

第 90回 碩士學位論文
指導教授 李 彥 求

OA

**A Study on the Heat Generation Characteristics of
OA Equipments in Office Buildings**

中央大學教 大學院
建築工學科 建築計劃 環境專攻
柳 炯 圭
1998年 12月

OA

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OA Equipments in Office Buildings**

論文 碩士學位論文 提出

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柳 炯 圭

柳 炯 圭 碩 士 學 位 論 文 認 定 .

審 查 委 員 長 (印)

審 查 委 員 (印)

審 查 委 員 (印)

中央大學教 大學院
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柳 炯 圭
1998年 12月

가 OA , ,
가 가 . , OA
가 .
OA 가
11 130 , 20 196 OA
OA
Yokogawa Electric
Corporation Model 2533 Digital Power Meter
OA
DOE2.1E OA

OA , ON/OFF , OA
Digital Power Meter OA
OA

OA ()	(W)			
	67		1	1
			1 1	
	× 0.9			
	14	54		
	15	65		
	17	81		
	20	108		
	8.1		5	1
	23			
	: 887	322	20	1
	: 40	407		
	9.3			-

, OA

가

가 .

OA

,

1	.....	1
1.1.	.....	1
1.2.	.....	3
2 OA	.....	5
2.1. OA	.....	5
2.1.1.	.....	5
2.1.2. 가	.....	6
2.1.3.	.....	7
2.1.4.	.....	8
2.1.5.	.....	10
2.2. OA	.....	13
2.2.1.	.....	13
2.2.2.	.....	17
2.2.3.	.....	18
2.2.4.	.....	19
2.3.	.....	21
2.3.1.	.....	21
2.3.2.	.....	25
2.4. OA	.....	33
3	.....	35
3.1. OA	.....	35
3.1.1.	.....	35
3.1.2.	.....	38
3.1.3.	.....	40
3.2.	.....	42

3.2.1.	.....	42
3.2.2.	.....	47
4	OA	49
4.1.	.....	49
4.2.	OA	52
4.2.1.	.....	52
4.2.2.	.....	55
4.2.3.	.....	59
4.2.4.	.....	61
4.2.5.	.....	63
4.3.	OA	64
4.3.1.	가 OA	64
4.3.2.	가 OA	65
4.4.	OA	66
5	OA	68
5.1.	.....	68
5.2.	.....	71
5.2.1.	.....	71
5.2.2.	.....	72
5.3.	OA	74
5.3.1.	.....	75
5.3.2.	.....	78
6	.....	83
	.....	87
	.....	88
ABSTRACT	.....	90

< 2- 1>	OA	.....	8
< 2- 2>		.....	14
< 2- 3>	OA	.....	15
< 2- 4>	OA	.....	16
< 2- 5>	OA	.....	17
< 2- 6>	BSRIA OA	.....	19
< 2- 7>	ASHRAE OA	1	19
< 2- 8>	ASHRAE OA	2	20
< 2- 9>	LBL	.....	22
< 2- 10>		.....	23
< 2- 11>		.....	23
< 2- 12>		.....	24
< 2- 13>		.....	24
< 2- 14>		.....	25
< 2- 15>	CLF	,	27
< 2- 16>	CLF SCL	,	27
< 2- 17>	가 CLF	.....	28
< 2- 18>	,	.....	29
< 2- 19>	CLF	.....	30
< 2- 20>	ASHRAE OA	.....	31
< 2- 21>	OA 가	.....	32
< 3- 1>		.....	43
< 3- 2>		.....	44
< 3- 3>		.....	44
< 3- 4>		.....	45
< 3- 5>		.....	45
< 3- 6>		.....	46
< 4- 1>		.....	53
< 4- 2>		.....	56
< 4- 3>		.....	57
< 4- 4>		.....	60
< 4- 5>		.....	62

< 4- 6>	.....	63
< 5- 1>	.....	73
< 5- 2> OA	.....	74
< 5- 3>	.....	76
< 6- 1> OA	.....	86

< >

(1.1)	.....	4
(2.1) LAN	OA	9
(2.2)	.....	33
(2.3) H	.....	34
(3.1)	.....	36
(3.2)	ON/OFF	36
(3.3)	.....	37
(3.4)	.....	38
(3.5)	.....	39
(3.6)	.....	39
(3.7)	.....	40
(3.8)	.....	41
(3.9)	.....	42
(3.10)	.....	43
(3.11)	.....	47
(3.12)	.....	47
(3.13)	.....	48
(3.14)	.....	48
(4.1)	.....	49
(4.2)	.....	50
(4.3)	.....	50
(4.4)	.....	50
(4.5)	.....	52
(4.6)	.....	54
(4.7)	.....	55

(4.8)	.....	57
(4.9)	.....	58
(4.10)	.....	59
(4.11)	.....	60
(4.12)	.....	61
(5.1)	.....	71
(5.2)	.....	71
(5.3) OA	.....	75
(5.4) OA	.....	76
(5.5) OA	.....	76
(5.6)	.....	78
(5.7)	.....	78
(5.8) OA	.....	79
(5.9) OA	.....	79
(5.10) OA	.....	80
(5.11)	.....	81
(5.12)	.....	81
(6.1) OA	.....	84
(6.2)	.....	84

1

1.1.

1990

(OA)

가

OA

OA 가

OA

가

가 ,
가 가

가

2.5

1)

OA

. OA

가

가
, OA

가 OA 가

가

가

OA

가

1) ,

, 1993, p188

OA

가
가

,

OA

,

.

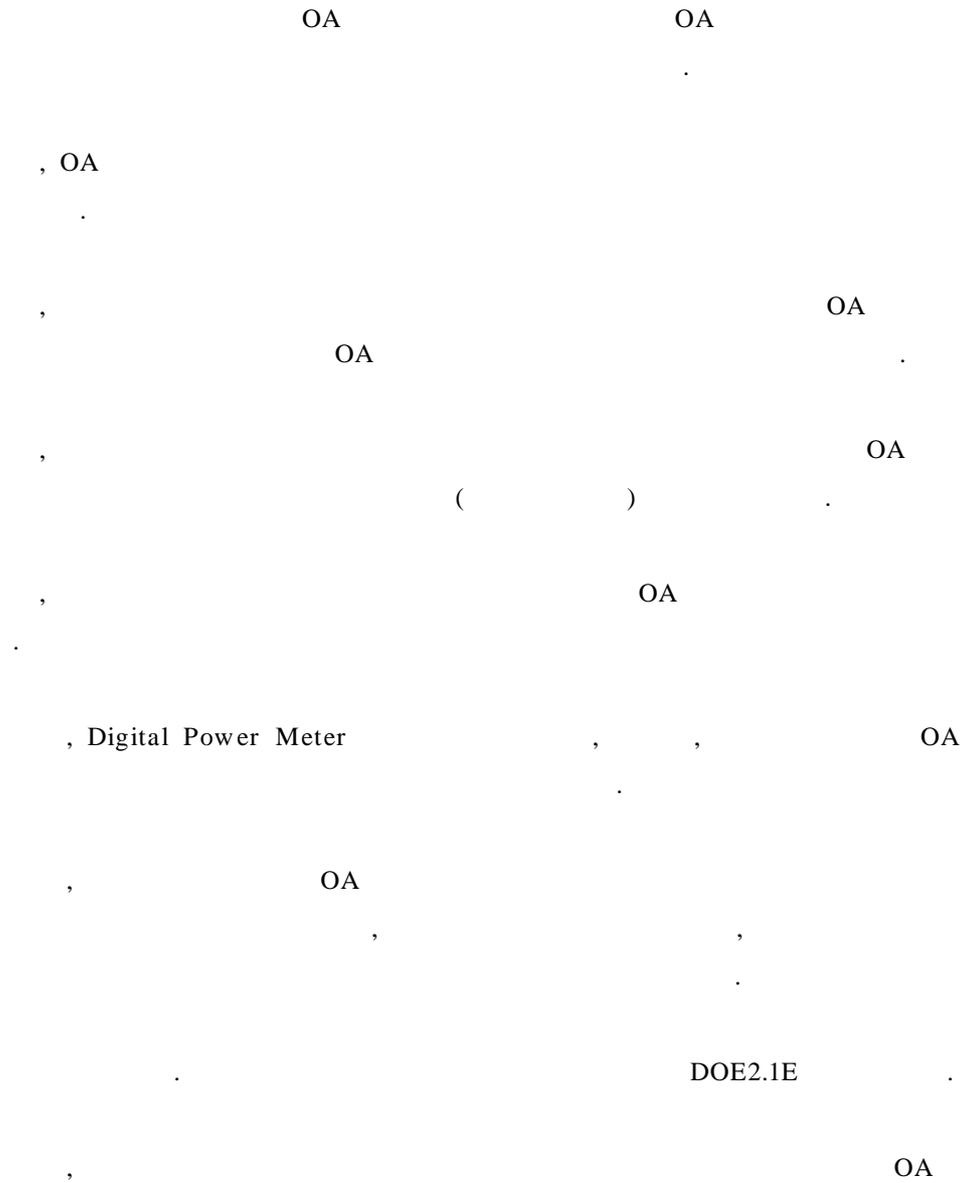
,

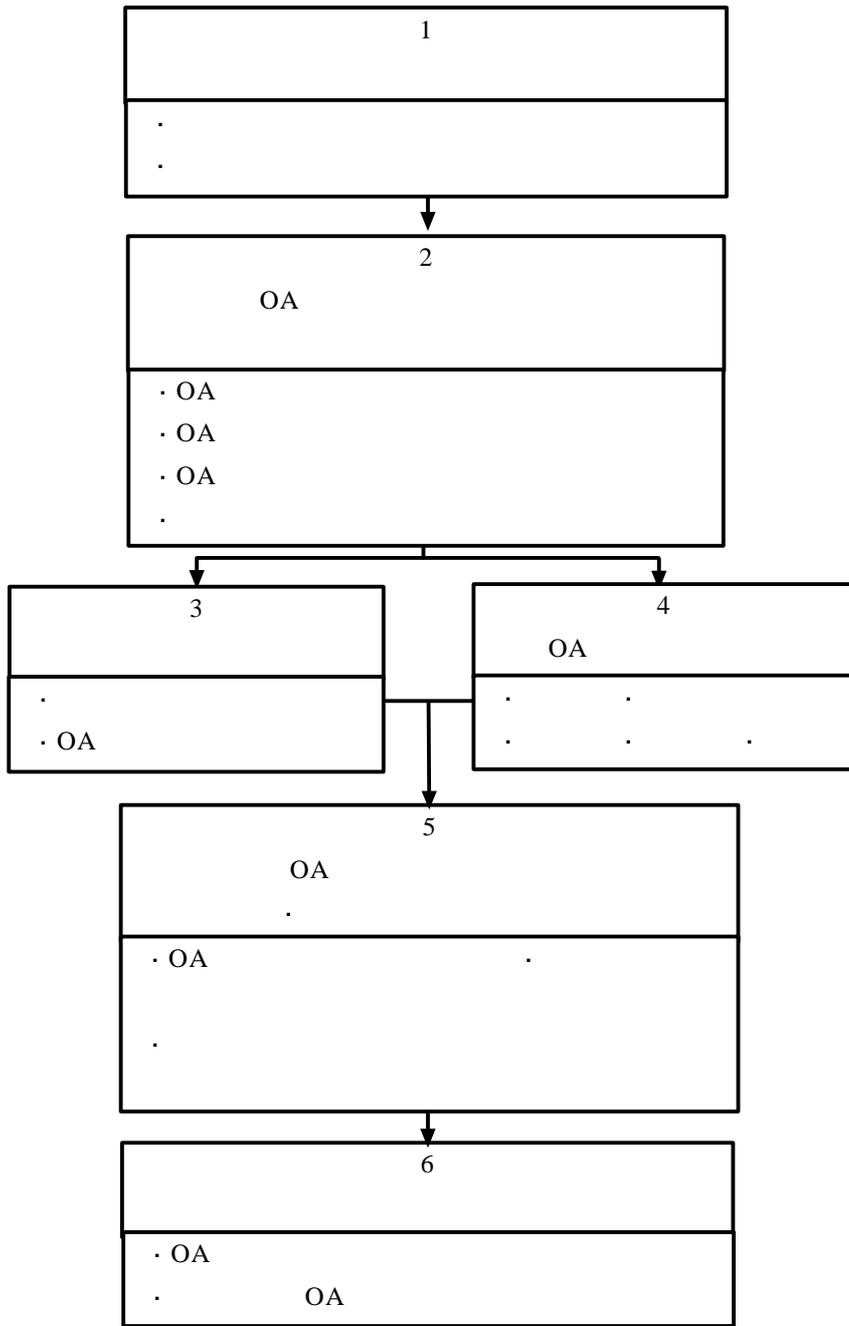
OA

OA

.

