

West Pierpont Ave. near 300 West and 200 south just north of Pioneer Park in Salt Lake City Utah was an excellent site choice for a multi resident housing complex with ground floor retail space. This area not only has nearby amenities but receives large amounts of direct winter daylight.

A main concept was to have high density and large amounts of daylight penetration into each unit. As found in previous design exercises by running windows across the unit's lengthwise daylight penetration could be increased. However this came at a cost of having low density as more footprint was needed to have good amounts of direct daylight. By opening one wall completely with floor to ceiling glass large amounts of daylight penetrates into the space even in walls that have a shorter length. The units are then oriented with the units facing East South and West with the majority of units on the south façade.

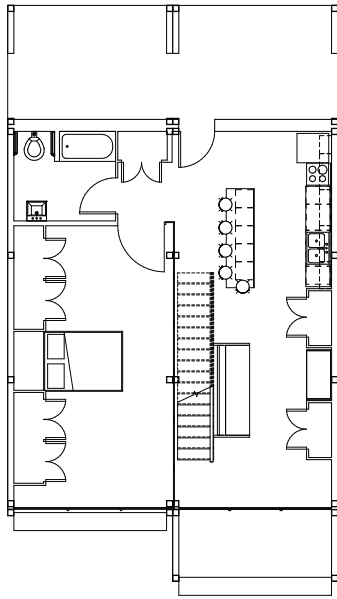
This creates an ideal opportunity to use concrete floors as a thermal mass for passive heat gain. Covered privacy balconies provide protection from the summer sun. But operational louvers help to protect from sun throughout other summer months, control glare, and at night can be closed to provide an extra thermal and wind barrier. It is critical that Schöck Isokorb® type S. for steel structures are used. Having a continuous tube steel structure penetrate the wall assembly would cause MASSIVE heat loss due to thermal bridging. While private balconies and interior floors are tile on concrete for passive thermal properties, walkways are tile on XPS to create a structural acoustical barrier.

The green roof acts as a regulating thermal mass keeping the roof cool during hot summer days and acting as insulation during winter months and provides opportunity for a storm water collection system.

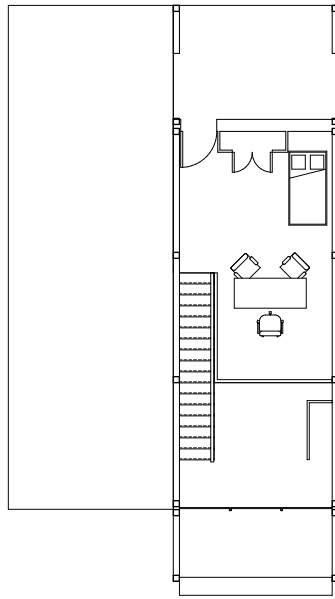
Using Equest it became apparent that due to the high amount of glass, energy efficient glass was critical. Because covered balconies are an integral part of the initial design they are included in the Baseline run. After playing with several energy efficiency measurements it was found that by combining triple pain low e glass, as well as thicker roof and exterior wall insulation the heating costs dropped by nearly half. The most substantial change from the three energy saving measures was from the change in glass type.

Pre-Fabricated units are shipped to site Then stacked each unit acts as a space frame truss each shared wall only has contact structurally with other units at the corners. Each floor is separate from adjacent ceiling this system helps create acoustical barriers and helps prevent thermal bridging through structure. Sound is also impeded by use of resilient bars, and other barriers like closets plumbing walls and batt insulation. Large holes cannot be made in tube steel frame: stacks, plumbing, electrical and gas are brought up through a C-channel Gyp. wall. Tank-less water heaters are placed under sinks. Small individual air heating and cooling units are used in each room.

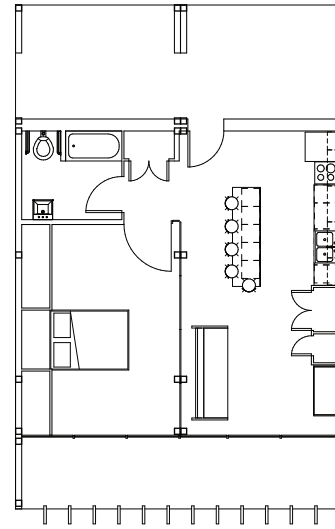
Due to the split nature of the building, for vertical transport it I suggest 2 cars @ 2000 lb. Capacity 200 fpm the primary reason to use two low end lift systems instead of one high end cart is because the building is disconnected and needs vertical transport in two opposite corners.



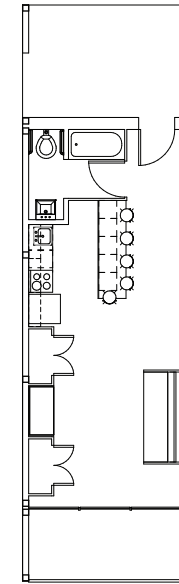
1- Two Bedroom



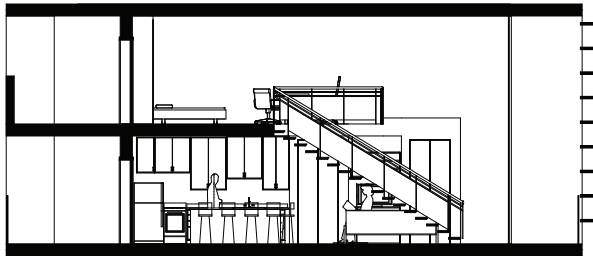
2- Two Bedroom Level 2



3- One Bedroom



4- Micro Unit

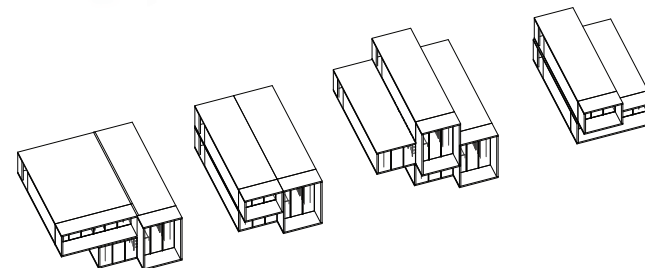


5- Three Bedroom Section



6- Two, One, Micro

Pre-Fabricated units are shipped to site Then stacked each unit acts as a space frame truss each shared wall only has contact structurally with other units at the corners. Each floor is separate from adjacent ceiling this system helps create acoustical barriers and helps prevent thermal bridging through structure



