

#### INNOVATING & INTEGRATING for SUSTAINABILITY

Presented to SB08 24 March 2008



#### Technology and Tools Improving Sustainability in Design

Presented to SB08 24 March 2008

Peter Bowtell Principal, Manager Southern Buildings



















industry revolution



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ann	blexity
COLLIN	

embedded	cost
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evaluation

optimisation

explanation

senses

planning

operations

energy

#### COMMUNICATION

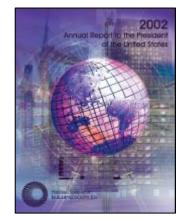
Industry revolution

Approaches to Interdependency: Early Design Exploration across the architectural and engineering domains

(Dr) Paul Nicholas

#### "Interdependency"

A relationship through which parties can constructively explore their differences and search for solutions that go beyond their own limited vision of what is possible



Annual Report of the National Institute of Building Sciences (USA)

"It has been estimated that 30% of the cost of construction today is spent on gathering, entering, exchanging and reentering data and information used by the different sectors involved in a facilities' planning, design, construction, and operation and maintenance.

US National Institute of Standards and Technology (USA)

"estimates the cost of inadequate interoperability in the U.S. capital facilities industry to be \$15.8 billion per year."

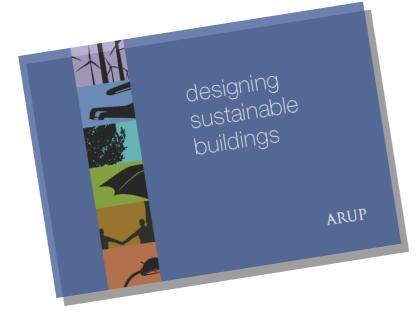


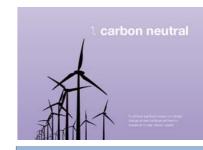
ARUP

Interoperability

Sustainable buildings







2. self-sufficient by collecting and re-using water





built using sustainable materials



6. sustainable in operation

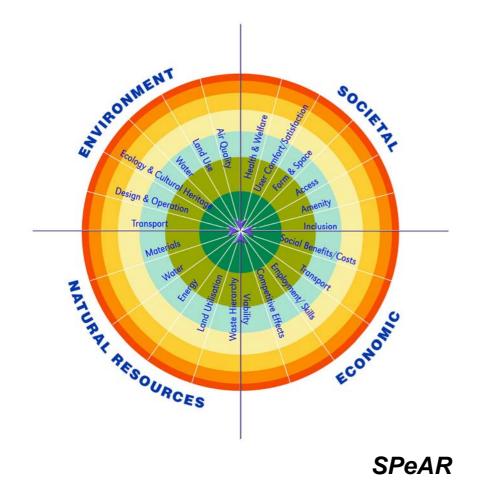
Assessing Green Building Performance

A post Occupancy Evaluation of 12 General Services Administration Buildings 26 % less Energy Use

