



IMPROVING THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT



Challenges and Solutions for Multifamily Modeling



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Overview

- Multifamily modeling in BEopt
- BA HSP for multifamily?
 - Benchmark Definition (based on IECC and Federal minimum appliance standards)
 - Use Profiles
- Infiltration measurements
- New metric for existing?

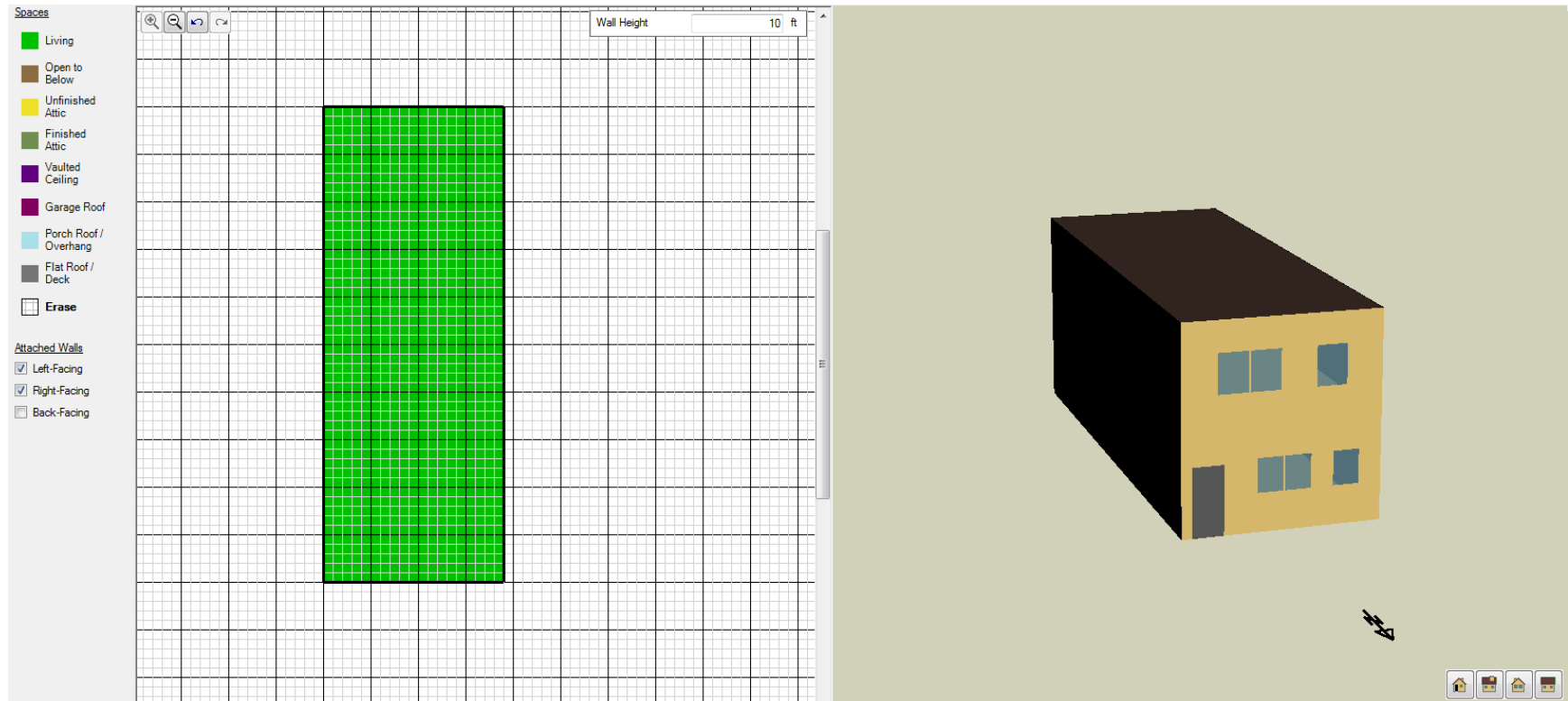


Apartment vs. Whole-Building

- Currently only can model apartments in BEopt
 - ▣ Can not distinguish common areas from living areas
 - ▣ 5 bedroom max
 - ▣ Can only specify single components (mechanicals and appliances)
 - ▣ Benchmark source energy home size adjuster assumes typical home 2,400 ft² and 3 bedrooms



