

CAE 465/526 Building Energy Conservation Technologies

Fall 2022

October 5, 2020

Assignment feedback and building energy audits
and commissioning

Built
Environment
Research

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Civil, Architectural and Environmental Engineering
Illinois Institute of Technology

muh182@iit.edu

RHINO/LBT OPENSTUDIO TRAINING

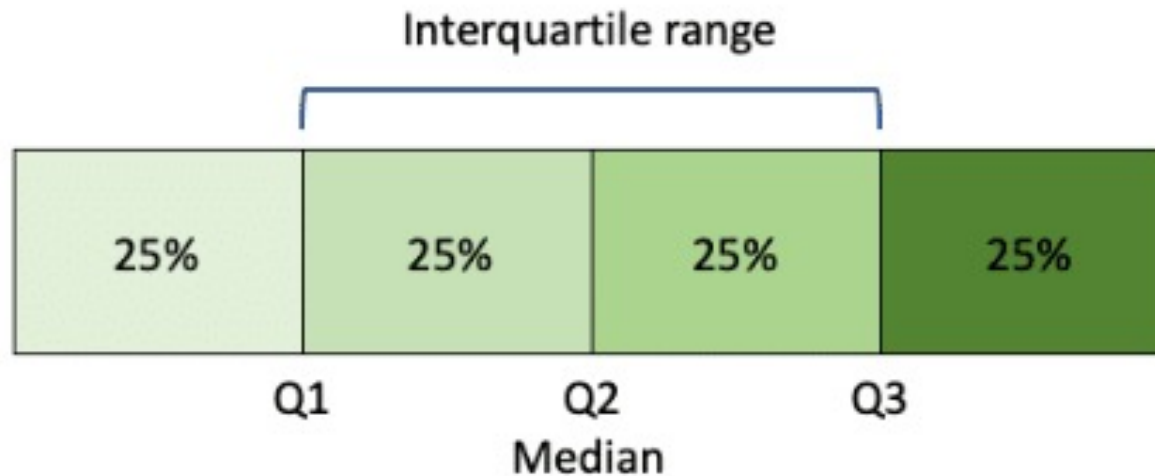
Rhino/LBT OpenStudio Training

- Download and install Rhino
here: <https://www.rhino3d.com/download/> (Trial version lasts for 90 days)
- Download Ladybug tools v1.5. You will need to make a login, but it is free to download. Follow the steps here: <https://www.food4rhino.com/en/app/ladybug-tools>

ASSIGNMENT 3 FEEDBACK

Assignment 3 Feedback

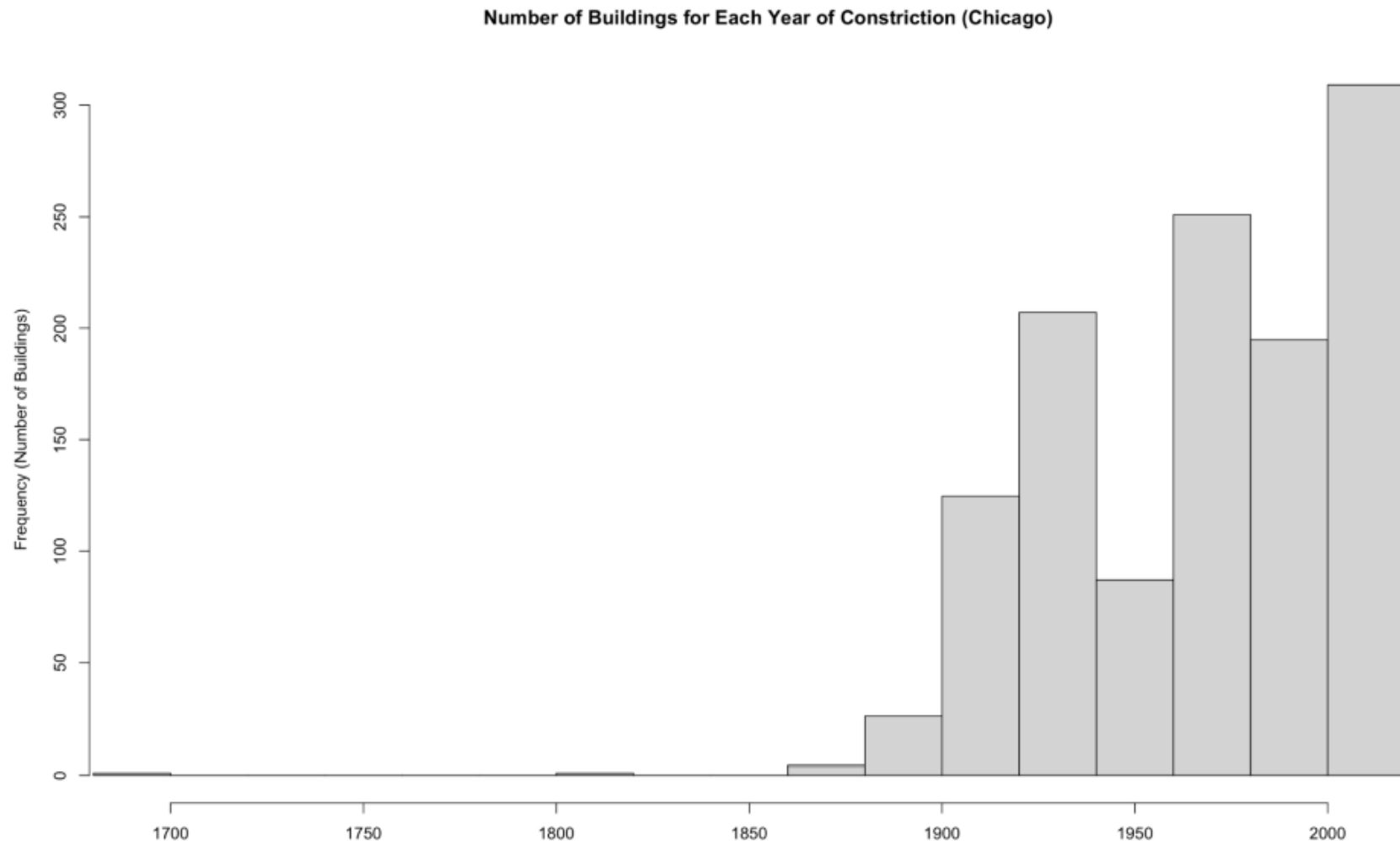
- Data outlier omission
 - Both very low and very high EUI numbers are questionable



Formula	Explanation
$IQR = Q3 - Q1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IQR = interquartile range• Q3 = 3rd quartile or 75th percentile• Q1 = 1st quartile or 25th percentile

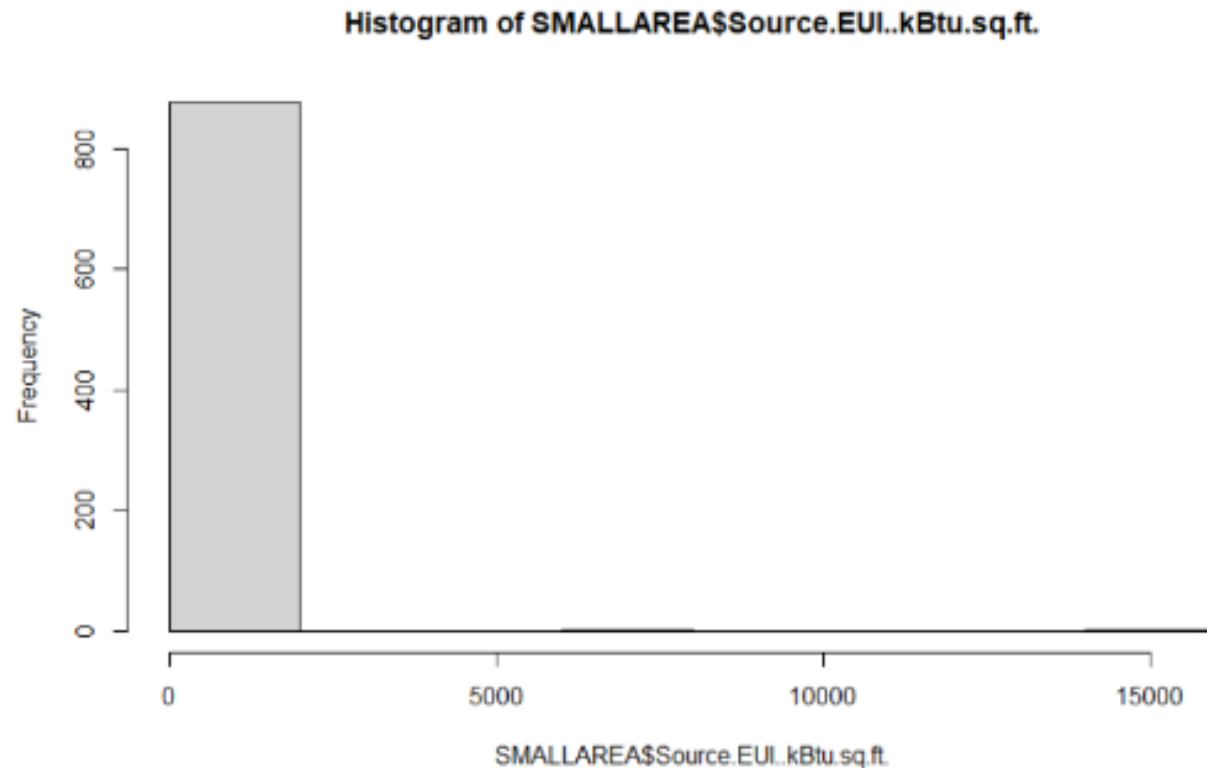
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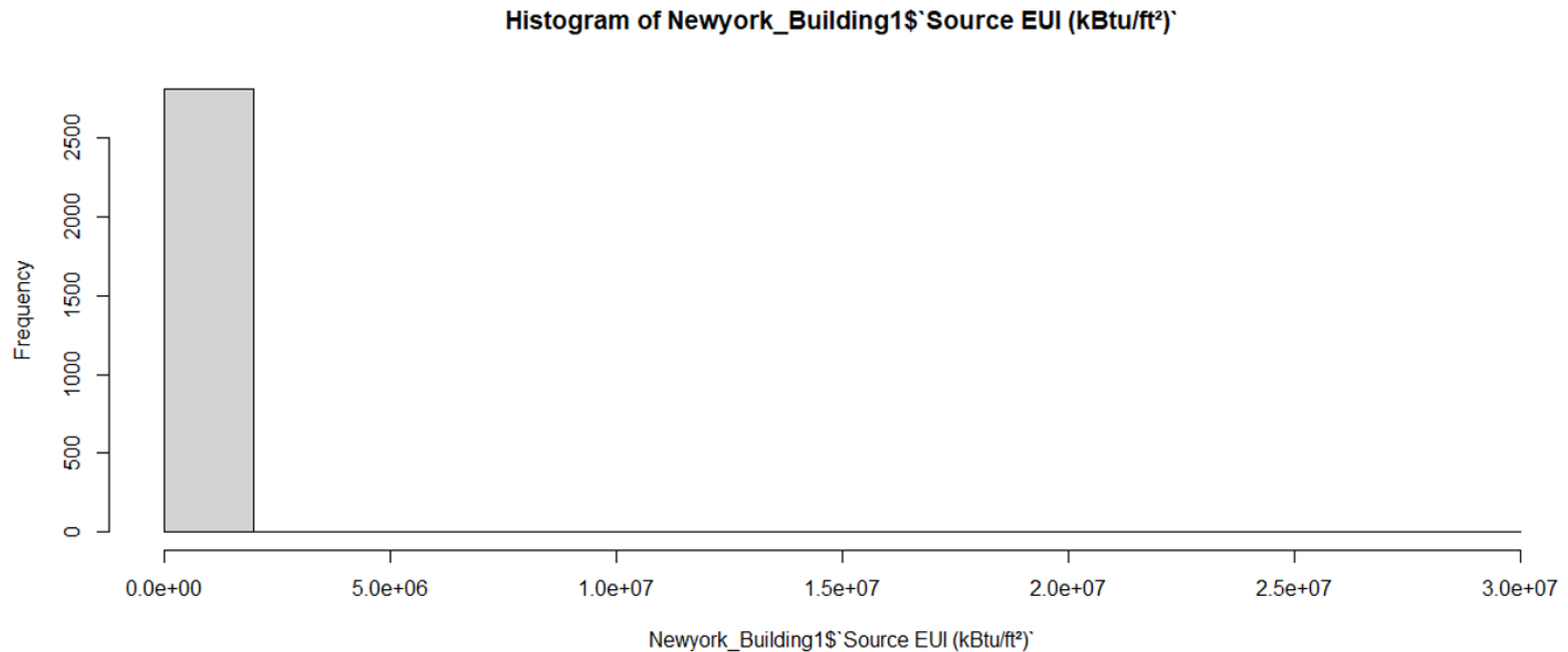
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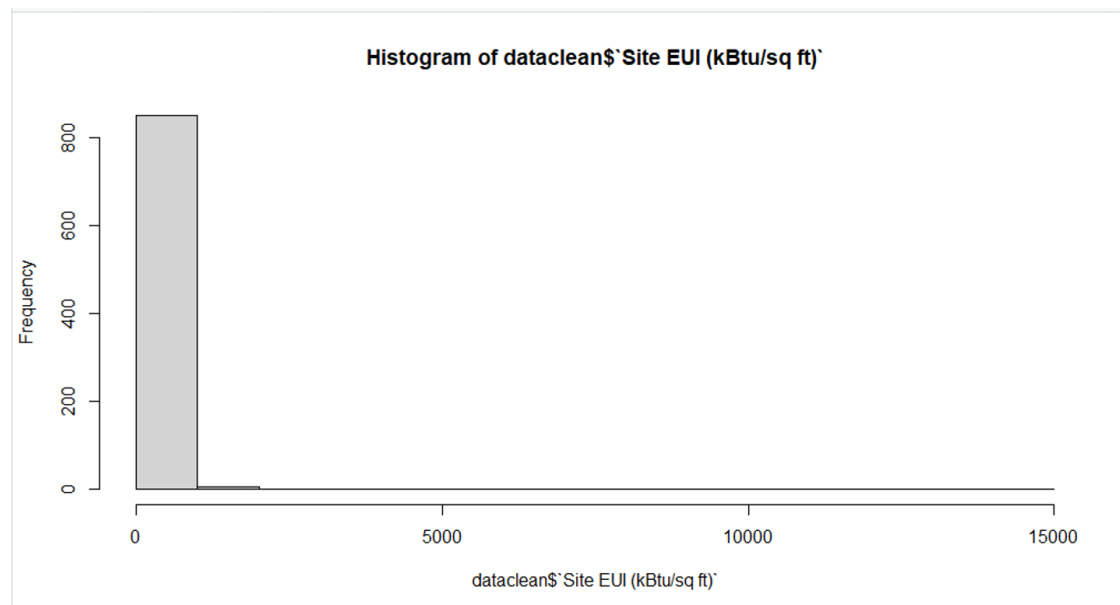
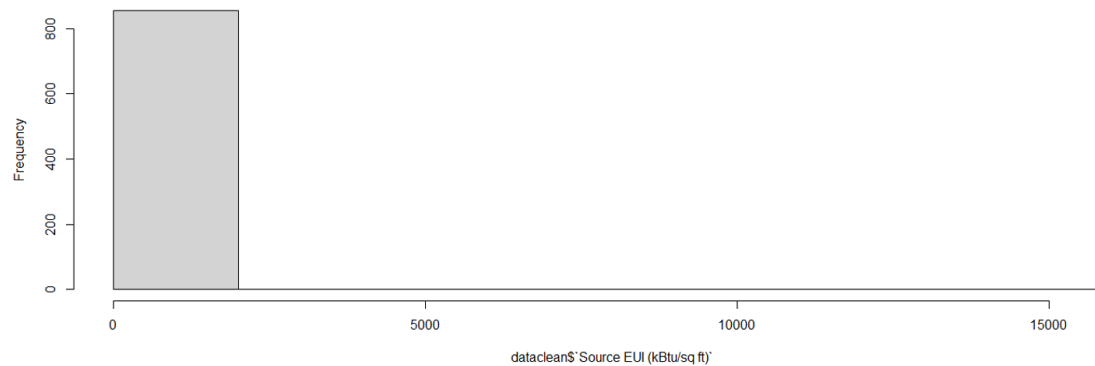
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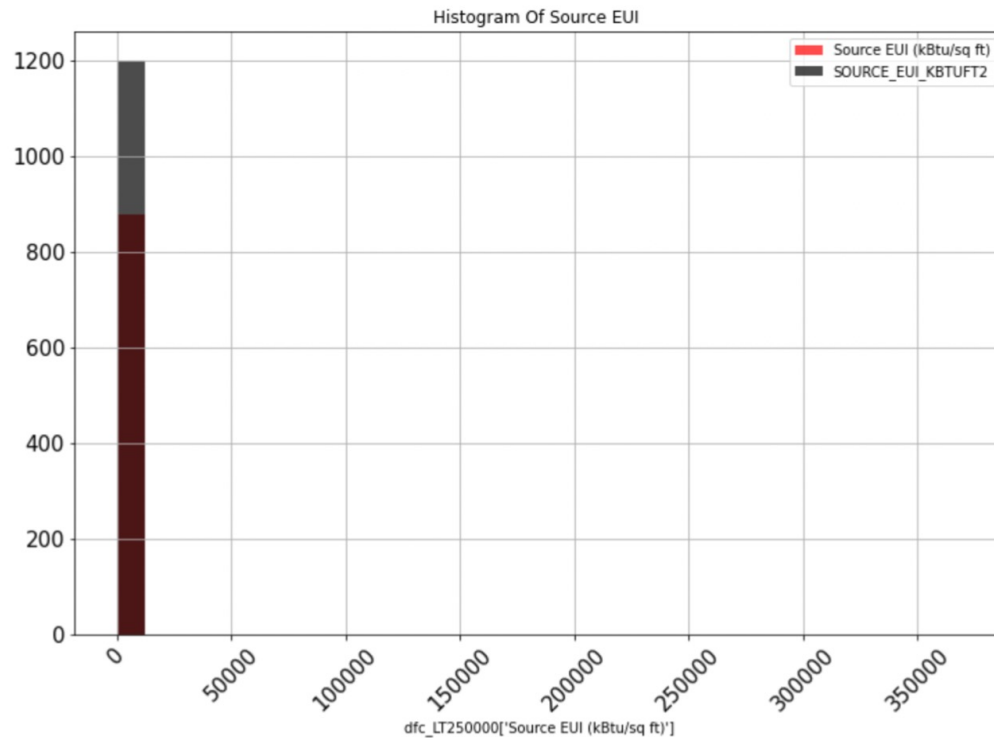
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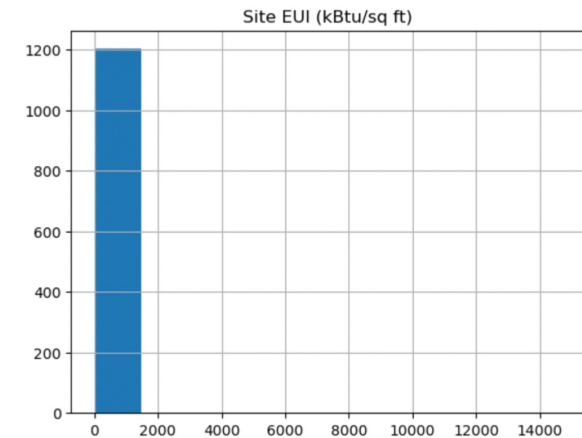


