

Active Roof System

Concept Generation and Selection

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November 4th, 2013

Overview

- Brief Project Description
- Brief Description of Three Prototype Designs
- Design Requirements
 - For All Prototypes
 - For Only Passive Prototype
 - For Only Active Prototype
- Internal Temperature Measurements
- Internal Heating and Cooling System
- Control Systems
- Changes to Timeline and Progress
- Conclusions

Project Introduction

- Problem
 - The amount of power usage to keep the interior of large buildings at a comfortable, cool temperature is too high.
- Project Description
 - Project will investigate roof designs that will lower this power consumption.

Three Roof System Prototypes

- Passive Roof ~ Stationary Panels
- Active Roof ~ Solar Tracking Panels
- Control Roof ~ Plain White Roof

Prototype Design Requirements

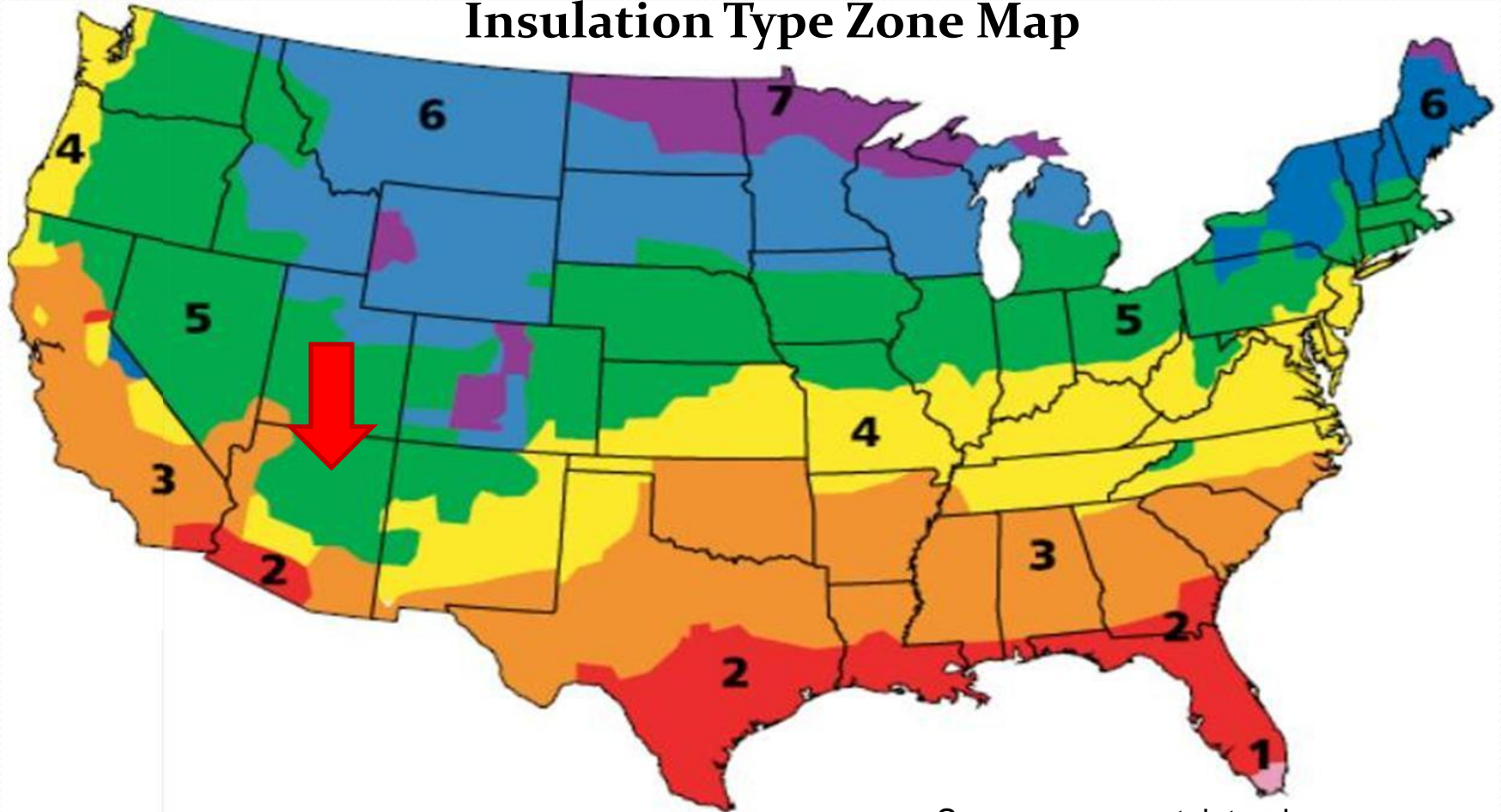
- For all Prototypes:
 - Scaled to (smallest) Wal-mart Building
 - Chosen due to size limitations on Prototypes
 - Interior Dimensions
 - 30,000 sq ft (approx. 173.2ft x 173.2ft)
 - 25ft ceilings

