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IEA EBC Annex 80 - Dynamic simulation guideline for the performance testing of resilient cooling strategies

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
AALBORG UNIVERSITY

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DCE Technical Report No. 299

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1. Introduction

The objective of Annex 80 is to develop, assess and communicate solutions for resilient cooling. The systematic assessment of resilient cooling strategies is one of the main activities of Annex 80. As stated in Annex Text:

Activity B.1 includes a systematic assessment of potential benefits, limitations and performance indicators of resilient cooling systems under a wide range of application scenarios and other boundary conditions. We generate Resilient Cooling ‘Technology Profiles’ to clearly summarize and promote the operational characteristics and benefits of each technology/system. Recommendations for good implementation, commissioning and operation are being developed. Barriers to application and further research opportunities are being identified, which will inform research activities of Subtask B.

The previous approach for assessing the resilience of cooling strategies is mainly based on qualitative comparison and based on results from individual research, which lacks common boundary conditions and universal indicators for resilience evaluation.

This study aims to provide a consistent approach for assessing the resilience of different cooling strategies by dynamic simulation. Various cooling strategies will be tested on the reference buildings under present and future weather conditions in different climate zones, and proposed key performance indicators will be applied to evaluate summertime overheating risk and climate resistance of cooling strategies.

2. Methodology

The methodology of the dynamic simulation activity is modified based on the framework developed by Annex 80 Thermal Condition Task Force (Attia et al., 2021). The workflow to evaluate the resilience of different cooling technologies is illustrated in Figure 1. Detailed instructions for each step are explained in the following sections.

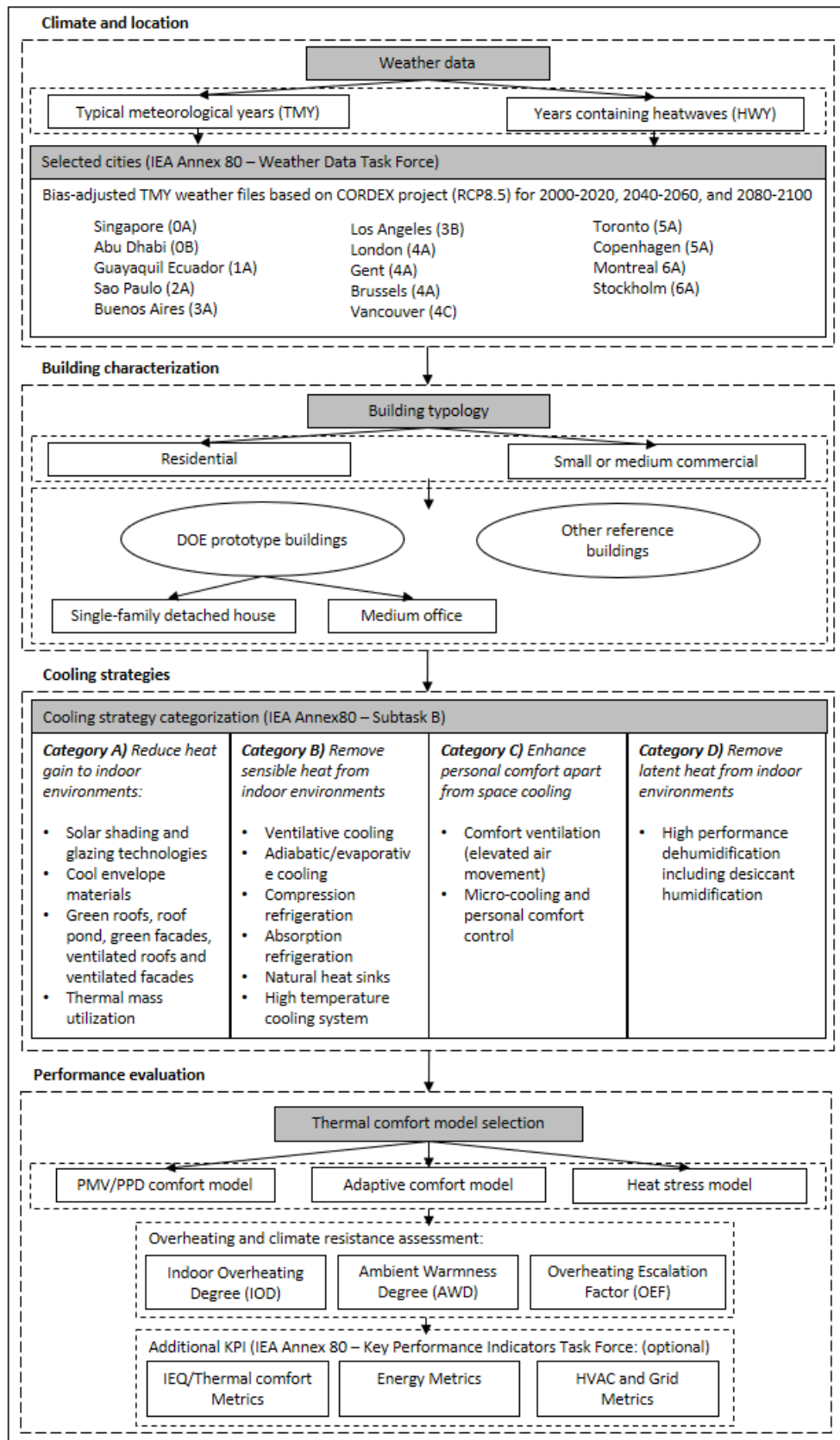


Figure 1. Framework for evaluating the resilience of different cooling technologies, modified based on the framework developed by Annex 80 Thermal Condition Task Force (Attia et al., 2021)

3. Climate and location

3.1 Weather files generation methodology for selected cities

The performance of cooling strategies is evaluated under different climate zones. The climate zones are classified based on the ASHRAE definition (ASHRAE, 2013), as shown in Figure 2. The representative cities for each climate zone are selected based on the population and growth of the cities, their distribution in different continents, and the preference of the Annex 80 participants.

