



# Decarbonization Case Studies

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# Mixed Use Building

**Goal:** 20% EUI Reduction (DC BEPS Target)

**Location:** Washington, DC

**Size:** 550,000 SF

**Decarb Strategy:** Facility Diagnostics

**Opened:** 2015

**Program:** Mixed-Use residential/commercial

**Existing Gas Service:** Natural Gas Boiler and Service Water Heaters

## KEY METRICS

### BASELINE

Direct  
Emissions (kg  
CO<sub>2</sub>e/SF)

1.6

Site EUI  
(kbtu/SF)

69.3

### POST-FDS

Direct  
Emissions (kg  
CO<sub>2</sub>e/SF)

0.8

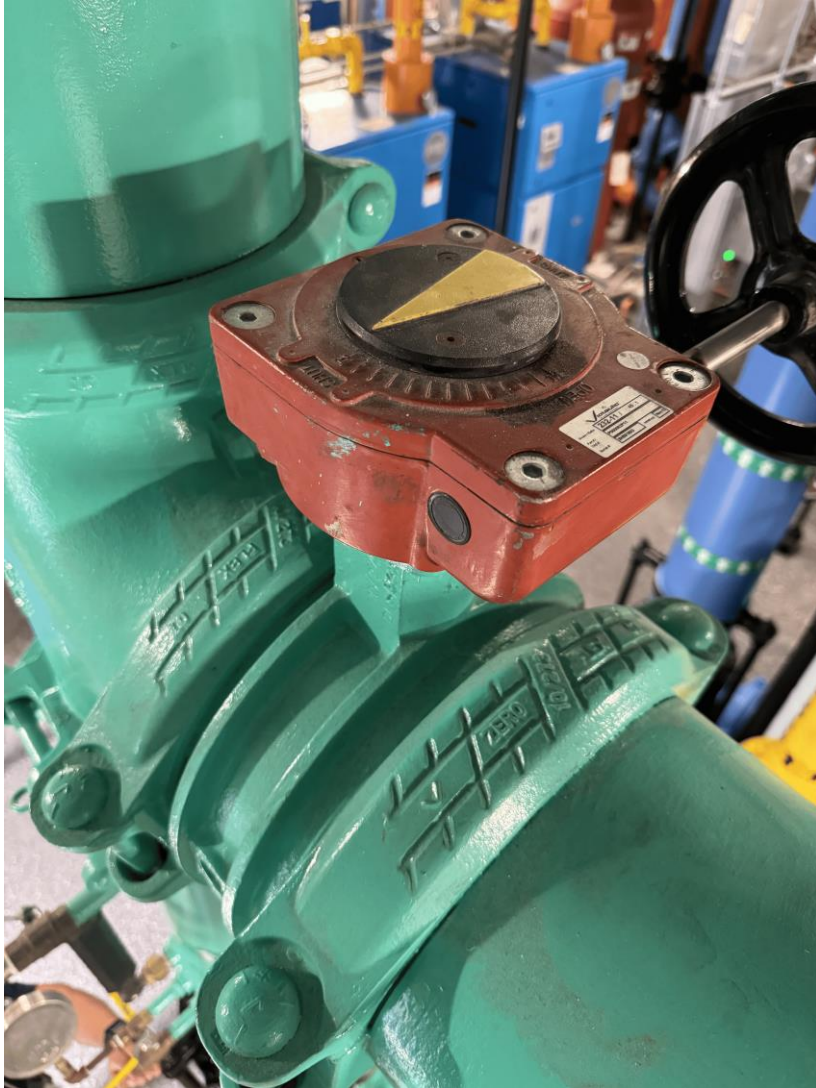
Site EUI  
(kbtu/SF)

