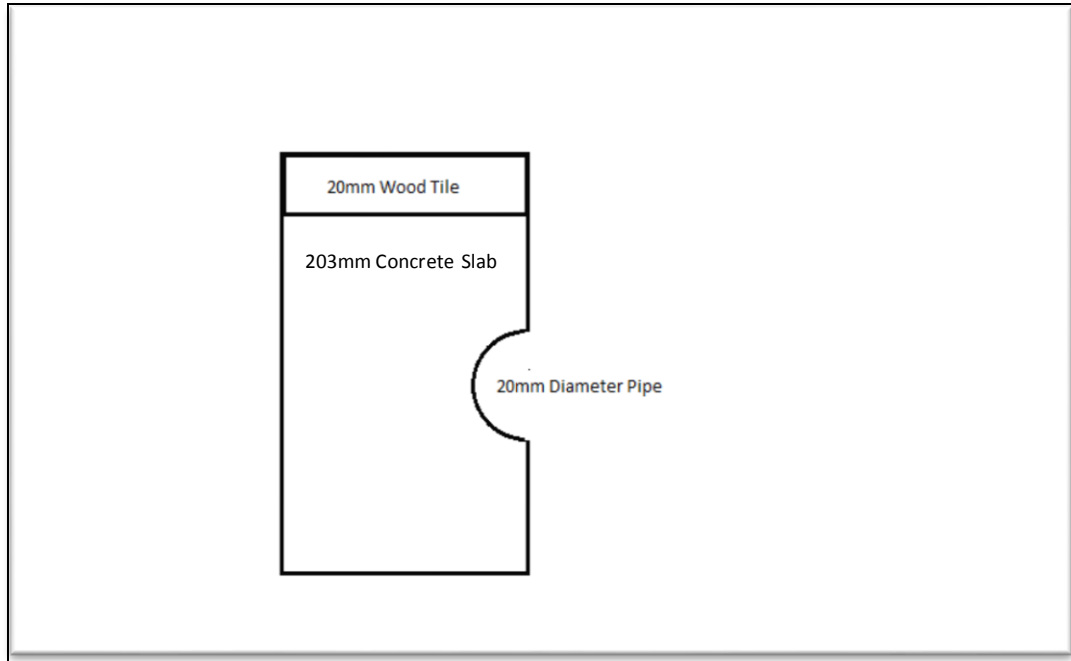


Figure 4.1 A Cross Section of the Slab

Table 1

Materials Properties of Slab Components

	Density $[\frac{kg}{m^3}]$	Thermal Conductivity $[\frac{1.4W}{m^{\circ}C}]$	Specific Heat $[\frac{J}{kg^{\circ}C}]$
Concrete	2400	2.1	1008
Wood	2000	1.4	1008

Thermal Analysis and Results

Steady State Analysis

To conduct the thermal simulation on the model, the Finite Element Method was used to simulate the physical phenomenon. The initial and boundary conditions were defined as

follows: the space temperature in the model was initially is set to 24° C. The floor and ceiling were defined with a convective boundary condition with an air temperature of 24°C and convective heat transfer coefficient of $10 \text{ } \text{wm}^{-1}\text{k}^{-1}$. The pipe conditions were allowed to be as follows: water temperature of 10°C and heat transfer coefficient of $3000 \text{ } \text{wm}^{-1}\text{k}^{-1}$.

In the first steady state heat transfer simulation, the temperature of the floor dropped from 24°C to 20°C and that of the ceiling dropped from 24°C to 11.119°C. The following figure (4.2) illustrates these variations in the model temperature of the model composite in space distribution. The difference in temperature in the floor and the ceiling resulted from the added layers of insulation and screen.

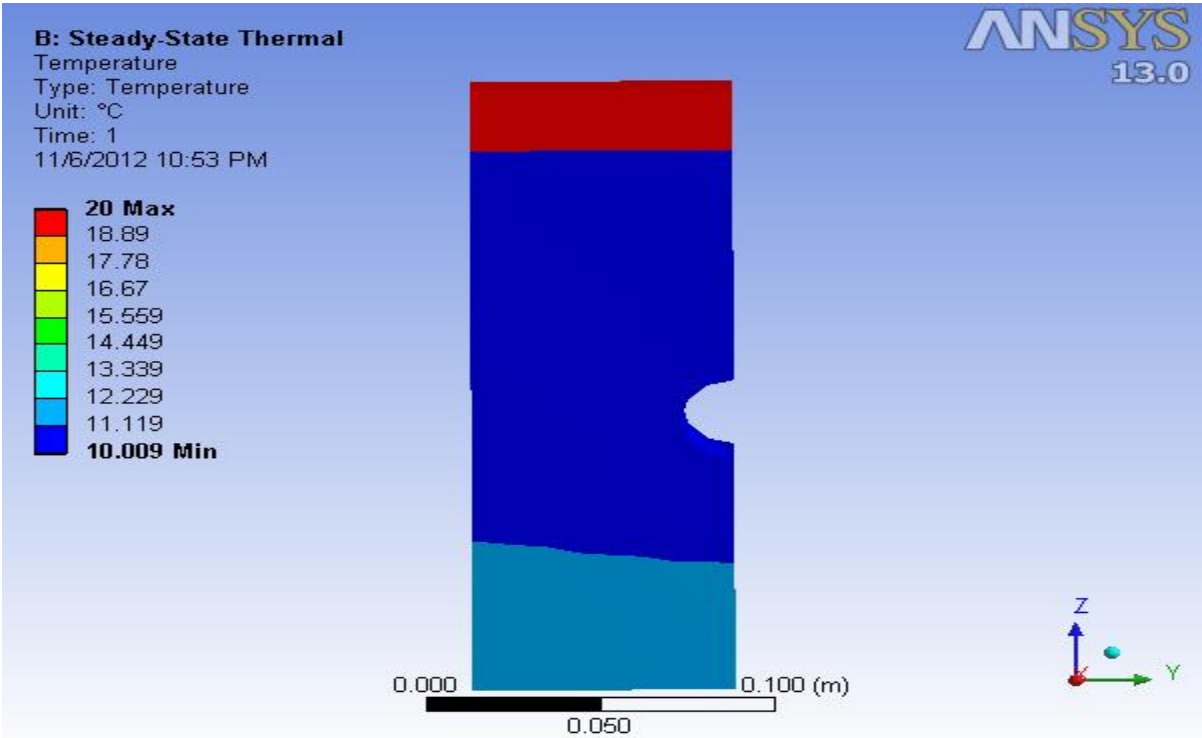


Figure 4.2 Steady State Special Distribution of Temperature

In addition, Figure 4.3 shows the heat flux distribution in the slab during the simulation. The maximum value of the heat flux 83.218 w/m^2 occurs at the bottom of the pipe surface. This is due to the material with lower thermal conductivity located at the top of the slab. This material acts as barrier and reduces the heat flow. Consequently, the minimum heat flux occurs at the floor surface while the ceiling has an average value of 46.232 w/m^2 .

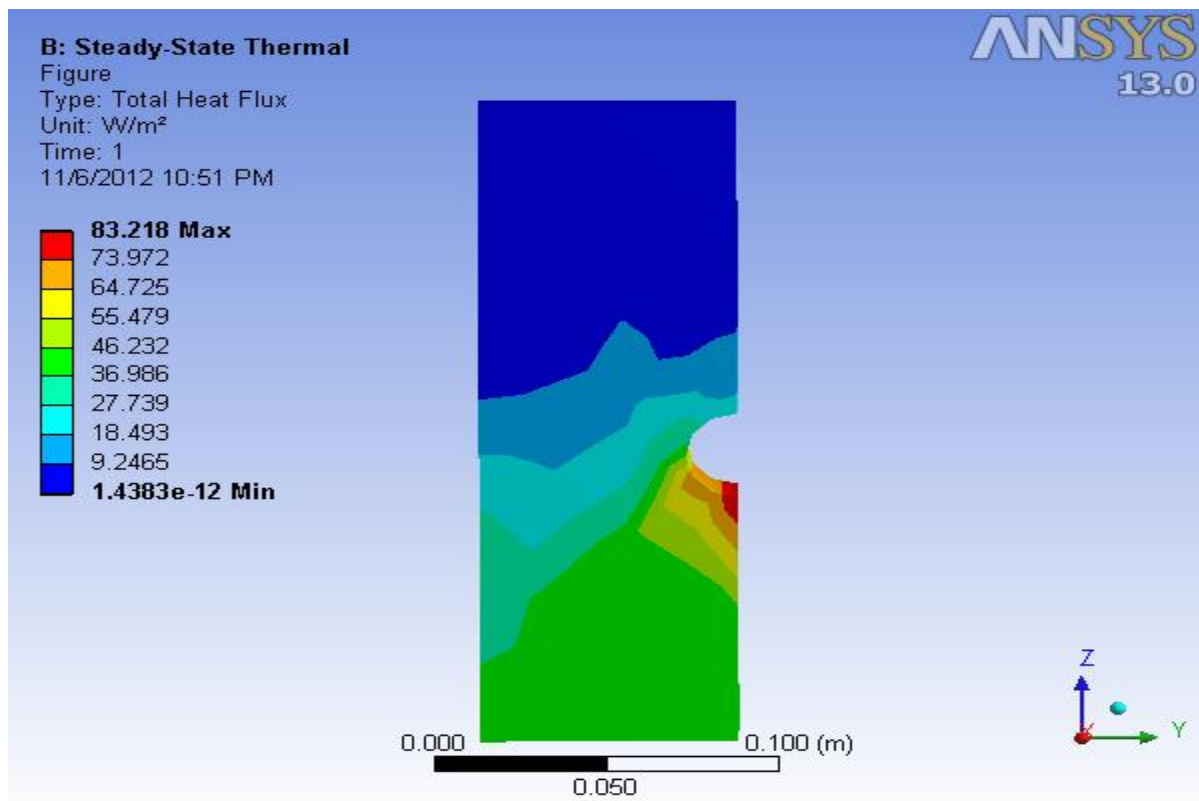


Figure 4.3 Steady State Spatial Distribution of Heat Flux

Transient Analysis

In the second part of this simulation, the initial conditions in the slab composite were matched to the temperature distribution of the previous simulation. The water in the pipe is

turned off thus allowing it, at this point, be treated as an insulated boundary. The room air temperature is considered to be 18°C and the heat convection coefficient 10w/mk. In this particular case, the heat transfer occurs from the room to the slab composite. As demonstrated in Figure 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, and 4.7, the concrete mass has the ability to store heat energy; consequentially, it is feasible to use it as a thermal storage mass in a hydronic heating and cooling system.

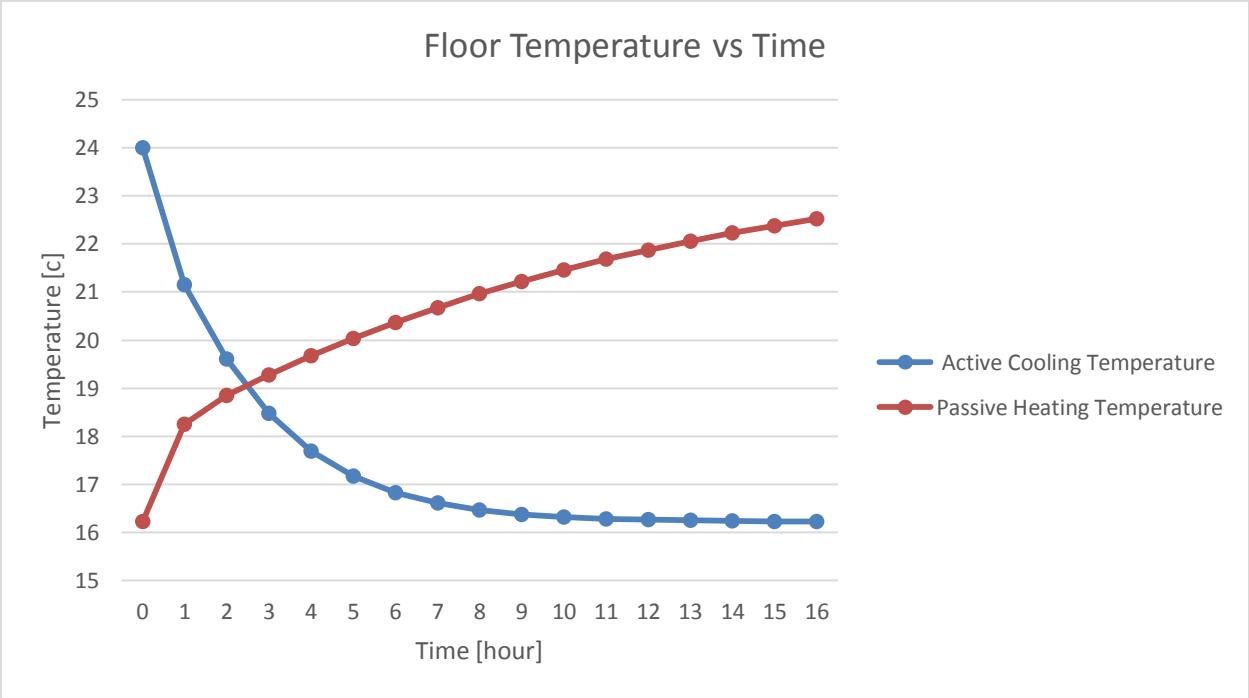


Figure 4.4 Active Cooling and Passive Heating of the Slab

Cooling the slab actively for 16 hours resulted in a temperature drop of the model floor from 24°C to 16.228°C. In the same period of time, the slab temperature increased passively from 16.225°C to 22.518°C (Figure 4.4). Conversely, heating the slab actively for 16 hours

resulted in an increase of the temperature of the model floor from 18°C to 23.792°C. In this same time period, the slab temperature decreased passively from 23.597°C to 20.965°C as shown in Figure 4.5.

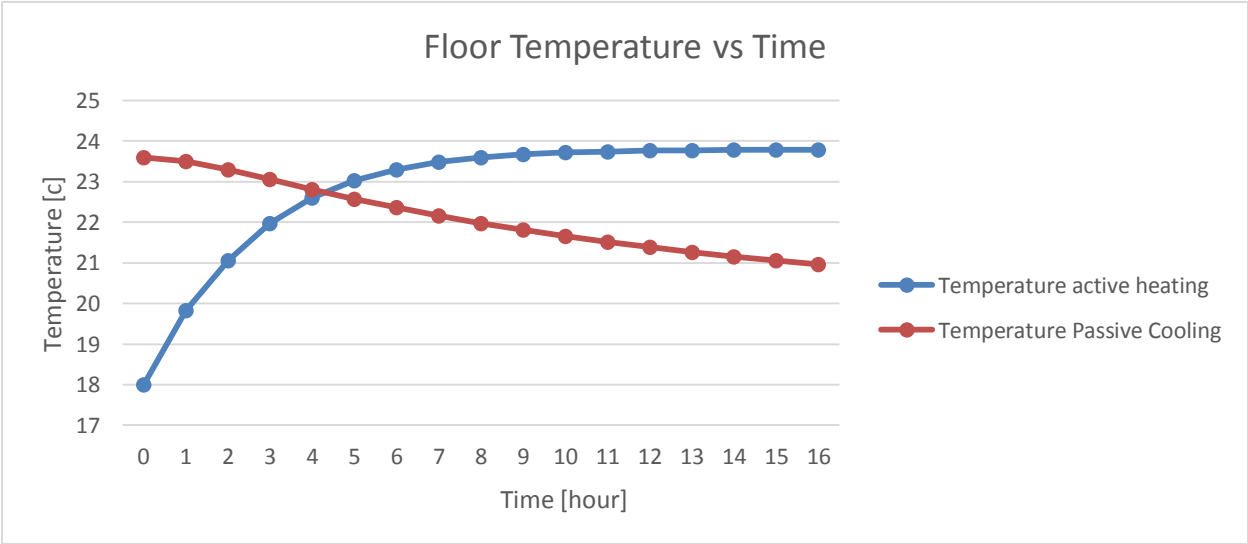


Figure 4.5 Active Heating and Passive Cooling of the Slab

As the 16 hour active cooling process starts, the heat flux of the slab decreases rapidly from $56.554 \frac{W}{m^2.k}$ to $14.929 \frac{W}{m^2.k}$. As illustrated in Figure 4.6, it increases from $42.765 \frac{W}{m^2.k}$ to $67.97 \frac{W}{m^2.k}$ in the same time period. The time constant τ , that is the length of time it takes for the heat to charge and discharge to and from the slab, is defined as the average time in hours per watt of heat. The average time constant for the active cooling process is 0.024 hr/w and that of passive heating process is 0.0396 hr/w. The time constant indicates that the slab passively releases the same amount of heat as what was charged; however, the heat discharge takes a longer period of time.