Assignment 3 Feedback

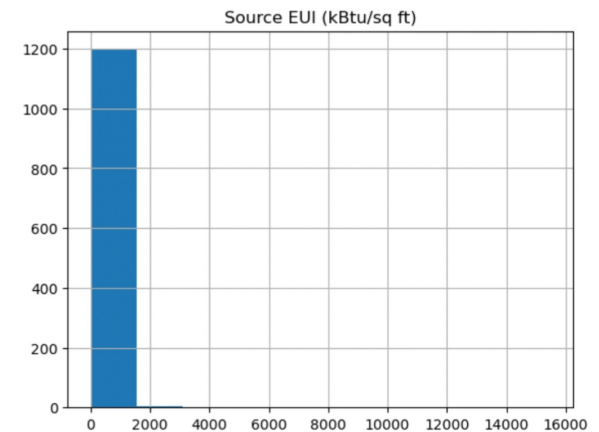
- Data outlier omission
 - Both very low and very high EUI numbers are questionable



Caption



Chicago - Site EUI



Chicago - Source EUI

Assignment 3 Feedback

- If you see a number that does not make sense, try to find out if it is an outlier or not:

Year Built: Looking at the data for the construction year, we can observe that building with a larger area are on average newer structures (15 years difference when comparing the median values).

PLEASE NOTE: Also, I noticed that the minimum value for blds smaller than 250,000 ft² is 1692. I was surprised to see such an old building, and therefore I checked the data to find the address of that building. It turns out that this construction year is associated to a building located on 21 E Chestnut Street. I checked it on street view and it is not a historical building (I included a picture of the screenshot at the end of the report. I wonder if this is a typo (maybe it should be 1992?)) **

Assignment 3 Feedback

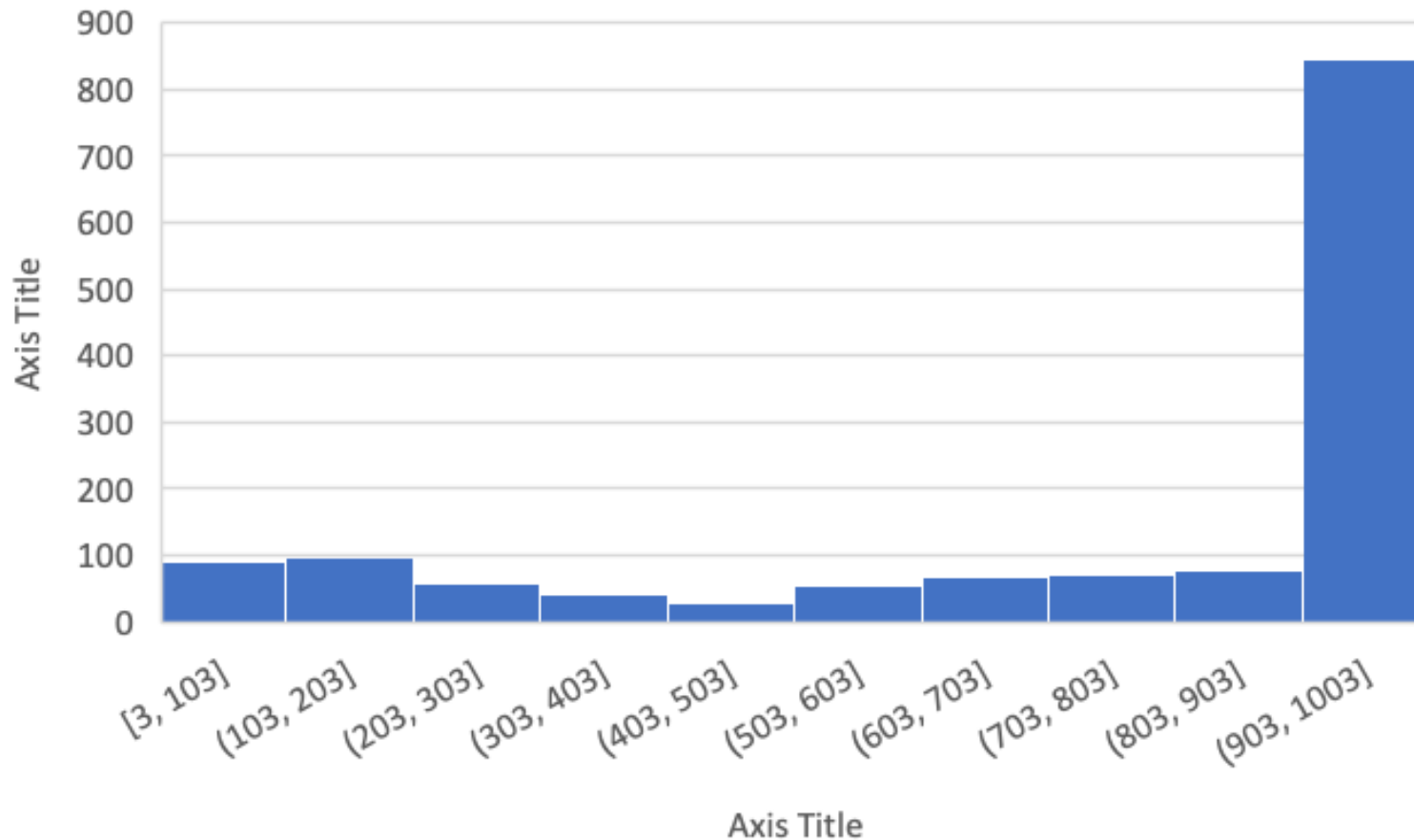
- If you see a number that does not make sense, try to find out if it is an outlier or not:

**Street view of building with construction year = 1692



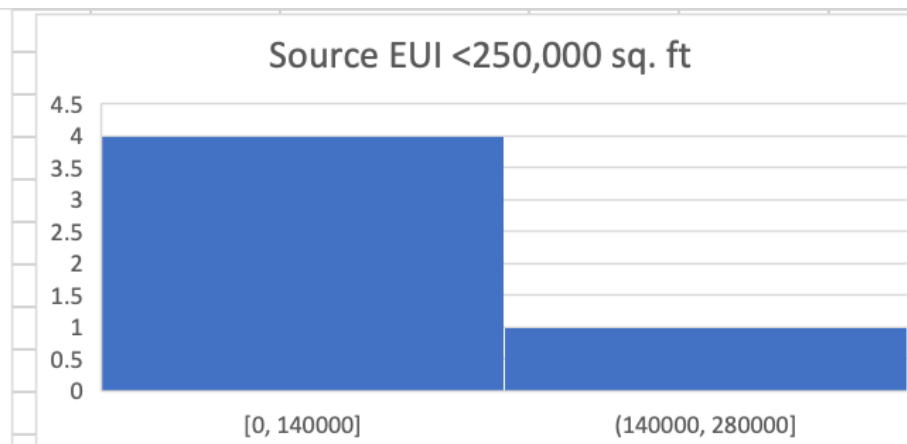
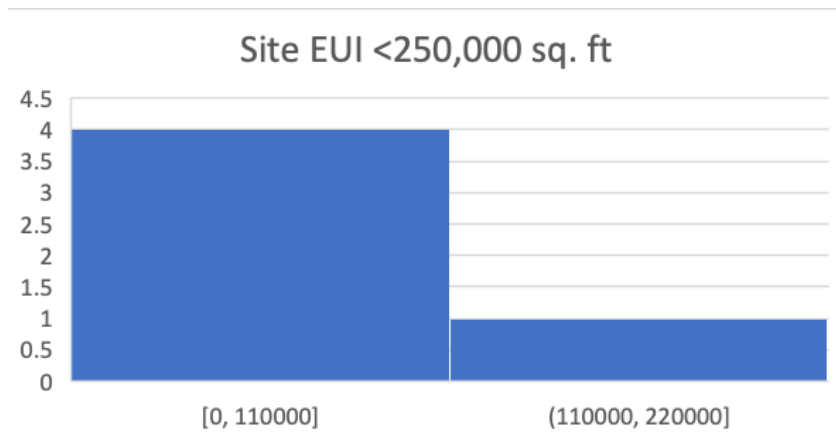
Assignment 3 Feedback

- If you see a number that does not make sense, try to find out if it is an outlier or not:
 - Question your numbers