49.5

% Reduction

29% EUI / 50% CO<sub>2</sub>e





104.5 °F



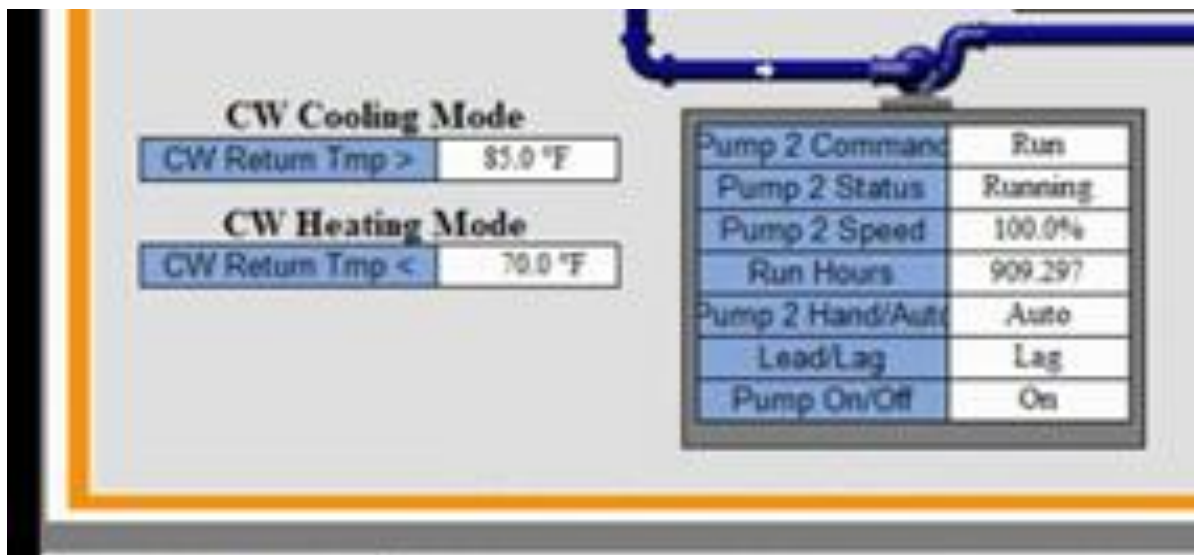
147.3

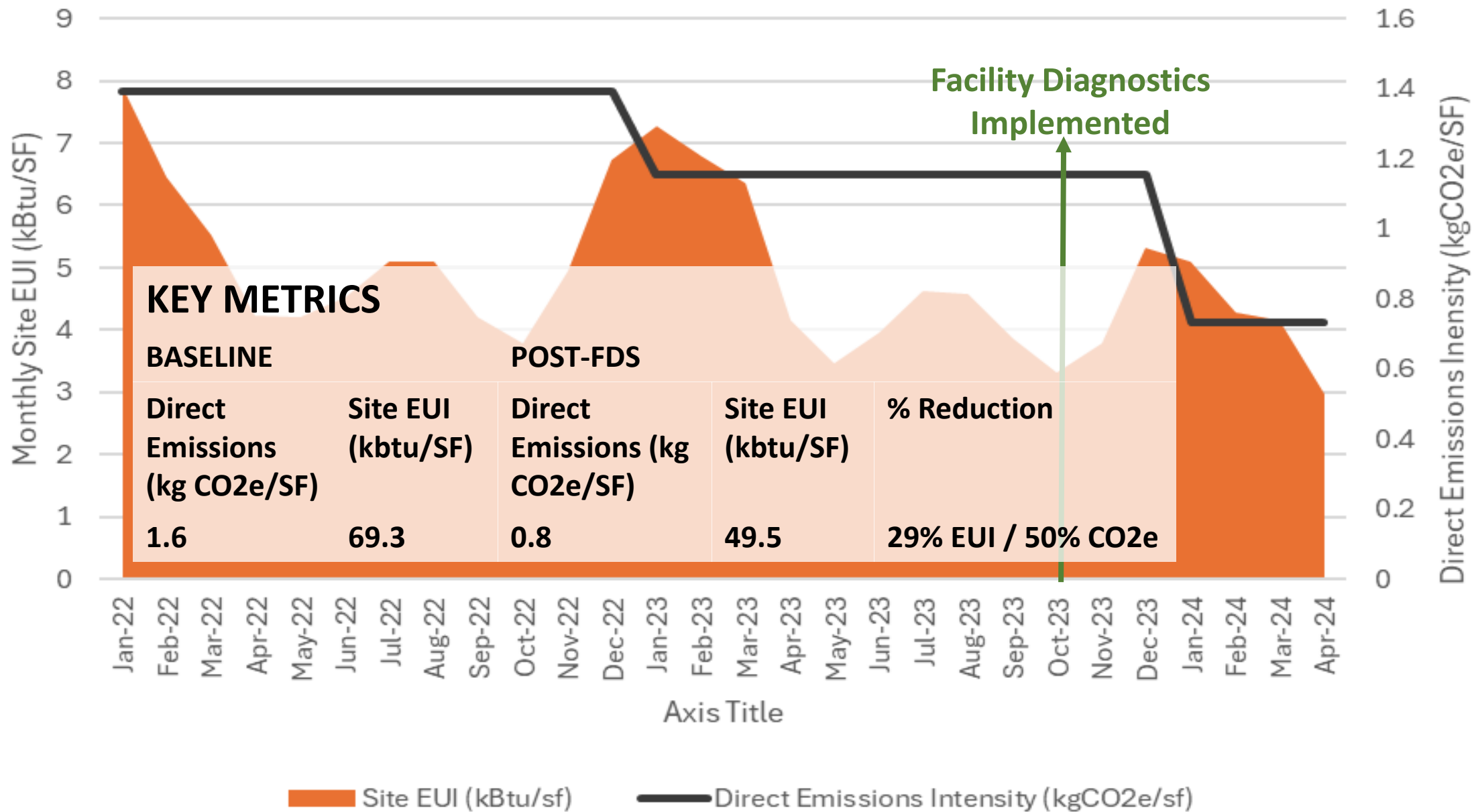


74.3













## DCPS Raymond Elementary School

**Goal:** Retrofit for zero direct carbon emissions, net zero site EUI (equivalent to MD BEPS 2040 Final Standard)

**Location:** Washington, DC

**Size:** 96,000 SF

**Decarb Strategy:** Major Whole-Building Retrofit

**Opened:** August 2023

**Program:** K12 School

**Existing Gas Service:** Gas-fired steam boilers and service water heaters

### KEY METRICS

#### BASELINE

Direct Emissions (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/SF)

1.35

Site EUI (kbtu/SF)

84.8

#### POST-DECARB STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Direct Emissions (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/SF)

0

Site EUI (kbtu/SF)

25.9

% Reduction

69% EUI/  
100% CO<sub>2</sub>e





FRONT FACADE ON SPRING RD NW



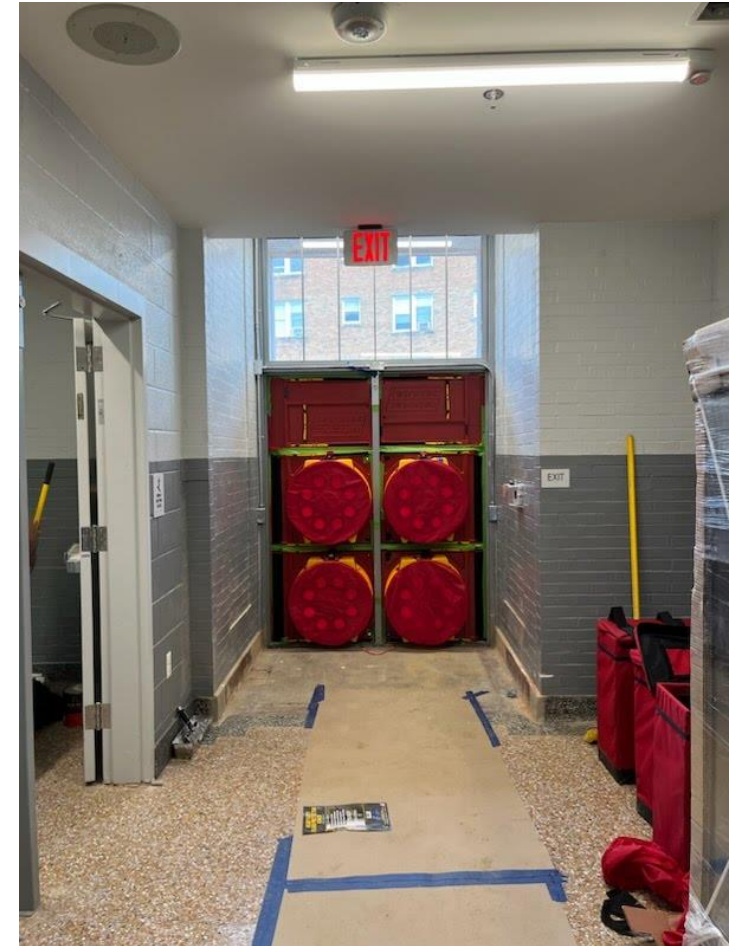
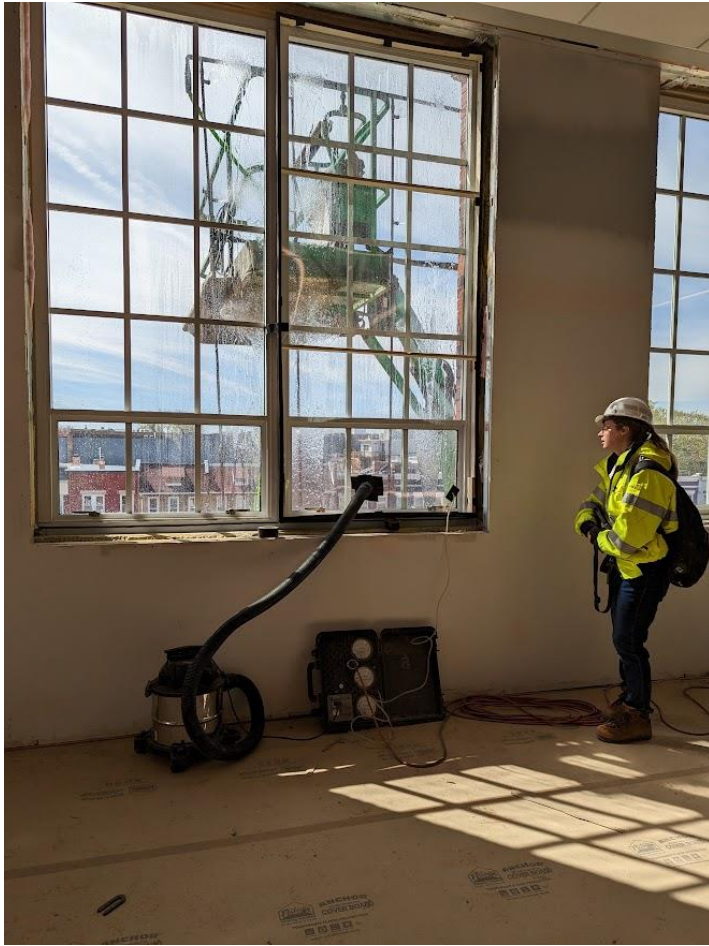
FRONT FACADE ON SPRING RD NW



