



Ventilative cooling experiences by Renson: lessons learned and solutions

*International Workshop AIVC-Venticool – Brussels – 19-20 March 2013
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Healthy Concepts: for residential and non-residential applications



Several sectors:

- Dwellings and apartments
- Health Care
- Schools
- Offices ...



- **Indoor air quality**
- **Acoustic comfort**
- **Thermal summer comfort**
- **Visual comfort**

3 systems:

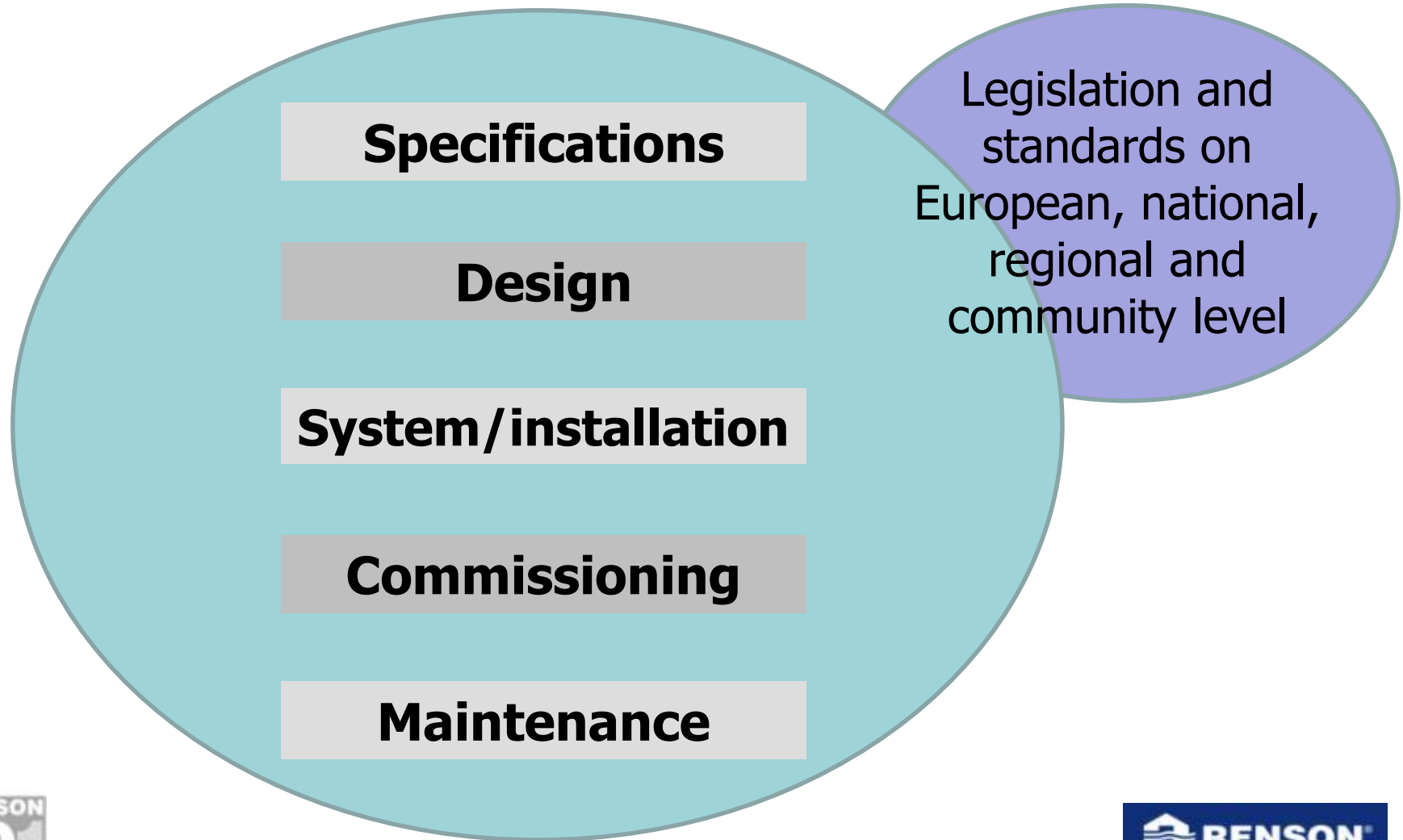
- Demand controlled hygienic ventilation (DCV)
- External solar protection
- Intensive nightcooling