Two types of weather files were generated for the purpose of the Annex 80: typical meteorological years and years containing extreme heatwaves. The climate zones and cities for which these files are produced are listed in Table 1.

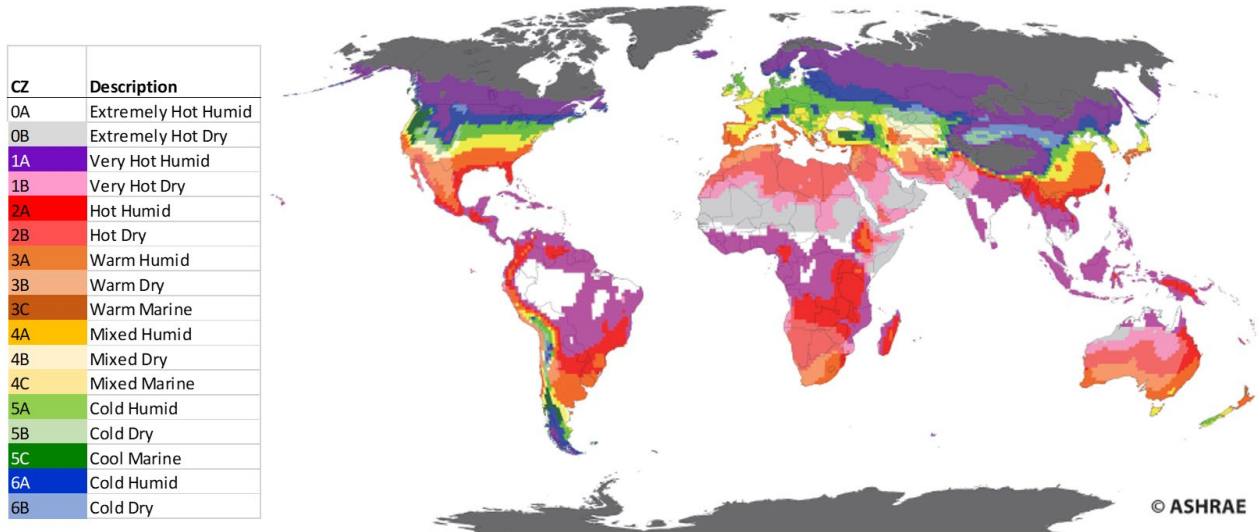


Figure 2. World climate zones map based on ASHRAE Standard 169-2013 (ASHRAE, 2013)

Table 1. Representative climate zones, cities and authors of the weather files generated based on the methodology proposed by the Annex 80 Weather data Task Force.

CLIMATE ZONE	City	Country	Continent	Institution	Authors and contacts
0A	Singapore	Singapore	Asia	Concordia University	Fuad Baba <fuadbaba_15@hotmail.com>, Hua Ge <hua.ge@concordia.ca>
0B	Abu Dhabi	UAE	Asia	Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics IBP	Afshari, Afshin <afshin.afshari@ibp.fraunhofer.de>
1A	Guayaquil	Ecuador	South America	KU Leuven	Hoang Ngoc Dung Ngo <hoangngocdung.ngo@kuleuven.be>
2A	Sao Paulo	Brazil	South America	Federal University of Santa Catarina	Marcelo Salles <marcelosooo@gmail.com>
3A	Buenos Aires		South America	CIMEC/LabEEE CONICET	Facundo Bre <facubre@cimec.santafe-conicet.gov.ar>;
3A	Rome	Italy	Europe	Politecnico di Torino & ENEA	Mamak Pourabdollahtookaboni <mamak.pourabdollahtookaboni@polito.it>
3B	Los Angeles	USA	North America	LBNL	Xuan Luo <xuanluo@lbl.gov>
4A	London	UK	Europe	Brunel University	agnese.salvati@brunel.ac.uk , maria.kolokotroni@brunel.ac.uk
4A	Gent	Belgium	Europe	KU Leuven	abantika.sengupta@kuleuven.be
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6A	Stockholm	Sweden	Europe	University of Gävle	Sana Sayadi <Sana.Sayadi@hig.se>

Note: The weather data files in the following cities are still under revision or development: Rome, Vienna. The validated files will be uploaded soon.

The weather files were generated by the Annex 80 Weather data task force. The methodology was shared during a workshop organized by the Weather data task force leaders (Machard, P.tookaboni, et al., 2020). The methodology is introduced in Figure 3.

It consists of consecutive steps and methods as described in the flow chart in Figure 3. Multi-years climate data (20 years for each period), based on the regional climate model simulation results from the CORDEX and historical multi-years observations were first collected. The database for the climate data is CORDEX, the selected model MPI-REMO and the socio-economic worst-case scenario RCP 8.5 of the 5th IPCC Assessment Report. In a second step, the raw climate model data were corrected by applying the multivariate bias correction method using the observations of the different weather variables for each location (Cannon, 2018). Finally, weather files were assembled from the multi-year bias-adjusted datasets:

- Typical meteorological years (TMYs) based on the EN ISO 15927-4 standard (ISO, 2005)
- Years containing heatwaves (HWYs), based on the method to detect the heatwaves on a CORDEX dataset proposed by (Ouzeau et al. 2016).

