

IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2000/2001 IECC ON COMMERCIAL ENERGY USE IN TEXAS: ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL ENERGY SAVINGS

Mushtaq Ahmad, Seongchan Kim, Jeff Haberl,

Charles Culp, Bahman Yazdani

Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas Engineering Experiment Station

Texas A&M University System, College Station, Texas

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- *Faculty/Staff:* Dan Turner, Malcolm Verdict, Larry Degelman, Don Gilman, Betty Liu, Juan-Carlos Baltazar-Cervantes, Sherrie Hughes, Angie Shafer.
- *Students:* Piljae Im, Chayapa Choncharoensuk, Soolyeon Cho, Mini Malhotra.
- *TCEQ:* Steve Anderson, Alfred Reyes.

Outline

METHODOLOGY

- Overview
- Analysis procedure
- The commercial simulation model

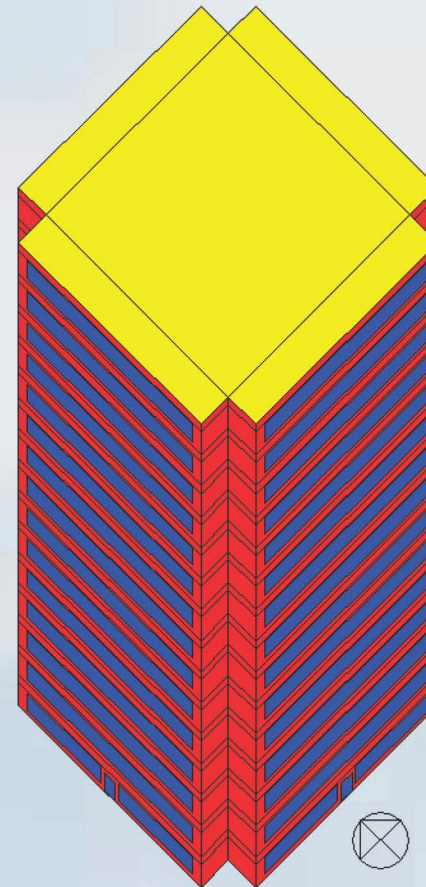
RESULTS

Methodology

OVERVIEW:

In order to quantify the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) energy savings due to the implementation of ASHRAE 90.1-1999 for new commercial construction:

- Published analysis from a PNNL study on the impact of the implementation of ASHRAE 90.1-1999 for entire United States was used.
- The energy saving numbers for this analysis were then mapped to the published characteristics of new construction from F.W. Dodge for Texas.
- The commercial DOE-2.1e simulation model with Houston weather data was used to obtain the percentage savings for OSD.



Methodology

ANALYSIS PROCEDURE:

Published analysis from PNNL and published new building characteristics from F.W. Dodge were used to quantify the savings from the implementation of ASHRAE 90.1-1999:

DODGE		PNNL	
Building construction (ft ² /yr) according to 12 building types and 41 counties		Energy use (kBtu/ft ² -yr) according to 7 building types using ASHRAE 90.1-1989 and 1999	
DODGE building type		PNNL building type	
Amusement, Social and Recreational Bldgs / Religious Buildings		Assembly	
Schools, Libraries, and Labs		Education	
Stores and Restaurants		Retail	
Dormitories / Hospitals and Other Health Treatment / Hotels and Motels		Lodging	
Government Service Buildings / Miscellaneous Nonresidential Buildings/Office and Bank Buildings		Office	
Manufacturing Plants, Warehouses, Labs / Warehouses (excl. manufacturer owned)		Warehouse	
PNNL results using ASHRAE 90.1-1989		ft ² of 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 for each bldg types	
	Electric (kWh/ft ² -yr)	Gas (mBtu/ft ² -yr)	
Assembly	17.87	0.0322	
Education	10.35	0.0189	
Food	29.50	0.0355	
Lodging	12.43	0.0176	
Office	14.47	0.0056	
Retail	16.59	0.0040	
Warehouse	3.03	0.0082	
PNNL results using ASHRAE 90.1-1999			
	Electric (kWh/ft ² -yr)	Gas (mBtu/ft ² -yr)	
Assembly	16.18	0.0339	
Education	9.17	0.0201	
Food	29.84	0.0349	
Lodging	11.92	0.0159	
Office	12.94	0.0063	
Retail	13.98	0.0052	
Warehouse	5.20	0.0091	
PNNL results using ASHRAE 90.1-1999			
	Electricity (kWh)	Gas (mBtu)	
	1989	1989	1999
TOTAL (YEAR)(a)	988,405	858,198	331.60 278.80
OZONE SEASON (07/15 - 09/15)	199,537	163,841	30.63 10.33
OSD DAILY (b)	3.167	2.601	0.49 0.16
OSD % (b/a)	0.32%	0.30%	0.15% 0.06%

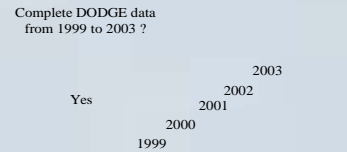
Note: Building size is 144 ft * 144 ft, 6-story office building using eCalc