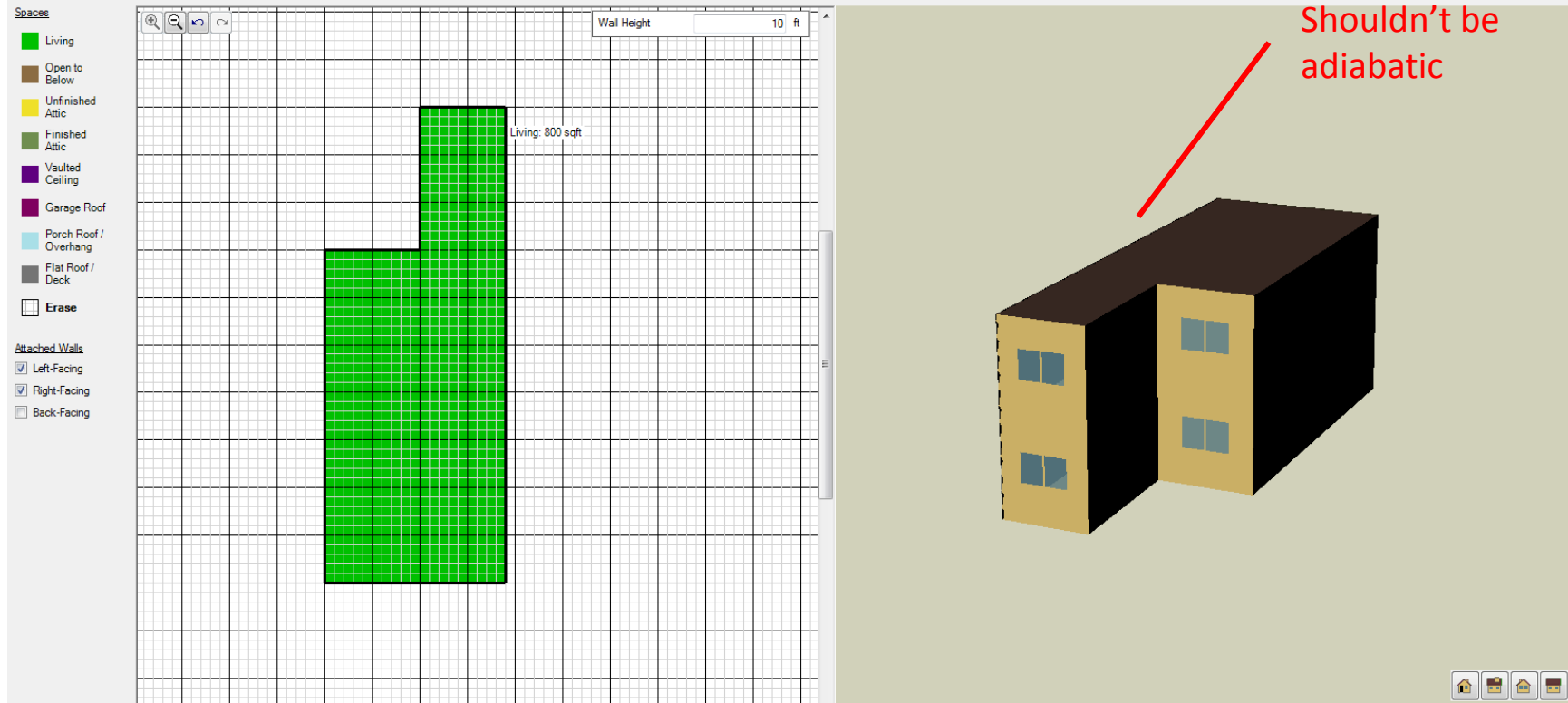
What We Can Do in BEopt



- Attached townhouses with rectangular floor plans



What We Can't Do in BEopt



- Attached townhouses with slight changes in geometry (rear view)



