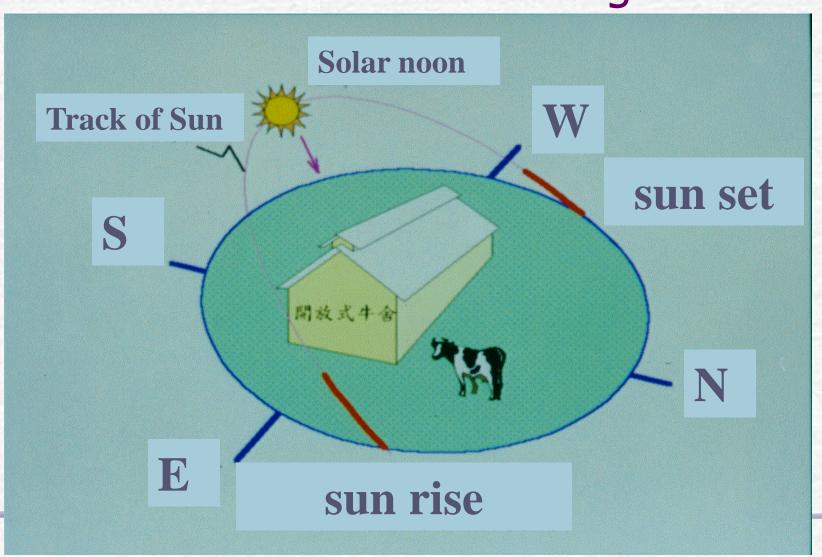
Integrated Approaches

- Orientation
- **Shading:** vertical & extended
- Natural ventilation: roof vents
- Forced ventilation
- Evaporative cooling
 - Pad and fan system
 - Multi-layer nets with fan system

E-W orientation to minimize direct sunlight



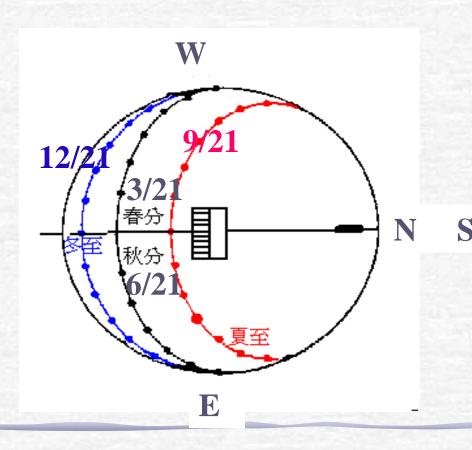


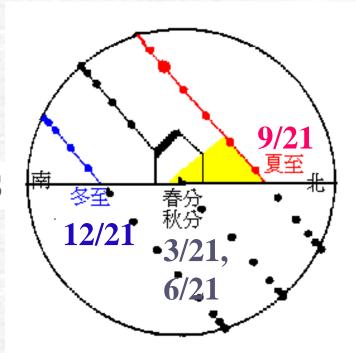


Most of the Diary barns in Taiwan are the open structure type with 4 ends open.

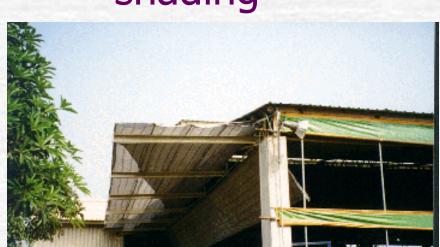
Known Facts

Taiwan is at Northern Hemisphere in between 20 − 25 deg. Latitude.





