

Trane Thailand e-Magazine





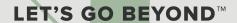
้มุมมองในการใช้ชีวิต และการทำธุรกิจที่ใส่ใจในการ ประหยัดพลังงานและอนุรักษ์สิ่งแวดล้อมเริ่มขยายตัว ในวงกว้าง ภาครัฐและภาคเอกชนต่างออกมาตรการ เพื่อสนับสนุนและต่อยอดสู่แนวทางการปฏิบัติมากขึ้น ้ได้แก่ การเก็บภาษีสรรพสา้มิตรถจักรยานยนต์รูปแบบ ใหม่จากเดิมเก็บตามขนาดเครื่องยนต์ มาเก็บตามการ ปล่อยก๊าซคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ (CO2) โดยในอนาคต ้อาจขยายมาสู่การเก็บภาษีจากการปล่อยก๊าซคาร์บอน ไดออกไซด์ของอาคารสำนักงาน โรงงานอตสาหกรรม รวมถึงบ้านพักอาศัย จึงมีความจำเป็นอย่างยิ่งที่ภาค ส่วนต่างๆ ควรวางแผนรองรับในเรื่องอาคารอนุรักษ์ พลังงาน เพื่อประโยชน์แก่ธรกิจและสังคมอย่างยั่งยืน

สำหรับทางเลือกที่ช่วยประหยัดพลังงานให้กับอาคาร คือการเลือกใช้ HIGH EFFICIENCY CHILLER ควบคู่ ไปกับ VSD (VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE) CHILLER ; VSD หรือที่รู้จักกันว่าเครื่องปรับความเร็วรอบ (INVERTER) นอกจากรูปแบบที่ติดตั้งมาพร้อมกับ อุปกรณ์ต่างๆ จากโรงงาน เช่น VSD CHILLER แล้ว ้ยังมีแบบที่ติดตั้งเพิ่มเติมในภายหลังเพื่อการประหยัด พลังงานสำหรับเครื่อง SCREW CHILLER...ท่านที่สน ใจชิลเลอร์ประสิทธิภาพสูง หรือการติดตั้ง VSD เพื่อ เพิ่มประสิทธิภาพสำหรับเครื่องSCREW CHILLER ที่ ใช้อยู่เดิม สามารถติดต่อ 'เทรน' ได้ในทุกช่องทางครับ OCTOBER 2019: ISSUE 81

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TRANE FAMILY...GET TOGETHER



"เทรน' ขอบคุณตัวแทนจำหน่ายทุกท่านที่อยู่ เป็นครอบครัว 'เทรน' มาอย่างยาวนาน...

ศักดิ์สิทธิ์ ณ วัดญานสังวรารามวรมหวิหาร และ Yatch White Party กิจกรรมล่องเรือ ยอร์ช เคล้าวิวทะเลสวยๆ ณ เกาะคราม และ

เกาะลิง จังหวัดชลบุรี





NEWS UPDATE



'ınsu' ร่วมแสดงความยินดีกับศูนย์การค้า Mixt Chatuchak (มิกซ์ จตุจักร) โดยบริษัท พิริยา พร็อพเพอร์ตี้ ดีเวลลอปเม้นท์ จำกัด ในงาน Grand Opening ฉลองเปิดศูนย์การค้าฯ เมื่อวันศุกร์ที่ 6 กันยายน 2562 ณ ลาน Event Galleria ชั้น 1 ศูนย์การค้ามิกซ์ จตุจักร



'ınsu' เข้าร่วมพิธีลงนามโครงการที่ปรึกษาพลังงาน ภายใต้โครงการนำร่องมาตรการบังคับใช้เกณฑ์มาตรฐาน อนุรักษ์พลังงานสำหรับผู้ผลิตและจำหน่ายพลังงาน หรือ Energy Efficiency Resources Standard (EERS) ซึ่ง จัดขึ้นโดยการไฟฟ้าฝ่ายผลิตแห่งประเทศไทย (กฟผ.) ในวันพุธที่ 28 สิงหาคม 2562 ณ ห้องออดิทอเรียม อาคาร ท.103 สำนักงานใหญ่ กฟผ. โดยภายในงานได้รับเกียรติจาก คุณสนธิรัตน์ สนธิจิรวงศ์ รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวง พลังงาน เป็นประธานในพิธี



เมื่อวันที่ 5 กันยายน ที่ผานมา...เครื่องปรับอากาศ 'เทรน' ได้จัดฝึกอบรมฝ่ายขายและที่มชางของ หจก. เอส.อาร์ เครื่องเย็น จ.จันทบุรี โดยบริษัทฯ ขอขอบคุณทุกท่านที่เข้าร่วมอบรม และให้การสนับสนุน เครื่องปรับอากาศ 'เทรน' มาอย่างดีมาโดยตลอด