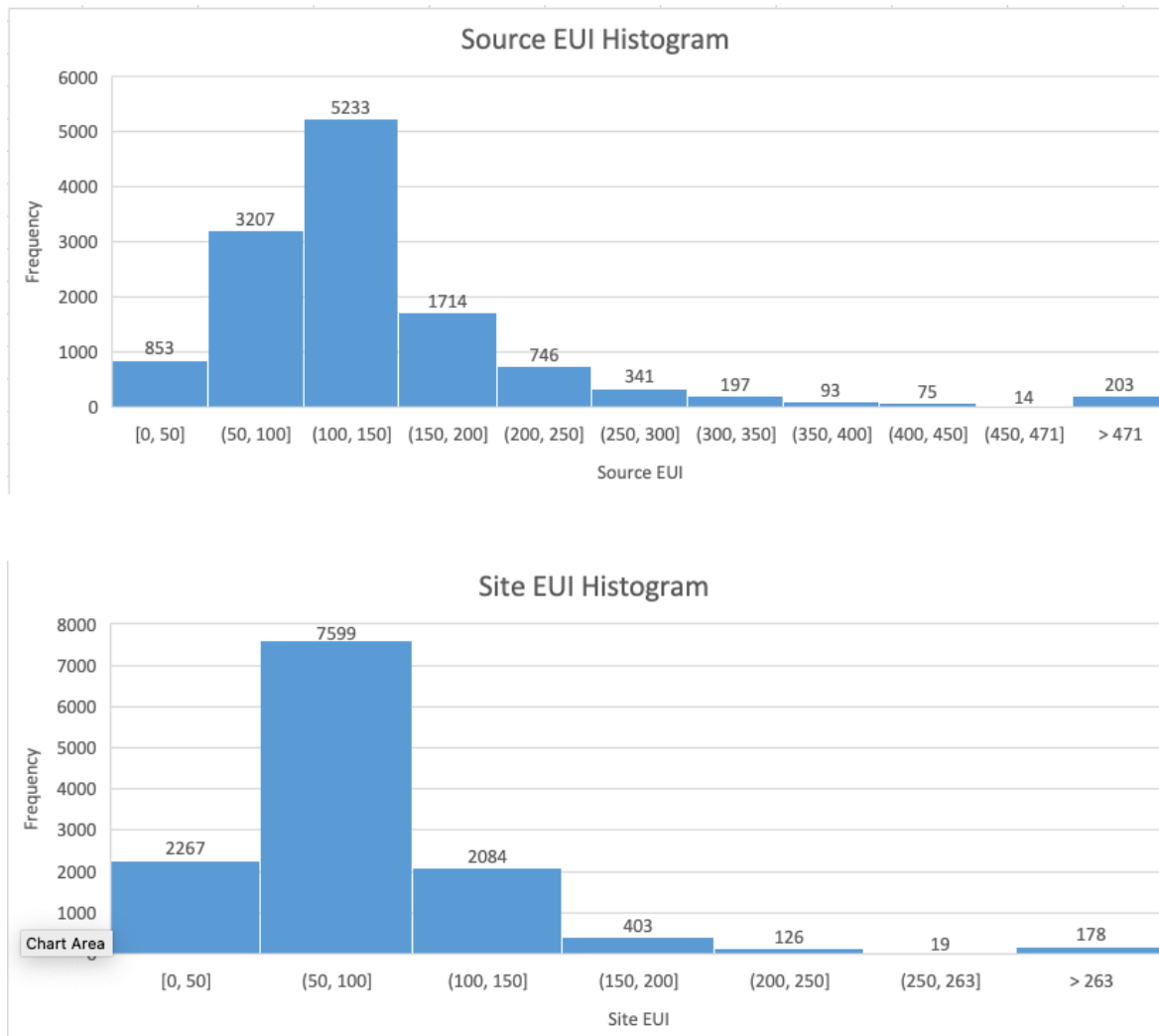
Assignment 3 Feedback

- Data outlier omission
 - Having more bins would be helpful



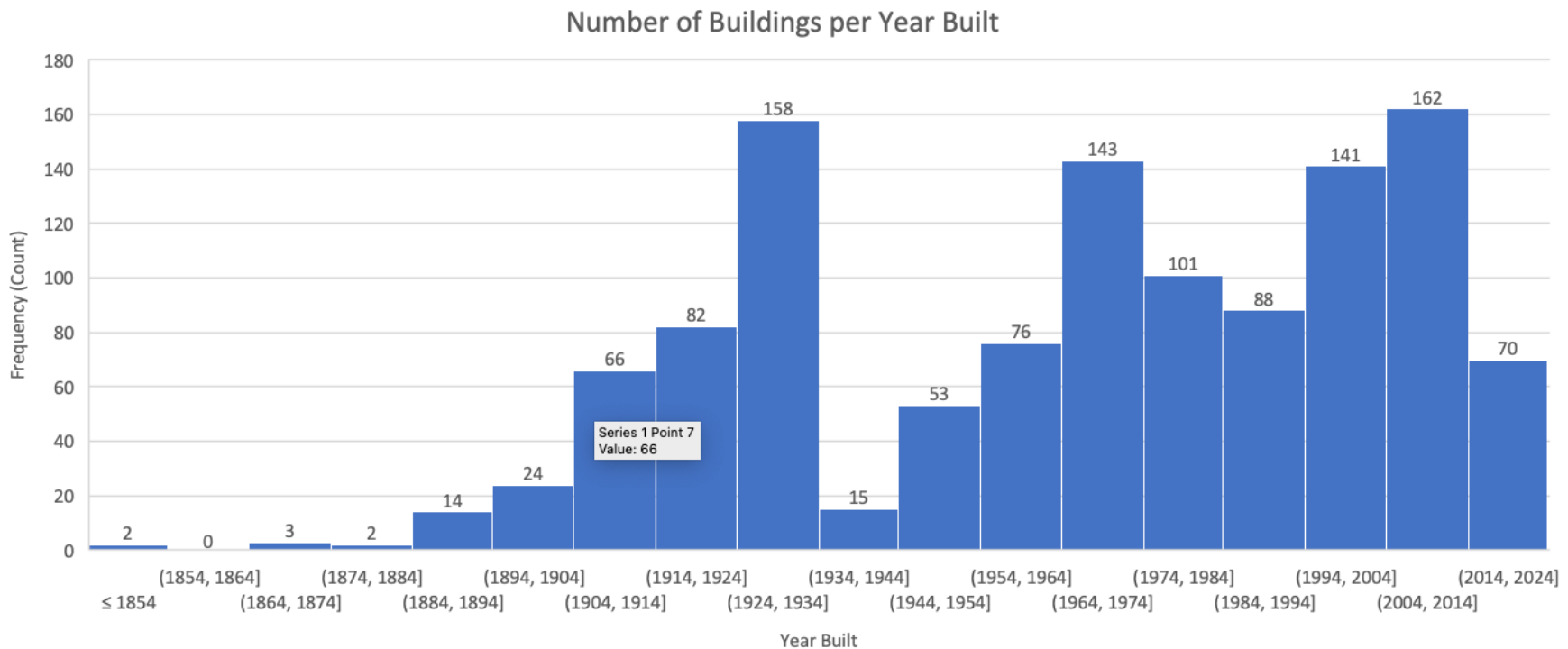
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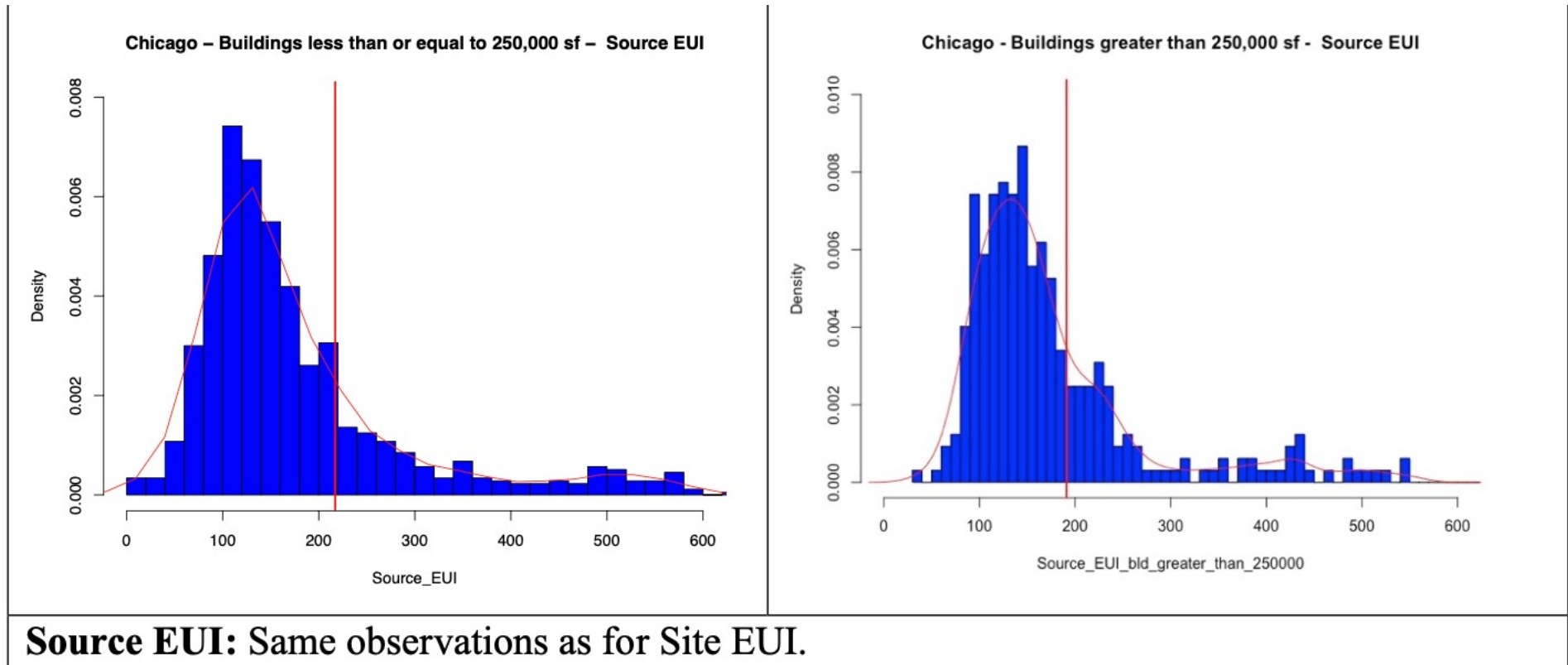
Assignment 3 Feedback

- Data outlier omission
 - You may want to factor the older buildings out



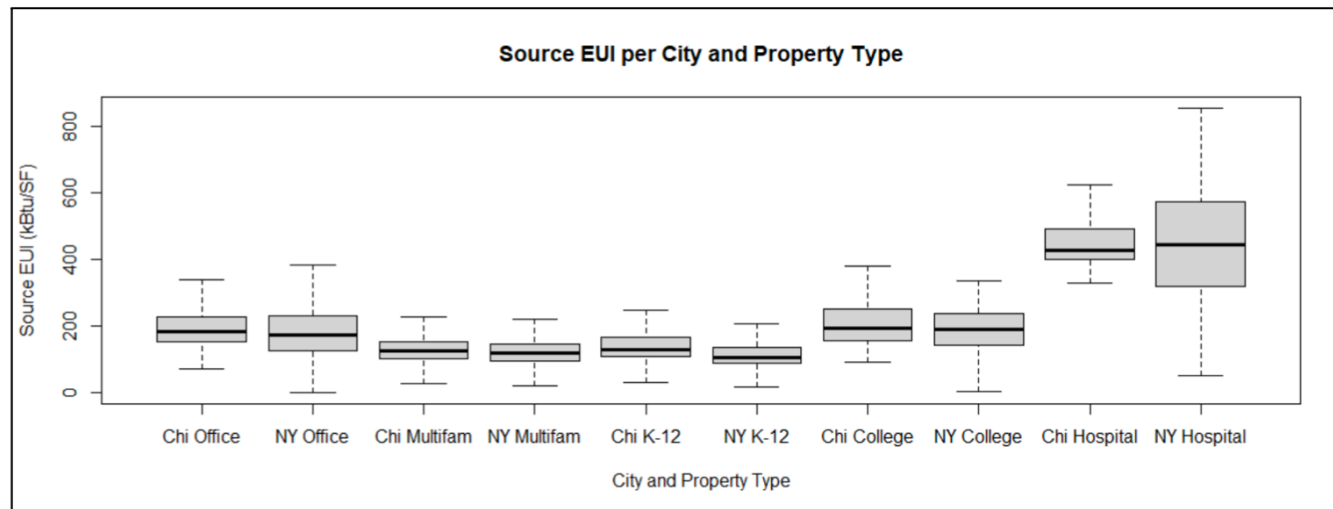
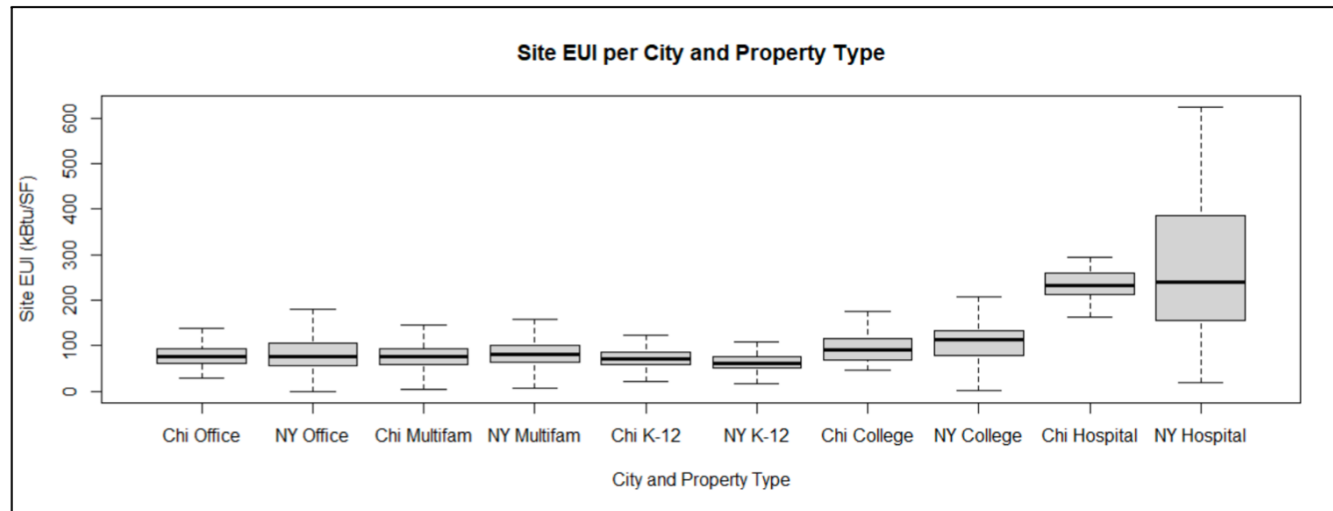
Assignment 3 Feedback

