

EN 13779:2004 (E)

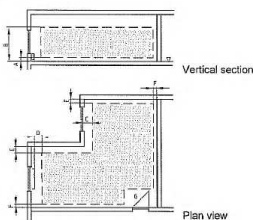


Figure 2 Description of the occupied zone

Where external walls with windows or doors are considered, the element with the largest distance is taken as valid for the whole surface.

It should be recognised that in rooms with low ceilings (room height below 2,5 m) it could be difficult to meet the requirements to an upper boundary of 2,0 m.

Special agreements should also be considered for the following types of zone, in which it could be difficult to meet the requirements to the thermal environment, especially with respect to draught and temperature:

- a) transit zones
- b) zones close to doors that are often used or open
- c) zones close to supply air terminals
- d) zones close to units with high heat production or airflow rate.

Except when indicated or agreed otherwise, zones a) and b) are not considered part of the occupied zone, but zones c) and d) are considered part of the occupied zone.

If the use of a room is not based on the room dimensions but on other factors, the occupied zone can be defined according to the arrangement of working areas and equipment therein or by the location of the breathing zone, as agreed between designer and client.

Table 2.1 Spacing between people and various interior elements.

Element	Distance from the inner surface of the elements [m]	
	Typical Range	Default Value (CR 12792)
External windows, doors and radiators	0,5-1,5	1,0
External and internal walls	0,25 - 0,75	0,5
Floor (lower boundary)	0,00 - 0,2	0,00***
Floor (upper boundary)	1,30* - 2,0**	1,8

- * Mainly seated occupants
- ** Mainly standing occupants
- *** Deviation from prEN 13779

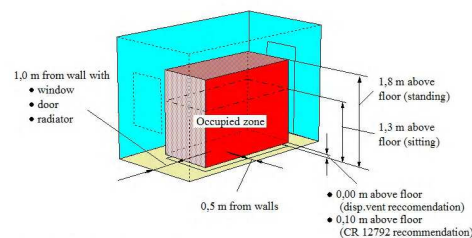


Figure 2.1 Definition of occupied zone.

	Nedzīvojamo ēku ventilācija. Ventilācijas un telpu kondicionēšanas sistēmu darbības efektivitātes prasības	ICS 91.140.30
		LVS EN 13779

2005.g. janvāris

Aizsāj LVS prEN 13779:2002

Ventilation for non-residential buildings - Performance requirements for ventilation and room-conditioning systems

Table 22 Design assumptions for floor area per person

Kind of use	Floor area per person in m ² .person ⁻¹ ¹⁾	
	Typical range	Default value
Landscape office room	7 to 20	12
Small office room	8 to 12	10
Meeting room	2 to 5	3,0
Department store	3 to 8	4,0
Classroom	2 to 5	2,5
Hospital ward	5 to 15	10
Hotel bedroom	5 to 20	10
Restaurant	1,2 to 5	1,5

¹⁾ Net floor-area per room

Emissions from sources other than human metabolism and smoking shall be specified as clearly as possible. If nothing is declared, it has to be clarified with the client, that no further emissions must be taken into consideration.

Table 19 Design assumptions for clothing and activity in office buildings

Parameter	Typical range (clo)	Default value for design
Clothing	Summer: 0,5 to 0,7 Winter: 0,8 to 1,0	Summer: 0,5 clo Winter: 1,0 clo
Activity (see Table 25)	1,0 to 1,4 met	1,2 met

The heat exchange of the human body by radiation is dependent on the temperature of the surrounding surfaces, and the heat exchange by convection is dependent on the air temperature and air velocity.

EN 13779:2004 (E)

Thermal comfort with given clothing and activity is therefore mainly due to the operative temperature and the air velocity. Further influences such as the vertical air temperature gradient, warm and cold floors and radiant asymmetry have to be checked only in special applications.

Basic information on these aspects is given in EN ISO 7730, EN ISO 8990 and prEN ISO 9920.

	Nedzīvojamo ēku ventilācija. Ventilācijas un telpu kondicionēšanas sistēmu darbības efektivitātes prasības	ICS 91.140.30
		LVS EN 13779

2005.g. janvāris

Aizsāj LVS prEN 13779:2002

Ventilation for non-residential buildings - Performance requirements for ventilation and room-conditioning systems

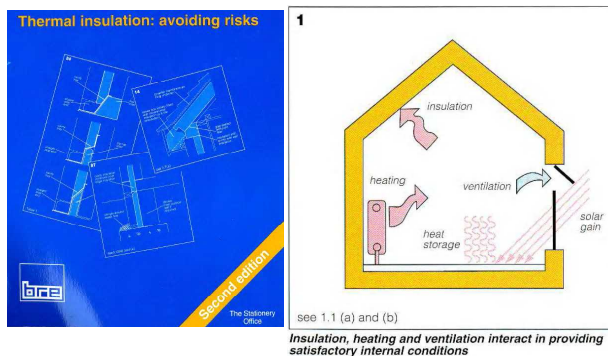
Table 25 Heat production of persons with different activities (air temperature 24°C)

