



ROCKY
MOUNTAIN
INSTITUTE®

Lessons from Engineering: *Design for Efficiency & Relevance*

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*Based on Rocky
Mountain Institute's
10xE Principals
www.rmi.org*

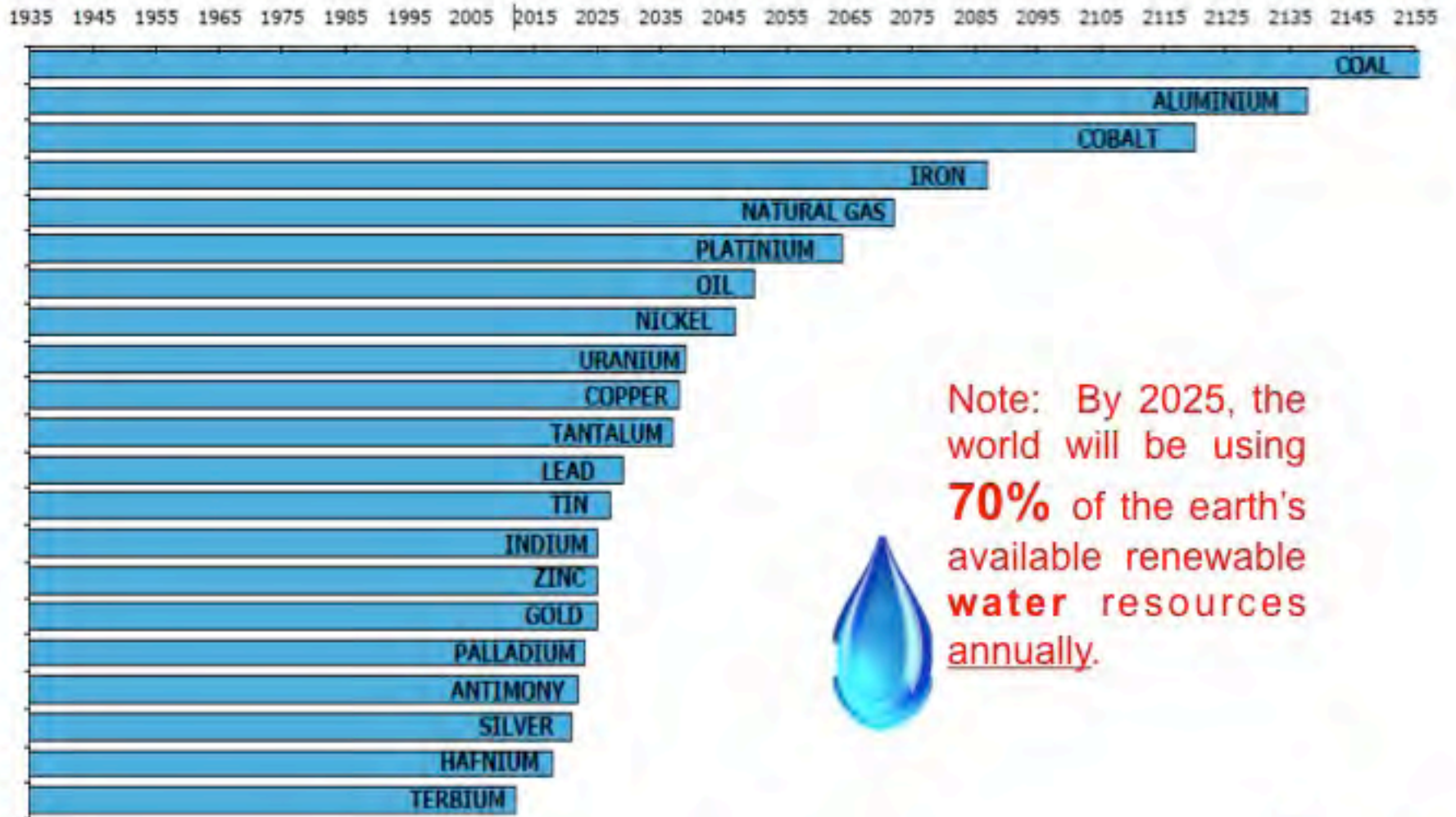
