



# BIM pristup građevinskoj fizici uz primjer LEED/nZEB zgrade Seven Gardens

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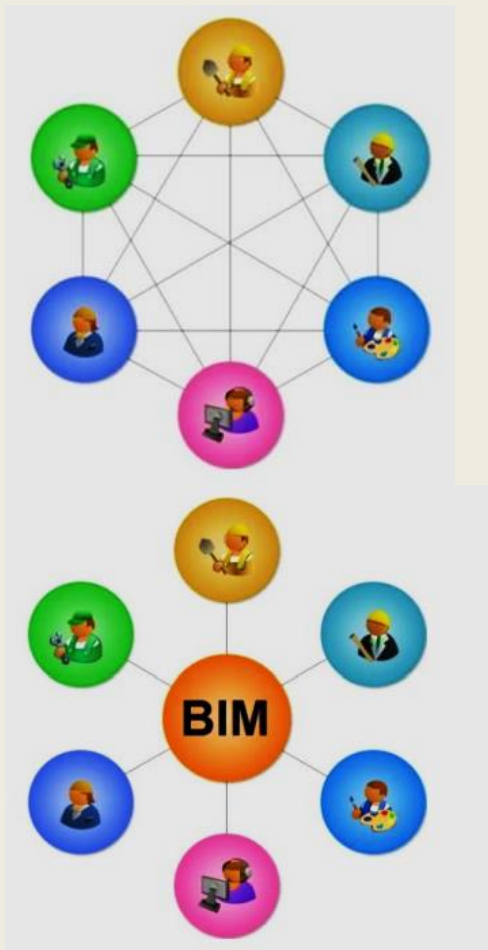
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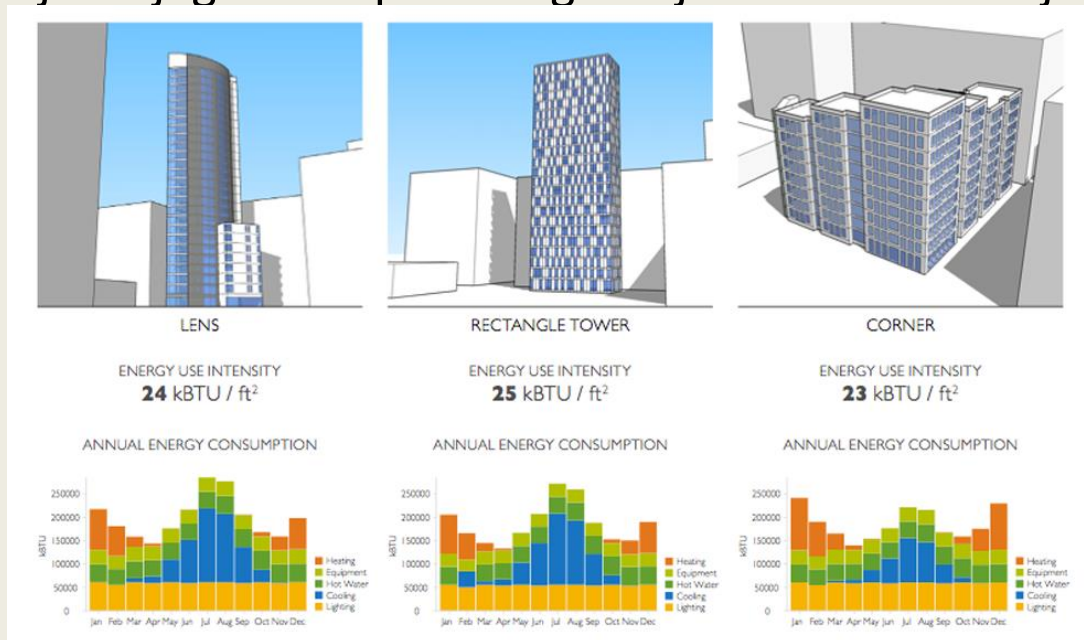
# BIM (eng. Building Information Model/Modeling/Management)



- jednostavniji i precizniji pregled geometrije objekta (neusporedivo brže, točnije i ažurnije od klasičnog 2D crtanja)
- veći obim dostupnih informacija (debljina, gustoća, fizikalne karakteristike, pozicija itd.)
- odmah vidljive promjene (smanjenje pogrešaka zbog nedovoljne ili nejasne komunikacije)
- maksimalna vrijednost iz vremena koje investiramo u modeliranje
- bolja i veća suradnja svih sudionika u procesu građenja (projektanti, investitori, upravitelji, izvođači, proizvođači materijala itd)

# Energetske simulacije

- vizualizacija trošenja energije, na temelju kojih se mogu identificirati područja koja imaju najveći potencijal uštede energije,
- komparativna analiza između predloženog dizajna i izmijenjenog dizajna,
- identifikacija najisplativijeg dizajna koji zadovoljava zadane ciljeve,
- utvrđivanje operativne uštede tijekom životnog ciklusa zgrade,
- Ispravan dizajn izbjegava skupe nadogradnje ili rekonstrukcije u budućnosti



**Ulazni mikroklimatski parametri za projektiranje i ocjenjivanje energijskih značajka zgrada koji se odnose na kvalitetu zraka, toplinsku lagodnost, osvjetljenje i akustiku (EN 15251:2007)**

Indoor environmental input parameters for design and assessment of energy performance of buildings addressing indoor air quality, thermal environment, lighting and acoustics (EN 15251:2007)

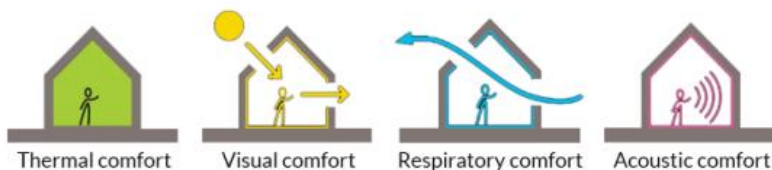
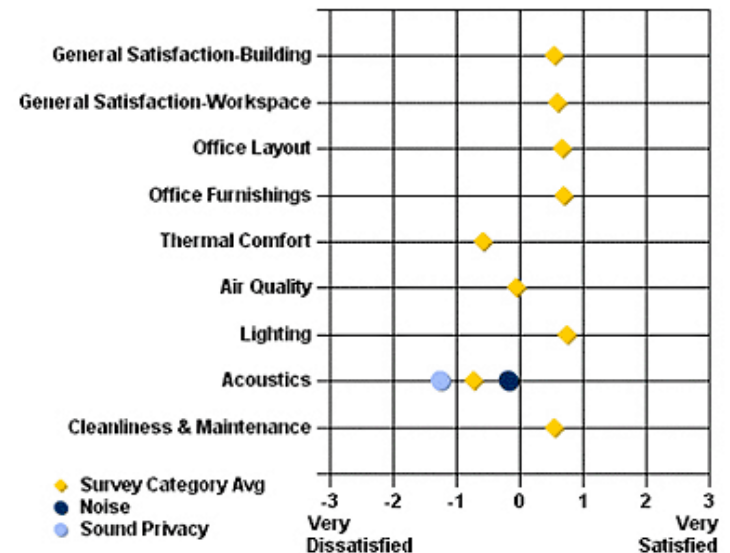


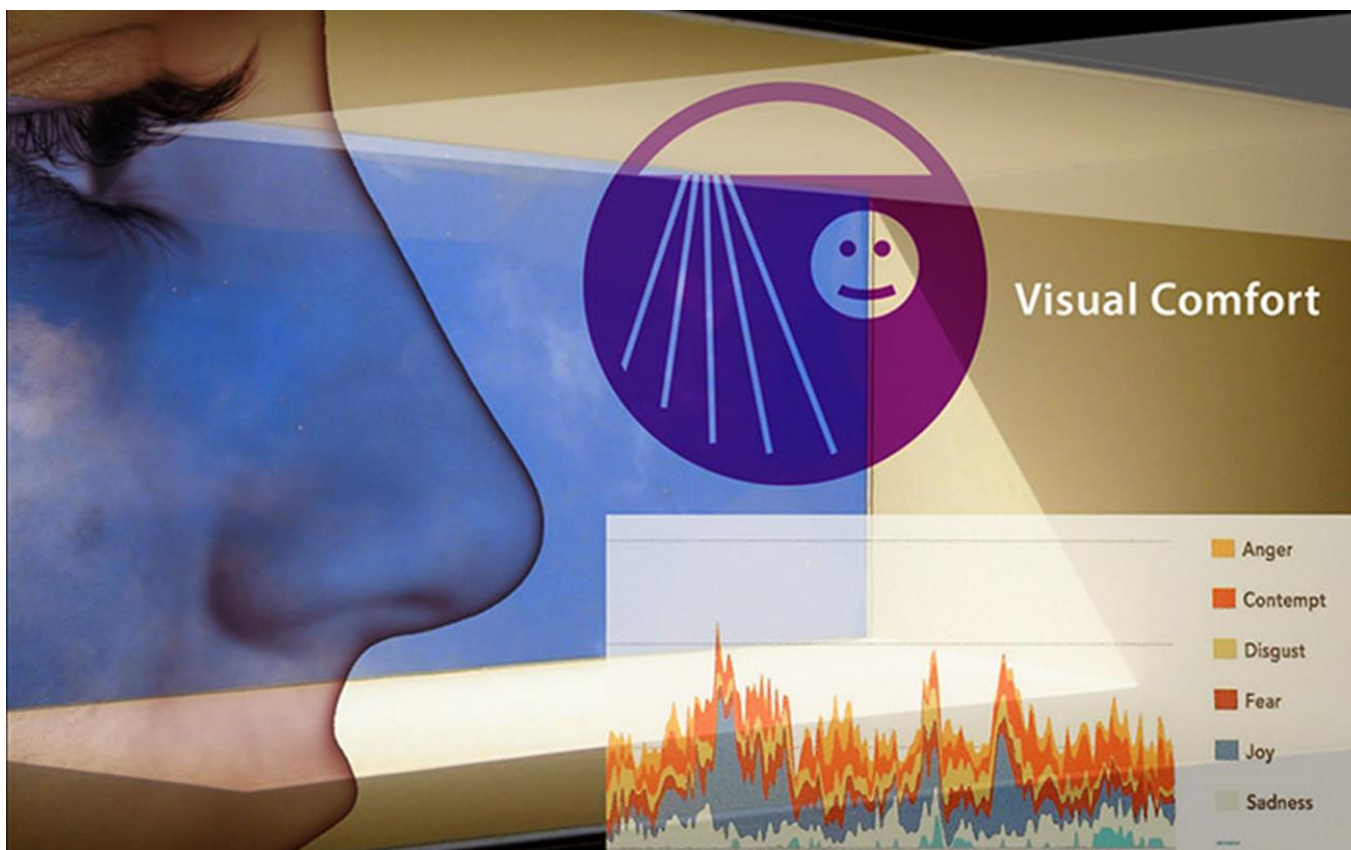
Figure 1: The four dimensions of comfort

Average Scores by Category



Acoustical Analysis in Office Environments Using POE Surveys  
Credit: The Center for the Built Environment (CBE) at U.C., Berkeley

Vizualna udobnost je subjektivna percepcija prikladnosti rasvjete uzimajući u obzir njenu ujednačenost, razinu, odsjaj, kontrast, boje i odsutnost stroboskopskog efekta



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HKIG – Opatija 2019.





Akustička udobnost je osjećaj psihofizičkog zadovoljstva koje osoba doživljava tijekom obavljanja određene aktivnosti unutar zvučnog polja

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# Toplinska udobnost je stanje svijesti koje izražava zadovoljstvo toplinskim stanjem okoliša

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# HRVATSKA NORMA

## HRN EN ISO 7730

ICS: 13.180

Drugo izdanje,  
lipanj 2008.

Zamjenjuje HRN EN ISO 7730:2003

### **Ergonomija toplinskog okoliša – Analitičko utvrđivanje i tumačenje toplinske udobnosti uporabom izračuna PMV i PPD indeksa i lokalnih toplinskih kriterija udobnosti (ISO 7730:2005; EN ISO 7730:2005)**

Ergonomics of the thermal environment – Analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of the PMV and PPD indices and local thermal comfort criteria (ISO 7730:2005; EN ISO 7730:2005)



# Vrednovanje toplinske ugodnosti

Toplinska ugodnost se prema normi EN ISO 7730 vrednuje pomoću dva indeksa:

PMV (engl. Predicted Mean Vote) i

PPD (engl. Predicted Percentage of Dissatisfied)

PMV vrednuje razinu ugone, a PPD predviđa postotak nezadovoljnih osoba.

# Skala PMV indeksa prema normi HRN EN ISO 7730

Toplinska ravnoteža tijela postignuta je kada je proizvedena toplina tijela jednaka onoj izmijenjenoj s okolišem.

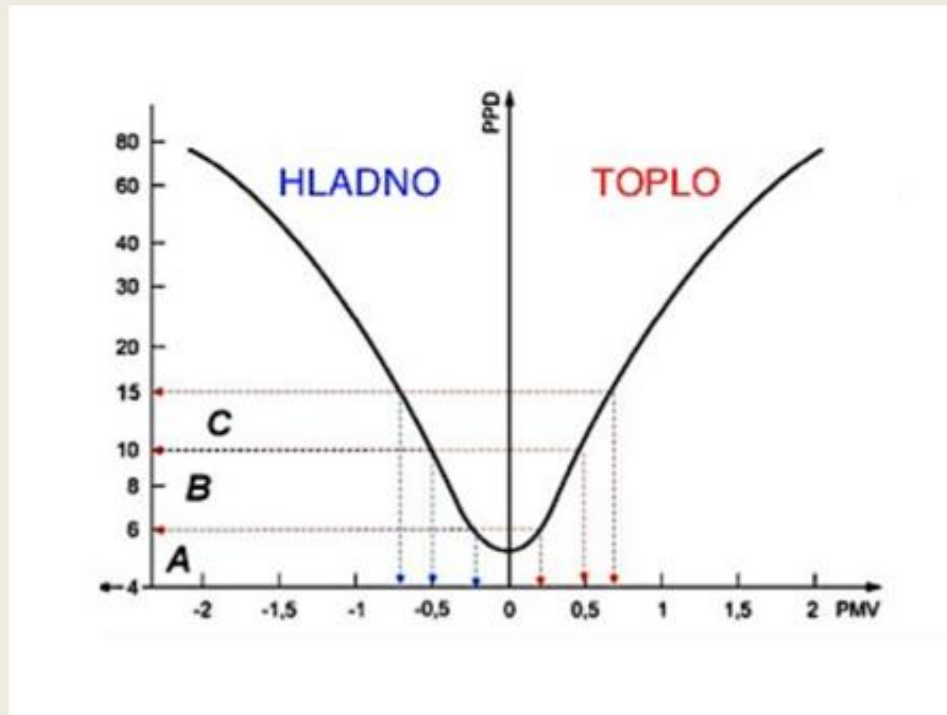
+3	Vruće
+2	Toplo
+1	Blago toplo
0	Neutralno
-1	Prohladno
-2	Hladno
-3	Ledeno

PPD predstavlja postotak nezadovoljnih osoba

...odnosno onih koji bi glasali da im je toplo, vruće, hladno ili ledeno (+3, +2, -2, -3 )

U normi je dana jednadžba za izračun PPD.