1.2.





(1.1)

2 OA

2.1. OA

FA (Factory Automation), OA (Office Automation), HA (Home Automation) 3

FA , OA
가 HA

가 OA
, 가 ,

2.1.1.

1) PBX

가

(PBX : Private Branch Exchange)

2)

3) PC

PC LAN(Local Area Network :)

4)

2.1.2. 가

1)

가 , 32 , 64 ,

2)

LAN 가 가

3)

가 가 가

4) CAD

Computer Aided Design ,

CAD

가

가

.

5)

, , , ,

,

.

2.1.3.

1)

, , , , ,

가

.

가

,

COM

(Computer Output Microfilm System)

.

(real) , , , ,

가

.

2)

,

,

.

3) CAI

(CAI : Computer Assisted Instruction)

I. B.

,

,

,

가

.

2.1.4.

1)

OA

2

가

2)

가

OA

< 2-1>

OA

	OA	
	, PBX	LAN
	PC	
가		OA
	CAD	
	()	
	CAI	

OA

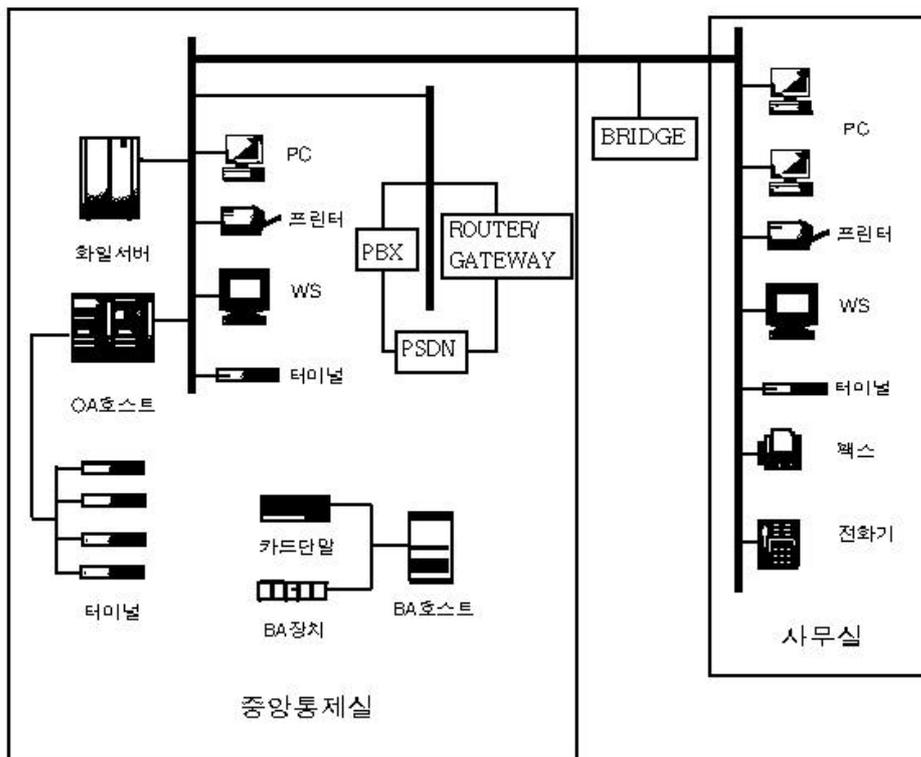
OA

가

OA

, OA

가



(2.1) LAN

OA

()

가

(2.1)

LAN OA
OA , BA , PSDN POS , FDDI

OA

가

가

OA

2.1.5.

OA

가

가

가

가

50

, 10

5

2)

1) 1950 :

1940

1950

. IBM 40

, 50

1946

, 가

30

2)

2) 1960 :

1954 가
가

가 , ,
, 가

3) 1970 :

70 가
가

3)

4) 1980 :

70 80

,
,
, 가
가

3)

5) 1990 :

OA 가 가
LAN, WAN, VAN, , CALS,

4)

6) 21 :

가

가

4) (Canright) 1998 가 100 75%,
가 500 39% 가 2 IOS
(Interorganizational System)

2.2. OA

, OA 가
OA
BA, OA

2.2.1.

OA 5)
, ,
.
,

5) , , 1992

< 2-2>

	1 /5	1 /2	1 /1.2
	1 /50	1 /30	1 /10
	1 /20	1 /10	1 /5
()	-	1 /1	2 /1
	1 /1	1 /1	
	-	1 /1	2 /1
	1 /	2 / ,	1 /1 (2)
POS	-	3 /	5 /
	-	-	2 3 /
	-	1 / ()	1 / ()
BA	-	1 /	1 /
OA	1 / ()	1 / ()	1 / ()
POS	-	1 /	1 /
BBA	-	1 /	1 /
FDDI	-	-	1set/
LAN	1set/1	1set/1	1 2set/1
	-	1set/	1set/
	-	-	1set/
PBX	-	1set/	1set/
	-	-	1set/

“ ” 6)

OA

OA

< 2-3>

OA

6)

, , 1996

< 2-3> OA

		1 (Kcal/h)
		301
		481.6
	Text mail system	-
		15.1
		602
		602
		1023.4
		42.1
	CATV	129.4
	TV	204.7
	VRS	90.3
	Videotex	590

OA

Name Plate

28

14 OA

OA

< 2-4> OA

OA

< 2-4>

OA

			(W/m ²)	
1	P	0.1 /m ²	35	SS
2	K	-	20	"
3	J	-	20	"
4	D	-	40	"
5	S	-	25	"
6	L ()	-	29.1	"
7	Y	-	10	"
8	Y	0.2 /m ²	20	HI
9	-	0.2 /m ²	15	"
10	-	0.2 /m ²	15	"
11	N	0.1 /m ²	58	TM
12	S	0.2 /m ²	15	HW
13	J	0.15 /m ²	29	SA
14	G-4	0.1 /m ²	58	HN

2.2.2.

1985 , OA 5 3

.7)

OA 가 1 1 가

OA , OA

.

OA < 2-5> .

< 2-5> OA

OA	(Kcal/h)
Office- Computer	2750
CRT ()	620
	770
	460
	1550
	1550
	270
POS (Point of sales)	1160
	190
	700
	770
CATV,	150
	460
	770
(OCR)	770
	150

7) , , , 1988.

2.2.3.

1992 , BSRIA(The Building Service Research and Information Association) 2

OA

4가

: OA

: OA

가

: IT(Information Technology)

OA

:

IT

IT

OA

OA

OA

Worst Case

BSRIA

, < 2-6>

BSRIA

OA

Worst Case

< 2-6> BSRIA OA

OA (1)	(W)
PC ()	187
	160
	150
	338

2.2.4.

ASHRAE Fundamentals 1989 OA
 , < 2-7> 89 OA

.8)

< 2-7> ASHRAE OA 1

OA (1)	(W)
PC ()	90 530
	2200 6600
	292
()	460 1700
	63

, 89 97 OA

가

. , ASHRAE Fundamentals 97

< 2-8>

.

8) ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook 77, 85, 89, 93, 97

< 2-8> ASHRAE OA 2

OA (1)	(W)	(W)
380mm	220	78
	836	248
()	1320	181
PC 1	575	133
PC 2	420	125

, OA 가

OA 가 .

2.3.

2.3.1.

1)

가 가 가 가
가 가

2)

가 ,

3)

(Response Factor Method), 가
 (Finite Difference Method),
 (Time Lag Method),

(Weighting Factor Method),
 (Finite Element Method),
 (Thermal Time Constant Method)

TRANSYS, DOE-2, AIRCON,

HASP/ACLD

가

가

1

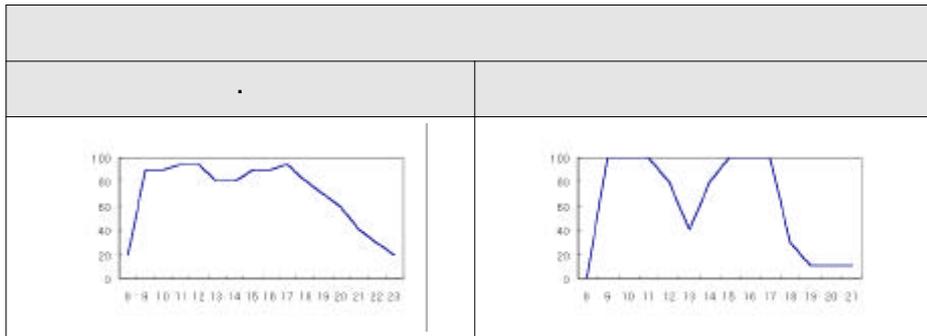
365 × 24, 8,760

가

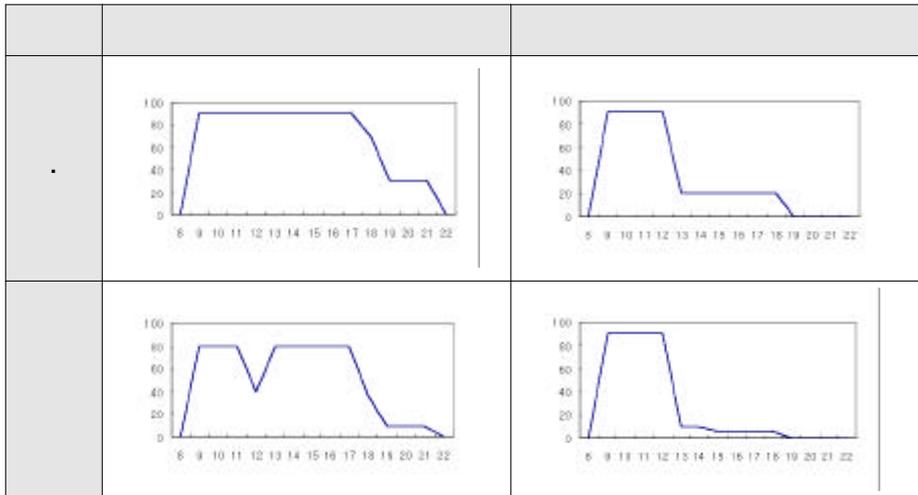
OA

< 2-9>, < 2-10>, < 2-11>

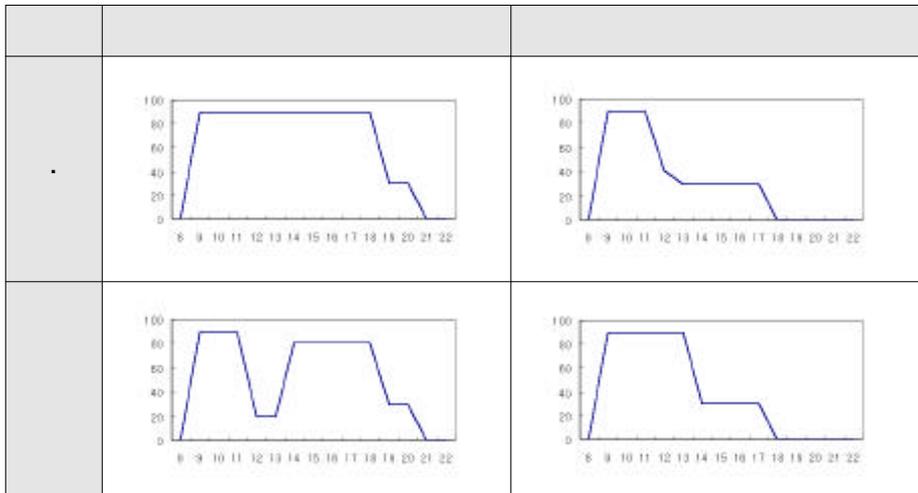
< 2-9> LBL



< 2-10>



< 2-11>



가 . < 2-12>

, , .