Error Code su PASSIO

Error Code หรือสัญลักษณ์ในการบ่งบอกปัญหา การใช้งานเครื่องปรับอากาศ จะแสดงขึ้นเมื่อพบ ความผิดปกติในการทำงาน โดยระบุเป็นตัวหนังสือ และตัวเลขเพื่อให้ทราบว่าเครื่องปรับอากาศเกิด ความผิดปกติที่ส่วนใด และจะแจ้งปัญหาหรือแก้ไข ปัญหาเบื้องต้นอย่างไร ปัจจุบัน 'ıทรน' มีแอปพลิเคชัน
"TRANE THAILAND" เพื่อตรวจสอบ
อาการผิดปกติเบื้องต้นจาก Error Code
โดยการเลือกแอปพลิเคชัน เลือกที่เมนู
เซอร์วิส (Service) และเลือกรุ่นเครื่อง
ปรับอากาศที่ต้องการ

ดาวน์โหลดได้ทั้งระบบ IOS หรือ Android



Android – Google Play https://goo.gl/3CYHbc IOS - App Store https://goo.gl/9aqj7N

โค้ด	ความผิดปกติ	รายละเอียด	การแก้ไข
E1	ตัวป้องกัน High Pressure ตัดการทำงาน (เฉพาะรุ่น 24,000 BTU)	 การระบายความร้อน CDU ไม่ดี พัดลมระบายความร้อน CDU ไม่ทาน สาย High Pressure ขาดหรือชำรุด 	ทำความสะอาด Coil CDU , ตรวจสอบ การระบายลมร้อน CDU , เปลี่ยน Cap. Run Motor หรือ Motor , เปลี่ยนสาย ไฟ , เปลี่ยน High Pressure Protector
E 5	ระบบป้องกันไฟเกิน	ไฟตก ตัวป้องกันระแสเกินทำงาน	ตรวจสอบแรงดันไฟฟ้าและกระแสไฟฟ้า
НЗ	ตัดการทำงาน Comp, Overload	น้ำยาทำความเย็นน้อย ระบบตันCompressor มีความร้อนสูง	ตรวจสอบระดับน้ำยา, Cap Tube, การระบายความร้อน CDU, ตรวจสอบ กระแส Compressor
Н6	DC Motor FCU ไม่ทำงาน	DC Motor ไม่ทำงาน	ตรวจสอบแผง PCB, ตรวจสอบทิศการ หมุน Motor และแรงดันไฟฟ้า, ตรวจสอบ ขั้ว Terminal ของสายไฟ
F1	Room Sensor ไม่ทำงาน	ตัว Room Sensor ขาดหรือชำรุด	เปลี่ยนสายไฟ , เปลี่ยน Room Sensor
F2	Freeze Sensor ไม่ทำงาน	ตัว Freeze Sensor ขาดหรือชำรุด	เปลี่ยนสายไฟ , เปลี่ยน Freeze Sensor
F4	CDU Liquid Temp Sensor ไม่ทำงาน	ท่อ Liquid มีอุณหภูมิสูงCDU ไม่สามารถระบายความร้อน	ตรวจสอบการต่อสาย Sensor ระหว่าง FCU และ CDU , ตรวจสอบการระบาย ความร้อน CDU
FO	ตัวป้องกันการเกิดน้ำแข็ง ตัดการทำงาน	น้ำยาทำความเย็นน้อย	ตรวจสอบระบบท่อ, ตรวจสอบแรงดันน้ำยา
C5	ไม่ได้ใส่ Jumper	ไม่มี Jumper ที่แผงคอนโทรล	ตรวจสอบ Jumper บน แผง PCB



from the editor...

One of the "fallouts" of technology is increasingly savvy consumers. Armed with cellular phones, personal digital assistants, and wireless laptops, we're accustomed to immediate gratification. We also know that the seemingly infinite possibilities of digital controls mean that we need not content ourselves with "one-size-fits-all" products and services.

Ironically, it's standard practice to design comfort systems that create thermally uniform indoor environments. How long will it be before we can fine-tune our workspaces to satisfy individual preferences? Not as long as you might think. Low-pressure underfloor air distribution represents one way to give occupants greater control over their immediate environments.

Applied elsewhere in the world for many years, underfloor air distribution has made its way into a small but growing number of major U.S. office facilities. Will it become the next serious alternative to conventional overhead methods of air delivery? Time will tell.

Underfloor air distribution, or UAD in this publication, is of increasing interest to those who own or design office buildings. Some industry-watchers predict that as many as 35 percent of tomorrow's office buildings will include UAD systems. Others question its practicality or readiness for widespread application.