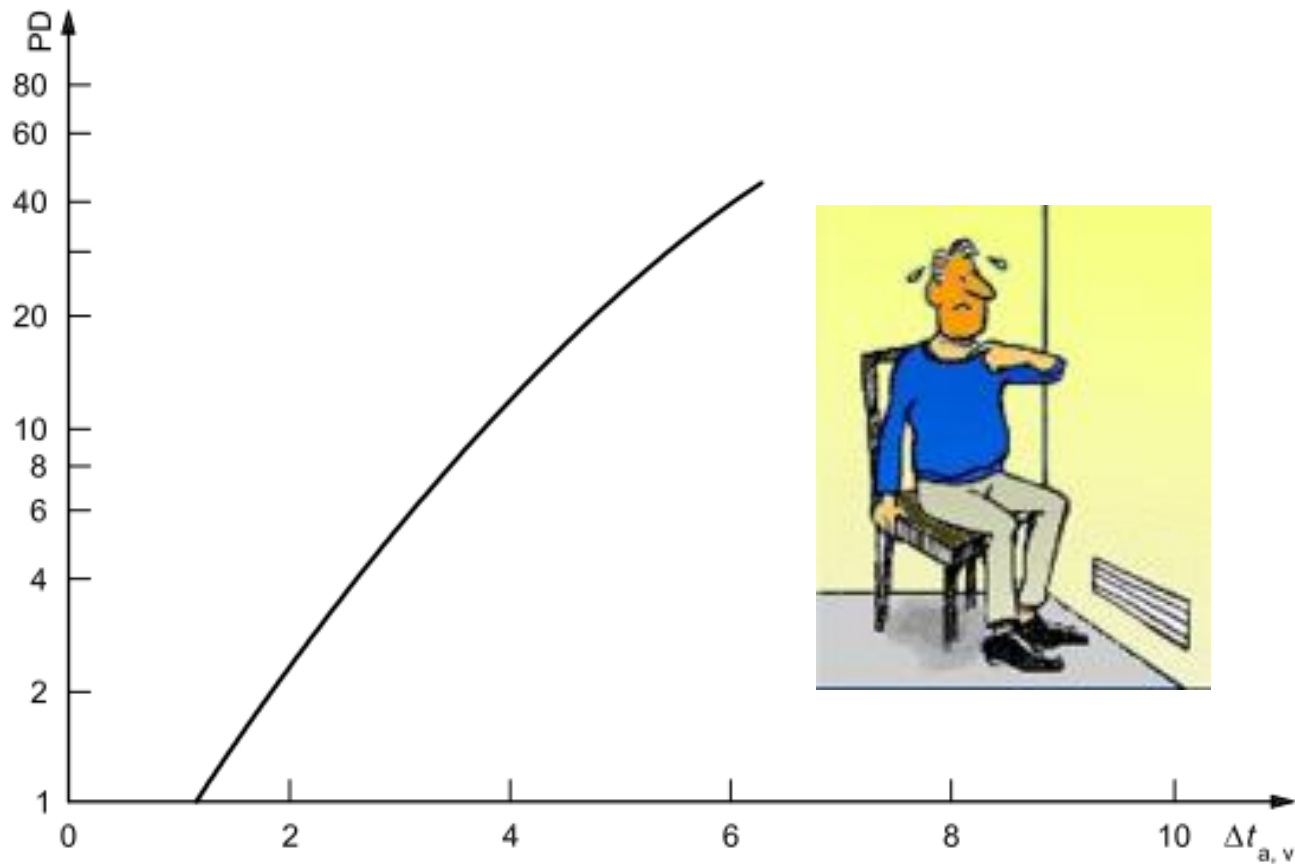
# PPD kao funkcija od PMV



Toplinska ugodnost u različitim prostorijama podijeljena je u 3 kategorije: A, B i C.

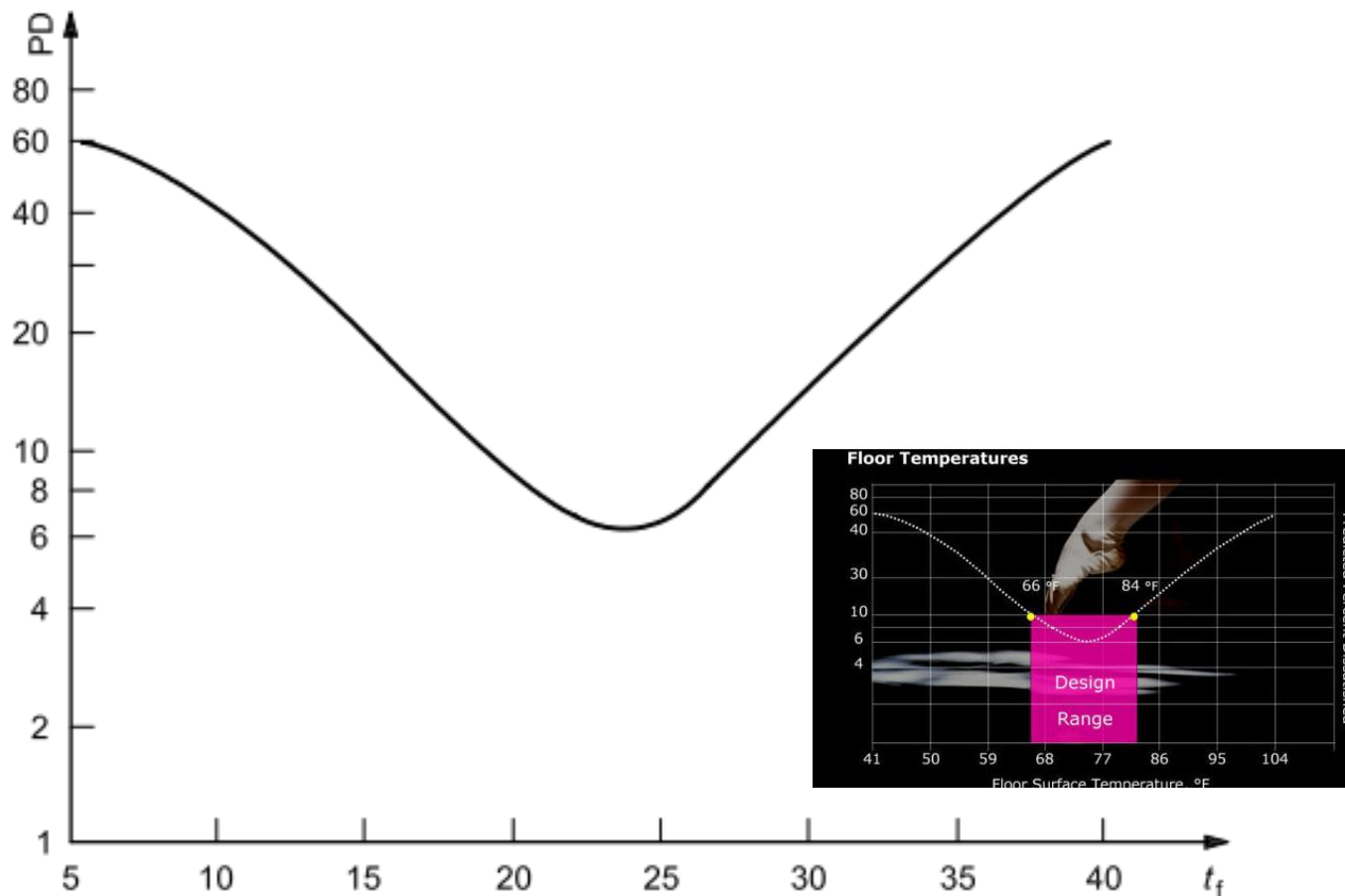
# Kategorije toplinskog okoliša i utjecaj lokalne neugode prema EN ISO 7730

Kategorija	Toplinsko stanje cijelog tijela		Lokalna neugoda			
	PPD (%)	PMV	DR (%)	PD (%)		
				Razlika temp. po visini	Topli ili hladni podovi	Razlika temp. ploha
<b>A</b>	<6	$-0,2 < \text{PMV} < +0,2$	<10	<3	<10	<5
<b>B</b>	<10	$-0,5 < \text{PMV} < +0,5$	<20	<5	<10	<5
<b>C</b>	<15	$-0,7 < \text{PMV} < +0,7$	<30	<10	<15	<10

**Key**

PD percentage dissatisfied, %

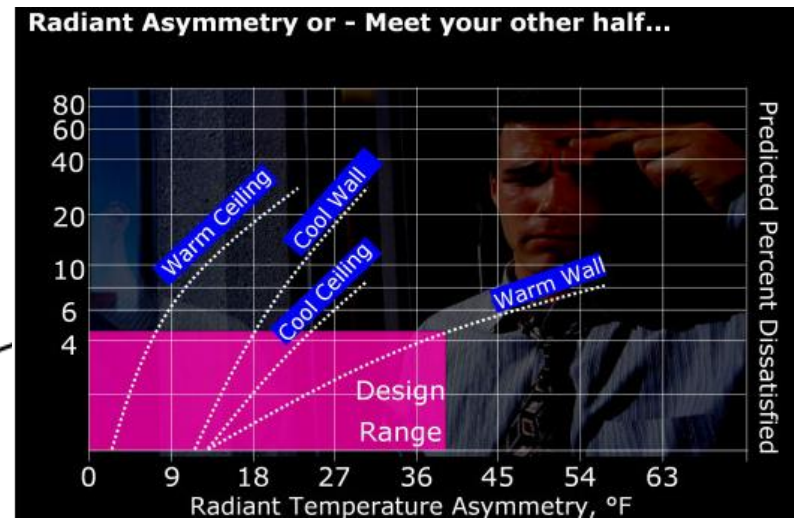
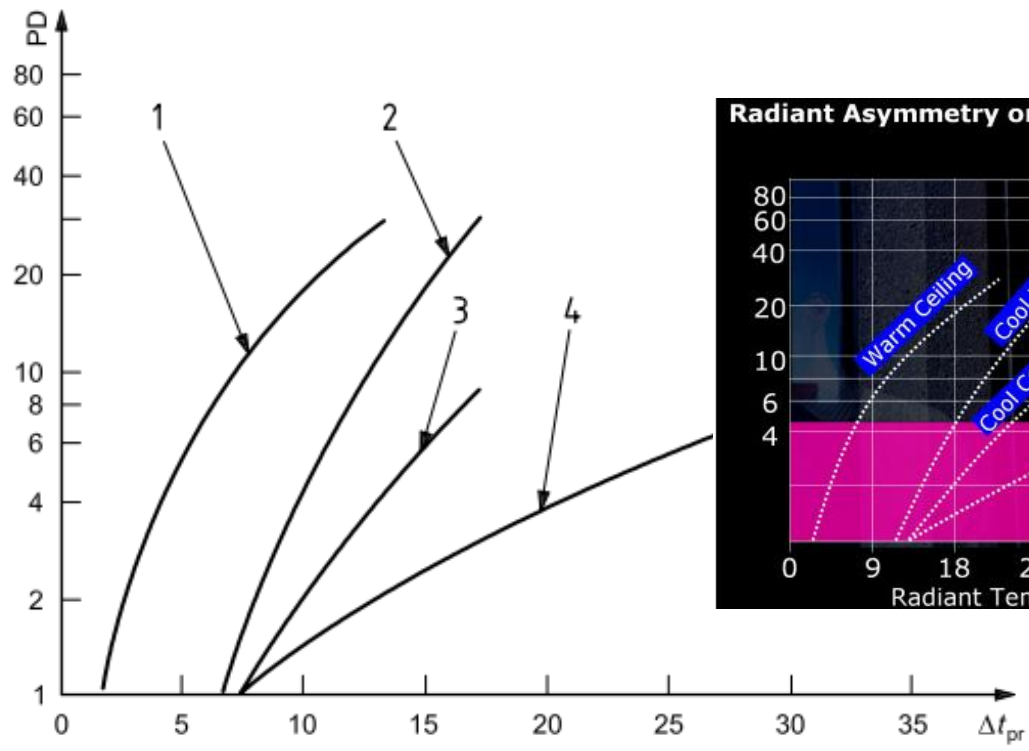
 $\Delta t_{a,v}$  vertical air temperature difference between head and feet, °C**Figure 2 — Local discomfort caused by vertical air temperature difference**



Key  
 PD percentage dissatisfied, %  
 $t_f$  floor temperature, °C

**Figure 3 — Local thermal discomfort caused by warm or cold floors**





- Key**
- PD percentage dissatisfied, %
  - $\Delta t_{pr}$  radiant temperature asymmetry,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - 1 Warm ceiling.
  - 2 Cool wall.
  - 3 Cool ceiling.
  - 4 Warm wall.

**Figure 4 — Local thermal discomfort caused by radiant temperature asymmetry**

## Radna temperatura (engl. Operative temperature)

jednolika temperatura zamišljenog zatvorenog crnog prostora u kojem bi subjekt mogao razmijeniti jednaku količinu topline zračenjem i prijenosom kao i u stvarnoj nejednolikoj okolini

Tip prostorije/zgrade	Kategorija	Operativna temperatura (°C)	
		Zima (sezona grijanja) Razina odjevenosti $\approx 1,0$ clo	Ljeto (sezona hlađenja) Razina odjevenosti $\approx 0,5$
Kućanstva (dnevni boravak, spavaonica, kuhinja i sl.) Razina aktivnosti (sjedenje) $\approx 1,2$ met	I	21	25,5
	II	20	26
	III	18	27
Kućanstva (ostave, hodnici i sl.) Razina aktivnosti (hodanje, stajanje) $\approx 1,6$ met	I	18	/
	II	16	/
	III	14	/
Uredi Razina aktivnosti (sjedenje) $\approx 1,2$ met	I	21	25,5
	II	20	26
	III	19	27
Auditorij Razina aktivnosti (sjedenje) $\approx 1,2$ met	I	21	25,5
	II	20	26
	III	19	27
Restoran Razina aktivnosti (sjedenje) $\approx 1,2$ met	I	21	25
	II	20	26
	III	19	27
Učionica Razina aktivnosti (sjedenje) $\approx 1,2$ met	I	21	25
	II	20	26
	III	19	27
Dječji vrtić Razina aktivnosti (stajanje, hodanje) $\approx 1,4$ met	I	19	24,5
	II	17,5	25,5
	III	16,5	26
Trgovački centar Razina aktivnosti (stajanje, hodanje) $\approx 1,6$ met	I	17,5	24
	II	16	25
	III	15	26

## Preporučene vrijednosti operativne temperature prema HRN EN 15251: 2008

Optimalna operativna temperatura je idealna temperatura koja bi odgovarala za  $PMV=0$  odnosno da su svi ljudi u prostoriji zadovoljni.

Kategorije I, II i III odgovaraju kategorijama A, B i C.

# CBE Thermal Comfort Tool

ASHRAE-55

EN-15251

Compare

Ranges

Upload

Select method:

PMV method

Air temperature

25 °C

Use operative temperature

Mean radiant temperature

25 °C

Air speed

0.1 m/s

Local air speed control

Humidity

50 %

Relative humidity

Metabolic rate

1.2 met

Standing, relaxed: 1.2

Clothing level

0.5 clo

Typical summer indoor

Create custom ensemble

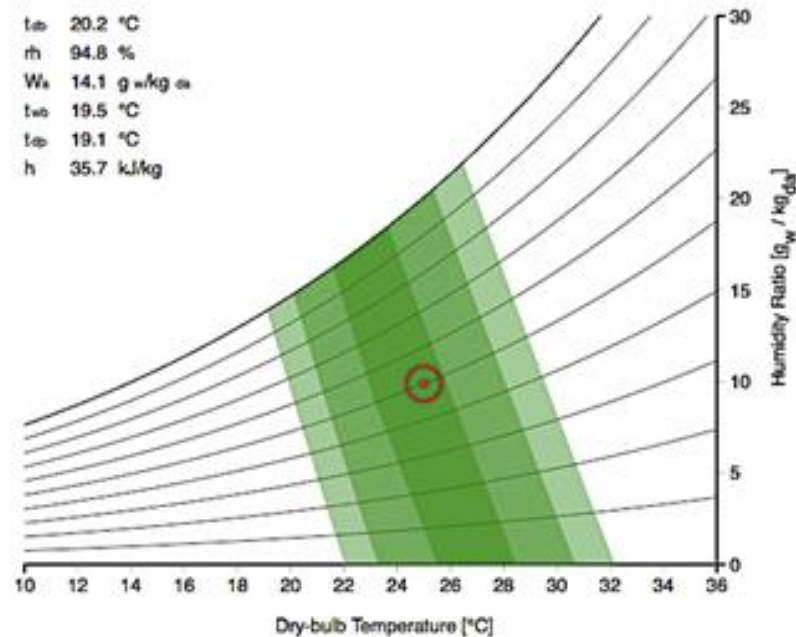
Globe temp Specify pressure Set defaults SI IP Local discomfort ? Help

Complies with EN-15251

PMV 0.08  
PPD 5%  
Category I

Psychrometric chart (air temperature)

$t_{db}$  20.2 °C  
 $rh$  94.8 %  
 $W_s$  14.1 g/kg  $a_s$   
 $t_{wb}$  19.5 °C  
 $t_{sp}$  19.1 °C  
 $h$  35.7 kJ/kg



**NOTE:** In this psychrometric chart the abscissa is the dry-bulb temperature, and the mean radiant temperature (MRT) is fixed, controlled by the inputbox. Each point on the chart has the same MRT, which defines the comfort zone boundary. In this way you can see how changes in MRT affect thermal comfort. You can also still use the operative temperature button, yet each point will have the same MRT.





