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2021 Fall ENGR333 Seminar Presentation

Anika Huizinga

John Stehouwer

William Terpstra

Duncan Waanders

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Low-Carbon Housing Project

Speakers: Anika Huizinga, John Stehouwer, William Terpstra, Duncan Waanders

Engineering Seminar SB010 | December 1st, 2021

Presented by Engineering 333



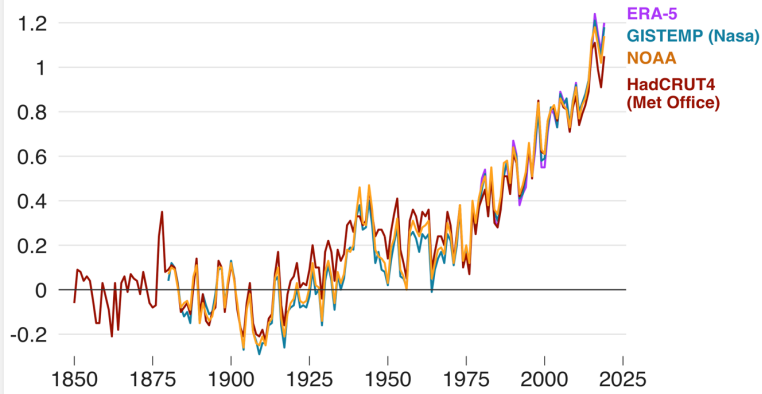
Outline

- Overview
- Teams
 - Embodied
 - Onsite
 - Utilities
 - Design
- Questions



Temperature rise since 1850

Global mean temperature change from pre-industrial levels, °C



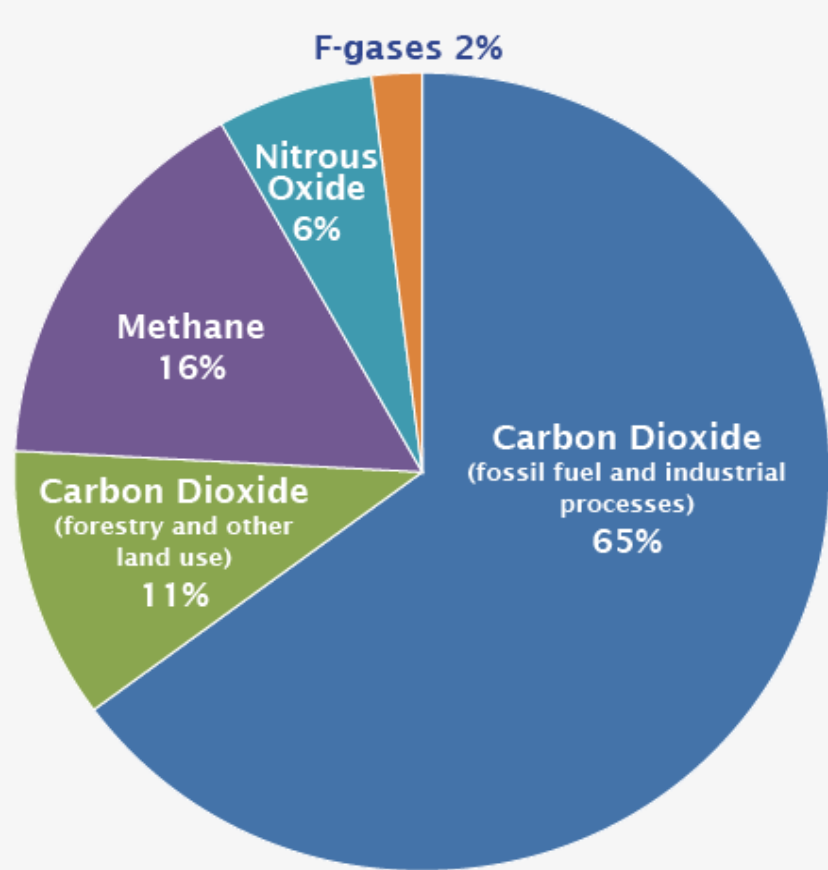
Source: Met Office



**UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021**

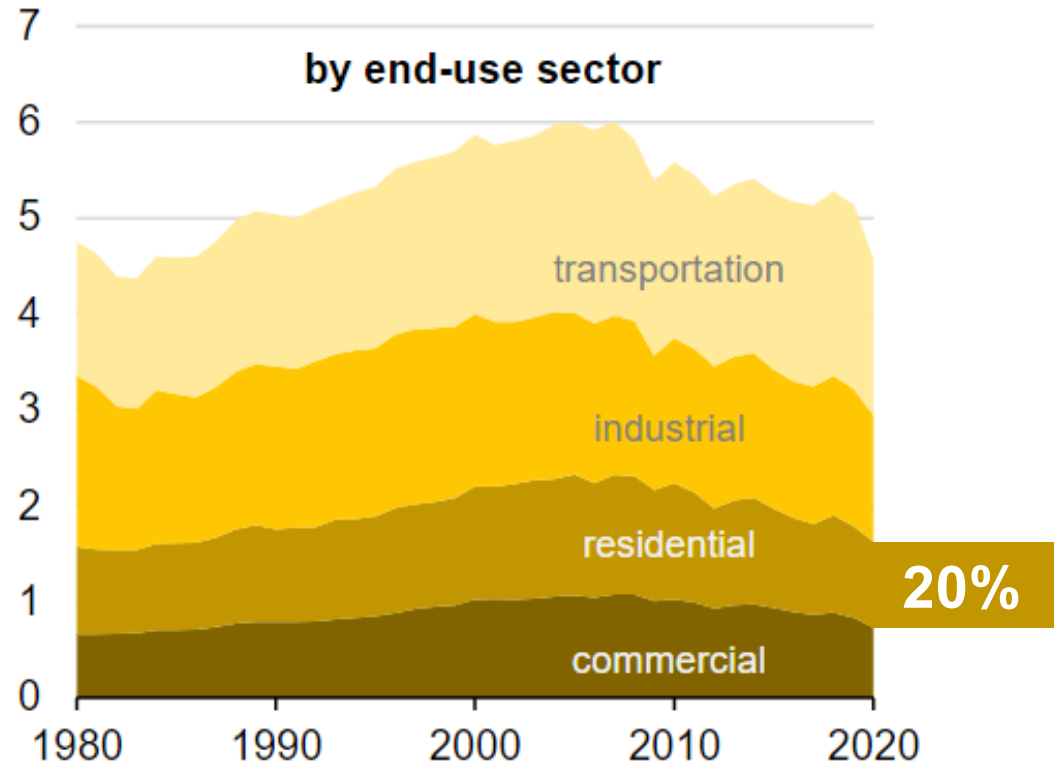
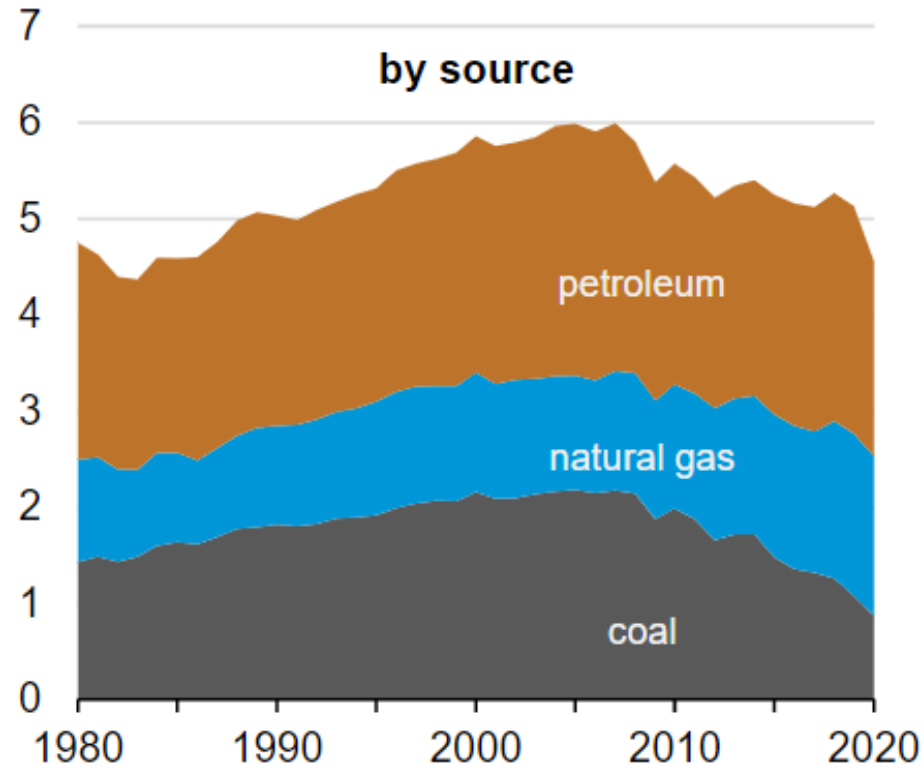
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas



U.S. energy-related carbon dioxide emissions (1980–2020)

billion metric tons





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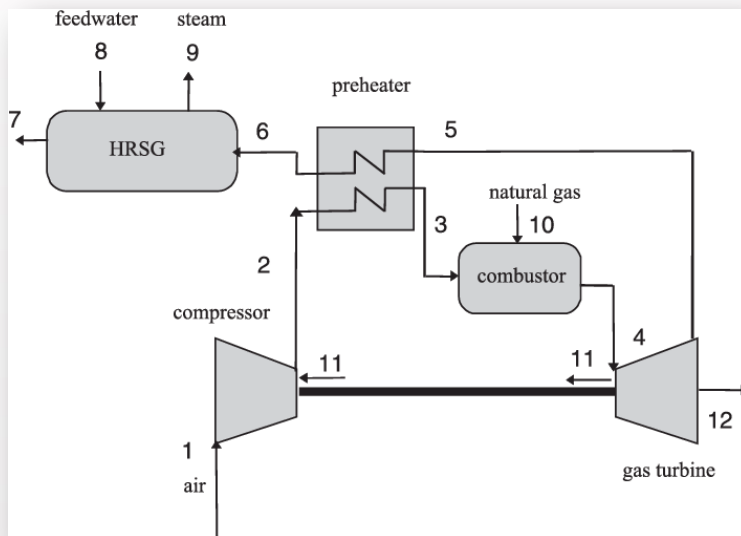
Kent County: ~400 Homes Built since 1983

National: ~350,000 Homes Built since 1976

Project Introduction – 08.31.2021

- What is the expected carbon emission savings of the carbon footprint house?
- If the carbon footprint build house is not carbon-neutral, how can carbon emissions be reduced by a further 20%?