West end extended shading





South end extended shading

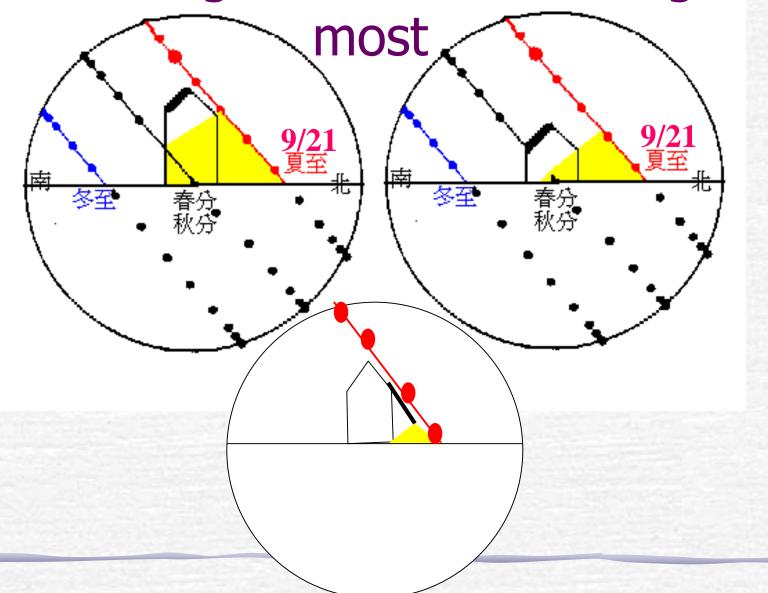


North end vertical shading

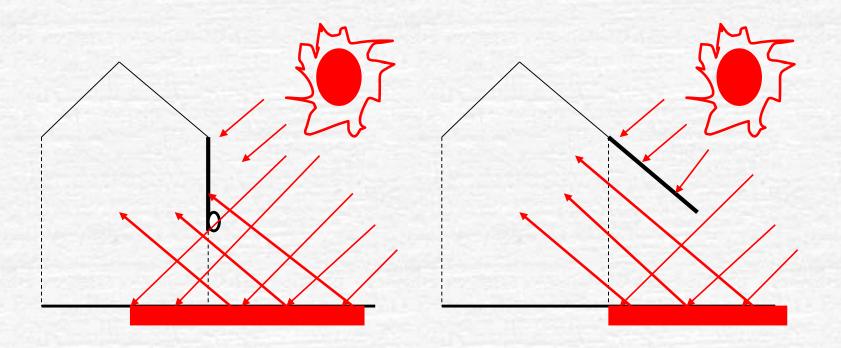
After shading: almost no direct sunlight into the dairy barn



Tall buildings need side shading the



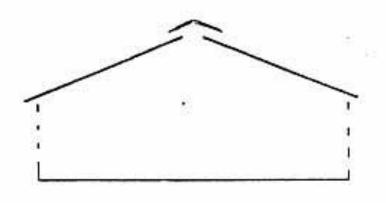
Two types of side shading

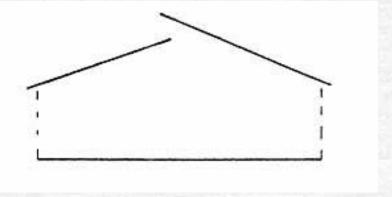


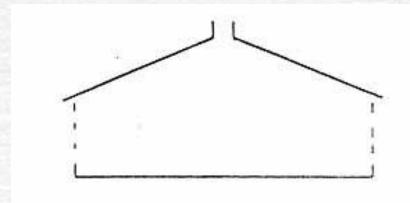
With proper design

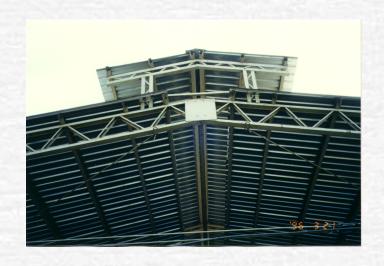
Tall building with eve height > 3.5 m is not necessary.

