

ENERGYPLUS™ VERSION 8.9.0 DOCUMENTATION

Output Details and Examples

U.S. Department of Energy



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Chapter 1

Introduction

This document is intended to give an in-depth look at the various output files produced by EnergyPlus. Some of these may be referenced in various other parts of the documentation but are presented here with more details.

The scripts that assist in running EnergyPlus will usually rename the standard names used in the program. The two scripts that are distributed with EnergyPlus are: **EPL-Run.bat** (which is used by the EP-Launch program) and **RunEPlus.bat** (which can be used from the command line). The RunEPlus batch file can also be used to string together several runs such as usually termed “batch processing”. In renaming the files created by the program or its post-processing program(s), usually the file extension will be retained. The following table will illustrate the native EnergyPlus file name, a description of its contents and the EP-Launch “version” of the file. In this table, <filename> refers to the source/original file name (without extension) selected. Files are presented in alphabetic order. For output purposes, the most important files to understand are the eplusout.eso, eplusout.mtr and eplusout.err files. The first two are manipulated with the ReadVarsESO post processing program. The latter will contain any critical errors that were encountered during the run.

Chapter 2

Output Files

2.1 Output File List

Following are the native file names that are output from EnergyPlus; native – directly out of EnergyPlus. Usually you will not see these file names as batch files and interfaces will change them to be <file name>.<ext> or in some instances <file name><qualifier>.<ext>. Usually the extension is the important piece and is described in the following table.

Table 2.1: EnergyPlus Basic Output Files

Output File Name	Description	EP-Launch Name	File
eplusout.audit	Echo of input, includes both IDD echo and IDF echo – may have errors shown in context with IDD or IDF statements	< filename > .audit (without echoing IDD unless errors in IDD).	
eplusout.bnd	This file contains details about the nodes and branches. Useful in determining if all your nodes are connected correctly. May be used to diagram the network/ nodes of the HVAC system.	< filename > .bnd	
eplusout.dbg	From Debug Output object – may be useful to support to help track down problems	< filename > .dbg	
eplusout.dxf	DXF (from Output:Surfaces:Drawing,DXF;)	< filename > .dxf	
eplusout.edd	Descriptive output from the EMS portion	< filename > .edd	
eplusout.eio	Contains several standard and optional “report” elements. CSV format – may be read directly into spreadsheet program for better formatting.	< filename > .eio	

Table 2.1: EnergyPlus Basic Output Files

Output File Name	Description	EP-Launch Name	File
eplusout.end	A one line summary of success or failure (useful for Interface programs)	Not saved in the standard EPL-Run script file.	
eplusout.epmidf	Output from EPMacro program – contains the idf created from the input imf file	< filename > .epmidf	
eplusout.epmdet	Output from EPMacro program – the audit/details of the EPMacro processing	< filename > .epmdet	
eplusout.err	Error file – contains very important information from running the program.	< filename > .err	
eplusout.eso	Standard Output File (contains results from both Output:Variable and Output:Meter objects).	< filename > .eso	
eplusout.log	Log of items that appear in the command file output from the run.	< filename > .log	
eplusout.mdd	Meter names that are applicable for reporting in the current simulation.	< filename > .mdd	
eplusout.mtd	Meter details report – what variables are on what meters and vice versa. This shows the meters on which the Zone: Lights Electric Energy appear as well as the contents of the Electricity:Facility meter.	< filename > .mtd	
eplusout.mtr	Similar to .eso but only has Output:Meter outputs.	< filename > .mtr	
eplusout.rdd	Variable names that are applicable for reporting in the current simulation.	< filename > .rdd	
eplusout.shd	Surface shadowing combinations report	< filename > .shd	
eplusout.sln	Similar to DXF output but less structured. Results of Output:Reports, Surface, Lines object.	< filename > .sln	
eplusout.sql	Mirrors the data in the .eso and .mtr files but is in SQLite format (for viewing with SQLite tools).	< filename > .sql	
eplusssz. < ext >	Results from the Sizing:System object. This file is “spreadsheet” ready. Different extensions (csv, tab, and txt) denote different “separators” in the file.	< filename > Ssz. < ext >	

Table 2.1: EnergyPlus Basic Output Files

Output File Name	Description	EP-Launch Name	File
epluszsz. < ext >	Results from the Sizing:Zone object. This file is “spreadsheet” ready. Different extensions (csv, tab, and txt) denote different “separators” in the file.	< filename > Zsz. < ext >	
eplusmap. < ext >	Daylighting intensity “map” output. Different extensions (csv, tab, and txt) denote different “separators” in the file.	< filename > Map. < ext >	
eplusout.dfs	This file contains the hourly pre-calculated daylight factors for exterior windows of a daylight zone.	< filename > DFS.csv	
eplusscreen.csv	Window screen transmittance (direct and reflected) “map” output.	< filename > Screen.csv	
eplustbl. < ext >	Results of tabular and economics requests. Different extensions (csv, tab, and txt) denote different “separators” in the file.	< filename > Table. < ext >	
eplusout.svg	Results from the HVAC-Diagram application. SVG is a Scalable Vector Graphics file for which several viewers can be found.	< filename > .svg	
eplusout.sci	File of cost information	< filename > .sci	
eplusout.delightin	File produced during DElight simulations – descriptive of EnergyPlus inputs into DElight inputs.	< filename > de-light.in	
eplusout.delightout	File produced during DElight simulations – basic results from DElight simulation.	< filename > de-light.out	
eplusout.wrl	VRML output from (Output:Reports, Surfaces, VRML)	< filename > .wrl	

In addition to the basic output files from EnergyPlus there are three standard “hybrid” output files. These are called “hybrid” because they are a result of post-processing after EnergyPlus has completed. Note that if there is an error during processing, these will not normally be “complete”.

Table 2.2: "Hybrid" EnergyPlus Output Files

Output File Name	Description	EP-Launch Name	File
eplusout. < ext >	"spreadsheet" ready file that contains either all the report variables requested (default: up to limit of 255) from the input file or specific ones specified by the user. Different extensions (csv, tab, and txt denote different "separators" in the file.	< filename >	.csv or < filename > .tab or < filename > .txt
eplusmtr. < ext >	"spreadsheet" ready file that contains either all the report meter requests (default: up to 255) from the input file or specific ones specified by the user. Different extensions (csv, tab, and txt denote different "separators" in the file.	< filename >	Meter.csv or < filename > Meter.tab or < filename > Meter.txt
readvars.rvaudit	Results of any "ReadVarsESO" execution in the current batch run.	< filename >	.rvau- dit

Now, each file will be described in more detail with some examples of use.

2.2 eplusout.audit

This file is simply the echo of the inputs to the EnergyPlus program – the Energy+.idd (data dictionary) and in.idf (<filename>.idf – the input data file). Every attempt has been made to not require this file to be saved – errors are interpreted as much as possible and encapsulated onto the eplusout.err file. Any errors in the data dictionary processing should be accomplished during development – users should never see errors there. Thus, this file is not "saved" after processing by the standard script file. Occasionally, you may wish to view this file because of something obscure.

An excerpt of the file follows. Lines in green are notes produced from EnergyPlus (some of these are more useful to developers than users). Lines in red are lines with error messages shown to illustrate context. The other lines are echoes from inputs (with line numbers).

In all the examples, the actual version of the EnergyPlus exe would appear. In the examples these will be shown as: <version>.

```

Processing Data Dictionary (Energy+.idd) File -- Start
  1 !IDD_Version <version>
  2 ! *****
  3 !
<reduced for brevity>
13000 \key DETAILS
13001 \key Vertices
13002 \key DetailsWithVertices
Processing Data Dictionary (Energy+.idd) File -- Complete
Maximum number of Alpha Args= 4500
Maximum number of Numeric Args= 1800
Number of Object Definitions= 473
Number of Section Definitions= 2
Processing Input Data File (in.idf) -- Start

```

```

1 ! Basic file description: Basic illustration of using Purchased Air as a system
2 ! Run: 2 design days.
3 ! 2 annual run periods, 2 summer days and 3 winter days.
<reduced for brevity>
63 RunPeriod, ! 3 day winter simulation
64 1, 1, ! Start Month ,Day
65 1, 3; ! End Month ,Day
** Warning ** Object=RUNPERIOD, entered with less than minimum number of fields.
** ~~~ ** Attempting fill to minimum.
66 MATERIAL:Regular,A1 - 1 IN STUCCO, !- Material Name
<reduced for brevity>
784 End Simulation Data;
Processing Input Data File (in.idf) -- Complete
Number of IDF "Lines"= 359
Maximum number of Alpha IDF Args= 29
Maximum number of Numeric IDF Args= 20
Getting object=VERSION
Getting object=TIMESTEP
Getting object=SIMULATIONCONTROL
Getting object=SIZING:PARAMETERS
Getting object=SIZING:ZONE
Getting object=SIZING:SYSTEM
Getting object=SIZING:PLANT
<etc>
MaxRVariable= 5000
MaxIVariable= 100
NumEnergyMeters= 108
NumVarMeterArrays= 106

```

2.3 eplusout.bnd

The “branch node details” (bnd) file is intended to give enough information that one could (with a chosen software) diagram the nodes and components of the HVAC system. It may or may not achieve that objective. Of more use may be its illustration of node connection/branch errors that aren’t detected by the software. This file has the details to support any “node connection” errors that will be noted in the eplusout.err file. Branch validation is shown in this file. Branches are checked to assure that each output node of the branch element is an input node to the next branch element. Cross-branch checking is not done directly within the program though the details will illustrate some problems of that nature.

Supply and Return Air Paths are also checked and feedback about each item are shown.

As is standard with many EnergyPlus output files, this file is CSV (comma-delimited) such that it can be read by spreadsheet programs for further manipulation by the user.

An example will illustrate. Notes about the reporting are highlighted in green.

Program Version,EnergyPlus, <version>

! This file shows details about the branches, nodes, and other
! elements of the flow connections.

! This file is intended for use in “debugging” potential problems
! that may also be detected by the program, but may be more easily
! identified by “eye”.

! This file is also intended to support software which draws a
! schematic diagram of the HVAC system.

! =====

! #Nodes,<Number of Unique Nodes>

```

#Nodes,11
List of all nodes follows. # references may be an indication of faulty node spec (or not)
! <Node>,<NodeNumber>,<Node Name>,<Node Fluid Type>,<# Times Node Referenced After Definition>
Node,1,SUPPLY INLET NODE,Air,3
Node,2,FAN INLET NODE,Air,4
<reduced for brevity>
Node,10,ZONE EQUIPMENT OUTLET NODE,Air,2
Node,11,RELIEF AIR OUTLET NODE,Air,1
! =====
=====
! Suspicious nodes have 0 references. It is normal for some nodes, however.
! Suspicious nodes have 0 references. It is normal for some nodes, however.
! Listing nodes with 0 references (culled from previous list):
! <Suspicious Node>,<NodeNumber>,<Node Name>,<Node Fluid Type>,<# Times Node Referenced After Definition>
Suspicious Node,7,MAIN ZONE NODE,Air,0
List of branches follow.
! <#Branch Lists>,<Number of Branch Lists>
#Branch Lists,1
! <Branch List>,<Branch List Count>,<Branch List Name>,<Loop Name>,<Loop Type>,<Number of Branches>
! <Branch>,<Branch Count>,<Branch Name>,<Loop Name>,<Loop Type>,<Branch Inlet Node Name>,<Branch Outlet Node Name>
Branch List,1,AIR LOOP BRANCHES,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM,Air,1
Branch,AIR LOOP MAIN BRANCH,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM,Air,SUPPLY INLET NODE,SUPPLY OUTLET NODE
! =====
=====
! <#Supply Air Paths>,<Number of Supply Air Paths>
! <#Supply Air Paths>,<Number of Supply Air Paths>
#Supply Air Paths,1
! <Supply Air Path>,<Supply Air Path Count>,<Supply Air Path Name>,<AirLoopHVAC Name>
! <#Components on Supply Air Path>,<Number of Components>
! <Supply Air Path Component>,<Component Count>,<Component Type>,<Component Name>,<AirLoopHVAC Name>
! <#Outlet Nodes on Supply Air Path Component>,<Number of Nodes>
! <Supply Air Path Component Nodes>,<Node Count>,<Component Type>,<Component Name>,<Inlet Node Name>,<Outlet Node Name>,<AirLoopHVAC Name>
Supply Air Path,1,ZONE SUPPLY AIR PATH,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM
#Components on Supply Air Path,1
Supply Air Path Component,1,AIRLOOPHVAC:ZONESPLITTER,ZONE SUPPLY AIR SPLITTER,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM
#Outlet Nodes on Supply Air Path Component,1

```

Supply Air Path Component Nodes,1,AIRLOOPHVAC:ZONESPLITTER,ZONE SUPPLY AIR SPLITTER,ZONE EQUIPMENT INLET NODE,MAIN ZONE INLET NODE,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM

! <#Nodes on Supply Air Path>,<Number of Nodes>

! <Supply Air Path Node>,<Node Type>,<Node Count>,<Node Name>,<AirLoopHVAC Name>

#Nodes on Supply Air Path,2

Supply Air Path Node,Inlet Node,1,ZONE EQUIPMENT INLET NODE,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM

Supply Air Path Node,Outlet Node,2,MAIN ZONE INLET NODE,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM

! =====
=====

! <#Return Air Paths>,<Number of Return Air Paths>

! <#Return Air Paths>,<Number of Return Air Paths>

#Return Air Paths,1

! <Return Air Path>,<Return Air Path Count>,<Return Air Path Name>,<AirLoopHVAC Name>

! <#Components on Return Air Path>,<Number of Components>

! <Return Air Path Component>,<Component Count>,<Component Type>,<Component Name>,<AirLoopHVAC Name>

! <#Inlet Nodes on Return Air Path Component>,<Number of Nodes>

! <Return Air Path Component Nodes>,<Node Count>,<Component Type>,<Component Name>,<Inlet Node Name>,<Outlet Node Name>,<AirLoopHVAC Name>

Return Air Path,1,ZONE RETURN AIR PATH,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM

#Components on Return Air Path,1

Return Air Path Component,1,AIRLOOPHVAC:ZONEMIXER,ZONE RETURN AIR MIXER,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM

#Inlet Nodes on Return Air Path Component,1

Return Air Path Component Nodes,1,AIRLOOPHVAC:ZONEMIXER,ZONE RETURN AIR MIXER,MAIN ZONE OUTLET NODE,ZONE EQUIPMENT OUTLET NODE,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM

! <#Nodes on Return Air Path>,<Number of Nodes>

! <Return Air Path Node>,<Node Type>,<Node Count>,<Node Name>,<AirLoopHVAC Name>

#Nodes on Return Air Path,2

Return Air Path Node,Outlet Node,1,ZONE EQUIPMENT OUTLET NODE,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM

Return Air Path Node,Inlet Node,2,MAIN ZONE OUTLET NODE,EVAP COOLER SYSTEM

! =====
=====

! #Outside Air Nodes,<Number of Outside Air Nodes>

! #Outdoor Air Nodes,<Number of Outdoor Air Nodes>

#Outdoor Air Nodes,1

! <Outdoor Air Node>,<NodeNumber>,<Node Name>

Outdoor Air Node,5,OUTSIDE AIR INLET NODE

```
! =====
=====
```

Component sets. Very important for node connection error detection.

```
! <#Component Sets>,<Number of Component Sets>
```

```
#Component Sets,4
```

```
! <Component Set>,<Component Set Count>,<Parent Object Type>,<Parent Object Name>,<Component Type>,<Component Name>,<Inlet Node ID>,<Outlet Node ID>,<Description>
```

```
Component Set,1,BRANCH,AIR LOOP MAIN BRANCH,AIRLOOPHVAC:OUTDOORAIRSYSTEM,OUTDOOR AIR SYSTEM,SUPPLY INLET NODE,FAN INLET NODE,Air Nodes
```

```
Component Set,2,BRANCH,AIR LOOP MAIN BRANCH,FAN:CONSTANTVOLUME,SUPPLY FAN,FAN INLET NODE,EVAP COOLER INLET NODE,Air Nodes
```

```
Component Set,3,BRANCH,AIR LOOP MAIN BRANCH,EVAPORATIVECOOLER:DIRECT:CELDEK COOLER,EVAP COOLER INLET NODE,SUPPLY OUTLET NODE,Evap Air Nodes
```

```
Component Set,4,AIRLOOPHVAC:OUTDOORAIRSYSTEM,OUTSIDE AIR SYSTEM,OUTDOORAIR:MIXER,OUTSIDE AIR MIXING BOX,OUTSIDE AIR INLET NODE,FAN INLET NODE,Air Nodes
```

Similar details for Plant Loops, Condenser Loops, Controlled Zones, etc.

2.4 eplusout.dbg

Developers use this file during debugging and can be “turned on” by the DEBUG OUTPUT object in the input file. The only reason a user might specify this flag would be to send a file to the support group.

Output:DebuggingData, 1, 0; ! standard debug output, during simulation days

The standard debug output appears like this:

```
Day of Sim Hour of Day Time
```

```
1 1 0.1666666666666667
```

node #	Temp	MassMinAv	MassMaxAv	TempSP	MassFlow	MassMin	Mass-
Max	MassSP	Press	Enthal	HumRat	Fluid Type		
1	-12.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	100344.00 -
9363.63	0.00129	Air					
2	-12.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	100344.00 -
9363.63	0.00129	Air					
3	-12.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	100344.00 -
9363.63	0.00129	Air					
4	-12.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	100344.00 -
9363.63	0.00129	Air					
5	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0320	0.0000	0.0000 100344.00 60617.55 0.00400 Ai
6	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0326	0.0000	0.0000 100344.00 60617.55 0.00400 Ai
7	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.1636	0.0000	0.0000 100344.00 60617.55 0.00400 Ai
8	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.1648	0.0000	0.0000 100344.00 60617.55 0.00400 Ai
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 0.00 0.00 0.000000 blank
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 0.00 0.00 0.000000 blank
11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 0.00 0.00 0.000000 blank

```
12  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.00  0.00  0.00000 blank
```

2.5 eplusout.dxf

The DXF output report file is formatted according to the “Data Exchange Format” standard rules for representing CADD type coordinates. The file can be used in several inexpensive, shareware or freeware viewers. Quickview Plus TM can display DXF files as shown in Figure 2.1 below. A free program originally from AutocadTM, Voloview ExpressTM, can display solid model rendering as shown in Figure 2.2. Other viewers are available from MicrostationTM, VisioTM and other shareware or freeware vendors.

This file is generated when the following line is included in the IDF.

Output:Surfaces:Drawing, DXF;

You can ask it to triangulate surfaces with >4 sides:

Output:Surfaces:Drawing, DXF, Triangulate3dface;

In addition to the building shape (including detached shading elements), the DXF view includes a “true north” arrow (at ground level) and the name from the BUILDING object.

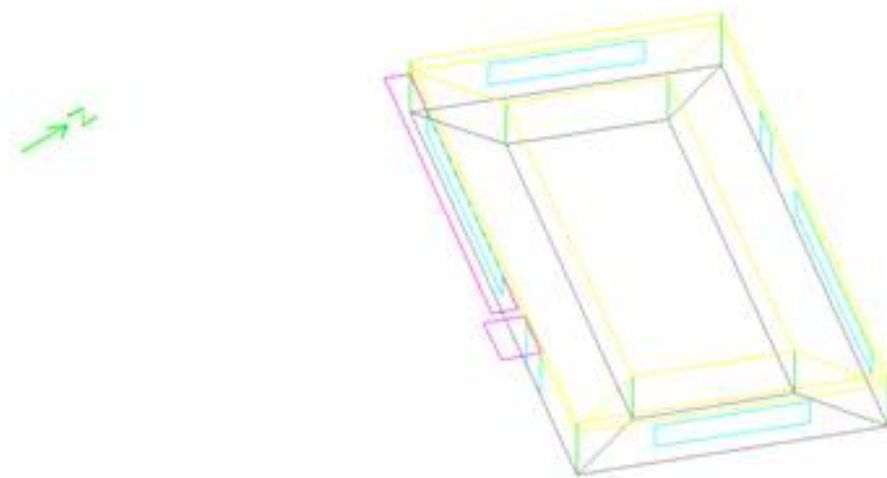


Figure 2.1: Quick View Plus version of DXF file

Even in the Quick View version, you can see that the different building elements have different colors. These are the “original” colors used in EnergyPlus. The current default color scheme is shown in the following figure of the solid model.

The DXF file of itself is an ASCII file, with a specific structure as specified in the standard. An excerpt of the file is shown below:

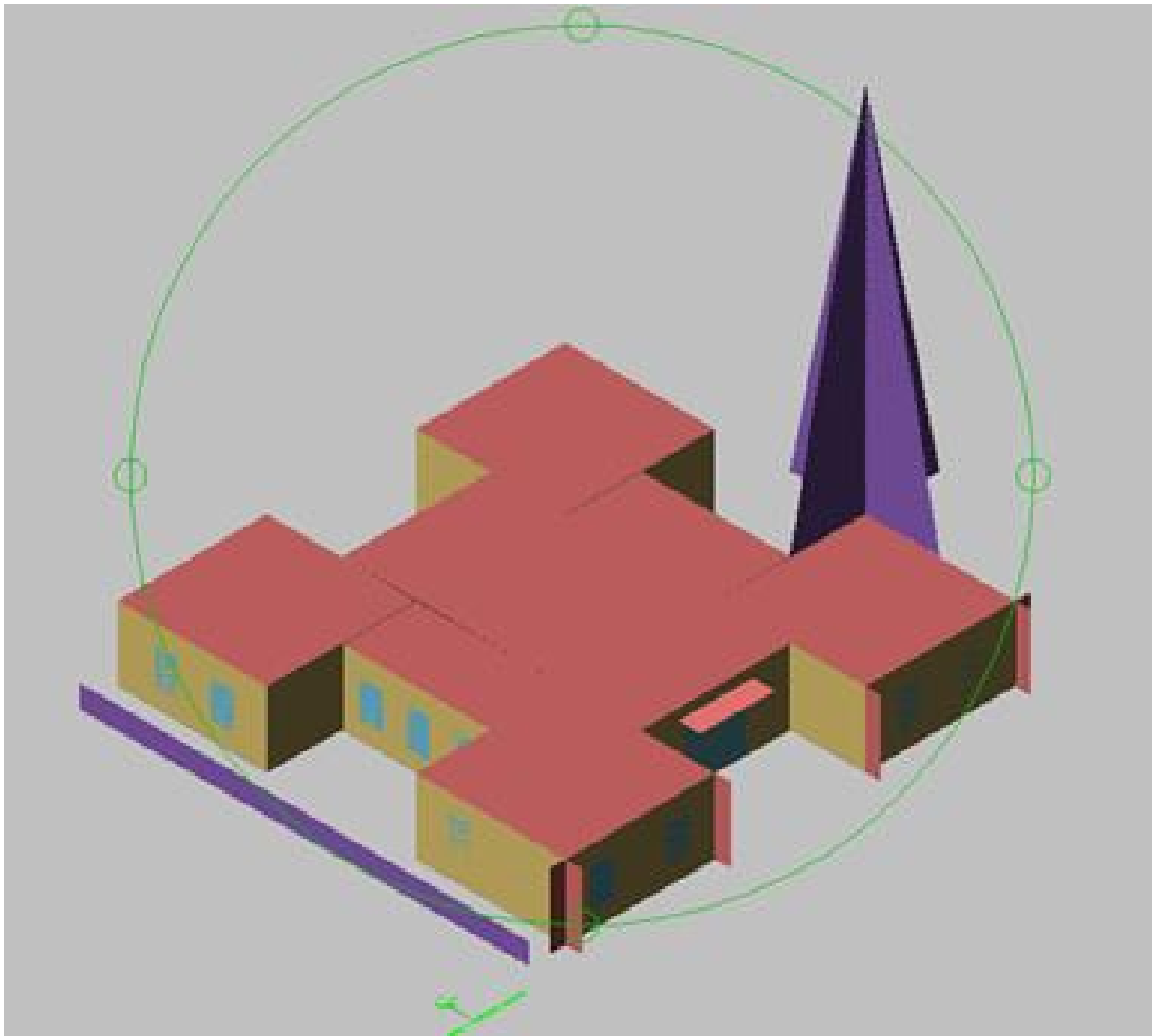


Figure 2.2: Voloview 3D Solid view

```

SECTION
  2
ENTITIES
  0
TEXT
  8
1
  6
CONTINUOUS
  62
  3
  10
    -11.00000
  20
    3.00000
  30
    0.10000
  40
  .25
  1
True North
  41
  0.0
  7
MONOTXT
210
0.0
220
0.0
230
1.0
  0

```

```

3DFACE
  8
1
  62
  3
  10
    -10.00000
  20
    3.00000
  30
    0.10000
  11
    -10.00000
  21
    3.00000
  31
    0.00000
  12
    -10.00000
  22
    0.00000
  32
    0.00000
  13
    -10.00000
  23
    0.00000
  33
    0.10000
  0
ENDSEC
  0
EOF
999
DXF created from EnergyPlus
999

```

Program Version,EnergyPlus, <version>

2.6 eplusout.edd

This file is invoked by including an `Output:EnergyManagementSystem` input object. The EDD file contains three different types of information related to the Energy Management System (EMS) including: (1) listing of available actuators, (2) listing of available internal variables, and (3) a record of the execution of user's programs for the EnergyPlus Runtime Language (Erl).

The EMS feature in EnergyPlus uses "Actuators" to do control operations. The actuators available in a given model depend on the non-EMS-related content of the input file. Similar to how EnergyPlus reports the available output variables to the RDD file, a list of available actuators can be written to the EDD file. There are three settings in the `Output:EnergyManagementSystem` input object that control how actuators are listed. Selecting "None" directs the program to not list the available actuators. Selecting "NotByUniqueKeyNames" directs the program to provide a concise listing of the available actuators that does not include their enumeration by unique name. Selecting "Verbose" directs the program to provide a complete listing of the available actuators including the unique identifying names. An example listing of actuators using the "NotByUniqueKeyNames" option follows.

```
! <EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available>, *, Component Type, 'Control Type, Units
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,Schedule:Compact,Schedule Value,[ ]
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,People,Number of People,[each]
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,Lights,Electric Power Level,[W]
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,ElectricEquipment,Electric Power Level,[W]
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,Window Shading Control,Control Status,[ShadeStatus]
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,Zone Temperature Control,Heating Setpoint,[C]
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,Zone Temperature Control,Cooling Setpoint,[C]
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,Surface,Interior Surface Convection Heat Transfer Coefficient,[W/m2-K]
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,Surface,Exterior Surface Convection Heat Transfer Coefficient,[W/m2-K]
EnergyManagementSystem:Actuator Available, *,Ideal Loads Air System,Air Mass Flow Rate,[kg/s]
```

The EMS feature in EnergyPlus uses "Internal Variables" to obtain input data for use in scaling the results of control calculations. The internal variables available in a give model depend on the non-EMS-related content of the input file. Similar to how EnergyPlus reports the available output variables to the RDD file, a list of available internal variables can be written to the EDD file. There are three settings in the `Output:EnergyManagementSystem` input object that control how internal variables are listed. Selecting "None" directs the program to not list the available internal variables. Selecting "NotByUniqueKeyNames" directs the program to provide a concise listing of the available internal variables that does not include their enumeration by unique name. Selecting "Verbose" directs the program to provide a complete listing of the available internal variables including the

unique identifying names. An example listing of actuators using the “NotByUniqueKeyNames” option follows.

```
! <EnergyManagementSystem:InternalVariable Available>, *, Internal Data Type
EnergyManagementSystem:InternalVariable Available, *,People Count Design Level,[each]
EnergyManagementSystem:InternalVariable Available, *,Lighting Power Design Level,[W]
EnergyManagementSystem:InternalVariable Available, *,Plug and Process Power Design
Level,[W]
EnergyManagementSystem:InternalVariable Available, *,Zone List Multiplier,[ ]
EnergyManagementSystem:InternalVariable Available, *,Zone Floor Area,[m2]
EnergyManagementSystem:InternalVariable Available, *,Zone Air Volume,[m3]
EnergyManagementSystem:InternalVariable Available, *,Zone Multiplier,[ ]
EnergyManagementSystem:InternalVariable Available, *,Zone List Multiplier,[ ]
```

The EMS uses the EnergyPlus Runtime Language, or Erl, to do custom controlling. When Erl programs are being developed, the EDD becomes a primary source of information for debugging. When a line of Erl code is executed, the program can output records called “line traces” that are useful for debugging because they show the outcome of each line of code. There are three settings in the Output:EnergyManagementSystem input object that control how line traces are reported. Selecting “None” directs the program to not write out any line traces. Selecting “ErrorsOnly” directs the program to only write line traces when computation errors are encountered (such as divide by zero). Selecting “Verbose” directs the program to write out line traces for each and every line of Erl program code that is executed.

It is very important to be careful with the EDD file. The Verbose option should be used with care because a full line-by-line trace of Erl program execution for an annual run can easily create an enormous computer file that is too large for most computer systems. It is possible for EnergyPlus to generate an EDD file that cannot be opened in traditional text editors.

2.7 eplusout.eio

This file contains some standard and some optional “reports”. It is intended to be a somewhat intelligent report of input conditions when they don’t fit well in other places or when they aren’t substantial enough for their own “file”. (e.g. **eplusout.bnd**) Contents of the file are somewhat documented in various places in the [Input Output Reference document](#) – as results of objects. This file or portions of it can be easily imported into spreadsheet programs and more analysis done there. Contents of this file include construction details, location information, “environment” information, number of “warmup” days required in each environment.

The form of the file is a data dictionary line followed by the data. In this case, the data dictionary line precedes the first “data” line though there may be several defining “dictionary lines”. Each dictionary line will show the field as <field name> followed by other fields that will be in the data lines. Data will be displayed similarly. Each field of dictionary or data will be separated from the next by a comma “,” – and produce a comma delimited file. However, the lines for data will not be contiguous – some follow a stream of consciousness of the EnergyPlus execution.

This section is subdivided into grouped sections by type.

Note that the lines in the eplusout.eio file can be extremely long (current limit is 500 characters).

2.7.1 Simulation Parameters

```

! <Version>, Version ID
  Version, <version>
! <Timesteps per Hour>, #TimeSteps, Minutes per TimeStep
  Timesteps Per Hour, 4, 15
! <Run Control>, Do Zone Sizing, Do System Sizing, Do Plant Sizing, Do Design Days, Do
Weather Simulation
  Run Control, Yes, Yes, No, No, Yes
! <GroundTemperatures>, Months From Jan to Dec {Deg C}
  GroundTemperatures, 20.03, 20.03, 20.13, 20.30, 20.43, 20.52, 20.62, 20.77, 20.78, 20.55, 20.44, 20.20
! <GroundTemperatures:Surface>, Months From Jan to Dec {Deg C}
  GroundTemperatures:Surface, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00
! <GroundTemperatures:Deep>, Months From Jan to Dec {Deg C}
  GroundTemperatures:Deep, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00
! <GroundReflectances>, Months From Jan to Dec {dimensionless}
  GroundReflectances, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20
! <Snow Ground Reflectance Modifiers>, Normal, Daylighting {dimensionless}
  Snow Ground Reflectance Modifiers, 1.000, 1.000
! <Snow GroundReflectances>, Months From Jan to Dec {dimensionless}
  Snow GroundReflectances, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20
! <Snow GroundReflectances For Daylighting>, Months From Jan to Dec {dimensionless}
  Snow GroundReflectances For Daylighting, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20
! <Location>, Location Name, Latitude {N+/S- Deg}, Longitude {E+/W- Deg}, Time Zone
Number {GMT+/-}, Elevation {m}, Standard Pressure at Elevation {Pa}
  Location,CHICAGO IL USA TMY2-94846 WMO# = 725300,41.78,-87.75,-6.00,190.00,99063.
! <Building Information>, Building Name,North Axis {deg},Terrain, Loads Convergence Tol-
erance Value,Temperature Convergence Tolerance Value, Solar Distribution,Maximum Number of
Warmup Days,Minimum Number of Warmup Days
  Building, BUILDING, 30.000,City, 0.04000, 0.40000,FullExterior,25,6
! Inside Convection Algorithm, Value {Simple | Detailed | CeilingDiffuser}
  Inside Convection Algorithm,Simple
! Outside Convection Algorithm, Value {Simple | Detailed}
  Outside Convection Algorithm,Simple
! Solution Algorithm, Value {CTF | EMPD | CONDFD | HAMT}
  Solution Algorithm, CTF
! Sky Radiance Distribution, Value {Anisotropic}
  Sky Radiance Distribution,Anisotropic
! <Environment:Site Atmospheric Variation>,Wind Speed Profile Exponent {},Wind Speed
Profile Boundary Layer Thickness {m},Air Temperature Gradient Coefficient {K/m}
  Environment:Site Atmospheric Variation,0.330,460.000,6.500000E-003
! < Input Surface Geometry Information>,Starting Corner,Vertex Input Direction,Coordinate
System
  SurfaceGeometry,UpperLeftCorner,CounterClockwise,RelativeCoordinateSystem

```

The simulation parameters output is the simplest form of reporting in the **eplusout.eio** file. Each of the “header” records (lines starting with an “!”) are followed immediately by the one and

only data line. By and large, these data lines are all merely echoes of the entries in the IDF (or defaulted for blank fields). For most of these descriptions, you can look at the object fields (of same name) in the [Input Output Reference](#) document.

2.7.2 Version

```
! <Version>, Version ID
    Version, <version>
```

This is the version of the IDF as entered in the IDF file. If it does not match the current EnergyPlus Version, a warning will be issued and show in the **eplusout.err** file.

2.7.3 Timestep

```
! <Timesteps per Hour>, #TimeSteps, Minutes per TimeStep
    Timesteps Per Hour, 4, 15
```

This is the number of timesteps in hour as entered in the IDF file as well as showing how many minutes will encompass each timestep (i.e. 4 timesteps in hour = 15 minutes per timestep).

2.7.4 SimulationControl

```
! <Run Control>, Do Zone Sizing, Do System Sizing, Do Plant Sizing, Do Design Days, Do Weather
Simulation, Do HVAC Sizing Simulation
    Run Control, Yes, Yes, Yes, No, Yes, No
```

This shows how the sizing and running (design days vs. weather file) will be accomplished. Design days are required for sizing but do not necessarily need to be “run” after sizing has completed. Thus, the user can choose to do sizing, not do a “normal” calculation with the design day definitions but then go ahead and run the full simulation year. Some advanced sizing methods require also running HVAC Sizing Simulations.

2.7.5 Building

```
! <Building Information>, Building Name, North Axis {deg}, Terrain, Loads Convergence Toler-
ance Value, Temperature Convergence Tolerance Value, Solar Distribution, Maximum Number of
Warmup Days
```

```
    Building Information, BUILDING, 30.000, City, 0.04000, 0.40000, FullExterior, 25
```

This shows the values put in for the Building Object in the IDF.

2.7.6 Inside Convection Algorithm

```
! <Inside Convection Algorithm>, Value {Simple | Detailed | CeilingDiffuser}
    Inside Convection Algorithm, Simple
```

This shows the global inside (interior) convection algorithm selected by the IDF value. This may be overridden by zone entries or even surface entries.

2.7.7 Outside Convection Algorithm

! <Outside Convection Algorithm>, Value {Simple | Detailed ! TARP ! MoWitt ! DOE-2 ! BLAST}

Outside Convection Algorithm, Simple

This shows the global outside (exterior) convection algorithm selected by the IDF value. This may be overridden by zone entries or even surface entries.

2.7.8 Solution Algorithm

! <Solution Algorithm>, Value {CTF | EMPD | CONDFD | HAMT}, Inside Surface Max Temperature Limit {C}

Solution Algorithm, CTF, 200

This shows the solution algorithm approach selected by the IDF value and Inside Surface Max Temperature override or default value.

2.7.9 Sky Radiance Distribution

! <Sky Radiance Distribution>, Value {Anisotropic}

Sky Radiance Distribution, Anisotropic

This shows the solution algorithm approach used in the simulation. As this value cannot be changed by the user, it is shown for information only.

2.7.10 Site Atmospheric Variation

! <Environment:Site Atmospheric Variation>, Wind Speed Profile Exponent {}, Wind Speed Profile Boundary Layer Thickness {m}, Air Temperature Gradient Coefficient {K/m}

Environment:Site Atmospheric Variation, 0.330, 460.000, 6.500000E-003

This shows actual values used for Site Atmospheric Variations.

2.7.11 Shadowing/Sun Position Calculations

! <Shadowing/Sun Position Calculations> [Annual Simulations], Calculation Method, Value {days}, Allowable Number Figures in Shadow Overlap {}, Polygon Clipping Algorithm, Sky Diffuse Modeling Algorithm

Shadowing/Sun Position Calculations, AverageOverDaysInFrequency, 20, 15000, Sutherland-Hodgman, SimpleSkyDiffuseModeling

This shows how many days between the re-calculation of solar position during a weather file simulation. While a smaller number of days will lead to a more accurate solar position estimation (solar position is important in shadowing as well as determining how much solar enters the space), it also increases the calculation time necessarily to complete the simulation. The default, re-calculating every 20 days, gives a good compromise. The allowable number of figures in a shadow overlap can be increased if necessary for the model. There are two calculation methods available: AverageOverDaysInFrequency (default) and DetailedTimestepIntegration.

2.7.12 AirflowNetwork Model:Control

! <AirflowNetwork Model:Control>, No Multizone or Distribution/Multizone with Distribution/-Multizone without Distribution/Multizone with Distribution only during Fan Operation

AirflowNetwork Model:Control,MultizoneWithoutDistribution

This shows the AirflowNetwork Model:Control selected by the IDF value in the object AirflowNetwork:SimulationControl.

2.7.13 AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Direction

! <AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Direction>, Wind Direction #1 to n (degree)

AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Direction, 0.0,30.0,60.0,90.0,120.0,150.0,180.0,210.0,240.0,270.0,300.0,330.0

2.7.13.1 Field: <AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Direction>

This field contains the field name “AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Direction”.

2.7.13.2 Field: Wind Direction #1 to n

These values are the wind directions corresponding to the first through the Nth wind pressure coefficient value. If Wind Pressure Coefficient Type = Input in the AirflowNetwork:SimulationControl object, the wind directions described here are the inputs specified in the AirflowNetwork:MultiZone:WindPressureCoefficientArray object,. If Wind Pressure Coefficient Type = SurfaceAverageCalculation in the AirflowNetwork:SimulationControl object, the wind directions are also described here and are fixed at 30 degree increments.

2.7.14 AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Pressure Coefficients

! <AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Pressure Coefficients>, Name, Wind Pressure Coefficients #1 to n (dimensionless)

AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Pressure Coefficients, NFACADE_WPCVALUE, 0.60,0.48,4.00E-002,-0.56,-0.56,-0.42,-0.37,-0.42,-0.56,-0.56,4.00E-002,0.48

AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Pressure Coefficients, EFACADE_WPCVALUE, -0.56,4.00E-002,0.48,0.60,0.48,4.00E-002,-0.56,-0.56,-0.42,-0.37,-0.42,-0.56

AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Pressure Coefficients, SFACADE_WPCVALUE, -0.37,-0.42,-0.56,-0.56,4.00E-002,0.48,0.60,0.48,4.00E-002,-0.56,-0.56,-0.42

AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Pressure Coefficients, WFACADE_WPCVALUE, -0.56,-0.56,-0.42,-0.37,-0.42,-0.56,-0.56,4.00E-002,0.48,0.60,0.48,4.00E-002

2.7.14.1 Field: < AirflowNetwork Model: Wind Pressure Coefficients>

This field contains the constant “AirflowNetwork Model: Wind Pressure Coefficients” for each line.

2.7.14.2 Field: Name

This is the WindPressureCoefficientValues object name entered from the IDF.

2.7.14.3 Field: Wind Pressure Coefficients #1 to n

These values are the wind pressure coefficient for the building façade. These wind pressure coefficient values correspond to the first through Nth wind directions reported above for <AirflowNetwork Model:Wind Direction>. If Wind Pressure Coefficient Type = INPUT in the AirflowNetwork:SimulationControl object, the wind pressure coefficients described here are the inputs specified in the AirflowNetwork:MultiZone:Wind Pressure Coefficient Values object,. If Wind Pressure Coefficient Type = SurfaceAverageCalculation in the AirflowNetwork:SimulationControl object, the wind pressure coefficients are calculated internally and also described here.

2.7.15 Zone Volume Capacitance Multiplier

! <Zone Volume Capacitance Multiplier>, Sensible Heat Capacity Multiplier, Moisture Capacity Multiplier, Carbon Dioxide Capacity Multiplier, Generic Contaminant Capacity Multiplier

Zone Volume Capacitance Multiplier, 1.000, 1.000, 1.000, 1.000

This shows the zone volume capacitance multipliers selected by the IDF value or defaulted. The object for this item is ZoneCapacitanceMultiplier:ResearchSpecial.

2.7.15.1 Field: Sensible Heat Capacity Multiplier

Value used to alter the effective heat capacitance of the zone air volume.

2.7.15.2 Field: Moisture Capacity Multiplier

Value used to alter the effective moisture capacitance of the zone air volume.

2.7.15.3 Field: Carbon Dioxide Capacity Multiplier

Value used to alter the effective carbon dioxide capacitance of the zone air volume.

2.7.15.4 Field: Generic Contaminant Capacity Multiplier

Value used to alter the effective generic contaminant capacitance of the zone air volume.

2.7.15.5 Surface Geometry

! <SurfaceGeometry>,Starting Corner,Vertex Input Direction,Coordinate System,Daylight Reference Point Coordinate System,Rectangular (Simple) Surface Coordinate System

Surface Geometry, UpperLeftCorner, Counterclockwise, RelativeCoordinateSystem, RelativeCoordinateSystem, RelativeToZoneOrigin

This shows the expected order of the vertices for each surface. The object for this item is GlobalGeometryRules.

2.7.15.6 Field: Starting Corner

Value used to designate which corner the surface(s) start with.

2.7.15.7 Field: Vertex Input Direction

Value whether the coordinates for the surface are entered clockwise or counter-clockwise.

2.7.15.8 Field: Coordinate System

Value whether the coordinate system is World/Absolute or Relative.

2.7.15.9 Field: Daylight Reference Point Coordinate System

If daylighting is used, this describes the coordinate system for entering daylight reference points.

2.7.15.10 Field: Rectangular (Simple) Surface Coordinate System

For simple surfaces (Wall, Window, Door, and so forth) the coordinate system that is used to describe their starting point.

2.7.15.11 Field: Number Nominal Surfaces

This is the number of “nominal” surfaces (based on surface objects) that a quick calculation from the program has found. If the number of surfaces is not greater than 30, then the number of threads to be used will be set by the program to 1.

2.7.15.12 Field: Number Parallel Sims

This is the number of windowed/parallel simulations being run simultaneously as set by EP-Launch or other scripts distributed with the EnergyPlus program. Third party distributions may also set this item.

2.7.16 Climate Group Outputs

Climate related variables appear in two places for EnergyPlus outputs. Certain objects that are invariant throughout a simulation period have lines appear in the eplusout.eio file:

```
! <Environment:Weather Station>,Wind Sensor Height Above Ground {m},Wind Speed Profile
Exponent {},Wind Speed Profile Boundary Layer Thickness {m},Air Temperature Sensor Height
Above Ground {m},Wind Speed Modifier Coefficient [Internal],Temperature Modifier Coefficient
[Internal]
```

```
Environment:Weather Station,10.000,0.140,270.000,1.500,1.586,9.750E-003
```

```
! <Environment:Site Atmospheric Variation>,Wind Speed Profile Exponent {},Wind Speed
Profile Boundary Layer Thickness {m},Air Temperature Gradient Coefficient {K/m}
```

```
Environment:Site Atmospheric Variation, 0.220, 370.000, 0.006500
```

```
! <Location>, Location Name, Latitude, Longitude, Time Zone Number, Elevation {m}
```

```
Location, DENVER COLORADO, 39.75, -104.87, -7.00, 1610.26
```

In addition for each “environment” simulated, information about the environment is shown:

```
! <Environment>,Environment Name,Environment Type, Start Date, End Date, Start Day-
OfWeek, Duration {#days}, Source:Start DayOfWeek, Use Daylight Savings, Use Holidays, Apply
Weekend Holiday Rule
```

```

! <Environment:Special Days>, Special Day Name, Special Day Type, Source, Start Date,
Duration {#days}
! <Environment:Daylight Saving>, Daylight Saving Indicator, Source, Start Date, End Date
! <Environment:Design_Day_Misc>,DayOfYear,ASHRAE A Coeff,ASHRAE B Co-
eff,ASHRAE C Coeff,Solar Constant-Annual Variation,Eq of Time {minutes}, Solar Declination
Angle {deg}, Solar Model
! <Environment:WarmupDays>, NumberofWarmupDays
For example, a DesignDay:
Environment,PHOENIX ARIZONA WINTER,DesignDay, 1/21, 1/21,MONDAY, 1,N/A,N/A,N/A,N/A
Environment:Daylight Saving,No,DesignDay
Environment:Design_Day_Misc, 21,1228.9,0.1414,5.7310E-002,1.0,-11.14,-20.0
A Design RunPeriod:
Environment,EXTREME SUMMER WEATHER PERIOD FOR DESIGN,User Selected Weath-
erFile Typical/Extreme Period (Design) = Summer Extreme,07/13,07/19,SummerDesignDay, 7,Use
RunPeriod Specified Day,No ,No ,No ,No ,No
Environment:Daylight Saving,No,RunPeriod Object
Environment:WarmupDays, 3
Or a RunPeriod (Name listed in the RunPeriod output is dependent on user input for the
RunPeriod object – when a blank is input, the name of the weather file location is used):
Environment,CHICAGO IL TMY2-94846 WMO# = 725300,WeatherRunPeriod, 1/
1,12/31,SUNDAY,365,UseWeatherFile,Yes,Yes,No
Environment:Daylight Saving,No,
Environment:Special Days,NEW YEARS DAY,Holiday,WeatherFile, 1/ 1, 1
Environment:Special Days,MEMORIAL DAY,Holiday,WeatherFile, 5/31, 1
Environment:Special Days,INDEPENDENCE DAY,Holiday,WeatherFile, 7/ 5, 1
Environment:Special Days,LABOR DAY,Holiday,WeatherFile, 9/ 6, 1
Environment:Special Days,THANKSGIVING,Holiday,WeatherFile,11/25, 1
Environment:Special Days,CHRISTMAS,Holiday,WeatherFile,12/25, 1
Environment:WarmupDays, 4

```

Note that in this display, using “weekend rule” and specific date holidays, the actual observed dates are shown in the output display – in the example above, Independence Day (July 4) is actually observed on July 5.

2.7.17 Climate Group – Simple Outputs

Some of the climate outputs are a “simple” group. The “header” line is followed immediately by the data line.

2.7.18 Location

This output represents the location data used for the simulation. Note that if a runperiod is used, the IDF “Location” is ignored and the location from the weather file is used instead.

2.7.18.1 Field: <Location>

This data field will contain the constant “Location”.

2.7.18.2 Field: Location Name

This is the name given to the location whether from the IDF or the weather file.

2.7.18.3 Field: Latitude

This is the latitude of the site, expressed decimally. Convention uses positive (+) values for North of the Equator and negative (-) values for South of the Equator. For example, S 30° 15' is expressed as -30.25.

2.7.18.4 Field: Longitude

This is the longitude of the site, expressed decimally. Convention uses positive (+) values for East of the Greenwich meridian and negative (-) values for West of the Greenwich meridian. For example, E 130° 45' is expressed as +130.75.

2.7.18.5 Field: Time Zone Number

This is the time zone of the site, expressed decimally. Convention uses positive (+) values for GMT+ (Longitude East of the Greenwich meridian) and negative (-) values for GMT- (Longitude West of the Greenwich meridian). For example, the time zone for Central US time is -6. The time zone for parts of Newfoundland is -3.5 (-3 hours, 30 minutes from GMT).

2.7.18.6 Field: Elevation {m}

This is the elevation of the site. Units are m.

2.7.19 Weather Station

2.7.19.1 Field: Wind Sensor Height Above Ground {m}

This is the wind sensor height above ground for weather data measurements.

2.7.19.2 Field: Wind Speed Profile Exponent

The wind speed profile exponent for the terrain surrounding the weather station.

2.7.19.3 Field: Wind Speed Profile Boundary Layer Thickness {m}

The wind speed profile boundary layer thickness [m] for the terrain surrounding the weather station.

2.7.19.4 Field: Air Temperature Sensor Height Above Ground {m}

The height [m] above ground for the air temperature sensor.

2.7.19.5 Field: Wind Speed Modifier Coefficient [Internal]

This field is intended to provide a slight help for the user to determine the calculations that will be used to calculate the Wind Speed at a specific height at the site.

The full calculation for Local Wind Speed is:

$$\text{LocalWindSpeed} = \text{WindSpeed}_{met} \left(\frac{\text{WindBoundaryLayerThickness}_{met}}{\text{AirSensorHeight}_{met}} \right)^{\text{WindExponent}_{met}} \left(\frac{\text{HeightAboveGround}_{site}}{\text{WindBoundaryLayerThickness}_{site}} \right)^{\text{SiteWindExponent}_{site}} \quad (2.1)$$

The Wind Speed Modifier Coefficient [Internal] simplifies the equation to:

$$\text{LocalWindSpeed} = \text{WindSpeed}_{met} (\text{WindSpeedModifier}) \left(\frac{\text{HeightAboveGround}_{site/component}}{\text{WindBoundaryLayerThickness}_{site}} \right)^{\text{SiteWindExponent}_{site}} \quad (2.2)$$

Where the Wind Speed Modifier encapsulates:

$$\text{WindSpeedModifier} = \left(\frac{\text{WindBoundaryLayerThickness}_{met}}{\text{AirSensorHeight}_{met}} \right)^{\text{WindExponent}_{met}} \quad (2.3)$$

Where

- met = meteorological station
- site = location of the building

2.7.19.6 Field: Temperature Modifier Coefficient [Internal]

This field is intended to provide a slight help for the user to determine the calculations that will be used to calculate the air (dry-bulb) or wet-bulb temperature at a specific height at the site.

The site temperature modifier coefficient (TMC) is defined as:

$$TMC = \text{fracAtmosphericTemperatureGradient} \cdot \text{EarthRadius} \cdot \text{TemperatureSensorHeight}_{met} \cdot \text{EarthRadius} + T_{met} \quad (2.4)$$

Then, the temperature at a height above ground is calculated as:

$$\text{ActualTemperature} = \text{Temperature}_{met} + TMC - \text{fracTemperatureGradient}_{site} * \text{EarthRadius} * \text{Height}_{site/component} \quad (2.5)$$

Where

- met = meteorological station
- site = location of the building

2.7.20 Site Atmospheric Variation

2.7.20.1 Field: Wind Speed Profile Exponent

The wind speed profile exponent for the terrain surrounding the site.

2.7.20.2 Field: Wind Speed Profile Boundary Layer Thickness {m}

The wind speed profile boundary layer thickness [m] for the terrain surrounding the site.

2.7.20.3 Field: Air Temperature Gradient Coefficient {K/m}

The air temperature gradient coefficient [K/m] is a research option that allows the user to control the variation in outdoor air temperature as a function of height above ground. The real physical value is 0.0065 K/m.

2.7.21 Ground Temperatures and Ground Reflectances

```
! <Site:GroundTemperature:BuildingSurface>, Months From Jan to Dec {Deg C}
Site:GroundTemperature:BuildingSurface, 20.03, 20.03, 20.13, 20.30, 20.43, 20.52, 20.62, 20.77, 20.78,
! <Site:GroundTemperature:FCfactorMethod>, Months From Jan to Dec {Deg C}
Site:GroundTemperature:FCfactorMethod, -1.89, -3.06, -0.99, 2.23, 10.68, 17.20, 21.60, 22.94, 20.66, 1
! <Site:GroundTemperature:Shallow>, Months From Jan to Dec {Deg C}
Site:GroundTemperature:Shallow, 13.00, 13.00, 13.00, 13.00, 13.00, 13.00, 13.00, 13.00, 13.00, 13.00, 1
! <Site:GroundTemperature:Deep>, Months From Jan to Dec {Deg C}
Site:GroundTemperature:Deep, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.00, 16.0
! <Site:GroundReflectance>, Months From Jan to Dec {dimensionless}
Site:GroundReflectance, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20
! <Site:GroundReflectance:SnowModifier>, Normal, Daylighting {dimensionless}
Site:GroundReflectance:SnowModifier, 1.000, 1.000
! <Site:GroundReflectance:Snow>, Months From Jan to Dec {dimensionless}
Site:GroundReflectance:Snow, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20
! <Site:GroundReflectance:Snow:Daylighting>, Months From Jan to Dec {dimensionless}
Site:GroundReflectance:Snow:Daylighting, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20
```

2.7.22 Ground Temperatures

2.7.22.1 Field: <GroundTemperatures>

This data field will contain the constant “GroundTemperatures”.

2.7.22.2 Field Set (1-12) – Monthly Ground Temperatures

There will be a set of 12 numbers – the ground temperatures by month: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Units are C.

2.7.23 Ground Reflectance

2.7.23.1 Field: <GroundReflectances>

This data field will contain the constant “GroundReflectances”.

2.7.23.2 Field Set (1-12) – Monthly Ground Reflectances

There will be a set of 12 numbers – the ground reflectances by month: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

2.7.24 Snow Ground Reflectance Modifiers

It is generally accepted that snow resident on the ground increases the basic ground reflectance. EnergyPlus allows the user control over the snow ground reflectance for both “normal ground reflected solar” calculations (see above) and snow ground reflected solar modified for daylighting. This is the display of the user entered or defaulted values.

2.7.24.1 Field: <Snow Ground Reflectance Modifiers>

This data field will contain the constant “Snow Ground Reflectance Modifiers”.

2.7.24.2 Field: Normal

This field is the value between 0.0 and 1.0 which is used to modified the basic monthly ground reflectance when snow is on the ground (from design day input or weather data values).

$$\text{GroundReflectance}_{used} = \text{GroundReflectance} \cdot \text{Modifier}_{snow} \quad (2.6)$$

2.7.24.3 Field: Daylighting

This field is the value between 0.0 and 1.0 which is used to modified the basic monthly ground reflectance when snow is on the ground (from design day input or weather data values).

$$\text{DaylightingGroundReflectance}_{used} = \text{GroundReflectance} \cdot \text{Modifier}_{snow} \quad (2.7)$$

2.7.25 Snow Ground Reflectance

This data is the result of using the Snow Ground Reflectance modifier and the basic Ground Reflectance value.

2.7.25.1 Field: <GroundReflectances>

This data field will contain the constant “Snow GroundReflectances”.

2.7.25.2 Field Set (1-12) – Monthly Snow Ground Reflectances

There will be a set of 12 numbers – the snow ground reflectances by month: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

2.7.26 Snow Ground Reflectance for Daylighting

This data is the result of using the Snow Ground Reflectance for Daylighting modifier and the basic Ground Reflectance value.

2.7.26.1 Field: < Snow GroundReflectances For Daylighting>

This data field will contain the constant “Snow GroundReflectances For Daylighting”.

2.7.26.2 Field Set (1-12) – Monthly Snow Ground Reflectances for Daylighting

There will be a set of 12 numbers – the ground reflectances by month: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

2.7.27 Climate Group – Not so Simple Outputs

For each “environment” simulated, a set of outputs is produced. The header group is only produced once. (The Design Day Misc header is produced only when there is a design day.)

! <Environment>,Environment Name,Environment Type, Start Date, End Date, Start Day-Of-Week, Duration {#days}, Source:Start DayOfWeek, Use Daylight Saving, Use Holidays, Apply Weekend Holiday Rule

! <Environment:Special Days>, Special Day Name, Special Day Type, Source, Start Date, Duration {#days}

! <Environment:Daylight Saving>, Daylight Saving Indicator, Source, Start Date, End Date

! <Environment:Design_Day_Misc>,DayOfYear,ASHRAE A Coeff,ASHRAE B Coeff,ASHRAE C Coeff,Solar Constant-Annual Variation,Eq of Time {minutes}, Solar Declination Angle {deg}

! <Environment:WarmupDays>, NumberofWarmupDays

2.7.28 Environment Line

Each “environment” (i.e. each design day, each run period) will have this line shown.

2.7.28.1 Field: <Environment>

This field will have the constant “Environment” in each data line.

2.7.28.2 Field:Environment Name

This field will have the “name” of the environment. For example, the design day name (“DENVER COLORADO SUMMER”) or the weather file location name (“BOULDER CO TMY2-94018 WMO# = 724699”).

2.7.28.3 Field:Environment Type

This will be “DesignDay” for design day simulations and “WeatherRunPeriod” for weather file run periods.

2.7.28.4 Field: Start Date

This will have the month/day that is the starting date for the simulation period. (7/21, for example).

2.7.28.5 Field: End Date

This will have the month/day that is the ending date for the simulation period. Note that Design Days are only one day and the end date will be the same as the start date.

2.7.28.6 Field: Start DayOfWeek

For weather periods, this will be the designated starting day of week. For design days, it will be the day type listed for the design day object (e.g. SummerDesignDay or Monday).

2.7.28.7 Field: Duration {#days}

Number of days in the simulation period will be displayed in this field. Design days are only 1 day.

2.7.28.8 Field: Source:Start DayOfWeek

This field will list the “source” of the Start Day of Week listed earlier. This could be the RunPeriod command from the input file or the Weather File if the UseWeatherFile option was chosen in the RunPeriod command. For design days, this will be “N/A”.

2.7.28.9 Field: Use Daylight Saving

This field reflects the value of the Use Daylight Saving field of the RunPeriod object. For design days, this will be “N/A”.

2.7.28.10 Field: Use Holidays

This field reflects the value of the Use Holidays field of the RunPeriod object. For design days, this will be “N/A”.

2.7.28.11 Field: Apply Weekend Holiday Rule

For design days, this will show “N/A”. For weather periods, this will show “Yes” if the Apply Weekend Holiday Rule is in effect or “No” if it isn’t.

2.7.29 Design Day Misc Line

This line is shown for each design day simulated. It is not shown for sizing runs that do not subsequently use the design day as a simulation period.

2.7.29.1 Field: <Design Day Misc>

This is a constant that will display “Environment:Design_Day_Misc”.

2.7.29.2 Field:DayOfYear

This is the Julian day of year for the design day (i.e. Jan 1 is 1, Jan 31 is 31).

2.7.29.3 Field:ASHRAE A Coeff

Reference ASHRAE HOF 30 – this is the A Coefficient in Wh/m² calculated from EnergyPlus.

2.7.29.4 Field:ASHRAE B Coeff

Likewise, this is the ASHRAE B Coefficient (dimensionless).

2.7.29.5 Field:ASHRAE C Coeff

This is the ASHRAE C Coefficient (dimensionless).

2.7.29.6 Field:Solar Constant-Annual Variation

This is the calculated solar constant using the given location and day of year.

2.7.29.7 Field:Eq of Time {minutes}

This is the calculated equation of time (minutes) using the given location and day of year.

2.7.29.8 Field: Solar Declination Angle {deg}

This is the solar declination angle for the day of year, degrees.

2.7.30 Special Day Line**2.7.30.1 Field: <Environment:Special Days>**

This is a constant that will display “Environment:SpecialDays”.

2.7.30.2 Field: Special Day Name

This is the user designated name for the special day.

2.7.30.3 Field: Special Day Type

This shows the type for the special day (e.g. Holiday).

2.7.30.4 Field: Source

This will display “InputFile” if it was specified in the IDF or “WeatherFile” if it came from the weather file designation.

2.7.30.5 Field: Start Date

This shows the starting date as month/day (e.g. 7/4).

2.7.30.6 Field: Duration {#days}

This shows how many days the special day period continues. Usually, holidays are only 1 day duration.

2.7.31 Daylight Saving Line**2.7.31.1 Field: <Environment:Daylight Saving>**

This is a constant that will display “Environment:DaylightSaving”.

2.7.31.2 Field: Daylight Saving Indicator

This will be Yes if daylight saving is to be observed for this simulation period and No if it is not observed.

2.7.31.3 Field: Source

This will show the source of this invocation (or non-invocation). Inputfile if DaylightSavingPeriod was entered (weather files only), WeatherFile if used in the Weather file and selected in the Run Period object and designday if that was the source.

2.7.31.4 Field: Start Date

If the indicator field is Yes, then this field will be displayed and the month/day (e.g. 4/1) that starts the daylight saving period observance will be shown.