- 1. Process of applying ventilative cooling**
- 2. Ventilative cooling in practice**

Process of applying ventilative cooling



Process of applying ventilative cooling



European EPB-directive

Not explicitly mentioned to consider into the calculation methodology (annex I)

- ⇒ not or slowly taken up by countries
- ⇒ no benefits on paper / EP-certificate
- ⇒ not or little applied

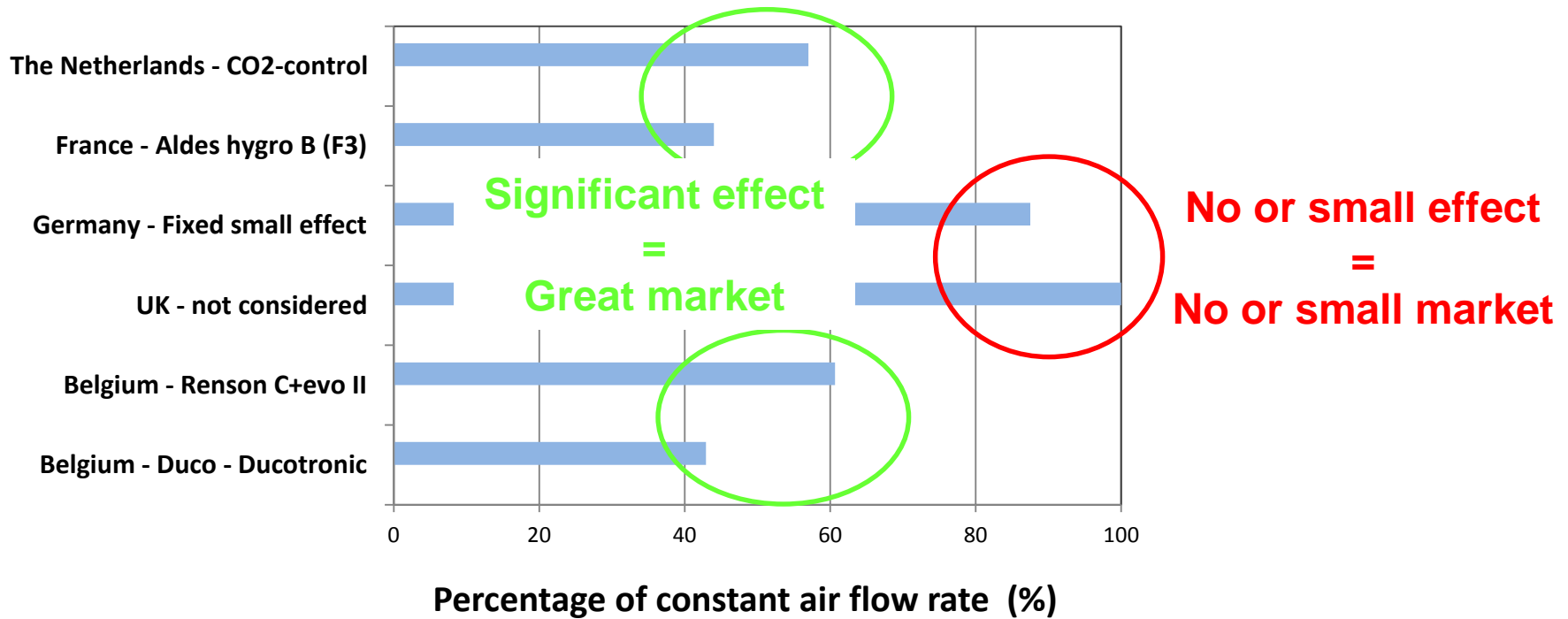
= great barrier

Legislation and standards on European, national, regional and community level

Impact of EPBD on the market: DCV



EPBD: impact of demand controlled residential ventilation in different countries



Impact of EPBD on the market: DCV

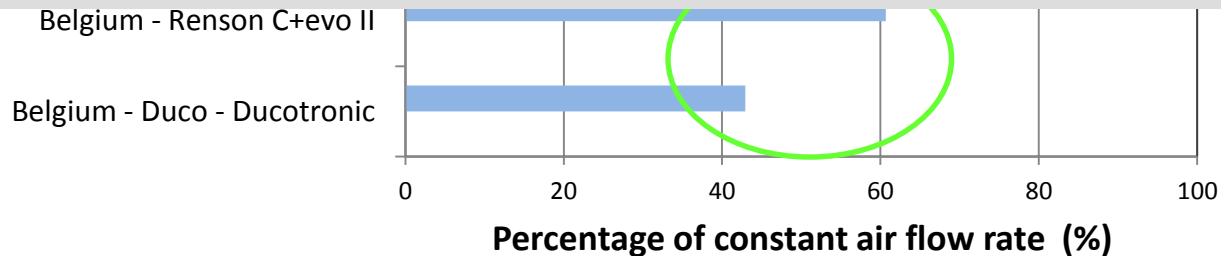


EPBD: impact of demand controlled residential ventilation in different countries

= unfair competition ?

Important issue for European commission,
but not in relation to the EPBD ... ?

ect
ket



Process of applying ventilative cooling



Fire/smoke regulation

- Fire compartment of a building
= fire resistant air transfer devices
= barrier
- Smoke evacuation used as ventilative cooling
= opportunity

Legislation and standards on European, national, regional and community level

Process of applying ventilative cooling



Specifications

- Operable windows often required
= **opportunity**
- Protection/securing of openings
- Maximum indoor temperature < 25°C
⇒ no guarantee if only ventilative cooling
= **barrier** (→ EN15251)

Legislation and standards on European, national, regional and community level

Process of applying ventilative cooling



Design

Lack of simple design rules within standards

- cooling capacity ? 5 W/m^2 /air exchange rate
- ventilation principles ? single sided, cross, ...
- pressure difference across façade opening ?