CONNECTION TO DPR REC CENTER AT 10TH ST NW

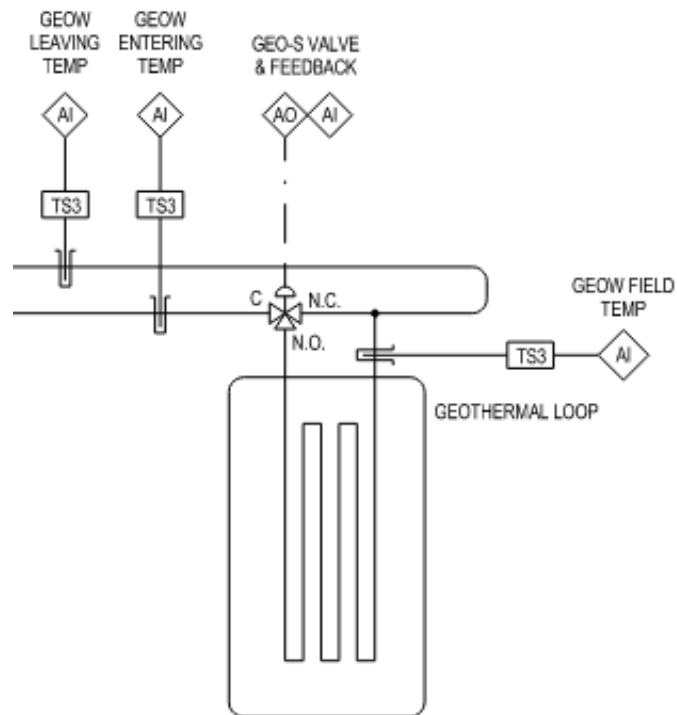
## EXISTING BUILDING CONDITIONS



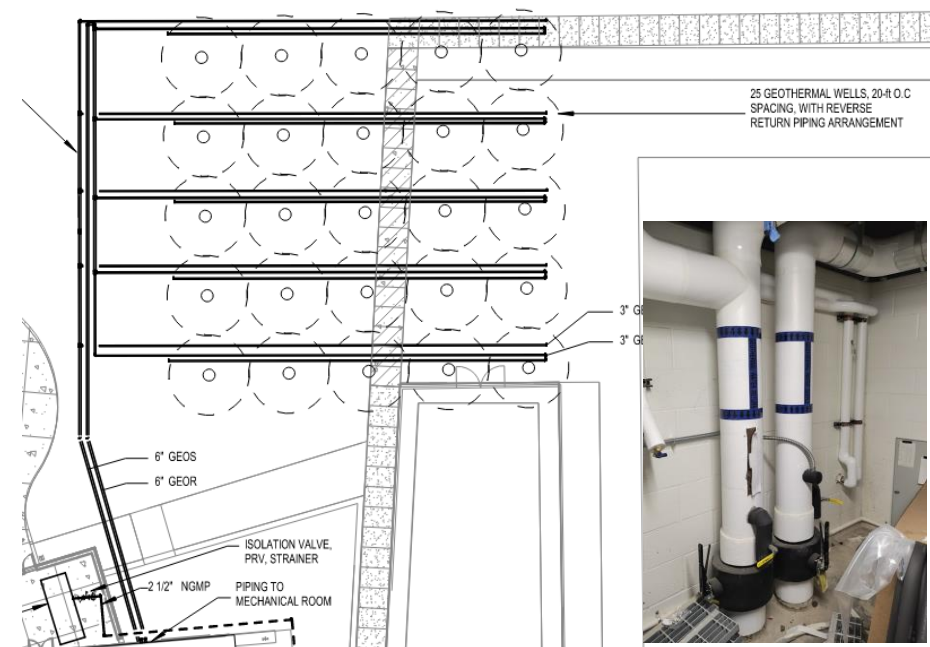


**Air-and-Water tight envelope with newly insulated walls, roofs, and windows minimizes thermal heating and cooling demand**





**Geo-exchange borefield uses ground as a battery to store heat rejected by air conditioning for the winter, eliminating direct emissions from gas boilers and furnaces**







**Water leaving the borefield is 40F-90F all year and distributed by pumps to electric water source heat pumps controlled by thermostats – all technology DCPS is experienced with and comfortable operating**





**All Electric cafeteria kitchen with demand-controlled kitchen exhaust is expensive but unavoidable to eliminate direct emissions – and kitchen staff loved it**

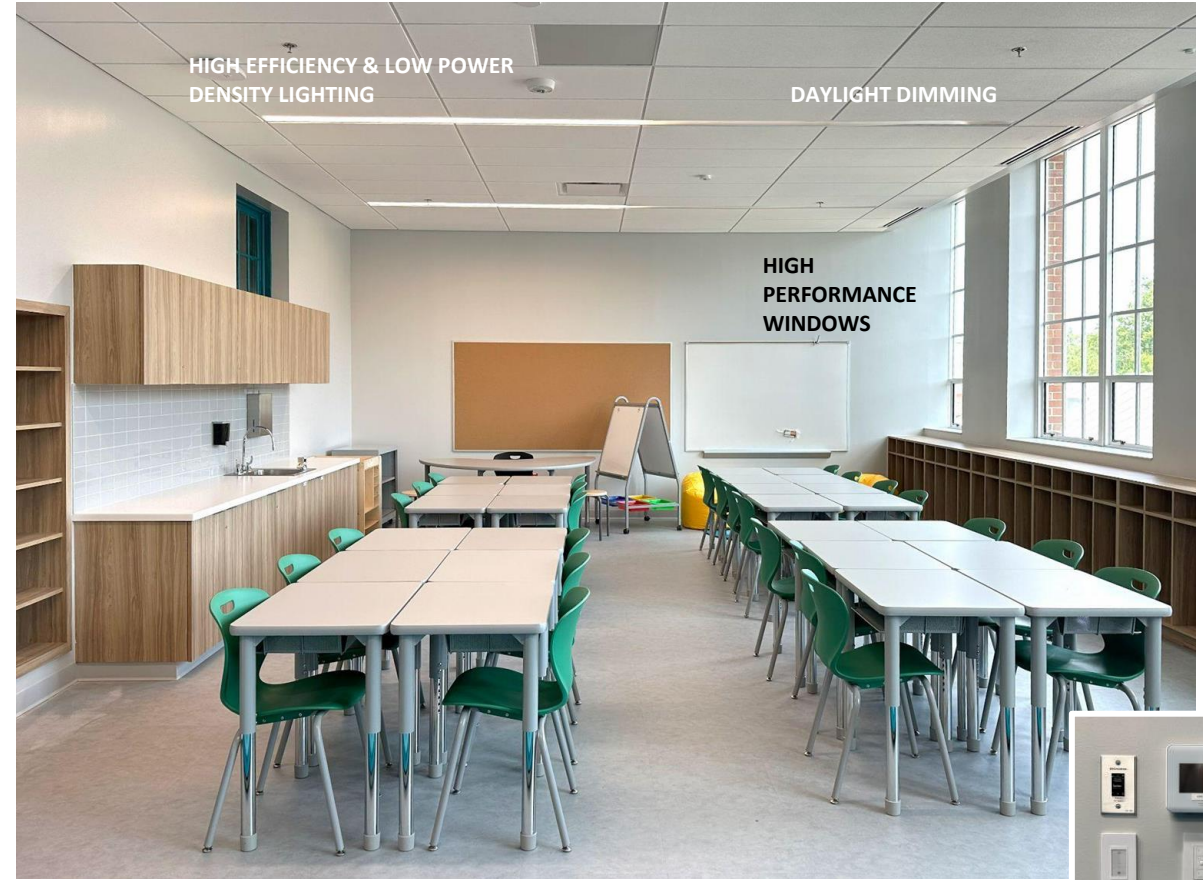




OCCUPANCY CONTROLLED  
HVAC



HIGH PERFORMANCE  
MOTORIZED SHADES



HIGH EFFICIENCY & LOW POWER  
DENSITY LIGHTING

DAYLIGHT DIMMING

HIGH  
PERFORMANCE  
WINDOWS



OCCUPANCY CONTROLLED  
PLUG LOADS



OCCUPANCY CONTROLS,  
EVERYWHERE!

