

Ventilation

Ventilare – to be exposed by the wind

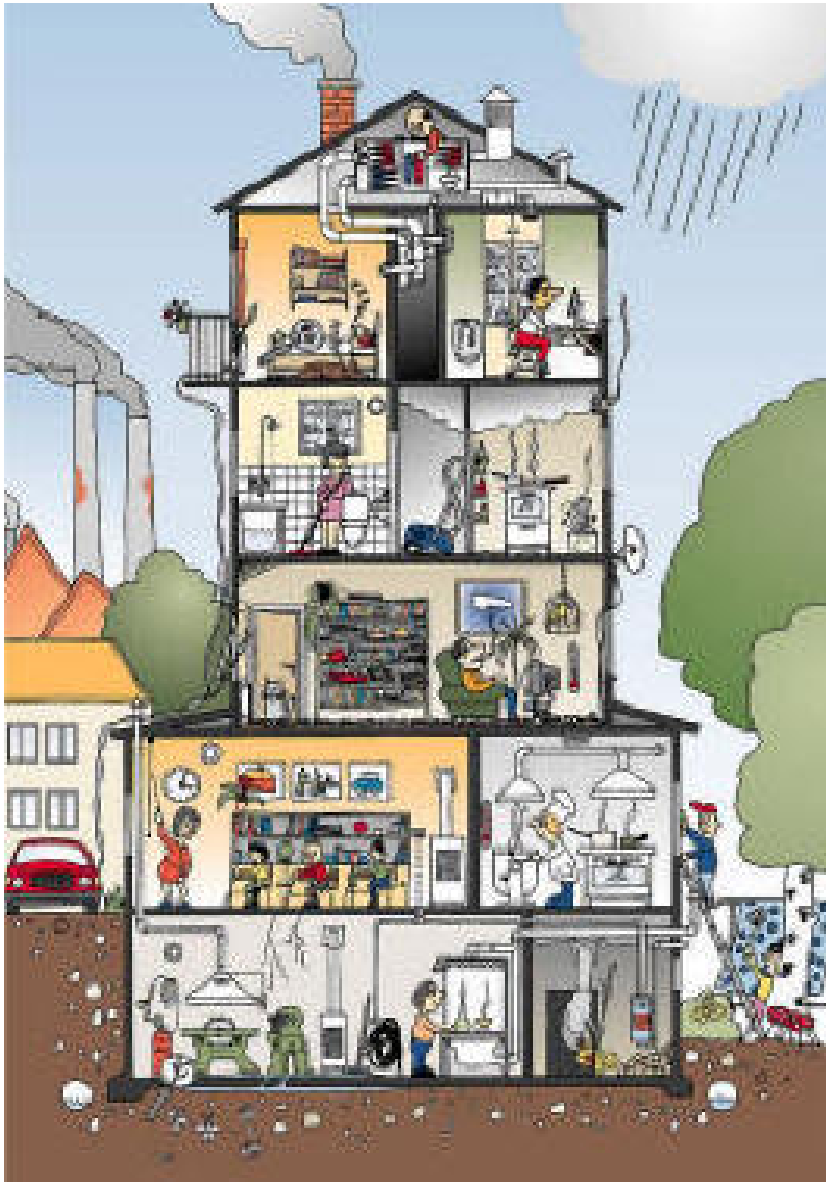


Main purpose

- **Removal of pollutants**
 - Gas
 - Particles
 - Too much heat
- **Create a good indoor climate**
 - No draught
 - Small temperature differences in the occupied zone



Ventilation



An effective ventilation is needed to thin pollutants and to remove the polluted / used air from the building and supply as clean air as possible.

In some cases the incoming air needs to be cleaned before it is used as supply air.

A light under pressure in the building can avoid internal moisture to be pressed out in the construction.

Deliberated ventilation + involuntary ventilation = total ventilation.



Definitions

- **Airflow q**

in l/s, m³/s or m³/h

- **Specific airflow n (airchange rate)**

in arch (oms/h)

$$n = q / V$$

n = number of room volumes / h

Where q = air flow in m³/h

V = room volume in m³



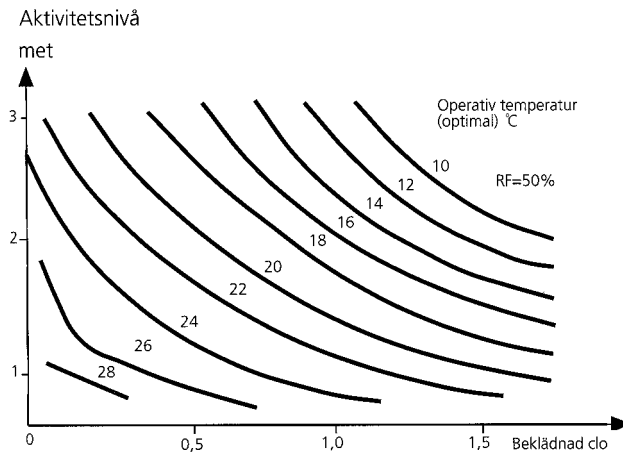
The indoor climate is a combination of the four technical climates;

- **Air hygiene**
- **Thermal climate**
- **Acoustics climate**
- **Visual climate**



Thermal comfort

- The limits for private nuisance for indoor air temperature is below 18°C or above 28 °C.
- A good indoor comfort temperature interval is between 20 °C och 24 °C



How to keep a good indoor climate?

- **Stable against disturbance**
 - Outer (wind and temperature)
 - Inner (convection from heating sources)
- **Easy to control and measure**
 - Plan the ventilation to be easy to reach!



Swedish Building Regulations BBR



The building regulations concern the occupied zone



Thermal comfort

6:42 Termisk komfort

Byggnader och deras installationer skall utformas, så att termisk komfort som är anpassad till utrymmenas avsedda användning kan erhållas vid normala driftsförhållanden. (BFS 2006:12)

Allmänt råd

Byggnader bör vid DVUT utformas så att

- den lägsta riktade operativa temperaturen i vistelsezonen beräknas bli 18 °C i bostads- och arbetsrum och 20 °C i hygienrum och vårdlokaler samt i rum för barn i förskolor och för äldre i servicehus och dylikt,
- den riktade operativa temperaturens differenser vid olika punkter i rummets vistelsezon beräknas bli högst 5K och
- ytemperaturen på golvet under vistelsezonen beräknas bli lägst 16 °C (i hygienrum lägst 18 °C och i lokaler avsedda för barn lägst 20 °C) och högst 26 °C.

Dessutom bör lufthastigheten i ett rums vistelsezon inte beräknas överstiga 0,15 m/s under uppvärmningssäsongen och lufthastigheten i vistelsezonen från ventilationssystemet inte överstiga 0,25 m/s under övrig tid på året. (BFS 2006:12)



Ventilation - planning

6:25 Ventilation

Ventilationssystem skall utformas så att erforderligt uteluftsflöde kan tillföras byggnaden. De skall också kunna föra bort hälsofarliga ämnen, fukt, besvärande lukt, utsöndringsprodukter från personer och byggmaterial samt föroreningar från verksamheter i byggnaden. (BFS 2006:12)

Allmänt råd

Vid projektering av byggnaders ventilationsflöden bör hänsyn tas till påverkan av personbelastning, verksamhet, fukttillskott, materialemissioner samt emissioner från mark och vatten.

Svensk Byggtjänsts handbok *Fukthandboken* avsnitt 51 tar upp fuktbelastning.

Regler om effektiv elanvändning finns i avsnitt 9:6.