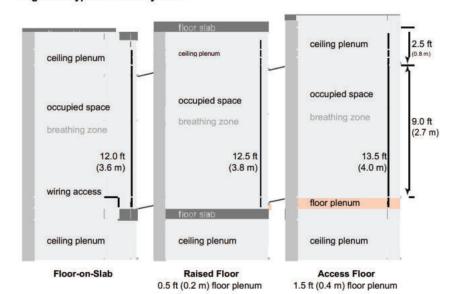
A brief review of underfloor air distribution will help us identify the advantages and difficulties of applying these systems. Let's start with the floor itself, because it's from there that the conditioned air is distributed.

Floor Choices

The architect or structural designer can choose between a traditional floor-on-slab; a slightly raised floor or a channeled slab to accommodate wiring; or an access floor, which is elevated enough to house wiring plus other utilities and equipment. See Figure 1.

With a traditional **floor-on-slab**, wiring for power and communications and plumbing for sprinklers are usually located in a plenum above a suspended ceiling. Holes are drilled through the

Figure 1. Types of Floor Systems



¹ I. Krepchin, "Underfloor air systems gain foothold in North America," *E Source Report* ER-01-1 (January 2001), Boulder, CO: Financial Times Energy, Inc.



concrete slab to accommodate wires for the floor above.

Raised floors, which are elevated 3 to 6 inches (7.5 to 15 cm) above the slab, and channeled slabs provide electrical and utility service on top of or within the slab. Although these techniques increase the initial cost of the floor, they usually reduce wiring-related expenses because slab drilling is unnecessary.

With an access floor—which is 12 to 18 inches (30 to 46 cm) or more above the slab—all wiring, utilities, and equipment such as junction boxes, outlet devices, and small terminal units are "sandwiched" between the access floor and the concrete slab below.

Like raised floors and channeled slabs, an access floor is more expensive to install and can be partially subsidized by simplifying the installation of wiring and utilities. The premium for installing an access floor alone may be \$5 USD /ft² or more, but the *overall* premium (which varies widely²) may be only \$3 USD /ft² when all of the initial costs for the building are considered.

Why would a cost-conscious owner or developer opt to pay the premium for an access floor? To reduce the expenses incurred by subsequent changes in the office layout. Surveys show that more than 40 percent of the occupants in modern office buildings relocate at least once each year.³
Annual occupant relocation, quantified as "churn" rate, is increasingly

common; it is also expensive, especially for high-tech businesses. In many cases, reducing churn-related expenses such as rewiring costs can repay the additional investment of installing a non-traditional floor.

Air Distribution Options

Traditional overhead VAV distribution (Figure 2) is used extensively in office buildings. Supply ducts, VAV boxes, and overhead diffusers—usually in an above-ceiling plenum formed by a suspended ceiling—distribute cold, 50°F-to-55°F (10°C-to-13°C) supply air to the spaces. This method of air distribution produces relatively uniform temperatures throughout the space because it induces significant mixing of space air with supply air. Return air leaves the space at approximately room temperature.

Displacement ventilation (Figure 3) is commonly used in industrial spaces, theaters, and other applications with very high ceilings. Diffusers, usually mounted low in sidewalls, release slow-moving, 65°F-to-72°F (18°C-to-22°C) air into the space; meanwhile, heat sources in the space induce local airflow from the floor toward the ceiling. Along the way the air stratifies into temperature layers, which become progressively warmer from the floor to

Figure 2. Overhead VAV Distribution

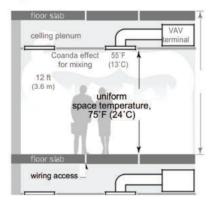
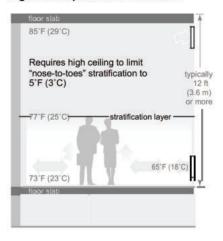


Figure 3. Displacement Ventilation



the ceiling. Depending on the heat sources, airflow rate, and ceiling height, the air is 85°F (29°C) or more when it enters the return openings near the ceiling.

UAD systems represent a third choice, "partial" displacement ventilation.
Floor-mounted diffusers release cool 63°F-to-68°F (17°C-to-20°C) air, which induces local circulation and causes partial mixing and relatively uniform temperatures from the floor to a height of 3 to 6 ft (1 to 2 m). See Figure 4 and the inset below. Above that point, the air temperatures stratify. At the return openings near the ceiling, the air temperature ranges from 80°F to 85°F (27°C to 29°C), depending on heat sources, airflow, and ceiling height.

Partial Displacement Ventilation

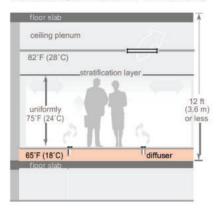
This EN only discusses floor-mounted diffusers; however, furniture-mounted diffusers can also be used to implement partial displacement ventilation. Such systems, which are described as task/ambient conditioning (TAC) systems, deliver supply air directly to the occupant/ task area as well as to the ambient space. TAC systems are similar to UAD systems and deliver many of the same benefits.

