

SUSTAINABLE MASTER PLANNING

01 High-level
goal setting

02 Passive planning
principles

03 Campus-wide
performance targets

04 Urban design and
sustainability

05 Integrate district
systems

01 High-level goal setting



LEED Platinum (15 or more energy points)



ENERGY STAR 100

EUI

30 kBtu/sf/year (per 2030 Challenge)



Net zero energy ready

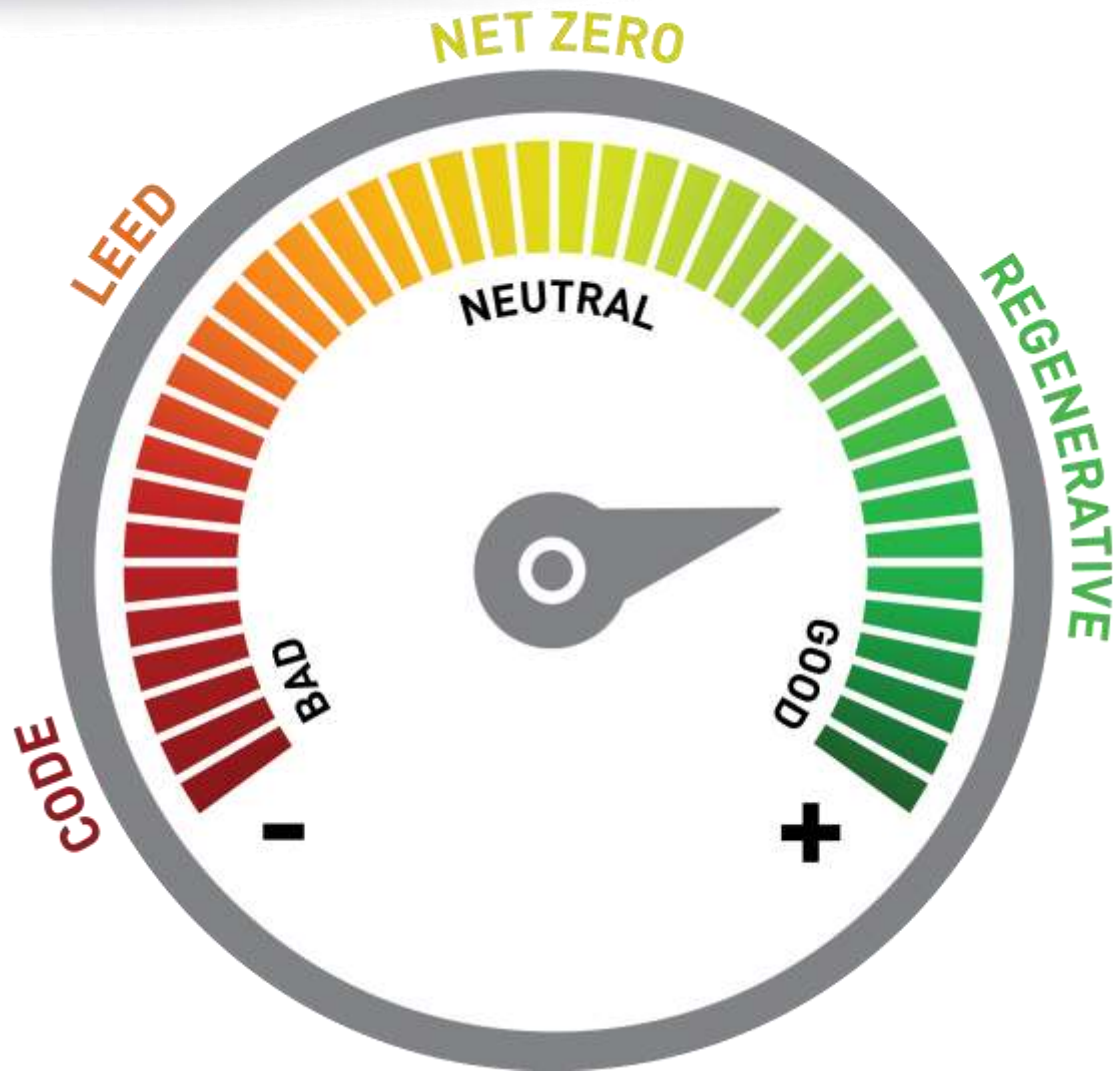
75+

75+ year service life



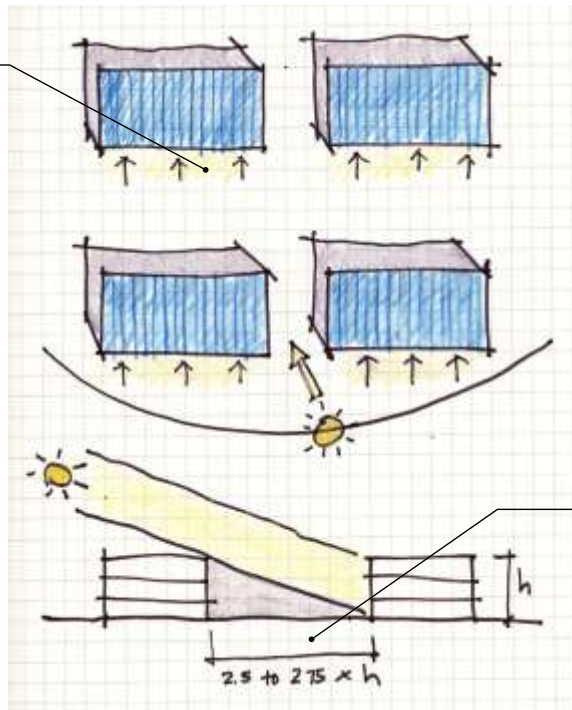
Water conservation (potable, stormwater, wastewater)