Calculate annual energy consumption of 7 building types using 1989 and 1999 PNNL simulation results and ft² from DODGE
 - Electric: kWh/ft²-yr * ft²
 - Gas: mBtu/ft²-yr * ft²

Calculate annual energy savings of 7 building types
 - Electric consumption using ASHRAE90.1 1999 - Electric consumption using ASHRAE90.1 1989
 - Gas consumption using ASHRAE90.1 1999 - Gas consumption using ASHRAE90.1 1989

Calculate Ozone Season Day (OSD) energy consumption
 Use eCalc to estimate OSD % using 1 office building
 - Annual electricity energy consumption * OSD %
 - Annual gas consumption * OSD %

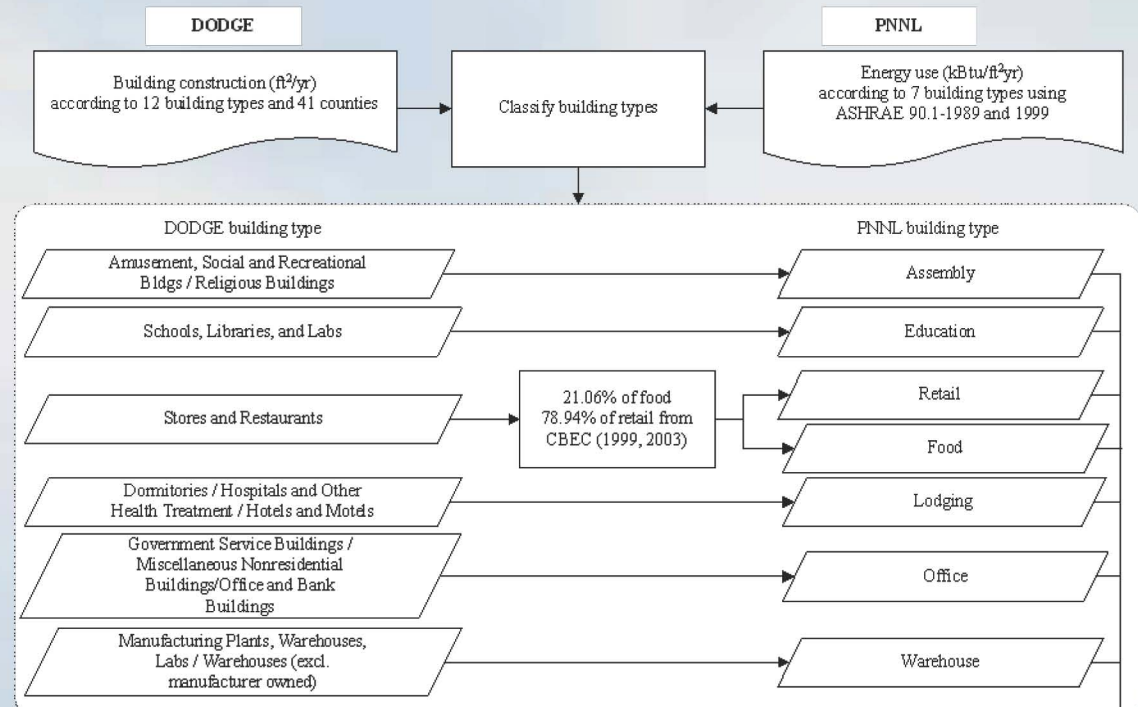
Calculate Ozone Season Day (OSD) energy savings
 - Electric savings in 1999 - Electric savings in 1989
 - Gas savings in 1999 - Gas savings in 1989



Methodology

ANALYSIS PROCEDURE:

- Energy use for 7 building types for ASHRAE 90.1 1989 and 1999 was obtained from PNNL.
- New building construction square footage from 1999 to 2003 for 12 building types was obtained from F.W. Dodge.
- 6 building types from F.W. Dodge were mapped to the 7 types from PNNL.
- “Stores and restaurants” was divided between Retail and food for PNNL.



Methodology

ANALYSIS PROCEDURE:

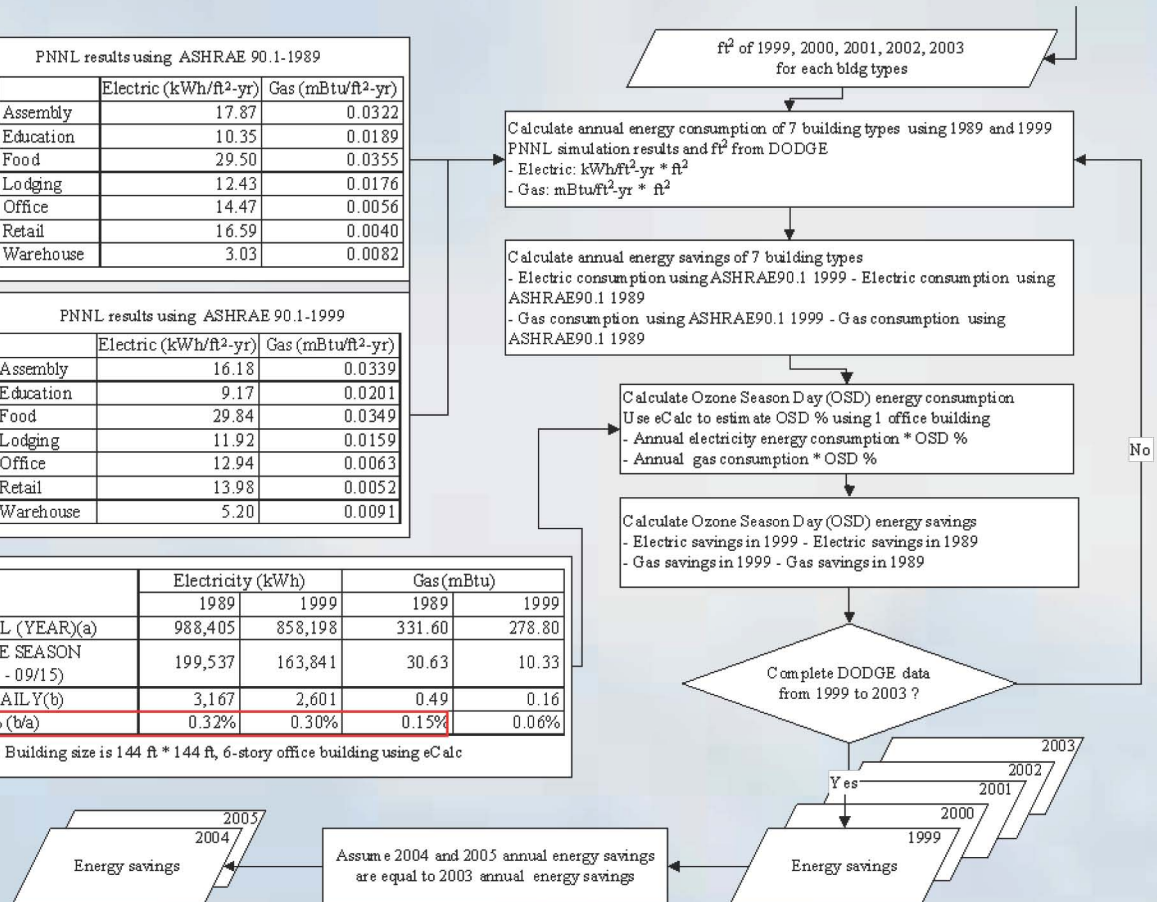
- Annual energy consumption per square foot for the 6 building types was multiplied by the total new square footage for both pre-code and code.
- The savings were then calculated from the difference in energy consumption between pre-code and code.
- OSD savings obtained from using a ratio between the annual and OSD consumption from a typical commercial simulation.
- It is being assumed that the construction level will remain the same for 2004 and 2005.

PNNL results using ASHRAE 90.1-1989		
	Electric (kWh/ft ² -yr)	Gas (mBtu/ft ² -yr)
Assembly	17.87	0.0322
Education	10.35	0.0189
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	Electricity (kWh)		Gas (mBtu)	
	1989	1999	1989	1999
TOTAL (YEAR)(a)	988,405	858,198	331.60	278.80
OZONE SEASON (07/15 - 09/15)	199,537	163,841	30.63	10.33
OSD DAILY(b)	3,167	2,601	0.49	0.16
OSD % (b/a)	0.32%	0.30%	0.15%	0.06%

Note: Building size is 144 ft * 144 ft, 6-story office building using eCalc



Methodology

THE COMMERCIAL SIMULATION MODEL:

- 6 story commercial building with a 144 x 144 ft foot print.
- Pre-calculated ASHRAE weighting factors have been used.
- Area density is taken as 275 ft²/person.
- Lighting power density is taken 1.3 W/sq ft.
- Houston TMY2 weather data is used.