² F. Bauman and T. Webster, "Outlook for underfloor air distribution," ASHRAE Journal 43 no. 6 (June 2001): 18–27.

³ International Facility Management Association (www.ifma.org), Benchmarks I, II, III (1991, 1994, 1997).



Figure 4. "Partial" Displacement Ventilation (Underfloor Air Distribution)



Approaches to UAD Design

Let's take a closer look at access floor systems with underfloor air distribution. Designers usually pick one of two approaches to distribute air from an access-floor system: neutral-plenum or pressurized-plenum.

Note: Due to high initial and operational costs, most designers avoid a third possible approach that ducts primary air to each floor-mounted diffuser.

In neutral-plenum designs, a central air handler delivers conditioned primary air to the floor plenum. From there, the air is delivered to the space by either of two types of floor-mounted diffusers: "passive" diffusers that are connected to fan-powered terminals or "active" (fan-powered) diffusers. Although the local fans increase the cost of installing and operating the system, they may be unavoidable if a leaky access floor or building envelope makes it difficult to pressurize the plenum.

When excessive leakage is not a problem, a pressurized-plenum design can be used. In this case, a

central air handler delivers primary air to the floor plenum, pressurizing it to approximately 0.05 to 0.10 in. wc (12 to 25 Pa) above space pressure. Passive floor-mounted diffusers, either manually or automatically adjusted, deliver the plenum air to the occupied space.

The next section evaluates pressurized-plenum UAD systems serving spaces with relatively constant loads. (For this article, we chose to ignore underfloor air distribution in spaces with widely varying loads—perimeter zones and conference rooms, for example—because of the complexity of these applications.)

Potential Advantages

Some advocates claim that pressurized-plenum UAD systems offer several advantages over traditional overhead VAV systems. Following is a discussion of the benefits most commonly associated with these advantages.

Lower churn-related life-cycle costs.

Most of the savings related to office reconfiguration result from the access floor, which lowers rewiring costs regardless of how the air is distributed. Can underfloor air distribution trim additional expense from "churn"? The answer depends on the type of relocation.

Cubicle rearrangements in UAD applications usually require the relocation of floor-mounted diffusers. By contrast, rearranging cubicles in a space with overhead VAV distribution seldom (if ever) affects the placement of ceiling diffusers. In terms of air distribution alone, then, UAD may actually *increase* the cost of cubiclewall "churn."

Rearranging the walls of private offices is another matter. In this situation, underfloor air distribution avoids the expense of moving and rebalancing overhead ducts and diffusers.

Reduced floor-to-floor height.

Often cited as an initial cost benefit of underfloor air distribution, removing the supply ducts, terminals, and diffusers from the ceiling can reduce overall plenum height, and may reduce slab-to-slab and total building height...perhaps by as much as 10 percent.²

Improved comfort. A combination of cold plenum air, low-induction floor-mounted diffusers, and reduced airflow can cause excessive (uncomfortable) stratification. However, direct control of supply airflow (a hallmark of most UAD systems) increases the degree of comfort that occupants perceive.⁴

To assure that a UAD application provides the promised improvements in individual thermal comfort, the design of the system must properly account for all relevant parameters, including vertical load distribution, diffuser throw, and floor temperature.

Improved productivity. As implied above, people express greater satisfaction with thermal comfort when they can control their immediate environment. Adjustable, floor-mounted diffusers contribute to occupant satisfaction because they allow at least *some* adjustment for individual preferences. Reducing or eliminating the distraction of thermal discomfort in a space increases the productivity of those who occupy it.

⁴ D.P. Wyon, "Individual microclimate control: required range, probable benefits, and current feasibility," *Proceedings of Indoor Air* 96, no. 1 (1996): 1067–1072.



Improved indoor air quality. Indoor air quality (IAQ) relates to contaminant concentrations in the breathing zone. Some studies report lower breathing-zone concentrations for UAD systems than for overhead VAV systems. 5
Here's why...

D. Faulkner, W.J. Fisk, and D.P. Sullivan, "Indoor airflow and pollutant removal in a room with floor-based task ventilation: results of additional experiments," Building and Environment 30, no. 3 (1995): 323–332. In overhead VAV applications, mixing disperses contaminants throughout the space. In UAD applications, contaminants "collect" near the ceiling outside of the breathing zone, so occupants breathe "cleaner" air. Given the higher air-change effectiveness

(*Eac*) of UAD spaces, proper space ventilation requires less outdoor airflow at the diffusers. (See "Air-Change Effectiveness, *Eac*" on page 5.)