2.7.31.5 Field: End Date

If the indicator field is Yes, then this field will be displayed and the month/day (e.g. 10/29) that ends the daylight saving period observance will be shown.

2.7.32 Zone Outputs**2.7.33 Zone Summary**

An overall zone summary is shown:

! <Zone Summary>, Number of Zones, Number of Surfaces, Number of SubSurfaces

Zone Summary,19,158,12

As indicated:

2.7.33.1 Field: <Zone Summary>

This field contains the constant “Zone Summary”.

2.7.33.2 Field: Number of Zones

This field will contain the number of zones in the simulation.

2.7.33.3 Field: Number of Surfaces

This field will contain the total number of surfaces in the simulation.

2.7.33.4 Field: Number of SubSurfaces

This field will contain the total number of subsurfaces in the simulation.

2.7.34 Zone Information

Each zone is summarized in a simple set of statements as shown below:

! <Zone Information>,Zone Name,North Axis {deg},Origin X-Coordinate {m},Origin Y-Coordinate {m},Origin Z-Coordinate {m},Centroid X-Coordinate {m},Centroid Y-Coordinate {m},Centroid Z-Coordinate {m},Type,Zone Multiplier,Zone List Multiplier,Minimum X {m},Maximum X {m},Minimum Y {m},Maximum Y {m},Minimum Z {m},Maximum Z {m},Ceiling Height {m},Volume {m3},Zone Inside Convection Algorithm {Simple-Detailed-CeilingDiffuser-TrombeWall},Zone Outside Convection Algorithm {Simple-Detailed-Tarp-MoWitt-DOE-2-BLAST}, Floor Area {m2},Exterior Gross Wall Area {m2},Exterior Net Wall Area {m2},Exterior Window Area {m2}, Number of Surfaces, Number of SubSurfaces, Number of Shading SubSurfaces, Part of Total Building Area

Zone Information, PSI FOYER,0.0,0.00,0.00,0.00,8.56,-1.80,2.27,1,1,1,0.00,16.34,-9.51,4.88,0.00,6.10,3.81,3.2,96.62,70.61,70.61,106.84,6,1,0,Yes

Zone Information, DORM ROOMS AND COMMON AREAS,0.0,0.00,6.10,0.00,18.35,11.26,3.05,1,1,1,3.57,4.75,25.36,0.00,6.10,6.10,2723.33,Detailed,DOE-2,445.93,312.15,267.56,52.59,10,22,0,Yes

Zone Information, LEFT FORK,-36.9,0.00,31.70,0.00,22.07,31.46,3.05,1,1,1,19.02,25.12,25.36,37.55,0.00,6.10,2,74.32,185.81,135.64,50.17,6,10,0,Yes

Zone Information, MIDDLE FORK,0.0,4.88,35.36,0.00,31.21,28.41,3.05,1,1,1,25.12,37.31,21.70,35.11,0.00,6.10,2,74.32,185.81,155.71,30.10,6,1,0,Yes

Zone Information, RIGHT FORK,36.9,10.97,35.36,0.00,36.70,20.48,3.05,1,1,1,29.99,43.40,15.85,25.12,0.00,6.10,2,74.32,185.81,135.64,50.17,6,10,0,Yes

2.7.34.1 Field: <Zone Information>

This field contains the constant “Zone Information” for each line.

2.7.34.2 Field: Zone Name

This is the Zone Name entered from the IDF.

2.7.34.3 Field: North Axis {deg}

This is the North Axis entered from the IDF. Note that this is used primarily in the positioning of the building when “relative” coordinates are used – however, the Daylighting:Detailed object also uses this. Units are degrees, clockwise from North.

2.7.34.4 Fields: X Origin {m}, Y Origin {m}, Z Origin {m}

This is the origin vertex {X,Y,Z} entered from the IDF. Note that this is used primarily in the positioning of the building when “relative” coordinates are used – however, the Daylighting:Detailed object also uses this. Units are m.

2.7.34.5 Field: TypeField: Multiplier

This is the multiplier (must be integral) entered from the IDF.

2.7.34.6 Field: Ceiling Height {m}

This is the ceiling height entered, if any, in the IDF. Ceiling height is also heuristically calculated from the surfaces in the zone – however, not all surfaces need to be entered and sometimes the user would rather enter the ceiling height for the zone. If no ceiling height was entered (i.e. the default of 0), this field will be the calculated value. A minor warning message will be issued if the calculated value is significantly different than the entered value. Units are m.

2.7.34.7 Field: Volume {m3}

Like the ceiling height, this user can also enter this value in the IDF. Volume is also heuristically calculated using the ceiling height (entered or calculated) as well as the calculated floor area (see later field). If entered here, this value will be used rather than the calculated value. A minor warning message will be issued if the calculated value is significantly different than the entered value. Units are m³.

2.7.34.8 Field: Zone Inside Convection Algorithm {Simple-Detailed-CeilingDiffuser-TrombeWall}

The interior convection algorithm shown earlier (entire building) can be overridden for each zone by an entry in the individual Zone object. This field will show which method is operational for the zone.

2.7.34.9 Field: Floor Area {m2}

This field is calculated from the floor surfaces entered for the zone. Units are m².

2.7.34.10 Field: Exterior Gross Wall Area {m2}

This field is calculated from the exterior wall surfaces entered for the zone. Units are m².

2.7.34.11 Field: Exterior Net Wall Area {m2}

This field is calculated from the exterior wall surfaces entered for the zone. Any sub-surface area is subtracted from the gross area to determine the net area. Units are m².

2.7.34.12 Field: Exterior Window Area {m2}

This field is calculated from the exterior window surfaces entered for the zone. Units are m².

2.7.36.3 Field: Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area for the zone.

2.7.36.4 Field: # Occupants

This is the nominal number of occupants (from the PEOPLE statements).

2.7.36.5 Field: Area per Occupant {m2/person}

This is the Zone Floor Area per occupant (person).

2.7.36.6 Field: Occupant per Area {person/m2}

This is the number of occupants per area.

2.7.36.7 Field: Interior Lighting {W/m2}

This is the lighting (Lights) per floor area.

2.7.36.8 Field: Electric Load {W/m2}

This is the electric equipment load (**Electric Equipment**) per floor area.

2.7.36.9 Field: Gas Load {W/m2}

This is the gas equipment load (**Gas Equipment**) per floor area.

2.7.36.10 Field: Other Load {W/m2}

This is the other equipment load (**Other Equipment**) per floor area.

2.7.36.11 Field: Hot Water Eq {W/m2}

This is the hot water equipment load (**Hot Water Equipment**) per floor area.

2.7.36.12 Field: Steam Equipment {W/m2}

This is the steam equipment load (**Steam Equipment**) per floor area.

2.7.36.13 Field: Sum Loads per Area {W/m2}

This is the nominal sum of loads per area (equipment). This metric can be useful for incorrect (too much) loads in a zone.

2.7.36.14 Field: Outdoor Controlled Baseboard Heat

This field is “yes” if there is outdoor controlled baseboard heat in a Zone.

2.7.37 People Gains

! <People Internal Gains - Nominal>,Name,Schedule Name,Zone Name,Zone Floor Area {m2},# Zone Occupants,Number of People {},People/Floor Area {person/m2},Floor Area per person {m2/person},Fraction Radiant,Fraction Convected,Sensible Fraction Calculation,Activity level,ASHRAE 55 Warnings,Carbon Dioxide Generation Rate,Nominal Minimum Number of People,Nominal Maximum Number of People

People Internal Gains, SPACE1-1 PEOPLE 1, OCCUPY-1, SPACE1-1, 99.16, 11.0, 11.0, 0.111, 9.015, 0.300, 0.700, AutoCalculate, ACTSCHD, No, 3.8200E-008, 0, 11

People Internal Gains, SPACE2-1 PEOPLE 1, OCCUPY-1, SPACE2-1, 42.74, 5.0, 5.0, 0.117, 8.547, 0.300, 0.700, AutoCalculate, ACTSCHD, No, 3.8200E-008, 0, 5

People Internal Gains, SPACE3-1 PEOPLE 1, OCCUPY-1, SPACE3-1, 96.48, 11.0, 11.0, 0.114, 8.771, 0.300, 0.700, AutoCalculate, ACTSCHD, No, 3.8200E-008, 0, 11

People Internal Gains, SPACE4-1 PEOPLE 1, OCCUPY-1, SPACE4-1, 42.74, 5.0, 5.0, 0.117, 8.547, 0.300, 0.700, AutoCalculate, ACTSCHD, No, 3.8200E-008, 0, 5

People Internal Gains, SPACE5-1 PEOPLE 1, OCCUPY-1, SPACE5-1, 182.49, 20.0, 20.0, 0.110, 9.125, 0.300, 0.700, AutoCalculate, ACTSCHD, No, 3.8200E-008, 0, 20

2.7.37.1 Field: <People Internal Gains - Nominal>

This field contains the constant “People Internal Gains” for each line.

2.7.37.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the People statement from the IDF file.

2.7.37.3 Field: Schedule Name

This is the schedule of occupancy fraction – the fraction is applied to the number of occupants for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.37.4 Field: Zone Name

This is the name of the Zone for the people/occupants.

2.7.37.5 Field: Zone Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area (m2) of the zone.

2.7.37.6 Field: # Zone Occupants

This is the total number of occupants for the zone.

2.7.37.7 Field: Number of People

This is the specific number of people for this statement (nominal).

2.7.37.8 Field: People/Floor Area {person/m2}

This value represents the number of people density (this statement) per area (zone floor area).

2.7.37.9 Field: Floor Area per person {m2/person}

This is the floor area per person (this statement)

2.7.37.10 Field: Fraction Radiant

This is the fraction radiant for each person (this statement).

2.7.37.11 Field: Fraction Convected

This is the fraction convected for each person (this statement).

2.7.37.12 Field: Sensible Fraction Calculation

This field will show “Autocalculate” if the default calculation for sensible fraction of load is to be used. Or a specific value can be entered. If so, that value will be displayed.

2.7.37.13 Field: Activity level

This field will show the activity level schedule name.

2.7.37.14 Field: ASHRAE 55 Warnings

If this field shows “yes”, then ASHRAE 55 comfort warnings are enabled. If “no”, then no ASHRAE 55 comfort warnings are calculated or issued.

The following fields are shown only when one of the Comfort calculations (Fanger, KSU, Pierce) is used.

2.7.37.15 Field: MRT Calculation Type

This field’s value will be one of the valid MRT calculation types (Zone Averaged, Surface Weighted, Angle Factor).

2.7.37.16 Field: Work Efficiency

This field will be the work efficiency schedule name for this people statement.

2.7.37.17 Field: Clothing

This field will be the clothing schedule name for this people statement.

2.7.37.18 Field: Air Velocity

This field will be the air velocity schedule name for this people statement.

2.7.37.19 Field: Fanger Calculation

This field will be “yes” if Fanger calculations are enabled for this people statement; otherwise it will be “no”.

2.7.37.20 Field: Pierce Calculation

This field will be “yes” if Pierce calculations are enabled for this people statement; otherwise it will be “no”.

2.7.37.21 Field: KSU Calculation

This field will be “yes” if KSU calculations are enabled for this people statement; otherwise it will be “no”.

2.7.37.22 Field: Carbon Dioxide Generation Rate

This numeric input field specifies carbon dioxide generation rate per person with units of m³/s-W. The total carbon dioxide generation rate from this object is:

Number of People * People Schedule * People Activity * Carbon Dioxide Generation Rate. The default value is 3.82E-8 m³/s-W (obtained from ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2007 value at 0.0084 cfm/met/person over the general adult population). The maximum value can be 10 times the default value.

2.7.37.23 Field: Nominal Minimum Number of People

This numeric field is the calculated minimum number of people based on the number of people field * the minimum value (annual) for the people schedule. It may be useful in diagnosing errors that occur during simulation.

2.7.37.24 Field: Nominal Maximum Number of People

This numeric field is the calculated maximum number of people based on the number of people field * the maximum value (annual) for the people schedule. It may be useful in diagnosing errors that occur during simulation.

2.7.38 Lights Gains

! <Lights Internal Gains - Nominal>, Name, Schedule Name, Zone Name, Zone Floor Area {m²}, # Zone Occupants, Lighting Level {W}, Lights/Floor Area {W/m²}, Lights per person {W/person}, Fraction Return Air, Fraction Radiant, Fraction Short Wave, Fraction Convected, Fraction Replaceable, End-Use Category, Nominal Minimum Lighting Level {W}, Nominal Maximum Lighting Level {W}

Lights Internal Gains, SPACE1-1 LIGHTS 1, LIGHTS-1, SPACE1-1, 99.16, 11.0, 1584.000, 15.974, 144.000, 0.200, 0.590, 0.200, 1.000E-002, 0.000, GeneralLights, 79.200, 1584.000

Lights Internal Gains, SPACE2-1 LIGHTS 1, LIGHTS-1, SPACE2-1, 42.74, 5.0, 684.000, 16.006, 136.800, 0.200, 0.590, 0.200, 1.000E-002, 0.000, GeneralLights, 34.200, 684.000

Lights Internal Gains, SPACE3-1 LIGHTS 1, LIGHTS-1, SPACE3-1, 96.48, 11.0, 1584.000, 16.418, 144.000, 0.200, 0.590, 0.200, 1.000E-002, 0.000, GeneralLights, 79.200, 1584.000

Lights Internal Gains, SPACE4-1 LIGHTS 1, LIGHTS-1, SPACE4-1, 42.74, 5.0, 684.000, 16.006, 136.800, 0.200, 0.590, 0.200, 1.000E-002, 0.000, GeneralLights, 34.200, 684.000

Lights Internal Gains, SPACE5-1 LIGHTS 1, LIGHTS-1, SPACE5-1, 182.49, 20.0, 2964.000, 16.242, 148.200, 0.200, 0.590, 0.200, 1.000E-002, 0.000, GeneralLights, 148.200, 2964.000

2.7.38.1 Field: <Lights Internal Gains - Nominal>

This field contains the constant “Lights Internal Gains” for each line.

2.7.38.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the Lights statement from the IDF file.

2.7.38.3 Field: Schedule Name

This is the schedule of lights fraction – the fraction is applied to the nominal lighting level for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.38.4 Field: Zone Name

This is the name of the Zone for the lights.

2.7.38.5 Field: Zone Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area (m2) of the zone.

2.7.38.6 Field: # Zone Occupants

This is the total number of occupants for the zone.

2.7.38.7 Field: Lighting Level {W}

This is the nominal lighting level (this statement) in Watts.

2.7.38.8 Field: Lights/Floor Area {W/m2}

This is the watts per floor area (this statement)

2.7.38.9 Field: Lights per person {W/person}

This is the watts per person that this statement represents.

2.7.38.10 Field: Fraction Return Air

This is the fraction return air for this statement.

2.7.38.11 Field: Fraction Radiant

This is the fraction radiant for this lighting level.

2.7.38.12 Field: Fraction Short Wave

This is the fraction short wave for this lighting level.

2.7.38.13 Field: Fraction Convected

This is the fraction convected for this lighting level.

2.7.38.14 Field: Fraction Replaceable

This is the fraction replaceable for this lighting level. For daylighting calculations, this value should either be 0 (no dimming control) or 1 (full dimming control).

2.7.38.15 Field: End-Use Category

This field shows the end-use category for this lights statement. Usage can be reported by end-use category.

2.7.38.16 Field: Nominal Minimum Lighting Level {W}

This numeric field is the calculated minimum amount of lighting in Watts based on the calculated lighting level (above) * the minimum value (annual) for the lights schedule. It may be useful in diagnosing errors that occur during simulation.

2.7.38.17 Field: Nominal Maximum Lighting Level {W}

This numeric field is the calculated maximum amount of lighting in Watts based on the calculated lighting level (above) * the maximum value (annual) for the lights schedule. It may be useful in diagnosing errors that occur during simulation.

2.7.39 Equipment (Electric, Gas, Steam, Hot Water) Gains

These equipments are all reported similarly. Electric Equipment is used in the example below:

! <ElectricEquipment Internal Gains - Nominal>, Name, Schedule Name, Zone Name, Zone Floor Area {m2}, # Zone Occupants, Equipment Level {W}, Equipment/Floor Area {W/m2}, Equipment per person {W/person}, Fraction Latent, Fraction Radiant, Fraction Lost, Fraction Convected, End-Use SubCategory, Nominal Minimum Equipment Level {W}, Nominal Maximum Equipment Level {W}

ElectricEquipment Internal Gains, SPACE1-1 ELECEQ 1, EQUIP-1, SPACE1-1, 99.16, 11.0, 1056.000, 10.649, 96.000, 0.000, 0.300, 0.000, 0.700, General, 21.120, 950.400

ElectricEquipment Internal Gains, SPACE2-1 ELECEQ 1, EQUIP-1, SPACE2-1, 42.74, 5.0, 456.000, 10.670, 91.200, 0.000, 0.300, 0.000, 0.700, General, 9.120, 410.400

ElectricEquipment Internal Gains, SPACE3-1 ELECEQ 1, EQUIP-1, SPACE3-1, 96.48, 11.0, 1056.000, 10.945, 96.000, 0.000, 0.300, 0.000, 0.700, General, 21.120, 950.400

ElectricEquipment Internal Gains, SPACE4-1 ELECEQ 1, EQUIP-1, SPACE4-1, 42.74, 5.0, 456.000, 10.670, 91.200, 0.000, 0.300, 0.000, 0.700, General, 9.120, 410.400

ElectricEquipment Internal Gains, SPACE5-1 ELECEQ 1, EQUIP-1, SPACE5-1, 182.49, 20.0, 1976.000, 10.828, 98.800, 0.000, 0.300, 0.000, 0.700, General, 39.520, 1778.400

2.7.39.1 Field: <[Specific] Equipment Internal Gains - Nominal>

This field will contain the type of equipment internal gain in each line (i.e. Electric Equipment Internal Gains, Gas Equipment Internal Gains, ...).

2.7.39.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the equipment statement from the IDF file.

2.7.39.3 Field: Schedule Name

This is the schedule of equipment fraction – the fraction is applied to the nominal equipment level for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.39.4 Field: Zone Name

This is the name of the Zone for the equipment.

2.7.39.5 Field: Zone Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area (m2) of the zone.

2.7.39.6 Field: # Zone Occupants

This is the total number of occupants for the zone.

2.7.39.7 Field: Equipment Level {W}

This is the nominal equipment level (in Watts) for the statement.

2.7.39.8 Field: Equipment/Floor Area {W/m2}

This is the watts per floor area (this statement)

2.7.39.9 Field: Equipment per person {W/person}

This is the watts per person that this statement represents.

2.7.39.10 Field: Fraction Latent

This is the fraction latent for this equipment.

2.7.39.11 Field: Fraction Radiant

This is the fraction radiant for this equipment.

2.7.39.12 Field: Fraction Lost

This is the fraction lost (not attributed to the zone) for this equipment.

2.7.39.13 Field: Fraction Convected

This is the fraction convected for this equipment.

2.7.39.14 Field: End-Use SubCategory

This field shows the end-use category for this statement. Usage can be reported by end-use category.

2.7.39.15 Field: Nominal Minimum Equipment Level {W}

This numeric field is the calculated minimum amount of the equipment in Watts based on the calculated design level (above) * the minimum value (annual) for the equipment schedule. It may be useful in diagnosing errors that occur during simulation.

2.7.39.16 Field: Nominal Maximum Equipment Level {W}

This numeric field is the calculated maximum amount of the equipment in Watts based on the calculated design level (above) * the maximum value (annual) for the equipment schedule. It may be useful in diagnosing errors that occur during simulation.

2.7.40 Other Equipment Gains

Other equipment report is shown below (does not have an end-use category – is not attached to any normal meter):

! <OtherEquipment Internal Gains - Nominal>, Name, Schedule Name, Zone Name, Zone Floor Area {m2}, # Zone Occupants, Equipment Level {W}, Equipment/Floor Area {W/m2}, Equipment per person {W/person}, Fraction Latent, Fraction Radiant, Fraction Lost, Fraction Convected, Nominal Minimum Equipment Level {W}, Nominal Maximum Equipment Level {W}

OtherEquipment Internal Gains, TEST 352A, ALWAYS ON, ZONE ONE, 232.26, 0.0, 352.000, 1.516, N/A, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 1.000, 352.000, 352.000

OtherEquipment Internal Gains, TEST 352 MINUS, ALWAYS ON, ZONE ONE, 232.26, 0.0, -352.000, -1.516, N/A, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 1.000, -352.000, -352.000

2.7.40.1 Field: <Other Equipment Internal Gains - Nominal>

This field contains the constant “OtherEquipment Internal Gains” for each line.

2.7.40.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the equipment statement from the IDF file.

2.7.40.3 Field: Schedule Name

This is the schedule of equipment fraction – the fraction is applied to the nominal equipment level for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.40.4 Field: Zone Name

This is the name of the Zone for the equipment.

2.7.40.5 Field: Zone Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area (m2) of the zone.

2.7.40.6 Field: # Zone Occupants

This is the total number of occupants for the zone.

2.7.40.7 Field: Equipment Level {W}

This is the nominal equipment level (in Watts) for the statement.

2.7.40.8 Field: Equipment/Floor Area {W/m2}

This is the watts per floor area (this statement)

2.7.40.9 Field: Equipment per person {W/person}

This is the watts per person that this statement represents.

2.7.40.10 Field: Fraction Latent

This is the fraction latent for this equipment.

2.7.40.11 Field: Fraction Radiant

This is the fraction radiant for this equipment.

2.7.40.12 Field: Fraction Lost

This is the fraction lost (not attributed to the zone) for this equipment.

2.7.40.13 Field: Fraction Convected

This is the fraction convected for this equipment.

2.7.40.14 Field: Nominal Minimum Equipment Level {W}

This numeric field is the calculated minimum amount of the equipment in Watts based on the calculated design level (above) * the minimum value (annual) for the equipment schedule. It may be useful in diagnosing errors that occur during simulation.

2.7.40.15 Field: Nominal Maximum Equipment Level {W}

This numeric field is the calculated maximum amount of the equipment in Watts based on the calculated design level (above) * the maximum value (annual) for the equipment schedule. It may be useful in diagnosing errors that occur during simulation.

2.7.41 Outdoor Controlled Baseboard Heat

! <Outdoor Controlled Baseboard Heat Internal Gains - Nominal>,Name,Schedule Name,Zone Name,Zone Floor Area {m2},# Zone Occupants,Capacity at Low Temperature {W},Low Temperature {C},Capacity at High Temperature {W},High Temperature {C},Fraction Radiant,Fraction Convected,End-Use Subcategory

Outdoor Controlled Baseboard Heat Internal Gains, SPACE4-1 BBHEAT 1,EQUIP-1,SPACE4-1,42.74,5.0,1500.000,0.000,500.000,10.000,0.500,0.500,Baseboard Heat

2.7.41.1 Field: <Outdoor Controlled Baseboard Heat Internal Gains - Nominal>

This field contains the constant “Outdoor Controlled Baseboard Heat Internal Gains” for each line.

2.7.41.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the baseboard heat statement from the IDF file.

2.7.41.3 Field: Schedule Name

This is the schedule of equipment fraction – the fraction is applied to the nominal equipment level for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.41.4 Field: Zone Name

This is the name of the Zone for the equipment.

2.7.41.5 Field: Zone Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area (m2) of the zone.

2.7.41.6 Field: # Zone Occupants

This is the total number of occupants for the zone.

2.7.41.7 Field: Capacity at Low Temperature {W}

This is the capacity (in Watts) of the equipment at low outdoor temperature.

2.7.41.8 Field: Low Temperature {C}

This is the low outdoor temperature (dry-bulb) for the capacity in the previous field. If the outdoor dry-bulb temperature (degrees Celsius) is at or below the low temperature, the baseboard heater operates at the low temperature capacity.

2.7.41.9 Field: Capacity at High Temperature {W}

This is the capacity (in Watts) of the equipment at high outdoor temperature.

2.7.41.10 Field: High Temperature {C}

This is the high outdoor temperature (dry-bulb) for the capacity in the previous field. If the outdoor dry-bulb temperature (degrees Celsius) is exceeds the high temperature, thebaseboard heater turns off.

2.7.41.11 Field: Fraction Radiant

This is the fraction radiant for this equipment.

2.7.41.12 Field: Fraction Convected

This is the fraction convected for this equipment.

2.7.41.13 Field: EndUse Subcategory

This field shows the enduse category for this statement. Usage can be reported by enduse category.

2.7.42 Simple Airflow Outputs**2.7.43 Infiltration, Ventilation, Mixing, Cross Mixing Statistics**

Infiltration, Ventilation, Mixing, Cross Mixing are only specified when the Airflow Model is “Simple” (no Airflow Network).

2.7.44 Infiltration

! <Infiltration Airflow Stats - Nominal>,Name,Schedule Name,Zone Name, Zone Floor Area {m2}, # Zone Occupants,Design Volume Flow Rate {m3/s},Volume Flow Rate/Floor Area {m3/s/m2},Volume Flow Rate/Exterior Surface Area {m3/s/m2},ACH - Air Changes per Hour,Equation A - Constant Term Coefficient {},Equation B - Temperature Term Coefficient {1/C},Equation C - Velocity Term Coefficient {s/m}, Equation D - Velocity Squared Term Coefficient {s2/m2}

ZoneInfiltration Airflow Stats, SPACE1-1 INFIL 1,INFIL-SCH,SPACE1-1,99.16,11.0,3.200E-002,3.227E-004,4.372E-004,0.482,0.000,0.000,0.224,0.000

ZoneInfiltration Airflow Stats, SPACE2-1 INFIL 1,INFIL-SCH,SPACE2-1,42.74,5.0,1.400E-002,3.276E-004,3.838E-004,0.488,0.000,0.000,0.224,0.000

ZoneInfiltration Airflow Stats, SPACE3-1 INFIL 1,INFIL-SCH,SPACE3-1,96.48,11.0,3.200E-002,3.317E-004,4.372E-004,0.482,0.000,0.000,0.224,0.000

ZoneInfiltration Airflow Stats, SPACE4-1 INFIL 1,INFIL-SCH,SPACE4-1,42.74,5.0,1.400E-002,3.276E-004,3.838E-004,0.488,0.000,0.000,0.224,0.000

ZoneInfiltration Airflow Stats, SPACE5-1 INFIL 1,INFIL-SCH,SPACE5-1,182.49,20.0,6.200E-002,3.397E-004,N/A,0.499,0.000,0.000,0.224,0.000

2.7.44.1 Field: <Infiltration Airflow Stats - Nominal>

This field contains the constant “Infiltration Airflow Stats” for each line.

2.7.44.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the infiltration statement from the IDF file.

2.7.44.3 Field: Schedule Name

This is the schedule of use fraction – the fraction is applied to the nominal volume flow rate for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.44.4 Field: Zone Name

This is the name of the Zone for the infiltration.

2.7.44.5 Field: Zone Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area (m2) of the zone.

2.7.44.6 Field: # Zone Occupants

This is the total number of occupants for the zone.

2.7.44.7 Field: Design Volume Flow Rate {m3/s}

This is the nominal flow rate for the infiltration in m3/s.

2.7.44.8 Field: Volume Flow Rate/Floor Area {m3/s/m2}

This field is the volume flow rate density per floor area (flow rate per floor area) for infiltration.

2.7.44.9 Field: Volume Flow Rate/Exterior Surface Area {m3/s/m2}

This field is the volume flow rate density per exterior surface area (flow rate per exterior area) for infiltration.

2.7.44.10 Field: ACH - Air Changes per Hour

This field is the air changes per hour for the given infiltration rate.

2.7.44.11 Field: Equation A - Constant Term Coefficient

Actual infiltration amount is an equation based value:

$$\text{Infiltration} = I_{design} F_{schedule} [A + B |T_{zone} - T_{odb}| + C (\text{WindSpeed}) + D (\text{WindSpeed}^2)] \quad (2.8)$$

This field value is the A coefficient in the above equation.

2.7.44.12 Field: Equation B - Temperature Term Coefficient {1/C}

This field value is the B coefficient in the above equation.

2.7.44.13 Field: Equation C - Velocity Term Coefficient {s/m}

This field value is the C coefficient in the above equation.

2.7.44.14 Field: Equation D - Velocity Squared Term Coefficient {s²/m²}

This field value is the D coefficient in the above equation.

2.7.45 Ventilation

! <Ventilation Airflow Stats - Nominal>,Name,Schedule Name,Zone Name, Zone Floor Area {m²}, # Zone Occupants,Design Volume Flow Rate {m³/s},Volume Flow Rate/Floor Area {m³/s/m²},Volume Flow Rate/person Area {m³/s/person},ACH - Air Changes per Hour,Fan Type {Exhaust;Intake;Natural/None},Fan Pressure Rise {?},Fan Efficiency {},Equation A - Constant Term Coefficient {},Equation B - Temperature Term Coefficient {1/C},Equation C - Velocity Term Coefficient {s/m}, Equation D - Velocity Squared Term Coefficient {s²/m²},Minimum Indoor Temperature/Schedule,Maximum Indoor Temperature/Schedule,Delta Temperature/Schedule,Minimum Outdoor Temperature/Schedule,Maximum Outdoor Temperature/Schedule,Maximum WindSpeed

Ventilation Airflow Stats, SPACE1-1 VENTL 1,NIGHTVENTSCHED,SPACE1-1,99.16,11.0,5.295E-002,5.340E-004,4.814E-003,0.797,Intake,67.000,0.7,1.000,0.000,0.000,0.000,MININDOORTEMP,MAXINDOORTEMP

Ventilation Airflow Stats, SPACE1-1 VENTL 2,NIGHTVENTSCHED,SPACE1-1,99.16,11.0,5.295E-002,5.340E-004,4.814E-003,0.797,Intake,67.000,0.7,1.000,0.000,0.000,0.000,MININDOORTEMP,MAXINDOORTEMP

Ventilation Airflow Stats, SPACE2-1 VENTL 1,NIGHTVENTSCHED,SPACE2-1,42.74,5.0,7.030E-002,1.645E-003,1.406E-002,2.450,Intake,67.000,0.7,1.000,0.000,0.000,0.000,18.00,100.00,2.00,-100.00,100.00,40.00

Ventilation Airflow Stats, RESISTIVE ZONE VENTL 1,INF-SCHED,RESISTIVE ZONE,37.16,3.0,2.000E-002,5.382E-004,6.667E-003,0.636,Natural,0.000,1.0,0.606,2.020E-002,5.980E-004,0.000,18.00,100.00,1.00,-100.00,100.00,40.00

Ventilation Airflow Stats, EAST ZONE VENTL 1,INF-SCHED,EAST ZONE,37.16,3.0,2.000E-002,5.382E-004,6.667E-003,0.636,Natural,0.000,1.0,0.606,2.020E-002,5.980E-004,0.000,18.00,100.00,1.00,-100.00,100.00,40.00

Ventilation Airflow Stats, NORTH ZONE VENTL 1,INF-SCHED,NORTH ZONE,55.74,4.0,2.000E-002,3.588E-004,5.000E-003,0.424,Natural,0.000,1.0,0.606,2.020E-002,5.980E-004,0.000,18.00,100.00,1.00,-100.00,100.00,40.00

2.7.45.1 Field: <Ventilation Airflow Stats - Nominal>

This field contains the constant “Ventilation Airflow Stats” for each line.

2.7.45.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the ventilation statement from the IDF file.

2.7.45.3 Field: Schedule Name

This is the schedule of use fraction – the fraction is applied to the nominal volume flow rate for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.45.4 Field: Zone Name

This is the name of the Zone for the ventilation.

2.7.45.5 Field: Zone Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area (m2) of the zone.

2.7.45.6 Field: # Zone Occupants

This is the total number of occupants for the zone.

2.7.45.7 Field: Design Volume Flow Rate {m3/s}

This is the nominal flow rate for the ventilation in m3/s.

2.7.45.8 Field: Volume Flow Rate/Floor Area {m3/s/m2}

This field is the volume flow rate density per floor area (flow rate per floor area) for ventilation.

2.7.45.9 Field: Volume Flow Rate/person Area {m3/s/person}

This field is the volume flow rate density per person (flow rate per person) for ventilation.

2.7.45.10 Field: ACH - Air Changes per Hour

This field is the air changes per hour for the given ventilation rate.

2.7.45.11 Field: Fan Type {Exhaust;Intake;Natural}

This field shows the entered value for the type of ventilation [NATURAL, EXHAUST, or INTAKE]. Natural ventilation is the air movement/exchange a result of openings in the building façade and does not consume any fan energy. For either EXHAUST or INTAKE, values for fan pressure and efficiency define the fan electric consumption. For NATURAL and EXHAUST ventilation, the conditions of the air entering the space are assumed to be equivalent to outdoor air conditions. For INTAKE ventilation, an appropriate amount of fan heat is added to the air stream.

2.7.45.12 Field: Fan Pressure Rise {Pa}

Operational when Fan Type is INTAKE or EXHAUST, this is the pressure rise experienced across the fan in Pascals (N/m²). This is a function of the fan and plays a role in determining the amount of energy consumed by the fan.

2.7.45.13 Field: Fan Efficiency

Operational when Fan Type is INTAKE or EXHAUST, this is the total fan efficiency (a decimal number between 0.0 and 1.0). This is a function of the fan and plays a role in determining the amount of energy consumed by the fan.

2.7.45.14 Field: Equation A - Constant Term Coefficient

Actual ventilation amount is an equation based value:

$$\text{Ventilation} = V_{design} F_{schedule} [A + B |T_{zone} - T_{odb}| + C (\text{WindSpeed}) + D (\text{WindSpeed}^2)] \quad (2.9)$$

This field value is the A coefficient in the above equation.

2.7.45.15 Field: Equation B - Temperature Term Coefficient {1/C}

This field value is the B coefficient in the above equation.

2.7.45.16 Field: Equation C - Velocity Term Coefficient {s/m}

This field value is the C coefficient in the above equation.

2.7.45.17 Field: Equation D - Velocity Squared Term Coefficient {s2/m2}

This field value is the D coefficient in the above equation.

2.7.45.18 Field: Minimum Indoor Temperature{C}/Schedule

This is the indoor temperature (in Celsius) below which ventilation is shutoff. As the values can also be entered as a schedule, the schedule name may be listed here rather than a temperature.

2.7.45.19 Field: Maximum Indoor Temperature{C}/Schedule

This is the indoor temperature (in Celsius) above which ventilation is shutoff. As the values can also be entered as a schedule, the schedule name may be listed here rather than a temperature.

2.7.45.20 Field: Delta Temperature{C}/Schedule

This is the temperature difference (in Celsius) between the indoor and outdoor air dry-bulb temperatures below which ventilation is shutoff. As the values can also be entered as a schedule, the schedule name may be listed here rather than a temperature.

2.7.45.21 Field: Minimum Outdoor Temperature{C}/Schedule

This is the outdoor temperature (in Celsius) below which ventilation is shut off. As the values can also be entered as a schedule, the schedule name may be listed here rather than a temperature.

2.7.45.22 Field: Maximum Outdoor Temperature{C}/Schedule

This is the outdoor temperature (in Celsius) above which ventilation is shut off. As the values can also be entered as a schedule, the schedule name may be listed here rather than a temperature.

2.7.45.23 Field: Maximum WindSpeed{m/s}

This is the wind speed (m/s) above which ventilation is shut off.

2.7.46 Mixing

! <Mixing Airflow Stats - Nominal>,Name,Schedule Name,Zone Name, Zone Floor Area {m2}, # Zone Occupants,Design Volume Flow Rate {m3/s},Volume Flow Rate/Floor Area {m3/s/m2},Volume Flow Rate/person Area {m3/s/person},ACH - Air Changes per Hour,From/Source Zone,Delta Temperature {C}

Mixing Airflow Stats, RESISTIVE ZONE MIXNG 1,ZONE MIXING,RESISTIVE ZONE,37.16,3.0,5.000E-002,1.345E-003,1.667E-002,1.589,EAST ZONE,0.00

2.7.46.1 Field: <Mixing Airflow Stats - Nominal>

This field contains the constant “Mixing Airflow Stats” for each line.

2.7.46.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the mixing statement from the IDF file.

2.7.46.3 Field: Schedule Name

This is the schedule of use fraction – the fraction is applied to the nominal volume flow rate for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.46.4 Field: Zone Name

This is the name of the Zone for the mixing.

2.7.46.5 Field: Zone Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area (m2) of the zone.

2.7.46.6 Field: # Zone Occupants

This is the total number of occupants for the zone.

2.7.46.7 Field: Design Volume Flow Rate {m3/s}

This is the nominal flow rate for the mixing in m3/s.

2.7.46.8 Field: Volume Flow Rate/Floor Area {m3/s/m2}

This field is the volume flow rate density per floor area (flow rate per floor area) for mixing.

2.7.46.9 Field: Volume Flow Rate/person Area {m3/s/person}

This field is the volume flow rate density per person (flow rate per person) for mixing.

2.7.46.10 Field: ACH - Air Changes per Hour

This field is the air changes per hour for the given mixing rate.

2.7.46.11 Field: From/Source Zone

This is the source zone for the mixing rate.

2.7.46.12 Field: Delta Temperature {C}

This number controls when mixing air from the source zone is sent to the receiving zone. This parameter is a temperature {units Celsius}. If this field is positive, the temperature of the zone from which the air is being drawn (source zone) must be “Delta Temperature” warmer than the receiving zone air or else no mixing occurs. If this field is negative, the temperature of the source zone must be “Delta Temperature” cooler than the receiving zone air or else no mixing occurs. If this parameter is zero, mixing occurs regardless of the relative zone temperatures.

2.7.47 Cross Mixing

! <CrossMixing Airflow Stats - Nominal>,Name,Schedule Name,Zone Name, Zone Floor Area {m2}, # Zone Occupants,Design Volume Flow Rate {m3/s},Volume Flow Rate/Floor Area {m3/s/m2},Volume Flow Rate/person Area {m3/s/person},ACH - Air Changes per Hour,From/Source Zone,Delta Temperature {C}

CrossMixing Airflow Stats, EAST ZONE XMIXNG 1,ZONE MIXING,EAST ZONE,37.16,3.0,0.100,2.691E-003,3.333E-002,3.178,NORTH ZONE,1.00

CrossMixing Airflow Stats, NORTH ZONE XMIXNG 1,ZONE MIXING,NORTH ZONE,55.74,4.0,0.100,1.794E-003,2.500E-002,2.119,EAST ZONE,1.00

2.7.47.1 Field: <CrossMixing Airflow Stats - Nominal>

This field contains the constant “CrossMixing Airflow Stats” for each line.

2.7.47.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the mixing statement from the IDF file.

2.7.47.3 Field: Schedule Name

This is the schedule of use fraction – the fraction is applied to the nominal volume flow rate for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.47.4 Field: Zone Name

This is the name of the Zone for the mixing.

2.7.47.5 Field: Zone Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area (m2) of the zone.

2.7.47.6 Field: # Zone Occupants

This is the total number of occupants for the zone.

2.7.47.7 Field: Design Volume Flow Rate {m3/s}

This is the nominal flow rate for the mixing in m3/s.

2.7.47.8 Field: Volume Flow Rate/Floor Area {m3/s/m2}

This field is the volume flow rate density per floor area (flow rate per floor area) for mixing.

2.7.47.9 Field: Volume Flow Rate/person Area {m3/s/person}

This field is the volume flow rate density per person (flow rate per person) for mixing.

2.7.47.10 Field: ACH - Air Changes per Hour

This field is the air changes per hour for the given mixing rate.

2.7.47.11 Field: From/Source Zone

This is the source zone for the mixing – air is exchanged equally between the two zones.

2.7.47.12 Field: Delta Temperature {C}

This number controls when mixing air from the source zone is sent to the receiving zone. This parameter is a temperature {units Celsius}. If this field is positive, the temperature of the zone from which air is being drawn (“source zone”) must be “Delta Temperature” warmer than the zone air or no mixing occurs. If this field is zero, mixing occurs regardless of the relative air temperatures. Negative values for “Delta Temperature” are not permitted.

2.7.48 RefrigerationDoor Mixing

! <RefrigerationDoorMixing Airflow Stats - Nominal>, Name, Zone 1 Name, Zone 2 Name, Door Opening Schedule Name, Door Height {m},Door Area {m2},Door Protection Type

RefrigerationDoorMixing Airflow Stats, FREEZER1_SUBFREEZER1, FREEZER_1, SUB-FREEZER, FREEZER1DOORSCHEDA, 1.800, 2.300, StripCurtain

RefrigerationDoorMixing Airflow Stats, FREEZER5_COOLER2, COOLER_2, FREEZER_5, FREEZER5DOORSCHEDA, 1.800, 2.300, AirCurtain

2.7.48.1 Field: <RefrigerationDoorMixing Airflow Stats - Nominal>

This field contains the constant “RefrigerationDoor Airflow Stats” for each line.

2.7.48.2 Field: Name

This field contains the name of the mixing statement from the IDF file.

2.7.48.3 Field: Zone 1 Name

This is the name of one of the two Zones for the mixing.

2.7.48.4 Field: Zone 2 Name

This is the name of the other Zone for the mixing.

2.7.48.5 Field: Door Opening Schedule Name

This is the schedule of use fraction – the fraction is applied to the nominal volume flow rate for the statement. Limits are [0,1].

2.7.48.6 Field: Door Height {m}

This is the nominal flow rate for the mixing in m³/s.

2.7.48.7 Field: Door Area {m²}

This is the floor area (m²) of the zone.

2.7.48.8 Field: Door Protection Type

This is one of three keywords, None, StripCurtain, or AirCurtain.

2.7.49 Shading Summary

Similar to the Zone Summary, the Shading Summary:

! <Shading Summary>, Number of Fixed Detached Shades, Number of Building Detached Shades, Number of Attached Shades

Shading Summary,0,6,14

2.7.49.1 Field: <Shading Summary>

This field contains the constant “Shading Summary”.

2.7.49.2 Field: Number of Fixed Detached Shades

This field contains the number of fixed detached shades (e.g. Shading:Site or Shading:Site:Detailed) in the simulation.

2.7.49.3 Field: Number of Building Detached Shades

This field contains the number of building relative detached shades (e.g. Shading:Building or Shading:Building:Detailed) in the simulation.

2.7.49.4 Field: Number of Attached Shades

This field contains the number of building attached shading surfaces (e.g. Overhang, Shading:Zone:Detailed, etc.) in the simulation.

2.7.50 Surface Details Report

A good example of this is the surface details report(s) (**Output:Surfaces:List, Details; Output:Surfaces:List, Vertices; Output:Surfaces:List, DetailsWithVertices;**). Excerpt from the file:

Line 1:! <Zone/Shading Surfaces>,<Zone Name>/#Shading Surfaces,# Surfaces, Vertices are shown starting at Upper-Left-Corner = > Counter-Clockwise = > World Coordinates

Line 2:! <HeatTransfer/Shading/Frame/Divider_Surface>,Surface Name,Surface Class, Base Surface,Construction,Nominal U (w/o film coefs),Nominal U (with film coefs),Area (Net), Area (Gross), Area (Sunlit Calc), Aimuth, Tilt, ~Width, ~Height, Reveal, <ExtBoundCondition>, <ExtConvCoeffCalc>, <IntConvCoeffCalc>,<SunExposure>,<WindExposure>,ViewFactorToGround,View IR,ViewFactorToSky-IR,#Sides, {Vertex 1},,, {Vertex 2},,, {Vertex 3},,, {Vertex 4}, „{etc}

Line 3: ! <Units>,,,,{W/m2-K},{W/m2-K},{m2},{m2},{m2},{deg},{deg},{m},{m},{m},,,,,,,X {m},Y {m},Z {m},X {m},Y {m},Z {m},X {m},Y {m},Z {m},X {m},Y {m},Z {m}

Ex Line 1: Shading_Surfaces,Number of Shading Surfaces, 10

Ex Line 2: Shading_Surface,WEST SIDE BUSHES,Detached Shading:Building,,,, 180.0, 180.0, 180.0, 90.0, 90.0, 60.00, 3.00,,,,,,, 4, -5.00, 0.00, 3.00, -5.00, 0.00, 0.00, -5.00, 60.00, 0.00, -5.00, 60.00, 3.00

Ex Line 2: Shading_Surface,EAST SIDE TREE1,Detached Shading:Building,,,, 500.0, 500.0, 500.0, 270.0, 90.0, 20.00, 50.99,,,,,,, 3, 70.00, 30.00, 50.00, 70.00, 40.00, 0.00, 70.00, 20.00, 0.00

Ex Line 2: Shading_Surface,EAST SIDE TREE2,Detached Shading:Building,,,, 500.0, 500.0, 500.0, 0.0, 90.0, 20.00, 50.99,,,,,,, 3, 70.00, 30.00, 50.00, 80.00, 30.00, 0.00, 60.00, 30.00, 0.00

Ex Line 1: Zone_Surfaces,HEARTLAND AREA, 35

Ex Line 2: HeatTransfer_Surface,ZN001:WALL001,Wall,,EXTERIOR,0.644, 0.588, 136.0, 200.0, 136.0, 180.0, 90.0, 20.0, 10.0, 0.00,ExternalEnvironment,ASHRAEDetailed,ASHRAEDetailed,SunExpos 0.50, 0.50, 0.67, 0.33, 4, 20.00, 10.00, 10.00, 20.00, 10.00, 0.00, 40.00, 10.00, 0.00, 40.00, 10.00, 10.00

Ex Line 2: HeatTransfer_Surface,ZN001:WALL001:WIN001,Window,ZN001:WALL001,SINGLE PANE HW WINDOW,N/A,6.121, 64.00000, 64.00000, 64.00000,180.0, 90.0, 8.00, 8.00, 0.00, ExternalEnvironment, ASHRAEDetailed, ASHRAEDetailed, SunExposed, WindExposed, 0.50, 0.50, 0.71, 0.29, 4, 26.00, 10.00, 8.10, 26.00, 10.00, 0.10, 34.00, 10.00, 0.10, 34.00, 10.00, 8.10

Ex Line 2: HeatTransfer_Surface,ZN001:WALL002,Wall,,EXTERIOR,0.644,0.588, 155.0, 200.0, 155.0, 90.0, 90.0, 20.00, 10.00, 0.00,ExternalEnvironment, ASHRAEDetailed, ASHRAEDetailed, SunExposed, WindExposed, 0.50, 0.50, 0.73, 0.27, 4, 50.00, 20.00, 10.00, 50.00, 20.00, 0.00, 50.00, 40.00, 0.00, 50.00, 40.00, 10.00

Ex Line 2: HeatTransfer_Surface,ZN001:WALL002:WIN001,Window,ZN001:WALL002,SINGLE PANE HW WINDOW,N/A,6.121, 15.0, 15.0, 15.0, 90.0, 90.0, 3.00, 5.00, 0.00, ExternalEnvironment, ASHRAEDetailed, ASHRAEDetailed, SunExposed, WindExposed, 0.50, 0.50, 0.76, 0.24, 4, 50.00, 22.20, 7.30, 50.00, 22.20, 2.30, 50.00, 25.20, 2.30, 50.00, 25.20, 7.30

Ex Line 2: HeatTransfer_Surface,ZN001:WALL002:WIN002,Window,ZN001:WALL002,SINGLE PANE HW WINDOW, N/A, 6.121, 15.00, 15.00, 15.00, 90.00, 90.00, 3.00, 5.00, 0.00, ExternalEnvironment, ASHRAEDetailed, ASHRAEDetailed, SunExposed, WindExposed, 0.50, 0.50, 0.71, 0.29, 4, 50.00, 28.50, 7.30, 50.00, 28.50, 2.30, 50.00, 31.50, 2.30, 50.00, 31.50, 7.30

Ex Line 2: HeatTransfer_Surface, ZN001:WALL002:WIN003, Window, ZN001:WALL002, SINGLE PANE HW WINDOW, N/A, 6.121, 15.00, 15.00, 15.00, 90.00, 90.00, 3.00, 5.00, 0.00, ExternalEnvironment, ASHRAEDetailed, ASHRAEDetailed, SunExposed, WindExposed, 0.50, 0.50, 0.77, 0.23, 4, 50.00, 35.30, 7.30, 50.00, 35.30, 2.30, 50.00, 38.30, 2.30, 50.00, 38.30, 7.30

<reduced for brevity>

Ex Line 1: Zone_Surfaces,MAINE WING, 12

Ex Line 2: HeatTransfer_Surface, ZN005:WALL001, Wall, , EXTERIOR, 0.644, 0.588, 100.00, 100.00, 100.00, 180.00, 90.00, 10.00, 10.00, 0.00, ExternalEnvironment, ASHRAEDetailed, ASHRAEDetailed, SunExposed, WindExposed, 0.50, 0.50, 0.74, 0.26, 4, 50.00, 40.00, 10.00, 50.00, 40.00, 0.00, 60.00, 40.00, 0.00, 60.00, 40.00, 10.00

Ex Line 2: HeatTransfer_Surface, ZN005:FLR001, Floor, , SLAB FLOOR, 17.040, 3.314, 400.00, 400.00, 400.00, 90.00, 180.00, 20.00, 20.00, 0.00, Ground, N/A-Ground, ASHRAEDetailed, NoSun, NoWind, 1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00, 4, 60.00, 40.00, 0.00, 40.00, 40.00, 0.00, 40.00, 60.00, 0.00, 60.00, 60.00, 0.00

Ex Line 2: HeatTransfer_Surface, ZN005:ROOF001, Roof, , ROOF31, 0.790, 0.688, 400.00, 400.00, 400.00, 180.00, 0.00, 20.00, 20.00, 0.00, ExternalEnvironment, ASHRAEDetailed, ASHRAEDetailed, SunExposed, WindExposed, 0.00, 1.00, 2.41E-002, 0.98, 4, 40.00, 60.00, 10.00, 40.00, 40.00, 10.00, 60.00, 40.00, 10.00, 60.00, 60.00, 10.00

2.7.50.1 Description of the Detailed Surfaces Report(s)

The preceding excerpt includes the surface details *and* vertices. You can also obtain the report with *just* the details or *just* the vertices.

Line 1:! <Zone/Shading Surfaces>,<Zone Name>/#Shading Surfaces,# Surfaces, Vertices are shown starting at Upper-Left-Corner = > Counter-Clockwise = > World Coordinates

When a line is shown with the comment character (!) in the first position, it signifies a informational “header” record for the report. In addition, “Line 1” is also a header for the subsequent “real” surface lines.

2.7.50.2 Field: <Zone/Shading Surfaces>

This field is a dual purpose field. For beginning of the Shading Surfaces, it will show “Shading_Surfaces”. At each Zone, it will show “Zone_Surfaces”.

2.7.50.3 Field: <Zone Name>/#Shading Surfaces

This field is a dual purpose field. It will either show the Zone Name of the subsequent surfaces or the “Number of Shading Surfaces” for the entire building.

2.7.50.4 Field: # Surfaces

This field, then, specifies the number of surfaces of the type (zone or shading) that will follow.

The example lines illustrate:

Shading_Surfaces,Number of Shading Surfaces, 10

Zone_Surfaces,HEARTLAND AREA, 35

Zone_Surfaces,MAINE WING, 12

Line 2:! <HeatTransfer/Shading/Frame/Divider_Surface>, Surface Name, Surface Class, Base Surface, Construction, Nominal U (w/o film coefs), Nominal U (with film coefs), Area (Net), Area (Gross), Area (Sunlit Calc), Azimuth, Tilt, ~Width, ~Height, Reveal, <ExtBoundCondition>, <ExtConvCoeffCalc>, <IntConvCoeffCalc>, <SunExposure>, <WindExposure>, ViewFactorToGround, ViewFactorToSky, ViewFactorToGround-IR, ViewFactorToSky-IR, #Sides, {Vertex 1}„, {Vertex 2}„, {Vertex 3}„, {Vertex 4}„, „{etc}

Line 3: ! <Units>„„„{W/m2-K},{W/m2-K},{m2},{m2},{m2},{deg},{deg},{m},{m},{m}„„„„„X {m},Y {m},Z {m},X {m},Y {m},Z {m},X {m},Y {m},Z {m},X {m},Y {m},Z {m}

Line 2 shows the full detail of each surface record with Line 3 used for illustrating the units of individual fields (as appropriate).

The first four fields (<HeatTransfer/ShadingSurface>,Surface Name, Surface Class, Base Surface) are included in all the Surface reports (Details, Vertices, Details with Vertices).

2.7.50.5 Field: <HeatTransfer/Shading/Frame/Divider_Surface>

For shading surfaces, this will be a constant “Shading_Surface”. For heat transfer surfaces, this will be a constant “HeatTransfer_Surface”. For Frame and Divider Surfaces, it will be a constant “Frame/Divider_Surface” with the proper type showing in the Surface Class.

2.7.50.6 Field: Surface Name

This field will contain the actual surface name as entered in the IDF.

2.7.50.7 Field: Surface Class

This field contains the surface class (e.g. Window, Door, Wall, Roof) as entered in the IDF.

2.7.50.8 Field: Base Surface

This field contains the base surface name if this surface is a sub-surface (i.e. Window, Door).

2.7.50.9 Fields in Details and Details with Vertices report.

2.7.50.10 Field: Construction

This field will contain the name of the construction used for the surface. (Will be empty for shading surfaces).

2.7.50.11 Field: Nominal U (w/o film coefs)

A nominal thermal conductance for the surface is calculated for the surface. It does not include interior or exterior film coefficients as this is calculated during the simulation and is dependent on several factors that may change during the simulation time period. Units for this field are $\text{W/m}^2\text{-K}$.

For windows, no value is reported because the film coefficients cannot be removed from the U-value.

2.7.50.12 Field: Nominal U (with film coefs)

A nominal thermal conductance for the surface is calculated for the surface, including film coefficients. Units for this field are $\text{W/m}^2\text{-K}$.

For opaque surfaces, interior and exterior film coefficients are added to the surface construction based on the prescribed R-values for interior and exterior film coefficients as found in ASHRAE 90.1-2004, Appendix A, and shown below: The SI values are the exact values used inside EnergyPlus.

Surface Class	Interior Film Coefficient	Exterior Coefficient	Film	
	(ft ² -F-hr/BTU)	(m ² -K/W)	(ft ² -F-hr/BTU)	(m ² -K/W)
WALL	0.68	0.1197548	0.17	0.0299387
FLOOR	0.92	0.1620212	0.46	0.0810106
CEILING/ROOF	0.61	0.1074271	0.46	0.0810106

NOTE: The resulting “Nominal U with film coefs” is only for comparison purposes with the ASHRAE 90.1 requirements. Actual film coefficients are calculated during the simulation and are dependent on several factors that may change during the simulation time period.

For windows, the “Nominal U with film coefs” is calculated using the following assumptions from the WINDOW 5 program (also NFRC winter conditions):

- Indoor air temperature = 21 C (69.8 F)
- Outdoor air temperature = -18 C (-.4 F)
- Exterior film coefficient = 26 W/m^2 (4.58 ft²-F-hr/BTU)
- Interior film coefficient = Calculated by EnergyPlus convection algorithm
- No incident solar beam radiation

2.7.50.13 Field: Area (Net)

When surfaces are entered, the gross area of the surface is calculated from the vertices (except for Internal Mass where it is entered directly). As net area is needed in the calculations, any sub-surfaces to the primary surface are subtracted from the original gross area. This field will show the final “net” area for the surface. For example, walls with windows will have the multiplier (of the window) * window area subtracted from the gross amount. Likewise, any divider area (including multipliers) for the window will be subtracted. Units for this field are m^2 .

2.7.50.14 Field: Area (Gross)

This field shows the gross area of the surface. Units for this field are m².

2.7.50.15 Field: Area (Sunlit Calc)

This field shows the net area for the purposes of sunlit/shading calculations. For these, only 1 unit of a multiplied window/door is subtracted from the gross area of a wall that the window/door is on. This net area includes the *frame area* (if any) for the windows on the wall. For windows, this value includes the divider area of the window. Thus for both frames and dividers, there will be a * in this field – since the areas are included in the wall/window areas. Units for this field are m².

2.7.50.16 Field: Azimuth

Using the specified vertices for the surface (and order of entry), EnergyPlus can determine the outward facing normal angle for the surface. That angle is displayed in this field. Units for this field are degrees.

2.7.50.17 Field: Tilt

Using the specified vertices for the surface (and order of entry), EnergyPlus can determine the tilt of the surface with respect to “horizontal”. That angle is displayed in this field. Units for this field are degrees.

2.7.50.18 Field: ~Width

This field (approximate width of the surface) is calculated and filled by EnergyPlus from the entered vertices. Some parts of EnergyPlus use a width and height rather than the more detailed vertex/area calculations. Units for this field are m.

2.7.50.19 Field: ~Height

This field (approximate height of the surface) is calculated and filled by EnergyPlus from the entered vertices. Some parts of EnergyPlus use a width and height rather than the more detailed vertex/area calculations. Units for this field are m.

2.7.50.20 Field: Reveal

This field is calculated for sub-surfaces with respect to their base surfaces using the entered vertices, plane of the two surfaces, and distance between the planes. Reveal may be important in shading of windows, in particular. Units for this field are m.

2.7.50.21 Field: <ExtBoundCondition>

This field shows the exterior boundary condition for the surface. If this is a surface that is “external” the values will be **ExternalEnvironment** or **Ground**. If this surface is an interzone surface, this value will be the surface name in the “other” zone. If this surface is an internal surface, this value will be the same as the surface name. If this is a special surface with “Other Side Coefficients”, the value will be the OtherSideCoefficient name (see description of OtherSideCoefficient reporting

later in this document). If this is a special surface with “Other Side Condition Model”, the value will be the OtherSideConditionModel name.

2.7.50.22 Field: <ExtConvCoeffCalc>

The value for this field will be a descriptor of the External Convection Coefficient calculation. If this surface uses Other Side Coefficients, this field will display **N/A-OSC**. If this surface uses Other Side Condition Model, this field will display **N/A-OSCM**. Ground surfaces will display **N/A-Ground**. If this is an interior or inter-zone surface, it will display **Other/Same Surface Int Conv**. If a schedule is used, it will display **User Supplied Schedule**. If a constant value is supplied by the user, it will display **User Supplied Value**. The standard values may also be displayed here (e.g. **ASHRAEDetailed**).

2.7.50.23 Field: <IntConvCoeffCalc>

The value for this field will be a descriptor of the Internal Convection Coefficient calculation. If a schedule is used, it will display **User Supplied Schedule**. If a constant value is supplied by the user, it will display **User Supplied Value**. The standard values may also be displayed here (e.g. **ASHRAEDetailed**).

2.7.50.24 Field: <SunExposure>

The value for this field will be **SunExposed** or **NoSun**. Internal surfaces should have NoSun exposure.

2.7.50.25 Field: <WindExposure>

The value for this field will be **WindExposed** or **NoWind**. Internal surfaces should have NoWind exposure.

2.7.50.26 Field: ViewFactorToGround

This value has been entered as part of the surface description. View factor to ground is described in the Input Output Reference document during the Surface:HeatTransfer description.

2.7.50.27 Field: ViewFactorToSky

This value is calculated by EnergyPlus based on surface tilt and shadowing surfaces.

2.7.50.28 Field: ViewFactorToGround-IR

This value is calculated by EnergyPlus based on surface tilt and shadowing surfaces. Shadowing surfaces are considered to have the same emissivity and temperature as the ground, so they are lumped together with the ground in calculating the ground IR view factor.

2.7.50.29 Field: ViewFactorToSky-IR

This value is calculated by EnergyPlus based on surface tilt and shadowing surfaces.

2.7.50.30 Field: #Sides

This value is the number of sides / vertices the surface has.

2.7.50.31 Fields in Vertices Reports

2.7.50.32 Field Set: Vertex x [X {m}, Y {m}, Z {m}]

For each side of the surface, the vertices are shown in three separate fields (comma separated) in the EnergyPlus “standard” coordinate order (Upper Left Corner first, Counter-Clockwise, World Coordinates). Units for each vertex is m.

