

Smoke?

Zero Energy Buildings:



Mirrors?

or What?

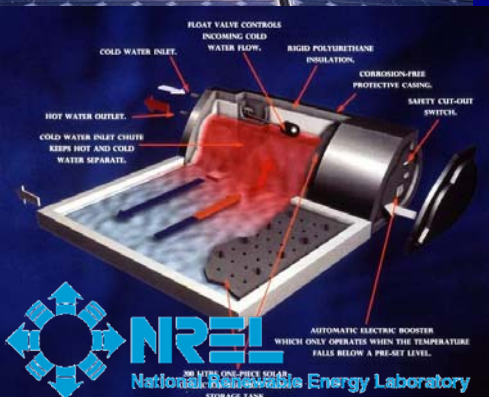
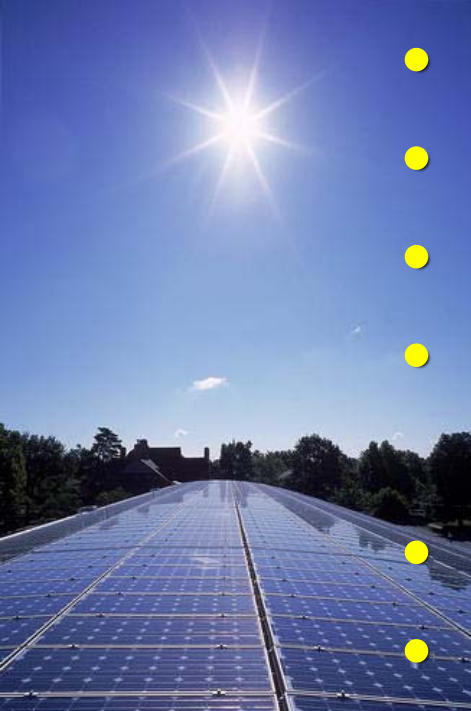
**R Judkoff, Principal Program Mgr: Buildings R&D
National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL)**



NREL STF: 1st LEED Platinum Federal Bldg

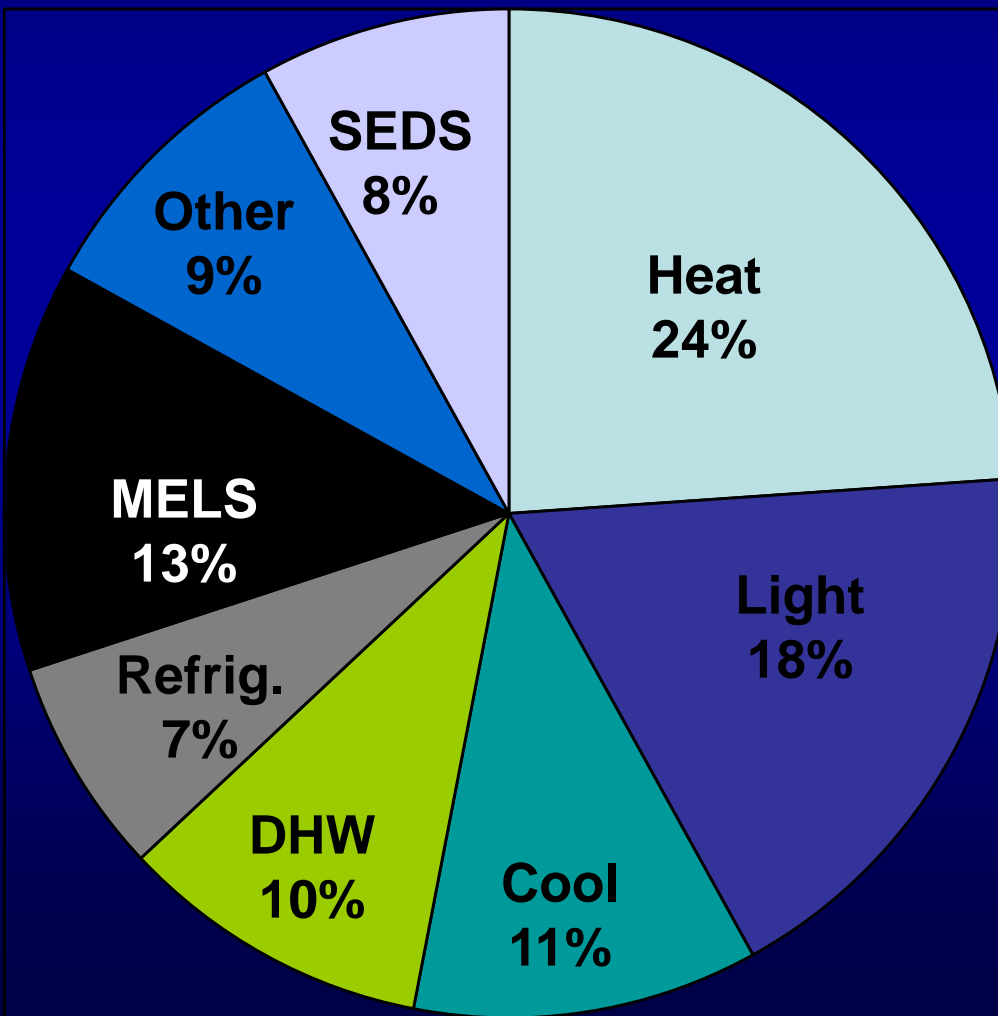
NREL Buildings R&D

- Measurement and simulation
- Energy Optimization software
- Systems Integration
- Ultra energy efficient Design
 - Zero Energy Buildings
- Passive/Active Solar, & BIPV
- Advanced HVAC & Windows



US Building Energy Use (2006)

40% Carbon Emissions



Primary

39% (39 quads)

Electric

74% (29 quads)

Great ice shelves on the melt.