Reduced outdoor airflow. If better airchange effectiveness in UAD spaces means that each diffuser needs less outdoor air for ventilation, then it follows that the building ventilation system can condition less outdoor air and, therefore, will require less heating and cooling capacity. How much less? That depends. As the example in "Effect of Air Distribution on Ventilation Airflow" demonstrates, when airchange effectiveness increases from 0.95 (VAV) to 1.10 (UAD), system ventilation efficiency, *E*, at design conditions also improves—from 0.966 (VAV) to 0.991 (UAD), in this case.

Although the UAD system reduced both outdoor airflow and, therefore, the installed capacity required at the plant, the reductions are significantly less than one might expect. In multiple-space mixed-air applications, improving the air-change effectiveness in the space does *not* yield an equal improvement in system ventilation efficiency (or airflow reduction) at the outdoor air intake.

Note: System ventilation efficiency improves for UAD at design conditions, which can reduce the installed capacity of the heating/cooling plant. For overhead VAV distribution, system ventilation efficiency improves at part load, which can reduce the required operating capacity if the system is equipped with proper ventilation-reset controls.

Less fan horsepower. If we assume that UAD and overhead VAV systems require the same supply airflow at design conditions (see "Airflow" on page 5), then the absence of supply ducts, terminals, and runouts in a pressurized-plenum UAD system reduces the external static pressure on the supply fan. Less external static pressure results in the selection of a smaller motor (lower initial cost)...but does it also mean that UAD requires less horsepower (costs less to operate) than overhead VAV distribution?

Effect of Air Distribution on Ventilation Airflow

A simple example can help us determine how underfloor air distribution (UAD) affects the amount of outdoor air that must be brought into the building for proper ventilation, as compared to overhead VAVdistribution. Assume that a three-space system is served by a central air handler. The system must comply with the "multiple-space" equation (6-1) from ASHRAE Standard 62–1999. Each space needs 1,000 cfm of supply air at the design condition, and the per-space outdoor air requirements are 125 cfm, 150 cfm, and 175 cfm, respectively.

Determining how much outdoor air must be brought into the system entails finding the diffuser (not breathing-zone) ventilation

fraction, $z = V_O / (E_{ac} \times V_S)$, for each space, and then calculating the critical-space ventilation fraction

(Z = largest z) as well as the average ventilation fraction, $X = \Box V_O / \Box V_S$, for the system.

Note: The air-change effectiveness of the space does not affect the average ventilation fraction for the system, which is based on breathing-zone needs. Solving for system ventilation efficiency (E = 1 + X - Z) and total outdoor airflow,

 $V_{OI} = \Box V_O / (1 + X - Z)$, we find that the overhead VAV system requires 466 cfm while the UAD system requires only 454 cfm...about 2.6 percent less outdoor air than the VAV system.

Total outdoor airflow, Vot	466 cfm	454 cfm	
Ventilation efficiency, E	0.966	0.991	
Critical-space ventilation fraction, Z	0.184	0.159	
Average breathing-zone ventilation requirement, X	0.150	0.150	
System-Level Characteristics	VAV	UAD	

It's interesting to note that although underfloor air distribution improves the air-change effectiveness in each space by 16 percent (in this example), the system ventilation efficiency and total outdoor airflow required at the outdoor air intake only drop by 2.6 percent. The slight reduction of system-level outdoor airflow makes sense when we remember that any contaminants that escape the breathing zone recirculate at the air handler.

Dar Space V	Ventilation Characteristics	for Evample Three	Space System
rei-space	v chimation Characteristics	Tot Example Timee	-Space System

	Supply Airflow V _S , cfm	Outdoor Airflow V_o , cfm	Air-Change Effectiveness, E ac		Ventilation Fraction, z	
			VAV UAD	VAV	UAD	
Space 1	1,000	125	0.95	1.10	0.132	0.114
Space 2	1,000	150	0.95	1.10	0.158	0.136
Space 3	1,000	175	0.95	1.10	0.184	0.159
Totals	3,000	450				



Air-Change Effectiveness, Eac

The comparatively higher air-change effectiveness of a space that is served by UAD rather than an overhead VAV system reduces the amount of outdoor air that must be brought into the building. Consider the example below.

A space requires 150 cfm (75 L/s) of outdoor air within the breathing zone. If we assume an air-change effectiveness of 0.95 for overhead VAV distribution, then 150/0.95 = 158 cfm (75/0.95 = 79 L/s) of outdoor air must reach the diffusers. With underfloor air distribution and an air-change effectiveness of 1.10, the same space requires only 150/1.10 = 136 cfm (75/1.10 = 68 L/s) of outdoor air at the diffusers.

Although 14 percent less outdoor air is needed at UAD diffusers than at overhead VAV diffusers, this savings does not pass entirely to the outdoor air intake. To find out why, see "Effect of Air Distribution on Ventilation Airflow" on page 4.

Many UAD systems supply a relatively constant volume of airflow to both interior and perimeter zones.