# Thermal Comfort



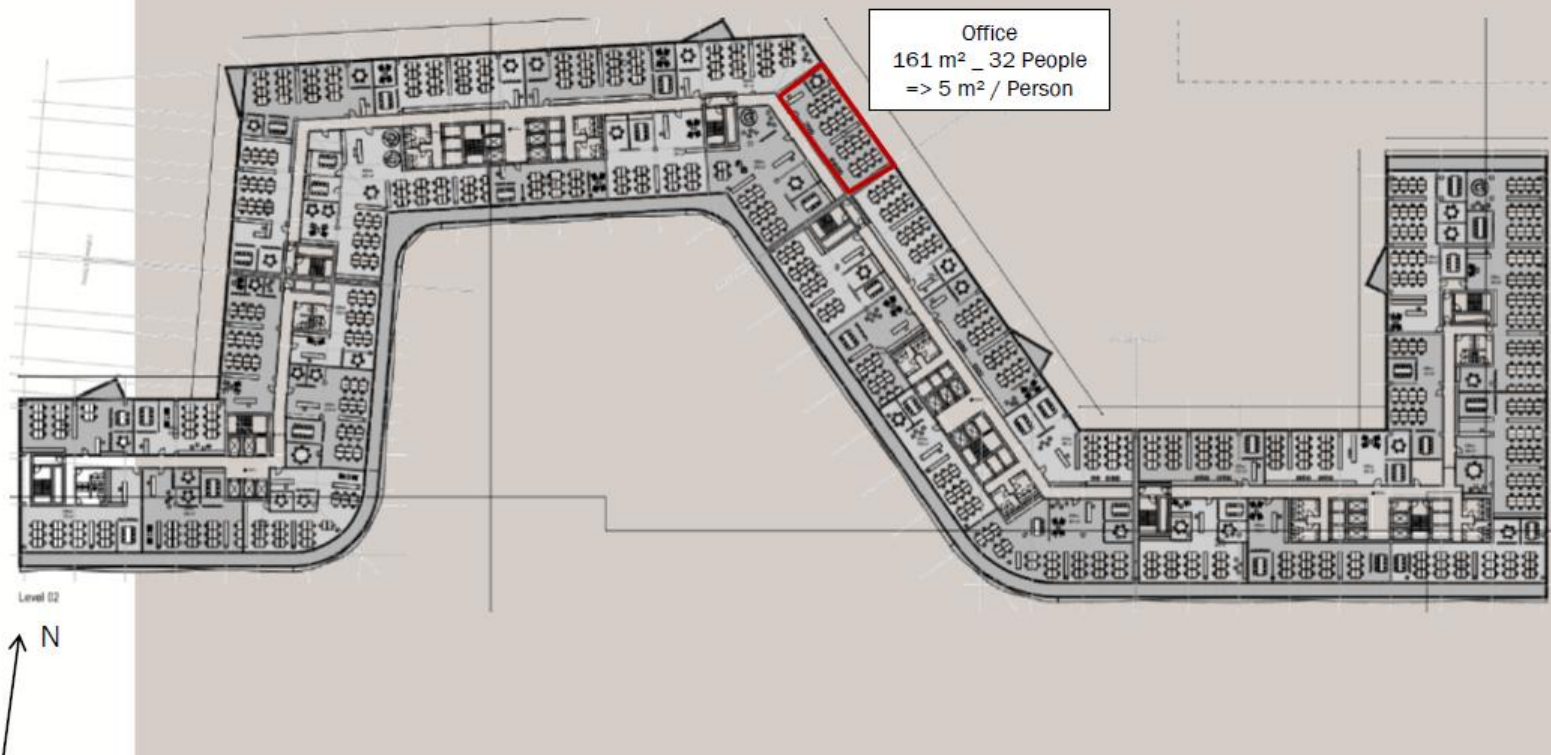
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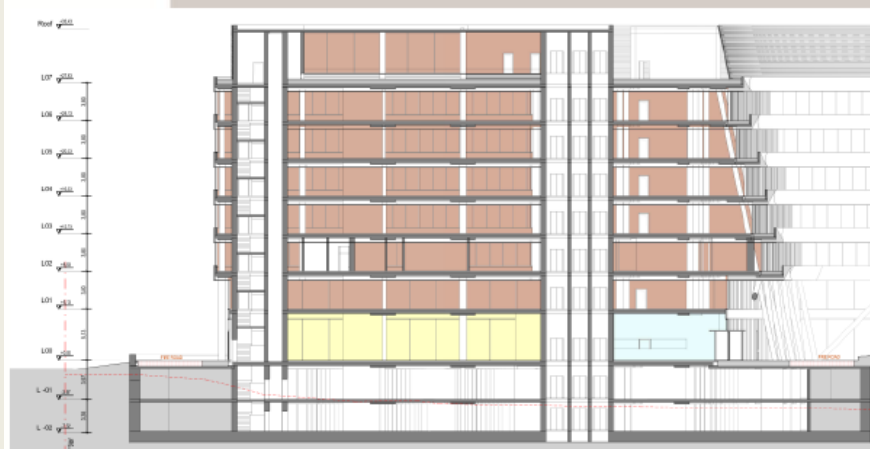


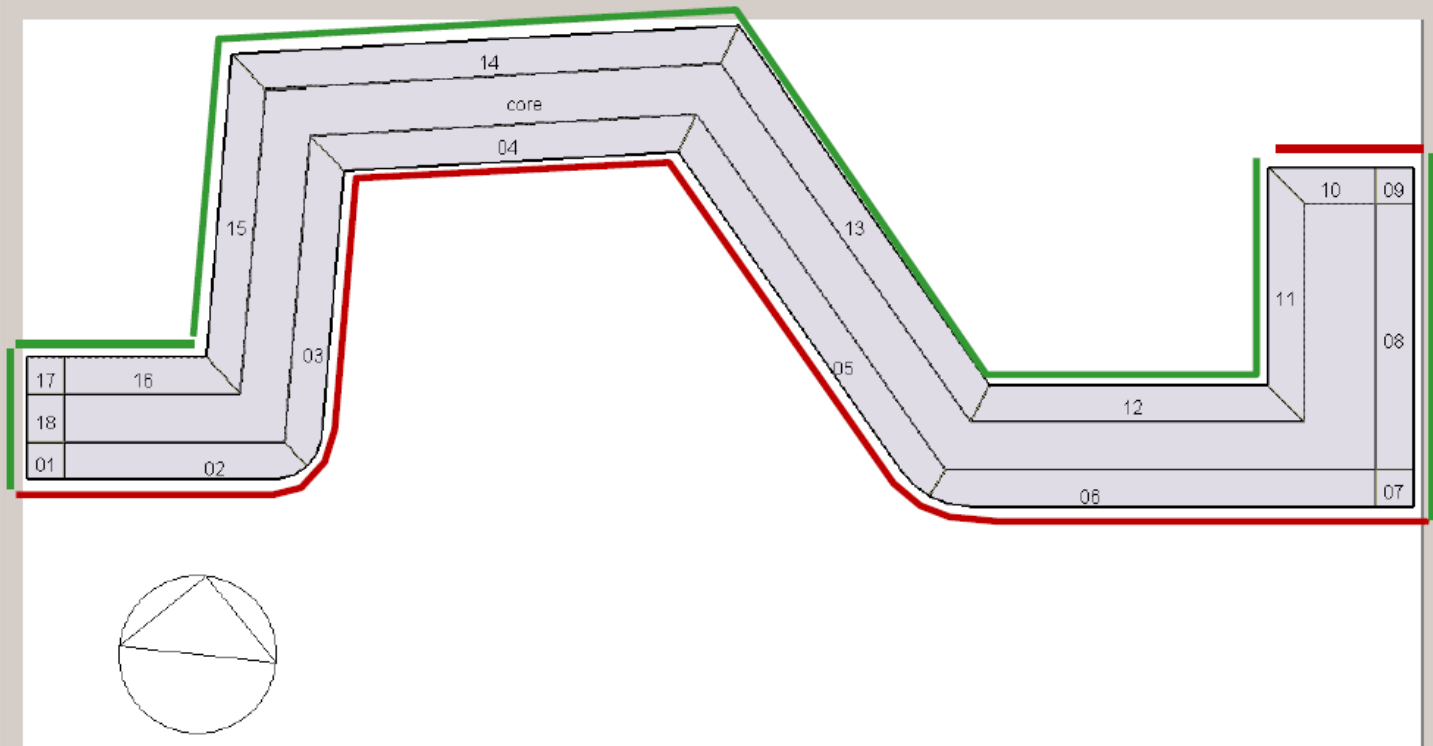






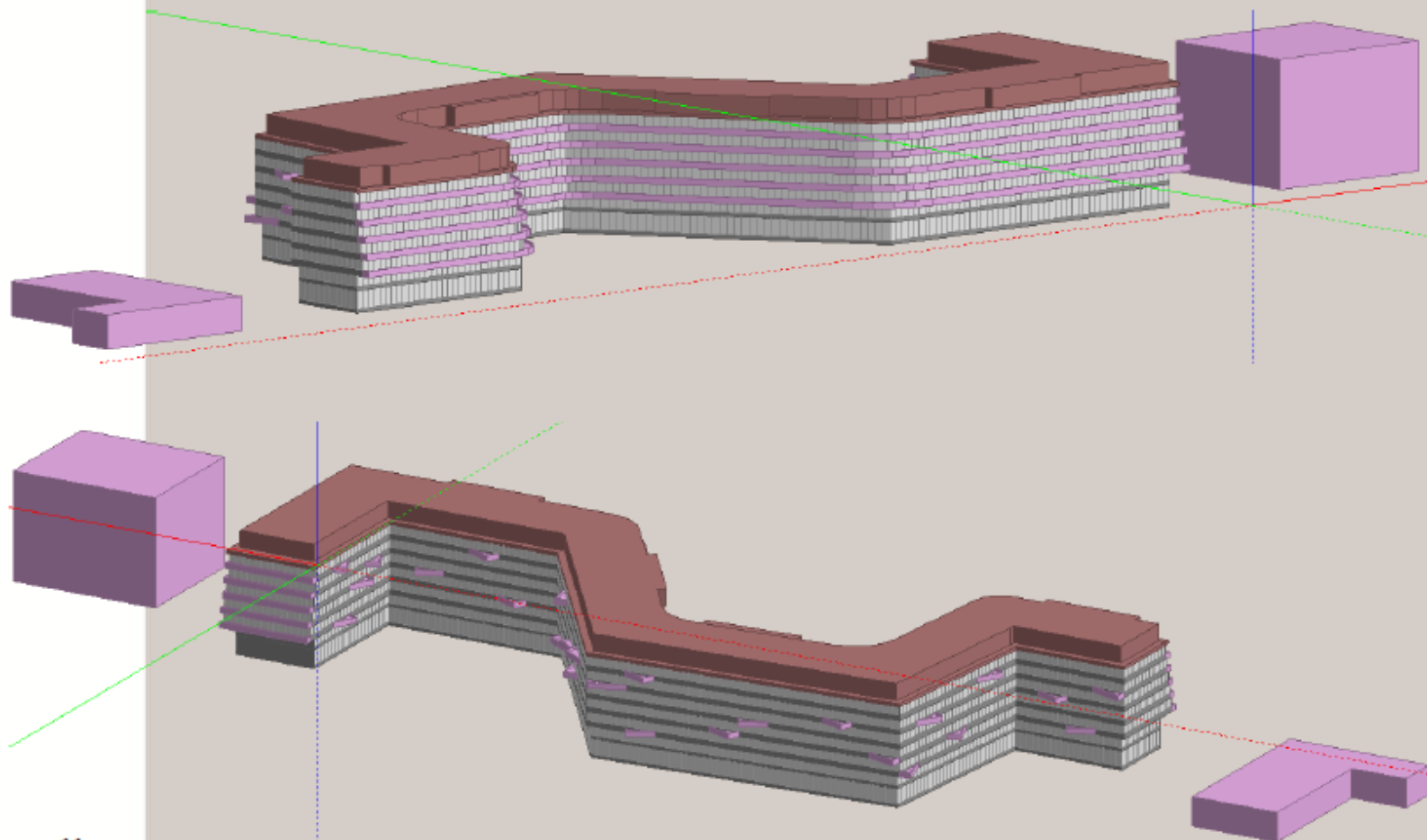
## SECTION PLANS





- Façade with overhang construction (Glazing height 2,9 m)
- Façade with balustrade \_ height 60 cm (Glazing height 2,3 m)





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EVALUATION OF THERMAL COMFORT  
REQUIREMENT CLASSES \_ CONFORMITY CRITERIA \_ EN ISO 7730

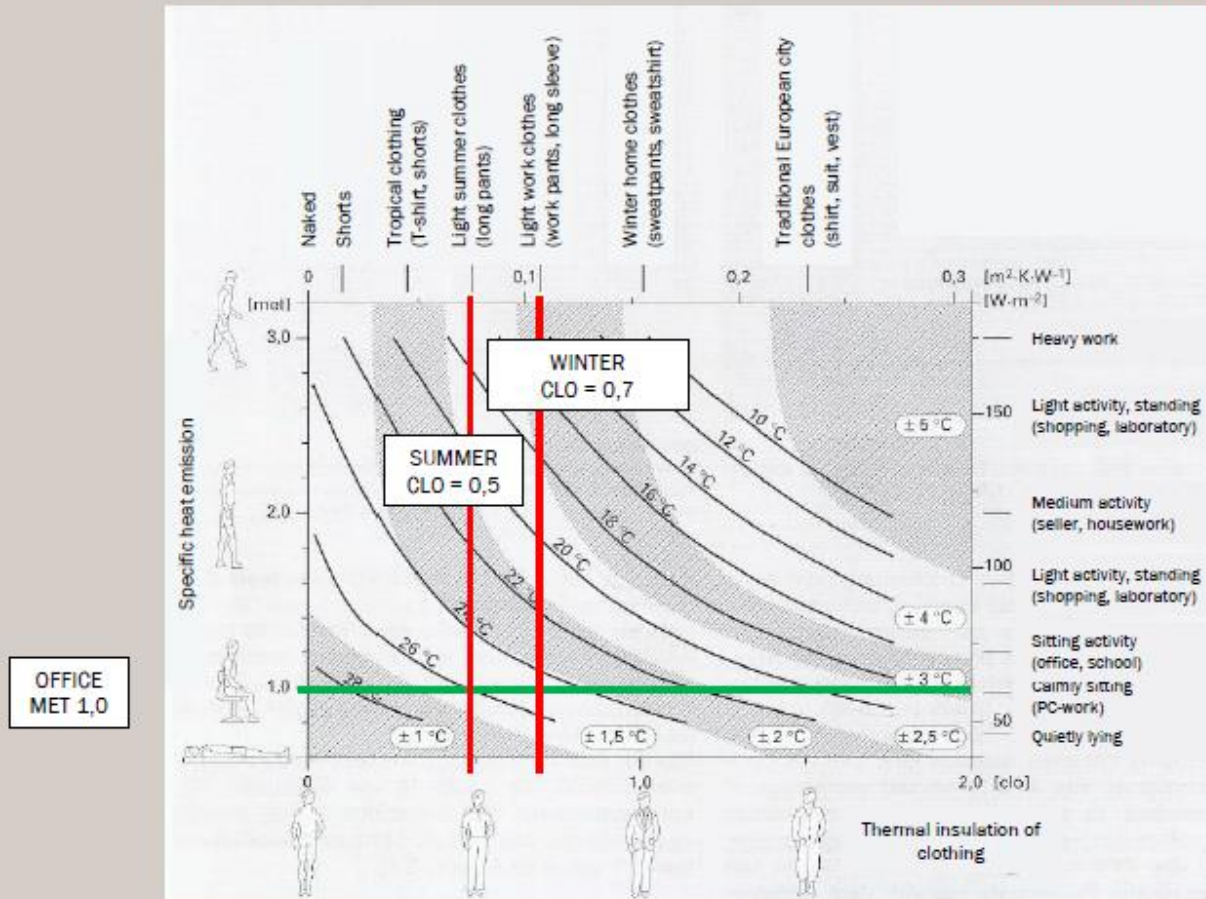
Category	Rating of thermal sensibility with respect to the whole body		Specific discomfort expressed in PPD, on the basis of:			
	Predicted percentage of dissatisfied [PPD]	Predicted mean vote [PMV]	Draft	Vertical stratification of room air temperature	Too warm or too cold floor	Asymmetric heat radiation of the surfaces
A	< 6 %	-0,2 < PMV < +0,2	< 15 %	< 3 %	< 10 %	< 5 %
B	< 10 %	-0,5 < PMV < +0,5	< 20 %	< 5 %	< 10 %	< 5 %
C	< 15 %	-0,7 < PMV < +0,7	< 25 %	< 10 %	< 15 %	< 10 %