Natural Ventilation: roof_1

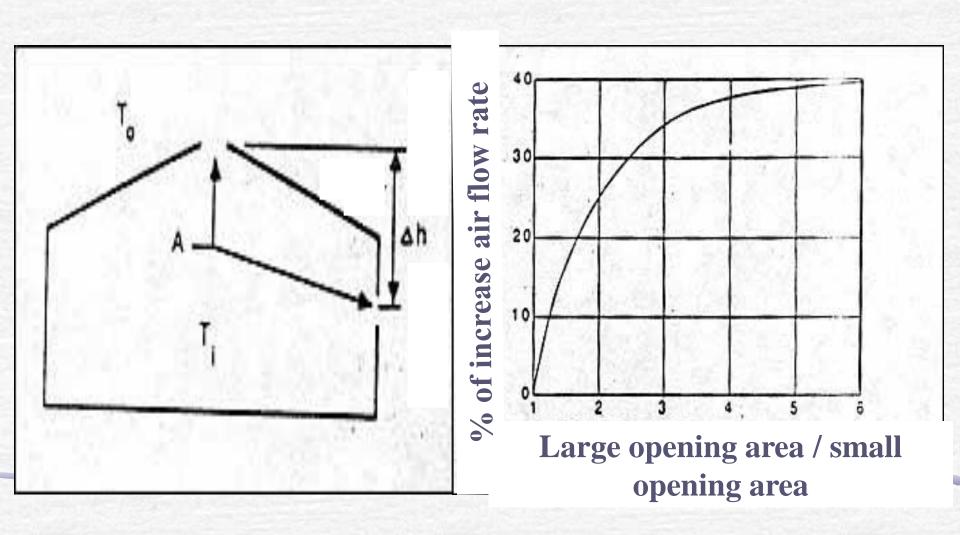




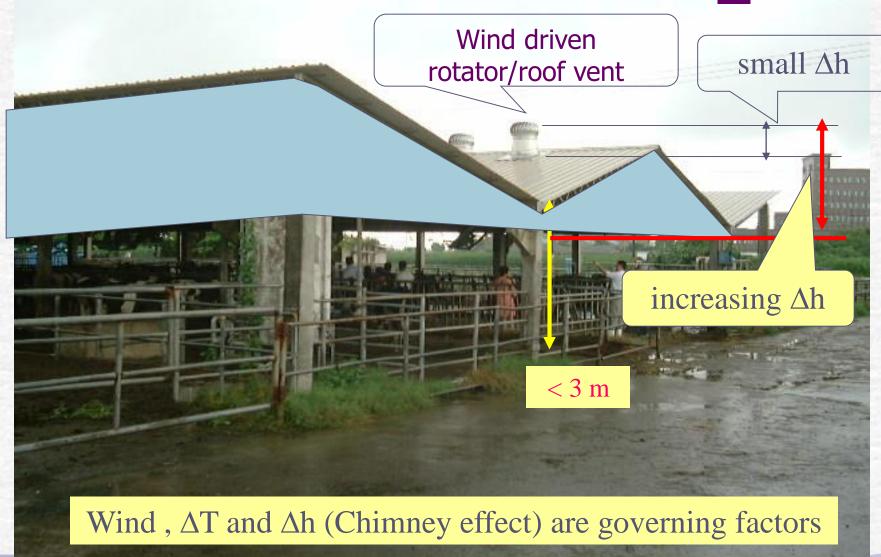




ΔT , Δh and ratio of opening area are critical factors in natural ventilation



Natural Ventilation: roof_2



Propeller inside to enhance up-flow air movement





Some without propeller and some install it in wrong orientation

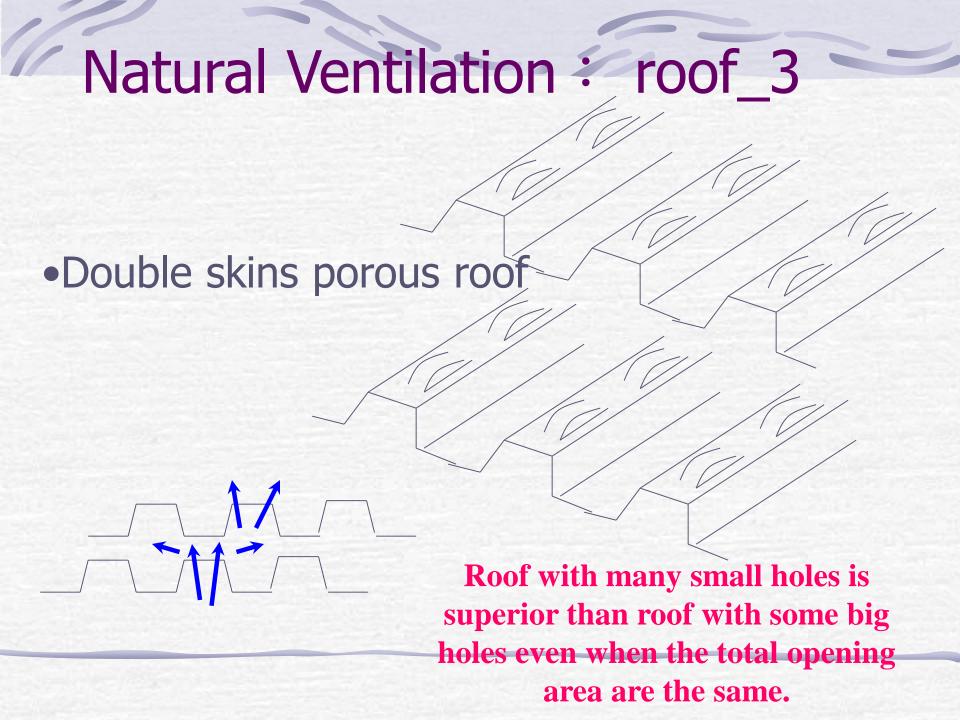


Wrong color





Painted black, Absorbing heat as much as possible to enhance the chimney effect by increasing ΔT .



Patented double skins porous roof

- Can be recycle, environmental friendly.
- Non-flammable
- Uniform openings throughout entire roof.
- Air within double skins become thermal barrier.
- Heated air within double skins enhance natural convection.
- No odd looking appearance compare with



Comparison of 3 types of roof materials

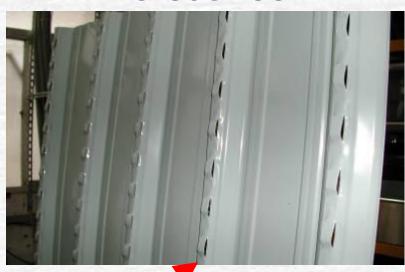
PU added



Regular



Porous roof



Can be recycle. Non-flammable

More expensive. Can not recycle. Flammable.