**Automatic occupancy controls on outlets, and light switches, daylight controls on window shades and light levels minimize lighting and thermal demand**



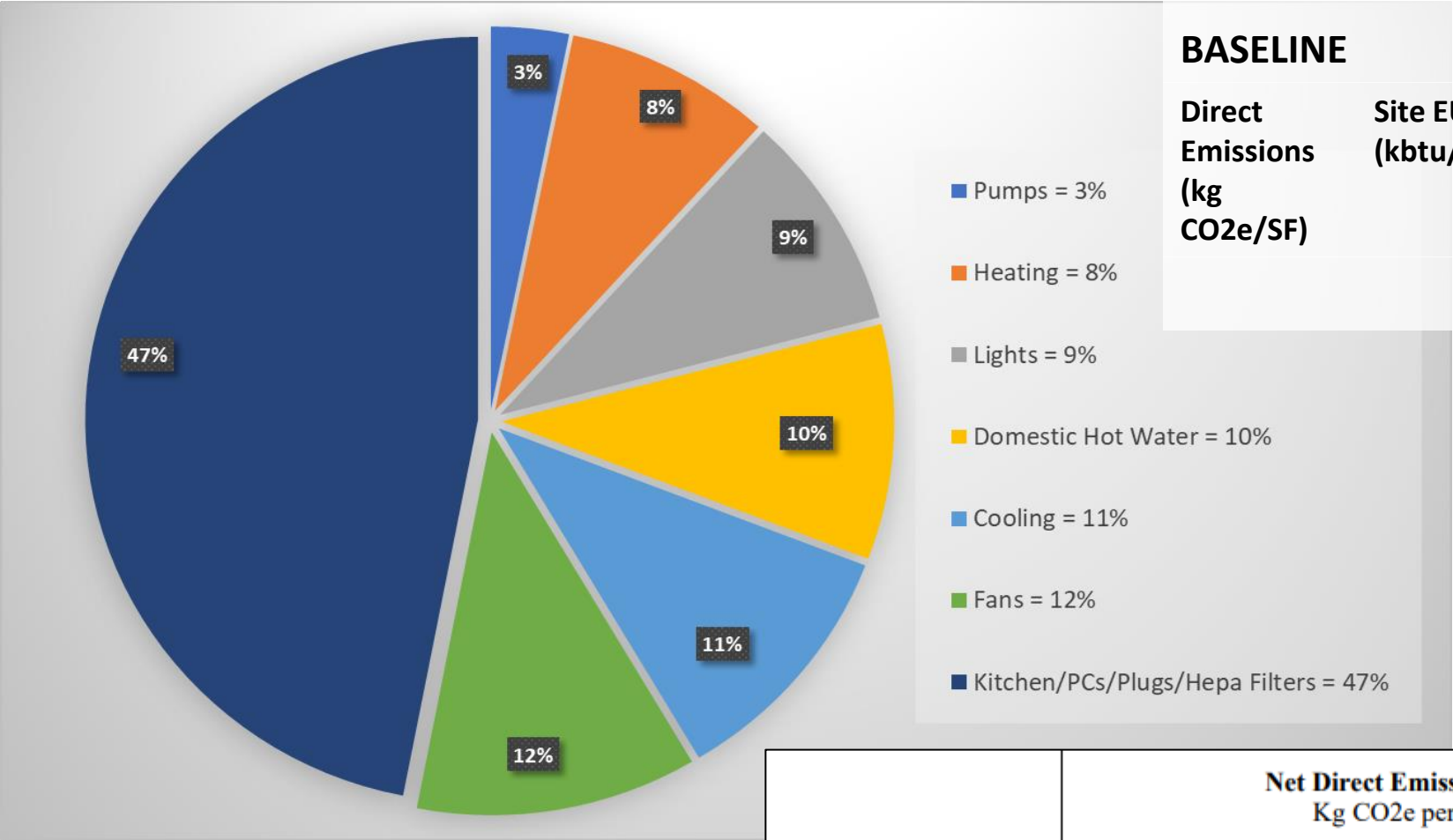


**Heat pump water heaters and low flow fixtures minimize demand and eliminate direct emissions from service water heating**



POST-RENOVATION OUTCOME

KEY METRICS



BASELINE

Direct Emissions (kg CO2e/SF)

Site EUI (kbtu/SF)

RENOVATED

Direct Emissions (kg CO2e/SF)	Site EUI (kbtu/SF)	% Reduction
0	25.9	

Property Type	Net Direct Emissions Standards Kg CO2e per square foot			Site EUI Standards kBTU per square foot
	Interim Standard for 2030-2034	Interim Standard for 2035-2039	Final Standard for 2040 and beyond	Final Standard for 2040 and beyond
Adult Education	2.34	1.17	0	46



