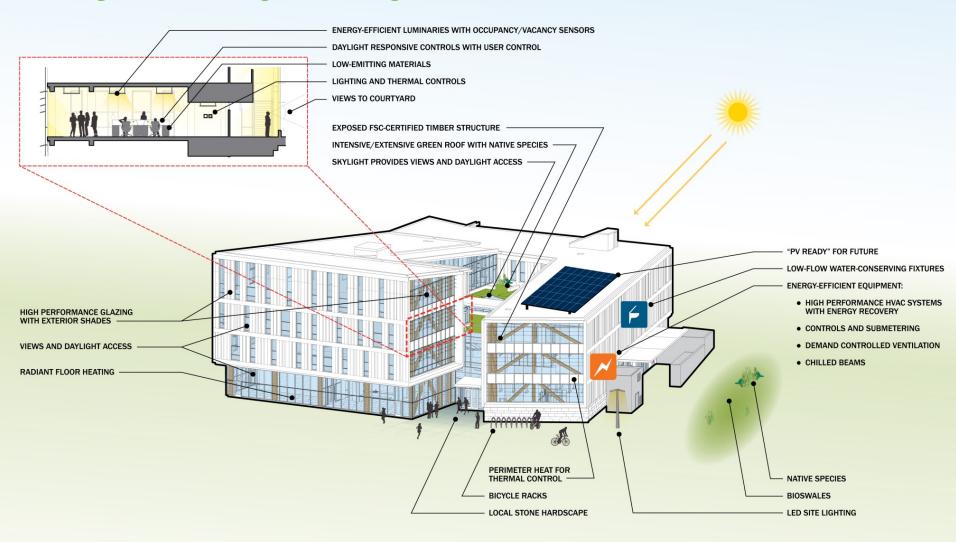
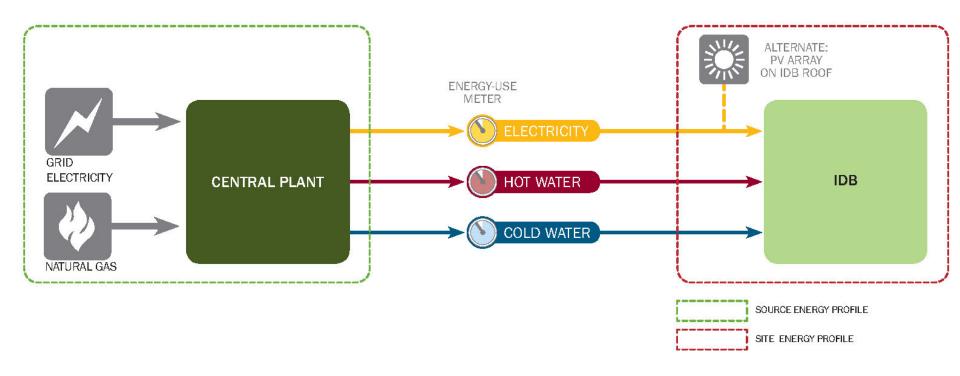
Integrated Design Building

Amherst, MA Leers Weinzapfel Associates

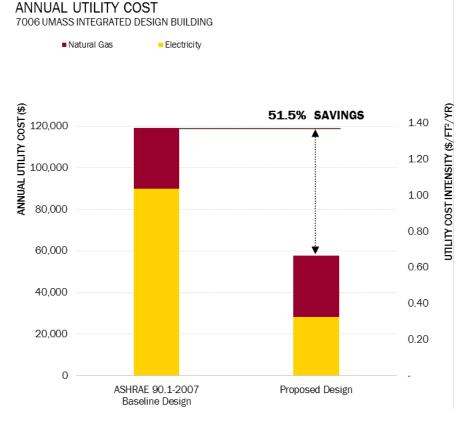
Integrated Design Strategies



Energy Distribution



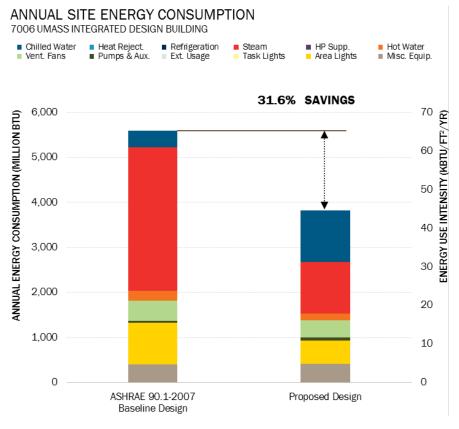
60% CD Energy Model Results LEED Modeling Methodology



CD Model:

For LEED, when connected to a District Thermal Energy plant, modeling methodology Option 2 demonstrates cost savings and accounts for Central Plant efficiencies.

60% CD Energy Model Results LEED Modeling Methodology



CD Model: EUI 44.9 kBtu/sf/yr

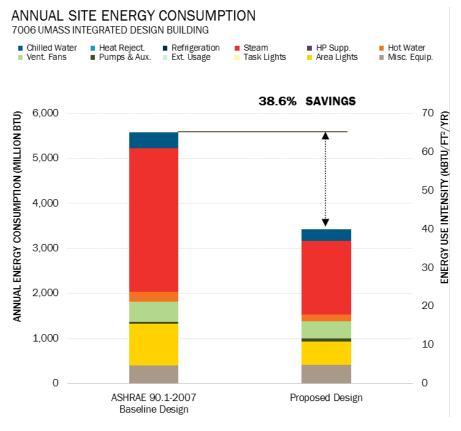
Site Energy Consumption accounts for **metered chilled water and steam energy** for building operators to compare actual building energy against the predicted energy consumption (good for M&V purposes).

These are fundamentally not apples-to-apples.

(this is the correct modeling methodology for LEED, but not a true picture of site energy consumption; it doesn't account for the efficiency of energy generation)



60% CD Energy Model Results Adjusted Methodology



Adjusted Graph: EUI 40.3 kBtu/sf/yr

Baseline EUI: 65.7 kBtu/sf/yr

Site Energy Consumption, adjusted from Steam & Chilled Water (Mbtu) to **Electricity & Natural Gas** (kWh), accounts for the efficiency of energy generation at Central Plant.

This is a better, apples-to-apples comparison.