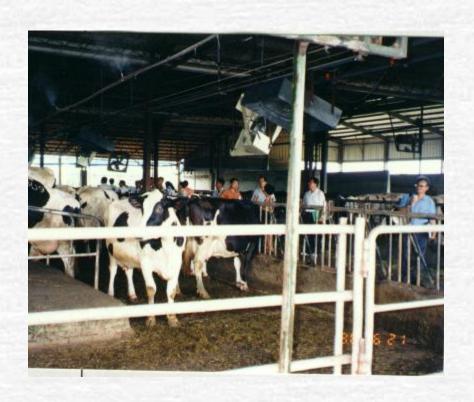
Forced Ventilation





Titled Fan will draw down the hot air from the upper portion under roof

High pressure fogging with movable fans



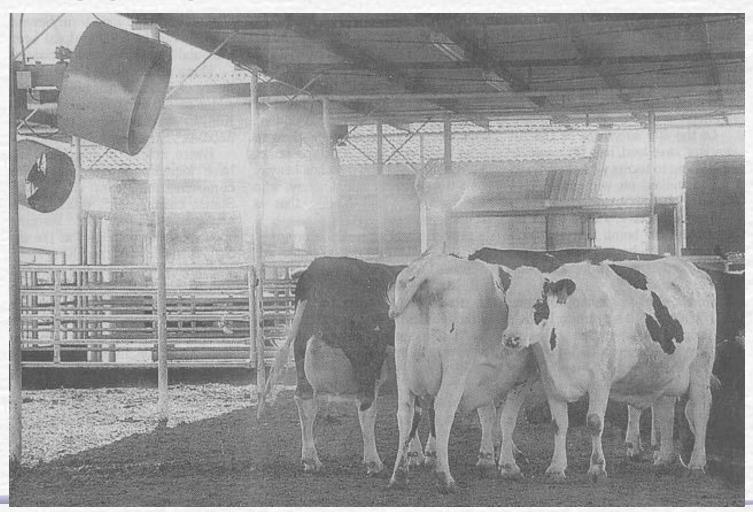


Movable fans

Design criteria

- Reduce # of fans required
- Provide varying air velocity
- Blow to the necks of the cattle and the feeds
- Intermittent high pressure fogging
 - To reduce air temperature at the top portion under roof
 - Reducing downward radiation
 - Prevent the fan from drawing hot air
 - Enhance air movement
 - Should not increase the RH around cattle

Fogging directly to the cows



THE SEATTLE TIMES NEWS SUNDAY AUGUST 1, 1899.

perspective

of the Minters states

THE WEST

Air conditioning rules Arizona life

He Ton Sylmous

know when he stop smiling. There-

Metropolitan Arms, But the coplish.

meaned from the owners received

FROM of send ductors

Fines Spor to Support, this is love. methodologic Phonon study - a



With the Improcuture of Histologous, these cours at a dairy wate Case Grande, Aria, are spending most of

our standing open in the off-seasons, some to their bouncard shock though they'd be better off when the Big out Bir the posity is, we spent April

oths. Virtually all cooling to Art soon is electric, and the many refrom the power company is the mad.

Intermittent spraying/forced ventilation has better cooling effect compare with fogging fan



Intermittent spraying/forced ventilation

	Berman	Bucklin	This study
Spraying	1 min	30 sec	1 min
Forced vent.	5 min	4.5 min	9 min
S/F Time ratio	1:5	1:9	1:9
Replication	5 times	3 times	5 times
Duration	30 min	15 min	50 min
Interval	1-2 hrs	45 min	1-2 hr
Location	Inside barn	Inside barn & holding area	Holding area

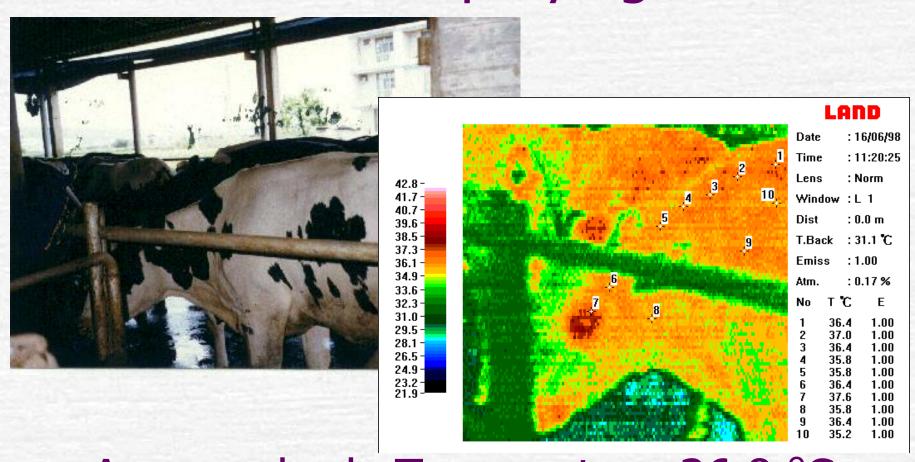
Intermittent spraying/forced ventilation

Strategies	Spray & vent 5/10min 3times	Spr+vent 5/10min 3times	Spr+vent 3/12min 3times	Spr+vent0 .5/4.5min 10 times	Spr+vent 1/9min 5times
Total Spray	15 min	15 min	12 min	5 min	5 min
Total Vent.	30 min	30 min	36 min	45 min	45 min
Spray/Vent	1:2	1:2	1:4	1:9	1:9
Duration per treatment	30 min	45 min	45 min	50 min	50 min

Intermittent spraying/forced ventilation (cont.)