The world has ecological limits



Energy Apathy



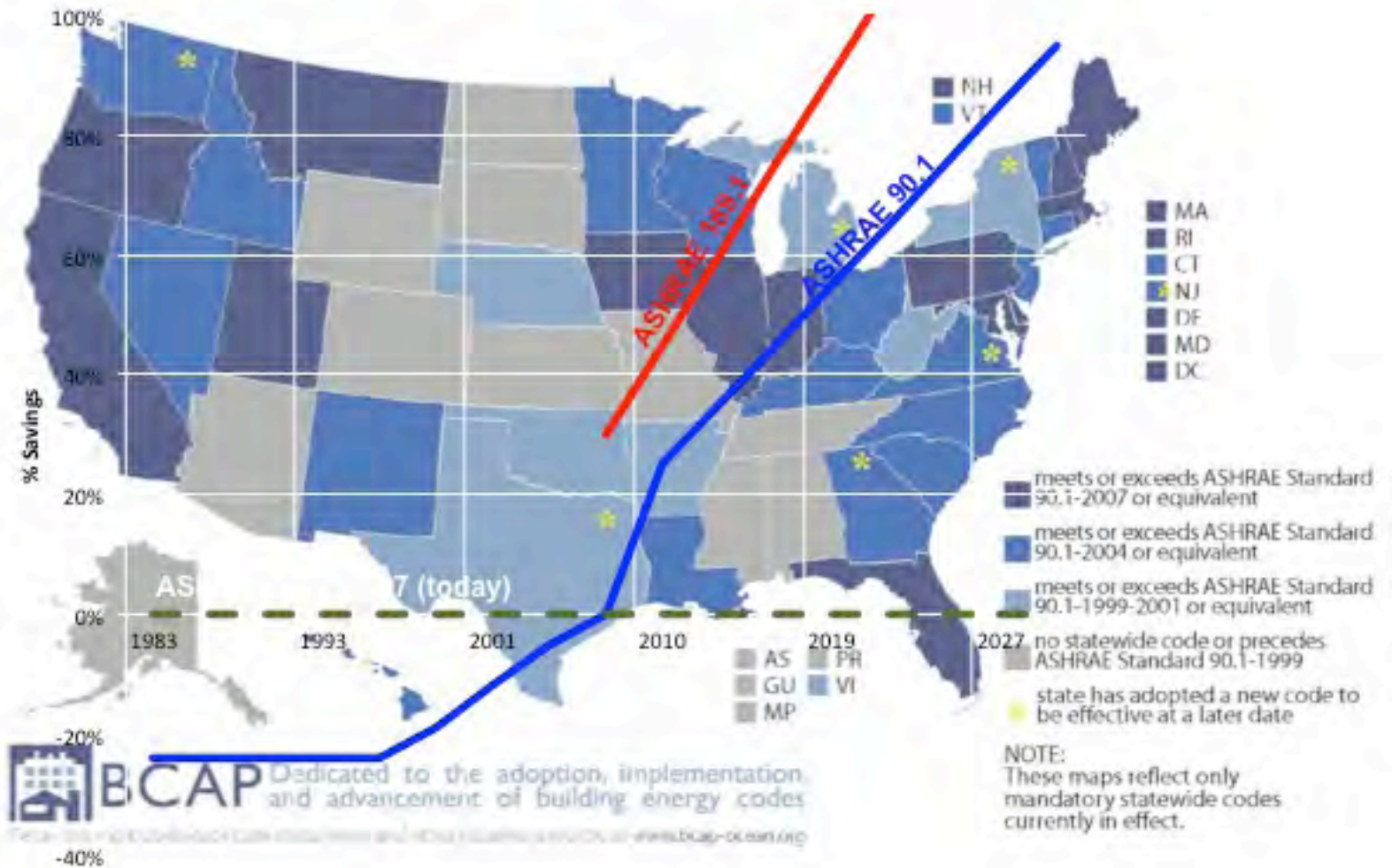
Resource Extinction



Note: By 2025, the world will be using **70%** of the earth's available renewable **water** resources annually.