# Henry Ford College

**Goal:** Reduce GHG emissions, site energy, and water use by 60% by 2040 targeting 8% IRR.

**Location:** Dearborn, MI

**Size:** 75 acre, 23-building campus

**Decarb Strategy:** Integrated Energy Campus Master Planning; ESCO Implementation

**Opened:** 1960s

**Program:** Higher Education

**Existing Gas Service:** Gas-fired campus steam boiler plant, and distributed gas-fired water heaters





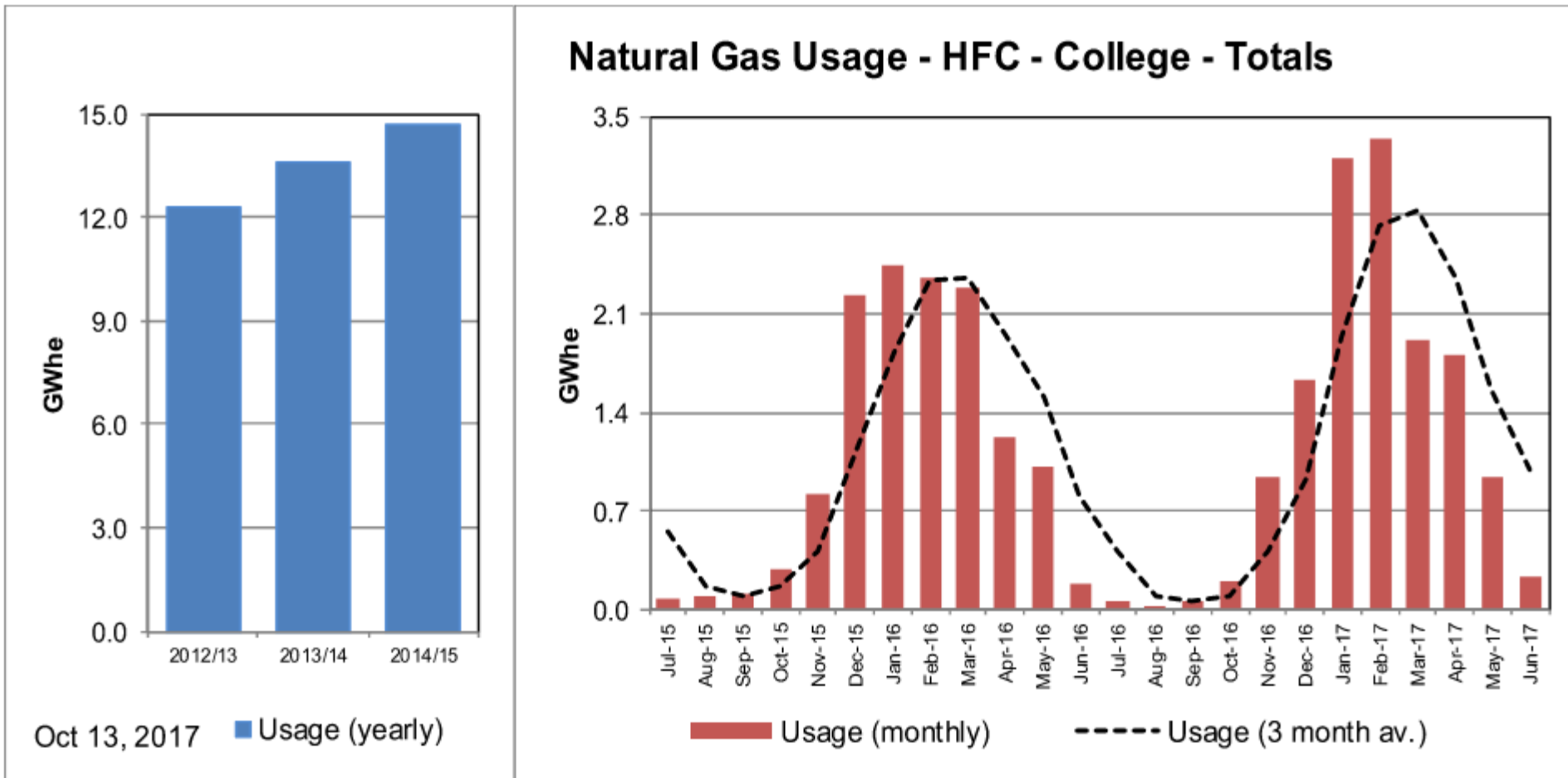


Figure 3-1 Natural Gas Usage from 2013 to 2017 (Seasonally adjusted)



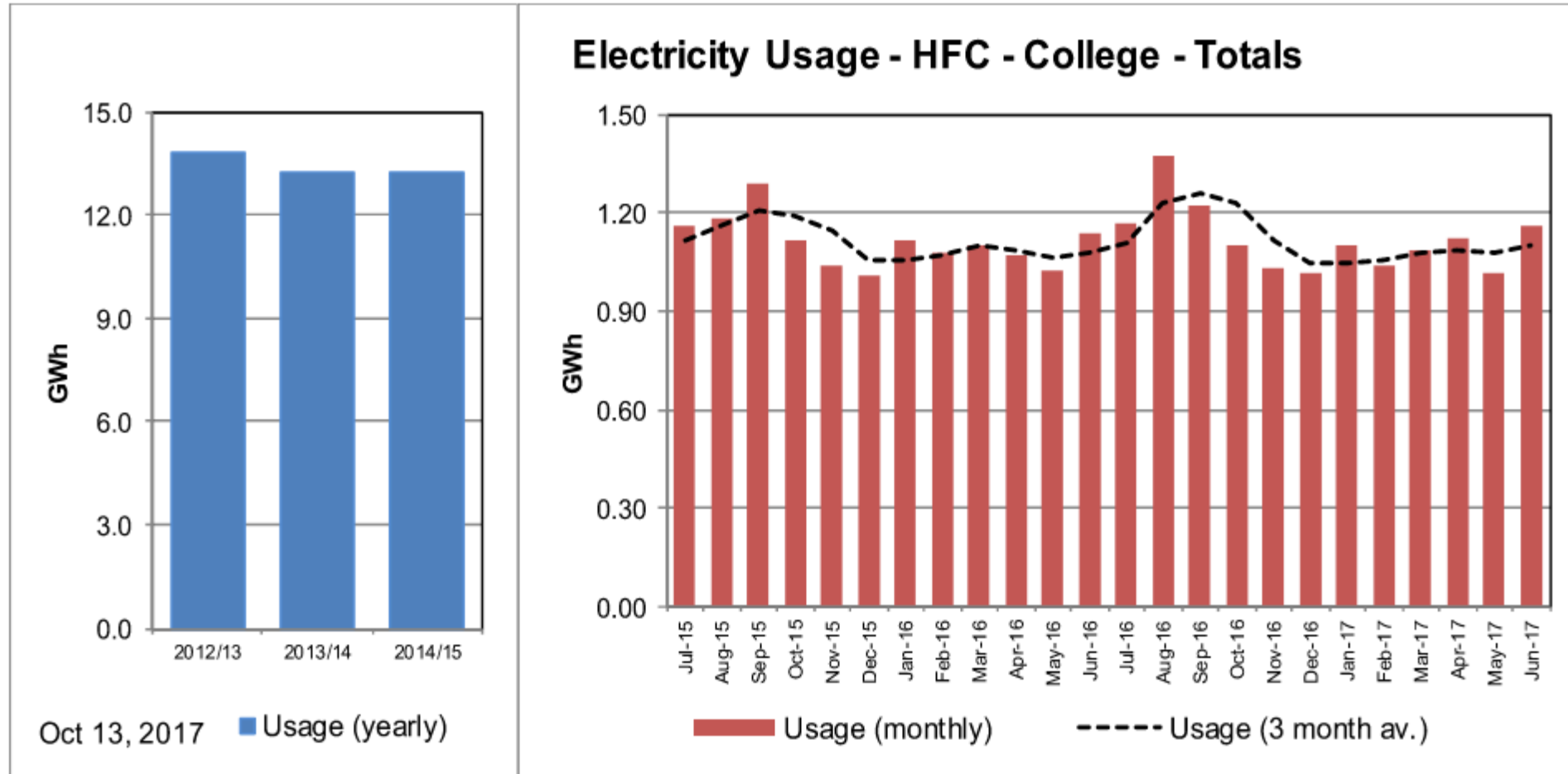
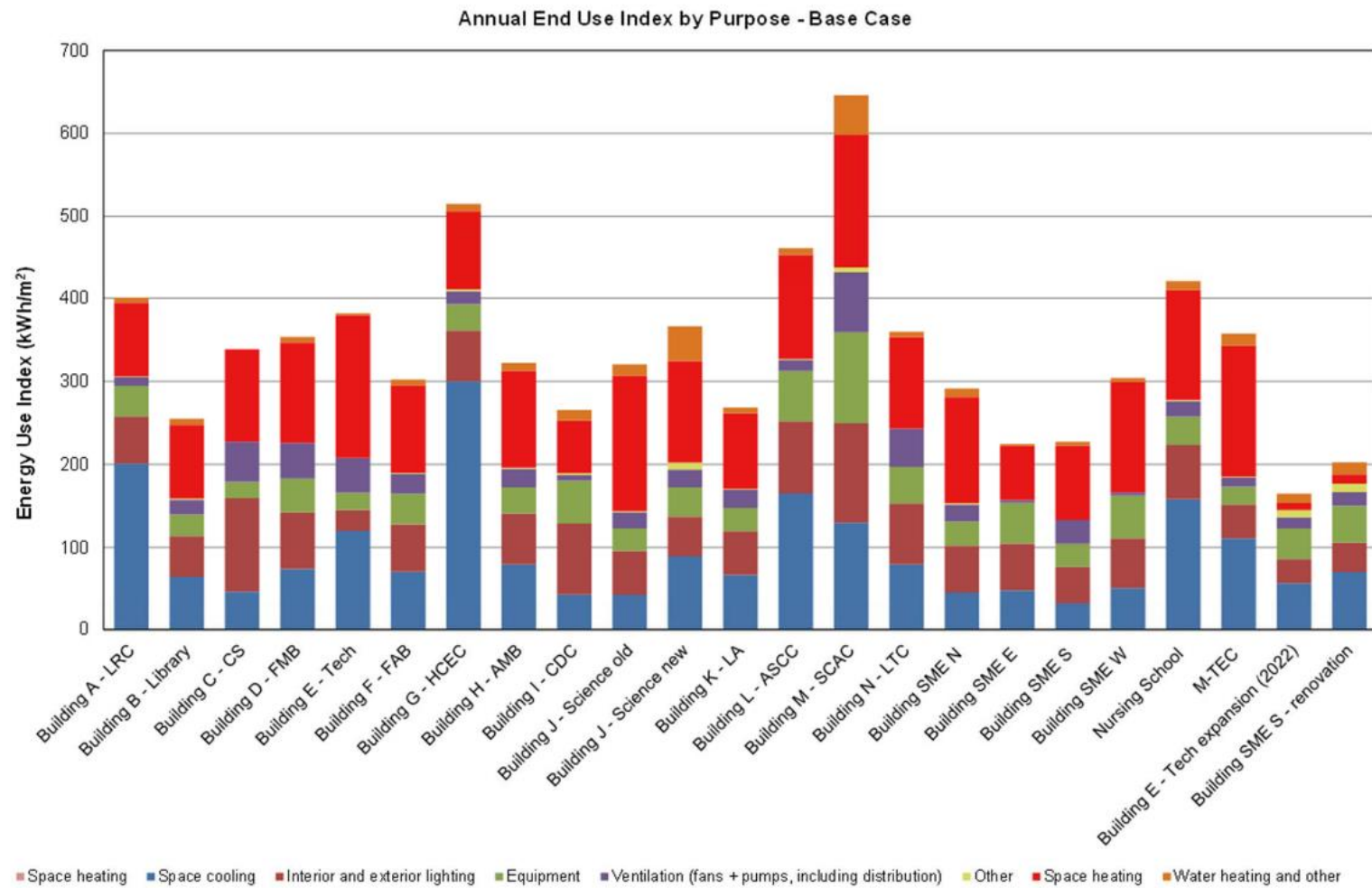