Remarks: PPD \_ PREDICTED PERCENTAGE OF DISSATISFIED (%);  
PMV \_ PREDICTED MEAN VOTE;

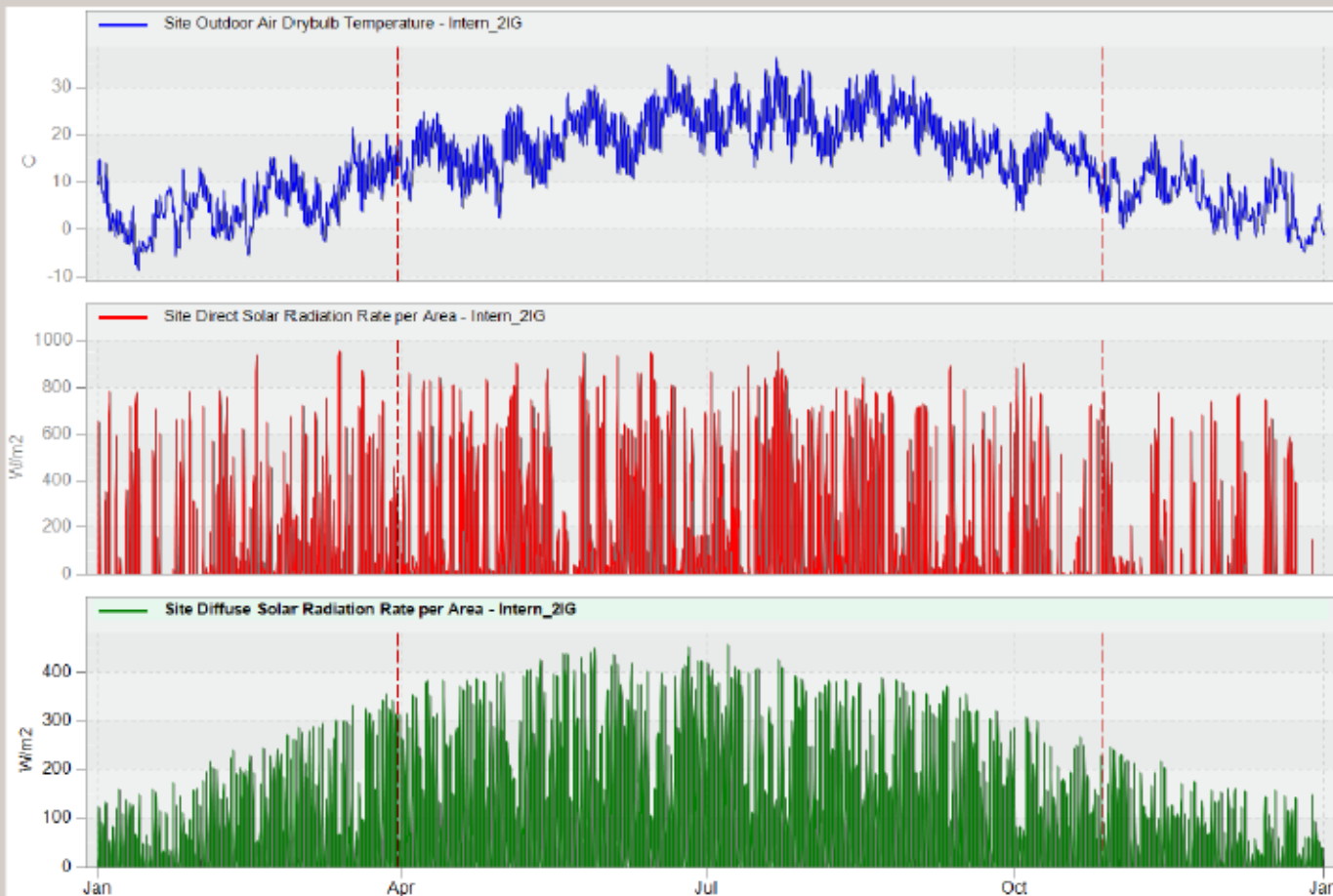




## BOUNDARY CONDITIONS THERMAL INSULATION OF CLOTHING







## Wärmedämmglas

Produktbezeichnung	Aufbau außen/ SZR/ (Mittel/ SZR) innen	Klimafreie und strahlungsphysikalische Nennwerte (EN 410)															
		U <sub>g</sub> - Nennwert (EN 613)	g <sub>W</sub> (%)		Lichtdurchlassgrad		d <sub>gl</sub> (Zwischenreflexion in Durchlicht)		Lichtausbreitungsgrad (nach außen)		Energieabsorption außen		Energieabsorption innen		Shading Coefficient (g-Wert) (EN 410X B7)	Selektivitätsmaßzahl	dicke
	mm	W/m²K	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		mm	kg/m²
iphus top 1.1 on Clearlite	4/16/-4	1,1	64	82	98	12	7	-	-	-	7	74	1,28	24	20		
iphus top 1.1 on Clearlite	6/16/-6	1,1	63	80	98	12	10	-	-	-	8	72	1,27	28	30		
iphus top 1.1 on Clearlite	4/12/-4	1,3	64	82	98	12	7	-	-	-	7	74	1,28	20	20		
iphus top 1.1 on Clearlite	6/12/-6	1,3	63	80	98	12	10	-	-	-	8	72	1,27	24	30		
iphus advanced 1.0 on Clearlite	4/16/-4	1,0	57	77	98	15	8	-	-	-	8	66	1,35	24	20		
iphus advanced 1.0 on Clearlite	4/12/-4	1,2	56	77	98	15	8	-	-	-	8	64	1,35	20	20		
iphus top 1.1 T on Clearlite	4/16/-4	1,1	66	82	98	12	7	-	-	-	6	76	1,34	24	20		
iphus top 1.1 T on Clearlite	6/16/-6	1,1	64	81	98	12	10	-	-	-	8	74	1,32	28	30		
iphus top 1.1 T on Clearlite	4/12/-4	1,3	66	82	98	12	7	-	-	-	6	76	1,34	20	20		
iphus top 1.1 T on Clearlite	6/12/-6	1,3	64	81	98	12	10	-	-	-	8	74	1,32	24	30		
iphus advanced 1.0 T on Clearlite	4/16/-4	1,0	62	81	98	13	7	-	-	-	6	71	1,31	24	20		
iphus advanced 1.0 T on Clearlite	6/16/-6	1,0	60	80	97	13	10	-	-	-	7	69	1,33	28	30		
iphus advanced 1.0 T on Clearlite	4/12/-4	1,2	62	81	98	13	7	-	-	-	6	71	1,31	20	20		
iphus advanced 1.0 T on Clearlite	6/12/-6	1,2	60	80	97	13	10	-	-	-	7	69	1,33	24	30		
iphus top 3	4/16/4/16/-4	0,6	53	74	97	16	13	-	-	-	5	61	1,40	44	30		
iphus top 3	4/12/4/12/4	0,7	53	74	97	16	13	-	-	-	4	5	61	1,40	36	30	
iphus top 3C	4/12/4/12/4	0,5	53	74	97	16	13	-	-	-	4	5	61	1,40	36	30	
iphus top 3C	4/10/4/10/4	0,6	53	74	97	16	13	-	-	-	4	5	61	1,40	32	30	
iphus 3LS	4/16/4/16/4	0,7	62	74	99	17	7	-	-	-	9	5	71	1,19	44	30	
iphus 3LS	4/12/4/12/4	0,8	62	74	99	17	7	-	-	-	9	5	71	1,19	36	30	
iphus 3CLS	4/12/4/12/4	0,6	62	74	99	17	7	-	-	-	9	5	71	1,19	36	30	
iphus 3CLS	4/10/4/10/4	0,7	62	74	99	17	7	-	-	-	9	5	71	1,19	32	30	
iphus Energy N on Clearlite	4/16/4	1,0	41	73	97	12	22	-	-	-	-	1	47	1,78	24	20	
iphus Energy N on Clearlite	6/16/4	1,0	41	73	96	12	26	-	-	-	-	1	47	1,78	26	25	
iphus Energy NT on Clearlite	4/16/4	1,0	42	74	99	12	20	-	-	-	-	1	48	1,76	24	20	
iphus Energy NT on Clearlite	6/16/4	1,0	42	73	99	12	23	-	-	-	-	1	48	1,74	26	25	
iphus AF & iphus top 3.1 on Clearlite	4/16/4	1,1	61	76	99	16	13	-	-	-	-	6	70	1,25	24	20	
iphus AF top on Clearlite	4/16/4	1,1	58	76	99	16	17	-	-	-	-	2	67	1,31	24	20	
iphus AF Energy N	4/16/4	1,0	39	69	98	16	27	-	-	-	-	1	45	1,77	24	20	
iphus AF Energy N	4/12/4/12/4	0,7	36	62	97	18	27	-	-	-	1	2	41	1,75	36	30	
iphus AF top 3	4/12/4/12/4	0,7	50	69	98	19	18	-	-	-	4	4	57	1,38	36	30	
iphus AF 3LS	4/12/4/12/4	0,8	59	69	99	20	12	-	-	-	8	5	68	1,17	36	30	

- kennzeichnet die Lage der Schichten; mittlere Scheibe bei Dreifachverglasungen aus Clearlite.

Remarks: Exemplary glazing type for double (triple) insulation glazing used in dynamic building simulations (Source: Interpane)  
 Frame to glazing ratio \_ frame \_ 10 % -> glazing \_ 90 %;  
 Double insulation glazing \_ Ug = 1,0 W/(m²\*K) \_ g = 0,62 \_ TL = 81 %  
 Triple insulation glazing \_ Ug = 0,6 W/(m²\*K) \_ g = 0,53 \_ TL = 74 %



BOUNDARY CONDITIONS  
SHADING DEVICES \_ INTERNAL \_ PRODUCT EXAMPLE  
TEXTILE SCREEN \_ e.g. SOLTIS SCREEN

Ref.	TS	RS	AS	TV n-h	TV n-n	$g_{ext}^*$	$g_{int}^i$	NCS- Farbsystem
92-2012	7	30	63	6	5	0.08	0.46	S 4010 Y 30 R
92-2013	18	57	25	16	4	0.14	0.38	S 0540 Y 10 R
92-2039	3	8	89	3	3	0.07	0.53	S 8010 B 90 G
92-2043	2	12	86	2	3	0.06	0.52	-
92-2044	20	70	10	19	5	0.14	0.34	S 0500 N
92-2045	3	35	62	3	3	0.05	0.45	-

**TS:** Strahlungstransmission in %

**AS:** Strahlungsabsorption in %

**RS:** Strahlungsreflexion in %

**TS + RS + AS = 100 %** der einfallenden Energie

$g_{ext}^*$ : Sonnenschutzfaktor außen

$g_{int}^i$ : Sonnenschutzfaktor innen

Verglasung Typ «C»: doppelte Isolierverglasung, schwach wärmeleitend auf der Isolierinnenseite der zum Raum gewandten Glasscheibe (4 + 16 + 4; Argon-Füllung).

**TVn-h:** Transmission von sichtbarem Licht normal-hemisphärisch in %

**A:** Die der Sonne zugewandte Aluminiumseite

**TVn-n:** Transmission von sichtbarem Licht normal-normal in %

**B:** Die der Sonne zugewandte farbige Seite

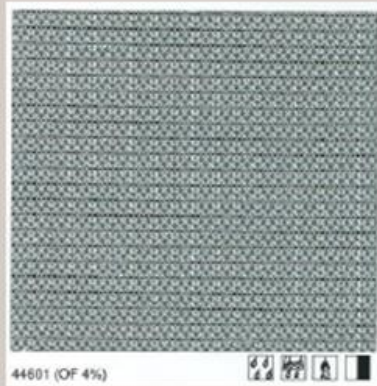
Remarks: SHADING DEVICES \_ INTERNAL \_ SET POINT  $q_{sol} = 200 \text{ W/m}^2$

Shading devices are activated, when the direct + diffuse solar radiation incident on the window exceeds the  $200 \text{ W/m}^2$





BOUNDARY CONDITIONS  
SHADING DEVICES \_ EXTERNAL \_ PRODUCT EXAMPLE  
WAREMA SecuTex \_ 44601 \_ SILBER

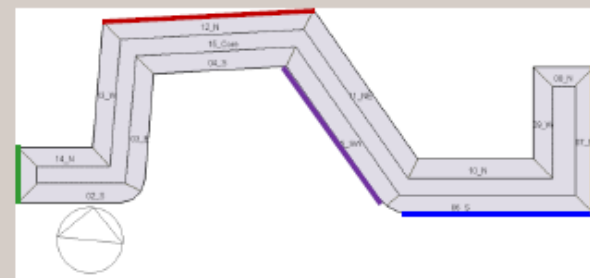
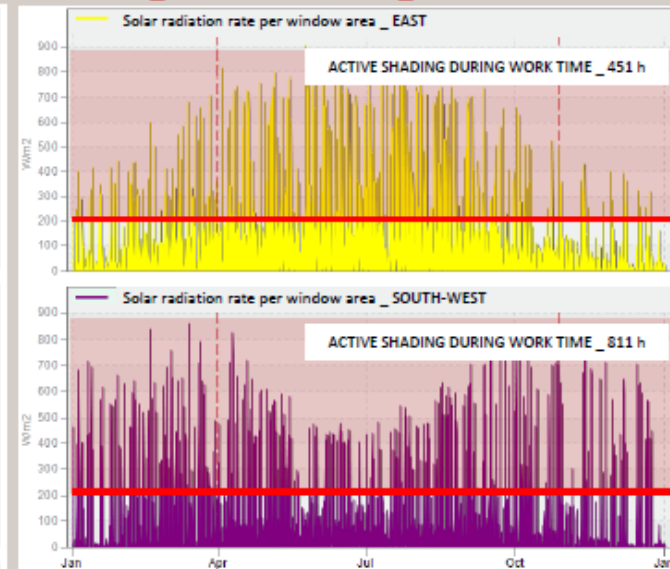
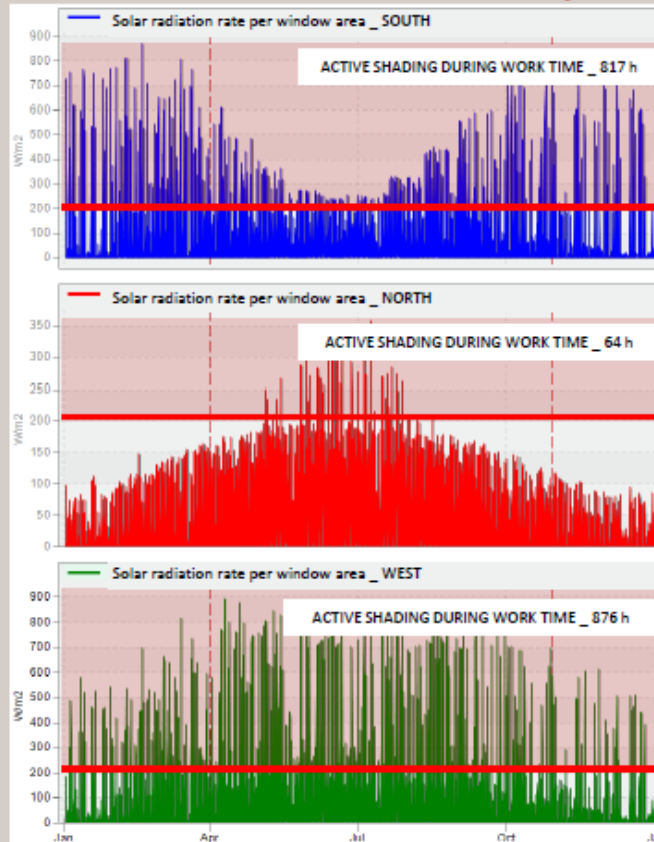


