



清华大学  
Tsinghua University

 **CLIMA 2019**

Built environment facing climate change

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# Radiant Floor Cooling and Applications in Airport Terminals

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# Contents

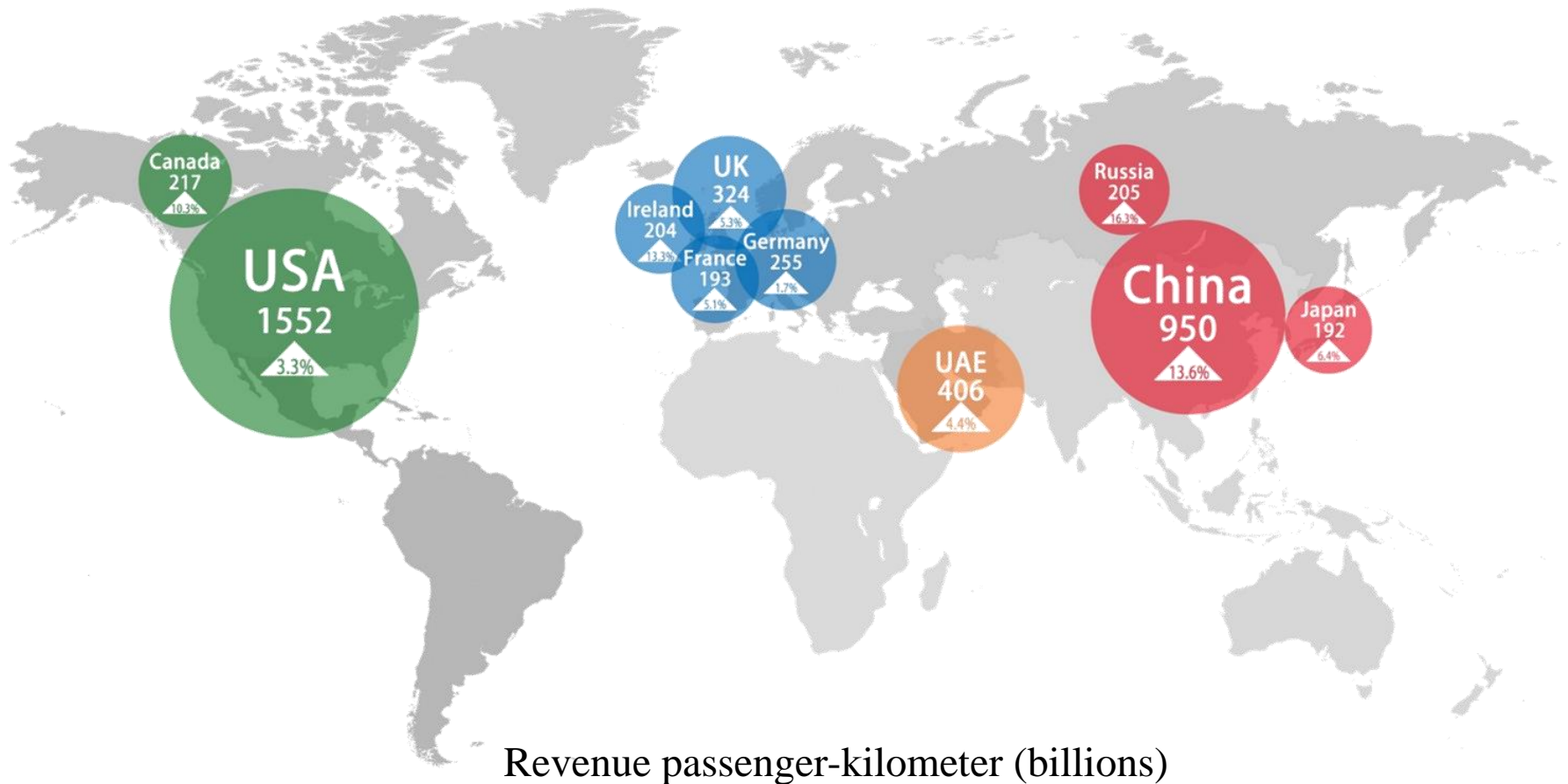


1. Background
2. **What's happening** in airport terminals (AT)?
3. **How to improve** the AC systems?
4. **Applications** in China
5. Summary



# 1. Background

- ▶ **Rapid development of civil aviation over the world**
  - ▶ **Top 10** countries or groups of countries in 2017



# 1. Background

## ► Rapid development of airports in China

► 2017: **229** civil airports      2030s: **over 400**



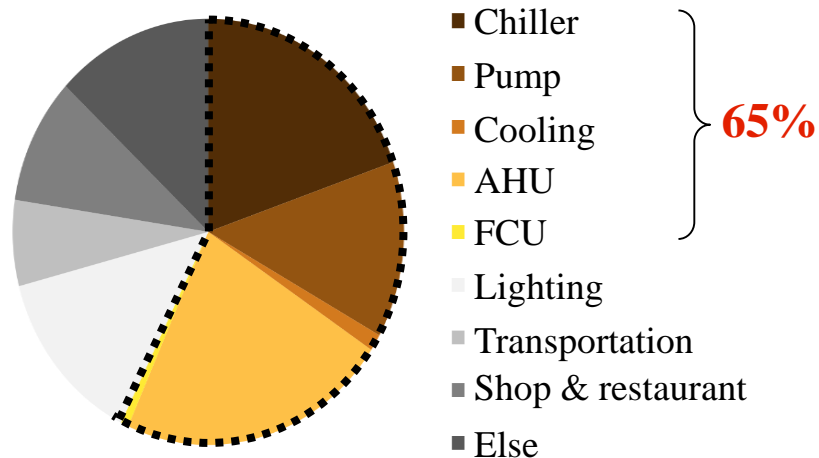
Master plan of civil airports in China by 2030

# 1. Background

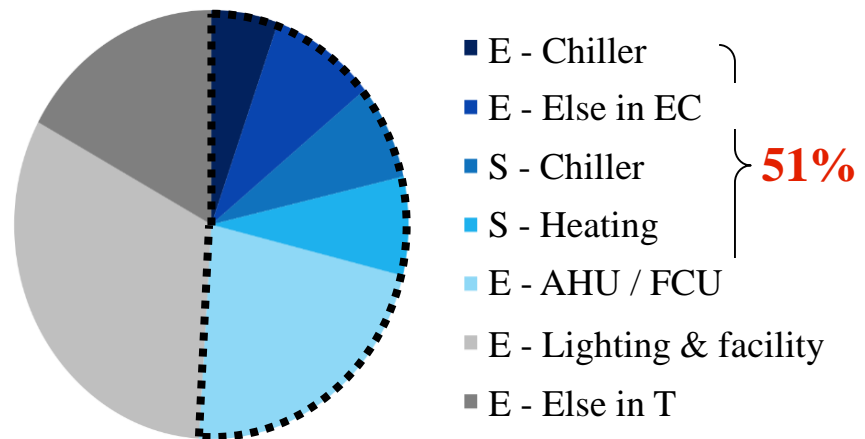
## ► Energy consumption of airport terminal (AT)

- China<sup>[1]</sup>: electricity 177 kWh<sub>e</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>·yr, **twice**
  - Japan<sup>[2]</sup>: primary energy 3002 MJ/m<sup>2</sup>·yr, **1.7 times**
  - Greece<sup>[3]</sup>: total energy 234 kWh<sub>t</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>·yr, **1.3 times**
- } of office buildings

An airport in China<sup>[1]</sup>



An airport in Japan<sup>[2]</sup>



**Energy consumption of HVAC accounts for 40%~70%**

[1]. Zhao, Master Thesis, Beijing, Tsinghua University, 2015.

[2]. Liu, 2017 summer research into airport terminals in Japan, data from MLIT Japan and airports.

[3]. Balaras, et al., Energy Build. 2003, 35: 1105-1120.

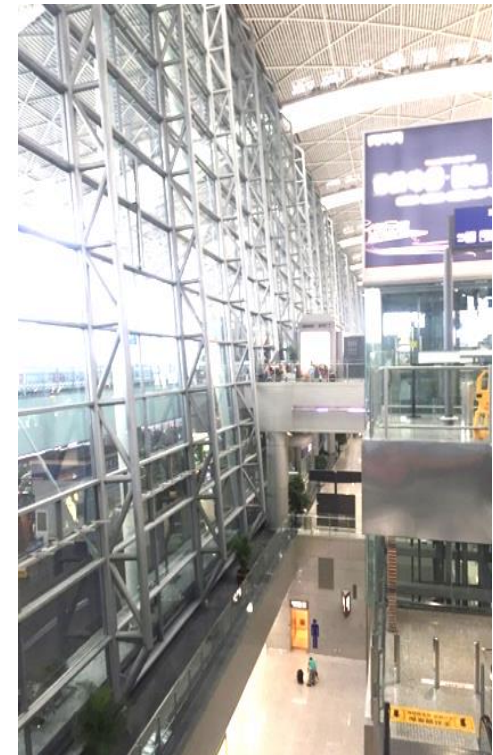


## 2. What's happening

### ► Characteristic of large scale buildings

——Airport terminals, railway stations, exhibition halls, etc.