1 – 2 – 5 Pa

= barrier

Legislation and standards on European, national, regional and community level

Process of applying ventilative cooling



Design

Lack of simple design rules within standards

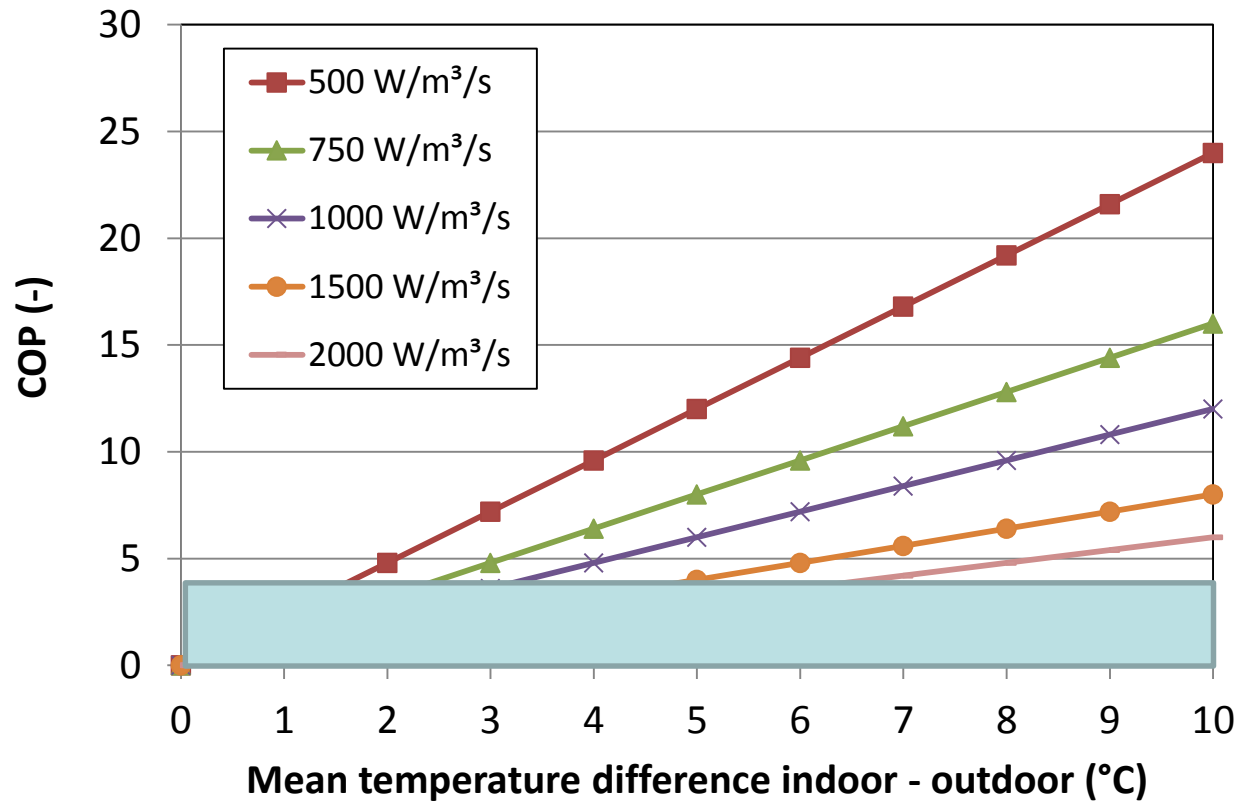
- protection/securing of openings: K or ξ -factor
- mechanical ventilation:
 - maximum air speed in ducts ?
 - maximum SFP (W/m³/s) ?
- $$\text{COP} = \frac{\text{cooling power}}{\text{fan power}} = \frac{1200 \Delta T (\text{in-out})}{\text{SFP}}$$

Legislation and standards on European, national, regional and community level

Mechanical ventilative cooling



COP of mechanical ventilative cooling



Working area of standard airco

Process of applying ventilative cooling



System/installation

- Simplicity ↔ automation
- Integration: - nightcooling / solar shading
 - hygienic and intensive ventilation
 - within the façade elements
- Acoustic insulated openings
- Mechanical support on exhaust

Legislation and standards on European, national, regional and community level

Process of applying ventilative cooling



Commissioning and maintenance

- "Guarantee on correct performance"
- The more automated (sensors, actuators, fan), the more necessary
- A real "as-built" dossier and not "should built"
- An internal responsible

Legislation and standards on European, national, regional and community level

Process of applying ventilative cooling



Commissioning and maintenance

- **Soft Landings** means designers and constructors staying involved with buildings beyond practical completion. This will assist the client during the first months of operation and beyond, to help fine-tune and de-bug the systems, and ensure the occupiers understand how to control and best use their buildings.

Legislation and standards on European, national, regional and community level

Ventilative cooling in practice



Offices

Renson offices (Waregem – Belgium)

BBL office (Brussels – Belgium)


Green office (Paris – France)

Tour Elithis (Dijon – France)

Residential sector

Healthbox II system

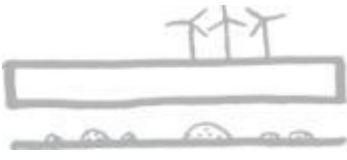
Renson offices (Waregem – Belgium, 2002)