Source data:

- 1) **Regional Climate Model data (CORDEX)**
Periods: 1) 2001-2020, 2) 2041-2060, 3) 2081-2100
- 2) **Hourly historical observations** (5-20 years, depending on city)

Step 1

- 1) **Extraction of CORDEX data**
To extract climate data from NetCDF files.
Method: Python code (Machard et al., 2020) OR NetCDF extractor
- 2) **Interpolation CORDEX data**
to transform 3hrs to 1hr frequency data, if needed
- 3) **Splitting global solar radiation**
To estimate direct normal and diffuse radiation from global horizontal radiation. **Method:** Boland-Ridley model (Boland et al., 2008)

Outputs: Hourly weather datasets for the three 20-years periods in .csv format

Step 2

- Bias-adjustment of CORDEX data**
To correct the bias associated to simulated RCM data is corrected using observations
Method: Multivariate bias correction (Cannon, 2018)

Outputs: Bias-adjusted Hourly weather datasets for the three 20-years periods in .csv format

Step 3

- 1) **Typical Meteorological Years (TMYs)**
Selection of appropriate meteorological data from 20 years bias-adjusted hourly data. **Method:** EN ISO 15927-4:2005 standard
- 2) **Generation of EPW files form csv files:**
Method: EnergyPlus Weather utility OR Elements software

Final Output

- Typical meteorological years (.epw)**
 - Historical (~2010)
 - Future : medium term (~2050)
 - Future: long term (~2090)

Figure 3. Methodology overview and references for the generation of present and future weather files for building simulations for Annex 80 (Machard, P.tootkaboni, et al., 2020)(Machard, et al., 2020)(Ouzeau et al., 2016)(Boland et al., 2008)(Cannon, 2018)(ISO, 2005)

For each representative climate zone and city, the weather files (TMYs and HWYs) were developed for three periods:

- Contemporary: 2001-2020 (~2010)
- Medium-term future: 2041-2060 (~2050), RCP 8.5
- Long-term future: 2081-2100 (~ 2090), RCP 8.5

One TMY was developed for each period. Three HWYs (most intense, most severe, longest) were developed for each period. Only one HWY (the most severe) is required for the analysis, the other two HWY can be used for further analysis (optional).

The TMY and most severe HWY are available at: <http://files.iea-ebc.org>

Annex80 > Task Group Weather Data > VALIDATED TMYs and Severe HWYs for SIMULATIONS

3.2 Use of the Typical Meteorological Year files

The TMYs for the cities reported in Table 1 have been checked and validated by the Annex 80 Weather data task force leaders and are ready to be used in dynamic simulations.

At the moment, the weather files need to be tested by the simulation task force. For this reason, the use of the weather data is for now restricted to the simulation activities within Annex 80 only. The Weather data task force leaders are working on a data paper that will be submitted before the end of 2021, once the first set of building simulations has been carried out. Any other activity (i.e. conference/scientific publications) involving the use of these datasets need to be agreed with the authors of the weather data.

3.3 Use of the heatwave weather files

The HWYs for the cities reported in Table 1 have been checked and validated by the Annex 80 Weather data task force leaders and are ready to be used in dynamic simulations.

Each HWY header contains the heatwave period. Simulations must be carried out one week before and one month after the heatwave to analyze the building thermal behavior after the shock. Note that in some cities, some heatwaves might last up to three months. The same as for the TMYs applies concerning the use of the weather files.

For any issue with the weather files, please contact the weather file author, and in copy the three weather forecast leaders Anaïs Machard, Agnese Salvati and Mamak Pourabdollahtookaboni.

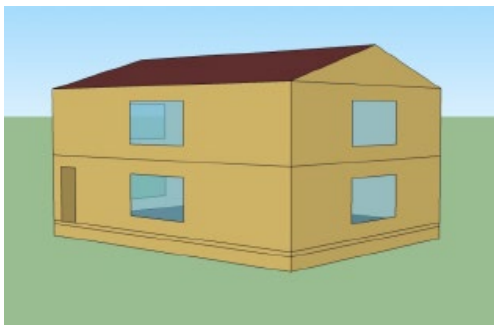
NB: Different KPIs must be used for TMY and HWYs, these are defined in section 9 of this document.

4. Reference building

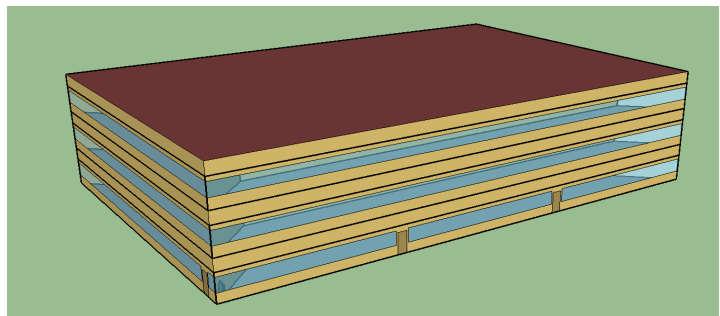
4.1 DOE prototype buildings

Two building typologies are included in the simulation study: residential building (low-rise) and medium-rise commercial building.

