

### **Building Information Modeling**

- Energy Modeling, Lifecycle Energy Usage & Cost Analysis

### EcoBuild/AEC-ST S600 May 22, 2008 L.A. Presented By Christopher Rippingham, DPR Construction, Inc. Moderated By Andy Fuhrman, OSCRE Americas, Inc.



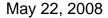
# Agenda

- **§** What is energy modeling
- § How is BIM incorporated
- § Process
- **§** Case Study Roche Project
- **§** Case Study DPR Sacramento Office
- § Software



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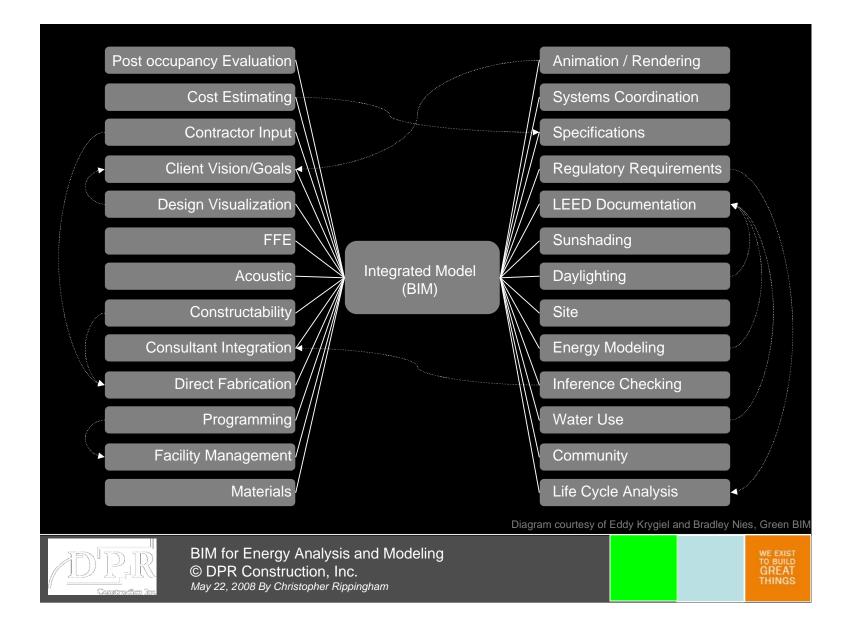
### When just 1% of a project's up front costs are spent ... up to 70% of it's life-cycle costs may have already been committed."

- Joseph Romm



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# Energy modeling is a design tool

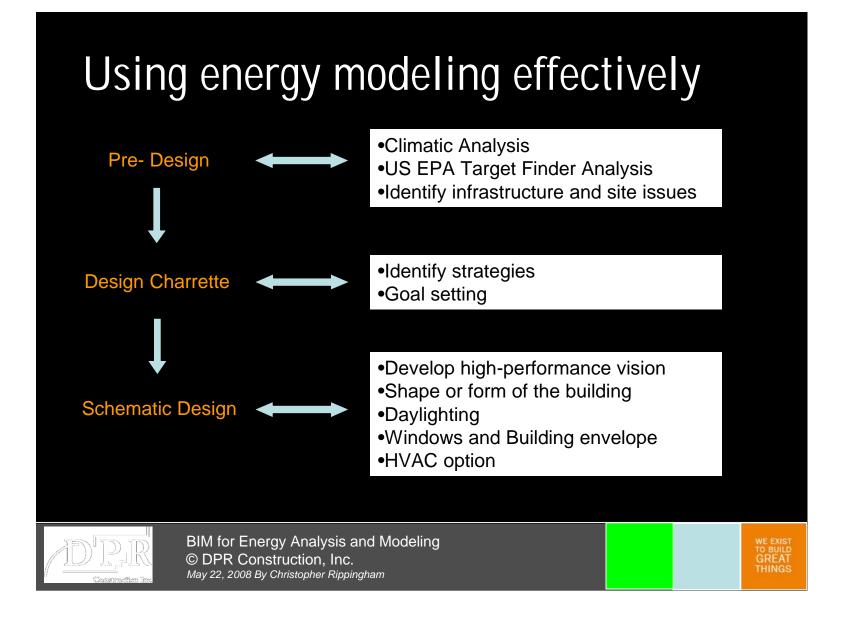
Insulation Construction Window type Window size Window treatments Building orientation Building shape Programming Lighting HVAC system type Heat recovery Fuels Specific product Operation schedules Natural ventilation