7- Adjacent On Top One, Two Micro, Two

Winter



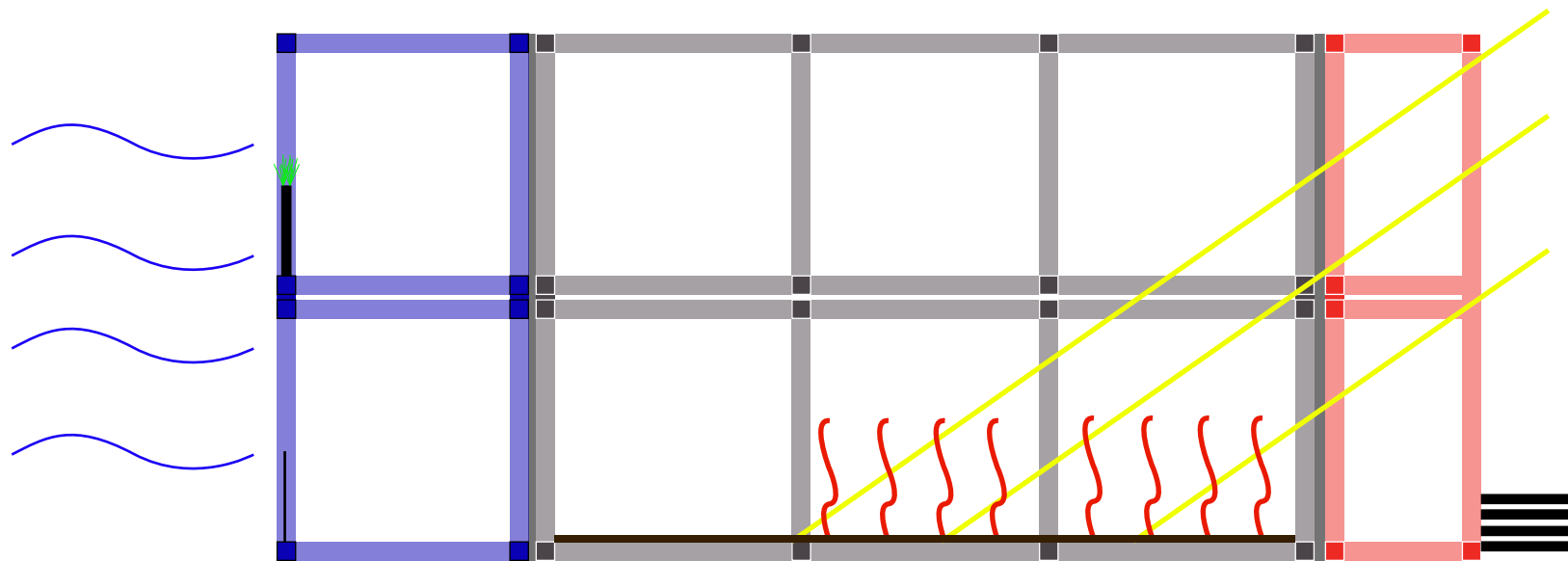
Summer



Winter Solstice

Daylight Only Light Source





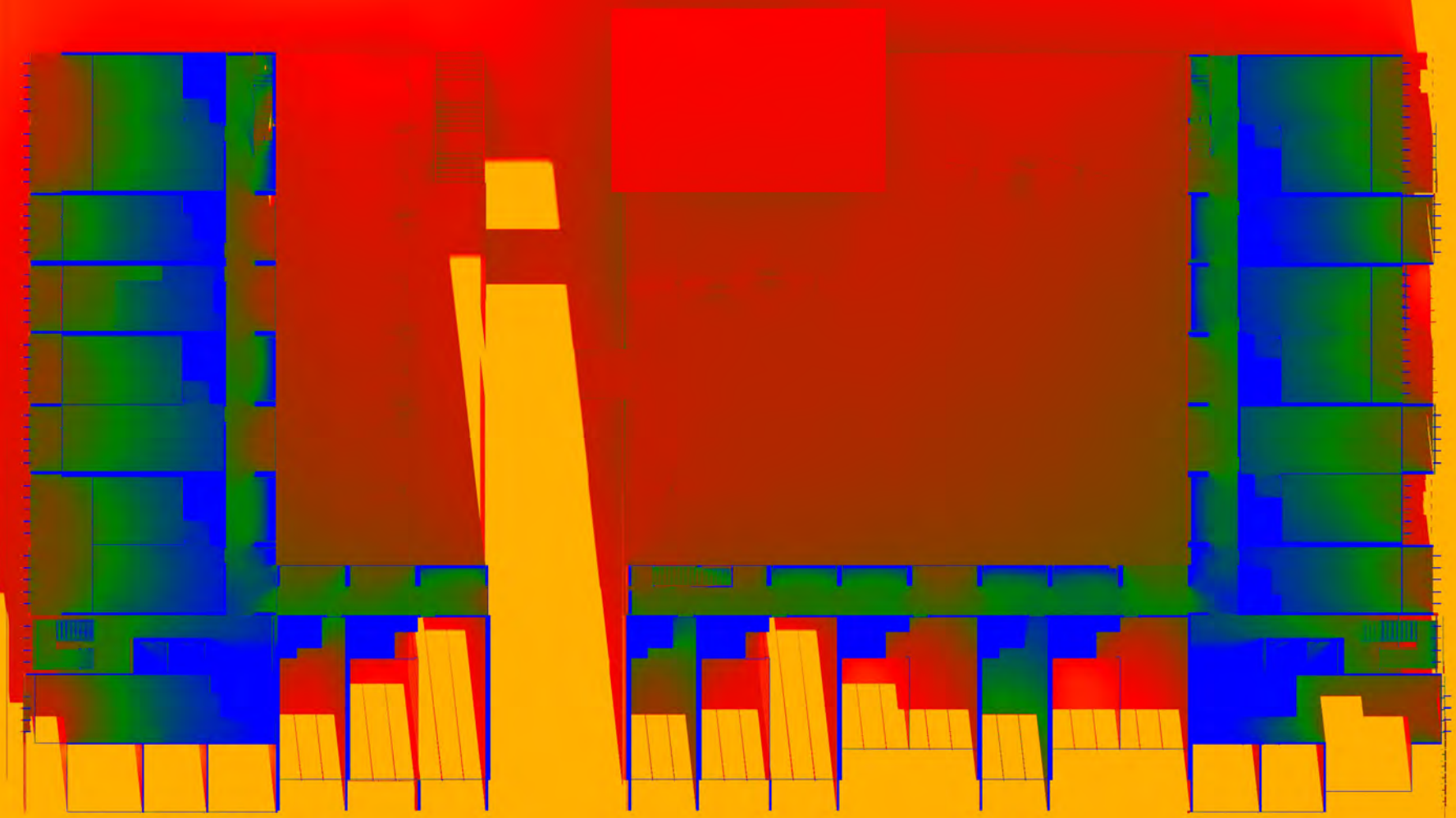
Guard Rails Protect From Wind

3.5" Thick floor Ideal Solar Heat Gain