Connections to Thermal Systems Design



- Heat Transfer
- Energy Usage
- Material Properties
- Specification Research
- Unit Continuity



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Sections



Section A

Case Study: 536 Stolpe St SW

Both Sections:

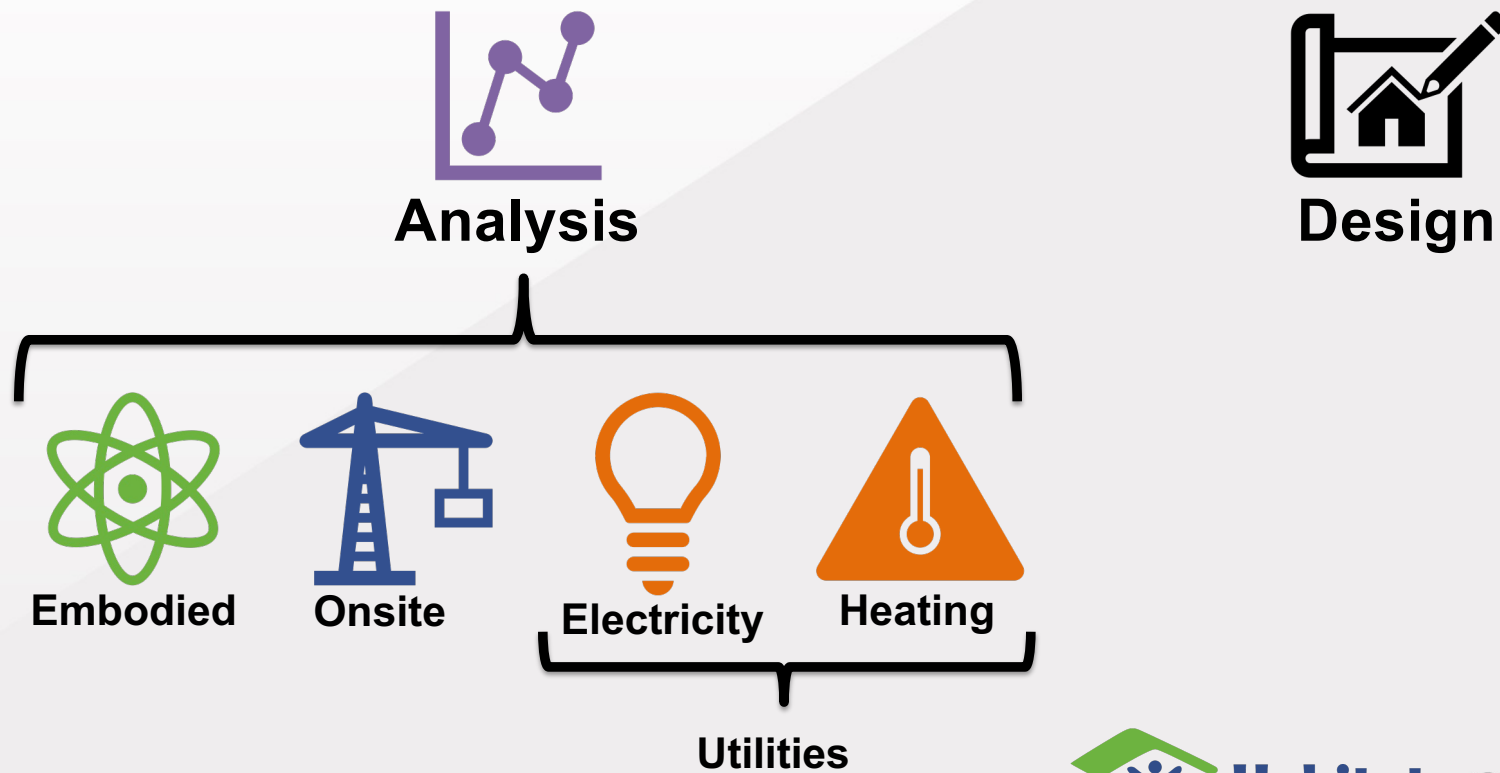
Low-Carbon Build: 726 London St SW



Section B

Case Study: 930 Woolsey Dr SW

Section Organization



Progress Updates

- Status to Schedule
 - Work Accomplished
 - Issues / Concerns
 - Work Planned
-
- Each team member presented

Mark Ogland-Hand
(Client)



Professor Heun
(Consultant)



OVERVIEW

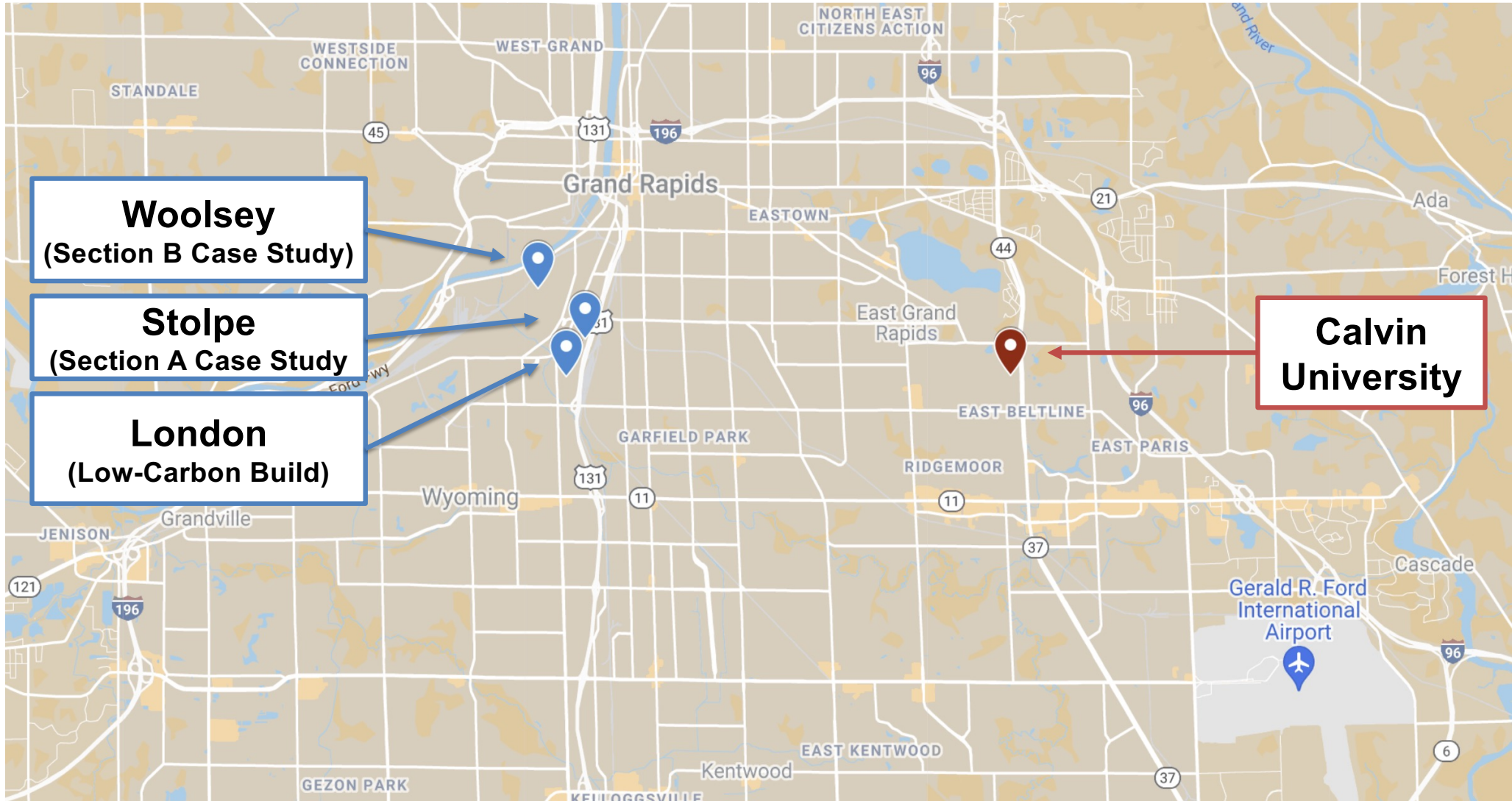
EMBODIED

ONSITE

UTILITIES

DESIGN

QUESTIONS



Woolsey
(Section B Case Study)

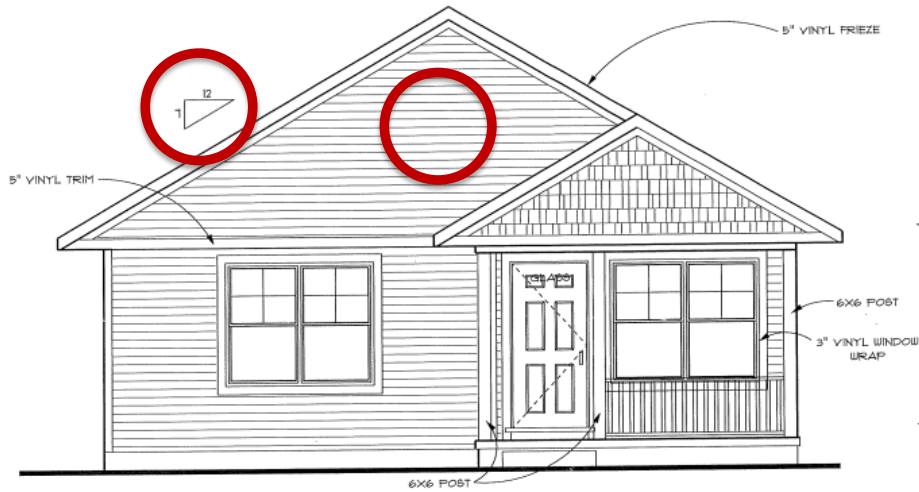
Stolpe
(Section A Case Study)

London
(Low-Carbon Build)

Calvin University

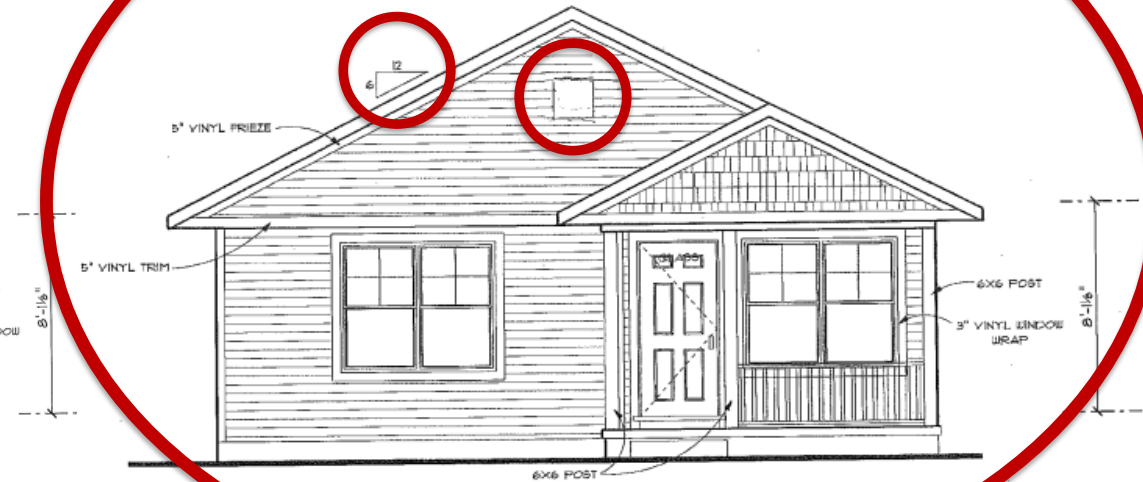
Team Differences

Section A 536 Stolpe Ave



~2019

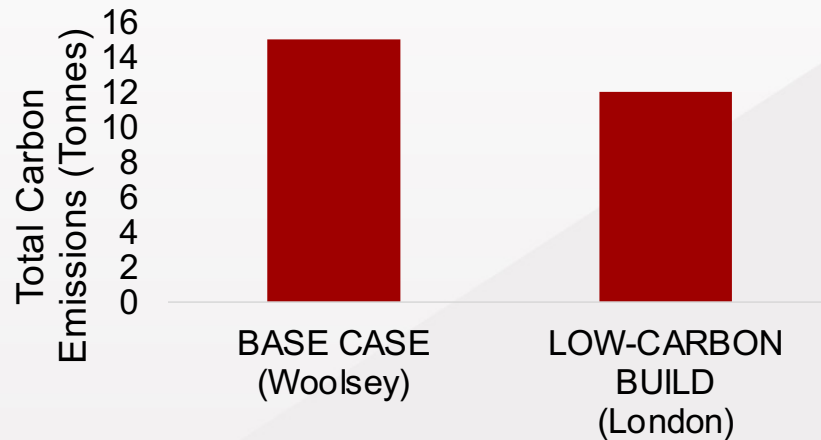
Section B 930 Woolsey SW



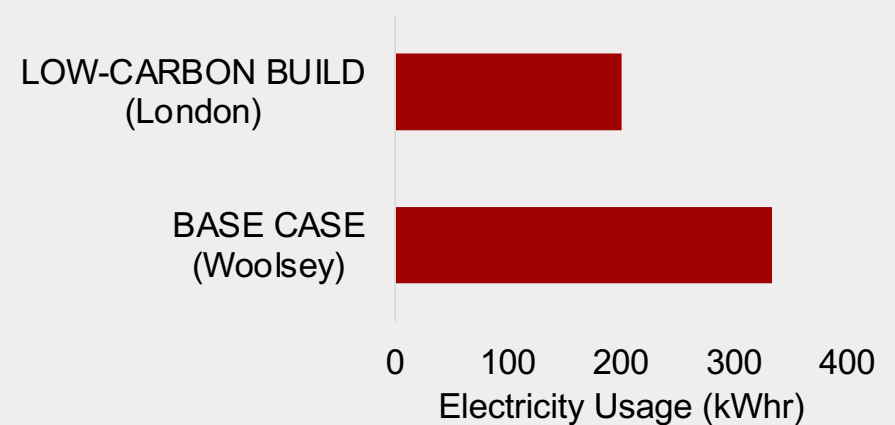
~2015

Note on Charts and Units

Vertical Bar Charts: Carbon Emissions



Horizontal Bar Charts: Usage Rates



Carbon Emission listed as Metric Tonnes

(1 Tonne = 1000 kg \neq 2000 lbs)