Regler om skydd mot brandspridning via luftbehandlingsinstallationer finns i avsnitt 5:65. (BFS 2006:12)

6:251 Ventilationsflöde

Ventilationssystem skall utformas för ett lägsta uteluftsflöde motsvarande 0,35 l/s per m² golvarea. Rum skall kunna ha kontinuerlig luftväxling när de används.

I bostadshus där ventilationen kan styras separat för varje bostad, får ventilationssystemet utformas med närvaro- och behovsstyrning av ventilationen.

Dock får uteluftsflödet inte bli lägre än 0,10 l/s per m² golvarea då ingen vistas i bostaden och 0,35 l/s per m² golvarea då någon vistas där. (BFS 2006:12)

Allmänt råd

Kraven avseende ventilationsflöde bör verifieras genom beräkning och mätning.

Vid projektering av uteluftsflöden bör hänsyn tas till att flödet kan komma att minska på grund av smuts i ventilationskanaler, ändring av tryckfall över filter m.m.

Boverkets handbok Självdragsventilation, kan tjäna som vägledning. (BFS 2006:12)



Ventilation - air distribution

6:252 Luftdistribution

6:2521 Tilluft

Tilluft skall i första hand tillföras rum eller avskiljbara delar av rum för daglig samvaro samt för sömn och vila. (BFS 2006:12)

Allmänt råd

Regler om termisk komfort med avseende på drag finns i avsnitt 6:42.
(BFS 2006:12)

6:2522 Luftförling i rum

Ventilationssystemet skall utformas så att hela vistelsezonen ventileras vid avsedda luftflöden. (BFS 2006:12)

6:2523 Överluft

Spridning av illaluktande eller ohälsosamma gaser eller partiklar från ett rum till ett annat skall begränsas. Avsiktlig luftförling får endast anordnas från rum med högre krav på luftkvalitet till rum med samma eller lägre krav på luftkvalitet.
(BFS 2006:12)

Allmänt råd

Kraven på luftkvalitet är vanligen lägre i t.ex. kök och hygienrum jämfört med rum för daglig samvaro samt rum för sömn och vila. (BFS 2006:12)

6:2524 Frånluft

Frånluft skall i första hand tas från rum med lägre krav på luftens kvalitet. Vid dimensionering av frånluftsflöden i hygienrum och kök skall hänsyn tas till fuktbelastning och förekomst av matos. Ventilation i kök skall utformas så att god uppfångningsförmåga uppnås vid matlagingsplatsen. (BFS 2006:12)

Allmänt råd

Vid utformning av spisfläktar och kåpor enligt SS-EN 13141-3 bör uppfångningsförmågan vara minst 90 % vid forcerat flöde.

Regler om avluft finns i avsnitt 6:72. (BFS 2006:12)



Recommended air flows

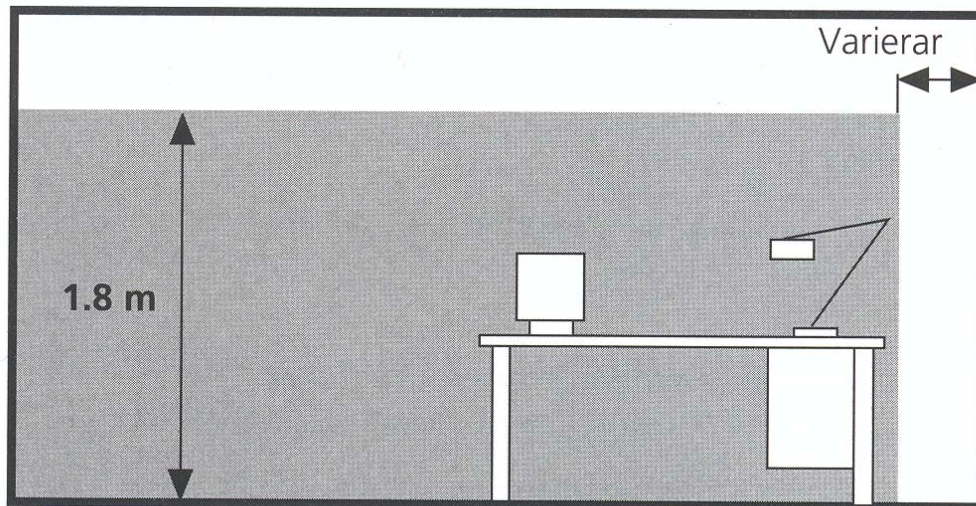
- Bedroom –
minimum supply air of 4 l/s, sleeping place
- Kitchen and bathroom with windows –
minimum exhaust air flow of 10 l/s

The airflows in the buildings must be in balance!



Occupied zone

The volume is limited by planes, parallel to the walls, ceiling and floor of the room.



Figur 1. Rastrerad yta markerar en definierad vistelsezon.



Occupied zone

Rumsyta	Normalt variations- område från ytan till vistelsezonen	Normalt värde på avståndet mellan ytan och vistelsezonen
Yttervägg med fönster och/eller dörr	0,5 - 0,75 m	0,6 m
Yttervägg utan fönster och/eller dörr	0,2 - 0,5 m	0,3 m
Innervägg	0 - 0,3 m	0,2 m
Golv, nedre gräns	0	0
Golv, övre gräns stående person	1,8 - 2,0 m	1,8 m
sittande person	1,3 - 1,5 m	1,3 m

Tabell 1. Gränser för vistelsezon.



Principles of ventilation

- **Mixed flow ventilation (mekanisk ventilation)**
- **Displacement flow ventilation (deplacerande ventilation)**

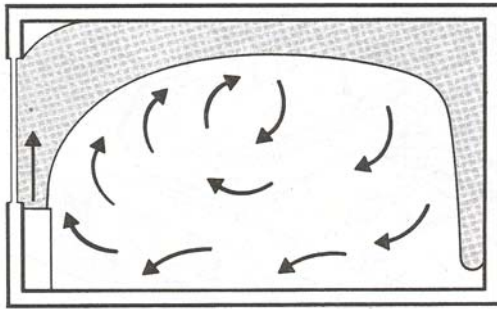


Mixed flow ventilation

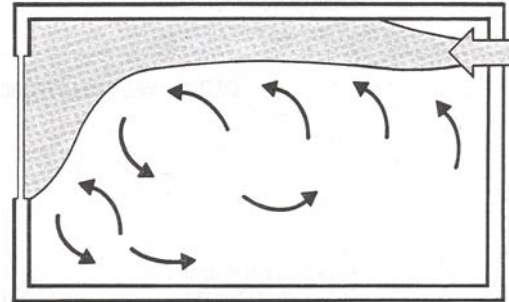
- Can be used for comfort ventilation, both for heating and cooling
- The concentration of pollutants are the same in all parts of the room
- Is normally supplied in the level of the ceiling or under windows