Balcony Gives Solar Protection From Summer Sun

No Thermal Bridge

No Thermal Bridge

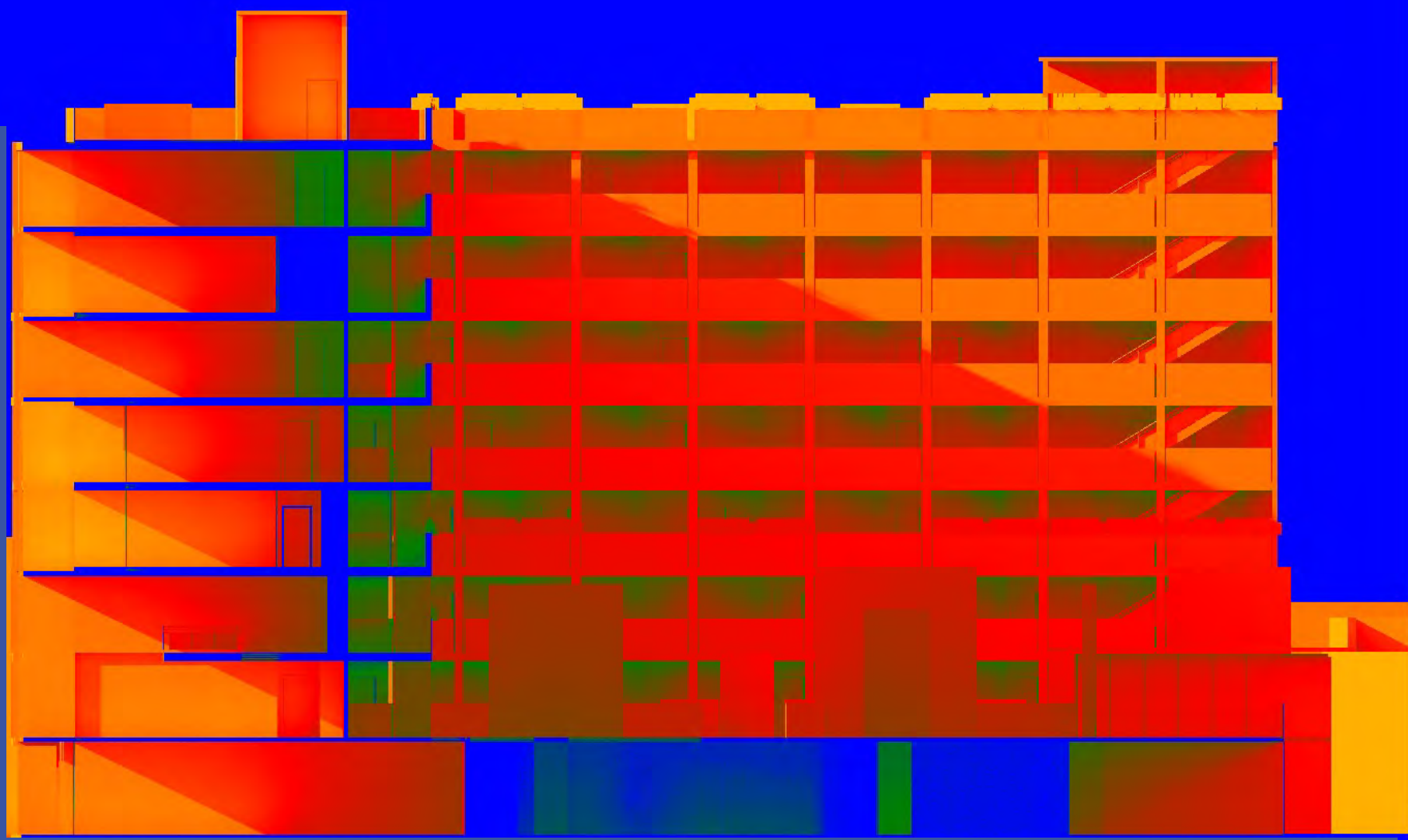


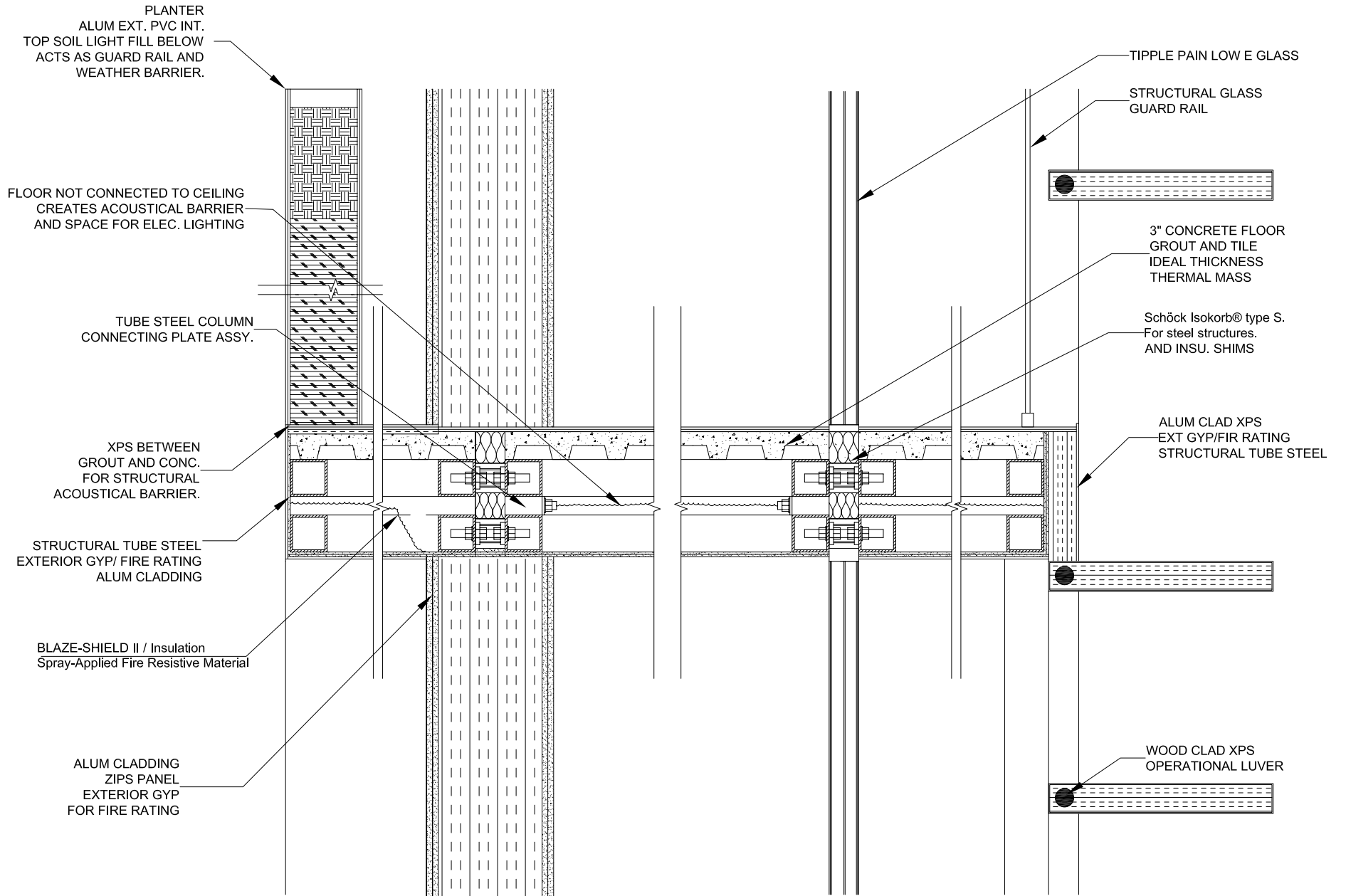
Operational Horizontal and Vertical
Louvers Grant Max. light Control