13% Lower maintenance Costs

> 27% higher Occupant Satisfaction

33% less CO2 Emissions

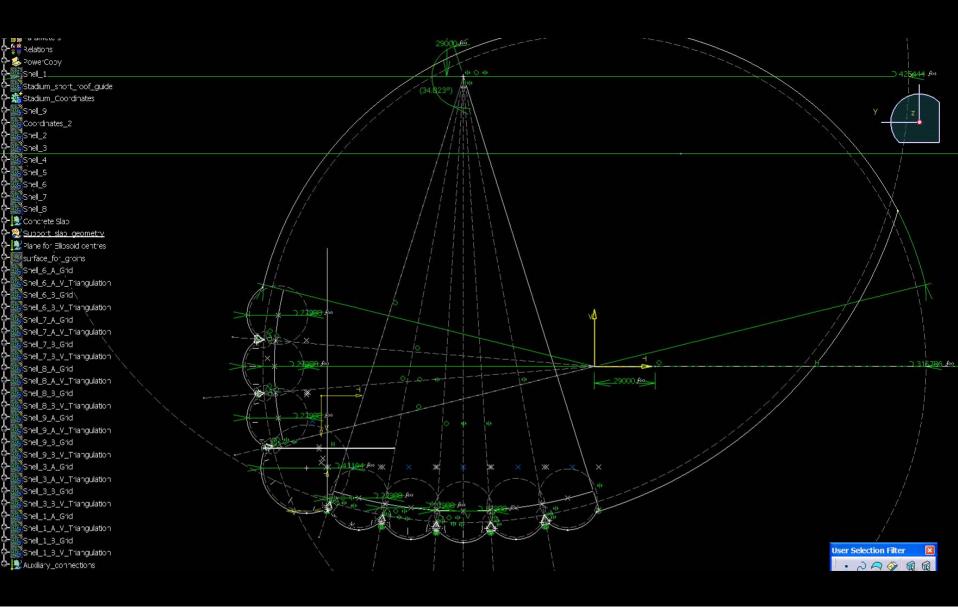


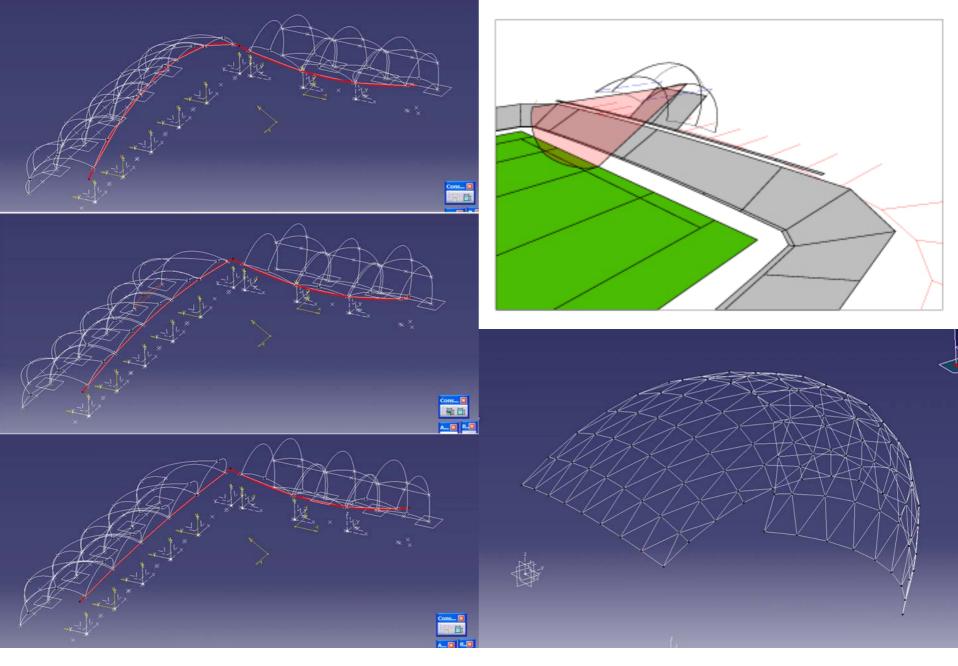
Linked up Thinking

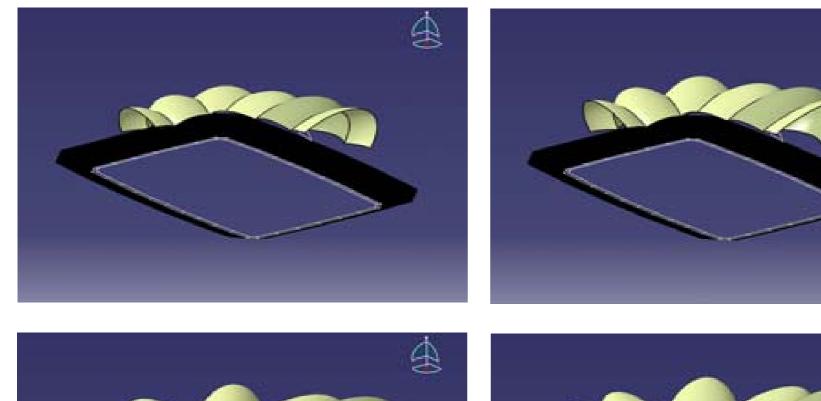
**MaterialOptimisation** 

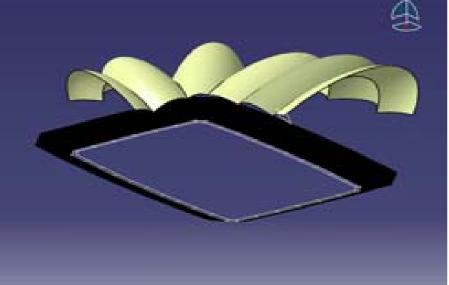


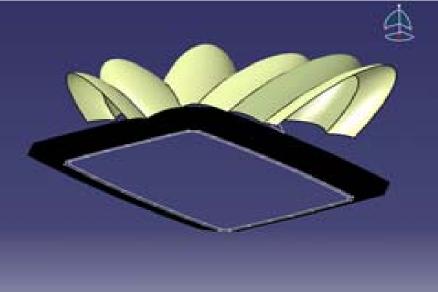


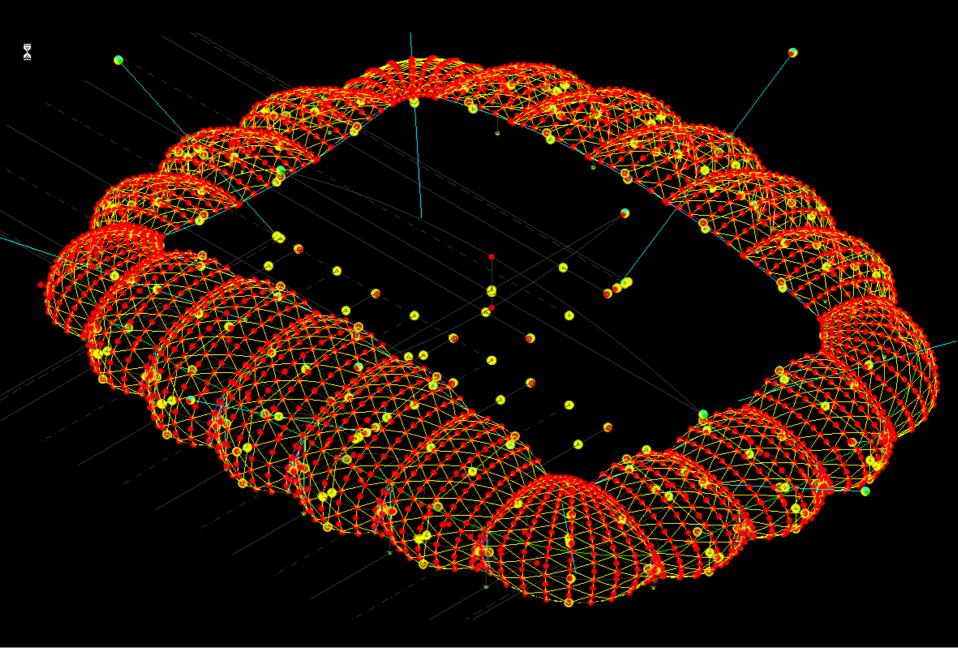