< 2- 12>

	: 0.1 /m ² : 15W/m ² : 1.0W/m ²	가 , 1988, pp.94 95
	: 0.09 /m ² : 15W/m ² : 1.0W/m ²	가 , 1990, pp.42
	: 0.1 /m ² : 15W/m ² : 10W/m ²	, 1994, p. -28

< 2- 13> .

< 2- 13>

		· 가
		· 가
	가	· 가
		· 가
		·
		·
	가	· 1 1
		· , , ,
		· (, ,)

2.3.2.

가 .가
 (Sensible Heat)
 (Latent Heat)
 q (kcal/h)
 가 .
 < 2- 14>
 , OA , .9)

< 2- 14>

	OA		
	가 ()		

9)

1995.

CLTD/SCL/CLF , TETD/TA ,

CLTD/SCL/CLF

1) CLTD/SCL/CLF

CLTD/SCL/CLF

ASHRAE

TFM

가

, ,

,

ASHREA

TFM

, CLTD

. TFM

Time-Lag

Time-Lag

,

TFM

.

(1)

, , (,)

.

,

.

,

, , , 가

가

. , ASHRAE

CLF

. < 2- 15> < 2- 16>

.

< 2- 15> CLF

	N/A	N/A	Carpet	C	B
	N/A	N/A	Vinyl	D	C
	65mm Concrete	With	Carpet	D	C
	65mm Concrete	With	Vinyl	D	D
	65mm Concrete	Without	b	D	B
	25mm Wood	b	b	D	B
	65mm Concrete	With	Carpet	D	C
	65mm Concrete	b	Vinyl	D	D
	65mm Concrete	Without	Carpet	D	D
	25mm Wood	b	Carpet	D	C
	25mm Wood	b	Vinyl	D	D
	65mm Concrete	N/A	Carpet	D	C
	65mm Concrete	N/A	Vinyl	D	D
	25mm Wood	N/A	b	C	B

< 2- 16> CLF SCL

							Plus	Minus	
1	2	Carpet	Gypsum	b	A	B	B	9	2
1	2	Carpet	Concrete block	b	B	C	C	9	0
1	2	Vinyl	Gypsum	Full	B	C	C	9	0
1	2	Vinyl	Gypsum	Half None	C	C	C	16	0
1	2	Vinyl	Concrete block	Full	C	D	D	8	0
1	2	Vinyl	Concrete block	Half None	D	D	D	10	6
3		Carpet	Gypsum	b	A	B	B	9	2
3		Carpet	Concrete block	Full	A	B	B	9	2
3		Carpet	Concrete block	Half None	B	B	B	9	0
3		Vinyl	Gypsum	Full	B	C	C	9	0
3		Vinyl	Gypsum	Half None	C	C	C	16	0
3		Vinyl	Concrete block	Full	B	C	C	9	0
3		Vinyl	Concrete block	Half None	C	C	C	16	0
4		Carpet	Gypsum	b	A	B	B	6	3
4		Vinyl	Gypsum	Full	B	C	C	11	6
4		Vinyl	Gypsum	Half None	C	C	C	19	- 1

< 2-17> CLF

CLF

.

< 2-17>

가

CLF

CLF

N

.

$$q_s = N \cdot SHG_p \cdot CLF_p$$

$$q_l = N \cdot LHG_p$$

, N , SHGP LHGP

,

.

가

< 2- 18>

ASHRAE

90%

10)

< 2- 18>

		1 () (kcal/ h)	()													
			28		27		26		25		24		23		21	
			HS	HL	HS	HL	HS	HL	HS	HL	HS	HL	HS	HL	HS	HL
		80	40	40	44	36	48	32	50	30	52	28	54	26	59	21
		90	41	49	44	46	48	42	51	39	55	35	58	32	63	27
(가)		102	41	61	45	57	49	53	52	50	56	46	59	43	65	37
		113	41	72	45	68	50	63	54	50	58	55	60	53	66	47
		125	43	82	50	75	56	69	60	65	64	61	67	58	73	52
		170	43	127	50	120	56	114	61	109	67	103	72	98	83	87
		194	50	144	56	138	62	132	68	126	74	120	79	115	91	103
(4.8km/h)		227	61	166	68	159	115	152	81	146	86	141	93	134	104	123
		329	102	227	105	224	109	220	119	210	125	210	119	204	138	191

10) , , , 1994

(2)

가

가

Mitalas Kimura (1971), Mitalas (1973), Kimura Stephenson (1968),

CLF < 2-15> < 2-16>
< 2-19>

CLF

$$q_{el} = H G_{el} \cdot CLF$$

, q_{el} : (W)
 $H G_{el}$: (W)
 CLF : (Storage Load Factor)

< 2-19> CLF

(3)

, OA , OA

가

$$q_{OA} = (W_{OA} \times F_{OA})$$

, q_{OA} : OA (W)
 W_{OA} : OA (W)
 F_{OA} : OA 가

가

ASHRAE < 2-20> OA

< 2-20> ASHRAE OA

OA	(W)	(%)	(%)
380mm	78	37.1	62.9
	248	10.7	89.3
()	181	14.3	85.7
PC 1	133	22.3	77.7
PC 2	125	28.6	71.4

CLF < 2-15> <

2-16> <

2-17> CLF

$$q_{sensible} = q_{input} \cdot F_U \cdot F_R \cdot (CLF)$$

$$q_{sensible} = q_{input} \cdot F_L \cdot (CLF)$$

, q_{input} : (W)
 F_U, F_R, F_L : , ,
 CLF : (24 가 1.0)

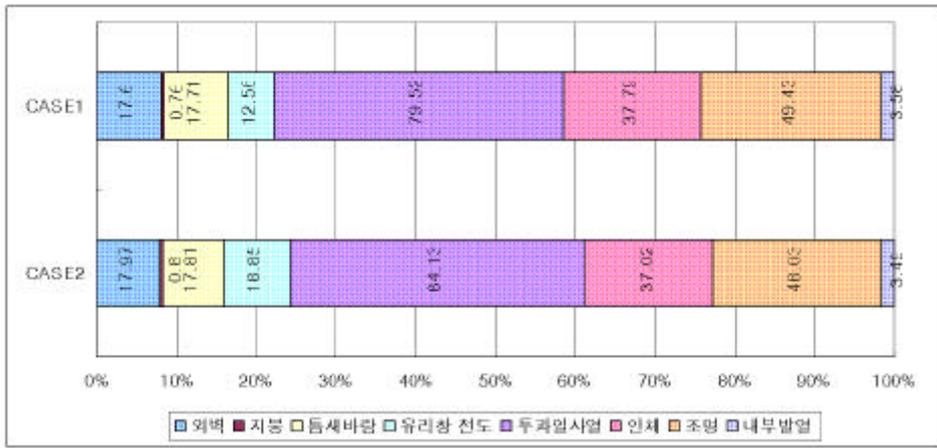
< 2-21> OA 가

	가	
PC,	0.5 0.7	-
	0.4 0.6	PC, , , .
	0.6 0.8	CAD
	0.6 0.8	-
	0.1 0.3	-

2.4. OA

1986

11) (2.2) .



(2.2)

1986

OA

, , 가 60% , ,
 , 가 40% 가
 가 36.3%, 36.9% 가

(2.3)

“H ” 2

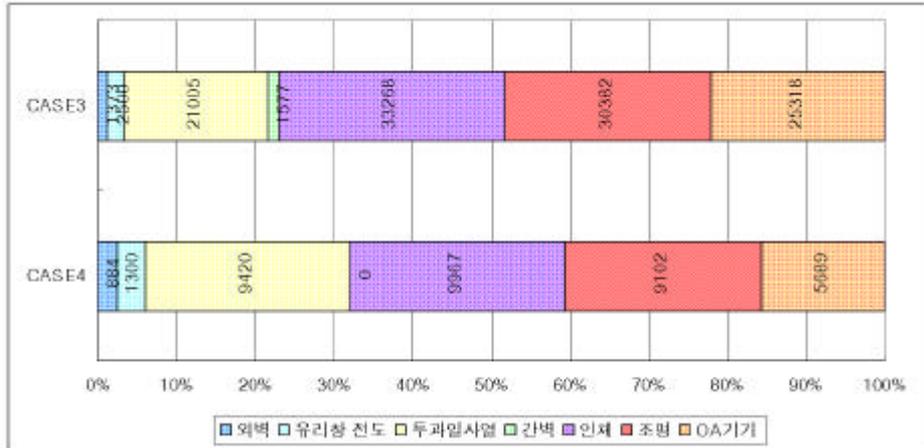
CASE 3

1472m²

11)

, 1986

/m² , OA 20W/m², 0.2
 . CASE 4 441m²
 , 20W/m², OA 15W/m², 0.2 /m²
 , CASE 3 CASE 4 1



(2.3) H

(2.3) , 가
 CASE 3 22.9%, CASE 4 31.9% , OA
 가 3 4 . 25.9,
 18.2%

CASE 1 2 OA
 , CASE 3 4 100% OA 가
 21.9%, 15.6% .

3

20 , 196 , 11 , 130 , OA

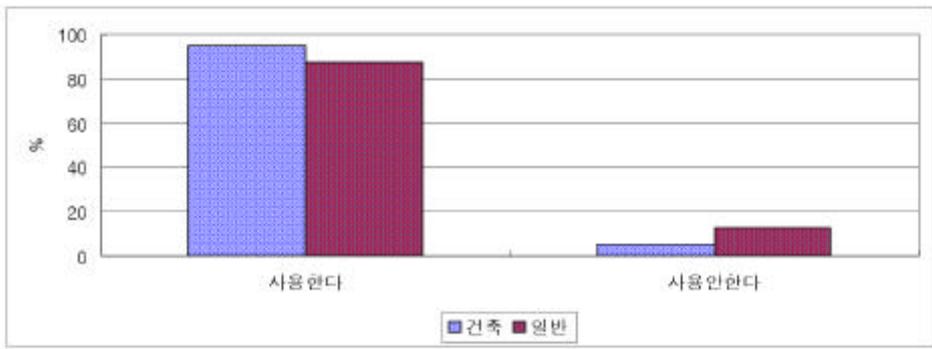
3.1. OA

ON/OFF , OA

3.1.1.