2.7.51 Calculating with Surface Details Report

It is reasonably easy to import this data into a spreadsheet and then calculate glazing area percentage based on wall facing direction:

<Zone Name>	# Surfaces			
<Surface Name>	<Surface Class>	Nominal U (w/o film coef) {W/m2-K}	Area (Net) {m2}	Azimuth {deg}
HEARTLAND AREA	35			
ZN001:WALL001	WALL	0.64	136	180
ZN001:WALL001:WIND01	WINDOW	6.12	64	180
South Window/Wall			32%	
ZN001:WALL002	WALL	0.64	155	90
ZN001:WALL002:WIND01	WINDOW	6.12	15	90
ZN001:WALL002:WIND02	WINDOW	6.12	15	90
ZN001:WALL002:WIND03	WINDOW	6.12	15	90
East Window/Wall			23%	
ZN001:WALL003	WALL	0.64	155	0
ZN001:WALL003:WIND01	WINDOW	6.12	15	0
ZN001:WALL003:WIND02	WINDOW	6.12	15	0
ZN001:WALL003:WIND03	WINDOW	6.12	15	0
North Window/Wall			23%	
ZN001:WALL004	WALL	0.64	155	270
ZN001:WALL004:WIND01	WINDOW	6.12	15	270
ZN001:WALL004:WIND02	WINDOW	6.12	15	270
ZN001:WALL004:WIND03	WINDOW	6.12	15	270
West Window/Wall			23%	

Figure 2.3: Surface Details with Window/Wall % calculated

2.7.52 Surface Convection Parameters

When detailed surface reports are requested, extra information on the surfaces related to how convection coefficients are calculated are also output to the EIO file. The first block of data relates to overall geometry parameters assigned to each surface and has the following header

! <Surface Convection Parameters>, Surface Name, Outside Model Assignment , Outside Area [m²], Outside Perimeter [m], Outside Height [m], Inside Model Assignment, Inside Height [cm], Inside Perimeter Envelope [m], Inside Hydraulic Diameter [m], Window Wall Ratio [], Window Location [], Near Radiant [T/F], Has Active HVAC [T/F]

With example data record.

Surface Convection Parameters,PERIMETER_ZN_1_WALL_SOUTH,0,84.45,61.48,3.05,0,3.05,27.69,6.9 F, F

2.7.52.1 Field: Outside Model Assignment

This is an integer code for the type of model assigned to the outside face, if a specific model has been assigned. Surface(SurfLoop)%ExtConvCoeff

Code value	meaning
0	Not set special for this surface
+/-1	Simplest ASHRAE model
+/-2	TARP, ASHRAE-Walton model
+/-5	TARP, ASHRAE-Walton model
+/- 6	MoWITT model
+/- 7	DOE-2 model
+/- 9	Adaptive Convection Algorithm
> 9	Key values are indexes that are associated with the input order of SurfaceProperty:ConvectionCoefficients (and MultipleSurface)

2.7.52.2 Field: Outside Area

This is the area used for convection calculations for the outside face. It is intended to be a model of the area of the larger group of surfaces that this surfaces is a part of. [m²]

2.7.52.3 Field Outside Perimeter

This is the length of edge used for convection calculations for the outside face. It is intended to be a model of the perimeter for a larger group of surfaces that surface is a part of. [m]

2.7.52.4 Field: Outside Height

This is the height scale used for convection calculations for the outside face. It is intended to be a model of the overall height of a larger group of surfaces that this surface is a part of. [m]

2.7.52.5 Field: Inside Model Assignment

This is an integer code for the type of model assigned to the inside face, if a specific model has been assigned. Surface(SurfLoop)%IntConvCoeff

2.7.52.6 Field: Inside Height

This is the height scale used for convection calculations for the inside face. It is intended to be for the entire zone. [m]

2.7.52.7 Field: Inside Perimeter Envelope

This is the length scale for the zone for the amount of exterior envelope with glazing. It is the length of wall that has glazed exterior.[m]

2.7.52.8 Field: Inside Hydraulic Diameter

This is the length scale for horizontal surfaces in the zone. It is calculated using $4 * \text{area} / \text{perimeter}$ and is used for natural convection on the floor or ceiling. [m]

2.7.52.9 Field: Window to Wall Ratio

This is the ratio of exterior window area to exterior wall area. It is for the zone. [non dimensional]

2.7.52.10 Field: Window Location

This is an integer code for relative window positioning. It is used for some inside face correlations.

2.7.52.11 Field: Near Radiant

This is a true or false flag indicating if this surfaces is near a radiant HVAC unit. If “T” then surface is modeled as near a radiant HVAC device. If “F” then surface is normal.

2.7.52.12 Field: Has Active HVAC

This is a true or false flag indicating if this surface has active HVAC elements inside it. If “T” then surface is modeled as having HVAC pipes or element inside it making it active for heating or cooling. If “F” then surface is normal.

2.7.53 OtherSideCoefficient Outputs

For the most part, the output for the Other Side Coefficients represents the input as entered. The header record for the Other Side Coefficients output is shown below:

Line 1: ! Other Side Coefficients,Name,Combined convective/radiative film coefficient,User selected Constant Temperature,Coefficient modifying the constant temperature term,Coefficient modifying the external dry bulb temperature term,Coefficient modifying the ground temperature term,Coefficient modifying the wind speed term {s/m},Coefficient modifying the zone air temperature term,Constant Temperature Schedule Name

2.7.53.1 Field: Other Side Coefficients

This field will be filled with the text **OtherSideCoefficients**.

The report describes the actions for the following equation:

The coefficients listed above are used in the following equation:

$$T = C_2 T_{zone} + C_3 T_{oadb} + C_4 C_5 + C_6 T_{grnd} + C_7 W_{spd} T_{oadb} \quad (2.10)$$

where:

- T = Outdoor air Temperature when Combined convective/radiative film Coeff > 0
- T = Exterior Surface Temperatre when Combined convective/radiative film Coeff < = 0
- Tzone = Temperature of the zone being simulated (°C)
- Toadb = Dry-bulb temperature of the outdoor air (°C)
- Tgrnd = Temperature of the ground (°C)
- Wspd = Outdoor wind speed (m/sec)

2.7.53.2 Field: Name

This is the unique name entered for the OtherSideCoefficient. Note that the surface it applies to will have this name in the <ExtBoundCondition> field.

2.7.53.3 Field: Combined convective/radiative film coefficient

This field is a trigger value. When entered as >0, it is used as the combined convective/radiative film coefficient. The other fields in the OtherSideCoefficient object are used then as well: the remaining fields are used first to calculate the outdoor air temperature for the surface and then to calculate the outside surface temperature based on the outdoor air temperature and the film coefficient. If this field contains **N/A**, then the remaining fields are used to calculate the surface temperature (not the outdoor air temperature).

2.7.53.4 Field: User selected Constant Temperature

This field is a temperature that remains a constant part of the calculation either of the surface or outdoor air temperature. When the schedule option is used, this field will show **N/A**. The parameter in the equation for this or the schedule value is **C5**.

2.7.53.5 Field: Coefficient modifying the constant temperature term

This field is multiplied to the previous field when a simple number is entered. This parameter is shown as **C4** in the equation. This parameter is dimensionless. The value of this parameter should be 1.0 if a schedule is used to set **C5**.

2.7.53.6 Field: Coefficient modifying the external dry bulb temperature term

This field defines a constant coefficient that is applied to the outdoor air dry-bulb temperature. This parameter is shown as **C3** in the equation. This parameter is dimensionless.

2.7.53.7 Field: Coefficient modifying the ground temperature term

This field defines a constant coefficient that is applied to the ground temperature. This parameter is shown as **C6** in the equation. This parameter is dimensionless.

2.7.53.8 Field: Coefficient modifying the wind speed term {s/m}

This field defines a constant coefficient that is applied to the product of the outdoor air dry-bulb temperature and the wind speed. This parameter is shown as **C7** in the equation. This parameter has dimensions of inverse velocity or s/m.

2.7.53.9 Field: Coefficient modifying the zone air temperature term

This field defines a constant coefficient that is applied to the temperature of the zone to which this surface belongs. This parameter is shown as **C2** in the equation. This parameter is dimensionless.

2.7.53.10 Field: Constant Temperature Schedule Name

This field is used to supply a schedule name. That schedule supplies the “constant” temperature value **C5**. Note that the value of the **C4** field should normally be 1.0 if a schedule is used for **C5**. If this field contains a value, then constant temperature field will be **N/A** in this report.

2.7.54 Construction Element Outputs

An optional report (contained in **eplusout.eio**) gives calculated elements for the materials and constructions used in the input. One report is specific to opaque constructions (note that nominal thermal conductance is calculated).

The report is invoked by including the following in the IDF:

Output:Constructions,Constructions;

Line 1:! <Construction>,Construction Name,#Layers,#CTFs,Time Step {hours},ThermalConductance {w/m2-K},OuterThermalAbsorptance,InnerThermalAbsorptance,OuterSolarAbsorptance,InnerSolarAbsorptance

Line 2:! <Material>,Material Name,Thickness {m},Conductivity {w/m-K},Density {kg/m3},Specific Heat {J/kg-K},ThermalResistance {m2-K/w}

Line 3:! <Material:Air>,Material Name,ThermalResistance {m2-K/w}

Line 4:! <CTF>,Time,Outside,Cross,Inside,Flux (except final one)

Ex Line 1: Construction,EXTWALL09, 4,10, 0.250,2.545 , 0.900, 0.900, 0.930, 0.920,Rough

Ex Line 2: Material,A2 - 4 IN DENSE FACE BRICK, 0.1015, 1.245, 2082.400, 920.480, 0.8151E-01

Ex Line 2: Material:Air,B1 - AIRSPACE RESISTANCE, 0.1604

Ex Line 2: Material,C3 - 4 IN HW CONCRETE BLOCK, 0.1015, 0.813, 977.126, 836.800, 0.1249

Ex Line 2: Material,E1 - 3 / 4 IN PLASTER OR GYP BOARD,0.0191,0.726, 1601.846, 836.800, 0.2622E-01

Ex Line 3: CTF, 10, 0.13890138E-11, 0.95367648E-14, 0.62566281E-10, -0.39500133E-14

Ex Line 3: CTF, 9, -0.32803336E-08, 0.29933755E-10, -0.60855613E-07, 0.10196216E-10

Ex Line 3: CTF, 8, 0.23798948E-05, 0.21201413E-07, 0.21649376E-04, -
0.88463084E-08

Ex Line 3: CTF, 7, -0.58681847E-03, 0.38118098E-05, -0.26539198E-
02, 0.25879187E-05

Ex Line 3: CTF, 6, 0.46201324E-01, 0.18871269E-03, 0.12095720 , -
0.26290432E-03

Ex Line 3: CTF, 5, -1.2828328 , 0.27337395E-02, -2.1646103 , 0.91268499E-02

Ex Line 3: CTF, 4, 13.603723 , 0.11920108E-01, 17.065325 , -0.12663354

Ex Line 3: CTF, 3, -62.546625 , 0.15112689E-01, -64.276824 , 0.73877389

Ex Line 3: CTF, 2, 133.27916 , 0.47414487E-02, 120.00640 , -1.9706501

Ex Line 3: CTF, 1, -130.02410 , 0.22383019E-03, -106.88260 , 2.3359193

Ex Line 3: CTF, 0, 46.959981 , 0.53137072E-06, 36.168919

2.7.55 Opaque Constructions

2.7.55.1 Description of the Opaque Construction Report

The Opaque Construction report has 3 parts for each construction.

Part 1 is the construction name along with some derived values for the entire construction (i.e. Thermal Conductance) as well as noting other details about the surface (# CTFs, # Layers).

Part 2 shows the material layers for the construction. This is essentially just an echo of the entered properties of the materials from the IDF.

Part 3 shows the CTFs as calculated for the Construction. CTFs are described more completely in the Engineering Reference document.

2.7.55.2 Fields in Part 1 – Opaque Construction Report

2.7.55.3 Field: <Construction>

This will be filled with the constant “Construction” for each Construction line.

2.7.55.4 Field: Construction Name

This is the name of the construction as entered in the IDF.

2.7.55.5 Field: #Layers

This is the number of material layers inferred from the construction entry in the IDF. Material layers are listed “outside” to “inside” of the construction. This, of course, depends on the placement of the surface in the building – the “outside” of an internal surface is the layer that is closest to whatever the surface touches whereas the “inside” of an internal surface is the layer that shows in the surface’s “zone”. The outside of an external surface is the layer that faces the outside environment and, again, the inside is the layer that shows in the zone.

2.7.55.6 Field: #CTFs

This is the calculated number of CTFs (Conduction Transfer Functions). The conduction transfer functions are temperature and flux coefficients that characterize the thermal properties of the wall.

2.7.55.7 Field: Time Step

The “timestep” in the construction line is the timestep at which the CTFs are valid. Because CTFs for certain constructions might not be stable at the user specified timestep (might be too “heavy” from a thermal mass standpoint), this may be different from the zone timestep (specified in “TimeStep in Hour”). In all cases though, this will be greater than or equal to the zone timestep. If the timestep for the construction is greater than the zone timestep, E+ will use interpolated histories to solve for the surface heat balances for this surface (see discussion on interpolated histories in the [Engineering Reference](#) document).

2.7.55.8 Field: Thermal Conductance

This is the nominal thermal conductance of the construction calculated without film coefficients. Units are $\text{W/m}^2\text{-K}$.

2.7.55.9 Field: Outer Thermal Absorptance

This will be the thermal absorptance of the outer material layer.

2.7.55.10 Field: Inner Thermal Absorptance

This will be the thermal absorptance of the inner material layer.

2.7.55.11 Field: Outer Solar Absorptance

This will be the solar absorptance of the outer material layer.

2.7.55.12 Field: Inner Solar Absorptance

This will be the solar absorptance of the inner material layer.

2.7.55.13 Field: Roughness

The construction takes on the roughness from the outer material layer. Roughness is used in several parts of external environment calculations.

2.7.55.14 Fields in Part 2 – Opaque Construction Report

Line 2: ! <Material>,Material Name,Thickness {m},Conductivity { W/m-K },Density { kg/m^3 },Specific Heat { J/kg-K },ThermalResistance { $\text{m}^2\text{-K/W}$ }

In this version of part 2, the full material properties are entered by the user and displayed in the report.

2.7.55.15 Field: <Material>

This will be filled with the constant “Material” for each material layer line.

2.7.55.16 Field: Material Name

This is the name of the material as entered in the IDF.

2.7.55.17 Field: Thickness

This is the entered thickness of the material. Units are m.

2.7.55.18 Field: Conductivity

For Material:Regular materials, this will be the entered conductivity in w/m-K. For Material:Regular-R materials, this will be shown as 0.0.

2.7.55.19 Field: Density

For Material:Regular materials, this will be the entered density in kg/m³. For Material:Regular-R materials, this will be shown as 0.0.

2.7.55.20 Field: Specific Heat

For Material:Regular materials, this will be the entered specific heat in J/kg-K. For Material:Regular-R materials, this will be shown as 0.0.

2.7.55.21 Field: Thermal Resistance

For Material:Regular-R materials, this is the entered thermal resistance in m²-K/w. For Material:Regular materials, this is the calculated thermal resistance based on the other properties.

Line 3: ! <Material:Air>,Material Name,ThermalResistance {m²-K/w}

In this version of part 2, only the thermal resistance of the air layer is entered by the user and displayed in the report.

2.7.55.22 Field: <Material:Air>

This will be filled with the constant “Material:Air” for each material layer line.

2.7.55.23 Field: Material Name

This is the name of the material as entered in the IDF.

2.7.55.24 Field: Thermal Resistance

This is the entered thermal resistance in m²-K/w.

2.7.55.25 Fields in Part 3 – Opaque Construction Report

Line 4: ! <CTF>,Time,Outside,Cross,Inside,Flux (except final one)

In part 3, the CTF calculations are shown. It is necessary to use the conduction transfer functions labeled “Inside” and “Cross” to calculate the heat flux at the inside surface and the conduction

transfer functions labeled “Outside” and “Cross” to calculate the heat flux at the outside surface. Inside and outside coefficients will be identical for symmetric walls.

Conduction through constructions such as walls, roofs, floors, etc. is generally characterized as one-dimensional and transient within EnergyPlus. The solution to this partial differential equation results in “conduction transfer functions” or CTFs. In a CTF equation, the current heat transfer flux due to conduction through a construction is a function of the current temperature at either face of the surface as well as the history of temperatures at either face and the history of conductive fluxes at this face. CTFs are a simplification of response factors which are based solely on temperature histories and require an “infinite” history. The inclusion of heat flux history terms reduces the overall number of terms in the equation for conductive flux significantly, resulting in a more efficient solution.

For each unique combination of materials, there are a unique set of CTFs. While there are other procedures to determine the CTFs for a particular construction, EnergyPlus uses a state-space method (see conduction transfer function documentation) to obtain the CTF coefficients. These coefficients are calculated once at the beginning of the simulation and are constant for a particular construction. The CTF equation itself is a linear equation with these constant coefficients.

Conduction heat transfer flux at the outside face of a particular surface is a function of the construction of the surface (which leads to the CTF coefficients), the current and previous temperatures at both the inside and outside face of the surface, and the previous conduction heat transfer fluxes at the outside surface. The CTF coefficients that would be used in this equation would be the “Outside” (multiplied by the temperature history at the outside face) terms, the “Cross” (multiplied by the temperature history at the inside face) terms, and the “Flux” (multiplied by the flux history at the outside face) terms. Solving for the conductive flux at the inside surface would require the use of the “Inside” (multiplied by the temperature history at the inside face) terms, the “Cross” (multiplied by the temperature history at the outside face) terms, and the “Flux” (multiplied by the flux history at the inside face) terms. A textual example is given below for illustration purposes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Current Outside Conductive Flux} = & (\text{Outside Term 0}) * (\text{Current Outside Face Temperature}) \\
 & + (\text{Outside Term 1}) * (\text{Previous Outside Face Temperature}) \\
 & + (\text{Outside Term 2}) * (\text{Outside Face Temperature 2 Time Steps Ago}) \\
 & + (\text{Outside Term 3}) * (\text{Outside Face Temperature 3 Time Steps Ago}) \\
 & + \dots \\
 & + (\text{Cross Term 0}) * (\text{Current Inside Face Temperature}) \\
 & + (\text{Cross Term 1}) * (\text{Previous Inside Face Temperature}) \\
 & + (\text{Cross Term 2}) * (\text{Inside Face Temperature 2 Time Steps Ago}) \\
 & + (\text{Cross Term 3}) * (\text{Inside Face Temperature 3 Time Steps Ago}) \\
 & + \dots \\
 & + (\text{Flux Term 1}) * (\text{Previous Outside Face Flux}) \\
 & + (\text{Flux Term 2}) * (\text{Outside Face Flux 2 Time Steps Ago}) \\
 & + (\text{Flux Term 3}) * (\text{Outside Face Flux 3 Time Steps Ago}) \\
 & + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

The number of terms is based on the CTF coefficient calculation routine and is related to the amount of thermal mass contained within a particular construction. Actual signs (positive or negative) of various terms in the preceding equation will vary based on their definition and use within the equation. Those interested in more details on the use and calculation of CTFs are encouraged to read the Engineering Documentation.

2.7.55.26 Field: <CTF>

This will be filled with the constant “CTF” for each CTF coefficient line.

2.7.55.27 Field: Time

This field “time” refers to the history term to which the coefficients are applied. The last line is the “zero” term that gets applied to the current values of temperatures. The line with a “1” refers to the temperatures and fluxes from the previous timestep—previous as in time minus one timestep. Timestep, in this case, is defined by the construction timestep (see description on “Fields in Part 1 – Opaque Construction Report”) *not* the zone timestep. Lines with other values are for previous timesteps at t-n(timestep). These are the terms that are used to model conduction through a construction.

2.7.55.28 Field: Outside**2.7.55.29 Field: Cross****2.7.55.30 Field: Inside****2.7.55.31 Field: Flux (except final one)****2.7.56 Window Constructions****2.7.56.1 Description of the Windows Construction Report**

A separate report is available for windows (note that both nominal conductance and Solar Heat Gain Coefficient are calculated for windows). Like the opaque construction, the window construction report has multiple parts – in this case, 2.

Line 1: ! <WindowConstruction>,Construction Name,#Layers,Roughness,Conductance {W/m²-K},SHGC,SolarTransmittanceNormalIncid,VisibleTransmittanceNormalIncid

Line 2: ! <WindowMaterial:Glazing>, Material Name, Optical Data Type, Spectral Data Set Name, Thickness {m}, Solar Transmittance,Front Solar Reflectance, Back Solar Reflectance, Visible Transmittance, Front Visible Reflectance,Back Visible Reflectance,Infrared Transmittance, Front Thermal Emissivity, Back Thermal Emissivity,Conductivity {W/m-K},Dirt Factor,Solar Diffusing

Line 3: ! <WindowMaterial:Gas>,Material Name,GasType,Thickness {m}

Line 4: ! <WindowMaterial:Shade>,Material Name,Thickness {m},Conductivity {W/m-K},ThermalAbsorptance,Transmittance,VisibleTransmittance,ShadeReflectance

Line 5: ! <WindowMaterial:Screen>,Material Name,Thickness {m},Conductivity {W/m-K},ThermalAbsorptance,Transmittance,Reflectance,VisibleReflectance,DiffuseReflectance,DiffuseVisibleReflectance {m}

Line 6: ! <WindowMaterial:Blind>,Material Name,SlatWidth {m},SlatSeparation {m},SlatThickness {m},SlatAngle {deg},SlatBeamSolarTransmittance,SlatBeamSolarFrontReflectance,BlindTransmittance {m}

WindowConstruction,DOUBLE PANE WITH SCREEN, 4,MediumRough, 2.514, 0.555, 0.511, 0.589
 WindowMaterial:Screen,BRIGHT ALUMINUM SCREEN 1, 0.00025, 2.210E+02, 0.272, 0.697, 0.166, 0.1
 WindowMaterial:Glazing,GLASS - CLEAR SHEET 1 / 8 IN,SpectralAverage,, 0.00300, 0.83700, 0.07500,
 WindowMaterial:Gas,WINAIRB1 - AIRSPACE RESISTANCE,Air, 1.300E-02,
 WindowMaterial:Glazing,GLASS - CLEAR SHEET 1 / 8 IN,SpectralAverage,, 0.00300, 0.83700, 0.07500,

WindowConstruction,DOUBLE PANE WITH SHADE, 4,VerySmooth, 2.716, 0.482, 0.039, 0.050
 WindowMaterial:Glazing,GLASS - CLEAR SHEET 1 / 8 IN,SpectralAverage,, 0.00300, 0.83700, 0.07500,
 WindowMaterial:Gas,WINAIRB1 - AIRSPACE RESISTANCE,Air, 1.300E-02,
 WindowMaterial:Glazing,GLASS - CLEAR SHEET 1 / 8 IN,SpectralAverage,, 0.00300, 0.83700, 0.07500,
 WindowMaterial:Shade,SHADE ROLL - LIGHT OPAQUE, 0.003, 1.000E-01, 0.900, 0.050, 0.050, 0.500
 WindowConstruction,DOUBLE PANE WITH BLIND, 4,VerySmooth, 2.761, 0.714, 0.395, 0.456
 WindowMaterial:Glazing,GLASS - CLEAR SHEET 1 / 8 IN, 0.003, 0.900, 0.837, 0.898, 0.840, 0.840, 0.0
 WindowMaterial:Gas,WINAIRB1 - AIRSPACE RESISTANCE,Air, 1.300E-02,
 WindowMaterial:Glazing,GLASS - CLEAR SHEET 1 / 8 IN, 0.003, 0.900, 0.837, 0.898, 0.840, 0.840, 0.0
 WindowMaterial:Blind,INTERIOR BLIND, 0.0010, 0.0022, 0.0010, 0.000, 0.000, 0.200, 0.025

2.7.56.2 Fields in Part 1 – Window Construction Report

Line 1: ! <WindowConstruction>,Construction Name,#Layers,Roughness,Conductance {W/m²-K},SHGC,SolarTransmittanceNormalIncid,VisibleTransmittanceNormalIncid

2.7.56.3 Field: <WindowConstruction>

This will be filled with the constant “Construction” for each Window Construction line.

2.7.56.4 Field: Construction Name

This is the name of the window as entered in the IDF.

2.7.56.5 Field: #Layers

This is the number of material layers inferred from the windows construction entry in the IDF. Material layers are listed “outside” to “inside” of the construction. This, of course, depends on the placement of the surface in the building – the “outside” of an internal surface is the layer that is closest to whatever the surface touches whereas the “inside” of an internal surface is the layer that shows in the surface’s “zone”. The outside of an external surface is the layer that faces the outside environment and, again, the inside is the layer that shows in the zone.

2.7.56.6 Field: Roughness

The window construction takes on the roughness from the outer material layer. Roughness is used in several parts of external environment calculations.

2.7.56.7 Field: Conductance

This is the center-of-glass conductance of the construction calculated with film coefficients, for winter conditions (indoor air temperature = 21C (69.8F), outdoor air temperature = -18C (-4F), windspeed = 5.5 m/s (12.3 mph), no solar radiation). Units are W/m²-K.

2.7.56.8 Field: SHGC

This is the center-of-glass Solar Heat Gain Coefficient for summer conditions (indoor air temperature = 24C (75.2F), outdoor air temperature = 32C (89.6F), windspeed = 2.8 m/s (6.2 mph), 783 W/m² (248 Btu/h-ft²) incident beam solar radiation normal to glazing).

The following transmittance and reflectance values are for the window glazing (plus shade, screen or blind, if present in the construction). For exterior windows, “front” means the side of the window facing the exterior environment and “back” means the side facing the zone. For interior windows, “front” means the side to window facing the zone and “back” means the side facing the adjacent zone.

2.7.56.9 Field: Solar Transmittance at Normal Incidence (SolarTransmittanceNormalIncid)

Transmittance at normal incidence averaged over the solar spectrum.

2.7.56.10 Field: Visible Transmittance at Normal Incidence (VisibleTransmittanceNormalIncid)

Transmittance normal incidence averaged over the solar spectrum and weighted by the response of the human eye.

2.7.56.11 Fields in Part 2 – Window Construction Report

Part 2 of the Window Construction Report encompasses several “lines”.

Line 2: ! <WindowMaterial:Glazing>, Material Name, Optical Data Type, Spectral Data Set Name, Thickness {m}, Solar Transmittance, Front Solar Reflectance, Back Solar Reflectance, Visible Transmittance, Front Visible Reflectance, Back Visible Reflectance, Infrared Transmittance, Front Thermal Emissivity, Back Thermal Emissivity, Conductivity {W/m-K}, Dirt Factor, Solar Diffusing

Line 3: ! <WindowMaterial:Gas>, Material Name, GasType, Thickness {m}

Line 4: ! <WindowMaterial:Shade>, Material Name, Thickness {m}, Conductivity {W/m-K}, Thermal Absorptance, Transmittance, Visible Transmittance, Shade Reflectance

Line 5: ! <WindowMaterial:Screen>, Material Name, Thickness {m}, Conductivity {W/m-K}, Thermal Absorptance, Transmittance, Reflectance, Visible Reflectance, Diffuse Reflectance, Diffuse Visible Reflectance {m}

Line 6: ! <WindowMaterial:Blind>, Material Name, Slat Width {m}, Slat Separation {m}, Slat Thickness {m}, Slat Angle {deg}, Slat Beam Solar Transmittance, Slat Beam Solar Front Reflectance, Blind Transmittance {m}

2.7.57 Material: WindowGlass**2.7.57.1 Field: <Material:WindowGlass>**

This will be filled with the constant “Material:WindowGlass” for each material of this type in the construction.

2.7.57.2 Field: Material Name

Name of the glass layer.

2.7.57.3 Field: Thickness {m}

Thickness of the glass layer.

2.7.57.4 Field: Conductivity {w/m-K}

Conductivity of the glass layer.

2.7.57.5 Field: SolarTransmittance

Transmittance of the glass layer at normal incidence averaged over the solar spectrum.

2.7.57.6 Field: VisibleTransmittance

Transmittance normal incidence of the glass layer averaged over the solar spectrum and weighted by the response of the human eye.

2.7.57.7 Field: ThermalFrontAbsorptance

Thermal emissivity of the front face of the glass layer.

2.7.57.8 Field: ThermalBackAbsorptance

Thermal emissivity of the back face of the glass layer.

2.7.57.9 Field: SolarFrontReflectance

Reflectance of the front face of the glass layer at normal incidence averaged over the solar spectrum.

2.7.57.10 Field: SolarBackReflectance

Reflectance of the back face of the glass layer at normal incidence averaged over the solar spectrum.

2.7.57.11 Field: VisibleFrontReflectance

Reflectance of the front face of the glass layer at normal incidence averaged over the solar spectrum.

2.7.57.12 Field: VisibleBackReflectance

Reflectance of the back face of the glass layer at normal incidence averaged over the solar spectrum.

2.7.57.13 Field: GlassTransDirtFactor

Glass transmittance dirt factor (1.0 is clear, no dirt factor).

2.7.57.14 Field: SolarDiffusing

Solar Diffusing value – Yes if solar diffusing glass, No if not.

2.7.57.15 Material:WindowGas**2.7.57.16 Field: <Material:WindowGas>**

This will be filled with the constant “Material:WindowGas” for each material of this type in the construction.

2.7.57.17 Field: Material Name

Name of the gas layer.

2.7.57.18 Field: GasType

Type of the gas layer. Possibilities are Air, Argon, Krypton, Xenon, and Custom.

2.7.57.19 Field: Thickness {m}

Thickness of the gas layer.

2.7.57.20 Material:WindowShade**2.7.57.21 Field: <Material:WindowShade>**

This will be filled with the constant “Material:WindowShade” for each material of this type in the construction.

2.7.57.22 Field: Material Name

Name of the window shade layer.

2.7.57.23 Field: Thickness {m}

Thickness of the window shade layer.

2.7.57.24 Field: Conductivity {w/m-K}

Thermal conductivity of the window shade layer.

2.7.57.25 Field: ThermalAbsorptance

Emissivity of the window shade layer (assumed same for front and back faces).

2.7.57.26 Field: SolarTransmittance

Transmittance of the window shade layer averaged over the solar spectrum. Assumed same for beam solar radiation and diffuse solar radiation. Transmittance of beam solar radiation is assumed to be independent of angle of incidence.

2.7.57.27 Field: VisibleTransmittance

Transmittance of the window shade layer averaged over the solar spectrum and weighted by the response of the human eye. Assumed same for beam visible radiation and diffuse visible radiation. Transmittance of beam visible radiation is assumed to be independent of angle of incidence.

2.7.57.28 Field: ShadeReflectance

Reflectance of the window shade layer averaged over the solar spectrum. Assumed same for beam solar radiation and diffuse solar radiation. Reflectance of beam solar radiation is assumed to be independent of angle of incidence. Reflectance is assumed to be the same for the front and back faces of the shade layer.

2.7.58 Material:WindowBlind

This will be filled with the constant “Material:WindowBlind” for each material of this type in the construction.

2.7.58.1 Field: <Material:WindowBlind>**2.7.58.2 Field: Material Name**

Name of the blind layer.

2.7.58.3 Field: SlatWidth {m}

Width of the slats in the blind.

2.7.58.4 Field: SlatSeparation {m}

Distance between the centerline of adjacent slats.

2.7.58.5 Field: SlatThickness {m}

Distance between front and back faces of a slat.

2.7.58.6 Field: SlatAngle {deg}

This is the angle between the glazing outward normal and the slat outward normal, where the outward normal points away from the front face of the slat.

2.7.58.7 Field: SlatBeamSolarTransmittance

The beam solar transmittance of the slat at normal incidence. Any transmitted beam radiation is assumed to be 100% diffuse (i.e., slats are translucent). Transmittance is assumed to have the same value at other angles of incidence.

2.7.58.8 Field: SlatBeamSolarFrontReflectance

The beam solar reflectance at normal incidence on the front side of the slat. Assumed to have the same value at other angles of incidence (matte finish).

2.7.58.9 Field: BlindToGlassDistance {m}

Distance from the mid-plane of the blind to the adjacent glass (m).

2.7.58.10 Material:WindowScreen**2.7.58.11 Field: <Material:WindowScreen>**

This will be filled with the constant “Material:WindowScreen” for each material of this type in the construction.

2.7.58.12 Field: Material Name

Name of the window screen layer.

2.7.58.13 Field: Thickness {m}

Thickness of the window screen layer (screen material diameter).

2.7.58.14 Field: Conductivity {w/m-K}

Thermal conductivity of the window screen layer. This is the effective value for the overall screen “assembly” including open spaces between the screen material.

2.7.58.15 Field: ThermalAbsorptance

Emissivity of the window screen layer (assumed same for front and back faces). This is the effective value for the overall screen “assembly” including open spaces between the screen material.

2.7.58.16 Field: Transmittance

Beam transmittance of the window screen layer including any inward reflections from the material surface if specified (i.e., Material: WindowScreen, field Reflected Beam Transmittance Accounting Method). This is the effective value for the overall screen “assembly” including open spaces between the screen material. The value reported here is for direct normal incidence.

2.7.58.17 Field: Reflectance

Solar reflectance (beam-to-diffuse) of the window screen layer accounting for inward-reflected beam solar radiation as specified (i.e., Material: WindowScreen, field Reflected Beam Transmittance Accounting Method). This is the effective value for the overall screen “assembly” including open spaces between the screen material averaged over the solar spectrum. The value reported here is for direct normal incidence.

2.7.58.18 Field: VisibleReflectance

Visible reflectance (beam-to-diffuse) of the window screen layer accounting for inward-reflected beam solar radiation as specified (i.e., Material: WindowScreen, field Reflected Beam Transmittance Accounting Method). This is the effective value for the overall screen “assembly” including open spaces between the screen material averaged over the solar spectrum and weighted by the response of the human eye. The value reported here is for direct normal incidence.

2.7.58.19 Field: DiffuseReflectance

Solar reflectance (diffuse-to-diffuse) of the window screen layer accounting for inward-reflected beam solar radiation as specified (i.e., Material: WindowScreen, field Reflected Beam Transmittance Accounting Method). Reflectance of diffuse solar radiation is considered constant and applies to both the front and back surfaces of the screen. Diffuse reflectance is calculated by the model as an average value by integrating the screen’s solar reflectance (beam-to-diffuse) over a quarter hemisphere of incident radiation.

2.7.58.20 Field: DiffuseVisibleReflectance

Visible reflectance (diffuse-to-diffuse) of the window screen layer accounting for inward-reflected beam solar radiation as specified (i.e., Material: WindowScreen, field Reflected Beam Transmittance Accounting Method). Visible reflectance of diffuse solar radiation is considered constant and applies to both the front and back surfaces of the screen. Diffuse visible reflectance is calculated by the model as an average value by integrating the screen’s visible beam reflectance (beam-to-diffuse) over a quarter hemisphere of incident radiation.

2.7.58.21 Field: ScreenMaterialDiameterToSpacingRatio

The aspect ratio of the screen material. The aspect ratio is calculated as the ratio of the screen material diameter to screen material spacing.

2.7.58.22 Field: ScreenToGlassDistance {m}

Distance from the mid-plane of the screen to the adjacent glass (m).

2.7.59 ThermoChromic Windows

Windows with ThermoChromic constructions are reported similarly to other window constructions. First, you see the window as entered in the IDF:

```
WindowConstruction,TCWINDOW, 5,VerySmooth, 1.666, 0.429, 0.242, 0.520
```

```
WindowMaterial:Glazing,CLEAR3PPG,Spectral,CLEAR3PPGSP, 0.00328, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
```

```
WindowMaterial:Gas,AIR 3MM,Air, 3.000E-03,
```

```
WindowMaterial:Glazing,WO18RT25,Spectral,WO18RT25SP, 0.00750, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
```

```
WindowMaterial:Gas,AIR 8MM,Air, 8.000E-03,
```

```
WindowMaterial:Glazing,SB60CLEAR3PPG,Spectral,SB60CLEAR3PPGSP, 0.00328, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
```

Then, there will be a list of window constructions reported with each one corresponding to a particular temperature of the thermoChromic glazing layer. For example, the following excerpt shows a list of window constructions for the thermoChromic window TCWINDOW at different

temperature of the thermochromic layer - TCWINDOW_TC_25 at 25°C, TCWINDOW_TC_27 at 27°C, and TCWINDOW_TC_29 at 29°C. Detailed properties of the thermochromic glazing layer are also listed for each temperature - WO18RT25 at 25°C, WO18RT27 at 27°C, and WO18RT29 at 29°C.

WindowConstruction,TCWINDOW_TC_25, 5,VerySmooth, 1.666, 0.429, 0.242, 0.520
WindowMaterial:Glazing,CLEAR3PPG,Spectral,CLEAR3PPGSP, 0.00328, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
WindowMaterial:Gas,AIR 3MM,Air, 3.000E-03,
WindowMaterial:Glazing,WO18RT25,Spectral,WO18RT25SP, 0.00750, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
WindowMaterial:Gas,AIR 8MM,Air, 8.000E-03,
WindowMaterial:Glazing,SB60CLEAR3PPG,Spectral,SB60CLEAR3PPGSP, 0.00328, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
WindowConstruction,TCWINDOW_TC_27, 5,VerySmooth, 1.666, 0.424, 0.236, 0.504
WindowMaterial:Glazing,CLEAR3PPG,Spectral,CLEAR3PPGSP, 0.00328, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
WindowMaterial:Gas,AIR 3MM,Air, 3.000E-03,
WindowMaterial:Glazing,WO18RT27,Spectral,WO18RT27SP, 0.00750, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
WindowMaterial:Gas,AIR 8MM,Air, 8.000E-03,
WindowMaterial:Glazing,SB60CLEAR3PPG,Spectral,SB60CLEAR3PPGSP, 0.00328, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
WindowConstruction,TCWINDOW_TC_29, 5,VerySmooth, 1.666, 0.419, 0.230, 0.490
WindowMaterial:Glazing,CLEAR3PPG,Spectral,CLEAR3PPGSP, 0.00328, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
WindowMaterial:Gas,AIR 3MM,Air, 3.000E-03,
WindowMaterial:Glazing,WO18RT29,Spectral,WO18RT29SP, 0.00750, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000
WindowMaterial:Gas,AIR 8MM,Air, 8.000E-03,
WindowMaterial:Glazing,SB60CLEAR3PPG,Spectral,SB60CLEAR3PPGSP, 0.00328, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00000

2.7.60 Complex Fenestration

Complex fenestration is reported in a similar manner as other windows. The first line is the header, followed by details about each fenestration object (window).

! <WindowConstruction:Complex>,Construction	Name,Index,#Layers,U-factor	{W/m2-K},SHGC
1	1,1,1,0.27	0.75
2	2,1,1,0.27	0.75
3	3,1,1,0.27	0.75
4	4,1,1,0.27	0.75
5	5,1,1,0.27	0.75
6	6,1,1,0.27	0.75
7	7,1,1,0.27	0.75
8	8,1,1,0.27	0.75
9	9,1,1,0.27	0.75
10	10,1,1,0.27	0.75
11	11,1,1,0.27	0.75
12	12,1,1,0.27	0.75
13	13,1,1,0.27	0.75
14	14,1,1,0.27	0.75
15	15,1,1,0.27	0.75
16	16,1,1,0.27	0.75
17	17,1,1,0.27	0.75
18	18,1,1,0.27	0.75
19	19,1,1,0.27	0.75
20	20,1,1,0.27	0.75
21	21,1,1,0.27	0.75
22	22,1,1,0.27	0.75
23	23,1,1,0.27	0.75
24	24,1,1,0.27	0.75
25	25,1,1,0.27	0.75
26	26,1,1,0.27	0.75
27	27,1,1,0.27	0.75
28	28,1,1,0.27	0.75
29	29,1,1,0.27	0.75
30	30,1,1,0.27	0.75
31	31,1,1,0.27	0.75
32	32,1,1,0.27	0.75
33	33,1,1,0.27	0.75
34	34,1,1,0.27	0.75
35	35,1,1,0.27	0.75
36	36,1,1,0.27	0.75
37	37,1,1,0.27	0.75
38	38,1,1,0.27	0.75
39	39,1,1,0.27	0.75
40	40,1,1,0.27	0.75
41	41,1,1,0.27	0.75
42	42,1,1,0.27	0.75
43	43,1,1,0.27	0.75
44	44,1,1,0.27	0.75
45	45,1,1,0.27	0.75
46	46,1,1,0.27	0.75
47	47,1,1,0.27	0.75
48	48,1,1,0.27	0.75
49	49,1,1,0.27	0.75
50	50,1,1,0.27	0.75
51	51,1,1,0.27	0.75
52	52,1,1,0.27	0.75
53	53,1,1,0.27	0.75
54	54,1,1,0.27	0.75
55	55,1,1,0.27	0.75
56	56,1,1,0.27	0.75
57	57,1,1,0.27	0.75
58	58,1,1,0.27	0.75
59	59,1,1,0.27	0.75
60	60,1,1,0.27	0.75
61	61,1,1,0.27	0.75
62	62,1,1,0.27	0.75
63	63,1,1,0.27	0.75
64	64,1,1,0.27	0.75
65	65,1,1,0.27	0.75
66	66,1,1,0.27	0.75
67	67,1,1,0.27	0.75
68	68,1,1,0.27	0.75
69	69,1,1,0.27	0.75
70	70,1,1,0.27	0.75
71	71,1,1,0.27	0.75
72	72,1,1,0.27	0.75
73	73,1,1,0.27	0.75
74	74,1,1,0.27	0.75
75	75,1,1,0.27	0.75
76	76,1,1,0.27	0.75
77	77,1,1,0.27	0.75
78	78,1,1,0.27	0.75
79	79,1,1,0.27	0.75
80	80,1,1,0.27	0.75
81	81,1,1,0.27	0.75
82	82,1,1,0.27	0.75
83	83,1,1,0.27	0.75
84	84,1,1,0.27	0.75
85	85,1,1,0.27	0.75
86	86,1,1,0.27	0.75
87	87,1,1,0.27	0.75
88	88,1,1,0.27	0.75
89	89,1,1,0.27	0.75
90	90,1,1,0.27	0.75
91	91,1,1,0.27	0.75
92	92,1,1,0.27	0.75
93	93,1,1,0.27	0.75
94	94,1,1,0.27	0.75
95	95,1,1,0.27	0.75
96	96,1,1,0.27	0.75
97	97,1	

WindowConstruction:Complex,CFS	GLZ	813,6,4,0.544,9.104E-002
WindowConstruction:Complex,CFS	GLZ	2015,7,3,1.777,9.205E-002
WindowConstruction:Complex,CFS	GLZ	2046,8,3,2.418,9.273E-002
WindowConstruction:Complex,CFS	GLZ	2001,9,3,1.989,9.253E-002

2.7.60.1 Field: Construction Name

Name of the complex fenestration construction.

2.7.60.2 Field: Index

Index number in construction data.

2.7.60.3 Field: #Layers

Number of solid layers in the complex fenestration construction. This number accounts for glass and shading layers.

2.7.60.4 Field: U-factor

Complex fenestration U-factor according to ASHRAE winter conditions.

2.7.60.5 Field: SHGC

Complex fenestration solar heat gain coefficient according to ASHRAE summer conditions.

2.7.61 HAMT Cell Data

This gives the surface name, the construction name, the origins and cell numbers of the cells used within the HAMT solutions algorithm. The cell numbering starts from the external surface to the internal surface.

```
! <HAMT origins>, Surface Name, Construction Name, Cell origins (m)
! <HAMT cells>, Surface Name, Construction Name, Cell Numbers
HAMT origins,SOUTH WALL,EXTERIOR WALL, 0.0000000, 0.0005729,
0.0026459, 0.0060000, 0.0093541, 0.0114271, 0.0128076, 0.0159588,
0.0219528, 0.0302028, 0.0399012, 0.0500988, 0.0597972, 0.0680472,
0.0740412, 0.0771924, 0.0785729, 0.0806459, 0.0840000, 0.0873541,
0.0894271, 0.0900000
HAMT cells, SOUTH WALL,EXTERIOR
WALL, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
```

2.7.61.1 Field: Surface Name

Name of the Surface.

2.7.61.2 Field: Construction Name

Name of the construction.

2.7.61.3 Field: Cell origins

Origins of the Cells.

2.7.61.4 Field: Cell Numbers

Numbers for the Cells.

2.7.62 Sizing Information

The sizing information in the .eio file reflects the inputs and results for the zone, system and plant (component). Actual fields/details included depend on the “autosize” inputs.

2.7.62.1 Timesteps in Zone Design Calculation

```
! <Load Timesteps in Zone Design Calculation Averaging Window>, Value
Load Timesteps in Zone Design Calculation Averaging Window, 1
```

2.7.62.2 Field: Load Timesteps in Zone Design Calculation Averaging Window

The number of load timesteps in the zone design flow sequence averaging window. The default is 1, in which case the calculated zone design flow rates are averaged over the load timestep.

The zone design air flow rate calculation is performed assuming a potentially infinite supply of heating or cooling air at a fixed temperature. Thus, the calculated design air flow rate will always be able to meet any load or change in load no matter how large or abrupt. In reality air flow rates are limited by duct sizes and fan capacities. The idealized zone design flow calculation may result in unrealistically large flow rates, especially if the user is performing the sizing calculations using thermostat schedules with night setup or setback. The calculated zone design flow rates are always averaged over the load timestep. The user may want to perform a broader average to mitigate the effect of thermostat setup and setback and prevent the warm up or cool down flow rates from dominating the design flow rate calculation. Specifying the width of the averaging window allows the user to do this.

For example, if the load calculation timestep is 15 minutes and the user specifies the *timesteps in averaging window* to be 4, the zone design air flows will be averaged over a time period of 1 hour. Specifying 8 would result in averaging over a 2 hour period.

2.7.62.3 Sizing Factor Information

! <Sizing Factor Information>, Sizing Factor ID, Value

```
Sizing Factor Information, Global, 1.3000
Sizing Factor Information, Zone SPACE1-1, 1.3000
Sizing Factor Information, Zone SPACE2-1, 1.3000
Sizing Factor Information, Zone SPACE3-1, 1.3000
Sizing Factor Information, Zone SPACE4-1, 1.3000
Sizing Factor Information, Zone SPACE5-1, 1.3000
```

2.7.62.4 Field: Sizing Factor ID

Sizing factors can be entered in two places: Sizing Parameters, Zone Sizing. If entered in the Sizing Parameters statement, the Sizing Factor ID is “Global” (applied to all if not specified). If entered in the Zone Sizing statement, the Zone and Zone Name designation are shown.

This sizing factor ratio is applied at the zone level to all of the zone heating and cooling loads and air flow rates. These new loads and air flow rates are then used to calculate the system level flow rates and capacities and are used in all of the component sizing calculations.

2.7.62.5 Field: Value

This is the sizing factor ratio to be applied as described previously.

2.7.63 Zone Sizing Information

! <Zone Sizing Information>, Zone Name, Load Type, Calc Des Load {W}, User Des Load {W}, Calc Des Air Flow Rate {m3/s}, User Des Air Flow Rate {m3/s}, Design Day Name, Date/Time of Peak, Temperature at Peak {C}, Humidity Ratio at Peak {kgWater/kgAir}, Floor Area {m2}, # Occupants, Calc Outdoor Air Flow Rate {m3/s}

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE1-1, Cooling, 2502.43786, 3253.16922, 0.21023, 0.27329, CHICAGO ANN CLG 1% CONDNS DB = >MWB, 7/21 16:00:00, 30.85800, 1.45947E-002, 99.16000, 11.00000, 0.10384

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE1-1, Heating, 2606.90880, 3388.98144, 7.56806E-002, 0.10384, CHICAGO ANN HTG 99% CONDNS DB, 1/21 23:45:00, -17.30000, 8.38927E-004, 99.16000, 11.00000, 0.10384

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE2-1, Cooling, 2038.79983, 2650.43978, 0.17125, 0.22263, CHICAGO ANN CLG 1% CONDNS DB = >MWB, 7/21 10:15:00, 27.83525, 1.45947E-002, 42.73500, 5.00000, 4.72000E-002

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE2-1, Heating, 1149.09174, 1493.81926, 3.33591E-002, 4.72000E-002, CHICAGO ANN HTG 99% CONDNS DB, 1/21 24:00:00, -17.30000, 8.38927E-004, 42.73500, 5.00000, 4.72000E-002

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE3-1, Cooling, 2318.10750, 3013.53976, 0.19473, 0.25315, CHICAGO ANN CLG 1% CONDNS DB = >MWB, 7/21 15:00:00, 31.50000, 1.45947E-002, 96.48000, 11.00000, 0.10384

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE3-1, Heating, 2589.95436, 3366.94067, 7.51884E-002, 0.10384, CHICAGO ANN HTG 99% CONDNS DB, 1/21 23:30:00, -17.30000, 8.38927E-004, 96.48000, 11.00000, 0.10384

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE4-1, Cooling, 2325.33534, 3022.93594, 0.19534, 0.25394, CHICAGO ANN CLG 1% CONDNS DB = >MWB, 7/21 17:30:00, 29.46700, 1.45947E-002, 42.73500, 5.00000, 4.72000E-002

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE4-1, Heating, 1143.87745, 1487.04068, 3.32077E-002, 4.72000E-002, CHICAGO ANN HTG 99% CONDNS DB, 1/21 23:30:00, -17.30000, 8.38927E-004, 42.73500, 5.00000, 4.72000E-002

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE5-1, Cooling, 2589.39474, 3366.21317, 0.21753, 0.28279, CHICAGO ANN CLG 1% CONDNS DB = >MWB, 7/21 15:00:00, 31.50000, 1.45947E-002, 182.49000, 20.00000, 0.18880

Zone Sizing Information, SPACE5-1, Heating, 1706.17191, 2218.02348, 4.95314E-002, 0.18880, CHICAGO ANN HTG 99% CONDNS DB, 1/21 23:45:00, -17.30000, 8.38927E-004, 182.49000, 20.00000, 0.18880

2.7.63.1 Field: <Zone Sizing Information>

This field just contains “Zone Sizing Information”.

2.7.63.2 Field: Zone Name

This field contains the Zone Name.

2.7.63.3 Field: Load Type

This field specifies which kind of load is being sized – Heating or Cooling.

2.7.63.4 Field: Calc Des Load {W}

The unaltered zone load resulting from the zone sizing calculations, using the design weather and schedules specified in the input.

2.7.63.5 Field: User Des Load {W}

User Des Load is the load after user specified adjustments and is the load actually used for sizing components. Following the calculations (as in the previous field) various adjustments can be made based on user input - the most obvious is a sizing factor; but it could also be something like cooling min air flow per zone area or just a user input design flow rate.

2.7.63.6 Field: Calc Des Air Flow Rate {m3/s}

This is the calculated design air flow rate in m3/s. The calculated design air flow rate is the “non-adjusted” air flow rate. It is the air flow rate sufficient to meet the zone loads from the design day simulation.

2.7.63.7 Field: User Des Air Flow Rate {m3/s}

User Des Air Flow Rate is the flow rate after user specified adjustments and is the flow rate actually used for sizing components. Following the calculations (as in the previous field) various adjustments can be made based on user input - the most obvious is a sizing factor; but it could also be something like cooling min air flow per zone area or just a user input design flow rate.

2.7.63.8 Field: Design Day Name

This is the name of the design day or design run period that triggered the sizing calculations.

2.7.63.9 Field: Date/Time of Peak

This is the date and time of the peak load (used for the sizing calculations).

2.7.63.10 Field: Temperature at Peak {C}

This is the temperature (outdoor dry-bulb) at the time of the peak load.

2.7.63.11 Field: Humidity Ratio at Peak {kgWater/kgAir}

This is the humidity ratio (outdoor) at the time of the peak load.

2.7.63.12 Field: Floor Area {m2}

This is the floor area of the zone.

2.7.63.13 Field: # Occupants

This is the number of occupants in the zone.

2.7.63.14 Field: Calc Outdoor air Flow Rate {m3/s}

This is the calculated outdoor air flow rate.

2.7.64 System Sizing Information

! <System Sizing Information>, System Name, Field Description, Value

System Sizing Information, VAV SYS 1, Calculated Cooling Design Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 1.05725

System Sizing Information, VAV SYS 1, User Cooling Design Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 1.05725

System Sizing Information, VAV SYS 1, Calculated Heating Design Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.43343

System Sizing Information, VAV SYS 1, User Heating Design Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.43343

2.7.64.1 Field: <System Sizing Information>

This field just contains “System Sizing Information”.

2.7.64.2 Field: System Name

This field contains the system (Air Loop) name.

2.7.64.3 Field: Field Description

This contains the field description and units.

2.7.64.4 Field: Value

This contains the value of the field.

Note: “Calculated” values are the unaltered result of the system sizing calculations, using the design day weather and schedules given in the input. “User” values are the calculated values altered by various user inputs in Sizing:Zone and Sizing:System. For instance, sizing factors will alter the calculated values. Another example would be using the *flow/system* method to specify a system design flow rate.

2.7.65 Plant Coincident Sizing Algorithm

A special report is issued to the eio file that provides details for the Coincident sizing option. Coincident plant sizing adjustments using HVAC Sizing Simulations run a sizing algorithm at the end of each Sizing Pass. The following report provides details on the calculations and observations from monitoring the previous Sizing Pass.

```
! <Plant Coincident Sizing Algorithm>,Plant Loop Name,Sizing Pass {#},Measured Mass Flow{kg/s},Measured
  Demand {W},Demand Calculated Mass Flow{kg/s},Sizes Changed {Yes/No},Previous Volume Flow Rate {m3/s},
  New Volume Flow Rate {m3/s},Demand Check Applied {Yes/No},Sizing Factor {},Normalized Change {},
  Specific Heat{J/kg-K},Density {kg/m3}
Plant Coincident Sizing Algorithm,HOT WATER LOOP,1,0.1062471,11942.67,0.2586269,Yes,7.324432E
-004,2.586533E-004,Yes,1.0000,0.646862,4197.9300,999.8980
Plant Coincident Sizing Algorithm,CHILLED WATER LOOP,1,1.1222815,17614.26,0.6290764,Yes,1.197307E
-003,1.122396E-003,No,1.0000,6.256652E-002,4197.9300,999.8980
```

2.7.65.1 Field:

This field simply contains the words “Plant Sizing Coincident Flow Algorithm.”

2.7.65.2 Field: Plant Loop Name

This field shows the name of the plant loop being analyzed.

2.7.65.3 Field: Sizing Pass

This field shows which sizing pass has just completed prior to running the sizing algorithm. Each Sizing Pass is an iteration of a set of HVAC Sizing Simulations.

2.7.65.4 Field: Measured Mass Flow {kg/s}

This is the maximum coincident mass flow rate, in kg/s, found at the supply side inlet system node. This was recorded by a data logging system tracking node mass flow rate over all the sizing periods. It will include any zone timestep averaging.

2.7.65.5 Field: Measured Demand {W}

This is the maximum loop coincident demand, in W, on the supply side. This was recorded by a data logging system tracking the report value for loop demand over all the sizing periods. It will include and zone timestep averaging.

2.7.65.6 Field: Demand Calculated Mass Flow {kg/s}

This is the flow rate, in kg/s, that was calculated from measured demand, the temperature difference in the plant sizing object, and the fluid specific heat.

2.7.65.7 Field: Sizes Changed {Yes/No}

This field indicates if the sizing algorithm resulted in a change of size. If the flows did not change significantly, the sizes might not change.

2.7.65.8 Field: Previous Volume Flow Rate {m3/s}

This field is the prior size of the plant loop, in m3/s. This is the size before the adjustment if the size changes.

2.7.65.9 Field: New Volume Flow Rate {m3/s}

This field is the result of the sizing algorithm, in m3/s. If the size changes, this is the new value used for the plant loop maximum volume flow rate.

2.7.65.10 Field: Demand Check Applied {Yes/No}

This field indicates if the algorithm produced a new mass flow rate from the measured demand or not. If this field is “No,” then the algorithm used coincident mass flow. If this field is “Yes,” then the mass flow derived from demand was larger than the measured mass flow and the demand drove the result.

2.7.65.11 Field: Sizing Factor

This field is the value of the sizing factor applied to the measured or calculated coincident flows.

2.7.65.12 Field: Normalized Change

This field is the normalized change used to determine if the new flow size is significantly different from the previous.

2.7.65.13 Field: Specific Heat {J/kg-K }

This is the fluid specific heat, in J/kg-K, used in the calculation of mass flow from the maximum coincident demand.

2.7.65.14 Field: Density {kg/m3}

This is the fluid density , in kg/m3, used in the calculation of volume flow rate from the mass flow rate.

2.7.66 Component Sizing Information

Component sizing is applicable to all manners of autosized components and equipments (coils, boilers, chillers, towers, humidifiers, namely – whatever can be autosized)

! <Component Sizing Information>, Component Type, Component Name, Input Field Description, Value

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE1-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.22672

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE1-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Reheat Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 5.87104E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE1-1 ZONE COIL, Maximum Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 5.87104E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE1-1 ZONE COIL, Design Coil Load [W], 2699.50304

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE1-1 ZONE COIL, U-Factor Times Area Value [W/K], 66.15122

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE2-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.17666

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE2-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Reheat Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 4.57480E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE2-1 ZONE COIL, Maximum Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 4.57480E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE2-1 ZONE COIL, Design Coil Load [W], 2103.49527

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE2-1 ZONE COIL, U-Factor Times Area Value [W/K], 51.54607

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE3-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.20944

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE3-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Reheat Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 5.42362E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE3-1 ZONE COIL, Maximum Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 5.42362E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE3-1 ZONE COIL, Design Coil Load [W], 2493.78307

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE3-1 ZONE COIL, U-Factor Times Area Value [W/K], 61.11006

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE4-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.22257

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE4-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Reheat Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 5.76351E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE4-1 ZONE COIL, Maximum Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 5.76351E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE4-1 ZONE COIL, Design Coil Load [W], 2650.06093

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE4-1 ZONE COIL, U-Factor Times Area Value [W/K], 64.93964

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE5-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.22187

Component Sizing Information, AirTerminal:SingleDuct:VAV:Reheat, SPACE5-1 VAV RE-HEAT, Maximum Reheat Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 5.74541E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE5-1 ZONE COIL, Maximum Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 5.74541E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE5-1 ZONE COIL, Design Coil Load [W], 2641.74210

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, SPACE5-1 ZONE COIL, U-Factor Times Area Value [W/K], 64.73579

Component Sizing Information, Branch, VAV SYS 1 MAIN BRANCH, Maximum Flow Rate [m3/s], 1.05725

Component Sizing Information, AirLoopHVAC, VAV SYS 1, Design Supply Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 1.05725

Component Sizing Information, Controller:OutdoorAir, OA CONTROLLER 1, Maximum Outdoor Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 1.05725

Component Sizing Information, Controller:OutdoorAir, OA CONTROLLER 1, Minimum Outdoor Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.26412

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, OA HEATING COIL 1, Maximum Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 1.48158E-004

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, OA HEATING COIL 1, Design Coil Load [W], 6812.28921

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, OA HEATING COIL 1, U-Factor Times Area Value [W/K], 84.72044

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Cooling:Water, OA COOLING COIL 1, Design Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 1.14523E-003

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Cooling:Water, OA COOLING COIL 1, Design Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.26412

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Cooling:Water, OA COOLING COIL 1, Design Inlet Air Temperature [C], 30.01375

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Cooling:Water, OA COOLING COIL 1, Design Outlet Air Humidity Ratio, 8.00000E-003

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Cooling:Water, MAIN COOLING COIL 1, Design Inlet Air Humidity Ratio, 9.33031E-003

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Cooling:Water, MAIN COOLING COIL 1, Design Outlet Air Humidity Ratio, 8.00000E-003

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Cooling:DX:TwoStageWithHumidityControlMode, ACDX-COIL 2:ACDXCOIL 2 STANDARD MODE-STAGE 1, Rated Air Flow Rate [m3/s], 2.04925

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, MAIN HEATING COIL 1, Maximum Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 7.51969E-005

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, MAIN HEATING COIL 1, Design Coil Load [W], 3457.55329

Component Sizing Information, Coil:Heating:Water, MAIN HEATING COIL 1, U-Factor Times Area Value [W/K], 55.78870

Component Sizing Information, Fan:VariableVolume, SUPPLY FAN 1, Maximum Flow Rate [m3/s], 1.05725

Component Sizing Information, Fan:VariableVolume, SUPPLY FAN 1, Minimum Flow Rate [m3/s], 0.35326

Component Sizing Information, Controller:WaterCoil, OA CC CONTROLLER 1, Maximum Actuated Flow [m3/s], 1.14523E-003

Component Sizing Information, Controller:WaterCoil, OA HC CONTROLLER 1, Maximum Actuated Flow [m3/s], 1.48158E-004

Component Sizing Information, Controller:WaterCoil, CENTRAL COOLING COIL CONTROLLER 1, Maximum Actuated Flow [m3/s], 9.16309E-004

Component Sizing Information, Controller:WaterCoil, CENTRAL HEATING COIL CONTROLLER 1, Maximum Actuated Flow [m3/s], 7.51969E-005

Component Sizing Information, PlantLoop, HOT WATER LOOP, Maximum Loop Flow Rate [m3/s], 4.97138E-004

Component Sizing Information, PlantLoop, HOT WATER LOOP, Plant Loop Volume [m3], 0.55928

Component Sizing Information, PlantLoop, CHILLED WATER LOOP, Maximum Loop Flow Rate [m3/s], 2.06154E-003

Component Sizing Information, PlantLoop, CHILLED WATER LOOP, Plant Loop Volume [m3], 2.31923

Component Sizing Information, Chiller:Electric, CENTRAL CHILLER, Nominal Capacity [W], 34468.93699

Component Sizing Information, Chiller:Electric, CENTRAL CHILLER, Design Chilled Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 2.06154E-003

Component Sizing Information, Boiler:HotWater, CENTRAL BOILER, Nominal Capacity [W], 22858.42690

Component Sizing Information, Boiler:HotWater, CENTRAL BOILER, Design Water Flow Rate [m3/s], 4.97138E-004

Component Sizing Information, Pump:VariableSpeed, HW CIRC PUMP, Rated Flow Rate [m3/s], 4.97138E-004

Component Sizing Information, Pump:VariableSpeed, HW CIRC PUMP, Rated Power Consumption [W], 127.01247

Component Sizing Information, Pump:VariableSpeed, CW CIRC PUMP, Rated Flow Rate [m3/s], 2.06154E-003

Component Sizing Information, Pump:VariableSpeed, CW CIRC PUMP, Rated Power Consumption [W], 526.69672

Component Sizing Information, Humidifier:Steam:Electric, HUMIDIFIER 1, Rated Power [W], 9826.56303

Component Sizing Information, Humidifier:Steam:Gas, MAIN GAS HUMIDIFIER, Design Size Nominal Capacity Volume [m3/s], 1.05405E-002

Component Sizing Information, Humidifier:Steam:Gas, MAIN GAS HUMIDIFIER, Design Size Rated Power [W], 103710.42776

2.7.66.1 Field: <Component Sizing Information>

This field simply contains the words “Component Sizing”.

