

FINAL REPORT

MECHANICAL

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# Mechanical Alternative for Twin Rivers Elementary/Intermediate

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May 9, 2014

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## TWIN RIVERS ELEMENTARY/INTERMEDIATE

### McKeesport, Pa



### The Building

Name: Twin Rivers Elementary/Intermediate  
 Location: 1600 Cornell St, McKeesport, PA  
 Size: 127,000 sq.ft.  
 Overall cost: \$28 million  
 Stories: 2  
 Projected Date of Completion: Jan 2014

### The Team

**Owner:** McKeesport Area School District  
**Architect:** J C Pierce  
**General Contractor:** PJ Dick.  
**Civil Engineers:** Phillips & Associates, Inc.  
**Structural & MEP Engineers:** Loftus Engineers  
**Environmental Engineers:** American Geosciences, Inc.

### Architecture

The building is a red brick that stands out against the expansive glass curtain walls. The k-6th grade students experience large naturally lit common areas. The school is expected to gain a Silver LEED certification. The building includes: Classrooms, offices, a library, a gymnasium, and a cafeteria.

### Mechanical

- Vertical closed loop, earth coupled geothermal system utilizing heat pumps for heating and cooling
- Supplemental floor heating will be provided in kindergarten rooms and the library
- Ventilation system consists of Dedicated Outside Air Systems and rooftop heat pump units

### Structural

- Continuous Wall Footing foundation placed 12 to 18 inches below grade
- Steel beam framing and Steel column system. columns will either be a wideflang or a HSS
- Interior walls are metal stud construction with gypsum board.

### Electrical

- Power source is 208/120V, 3-phase, 4 wire and will provide approx. 10 W/ft<sup>2</sup>.
- A UPS will be provided in case of an emergency and main power is lost.
- A 3000 A switchboard typical transformer is 75 kVa located in various electrical rooms



## Acknowledgments

Thank you to the Architects and Engineers at:

J C Pierce, Architects

Phillips & Associates, Inc

Loftus Engineers

American Geosciences, Inc.

Also, special thanks to:

Laura Miller

Stephen Treado

David Nitchkey

Harry Bauman

David Winklebleck

## Executive Summary

The Twin Rivers Elementary/Intermediate School is a two story 127,000 sqft K-6 grade school in Mckeesport, Pa. It is 20 miles west of Pittsburgh, Pa. It is currently on track to gain LEED Gold accreditation.

The current mechanical system includes a geothermal heat pump system with accompanying air handling units to service smaller and occupancy driven areas of the building. The AHUs are supplied with energy from a condenser chiller which in turn is supported by the geothermal heat pump system. The current system contains a auxiliary loop for more extreme cases of heating and cooling that cannot be serviced by the geo system. This loop, contains a boiler and evaporative cooling towers. The natural gas boiler expends 1000 MBH into the heating load.

The domestic hot water is currently supplied by two natural gas water heaters. The hot water is to be supplied to the building at 120°F. The Cafeteria demands hot water of 140°F. The two water heaters use 285 MBH each for the DHW load.

It is suggested to install a solar hot water system using flat plate collectors in order to service the boiler and the water heaters. The location of the site and the roof area applicable to a solar array are considered for solar gain and shading. The Array will be able to support 15% of the required load. The system will pay itself back after 13 years of use. The addition of more collectors could be justified and would be possible with a larger storage tank. Currently there is not enough room in the Mechanical space for the large storage tank that would be needed.

The array will increase the dead load on the roof of the cafeteria and the gymnasium. This requires the structural design to change the roof joists to larger LH-series joists.

Since the building is complete the cost of refurbishing the site to include a solar energy conversion system would have to be taken into consideration. The gain from the solar collectors may not be the best investment to make for the Mckeesport Area School District.

The Mechanical space is enclosed with a glass wall to allow students and visitors to learn about the inner workings of the building. It is suggested to use a wall with an STC of 60 to divide a mechanical space from an ancillary learning spaces. The current design only has a STC of 29. To decrease the amount of sound entering the space it is suggested to include a sound proof window system which would have as small of an STC of 56.

Twin Rivers Elementary/Intermediate is a well designed school with little to improve upon. However, there are a few things that can increase the educational value. The solar array would increase renewable energy awareness and the sound proof glass would allow that awareness to become knowledge.

# Existing Building and Mechanical Systems Background

## Existing Building and Site Summary

The Twin Rivers Elementary/Intermediate School will house 800 students of the Mckeesport Area School District. It is a two story building of 127,000 sq. ft. The Mechanical system is designed to save 30% of energy when compared to ASHRAE standard 90.1-2007 requirements. ASHRAEs Advanced Energy Design Guide for K-12 School Buildings also had a major impact on the design. The building has many different rooms with different functions, including the following types of areas:

- Cafeteria
- Classroom
- Computer Lab
- Corridor
- Gymnasium
- Kitchen
- Library
- Mechanical & Electrical
- Nurse's area
- Offices
- Water Closets

The school is currently on track to receive LEED Gold accreditation since its completion in February 2014. The Building has no neighboring buildings since it takes an entire block. this fact allows for an excess of sunlight onto the school. There are sustainable sunshades on the exterior curtain walls and windows. Both perforated metal sunshades and metal awnings will be used on the exterior to control day lighting. This will reduce the load needed to cool the building.

## Building Envelope

Twin Rivers Elementary/Intermediate is designed to have typical exterior walls to be 14-1/8". The finish will be modular brick veneer extending from grade to the height of the building. The wall coping is a pre-finished aluminum coping incorporated with a aluminum composite metal panel system. Ground face CMU is used for the window sills and heads. It will also work architecturally to separate the brick veneer from the above pre-finished horizontal metal siding. Also, the ground face cmu will be used as accent bands at various heights. Molded cellular weep vents will be placed 24" o.c. and a copper laminate fabric with stainless steel drip edge will be used as the through wall flashing. 2" polystyrene board insulation will extend below grade to protect the foundation at the frost line, as well as continuously run the length of the exterior walls. The framing is that of a steel thermal efficient panel in connection with a continuous vapor barrier.

Typical windows will have a stationary pane at the top with a awing opening lower pane. The glazing is to be low-E insulated triple glazed system. The exterior storefront glazing

utilized in the clerestory windows and the southern hallway.

## **Existing Mechanical Systems Summary**

The main heating and cooling for the classrooms currently comes from a geothermal heat pump system. This will be an earth coupled water, or heat pump water (HPW), loop directly connected to water-to-air heat pumps located in the individual rooms. An auxiliary boiler will be used in case the geothermal wells cannot produce appropriate fluid temperatures. There will be 2 well fields located slightly north of the building's foundation. The earth coupled water loop will also be connected to a chiller, serving air handling units, variable volume reheat boxes, and radiant floor systems for the kindergarten, pre-school rooms, and library story room. The AHUs produce heating for the cafeteria, the gym, the library, and the offices.

The ventilation system consists of 2 dedicated outside air systems (DOAS) which serve the classrooms and most of the building. The library, cafeteria, gymnasium, and offices each have individual air handling units (AHU). The library and office AHUs will have zone reheat coils. The gym and cafeteria AHUs will consist of just a single zone. The additional AHU are necessary to allow the building to lower the building load during low occupancy time periods, such as the summer months when school is not in session.

## **Design Objectives**

Twin Rivers Elementary/Intermediate was designed to be a state of the art educational building. It is to be an example for other school districts in the area to follow. LEED considerations heavily influenced the design. Once completed, the school is to be LEED Gold certified. The HVAC design references the following standards: ASHRAE 15-2010, 62-2007, 90.1-2007, and 55-2004, and uses ASHRAE's 2006 Advanced Energy Design Guide for K-12 School Building as a guideline.

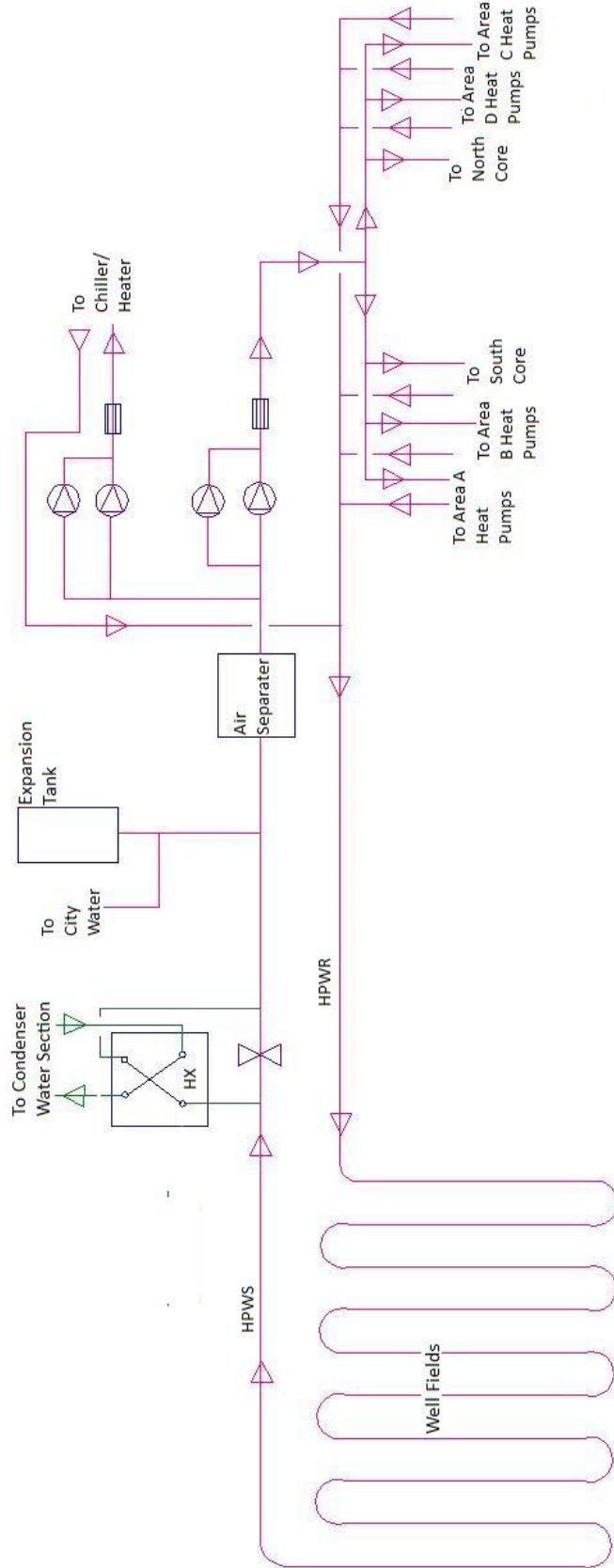
## **Ventilation**

Two DOAS's, four AHU's supply the building, one kitchen make-up air unit, and one fan coil unit provide the building with the appropriate ventilation as required by ASHREA Standard 62.1.

The DOAS's return air, including that from the restrooms and from the classrooms, is used within the DOAS for heat recovery. It is then exhausted out of the system near the outside air intake. Since restroom exhaust is considered a Class 2 exhaust, it is allowed to be recirculated into the system. The AHU supplying the cafeteria and support area is placed at least 18 feet away from the kitchen exhaust. This is more than the 15 feet required for



Figure 1: Current Heat Pump Water Loop



a Class 3 exhaust. The Kitchen will have specific exhausts to the rooftop. Because of this, there is a kitchen makeup air unit.

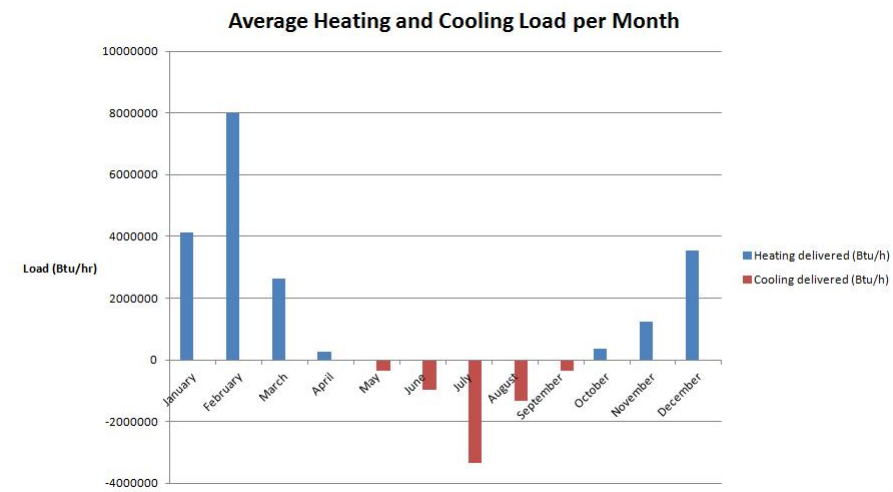
A ventilation calculation was performed in order to determine outdoor air intake flow for optimal ventilation system for breathing zone. All systems met the required outdoor air minimums.

## Heating and Cooling Loads

Twin Rivers Elementary/Intermediate is designed for 99.6% winter conditions due to the lack of occupancy during the summer months. This means that most of the load is for heating purposes.

A Load simulation was performed in the TRANE Trace program. To do this, a block load energy analysis was applied. Within Trace, templates for different zone types were created. A block load analysis is for simplicity and estimation.

The following graph is the load for each month of the year. February has the highest average load due to extreme winter conditions. December and January do not have a high load as it may be expected. This is because these months have school holidays that lessen the load needed during those times. The peak heating load is 10,998 MBh. This is typical for western Pennsylvania design conditions.



## Geothermal Auxiliary Loop and Domestic Hot Water

The Geothermal Auxiliary Loop (also called the condenser water loop, CW) and Domestic Hot Water (DHW) are the main focus of the proposed renovations. The goal will be to reduce the dependency on natural gas for heating purposes.

The heating for the building is supplied by the geothermal system. However, the energy gained may not be enough to meet the demand loads of the building. In this case, the system requires backup energy. This backup energy is supplied by the condenser water loop.

The set point of the loop is to be 65°F rising to a max of 80°F. The system consists of 1 hot water boiler, 2 circulating water pumps (1 stand-by, 1 primary), 1 closed circuit evaporative cooler, cooler by-pass valve and a glycol injection unit. The condenser water pump with the lowest run time energizes when any air handling unit or room heat pump is in operation. the lead pump will start and run continuously. Whenever the system is no longer needed, the lead water pump will run for a period of time to dissipate the heat in the system. When either evaporative cooler pumps (CDWP-1,2) is started, the supply valve from the Heat Pump Water Supply line shall open allowing flow through the heat exchanger. A condenser supply water temperature controller shall; open/close the evaporative cooler by-pass valve, cycle the cooler fan speeds, and cycle the spray pump, and energize the boiler to maintain set-point as follows:

If the condenser temperature is below setpoint, (65 ° F)

- The boiler shall be enabled
- The fan shall be de-energized and the spray pump shall be de-energized
- the by-pass valve closed

On a rise in condenser water temperature (over 80 °F)

- the boiler shall be shut off
- temperature the cooler by-pass valve shall open to the tower

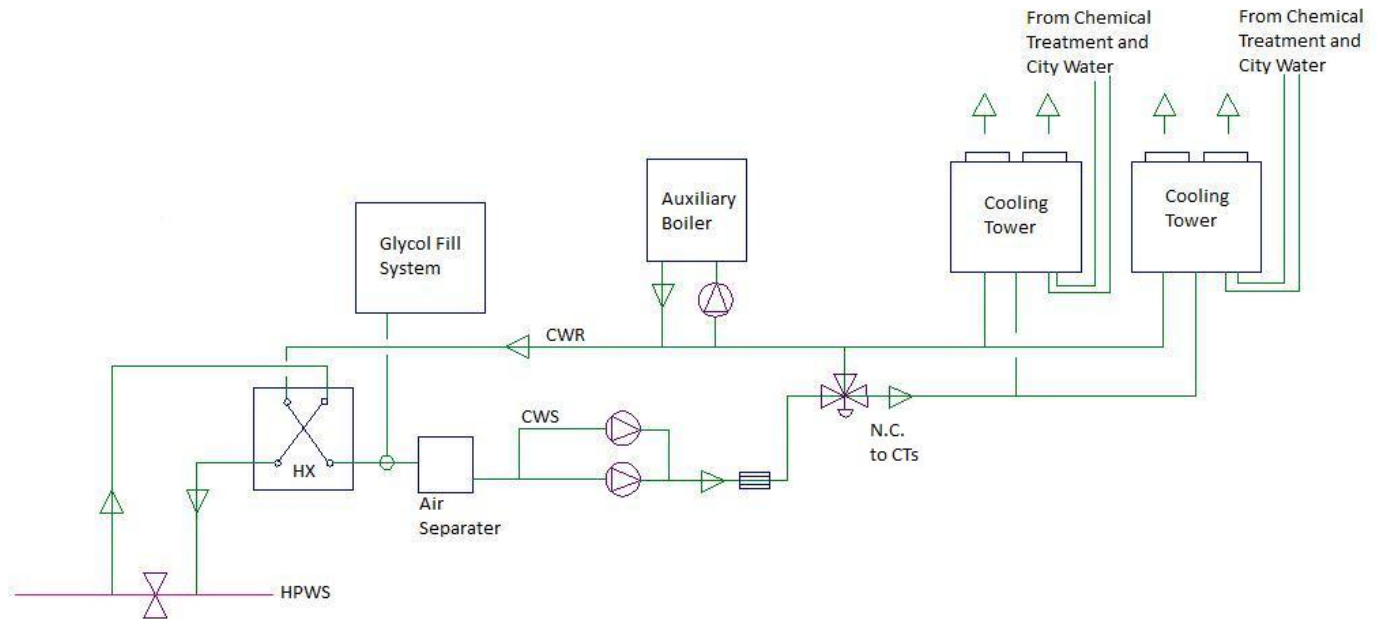
On a further rise in temperature (over 90 °F)

- the cooler spray pump shall energize
- the cooler fan shall energize

The following diagram is a simplified version of the existing system.