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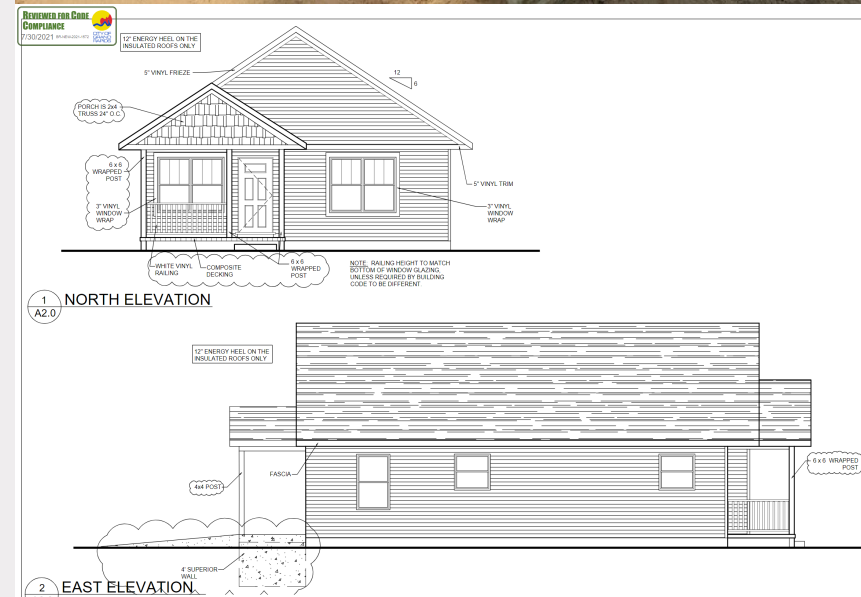
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London: Low-Carbon Build House

■ Insulated Concrete Forms Foundation

■ All Electric

- Heat pump
 - Water Heater
 - Other Appliances
- } Move Heat
(Rather than
Generate Heat)



OVERVIEW

EMBODIED

ONSITE

UTILITIES

DESIGN

QUESTIONS

London Progress



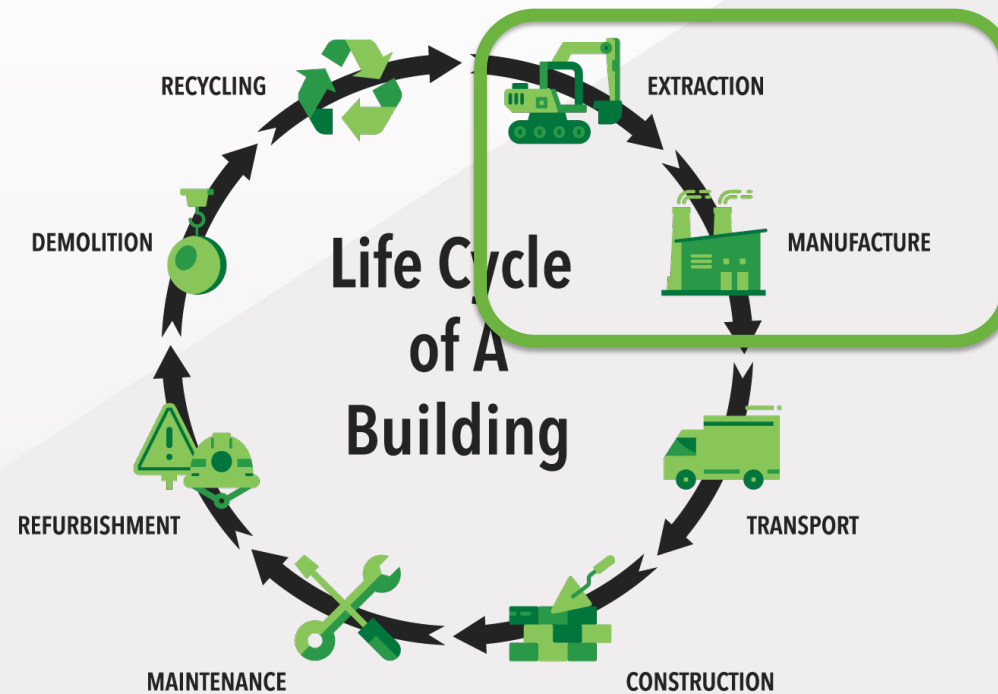
09/07/2021



11/13/2021



What is “Embodied”?



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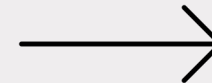
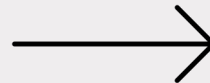
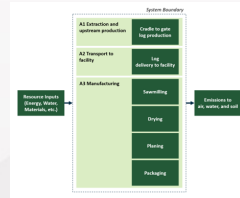
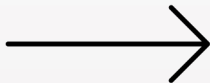
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Strategy



Inventory of Carbon and Energy



Environmental Product Declaration



Embodied Carbon in Construction Calculator



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OVERVIEW

EMBODIED

ONSITE

UTILITIES

DESIGN

QUESTIONS

Outdoor
Concrete

×

22.5
 yd^3

×

320 $kgCO_2/yd^3$

≈

7000 $kgCO_2$

Material

Quantity

Carbon
Coefficient

Total Embodied
Carbon



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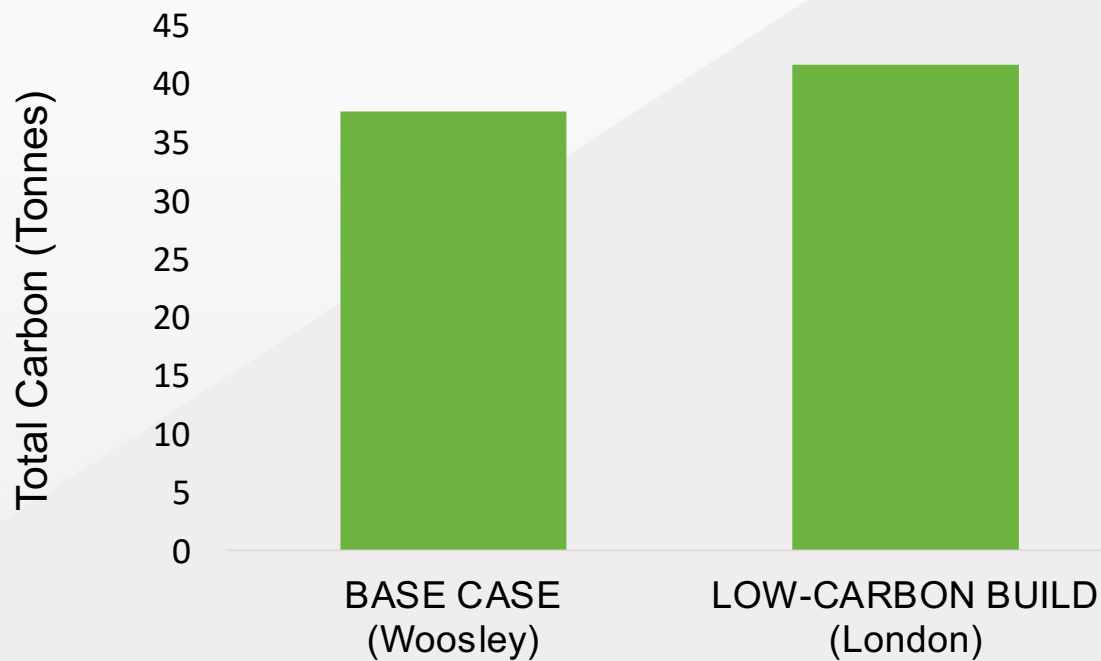
UTILITIES

DESIGN

QUESTIONS

| Material/House Portion | Quantity: (Units) | Embodied carbon per un (Units) | Total Embodied Carbon (kgCO2) | Emitted Carbon: (kgCO2) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Outdoor Concrete | 25 yd3 | 320 kgCO2/yd3 | 8000 | 41,599.49 |
| Foundation: | Components Below: | | - | |
| -exterior walls | 16 m3 | 420 kgCO2/m3 | 6720 | |
| -footing | 4.5 m3 | 420 kgCO2/m3 | 1890 | |
| -flooring | 10 m3 | 420 kgCO2/m3 | 4200 | |
| -rebar | 0.04 m3 | 5369.4 kgCO2/m3 | 214.776 | |
| -insulation | 14 m3 | 66 kgCO2/m3 | 924 | |
| Rough Carpentry | 19.25 yd3 | 48 kgCO2/yd3 | 924 | |
| Insulation: | Components Below: | | - | |
| -dowfoam | 1855 ft2 | 2.13 kgCO2/ft2 | 3951 | |
| -cellulose | 463.75 ft2 | 0.106 kgCO2/ft2 | 49 | |
| -cellulose | 927.5 ft2 | 0.106 kgCO2/ft2 | 98 | |
| Siding | Components In Siding Work Sheet | | 1512 | |
| Roofing | 140 m2 | 4.8 kgCO2/m2 | 672 | |
| HVAC | 133 ft2 | 17.7 kgCO2/ft2 | 2354.1 | |
| Finish Carpentry | 750 kg | 1.29 kgCO2/kg | 967.5 | |
| | | | 0 | |
| | | | 0 | |
| Misc Work: | Components below | | - | |
| Dow Foam | 1120 ft2 | 0.515 kgCO2/ft2 | 576.8 | |
| Egress window | 20.5 lb | 67 kgCO2/lb | 1373.5 | |
| cabinets | 112 kg | 0.7 kgCO2/kg | 78.4 | |
| Gutters | 16 kg | 3 kgCO2/kg | 48 | |
| House Wrap | 20 kg | 0.335 kgCO2/kg | 6.7 | |
| Pipe insulation | 6 kg | 1.5 kgCO2/kg | 9 | |
| Caulk | 5.91 kg | 1.2 kgCO2/kg | 7.092 | |
| Windows | 13 units | 85 kgCO2/window | 1105 | |
| Exterior doors | 3 units | 112 kgCO2/door | 336 | |
| Hardware | 1 | 350 | 350 | |
| Paint | 155 ft2 | 1.6 kgCO2/ft2 | 248 | |
| Appliances | 370 kg | 10.4 kgCO2/kg | 3848 | |
| Flooring | 350 kg | 1.5 kgCO2/kg | 525 | |
| Electrical | 1500 m | 0.25 kgCO2/m | 375 | |
| Plumbing | 200 lb | 1.18 kgCO2/lb | 236 | |