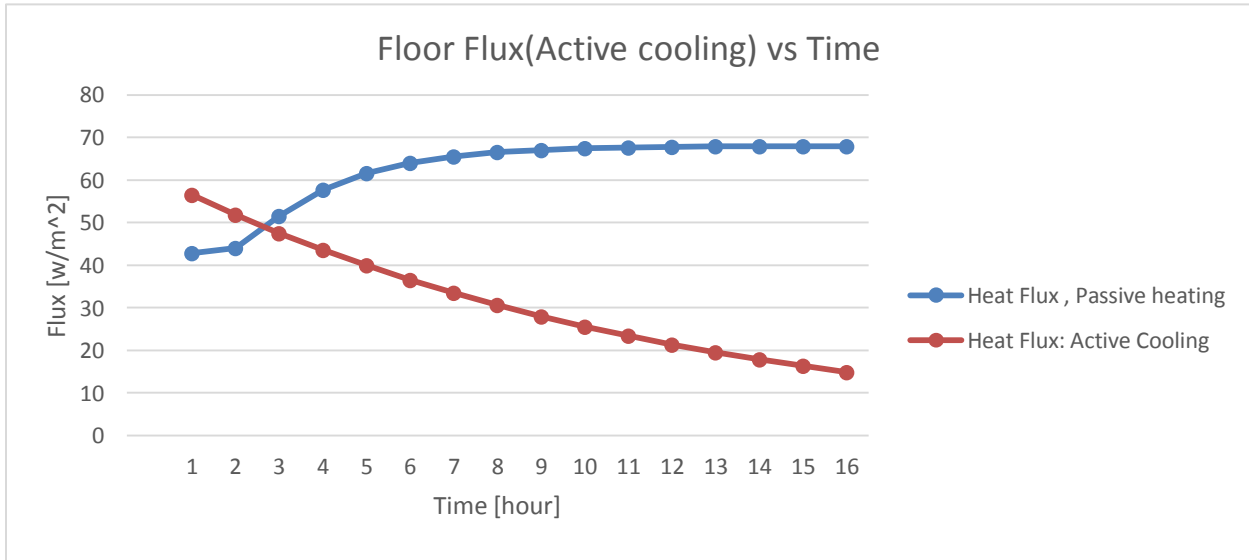


Figure 4.6 Heat Flux of the Slab during Active Cooling and Passive Heating

As the 16 hour active heating process begins, the heat flux of the slab increases rapidly from $18 \frac{W}{m^2.k}$ to $27.972 \frac{W}{m^2.k}$. By contrast, during the 16 hour passive cooling period, the heat flux only decreases from $27.972 \frac{W}{m^2.k}$ to $20.992 \frac{W}{m^2.k}$ (Figure 4.7). The average time constant for the active heating process is 0.100 hr/w and that of the passive cooling process is 0.143 hr/w. Again, it is noted that the time constant indicates that a longer period of time is required for the slab to passively release the same amount of heat as was actively gained.

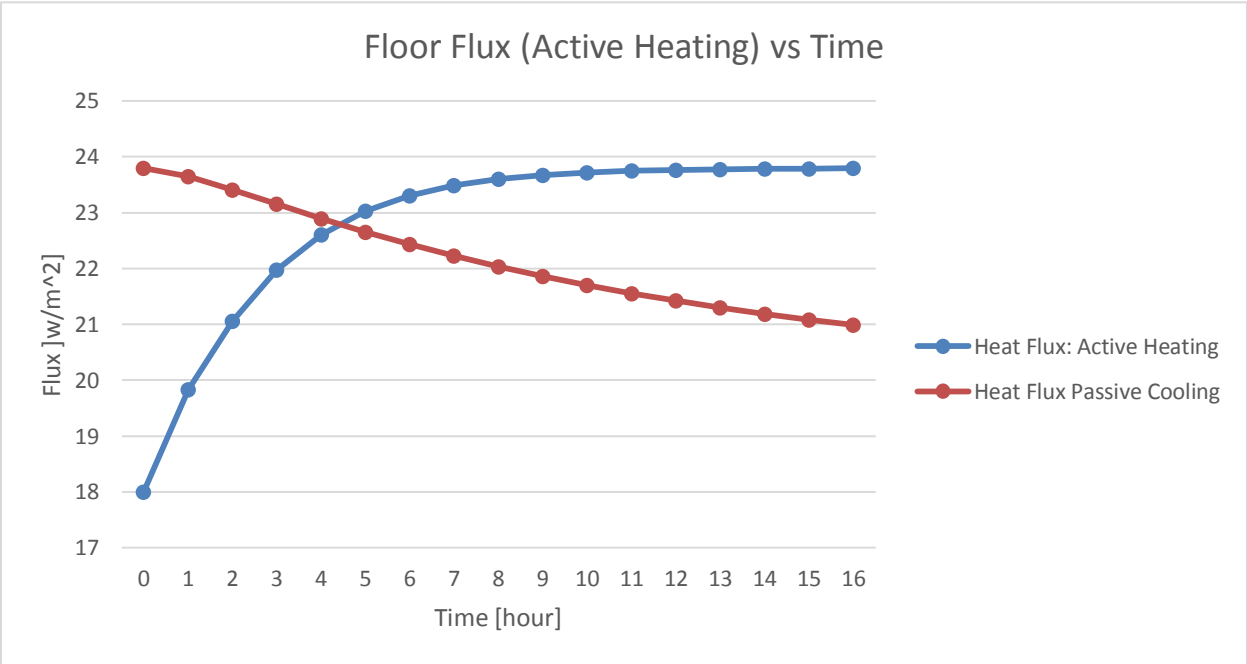


Figure 4.7 Heat Flux of the Slab During Active Heating and Passive Cooling

Determination of Slab and Pipe Dimensions

The specific dimensions for the analysis of the slab and pipe were based on the test space and boundary conditions set by Bjarne Olesen in his similar study of slab heating and cooling systems (2002). Analyses were then performed on slabs with thicknesses ranging from 110mm to 190mm (Figure 4.8) and pipe diameters ranging from 10mm to 70mm.

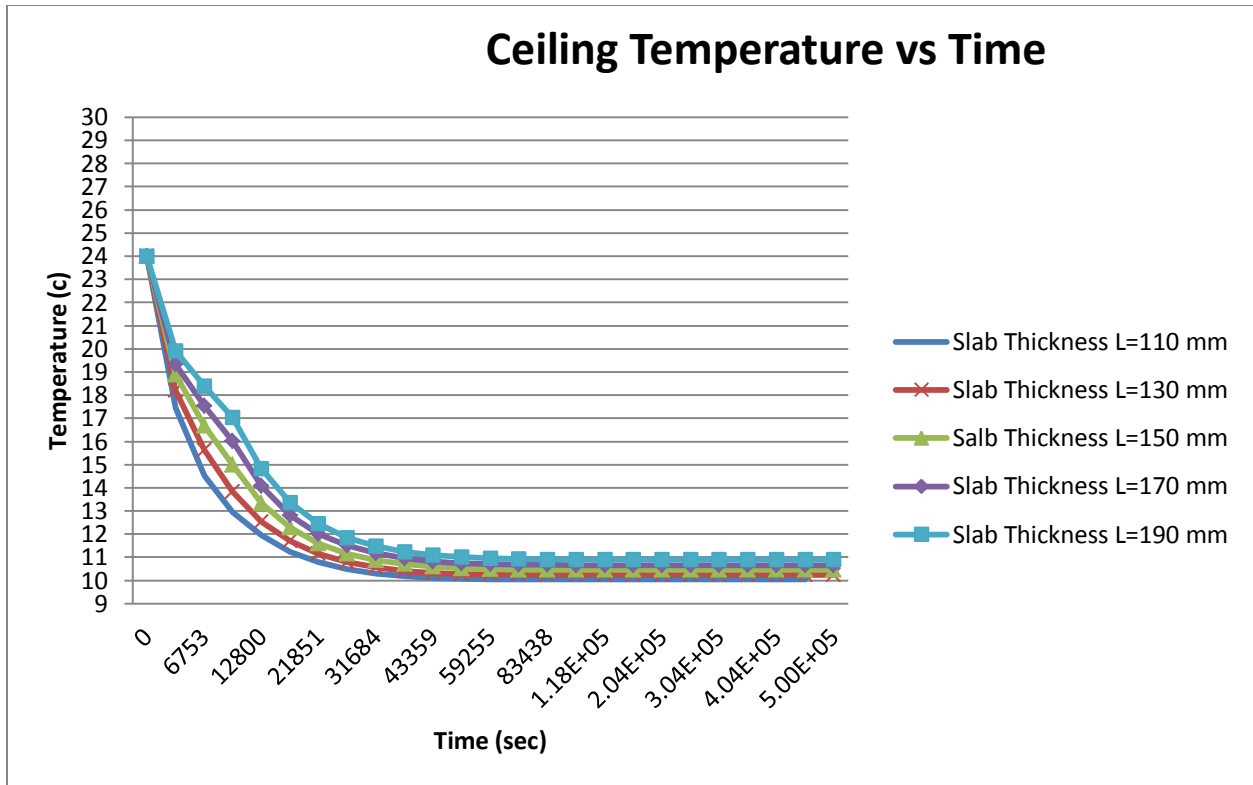


Figure 4.8 The Effects of Increasing Slab Thickness on Floor Temperature

To investigate the effect of the slab thickness L and the pipe diameter D on the energy storage capacity of the concrete mass, the simulation above was repeated, once with a constant slab thickness L and varying values for diameter D and again with a constant diameter D and differing values for slab thickness L . Figure 4.8, above, suggests that as the slab thickness increases, it takes a longer period of time for the floor temperature to reach the specified value. Figure 4.9, on the other hand, shows that as the pipe diameter increases, the floor temperature takes less time to reach the specified value. For example, the

temperature of the ceiling dropped from 24°C to 14.98°C in 13333 seconds (3.70 hours) for a pipe of 10mm diameter and from 24°C to 14.98°C in 10000 second (2.77 hours) for a pipe of 30mm diameter.

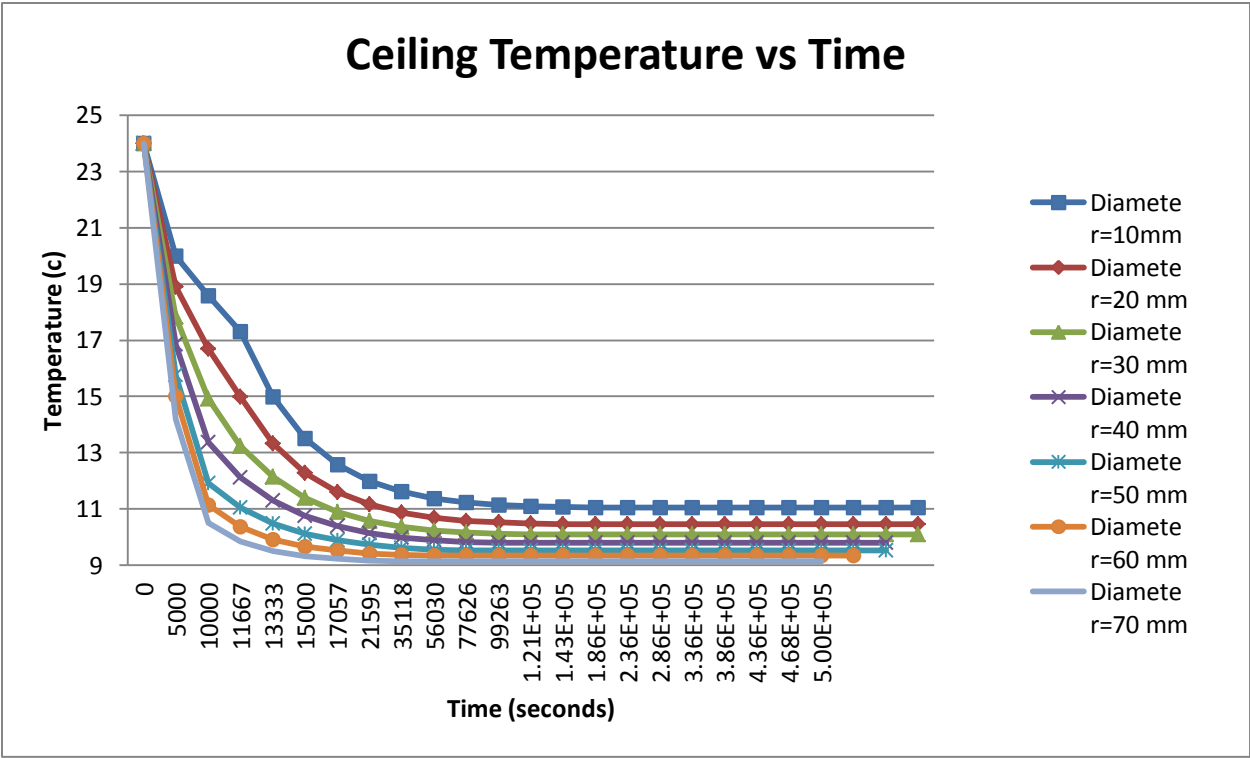


Figure 4.9 The Effects of Increasing Pipe Diameter on Floor Temperature

The more material that is in the slab, the greater the thermal storage. However, too large slab thickness introduces a negative effect in terms of weight and cost. Slab thickness most therefore be limited to those sizes generally used in commercial applications. Based on the above considerations, a slab thickness of 203.2mm was used.

The above trends also show that by allowing for a greater amount of material in the slab, limiting pipe diameter produces greater heat storage capability. Olesen, et al (2002)

demonstrated that 20mm pipe diameter yielded suitable results. A pipe diameter of 20mm was chosen for this analysis as well.

Implementation of Hydronic Technique in a Hypothetical Example

To implement the thermal mass technique, the following model was used:

A 70' x 70' office building located in Chattanooga, Tennessee was modeled. The building's 15 occupants perform office work between 8:00AM-6:00PM. The building is covered with a roof No. 9. The South and North facing walls are composed of insulated brick wall (Group B), each with a window area of 100 ft². The east and west facing walls are adjacent to the conditioned space. The height of the building is 10' and it has 2w/ft² of lighting; a machine attached to a 3 hp motor operates continuously. An infiltration of 0.3 ACH is assumed along with a ventilation requirement of 15 cfm/occupant. The peak cooling load occurs at 3:00 pm in July. (Dhamshala, 2011)

Location and Implementation

The city of Chattanooga is located in the southeastern United States and is characterized by mild weather. The following group of figures (4.10 and 4.11) illustrates the extremes of daily variation in this city. In these and all subsequent figures, the time recorded as 1 stands for 01:00, or 1:00 a.m., while 13 stands for 13:00, or 1:00 p.m., and so forth.

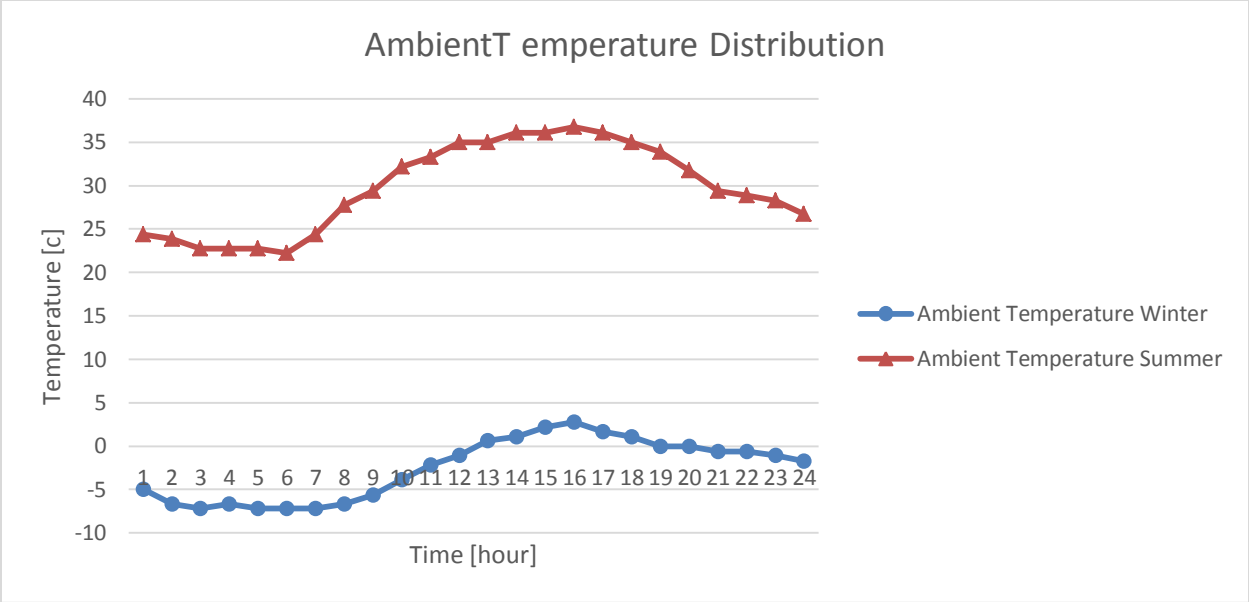


Figure 4.10 Daily Variations of Ambient Temperature in Chattanooga, TN

The variations of ambient temperature during summer and winter are shown in Figure 4.10, while Figure 4.11 illustrates the variation of the heating and cooling loads during summer and winter. The average ambient temperature in the summer is 27°C and the minimum and maximum summer temperatures are 21°C and 32°C, respectively. The average temperature in the winter is -1°C and the minimum and maximum winter temperatures are 5°C and 10°C, respectively.