The prototype building models developed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) (DOE, 2021) are suggested as reference buildings. The prototype building models include 16 commercial building types and 2 residential types. We selected a **single-family detached house** to represent residential buildings, and a **medium office** to represent commercial buildings, as shown in Figure 4.



(a)



(b)

Figure 4. Reference buildings based on DOE prototype building models (a) single-family detached house; (b) medium office

The geometry and characteristics of prototype buildings are listed in Table 2. Both buildings are newly constructed (after 2000), which comply with the current building codes and standards. The envelope characteristics must comply with ASHRAE 90.1 (ASHRAE, 2016a) for commercial buildings and IECC specifications for low-rise residential buildings envelope requirements for each climate zone.

The prototype building models are EnergyPlus models and can be downloaded at the link below:

- Single-family detached house (2018 IECC version):
<https://www.energycodes.gov/prototype-building-models>
- Medium office (90.1-2019 version):
<https://www.energycodes.gov/prototype-building-models>

Detailed descriptions on where to download the prototype building models, which files to download, and which version of EnergyPlus to use please refer to Appendix A.

Table 2. Building geometry and characteristics of prototype building models

Building types	Single-family house	Medium office
Floors	2	3
Conditioned floor area [m ²]	221	4,982
Footprint [m ²]	110	1,660
Floor-to-ceiling height [m]	2.59	2.74
Window area fraction	15% for all four orientations	33% for all four orientations
Thermal zone	Two thermal zones, each floor is a thermal zone ^a	Each floor has four perimeter zones, one core zone and an attic zone Percentages of floor area: Perimeter 40%, Core 60%
Heating system	Natural gas furnace, heat pump, electric furnace, or oil-fired furnace ^b	Gas furnace inside the packaged air conditioning unit
Cooling system	Central electric air conditioning	Packaged air conditioning unit

a. In the 2018 version, there is only one thermal zone for both the bottom and top floor. Please separate the thermal zones based on the instruction in Appendix A.

b. Please describe clearly which heating system is selected in your model.

The building models should be considered with mechanical cooling and without mechanical cooling (free-running). Thermal comfort model should be selected accordingly, as explained in Section 7.3.1.

4.2 Other reference buildings

The DOE prototype buildings are recommended as reference buildings in this study. However, if participants would like to use other building models (for example, single-zone/multi-zone model, or real building model), please make sure the building envelopes and characteristics are representative of the specific climate zones and specific construction periods.

Please use the same metrics to describe your reference building, as used by DOE prototype building. The example on reference building model specifications could be found:

https://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/2019-09/PNNL_Scorecard_Prototypes_Office_Medium.xls

5. Occupancy and schedule

DOE prototypes building models provide occupancy schedule and other basic function input, which are based on ASHRAE 62.1 (ASHRAE, 2016b). If participants use DOE models as reference buildings, we recommend keeping the default settings provided by the DOE.

Alternatively, occupancy and schedules suggested by ISO 17772-1:2017 (ISO, 2017a) and ISO/TR 17772-2:2018 (ISO, 2018a) should be followed. ISO 18523-1: 2016 (ISO, 2016) and ISO 18523-2: 2018 (ISO, 2018b) can be used as a complementary standard.

During a power outage, equipment load will be setup according to building typologies:

- Residential buildings: no equipment load
- Commercial buildings: only the IT-related equipment loads (for example, PC, printers, etc.) are considered.

6. Minimum outdoor ventilation air

For DOE prototype building models, ASHRAE standard 62.1 is used to calculate the minimum outdoor ventilation air. For the other reference building, ISO 17772-1:2017 (ISO, 2017a) and ISO/TR 17772-2:2018 (ISO, 2018a) are used to calculate the minimum outdoor ventilation air.

7. Cooling strategies

Annex 80 has created four cooling-strategy categories based on their approaches to cooling people or the indoor environment.

- A. Reduce heat load to indoor environments and people indoor**
 - Advanced solar shading/advanced glazing technologies
 - Cool envelope materials
 - Green roofs, roof pond, green facades, ventilated roofs, and ventilated facades
 - Thermal mass utilization including, PCM, and off-peak ice storage
- B. Remove sensible heat from indoor environments**
 - Ventilative cooling
 - Adiabatic/evaporative cooling
 - Compression refrigeration
 - Absorption refrigeration, including desiccant cooling
 - Natural heat sinks, such as ground water, borehole heat exchangers, ground labyrinths, earth tubes, and sky radiative cooling
 - High-temperature cooling system: Radiant cooling, chill beam
 - District cooling
- C. Enhance personal comfort apart from space cooling**
 - Comfort ventilation (elevated air movement)
 - Micro-cooling and personal comfort control
- D. Remove latent heat from indoor environments**
 - High performance dehumidification including desiccant humidification

Each cooling strategy can be further classified into several sub-strategies, for example, ventilative cooling can be classified into natural ventilation, mechanical ventilation, and hybrid ventilation, with or without integration with chillers. Participants should specify which exact cooling strategy is applied and if it integrates with other cooling strategies, and provide a detailed description of the cooling system setup and its control strategies. This study mainly focuses on a single cooling strategy, however, some technology might not be able to apply alone and it could integrate with other strategies. For example, thermal mass with ventilative cooling, ice storage with compression refrigeration.

To be able to have a relative comparison with conventional cooling strategies, a reference cooling system is defined as an air-conditioning unit. Central electric air conditioning is used in the single-family house, and packaged air conditioning unit is used in the medium commercial building, as default cooling system in DOE mode (see Table 2). Please note that the packaged air conditioning unit used in ASHRAE 90.1-2019 medium office prototype building model might overcool the supply air and reheat it by using an electric heating coil, which results in simultaneous heating and cooling. Detailed description about this issue and suggestions on modifying the HVAC system in the prototype building model please refer to Appendix A.

