

Unassuming the assumptions:

Lessons in Mexico

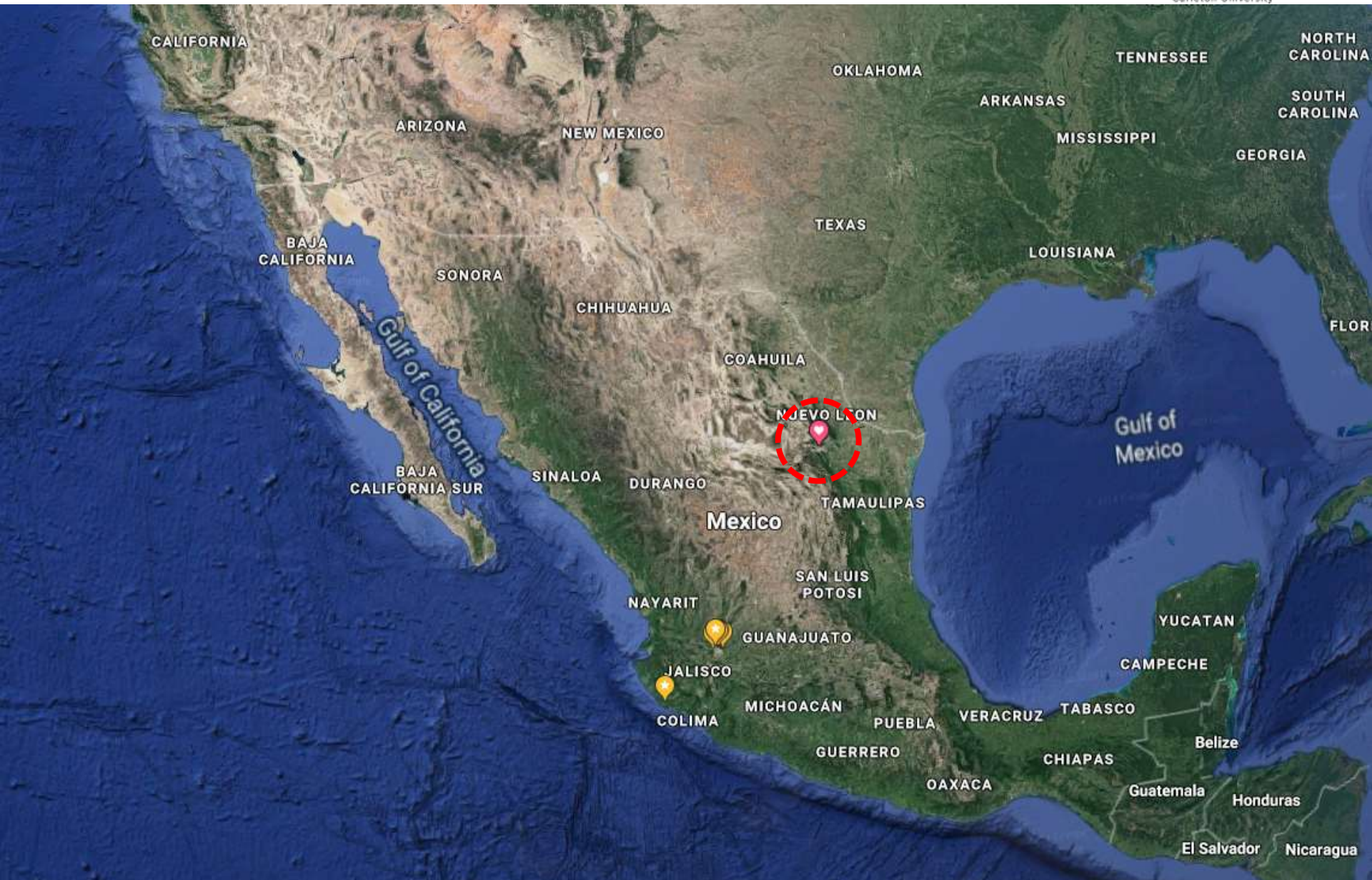
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Background