Mixed flow ventilation– placement of supply air devices



Device close to radiator



Rear edge device

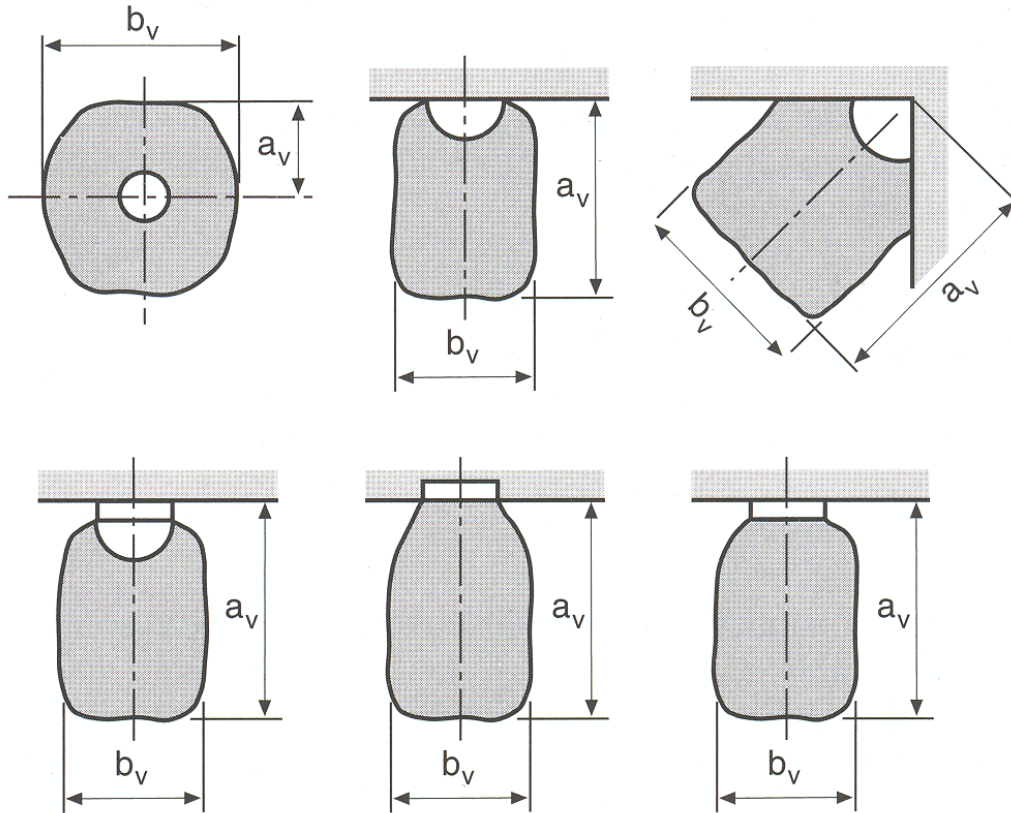


Displacement flow ventilation

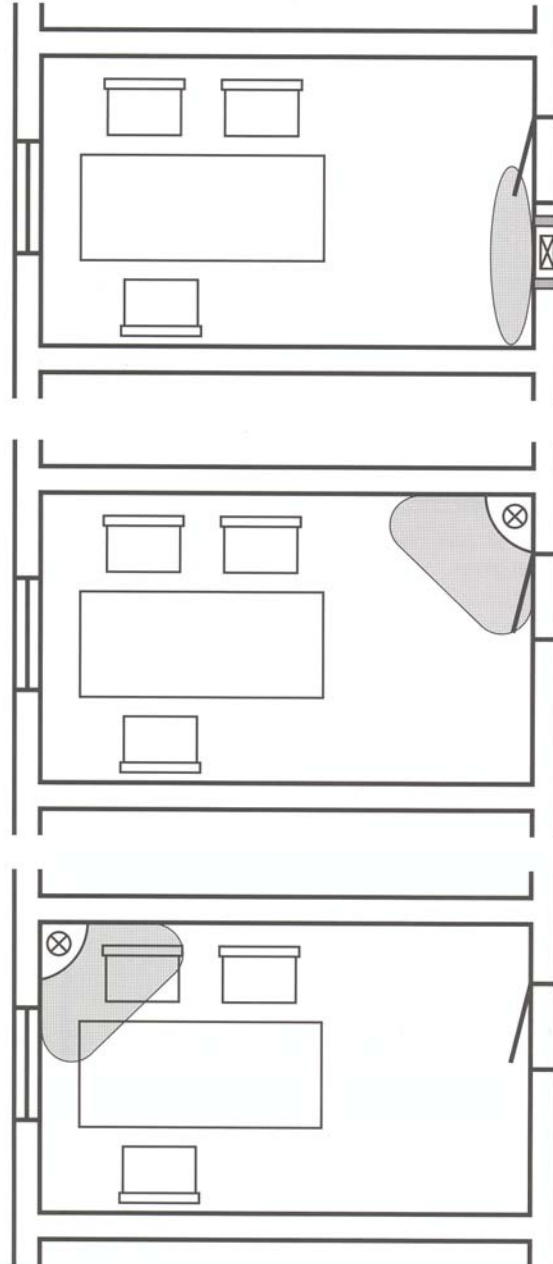
- Supply air is let in close to the floor with a low velocity
- Exhaust air is sucked out at the level of the ceiling
- The air current is thermally directed

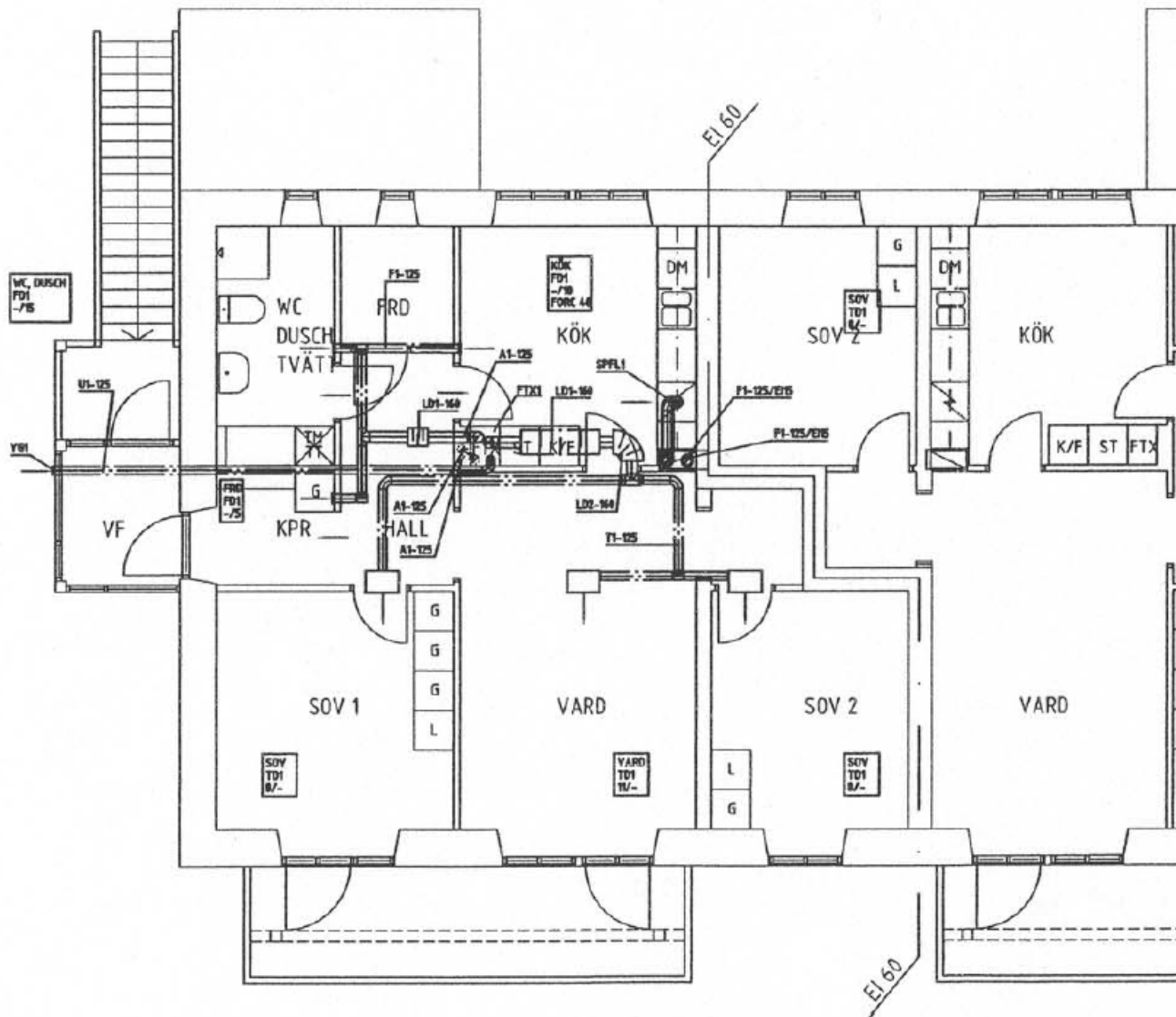


Near zone



Displacement flow devices - placement





A1	Extract air
U1	Outdoor air
FD	Exhaust air device
TD	Supply air device
ÖD	Transfer units
YG	Outerwall grill
LD	Silencer
EI60	Border of fire cell
BSPJ	Commissioning damper
SPJ	Damper



