

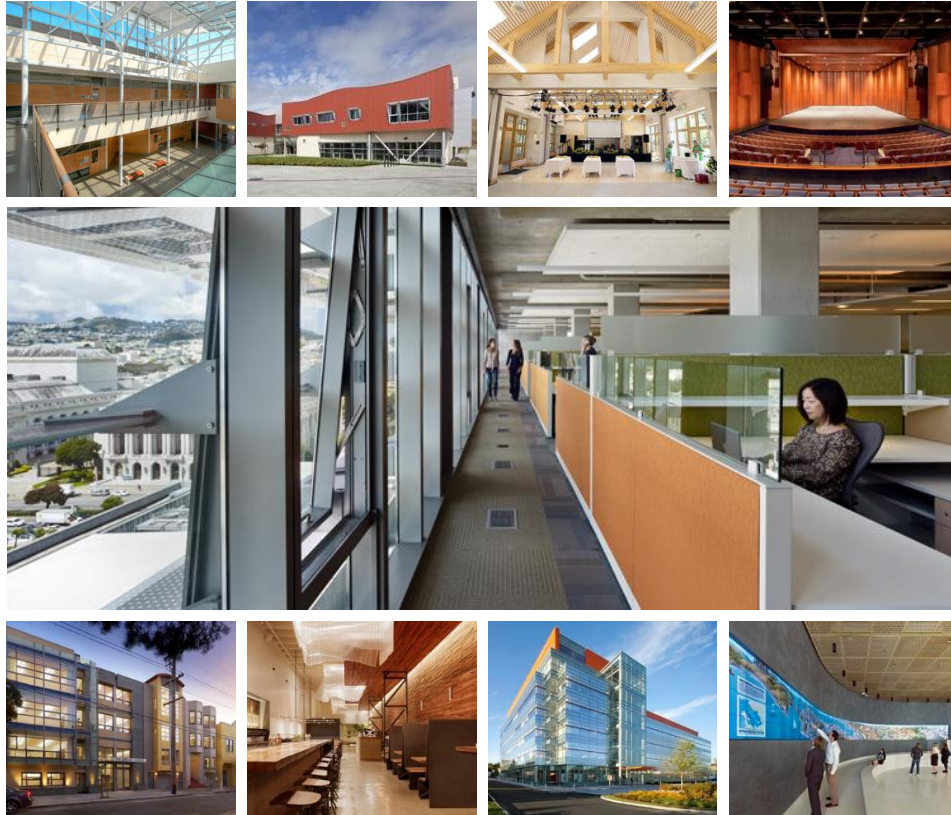


A Prototype Visualization Tool for Hygrothermal Analysis

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Lead Computational Designer | CORE

Building Energy 2016, Boston
March 9, 2016



Sustainability Practice

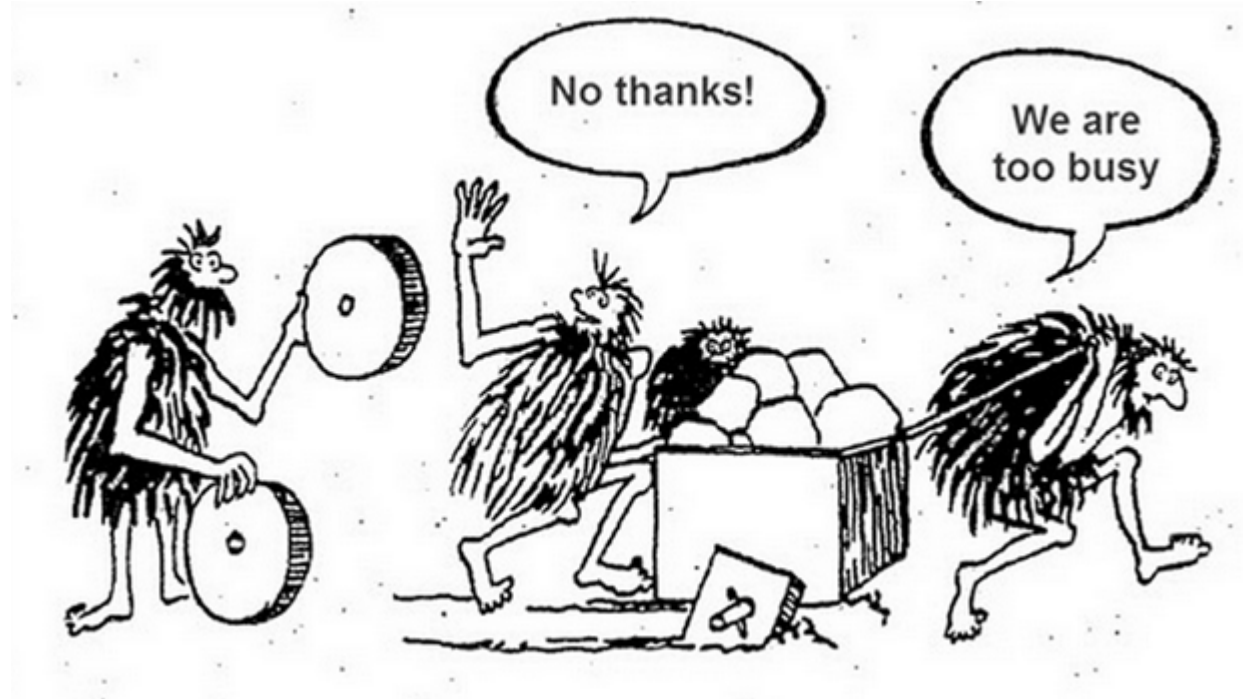
Building Certification

Energy Analysis

Existing Building Sustainability

Sustainability Education & Training

Sustainable Strategies

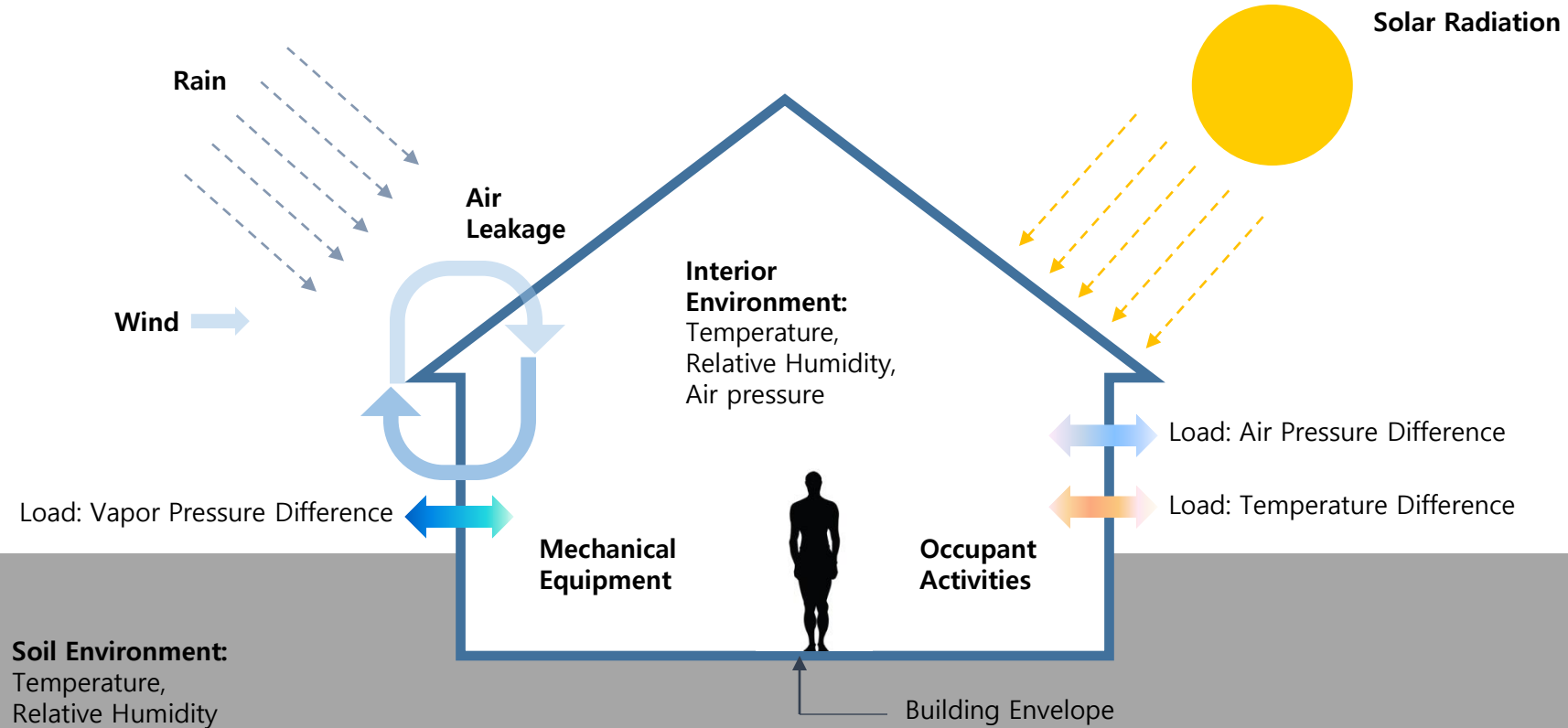


Learning Objectives

1. Integration of hygrothermal analysis into early design phases
2. Sequential steps in evaluating hygrothermal failure criteria
3. A novel data visualization tool integrating varied sets of data