Bezeichnung	Außenliegende Farbe (bei zwei-bahigen Doppeln)	Öffnungskoeffizient in %	Lichttransmissionsgrad in %	Lichtdurchlassvermögen in %	Lichtreflexionsgrad in %	Strahlungsdurchlässigkeitsgrad in %	Strahlungstransmissionsgrad in %	Strahlungsdurchlässigkeitsgrad in %	Fachauslegungswinkel $\beta_{\text{F}}$	Flächenleistung
44500	weiß silber	1	57 53	9 9	34 38	55 54	8 8	37 38	98 98	
44501	silber	1	51	4	45	52	4	44	98	
44502	grün silber	1	29 50	3 3	77 47	24 52	4 4	72 44	98 98	
44600	weiß silber	4	48 43	15 15	37 42	46 44	14 14	40 42	98 98	
44601	silber	4	47	7	46	48	7	45	98	
44602	grün silber	4	18 41	5 5	77 54	21 43	6 6	73 51	98 98	

Remarks: SHADING DEVICES \_ EXTERNAL \_ SET POINT  $q_{\text{sol}} = 200 \text{ W/m}^2$   
Shading devices are activated, when the direct + diffuse solar radiation incident on the window exceeds the  $200 \text{ W/m}^2$

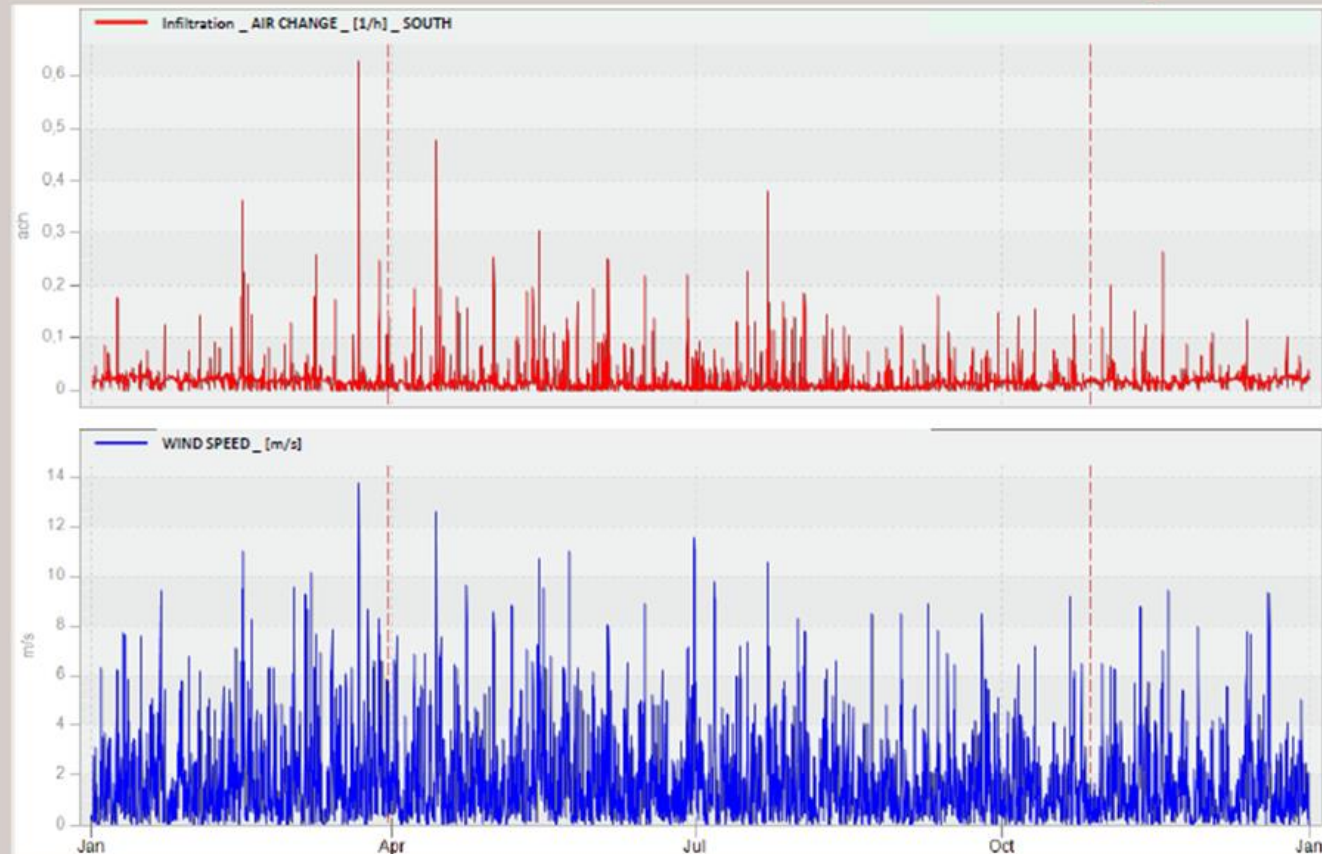






Remarks: Set point of external/internal shading devices \_ 200 W/m<sup>2</sup>;  
 Work time total 2.871 h (8° - 20° \_ Monday – Friday = 2.871 h)





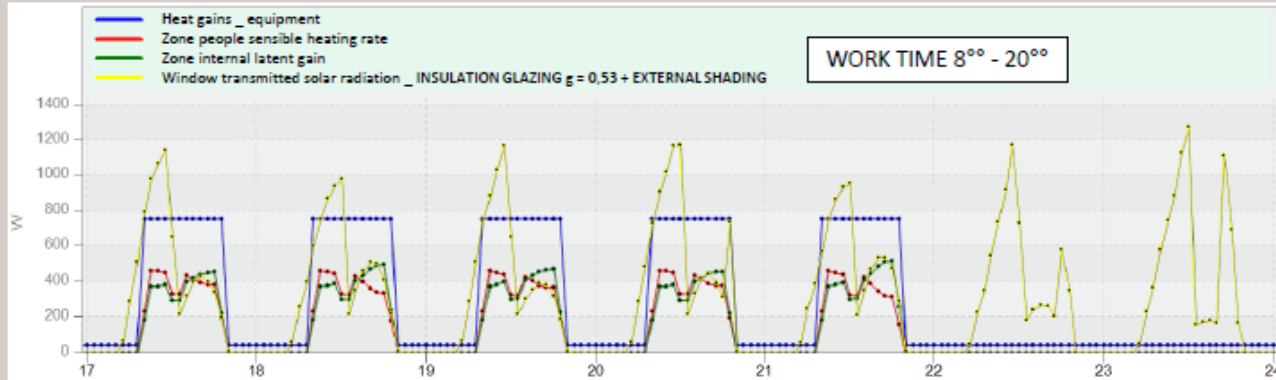
Remark: Infiltration rate depending on wind speed (part of ventilation losses)







BOUNDARY CONDITIONS  
INTERNAL HEAT GAINS \_ OFFICE \_ WEST  
TYPICAL SUMMER WORK WEEK \_ WORK TIME 8° - 20°



**OCCUPANCY**

Office\_OpenOf\_Occ.  
Fraction.  
Through: 31 Dec.  
For: Weekdays SummerDesignDay.  
Until: 08:00, 0.  
Until: 09:00, 0.5,  
Until: 12:00, 1.  
Until: 14:00, 0.75,  
Until: 19:00, 1.  
Until: 20:00, 0.5.  
Until: 24:00, 0.  
For: Weekends,  
Until: 24:00, 0.  
For: Holidays,  
Until: 24:00, 0.  
For: WinterDesignDay AllOtherDays,  
Until: 24:00, 0.

**EQUIPMENT**

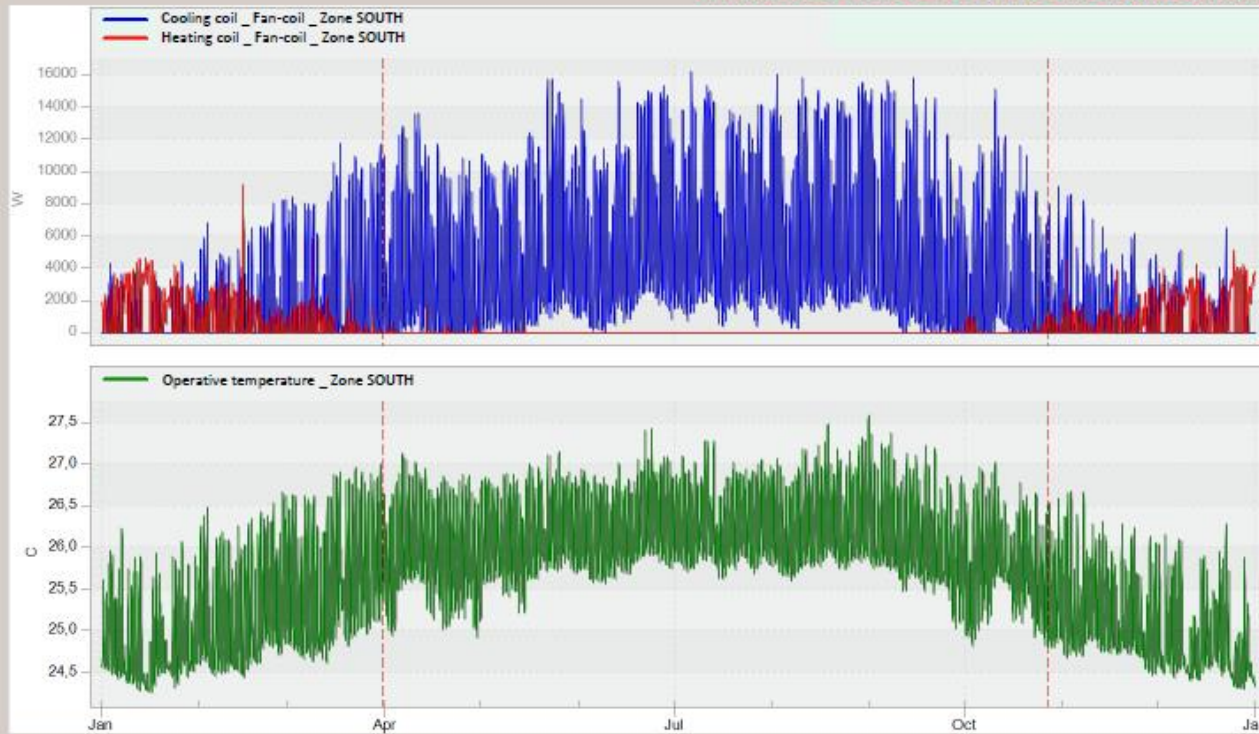
Office\_OpenOf\_Equip.  
Fraction.  
Through: 31 Dec.  
For: Weekdays SummerDesignDay.  
Until: 08:00, 0.05394.  
Until: 20:00, 1.  
Until: 24:00, 0.05394.  
For: Weekends,  
Until: 24:00, 0.05394.  
For: Holidays,  
Until: 24:00, 0.05394.  
For: WinterDesignDay AllOtherDays,  
Until: 24:00, 0.

Remarks: Office equipment \_ 100 W per workplace (energy efficient laptops and LED lights);  
People (light office work) 123 W/Person (latent + sensible heat gains)





BOUNDARY CONDITIONS  
FAN COIL \_ COOLING / HEATING  
EXAMPLE \_ OFFICE \_ SOUTH \_ EXTERNAL SHADING

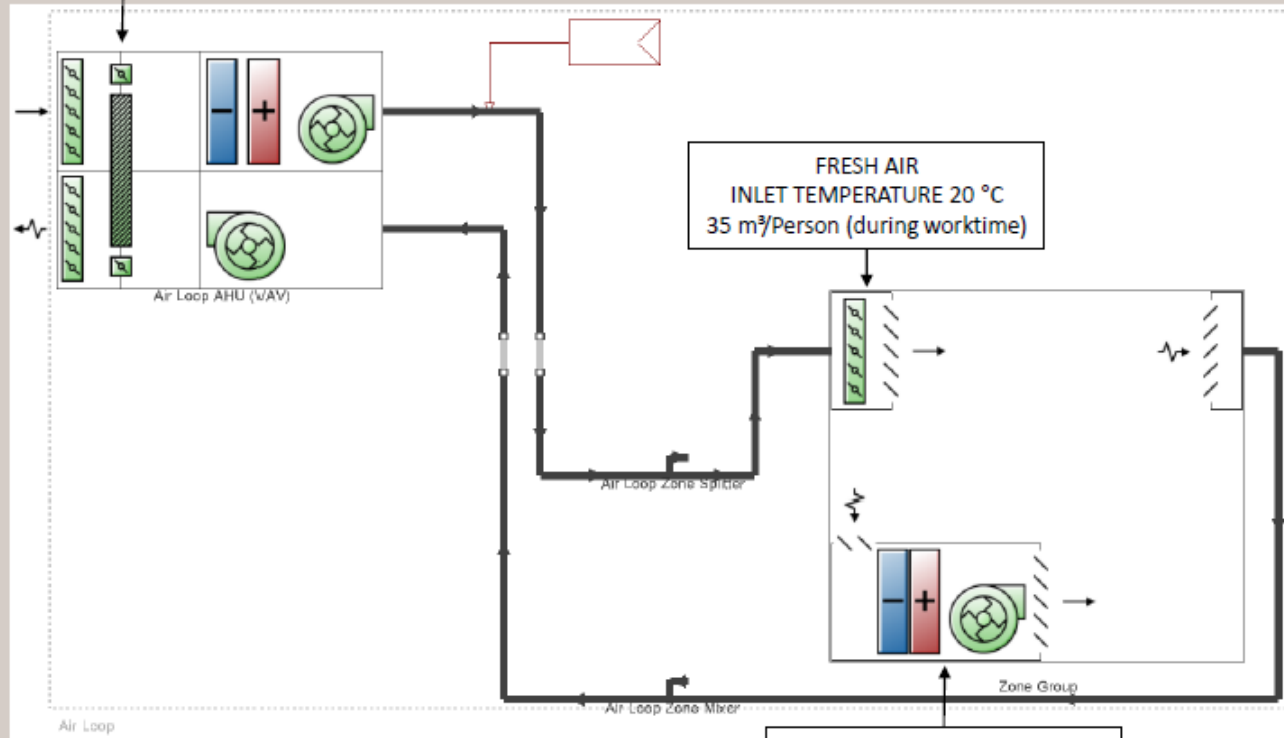


Remark:    \_ Heating coil \_ critical rooms \_ max. 20 W/m<sup>2</sup>  
              \_ Cooling coil \_ critical rooms \_ max. 20 W/m<sup>2</sup>  
              \_ Cooling load in different zones caused also during winter on critical days (clear sky, low sun, room high glazing of facade), additional venting with outside air to prevent overheating resp. 4-pipe cooling/heating system





HEAT RECOVERY 80 %



Remarks: The amount of fan coil units in the office zones needs to cover the max. cooling/heating load as above stated in W per m<sup>2</sup> of gross office floor area.