Assumes LEED minimum (conservative!) central plant efficiencies:

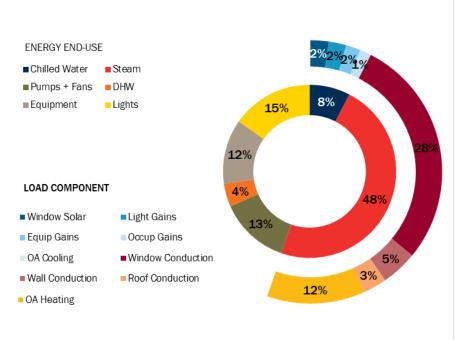
- Boiler Plant efficiency: 70%
- Chilled Water COP: 4.4



60% CD Energy Model Results Adjusted Methodology

SITE ENERGY USE CHARACTERIZATION

7006 IDB - PROPOSED BUILDING



Key Components, Proportional breakdown:

Wall Conduction

Roof Conduction

Window Conduction

Outdoor Air Heating

Window Solar

Light Gains

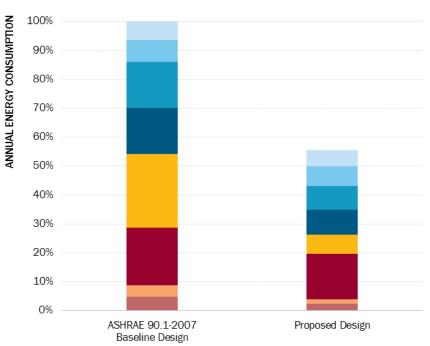


60% CD Energy Model Results Adjusted Methodology

ANNUAL SITE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

7006 UMASS INTEGRATED DESIGN BUILDING





Load Component Breakdown

Increase in energy savings over Baseline:

Wall Conduction	49%
Roof Conduction	61%
Window Conduction	22%
Outdoor Air Heating	74%
Window Solar	46%
Light Gains	47%



Challenges, but Realities

Climate

• Zone 5, energy-intensive climate. Heating-dominated: window conduction is a primary energy driver for any building in this climate.

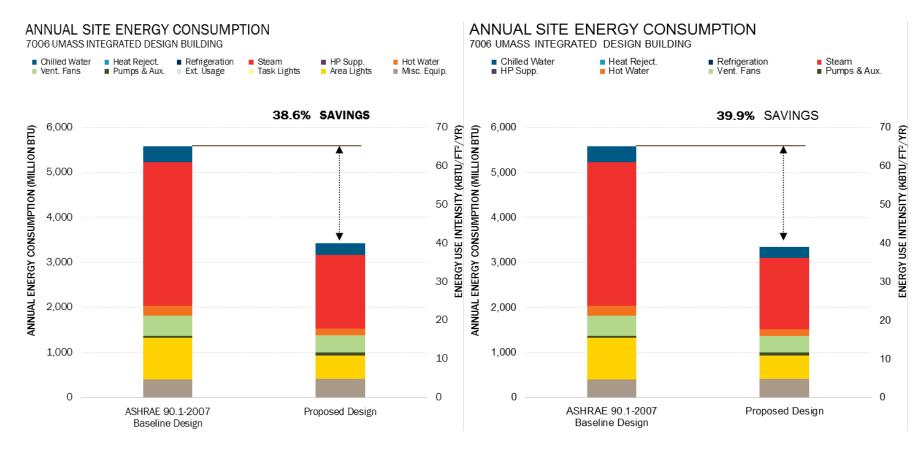
Orientation & Site Footprint

Corresponds to (restricted by) North Pleasant Avenue & Arts building.

Occupancy Schedules

Building is occupied ~ 16 hours/day & weekend occupancy.

No Glazing in Courtyard Adjusted Methodology, Sensitivity Test



Proposed Design

(EUI 40.3 kBtu/sf/yr)

No Glazing at Courtyard

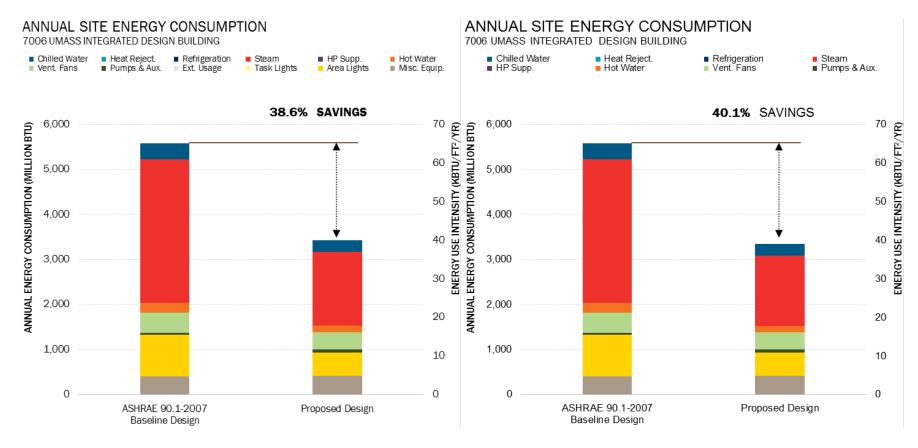
1.3% better

(EUI 39.4 kBtu/sf/yr)



No Glazing at "Tube Ends"

Adjusted Methodology, Sensitivity Test



Proposed Design

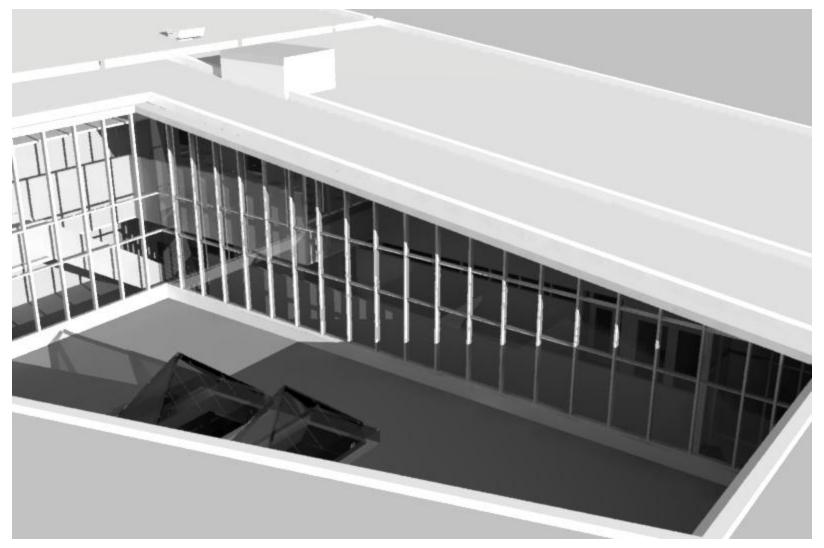
(EUI 40.3 kBtu/sf/yr)

No Glazing at "Tube Ends"