The current DHW is supplied from two natural gas water heaters. The peak demand for hot water is during meals when the cafeteria's kitchen will be in full use. The commercial dishwasher is the only device that demands 140°F water. The rest of the building will be supplied with 120°F DHW. The city water line comes into the building at a temperature of 49 °F. This demands a temperature rise of 91 °F.

Figure 2: Current Condenser Water loop



### Current Boiler and Water Heater

The current boiler is a Futera Fusion boiler (1000MBH). This is auxiliary heating for the geothermal heat pump system. The boiler is to be turned on anytime the classroom heat pumps are in use. The geothermal wells are to supply water at 52°F at 1010 gpm. In 8” diameter piping. The exiting temperature of the boiler is to be 180°F.

Table 1: Current Boiler Size

Auxiliary Hot Water Boiler						
type	Input MBH	Output MBH	Max GPM	EWT (F)	LWT (F)	
HWB-1	finned tube	1000	970	58	150	180

There are currently two 125 gallon water heaters that supply the building with domestic hot water. The exiting temperature is to be 140°F. The water heaters are able to produce 285 MBH for the building’s hot water.

Table 2: Catalog of Futera Fusion From RBI Water Heaters

Dimensions and Ratings												
Model	Input		Output		Flue Vent			Air Intake	Connections		Weight	
	MBH	kW	MBH	kW	Cat IV Positive (Up to 60')		Cat II		Gas	Water	Lbs	Kg
					UL Listed Stainless Steel	PVC/PP Option						
CB/CW 500	500	147	476	139	7"	8"	Common	8"	1"	2"	850	386
CB/CW 750	750	220	713	209	7"	8"	Common	8"	1"	2"	900	408
<b>CB/CW 1000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>7"</b>	<b>8"</b>	<b>Vent</b>	<b>8"</b>	<b>1-1/4"</b>	<b>2"</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>476</b>
CB/CW 1250	1,250	366	1189	348	8"	8"	Engineered Systems*	10"	1-1/4"	2-1/2"	1235	560
CB/CW 1500	1,500	440	1430	419	8"	8"	Engineered Systems*	10"	1-1/4"	2-1/2"	1275	578
CB/CW 1750	1,750	513	1668	489	10"	10"	Engineered Systems*	12"	1-1/2"	2-1/2"	1365	619
CB/CW 2000	1,999	586	1904	558	10"	10"	Engineered Systems*	12"	1-1/2"	2-1/2"	1447	656

\* Diameters may vary based on system design.

Delta T/Boiler Recovery Table - Fahrenheit															
Model	500		750		1000		1250		1500		1750		2000		
	Inlet Temp (°F)	Flow Rate (gph)	Δt (°F)	Flow Rate (gph)	Δt (°F)	Flow Rate (gph)	Δt (°F)	Flow Rate (gph)	Δt (°F)	Flow Rate (gph)	Δt (°F)	Flow Rate (gph)	Δt (°F)	Flow Rate (gph)	Δt (°F)
60	614	96	833	106	1050	112	1460	101	1664	106	1859	111	2118	111	
80	753	76	998	86	1245	92	1768	81	2000	86	2205	91	2520	91	
100	999	56	1268	66	1546	72	2293	61	2530	66	2758	71	3136	71	
120	1513	36	1770	46	2083	52	3320	41	3532	46	3737	51	4247	51	
140	3336	16	3072	26	3321	32	6354	21	6130	26	6026	31	6855	31	

Table 3: Water Heater Schedule

Hot Water Heaters					
Size (Gal)	Input		Output		GPH
	Input BTU	Temp(F)	Temp(F)		
WH-1	125	285,000	100	140	332
WH-1	125	285,000	100	140	332

## Mechanical Proposal

### Solar Thermal Auxiliary

The most likely solution to extracting on-site energy would be to involve adding an optocaloric auxiliary system to the condenser water loop. The proposed renovation would connect the solar thermal energy into the heat pump water system and remove the scheduled auxiliary boiler. There is adequate space available on top of the cafeteria roof, which are in close proximity to the mechanical spaces on the first floor. The solar thermal system should be able to provide enough auxiliary heat to the heat pump system and also have additional heat when auxiliary heat is not needed. This additional energy will be used to heat the domestic hot water.

Originally, it was assumed that this would not be a more cost effective revision to the mechanical system. Solar panels in Pennsylvania are not the least costly form of energy. While it is a fashionable renewable energy source, natural gas is by far less expensive in the initial cost and in the lifecycle cost. To add the solar hot water heating to Twin Rivers is suggested purely for it's educational value. The school had dedicated much of the design to the education of the inner-workings of sustainable design. The main corridor encases the mechanical room, electrical room, and the rain water harvesting room in glass with

educational led screens depicting the sustainable aspects of the newest building in the district.

The initial cost of the system may be high but natural gas fuel savings could make the installation of a solar energy system worthwhile. A appropriate life cycle cost evaluation must be done to determine if the project is cost efficient idea.

The proposed system is to look similar to the following diagram. A 30% propylene glycol to water solution will be used within the loop. This is will not affect the existing condenser water loop due to the same solution being used in the original design with the boiler. The mechanical system is designed to have propylene glycol fill stations. One provides solution to the AHU heating coils and the other to the condenser water loop. The solution will ensure that the piping on the roof, which connects the panels to the DHW heater, will not freeze during the winter.

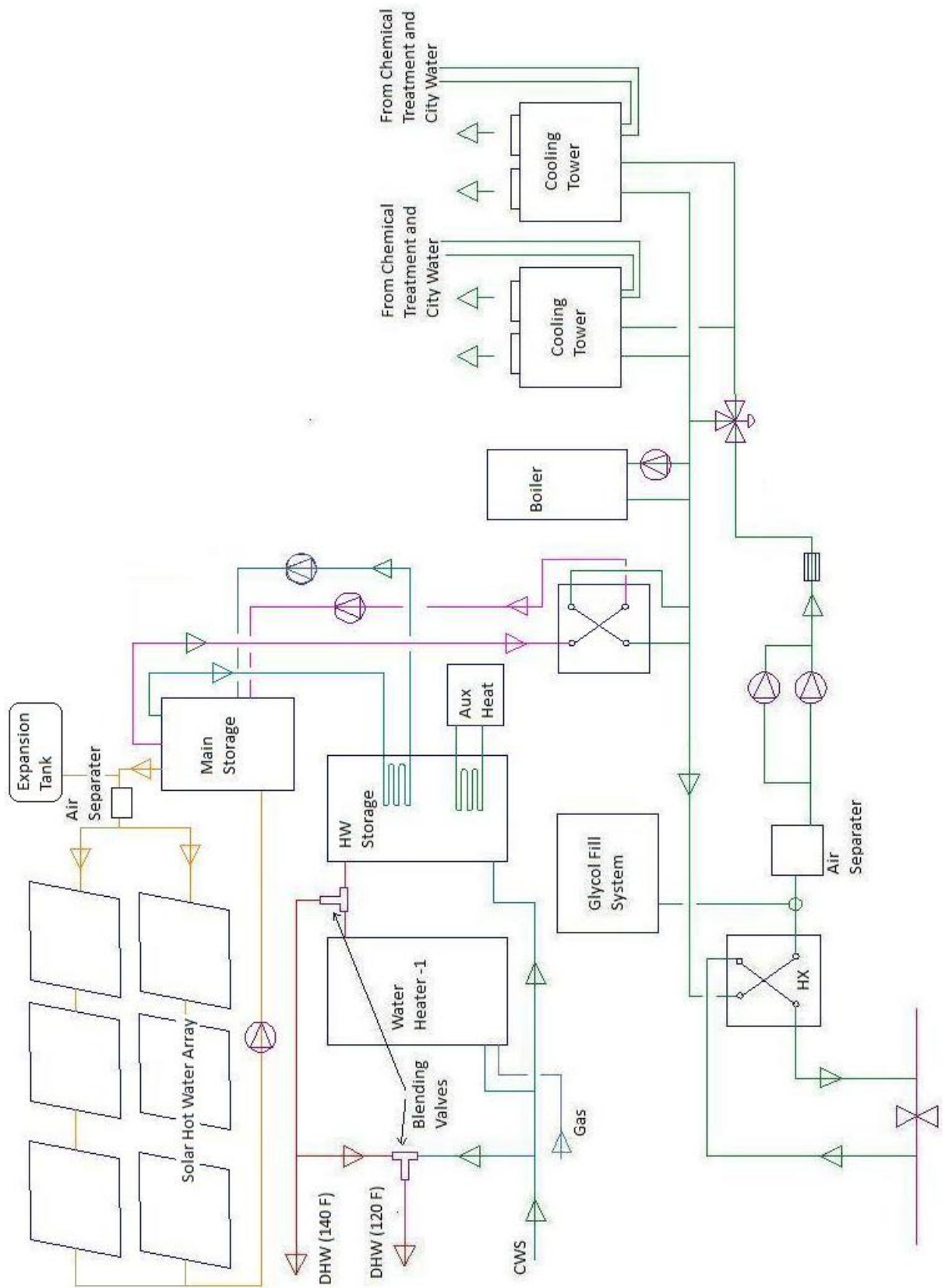


Figure 3: Revised Condenser Water Loop with Solar Water Heating

The solar hot water panels will produce an outlet temperature of 150°F. This is less than what is necessary for the DHW load, however, it is more beneficial to operate the collectors at this temperature than it is at 180°. The main use of the solar energy conversion system (SECS) is during the winter months when the GA loop is needed to be heated. The lower temperature difference between the collector inlet temp and the atmospheric temp is beneficial to the collector efficiency.

The geothermal system is a reliable system and the boiler is only in use during extreme winter conditions when the necessary load is not met. If the SECS is to be efficient, other loads must be added to the loop to ensure that the solar energy is being fully utilized. The domestic hot water currently receives the load from two identical water heaters in parallel. It is proposed to remove one of the water heaters and to replace it with a indirect solar system with the heat exchanger in the tank. This would be an additional benefit for installing the solar-based system.

## Load Analysis

### CW loop Load

The boiler runs at 58 gpm producing a 30°F temperature rise. The solution running through the system is to be 30% propylene glycol. To determine the load of the boiler the following calculation\* was done.

$$Q = m_{dot}c_p\rho\Delta T$$

$$Q = \left(58 \frac{gal}{min}\right) \left(60 \frac{min}{hr}\right) \left(.947 \frac{btu}{lbF}\right) \left(64.7 \frac{lb}{ft^3}\right) \left(\frac{1ft^3}{7.48gal}\right) (30F)$$

$$Q = 855.171MBH$$

\*Calculation based on 30% propylene glycol solution. Property values from Dow's Engineering and Operating Guide for Dowfrost HD at 80°F

This is a very large amount of energy to be provided. It is suggested to not remove the boiler but change the controls so that a solar heat exchanger would add as much energy to the system as possible and use the boiler for half the load necessary. The calculations will assume that the collector is to produce only 427.6 MBH for the GA loop.

### DHW Load

To determine the size of the water heaters. Pro-Size Water Heater Sizing Program for Schools was used to find the peak hot water demand. This added up all the classroom sinks, restrooms, and food services loads. The peak DHW demand is 667 gph. This can be checked by comparing it to the current water heater capability of 332 gph each.



$$Q = 8.36m_{dot}\Delta T$$
$$Q = 8.36\frac{lb}{gal}(332gph)(140^{\circ}F - 49^{\circ}F)$$
$$Q = 252.6MBH \text{ each}$$

The water sizing program accurately calculated the demand of the school. The value used in calculations is to be 252.6 MBH.

### **Total Load**

The total load that the SECS is expected to meet is 680.2 MBH. This is half of the total building load for the DHW and GA. Due to the very cold winters the collectors are not expected to work above 50% efficiency. This means that a large array area would be needed to produce the same amount of energy if it were a warmer climate. The cost of a very large array is not deemed necessary for the loads needed to be met. The unshaded area of the cafeteria and gymnasium also limits the size of the array possible.

### **Solar Analysis**

Mckeesport, Pa is located at 40.34° north and 79.8489° west. The proposed site of the optocaloric panels is atop the cafeteria and gymnasium roof. The is adequately near the mechanical space where the current boiler and water heaters are located. The rooftop has adequate access to maintain the panels. Project north for the building, where the front entrance faces East, is 11° NE of true north. This benefits the design of a solar array. There will not be an issue with directing the panels due south and the roof space can be utilized in a efficient manner.

The panels will be flat plate collectors(FPC). Evacuated tube collectors could be used but are more costly. Evacuated tube collectors have a higher efficiency at higher differential temperatures. This is to be a closed loop system and the return glycol solution will retain a high inlet temperature for the collector, therefore the  $\Delta T$  will be relatively small. A FPC array will provide adequate load to the condenser water loop and the domestic hot water line with an adequate efficiency.

### **Shading**

The highest points of the roof include the southern and northern wings, the gymnasium, the library, and the cafeteria. The cafeteria roof and the gymnasium both have adequate height and space to house the array. The commons roof south east of the gymnasium roof,

however, cast minor shadows which reduce the efficiency of the array when those times are encountered. It was decided that both the cafeteria roof and the gymnasium are to be utilized for the panels. The proposed location can be seen in the rough Google Sketchup model below. The exact location of the site was used from google earth so that the shading analysis would be as exact as possible. The rendering pictures the roof top during the winter solstice at 9 am (sunrise is at 7:43 am).

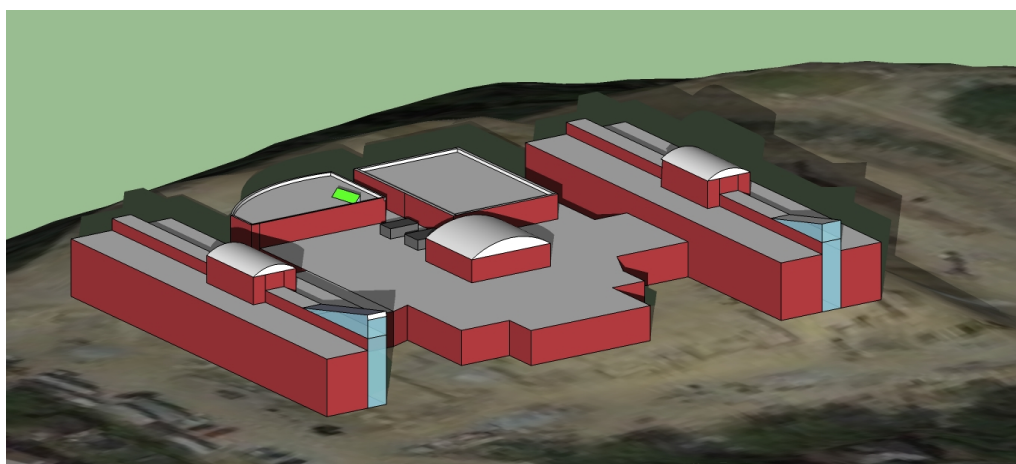


Figure 4: Location of Solar Panels

Some shading occurs in the early morning and late day during the winter solstice. The collector also does not gain direct sunlight during the summer solstice due to the positioning of the sun. These times were taken into account when sizing the collector. The benefit of constant direct gain will not produce enough of an increase in load to justify a more expensive tracking solar panel. A fixed system will be used in this project. The other key dates of the year, spring and fall equinoxes and summer solstice show no shading.

The collector chosen is the NAS10410 from Caleffi its dimensions are 4' by 10'. This is a relatively large collector. The tilt of the collector is to be 40°. The shading analysis for the collectors was done to minimize the amount of shading caused by other panels in the array. The height of the collector and the area of the roof taken by the collector were determined by the sine and cosine of the tilt. The following table was produce to show the shadow of the collector at different times of the day and year.