- High interior space (**10~20m** or even higher)
- Occupancy zone mostly **within 2m**
- Transparent glass curtain wall



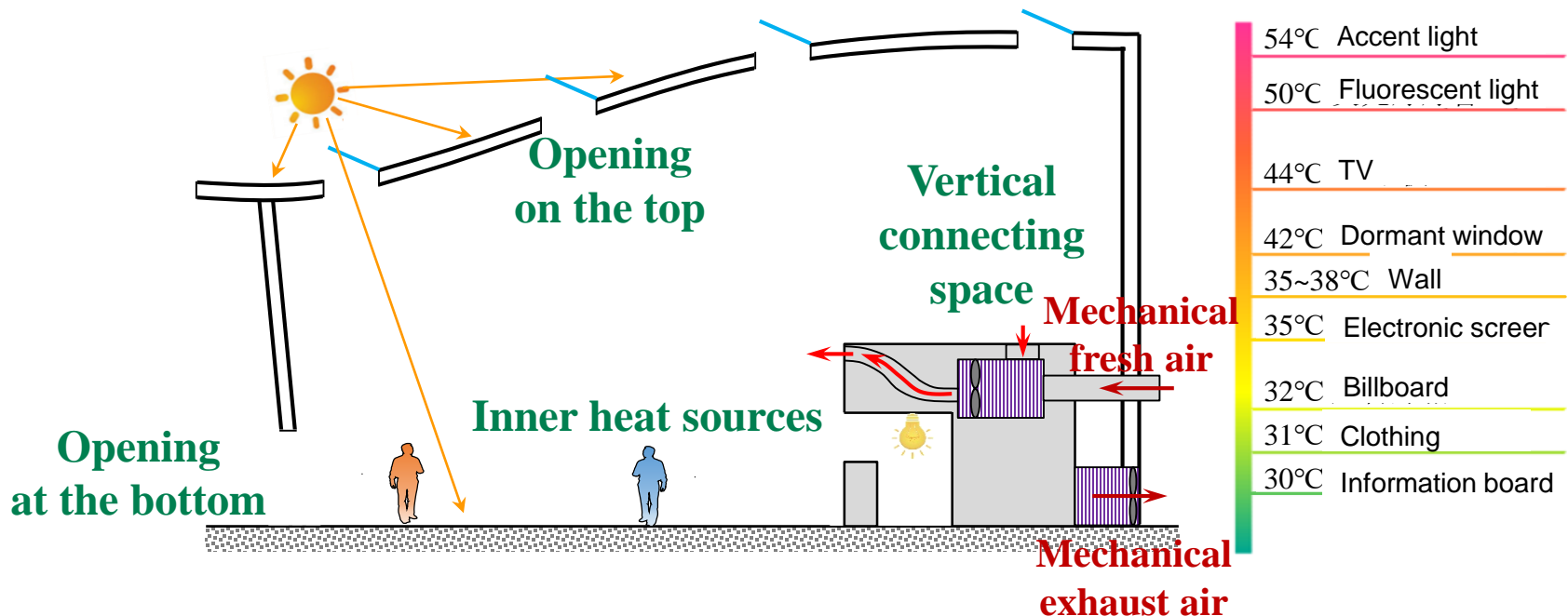
# 2. What's happening

## ► Characteristic of large scale buildings

——Airport terminals, railway stations, exhibition halls, etc.

### ■ Solar radiation from envelope

### ■ Complex heat sources



## 2. What's happening



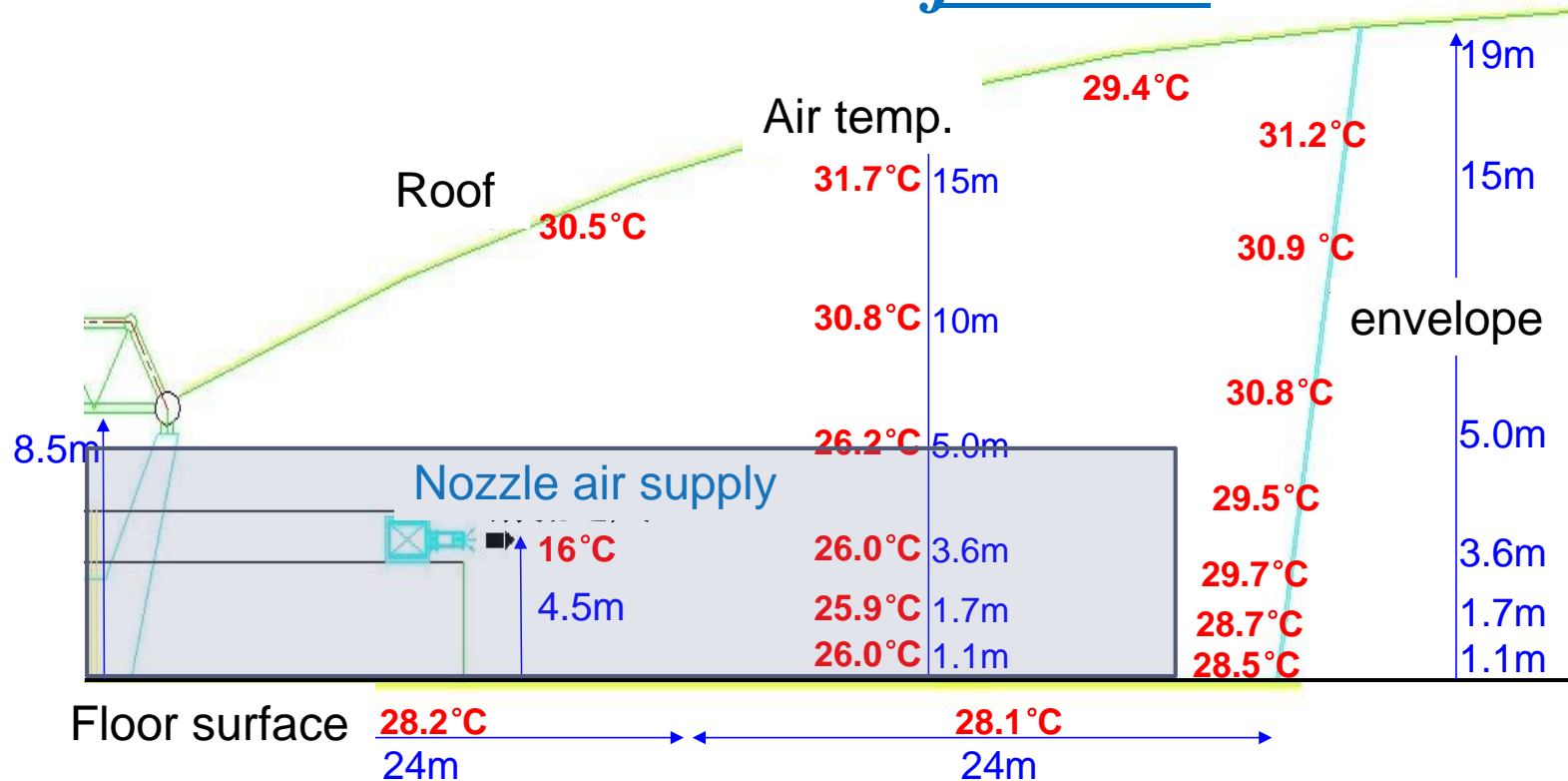
### ► Current solutions for AT: jet vent.





## 2. What's happening

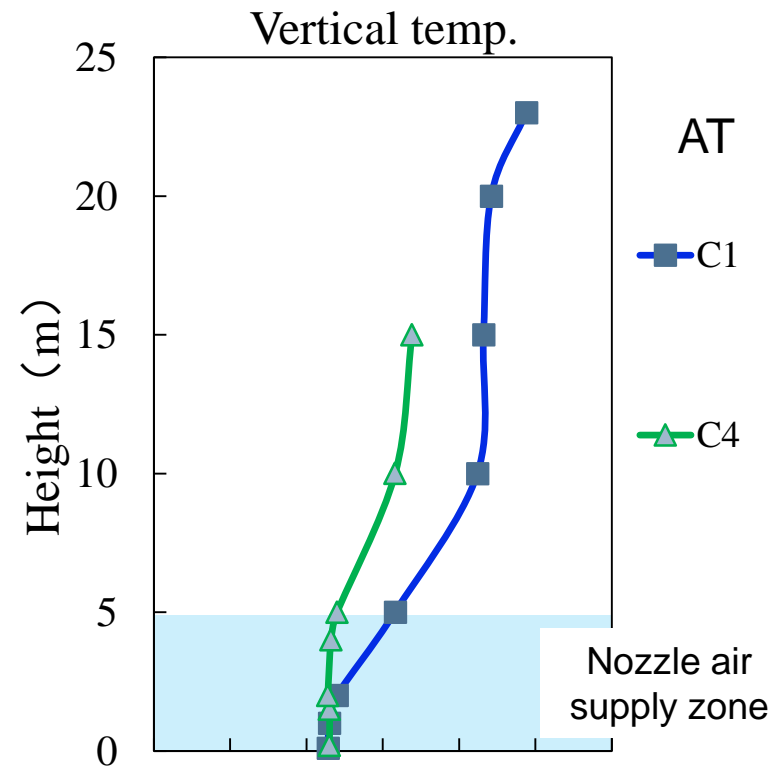
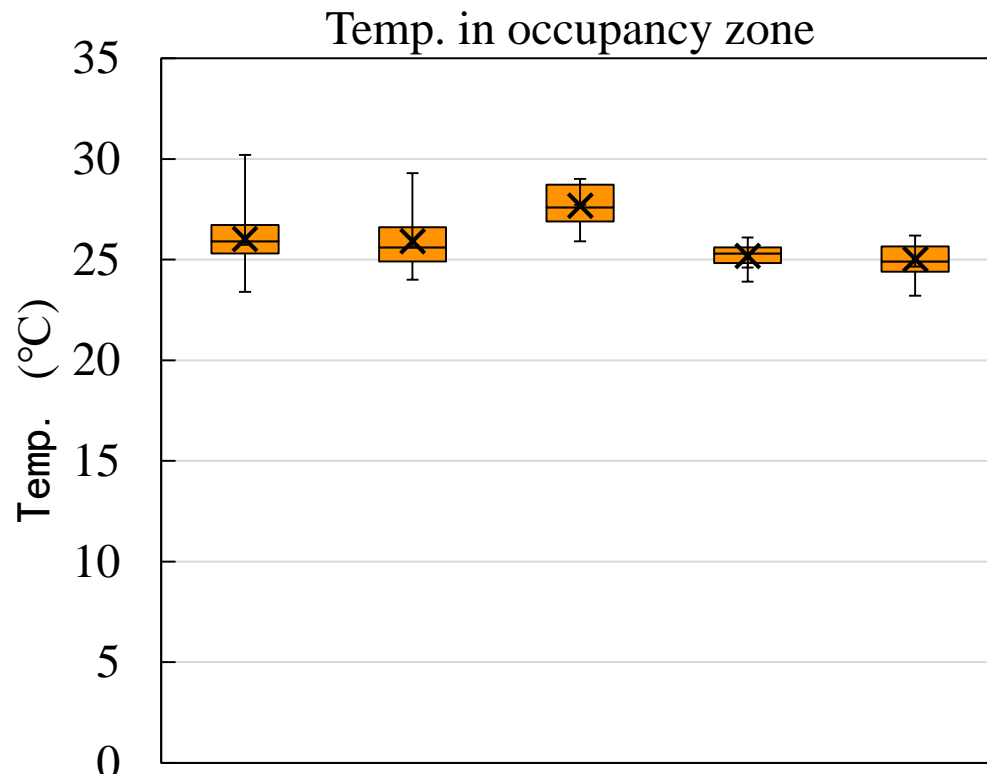
### ► Current solutions for AT: jet vent.



