Rapid Energy Modeling Lab

Autodesk University

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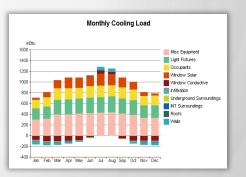


Rapid Energy Modeling Training Outline

- Rapid Energy Modeling (REM) Overview
- Stages in the REM Workflow
- Mass modeling using Autodesk FormIt
- Mass modeling using Autodesk Vasari
- Green Building Studio basic features and functionality











Rapid Energy Modeling (REM)

- REM is an analytical approach to simulate building energy usage using quick, low-cost techniques
- The REM process streamlined, to move rapidly with minimal data helps to rapidly evaluate energy usage and energy conservation measures (ECMs) across a portfolio of assets
- Develops an estimate of a building's energy performance based on geometry, location, design, occupancy and usage
- Stages in the REM process include:
 - Capturing existing building conditions
 - Developing this data into 3D models
 - Analyze the model to develop estimate's of a building's energy performance



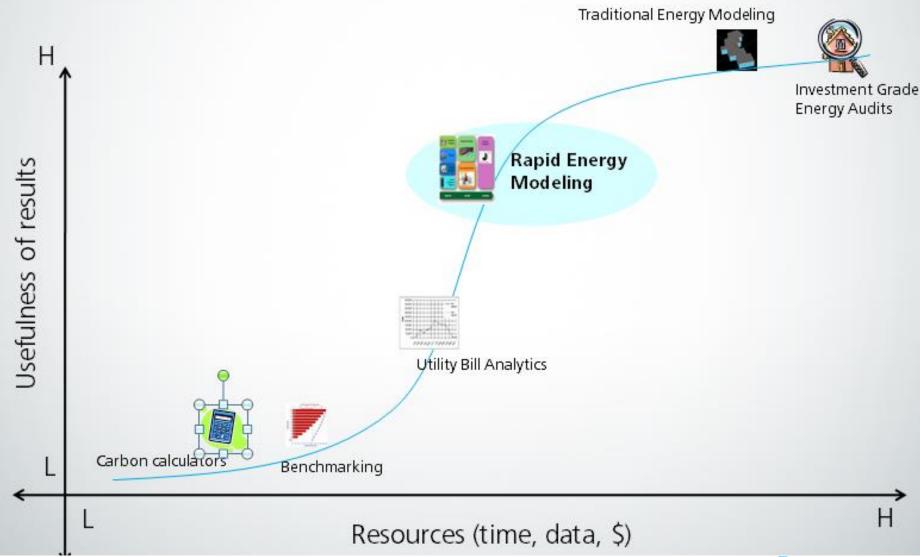
Why Employ REM?

- Provides building energy assessments and carbon reduction analyses with an efficient budget, short timeframe, small initial data set and minimal training
- Model and analyze multiple building configurations and usage characteristics simultaneously
- Quickly assess expected building energy performance characteristics and identify areas for improvement
- Create an energy usage baseline across a portfolio of buildings

