

ENERGY CENTER OF WISCONSIN

Energy Savings from Daylighting *An Opportunity Rediscovered*

March 21, 2006

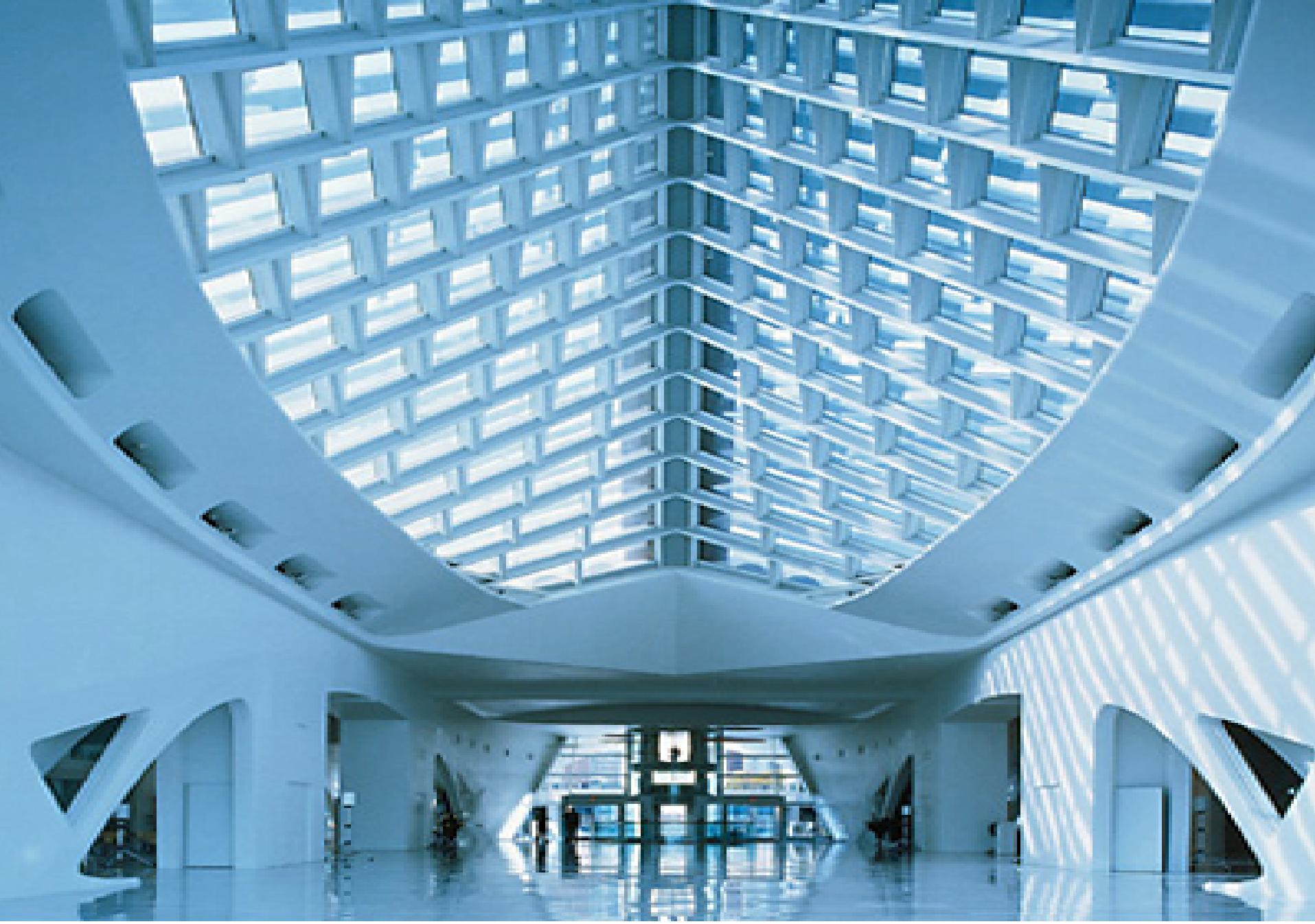
Abby Vogen, Senior Project Manager

YOUR PARTNERS IN ENERGY RESEARCH, EDUCATION & CONSULTING



**“jewel box”
buildings
can inspire
but also
overwhelm**





ACEEE/CEE Market Transformation Conference 2006
Energy Center of Wisconsin www.ecw.org

Milwaukee Art Museum



ACEEE/CEE Market Transformation Conference 2006
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Thrivent Bank - Wisconsin











Why we believe it's a **VERY** real opportunity...