Energy Codes are GETTING TOUGHER



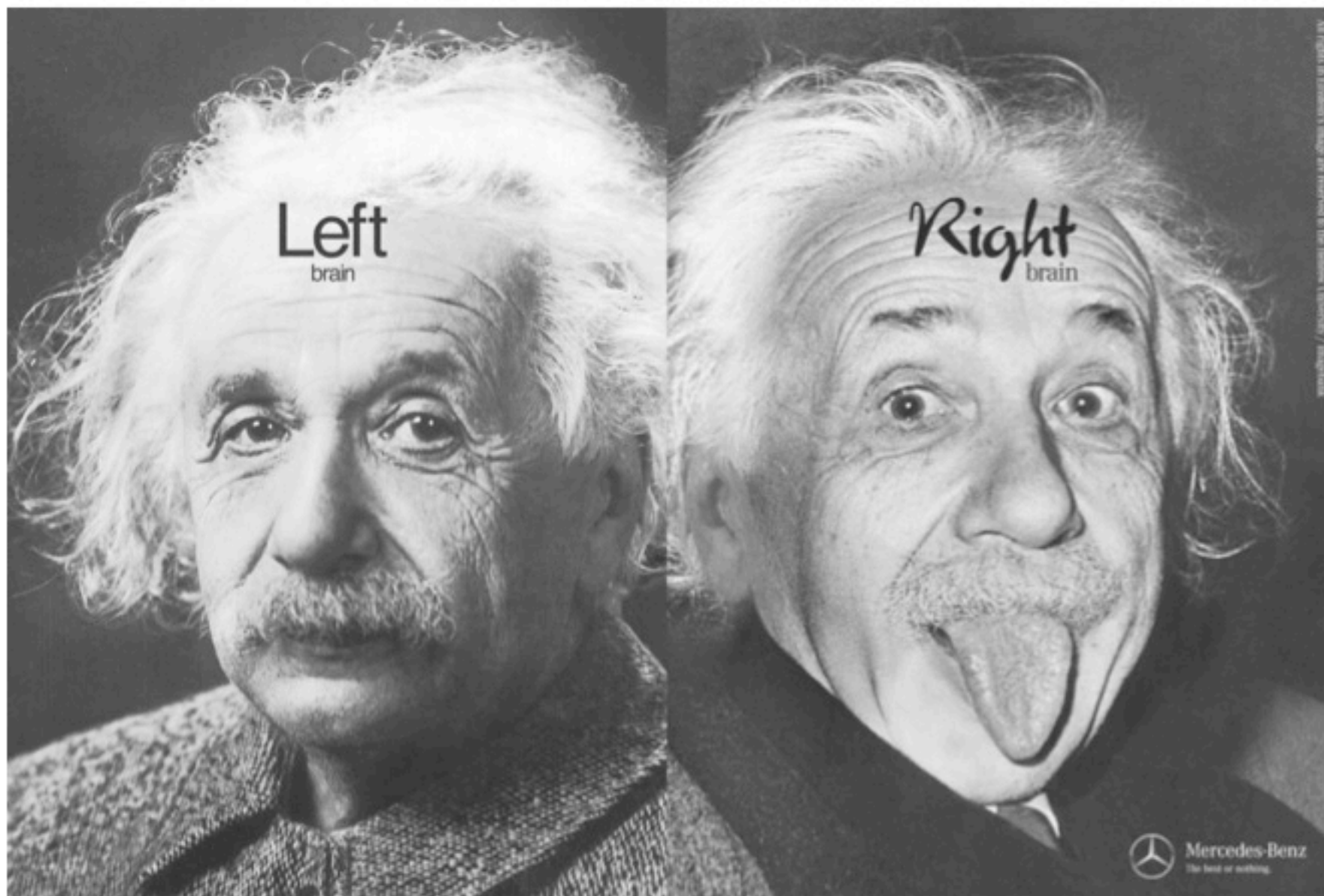
- No Oil

- No Coal
- No Nuclear
- Doubled Economic Growth
- Market-Driven Solutions
- Lead by Business for Profit

REINVENTING FIRE



Radically Simple Approach to Superefficient Design



Principle 1. Set aggressive and inspiring goals.



Transformational.
Not incremental.

Improve the human spirit.

Increase awareness of the environment and address climate change.

Respond to a growing need for clean water, power, shelter, healthcare, education.

Address humanitarian crises.

Principle 2. Collaborate across disciplines.



Principle 3. Design nonlinearly.

Problem-seeking and identifying opportunities

Analysis and consultant collaboration

Implementation and verification

B.F.A.I.

Conceptualization

Schematic Des

Design Dev

Construction Docs

Construction

Operations



Charrette
Sustainable Goal Setting
Environmental Programming
Feasibility Studies

Charrette
Technical Analysis

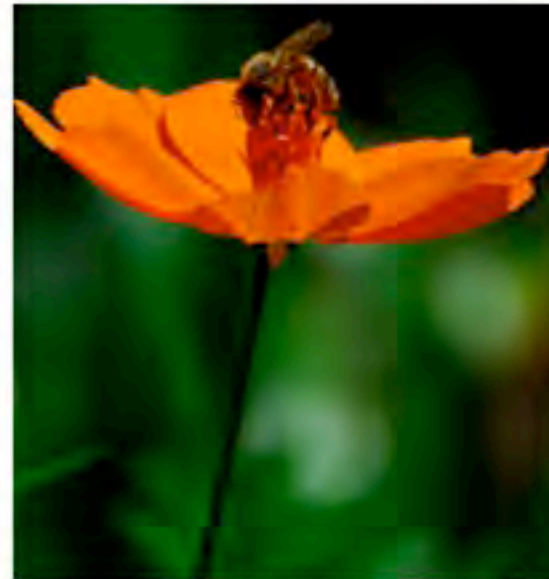
Charrette
Technical Analysis
Design-side
Commissioning

Commissioning
Inspection

Commissioning
Inspection
Measurement & Verification
Impact Assessment
Education and Training
Continual Performance
Improvement



Principle 4. Reward desired outcomes.



Reward efficiency & accomplishment, not waste.

Principle 5. Define the end-use.

Form follows function.

- *Louis Sullivan*



Principle 6. Seek systemic causes.

Ask “why” five times to find the root problem.



Principle 7. Optimize over time and space.

Design in four dimensions.



Principle 8. Establish baseline parametric values.