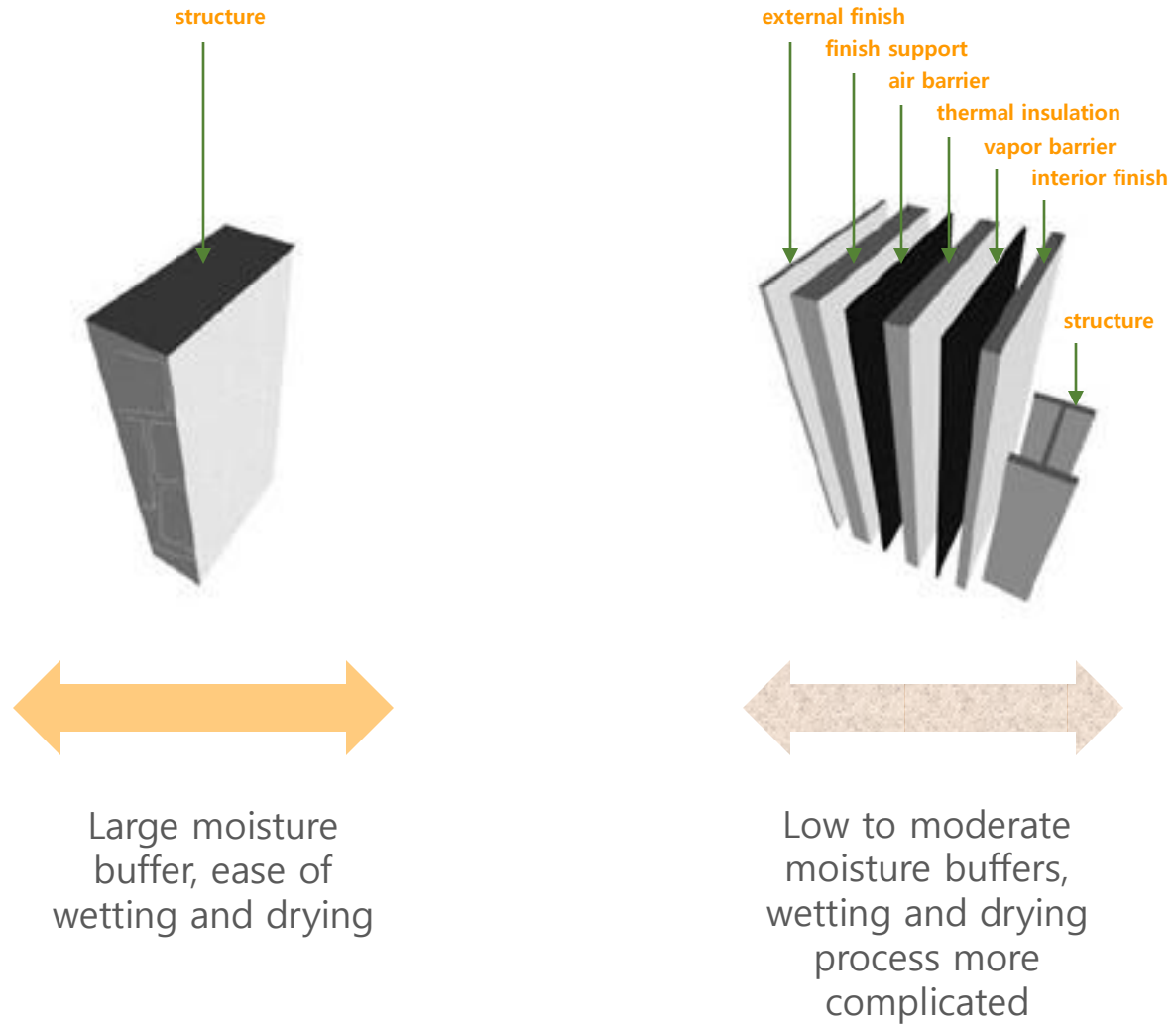
Basics of Hygrothermal Analysis

Hygrothermal Conditions

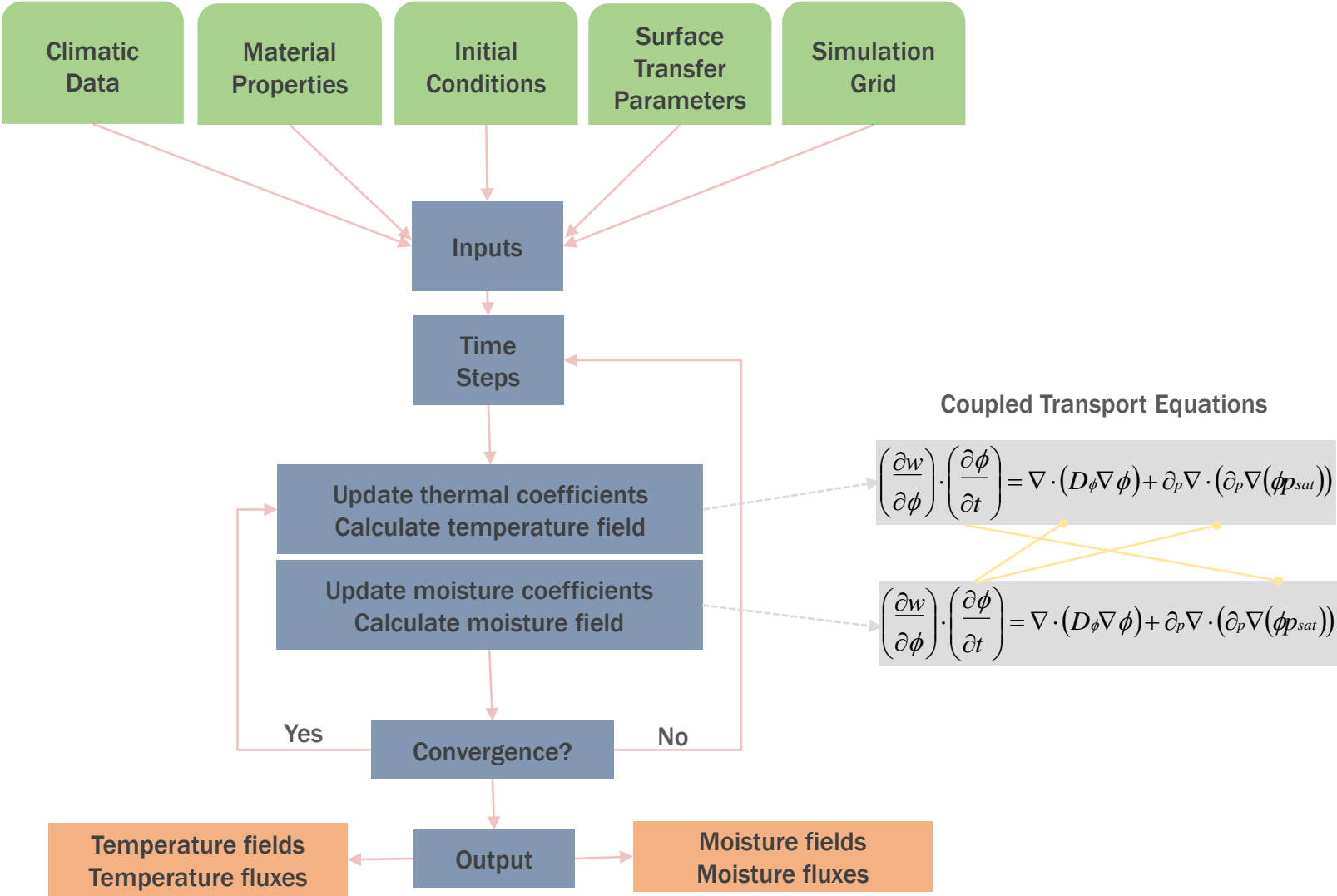


ENVIRONMENTAL LOADS ON THE BUILDING ENVELOPE

Hygrothermal Conditions



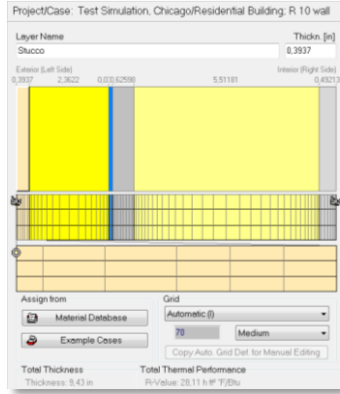
Moisture Modeling Using WUFI



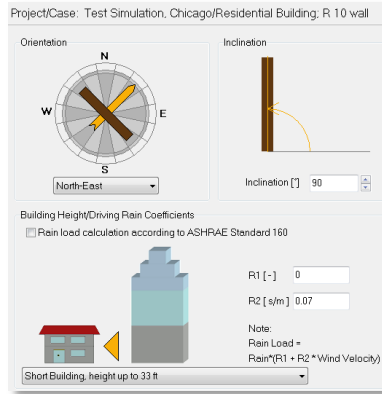
