



This is the College of Engineering and Agro-Insdustrial Technology (CEAT). This is where I took my undergraduate studies. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (CEAT) UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES LOS BAÑOS

≈ 2,000 STUDENTS

Is there something I can do to make it better?

Is there something I can do that could inspire people to do something to make something better?



Transsolar academy

Staying in the college for 5 ½ years and working for almost 2 years afterwards, there is no doubt, the community has been a large part of my life, and still is.

So, I asked myself:

Is there something I can do to make it better?

And can that something inspire people to do something to make something better?





The answer that I came up with is the improvement of this lounge.

It is the main social space in the college. It serves as dining, study, and hangout areas for the students.

Is this something I can do that could inspire people to do something to make something better?





### Share knowledge about Klima Engineering

Start a campaign across the whole university



I believe that doing this project would enable knowledge about Klima engineering to be shared.

I also hope that this can start a campaign across the whole university about climate-responsive design.



First, thermal simulation was done using the existing design of the lounge.

### base case thermal simulation

Hot		SET (° C)	Sensation	Physiology	
		37.5 - 44	Very hot, great discomfort	increased disruption of evaporative regulation	
		34.5 - 37.5	Hot, very unacceptable	profuse sweating	
	_	30 - 34.5	Warm, uncomfortable, 	sweating	
	   	25.6 - 30	Slightly warm, slightly unacceptable	slight sweat, vasolidation	_
	i	22.2 - 25.6	comfortable, acceptable	physiological thermal neutrality	
		17.5 - 22.2	slightly cool, slightly unacceptable	initial vasocontriction	-   _ _
		14.5 - 17.5	cool, unacceptable	slow body cooling	
		10 - 14.5	cold very unacceptable	beginning of shivering	

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Standard effective temperature (SET) was used as the metric for thermal comfort.

Even though the absolute comfortable range is from 22.2 – 25.6 °C, an extended comfort band from slightly cool to slightly warm (17.5 – 30 °C) was considered because in naturally ventilated buildings, occupants can accept a wider range of temperatures.

Cold

Table from Predicting outdoor thermal comfort in urban environments: A 3D numerical model for standard effective temperature by Nazarian, Fan, et. al. (2017)

# Base Case | Open Walls

07:00 to 18:00





Result shows the SET and operative temperature (Top) with the current design.

It can be observed that not all values are within the comfort band.

It can also be noted that there are low SET values, which occur in the morning, and can be explained due to high wind at those times.



So, I asked myself, what is causing the space to heat up?

### what is causing the space to heat up?

### View from the sun





To answer that question, view from the sun study was done.

Here we can see that the sun 'sees' the floor almost the whole day.

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Hence, to understand the effect of the both the high- and low-angle sun, solar radiation study was done.

Several design solutions of blocking the direct sun from striking the floor were explored.

### to understand the effect of both high- and low-angle sun

### Base Case | No Walls

Year - 0 to 24 hr







Radiation from both high- and low- angle sun



With the existing design, high levels of solar radiation in the perimeter is being received.

Total annual radiation is 107.6 kWh.

### **Extended Roof**

Year - 0 to 24 hr





Reduction **65.0 %** 

Extended roof overhang reduces radiation from both high and low-angle sun.



Extending the roof by 2 m decreased the radiation from both the high- and low-angle sun.

Total annual radiation was reduced to 65%.

### **Extended Roof**

Year - 0 to 24 hr







But, it is impractical because large roof overhangs are susceptible to damage by strong winds.

Reduction 65.0 %

Extended roof overhang reduces radiation from both high and low-angle sun.

2 m roof extension is impractical





Putting a 1 m opaque screen at the upper half of the wall reduces total annual radiation by 24.8%.

Screen reduces radiation at the center of the space.

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### Parapet Year - 0 to 24 hr





Reduction **38.1 %** 

Parapet reduces radiation from high-angle sun.



Putting 1 m parapets decreases radiation in the perimeter.

Total annual radiation was reduced to 38%.

### **Curtain + Parapet**

Year - 0 to 24 hr





Reduction **63.2 %** 

Radiation from both high and low-angle sun is reduced.



What if we combine the screen and parapet?

Total annual radiation is reduced to 63%.

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Now, we have solutions for the façade, how about the roof?

# façade roof ?

### **Roof Variants – EES calculation**





Eight roof build-ups were tested. Using EES,  $T_{out},\,T_{in}$  and  $T_{feel}$  is calculated.

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### Mentors | Peter Zatko | Mohammad Hamza

Final presentation

### **Roof Variants – EES calculation**



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Among all the build-ups, variant C2 is considered the best.

Outside roof is painted white, insulation is separated by an airgap, and has low-e coating on the surface facing the inside space.

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### Mentors | Peter Zatko | Mohammad Hamza



Now, we have solutions for both the façade and roof.

Next, thermal simulation were performed using the different design solutions for façade and roof.

# façade roof

### Base Case | No Walls

07:00 to 18:00



### Transsolar academy

Again, showing the temperatures in with the base case.

# Improved Roof

07:00 to 18:00



### Transsolar academy

Now, we improve the roof.

We can see that temperatures decreased.

### + Screen + Parapet

07:00 to 18:00





Using screen and parapet, temperatures where further reduced.



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In the current design, water enters the inside space due to the lack of walls, especially when rain is accompanied by strong winds.

Therefore, rain protection was included among the design solutions.

This protection was assumed to be transparent to maintain views to the outside and to allow daylight inside the space.

This should be operable, to be only used when it is raining.

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# + Rain protection

07:00 to 18:00





For simplicity, in setting up the thermal model, the rain protection was assumed to be in use all the time

Graph shows that the low SET values without the protection is now within the **extended** comfort band.

However, there are still hours when inside space is perceived unacceptably warm.







For these hours, fans can be used to supply some air movement which increases comfort.

### **Design recommendations**





In summary, these are the design solutions that can be implemented to improve comfort in the lounge. Cost



Implementing these solutions will cost around 3,000 Eur.

	PhP	Eur
Paint	22,500	375
Insulation	60,000	1,000
Screen	24,000	400
Parapet	24,000	400
Plastic sheets	24,000	400
Labor	20,000	350
TOTAL	162,000	2,925

Cost

	PhP	Eur
Paint	22,500	375
Insulation	90,000	1,500
Screen	24,000	400
Parapet	24,000	400
Plastic sheets	24,000	400
Labor	20,000	350
TOTAL	162,000	2,925

### Sponsors





But, with sponsors, this cost can go down to 0.

### How to make it happen?





Now, the next step is to communicate with the college administration, alumni associations for funding, and get the students involved.



### Thank you





Improved Roof



#### + Screen + Parapet



#### + Plastic Sheets

