

# ***ASHRAE's Advanced Energy Design Guide Series – Saving 30% the Easy Way***

Ronald E. Jarnagin  
Staff Scientist  
Pacific Northwest National Lab

Presentation to Arkansas Chapter Meeting  
November 1, 2006

# Partners in Advanced Guide Series



## Development Principles (committee marching orders)

- ▶ Tightly controlled scope and purpose  
(*20,000 sq. ft., unitary systems*)
- ▶ Provide a way, but not the only way of achieving 30% energy savings relative to Standard 90.1-1999
- ▶ Use energy savings as the independent variable vs. cost effectiveness
- ▶ Use practical, off-the-shelf technology
- ▶ Produce a useful document in a timely manner
- ▶ Stay focused on the target market



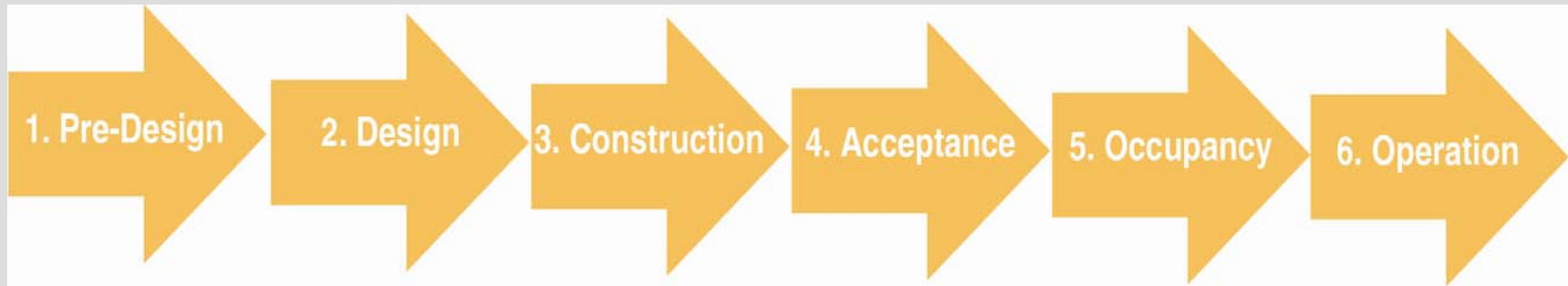
# What's In the AEDG for Small Offices?

- ▶ Document Outline
- ▶ Climate Zones
- ▶ Format of Recommendation Tables
- ▶ Envelope Recommendations
- ▶ Lighting Recommendations
- ▶ HVAC Equipment and System Recommendations
- ▶ SWH Recommendations
- ▶ Example Building Designs
- ▶ How-To Guidance

# AEDG Document Outline

- ▶ Section 1 – Introduction (*what we did, and why*)
- ▶ Section 2 - Integrated design process to achieve energy savings (*how to integrate energy into the design of the building*)
- ▶ Section 3 - Recommendations by climate zone including example building designs (*the meat*)
- ▶ Section 4 - How-to guidance for implementing recommendations (*helpful hints & cautions*)