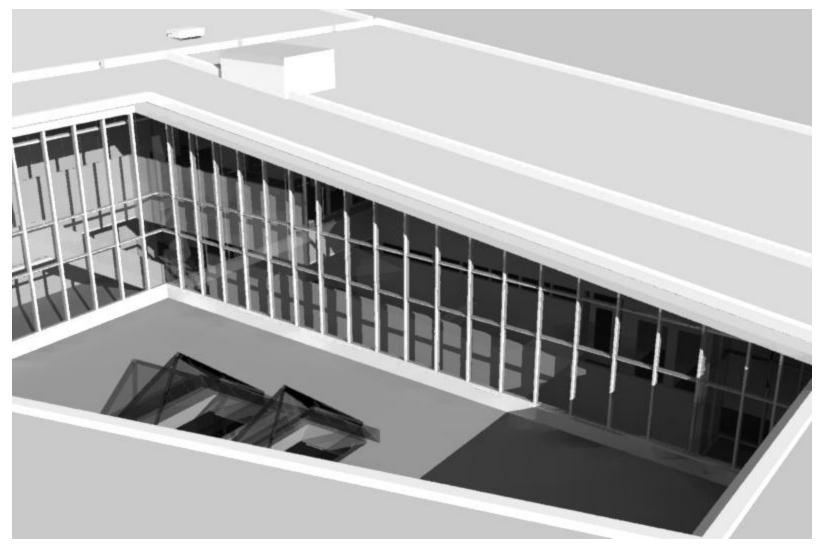
1.5% better

(EUI 39.3 kBtu/sf/yr)