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

- Scaling Factor dependent on
 - Insulation material for model
 - Smallest thickness possible
 - Thermal resistance (R value)
 - Ability to reduce heat transfer

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

Insulation Type Zone Map



Source: www.certainteed.com

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

Insulation Type Zone Chart

Zone	Heating System	Attic	Cathedral Ceiling	Wall		Floor
				Cavity	Insulation Sheathing	
1	All	R30 to R49	R22 to R15	R13 to R15	None	R13
2	Gas, oil, heat pump	R30 to R60	R22 to R38	R13 to R15	None	R13
	Electric furnace					R19-R25
3	Gas, oil, heat pump	R30 to R60	R22 to R38	R13 to R15	None	R25
	Electric furnace				R2.5 to R5	
4	Gas, oil, heat pump	R38 to R60	R30 to R38	R13 to R15	R2.5 to R6	R25 to R30
	Electric furnace				R5 to R6	
5	Gas, oil, heat pump	R38 to R60	R30 to R38	R13 to R15	R2.5 to R6	R25 to R30
	Electric furnace		R30 to R60	R13 to R21	R5 to R6	
6	All	R49 to R60	R30 to R60	R13 to R21	R5 to R6	R25 to R30
7	All	R49 to R60	R30 to R60	R13 to R21	R5 to R6	R25 to R30
8	All	R49 to R60	R30 to R60	R13 to R21	R5 to R6	R25 to R30

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

- Estimate Walmart Insulation
 - Walls - R14 (3.5 in thick)
 - Ceiling - R34
 - Floors - R27

- Prototype Insulation Selected
 - Cork (Roll)
 - Thickness = $\frac{3}{32}$ inch
 - R value approx. = 3.6 per inch
 - Our R value = 0.3375

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

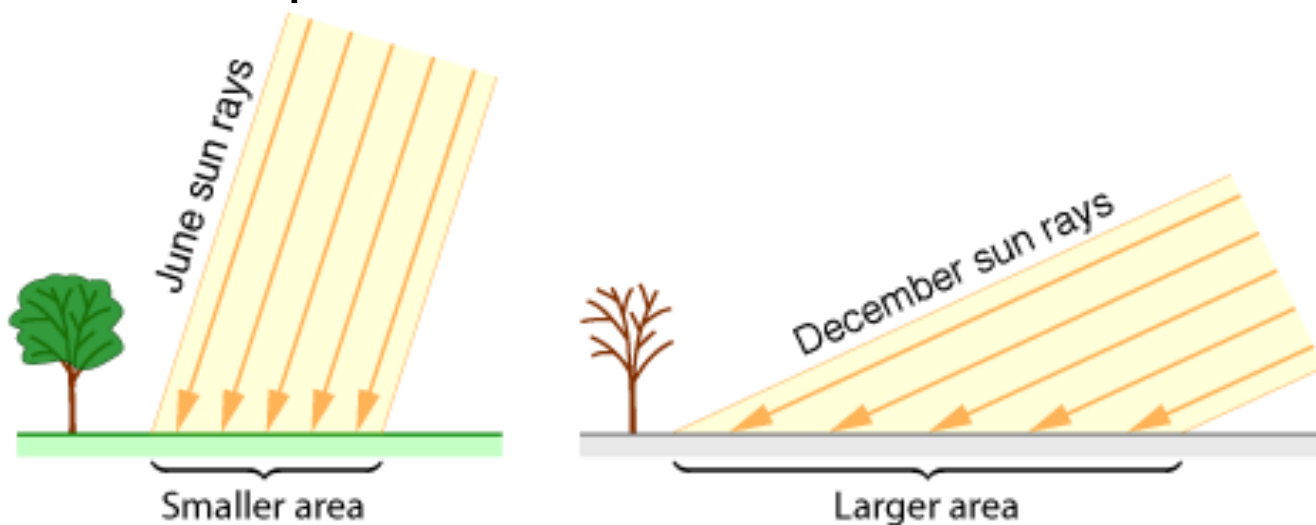
- Approximated Prototype Dimensions
 - Interior Dimensions: 4.5ft x 4.5ft x 0.65ft
 - Using dimension scale of
 $(3/32\text{in})/3.5\text{in} = 0.026$
 - Using R scale of
 $0.3375/14 = 0.024$