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Federal Water Heating Standards

■ Residential

■ Energy Factor

■ Commercial

■ Thermal Efficiency

■ Standby Loss

	Residential (2004)	Commercial (2003)	
	Energy Factor	Thermal Efficiency	Standby Loss
Electric	0.97-0.00132V	N/A	$0.3 + 27/V$ (%/hr)
Gas	0.67-0.0019V	80%	$Q/800 + 100\sqrt{V}$ (Btu/hr)
Oil	0.59-0.0019V	80%/78%*	$Q/800 + 100\sqrt{V}$ (Btu/hr)
* Storage oil water heaters (≥ 10 gal) have a lower standard			



Federal Water Heating Standards

■ Residential

■ Energy Factor

■ Commercial

■ Thermal Efficiency

■ Standby Loss

Example:

	Residential - Equivalent	Commercial Standard
Thermal Efficiency	78%	80%
Standby Loss (Btu/hr)	315	715

■ 40 gal

■ Gas

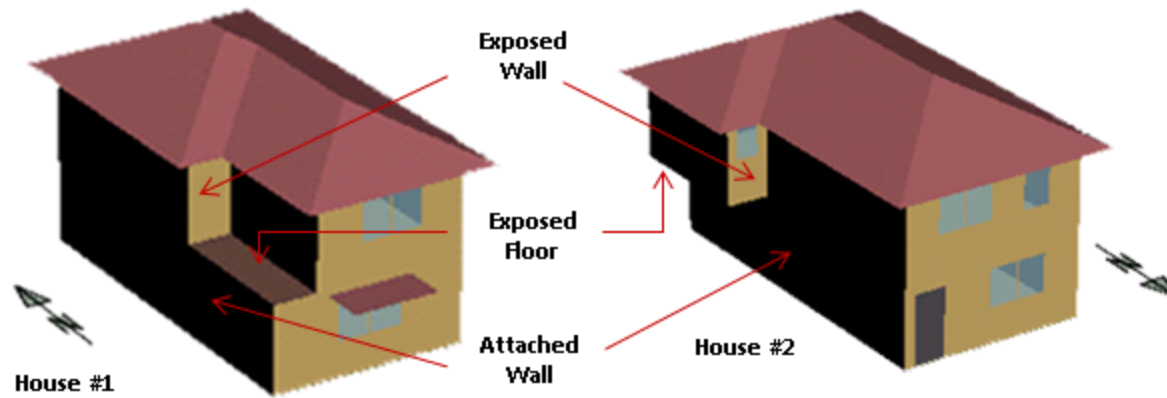
■ 15,354 Btu/hr

■ 0.594 EF (Federal min)

■ 0.78 RE (BEopt default)



What We Really Can't Do in BEopt



- Overlapping units
- No way to set exposed floors and walls as adiabatic
- Central mechanical and hot water systems
- Room-by-room lighting analysis approach



Workarounds

- Create weighted R-values for walls
- Use fake garages, attics, or flat roofs with high R-values
- Model central systems as individual
- Downside: Can't model Benchmark correctly

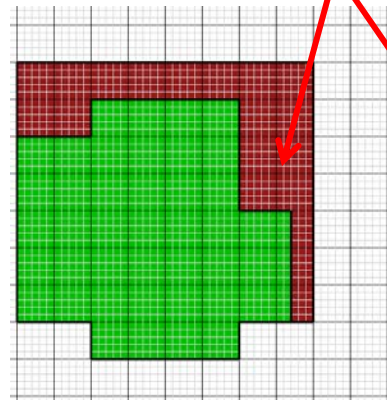
Using Dummy Zones:

Unfinished Basement: Ceiling R-1000

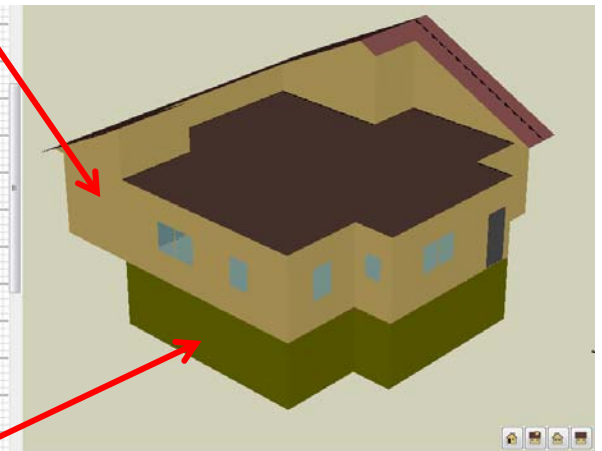
Interzonal Walls: R-1000

Finished Roof: R-1000

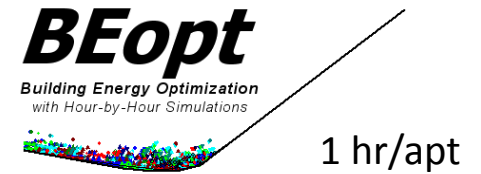
Dummy Garage Zone



Dummy Basement



Alternatives



- Alternatives don't have these issues:



1.5 hrs/apt



1.5 hrs/apt



40 hrs/bldg



>>40 hrs/bldg

- But, they can't do optimization
- Many modeling capabilities are not as good or more complicated
- Benchmark not built in



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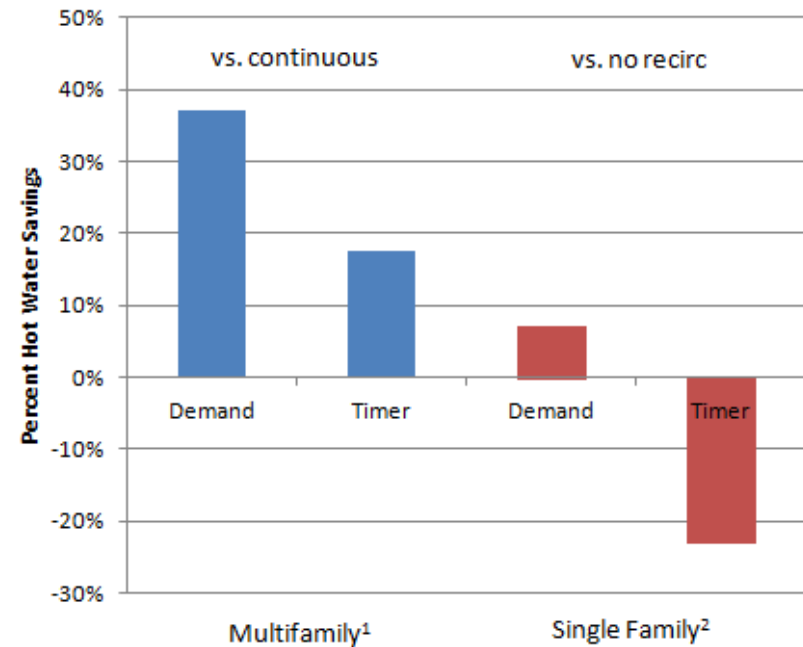
BA HSP for Multifamily?

- House Simulation Protocols for new construction based on:
 - ▣ Residential IECC 2009
 - ▣ Residential Federal minimum appliance standards
- Low-Rise Multifamily Buildings may include commercial components:
 - ▣ Commercial appliance standards (usually based on input rate)



Recirculation Systems

- Recirculation systems uncommon in single family
- In multifamily, 65% of load is lost in distribution¹
- Recirculation controls very important



¹ "Resolving the Circulation Dilemma in Multifamily Buildings" *Home Energy* Sept/Oct. 2012

² BEopt 2.0

SF vs. MF assumptions

- Use profiles based on single-family houses
 - ▣ Occupancy
 - ▣ Hot Water
 - ▣ Appliances
 - ▣ Lighting
 - ▣ Miscellaneous
- Should we use different profiles for multifamily?