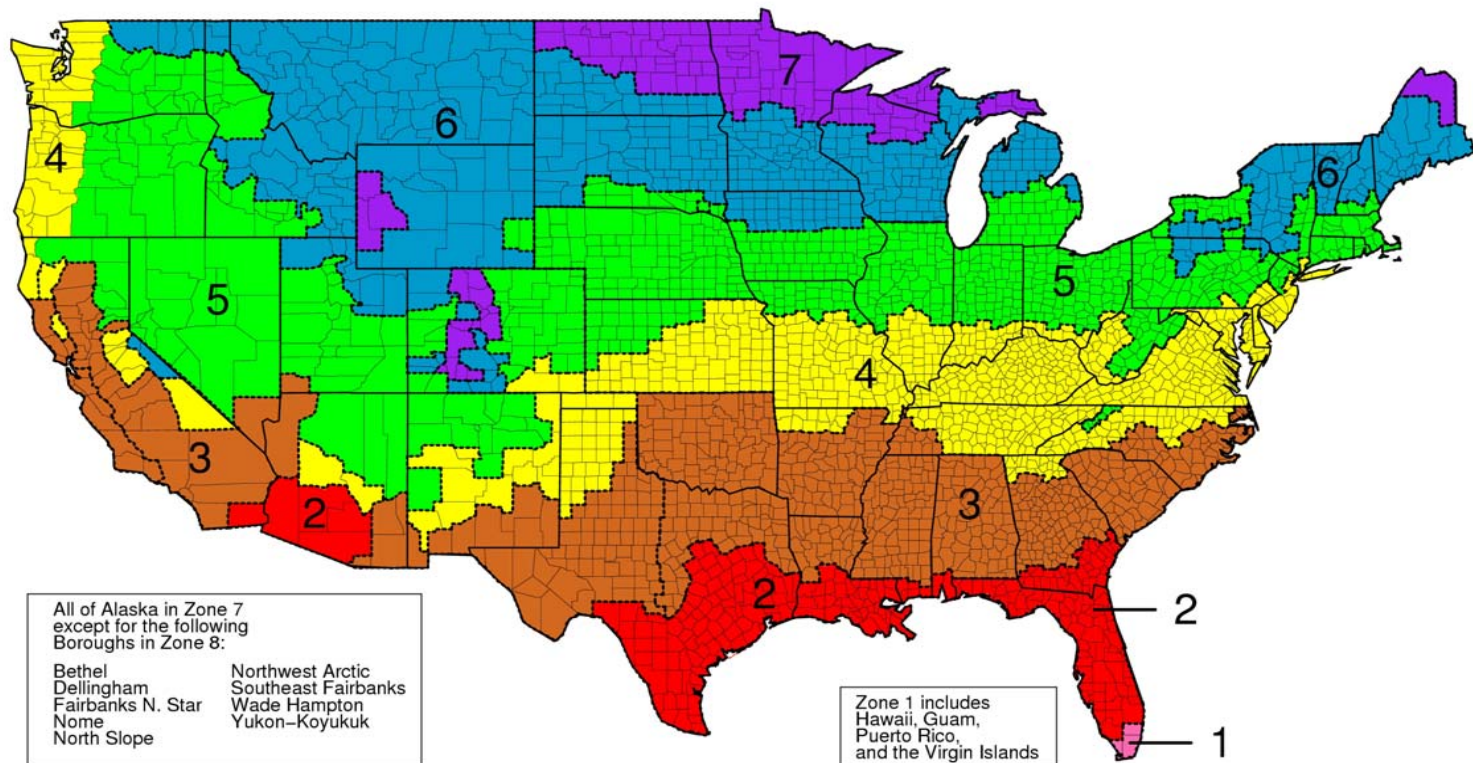
## 2-Integrated Design Process



- ▶ Recommendations are provided for each stage of design through occupancy to maximize energy savings
- ▶ Emphasis is placed on the integration of energy features early in the design rather than dealing with them as add-ons
- ▶ Design features with energy implications are clearly highlighted in the tables (*see \* symbol in tables*)