01 High-level goal setting



02 Passive planning principles

SOLAR ACCESS TO
SOUTH FACADE
AND ROOF

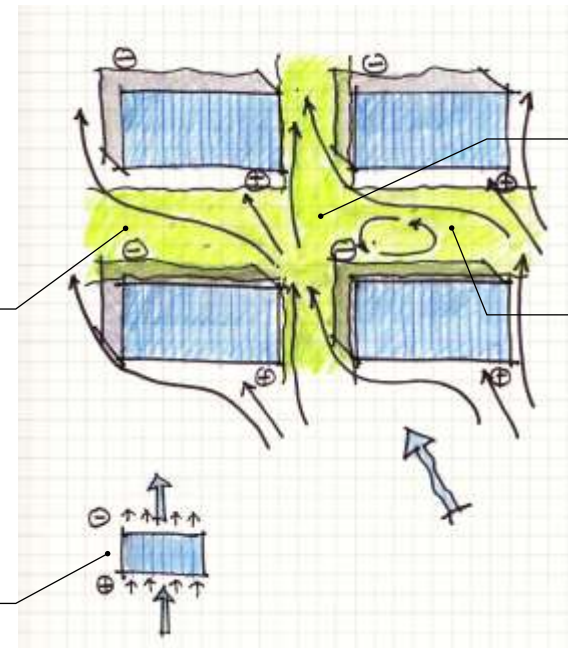


SOLAR COURTS

SPACE 2.5 TO 2.75
TIMES THE HEIGHT

NETWORK OF
VENTILATION
CORRIDORS

CROSS
VENTILATION



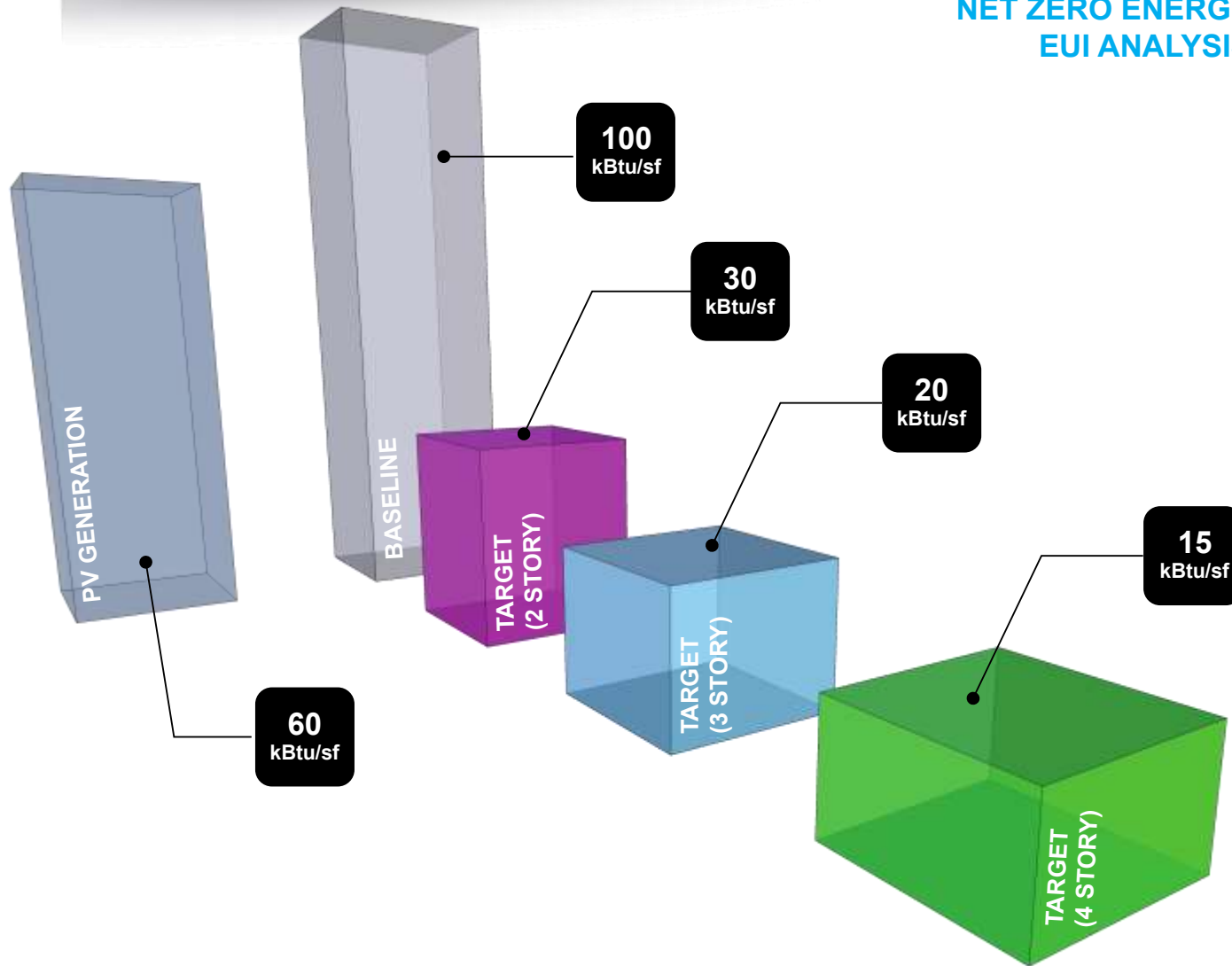
VEGETATED
MICROCLIMATES

DEEP COURTS
PERPENDICULAR
TO WIND

VEGETATED VENTILATION GRID

03 Campus-wide performance targets

NET ZERO ENERGY
EUI ANALYSIS



03 Campus-wide performance targets

BASELINE

Total	100
Heating	36.6
Hot Water	1.7
Cooling	9.0
Fan	2.8
Lighting	15.6
Plug Load	34.3

TARGET 2 STORY

Total	30
Heating	11.0
Hot Water	0.5
Cooling	2.7
Fan	0.8
Lighting	4.7
Plug Load	10.3

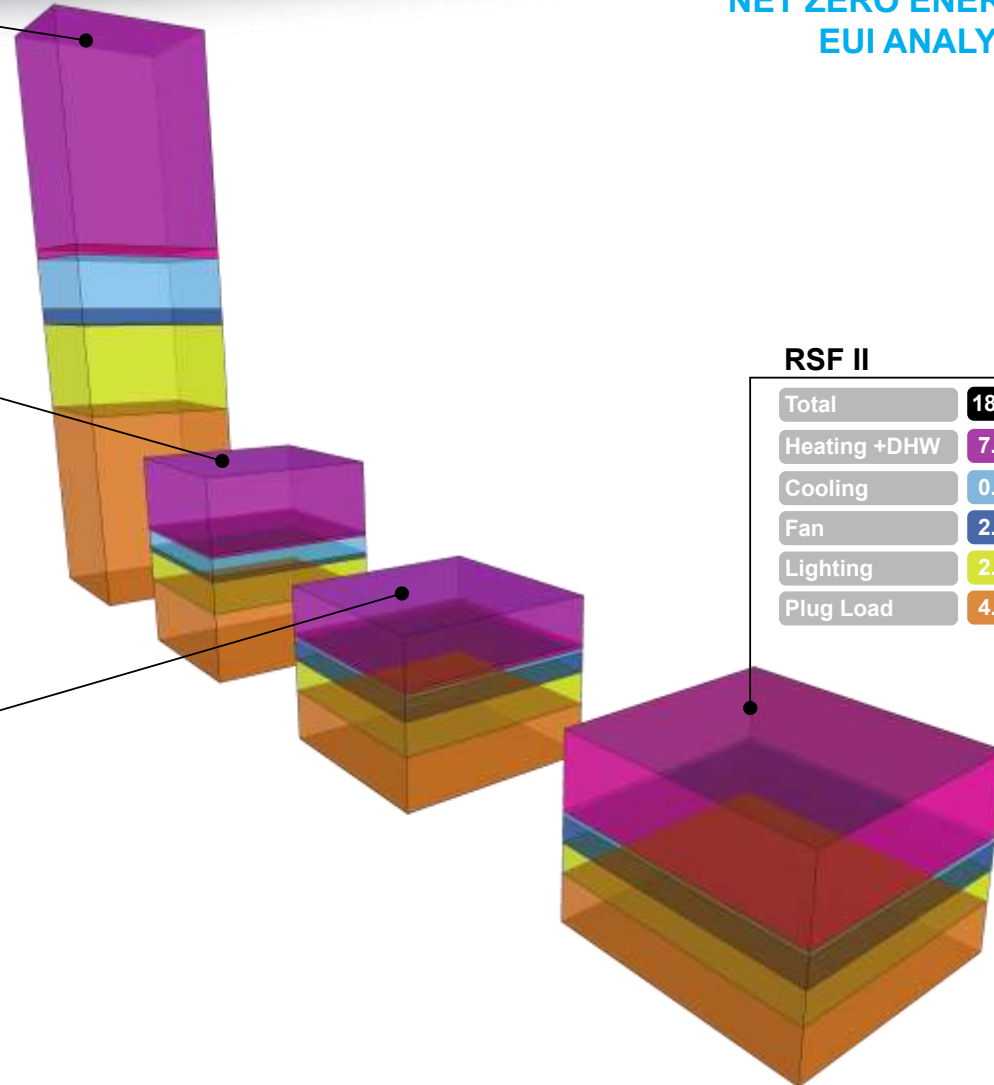
TARGET 3 STORY

Total	20
Heating	6.0
Hot Water	0.5
Cooling	0.5
Fan	2.5
Lighting	4.0
Plug Load	6.5