BA HSP Annual Loads

	Electricity (kWh/yr)	Gas (therms/yr)
Refrigerator	434	
Clothes Washer	$38.8 + 12.9N_{br}$	
Clothes Dryer (electric)	$538.2 + 179.4N_{br}$	
Clothes Washer (gas)	$43 + 14.3N_{br}$	$19.5 + 6.5N_{br}$
Dishwasher	$87.6 + 29.2N_{br}$	
Range (electric)	$250 + 83N_{br}$	
Range (gas)	$40 + 13.3N_{br}$	$14.3 + 4.8N_{br} + 0.001FFA$
MELs (gas+electric)	$1,595 + 248N_{br} + 0.426FFA$	
MELs (electric)	$1,703 + 266N_{br} + 0.454FFA$	

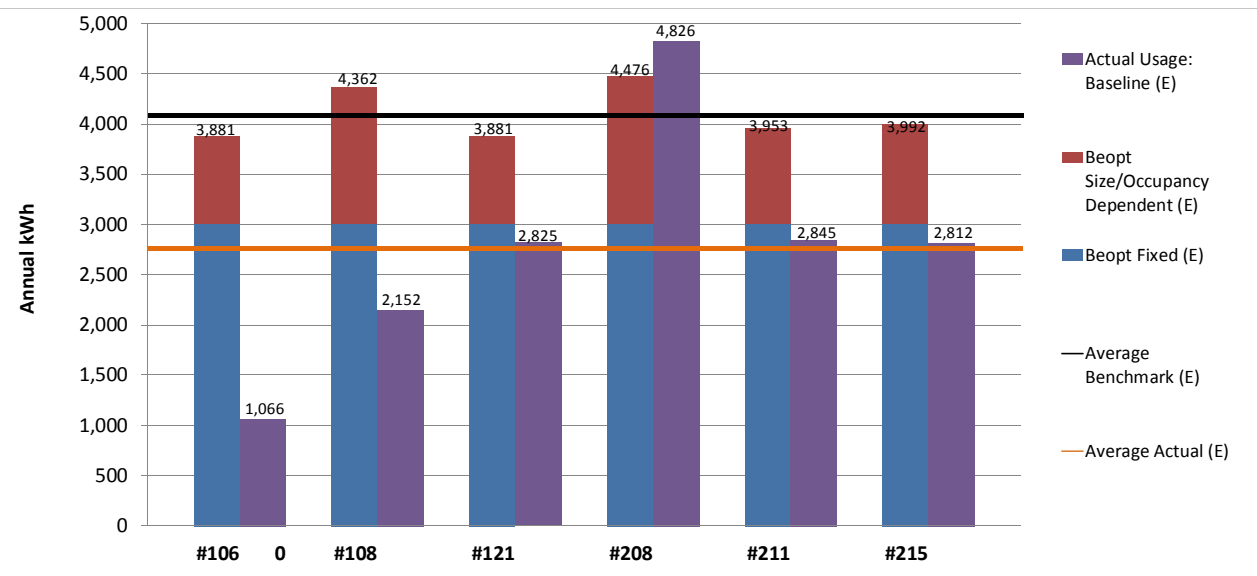
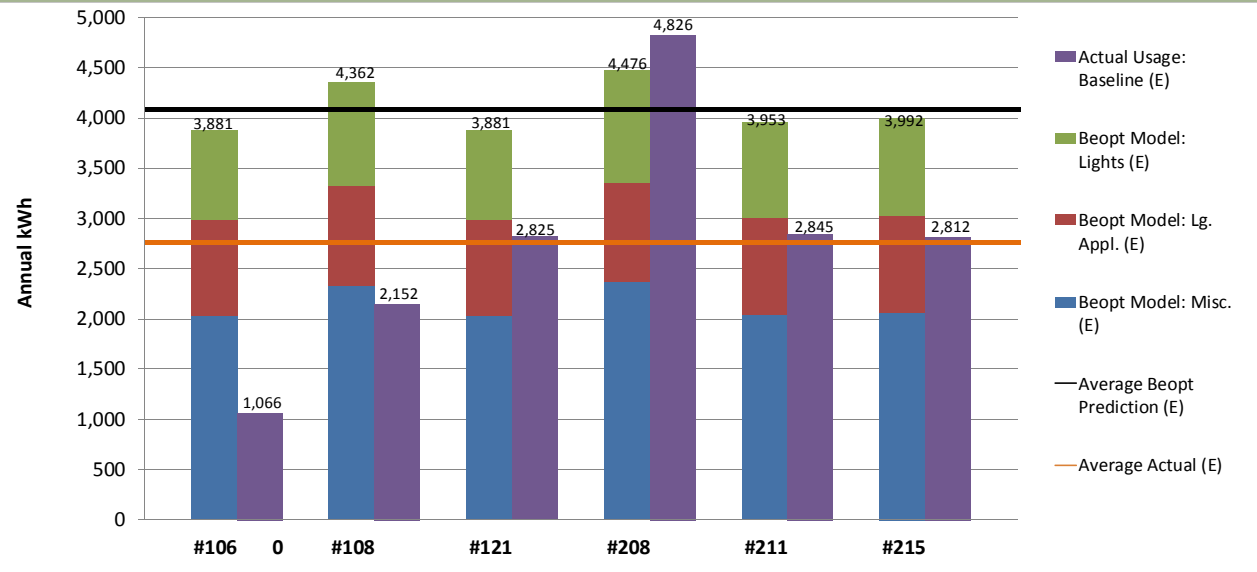