# 3-Recommendations by Climate

Use Climate Zone Map to Find Your Location



**Note: Consistent climate zones used for  
ASHRAE Standards 90.1, 90.2 and IECC**



# AEDG Recommendation Table

Climate Zone 3 Recommendation Table

Item	Component	Recommendation	How-to's in Chapter 4
Roof	Insulation entirely above deck	R-20 c.i.	EN1-2, 17, 20-21
	Metal building	R-13 + R-13	EN1, 3, 17, 20-21
	Attic and other	R-38	EN4, 17-18, 20-21
	Single rafter	R-38	EN5, 17, 20-21
	Surface reflectance/emittance	0.65 initial/0.86	EN1
Walls	Mass (HC > 7 Btu/ft <sup>2</sup> )	R-9.5 c.i.	EN6, 17, 20-21
	Metal building	R-13	EN7, 17, 20-21
	Steel framed	R-13 + R-3.8 c.i.	EN8, 17, 20-21
	Wood Framed and other	R-13	EN9, 17, 20-21
	Below-grade walls	No recommendation	EN10, 17, 20-21
Floors	Mass	R-8.3 c.i.	EN11, 17, 20-21
	Steel framed	R-19	EN12, 17, 20-21
	Wood framed and other	R-30	EN12, 17, 20-21
Slabs	Unheated	No recommendation	EN17, 19-21
	Heated	No recommendation	EN17, 19-21
Doors	Swinging	U-0.70	EN15, 20-21
	Non-swinging	U-1.45	EN16, 20-21
Vertical Glazing	Window to wall ratio (WWR)	20% to 40% maximum	EN23, 36-37
	Thermal transmittance	U-0.45	EN25
	Solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC)	N, S, E, W - 0.31 N only - 0.46	EN27-28
	Window orientation	$(A_{W1} * SHGC_{W1} + A_{W2} * SHGC_{W2}) > (A_{E1} * SHGC_{E1} + A_{E2} * SHGC_{E2})$	A <sub>w</sub> - Window area for orientation x EN26-32
Skylights	Exterior sun control (S, E, W only)	Projection factor 0.5	EN24, 28, 30, 36, 40, 42 DL5-8
	Maximum percent of roof area	3%	DL5-7, DL8, DL13
	Thermal transmittance	U-0.69	DL7, DL8, DL13
Interior Lighting	Solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC)	0.19	DL8, DL13
	Lighting power density (LPD)	0.9 W/ft <sup>2</sup>	EL1-2, 4, 8, 10-16
	Light source (linear fluorescent)	90 mean lumens/watt	EL4, 9, 17
	Ballast	Electronic ballast	EL4
	Dimming controls for daylight harvesting for WWR 25% or higher	Dim fixtures within 12 ft of N/S window wall or within 8 ft of skylight edge	DL1, 9-11, EL6-7
	Occupancy controls	Auto-off all unoccupied rooms	DL2, EL5, 6
	Interior room surface reflectances	80%+ on ceilings, 70%+ on walls and vertical partitions	DL3-4, EL3
HVAC	Air conditioner (0-65 KBtuh)	13.0 SEER	HV1- 2, 4, 6, 12, 16-17, 20
	Air conditioner (>65-135 KBtuh)	11.0 EER/11.4 IPLV	HV1- 2, 4, 6, 12, 16-17, 20
	Air conditioner (>135-240 KBtuh)	10.8 EER/11.2 IPLV	HV1- 2, 4, 6, 12, 16-17, 20
	Air conditioner (>240 KBtuh)	10.0 EER/10.4 IPLV	HV1- 2, 4, 6, 12, 16-17, 20
	Gas furnace (0-225 KBtuh - SP)	80% AFUE or E <sub>t</sub>	HV1- 2, 6, 16, 20
	Gas furnace (0-225 KBtuh - Split)	80% AFUE or E <sub>t</sub>	HV1- 2, 6, 16, 20
	Gas furnace (>225 KBtuh)	80% E <sub>t</sub>	HV1- 2, 6, 16, 20
	Heat pump (0-65 KBtuh)	13.0 SEER/7.7 HSPF	HV1- 2, 4, 6, 12, 16-17, 20
	Heat pump (>65-135 KBtuh)	10.6 EER/11.0 IPLV/3.2 COP	HV1- 2, 4, 6, 12, 16-17, 20
	Heat pump (>135 KBtuh)	10.1 EER/11.0 IPLV/3.1 COP	HV1- 2, 4, 6, 12, 16-17, 20
Economizer	Air conditioners & heat pumps- SP	Cooling capacity > 54 KBtuh	HV23
Ventilation	Outdoor air damper	Motorized control	HV7-8
	Demand control	CO <sub>2</sub> sensors	HV7, 22
Ducts	Friction rate	0.08 in. w.c./100 feet	HV9, 18
	Sealing	Seal class B	HV11
	Location	Interior only	HV9
Service Water Heating	Insulation level	R-6	HV10
	Gas storage	90% E <sub>t</sub>	WH1-4
	Gas instantaneous	0.81 EF or 81% E <sub>t</sub>	WH1-4
	Electric storage 12 kW	EF > 0.99 - 0.0012xVolume	WH1-4
SWH	Pipe insulation (d<1½ in./ d≥1½ in.)	1 in./ 1½ in.	WH6

Note: If the table contains "No recommendation" for a component, the user must meet the more stringent of either Standard 90.1 or the local code requirements in order to reach the 30% savings target.

- ▶ Energy-saving recommendations for each climate zone contained on single page
- ▶ Tables color-coded to maps
- ▶ Prescriptive recommendations help to achieve energy savings without costly calculations or analysis
- ▶ Recommendations address building envelope, lighting, HVAC equipment, HVAC systems and service water heating
- ▶ Recommendations must be used with underlying code or standard (see footnote)
- ▶ Note references to "how-to" section

## AEDG Recommendations for Envelope

- ▶ Enhanced insulation levels for many assemblies
- ▶ Window-to-wall ratio (WWR) limited to 40%
- ▶ Recommendations on window orientation (*minimize window area on E-W*)
- ▶ Exterior sun control recommendations (*use of overhangs*)
- ▶ Maximum skylight area of 3%

# AEDG Recommendations for Lighting and Electrical

- ▶ Lighting power density of 0.9 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Source efficiency of 90 mean lumens/watt
- ▶ Electronic ballasts
- ▶ Daylight controls for WWR >25% within 12 feet of N-S window wall, 8 feet of skylight edge
- ▶ Occupancy sensors
- ▶ Minimum surface reflectance recommendations