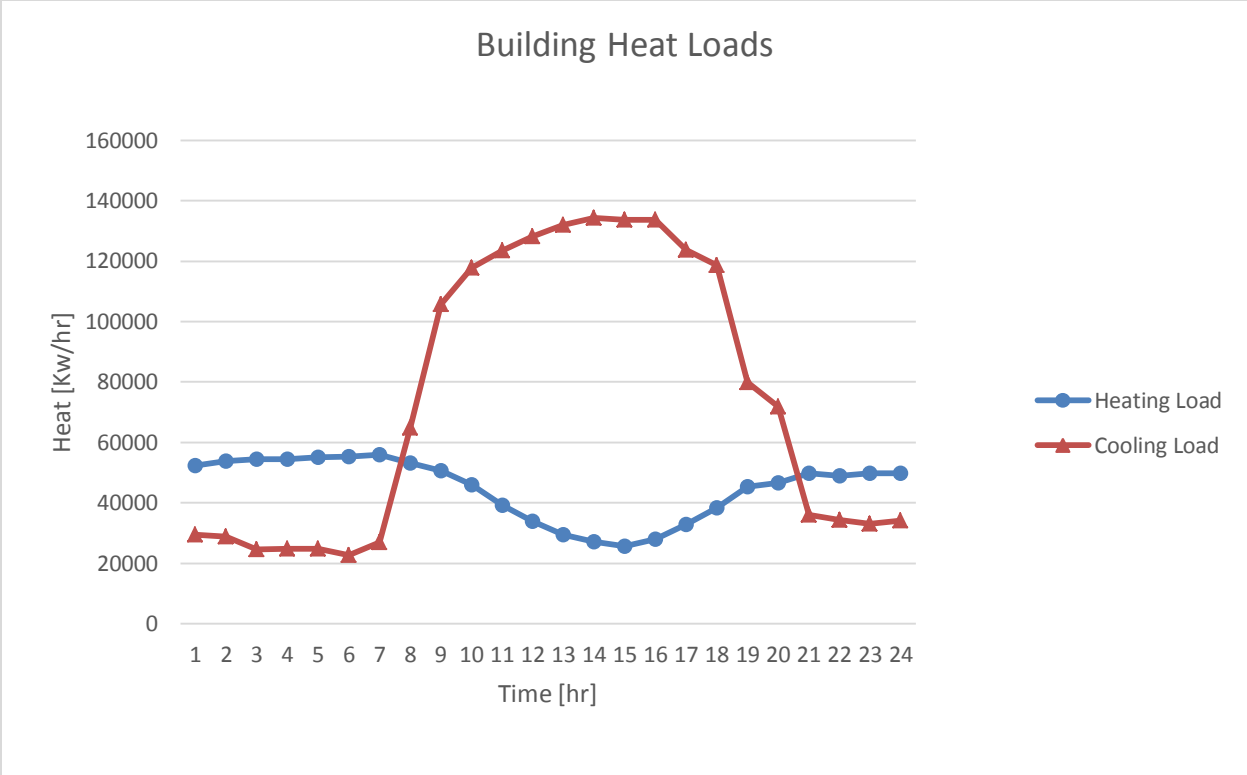


Figure 4.11 Daily Variations in Heating and Cooling Loads in Chattanooga, TN

Figure 11 shows the variation of the heating and cooling loads during summer and winter. In the winter, the required heat load increases from 52306 KW/hr to 55876 KW/hr between 1:00 and 7:00 and then decreases to 25690 KW/hr at 15:00. This decrease is due to the increase of the ambient temperature as well as the additional heat contributed by occupants, lights and equipment. The required heating load increases from 16:00 until 24:00 to reach a maximum value of 49729 KW/hr. On the contrary, the cooling load decreases from 29485 KW/hr to 27009 KW/hr between 1:00 and 7:00. It then increases to a maximum value of 134444 KW/hr at approximately 14:00 as a result of the

heat added by occupants, lights and equipment. It decreases again to 34157 KW/hr by midnight

Cooling

The slab's heat removal capacity was calculated and simulated for different values for both the water pipe temperature and the heat convection coefficient. This was then plotted along with the building's cooling load against time as depicted in Figure 4.12.

These simulations were done with two modes: radiation and no radiation. The general pattern of the slab capacity curves as follows. During the process of active cooling, the slab capacity starts increasing from a minimum value at 19:00 until it reaches a maximum value at 7:00. After 7:00, the slab capacity decreases again to reach the minimum value at 19:00. This is due to stopping active cooling, and the building normal operation.

Figure 4.12 is significant in that it is necessary in the design of the hybrid system. The area under each curve of the slab capacity curves represents the total heat that can be removed. The area under the heat extracted, on the other hand, represents the total amount of heat needing to be removed. In the hybrid system, an air conditioning unit is used primarily for ventilation, air quality control and as an auxiliary cooling mechanism during extreme weather conditions. The areas described above help in sizing the air conditioning unit. Since the heat convection coefficient depends on the velocity of the air flow, it can be used to optimize the blower fan thus directing the flow to the radiant surface. The data concerning pipe water temperature and heat extracted can be used to size and optimize the chiller.

After carefully comparing the slab heat capacity curves, the curve number 11 was found to meet the requirement. The choice was made mainly by matching the area under slab capacity curves to the heat extracted curve. The area under the heat extracted curve was calculated by numerical integration to be 341480W while the area under curve 11 was evaluated in similar manor and found to be 322310W. The differences in the value can be easily accommodated by a modest auxiliary air conditioning system. These two curve are shown in Figure 4.13.

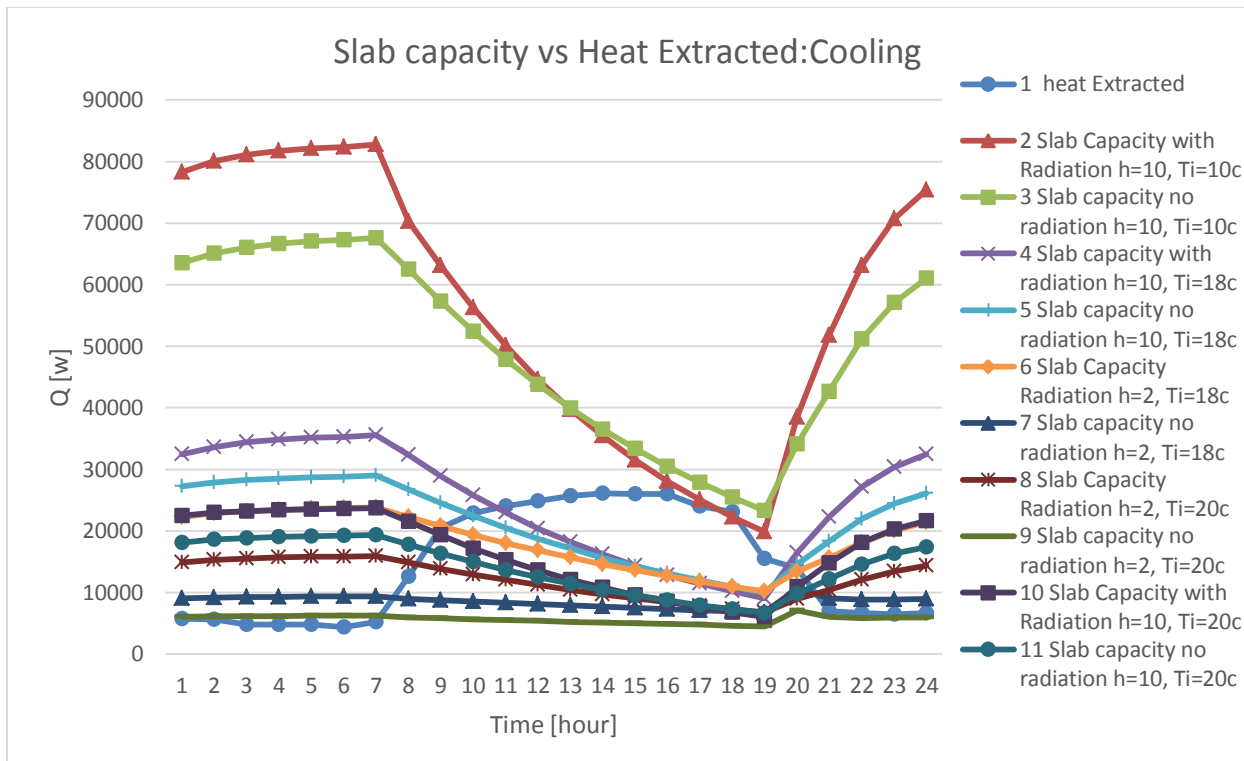


Figure 4.12 Slab capacity (with different values T_i and h) and Heat Extracted vs Time

As shown in Figure 4.13, the slab heat extraction capacity increases from 18145W to 19325W between 1:00 and 7:00 as a result of actively cooling the slab during this time.

After 7:00, the heat extraction capacity begins decreasing until it reaches 6664 W at 19:00. It then increases to 17439 at approximately 24:00. Between, 9:00 and about 8:30, the slab capacity is less than the heat extracted. The difference between the two curves during this time interval is 13932W, which can be accommodated easily by a small air conditioning unit.

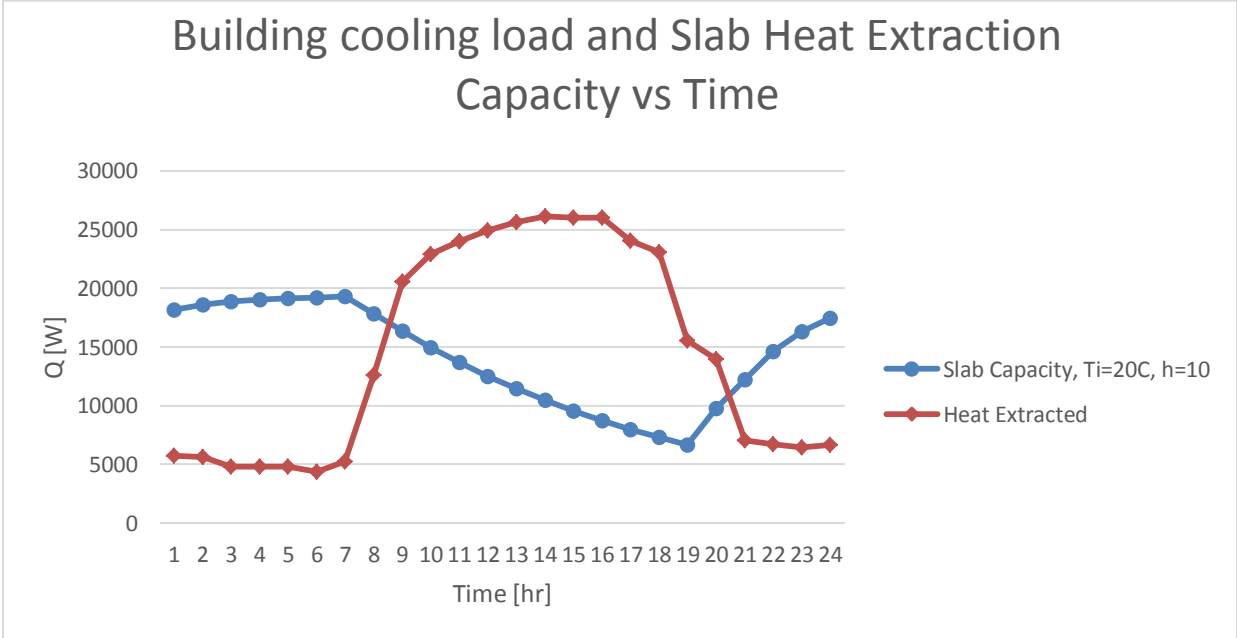


Figure 4.13 Simulation of the Building’s Cooling Load and Slab Heat Extraction Capacity

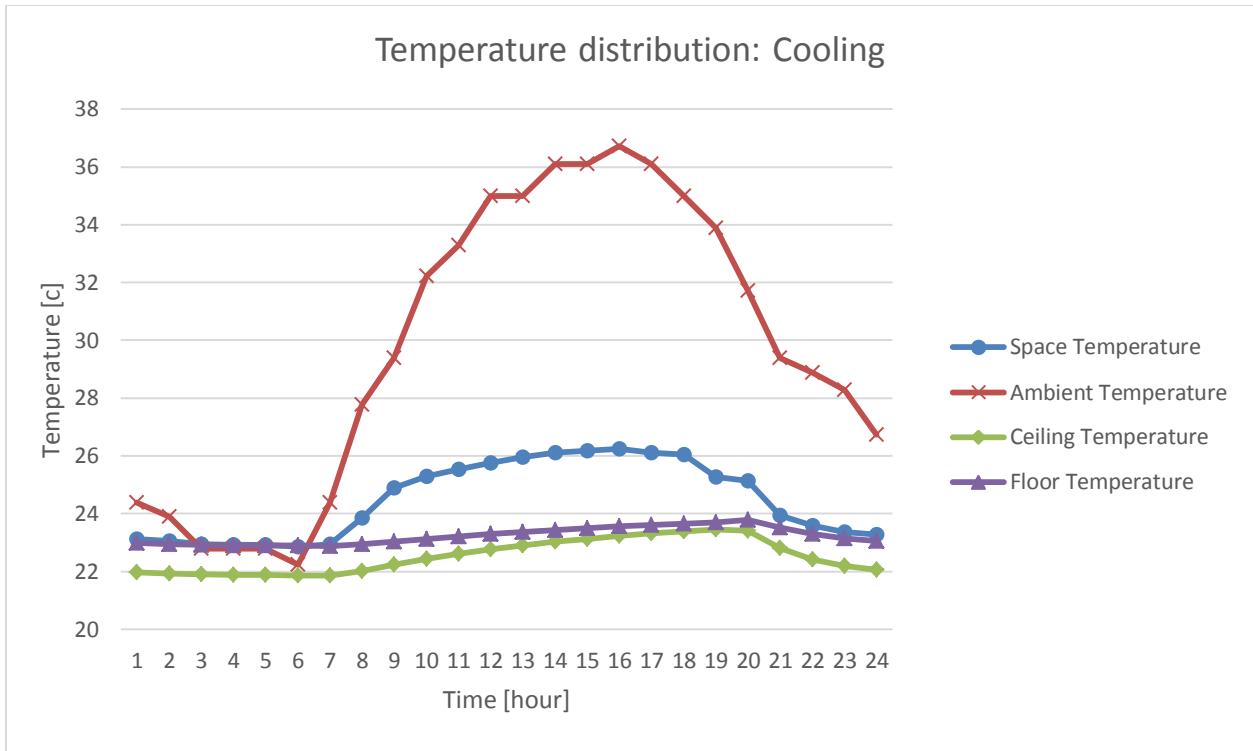


Figure 4.14 Temperature Distribution in an Office Building Using a Hydronic Cooling System

The above figure (4.14) shows the temperature distributions of the space (room) in addition to the ambient, ceiling and floor temperature distributions. The outside temperature distribution of July 1 for the metro area of Chattanooga, Tennessee is graphed as ambient temperature. The floor and the ceiling temperature begin to decrease as the process of active cooling starts at 20:00 and reach their minimum values at 7:00, at which point the active cooling process stops. After the building begins operation at 7:00, the cooling load once again increases. As previously discussed, this is due to the added heat load produced by occupants, lights, equipment, ventilation, and the rise of the outside temperature.

The space temperature follows the same pattern as the ambient, floor, and ceiling temperature because it is dependent on them; therefore, the temperature drops from 23.94°C

to 22.88°C during the slab’s active cooling period between 21:00 and 7:00. It increases afterward to reach 26.24°C at 16:00, then decreases slowly to 23.93°C at 21:00.

Additionally, Figure 4.14 shows that during the cooling season, the space temperature range from 24.88°C at 9:00 to 25.13°C at 20:00; that is, it stays within the range of human comfort.

Heating

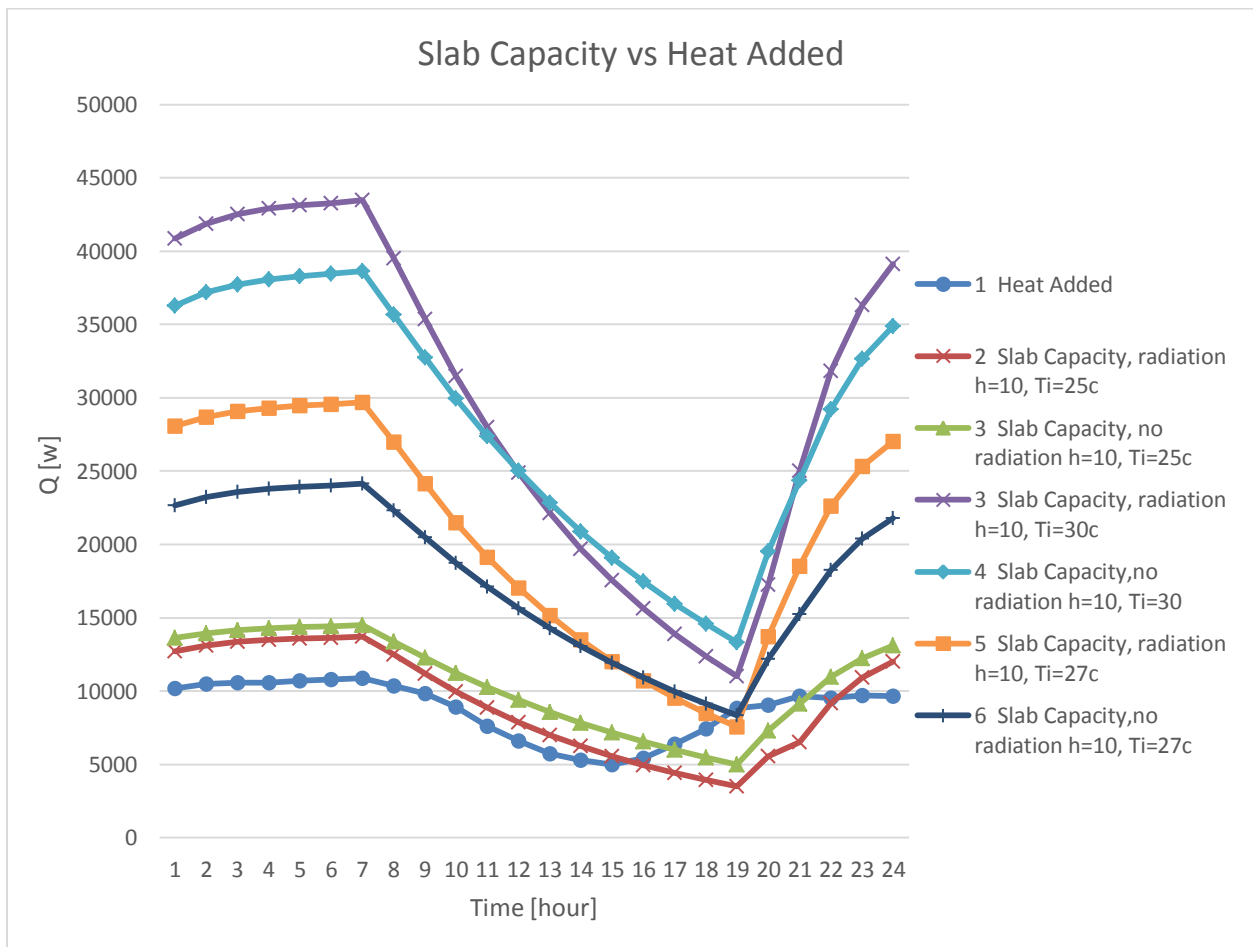


Figure 4.15 Simulation of Building’s Heating Load and Slab’s Heat Adding Capacity

The building heating load was calculated and simulated for different values for both the water pipe temperature and heat convection coefficient. This was then plotted along with the building's heat load against time as depicted in Figure 4.15, above. The general pattern of the slab capacity curves is as follows. During the period of active heating, the slab capacity begins to increase from a minimum value at 19:00 until it reaches a maximum value at 7:00. After 7:00, the slab capacity decreases to again reach the minimum value at 19:00. The matching curve for the slab capacity to the heat added curve is curve number 3 and follows the same reasoning as the previous discussion concerning the heat extracted. The matching slab capacity for heat added and the heat needed curves are shown in Figure 4.16.