**Temp. control under the height (3~5m) of jet vent., realizing stratified AC system in large spaces**

# 2. What's happening

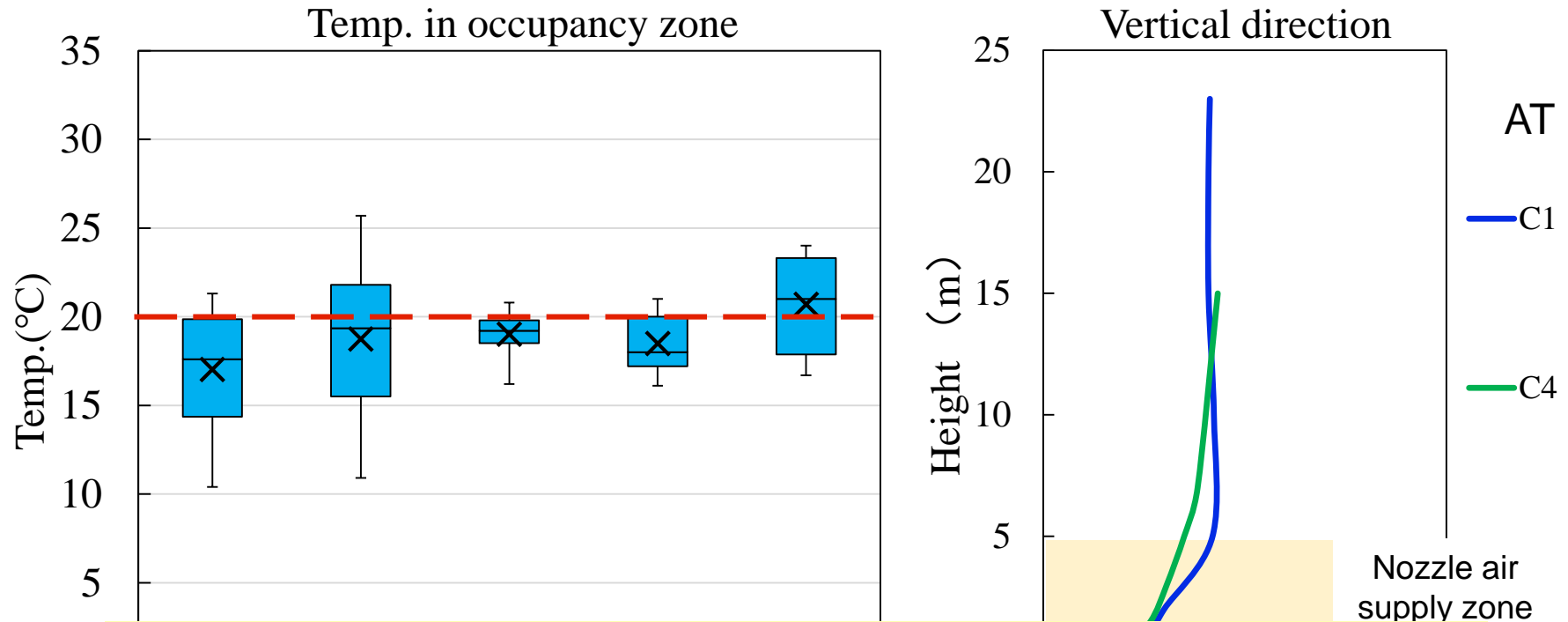
## ► Current solutions for AT-summer



**Temp. could be well controlled within jet vent. height (3~5m)**

## 2. What's happening

### ► Current solutions for AT-winter

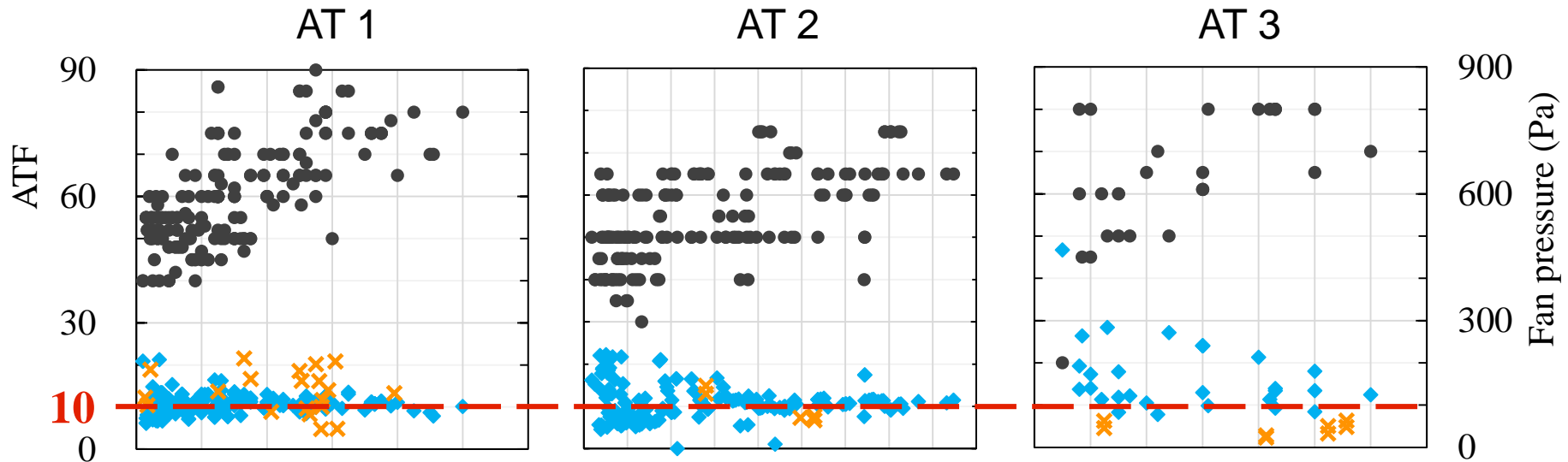


**Temp. could be hardly controlled in lower space  
due to the lower density of hot air supply**

# 2. What's happening

## ► Current solutions for AT

$$\text{ATF of air handling unit} = \frac{\text{Cooling/heating capacity}}{\text{Fan power}}$$

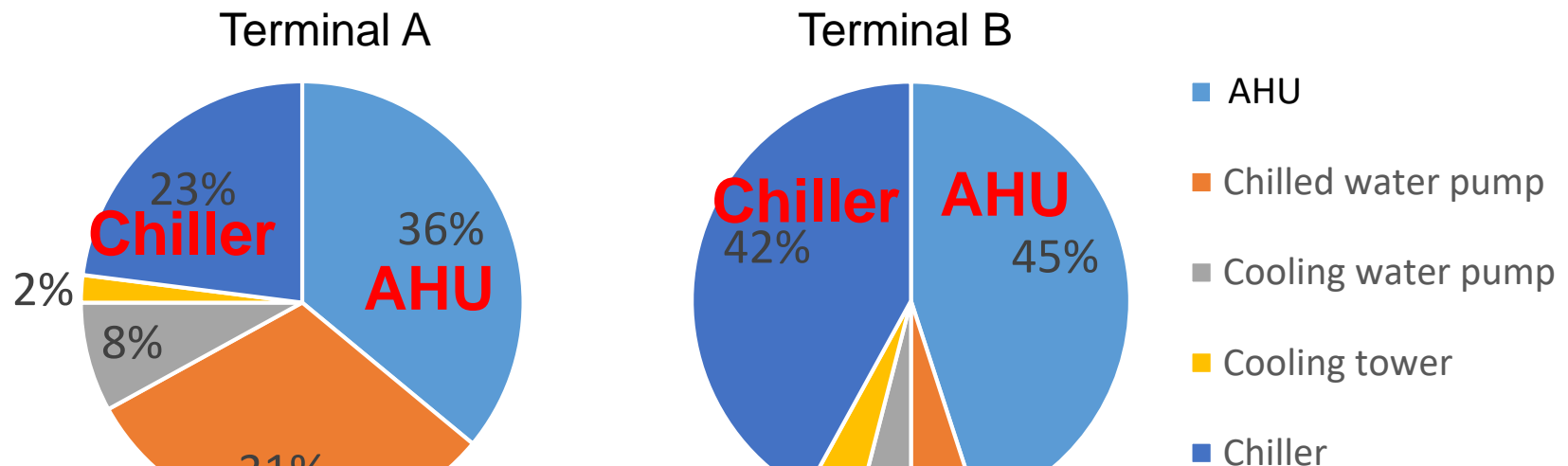


**Tested ATF  $\approx 10$  or even lower, restricting the energy performance of the AC system**

## 2. What's happening

### ► Current all-air system

- Significant energy consumption for air transportation
- Accounting for **30%~50%**, even higher than that of chiller