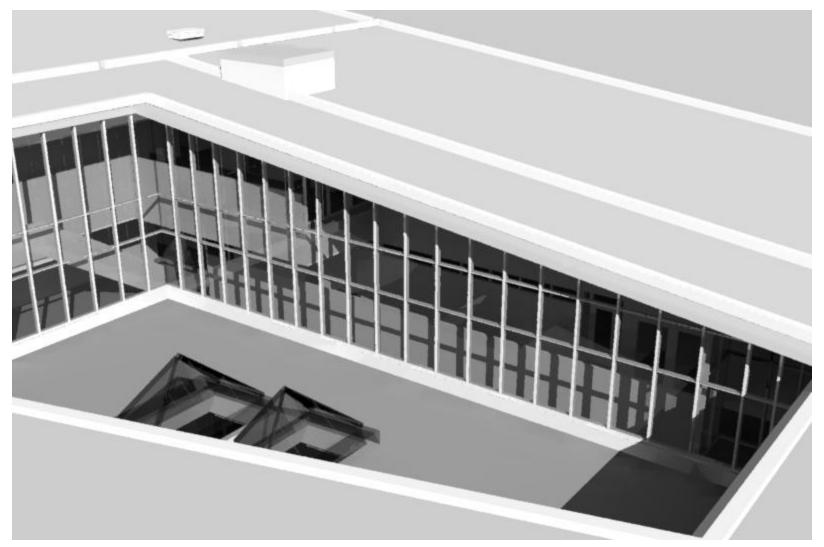




Equinox 7am

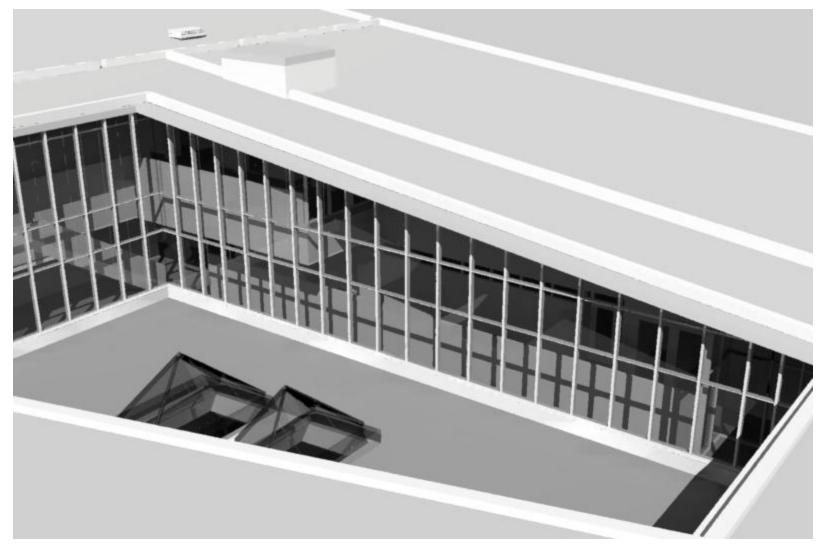


Equinox 8am



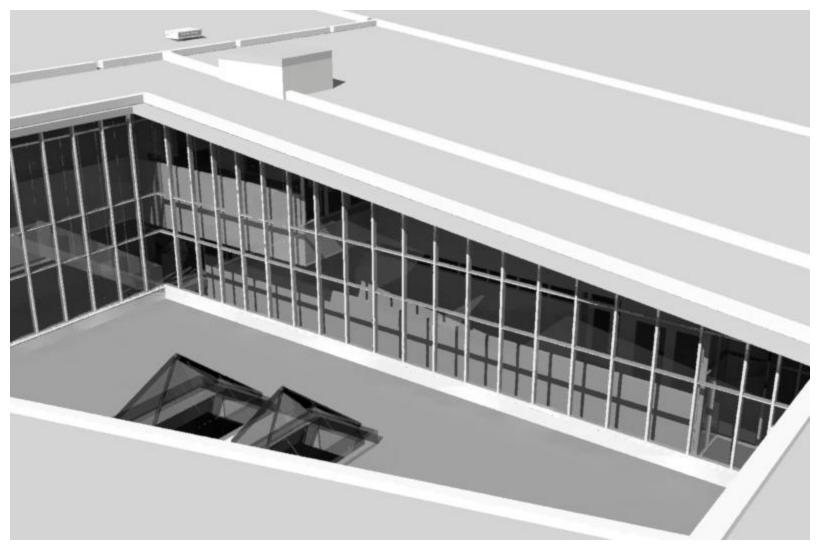
Equinox 9am



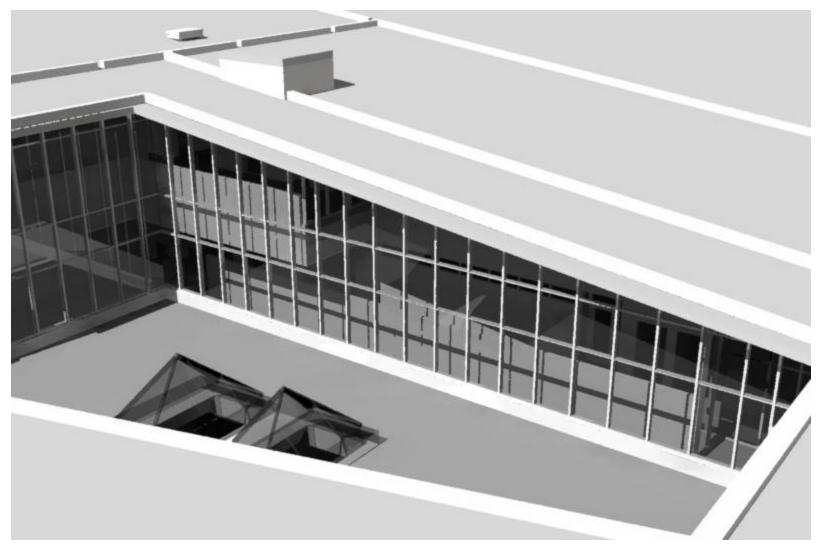


Equinox 10am

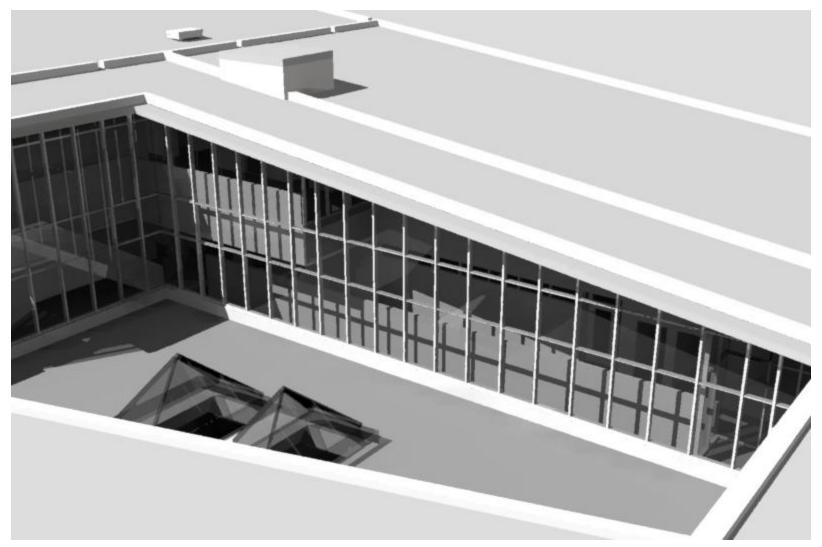




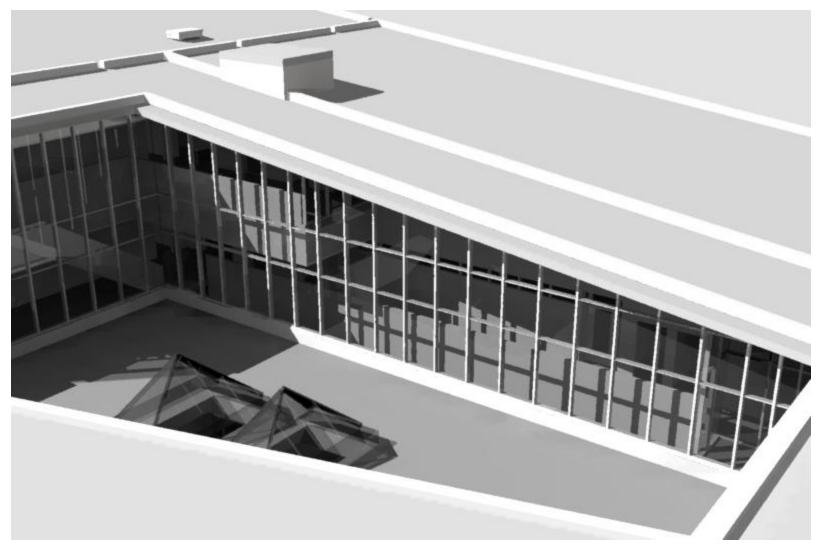
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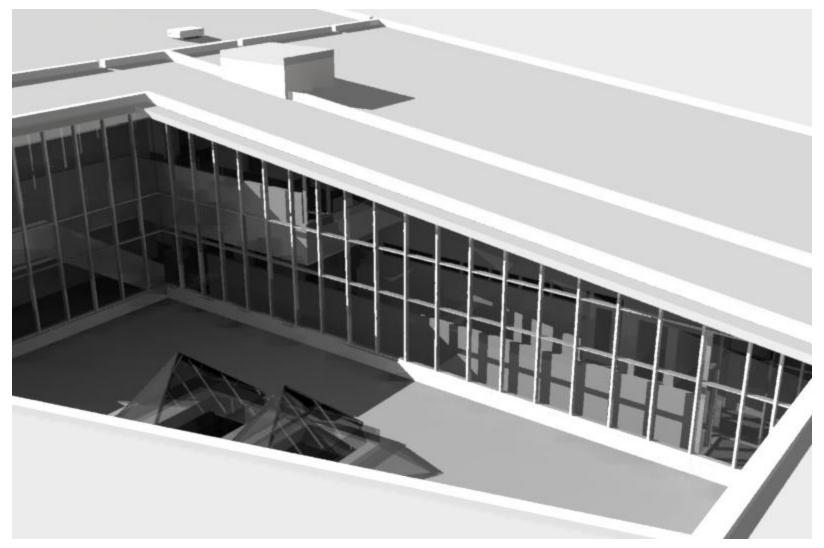
Equinox 12pm