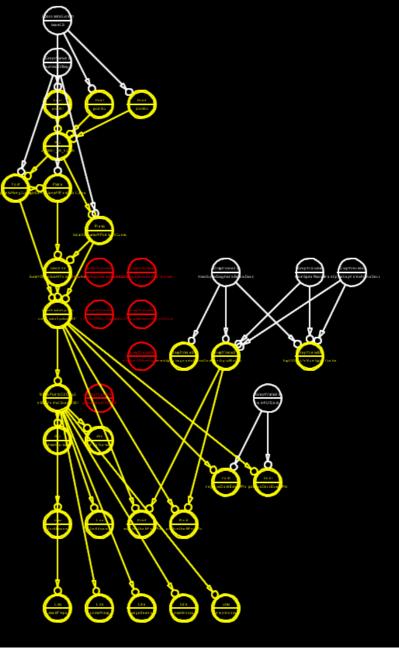


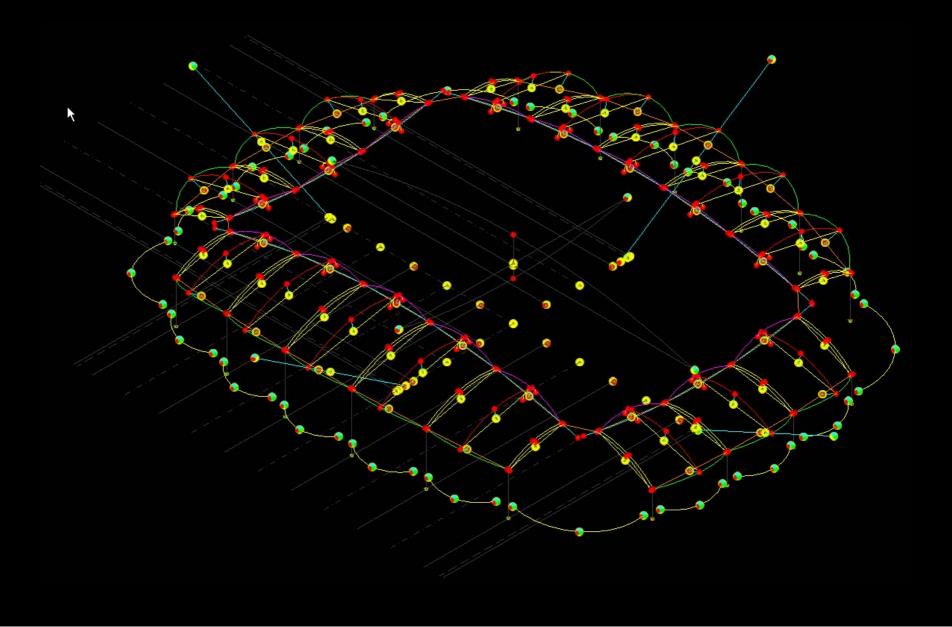




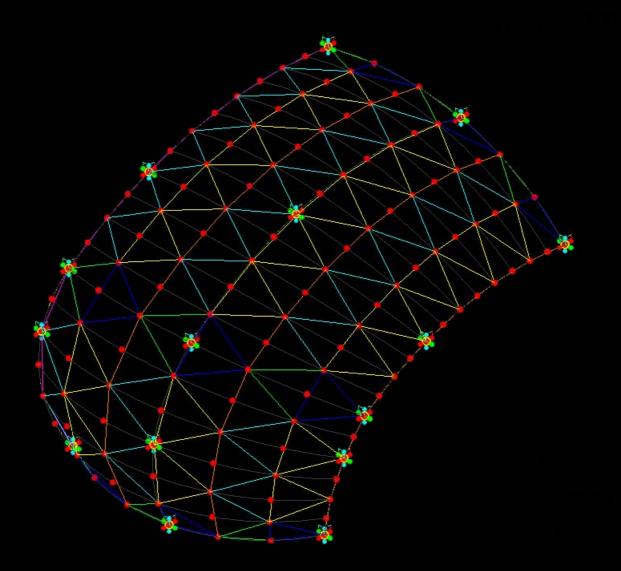




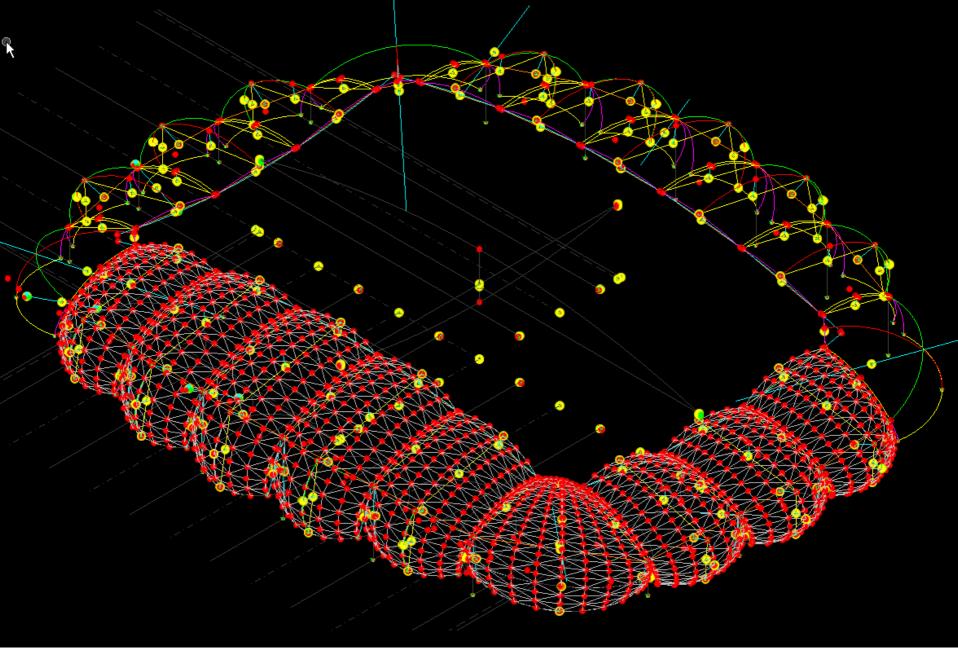


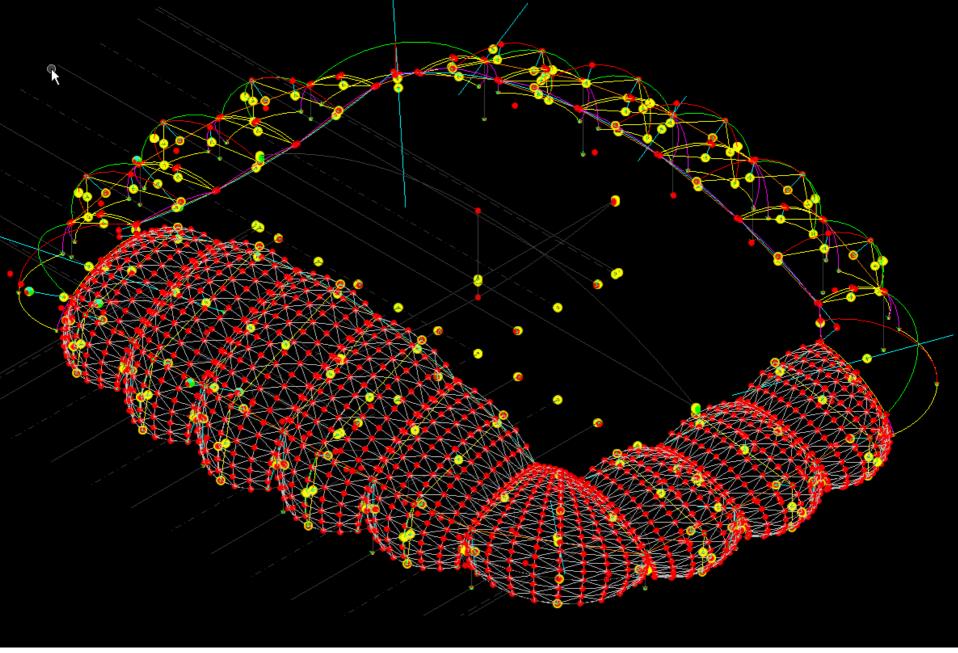




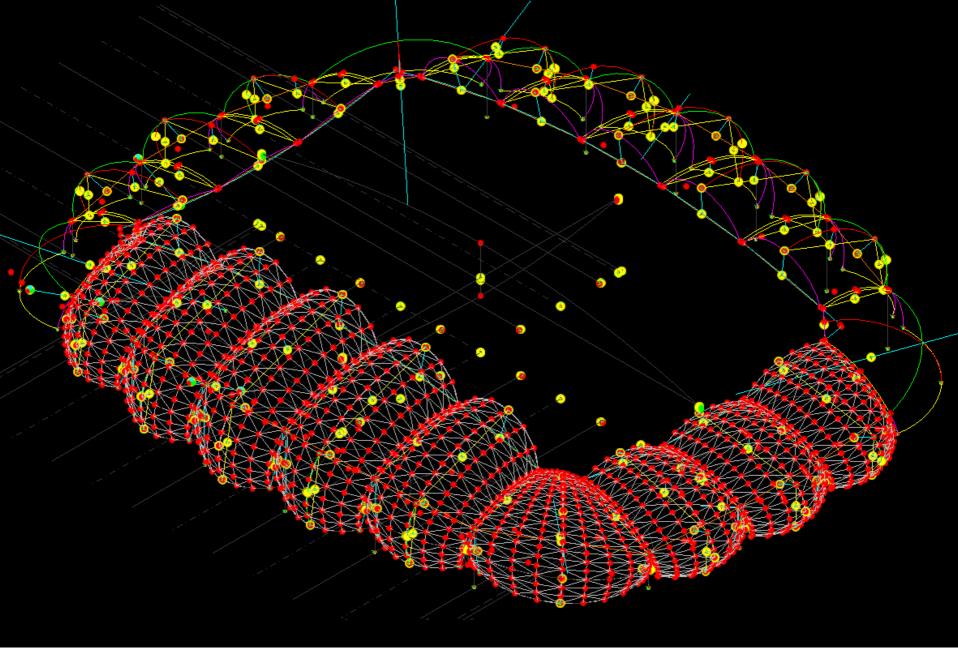




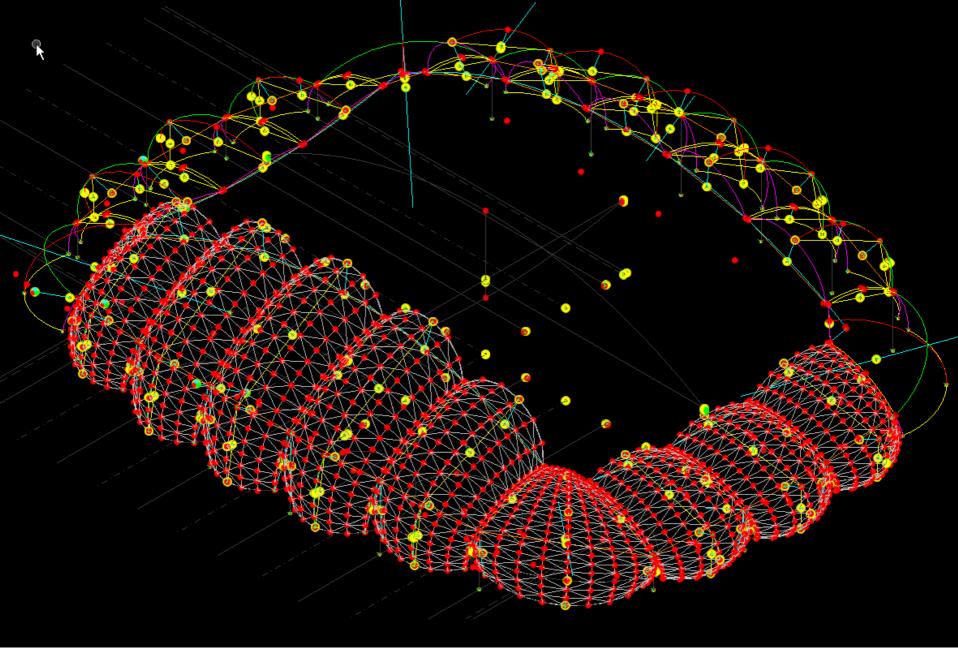




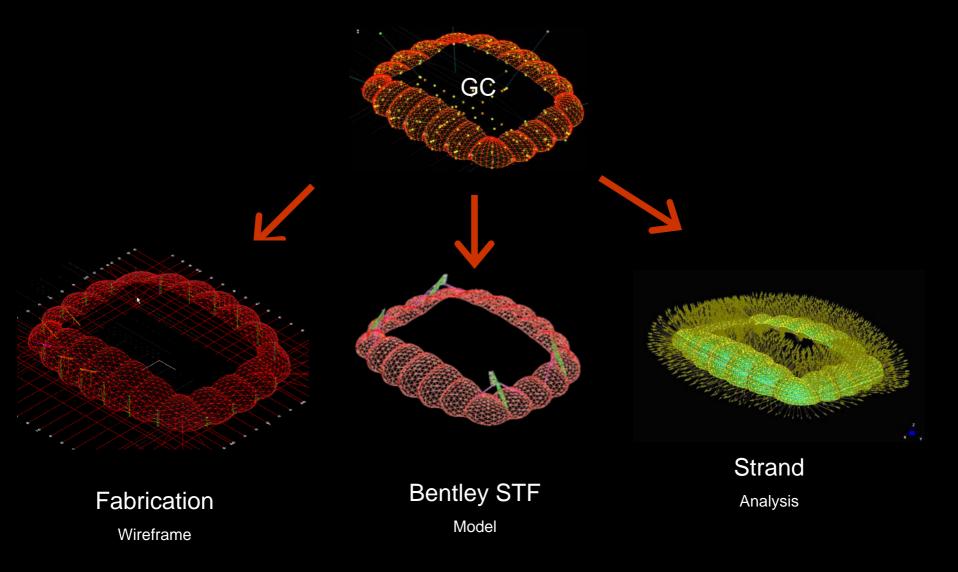




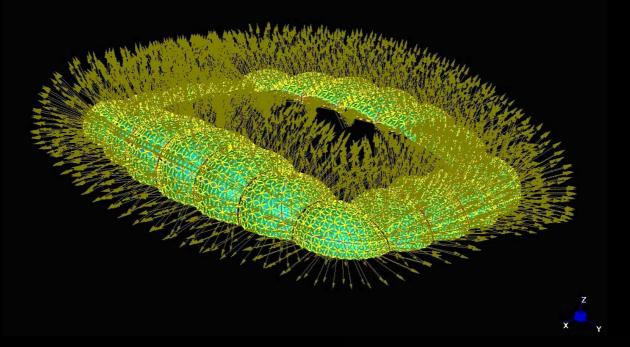






