Valerie Miller Mechanical Option Advisor: Dr. Freihaut NASA Langley Research Center – Administration Office Building One (AOB1); Langley, VA March 30, 2015

#### **Presentation Outline**

- I. Introduction (1 slide)
- II. Building background (2 slides)
  - a. Building statistics
  - b. Site/floor plans
  - c. Mechanical systems overview
- III. Thesis proposal (1 slide)
  - a. Depth option chosen; justification
  - b. Components of my analysis
  - c. Breadth options and relations
- IV. Mechanical depth
  - a. Glass types, properties (1 slide)
  - b. Location of PV glass (1 slide)
  - c. Trace 700 results (2 slides)
    - i. Equipment schedule
    - ii. Geothermal load
    - iii. Yearly energy consumption
  - d. Cost analysis (2 slides)
    - i. Construction cost
    - ii. Operating cost
    - iii. 20 year life-cycle and payback
- V. Environmental breadth: life-cycle emissions of PV glass (2 slides)
  - a. Electricity generated on-site
  - b. Research methods to calculate energy of manufacturing
  - c. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over life-cycle; payback
- VI. Conclusions/recommendation (1 slide)
  - a. Reiterate payback results of depth and breadth
  - b. Recommendation statement
- VII. Acknowledgements (1 slide)
- VIII. Appendices (as needed; not part of presentation)
  - a. Lighting breadth
  - b. Trace 700 result charts for all glass types analyzed
  - c. Breakdown of costs: glass, equipment, utility rate
  - d. Energy comparison chart of real building energy usage and Trace 700 model
  - e. Environmental calculation equations
  - f. Floor plans
  - g. Pictures

Valerie Miller, BAE Mechanical Option Advisor: Dr. Freihaut



# NASA LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER Administration Office Building One (AOB1)

# Langley, VA

Introduction Building background Thesis proposal Mechanical depth Environmental breadth Recommendation Acknowledgement

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> 79,000 ft<sup>2</sup>

#### Geothermal Transfer Field



Introduction Building background Thesis proposal Mechanical depth Environmental breadth Recommendation Acknowledgement



#### Penthouse:

AHU-5: Conference 205 and 305 DOAS unit: AHU-1, 2, 3, 5

AHU-1, 2, 3

UFAD floors 1, 2, 3

AHU-4

Conference 105A, B



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Low-E Photovoltaic Transparent Glass

- > Manufactured in Spain
- $\succ$  Thin film amorphous silicon (a-Si)
- $\succ$  Etched for desired Visible Light Transmittance (VLT)
- > 3,575 ft<sup>2</sup> total glass area, 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> PV area
- > Peak power: 2.972 W/ft<sup>2</sup> = 7,440 W
- > 1,450 kWh/year generated
- > \$111.65/year saved

# **BREADTH TOPIC:** LIFE-CYCLE EMISSIONS OF PV GLASS

#### **Research Method 1**

E. Alsema, 1998

Area method ➤ 11.15 kWh/ft<sup>2</sup> ➢ 39,861 kWh

Research Method 2 Environmental Science and Technology, 2013

Power output method

- ➢ 4.5 kWh/W
- ➢ 33,480 kWh

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Onyx Solar: Low-E Photovoltaic Transparent Glass



Site CO<sub>2</sub> emiss Spain CO<sub>2</sub> em

kWh/year ger Pounds of CO Total power Pounds CO<sub>2</sub> e CO<sub>2</sub> payback

# **BREADTH TOPIC:** LIFE-CYCLE EMISSIONS OF PV GLASS

sion factor:	1.6	54 lb,
nission factor:	0.7	56 lb
	Research method 1	
nerated on-site by glass:		1,45
<sub>2</sub> /year saved from on-site generation:		2,38
kWh) required for manufacturing:	39,861	
emitted in manufacturing:	30,131	
(years):	12.7	

/kWh o/kWh Research method 2 33,480 25,308 10.6