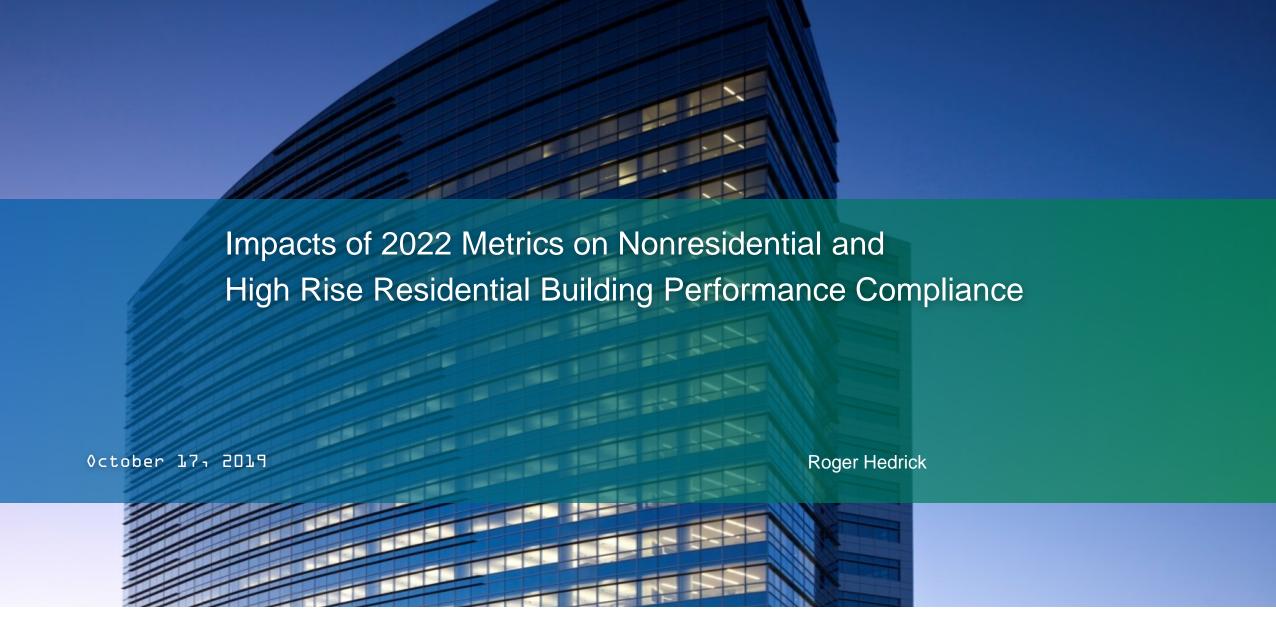
DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	19-BSTD-03
Project Title:	2022 Energy Code Pre-Rulemaking
TN #:	230289
Document Title:	Pesentation - Impacts of 2022 Metrics on Nonresidential and High Rise Residential Building Performance Compliance
Description:	Presentation by Roger Hedrick of Noresco
Filer:	Patty Paul
Organization:	Noresco
Submitter Role:	Public
Submission Date:	10/18/2019 1:19:38 PM
Docketed Date:	10/18/2019





APPROACH

Large Suite of Simulations

- Eight Building Types Large, Medium and Small Office, Large and Medium Retail, Small School, Warehouse, High-Rise Residential
- LL Climate Zones
- New 2022 Weather Files

Effects of Switching to Electric Heat

- Multiple system types
- Mix of gas heat and electric heat

Effects on Selected Efficiency Measures

Reduced LPD, Increased heating efficiency, Increased cooling efficiency, Increased residential water heating efficiency

Effects on Envelope Tradeoffs

- Reduced opaque Insulation, Reduced glazing SHGC, Increased glazing U-factor, Increased WWR (Office and Residential)
- Grid Harmonization Signals
 - Increased cooling efficiency vs. PV