2.7.66.2 Field: Component Type

This field shows the component type (e.g. Pump:Variable Speed, Plant Loop, Fan:Simple:VariableVolume) being sized.

2.7.66.3 Field: Component Name

This field shows the name of the component.

2.7.66.4 Field: Input Field Description

This field shows the field description/variable with units. When using HVAC Sizing Simulation for advanced sizing methods, there are two versions of the report for each component that might be affected. With HVAC Sizing Simulation, there is a first size value reported, which is the result of the Ideal Loads Sizing Simulation, and there is the final value after all the Sizing Passes have completed. This input field description will have “Initial” prepended to the description to indicate that this is the first size, the same report without “Initial” is the final size. Note that with HVAC Sizing Simulation, these reports will occur much later in the simulation and hence appear further down in the .eio file.

2.7.66.5 Field: Value

This field shows the value of the sized component.

2.7.67 Heating/Cooling Coil Capacity Information

Water heating coils appear:

! <Water Heating Coil Capacity Information>,Component Type,Name,Nominal Total Capacity {W}

Water Heating Coil Capacity Information,Coil:Heating:Water,BASEMENT VAV BOX REHEAT COIL,66543.21

2.7.67.1 Field: <Water Heating Coil Capacity Information>

This field simply contains the words “Water Heating Coil Capacity Information”.

2.7.67.2 Field: Component Type

This field contains the component type (e.g. Coil:Heating:Water).

2.7.67.3 Field: Component Name

This field contains the user supplied name for the coil.

2.7.67.4 Field: Nominal Total Capacity {W}

This field contains the nominal heating capacity of the coil in Watts. The capacity is calculated using the rated inlet conditions: inlet air dry bulb temperature = 16.6C, inlet relative humidity = 50%, inlet hot water temperature = 82.2C.

! <Water Cooling Coil Capacity Information>,Component Type, Name, Nominal Total Capacity {W},Nominal Sensible Capacity {W},Nominal Latent Capacity {W},Nominal Sensible Heat Ratio, Nominal Coil UA Value {W/C}, Nominal Coil Surface Area {m2}

Water Cooling Coil Capacity Information, Coil:Cooling:Water, MAIN COOLING COIL
1,37219.64,24969.42,12250.22,0.67,4202.30,42.62

2.7.67.5 Field: <Water Cooling Coil Capacity Information>

This field simply contains the words “Water Cooling Coil Capacity Information”.

2.7.67.6 Field: Component Type

This field contains the component type (e.g. Coil:Cooling:Water).

2.7.67.7 Field: Component Name

This field contains the user supplied name for the coil.

2.7.67.8 Field: Nominal Total Capacity {W}

This field contains the nominal cooling capacity of the coil in Watts.

2.7.67.9 Field: Nominal Sensible Capacity {W}

This field contains the nominal sensible cooling capacity of the coil in Watts.

2.7.67.10 Field: Nominal Latent Capacity {W}

This field contains the nominal latent cooling capacity of the coil in Watts.

2.7.67.11 Field: Nominal Sensible Heat Ratio Capacity {W}

This field contains the nominal sensible heat ratio (SHR) capacity of the coil in Watts.

2.7.67.12 Field: Nominal UA Value {W/C}

This field contains the nominal cooling coil UA value in Watts per deg C.

2.7.67.13 Field: Nominal Surface Area {m²}

This field contains the nominal cooling coil surface area in square meter.

Note: values labeled “Nominal” are calculated using the rated inlet conditions: inlet air dry bulb temperature = 26.67C, inlet air wet bulb temperature = 19.44C, inlet chilled water temperature = 6.67C.

2.7.68 Refrigerated Case and WalkIn Output

Refrigeration related variables appear in the eio file according to the refrigeration models selected. The total possible header records would show:

! <#Refrigeration Compressor Racks>,Number of Refrigeration Compressor Racks

! <Refrigeration Compressor Rack>,Compressor Rack Name, # Refrigerated Cases Connected,# WalkIn Coolers Connected, Heat Rejection Location, Condenser Type, COP

! <#Detailed Refrigeration Systems>,Number of Detailed Refrigeration Systems

! <Detailed Refrigeration System>,Refrigeration System Name,Refrigerant Used, # Refrigerated Cases Connected, # WalkInCoolers Connected, #Air Chillers Connected, # Secondary Loops Served, # Cascade Condensers Served, # Mechanical Subcoolers Served, # Compressors Connected, # Compression Stages, Intercooler Type, Intercooler Effectiveness, # Subcoolers Connected, Minimum Condensing Temperature (C)

! <#Detailed Transcritical Refrigeration Systems>,Number of Detailed Transcritical Refrigeration Systems

! <Detailed Transcritical Refrigeration System>,Transcritical Refrigeration System Name, Refrigerant Used, # Medium Temperature Refrigerated Cases Connected, # Low Temperature Refrigerated Cases Connected, # Medium Temperature WalkInCoolers Connected, # Low Temperature WalkInCoolers Connected, # High Pressure Compressors Connected, # Low Pressure Compressors Connected, Minimum Condensing Temperature (C)

! <#Secondary Refrigeration Systems>,Number of Secondary Refrigeration Systems

! <Secondary Refrigeration System: Fluid Always Liquid>, Secondary Number, Secondary Name, # Refrigerated Cases Connected, # WalkIn Coolers Connected, Fluid Name, Capacity (W),Evap Temperature in Secondary Evaporator (C), Approach Temperature Difference (DeltaC), Temperature Range (DeltaC), TotalPumpPower (W)

! <Secondary Refrigeration System: Liquid Overfeed>, Secondary Number, Secondary Name, # Refrigerated Cases Connected, # WalkIn Coolers Connected, Fluid Name, Capacity (W),Evap Temperature in Secondary Evaporator (C), Approach Temperature Difference (DeltaC), Circulating Rate, TotalPumpPower (W)

! <Refrigeration Case>,Refrigeration Case Number, Refrigeration Case Name,Zone Name,Zone Node #,Zone Node Name,Capacity (W/m),LHR,Temperature (C),Length (m),Fan (W/m),Installed Lighting (W/m),Anti-Sweat (W/m),Defrost (W/m)

! <Refrigeration Walk In Cooler>, Walk In Number, Walk In Name,Capacity (W),Temperature (C),Coil Fan (W), Circulating Fan (W), Lighting (W),Heaters (W),Defrost (W), # Zones

! <Walk-In Surfaces Facing Zone>, ZoneName, Wall/Ceiling Area (m2), UValue (W/m2-C), AreaStockDoors (m2), HeightStockDoors, UValueStockDoors (W/m2-C), AreaGlassDoors (m2), HeightGlassDoors (m), UValueGlassDoors (W/m2-C)

! <Refrigeration Compressor>,Compressor Number,Compressor Name,Nominal Capacity (W)

! <Refrigeration Condenser:Air-Cooled>,Condenser Number,Condenser Name,Rated Condensing Temperature (C),Rated Capacity (W), Rated Fan Power (W)

! <Refrigeration Condenser:Evaporative-Cooled>,Condenser Number,Condenser Name,Rated Capacity (W), Rated Fan Power (W)

! <Refrigeration Condenser:Water-Cooled>,Condenser Number,Condenser Name,Rated Condensing Temperature (C),Rated Capacity (W), Rated Water Inlet Temperature (C), Rated Water Flow Rate (m3/s)

! <Refrigeration Condenser:Cascade>, Condenser Number, Condenser Name, Condensing Temperature Control Type, Rated Condensing Temperature (C), Capacity (W), Approach Temperature Difference (DeltaC)

! <Refrigeration GasCooler:Air-Cooled>,Gas Cooler Number, Gas Cooler Name, Rated Outlet Pressure (Pa), Rated Outlet Temperature (C), Rated Approach Temperature (C), Rated Capacity (W), Rated Fan Power (W)

! <Secondary Load>, Secondary System Served Name, Secondary Number

! <Cascade Load>, System Name Connected, Condenser Number, Condenser Name

! <Mechanical Subcooler Load>, Subcooler Number, Subcooler Name

! <Refrigeration Mechanical Subcooler>, Subcooler Number, Subcooler Name, Name of System Providing Cooling, Design Outlet Temperature (C)

! <Refrigeration Liquid Suction Subcooler>, Subcooler Number, Subcooler Name, Design Subcooling (DeltaC),Design liquid inlet temperature (C), Design vapor inlet temperature (C)

For example, a supermarket refrigeration system including models for a compressor rack and four detailed systems that include refrigerated cases, walk-ins, subcoolers, air-, water-, and evaporative-cooled condensers, and a secondary loop would show the following data lines following the header lines :

#Refrigeration Compressor Racks: 1

Refrigeration Compressor Rack,RACKA,4,0,Outdoors,Air-Cooled, 2.500

Refrigeration Case,1,DELI_CASE:1_ MULTIDECKDAIRYANDDELICASE,DELI,76,DELI AIR NODE, 1442.2, 0.30, 2.2, 3.0, 87.6, 38.7, 65.6, 0.0

Refrigeration Case,3,SALES_CASE:1_ MEATDISPLAYCASE,SALES,78,SALES AIR NODE, 1442.2, 0.10, 2.2, 33.6, 87.6, 38.7, 65.6, 443.0

Refrigeration Case,4,SALES_CASE:2_ MULTIDECKDIARYANDDELICASE,SALES,78,SALES AIR NODE, 1442.2, 0.30, 2.2, 49.2, 41.0, 60.0, 0.0, 0.0

Refrigeration Case,10,PRODUCE_CASE:1_ MULTIDECKDIARYANDDELICASE,PRODUCE,80,PRODUCE AIR NODE, 1442.2, 0.30, 2.2, 30.0, 41.0, 60.0, 0.0, 0.0

#Detailed Refrigeration Systems,4

Detailed Refrigeration System,MEDIUMTEMPSYSTEM,R22,3,0,0,0,1,3,0, 25.0

Refrigeration Case,2,FISHDISPLAYCASE,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR NODE, 288.4, 0.10, 1.1,

Refrigeration Case,5,MEATDISPLAYCASE,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR NODE, 456.6, 0.10, -4.4, 26.0, 47.2, 86.8, 13.2, 585.8

Refrigeration Case,6,MULTIDECKDAIRYANDDELICASE,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR NODE, 1890.0, 0.30, -1.1, 12.0, 78.7, 307.3, 0.0, 0.0

Mechanical Subcooler Load, 2,SampleMSC

Refrigeration Compressor,1,MEDTEMP001CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 15535.
 Refrigeration Compressor,2,MEDTEMP002CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 15535.
 Refrigeration Compressor,3,MEDTEMP003CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 15535.
 Refrigeration Condenser:Air-Cooled,1,MEDIUMTEMPCONDENSER , 51.7, 52563.5, 4000.0
 Detailed Refrigeration System,LOWTEMPSYSTEM,R22,3,0,0,0,3,1,0,0.80,2, 25.0
 Refrigeration Case,7,OPENWELLICECREAMDISPLAYCASE,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 441.6, 0.08, -34.4, 14.6, 28.7, 42.7, 70.0, 76.5
 Refrigeration Case,8,GLASSDOORFROZENFOOD,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 615.8, 0.13, -23.3, 11.7, 57.9, 99.8, 218.7, 1106.5
 Refrigeration Case,9,WALKINFREEZER,BACKROOM,11,BACKROOM NODE, 1098.0, 0.10, -
 2.2, 4.3, 172.2, 28.1, 0.0, 1291.7
 Refrigeration Compressor,4,LOWTEMP001CARLYLE_R-22_LOW_06CC665, 15952.
 Refrigeration Compressor,5,LOWTEMP002CARLYLE_R-22_LOW_06DR718, 2940.
 Refrigeration Compressor,6,LOWTEMP003CARLYLE_R-22_LOW_06DR718, 2940.
 Refrigeration Condenser:Air-Cooled,2,LOWTEMPCONDENSER , 51.7, 34875.5, 2600.0
 Refrigeration Mechanical Subcooler,2,SAMPLEMSC,MEDIUMTEMPSYSTEM, 10.0
 Refrigeration Liquid Suction Subcooler,1,SAMPLELSHX, 6.0, 16.0, 0.0
 Detailed Refrigeration System,MEDIUMTEMPSYSTEM2,R22,0,0,1,0,0,3,1,0,0.80,0, 25.0
 Secondary Load,SECONDARY,1
 Refrigeration Compressor,7,MEDTEMP004CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 15535.
 Refrigeration Compressor,8,MEDTEMP005CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 15535.
 Refrigeration Compressor,9,MEDTEMP006CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 15535.
 Refrigeration Condenser:Evaporative-Cooled,1,MEDIUMTEMPEVAPCOOLEDCONDENSER1 , 648
 Detailed Refrigeration System,LOWTEMPSYSTEM2,R22,4,1,0,0,0,3,1,0,0.80,0, 25.0
 Refrigeration Case,11,OPENWELLICECREAMDISPLAYCASE2,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 441.6, 0.08, -34.4, 14.6, 28.7, 42.7, 70.0, 76.5
 Refrigeration Case,12,GLASSDOORFROZENFOODA,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 615.8, 0.13, -23.3, 4.0, 57.9, 99.8, 218.7, 1106.5
 Refrigeration Case,13,GLASSDOORFROZENFOODB,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 615.8, 0.13, -23.3, 4.0, 57.9, 99.8, 218.7, 1106.5
 Refrigeration Case,14,GLASSDOORFROZENFOODC,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 615.8, 0.13, -23.3, 4.0, 57.9, 99.8, 218.7, 1106.5
 Refrigeration Walk In Cooler, 1, WALKINFREEZER2, 4690.0, -2.2, 735.0, 0.0, 120.0, 0.0, 55.
 Walk-In Surfaces Facing Zone,BACKROOM, 43.4, 0.2350 , 2.00, 2.00, 0.3785
 , 1.00, 2.00, 1.2050
 Refrigeration Compressor,10,LOWTEMP004CARLYLE_R-22_LOW_06CC665, 15952.
 Refrigeration Compressor,11,LOWTEMP005CARLYLE_R-22_LOW_06DR718, 2940.
 Refrigeration Compressor,12,LOWTEMP006CARLYLE_R-22_LOW_06DR718, 2940.
 Refrigeration Condenser:Water-Cooled,2,LOWTEMPCONDENSERWATER , 29.4, 58000.0, 0
 #Secondary Refrigeration Systems,1
 Secondary Refrigeration System: Fluid Always Liquid,1,SECONDARY,3,0,PROGLY30PERCENT,
 35000.0, -12.60, 2.7, 4.0, 725.0,
 Refrigeration Case,15,FISHDISPLAYCASE2,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR NODE, 288.4, 0.10, 1.1
 Refrigeration Case,16,MEATDISPLAYCASE2,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR NODE, 456.6, 0.10, -
 4.4, 26.0, 47.2, 86.8, 13.2, 585.8

Refrigeration Case,17,MULTIDECKDAIRYANDDELICASE2,SALESFLOOR,9,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 1890.0, 0.30, -1.1, 12.0, 78.7, 307.3, 0.0, 0.0

For a supermarket system including a model for a cascade condenser arrangement, the eio would show:

Detailed Refrigeration System,CASCADELOWTEMPSYSTEM,R22,4,1,0,0,0,3,1,0,0.80,0, -
 4.0

Refrigeration Case,5,OPENWELLICECREAMDISPLAYCASE,SALESFLOOR,10,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 441.6, 0.08, -34.4, 14.6, 28.7, 42.7, 70.0, 76.5

Refrigeration Case,6,GLASSDOORFROZENFOODA,SALESFLOOR,10,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 615.8, 0.13, -23.3, 4.0, 57.9, 99.8, 218.7, 1106.5

Refrigeration Case,7,GLASSDOORFROZENFOODB,SALESFLOOR,10,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 615.8, 0.13, -23.3, 4.0, 57.9, 99.8, 218.7, 1106.5

Refrigeration Case,8,GLASSDOORFROZENFOODC,SALESFLOOR,10,SALESFLOOR
 NODE, 615.8, 0.13, -23.3, 4.0, 57.9, 99.8, 218.7, 1106.5

Refrigeration Walk In Cooler, 1, WALKINFREEZER, 4690.0, -2.2, 735.0, 0.0, 120.0, 0.0, 5512

Walk-In Surfaces Facing Zone,BACKROOM, 43.4, 0.2350, 2.00, 2.00, 0.3785
 , 2.00, 2.00, 1.2050

Refrigeration Compressor,4,LOWTEMP001CARLYLE_R-22_LOW_06CC665, 16680.

Refrigeration Compressor,5,LOWTEMP002CARLYLE_R-22_LOW_06DR718, 5523.

Refrigeration Compressor,6,LOWTEMP003CARLYLE_R-22_LOW_06DR718, 5523.

Refrigeration Condenser:Cascade,4,CASCADECONDENSER1,Fixed , -
 4.0, 20000.0, 3.0

Detailed Refrigeration System,CASCADEHIGHTEMPSYSTEM,R22,0,0,0,1,0,4,1,0,0.80,0, 25.0

Cascade Load,CASCADELOWTEMPSYSTEM,4,CASCADECONDENSER1

Refrigeration Compressor,7,MEDTEMP005CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 17190.

Refrigeration Compressor,8,MEDTEMP006CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 17190.

Refrigeration Compressor,9,MEDTEMP007CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 17190.

Refrigeration Compressor,10,MEDTEMP008CARLYLE_R-22_MED_06DR820, 17190.

Refrigeration Condenser:Air-Cooled,3,CASCADETOPSYSTEMCONDENSER , 51.7, 52563.5,

The refrigeration output in the **eplusout.eio** file shows the number of refrigeration compressor racks, detailed refrigeration systems, detailed transcritical refrigeration systems, and secondary refrigeration systems found in the input data file (IDF). Additional information is shown for each compressor rack and the refrigerated case(s) and walk-in(s) connected to each compressor rack. For the detailed systems, additional information is shown for each refrigerated case(s), walk-in(s), cascade loads, secondary loads, mechanical subcooler loads, compressors, condenser, and mechanical and liquid suction heat exchanger subcoolers connected to the system. For the detailed transcritical refrigeration systems, additional information is shown for each refrigerated case(s), walk-in(s), compressor and gas cooler connected to the system. For secondary refrigeration systems, additional information is shown for each refrigerated case(s) and walk-in(s) connected to the system. For walk-ins, additional information is shown for each zone exchanging energy with that walk-in.

The refrigeration “header” records (lines starting with an “!”) precede all the data lines. The data lines are grouped, showing the number of refrigeration compressor racks specified in the input data file followed by lines that reflect the information for each refrigeration compressor rack followed by the information for each refrigerated case and walk-in connected to this rack. The number of detailed systems is followed by a group of data lines describing the input values for the detailed refrigeration systems and similarly for the secondary refrigeration systems.

This output reflects information for the specified refrigeration equipment along with entries from the IDF (or default data for blank fields). The data are preceded by a description (i.e. #Refrigeration Compressor Racks, Refrigeration Compressor Rack, Refrigerated Case, #Orphaned Refrigerated Cases, and Orphaned Refrigerated Case) followed by the information associated with each description.

A final set of “header” records and descriptions are output only when a refrigeration object is found in the IDF but is not connected to a refrigeration compressor rack or refrigeration system object (i.e., orphaned).

The following fields define each description and associated information.

2.7.68.1 Header Record: #Refrigeration Compressor Racks

This field simply says “#Refrigeration Compressor Racks” .

2.7.68.2 Field: Number ofRefrigeration Compressor Racks

The total number of refrigeration compressor racks simulated. This is the number of Refrigeration:CompressorRack objects found in the IDF.

2.7.68.3 Header Record: Refrigeration Compressor Rack

2.7.68.4 Field: Compressor Rack Name

The name of the compressor rack simulated. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:CompressorRack from the IDF.

2.7.68.5 Field: # Refrigerated Cases Connected

The total number of refrigerated cases connected to the compressor rack.

2.7.68.6 Field: # WalkInCoolers Connected

The total number of refrigeration walk-ins connected to the compressor rack.

2.7.68.7 Field: Heat Rejection Location

The location of the compressor rack’s air-cooled condenser. Echoes the field Heat Rejection Location in object Refrigeration:CompressorRack from the IDF.

2.7.68.8 Field: COP

The Coefficient of Performance (W/W) of the compressor rack. Echoes the field Design Compressor Rack COP in object Refrigeration:CompressorRack from the IDF.

2.7.68.9 Header Record: Refrigeration Case

2.7.68.10 Field: Refrigeration Case Number

The number of the refrigerated case, assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.11 Field: Refrigeration Case Name

The name of the refrigerated case simulated. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.12 Field: Zone Name

The name of the zone where the refrigerated case is located. Echoes the field Zone Name in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.13 Field: Zone Node #

The number of the zone node (connection to the air loop) where the refrigerated case is located. This is the number of the zone node as found in the **eplusout.bnd** file.

2.7.68.14 Field: Zone Node Name

The name of the zone node where the refrigerated case is located. The refrigerated case will impact the air heat balance in this zone.

2.7.68.15 Field: Capacity

The total cooling capacity (W/m) of the refrigerated case. Echoes the field Rated Total Cooling Capacity per Unit Length in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.16 Field: LHR

The design latent heat ratio (latent capacity divided by total cooling capacity) of the refrigerated case. Echoes the field Rated LHR in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.17 Field: Temperature {C}

The average temperature (C) of the air and products within the refrigerated case. Echoes the field Case Operating Temperature in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.18 Field: Length {m}

The length (m) of the refrigerated case. Echoes the field Case Length in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.19 Field: Fan {W/m}

The total operating fan power (W/m) in the refrigerated case. Echoes the field Operating Case Fan Power per Unit Length in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.20 Field: Installed Lighting {W/m}

The total installed lighting power (W/m) in the refrigerated case. Echoes the field Installed Case Lighting Power per Unit Length in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.21 Field: Anti-Sweat {W/m}

The electric anti-sweat heater power (W/m) in the refrigerated case. Echoes the field Case Anti-Sweat Heater Power per Unit Length in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.22 Field: Defrost {W/m}

The defrost power (W/m) in the refrigerated case. Echoes the field Case Defrost Power per Unit Length in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.23 Header Record: Refrigeration Walk In Cooler**2.7.68.24 Field: Walk In Number**

The number of the refrigerated walk-in, assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.25 Field: Walk In Name

The name of the refrigerated walk-in simulated. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.26 Field: Capacity

The total cooling capacity (W) of the walk-in. Echoes the field Rated Coil Cooling Capacity in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.27 Field: Temperature {C}

The average temperature (C) of the air and products within the refrigerated case. Echoes the field Operating Temperature in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.28 Field: Coil Fan {W}

The coil fan power (W) in the walk-in . Echoes the field Cooling Coil Fan Power in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.29 Field: Circulation Fan {W}

The circulation fan power (W) in the walk-in. Echoes the field Circulation Fan Power in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.30 Field: Lighting {W}

The total lighting power (W) in the walk-in. Echoes the field Total Lighting Power in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.31 Field: Heaters {W}

The total electric heater power (W) in the walk-in. Echoes the field Total Heating Power in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.32 Field: Defrost {W}

The defrost power (W) in the walk-in. Echoes the field Defrost Power in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.33 Field: # Zones

The number of zones that exchange energy with the walk-in. Counted according to the number of records in the Refrigeration:WalkIn object in the IDF..

2.7.68.34 Header Record: Walk-In Surfaces Facing Zone**2.7.68.35 Field: Zone Name**

The name of a zone adjacent to the walk-in. Echoes the field Zone Name in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.36 Field: Wall/Ceiling Area {m2}

The insulated surface area facing this zone adjacent to the walk-in. Echoes the field Total Insulated Surface Area Facing this Zone in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.37 Field: UValue {W/m2-C}}

The thermal conductance of the insulated surface area facing this zone adjacent to the walk-in. Echoes the field Insulated Surface UValue Facing this Zone in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.38 Field: AreaStockDoors {m2}

The total surface area of stock doors facing this zone adjacent to the walk-in. Echoes the field Area of Stocking Doors Facing this Zone in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.39 Field: HeightStockDoors {m}

The height of stock doors facing this zone adjacent to the walk-in. Echoes the field Height of Stocking Doors Facing this Zone in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.40 Field: UValueStockDoors {W/m2-C}}

The thermal conductance of the stock doors facing this zone adjacent to the walk-in. Echoes the field Stocking Door U Value Facing this Zone in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.41 Field: AreaGlassDoors {m2}

The total surface area of glass doors facing this zone adjacent to the walk-in. Echoes the field Area of Glass Reach In Doors Facing this Zone in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.42 Field: HeightGlassDoors {m}

The height of glass doors facing this zone adjacent to the walk-in. Echoes the field Height of Glass Doors Facing this Zone in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.43 Field: UValueGlassDoors {W/m2-C]}

The thermal conductance of the glass doors facing this zone adjacent to the walk-in. Echoes the field Glass Reach In Door U Value Facing this Zone in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.44 Header Record: #Detailed Refrigeration Systems**2.7.68.45 Field: Number of Detailed Refrigeration Systems**

The total number of detailed refrigeration systems found in the IDF.

2.7.68.46 Header Record: Detailed Refrigeration System**2.7.68.47 Field: Refrigeration System Name**

The name of the Refrigeration System simulated. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.48 Field: Refrigerant Used

The name of the refrigerant used in the system. Echoes the field Working Fluid ID in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.49 Field: # Refrigerated Cases Connected

The total number of refrigerated cases connected to the refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.50 Field: # WalkInCoolers Connected

The total number of walk-ins connected to the refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.51 Field: # Secondary Loops Served

The total number of secondary loops connected to the refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Refrigeration Transfer Load or TransferLoad List Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.52 Field: # Cascade Condensers Served

The total number of cascade condensers cooled by the refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Refrigeration Transfer Load or TransferLoad List Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.53 Field: # Mechanical Subcoolers Served

The total number of mechanical subcoolers cooled by the refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Capacity-Providing System in object Refrigeration:Subcooler from the IDF.

2.7.68.54 Field: # Compressors Connected

The total number of compressors connected to the refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Compressor Name or CompressorList Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.55 Field: # Compression Stages

The number of compressor stages for the refrigeration system. The value is either “1” for single-stage compression systems or “2” for two-stage compression systems.

2.7.68.56 Field: Intercooler Type

The intercooler type (either “1” for Flash Intercooler or “2” for Shell-and-Coil Intercooler) for two-stage compression systems. A value of “0” indicates no intercooler (single-stage compression systems only).

2.7.68.57 Field: Intercooler Effectiveness

The intercooler effectiveness for the shell-and-coil intercooler.

2.7.68.58 Field: # Subcoolers Connected

The total number of subcoolers, both liquid suction and mechanical, that provide cooling to the refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the fields Mechanical Subcooler Name and Liquid Suction Heat Exchanger Subcooler Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.59 Field: Minimum Condensing Temperature (C)

The minimum condensing temperature allowed for the refrigeration system. Echoes the field Minimum Condensing Temperature in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.60 Header Record: #Detailed Transcritical Refrigeration Systems**2.7.68.61 Field: Number of Detailed Transcritical Refrigeration Systems**

The total number of detailed transcritical CO₂ refrigeration systems found in the IDF.

2.7.68.62 Header Record: Detailed Transcritical Refrigeration System**2.7.68.63 Field: Transcritical Refrigeration System Name**

The name of the Transcritical Refrigeration System simulated. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:TranscriticalSystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.64 Field: Refrigerant Used

The name of the refrigerant used in the transcritical refrigeration system. Echoes the field Working Fluid ID in object Refrigeration:TranscriticalSystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.65 Field: # Medium Temperature Refrigerated Cases Connected

The total number of medium temperature refrigerated cases connected to the transcritical refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:TranscriticalSystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.66 Field: # Low Temperature Refrigerated Cases Connected

The total number of low temperature refrigerated cases connected to the transcritical refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:TranscriticalSystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.67 Field: # Medium Temperature WalkInCoolers Connected

The total number of medium temperature walk-ins connected to the transcritical refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:TranscriticalSystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.68 Field: # Low Temperature WalkInCoolers Connected

The total number of low temperature walk-ins connected to the transcritical refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:TranscriticalSystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.69 Field: # High Pressure Compressors Connected

The total number of high pressure compressors connected to the transcritical refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Compressor Name or CompressorList Name in object Refrigeration:TranscriticalSystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.70 Field: # Low Pressure Compressors Connected

The total number of low pressure compressors connected to the transcritical refrigeration system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Compressor Name or CompressorList Name in object Refrigeration:TranscriticalSystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.71 Field: Minimum Condensing Temperature (C)

The minimum condensing temperature allowed during subcritical operation for the transcritical refrigeration system. Echoes the field Minimum Condensing Temperature in object Refrigeration:GasCooler:AirCooled from the IDF.

2.7.68.72 Header Record: Cascade Load**2.7.68.73 Field: System Name Connected**

The name of another detailed system that rejects heat to a cascade condenser cooled by this detailed system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system, via the name of the cascade condenser, through the field Refrigeration Transfer Load or TransferLoad List Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.74 Field: Condenser Number

The number of the cascade condenser cooled by this detailed system, assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.75 Field: Condenser Name

The name of a cascade condenser cooled by this detailed system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system, via the name of the cascade condenser, through the field Refrigeration Transfer Load or TransferLoad List Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:Cascade

2.7.68.76 Header Record: Secondary Load**2.7.68.77 Field: Secondary System Served Name**

The name of the secondary system cooled by this detailed system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Refrigeration Transfer Load or TransferLoad List Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem.

2.7.68.78 Field: Secondary Number

The number of the secondary system cooled by this detailed system, assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.79 Header Record: Mechanical Subcooler Load**2.7.68.80 Field: Subcooler Number**

The number of the mechanical subcooler cooled by this detailed system, assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.81 Field: Subcooler Name

The name of the secondary system cooled by this detailed system. These are assigned to the refrigeration system through the field Capacity-Providing System in object Refrigeration:Subcooler from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:Subcooler.

2.7.68.82 Header Record: Refrigeration Compressor**2.7.68.83 Field: Compressor Number**

The number of the refrigeration compressor, assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.84 Field: Compressor Name

The name of the compressor simulated. Echoes the field Name of Compressor in object List:Refrigeration:Compressors from the IDF.

2.7.68.85 Field: Nominal Capacity, W

The nominal capacity of the compressor based on the capacity curve (identified by the field Unique Name of Capacity Curve in the object Refrigeration:Compressor in the IDF) evaluated at the lowest design evaporating temperature of all the cases attached to the system and at the design condensing temperature of the condenser attached to the system.

2.7.68.86 Header Record: Refrigeration Condenser, Air-Cooled**2.7.68.87 Field: Condenser Number**

The number of the refrigeration condenser, assigned sequentially according to the order in which all the Refrigeration:Condenser:* objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.88 Field: Condenser Name

The name of the condenser simulated. Echoes the field Name of Condenser for the System in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:Aircooled.

2.7.68.89 Field: Rated Condensing Temperature, C

The rated condensing temperature of the condenser, set by standard ARI 460 for air-cooled condensers.

2.7.68.90 Field: Rated Capacity, W

The rated capacity of the condenser. This value is taken from the capacity curve (identified by the field Name of Condenser Heat of Rejection Curve, Linear, in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:AirCooled in the IDF) evaluated at the temperature difference specified in standard ARI 460.

2.7.68.91 Field: Rated Fan Power, W

The rated fan power of the condenser. Echoes the field Rated Fan Power in object Refrigeration:Condenser:AirCooled from the IDF.

2.7.68.92 Header Record: Refrigeration Condenser, Water-Cooled**2.7.68.93 Field: Condenser Number**

The number of the refrigeration condenser, assigned sequentially according to the order in which all the Refrigeration: Condenser:* objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.94 Field: Condenser Name

The name of the condenser simulated. Echoes the field Name of Condenser for the System in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:WaterCooled.

2.7.68.95 Field: Rated Condensing Temperature, C

The rated condensing temperature of the condenser, echos the field Rated Condensing Temperature in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:WaterCooled.

2.7.68.96 Field: Rated Capacity, W

The rated capacity of the condenser. Echos the field Rated Total Heat Rejection Effect in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:WaterCooled in the IDF.

2.7.68.97 Field: Rated Water Inlet Temperature, C

The rated water inlet temperature of the condenser. Echos the field Rated Water Inlet Temperature in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:WaterCooled in the IDF.

2.7.68.98 Field: Rated Water Flow Rate, m3/s

The rated water flow rate of the condenser. Echos the field Water Design Flow Rate in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:WaterCooled in the IDF.

2.7.68.99 Header Record: Refrigeration Condenser, Evaporative-Cooled**2.7.68.100 Field: Condenser Number**

The number of the refrigeration condenser, assigned sequentially according to the order in which all the Refrigeration: Condenser:* objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.101 Field: Condenser Name

The name of the condenser simulated. Echoes the field Name of Condenser for the System in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:Condenser: EvaporativeCooled.

2.7.68.102 Field: Rated Capacity, W

The rated capacity of the condenser. Echoes the field Rated Total Heat Rejection Effect in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:EvaporativeCooled in the IDF.

2.7.68.103 Field: Rated Fan Power, W

The rated fan power of the condenser. Echoes the field Rated Fan Power in object Refrigeration:Condenser: EvaporativeCooled in the IDF.

2.7.68.104 Header Record: Refrigeration Condenser, Cascade**2.7.68.105 Field: Condenser Number**

The number of the refrigeration condenser, assigned sequentially according to the order in which all the Refrigeration: Condenser * objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.106 Field: Condenser Name

The name of the condenser simulated. Echoes the field Name of Condenser for the System in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:Condenser:Cascade.

2.7.68.107 Field: Condensing Temperature Control Type,

Echoes the field Condensing Temperature Control Type in object Refrigeration:Condenser:Cascade.

2.7.68.108 Field: Rated Condensing Temperature, C

The rated condensing temperature of the condenser, echoes the field Rated Condensing Temperature in object Refrigeration:Condenser:Cascade.

2.7.68.109 Field: Rated Capacity, W

The rated capacity of the condenser, echoes the field Rated Effective Total Heat Rejection Rate in object Refrigeration:Condenser:Cascade.

2.7.68.110 Field: Approach Temperature Difference, DeltaC

The approach temperature difference of the condenser, echoes the field Rated Approach Temperature Difference in object Refrigeration:Condenser:Cascade from the IDF.

2.7.68.111 Header Record: Refrigeration GasCooler:Air-Cooled**2.7.68.112 Field: Gas Cooler Number**

The number of the refrigeration gas cooler, assigned sequentially according to the order in which all the Refrigeration:GasCooler objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.113 Field: Gas Cooler Name

The name of the gas cooler simulated. Echoes the field Refrigeration Gas Cooler Name in object Refrigeration:TranscriticalSystem from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:GasCooler:Aircooled.

2.7.68.114 Field: Rated Outlet Pressure, Pa

The rated gas cooler pressure corresponding to the rated capacity.

2.7.68.115 Field: Rated Outlet Temperature, C

The rated gas cooler outlet temperature corresponding to the rated capacity.

2.7.68.116 Field: Rated Approach Temperature, C

The rated gas cooler approach temperature corresponding to the rated capacity.

2.7.68.117 Field: Rated Capacity, W

The rated capacity of the gas cooler. This value is taken from the capacity curve (identified by the field Rated Total Heat Rejection Rate Curve Name, in the object Refrigeration:GasCooler:AirCooled in the IDF) evaluated at the rated approach temperature.

2.7.68.118 Field: Rated Fan Power, W

The rated fan power of the gas cooler. Echoes the field Rated Fan Power in object Refrigeration:GasCooler:AirCooled from the IDF.

2.7.68.119 Header Record: Refrigeration Mechanical Subcooler**2.7.68.120 Field: Subcooler Number**

The number of the mechanical subcooler, assigned sequentially according to the order in which all the Refrigeration:Subcooler objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.121 Field: Subcooler Name

The name of the subcooler simulated. Echoes the field Mechanical Subcooler Name for the System in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:Subcooler.

2.7.68.122 Field: Name of System Providing Cooling

The name of the detailed system that absorbs heat from the subcooler. These are assigned to the subcooler through the field Capacity-Providing System in object Refrigeration:Subcooler from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:System.

2.7.68.123 Field: Design Outlet Temperature, C

The controlled outlet temperature of the subcooler, echoes the field Outlet Control Temperature in object Refrigeration: Subcooler.

2.7.68.124 Header Record: Refrigeration Liquid Suction Subcooler**2.7.68.125 Field: Subcooler Number**

The number of the liquid suction subcooler, assigned sequentially according to the order in which all the Refrigeration:Subcooler objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.126 Field: Subcooler Name

The name of the subcooler simulated. Echoes the field Liquid Suction Heat Exchanger Subcooler Name for the System in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF. The name corresponds to an entry in the field Name in the object Refrigeration:Subcooler.

2.7.68.127 Field: Design Subcooling, deltaC

The design change in temperature of the warm fluid within the liquid suction subcooler, echoes the field Liquid Suction Design Subcooling Temperature in object Refrigeration: Subcooler.

2.7.68.128 Field: Design liquid inlet temperature, C

The design warm liquid inlet temperature of the liquid suction subcooler, echoes the field Design Liquid Inlet Temperature in object Refrigeration: Subcooler.

2.7.68.129 Field: Design vapor inlet temperature, C

The design cold vapor inlet temperature of the liquid suction subcooler, echoes the field Design Vapor Inlet Temperature in object Refrigeration: Subcooler.

2.7.68.130 Header Record: # Secondary Refrigeration Systems**2.7.68.131 Field: Number of Secondary Refrigeration Systems**

The total number of secondary refrigeration systems found in the IDF.

2.7.68.132 Header Record: Secondary Refrigeration System: Fluid Always Liquid**2.7.68.133 Field: Secondary Number**

The number of the secondary refrigeration system, assigned sequentially according to the order in which all the Refrigeration:SecondarySystem objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.134 Field: Secondary Name

The name of the secondary refrigeration system simulated. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.135 Field: # Refrigerated Cases Connected

The total number of refrigerated cases connected to the secondary refrigeration system. These are assigned to the secondary refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.136 Field: # WalkInCoolers Connected

The total number of walk-ins connected to the secondary refrigeration system. These are assigned to the secondary refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.137 Field: Fluid Name

The name of the circulating fluid used in the system. Echoes the field Circulating Fluid Name in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.138 Field: Capacity, W

The rated capacity of the evaporator, echoes the field Evaporator Design Capacity In Watts in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem.

2.7.68.139 Field: Evap Temperature in Secondary Evaporator, C

The rated evaporating temperature of the heat exchanger, echoes the field Design Evaporating Temperature in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem.

2.7.68.140 Field: Approach Temperature Difference, DeltaC

The approach temperature difference of the heat exchanger, echoes the field Design Approach Temperature Difference in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.141 Field: Temperature Range, DeltaC

The temperature range of the heat exchanger, echoes the field Design Range Temperature Difference in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.142 Field: TotalPumpPower, W

The rated total pump power of the secondary loop, echoes the field Design Total Pump Power in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem.

2.7.68.143 Header Record: Secondary Refrigeration System: Liquid Overfeed**2.7.68.144 Field: Secondary Number**

The number of the secondary refrigeration system, assigned sequentially according to the order in which all the Refrigeration:SecondarySystem objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.145 Field: Secondary Name

The name of the secondary refrigeration system simulated. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.146 Field: # Refrigerated Cases Connected

The total number of refrigerated cases connected to the secondary refrigeration system. These are assigned to the secondary refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.147 Field: # WalkInCoolers Connected

The total number of walk-ins connected to the secondary refrigeration system. These are assigned to the secondary refrigeration system through the field Refrigerated Case or Walkin or CaseAndWalkInList Name in object Refrigeration:System from the IDF.

2.7.68.148 Field: Fluid Name

The name of the circulating fluid used in the system. Echoes the field Circulating Fluid Name in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.149 Field: Capacity, W

The rated capacity of the evaporator, echoes the field Evaporator Design Capacity In Watts in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem.

2.7.68.150 Field: Evap Temperature in Secondary Evaporator, C

The rated evaporating temperature of the heat exchanger, echoes the field Design Evaporating Temperature in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem.

2.7.68.151 Field: Approach Temperature Difference, DeltaC

The approach temperature difference of the heat exchanger, echoes the field Design Approach Temperature Difference in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.152 Field: Circulating Rate

The ratio of the mass flow rate of refrigerant at the pump to the mass flow rate of refrigerant vapor leaving the refrigeration load(s), echoes the field PhaseChange Circulating Rate in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.68.153 Field: TotalPumpPower, W

The rated total pump power of the secondary loop, echoes the field Design Total Pump Power in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem.

2.7.68.154 Header Record: #Orphaned Refrigerated Cases**2.7.68.155 Field: Number of Orphaned Refrigerated Cases**

The total number of orphaned refrigerated cases found in the IDF.

2.7.68.156 Field: Message

A message stating “NOTE: These cases were not simulated...”.

2.7.68.157 Header Record: Orphaned Refrigerated Case**2.7.68.158 Field: Refrigerated Case Number**

The number of the orphaned refrigerated case found in the IDF. The refrigerated case numbers are assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.159 Field: Refrigerated Case Name

The name of the orphaned refrigerated case which is **not** connected to a compressor rack or detailed refrigeration system. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.160 Field: Zone Name

The name of the zone where the refrigerated case is located. Echoes the field Zone Name in object Refrigeration:Case from the IDF.

2.7.68.161 Field: Zone Node #

The number of the zone node (connection to the air loop) where the refrigerated case is located. This is the number of the zone node as found in the **eplusout.bnd** file.

2.7.68.162 Field: Zone Node Name

The name of the zone node where the orphaned refrigerated case is located. This orphaned refrigerated case will **not** impact the air heat balance in this zone.

2.7.68.163 Header Record: #Orphaned Walk Ins**2.7.68.164 Field: Number of OrphanedWalk Ins**

The total number of orphaned Walk Ins found in the IDF.

2.7.68.165 Field: Message

A message stating “NOTE: These Walk Ins were not simulated...”.

2.7.68.166 Header Record: Orphaned Walk In**2.7.68.167 Field:Walk In Number**

The number of the orphaned Walk In found in the IDF. The Walk In numbers are assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.168 Field: Walk In Name

The name of the orphaned Walk In which is **not** connected to a compressor rack or refrigeration system. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:WalkIn from the IDF.

2.7.68.169 Header Record: #Orphaned Refrigeration Compressors**2.7.68.170 Field: Number of Orphaned Refrigeration Compressors**

The total number of orphaned Refrigeration Compressors found in the IDF.

2.7.68.171 Field: Message

A message stating “NOTE: These Compressors were not simulated...”.

2.7.68.172 Header Record: Orphaned Refrigeration Compressor**2.7.68.173 Field:Compressor Number**

The number of the orphaned Compressor found in the IDF. The Compressor numbers are assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.174 Field: Compressor Name

The name of the orphaned Compressor which is **not** connected to a detailed refrigeration system. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:Compressor from the IDF.

2.7.68.175 Header Record: #Orphaned Refrigeration Secondary Loops**2.7.68.176 Field: Number of Orphaned Secondary Loops**

The total number of orphaned Secondary Loops found in the IDF.

2.7.68.177 Field: Message

A message stating “NOTE: These Secondary Loops were not simulated...”.

2.7.68.178 Header Record: Orphaned Refrigeration Secondary Loop**2.7.68.179 Field:Secondary Number**

The number of the orphaned Secondary System found in the IDF. The Secondary System numbers are assigned sequentially according to the order in which these objects are defined in the IDF.

2.7.68.180 Field: Secondary Name

The name of the orphaned Secondary which is not connected to a detailed refrigeration system. Echoes the field Name in object Refrigeration:SecondarySystem from the IDF.

2.7.69 View Factor Info

A semi-debugging, informational report on View Factors for each zone/surface is available when you add **Output:Diagnostics,DisplayAdvancedVariables;** to your input file.

After EnergyPlus receives the geometry information for the building, it calculates the view factors and grey interchange information for each zone and surface. These are used to calculate the interior radiant exchange between surfaces. The first set is called the approximate view factors; then, a deeper evaluation of the zone's geometry and surfaces is performed to see if corrections need to be applied. Three sets of values are provided for the user's information.

! <Surface View Factor Check Values>,ZoneName,Original Check Value,Calculated Fixed Check Value,Final Check Value

Surface View Factor Check Values,ZONE ONE,8.881784E-016,8.637788E-004,8.881784E-016

2.7.69.1 Field: Zone Name

This is the zone name for the values.

2.7.69.2 Field: Original Check Value

Original check value as submitted to the "Test and Check" routine. This value represents the Sum of the N (number of surfaces) by N matrix – the Number of Surfaces. Ideally, it should be very close to zero. The original check value could come from either the User inputting the view factors for the zone or the approximate view factor calculation in EnergyPlus.

2.7.69.3 Field: Calculated Fixed Check Value

This is the value of the view factor matrix (i.e. SUM(NXNmatrix – N) after the fix routine has applied them.

2.7.69.4 Field: Final Check Value

This value should match one of the previous values and indicate whether the original matrix or the modified/fixed matrix will be used in the calculations.

2.7.70 View Factor Details

View factors for zones (surfaces) can be entered into the input file (object: ZoneProperty:UserViewFactors) if desired. Or they can be reported from the input file. The following describes the reporting of these view factors. You can report the surface view factor information by using:

Output:Surfaces:List,ViewFactorInfo;

This triggers EnergyPlus to produce a special output section in the file eplusout.eio. This file, which is csv format, can be opened in Excel, and will show detailed information about the surfaces in all the zones.

In order to get user view factors ready for inclusion in an input file, several steps much be taken. *First, because EnergyPlus has a data structure for zones that only is defined at initialization, it is necessary to use EnergyPlus to determine the surface numbers (i,j) before a UserViewFactors object can be constructed.* (This is a known defect – a new object is being defined that will make this unnecessary). THIS STILL NEEDS TO BE REVISED BASE ON IF WE GO FOR NEW INPUT OR NOT.

```
! <Surface View Factor and Grey Interchange Information>
! <View Factor - Zone Information>,Zone Name,Number of Surfaces
! <View Factor - Surface Information>,Surface Name,Surface Class,Area {m2},Azimuth,Tilt,Thermal
Emissivity,#Sides,Vertices
! <View Factor / Grey Interchange Type>,Surface Name(s)
! <View Factor>,Surface Name,Surface Class,Row Sum,View Factors for each Surface
Surface View Factor - Zone Information,ZONE ONE,6
Surface View Factor - Surface Information, ZN001:WALL001,Wall,69.6773,180.0000,90.0000,0.9000,4,
0.0000,0.0000,4.5720,0.0000,0.0000,0.0000,15.2400,0.0000,0.0000,15.2400,0.0000,4.5720,
Surface View Factor - Surface Information,ZN001:WALL002,Wall,69.6773,90.0000,90.0000,0.9000,4,
15.2400,0.0000,4.5720,15.2400,0.0000,0.0000,15.2400,15.2400,0.0000,15.2400,15.2400,4.5720,
Surface View Factor - Surface Information,ZN001:WALL003,Wall,69.6773,0.0000,90.0000,0.9000,4,
15.2400,15.2400,4.5720,15.2400,15.2400,0.0000,0.0000,15.2400,0.0000,0.0000,15.2400,4.5720,
Surface View Factor - Surface Information,ZN001:WALL004,Wall,69.6773,270.0000,90.0000,0.9000,4,
0.0000,15.2400,4.5720,0.0000,15.2400,0.0000,0.0000,0.0000,0.0000,0.0000,0.0000,4.5720,
Surface View Factor - Surface Information,ZN001:FLR001,Floor,232.2576,90.0000,180.0000,0.9000,4,
15.2400,0.0000,0.0000,0.0000,0.0000,0.0000,0.0000,15.2400,0.0000,15.2400,15.2400,0.0000,
Surface View Factor - Surface Information,ZN001:ROOF001,Roof,232.2576,180.0000,0.0000,0.9000,4,
0.0000,15.2400,4.5720,0.0000,0.0000,4.5720,15.2400,0.0000,4.5720,15.2400,15.2400,4.5720,
Approximate or User Input ViewFactors,To Surface,Surface Class,RowSum,ZN001:WALL001,ZN001:WALL002,
View Factor,ZN001:WALL001,Wall,1.0000,0.0000,0.1034,0.1034,0.1034,0.3448,0.3448,
View Factor,ZN001:WALL002,Wall,1.0000,0.1034,0.0000,0.1034,0.1034,0.3448,0.3448,
View Factor,ZN001:WALL003,Wall,1.0000,0.1034,0.1034,0.0000,0.1034,0.3448,0.3448,
View Factor,ZN001:WALL004,Wall,1.0000,0.1034,0.1034,0.1034,0.0000,0.3448,0.3448,
View Factor,ZN001:FLR001,Floor,1.0000,0.1364,0.1364,0.1364,0.1364,0.0000,0.4545,
View Factor,ZN001:ROOF001,Roof,1.0000,0.1364,0.1364,0.1364,0.1364,0.4545,0.0000,
Final ViewFactors,To Surface,Surface Class,RowSum,ZN001:WALL001,ZN001:WALL002,ZN001:WALL003,
View Factor,ZN001:WALL001,Wall,1.0000,0.0000,0.1034,0.1034,0.1034,0.3448,0.3448,
View Factor,ZN001:WALL002,Wall,1.0000,0.1034,0.0000,0.1034,0.1034,0.3448,0.3448,
View Factor,ZN001:WALL003,Wall,1.0000,0.1034,0.1034,0.0000,0.1034,0.3448,0.3448,
View Factor,ZN001:WALL004,Wall,1.0000,0.1034,0.1034,0.1034,0.0000,0.3448,0.3448,
View Factor,ZN001:FLR001,Floor,1.0000,0.1364,0.1364,0.1364,0.1364,0.0000,0.4545,
View Factor,ZN001:ROOF001,Roof,1.0000,0.1364,0.1364,0.1364,0.1364,0.4545,0.0000,
Script F Factors,X Surface,ZN001:WALL001,ZN001:WALL002,ZN001:WALL003,ZN001:WALL004,ZN001:
Script F Factor,ZN001:WALL001,1.1191E-002,9.4126E-002,9.4126E-002,9.4126E-002,0.3032,0.3032,
Script F Factor,ZN001:WALL002,9.4126E-002,1.1191E-002,9.4126E-002,9.4126E-002,0.3032,0.3032,
Script F Factor,ZN001:WALL003,9.4126E-002,9.4126E-002,1.1191E-002,9.4126E-002,0.3032,0.3032,
```

Script F Factor,ZN001:WALL004,9.4126E-002,9.4126E-002,9.4126E-002,1.1191E-002,0.3032,0.3032,
 Script F Factor,ZN001:FLR001,0.1199,0.1199,0.1199,0.1199,3.4097E-002,0.3863,
 Script F Factor,ZN001:ROOF001,0.1199,0.1199,0.1199,0.1199,0.3863,3.4097E-002,

2.7.70.1 Surface View Factor – Zone Information

This line provides the zone name and the number of surfaces (heat transfer) in the zone. This information may be redundant with other reports in the eio file. It is included here to assist users who wish to use the auxiliary view factor program to generate view factors.

2.7.70.2 Surface View Factor – Surface Information

These lines provide the surface information for each surface in the zone. This includes the name, class, area, azimuth (outward facing normal angle), the tilt angle, the thermal emissivity, the number of sides to the surface and the vertices. Again, this information may be redundant with other reports in the eio file. It is included here to assist users who wish to use the auxiliary view factor program to generate view factors.

2.7.70.3 Approximate or User Input View Factors

This section/lines provide the original view factors after either user input or approximate calculation. Surface name and class information are given again as well as each row sum (these should sum to 1, ideally) and then the view factors to other surfaces shown in columnar order.

2.7.70.4 Final View Factors

This section/lines shows view factors after they have been corrected for reciprocity and completeness. Correction may be necessary to make sure any two surfaces exchange radiation reciprocally, that is, the radiation leaving one surface directed at another surface is the same as the amount of radiation arriving at the other surface, and that the sum of all the radiant energy exchanges in the zone is zero. If the user input view factors are perfect in these characteristics, the correction will not change them. The displayed lines show what view factors will be used during the simulation.

2.7.70.5 Script F Factors

Finally, grey interchange coefficients are presented. These are the coefficients that are used to calculate the radiant energy exchange between the surfaces in the zone. They are calculated to include reflection from intervening surfaces in the zone.

2.7.71 DX Coil Outputs

2.7.72 DX Cooling Coil Outputs

Outputs are provided for air-cooled, single-speed direct expansion (DX) cooling coils as follows:

```
! <DX Cooling Coil Standard Rating Information>, Component Type, Component Name, Standard Rating (Net)
  Cooling Capacity {W}, Standard Rated Net COP {W/W}, EER {Btu/W-h}, SEER {Btu/W-h}, IEER {Btu/W-h}
```

```
DX Cooling Coil Standard Rating Information, Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed, PSZ-
AC_1:1_COOLC DXCOIL, 29299.3, 3.04, 10.38, 10.47, 10.67
```

```
DX Cooling Coil Standard Rating Information, Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed, PSZ-AC\2:2\COOLC DXCOIL,
17427.1, 3.21, 10.95, 11.04, 11.20
```

2.7.72.1 Field: Component Type

This is the component type, currently Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed is the only valid type.

2.7.72.2 Field: Component Name

The name of the DX cooling coil from the input data file (IDF).

2.7.72.3 Field: Standard Rating (Net) Cooling Capacity {W}

The standard rating (net) cooling capacity for this DX cooling coil. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Single Speed DX Cooling Coil, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.72.4 Field: Standard Rated Net COP {W/W}

The standard rated net COP or energy efficiency ratio (*EER*) at standard rating conditions for the DX cooling coil in SI units of W/W. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Single Speed DX Cooling Coil, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.72.5 Field: EER {Btu/W-h}

The energy efficiency ratio (*EER*) at standard rating conditions for the DX cooling coil in IP units of Btu/W-hr. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Single Speed DX Cooling Coil, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.72.6 Field: SEER {Btu/W-h}

The seasonal energy efficiency ratio (SEER) for the DX cooling coil in IP units of Btu/W-hr. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Single Speed DX Cooling Coil, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.72.7 Field: IEER {Btu/W-h}

The integrated energy efficiency ratio (*IEER*) for the DX cooling coil in IP units of Btu/W-hr. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Single Speed DX Cooling Coil, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.73 DX Cooling Coil Outputs for ASHRAE 127 Standard Ratings

2.7.73.1 Field: Component Type

This is the component type, currently Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed is the only valid type.

2.7.73.2 Field: Component Name

The name of the DX cooling coil from the input data file (IDF).

2.7.73.3 Field: Class

The application classification classes of the DX cooling coil. There are four application classification classes per ASHRAE standard 127: Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV. The standard ratings are reported for each the four classification classes and test conditions.

2.7.73.4 Field: Rated Net Cooling Capacity at Test A {W}

Rated net cooling capacity for this DX cooling coil at Test condition A per Standard ASHRAE 127. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (ANSI/ASHRAE 127 - Standard Ratings of Single-Speed DX Cooling Coils) for details on how this value is calculated. The net cooling capacity is reported for class I, II, II and IV test conditions.

2.7.73.5 Field: Rated Total Electric Power Test A {W}

Rated total electric power input of the unit at Test condition A per Standard ASHRAE 127. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (ANSI/ASHRAE 127 - Standard Ratings of Single-Speed DX Cooling Coils) for details on how this value is calculated. The total electric power includes the supply fan power as well. The total electric power input is reported for class I, II, III and IV test conditions.

2.7.73.6 Field: Rated Net Cooling Capacity at Test B {W}

Rated net cooling capacity of this unit at Test condition B per Standard ASHRAE 127. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (ANSI/ASHRAE 127 - Standard Ratings of Single-Speed DX Cooling Coils) for details on how this value is calculated. The net cooling capacity is reported for class I, II, II and IV test conditions.

2.7.73.7 Field: Rated Total Electric Power Test B {W}

Rated total electric power input of the unit at Test condition B per Standard ASHRAE 127. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (ANSI/ASHRAE 127 - Standard Ratings of Single-Speed DX Cooling Coils) for details on how this value is calculated. The total electric power includes the supply fan power as well. The total electric power input is reported for class I, II, III and IV test conditions.

2.7.73.8 Field: Rated Net Cooling Capacity at Test C {W}

Rated net cooling capacity of this unit at Test condition C per Standard ASHRAE 127. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (ANSI/ASHRAE 127 - Standard Ratings of Single-Speed DX Cooling Coils) for details on how this value is calculated. The net cooling capacity is reported for class I, II, II and IV test conditions.

2.7.73.9 Field: Rated Total Electric Power Test C {W}

Rated total electric power input of the unit at Test condition C per Standard ASHRAE 127. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (ANSI/ASHRAE 127 - Standard Ratings of Single-Speed DX Cooling Coils) for details on how this value is calculated. The total electric power includes the supply fan power as well. The total electric power input is reported for class I, II, III and IV test conditions.

2.7.73.10 Field: Rated Net Cooling Capacity at Test D {W}

Rated net cooling capacity of unit at Test condition D per Standard ASHRAE 127. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (ANSI/ASHRAE 127 - Standard Ratings of Single-Speed DX Cooling Coils) for details on how this value is calculated. The net cooling capacity is reported for class I, II, II and IV test conditions.

2.7.73.11 Field: Rated Total Electric Power Test D {W}

Rated total electric power input of the unit at Test condition D per Standard ASHRAE 127. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (ANSI/ASHRAE 127 - Standard Ratings of Single-Speed DX Cooling Coils) for details on how this value is calculated. The total electric power includes the supply fan power as well. The total electric power input is reported for class I, II, III and IV test conditions.

```
! <DX Cooling Coil ASHRAE 127 Standard Ratings Information>, Component Type, Component Name, Standard 127
  Classification, Rated Net Cooling Capacity Test A {W}, Rated Total Electric Power Test A {W}, Rated
  Net Cooling Capacity Test B {W}, Rated Total Electric Power Test B {W}, Rated Net Cooling Capacity
  Test C {W}, Rated Total Electric Power Test C {W}, Rated Net Cooling Capacity Test D {W}, Rated Total
  Electric Power Test D {W}
DX Cooling Coil ASHRAE 127 Standard Ratings Information, Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed, MAIN COOLING COIL
  1, Class 1, 126953.8, 35918.5, 135678.7, 30852.7, 141523.1, 24400.1, 141727.0, 13951.0
DX Cooling Coil ASHRAE 127 Standard Ratings Information, Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed, MAIN COOLING COIL
  1, Class 2, 133377.6, 37330.3, 140336.0, 31647.7, 141727.0, 24424.7, 141727.0, 13951.0
DX Cooling Coil ASHRAE 127 Standard Ratings Information, Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed, MAIN COOLING COIL
  1, Class 3, 139488.4, 38673.3, 141354.0, 31821.4, 141727.0, 24424.7, 141727.0, 13951.0
DX Cooling Coil ASHRAE 127 Standard Ratings Information, Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed, MAIN COOLING COIL
  1, Class 4, 145024.0, 39889.8, 141727.0, 31885.1, 141727.0, 24424.7, 141727.0, 13951.0
```

2.7.74 DX Heating Coil Outputs

Outputs are provided for single-speed direct expansion (DX) heating coils as follows:

```
! <DX Heating Coil Standard Rating Information>, Component Type, Component Name, High Temperature Heating
  Standard (Net) Rating Capacity {W}, Low Temperature Heating Standard (Net) Rating Capacity {W}, HSPF
  {Btu/W-h, Region Number}
DX Heating Coil Standard Rating Information, Coil:Heating:DX:SingleSpeed, PSZ-AC\1:1\HEATC DXCOIL,
  10476.1, 5833.2, 6.10, 4
```

2.7.74.1 Field: Component Type

This is the component type, currently Coil:Heating:DX:SingleSpeed is the only valid type.