LOADS	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT	STATUS	COMMENT
	b01	Quick or thermal mode (Q or T)	Quick (Q)	Fixed	Q simulates the building as massless, T will include thermal mass
	b02	Location	Bastrop (BAS)	User Defined	41 counties linked to 9 TRV packed weather files according to climate zone
	b03	Azimuth of building (degree)	0	User Defined	Orientation of the building
	b04	Length of building (ft)	122	User Defined	
	b05	Width of building (ft)	122	User Defined	
	b06	Floor to ceiling height (ft)	9	User Defined	
	b07	Door height (ft)	7	Fixed	
	b08	Door width (ft)	6	Fixed	
	b09	Run year	2000	User Defined	
	b10	Floor to floor height (ft)	13	User Defined	This defines the plenum height in conjunction with b06
	b11	Number of floor	6	User Defined	
	b12	Perimeter depth (ft)	15	Fixed	Used for thermal zoning
	b13			Void	
	b14	Underground floor mode	No (N)	User Defined	This allows the user to activate/deactivate underground floors
	b15	Front wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	These 4 parameters are used to attach buildings to the different orientations of the model for the retail scenario
	b16	Right wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	
	b17	Back wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	
	b18	Left wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	
	b19	Building type	Office (O)	User Defined	Allows the user to switch between Office and Retail
	b20	Code compliance	Code (C)	User Defined	Allows user to run user defined model or either of ASHRAE 90.1 1989 or 1999
	c01	Roof absorptance	0.45	User Defined	c01 and c03 are used to determine "roof color"
	c02	Roof roughness	1	Fixed	This is used to calculate the outside film coefficient for heat transfer calculations, DOE-2 allows values from 1 to 6 increasing in smoothness
	c03	Roof outside emissivity	0.89	User Defined	c01 and c03 are used to determine "roof color"
	c04	Roof insulation R-value (hr-sq-ft-F/Btu)	R-15	User Defined	
	c05	Wall absorptance	0.57	User Defined	c05 and c07 are used to define "wall color"
	c06	Wall roughness	2	Fixed	This is used to calculate the outside film coefficient for heat transfer calculations, DOE-2 allows values from 1 to 6 increasing in smoothness
	c07	Wall outside emissivity	0.9	User Defined	c05 and c07 are used to define "wall color"
	c08	Wall insulation R-value (hr-sq-ft-F/Btu)	R-13	User Defined	
	c09	Ground reflectance	0.24	Fixed	This defines the fraction of sunlight reflected from the ground
	c10			Void	
	c11	U-Factor of glazing (Btu/hr-sq-ft-F)	1.22	User Defined	
	c12	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient(SHGC)	0.17	User Defined	
	c13	Number of pane of glazing	1	Fixed	
	c14	Frame absorptance of glazing	0.7	Fixed	
	c15	Frame type - A,B,C,D,E	Aluminum w/o thermal break (A)	User Defined	Allows user to select from 5 different frame types
	c16			Void	
	c17	Floor weight (lb/sq-ft)	70	User Defined	This corresponds to medium construction, user has a choice of light, medium or heavy construction
	c18	Slab-on-grade floor insulation R-value (Exterior insulation, horizontal) (hr-sq-ft-F/Btu)	R-0 (A)	User Defined	User can choose from 9 insulation R-values and insulation depths
	c19	Slab-on-grade floor R-value (hr-sq-ft-F/Btu)	0.88	Fixed	
	c20	Below-grade wall insulation R-value (hr-sq-ft-F/Btu) (Exterior insulation, vertical, basement wall = 8 ft)	R-0 (A)	User Defined	User can choose from 9 insulation R-values
	c21	Below-grade wall R-value (concrete wall) (hr-sq-ft-F/Btu)	0.88	Fixed	
	c22			Void	
	c23	Floor R-value	1.67	Fixed	
	c24			Void	
	c25	Ceiling R-value (hr-sq-ft-F/Btu)	1.89	Fixed	
	c26	Interior wall R-value (hr-sq-ft-F/Btu)	2.01	Fixed	
	c27	Percent window-front (%)	50	User Defined	
	c28	Percent window-right (%)	50	User Defined	
	c29	Percent window-back (%)	50	User Defined	
	c30	Percent window-left (%)	50	User Defined	
	sp01			void	
	sp02			void	
	sp03	Area per person (ft ² /person) for office	275	User Defined	
	sp04	Lighting load (W/ft ²) for office	1.3	User Defined	
	sp05	Equipment load (W/ft ²) for office	0.75	User Defined	
	sp06	Area per person (ft ² /person) for retail	300	User Defined	
	sp07	Lighting load (W/ft ²) for retail	1.9	User Defined	
	sp08	Equipment load (W/ft ²) for retail	0.25	User Defined	
	s01	Front Shade (S)	0	User Defined	
	s02	Back Shade (N)	0	User Defined	
	s03	Left Shade (W)	0	User Defined	
	s04	Right Shade (E)	0	User Defined	

Methodology

THE COMMERCIAL SIMULATION MODEL:

- A built-up Variable Air Volume system was used.
- The type of the equipment and the efficiencies are chosen by an iterative procedure.
- 4 iterative runs are required for the code run and 3 for the pre-code run.