1)

(3.1) 94.6% , 가
87.2%가 .
1 1 가
46.9% 40.3%가



(3.1)

2) ON/OFF

ON/OFF T-

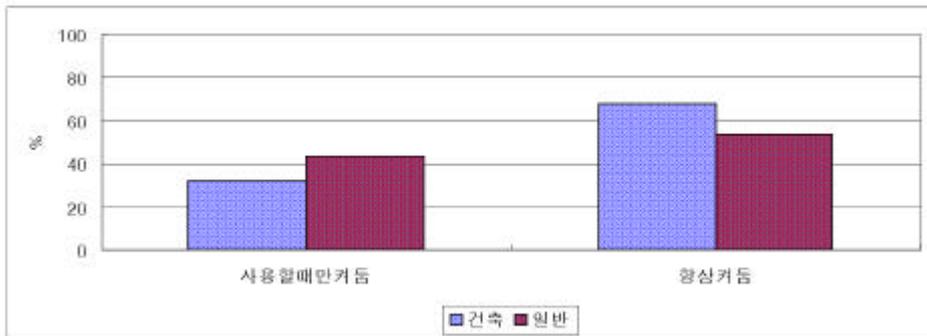
Levene 0.01(99%))

ON/OFF (

3.2) 67.7%

가

56.6%가



(3.2)

ON OFF

3)

T-

Levene	0.376	0.01
	가	.
	5	30

4)

가

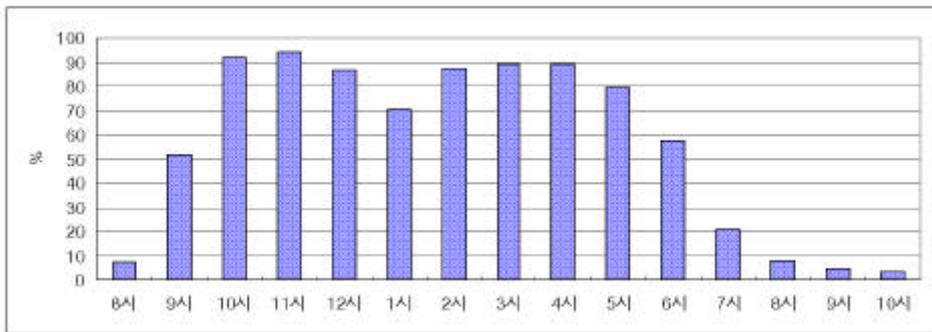
(3.3) 가 9 11

93% ,

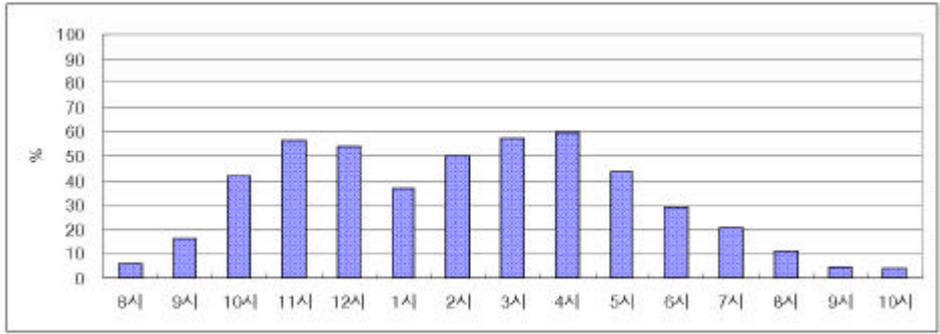
가 가 .

(3.4) 3

4 60% .



(3.3)



(3.4)

3.1.2.

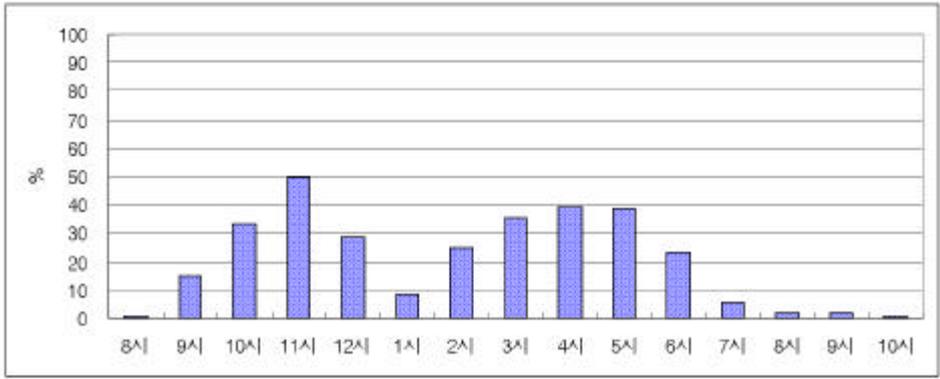
1)

5 1 가 ,
 1 가 . ,
 24 .

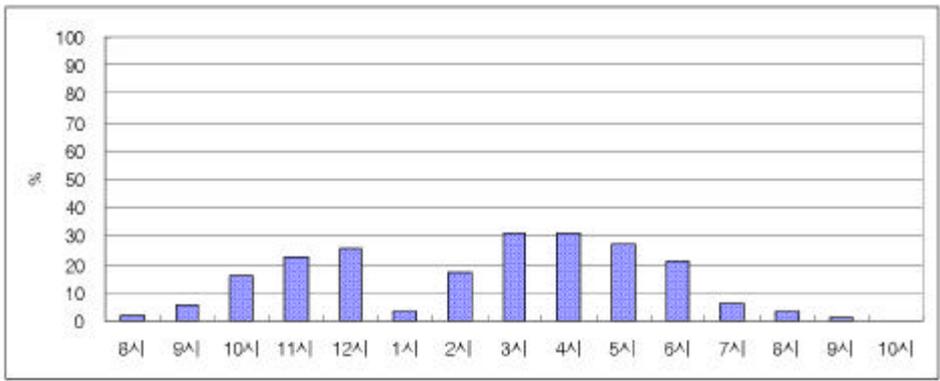
2)

(3.5) (

3.6) 가 .



(3.5)



(3.6)

10 11 50% ,
 3 4 30%
 가

3.1.3.

1)

20 1 가 T-

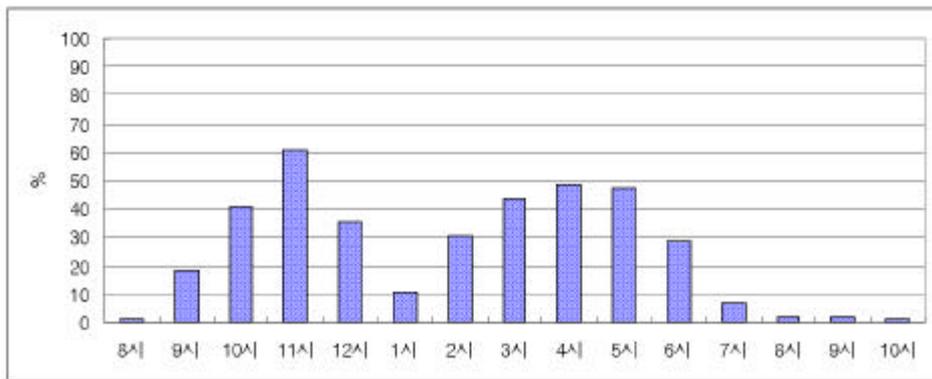
Levene

가 가 14 , 가 30
가

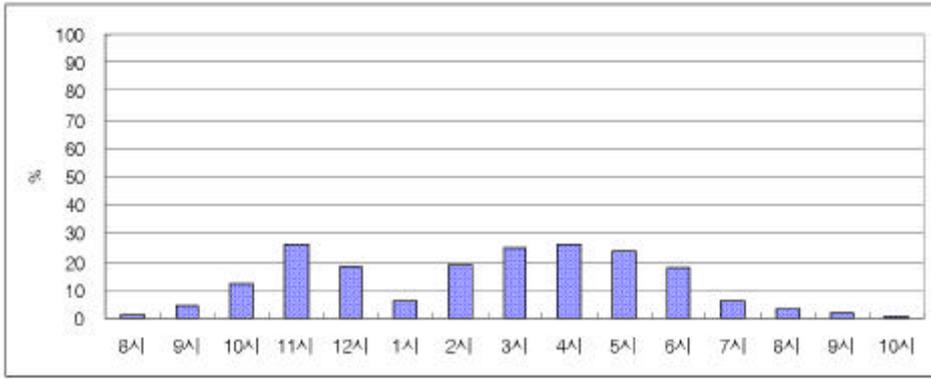
2)

(3.7) (

3.8) 가 .



(3.7)



(3.8)

10 11

43% 26%

OA

OA

가 가

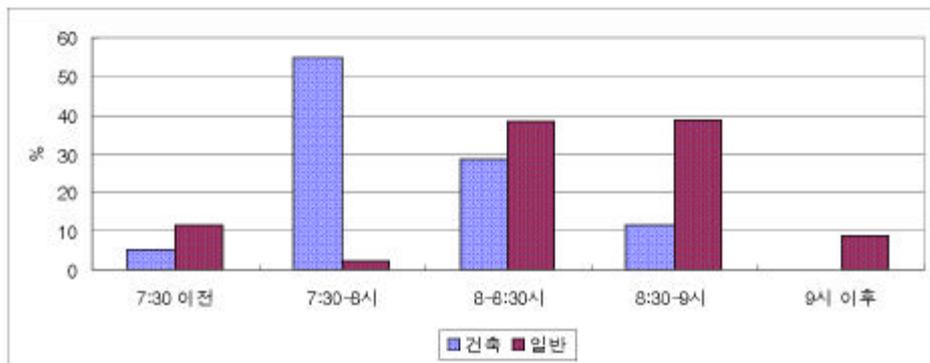
OA

3.2.

3.2.1.

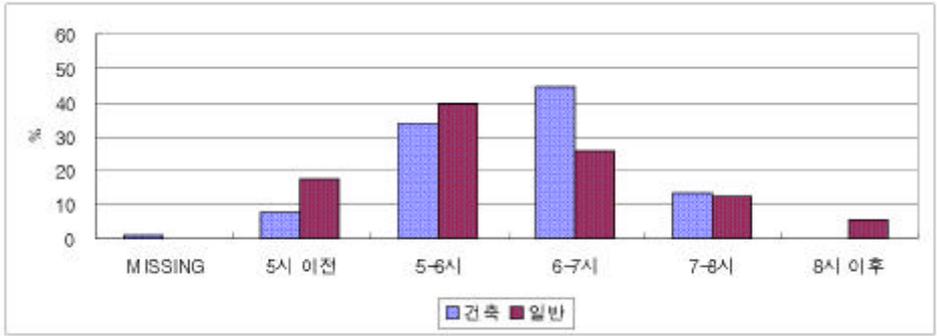
1)

(3.9) 7 30 8 30
 83.1%가 , 8 9 가
 77%



(3.9)

가 (3.10)
 7 80%



(3.10)

7 30 8 , 8 30 9
7

2)

1

가 70%(91) 58.2%(114) . < 3-1>

< 3-1>

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	130	0.00	12.00	1.2308	1.7187
	196	0.00	6.00	0.8219	0.9855

Factor ,

25 $1.2 / 25 \times 100\% = 4.8\%$, $0.8 / 25 \times 100\% = 3.8\%$, 4.8% , 3.8%

3)

51.5%, 44.9% 가
 1 , 1 2 가 26.2%,
 19.9% 가
 3-2> 1 2.1 , 3.1 .