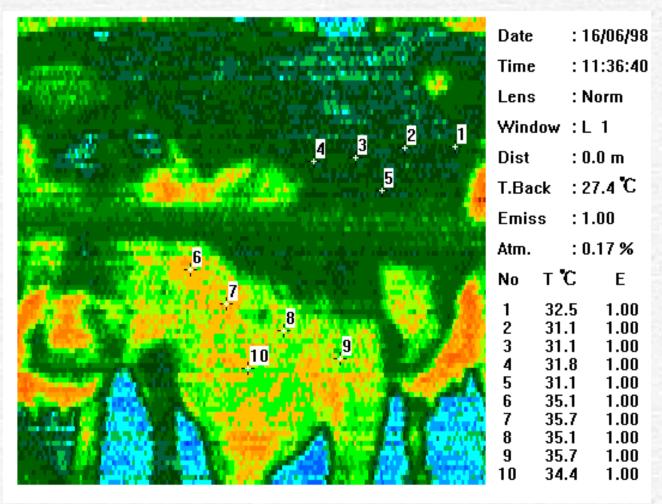
&: concurrent	5&10	5+10	3+12	0.5+4.5	1+9
+: alternating	x3	x3	x3	x10	x5
Rectal Temp. reduction in 80 min	0.4 °C	0.4 °C	0.4 °C	1.2 °C	1.2 °C
Rectal Temperature recovery after treatment				0.4 °C per 30 min	0.4 °C per 50 min
Cooling effect	Worst	poor	Good	best	best
Rel.water consumption	3	3	2.4	1	1
Rel.Power consumption	1	1	1.2	1.5	1.5