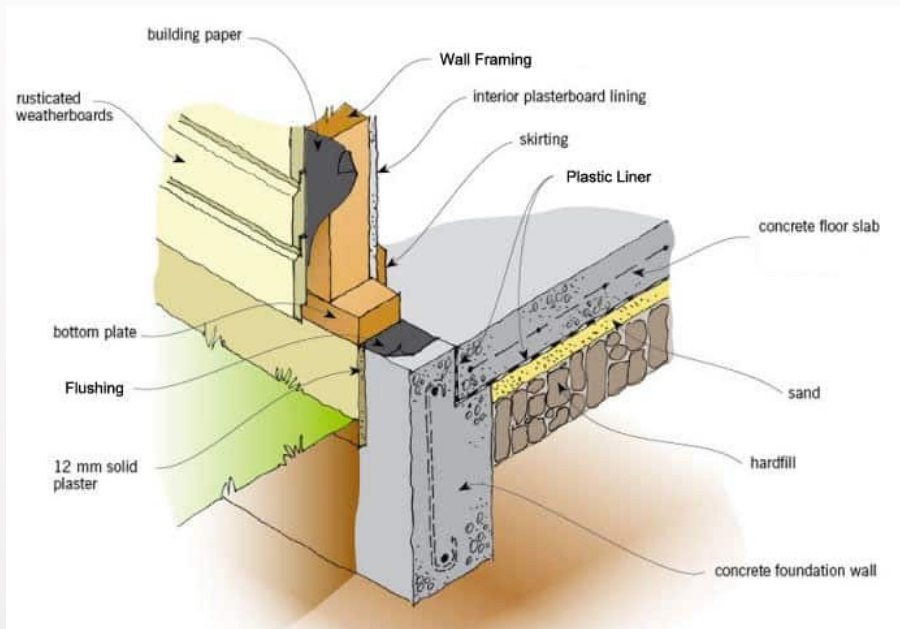
Embodied Carbon Comparison



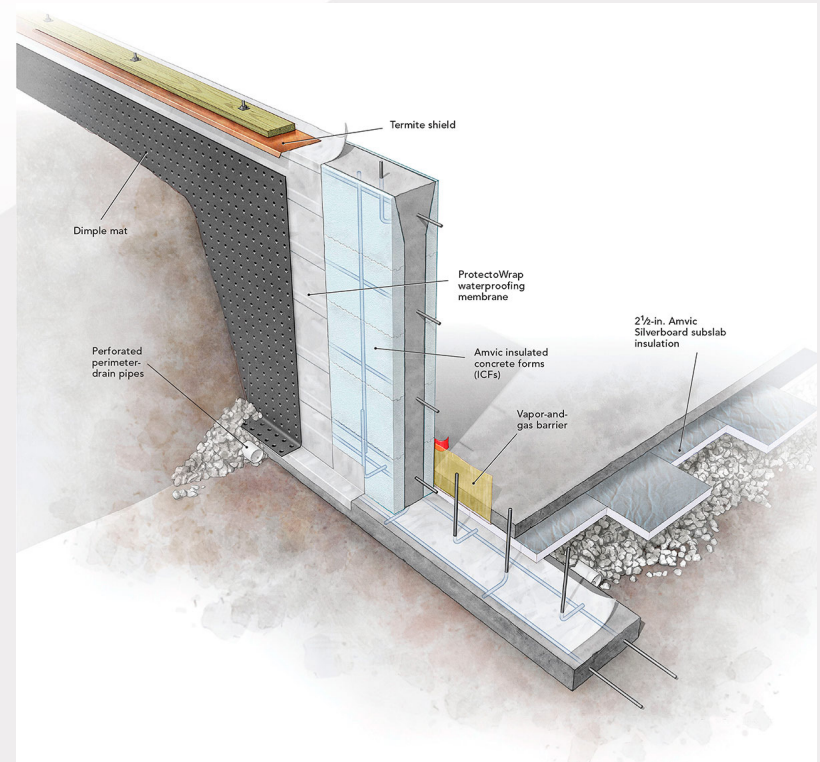
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Poured Concrete



Insulated Concrete Forms (ICF)



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OVERVIEW

EMBODIED

ONSITE

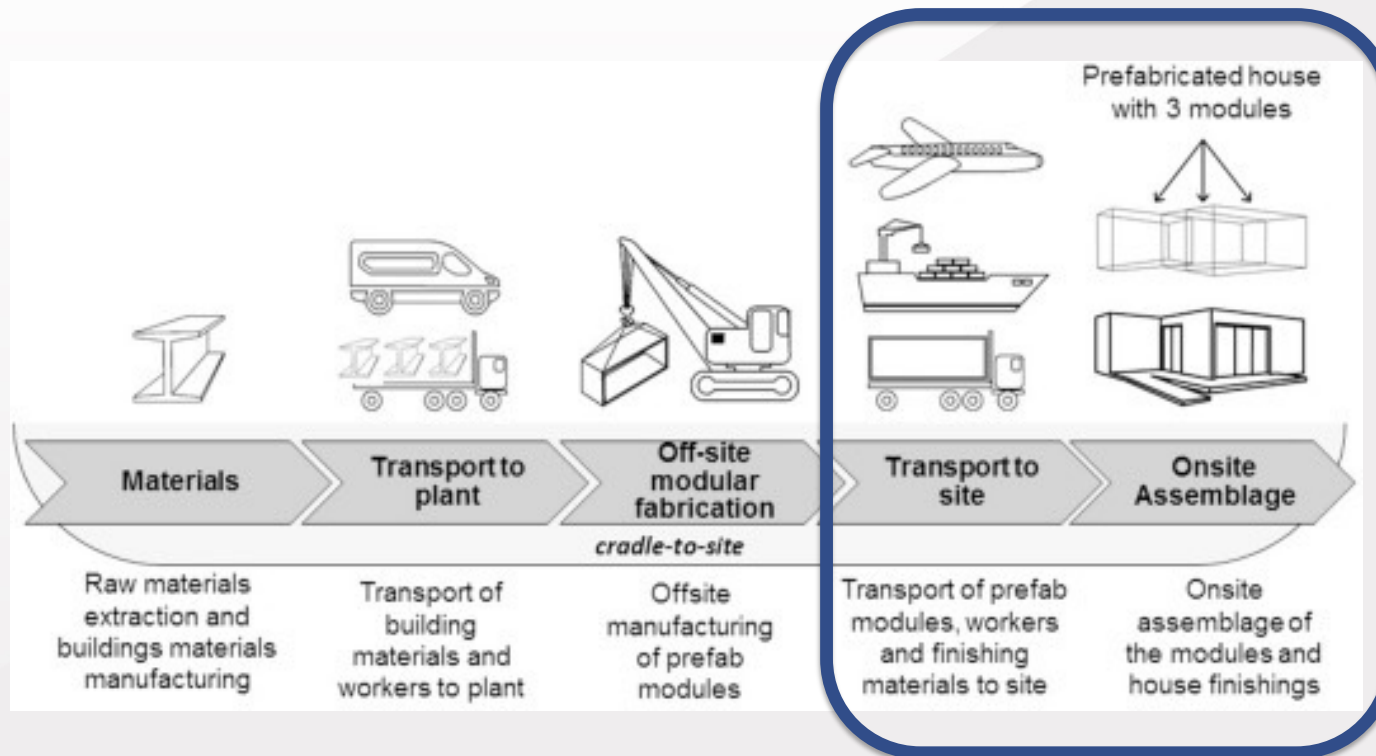
UTILITIES

DESIGN

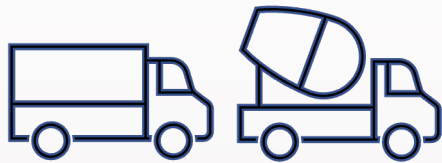
QUESTIONS



What is “Onsite”?



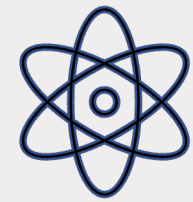
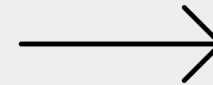
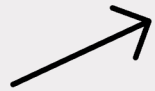
Strategy



Transportation



Construction Equipment



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OVERVIEW

EMBODIED

ONSITE

UTILITIES

DESIGN

QUESTIONS

$$8.0 \text{ hrs}_{(\text{Air Compressor})} \times 3 \text{ gal}_{\text{fuel}}/\text{hr} \times 8.5 \text{ kgCO}_2/\text{gal}_{\text{fuel}} \approx 204 \text{ kgCO}_2$$

Activity Duration

Fuel Rate

Carbon
Coefficient

Total CO_2
Emissions



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OVERVIEW

EMBODIED

ONSITE

UTILITIES

DESIGN

QUESTIONS

Transportation Analysis

Option 0: Woolsey

Total Costs: \$1,001.40
Total CO2 Emissions: 3114 kg

Enter Transportation Information Here

| Vehicle | Material/Equipment Transported | Amt Transported (yd ³) | Transport Origin | Distance from Site (mi) | Amt per Trip (yd ³) | Number of Trips | Number of One-way Trips | Total Miles (full-load) (mi) | Total Miles (empty-load) (mi) |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |

Onsite Activity Analysis

Option 0: Woolsey

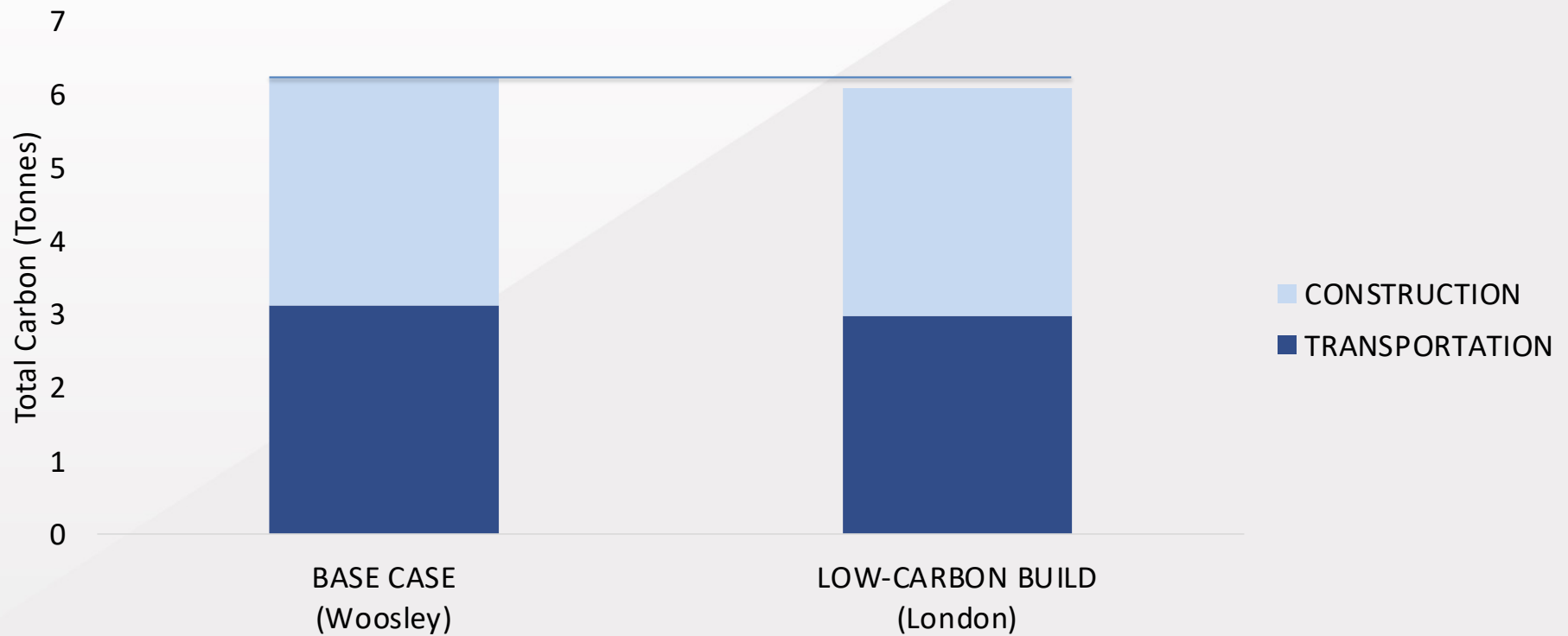
Total Costs: \$ 997.33
Total CO2 Emissions: 3102 kgCO2