2.7.74.2 Field: Component Name

The name of the DX heating coil from the input data file (IDF).

2.7.74.3 Field: High Temperature Heating Standard (Net) Rating Capacity {W}

The standard rating (net) heating capacity for this DX heating coil at high temperature. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Single Speed DX Heating Coil, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.74.4 Field: Low Temperature Heating Standard (Net) Rating Capacity {W}

The standard rating (net) heating capacity for this DX heating coil at low temperature. Units are Watts. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Single Speed DX Heating Coil, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.74.5 Field: HSPF {Btu/W-h}

The heating seasonal performance factor (*HSPF*) for the DX heating coil in IP units of Btu/W-h. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Single Speed DX Heating Coil, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.74.6 Field: Region Number

The standard region number for which above ratings are calculated (from the input data file).

2.7.75 Chiller Outputs

Outputs are provided for Chiller:Electric:EIR and Chiller:Electric:ReformulatedEIR objects as follows:

```
! <Chiller Standard Rating Information>, Component Type, Component Name, IPLV in SI Units {W/W}, IPLV in
  IP Units {Btu/W-h}
Chiller Standard Rating Information, Chiller:Electric:EIR, Big Chiller 1, 4.5, 15.4
Chiller Standard Rating Information, Chiller:Electric:ReformulatedEIR, Big Chiller 2, 4.8, 16.4
```

2.7.75.1 Field: Component Type

This is the component type, Chiller:Electric:EIR and/or Chiller:Electric:ReformulatedEIR.

2.7.75.2 Field: Component Name

The name of the Chiller:Electric:EIR and Chiller:Electric:ReformulatedEIR objects from the input data file (IDF).

2.7.75.3 Field: IPLV in SI Units {W/W}

The integrated part load value (*IPLV*) for the Chiller:Electric:EIR and Chiller:Electric:ReformulatedEIR in SI units of W/W. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Electric Chiller Model Based on Condenser Entering Temperature, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.75.4 Field: IPLV in IP Units {Btu/W-h}

The integrated part load value (*IPLV*) for the Chiller:Electric:EIR and Chiller:Electric:ReformulatedEIR in IP units of Btu/W-hr. See the EnergyPlus Engineering Reference (Electric Chiller Model Based on Condenser Entering Temperature, Standard Ratings) for details on how this value is calculated.

2.7.76 Lookup Table Outputs

The following fields are shown only when the diagnostics flag is set to **DisplayExtraWarnings** (ref. **Output:Diagnoststics, DisplayAdvancedReportVariables**).

Outputs are provided for lookup tables in two forms. The first being the outputs related to the creation of a performance curve. When the Interpolation Method for table objects is set to **EvaluateCurveToLimits**, a performance curve object is created. The coefficients of the performance curve are calculated and a curve object is written for review. The regression statistics are also included. This performance curve may be used in subsequent simulations or saved in a library file for future use.

```
! <CREATING NEW CURVE OBJECT>
CREATING NEW CURVE OBJECT
! Input as Table:OneIndependentVariable "HPACCOOLCAPFFF"
! RSquared      = 1.0000000000
! Standard Error = 0.0000000000
! Sample Size   = 3
Curve:Quadratic,
FromTable_HPACCOOLCAPFFF, !- Name
0.8000000000, !- Coefficient1 Constant
0.2000000000, !- Coefficient2 x
-3.1086244690E-015, !- Coefficient3 x**2
0.0000000000, !- Minimum Value of x
1.5000000000, !- Maximum Value of x
0.8000000000, !- Minimum Curve Output
1.5000000000; !- Maximum Curve Output
END CREATING NEW CURVE OBJECT
^^
```

A second output form is provided to echo the reading of tabular data. The tabular data is echoed for each multi-variable lookup table object (ref. **Table:MultiVariableLookup**). The data is echoed using an increasing order sort format regardless of the format specified by the user. In addition, the tabular data is echoed when the data is included in the table object, or when read from an external file. This output form is provided as a verification step when reading tabular data. The normalization point is not included in the raw data varification.

```
! READING LOOKUP TABLE DATA
! Reading tabular data for Table:MultiVariableLookup ``HPACCOOLCAPFFF2``
1 3
0.0000000000000000E+000 1.000000000000000 1.500000000000000
0.8000000000000000 1.000000000000000 1.100000000000000
END READING LOOKUP TABLE DATA
```

2.7.77 Warmup Days Line

As described elsewhere, EnergyPlus simulates the first day of each simulation period until it reaches “convergence”. This data line will show how many warm up days were required to reach that state.

```
! <Environment:WarmupDays>, NumberofWarmupDays
Environment:WarmupDays, 6
```

2.7.77.1 Field: <Environment:WarmupDays>

This is a constant that will display “Environment:WarmupDays”.

2.7.77.2 Field: NumberofWarmupDays

This field will show the number of days required to reach the convergence state for the simulation.

2.7.78 Warmup Convergence Outputs

Warmup is performed for each environment being simulated. When a file passes convergence, no warnings are shown. However, when it doesn’t a warning appears in the eplusout.err file, for example:

```
CheckWarmupConvergence: Loads Initialization, Zone = "BACKROOM" did not converge after 25 warmup days.
```

See Warmup Convergence Information in .eio file for details

```
...Environment(RunPeriod) = "Phoenix Sky Harbor Intl Ap AZ USA TMY3 WMO# = 722780"
..Max Temp Comparison = 8.46E-005 vs Temperature Convergence Tolerance = 0.40 - Pass Convergence
..Min Temp Comparison = 7.05E-002 vs Temperature Convergence Tolerance = 0.40 - Pass Convergence
..Max Heat Load Comparison = 9.8513E-002 vs Loads Convergence Tolerance = 4.00E-002 - Fail Convergence
..Max Cool Load Comparison = 8.2481E-003 vs Loads Convergence Tolerance = 4.00E-002 - Pass Convergence
```

2.7.79 Warmup Convergence Information

Warmup convergence information reflects the warmup days calculations and whether or not the zone has reached “convergence”. Warmup calculations are done for each environment (e.g. each sizing period simulated, each run period simulated). Reference the building parameters on Minimum and Maximum Number of Warmup Days as well as Loads and Temperature convergence Tolerance. The file contains two possible flavors of warmup information: summary and detailed.

2.7.80 Summary Warmup Convergence Information

Summary (warmup convergence information is not reported during sizing and only at the end of the calculations). The below information is included after each warmup period.

```
! <Warmup Convergence Information>,Zone Name,Environment Type/Name,Average Warmup Temperature Difference
  {deltaC},Std Dev Warmup Temperature Difference {deltaC},Max Temperature Pass/Fail Convergence,Min
  Temperature Pass/Fail Convergence,Average Warmup Load Difference {W},Std Dev Warmup Load Difference {
  W},Heating Load Pass/Fail Convergence,Cooling Load Pass/Fail Convergence

Warmup Convergence Information,PLENUM-1,RunPeriod: Chicago Ohare Intl Ap IL USA TMY3 WMO# =
  725300,0.1459548118,7.6866834879E-002,Pass,Pass,6.4148162842E-002,0.1344412193,Pass,Pass

Warmup Convergence Information,SPACE1-1,RunPeriod: Chicago Ohare Intl Ap IL USA TMY3 WMO# =
  725300,0.1205887641,0.2962564087,Pass,Pass,0.6840608138,3.7598304674,Pass,Pass

Warmup Convergence Information,SPACE2-1,RunPeriod: Chicago Ohare Intl Ap IL USA TMY3 WMO# =
  725300,0.1494584750,0.4540146507,Pass,Pass,0.7552649309,3.0925096445,Pass,Pass

Warmup Convergence Information,SPACE3-1,RunPeriod: Chicago Ohare Intl Ap IL USA TMY3 WMO# =
  725300,0.1150550710,0.2873890950,Pass,Pass,7.0443709912,61.6558566585,Pass,Pass
```

```
Warmup Convergence Information,SPACE4-1,RunPeriod: Chicago Ohare Intl Ap IL USA TMY3 WMO# =
725300,0.1153798692,0.4838241280,Pass,Pass,2.4744275587,18.1154149427,Pass,Pass

Warmup Convergence Information,SPACE5-1,RunPeriod: Chicago Ohare Intl Ap IL USA TMY3 WMO# =
725300,0.1208173250,0.2114200039,Pass,Pass,0.4984428726,2.8997025264,Pass,Pass
```

2.7.80.1 Field: Zone Name

This field will show the name of individual zone.

2.7.80.2 Field: Environment Type/Name

Type of environment being run (SizingPeriod, RunPeriod) as well as it's "name".

2.7.80.3 Field: Average Warmup Temperature Difference {deltaC}

This field displays the average mean air temperature difference of the zone over the warmup days.

2.7.80.4 Field: Std Dev Warmup Temperature Difference {deltaC}

This field displays the standard deviation of mean air temperature difference of the zone over the warmup days.

2.7.80.5 Field: Max Temperature Pass/Fail Convergence

This field indicates **Pass** or **Fail** for the maximum temperature difference criteria.

2.7.80.6 Field: Min Temperature Pass/Fail Convergence

This field indicates **Pass** or **Fail** for the minimum temperature difference criteria.

2.7.80.7 Field: Average Warmup Load Difference {W}

This field displays the average load difference of the zone over the warmup days.

2.7.80.8 Field: Std Dev Warmup Load Difference {W}

This field displays the standard deviation load difference of the zone over the warmup days.

2.7.80.9 Field: Heating Load Pass/Fail Convergence

This field indicates **Pass** or **Fail** for the heating load criteria.

2.7.80.10 Field: Cooling Load Pass/Fail Convergence

This field indicates **Pass** or **Fail** for the cooling load criteria.

2.7.81 Detailed Warmup Convergence Information

Detailed warmup convergence information is reported if you add an `Output:Diagnostics, Report-DetailedWarmupConvergence`; object statement to the input file. It does not include the current environment name or type as it is displayed immediately after the environment details.

```
! <Warmup Convergence Information>, Zone Name,Time Step,Hour of Day, Warmup Temperature Difference {
    deltaC}, Warmup Load Difference {W}

Warmup Convergence Information, PLENUM-1,1,1,7.2649997289E-005,0.3830511891
Warmup Convergence Information, SPACE1-1,1,1,1.9871863274E-004,1.6099213169E-002
Warmup Convergence Information, SPACE2-1,1,1,4.2767539998E-003,3.1481614518
Warmup Convergence Information, SPACE3-1,1,1,1.2388614949E-003,5.9934952313
Warmup Convergence Information, SPACE4-1,1,1,2.7512443391E-003,3.9192729035
Warmup Convergence Information, SPACE5-1,1,1,1.7415692658E-003,5.3879887714
```

2.7.81.1 Field: Zone Name

This field will show the name of individual zone.

2.7.81.2 Field: Time Step

This field will show the value of time step.

2.7.81.3 Field: Hour of Day

This field will show the value of hour of the day.

2.7.81.4 Field: Warmup Temperature Difference

This field will provide a mean air temperature comparison between the second to last and the last warmup day for the simulation. In other words, it will provide a DT between, for example, 9:10AM on the second to last warmup day and 9:10AM on the last warmup day. The value will be on a zone-by-zone basis for each time step in the simulation.

2.7.81.5 Field: Warmup Load Difference

This field is similar to the previous field except that it displays the heating or cooling load of the zone in question.

2.8 eplusout.end

This is a simple one line synopsis of the simulation. Successful or Not Successful, including number of errors/warnings:

```
EnergyPlus Completed Successfully-- 8 Warning; 0 Severe Errors
```

If no file is produced, it is really *not* successful and EnergyPlus has probably crashed during the run. This file and its contents are intended for interfaces that will put friendly front-ends onto EnergyPlus. This file is also used by the EP-Launch program so that it can determine if the run was successful or not – if not, the user should review the eplusout.err file. (Actually, the eplusout.err file should always be reviewed but often is ignored in haste to view the results.)

2.9 eplusout.epmidf

If you use an EPMacro file (usual extension is .imf) as your basis for input, then this file is the “idf” that the EPMacro program produces.

2.10 eplusout.epmdet

If you use an EPMacro file (usual extension is .imf) as your basis for input, then this file is the details of the EPMacro run (including any error messages).

2.11 eplusout.err

This file is *very important* to every simulation run. All of the warnings, errors, etc that occur during the run will show up in this file. They may show up in other files as well. The first line of the error file is also significant:

```
Program Version,EnergyPlus, <version>,IDD_Version <version>
```

This shows not only the current version of the program but the “version” of the Energy+.idd file that was used.

Table 2.5: EnergyPlus Errors

Error Level	Action
Warning	Take note
Severe	Should Fix
Fatal	Program will abort

The previous table illustrates the three levels of errors that occur in the eplusout.err file. Several other message lines may be shown as well. For example:

```
** Warning ** World Coordinate System selected. Any non-zero Building/Zone North Axes or non-zero Zone
Origins are ignored.

**   ~~~   ** These may be used in daylighting reference point coordinate calculations but not in normal
geometry inputs.
```

The line that includes the “~~~” is a “continue” error line. It continues from the previous line to help describe the context of the error.

Some common errors, their consequences, and what to do about them follows:

```
** Severe ** IP: Possible incorrect IDD File
```

```

** Severe  ** IP: Possible Invalid Numerics

** Fatal  ** IP: Errors occurred on processing IDF file. Preceding condition(s) cause termination.

```

The previous errors cause program termination. The most likely cause is that you have an “old” IDF and have not converted it to work with the current version of the program. In this case, you will likely have some other hints such as alphas in numeric fields or too many fields in an object. Energyplus also has built in range checking:

```

** Severe  ** Out of range value Numeric Field#7 (Sky Clearness), value = 100.00000, range = {> = 0.0 and
< = 1.2}, in SIZINGPERIOD:DESIGNDAY = CHICAGO ANN CLG .4% CONDNS WB = >MDB

```

If these occur during the initial processing of the IDF, you will see a termination clause:

```

** Severe  ** IP: Out of "range" values found in input

** Severe  ** IP: Out of "range" values and/or blank required fields found in input

** Fatal  ** IP: Errors occurred on processing IDF file. Preceding condition(s) cause termination.

```

The error message should supply you with enough information to find the line with the error. More details on error message formatting and some standard error messages are described in the Tips & Tricks document.

2.12 eplusout.eso

The standard output file from EnergyPlus. It includes all the applicable variables selected with the “Output:Variable” commands as well as those with the “Output:Meter” commands. All levels of frequency of reporting are included intermingled as occurs in the running of the program. The form of the file is a data dictionary, followed by the data.

In this case, the dictionary portion of the file comes first followed by an “end of data dictionary line” and then the data makes up the rest of the file.

Thus, the basic structure of the standard output file is:

```

Data Dictionary Information
End of Data Dictionary
Data
...
Data
End of Data

```

As with the IDF structure, there are rules associated with the interpretation of the standard output data dictionary. These rules are summarized as follows:

- The first item on each line is an integer which represents the “report code”. This “report code” will be listed in the data section where it will also be the first item on each line, identifying the data. Only 2 lines in the output file will not have an integer as the first item (“End of Data Dictionary” and “End of Data” lines).
- The second item on each line is also an integer. This integer corresponds to the number of items left on the dictionary line. Each string consists of a variable name and units in square brackets. Square brackets are required for all strings. If there are no units associated with a particular variable, then there are no characters between the brackets.

Six standard items appear at the start of every EnergyPlus Standard Output File Data Dictionary:

```
Program Version,EnergyPlus <version number indicated>
1,5,Environment Title[],Latitude[deg],Longitude[deg],Time Zone[],Elevation[m]
2,6,Day of Simulation[],Month[],Day of Month[],DST Indicator[1 = yes 0 = no],Hour[],StartMinute[],
EndMinute[],DayType
3,3,Cumulative Day of Simulation[],Month[],Day of Month[],DST Indicator[1 = yes 0 = no],DayType ! When
Daily Report Variables Requested
4,2,Cumulative Days of Simulation[],Month[] ! When Monthly Report Variables Requested
5,1,Cumulative Days of Simulation[] ! When Run Period Report Variables Requested
```

Item 0 is the program version statement.

Item 1 is produced at the beginning of each new “environment” (design day, run period).

Item 2 is produced prior to any variable reported at the timestep or hourly intervals. Hourly intervals will be shown with a start minute of 0.0 and an end minute of 60.0. Timestep intervals will show the appropriate start and end minutes.

Item 3 is produced prior to any variable reported at the daily interval.

Item 4 is produced prior to any variable reported at the monthly interval.

Item 5 is produced prior to any variable reported at the end of the “environment”.

Following these five standard lines will be the variables requested for reporting from the input file (ref. Report Variable). For example:

```
6,2,Environment,Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature [C] !Hourly
21,2,ZONE ONE,Zone Mean Air Temperature [C] !Hourly
22,2,ZONE ONE,Zone Total Latent Gain [J] !Hourly
26,2,ZONE ONE,Zone Lights Electric Energy [J] !Hourly
```

This example illustrates the non-consecutive nature of the “report codes”. Internally, EnergyPlus counts each variable that *could* be reported. This is the assigned “report code”. However, the user may not request each possible variable for reporting. Note that, currently, the requested reporting frequency is shown as a comment (!) line in the standard output file.

The data is produced when the actual simulation is performed (after the warmup days unless the Output:Diagnostics requesting ReportDuringWarmup is used). Data output is simpler in format than the data dictionary lines. From the dictionary above:

```
1,DENVER COLORADO WINTER, 39.75,-104.87, -7.00,1610.26
2, 1, 1,21, 0, 1, 0.00,60.00,Monday
6,-17.22222
21,-17.22219
22,0.0000000E+00
26,0.0000000E+00
2, 1, 1,21, 0, 2, 0.00,60.00,Monday
6,-17.22222
21,-17.22219
22,0.0000000E+00
26,0.0000000E+00
2, 1, 1,21, 0, 3, 0.00,60.00,Monday
6,-17.22222
21,-17.22219
22,0.0000000E+00
26,0.0000000E+00...
```

This output file can be easily turned into a form that is read into commonly used spreadsheet programs where it can be further analyzed, graphed, etc.

```
Program Version,EnergyPlus, <version>
1,5,Environment Title[],Latitude[deg],Longitude[deg],Time Zone[],Elevation[m]
2,6,Day of Simulation[],Month[],Day of Month[],DST Indicator[1 = yes 0 = no],Hour[],StartMinute[],
EndMinute[],DayType
```

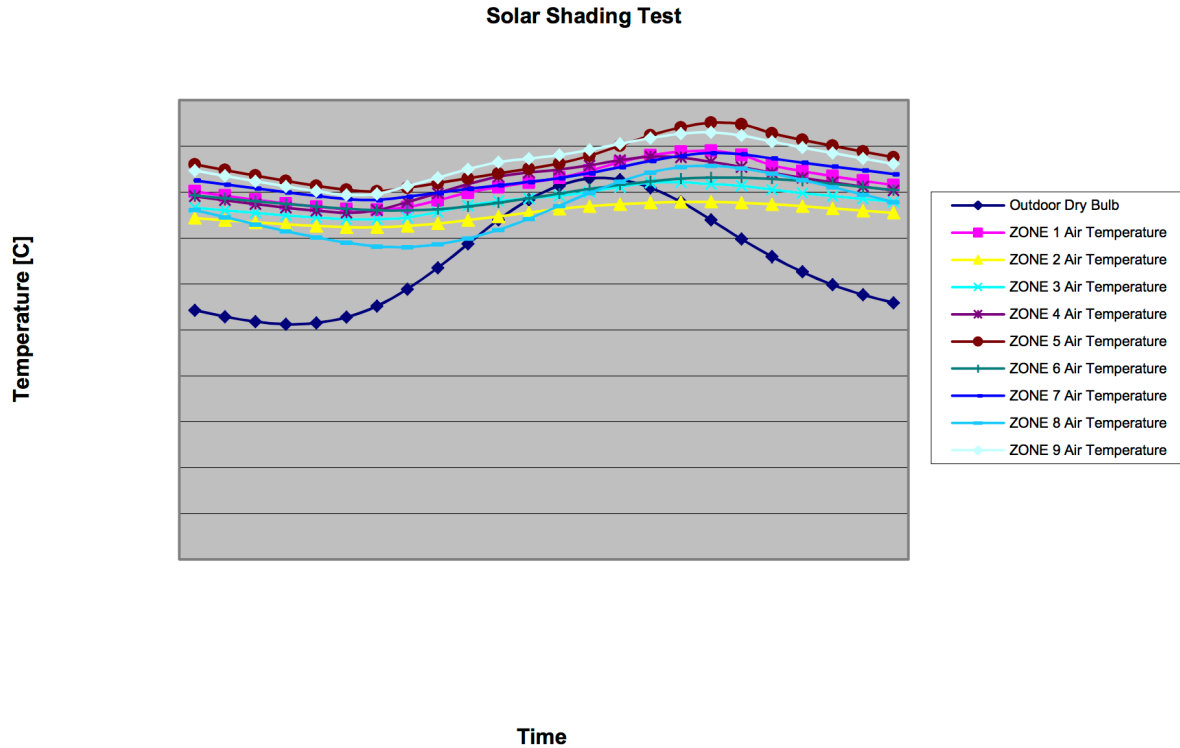


Figure 2.4: Example Chart from Standard Output File

```

3,3,Cumulative Day of Simulation[],Month[],Day of Month[],DST Indicator[1 = yes 0 = no],DayType  !
When Daily Report Variables Requested
4,2,Cumulative Days of Simulation[],Month[]  ! When Monthly Report Variables Requested
5,1,Cumulative Days of Simulation[] ! When Run Period Report Variables Requested
6,2,Environment, Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature [C] !Hourly
429,2,RESISTIVE ZONE, Zone Air System Sensible Heating Energy [J] !Hourly
450,2,RESISTIVE ZONE, Zone Air System Sensible Cooling Energy [J] !Hourly
458,2,RESISTIVE ZONE, Zone Air Temperature [C] !Hourly
463,2,EAST ZONE, Zone Air System Sensible Heating Energy [J] !Hourly
469,2,EAST ZONE, Zone Air System Sensible Cooling Energy [J] !Hourly
472,2,EAST ZONE, Zone Air Temperature [C] !Hourly
477,2,NORTH ZONE, Zone Air System Sensible Heating Energy [J] !Hourly
483,2,NORTH ZONE, Zone Air System Sensible Cooling Energy [J] !Hourly
486,2,NORTH ZONE, Zone Air Temperature [C] !Hourly
491,2,SimHVAC, HVAC System Solver Iteration Count !Hourly
521,2,SimAir, Air System Simulation Maximum Iteration Count !Hourly
<reduced for brevity>

```

```

End of Data Dictionary
1,CHANUTE AFB ILLINOIS SUMMER, 40.30, -88.13, -6.00, 229.51
2, 1, 7,21, 0, 1, 0.00,60.00,Monday
6,21.2884261500000
429,0.000000000000000E+000
450,0.000000000000000E+000
458,31.1054947436037
463,0.000000000000000E+000
469,0.000000000000000E+000
472,31.2222148107451
477,0.000000000000000E+000
483,0.000000000000000E+000
486,31.5855358697037

```

Each report variable (ref: eplusout.rdd) is assigned an identification number, as in the line:

```
486,2,NORTH_ZONE,Zone Air Temperature [C] !Hourly
```

#486 is the id number of the Zone/Sys Air Temperature value for the North Zone.

2 – is the number of parameters on the line

North Zone – the identifying “key name” for the line

Zone Air Temperature [C] – the actual report variable name along with units [C]

! Hourly – the **!** is the standard comment character, information following this character reminds the user how frequently this data will appear in the following.

As another example:

Each **Output:Variable** object causes a specific number assignment for outputs. For example, you could request separate reporting for the outside temperature:

```
Output:Variable,*, Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature,timestep;
Output:Variable,*, Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature,hourly;
Output:Variable,*, Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature,monthly;
```

And the following would appear in the standard output file:

```
6,2,Environment,Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature [C] !TimeStep
7,2,Environment,Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature [C] !Hourly
8,2,Environment,Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature [C] !Monthly [Value,Min,Day,Hour,Minute,Max,Day,Hour,Minute]
```

Item **# 6** will be listed following the TimeStep timestamp for each timestep. Item **#7** will be listed following an hourly timestamp. And item **#8** will be listed following a monthly timestamp and has additional fields (because it is an “average” variable) that show the minimum and maximum values with identifying times for those minimum and maximum. An excerpt will illustrate:

```
2, 1, 7,21, 0, 1, 0.00,15.00,Monday** - timestep timestamp**
6,17.08889
48,21.39851
49,0.0000000E+00
53,0.0000000E+00
60,21.87214
2, 1, 7,21, 0, 1, 0.00,60.00,Monday** - hourly timestamp**
7,16.75555
4, 1, 7** - monthly timestamp**
8,22.77037,15.00000,21, 4,60,32.77778,21,14,60
```

To interpret, the first value (**#6**) is 17.09 C, **#7** is 16.76 C (average for the hour), and **#8** is 22.77 C, the average for the month with the low (minimum) of 15 C occurring on 7/21 4:60 (or 5:00) and the high (maximum) occurring on 7/21 14:60 (or 15:00).

2.13 eplusout.log

When EnergyPlus is running, it is usually running from a “command” window (unless inside another interface program) and some items may appear in the command window. These messages are preserved in the “log” output file. For example:

```
EnergyPlus Starting
EnergyPlus, Version <version>
Processing Data Dictionary
Processing Input File
Warming up
Initializing Response Factors
Calculating CTFs for "ROOF-1", Construction #1
Calculating CTFs for "WALL-1", Construction #2
Calculating CTFs for "FLOOR-SLAB-1", Construction #6
Calculating CTFs for "INT-WALL-1", Construction #7
```

```

Initializing Window Optical Properties
Initializing Solar Calculations
Initializing HVAC
Warming up
Warming up
Performing Zone Sizing Simulation
Warming up
Warming up
Performing Zone Sizing Simulation
Calculating System sizing
Calculating System sizing
Initializing New Environment Parameters
Warming up {1}
Warming up {2}
Warming up {3}
Starting Simulation at 01/01 for CHICAGO IL USA TMY2-94846 WMO# = 725300
Updating Shadowing Calculations, Start Date = 01/21
Continuing Simulation at 01/21 for CHICAGO IL USA TMY2-94846 WMO# = 725300
Updating Shadowing Calculations, Start Date = 02/10
Continuing Simulation at 02/10 for CHICAGO IL USA TMY2-94846 WMO# = 725300
Updating Shadowing Calculations, Start Date = 03/02
Continuing Simulation at 03/02 for CHICAGO IL USA TMY2-94846 WMO# = 725300
Updating Shadowing Calculations, Start Date = 03/22
Continuing Simulation at 03/22 for CHICAGO IL USA TMY2-94846 WMO# = 725300
Updating Shadowing Calculations, Start Date = 12/07
Continuing Simulation at 12/07 for CHICAGO IL USA TMY2-94846 WMO# = 725300
Updating Shadowing Calculations, Start Date = 12/27
Continuing Simulation at 12/27 for CHICAGO IL USA TMY2-94846 WMO# = 725300
EnergyPlus Run Time = 00hr 00min 46.00sec
ReadVarsESO program starting.
ReadVars Run Time = 00hr 00min 1.11sec
ReadVarsESO program completed successfully.
ReadVarsESO program starting.
ReadVars Run Time = 00hr 00min 0.00sec
ReadVarsESO program completed successfully.
Started HVAC Diagram
Complete

```

2.14 eplusout.mtd

This file contains the “meter details” for the run. This shows what report variables are on which meters and vice versa – which meters contain what report variables.

The meter details file consists of two parts:

- For report variables that are on meters, it shows all the meters that the report variable is on. In the following example, “Meters for ” <report variable #>, <report variable name> is shown and then the meters that accumulate the value of that variable as a “meter”.

```

Meters for 1240,SPACE1-1:Lights-Electric Energy [J]
  OnMeter = Electricity:Facility [J]
  OnMeter = Electricity:Building [J]
  OnMeter = Electricity:Zone:SPACE1-1 [J]
  OnMeter = InteriorLights:Electricity [J]
  OnMeter = InteriorLights:Electricity:Zone:SPACE1-1 [J]
Meters for 1460,SPACE1-1:Zone Air System Sensible Heating Energy [J]
  OnMeter = EnergyTransfer:Facility [J]
  OnMeter = EnergyTransfer:Building [J]
  OnMeter = EnergyTransfer:Zone:SPACE1-1 [J]
  OnMeter = Heating:EnergyTransfer [J]
Meters for 1557,SPACE1-1 ZONE COIL:Heating Coil Heating Energy [J]
  OnMeter = EnergyTransfer:Facility [J]
  OnMeter = EnergyTransfer:HVAC [J]
  OnMeter = HeatingCoils:EnergyTransfer [J]

```

- For each meter, the report variables that make up that meter are shown. In the following example, “For Meter = ” <name of meter>, “contents are:” and then each variable that occurs on that “meter” are shown.

```

For Meter = Electricity:Facility [J], contents are:
SPACE1-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE2-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE3-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE4-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE5-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE1-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
SPACE2-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
SPACE3-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
SPACE4-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
SPACE5-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
SUPPLY FAN 1:Fan Electric Energy
CENTRAL CHILLER:Chiller Electric Energy
HW CIRC PUMP:Pump Electric Energy
CW CIRC PUMP:Pump Electric Energy

For Meter = Electricity:Building [J], contents are:
SPACE1-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE2-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE3-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE4-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE5-1 LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE1-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
SPACE2-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
SPACE3-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
SPACE4-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
SPACE5-1 ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
For Meter = Electricity:Zone:SPACE1-1 [J], contents are:
SPACE1-1 LIGHTS:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE1-1 ELECEQ:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
For Meter = InteriorLights:Electricity [J], contents are:
SPACE1-1 LIGHTS:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE2-1 LIGHTS:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE3-1 LIGHTS:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE4-1 LIGHTS:Lights Electric Energy
SPACE5-1 LIGHTS:Lights Electric Energy

For Meter = Gas:Facility [J], contents are:
CENTRAL BOILER:Boiler Gas Energy

For Meter = Gas:Plant [J], contents are:
CENTRAL BOILER:Boiler Gas Energy

For Meter = Heating:Gas [J], contents are:
CENTRAL BOILER:Boiler Gas Energy

For Meter = Electricity:Plant [J], contents are:
CENTRAL CHILLER:Chiller Electric Energy
HW CIRC PUMP:Pump Electric Energy
CW CIRC PUMP:Pump Electric Energy

For Meter = Cooling:Electricity [J], contents are:
CENTRAL CHILLER:Chiller Electric Energy

For Meter = Cooling:EnergyTransfer [J], contents are:
PLENUM-1:Zone Air System Sensible Cooling Energy
SPACE1-1:Zone Air System Sensible Cooling Energy
SPACE2-1:Zone Air System Sensible Cooling Energy
SPACE3-1:Zone Air System Sensible Cooling Energy
SPACE4-1:Zone Air System Sensible Cooling Energy
SPACE5-1:Zone Air System Sensible Cooling Energy

```

As further illustration, an abbreviated example shows:

```

Meters for 6,EAST ZONE LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy [J]
  OnMeter = Electricity:Facility [J]
  OnMeter = Electricity:Building [J]
  OnMeter = Electricity:Zone:EAST ZONE [J]
  OnMeter = InteriorLights:Electricity [J]
  OnMeter = InteriorLights:Electricity:Zone:EAST ZONE [J]
  OnMeter = GeneralLights:InteriorLights:Electricity [J]

For Meter = Electricity:Facility [J], ResourceType = Electricity, contents are:
  EAST ZONE LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
  NORTH ZONE LIGHTS 1:Lights Electric Energy
  WEST ZONE ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
  EAST ZONE ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
  NORTH ZONE ELECEQ 1:Electric Equipment Electric Energy
  SUPPLY FAN 1:Fan Electric Energy
  LITTLE CHILLER:Chiller Electric Energy
  BIG CHILLER:Chiller Electric Energy
  BIG TOWER:Cooling Tower Fan Electric Energy
  CIRC PUMP:Pump Electric Energy
  COND CIRC PUMP:Pump Electric Energy
  HW CIRC PUMP:Pump Electric Energy

```

This shows the meters on which the Zone: Lights Electric Energy appear as well as the contents of the Electricity:Facility meter.

2.15 eplusout.mtr

This is the equivalent file to the eplusout.eso file but contains only the Report Meter requests. The format and style of the file is identical to the eplusout.eso file.

2.16 eplusout.rdd

This file (from the **Output:VariableDictionary,regular;** and **Output:VariableDictionary,IDF;** commands) shows all the report variables along with their “availability” for the current input file. Each simulation *may have* different output variables though some are constant (for example the environmental/outdoor variables! A user must first run the simulation (at least semi-successfully) before the available output variables are known. This output file is available in two flavors: regular (listed as they are in the Input Output Reference) and IDF (ready to be copied and pasted into your Input File). Once this file is generated, the IDF editor can use them for Output:Variable keys. You can also ask for the outputs to be sorted by name.

```
Output:VariableDictionary,regular,Name;
```

“**Zone**” variables are calculated and can be reported after each Zone/Heat Balance timestep (ref: TimeSteps in Hour command). “**HVAC**” variables are calculated and can be reported with each variable HVAC timestep. “Average” variables will be averaged over the time interval being reported whereas “sum” variables are summed over that time interval.

There are two mitigating factors for this output variable list. One is the “Advanced Report Variables” and the other is the “Create Minimal Surface Variables”.

2.16.1 Normal Output Variables – regular format

A typical rdd file might be:

```

Program Version,EnergyPlus, <version>, <date/time of run>,IDD_Version <IDD Version>
Var Type (reported timestep),Var Report Type,Variable Name [Units]
Zone,Average,Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature [C]
Zone,Average,Site Outdoor Air Dewpoint Temperature [C]
Zone,Average,Site Outdoor Air Wetbulb Temperature [C]
Zone,Average,Site Outdoor Air Humidity Ratio [kgWater/kgAir]
Zone,Average,Site Outdoor Air Relative Humidity [%]
Zone,Average,Site Outdoor Air Barometric Pressure [Pa]
Zone,Average,Site Wind Speed [m/s]
Zone,Average,Site Wind Direction [deg]
Zone,Average,Site Sky Temperature [C]
Zone,Average,Site Diffuse Solar Radiation Rate per Area [W/m2]
Zone,Average,Site Direct Solar Radiation Rate per Area [W/m2]
Zone,Average,Site Ground Reflected Solar Radiation Rate per Area [W/m2]
Zone,Average,Site Ground Temperature [C]
<reduced>

Zone,Average,Surface Window Transmitted Solar Radiation Rate[W]
Zone,Average,Surface Window Transmitted Beam Solar Radiation Rate[W]
Zone,Average,Surface Window Transmitted Diffuse Solar Radiation Rate[W]
Zone,Average,Zone Windows Total Heat Gain Rate[W]
Zone,Average,Zone Windows Total Heat Loss Rate[W]
Zone,Average,Surface Window Gap Convective Heat Transfer Rate[W]
Zone,Average,Surface Window Shading Device Absorbed Solar Radiation Rate[W]
<reduced>

HVAC,Average,System Node Temperature [C]
HVAC,Average,System Node Mass Flow Rate[kg/s]
HVAC,Average,System Node Humidity Ratio[]
HVAC,Average,System Node Setpoint Temperature[C]
HVAC,Average,System Node Setpoint Temperature Hi[C]
HVAC,Average,System Node Setpoint Temperature Lo[C]
HVAC,Average,System Node Setpoint Humidity Ratio[kgWater/kgDryAir]
HVAC,Average,System Node Setpoint Minimum Humidity Ratio[kgWater/kgDryAir]
HVAC,Average,System Node Setpoint Maximum Humidity Ratio[kgWater/kgDryAir]
HVAC,Average,System Node Current Density Volume Flow Rate[m3/s]HVAC,Average,System Node Enthalpy[J/kg]
HVAC,Average,System Node Wetbulb Temperature[C]

<reduced>
HVAC,Sum, Zone Mechanical Ventilation No Load Heat Removal Energy [J]
HVAC,Sum,Zone Mechanical Ventilation Cooling Load Increase Energy [J]
HVAC,Sum, Zone Mechanical Ventilation Cooling Load Increase Due to Overheating Energy [J]
HVAC,Sum,Zone Mechanical Ventilation Cooling Load Decrease Energy [J]
HVAC,Sum,Zone Mechanical Ventilation No Load Heat Addition [J]
HVAC,Sum,Zone Mechanical Ventilation Heating Load Increase Energy [J]
HVAC,Sum, Zone Mechanical Ventilation Heating Load Increase Due to Overcooling Energy[J]
HVAC,Sum,Zone Mechanical Ventilation Heating Load Decrease Energy [J]
HVAC,Average,Zone Mechanical Ventilation Mass Flow Rate [kg/s]
HVAC,Average, Zone Mechanical Ventilation Standard Density Volume Flow Rate [m3/s]
HVAC,Sum,Zone Mechanical Ventilation Standard Density Volume [m3]
HVAC,Sum,Zone Mechanical Ventilation Mass [kg]
HVAC,Average,Zone Mechanical Ventilation Air Changes per Hour [ach]

```

2.16.2 Normal Output Variables – regular format – sorted by name

The same variables but now sorted alphabetically by name.

```

Program Version,EnergyPlus, <version>, <date/time of run>,IDD\_Version <IDD Version>
Var Type (reported time step),Var Report Type,Variable Name [Units]
HVAC,Sum,Air System Solver Iteration Count []
HVAC,Sum,Environmental Impact Total CH4 Emissions Carbon Equivalent Mass [kg]
HVAC,Sum,Environmental Impact Total CO2 Emissions Carbon Equivalent Mass [kg]
HVAC,Sum, Environmental Impact Total N2O Emissions Carbon Equivalent Mass [kg]
Zone,Sum,Surface Inside Face Exterior Windows Incident Beam Solar Radiation Energy [J]
Zone,Sum,Surface Inside Face Interior Windows Incident Beam Solar Radiation Energy [J]
Zone,Average,Surface Inside Face Exterior Windows Incident Beam Solar Radiation Rate [W]
Zone,Average,Surface Inside Face Interior Windows Incident Beam Solar Radiation Rate [W]

```

```
Zone,Average,Surface Inside Face Exterior Windows Incident Beam Solar Radiation Rate per Area [W/m2]
Zone,Average, Surface Inside Face Interior Windows Incident Beam Solar Radiation Rate per Area [W/m2]
```

2.16.3 Normal Output Variables – IDF format

A brief excerpt of the IDF format is shown below. These can be copied and pasted directly into an IDF or used from the IDF Editor.

```
! Program Version, <version>, <date/time of run>,IDD\_Version <IDD version>
! Output:Variable Objects (applicable to this run)
Output:Variable,\*,Site Outdoor Air Drybulb Temperature,hourly; !- Zone Average [C]
Output:Variable,\*,Site Outdoor Air Dewpoint Temperature,hourly; !- Zone Average [C]
Output:Variable,\*,Site Outdoor Air Wetbulb Temperature,hourly; !- Zone Average [C]
Output:Variable,\*,Site Outdoor Air Humidity Ratio,hourly; !- Zone Average [kgWater/kgDryAir]
Output:Variable,\*,Site Outdoor Air Relative Humidity,hourly; !- Zone Average [%]
Output:Variable,\*,Site Outdoor Air Barometric Pressure,hourly; !- Zone Average [Pa]
Output:Variable,\*,Site Wind Speed,hourly; !- Zone Average [m/s]
Output:Variable,\*,Site Wind Direction,hourly; !- Zone Average [deg]
```

2.16.4 Advanced Output Variables

The DisplayAdvancedReportVariables key to the Output:Diagnostics object adds a number of variables that may need special handling or understanding of the users. Search on the Input Output Reference document for DisplayAdvancedReportVariables for more details.

2.17 eplusout.mdd

This file (from the **Output:VariableDictionary,regular;** and **Output:VariableDictionary,IDF;** commands) shows all the report meters along with their “availability” for the current input file. A user must first run the simulation (at least semi-successfully) before the available output meters are known. This output file is available in two flavors: **regular** (listed as they are in the Input Output Reference) and **IDF** (ready to be copied and pasted into your Input File). Once this file is generated, the IDF editor can use them for Output:Meter and Output:CumulativeMeter keys.

Note that meters are always accumulated to the Zone timestep. They are always “summed” variables.

2.17.1 Meter Variables – regular format

```
Program Version,EnergyPlus <version>, <date time of run>,IDD\_Version <IDD Version>
Var Type (reported timestep),Var Report Type,Variable Name [Units]
Zone,Meter,Electricity:Facility [J]
Zone,Meter,Electricity:Building [J]
Zone,Meter,Electricity:Zone:SOUTHZONE\_1STFLOOR [J]
Zone,Meter,InteriorLights:Electricity [J]
Zone,Meter,InteriorLights:Electricity:Zone:SOUTHZONE\_1STFLOOR [J]
Zone,Meter,GeneralLights:InteriorLights:Electricity [J]
<reduced>
```

Note that custom meters also appear on this file:

```
Zone,Meter,MYGENERALLIGHTS [J]
Zone,Meter,MYBUILDINGELECTRIC [J]
Zone,Meter,MYBUILDINGOTHER [J]
```

2.17.2 Meter Variables – regular format – sorted by name

The meter variable file can also be sorted by name. If the rdd is sorted by name, then the meter mdd file will be as well.

```
Program Version,EnergyPlus <version>, <date time of run>,IDD\_Version <IDD Version>
Var Type (reported time step),Var Report Type,Variable Name [Units]
Zone,Meter,Carbon Equivalent:Facility [kg]
Zone,Meter,CarbonEquivalentEmissions:Carbon Equivalent [kg]
Zone,Meter,Cogeneration:ElectricityNet [J]
Zone,Meter,Cogeneration:ElectricityPurchased [J]
Zone,Meter,Cogeneration:ElectricitySurplusSold [J]
<snip>
```

2.17.3 Meter Variables – IDF format

This report produces the variable names in a form that are ready to be merged into an input file. By design, hourly reporting is selected – replace this with your desired frequency. An example of the results:

```
! Program Version, <version>, <date/time of run>, IDD\_Version <IDD version>
! Output:Meter Objects (applicable to this run)
Output:Meter,DistrictHeating:Facility,hourly; !- [J]
Output:Meter:Cumulative,DistrictHeating:Facility,hourly; !- [J]
Output:Meter,DistrictHeating:HVIC,hourly; !- [J]
Output:Meter:Cumulative,DistrictHeating:HVIC,hourly; !- [J]
Output:Meter,Heating:DistrictHeating,hourly; !- [J]
Output:Meter:Cumulative,Heating:DistrictHeating,hourly; !- [J]
Output:Meter,DistrictCooling:Facility,hourly; !- [J]
Output:Meter:Cumulative,DistrictCooling:Facility,hourly; !- [J]
Output:Meter,DistrictCooling:HVIC,hourly; !- [J]
Output:Meter:Cumulative,DistrictCooling:HVIC,hourly; !- [J]
```

2.17.4 Meter Naming Convention

To repeat some of the detail described in the Input Output Reference document:

Meter names are of three forms:

- <ResourceType>:<name> Or
- <EndUseType>:<ResourceType>:<name> Or
- <EndUseSubcategory>:<EndUseType>:<ResourceType>:<name>.

The user requests reporting by either specifying the full name above (without Units) or a “wildcard” representation of that name (to obtain all meters of a type). For example, entering “Electricity:*” for the meter name will report on all the Electricity: meters (Electricity:Facility, Electricity:Building, Electricity:Zone:Resistive Zone, Electricity:Zone:East Zone, Electricity:North Zone in the example above). Both the resource types and end-use types are set within the program by the developers. End-use subcategories are user-defined and are an input field for certain objects.

To summarize the previous paragraph, you could use:

```
Output:Meter,Electricity:\*;
```

To get the same outputs as if you had entered:


```

Output:Meter,Electricity:Facility;
Output:Meter,Electricity:Building;
Output:Meter,Electricity:Zone:South Zone;
Output:Meter,Electricity:Zone:East Zone;
Output:Meter,Electricity:North Zone;

```

From a three zone file that had no HVAC electricity (i.e., had only electric equipment or lighting equipment in an uncontrolled three zone building).

Current resource types are shown in the table below:

Table 2.6: Table of Metered Resource Types

Utility/Fuel Types	
Electricity	Gas
Gasoline	Diesel
Coal	FuelOil#1
FuelOil#2	Propane
Water	Steam
DistrictCooling	DistrictHeating

Other Resource Types

EnergyTransfer

The end use types are shown in the following table (note that certain end use types apply only to the EnergyTransfer resource):

The end use types are shown in the following table:

Table 2.8: End Use Category Types

End Use Types	
InteriorLights	ExteriorLights
InteriorEquipment	ExteriorEquipment
Fans	Pumps
Heating	Cooling
HeatRejection	Humidifier
HeatRecovery	DHW
Cogeneration	Refrigeration
Miscellaneous	

Additional End Use Types Only Used for EnergyTransfer	
HeatingCoils	CoolingCoils
Chillers	Boilers
Baseboard	HeatRecoveryForCooling
HeatRecoveryFor Heating	

Specific meter types are then used for grouping the fuel type meters:

Table 2.10: Overall Meter Types

Meters
Facility
Building
Zone
System
Plant

Facility meters contain all the energy of a fuel type. Building meters contain the sum of each zone's energy. System meters contain the energy from the system components. Plant meters contain the energy from the plant equipments.

Thus, the following relationships should be observed:

$$\text{Facility} = \sum (\text{Building} + \text{System} + \text{Plant} + \text{Exterior}) \quad (2.11)$$

$$\text{Building} = \sum_{i=1}^{\#Zones} \text{Zone} \quad (2.12)$$

Custom Meters, (review Input Output Reference, objects: **Meter:Custom** and **Meter:CustomDecrement**) for further requirements, are reported in the same way as pre-defined meters.

For example, one might put the Building Infiltration Heat Loss & Heat Gain on a set of custom meters:

```
Meter:Custom,
  Building Infiltration Heat Loss, !- Name
  Generic, !- Fuel Type
  *, !- Key Name 1
  Zone Infiltration Total Heat Loss Energy; !- Output Variable Name 1

Meter:Custom,
  Building Infiltration Heat Gain, !- Name
  Generic, !- Fuel Type
  *, !- Key Name 1
  Zone Infiltration Total Heat Gain Energy; !- Output Variable Name 1
```

One can then report these values the same way one reports other standard meters.

2.18 eplusout.shd

This file contains details of the shadow casting, back and receiving surfaces for the building. The *Engineering Reference* explains the shadowing calculations in more detail; this report file merely shows the level of interactions that the calculations will use. The report shows the Solar Distribution algorithm (in the example Full Interior and Exterior) and then proceeds to illustrate which surfaces shade (possibly) which other surfaces.

Note, a casting surface – a shadow casting surface or general casting surface (so called in the file) – is one that casts a shadow on other surfaces. A receiving surface - a shadow receiving surface – is one that receives shadows from other surfaces (i.e. casting surfaces). A back surface – an inside surface – is one that may be partially sunlit/receive solar transmission for interior solar distribution.

An example follows:

```
Shadowing Combinations
..Solar Distribution = FullInteriorAndExterior
=====
Surface = ZN001:WALL001 is used as Receiving Surface in calculations.
Number of general casting surfaces = 0
Number of back surfaces = 5
...Surface = ZN001:WALL002
...Surface = ZN001:WALL003
...Surface = ZN001:WALL004
...Surface = ZN001:FLR001
...Surface = ZN001:ROOF001
Number of receiving sub surfaces = 1
....Surface = ZN001:WALL001:WIN001
=====
Surface = ZN001:WALL001:WIN001 is not used as Receiving Surface in calculations.
Number of general casting surfaces = 0
Number of back surfaces = 0
Number of receiving sub surfaces = 0
=====
Surface = ZN001:WALL002 is used as Receiving Surface in calculations.
Number of general casting surfaces = 0
Number of back surfaces = 0
Number of receiving sub surfaces = 0
=====
Surface = ZN001:WALL003 is not used as Receiving Surface in calculations.
Number of general casting surfaces = 0
Number of back surfaces = 0
Number of receiving sub surfaces = 0
=====
Surface = ZN001:WALL004 is not used as Receiving Surface in calculations.
Number of general casting surfaces = 0
Number of back surfaces = 0
Number of receiving sub surfaces = 0
=====
Surface = ZN001:FLR001 is not used as Receiving Surface in calculations.
Number of general casting surfaces = 0
Number of back surfaces = 0
Number of receiving sub surfaces = 0
=====
Surface = ZN001:ROOF001 is used as Receiving Surface in calculations.
Number of general casting surfaces = 0
Number of back surfaces = 0
Number of receiving sub surfaces = 0
```

2.19 eplusout.sln

The following shows an excerpt of “lines” report (**eplusout.sln**) for a single surface. It gives the surface name and then the coordinates in the “standard” EnergyPlus fashion (that is, UpperLeftCorner

first and proceeding around, in this case, the four vertices in the surface.

```
SPACE1-1:MAIN SOUTH OVERHANG
-0.65,    -1.13,    2.20,    0.00,    0.00,    2.20
0.00,     0.00,    2.20,    17.15,   -9.90,    2.20
17.15,    -9.90,    2.20,    16.50,   -11.03,   2.20
16.50,    -11.03,    2.20,    -0.65,   -1.13,    2.20
```

The following shows an excerpt of “lines, IDF” report (**eplusout.sln**) for a single surface. It gives the coordinates in the “standard” EnergyPlus fashion (that is, UpperLeftCorner first and proceeding around, in this case, the four vertices in the surface. Note that this is NOT a complete description of the surface but enough to change your IDF file, if you want to.

```
Building North Axis = 0
GlobalGeometryRules,UpperLeftCorner,CounterClockwise,WorldCoordinates;
Surface = SHADING, Name = ROOMSOUTH SURF6-VFIN1-6
4,  !- Number of (X,Y,Z) groups in this surface
-23.34,    -14.85,    2.41,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 1
-23.34,    -14.76,    2.49,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 2
-18.13,    -14.76,    2.49,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 3
-18.13,    -14.85,    2.41;  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 4
Surface = WALL, Name = ROOMNORTH SURF3-1
4,  !- Number of (X,Y,Z) groups in this surface
-15.94,    -5.34,    3.00,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 1
-15.94,    -5.34,    0.00,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 2
-18.91,    -5.34,    0.00,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 3
-18.91,    -5.34,    3.00;  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 4
Surface = WALL, Name = ROOMNORTH SURF4-1
4,  !- Number of (X,Y,Z) groups in this surface
-18.91,    -5.34,    3.00,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 1
-18.91,    -5.34,    0.00,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 2
-22.65,    -5.34,    0.00,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 3
-22.65,    -5.34,    3.00;  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 4
Surface = WINDOW, Name = ROOMNORTH SURF5-1-NOSHAE
4,  !- Number of (X,Y,Z) groups in this surface
-19.02,    -5.34,    2.59,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 1
-19.02,    -5.34,    0.41,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 2
-22.54,    -5.34,    0.41,  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 3
-22.54,    -5.34,    2.59;  !- X,Y,Z = = > Vertex 4
```

2.20 eplusout.sql

eplusout.sql is an optional output format for EnergyPlus. The eplusout.sql output file is a sqlite3 database file (see <http://www.sqlite.org>) and includes all of the data found in EnergyPlus’ eplustbl.* files, eplusout.eso and eplusout.mtr output files (i.e., EnergyPlus’ standard variable and meter output files) plus a number of reports that are found in the eplusout.eio output file.

A discussion of the individual data tables is presented below followed by a discussion about how to access data within the SQL file.

2.20.1 List of Available SQLite Tables

This initial release of the SQL database output option includes a variety of data in the following tables:

- ComponentSizes Table
- ConstructionLayers Table

- Constructions Table
- Materials Table
- NominalBaseboardHeaters Table
- NominalElectricEquipment Table
- NominalGasEquipment Table
- NominalHotWaterEquipment Table
- NominalInfiltration Table
- NominalLighting Table
- NominalOtherEquipment Table
- NominalPeople Table
- NominalSteamEquipment Table
- NominalVentilation Table
- ReportData Table
- ReportDataDictionary Table
- ReportExtendedData Table
- RoomAirModels Table
- Schedules Table
- Surfaces Table
- SystemSizes Table
- Time Table
- ZoneGroups Table
- Zones Table
- ZoneLists Table
- ZoneSizes Table
- ZoneInfoLists Table
- Simulations Table
- EnvironmentPeriods Table
- TabularData Table

- Strings Table
- StringTypes Table
- TabularDataWithStrings Table
- Errors Table

A short discussion of contents of each of the above SQL tables is given in the sections that follow.

2.20.2 Report Data

Data in the following four tables are also found in EnergyPlus' standard output file (i.e., eplusout.eso – see that section for more information) or in EnergyPlus' eplusout.mtr (i.e. meter) output file. As with the standard output file, the “Report Variable” and “Report Meter” commands control the data in these tables.

2.20.2.1 ReportDataDictionary Table

The ReportDataDictionary table provides the equivalent of the dictionary portion of the ESO file (i.e., the first section of the .eso file) or eplusout.mtr. Please see the Report Variable section of the Input-Output Reference for more information. Like in the eplusout.mtr file (see the eplusout.mtr section), only data requested by ”Report Meter” commands will set isMeter to 1 or True.

Table 2.11: SQL ReportDataDictionary Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description	Enumeration
ReportDataDictionaryIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	The ReportDataDictionaryIndex links the dictionary data to the variable data (see ReportData table)	
IsMeter	INTEGER	Boolean flag whether dictionary data is report of meter data	0, 1
Type	TEXT	Nature of data type with respect to state, (e.g. average or sum type of data).	“Sum” “Avg”
IndexGroup	TEXT	The reporting group (e.g., Zone, Plant, etc.)	
TimestepType	TEXT	Type of timestep for data	“Zone” “HVAC System”
KeyValue	TEXT	The identifying “key name” for the data	
Name	TEXT	The actual report data name	
ReportingFrequency	TEXT	The reporting frequency of the variable, e.g.	“HVAC System Timestep”, “Zone Timestep”, “Hourly”, “Daily”, “Monthly”, “Run Period”.
ScheduleName	TEXT	The name of the schedule that controls reporting frequency	
Units	TEXT	The data units	

2.20.2.2 ReportData Table

The ReportData table contains the report or meter variable data (e.g., the hourly, daily, and monthly report variable data). Please see the Report Variable section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

Table 2.12: SQL ReportData Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ReportDataIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	
TimeIndex	INTEGER	This index links the record to its time record (see the Time table below)
ReportDataDictionaryIndex	INTEGER	The ReportDataDictionaryIndex links the data to the respective data dictionary record (see ReportDataDictionary table above)
Value	REAL	The data value

2.20.2.3 ReportExtendedData Table

The ReportExtendedData table contains additional data (e.g., monthly maximums and minimums) that is available for certain report or meter variables.

Table 2.13: SQL ReportExtendedData Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ReportExtendedDataIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	
ReportDataIndex	INTEGER	Associates ReportData record with ReportExtendedData record
MaxValue	REAL	The maximum value during the reporting interval
MaxMonth	INTEGER	The month in which the maximum value occurred
MaxDay	INTEGER	The day on which the maximum value occurred
MaxHour	INTEGER	The hour in which the maximum value occurred
MaxStartMinute	INTEGER	The starting minute of the interval in which the maximum value occurred
MaxMinute	INTEGER	The minute that the maximum value occurred
MinValue	REAL	The minimum value
MinMonth	INTEGER	The month in which the minimum value occurred
MinDay	INTEGER	The day on which the minimum value occurred
MinHour	INTEGER	The hour in which the minimum value occurred
MinStartMinute	INTEGER	The starting minute of the interval in which the minimum value occurred
MinMinute	INTEGER	The minute that the minimum value occurred

2.20.2.4 Time Table

The Time table provides the time information for both the “report variable” and “report meter” variables (the ReportData table).

Table 2.14: Time Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
TimeIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Connects the time information with the report variables and meter variables (see the ReportData table)
Month	INTEGER	Month
Day	INTEGER	Day
Hour	INTEGER	Hour
Minute	INTEGER	Minute
DST	INTEGER	Daylight saving time indicator
Interval	INTEGER	Length of the reporting interval
IntervalType	INTEGER	The index for the type of reporting interval. (enum: -1=detailed HVAC system timestep; 0=zone timestep, 1=hourly, 2=daily, 3=monthly, 4=runperiod)
SimulationDays	INTEGER	Day of simulation. This number resets after warmup and at the beginning of an environment period
DayType	TEXT	The type of day. (enum: “Sunday”, “Monday”, “Tuesday”, “Wednesday”, “Thursday”, “Friday”, “Saturday”, “Holiday”, “SummerDesignDay”, “WinterDesignDay”, “CustomDay1”, “CustomDay2”)
EnvironmentPeriod- Index	INTEGER	Foreign Key to the EnvironmentPeriods table
WarmupFlag	INTEGER	1 during warmup, 0 otherwise

2.20.3 One time (EIO) File Data

Data in the tables below can also be found in EnergyPlus input output file (i.e., in the eplusout.eio output file).

2.20.3.1 Zones Table

The Zones table provides a variety of information about the zones specified within EnergyPlus. One of its most common uses is to provide zone name and area information for the other tables within the SQL database (e.g., use the ZoneIndex to look up the ZoneName).