Dimension

Insulation type 2

T1-125-2

Supply air duct type 1

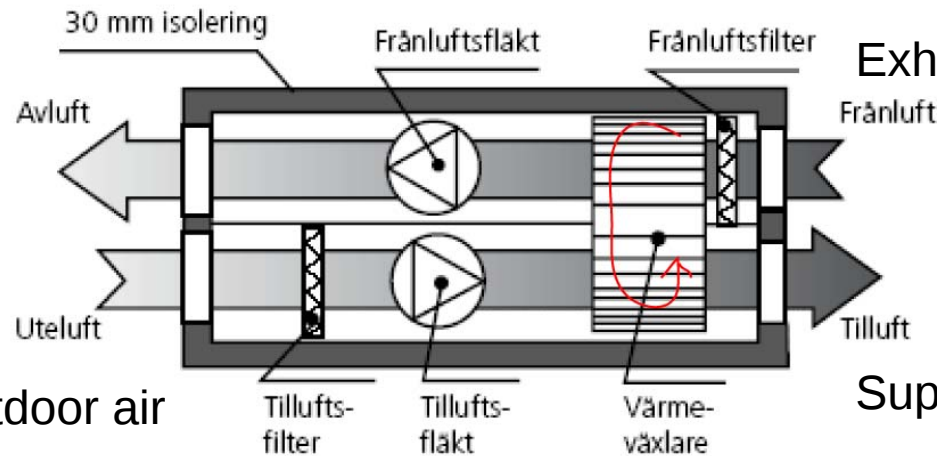


Units

Extract air

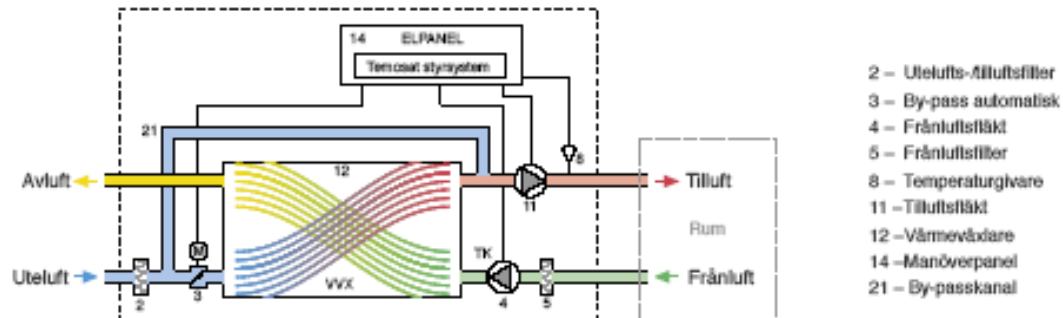
Exhaust air

Supply air



Outdoor air

Funktionsschema el-modell

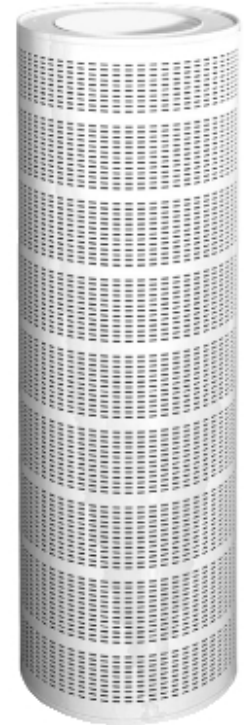


Supply air devices

Wall air terminal devices



Ceiling air diffusers



Low velocity terminal



Wall air diffusers





Exhaust air device



Transfer units



Silencers



Residential ventilation

**Good ventilation is important for both
our health and the health of the
building**



Insufficient and inadequate ventilation can be discovered as

- Condensation on the internal glasspane during winter.
- A feeling of stuffy, "heavy", air.
- Bad catching of smell of frying.
- Lasting condensation on bathroom mirrors after showers and baths.



The cause of the problems with the ventilation can be

- A bad functioning natural ventilation, especially during summer
- An idle exhaust fan
- Dirty filters
- Dirty ducts
- Not enough supply air



Residential ventilation - history

- **Before 1970**

Houses built before 1970 is mostly not air tight and the ventilation is handled by draught

The air exchange rate is mostly low, especially in the summer when the temperature difference between outside and inside is marginal. This temperature difference is the driving force for the air change rate.



Residential ventilation - history

- **During the 70's**

During the 70's the houses were built more air tight to save energy. In many cases nothing was done with the ventilation system and have caused problems with a bad indoor climate and moisture problems.



Residential ventilation - history

- **In the 80s**

Buildings produced during the 80s has mostly a mechanical ventilation system.



Residential ventilation – technique

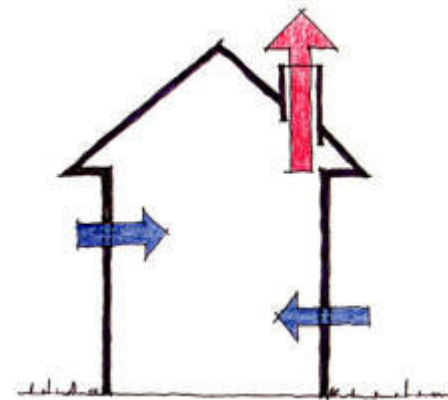
- **Natural ventilation**
- **Mechanical ventilation**
 - Electrical power for fans needed
 - F (exhaust air ventilation), FT (supply- and exhaust air ventilation) and FTX (supply- and exhaust air system with heat exchanger)
- **Hybrid ventilation**



Residential ventilation – technique

- **Natural ventilation**

- In buildings with natural ventilation there is no mechanical fan. The air is let in by leakages and planned air slits and is exhaust in exhaust air pipes, often placed in the chimney stack.

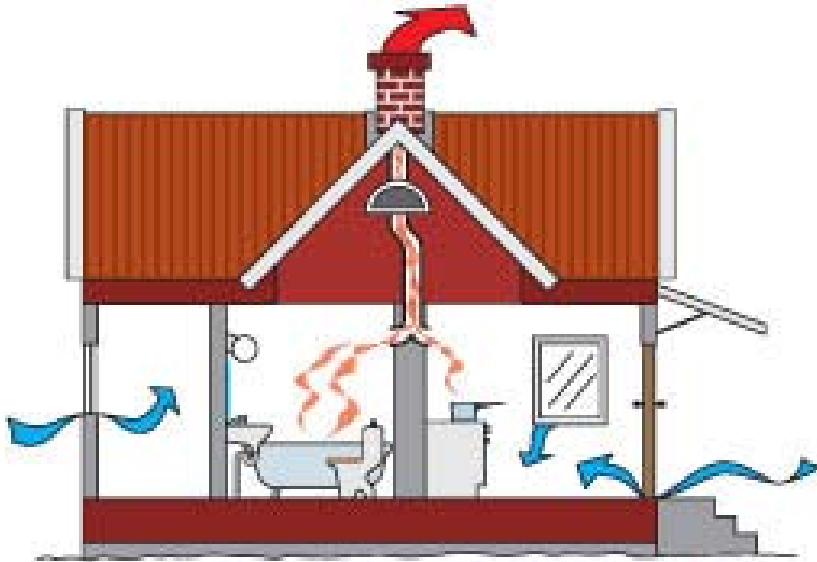


Natural ventilation

- The chimney stack is the heart of the house
- Be careful when adding thermal insulation
 - Air tightness increases, less supply air



- **Increased natural ventilation**



You can increase the natural ventilation with a fan that is controlled by the outdoor temperature.