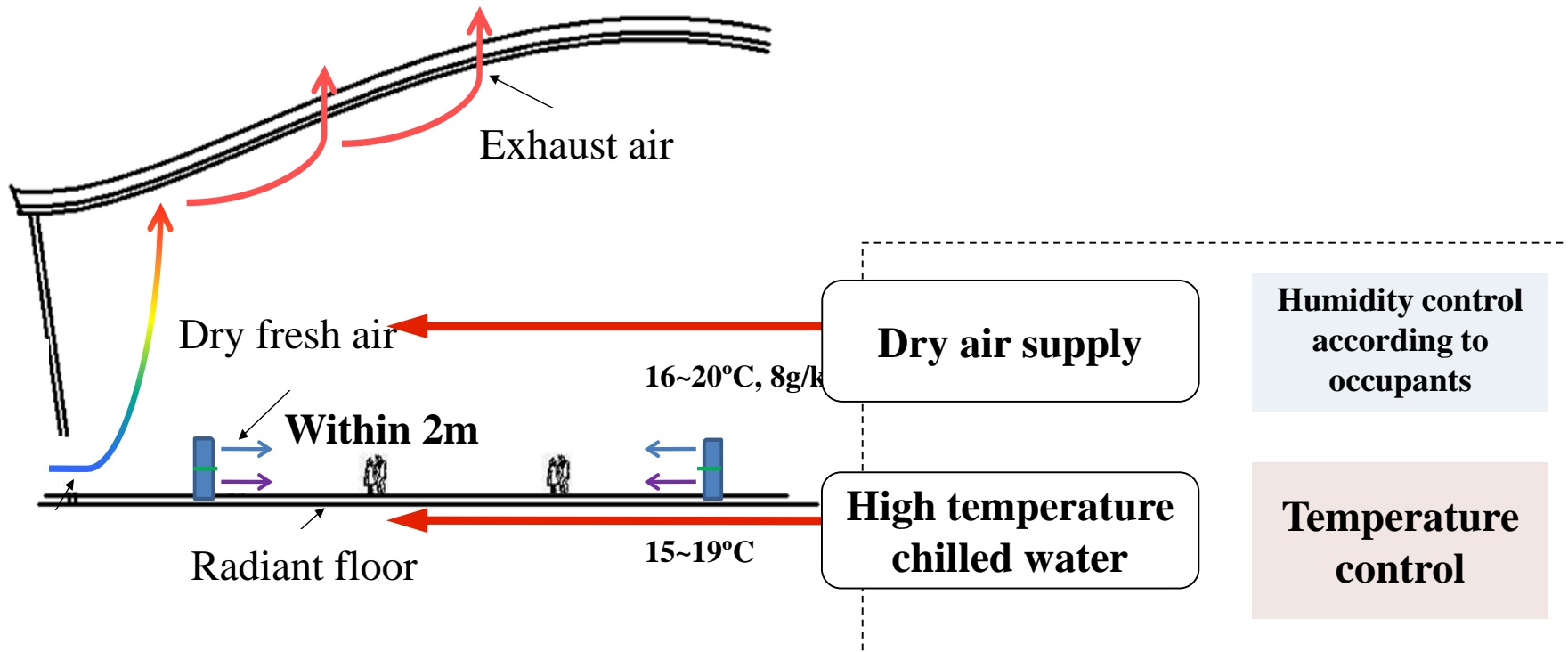


**Terminal solution for improving thermal environment and reducing energy consumption is required!**



# 3. How to improve

## ► Radiant floor in AT

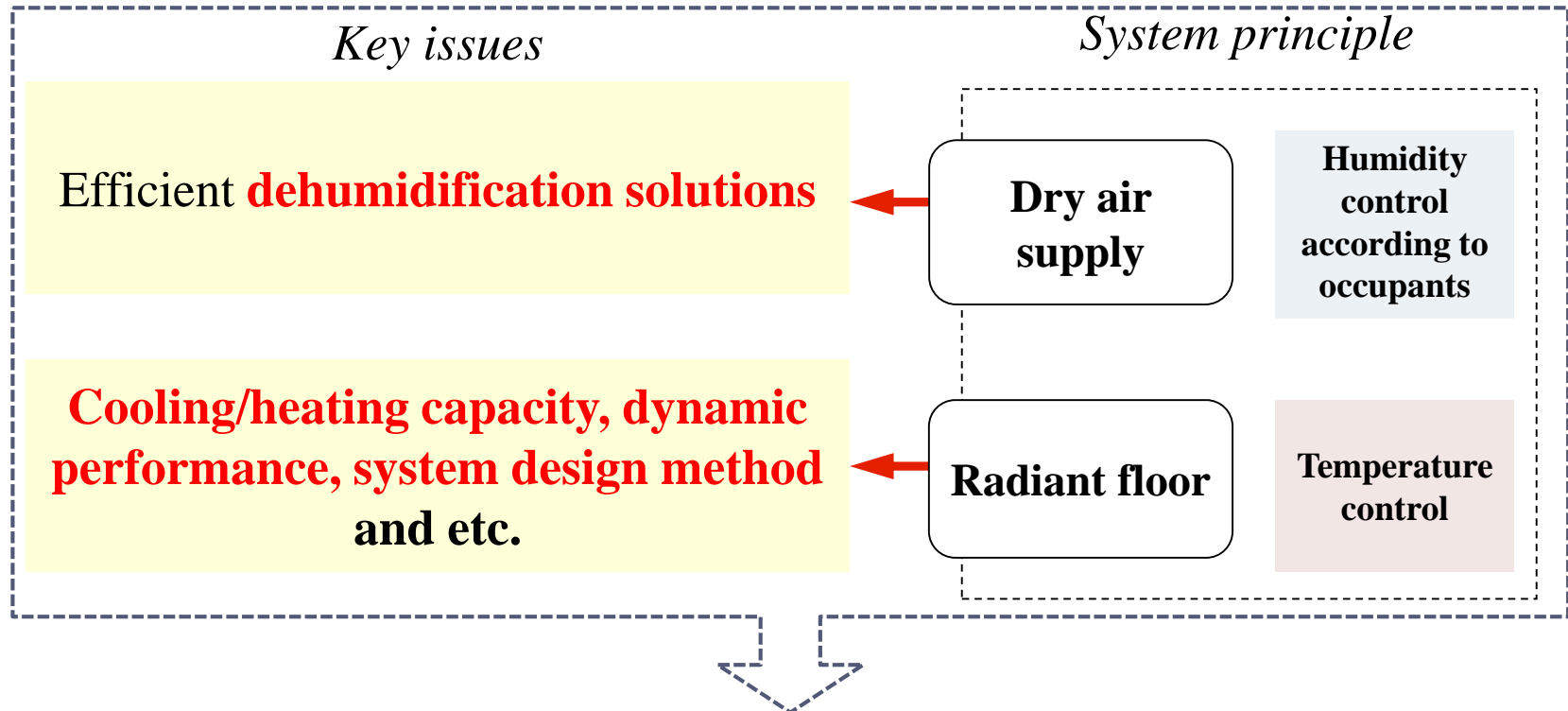


***Radiant floor*** acts as the terminal device *improving thermal environ.*, realizing *high T cooling/ low T heating*

# 3. How to improve



## ► Radiant floor in AT

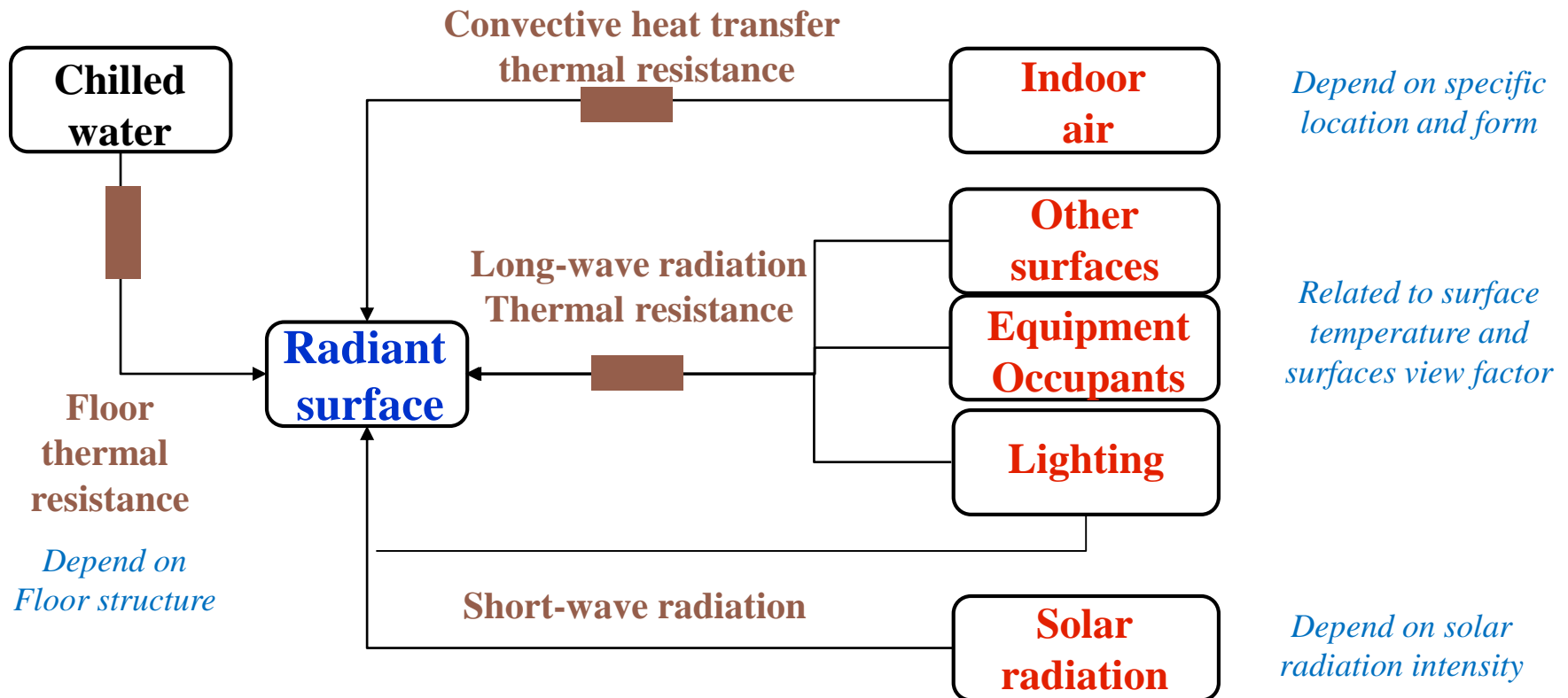