**Bonus  
Savings!**

(see page 15, 91)

## AEDG Recommendations for HVAC Equipment and Systems

- ▶ Higher efficiency unitary equipment – varies with climate zone
- ▶ Motorized outside air damper control
- ▶ Economizers needed down to 4.5 tons
- ▶ Demand controlled ventilation
- ▶ Lower duct friction rate (*design them better*)
- ▶ No exterior ductwork (*reduce possible leakage*)

# Example Designs for Each Climate Zone

- ▶ Features real examples of advanced building energy designs
- ▶ Demonstrates flexibility offered in achieving advanced energy savings levels
- ▶ Selected from award winning designs by architects
- ▶ Text describes energy features employed



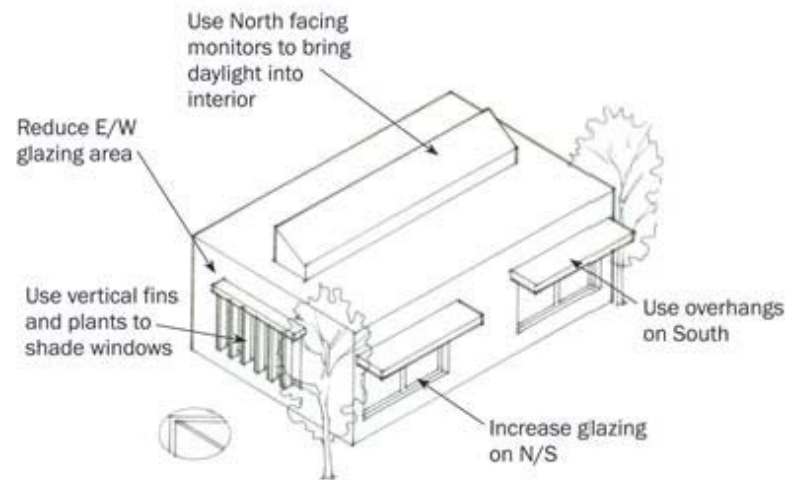
## 4-How to Implement Recommendations

- ▶ Section begins with recommendations for quality assurance through commissioning
- ▶ Sample commissioning scope statement provided for the owner/builder
- ▶ “How tos” organized by building system as follows:
  - Good design practices
  - Cautions
  - References
- ▶ Each “how to” numerically referenced in recommendation tables

# Example “How-to” Guidance

EN27

Glazing (Climate Zones: ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥)



**Figure 4-19.** (EN27) Exterior sun control.

For north- and south-facing windows, select windows with a low solar heat gain coefficient and an appropriate visible light transmission (VLT). See EN32. Certain window coatings, called selective low-e, transmit the visible portions of the solar spectrum selectively, rejecting the nonvisible infrared sections. These glass and coating selections provide superior view and daylighting, while minimizing solar heat gain. Win-

ow manufacturers market special “solar low-e” windows for warm climates. For buildings in warm climates that do not utilize daylight-responsive lighting controls, north and south window glazing should be selected with a solar heat gain coeffi-

# How Did We Get There?

- ▶ Organizational Partnership (*mentioned previously*)
- ▶ Committee Meeting Schedule
- ▶ Peer Reviews
- ▶ Development Challenges/Issues
- ▶ The Results

# Committee Meeting Schedule 1<sup>st</sup> Guide

- ▶ Chairman given a year to complete project
- ▶ 12 Meetings/conference calls
- ▶ First organizational meeting October 1, 2003
- ▶ Last conference call to approve document in May, 2004
- ▶ Do the math, 8 months!