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- The image shows the Renson offices in Waregem, Belgium, a modern building with a glass facade and a series of tall, slender passive stack ventilation towers. Blue dashed arrows indicate the airflow path: air is drawn into the building from the ground level, rises through the interior spaces, and is then exhausted through the top of the stack towers. The building is surrounded by a green lawn and young trees.
- **Passive stack nightcooling**
 - **Average air exchange rate: 6 h⁻¹**
 - **Free area of air supply: 2% of floor area**
 - **Occupancy: 12 m² /person**
 - **Controlled by BMS**
 - **Combined with external adjustable solar shading and exposed ceiling as thermal mass**
 - **Summer of 2006: 76 nights in operation (20%)**

Outside louvre

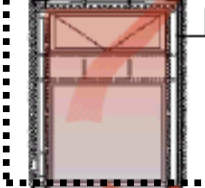


Top hung window with actuator



CHIMNEY FOR NIGHT COOLING

VENTILATION NATURAL BY STACK-EFFECT



LIVING ROOM

N = 6

LANDSCAPED OFFICE

TERRACE



Outside louvre

Side hung manual window



Floor grille

Outside louvre

Bottom hung window with actuator

FLAPS FOR COOL AIR

SUMMER-NIGHT

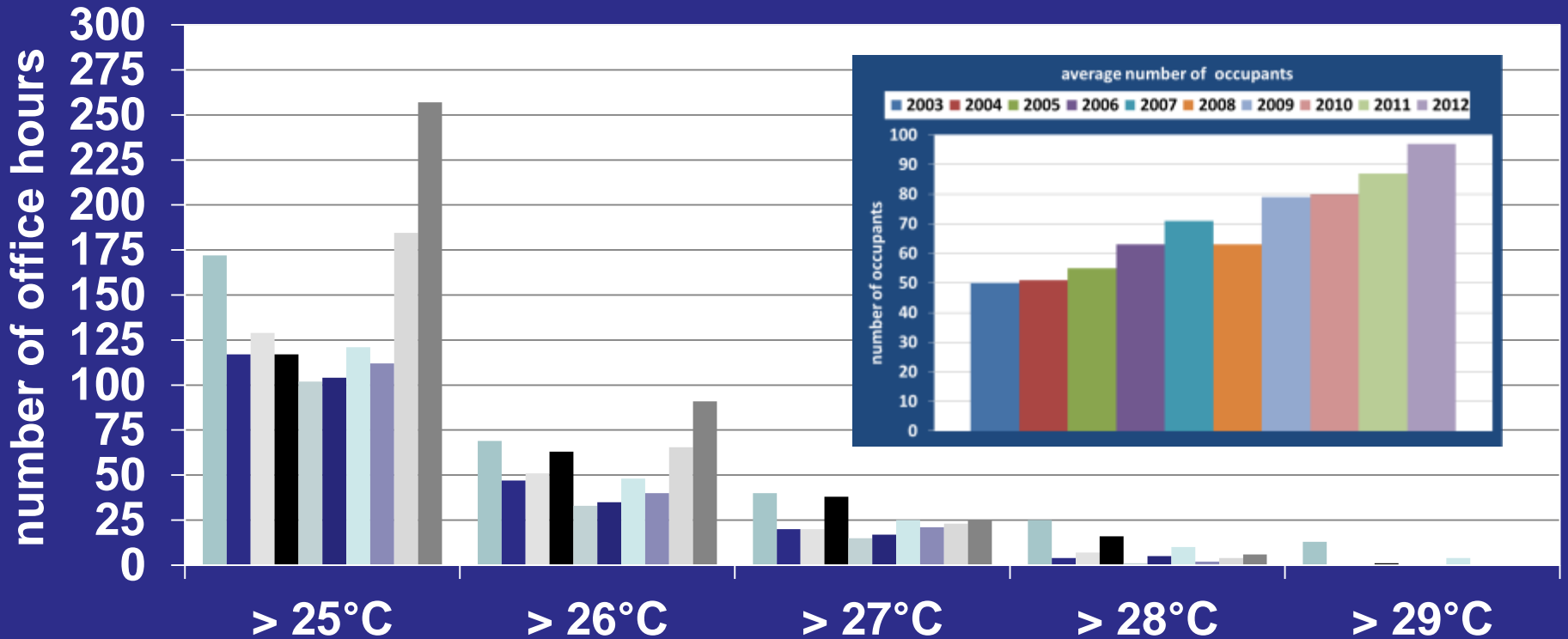
40 NIGHTS/YEAR

Renson offices (Waregem – Belgium, 2002)



number of office hours (8h - 18h) > 25-29°C
(excl. weekends excl. summer holiday)

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012



- Number of occupants more than doubled
- Number/power of computer(screens) strongly increased



Renson showroom (Waregem – Belgium, 2013)



- Located **under the offices**
- **Vertical screens** as solar protection
- **Hybrid nightcooling system:** natural cross ventilation, supported by mechanical exhaust (5 h^{-1})
- **Floor cooling** on reversible heat pump $\sim 30 \text{ W/m}^2$

Renson showroom (Waregem – Belgium, 2013)



Natural cross ventilation

Half open ceiling

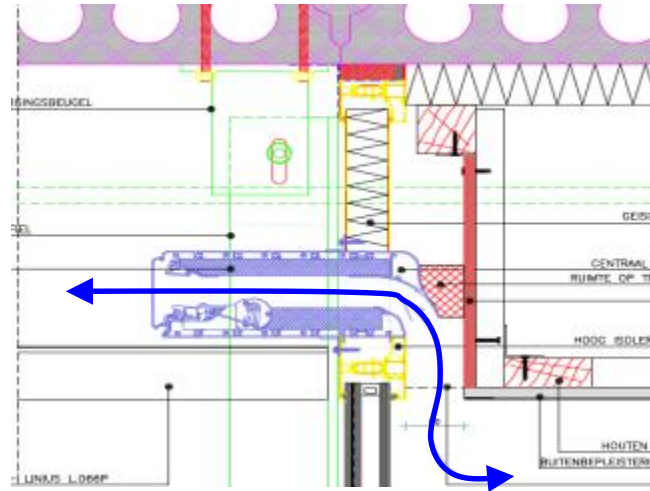
**Optional:
Mechanical extract**

Solar protection

Solid Floor



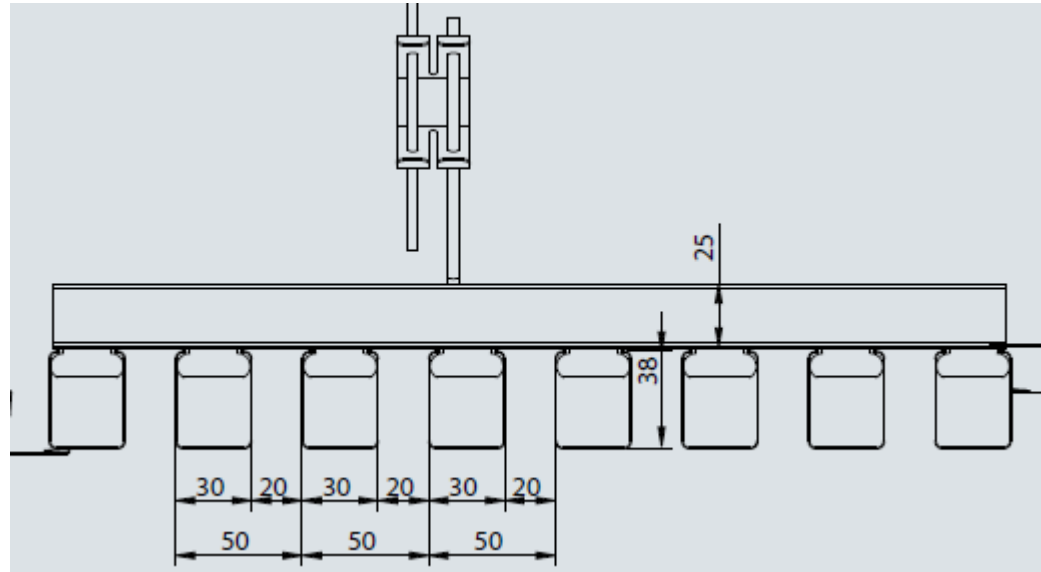
Renson showroom (Waregem – Belgium, 2013)



