# CIBSE Building Simulation Group Modelling for Compliance vs. Modelling the "Real" Building

30 September 2009





## Modelling for Compliance vs. Modelling the "real" Building

#### Overview

- Thermal modelling and compliance
- Drivers of Thermal Modelling
- Compliance and the "real" design energy performance
- Compliance vs. "real" design the debate
- Thermal modelling and CECM the beginning
- Thermal modelling and the NCM
- The NCM model vs. the "real" design model
- NCM 2010 vs. the "real" design
- Summary of differences
- Questions & Answers

## Modelling for Compliance vs. Modelling the "real" Building

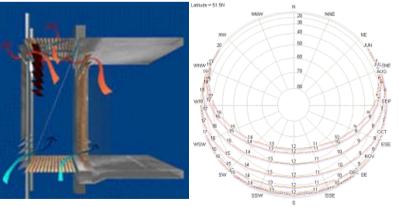
#### **Thermal Modelling & Compliance**

- ADL2A: 2006 compliance with Criterion 1 (NCM)
- Step change Simulation of thermal models shifted from Design to Compliance

DTM

- Simulation for Compliance
  - Government Software
- CECM acknowledging DTM
- Purpose of thermal modelling; CECM & NCM:
  - Holistic approach
  - Design flexibility elemental method
  - Passive features
  - Engineering Energy Performance



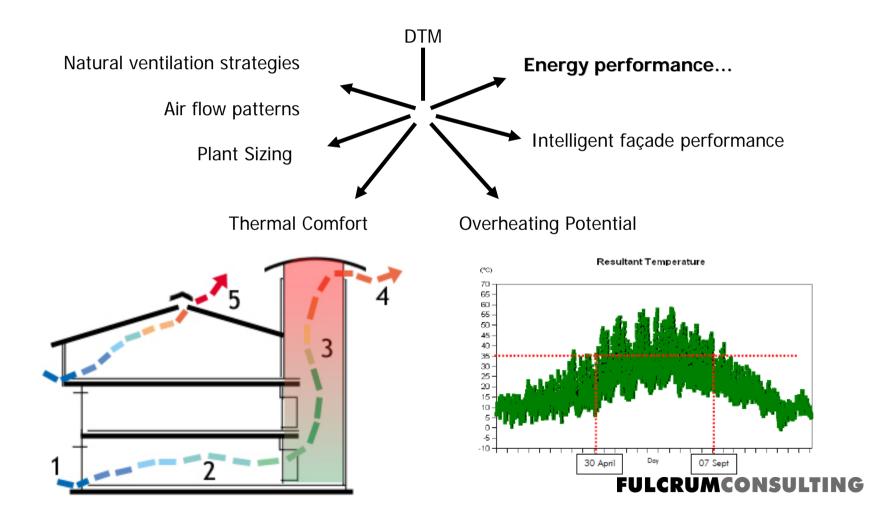






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Thermal Modelling & The "Real" Design



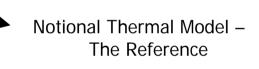
## Modelling for Compliance vs. Modelling the "real" Building

#### Compliance vs. "real" design - the debate

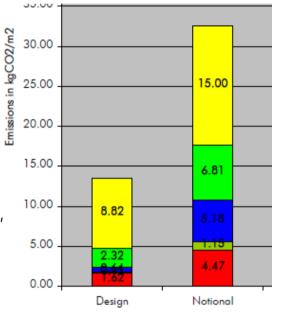
- Origin of simulation and Part L2
- The CECM

**Design Thermal Model** 

- Actual design; shape, orientation, any feature...
- Design Internal Conditions
- Design System Performance
- Specific Weather Data
- Close representation of Actual building



- Same shape, orientation, no design feature
- Specific lighting gains
- Specific System Performance
- Specific Weather Data
- Specific Fabric Thermal Properties
- Specific Glazing %



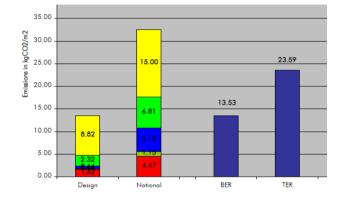
## Modelling for Compliance vs. Modelling the "real" Building

#### Thermal Modelling & the NCM – the Change

- EUEPBD- standardised approach- L2A: 2006 & NCM
- Enters the term "real" design!

Requirements of EPBD - NCM

- Like for like building use internal conditions
- NOT a design method
- Not "real" design, but rather, if the building were designed incorporating these activities...
- Modelling mandatory
- Promotes DTM
- Fabulous idea in theory, but in practice...



- NCM- Individual member states
- Cannot force to buy modelling tool

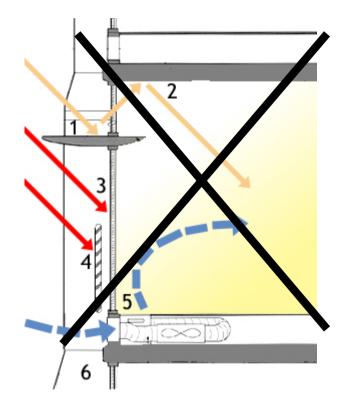
   although different story for SAP
- In comes the free tool Out goes DTM
- Energy performance no longer an engineering exercise, merely tick-box



## Modelling for Compliance vs. Modelling the "real" Building

#### Limitations of the NCM V3.4 & the Free Tool

- No design measures e.g. displacement ventilation
- Mixed mode ventilation
- Intelligent facades
- Limited database of internal conditions – year round cooling
- Flawed fan/pump power calculations
- No night cooling
- · Limited effect of thermal mass...





## Modelling for Compliance vs. Modelling the "real" Building

#### Backward "Progress"

- ✓ Scrap elemental method
- ✓ Holistic approach including climatic conditions and all features
- ✓ Ideal for DTM
- NCM determined using a flawed tool limited consideration of all considerable features – NOT really holistic!
- Why bother DESIGN external shading? Tick the box!
- Daylight optimisation really? Ticking is simpler

- ★ Ventilated facades? Sorry...
- Night cooling/thermal mass?
- **×** Mixed mode ventilation?
- ✗ Fresh air optimisation?

But this is the SIMPLE tool - fair enough



#### Backward "Progress"

- ✓ DTM still Approved
- ✓ Until NCM V3.4 further limited design features
- The Simple tool cannot do it, so restrictions should apply!
- ✓ Approved DTM still allow daylight modelling, external shading, and some extent of thermal mass...

/ low-E



#### Summary – where we stand

Compliance Model

- Initially Design Model vs. Notional Model
- Currently NCM Design Model vs. Notional Target
- NCM design not accurate reflection of "real" design model
- NCM conceived using the SIMPLE tool
- NCM lacks design flexibility
- Still a step further than elemental method
  - Compliance method still not fully promoting Engineering of Building Performance

The "Real" Model

- More design flexibility
- More accurate performance prediction under likely scenarios
- More relevant to advise on CO<sub>2</sub> and energy-saving measures
- More accurate for plant sizing, LZC technology sizing etc...

#### Summary – what next

- L2A: 2010 the Aggregate Approach
- Further reduction in TER
- Edging closer to Zero Carbon Buildings
- Yet more engineering required especially for side-lit (common) buildings – serious reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> required
- Compliance model should be closer to reality
- Hardly any design is "simple" anymore
- Unfortunately, NCM 2010 still derived by the SIMPLE tool



Proposals for amending Part L and Part F of the Building Regulations – *Consultation* 

Volume 2: Proposed technical guidance for Part L