BA HSP for Multifamily? (cont.)

- Retrofit of multifamily complex
- ~ 500 sq ft apartments

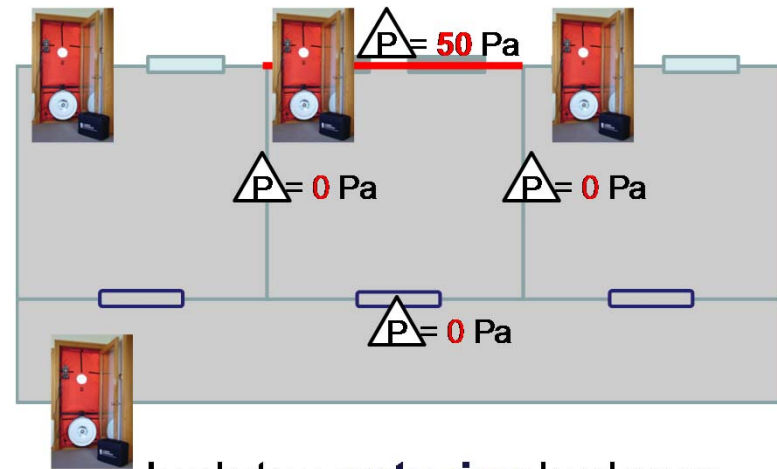
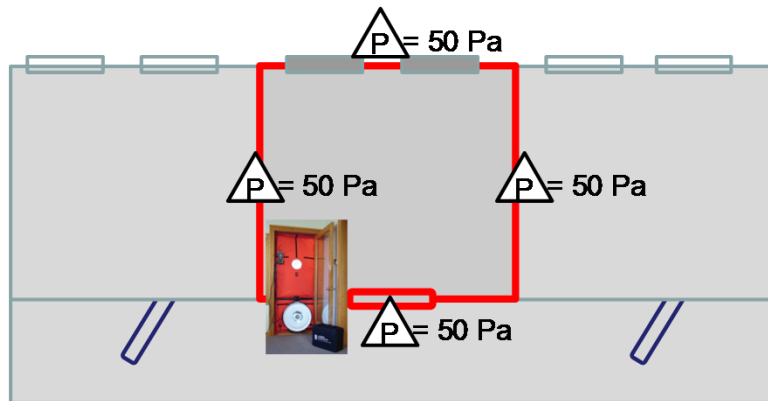