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

- For all Prototypes:
 - Must include heating/cooling system
 - Use to keep interior constantly at 70 F
 - Be able to measure power consumption
 - Measure/Record Interior Temperature
 - Every 10 min
 - Without opening Prototype

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

- For Only Passive Prototype:
 - Reflective Panels must be at optimum angle
 - Angled to allow reflection in summer and absorption in winter



Source: <http://physics.weber.edu>

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

- Also based on latitude of location
 - Flagstaff latitude: 35.1992° N
 - Average sun angles between:
 - Spring and Summer: 66.5508°
 - Fall and Winter: 43.0508°
- Recommended passive panel angle: **43°***

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

- Sun moves from a southern position to a more northern position from winter to summer
 - Panels should be pointed at a southeastern angle for winter absorption

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

- For Only Active Prototype:
 - Reflective Panels must rotate automatically to correct angle throughout the day
 - Angle to allow reflection in summer and absorption in winter
 - Based on Flagstaff latitude: 35.1992° N

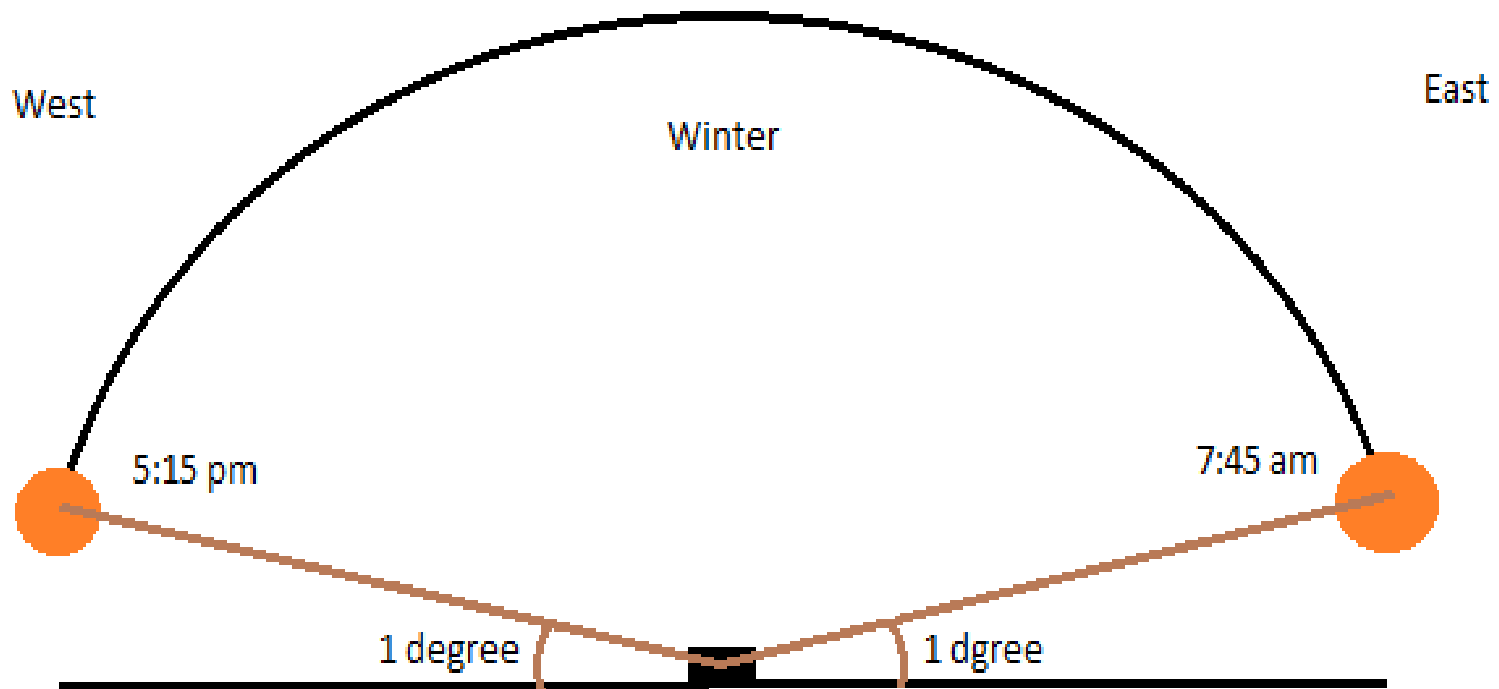
Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