Table 4: Shading produced by Collectors

Azmuith Angle	0	50	75	0	50	75	0	50	75
	Solar Altitude at lat=40			Length of Shadow			Length of shadow due north		
December	25	8	0	5.514	18.295	-	5.514	11.760	-
September/March	51	40	15	2.082	3.064	9.596	2.082	1.970	2.484
June	75	67	50	0.689	1.091	2.157	0.689	0.702	0.558

During the winter months the shading caused by the array will be the most drastic. To ensure that the collectors receive full sun exposure it is suggested to place the collectors 6 ft apart. This will not remove the possibility of shading but will reduce it to a minor variable. Early morning in the winter, the collectors will be slightly shaded.

### Solar Angles and Irradiance

The panels are to be directed due south with a tilt,  $\beta$ , of  $40^\circ$ . This is the optimum tilt for the location due to its latitude,  $\phi$ , being  $40.34^\circ$  north. The best collector azimuth  $\gamma$  is  $0^\circ$ , due south. Angle of incidence,  $\theta$ , is key to collector design. This is an instantaneous value. For each hour,  $\theta$  was calculated using the mid-hour angle,  $\omega_{mid}$ .

The declination of the earth was determined for each day analyzed using the following equation, where  $n$  is the day of the year.

$$\delta = 23.45^\circ \sin\left(\frac{360}{365}(284 + n)\right)$$

After all the solar angles were found, this equation can be used to find the instantaneous angle of incidence.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\theta = & \sin\phi\sin\delta\cos\beta - \cos\phi\sin\delta\sin\beta\cos\gamma + \\ & \cos\phi\cos\delta\cos\beta\cos\omega + \sin\phi\cos\delta\sin\beta\cos\gamma\cos\omega + \\ & \cos\delta\sin\beta\sin\omega\sin\gamma \end{aligned}$$

where:

$\theta$  = angle of incidence

$\phi$  = latitude

$\delta$  = declination

$\beta$  = collector tilt

$\gamma$  = collector azimuth

$\omega$  = hour angle

Since  $\gamma = 0^\circ$ , the equation reduces to:

$$\cos\theta = \sin(\phi - \beta)\sin\delta + \cos(\phi - \beta)\cos\delta\cos\omega$$

### Collector and Array Design

For calculations, TMY3 data was used from Allegheny Co. Airport (5 miles west of Twin Rivers site). This data is the most up to date data for the area. Pittsburgh International

airport only offered TMY2 data and is located 25 miles south-west of the site. Global horizontal irradiance(GHI), diffuse horizontal irradiance(DHI), Direct normal irradiance (DNI), and dry-bulb temperature were used in the solar analysis. The data collected suggested that the average day is partially cloudy with moderate temperatures. These values were offered in SI units and had to be converted into customary units.

The array will consist of 90 panels. They will be situated in 3 panels in series. 30 of these 3 panel series will be connected in parallel. The system is to produce enough energy to heat the DHW and add auxiliary heat into the condenser water loop. To design the array, the following procedure was used.

The irradiance on a tilted plane,  $G_T$ , was calculated for every hour in question. The ground reflectance,  $\rho_g$ , was estimated to be 0.2.

$$G_T = DNI \cos\theta + DHI \left( \frac{1 + \cos\beta}{2} \right) + \rho_g GHI \left( \frac{1 - \cos\beta}{2} \right)$$

On average,  $G_T = 235 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}}$  around noon.

The first collector inlet temperature is the temperature of the main storage tank, 150°F. The tank temp changes with every hour according to the load taken and the heat loss from the tank. An excel workbook was completed which iterated the tank temp for every hour.

Collector information was taken from the System Adviser Model (SAM) program's library of hot water solar collectors. Two collectors were chosen, one FPC and one ETC. The differences in the two calculations were minimal (the FPC actually outperformed the ETC), therefore the FPC will be the focus of the report. The values obtained for collector area, mass flow rate,  $F_r\tau\alpha$ , and  $F_rU_L$  gave way to easier calculations. The useful energy gained from the collector was calculated using the following equation.

$$Q_u = A_c (F_r\tau\alpha G_T - F_rU_L(T_i - T_a))$$

For ease of calculations,  $F_r\tau\alpha$  and  $F_rU_L$  were considered constants. In reality, they vary with temperature.

The outlet temperature, equal to the inlet temperature of the proceeding collector, was found by rearranging the familiar formula:

$$Q = m_{\text{dot}} c_p \Delta T$$

$$T_o = \frac{Q_u}{m_{\text{dot}} c_p} + T_i$$

Depending on the inlet temperature, the specific heat of the 30% propylene glycol solution fluctuated. The change was accounted for with an if-then function incorporated into the

equation.

This process continued for each successive collector in the series. The useful energy of each collector was added together to get the total useful energy of the series. Then to find the total energy of the array, the total energy from a single series was multiplied by the total number of series in parallel (30 parallel series of 3 panels). As expected, the system did not gain as much energy in the winter months as it does in the summer. This is due to the shorter day during the winter.

To calculate the load obtained for the array, the system calculation was made. Iteration was necessary to obtain the Useful energy  $Q_u$  and the Tank temperature,  $T_s$ . The following equations were used to model the system.

$$T'_s = T_s + \left( \frac{1}{c_p V_{tank}} \right) (Q_u - L_{tank} - L_{DHW} - L_{GA})$$

where

- $T'_s$  = new tank temperature
- $T_s$  = initial tank temperature
- $c_p$  = specific heat of propylene glycol solution
- $V_{tank}$  = Volume of tank
- $L_{tank}$  = the heat loss from the tank
- $L_{DHW}$  = the load gained from the array for the DHW
- $L_{GA}$  = the load gained from the array for the GA

$$L_{tank} = UA(T_s - T_{a,mech})$$

$$L_{DHW} = \epsilon_{HX} m_{DHW} c_p (T_s - T_{r,DHW})$$

$$L_{GA} = \epsilon_{HX} m_{GA} c_p (T_s - T_{r,GA})$$

The system modeling was done in excel. A computer program was not used due to the original system design. The system model is not without its flaws but produces adequately accurate results and provides enough information as to whether it will be beneficial to the overall building design. The first of the excel snapshots is the constants for the FPC collector. These were used in the array calculations. The second excel snapshot is the constants for the system calculations. This contains the main storage tank characteristics. All other variables vary by hour or by date. The third excel snapshot is one of the calculated days (9/23) for the

useful energy supplied by the array. The last excel snapshot is of the system calculations for the same day.

Company	Model	Weight	working temp	Cost/panel	type
Caleffi	NAS10410	153.0	-.40 to 350	3625.0	FPC

Constants			
$\gamma=$	0.0	$\rho=$	0.2
$\phi=$	40.0	$\beta=$	40.0
$A(\text{ft}^2)=$	39.9	$F_r \cdot \tau \alpha =$	0.691
$m_{\text{dot}} (\text{Lb/H})=$	345.9	$F_r \cdot U_I (\text{btu/hr ft}^2 \cdot \text{F})=$	0.5988
Number of Series in Array	30.000		

30% propylene glycol solution			
T (°F)	$C_p (\text{btu/lbF})=$	Freezing point	7.0
165.0	0.943	Boiling Point	216.0
180.0	0.947	Storage Tank Temp	150.0
195.0	0.952		
210.0	0.958		

Figure 5: Constants used for Array Useful Energy

Tank Characteristics			
$V_{\text{tank}} (\text{gal})$	940.00	R of foam	16
h (Ft)	10.67	R of fg	13
Dia (Ft)	4.33	U	0.0345
SA (ft2)	174.71		

$c_p (\text{btu/galF})$	8.191
$\epsilon_{\text{hx}} (\text{estimated})$	0.650
$UA_{\text{tank}} (\text{Btu/hrF})$	6.024

Figure 6: System Calculation Constants

Assumptions had to be made for ease of calculation. As previously stated,  $F_r \tau \alpha$ , and  $F_r U_L$  are considered constants. Since not everyday of the year was considered in this calculation, the initial tank temperature was assumed to be 150° F. It was assumed that the control logic would not allow over heating and extreme cooling to affect the tank. This was done manually to the calculations when the event occurred. The system is designed with a school in mind. The dates considered are 3 winter dates, the equinoxes, and the summer solstice. The 3 winter dates include times close to school winter break and also the winter solstice. This makes the results favor the winter mode of the system. This was done purposely because of the low occupancy and need for the load in the summer months.

The heat exchanger effectiveness for both the water heater and the GA heat exchanger were assumed to be .7. The data from the vendors was not available so a reasonable effectiveness was chosen.

Another assumption made was that the control logic would change the mass flow rates to the DHW and the GA as the useful energy increased and decreased. This was done by assuming a specific mass flow rate for an entire day, however the rate varied throughout the year. When there was more energy obtained from the array, more energy at a faster rate would be taken to the loads. This assumes two variable speed pumps in the system.

Lastly, it is assumed to be a fully mixed storage tank. In reality, the hotter solution would rise to the top and the colder solution would remain at the bottom of the tank. The solution returning to the collectors is to be taken from the bottom of the tank. Therefore the inlet temperature to the collectors is modeled higher than it would be in reality. This raises the efficiency of the array.

Full calculations can be seen in the appendix.

9/23	n	281.0	δ	-7.0	TMY3 Data					Solar Calculations				Typical Series						Array Calculations		
					Start Time	End Time	Ta(°F)	GHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	DNI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Hour, ω <sub>mid</sub> (Deg)	Incident θ (deg)	Gt (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Collector 1		Collector 2		Collector 3		Tsupply (°F)	Δ T of Array (F)	Total Qu of Array (Btu/Hr)
														Ti (°F)	Qu (Btu/Hr)	Ti (°F)	Qu (Btu/Hr)	Ti (°F)	Qu (Btu/Hr)			
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	55.4	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	-82.5	82.6	3.4	149.9374	-2161.31	143.3103	-2003.7	137.1681	-1857.07	131.4755	18.4619568	-180680.57			
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	55.4	14.9	0.0	14.9	0.0	14.9	-67.5	67.7	13.5	149.8749	-1883.36	144.1016	-1745.53	138.7509	-1617.79	133.7917	16.0831804	-157400.34			
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	57.2	37.1	24.1	26.3	24.1	26.3	-52.5	52.8	38.7	149.8124	-1145.88	146.2998	-1062.03	143.0442	-984.306	140.0269	9.78542395	-95766.447			
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	62.6	164.5	127.8	89.1	127.8	89.1	-37.5	38.0	183.1	43.49821	5500.769	60.36028	5098.218	75.98837	4725.126	90.47279	-46.974574	459723.37			
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	64.4	213.7	200.3	73.9	200.3	73.9	-22.5	23.5	254.0	22.45463	7997.738	46.97091	7412.457	69.69308	6870.007	90.75242	-68.297788	668406.04			
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	66.2	242.8	253.9	49.8	253.9	49.8	-7.5	10.2	299.5	46.93288	8711.761	73.63794	8074.227	98.38869	7483.348	121.3282	-74.395284	728080.06			
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	69.8	230.5	207.6	70.1	207.6	70.1	7.5	10.2	271.6	79.95843	7240.008	102.152	6710.178	122.7214	6219.121	141.7855	-61.827045	605079.19			
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	69.8	236.5	266.0	42.2	266.0	42.2	22.5	23.5	286.7	122.4157	6641.701	142.7752	6155.656	161.6447	5705.18	179.1334	-56.717726	555076.11			
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	71.6	201.6	254.2	38.4	254.2	38.4	37.5	38.0	238.8	153.3494	4627.334	167.534	4288.702	180.6251	3976.177	192.6984	-39.349063	386766.36			
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	69.8	150.6	232.0	32.3	232.0	32.3	52.5	52.8	172.3	167.088	2424.144	174.4876	2247.493	181.348	2083.714	187.675	-20.586999	202660.54			
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	69.8	89.1	189.6	24.1	189.6	24.1	67.5	67.7	95.4	167.7177	289.7811	168.6022	268.6643	169.4223	249.0862	170.1826	-2.4649539	24225.95			
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	66.2	29.5	99.5	13.9	99.5	13.9	82.5	82.6	25.9	167.6412	-1708.1	162.4273	-1583.62	157.5729	-1467.73	153.0737	14.5675314	-142783.67			
6:00 PM	7:00 PM	64.4	0.6	3.5	0.6	3.5	0.6	97.5	97.4	0.1	167.5648	-2459.48	160.0573	-2280.26	153.0674	-2113.39	146.5891	20.9757546	-205593.87			
																			Hourly Average:		453752.2	

Figure 7: Example of Excel Calculations for Array Useful Energy



9/23		m <sub>dhw</sub> (gph)	2400	m <sub>ga</sub> (gph)	2400	DHW											
Start Time	End Time	Qu,array (MBH)	tank loss (MBH)	load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr,dhw (F)	Tr,ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction					
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	149.94	119.94	79.94	114.94	252.57	427.59	0.00					
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	149.87	119.87	79.87	114.87	252.57	427.59	0.00					
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	149.81	119.81	79.81	114.81	252.57	427.59	0.00					
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	459.72	0.48	383.35	894.49	43.50	24.00	-2.00	11.00	-130.78	-466.90	1.88					
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	668.41	-0.16	249.18	581.42	22.45	9.78	-7.12	1.33	3.39	-153.83	1.22					
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	728.08	-0.29	161.97	377.92	46.93	38.69	27.71	33.20	90.61	49.66	0.79					
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	605.08	-0.14	105.28	245.65	79.96	74.60	67.46	71.03	147.29	181.94	0.52					
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	555.08	0.06	68.43	159.67	122.42	118.93	114.29	116.61	184.14	267.91	0.34					
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	386.77	0.32	44.48	103.79	153.35	151.09	148.07	149.58	208.09	323.80	0.22					
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	202.66	0.50	28.91	67.46	167.09	165.62	163.66	164.64	223.66	360.12	0.14					
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	24.23	0.58	18.79	0.00	167.72	166.76	126.76	166.76	233.78	427.59	0.03					
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	167.64	137.64	97.64	132.64	252.57	427.59	0.00					
6:00 PM	7:00 PM	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	167.56	137.56	97.56	132.56	252.57	427.59	0.00					
										Hourly Average			171.0036705	240.6319144	0.394794184		

Figure 8: System Calculation and Solar Fraction

## Revised System

The components for the system can be seen in the appendix. The full system contains 90 flat plate collectors, 3 small variable speed pumps(solar array pump, HX pump, DHW pump), 1 storage tank, 1 air separator, 1 expansion tank, and 1 drainback tank(not diagrammed). The 30% propylene glycol solution will first travel into the solar array where it will gain a variable amount of energy. This energy will then be delivered to the storage tank. If the solution rises above boiling point or falls below freezing point the solar array pump will turn off and the drainback system will activate. The energy enters the main storage tank. This will be controlled by a temperature sensor. If the energy supplied to the tank is adequate the DHW load will be met, followed by the GA load. Because the load for the geothermal is nearly double that of the DHW, the DHW is first priority.

When the solar hot water heater is active the DHW pump on the return side of the water heater exchanger will turn on. This will return the water to the main storage tank. If the temperature of the water drops below 140°F, the auxiliary heaters will activate to heat the water to an adequate temperature.

When the heat exchanger is active, the GA pump will turn on and return the GA solution to the main storage tank. This will supply the load to the condenser water loop. If the temperature sensor in the CW loop indicates the load is not sufficient to raise the CW temperature in a timely manner, the boiler will activate. The loop varies between 65-80°F. The control logic for the geothermal heat pump system will determine when load is necessary for the loop.

The main storage tank then delivers water to the to the collectors by means of the solar array pump. The solution also passes through a air separator and a expansion tank. These are precautionary components.

## Domestic Hot Water

The Strato-Therm+ solar hot water heater, manufactured by Lochinvar, would be sufficiently large to supply the entire building with hot water. The second water heater can be inactive while the solar hot water tank's auxiliary heaters work to maintain the water temperature if the solar gain is not adequate. However, the load supplied by the collectors rarely exceeds that needed from one water heater. Therefore the system was only modeled to serve the load equal to that of one water heater. Two sets of coils will heat the tank, one from the solar collector array and the other from an auxiliary heating device.

Table 5: Suggested WH replacement Performance Data

Stored Water Temp.	DHW Output Temp.	
180°F	140°F	150
		Continuous Draw Rating (GPM) 16
		BTU/Hr input of Boiler for DHW 675,925
		First Hour Rating Gallons 1,035

## Geothermal Auxiliary

The Boiler will not be replaced. The Array cannot fully provide the load needed to heat the condenser water loop. A heat exchanger will be placed before the boiler so that the boiler will not have to be activated as much as it originally had to. The heat exchanger will have the following characteristics.