Reference: H.M. Künzeli, A. Karagiozis, and A. Holm, WUFI Fundamentals

Moisture Modeling Using WUFI

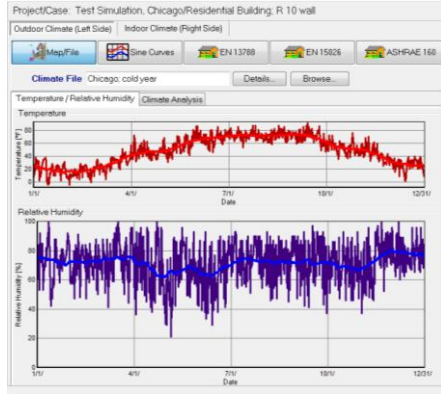
INPUTS



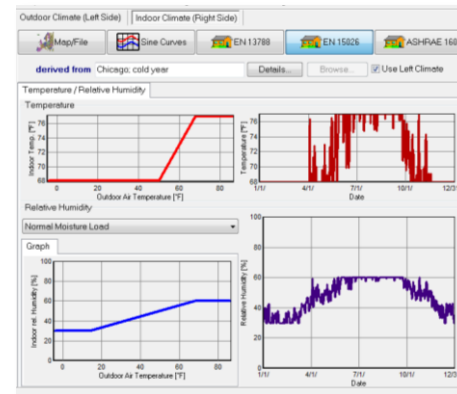
Material Properties



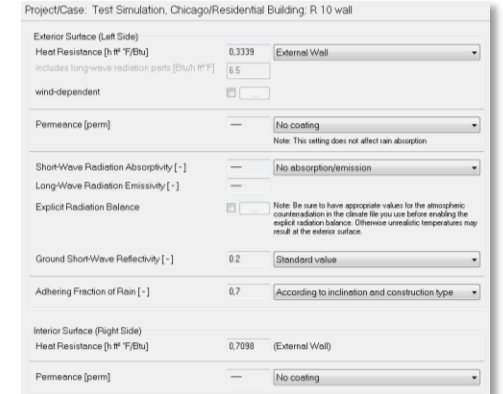
Initial Conditions



Climatic Data (Outdoor)

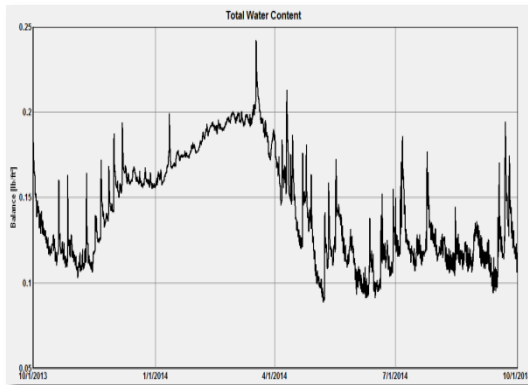


Climatic Data (Indoor)