- Good practice to show the median or mean



Assignment 3 Feedback

- Try to avoid adding too many figures and merge the figures (especially when the aim is to compare two datasets)



Assignment 3 Feedback

- Try to avoid adding too many figures and merge the figures (especially when the aim is to compare two datasets)

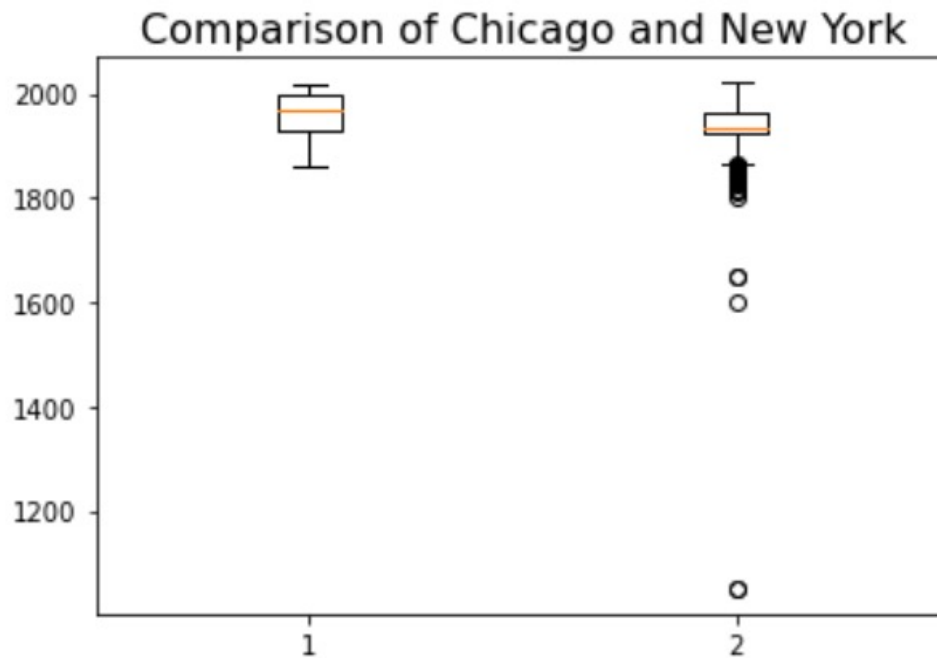
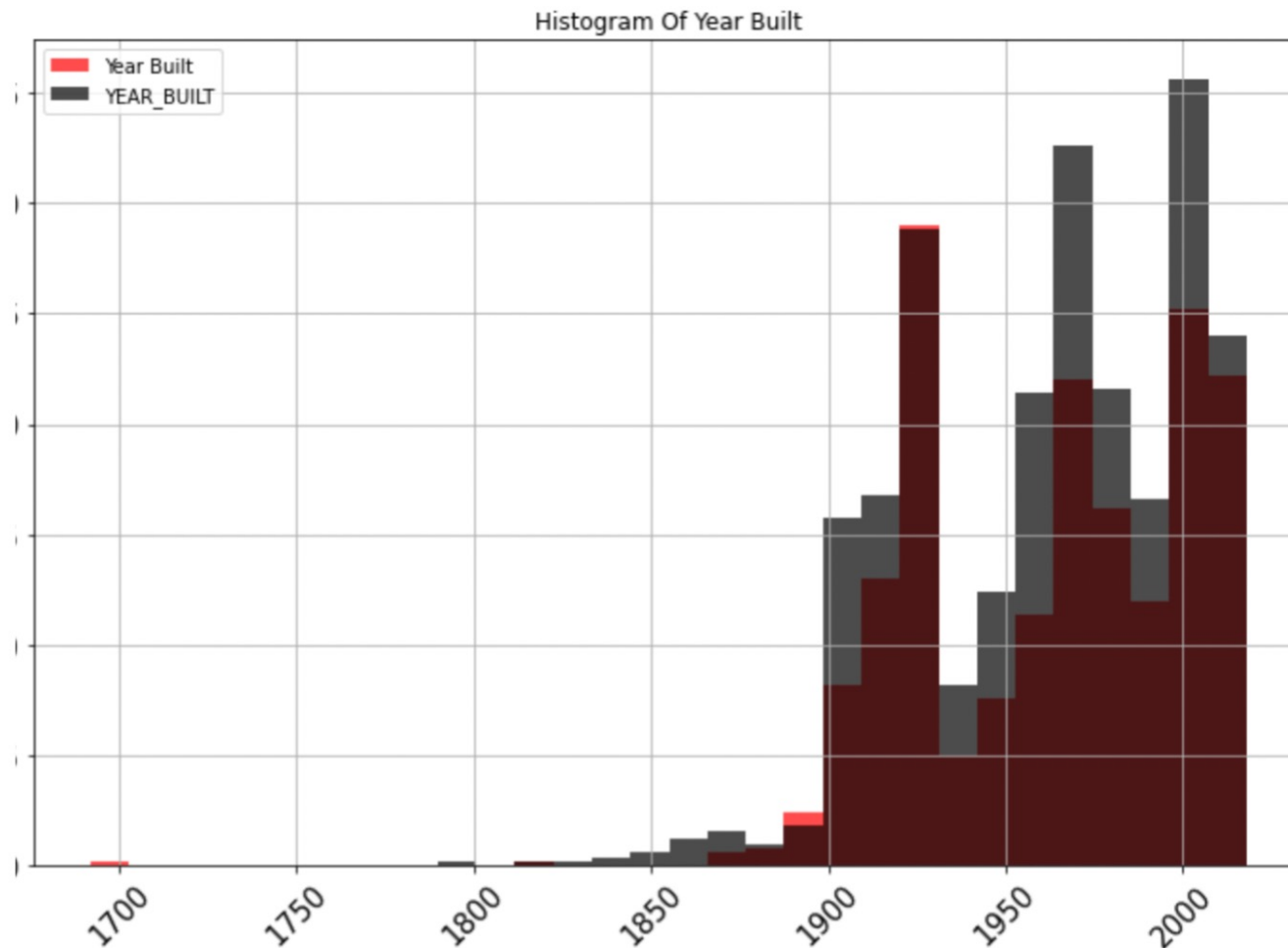


Figure 23 Box Plot of Year Built (Chicago, New York)

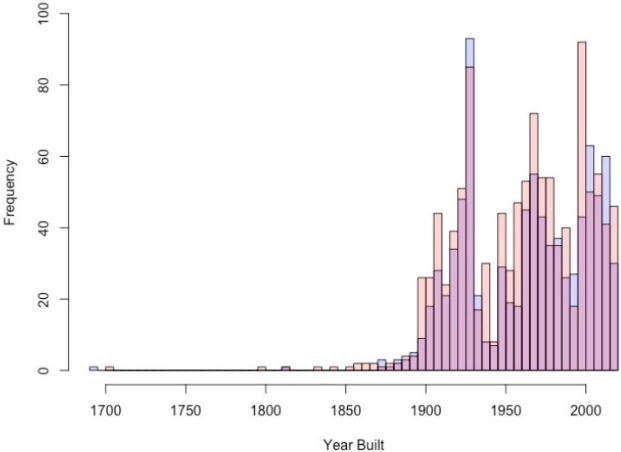
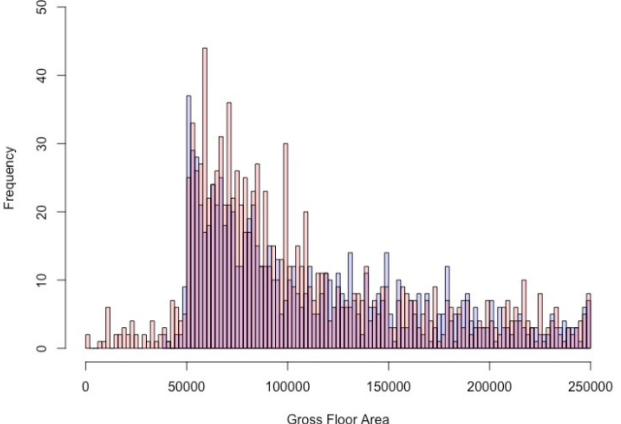
Assignment 3 Feedback

- Try to avoid adding too many figures and merge the figures (especially when the aim is to compare two datasets)



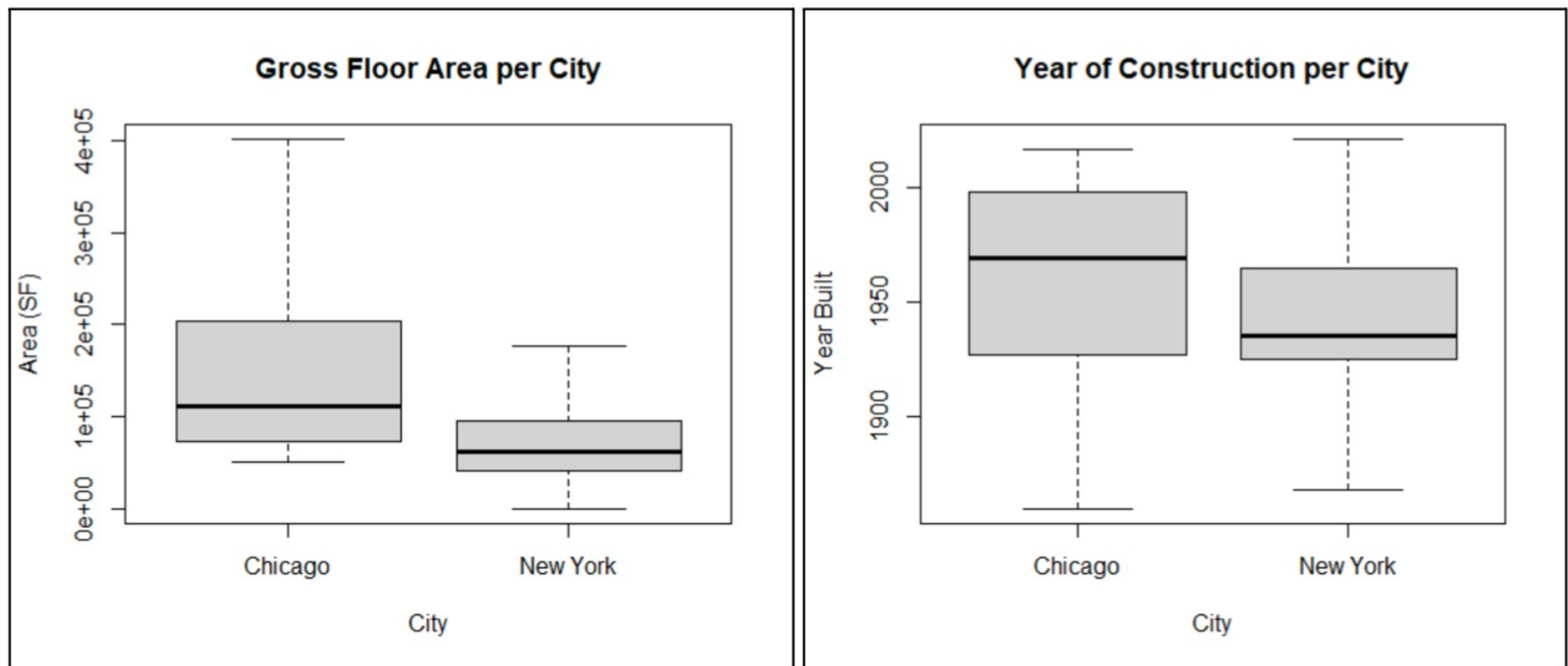
Assignment 3 Feedback

- Try to avoid adding too many figures and merge the figures (especially when the aim is to compare two datasets)

<p>Year Built - Comparison Chicago (blue) and Philadelphia (red)</p>  <p>The histogram displays the frequency of buildings constructed in Chicago (blue bars) and Philadelphia (red bars) from 1700 to 2000. The x-axis represents the 'Year Built' with major ticks every 50 years. The y-axis represents 'Frequency' from 0 to 100. Both cities show a very low frequency of buildings built before 1850. The frequency increases significantly starting around 1900, with a major peak between 1920 and 1940. Philadelphia's distribution is slightly higher than Chicago's in the 1920-1940 range, while Chicago has a slightly higher frequency in the 1950-1970 range.</p>	<p>The construction years for buildings smaller or equal to 250,000ft² is comparable in Philadelphia and Chicago.</p>
<p>Gross Floor Area - Comparison Chicago (blue) and Philadelphia (red)</p>  <p>The histogram displays the frequency of buildings by Gross Floor Area in Chicago (blue bars) and Philadelphia (red bars). The x-axis represents 'Gross Floor Area' from 0 to 250,000. The y-axis represents 'Frequency' from 0 to 50. Both cities show a similar distribution with a peak between 50,000 and 75,000 sq ft. Philadelphia's distribution is slightly higher than Chicago's in the 50,000-75,000 sq ft range, while Chicago has a slightly higher frequency in the 75,000-100,000 sq ft range.</p>	<p>We can also observe similar distributions when comparing the gross floor areas of the two cities.</p>