The air conditioning is auto-sized to design day at present weather condition (participants are welcome to compare the scenarios with sizing for today and sizing for the future, but it is optional). The efficiency of air conditioning needs to fulfill the minimum equipment efficiency for air conditioners and condensing units according to ASHRAE standard 90.1 (ASHRAE, 2016a). It is

possible to consider national conventional cooling strategies; however, an air-conditioning system is preferred. When simulating passive cooling technologies, the auto-sizing of the HVAC system will result that the energy saving or thermal comfort improvement are not from pure passive cooling technologies but from the compound effect from the cooling technologies combined with the HVAC system sizing changes. Thus, the HVAC capacities in heating furnaces and cooling coils should be determined in the baseline model, and these fixed capacities should be used throughout the passive cooling technology performance evaluation. Detailed discussion about the auto-size issue please refer to Appendix A.

8. Simulation cases

For each resilient cooling strategy, we will simulate under three time periods (contemporary, medium-term future and long-term future), with different operating conditions and consider the availability of mechanical cooling.

Operating conditions:

- Typical weather conditions: Use TMY files in three periods
- Heatwaves: Use HWY files in three periods (most severe heatwave is the mandatory case, the other two heatwave scenarios are optional)
- Heatwaves + power outages: Use HWY files in three periods and assume no electricity from grid during the heatwaves

Regarding mechanical cooling availability, we need to distinguish the resilient cooling strategies into mechanical cooling (refrigerant compressors or absorbers, desiccant dehumidifiers, or other systems that require energy from depletable sources to directly condition an indoor space), for example, absorption refrigeration, compression refrigeration, etc., and natural cooling (passive cooling strategies and strategies use natural cooling resource), for example, green roofs, ventilative cooling (both natural ventilation and mechanical ventilation without chiller), etc.

For natural cooling strategy, four cases will be simulated:

- Free-running building (no mechanical cooling)
- Free-running building with the resilient cooling strategy to be studied (no mechanical cooling) (e.g., with green roof)
- Mechanical cooled building with air conditioning (reference case)
- Mechanical cooled building with air conditioning and with the resilient cooling strategy to be studied (e.g., with green roof)

For mechanical cooling strategy, two cases will be simulated:

- Mechanical cooled building with air conditioning (reference case)
- Mechanical cooled building with the resilient cooling strategy to be studied (e.g., radiant ceiling panels)

9. Performance evaluation

9.1 Thermal comfort model selection

Thermal comfort model should be applied to define thresholds for comfortable indoor temperature. There are two main thermal comfort models based on ISO 17772-1 (ISO, 2017a): adaptive model and PMV-PPD model.

- For buildings with mechanical cooling systems: PMV-PPD model, Category II is applied to this study. (We could use the default design values of the indoor operative temperature for buildings with mechanical cooling systems, for example, 26 °C is the maximum operative temperature for cooling in residential buildings and office buildings with sedentary activity about 1.2 met.)

- For buildings without mechanical cooling systems: adaptive model, Category II is applied to this study. The allowed indoor operative temperature is calculated as a function of the running mean outdoor temperature.

We suggest using heat stress threshold when there is a heat wave OR when there is a power outage, and thermal comfort thresholds otherwise.

9.2 Heat stress model selection

During the heatwaves, for free-running buildings and the buildings experiencing power-outage, the occupants will face health risks or even life threatening. Therefore, the threshold for indoor environment should be selected by considering the impact on occupants' health. Standard effective temperature (SET) adapted in ASHRAE 55 -2017 (ASHRAE, 2017) is recommended to evaluate human response to heat stress in this study. The SET index is defined as the equivalent dry bulb temperature of an isothermal environment at 50% relative humidity in which a subject, while wearing clothing standardized for activity concerned, would have the same heat stress (skin temperature) and thermoregulatory strain (skin wettedness) as in the actual test environment. Calculation method of SET please refer to ASHRAE 55-2017 Appendix D or CBE Thermal Comfort Tool: <https://comfort.cbe.berkeley.edu/>.

There are two indices used in the ISO standards for heat stress assessments: WBGT (wet bulb globe temperature) index and PHS (predicted heat strain). PHS is suggested as an optional index in this study. PHS model based on ISO 7933 (ISO, 2004) standard could also be used to evaluate the heat stress by an occupant in a hot environment. The model predicts the sweat rate and the internal core temperature that the human body will develop in response to the working conditions. The method calculates the thermal balance of the body influenced by the parameters of the thermal environment (air temperature, mean radiant temperature, partial vapor pressure, air velocity) and the mean characteristics of the subjects exposed to the working situation (metabolic rate and clothing).

9.3 Output

The outputs of building simulation include (for the residential building please include both thermal zones and for the office building please include the zone with the highest peak cooling load):

- Hourly indoor operative temperature [$^{\circ}\text{C}$]
- Hourly indoor air temperature [$^{\circ}\text{C}$]
- Hourly PMV value/SET value (depending on operating conditions)
- Hourly cooling demand (cooling thermal load) per conditioned floor area [kW/m^2]
- Hourly heating demand (heating thermal load) per conditioned floor area [kW/m^2]
- Hourly cooling site energy use per conditioned floor area (indicate gas, electricity or other energy) [kWh/m^2]
- Hourly heating site energy use per conditioned floor area (indicate gas, electricity or other energy) [kWh/m^2]

All outputs should be generated for each simulation case, see Section 8.