Table 6: Geothermal Auxiliary Heat Exchanger

Heat Exchanger			Hot Side			Cold Side			HX MBH
MFG	Efectiveness	GPM	ET (F)	LT (F)	GPM	ET (F)	LT (F)		
HX-GA	Mueller	0.7	30	150	121	58	64	79	430

## Cost Analysis

In order to be able to suggest this system it must be economically beneficial. A life cycle cost analysis was preformed. The cost of the system was determined by the following equation.

$$C = (\text{Number of Collectors})(\text{Cost per collector}) + (\text{Estimated Price of additional Components}) \\ + (\text{Average Cost of Installation per sqft of Collector Area})(\text{Total Collector Area})$$

The cost of each Califfi FPC is \$3,625. It was assumed for all of the additional components the cost would be \$20,000. The cost of installation is assumed to be \$7 per sqft of collector area. This is the high end of the installation average, however it is a large system and exact placement and tilt is necessary for the system to work as designed. The total cost of the system is \$371,450.

The boiler and the current water heaters are fueled by natural gas. The local gas company's current rate is \$0.48 per therm, or \$.48 per 100,000 Btu. The fuel savings is the load supplied to the DHW and the GA multiplied by this rate. Average hourly gain was used and it is assumed that the load is only needed for 12 hours of the day for %80 of the year.

The fuel cost per year for the DHW and the GA is \$12,371.40. The yearly fuel savings is \$3,686.60.

$$SPP(\text{simple payback period}) = \frac{\text{Cost of System}}{\text{Solar Savings}}$$

$$SPP = \frac{371,450}{12,371.40} = 100 \text{ years}$$

A simple payback period calculation is not sufficient to determine the true cost cycle of the system. Many assumptions were made in order to complete the extensive life cycle cost analysis. The market discount rate is assumed to be 6%. The interest rate is 5.75%. The cost of NG is assumed to increase at a rate of 3% a year. The cost of maintenance is to be 1% of the total cost of the system and is to increase at a rate of 1% a year. The down payment is to be 20% of the total cost. All of this leads to the table on the next page of lifecycle cost. The payback period is to be 13 years. After 13 the system begins exceeds the initial cost of the system.

## Mechanical Results

Table 8: Comparison of Evacuated Tube and Flat Plate Collectors

ETC				
Date	Total Q <sub>0,avg</sub> (MBH)	Axillary For DHW (MBH)	Axillary for GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction
12/21	35.27	218.83	427.59	5%
3/20	237.68	185.04	296.14	29%
6/21	225.06	203.56	328.31	22%
9/23	257.93	190.69	308.40	27%
11/30	45.52	204.45	402.34	11%
1/12	141.05	194.71	278.87	30%
Hourly Average:	157.09	199.55	340.28	21%

FPC				
Date	Total Q <sub>0,avg</sub> (MBH)	Axillary For DHW (MBH)	Axillary for GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction
12/21	2.13	252.57	427.59	0%
3/20	418.05	197.34	221.40	38%
6/21	353.77	110.39	206.37	53%
9/23	453.75	171.00	240.63	39%
11/30	93.65	208.30	394.04	11%
1/12	419.23	182.59	252.63	36%
Hourly Average:	290.10	187.03	290.44	30%

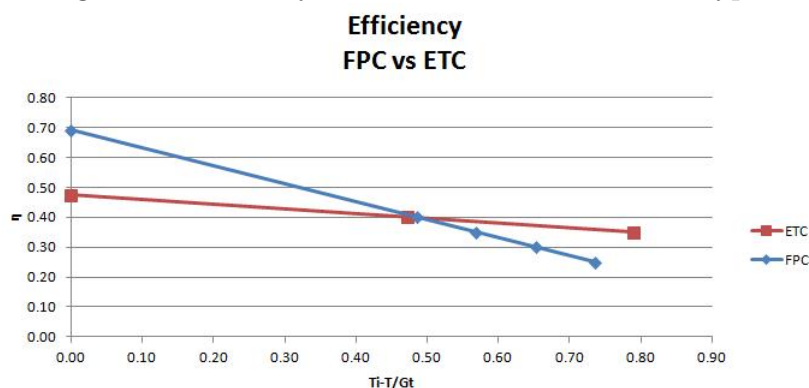
This system is adequate to supply the building with additional "free" energy. However, It does not meet the necessary loads required of it. The array is limited in size do to the area available on the cafeteria roof and the gymnasium roof. If the system were to increase in collector area and install a much larger storage tank, the system would be able to handle the given loads. However, this is not a realistic design. The proposed system would save enough energy to be able to pay for itself, but the amount of energy saved compared to what the building uses is minuscule. The average annual solar fraction for this system is 30%. This is 30% of half of the amount of energy required for both the DHW and the GA.

Table 7: Lifecycle Cost of Solar Array

Year	Extra mortgage payment (\$): fixed	Fuel savings (\$): projected to increase by 1.03 each year	Extra insurance, maintenance, and parasitic cost (\$): projected to increase by 1.01 each year	Annual Solar savings (\$)	PW of annual solar savings (\$): must use PW for each year	Cumulative Solar Savings (\$)	Yearly Interest Payment (\$): need to multiply balance by 1.0575	Principle Payment	Principle Balance (total system cost, less 20% Down Payment)	Periodic Payment Present Worth Factor (15, 0, 0.0575)	Present Worth Savings (n, 0, d): must use 1/(1+d)^n
0									\$297,160.00	9.87288553	1.0000
1	\$3,686.60	-\$3,714.50	-\$3,714.50	-\$74,290.00	-\$74,290.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$30,098.60	\$267,061.40		0.9434
2	\$3,911.11	-\$3,751.65	-\$3,751.65	-\$29,939.13	-\$26,645.72	-\$129,252.61	\$15,356.03	-\$14,742.57	\$252,318.84		0.8900
3	\$4,028.44	-\$3,789.16	-\$3,789.16	-\$29,859.31	-\$25,070.46	-\$154,323.07	\$14,508.33	-\$15,590.26	\$236,728.57		0.8396
4	\$4,149.30	-\$3,827.05	-\$3,827.05	-\$29,776.35	-\$23,585.66	-\$177,908.73	\$13,611.89	-\$16,486.70	\$220,241.87		0.7921
5	\$4,273.78	-\$3,865.32	-\$3,865.32	-\$29,690.14	-\$22,186.20	-\$200,094.93	\$12,663.91	-\$17,434.69	\$202,807.18		0.7473
6	\$4,401.99	-\$3,903.98	-\$3,903.98	-\$29,600.58	-\$20,867.24	-\$220,962.17	\$11,661.41	-\$18,437.18	\$184,370.00		0.7050
7	\$4,534.05	-\$3,943.02	-\$3,943.02	-\$29,507.56	-\$19,624.22	-\$240,586.39	\$10,601.27	-\$19,497.32	\$164,872.68		0.6651
8	\$4,670.07	-\$3,982.45	-\$3,982.45	-\$29,410.97	-\$18,452.81	-\$259,039.20	\$9,480.18	-\$20,618.42	\$144,254.26		0.6274
9	\$4,810.17	-\$4,022.27	-\$4,022.27	-\$29,310.70	-\$17,348.96	-\$276,388.15	\$8,294.62	-\$21,803.98	\$122,450.28		0.5919
10	\$4,954.48	-\$4,062.49	-\$4,062.49	-\$29,206.61	-\$16,308.82	-\$292,696.97	\$7,040.89	-\$23,057.71	\$99,392.57		0.5584
11	\$5,103.11	-\$4,103.12	-\$4,103.12	-\$29,098.60	-\$15,328.78	-\$308,025.75	\$5,715.07	-\$24,383.52	\$75,009.05		0.5268
12	\$5,256.21	-\$4,144.15	-\$4,144.15	-\$28,986.54	-\$14,405.42	-\$322,431.18	\$4,313.02	-\$25,785.58	\$49,223.47		0.4970
13	\$5,413.89	-\$4,185.59	-\$4,185.59	-\$28,870.30	-\$13,535.52	-\$335,966.70	\$2,830.35	-\$27,268.25	\$21,955.23		0.4688
14	\$5,576.31	-\$4,227.45	-\$4,227.45	-\$28,749.74	-\$12,716.04	-\$348,682.73	\$1,262.43	-\$28,836.17	-\$6,880.94		0.4423
15	\$5,743.60	-\$4,269.72	-\$4,269.72	-\$28,624.72	-\$11,944.10	-\$360,626.83	-\$395.65	-\$30,494.25	-\$37,375.19		0.4173
<b>15</b>				<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$2,002.87</b>	<b>-\$358,623.96</b>	<b>-\$2,149,073.7</b>				



Figure 9: Efficiency of Two Different Collector Types



## Breadth Topics

### Structural Load Breadth Evaluation of Collectors

The suggested placement of the collector is to be on the cafeteria roof and the gymnasium roof. This is a large enough area but, the roof is not designed to hold the extra weight that a solar collectors would entail. The two roofs are supported by a LH-series joist system. The cafeteria spans 57' with a 32LH06 and the gymnasium spans 64' with a 32LH07. To determine if these joists are adequate the Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) method was used. The loads on the roof are to be a dead load of 7 psf(2.5 psf metal decking and 1.5 psf per inch of the 3" rigid insulation). The snow load was assumed to be the same as that in the original design, 19.25 psf. The roof live load is assumed to be 20 psf. The collectors are 153 lbs each. The projected area onto the roof, taking into consideration the tilt, is 30.64 sqft. This implies almost 5.5 psf additional dead load. To ensure the calculations were correct, the formulas were applied to the current design.

$$w_{LL} = (1.2D + 1.6S + L_r)(joist\ spacing) + 1.2(joist\ weight)$$

$$w_{TL} = 1.2(D + S(or\ L_r))(joist\ spacing) + (joist\ weight)$$

where

- D = Dead Load
- S = Snow Load
- $L_r$  = Roof Live Load

Figure 10: Placement of Solar Array on Cafe and Gym Roofs



For the cafeteria the span is 57' at 4' joist spacing.

$$w_{LL} = (1.2(12.5) + 1.6(19.25) + 20)(4) + 1.2(14) = 280 \text{ plf}$$

$$w_{TL} = 1.2(12.5 + 20)(4) + (14) = 167.6 \text{ plf}$$

From the Standard Specifications; Load Tables and Weight Tables for Steel Joists and Joist Girders catalog, specifically from the Standard LRFD Load Table for Longspan Steel Joists, LH-Series, a 32LH06 can support up to a  $w_{LL}$ =388 plf and a  $w_{TL}$ =145 plf. With the additional dead load, the joist cannot support the the total load. It is suggested to change the type of joist to either a 32LH08 or a 28LH06. A re-evaluation of the calculation with the new joist weight is preformed. Each suggested member still is sufficient to support the load.

For the Gymnasium, the same procedure was applied. The spacing remains the same, 4' O.C..The calculated values for  $w_{LL}$  and  $w_{TL}$  remain the same. 32LH07 can support up to a  $w_{LL}$ =360 plf and a  $w_{TL}$ =116 plf. Once again the joist system does not meet the requirement to support the additional dead load. It is suggested to change the member to a 32LH10 or a 36LH09. A re-evaluation of the calculation with the new joist weight is preformed. Each suggested member still is sufficient to support the load.



## Acoustics Breadth Evaluation

The current design has the mechanical room encased by a exposing glass wall. This was decided so that students of Twin Rivers Elementary/Intermediate would have a clearer understanding on mechanical and electrical systems at a young age. However, This proposed wall system could lead to loud HVAC noise entering the corridor and other adjacent spaces. 28% of the mechanical space perimeter wall is constructed of of an interior storefront glazing.

Figure 11: Mechanical Space in Relation to Ancillary Space



The background noise level (BNL) is a clear indication as to how much acoustical treatment is needed to reduce the mechanical room noise entering the corridor. If the BNL is too high for a corridor it will be assumed that the sound will be transferred into core learning spaces, which would interrupt the learning process. According to the American National Standard Acoustical Performance Criteria, Design Requirements, and Guidelines for Schools S12.60, The BNL for a corridor shall not exceed 45 dBA. 45 dBA corresponds to a Noise Criterion curve of NC-45. However, The corridor is considered to be a ancillary learning space due to the informative LCD screens. The space will be used in tours of the building. This means that the sound transmission class (STC) of the partition between the Mech. room and the corridor must meet a value of 55. The following Chart describes partition STC for ancillary learning spaces adjacent to Mechanical spaces. The STC requirement is more restrictive. This is the design goal to be met.

Table 9: STC for Ancillary Learning Spaces from ANSI-ASA

**Table B.1 — Minimum STC ratings recommended between an ancillary space and an adjacent space**

Receiving ancillary learning space	Adjacent space			
	Corridor or staircase <sup>a)</sup> , common-use, and public-use toilet and bathing room <sup>b)</sup>	Music room	Office or conference room <sup>a)</sup>	Mechanical equipment room <sup>f)</sup> , cafeteria, gymnasium, or indoor swimming pool
Corridor used as ancillary learning space	45	60 <sup>c)</sup>	45 <sup>d)</sup>	55 <sup>c)</sup>
Music room	45	60	60 <sup>e)</sup>	60
Office or conference room	45 <sup>d)</sup>	60 <sup>g)</sup>	45 <sup>d)</sup>	60

c) When the corridor will not be used as an ancillary learning space, the minimum STC rating may be reduced to not less than 45. Use of corridors as ancillary learning spaces should be avoided when they are located next to the noisy spaces indicated in the table by the high STC ratings.

Ancillary spaces are defined as "spaces where good communication is important to a student's educational progress but for which the primary educational functions are informal learning, social interaction, or similar activity other than formal instruction. Ancillary learning spaces include corridors, cafeterias, and gymnasiums." The Wall separating the two spaces contains a large pane of clear 1/4" annealed float glass. The STC value is 29. In order to reach a STC of at least 60, a special kind of sound proofing glass must be installed. This system is much like those used in recording studios. A similar design to the below figure, a sound proof window can reach 56-62 STC. This is more costly but simply adding another sheet of glass, to create a dual pane window, raises the STC of the to no more than 32.

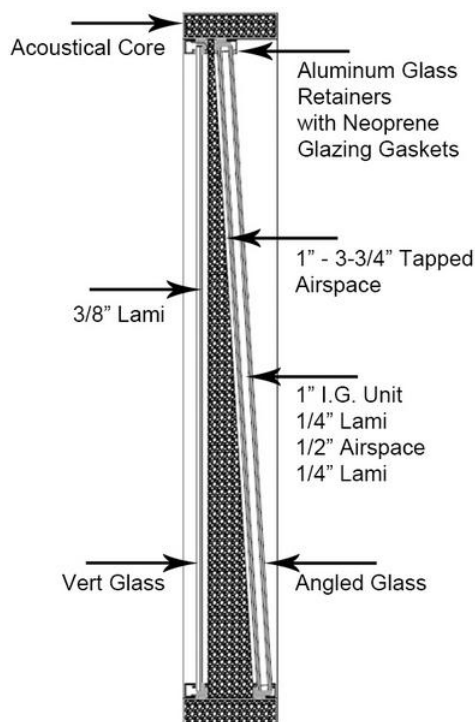


Figure 12: Soundproof Glass System

## Conclusions

The system is *not* recommended to Mckeesport Area School District, unless the client specifically states that the educational gain from the system outweighs the overall cost of the system. The benefit of the system is fairly small compared to the total building load. The load that it is reducing is the auxiliary load itself. This means this load is not constantly needed like the system model implies. The domestic hot water load will be sufficiently reduced which is the large positive to the proposed system. The needed changes to the structural system are too large to easily fix. The system would cost much more than the life cycle analysis suggests.

The acoustic treatment in the commons area is very important if the corridor is to be considered a space for learning. The mechanical room can be very noisy and can impact how the students and faculty feel about that particular space in the building.