Table 2.15: SQL Zones Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ZoneIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	The ZoneIndex is used to link this table to related tables
ZoneName	TEXT	Zone Name
RelNorth	REAL	Relative North, in degrees
OriginX	REAL	X origin, in meters
OriginY	REAL	Y origin, in meters
OriginZ	REAL	Z origin, in meters
CentroidX	REAL	X position of zone Centroid, in meters
CentroidY	REAL	Y position of zone Centroid, in meters
CentroidZ	REAL	Z position of zone Centroid, in meters
OfType	INTEGER	(not used yet)
Multiplier	REAL	Zone multiplier
ListMultiplier	REAL	Zone Group multiplier
MinimumX	REAL	Minimum X value, in meters
MaximumX	REAL	Maximum X value, in meters
MinimumY	REAL	Minimum Y value, in meters
MaximumY	REAL	Maximum Y value, in meters
MinimumZ	REAL	Minimum Z value, in meters
MaximumZ	REAL	Maximum Z value, in meters
CeilingHeight	REAL	Ceiling height, in meters
Volume	REAL	Zone volume, in cubic meters
InsideConvection- Algo	INTEGER	Inside convection algorithm (enum: 1=simple, 2=detailed, 3=Ceiling diffuser, 4=TrombeWall)
OutsideConvection- Algo	INTEGER	Outside convection algorithm (enum: 1=simple, 2=detailed, 6=MoWitt, 7=DOE-2)
FloorArea	REAL	Zone floor area, in square meters
ExtGrossWallArea	REAL	Zone external gross wall area (includes windows and doors), in square meters
ExtNetWallArea	REAL	Zone net wall area (excludes windows and doors), and square meters
ExtWindowArea	REAL	Zone window area (includes glass doors), and square meters
IsPartOfTotalArea	INTEGER	See Zone input object documentation

Please see the Zone object in the Group-Thermal Zone Description/Geometry section of the

Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.2 NominalPeople Table

An overview of the NominalPeople SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.16: SQL NominalPeople Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalPeopleIndex	INTEGER	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The name of the People object
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalPeople table to the Zones table
NumberOfPeople	INTEGER	Nominal number of people in the zone
NumberOfPeopleSchedule-Index	INTEGER	Number of people schedule number (see Schedule table)
ActivityScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Activity level schedule (see People object documentation)
FractionRadiant	REAL	see People object documentation
FractionConvected	REAL	see People object documentation
WorkEfficiencySchedule-Index	INTEGER	Work efficiency schedule number (see schedule table and people object documentation)
ClothingEfficiencySchedule-Index	INTEGER	Clothing efficiency schedule number (see schedule table and people object documentation)
AirVelocityScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Air velocity schedule number (see schedule table and people object documentation)
Fanger	INTEGER	Flag indicating whether Fanger calculations are active
Pierce	INTEGER	Flag indicating whether Pierce calculations are active
KSU	INTEGER	Flag indicating whether KSU calculations are active
MRTCalcType	INTEGER	see People object documentation
SurfaceIndex	INTEGER	see Surfaces table and People object documentation
UserSpecifeidSensible-Fraction	REAL	see People object documentation
Show55Warning	INTEGER	see People object documentation

Please see the People object in the Group-Internal Gains section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.3 NominalLighting Table

An overview of the NominalLighting SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.17: SQL NominalLighting Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalLightingIndex	INTEGER	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The LIGHTS object name
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalLighting table to the Zones table
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Lighting schedule number (see Schedule table)
DesignLevel	REAL	Nominal design level, in Watts
FractionReturnAir	REAL	User-specified return air fraction

Table 2.17: SQL NominalLighting Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
FractionRadiant	REAL	User-specified radiant fraction
FractionReplaceable	REAL	Defines the daylighting control for the LIGHTS object
EndUseSubcategory	TEXT	User-specified end-use subcategory

Please see the LIGHTS object in the Group-Internal Gains section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.4 NominalElectricEquipment Table

An overview of the NominalElectricEquipment SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.18: SQL NominalElectricEquipment Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalElectricEquipment-Index	INTEGER	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The Electric Equipment object name
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalElectricEquipment table to the Zones table
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Electric equipment schedule number (see Schedule table)
DesignLevel	REAL	Nominal design level, in Watts
FractionLatent	REAL	User-specified latent heat fraction
FractionRadiant	REAL	User-specified radiant heat fraction
FractionLost	REAL	User-specified lost heat fraction
FractionConvected	REAL	User-specified convected heat fraction
EndUseSubcategory	TEXT	User-specified end-use subcategory

Please see the Electric Equipment object in the Group-Internal Gains section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.5 NominalGasEquipment Table

An overview of the NominalGasEquipment SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.19: SQL NominalGasEquipment Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalGasEquipmentIndex	INTEGER	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The Gas Equipment object name
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalGasEquipment table to the Zones table
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Gas equipment schedule number (see Schedule table)
DesignLevel	REAL	Nominal design level, in Watts
FractionLatent	REAL	User-specified latent heat fraction
FractionRadiant	REAL	User-specified radiant heat fraction
FractionLost	REAL	User-specified lost heat fraction
FractionConvected	REAL	User-specified convected heat fraction

Table 2.19: SQL NominalGasEquipment Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
EndUseSubcategory	TEXT	User-specified end-use subcategory

Please see the Gas Equipment object in the Group-Internal Gains section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.6 NominalSteamEquipment Table

An overview of the NominalSteamEquipment SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.20: SQL NominalSteamEquipment Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalSteamEquipment-Index	INTEGER	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The Steam Equipment object name
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalSteamEquipment table to the Zones table
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Steam equipment schedule number (see Schedule table)
DesignLevel	REAL	Nominal design level, in Watts
FractionLatent	REAL	User-specified latent heat fraction
FractionRadiant	REAL	User-specified radiant heat fraction
FractionLost	REAL	User-specified lost heat fraction
FractionConvected	REAL	User-specified convected heat fraction
EndUseSubcategory	TEXT	User-specified end-use subcategory

Please see the Steam Equipment object in the Group-Internal Gains section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.7 NominalHotWaterEquipment Table

An overview of the NominalHotWaterEquipment SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.21: SQL NominalHotWaterEquipment Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalHotWater-EquipmentIndex	INTEGER	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The Hot Water Equipment object name
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalHotWaterEquipment table to the Zones table
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Hot water equipment schedule number (see Schedule table)
DesignLevel	REAL	Nominal design level, in Watts
FractionLatent	REAL	User-specified latent heat fraction
FractionRadiant	REAL	User-specified radiant heat fraction
FractionLost	REAL	User-specified lost heat fraction
FractionConvected	REAL	User-specified convected heat fraction
EndUseSubcategory	TEXT	User-specified end-use subcategory

Please see the Hot Water Equipment object in the Group-Internal Gains section of the Input-

Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.8 NominalOtherEquipment Table

An overview of the NominalOtherEquipment SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.22: SQL NominalOtherEquipment Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalOtherEquipment-Index	INTEGER	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The Other Equipment object name
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalOtherEquipment table to the Zones table
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Other equipment schedule number (see Schedule table)
DesignLevel	REAL	Nominal design level, in Watts
FractionLatent	REAL	User-specified latent heat fraction
FractionRadiant	REAL	User-specified radiant heat fraction
FractionLost	REAL	User-specified lost heat fraction
FractionConvected	REAL	User-specified convected heat fraction
EndUseSubcategory	TEXT	User-specified end-use subcategory

Please see the Other Equipment object in the Group-Internal Gains section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.9 NominalBaseboardHeaters Table

An overview of the NominalBaseboardHeaters SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.23: SQL NominalBaseboardHeaters Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalBaseboard-HeaterIndex	INTEGER	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The Baseboard Heat object name
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalBaseboardHeat table to the Zones table
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Baseboard heat schedule number (see Schedules table)
CapatLow-Temperature	REAL	Capacity at low temperature, in Watts
LowTemperature	REAL	Low temperature capacity setpoint
CapatHigh-Temperature	REAL	Capacity at high temperature, in Watts
HighTemperature	REAL	High temperature capacity setpoint
FractionRadiant	REAL	User-specified radiant heat fraction

Table 2.23: SQL NominalBaseboardHeaters Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
FractionConvected	REAL	User-specified convected heat fraction
EndUseSubcategory	TEXT	User-specified end-use subcategory

Please see the Baseboard Heat object in the Group-Internal Gains section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.10 NominalInfiltration Table

An overview of the NominalInfiltration SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.24: SQL NominalInfiltration Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalInfiltration-Index	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The Infiltration object name
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalInfiltration table to the Zones table
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Infiltration schedule number (see Schedule table)
DesignLevel	REAL	Nominal design level, in m ³ /s

Please see the Infiltration object in the Group-Airflow section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.11 NominalVentilation Table

An overview of the NominalVentilation SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.25: SQL NominalVentilation Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
NominalVentilation-Index	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	The internal statement number
ObjectName	TEXT	The Ventilation object name
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Connects the NominalVentilation table to the Zones table

Table 2.25: SQL NominalVentilation Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER	Ventilation schedule number (see Schedule table)
DesignLevel	REAL	Nominal design level, in m ³ /s

Please see the Ventilation object in the Group-Airflow section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.12 Surfaces Table

An overview of the Surfaces SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.26: SQL Surfaces Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
SurfaceIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Surface number (used for cross-referencing)
SurfaceName	TEXT	Surface name
ConstructionIndex	INTEGER	Construction Index
ClassName	TEXT	Surface class name (e.g., shading, wall)
Area	REAL	Surface area (excluding cutouts)
GrossArea	REAL	Surface area (including cutouts)
Perimeter	REAL	Surface perimeter, in meters
Azimuth	REAL	As news angle, in degrees
Height	REAL	Surface height, in meters
Reveal	REAL	Reveal depth, in meters
Shape	INTEGER	Shape index
Sides	INTEGER	Number of sides
Tilt	REAL	Tilt angle, in degrees
Width	REAL	Surface width, in meters
HeatTransferSurf	INTEGER	Flag indicating whether the surface is a heat transfer surface
BaseSurfaceIndex	INTEGER	Based surface index
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Zone index

Table 2.26: SQL Surfaces Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ExtBoundCond	INTEGER	External boundary condition index. For interzone surface, this is the adjacent surface number. For an internal/adiabatic surface this is the current surface number. 0=external environment, -1=ground, -2=other side coefficients, -3=other side conditions model.
ExtSolar	INTEGER	Flag indicating whether the surface is exposed to solar
ExtWind	INTEGER	Flag indicating whether the surface is exposed to wind

Please see the Surface(s) object in the Group-Thermal Zone Description/Geometry section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.13 Constructions Table

An overview of the Constructions SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.27: SQL Constructions Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ConstructionIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Construction Index
Name	TEXT	Construction name
TotalLayers	INTEGER	Total number of layers
TotalSolidLayers	INTEGER	Total number of solid layers
TotalGlassLayers	INTEGER	Total number of glass layers
InsideAbsorpVis	REAL	The visible absorptance of the inside layer (see Materials table)
OutsideAbsorpVis	REAL	The visible absorptance of the outside layer (see Materials table)
InsideAbsorpSolar	REAL	The solar absorptance of the inside layer (see Materials table)
OutsideAbsorpSolar	REAL	The solar absorptance of the outside layer (see Materials table)
InsideAbsorp-Thermal	REAL	The thermal absorptance of the inside layer (see Materials table)

Table 2.27: SQL Constructions Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
OutsideAbsorp-Thermal	REAL	The thermal absorptance of the outside layer (see Materials table)
OutsideRoughness	INTEGER	The roughness of the outside layer
TypeIsWindow	INTEGER	Flag indicating whether the construction is a window or glass door
Uvalue	REAL	Nominal U-value for the construction

Please see the Construction object in the Group-Surface Construction Elements section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.14 ConstructionLayers Table

An overview of the ConstructionLayers SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.28: SQL ConstructionLayers Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ConstructionLayers-Index	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Construction Layers Index
ConstructionIndex	INTEGER	Construction Index (see Constructions table)
LayerIndex	INTEGER	Layer number (layer 1 is the outside layer)
MaterialIndex	INTEGER	Material index (see Materials table)

Please see the Construction object in the Group-Surface Construction Elements section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.15 Materials Table

An overview of the Materials SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.29: SQL Materials Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
MaterialIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Material Index (links the Materials table with the ConstructionLayers and Constructions tables)
Name	TEXT	Material name

Table 2.29: SQL Materials Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
MaterialType	INTEGER	Material type
Roughness	INTEGER	Roughness index
Conductivity	REAL	Conductivity, in W/(m-K)
Density	REAL	Density, in kg/m3
Porosity	REAL	Porosity
Resistance	REAL	Resistance
Ronly	INTEGER	Flag that indicates the material definition is of type Material:Regular-R
SpecHeat	REAL	Specific heat
ThermGradCoef	REAL	Thermal gradient coefficient
Thickness	REAL	Thickness, in meters
VaporDiffus	REAL	Vapor diffusivity

Please see the Materials object in the Group-Surface Construction Elements section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.16 RoomAirModels Table

An overview of the RoomAirModels SQL table is shown below. Please see the Group-RoomAir Models section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

Table 2.30: SQL RoomAirModels Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ZoneIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Zone index
AirModelName	TEXT	Air model name
AirModelType	INTEGER	Air model index
TempCoupleScheme	INTEGER	Temperature coupling index
SimAirModel	INTEGER	Simulation air model index

2.20.3.17 ComponentSizes Table

An overview of the ComponentSizes SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.31: SQL ComponentSizes Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ComponentSizesIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Component Sizes Index

Table 2.31: SQL ComponentSizes Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
CompType	TEXT	Component type
CompName	TEXT	Component name
Description	TEXT	Component description
Value	REAL	Sizing value
Units	TEXT	Sizing units

Please see the Sizing object in the Group-Design Objects section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.18 SystemSizes Table

An overview of the SystemSizes SQL table is shown below. Please see the System Sizing object in the Group-Design Objects section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

Table 2.32: SQL SystemSizes Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
SystemSizesIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	System Sizes Index
SystemName	TEXT	System name
Description	TEXT	System description
Value	REAL	Sizing value
Units	TEXT	Sizing units

2.20.3.19 ZoneSizes Table

An overview of the ZoneSizes SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.33: SQL ZoneSizes Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ZoneSizesIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Zone Sizes Index
ZoneName	TEXT	Zone name
LoadType	TEXT	Load type
DesLoad	REAL	Design load
CalcDesFlow	REAL	Calculated design flow
UserDesFlow	REAL	User-specified design flow
DesDayName	TEXT	Design day name

Table 2.33: SQL ZoneSizes Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
PeakHrMin	TEXT	Time of the peak temperature
PeakTemp	REAL	Peak temperature
PeakHumRat	REAL	Peak humidity ratio
CalcOutsideAirFlow	REAL	Calculated outside air flow rate, in m3/s

Please see the Zone Sizing object in the Group-Design Objects section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.20 ZoneGroups Table

An overview of the ZoneGroups SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.34: SQL ZoneGroups Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ZoneGroupIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Zone group index
ZoneGroupName	TEXT	Zone list name
ZoneListIndex	INTEGER	The ZoneListIndex links this record to the respective zone list record (see ZoneLists table below)
ZoneListMultiplier	INTEGER	Zone list multiplier

Please see the Zone Group object in the Group-Thermal Zone Description/Geometry section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.21 ZoneLists Table

An overview of the ZoneLists SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.35: SQL ZoneLists Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ZoneListIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Zone list index
Name	TEXT	Zone list name

Please see the Zone List object in the Group-Thermal Zone Description/Geometry section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.3.22 ZoneInfoZoneLists Table

An overview of the ZoneInfoZoneLists SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.36: SQL ZoneLists Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ZoneListIndex	INTEGER	Zone list index
ZoneIndex	INTEGER	Zone index

This is a join table to represent the many-to-many relationship of zones and zone lists. ZoneListIndex and ZoneIndex together are the Primary Key for this table.

2.20.4 Miscellaneous Tables

2.20.4.1 Schedules Table

An overview of the Schedules SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.37: SQL Schedules Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ScheduleIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Schedule index
ScheduleName	TEXT	Schedule name
ScheduleType	TEXT	Schedule Type
ScheduleMinimum	REAL	ScheduleMinimum
ScheduleMaximum	REAL	ScheduleMaximum

Please see the Group-Schedules section of the Input-Output Reference for more information.

2.20.4.2 Simulations Table

An overview of the Simulations SQL table is shown below. Currently there will only be one record in the table, because the SQLite database is relevant to only one simulation. In the future this might change if multiple simulations are aggregated into a larger database.

Table 2.38: SQL Simulations Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
SimulationIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Simulation index, currently there will be only one record in this table.
EnergyPlusVersion	TEXT	The version of EnergyPlus that was used to run the simulation.

Table 2.38: SQL Simulations Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
TimeStamp	TEXT	A text string containing the timestamp when the simulation was run.
NumTimestepsPer-Hour	INTEGER	The number of timesteps per hour used for the simulation. See the Timestep object for more information.
Completed	BOOL	True if the simulation completed without crashing.
Completed-Successfully	BOOL	True if the simulation completed without any severe or fatal errors.

2.20.4.3 EnvironmentPeriods Table

An overview of the EnvironmentPeriods SQL table is shown below.

Table 2.39: SQL EnvironmentPeriods Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
EnvironmentPeriod-Index	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Environment period index
SimulationIndex	INTEGER	A foreign key to a record in the Simulations table.
EnvironmentName	TEXT	A text string identifying the environment.
EnvironmentType	INTEGER	An enumeration of the environment type. (1 = Design Day, 2 = Design Run Period, 3 = Weather Run Period) See the various SizingPeriod objects and the RunPeriod object for details.

2.20.4.4 TabularData Table

An overview of the TabularData SQL table is shown below. The TabularData table is only output when the “SimpleAndTabular” choice is made in the Output:SQLite object. The TabularData table contains all of the tabular report information that is typically output to one of the formats controlled by the OutputControl:Table:Style object. This is a generic way of dumping all of the existing tabular reports to the SQLite database. This table has many references to the companion Strings table. The Strings table simply associates strings to an integer value for space efficiency of the database. Tabular data is easier to query from the TabularDataWithStrings table, which is implemented as a database view that joins this table with the Strings table.

Table 2.40: SQL TabularData Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
TabularDataIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	Tabular Data Index
ReportNameIndex	INTEGER	A foreign key to an entry in the Strings table, which indicates the name of the report the record belongs to.
ReportForString- Index	INTEGER	A foreign key to an entry in the Strings table, which indicates the “For” text that is associated with the record. An example is the Space Loads report where the “For” text identifies which zone the record pertains to.
TableNameIndex	INTEGER	A foreign key to an entry in the Strings table, which indicates the name of the table the record belongs to. This is typically the text that immediately precedes the tables in html format.
SimulationIndex	INTEGER	A foreign key to the Simulations table.
RowNameIndex	INTEGER	A foreign key to an entry in the Strings table, which indicates the name of the row the record belongs to.
ColumnNameIndex	INTEGER	A foreign key to an entry in the Strings table, which indicates the name of the column the record belongs to.
UnitsIndex	INTEGER	A foreign key to an entry in the Strings table, which indicates the units associated with the record.
SimulationIndex	INTEGER	A foreign key to the Simulations table.
RowId	INTEGER	The index of the row associated with the record. Data in the first row of a tabular report would have the Id 1.
ColumnId	INTEGER	The index of the column associated with the record. Data in the first column of a tabular report would have the Id 1.
Value	REAL	The value of the record. Most data is numeric, thus the type for this column is REAL. The SQLite engine will first try to store the value as a REAL, however if this fails the value will be stored as text.

2.20.4.5 Strings Table

An overview of the Strings SQL table is shown below. The Strings table is only output when the “SimpleAndTabular” choice is made in the Output:SQLite object. The Strings table simply associates strings with integers to save space in the database.

Table 2.41: SQL Strings Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
StringIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	The integer primary key that uniquely identifies the string record.
StringTypeIndex	INTEGER	A foreign key to the StringTypes table.
Value	TEXT	The record’s string value.

2.20.4.6 StringTypes Table

An overview of the StringTypes SQL table is shown below. The StringTypes table is only output when the “SimpleAndTabular” choice is made in the Output:SQLite object.

Table 2.42: SQL StringTypes Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
StringTypeIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	The integer primary key.
Value	TEXT	The record’s string value. Currently there are 6 possible values; ReportName, ReportForString, TableName, RowName, ColumnName, and Units. That is, entries in the Strings table are one of these types.

2.20.4.7 TabularDataWithStrings Table

An overview of the TabularDataWithStrings SQL table is shown below. This table is implemented as a view of other tables and is not actually a table in the database. This view is similar to the TabularData table except text strings are directly available in place of foreign keys to the Strings table. The TabularDataWithStrings view is only created when the “SimpleAndTabular” choice is made in the Output:SQLite object.

An example of a SQL query to get a table out of the AnnualBuildingUtilityPerformanceSummary report is the following.

```
select * FROM TabularDataWithStrings WHERE
  ReportName = 'AnnualBuildingUtilityPerformanceSummary' and
  TableName = 'Site and Source Energy';
```

Table 2.43: SQL TabularDataWithStrings Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
TabularDataIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	The index of the record
Value	REAL	The value of the record
ReportName	TEXT	The name of the report the record belongs to.
ReportForString	TEXT	The “For” string.
TableName	TEXT	The name of the table the record belongs to.
RowName	TEXT	The name of the row associated with the record.
ColumnName	TEXT	The name of the column associated with the record.
Units	TEXT	The units associated with the record.

2.20.4.8 Errors Table

The Errors SQL table reports errors and warnings for the simulation. The content of this table includes most of the content of the error file. However, it does not contain purely informational messages (e.g. not warnings or errors) and some of the error summary statistics which may be readily computed. Users should be aware that errors experienced while processing input cause EnergyPlus to exit before the SQLite output database has been initialized. This is because the Output:SQLite object must be parsed from the input to request the database. Therefore, failures in input processing are indicated by the absence of a SQLite output file. The regular error or audit files must be used to identify the erroneous input objects in this case. Because each error or warning message is expected to be unique these messages are stored directly in the Errors table and not in the Strings table.

Table 2.44: SQL Errors Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
ErrorIndex	INTEGER PRIMARY KEY	The index of the error or warning message.
SimulationIndex	INTEGER FOREIGN KEY	The simulation the error or warning pertains to.
ErrorType	INTEGER	Type of error or warning 0=Warning, 1=Severe, 2=Fatal.
ErrorMessage	TEXT	The text of the error message.

Table 2.44: SQL Errors Table Contents

Field Name	Field Type	Description
Count	INTEGER	Number of times that the error was repeated. This will be 1 for normal warnings or errors, 0 for warning and error messages, and the number of times the error or warning is repeated.

2.20.5 How to Access the SQLite Data

The SQL database can be accessed in a number of ways, including via the command line, through ODBC, or through as SQLite’s API interface. SQLite uses the industry standard SQL 92 language.

2.20.5.1 Command Line

One of the simplest ways to access the data in the SQL database is by way of the SQL command line tool (i.e., sqlite3). A brief description of how to use sqlite3 for each computing platform is given below.

2.20.5.2 Windows XP and Windows Vista

While Windows does not ship with sqlite3 installed, the sqlite3 binary can be downloaded from the SQLite webpage (www.sqlite.org/download.html). After downloading the precompiled binary, install it in the EnergyPlus directory.

Once the sqlite3 executable is installed, access the program from the command line by typing “sqlite3” at the DOS prompt.

2.20.5.3 Linux

The sqlite3 command line tool comes preinstalled on a number of more recent Linux releases. To see if sqlite3 is available (and which version is installed), type “sqlite3 –version” from the command line. If sqlite3 is not installed, the sqlite3 binary, as well as source code, can be downloaded from the SQLite webpage (<http://www.sqlite.org/download.html>) and installed in the directory of your choice.

2.20.5.4 Macintosh OS X

The sqlite3 program comes standard on MacOS X 10.5. From the command line, type “sqlite3 –version” to see which version of sqlite3 is installed. In order to access the database created by EnergyPlus, version 3 or later is required.

2.20.5.5 Accessing the Data from the Command Line

Once it has been confirmed that SQLite3 is installed on your machine, the SQL database can be accessed by typing:

```
sqlite3 <database name>
```

at the command line, where <database name> is the name of the SQL database (e.g., sqlite3 eplusout.sql).

The [sqlite.org website](http://www.sqlite.org) gives examples of how sqlite3 can be used to access and output data in various formats.

2.20.5.6 ODBC

ODBC allows access to the SQL database from a variety of programs, including Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Access, and FileMaker. How to install and use ODBC drivers is outside the scope of this document, and more information can be found at the following websites:

Macintosh ODBC drivers:

<http://www.actualtechnologies.com/>

Windows and Linux ODBC information and drivers:

<http://www.sqlite.org/cvstrac/wiki?p=SqliteOdbc>

<http://www.ch-werner.de/sqliteodbc/>

2.20.5.7 API

Sqlite3 includes a rich C++ API (detailed on the SQLite website www.sqlite.org/cinttro.html), and wrappers for the API interface are available in a variety of programming languages, including Fortran, TCL, and Ruby (see www.sqlite.org/cvstrac/wiki?p=SqliteWrappers for more information).

2.21 eplusssz.<ext>

This file is the result of the system sizing calculation. As usual, the file can be read into a spreadsheet for easy viewing. System Sizing (see Sizing:System object) performs a special calculation that, to oversimplify, sums up the results of the zone sizing calculation and saves the results in the system sizing arrays for reporting on component size requirements.

An excerpt of the file:

Time,:Des Heat Mass Flow [kg/s],:Des Cool Mass Flow [kg/s],:Des Heat Cap [W],:Des Sens Cool Cap [W],

```
00:15:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944201E+03,0.000000E+00,
00:30:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944201E+03,0.000000E+00,
00:45:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944201E+03,0.000000E+00,
01:00:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944201E+03,0.000000E+00,
01:15:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
01:30:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
01:45:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
02:00:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
02:15:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
02:30:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
02:45:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
03:00:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
03:15:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
```

```

03:30:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
03:45:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
04:00:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
04:15:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
04:30:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
04:45:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
05:00:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
05:15:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00,
05:30:00,1.063942E+00,0.000000E+00,5.944200E+03,0.000000E+00, = = = reduced for brevity
= = =
Coinc Peak    ,1.063943E+00,1.378986E+00,5.944199E+03,2.165922E+04,
NonCoinc Peak,1.063943E+00,1.553319E+00,5.944199E+03,2.165922E+04,

```

2.21.0.1 Field: Time

Calculation time – this will show the time steps used by the simulation and by the sizing calculation.

2.21.0.2 Field: Des Heat Mass Flow [kg/s]

Calculated design heating mass flow rate.

2.21.0.3 Field: Des Cool Mass Flow [kg/s]

Calculated design cooling mass flow rate.

2.21.0.4 Field: Des Heat Cap [W]

Calculated design heating capacity.

2.21.0.5 Field: Des Sens Cool Cap [W]

Calculated design sensible cooling capacity.

2.21.0.6 Line: Coinc Peak

The values in this line only apply to the Mass Flow Rates. The coincident peak cooling mass flow rate is the maximum of the sum of the zone peak cooling mass flow rates occurring at each time step. The coincident peak heating mass flow rate is the maximum of the sum of the zone peak heating mass flow rates occurring at each time step.

2.21.0.7 Line: NonCoinc Peak

The values in this line only apply to the Mass Flow Rates. The noncoincident peak cooling mass flow rate is the sum of the zone peak cooling mass flow rates, no matter what time of day the individual zone peaks occurred. The noncoincident peak heating mass flow rate is the sum of the zone peak heating mass flow rates, no matter what time of day the individual zone peaks occurred.

Or as depicted graphically:

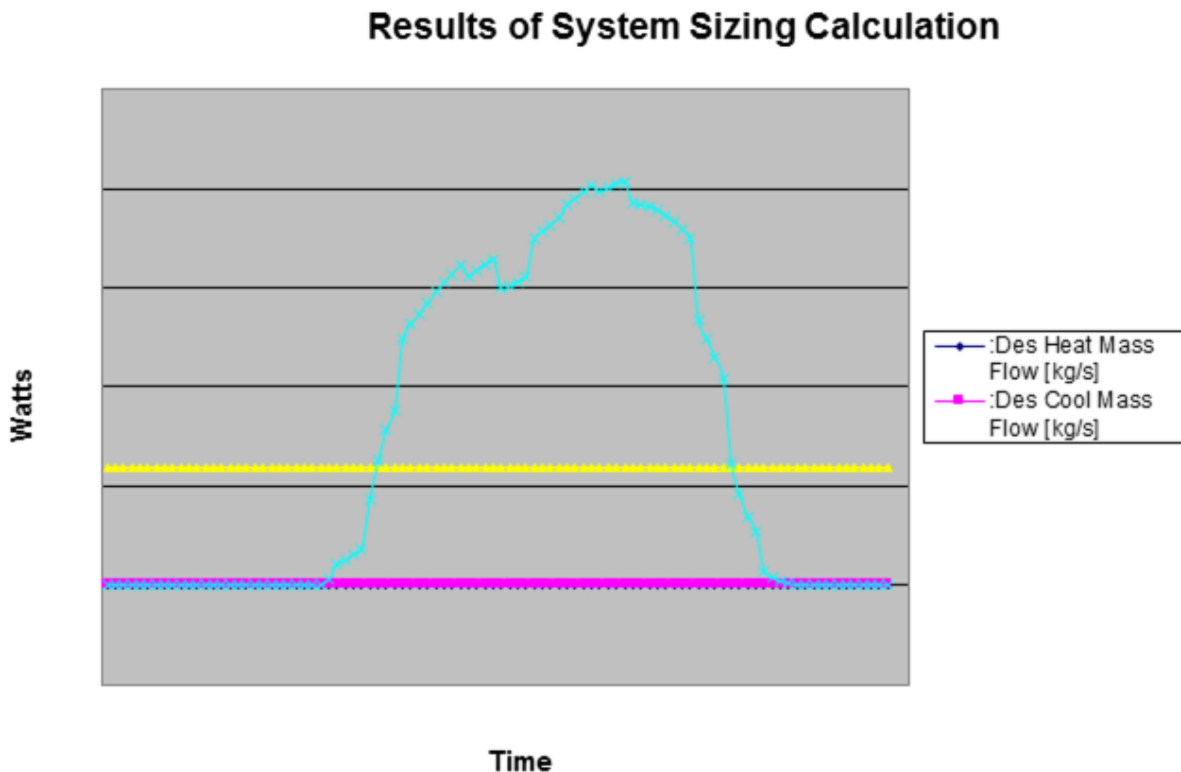


Figure 2.5: System Size depiction from eplusout.ssz

2.22 epluszsz.<ext>

This file is a result of the zone sizing calculation. Zone Sizing (see Sizing:Zone object) performs a special calculation, using a theoretical ideal zonal system, and determines the zone design heating and cooling flow rates and loads, saving the results in the zone sizing arrays. The file has a similar format to the epluszsz.<ext> file.

An excerpt (this is a direct copy of the CSV data, so you can copy it to a spreadsheet to view it easier):

```
Time,SPACE1-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Load [W],SPACE1-1:
CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:Des Sens Cool Load [W],SPACE1-1:
CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Mass Flow [kg/s],SPACE1-1:
CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:Des Cool Mass Flow [kg/s],SPACE2-1:
CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Load [W],SPACE2-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA
ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:Des Sens Cool Load [W],SPACE2-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL
HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Mass Flow [kg/s],SPACE2-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1%
DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:Des Cool Mass Flow [kg/s],SPACE3-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN
CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Load [W],SPACE3-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:
Des Sens Cool Load [W],SPACE3-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Mass
Flow [kg/s],SPACE3-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:Des Cool Mass Flow [
kg/s],SPACE4-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Load [W],SPACE4-1:
CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:Des Sens Cool Load [W],SPACE4-1:
CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Mass Flow [kg/s],SPACE4-1:
CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:Des Cool Mass Flow [kg/s],SPACE5-1:
CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Load [W],SPACE5-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA
ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:Des Sens Cool Load [W],SPACE5-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL
HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDITIONS DB:Des Heat Mass Flow [kg/s],SPACE5-1:CHICAGO_IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1%
DESIGN CONDITIONS DB/MCWB:Des Cool Mass Flow [kg/s]
```

```
00:15:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
```

```

-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

00:30:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

00:45:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

01:00:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

01:15:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

01:30:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

01:45:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

02:00:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

02:15:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

02:30:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

02:45:00,3.860764E+03,0.000000E+00,1.371872E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E+00,5.774764E
-02,0.000000E+00,3.753069E+03,0.000000E+00,1.333603E-01,0.000000E+00,1.625149E+03,0.000000E
+00,5.774764E-02,0.000000E+00,2.981568E+03,0.000000E+00,1.059457E-01,0.000000E+00

= = = reduced for brevity = = =

Peak,3.860764E+03,2.647331E+03,1.371872E-01,2.618408E-01,1.625149E+03,2.234379E+03,5.774764E-02,2.209833E
-01,3.753069E+03,2.506339E+03,1.333603E-01,2.478849E-01,1.625149E+03,2.464720E+03,5.774764E
-02,2.437670E-01,2.981568E+03,2.628694E+03,1.059457E-01,2.599981E-01

Peak Vol Flow (m3/s),,1.166672E-01,2.226756E-01,,4.910995E-02,1.879294E-01,,1.134128E-01,2.108072E
-01,,4.910995E-02,2.073052E-01,,9.009871E-02,2.211085E-01

```

The columns are:

2.22.0.1 Field: Time

Calculation time – this will show the time steps used by the simulation and by the sizing calculation.

2.22.0.2 Sizing Calculation Fields

Each of the Zone Sizing output fields has the Zone Name, the Environment Name for the peak prepended to the item that has been calculated. The four fields calculated are:

- Des Heat Load

- Des Sens Cool Load
- Des Heat Mass Flow
- Des Cool Mass Flow

These are repeated for the number of zones in the sizing calculation.

2.22.0.3 Field: Des Heat Load [W]

This is the calculated design/required heating load at the time step.

2.22.0.4 Field: Des Sens Cool Load [W]

This is the calculated design/required cooling load at the time step.

2.22.0.5 Field: Des Heat Mass Flow [kg/s]

This is the calculated design/required heating mass flow rate at the time step.

2.22.0.6 Field: Des Cool Mass Flow [kg/s]

This is the calculated design/required cooling mass flow rate at the time step.

2.22.0.7 Line: Peak

This indicates the peak calculation (load or mass flow) over the 24 hour condensed sizing period.

2.22.0.8 Line: Peak Vol Flow [m³/s]

For the mass flow rates, this indicates the peak volume flow calculation (m³/s) over the 24 hour condensed sizing period.

Or as depicted in a chart:

2.23 eplusout.<ext>

The eplusout.csv (or txt or tab extension) is a file that can be produced by post-processing on the eplusout.eso file. EnergyPlus distributes a post-processing program (ReadVarsESO – see next section) with the installation.

2.24 eplusmtr.<ext>

The eplusmtr.csv (or txt or tab extension) is a file that can be produced by post-processing on the eplusout.mtr file. EnergyPlus distributes a post-processing program (ReadVarsESO – see next section) with the installation.

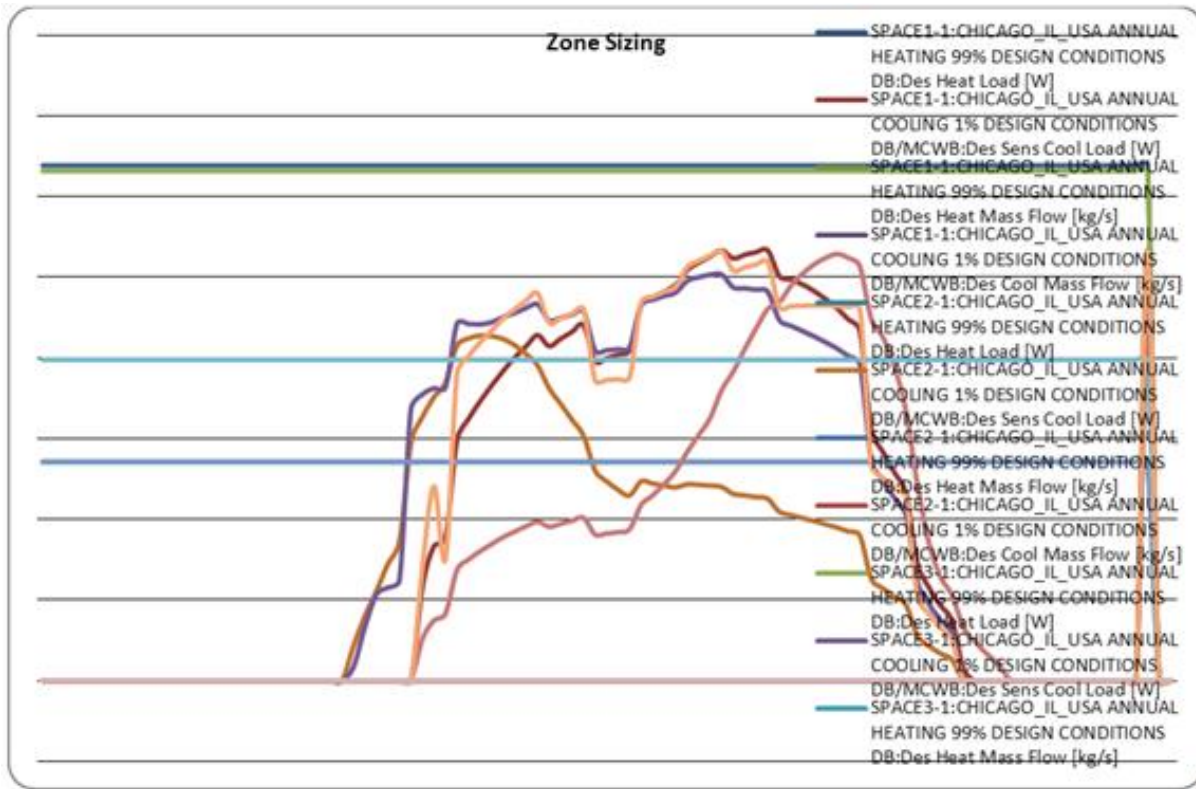


Figure 2.6: Zone Sizing from epluszsz.csv

2.25 eplusmap.<ext>

The eplusmap.csv (or txt or tab extension) is a file that is generated by the Output:IlluminanceMap object. These are calculated for the Daylighting:Controls daylighting option. By default, this is a comma delimited text file (csv) that can be imported into a spreadsheet program. For example, the input for the Output:IlluminanceMap object shown below:

```
Output:IlluminanceMap,
Daylit Map,           !- Map Name
Daylit Zone,          !- Zone Name
0.8,                  !- Z height {m}
0.1,                  !- X minimum coordinate {m}
4.9,                  !- X maximum coordinate {m}
10,                   !- Number of X grid points
0.1,                  !- Y minimum coordinate {m}
9.9,                  !- Y maximum coordinate {m}
10;                   !- Number of Y grid points
```

generates the following output in csv format when viewed with Microsoft Excel. **Note that if the point is outside the zone a “*” will be shown.**

Each cell reports the illuminance (in lux) at the location specified by the (X;Y) coordinates in the column and row headers. These are XY pairs separated by a semi-colon for ease in importing into the spreadsheet. The Z coordinate of the map is shown in the title (the illuminance map is set in a plane). The date and time are indicated in the upper left cell of the map. One map is reported for every hour of the simulation.

The illuminance values are organized to allow the user to rapidly plot a visualization of the data using Microsoft Excel’s standard “3-D Column” graph. A 3-D graph is shown below for the data

CHICAGO ANN CLG 1% CONDENS DB=>MWB:DAYLIT MAP					
at 0.80m: Illuminance [lux] (Hourly)					
RefPt1=(2.50;2.00;0.80) RefPt2=(2.50;18.00;0.80)					
Date/Time					
07/21 05:00	(0.10;0.10)=	(1.30;0.10)=	(2.50;0.10)	(3.70;0.10)	(4.90;0.10)=
(0.10;0.10)=	2	4	3	4	2
(0.10;2.30)=	3	4	4	3	3
(0.10;4.50)=	2	3	3	3	2
(0.10;6.70)=	2	2	2	2	2
(0.10;8.90)=	2	2	2	2	2
(0.10;11.10)=	2	2	2	2	2
(0.10;13.30)=	2	2	2	2	2
(0.10;15.50)=	2	2	2	2	2
(0.10;17.70)=	2	2	2	2	2
(0.10;19.90)=	2	2	2	2	2
07/21 06:00	(0.10;0.10)	(1.30;0.10)=	(2.50;0.10)	(3.70;0.10)	(4.90;0.10)=
(0.10;0.10)=	33	61	62	72	31
(0.10;2.30)=	54	63	75	59	47
(0.10;4.50)=	44	47	48	46	43
(0.10;6.70)=	36	37	37	36	36
(0.10;8.90)=	33	34	34	33	33
(0.10;11.10)=	32	32	32	32	32
(0.10;13.30)=	32	32	32	32	32
(0.10;15.50)=	31	31	31	31	31
(0.10;17.70)=	31	31	31	31	31
(0.10;19.90)=	31	31	31	31	31
07/21 07:00	(0.10;0.10)	(1.30;0.10)=	(2.50;0.10)	(3.70;0.10)	(4.90;0.10)=
(0.10;0.10)=	158	263	301	344	149
(0.10;2.30)=	244	277	313	246	203
(0.10;4.50)=	200	208	209	201	189
(0.10;6.70)=	167	169	169	168	165
(0.10;8.90)=	157	157	157	157	156
(0.10;11.10)=	153	153	153	153	152
(0.10;13.30)=	151	151	151	151	151
(0.10;15.50)=	150	150	150	150	150
(0.10;17.70)=	149	149	149	149	149
(0.10;19.90)=	149	149	149	149	149
07/21 08:00	(0.10;0.10)	(1.30;0.10)=	(2.50;0.10)	(3.70;0.10)	(4.90;0.10)=
(0.10;0.10)=	279	422	3921	642	271
(0.10;2.30)=	407	456	501	398	338

Figure 2.7: Spreadsheet view of Daylight Map output

in a single day similar to the earlier example.

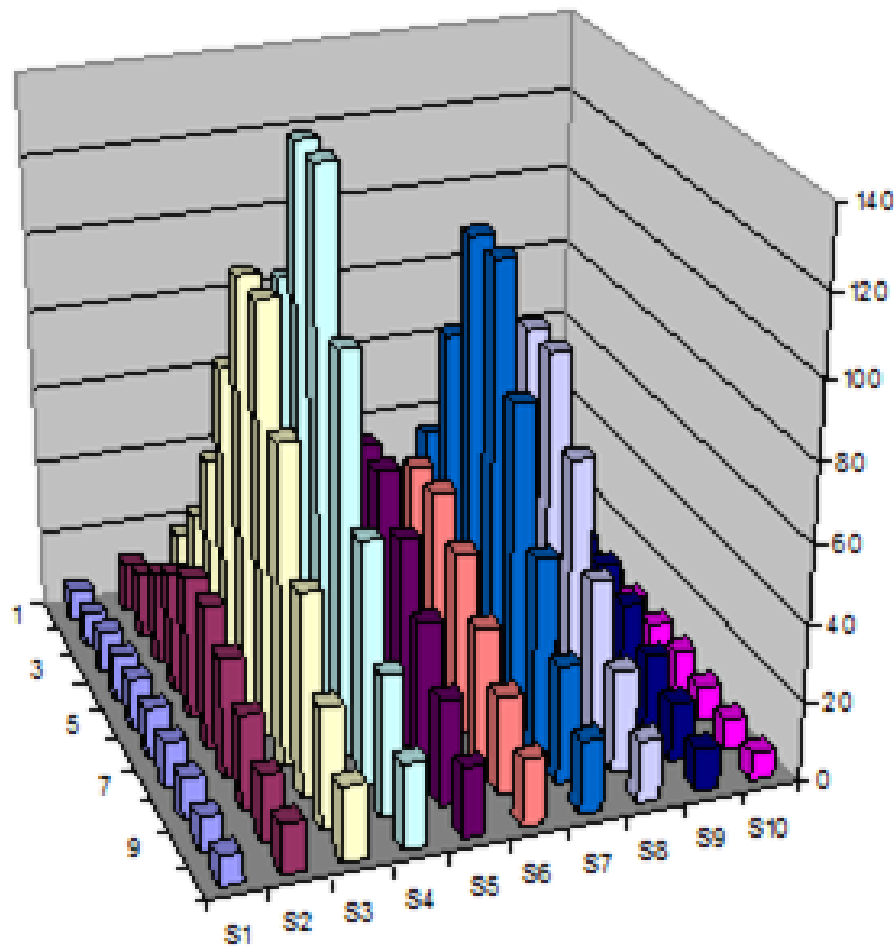


Figure 2.8: 3D Graph of Illuminance Map

The following figure illustrates a similar map for the tubular daylighting device example file that is included with the installation.

Individual 3-D graphs can be generated for each hour of a given day and collected to generate a sequence of graphs representing the progression of daylighting conditions over the course of the day. Using additional software tools (not provided with EnergyPlus) the user can do further post-processing to link screenshots of the graphs into an animated sequence.

2.26 eplusout.dfs

The daylight factors report contains the pre-calculated hourly daylight factors for the four CIE sky types (clear, clear turbid, intermediate, and overcast sky) and two daylight reference points for each exterior window of a daylight zone. The file is CSV formatted – ready for spreadsheet viewing. The input for requesting the report is simple:

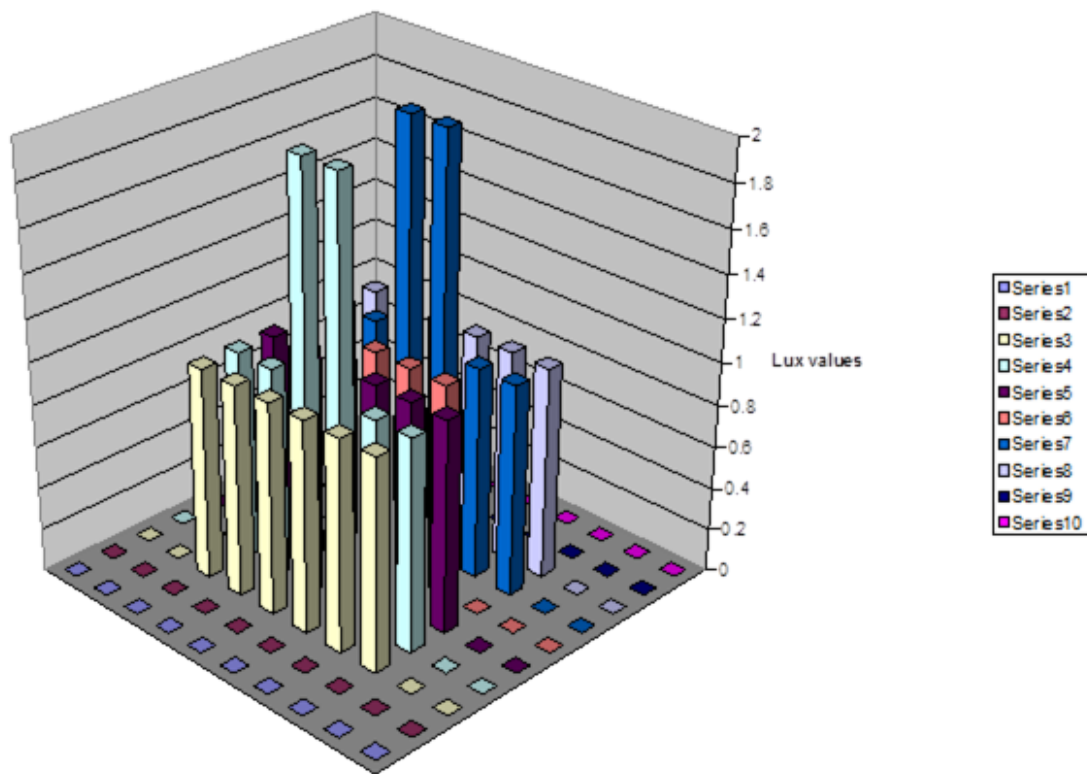


Figure 2.9: A 3D illuminance map for the tubular daylighting device file

The following shows an excerpt the daylight factors for a window without shade:
 This file contains daylight factors for all exterior windows of daylight zones.
 If only one reference point the last 4 columns in the data will be zero.

```
MonthAndDay,Zone Name,Window Name,Window State

Hour,Daylight Factor for Clear Sky at Reference point 1,Daylight Factor for Clear Turbid Sky at Reference
point 1,Daylight Factor for Intermediate Sky at Reference point 1,Daylight Factor for Overcast Sky
at Reference point 1,Daylight Factor for Clear Sky at Reference point 2,Daylight Factor for Clear
Turbid Sky at Reference point 2,Daylight Factor for Intermediate Sky at Reference point 2,Daylight
Factor for Overcast Sky at Reference point 2

01/21,PERIMETER\_BOT\_ZN\_1,PERIMETER\_BOT\_ZN\_1\_WALL\_SOUTH\_WINDOW,Base Window

1,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
2,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
3,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
4,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
5,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
6,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
7,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
8,5.08810E-002,5.78633E-002,2.59271E-002,1.42712E-002,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
9,5.85018E-002,6.68126E-002,3.02054E-002,1.42712E-002,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
10,6.26710E-002,7.12830E-002,3.37475E-002,1.42712E-002,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
11,6.35876E-002,7.17181E-002,3.59982E-002,1.42712E-002,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
12,6.23746E-002,6.98139E-002,3.66365E-002,1.42712E-002,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
13,6.39669E-002,7.21972E-002,3.61684E-002,1.42712E-002,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
14,6.25455E-002,7.10272E-002,3.39911E-002,1.42712E-002,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
15,5.85994E-002,6.67866E-002,3.05581E-002,1.42712E-002,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
16,5.17581E-002,5.89493E-002,2.63461E-002,1.42712E-002,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
17,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
18,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
19,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
20,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
21,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
22,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
23,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
24,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000,0.00000
```

The first line describes the data in the eplusout.dfs file. The second line describes the header of the daily row:

Month and Day	Zone Name	Window Name	Window State
01/21	PERIMETER_BOT_ZN_1	PERIMETER_BOT_ZN- _1_WALL_SOUTH- _WINDOW	Base Window

The Window State column has three possible outputs – Base Window indicating windows without shades; a numeric value, from 0.0 to 180.0 for every 10.0 step, indicating the slat angle (in degrees) of the blind shading the window; blink indicating windows in shaded state by shades, screens, and blinds with fixed slat angle.

The third line describes the hourly daylight factors. Note that the last 4 columns are 0.0 because there is only one daylight reference point.:

Hour	Daylight factor for clear sky at reference point 1	Daylight factor for clear turbid sky at reference point 1	Daylight factor for intermediate sky at reference point 1	Daylight factor for overcast sky at reference point 1	Daylight factor for clear sky at reference point 2	Daylight factor for clear turbid sky at reference point 2	Daylight factor for intermediate sky at reference point 2	Daylight factor for overcast sky at reference point 2
10	0.06239	0.07088	0.03377	0.01427	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

2.27 eplusscreen.csv

Results of the window screen transmittance map. This file can be used to create a 3-D Column chart for graphically viewing the direct beam and reflected beam transmittance at various relative azimuth and relative altitude angles. The “relative” angles in this file are the incident solar angles with respect to the outward surface normal. The figures below are example 3-D charts generated using the data provided in this output file.

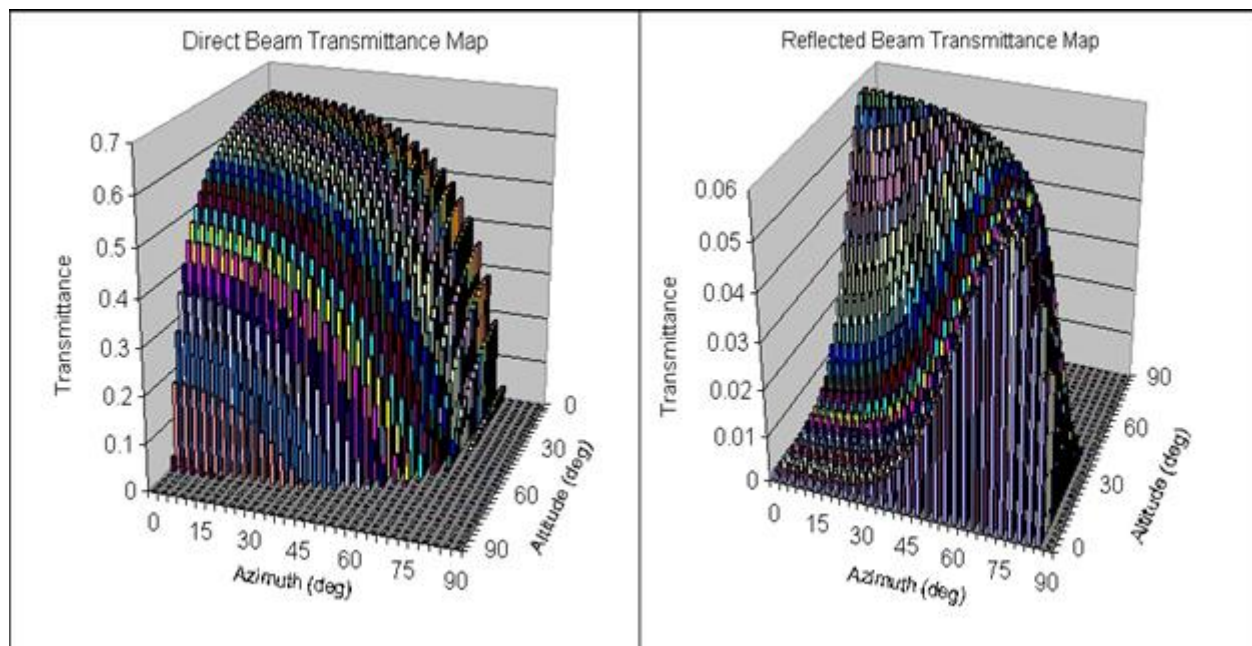


Figure 2.10: TransmittancePlotExample

2.28 eplustbl.<ext>

The eplustbl file contains the tabular output results that are created when using the following objects:

- Output:Table:SummaryReports
- Output:Table:TimeBins
- Output:Table:Monthly
- UtilityCost:Tariff
- ComponentCost:Line Item

The format and the extension for the file depends on the setting of the ColumnSeparator field of the Output:Table:Style object. The choices of HTML, tab, fixed, comma, and XML result in eplustbl.htm, eplustbl.tab, eplustbl.txt, eplustbl.csv, eplustbl.xml respectively. The HTML version of the report also includes a table of contents that allows easier navigation through the file.

By default the energy units reported in all of the eplustbl files are in Joules (J) but the Unit-Conversion field of the Output:Table:Style object allows for the values to be reported in MJ, GJ or in kWh. In addition, the Output:Table:Style object can specify for the tables to be in IP units for all fields.

2.28.1 Output:Table:SummaryReports

Several predefined reports are available from the Output:Table:SummaryReports object including the following. (spaces are inserted in names for readability; keys are included in the Input Data Dictionary or by just removing the spaces):

- All Summary

Lists all following applicable tables with “Summary” in the name.

- All Monthly

Lists all following applicable tables with “Monthly” in the name.

- All Summary And Monthly

Lists all following applicable tables with both “Summary” and “Monthly” in the name. This does not include the Zone Component Load Summary report.

- All Summary and Sizing Period

Lists the All Summary tables as well as the Zone Component Load report (currently the only Sizing Period report). Please note that the Zone Component Load report does increase the run time because it repeats sizing periods.

- All Summary Monthly and Sizing Period

Lists the All Summary tables, the Monthly tables as well as the Zone Component Load report (currently the only Sizing Period report). Please note that the Zone Component Load report does increase the run time because it repeats sizing periods.

- Annual Building Utility Performance Summary
- Input Verification and Results Summary
- Demand End Use Components Summary
- Source Energy End Use Components Summary
- Climatic Data Summary
- Equipment Summary
- Envelope Summary
- Surface Shadowing Summary
- Shading Summary
- Lighting Summary
- HVAC Sizing Summary
- System Summary
- Component Sizing Summary
- Outdoor Air Summary
- Object Count Summary
- Component Cost Economics Summary
- Energy Meters
- Sensible Heat Gain Summary
- Standard 62.1 Summary
- Zone Component Load Summary
- Zone Cooling Summary Monthly
- Zone Heating Summary Monthly
- Zone Electric Summary Monthly
- Space Gains Monthly
- Peak Space Gains Monthly

- Space Gain Components At Cooling Peak Monthly
- Energy Consumption Electricity Natural Gas Monthly
- Energy Consumption Electricity Generated Propane Monthly
- Energy Consumption Diesel FuelOil Monthly
- Energy Consumption District Heating Cooling Monthly
- Energy Consumption Coal Gasoline Monthly
- End Use Energy Consumption Electricity Monthly
- End Use Energy Consumption NaturalGas Monthly
- End Use Energy Consumption Diesel Monthly
- End Use Energy Consumption FuelOil Monthly
- End Use Energy Consumption Coal Monthly
- End Use Energy Consumption Propane Monthly
- End Use Energy Consumption Gasoline Monthly
- Peak Energy End Use Electricity Part1 Monthly
- Peak Energy End Use Electricity Part2 Monthly
- Electric Components Of Peak Demand Monthly
- Peak Energy End Use NaturalGas Monthly
- Peak Energy End Use Diesel Monthly
- Peak Energy End Use FuelOil Monthly
- Peak Energy End Use Coal Monthly
- Peak Energy End Use Propane Monthly
- Peak Energy End Use Gasoline Monthly
- Setpoints Not Met With Temperatures Monthly
- Comfort Report Simple55 Monthly
- Unglazed Transpired Solar Collector Summary Monthly
- Occupant Comfort Data Summary Monthly
- Chiller Report Monthly
- Tower Report Monthly

- Boiler Report Monthly
- DX Report Monthly
- Window Report Monthly
- Window Energy Report Monthly
- Window Zone Summary Monthly
- Window Energy Zone Summary Monthly
- Average Outdoor Conditions Monthly
- Outdoor Conditions Maximum DryBulb Monthly
- Outdoor Conditions Minimum DryBulb Monthly
- Outdoor Conditions Maximum WetBulb Monthly
- Outdoor Conditions Maximum DewPoint Monthly
- Outdoor Ground Conditions Monthly
- WindowAC Report Monthly
- Water Heater Report Monthly
- Generator Report Monthly
- Daylighting Report Monthly
- Coil Report Monthly
- PlantLoop Demand Report Monthly
- Fan Report Monthly
- Pump Report Monthly
- CondLoop Demand Report Monthly
- Zone Temperature Oscillation Report Monthly
- AirLoop System Energy And Water Use Monthly
- AirLoop System Component Loads Monthly
- AirLoop System Component Energy Use Monthly
- Mechanical Ventilation Loads Monthly

Each of these reports is made up of several sub-tables of information. Examples of some of the tables are shown below. To enable all of the reports the single All Summary may be specified.

2.28.2 Annual Building Utility Performance Summary

The Annual Building Utility Performance Summary report provides an overview of energy consumption in the building for different end uses. The following is an example this report (some columns may be truncated due to page size). The key used to obtain this report is AnnualBuildingUtilityPerformanceSummary.

In the *Comfort and Setpoint Not Met Summary* sub-table, facility hours represents the total number of hours that any single zone did not meet the comfort or setpoint criteria. It is not weighted by number of zones or number of occupants.

The values in the *End Uses* sub-table are from report meters. To determine which components are attached to each end-use meter, consult the meter details output file (*.mtd).

Report: Annual Building Utility Performance Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2009-02-10 12:39:35

Values gathered over 8760.00 hours

Site and Source Energy

	Total Energy (GJ)	Energy Per Total Building Area (MJ/m2)	Energy Per Conditioned Building Area (MJ/m2)
Total Site Energy	194.80	210.09	210.09
Net Site Energy	194.80	210.09	210.09
Total Source Energy	532.25	574.04	574.04
Net Source Energy	532.25	574.04	574.04

Source to Site Energy Conversion Factors

	Source= > Site Conversion Factor
Electricity	3.167
Natural Gas	1.084
District Cooling	1.056
District Heating	3.613
Steam	0.300
Gasoline	1.050
Diesel	1.050
Coal	1.050
Fuel Oil #1	1.050
Fuel Oil #2	1.050
Propane	1.050

Building Area

	Area (m2)
Total Building Area	927.20
Net Conditioned Building Area	927.20
Unconditioned Building Area	0.00

End Uses

	Electricity (GJ)	Natural Gas (GJ)	Other Fuel (GJ)	District Cooling (GJ)	District Heating (GJ)	Water (m3)
Heating	0.00	40.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooling	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Lighting	81.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Lighting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Equipment	47.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fans	7.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pumps	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Rejection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Humidification	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water Systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refrigeration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Generators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total End Uses	154.15	40.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: Natural gas appears to be the principal heating source based on energy usage.

End Uses By Subcategory

	Subcategory	Electricity (GJ)	Natural Gas (GJ)	Other Fuel (GJ)	District Cooling (GJ)	District Heating (GJ)	Water (m3)
Heating	General	0.00	40.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooling	General	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Lighting	General	81.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Lighting	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Equipment	General	47.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Equipment	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fans	General	7.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pumps	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Rejection	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Humidification	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Recovery	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water Systems	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refrigeration	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Generators	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Normalized Metrics
Utility Use Per Conditioned Floor Area

	Electricity Intensity (MJ/m ²)	Natural Gas Intensity (MJ/m ²)	Other Fuel Intensity (MJ/m ²)	District Cooling Intensity (MJ/m ²)	District Heating Intensity (MJ/m ²)	Water Intensity (m ³ /m ²)
Lighting	87.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HVAC	27.19	43.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	51.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	166.25	43.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Utility Use Per Total Floor Area

	Electricity Intensity (MJ/m ²)	Natural Gas Intensity (MJ/m ²)	Other Fuel Intensity (MJ/m ²)	District Cooling Intensity (MJ/m ²)	District Heating Intensity (MJ/m ²)	Water Intensity (m ³ /m ²)
Lighting	87.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HVAC	27.19	43.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	51.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	166.25	43.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Electric Loads Satisfied

	Electricity (GJ)	Percent Electricity (%)
Fuel-Fired Power Generation	0.00	0.00
High Temperature Geothermal*	0.00	0.00
Photovoltaic Power	0.00	0.00
Wind Power*	0.00	0.00
Net Decrease in On-Site Storage	0.00	0.00
Total On-Site Electric Sources	0.00	0.00
Electricity Coming From Utility	154.15	100.00
Surplus Electricity Going To Utility	0.00	0.00
Net Electricity From Utility	154.15	100.00
Total On-Site and Utility Electric Sources	154.15	100.00

	Electricity (GJ)	Percent Electricity (%)
Total Electricity End Uses	154.15	100.00

On-Site Thermal Sources

	Heat (GJ)	Percent Heat (%)
Water-Side Heat Recovery	0.00	
Air to Air Heat Recovery for Cooling	0.00	
Air to Air Heat Recovery for Heating	0.00	
High-Temperature Geothermal*	0.00	
Solar Water Thermal	0.00	
Solar Air Thermal	0.00	
Total On-Site Thermal Sources	0.00	

Water Source Summary

	Water (m3)	Percent Water (%)
Rainwater Collection	0.00	-
Condensate Collection	0.00	-
Groundwater Well	0.00	-
Total On Site Water Sources	0.00	-
-	-	-
Initial Storage	0.00	-
Final Storage	0.00	-
Change in Storage	0.00	-
-	-	-
Water Supplied by Utility	0.00	-
-	-	-
Total On Site, Change in Storage, and Utility Water Sources	0.00	-
Total Water End Uses	0.00	-

Comfort and Setpoint Not Met Summary

	Facility (Hours)
Time Set Point Not Met During Occupied Heating	0.00
Time Set Point Not Met During Occupied Cooling	406.00

	Facility (Hours)
Time Not Comfortable Based on Simple ASHRAE 55-2004	1033.00

Note 1: An asterisk (*) indicates that the feature is not yet implemented.