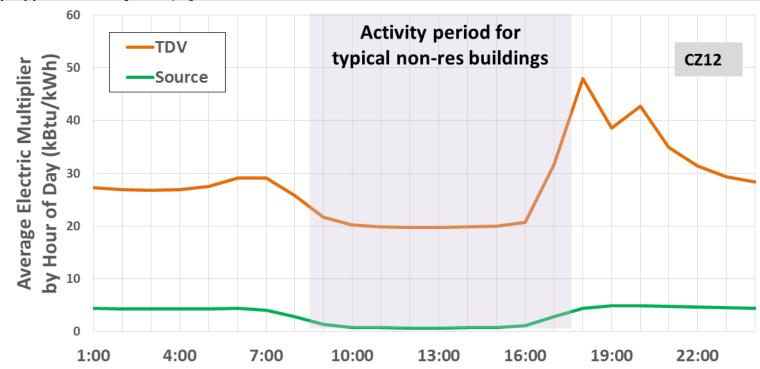


APPROACH

Four metrics

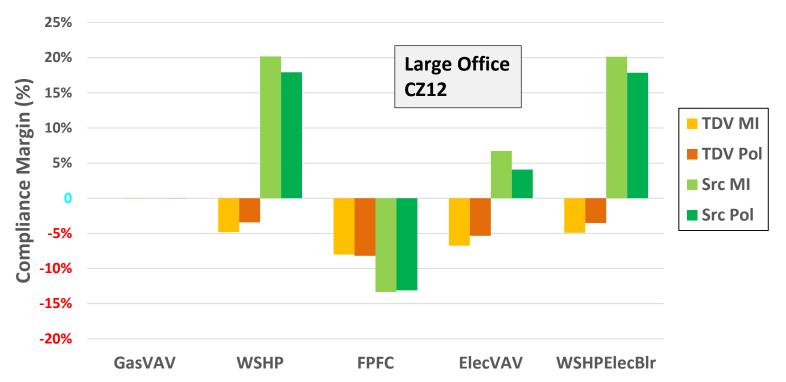
- TDV MI (Mid-IEPR)
- TDV Pol (Policy)
- Src MI (Source Mid-IEPR)
- Src Pol (Source Policy)

Look at Electrification, Efficiency Measures, Envelope Tradeoffs, and Gri 60





- Large Office Gas VAV (VAV with chillers and gas boilers) is used in the baseline
- For electric heat systems (WSHP and Elec VAV), TDV compliance is limiting criterion
- For gas heat system (four-pipe fan-coil) Source is limiting criterion

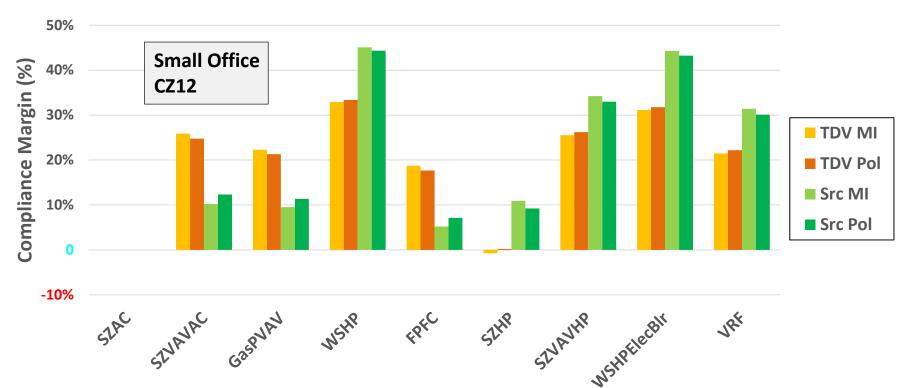




- Small Office SZAC (Single Zone A/C with gas furnace) is used in the baseline
- Similar Trends -

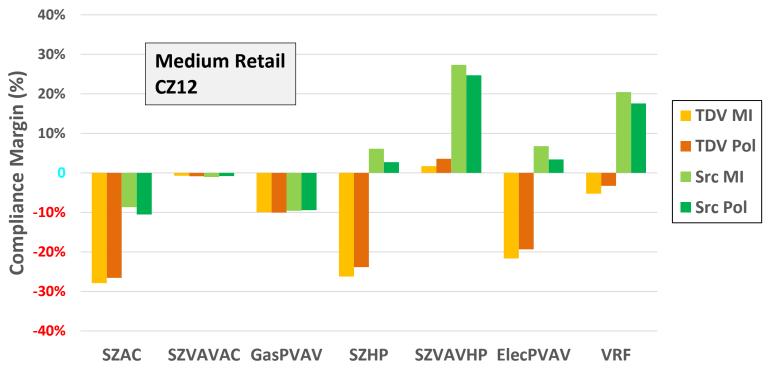
for electric heat systems (WSHP, heat pumps and VRF), TDV compliance is limiting criterion,

for gas heat systems (SZVAVAC, GasPVAV, FPFC), Source is limiting.





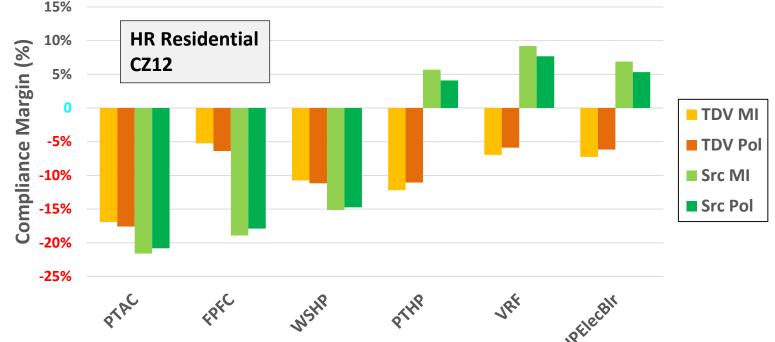
- Medium Retail SZVAVAC (Single Zone VAV A/C with gas furnace) is used in the baseline
- Similar Trends except for SZAC. SZAC is constant volume fan, so the reduced compliance margin is primarily due to increased fan energy, so TDV is the limiting criterion