# Appendix A

## ECT Array Sizing

Company	Model	Weight	working temp	Cost/panel	type
American Solarw	ASW52B				ETC

Constants	Value
$\gamma_F$	0.0
$\phi$	40.0
$A(F^2)$	30.8
$m_{tot} (lb/H)$	452.4
Number of Series in Array	30.000

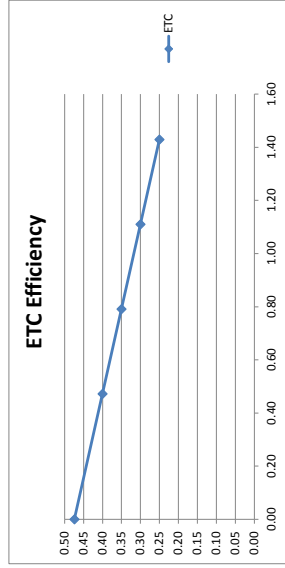
Size	Value
400000.0	

30% propylene glycol solution	
T (°F)	$C_p$ (btu/lbF)
165.0	0.943
180.0	0.947
195.0	0.952
210.0	0.958

Freezing point	Value
7.0	
Boiling Point	Value
216.0	
Storage Tank Temp	Value
150.0	



ECT Array Sizing  
Equinox and Solstice

12/21		n		335.0		δ		-22.1		n at noon		0.2		TMV3 Data		n at noon		0.2								
Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(°C)	Ta(°F)	GHI (Wh/m²)	GHI (Btu/HrFt²)	GHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DNI (Wh/m²)	DNI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	Incident, Hour, ω <sub>sun</sub> (Deg)	θ (deg)	Gt (Btu/HrFt²)	Collector 1	Collector 2	Collector 3	Array Calculations	Array Calculations				
																		Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Tsupply (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	2.0	35.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.3	-67.5	69.2	0.3	150	-547.719	148.7161	-541.525	147.4467	-535.4	146.1916	3.80840411	-48739.309	
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	1.0	33.8	4.0	13.3	4.0	13.0	4.1	12.7	13.8	4.0	12.7	-67.5	55.7	13.8	149.9374	-358.481	149.0971	-354.427	148.2662	-350.419	147.4448	2.4925937	-31899.791		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	1.0	33.8	8.0	25.7	8.0	15.0	4.8	24.4	24.4	7.0	24.4	-37.5	42.7	25.6	149.8749	-185.773	149.4394	-183.672	149.0088	-181.595	148.5831	1.29171663	-16531.17		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	2.0	35.6	10.0	32.7	10.8	20.0	10.8	28.5	28.5	6.0	28.5	-22.5	31.1	35.2	149.8124	-37.7104	149.724	-37.2839	149.6386	-36.8623	149.5502	0.26220825	-3555.6666		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	2.0	35.6	17.0	56.4	17.0	35.0	17.0	45.0	45.0	4.0	45.0	-7.5	23.3	58.0	149.7499	295.9977	150.4438	292.6502	151.1298	289.3406	151.8081	-2.05813463	26339.658		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	2.0	35.6	13.0	35.0	13.0	23.0	13.0	39.6	39.6	3.0	39.6	7.5	23.3	42.7	134.4381	145.9736	134.7803	144.3228	135.1186	142.6906	135.4531	-1.01498528	12989.609		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3.0	37.4	27.0	87.8	118.0	37.4	37.4	72.6	72.6	2.0	72.6	22.5	31.1	98.2	123.9391	1014.823	126.318	1003.347	128.637	991.9987	130.9954	-7.05628162	90305.094		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	3.0	37.4	12.0	39.0	7.6	24.0	7.6	36.5	36.5	1.0	36.5	37.5	42.7	38.7	127.7369	128.7261	128.0387	127.2703	128.337	125.831	128.632	-0.89309598	11454.821		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	4.0	39.2	6.0	68.0	5.4	17.0	5.4	20.6	20.6	0.5	20.6	52.5	55.7	21.7	124.0521	-92.2029	123.886	-91.1602	123.6223	-90.1192	123.411	0.64110639	-8047.7070		
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	4.0	39.2	2.0	6.7	1.0	21.0	0.3	6.7	6.7	0.5	6.7	67.5	69.2	6.1	124.0098	-319.4882	123.2609	-315.869	122.5205	-312.296	121.7884	2.2214235	-28429.401		
																						Hourly Average:		35272.295		

3/20		n		335.0		δ		-22.1		n at noon		0.5		TMV3 Data		n at noon		0.5								
Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(°C)	Ta(°F)	GHI (Wh/m²)	GHI (Btu/HrFt²)	GHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DNI (Wh/m²)	DNI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	Incident, Hour, ω <sub>sun</sub> (Deg)	θ (deg)	Gt (Btu/HrFt²)	Collector 1	Collector 2	Collector 3	Array Calculations	Array Calculations				
																		Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Tsupply (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	-7.0	19.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.3	-82.5	83.1	0.3	150	-590.079	148.6168	-583.406	147.2492	-576.808	145.8971	4.10294562	-52508.801	
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	-5.0	23.0	15.0	50.1	15.0	34.0	15.0	28.5	28.5	0.0	28.5	-67.5	69.2	65.0	149.9374	336.3113	150.7258	332.5277	151.5053	328.7671	152.276	-2.33858286	29928.786		
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	-3.0	26.6	36.0	114.8	64.0	20.3	20.3	37.4	37.4	118.0	118.0	-52.5	55.7	178.0	116.4214	1759.778	120.5466	1739.876	124.6251	1720.2	128.6575	-12.2361065	156595.61		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	-1.0	30.2	53.0	168.6	74.0	23.8	23.8	41.2	41.2	130.0	130.0	-37.5	42.7	214.4	38.3285	3088.333	45.63236	3053.407	52.78999	3018.876	59.86668	-21.4738346	274818.49		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	2.0	35.6	66.0	212.1	80.0	25.5	25.5	44.1	44.1	139.0	139.0	-22.5	31.1	262.6	10.19477	3953.36	19.46203	3908.651	28.62448	3864.448	37.68331	-27.488546	351793.74		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	4.0	39.2	76.0	243.5	85.0	29.4	29.4	46.6	46.6	147.0	147.0	-7.5	23.3	233	14.3858	4414.161	24.73324	4364.241	34.96386	4314.885	45.07839	-30.6925921	392798.58		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	6.0	42.8	79.0	253.3	84.0	27.9	27.9	46.6	46.6	147.0	147.0	22.5	23.3	298.7	38.4395	4378.314	48.70291	4328.799	58.5025	4279.844	68.88284	-30.443406	389608.7		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	7.0	44.6	76.0	242.5	78.0	25.0	25.0	46.5	46.5	191.0	191.0	7.5	23.3	273.2	17.51143	3856.417	80.55144	3812.804	89.48921	3769.685	98.32591	-26.8144798	343167.16		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	8.0	46.4	59.0	189.2	53.0	24.0	24.0	46.5	46.5	249.0	249.0	37.5	42.7	198.8	104.6693	619.083	110.8089	2589.463	116.8789	2560.179	122.8804	-18.2110365	233061.75		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	7.0	44.6	50.0	161.4	58.0	20.0	20.0	46.0	46.0	202.0	202.0	52.5	55.7	164.6	127.4948	2000.858	132.1851	1978.23	136.8223	1955.858	141.4072	-13.9123883	178048.38		
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	7.0	44.6	18.0	69.0	6.0	21.0	6.0	51.0	51.0	161.0	161.0	67.5	69.2	54.2	145.7531	302.7786	146.4629	299.3545	147.1646	295.9691	147.8584	-2.10528391	26943.066		
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	6.0	42.8	12.0	39.0	8.0	26.0	8.0	23.5	23.5	74.0	74.0	82.5	83.1	31.8	148.4197	-45.2598	148.3136	-44.7479	148.2087	-44.2419	148.105	0.31470088	-4027.4884		
																						Hourly Average:		237676.43		

6/21		n		183.0		δ		23.0		n at noon		0.5		TMV3 Data		n at noon		0.5								
Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(°C)	Ta(°F)	GHI (Wh/m²)	GHI (Btu/HrFt²)	GHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DNI (Wh/m²)	DNI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	Incident, Hour, ω <sub>sun</sub> (Deg)	θ (deg)	Gt (Btu/HrFt²)	Collector 1	Collector 2	Collector 3	Array Calculations	Array Calculations				
																		Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Tsupply (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array
5:00 AM	6:00 AM	19.0	66.2	59.0	18.7	43.0	13.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	54.0	54.0	17.1	-97.5	96.9	13.9	150	-201.254	149.5282	-198.978	149.0618	-196.728	148.6006	1.39936235	-17908.802	
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	19.0	66.2	209.0	66.3	345.0	109.4	109.4	35.2	35.2	111.0	111.0	35.2	-82.5	83.1	45.8	149.9374	263.5821	150.5553	260.6082	151.1662	257.661	151.7702	-1.83279123	23455.751	
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	20.0	68.0	391.0	123.9	546.0	173.1	173.1	43.7	43.7	138.0	138.0	43.7	-67.5	69.4	102.5	119.3148	1247.537	122.2392	1233.429	125.1305	1219.48	127.9891	-8.67439065	214013.38	
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	22.0	71.6	540.0	171.2	537.0	170.2	170.2	64.0	64.0	202.0	202.0	64.0	-52.5	55.9	155.9	42.7284	2413.884	48.38691	2386.586	53.98141	2359.595	59.51265	-16.7842484	214801.96	
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	24.0	75.2	727.0	230.5	684.0	216.8	216.8	63.4	63.4	200.0	200.0	63.4	-43.1	43.1	219.7	11.51923	3512.049	19.75199	3472.331	27.89165	3433.062	35.93925	-24.4200185	312523.25	
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	22.0	71.6	848.0	268.8	730.0	231.4	231.4	66.3	66.3	209.0	209.0	66.3	-22.5	31.8	261.5	13.72048	4094.72	23.31911	4048.413	32.80919	4002.629	42.19194	-28.4714562	364372.86	
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	24.0	75.2	932.0	295.4	782.0	247.9	247.9	62.4	62.4	197.0	197.0	62.4	-7.5	24.2	288.2	36.1054	4393.484	46.40437	4343.797	56.58687	4294.673	66.65422	-30.5488201	390958.61	
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	26.0	78.8	936.0	296.7	714.0	226.3	226.3	60.2	60.2	253.0	253.0	60.2	7.5	24.2	284.2	70.66906	4186.323	80.48242	4138.979	90.1848	4092.171	99.77745	-29.1083853	372524.17	
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	26.0	78.8	990.0	294.7	790.0	250.4	250.4	58.2	58.2	196.0	196.0	58.2	31.8	24.2	274.6	108.4948	3863.698	117.5519	3820.003	126.5065	3776.803	135.3599	-26.8651117	343815.14	
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	25.0	77.0	831.0	263.4	752.0	238.4	238.4	60.9	60.9	209.0	209.0	60.9	37.5	43.1	233.9	146.2565	3078.876	153.4739	3044.057	160.6096	3009.631	167.6646	-21.4080744	273976.9	
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	26.0	78.8	683.0	216.5	701.0	222.2	222.2	53.3	53.3	168.0	168.0	53.3	55.9	59.9	176.6	177.3198	2100.795	182.2236	2077.137	203.0067	2053.868	191.8157	-14.4959095	186954	
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	25.0	77.0	514.0	162.9	661.0	209.5	209.5	40.3	40.3	127.0	127.0	40.3	67.5	69.4	113.1	198.6176	1064.042	201.0728	1052.198	207.5007	1040.484	205.9015	-7.2839638	94701.734	

9/23	n at noon 0.5				Solar Calculations				Typical Series				Array Calculations									
	Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(°C)	Ta(°F)	GHI (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )	GHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	DNI (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )	DNI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Hour, ω <sub>inc</sub> (Deg)	θ (deg)	GT (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Incident, θ (deg)	Collector 1	Collector 2	Collector 3	T <sub>supply</sub> (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array (F)		
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	13.0	55.4	12.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	12.0	3.8	82.6	3.4	82.6	150	-406.082	149.0481	-401.49	148.1069	396.949	147.1764	2.82357592	-36135.645
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	13.0	55.4	47.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	47.0	14.9	67.5	13.5	67.5	149.9374	-259.056	149.3301	-256.126	148.7297	-253.231	148.1361	1.8012697	-23052.344
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	14.0	57.2	117.0	37.1	76.0	24.1	83.0	38.7	52.8	52.8	52.8	149.8749	119.9265	150.149	115.6041	150.149	114.2968	150.6879	-0.81301445	10404.821
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	17.0	62.6	519.0	164.5	403.0	127.8	283.0	89.1	37.5	38.0	38.0	113.8233	2424.422	119.5065	2397.004	125.1254	2369.896	130.6808	-16.8575188	215739.66
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	18.0	64.4	674.0	213.7	632.0	200.3	233.0	73.9	22.5	23.5	23.5	43.4797	3805.997	52.39979	3762.955	61.22071	3720.399	69.94188	-26.4639047	338680.56
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	19.0	66.2	766.0	242.8	801.0	253.9	157.0	49.8	10.2	299.5	10.2	23.56988	4575.56	34.29567	4523.814	44.90016	4472.654	55.38472	-31.814835	407160.86
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	21.0	69.8	727.0	230.5	655.0	207.6	221.0	70.1	7.5	10.2	7.5	34.94115	4130.685	44.62409	4083.971	54.19752	4037.785	63.66268	-28.7215276	367573.23
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	21.0	69.8	746.0	236.5	839.0	266.0	133.0	42.2	22.5	23.5	23.5	55.70267	4250.444	65.66634	4202.376	75.15733	4154.851	85.25691	-29.5542388	378230.13
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	22.0	71.6	636.0	201.6	802.0	254.2	121.0	38.4	37.5	38.0	38.0	87.28333	3408.346	95.27299	3369.801	103.1723	3331.692	110.9823	-23.6989517	303295.16
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	21.0	69.8	475.0	150.6	732.0	232.0	102.0	32.3	52.5	52.8	52.8	115.2506	2294.443	120.6291	2268.495	125.9468	2242.84	131.2043	-15.9537464	204175.34
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	19.0	66.2	281.0	89.1	598.0	189.6	76.0	24.1	67.5	67.7	67.7	134.3159	1080.132	136.8479	1067.916	139.3513	1055.839	141.8263	-7.5103844	96116.624
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	18.0	64.4	2.0	0.6	11.0	3.5	2.0	0.6	82.5	82.6	82.6	145.5587	-4.94402	145.5471	-4.88811	145.5357	-4.83283	145.5244	0.03437682	-439.94877
6:00 PM	7:00 PM		18.0	64.4	2.0	0.6	11.0	3.5	2.0	0.6	97.5	97.4	97.4	145.4996	-389.464	144.5867	-385.059	143.684	-380.705	142.7916	2.70802473	-34656.841

Hourly Average: 257930.49

Beginning and End of Winter Break

11/30	n at noon 0.5				Solar Calculations				Typical Series				Array Calculations									
	Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(°C)	Ta(°F)	GHI (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )	GHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	DNI (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )	DNI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Hour, ω <sub>inc</sub> (Deg)	θ (deg)	GT (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Incident, θ (deg)	Collector 1	Collector 2	Collector 3	T <sub>supply</sub> (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array (F)		
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	0.0	32.0	3.0	1.0	43.0	13.6	2.0	0.6	82.5	83.0	83.0	150	-536.713	148.7419	-530.643	147.498	373.188042	146.2681	3.73188042	-47759.972
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	1.0	33.8	133.0	42.2	174.0	55.2	103.0	32.7	67.5	69.2	69.2	149.9374	160.3393	150.3133	158.526	150.6849	156.7332	151.0523	-1.11487292	14267.954
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	2.0	35.6	310.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	91.0	28.8	52.5	55.6	55.6	133.0577	-88.6907	132.8498	-87.6876	132.6442	-86.696	132.441	0.61666484	-7892.2278
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	3.0	37.4	103.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	107.0	32.7	37.5	29.6	29.6	133.0083	-38.1471	132.9189	-37.7157	132.8305	-37.2891	132.7441	0.26524473	-3394.557
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	4.0	39.2	117.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	117.0	37.1	22.5	31.0	31.0	132.959	29.46487	133.0281	29.13125	133.0964	28.8018	133.1639	-0.20487268	2621.9258
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	4.0	39.2	120.0	64.0	18.0	5.7	194.0	61.5	7.5	23.2	23.2	133.2503	436.9458	134.2746	432.0043	135.2872	427.1187	136.2885	-3.03817629	38882.064
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	4.0	39.2	235.0	74.5	89.0	28.2	197.0	62.4	22.5	23.2	23.2	119.5803	820.6371	121.504	811.3564	123.406	802.1807	125.2864	-5.70606311	73025.227
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4.0	39.2	222.0	70.4	216.0	68.5	149.0	47.2	37.5	31.0	31.0	116.8899	1113.64	119.5005	1101.045	122.0815	1088.593	124.6333	-7.743371	99098.347
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	4.0	39.2	115.0	36.5	106.0	33.6	92.0	29.2	82.5	42.6	42.6	89.05351	508.3437	90.24514	502.5948	91.4233	496.9109	92.58813	-3.53462144	45235.485
3:00 PM	4:00 PM		4.0	39.2	15.0	4.8	8.0	2.5	15.0	4.8	52.5	55.6	55.6	89.78617	-160.278	89.41046	-158.465	89.03899	-156.673	88.67173	1.11444365	-14262.461