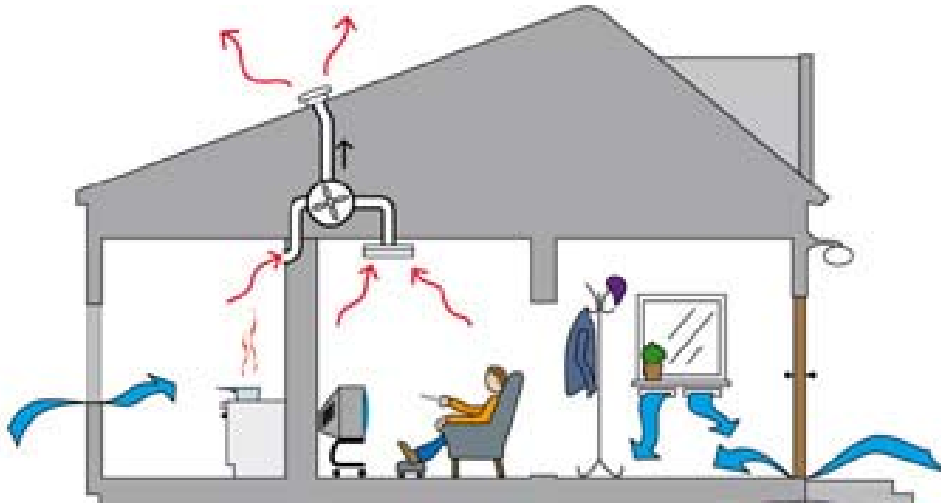


Natural ventilation

- **Plus**
 - Quiet
 - No need of electricity
- **Minus**
 - Risk of bad ventilation
 - Risk of draught
 - Can not re-use the heat in the exhaust air



Exhaust air ventilation



In the exhaust air ventilation system a mechanical fan is always running, creating a underpressure in the house.



Exhaust air ventilation

- Supply air by outdoor air intake



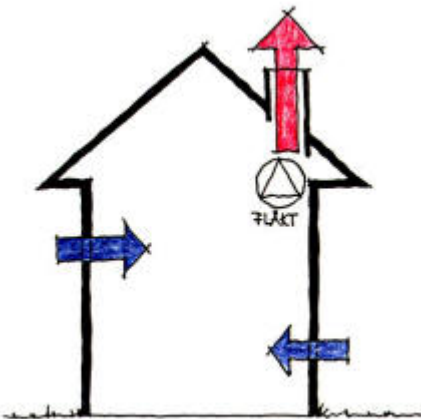
Exhaust air ventilation

- **Plus**

- Can re-use the heat in the exhaust air
- Can filter the supply air

- **Minus**

- Electricity needed for fans
- Risk of noise



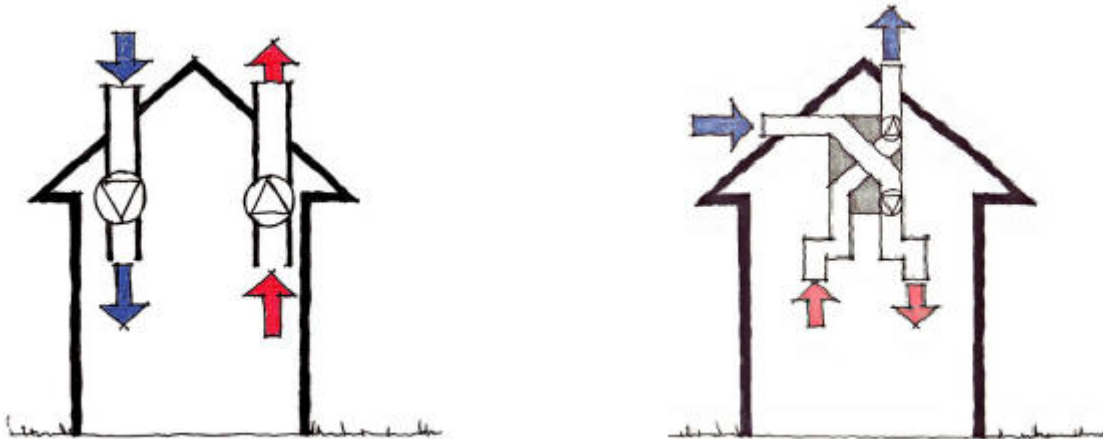
Hybrid ventilation

- **A mix between natural ventilation and mechanical supply air system**
 - Fans are installed to support the natural ventilation system to keep a invariable supply air flow
 - Suitable where you have a surplus of heat and a low need of heat exchange, like a classroom
 - Complicated to adjust

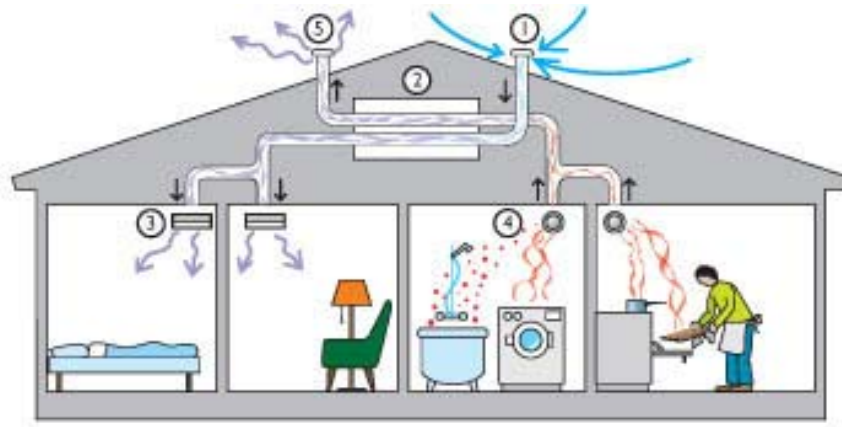


Mechanical ventilation

- A balanced ventilation – air flows in and out from the building are equal



Supply and exhaust ventilation with heat exchanger (FTX-system)



Nr. 1. Supply air

Nr. 2. The cold supply air is heated in a heat exchanger by the warm exhaust air.

Nr. 3. Heated supply air is let in to the house.

Nr. 4. The used exhaust air is taken out from the kitchen and bathroom.

Nr. 5. The exhaust air is getting cold in the heat exchanger and is let out.



FTX

- **Plus**

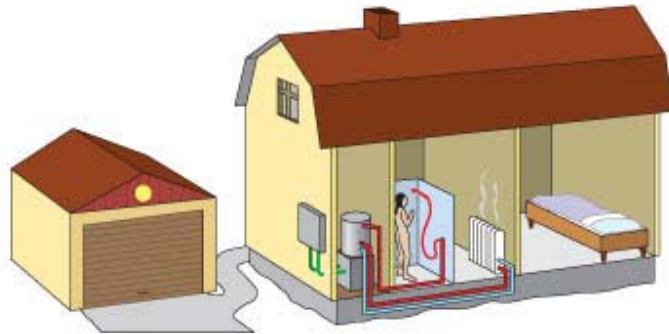
- Can supply much air
- Works in all weather conditions
- Energy effective

- **Minus**

- Risk of noise
- Needs maintenance –
sensitive for pollution



Outdoor air heat pump



The outdoor air heat pump extracts heat from the outdoor air and carry the heat to the waterborne system in the house, for both heating the house and for domestic hot water.