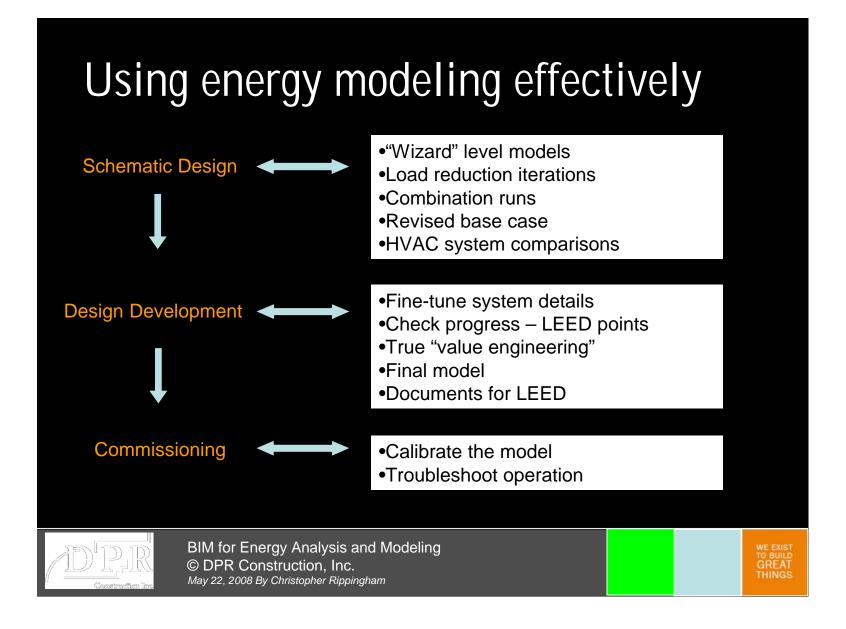


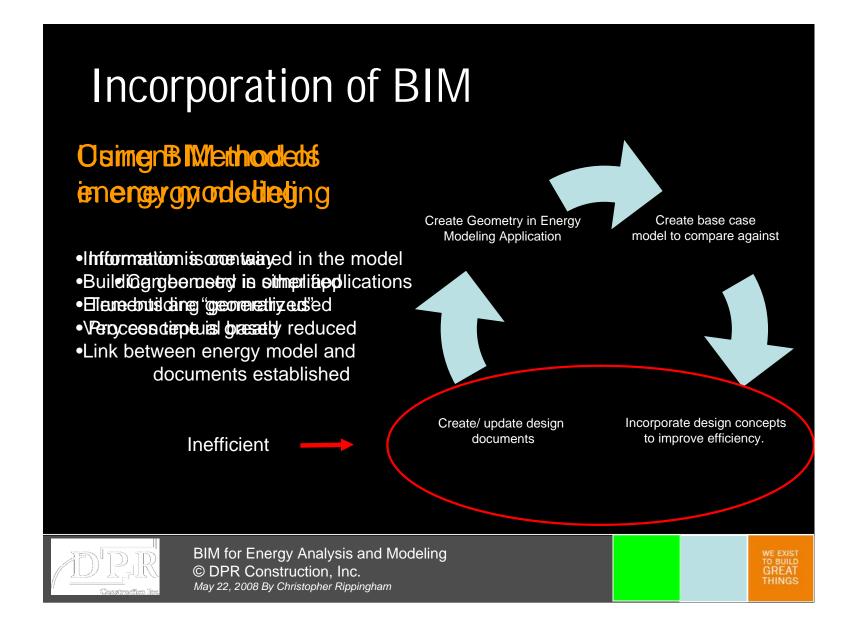
Energy use, demand, and cost Daylight levels Saving from daylight usage Thermal comfort Environmental impact



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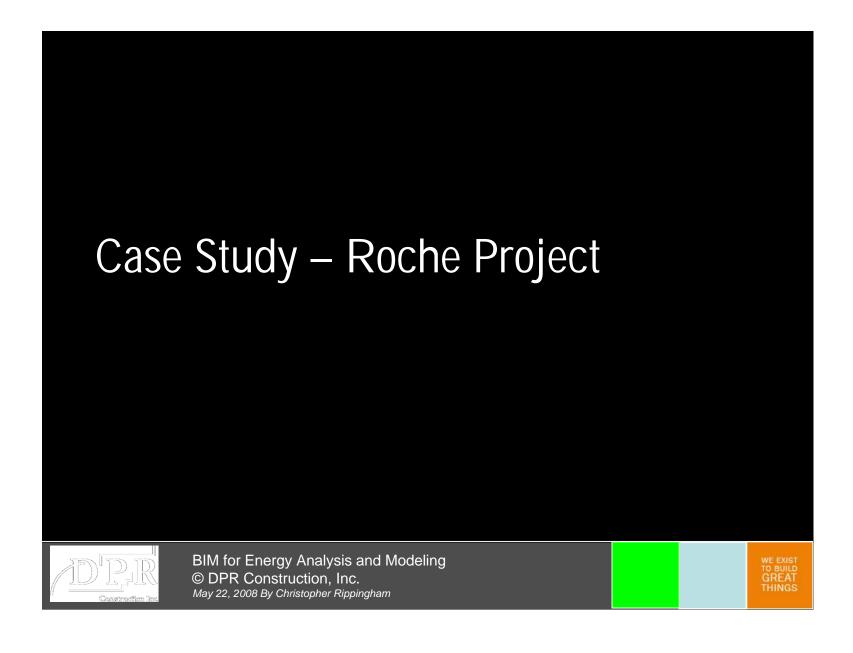




