

16th IBPSA
INTERNATIONAL
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AND EXHIBITION



Application Of A Method Of 1-D Equivalent Wall To Multidimensional Geometries : Impact On Building Energy Performance

Speaker:

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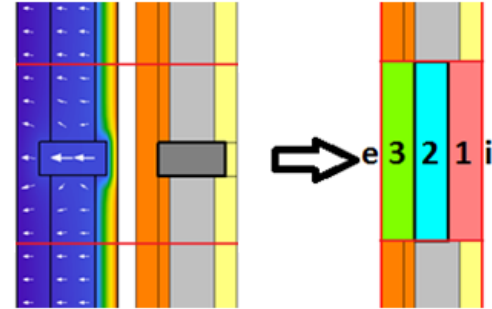
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Context

- Use of energy simulation tools
 - Building energy performance : evaluate, predict, optimise
 - Hypotheses → inaccuracies
- Focus on thermal bridges (2/3-D geometries)
 - 4-40% of building heat losses
 - Most of building energy software : 1-D heat flux
 - ✓ Steady-state additional heat flux considered (classic evaluation)
 - ! Dynamic effects not considered → wrong sizing of systems
- → Method : accurate, easy to integrate, low resources

Equivalent wall method

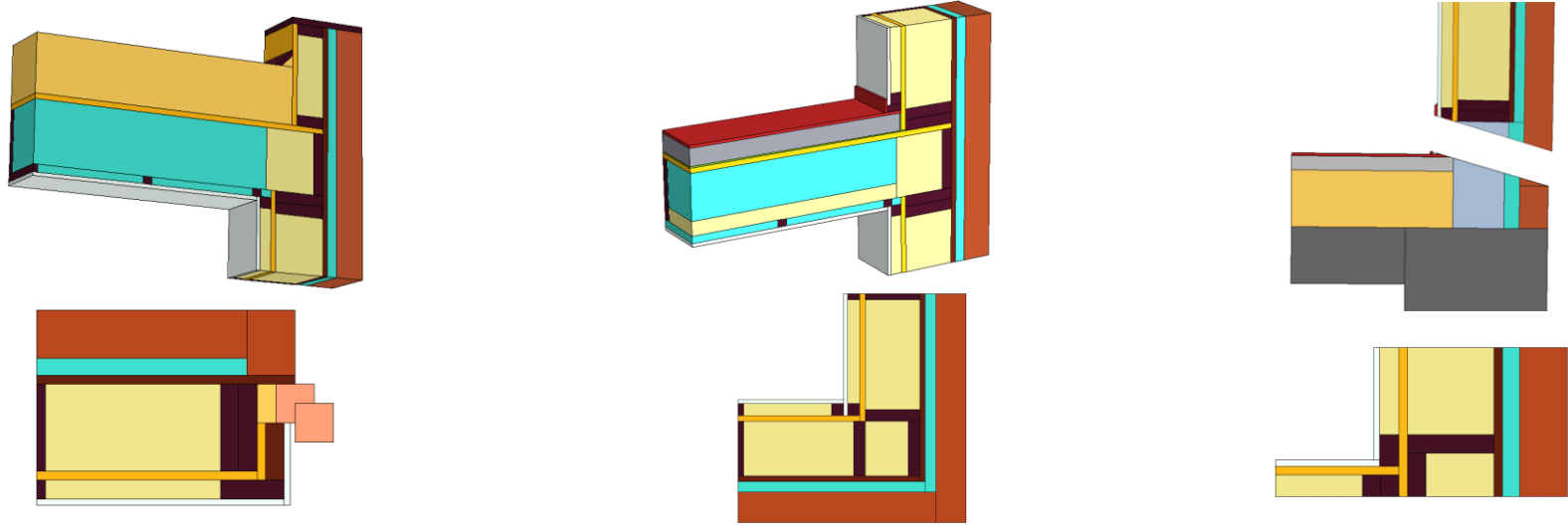
- 2-D/3-D geometry is replaced by a 1-D equivalent wall
- Same thermal behaviour → three-layer
- $R_j, C_j \rightarrow e_j, k_j, c_j, \rho_j \rightarrow$ building simulation
- Same values of ...
 - Resistance R, Heat Capacity C, Structure factors ($\phi_{ii}, \phi_{ie}, \phi_{ee}$)
 - Infinity of possibilities
- Minimise an objective function F
 - Heat flux $q_i(t)$ through inner surface over time in harmonic conditions



$$F = \sqrt{\sum_{t=400h}^{t=2000h} (q_i(t)^2 - q_i'(t)^2)}$$

Study

- Six thermal bridges of a wooden-structure dwelling
 - → validation of equivalent walls ?
 - → impact on building energy needs ?





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Questions and Comments

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