Comfort heatpump/ air-to-air heat pump



The air-to-air heat pump extracts heat from the outdoor air. The indoor part is placed central in the house to make sure the heated air is distributed in a good way.



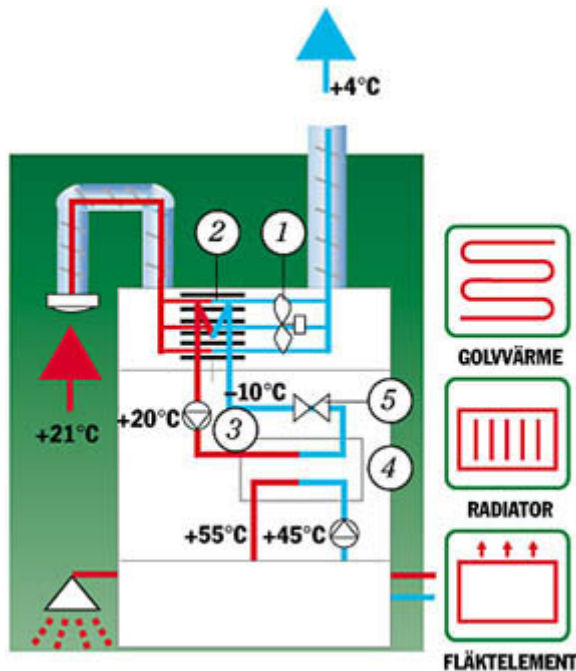
Exhaust air pump

The exhaust air pump gets heat from the exhaust air in the ventilation system, so to be able to use this kind of heating system the building needs a regulated ventilation system.

The exhaust air pump can be connected to the waterborne heating system or/and be used for domestic hot water.



Exhaust air pump

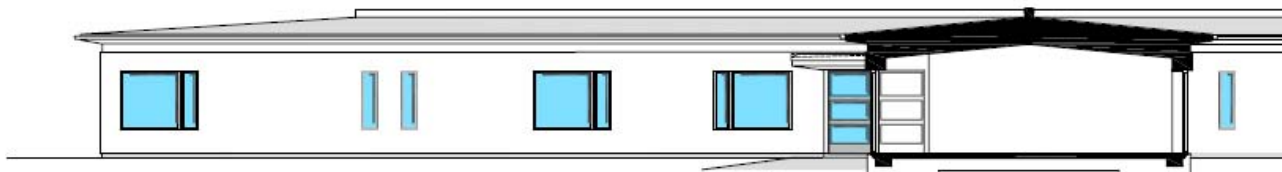


1. A fan in the heat pump collects the heated exhaust air.
2. The exhaust air is heating the cooling media that evaporates.
3. In the compressor, the temperature of the cooling medium is greatly increased.
4. The heat is emitted in a condenser to the buildings heating and hot water system.
5. The pressure of the cooling medium is decreased and turns back to liquid form.
6. The liquid cooling medium returns to the compressor.



Bokliden – Sveriges första äldreboende med passivhusstandard!

- Highly insulated, airtight climate shell
- Moderate window area, windows with low U-value
- FTX-system with one central unit
- Small radiator in each room for additional heat



FASAD MOT NORR, TILLBYGGNAD



Model of app. in one corner

Peak load for space heating:

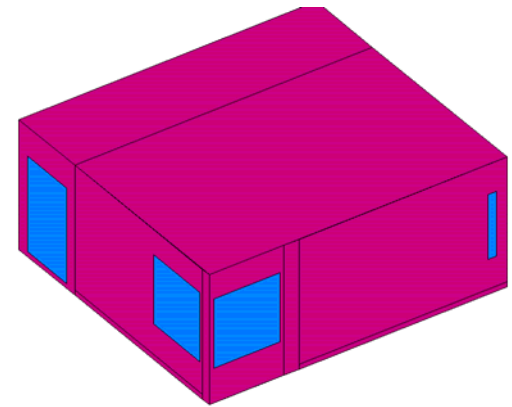
$23^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow 19 \text{ W/m}^2$

$20^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow 16 \text{ W/m}^2$

Energy needed for heating:

$23^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow 26 \text{ kWh/m}^2, \text{år}$

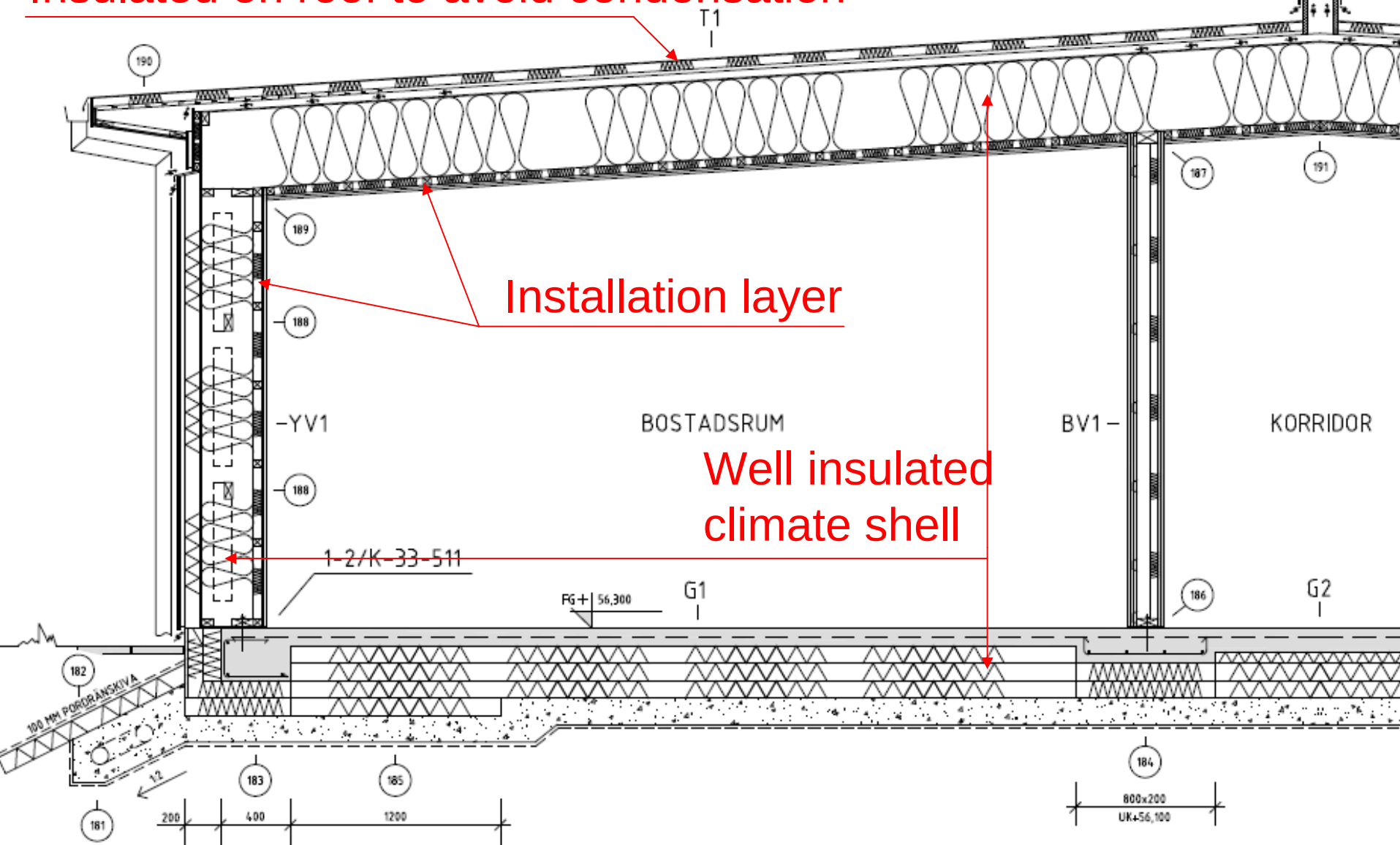
$20^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow 14 \text{ kWh/m}^2, \text{år}$