Figure 3-2 Electricity Usage from 2013 to 2017



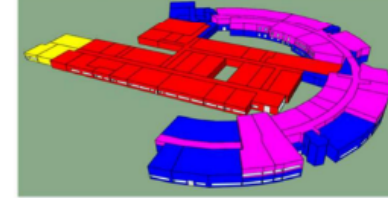
## Technology Building E

Energy Use Intensity 324 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>yr

### Building Summary

Location and Climate		Building Details	
Location	Dearborn, MI	Project Type	IEMP
Climatezone	5A	Number of Floors	2
Description	Cool humid	Building footprint	10,776 m <sup>2</sup>
Weather File	Detroit Metropolitan Airport TMY3	Existing Building Floor area	14,511 m <sup>2</sup>

### 3D Building Model



### Building Envelope

Construction Overview	Different constructions for 1964 area, 1986, 1993: metal panel, 1993: face brick, 1993: curtain wall	Lighting	Base: Mostly T-8, with some spaces LED or halides; mostly manual switches with some occupancy sensors; W/m <sup>2</sup> based on room type Efficiency: 30% reduction to model LED with occupancy sensor and daylighting, per ASHRAE 90.1 allowed assumptions
Window distribution	1/4" glass + 1/2" air gap + 1/4" glass	People	Avg 123 W/per with varying m <sup>2</sup> /per
Infiltration	Base: 0.25 ACH Efficiency: 0.1 ACH	Equipment	Base: 4.95 W/m <sup>2</sup> for classrooms; 2.15 W/m <sup>2</sup> for offices Efficiency: 15% reduction

### Summary of HVAC

Zone Conditioning	1964: dual duct AHU fed from central system; 1986: rooftop units; 1993: rooftop AC units fed from central system and specialty HVAC units with VAV
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### Notes