# Peer Reviews

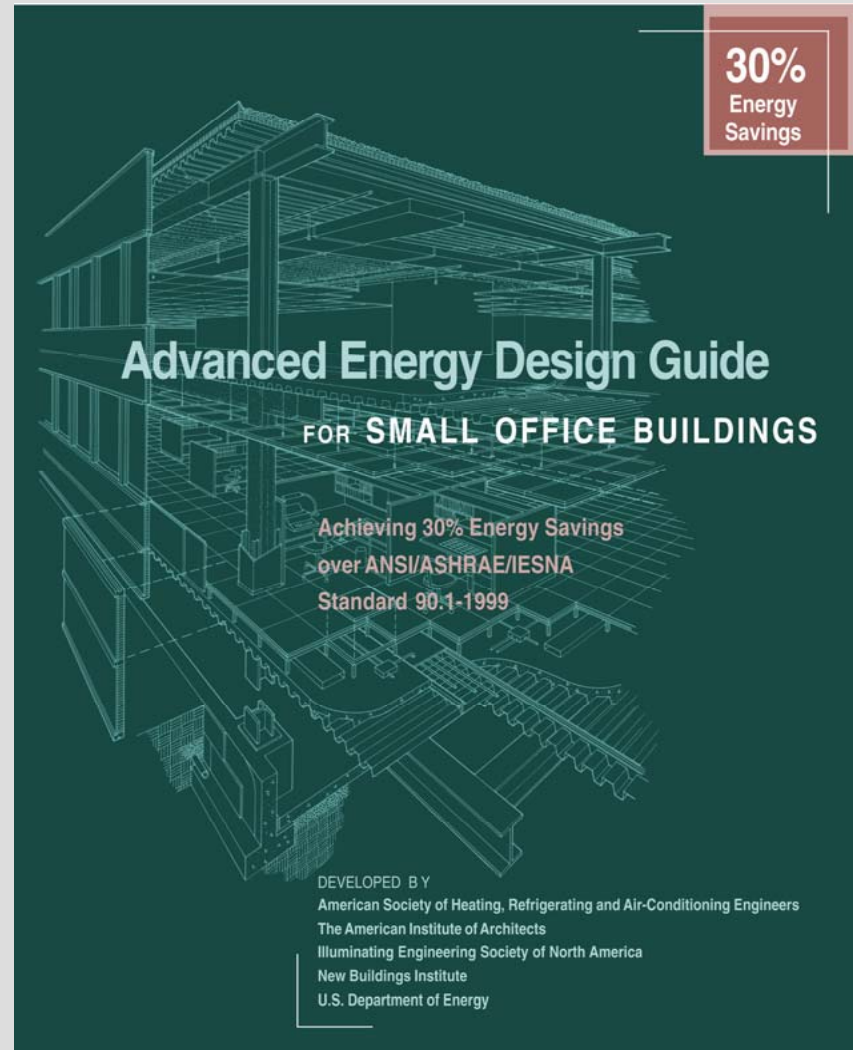
- ▶ Peer reviews provided primarily by committees or individuals from participating organizations
- ▶ Around 100 reviewers actively participated
- ▶ Concept review stage (*50% complete*)
- ▶ Technical refinement review stage (*80% complete*)
- ▶ Final review stage (*100% complete*)
- ▶ Focus group made up of target market folks also influenced final document

# Development Challenges/Issues

- ▶ Keeping everyone focused through 11 meetings during the year
- ▶ Plug loads – in or out?
- ▶ Keeping criteria on single page
- ▶ Keeping document within page limit
- ▶ Keeping this “simple”
- ▶ Possible problems reaching 30% savings consistently in all locations
- ▶ Trying to work with very different styles
- ▶ Keeping all constituencies informed

# The Results: Did We Do It? You Bet!

- ▶ Next up in the 30% series is K-12 schools and Warehouses
- ▶ Working on plans for 50% and 70% series guides
- ▶ AEDG Small Office qualifies for 4 energy credit points in LEED-NC Version 2.2
- ▶ Small Office guide received Alliance to Save Energy's Energy Star award and SBIC Best Practices award



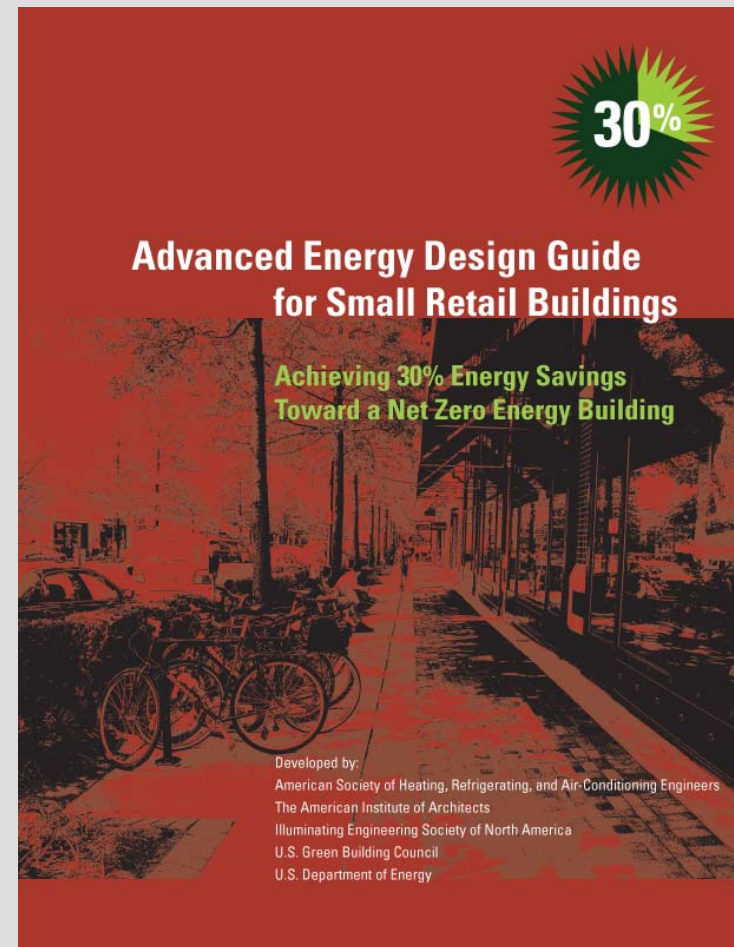
# Here's What Others Have Said....