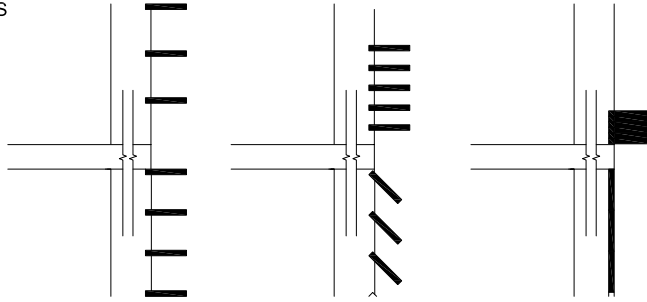
Floor to Ceiling Glass Allows For Lots of Direct Daylight

A main concept was to have high density and large amounts of daylight penetration into each unit. As found in previous design exercises by running windows across the unit's lengthwise daylight penetration could be increased. However this came at a cost of having low density as more footprint was needed to have good amounts of direct daylight. By opening one wall completely with floor to ceiling glass large amounts of daylight penetrates into the space even in walls that have a shorter length. The units are then oriented with the units facing East South and West with the majority of units on the south façade.

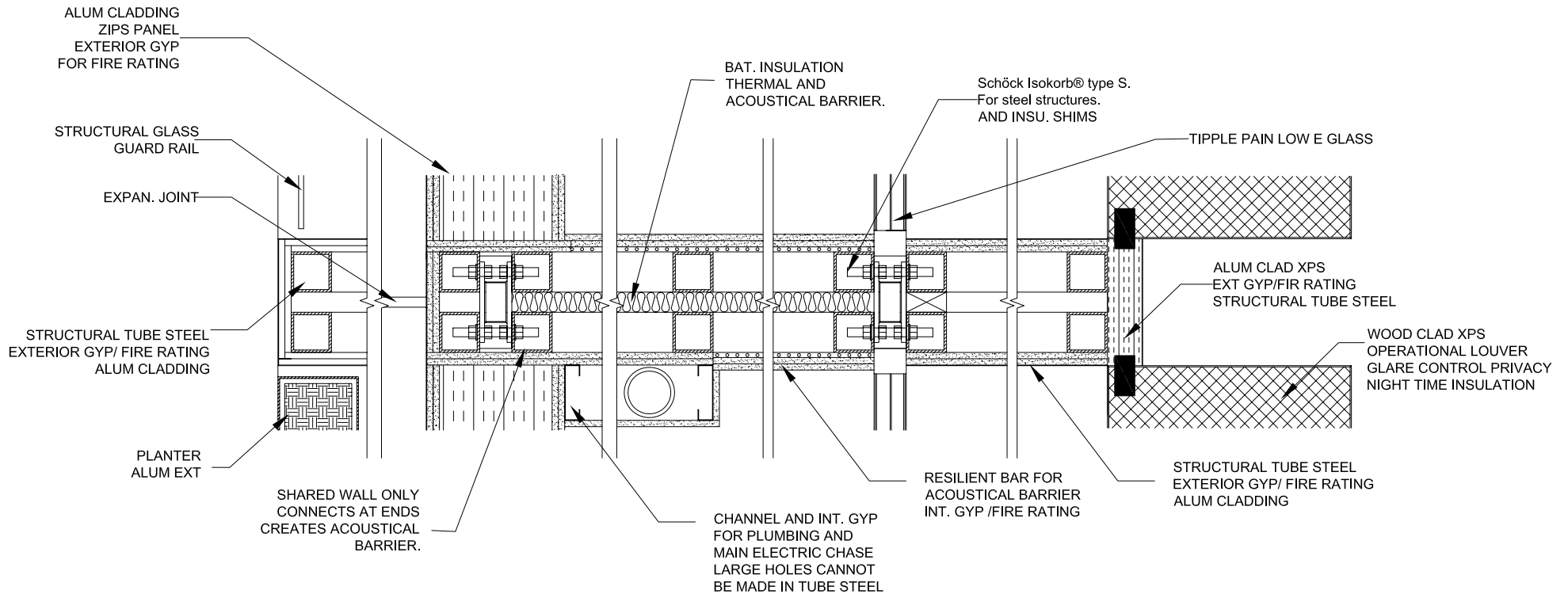


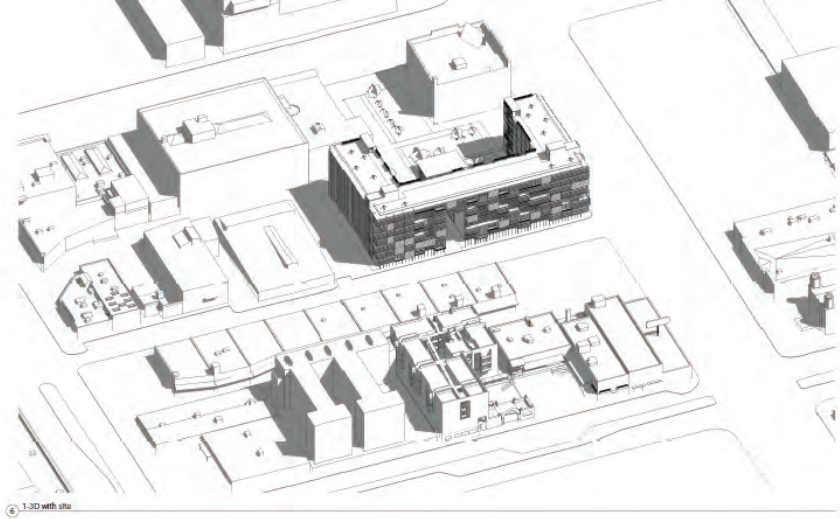


OPERATIONAL EXT. LOUVERS

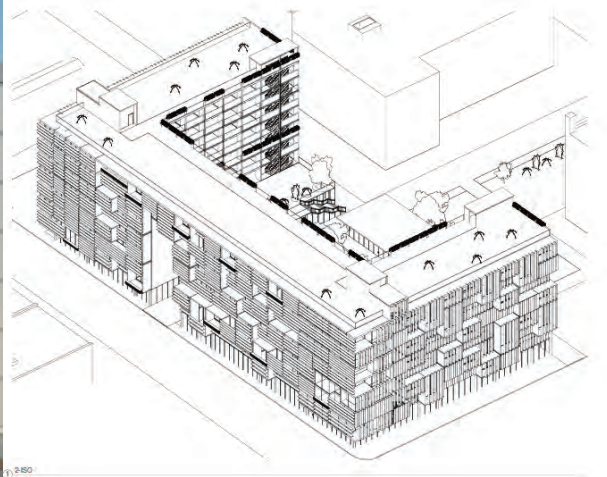


. Large holes cannot be made in tube steel frame: stacks, plumbing, electrical and gas are brought up through a C-channel Gyp. wall. Tank-less water heaters are placed under sinks. Small individual Air heating and cooling units are used in each room.