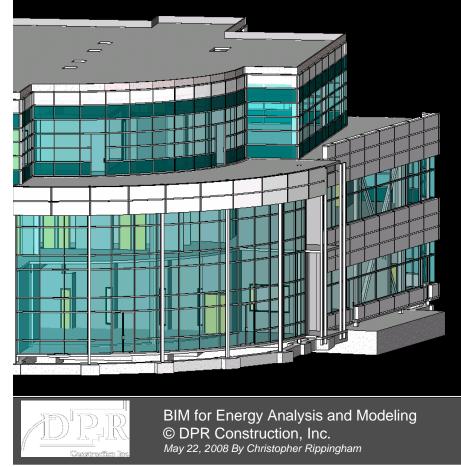
# **Energy Modeling Process**

- Step 1 Develop Goals for the Energy Modeling process
- Step 2 Develop Building Information Model to meet needs for energy analysis
- **§** Step 3 Gather data needed for energy analysis
- Step 4 Merge the BIM and data into an energy simulation program
- § Step 5 Generate predictive results for energy consumption





## Roche Project Background

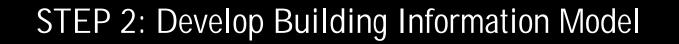


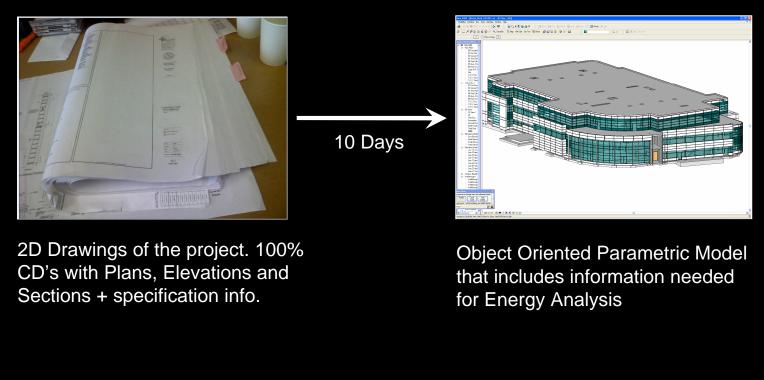
- § Project under construction in Bay Area
- § Office and Lab building
- S DPR developed the Building Information model using Revit from 100% CD's

### STEP 1 – Develop Goals

- § Roche project goals
  - Compare the energy use for the Roche project to the ASHRAE standards
  - Compare energy use for two different building orientations
  - Pilot the Energy Analysis software We selected Riuska from Olof Granlund of Finland after consulting with CIFE, Stanford



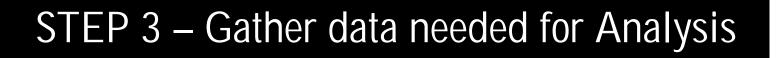






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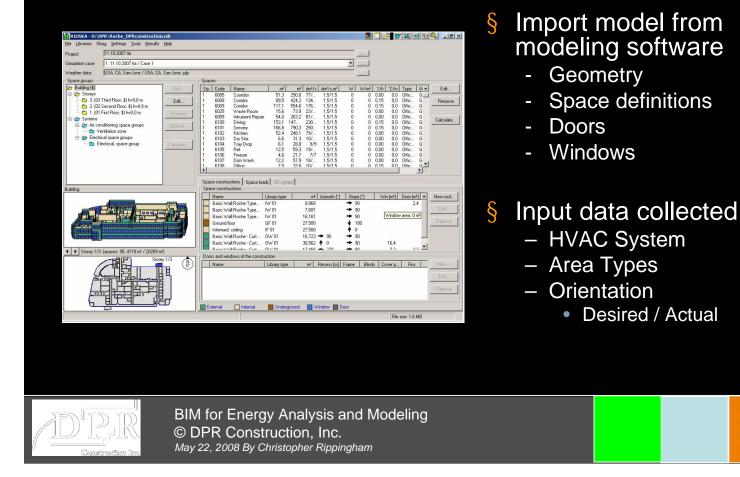


