

University of Maryland, Baltimore  
New Administration Building  
Keith Meacham  
Construction Management



Penn State AE Senior Thesis 2009

**Barton**  
■ **Malow**



## OUTLINE

- Project Overview
- Goals and Conclusions
- Collegiate Reaction to Rising Energy Cost
- Building Envelope Analysis
  - Includes Depth and Mechanical Breadth
- Photovoltaic Implementation
  - Includes Electrical Breadth
- Recommendation
- Questions

## Project Overview

- Location – Baltimore, MD
- Size – 107,000SF/6 Stories
- Schedule – March 2007 to September 2008
- Cost – \$27.5 Million (Est.)
- Structure – Cast in Place Post-Tension Concrete
- Façade – Majority Brick with 878 SF Curtainwall



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# ANALYSIS 1

## Collegiate Reaction to Escalating Energy Costs



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## PROBLEM

- “US uses 25% of the world’s energy making up only 5% of the world's population,” Penn State University, OPP website.
- Colleges and universities are in a unique situation
  - 24hr labs and libraries
  - late classes
  - recreational facilities



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## GOAL

- To compare 3 colleges of different sizes and locations and determine vital steps to beginning a conservation plan.



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### Basics

- 62 buildings, 61 acres
  - dental/medical clinics, labs, libraries, administration offices
- 2/3 of building spaces require 100% OA
- 2006 signed



- Part of PJM's (Pennsylvania – New Jersey – Maryland) Demand Response Program
- Between 06' -08' reduced electrical consumption by 20 million kWh

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## Energy Projects



### Real – Time Economic Load Response Program

- Monitors 66,000 data points around campus

### Capabilities

- Monitors real – time market pricing
- Develop load profiles
- Create Customer Baselines
- Energy audits to measure potential savings
- Metering and system integration
- Analyzing and graphing tools



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## Energy Projects

### Central Command Center

- Controls systems of all buildings on campus
- Schedule lighting and air flow



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## Energy Projects

### Looped Chill Water Plants



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### Basics

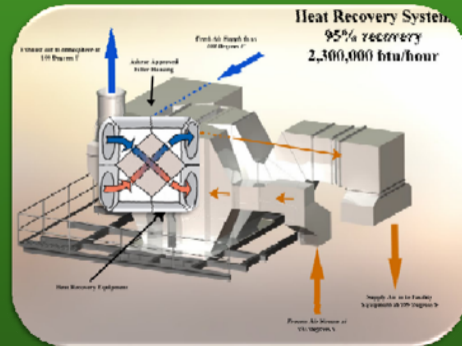
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## Energy Projects

### Heat Recovery Systems



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## New Construction

- LEED Energy Models
- Emphasis on Task Lighting



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### University Park Basics

- 647 buildings, 15,000 acres
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) list of the top 10 college and university Green Power Partners
- Medlar Field at Lubrano Park
  - first LEED Certified baseball stadium
- Energy Consumption (fiscal year 2005 / 2006)
  - 400,000,000 kWh of Electricity
  - 400,000 MCF of Natural Gas
  - 75,000 tons of Coal

### Energy of Environmental Stewardship Presentations

- *Energy Planning 1-2-3*
- *Environmental Goals*
- *DIY Energy Savings*

## Awareness



- [energy.opp.psu.edu](http://energy.opp.psu.edu)
- [takecharge.psu.edu](http://takecharge.psu.edu)



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PENNSSTATE



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## Energy Projects

### Guaranteed Energy Saving Program (GESP)

- Very similar to ESCO
- **UP - Initial Project Phase I**
  - investment of \$2,212,937
  - annual energy cost avoidance worth \$230,416 (2002 energy dollars).