*The same terminal device both in **winter and summer***  
***Energy saving potential in AT***

# 3. How to improve

## ► Characteristic of radiant cooling

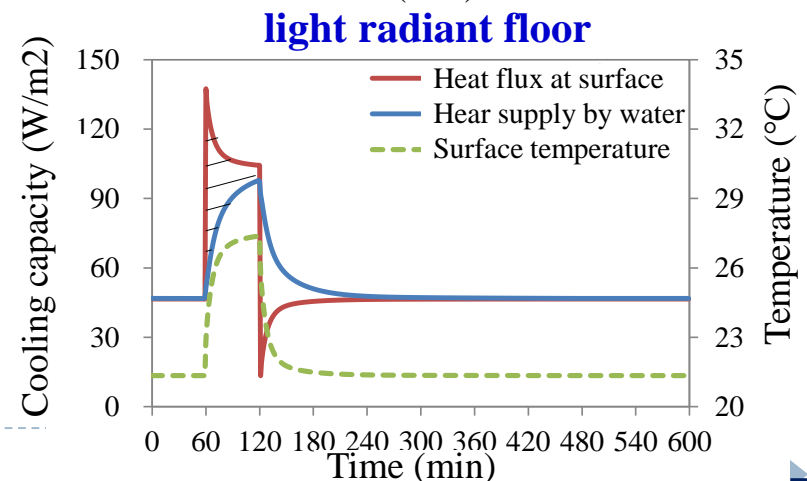
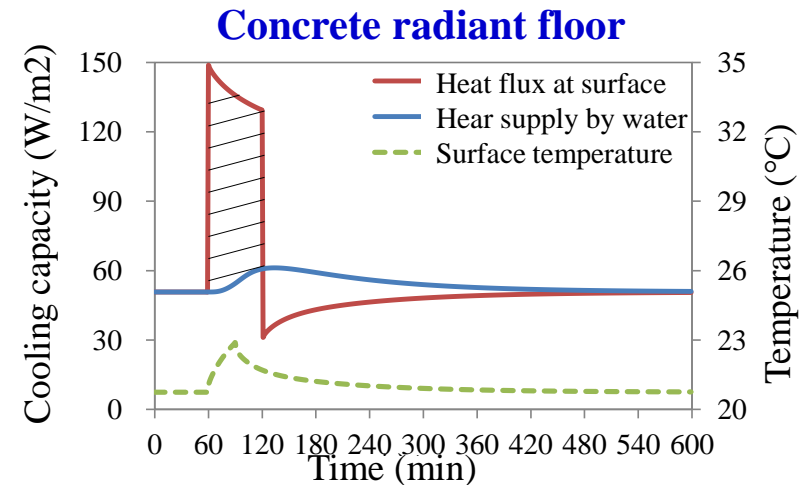
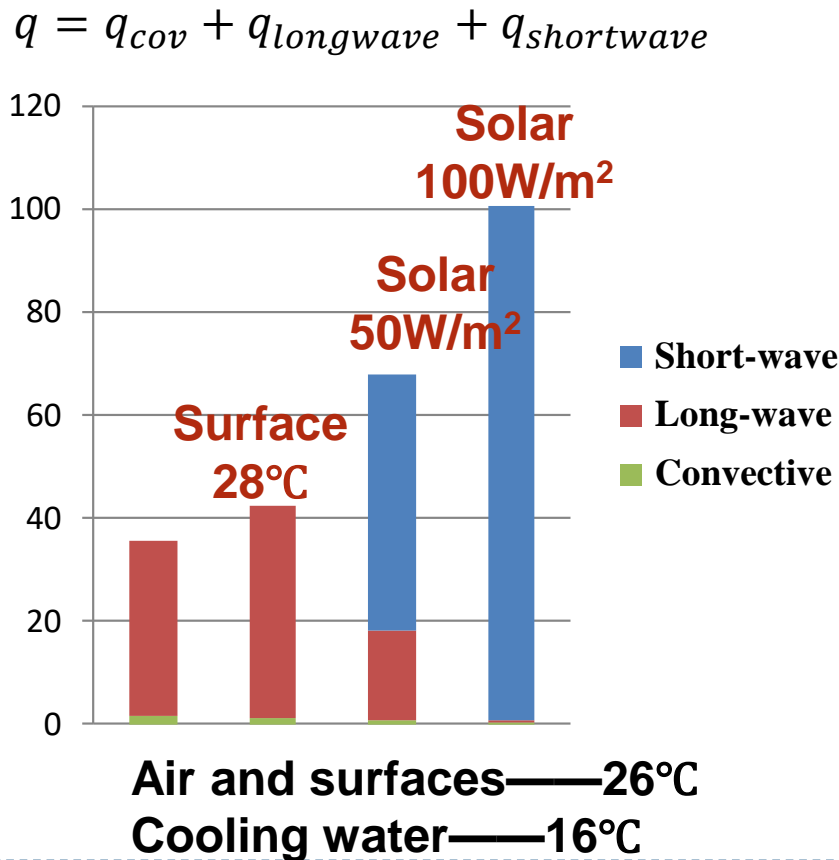
### ■ Heat transfer process from cooling medium to heat sources



# 3. How to improve

## ► Transient response of solar radiation

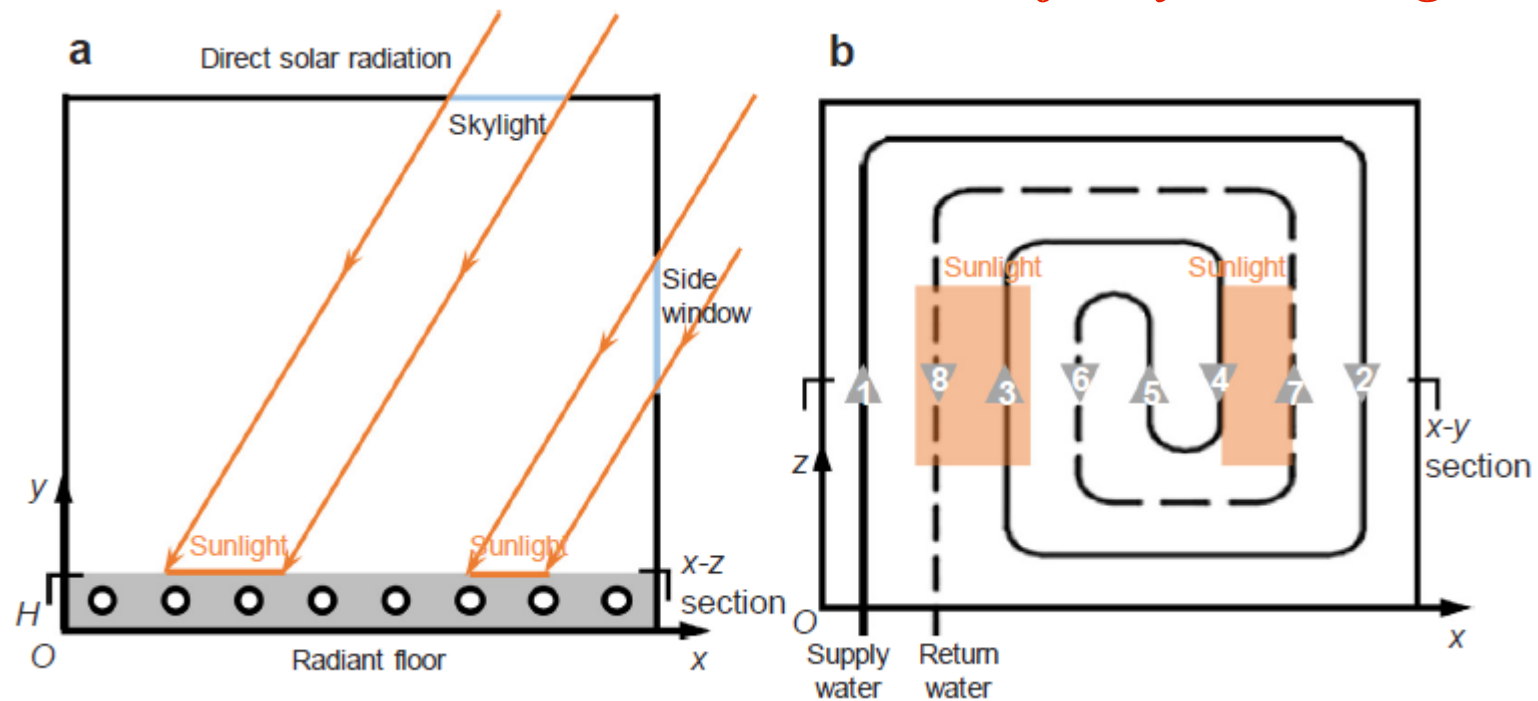
Solar intensity:  $100\text{W/m}^2$ , 60min~120min