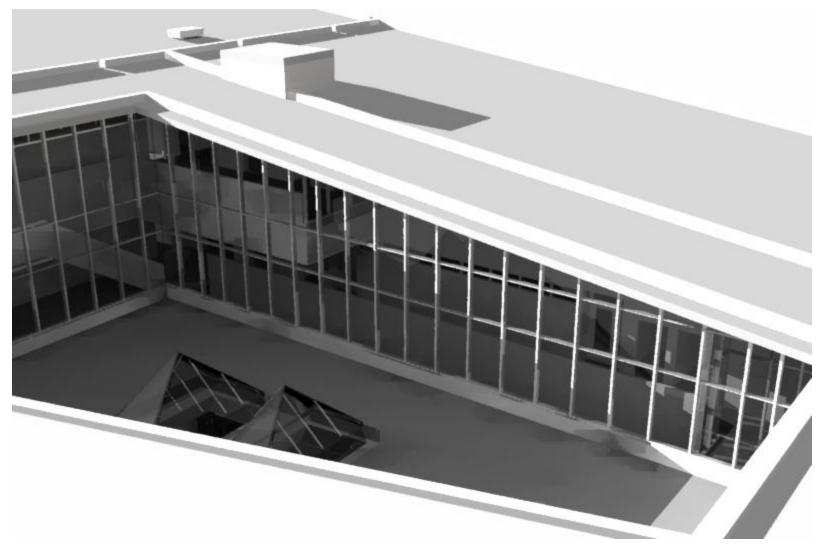
Equinox 1pm



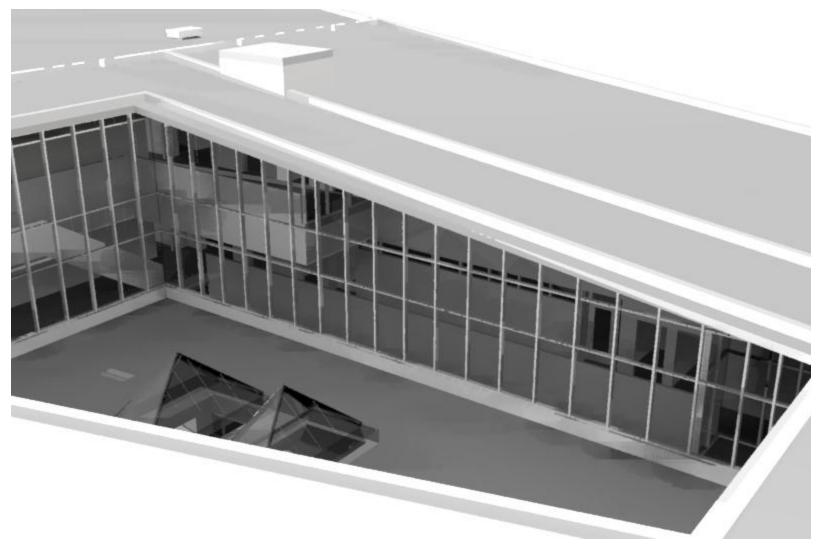
Equinox 2pm



Equinox 3pm

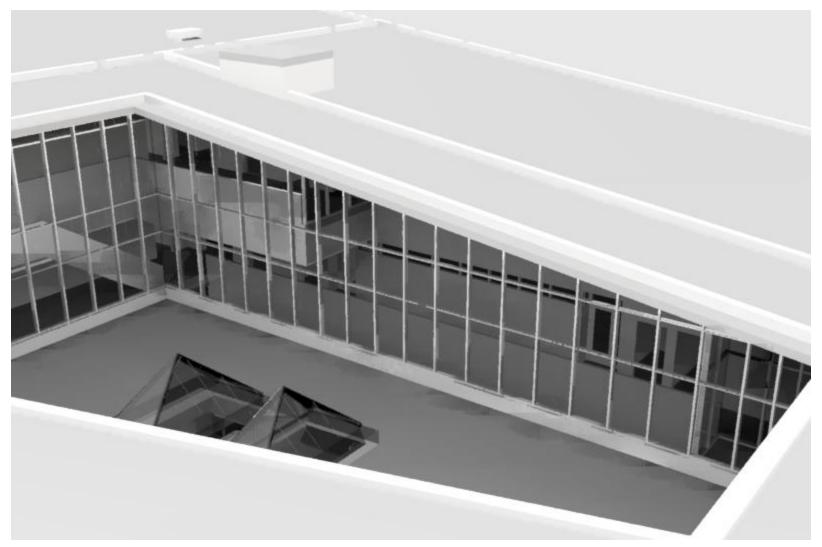


Equinox 4pm



Equinox 5pm





Equinox 6pm



Equinox 7am



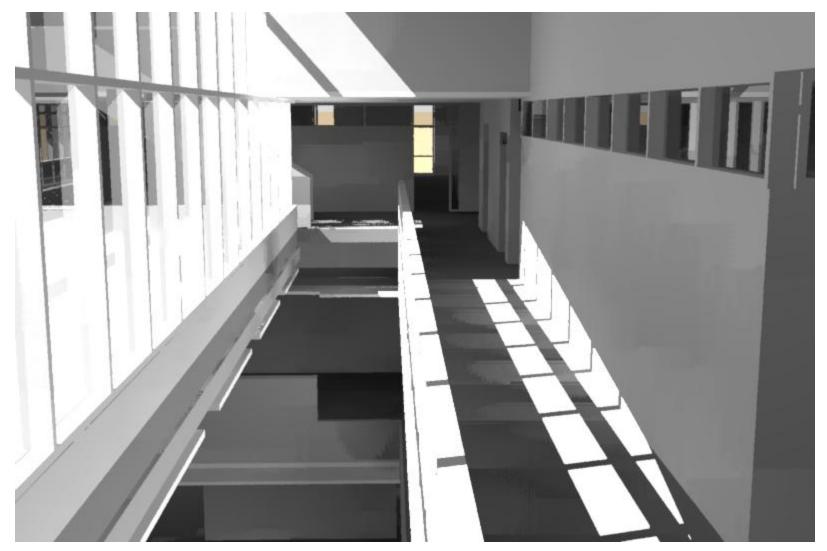
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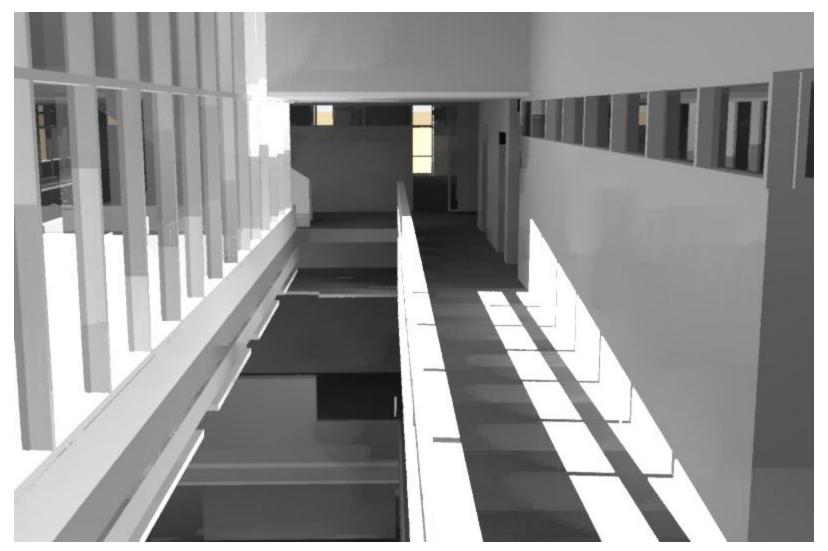
Equinox 9am