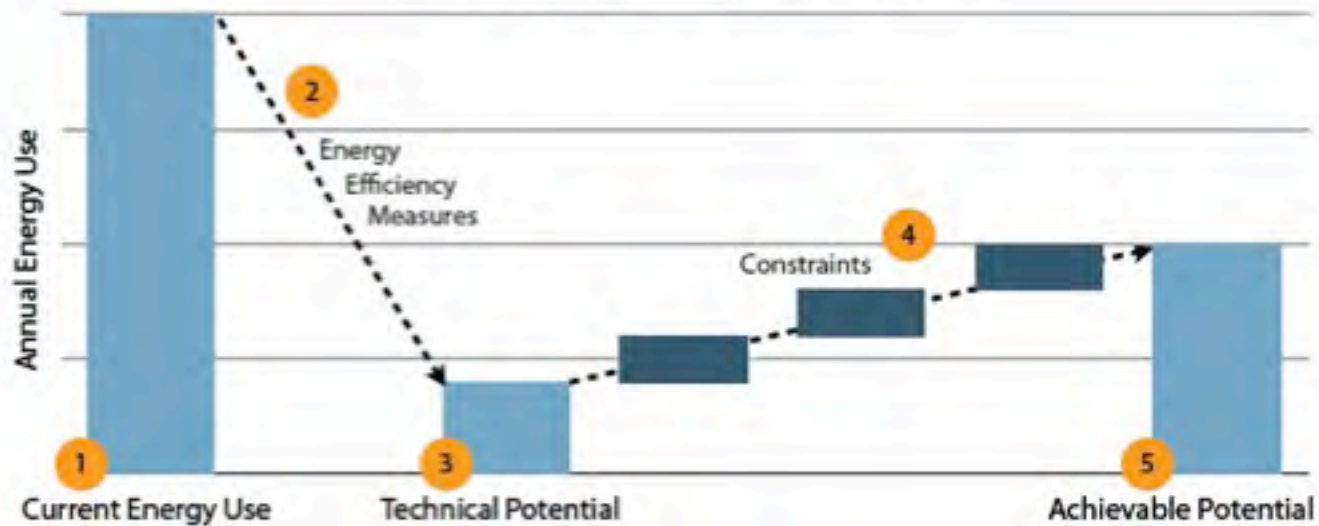
Identify relevant baselines and metrics.



Principle 9. Establish lowest technical potential.



Building Energy Use Technical Potential

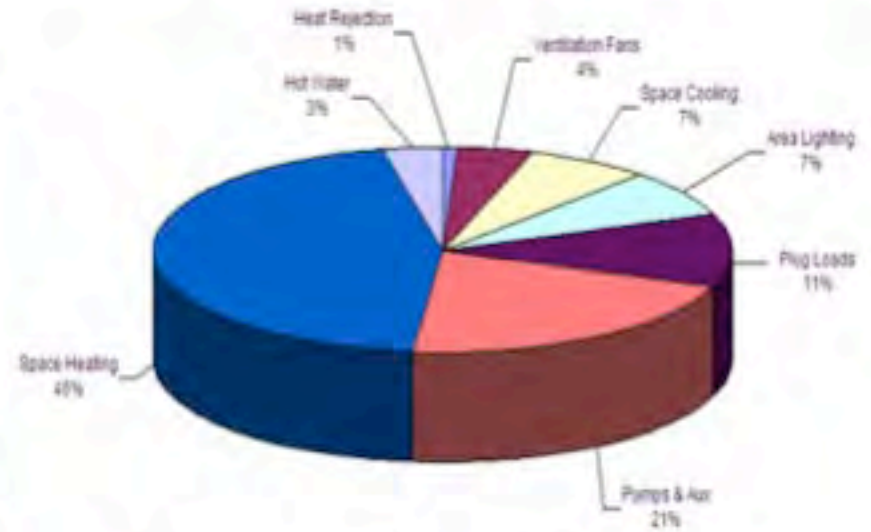
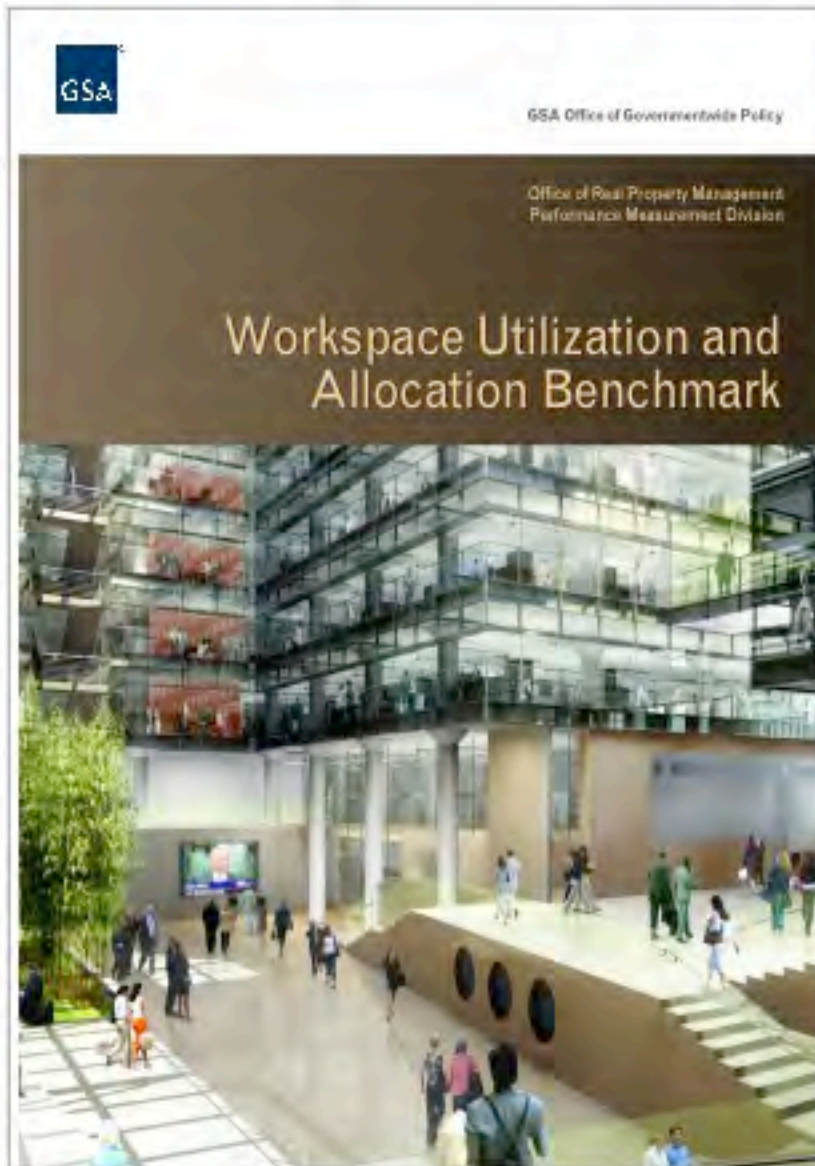