FAN-COIL  
COOLING COIL \_ 35 W/m<sup>2</sup>  
HEATING COIL \_ 35 W/m<sup>2</sup>





VARIANTS

V1 \_ EXTERNAL SHADING SCREENS + TRIPLE INSULATION GLAZING \_  $U_g = 0,6 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$  \_  $g = 0,53$  \_ TL = 74 %

V2 \_ EXTERNAL SHADING SCREENS + DOUBLE INSULATION GLAZING \_  $U_g = 1,0 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$  \_  $g = 0,62$  \_ TL = 81 %

V3 \_ INTERNAL SHADING SCREENS + DOUBLE INSULATION GLAZING \_  $U_g = 1,0 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$  \_  $g = 0,62$  \_ TL = 81 %





DYNAMIC ENERGY SIMULATIONS \_ THERMAL COMFORT  
"PPD" \_ PREDICTED PERCENTAGE OF DISSATISFIED (%)  
RESULTS



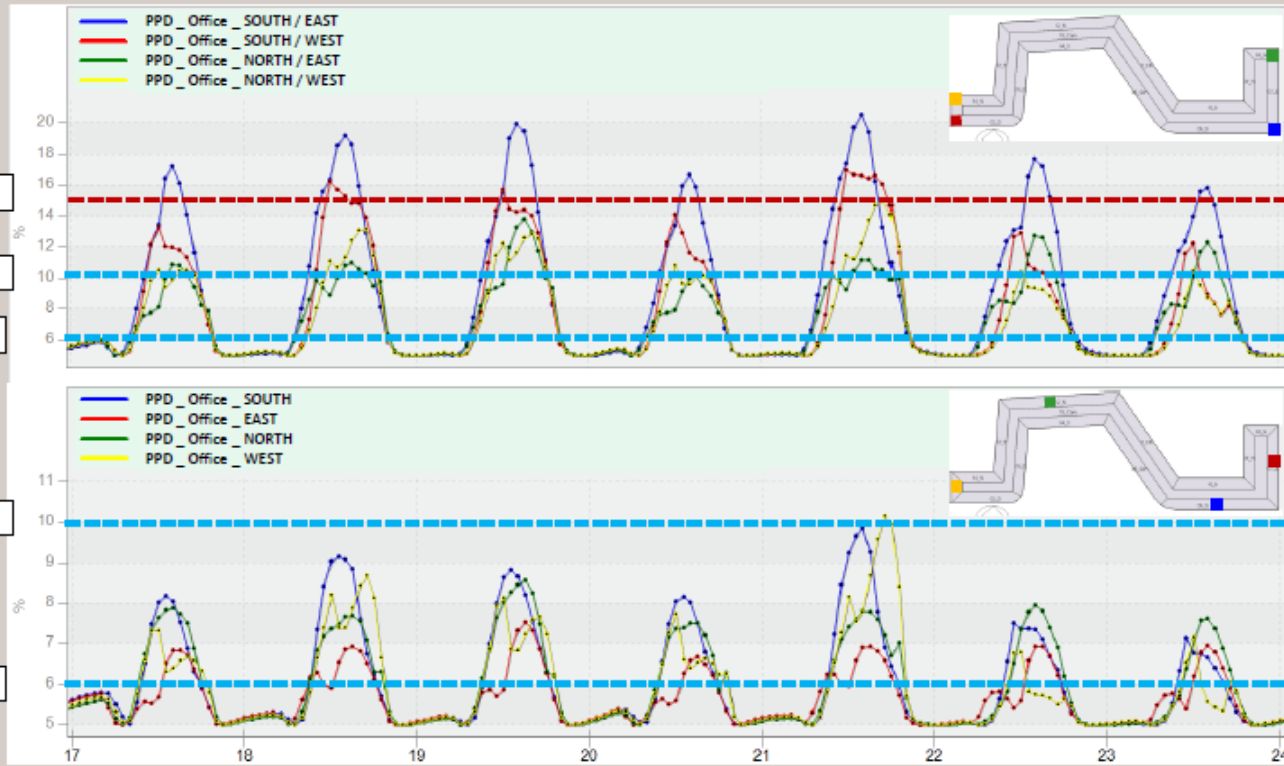


V1\_EXTERNAL SHADING SCREENS + TRIPLE INSULATION GLAZING\_g = 0,53  
THERMAL COMFORT "PPD" \_ CRITICAL SUMMER WEEK

Class C\_max. 15 % PPD

Class B\_max. 10 % PPD

Class A\_max. 6 % PPD



Remark:

- \_ External shading screens WAREMA in combination with clear triple insulation glazing ( $g = 0,53$ )
- \_ Significant reduction of solar (diffuse + direct) gains results in significant reduction of overheating risk
- \_ In combination with cooling coil  $35 \text{ W/m}^2$  \_ thermal comfort "PPD" Class C except critical corner offices
- \_ CFD simulation of local thermal comfort for typical offices with planned fan-coils units necessary



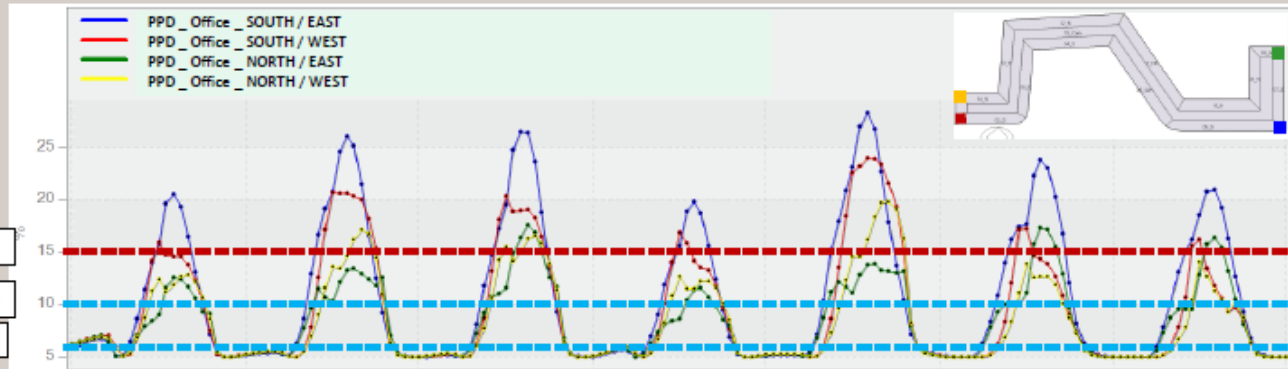


V2 \_ EXTERNAL SHADING SCREENS + DOUBLE INSULATION GLAZING \_ g = 0,62  
THERMAL COMFORT "PPD" \_ CRITICAL SUMMER WEEK

Class C\_max. 15 % PPD

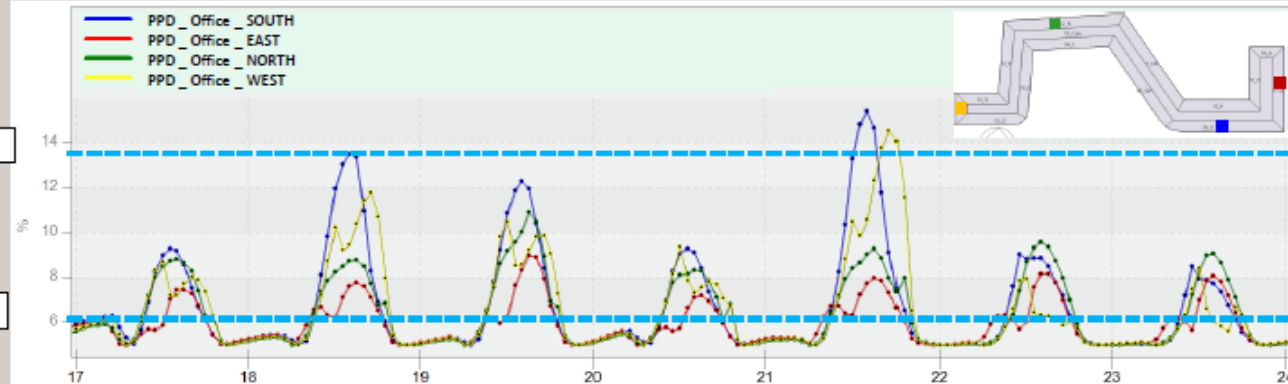
Class B\_max. 10 % PPD

Class A\_max. 6 % PPD



Class B\_max. 10 % PPD

Class A\_max. 6 % PPD



Remark:

- \_ External shading screens WAREMA in combination with clear double insulation glazing ( $g = 0,62$ )
- \_ Significant reduction of solar (diffuse + direct) gains results in significant reduction of overheating risk
- \_ In combination with cooling coil  $35 \text{ W/m}^2$  \_ some hours above thermal comfort "PPD" Class C
- \_ Higher cooling coil necessary (e.g.  $40 \text{ W/m}^2$ )
- \_ CFD simulation of local thermal comfort for typical offices with planned fan-coils units necessary

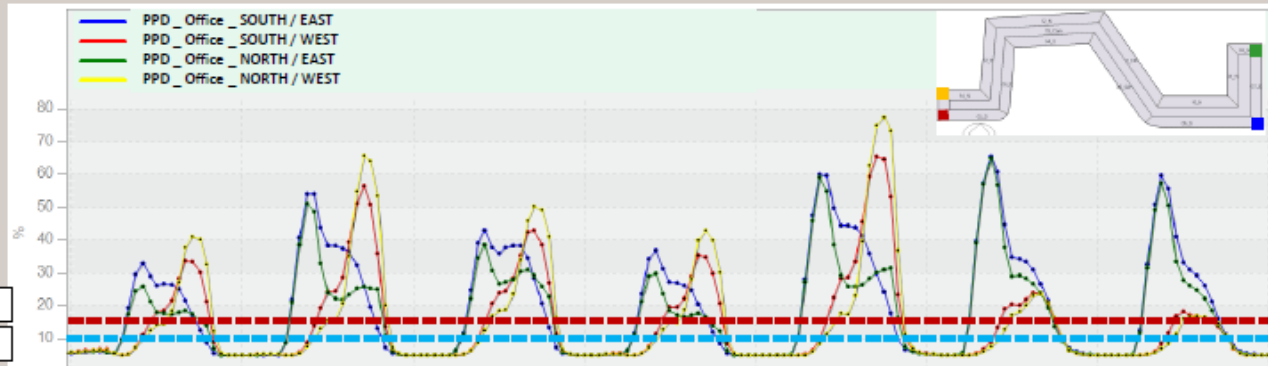






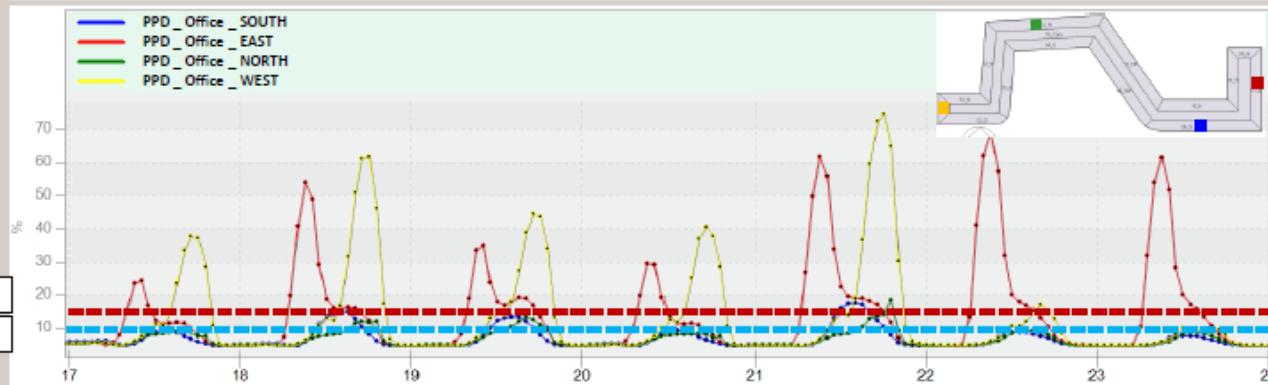
Class C\_max. 15 % PPD

Class B\_max. 10 % PPD



Class C\_max. 15 % PPD

Class B\_max. 10 % PPD



Remark:

- \_ Internal shading screen SOLTIS in combination with clear double insulation glazing ( $g = 0,62$ );
- \_ Low effectivity of internal shading, causes high thermal discomfort in interior;
- \_ Very warm internal screen during hours with direct solar impact causes high levels of PPD especially for the work places nearest to the glazing and internal shading device (local thermal discomfort)