< 3-2>

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	130	0.00	25.00	3.1385	5.0390
	196	0.00	25.00	4.4117	6.8104

Factor ,
 $2.1 / 25 \times 100\% = 8.4\%$, $3.1 / 25 \times 100\% = 12.4\%$. ,
 8.4% 가,
 12.4% 가

4)

70%,
 68.4% . 가
 1-2 가 36.2%, 29% 가 .
 < 3-3> 3.1 , 4.4 .

< 3-3>

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	130	0.00	25.00	3.1385	5.0390
	196	0.00	25.00	4.4117	6.8104

Factor , $3.1 / 20 \times 100\% = 15.5\%$, $4.4 / 20 \times 100\% = 22\%$. ,

15.5%

22%가

20

5)

1

<

3-4>

< 3-4>

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	101	1.00	12.00	3.5198	1.6092
	139	0.50	12.00	3.7288	2.4562

6)

80%

74%

1

5

가

<

3-5>

2.6

3.5

< 3-5>

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	101	1.00	6.00	2.6198	0.9585
	129	1.00	12.00	3.4767	1.7939

Factor

$5 / 20 \times 100\% = 25\%$

7

2

30

3

30

25%

20

7)

12 1 가 66.9%, 66.8%
36 , 27 .

T-

11.5 . , 30

30 46% 가 12 1
1 23% .

8)

3-6>

. <

가

< 3-6>

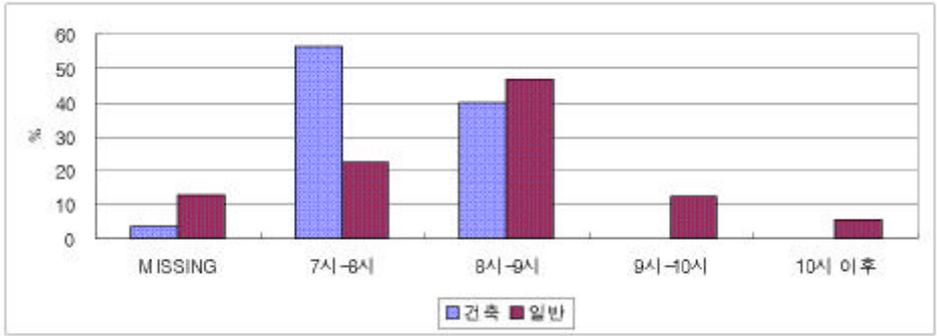
	59	45.4	56	28.9
	67	51.5	113	57.7
	4	3.1	25	12.7
	130	100.0	196	100.0

9)

(3.11) 7 8

30 73.1% 가

가 9 76.6% 가 .

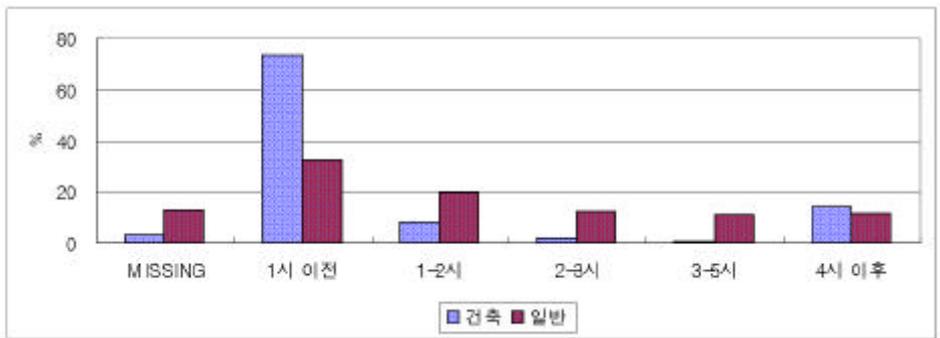


(3.11)

(3.12)

1 73.1%가
가 가

3 77.1%가

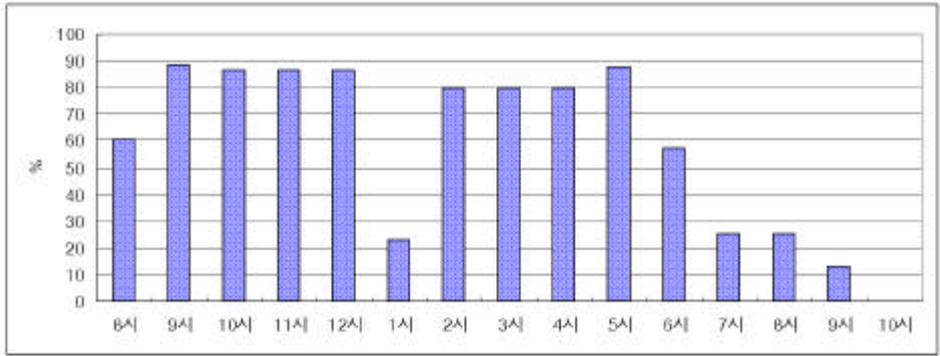


(3.12)

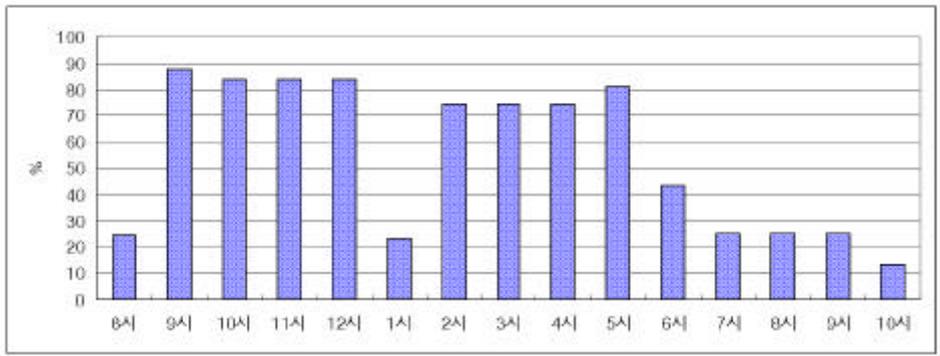
3.2.2.

(3.13) (3.14) .

가 , ,



(3.13)



(3.14)

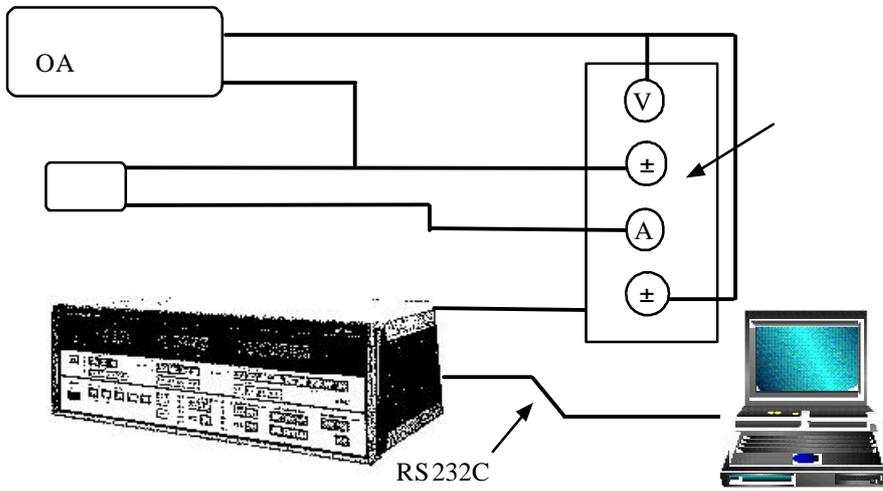
(3.13) (3.14) 가

가

1 , 3

4 OA

4.1.



(4.1)

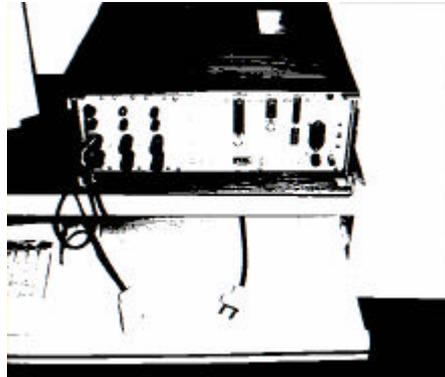
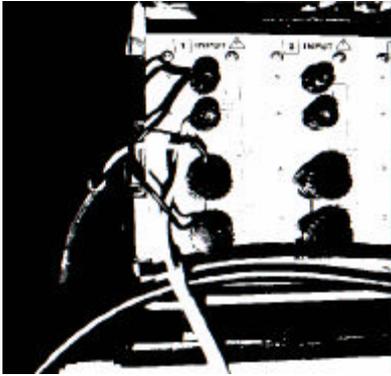
OA Yokogawa Electric Corporation
Model 2533 Digital Power Meter OA

, 가
.
30 600V, 0.5 20A ,
V, A, W , Power Factor Wh 가
.
OA
RS-232-C

(4.2) OA

(4.3)

OA



(4.2)

(4.3)

(4.4)



(4.4)

Model 2533 Digital Power Meter Data

Measure Refresh Period : 1 sec

Voltage Range : 600 V Auto Range

Current Range : 1 A Auto Range

Display A >> Function : V , Element : 1

Display B >> Function : A , Element : 1

Display C >> Function : W , Element : 1

Time(sec)	A	B	C
1	000210.4	000.0644	000006.6
2	000210.7	000.0643	000006.6
3	000210.9	000.0642	000006.7
4	000210.7	000.0639	000006.6
5	000210.6	000.0642	000006.6
6	000210.7	000.0641	000006.6
7	000210.5	000.0640	000006.6
8	000210.5	000.0643	000006.6
9	000210.3	000.0785	000008.6

-

-

A V(), B A(), C W()

4.2. OA

Digital Power Meter

OA

OA

OA

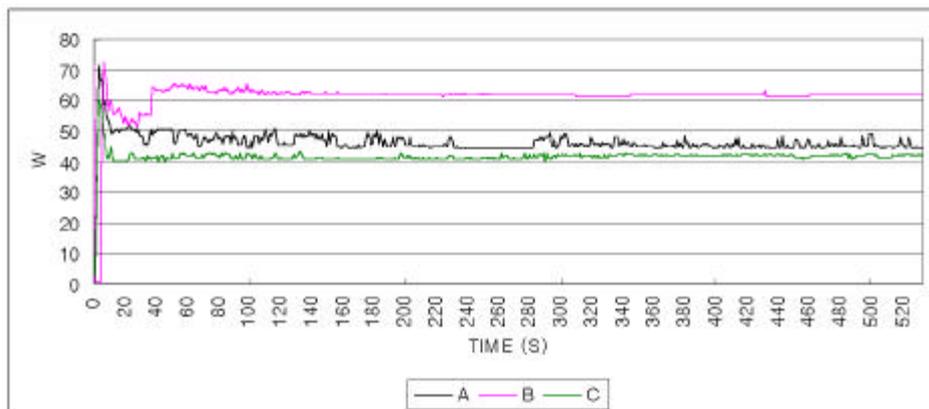
OA

4.2.1.