- Average Sunrise and Sunset Times for each Season Based on Flagstaff

Season	Average Sunrise Time	Average Sunset Time
Winter	7:45 am	5:15 pm
Spring	6:45 am	6:30 pm
Summer	5:20 am	7:30 pm
Fall	6:20 am	6:20 pm

Prototype Design Requirements Cont.

- Ex. Sunrise and Sunset Angle Based on Flagstaff

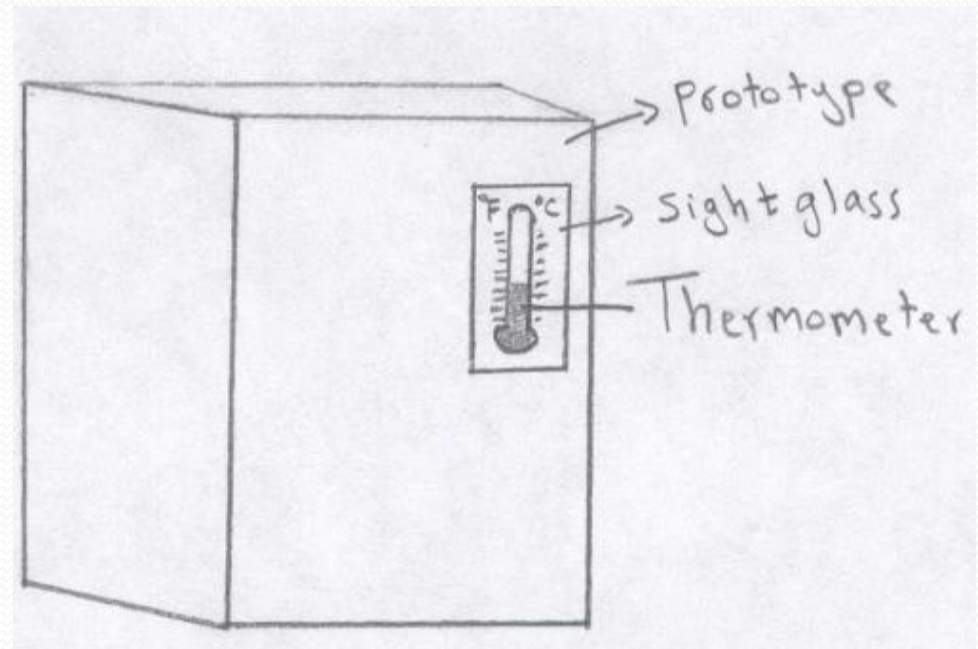


Source: <http://www.susdesign.com/sunangle>

Internal Temperature Measurements

❖ Manual Data

- Advantage
 - Inexpensive
- Disadvantage
 - Not accurate
 - Time consuming

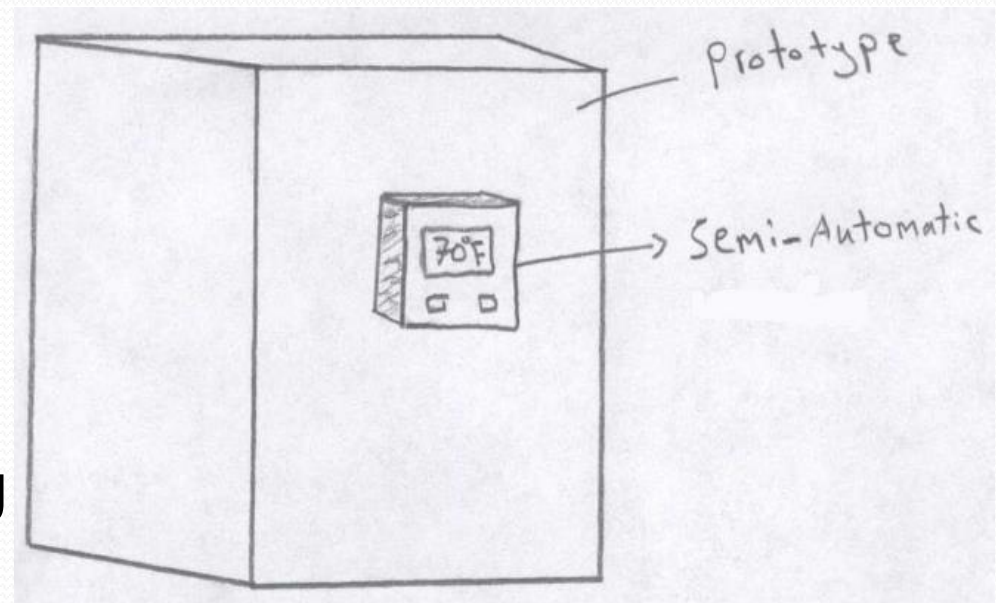