The green roof acts as a regulating thermal mass keeping the roof cool during hot summer days and acting as insulation during winter months and provides opportunity for a storm water collection system.

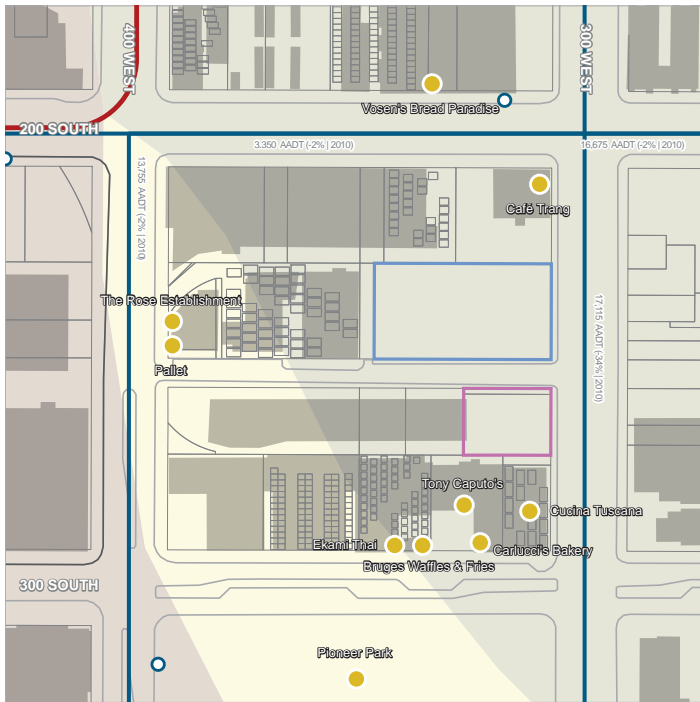


Site Analysis

Group Work Main Contributor : Joseph Briggs



SITE ANALYSIS



SITE ONE

Owner: Greek Orthodox Church of Salt Lake
 Value: \$895,200
 Acres: 1.16
 \$/SF: \$18
 Soil: Alluvial Fan and Debris Fan Deposits
 Zoning: D-3

Closest Grocery Store: Harmons | 135 E 100 S | 0.85 miles away
 Washington Elementary School | 420 N 200 W | 1.25 miles away
 Bryant Middle School | 40 S 800 E | 2.15 miles away
 West High School | 241 N 300 W | 0.75 miles away

SITE TWO

Owner: Tire Town Phase I, LLC
 Value: \$357,500
 Acres: 0.39
 \$/SF: \$21
 Soil: Alluvial Fan and Debris Fan Deposits
 Zoning: D-3

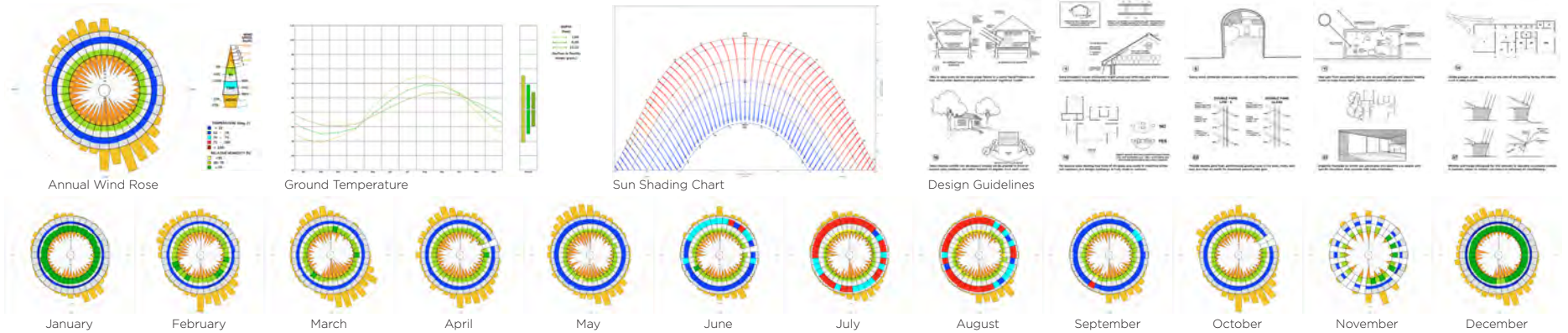
- Local Asset
- Bus Stop
- TRAX Route
- Bus Route
- Silt & Clay
- Alluvium
- Alluvial Fan & Debris Fan

Scale: 1"=100'

