



Tolin Mechanical
Building Efficiency and Sustainability
A Service Logic Company

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Conference Paper Session 11 – Building Energy Modeling vs. Measurement & Verification

From Design to Occupancy:
Strategies to Enhance Building
Performance and Prediction
Accuracy

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Learning Objectives

- Explain misaligned expectations between architects and buildings engineers.
- Describe how customized workflow maps can optimize the energy modeling process.
- Have gained knowledge from experience from an evaluation of nine properties with energy efficient multi-family dwellings.
- Have an insight to what might be the reasons to the gap between measurements and simulation results.
- Distinguish between the two general factors causing the discrepancy between predicted energy performance and actual energy consumption.
- Recognize that even projects following the LEED process do not always perform as well as predicted.

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- This paper was co-written by Leslie Beu, CEM and Tom Riead, CEM of Tolin Mechanical Systems.

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Outline/Agenda

- Is Sustainability Here to Stay?
- Prediction Accuracy in Practice
- What's the typical approach?
- What are the common hindrances?
- How do we address these issues?
- Conclusion

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Is Sustainability Here to Stay?

- Air Quality
- Economics
- Climate Change

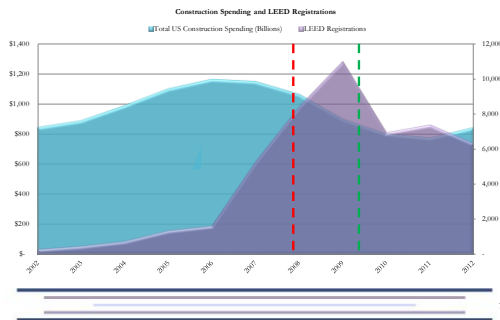
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Is Sustainability Here to Stay?

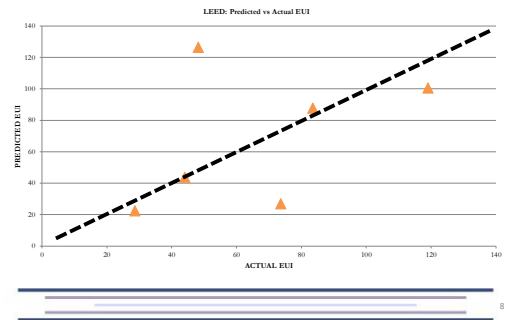
- Bottom Line
 - 142 Million Americans Experience Dangerous Pollution Levels
 - WHO estimates 1.3 million deaths annually worldwide

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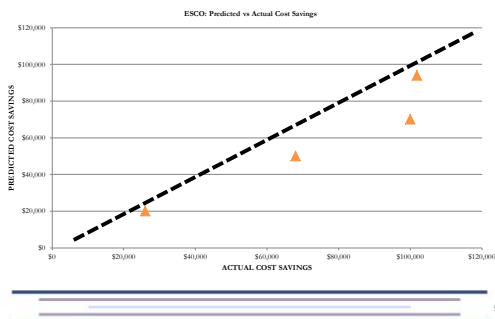
Is Sustainability Here to Stay?



Prediction in Practice



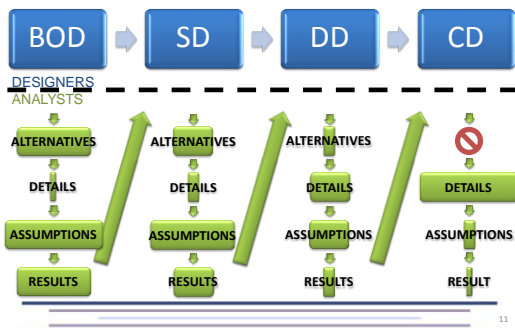
Prediction in Practice



Common Approaches

- Energy Analysis: New Construction
 - Typically occurs in FOUR steps
 - Design alternatives are identified at a schematic level
 - Analyst must identify critical design details
 - Simplifying assumptions are made
 - Final configuration is assessed

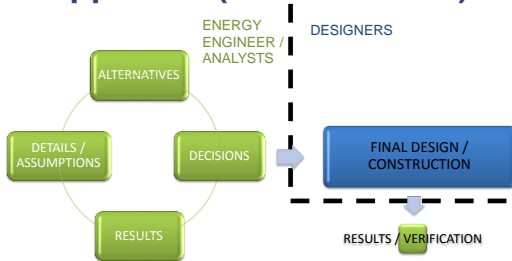
Common Approach



Common Approaches

- Energy Analysis: Existing Building
 - Typically occurs in FIVE steps
 - Concept is sold
 - Analyst quantifies the sales model
 - Client chooses to accept or deny project based on internal criteria
 - Project designed according to analyst Requirements
 - ESCO team verifies installation and performs M&V as necessary

Typical Energy Project – Approach (Retrofit/ESCO)



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Common Pitfalls

- Under Qualified Team Members
 - Analyst Perceived Value
- Lack of Design Detail
 - Envelope, HVAC, Lighting
- Installation Errors
 - Redlines not accomplished, Cx holes
- Communication Breakdown
 - Changes not disseminated to all affected parties
- Project Team Accountability

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Corrective Measures - 1

- Under Qualified Team Members
 - Analyst SOQ
 - Documented experience on two projects of similar scope
 - Documented QC Process
 - Should at least include peer review
 - No dual hats
 - Third party certifications
 - BEMP, CEM, CMVP

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Corrective Measures - 2

- Integrated Design AND Operations
- 5 Keys
 1. Keep analyst in loop
 2. Positive confirmation of SOO
 3. Redlines, redlines, redlines...
 4. Installer feedback
 5. Continuous operator training

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Corrective Measures - 3

- Mandatory BCx

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Corrective Measures - 4

- Mandatory M&V
 - Cost Effective M&V Process
 - Emphasize risk of no data and fight for budget
 - Rank order energy enduse
 - Allocate budget accordingly

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Corrective Measures - 5

- Operate as Intended
 - Operator Training
 - Emphasize performance alongside longevity
 - Establish performance goals and incentivize accordingly



Conclusions

- Mistakes Occur Across Lifecycle
- Corrective Measures Include
 - Analyst SOQ
 - Integrated Design/Ops
 - BCx
 - Efficient M&V
 - Train



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Questions?

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