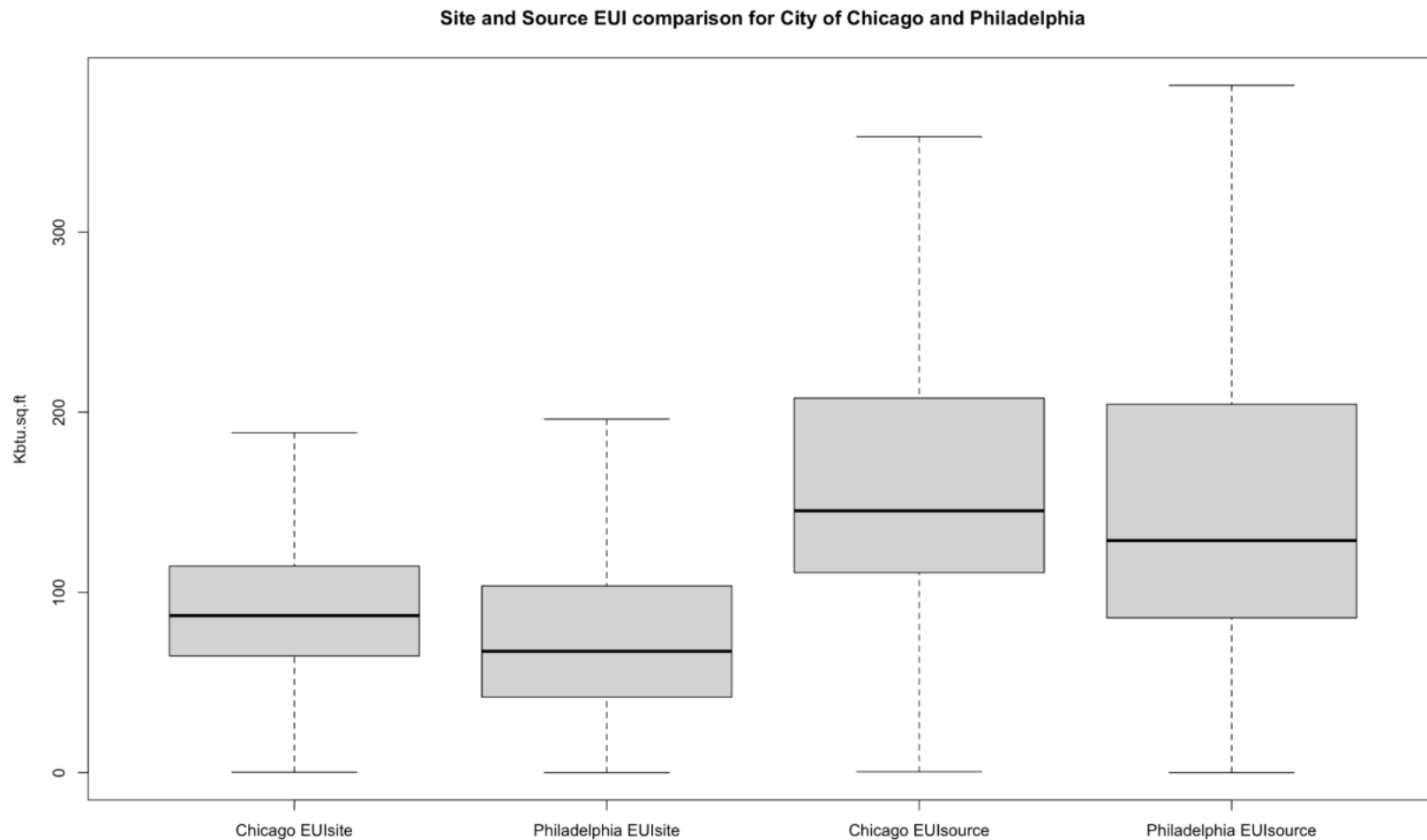
Assignment 3 Feedback

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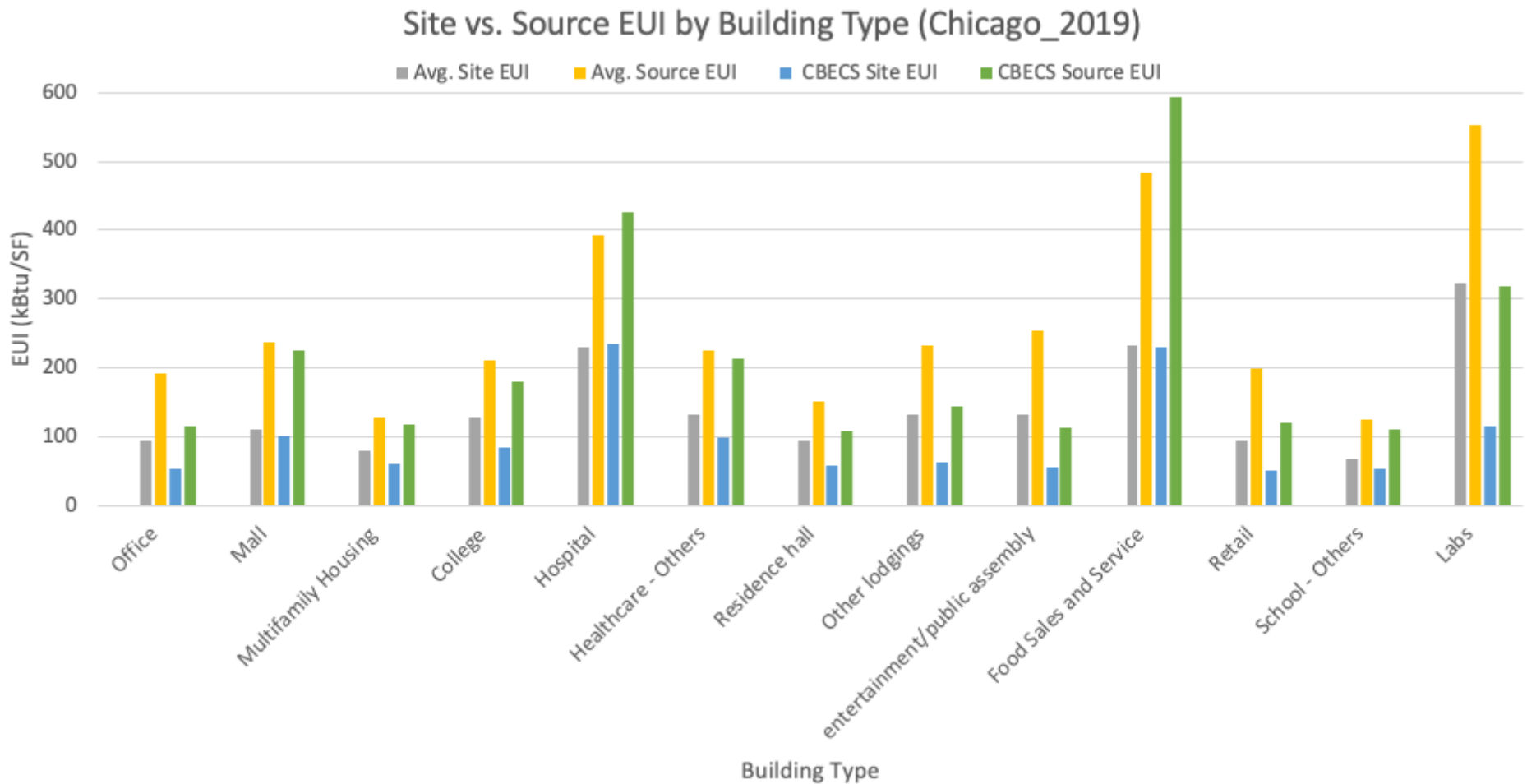
Assignment 3 Feedback

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Assignment 3 Feedback

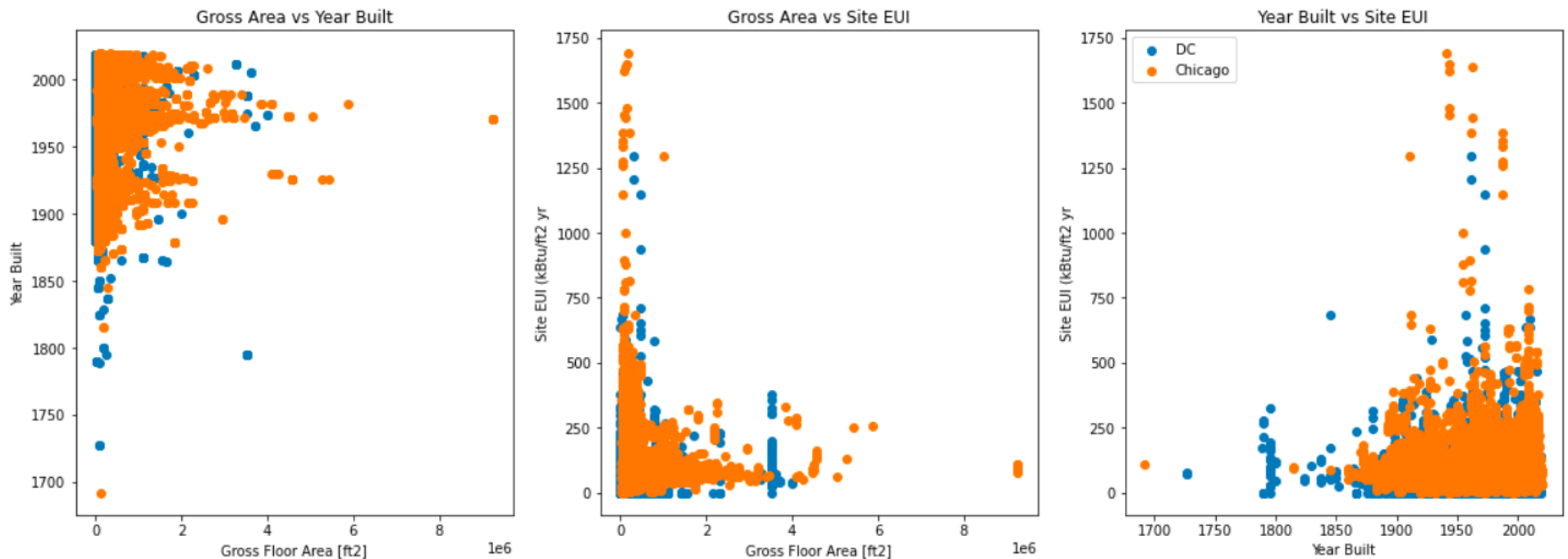
- Try to avoid adding too many figures and merge the figures (especially when the aim is to compare two datasets)



Assignment 3 Feedback

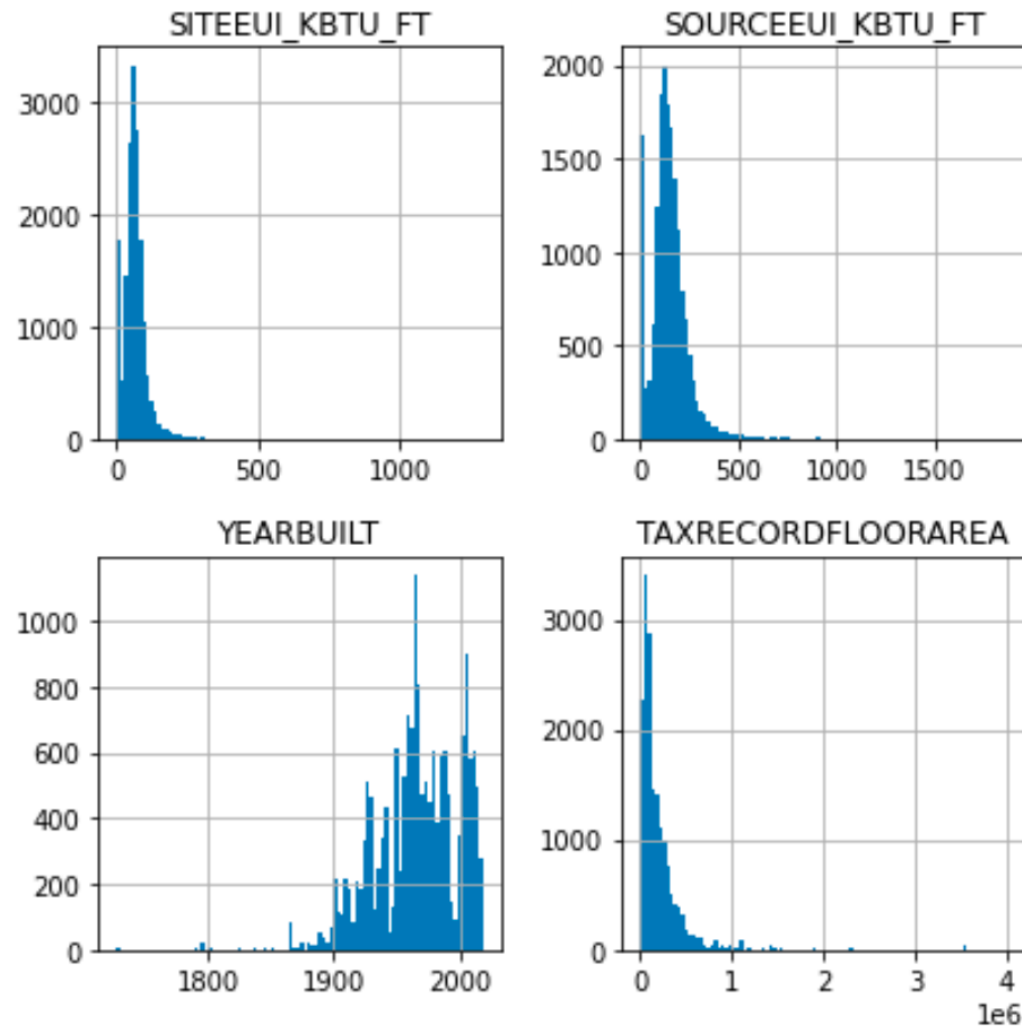
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Comparing DC and Chicago Energy Benchmarking Data