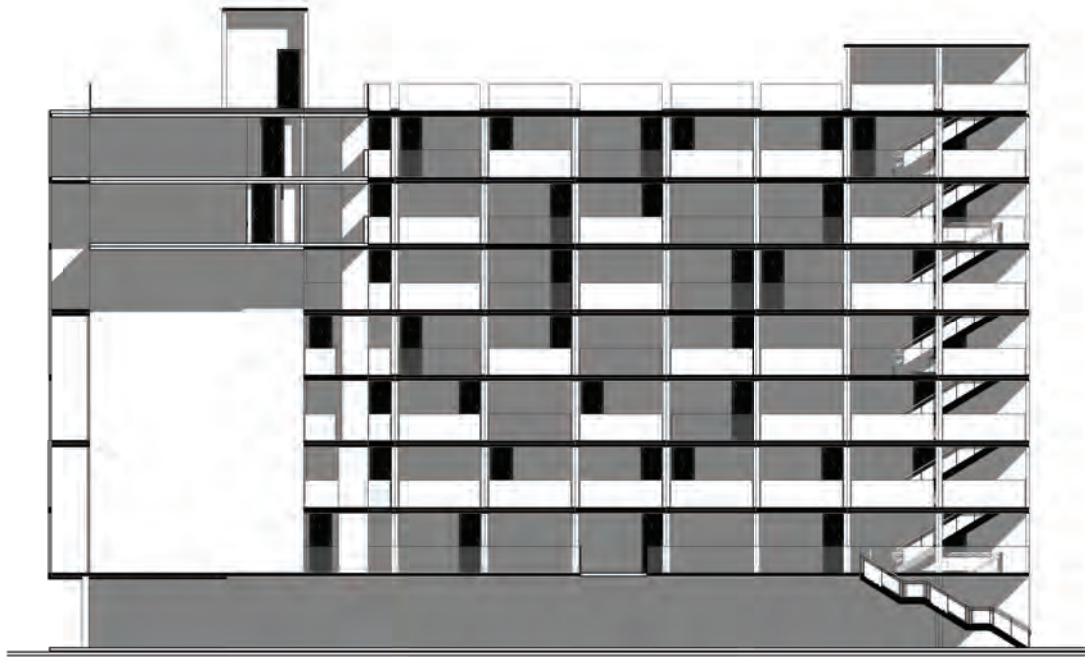
SHADOW STUDIES



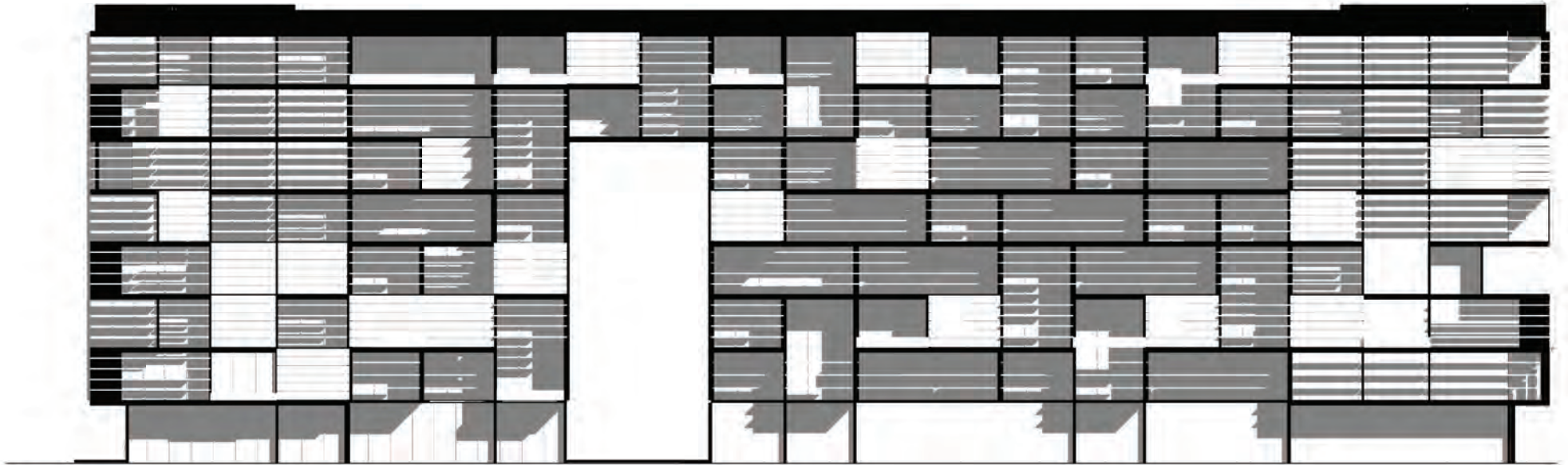
ENVIRONMENTAL



Facade Studies Focusing on Shadow



⑧ 2-West Middle Study



⑦ 1-South study

Suggested Car
 2 Cars@ 2000 lb Capacity 200 fpm
 Recommended for 75-125' Buildings

	Ballast	125 units total	Green Roof
		18	35
		17	
	8		11
36	8		13
	7		9
	5		11
	8		10
	n/a	n/a	Retail
			54