- High-Rise Residential FPFC (Four-Pipe Fan Coil) is used in the baseline in the dwelling units
- Similar trend again

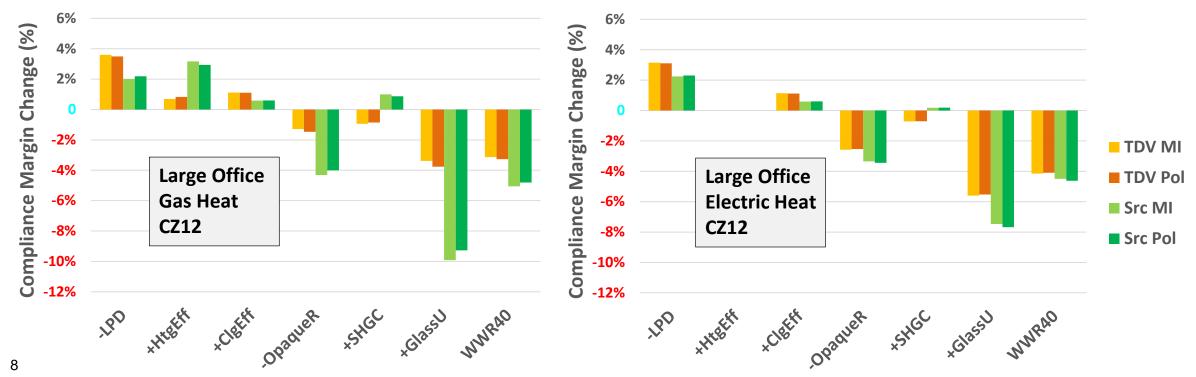
Water heating is significant, so electric water heating gives large Source benefit





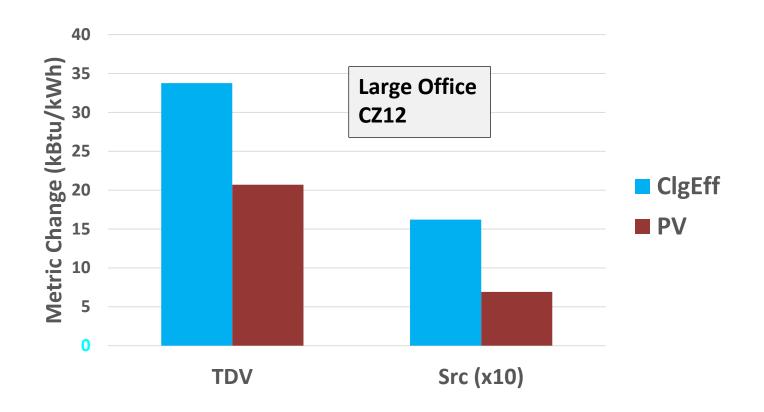
EFFICIENCY MEASURES

- Large Office Change in compliance for different measures
 - Relative to VAV with hot water or electric resistance reheat
 - Don't compare magnitude of different measures arbitrary changes used
 - Look are differences between TDV and Source for each measure
- Trading off envelope Source provides larger penalty than TDV except for SHGC increase



GRID INTEGRATION - PV

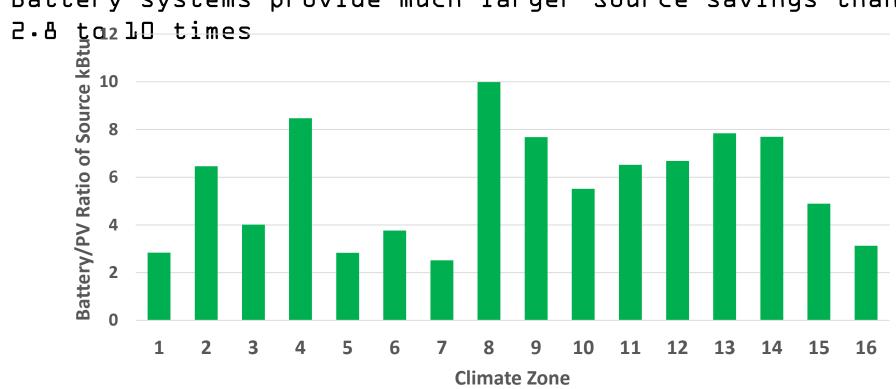
- Large Office Cooling efficiency increase vs. adding PV PV sized to provide equal kWh
- TDV and Source both show much larger impact from increased cooling efficiency than PV Source more than double TDV more than 1.5





GRID INTEGRATION - BATTERY STORAGE

- Analysis in CSE₁ "Simple" control algorithm
- Source impact for PV and battery systems that provide the same TDV savings
- Battery systems provide much larger Source savings than PV systems -





CONCLUSIONS

- TDV is limiting criterion for all-electric designs
- Adding Source energy imposes new limiting criterion for gas heating designs
- Trading off envelope efficiency in a design will result in large Source energy penalty
- Both metrics give similar signal when comparing PV to cooling efficiency, reducing value of PV - but particularly for Source energy
- Source energy magnifies value of battery storage compared to PV