- Manually read and record internal thermostat temperature

Internal Temperature Measurements Cont.

❖ Semi-Automatic

- Advantage
 - Accurate
 - Inexpensive
- Disadvantage
 - Time consuming

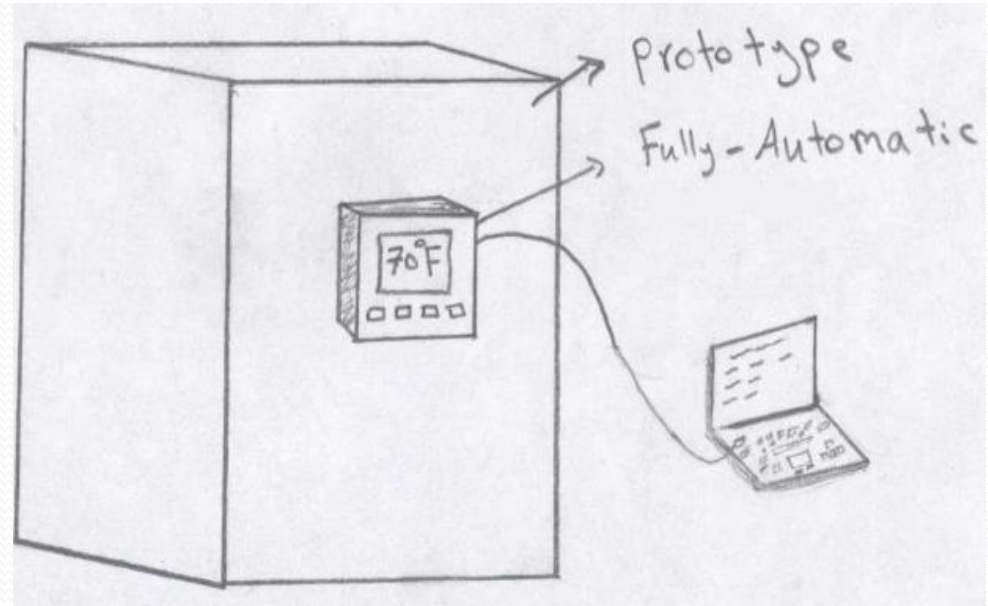


- Use device that constantly reading temperature & manually record

Internal Temperature Measurements Cont.

❖ Fully Automatic

- Advantage
 - Accurate
- Disadvantage
 - Expensive



- Use device that can be programmed to read and record the temperature

Internal Temperature Measurements Cont.