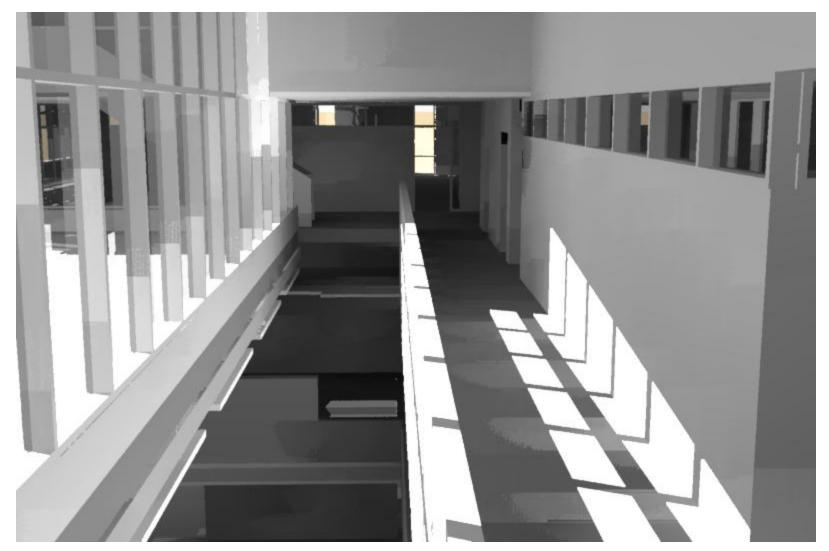
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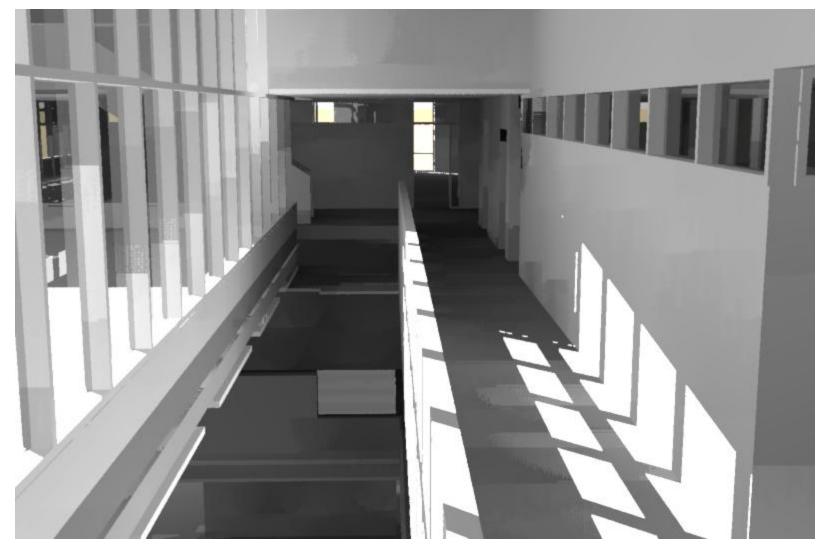
Equinox 11am



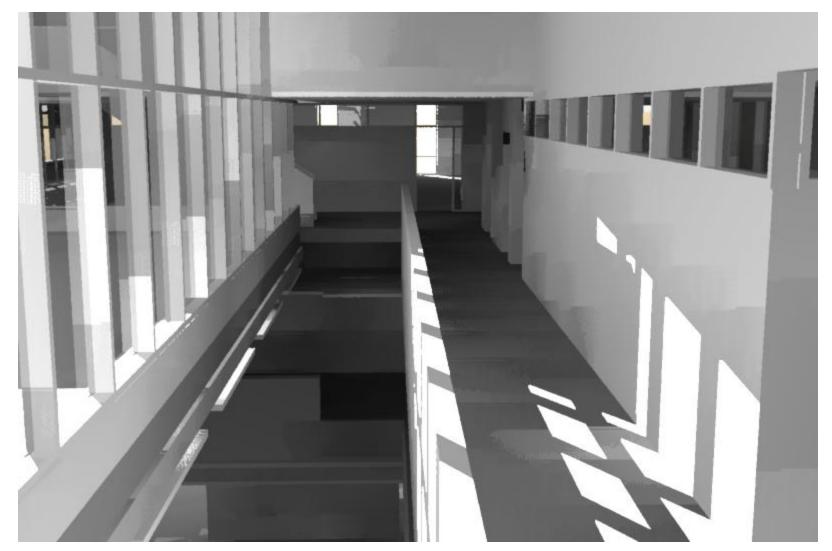
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Equinox 1pm