- MITACS internship w/ Canadian consultancy/developer
- Sustainability oriented
- Recent expansion to Mexico
- Partnered with local architecture firm
- Some exposure to BPS

Background



Background



- Mid-upper class urban home (x 110 units)
- 3 storeys, 150m², 3 bedrooms, 5 PTAC units w/ resistive heating , 2-5 occupants
- All-electric, net-metered, PV capacity

Trace 700 & EnergyPlus

Different model behaviours shown across 4 scenarios

High & Low occupancy,
Proposed & Reference construction

Overall Goals



1. Accurately forecast energy consumptions to decide PV capacity
2. Assess different BPS tools for in-house adoption
3. Validate regional assumptions to be re-used in future projects

Questions

1. Which software is more dependable?
 2. Is the number correct?
 3. What weather file to use?
- Companies won't share models or libraries
 - Reported residential consumption data limited

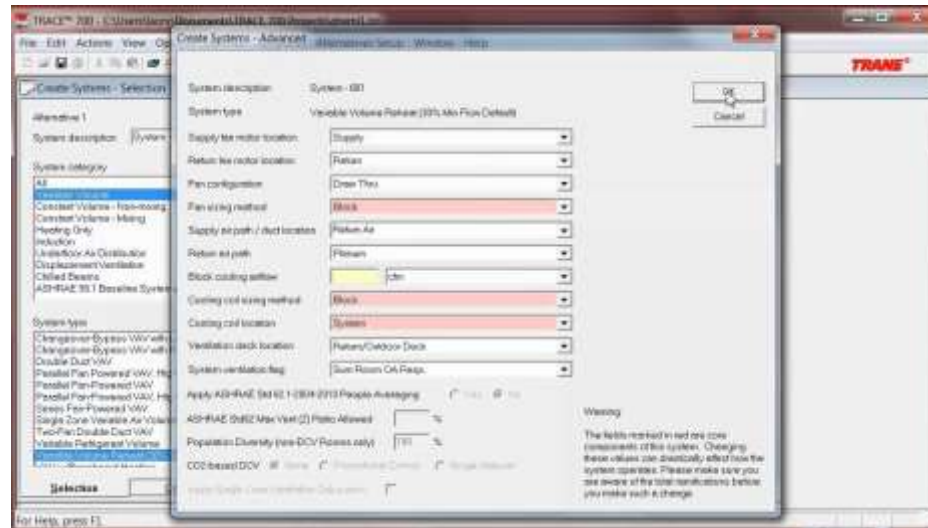
Approach (1)

- Learned Trace700
- Tried to recreate Trace700 model
 - ~40 attempts, on limited info
 - Identified inconsistencies & filed questions
 - “secret sauce”?
- Met with local energy modellers in Monterrey, MX
 - Many questions answered, some points got reflected on the model
 - Gained access to detailed modelling info
 - Learned local norms on space conditioning

Approach (2)

- Recreated existing model in Trace (Δ 1% - 4%)
- Built an EnergyPlus model (Δ 7% - 20% to Trace700)
(then took a different approach to account for natural ventilation)
- Provided new forecasts & recommendations

Trace 700



- Primarily an HVAC sizing tool
- Local partner's choice based on user-friendliness and reporting
- Most reporting focused on peak load & HVAC sizing
- Aggregated reporting (no hourly temp, only binned histogram)
- No parametric simulation or API