Micro Unit 1 person avg
 1 Bed 2 person avg
 2 Bed 3 person avg

Moderate-rental housing
 2.0 avg per bedroom

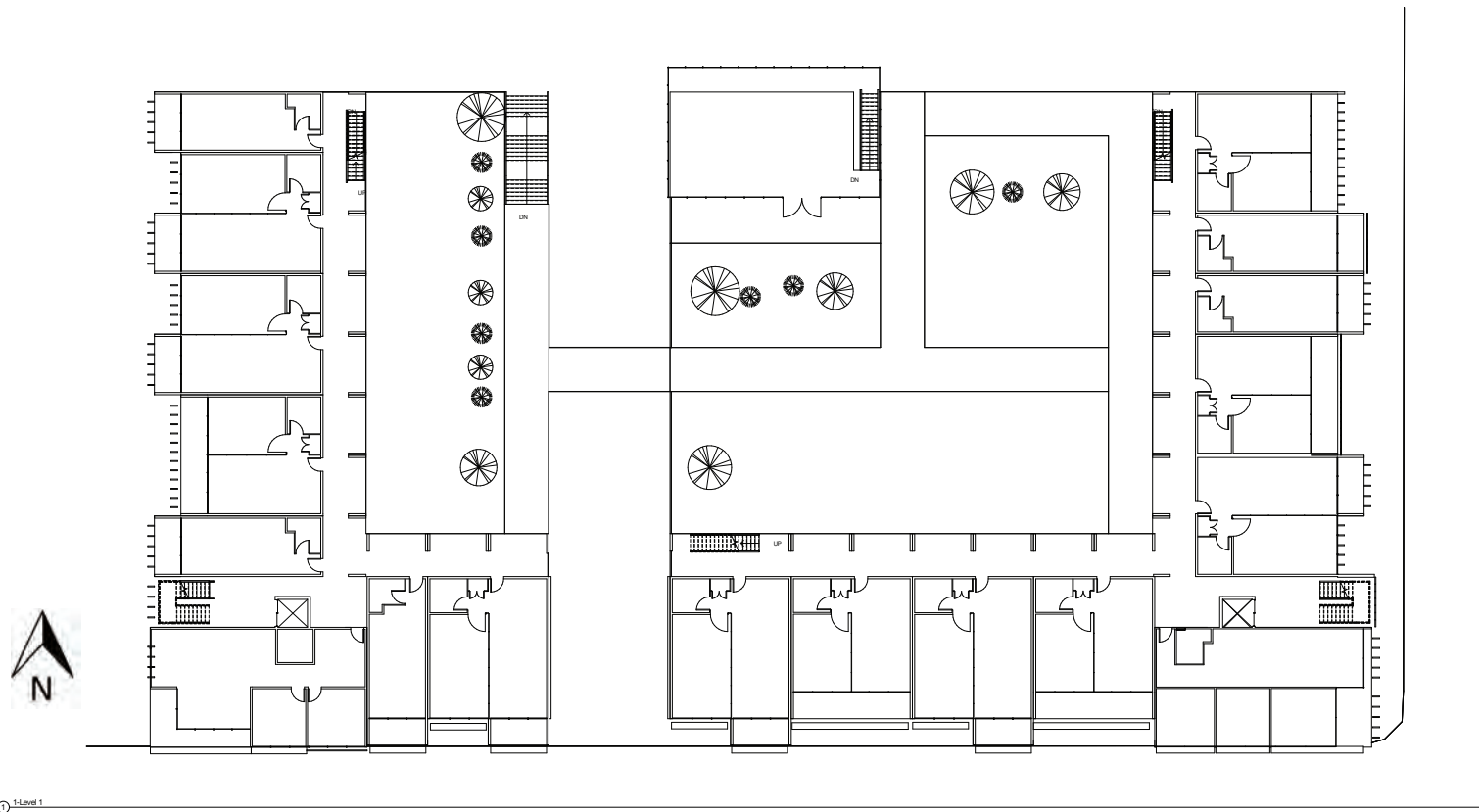
125 units @ 2ppl/unit
 250 Residents
 Percent Handling Capacity
 Moderate-rental housing 8%/5min
 Due to Work/School Rush

Recommended Wait Time 36–48 sec
 Handling Capacity 20ppl/5min

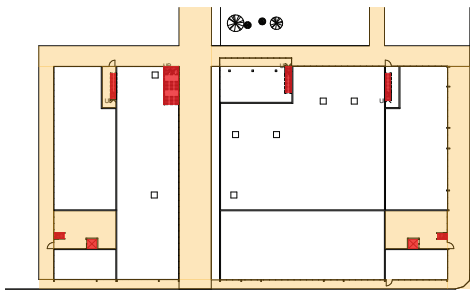
Lobby+7floors+Roof=9 Floors = 95'
 Normal load 10persons @ 2000 fpm
 10 ft floor to floor avg = approx 70 sec/trip
 140 sec round trip = approx 21ppl/5min
 Wait time 60% of Interval

1 Elev. has PHC needed but unacceptable wait time of 84 sec.
 Due to Split/Gate in Building 2 Elev Required
 2 Elev. has two times PHC needed and sufficient wait time of 42 sec.

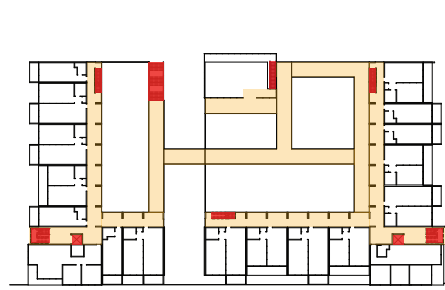
Circulation & Vertical Transportation



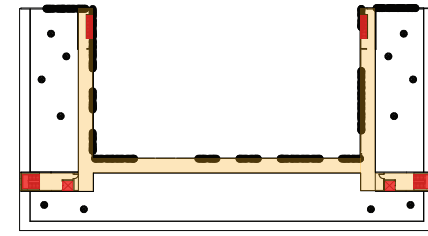
1-Level 1



3-Retail



2-Circulation



4-Roof

Appendix a.
studio drawings with very little
climate and tech. control systems
integration

Drawing 1 of 1
Figure Ground
Modular to Site Concept



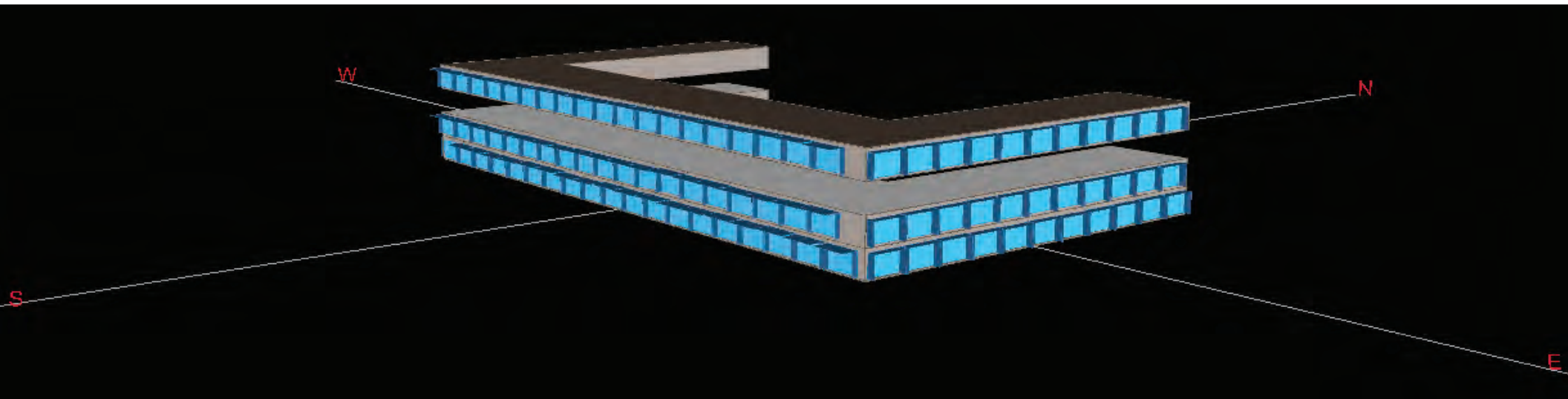
FIGURE GROUND

Appendix b.1

A brief Equest printout that shows some analysis using Equest.