# 3. How to improve

## ► Characteristic of radiant cooling

### ► *How to calculate indoor solar radiation for system design*



Homogenizing spatial solar distribution

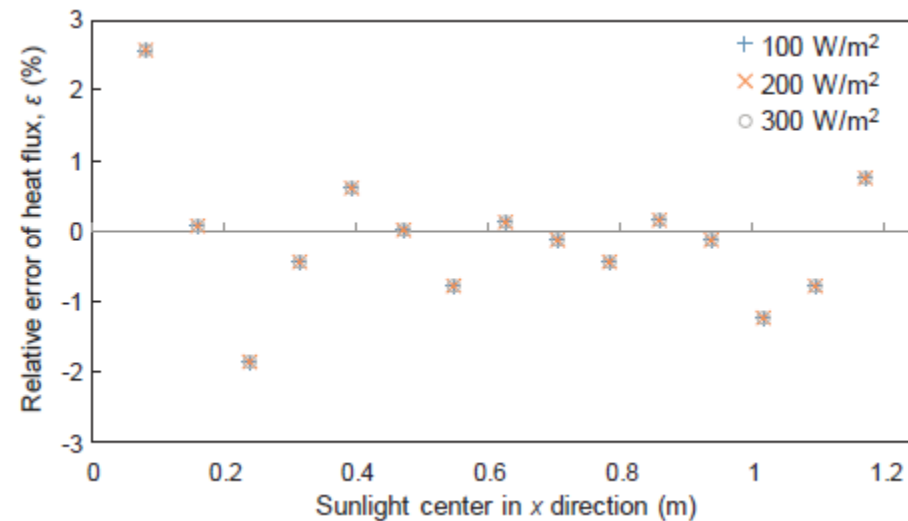
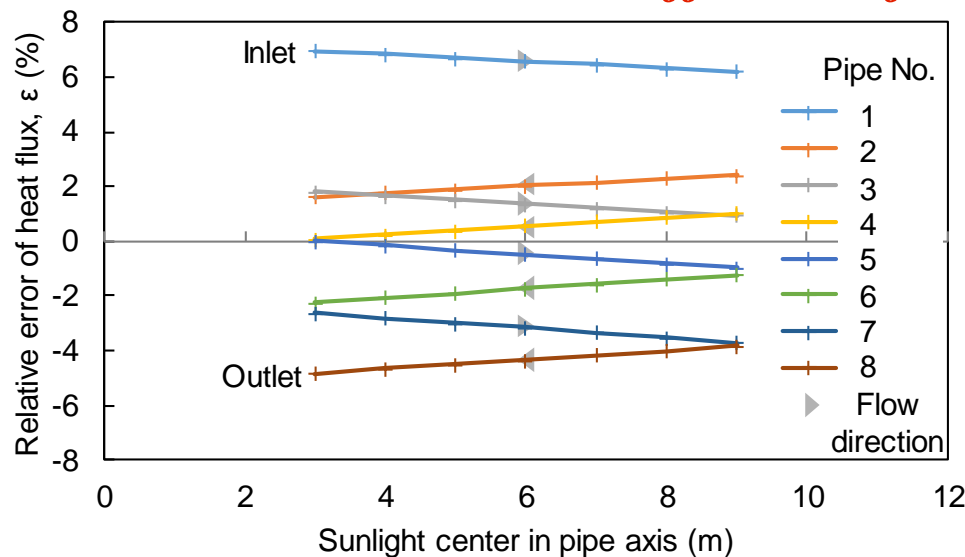
$$\varepsilon = \frac{V_{\text{homogenize}} - V_{\text{accurate}}}{V_{\text{accurate}} - V_{\text{nosolar}}} \times 100\%$$



# 3. How to improve

## ► Characteristic of radiant cooling

### ► *Limited relative difference for heat flux, cooling capacity*



## Homogenizing spatial solar distribution

- *Taking the dynamic solar radiation into account*
- *Enough accuracy for system design*

# 4. Applications in China

## ► Xi'an International Airport- Terminal 3

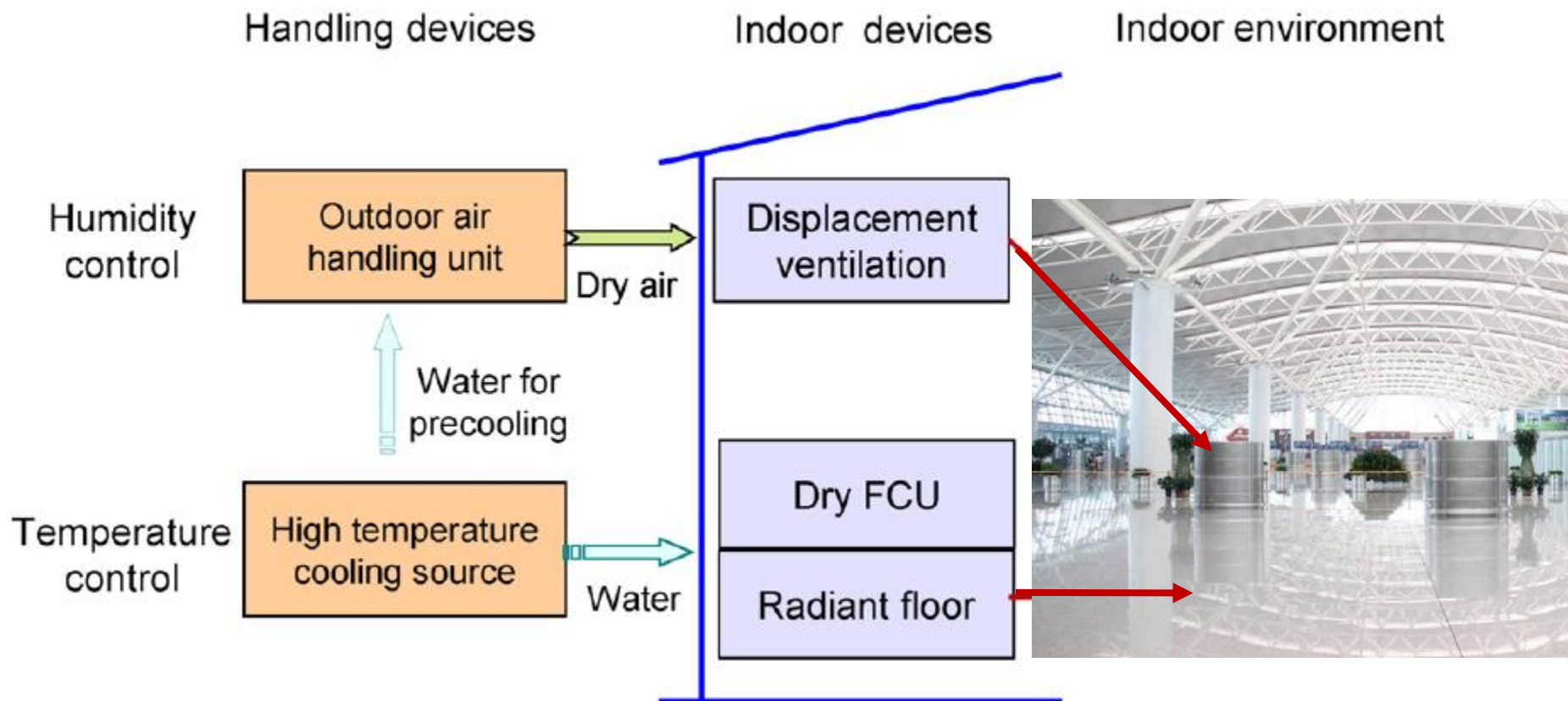
- Cold area in China, with an area of over 280,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Check-in hall - **27m**    departure hall- **10m**
- **Radiant floor** as cooling/heating terminal