### § Type of data needed

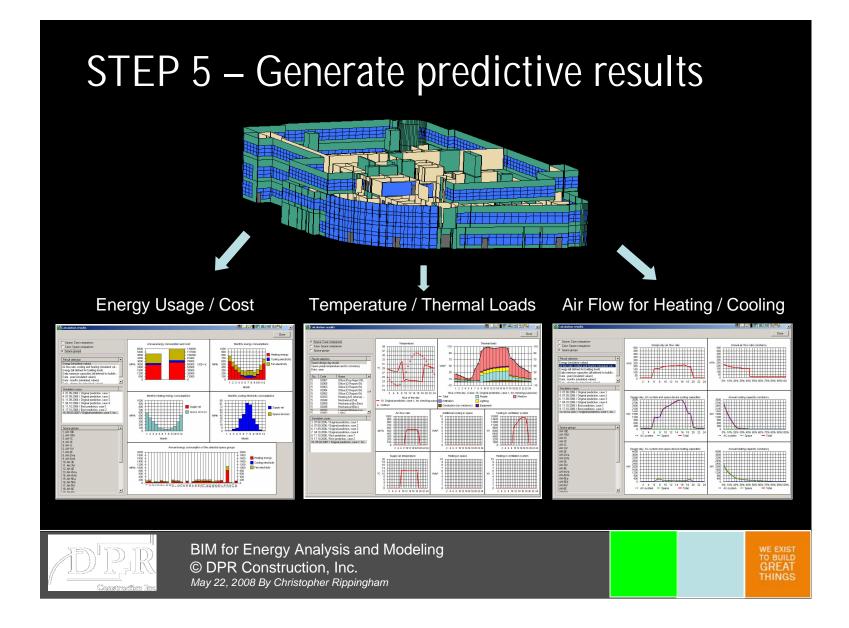
- Building occupancy loads (# of people)
- Lighting and equipment characteristics
- Type and nature of spaces
- Use of spaces during working hours
- Data and description of the Central plant, HVAC equipment etc.
- E value for window wall system
- Wall types, room designation, areas, use of space
- Building orientations (actual / desired)
- Location of building (Latitude / Longitude)

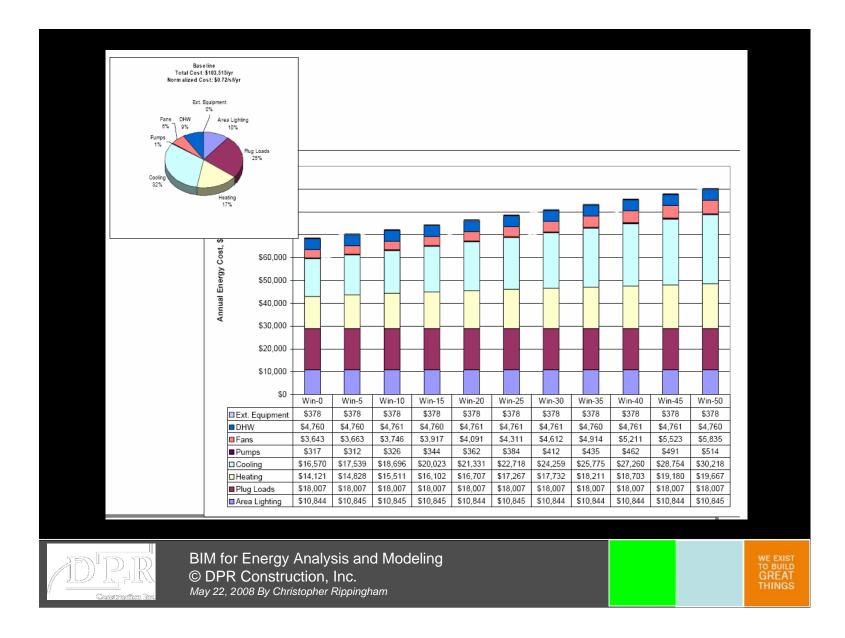


### STEP 4 – Energy Simulation (Riuska)

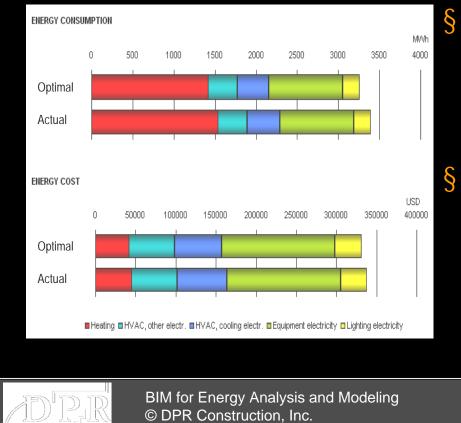


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### **Overall Results**



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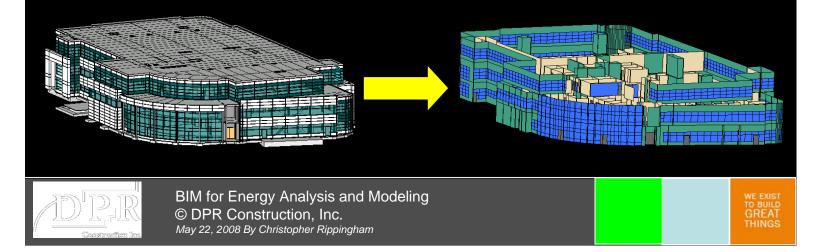
### Comparative analysis of actual orientation to optimal orientation