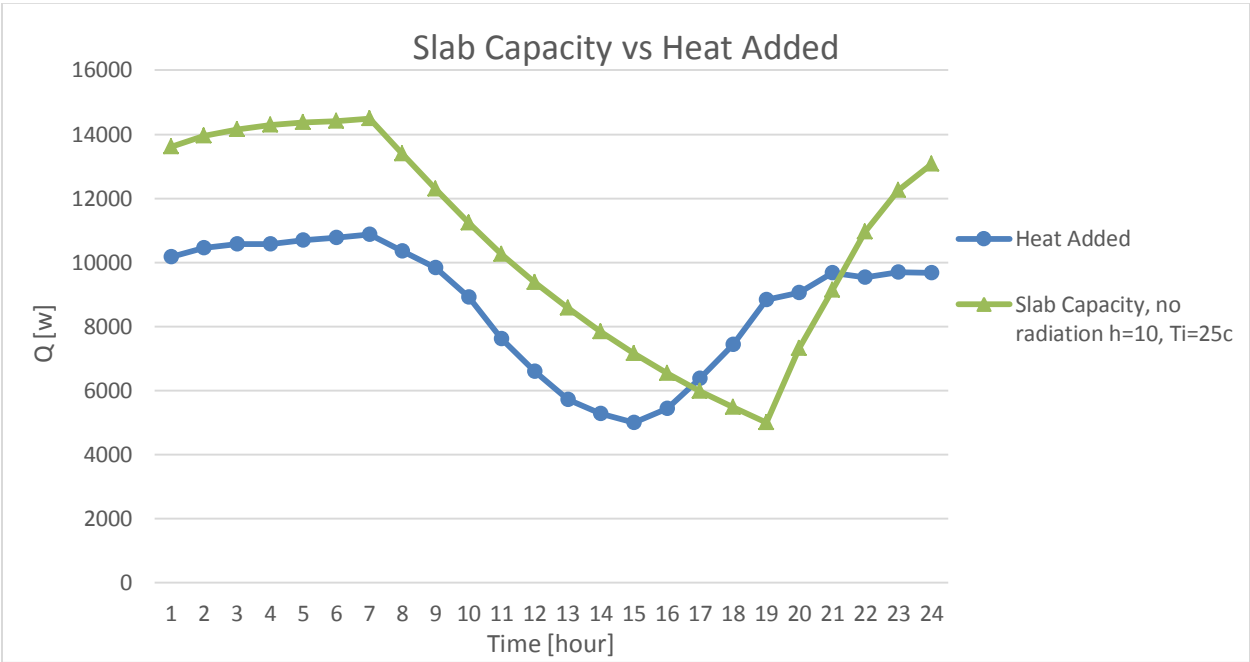


Figure 4.16. Slab Capacity vs Heat Added

Figure 4.17 illustrates the temperature distributions of the space (room), ambient, ceiling and floor temperatures, where ambient temperature is defined as the outside temperature distribution of January 1 for the metro area of Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the seasons during which heating is necessary, the ambient temperature decreases slowly from -5°C to -7.2°C between 1:00 and 7:00. It then increases to 2.8°C 16:00 at which point it begins to drop to -1.7°C at midnight. The floor and the ceiling temperatures increase as the process of active heating take place at 1:00, reaching their maximum values of 23.31°C and 23.89°C respectively at 7:00 when the active heating process is then terminated. After 7:00, both the floor and the ceiling temperature decrease slowly to 22.89°C and 22.99°C respectively. At 19:00, these temperature then increases again to 23.28°C and 23.86°C respectively. As previously observed, the space temperature follows the same pattern as the floor and ceiling temperatures because it depend on them—the temperature rises from 23.79°C to 24.84°C during the slab's active heating period between 19:00 and 7:00. It then drops back to 23.64°C at 15:00.

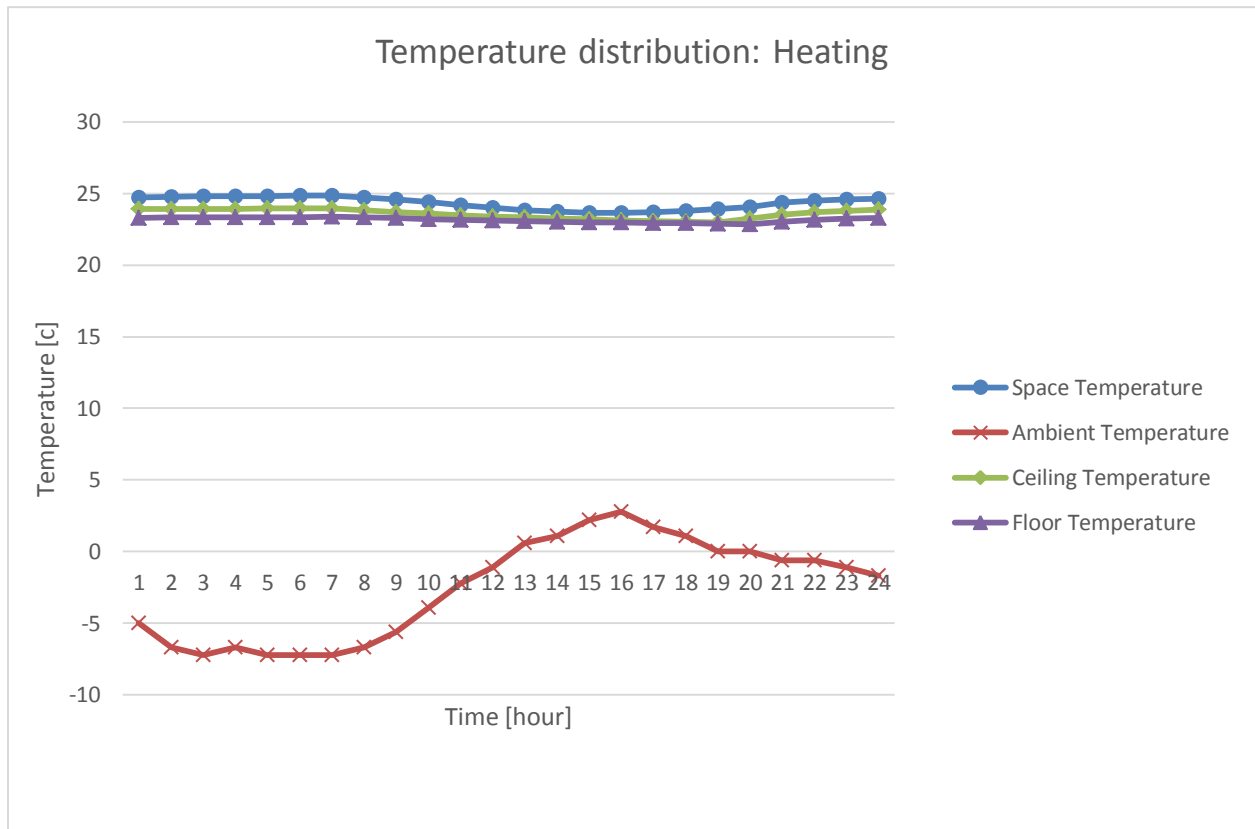


Figure 4.17 Temperature Distribution in an Office Building Using a Hydronic Heating System

Furthermore, Figure 4.17 shows that during the heating season, the space temperature ranges from 23.64°C at 15:00 to 24.84°C at 7:00; that is, it stays within the range of human comfort.

Economic Merit

The space temperature results presented in Figures 4.15 and 4.17 above show that the technique of using a slab (embedded with a pipe) for thermal storage is adequate to keep the conditioned space comfortable during most of the building operation period. One exception is

the period between 13:00 and 18:00 for the cooling season where the space temperature ranges from 25.9°C and 26.05°C. During this time, the auxiliary air conditioning system can provide the necessary cooling. To show the economic benefits of using the slab technique, the operational costs of the embedded slab technique versus a conventional air conditioning system were compared.

Table 4.2

Chiller Efficiency Analysis Data

Chiller Efficiency vs Chiller Evaporator Leaving Temperature, 70ton unit							
ELWT \	65F	70F	75F	85F	95F	105F	115F
40	5.417	4.929	4.500	3.761	3.212	2.729	2.304
42	5.469	4.993	4.571	3.844	3.289	2.800	2.370
44	5.499	5.043	4.635	3.926	3.369	2.870	2.432
46	5.578	5.126	4.718	4.005	3.448	2.938	2.499
48	5.630	5.188	4.788	4.088	3.520	3.005	2.565
50	5.641	5.220	4.836	4.167	3.590	3.071	2.632
52	5.695	5.285	4.904	4.241	3.664	3.135	2.696
54	5.734	5.335	4.962	4.315	3.734	3.198	2.762
56	5.770	5.382	5.018	4.386	3.802	3.259	2.827
58	5.805	5.428	5.073	4.457	3.868	3.319	2.893
60	5.839	5.472	5.125	4.525	3.933	3.378	2.958
62	5.870	5.514	5.175	4.592	3.997	3.436	3.024
64	5.901	5.555	5.224	4.657	4.060	3.492	3.089
66	5.929	5.594	5.270	4.721	4.121	3.548	3.155
68	5.957	5.631	5.316	4.784	4.181	3.602	3.220
70	5.984	5.667	5.359	4.845	4.240	3.655	3.286
72	6.009	5.702	5.402	4.905	4.297	3.708	3.351

In analyzing the chiller experimental data given by Trane Inc., a unit size 70 tons was considered. Data points were collected for the water temperature leaving the evaporator (chiller operating temperature), air temperature entering condenser (set room temperature), load output in tons and power required. The coefficient of performance was calculated for these data points and presented in Table 4.2. Figure 4.18 exhibits the behavior of these data. The figure (4.18) suggests that for each specific condenser air temperature curve modeled, the coefficient of performance of the chiller increases as the temperature of the water leaving the evaporator increases. In addition, the coefficient of performance increases as the temperature of the water leaving the condenser decreases. It appears from this analysis, that decreasing the gap between the water temperature leaving the evaporator and the air temperature entering the condenser increases the coefficient of performance.

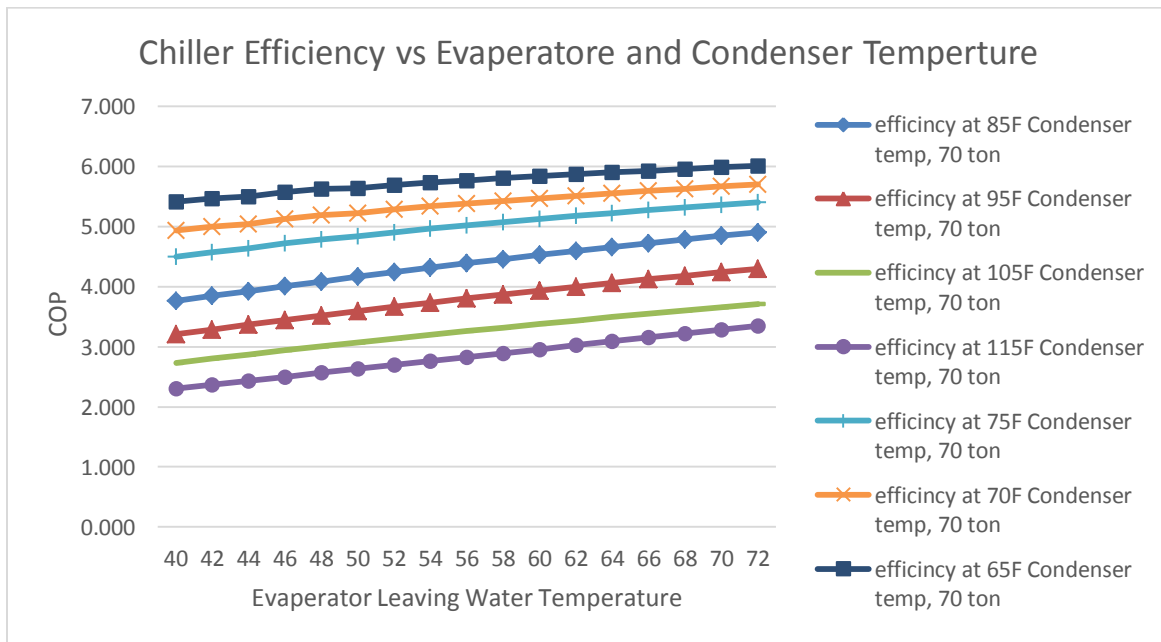


Figure 4.18 Chiller Efficiency Analysis Data (using data from Table 4.2)

The coefficient of performance (COP) is defined as the heat obtained per work input. A typical air conditioning system of 70 ton capacity operates with a COP of 3.289 as demonstrated by the highlighted cells (Table 4.2). In comparison, a chiller with 70 tons capacity operates on a typical COP of 5.359. This analysis showed that using a chiller offers about 62% cost savings over using the same technique with a conventional air conditioning system.

In the hypothetical building data, cooling and heating using a conventional air conditioning system (\$3595 AC plus half of the demand costs) represent about 38% of the total utility costs (\$11135). On the contrary, the slab technique using only a chiller and small air conditioning unit represent only 22.58% of the total utility costs. Demand is not included as the system is actively run during off peak hours. Therefore, the slab technique hybrid system offered an overall cost savings of 14.86% over a conventional system. A breakdown of the utility costs in the model building, as derived the data in Appendix 1, is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3

Conventional Systems Costs in a Hypothetical Building

Building utility cost breakdown	Cost (in USD)
Air conditioning	3495
Equipment	1518
Auxiliary	694
Lights	3014
Demand	1563
Water heater	58
Telecommunication	10338
Heat	797
Total	11135

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Cost Savings

The objective of this work was to investigate the feasibility of reducing the energy consumption in buildings by means of using the thermal mass of the building. Pipes for transporting cool or hot water are embedded in a concrete slab beneath the surface flooring. In what is called the hydronic system, hot or cold water runs through these pipes to store energy in the slab during night time when the energy costs of electrical power are significantly lower than during the day. The Finite Element Method was used in ANSYS to model a concrete slab with a pipe embedded in it. This slab technique was then implemented in a hypothetical building located in metropolitan Chattanooga, Tennessee, USA.

The results of the simulations show that the technique helped to reduce the cost of heating and cooling the building by 14.8%. As such, the cost savings are particularly high in areas where the charge for electricity is based on on-peak usage and off-peak usage. For example, the largest power company providing service in Atlanta, Georgia Power has cost savings of more than 50% during off-peak times (14:00-19:00), while the Tennessee Valley Authority, currently largest power company in the United States, is moving toward a peak hour surcharge for power consumption during the hours of noon to 20:00 (Connolly, 2010). Using

the method described in this paper, active cooling of the slab only occurs during off peak hours. This method results in vastly improved operational costs over a conventional system which requires operation during both on-peak and off-peak times.

Further Study

Further study would likely consider the interior walls and the building envelope as means of thermal storage instead of the floor and ceiling alone. Other considerations to be taken into account include the minimum slab thickness and pipe diameters necessary to produce optimum results.

Although implementing a hydronic system obviously has associated costs, it is important to note that this expenditure can be recouped elsewhere. The costs savings of avoiding the installation of a large air duct system versus small one are gained immediately. Additional savings can be explored by designing the embedded hydronic pipe as a foundation for a sprinkler system, thus rendering a separate fire protection system unnecessary.