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Measuring Infiltration

- Solo Blower Door (Single-Family Detached Homes)
 - ▣ Measures total infiltration into house/unit
- Guarded Blower Door (Attached/Multifamily Units)
 - ▣ Measures infiltration to outside



Isolates **exterior** leakage

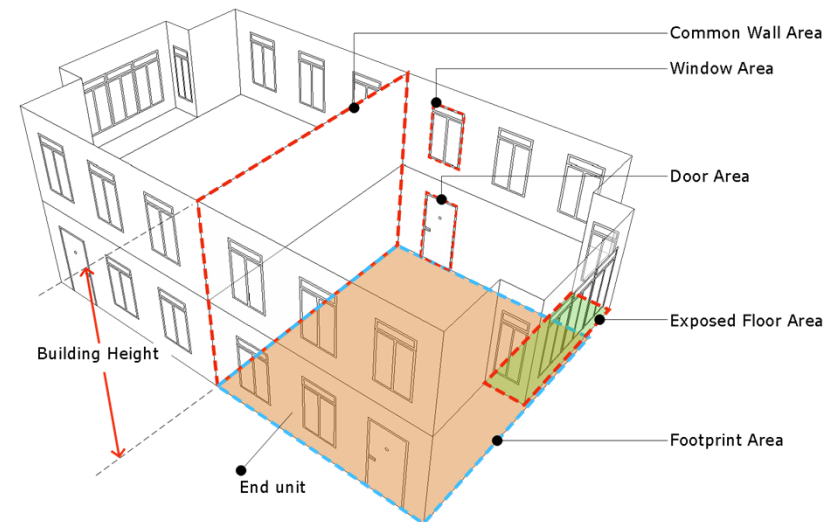


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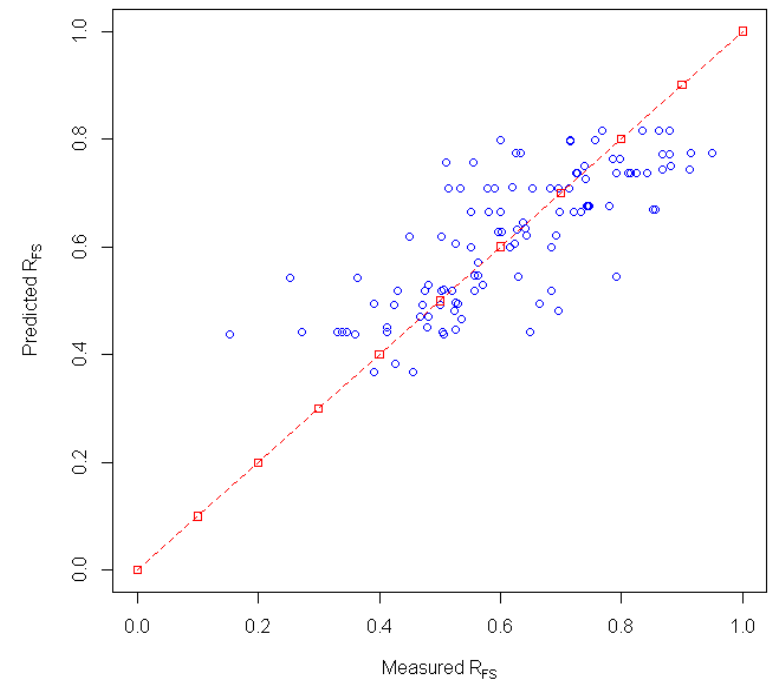
CARB Research

- Develop an empirical equation for predicting guarded blower door from solo test
- Use database of solo and guarded test values to develop equation based on building characteristics



Preliminary Results

- Five Statistically Significant Variables
 - ▣ Unit Location (End or Interior)
 - ▣ Ductwork Location (Conditioned or Unconditioned)
 - ▣ Floor Level (Top, Bottom, or Middle)
 - ▣ Common Wall to Total Surface Area Ratio
 - ▣ Window Area to Total Exposed Surface Area Ratio