Whole Building Optimization and Systems Integration Research

Goal: ZEH by 2020, ZECB by 2025

Energy Design Process

Simulate

Construct

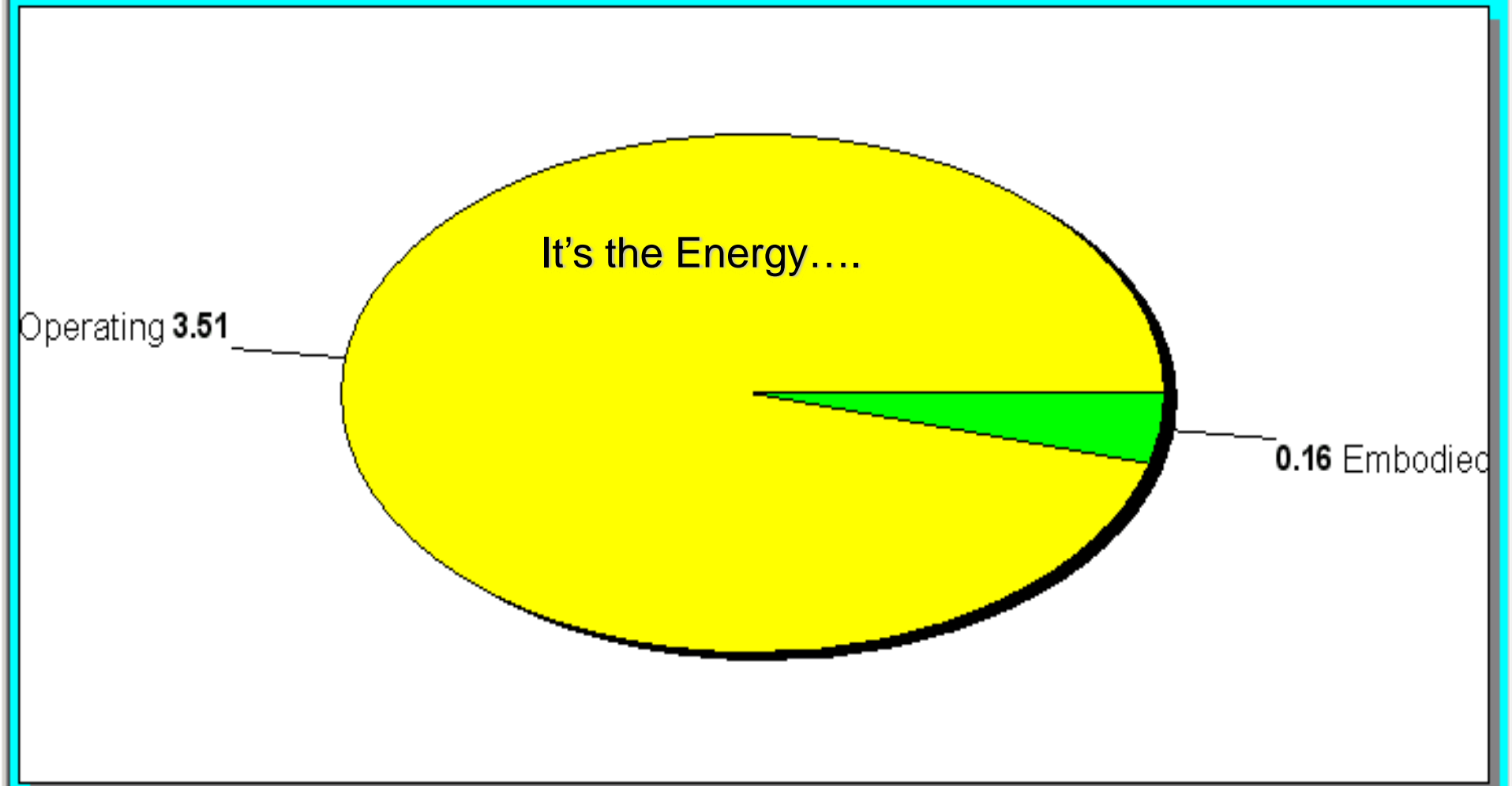
Test/Monitor



Example Building LCA, Athena EIE

Steel Office Building - Operating vs Embodied Global Warming Potential - GRAPH

Operating vs Embodied Global Warming Potential
CO2 Equivalent Mass (Kilo Tonnes)





NREL Zero Net "Site Energy" Habitat House

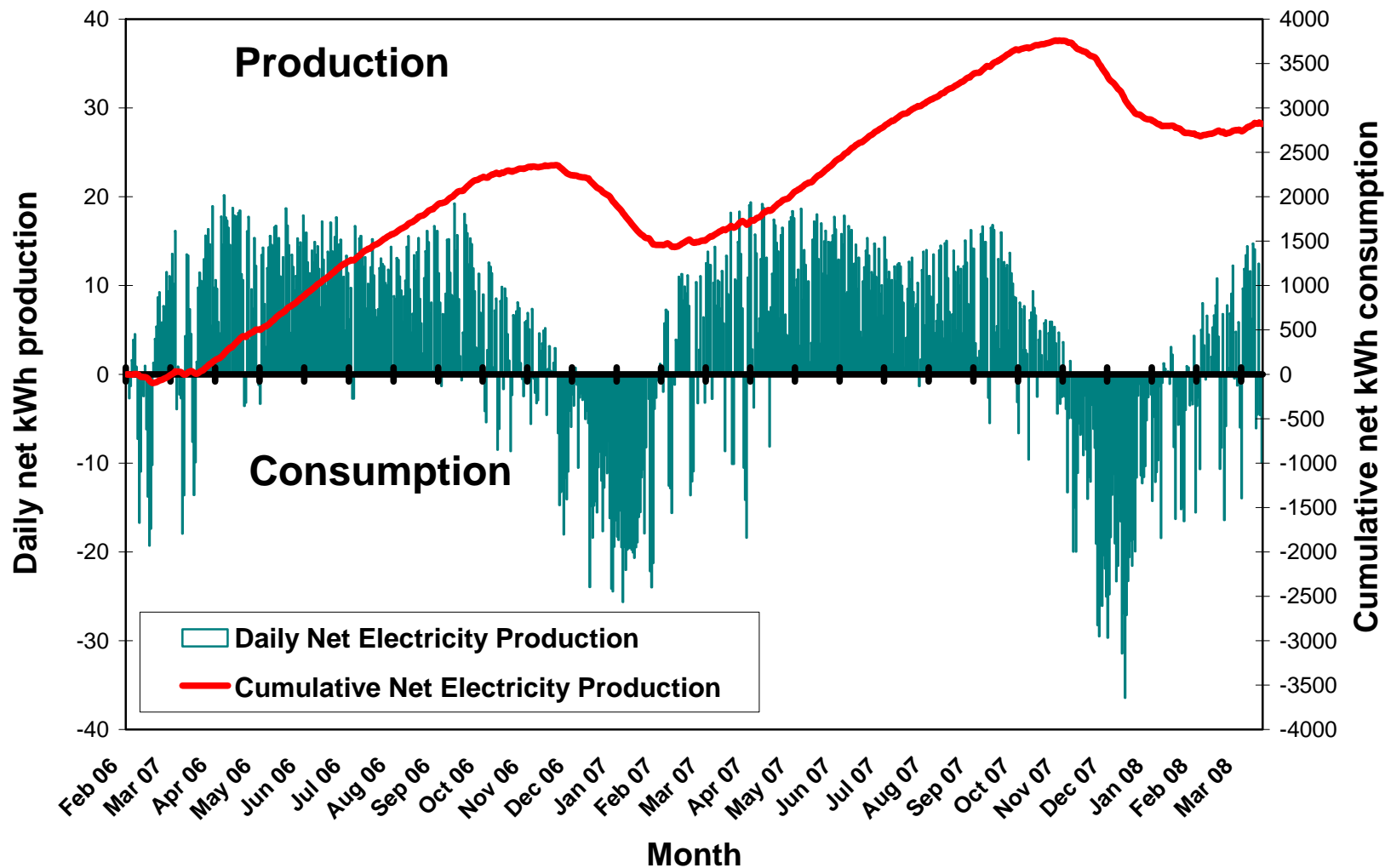
- Walls: R40
- Roof: R60
- Passive
- SDHW
- PV: 4 kW
- Heat Recovery