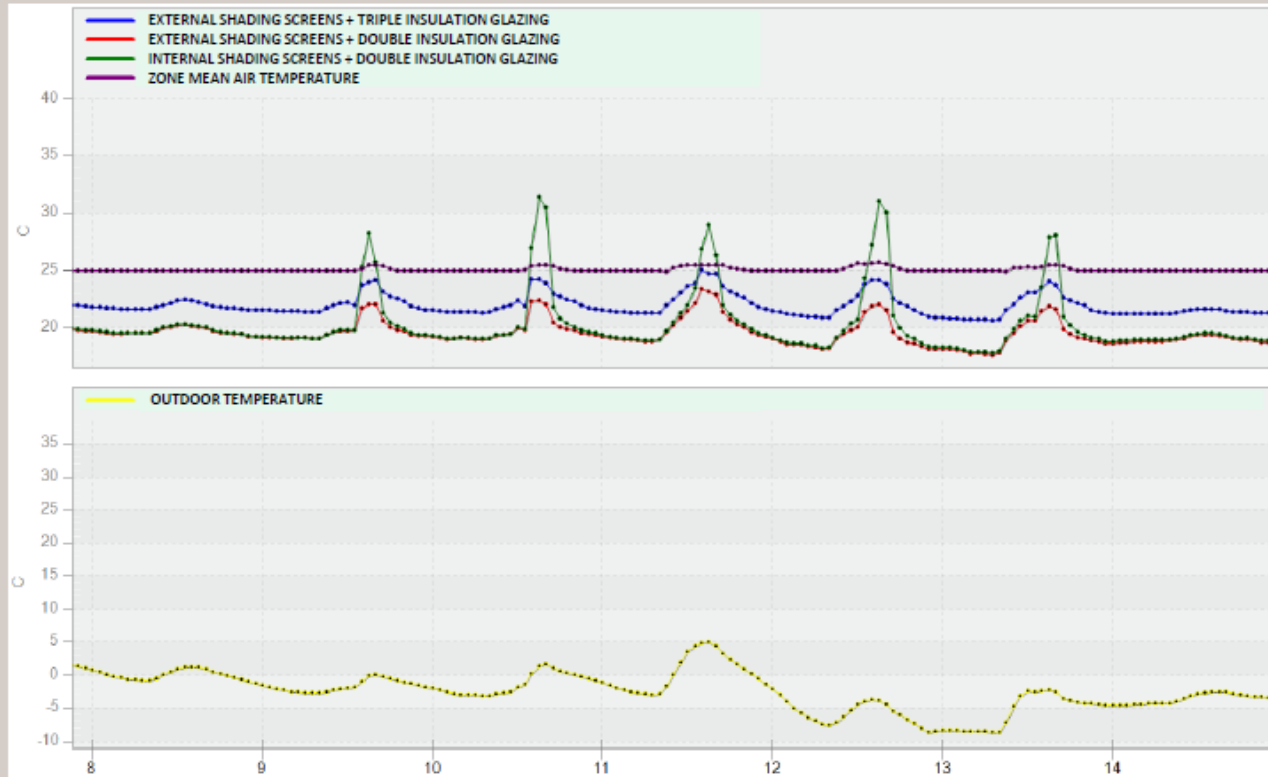


DYNAMIC ENERGY SIMULATIONS  
INTERIOR SURFACE TEMPERATURES \_ GLAZING  
RESULTS





INTERIOR SURFACE TEMPERATURES \_ GLAZING  
CRITICAL WINTER WEEK

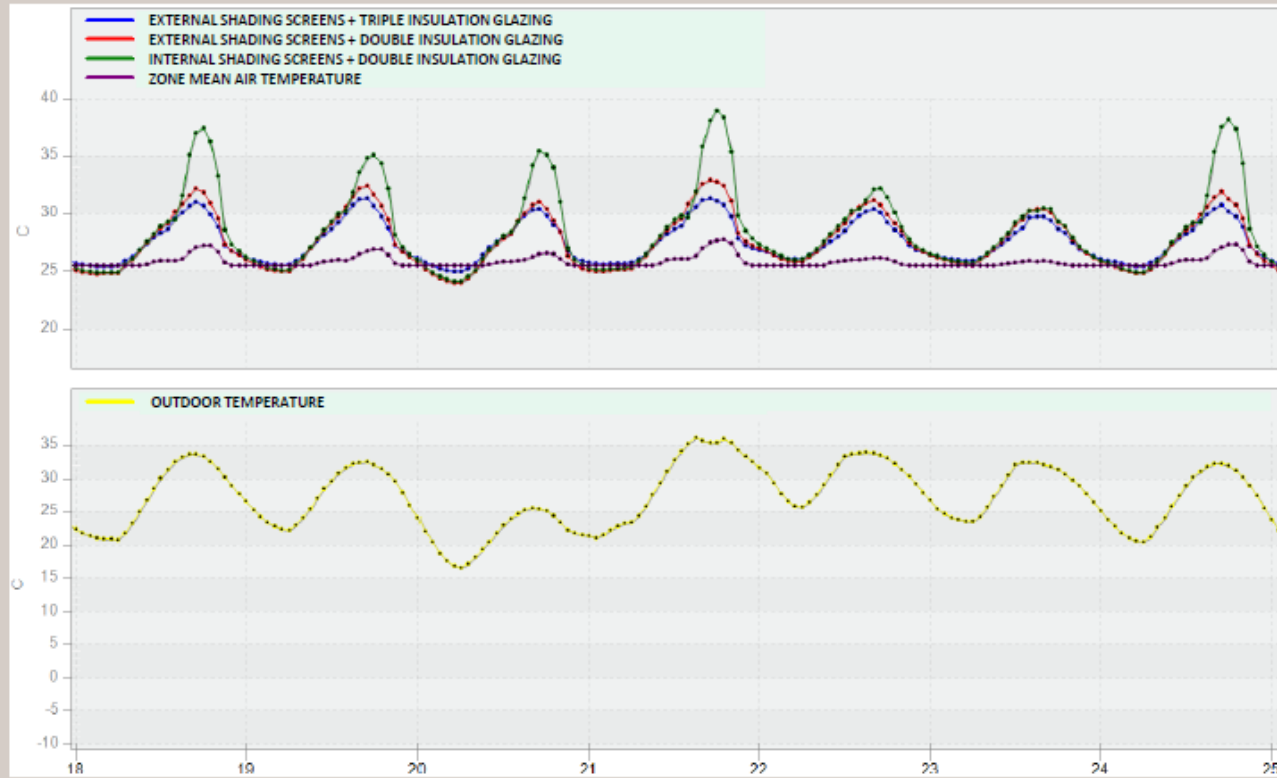


Remark:

- \_ During winter days without direct solar radiation on façade \_ difference between triple / double glazing ca. 2 – 3 K
- \_ During winter days with direct solar radiation on façade \_ difference between internal / external shading ca. 5 – 10 K
- \_ Due to low surface temperatures on double glazing during winter \_ triple insulation glazing recommended



INTERIOR SURFACE TEMPERATURES \_ GLAZING  
CRITICAL SUMMER WEEK



Remark:

\_ During summer days with direct solar radiation on façade \_ difference between internal / external shading ca. 5 – 7 K  
\_ Due to high surface temperatures on internal shading during summer \_ external shading recommended

# Acoustical Comfort



Vanja Keindl  
Paula Topić

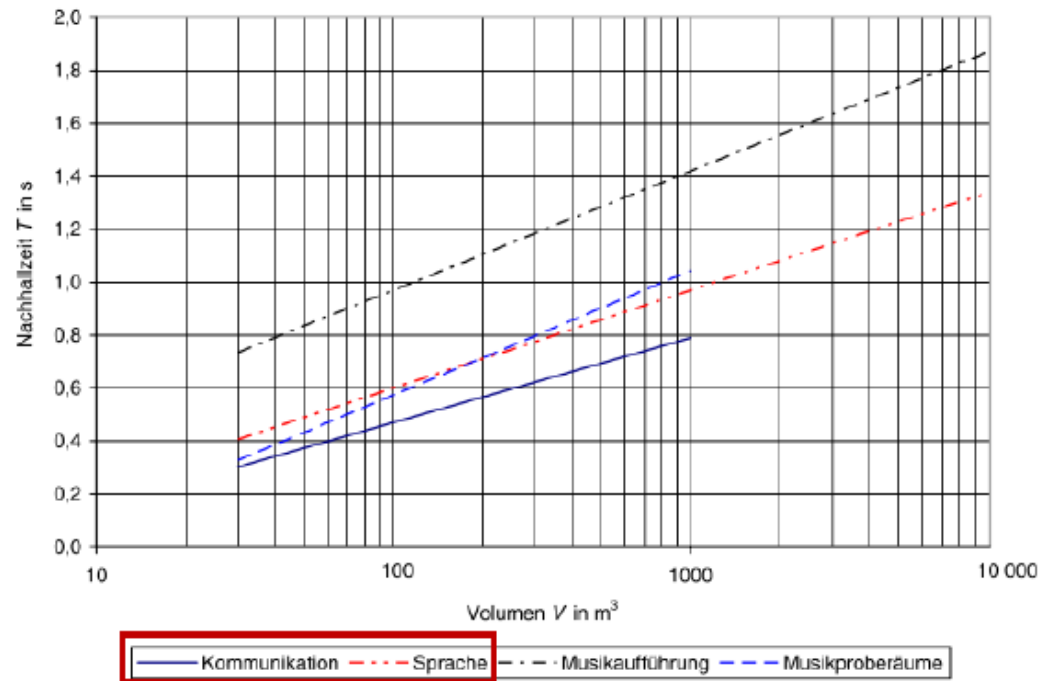
Antonio Jambrač  
Martina Radevska

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Die Berechnung der Nachhallzeit  $T$  bei der Planung erfolgt nach ÖNORM EN 12354-6 (diese enthält auch Angaben für die Schallabsorptionsgrade der üblichen Baustoffe und die Berechnung der Schallabsorption der Einrichtungen, wie Möbel, Maschinen uÄ).



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Remarks: Speech [red dash dotted line] \_ relevant for multipurpose rooms (conference rooms, presentation rooms etc.)  
Communication [blue solid line] \_ relevant for all remaining room types





Level 02

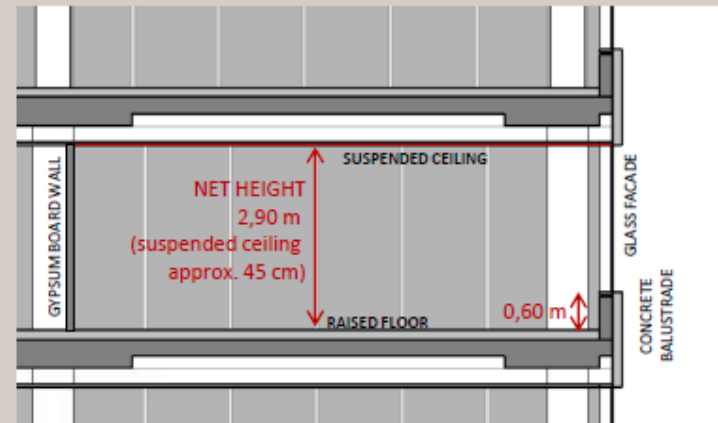


OPEN OFFICE \_ V1





OPEN OFFICE\_V1 \_ 352 m<sup>2</sup>  
SOUND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS



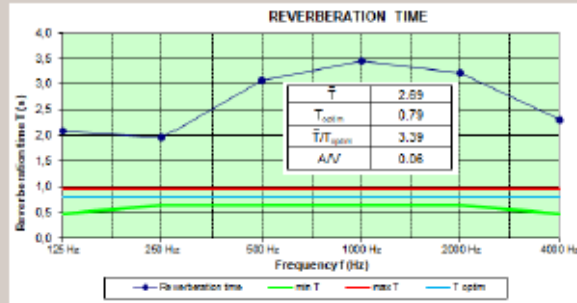
MATERIAL	SOUND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS $\alpha$					
	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz
DOUBLE FLOOR _ SOUND REFLECTING	0,08	0,07	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,08
DOUBLE FLOOR _ SOUND ABSORBING _ D	0,67	0,65	0,37	0,37	0,54	0,67
SUSPEND. CEILING _ STANDARD	0,25	0,15	0,10	0,05	0,05	0,05
SUSPEND. CEILING _ SOUND ABSORBING _ D	0,40	0,45	0,45	0,45	0,45	0,50
CONCRETE WALL / BALUSTRADE	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,05
GYPSUM BOARD WALL	0,08	0,11	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,03
GLASS FACADE	0,20	0,15	0,10	0,05	0,03	0,02
FACADE TRANSOM MULLION PROFILES	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02

Floor area: 352 m<sup>2</sup>  
Volume: 1.021 m<sup>3</sup>  
No persons in calculation  
No furniture in calculation

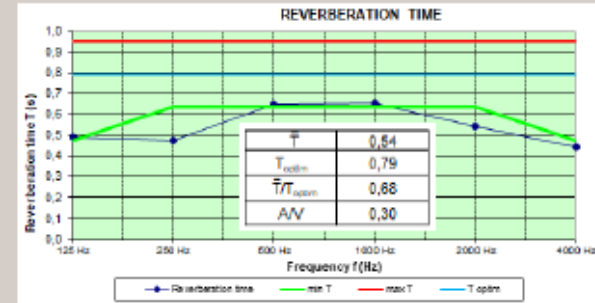
Remarks: Design plans from \_ 14.11.2018 \_ 7G\_AR\_CD\_AP\_5600 - Standard Open Office.pdf  
\_ 7G\_AR\_CD\_AP\_3000 - Sections.pdf



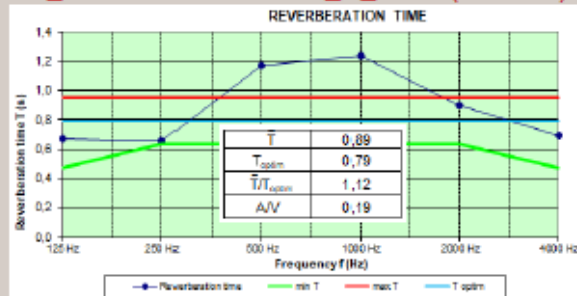
## VO\_WITHOUT SOUND ABSORBING MEASURES



## V2\_+ CEILING \_SOUND ABSORBING\_D\_80 % (282 m<sup>2</sup>)



## V1\_RAISED FLOOR \_SOUND ABSORBING\_D\_80 % (282 m<sup>2</sup>)



# Visual Comfort

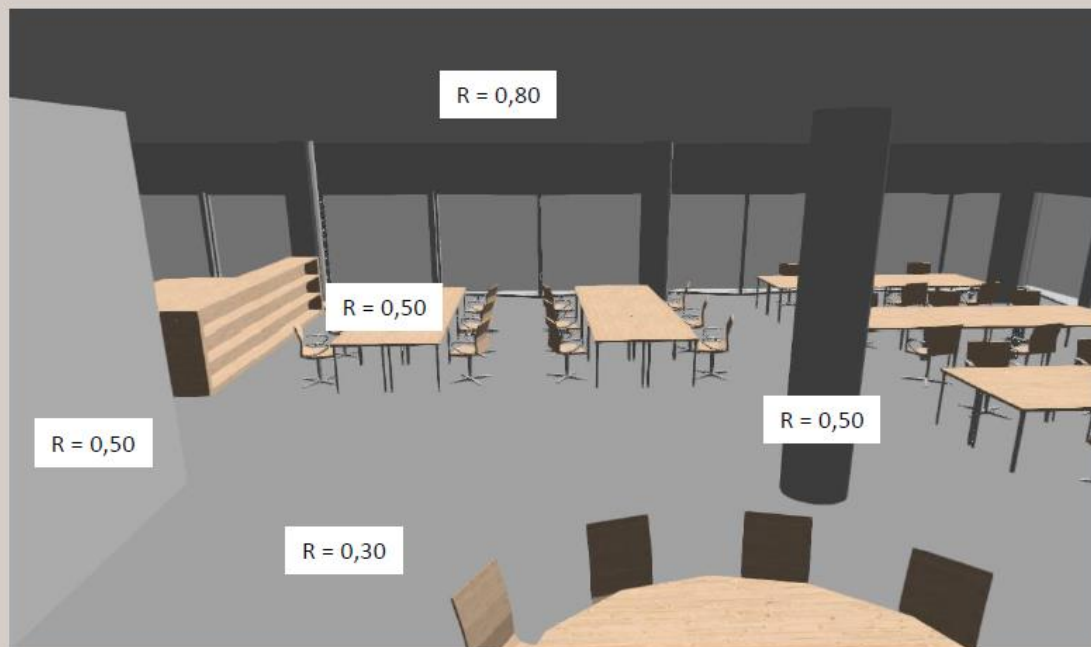


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Surface reflectances

- \_ Ceiling:  $R = 0,80$  (Recommended values from EN 12464-1:2011, 4.2 are 0,7 - 0,9)
- \_ Walls:  $R = 0,50$  (Recommended values from EN 12464-1:2011, 4.2 are 0,5 - 0,8)
- \_ Floor:  $R = 0,30$  (Recommended values from EN 12464-1:2011, 4.2 are 0,2 - 0,4)
- \_ Work desks:  $R = 0,50$