(4.5)

가

(4.5)



(4.5)

CD

가

< 4-1> (4.5) 23

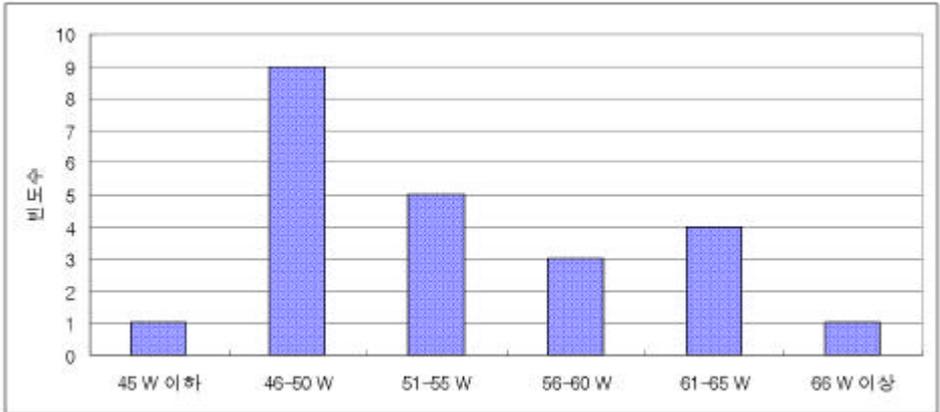
30

< 4-1>

1	300		70.6 W	
2	266		41.6 W	
3	266		62.4 W	
4	233		53.5 W	
5	233	SA	51.1 W	
6	233	SA	50.5 W	
7	MMX 200		58.5 W	
8	MMX 200		46.1 W	
9	MMX 200		61.9 W	
10	200		61.8 W	
11	166		53.5 W	
12	150		56.8 W	
13	150	N	59.2 W	
14	133		46.7 W	
15	133		64.6 W	
16	133	SA	46.1 W	
17	133	SA	45.8 W	
18	133	SA	47.7 W	
19	133	SA	46.2 W	
20	133	SA	48.2 W	
21	133	SA	45.8 W	
22	75	S	49.9 W	
23	486	S	54.5 W	

가
 41.6 W 70.6W
 가 41.6 70.6 W 가
 45.8 59.2 W

(4.6) < 4-1>



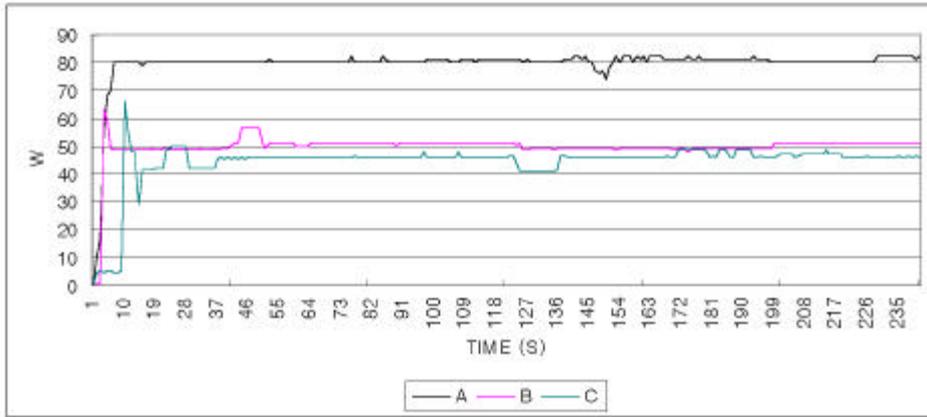
(4.6)

46 50W 가
 ()
 2.5% 67 W

4.2.2.

(

4.7)



(4.7)

, A 17 , B 15 , C 14 .

9W 18W

18

<

4-2> .

S

가

, 14

20

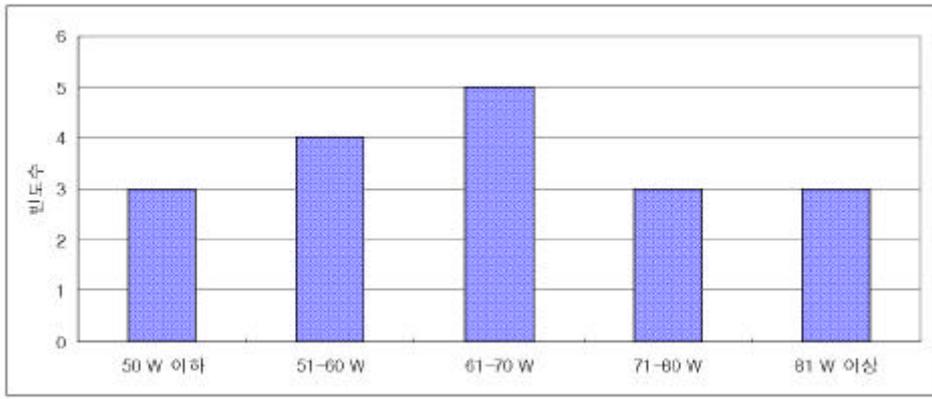
< 4-2>

1	20	S	120 W	82.3 W	68.6 %	
2	17	S	90 W	75.2 W	83.6 %	
3	17	S	90 W	83.8 W	93.1 %	
4	17	S	90 W	80.8 W	89.8 %	
5	17	S	90 W	85.8 W	95.3 %	
6	17	SA	90 W	66.6 W	74.0 %	
7	17	H	90 W	74.5 W	82.8 %	
8	17	H	90 W	69.9 W	77.7 %	
9	17	H	90 W	66.7 W	74.1 %	
10	15	H	80 W	50.1 W	62.6 %	
11	15	S	72 W	64.7 W	89.9 %	
12	15	S	65 W	56.7 W	87.2 %	
13	15	S	72 W	56.7 W	78.8 %	
14	15	S	72 W	64.6 W	89.7 %	
15	14	S	65 W	55.8 W	85.8 %	
16	14	S	65 W	57.0 W	87.7 %	
17	14	SA	55 W	44.4 W	80.7 %	
18	14	SA	55 W	45.9 W	83.5 %	

<

4-2>

(4.8)



(4.8)

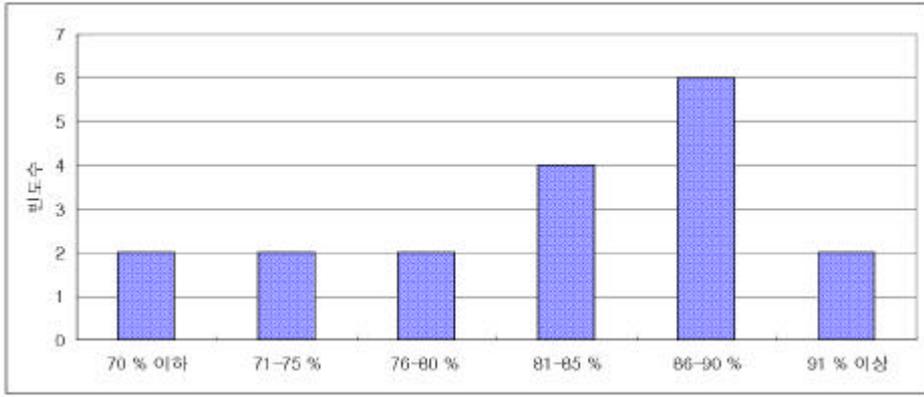
61 70W 가 가

, < 4-3>

< 4-3>

	(W)	(W)
(15)	44.4	64.7
(17)	66.6	85.8

(4.9) < 4-2>



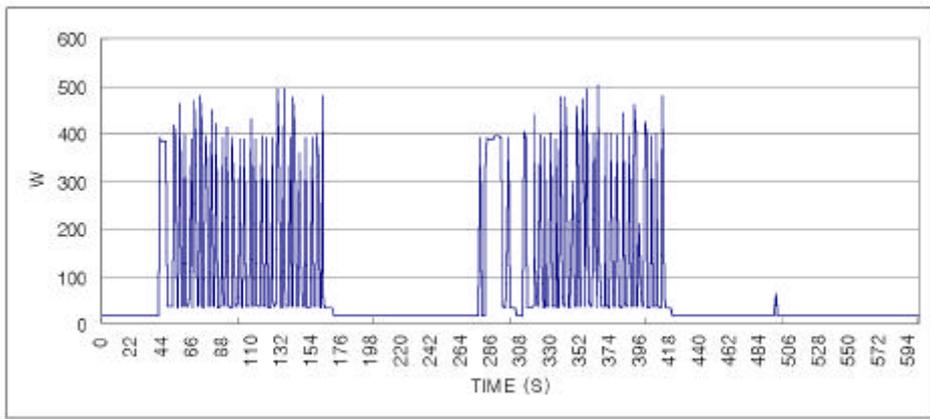
(4.9)

%, , 86 90 % , 62.6 %, 95.3
 가
 91%
 90%

4.2.3.

1)

(4.10) 330W



(4.10)

330W

16.3 W

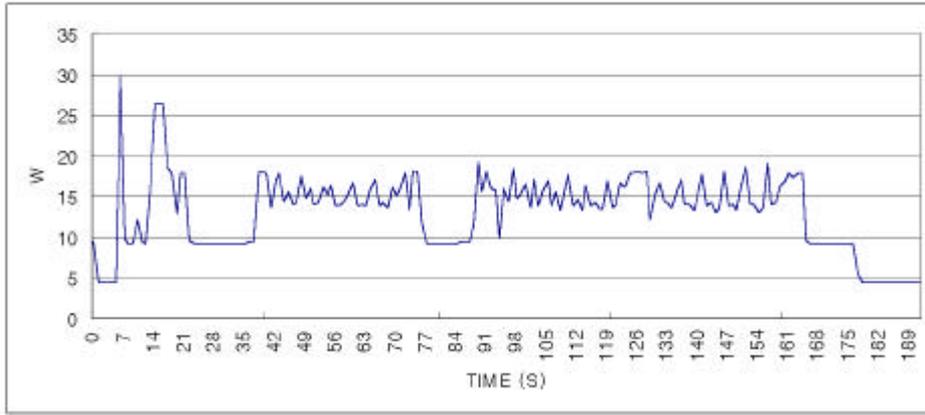
500W

2)

4.11) 30W

13 18W

5W



(4.11)

가

가 가

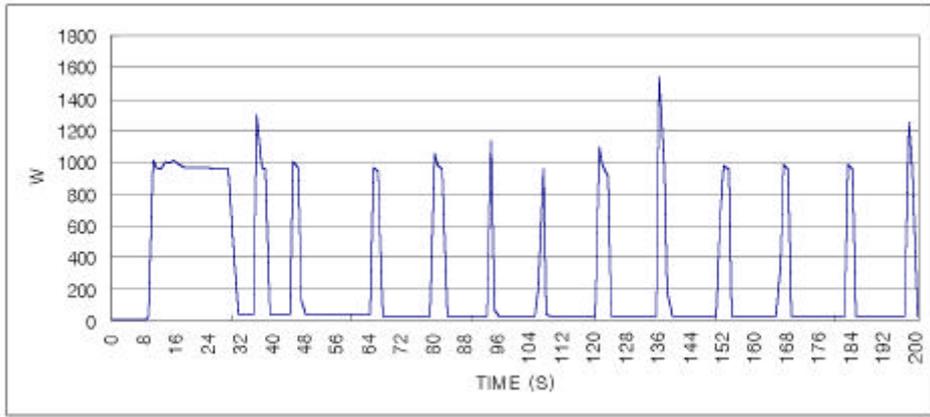
< 4-4>

1		S	165.6 W	16.3 W	300 W	
2		HP	297.8 W	23 W	330 W	
3		HP	18 W	9.3 W	30 W	
4		HP	14.0 W	3.9 W	12 W	
5		HP	22.4 W	3.7 W	35 W	
6		Q	16.9 W	7.8 W	20 W	
7		S	15.8 W	7.9 W	15 W	

4.2.4.