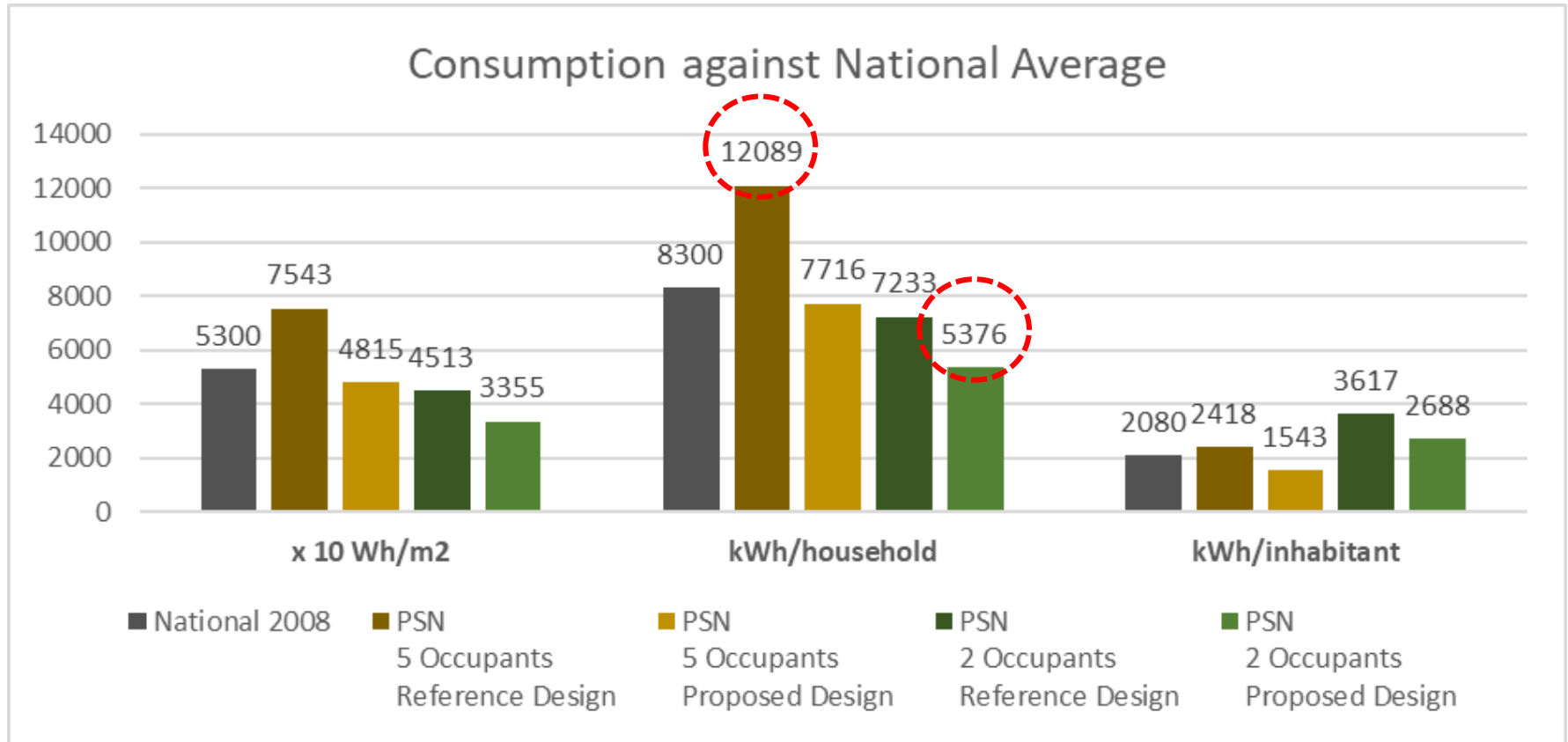
Confusing context

- “Mexicans don’t like to heat houses”
 - > perhaps more tolerant of temperatures?
 - > perhaps due to lack of HVAC
 - (2008 national stat: 2% of homes have heating)
- “Mexicans mostly rely on natural ventilation for cooling”

“AC is used just to ‘take the edge off’”

 - (2008 national stat: 23% of homes have AC)
- “These homes will leverage on the comfort they provide”
 - > so consumption will be higher than average
 - > PV means even cheaper electricity