SYSTEM	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT	STATUS	COMMENT
	sy01	Mode of system	Variable air volume (2)	User Defined	User can choose from Packaged single zone, variable air volume or packaged variable volume system
	sy02	Cooling Capacity of cooling system (Btu/hr)	0	Fixed	DOE-2 is autosizing the system
	sy03	Heating Capacity of heating system (Btu/hr)	0	Fixed	DOE-2 is autosizing the system
	sy04	Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) for PVAVS and PSZ	10	User Defined	
	sy05	ANNUAL FUEL UTILIZATION EFFICIENCY (AFUE) for PSZ	0.8	User Defined	
	sy06	**Spare parameter for systems other than VAVS**HEATING SEASONAL PERFORMANCE FACTOR (HSPF)	6.8	User Defined	Unused, since heatpump systems are not included in the office/retail scenario
	sy07	**Spare parameter for Pilot light	0	Fixed	Unused
	sy08	**Spare parameter for Pilot light	0	Fixed	Unused
	sy09	**Spare parameter for Pilot light	0	Fixed	Unused
	sy10			Void	
	sy11	Exterior lighting (kW)	0	Fixed	
	sy12			Void	
	sy13	Fan control type	Variable frequency drives (1)	User Defined	User can choose from 4 different type of fan control
	sy14	Economizer type	None (1)	User Defined	
	sy15	Economizer drybulb limit (F) (use when economizer type(sy14) = dry bulb(2))	65	Fixed	This corresponds to the temperature above which the outside air dampers return to the minimum position
	sy16	User input for numbers of fans	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Autosized by DOE-2
	sy17	Number of Fans	6	Fixed	equal to the number of floors
	sy18	Supply fan total pressure (in W.G)	5.5	Fixed	
	sy19	Supply fan efficiency	0.54	Fixed	
	sy20	Return fan total pressure (in W.G)	2	Fixed	
	sy21	Return fan efficiency	0.51	Fixed	
	sy22	Supply motor efficiency	0.5	Fixed	
	sy23	Return motor efficiency	0.5	Fixed	
	sy24	User input for DHW gallon/hr-person	Autosized (A)	Fixed	The size of DHW depends on the gallons per hour per person requirements of ASHRAE 90.1
	sy25	Maximum DHW gallon/h-person (maximum hourly, to be used with occupancy schedule)	0.4	Fixed	
	PLA1T				
	p01	Chiller type	Electric Centrifugal (1)	Fixed	
	p02	Number of chillers	1	Fixed	
	p03	Chillers size (MBtu/h)	-999	Fixed	Chiller is being autosized by DOE-2
	p04	Condenser type	water-cooled (W)	Fixed	
	p05	COP	5	User Defined	
	p06	Switch for a chiller sizing	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Chiller is being autosized by DOE-2
	p07	Cooling tower type	Open tower (O)		
	p08			Void	
	p09	Gpm/hp	38.2	Fixed	Value from ASHRAE 90.1 1999 for axial fan cooling towers
	p10	Cooling tower capacity control	Two-speed fan (1)	Fixed	
	p11	Boiler type	Gas fired-hotwater boiler (1)	User Defined	User can choose from gas fired or electric boilers
	p12	Number of boilers	1	Fixed	
	p13	Boiler size (MBtu/h)	-999	Fixed	Boiler is being autosized by DOE-2
	p14	Boiler fuel type	Gas (G)	Fixed	Depends on the value of p10
	p15	Boilers efficiency (Et, Ec, AFUE) (%)	80	User Defined	
	p16	Switch for a boiler sizing	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Boiler is being autosized by DOE-2
	p17			Void	
	p18	DHW heater type	Gas water heater (1)	User Defined	User can choose from gas fired or electric water heaters
	p19	Number of DHW heater	1	Fixed	
	p20	DHW size (MBtu/h)	-999	Fixed	Water heater is being autosized by DOE-2
	p21	DHW fuel type	Gas (G)	Fixed	Depends on the value of p18
	p22	DHW heater Efficiency (Et, Ec, Energy factor) (%)	54	User Defined	
	p23	Switch for a DHW heater sizing	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Water heater is being autosized by DOE-2
	p24	DHW Storage Capacity (gal)	75	Fixed	

Results

COMPARISON BETWEEN ASHRAE 90.1-1989 AND 1999: (PNNL, 2002)

	Electric (kWh/sf-yr)			Gas (mBtu/sf-yr)		
	1989	1999	Diff. (%)	1989	1999	Diff. (%)
Assembly	17.87	16.18	-9.49	0.0322	0.0339	5.28
Education	10.35	9.17	-11.39	0.0189	0.0201	6.31
Food	29.50	29.84	1.16	0.0355	0.0349	-1.72
Lodging	12.43	11.92	-4.11	0.0176	0.0159	-9.48
Office	14.47	12.94	-10.61	0.0056	0.0063	12.66
Retail	16.59	13.98	-15.75	0.0040	0.0052	30.89
Warehouse	3.03	5.20	71.72	0.0082	0.0091	11.23

- Largest savings are obtained from “Education” and “Retail”.
- For “Warehouse” and “Food”, ASHRAE 90.1-1989 was more stringent.
- “Retail” has the most severe natural gas consumption penalty.