*“But, the part that seems to defy the laws of nature is that a thirteen-member committee, all with ‘day jobs’ and representing not just ASHRAE but the DOE and three other professional organizations, came together to produce a well-designed, 96-page guide in only eight months. That is a true combination of performance and efficiency.”*

**Robert Beverly, Engineered Systems Editor, February 2005**

# Just Out- AEDG for Retail!

- ▶ On sale in bookstore right now
- ▶ Similar in structure to the Office guide-
- ▶ More focus on lighting strategies
- ▶ USGBC working on credit points in LEED-NC for AEDG Small Retail



# Why Should You Care About This?



*Concerns over energy and sustainability will increasingly drive future building decisions.*

*As an HVAC&R professional you will need the tools to remain competitive and help your clients make informed, cost effective decisions.*

*This Guide will be one of those tools.*



# How You Might Use These Guides

## ▶ Consulting Engineer

- Demonstrate knowledge of efficient building design
- Show the client “what it will take” without additional work

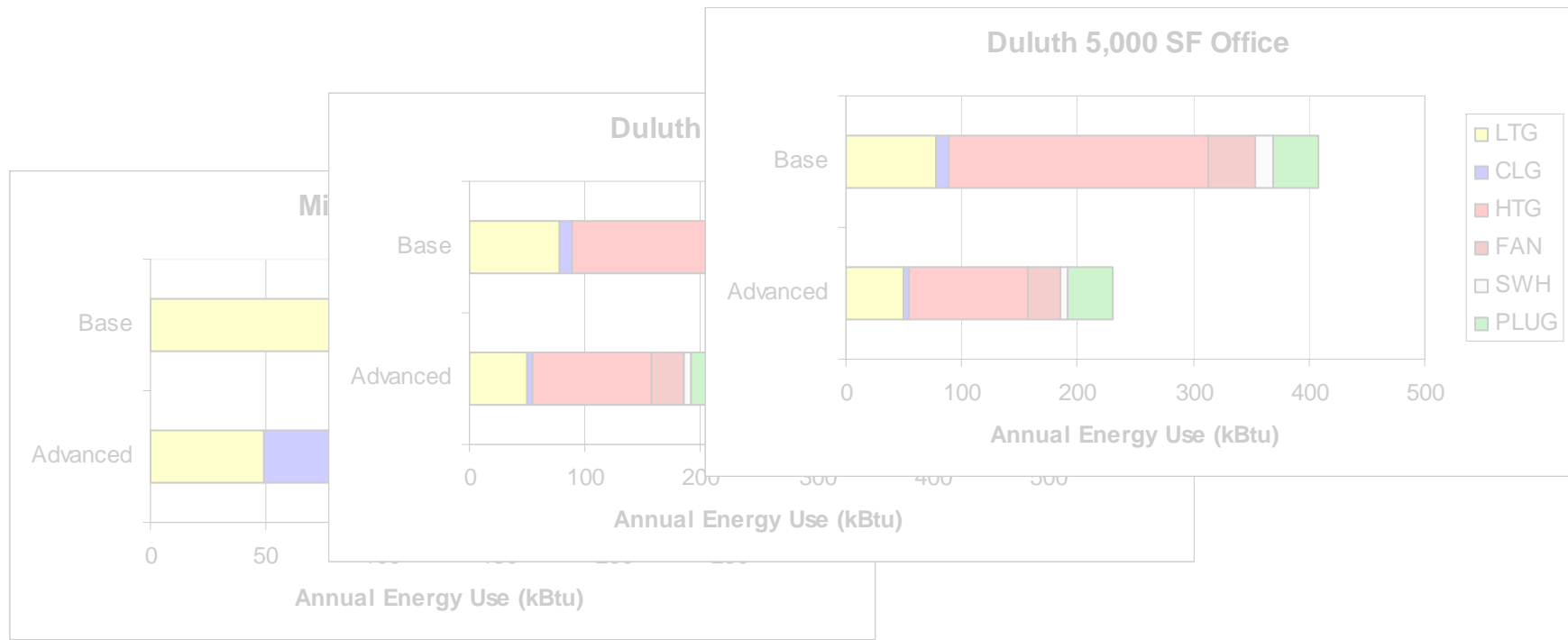
## ▶ Facility Manager

- Demonstrate knowledge of efficient building design
- Make effective arguments for energy efficiency to management