Atkinson	Arts
Ceramics	Computer
Frear South	Mateer
Materials Research Lab	Mueller
Music	Holl
Osmond	Pattee/Paterno Library
Pend	Porter
Shank	

### Energy Savings (value of avoided energy in 2002 dollars)

Commodity	Savings	Avoided Cost
Electric	2.89M kWh	\$127,403
Water	5.36M gallons	\$31,933
Steam	5.88M pounds	\$71,079

### Avoided Emissions

Type	Amount
CO <sub>2</sub>	1959 tons
NO <sub>x</sub>	5 tons
SO <sub>x</sub>	15 tons
CO	291 lbs
PM	587 lbs
VOCs	57 lbs

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PENN STATE



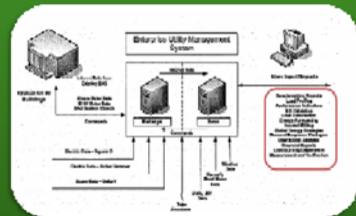
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## Energy Projects

### Enterprise Utility Management Solution

- More than just a Building Automation System
- Data takes the form of diagnostics, analyses, and monitoring



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PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY



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## Energy Projects

### Continuous Commissioning Program

#### Goals

- optimize the operation of existing systems
- improve building comfort within the capabilities of the installed system
- reduce building energy cost
- solve indoor air quality problems
- guarantee continuous optimal operation for years to come
- reduce operational and maintenance costs



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## LACCD Basics

- 9 cities, 200,000 students
- Largest public sector sustainable building effort in the U.S.
- Signed



- Goal – “off the grid” by June ‘09

## Energy Projects

### Awareness: Sustainable Development Curriculum

- Training, Renewable Energy Curriculum, Hands on Experience





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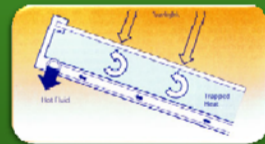
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## Energy Projects

### Renewable Central Plant

- 1 on each of the 9 campuses



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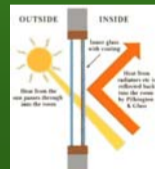


- Goal – “off the grid” by June ‘09



### Energy Strategies

- Awareness: Sustainable Development Curriculum
- Renewable Central Plant
- Demand Management through Performance Contracts
  - Energy Service Company (ESCO)
  - Similar to GESP



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- Goal – “off the grid” by June ‘09



### Energy Strategies

- Awareness: Sustainable Development Curriculum
- Renewable Central Plant
- Demand Management through Performance Contracts
- 1 MW Solar/PV per campus
  - Parking lot and roofs



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## Energy Plan Essentials

- Educate community, create awareness of what the school is doing and what the individuals can do to help
- If possible have one chiller plant
- Analyze existing buildings and determine best way to improve conservation
- Put buildings on lighting and HVAC schedules
- Monitor all buildings new and old to ensure systems are working properly

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## ANALYSIS 2

### Building Envelope and Space Heating Analysis – Mechanical Breadth Included



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## PROBLEM

- Great amount of heat transfer through the building envelope
  - Often where conservation efforts begins
- Space heating in the form of finned tube radiant heaters can lose a lot of heat through the fenestration



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## PROBLEM

- Great amount of heat transfer through the building envelope
  - Often where conservation efforts begins
- Space heating in the form of finned tube radiant heaters can lose a lot of heat through the fenestration

## GOAL

- To compare multiple scenarios that attempt to make the building more efficient and select the one with the greatest savings
  
- Reduce the building's energy consumption through envelope improvements and analyzing the current space heating efficiency

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## Existing Envelope Thermal Characteristics

Existing Wall Assembly		
Wall Construction	Thickness	R-Value (ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F·hr/BTU)
Brick Veneer	4"	0.44
Air Space	2"	1
Rigid Insulation	1"	5
Air Infiltration Barrier	-	-
Exterior Sheathing	5/8"	0.77
R-19 Batt Insulation	6.25"	17
Gypsum Board	5/8"	0.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.75"</b>	<b>24.77</b>

U-Value (BTU/ft<sup>2</sup>·°F·hr) = 0.040

Existing Windows	
<b>U-value</b>	
<b>Winter</b>	<b>0.41</b>
<b>Summer</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>Shading Coefficient</b>	<b>0.44</b>