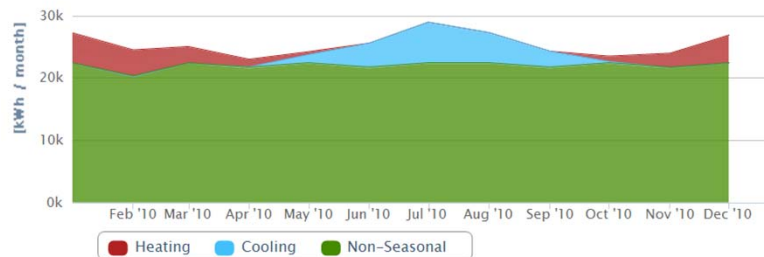


Existing Building Metric

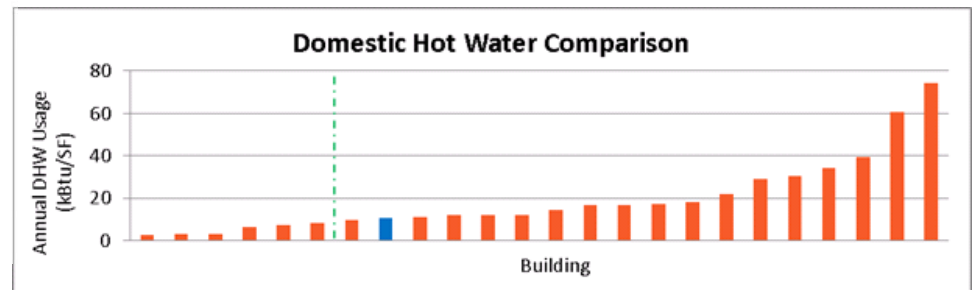
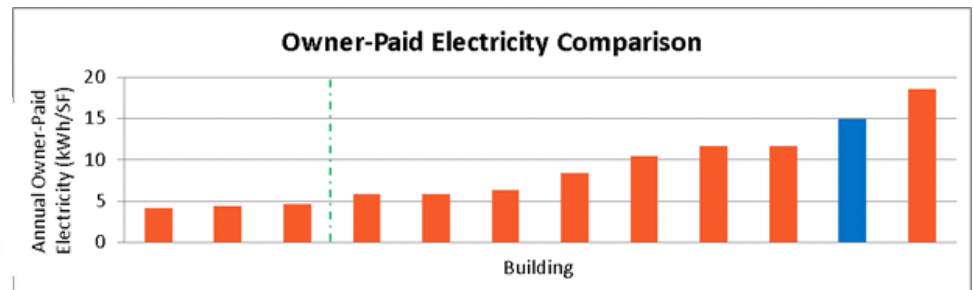
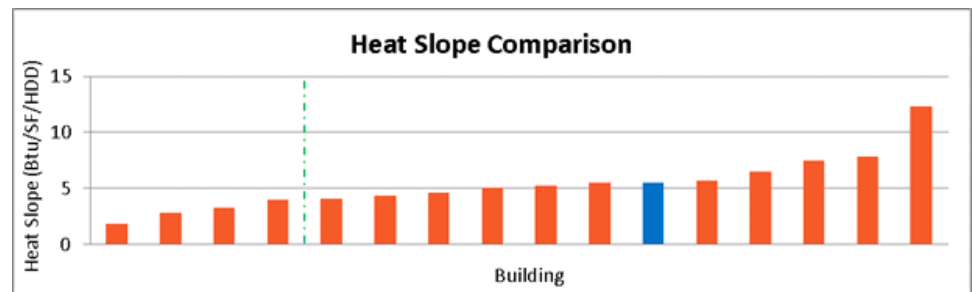
- Change the metric: use a Btu/ft² goal rather than a savings percentage over existing conditions.

Annual Summary:

		End Use	
Usage:	300,586 kWh	Heating:	21,475.21 kWh
Spend:	\$26,952	Cooling:	15,831.82 kWh
Rate:	\$0.09 / kWh	Non-Seasonal:	263,279.34 kWh



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