Enter Onsite Activity Information Here

| Activity | Machine | Hours/Day | Days/Week | Weeks | Total Time (hrs) | Fuel Rate (gal/hr) | Fuel Type | Fuel amt (gal) | Fuel Cost (\$/gal) | Total Cost | CO2 Emission Rate (kg/gal) | Total CO2 Emissions (kg) | Notes |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Excavation | Kobelco SK170 | 8.5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 5.0 | Diesel | 43 | \$ 3.24 | \$ 137.70 | 10.19 | 433 | |
| Excavation (backfill) | Kobelco SK170 | 5.5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5.0 | Diesel | 28 | \$ 3.24 | \$ 89.10 | 10.19 | 280 | |
| Generating Electricity | Generator | 8.0 | 4 | 9.5 | 304 | 0.5 | Diesel | 152 | \$ 3.24 | \$ 492.48 | 10.19 | 1549 | |
| Concrete Pump | Schwing WP 750-1BX | 3.0 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 0.9 | Diesel | 8 | \$ 3.24 | \$ 25.95 | 10.19 | 82 | |
| Stone Slinger 1 | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 10.0 | Diesel | 1 | \$ 3.24 | \$ 3.24 | 10.19 | 10 | |
| Stone Slinger 2 | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 10.0 | Diesel | 1 | \$ 3.24 | \$ 3.24 | 10.19 | 10 | |
| Air Compressor | - | 8.0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3.0 | Gasoline | 24 | \$ 3.16 | \$ 75.84 | 8.50 | 204 | |
| Crane | - | 3.0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0.8 | Diesel | 2 | \$ 3.24 | \$ 7.78 | 10.19 | 24 | Small crane to lift trusses (mounted on small truck) [3 Hours] |
| *driveway poured* | | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 5 | Diesel | 50 | \$ 3.24 | \$ 162.00 | 10.19 | 510 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|--------|-------------|--------|---------|-------|-----|
| 6 | 10 | Diesel | 0.56 | \$3.27 | \$1.83 | 10.19 | 6 |
| 3.4 | 3.4 | Diesel | 7.647058824 | \$3.27 | \$25.01 | 10.19 | 78 |
| 8 | 10 | Diesel | 1.84 | \$3.27 | \$6.02 | 10.19 | 19 |
| 8 | 8 | Diesel | 3 | \$3.27 | \$9.81 | 10.19 | 31 |
| 3.4 | 3.4 | Diesel | 5.882352941 | \$3.27 | \$19.24 | 10.19 | 60 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 10.67 | \$3.27 | \$34.89 | 10.19 | 109 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 0.27 | \$3.27 | \$0.87 | 10.19 | 3 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 3.47 | \$3.27 | \$11.34 | 10.19 | 35 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 0.27 | \$3.27 | \$0.87 | 10.19 | 3 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 4.80 | \$3.27 | \$15.70 | 10.19 | 49 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 0.07 | \$3.27 | \$0.22 | 10.19 | 1 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 0.27 | \$3.27 | \$0.87 | 10.19 | 3 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 4.67 | \$3.27 | \$15.26 | 10.19 | 48 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 0.27 | \$3.27 | \$0.87 | 10.19 | 3 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 0.35 | \$3.27 | \$1.13 | 10.19 | 4 |
| 15 | 15 | Diesel | 0.27 | \$3.27 | \$0.87 | 10.19 | 3 |

Onsite Carbon Emissions Comparison

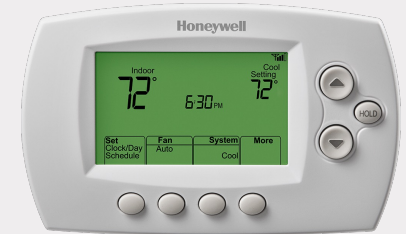


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What are “Utilities”?

- Utilities include:
 - Heating
 - Natural Gas
 - Electricity
 - Main Appliances
 - Lighting



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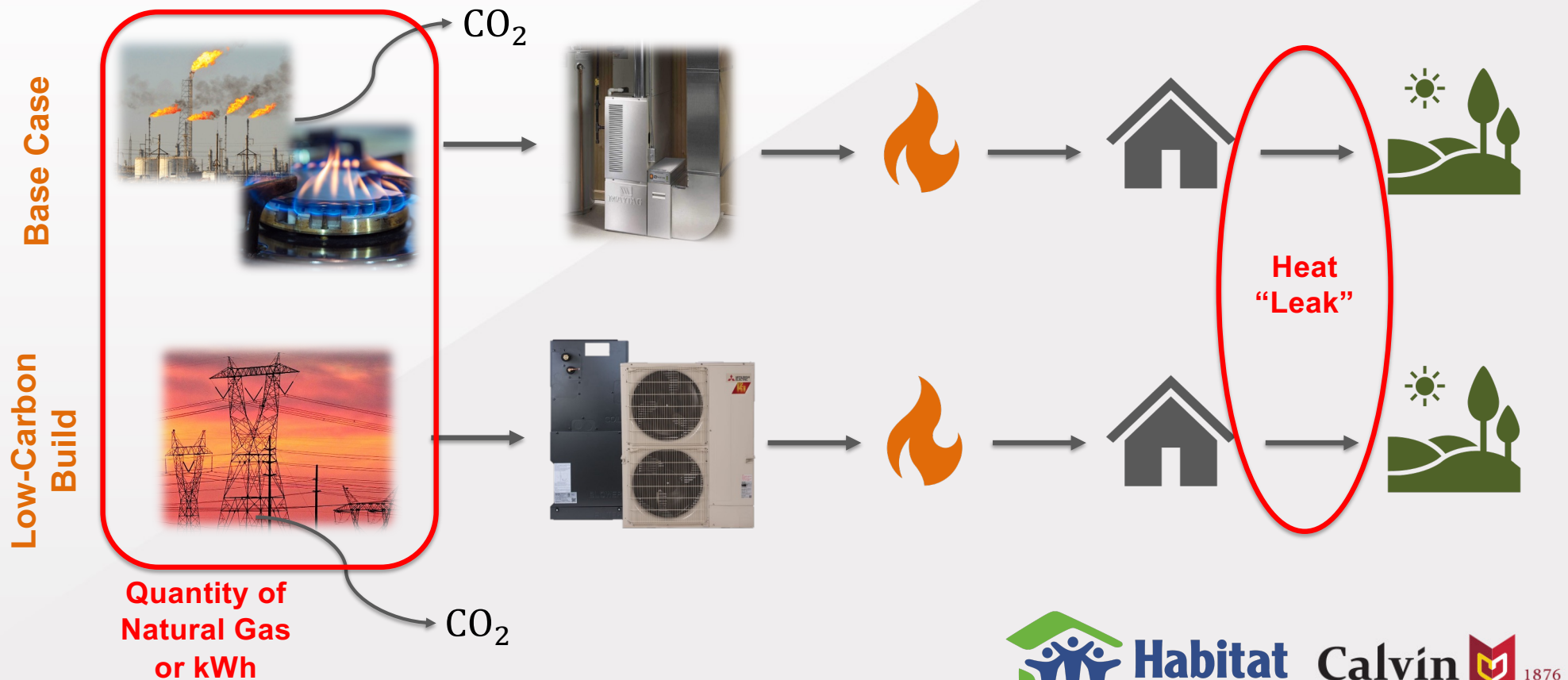
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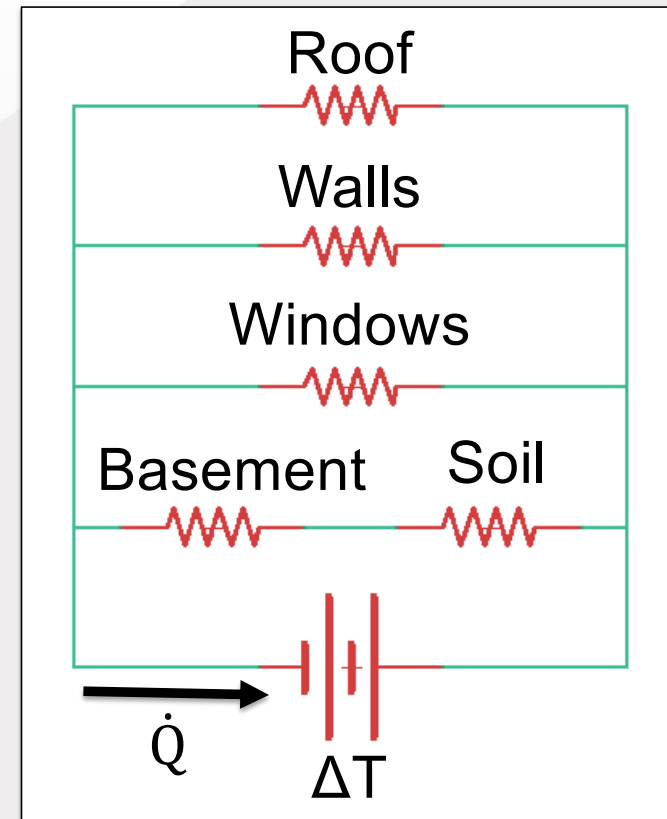
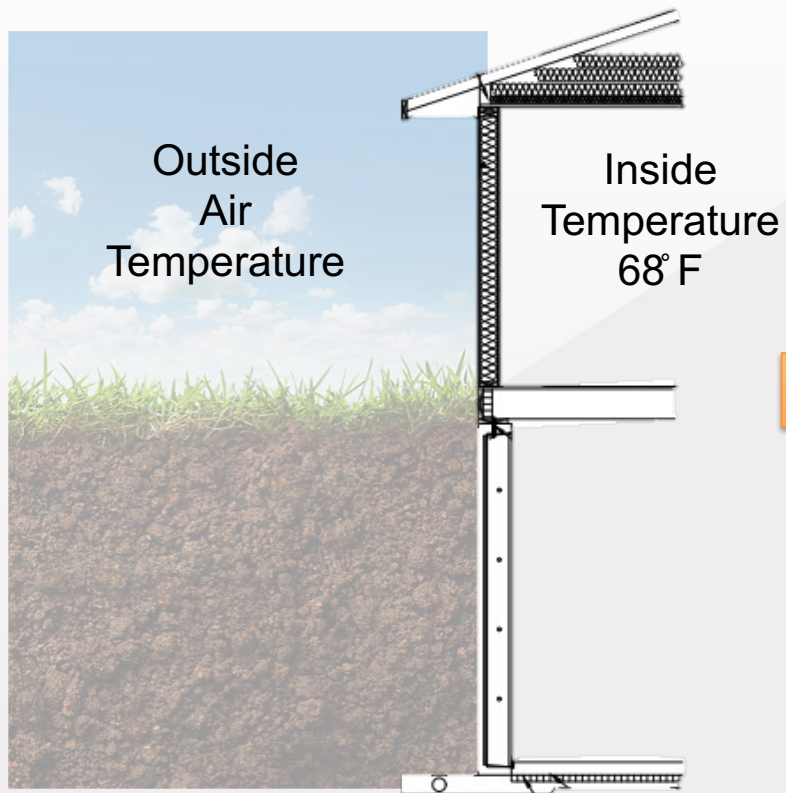
Utilities – Fundamentally Different

- Embodied & Onsite: One-time
- Utilities
 - Reoccurring annually
 - 25-year period

Heating Analysis Procedure



Thermal Resistance Model – “Leak”



Thermal Resistance Model

Ohm's Law

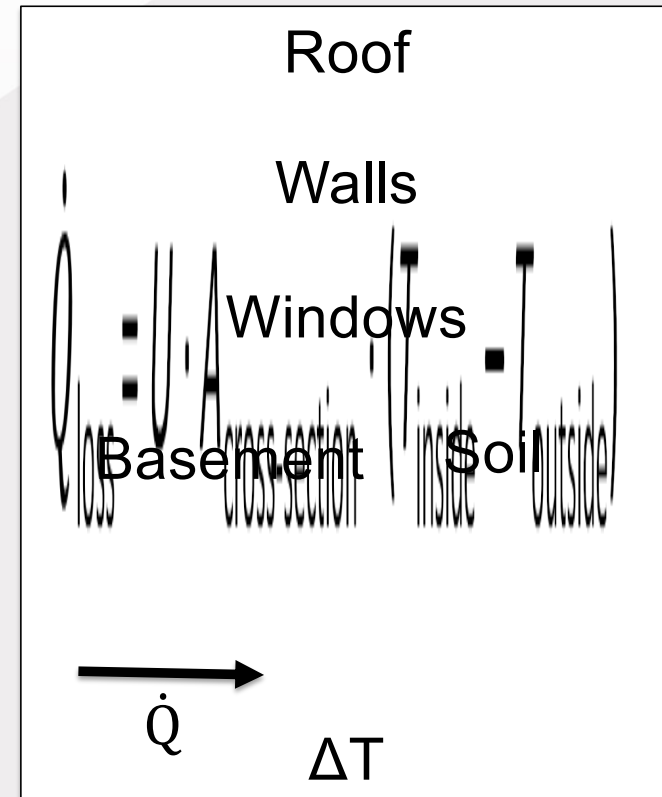
$$I = \Delta V / R$$

$$\Delta V \sim \Delta T \text{ (Heating Degree Day)}$$

$$R \sim 1 / (U \cdot A)$$

Thermal Equation:

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{loss}} = U \cdot A_{\text{cross-section}} \cdot (T_{\text{inside}} - T_{\text{outside}})$$

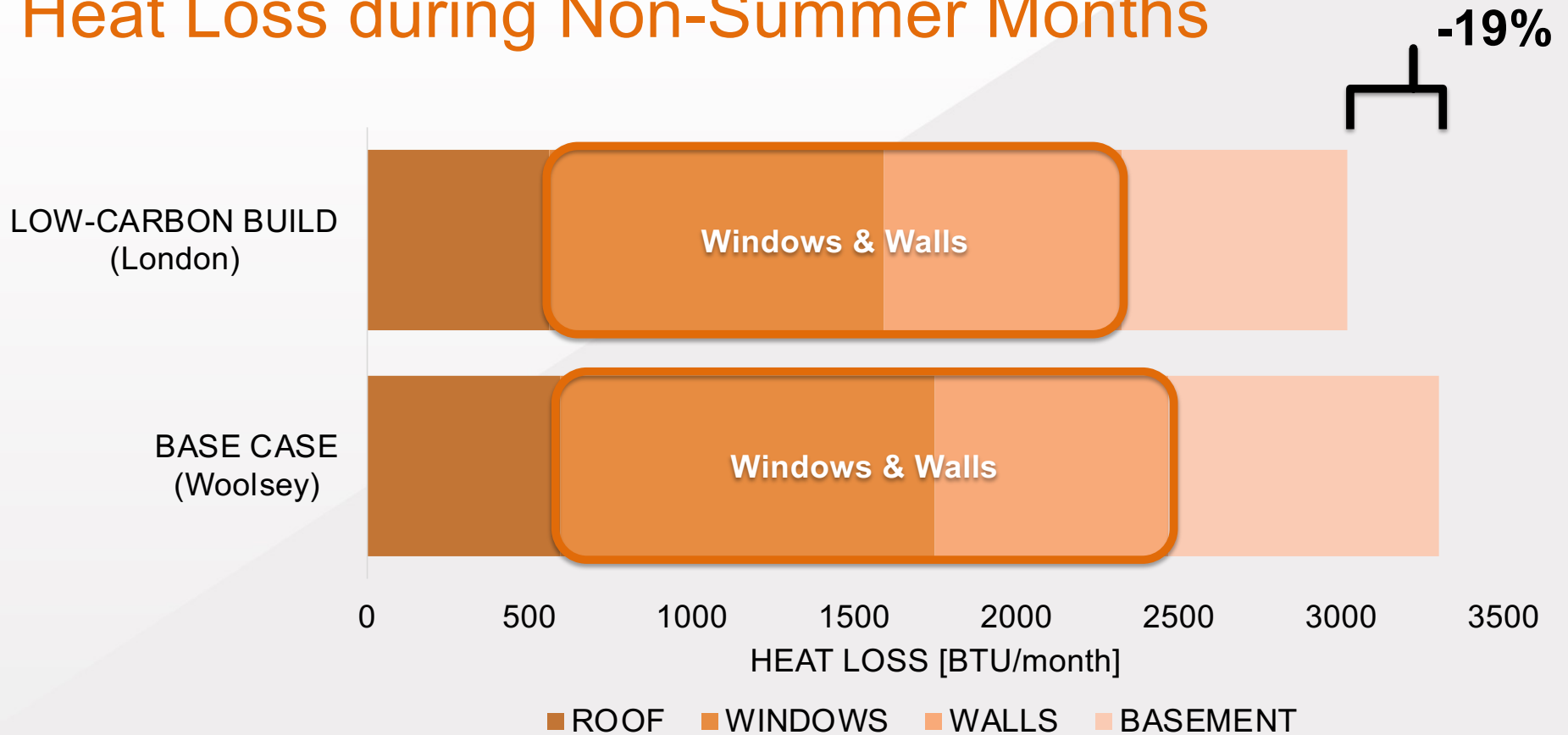


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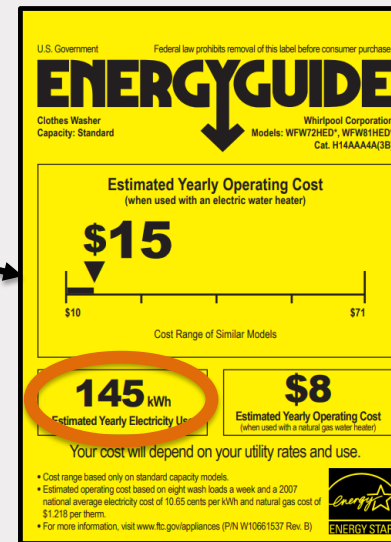
Heat Loss during Non-Summer Months



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Appliances Procedure



Appliances Procedure



Range (Stovetop & Oven)



Water Heater

Lighting Procedure

Number of
Lights



Wattage of
Light(s)



Duty Cycle



Carbon Emissions from Lighting

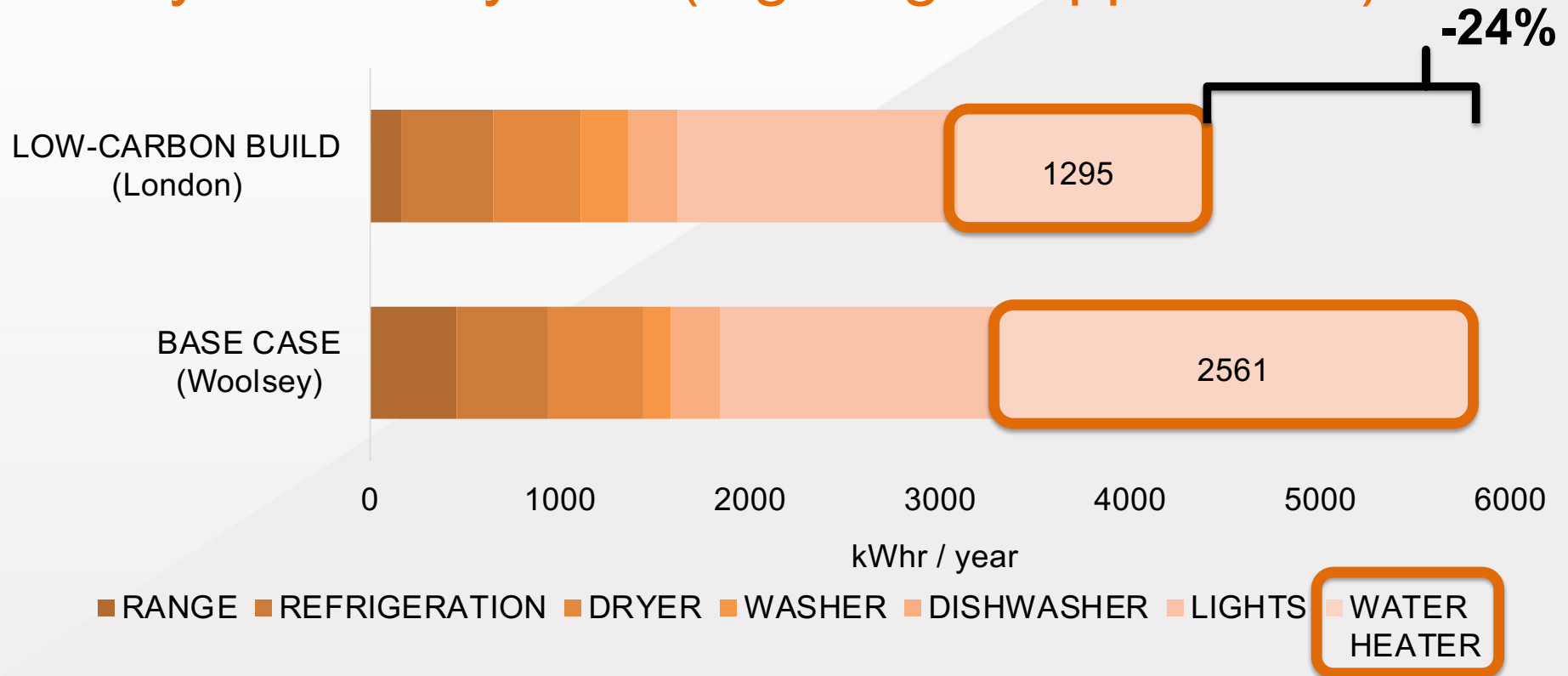


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Yearly Electricity Use (Lighting & Appliances)

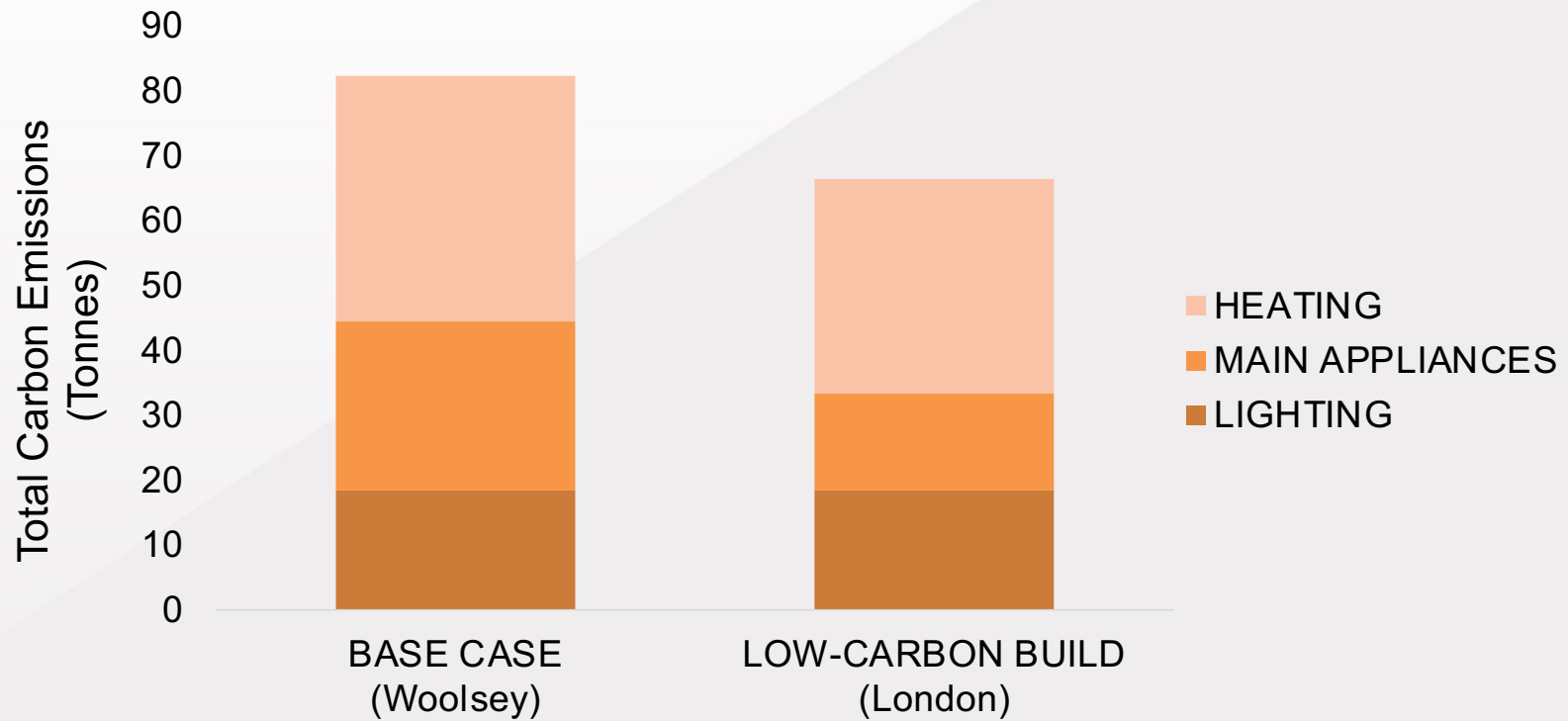


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Carbon Emissions from Utilities