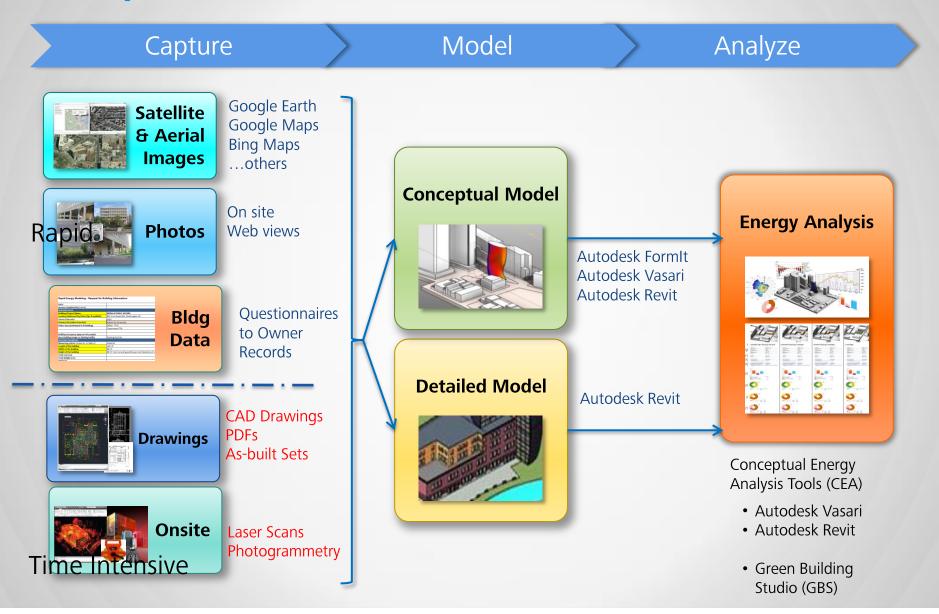




The relative benefits of energy assessment methods

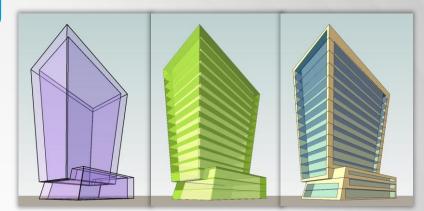


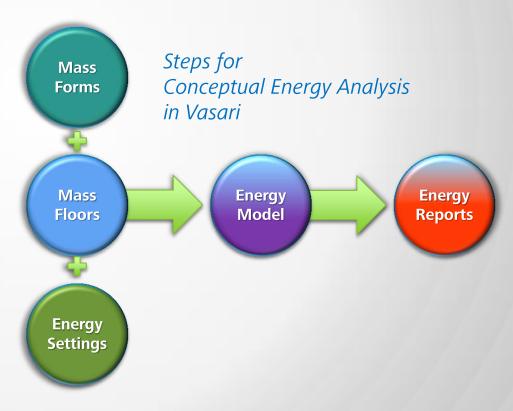
Components of the REM Process



Conceptual Energy Modeling

- What is Conceptual Energy Modeling?
 - Performing energy analysis on conceptual or mass models quickly and easily with a simple level of detail
- Energy modeling capabilities are embedded within Autodesk Revit and Vasari
- Green Building Studio (GBS) tie-in with Revit & Vasari
 - GBS is driven by the DOE-2.2 engine for whole building energy analysis
 - More detailed analyses can done in GBS where there are more advanced options for building materials, utility and HVAC data
 - From GBS, can be imported into eQuest, Energy Plus, TRACE 700 or other applications
 - GBS uses intelligent defaults based on ASHRAE to fill in blanks







Rapid Energy Modeling Applications & Workflows

Autodesk FormIt

- Web (beta) & mobile tablet-based app for iPad and Android
- Mass Modeling

Autodesk Vasari

- Conceptual 3D modeler
- Mass Modeling & energy simulation

Autodesk Revit

- Building Information Modeling (BIM) application
- Mass Modeling & energy simulation

Green Building Studio

- Energy analysis service driven by DOE 2.2 engine
- Enhanced energy analysis & design alternatives









Introduction to Autodesk FormIt Mobile

- Mobile application for portable devices with easy-to-use modeling tools
- Modeling as you go on or off site
- Uses real-world location of site in a searchable maps interface
- Imports satellite image of the site
- Metric or imperial units
- Seamless BIM workflow
 - Synchronize designs to the cloud
 - Easy transfer to Vasari, Revit and other desktop applications via RVT or SAT file formats
- Available for iOS, Android







Introduction to Autodesk FormIt Web (beta)

- The same basic drawing and modeling operations as FormIt mobile
- Open and save FormIt files created on mobile
- All files are converted to SAT and RVT
- Available now at <u>http://beta.autodeskformit.com</u> (Chrome and Firefox)



FormIt Exercise (see handout) 10 Minutes





Import satellite image



Create mass model



Introduction to Autodesk Vasari

- Vasari is a BIM-based parametric conceptual modeling and analysis application
- Vasari incorporates energy modeling and analysis features which utilize Autodesk's Green Building Studio web service
- Available for free on the web at: http://autodeskvasari.com/

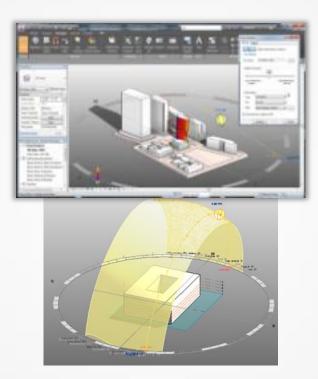


Autodesk Vasari Analysis Tools

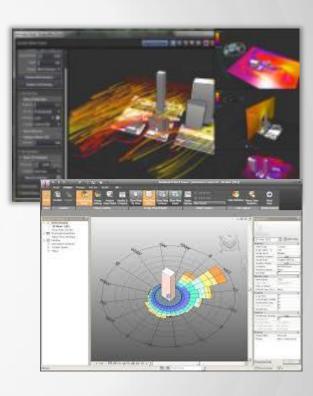
Vasari provides building performance analytics with the following tools:



Energy analysis



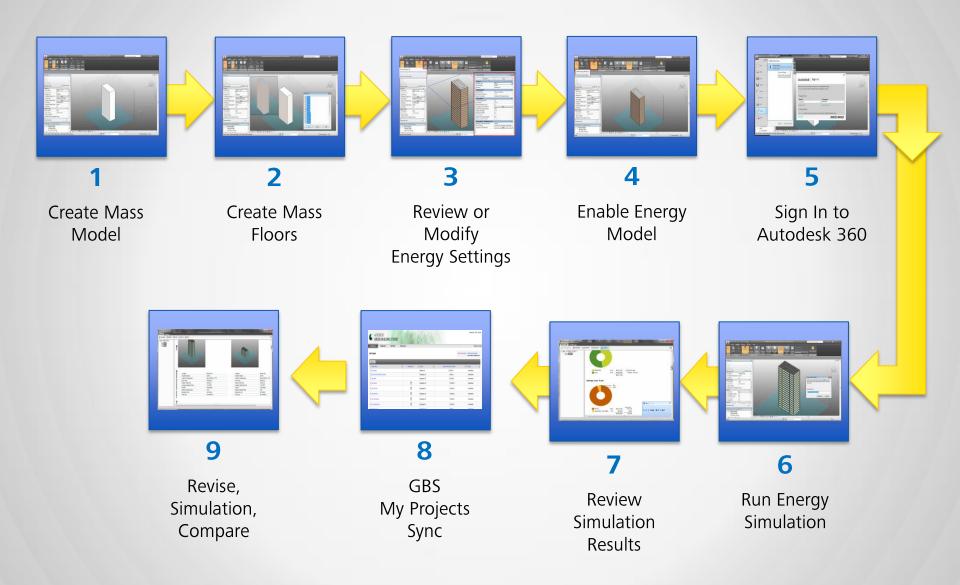
Solar radiation analysis



Wind analysis



Vasari Rapid Energy Modeling Workflow



Exercise: Rapid Energy Modeling Workflow in Vasari

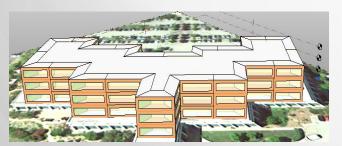
(see handout; 25 minutes)

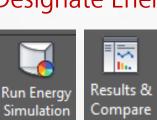


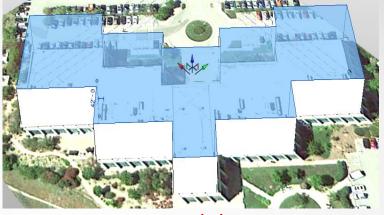
Import satellite image



Create levels & mass floors







Create mass model

Energy Settings

Parameter	Value
Common	
Building Type	Office
Location	111 McInnis Parkway, San Rafael, CA 94903, USA
Ground Plane	Level 1
Energy Model	
Analytical Space Resolution	1' 6"
Analytical Surface Resolution	1' 0"
Perimeter Offset	15' 0"
Divide Perimeter Zones	V
Conceptual Constructions	Edit
Target Percentage Glazing	50%



Designate Energy Settings



Energy Analysis Result

Review Results

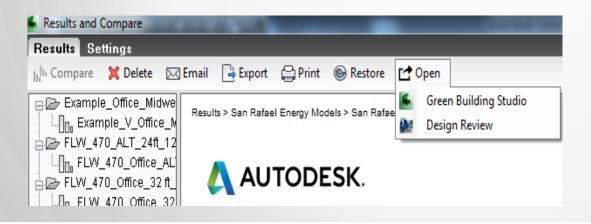


Enable Energy Model & Run Simulation

Energy Analysis Using Green Building Studio (GBS)

- GBS uses the industry standard DOE 2.2 (eQuest) engine for energy analysis
- If <u>very</u> detailed analytics are required GBS allows you to export a <u>DOE2/eQuest</u> INP file or an <u>EnergyPlus</u> IDF file to extend your analysis in those whole building energy analysis programs