NET ZERO ENERGY EUI ANALYSIS

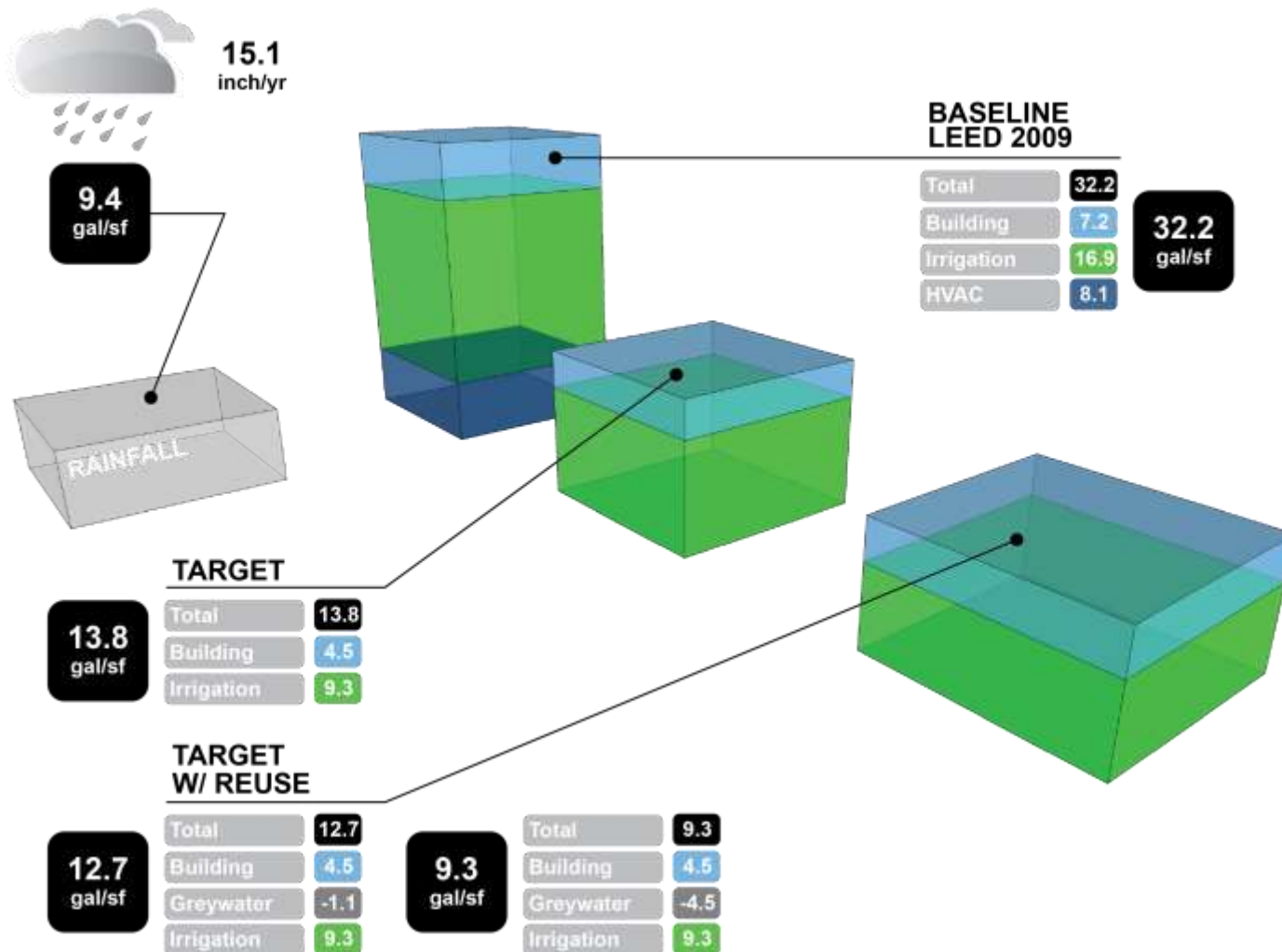
RSF II

Total	18.3
Heating +DHW	7.6
Cooling	0.5
Fan	2.5
Lighting	2.9
Plug Load	4.8



03 Campus-wide performance targets

WATER BALANCE WUI ANALYSIS



04 Urban design and sustainability

Stage 3 - 2 Selected Diagrams