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APPENDIX A
TABLER DATA

CHATTANOOGA TN 35 2 85 12 75

Time 12:55:52 PM Date: 11/30/2012

(TABLE) Transient Analysis of Building Loads and Energy Requirements Zone:1

Envelop:	Roof	East Wall	South Wall	West Wall	North Wall	Floor	NE Wall	SE Wall	SW Wall	NW Wall
Area(ft^2):	4900	700	500	700	500	4900	0	0	0	0
Glass Area (ft^2):	0	0	200	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
U-Factor(Btu/hr.ft^2.F):	0.036	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.04				
Type:	17	31	31	31	31	6				

No of Occupants (day) = 10 (night) = 0 (holidays) = 0 Renew System:1 Mode:1 Life(yrs): Util P.Fac:2 Cap Cost:5 Payback =
 Equip Elec Load, kW (day) = 5 (night) = 0 (holidays) = 0 No hrs/yr: Heat Eqmpt on: 0 Cool Eqmpt on: 0 Eqmpt Off: 0
 Elec. Lights,W/ft^2 = 2 (night) = 0.01 (holidays) = 0.01 DCV System:Off Zc = Energy Recovery System: Off Sen.Eff: 0.85 Lat.Eff: 0.85
 Infiltration, fraction of ACH = 0.3 Ventilation, cfm/person = 15 Hot Water Cons, gal/person/day = 2 U- of Glass(Btu/hr.ft^2.F) = 0.8
 S.C of Glass = 0.85 Elec Power Cost, cents/kWh = 12 Gas Fuel Cost, cents/therm = 90 Economiser: Off Elec kW limit: 10 kW cost: 10
 Wint: Therm set = 72 F N. Setback = 72 F Throtl Range = F :Sum: Thrm set = 76 F N.Setback = 76 F Throtl Range = F

Pk H/lat.Load, tons = -4.47/1.1 in Month = 12 on Day = 20 at hr = 7 : Peak C/maxll, tons = 10.22/1.7 in month = 6 on Day = 28 at hr = 16

Approx Recommended Cap of Heating Eqmpt, tons = 7

Approx Recommended Cap of Cooling Eqmpt, tons = 12

On the Peak Heating Day :						On the Peak Cooling Day					
Time	A.Temp	S.Load	H.Added	S.Flux	S.Temp	Time	A.Temp	S.Load	Heat Extr	S.Temp	S.Flux
hr	(deg F)	(Btu/hr)	(Btu/hr)	(W/m^2)	(deg F)	hr	(deg F)	(Btu/hr)	(Btu/hr)	(deg F)	(W/m^2)
1	23	-50767	-49579.6	0	72.2	1	75.9	33741	27948	75.1	0
2	19.94	-52215	-51006.9	0	72.2	2	75	32595	27399	75.1	0
3	19.04	-52733	-51584.3	0	72.2	3	73	28592	23336	75.2	0
4	19.94	-52665	-51564.4	0	72.2	4	73	27791	23490	75.2	0
5	19.04	-53109	-52125	0	72.2	5	73	26994	23484	75.2	0
6	19.04	-53344	-52513	0	72.2	6	72	24487	21387	75.2	0
7	19.04	-53601	-52963.4	0	72.2	7	75.9	27784	25601	75.1	0
8	19.94	-51244	-50438.7	0	72.2	8	82	59095	61493	74.6	0
9	21.92	-49233	-47951.2	0	72.2	9	84.9	93595	100231	74.1	0
10	24.98	-45772	-43481.7	0	72.1	10	90	104603	111714	73.9	0
11	28.04	-40132	-37103.6	0	72	11	91.9	110586	117038	73.9	0
12	30.02	-35577	-32202.5	0	71.9	12	95	114923	121471	73.8	0
13	33.08	-31176	-27872.9	0	71.9	13	95	118967	125092	73.8	0
14	33.98	-29313	-25751.3	0	71.9	14	97	121328	127436	73.7	0
15	35.96	-28324	-24351.2	0	71.8	15	97	121774	126794	73.7	0
16	37.04	-29574	-26518.4	0	71.9	16	98.1	122673	126785	73.7	0
17	35.06	-33778	-31103.3	0	71.9	17	97	115210	117267	73.9	0
18	33.98	-37902	-36287	0	72	18	95	110894	112504	73.9	0
19	32	-43830	-43049.3	0	72.1	19	93	79485	75741	74.4	0
20	32	-44980	-44119.3	0	72.1	20	89.1	72553	68066	74.6	0
21	30.92	-47616	-47124.2	0	72.2	21	84.9	42026	34165	75	0
22	30.92	-47687	-46438.1	0	72.1	22	84	39753	32622	75	0
23	30.02	-48048	-47277.6	0	72.2	23	82.9	38192	31372	75.1	0
24	28.94	-48535	-47136.5	0	72.2	24	80.1	37804	32377	75.1	0

Utility Cost Analysis

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	t,year
ac:	0	0	0	231	453	634	715	680	498	284	0	0	3495
eqp:	126	120	132	126	132	126	126	138	114	138	126	114	1518
aux:	69	58	59	53	53	58	63	61	45	53	54	68	694
lit:	250	238	262	250	262	250	250	274	227	274	250	227	3014
edmd:	75	75	75	165	166	178	177	173	167	162	75	75	1563
wat:	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	58
telc:	526	497	533	831	1070	1249	1335	1330	1054	915	510	488	10338
heat:	169	133	96	54	15	0	0	0	4	54	97	175	797
RevRn:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
tuty:	695	630	629	885	1085	1249	1335	1330	1058	969	607	663	11135

Pk kW Dem: 27.82 kWh. Conp/yr: 77799 kWh Cost/yr, \$: 8776 therms/yr: 0 GasCost, \$: 0 E.D.Cost, \$/yr: 1563

Solar Collectors = 50 Diam of Storg Tank(m) = 1.5 Cap C. S. Tank(\$) = Cap C. Sol Coll(\$) = 1500

Ast= 17.68 Vst= 5.3 Mcp = 21427.88 # hrs of highTemp in S.Tank = 0 # hrs of heating = 0 # hrs of cooling = 0 # hrs of auxheat= 0

APPENDIX B
ANSYS GENERATED DATA

Data used to calculate T space: COOLING

h= 10		A= 455.22			
Time [hour]	T out [C]	T Floor [C]	T Ceiling [C]	70% Heat extr	T space [C]
1	24.38889	22.986	21.973	5733.221667	23.10921988
2	23.88889	22.947	21.927	5620.600417	23.0543499
3	22.77778	22.923	21.899	4787.121111	22.93680303
4	22.77778	22.908	21.882	4818.7125	22.92427293
5	22.77778	22.899	21.872	4817.481667	22.91463774
6	22.22222	22.893	21.866	4387.305417	22.86138847
7	24.38889	22.885	21.858	5251.760694	22.94833765
8	27.77778	22.938	22.012	12614.60569	23.86055047
9	29.38889	23.024	22.225	20561.27597	24.88288891
10	32.22222	23.118	22.427	22916.88583	25.28962203
11	33.27778	23.21	22.605	24009.04528	25.54458155
12	35	23.294	22.761	24918.42597	25.7644652
13	35	23.37	22.899	25661.23389	25.953053
14	36.11111	23.439	23.021	26142.07944	26.10136763
15	36.11111	23.5	23.129	26010.38028	26.17140219
16	36.72222	23.555	23.225	26008.53403	26.2466994
17	36.11111	23.604	23.31	24056.02208	26.09924134
18	35	23.647	23.386	23078.94556	26.05142219
19	33.88889	23.686	23.453	15537.42458	25.27608413
20	31.72222	23.779	23.415	13962.98361	25.13065226
21	29.38889	23.51	22.811	7008.570139	23.93030033
22	28.88889	23.294	22.42	6692.040833	23.5920337
23	28.27778	23.145	22.188	6435.617222	23.3733689
24	26.72222	23.047	22.053	6641.781806	23.2795134

Simulation Data for cooling

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	10	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	10	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	0
1	23.228	21.952	11.747	72.745	84.492	924.12
2	22.284	19.835	26.844	86.942	113.786	580.5
3	21.525	18.459	38.855	99.922	138.777	437.77
4	20.999	17.641	47.078	108.31	155.388	369.08
5	20.656	17.162	52.411	113.29	165.701	329.42
6	20.439	16.881	55.794	116.21	172.004	306.15
7	20.302	16.716	57.916	117.93	175.846	292.37
8	20.217	16.617	59.24	118.94	178.18	284.15
9	20.165	16.559	60.062	119.54	179.602	279.22
10	20.132	16.523	60.572	119.9	180.472	276.24
11	20.112	16.502	60.887	120.12	181.007	274.45
12	20.099	16.489	61.082	120.25	181.332	273.35
13	20.091	16.481	61.202	120.33	181.532	272.69
14	20.087	16.476	61.276	120.38	181.656	272.28
15	20.084	16.473	61.321	120.4	181.721	272.04
16	20.082	16.472	61.349	120.42	181.769	271.89
Total			837.636	1795.629	2633.27	5715.72
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	20.082	16.472	61.349	120.42	181.769	
1	19.847	16.816	54.158	100.27	154.428	
2	20.084	17.487	50.167	88.457	138.624	
3	20.387	18.141	45.416	78.215	123.631	
4	20.687	18.725	40.74	69.396	110.136	
5	20.964	19.24	36.41	61.689	98.099	
6	21.216	19.693	32.482	54.898	87.38	
7	21.441	20.094	28.951	48.884	77.835	
8	21.643	20.45	25.789	43.545	69.334	
9	21.824	20.766	22.964	38.797	61.761	
10	21.984	21.046	20.442	34.571	55.013	
11	22.128	21.296	18.194	30.809	49.003	
12	22.255	21.519	16.189	27.457	43.646	
13	22.369	21.717	14.402	24.472	38.874	
14	22.47	21.893	12.811	21.812	34.623	
15	22.561	22.05	11.393	19.443	30.836	
16	22.641	22.189	10.129	17.332	27.461	
Total			501.986	880.467	1382.45	

T room =	24	T pipe =	10
h room =	10	h pipe =	4300

charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	0
1	23.021	21.713	9.3871	65.605	74.9921	922.16
2	21.792	19.307	22.059	71.668	93.727	574.43
3	20.776	17.69	32.433	79.895	112.328	418.33
4	20.054	16.692	39.718	85.803	125.521	335.63
5	19.572	16.087	44.563	89.52	134.083	289.52
6	19.258	15.721	47.714	91.793	139.507	261.56
7	19.056	15.497	49.742	93.178	142.92	244.48
8	18.927	15.36	51.039	94.023	145.062	233.98
9	18.844	15.276	51.866	94.54	146.406	227.5
10	18.792	15.224	52.392	94.858	147.25	223.49
11	18.759	15.192	52.725	95.054	147.779	220.99
12	18.738	15.172	52.936	95.176	148.112	219.44
13	18.724	15.159	53.07	95.251	148.321	218.47
14	18.716	15.151	53.155	95.299	148.454	217.86
15	18.711	15.146	53.208	95.328	148.536	217.48
16	18.707	15.143	53.242	95.346	148.588	217.24
Total			719.2491	1432.337	2151.5861	5042.56

discharging without radiation					
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf
0	18.707	15.143	53.242	95.346	148.588
1	18.899	15.63	51.418	85.778	137.196
2	19.219	16.321	48.182	77.736	125.918
3	19.58	16.996	44.524	70.563	115.087
4	19.939	17.614	40.908	64.266	105.174
5	20.278	18.173	37.492	58.628	96.12
6	20.593	18.68	34.32	53.529	87.849
7	20.883	19.14	31.398	48.898	80.296
8	21.15	19.559	28.714	44.679	73.393
9	21.394	19.942	26.255	40.831	67.086
10	21.617	20.291	24.004	37.318	61.322
11	21.822	20.61	21.944	34.11	56.054
12	22.009	20.901	20.06	31.178	51.238
13	22.18	21.168	18.338	28.499	46.837
14	22.336	21.411	16.763	26.051	42.814
15	22.479	21.633	15.323	23.813	39.136
16	22.61	21.837	14.007	21.767	35.774
Total			526.892	842.99	1369.882

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	18	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	10	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	0
1	23.669	23.122	5.0343	31.176	36.2103	396.05
2	23.265	22.217	11.511	37.318	48.829	248.8
3	22.941	21.629	16.667	42.945	59.612	187.73
4	22.716	21.281	20.198	46.576	66.774	158.37
5	22.57	21.077	22.487	48.733	71.22	141.44
6	22.478	20.958	23.939	49.996	73.935	131.52
7	22.42	20.887	24.849	50.736	75.585	125.65
8	22.383	20.846	25.416	51.173	76.589	122.16
9	22.361	20.821	25.769	51.433	77.202	120.06
10	22.347	20.806	25.987	51.588	77.575	118.8
11	22.339	20.797	26.122	51.681	77.803	118.04
12	22.333	20.792	26.205	51.737	77.942	117.57
13	22.33	20.788	26.256	51.771	78.027	117.29
14	22.328	20.786	26.288	51.792	78.08	117.12
15	22.327	20.785	26.307	51.804	78.111	117.02
16	22.326	20.784	26.319	51.812	78.131	116.95
Total			359.3543	772.271	1131.63	2454.57
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	22.326	20.784	26.319	51.812	78.131	
1	22.405	21.015	25.129	45.92	71.049	
2	22.534	21.335	23.101	40.563	63.664	
3	22.676	21.638	20.866	35.821	56.687	
4	22.814	21.905	18.708	31.743	50.451	
5	22.94	22.14	16.717	28.187	44.904	
6	23.055	22.347	14.915	25.059	39.974	
7	23.157	22.53	13.295	22.293	35.588	
8	23.249	22.692	11.846	19.84	31.686	
9	23.332	22.836	10.552	17.66	28.212	
10	23.405	22.964	9.3975	15.722	25.1195	
11	23.47	23.078	8.3684	13.998	22.3664	
12	23.528	23.179	7.4515	12.463	19.9145	
13	23.58	23.269	6.6348	11.096	17.7308	
14	23.626	23.35	5.9074	9.8796	15.787	
15	23.667	23.421	5.2597	8.7963	14.056	
16	23.704	23.484	4.6829	7.8317	12.5146	
Total			229.1502	398.6846	627.835	

T room =	24	T pipe =	18
h room=	10	h pipe =	4300

charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	
1	23.58	23.02	4.0232	28.116	32.1392	395.21
2	23.054	21.989	9.4541	30.715	40.1691	246.18
3	22.618	21.296	13.9	34.241	48.141	179.29
4	22.309	20.868	17.022	36.773	53.795	143.84
5	22.102	20.609	19.098	38.366	57.464	124.08
6	21.968	20.452	20.449	39.34	59.789	112.1
7	21.881	20.356	21.318	39.934	61.252	104.78
8	21.826	20.297	21.874	40.295	62.169	100.28
9	21.79	20.261	22.228	40.517	62.745	97.5
10	21.768	20.239	22.453	40.653	63.106	95.78
11	21.754	20.225	22.596	40.738	63.334	94.711
12	21.745	20.216	22.687	40.79	63.477	94.045
13	21.739	20.211	22.744	40.822	63.566	93.629
14	21.735	20.208	22.781	40.842	63.623	93.369
15	21.733	20.206	22.803	40.855	63.658	93.206
16	21.732	20.204	22.818	40.863	63.681	93.104
Total			308.2483	613.86	922.1083	2161.104

discharging without radiation					
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf
0	21.732	20.204	22.818	40.863	63.681
1	21.814	20.413	22.036	36.762	58.798
2	21.951	20.709	20.65	33.316	53.966
3	22.106	20.998	19.082	30.241	49.323
4	22.26	21.263	17.532	27.543	45.075
5	22.405	21.503	16.068	25.126	41.194
6	22.54	21.72	14.709	22.941	37.65
7	22.664	21.917	13.456	20.956	34.412
8	22.779	22.097	12.306	19.148	31.454
9	22.883	22.261	11.252	17.499	28.751
10	22.979	22.41	10.287	15.994	26.281
11	23.067	22.547	9.4047	14.618	24.0227
12	23.147	22.672	8.5973	13.362	21.9593
13	23.22	22.786	7.8591	12.214	20.0731
14	23.287	22.89	7.1842	11.165	18.3492
15	23.348	22.986	6.5672	10.205	16.7722
16	23.404	23.073	6.0031	9.3287	15.3318
Total			225.8116	361.2817	587.0933

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	10	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	2	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	920.89
1	22.898	21.549	7.996	60.901	68.897	570.3
2	21.485	18.921	19.065	60.563	79.628	410.38
3	20.288	17.099	28.211	64.29	92.501	314.44
4	19.416	15.939	34.712	67.54	102.252	257.65
5	18.821	15.213	39.102	69.738	108.84	225.26
6	18.425	14.76	42.008	71.144	113.152	204.93
7	18.165	14.476	43.914	72.032	115.946	192.11
8	17.995	14.298	45.157	72.59	117.747	184
9	17.885	14.185	45.966	72.94	118.906	178.86
10	17.813	14.114	46.49	73.161	119.651	175.59
11	17.766	14.068	46.83	73.301	120.131	173.5
12	17.736	14.039	47.05	73.389	120.439	172.17
13	17.717	14.021	47.192	73.445	120.637	171.32
14	17.704	14.009	47.284	73.481	120.765	170.78
15	17.696	14.002	47.343	73.504	120.847	170.43
16	17.691	13.997	47.381	73.518	120.899	
Total			635.701	1125.537	1761.24	4492.61
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	17.691	13.997	47.381	73.518	120.899	
1	17.871	14.422	46.148	66.852	113	
2	18.177	15.04	43.878	61.851	105.729	
3	18.529	15.661	41.263	57.397	98.66	
4	18.885	16.243	38.63	53.434	92.064	
5	19.227	16.783	36.093	49.815	85.908	
6	19.55	17.283	33.689	46.45	80.139	
7	19.853	17.747	31.428	43.316	74.744	
8	20.137	18.178	29.308	40.393	69.701	
9	20.402	18.579	27.324	37.665	64.989	
10	20.649	18.952	25.47	35.119	60.589	
11	20.88	19.3	23.738	32.742	56.48	
12	21.095	19.624	22.122	30.522	52.644	
13	21.295	19.925	20.613	28.45	49.063	
14	21.481	20.206	19.205	26.517	45.722	
15	21.655	20.467	17.892	24.712	42.604	
16	21.817	20.711	16.668	23.028	39.696	
Total			520.85	731.781	1252.63	