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Analysis



Embodied



Onsite



Electricity



Heating

Utilities



Design

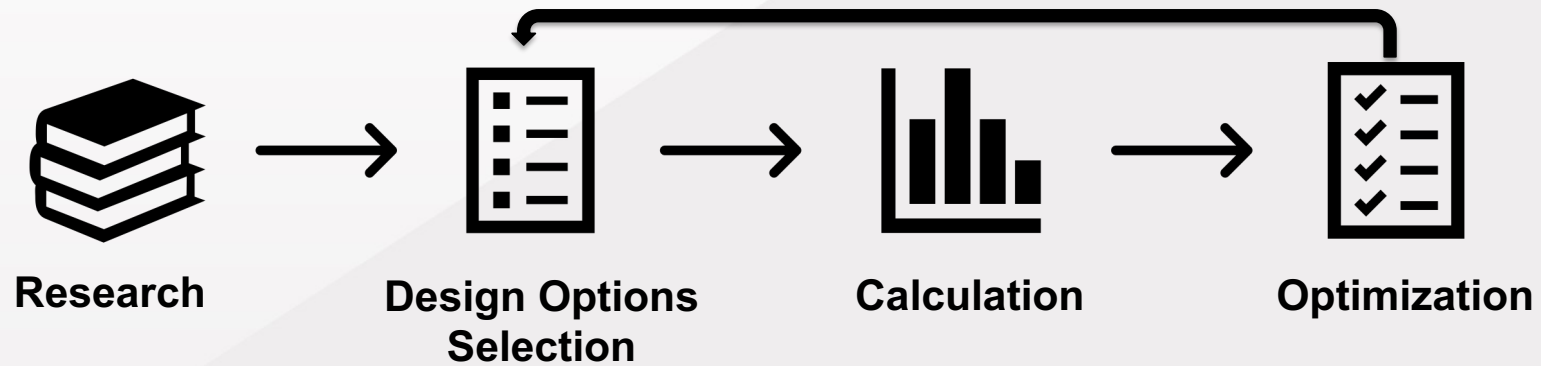


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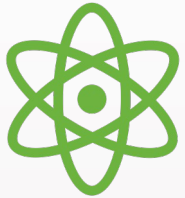
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Strategy



Design Options



Prefabricated Concrete Basement



10 x 425-Watt Solar Panels
Solar Water Heater



Triple Pane Windows
Insulation – type and thickness (6x)

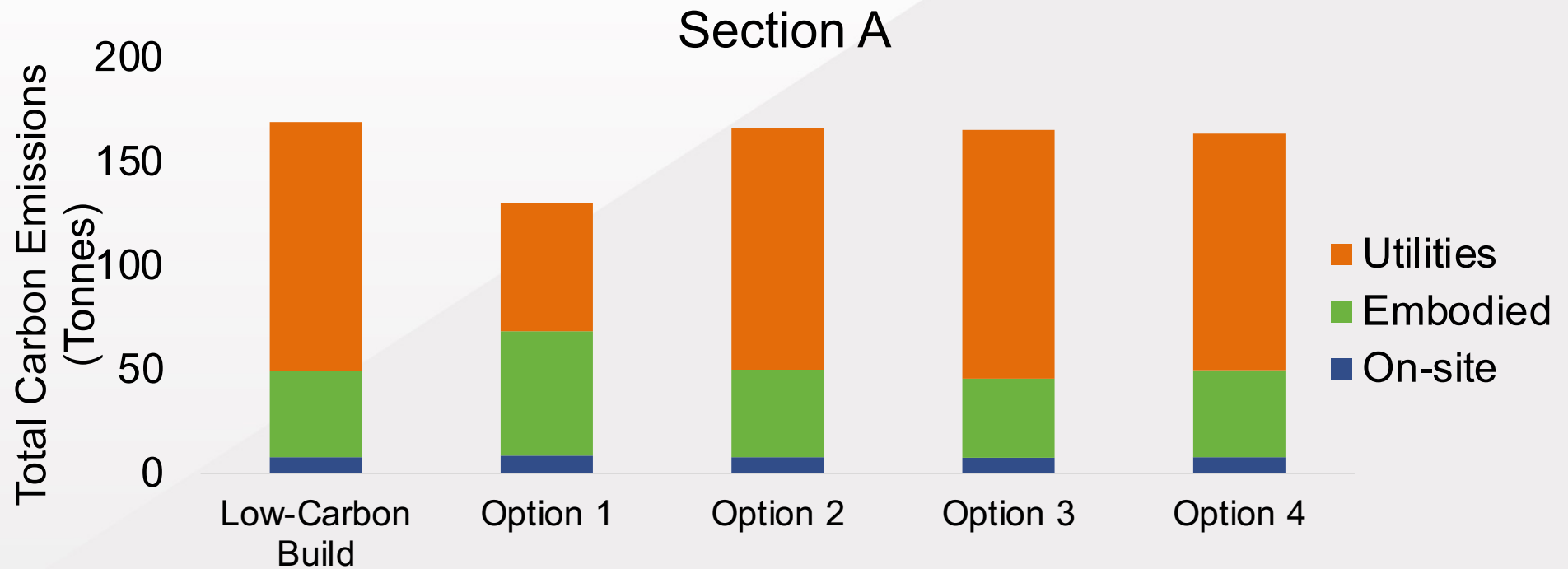


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Low Carbon Design Options

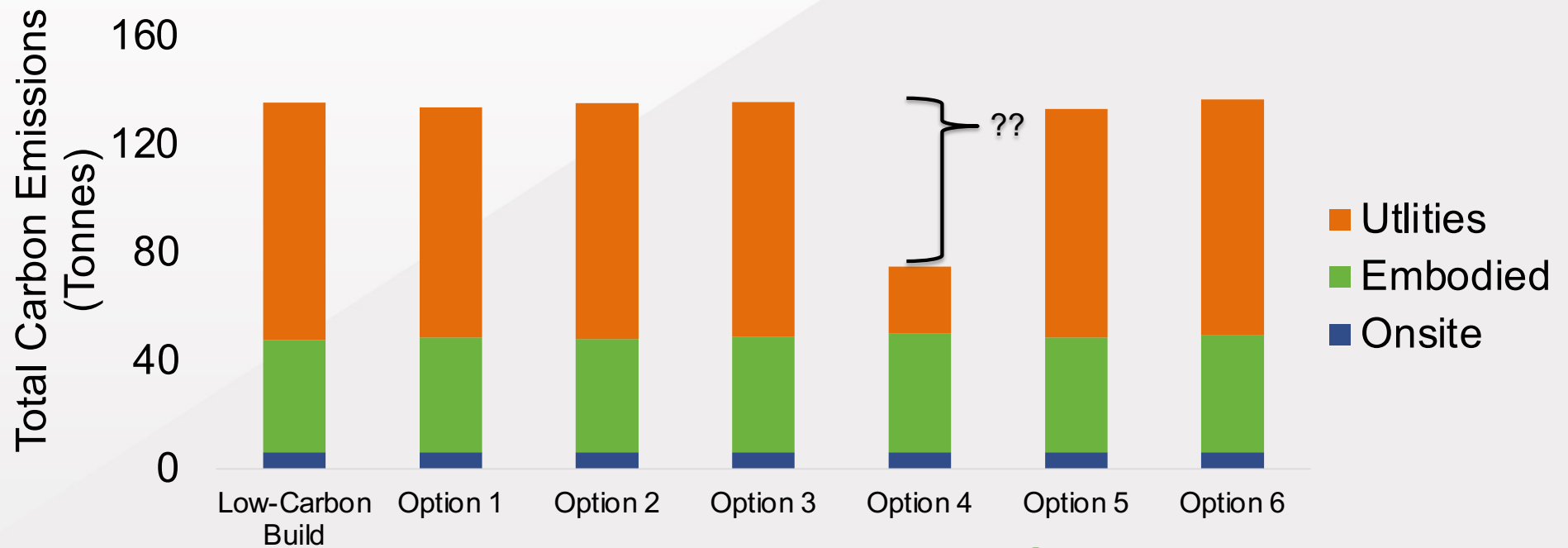


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Low Carbon Design Options

Section B

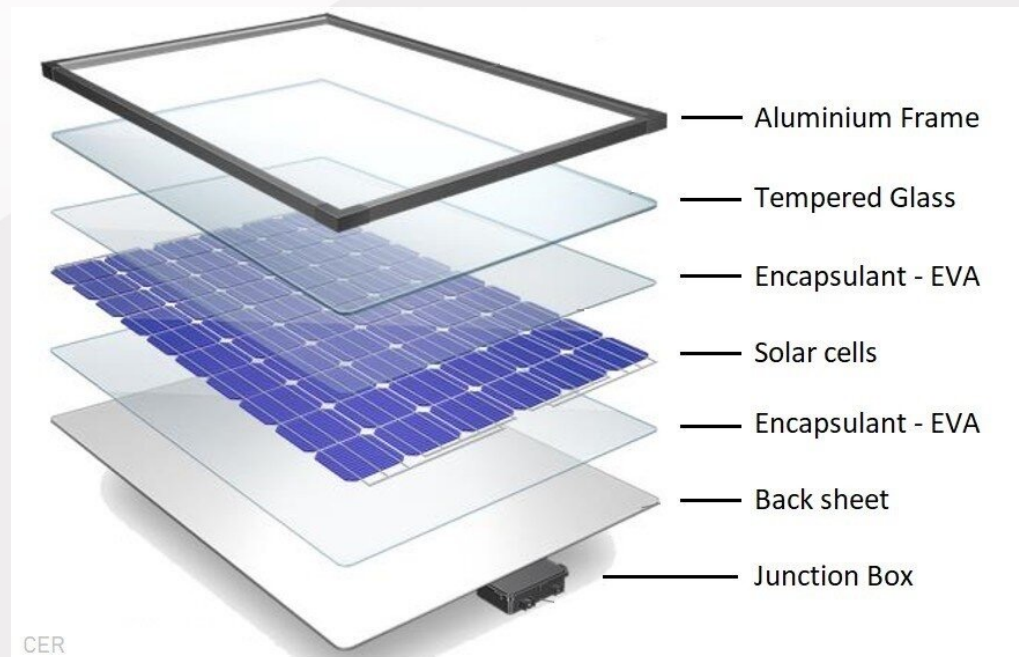


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Solar Power Tradeoffs

- **Negatives**
 - Carbon Intensive Steps
 - Need pure Silicon
- **Positives**
 - Renewable Energy
 - Lifetime benefits