According to the fan laws, a 50-percent reduction in external static pressure (typical of UAD) yields the same brake-horsepower effect as a 30-percent reduction in airflow. VAV systems that serve both types of zones often operate for many hours at less than 70-percent of design airflow. Which system actually uses less fan energy? Learning the answer requires a careful, case-by-case analysis of part-load operation.

Improved chiller efficiency. In arid climates, 65°F DB (18°C) supply air may be dry enough during most hours of operation to avoid elevating the relative humidity in the space. If so, then raising the chilled water temperature from 45°F (7°C) to 55°F (13°C), for example, will improve the chiller's Coefficient of Performance or COP.

For most climates, however, saturated 65°F DB (18°C) supply air would unacceptably raise the relative humidity in the space. Therefore, when a cold coil provides dehumidification, the chilled water in most climates must be cold enough to produce a supply-air dew point of 58°F to 60°F (14°C to 15°C), greatly reducing the anticipated COP improvement.

In other words, the warmer supply air temperatures of UAD systems can improve the operating efficiency of chillers applied in *dry* climates. However, this advantage diminishes significantly in climates that routinely require mixed-air dehumidification (that is, cold water temperatures) at the cooling coil.

Note: Using a separate unit for dehumidification (an active desiccant dehumidifier, for example) allows the chilled water temperature to rise along with the chiller COP...but perhaps at the expense of overall system efficiency. Again, careful analysis is needed to assess the effects of such a design.

Reduced electrical demand. In UAD applications, the floor slab forms part of the supply duct for one floor and part of the return duct for the floor below. Therefore, the thermal mass of the floor slab can store heat (cooling load) during daytime hours and release it at night; see "Thermal Storage" on page 6.

With proper controls and sufficient slab mass, lower daytime cooling peaks may permit smaller cooling equipment and—when coupled with fanhorsepower savings—may reduce daytime electrical demand peaks and charges. Unfortunately, without dependable models to predict the slab's thermal performance or a wealth of design experience, it is unlikely that

designers will risk reducing the installed capacity of the cooling plant.

More hours of economizer cooling.

When outdoor air enthalpy is less than return air enthalpy, less energy is required to mechanically cool outdoor air than mixed air. Return air is warmer in UAD systems than in VAV systems— perhaps 80°F (27°C) versus 77°F (25°C) at economizer conditions. Therefore, the changeover from "mechanical cooling with minimum outdoor air" to "mechanical cooling with maximum outdoor air" occurs at warmer outdoor conditions, reducing the cooling coil load and increasing economizer hours slightly during warm weather.

UAD systems also supply warmer air than VAV systems—perhaps 65°F (18°C) versus 55°F (13°C). So, the changeover from "mechanical cooling with maximum outdoor air" to "modulated economizer cooling" occurs at a warmer outdoor temperature, reducing the hours of mechanical cooling operation during cool weather.

Airflow

Vertical distribution of the cooling loads within the occupied space determines whether the required airflow for UAD systems is more or less than for overhead VAV distribution. Lacking better load-modeling tools, most designers assume that both types of systems require the same supply airflow at the design cooling condition. In effect, they're assuming that only 50 percent of the cooling load enters the "breathing zone." Therefore, a

50-percent reduction of the supply-to-space temperature difference (typically from 20°F to 10°F) can be tolerated without changing the supply airflow.

After researchers establish comfortable stratification limits and devise tools to aid air-distribution design, some UAD systems may actually be found to require less supply airflow than overhead alternatives.



Finally, because UAD systems usually deliver roughly constant airflow to interior spaces, the change from "modulated economizer cooling" to "heating with minimum outdoor air" may occur at a warmer or cooler outdoor temperature (depending on the building cooling load) than in VAV systems. In other words, heating hours may either increase or decrease during cold weather. Why? Interior zones usually do not require heating during occupied hours. Therefore, while "heating with minimum outdoor air," the heating coil warms the mixed air to the current cooling setpoint.

Because UAD systems usually require warmer supply air, they may actually use more heating energy for interior spaces than VAV systems...even if the hours of heating operation decrease.

Economizer Considerations

It's important to remember that economizer cooling removes only the *sensible* cooling load in the space. In "non-dry" (most) climates, the latent load must be removed, too...even when the outdoor air temperature drops below the supply-air target.

If system controls sense and directly limit relative humidity in the occupied space, then underfloor air distribution requires approximately the same cooling capacity as overhead VAV distribution. Furthermore, UAD may also require more reheat energy to avoid overcooling during dehumidification.

One final caveat: If your system design uses a return-air bypass configuration to provide indirect dehumidification without sensing (and limiting) relative humidity, then return air will not be available for "reheat" during "mechanical cooling with maximum outdoor air."