Principle 10. Start with a clean sheet.

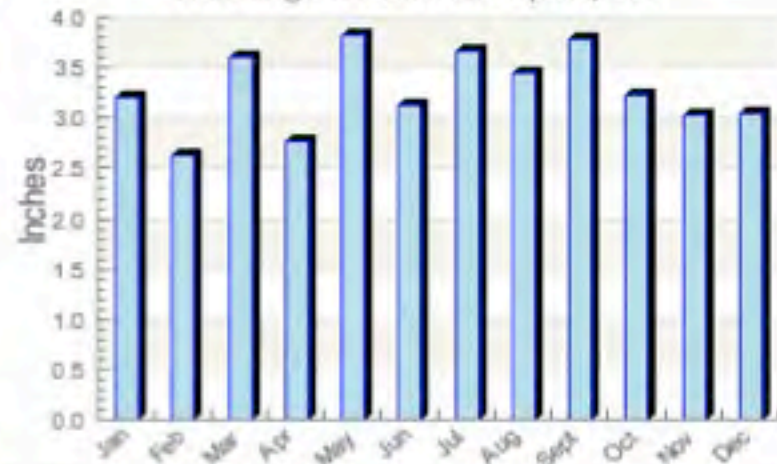


Avoid “infectious repetitis”.

Principle 11. Use real data and explicit analysis.



Average Monthly Precipitation
Washington National Airport, D.C.



Principle 12. Start downstream.