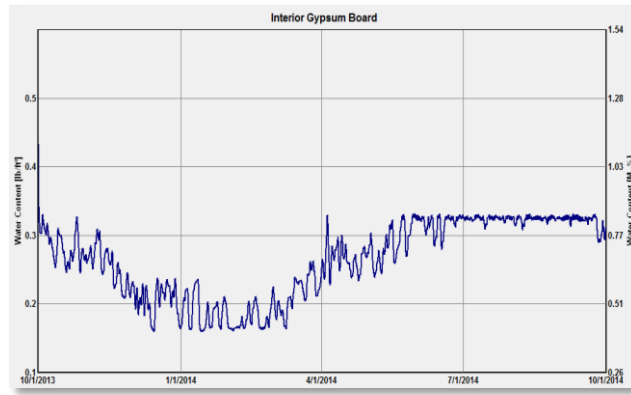


Surface Transfer Coefficients

OUTPUTS



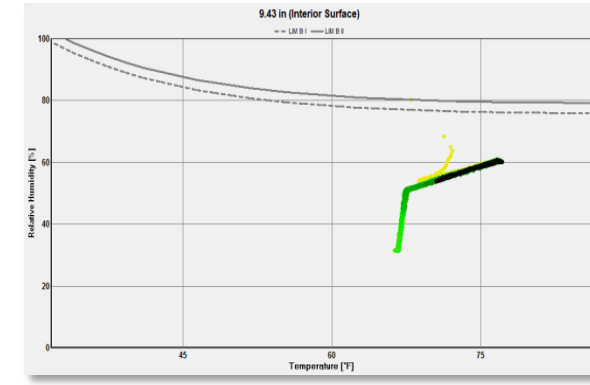
Moisture Content of Component



Moisture Content of Assembly



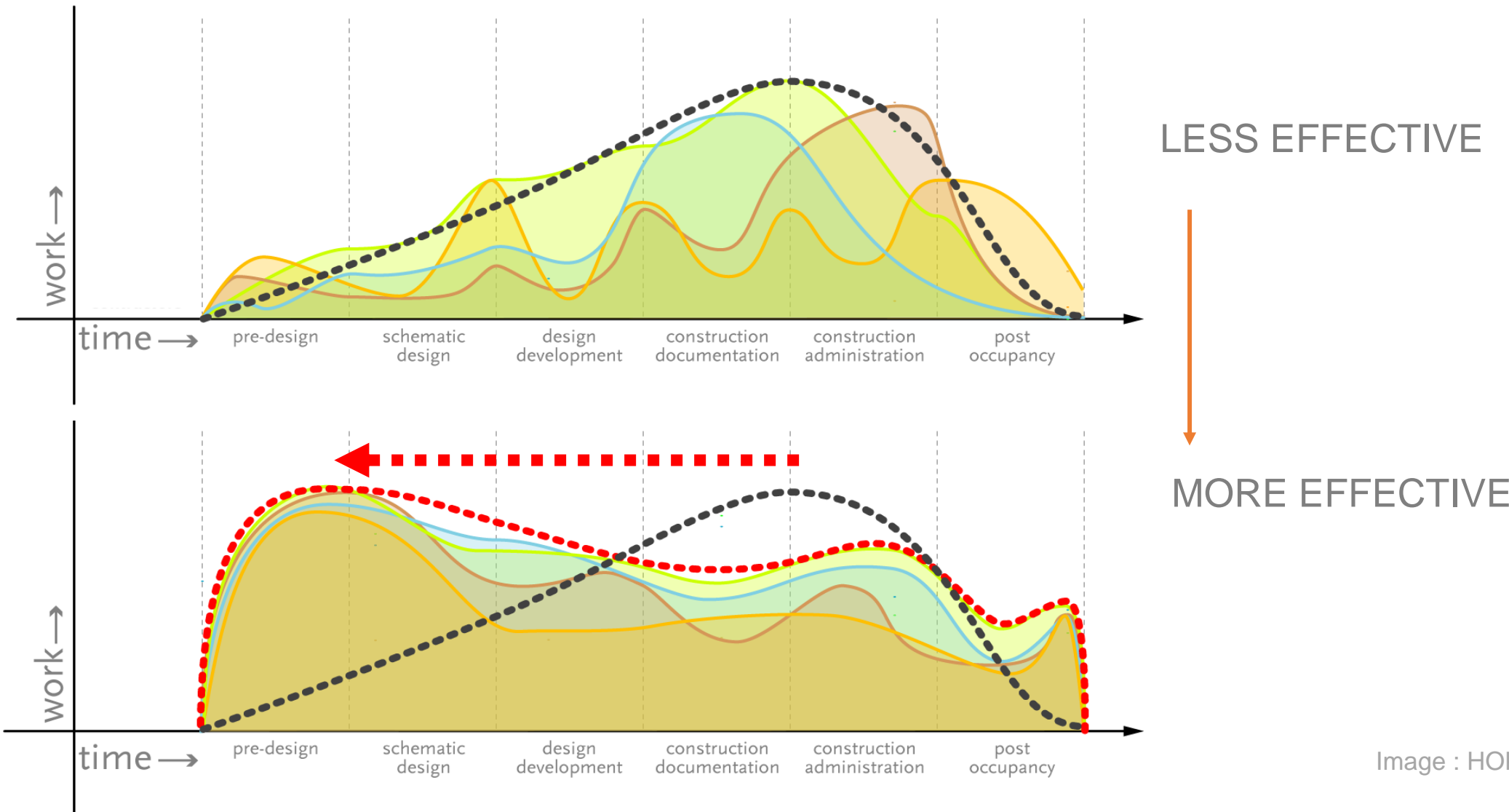
Temperature and Dewpoint



Limiting Isoleths

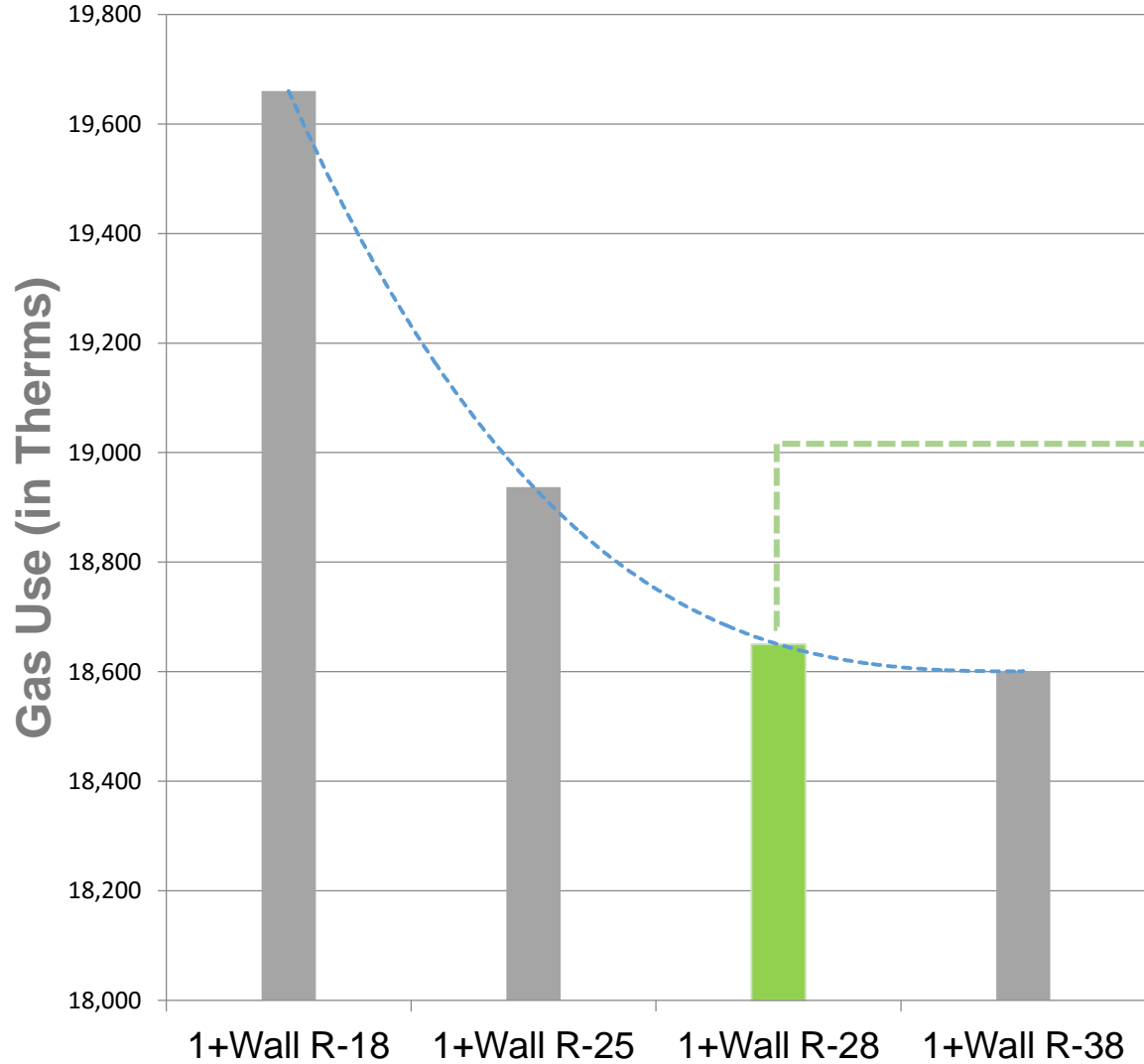
**Integration of
Hygrothermal Analysis
into Early Design Phases**

