

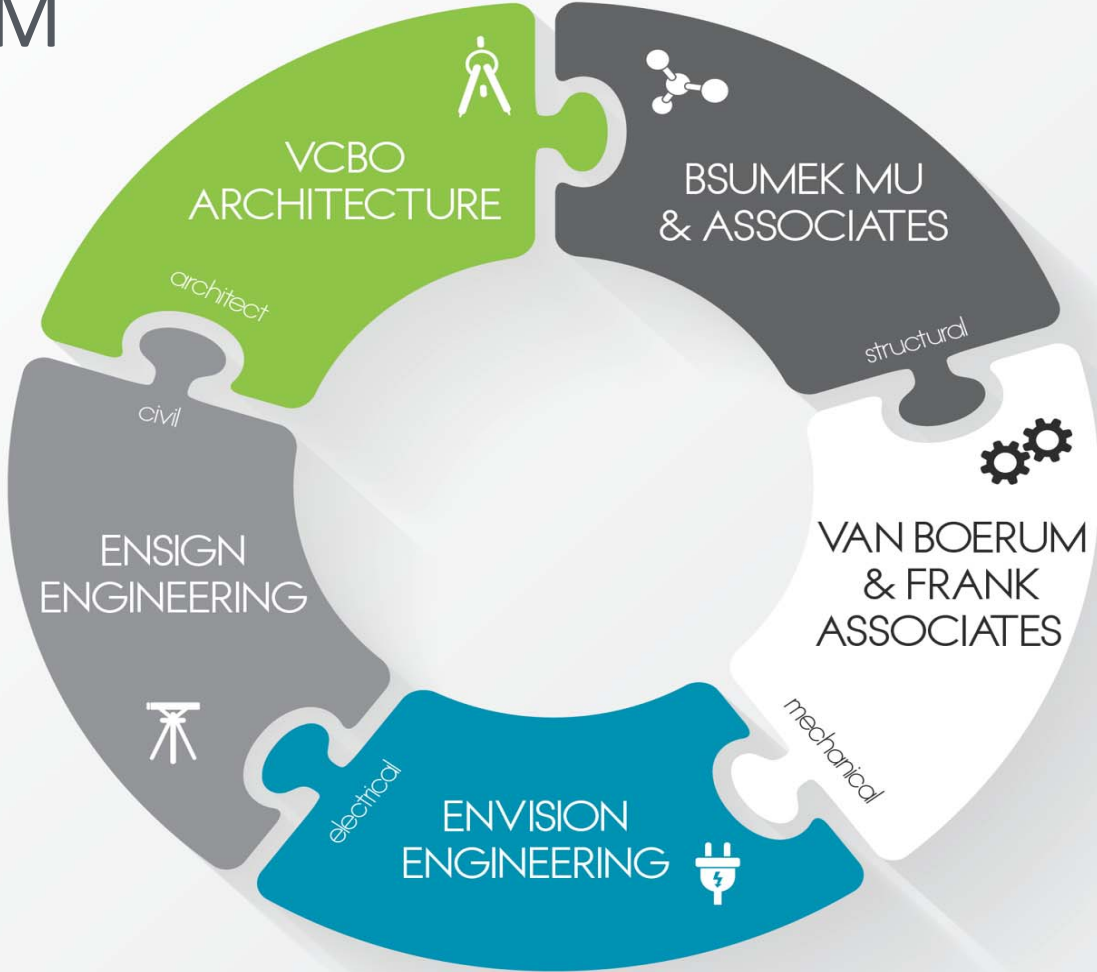
# ZERO ENERGY SCHOOLS

theory or reality?