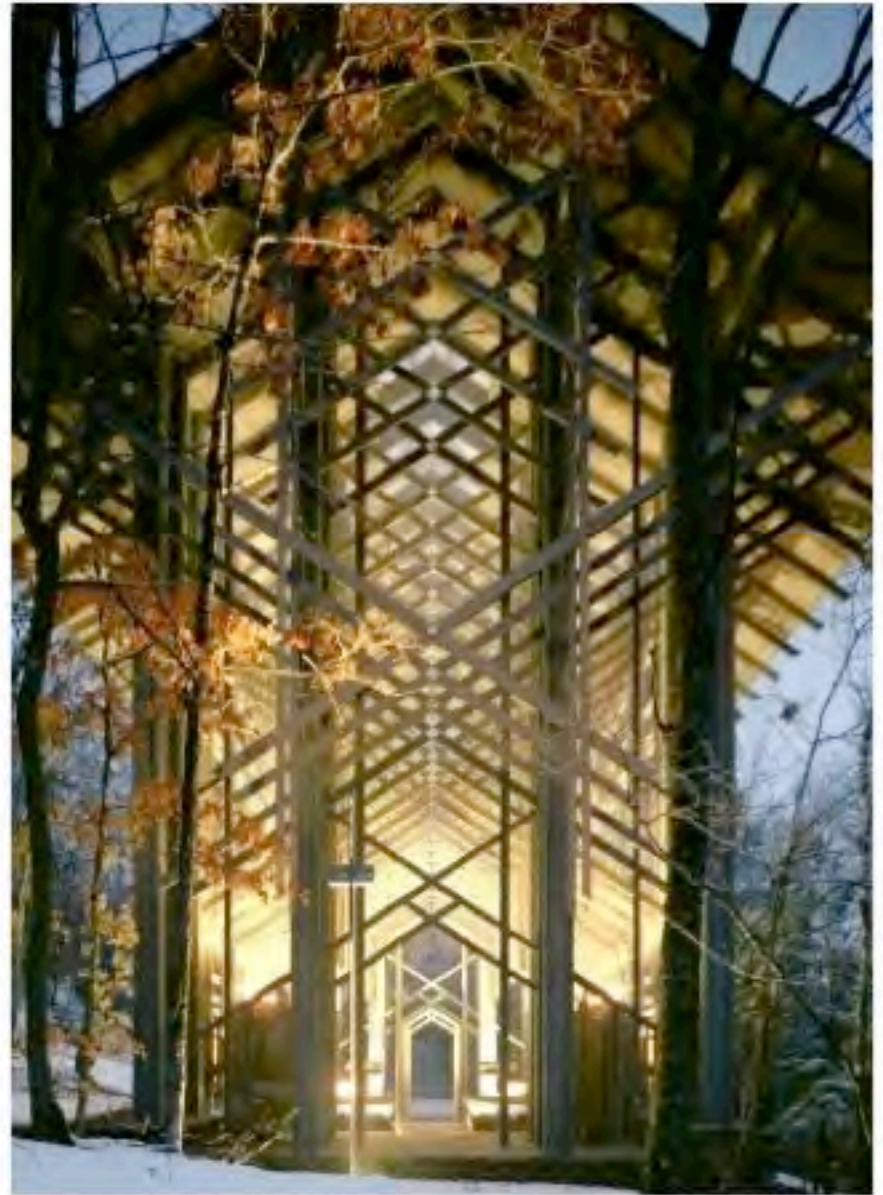
Turn compound losses into compound savings.



Principle 13. Seek radical simplicity.

Less is more.

- *Mies Van der Rohe*



Principle 14. Tunnel through the cost barrier.



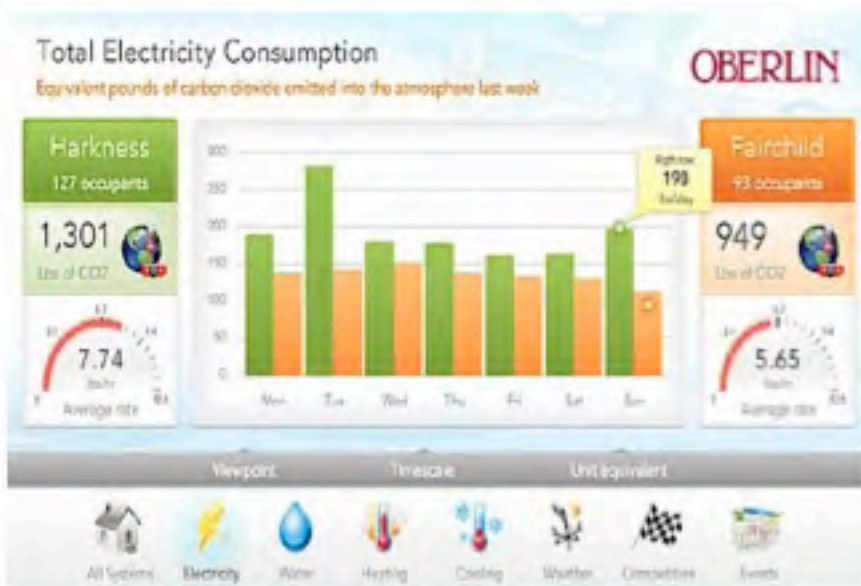
Principle 15. Find multiple benefits in single expenditures.



Principle 16. Meet optimized demand, not peak.



Principle 17. Integrate feedback.



Case Study: Collaborative Design

Indianapolis City County Building (1959)

ESPC (2009-present)
59% Energy Cost Savings ESPC
LEED EB Gold Target

DRIVERS -

- Dark Work Spaces / High Lighting Load
- City Wants to Model Efficiency
- Unbalanced HVAC
- Energy Security

MEASURES -

- Retrofit Curtainwall Shading
- Upgrade Lighting & Controls
- Open Loop Geo-Exchange (Groundwater)
- Open Office Space Retrofits
- Occupant Awareness / Green Leases
- Datacenter Heat Recovery

...via opportunity charrette + ESPC implementation



Case Study: Tunneling

Grand Forks Office Building

Do the math....