(4.12)

가



(4.12)

가

가

12),

$$P_{ave} = (P_{max} \times a) + (P_{idle} \times (1 - a))$$

Pmax : (W)

12) Power Demands due to Office Equipment, BSRIA, 1992

Pidle : (W)

a :

(3

p. 40)

$$20 / \times 0.43 () \times 14 \times 10 (1$$
$$) = 1204 = 20 ,$$

$$20 / \times 0.26 () \times 30 \times 10 (1$$
$$) = 1560 = 26 .$$

322W,

407W .

< 4-5>

1	C	800 W	58 W	
2	C	930 W	23 W	
3	C	920 W	32 W	
4	C	900 W	24 W	
5	C	870 W	27 W	
6	H	840 W	83 W	
7	X	950 W	29 W	
		887 W	40 W	

4.2.5.

OA
 , < 4-6>
 1 2
 .

< 4-6>

	9.3W	()
	24W	"
	11.6W	"
	484W	
()	80W	가
()	62W	"

4.3. OA

가 , OA 가
13)

4.3.1. 가 OA

OA

가 , 가

1)

0.5 Amp

가
가

가

2)

250W 350W

가

13) SMALL POWER LOADS, BSRIA, 1992

가 . 가

3) 가 .

가 1/10 가

4.3.2. 가 OA

1)

BSRIA 1992 , 80% 20% 10% 20 40%

. 30W , 가
.
6)
가 OS(Operating System)
Off 가
가 , .

5 OA

5.1.

OA LBL (Lawrence
Berkeley Laboratory) DOE2.1E DOE2.1E

DOE2.1E

HVAC

ASHRAE (Responce Factor Method) 가
(Weighting Factor Method)
가

(Active Solar System, DOE2.1C

가) 가

DOE2.1E BDL
LOADS, SYSTEMS, PLANT, ECONOMICS 5

1) BDL

BDL

. BDL

가

2) LOAD

LOAD

가

. LOAD

, SYSTEM

가

, HVAC

SYSTEM

3) SYSTEM

LOADS

, 가 ,

HVAC

, HVAC

가 .

4) PLANT

SYSTEM

1

. 1

5) ECONOMIC

, ,

Life- Cycle

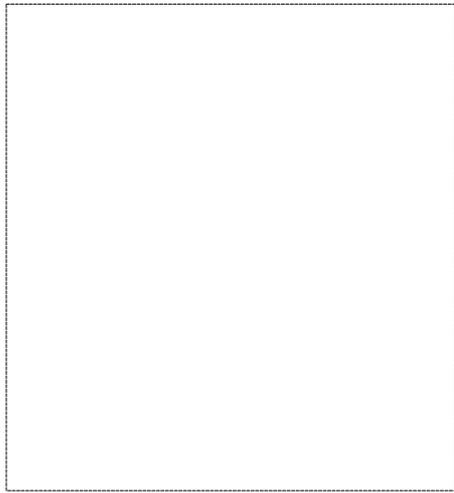
.

가 .

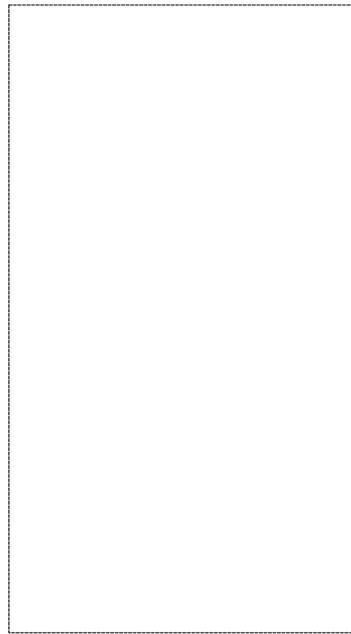
5.2.

5.2.1.

(5.1) 5m 4 3.7m 10 2 14)
(5.2) DRAWBDL 가 .



(5.1)



(5.2)

14)

, , , 1995

5.2.2.

1)

$$0.15 \text{ W/m}^2$$

2) OA

OA ()가 1 1
 가 , , 10 1 ,
 20 1 가 . .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \times 67 \text{ W/} \times 1 / = 10.1 \text{ W/m}^2 \\
 (17) & 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \times 90 \text{ W/} \times 0.9 \times 1 / = 12.2 \text{ W/m}^2 \\
 & 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \times 8.1 \text{ W/} \times 0.1 / = 0.1 \text{ W/m}^2 \\
 & 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \times 23 \text{ W/} \times 0.1 / = 0.3 \text{ W/m}^2 \\
 & 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \times 407 \text{ W/} \times 0.05 / = 3.0 \text{ W/m}^2 \\
 & 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \times 9.3 \text{ W/} \times 0.05 / = 0.1 \text{ W/m}^2 \\
 & = 25.8 \text{ W/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

, 0W/m² ,
 58W/m² ,
 OA .

3)

20 30W/m² 20W/m²

< 5-1>

< 5-1>

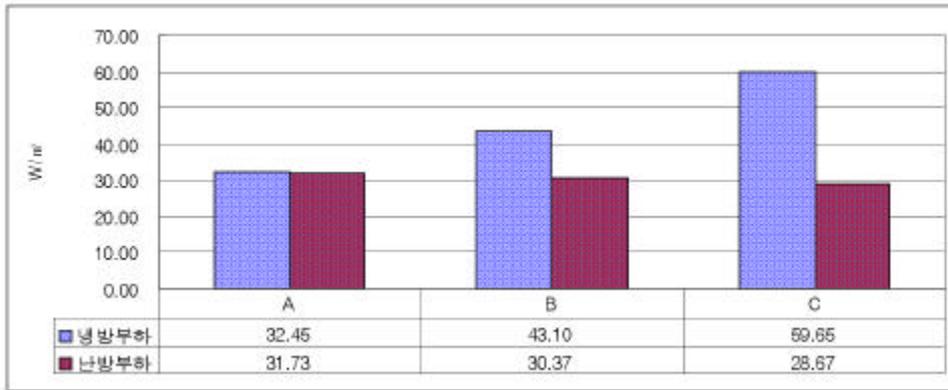
	= 37.34
	= - 126.58
	10
가 . . ()	20m × 20m × 2.5m (1.2m)
	0.15 /m ²
	20W/m ²
	PC
	2.7 kcal/m ² h
	CAV

HASP

DOE 2.1 E Version TRY

5.3.1.

1) OA



(5.3) OA

(5.3) OA 가 , B C 1.3
 1.8 가 , OA

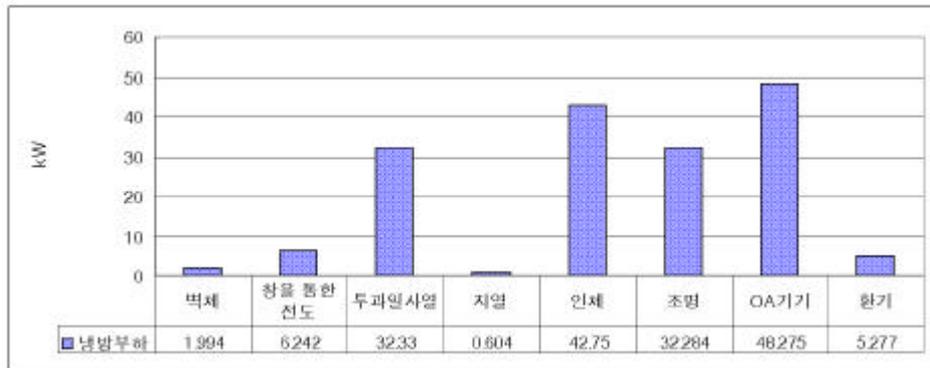
OA 가

2) OA

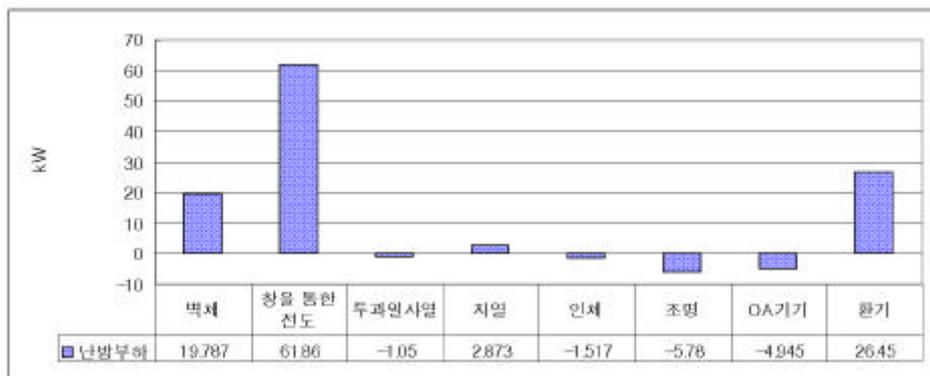
< 5-3> (5.4), (5.5) 25.8W/m² “B”

< 5-3>

	(kW)	(kW)
	1.994	- 19.787
	6.242	- 61.86
	32.330	1.050
	0.604	- 2.873
	42.750	1.517
	32.284	5.780
OA	48.275	4.945
	5.277	- 26.45



(5.4) OA



(5.5) OA

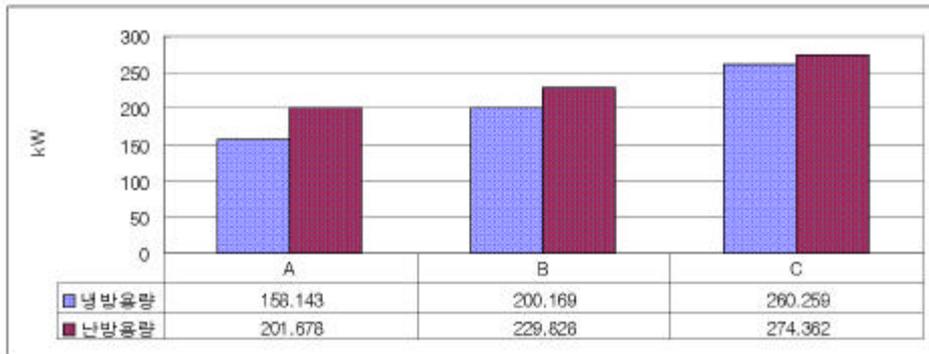
(5.4)

, , 72%
 1986 1.7 , CASE
 3 5% , CASE 4 5% . (P33
 34) OA 32.3% (42.75kW) 가
 .
 , 가 61.86kW 63.3% 가
 . (5.5) “-” 가
 , , OA 가 1.517, 5.780, 4.945 kW
 12.6% OA

5.3.2.