Diagram 3

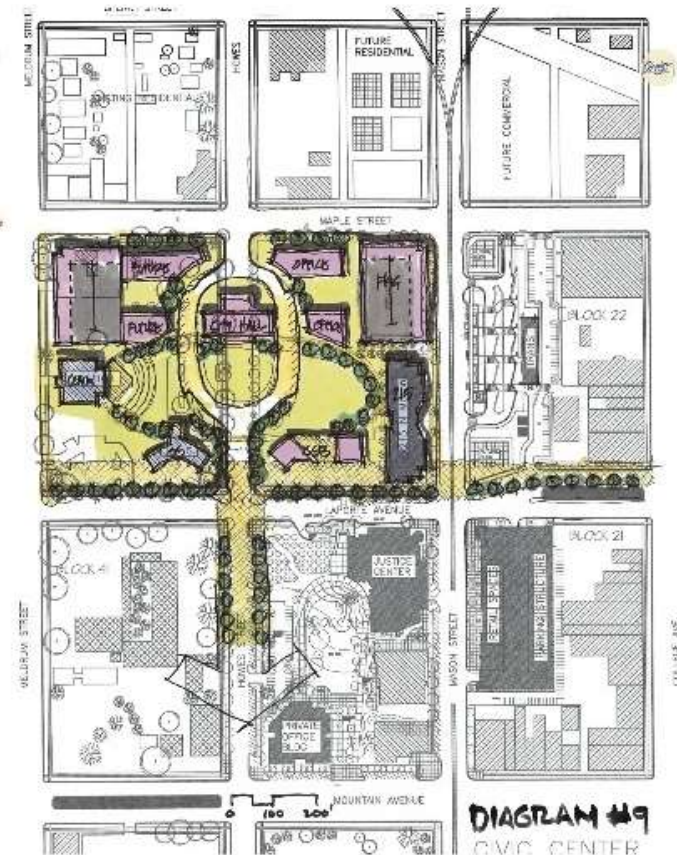


Diagram 9

04 Urban design and sustainability

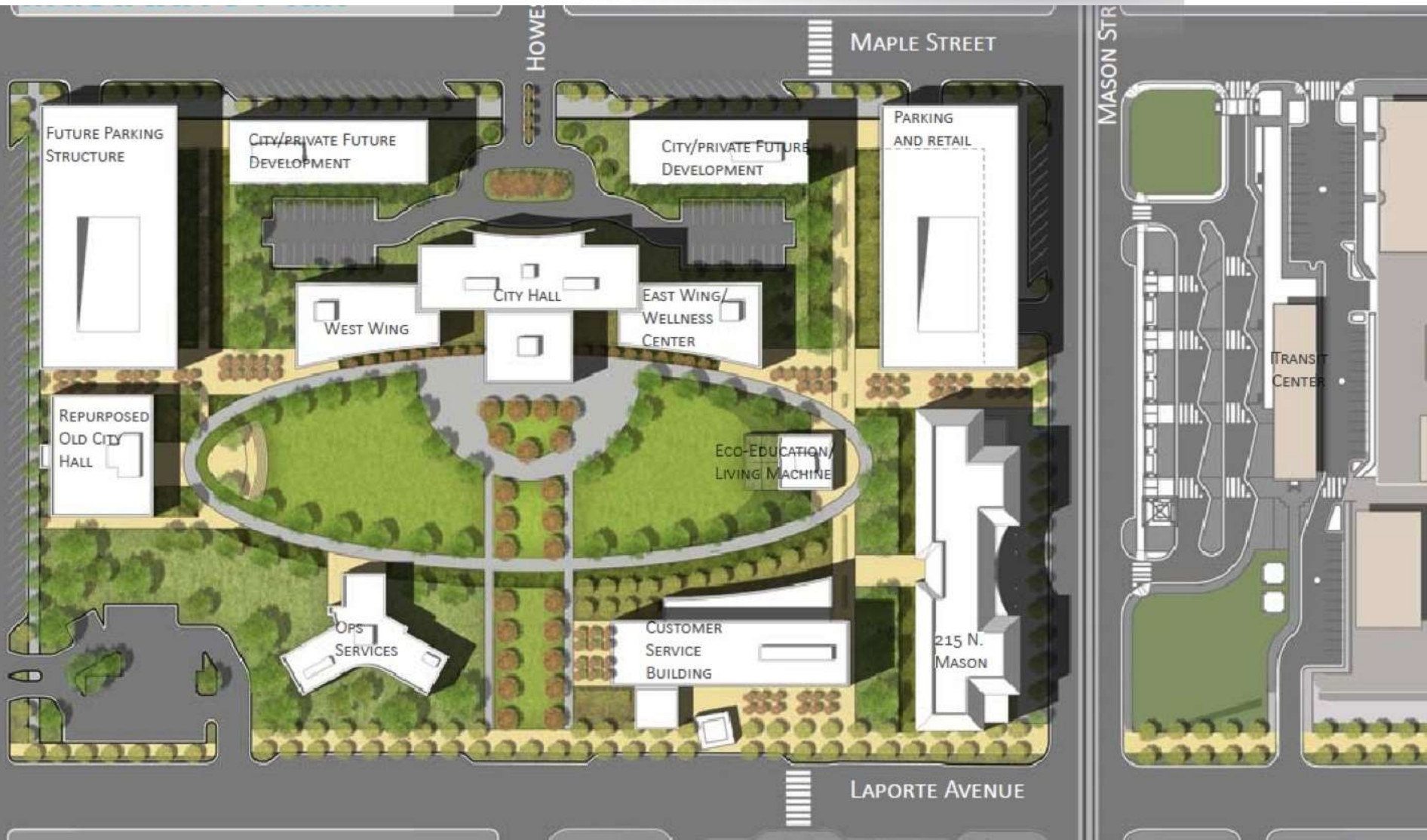


Diagram 3 - Illustrative Plan



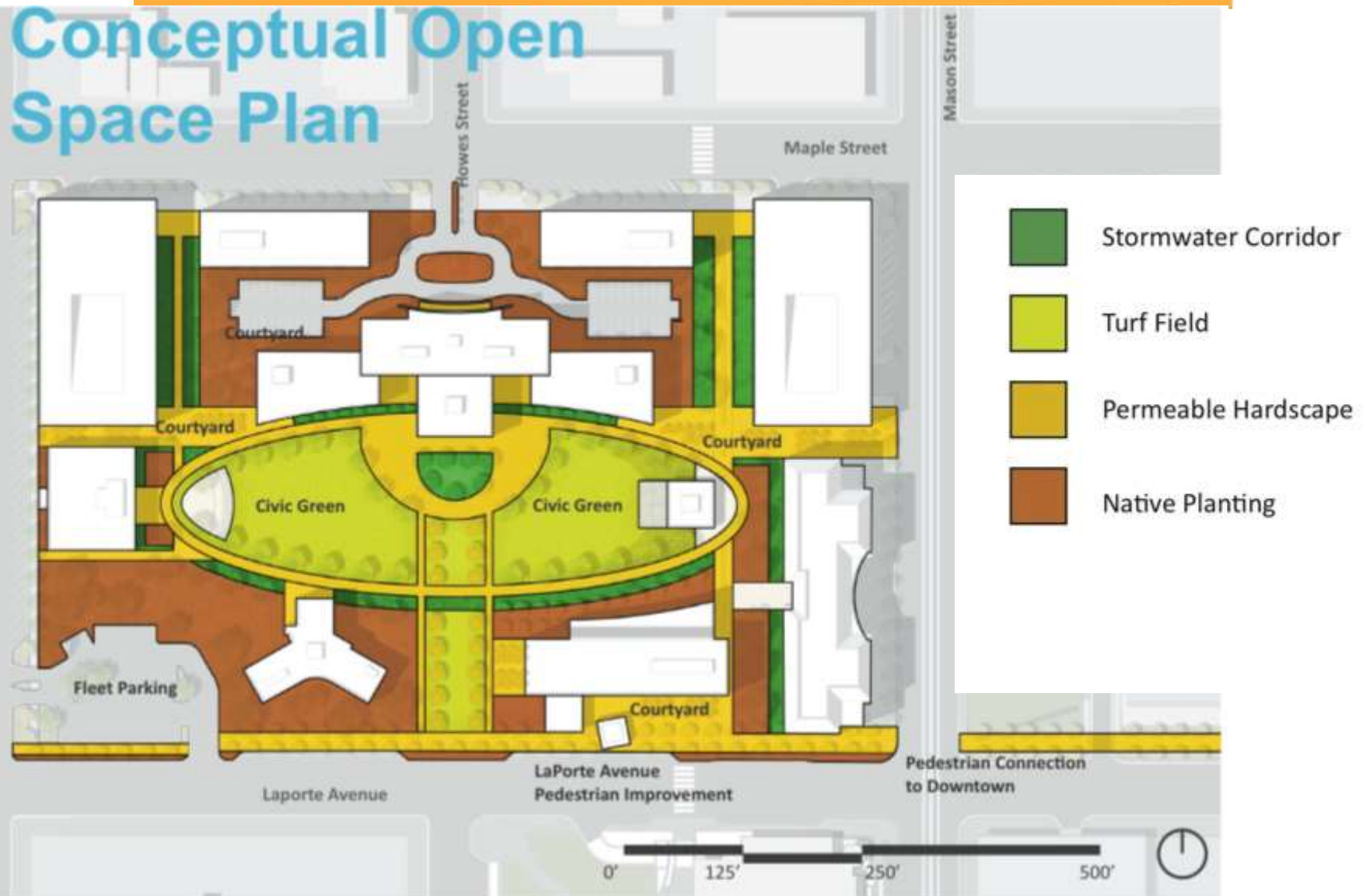
Diagram 9 - Illustrative Plan

04 Urban design and sustainability