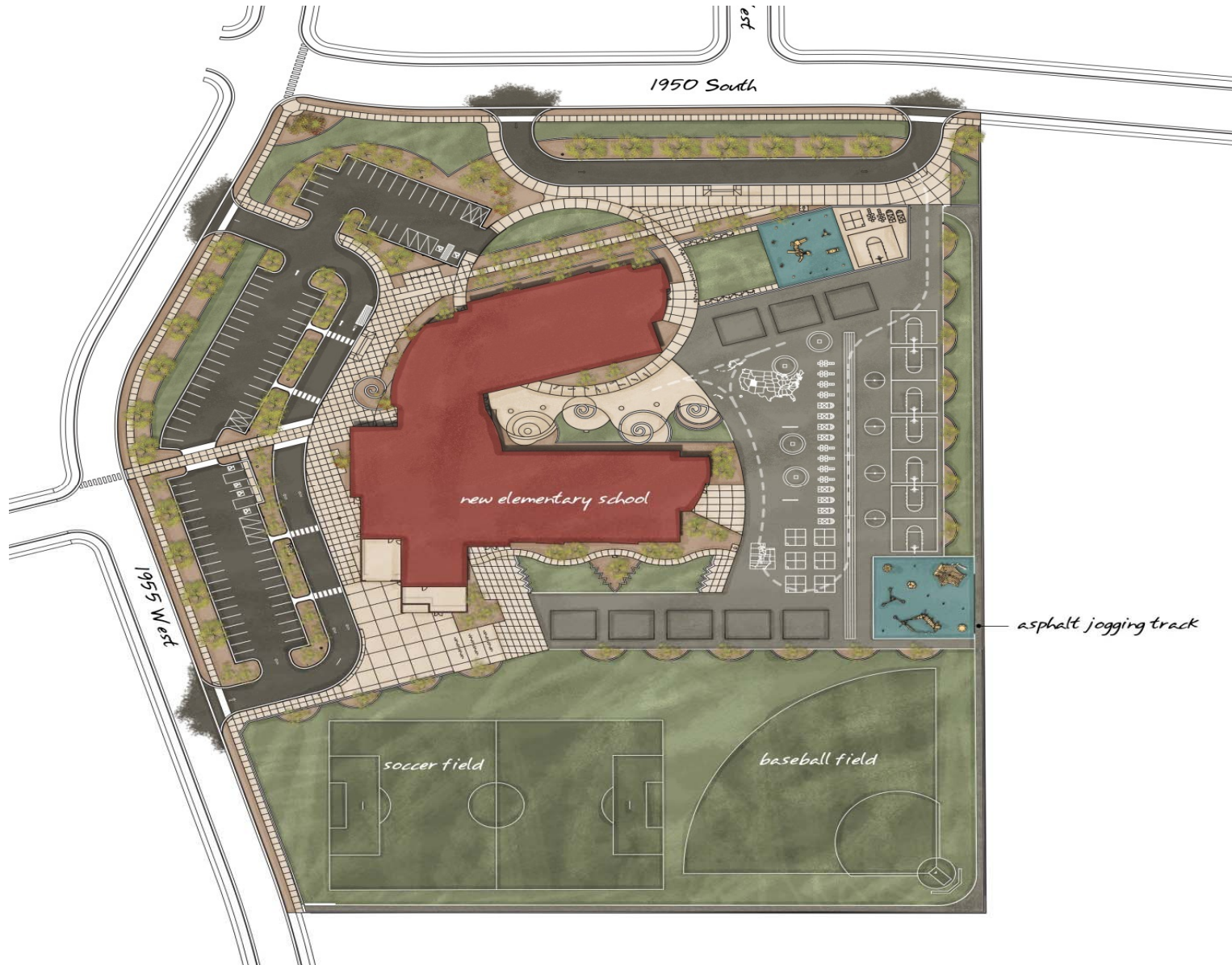
# Agenda

- Zero Energy Building Design and Concept
- Zero Energy Building Reality
- The Final Piece PV
- Cost Implications + Payback