T room=	24	T pipe =	10			
h room=	2	h pipe =	4300			
charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	
1	22.428	21.21	2.6375	51.921	54.5585	917.56
2	20.289	18.138	7.3082	39.419	46.7272	559.39
3	18.369	15.904	11.369	33.84	45.209	389.05
4	16.89	14.407	14.37	31.089	45.459	281.84
5	15.822	13.42	16.493	29.562	46.055	210.45
6	15.07	12.771	17.972	28.666	46.638	162.19
7	14.548	12.342	18.996	28.121	47.117	129.43
8	14.188	12.058	19.701	27.779	47.48	107.15
9	13.941	11.87	20.185	27.559	47.744	92.009
10	13.771	11.744	20.517	27.415	47.932	81.714
11	13.655	11.659	20.744	27.32	48.064	75.631
12	13.576	11.603	20.899	27.257	48.156	71.892
13	13.522	11.565	21.004	27.214	48.218	69.378
14	13.486	11.539	21.076	27.185	48.261	67.684
15	13.46	11.522	21.125	27.166	48.291	66.541
16	13.443	11.511	21.159	27.152	48.311	65.77
Total			275.5557	488.665	764.2207	3347.679
discharging without radiation						
Time	T floor	Tceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	13.443	11.511	21.159	27.152	48.311	
1	13.538	11.697	21.004	25.154	46.158	
2	13.718	11.982	20.632	24.186	44.818	
3	13.937	12.282	20.18	23.453	43.633	
4	14.17	12.578	19.706	22.857	42.563	
5	14.406	12.865	19.231	22.283	41.514	
6	14.64	13.144	18.763	21.727	40.49	
7	14.869	13.414	18.303	21.186	39.489	
8	15.094	13.677	17.852	20.66	38.512	
9	15.314	13.934	17.412	20.148	37.56	
10	15.528	14.183	16.981	19.649	36.63	
11	15.738	14.426	16.562	19.162	35.724	
12	15.942	14.664	16.152	18.687	34.839	
13	16.141	14.895	15.752	18.225	33.977	
14	16.336	15.12	15.362	17.773	33.135	
15	16.526	15.34	14.982	17.333	32.315	
16	16.711	15.555	14.611	16.904	31.515	
Total			304.644	356.539	661.183	

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	10	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	5	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	
1	23.05	21.716	9.7226	65.694	75.4166	922.27
2	21.858	19.305	22.709	71.549	94.258	574.73
3	20.872	17.677	33.268	79.453	112.721	418.84
4	20.171	16.669	40.655	85.129	125.784	335.06
5	19.702	16.057	45.555	88.705	134.26	288.65
6	19.397	15.684	48.737	90.895	139.632	260.46
7	19.2	15.457	50.782	92.232	143.014	243.2
8	19.075	15.318	52.089	93.048	145.137	232.59
9	18.995	15.232	52.921	93.549	146.47	226.03
10	18.944	15.179	53.45	93.857	147.307	221.96
11	18.912	15.146	53.786	94.047	147.833	219.44
12	18.892	15.125	53.998	94.165	148.163	217.86
13	18.879	15.112	54.133	94.239	148.372	216.87
14	18.871	15.104	54.218	94.284	148.502	216.26
15	18.866	15.099	54.271	94.313	148.584	215.87
16	18.862	15.096	54.305	94.331	148.636	215.63
Total			734.5996	1419.49	2154.09	5025.72
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	18.862	15.096	54.305	94.331	148.636	
1	19.051	15.586	52.439	84.908	137.347	
2	19.366	16.283	49.138	77.057	126.195	
3	19.72	16.966	45.407	70.025	115.432	
4	20.072	17.591	41.717	63.83	105.547	
5	20.403	18.157	38.23	58.265	96.495	
6	20.711	18.669	34.99	53.219	88.209	
7	20.994	19.135	32.003	48.625	80.628	
8	21.254	19.56	29.258	44.433	73.691	
9	21.492	19.946	26.742	40.604	67.346	
10	21.709	20.299	24.437	37.105	61.542	
11	21.908	20.621	22.328	33.905	56.233	
12	22.09	20.915	20.398	30.98	51.378	
13	22.256	21.183	18.634	28.305	46.939	
14	22.407	21.428	17.022	25.86	42.882	
15	22.546	21.652	15.547	23.624	39.171	
16	22.672	21.856	14.2	21.58	35.78	
Total			536.795	836.656	1373.45	

T room =	24	T pipe =	10
h room=	5	h pipe =	4300

charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	919.62
1	22.718	21.421	5.9411	57.368	63.3091	566.25
2	21.041	18.635	14.71	52.61	67.32	402.62
3	19.594	16.675	22.156	53.385	75.541	302.81
4	18.522	15.407	27.564	54.908	82.472	238.53
5	17.776	14.6	31.292	56.103	87.395	199.15
6	17.272	14.087	33.808	56.922	90.73	176.45
7	16.934	13.761	35.491	57.46	92.951	161.9
8	16.709	13.552	36.609	57.807	94.416	152.53
9	16.56	13.418	37.351	58.031	95.382	146.49
10	16.462	13.332	37.841	58.174	96.015	142.57
11	16.397	13.276	38.164	58.266	96.43	140.04
12	16.354	13.24	38.377	58.325	96.702	138.39
13	16.326	13.216	38.517	58.363	96.88	137.32
14	16.308	13.201	38.609	58.387	96.996	136.62
15	16.296	13.191	38.669	58.403	97.072	136.17
16	16.288	13.185	38.709	58.413	97.122	
Total			513.8081	912.925	1426.7331	4097.46

discharging without radiation					
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf
0	16.288	13.185	38.709	58.413	97.122
1	16.451	13.538	37.956	53.499	91.455
2	16.738	14.06	36.501	50.129	86.63
3	17.074	14.592	34.796	47.19	81.986
4	17.419	15.1	33.055	44.626	77.681
5	17.757	15.577	31.355	42.232	73.587
6	18.082	16.027	29.722	39.979	69.701
7	18.392	16.451	28.165	37.853	66.018
8	18.687	16.852	26.684	35.845	62.529
9	18.967	17.231	25.277	33.946	59.223
10	19.233	17.589	23.944	32.15	56.094
11	19.485	17.928	22.68	30.449	53.129
12	19.723	18.249	21.482	28.839	50.321
13	19.949	18.553	20.347	27.314	47.661
14	20.163	18.841	19.272	25.87	45.142
15	20.366	19.114	18.253	24.502	42.755
16	20.558	19.372	17.288	23.207	40.495
Total			465.486	636.043	1101.529

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	18	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	2	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	394.67
1	23.528	22.949	3.4269	26.101	29.5279	244.44
2	22.924	21.826	8.1896	26.049	34.2386	175.95
3	22.414	21.05	12.14	27.772	39.912	134.91
4	22.044	20.557	14.952	29.259	44.211	110.94
5	21.792	20.249	16.853	30.261	47.114	97.184
6	21.625	20.058	18.11	30.901	49.011	88.572
7	21.516	19.938	18.933	31.304	50.237	83.155
8	21.444	19.863	19.47	31.556	51.026	79.735
9	21.398	19.816	19.818	31.715	51.533	77.57
10	21.368	19.786	20.044	31.815	51.859	76.196
11	21.348	19.767	20.19	31.878	52.068	75.322
12	21.336	19.755	20.284	31.917	52.201	74.765
13	21.328	19.747	20.345	31.943	52.288	74.41
14	21.322	19.743	20.384	31.959	52.343	74.183
15	21.319	19.739	20.409	31.969	52.378	74.038
16	21.317	19.737	20.426	31.975	52.401	
Total			273.9745	488.374	762.349	1541.37
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	21.317	19.737	20.426	31.975	52.401	
1	21.394	19.921	19.882	29.045	48.927	
2	21.525	20.186	18.885	26.821	45.706	
3	21.676	20.453	17.739	24.842	42.581	
4	21.827	20.702	16.587	23.086	39.673	
5	21.974	20.933	15.48	21.485	36.965	
6	22.111	21.147	14.434	20.004	34.438	
7	22.241	21.345	13.452	18.628	32.08	
8	22.362	21.529	12.533	17.349	29.882	
9	22.475	21.7	11.674	16.158	27.832	
10	22.58	21.86	10.873	15.049	25.922	
11	22.678	22.008	10.126	14.016	24.142	
12	22.769	22.145	9.4293	13.053	22.4823	
13	22.854	22.274	8.7803	12.156	20.9363	
14	22.934	22.393	8.1756	11.32	19.4956	
15	23.007	22.504	7.6123	10.542	18.1543	
16	23.076	22.608	7.0875	9.8162	16.9037	
Total			223.176	315.3452	538.521	

T room =	24	T pipe =	18
h room=	2	h pipe =	4300

charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	393.24
1	23.326	22.804	1.1306	22.252	23.3826	239.74
2	22.41	21.488	3.1322	16.894	20.0262	166.73
3	21.587	20.53	4.8723	14.503	19.3753	120.79
4	20.953	19.889	6.1585	13.324	19.4825	90.193
5	20.495	19.466	7.0683	12.669	19.7373	69.512
6	20.173	19.188	7.7025	12.285	19.9875	55.47
7	19.949	19.004	8.1411	12.052	20.1931	45.923
8	19.795	18.882	8.4432	11.905	20.3482	39.433
9	19.689	18.801	8.6508	11.811	20.4618	35.02
10	19.616	18.747	8.793	11.75	20.543	32.413
11	19.567	18.711	8.8902	11.709	20.5992	30.811
12	19.533	18.687	8.9565	11.682	20.6385	29.733
13	19.51	18.671	9.0018	11.663	20.6648	29.007
14	19.494	18.66	9.0327	11.651	20.6837	28.518
15	19.483	18.652	9.0537	11.642	20.6957	28.187
16	19.476	18.647	9.068	11.637	20.705	
Total			118.0954	209.429	327.5244	1434.72

discharging without radiation					
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf
0	19.476	18.647	9.068	11.637	20.705
1	19.516	18.727	9.0018	10.78	19.7818
2	19.593	18.849	8.8425	10.366	19.2085
3	19.687	18.978	8.6484	10.051	18.6994
4	19.787	19.105	8.4454	9.7959	18.2413
5	19.888	19.228	8.2421	9.55	17.7921
6	19.988	19.347	8.0412	9.3116	17.3528
7	20.087	19.463	7.844	9.0799	16.9239
8	20.183	19.576	7.6509	8.8544	16.5053
9	20.277	19.686	7.4621	8.6348	16.0969
10	20.369	19.793	7.2778	8.4208	15.6986
11	20.459	19.897	7.0978	8.2122	15.31
12	20.547	19.999	6.9223	8.0088	14.9311
13	20.632	20.098	6.751	7.8105	14.5615
14	20.715	20.194	6.5839	7.6171	14.201
15	20.797	20.289	6.421	7.4285	13.8495
16	20.876	20.381	6.262	7.2446	13.5066
Total			130.5622	152.8031	283.3653

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	20	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	2	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	263.11
1	23.685	23.3	2.2846	17.4	19.6846	162.96
2	23.283	22.551	5.4629	17.382	22.8449	117.31
3	22.943	22.034	8.1013	18.552	26.6533	89.963
4	22.698	21.706	9.9809	19.558	29.5389	74.046
5	22.53	21.502	11.251	20.236	31.487	64.897
6	22.419	21.375	12.091	20.669	32.76	59.172
7	22.346	21.296	12.641	20.941	33.582	55.574
8	22.299	21.246	12.999	21.112	34.111	53.303
9	22.268	21.214	13.232	21.219	34.451	51.867
10	22.248	21.195	13.382	21.287	34.669	50.955
11	22.235	21.182	13.48	21.329	34.809	50.376
12	22.227	21.174	13.543	21.356	34.899	50.007
13	22.222	21.169	13.583	21.373	34.956	49.772
14	22.218	21.166	13.609	21.384	34.993	49.621
15	22.216	21.164	13.626	21.391	35.017	49.525
16	22.215	21.162	13.637	21.395	35.032	
Total			182.9037	326.584	509.488	1029.348
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	22.215	21.162	13.637	21.395	35.032	
1	22.266	21.285	13.272	19.429	32.701	
2	22.353	21.462	12.603	17.933	30.536	
3	22.454	21.64	11.835	16.602	28.437	
4	22.555	21.806	11.063	15.421	26.484	
5	22.652	21.96	10.322	14.346	24.668	
6	22.744	22.102	9.6219	13.352	22.9739	
7	22.83	22.234	8.9648	12.429	21.3938	
8	22.911	22.357	8.3503	11.572	19.9223	
9	22.986	22.471	7.7765	10.774	18.5505	
10	23.056	22.577	7.2414	10.032	17.2734	
11	23.121	22.675	6.7425	9.341	16.0835	
12	23.182	22.767	6.2776	8.6973	14.9749	
13	23.239	22.852	5.8446	8.0978	13.9424	
14	23.291	22.932	5.4412	7.5395	12.9807	
15	23.34	23.006	5.0656	7.0196	12.0852	
16	23.386	23.075	4.7157	6.5353	11.251	
Total			148.7741	210.5155	359.29	

T room =	24	T pipe =	20			
h room=	2	h pipe =	4300			
charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	262.16
1	23.551	23.203	0.75371	14.835	15.58871	159.82
2	22.94	22.325	2.0882	11.262	13.3502	111.16
3	22.391	21.687	3.2482	9.6685	12.9167	80.525
4	21.969	21.259	4.1057	8.8827	12.9884	60.129
5	21.663	20.977	4.7124	8.4464	13.1588	46.341
6	21.449	20.792	5.135	8.1903	13.3253	36.98
7	21.299	20.669	5.4275	8.0346	13.4621	30.615
8	21.197	20.588	5.6288	7.9369	13.5657	26.288
9	21.126	20.534	5.7672	7.8744	13.6416	23.347
10	21.078	20.498	5.862	7.8332	13.6952	21.609
11	21.044	20.474	5.9268	7.8059	13.7327	20.541
12	21.022	20.458	5.9711	7.7879	13.759	19.822
13	21.006	20.447	6.0012	7.7755	13.7767	19.338
14	20.996	20.44	6.0218	7.7673	13.7891	19.012
15	20.989	20.435	6.0359	7.7617	13.7976	18.791
16	20.984	20.432	6.0454	7.7578	13.8032	
Total			78.73091	139.6201	218.35101	956.478
discharging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	20.984	20.432	6.0454	7.7578	13.8032	
1	21.011	20.485	6.0012	7.187	13.1882	
2	21.062	20.566	5.895	6.9103	12.8053	
3	21.125	20.652	5.7656	6.7008	12.4664	
4	21.192	20.737	5.6303	6.5306	12.1609	
5	21.259	20.819	5.4947	6.3666	11.8613	
6	21.326	20.898	5.3608	6.2077	11.5685	
7	21.391	20.975	5.2293	6.0533	11.2826	
8	21.455	21.051	5.1006	5.903	11.0036	
9	21.518	21.124	4.9747	5.7566	10.7313	
10	21.579	21.195	4.8519	5.6139	10.4658	
11	21.639	21.265	4.7319	5.4748	10.2067	
12	21.698	21.332	4.6149	5.3392	9.9541	
13	21.755	21.399	4.5007	5.207	9.7077	
14	21.81	21.463	4.3893	5.0781	9.4674	
15	21.864	21.526	4.2807	4.9524	9.2331	
16	21.917	21.587	4.1747	4.8298	9.0045	
Total			87.0417	101.8689	188.9106	

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	20	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	10	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	264.03
1	23.779	23.415	3.3562	20.784	24.1402	165.87
2	23.51	22.811	7.6749	24.888	32.5629	125.17
3	23.294	22.42	11.114	28.65	39.764	105.61
4	23.145	22.188	13.469	31.078	44.547	94.338
5	23.047	22.053	14.996	32.519	47.515	87.732
6	22.986	21.973	15.964	33.363	49.327	83.827
7	22.947	21.927	16.571	33.857	50.428	81.5
8	22.923	21.899	16.949	34.149	51.098	80.106
9	22.908	21.882	17.184	34.322	51.506	79.267
10	22.899	21.872	17.329	34.426	51.755	78.76
11	22.893	21.866	17.419	34.488	51.907	78.452
12	22.89	21.863	17.474	34.525	51.999	78.265
13	22.888	21.861	17.509	34.548	52.057	78.151
14	22.886	21.859	17.53	34.562	52.092	78.082
15	22.885	21.858	17.543	34.57	52.113	78.039
16	22.885	21.858	17.55	34.575	52.125	
Total			239.6321	515.304	754.936	1373.169
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	22.885	21.858	17.55	34.575	52.125	
1	22.938	22.012	16.756	30.639	47.395	
2	23.024	22.225	15.402	27.058	42.46	
3	23.118	22.427	13.911	23.89	37.801	
4	23.21	22.605	12.47	21.166	33.636	
5	23.294	22.761	11.142	18.793	29.935	
6	23.37	22.899	9.94	16.705	26.645	
7	23.439	23.021	8.86	14.859	23.719	
8	23.5	23.129	7.8937	13.223	21.1167	
9	23.555	23.225	7.0308	11.769	18.7998	
10	23.604	23.31	6.2612	10.477	16.7382	
11	23.647	23.386	5.5753	9.327	14.9023	
12	23.686	23.453	4.9642	8.3037	13.2679	
13	23.72	23.513	4.4199	7.3928	11.8127	
14	23.751	23.567	3.9352	6.5819	10.5171	
15	23.778	23.614	3.5036	5.8599	9.3635	
16	23.803	23.657	3.1192	5.2171	8.3363	
Total			152.7341	265.8364	418.571	