The outputs enable us to do further analysis on the simulation results, to test other key performance indicators (KPI) developed during the Annex 80 working period, and to conduct relative comparisons between different cooling strategies.

9.4 Key performance indicators (KPI)

The following KPIs are suggested for cooling technology performance assessment. They are selected from the report developed by Key Performance Indicators Task Group (Holzer, 2020).

9.4.1 Overheating and climate resistance assessment

As suggested by Annex 80 Thermal Condition Task Force (Attia et al., 2021), the impact of climate change on the overheating risk in buildings with different cooling strategies can be evaluated by

the methodology proposed by (Hamdy et al., 2017). The method consists of three indicators: Indoor Overheating Degree (*IOD*), Ambient Warmness Degree (*AWD*), and Overheating Escalation Factor (α). The methodology allows a multi-zonal approach considering the intensity and frequency of high indoor operative temperatures.

IOD [°C] multi-zonal indicator is the summation of positive values of the difference between zonal indoor operative temperature $T_{in,o,z}$ and the zonal thermal comfort limit $T_{conf,z}$ averaged over the sum of total number of zonal occupied hours $N_{occ}(z)$ [–],

$$IOD \equiv \frac{\sum_{z=1}^Z \sum_{i=1}^{N_{occ}(z)} [(T_{in,o,z,i} - T_{conf,z,i})^+ \times t_{i,z}]}{\sum_{z=1}^Z \sum_{i=1}^{N_{occ}(z)} t_{i,z}} \quad (1)$$

Where t is the time step [s], i is occupied hour counter [–], z is building zone counter [–], Z is total building zones [–]. Both fixed and adaptive temperature limits can be assumed as comfort thresholds.

AWD [°C] metric is used to quantify the severity of outdoor thermal conditions. *AWD* is the summation of the positive difference between the outdoor air temperature T_{out} and a base temperature T_b . The selection of base temperature is context-specific based on the building typology and climate.

$$AWD_{18^\circ C} \equiv \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N [(T_{out,i} - T_b)^+ \times t_i]}{\sum_{i=1}^N t_i} \quad (2)$$

Where N is the total number of building occupied hours. Base temperature T_b set at 18°C in our analysis.

α_{IOD} [–] indicator is used to assess the resistivity of a building to climate change and associated overheating risks. It is simply the slope of the regression line between *IOD* and *AWD*,

$$\alpha_{IOD} = \frac{IOD}{AWD_{18^\circ C}} \quad (3)$$

$\alpha_{IOD} < 1$ means that the building is able to suppress the outdoor thermal stress in the long-term and $\alpha_{IOD} > 1$ means the building is unable to suppress outdoor thermal stress in the long term. α_{IOD} indicator reveals the potential of cooling technologies to resist the impact of climate change.

9.4.2 Other resiliency metrics

The other indicators could be used to assess cooling strategies' performance, including IEQ/thermal comfort metrics, energy metrics, and HVAC and grid metrics. Detailed explanations on these key performance indicators please refer to Annex 80 key performance indicators report (Holzer, 2020).

Thermal comfort metrics

- Unmet Hours / Exceedance Hours: The number of hours of occupation outside a zonal comfort criterion within a given time of zone occupation. Here we suggest:
 - Annual unmet cooling hour based on thermal comfort model (PMV/PPD or adaptive model) [h] and % of occupied hours
 - Annual unmet cooling hour based on heat stress model (SET) [h] and % of occupied hours
- Passive Survivability: The ability to maintain safe indoor thermal conditions in the absence of active cooling, respectively Air Conditioning. Given in yes/no within a chosen timestep.

Based upon a definition of survivable indoor conditions. Unit: yes/no within a chosen timestep

- Thermal Autonomy: The fraction of time a building can passively maintain comfort conditions without active systems. Unit: % of the occupied hours.

Energy metrics

- Annual cooling demand per conditioned floor area [kWh/m².a]
- Annual heating demand per conditioned floor area [kWh/m².a]
- Annual cooling site energy use per conditioned floor area (indicate gas, electricity or other energy) [kWh/m².a]
- Annual heating site energy use per conditioned floor area (indicate gas, electricity or other energy) [kWh/m².a]
- Annual cooling primary energy use per conditioned floor area (indicate primary energy factor) [kWh/m².a]
- Annual heating primary energy per use conditioned floor area (indicate primary energy factor) [kWh/m².a]
- Annual cooling source energy saving intensity: The annual reduction of energy use for cooling, per conditioned floor area, that can be achieved by a specific (resilient) cooling measure, against a conventional cooling solution without this specific (resilient) cooling measure [kWh/m².a] and in % savings
- Annual CO₂ emission per conditioned floor area [gCO₂/m².a] (use national carbon emission factor, please indicate the carbon emission factor)

HVAC and grid metrics

- Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) and Seasonal Coefficient of Performance (SCOP): The coefficient of performance (COP), identical with the Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER) of a refrigerator, chiller or air conditioning system is the ratio between useful cooling output and power input, at a given state of operation. The Seasonal Coefficient of Performance (SCOP), equivalent identical with the Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) is the same ratio over a full cooling period. COP and EER can be applied not only to active cooling technologies but also to automated passive ones. In this case, the power input is limited to auxiliary energy inputs, such as fans, circulation pumps, actuators, or controls. EN14825:2018 is recommended to use for the calculation of SEER and SCOP.
- Reduction in peak site power demand intensity: The annual reduction of site peak power demand, relative to the floor area, that can be achieved by a specific (resilient) cooling measure, against a conventional cooling solution without this specific (resilient) cooling measure. [W/m²]