Windows	\$67,500
Daylighting	\$18,000
Insulation	\$17,200
Lighting	\$21,000
HVAC	-\$160,000
<hr/>	
Total	-\$36,300

+ Energy Savings of \$75,000/yr





RetroFit
AN RMI INITIATIVE

RetroFit

D E P O T

Profitable Solutions for Commercial Retrofits

RMI RetroFit Guides



RetroFit

CHALLENGE

Portfolio Energy RetroFit Challenge



conservation



generation



consumption



innovation

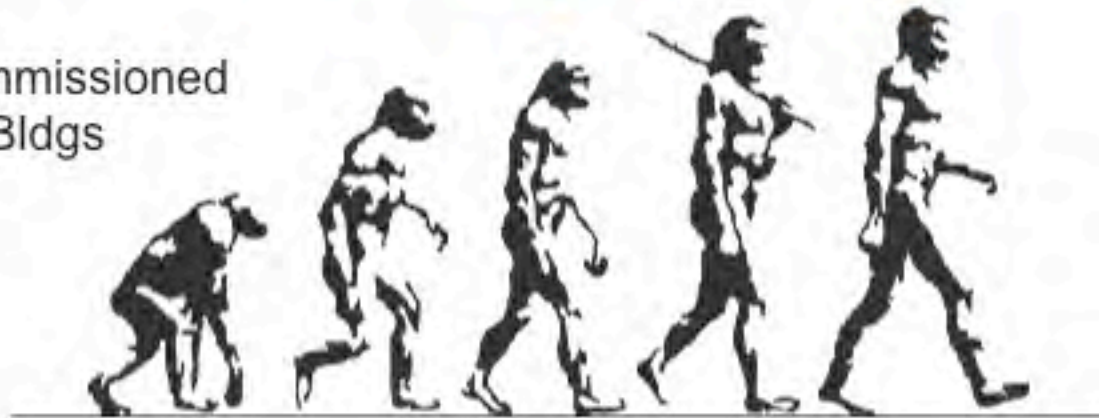


efficiency

Current Building
Portfolio Stock

Deep Energy
RetroFit Stock

Uncommissioned
Bldgs



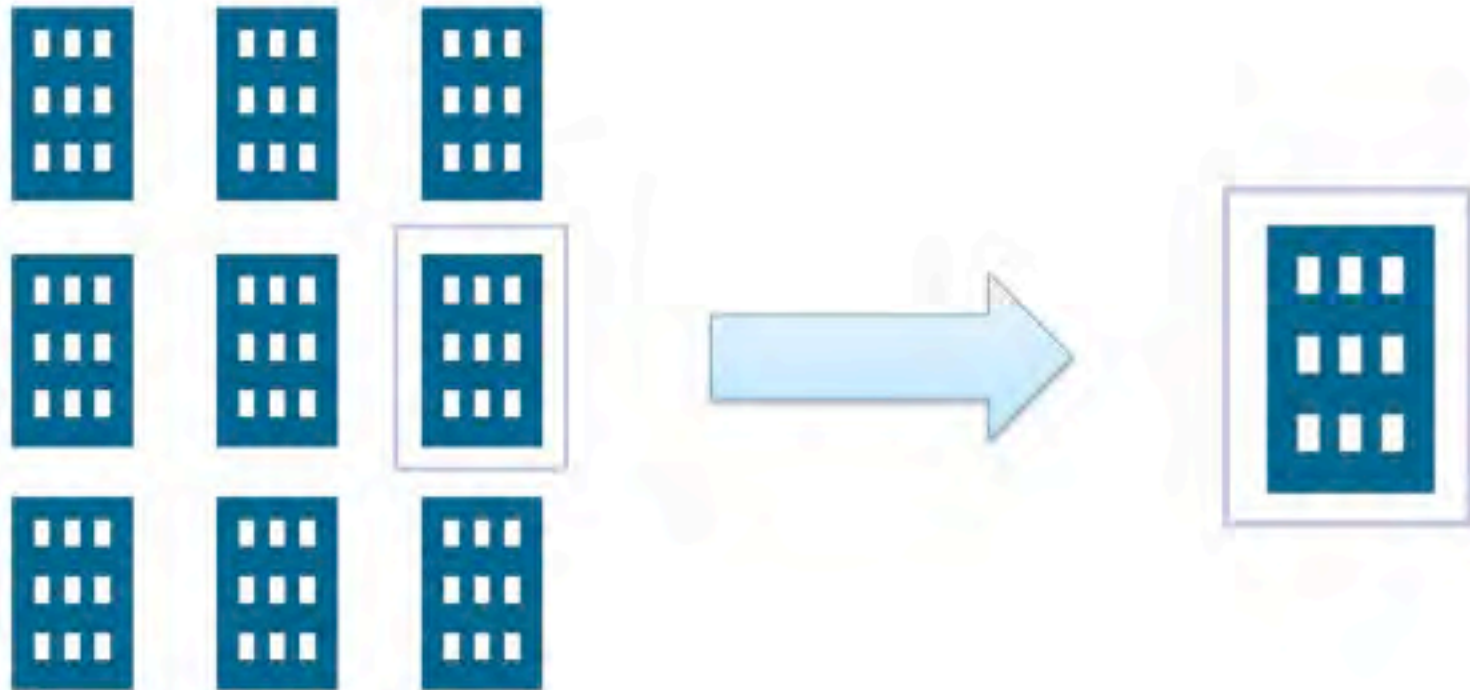
Step 1: Select Focus Area