Hourly Average: 45521.834

1/12	n at noon 0.5				Solar Calculations				Typical Series				Array Calculations									
	Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(°C)	Ta(°F)	GHI (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )	GHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	DNI (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )	DNI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Hour, ω <sub>inc</sub> (Deg)	θ (deg)	GT (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Incident, θ (deg)	Collector 1	Collector 2	Collector 3	T <sub>supply</sub> (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array (F)		
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	0.0	32.0	29.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	29.0	9.2	-52.5	55.6	55.6	150	-447.707	148.9505	-442.644	147.9129	-437.638	146.887	3.11300102	-39839.658
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	1.0	33.8	114.0	36.1	49.0	15.5	101.0	32.0	-37.5	42.6	42.6	149.9374	31.26396	150.0107	30.9005	150.0831	30.55105	150.1547	-0.21731538	2781.1654
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	2.0	35.6	164.0	52.0	68.0	21.6	139.0	44.1	-22.5	58.6	58.6	150.2361	301.8177	150.9436	298.4044	151.6431	295.0297	152.3347	-2.09860233	26857.556
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	3.0	37.4	427.0	135.4	779.0	246.9	84.0	26.6	-7.5	25.7	25.7	128.7677	3252.384	136.3918	3215.603	143.9297	3179.237	151.3823	-22.6145166	289416.74
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3.0	37.4	338.0	107.1	449.0	142.3	131.0	41.5	7.5	23.2	23.2	76.06988	2294.33	81.44812	2268.383	86.76555	2242.73	92.02284	-15.9529631	204163.31
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4.0	39.2	425.0	134.7	773.0	246.0	89.0	28.2	22.5	31.0	31.0	43.92488	3449.747	52.0116	3410.733	60.00686	3372.161	67.9117	-23.9868171	306979.21
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	4.0	39.2	339.0	107.5	714.0	226.3	80.0	25.4	37.5	42.6	42.6	45.68752	2761.665	52.16127	2730.433	58.56181	2699.554	64.88996	-19.2024411	245749.58
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	4.0	39.2	92.0	29.2	31.0	9.8	85.0	26.9	52.5	55.6	55.6	52.84084	372.2214	53.71338	368.0119	54.57605	363.8501	55.42897	-2.58813429	33122.503
4:00 PM	5:00 PM		4.0	39.2	69.0	21.9	3.0	1.0	68.0	21.6	67.5	69.2	69.2	54.2676	217.405	54.77723	214.9463	55.2811	212.5155	55.77927	-1.51162688	19346.002

Hourly Average: 141052.01

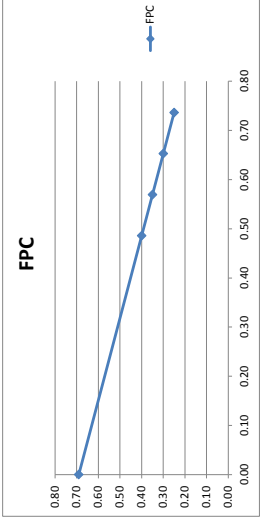
Company	Model	Weight	Working Temp	Cost/panel	Type
Calent	NAS10410	153.0	-40 to 350	3625.0	FPC

Constants	
$\gamma$	0.0
$\beta$	40.0
$A(F)^2$	39.9
$m_{max}$ (lb/h)	345.9
Number of Series in Array	30,000

30% propylene glycol solution

T (°F)	$C_p$ (btu/lbF)	Freezing point
165.0	0.943	7.0
180.0	0.947	216.0
195.0	0.952	Storage Tank Temp
210.0	0.958	150.0



Collector Sizing  
Equinox and Solstice

Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(C)	Ta(F)	TM3 Data			DNI (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Hour, ω <sub>inc</sub> (Deg)	θ (deg)	Solar Calculations Incident, GT (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )		Collector 1			Typical Series Collector 2			Collector 3			Array Calculations	
				GHI (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	GHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	ρ						TI (°F)	Qu	TI (°F)	Qu	TI (°F)	Qu	TI (°F)	Qu	TI (°F)	Qu	Supply (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array (F)
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	2.0	35.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	-67.5	69.2	141.6524	-2523.889	133.9156	-2339.189	126.7451	23.2549148	-27582.54						
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	1.0	33.8	42.0	13.3	13.0	4.1	40.0	12.7	-52.5	55.7	142.6066	-2216.469	135.8122	-2054.266	129.515	20.4223732	-199866.47						
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	1.0	33.8	81.0	25.7	15.0	4.8	77.0	24.4	-37.5	42.7	143.5466	-1913.35	137.8814	-1773.33	132.2454	17.629458	-172533.2						
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	2.0	35.6	103.0	32.7	34.0	10.8	90.0	28.5	-22.5	31.1	144.4254	-1628.737	139.4327	-1509.544	134.8053	15.0079519	-146866.65						
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	2.0	35.6	178.0	56.4	40.0	12.7	161.0	51.0	-7.5	23.3	146.2975	-1043.847	140.5469	-967.4575	140.132	9.61792472	-94127.192						
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	2.0	35.6	277.0	87.8	53.0	7.3	229.0	39.6	7.5	23.3	144.9436	-1434.312	140.5469	-1329.348	136.4719	13.2156409	-129336.75						
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3.0	37.4	277.0	87.8	118.0	37.4	229.0	72.6	22.5	31.1	144.8793	-1699.822	149.7759	-2192477	149.8431	-0.21796391	-135243.93						
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	3.0	37.4	123.0	39.0	24.0	7.6	115.0	36.5	37.5	42.7	148.8399	-1618.246	144.8793	-1890.063	136.0207	13.8192369	-135243.93						
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	4.0	39.2	68.0	21.6	17.0	5.4	65.0	20.6	52.5	55.7	143.5212	-1891.579	137.7227	-1753.152	132.9486	17.4988576	-170570						
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	4.0	39.2	21.0	6.7	1.0	0.3	21.0	6.7	67.5	69.2	142.1465	-2288.324	135.1319	-2120.863	128.6506	21.0844363	-206545.84						
Hourly Average: 2133.13486																								

Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(C)	Ta(F)	TM3 Data			DNI (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	DHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Hour, ω <sub>inc</sub> (Deg)	θ (deg)	Solar Calculations Incident, GT (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )		Collector 1			Typical Series Collector 2			Collector 3			Array Calculations	
				GHI (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	GHI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	ρ						TI (°F)	Qu	TI (°F)	Qu	TI (°F)	Qu	TI (°F)	Qu	TI (°F)	Qu	Supply (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array (F)
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	-7.0	19.4	1.0	0.3	64.0	20.3	1.0	0.3	-82.5	83.1	149.9374	-3040.832	140.616	-2818.301	131.9768	-2612.056	123.9698	25.9676057	-254135.68				
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	-5.0	23.0	158.0	50.1	344.0	109.0	90.0	28.5	-67.5	69.2	149.8749	-1237.395	146.0817	-1146.842	142.5662	-1062.915	139.308	10.5669087	-103414.56				
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	-3.0	26.6	362.0	114.8	641.0	203.2	118.0	37.4	-52.5	55.7	43.17922	3745.515	54.66073	3471.415	65.30201	3217.374	75.16456	-31.9853405	-313029.095				
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	-1.0	30.2	532.0	168.6	747.0	236.8	130.0	41.2	-37.5	42.7	15.40574	6359.608	34.59395	5801.525	52.3796	5376.964	68.86052	-53.6547869	-523142.895				
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	2.0	35.6	669.0	212.1	806.0	255.5	139.0	44.1	-22.5	31.1	32.53098	7307.063	54.93007	6772.326	75.68997	6276.721	94.93005	-62.399672	-610683.288				
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	4.0	39.2	768.0	243.5	850.0	269.5	147.0	46.6	-7.5	23.3	71.70737	7333.269	94.18679	6796.614	115.0211	6299.232	134.3308	-62.6234663	-612873.483				
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	6.0	42.8	799.0	253.3	864.0	273.9	147.0	46.6	7.5	23.3	115.80043	6485.122	135.6838	6010.535	154.1085	5570.679	171.1849	-55.3805973	-541990.113				
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	7.0	44.6	765.0	242.5	789.0	250.1	191.0	60.5	22.5	31.1	152.4425	4952.801	167.6248	4590.351	181.6366	4255.844	194.5592	-42.1167132	-413969.905				
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	8.0	46.4	597.0	189.2	535.0	169.6	249.0	78.9	37.5	42.7	168.9625	2550.567	176.748	2364.703	183.9662	2192.383	190.6232	-21.6606427	-213229.601				
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	7.0	44.6	509.0	161.4	583.0	184.8	202.0	64.0	52.5	55.7	176.6586	1380.793	180.8734	1280.172	184.7606	1187.374	188.366	-11.7073219	-115450.173				
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	7.0	44.6	186.0	59.0	69.0	21.9	161.0	51.0	67.5	69.2	176.5752	-1657.41	171.516	-1536.632	166.8255	-1424.655	162.4768	14.098363	-138560.9				
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	6.0	42.8	123.0	39.0	266.0	84.3	74.0	23.5	82.5	83.1	176.4918	-2314.911	169.4256	-2146.22	162.8744	-1889.821	156.7748	19.7170052	-193528.53				
Hourly Average: 418046.069																								



Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(C)	TMV3 Data				Solar Calculations			Typical Series						Array Calculations				
			n	183.0	6	23.0	n at noon	0.6	Hour, ω <sub>app</sub> (Deg)	β (deg)	GI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Collector 1		Collector 2		Collector 3		Tsupply (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array (Btu/Hr)
												Ti (°F)	Qu (Btu/Hr)	Ti (°F)	Qu (Btu/Hr)	Ti (°F)	Qu (Btu/Hr)			
5:00 AM	6:00 AM	19.0	66.2	59.0	18.7	43.0	13.6	54.0	17.1	149.9	-1615.7	145.0	-1497.5	140.4	-1387.9	136.1	13.8	-135030.2		
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	19.0	66.2	20.0	66.3	345.0	109.4	111.0	35.2	149.9	-737.0	147.6	-683.1	145.5	-633.1	143.6	6.3	-61939.5		
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	20.0	68.0	391.0	123.9	546.0	173.1	138.0	43.7	42.0	3444.3	52.5	3192.3	62.3	2958.6	71.4	-29.4	287856.3		
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	22.0	71.6	540.0	171.2	537.0	170.2	202.0	64.0	10.2	5762.0	27.8	5340.3	44.2	4949.5	59.4	-49.2	481553.6		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	24.0	75.2	727.0	230.5	684.0	216.8	200.0	63.4	27.0	7201.9	49.1	6674.9	69.6	6186.4	88.5	-61.5	601894.0		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	22.0	71.6	848.0	268.8	730.0	231.4	209.0	66.3	66.7	7322.8	89.1	6786.9	109.9	6290.3	128.2	-62.5	612000.0		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	24.0	75.2	932.0	295.4	782.0	247.9	197.0	62.4	116.3	6959.5	137.6	6450.2	157.4	5978.1	175.7	-59.4	581633.6		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	26.0	78.8	936.0	296.7	714.0	226.3	156.0	80.2	162.7	5828.7	180.5	5402.2	196.9	5010.6	212.1	-49.4	487243.7		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	26.0	78.8	928.0	294.2	790.0	250.4	192.0	62.1	201.9	4626.9	215.9	4293.6	228.8	3984.3	240.9	-38.9	387147.2		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	25.0	77.0	831.0	263.4	752.0	238.4	168.0	60.9	185.0	3866.6	196.7	3586.3	207.6	3327.9	217.6	-32.6	323422.8		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	26.0	78.8	683.0	216.5	701.0	222.2	168.0	53.3	146.2	3256.5	156.1	3018.2	165.4	2797.3	173.9	-27.8	272158.5		
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	25.0	77.0	514.0	162.9	661.0	209.5	127.0	40.3	93.8	2715.6	102.1	2516.9	109.9	2332.7	117.0	-23.2	226956.0		
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	25.0	77.0	335.0	106.2	557.0	176.6	105.0	33.3	60.7	1850.4	66.4	1715.0	71.7	1589.5	76.6	-15.8	154646.3		
6:00 PM	7:00 PM	24.0	75.2	148.0	46.9	243.0	77.0	91.0	28.8	40.4	1307.7	44.4	1212.0	48.1	1123.3	51.6	-11.2	109287.8		
7:00 PM	8:00 PM	22.0	71.6	12.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	12.0	3.8	38.9	876.1	41.6	812.0	44.1	752.5	46.4	-7.5	73217.8		
Hourly Average: 35370.585																				

Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(C)	TMV3 Data				Solar Calculations			Typical Series						Array Calculations				
			n	281.0	-7.0	6	0.7	-7.0	Hour, ω <sub>app</sub> (Deg)	β (deg)	GI (Btu/HrFt <sup>2</sup> )	Collector 1		Collector 2		Collector 3		Tsupply (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array (Btu/Hr)
												Ti (°F)	Qu (Btu/Hr)	Ti (°F)	Qu (Btu/Hr)	Ti (°F)	Qu (Btu/Hr)			
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	13.0	55.4	12.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	12.0	3.8	149.9374	-2161.913	143.3103	-2003.703	137.1681	-1857.07	131.4755	18.4619568	-180680.57		
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	13.0	55.4	47.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	47.0	14.9	149.8749	-1883.356	144.1016	-1745.531	138.7509	-1617.791	133.7917	16.0831804	-157400.34		
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	14.0	57.2	117.0	37.1	76.0	24.1	83.0	26.3	149.8124	-1145.883	146.2998	-1063.026	143.0442	-984.3061	140.0269	9.78543395	-95766.447		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	17.0	62.6	519.0	164.5	403.0	127.8	281.0	89.1	43.49821	5500.769	60.30028	5098.218	75.98837	4725.126	90.47229	-46.9745743	459723.37		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	18.0	64.4	674.0	213.7	62.0	200.3	233.0	73.9	22.45463	7997.738	46.97091	7412.457	69.69008	6870.007	90.75242	-68.297875	668406.037		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	19.0	66.2	766.0	242.8	801.0	253.9	157.0	49.8	46.93288	8711.761	73.63794	8074.227	98.38869	7483.348	121.3282	-74.3952843	728800.059		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	21.0	69.8	727.0	230.5	695.0	207.6	221.0	70.1	79.95843	7240.008	102.152	6710.178	122.7214	6219.121	141.7855	-61.8270447	609079.19		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	21.0	69.8	746.0	236.5	839.0	266.0	133.0	42.2	122.4157	6641.701	142.7752	6155.656	161.6447	5705.18	179.1334	-56.717258	555076.11		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	22.0	71.6	636.0	201.6	802.0	254.2	121.0	38.4	153.3494	4627.334	167.534	4288.702	180.6251	3976.177	192.6984	-39.3490633	386766.363		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	21.0	69.8	475.0	150.6	732.0	232.0	102.0	32.3	167.088	2424.144	174.4876	2247.493	181.348	2083.714	187.675	-20.5469985	202460.537		
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	21.0	69.8	281.0	89.1	588.0	189.6	76.0	24.1	167.7177	289.7811	168.6022	268.6643	169.4223	248.0862	170.1826	-2.4649386	24225.946		
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	19.0	66.2	95.0	29.5	314.0	99.5	44.0	13.9	167.6412	-1708.097	162.4273	-1583.625	157.5729	-1467.734	153.0737	14.5675314	-142783.67		
6:00 PM	7:00 PM	18.0	64.4	2.0	0.6	11.0	3.5	2.0	0.6	167.5648	-2459.485	160.0573	-2280.258	153.0674	-2113.387	146.5891	20.9757546	-205593.87		
Hourly Average: 45372.202																				

Beginning and End of Winter Break

11/30		n		334.0		δ		-22.0		n at noon		-0.4													
TMY3 Data																									
Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(°C)	Ta(°F)	GHI (Wh/m²)	GHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DNI (Wh/m²)	DNI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	Hour, umid (Deg)	Incident, θ (deg)	Gt (Btu/HrFt²)	Collector 1	Collector 2	Collector 3	Array Calculations									
													Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Supply (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array				
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	0.0	32.0	3.0	1.0	43.0	13.6	2.0	0.6	-82.5	83.0	2.2	149.9374	-2754.044	141.4952	-2552.501	133.6707	-2865.707	126.4189	23.5185413	-230167.56				
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	1.0	33.8	133.0	42.2	174.0	55.2	103.0	32.7	-67.5	69.2	49.4	149.8749	-1410.284	145.5518	-1307.079	141.5451	-1211.425	137.8315	12.0433177	-117863.65				
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	2.0	35.6	91.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	91.0	28.8	-52.5	55.6	26.1	149.8124	-2006.244	143.6624	-1859.425	137.9625	-1723.351	132.6798	17.1325965	-167670.6				
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	2.0	35.6	103.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	103.0	32.7	-37.5	42.6	29.6	149.7499	-1909.76	143.8957	-1770.002	138.47	-1640.472	133.4413	16.3086569	-159607.7				
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	3.0	37.4	117.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	117.0	37.1	-22.5	31.0	33.6	149.6875	-1754.473	144.3094	-1626.079	139.3248	-1507.061	134.705	14.9825632	-146628.99				
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	4.0	39.2	202.0	64.0	18.0	5.7	194.0	61.5	-7.5	23.2	61.0	149.6252	-954.2992	146.6999	-894.4628	143.9886	-819.7371	141.4758	8.1403701	-79754.974				
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	4.0	39.2	235.0	74.5	88.0	28.2	197.0	62.4	7.5	23.2	82.8	149.5629	-352.811	148.4814	-326.992	147.479	-303.0624	146.55	3.0128706	-29485.961				
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	4.0	39.2	222.0	70.4	216.0	68.5	149.0	47.2	22.5	31.0	102.0	88.75282	-1627.692	95.74235	-1508.576	96.36675	-1398.177	102.6527	-13.8999012	136083.365				
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4.0	39.2	115.0	36.5	106.0	33.6	92.0	29.2	37.5	42.6	51.3	72.7421	613.3311	74.6222	568.447	76.36472	526.8476	77.97972	-5.23762547	51258.7685				
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	4.0	39.2	15.0	4.8	8.0	2.5	15.0	4.8	52.5	55.6	5.7	72.73995	-642.5191	70.77037	-595.499	68.94493	-551.9199	67.25307	5.4868807	-53898.14				
														Hourly Average:		93646.0667									