1)

OA 가 가 (5.6)
가

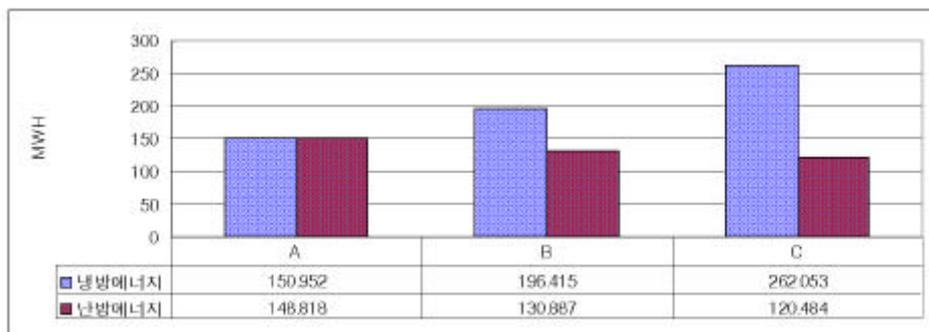


(5.6)

OA 가 ,

(5.7)

가 , OA

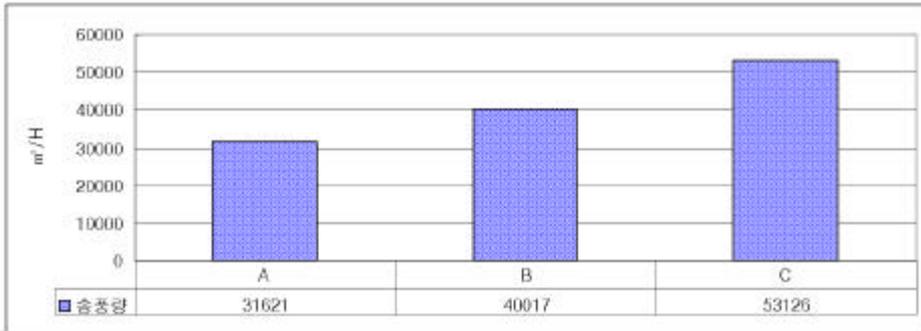


(5.7)

2)

OA (5.8)

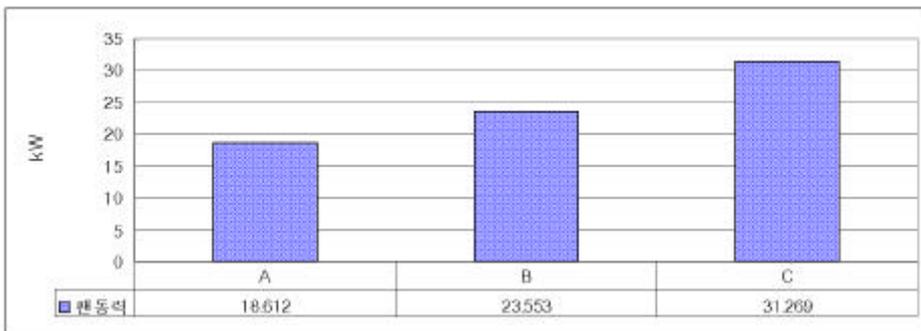
OA "C" 가 OA
"B" 1.3 .



(5.8) OA

, OA "C"

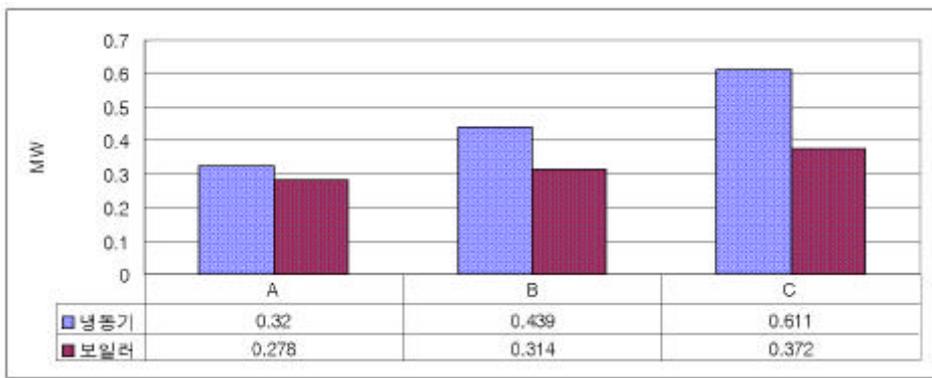
5.9) 가 . 가 (



(5.9) OA

3)

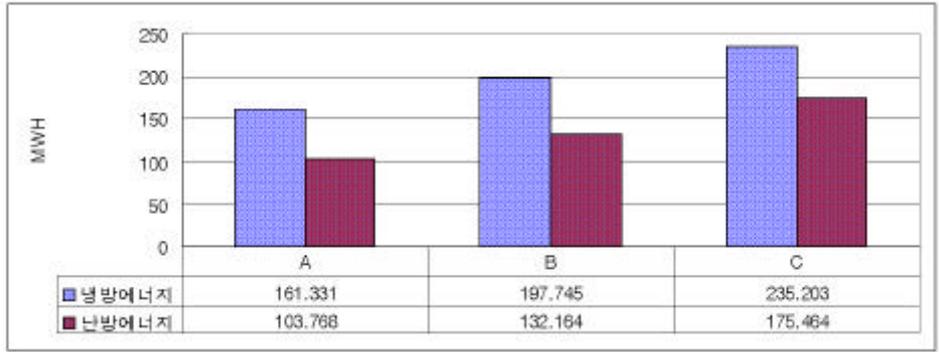
가
1 (5.8) OA
가
가
가



(5.10) OA

4)

OA
,
,
25.8W/m²
,
26 8 6



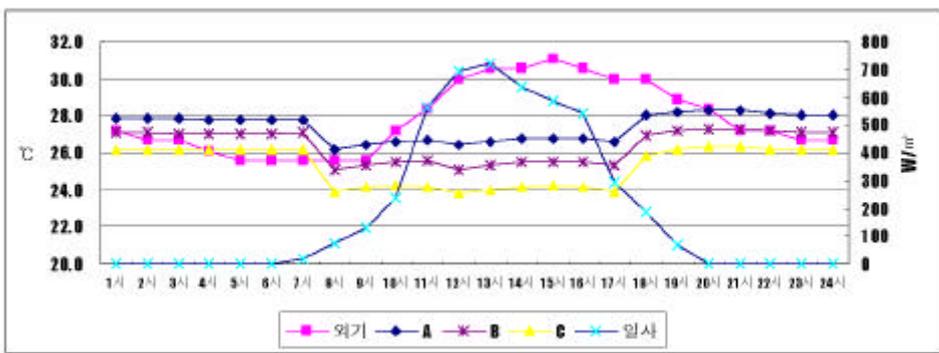
(5.11)

(5.11)

가

“A”

가



(5.12)

(5.12) “B”

26

가

“A”

26

”C”

2

172.8 $kWh/m^2 \cdot$

$Y_r,$

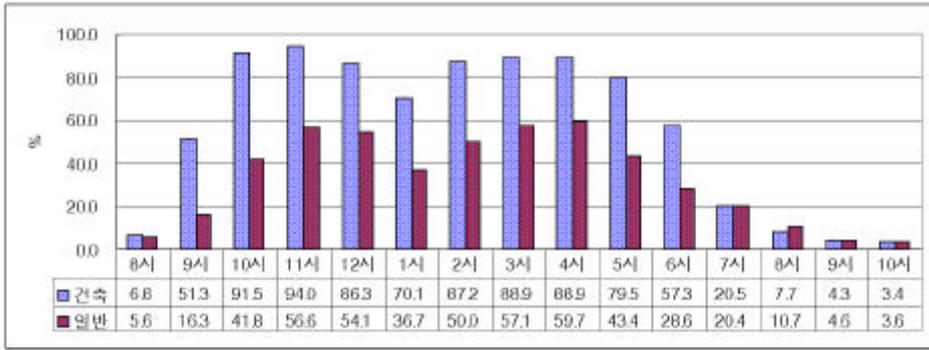
200.7 $kWh/m^2 \cdot Y_r$

OA

가

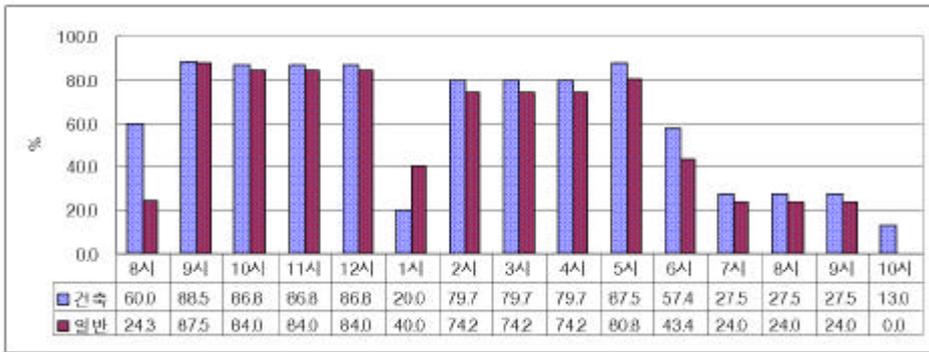
,

가



(6.1) OA

2. , (6.2)



(6.2)

3. Digital Power Meter OA

OA

) : 23 , 2.5%

67W

) : 18

90% ,

14 54W, 15 65W, 17 81W,

20 108W .

) : 가

, 8.1W, 23W

) :

407W . 322W,

) : 가 9.3W

) : OA 가

. 가 $0.1 / m^2$

$17.2W/m^2$, $0.2 / m^2$ $34.4W/m^2$.

< 6-1> OA

OA ()	(W)			
	67		1	1
			1 1	
	× 0.9			
	14	54		
	15	65		
	17	81		
	20	108		
	8.1		5	1
	23			
	: 887	322	20	1
	: 40	407		
	9.3			-

4. DOE-2E

, OA

.

가

.

OA

26

가

,

26

1

.

2

172.8 kWh/m²·Yr,

200.7 kWh/m²·Yr

.

OA

가

가

.

, OA

,

.

가

OA

가

,

OA

,

가

- -
1. Power Demands due to Office Equipment, BSRIA, 1992
 2. SMALL POWER LOADS, BSRIA, 1992
 3. ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook 77, 85, 89, 93, 97
 4. Cooling and Heating Load Calculation Manual, Second Edition, 1992
 5. DOE-2 REFERENCE MANUAL PART , , 1980
 6. DOE-2 SUPPLEMENT MANUAL Version 2.1E, 1993
 7. PC-DOE USER'S MANUAL
 8. Model 2533 Digital Power Meter RS-232-C Communications Interface

- -
1. , , 1994
 2. , , 1996
 - 3.
 4. , , 1995
 5. , , 1980
 6. , , 1993,
 7. 가 , , 1992
 8. , , 1998
 9. , , , 1996
 10. , , 1993
 11. 가 , , 1992

- -

1. 가 , ,
 , 1983
2. , , , 1987
3. 가 ,
 , 1992
4. , ,
 , 1995
5. , , , 1996
6. , ,
 , 1994
7. , , , 1995
8. , , , 1989

Abstract

A Study on the Heat Generation Characteristics of OA Equipments in Office Buildings

Yu, Hyung-Kyu

Dept. of Architectural Engineering

The Graduate School

Chung-Ang University

Advised by prof. Rhee, Eon Ku, Ph.D.

Nowadays, the internal heat generation in offices becomes greater than before due to the introduction of various OA equipment, which result in a year-round cooling in some cases. In general, the cooling energy to dissipate OA heat generation creates excessive cooling load in office. However, the data regarding the amount of actual heat generation from OA equipment are very few, and designers and engineers rely on the rule-of-thumb approach in HVAC calculation. This practice produces excessive HVAC equipment sizing or the reverse.

The purpose of this study is to suggest the basic information regarding pattern of OA users and heat generation characteristics of OA equipment. The survey has been conducted to person who working in the office buildings. At the same time, the electric power supplied for the computers, printers, copy machines, etc, have been measured using precise Digital Power Meter.

The result of the study can be summarized as follows.

1. User's pattern of OA equipments are suggested by analysing frequency

of OA use, ON/OFF state of equipments, and rate of simultaneous use etc.

2. Pattern of employe are suggested by analysing an attendance and closing hour, business trip and absent times, canvassing and night work times etc.

3. The data regarding the amount of actual heat generation from OA equipment are suggested by using Digital Power Meter.

4. As a result of simulation, if OA equipment heat generation is not considered precisely, HVAC capacity can be under or over sized. So, when HVAC capacity is small there is highly strong possibility of making employe's discomfort by increasing room temperature and when big initial cost and annual energy consumptions are increased.