- Daylighting Collaborative – potential MT effects
- Appleton School District – retrofit savings in the field
- DOE/NASEO Daylighting in Schools Field Research

Daylighting Collaborative

Field MT Results



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- No \$ for incentives
- Education/training and tech. asst. only
- Interim field evaluation based on self reporting of changes in design approach and attitude towards daylighting





Survey results indicated architects and engineers:

- Are incorporating daylighting into some of their designs
- Have altered design elements as result of program's training and technical assistance
- View potential cost issues as a barrier
- Believe a program offering training, technical assistance and real-life examples of daylighting should continue



Design Element	% of Respondents*
Placement of windows	70%
Characteristics of glass specified	65%
Amount of installed electric lighting	65%
Use of shading devices	57%
Use of daylighting controls	51%
Sizing of cooling system	24%

**Pulled a sample of 89 from database of program participants*

Appleton SD – Retrofit Savings from Daylighting

	Base case	Daylighting (with dimming)
Lights (kWh)	2773	471 (83% reduction)
Equipment (kWh)	890	890
Pumps/ auxiliary (kWh)	156	100 (36% reduction)
Fans (kWh)	1216	1216
Total (kWh)	5035	3664 (27% reduction)
Peak kW (September)	2.2	1.6 (27% reduction)



Daylighting – A Controlled Experiment



Daylighting controls + high performance glazing =

- reduced electricity for lighting
- reduced HVAC loads
- a more pleasant environment

dimmable ballasts + light sensors to automatically adjust the level electric lighting in response to the available daylight

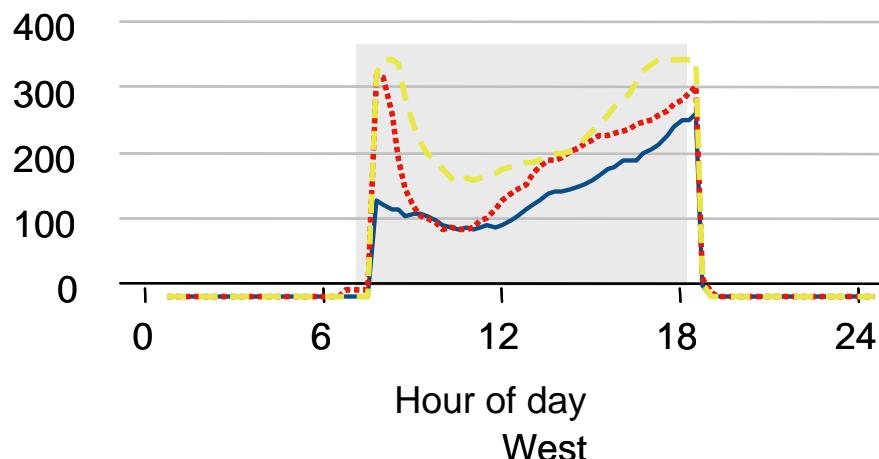
reduced visible transmittance (VT) to reduce glare, and reduced solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) to reduce cooling load

Lighting savings

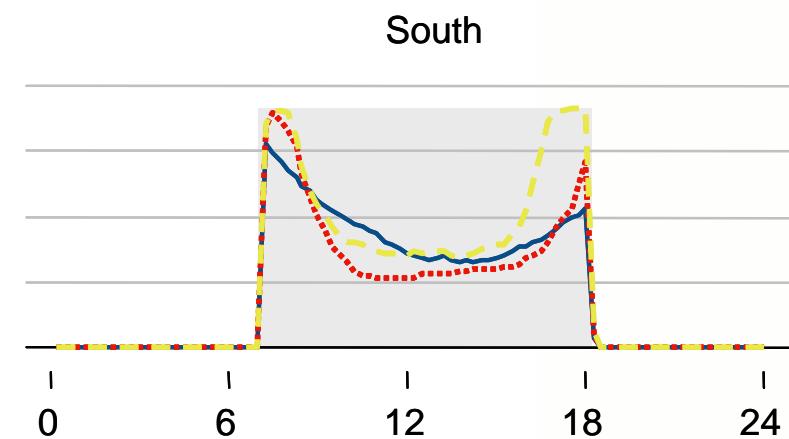
Overall: 41% savings (32% incl. interior rooms)