Design Workflow Evolution

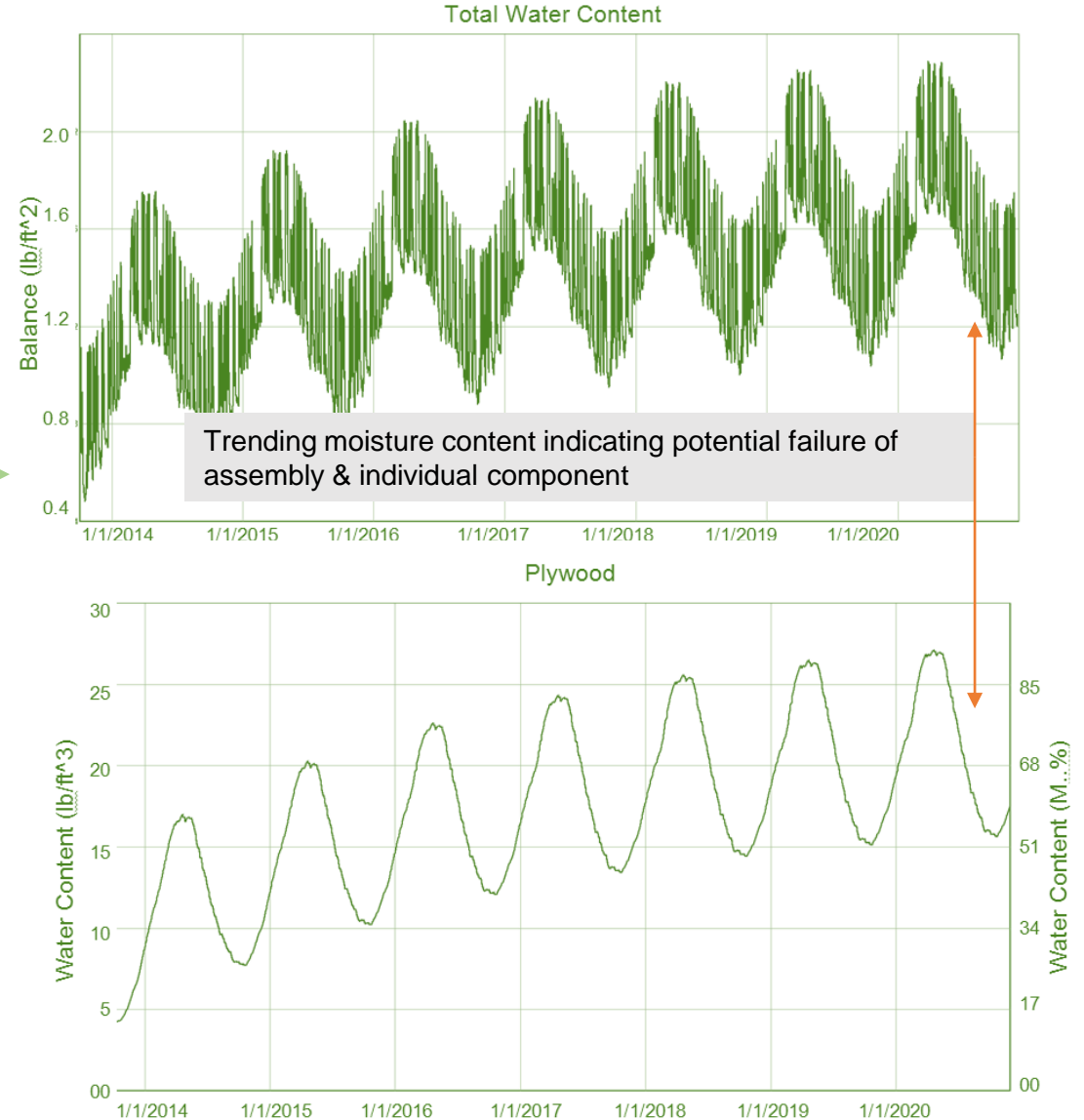


Disaggregated Data Challenges

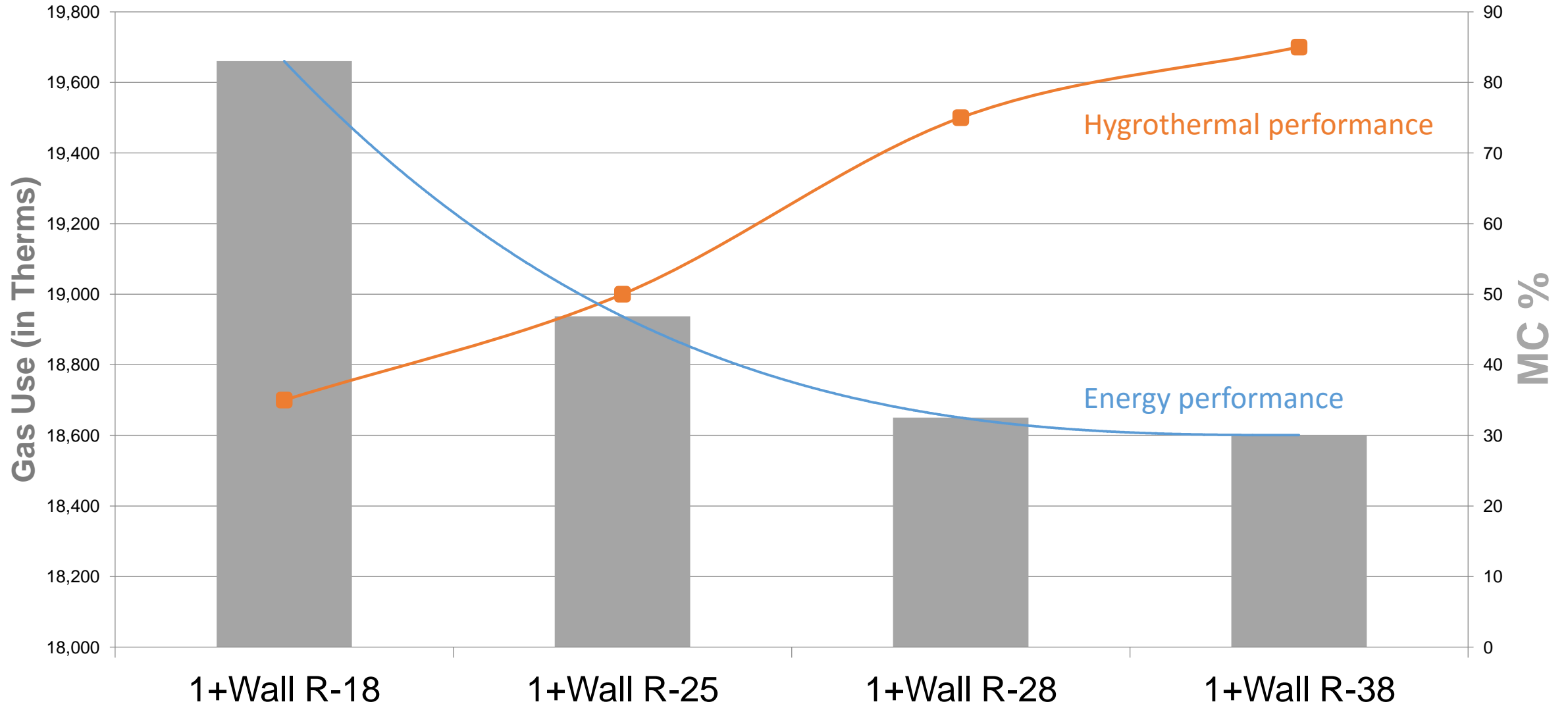
OPERATING ENERGY OPTIMIZATION



HYGROTHERMAL PERFORMANCE



Challenges in Data Integration



**Sequential Steps in
Evaluating Hygrothermal
Failure Criteria**

Failure Criterion 1

(Minimize Surface Mold Growth)

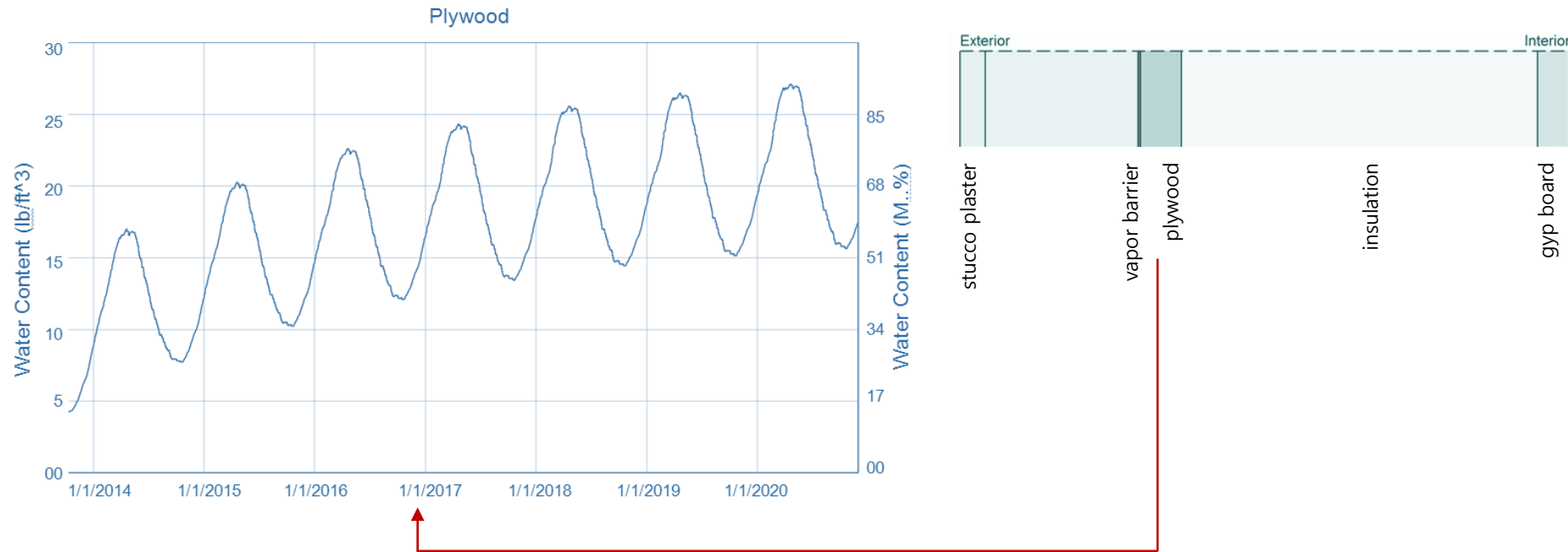
ASHRAE 160 STANDARD

- 30-day running average
(RH<80%, Temperature > 41°F and < 104°F)
- Criteria is evaluated for materials prone to mold.