Equinox 2pm



Equinox 3pm

Daylight Visualizations



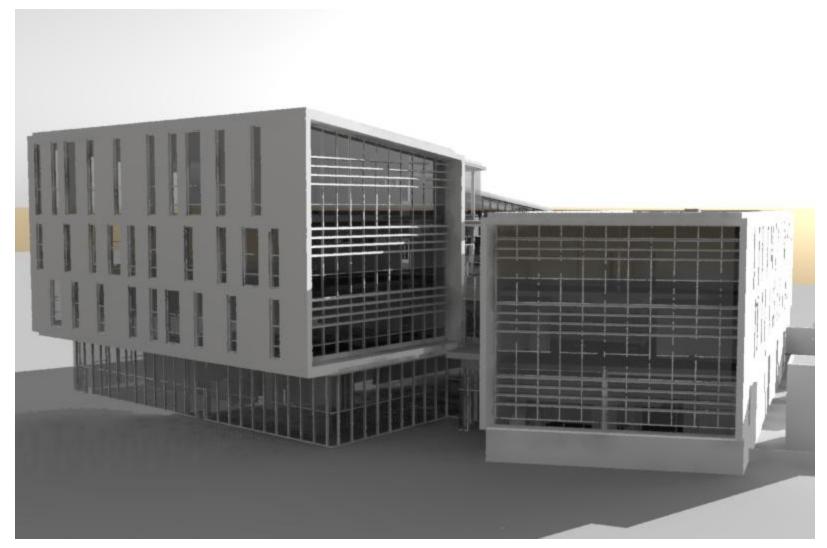
Equinox 4pm



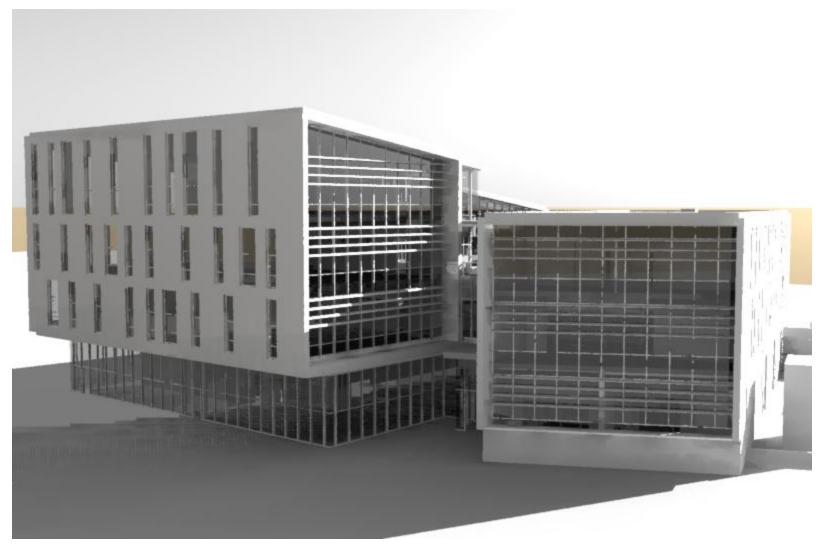
Equinox 5pm



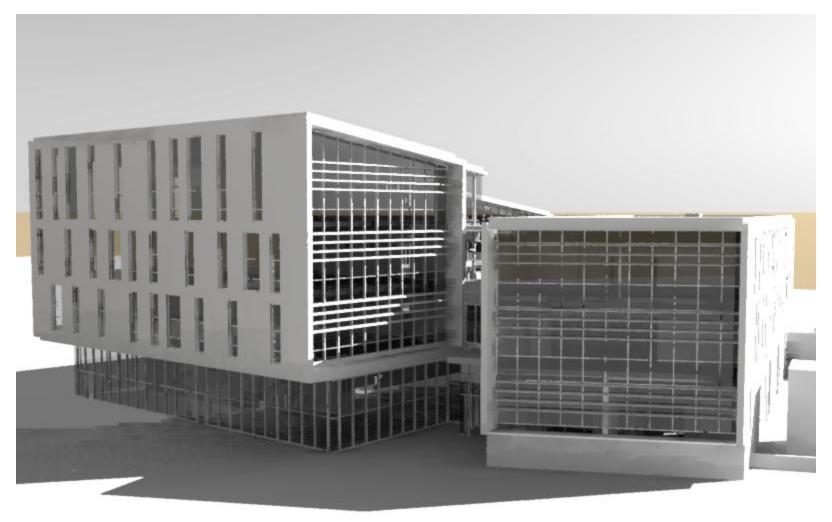
Equinox 6pm



Equinox 7am



Equinox 8am



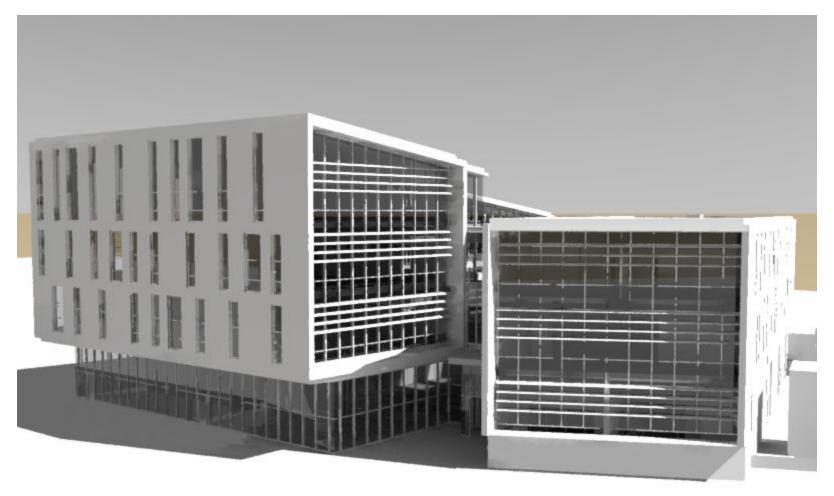
Equinox 9am





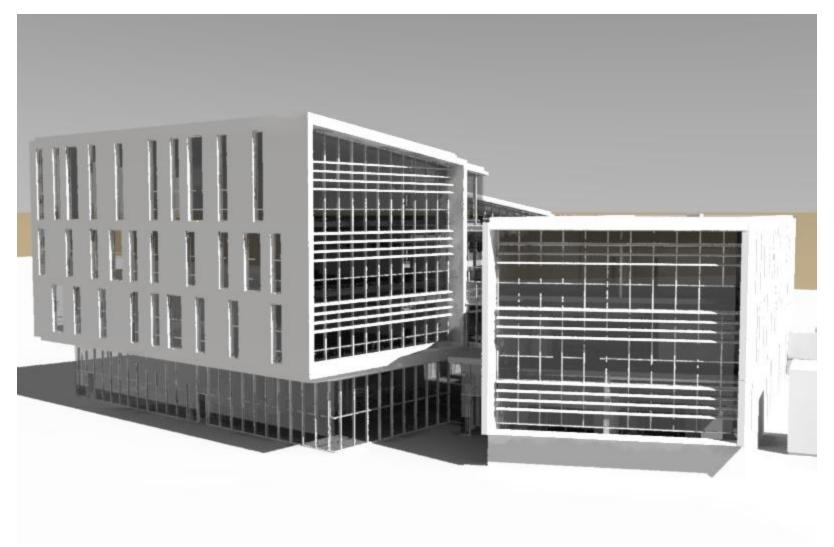
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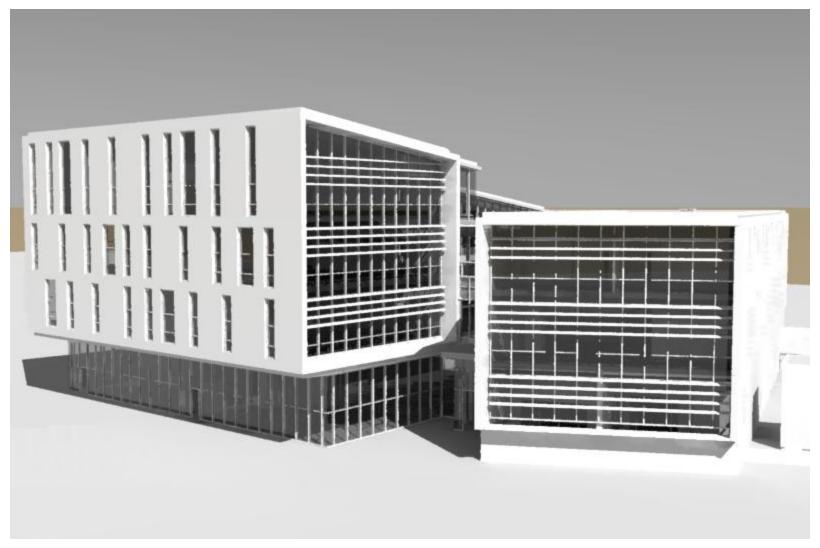
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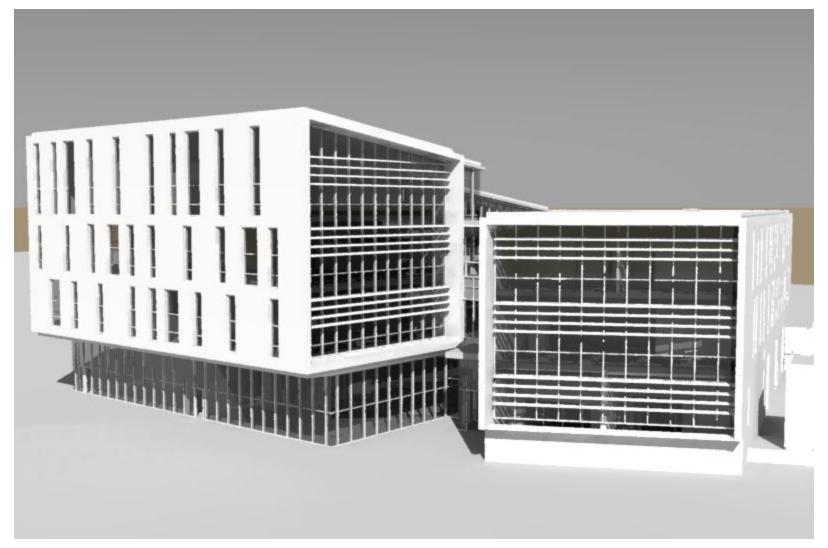