10. Outcomes and uploading files

After the simulation and analysis, we expect the participants to upload the following outcomes:

- A short report to describe the simulation model, including critical information: software used for simulation; climate and location; reference building (if other reference building than DOE prototype building, please describe the building geometry and characteristics); occupancy and schedule (please indicate your model is based on DOE default setup, ISO 17772 or user-defined); cooling system (capacity, setup, and control strategies); output and KPIs analysis.
- Output (8760 hourly values of outputs described in Section 9.3 for TMY scenario, HWY scenario depending on heat wave duration) presented in Excel (CSV), named file as 'Cooling strategies – City- Building typology – Time period', for example, 'Ventilative cooling-Copenhagen-Office-2050.xlsx'.

Each participant is invited to create a folder on the Annex 80 platform:

- IEA EBC file server: <http://files.iea-ebc.org/login.aspx>
- Go to the folder Annex80 > Subtask B > Dynamic simulation > Final simulation outputs
- Create a folder for your institution
- Create a sub-folder for each cooling strategy you studied
- Upload the report and excel files

Terminology

Energy need for cooling (cooling thermal load): Heat to be extracted from a thermally conditioned space to maintain the intended space temperature conditions during a given period of time.

Energy use for cooling: Energy input to the cooling system to satisfy the energy need for cooling.

Primary energy: Energy that has not been subjected to any conversion or transformation process (include non-renewable energy and renewable energy).

Indoor Overheating Degree (IOD): The overheating of an indoor space. Summation of positive values of the difference between zonal indoor operative temperature and the zonal comfort limit temperature, averaged over the sum of zonal occupied hours.

Ambient Warmness Degree (AWD): The heat stress of an outdoor environment. The summation of positive values of the difference between the outdoor air temperature and a fixed base temperature. The value of this base temperature must be defined and declared.

Overheating Escalation Factor (α): The proportion of IOD and AWD.

Unmet hours: The number of hours of occupation outside a zonal comfort criterion within a given time of zone occupation. Unmet hours can be applied to a wide range of comfort criteria, such as operative temperature, PPD, thermal comfort categories and others. The comfort criteria may be static or dynamic. Unmet hours are thus suitable to control, hybrid mode as well as free-running mode buildings.

Thermal Autonomy: The fraction of time a building can passively maintain comfort conditions without active systems. Unit: % of the occupied hours.

Annual cooling source energy saving intensity: The annual reduction of source energy for cooling, per conditioned floor area, that can be achieved by a specific (resilient) cooling measure, against a conventional cooling solution without this specific (resilient) cooling measure.

Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) and Seasonal Coefficient of Performance (SCOP): The coefficient of performance (COP), identical with the Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER) of a refrigerator, chiller or air conditioning system is the ratio between useful cooling output and power input, at a given state of operation. The Seasonal Coefficient of Performance (SCOP), identical with the seasonal Energy efficiency Ratio (SEER) is the same ratio over a full cooling period.

COP and EER can be applied not only to active cooling technologies but also to automated passive ones. In this case the power input is limited to auxiliary energy inputs, such as fans, circuit pumps, actuators or controls.

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Appendix A - DOE prototype building modelling issues

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Medium office

Where to download the ASHRAE 90.1 2019 models

ASHRAE 90.1 2019 medium office prototype building models can be downloaded from the DOE Building Energy Codes Program Prototype Building Models website (<https://www.energycodes.gov/prototype-building-models>). There is a ZIP file that includes EnergyPlus Input Data Files (IDF) for 19 climate locations. Please refer to Table 3 from the website link above, *TMY3 Weather Files* for climate information for thermal zones and their representative cities.

Model issues

EnergyPlus version

Once IDF files are downloaded, the original version of the EnergyPlus IDF is 9.0. It is strongly recommended to upgrade the version to EnergyPlus 9.5 or above. Thermal performance metric calculations were corrected in EnergyPlus version 9.5. Also, this version added resilience metric outputs from the simulation results. The resilience output includes thermal resilience metrics of standard effective temperature hours. Refer to the section *23.5.1.3 Standard Effective Temperature Hours¹* from *EnergyPlus 9.5 Engineering Reference²*.

HVAC system type

HVAC systems in the current prototype models

The ASHRAE 90.1-2019 medium office prototype building model has three floors, and each floor has one core and four perimeter thermal zones. The model has three packaged air conditioning units that include gas furnace for heating and direct expansion (DX) cooling coil systems serving each floor. Each zone has variable air volume (terminal) box air distribution system with damper and electric reheat coil. The packaged air conditioning systems supply air to VAV terminal boxes with temperature 12.8-15.6 °C depending on outdoor air temperature. The amount of air to each VAV box varies to match the heat balance of each zone, and dampers adjust the airflow at each zone. This supply air is usually for space cooling only. VAV boxes are set to provide a minimum amount of air, even if that amount exceeds cooling requirements. Then, the terminal electric heating coil after the central cooling coil reheats to the desired supply temperature for each zone. While this maintains air turnovers and minimum outdoor air ventilation rates, if dehumidification is required, the supply air may be overcooled and reheat may be required in VAV terminal boxes, resulting in simultaneous heating and cooling.