# design TEAM







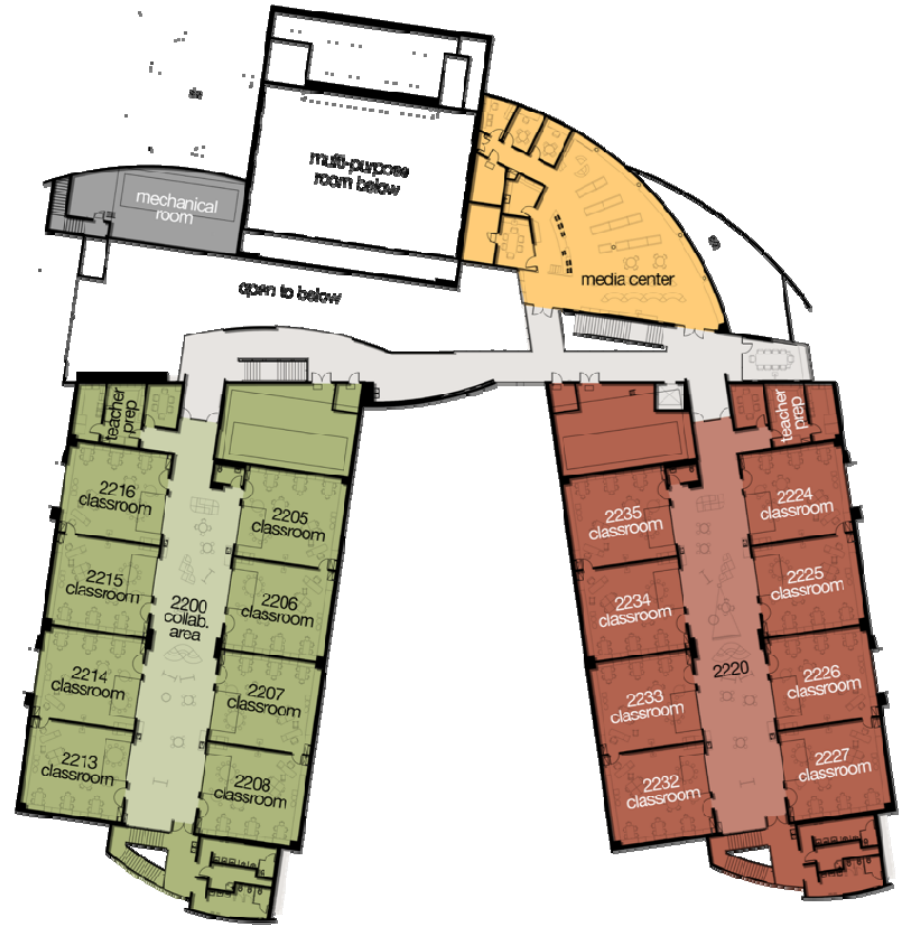
site



# main level



# upper level



Zero Energy Building:  
**DESIGN & CONCEPT**





DECISION MEETING

# energy COST

- Average Building \$1.00 / ft<sup>2</sup>/yr
- Davis Average School Building \$ .69 / ft<sup>2</sup>/yr
- Odyssey Model \$ .44 / ft<sup>2</sup>/yr

# electrical energy CONSERVATION MEASURES

- LED lighting - Lighting power density of .6 W/SF (IECC max allowable is 1.2 W/SF)
- Skylights w/glare control – 2nd Level collaboration spaces, commons areas, and multi-purpose room
- Lighting Control System – Occupancy sensors, daylight harvesting, dimming, and scene control
- Task tuning and lumen maintenance
- Lighting Controls Commissioning and Retro-commissioning
- Transformers – Aggressively sized, energy efficient, energy efficient at lower loading levels
- Wiring System – Shared neutrals in lieu of dedicated neutrals
- Plug Load Switching – Computer classrooms, vending machines, and drinking fountains
- Treated the power quality of the facility.