(Dehumidification in constant-volume systems was discussed in a previous Engineers Newsletter, volume 29–4. You can find it in our online archive of newsletters in the commercial section of www.trane.com.)

Stated simply, a UAD system can decrease the cooling coil load during warm weather and decrease the hours of mechanical cooling operation during cool weather (especially in dry climates). During cold weather, however, underfloor air distribution may increase heating energy use and/or hours of heating operation, depending on building loads.

Ultimately, local weather and load conditions, together with system control schemes, will determine how much extra mechanical cooling energy UAD saves and how much extra (if any) heating energy it adds. Once again, careful analysis is needed on a job-by-job basis to quantify the operating cost savings.

Growing Pains

Naturally, the relative newness of underfloor air distribution presents certain difficulties for owners and designers who wish to apply it successfully.

Design tools. Neither the guidelines for traditional air-distribution systems nor existing computer-aided design tools address partially stratified spaces. What's missing?

- A good room-stratification model to analyze the effects of supply airflow, temperature, diffuser performance, and ceiling height
- A good load-prediction tool to study the vertical distribution of cooling and heating loads within the space and to determine the required supply airflow
- A system-performance model (one that includes various plenum configurations, slab dynamics, and flexible control schemes) to analyze and compare system economics

Thermal Storage

Although sometimes described as a potential "cool-storage device," "heat-storage device" may be a more apt descriptor for the floor slab. That's because the average temperature of the slab rises during the day as it absorbs and stores heat from internal cooling loads.

Operating a UAD system at night cools the slab by allowing it to reject the stored heat. This practice requires careful consideration, however. Cooling the slab below the "occupied" temperature may necessitate morning warm-up, which can be difficult from under the floor; it can also greatly diminish thermal storage benefits. Furthermore, if the slab mass reaches thermal equilibrium while the space is occupied (that is, if the slab stops absorbing heat at 2 p.m., for example), then the cooling load shift is not sufficient to allow a reduction of the installed capacity of the cooling plant.

Perimeter spaces. UAD systems can readily accommodate thermally stable interior spaces, but spaces with widely variable loads (conference rooms and perimeter spaces, for example) pose a significant design challenge. Solutions ranging from series fan-powered VAV to changeover-bypass VAV to variable-speed fan-coils have been used with varying degrees of success. The "best" solution may be something else altogether and, in any case, will depend upon architectural considerations (for example, window/wall construction and access to vertical riser shafts).

Central systems. Should each floor have one or more air handlers, or should a central air handler provide conditioned air to a shaft with "takeoff" dampers on each floor? Perhaps the central air handler should provide 100-percent outdoor air to fan-powered mixing boxes on each floor. If so, should the central unit merely cool the air, or should it also dehumidify the air



to mitigate the interior latent load? These questions may be easy to answer for some applications and impossible for others. One thing is certain: Evaluating the alternatives requires good performance models.

Controls. Minimizing temperature swings at "head" level while controlling "nose-to-toes" temperature stratification is critical for thermal comfort. The ability to model a stratified space would let designers compare the effects of constant- versus variable-temperature supply air, constant versus variable supply airflow, neutral versus pressurized plenums, and so on.

Economizer changeover control and supply-air-temperature reset must be coordinated to maximize economizer hours without causing high levels of relative humidity in the space or requiring excessive reheat. The thermal mass in UAD applications may significantly alter the characteristics and requirements for night setback and morning warm-up operation. Operable windows, which are increasingly popular, create another design

perplexity: defining a control strategy that effectively accommodates hybrid (mechanical plus passive) ventilation systems. Control challenges abound.

Installed cost. Does a building with a UAD system cost more or less than a building with a conventional air distribution system? Although most designers believe that buildings with UAD systems demand a first-cost premium, study results to date are inconclusive. Obtaining true cost comparisons is difficult because many

designers, installers, and operators raise their estimates to cover unforeseen contingencies associated with the unfamiliar UAD technology.

Will operating cost savings, including the cost of "churn," provide rapid payback for any initial premium? A fair comparison of life-cycle costs requires an economic analysis tool that accurately models both UAD and conventional HVAC systems and their controls.

Retrofit limitations. Existing buildings account for more than half of HVAC equipment sales. Although possible, it's not easy to install an access floor and UAD system in an existing building.

Other uncertainties...

 Standards and codes assume wellmixed spaces and ceiling plenums.
 UAD shifts the traditional system paradigm for code authorities as well as for designers. Aspects of underfloor air distribution may conflict with existing code requirements.

- Except for passive floor-mounted diffusers, manufacturers offer only a limited selection of UAD equipment and systems.
- Will spilled coffee and dirt in the floor plenum affect indoor air quality?
- Will the occupants of buildings with access floors and UAD systems remain satisfied after five or ten years of operation?