T room =	24	T pipe =	20			
h room=	10	h pipe =	4300			
charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	24	24	0	0	0	263.48
1	23.72	23.346	2.6821	18.744	21.4261	164.12
2	23.369	22.659	6.3028	20.477	26.7798	119.52
3	23.079	22.197	9.2666	22.827	32.0936	95.895
4	22.873	21.912	11.348	24.515	35.863	82.72
5	22.735	21.739	12.732	25.577	38.309	74.731
6	22.645	21.634	13.633	26.227	39.86	69.85
7	22.587	21.571	14.212	26.623	40.835	66.851
8	22.55	21.532	14.583	26.864	41.447	65
9	22.527	21.507	14.819	27.011	41.83	63.854
10	22.512	21.493	14.969	27.102	42.071	63.141
11	22.503	21.483	15.064	27.158	42.222	62.697
12	22.497	21.478	15.125	27.193	42.318	62.42
13	22.493	21.474	15.163	27.215	42.378	62.246
14	22.49	21.472	15.187	27.228	42.415	62.137
15	22.489	21.47	15.202	27.237	42.439	62.069
16	22.488	21.47	15.212	27.242	42.454	
Total			205.5005	409.24	614.7405	1440.731
discharging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	22.488	21.47	15.212	27.242	42.454	
1	22.543	21.608	14.691	24.508	39.199	
2	22.634	21.806	13.766	22.21	35.976	
3	22.737	21.999	12.721	20.161	32.882	
4	22.84	22.175	11.688	18.362	30.05	
5	22.937	22.335	10.712	16.751	27.463	
6	23.027	22.48	9.8057	15.294	25.0997	
7	23.11	22.611	8.9707	13.971	22.9417	
8	23.186	22.731	8.2041	12.765	20.9691	
9	23.255	22.841	7.5015	11.666	19.1675	
10	23.319	22.94	6.8583	10.662	17.5203	
11	23.378	23.031	6.2698	9.7456	16.0154	
12	23.431	23.115	5.7316	8.908	14.6396	
13	23.48	23.191	5.2394	8.1426	13.382	
14	23.525	23.26	4.7895	7.443	12.2325	
15	23.565	23.324	4.3781	6.8036	11.1817	
16	23.603	23.382	4.0021	6.2191	10.2212	
Total			150.5408	240.8539	391.3947	

Table used to generate slab cooling graph

concrete em =0.85 wood em =0.95	T room =24 h pipe = 4300	T pipe = 10 h room =10	T pipe = 10 h room =10
Time[h]	70% Heat extr	slab capacity+ radiation	slab capacity no radiation
1	5733.221667	78299.66088	63506.37654
2	5620.600417	80048.61612	65060.0424
3	4787.121111	81111.0996	66035.12364
4	4818.7125	81758.42244	66646.93932
5	4817.481667	82154.46384	67031.145
6	4387.305417	82398.00654	67271.95638
7	5251.760694	82744.88418	67640.22936
8	12614.60569	70298.71416	62454.36312
9	20561.27597	63104.41728	57320.39196
10	22916.88583	56279.30382	52389.90414
11	24009.04528	50136.10992	47877.30828
12	24918.42597	44656.62678	43755.7464
13	25661.23389	39777.1236	39990.62178
14	26142.07944	35432.0487	36552.34512
15	26010.38028	31562.22348	33409.96146
16	26008.53403	28114.84242	30538.88892
17	24056.02208	25043.01786	27915.00084
18	23078.94556	22307.14566	25516.90188
19	15537.42458	19868.53212	23324.56236
20	13962.98361	38462.44824	34137.90376
21	7008.570139	51797.66292	42666.40494
22	6692.040833	63174.06594	51133.95216
23	6435.617222	70735.72536	57139.66962
24	6641.781806	75430.40922	61037.26326

concrete em =0.85 wood em =0.95	T room = 24 h pipe = 4300	T pipe = 18c h room =10	T pipe= 18c h room = 10
Time[h]	70% Heat extr	slab capacity+ radiation	slab capacity no radiation
1	5733.221667	32420.7684	27217.14858
2	5620.600417	33656.6907	27883.13544
3	4787.121111	34407.8037	28300.57218
4	4818.7125	34864.84458	28562.7789
5	4817.481667	35143.89444	28727.11332
6	4387.305417	35313.6915	28830.90348
7	5251.760694	35566.79382	28988.86482
8	12614.60569	32342.92578	26766.02556
9	20561.27597	28981.12608	24566.40252
10	22916.88583	25805.05614	22452.81606
11	24009.04528	22966.30422	20519.0415
12	24918.42597	20441.19888	18752.33268
13	25661.23389	18196.96428	17139.033
14	26142.07944	16200.36936	15665.03064
15	26010.38028	14424.10092	14318.48988
16	26008.53403	12842.66664	13088.03022
17	24056.02208	11434.89879	11963.63682
18	23078.94556	10181.63261	10935.61349
19	15537.42458	9065.47869	9996.312546
20	13962.98361	16483.65277	14630.40662
21	7008.570139	22227.93738	18285.7777
22	6692.040833	27136.57464	21914.74602
23	6435.617222	30396.86028	24488.5599
24	6641.781806	32420.7684	26158.76208

concrete em =0.85 wood em =0.95	h pipe = 4300 T room = 24 c	T pipe = 10 h room =10	T pipe = 10 h room =10	T pipe = 10 h room =5
Time	70% Heat extr	slab capacity+ radiation	slab capacity no radiation	slab capacity+ radiation
1	5733.221667	52780.93812	21448.60074	63563.27904
2	5620.600417	53600.78934	21613.8456	65102.83308
3	4787.121111	54128.38932	21734.02368	66069.26514
4	4818.7125	54467.52822	21819.60504	66676.0734
5	4817.481667	54686.03382	21879.69408	67057.09254
6	4387.305417	54826.24158	21921.57432	67296.53826
7	5251.760694	51439.86	21012.04476	67662.07992
8	12614.60569	48129.95538	20402.04996	62523.10134
9	20561.27597	44912.0052	19862.61426	57446.4879
10	22916.88583	41909.37408	19375.52886	52546.95504
11	24009.04528	39107.03976	18898.00308	48047.10534
12	24918.42597	36480.87558	18431.8578	43926.4539
13	25661.23389	34024.96368	17976.18258	40154.50098
14	26142.07944	31729.28922	17531.43264	36703.47816
15	26010.38028	29584.29258	17098.0632	33545.61702
16	26008.53403	27581.32458	16674.7086	30657.24612
17	24056.02208	25710.8256	16262.27928	28015.14924
18	23078.94556	23964.60168	15859.40958	25598.38626
19	15537.42458	22334.45886	15467.00994	23388.29316
20	13962.98361	36248.25816	21271.15598	34331.14465
21	7008.570139	42108.30522	20580.04098	42908.12676
22	6692.040833	46547.15544	20693.84598	51312.85362
23	6435.617222	49546.1448	20965.1571	57259.39248
24	6641.781806	51509.05344	21230.55036	61117.8372

concrete em =0.85 wood em =0.95	h pipe = 4300 T room = 24 c	T pipe = 10 h room =5	T pipe = 10 h room =2	T pipe = 10 h room =2
Time	70% Heat extr	slab capacity no radiation	slab capacity+ radiation	slab capacity no radiation
1	5733.221667	41302.1106	51509.05344	21230.55036
2	5620.600417	42313.15422	52780.93812	21448.60074
3	4787.121111	42980.05152	53600.78934	21613.8456
4	4818.7125	43419.79404	54128.38932	21734.02368
5	4817.481667	43707.9483	54467.52822	21819.60504
6	4387.305417	43896.8646	54686.03382	21879.69408
7	5251.760694	44211.87684	55035.64278	21992.13342
8	12614.60569	41632.1451	51439.86	21012.04476
9	20561.27597	39435.7086	48129.95538	20402.04996
10	22916.88583	37321.66692	44912.0052	19862.61426
11	24009.04528	35361.94482	41909.37408	19375.52886
12	24918.42597	33498.27414	39107.03976	18898.00308
13	25661.23389	31729.28922	36480.87558	18431.8578
14	26142.07944	30052.71396	34024.96368	17976.18258
15	26010.38028	28464.45138	31729.28922	17531.43264
16	26008.53403	26959.49406	29584.29258	17098.0632
17	24056.02208	25535.11068	27581.32458	16674.7086
18	23078.94556	24185.38338	25710.8256	16262.27928
19	15537.42458	22907.12562	23964.60168	15859.40958
20	13962.98361	28819.5685	31363.29234	24836.12037
21	7008.570139	30645.4104	36248.25816	21271.15598
22	6692.040833	34387.77402	42108.30522	20580.04098
23	6435.617222	37542.90384	46547.15544	20693.84598
24	6641.781806	39783.9519	49546.1448	20965.1571

concrete em =0.85 wood em =0.95	h pipe = 4300 T room = 24 c	Ti=18 h=2	Ti=18 h=2	Ti=20 h=2	Ti=20 h=2
Time[h]	70% Heat extr	slab capacity+ radiation	slab capacity no radiation	slab capacity+ radiation	slab capacity no radiation
1	5733.221667	22310.78742	9098.70975	14913.0072	6065.943066
2	5620.600417	22868.88714	9192.302982	15287.19804	6128.217162
3	4787.121111	23228.05572	9262.907604	15528.00942	6175.377954
4	4818.7125	23458.85226	9314.620596	15682.78422	6209.929152
5	4817.481667	23607.25398	9351.58446	15782.02218	6234.328944
6	4387.305417	23702.39496	9377.167824	15845.75298	6251.399694
7	5251.760694	23853.98322	9425.3301	15947.26704	6283.492704
8	12614.60569	22272.54894	9005.070996	14886.14922	6003.532404
9	20561.27597	20806.28532	8744.09337	13900.59792	5829.228666
10	22916.88583	19383.72282	8512.340868	12945.09114	5674.954608
11	24009.04528	18059.94306	8303.804586	12056.04648	5535.884898
12	24918.42597	16827.2073	8099.319762	11229.36696	5399.500986
13	25661.23389	15676.86636	7899.341616	10458.17876	5266.21257
14	26142.07944	14603.4576	7704.097758	9738.885636	5136.065172
15	26010.38028	13602.88404	7513.542666	9069.029406	5009.058792
16	26008.53403	12669.68304	7327.630818	8444.55861	4885.102386
17	24056.02208	11800.21284	7146.316692	7863.197148	4764.241476
18	23078.94556	10989.92124	6969.4182	7321.53087	4646.293974
19	15537.42458	10234.39261	6796.935342	6816.873978	4531.305402
20	13962.98361	13441.69064	10644.22717	8960.823612	7096.292566
21	7008.570139	15586.09549	9116.326764	10399.45538	6077.278044
22	6692.040833	18168.74064	8820.024066	12133.11523	5879.940174
23	6435.617222	20125.73142	8868.82365	13446.69806	5912.579448
24	6641.781806	21447.23508	8984.813706	14333.51214	5990.148936

concrete em =0.85 wood em =0.95	T room =24 h pipe =4300	T pipe =20 h room =10	T pipe =20 h room =10
Time	70% Heat extr	slab capacity+ radiation	slab capacity no radiation
1	5733.221667	22454.63694	18145.0692
2	5620.600417	22955.83416	18588.9087
3	4787.121111	23260.83156	18867.50334
4	4818.7125	23446.56132	19041.8526
5	4817.481667	23559.9111	19151.56062
6	4387.305417	23629.10454	19220.29884
7	5251.760694	23728.3425	19325.90988
8	12614.60569	21575.1519	17844.16878
9	20561.27597	19328.6412	16376.99472
10	22916.88583	17207.77122	14968.54404
11	24009.04528	15311.77992	13679.361
12	24918.42597	13627.0107	12501.70686
13	25661.23389	12129.3369	11425.88543
14	26142.07944	10797.36318	10443.52067
15	26010.38028	9612.744174	9545.553702
16	26008.53403	8558.044956	8725.42935
17	24056.02208	7619.563404	7975.590966
18	23078.94556	6783.825006	7290.530388
19	15537.42458	6039.813438	6664.238712
20	13962.98361	10989.10184	9753.589242
21	7008.570139	14823.28334	12190.70056
22	6692.040833	18101.36808	14609.64859
23	6435.617222	20278.68534	16325.55486
24	6641.781806	21629.7783	17439.02298

Data used to calculate T space: Heating

h= 10		A= 455.22			
Time [hour]	T out [C]	T Floor [C]	T Ceiling [C]	70% Heat Add	T space [C]
1	-5	23.31	23.896	10170.70406	24.72011964
2	-6.7	23.329	23.916	10463.49879	24.77177934
3	-7.2	23.34	23.928	10581.94599	24.79628922
4	-6.7	23.348	23.935	10577.86372	24.80334084
5	-7.2	23.352	23.94	10692.86458	24.82047219
6	-7.2	23.355	23.942	10772.45847	24.83171454
7	-7.2	23.359	23.946	10864.85303	24.84586288
8	-6.7	23.326	23.834	10346.93888	24.71647674
9	-5.6	23.275	23.707	9836.655889	24.57142879
10	-3.9	23.22	23.591	8919.787625	24.38522273
11	-2.2	23.168	23.488	7611.391278	24.1640124
12	-1.1	23.119	23.397	6605.985069	23.98358159
13	0.6	23.075	23.317	5717.815736	23.82402774
14	1.1	23.035	23.247	5282.593069	23.72122418
15	2.2	22.999	23.184	4995.378111	23.64017736
16	2.8	22.968	23.129	5439.955111	23.64600836
17	1.7	22.94	23.08	6380.496403	23.7108146
18	1.1	22.914	23.036	7443.874861	23.7926129
19	0	22.892	22.997	8831.085569	23.91447996
20	0	22.856	23.231	9050.584181	24.03758903
21	-0.6	23.036	23.529	9667.006028	24.34429496
22	-0.6	23.155	23.703	9526.260236	24.47533586
23	-1.1	23.231	23.803	9698.474333	24.58225134
24	-1.7	23.28	23.861	9669.529236	24.6325721

Simulation Data for Heating

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	25	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	10	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	22	22	0	0	0	
1	22.591	22.739	2.1233	10.101	12.2243	195.75
2	22.856	23.231	1.9096	12.414	14.3236	119.54
3	23.036	23.529	4.7762	15.358	20.1342	85.246
4	23.155	23.703	6.6922	17.321	24.0132	67.78
5	23.231	23.803	7.9262	18.493	26.4192	58.619
6	23.28	23.861	8.7072	19.18	27.8872	53.263
7	23.31	23.896	9.1968	19.583	28.7798	50.101
8	23.329	23.916	9.502	19.821	29.323	48.22
9	23.34	23.928	9.6914	19.961	29.6524	47.094
10	23.348	23.935	9.8087	20.045	29.8537	46.417
11	23.352	23.94	9.8812	20.096	29.9772	46.008
12	23.355	23.942	9.926	20.126	30.052	45.76
13	23.357	23.944	9.9535	20.145	30.0985	45.61
14	23.358	23.945	9.9705	20.156	30.1265	45.518
15	23.358	23.945	9.9809	20.163	30.1439	45.462
16	23.359	23.946	9.9874	20.167	30.1544	45.428
Total			130.0331	293.13	423.1631	1045.816
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	23.359	23.946	9.9874	20.167	30.1544	
1	23.326	23.834	9.5289	17.881	27.4099	
2	23.275	23.707	8.7471	15.799	24.5461	
3	23.22	23.591	7.8851	13.962	21.8471	
4	23.168	23.488	7.0528	12.384	19.4368	
5	23.119	23.397	6.2856	11.01	17.2956	
6	23.075	23.317	5.5911	9.8023	15.3934	
7	23.035	23.247	4.9673	8.7354	13.7027	
8	22.999	23.184	4.4092	7.7899	12.1991	
9	22.968	23.129	3.911	6.9503	10.8613	
10	22.94	23.08	3.4667	6.204	9.6707	
11	22.914	23.036	3.0707	5.5402	8.6109	
12	22.892	22.997	2.7179	4.9494	7.6673	
13	22.872	22.962	2.4037	4.4236	6.8273	
14	22.854	22.931	2.1238	3.9555	6.0793	
15	22.838	22.903	1.8746	3.5388	5.4134	
16	22.824	22.879	1.6527	3.1677	4.8204	
Total			85.6756	156.2601	241.9357	

T room =	24	T pipe =	25			
h room =	10	h pipe =	4300			
charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	22	22	0	0	0	197.61
1	22.225	22.609	2.0116	14.058	16.0696	123.09
2	22.492	23.105	4.7271	15.358	20.0851	89.643
3	22.707	23.427	6.95	17.121	24.071	71.922
4	22.858	23.624	8.5111	18.387	26.8981	62.04
5	22.959	23.743	9.5493	19.183	28.7323	56.048
6	23.025	23.815	10.225	19.67	29.895	52.387
7	23.067	23.859	10.659	19.967	30.626	50.138
8	23.094	23.886	10.937	20.148	31.085	48.75
9	23.111	23.903	11.114	20.259	31.373	47.89
10	23.122	23.913	11.227	20.327	31.554	47.356
11	23.129	23.919	11.298	20.369	31.667	47.023
12	23.133	23.923	11.343	20.395	31.738	46.815
13	23.136	23.926	11.372	20.411	31.783	46.685
14	23.138	23.927	11.39	20.421	31.811	46.603
15	23.139	23.928	11.402	20.427	31.829	46.552
16	23.14	23.929	11.409	20.431	31.84	
Total			154.1251	306.932	461.0571	1080.552
discharging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	23.14	23.929	11.409	20.431	31.84	
1	23.096	23.801	11.018	18.381	29.399	
2	23.026	23.648	10.325	16.658	26.983	
3	22.948	23.503	9.5409	15.121	24.6619	
4	22.871	23.371	8.766	13.771	22.537	
5	22.798	23.251	8.0339	12.563	20.5969	
6	22.73	23.142	7.3543	11.471	18.8253	
7	22.668	23.043	6.728	10.478	17.206	
8	22.611	22.953	6.153	9.5741	15.7271	
9	22.559	22.871	5.6261	8.7495	14.3756	
10	22.511	22.796	5.1437	7.9968	13.1405	
11	22.467	22.728	4.7023	7.3092	12.0115	
12	22.427	22.665	4.2987	6.681	10.9797	
13	22.39	22.608	3.9296	6.1069	10.0365	
14	22.357	22.556	3.5921	5.5823	9.1744	
15	22.326	22.508	3.2836	5.1027	8.3863	
16	22.298	22.464	3.0016	4.6644	7.666	
Total			112.9058	180.6409	293.5467	