Failure Criterion 2

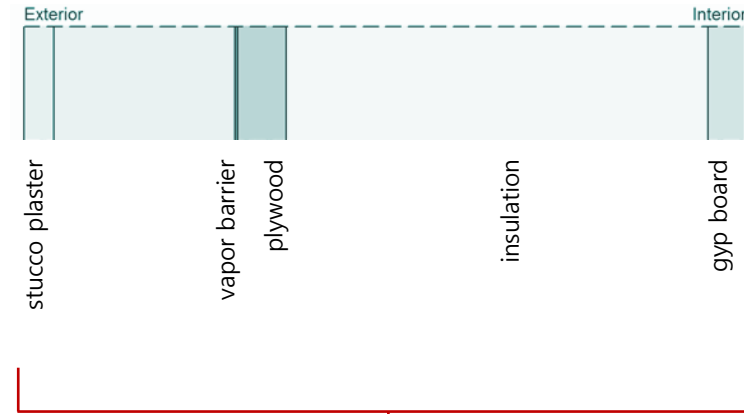
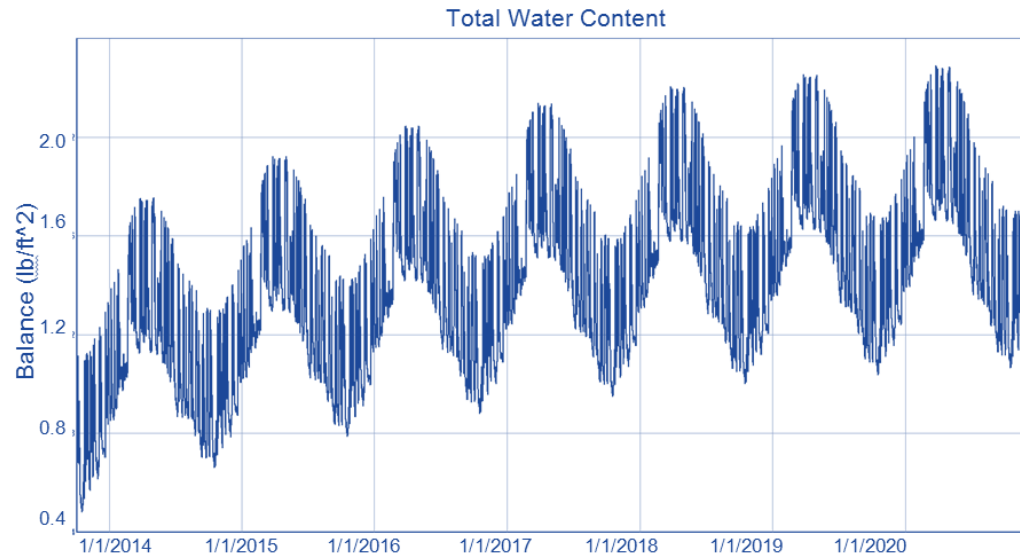
(Moisture Content: Individual Components)



This rot/decay applies to wood based products

Failure Criterion 3

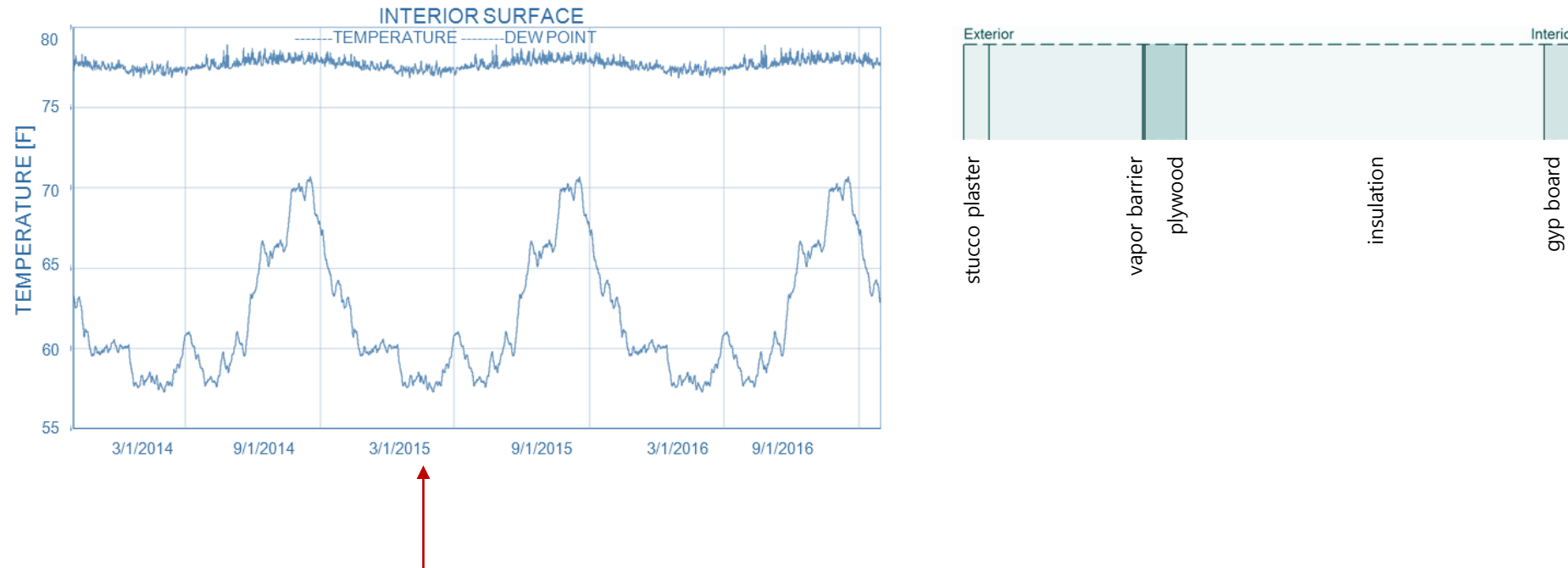
(Moisture Content: Entire Assembly)



The assembly is evaluated to ensure hygric equilibrium is achieved by the end of study period.

Failure Criterion 4

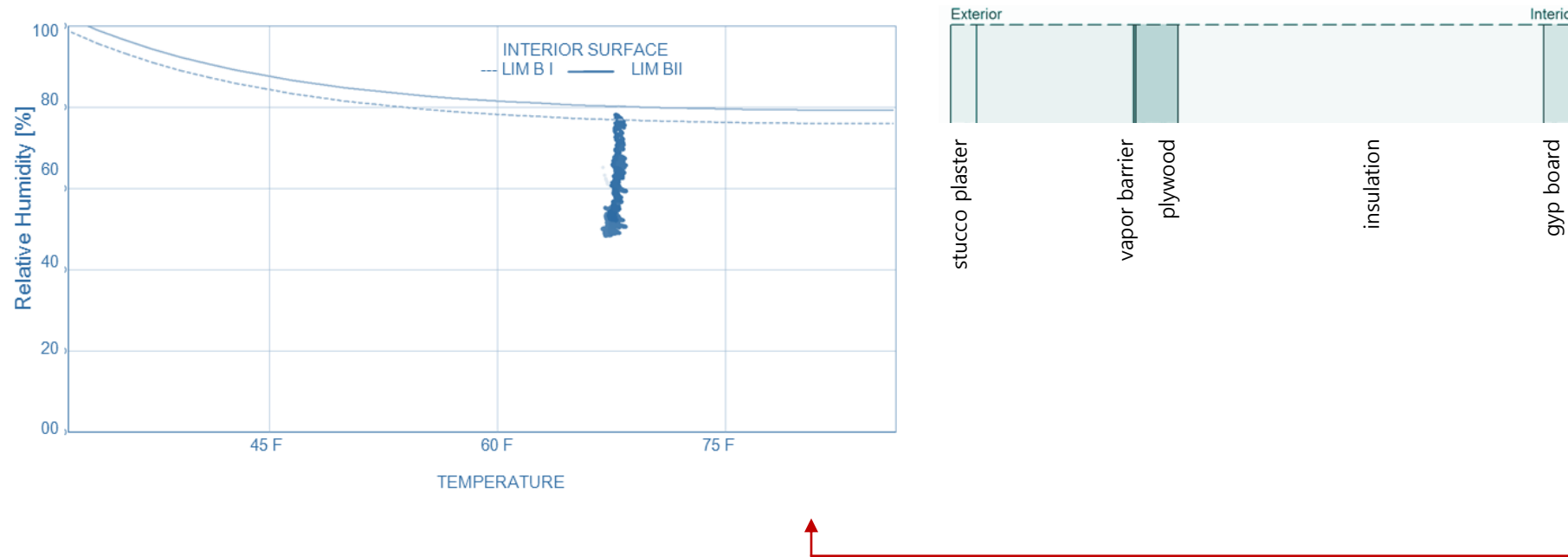
(Surface Condensation Potential)