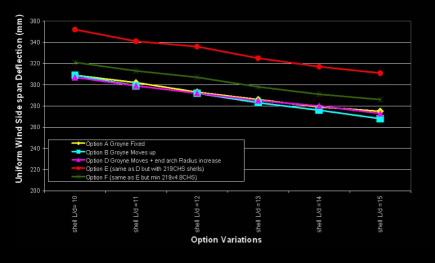


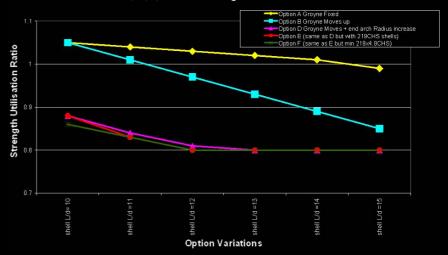


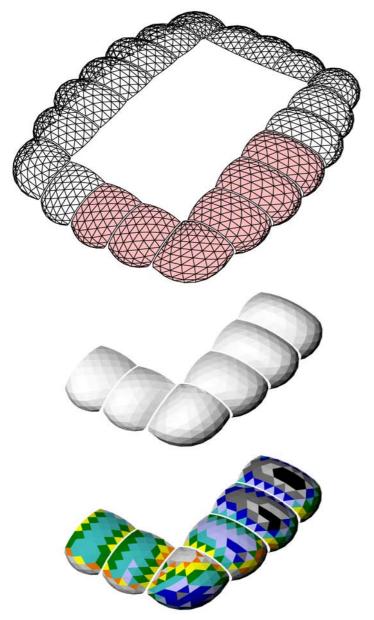


OPTION A, B, D E and F Side Global Uniform Wind Deflection Variation

**OPTION A, B,D, E and F Strength Utilisation Variation** 



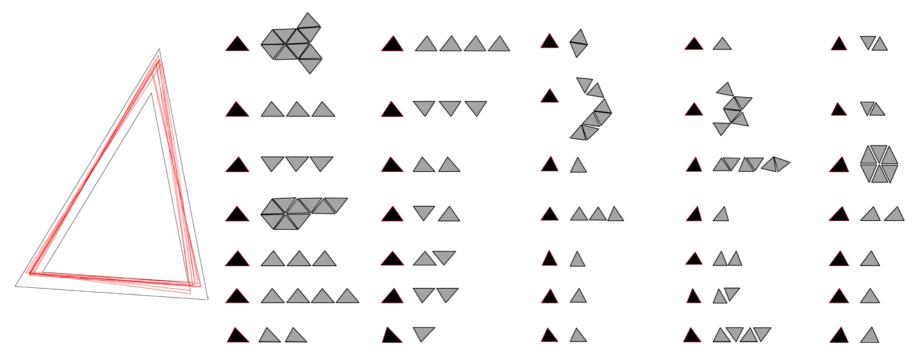




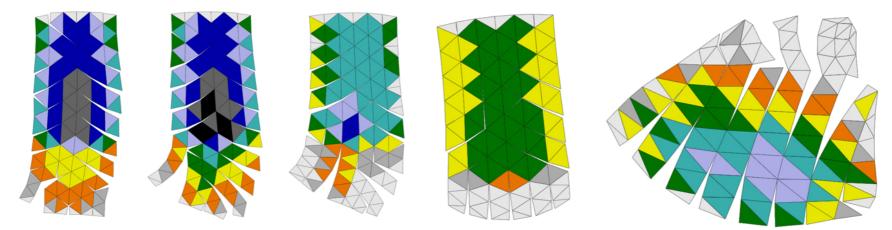
analysing panel area sizes from 3D model

ARUP





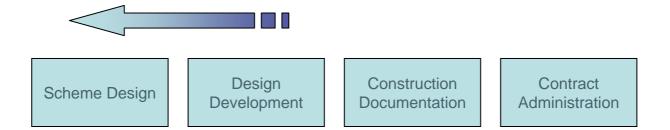
#### extracting similar shapes



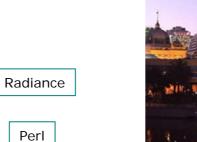
### ARUP

**Building Performance** 

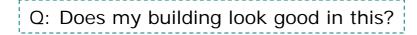








Rhino



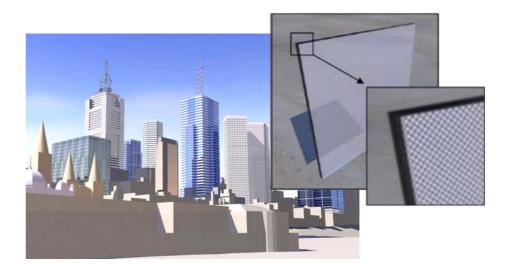
Not a photo montage Visually accurate against city backdrop Full 3D render to visualise scheme