# 4. Applications in China

## ► Xi'an Airport- Terminal 3

■ Design supply/return temperature: 14°C/19°C



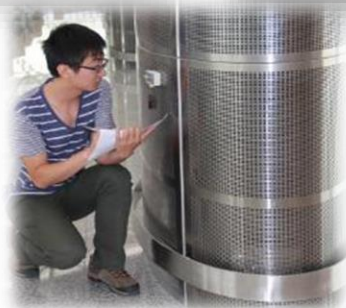


# 4. Applications in China



## ► Xi'an Airport- Terminal 3

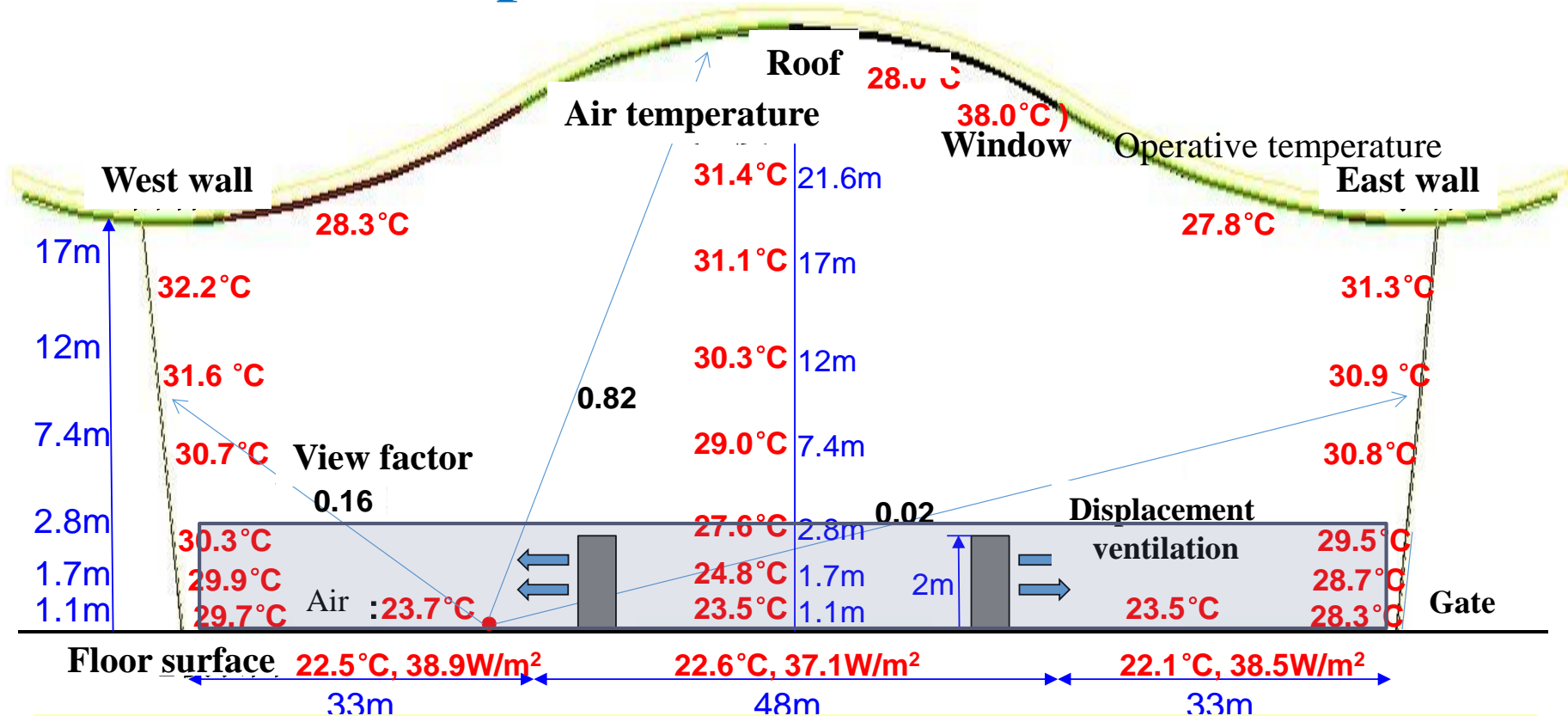
*On-site measurements of the applications throughout 2012-2018*



# 4. Applications in China



## ► Vertical temperature distribution

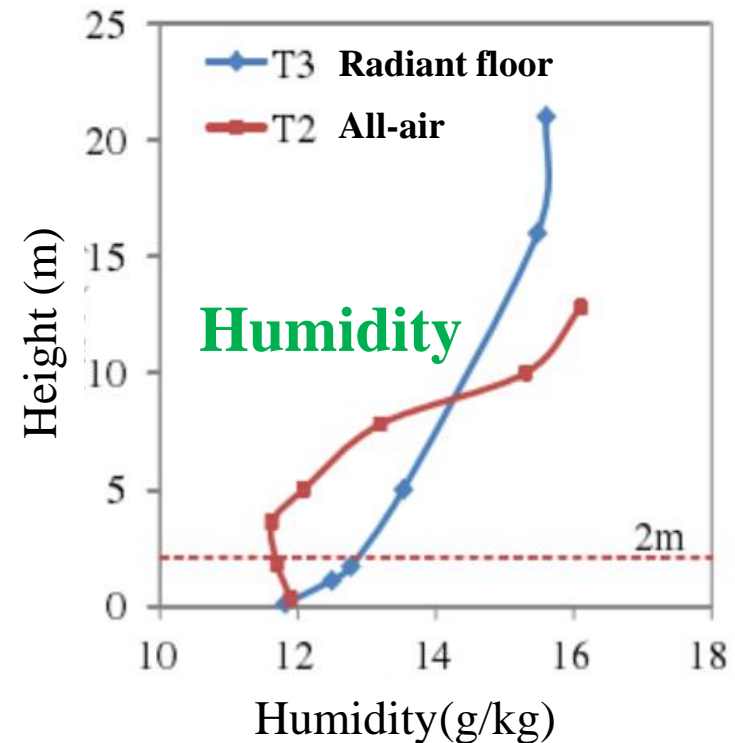
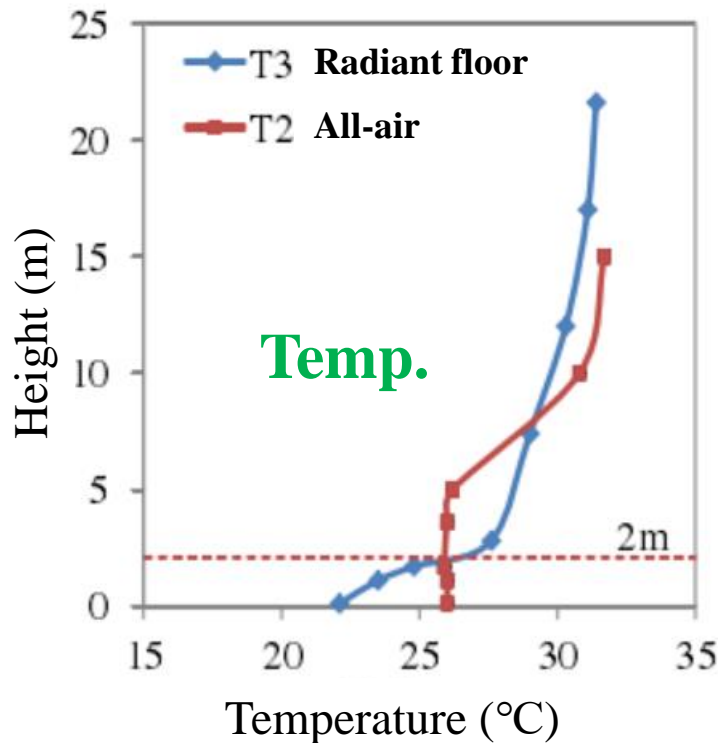