 Vasari results can also be opened in GBS, or uploaded as GBXML into GBS



Review Energy Report

6 kBtu/sf/yr

48 kBtu/sf/yr

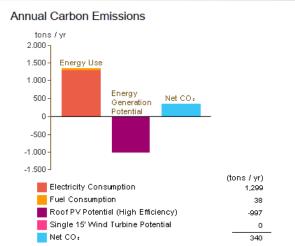


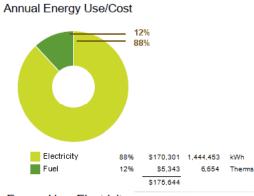
San Rafael Energy Models San Rafael Energy Model 1 Analyzed at 11/20/2013 2:13:26 PM

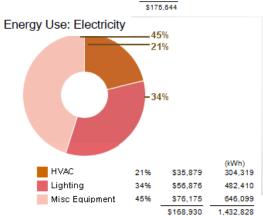
Energy Analysis Result

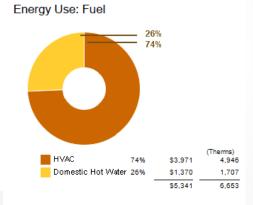


Building Performance Factors	
Location:	111 McInnis Parkway, San Rafael, CA 94903, USA
Weather Station:	4520
Outdoor Temperature:	Max: 97°F/Min: 27°F
Floor Area:	116,760 sf
Exterior Wall Area:	51,057 sf
Average Lighting Power:	1.01 W / ft²
People:	380 people
Exterior Window Ratio:	0.50
Electrical Cost:	\$0.12 / kWh
Fuel Cost:	\$0.80 / Therm
Energy Use Intensity	
Electricity EUI:	12 kWh / sf / yr



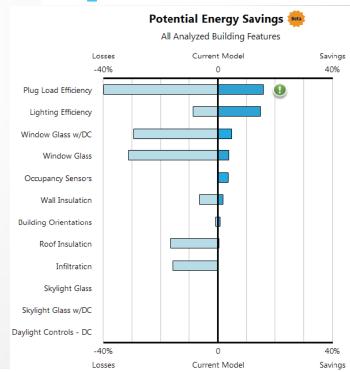






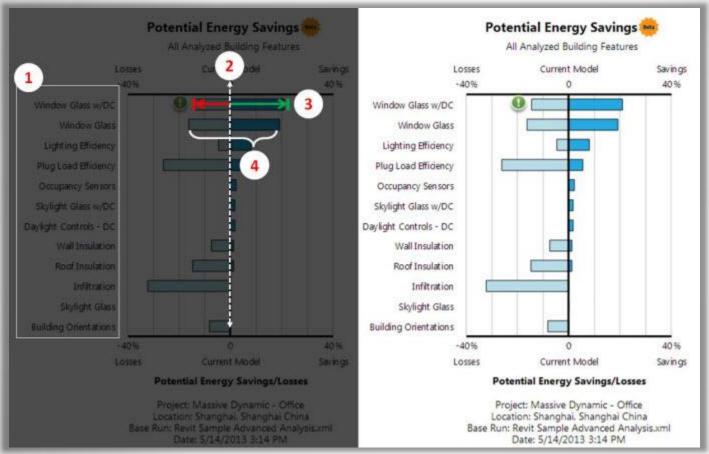
Fuel EUI:

Total EUI:



Potential Energy Savings Charts

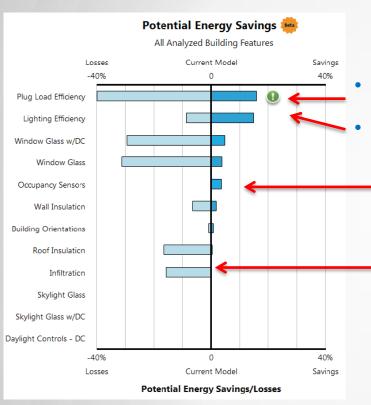
Compiled from 37 separate energy simulation runs



- 1. Building Features Analyzed
- 2. Current model baseline
- 3. Savings/Losses potential
- 4. Sensitivity



Potential Energy Savings Chart



Large bars are important building features affecting energy use (more sensitive)