Activity	Total heat ¹⁾		Sensible heat ¹⁾
	Met	W.person ⁻¹ ²⁾	
Reclining	0,8	80	66
Seated, relaxed	1,0	100	70
Sedentary activity (office, school, laboratory)	1,2	125	75
Standing, light activity (shopping, laboratory, light industry)	1,6	170	85
Standing, medium activity (shop assistant, machine work)	2,0	210	105
Walking on the level:			
2 km h ⁻¹	1,9	200	100
3 km h ⁻¹	2,4	250	105
4 km h ⁻¹	2,8	300	110
5 km h ⁻¹	3,4	360	120

¹⁾ 1 met = 58 W.m²

²⁾ rounded values for a human body with a surface of 1,8 m².person⁻¹

- 1.2. Jābūt detalizētai informācijai par telpu ārējām norobežojošajām un iekšējām konstrukcijām.
- 1.3. Ekspertīzes gadījumā jābūt detalizētai informācijai par esošo apkures sistēmu un tās darbību.





2 Roofs	Pitched roofs with ventilated roof spaces	3
	Pitched roofs with sarking insulation	8
	Pitched roofs of profiled sheet	10
	Flat roofs with sandwich warm deck	13
	Flat roofs with inverted warm deck	15
	Flat roofs with cold deck	17
	Quality control checks for roofs	19
3 Walls	Rain penetration through cavity and solid walls	21
	Masonry cavity walls	25
	Masonry walls with internal insulation	27
	Masonry walls with external insulation	30
	Walls of timber framed construction	32
	Quality control checks for walls	34
4 Windows	Window to wall junctions	35
	Double glazed windows	39
	Quality control checks for windows	42
5 Floors	Concrete ground floors insulated below the structure	43
	Concrete ground floors insulated above the structure	47
	Concrete ground floors insulated at the edge	52
	Suspended timber ground floors	55
	Concrete and timber upper floors	58
	Quality control checks for floors	61

Siltuma caurlaidības koeficientu U_{RM} W/(m² × K) un ψ_{RM} W/(m × K) maksimālās vērtības

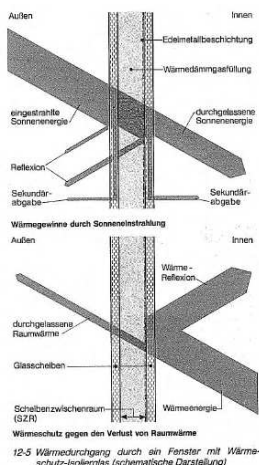
Nr. p.k.	Būvelementi	Dzīvojamās mājas, pansionāti, slimnīcas un bērnu dārzā	Publiskās ēkas, izņemot pansionātus, slimnīcas un bērnu dārzus	Ražošanas ēkas
1.	Jumti un pārsegumi, kas saskaras ar āra gaisu	0,25 K	0,35 K	0,5 K
2.	Grīdas uz grunts	0,35 K	0,5 K	0,7 K
3.	Sienas:			
3.1.	ar masu, mazāku nekā 100 kg/m ²	0,30 K	0,4 K	0,5 K
3.2.	ar masu 100 kg/m ² un vairāk	0,40 K	0,5 K	0,6 K
4.	Logi, durvis un stiklotas sienas	2,7 K	2,9 K	2,9 K
5.	Termiskie tilti ψ_{RM}	0,25 K	0,35 K	0,5 K

15. Normatīvās vērtības U_{RM} un maksimālās vērtības U_{RM} grīdām, kas saskaras ar āra gaisu, ir tādas pašas kā jumtiem, bet grīdām virs neapkurinātiem pagrabiem - tādas pašas kā grīdām uz grunts.

16. Logu un gaisma caurlaidīgu stiklotu konstrukciju virsmas laukumi, kurus ņem vērā, veicot šī būvnormatīva 9.punktā minētos aprēķinus, nepārsniedz 20 % no katra stāva apkurināmās grīdas laukuma. Logu laukumu palielinājumu kompensē ar zemākām logu vai citu būvelementu siltuma caurlaidības koeficientu vērtībām, kas noteiktas atbilstoši šī būvnormatīva 13.punktam. 13.punktā noteiktās prasības un šī būvnormatīva 1.tabulā noteiktās normatīvās siltuma caurlaidības koeficientu vērtības nav obligātas pirmo divu stāvu loģiem un ārdurvīm veikalos un līdzīgās telpās, kurām funkcionāli nepieciešami lieli loģi vai stikla sienas.