Solution process

Build a 3D city model

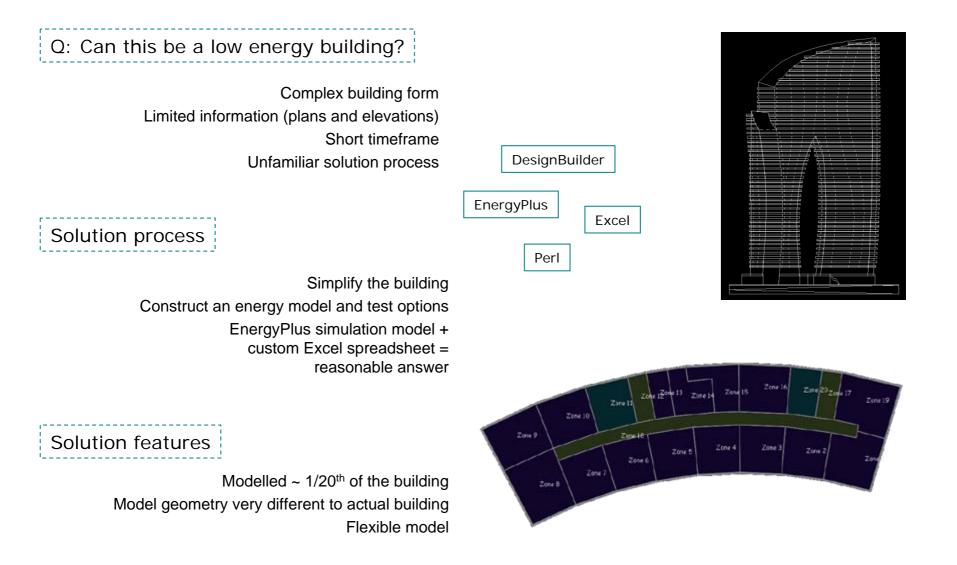
Accurately determine and specify glass properties (frit + coatings)

Simulate using physically accurate ray-tracing

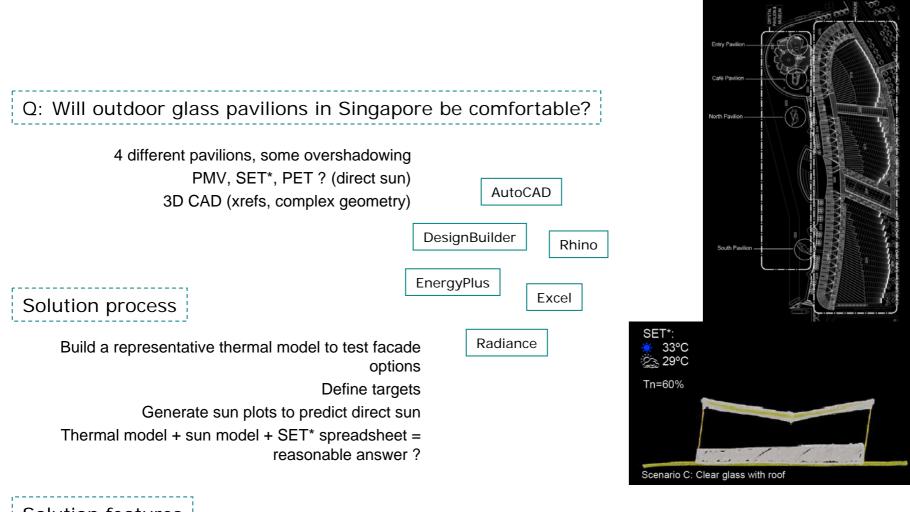


#### Solution features

Scheme + surrounds Simplification of fritted DGU Facade systems input using formulas



#### How?





Modelled 1 representative pavilion Qualitatively combined sun-plots with comfort results





#### DesignBuilder Fabric, 103, Solution process Electric 21% Equipment 143, 30% EnergyPlus Construct energy model Test various design options Perl Excel Identify and rank potential improvements Glazing, 116, 24% Lighting, 94 19% Infiltration, Occupancy, 17, 3% Solution features 16, 3% kWh/m2/year 350 50 BAU (489kWh/m2/year) Model represents actual building Scripts to automate multiple simulations Lights 15 W/m<sup>2</sup> (-46% of 94) Scripts to automate reporting Model templates for re-use Villa+ Lights 7 W/m² 426 (-71% of 94)

Q: How do I design a low-energy villa in Dubai?

Free to modify fabric, shading, internal loads

Plans, elevations, sections Mech. & elec. Specifications



#### Q: Will these louvers provide adequate smoke ventilation?

Identify prevailing wind direction & speed Determine typical fire scenarios & rate of smoke production

Size louver openings to provide smoke clearance and safe escape



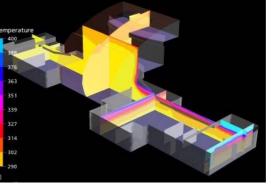
Rhino

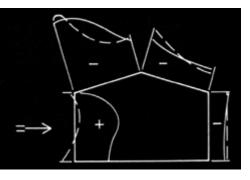
Solution process

Generate mesh from 3D cad Determine Cp from wind tunnel Simulate range of scenarios using CFD

Solution features

Modelled internal spa Artificial domain bounda Inputs from experimental



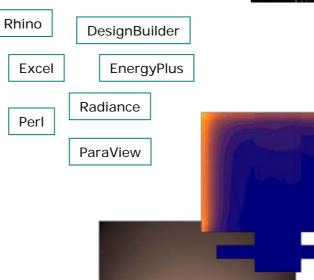


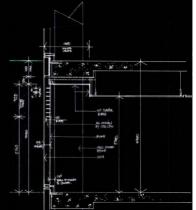
Q: How will my facade system perform in terms of daylight/glare/reflections/comfort ?

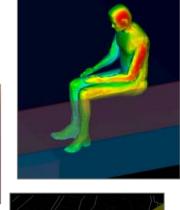
Assess proposed facade system How does it compare with other buildings?