Wärmedämmglas

Produktbezeichnung	Aufbau außen/ SZR/ (Mitte/ SZR/ innen)	U <sub>g</sub> -Nennwert EN 673	Lichttechnische und strahlungsphysikalische Nennwerte EN 410										Dicke	Gewicht
			g-Wert	Lichtdurchlassigkeit	allg. Reflektivgrade-Index in Durchsicht	Lichtreflektivgrad nach außen	Energieabsorption außen	Energieabsorption Mitte	Energieabsorption innen	Shading Coefficient (g-Wert EN 4100/07)	Selektivitätskennzahl			
	mm	W/(m <sup>2</sup> K)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	mm	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
iplus top 1.1 on Clearlite	4/16/4	1,1	64	82	98	12	7	-	-	7	74	1,28	24	20
iplus top 1.1 on Clearlite	6/16/6	1,1	63	80	98	12	10	-	-	8	72	1,27	28	30
iplus top 1.1 on Clearlite	4/12/4	1,3	64	82	98	12	7	-	-	7	74	1,28	20	20
iplus top 1.1 on Clearlite	6/12/6	1,3	63	80	98	12	10	-	-	8	72	1,27	24	30
iplus advanced 1.0 on Clearlite	4/16/4	1,0	57	77	98	15	8	-	-	8	66	1,35	24	20
iplus advanced 1.0 on Clearlite	4/12/4	1,2	56	77	98	15	8	-	-	8	64	1,35	20	20
iplus top 1.1 T on Clearlite	4/16/4	1,1	66	82	98	12	7	-	-	6	76	1,24	24	20
iplus top 1.1 T on Clearlite	6/16/6	1,1	64	81	98	12	10	-	-	8	74	1,27	28	30
iplus top 1.1 T on Clearlite	4/12/4	1,3	66	82	98	12	7	-	-	6	76	1,24	20	20
iplus top 1.1 T on Clearlite	6/12/6	1,3	64	81	98	12	10	-	-	8	74	1,27	24	30
iplus advanced 1.0 T on Clearlite	4/16/4	1,0	62	81	98	13	7	-	-	6	71	1,31	24	20
iplus advanced 1.0 T on Clearlite	6/16/6	1,0	60	80	97	13	10	-	-	7	69	1,33	28	30

Sonnenschutzglas - Magneton-Beschichtungen (Softcoatings)

Produktbezeichnung	Aufbau außen/ SZR/ (Mitte/ SZR/ innen)	U <sub>g</sub> -Nennwert EN 673	Lichttechnische und strahlungsphysikalische Nennwerte EN 410										Dicke der Isolierverglasung	Gewicht	vorgammar / lagbar	Festlaufbeschichtung
			g-Wert	Lichtdurchlassigkeit	allg. Reflektivgrade-Index in Durchsicht	Lichtreflektivgrad nach außen	Energieabsorption außen	Energieabsorption Mitte	Energieabsorption innen	Shading Coefficient (g-Wert EN 4100/07)	Selektivitätskennzahl					
Zweifach-Verglasungen																
	mm	W/(m <sup>2</sup> K)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	mm	kg/m <sup>2</sup>			
ipasel neutral 30/22	6/16/4	1,0	23	70	96	17	28	-	-	1	32	1,80	26	25	•	•
ipasel Ultraselect 62/29	6/16/4	1,0	29	62	93	10	32	-	-	1	33	2,14	26	25	-	•
ipasel light grey 60/33	6/16/4	1,0	33	60	93	10	34	-	-	1	38	1,82	26	25	-	•
ipasel neutral 50/27	6/16/4	1,1	27	50	94	9	48	-	-	1	31	1,85	26	25	-	•
ipasel platin 47/29	6/16/4	1,0	29	47	95	40	29	-	-	1	33	1,62	26	25	-	•
ipasel shine 40/22	6/16/4	1,1	22	40	91	16	53	-	-	1	25	1,82	26	25	-	•
ipasel sky 30/17	6/16/4	1,1	17	30	86	18	63	-	-	0	20	1,76	26	25	-	•
ipasel platin 25/17	6/16/4	1,0	17	25	97	64	19	-	-	1	20	1,47	26	25	-	•
ipasel bright neutral	6/16/4	1,1	47	58	99	35	17	-	-	5	54	1,23	26	25	•	•
ipasel bright white	6/16/4	1,1	51	59	98	36	4	-	-	6	59	1,16	26	25	•	•







$$TQ = \frac{\text{Horizontal illuminance in room}}{\text{Horizontal illuminance in exterior}} \times 100 \text{ in \%}$$

Target values:

	50 % of net area has a daylight factor Dm:	Evaluation:	Points:
1	2 %	Very good	16
2	1,5 %	Average	12
3	1 %	Low	8
4	< 1%	None	0

Remarks: TQ = Dm \_ Average daylight factor on evaluation area (work desk height \_ 0,85 m)



Table 5.26 — Offices

Ref. no.	Type of area, task or activity	$E_m$ lx	$UGR_L$	$U_o$	$R_a$	Specific requirements
5.26.1	Filing, copying, etc.	300	19	0,40	80	
5.26.2	Writing, typing, reading, data processing	500	19	0,60	80	DSE-work, see 4.9.
5.26.3	Technical drawing	750	16	0,70	80	
5.26.4	CAD work stations	500	19	0,60	80	DSE-work, see 4.9.
5.26.5	Conference and meeting rooms	500	19	0,60	80	Lighting should be controllable.
5.26.6	Reception desk	300	22	0,60	80	
5.26.7	Archives	200	25	0,40	80	

Table 5.27 — Retail premises

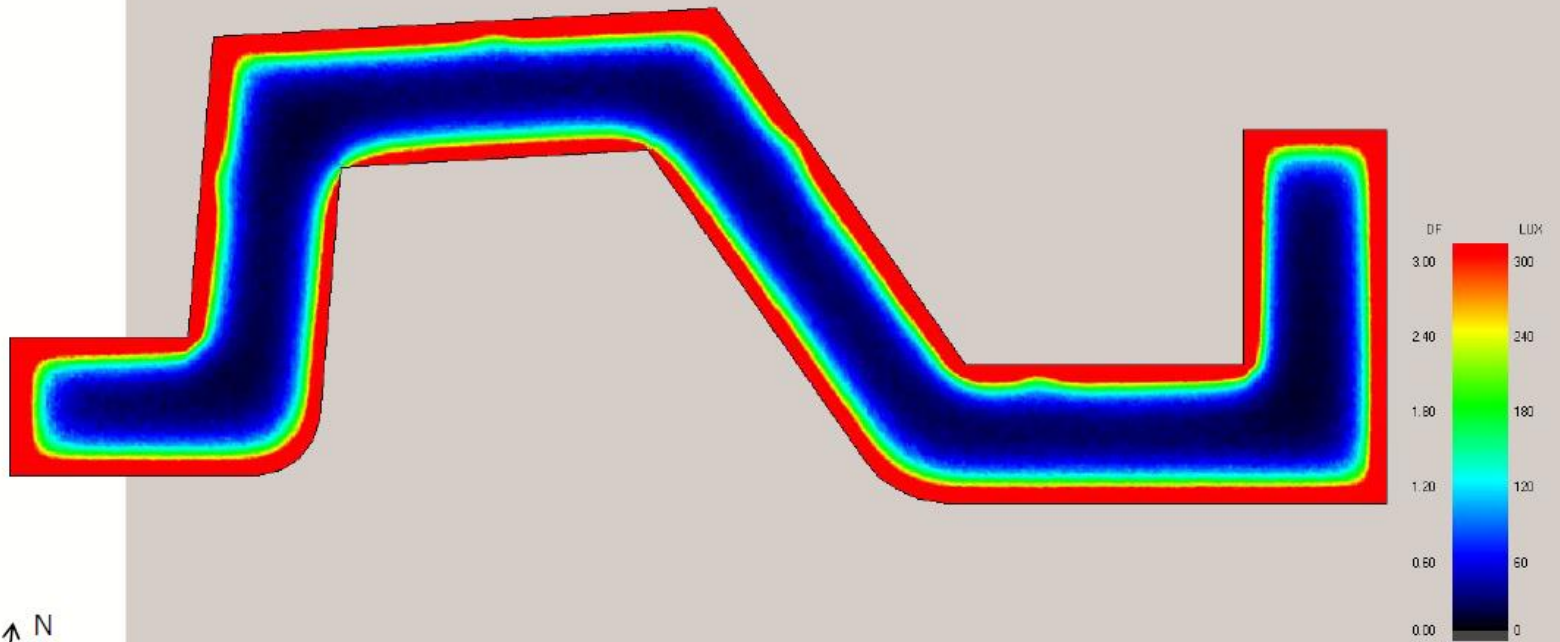
Ref. no.	Type of area, task or activity	$E_m$ lx	$UGR_L$	$U_o$	$R_a$	Specific requirements
5.27.1	Sales area	300	22	0,40	80	
5.27.2	Till area	500	19	0,60	80	
5.27.3	Wrapper table	500	19	0,60	80	



V1C \_ DOUBLE INSULATION GLAZING \_ TL = 81 %

2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR

DAYLIGHT \_ CIE OVERCAST SKY \_ 10.000 lux

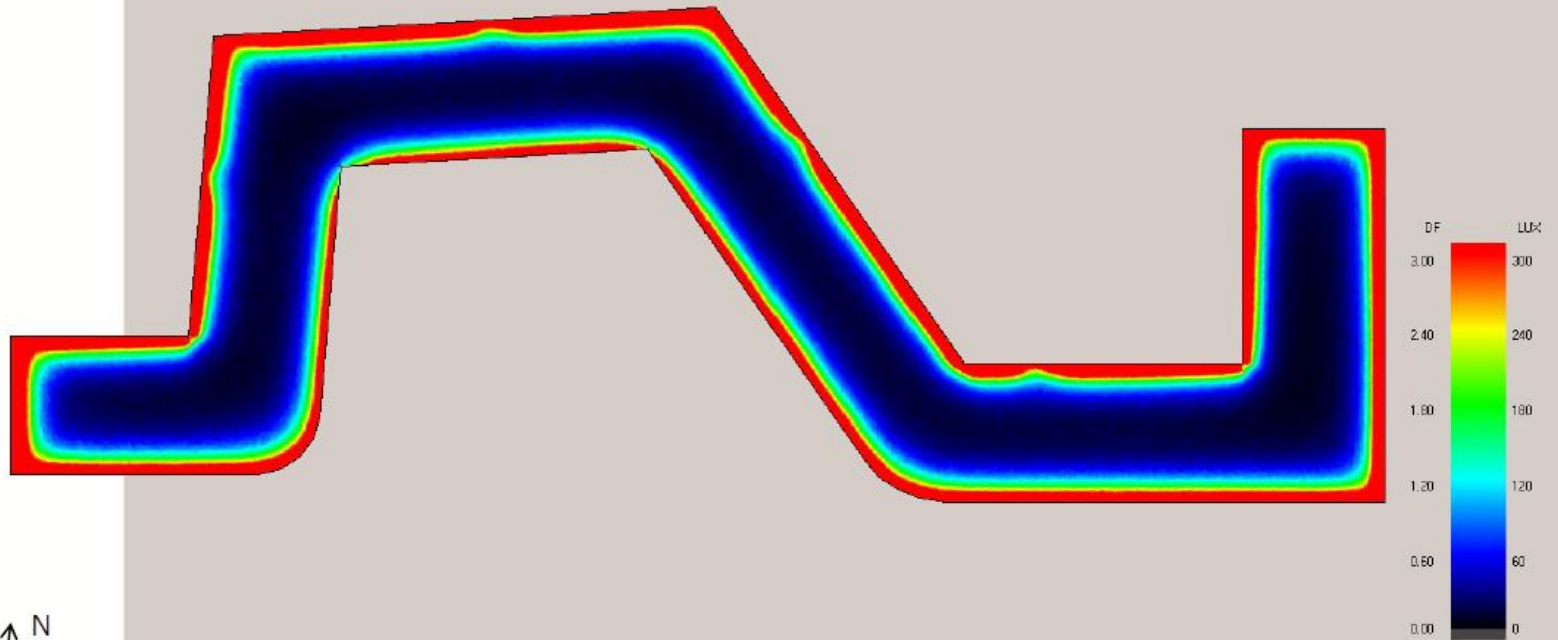


- Remark:
- \_ Dm = 2,31 %
  - \_ Em > 300 lx → 22 % of floor area can be without active artificial lights during overcast sky (red colour)
  - \_ In critical areas during overcast sky \_ artificial lights necessary
  - \_ Ca. 2,5 - 4 m near the facade during overcast sky Em > 300 lux satisfied without active artificial lights





V2C \_ DOUBLE INSULATION GLAZING \_ TL = 62 %  
2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR  
DAYLIGHT \_ CIE OVERCAST SKY \_ 10.000 lux



- Remark:
- \_ Dm = 1,48 %
  - \_ Em > 300 lx → 15 % of floor area can be without active artificial lights during overcast sky (red colour)
  - \_ In critical areas during overcast sky \_ artificial lights necessary
  - \_ Ca. 1,5 - 3 m near the facade during overcast sky Em > 300 lux satisfied without active artificial lights





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# BIMZeED

## Education for zero energy buildings using Building Information Modelling



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Paula Topić

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Martina Radevska

HKIG – Opatija 2019.





# BIMzeED



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

- trogodišnji projekt kojeg financira Europska unija, kroz program Erasmus+.

**Budžet:** 955.633,00 €

**Početak projekta:** studeni 2018.

**Završetak projekta:** listopad 2021.

**Poziv:** EAC/A05/2017

Erasmus+, Cooperation and Innovation for Good Practices (KA2) Knowledge Alliances for higher education



## Erasmus+

THE EU PROGRAMME FOR EDUCATION,  
TRAINING, YOUTH AND SPORT.



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# Koordinator projekta



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Tipperary, Ireland E41 PC92

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# Partneri

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 Tipperary Energy Agency



University of Zagreb, Faculty of  
Civil Engineering



REGIONALNA ENERGETSKA AGENCIJA  
NORTH-WEST CROATIA  
SIEVEROZAPADNE HRVATSKE  
REGIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

 North West Croatia Regional  
Energy Agency



NON-PROFIT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY FOR  
QUALITY CONTROL AND INNOVATION IN BUILDING

Non-Profit Limited Liability  
Company for Quality Control and  
Innovation in Building




Óbuda University



The Catalonia Institute of  
Construction Technology



 Universitat Politècnica de  
Catalunya - technological  
center - CIM UPC foundation



 Architects' Council of  
Europe



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# Izazov projekta BIMzeED



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Prevladavanje neusklađenosti vještina i poboljšanje zapošljivosti (u području NZEB-a i BIM-a) na sadašnjem europskom građevinskom tržištu.

- KAKO?
  - **poboljšanjem i proširenjem postojećih vještina trenera**, malih i srednjih poduzeća, voditelja gradilišta, obrtnika i drugihiskusnih djelatnika.



ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
INNOVATION  
RESEARCH



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# Projekt BIMzeED namjerava:



- 1. Utvrditi nedostatak znanja i vještina u digitalizaciji (BIM) i nZEB-u**
  - unutar visoko obrazovnih institucija i građevinskog sektora za svaku državu partnera (Irska, Španjolska, Mađarska i Hrvatska).
- 2. Unaprijediti ljudski potencijal u građevinskom sektoru**
  - djelujući na visoko obrazovne institucije i sustave strukovnog obrazovanja i osposobljavanja u Europi.
- 3. Poduprijeti građevinski sektor kroz edukaciju i unaprjeđivanje vještina** za rad s tehničkim inovacijama i digitalizacijom.
- 4. Prenijeti znanje o BIM-u i nZEB-u** na i iz drugih zemalja.



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# Projekt BIMzeED namjerava:



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## 5. Uspostaviti i razviti 12-16 nastavnih jedinica

- u cilju povećanja razumijevanja BIM alata i nZEB-a unutar postojećih kurikuluma u građevinskom sektoru.

## 6. Trenirati i osposobiti 120 trenera na europskim visokim učilištima i strukovnim školama

- kroz niz edukacija korištenjem inovativnih i novih obrazovnih materijala koji će biti javno dostupni i prijenosni na portalu za e-učenje.



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# Projekt BIMzeED namjerava:



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7. **Educirati 400-500 studenata, voditelja gradilišta, obrtnika i drugih sudionika u građevinskom projektu**
  - u cilju poboljšanja mogućnosti njihovog zaposlenja.
8. **Poboljšati veze između učitelja, industrije te malih i srednjih poduzeća pomoću inovativnih tehnologija**
  - stvarajući tako povezane zajednice (učenje kroz primjere dobre prakse, obilasci gradilišta, demonstracije u industriji).
9. **Povećati mogućnost zaposlenja u nastavi te malim i srednjim poduzećima**
  - poznatije kao suradnja na razvoju poslovanja.



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Hvala na  
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