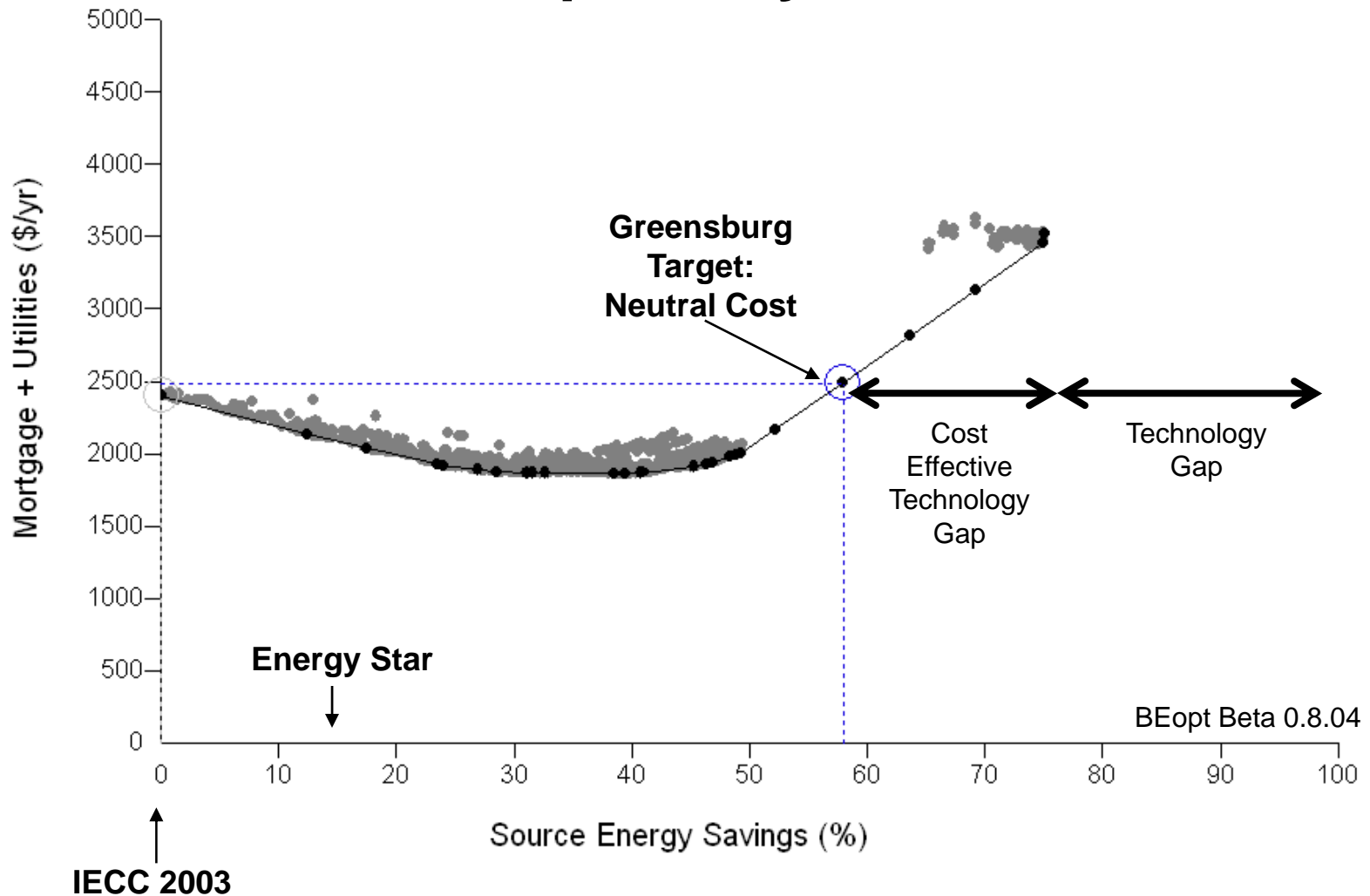
Denver Climate

NREL/Habitat ZEH

Daily and Cumulative Net Electricity Production



Neutral Cost Point: Greensburg BEopt Analysis



(2000 ft², 2-story, 16% window to floor area ratio, unconditioned basement)

Example: Greensburg Neutral Cost Package¹

- R22 wall assembly (2x6 + R-19 batts+ foam sheathing)
- R50 ceiling assembly
- R10 basement
- .0001 SLA (2 ACH₅₀): Approx = .12 nACH
- Low e/low SHGC glazing, Argon Fill (0.28 U-value, 0.37 SHGC)
- 80% CFL Lighting
- SEER 18 AC
- AFUE 90+ furnace
- Gas tankless hot water, EF 0.8+
- Tight ducts (Mastic, 5% Leakage), in conditioned space
- Energy Star Appliances
- 1.5 kW_{DC} PV System
- BA QA (moisture control, air quality, etc.)

Estimated cost increase relative to standard home^{2,3}: +\$10.00-\$13.00/ft²

Notes:

1. Equivalent packages may be substituted, based on specific builder preferences
2. Does not include costs associated with builder/contractor training and changes in business practices.
3. Incremental costs will depend on current builder practice

Estimated Annual Costs: Neutral Cost Target

	Greensburg
Estimated Incremental First Cost Relative to Standard Practice	\$26,000
Annual Amortized Cost of Energy features (7%, 30Year mortgage ¹)	\$1386
Annual Utility Bill Savings	\$1386
Net Annual Cash Flow	\$0

(2000 ft², 2-story, 16% window to floor area ratio), unconditioned basement

¹ Assumes 28% marginal tax bracket and includes present value of future replacements of equipment over 30 year life of mortgage.

BigHorn



Cambria



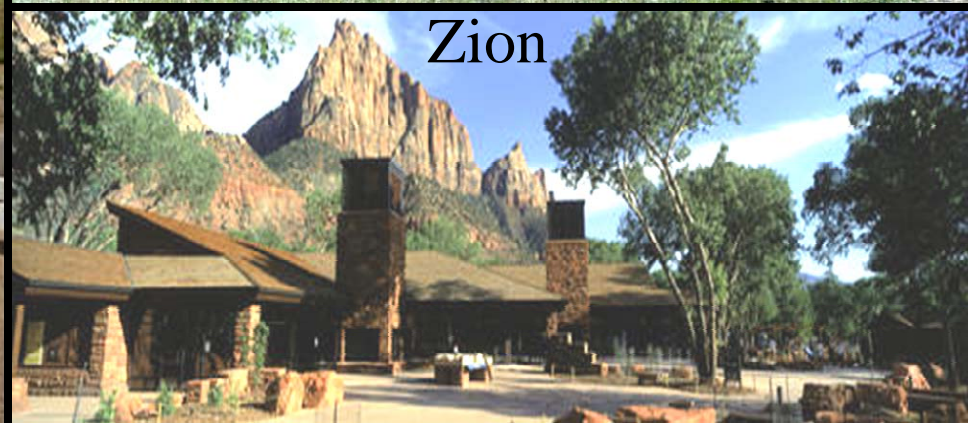
Oberlin



Chesapeake



Zion



Site EUI
kBtu/ft²·yr
(MJ/m²·yr)

100.0
(1,135)

Where we are today

Code

Case Study Buildings:

CBF 40 (457)

Big Horn 40 (449)

Cambria 37 (418)

Oberlin 30 (338)

TTF 29 (324)

Zion 27 (307)

50.0
(568)

25.0
(284)

0.0

90 (1020)

79.2 (900)

70.7 (803)

40.3 (458)

12.2 (139)

Existing commercial buildings (2003 CBECS)