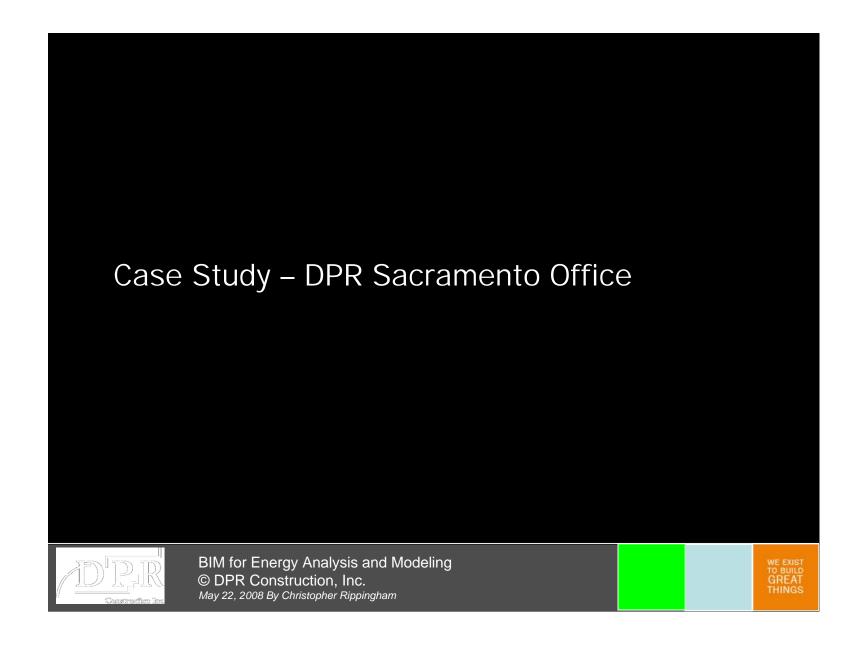
Results show that optimal angle improved energy consumption by 4%.

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### **BIM Lessons Learned**

- § What is useful/not useful to model
- **§** Spaces / Space bounding elements
- **§** Window Wall System
- § IFC Interface between Revit and Riuska





# Sac Office Background § Office opened \*\*date\*\* § Job received LEED Silver certification § Lifecycle Energy Usage data collected BIM for Energy Analysis and Modeling © DPR Construction, Inc. May 22, 2008 By Christopher Rippingham

### Step One – Establish Goals

- § Compare results from energy model to actual usage data
  - Thermal Analysis
  - Daylighting Analysis
  - Solar Shading Analysis
- § Pilot Virtual Environment IES
- § Make suggestions to improve space