Page 1 of 2
3D Geometry

Using Equest it became apparent that due to the high amount of glass, energy efficient glass was critical. Because covered balconies are an integral part of the initial design they are included in the Baseline run. After playing with several energy efficiency measurements it was found that by combining triple pain low e glass, as well as thicker roof and exterior wall insulation the heating costs dropped by nearly half. The most substantial change from the three energy saving measures was from the change in glass type.



Appendix b.2

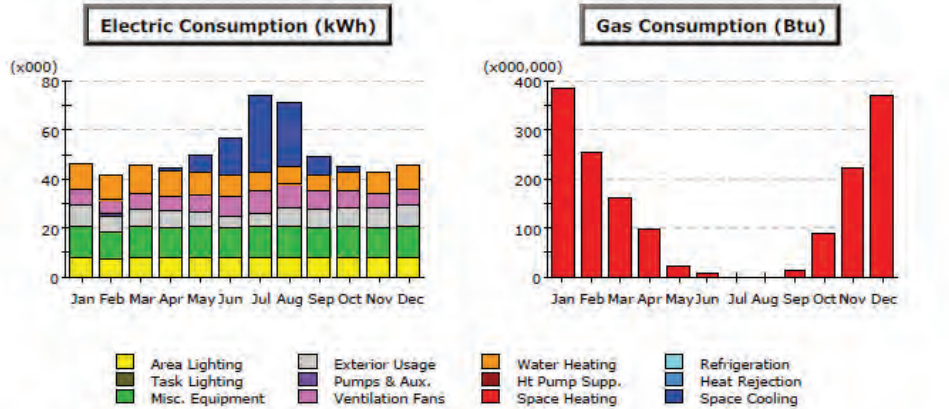
Page 2 of 2 EEM Summary Reports

Project/Run: Pierpont Plaza - Baseline Design

Run Date/Time: 04/03/14 @ 23:10

Project/Run: Pierpont Plaza - Window Glass Type EEM_3

Run Date/Time: 04/03/14 @ 23:29

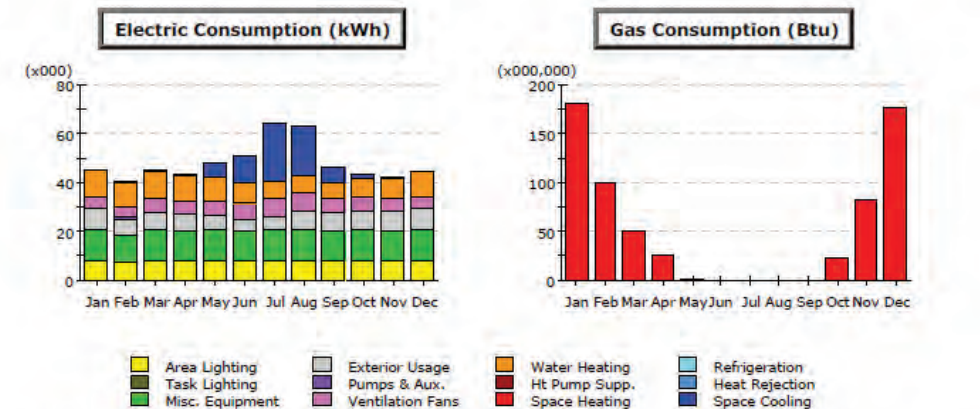


Electric Consumption (kWh x000)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Space Cool	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.54	6.86	14.79	31.32	26.52	7.85	1.98	0.07	-	90.21
Heat Reject.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Space Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HP Supp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot Water	10.61	10.06	11.24	10.69	9.61	8.38	7.69	7.08	6.79	7.54	8.05	9.71	107.64
Vent. Fans	5.78	5.89	6.32	6.05	7.21	7.74	9.26	8.92	6.96	6.41	6.30	6.58	84.41
Pumps & Aux.	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.65
Ext. Usage	8.35	6.60	7.31	7.07	5.41	5.24	5.41	8.00	7.74	8.00	8.08	8.35	85.55
Misc. Equip.	12.71	11.48	12.71	12.29	12.71	12.30	12.71	12.71	12.30	12.71	12.31	12.70	149.63
Task Lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area Lights	7.95	7.23	8.00	7.66	8.01	7.71	7.95	8.01	7.71	7.96	7.86	7.90	93.95
Total	46.50	41.43	45.84	44.36	50.06	56.15	74.33	71.24	49.36	44.66	42.76	45.36	612.04

Gas Consumption (Btu x000,000)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Space Cool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat Reject.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Space Heat	385.3	251.9	160.2	96.8	21.1	5.5	-	-	14.5	89.1	222.7	372.6	1,619.6
HP Supp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vent. Fans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pumps & Aux.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ext. Usage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Equip.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task Lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area Lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	385.3	251.9	160.2	96.8	21.1	5.5	-	-	14.5	89.1	222.7	372.6	1,619.6



Electric Consumption (kWh x000)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Space Cool	0.07	0.33	0.37	0.75	5.66	11.14	23.04	19.90	6.52	2.08	0.31	0.01	70.18
Heat Reject.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Space Heat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HP Supp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot Water	10.60	10.05	11.23	10.68	9.80	8.37	7.69	7.08	6.79	7.54	8.04	9.70	107.57
Vent. Fans	5.23	4.76	5.27	5.05	5.90	6.16	7.15	6.90	5.69	5.39	5.20	5.15	67.90
Pumps & Aux.	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.64
Ext. Usage	8.35	6.60	7.31	7.07	5.41	5.24	5.41	8.00	7.74	8.00	8.08	8.35	85.55
Misc. Equip.	12.71	11.48	12.71	12.29	12.71	12.30	12.71	12.71	12.30	12.71	12.31	12.70	149.63
Task Lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area Lights	7.95	7.23	8.00	7.66	8.01	7.71	7.95	8.01	7.71	7.96	7.86	7.90	93.95
Total	45.01	40.53	44.96	43.56	47.52	50.92	63.95	62.60	46.75	43.73	41.89	43.97	575.40

Gas Consumption (Btu x000,000)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Space Cool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat Reject.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Space Heat	180.85	99.93	50.18	24.34	0.94	0.05	-	0.66	22.46	82.59	176.67	372.6	638.66
HP Supp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vent. Fans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pumps & Aux.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ext. Usage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Equip.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task Lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area Lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	180.85	99.93	50.18	24.34	0.94	0.05	-	0.66	22.46	82.59	176.67	372.6	638.66

MICHAEL BLACK

Pierpont Plaza Place