- **Natural air supply – exhaust:**

- acoustic insulating automated window vents at the top of the windows (also used for hygienic ventilation)
- automated windows integrated in the plenum above the entrance doors

RENSON showroom (Waregem – Belgium, 2013)



- **Half open ceiling covered by acoustic absorption profiles**
 - thermal mass available
 - acoustic absorption
 - integration of lightings, loudspeakers, ducts, ...

Renson showroom (Waregem – Belgium, 2013)



- **Mechanical exhaust if needed**
- **SFP = 800 W/m³/s**

BBL office (Brussels – Belgium, 2012)



- **Renovation and extension of an office – 4 floors**
- **Nightcooling with mechanical extract – 6 h⁻¹**
- **Half open ceiling**

BBL office (Brussels – Belgium, 2012)



- **Facade openings – manually operated**
- **Protected/secured by sliding solar protection louvres**
⇒ **multifunctionality: window protection**

Green office (Paris – France, 2011)

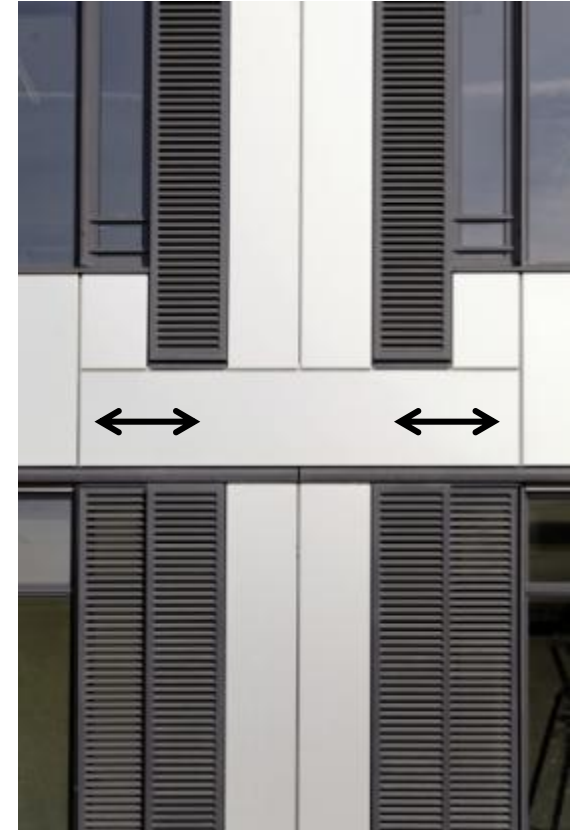


- **Positive energy building – 23.300 m² over 6 floors:**
 - Total energy consumption: 62 kWh/m²/year
 - Total produced energy: 64 kWh/m²/year
 - Photovoltaic: 4200 m²
 - Cogeneration (CHP) on bio-diesel

Green office (Paris – France, 2011)



- **Solar protection: sliding louvres - screens**
 - Solar heat control
 - Daylight control
 - Protection/security of openings for nightcooling
- **Concrete slabs** as thermal mass
- **Ceiling fans** to increase summer comfort



Tour Elithis (Dijon – France, 2009)