Lat: 55.7 March 21 14:00 (True Solar Time)
Exit/Esc Step/Sls Zoom +/- Month/FgUp/Down Day/Up/Down Hour/Let/Flight



Insulated on roof to avoid condensation

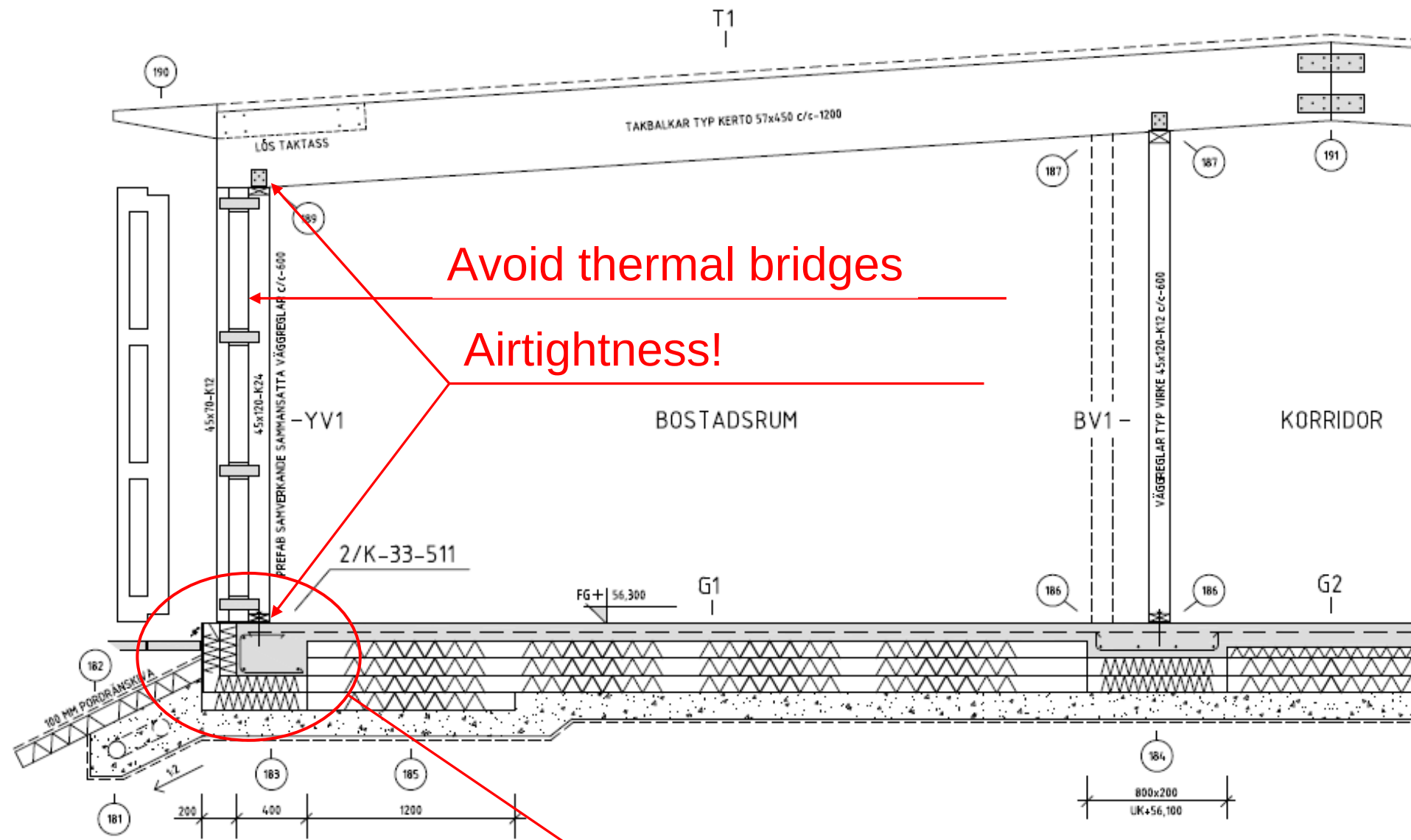


SEKTION A-A / KLIMATSKÄRM

1/20

OM- OCH TILLBYGGNAD AV ÄLDREBOENDE
PRINCIPSEKTION FÖR PASSIVHUS BOKLIDEN-MÖRARP





Avoid thermal bridges

Airtightness!

Additional insulation

SEKTION B-B / STOMME

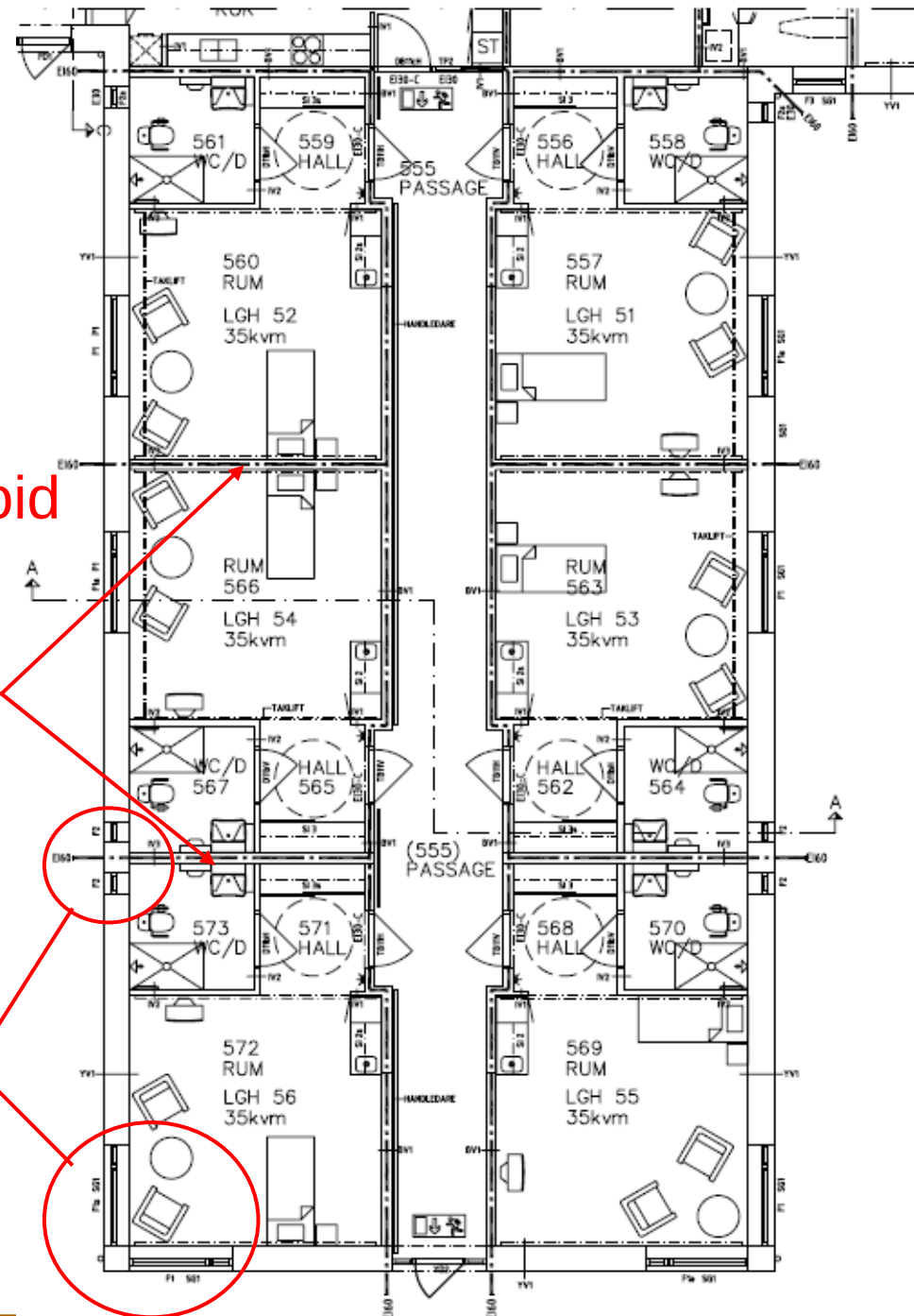
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OM- OCH TILLBYGGNAD AV ÄLDREBENDE
PRINIPSEKTION FÖR PASSIVHUS BOKLIDEN-MÖRARP