Solution process

Build range of analysis models Determine targets Simulate performance Compare with GreenStar Assess blind use, glare risks







### Solution features

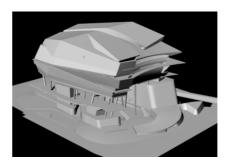
Reflection model large uses mirror surfaces Simplification of shading systems Non-standard sky models Non-standard glare models

## ARUP

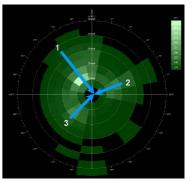
How?

## Q: Will I get wet in this ?

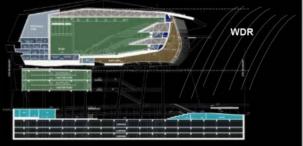
Predict wind-driven rain ingress Determine requirement for canopy protection











## Solution process

Obtain combined wind and rain frequency data Use CFD to simulate air movement Add typical rain density (droplet size and distribution) Predict droplet trajectory and wetting patterns

### Solution features

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Scheme + surrounds Significant de-featuring for CFD Special rain model (ASM)

### How?

## Q: Will this urban environment be comfortable?

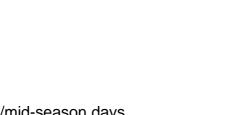
Consider the local climate Determine outdoor comfort conditions Propose mitigation measures if required

## Solution process

Predict urban wind Select characteristic summer/winter/mid-season days Predict sun penetration Combine data to predict SET\* comfort temperature

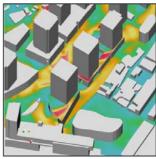
### Solution features

Scheme + 500m surrounds De-featuring to generate block models Scripts to combine all the data External function calls to comfort model

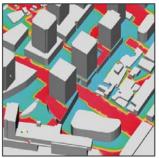




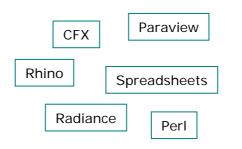
### Wind speed



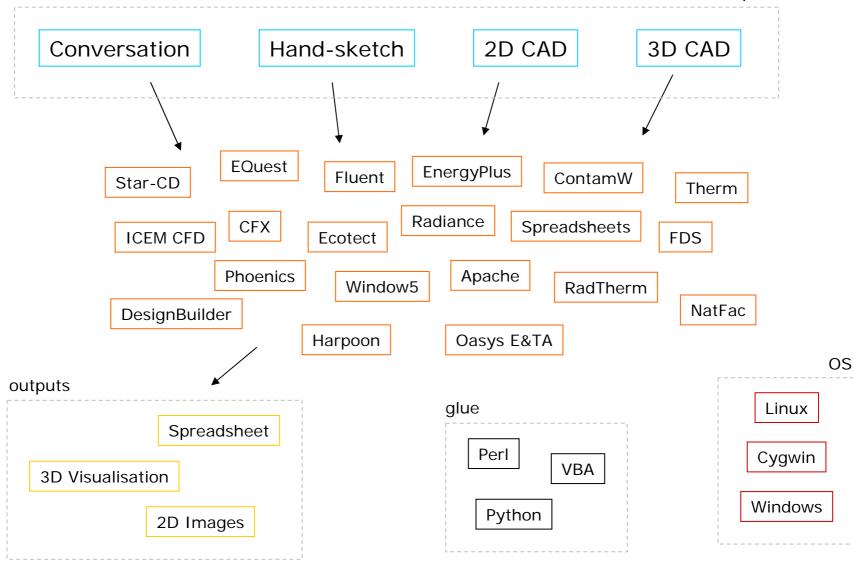
+ Radiation



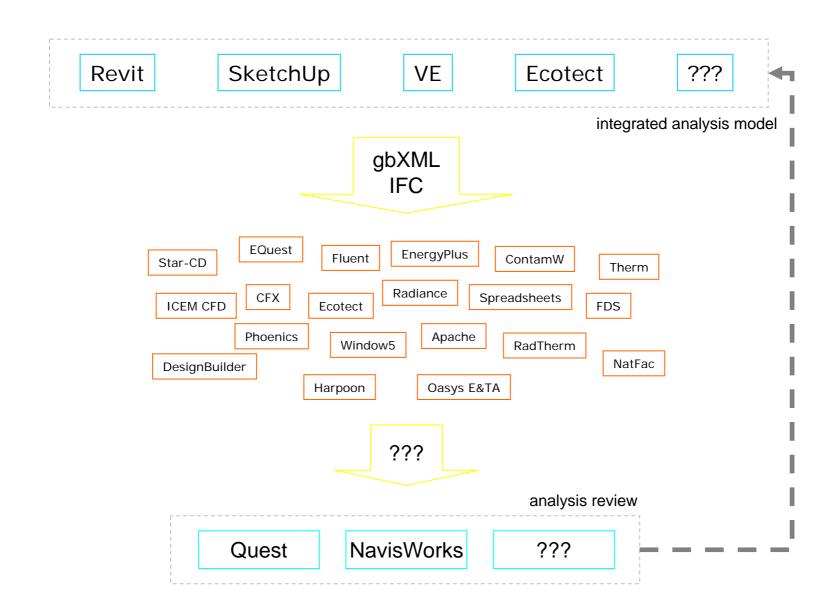
+ Humidity + Clothing + Activity = Comfort



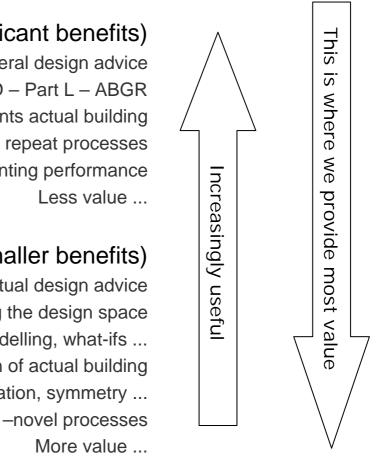




Software integration



Software integration



Design Development (significant benefits) General design advice Green Star – Green Mark – LEED – Part L – ABGR Model represents actual building Can get away with less flexibility - repeat processes Good for documenting performance Less value ...