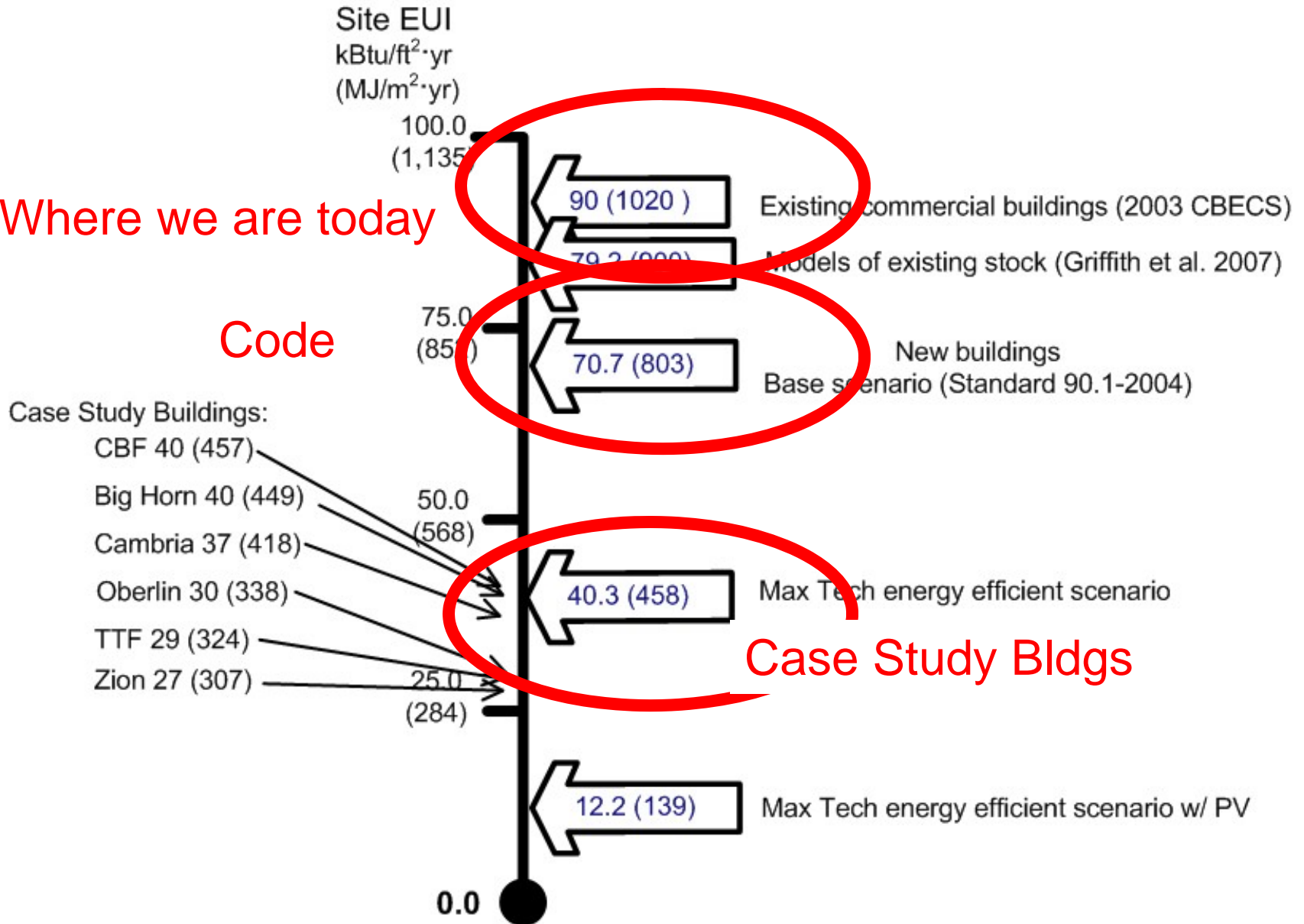
Models of existing stock (Griffith et al. 2007)

New buildings
Base scenario (Standard 90.1-2004)

Max Tech energy efficient scenario

Case Study Bldgs

Max Tech energy efficient scenario w/ PV



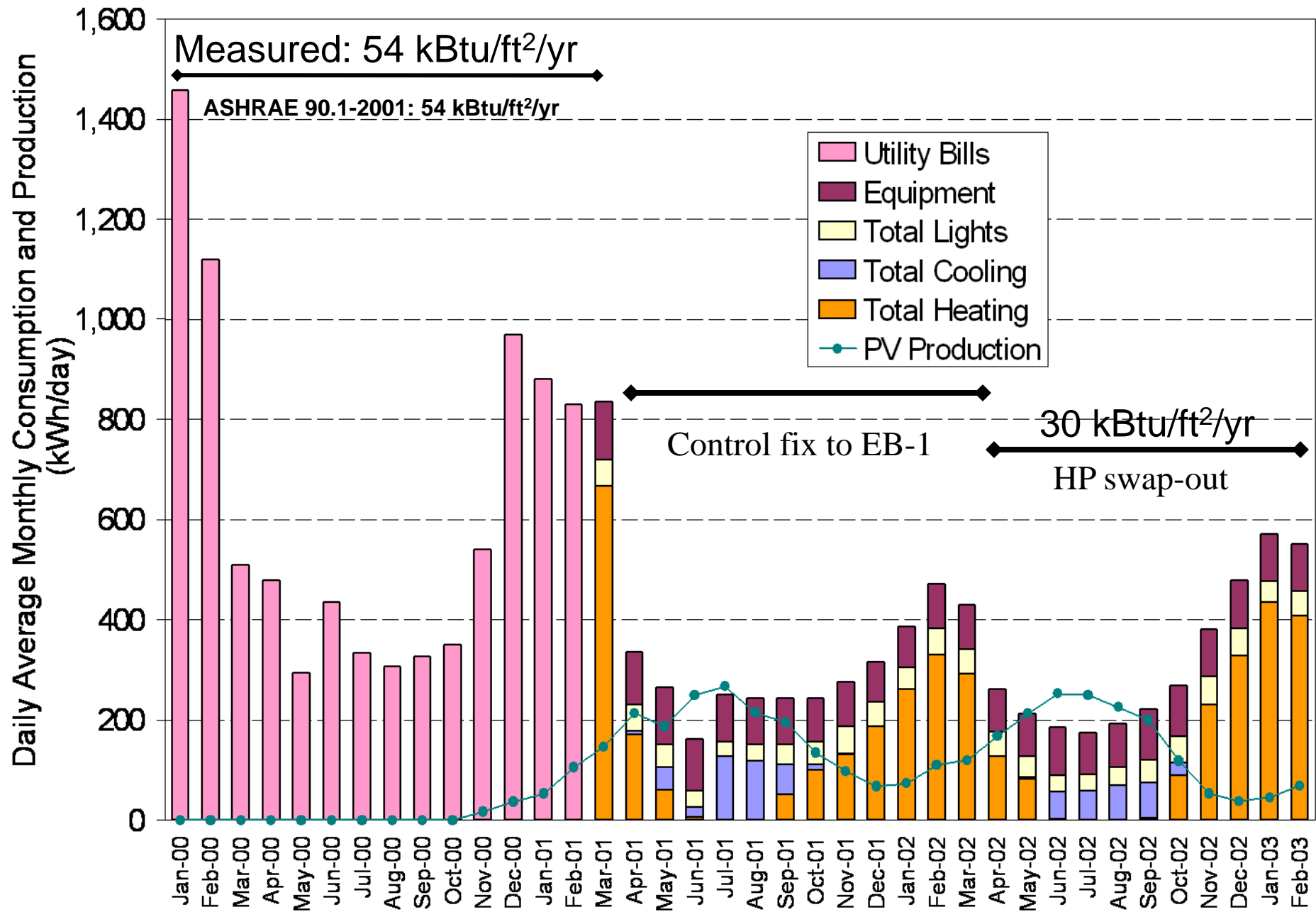
On the Path to Commercial ZEBs

Oberlin Lewis Center for Environmental Studies



- 14,000 ft² Classroom and Offices
- 60 kW PV
- Daylighting
- Natural Ventilation
- Ground Source Heat Pump

