



Overview of TRM 3.1/4.0 Updates

Energy Efficiency Implementation Project

October 6, 2015



TRM 3.1 Residential Updates

- Lighting:
 - Default lamp wattages provided for upstream programs
 - In-service rate adjusted to include storage lamps
 - Interactive effects specified for additional heating/cooling type combinations
 - Replaced measure life algorithm with deemed values
- Duct Efficiency:
 - Updated savings coefficients based on updates to existing references
 - Corrected HDD conversion for demand calculation
- Central AC/HPs:
 - Added higher efficiency options to early retirement tables
- Ceiling Insulation:
 - Corrected column headings for winter demand savings tables
- Low-Flow Showerheads:
 - Clarified that savings should be claimed on a per showerhead basis
- DHW Replacement:
 - Clarified HPWH baseline for systems greater than 55 gallons



TRM 3.1 Commercial Updates

- Lighting:
 - Removal of reference to T12s from high-efficiency condition
 - Removal of utility specific exception to deemed outdoor coincidence factor
 - Removal of EUL for linear fluorescent fixtures replacing magnetically ballasted T12s
- HVAC:
 - Added table of building type definitions, assumptions, and examples



TRM 4.0 Residential Updates

- General review of federal standards and ENERGY STAR specifications
- Lighting:
 - Review operating hours assumptions
 - Update IEF factors using updated simulation models
 - Provide alternate inputs for outdoor lighting
- Duct Efficiency:
 - Update coincidence factors for consistency with updated peak definition



TRM 4.0 Residential Updates

- Central HPs:
 - Develop early retirement heating savings tables for HP to HP replacements
- Envelope Measures:
 - Updated simulation models
- Solar PV:
 - Move from single deemed value for whole state to heavier reliance on PVWatts for energy savings
 - Deemed demand values will be developed to maintain consistency with peak demand definition
- Other EM&V Research Issues:
 - Example: Potentially incorporate actual flow rate values for Faucet Aerators and Low-Flow Showerheads



TRM 4.0 Commercial Updates

- General review of federal standards and ENERGY STAR specifications
- Lighting:
 - Review possibility of developing interactive effects by building type and/or weather zone (may not actually result in updated values for TRM 4.0)
 - Consider additional outdoor spaces types
- HVAC:
 - Update annual operating hours and coincidence factors using updated building simulation models
- Solar PV:
 - Update consistent with Residential Solar PV measure



TRM 4.0 New Measures

- Residential:
 - Mini-split AC/HPs
 - AC Tune-up
- Commercial:
 - HVAC Optimization (RTU Controls)



Residential Modeling Objectives

- Create up-to-date and transparent models
 - Use latest publicly available software (BEOpt/EnergyPlus)
 - Update and calibrate prototypes
 - Make model files available to stakeholders for testing and review
- Update basis for peak demand savings (kW)
 - Use new summer and winter peak demand savings (kW) definition included in TRM 3
- Re-think certain measures
 - Floor Insulation - particularly, review how it should be done and potentially replace the measure with a new Encapsulated Crawl Space measure
 - Attic Encapsulation (new)



Residential Modeling

- **Envelope Measures to Update:**
 - Air Infiltration
 - Ceiling Insulation
 - Wall Insulation
 - Floor Insulation
 - ENERGY STAR Windows
 - Solar Screens



Residential Modeling

- Set up prototypes of participant homes
 - Industry sources
 - Supplement w/tracking data as available
- Calibrate prototypes (total energy, load shape)
 - Utility data (e.g. CNP - load research sample stratified by level of consumption and high/low winter ratio)
 - Other utilities – data requested
 - ERCOT data (agg by ERCOT weather zone and hi/lo WR values)
- Run cases for the measures, extract deemed savgs



Commercial Modeling Objectives

- In TRM 3.0, we set up a streamlined set of building types
- TRM 4.0 –
 - Update HVAC energy and demand coefficients in the HVAC and Chiller Replacement measures
 - Add system types (for some building types)
 - Create up-to-date and transparent models
 - Use latest publicly available software (OpenStudio/EnergyPlus)
 - Use DOE reference bldg models for available bldg types
 - Where ref bldg model not available, use coeff's for the most similar bldg type



Commercial Modeling

- Based on DOE Commercial Reference Buildings (typ post-1980) for each principal building activity from CBECS 2012
- Create prototypes per climate zone, per HVAC eqmt type
- Run cases, extract demand and energy coefficients for TRM
- Use models for new measures going forward



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