# mechanical energy CONSERVATION MEASURES

- Improved Envelope
- Ground Source Heat
- Thermal Displacement Air Distribution
- Heat Recovery of Ventilation Air
- Economizer Cooling
- Ground Loop Free Cooling
- IDEC Cooling
- Demand-Limiting Boiler
- Demand-Controlled Ventilation

# savings

- Lighting savings
- Better building insulation
  - Roof
  - Walls
  - Windows
  - Leakage



- Heating energy use savings



- Eliminated refrigerated cooling

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW ENERGY USE

=

fewest PV panels needed

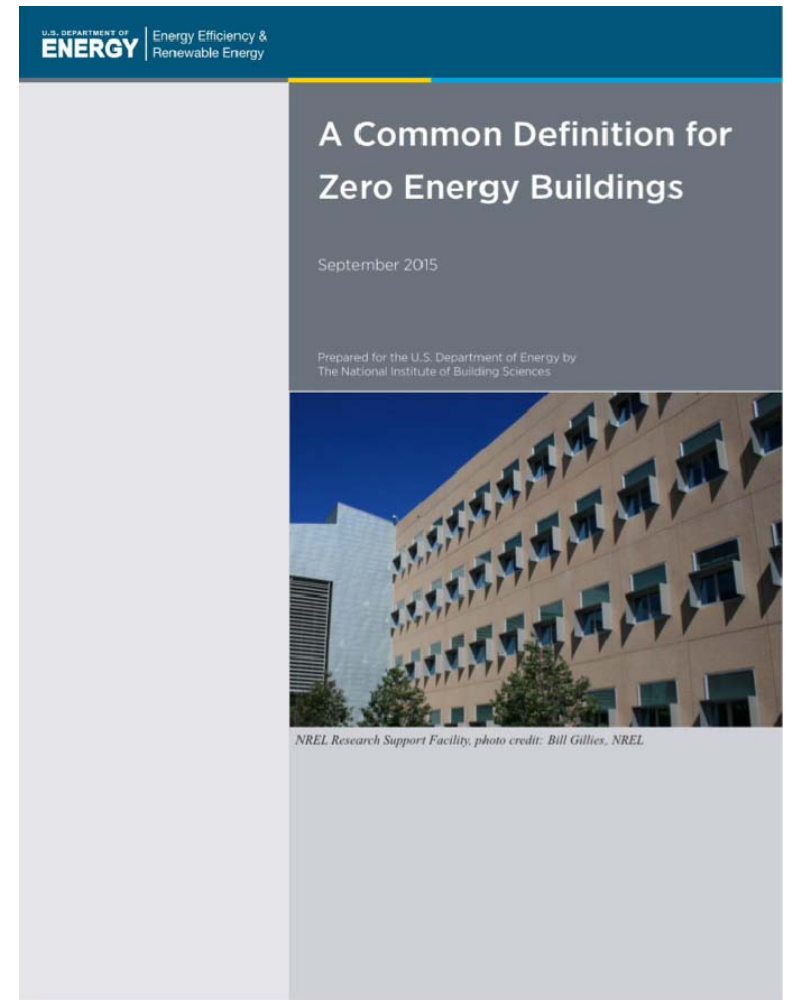


# Zero Energy Building: REALITY

# WHAT IS A zero energy building

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Releases  
“A Common Definition of Zero Energy  
Buildings” which states:

...a Zero Energy Building (ZEB) is *“an energy-efficient building where, on a source basis, the actual delivered energy is less than or equal to the on-site renewable exported energy”*





**Table 1 – National Average Source Energy Conversion Factors**

Energy Form	Source Energy Conversion Factor (r)
Imported Electricity	3.15
Exported Renewable Electricity	3.15
Natural Gas	1.09
Fuel Oil (1,2,4,5,6,Diesel, Kerosene)	1.19
Propane & Liquid Propane	1.15
Steam	1.45
Hot Water	1.35
Chilled Water	1.04
Coal or Other	1.05

Source energy would be calculated using the following formula:

$$E_{source} = \sum_i(E_{del,i}r_{del,i}) - \sum_i(E_{exp,i}r_{exp,i})$$

Where

$E_{del,i}$  is the delivered energy for energy type  $i$ ;

$E_{exp,i}$  is the exported on-site renewable energy for energy type  $i$ ;

$r_{del,i}$  is the source energy conversion factor for the delivered energy type  $i$ ;