Oberlin Before & After Fixes

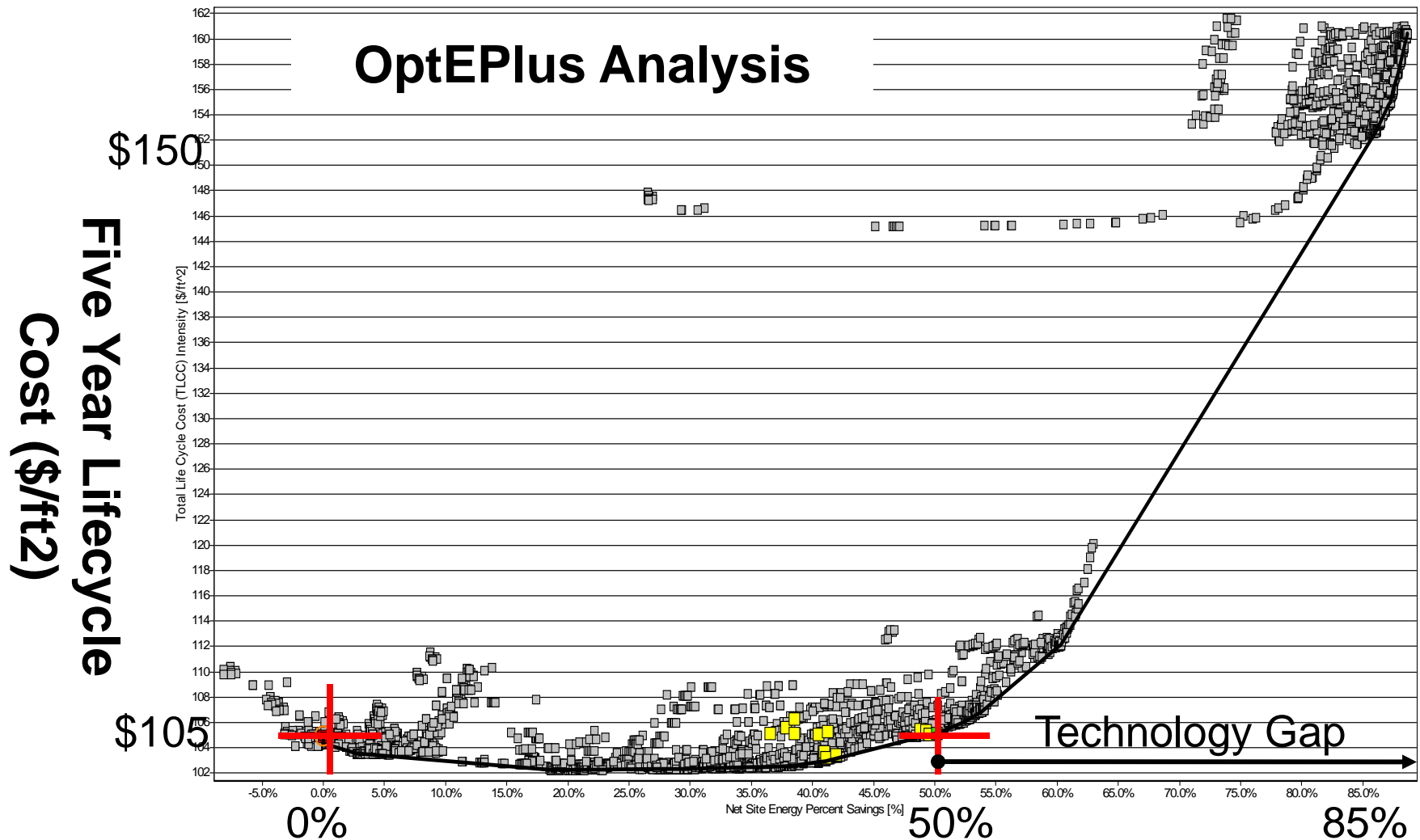




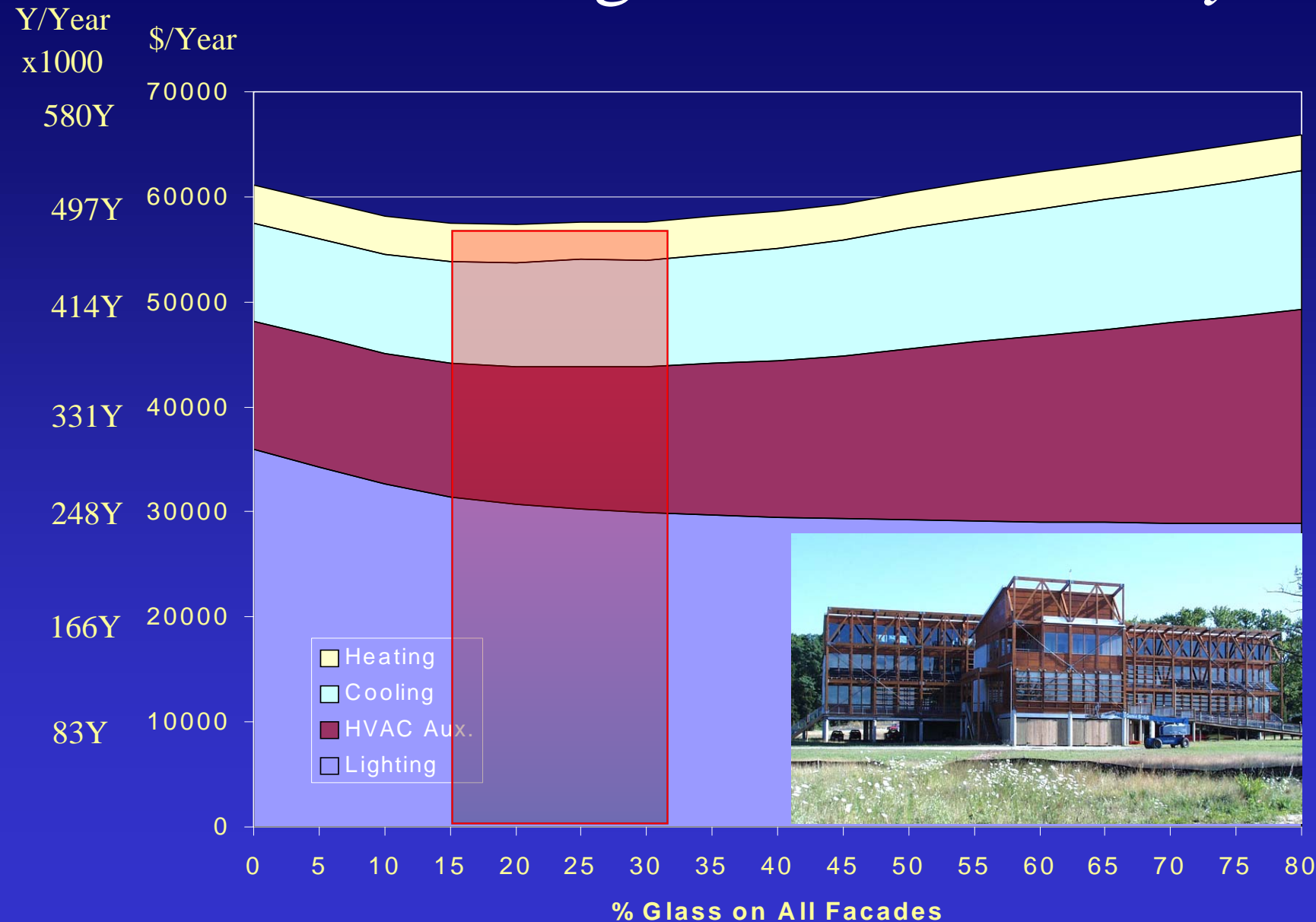
Oberlin PV Carport



Mid Size Retail Box, Boulder, CO



Low-E Glazing - *Economic Analysis*





Signature Center Denver West



Lessons: Get an A&E that uses Energy Design Process

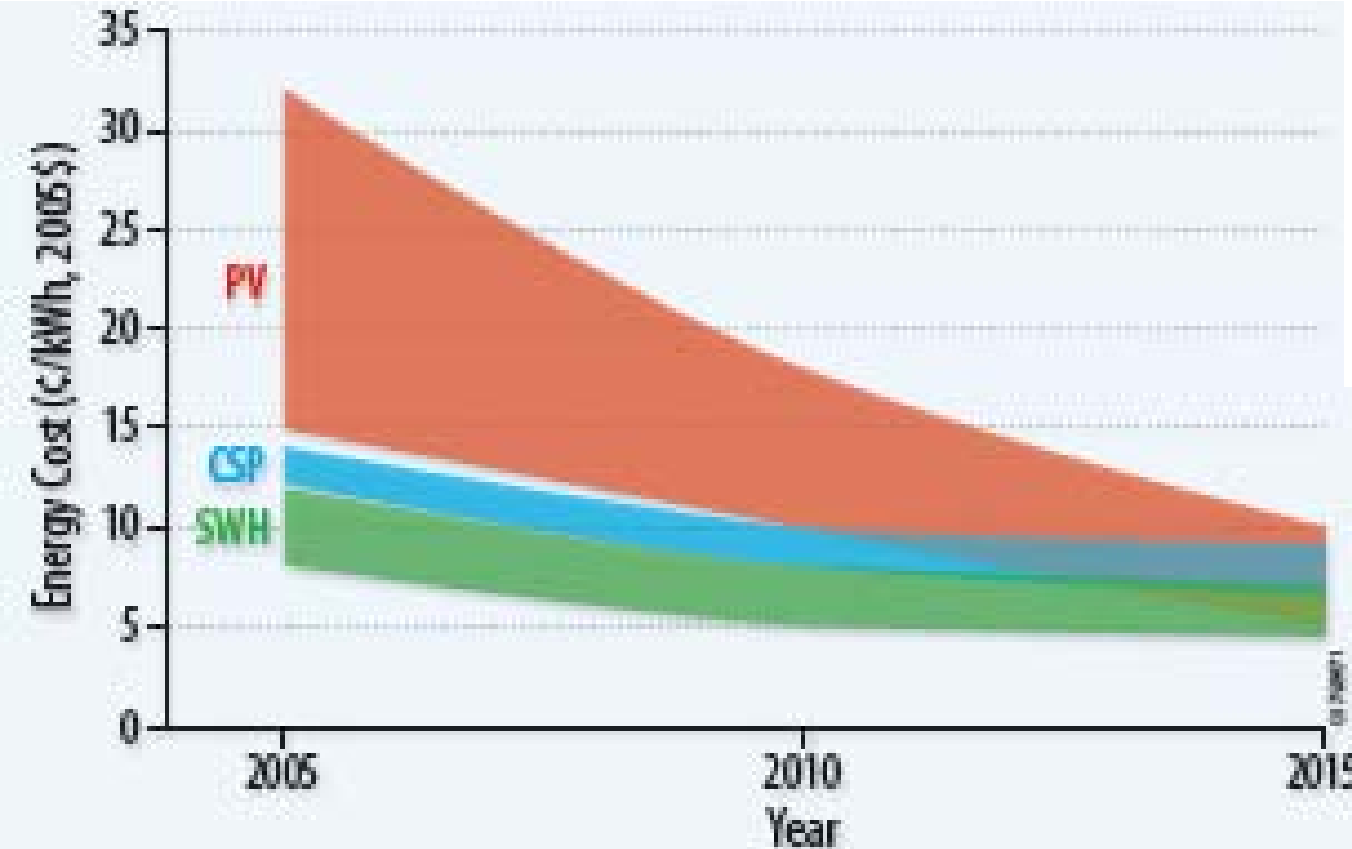
- In house energy modeling or consultant
- Energy simulation used early and often throughout design process
- Charettes: whole design team in sync
- Commissioning: pre and post occupancy
 - Innovative system controls and interactions will take awhile to perfect
- Beware of A&Es who use daylighting as a license to glaze!
- Use “aesthetic” budget to pay for architectonic energy features

How to Achieve ZEB...

1. Envelope and Orientation to Reduce Loads
 - Well Insulated roofs, walls, floors, windows (with shading)
2. Envelope and Orientation to Meet Loads
 - Daylighting
 - Passive Solar Heating, Trombe walls
 - Natural Ventilation
 - Cool Towers
3. Lighting design to utilize day-lighting
4. Plug loads
 - Design vs. owner loads
5. Climate specific HVAC designed for the remaining loads
6. Commissioning (making sure the building works)
7. Metering and evaluation
8. Make it Simple
9. Site Specific Renewable generation within footprint, site, off-site
10. Small amounts of RECs

Where are we now?