	<b>U-Value</b>
<b>Roof</b>	<b>0.033</b>
<b>Curtainwall</b>	<b>0.66</b>

## Proposed Envelope Thermal Characteristics

Existing Wall Assembly			Proposed Wall Assembly		
Wall Construction	Thickness	R-Value (ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F·hr/BTU)	Wall Construction	Thickness	R-Value (ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F·hr/BTU)
Brick Veneer	4"	0.44	Brick Veneer	4"	0.44
Air Space	2"	1	Air Space	1"	0.5
Rigid Insulation	1"	5	Rigid Insulation	2"	10
Air Infiltration Barrier	-	-	Air Infiltration Barrier	-	-
Exterior Sheathing	5/8"	0.77	Exterior Sheathing	5/8"	0.77
R-19 Batt Insulation	6.25"	17	R-21 Batt Insulation	5.5"	21
Gypsum Board	5/8"	0.56	Gypsum Board	5/8"	0.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.75"</b>	<b>24.77</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.75"</b>	<b>33.27</b>

U-Value (BTU/ft<sup>2</sup>·°F·hr) = 0.040                      U-Value (BTU/ft<sup>2</sup>·°F·hr) = 0.030

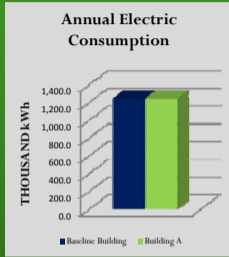
	Existing Windows	Proposed Clear Windows	Proposed Grey Windows
<b>U-value</b>			
<b>Winter</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>Summer</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Shading Coefficient</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.19</b>



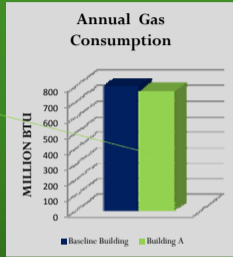
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## eQuest Comparison - Insulation



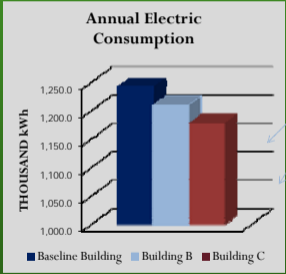
32.07 Million BTU/Yr (4%)



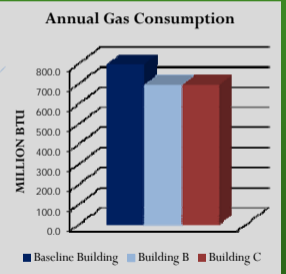
KEY		
	Baseline Building - This is the building that was constructed	
Building A – Baseline + Added Insulation	Building C – Baseline+ Viracon's VUE-50, GREY	Building E - Combination of Building A, B and D
Building B - Baseline + Viracon's VUE-50, CLEAR	Building D – Baseline-Finned Tube Heaters	Building F - Combination of Building A, C and D

## eQuest Comparison - Glazing

64,600 kWh/Yr (5%)  
32,700 Thousand kWh/Yr (3%)



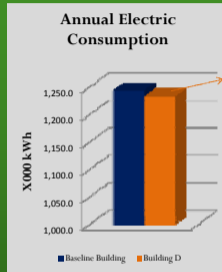
101.9 Million BTU/Yr (12.8%)  
102.9 Million BTU/Yr (12.9%)



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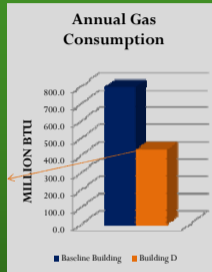
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## eQuest Comparison –Finned Tube Heater



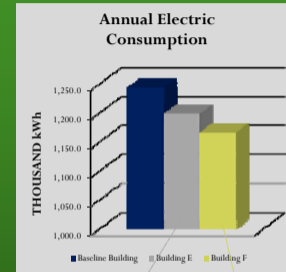
10.5 Thousand kWh/Yr (.8%)

361.1 Million BTU/Yr (45.5%)



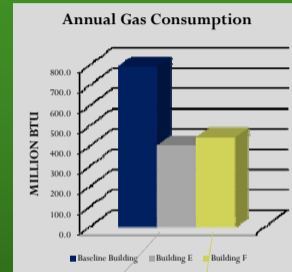
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## eQuest Comparison - Combination



44.9 Thousand kWh/Yr (3.6%)

76.9 Thousand kWh/Yr (6.2%)



391.1 Million BTU/Yr (49%)

350.3 Million BTU/Yr (44%)

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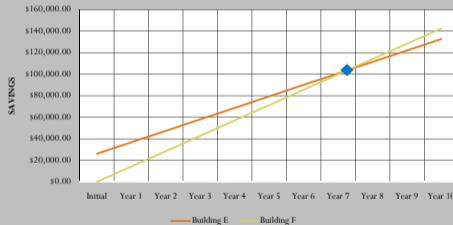
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## Cost and Schedule Implications