Results

COMPARISON BETWEEN ASHRAE 90.1-1989 AND 1999: (F.W. Dodge, 2003)

- “Education” comprises 22% of the total new construction.
- More than 22% of the total new construction is in Harris County
- Dallas/ Fort Worth area comprises of 40% of the total new construction
- “Warehouse” is also more than 20% of the total new construction

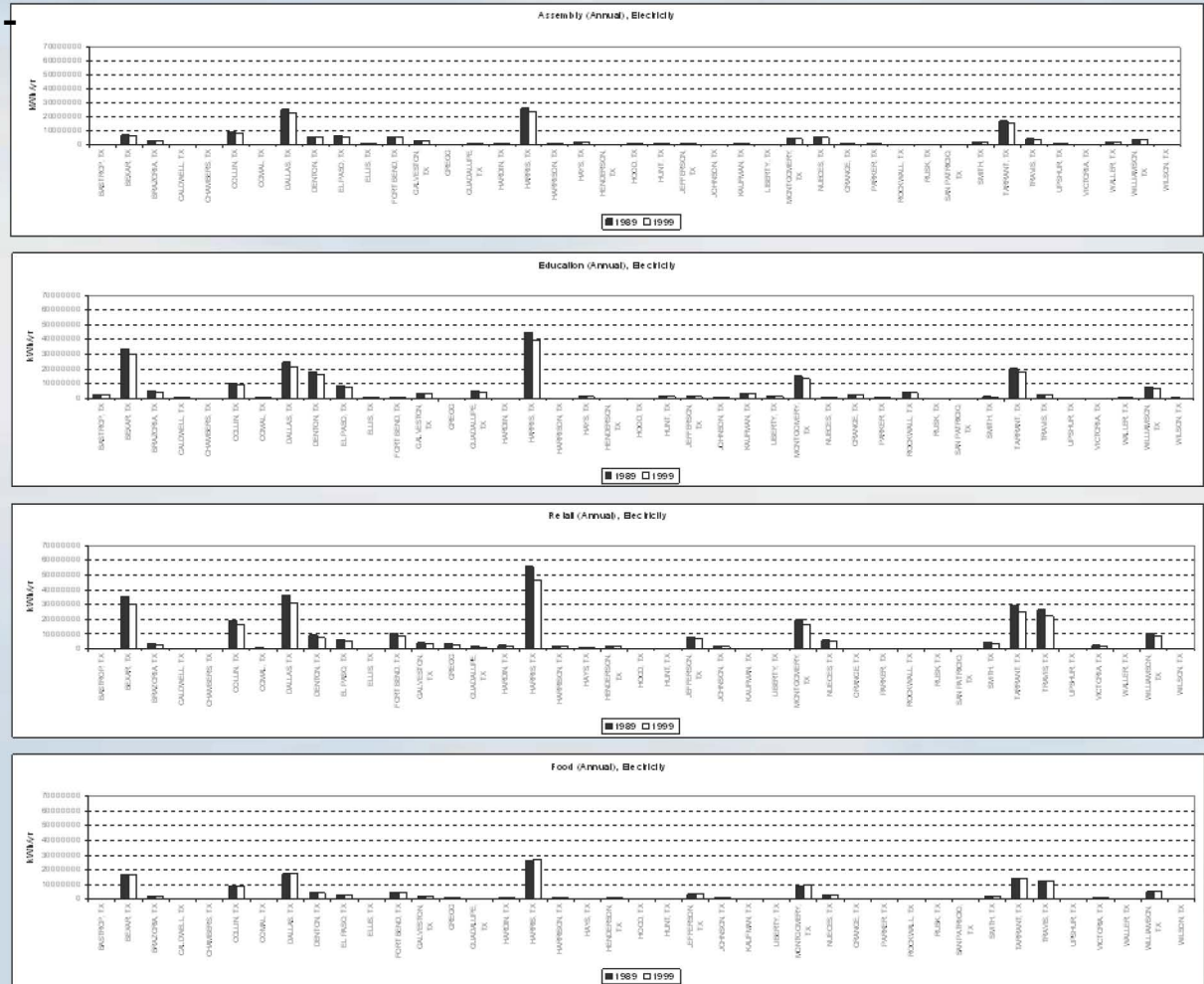
Counties	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food thousands sq.ft	Lodging	Office ESL-HH-06-07-02a	Warehouse
BASTROP, TX	0	272	13	4	0	45	0
BEXAR, TX	394	3230	2145	572	1533	840	1092
BRAZORIA, TX	149	462	206	55	2	144	138
CALDWELL, TX	0	46	1	0	0	0	0
CHAMBERS, TX	4	0	2	1	0	15	0
COLLIN, TX	509	1003	1160	309	1752	741	619
COMAL, TX	5	31	28	8	43	16	57
DALLAS, TX	1398	2363	2191	584	605	2343	3936
DENTON, TX	318	1729	547	146	809	878	2190
EL PASO, TX	353	816	377	101	286	437	754
ELLIS, TX	39	60	12	3	40	50	476
FORT BEND, TX	299	96	621	166	181	434	362
GALVESTON, TX	136	337	240	64	269	138	25
GREGG	14	0	195	52	131	40	44
GUADALUPE, TX	42	469	89	24	0	87	30
HARDIN, TX	21	0	135	36	0	0	0
HARRIS, TX	1452	4316	3353	895	2265	4284	5571
HARRISON, TX	24	0	121	32	0	0	19
HAYS, TX	94	140	41	11	11	16	40
HENDERSON, TX	0	0	126	34	0	5	0
HOOD, TX	48	0	16	4	0	10	0
HUNT, TX	59	148	0	0	0	30	50
JEFFERSON, TX	49	121	463	123	636	83	43
JOHNSON, TX	1	93	107	29	0	1	0
KAUFMAN, TX	42	351	0	0	0	11	590
LIBERTY, TX	1	161	6	2	30	15	0
MONTGOMERY, TX	248	1443	1177	314	192	377	233
NUECES, TX	314	59	350	93	773	74	600
ORANGE, TX	17	257	1	0	0	13	2
PARKER, TX	17	97	5	1	106	0	0
ROCKWALL, TX	0	425	3	1	0	38	200
RUSK, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN PATRICIO, TX	10	4	0	0	0	8	0
SMITH, TX	99	113	247	66	115	32	3
TARRANT, TX	954	1964	1780	475	980	3224	1828
TRAVIS, TX	229	244	1593	425	669	812	305
UPSHUR, TX	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
VICTORIA, TX	4	17	132	35	2	20	0
WALLER, TX	107	52	0	0	0	0	914
WILLIAMSON, TX	191	758	646	172	119	183	30
WILSON, TX	0	26	0	0	0	1	0
Total	7669	21704	18130	4836	11550	15440	20153