Solar Technology



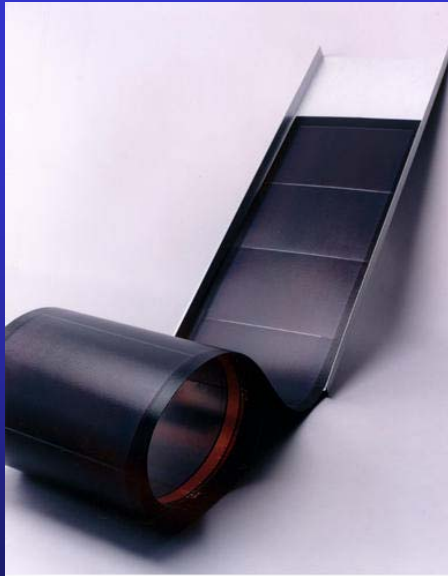
SAI Research Targets



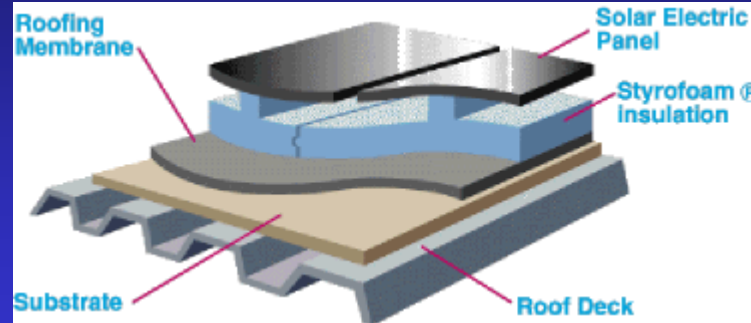
BIPV Product Examples



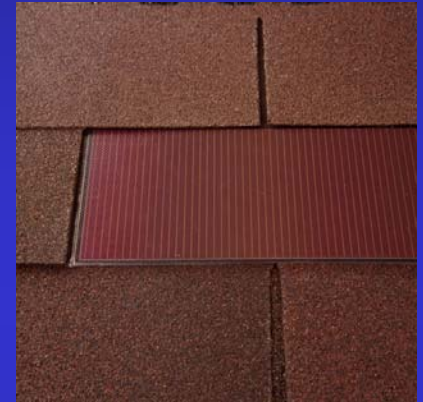
Flexible roof-top PV shingles



Building-integrated PV metal roofing modules



PowerGuard® system

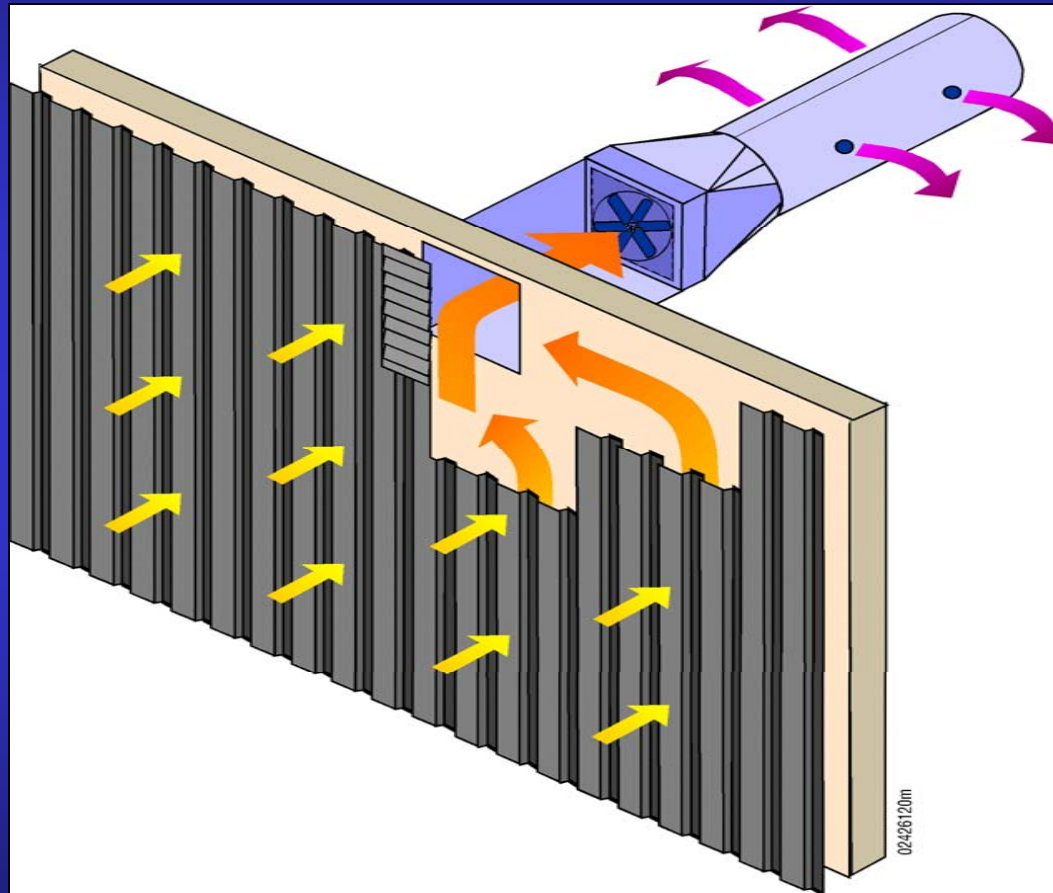


Light, flexible PV roofing shingle for direct rooftop mounting



PV roofing shingles

Solar Ventilation Preheating



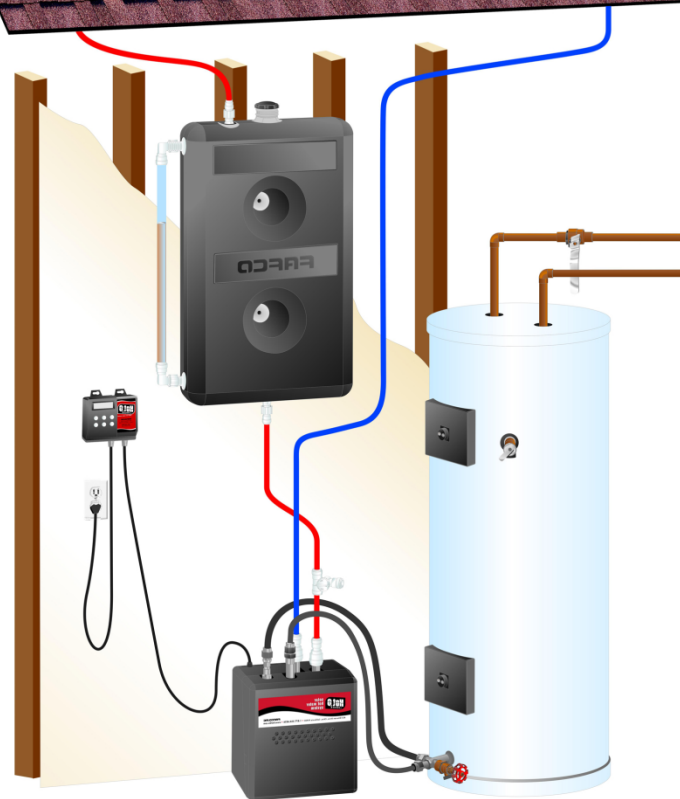
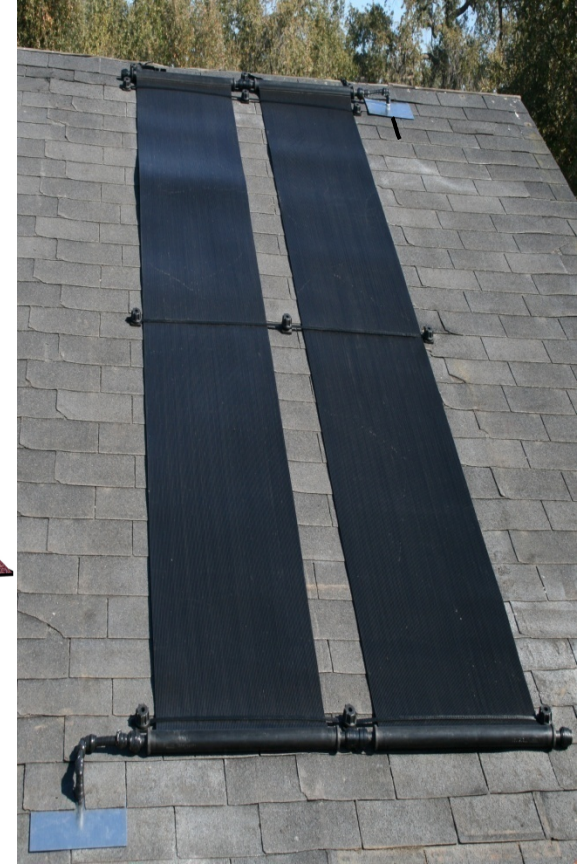
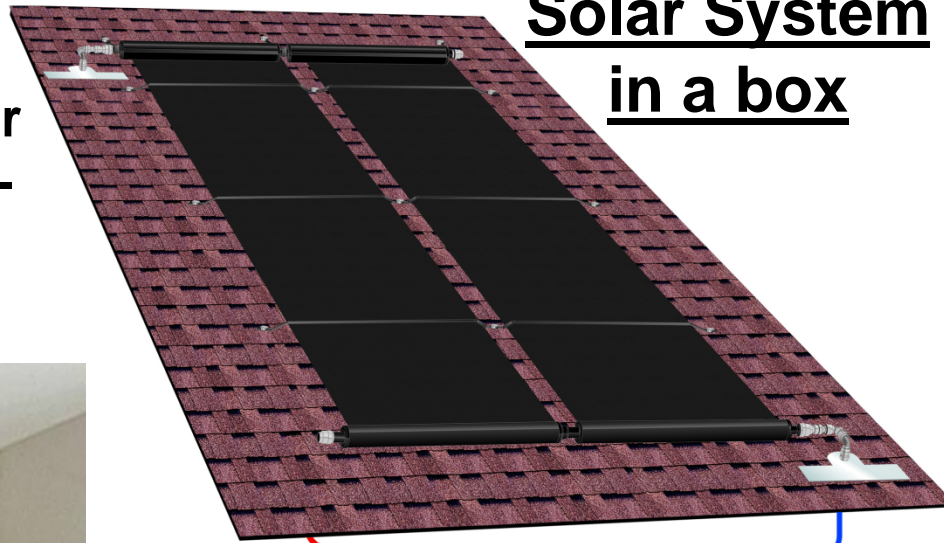
Federal Express -- Package Handling Denver, CO