Comparison against National Stats

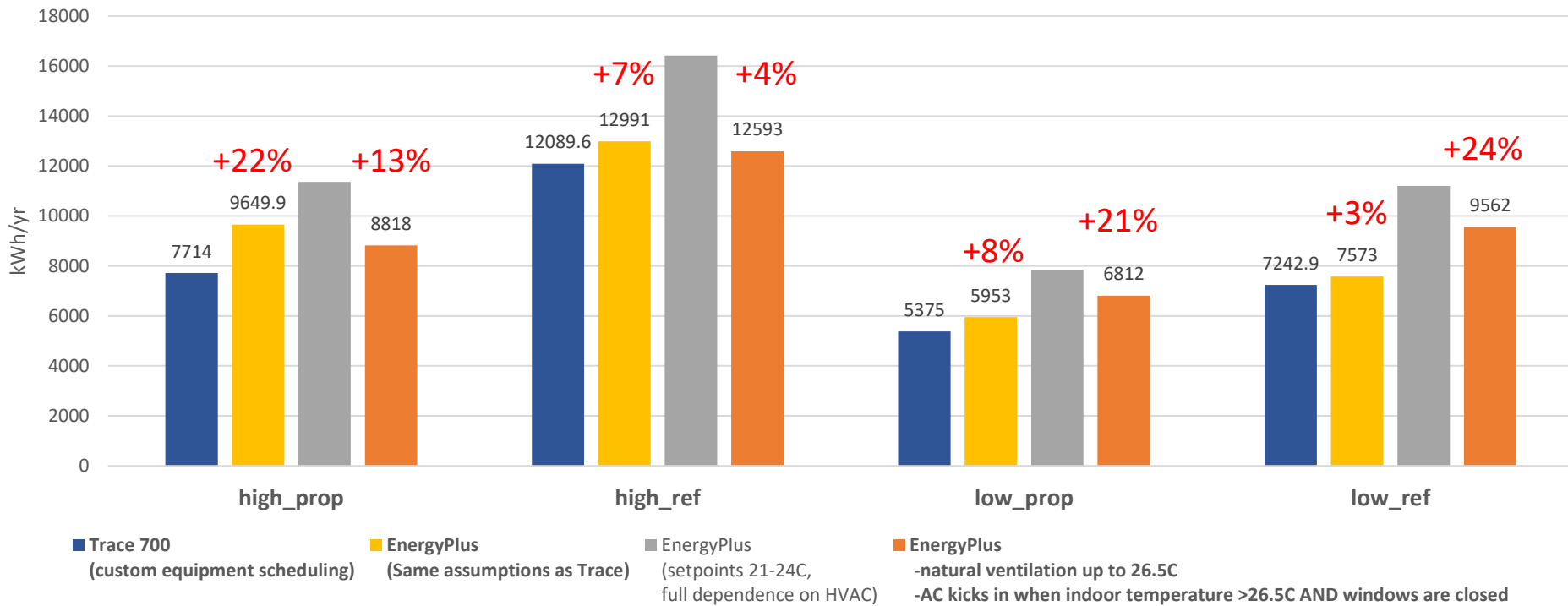


-> However, National stats includes vast areas of poverty, and ignores urban/rural boundaries