- Internal Temperature Measurements Decision Matrix Criteria
 - Accuracy
 - Ease of Construction
 - Response Time
 - Cost
 - Automatic Data Output

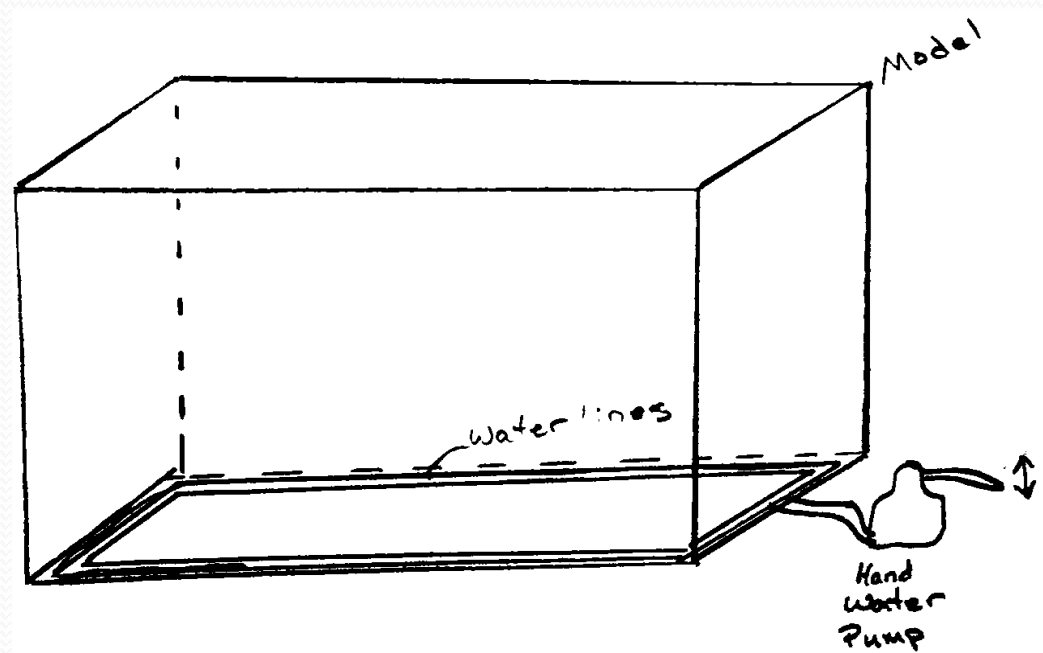
Internal Temperature Measurements Cont.

- Internal Temperature Measurements Decision Matrix

		Designs		
Criteria	Weight	Manual Data	Semi-Automatic	Fully Automatic
Accuracy	9	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$9 \times 9 = 81$	$10 \times 9 = 90$
Ease of Construction	7	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$7 \times 7 = 49$
Response Time	4	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$10 \times 4 = 40$
Cost	10	$9 \times 10 = 90$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$4 \times 10 = 40$
Automatic Data Output	8	$0 \times 8 = 0$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$10 \times 8 = 80$
	TOTAL	195	260	299