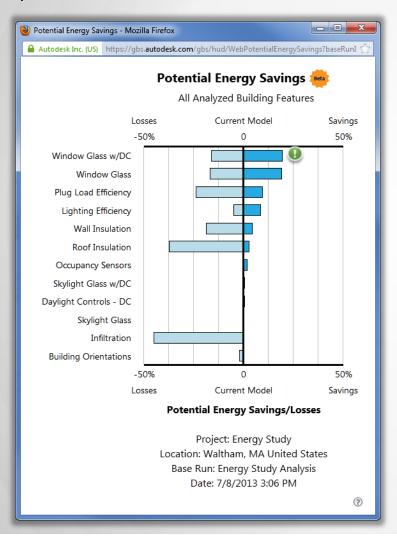
(more sensitive)
Bars that extend further to the right of the baseline have higher potential for energy savings

Smaller bars are less important to energy use (less sensitive)

 Bars that extend further to the left have higher potential for energy losses

Using the Potential Energy Savings Charts

Use this data to help focus on the building features that have the biggest impact on energy performance



 Focus on the largest opportunities to improve on the baseline

Investigate the features at the top of the list that have large bars on the right of the vertical line.

- Avoid reducing energy performance..
 - ...by making sure you don't backslide on building features that have large bars on the left of the vertical line.
- Know where you can be flexible

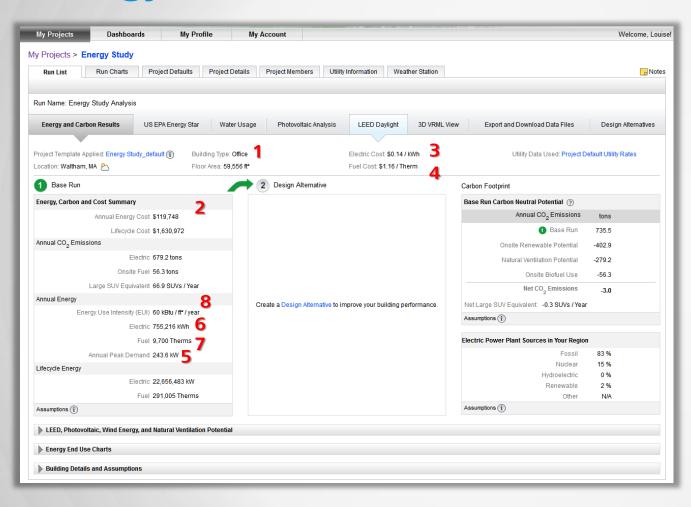
Building features where modifications will have little effect on energy performance have small bars on both the left and right side of the vertical line.

 For an existing building, prioritize your time during the building audit.

Building features that have a big impact should get more of your attention during an audit and subsequent efficiency studies.



Green Building Studio Results – Energy and Carbon Screen

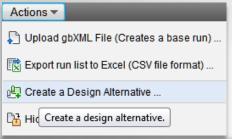


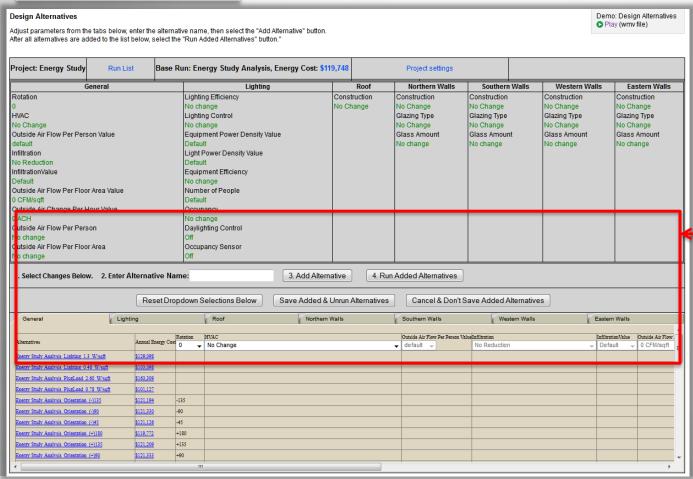
- 1. Floor Area
- 2. Total Annual Energy Cost
- 3. Electric Cost (/kWh)
- 4. Fuel Cost (/Therm)
- Annual Peak Electric Demand (kW)
- 6. Annual Electric Use (kWh)
- 7. Annual Fuel Use (Therm)
- 8. Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Additional Results on the Energy and Carbon Results Screen

