



AEGIR DELIVERABLE D5.5 - VENTILATION DUCTS INTEGRATION SERVICE

Assisted routing of facadeintegrated ductwork

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Agenda



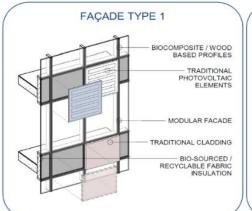
- 1) AEGIR-PROJECT
- 2) PREVIOUS PROJECTS
- 3) METHODOLOGY
- 4) MANUAL DESIGN PROCESS
- 5) CONCEPT OF THE PROGRAM
- 6) **RESULTS**

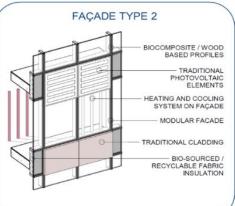


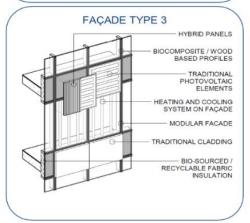


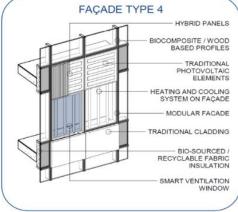
AEGIR-project





































































Interested? See More on:

1. Our Website: Home - AEGIR

2. Our promo video: YouTube - AEGIR

AEGIR-project: demonstration objects



Høje-Tåstrup in Denmark:

- Humid continental climate
- Residential multifamily block of "Gadehavegård"
- Floor area: 1,567 m²
- Occupancy: ~64 Pers

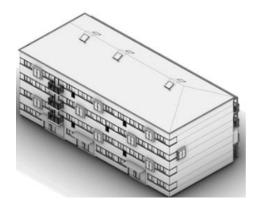
Boën Sur Lignon in France:

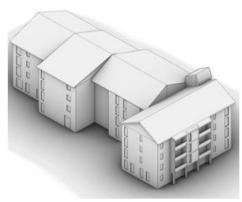
- Temperate oceanic climate
- Elderly care home "Residence Autonomie L'Astree"
- Floor area: 2,003.1 m²
- Occupancy: ~70 Pers













AEGIR-project: demonstration objects



Malgrat de Mar in Spain:

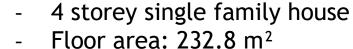
Mediterranean climate

School "Marià Cubí i Soler"

Floor area: 1,669.3 m²

Occupancy: ~700 Pers





Continental climate

Occupancy: ~4 Pers

Oradea in Romania:









Previous ductwork integrations in facades



- a) "LowEx Existing Commercial Buildings" finished object on campus of Fraunhofer ISE
- b) Plastic ductwork in expanded polystyrene insulation on Campus of Fraunhofer ISE
- c) 3D-design of a section of the "RetroKit" demonstration object in Frankfurt a. M.
- d) images of the metal ductwork integration in prefabricated mineral wool insulation of the "RetroKit" demonstrator

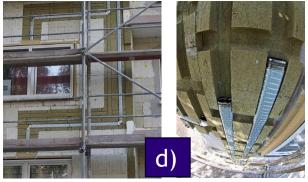
Challenge:

System needs to be designed and build at the interface between different construction trades.











Methodology



Collect standards

• Technical standards for both ventilation ductwork and façadecomponents are relevant.

Manual design of the ductwork

 This step helps to understand, which challenges have to be tackled.

Summary of constraints

 Description of the design challenges to be translated into some programmable logic.

Development of the program

- Implementatio
 n of the
 pathfinding
 and
 optimization
 algorithms.
- Limitation of the search space by the constraints found in previous steps.

Redesign of the ductwork applying the tool

- Using the tool to find ductwork paths automatically.
- This is performed both for the same building as in the manual process but also for new building sections.