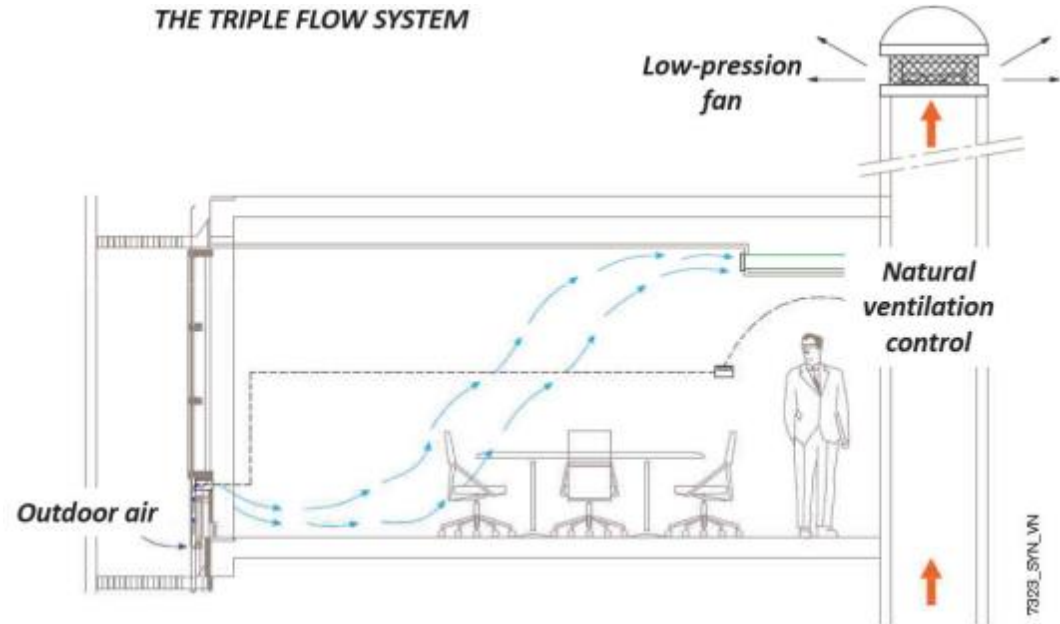


- **Positive-energy building – 5.000 m² over 10 floors:**
 - Total energy consumption: ~100 kWh/m²/year
 - Total energy production :
 - Photovoltaic: 40 kWh/m²/year (560 m²)
 - Boiler on wood granulates
 - External solar shading shield

Tour Elithis (Dijon – France, 2009)

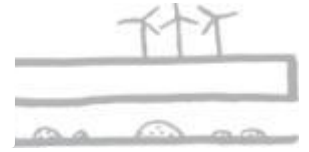


Motorized air supply by means of vents

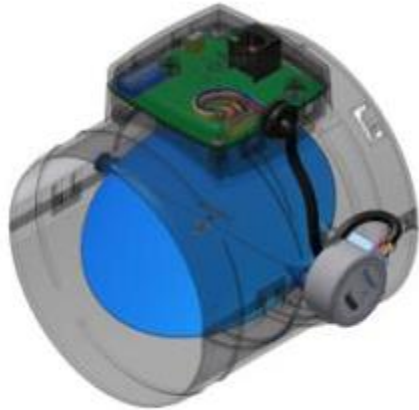


- **Ventilative cooling** with natural supply (acoustic vents) and low pressure mechanical exhaust ventilation from atrium during **daytime** ($T > 10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) or **nighttime** (3 h^{-1})
- **Occupancy:** $15\text{ m}^2/\text{person}$
- Adiabatic + compressor **cooling** $\sim 7\text{ kWh}/\text{m}^2/\text{year}$
- **Lighting:** $2\text{ W}/\text{m}^2$ + occupancy and daylight control

Renson Healthbox II (residential sector)



Demand controlled mechanical extract ventilation (MEV)



Control valves

Air flow rate of each room (living and/or functional rooms) controlled by internal and external air temperature

- Cooling rate is automatically increased during hot periods with lower outdoor air temperature



Burglary resistant louvre WK2
before operable window



Thanks for your attention