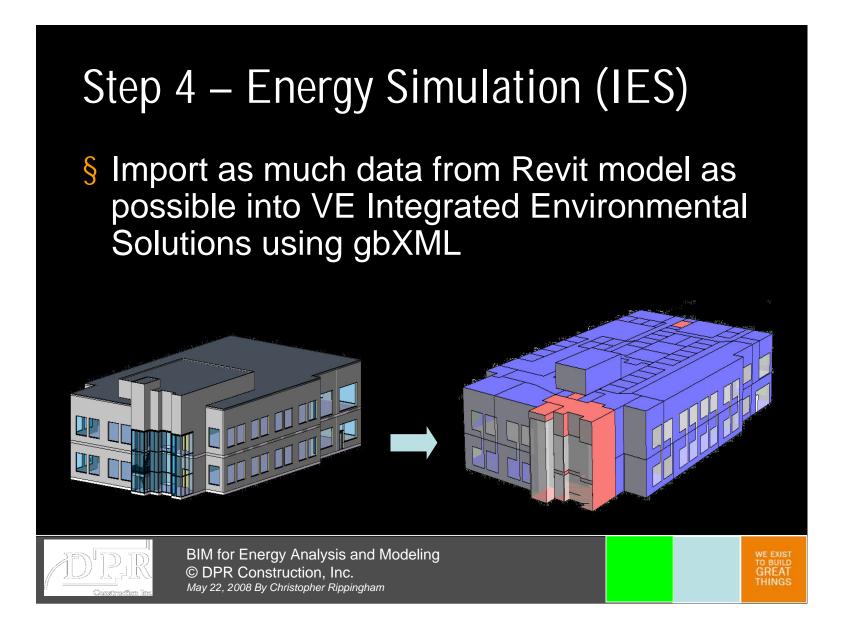
### STEP 3 – Gather Thermal System Data

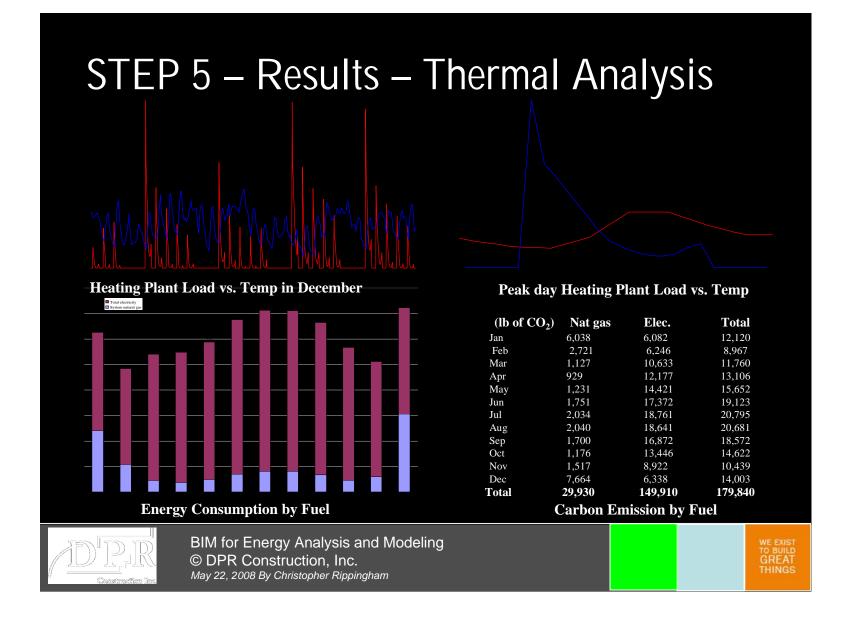
Apache System					
Name	AC01+Furnace		Generic		-
Heating System					
Generator (eg boiler) Fuel	Natural gas	Generator seasonal e	fficiency 0.8000	Generator size	285.146 kBtu/h
		<ul> <li>Heating delivery efficiency</li> </ul>	iency 0.8000	SCoP	0.6400
Vent. heat recovery effec	tiveness 0.00000	Heat recovery return	air temp 72.00 °F	CHP 🔲 Boiler	Ranking
Cooling System					
Cooling mechanism	Air conditioning	•			
Generator (eg chiller) Fuel	Natural gas	<ul> <li>Generator seasonal f</li> </ul>	ER 10.9000	Generator size	626.082 kBtu/h
• Heat rejection pump & fan	power 10.0000 %	Cooling delivery effic	ency 0.8037	SSEER	4.0000
Auxiliary energy (fans, pump	os & controls)				
<ul> <li>Auxiliary energy value</li> </ul>	2.62696 Btu/h·ft	2 equivalent to 8.550	71 Btu/ft²y based	l on 3255 hours system	n operation
Outside air supply ('system a	ir supply' in Vista)	2			
Supply condition	External air	<b>•</b>		Maximum flow rat	e 0.000 cfm
Cooling air supply sizing					
Air supply temperature dif	ference (0 for no sizing)	14.400 °F			
Auxiliary mechanical ventilati	ion (set on Air Exchange tab)				
o Rak o	DPR Construction				
Construction line. Ma	y 22, 2008 By Christophe	r Rippingham			

### STEP 3 – Gather Glazing Properties

ID GDPK61 Des Shading devices Local None	cription DPF		one	? Int	ternal	None	?					
Outside surface Emissivity Resistance (ft <sup>e</sup> h *F/Btu) Inside surface Emissivity Resistance (ft <sup>e</sup> h *F/Btu)	0.900 0.341 0.900 0.665		Frame Material Percentage Resistance Absorptance EN-ISO U-va	20.0	92 fl <sup>e</sup> th	▼ °F/Btu h ft <sup>e,</sup> °F						
Construction layers (outside to     Description		Conductivity 3tu-in/h-ft <sup>e-s</sup> f	Type of glass or blind	Gas	Convection coefficient Btu/h·ft <sup>e.</sup> *F	Resistance (ft <sup>e.</sup> h*F/Bte	Transmittance	Outside reflectance	Inside reflectance	Refractive index	Outsie emissie	
SAFLEX BLUE-GREY	0.0000'	7.349	Uncoated	uas	Burne P		0.400	0.060	0.060			
Cavity	.167'			Air	0.334	1.015						
SAFLEX BLUE-GREY	0.0000'	7.349	Uncoated				0.400	0.060	0.060			
Copy Paste Inse	rt Add	Delete							System Ma	aterials	Pro	
<ul> <li>U-value</li> <li>CIBSE U-value (glass only)</li> <li>CIBSE net U-value (including fr</li> </ul>	0.49 ame) 0.46				-value (glass o et U-value (inc			u/h·ftề·°F u/h·ftề·°F		ght properties ght normal tance	0.57	
BIM for © DPR May 22, 20	Consti	uction,	Inc.		odeling							WE E TO BU GRE THIN