$r_{exp,i}$  is the source energy conversion factor for the exported energy type  $i$ ;

## Odyssey Elementary 12 month data

		<b>elec kwh use</b>	<b>gas dth use</b>	<b>PV production</b>	
	<b>Oct</b>	23520	28	44240	
	<b>Nov</b>	23880	20	28920	
	<b>Dec</b>	34400	51	21360	
	<b>Jan</b>	21520	42	5960	
	<b>Feb</b>	25840	41	8720	
	<b>Mar</b>	34200	38	26760	
	<b>Apr</b>	26560	31	34960	
	<b>May</b>	24680	18	51640	
	<b>Jun</b>	19720	10	56440	
	<b>Jul</b>	13000	6	56280	
	<b>Aug</b>	16360	5	66360	
	<b>Sep</b>	19840	8	51120	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283520</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>452760</b>	
		<b>source elec kbtu</b>	<b>source gas kbtu</b>	<b>site renewable kbtu</b>	<b>Net kbtu</b>
	<b>ZEB calc</b>	3045430	324820	4863322	-1493071

## Review of Odyssey Elem Energy 12 months

October 2014 through September 2015

	Building Square Feet	Site EUI Kbtu/sq.ft.	Metric Tons CO2 Emmissions/ 1000 sq.ft.	ECI Cost/sq.ft. *	Metric Tons CO2 Emmissions	Metric Tons CO2 Emmissions after PV offset
<b>Energy Model Elem 60 Design Building</b>	86,898	21.8	3.87	\$0.48	336	17
<b>Odyssey actual usage</b>	84,758	17.1	2.88	\$0.36	244	-75
<b>Energy Model Elem 60 Baseline (code bldg)</b>	86,898	43.8	6.05	\$0.77	526	526

\* Costs are before PV and based on Utah Average Cost per Energy Information Administration (EIA)

## Review of 3 New Schools 12 months with PV

	<b>Building Square Feet</b>	<b>Site EUI Kbtu/sq.ft.</b>	<b>Cost/sq.ft.</b>			
<b>Odyssey Elem</b>	84,758	3.34	\$0.20			
<b>Canyon Creek Elem*</b>	84,758	12.33	\$0.48			
<b>Kay's Creek Elem*</b>	84,758	20.74	\$0.32			

*\* Not a full year of PV production.*

# The Final Piece: PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY



# lessons learned & PITFALLS TO AVOID

Paying for the Photovoltaic Array

Sizing the Photovoltaic Array

Additional Equipment/Hidden Costs

Control Issues

cost implications + PAYBACK



# cost IMPLICATIONS

## Typical Elementary School

Mechanical Cost / SF:	\$25.50
Electrical Cost / SF:	\$23.10
Cost to Operate:	\$1.00 / SF / Year
Total Cost First Year:	\$80,000 / Year

# cost IMPLICATIONS

## Typical Davis School District Elementary School

Mechanical Cost / SF: \$25.80

Electrical Cost / SF: \$19.90

Cost to Operate: \$0.79 / SF / Year

Total Cost First Year: \$59,150 / Year

# cost IMPLICATIONS

## Endeavour Elementary School

Mechanical Cost / SF: \$29.40

Electrical Cost / SF: \$19.90

Cost to Operate: \$0.59 / SF / Year

Total Cost First Year: \$44,150 / Year

# cost IMPLICATIONS

## Odyssey Elementary School

Mechanical Cost / SF: \$35.40

Electrical Cost / SF: \$19.80

### Model

Cost to Operate: \$0.44 / SF / Year

Total Cost First Year: \$37,268 / Year

### Actual

Cost to Operate: \$0.36 / SF / Year

Total Cost First Year: \$30,268 / Year







JUMP

In matters of style. swim in matters of fashion.

EXIT

ot do,  
to do it.  
Picasso

JUMP

Think and **wonder**,  
wonder and **think**. - Dr. Seuss



*Business of style: swim with the current;  
a matter of principle: stand like a rock.* - Thomas Jefferson



The mo  
is

SWIM





questions