RWE

RHEINISCH-WESTFÄLISCHES ELEKTRIZITÄTSWERK AKTIENGESellschaft
Hauptverwaltung Kruppstraße 5, 4300 Essen 1, Telefon: (02 01) 1 85-1, Fernschreiber 9 57 851



12-5 Wärmedurchgang durch ein Fenster mit Wärmeschutz-isolierglas (schematische Darstellung)

A Vorgehängen in größerem Maßstab	B Fenster ohne oder mit hochgelegtem Reflexion	C Fenster mit hochgelegtem Reflexion	D Fenster ohne oder mit hochgelegtem Reflexion sowie zusätzlichem fackeltem Element	E Fenster mit hochgelegtem Reflexion sowie zusätzlichem fackeltem Element
1 Fenster mit Wärmeschutz-isolierglas Glas: k-Wert 1,8 bzw. 1,3 W/m ² K	k-Wert 1,8 W/m ² K	k-Wert 1,8 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,4)	k-Wert 0,88 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 2,35)	k-Wert 0,85 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 2,33)
2 Fenster mit Wärmeschutz-isolierglas Glas: k-Wert 2,0 W/m ² K	k-Wert 2,0 W/m ² K	k-Wert 2,0 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,5)	k-Wert 0,81 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,5)	k-Wert 0,8 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,5)
3 Fenster mit Wärmeschutz-isolierglas Glas: k-Wert 2,1 W/m ² K	k-Wert 2,0 W/m ² K	k-Wert 1,70 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,5)	k-Wert 0,77 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,5)	k-Wert 0,54 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,27)

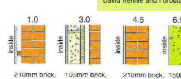
5-5 Wärmeverlust durch Einfachfenster mit Normverglasungen und zusätzlichen Dämmvorrichtungen

A Vorgehängen in größerem Maßstab	B Fenster ohne oder mit hochgelegtem Reflexion	C Fenster mit hochgelegtem Reflexion	D Fenster ohne oder mit hochgelegtem Reflexion sowie zusätzlichem fackeltem Element	E Fenster mit hochgelegtem Reflexion sowie zusätzlichem fackeltem Element
1 Fenster mit Wärmeschutz-isolierglas Glas: k-Wert 1,8 bzw. 1,3 W/m ² K	k-Wert 1,8 W/m ² K	k-Wert 1,54 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,37)	k-Wert 0,55 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,18)	k-Wert 0,53 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,17)
2 Fenster mit Wärmeschutz-isolierglas Glas: k-Wert 1,5 bzw. 0,8 W/m ² K	k-Wert 1,5 W/m ² K	k-Wert 1,41 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,3)	k-Wert 0,53 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,07)	k-Wert 0,51 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,05)
3 Fenster mit Wärmeschutz-isolierglas Glas: k-Wert 1,2 bzw. 1,3 W/m ² K	k-Wert 1,4 W/m ² K	k-Wert 1,25 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 1,3)	k-Wert 0,51 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 0,9)	k-Wert 0,49 W/m ² K (mittlerer k-Wert 0,9)

5-5 Wärmeverlust durch Einfachfenster mit Wärmeschutz-isolierglas und zusätzlichen Dämmvorrichtungen

Environmental design guide for naturally ventilated and daylight offices

David Renie and Foroutan Parand



19 Admittance of some common wall constructions (W/m² K).

Admittance

Taking all this physics into account, a practical way of comparing the thermal mass of building materials is to measure the rate at which a square metre of its surface can absorb heat from the air for a temperature difference of 1°C. This property is called *admittance*, and the admittance of some common wall constructions is shown in figure 19. (The thermal mass of whole rooms can also be compared by adding up the energy admittances of each room's surfaces and dividing this by its floor area. Figures 22-25 use this measure.)

VII. Būvelementu siltuma inerces

51. Būvelementa siltuma inerces D aprēķina, izmantojot formulu (9):

$$D = \sum S_i / U = \sum R_i S_i, \text{ kur} \quad (9)$$

S_i - būvelementa siltumapgaves koeficients W/(m² × K);

R_i - būvelementa aprēķina siltumpretestība (m² × K)/W, ko nosaka, izmantojot formulu (10):

$$R_i = 1 / (U_i \times K) \times W \quad (10)$$

52. Būvelementa siltumapgaves koeficientu S_i aprēķina, izmantojot formulu (11):

$$S_i = 0,27 \sqrt{\lambda \rho (0,001z + 0,04w)} \text{ W/(m}^2 \times \text{K)}, \text{ kur} \quad (11)$$

λ - būvmateriāla vai siltumizolācijas materiāla siltumvadītspēja W/(m × K);

ρ - būvmateriāla vai siltumizolācijas materiāla blīvums (kg/m³);

22, 23, 24, 25 The thermal mass of some typical office rooms. Each row of the table shows just one of many possible combinations of floors, partitions, and external wall constructions which might be found in a typical office room.

Aizsli LVS nrEN 13779:2002

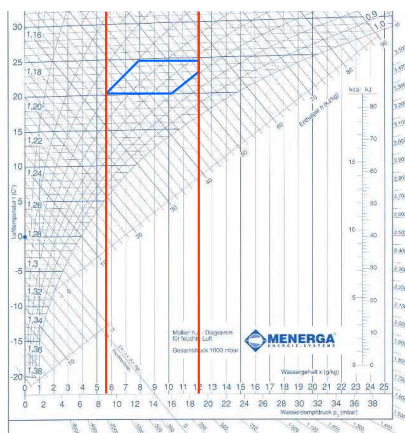
Ventilation for non-residential buildings - Performance requirements for ventilation and room-conditioning systems

Table 20 Design values for the operative temperature in office buildings

2) At design conditions for summertime. Maximum temperature during the day.