Methodology - standards & regulation



Fire safety

- Based on GER (MOB, 2023) and FR (NF S 61-937, 1990)
- Standard apporach should be metall ducts with ≥ 20 mm of fire-resistant thermal insulation
- fire dampers between each utilisation unit

Airtightness - ductwork

- Based on EN 12599, EN 12237, EN 1507, EN 13180, EN 16798-5-1
- Minimum requirement airthighness class C (old) or ATC 3 (new)
- Preferable -> outside heated space class D (old) or ATC 2 (new)

Air Flow Rate

- Breating level: based on EN 16798-1 method 1 as default or national standards like DIN 1946-6
- At the air terminal devices assume mixed ventilation acc. DS 447 with a ventilation efficiency of 90% / air change efficieny of 45%

Thermal Insulation

- National heating load calculation
- Typical thicknesses: Germany -> 160 mm, Denmark -> 240 mm

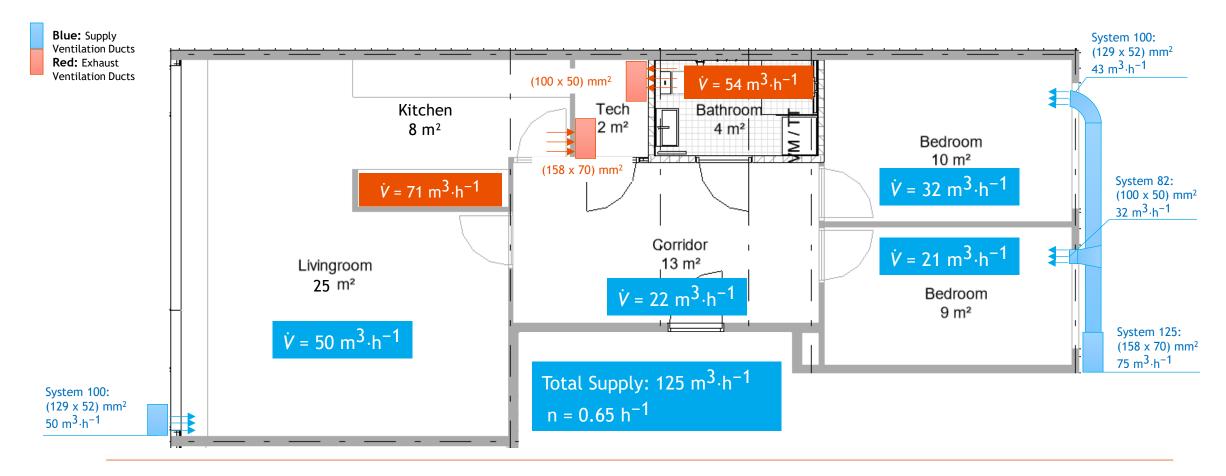
Duct Sizing

• Based on DIN 1946-6 -> average flow velocity has been limited to ≤ 2.5 m/s



Methodology - manual design process 1 Flat type D in Denmark

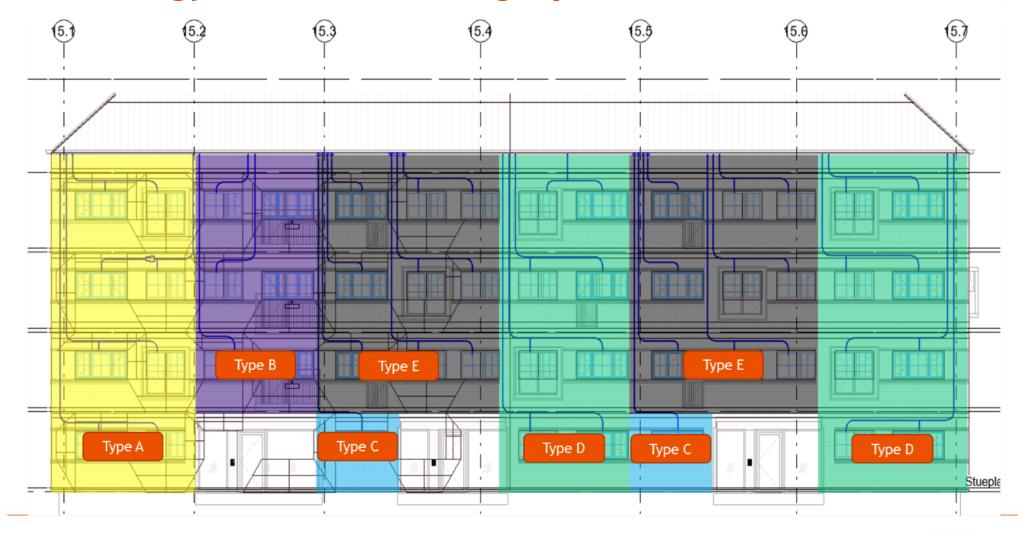






Methodology - manual design process 2

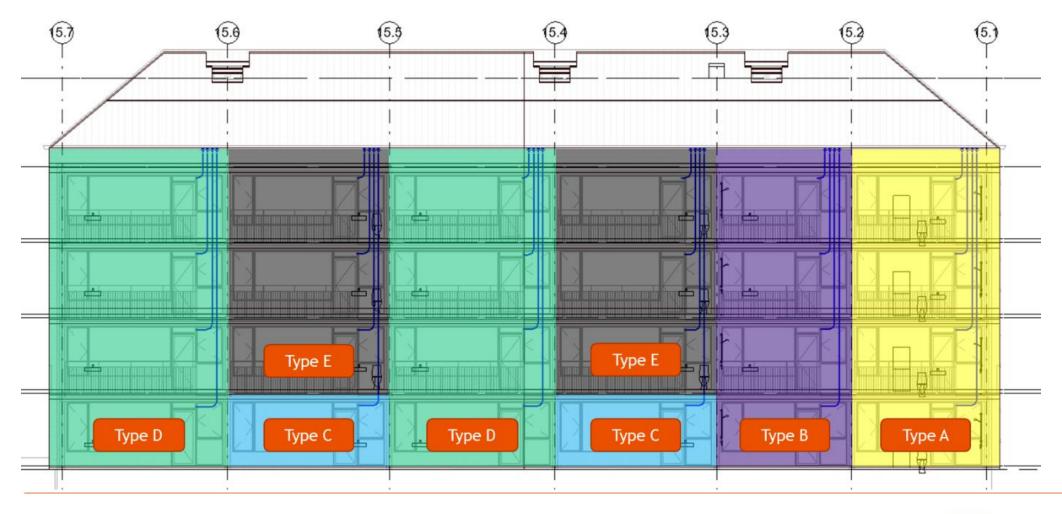






Methodology - manual design process 2

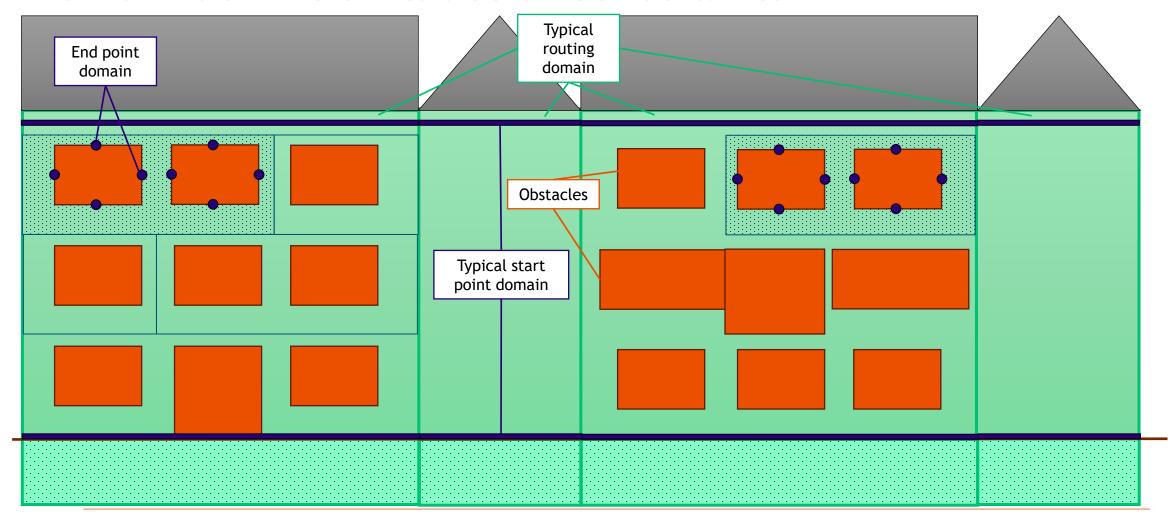






Domain definition & list of constraints

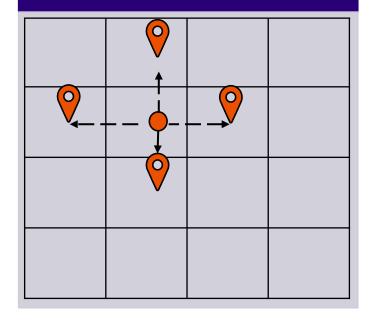




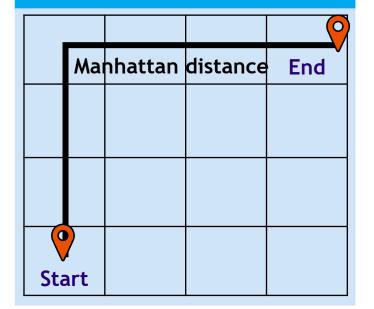