2.28.3 Input Verification and Results Summary

The Input Verification and Results Summary report provides a summary of some of the most common input assumptions that are not included in any of the other predefined reports. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is InputVerificationandResultsSummary.

Report: Input Verification and Results Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2009-02-10 12:39:35

General

	Value
Program Version and Build	EnergyPlus, Version 3.1
Weather	Chicago IL United States TMY2 94846 WMO#=725340
Latitude (deg)	41.78
Longitude (deg)	-87.8
Elevation (m)	190.00
Time Zone	-6.0
North Axis Angle (deg)	30.00
Hours Simulated (hrs)	8760.00

ENVELOPE

Window-Wall Ratio

	Total	North (315 to 45 deg)	East (45 to 135 deg)	South (135 to 225 deg)	West (225 to 315 deg)
Gross Wall Area (m2)	274.20	91.50	45.60	91.50	45.60
Window Opening Area (m2)	61.65	20.85	9.12	22.56	9.12
Window-Wall Ratio (%)	22.48	22.79	20.00	24.66	20.00

Skylight-Roof Ratio

	Total
Gross Roof Area (m2)	463.60
Skylight Area (m2)	0.00
Skylight-Roof Ratio (%)	0.00

PERFORMANCE

Zone Summary

	Area (m2)	Conditioned (Y/N)	Volume (m3)	Multipliers	Gross Wall Area (m2)	Window Glass Area (m2)	Lighting (W/m2)	People (m2/person)	Plug and Pro- cess(W/m2)
PLENUM-1	463.60	Yes	283.20	1.00	54.84	0.00	0.0000		0.0000
SPACE1-1	99.16	Yes	239.25	1.00	73.20	22.56	15.9742	9.01	10.6495
SPACE2-1	42.73	Yes	103.31	1.00	36.48	9.12	16.0056	8.55	10.6704
SPACE3-1	96.48	Yes	239.25	1.00	73.20	20.85	16.4179	8.77	10.9453
SPACE4-1	42.73	Yes	103.31	1.00	36.48	9.12	16.0056	8.55	10.6704
SPACE5-1	182.49	Yes	447.68	1.00	0.00	0.00	16.2420	9.12	10.8280
Total	927.20		1416.00		274.20	61.65	8.0889	17.83	5.3926
Conditioned Total	927.20		1416.00		274.20	61.65	8.0889	17.83	5.3926
Unconditioned Total	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00			

2.28.4 Demand End Use Components Summary

The Demand End Use Components Summary report shows the demand breakdown by component end use at the time that the peak demand for each source of energy is set. The time of the peak demand is shown in the first row. The contributions of each end use at the time of the peak demand of the energy source is shown in this report. The key used to obtain this report is DemandEndUseComponentsSummary.

Report: Demand End Use Components Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2009-02-10 12:39:35

End Uses

	Electricity (W)	Natural Gas (W)	Propane (W)	District Cooling (W)	Steam (W)	Water (m3/s)
Time of Peak	02-JUL-14:00	31-DEC-07:15	-	-	-	-
Heating	0.00	81764.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooling	12342.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Lighting	7500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Lighting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Equipment	4000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fans	1498.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pumps	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Rejection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Electricity (W)	Natural Gas (W)	Propane (W)	District Cooling (W)	Steam (W)	Water (m3/s)
Humidification	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water Systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refrigeration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Generators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total End Uses	25340.97	81764.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

End Uses By Subcategory

	Subcategory	Electricity (W)	Natural Gas (W)	Propane (W)	District Cooling (W)	Steam (W)	Water (m3/s)
Heating	General	0.00	81764.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooling	General	12342.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Lighting	GeneralLights	7500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Lighting	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Equipment	General	4000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Equipment	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fans	General	1498.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pumps	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Rejection	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Humidification	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Recovery	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water Systems	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refrigeration	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Generators	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2.28.5 Source Energy End Use Components Summary

The Source Energy End Use Components Summary report produces a report that includes three tables. These tables display source energy by fuel type that is calculated based on site to source energy factors specified by the user in the EnvironmentalImpactFactors and FuelFactors objects. The last two tables display the source energy in terms of area normalized metrics. Directly following is an example of the three tables. The key used to obtain this report is SourceEnergyEndUseComponentsSummary.

Report: **Source Energy End Use Components Summary**

For: **Entire Facility**

Timestamp: **2011-10-07 20:53:43**

Values gathered over **8760.00** hours

Source Energy End Use Components Summary

	Source Electricity [GJ]	Source Natural Gas [GJ]	Source Other Fuel [GJ]	Source District Cooling [GJ]	Source District Heating [GJ]
Heating	0.00	140.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooling	167.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Lighting	569.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Lighting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Equipment	325.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fans	55.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pumps	7.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Rejection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Humidification	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water Systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refrigeration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Generators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Source Energy End Use Components	1125.82	140.03	0.00	0.00	0.00

Normalized Metrics

Source Energy End Use Components Per Conditioned Floor Area

	Source Electricity [MJ/m2]	Source Natural Gas [MJ/m2]	Source Other Fuel [MJ/m2]	Source District Cooling [MJ/m2]	Source District Heating [MJ/m2]
Heating	0.00	151.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooling	180.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Lighting	614.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Source Electricity [MJ/m2]	Source Natural Gas [MJ/m2]	Source Other Fuel [MJ/m2]	Source District Cooling [MJ/m2]	Source District Heating [MJ/m2]
Exterior Lighting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Equipment	351.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fans	60.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pumps	8.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Rejection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Humidification	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water Systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refrigeration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Generators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Source Energy End Use Components	1214.22	151.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source Energy End Use Components Per Total Floor Area

	Source Electricity [MJ/m2]	Source Natural Gas [MJ/m2]	Source Other Fuel [MJ/m2]	Source District Cooling [MJ/m2]	Source District Heating [MJ/m2]
Heating	0.00	151.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooling	180.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Lighting	614.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Lighting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Equipment	351.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Source Electricity [MJ/m ²]	Source Natural Gas [MJ/m ²]	Source Other Fuel [MJ/m ²]	Source District Cooling [MJ/m ²]	Source District Heating [MJ/m ²]
Exterior Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fans	60.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pumps	8.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Rejection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Humidification	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water Systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refrigeration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Generators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Source Energy End Use Components	1214.22	151.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

2.28.6 Equipment Summary

The Equipment Summary report provides a summary of the HVAC related equipment in the building. The central chiller example shows the most common type of chillers, boilers and towers used in EnergyPlus. The remaining subtables cover DX coils, fans and water heating equipment. Not every type of HVAC equipment is represented in this report. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is EquipmentSummary.

Report: Equipment Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2009-02-10 12:39:35

Central Plant

Type	Nominal Capacity (W)	Nominal Efficiency (W/W)
None		

Cooling Coils

	Type	Nominal Total Capacity (W)	Nominal Sensible Capacity (W)	Nominal Latent Capacity (W)	Nominal Sensible Heat Ratio	Nominal Efficiency (W/W)
MAIN COOLING COIL 1	Coil:Cooling:-DX:TwoSpeed	37506.82	25504.64	12002.18	0.68	3.00

Heating Coils

	Type	Nominal Total Capacity (W)	Nominal Efficiency (W/W)
SPACE1-1 ZONE COIL	Coil:Heating:Fuel	17614.83	0.80
SPACE2-1 ZONE COIL	Coil:Heating:Fuel	14619.82	0.80
SPACE3-1 ZONE COIL	Coil:Heating:Fuel	16093.74	0.80
SPACE4-1 ZONE COIL	Coil:Heating:Fuel	18942.35	0.80
SPACE5-1 ZONE COIL	Coil:Heating:Fuel	19146.73	0.80
MAIN HEATING COIL 1	Coil:Heating:Fuel	19754.61	0.80

Fans

	Type	Total Efficiency (W/W)	Delta Pressure (pa)	Max Flow Rate (m3/s)	Rated Power (W)	Motor Heat In Air Fraction	End Use
SUPPLY FAN 1	Fan:Variable-Volume	0.70	600.00	2.27	1942.10	1.00	General

Pumps

Type	Control	Head (pa)	Power (W)	Motor Efficiency (W/W)
None				

Service Water Heating

Type	Storage Volume (m3)	Input(W)	Thermal Efficiency (W/W)	Recovery Efficiency (W/W)	Energy Factor
None					

2.28.7 Envelope Summary

The Envelope Summary report provides a summary of the elements of the envelope of the building. The first table describes the exterior opaque elements and the second table describes the fenestration elements. Reflectance is defined as one minus the thermal absorptance. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is EnvelopeSummary.

Report: Envelope Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2009-02-10 12:39:35

Opaque Exterior

	Construction	Reflectance	U-Factor with Film (W/m ² -K)	U-Factor no Film (W/m ² -K)	Gross Area (m ²)	Azimuth (deg)	Tilt (deg)	Cardinal Direction
WALL-1PF	WALL-1	0.22	0.384	0.41	18.30	210.00	90.00	S
WALL-1PR	WALL-1	0.22	0.384	0.41	9.12	120.00	90.00	E
WALL-1PB	WALL-1	0.22	0.384	0.41	18.30	30.00	90.00	N
WALL-1PL	WALL-1	0.22	0.384	0.41	9.12	300.00	90.00	W
TOP-1	ROOF-1	0.35	0.268	0.28	463.60	210.00	0.00	
FRONT-1	WALL-1	0.22	0.384	0.41	73.20	210.00	90.00	S
F1-1	FLOOR-SLAB-1	0.35	1.454	2.25	99.16	30.00	180.00	
RIGHT-1	WALL-1	0.22	0.384	0.41	36.48	120.00	90.00	E
F2-1	FLOOR-SLAB-1	0.35	1.454	2.25	42.73	300.00	180.00	
BACK-1	WALL-1	0.22	0.384	0.41	73.20	30.00	90.00	N
F3-1	FLOOR-SLAB-1	0.35	1.454	2.25	96.48	74.22	180.00	
LEFT-1	WALL-1	0.22	0.384	0.41	36.48	300.00	90.00	W
F4-1	FLOOR-SLAB-1	0.35	1.454	2.25	42.73	120.00	180.00	
F5-1	FLOOR-SLAB-1	0.35	1.454	2.25	182.49	30.00	180.00	

Fenestration

	Construction	Area of One Opening (m ²)	Area of Openings (m ²)	U-Factor	SHGC	Visible Trans- mittance	Shade Control	Parent Surface	Azimuth (deg)	Cardinal Direction
WF-1	DBL CLR 3MM/13MM AIR	16.56	16.56	2.72	0.763	0.812	No	FRONT-1	210.00	S
DF-1	SGL GREY 3MM	6.00	6.00	5.89	0.708	0.611	No	FRONT-1	210.00	S
WR-1	DBL CLR 3MM/13MM AIR	9.12	9.12	2.72	0.763	0.812	No	RIGHT-1	120.00	E
WB-1	DBL CLR 3MM/13MM AIR	16.44	16.44	2.72	0.763	0.812	No	BACK-1	30.00	N
DB-1	SGL GREY 3MM	4.41	4.41	5.89	0.708	0.611	No	BACK-1	30.00	N
WL-1	DBL CLR 3MM/13MM AIR	9.12	9.12	2.72	0.763	0.812	No	LEFT-1	300.00	W
Total or Average			61.65	3.26	0.753	0.778				
North Total or Average			20.85	3.39	0.751	0.769				

ConstructionArea of One Opening (m2)	Area of Openings (m2)	U-Factor	SHGC	Visible Transmittance	Shade Control	Parent Surface	Azimuth (deg)	Cardinal Direction
Non-North Total or Average	40.80	3.19	0.755	0.782				

2.28.8 Surface Shadowing Summary

The Surface Shadowing Summary report summarizes how the surfaces may cast shadows on other surfaces. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is SurfaceShadowingSummary.

Report: Surface Shadowing Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2007-10-17 08:54:27

Surfaces (Walls, Roofs, etc) that may be Shadowed by Other Surfaces

	Possible Shadow Casters
FRONT-1	MAIN SOUTH OVERHANG Mir-MAIN SOUTH OVERHANG
SOUTH DOOR OVERHANG	Mir-MAIN SOUTH OVERHANG WALL-1PF FRONT-1
WALL-1PF	Mir-MAIN SOUTH OVERHANG SOUTH DOOR OVERHANG Mir-SOUTH DOOR OVERHANG
MAIN SOUTH OVERHANG	FRONT-1

Subsurfaces (Windows and Doors) that may be Shadowed by Surfaces

	Possible Shadow Casters
WF-1	FRONT-1
DF-1	FRONT-1
WR-1	RIGHT-1
WB-1	BACK-1
DB-1	BACK-1
WL-1	LEFT-1

2.28.9 Shading Summary

The Shading Summary report shows how much of each window is sunlit at different times of the year and also includes a summary of the window controls. Directly following is an example of the

report. The key used to obtain this report is ShadingSummary.

Report: Shading Summary
For: Entire Facility
Timestamp: 2007-10-17 08:54:27
Sunlit Fraction

	March 9am	21	March noon	21	March 3pm	21	June 9am	21	June noon	21	June 3pm	21	December 21 9am	December 21 noon	December 21 3pm
WF-1	0.00		0.00		0.43		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.30	0.52	0.86
DF-1	0.73		0.26		0.62		0.00		0.00		0.28		0.90	0.69	0.92
WR-1	1.00		1.00		0.00		1.00		1.00		0.00		1.00	1.00	0.00
WB-1	0.00		0.00		0.00		1.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
DB-1	0.00		0.00		0.00		1.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
WL-1	0.00		0.00		1.00		0.00		0.00		1.00		0.00	0.00	1.00

Window Control

Name	Type	Shaded Construction	Control	Glare Control
none				

2.28.10 Lighting Summary

The Lighting Summary report provides a description of the interior and exterior lighting systems being simulated. It also provides a summary of daylighting controls. The Interior Lighting table has three columns that are explained below:

Scheduled Hours/Week [hr] - In the schedule shown, this represents the average weekly sum of hourly values. It is based on a full year even if the simulation is only performed for part of the year. It is not affected by daylighting.

Hours/Week > 1% [hr] – This represents the average hours per week that are above 1% of the design value.

Full Load Hours/Week [hr] – This is based on consumption and hours that the consumption occurred. It is dependent on the run period used. When simulating only a portion of the year, the value depends on which days of the year (the number of weekdays versus weekend days, for example) are simulated. It also indicates the impact of daylighting control. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is LightingSummary.

Report: Lighting Summary
For: Entire Facility
Timestamp: 2012-09-05 12:10:52
Interior Lighting

Zone	Lighting Power Density [W/m2]	Zone Area [m2]	Total Power [W]	End Use Subcate- gory	Schedule Name	Scheduled Hours/Week [hr]	Hours/Week> 1% [hr]	Full Load Hours/Week [hr]	Return Air Fraction	ConditionedCo (Y/N)	[G]
SPACE1- 1 LIGHTS 1	SPACE1- 1 15.9742	99.16	1584.00	GeneralLight	LIGHTS- 1	57.70	168.00	57.70	0.2000	Y	17.

	Zone	Lighting Power Density [W/m2]	Zone Area [m2]	Total Power [W]	End Use Subcate- gory	Schedule Name	Scheduled Hours/Week [hr]	Hours/Week > 1% [hr]	Full Load Hours/Week [hr]	Return Air Fraction	ConditionedCo (Y/N)	[GJ]
SPACE2- 1 LIGHTS 1	SPACE2- 1	16.0056	42.73	684.00	GeneralLighting	HALFPERCENT	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.2000	Y	0.0
SPACE3- 1 LIGHTS 1	SPACE3- 1	16.4179	96.48	1584.00	GeneralLighting	ALWAYSON	68.00	168.00	168.00	0.2000	Y	49.
SPACE4- 1 LIGHTS 1	SPACE4- 1	16.0056	42.73	684.00	GeneralLighting	LIGHTS- 1	57.70	168.00	57.70	0.2000	Y	7.4
SPACE5- 1 LIGHTS 1	SPACE5- 1	16.2420	182.49	2964.00	GeneralLighting	LIGHTS- 1	57.70	168.00	57.70	0.2000	Y	32.
Interior Lighting Total		16.1777	463.60	7500.00								106.

Daylighting

Zone	Daylighting Type	Control Type	Fraction Controlled	Lighting Installed in Zone [W]	Lighting Controlled [W]
None					

Exterior Lighting

	Total Watts	Astronomical Clock- /Schedule	Schedule Name	Scheduled Hours/Week [hr]	Hours/Week > 1% [hr]	Full Load Hours/Week [hr]	Consumption [GJ]
Exterior Lighting Total	0.00						0.00

2.28.11 HVAC Sizing Summary

The HVAC Sizing Summary report provides information on the zone cooling and heating sizing and the peak load conditions as well as information about the system air flow sizing. The Design Load is the zone sensible load only and it does not include any system effects or ventilation loads. The user specified design load and airflow and the values calculated by the program are shown in the report along with the time of the peak load and the temperature and humidity ratio at the time of the peak during the sizing periods. This information is generated for both the Zone Sensible Cooling and Zone Sensible Heating tables.

Also included is the System Design Air Flow Rates which includes the calculated cooling air

flow rate, the user specified air flow rate for cooling, the calculated heating air flow rate, and the user specified air flow rate for heating.

Note: values listed as “calculated” are the unaltered result of the zone or system sizing calculations, using the design sizing period weather and schedules specified in the input. Values listed as “user specified” are either the calculated values modified by global or zone sizing factors or values specified with the *flow/zone* or *flow/system* design air flow method.

The HVAC Sizing Summary also includes a coil summary report table. This is a large data table that collects a variety of results organized by each individual coil. It can be viewed in html or csv format but it expected to be used from the sqlite database. The table has 87 columns and a row for each coil in the building model. The column titles are also called fields here, as in fields to use with a database query.

Throughout this table the special value of -999.0 is deliberately used to signal that no data are available to report for that coil for that field or column. This could be for a variety of reasons such as, no sizing calculations in the model, did not run design day full simulations, particular fields only applies to certain types of coils, certain calculations are only performed for particular coils, etc. If you find a -999.0 in a situation where you think the value should be available, please report it. Another special value of -99999.0 may be encountered which is used within EnergyPlus to signal that numeric input fields were set to Autosize, Autocalculate, or left blank and in some cases this value will carry into the coil report table.

The encyclopedic documentation that follows is important because in many cases, very similiar data are available from up to three seperate fields and one must be careful to understand the subtle differences and be aware that there is some repetition of the similar types of data in the fields. This is mainly because coil performance changes with the conditions under which it operates and so an important part of this table is describing each coil under different sets of operating conditions.

There are three broad groupings of data fields in the table:

- Meta data. The meta data fields include string names to identify the coil, where it is being used, names and types of IDF objects involved, what some of the various sizing method input choices were set to, and information about the supply fan and plant found to be associated with the coil. 40 fields.
- Ideal loads sizing summary. The collection of fields whose names end with “at Ideal Loads Peak” are all related to the sizing calculations done by the ideal loads zone sizing routines and the system sizing routines based on them. Many of the values reported here come from Sizing:Zone and/or Sizing:System input. The operating conditions occuring during Ideal Loads sizing calculations are unlikely to match the conditions used in the definitions for coil input data. 36 fields.
- Rating point summary. This is a collection of fields with names that end in “at Rating Conditions.” The model input data for many types of coils is based on defined set of conditions variously referred to as the rating point, reference, nominal, or design. The coil models are calculated with conditions set to match the rating point and the inputs and outputs from that are reported here. Many of the values here are from the input documentation that defines the conditions at the rating point. The coil capacities and leaving conditions are the results from the running complete coil model. Some coil models do not have a rating point as part of the model definition, because the models are not sensitive to operating conditions, and those coils will have -999.0 in these fields. 11 fields.

The following is a comprehensive listing of each column/field in the coil summary table with a brief definition and/or summary.

Coil Type The input object class name in IDF syntax. Text string.

Coil Location The broad type of HVAC this coil is being used in. “AirLoop” means the coil is part of a central air system, such as a main coil in a multizone air handler. “Zone Equipment” means that the coil is part of Zone equipment like a PTAC, or in the zone terminal unit of an airhandler like a VAV reheat coil. Text string.

HVAC Type This is more specifically what HVAC the coil is used in. The values are the input object class name, in IDF syntax, found to be associated with the coil. Text string.

HVAC Name This is the unique user name input for the *HVAC Type*. The strings will be converted to upper case compared to what is in the actual input data file. Text string.

Zone Name(s) This is the zone, or list of zones, found to be associated with this coil. The zone name is defined by the user in the Zone object. For multizone systems, the coils can have a list of zone names with the individual names separated by a semicolon. The zones listed here are those used to generate (aggregate and volume-weighted average) values for the room conditions and loads. Text string.

System Sizing Method Concurrence This field applies to “AirLoop” coils. It describes if the central air system sizing was done using “Coincident” or “Non-Coincident” method. This refers to how the ideal loads sizing routines process the time sequence of zone loads. The concurrent sum of peaks, or coincident or “block”, is often lower than the sum of the individual peaks regardless of when they occur, or non-coincident sum. This field is not applicable to “Zone Equipment” coils and will show “N/A” here. This corresponds to the input field called Type of Zone Sum to Use in the Sizing:System input object. Text string.

System Sizing Method Capacity This field applies to “AirLoop” coils. It describes what was chosen for the method of determining coil capacity during ideal loads sizing routines. The values here will match the input key choices available for the the Sizing:System object’s input fields called *Cooling Design Capacity Method*, for cooling coils, and *Heating Design Capacity Method*, for heating coils. Values here of “HeatingDesignCapacity” or “CoolingDesignCapacity” mean that the coil was sized using the design loads calculated from the zone ideal loads results. When sizing was scaled using floor area the value here would be “CapacityPerFloorArea.” Values of *FractionOfAutosized-HeatingCapacity* and *FractionOfAutosizeCoolingCapacity* mean that the usual design load based results were further scaled by a separate user scaling factor. This field is not applicable to “Zone Equipment” coils and will show “N/A” here. Text string.

System Sizing Method Air Flow This field applies to “AirLoop” coils. It describes what was chosen for the method of determining the system air flow rate during ideal loads sizing routines. This field is not applicable to “Zone Equipment” coils and will show “N/A” here. Text string.

Autosized Coil Capacity? This field describes if the coil capacity was autosized or not. Values here will be “Yes” or “No.” A “No” means that the size of the coil was set at input, hard sized, and no capacity sizing calculations were done for the coil. A “Yes” means that coil’s capacity was autosized. Text string.

Autosized Coil Airflow? This field describes if the coil’s airflow rate was autosized or not. Values here will be “Yes” or “No.” A “No” means that the airflow rate used to size the coil’s capacity was set at input, hard sized. This means that the coil’s capacity was set for an airflow rate that was not autosized. A “Yes” means that the airflow rate for the coil came from sizing calculations. Text string.

Autosized Coil Water Flow? This field describes if the coil’s water flow rate was autosized or

not. Values here will be “Yes” or “No.” A “No” means that the water flow rate used to size the coil’s capacity was set at input, hard sized. This means that the coil’s capacity was set for a water flow rate that was not autosized. A “Yes” means that the water flow rate for the coil came from sizing calculations. This field is only applicable to water-to-air coils. Text string.

OA Pretreated prior to coil inlet? This field describes if the coil’s sizing calculations are based on the outdoor air being preconditioned, as with a separate coil, or if the outdoor air is unconditioned. Values here will be “Yes” or “No.” A “No” means that the outdoor air is not preconditioned. A “Yes” means that the outdoor is preconditioned. This field only really applies to central air system coils. The outdoor air may be mixed with return air before the coil, but that mixed air may be based on either treated or untreated outdoor air, depending on Sizing:System input. Text string.

Coil Final Gross Total Capacity [W] This field describes the coil’s gross total capacity, in units of W. No fan impact. This field will generally be the main value the model uses for capacity as a result of the sizing calculations. However if a coil was not autosized, the capacity was hard sized on input, then this field will be filled with the hard sized coil capacity (if that is a parameter in the coil model). This field is very similar to the field called Coil Total Capacity at Rating Conditions with the difference being that this one is the model input while that other one is the result of running the full coil model at the rating point conditions. Water heating coil models using UA and design water flow rate performance input method do not have a single design capacity in Watts and this field will show as -99999.0 (and the coil is better characterized using the field called Coil U-value Times Area Value). Real number.

Coil Final Gross Sensible Capacity [W] Real number. This field describes the coil’s gross sensible capacity, if available, in units of W. No fan impact. This field is generally the total capacity multiplied by the sensible heat ratio if both are defined in the model. Real number.

Coil Final Reference Air Volume Flow Rate [m³/s] This field describes the coil’s rated/reference/nominal air flow rate, in units of m³/s. This field will generally be the model input (or autosize result) for the process air flow rate through the coil at the rating point. Some coil models do not have any rated/reference/nominal air flow rate as part of the model description (d.g. electric and gas heating coils) and these will have -999.0 in this field. Real number.

Coil Final Reference Plant Fluid Volume Flow Rate [m³/s] This field describes the coil’s rated/reference/nominal water flow rate, in units of m³/s. This field will be the model input or autosize result for the source water, or other plant fluid type, flow rate through the coil at the design or rating point. Many coils have no water source and these will have -999.0 in this field. Real number.

Coil U-value Times Area Value [W/K] This field describes the coil’s overall UA value, in units of W/K. This is mainly for the Coil:Heating:Water coil using the Performance Input method of UFactorTimesAirAndDesignWaterFlowRate and is not available for other coils. This will be the result from the ideal loads sizing calculations or the hard sized entry. Real number.

Terminal Unit Reheat Coil Multiplier This field describes the coil sizing multiplier that might have affected the calculated size of a coil used as a reheat coil in a zone air terminal unit. This is a non-dimensional scaling factor. Real number.

DX Coil Capacity Increase Ratio from Too Low Flow/Capacity Ratio This field describes sizing adjustments that can occur for DX coils when the combination of capacity and air flow rate is outside of prescribed limits. If the air flow to capacity ratio was too low this will ratio will show how the capacity was increased to force the result into the prescribed range. Real Number.

DX Coil Capacity Decrease Ratio from Too High Flow/Capacity Ratio This field describes sizing adjustments that can occur for DX coils when the combination of capacity and air flow rate is outside of prescribed limits. If the air flow to capacity ratio was too high this will ratio will show

how the capacity was decreased to force the result into the prescribed range. Real Number.

Moist Air Heat Capacity [J/kg-K] This is the moist air heat capacity, cp, that is applicable to coil calculations. Real number.

Dry Air Heat Capacity [J/kg-K] This is the dry air heat capacity, cp, that is applicable to coil calculations. Real number.

Standard Air Density Adjusted for Elevation [kg/m³] This is the dry air density, adjusted for elevation above sea level, that is applicable to coil calculations. Real number.

Supply Fan Name for Coil The program tries to detect the supply fan associated with the coil. This field is the user-defined name for that fan. Text string.

Supply Fan Type for Coil The program tries to detect the supply fan associated with the coil. The values are the input object class name, in IDF syntax, for the fan. Text string.

Supply Fan Maximum Air Volume Flow Rate [m³/s] This field is the design volume flow rate, in units of m³/s, for the fan found to be associated with the coil. Real number

Supply Fan Maximum Air Mass Flow Rate [kg/s] This field is the design mass flow rate, in kg/s, for the fan found to be associated with the coil. Real number

Plant Name for Coil If the coil is a water-to-air or steam coil, then the program tries to detect the central plant system serving the coil. This field is the user-defined name for that plant system. This will be the name in the PlantLoop and Sizing:Plant objects. The next nine fields provides various results for that the central plant loop system. If the coil is not a water or steam coil, then this field will have “unknown” as the value. Text string.

Plant Fluid Specific Heat Capacity [J/kg-K] This is the specific heat of the fluid circulating through the plant and serving the coil, in units of J/kg-K. This is evaluated at the temperature used for sizing calculations. The plant need not always be water, glycol mixtures and steam are supported and this value will be adjusted accordingly. If the coil is not served by a plant, then this field will have -999.0 as the value. Real number.

Plant Fluid Density [kg/m³] This is the density of the fluid circulating through the plant and serving the coil, in units of kg/m³. This is evaluated at the temperature used for sizing calculations. The plant need not always be water, glycol mixtures are supported and this value will be adjusted accordingly. If the coil is not served by a plant, then this field will have -999.0 as the value. Real number.

Plant Maximum Fluid Mass Flow Rate [kg/s] This field is the design flow rate for the (entire) central plant system serving the coil, in units of kg/s. This value is the final outcome from plant sizing calculations, or perhaps from the hard-sized value entered in the PlantLoop object for the maximum volume flow rate. If the coil is not served by a plant, then this field will have -999.0 as the value. Real number.

Plant Design Fluid Return Temperature [C] This is the value, in degrees Celsius, used in sizing calculations for the temperature of the fluid returning to the supply side of the plant system. It is derived from values entered in the Sizing:Plant object (except for steam which depends on subcooling input). If the coil is not served by a plant, then this field will have -999.0 as the value. Real number.

Plant Design Fluid Supply Temperature [C] This is the value, in degrees Celsius, used in the sizing calculations for the temperature of the fluid leaving the supply side of the plant system and going into the coils. This is the value entered in the Sizing:Plant object in the input field called Design Loop Exit Temperature (except for steam which is 100 C). If the coil is not served by a plant, then this field will have -999.0 as the value. Real number.

Plant Design Fluid Temperature Difference [Delta C] This is the value, in degrees Celsius (dif-

ference), used in the sizing calculations for the temperature difference between the plant supply and return temperatures. This is the value entered in the Sizing:Plant object in the input field called Loop Design Temperature Difference (except for steam it is the amount of subcooling in the coil). If the coil is not served by a plant, then this field will have -999.0 as the value. Real number.

Plant Design Capacity [W] This is the design capacity of the central plant system, in Watts, that is the result of the sizing calculations. For steam plants it is the capacity of the steam boiler attached to the supply side of the plant. If the coil is not served by a plant, then this field will have -999.0 as the value. Real number.

Coil Capacity Percentage of Plant Design Capacity [%] The coil being reported on here will be one among many others that might be also be attached to the same plant. This field compares this coil's (design gross) total capacity to the central plant's design capacity, W/W, and gives a value in percentage from 0.0 to 100.0. If the coil is not served by a plant, then this field will have -999.0 as the value. Real Number.

Coil Fluid Flow Rate Percentage of Plant Design Flow Rate [%] The coil being reported on here will be one among many others that might be also be attached to the same plant. This field compares this coil's design flow rate to the central plant's design flow rate, kg/s/kg/s, and gives a value in percentage from 0.0 to 100.0. If the coil is not served by a plant, then this field will have -999.0 as the value. Real Number.

Design Day Name at Sensible Ideal Loads Peak This field is the name of the design day selected to have the sensible load peak for ideal loads sizing calculations. The text here will be from the user-defined names entered in the name field of the SizingPeriod:DesignDay objects. If this is a cooling coil, the load peak will be for sensible cooling loads and the name here will be from one of the cooling design days. If this is a heating coil, the load peak will be for sensible heating loads and the name from the heating design days. Text String.

Date/Time at Sensible Ideal Loads Peak This field provides the result for the date and time of day when the sensible load peak was found to occur. The format is (M)M/(D)D HH:MM:00, eg. 1/1 06:00:00 or 12/11 06:00:00. There is no specific year associated with design days. Text String.

Design Day Name at Total Ideal Loads Peak The name of the design day selected to have the total load peak for ideal loads sizing calculations. The text here will be from the user-defined names entered in the name field of the SizingPeriod:DesignDay objects. If this is a cooling coil, the load peak will be for total cooling loads and the name here will be from one of the cooling design days. If this is a heating coil, this field usually "unknown" because EnergyPlus does not use a total load for heating sizing. Text String.

Date/Time at Total Ideal Loads Peak This field provides the result for the date and time of day when the total load peak was found to occur during ideal loads sizing. The format is (M)M/(D)D HH:MM:00, eg. 1/1 06:00:00 or 12/11 06:00:00. There is no specific year associated with design days. If the ideal loads sizing calculations never determine a total load the value here will be "unknown." Text String.

Design Day Name at Air Flow Ideal Loads Peak This field is the name of the design day selected to have the air flow peak for ideal loads sizing calculations. The text here will be from the user-defined names entered in the name field of the SizingPeriod:DesignDay objects. If this is a cooling coil, the air flow peak might be calculated separately and the name here will be from one of the cooling design days. If this is a heating coil, the air flow peak will be the same as the sensible load peak. Text String.

Date/Time at Air Flow Ideal Loads Peak This field provides the result for the date and time of day when the air flow peak was found to occur. The format is (M)M/(D)D HH:MM:00, eg. 1/1

06:00:00 or 12/11 06:00:00. There is no specific year associated with design days. Text String.

Coil Total Capacity at Ideal Loads Peak [W] This field is the coil's gross total capacity, in Watts, resulting from the ideal loads sizing calculations. This is the total, sensible plus latent, capacity under the conditions used for ideal loads sizing described in other "Ideal Loads Peak" fields. This does not include the supply fan impacts. Real Number.

Coil Sensible Capacity at Ideal Loads Peak [W] This field is the coil's gross sensible capacity, in Watts, resulting from the ideal loads sizing calculations. This is the sensible capacity under the conditions used for ideal loads sizing described in the other "Ideal Loads Peak" fields. This does not include the supply fan impacts. Real number.

Coil Off-Rating Capacity Modifier at Ideal Loads Peak [] This field is the capacity modification factor for the conditions during ideal loads sizing. The coil model may have performance curves that alter the capacity as a function of the conditions experienced by the coil. When the ideal loads sizing conditions are different than the conditions that the performance curves are normalized to, the rating point, the coil is being sized at "Off-rating." This value can be used to convert the Coil Total Capacity at Ideal Loads Peak to what the capacity should be at the rating point. The ideal loads sizing is often not at the rating point because of a fraction of outdoor air has been mixed into the entering air. Real number.

Coil Air Mass Flow Rate at Ideal Loads Peak [kg/s] This field is the coil's air mass flow rate, in kg/s, resulting from, and/or used during, the ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Coil Air Volume Flow Rate at Ideal Loads Peak [m3/s] This field is the coil's air volume flow rate, in m3/s, resulting from, and/or used during, the ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Coil Entering Air Drybulb at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the drybulb temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the air entering the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Coil Entering Air Wetbulb at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the wetbulb temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the air entering the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Coil Entering Air Humidity Ratio at Ideal Loads Peak [kg-H2O/kg-DryAir] This field is the humidity ratio, in kg-water/kg-dryAir, of the air entering the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Coil Entering Air Enthalpy at Ideal Loads Peak [J/(kg-C)] This field is the enthalpy, in J/kg-C (base 0.0 at drybulb = 0.0C), of the air entering the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Coil Leaving Air Drybulb at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the drybulb temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the air leaving the coil during the ideal loads sizing calculations for the coil. Real number.

Coil Leaving Air Wetbulb at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the wetbulb temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the air leaving the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Coil Leaving Air Humidity Ratio at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the humidity ratio, in kg-water/kg-dryAir, of the air leaving the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Coil Leaving Air Enthalpy at Ideal Loads Peak [J/(kg-C)] This field is the enthalpy, in J/kg-C (base 0.0 at drybulb = 0.0C), of the air leaving the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Coil Plant Fluid Mass Flow Rate at Ideal Loads Peak [kg/s] This field is the design or maximum water flow rate, in kg/s, of the plant fluid serving the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. If the coil is not a water coil then this field will have a value of -999.0. Real number.

Coil Entering Plant Fluid Temperature at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the water temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the plant fluid entering the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. If

the coil is not a water coil then this field will have a value of -999.0. Real number.

Coil Leaving Plant Fluid Temperature at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the water temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the plant fluid leaving the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. If the coil is not a water coil then this field will have a value of -999.0. Real number.

Coil Plant Fluid Temperature Difference at Ideal Loads Peak [Delta C] This field is the water temperature difference across the coil, in degrees Celsius (difference), of the plant fluid passing through the coil during ideal loads sizing calculations. If the coil is not a water coil then this field will have a value of -999.0. Real number.

Supply Fan Air Heat Gain at Ideal Loads Peak [W] This field is the fan load that was included in the ideal loads sizing calculations. This may only be included in calculations for central air system cooling coils. If the coil was not sized with fan heat gain taken into account, then this value will be 0.0 (even though there still is a fan with heat during normal operation). Real number.

Coil and Fan Net Total Capacity at Ideal Loads Peak [W] This field shows the net coil total capacity which is the gross total capacity with the fan heat gain, if any was calculated. Real number.

Outdoor Air Drybulb at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the outdoor air drybulb temperature, in degrees Celsius, used during the ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Outdoor Air Humidity Ratio at Ideal Loads Peak [kg-H2O/kg-DryAir] This field is the outdoor air humidity ratio, in kg of water per kg of dry air, used during the ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Outdoor Air Wetbulb at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the outdoor air wetbulb temperature, in degrees Celsius, used during the ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Outdoor Air Volume Flow Rate at Ideal Loads Peak [m3/s] This field is the outdoor air volume flow rate, in m3/s, that occurred during the ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Outdoor Air Flow Percentage at Ideal Loads Peak [%] This field is the percentage of outdoor air in the air entering the coil that occurred during the ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

System Return Air Drybulb at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the drybulb temperature, in degrees C, of air returning into the HVAC system that occurred during the ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

System Return Air Humidity Ratio at Ideal Loads Peak [kg-H2O/kg-DryAir] This field is the humidity ratio, in kg of water per kg of dry air, of air returning into the HVAC system that occurred during the ideal loads sizing calculations. Real number.

Zone Air Drybulb at Ideal Loads Peak [C] This field is the drybulb temperature, in degrees C, of the zone air that occurred during the ideal loads sizing calculations. For multizone system this is the supply-air-volume-flow-weighted average. Real number.

Zone Air Humidity Ratio at Ideal Loads Peak [kg-H2O/kg-DryAir] This field is the humidity ratio, in kg of water per kg of dry air, of the zone air that occurred during the ideal loads sizing calculations. For multizone system this is the supply-air-volume-flow-weighted-weighted average. Real number.

Zone Air Relative Humidity at Ideal Loads Peak [%] This field is the percent relative humidity of the zone air that occurred during the ideal loads sizing calculations. For multizone system this is the supply-air-volume-flow-weighted-weighted average. Real number.

Zone Sensible Heat Gain at Ideal Loads Peak [W] This field is the zone sensible load, in Watts, found during ideal loads sizing. For multizone system it is the sum of all the zones on the air system. Real number.

Zone Latent Heat Gain at Ideal Loads Peak [W] This field is the zone latent load, in Watts, found during ideal loads sizing. For multizone system it is the sum of all the zones on the air system.

Real number.

Coil Total Capacity at Rating Conditions [W] This field is the gross total capacity of the coil when operated at the rating point conditions, in units of Watts. This is the result from calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. Real number.

Coil Sensible Capacity at Rating Conditions [W] This field is the gross sensible capacity of the coil when operated at the rating point conditions, in units of Watts. This is the result from calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. Real number.

Coil Air Mass Flow Rate at Rating Conditions [kg/s] This field is the air mass flow rate, in units of kg/s, used when calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. Real number.

Coil Entering Air Drybulb at Rating Conditions [C] This field is the coil air inlet drybulb temperature, in degrees Celsius, used when calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. The value should match the definition of the rating point as described in the coil model input documentation. For DX cooling coils, this will be 26.6667C or 80F. Real number.

Coil Entering Air Wetbulb at Rating Conditions [C] This field is the coil air inlet wetbulb temperature, in degrees Celsius, used when calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. The value should match the definition of the rating point as described in the coil model input documentation. For DX cooling coils, this will be 19.444C or 67F. Real number

Coil Entering Air Humidity Ratio at Rating Conditions [kg-H2O/kg-DryAir] This field is the coil air inlet humidity ratio, in kg-water/kg-dryAir, used when calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. Real number.

Coil Entering Air Enthalpy at Rating Conditions [J/(kg-C)] This field is the coil air inlet enthalpy, in J/kg-C with zero base at 0.0C, used when calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. Real number.

Coil Leaving Air Drybulb at Rating Conditions [C] This field is the coil air outlet drybulb, in degrees Celsius, from calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. Real number.

Coil Leaving Air Wetbulb at Rating Conditions [C] This field is the coil air outlet wetbulb, in degrees Celsius, from calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. Real number.

Coil Leaving Air Humidity Ratio at Rating Conditions [kg-H2O/kg-DryAir] This field is the coil air outlet humidity ratio, in kg-water/kg-dryair, from calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. Real number.

Coil Leaving Air Enthalpy at Rating Conditions [J/(kg-C)] This field is the coil air outlet enthalpy, in J/kg-C with zero base at 0.0C, from calculating the full coil model under the operating conditions specified for the rating point. Real number. Directly following is an example of the report.

The key used to obtain this report is HVACSizingSummary.

Report: **HVAC Sizing Summary**

For: **Entire Facility**

** Timestamp: **2011-09-23 15:09:34

Zone Sensible Cooling

	Calculated Design Load [W]	User Design Load [W]	Calculated Design Air Flow [m3/s]	User Design Air Flow [m3/s]	Design Day Name	Date/Time Of Peak	Temperature at Peak [C]	Humidity Ratio at Peak [kgWa- ter/kgAir]
SPACE1-1	2647.33	2647.33	0.223	0.223	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB/MCWB	7/21 15:45:00	31.02	0.01459
SPACE2-1	2234.38	2234.38	0.188	0.188	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB/MCWB	7/21 10:00:00	27.43	0.01459
SPACE3-1	2506.34	2506.34	0.211	0.211	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB/MCWB	7/21 15:00:00	31.50	0.01459
SPACE4-1	2464.72	2464.72	0.207	0.207	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB/MCWB	7/21 17:30:00	29.47	0.01459
SPACE5-1	2628.69	2628.69	0.221	0.221	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB/MCWB	7/21 15:00:00	31.50	0.01459

Zone Sensible Heating

	Calculated Design Load [W]	User Design Load [W]	Calculated Design Air Flow [m3/s]	User Design Air Flow [m3/s]	Design Day Name	Date/Time Of Peak	Temperature at Peak [C]	Humidity Ratio at Peak [kgWa- ter/kgAir]
SPACE1-1	3860.76	3860.76	0.117	0.117	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB	1/21 24:00:00	-17.30	0.00084

	Calculated Design Load [W]	User Design Load [W]	Calculated Design Air Flow [m3/s]	User Design Air Flow [m3/s]	Design Day Name	Date/Time Of Peak	Temperature at Peak [C]	Humidity Ratio at Peak [kgWa- ter/kgAir]
SPACE2-1	1625.15	1625.15	0.049	0.049	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB	1/21 24:00:00	-17.30	0.00084
SPACE3-1	3753.07	3753.07	0.113	0.113	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB	1/21 24:00:00	-17.30	0.00084
SPACE4-1	1625.15	1625.15	0.049	0.049	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB	1/21 24:00:00	-17.30	0.00084
SPACE5-1	2981.57	2981.57	0.090	0.103	CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB	1/21 24:00:00	-17.30	0.00084

System Design Air Flow Rates

	Calculated cooling [m3/s]	User cooling [m3/s]	Calculated heating [m3/s]	User heating [m3/s]
VAV SYS 1	1.05	1.05	0.43	0.43

Plant Loop Coincident Design Fluid Flow Rate Adjustments

	Previous Design Volume Flow Rate [m3/s]	Algorithm Volume Flow Rate [m3/s]	Coincident Design Volume Flow Rate [m3/s]	Coincident Size Adjusted	Peak Sizing Period Name	Peak Day into Period	Peak Hour Of Day	Peak Step Start Minute
COOLSYS1 Sizing Pass 1	0.120672	0.141525	0.141525	Yes	CHICAGO ANN CLG .4% CONDNS WB= > MDB HVAC Sizing Pass 1	1	2	30 >
HEATSYS1 Sizing Pass 1	0.060598	0.049054	0.049054	Yes	CHICAGO ANN HTG 99.6% CONDNS DB HVAC Sizing Pass 1	1	7	20 >

2.28.12 System Summary

The System Summary report provides information about some of the primary components in the system including the economizer and demand controlled ventilation. In addition, this report describes when the zone conditions are not comfortable or when set points are not met.

In the *Time Not Comfortable Based on Simple ASHRAE 55-2004* and Time Setpoint Not Met sub-tables, The reported time represents the total number of hours that a given zone did not meet the comfort or setpoint criteria. For the Facility row, this is the total numbers of hours that one or more zones were out of range. The values are not weighted by number of zones or number of occupants.

Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is System-Summary.

Report: System Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2007-10-17 08:54:27

Economizer

High Limit Shutoff Control	Minimum Outside Air (m3/s)	Maximum Outside Air (m3/s)	Return Air Temp Limit	Return Air Enthalpy Limit	Outside Air Tem- perature Limit (C)	Outside Air Enthalpy Limit (C)
none						

Demand Controlled Ventilation using VENTILATION:MECHANICAL

Ventilation:Mechanical Name	Outside Air Per Person(m3/s-person)	Outside Air Per Area (m3/s-m2)
none		

Time Not Comfortable Based on Simple ASHRAE 55-2004

	Winter Clothes (hr)	Summer Clothes (hr)	Summer or Winter Clothes (hr)
SPACE1-1	429.00	1913.75	79.25
SPACE2-1	739.25	1719.75	22.50
SPACE3-1	482.00	1885.50	85.50
SPACE4-1	588.25	2039.75	59.50
SPACE5-1	14.75	2535.75	14.75
PLENUM-1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Facility	1041.75	2564.75	97.00

Time Setpoint Not Met

	During Heating (hr)	During Cooling (hr)	During Occupied Heating (hr)	During Occupied Cooling (hr)
SPACE1-1	321.00	45.25	35.00	45.25
SPACE2-1	104.25	44.00	0.25	10.75
SPACE3-1	297.50	0.75	36.25	0.75
SPACE4-1	77.75	27.00	0.25	0.00
SPACE5-1	292.25	1.00	13.75	1.00
PLENUM-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Facility	333.50	117.00	37.25	56.75

2.28.13 Component Sizing Summary

The Component Sizing Summary report includes details on many of the HVAC components in the simulation. For each of the components, one or more parameters are shown. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is ComponentSizingSummary.

Report: Component Sizing Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2007-10-17 08:54:27

SINGLE DUCT:VAV:REHEAT

	Maximum air flow rate [m3/s]	Max Reheat Water Flow [m3/s]
SPACE1-1 VAV REHEAT	0.226630	0.000059
SPACE2-1 VAV REHEAT	0.176548	0.000046

	Maximum air flow rate [m ³ /s]	Max Reheat Water Flow [m ³ /s]
SPACE3-1 VAV REHEAT	0.209331	0.000054
SPACE4-1 VAV REHEAT	0.222526	0.000058
SPACE5-1 VAV REHEAT	0.221695	0.000057

COIL:Water:SimpleHeating

	Max Water Flow Rate of Coil [m ³ /s]	Design Coil Load [W]	UA of the Coil [W/delK]
SPACE1-1 ZONE COIL	0.000059	2698.50	66.13
SPACE2-1 ZONE COIL	0.000046	2102.17	51.51
SPACE3-1 ZONE COIL	0.000054	2492.52	61.08
SPACE4-1 ZONE COIL	0.000058	2649.63	64.93
SPACE5-1 ZONE COIL	0.000057	2639.74	64.69
OA HEATING COIL 1	0.000148	6812.27	84.72
MAIN HEATING COIL 1	0.000075	3458.59	55.80

BRANCH

	Maximum Branch Flow Rate [m ³ /s]
VAV SYS 1 MAIN BRANCH	1.06

AIR PRIMARY LOOP

	Primary air design volumetric flow rate [m ³ /s]
VAV SYS 1	1.06

CONTROLLER:OUTSIDE AIR

	maximum outside air flow rate [m3/s]	minimum outside air flow rate [m3/s]
OA CONTROLLER 1	1.06	0.264118

COIL:Water:Cooling

	Max Water Flow Rate of Coil [m3/s]	Max Air Flow Rate of Coil [m3/s]	Design Air Inlet Tempera- ture [C]	Design Air Outlet Tempera- ture [C]	Design Water Inlet Tem- perature [C]	Design Air Inlet Humidity Ratio	Design Air Outlet Humidity Ratio
OA COOL- ING COIL 1	0.001145	0.264118	30.01	11.00	7.00	0.014595	0.008000
MAIN COOL- ING COIL 1	0.000916	1.06	21.55	12.80	7.00	0.009333	0.008000

FAN:SIMPLE:VARIABLEVOLUME

	Max Flow Rate [m3/s]	Min Flow Rate [m3/s]
SUPPLY FAN 1	1.06	0.353263

CONTROLLER:SIMPLE

	Max Actuated Flow [m3/s]
OA CC CONTROLLER 1	0.001145
OA HC CONTROLLER 1	0.000148
CENTRAL COOLING COIL CONTROLLER 1	0.000916
CENTRAL HEATING COIL CONTROLLER 1	0.000075

PLANT LOOP

	Maximum Loop Volumetric Flow Rate [m3/s]	Volume of the plant loop [m3]
HOT WATER LOOP	0.000497	0.559158

	Maximum Loop Volumetric Flow Rate [m3/s]	Volume of the plant loop [m3]
CHILLED WATER LOOP	0.002061	2.32
BOILER:SIMPLE		
	Nominal Capacity [W]	Design Boiler Water Flow Rate [m3/s]
CENTRAL BOILER	22853.43	0.000497
CHILLER:ELECTRIC		
	Nominal Capacity [W]	Design Evaporator Volumetric Water Flow Rate [m3/s]
CENTRAL CHILLER	34468.25	0.002061
PUMP:VARIABLE SPEED		
	Rated Volumetric Flow Rate [m3/s]	Rated Power Consumption [W]
HW CIRC PUMP	0.000497	126.98
CW CIRC PUMP	0.002061	526.69

2.28.14 Outdoor Air Summary

The Outdoor Air Summary provides information for each zone on the average and minimum ventilation provided.

The reports described so far in this section are displayed when specified in the Output:Table:Predefined object. They are either on or off and are not customizable. The next few types of tabular reports are customizable. You can specify the report variables being used in each one.

Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is OutdoorAir-Summary.

Report: Outdoor Air Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2007-10-17 08:54:27

Average Outside Air During Occupied Hours

	Average Number of Occupants	Nominal Number of Occupants	Zone Volume (m3)	Mechanical Ventilation (ach)	Infiltration (ach)	Simple Ventilation (ach)
SPACE1-1	9.50	11.00	239.25	0.365	0.050	0.000
SPACE2-1	4.32	5.00	103.31	0.630	0.051	0.000
SPACE3-1	9.50	11.00	239.25	0.338	0.050	0.000
SPACE4-1	4.32	5.00	103.31	0.708	0.051	0.000
SPACE5-1	17.27	20.00	447.68	0.214	0.052	0.000

Minimum Outside Air During Occupied Hours

	Average Number of Occupants	Nominal Number of Occupants	Zone Volume (m3)	Mechanical Ventilation (ach)	Infiltration (ach)	Simple Ventilation (ach)
SPACE1-1	9.50	11.00	239.25	0.000	0.000	0.000
SPACE2-1	4.32	5.00	103.31	0.000	0.000	0.000
SPACE3-1	9.50	11.00	239.25	0.000	0.000	0.000
SPACE4-1	4.32	5.00	103.31	0.000	0.000	0.000
SPACE5-1	17.27	20.00	447.68	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.28.15 Climatic Data Summary

The Climatic Data Summary provides some statistics from the .STAT file concerning the selected weather. The Stat file must be available (it is included with all the weather files on the EnergyPlus website) for the report to be fully produced. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is ClimaticDataSummary.

Report: Climatic Data Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2009-02-10 13:27:45

SizingPeriod:DesignDay

	Maximum Dry Bulb (C)	Daily Tem- perature Range (C)	Humidity Value	Humidity Type	Wind Speed (m/s)	Wind Direction
CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL HEATING 99% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB	-17.30	0.00	-17.30	WETBULB	4.90	270.00
CHICAGO- _IL_USA ANNUAL COOLING 1% DESIGN CONDI- TIONS DB/M- CWB	31.50	10.70	23.00	WETBULB	5.30	230.00

Weather Statistics File

	Value
Reference	USA_Chicago-OHare_TMY2
Site:Location	Chicago IL USA
Latitude	N 41° 58'
Longitude	W 87° 54'
Time Zone	GMT -6.0 Hours
Elevation	190m above sea level
Standard Pressure at Elevation	99063Pa
Data Source	Release Test
WMO Station	725300
Design Conditions	Climate Design Data 2005 ASHRAE Handbook
Heating Design Temperature 99.6% (C)	-20.6
Heating Design Temperature 99% (C)	-17.3

	Value
Cooling Design Temperature 0.4% (C)	33.2
Cooling Design Temperature 1% (C)	31.5
Cooling Design Temperature 2% (C)	29.9
Maximum Dry Bulb Temperature (C)	35.6°
Maximum Dry Bulb Occurs on	Jul 9
Minimum Dry Bulb Temperature (C)	-22.8°
Minimum Dry Bulb Occurs on	Jan 7
Maximum Dew Point Temperature (C)	25.6
Maximum Dew Point Occurs on	Aug 4
Minimum Dew Point Temperature (C)	-28.9
Minimum Dew Point Occurs on	Dec 31
Heating Degree-Days (base 10°C)	1745
Cooling Degree-Days (base 18°C)	464
Köppen Classification	Dfa
Köppen Description	Humid continental (hot summer, cold winter, no dry season, lat. 30-60°N)
Köppen Recommendation	Unbearably humid periods in summer, but passive cooling is possible
ASHRAE Climate Zone	5A
ASHRAE Description	Cool-Humid

2.28.16 Object Count Summary

The object count summary report provides the count on the number of specific objects in the file. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is Object-CountSummary.

Report: Object Count Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2009-02-10 12:39:35

Surfaces by Class

	Total	Outdoors
Wall	24	8
Floor	10	5
Roof	6	1
Internal Mass	0	0
Building Detached Shading	0	0
Fixed Detached Shading	0	0
Window	6	6
Door	0	0
Glass Door	0	0
Shading	4	4
Overhang	0	0
Fin	0	0
Tubular Daylighting Device Dome	0	0
Tubular Daylighting Device Diffuser	0	0

HVAC

	Count
HVAC Air Loops	1
Conditioned Zones	6
Unconditioned Zones	0
Supply Plenums	0
Return Plenums	1

2.28.17 Component Cost Economics Summary

The Component Cost Economics Summary provides the construction cost estimate summary for the project. The costs are broken into eight categories and the reference building costs are provided as a comparison. A second table is also produced that provides line item details with one line for every line item object. Directly following is an example of this report.

Report: Component Cost Economics Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2016-01-12 15:47:39

Construction Cost Estimate Summary

	Reference Bldg.	Current Bldg. Model	Difference
Line Item SubTotal (\$)	665082.04	719946.72	54864.68
Misc. Costs (\$)	928979.09	928979.09	0
Regional Adjustment (\$)	216792.31	224253.91	7461.6
Design Fee (\$)	108651.21	149854.38	41203.17
Contractor Fee (\$)	126759.74	131122.58	4362.84
Contingency (\$)	181085.34	187317.97	6232.63
Permits, Bonds, Insurance (\$)	0	0	0
Commissioning (\$)	9054.27	18731.8	9677.53
Cost Estimate Total (\$)	2236404	2360206.45	123802.44
Cost Per Conditioned Building Area (\$/m2)	1203.69	1270.32	66.63

Cost Line Item Details

	Line No.	Item Name	Quantity.	Units	\$ per Qty.	SubTotal \$
–	1	EXTERIOR WALLS	627.57	m2	168.64	105832.65
–	2	INTERIOR WALLS	854.18	m2	31.16	26616.23
–	3	ROOF	1857.96	m2	104.69	194509.64
–	4	GROUND FLR SLAB	1857.96	m2	56.06	104157.14
–	5	ACOUSTICAL DROP CEILINGS	1857.96	m2	23.79	44200.83
–	6	QUAD HIGH SHGC SUPERWINDOWS	226.22	m2	687.84	155604.96

	Line No.	Item Name	Quantity.	Units	\$ per Qty.	SubTotal \$
–	7	QUAD LOW SHGC SU- PERWIN- DOWS	42.68	m2	687.84	29359.55
–	8	CENTRAL CHILLER	150.49	kW (tot cool cap.)	340	51165.73
–	9	CONTINUOUS AIR BARRIER		Ea.	8500	8500
Line Item	–	–	–	–	–	719946.72
SubTotal						

2.28.18 LEED Summary

The LEED Summary report provides many of the simulation results required for certification of Energy and Atmosphere Credit 1 Optimized Energy Performance according to the LEED Green Building Rating System™. The report can be produced by specifying LEEDSummary in Output:Table:SummaryReports which is also part of the AllSummary option. Directly following is an example of this report.

Report: LEED Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2013-03-01 15:24:37

Sec1.1A-General Information

	Data
Heating Degree Days	1748
Cooling Degree Days	506
Climate Zone	5A
Weather File	Chicago Ohare Intl Ap IL USA TMY3 WMO#=725300
HDD and CDD data source	Weather File Stat
Total gross floor area [m2]	927.20
Principal Heating Source	Natural Gas

EAp2-1. Space Usage Type

	Space Area [m2]	Regularly Occupied Area [m2]	Unconditioned Area [m2]	Typical Hours/Week in Operation [hr/wk]
SPACE1-1	99.16	99.16	0.00	55.06
SPACE2-1	42.73	42.73	0.00	55.06
SPACE3-1	96.48	96.48	0.00	55.06
SPACE4-1	42.73	42.73	0.00	55.06
SPACE5-1	182.49	182.49	0.00	55.06
PLENUM-1	463.60	463.60	0.00	0.00
Totals	927.20	927.20	0.00	

EAp2-2. Advisory Messages

	Data
Number of hours heating loads not met	0.00
Number of hours cooling loads not met	10.75
Number of hours not met	10.75

EAp2-3. Energy Type Summary

	Utility Rate	Virtual Rate [\$/unit energy]	Units of Energy	Units of Demand
Electricity	EXAMPLEA EXAMPLEI- SELL	0.055	kWh	kW
Natural Gas	EXAMPLEA- GAS	0.569	Therm	Therm/Hr
Other				

EAp2-4/5. Performance Rating Method Compliance

	Electric Energy Use [GJ]	Electric Demand [W]	Natural Gas Energy Use [GJ]	Natural Gas Demand [W]	Other Fuel Use [GJ]	Other Fuel Demand [W]
Heating – Not Subdivided	0.00	0.00	103.92	62499.99	0.00	0.00

	Electric Energy Use [GJ]	Electric Demand [W]	Natural Gas Energy Use [GJ]	Natural Gas Demand [W]	Other Fuel Use [GJ]	Other Fuel Demand [W]
Cooling – Not Subdivided	17.63	9523.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Lighting – General	81.24	7125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interior Lighting – Process	81.24	7125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exterior Lighting – General	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pumps – Not Subdivided	1.54	319.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heat Rejection – Not Subdivided	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fans – Interior	7.01	609.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fans – Garage	7.01	609.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Water Heating – Not Subdivided	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receptacle Equipment - Not Subdivided	47.70	4500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refrigeration Equipment – Not Subdivided	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Process Subtotal [GJ]	Total Energy Use [GJ]
Electricity	47.70	155.12
Natural Gas	0.00	274.01
Other	0.00	0.00
Total	47.70	429.13

EAp2-7. Energy Cost Summary

	Process Subtotal [\\$]	Total Energy Cost [\\$]
Electricity	552.55	1796.99
Natural Gas	0.00	1478.58
Other	0.00	0.00
Total	552.55	3275.57

Process energy cost based on ratio of process to total energy.