Except where agreed otherwise, the specified operative temperature shall apply to a location in the centre of the room at a height of 0.6 m above the floor.

On the basis of agreed design values, the designer and client may agree a proportion of time that the design values may be exceeded (e.g. hours per day or days per year).

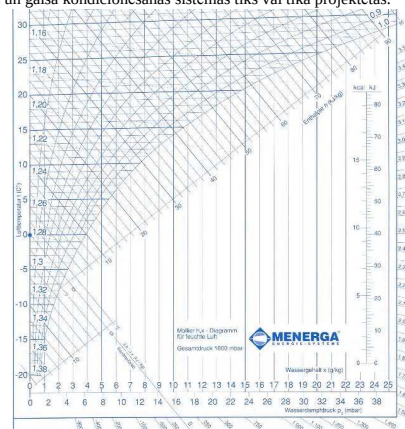
[illegible]

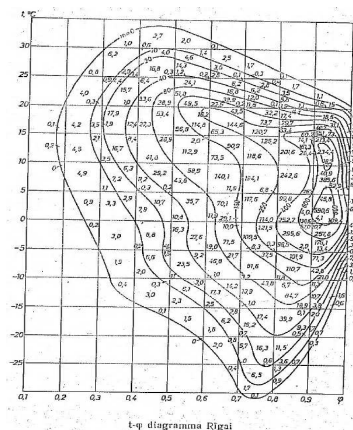
EN 13779:2004 (E)

Table 15 Basic system types according to the functions of the system

Category	System-controlled function					Name of the system	Colour code for supply air
	Ventilation	Heating	Cooling	Humidification	Dehumidification		
THM-C 0	x	-	-	-	-	Pure ventilation system	Green
THM-C 1	x	x	-	-	-	Ventilation system with heating or air heating system	Red
THM-C 2	x	x	-	x	-	Partial room conditioning system with humidification	Blue
THM-C 3	x	x	x	-	(x)	Partial room conditioning system with cooling	Blue
THM-C 4	x	x	x	x	(x)	Partial room conditioning system with cooling and humidification	Blue
THM-C 5	x	x	x	x	x	Full room-conditioning system	Violet

3. Jāvienojas un jāfiksē projektēšanas uzdevumā uz kādiem āra gaisa klimata parametriem ventilācijas un gaisa kondicionēšanas sistēmas tiks vai tika projektētas.

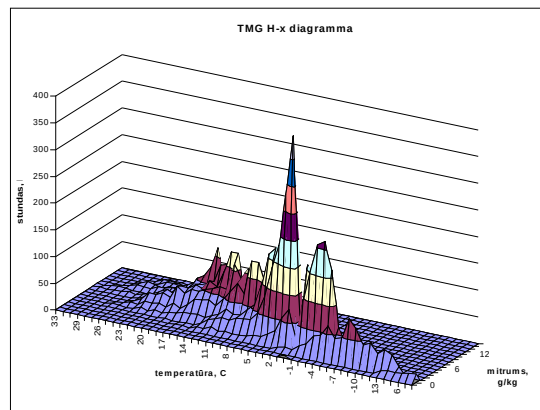
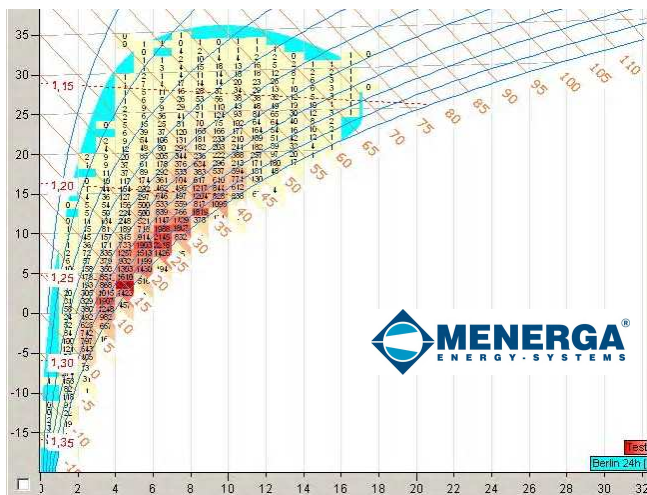




A.Krēslis, Gaisa kondicionēšana rūpniecības un sabiedriskajās ēkās. Izdevniecība "Liesma" 1975.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
0																																	
1																																	
2																																	
3																																	
4																																	
5																																	
6																																	
7																																	
8																																	
9																																	
10																																	
11																																	
12																																	
13																																	
14																																	
15																																	
16																																	
17																																	
18																																	
19																																	
20																																	
21																																	
22																																	
23																																	
24																																	
25																																	
26																																	
27																																	
28																																	
29																																	
30																																	

M.Zariņš, Klimata datu izvēle gaisa kondicionēšanas jaudas aprēķinam. Rīga 2001.



4. Jāstādā telpas siltuma un mitruma balance, lai noteiktu gaisa stāvokļa izmaiņu procesa virzienu telpā vismaz trīs āra gaisa klimata parametriem (ziema, vasara, pārejas periods).