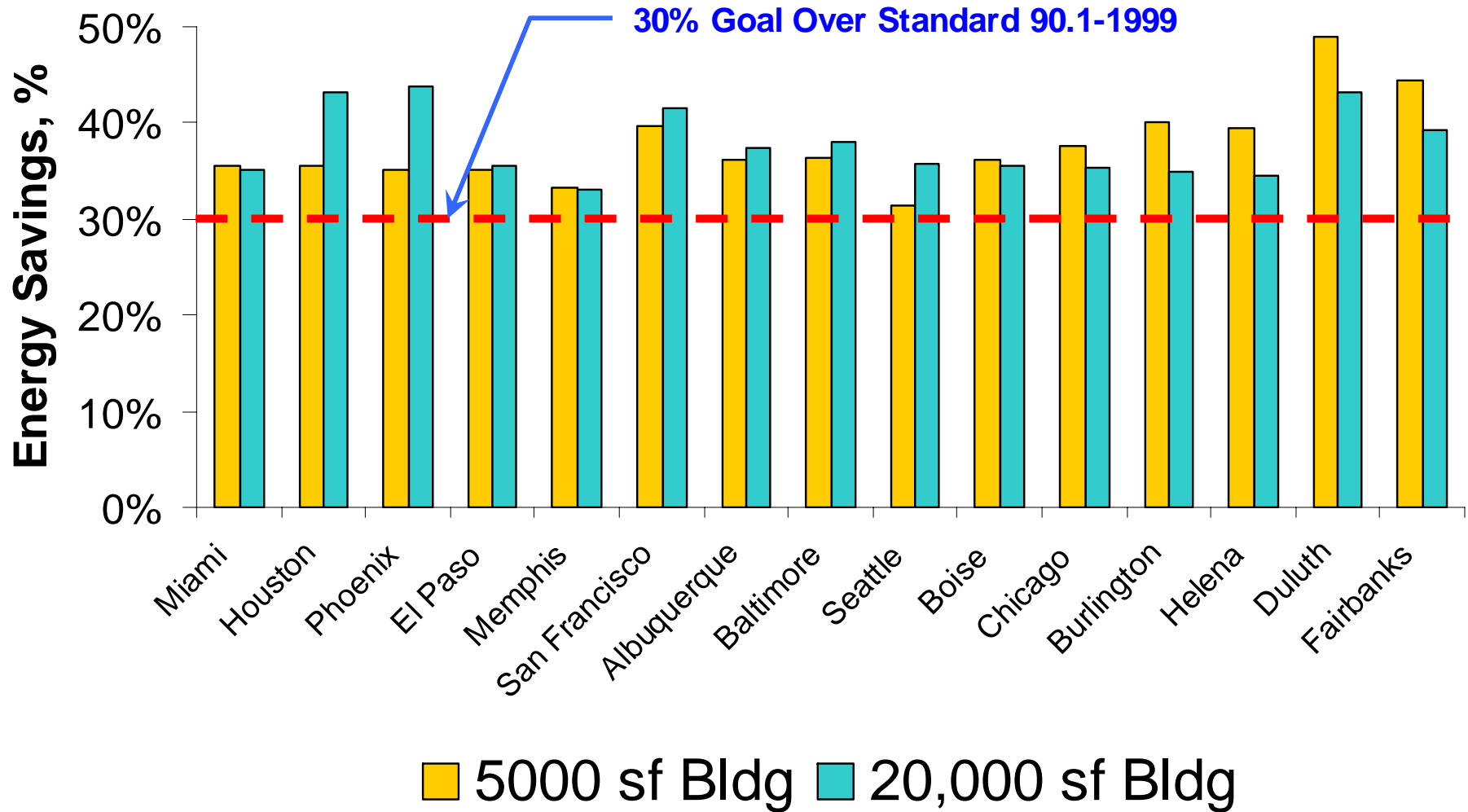
## ▶ Product Sales

- Showcase your products that help meet recommendations from the guide

# Energy Saving Impacts of AEDG



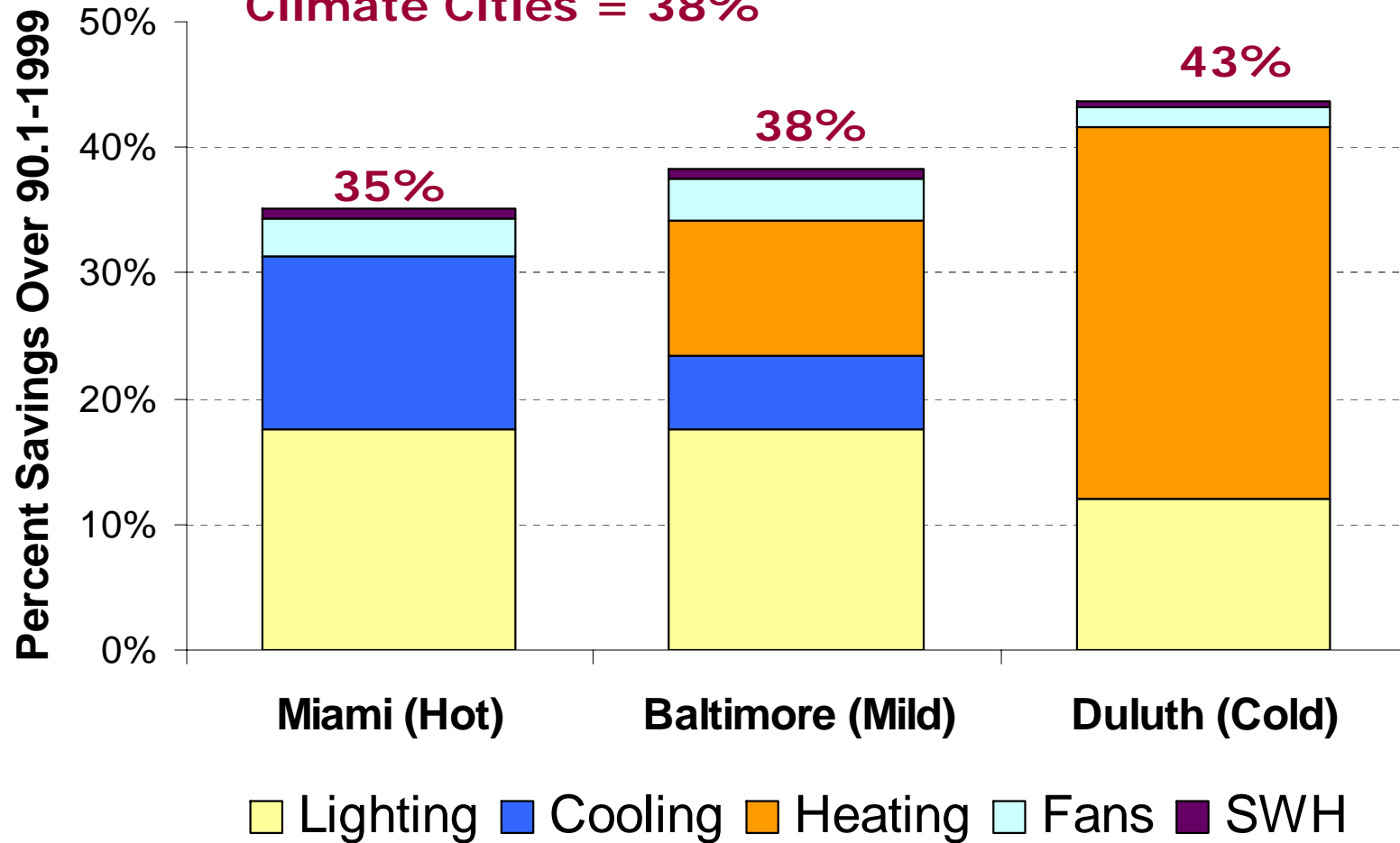
# Energy Savings of Large and Small Offices



# Comparison of Energy Savings

## 20,000 sf Office Building

Average Savings Over the 15  
Climate Cities = 38%



# Now, Surely You Must Have a Question or Two.....



**Ron Jarnagin:**

**[Ron.jarnagin@pnl.gov](mailto:Ron.jarnagin@pnl.gov)**

**(509) 375-3813**