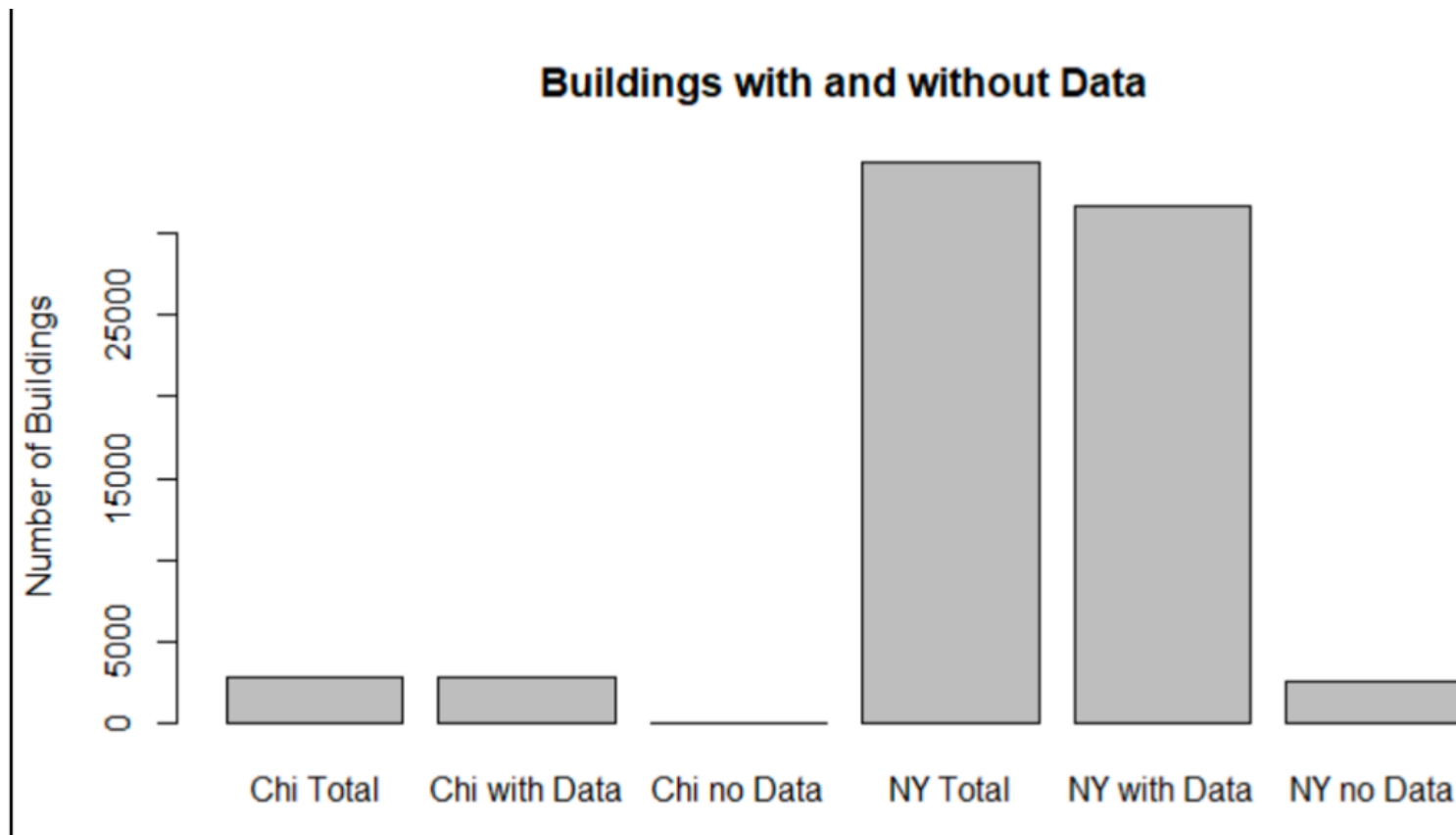
Assignment 3 Feedback

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Assignment 3 Feedback

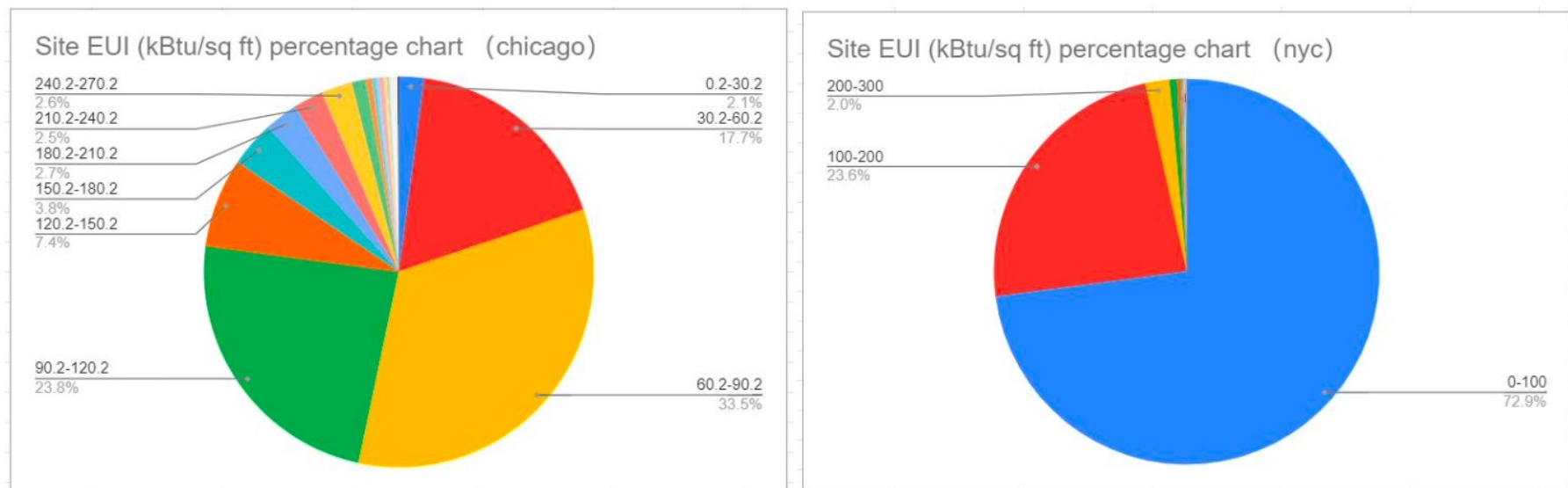
- Try to report the number of buildings or samples when you omit any data



Assignment 3 Feedback

- Try to avoid using pie charts!

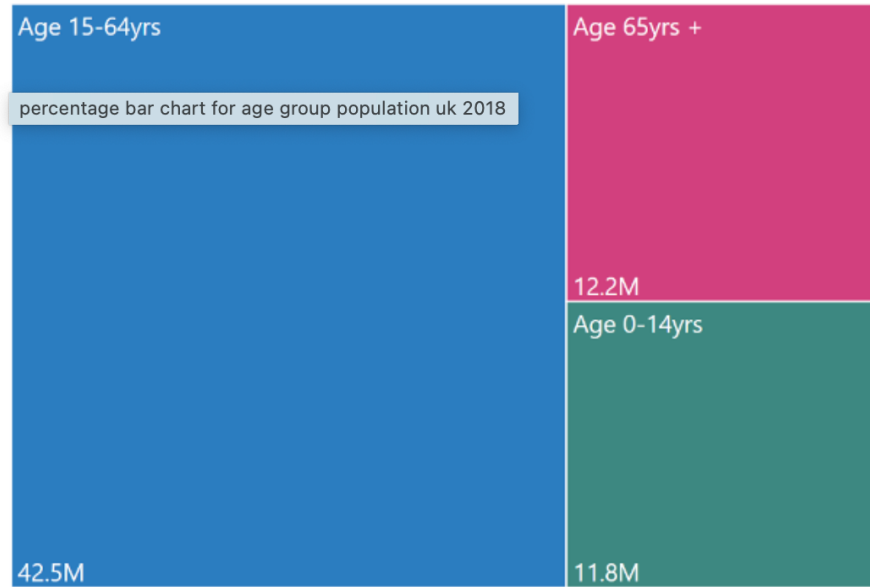
Compare site EUI:



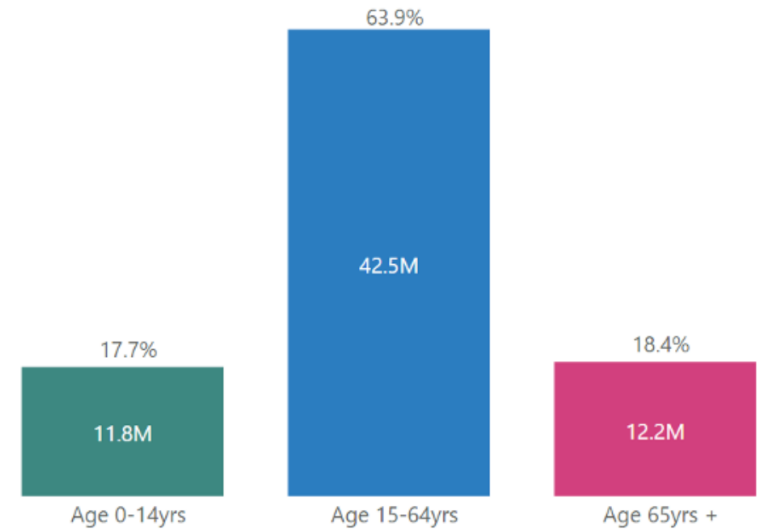
Assignment 3 Feedback

- Try to avoid using pie charts!

Population Age Group UK 2018

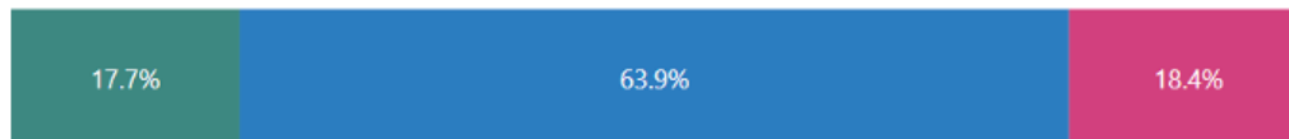


Population Age Group UK 2018



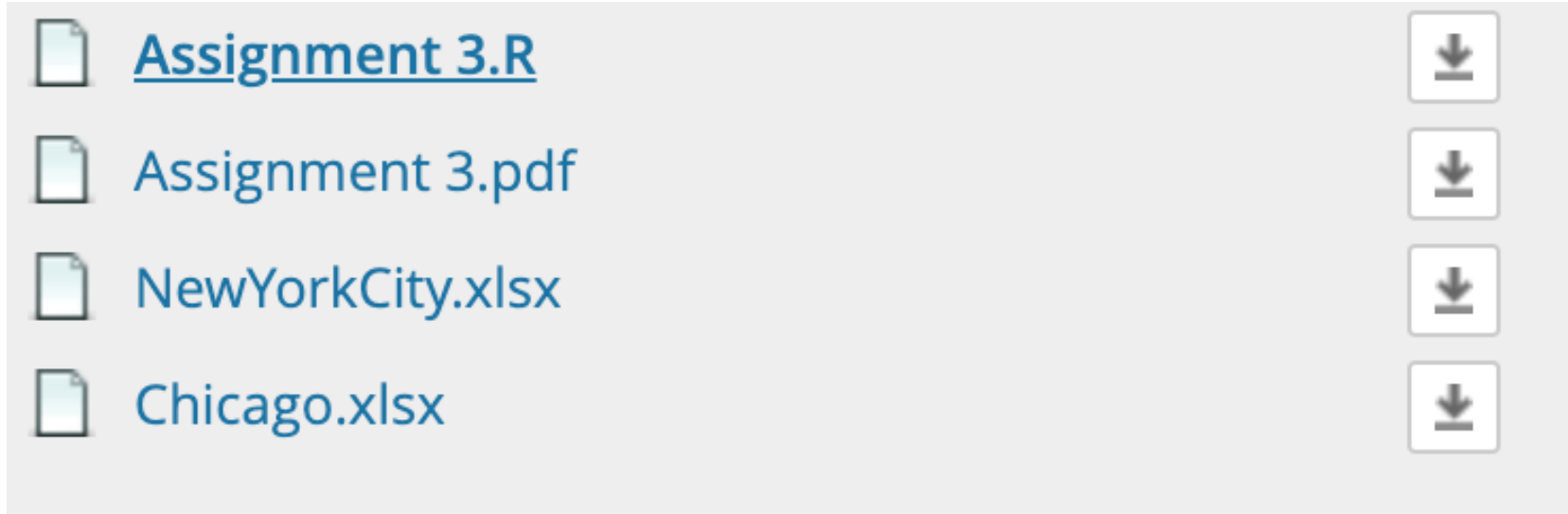
Population Age Group UK 2018

Age Group ● Age 0-14yrs ● Age 15-64yrs ● Age 65yrs +



Assignment 3 Feedback

- A lot of times, in addition to your code, it is helpful to share the data source file:



Assignment 3 Feedback

- A good practice is to comment your code:

```
177 #           Mean   : 80.71   Mean   :126.8
178 #           3rd Qu.: 96.80   3rd Qu.:146.0
179 #           Max.    :240.50   Max.    :466.1
180
181 summary(data2NoNA[data2NoNA$Type=='College/University', ])
182 #Type           EUIsite           EUIsource
183 #Length:54      Min.    : 0.20   Min.    : 0.4
184 #Class :character 1st Qu.: 75.92   1st Qu.: 151.3
185 #Mode  :character Median : 111.80   Median : 209.8
186 #           Mean   : 472.31   Mean   : 562.4
187 #           3rd Qu.: 175.00   3rd Qu.: 284.9
188 #           Max.    :14680.60   Max.    :15480.9
```

```
189 ##### For Philadelphia
```

```
191 Pdata2<-Pr
192 names(Pdat
193 Pdata2NoNA
194
195
196 summary(Pd
197 #PType
198 #Length:18
199 #Class :ch
200 #Mode  :ch
201 #
202 #
203 #
204
```

```
1 #import Chicago_Energy_Benchmarking_.2019_Data_Reported_in_2020 cvs file
2 #create new data from the dataframe called "data"
3 #rename the columns in the data
4 data<-Chicago_Energy_Benchmarking_.2019_Data_Reported_in_2020[,c(11,12,21,22)]
5 names(data)<-c("Area", "YearBuilt", "EUIsite", "EUIsource")
6
7
8 #Problem 1a, calculating num of building with missing Area, Year of construction, SiteEUI and SourceEUI values
9 sum(is.na(data$Area)) # answer is 1361 buildings
10 sum(is.na(data$YearBuilt)) #answer is 1358 buildings
11 sum(is.na(data$EUIsite)) #answer is 1195 buildings
12 sum(is.na(data$EUIsource)) #answer is 2054 buildings
13 #or
14 colSums(is.na(data))
15 #Area YearBuilt EUIsite EUIsource
16 #1361 1358 1195 2054
17
18 #####
```