Time and attention may eventually resolve these "growing pains," and perhaps significantly alter our existing paradigms for air distribution. Once these "growing pains" are understood—and after designs for UAD systems are proven, implemented, commissioned, and properly operated—we may find that UAD systems are a viable and practical alternative for specific applications. We may also find that many UAD "advantages" result in real benefits for building owners and occupants.

UAD Research Initiatives

At the University of California in Berkeley, the Center for the Built Environment (CBE) conducts research related to underfloor air distribution for industry partners and several government departments, as well as for the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE). With ASHRAE sponsorship, the CBE is also developing the ASHRAE Design Guide for Task/Ambient Conditioning and Underfloor Air Distribution Systems

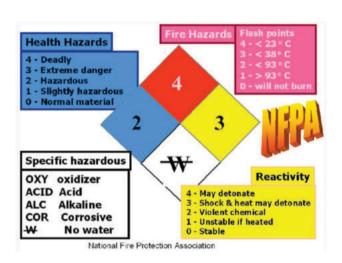
(1064-RP). For more details about UAD technology and the CBE's research programs, visit www.cbe.berkeley.edu/underfloorair/.

ASHRAE and the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI) also sponsor UAD research by Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. The university's ongoing demonstration project serves as a testbed for adaptations of underfloor air distribution.



ป้ายแสดงอันตรายของสารเคมี ตามมาตรฐาน NFPA

ป้ายแสดงถึงอันตรายของสารเคมี จะบอกให้ทราบถึงความรุนแรงของ สารเคมีตามมาตรฐาน NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) ซึ่งป้ายจะมีลักษณะเป็นสี่เหลี่ยมรูปข้าวหลามตัด (Diamond Sign) แบ่ง เป็น 4 ส่วน มองเห็นเป็นรูปสี่เหลี่ยมข้าวหลามตัด 4 รูปติดกัน ดังรูป โดยในแต่ละรูปสี่เหลี่ยมเล็ก จะแบ่ง ออกเป็น 4 สี โดย สีแดงอยู่ด้านบนสุด สีน้ำเงินอยู่ด้านซ้าย สีเหลืองอยู่ด้านขวา และสีขาวอยู่ด้านล่างของรูปสี่ เหลี่ยม ซึ่งแต่ละสีมีความหมาย ดังแสดงในตาราง





แบงออกเบน 5 ระดบ ด ไม่ติดไฟ

1 จุดวาบไฟ สูงกว่า 93 องศาเซลเซียส

2 จุดวาบไฟ ต่ำกว่า 93 องศาเซลเซียส

3 จุดวาบไฟ ต่ำกว่า 38 องศาเซลเซียส

4 จุดวาบไฟ ต่ำกว่า 22 องศาเซลเซียส

สีน้ำเงิน

ผลของสารเคมีต่อสุขภาพ

แบ่งออกเป็น 5 ระดับ

0 ปลอดภัย ไม่อันตราย

1 อันตรายน้อย อาจทำให้เกิดการระคายเคือง

2 อันตรายปานกลาง อาจเกิดอันตราย หากสูดหายใจเข้าไป

3 อันตรายสูง ทำให้เกิดการกัดกร่อน หรือเป็นพิษ ควรหลีก เลี่ยงการสัมผัสหรือสูดหายใจเข้าไป

4 อันตรายถึงตาย ต้องใช้อปกรณ์ป้องกันชนิดพิเศษ



สีขาว

<u>ความไวในการเกิดปฏิกิริยา</u>

แบ่งออกเป็น 5 ระดับ

0 ไม่ไวต่อการเกิดปฏิกิริยา

1 อาจเกิดปฏิกิริยา เมื่อโดนความร้อน

2 ไวต่อการเกิดปฏิกิริยารุนแรง

3 ความร้อน หรือการกระแทก อาจทำให้เกิดการระเบิดได้

4 เกิดระเบิดได้



้ ข้อมูลสำคัญเพิ่มเติม

แบ่งออกเป็น 5 ระดับ

₩ ห้ามสัมผัสกับน้ำโดยเด็ดขาด

COR สารมีฤทธิ์กัดกร่อน

oxy สารออกซิไดซ์

🛕 สารกัมมันตรังสี

ACID กรด

ALK สารอัลคาไลน์





แผนก	ตำแหน่ง	อัตรา
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Carritan	Service Engineer กรุงเทพฯ	1
Service Solutions	Field Service Engineer / Technician	1
	พัทยา	1
	Sales Engineer (EBS) กรุงเทพฯ	1
	Control Sales Assistant Manager กรุงเทพฯ	1
Control &	Contracting Sales Engineer	2
Contracting	ກູເກ໊ຕ	1
	Contracting Assistant Manager ກູເກ໊ຕ	1
Unitary	Residential Sales Manager กรุงเทพฯ	1

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