Concept of the program - A*-algorithm



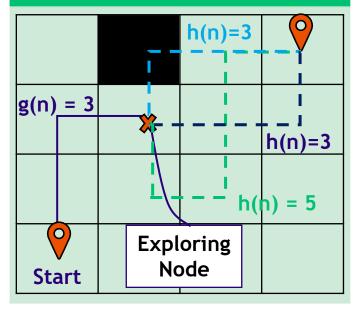
Allowed movements



Exemplary final path

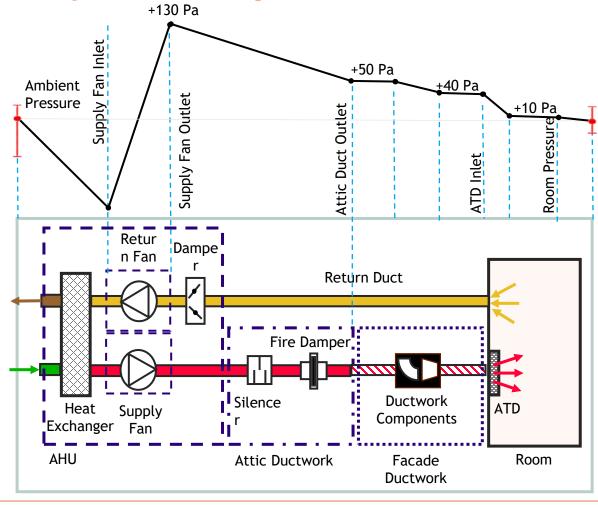


Decision process of the A* - the black cell represents an obstacle



Optimization objective - pressure loss

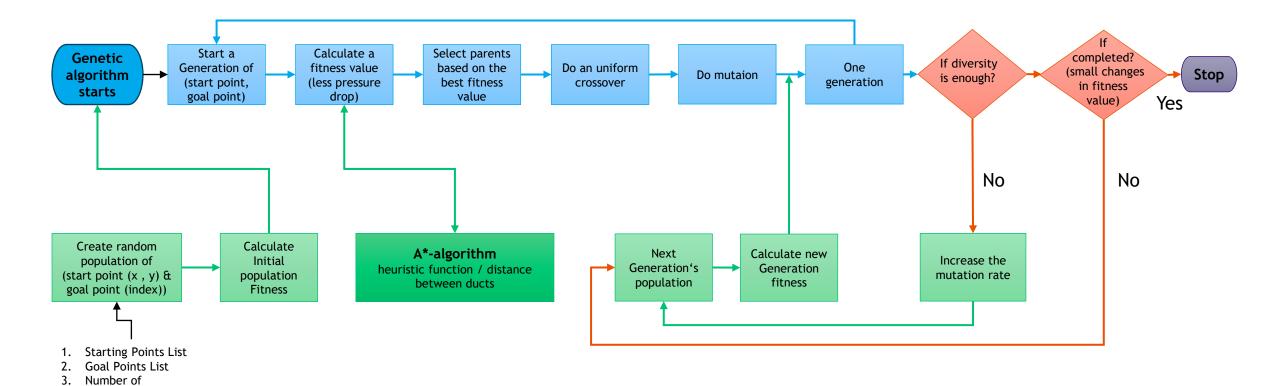






Genetic algorithm for domain reduction



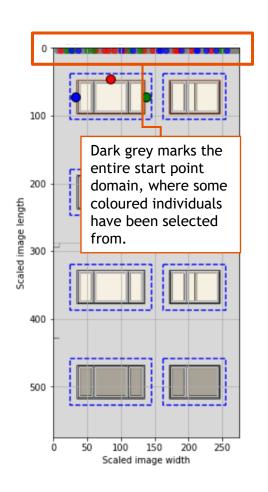


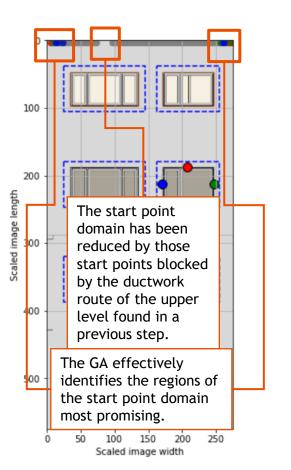


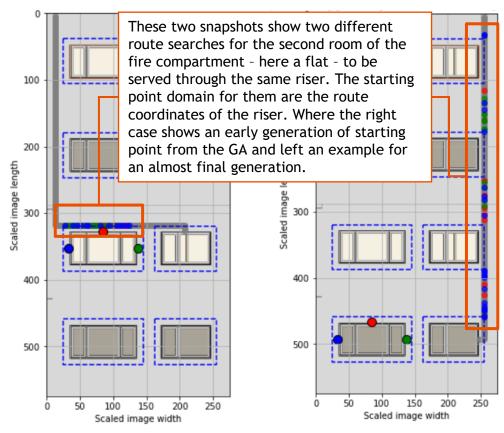
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Intermediate steps of the program



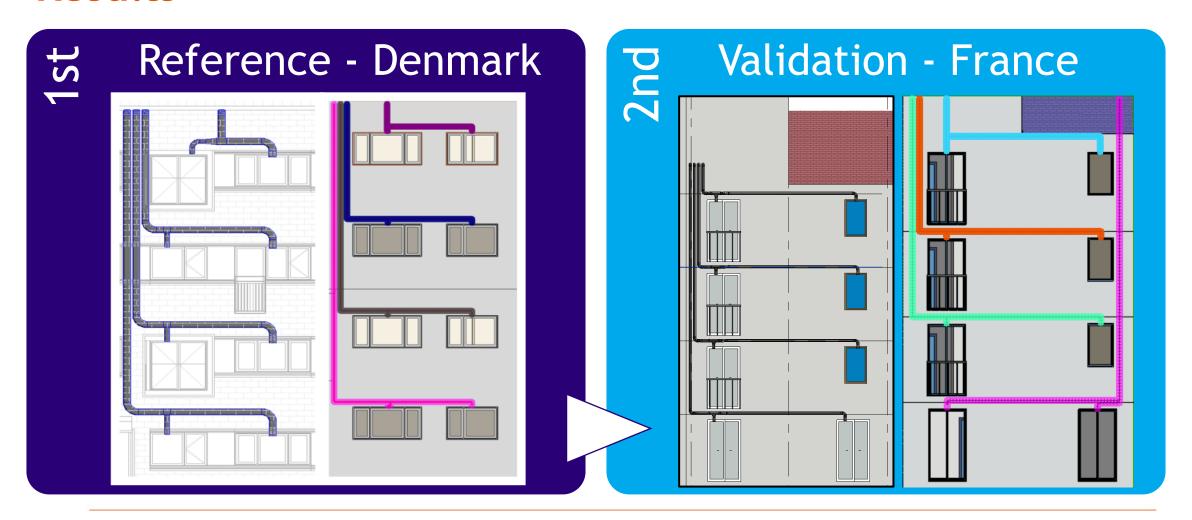






Results





Conclusion



Initial version of the program can reproduce the concept and has successfully been tested on another building with similar characteristics.

Future Tasks:

- 1. More buildings typologies should be analysed to extend the domain definition, and the constraints handled.
- The objective function for the optimization should be extended, covering for example the heat losses as well.
- The domain reduction through a genetic algorithm can lead to final solutions which are only local optima. This needs to be further analysed and refined, potentially by implementing alternative algorithms.





















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Thank You!

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