04 Urban design and sustainability

Conceptual Open Space Plan



05 Integrate district systems

Sustainable Site Strategies



Pervious Paving



Green Roof



Native Detention Area



Rain Gardens



Urban Wildlife Habitat



Pedestrian Paths



Rain Gardens



Community Green



Green Roof



Bioswale

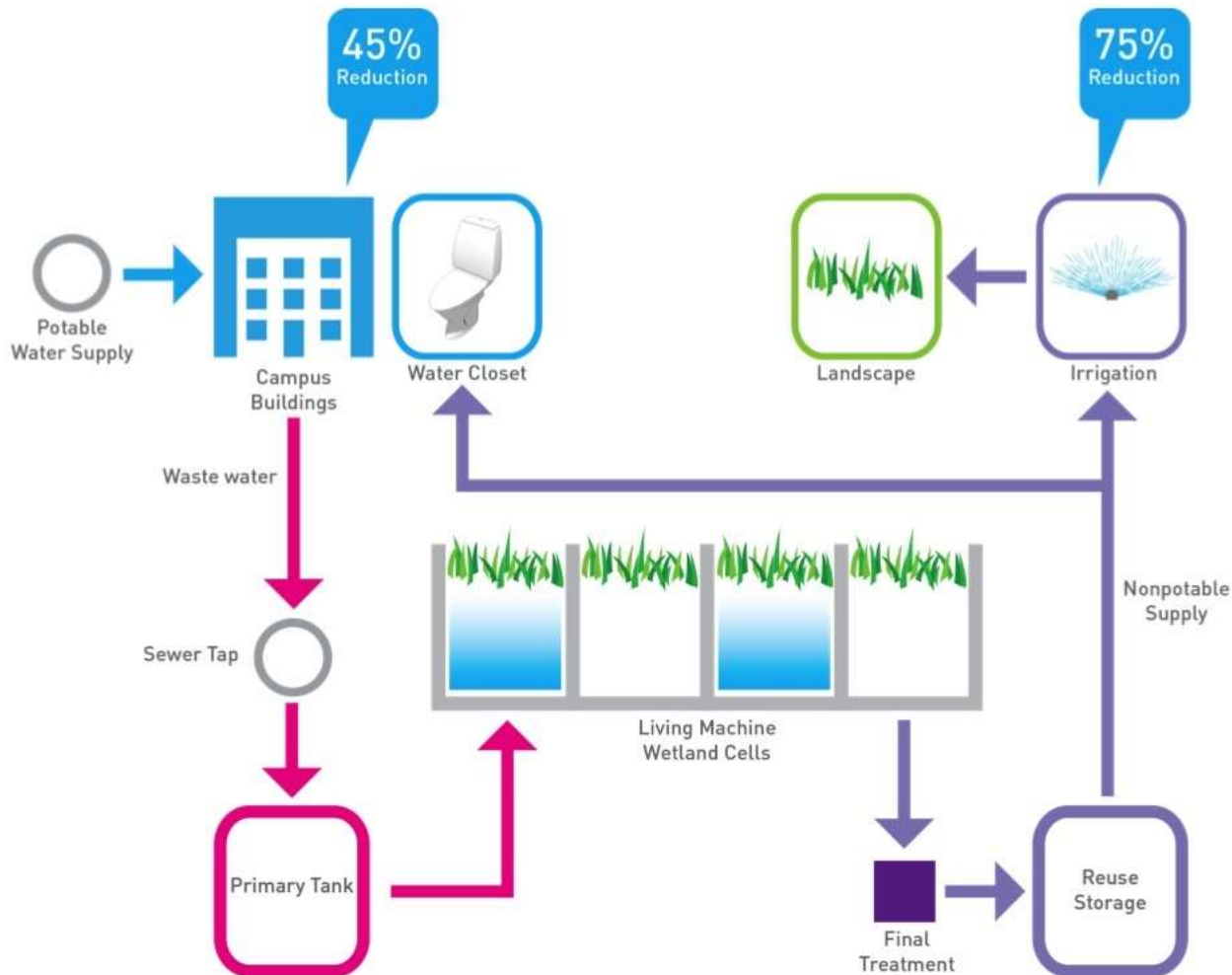


Rainwater Capture

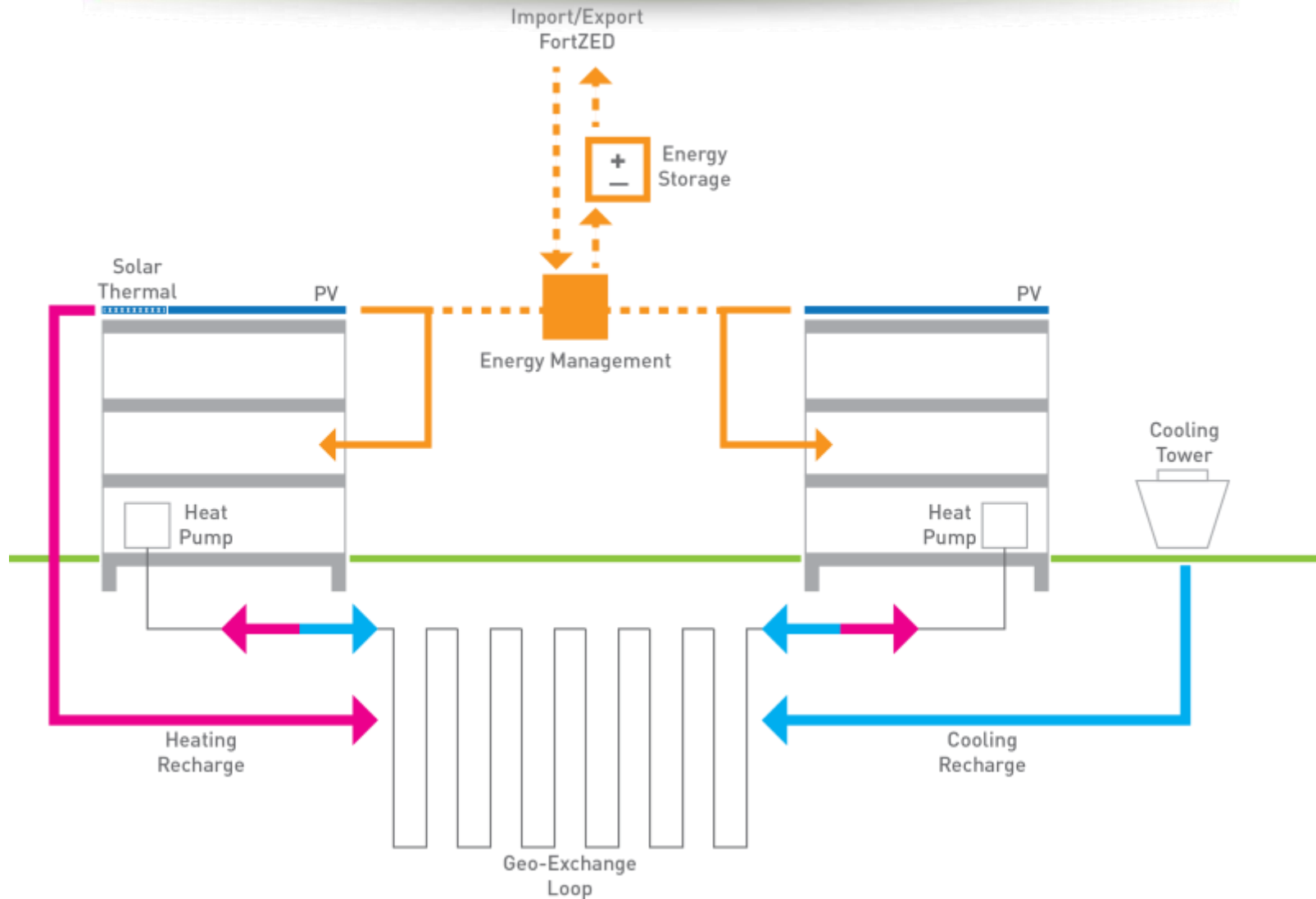


Living Machine

05 Integrate district systems

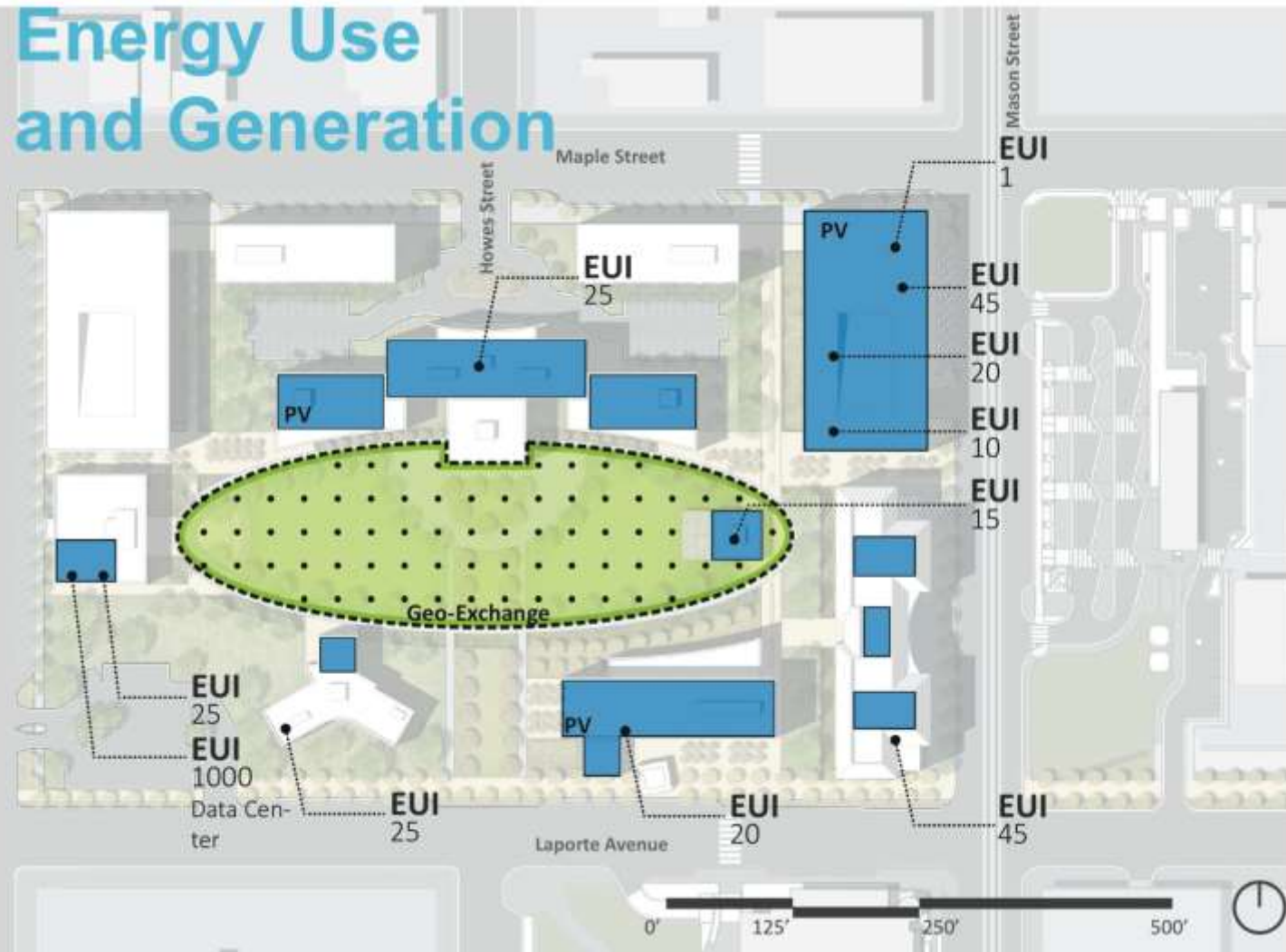


05 Integrate district systems



05 Integrate district systems

Energy Use and Generation