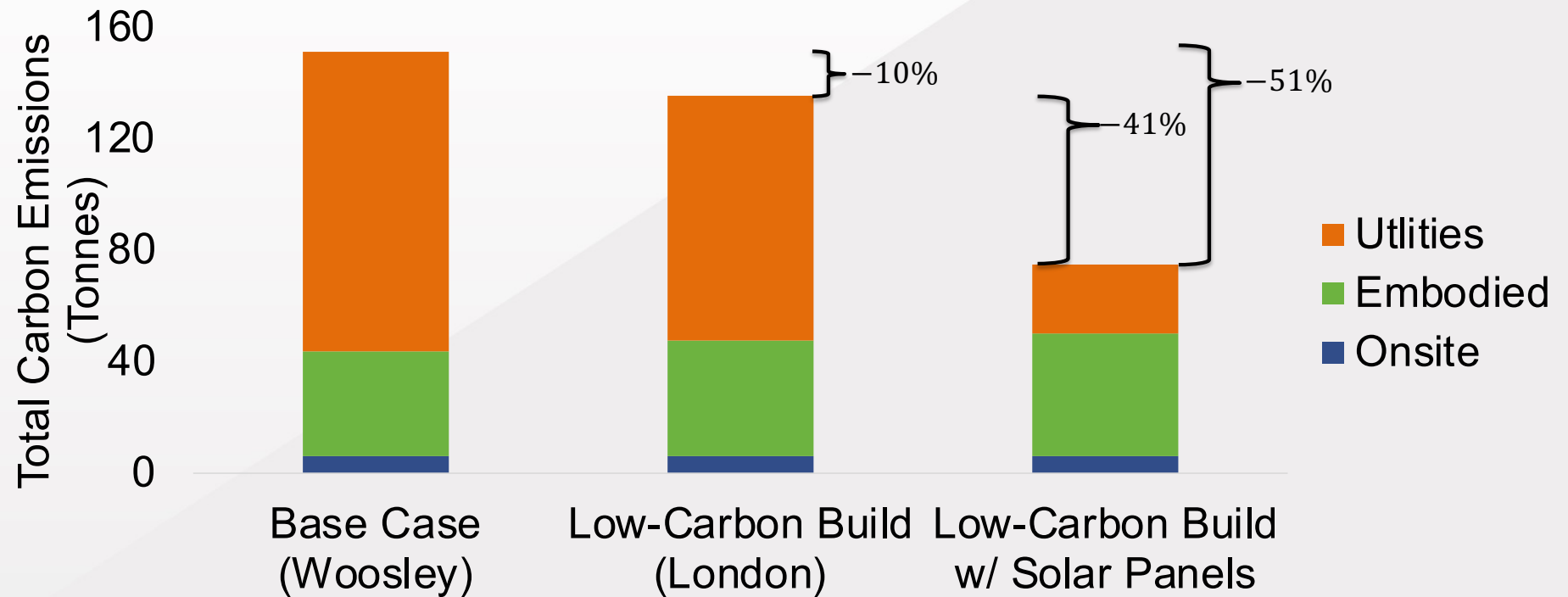


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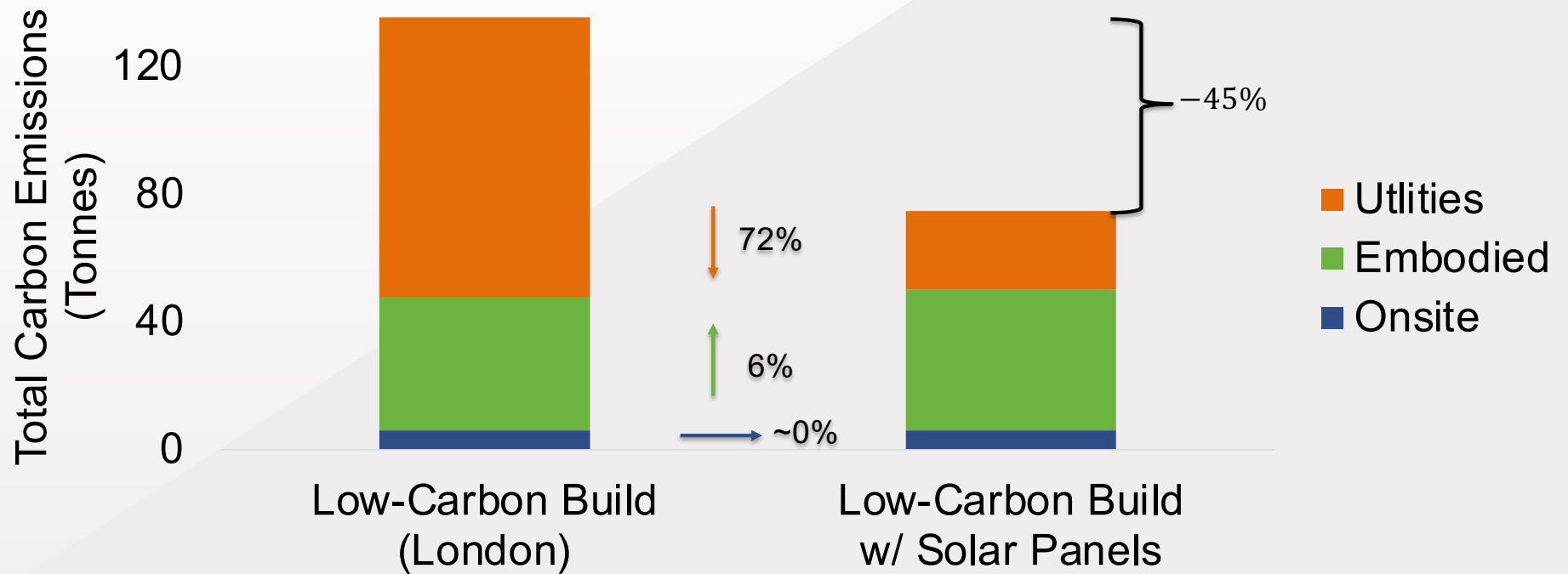
Studied Home Comparisons



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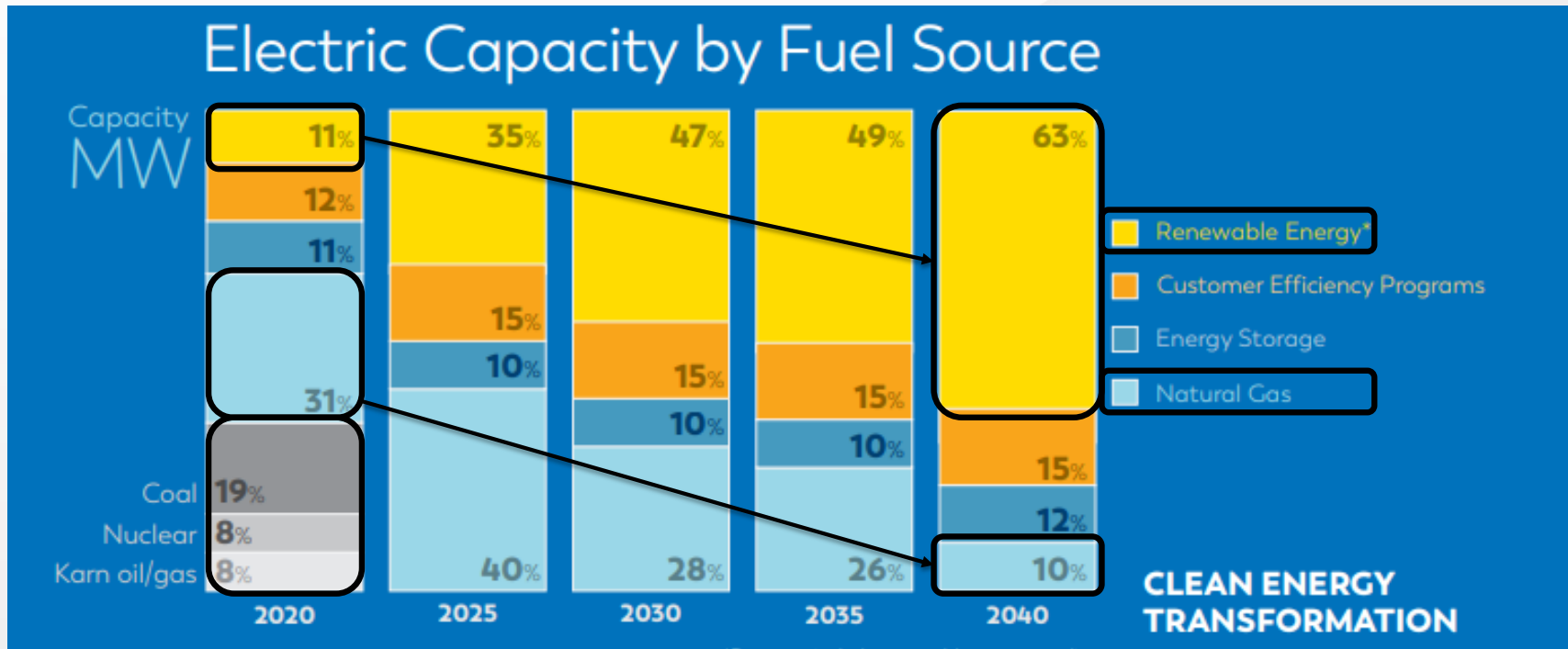
Studied Home Comparisons



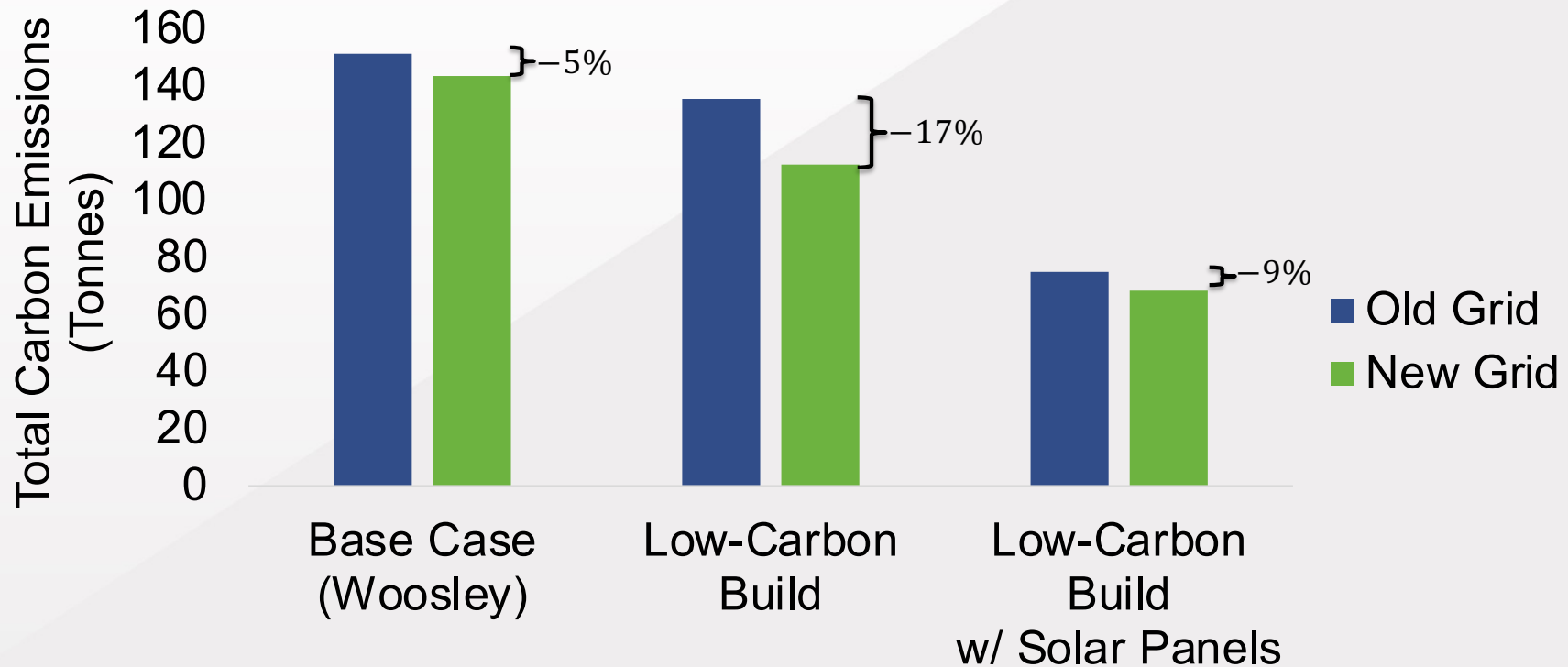
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Consumers' Clean Energy Grid



Clean Energy Grid Impacts



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Future Directions

Honorable Mentions

- Financial Analysis
- Additional design options

- Prefab Basement → -4%
- Solar Water Heater → -6%
- Triple Pane Windows → -3%
- Increased Insulation → -3%

Lessons Learned

- **Large Teams are Unwieldy and Need Management**
- **Intergroup Communication is Necessary for Cohesive Results**
- **Boundaries are Important**

Special Acknowledgements



John Marek



Mark Ogland-Hand

OVERVIEW

EMBODIED

ONSITE

UTILITIES

DESIGN

QUESTIONS

Questions