CHAPTER 29

NONRESIDENTIAL COOLING AND HEATING LOAD CALCULATION PROCEDURES

Cooling Load Principles	29.2	Latent Heat Gain from Moisture Through Permeable Building Materials	29.19
Initial Design Considerations	29.2	Heat Gain from Miscellaneous Sources	29.19
HEAT SOURCES AND HEAT GAIN CALCULATION CONCEPTS	29.3	HEAT BALANCE METHOD OF COOLING LOAD CALCULATION	29.20
Time Delay Effect	29.3	Heat Balance Model Assumptions	29.20
People	29.3	Elements of Heat Balance Model	29.20
Electric Motors	29.7	General Zone for Load Calculation	29.23
Appliances	29.8	Mathematical Description of Heat Balance Procedure	29.23
Heat Gain Through Fenestration Areas	29.13	Input Required for Heat Balance Procedure	29.25
Heat Gain Through Exterior Surfaces	29.15	RADIANT TIME SERIES (RTS) METHOD	29.25
Solar Air Temperature	29.15	RTS Cooling Load Assumptions and Principles	29.26
Outdoor Air Temperatures	29.16	Overview of the Radiant Time Series Method	29.26
Heat Gain Through Interior Surfaces	29.18	Radiant Time Series Procedure	29.27
Infiltration and Ventilation Heat Gain	29.18	COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS METHODS	29.37
		HEATING LOAD PRINCIPLES	29.38

1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001 ASHRAE HandbookCD



I-P Edition

- 2001 Fundamentals
- 2000 Systems and Equipment
- 1999 Applications
- 1998 Refrigeration
- Terminology

SI Edition

- 2001 Fundamentals
- 2000 Systems and Equipment
- 1999 Applications
- 1998 Refrigeration
- Terminology

2001 Fundamentals (Cont.)

LOAD AND ENERGY CALCULATIONS

- F26. Ventilation and Infiltration
- F27. Climatic Design Information
- F28. Residential Cooling and Heating Load Calculations
- F29. Nonresidential Cooling and Heating Load Calculation Procedures
- F30. Fenestration
- F31. Energy Estimating and Modeling Methods

DUCT AND PIPE DESIGN

- F32. Space Air Diffusion
- F33. HVAC Computational Fluid Dynamics
- F34. Duct Design
- F35. Pipe Sizing

GENERAL

- F36. Abbreviations and Symbols
- F37. Units and Conversions
- F38. Physical Properties of Materials

iekšējie siltuma ieguvumi (3.1.) – definēts [10]:

„82. Siltuma ieguvumus no iekšējiem siltuma avotiem konkrētajā ēkā vai ēkas zonā aprēķina katrai stundai, izmantojot šādu formulu:

$$\Phi_{iek} = \Phi_{iek,iedz} + \Phi_{iek,ier} + \Phi_{iek,apg} + \Phi_{iek,q} + \Phi_{iek,ADzV} + \Phi_{iek,proc} \quad (26),$$

kur:

- Φ_{iek} – siltuma ieguvumu ($\Phi_{iek,k}$ vai $\Phi_{iek,nek,l}$) summa no iekšējo siltuma avotu plūsmas (W);
- $\Phi_{iek,iedz}$ – siltuma plūsma no iedzīvotājiem, nosaka saskaņā ar šo noteikumu 84.punktu (W);
- $\Phi_{iek,ier}$ – siltuma plūsma no ierīcēm, nosaka saskaņā ar šo noteikumu 85.punktu (W);
- $\Phi_{iek,apg}$ – siltuma plūsma no apgaismojuma, nosaka saskaņā ar šo noteikumu 86.punktu (W);
- $\Phi_{iek,q}$ – siltuma plūsma no karstā ūdens sistēmas, nosaka saskaņā ar šo noteikumu 88.punktu (W);
- $\Phi_{iek,ADzV}$ – siltuma plūsma no apkures, gaisa kondicionēšanas un ventilācijas sistēmām, nosaka saskaņā ar šo noteikumu 90.punktu (W);
- $\Phi_{iek,proc}$ – siltuma plūsma no procesiem un priekšmetiem, nosaka saskaņā ar šo noteikumu 94.punktu (W).

83. Aukstuma avots, kas izvada siltumu no ēkas (zonas), ir siltuma avots ar negatīvu zīmi.”.



Resources, Tools and Basic Information for Engineering and Design of Technical Applications!

Calculate HVAC Load Heat Duct Cleaning Indoor Air Quality Heat Pump Furnace

to Home

Acoustics

Air Psychrometrics

Basics

Combustion

Drawing Tools

Dynamics

Economics

Electrical

Environment

Fluid Mechanics

Gas and Compressed Air

HVAC Systems

Air Conditioning

Heating

Noise and Attenuation

Ventilation

Hydraulics and Pneumatics

Insulation

Material Properties

Mathematics

Mechanics

Miscellaneous

Physiology

Calculating Indoor Temperature and Humidity Loads

Calculating sensible and latent heat from persons, lights, electric equipment, machines, evaporation from water surfaces, polluting fluids and miscellaneous loads

EN 15780 Test Equipment Duct Cleaning Equipment Professional Productive Profitable

Zorb-It™ Humidity Control Unique Self-Regenerating Desiccant. Never Needs Replacing! Order Online

Air conditioning We design and manufacture air conditioning systems.