Annual Budget Adjustment Savings

	Total Material Cost	Total Material Savings	Total Installation Savings	Total Annual Energy Savings	Total Initial Savings	Savings After 1 Yr
Building E	\$94,276	\$350,852	\$77,789	\$10,677	\$334,365	\$345,042
Building F	\$120,416	\$350,852	\$77,789	\$14,266	\$308,225	\$322,491

### Initial and Cummulative Savings



## Cost and Schedule Implications

Installation Savings

	Amount of Work (LF)	Total Days Required
HVAC PIPING LOOP - MAINS & BRANCHES	-	80
SET/CONNECT FIN TUBE HEATER	3437	52

	Amount of Work (LF)	Total Days Required
FIN TUBE RADIATION PIPING	6900	48
SET/CONNECT FIN TUBE HEATER	3437	52

	Amount of Work (LF)	Durations (Days)	Crew Size	Combined Wage (/day)	Total Savings
Fin Tube Radiation Piping	6900	48	4	\$1,051.20	\$50,457.60
Set/Connect Fin Tube Heater	3437	52	2	\$525.60	\$27,331.20

Time Saved	20 Weeks
Labor Saved	\$77,788.80

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## ANALYSIS

# Photovoltaic Implementation — Electrical Breadth Included



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## PROBLEM

- Owner would like to explore conservation through renewable energy

## GOAL

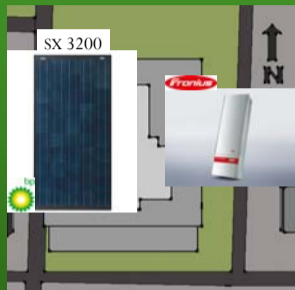
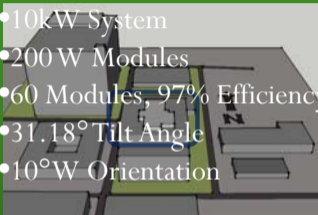
- Design a photovoltaic system that will be efficient and yield a savings after a short payback period.

## OUTLINE

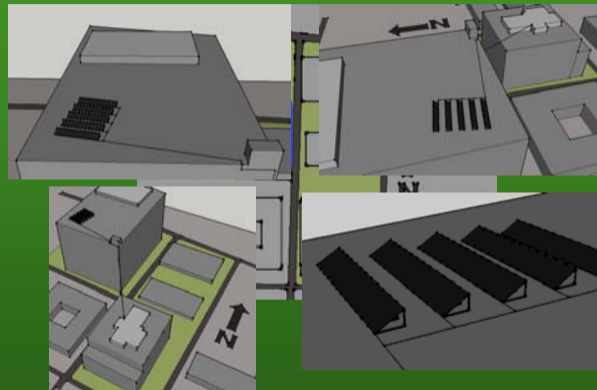
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## Array Size and Configuration

- 10kW System
- 200 W Modules
- 60 Modules, 97% Efficiency
- 31.18° Tilt Angle
- 10°W Orientation



## Array Size and Configuration



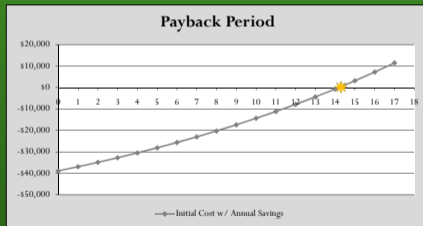
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- \$7/Watt
- \$14,000/month Est.
- 40% Paid by Incentive
- 12,571 kWh Produced Annually
- Savings of \$1,949 Annually
- Approximately 14yr Payback

## Cost Analysis

Benefits of your BP Solar system	
Estimated System Cost	\$70,000
Federal / State Tax Credit	\$21,107
State / Utility Rebate	\$10,000
Net Cost	\$38,893
Cumulative Lifetime Savings	\$93,000 over 25 years
Investment Return	7.8%



## Conclusion

- The relatively short payback period and education value makes the photovoltaic implementation practical