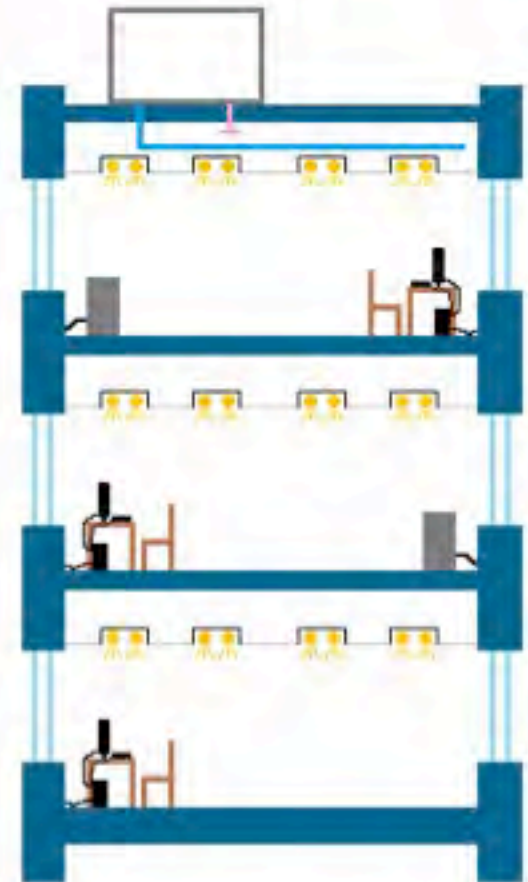
Step 2: Find Archetypal Subset



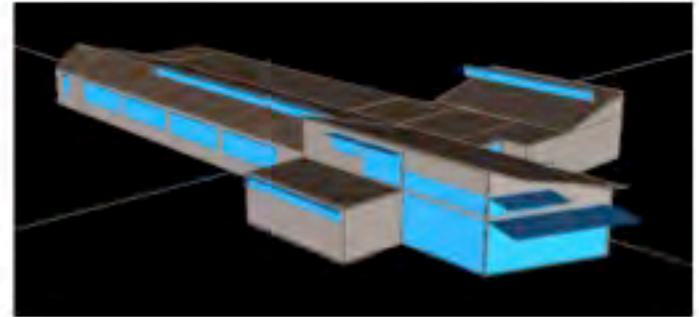
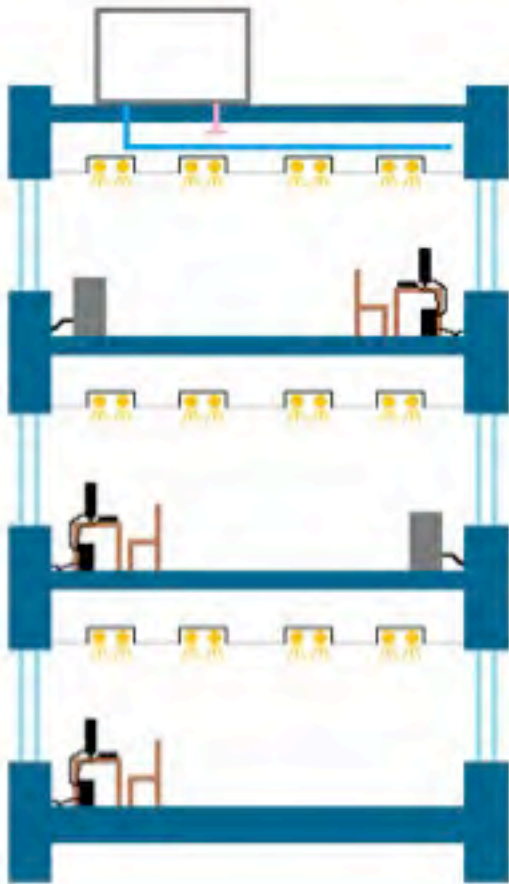
Step 3: Choose Representative Building



Step 4: Technical Potential Workshop



Step 5: Audit + Energy & Cost Analysis



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{k}{c_p \rho} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)$$



Step 6: Portfolio Rollout Strategy



- Discover Data, Baseline
- Seed Archetypal Subsets
- Analyze Bundles of Measures
- Roll Out Portfolio Targets
Timing Across Bldgs
Financing