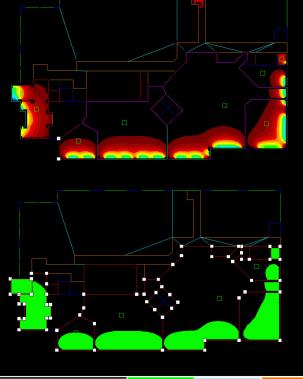
Γ	Construction layers (outside to inside) Material	Thickness ft	Conductivity Bturin/hrft <sup>e, 4</sup>		Specific Heat Capacity Btu/lb°F	Resistance ft <sup>e.</sup> h *F/Btu	Vapour Resistivity (permin)^-1	Category	
	GYPSUM PLASTERING	0.0518'	2.912	74.914	0.1999			Plaster	
	CONCRETE BLOCK (LIGHTWEIGHT)	0.9170	1.317	37.457	0.2388	4 000		Concretes	
	Cavity INSULATION BOARD - HF-B2	0.2500'	0.298	1.998	0.1999	1.022	0.000	Insulating Materials	External Walls
	GYPSUM PLASTERING	0.0518'		74.914	0.1999		0.000	Plaster	
	Copy Paste Cavity Insert Add Delete onstruction thickness 1.5210' ft Construction layers (outside to inside)		] value (Btu/h·ft BSE U-value		Btu/h		stem Materials		
-c	onstruction thickness 1.5210' ft			0.0479	Specific Heat		0 U-value 0	.0480 Btu/h ft <sup>e,</sup> 'F	
	onstruction thickness 1.5210 ft Construction layers (outside to inside) Material	Thickness ft	BSE U-value	0.0479	Specific Heat Capacity Btu/lb·°F	ft <sup>e.</sup> *F EN-IS	0 U-value [ Vapour Resistivity (perm in)^-1	1.0480 Btu/h·ft <sup>e.</sup> *F	
- C	onstruction thickness 1.5210' ft Construction layers (outside to inside) Material GYPSUM/ PLASTER BOARD - HF-E1	Thickness ft	BSE U-value Conductivit Bturin/h ft <sup>2</sup>	0.0479	Specific Heat Capacity Btu/lb·°F	ft <sup>e.</sup> *F EN-IS	0 U-value 0	1.0480 Btw/h-ft <sup>s.</sup> *F Category Plaster	
- C	onstruction thickness 1.5210 ft Construction layers (outside to inside) Material	Thickness ft	BSE U-value	0.0479	Specific Heat Capacity Btu/lb·°F	ft <sup>e.</sup> *F EN-IS	0 U-value [ Vapour Resistivity (perm in)^-1	1.0480 Btu/h·ft <sup>e.</sup> *F	
	onstruction thickness 1.5210' ft Construction layers (outside to inside) Material GYPSUM/ PLASTER BOARD - HF-E1 GLASS-FIBRE QUILT	• Cl Thickness ft 0.0518' 0.2920' 0.0518'	Conductivit Bturin/h ft <sup>2</sup> 1.109 0.277	0.0479	Specific Heat Capacity Btu/Ib*F 0.1999 0.2006	Resistance Resistance	U-value Vapour Resistivity (permin)^-1	0480 Btu/hft**F Category Plaster Insulating Materials Plaster	Internal Partitions





## STEP 5 – Results – Daylight Analysis LEED NC 2.2 Credit 8.1

Room Name	Floor Area	Area Above Threshold	Percentage
Conference	706	377	53%
Kitchen	545	147	27%
Lobby	85	81	95%
Training	1,290	823	64%
Lobby	833	352	42%
Stair	216	136	63%
Open Office	4,830	1,015	21%
Open Office	2,701	794	29%
Total	11,206	3,725	<b>33%</b>



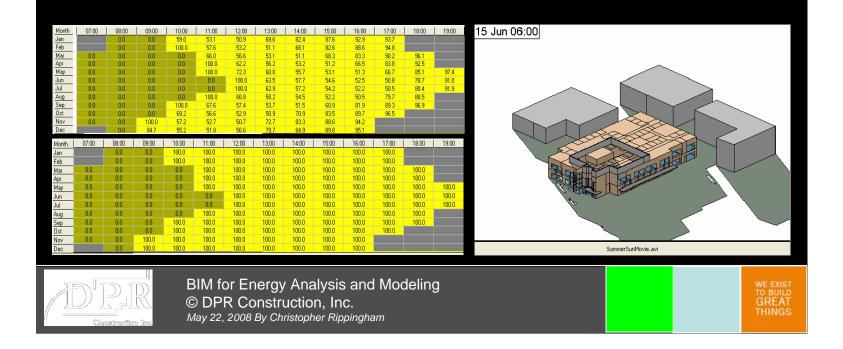


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### STEP 5 – Results – Solar Shading

§ Without shading 48.17% results achieved§ With shading devices 67.12% was achieved