Lighting Watts

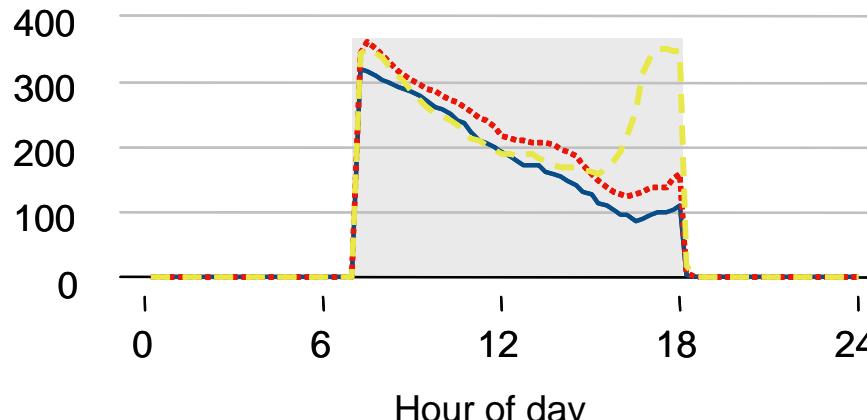
East



South

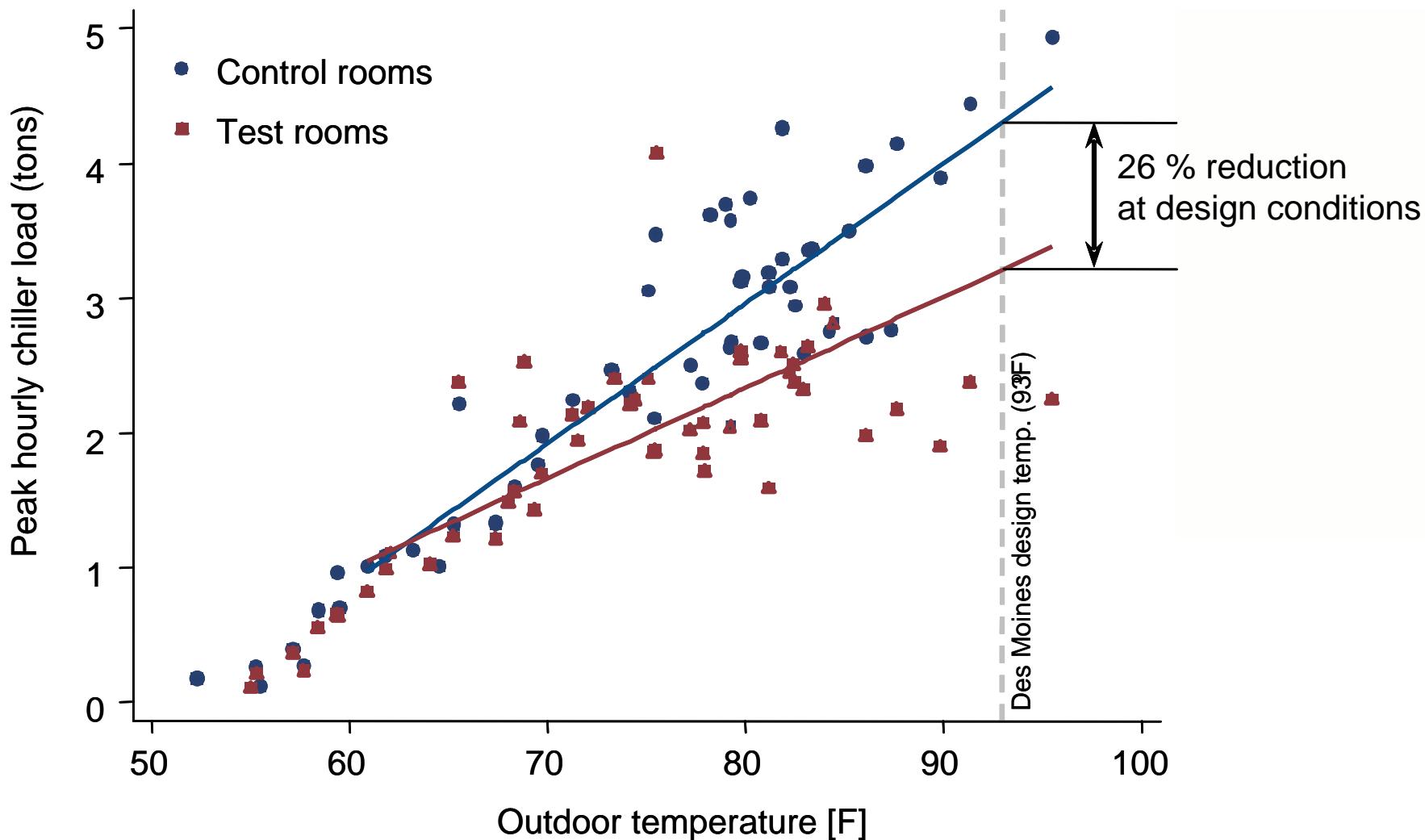


West



Summer
Fall
Winter
Control room lighting

Peak cooling load





Annual Operating Costs
(cents per square foot)
**STANDARD
CONFIGURATION**
(control rooms)

Annual Operating Costs
(cents per square foot)
**HIGH PERFORMANCE
CONFIGURATION**
(test rooms)

PERCENT
ENERGY SAVINGS



- Only considering sidelighting – very conservative approach
- Due to time of day when usage decreased, significant demand reduction

What could a program look like?



- Cannot take primary research and put in field
- More than one way to daylight a building – bldg type, climate and budget
- Use realistic examples for success stories
- Energy savings and human performance benefits
- Not “state of the art” but “straight off the shelf”
- Incorporate strategy of working with product manufacturers
- Mix of “incentives” - \$ measure, \$ design grant, technical assistance, local examples of success



Light
every
building
with
only
the sky



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