

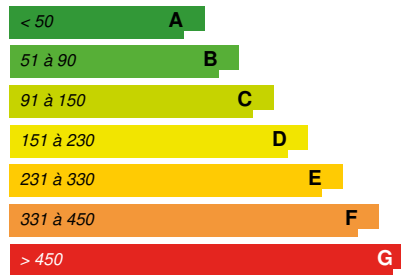
Teaching and Research Complex of Guangdong Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine

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New Construction

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Building Type : Public or private hospital
Construction Year : 2011
Delivery year : 2013
Address 1 - street : 510030
Climate zone : [Cfa] Humid Subtropical - Mild with no dry season, hot summer.

Net Floor Area : 50 397 m²
Construction/refurbishment cost : 302 490 000 ¥
Number of Bed : 880 Bed
Cost/m2 : 6002.14 ¥/ m²

General information

The particularity of this project is the limited use of irregular urban areas in the old city which is also subjected to the control of the surrounding development of the city, and the complexity of the multi-functional complex. Therefore, the main goal of the design is to create an ecological, human office environment, and naturally fits the urban integration design. In the overall design of specific spaces and image, integration of multi-functional image is focused. On this basis, the overall and specific aspects are dealt well while the architectural beauty can be presented in an open and personalized way.

From the green perspective, the simulation tools such as Phoenics, Ecotect and eQUEST are used to optimize the design of the building's orientation, layout and envelope structure in order to promote the natural ventilation and lighting performance. Besides, open and out-circular double layer curtain wall system is used to increase the thermal and sound insulation properties of building envelope and reduce the energy consumption. Part of the region adopts ceiling cooling system which can effectively reduce the energy consumption of air conditioning and reduce the equipment noise. According to the indoor air quality monitoring system, the fan operation status can be adjusted automatically to reduce the fan energy consumption and improve the indoor air quality. Regarding the water management and using, rainwater recycling technology is used to water plants, rinse pavement, wash carport and clean vehicles. Also, condensate water of air conditioning is used for cleaning and watering to reduce municipal water consumption. In sum, water-saving appliances, water metering devices, high-performance concrete and old buildings refurbishment etc. are used save water, energy and material in order to provide a pleasant outdoor environment for living and practice.

Data reliability

Stakeholders

Stakeholders

Function : Thermal consultancy agency

020-36333825

<http://www.gibs.com.cn/>

The technical support unit of this project is Architectural Science Research Institute Co Ltd of Guangzhou City, which is responsible for the project design, reporting and implementation of the project.

Function : Developer

020-8188375

<http://www.gdhtcm.com/>

The construction unit of the project is the Province Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital, which is responsible for the project, construction and acceptance work.

Contracting method

General Contractor

Owner approach of sustainability

The particularity of this project is using limited irregular urban areas in the old city which is subjected to the control of the surrounding development, and the complexity of the multi-functional complex. Therefore, the main goal of the design is to create an ecological, humane environment in this space and suits the integrated urban design. In the overall design of specific space and image, multi-function is integrated to present the modern architectural beauty in an open and special way.

Regarding the green technology, the simulation tools such as Phoenics, Ecotect and eQUEST are used to optimize the design of the building's orientation, layout and envelope to promote the natural ventilation and lighting. Open and outside circular double layer curtain wall is employed to improve the heat and sound insulation. Part of the area uses ceiling cooling system to reduce the energy consumption and equipment noise. The fan operation status is adjusted by the indoor air quality monitoring system automatically. Besides, rainwater recycling system is used for plant watering, road rinsing, carport washing and car cleaning. Condensate water is also collected for plant and car cleaning to save municipal water. At the same time, water-efficient appliances, water metering devices, high-performance concrete, old buildings use and other technical measures are used to save water, energy and material in order to provide a pleasant environment for living outdoor activity.

Architectural description

The various functional spaces require different condition of sound, heat, light and wind. According to optimized simulation of outdoor wind environment and indoor natural ventilation, energy, noise, sunshine, natural lighting, and a number of simulation to guide the conceptual design and construction drawing to maximize the function requirements and comfort.

The numerical simulation and thermal calculation of the double-layer glass curtain wall system were carried out by using CFD software. The results show that the ventilation heat removal efficiency is about 57% under the average summer weather condition while it is 32.41% when in the hottest days of summer. In addition, it is calculated that the heat transfer coefficient K of the double-layer curtain wall is much smaller than the specified value of $1.5 \text{ W} / (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$. In the winter, the solar radiation intensity of $130 \text{ W} / \text{m}^2$, the double glass curtain wall of the actual heat of $13.87 \text{ W} / \text{m}^2$, which significantly reduces the indoor heating load with a good incubation effect in the winter.

If you had to do it again?

The project construction and future operation may bring a certain degree of environmental pollution, such as domestic wastewater, waste gas and so on. It is recommended that strict environmental protection measures should be done to strengthen the control of construction and operation to reduce negative environmental impact.

Building users opinion

The project and its surrounding area has a faster air refresh rate to meet the comfort requirement of indoor staff.

Energy

Energy consumption

Primary energy need : 318,40 kWhpe/m².

Primary energy need for standard building : 703,00 kWhpe/m².

Calculation method :

Final Energy : 96,49 kWhfe/m².