11/2		n		12.0		δ		-21.8		n at noon		0.6													
TMY3 Data																									
Start Time	End Time	DB Temp(°C)	Ta(°F)	GHI (Wh/m²)	GHI (Btu/HrFt²)	DNI (Wh/m²)	DNI (Btu/HrFt²)	DHI (Wh/m²)	DHI (Btu/HrFt²)	Hour, umid (Deg)	Incident, θ (deg)	Gt (Btu/HrFt²)	Collector 1	Collector 2	Collector 3	Array Calculations									
													Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Ti (°F)	Qu	Supply (°F)	Δ T of Array (°F)	Total Qu of Array				
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	0.0	32.0	29.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	29.0	9.2	-52.5	55.6	8.3	149.9374	-2585.974	142.0104	-2396.728	134.6534	-2221.333	127.8541	22.0832588	-216120.96				
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	1.0	33.8	114.0	36.1	48.0	15.5	101.0	32.0	-37.5	42.6	40.5	149.8749	-1654.04	144.8046	-1532.996	140.0053	-1420.811	135.75	14.1249004	-138935.35				
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	2.0	35.6	164.0	52.0	68.0	21.6	139.0	44.1	-22.5	31.0	58.6	149.8124	-1112.34	146.6026	-1090.938	143.2424	-955.6934	140.3134	9.49899431	-92963.165				
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	2.0	35.6	427.0	135.4	779.0	246.9	84.0	26.6	-7.5	23.2	253.7	89.64146	5700.189	107.1148	5283.044	123.9095	4896.426	138.319	-48.6775487	476389.772				
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3.0	37.4	338.0	107.1	449.0	142.3	131.0	41.5	7.5	23.2	170.0	56.2928	4233.7	69.2708	3923.874	81.29905	3656.722	92.44707	-36.1542675	353828.895				
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4.0	39.2	425.0	134.7	773.0	245.0	89.0	28.2	22.5	31.0	238.0	68.37978	5860.682	86.34513	5431.792	102.9958	5034.289	118.4279	-50.0481025	489802.892				
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	4.0	39.2	339.0	107.5	714.0	226.3	80.0	25.4	37.5	42.6	191.4	81.23515	4270.518	94.326	3957.998	106.4589	3668.348	117.7038	-36.466679	356905.927				
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	4.0	39.2	69.0	21.9	3.0	1.0	68.0	21.6	52.5	55.6	30.0	81.22636	-176.1574	80.66636	-163.266	80.18589	-151.3181	79.72204	1.5043201	-14722.243				
														Hourly Average:		388045.68		-38650.913							

Original Design Load Calc				Self-Designed Load Calc			
mdot (gal/hr)	cp (btu/lbF)	density (lb/gal)	weight of water (lb/gal)	Load	Chosen (ga /hr)	To (F)	mixed temp
DHW	332	-	8.36	91	1800	132.87	126.9349
Geo auxiliary	3480	0.947	8.649733	30	1800	121	

\*assumed pipe loss is negligible

$E_{hx}$  (estimated) 0.65

$UA_{tank}$  (BTU/h) 6.024395

$V_{tank}$  (gal) 940

$T_s$  (F) 150

$T_{a,mech,rm.}$  70

$T_{s,return}$  126.9349

cp (btu/gal) 8.1912968

427.5857

Tank Dimensions

V (gal) 940 SA (ft2) 174.7075

h (ft) 10.66666667 R of foam 16

D (ft) 4.333333333 R of fg 13

U 0.034483

12/21	m,dhw (gph)	900	m,ga (gph)	300										
Start Time	End Time	Qu, array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr,dhw (F)	Tr,ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction		
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	119.9374	79.93741	114.9374	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	0	0.481575	0	0	149.8749	119.8749	79.87486	114.8749	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	0	0.481198	0	0	149.8124	119.8124	79.81237	114.8124	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	0	0.480821	0	0	149.7499	119.7499	79.74992	114.7499	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	26.33966	0.480445	143.7573	0	134.4381	114.9381	74.93813	114.9381	108.8151	427.5856925	0.21135862		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	12.98961	0.388201	93.44222	0	123.9391	111.2641	71.26408	111.2641	159.1301	427.5856925	0.137383103		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	90.30509	0.32495	60.73744	0	127.7369	119.4982	79.49817	119.4982	191.8349	427.5856925	0.089299017		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	11.45482	0.34783	39.47934	0	124.0521	118.6969	78.69692	118.6969	213.093	427.5856925	0.0580044361		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	0	0.325631	0	0	124.0098	94.00982	54.00982	89.00982	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	0	0.325376	0	0	123.9676	93.96756	53.96756	88.96756	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
										218.8307	427.5856925	0.04960851		

3/20		1800 m, dhw (gph)		1800 m, ga (gph)		1800									
Start Time	End Time	Qu, array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	IF Max Temp of Tank obtained, Reduce to	Tr, dhw (F)	Tr, ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction		
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	0	119.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	29.92879	0.481575	287.5145	0	116.4214	0	96.92139	56.92139	96.92139	-34.9422	427.5856925	0.422717239		
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	156.5956	0.279661	186.8844	570.23713	38.39285	185	25.71785	-0.282152	12.71785	65.68788	-142.6514336	1.113155397		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	274.8185	-0.190414	121.4749	370.65413	10.19477	185	1.956018	-14.94398	-6.493982	131.0974	56.93156052	0.723551008		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	351.7937	-0.36029	78.95867	240.92519	14.3858	185	9.030611	-1.954389	3.538111	173.6136	186.6605067	0.470308155		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	392.7986	-0.335042	51.32314	156.60137	38.4395	185	34.95862	27.81837	31.3885	201.2492	270.9843217	0.305700301		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	389.6087	-0.190133	33.36004	101.79089	71.51143	185	69.24886	64.6077	66.92828	219.2123	325.7948015	0.198705196		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	343.1672	0.009105	21.68403	66.164079	104.6693	185	103.1987	100.1819	101.6903	230.8883	361.4216134	0.129158377		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	233.0618	0.208862	14.09462	43.006651	127.4948	185	126.5388	124.5779	125.5584	238.4777	384.5790411	0.083952945		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	178.0484	0.346371	9.161501	27.954323	145.7531	185	145.1318	143.8572	144.4945	243.4108	399.6313691	0.054569414		
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	26.94307	0.456367	5.954976	0	148.4197	185	148.0158	108.0158	148.0158	246.6173	427.5856925	0.008755283		
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	0	0.472431	0	0	148.3583	185	118.3583	78.35831	113.3583	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
											185.0381	296.1412125	0.292547776		

6/21		1620 m, dhw (gph)		1680 m, ga (gph)		1680									
Start Time	End Time	Qu, array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	IF Max Temp of Tank obtained, Reduce to	Tr, dhw (F)	Tr, ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction		
5:00 AM	6:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	0	119.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	23.45575	0.481575	258.7631	0	119.3148	0	99.81475	59.81475	99.81475	-6.190746	427.5856925	0.3800445515		
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	111.0134	0.297092	168.196	532.22132	42.7284	185	30.0534	4.053405	16.81704	84.37633	-104.6356252	1.029786164		
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	214.802	-0.164295	109.3274	345.94386	11.51923	185	3.28048	-13.61952	-5.323156	143.2449	81.64183599	0.669361006		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	312.5233	-0.352311	71.06281	224.86351	13.72048	185	8.365295	-2.619705	2.772932	181.5095	202.7221858	0.435084654		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	364.3729	-0.33905	46.19082	146.16128	36.1054	185	32.62453	25.48428	28.98949	206.3815	281.4244131	0.282805025		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	390.9586	-0.204194	30.02404	95.004832	70.66906	185	68.40649	63.76533	66.04372	222.5483	332.5808609	0.183823266		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	372.5242	0.004031	19.51562	61.753141	108.4948	185	107.0241	104.0074	105.4883	233.0567	365.832552	0.119485123		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	343.8151	0.231908	12.68516	40.139541	146.2565	185	145.3006	143.3397	144.7716	239.8872	387.4461512	0.07766533		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	273.9769	0.4594	8.245351	26.090702	177.3198	185	176.6984	175.4239	176.0496	244.327	401.4949906	0.050482465		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	186.954	0.646537	5.359478	16.958956	198.6176	185	198.2137	197.3852	197.7919	247.2128	410.6267363	0.032813602		
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	94.70173	0.774843	3.483661	0	210.3637	185	210.1012	170.1012	210.1012	249.0887	427.5856925	0.00512184		
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	11.66497	0.845607	2.264379	0	211.4748	185	211.3041	171.3041	211.3041	250.3079	427.5856925	0.003329196		
6:00 PM	7:00 PM	0	0.8523	0	0	211.3641	185	181.3641	141.3641	176.3641	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
7:00 PM	8:00 PM	0	0.851633	0	0	211.2535	185	181.2535	141.2535	176.2535	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
											203.5645	328.3098837	0.218013546		

9/23		1800 m, ga (gph)		1800		Aux needed, DHW (MBH)		Aux needed, GA (MBH)		Solar Fraction		
Start Time	End Time	Qu, array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr, dhw (F)	Tr, ga (F)	Tr (F)	DHW (MBH)	GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	119.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.5723	427.5856925	0
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	0	0.481575	0	0	149.8749	119.8749	79.87486	114.8749	252.5723	427.5856925	0
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	10.40482	0.481198	287.5145	0	113.8233	94.32325	54.32325	94.32325	-34.9422	427.5856925	0.422717239
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	215.7397	0.264009	186.8844	570.23713	43.47797	30.80297	4.802973	17.80297	65.68788	-142.6514336	1.113155397
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	338.6806	-0.159779	121.4749	370.65413	23.56988	15.33113	-1.568866	6.881134	131.0974	56.93156052	0.723551008
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	407.1609	-0.279713	78.95867	240.92519	34.94115	29.58597	18.60097	24.09347	173.6136	186.6605067	0.470308155
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	367.5732	-0.211208	51.32314	156.60137	55.70267	52.2218	45.08155	48.65167	201.2492	270.9843217	0.305700301
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	378.2301	-0.086133	33.36004	101.79089	87.28333	85.02076	80.3796	82.70018	219.2123	325.7948015	0.198705196
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	303.2952	0.104122	21.68403	66.164079	115.2506	113.7799	110.7632	112.2716	230.8883	361.4216134	0.129158377
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	204.1733	0.272607	14.09462	43.006651	134.3159	133.36	131.3991	132.3795	238.4777	384.5790411	0.083952945
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	96.11662	0.387464	9.161501	0	145.5587	144.9374	104.9374	144.9374	243.4108	427.5856925	0.013469666
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	0	0.455196	0	0	145.4996	115.4996	75.49961	110.4996	252.5723	427.5856925	0
6:00 PM	7:00 PM	0	0.454839	0	0	145.4405	115.4405	75.44054	110.4405	252.5723	427.5856925	0
										190.6911	308.402659	0.266209099

11/30		900 m, ga (gph)		900		Aux needed, DHW (MBH)		Aux needed, GA (MBH)		Solar Fraction		
Start Time	End Time	Qu, array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr, dhw (F)	Tr, ga (F)	Tr (F)	DHW (MBH)	GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	119.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.5723	427.5856925	0
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	14.26795	0.481575	143.7573	0	133.0577	113.5577	73.55768	113.5577	108.8151	427.5856925	0.21135862
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	0	0.379884	0	0	133.0083	103.0083	63.00834	98.00834	252.5723	427.5856925	0
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	0	0.379587	0	0	132.959	102.959	62.95904	97.95904	252.5723	427.5856925	0
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	2.621926	0.37929	0	0	133.2503	103.2503	63.2503	98.2503	252.5723	427.5856925	0
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	38.88206	0.381045	143.7573	0	119.5803	100.0803	60.08034	100.0803	108.8151	427.5856925	0.21135862
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	73.02523	0.298692	93.44222	0	116.8899	104.2149	64.21492	104.2149	159.1301	427.5856925	0.137383103
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	99.09835	0.282483	60.73744	252.41379	89.05351	80.81476	54.81476	67.81476	191.8349	175.1719058	0.460409527
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	45.23548	0.114786	39.47934	0	89.78617	84.43098	44.43098	84.43098	213.093	427.5856925	0.058044361
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	0	0.1192	0	0	89.77069	59.77069	19.77069	54.77069	252.5723	427.5856925	0
										204.455	402.3443138	0.107855423

1/12	m,dhw (gph)	1200	m, ga (gph)	1800										
Start Time	End Time	Qu, array (MBH)	tank loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr,dhw (F)	Tr,ge (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction		
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	119.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	2.781165	0.481575	0	0	150.2361	120.2361	80.23606	115.2361	252.5723	427.5856925	0		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	26.85756	0.483374	191.6763	0	128.7677	109.2677	69.26774	109.2677	60.89598	427.5856925	0.281811493		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	289.4167	0.35404	124.5896	570.23713	76.06988	63.39488	37.39488	47.79488	127.9827	-142.6514336	1.021566662		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	204.1633	0.036567	80.98326	370.65413	43.92488	35.68613	18.78613	25.54613	171.5891	56.93156052	0.66401833		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	306.9792	-0.157087	52.63912	240.92519	45.68752	40.33233	29.34733	33.74133	199.9332	186.6605067	0.431611915		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	245.7496	-0.146468	34.21543	156.60137	52.84084	49.35997	42.21972	45.07582	218.3569	270.9843217	0.280547744		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	33.1225	-0.103374	22.24003	0	54.2676	52.00504	12.00504	52.00504	230.3323	427.5856925	0.032698323		
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	19.346	-0.094778	14.45602	0	54.91499	53.44432	13.44432	53.44432	238.1163	427.5856925	0.02125391		
										194.7057	278.872602	0.303723153		

	Original Design Load Calc					Self-Designed Load Calc			
	mdot (gal/hr)	cp (btu/lbF)	density (lb/gal)	weight of water (lb/gal)	temp rise(F)	Load (MBH)	Chosen(ga l/hr)	To (F)	mixed temp
DHW	332	-	8.36	8.36	91	252.5723	1800	132.87	126.9349
Geo auxiliary	3480	0.947	8.649733	-	30	855.1714	1800	121	

\*assumed pipe loss is negligible 427.5857

Tank Characteristics			
$V_{tank}$ (gal)	940	$V_{tank}$ (gal)	940.00
$T_{s,i}$ (F)	150	h (Ft)	10.67
$T_{a,m}$ mech.rm.	70	Dia (Ft)	4.33
cp (btu/galF)	8.191	SA (ft2)	174.71
$\epsilon_{ix}$ (estimated)	0.650		
$UA_{tank}$ (Btu/f	6.024	R of foam	16
		R of fg	13
		U	0.0345

12/21	m,dhw (gph)	600 m, ga (gph)	600										
Start Time	End Time	Qu,array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr,dhw (F)	Tr,ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction	
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	119.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	0	0.481575	0	0	149.8749	119.8749	79.8749	114.8749	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	0	0.481198	0	0	149.8124	119.8124	79.8124	114.8124	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	0	0.480821	0	0	149.7499	119.7499	79.7499	114.7499	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	0	0.480445	0	0	149.6875	119.6875	79.6875	114.6875	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	0	0.480069	0	0	149.6252	119.6252	79.6252	114.6252	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	2.133135	0.479694	0	0	149.8399	119.8399	79.8399	114.8399	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	0	0.480987	0	0	149.7774	119.7774	79.7774	114.7774	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	0	0.480611	0	0	149.715	119.715	79.715	114.715	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	0	0.480235	0	0	149.6527	119.6527	79.6527	114.6527	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
											252.57232	427.5856925	0