Internal Heating and Cooling System

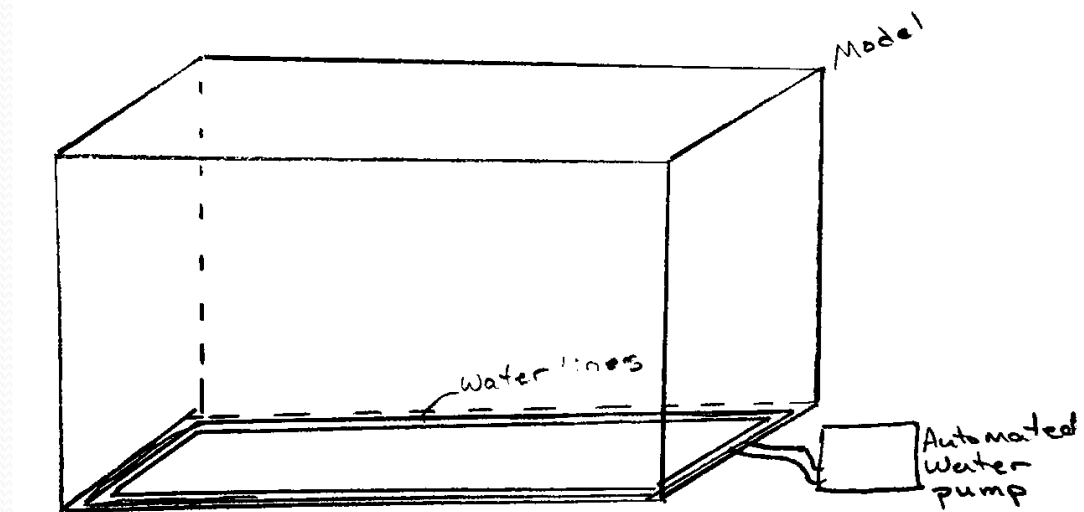
❖ Manual Control



- Heating/cooling system using water
- Manually controlled by and pump or crank

Internal Heating and Cooling System Cont.

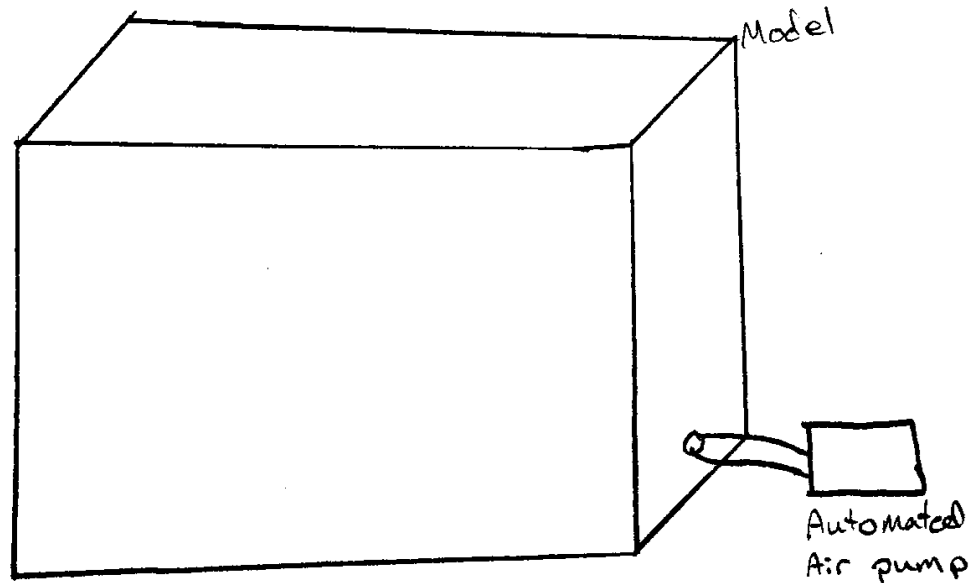
❖ Automated Water



- Automated heating/cooling system using water
- Programmed device controls heating/cooling

Internal Heating and Cooling System Cont.

❖ Automated Air



- Automated heating/cooling system using air
- Program device to pump hot/cold air
- Similar to A/C

Internal Heating and Cooling System Cont.

- Internal Heating and Cooling System Decision Matrix Criteria
 - Accuracy
 - Ease of Use
 - Efficiency
 - Cost
 - Data Collections

Internal Heating and Cooling System Cont.

- Internal Heating and Cooling System Decision Matrix

		Designs		
Criteria	Weight	Hand Pump	Water Pump	Air Flow
Accuracy	7	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$9 \times 7 = 63$	$10 \times 7 = 70$
Ease of Use	6	$6 \times 6 = 36$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$8 \times 6 = 48$
Efficiency	6	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$10 \times 6 = 60$
Cost	10	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$8 \times 10 = 80$
Data Collections	8	$0 \times 8 = 0$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$9 \times 8 = 72$
	TOTAL	112	275	330