Equinox 12pm

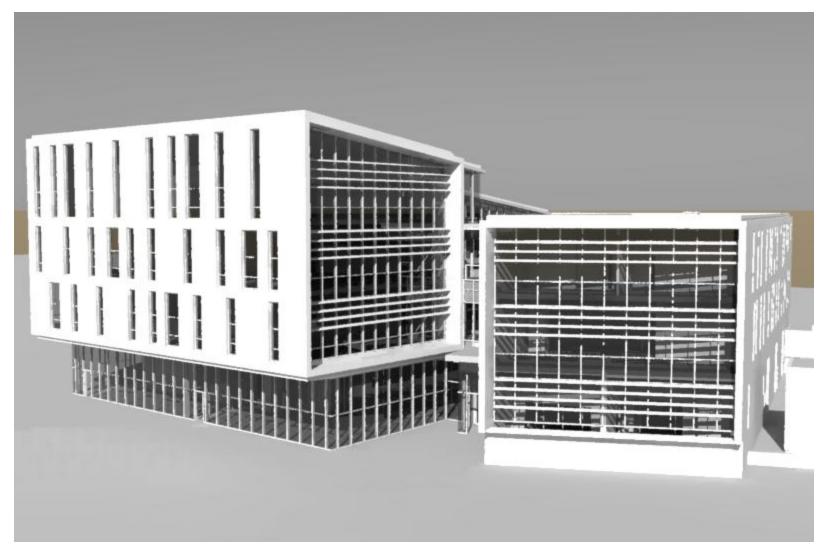
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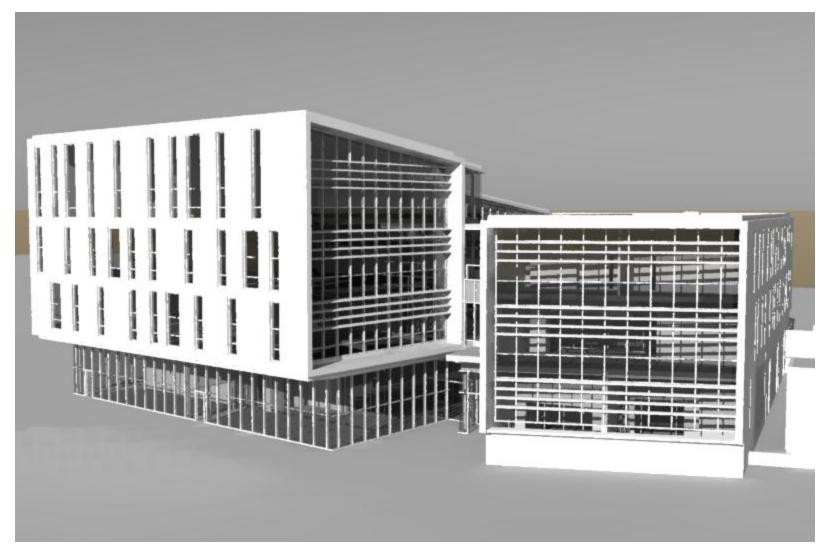
Equinox 1pm



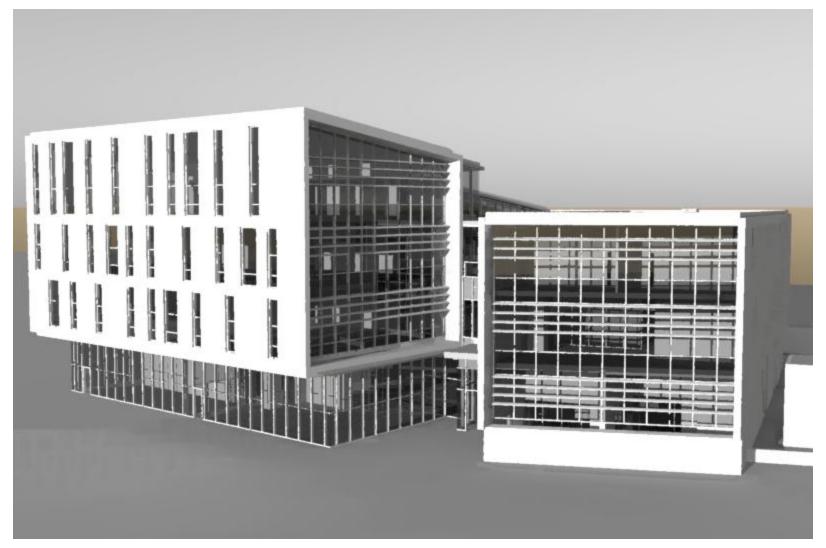
Equinox 2pm



Equinox 3pm



Equinox 4pm



Equinox 5pm



Equinox 6pm