LEED, Photovoltaic, Wind Energy, and Natural Ventilation Potential					
▼ Energy End Use Charts					
■ Building Details and Assumptions					
Onote: Details shown below are for the Alternate Run Energy Study Analysis_Orientation_(-)90 Updating your building assumptions (1)					
Building Summary - Quick Stats	Alternate Run Construction				
Number of People: 194 people \$	Roofs	R20 over Roof Deck - Cool Roof U-Value: 0.04 (i)	19,852 ft²		
Average Lighting Power Density: 1.01 W / ft²	Exterior Walls	R13 Wood Frame Wall	17,900 ft²		
Average Equipment Power Density: 1.34 W / ft²		U-Value: 0.08 (i) R0 Metal Frame Wall	17,900 it		
Specific Fan Flow: 1.2 cfm / ft²	Interior Walls	U-Value: 0.41 (1)	20,818 ft²		
Specific Fan Power: 0.900 W / cfm	Interior Floors	R0 Wood Frame Floor U-Value: 0.20 (i)	39,704 ft²		
Specific Cooling: 287 ft*/ton Specific Heating: 20 ft*/kBtu	Slabs On Grade	Uninsulated concrete slab U-Value: 0.03 (1)	19,852 ft²		
Total Fan Flow: 69,376 cfm	Fixed Windows	North Facing Windows: Double Clear U-SI 3.16, U-IP 0.56, SHGC 0.69, VLT 0.78 (9 windows) U-Value: 3.16 W / (m²-K), SHGC: 0.69, Vlt 0.78	1,488 ft²		
Total Cooling Capacity: 207 tons		Non-North Facing Windows: Double Clear U-SI 3.16, U-IP 0.56, SHGC 0.69, VLT 0.78			
Total Heating Capacity: 2,997 kBtuh		(27 windows) U-Value: 3.16 W / (m²-K), SHGC: 0.69 , Vlt. 0.78	5,672 ft²		
higher than typical value lower than typical value	> 3D VRML View				
	Alternate Run Hydronic Equipment	Note: this information	should not be used for sizing purposes.		
	(i) Hot Water	Boiler Capacity	2,994,226 Btu/hr		
		Pump Flow	150 gpm		
	i Secondary Chilled Water	Pump Flow	497 gpm		
	i Primary Chilled Water	Electric Chiller Capacity	2,545,990 Btu/hr		
	0.5	Pump Flow	497 gpm		
	i Condenser Water	Pump Flow Cooling Tower Capacity (Approach: 2.8)	579 gpm 2,925,016 Btu/hr		
	(i) Domestic Hot Water	Average Demand	36,426 Btu/hr		
	©	Werage Demand	30,420 Blum		
1	Alternate Run Air Equipment	Note: this information :	should not be used for sizing purposes.		
	(i) Variable Air Volume	Supply Fan Flow	5,476 cfm		
1		Annual Supply Fan Run Time	5,393 Hours		
1		Cooling Capacity	192 kBtu/hr 237 kBtu/hr		
1	(i) Variable Air Volume	Heating Capacity Supply Fan Flow	1,251 cfm		
	variable All volume	Сарру Гант юж	1,231 UIII		

Design Alternatives in GBS





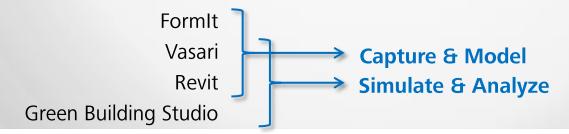
Parameter options:

- Rotation
- HVAC
- Lighting Efficiency
- Lighting Control: Occupancy Controls
- Daylighting Sensors and Control
- Roof Construction
- Roof Glazing Type
- Roof Glazing Amount
- Wall Construction
- Wall Glazing Type
- Wall Glazing Amount
- The top portion of the table has standard links to the Run List
- The bottom portion of the page has tabs corresponding to the values in the run



REM in Review

- REM is an analytical approach to simulate building energy usage using quick, low-cost techniques
- The REM process ...
 - Is streamlined, to move rapidly with minimal data
 - Helps to rapidly evaluate energy usage and energy conservation measures (ECMs)
 across a portfolio of assets
- Develops an estimate of a building's energy performance based on geometry, location, design, occupancy and usage
- Stages in the REM process include:
 - Capturing existing building conditions
 - Developing this data into 3D models
 - Analyze the model to develop estimate's of a building's energy performance
- REM is performed using following Autodesk applications





Vasari Rapid Energy Modeling Workflow