3/20	m,dhw (gph)	1500 m, ga (gph)	2400										
Start Time	End Time	Qu,array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr,dhw (F)	Tr,ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction	
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	119.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	0	0.481575	0	0	149.8749	119.8749	79.8749	114.8749	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	313.0291	0.481198	239.5954	894.48961	43.17922	23.67922	-2.32078	7.6792201	12.97688885	-466.903917	1.667384666	
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	523.1429	-0.161579	155.737	581.41825	15.40574	2.730736	-14.16926	-7.669264	96.83528975	-153.832554	1.083800033	
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	610.6833	-0.328897	101.2291	377.92186	32.53098	24.29223	13.30723	17.532227	151.3432503	49.66383245	0.704470022	
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	612.8735	-0.225728	65.7989	245.64921	71.70737	66.35218	59.21193	61.958179	186.7734247	181.9364835	0.457905514	
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	541.9901	0.010286	42.76928	159.67199	115.8043	112.3234	107.6823	109.46735	209.8030381	267.9137066	0.297638584	
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	413.9699	0.275943	27.80003	103.78679	152.4425	150.1799	147.1631	148.32344	224.7722867	323.7989017	0.19346508	
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	213.2296	0.496666	18.07002	67.461414	168.9625	167.4919	165.531	166.28516	234.5022984	360.1242785	0.125752302	
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	115.4502	0.596189	11.74551	43.849919	176.6586	175.7027	174.4281	174.91834	240.8268059	383.7357734	0.081738996	
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	0	0.642554	0	0	176.5752	146.5752	106.5752	141.57518	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	0	0.642051	0	0	176.4918	146.4918	106.4918	141.4918	252.57232	427.5856925	0	
											197.3435469	221.3982729	0.384346266



6/21	m_dhw (gph)	2100	m_ga (gph)	2100												
Start Time	End Time	Qu,array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr,dhw (F)	Tr_ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction				
5:00 AM	6:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	119.9374	79.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.57232	427.5856925	0			
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	0	0.481575	0	0	149.8749	119.8749	79.8749	79.8749	114.8749	252.57232	427.5856925	0			
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	287.8563	0.481198	335.4336	782.67841	41.98442	22.48442	-3.515581	9.4844189	-82.86128361	-355.092716	1.643900375				
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	481.5536	-0.168777	218.0318	508.74097	10.15893	-2.516066	-19.41607	-10.96607	34.54047765	-81.155273	1.068553244				
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	601.894	-0.360506	141.7207	330.68163	27.02325	18.7845	7.799501	13.292001	110.8516223	96.90406495	0.694547909				
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	612	-0.258909	92.11845	214.94306	66.6602	61.30501	54.16476	57.73489	160.4538666	212.6426346	0.451456141				
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	581.6336	-0.02012	59.87699	139.71299	116.28	112.7992	108.158	110.47859	192.6953253	287.8727049	0.293446491				
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	487.2437	0.278809	38.92005	90.813442	162.6748	160.4122	157.3955	158.90387	213.6522734	336.7722505	0.190740219				
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	387.1472	0.55831	25.29803	59.028737	201.9306	200.4599	198.499	199.47944	227.2742897	368.5569552	0.123981143				
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	323.4228	0.794802	16.44372	38.368679	236.7126	194.0441	192.7695	193.40678	236.1286003	389.2170133	0.080587743				
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	272.1585	1.004343	477.0823	491.33354	146.157	118.4225	117.594	118.00823	-224.5099953	-63.7478465	1.423810109				
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	226.956	0.4588	310.1035	319.3668	93.82163	75.79416	75.25565	75.524906	-57.53118493	108.2188922	0.925476571				
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	154.6463	0.143511	201.5673	207.58842	60.74904	49.03119	48.68116	48.856175	51.0050418	219.9972723	0.601559771				
6:00 PM	7:00 PM	109.2878	-0.055731	131.0187	134.93247	40.40991	32.79331	32.56579	32.679547	121.5535892	292.6532194	0.391013851				
7:00 PM	8:00 PM	73.21783	-0.178262	85.16218	0	38.88181	33.93102	-6.068979	33.931021	167.410145	427.5856925	0.125209398				
											110.3871605	206.3730833	0.534284331			

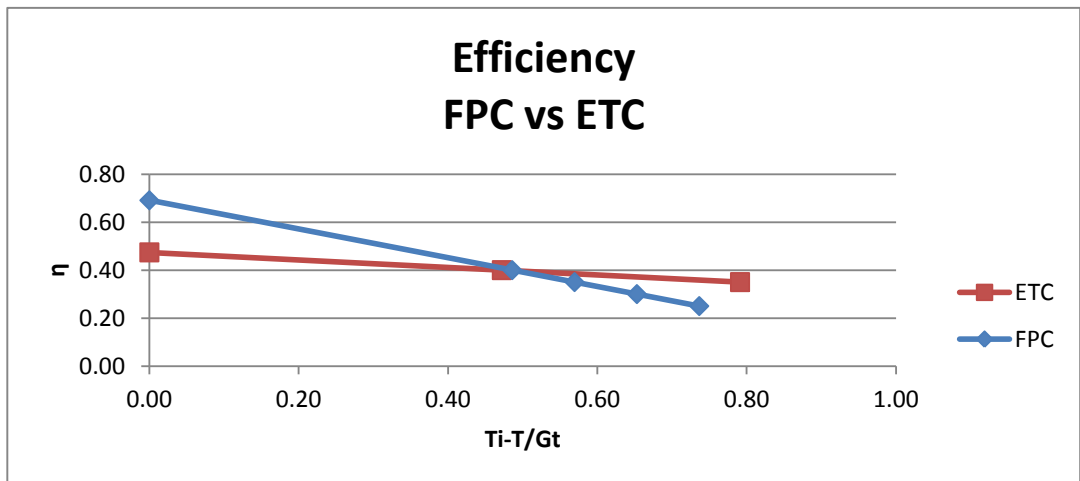
9/23	m_dhw (gph)	2400	m_ga (gph)	2400												
Start Time	End Time	Qu,array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr,dhw (F)	Tr_ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction				
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	149.94	119.94	79.94	79.94	114.94	252.57	427.59	0.00			
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	149.87	119.87	79.87	79.87	114.87	252.57	427.59	0.00			
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	149.81	119.81	79.81	79.81	114.81	252.57	427.59	0.00			
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	459.72	0.48	383.35	894.49	43.50	24.00	-2.00	11.00	-130.78	-466.90	1.88				
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	668.41	-0.16	249.18	581.42	22.45	9.78	-7.12	1.33	3.39	-153.83	1.22				
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	728.08	-0.29	161.97	377.92	46.93	38.69	27.71	33.20	90.61	49.66	0.79				
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	605.08	-0.14	105.28	245.65	79.96	74.60	67.46	71.03	147.29	181.94	0.52				
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	555.08	0.06	68.43	159.67	122.42	118.93	114.29	116.61	184.14	267.91	0.34				
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	386.77	0.32	44.48	103.79	153.35	151.09	148.07	149.58	208.09	323.80	0.22				
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	202.66	0.50	28.91	67.46	167.09	165.62	163.66	164.64	223.66	360.12	0.14				
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	24.23	0.58	18.79	0.00	167.72	166.76	126.76	166.76	233.78	427.59	0.03				
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	167.64	137.64	97.64	132.64	252.57	427.59	0.00				
6:00 PM	7:00 PM	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	167.56	137.56	97.56	132.56	252.57	427.59	0.00				
											171.0036705	240.6319144	0.394794184			
Hourly Average											171.0036705	240.6319144	0.394794184			

11/30	m,dhw (gph)	1680 m, ga (gph)	900												
Start Time	End Time	Qu,array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr,dhw (F)	Tr,ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction			
6:00 AM	7:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	119.9374	79.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
7:00 AM	8:00 AM	0	0.481575	0	0	149.8749	119.8749	79.8749	79.8749	114.8749	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	0	0.481198	0	0	149.8124	119.8124	79.8124	79.8124	114.8124	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	0	0.480821	0	0	149.7499	119.7499	79.7499	79.7499	114.7499	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	0	0.480445	0	0	149.6875	119.6875	79.6875	79.6875	114.6875	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	0	0.480069	0	0	149.6252	119.6252	79.6252	79.6252	114.6252	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	0	0.479694	0	0	149.5629	119.5629	79.5629	79.5629	114.5629	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	136.0334	0.479318	268.3469	335.4336	88.75282	69.25282	43.25282	43.25282	60.183053	-15.77456289	92.1520889	0.887706203		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	51.25877	0.112974	174.4255	0	72.7421	60.0671	20.0671	20.0671	60.067096	78.14684612	427.5856925	0.256448459		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	0	0.016519	0	0	72.73995	42.73995	2.73995	2.73995	37.739951	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
												208.2950843	394.0423322	0.114415466	

1/12	m,dhw (gph)	1680 m, ga (gph)	1800												
Start Time	End Time	Qu,array (MBH)	tank Loss (MBH)	DHW load (MBH)	GA load (MBH)	Ts (F)	Tr,dhw (F)	Tr,ga (F)	Tr (F)	Aux needed, DHW (MBH)	Aux needed, GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction			
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	0	0.481952	0	0	149.9374	119.9374	79.9374	79.9374	114.9374	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
9:00 AM	10:00 AM	0	0.481575	0	0	149.8749	119.8749	79.8749	79.8749	114.8749	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
10:00 AM	11:00 AM	0	0.481198	0	0	149.8124	119.8124	79.8124	79.8124	114.8124	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
11:00 AM	12:00 PM	476.3898	0.480821	268.3469	670.86721	89.64146	70.14146	44.14146	44.14146	56.69318	-15.77456289	-243.281515	1.380876315		
12:00 PM	1:00 PM	353.8289	0.118328	174.4255	436.06368	56.2928	43.6178	26.7178	26.7178	34.876424	78.14684612	-8.47799218	0.897569605		
1:00 PM	2:00 PM	489.8029	-0.082578	113.3766	283.4414	68.37978	60.14103	49.15603	49.15603	54.459131	139.195762	144.1442975	0.583420243		
2:00 PM	3:00 PM	356.9059	-0.009761	73.69476	184.23691	81.23515	75.87996	68.73971	68.73971	72.186727	178.8775573	243.3487857	0.379223158		
3:00 PM	4:00 PM	0	0.067685	0	0	81.22636	51.22636	11.22636	11.22636	46.226357	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
4:00 PM	5:00 PM	0	0.067632	0	0	81.21757	51.21757	11.21757	11.21757	46.217573	252.57232	427.5856925	0		
												182.5896892	252.6291154	0.360121036	

ETC				
Date	Total $Q_{u,avg}$ (MBH)	Axillary For DHW (MBH)	Axillary for GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction
12/21	35.27	218.83	427.59	5%
3/20	237.68	185.04	296.14	29%
6/21	225.06	203.56	328.31	22%
9/23	257.93	190.69	308.40	27%
11/30	45.52	204.45	402.34	11%
1/12	141.05	194.71	278.87	30%
Hourly Average:	157.09	199.55	340.28	21%

FPC				
Date	Total $Q_{u,avg}$ (MBH)	Axillary For DHW (MBH)	Axillary for GA (MBH)	Solar Fraction
12/21	2.13	252.57	427.59	0%
3/20	418.05	197.34	221.40	38%
6/21	353.77	110.39	206.37	53%
9/23	453.75	171.00	240.63	39%
11/30	93.65	208.30	394.04	11%
1/12	419.23	182.59	252.63	36%
Hourly Average:	290.10	187.03	290.44	30%



## Solar Hot Water Collector

	Company	type	Model	GPM	$F_r \tau \alpha$	$F_r^* U_I$ (btu/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	Collector Area (FT <sup>2</sup> )	working Temp (F)	Working Solution	Weight (Lb)
FPC-1	Caleffi	FPC	NAS10410	0.593333	0.691	0.598775	39.9	-.40 to 350	30% pg	153.0

## Water Heater

	MFG	Model	Draw Rate GPM	Temp Rise (F)	Max LT (F)	MBH input for DHW
WH-DHW	Lochnivar	STU150	16	91	140	676

## Heat Exchanger

	MFG	Efectiveness	GPM	Hot Side ET (F)	LT (F)	GPM	Cold Side ET (F)	LT (F)	HX MBH
HX-GA	Mueller	0.7	30	150	121	58	64	79	430

## Water Pumps

	MFG	Model	Solution	GPM	Motor		
					RPM	Amps	Volts/ Phase
SHWP-1	Bell & Gossett	NRF-25	30% pg	0.6	3300	0.4	120/1
GAWP-2	Bell & Gossett	PL-30	30% pg	30	2750	0.08	120/1
DHWP-3	Bell & Gossett	PL-30	30% pg	25	2750	0.08	120/1

## Storage Tank

	MFG	Model	Capacity	UA	Dimensions (in)
ST-1	Lochnivar	RGA0	940	3.98	128x52

## Air Seperater

	MFG	Model	Solution	GPM
AS-1	Bell & Gossett	RL-1F	30% pg	0.6

## Expansion Tank

	MFG	Model	Solution	GPM
ET-1	Bell & Gossett		30% pg	0.6

NG	\$0.48	per therm
Utility Cost of Original system	\$12,371.40	
FS	\$3,686.60	

C	371450	d	0.06
n	16	i_(fuel)	0.03
down payment	74290	C_(main)	3714.5
i	0.0575	i_(main)	0.01
FS_1	\$3,686.60	V	148580

Year	Extra mortgage payment (\$): fixed	Fuel savings (\$): projected to increase by 1.03 each year	Extra insurance, maintenance, and parasitic cost (\$): projected to increase by 1.01 each year	Annual Solar savings (\$)	PW of annual solar savings (\$): must use PW for each year	Cumulative Solar Savings (\$)	Yearly Interest Payment (\$): need to multiply balance by 1.0575	Principle Payment	Balance (total system cost, less 20% Down Payment)	Periodic Payment Present Worth Factor (15, 0, 0.0575)	Present Worth for Savings (n, 0, d): must use 1/(1+d)^n
0											1.0000
1	-\$30,098.60	\$3,686.60	-\$3,714.50	-\$74,290.00	-\$74,290.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$30,098.60	\$297,160.00	9.87288553	0.9434
2	-\$30,098.60	\$3,911.11	-\$3,751.65	-\$30,015.90	-\$28,316.89	-\$102,606.89	\$15,356.03	-\$14,742.57	\$252,318.84		0.8900
3	-\$30,098.60	\$4,028.44	-\$3,789.16	-\$29,859.31	-\$25,070.46	-\$154,323.07	\$14,508.33	-\$15,590.26	\$236,728.57		0.8396
4	-\$30,098.60	\$4,149.30	-\$3,827.05	-\$29,776.35	-\$23,585.66	-\$177,908.73	\$13,611.89	-\$16,486.70	\$220,241.87		0.7921
5	-\$30,098.60	\$4,273.78	-\$3,865.32	-\$29,690.14	-\$22,186.20	-\$200,094.93	\$12,663.91	-\$17,434.69	\$202,807.18		0.7473
6	-\$30,098.60	\$4,401.99	-\$3,903.98	-\$29,600.58	-\$20,867.24	-\$220,962.17	\$11,661.41	-\$18,437.18	\$184,370.00		0.7050
7	-\$30,098.60	\$4,534.05	-\$3,943.02	-\$29,507.56	-\$19,624.22	-\$240,586.39	\$10,601.27	-\$19,497.32	\$164,872.68		0.6651
8	-\$30,098.60	\$4,670.07	-\$3,982.45	-\$29,410.97	-\$18,452.81	-\$259,039.20	\$9,480.18	-\$20,618.42	\$144,254.26		0.6274
9	-\$30,098.60	\$4,810.17	-\$4,022.27	-\$29,310.70	-\$17,348.96	-\$276,388.15	\$8,294.62	-\$21,803.98	\$122,450.28		0.5919
10	-\$30,098.60	\$4,954.48	-\$4,062.49	-\$29,206.61	-\$16,308.82	-\$292,696.97	\$7,040.89	-\$23,057.71	\$99,392.57		0.5584
11	-\$30,098.60	\$5,103.11	-\$4,103.12	-\$29,098.60	-\$15,328.78	-\$308,025.75	\$5,715.07	-\$24,383.52	\$75,009.05		0.5268
12	-\$30,098.60	\$5,256.21	-\$4,144.15	-\$28,986.54	-\$14,405.42	-\$322,431.18	\$4,313.02	-\$25,785.58	\$49,223.47		0.4970
13	-\$30,098.60	\$5,413.89	-\$4,185.59	-\$28,870.30	-\$13,535.52	-\$335,966.70	\$2,830.35	-\$27,268.25	\$21,955.23		0.4688
14	-\$30,098.60	\$5,576.31	-\$4,227.45	-\$28,749.74	-\$12,716.04	-\$348,682.73	\$1,262.43	-\$28,836.17	-\$6,880.94		0.4423
15	-\$30,098.60	\$5,743.60	-\$4,269.72	-\$28,624.72	-\$11,944.10	-\$360,626.83	-\$395.65	-\$30,494.25	-\$37,375.19		0.4173
				<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$2,002.87</b>	<b>-\$358,623.96</b>	<b>-\$2,149,073.7</b>				

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Design by J C Pierce, Architects with help from the following engineering firms

- Phillips & Associates, Inc
- Loftus Engineers
- American Geosciences, Inc.