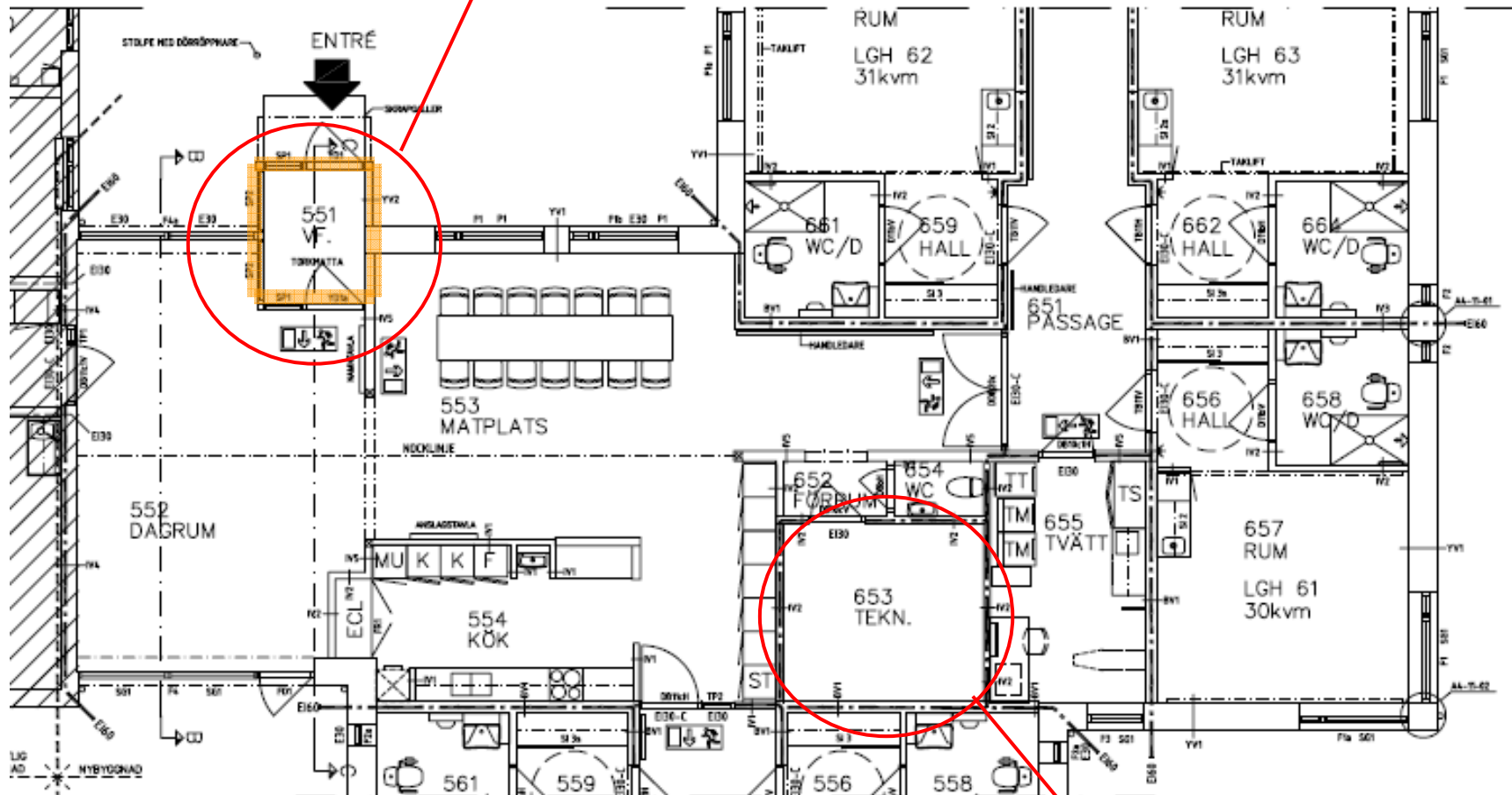


Slits in the concrete slab to avoid noise between apartments.
Needs to be air tight !

Plasticfoil in corners



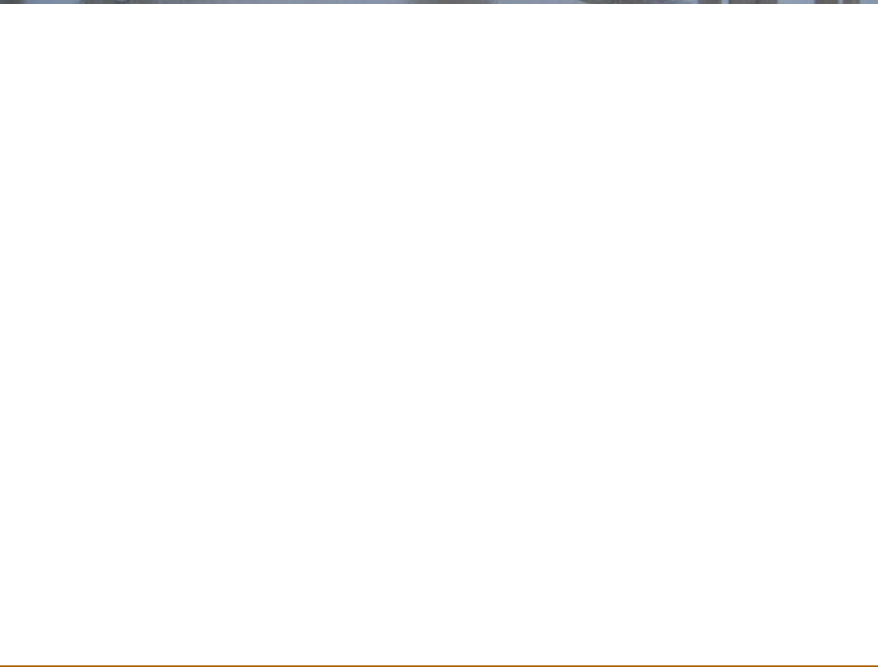
Double climate shell



Holes closely sealed!











Boklidens Vårdboende
Postiljonsgatan 10
Mörarp