Control Systems

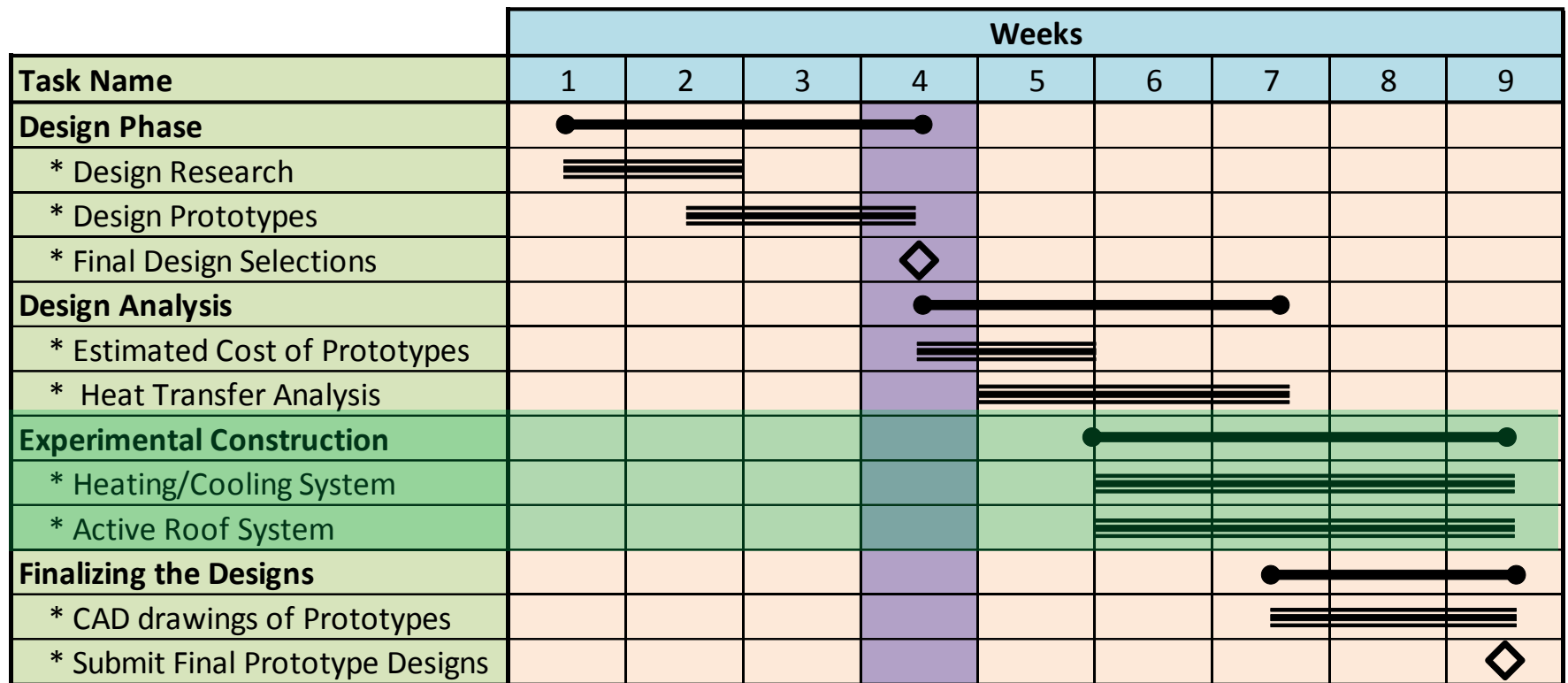
- Two arduino board control systems
 - 1 ~ Programmed to turn on and off a motor that will rotate the reflective panels on active roof design
 - Panels will be attached on one shaft mechanism and a motor will rotate them simultaneous
 - 2 ~ Recieves interior temperature measurements and switching on or off the heating or cooling system accordingly.

Control Systems Cont.

- Benefits:
 - Easy to connect
 - Easy to program
 - Inexpensive

Changes to Timeline and Progress

Detailed Fall Timeline (Design & Initial Construction)



Conclusions

- Building 3 prototype based on small Wal-mart size
 - Each will have different roof design: Active, Passive, Control
 - Interior Dimensions: 4.5ft x 4.5ft x 0.65ft
 - Scale factor based on chosen prototype insulation
 - 3/32 inch Cork
- For passive roof system
 - Recommended panel angle: 43°

Conclusions Cont.

- For active roof system
 - Based on Flagstaff's
 - Angle of sunrise and sunset
 - Average time for sun rise and set for each season
- Plan to use these internal systems
 - Internal Temperature Measurement System
 - Fully-Automatic temperature recorder
 - Heating and Cooling System
 - Automated Air

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