Indoor climate is influenced by

- sensible and latent heat from persons, lights, machines and electrical equipment and industrial processes
- pollution and gases from persons, building materials, inventory and industrial processes

The most important sources influencing the indoor climate may be summarized to

- sensible and latent heat from persons
- sensible heat from lights
- sensible heat from electric equipment
- sensible heat from machines
- latent heat from evaporation from water surfaces
- evaporation from polluting fluids
- miscellaneous loads

1. Sensible and latent heat from persons

Gaisu sildot, tā entalpija pieaug, bet mitruma saturs paliek nemainīgs un $e = +\infty$.

Gaisu dzesējot, tā entalpija samazinās pie nemainīga mitruma saturs un $e = -\infty$.

Gaisu mitrinot vai sausinot, mainās tā mitruma saturs pie nemainīgas entalpijas un $e = 0$.

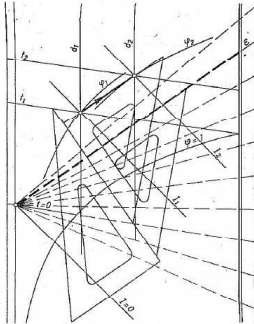
Gaisa kondicionēšanas aprēķinos pieņem, ka gaisa, izplūstot cauri kādai telpai, pilnīgi asimilē visu siltumu un mitrumu, kas tajā izdalās. Tād, plūstot cauri telpai, kurā izdalās Q kW siltuma un Q g/s mitruma, gaisa entalpija palielinās par $\Delta t = \frac{Q}{L}$ kJ/kg, bet mitruma saturs — par $\Delta d = \frac{Q}{L}$ g/kg. Acīmredzot šajā gadījumā procesa virziens

$$e = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta d} = \frac{Q}{Q} \quad (2.24)$$

Pieņemot, ka gaisa sākuma stāvoklis ir $t=0$ un $d=0$, uz $t-d$ diagrammas mēlām redzami visi iespējamie procesa virzieni no $-\infty$ līdz $+\infty$, caur punktu $t=0$, $d=0$ vilktu staru kūļa veidā.

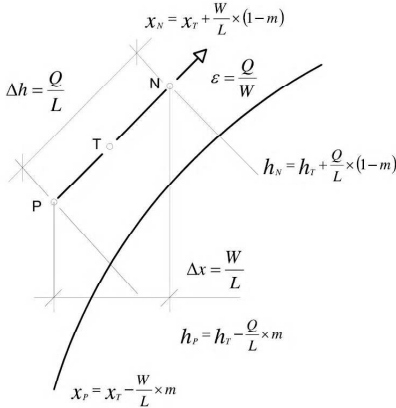
Ja ir zināms gaisa sākuma stāvoklis (pieplūdes gaisa stāvoklis), tad, lai noteiktu tā beigu stāvokli (noplūdes gaisa stāvokli), rīkojas sekojoši. Nosaka pēc formulas (2.24) procesa virzienu e , utrod to uz $t-d$ diagrammas un ar divu tīrstūru palīdzību novēl tam paralēlu līniju caur punktu, kas raksturo pieplūdes gaisa stāvokli (punkta ar koordinātēm t_1 , d_1 (7. zīmējuma)). Noplūdes gaisa entalpiju aprēķina pēc formulas

$$t_2 = t_1 + \frac{Q}{L} \quad (2.25)$$



7. zīm. Leģa koeficienta izmantošanu grafanaloģiski gaisa stāvokļa izmaiņu noteikšanai

5. Jānosaka un projektēšanas uzdevumā jāvienojas par vēlamo iekštelpu gaisa kvalitātes klasi un jāveic kaitīgo izdalījumu novadīšanai nepieciešamā gaisa daudzuma aprēķins.



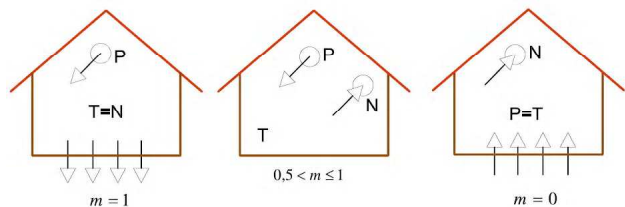
5.1. Gaisa daudzuma aprēķins ēkai vai sistēmai, kura apkalpo vairākas telpas, lielā mērā būs atkarīgs no pieņemtās iekštelpu gaisa kvalitātes automatizētās vadības sistēmas stratēģijas.

Table 13 Possible types of control of the indoor air quality (IDA-C)

Category	Description
IDA – C 1	No control The system runs constantly.
IDA – C 2	Manual control The system runs according to a manually controlled switch.
IDA – C 3	Time control The system runs according to a given time schedule.
IDA – C 4	Occupancy control The system runs dependent on the presence (light switch, infrared sensors etc.)
IDA – C 5	Presence control (number of people) The system runs dependent on the number of people in the space.
IDA – C 6	Direct control The system is controlled by sensors measuring indoor air parameters or adapted criteria (e.g. CO ₂ mixed gas or VOC sensors). The used parameters shall be adapted to the kind of activity in the space.