Assignment 3 Feedback

- Pay attention to the decimals

≥ 250,000 sf	Year Built	Largest Property Use Type - Gross Floor Area (sq ft)	Site EUI (kBtu/sq ft)	Source EUI (kBtu/sq ft)
Mean	1959.951449	5.498943e+05	9.912662e+03	1.196861e+04
Median	1962.000000	3.966800e+05	7.980000e+01	1.447000e+02
Maximum	2017.000000	1.507766e+07	2.405806e+07	2.894294e+07
Minimum	1841.000000	2.500000e+05	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
Standard Deviation	30.735296	5.820145e+05	4.803174e+05	5.778379e+05

Assignment 3 Feedback

- Figure captions

Figure 17: Histogram for Source EUI (kBTU/sf): **New York City Buildings with Source EUI less than 300 kBTU/sf**

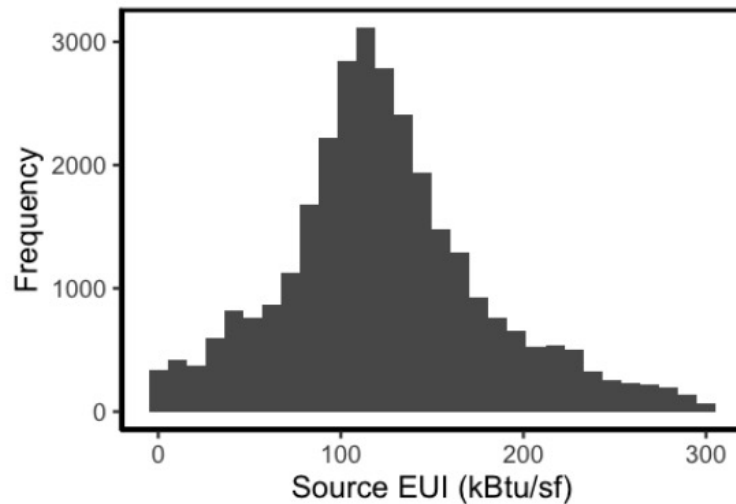
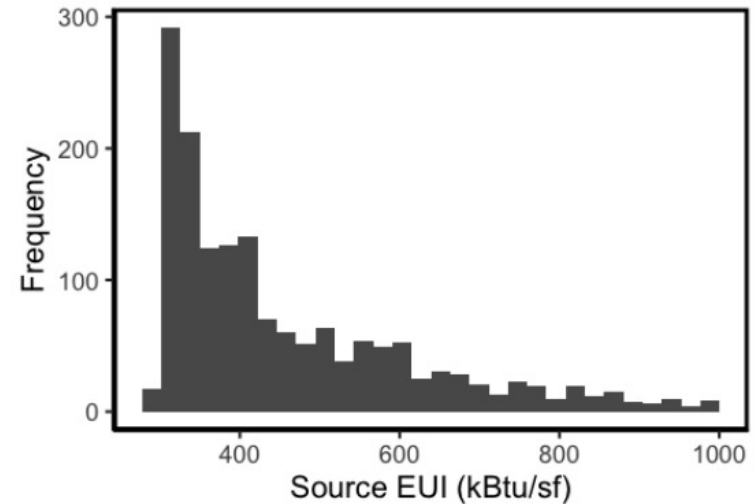


Figure 18: Histogram for Source EUI (kBTU/sf): **New York City Buildings with Source EUI greater than 300 kBTU/sf and less than 1000 kBTU/sf**



Assignment 3 Feedback

- If you are using Excel, make sure to pay attention to referencing to other files



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcements



Sustainable Building Design & Simulation

SPEAKER

Matthew Duffy
Business Development Manager

WHEN

October 6th, 2022
12:40pm – 1:40pm

WHERE

John T. Rettaliata
Engineering Center,
RE 034

TALK ABOUT

- ✓ Work experiences
- ✓ IESVE (Virtual Environment Software)

For more information, feel free to contact ASHRAE official email
ashrae_iit@iit.edu



Interested in Joining

Lunch will be provided!



Announcements

ASCE, ASHRAE, CMAA, EWB,
ITRC, SEAIOI, & SEES PRESENT



ASCE
ILLINOIS TECH

8TH ANNUAL CAEE CAREER FAIR



**MAKE
CONNECTIONS!**



SCAN HERE TO
REGISTER



T U E S D A Y

18TH

OCTOBER 2022

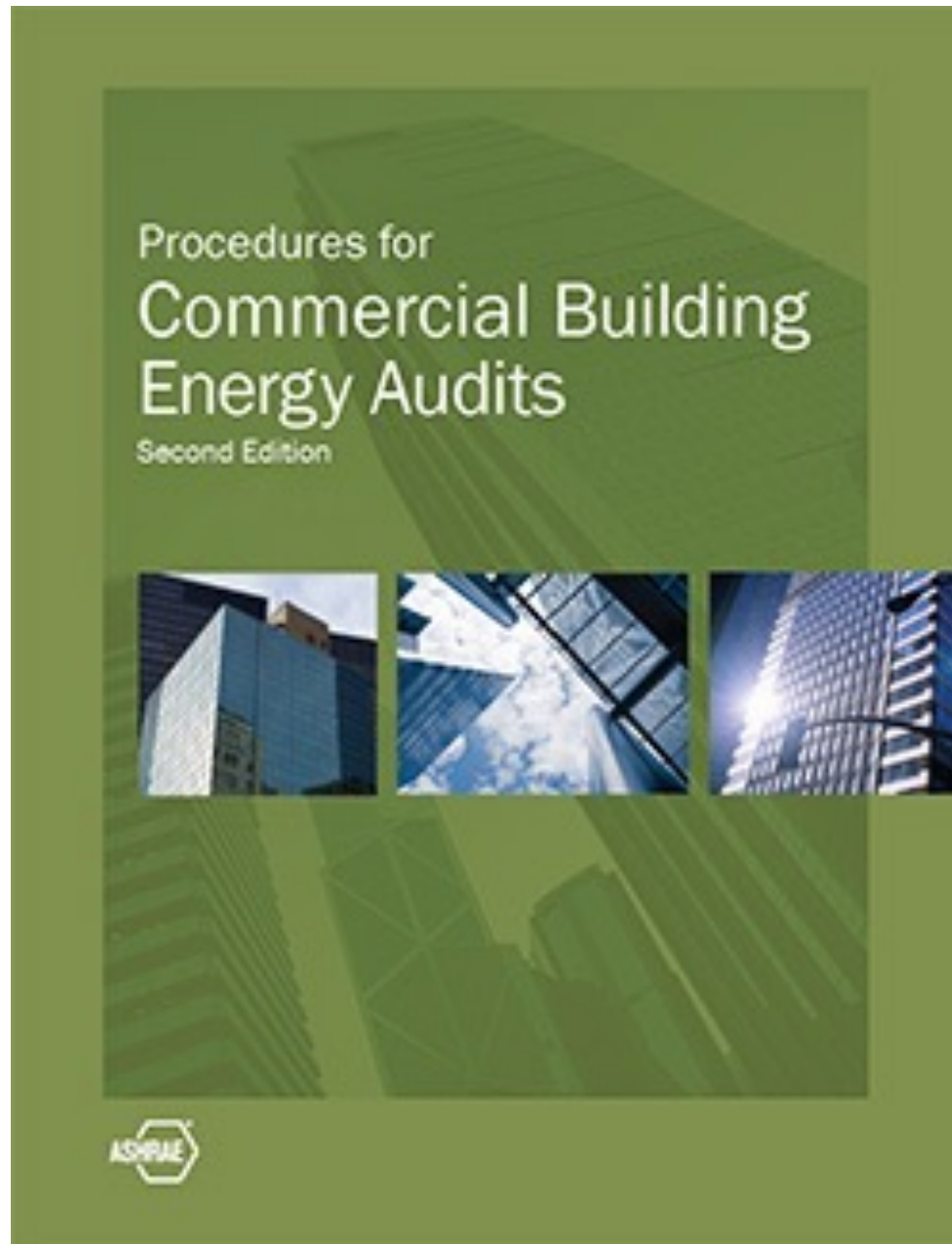
Herman Hall Expo
2pm - 5pm

ASSIGNMENT

COMMERCIAL BUILDING ENERGY AUDITS

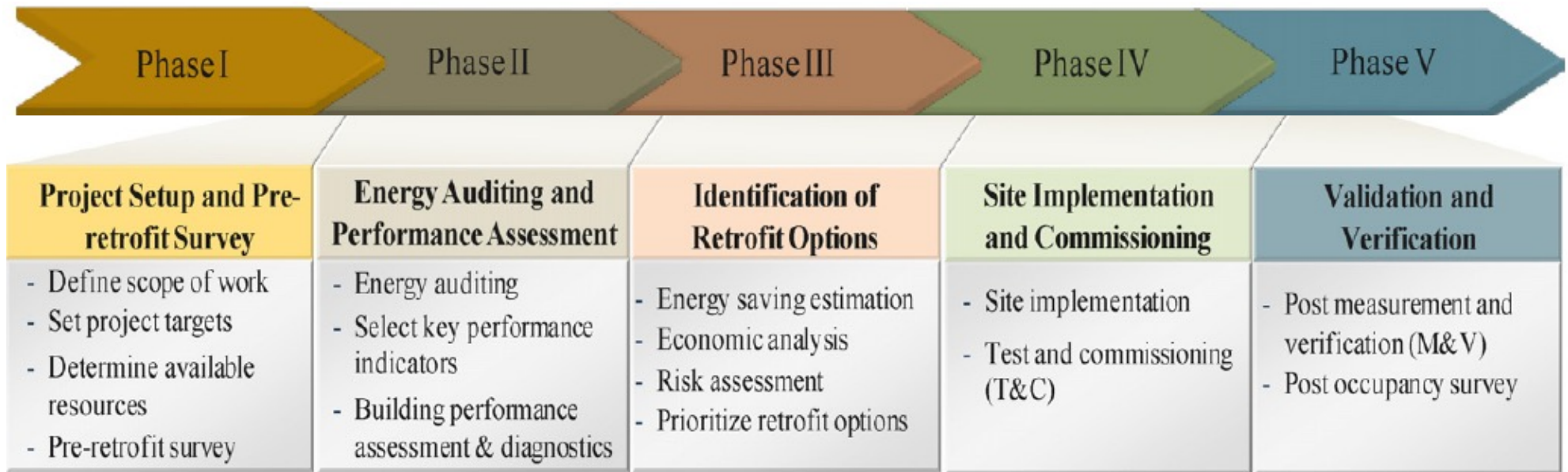
Reference: Procedures for commercial building energy audits, 2nd Edition, ASHRAE

Reference



Retrofit Phases

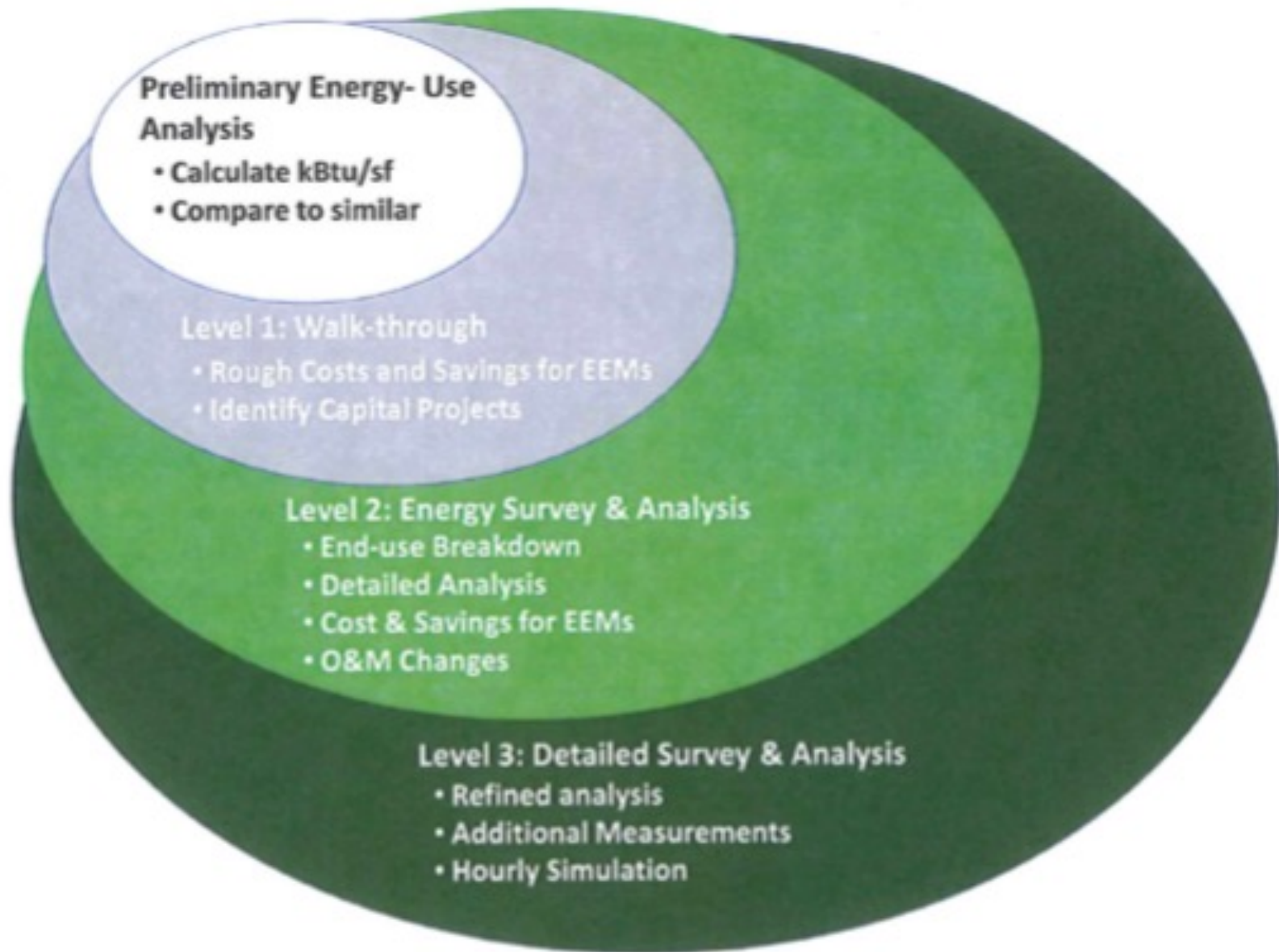
- Suggested retrofit phases



Level of Audits

- A commercial building energy analysis has three levels of:
 - Level 1: Walkthrough analysis
 - Level 2: Energy survey analysis
 - Level 3: Detailed analysis of capital-intensive modifications
- There is a prerequisite for any audit named “Preliminary Energy-Use Analysis (PEA)”
- There are another category named “Targeted audits”