Figure 15-1 Technology Building E IESVE Model



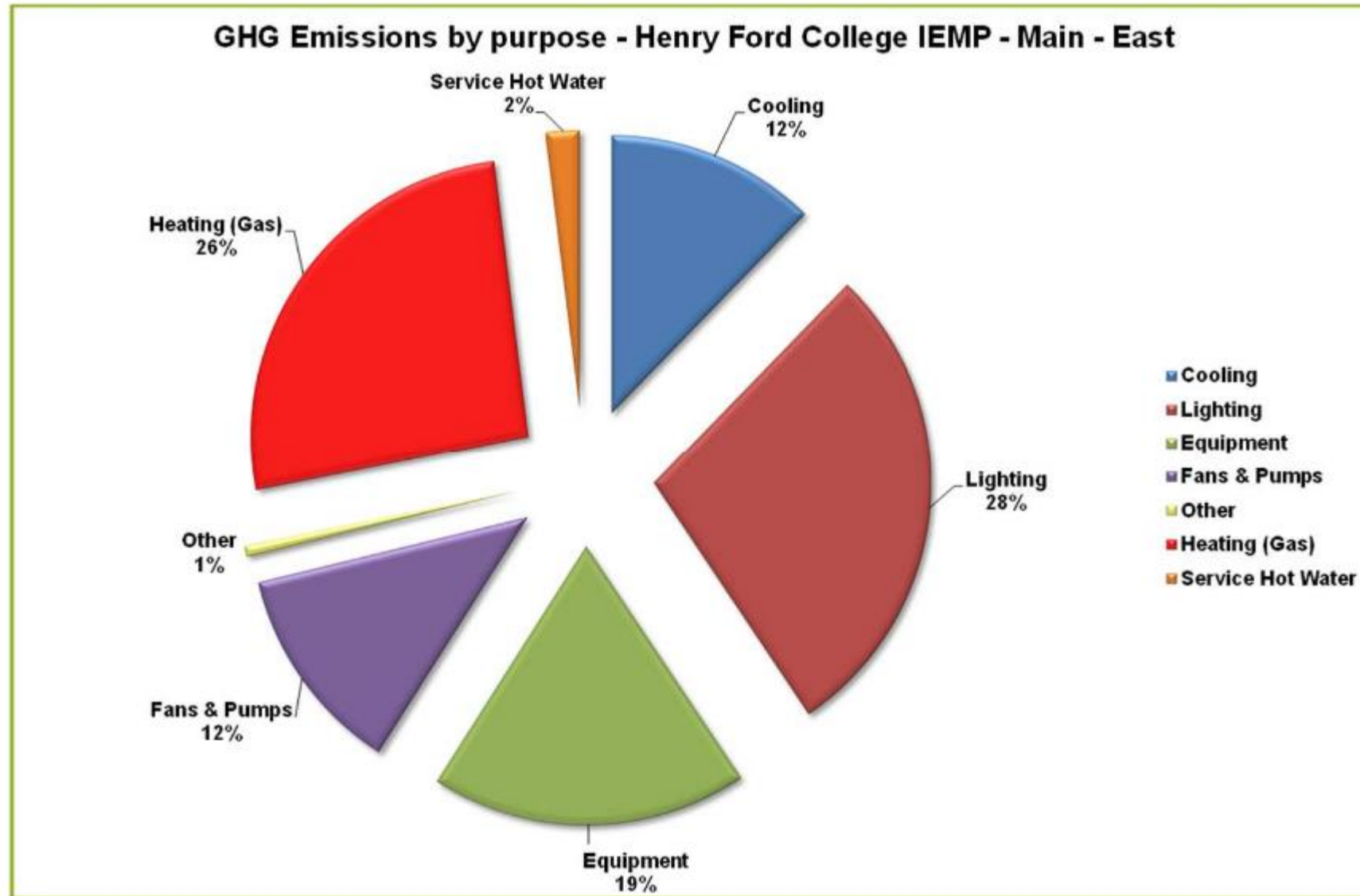


Figure 3-6 GHG Emissions by Purpose

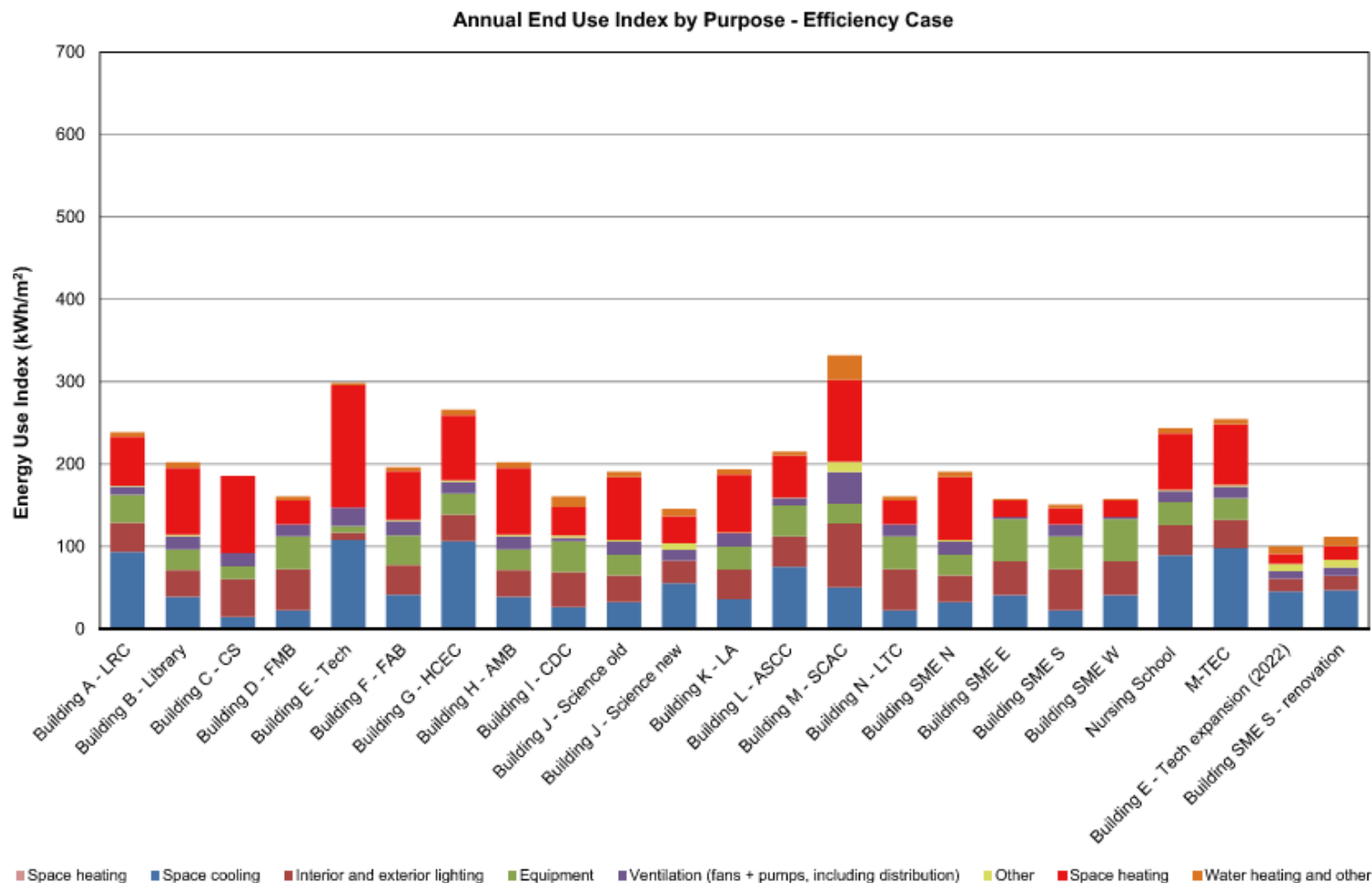


Figure 16-4 Efficiency Case End-Use Index per Building - College

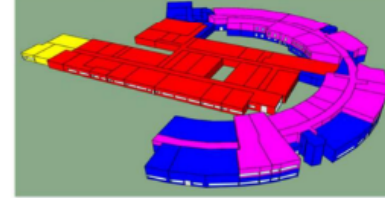
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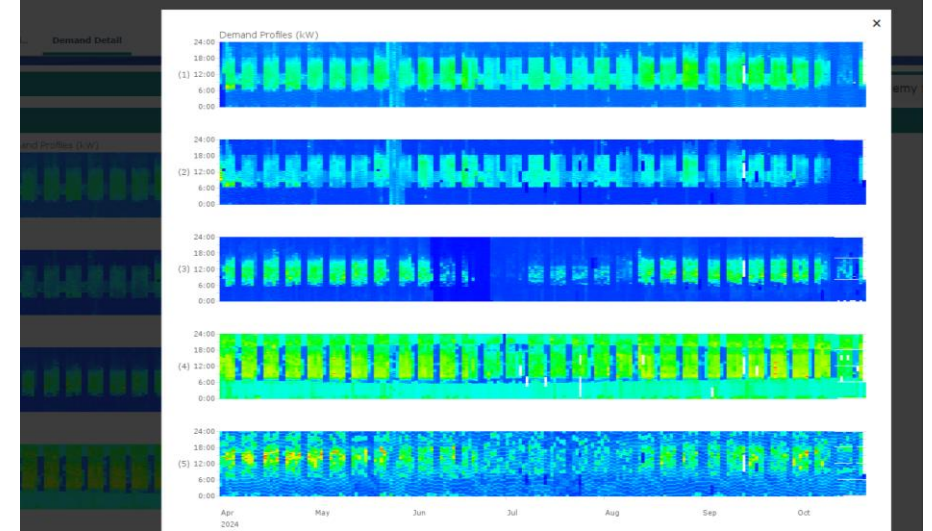
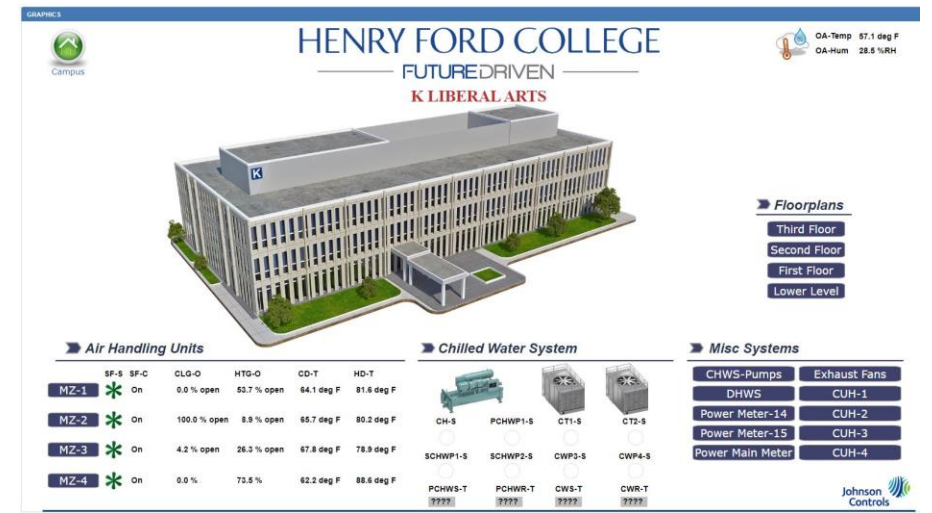
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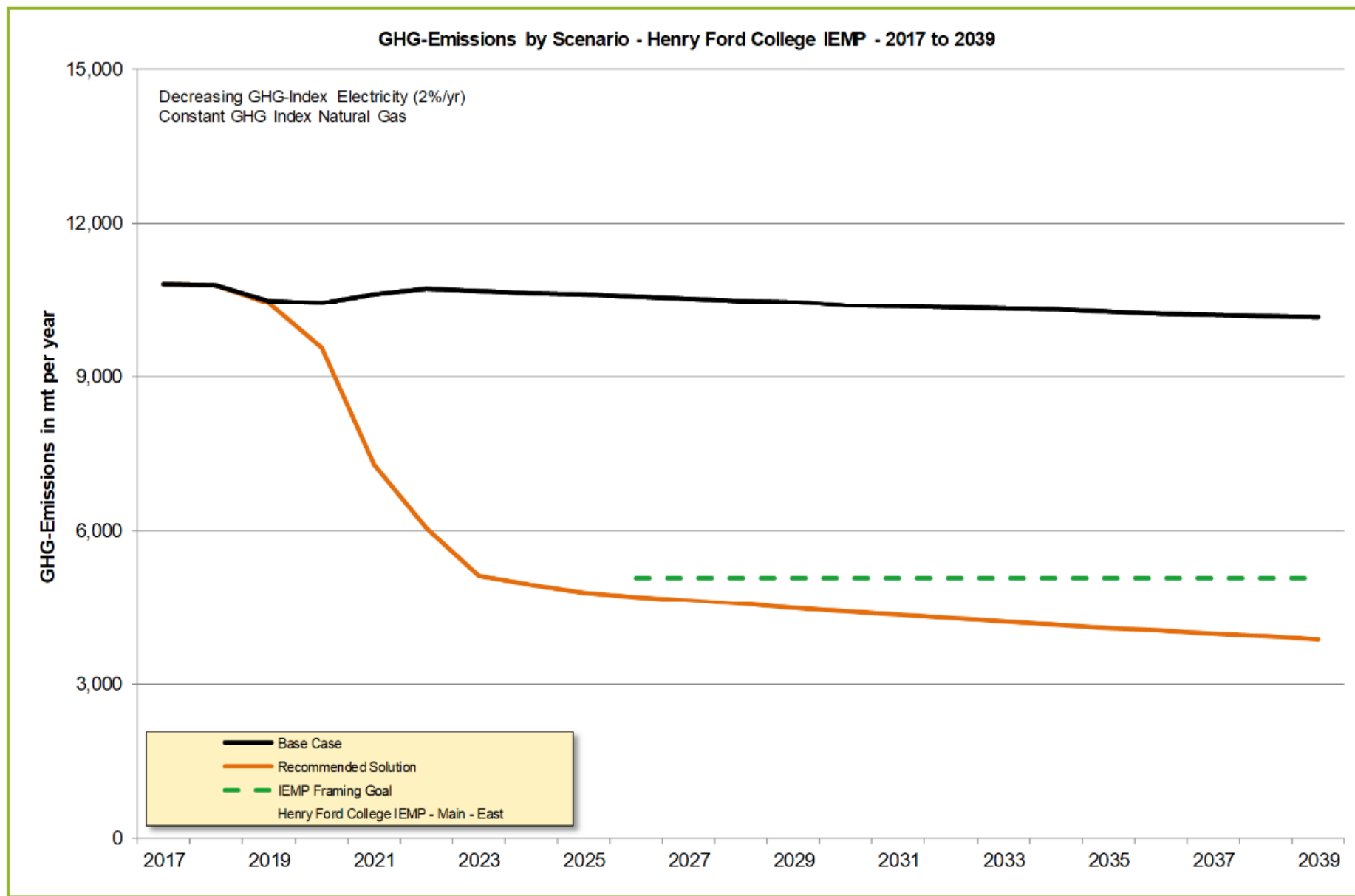


