

## Karakteristik Selubung Bangunan yang Berpengaruh terhadap Nilai *Operative Temperature* Bangunan Kantor Berdasar Data Iklim Jakarta

### Intisari

Sejauh ini pada bangunan berlantai banyak yang menggunakan penghawaan buatan hanya memperhatikan *air temperature* dalam sistem pendinginan/HVAC. Sebenarnya yang harus diperhatikan dalam mencapai tingkat kenyamanan manusia adalah nilai *Operative Temperature*, dimana *Operative Temperature* adalah suhu yang dirasakan langsung oleh kulit manusia.

Penelitian ini memiliki fokus untuk mengetahui rentang terbaik dalam konfigurasi selubung bangunan guna mendapat nilai kenyamanan *Operative Temperature* bagi penghuni. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan menggunakan metode simulasi melalui model computer. Perangkat lunak utama yang digunakan adalah EnergyPlus v8.1 dan *plugins* Open Studio versi 0.7 yang dijalankan pada perangkat lunak Google Sketchup v7.0. Variabel yang terkait selubung bangunan yang digunakan antara lain WWR (30%-65%), SHGC (0.2-0.8), elemen shading (VSA 30, VSA 50, VSA 70, Non Shading) dan orientasi (Timur, Tenggara, Selatan, Barat Daya, Barat, Barat Laut, Utara, Timur Laut).

Berdasarkan hasil simulasi yang sudah dilakukan dengan pengaturan *air temperature* ( $T_a$ ) yang tetap pada nilai 25°C didapatkan hasil bahwa nilai suhu *operative temperature* ( $T_{op}$ ) tidak ada yang mencapai nilai kenyamanan sebesar 25°C sesuai dengan standard SNI 03-6572-2001. Dilakukan simulasi lanjutan dengan menurunkan pengaturan *air temperature* ( $T_a$ ) mulai dari 20°C, 18°C dan 15°C. Pada variabel WWR dan SHGC penurunan pengaturan  $T_a$  yang efektif yaitu 15°C. Pada variasi shading, mulai dari pengaturan  $T_a$  18°C keseluruhan variasi shading sudah dapat terpenuhi standar kenyamanan  $T_{op}$  25°C.

Semakin kecil pengaturan suhu  $T_a$  maka akan semakin tinggi pula konsumsi energi bangunan tersebut. Besarnya kenaikan konsumsi energi setiap pengaturan  $T_a$  diturunkan sebesar 1°C. Pada variasi WWR, kenaikan intensitas konsumsi energi setiap  $T_a$  diturunkan 1°C sebesar 3.68 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>. Kemudian pada variasi SHGC nilai kenaikan konsumsi energi setiap  $T_a$  diturunkan 1°C sebesar 3.44 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>. Sedangkan pada variasi shading, nilai kenaikannya sebesar 3.57 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>.

Kata kunci : Selubung Bangunan, *Operative Temperature*, *Air Temperature*, *Mean Radiant Temperature*, *Window to Wall Ratio*, *Solar Heat Gain Coefficient*, *Shading*, Konsumsi Energi

## **Characteristics Of Building Envelope**

### **That Affects The Value Of Operative Temperature In Office Building Based On Jakarta Climate Data**

#### **Abstract**

So far storey buildings using artificial cooling system only pay attention to the Air Temperature ( $T_a$ ) in the cooling systems / HVAC. Actually, that should be considered in reaching human thermal comfort level is the value of Operative Temperature ( $T_{op}$ ), where the Operative Temperature is the temperature perceived by the human skin.

This research has focused on knowing the best ranges in the configuration of the building envelope in order to get value of Operative Temperature comfort for the occupants. This research is using simulation methods through computer models. The main software used is EnergyPlus V8.1 and plugins Open Studio version 0.7 that runs on Google Sketchup v7.0. Variables related to the building envelope which is used among other things WWR (30% - 65%), SHGC (0.2-0.8), shading elements (VSA 30 VSA 50, VSA 70, Non Shading) and orientation (East, Southeast, South, West power, West, Northwest, North, Northeast).

Based on the simulation results that has been done by setting the Air Temperature ( $T_a$ ) which is fixed at a value of 25 ° C showed that the operative temperature value temperature ( $T_{op}$ ) nothing reaches the comfort of 25 ° C in accordance with the standards of SNI 03-6572-2001. Advanced simulation done by lowering the setting Air Temperature ( $T_a$ ) from 25 ° C to 20 ° C, 18 ° C and 15 ° C. At WWR and SHGC variable Air Temperature ( $T_a$ ) effective arrangements decline of 15 ° C. In the shading variations, ranging from setting  $T_a$  of 18 ° C overall shading variations can already met the standards of comfort Top 25 ° C.

Lower temperature setting of Air Temperature ( $T_a$ ), higher energy consumption of the building. The increase in the intensity energy consumption each setting lowered by 1 ° C. At WWR variations, the increase in the intensity of energy consumption per Air Temperature ( $T_a$ ) lowered 1 ° C of 3.68 kWh / m<sup>2</sup>. Then the variation SHGC value of the increase in energy consumption each Air Temperature ( $T_a$ ) lowered 1 ° C at 3.44 kWh / m<sup>2</sup>. While the variation of shading, its value rise by 3.57 kWh / m<sup>2</sup>.

**Keywords:** Building Envelope, Operative Temperature, Air Temperature, Mean Radiant Temperature, Window to Wall Ratio, Solar Heat Gain Coefficient, Shading, Energy Consumption