Results

COMPARISON BETWEEN ASHRAE 90.1-1989 AND 1999: (Annual Electricity)

- “Retail” accounts for more than 41% of the total savings.
- “Education” save 22% of the total energy reduction.
- Harris county accounts for more than 10% of the total annual savings.
- “Food” incurs a penalty of 1,657 MWh/year.

Assembly Education
Retail Food

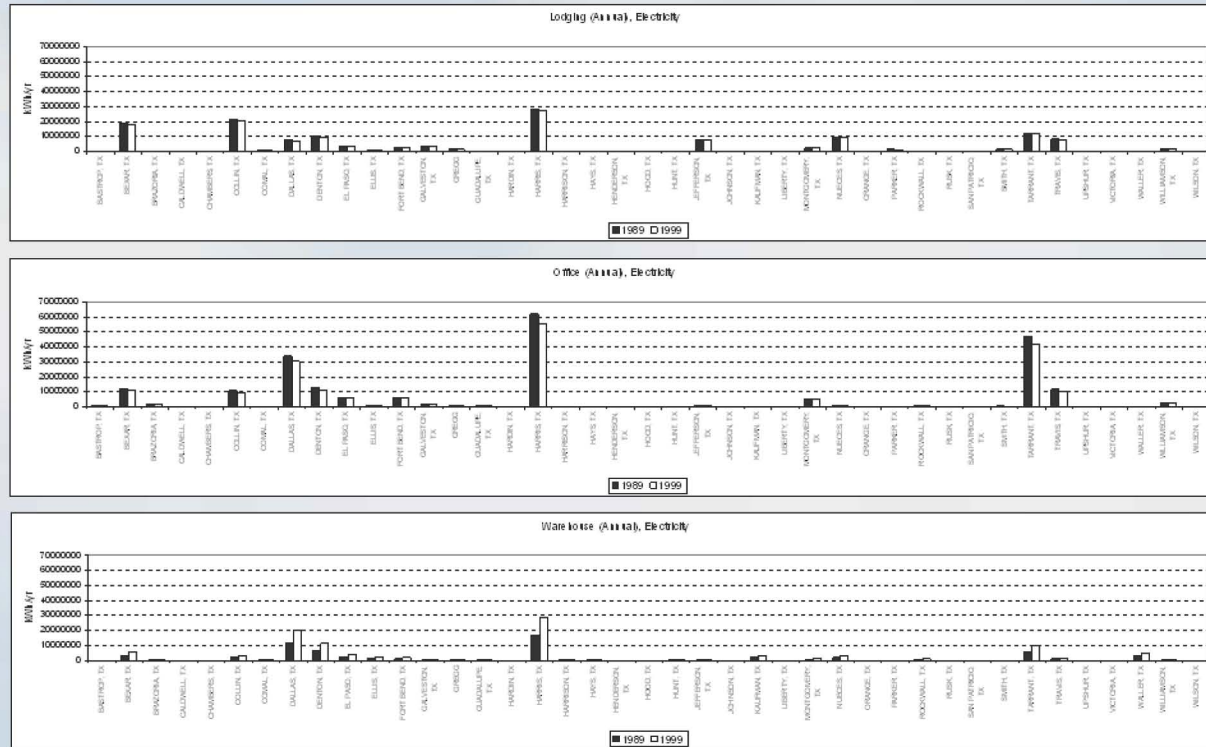


Results

Lodging Office Warehouse

COMPARISON BETWEEN ASHRAE 90.1- 1989 AND 1999: (Annual Electricity)

- “Office” accounts for more than 41% of the total savings.
- “Warehouse” incurs a penalty of 43,770 MWh/year.