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	30	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	10	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	22	22	0	0	0	525.79
1	22.888	23.666	2.289	35.599	37.888	326.86
2	23.495	24.88	11.493	43.451	54.944	240.19
3	23.94	25.626	18.666	51.235	69.901	199.92
4	24.241	26.062	23.532	56.293	79.825	176.74
5	24.435	26.315	26.679	59.297	85.976	163.18
6	24.558	26.463	28.672	61.053	89.725	155.18
7	24.635	26.549	29.921	62.082	92.003	150.42
8	24.683	26.6	30.699	62.688	93.387	147.58
9	24.713	26.631	31.182	63.048	94.23	145.86
10	24.731	26.649	31.481	63.262	94.743	144.83
11	24.742	26.66	31.665	63.39	95.055	144.2
12	24.749	26.667	31.779	63.468	95.247	143.82
13	24.754	26.671	31.849	63.515	95.364	143.59
14	24.756	26.673	31.892	63.543	95.435	143.45
15	24.758	26.675	31.919	63.56	95.479	143.36
16	24.759	26.676	31.935	63.571	95.506	
Total			425.653	939.055	1364.708	2569.18
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	24.759	26.676	31.935	63.571	95.506	
1	24.656	26.324	30.477	56.312	86.789	
2	24.496	25.922	27.994	49.693	77.687	
3	24.322	25.555	25.259	43.855	69.114	
4	24.155	25.23	22.621	38.846	61.467	
5	24.001	24.944	20.191	34.487	54.678	
6	23.861	24.693	17.991	30.659	48.65	
7	23.736	24.47	16.017	27.279	43.296	
8	23.624	24.273	14.252	24.285	38.537	
9	23.524	24.098	12.676	21.628	34.304	
10	23.435	23.942	11.272	19.266	30.538	
11	23.356	23.804	10.02	17.167	27.187	
12	23.285	23.681	8.9056	15.299	24.2046	
13	23.222	23.571	7.913	13.637	21.55	
14	23.166	23.473	7.0292	12.158	19.1872	
15	23.116	23.386	6.2422	10.842	17.0842	
16	23.071	23.309	5.5416	9.6698	15.2114	
Total			276.3366	488.6538	764.9904	

T room =	24	T pipe =	30			
h room =	10	h pipe =	4300			
charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	22	22	0	0	0	526.95
1	22.599	23.623	5.3643	37.489	42.8533	328.25
2	23.311	24.946	12.606	40.953	53.559	239.05
3	23.885	25.804	18.533	45.654	64.187	191.79
4	24.289	26.33	22.696	49.03	71.726	165.44
5	24.557	26.648	25.465	51.154	76.619	149.46
6	24.732	26.841	27.265	52.454	79.719	139.7
7	24.845	26.958	28.424	53.245	81.669	133.7
8	24.917	27.03	29.165	53.727	82.892	130
9	24.963	27.074	29.638	54.023	83.661	127.71
10	24.992	27.101	29.938	54.205	84.143	126.28
11	25.011	27.118	30.129	54.317	84.446	125.39
12	25.022	27.129	30.249	54.386	84.635	124.84
13	25.03	27.135	30.326	54.429	84.755	124.49
14	25.034	27.139	30.374	54.456	84.83	124.27
15	25.037	27.142	30.405	54.473	84.878	124.14
16	25.039	27.143	30.424	54.484	84.908	
Total			411.0013	818.479	1229.48	2881.46
discharging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	25.039	27.143	30.424	54.484	84.908	
1	24.923	26.801	29.382	49.016	78.398	
2	24.735	26.394	27.533	44.421	71.954	
3	24.527	26.008	25.443	40.322	65.765	
4	24.322	25.655	23.376	36.724	60.1	
5	24.128	25.335	21.424	33.502	54.926	
6	23.948	25.045	19.611	30.588	50.199	
7	23.782	24.782	17.941	27.941	45.882	
8	23.629	24.542	16.408	25.531	41.939	
9	23.49	24.323	15.003	23.332	38.335	
10	23.362	24.123	13.717	21.325	35.042	
11	23.245	23.94	12.54	19.491	32.031	
12	23.138	23.774	11.463	17.816	29.279	
13	23.041	23.621	10.479	16.285	26.764	
14	22.951	23.482	9.579	14.886	24.465	
15	22.87	23.355	8.7563	13.607	22.3633	
16	22.795	23.238	8.0042	12.438	20.4422	
Total			301.0835	481.709	782.7925	

concrete emissivity =	0.85	T room =	24	T pipe =	27	
wood pine emissivity =	0.95	h room =	10	h pipe =	4300	
Charging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	22	22	0	0	0	330.03
1	22.297	22.926	4.1818	25.933	30.1148	207.31
2	22.639	23.65	9.5727	31.065	40.6377	156.41
3	22.907	24.1	13.871	35.797	49.668	131.99
4	23.089	24.364	16.816	38.854	55.67	117.91
5	23.208	24.518	18.726	40.668	59.394	109.68
6	23.283	24.608	19.936	41.729	61.665	104.81
7	23.33	24.661	20.695	42.351	63.046	101.92
8	23.359	24.692	21.168	42.718	63.886	100.18
9	23.377	24.71	21.462	42.935	64.397	99.138
10	23.388	24.721	21.643	43.065	64.708	98.507
11	23.395	24.728	21.756	43.143	64.899	98.125
12	23.4	24.732	21.825	43.19	65.015	97.893
13	23.402	24.735	21.867	43.218	65.085	97.751
14	23.404	24.736	21.894	43.235	65.129	97.665
15	23.405	24.737	21.91	43.246	65.156	97.612
16	23.405	24.738	21.92	43.252	65.172	
Total			299.2435	644.399	943.6425	2046.931
discharging with radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	23.405	24.738	21.92	43.252	65.172	
1	23.335	24.497	20.925	38.313	59.238	
2	23.225	24.223	19.233	33.814	53.047	
3	23.106	23.972	17.369	29.842	47.211	
4	22.991	23.749	15.569	26.432	42.001	
5	22.886	23.554	13.911	23.463	37.374	
6	22.79	23.381	12.411	20.854	33.265	
7	22.705	23.229	11.063	18.549	29.612	
8	22.628	23.094	9.8574	16.506	26.3634	
9	22.559	22.974	8.7812	14.692	23.4732	
10	22.498	22.867	7.8214	13.08	20.9014	
11	22.444	22.772	6.9661	11.646	18.6121	
12	22.395	22.688	6.2041	10.37	16.5741	
13	22.352	22.612	5.5253	9.2347	14.76	
14	22.314	22.545	4.9207	8.2236	13.1443	
15	22.279	22.486	4.3823	7.3234	11.7057	
16	22.249	22.433	3.9029	6.5219	10.4248	
Total			190.7624	332.1166	522.879	

T room =	24	T pipe =	27			
h room =	10	h pipe =	4300			
charging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	q pipe surface
0	22	22	0	0	0	
1	22.374	23.014	3.3526	23.43	26.7826	329.34
2	22.819	23.841	7.8785	25.596	33.4745	205.15
3	23.178	24.378	11.583	28.534	40.117	149.4
4	23.43	24.706	14.185	30.644	44.829	119.87
5	23.598	24.905	15.915	31.971	47.886	103.4
6	23.708	25.026	17.041	32.784	49.825	93.414
7	23.778	25.099	17.765	33.278	51.043	87.313
8	23.823	25.144	18.228	33.579	51.807	83.564
9	23.852	25.171	18.524	33.764	52.288	81.25
10	23.87	25.188	18.711	33.878	52.589	79.817
11	23.882	25.199	18.83	33.948	52.778	78.926
12	23.889	25.205	18.906	33.991	52.897	78.371
13	23.894	25.209	18.954	34.018	52.972	78.024
14	23.897	25.212	18.984	34.035	53.019	77.808
15	23.898	25.214	19.003	34.046	53.049	77.672
16	23.9	25.215	19.015	34.053	53.068	77.587
Total			256.8751	511.549	768.4241	1471.566
discharging without radiation						
Time	T floor	T ceiling	q floor	q ceiling	qc + qf	
0	23.9	25.215	19.015	34.053	53.068	
1	23.827	25.001	18.364	30.635	48.999	
2	23.709	24.746	17.208	27.763	44.971	
3	23.579	24.505	15.902	25.201	41.103	
4	23.451	24.284	14.61	22.952	37.562	
5	23.33	24.085	13.39	20.938	34.328	
6	23.217	23.903	12.257	19.118	31.375	
7	23.114	23.739	11.213	17.463	28.676	
8	23.018	23.589	10.255	15.957	26.212	
9	22.931	23.452	9.3768	14.583	23.9598	
10	22.851	23.327	8.5728	13.328	21.9008	
11	22.778	23.213	7.8372	12.182	20.0192	
12	22.711	23.108	7.1645	11.135	18.2995	
13	22.65	23.013	6.5493	10.178	16.7273	
14	22.595	22.926	5.9869	9.3038	15.2907	
15	22.543	22.847	5.4727	8.5045	13.9772	
16	22.497	22.774	5.0026	7.7739	12.7765	
Total			188.1768	301.0682	489.245	

Table used to generate Heat Graphs

Time	70% Heat Added	slab +radiation	slab no radiation	slab + radiation
1	10170.70406	12694.81118	13608.8019	28071.14
2	10463.49879	13101.14056	13941.56772	28699.8
3	10581.94599	13348.41606	14150.5137	29082.18
4	10577.86372	13498.36553	14281.61706	29314.8
5	10692.86458	13590.00131	14364.01188	29456.38
6	10772.45847	13646.22098	14415.45174	29543.32
7	10864.85303	13726.88597	14494.2048	29667.6
8	10346.93888	12477.53468	13383.01278	26966.32
9	9836.655889	11173.87564	12283.20126	24148.06
10	8919.787625	9945.236862	11226.59012	21491.39
11	7611.391278	8848.020096	10259.29314	19119.7
12	6605.985069	7873.303032	9376.120818	17013.39
13	5717.815736	7007.383548	8569.653066	15142.89
14	5282.593069	6237.743094	7832.51532	13479.97
15	4995.378111	5553.274302	7159.290462	12001.15
16	5439.955111	4944.280986	6544.060632	10685.47
17	6380.496403	4402.296054	5981.81841	9514.735
18	7443.874861	3919.853898	5467.87503	8472.6
19	8831.085569	3490.308306	4998.179034	7544.862
20	9050.584181	5564.745846	7315.203312	13708.86
21	9667.006028	6520.389192	9143.139222	18499.09
22	9526.260236	9165.490524	10957.60062	22609.87
23	9698.474333	10931.2889	12244.55308	25342.1
24	9669.529236	12026.54822	13079.51761	27037.34

concrete em =0.85 wood em =0.95	h pipe = 4300 T room = 22c	T pipe = 27 h room =10	T pipe = 30 h room =10	T pipe = 30c h room =10
Time	70% Heat Added	slab,no radiation	slab + radiation	slab, no radiation
1	10170.70406	22681.3365	40844.6145	36289.68
2	10463.49879	23235.79446	41881.60566	37177.36
3	10581.94599	23583.58254	42511.63014	37734.1
4	10577.86372	23802.54336	42895.3806	38084.16
5	10692.86458	23939.56458	43128.90846	38303.58
6	10772.45847	24025.60116	43270.9371	38441.51
7	10864.85303	24157.61496	43474.3312	38651.82
8	10346.93888	22305.32478	39506.3528	35688.34
9	9836.655889	20471.69862	35363.1224	32754.9
10	8919.787625	18710.90766	31460.6928	29937.54
11	7611.391278	17098.97364	27979.7784	27358.72
12	6605.985069	15626.79216	24889.4256	25003.41
13	5717.815736	14282.5275	22145.48	22851.59
14	5282.593069	13053.88872	19708.3392	20886.4
15	4995.378111	11932.22664	17542.0424	19091.47
16	5439.955111	10906.98016	15615.1808	17450.86
17	6380.496403	9969.682176	13900.8976	15951.82
18	7443.874861	9113.140224	12375.5224	14581.15
19	8831.085569	8330.29839	11017.93392	13328.39
20	9050.584181	12191.97517	17247.37536	19507.68
21	9667.006028	15238.26189	25011.60768	24381.13
22	9526.260236	18262.06074	31820.33322	29219.21
23	9698.474333	20407.05738	36337.9365	32651.11
24	9669.529236	21798.66492	39137.99472	34878.5

APPENDIX C
CHILLER PERFORMANCE DATA

Evaper	Condenser Entering Air Temperature												
	85			95			105			115			
	unit size	tons	Kw input	EER	tons	Kw input	EER	tons	Kw input	EER	tons	Kw input	EER
40	70	68.7	64.3	11.2	64.6	70.8	9.7	60.4	77.9	8	55.5	84.8	7.1
	80	78.8	75.6	11.2	74.4	83.1	9.7	69.8	91.3	8	65	100.4	7.2
	90	89.9	88.9	10.9	84.8	97	9.5	79.5	106.1	8	73.9	116.4	7
	100	99.9	101.7	10.6	94.2	110.5	9.3	88.2	120.5	8	81.9	131.9	6.9
	110	108	110.7	10.6	102	120.3	9.3	95.2	131.2	8	88.4	143.6	6.9
	125	119	122	10.8	112	132.3	9.4	105	144.1	8	97.5	157.5	7
42	70	71.1	65.1	11.5	66.9	71.6	10	62.6	78.7	9	57.1	84.8	7.3
	80	81.6	76.8	11.4	77.1	84.2	9.9	72.3	92.5	9	67.4	101.6	7.3
	90	93	90.3	11.1	87.8	98.4	9.7	82.3	107.5	8	76.5	117.8	7.2
	100	103	103.3	10.8	97.4	112	9.5	91.2	122.1	8	84.7	133.5	7.1
	110	111	112.4	10.8	105	121.9	9.5	98.4	132.9	8	91.5	145.3	7
	125	123	124	11	116	134.2	9.6	109	146.1	8	101	159.5	7.1
44	70	73.5	65.9	11.8	69.3	72.4	10	64.9	79.6	9	58.6	84.8	7.5
	80	84.5	78	11.7	79.8	85.4	10	74.9	93.7	9	69.9	102.8	7.5
	90	96.1	91.7	11.3	90.8	99.8	9.9	85.1	108.9	9	79.2	119.2	7.4
	100	107	104.9	11	101	113.6	9.7	94.3	123.7	8	87.6	135.1	7.2
	110	115	114.2	11	109	123.7	9.7	102	134.6	8	94.6	147.1	7.2
	125	127	126	11.1	120	136.2	9.8	112	148.1	9	104	161.5	7.3
46	70	76	66.8	12	71.7	73.2	11	67.2	80.5	9	60.2	84.8	7.7
	80	87.4	79.2	11.9	82.6	86.6	10	77.6	94.9	9	72.4	104.1	7.7
	90	99.4	93.1	11.6	93.8	101.2	10	88	110.4	9	81.7	120.4	7.5
	100	110	106.6	11.2	104	115.3	9.9	97.4	125.3	9	90.6	136.7	7.4
	110	119	116	11.2	112	125.5	9.9	105	136.4	9	97.7	148.9	7.4
	125	131	128	11.3	124	138.3	10	116	150.1	9	107	162.1	7.4
48	70	78.5	67.6	12.3	74.1	74.1	11	69.5	81.4	9	61.8	84.8	7.9
	80	90.4	80.4	12.1	85.4	87.9	11	80.3	96.2	9	74.4	104.7	7.9
	90	103	94.6	11.8	96.9	102.7	10	90.9	111.8	9	82.9	120.1	7.7
	100	114	108.3	11.4	107	117	10	101	127	9	92	136.7	7.5
	110	122	117.8	11.4	116	127.3	10	108	138.3	9	99.4	148.9	7.5
	125	136	130.2	11.5	128	140.4	10	120	152.2	9	107	162.1	7.5
50	70	81.1	68.5	12.6	76.5	75	11	71.8	82.3	10	63.4	84.8	8.1
	80	93.4	81.7	12.4	88.3	89.1	11	83	97.4	9	75.9	104.8	8
	90	106	96.2	12	100	104.2	11	93.9	113.3	9	84.3	120	7.8
	100	117	110.1	11.6	111	118.7	10	104	128.7	9	93.4	136.5	7.6
	110	126	119.7	11.6	119	129.2	10	112	140.1	9	101	148.7	7.6
	125	140	132.3	11.7	132	142.6	10	124	154.3	9	108	158.5	7.7

VITA

Ahmad Shelbaya graduated from the University of Florida in 2009 with Bachelor of Engineering degrees in Aerospace Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. His work experience at the University included extensive labwork as well as a position as a laboratory teaching assistant. His main interests during his undergraduate years were 3D CAD design, dynamic analysis, Finite Element Analysis, modeling and control systems.

Subsequent to earning his Bachelors' degrees, Ahmad pursued a Masters in Mechanical Engineer from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga where he was pleased to choose the energy concentration under the experienced advisement of Dr. Prakash Dhamshala, Ph.D. P.E. Ahmad has actively used his extensive undergraduate design and analysis experience in heat transfer and thermodynamics applications. He also served as a graduate assistant in the department of Mechanical Engineering.

Prior to and intermittently during his Master's program, Ahmad accepted a position as a construction project manager. He was successful in this role which included management of all phases of construction.

Ahmad currently resides in Atlanta, Georgia with his wife. His personal hobbies include physical fitness, home-remodeling, and building computers.