Relationships between Audits



PEA

- Requirements of PEA are to:
 - Analyze historic utility use, peak demand and cost
 - Develop Energy Cost Index (ECI) of the building in terms of \$/ft²-year
 - Develop EUI in kBtu/ft²
 - Compare the EUI to the similar buildings
 - Analyze monthly data or interval data

Level 1 (Walkthrough/Survey)

- Level 1 requirements are:
 - Assess energy and cost using data compiled in PEA
 - Conduct brief survey of the building
 - Identify low-cost/no-cost energy efficiency measures
 - Provide a list of capital improvements
 - Prioritize items for improvements in Level 2 and 3
 - Remember energy and cost saving calculations in this level are approximate

Level 2 (Energy, Survey, Analysis)

- Level 2 audit includes:
 - Involve a more detailed building survey and breakdown of the end-uses
 - Identify more savings for all practical EEMs to meet the building owner and operator's constraints
 - Provide additional capital improvements that may require additional data collection

Level 3 (Detailed Analysis of Capital-Intensive)

- Level 3 audits include:
 - Focus on potential capital-intensive projects identified during Level 2 analysis
 - Require more field data gathering as well as more rigorous engineering and economic analyses
 - Often include modeling “simulation”
 - Go beyond Level 2 economic analysis and use Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA) for decision-making

Targeted Audits

- Targeted audits have different intensions. For example, it could consider:
 - Single energy-using system
 - Central plant
 - Area of the building (e.g., boiler control, lighting retrofit, chiller replacement)

Energy Audit Related Tasks

Table 1 — ENERGY AUDIT REQUIRED TASKS

Process	Level		
	1	2	3
Conduct PEA	•	•	•
Conduct walk-through survey	•	•	•
Identify low-cost/no-cost recommendations	•	•	•
Identify capital improvements	•	•	•
Review mechanical and electrical (M&E) design and condition and O&M practices		•	•
Measure key parameters		•	•
Analyze capital measures (savings and costs, including interactions)		•	•
Meet with owner/operators to review recommendations		•	•
Conduct additional testing/monitoring			•
Perform detailed system modeling			•
Provide schematic layouts for recommendations			•

Energy Audit Related Tasks

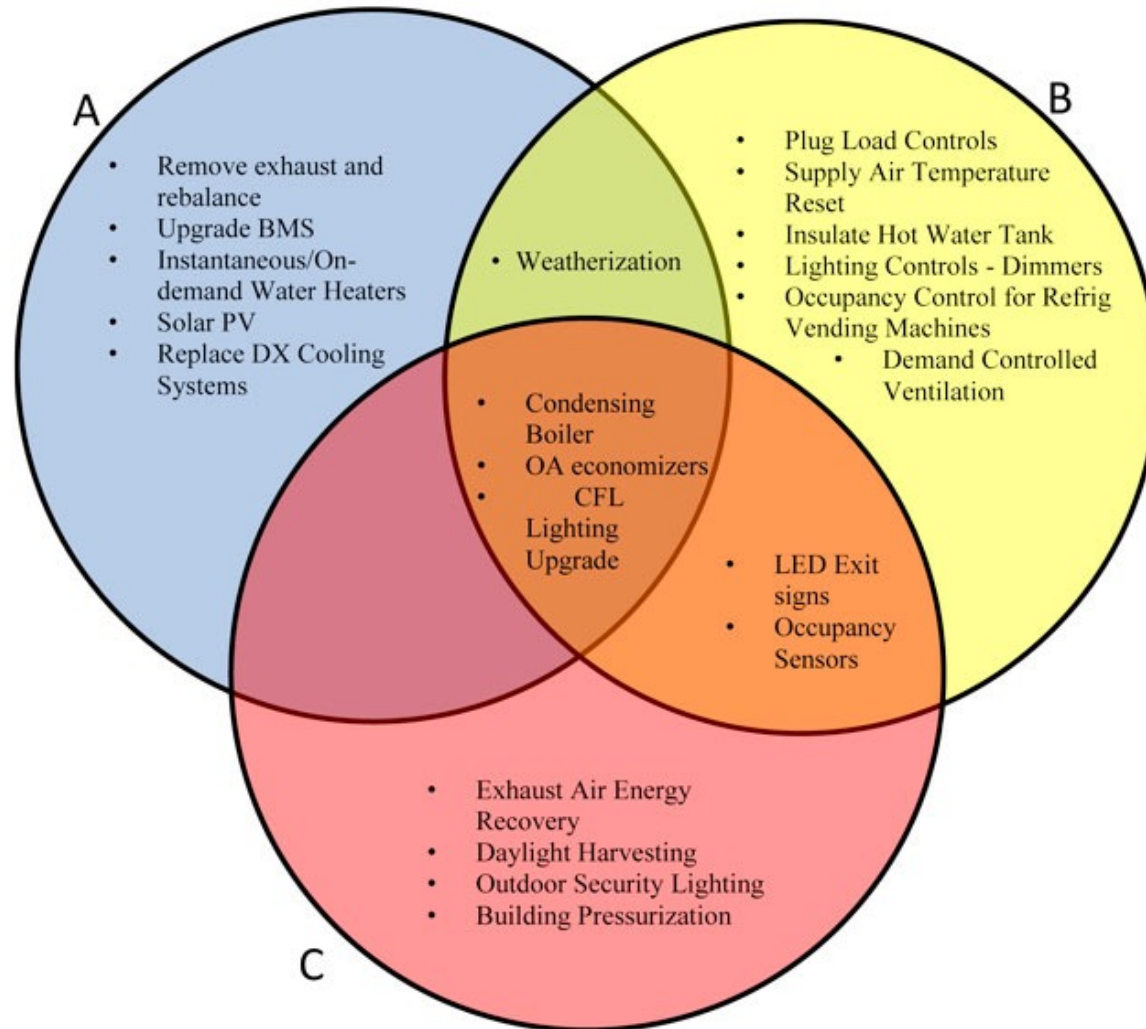
Preliminary Energy Use Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis of two or more years of utility consumption
Site Visit Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activities to prepare for the on-site audit
Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site visit and audit of building to collect data to quantifying operating parameters and performance
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Description and analysis of the energy-using systems of the building• Can include a whole building energy model
Energy Efficiency Measure Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classify and recommended energy efficient measures and bundle together synergistic measures
Economic Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluate the capital costs and life cycle cost analysis of efficiency measures and bundles of efficiency measures
Developing an Audit Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide complete information needed by an owner/operator to decide whether to implement recommended measures
Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meet with the owner/operator to review the report, explain results and plan the next step
Implementing Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement the chosen efficiency measures• Includes Measures & Verification and continuous commissioning

Report Format

Report	Level		
	1	2	3
Estimate savings from utility rate change	•	•	•
Compare EUI to EUIs of similar sites	•	•	•
Summarize utility data	•	•	•
Estimate savings if EUI were to meet target	•	•	•
Estimate low-cost/no-cost savings		•	•
Calculate detailed end-use breakdown		•	•
Estimate capital project costs and savings		•	•
Complete building description and equipment inventory		•	•
Document general description of considered measures		•	•
Recommend measurement and verification (M&V) method		•	•
Perform financial analysis of recommended EEMs		•	•
Write detailed description of recommended measures			•
Compile detailed EEM cost estimates			•

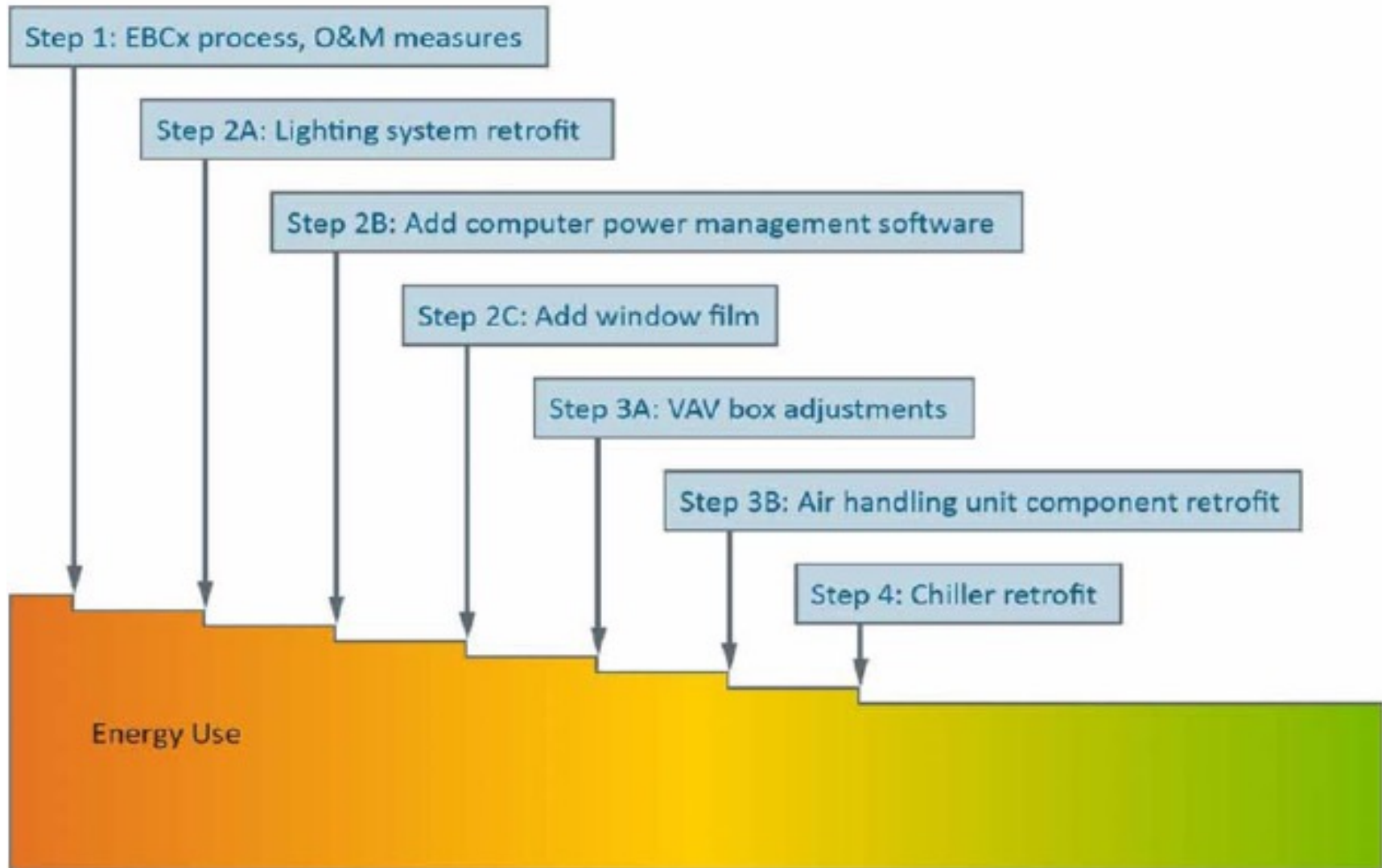
Retrofit Suggestions

- Can we assume all auditors suggest the same retrofit packages?



Retrofit Path

- Why do we consider this path?



ASHRAE Audit Forms

- It has different categories:

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PCBEA Sample Forms

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1.22 Opaque Surfaces

1.23 Fenestration

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1.32 Lighting

1.33 Plug Loads

1.34 HVAC

1.40 Peak Occupancy

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1.60 Plug Loads

1.70 Thermal Zoning

DOMESTIC HOT WATER

1.81 Equipment

1.82 Fixtures and Use

ASHRAE Audit Forms

- It has different categories:

HVAC AND CONTROLS OPTIONS

- 2.0 Boilers
- 2.1 Chillers
- 2.2 Cooling Towers and Fluid Coolers
- 2.3 Pumps and Piping Systems
- 2.4 Air-Handling System Equipment
- 2.5 Air-Handling System Controls
- 2.6 Air System Terminal Units
- 2.7 Zone Heating Equipment
- 2.8 Fan-Coil Units
- 2.9 Exhaust/Return Fans
- 2.10 Packaged Units: DX, Heat Pumps
- 2.11 Condensing Unit and Condensers

SPECIALTY LOADS

- 3.0 Swimming Pools
- 3.1 Kitchen Equipment
- 3.2 Lab Equipment
- 3.3 Refrigeration Equipment
- 3.4 Data Centers/IT Rooms
- 3.5 Process Equipment

CLASS ACTIVITY

Class Activity

Description	Your Building
Basic site information	
Owner/operator	
Expectation constraints	
Capital improvement (\$, budget)	
Operational/energy cost (\$)	
Building envelope (wall, window, roof)	
Exterior light (type/wattage)	
Interior light (type/wattage)	
Domestic hot water (fuel, flow rate, capacity)	
HVAC types (Boiler, chiller, ...)	
Energy end-use breakdowns (%)	
Suggested EEM (list ten EEMs)	