Whichever control system is used (including manual control) better performance can generally be achieved by using some form of proactive control. This might mean, for example, tracking the build-up of pollutants and increasing the ventilation rate by a modest amount before a limiting concentration is exceeded, rather than having a large increase in ventilation after the limiting concentration has been exceeded.

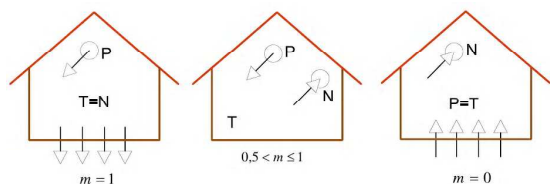
6. Jānosaka vēlamā vai no arhitektoniskā viedokļa iespējamo pieplūdes gaisa sadales un nosūces gaisa novadīšanas principu telpā, lai noteiktu gaisa sadales pilnvērtības koeficientu un pieplūdes telpas un nosūces gaisa punktu izvietojumu uz procesa virziena vektora.



Izvēlētas shēmas novērtēšanai lieto gaisa sadales efektivitātes koeficientu

$$m_e = \frac{t_{DZ} - t_P}{t_N - t_P} = \frac{d_{DZ} - d_P}{d_N - d_P} = \frac{C_{DZ} - C_P}{C_N - C_P} \quad (8.1)$$

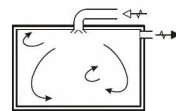
kur t_{DZ} , d_{DZ} , C_{DZ} — gaisa temperatūra, °C, gaisa mitruma saturs, g/kg, vai kaitīgo gāzu koncentrācija darba zonā, mg/kg;
 t_P , d_P , C_P — tas pats, pieplūdes gaisā;
 t_N , d_N , C_N — tas pats, nosūces gaisā.



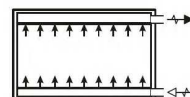
Shēmai «no apakšas uz augšu» koeficienta m_e vērtība tiecas uz nulli. Tas nozīmē, ka nepieciešamais pieplūdes gaisa daudzums, ja to ievada tieši darba zonā, nav atkarīgs no kaitīgo izdalījumu daudzuma. Tiešām, pēc tam, kad gaiss ir jau izplūdis cauri darba zonai, tā temperatūra un gāzu koncentrācijas pieaugums mūs vairs neinteresē. Tomēr šī no ekonomiskā un higiēniskā viedokļa ļoti pilnvērtīgā shēma tiek maz lietota, jo ir grūti nodrošināt vienmērīgu gaisa kustības ātrumu visā darba zonā.

Visplašāk lietotajai shēmai «no augšas uz augšu» $m_e < 1$. Koeficienta m_e vērtība projektētājam parasti nav zināma, izņemot gadījumus, kad tā ir izmērīta kādā agrāk izbūvētā analogiskā telpā.

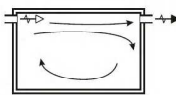
Basic air distribution patterns



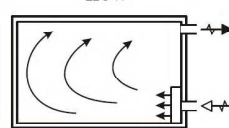
Mixing flow pattern



Laminar piston flow



Short circuiting flow pattern



Displacement flow

Mechanical Ventilation Module -Vent Dis Course – Olli Seppänen



A. KRESLIŅŠ

GAISA KONDICIONĒŠANA RŪPNIECĪBAS UN SABIEDRISKĀJAS ĒKĀS

8. KONDICIONĒTĀ GAIŠA SADALE TĒLPĀ

8.1. GAIŠA SADALES PRINCIPĀLĀS SHĒMAS

Ja gaisa kustības ātrums lielāks par 0,3 m/s, cilvēki miera stāvoklī parasti jūt caurvēju, bet, ja kustības ātrums mazāks par 0,05 m/s, tiem šķiet, ka gaiss nemaz nepārvietojas, tas arī rada diskomfortu (sk. 10.1.3. nod.).

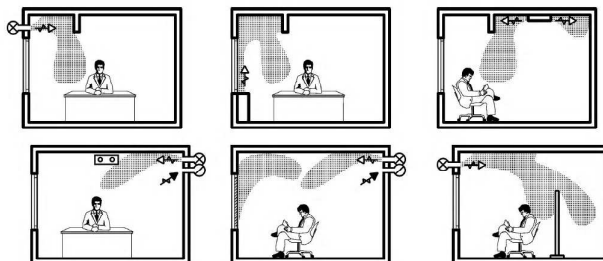
EN 13779:2004 (E)

Table 21 Design values for the local air velocity (mean values in m.s⁻¹ over 3 minutes measurement, measured according to EN 13182)

Local air temperature (°C)	Typical range	Default value (DR = 15%)
$\theta_a = 20$	0,10 to 0,16	$v \leq 0,13$
$\theta_a = 21$	0,10 to 0,17	$v \leq 0,14$
$\theta_a = 22$	0,11 to 0,18	$v \leq 0,15$
$\theta_a = 24$	0,13 to 0,21	$v \leq 0,17$
$\theta_a = 26$	0,15 to 0,25	$v \leq 0,20$

NOTE: With individual control of airflow or in restricted times with intensive ventilation, higher values are allowed.