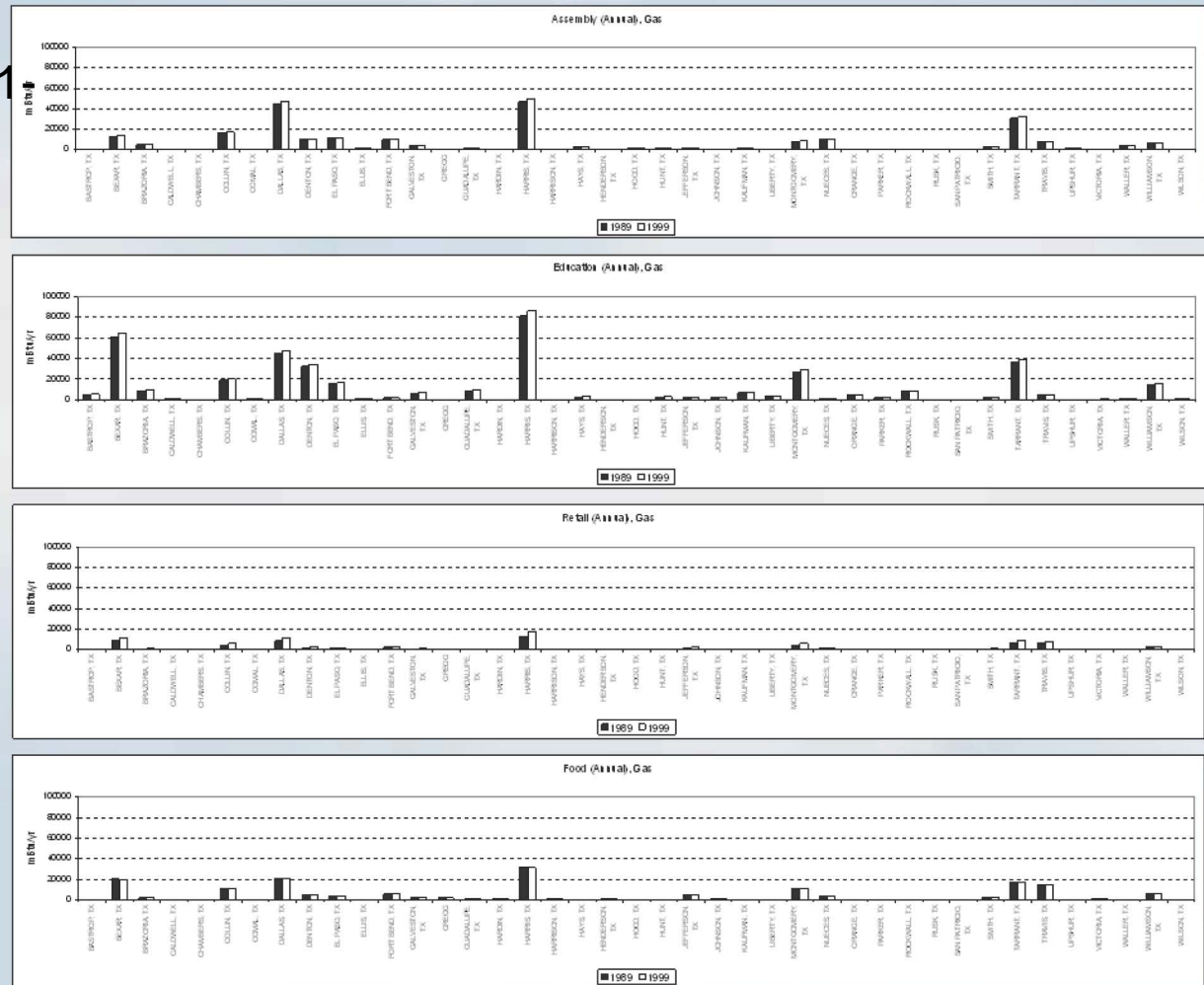




Results

COMPARISON BETWEEN ASHRAE 90.1-1989 AND 1999: (MBtu/year)

- Natural Gas consumption goes up for all categories except for “Food” and “Lodging”
- This increase in gas consumption in most cases is caused by the reduction in lighting power density (LPD) in 90.1-1999 and better glazing.



Summary

- **Procedures developed to the energy savings achieved due to the implementation of IECC 2000/2001 for commercial construction in the 41 non-attainment and affected counties in Texas.**
 - eCALC developed under EPA funding
 - Linked with EPA eGRID to calculate emissions reduction.
 - Residential, commercial and renewable simulation models with measured weather data from 1999 to 2003 available.
 - Planning under way for the verification of the commercial simulation model with measured data and calibrated simulation
 - TCEQ is considering submitting EE/RE as part of State SIP
- **Other states investigating Texas EE/RE procedures.**

Future Work

- **Development of simulation models for the 6 commercial building types based on the F.W. Dodge characteristics.**
- **Extend the analysis for all ERCOT area (194 counties).**
- **Use of the measured weather data from the 17 weather stations.**
- **Make the simulation models compatible with at least 5 most common commercial HVAC system.**

QUESTIONS?