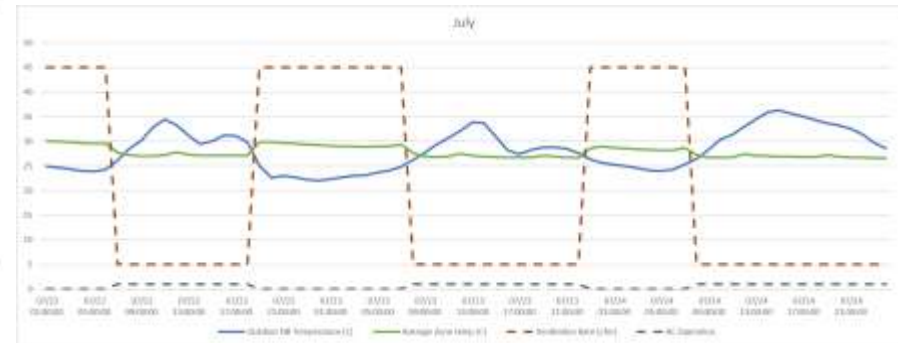
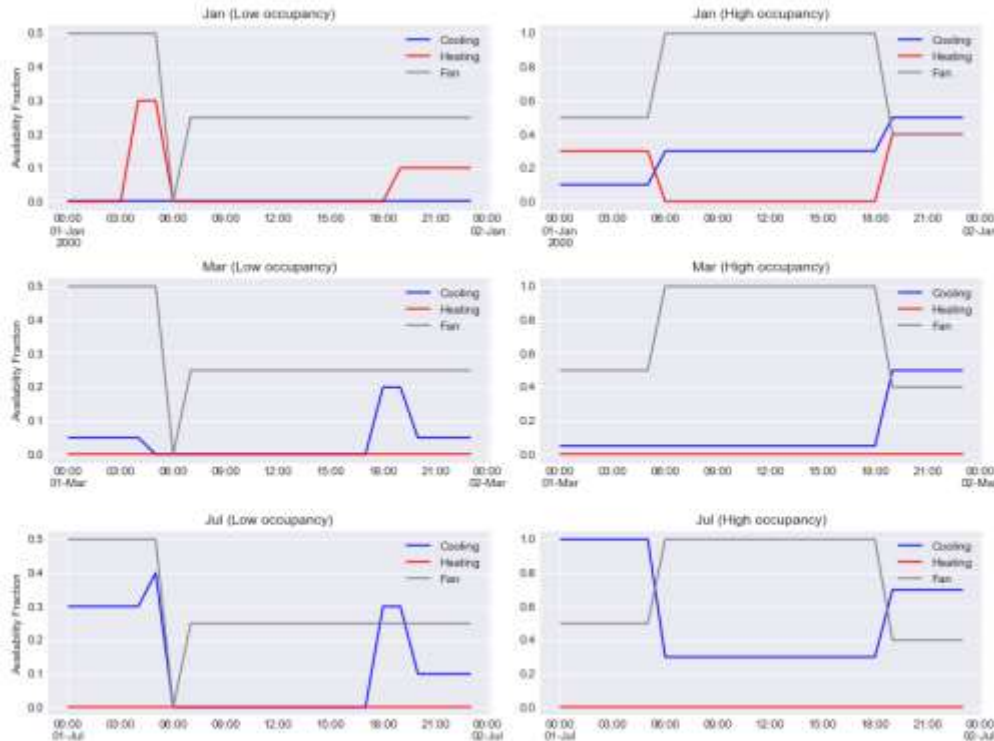
-> This level of HVAC is normal in this city

EnergyPlus model

Trace & EnergyPlus Results



Different modelling approach



Equipment availability limits → Conditional window operation

Windows open when between OADB 21 C to 26.5 C
AC kicks in when indoor DB > 26.5 C AND windows closed

Software



Trace700



EnergyPlus

Trace700

- Focus on HVAC sizing
- No energy balance
 - > aggregated reporting
(no hourly data, but just binned histograms)
- Extensive HVAC options, but focused on commercial setup

EnergyPlus

- Focus on Building performance analysis
- Energy balance @ every timestep on all surfaces and zone air
 - > detailed sub-hourly reporting for every variable
- HVAC setup more involved, but everything is possible

Trace700

- Cannot be accessed through scripting (less systematic input)
- Difficult to manage multiple scenarios
- Multi-layered, hidden overrides
- Overridden values reported
- Less transparency – difficult to troubleshoot
- Program support soon to end

EnergyPlus



- Systematic input access through scripting, even for multiple scenarios
- Parametric simulation
- Extensive summary reports
- More transparency



Thank You

Questions?

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