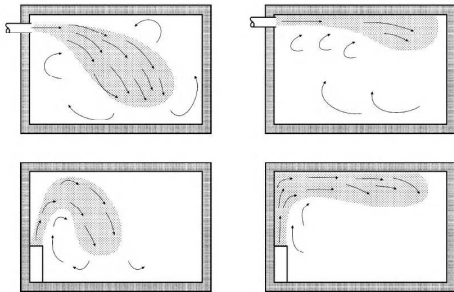
Air distribution to avoid draught



Mechanical Ventilation Module -Vent Dis Course – Olli Seppänen



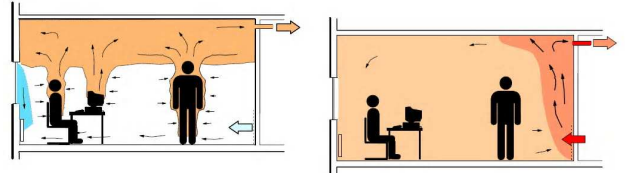
Use of Conda-effect in air distribution



Mechanical Ventilation Module - Vent Dis Course - Olli Seppänen



Benefits and limitations of displacement ventilation



Mechanical Ventilation Module - Vent Dis Course - Olli Seppänen

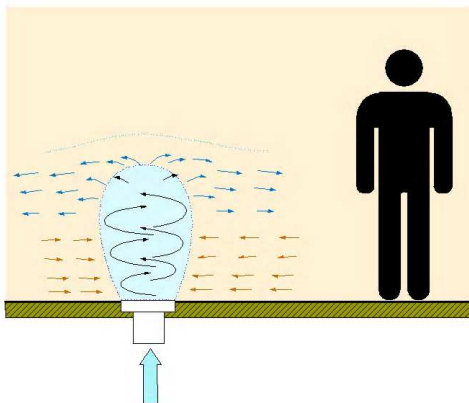
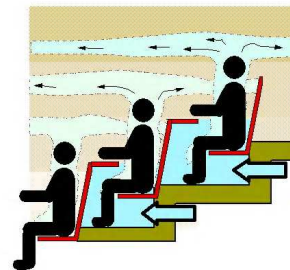
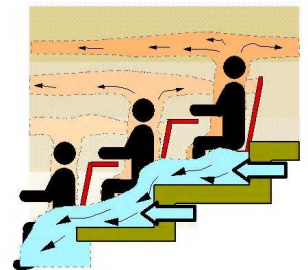


Figure 4.11 A floor-mounted diffuser should have the right vertical momentum.



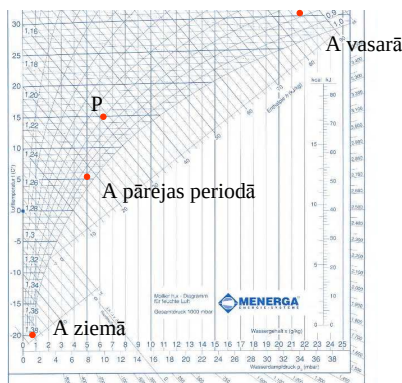
a) Supply air is contained between the rows.



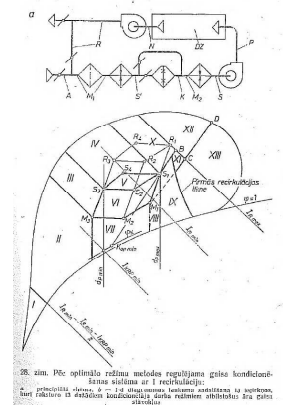
b) Supply air is floating down the stairways.

Figure 8.25 Supply air under the seats.

7. Tikai pēc šādiem priekšdarbiem var uzsākt piemērotas pieplūdes gaisa apstrādes tehnoloģijas izvēli vai esošās ventilācijas un gaisa kondicionēšanas tehnikas novērtēšanu, lai tā spētu, jeb vai tā spēj, veikt gaisa apstrādes procesu no (vismaz trīs) āra gaisa klimata parametriem līdz nepieciešamajiem pieplūdes gaisa parametriem.



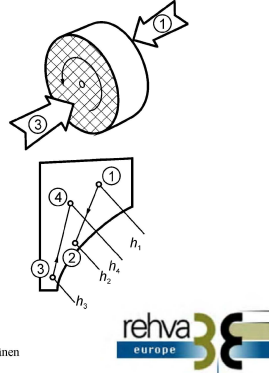
8. Vienlaikus uz sausa gaisa un ūdens tvaika maisījuma diagrammas jāmodelē gaisa apstrādes procesi, lai atrastu no enerģijas patēriņa viedokļa visracionālāko gaisa apstrādes procesu un atbilstošu gaisa apstrādes iekārtu, kas spēj šo procesu īstenot.



Heat recovery with rotating wheel with moisture transfer



Mechanical Ventilation Module -Vent Dis Course – Olli Seppänen



rehva
europe 3E