Breakdown for energy consumption :

HVAC energy consumption accounted for the proportion of total building energy consumption: 33.6%

General lighting socket equipment accounted for the proportion of total building energy consumption: 59.8%
General power equipment and other total consumption of the total proportion of the building: 6.6%

More information :

HVAC: Annual heating and air conditioning system power consumption of 1634719 kWh, or 32.44 kWh/m²/year; general lighting socket equipment: annual lighting system power consumption of 968892 kWh, or 19.23 kWh / m² / year; The power consumption of the socket system is 1936959 kWh, or 38.43 kWh / m² / year General power equipment and Other: The annual integrated service system consumes 322289 kWh, or 6.40 kWh / m² / year.

Envelope performance

Envelope U-Value : 1,06 W.m⁻².K⁻¹

More information :

Outside windows and glass curtain walls are made of transparent Low-E glass, heat transfer coefficient of 3.50W / (m² • K).

Building Compactness Coefficient : 0,14

Indicator : GB/T 7106-2008

Real final energy consumption

Real final energy consumption/m² :96,49 kWhfe/m².

Year of the real energy consumption :2 016

Renewables & systems

Systems

Heating system :

- Heat pump
- Fan coil

Hot water system :

- Heat pump
- Solar Thermal

Cooling system :

- Gas absorption chiller
- Fan coil

Ventilation system :

- Natural ventilation
- Double flow

Renewable systems :

- Solar Thermal
- Heat pump

Solutions enhancing nature free gains :

The project uses a variety of simulation tools to optimize the design of the building's orientation, layout and envelop to allow a better natural ventilation and lighting and increase the insulation performance of the envelope, to improve the indoor envir

Smart Building

BMS :

The project includes central integrated management system, building automation control system, background music and emergency broadcasting system, closed circuit television monitoring and alarm system, all in one card system, cable television system, integrated wiring system, large screen display and multimedia inquiry system, telemedicine teaching system, multimedia conferencing system, intrusion alarm system, outpatient call system and electronic inspection system etc.

Users' opinion on the Smart Building functions : The field visit survey shows great satisfaction.

Environment

Urban environment

The project is located on the west side of Haizhu Road, east of Bi Gong Lane, with three entrances, of which the main entrance is on the south side of the project, and the two entrances and exits are on the east side of the project and on the West side. The public transport network is well-developed with a number of bus stops within 500m. Besides, there are shopping center, post office and other public service facilities which offer a convenient environment.

Land plot area

Land plot area : 5 612,00 m²

Green space

Green space : 1 410,99

Parking spaces

The parking area of the project is located underground, the total area of the garage is 11768.6 m², the total number of parking spaces is 299, the per capita parking spaces is 0.34, and there is a parking lot intelligent management system.

Products

Product

Outside Circulation Respiratory Curtain Wall System

616 a7

<http://www.golden-wall.net/>

Product category :

The energy saving principle of open outside circular double layer curtain wall is that: in winter, air in the middle of the layer is of high temperature due to the direct sunlight which likes a greenhouse. This is equivalent to raise the surface temperature of inner curtain wall to reduce the indoor heat loss, therefore the operation cost of building heating is reduced. In summer, the middle layer temperature is high in which situation the inlet and outlet of air channel can be opened for air follow. In this case, the airflow movement takes away heat constantly by which the surface temperature of inner curtain wall is reduced while the air conditioning load is reduced as the outdoor environment effect on indoor environment is lowered. By taking advantage of solar radiation, energy can be saved prominently.

The system has a good effect regarding ventilation and heat dissipation. Air in the middle layer can take away heat to reduce load of air conditioning for energy saving while the double-deck glass can ensure a good indoor environment for sound insulation.



Radiant ceilings and fresh air systems

92 901

<http://www.yantong.cn/>

Product category :

Radiation ceilings and fresh air system technology (RCF) is composed of cold and heat sources, chilled water pump, cooling water pump, air conditioner(two-stage compression can be achieved), radiation ceiling and exhaust system. The cold and heat source selects household air cooling-water chilling unit, the air conditioner adopts radiant air conditioning fan.

No condensation phenomenon, no noise

low temperature radiant air-conditioning system saves 13.3% energy than fan coil system+fresh air system



Costs

Construction and exploitation costs

Renewable energy systems cost :364 000,00 ¥

Cost of studies : 12 770 000 ¥

Total cost of the building :302 490 000 ¥

Subsidies : 658 000 ¥

Energy bill

Forecasted energy bill/year : 5 788 700,00 ¥

Real energy cost/m² : 114.86

Real energy cost/Bed : 6578.07

Building Environmental Quality

Building Environmental Quality

- acoustics
- waste management (related to activity)
- water management
- maintenance
- building end of life management

- integration in the land

Health and comfort

Life Cycle Analysis

Eco-design material : All the cast-in-place concrete is made of ready-mixed concrete. Compared with the on site mixing concrete, the use of ready-mixed concrete can reduce the construction site noise and dust pollution, reduce the impact on the surrounding environment and the residents, and save energy, resources, material. The project uses steel, glass and aluminum that can be recycled. The cost of ecological design materials accounts for about 12.0% of the total construction cost.

Water management

Consumption from water network : 125 647,00 m³

Consumption of harvested rainwater : 7 789,71 m³

Water Self Sufficiency Index : 0.06

Water Consumption/m² : 2.49

Water Consumption/Bed : 142.78

Carbon

GHG emissions

GHG in use : 45,77 KgCO₂/m²/

Building lifetime : 50,00