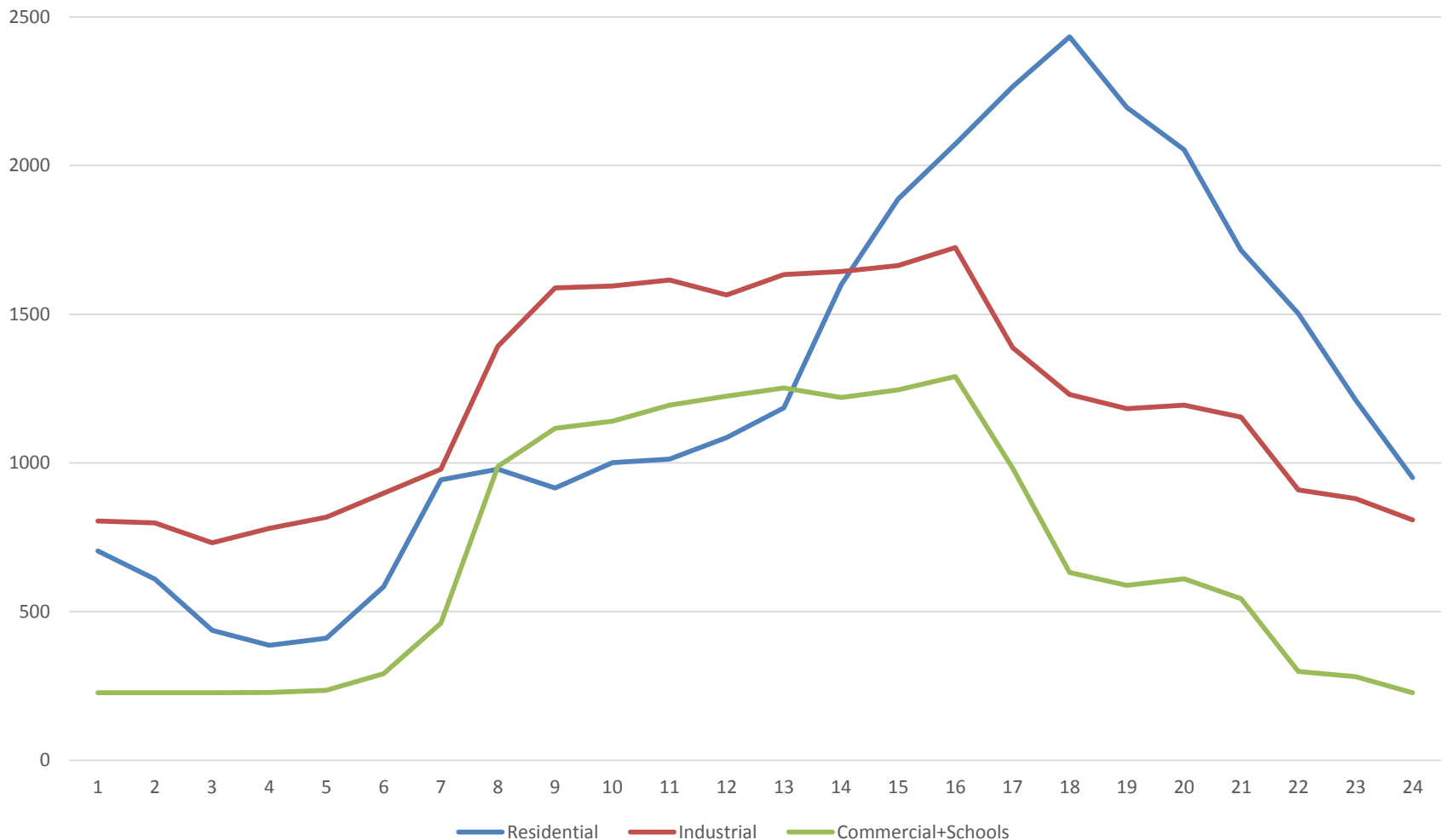
EUI = Energy Use Intensity

Geo-Exchange

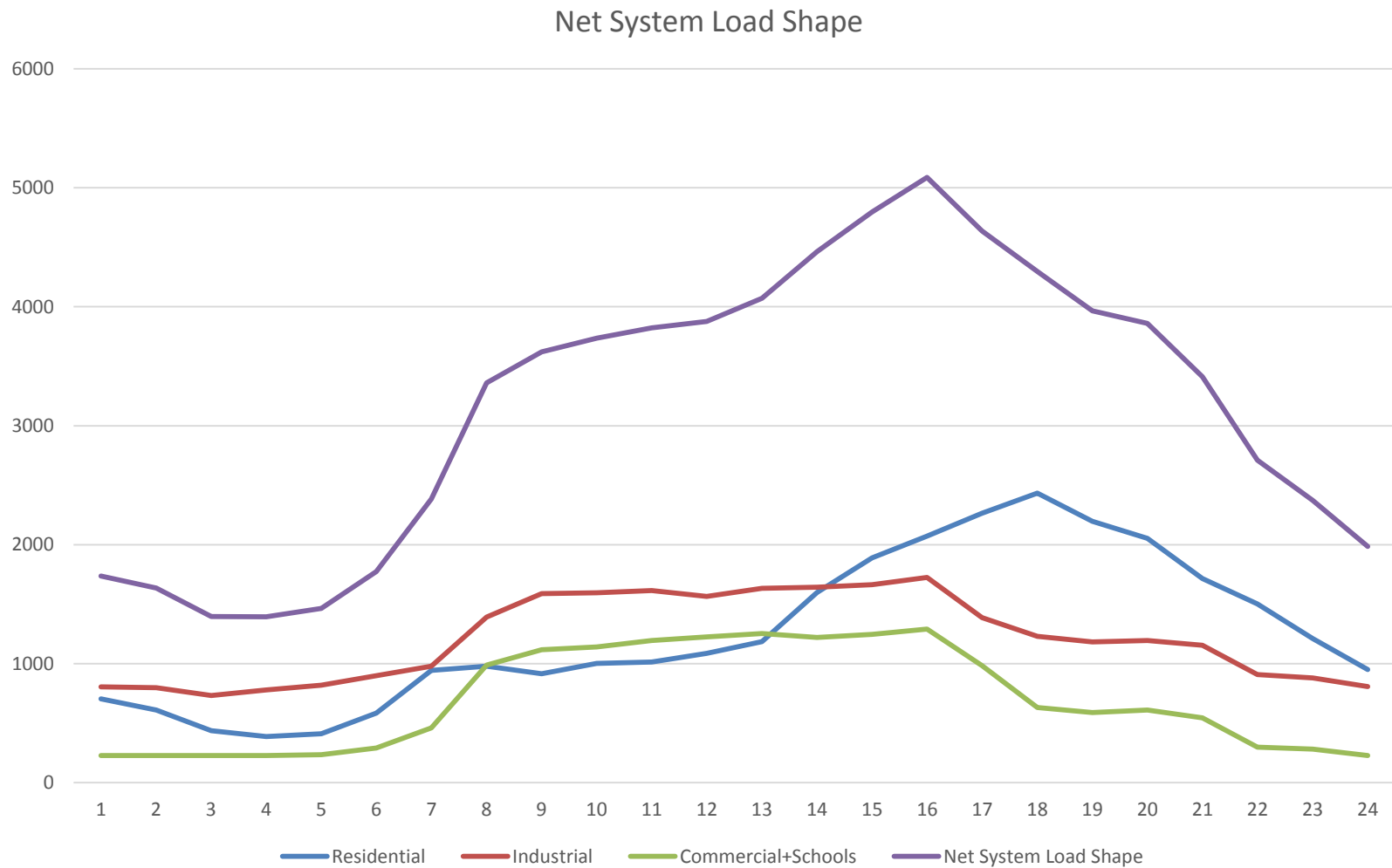
Photovoltaic Panels (PV)

Coaxial Borehole Design with Integral Thermal Storage

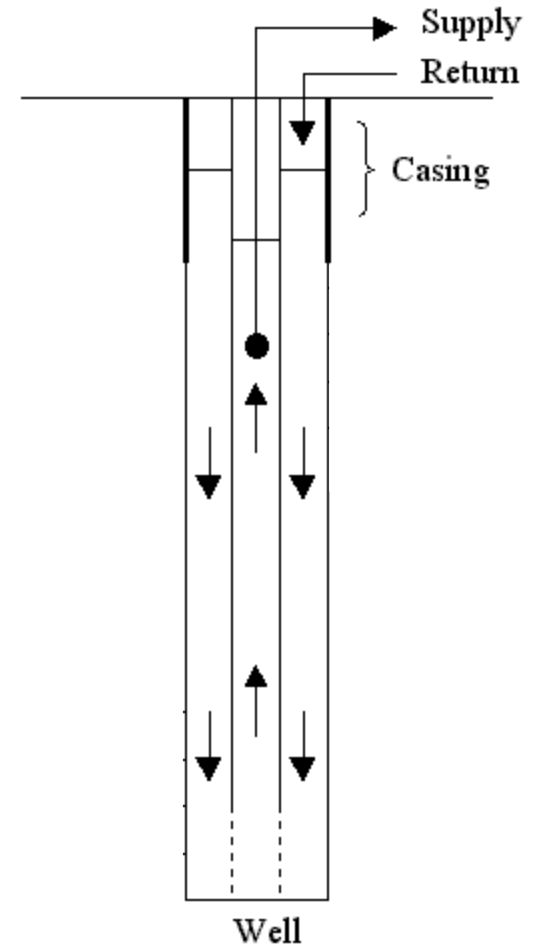
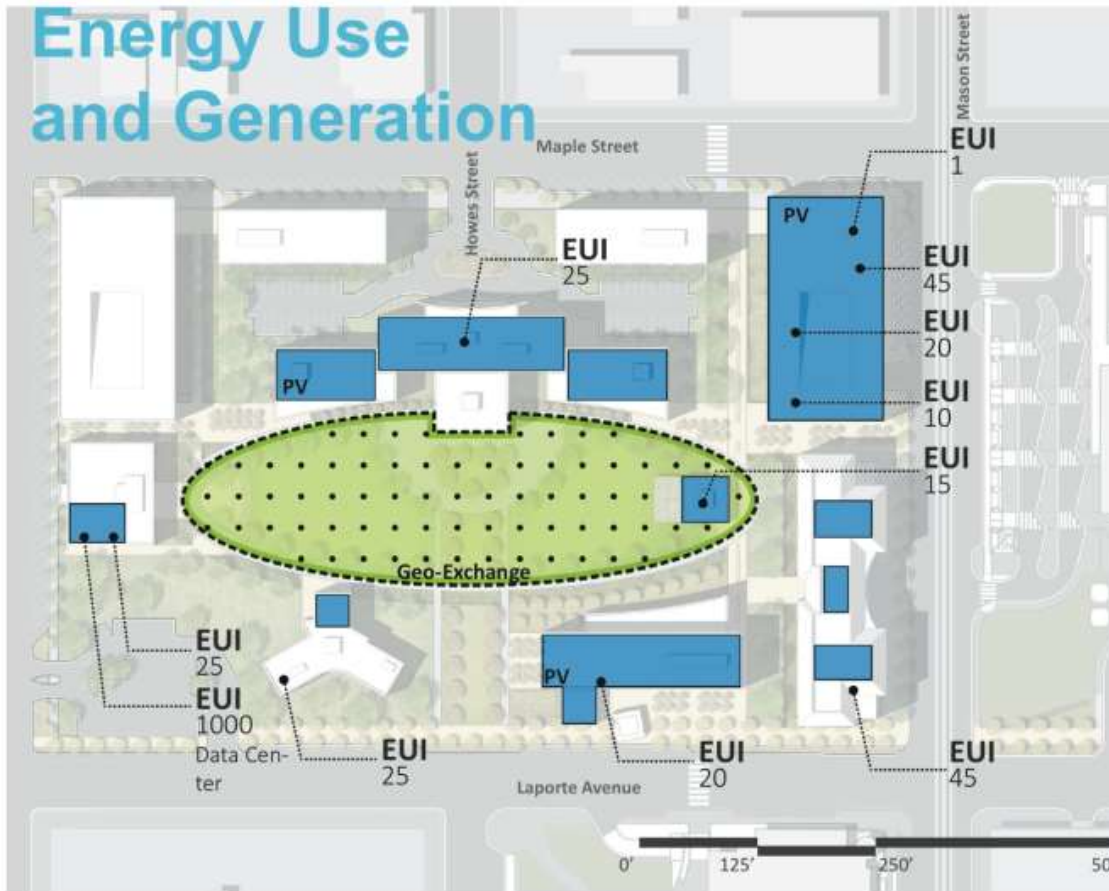
Load Smoothing