Material surfaces are evaluated for potential condensation from humid interior air. Evaluated for potential condensing surfaces

Failure Criterion 5

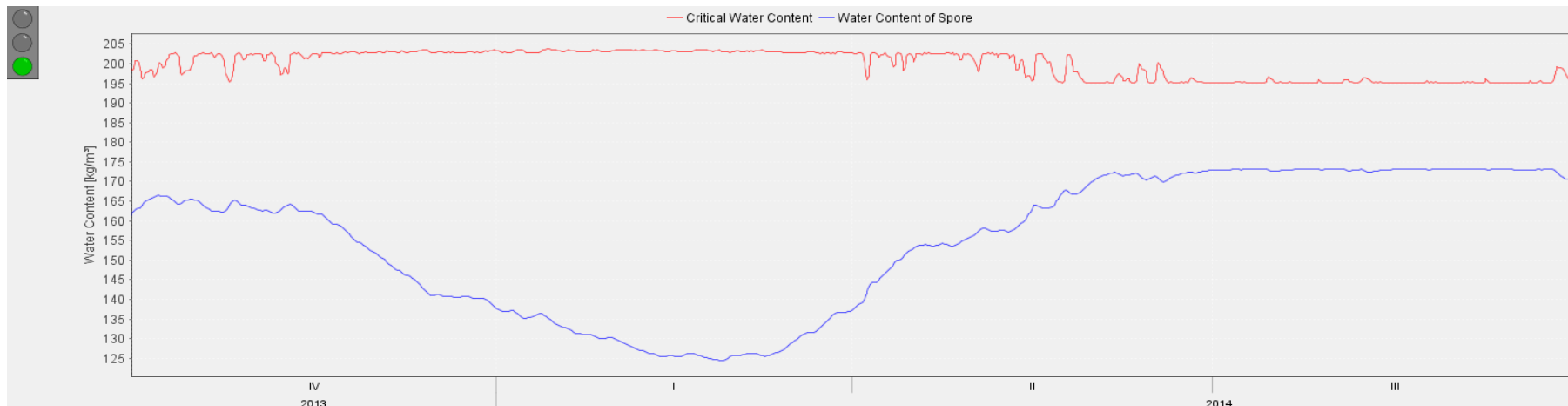
(Isopleths for Mold Growth)



Identifies potential mold growth on the interior surfaces. Mold growth is possible when the conditions lie above the limiting isopleth lines.

Failure Criterion 6 & 7

- Frost Damage (Primarily for Masonry)
- Fungi Growth (Using WUFI-BIO)

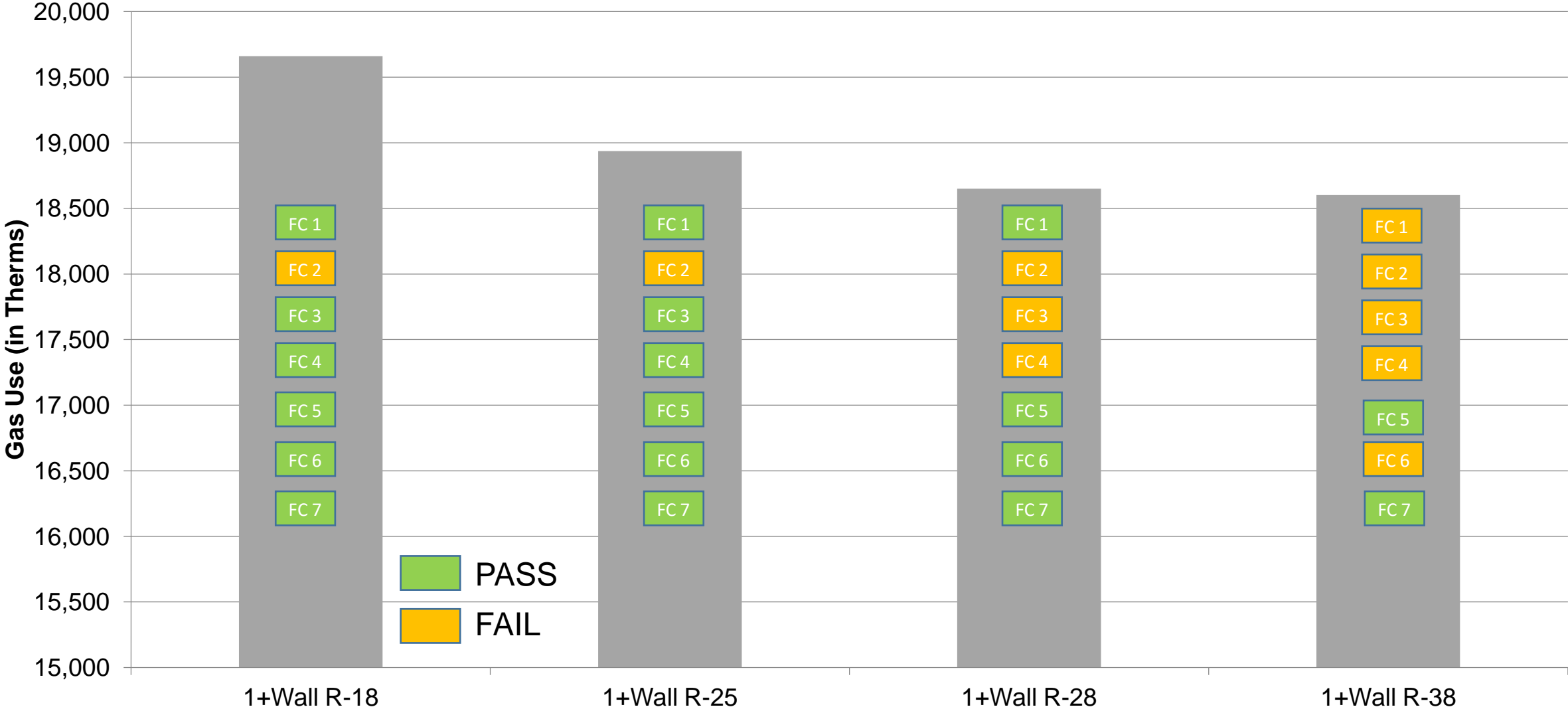


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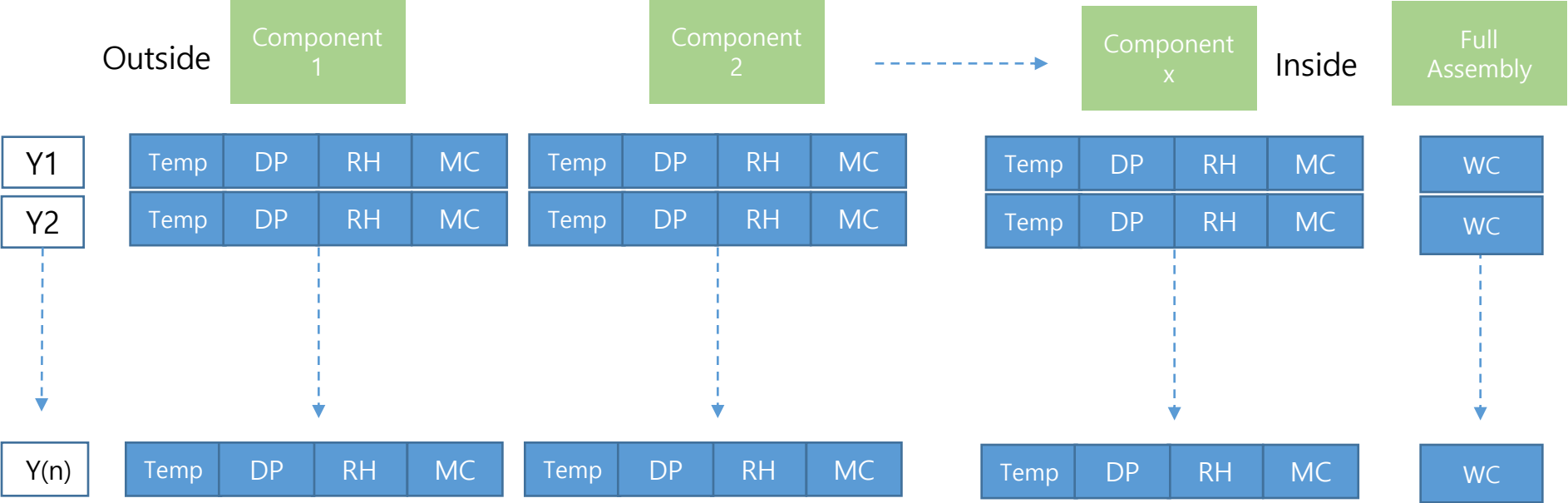
Data Visualization Tool