Suggested HVAC systems

To overcome these overcooling and reheat issues, it is suggested to have a simple HVAC system type as implemented in the pre-1980 medium office DOE reference building models. The medium office has gas furnace heating systems serving each zone and DX cooling systems serving each

¹ <https://bigladdersoftware.com/epx/docs/9-5/engineering-reference/resilience-metrics.html#set-hour>

² U.S. Department of Energy. EnergyPlus Version 9.5.0 Documentation Engineering Reference 2021. Available from: <https://bigladdersoftware.com/epx/docs/9-5/engineering-reference/index.html>

zone³. This will have 15 gas furnaces and DX cooling coils that will be always available to meet the heating and cooling setpoint temperature for each zone.

How to replace HVAC system type in EnergyPlus IDF's

To modify the HVAC system type in ASHRAE 90.1 2019 prototype model, the following HVAC system related EnergyPlus objects need to be modified. It needs careful attention to update these objects to match HVAC system names and assign system nodes accordingly. There is no clear guidance how to update IDF's, but it is suggested to use a text editor and string editing script. For example, using *Notepad++* text editor, *Multiline Find and Replace* interface from *ToolBucket*⁴ plugin is useful for text block edit. Python os library (Miscellaneous operating system interfaces)⁵ is useful when editing text blocks for multiple IDF's.

- AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat
- ZoneHVAC:EquipmentList
- Fan:VariableVolume
- Coil:Cooling:DX:TwoSpeed
- Coil:Heating:Electric
- Coil:Heating:Fuel
- Controller:OutdoorAir
- Controller:MechanicalVentilation,
- AirLoopHVAC:ControllerList
- AirLoopHVAC
- AirLoopHVAC:OutdoorAirSystem:EquipmentList
- AirLoopHVAC:OutdoorAirSystem
- OutdoorAir:Mixer
- AirLoopHVAC:ZoneSplitter
- AirLoopHVAC:SupplyPath
- AirLoopHVAC:ZoneMixer
- AirLoopHVAC:ReturnPlenum
- AirLoopHVAC:ReturnPath
- Branch
- BranchList
- NodeList
- OutdoorAir:Node
- OutdoorAir:NodeList
- EnergyManagementSystem:Sensor
- EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator
- EnergyManagementSystem:ProgramCallingManager
- EnergyManagementSystem:Program
- AvailabilityManagerAssignmentList
- SetpointManager:OutdoorAirReset
- SetpointManager:MixedAir,

HVAC system sizing from autosize to fixed capacity

The prototype model HVAC system is auto sized, which EnergyPlus determines the cooling and heating system capacity from the sizing simulations. Annex 80 passive cooling technologies

³ Deru M, Field K, Studer D, Benne K, Griffith B, Torcellini P, et al. U. S. Department of Energy Commercial Reference Building Models of the National Building Stock. 2011. Available from:

<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy11osti/46861.pdf>

⁴ <https://phdesign.com.au/npptoolbucket>

⁵ <https://docs.python.org/3/library/os.html>

reduce the cooling energy needs. If HVAC systems are auto sized, the capacity of cooling and heating systems will be different with and without passive cooling technologies. This will make that the energy saving or thermal comfort improvement are not from pure passive cooling technologies but from compound effect from the cooling technologies combined with the HVAC system sizing changes. This should not be happened when analyzing the passive cooling technologies performance evaluation. Thus, the HVAC capacities in heating furnaces and cooling coils should be determined in the baseline model, and these fixed capacities should be used throughout the passive cooling technology performance evaluation.

Single-family home

Where to download the IECC 2018 models

IECC 2018 single-family home prototype building models can be downloaded from the DOE Building Energy Codes Program Prototype Building Models website (<https://www.energycodes.gov/prototype-building-models>). Table 4 from the above website link, *Residential Prototype Building Models by Climate Zone* guides you to download a ZIP file that includes EnergyPlus IDF files for various HVAC system types. Please refer to Table 5 from the above website link, *TMY3 Weather Files for Residential Buildings* for climate information of thermal zones and their representative cities from the above website link.

Modeling issues

EnergyPlus version

The single-family home prototype model IDF files were built in EnergyPlus 9.5. As EnergyPlus version 9.5 or above is recommended, there is no need to upgrade the version.

Thermal zones

The prototype home is a two-story building with one thermal zone covering both bottom and top floor living spaces. For the Annex 80 modeling and simulation, it is suggested to update the single thermal zone to two thermal zones that separate the bottom and top floor living space.

The following EnergyPlus objects need to be updated to make the baseline model two zones so that envelop surfaces, internal heat gain components, and ventilation requirements are assigned accordingly.

- Zone
- BuildingSurface:Detailed
- InternalMass
- People
- Lights
- ElectricEquipment
- ZoneVentilation:DesignFlowRate

HVAC systems

HVAC system type related objects update

Single-family prototype building energy models are available with various heating system types including oil furnace, gas furnace, electric resistance furnace, and heat pump. Depending on the HVAC system type selected for modeling and simulation, EnergyPlus objects related to HVAC system connecting thermal zones and distribution system nodes need to be updated carefully.

HVAC system sizing from autosize to fixed capacity

“Autosize” input in HVAC system capacity input should be updated with the fixed capacity as determined from the baseline simulation. Please see the medium office HVAC sizing issue section for more details.

It needs careful attention to update thermal zone and HVAC related objects accordingly for two the bottom and top floor zones. Again, there is no clear guidance how to update IDFs, but it is suggested to use a text editor and string editing script.