Figure 5-4 CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Reduction – Recommended Solution against Base Case

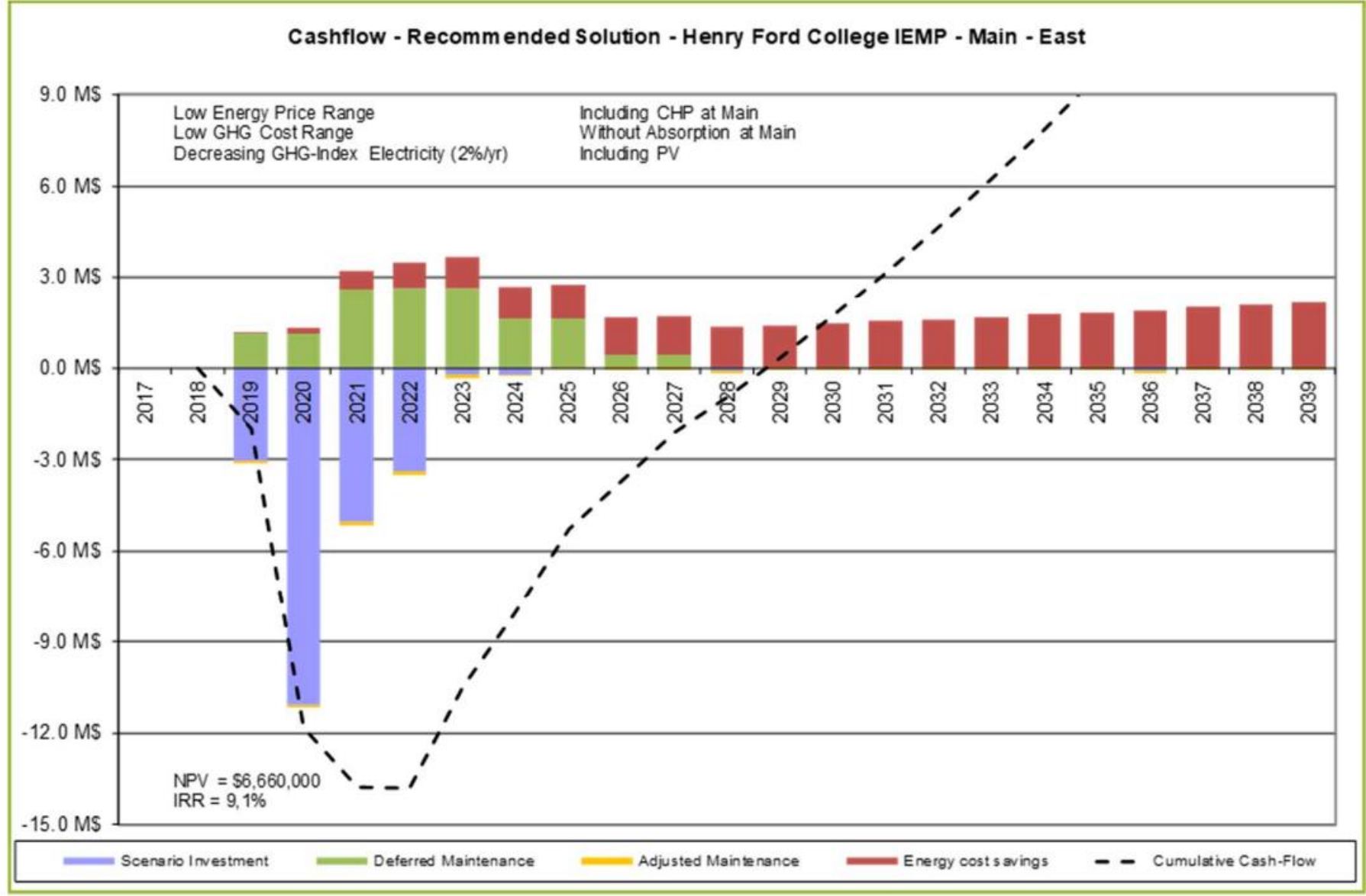


Figure 0-3 Cash Flow and NPV with Lower Price Outlook



# Questions?

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