### Scheme Design (smaller benefits)

Conceptual design advice Broadening the design space Focus on parametric design, scenario modelling, what-ifs ... Model is an abstraction of actual building Requires simplification, symmetry ... Needs flexibility –novel processes

### Pros

Systematic errors

	Good starting point for further work Everyone on the same page	SD Engineering & Modelling
lf e	Faster throughput More time to look at options (within restricted design space)	DD Engineering & Modelling
	Integrated thinking Holistic design	Buildings
	Integrated post-processing Consistent results formats	Reviewing / Checking

### Cons

Parametric, simplification, abstraction? Loss of modelling skill (brute force over elegance & efficiency)

Probably less choice of software f external model then possibly dependent on others for model updates etc. Reduced responsibility for inputs

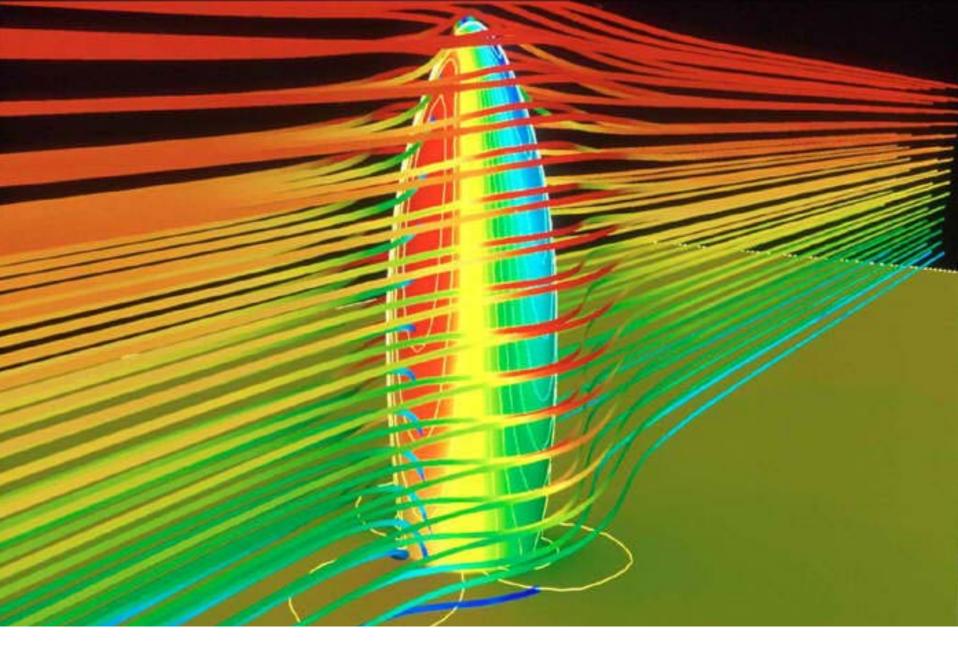
Systematic errors

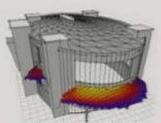
ARUP

What are the benefits?

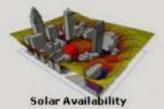
linked up thinking?

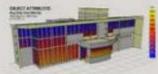




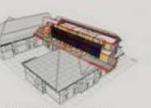


**Shading Optimisation** 

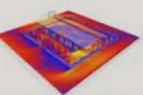




**Incident Solar Radiation** 



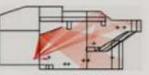
**Daylight Modeling** 



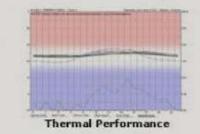
Ventilation and air-flow



**Building Regulations** 

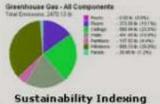


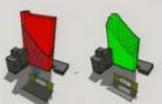
Acoustic Design



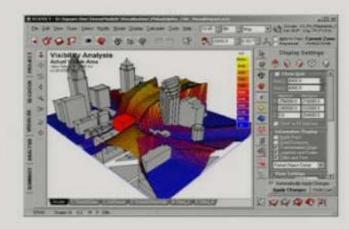
III...,,,...I

Energy Demands



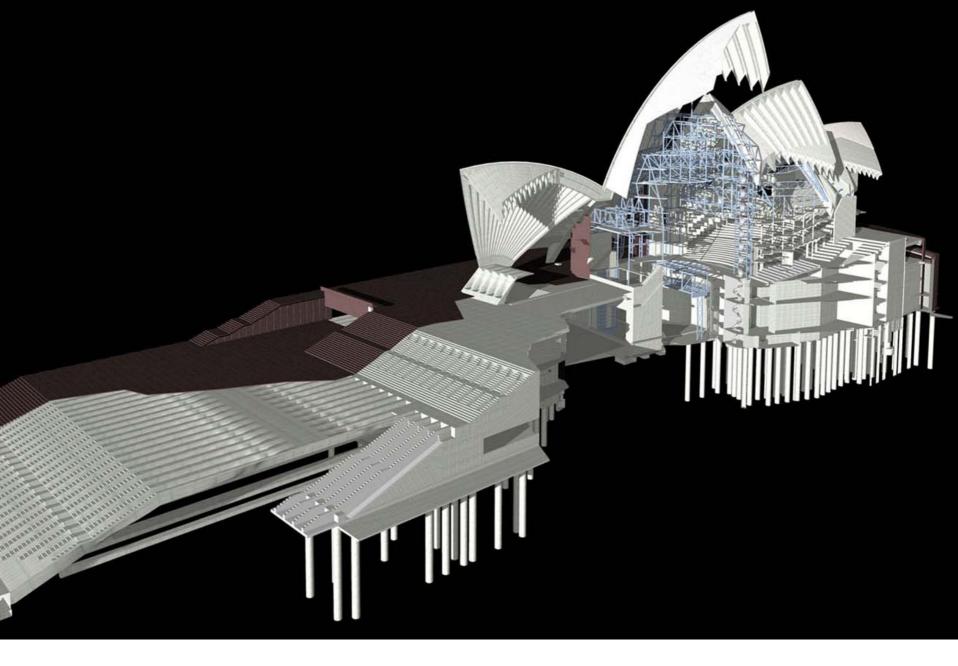


**Envelope** Design





Autodesk Ecotect



Where to next?