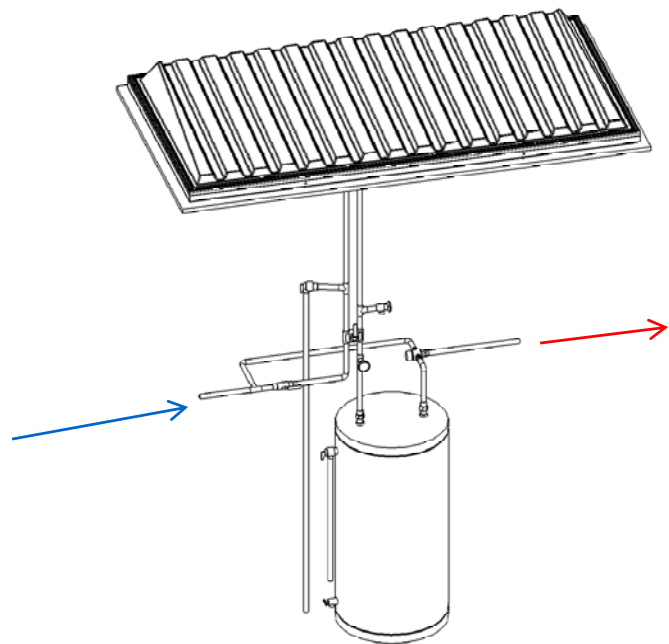
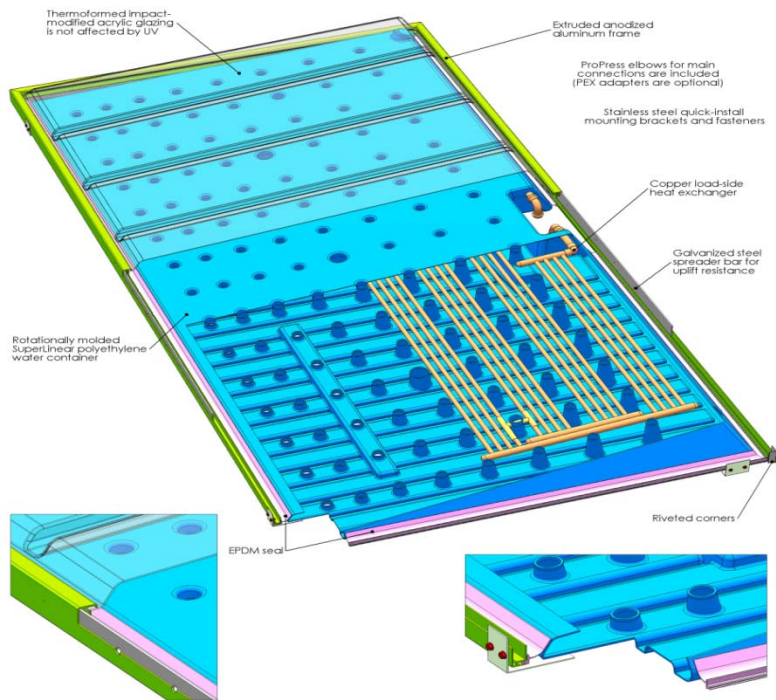


Collector Area:	5000 ft ²
Air Flow:	45,000 cfm
Heating Fuel:	natural gas

Solar System in a box

**FAFCO polymer
unglazed drain-
back solar hot
water system**



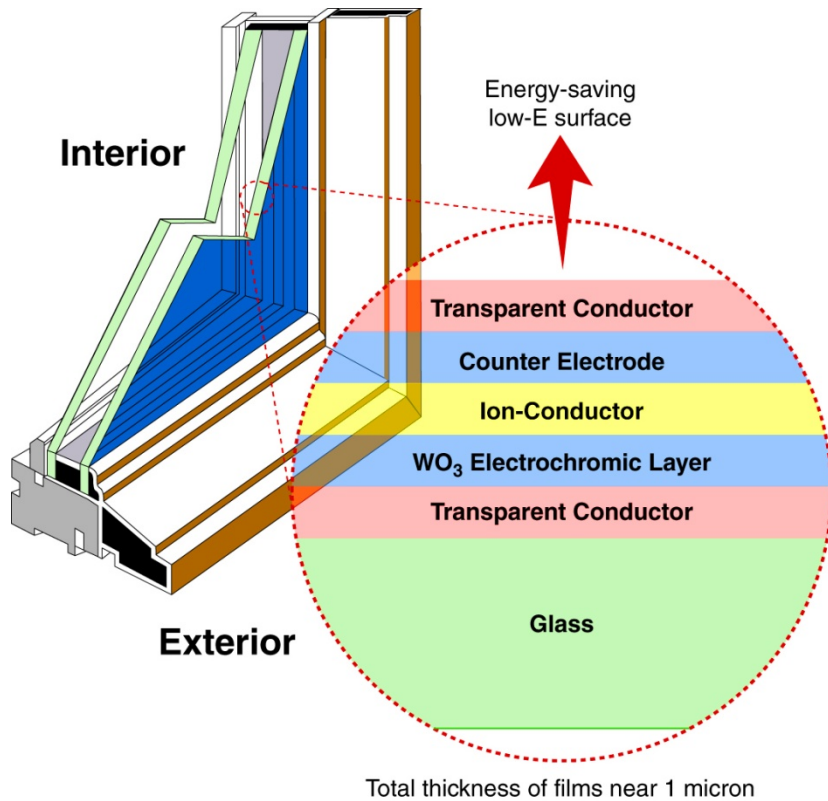




SunEarth / PVT Solar Combined PV/Thermal Array



Electrochromic Windows



It's not smoke. It involves
some mirrors. We can do
it if we have the national
will!



End