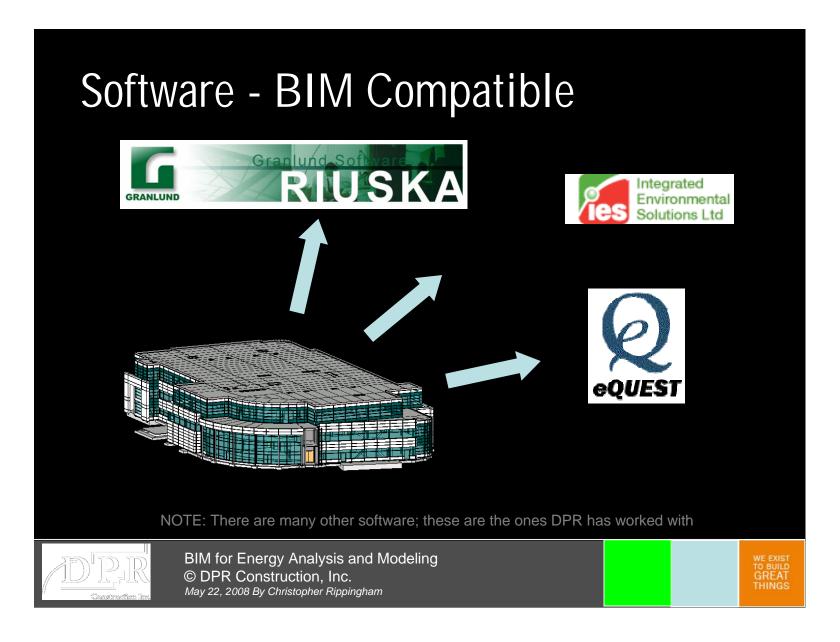


### Lessons Learned

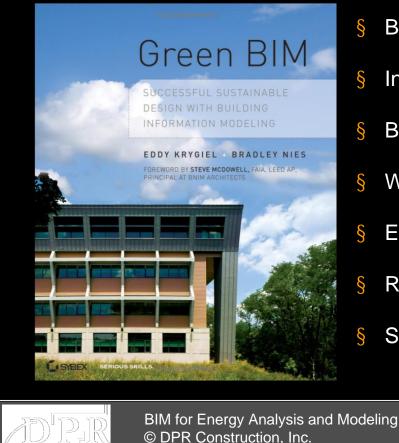
- § At times it may be easier to model geometry in IES
- § Little to no information transferred from BIM model with the exception of geometry
- § IES is very particular with advanced features
- § gbXML was difficult to work with







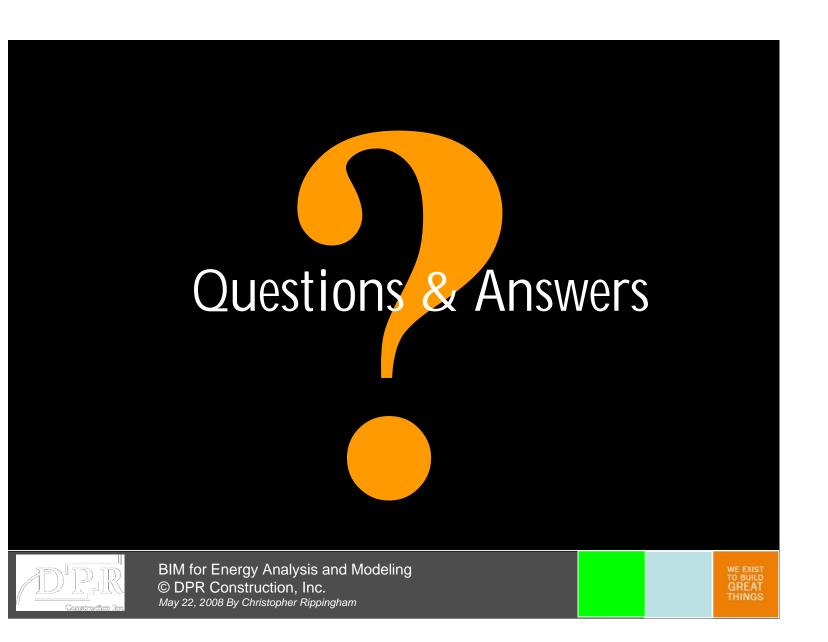
## **Recommended Reading**



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- Building Information Modeling
- § Integrated Teams
- § BIM Concept -> Building
- § Water Harvesting
- § Energy Modeling
- S Renewable Energy
- **§** Sustainable Materials

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### **Contact Information**

#### Andy Fuhrman

CEO Open Standards Consortium for Real Estate 799 Summit Drive Santa Cruz, CA 95060 Phone: (831) 458-3346 Email: <u>Andy.Fuhrman@oscre.org</u> MSN-IM: <u>Andy\_Fuhrman@hotmail.com</u> Skype: andyfuhrman Website: <u>http://www.oscre.org</u>

### **Christopher Rippingham**

BIM Engineer DPR Construction Inc. 1050 Sansome St., Suite 600 San Francisco, CA 94111 Phone: (415) 782-3700 Email: ChristopherRi@dprinc.com Skype: christopherrippingham Website: http://dprinc.com