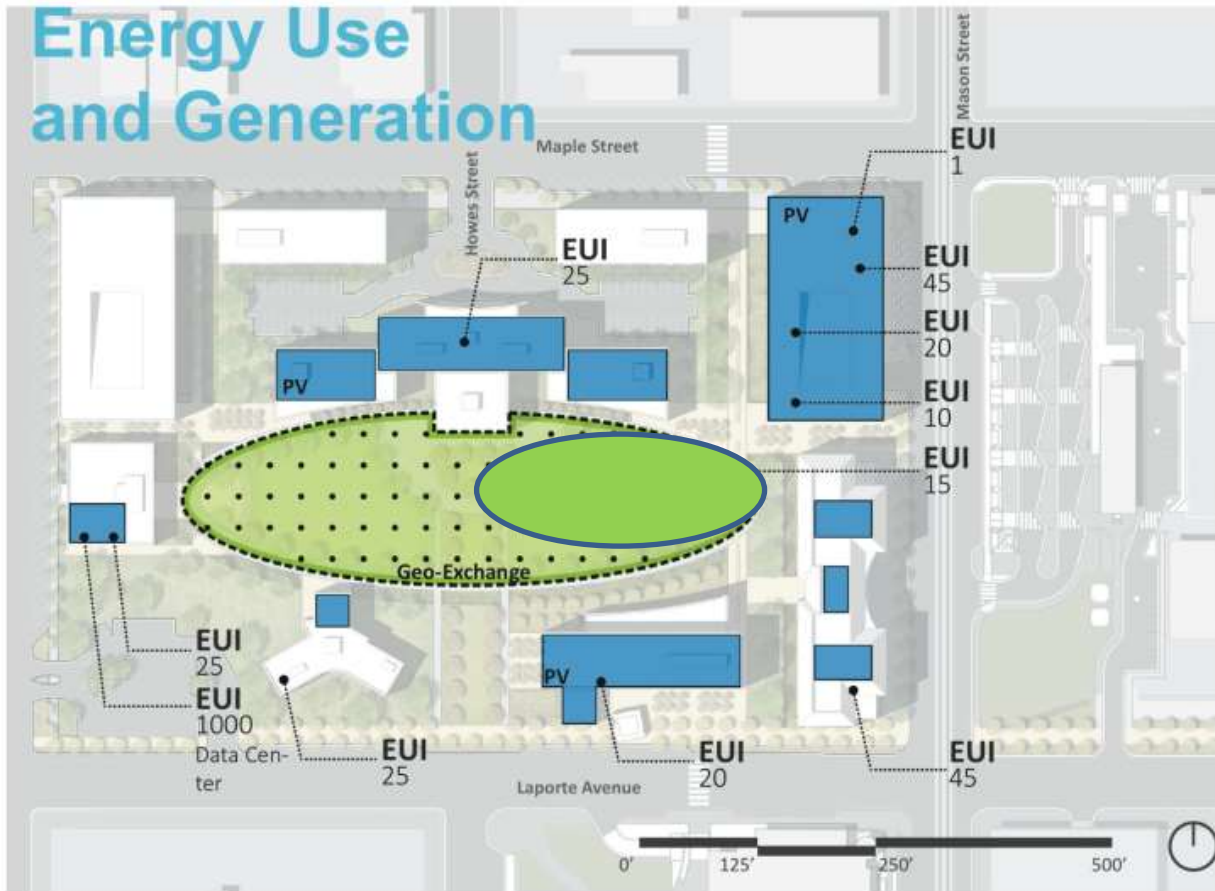
Load Diversity Increases Capacity Factor



Coaxial Borehole Design with Integral Thermal Storage

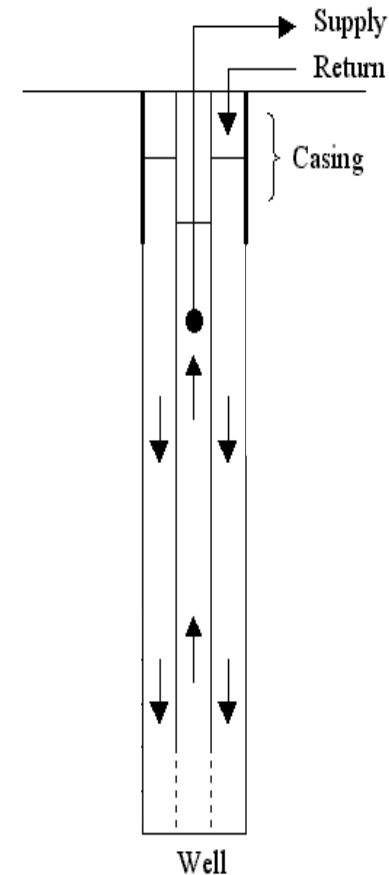
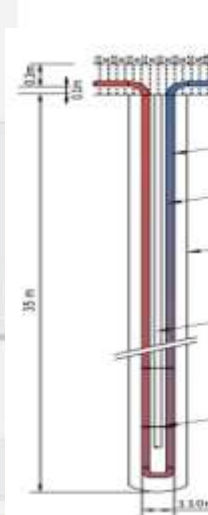


Coaxial Borehole Design with Integral Thermal Storage



400' depth
5.5" Diameter

1100' depth
8" Diameter



Geothermal gradient $0.55\text{F}/100' = 61\text{F}$ for coaxial vs 57F for conventional

Low Energy Radiant Slabs + DOAS with Heat Wheel



- Permits 60F cooling supply and 120F heating supply
- Cooling loads met 90% of the time direct without vapor compression

Challenges

- Conventional Systems Given Lower Cost Estimates
- Budgets for each building rather than evaluation of total site budget
- Innovative approaches perceived with higher risk; translated to higher cost estimates
- Low energy costs make it difficult to justify incremental cost innovation

Economies of District Scales

30 tons



\$1700/tonr

250 tons



\$350/tonr



\$900/ton for
30 ton ASHP



\$700/ton for
200 ton ASHP