Integrating Varied Data Sets

Integrated Data Analysis



Scale of Data



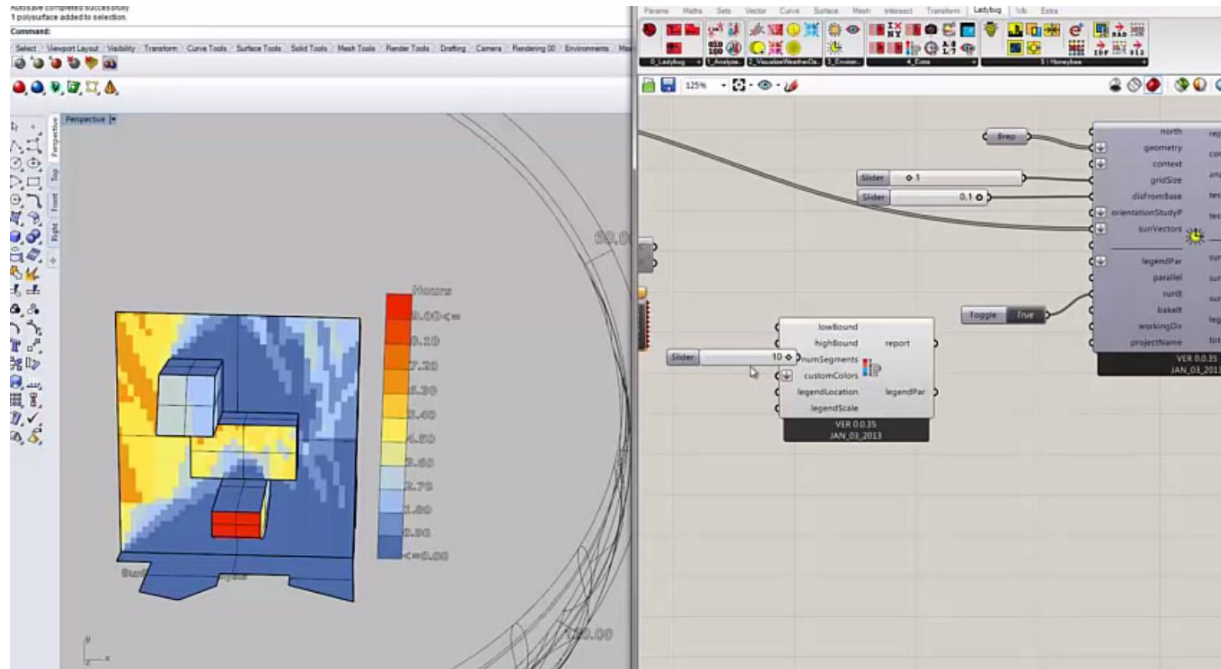
Potential Total Number of Data Points=
 $8760 \times (\text{Number of Simulation Years}) \times (1 + 4 \times \text{Number of Assembly Components})$

E.g. a simulation run for seven years with six components in the assembly would yield approximately **1.5 million data points**

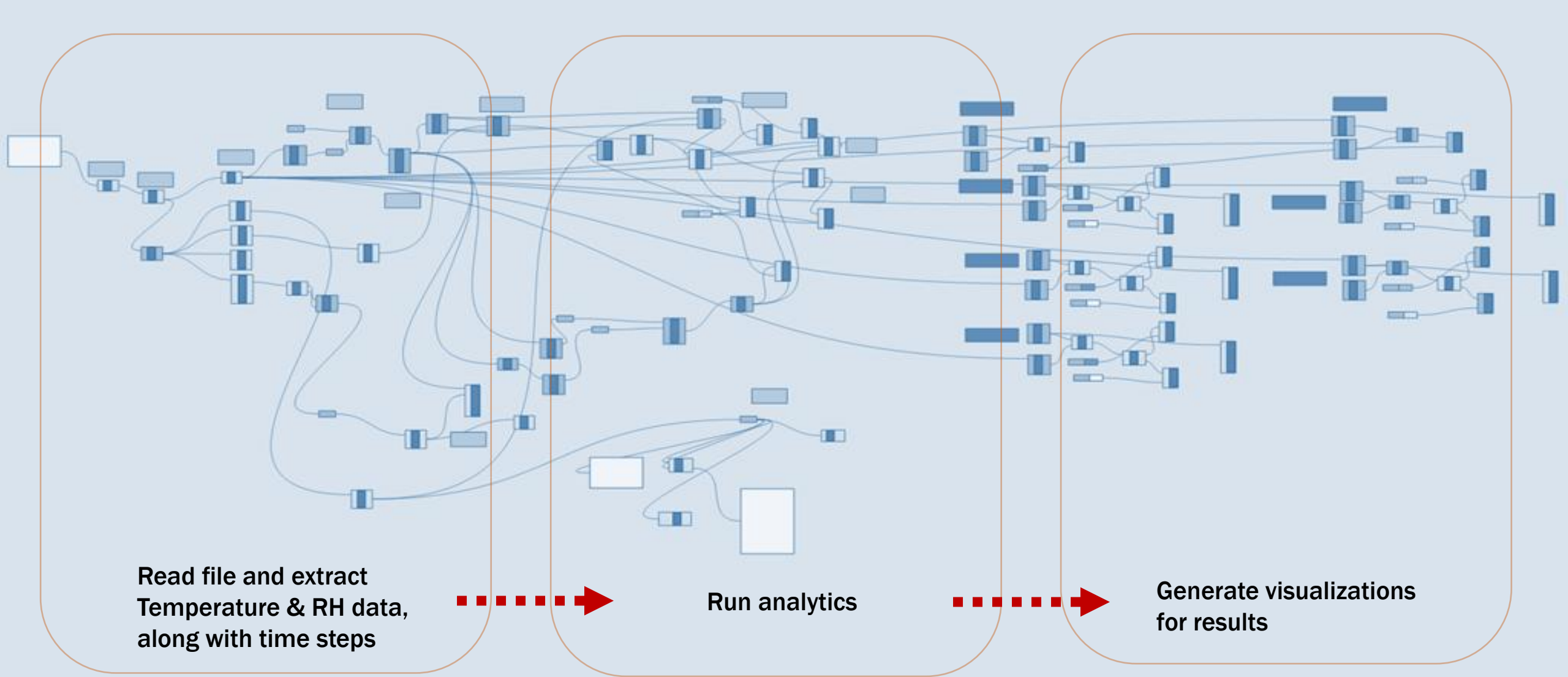
Grasshopper



Screenshot showing the
Grasshopper
programming
environment and an
associated visualization



Grasshopper



Visualization Environment

[{Video Demo}](#)

Wrap Up

Key Conclusions

- Preliminary testing showed that this visualization tool can effectively address some of the challenges of post-processing the data from WUFI.
- The visualization style adopted by this tool aims to reduce the complexity of the data and the associated evaluation criteria into an easily digestible format that would speed up the evaluation process, and also facilitate for its integration with other performance criteria.

Future Work

- Carrying out batch runs, for creating a two-way connection from Grasshopper that would send and receive data.
- Integrate the data from hygrothermal simulations with other design criteria such as energy performance.
- Converting visualizations into interactive objects, rather than as static graphs. This would allow the user to manipulate different aspects of the analysis such as the threshold criteria, and observe the changes that occur.

Questions

Thank You

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