Before spraying



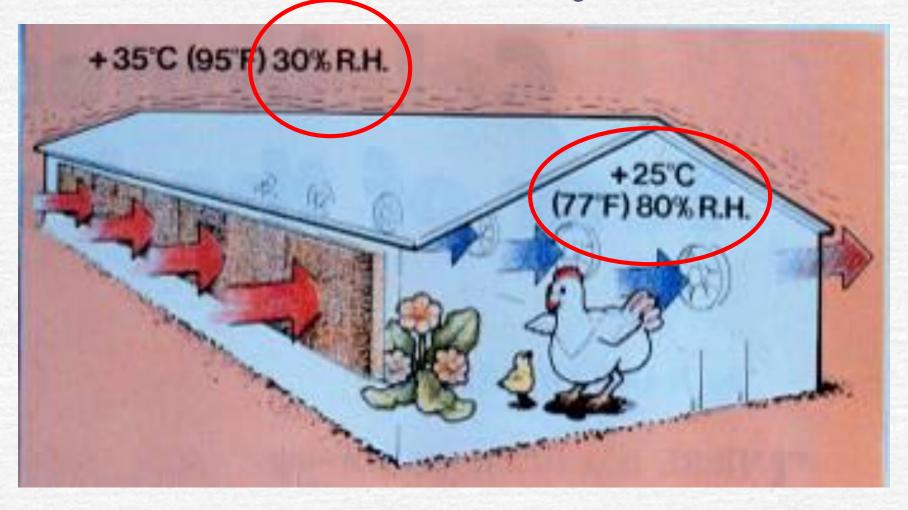
Average body Temperature:36.8 °C

After Spraying + Venting



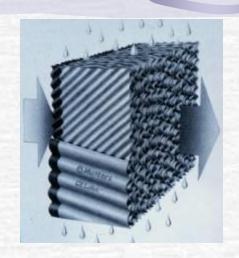
Should spray from both top and down

Pad and Fan system

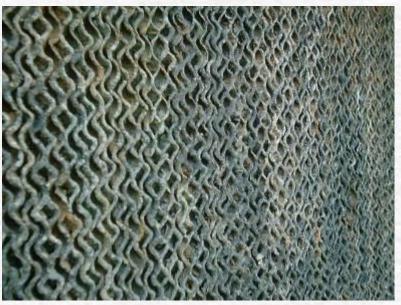


Drawbacks of the pads

- Rely on import, expensive
- algae and Dirt







Solution to prevent algae: Coated Pad





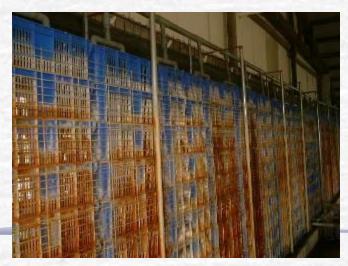
Search for the substitution of the traditional pads



Palm tree fibers

Stack of plastic cages

Stack of hollow bricks





Patented Muti-Net to replace traditional pads



Negative pressure type used in Greenhouses



Positive pressure type used in Dairy barn

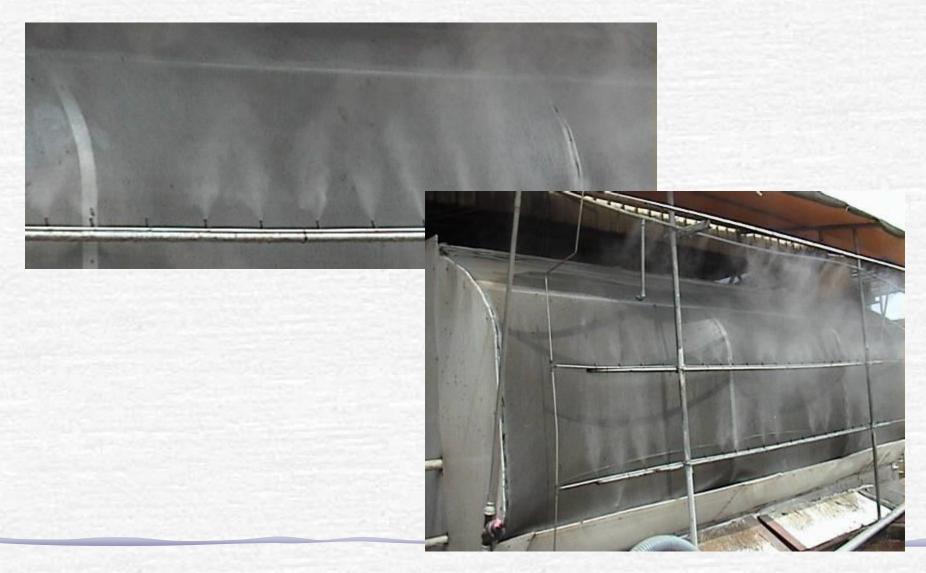


Fogging is better than misting

Positive pressure type for non-air-tight dairy barns



Nozzles in function



Multi-Net fogging and fan vs. Pad and fan

Tdb: 32 °C	After_Pad	Wind	Eff.
RH: 55 %	Tdb	Velocity	
		m/s	
10cm Pads	26.37 °C	1.5-2.5	75 %
	28.25 °C	8 - 10	50 %
6 layer Nets	25.0 °C	8-10	92.5%
		(3 AC/min)	

Conclusions

- Genetic breeding, Nutrition and management were not mentioned. But are important as well.
- Cost Effective Integrated approaches:
 - Means with no energy consumption: 1st choice
 - Orientation, roof vent, shading
 - Means with high cooling effect but low cost:2nd choice
 - Intermittent spraying/vent,
 - multi-net spraying and fan system
 - multi-net fogging and fan system

Cost effective Integrated Approaches

Approaches

Installation Cost

- East-West orientation
- Double skin porous roof
- North side vertical shading
 - West/South sides extended shading
 - Intermittent spray/ forced ventilation
- Multi-Net spraying and fans
- Intermittent fogging with tilted fixed fans
- Multi-Net fogging and fans
- Pad and fan
- Tilted Movable fans

low