**A lower stratified cooling effect compared with jet vent.**



# 4. Applications in China

## ► Comparison between T2 and T3

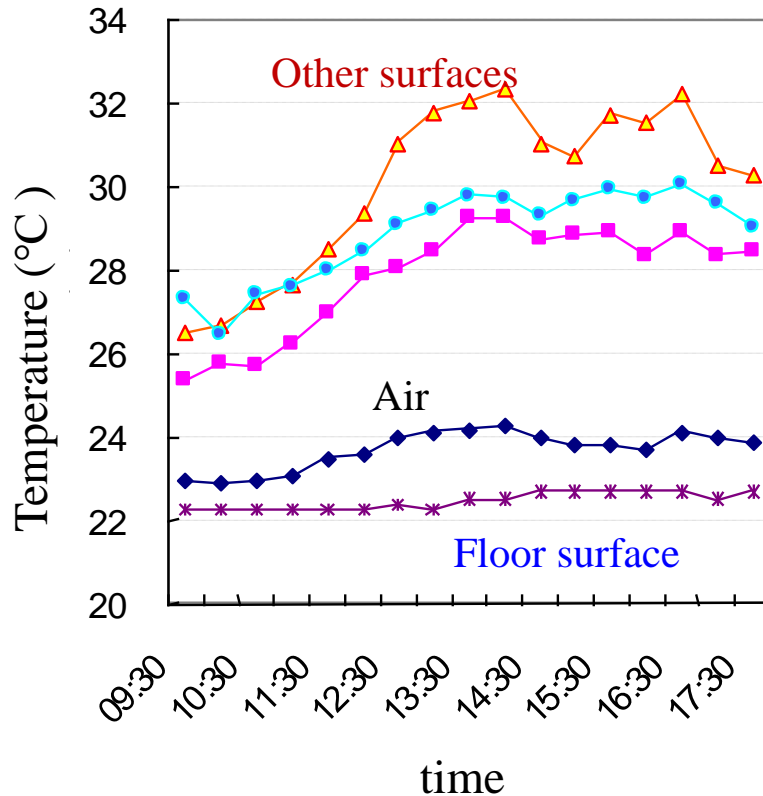


**Stratified cooling realized owing to the radiant floor system**

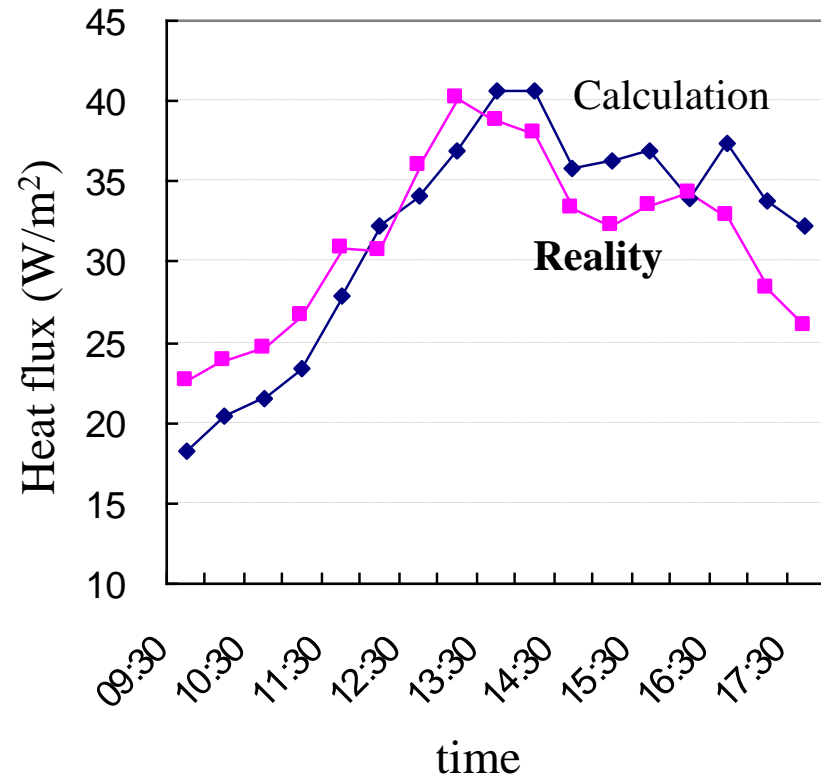
# 4. Applications in China



## ► Cooling capacity (Cloudy day)



Temperature



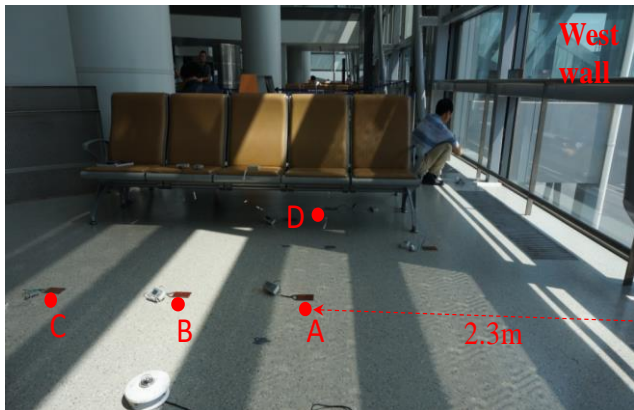
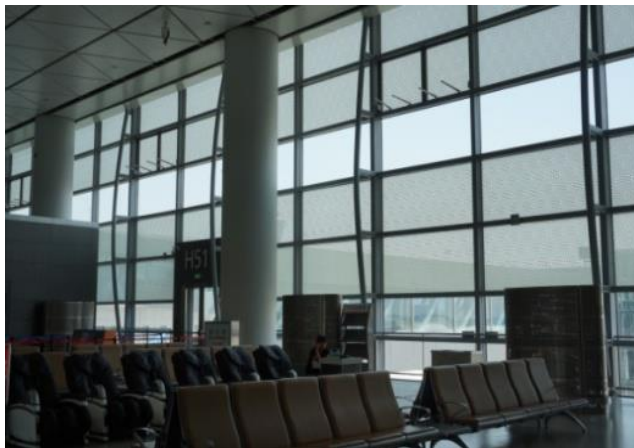
Cooling capacity

# 4. Applications in China



## ► Solar radiation processing

### ■ Discontinuity of solar spot



### Influence of solar radiation?

■ YES: 120~150 W/m<sup>2</sup>

■ NO : 30~40 W/m<sup>2</sup>

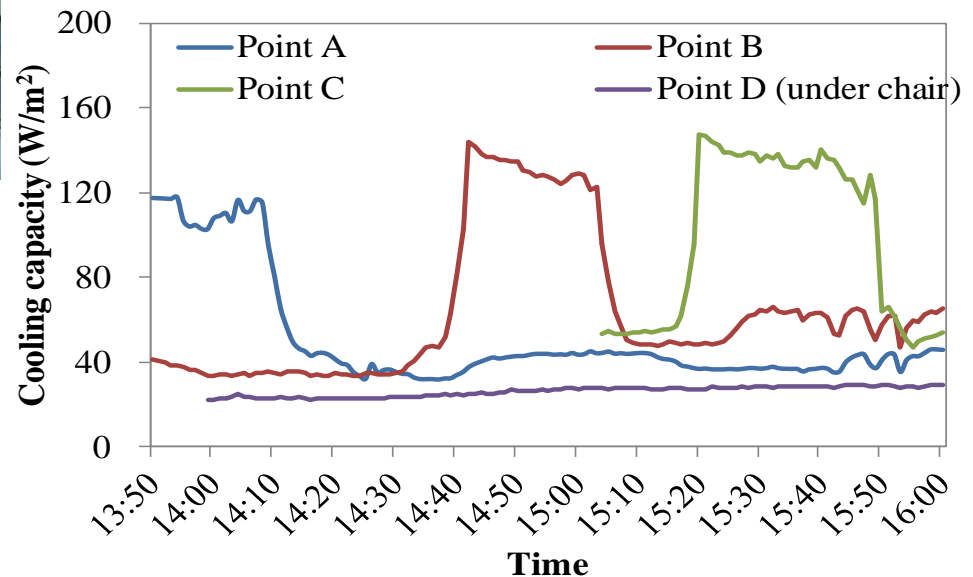


Figure 10 is a line graph showing the temperature profile of the fire plume for two cases: T2 (jet ventilation) and T3 (radiant floor). The Y-axis represents Height (m) from 0 to 30, and the X-axis represents Temperature (°C) from 10 to 30. A horizontal dashed line at 2m height is labeled '2m'. The T3 profile (blue line with diamond markers) shows a sharp temperature increase starting around 22m height, reaching approximately 28°C at 23m. The T2 profile (red line with square markers) shows a more gradual temperature increase, reaching approximately 15°C at 22m height.

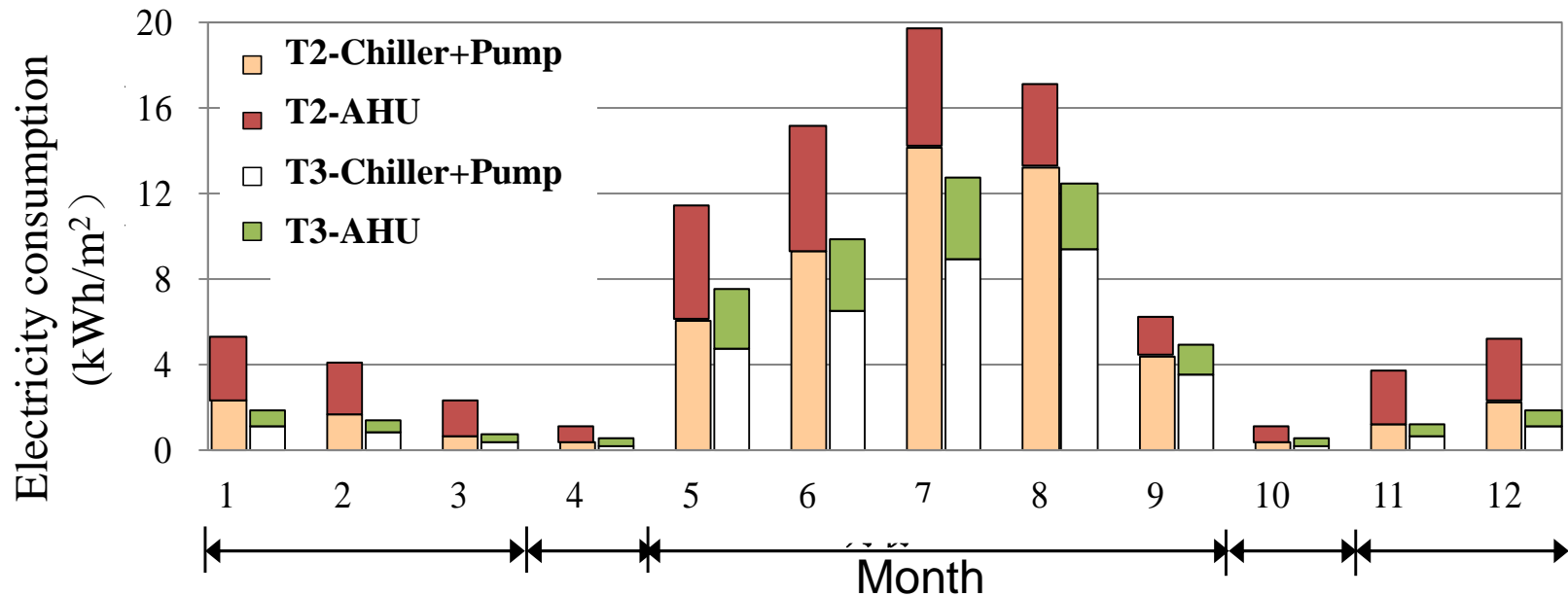
Height (m)	T2 (jet ventilation) Temperature (°C)	T3 (radiant floor) Temperature (°C)
0	~16	~11
1.5	~17	~11
2	~18	~11
3	~19	~11
4	~20	~11
5	~21	~11
6	~22	~11
7	~23	~11
8	~24	~11
9	~25	~11
10	~26	~11
11	~27	~11
12	~28	~11
13	~29	~11
14	~30	~11
15	~31	~11
16	~32	~11
17	~33	~11
18	~34	~11
19	~35	~11
20	~36	~11
21	~37	~11
22	~38	~11
23	~39	~11
24	~40	~11
25	~41	~11
26	~42	~11
27	~43	~11
28	~44	~11
29	~45	~11
30	~46	~11

27 ▶

# 4. Applications in China

## ► Comparison between T2 and T3

■ Significant **energy saving for air transportation**



**AC energy consumption of T3 is reduced by ~40%**



# 4. Applications in China



## ► Further applications in terminals



**Qingdao airport**

**~450,000 m<sup>2</sup>**

**2020**



**Chengdu airport**

**~500,000 m<sup>2</sup>**

**2021**



# 5. Conclusion



**Task: Reducing energy consumed in AT**  
**Terminal solution for AT requires novel method**

1. **Radiant floor helps to create a stratified environment**
2. **Reducing transportation energy**      **air → water**
3. **Achieving high temp. cooling and low temp. heating:  
reducing energy of heating/cooling sources**



**THANKS**

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