L-1. Renewable Energy Source Summary

	Rated Capacity [kW]	Annual Energy Generated [GJ]
Photovoltaic	0.00	0.00
Wind	0.00	0.00

EAp2-17a. Energy Use Intensity - Electricity

	Electricity [MJ/m ²]
Interior Lighting	87.62
Space Heating	0.00
Space Cooling	19.02
Fans-Interior	7.56
Service Water Heating	0.00
Receptacle Equipment	51.44
Miscellaneous	1.66
Subtotal	167.30

EAp2-17b. Energy Use Intensity - Natural Gas

	Natural Gas [MJ/m ²]
Space Heating	112.08
Service Water Heating	0.00

	Natural Gas [MJ/m2]
Miscellaneous	183.45
Subtotal	295.53

EAp2-17c. Energy Use Intensity - Other

	Other [MJ/m2]
Miscellaneous	0.00
Subtotal	0.00

EAp2-18. End Use Percentage

	Percent [%]
Interior Lighting	18.93
Space Heating	24.22
Space Cooling	4.11
Fans-Interior	1.63
Service Water Heating	0.00
Receptacle Equipment	11.11
Miscellaneous	39.99

Schedules-Equivalent Full Load Hours (Schedule Type=Fraction)

	Equivalent Full Load Hours of Operation Per Year [hr]	Hours > 1% [hr]
OCCUPY-1	2532.	3393.
LIGHTS-1	3009.	8760.
EQUIP-1	2650.	8760.
INFIL-SCH	3624.	3624.
SHADETRANSSCH	0.	0.
MIN OA SCHED	3245.	8760.
FANAVAILSCHE	5678.	5678.
COOLINGCOILAVAILSCHE	1310.	1310.
REHEATCOILAVAILSCHE	5678.	5678.

Schedules-SetPoints (Schedule Type=Temperature)

	First Object Used	Month Assumed	11am First Wednesday [C]	Days with Same 11am Value	11pm First Wednesday [C]	Days with Same 11pm Value
HTG- SETP-SCH	HEATING SET- POINT	January	21.10	365	12.80	365
PLENUM- HTG- SETP-SCH	PLENUM HEATING SET- POINT	January	12.80	365	12.80	365
CLG- SETP- SCH3	COOLING SET- POINT	July	25.00	122	25.00	122
PLENUM- CLG- SETP-SCH	PLENUM COOLING SET- POINT	July	40.00	365	40.00	365
CLG- SETP-SCH	DUAL SET- POINT	July	23.90	365	40.00	365

2.28.19 Initialization Summary

This report is not reproduced here since it is well documented in the section in this document for the eplusout.eio file.

2.28.20 Energy Meters

This report provides the details on all the energy meters generated by the simulation. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is EnergyMeters.

Report: Energy Meters

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2012-05-01 17:07:24

Annual and Peak Values - Electricity

	Electricity Annual Value [GJ]	Electricity Minimum Value [W]	Timestamp of Minimum	Electricity Maximum Value [W]	Timestamp of Maximum
Electricity:Facility	156.68	475.00	01-APR-00:15	20165.58	17-JUL-15:00
Electricity:Building	128.94	475.00	01-JAN-00:15	12000.00	01-JAN-10:15
Electricity:Zone:SPACE1-1	27.23	100.32	01-JAN-00:15	2534.40	01-JAN-10:15
InteriorLights:Electricity	81.24	375.00	01-JAN-00:15	7500.00	01-JAN-10:15
InteriorLights:Electricity- :Zone:SPACE1-1	17.16	79.20	01-JAN-00:15	1584.00	01-JAN-10:15
GeneralLights:InteriorLights- :Electricity	81.24	375.00	01-JAN-00:15	7500.00	01-JAN-10:15

	Electricity Annual Value [GJ]	Electricity Minimum Value [W]	Timestamp of Minimum	Electricity Maximum Value [W]	Timestamp of Maximum
Electricity:Zone:SPACE2-1	11.76	43.32	01-JAN-00:15	1094.40	01-JAN-10:15
InteriorLights:Electricity- :Zone:SPACE2-1	7.41	34.20	01-JAN-00:15	684.00	01-JAN-10:15
Electricity:Zone:SPACE3-1	27.23	100.32	01-JAN-00:15	2534.40	01-JAN-10:15
InteriorLights:Electricity- :Zone:SPACE3-1	17.16	79.20	01-JAN-00:15	1584.00	01-JAN-10:15
Electricity:Zone:SPACE4-1	11.76	43.32	01-JAN-00:15	1094.40	01-JAN-10:15
InteriorLights:Electricity- :Zone:SPACE4-1	7.41	34.20	01-JAN-00:15	684.00	01-JAN-10:15
Electricity:Zone:SPACE5-1	50.96	187.72	01-JAN-00:15	4742.40	01-JAN-10:15
InteriorLights:Electricity- :Zone:SPACE5-1	32.11	148.20	01-JAN-00:15	2964.00	01-JAN-10:15
InteriorEquipment- :Electricity	47.70	100.00	01-JAN-00:15	4500.00	01-JAN-09:15
InteriorEquipment- :Electricity:Zone:SPACE1-1	10.07	21.12	01-JAN-00:15	950.40	01-JAN-09:15
General:InteriorEquipment- :Electricity	47.70	100.00	01-JAN-00:15	4500.00	01-JAN-09:15
InteriorEquipment- :Electricity:Zone:SPACE2-1	4.35	9.12	01-JAN-00:15	410.40	01-JAN-09:15
InteriorEquipment- :Electricity:Zone:SPACE3-1	10.07	21.12	01-JAN-00:15	950.40	01-JAN-09:15
InteriorEquipment- :Electricity:Zone:SPACE4-1	4.35	9.12	01-JAN-00:15	410.40	01-JAN-09:15
InteriorEquipment- :Electricity:Zone:SPACE5-1	18.85	39.52	01-JAN-00:15	1778.40	01-JAN-09:15
ElectricityPurchased:Facility	156.68	475.00	28-JUN-05:15	20165.58	17-JUL-15:00
ElectricityPurchased:Plant	156.68	475.00	28-JUN-05:15	20165.58	17-JUL-15:00
Cogeneration- :ElectricityPurchased	156.68	475.00	28-JUN-05:15	20165.58	17-JUL-15:00
ElectricitySurplusSold- :Facility	0.00	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	0.00	01-JAN-00:15
ElectricitySurplusSold:Plant	0.00	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	0.00	01-JAN-00:15
Cogeneration- :ElectricitySurplusSold	0.00	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	0.00	01-JAN-00:15
ElectricityNet:Facility	156.68	475.00	28-JUN-05:15	20165.58	17-JUL-15:00
ElectricityNet:Plant	156.68	475.00	28-JUN-05:15	20165.58	17-JUL-15:00
Cogeneration:ElectricityNet	156.68	475.00	28-JUN-05:15	20165.58	17-JUL-15:00
Electricity:HVAC	8.87	0.00	01-APR-00:15	655.43	17-JUL-15:00
Fans:Electricity	8.87	0.00	01-APR-00:15	655.43	17-JUL-15:00
General:Fans:Electricity	8.87	0.00	01-APR-00:15	655.43	17-JUL-15:00
Electricity:Plant	18.88	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	8053.88	19-JUL-16:00
Heating:Electricity	0.00	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	0.00	01-JAN-00:15
Boiler	0.00	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	0.00	01-JAN-00:15
Parasitic:Heating:Electricity					
Cooling:Electricity	16.44	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	7478.31	19-JUL-16:00
Pumps:Electricity	2.44	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	575.73	24-JUL-20:00
MYGENERALLIGHTS	81.24	375.00	01-JAN-00:15	7500.00	01-JAN-10:15
MYBUILDINGELECTRIC	128.94	475.00	01-JAN-00:15	12000.00	01-JAN-10:15
MYBUILDINGOTHER	47.70	375.00	01-JAN-00:15	7500.00	01-JAN-10:15

Annual and Peak Values - Gas

	Gas Annual Value [GJ]	Gas Minimum Value [W]	Timestamp of Minimum	Gas Maximum Value [W]	Timestamp of Maximum
Gas:Facility	68.82	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	42092.68	01-FEB-06:15

	Gas Annual Value [GJ]	Gas Minimum Value [W]	Timestamp of Minimum	Gas Maximum Value [W]	Timestamp of Maximum
Gas:Plant	68.82	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	42092.68	01-FEB-06:15
Heating:Gas	68.82	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	42092.68	01-FEB-06:15
Boiler:Heating:Gas	68.82	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	42092.68	01-FEB-06:15

Annual and Peak Values - Cooling

	Cooling Annual Value [GJ]	Cooling Minimum Value [W]	Timestamp of Minimum	Cooling Maximum Value [W]	Timestamp of Maximum
PlantLoopCoolingDemand:Facility	62.41	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	27050.46	17-JUL-15:00
PlantLoopCoolingDemand:HVAC	62.41	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	27050.46	17-JUL-15:00
CoolingCoils-PlantLoopCoolingDemand	62.41	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	27050.46	17-JUL-15:00

Annual and Peak Values - Water

	Annual Value [m3]	Minimum Value [m3/s]	Timestamp of Minimum	Maximum Value [m3/s]	Timestamp of Maximum
None					

Annual and Peak Values - Other by Weight/Mass

	Annual Value [kg]	Minimum Value [kg/s]	Timestamp of Minimum	Maximum Value [kg/s]	Timestamp of Maximum
Carbon Equivalent:Facility	0.00	0.000	01-JAN-00:15	0.000	01-JAN-00:15
CarbonEquivalent-Emissions:Carbon Equivalent	0.00	0.000	01-JAN-00:15	0.000	01-JAN-00:15

Annual and Peak Values - Other Volumetric

	Annual Value [m3]	Minimum Value [m3/s]	Timestamp of Minimum	Maximum Value [m3/s]	Timestamp of Maximum
None					

Annual and Peak Values - Other Liquid/Gas

	Annual Value [L]	Minimum Value [L]	Timestamp of Minimum	Maximum Value [L]	Timestamp of Maximum
None					

Annual and Peak Values - Other

	Annual Value [GJ]	Minimum Value [W]	Timestamp of Minimum	Maximum Value [W]	Timestamp of Maximum
EnergyTransfer-Facility	415.65	0.00	01-APR-00:15	102784.74	17-JUL-15:00
EnergyTransfer-Building	97.60	0.00	01-APR-00:15	21488.05	28-JAN-06:15
EnergyTransfer-Zone:PLENUM-1	22.50	0.00	01-APR-00:15	4218.21	07-JAN-08:15
Heating-EnergyTransfer	42.23	0.00	19-MAR-15:30	21488.05	28-JAN-06:15
Heating-EnergyTransfer-Zone:PLENUM-1	19.63	0.00	16-JAN-21:15	4218.21	07-JAN-08:15
Cooling-EnergyTransfer	55.38	0.00	01-JAN-06:15	13937.19	17-JUL-15:00
Cooling-EnergyTransfer-Zone:PLENUM-1	2.87	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	2539.33	18-JUL-15:00
EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE1-1	17.91	0.00	01-APR-00:15	4012.66	30-DEC-06:15
Heating-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE1-1	6.51	0.00	01-JAN-10:15	4012.66	30-DEC-06:15
Cooling-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE1-1	11.40	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	3138.67	27-SEP-16:00
EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE2-1	10.67	0.00	01-APR-00:15	3432.93	30-DEC-06:15
Heating-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE2-1	2.42	0.00	01-JAN-01:30	3432.93	30-DEC-06:15
Cooling-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE2-1	8.25	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	2460.04	06-SEP-10:15
EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE3-1	16.79	0.00	01-APR-00:15	3788.83	30-DEC-06:15
Heating-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE3-1	6.09	0.00	01-JAN-12:00	3788.83	30-DEC-06:15
Cooling-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE3-1	10.70	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	2807.57	19-JUL-11:00
EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE4-1	9.82	0.00	01-APR-00:15	3746.68	28-JAN-06:15
Heating-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE4-1	2.98	0.00	01-JAN-01:30	3746.68	28-JAN-06:15
Cooling-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE4-1	6.85	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	2281.99	25-JUN-17:15
EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE5-1	19.91	0.00	01-APR-00:15	4037.31	30-DEC-06:15
Heating-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE5-1	4.60	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	4037.31	30-DEC-06:15
Cooling-EnergyTransfer-Zone:SPACE5-1	15.31	0.00	01-JAN-06:15	2611.53	17-JUL-15:00
EnergyTransfer-HVAC	117.82	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	31769.77	07-JAN-06:15
HeatingCoils-EnergyTransfer	55.41	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	31769.77	07-JAN-06:15
PlantLoopHeating-Demand:Facility	55.41	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	31769.77	07-JAN-06:15

	Annual Value [GJ]	Minimum Value [W]	Timestamp of Minimum	Maximum Value [W]	Timestamp of Maximum
PlantLoopHeating-Demand:HVAC	55.41	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	31769.77	07-JAN-06:15
HeatingCoils-:PlantLoop-HeatingDemand	55.41	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	31769.77	07-JAN-06:15
CoolingCoils-:EnergyTransfer	62.41	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	27050.46	17-JUL-15:00
EnergyTransfer-:Plant	200.23	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	62116.41	19-JUL-16:00
Boilers-:EnergyTransfer	55.06	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	33674.15	28-MAR-06:15
Chillers-:EnergyTransfer	64.37	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	27319.05	19-JUL-16:00
HeatRejection-:EnergyTransfer	80.81	0.00	01-JAN-00:15	34797.36	19-JUL-16:00

2.28.21 Sensible Heat Gain Summary

This report is more fully described in the Input Output Reference but represents the major heat gain components for each zone as well as the HVAC loads satisfied. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to obtain this report is SensibleHeatGainSummary.

Report: Sensible Heat Gain Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2011-09-09 08:02:03

Annual Building Sensible Heat Gain Components

	HVAC Input Sensi- ble Air Heat- ing [GJ]	HVAC Input Sensi- ble Air Cool- ing [GJ]	HVAC Input Heated Sur- face Heat- ing [GJ]	HVAC Input Cooled Sur- face Cool- ing [GJ]	People Sensi- ble Heat Addi- tion [GJ]	Lights Sensi- ble Heat Addi- tion [GJ]	Equipment Sensi- ble Heat Addi- tion [GJ]	Window Heat Addi- tion [GJ]	Interzone Air Trans- fer Heat Addi- tion [GJ]	Infiltration Heat Addi- tion [GJ]	Opaque Sur- face Con- duc- tion and Other Heat Addi- tion [GJ]	Equipment Sensi- ble Heat Re- moval [GJ]	Window Heat Re- moval [GJ]	Interzone Air Trans- fer Heat Re- moval [GJ]	Infiltration Heat Re- moval [GJ]	Opaque Sur- face Con- duc- tion and Other Heat Re- moval [GJ]
SPACE-1-1	0.096	-0.070	0.000	0.000	0.035	0.131	0.065	0.220	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.078	0.000	-0.004	-0.395
SPACE-2-1	0.051	-0.038	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.056	0.028	0.173	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.029	0.000	-0.002	-0.253
SPACE-3-1	0.093	-0.030	0.000	0.000	0.034	0.131	0.065	0.157	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.082	0.000	-0.004	-0.363
SPACE-4-1	0.055	-0.015	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.056	0.028	0.105	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.032	0.000	-0.002	-0.211
SPACE-5-1	0.032	-0.072	0.000	0.000	0.073	0.244	0.121	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.007	-0.392
PLENUM-1	0.118	-0.024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.094
Total Facility	0.445	-0.248	0.000	0.000	0.170	0.618	0.307	0.655	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	-0.221	0.000	-0.017	-1.709

Peak Cooling Sensible Heat Gain Components

	Time of Peak	HVAC Input Sensi- ble Air Heat- ing [W]	HVAC Input Sensi- ble Air Cool- ing [W]	HVAC Input Heated Sur- face Heat- ing [W]	HVAC Input Cooled Sur- face Cool- ing [W]	People Sensi- ble Heat Addi- tion [W]	Lights Sensi- ble Heat Addi- tion [W]	Equipment Sensi- ble Heat Addi- tion [W]	Window Heat Addi- tion [W]	Interzone Air Trans- fer Heat Addi- tion [W]	Infiltration Heat Addi- tion [W]	Opaque Sur- face Con- duc- tion and Other Heat Addi- tion [W]	Equipment Sensi- ble Heat Re- moval [W]	Window Heat Re- moval [W]	Interzone Air Trans- fer Heat Re- moval [W]	Infiltration Heat Re- moval [W]	Opaque Sur- face Con- duc- tion and Other Heat Addi- tion [W]
SPACE-1-1	14-JAN-15:00	0.00	-3502.16	0.00	0.00	724.60	1584.00	739.20	9347.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-88
SPACE-2-1	14-JAN-10:07	0.00	-1738.94	0.00	0.00	345.99	684.00	410.40	4684.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-43
SPACE-3-1	14-JAN-14:45	0.00	-1095.49	0.00	0.00	761.13	1584.00	844.80	356.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-24
SPACE-4-1	14-JAN-16:00	0.00	-736.19	0.00	0.00	345.95	684.00	228.00	1157.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-16
SPACE-5-1	14-JAN-13:35	0.00	-2315.43	0.00	0.00	1135.19	2667.60	1778.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-32
PLENUM-1	07-JUL-19:46	0.00	-1579.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1579.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.
Total Facility	14-JAN-15:00	0.00	-7822.86	0.00	0.00	3561.18	7500.00	3500.00	10470.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-17

Peak Heating Sensible Heat Gain Components

	Time of Peak	HVAC Input Sensi- ble Air Heat- ing [W]	HVAC Input Sensi- ble Air Cool- ing [W]	HVAC Input Heated Sur- face Heat- ing [W]	HVAC Input Cooled Sur- face Cool- ing [W]	People Sensi- ble Heat Addi- tion [W]	Lights Sensi- ble Heat Addi- tion [W]	Equipment Sensi- ble Heat Addi- tion [W]	Window Heat Addi- tion [W]	Interzone Air Trans- fer Heat Addi- tion [W]	Infiltration Heat Addi- tion [W]	Opaque Sur- face Con- duc- tion and Other Heat Addi- tion [W]	Equipment Sensi- ble Heat Re- moval [W]	Window Heat Re- moval [W]	Interzone Air Trans- fer Heat Re- moval [W]	Infiltration Heat Re- moval [W]	Opaque Sur- face Con- duc- tion and Other Heat Addi- tion [W]
SPACE1-1	14-JAN-07:00	10652.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.20	21.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1551.57	0.00	0.00	-92
SPACE2-1	14-JAN-07:00	7816.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.20	9.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-594.65	0.00	0.00	-72
SPACE3-1	14-JAN-07:00	11495.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.20	21.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1539.09	0.00	0.00	-10
SPACE4-1	14-JAN-07:00	8837.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.20	9.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-604.20	0.00	0.00	82
SPACE5-1	14-JAN-07:00	12359.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	148.20	39.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12
PLENUM-1	14-JAN-07:18	5275.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-52
Total Facility	14-JAN-07:15	55720.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	375.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4289.51	0.00	0.00	-51

2.28.22 Standard 62.1 Summary

This report is more fully described in the Input Output Reference. The Standard 62.1 Summary produces a report that is consistent with many of the outputs needed when doing calculations consistent with ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2010. The report is generated when sizing calculations are specified. The abbreviations used in the report are consistent with the abbreviations used in Appendix A4 of the Standard. Directly following is an example of the report. The key used to

obtain this report is Standard62.1Summary.

Report: Standard 62.1 Summary

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2012-04-20 12:00:57

System Ventilation Requirements for Cooling

	Sum of Zone Primary Air Flow - Vpz-sum [m3/s]	System Popula- tion - Ps	Sum of Zone Pop- ulation - Pz-sum	Occupant Diversity - D	Uncorrected Outdoor Air Intake Airflow - Vou [m3/s]	System Primary Airflow - Vps [m3/s]	Average Outdoor Air Fraction - Xs	System Ventila- tion Efficiency - Ev	Outdoor Air Intake Flow - Vot [m3/s]	Percent Outdoor Air - %OA
VAV SYS 1	1.05	52.00	52.00	1.00	0.26	1.05	0.252	1.000	0.27	0.26

System Ventilation Requirements for Heating

	Sum of Zone Primary Air Flow - Vpz-sum [m3/s]	System Popula- tion - Ps	Sum of Zone Pop- ulation - Pz-sum	Occupant Diversity - D	Uncorrected Outdoor Air Intake Airflow - Vou [m3/s]	System Primary Airflow - Vps [m3/s]	Average Outdoor Air Fraction - Xs	System Ventila- tion Efficiency - Ev	Outdoor Air Intake Flow Vot [m3/s]	Percent Outdoor Air - %OA
VAV SYS 1	1.05	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.26	0.43	0.967	1.000	0.27	0.26

Zone Ventilation Parameters

	AirLoop Name	People Outdoor Air Rate - Rp [m3/s- person]	Zone Pop- ulation - Pz	Area Outdoor Air Rate - Ra [m3/s-m2]	Zone Floor Area - Az [m2]	Breathing Zone Outdoor Airflow - Vbz [m3/s]	Cooling Zone Air Distribu- tion Effective- ness - Ez-clg	Cooling Zone Outdoor Airflow - Voz-clg [m3/s]	Heating Zone Air Distribu- tion Effective- ness - Ez-htg	Heating Zone Outdoor Airflow - Voz-htg [m3/s]
SPACE1- 1	VAV SYS 1	0.002360	11.00	0.000305	99.16	0.0562	0.900	0.0624		
SPACE2- 1	VAV SYS 1	0.002360	5.00	0.000305	42.73	0.0248	0.900	0.0276		
SPACE3- 1	VAV SYS 1	0.002360	11.00	0.000305	96.48	0.0554	1.000	0.0554		
SPACE4- 1	VAV SYS 1	0.002360	5.00	0.000305	42.73	0.0248	1.000	0.0248		
SPACE5- 1	VAV SYS 1	0.002360	20.00	0.000305	182.49	0.1029	1.000	0.1029		

System Ventilation Parameters

	People Outdoor Air Rate - Rp [m3/s-person]	Sum of Zone Population - Pz-sum	Area Outdoor Air Rate - Ra [m3/s-m2]	Sum of Zone Floor Area - Az-sum [m2]	Breathing Zone Outdoor Airflow - Vbz [m3/s]	Cooling Zone Outdoor Airflow - Voz-clg [m3/s]	Heating Zone Outdoor Airflow - Voz-htg [m3/s]
VAV SYS 1	0.002360	52.00	0.000305	463.60	0.2641	0.2731	0.0000

Zone Ventilation Calculations for Cooling Design

	AirLoop Name	Box Type	Zone Primary Airflow - Vpz [m3/s]	Zone Discharge Airflow - Vdz [m3/s]	Minimum Zone Primary Airflow - Vpz-min [m3/s]	Zone Outdoor Airflow Cooling - Voz-clg [m3/s]	Primary Outdoor Air Fraction - Zpz	Primary Air Fraction - Ep	Secondary Recirculation Fraction - Er	Supply Air Fraction - Fa	Mixed Air Fraction - Fb	Outdoor Air Fraction - Fc	Zone Ventilation Efficiency - Evz
SPACE1-1	VAV SYS 1	AIRTERMINAL:SINGLEDUCT-VAV-REHEAT	0.22	0.22	0.08	0.0624	0.280	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
SPACE2-1	VAV SYS 1	AIRTERMINAL:SINGLEDUCT-VAV-REHEAT	0.19	0.19	0.03	0.0276	0.147	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
SPACE3-1	VAV SYS 1	AIRTERMINAL:SINGLEDUCT-VAV-REHEAT	0.21	0.21	0.07	0.0554	0.263	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
SPACE4-1	VAV SYS 1	AIRTERMINAL:SINGLEDUCT-VAV-REHEAT	0.21	0.21	0.03	0.0248	0.120	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
SPACE5-1	VAV SYS 1	AIRTERMINAL:SINGLEDUCT-VAV-REHEAT	0.22	0.22	0.14	0.1029	0.465	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000

System Ventilation Calculations for Cooling Design

	Sum of Zone Primary Airflow - Vpz-sum [m3/s]	System Primary Airflow - Vps [m3/s]	Sum of Zone Discharge Airflow - Vdz-sum [m3/s]	Minimum Zone Primary Airflow - Vpz-min [m3/s]	Zone Outdoor Airflow Cooling - Voz-clg [m3/s]	Zone Ventilation Efficiency - Evz-min
VAV SYS 1	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.19	0.2731	1.000

Zone Ventilation Calculations for Heating Design

	AirLoop Name	Box Type	Zone Primary Airflow - Vpz [m3/s]	Zone Discharge Airflow - Vdz [m3/s]	Minimum Zone Primary Airflow - Vpz-min [m3/s]	Zone Outdoor Airflow Heating - Voz-htg [m3/s]	Primary Outdoor Air Fraction - Zpz	Primary Air Fraction - Ep	Secondary Recirculation Fraction - Er	Supply Air Fraction - Fa	Mixed Air Fraction - Fb	Outdoor Air Fraction - Fc	Zone Ventilation Efficiency - Evz
None													

System Ventilation Calculations for Heating Design

	Sum of Zone Primary Airflow - Vpz-sum [m3/s]	System Primary Airflow - Vps [m3/s]	Sum of Zone Discharge Airflow - Vdz-sum [m3/s]	Minimum Zone Primary Airflow - Vpz-min [m3/s]	Zone Outdoor Airflow Heating - Voz-htg [m3/s]	Zone Ventilation Efficiency - Evz-min
VAV SYS 1	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.18+309	0.0000	1.000

2.28.23 Component Loads Summary

Three different Component Loads Summary reports can be generated. The Zone Component Loads Summary, the AirLoop Component Loads Summary and the Facility Component Loads Summary.

Each provides an estimate of the heating and cooling peak loads for each zone broken down into various components. This report may help determine which components of the load have the largest impact for the heating and cooling peak design conditions. When specified, the Zone Component Loads Summary report is created for each zone that is conditioned. The Sensible-Delayed column of the summary is only an estimate based on a procedure described in the Engineering Reference documentation. An intermediate calculation in this procedure is the decay curves that are shown in the the EIO file when Output:Surfaces:List is set to show DecayCurvesFromComponentLoadsSummary. The difference between the peak design sensible load and the estimated instant + delayed sensible load (as shown in the *Peak Conditions* subtable) is an indication of how consistent the overall total estimate may be to the computed total peak loads for the zone. Engineering checks have been added showing some ratios that may be useful in checking the results. When the report is called the zone sizing calculations are repeated twice so this may result in longer simulation times. The key used to obtain these reports are ZoneComponentLoadSummary, AirLoopComponentLoadSummary, FacilityComponentLoadSummary.

Report: ZoneComponentLoadSummary

For: SPACE1-1

Timestamp: 2012-09-21 15:48:46

Estimated Cooling Peak Load Components

	Sensible - Instant [W]	Sensible - Delayed [W]	Sensible - Return Air [W]	Latent [W]	Total [W]	%Grand Total	Related Area [m2]	Total per Area [W/m2]
People	536.56	258.31		523.12	1317.99	35.33	99.16	13.29
Lights	15.84	1335.72	316.80		1668.36	44.72	99.16	16.82
Equipment	535.92	316.37		0.00	852.29	22.84	99.16	8.60
Refrigeration	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.16	0.00
Water Use Equipment	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	99.16	0.00
HVAC Equipment Losses	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00		
Power Generation Equipment	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00		
DOAS Direct to Zone	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
Infiltration Zone Ventilation	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	73.20	0.00
Interzone Mixing	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
Roof		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	
Interzone Ceiling		467.30			467.30	12.53	99.16	4.71
Other Roof		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	
Exterior Wall		374.68			374.68	10.04	73.20	5.12
Interzone Wall		-645.5			-645.5	-17.3	80.56	-8.0
Ground Contact Wall		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other Wall		0.00			0.00	0.00	73.20	0.00
Exterior Floor		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	

	Sensible - Instant [W]	Sensible - Delayed [W]	Sensible - Return Air [W]	Latent [W]	Total [W]	%Grand Total	Related Area [m2]	Total per Area [W/m2]
Interzone Floor		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ground Contact Floor		-2177.1			-2177.1	-58.4	99.16	-22.0
Other Floor		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	
Fenestration Conduction	782.86				782.86	20.98	21.81	35.89
Fenestration Solar		1089.93			1089.93	29.21	21.81	49.97
Opaque Door		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grand Total	1871.18	1019.70	316.80	523.12	3730.80			

Cooling Peak Conditions

	Value
Time of Peak Load	7/21 15:45:00
Outside Dry Bulb Temperature [C]	31.02
Outside Wet Bulb Temperature [C]	23.14
Outside Humidity Ratio at Peak [kgWater/kgAir]	0.01459
Zone Dry Bulb Temperature [C]	23.90
Zone Relative Humidity [%]	52.91
Zone Humidity Ratio at Peak [kgWater/kgAir]	0.00979
Supply Air Temperature [C]	14.00
Mixed Air Temperature [C]	
Main Fan Air Flow [m3/s]	0.22
Outside Air Flow [m3/s]	0.06
Peak Sensible Load with Sizing Factor [W]	2647.21
Difference Due to Sizing Factor [W]	0.00
Peak Sensible Load [W]	2647.21
Estimated Instant + Delayed Sensible Load [W]	2890.88
Difference Between Peak and Estimated Sensible Load [W]	-243.7

Engineering Checks for Cooling

	Value
Outside Air (%)	0.2524
Airflow per Floor Area [m3/s-m2]	0.0022
Airflow per Total Capacity [m3/s-W]	0.0001
Floor Area per Total Capacity [m2/W]	0.0375
Total Capacity per Floor Area [W/m2]	26.6963
Number of People	11.0

Estimated Heating Peak Load Components

	Sensible - Instant [W]	Sensible - Delayed [W]	Sensible - Return Air [W]	Latent [W]	Total [W]	%Grand Total	Related Area [m2]	Total per Area [W/m2]
People	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	-0.00	99.16	0.00
Lights	0.79	87.93	15.84		104.57	-2.7	99.16	1.05

	Sensible - Instant [W]	Sensible - Delayed [W]	Sensible - Return Air [W]	Latent [W]	Total [W]	%Grand Total	Related Area [m2]	Total per Area [W/m2]
Equipment	147.84	95.40		0.00	243.24	-6.2	99.16	2.45
Refrigeration	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	99.16	0.00
Water Use	0.00			0.00	0.00	-0.00	99.16	0.00
Equipment								
HVAC	0.00	0.00			0.00	-0.00		
Equipment								
Losses								
Power	0.00	0.00			0.00	-0.00		
Generation								
Equipment								
DOAS	0.00			0.00	0.00	-0.00		
Direct to								
Zone								
Infiltration	-418.4			-76.3	-494.7	12.68	73.20	-6.8
Zone	0.00			0.00	0.00	-0.00		
Ventilation								
Interzone	0.00			0.00	0.00	-0.00		
Mixing								
Roof		0.00			0.00	-0.00	0.00	
Interzone		-937.7			-937.7	24.03	99.16	-9.5
Ceiling								
Other Roof		0.00			0.00	-0.00	0.00	
Exterior		-735.5			-735.5	18.85	73.20	-10.0
Wall								
Interzone		82.11			82.11	-2.1	80.56	1.02
Wall								
Ground		0.00			0.00	-0.00	0.00	
Contact								
Wall								
Other Wall		0.00			0.00	-0.00	73.20	0.00
Exterior		0.00			0.00	-0.00	0.00	
Floor								
Interzone		0.00			0.00	-0.00	0.00	
Floor								
Ground		437.67			437.67	-11.2	99.16	4.41
Contact								
Floor								
Other Floor		0.00			0.00	-0.00	0.00	
Fenestration	-2601.7				-2601.7	66.68	21.81	-119.3
Conduction								
Fenestration		0.00			0.00	-0.00	21.81	0.00
Solar								
Opaque		0.00			0.00	-0.00	0.00	
Door								
Grand Total	-2871.5	-970.1	15.84	-76.3	-3902.1			

Heating Peak Conditions

	Value
Time of Peak Load	1/21 24:00:00
Outside Dry Bulb Temperature [C]	-17.3
Outside Wet Bulb Temperature [C]	-17.3
Outside Humidity Ratio at Peak [kgWater/kgAir]	0.00084
Zone Dry Bulb Temperature [C]	22.20
Zone Relative Humidity [%]	22.83
Zone Humidity Ratio at Peak [kgWater/kgAir]	0.00377
Supply Air Temperature [C]	50.00

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
2:01 to 3:00 am	0.00	365.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
3:01 to 4:00 am	0.00	365.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
4:01 to 5:00 am	0.00	365.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
5:01 to 6:00 am	0.00	365.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
6:01 to 7:00 am	0.00	365.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
7:01 to 8:00 am	0.00	294.33	33.83	25.00	5.17	2.17	1.67	1.17	1.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	3
8:01 to 9:00 am	0.00	238.00	14.17	16.50	17.00	40.33	29.67	9.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
9:01 to 10:00 am	0.00	231.83	14.50	13.00	21.83	38.83	31.83	12.00	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
10:01 to 11:00 am	0.00	226.33	14.00	12.50	17.50	36.50	31.33	22.17	4.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
11:01 to 12:00 pm	0.00	221.33	12.17	13.00	14.50	30.67	33.50	27.83	11.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	3
12:01 to 1:00 pm	0.00	211.00	18.00	14.00	14.00	29.17	32.33	25.67	17.67	3.17	0.00	0.00	3
1:01 to 2:00 pm	0.00	208.00	15.00	15.33	11.00	22.17	27.83	27.50	26.83	10.83	0.50	0.00	3
2:01 to 3:00 pm	0.00	205.33	11.83	18.17	11.00	17.50	23.17	29.50	26.17	18.17	4.17	0.00	3
3:01 to 4:00 pm	0.00	203.00	9.50	17.67	14.00	16.17	20.67	30.17	22.00	24.83	7.00	0.00	3
4:01 to 5:00 pm	0.00	201.17	10.83	18.83	13.67	16.33	19.50	29.67	22.83	25.17	7.00	0.00	3
5:01 to 6:00 pm	0.00	200.00	13.50	21.33	14.83	22.17	22.67	26.00	25.83	16.33	2.33	0.00	3
6:01 to 7:00 pm	0.00	227.33	29.17	43.17	28.33	27.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
7:01 to 8:00 pm	0.00	235.83	27.83	43.17	28.67	25.33	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
8:01 to 9:00 pm	0.00	365.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
9:01 to 10:00 pm	0.00	365.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
10:01 to 11:00 pm	0.00	365.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
11:01 to 12:00 am	0.00	365.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
Total	0.00	6918.50	224.33	271.67	211.50	324.83	287.83	241.00	159.17	100.17	21.00	0.00	8

Statistics

	Statistic
Minimum	0.00
Mean minus two standard deviations	-6496.35
Mean	1995.71
Mean plus two standard deviations	10487.78
Maximum	19476.00
Standard deviation	4246.03

2.28.25 Output:Table:Monthly

Monthly reports are not predefined. Instead each column is defined when using the Output:Table:Monthly object. In that object each column is defined by a variable and how it should be aggregated. The StandardReports.idf file is located in DataSets directory where EnergyPlus is installed and contains a large number of examples of how to use Output:Table:Monthly to get summaries of the performance of different components in the building model. These examples

include:

- Zone Cooling Summary
- Zone Heating Summary
- Zone Electric Summary
- Space Gains
- Peak Space Gains
- Space Gain Components at Cooling Peak
- Energy Consumption - Electricity & Natural Gas
- Energy Consumption - Electricity Generated & Propane
- Energy Consumption - Diesel & Fuel Oil
- Energy Consumption - Purchased Heating & Cooling
- Energy Consumption - Coal & Gasoline
- End-Use Energy Consumption - Electricity
- End-Use Energy Consumption - Natural Gas
- End-Use Energy Consumption - Diesel
- End-Use Energy Consumption - Fuel Oil
- End-Use Energy Consumption - Coal
- End-Use Energy Consumption - Propane
- End-Use Energy Consumption - Gasoline
- Peak Energy End-Use - Electricity Part 1
- Peak Energy End-Use - Electricity Part 2
- Electric Components of Peak Demand
- Peak Energy End-Use - Natural Gas
- Peak Energy End-Use - Diesel
- Peak Energy End-Use - Fuel Oil
- Peak Energy End-Use - Coal
- Peak Energy End-Use - Propane
- Peak Energy End-Use - Gasoline

- Setpoints Not Met With Temperatures
- Comfort Report - Simple 55
- Unglazed Transpired Solar Collector Summary
- Occupant Comfort Data Summary
- Chiller Report
- Tower Report
- Boiler Report
- DX Report
- Window Report
- Window Energy Report
- Window Zone Summary
- Average Outdoor Conditions
- Outdoor Conditions Maximum Drybulb
- Outdoor Conditions Minimum Drybulb
- Outdoor Conditions Maximum Wetbulb
- Outdoor Conditions Maximum Dewpoint
- Outdoor Ground Conditions
- Window AC Report
- Water Heater Report
- Generator Report
- Daylighting Report
- Coil Report
- Plant Loop Demand Report
- Fan Report
- Pump Report
- Cond Loop Demand Report
- Zone Temperature Oscillation Report
- Air Loop System Energy and Water Use

- Air Loop System Component Loads
- Air Loop System Component Energy Use
- Mechanical Ventilation Loads

An example of the Zone Cooling Summary monthly report is shown below.

Report: ZONE COOLING SUMMARY

For: SPACE2-1

Timestamp: 2006-08-29 07:21:57

	ZONE/SYS SENSIBLE COOLING ENERGY [J]	ZONE/SYS SENSIBLE COOLING RATE {MAXI- MUM}[W]	ZONE/SYS SENSIBLE COOLING RATE {TIMES- TAMP}	OUTDOOR DRY BULB {AT MAX/MIN} [C]	OUTDOOR WET BULB {AT MAX/MIN} [C]	ZONE TOTAL INTERNAL LATENT GAIN [J]	ZONE TOTAL INTERNAL LATENT GAIN {MAXI- MUM}[W]	ZONE TOTAL INTERNAL LATENT GAIN {TIMES- TAMP}	OUTDOOR DRY BULB {AT MAX/MIN} [C]	OUTDOOR WET BULB {AT MAX/MIN} [C]
January	281755456.00	1427.84	17-JAN- 10:07	8.30	5.48	0.00	0.00	01-JAN- 00:15	-4.32	-5.53
February	306879872.00	1440.59	28-FEB- 10:46	11.27	6.67	0.00	0.00	01-FEB- 00:15	-3.17	-4.91
March	419829728.00	1822.13	26-MAR- 09:14	3.90	-0.20	0.00	0.00	01-MAR- 00:15	-1.40	-2.84
April	752874688.00	1986.25	29-APR- 10:22	21.10	11.44	0.00	0.00	01-APR- 00:15	17.12	10.64
May	0.100670E+10	2163.18	22-MAY- 09:45	25.17	15.42	0.00	0.00	01-MAY- 00:15	3.75	1.60
June	0.100822E+10	2129.73	28-JUN- 09:45	28.02	22.39	0.00	0.00	01-JUN- 00:15	17.30	14.95
July	0.120671E+10	2312.36	08-JUL- 09:00	31.70	23.35	0.00	0.00	01-JUL- 00:15	15.60	12.95
August	0.109213E+10	2352.64	02-AUG- 09:45	27.08	20.48	0.00	0.00	01-AUG- 00:15	17.20	15.70
September	0.100619E+10	2453.23	06-SEP- 10:15	28.35	20.53	0.00	0.00	01-SEP- 00:15	16.75	15.45
October	771385600.00	2181.25	10-OCT- 10:16	15.25	10.12	0.00	0.00	01-OCT- 00:15	4.88	3.31
November	384831744.00	1566.35	11-NOV- 10:45	14.00	8.89	0.00	0.00	01-NOV- 00:15	14.65	11.75
December	246930448.00	1306.75	11-DEC- 10:07	5.00	1.69	0.00	0.00	01-DEC- 00:15	1.80	-0.11
Annual Sum or Average	0.848444E+10					0.00				
Minimum of Months	246930448.00	1306.75		3.90	-0.20	0.00	0.00		-4.32	-5.53
Maximum of Months	0.120671E+10	2453.23		31.70	23.35	0.00	0.00		17.30	15.70

2.28.26 UtilityCost:Tariff

The use of UtilityCost:Tariff objects automatically generates two reports related to the calculation of annual utility costs. The first report is a summary across multiple tariffs and is called the Economics Results Summary report and is shown directly below. After that example is an example of the Tariff report which is created for each of the UtilityCost:Tariff Objects defined in the IDF file (some columns may be truncated due to page size).

Report: Economics Results Summary Report

For: Entire Facility

Timestamp: 2006-08-29 07:21:57

Annual Cost

	Facility:Electric	Facility:Gas	Other	Total
Cost (\$)	2269.11	612.08	0.00	2881.19
Cost per Total Building Area (\$/m2)	2.45	0.66	0.00	3.11
Cost per Net Conditioned Building Area (\\$/m2)	2.45	0.66	0.00	3.11

Tariff Summary

	Selected	Qualified	Meter	Group	Annual Cost
EXAMPLE A	No	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	2359.48
EXAMPLE A-GAS	Yes	Yes	GAS:FACILITY	(none)	612.08
EXAMPLE A WITH VARIABLE MONTHLY CHARGE	No	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	2407.36
EXAMPLE B	No	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	2668.34
EXAMPLE C	No	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	3017.45
EXAMPLE D	Yes	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	2269.11
EXAMPLE D WITH RATCHET	No	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	3745.90
EXAMPLE E	No	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	3766.76
EXAMPLE F	No	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	3512.12
EXAMPLE F MC	No	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	3512.12
EXAMPLE G	No	Yes	ELECTRICITY-FACILITY	(none)	3866.91

The following is an example of the Tariff report which is created for each of the UtilityCost:Tariff objects defined in the file.

Report: Tariff Report

For: EXAMPLEA

Timestamp: 2006-08-29 07:21:57

	Parameter
Meter	ELECTRICITY:FACILITY
Selected	No
Group	(none)
Qualified	Yes

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Sum
Peak-Exceeds-OffPeak	12.52	12.53	12.53	14.53	17.40	20.71	21.08	19.50	18.63	15.53	12.90	12.55	190.42
OffPeak-Exceeds-Peak	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Peak-Exceeds-MidPeak	12.52	12.53	12.53	14.53	17.40	20.71	21.08	19.50	18.63	15.53	12.90	12.55	190.42
Mid-Peak-Exceeds-Peak	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Peak-Exceeds-Shoulder	12.52	12.53	12.53	14.53	17.40	20.71	21.08	19.50	18.63	15.53	12.90	12.55	190.42
Shoulder-Exceeds-Peak	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IsWinter	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00
IsNot-Winter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IsSpring	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IsNot-Spring	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00
Is-Summer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IsNot-Summer	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00
Is-Autumn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IsNot-Autumn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00
Peak-And-Shoulder-Energy	3285.70	2890.52	3089.52	3231.79	3745.42	3757.86	4501.09	4229.79	3660.28	3454.82	3057.13	3186.33	42090.2
Peak-And-Shoulder-Demand	12.52	12.53	12.53	14.53	17.40	20.71	21.08	19.50	18.63	15.53	12.90	12.55	190.42
Peak-AndMid-Peak-Energy	3285.70	2890.52	3089.52	3231.79	3745.42	3757.86	4501.09	4229.79	3660.28	3454.82	3057.13	3186.33	42090.2
Peak-AndMid-Peak-Demand	12.52	12.53	12.53	14.53	17.40	20.71	21.08	19.50	18.63	15.53	12.90	12.55	190.42
Shoulder-AndOff-Peak-Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shoulder-AndOff-Peak-Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Peak-AndOff-Peak-Energy	3285.70	2890.52	3089.52	3231.79	3745.42	3757.86	4501.09	4229.79	3660.28	3454.82	3057.13	3186.33	42090.2
Peak-AndOff-Peak-Demand	12.52	12.53	12.53	14.53	17.40	20.71	21.08	19.50	18.63	15.53	12.90	12.55	190.42

Other Variables

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Sum
NotIncluded	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Computation - Automatic FLATENERGYCHARGE FROM TotalEnergy EnergyCharges SUM
FLATENERGYCHARGE Basis SUM EnergyCharges DemandCharges ServiceCharges Subtotal
SUM Basis Adjustment Surcharge Total SUM Subtotal Taxes

2.28.27 Construction Cost Estimate Summary

The Construction Cost Estimate Summary report shows the details of a simplified cost estimate of the building along with a comparison with reference building costs entered by the user. An example of the Construction Cost Estimate Summary report is shown below.

Construction Cost Estimate Summary

	Reference Bldg.	Current Bldg. Model	Difference
Line Item SubTotal (\$)	665082.04	720964.07	55882.03
Misc. Costs (\$)	928979.09	928979.09	0.00
Regional Adjustment (\$)	216792.31	224392.27	7599.96
Design Fee (\$)	108651.21	149946.83	41295.63
Contractor Fee (\$)	126759.74	131203.48	4443.74
Contingency (\$)	181085.34	187433.54	6348.20
Permits, Bonds, Insurance (\$)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commissioning (\$)	9054.27	18743.35	9689.09
Cost Estimate Total (\$)	2236404.00	2361662.65	125258.65
Cost Per Conditioned Building Area (\$/m2)	1203.69	1271.11	67.42

Cost Line Item Details

	Line No.	Item Name	Quantity.	Units	\$ per Qty.	SubTotal \$
–	1	EXTERIOR WALLS	627.57	m2	168.64	105832.65
–	2	INTERIOR WALLS	854.18	m2	31.16	26616.23
–	3	ROOF	1857.96	m2	104.69	194509.64
–	4	GROUND FLR SLAB	1857.96	m2	56.06	104157.14
–	5	ACOUSTICAL DROP CEILINGS	1857.96	m2	23.79	44200.83

	Line No.	Item Name	Quantity.	Units	\$ per Qty.	SubTotal \$
–	6	QUAD HIGH SHGC SU- PERWIN- DOWS	226.22	m2	687.84	155604.96
–	7	QUAD LOW SHGC SU- PERWIN- DOWS	42.68	m2	687.84	29359.55
–	8	CENTRAL CHILLER	153.48	kW (tot cool cap.)	340.00	52183.09
–	9	CONTINUOUS AIR BARRIER	1.00	Ea.	8500.00	8500.00
Line Item SubTotal	–	–	–	–	–	720964.07

2.28.28 XML Tabular Output

The tables discussed in this section can also be output in an XML format that may be easier for some other programs to extract specific results. An excerpt of the XML file format is shown below. This report presents the same output results as the other tabular report formats but using XML tags.

```

<?xml version = "1.0"?>
<EnergyPlusTabularReports>
  <BuildingName>NONE</BuildingName>
  <EnvironmentName>Chicago Ohare Intl Ap IL USA TMY3 WMO# = 725300</Environ-
mentName>
  <WeatherFileLocationTitle>Chicago Ohare Intl Ap IL USA TMY3 WMO# = 725300</Weath-
erFileLocationTitle>
  <ProgramVersion>EnergyPlus, Version 8.0, YMD = 2013.02.18 15:50</ProgramVersion>
  <SimulationTimestamp>
    <Date>
      2013-02-18
    </Date>
    <Time>
      15:50:33
    </Time>
  </SimulationTimestamp>
<AnnualBuildingUtilityPerformanceSummary>
  <for>Entire Facility</for>
  <SiteAndSourceEnergy>

```

```

<name>TotalSiteEnergy</name>
<TotalEnergy units = "kBtu">200671.97</TotalEnergy>
<EnergyPerTotalBuildingArea units = "kBtu/ft2">143.32</EnergyPerTotalBuildingArea>
<EnergyPerConditionedBuildingArea units = "kBtu/ft2">143.32</EnergyPerConditionedBuildingArea>
</SiteAndSourceEnergy>
<SiteAndSourceEnergy>
  <name>NetSiteEnergy</name>
  <TotalEnergy units = "kBtu">200671.97</TotalEnergy>
  <EnergyPerTotalBuildingArea units = "kBtu/ft2">143.32</EnergyPerTotalBuildingArea>
  <EnergyPerConditionedBuildingArea units = "kBtu/ft2">143.32</EnergyPerConditionedBuildingArea>
</SiteAndSourceEnergy>
<SiteAndSourceEnergy>
  <name>TotalSourceEnergy</name>
  <TotalEnergy units = "kBtu">442504.19</TotalEnergy>
  <EnergyPerTotalBuildingArea units = "kBtu/ft2">316.04</EnergyPerTotalBuildingArea>
  <EnergyPerConditionedBuildingArea units = "kBtu/ft2">316.04</EnergyPerConditionedBuildingArea>
</SiteAndSourceEnergy>
<SiteAndSourceEnergy>
  <name>NetSourceEnergy</name>
  <TotalEnergy units = "kBtu">397810.98</TotalEnergy>
  <EnergyPerTotalBuildingArea units = "kBtu/ft2">284.12</EnergyPerTotalBuildingArea>
  <EnergyPerConditionedBuildingArea units = "kBtu/ft2">284.12</EnergyPerConditionedBuildingArea>
</SiteAndSourceEnergy>

```

An actual file will be much longer than this example but follows this format.

2.29 readvars.rvaudit

This file is available from standard EnergyPlus runs (batch file, EP-Launch, etc) where the included utility “ReadVarsESO” is used to create .csv or other delimited files. It shows what steps were taken during the read vars run(s) – in standard EnergyPlus runs there are two: one for the .eso file and one for the .mtr file. Contents might be:

```

Mon 04/02/2007 19:34:17.09 ReadVars
ReadVarsESO
processing:eplusout.inp
input file:eplusout.eso
output file:eplusout.csv
found/finding:
  1 Outdoor Dry Bulb
  6 Zone/Sys Air Temperature
  6 Zone/Sys Sensible Cooling Rate
  6 Zone/Sys Sensible Heating Rate
  6 Total Water Heating Coil Rate
  1 Total Water Cooling Coil Rate
  1 Sensible Water Cooling Coil Rate
  2 Plant Loop Cooling Demand

```

```

2 Plant Loop Heating Demand
1 Boiler Gas Consumption Rate
1 Boiler Heating Output Rate
1 Chiller Electric Power
1 Chiller Evap Heat Trans Rate
1 Chiller Evap Water Inlet Temp
1 Chiller Evap Water Outlet Temp
1 Chiller Evap Water Mass Flow Rate
1 Chiller Cond Heat Trans Rate
0 Chiller Cond Water Inlet Temp
0 Chiller Cond Water Outlet Temp
0 Chiller Cond Water Mass Flow Rate
2 Pump Mass Flow Rate
2 Pump Outlet Temp
ReadVars Run Time = 00hr 00min 1.78sec
ReadVarsESO program completed successfully.
ReadVarsESO
processing:test.mvi
input file:eplusout.mtr
output file:eplusmtr.csv
getting all vars from:eplusout.mtr
ReadVars Run Time = 00hr 00min 0.00sec
ReadVarsESO program completed successfully.

```

2.30 eplusout.svg

This is a Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) file that shows a diagram of the HVAC system from the inputs of the simulation. The diagram is generated for most HVAC systems but a few valid HVAC configurations cannot be displayed correctly. The SVG file is generated by the HVAC Diagram utility that is included with EnergyPlus and is run automatically when using EP-Launch.

The SVG format is a graphics format that includes a descriptions of lines, boxes, text, etc. set in a two dimensional perspective. To learn more about the SVG format see:

<http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/>

Several viewers are available so that you can view these files including plug-ins for Internet Explorer by Adobe and Corel. The Adobe SVG plug in can be found at:

<http://www.adobe.com/svg/viewer/install/>

But many different viewers are available and links are shown at:

<http://www.svgi.org/>

An example of a diagram generated by HVAC Diagram is shown

A close up of one part of this diagram is shown below

The SVG file format is an XML based format so it is text based. The diagram shown above is shown below in text (reduced).

```

<?xml version = "1.0" standalone = "no"?>
<!DOCTYPE svg>

```

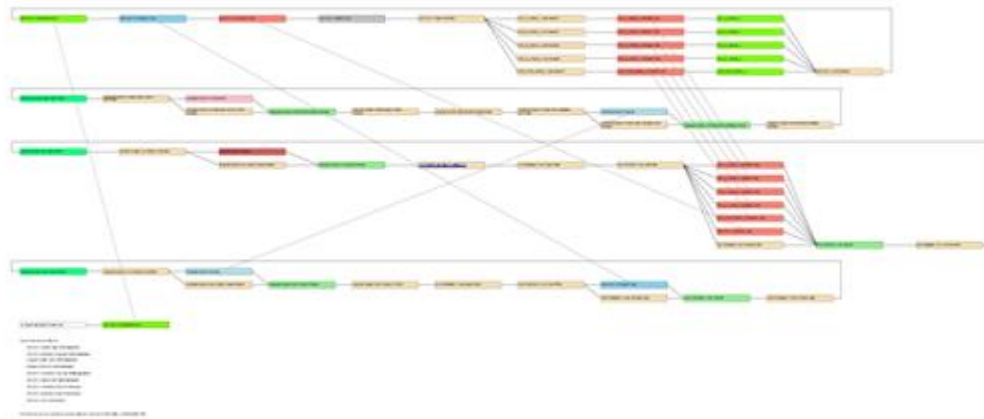


Figure 2.11:

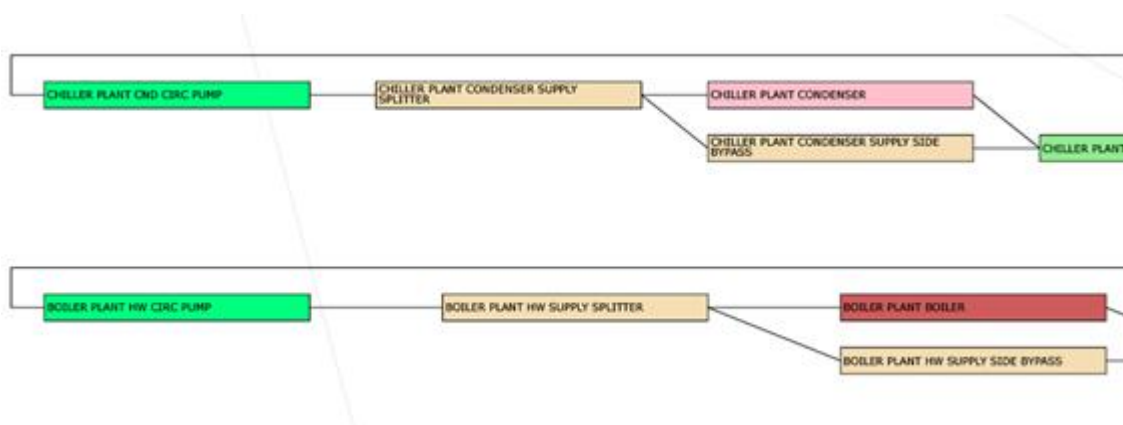


Figure 2.12:


```

<svg width = "250mm" height = "200mm" viewBox = "0 0 3200 1500" xmlns:ev =
"http://www.w3.org/2001/xml-events" xmlns:xlink = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns =
"http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" preserveAspectRatio = "xMidYMid meet" zoomAndPan = "mag-
nify">
  <g font-family = "Verdana" font-size = "8">
    <line x1 = " 2400" y1 = " 470" x2 = " 2100" y2 = " 30" style = "stroke:linen ;"/>
    <line x1 = " 2400" y1 = " 510" x2 = " 2100" y2 = " 70" style = "stroke:linen ;"/>
    <line x1 = " 2400" y1 = " 550" x2 = " 2100" y2 = " 110" style = "stroke:linen ;"/>
    <line x1 = " 2400" y1 = " 590" x2 = " 2100" y2 = " 150" style = "stroke:linen ;"/>
    <line x1 = " 2400" y1 = " 630" x2 = " 2100" y2 = " 190" style = "stroke:linen ;"/>
    <line x1 = " 2400" y1 = " 670" x2 = " 900" y2 = " 30" style = "stroke:linen ;"/>
    <line x1 = " 2050" y1 = " 830" x2 = " 600" y2 = " 30" style = "stroke:linen ;"/>
    <line x1 = " 300" y1 = " 30" x2 = " 550" y2 = " 950" style = "stroke:linen ;"/>
    <line x1 = " 800" y1 = " 790" x2 = " 2050" y2 = " 310" style = "stroke:linen ;"/>
    <rect x = " 200" y = " 940" width = " 200" height = " 20" style = "fill:snow; stroke:
Black;"/> 1
    <text x = " 202" y = " 953" startOffset = "0">OUTSIDE AIR INLET NODE LIST</text>
    <rect x = " 2300" y = " 20" width = " 200" height = " 20" style = "fill:chartreuse;
stroke: Black;"/> 2
    <text x = " 2302" y = " 33" startOffset = "0">ZN1_S_SPACE_1</text>
    <rect x = " 1400" y = " 20" width = " 200" height = " 20" style = "fill:wheat; stroke:
Black;"/> 7
    <text x = " 1402" y = " 33" startOffset = "0">VAV SYS 1 ZONE SPLITTER</text>
    <rect x = " 1700" y = " 20" width = " 200" height = " 20" style = "fill:wheat; stroke:
Black;"/> 8
    <text x = " 1702" y = " 33" startOffset = "0">ZN1_S_SPACE_1 VAV REHEAT</text>
    <reduced>
      <line x1 = " 1600" y1 = " 30" x2 = " 1700" y2 = " 30" style = "stroke: Black;"/>
      <line x1 = " 1600" y1 = " 30" x2 = " 1700" y2 = " 70" style = "stroke: Black;"/>
      <line x1 = " 1600" y1 = " 30" x2 = " 1700" y2 = " 110" style = "stroke: Black;"/>
      <line x1 = " 1600" y1 = " 30" x2 = " 1700" y2 = " 150" style = "stroke: Black;"/>
      <line x1 = " 1600" y1 = " 30" x2 = " 1700" y2 = " 190" style = "stroke: Black;"/>
      <line x1 = " 1900" y1 = " 30" x2 = " 2000" y2 = " 30" style = "stroke: Black;"/>
      <line x1 = " 1900" y1 = " 70" x2 = " 2000" y2 = " 70" style = "stroke: Black;"/>
      <line x1 = " 1900" y1 = " 110" x2 = " 2000" y2 = " 110" style = "stroke: Black;"/>
    </reduced>
    <text x = " 200" y = " 1000" startOffset = "0">Unused Non-Parent Objects:</text>
    <text x = " 220" y = " 1020" startOffset = "0">VAV SYS 1 SUPPLY AIR TEMP
MANAGER</text>
    <text x = " 220" y = " 1040" startOffset = "0">VAV SYS 1 HEATING COIL AIR TEMP
MANAGER</text>
    <text x = " 220" y = " 1060" startOffset = "0">CHILLER PLANT CHW TEMP MAN-
AGER</text>
    <text x = " 220" y = " 1080" startOffset = "0">BOILER PLANT HW TEMP MAN-
AGER</text>

```

```

<text x = " 220" y = " 1100" startOffset = "0">VAV SYS 1 COOLING COIL AIR TEMP
MANAGER</text>
<text x = " 220" y = " 1120" startOffset = "0">VAV SYS 1 MIXED AIR TEMP MAN-
AGER</text>
<text x = " 220" y = " 1140" startOffset = "0">VAV SYS 1 COOLING COIL CON-
TROLLER</text>
<text x = " 220" y = " 1160" startOffset = "0">VAV SYS 1 HEATING COIL CON-
TROLLER</text>
<text x = " 220" y = " 1180" startOffset = "0">VAV SYS 1 OA CONTROLLER</text>
<text x = " 200" y = " 1220" startOffset = "0">

```

The following are not supported: objects related to controls, DIRECT AIR, or PURCHASED AIR</text>

```

</g>
</svg>

```

2.31 eplusout.sci

This is the surface cost information report. This report file is obtained by including the following in the input file:

Output:Surfaces:List, CostInfo;

The intent is to make available a separate file that lists the unique surfaces and their construction types for potential use in external calculations that need to estimate the cost of construction. Note that such cost estimating can now also be performed internal to EnergyPlus using Cost Estimate objects. The listing can also be used to check that the input for surfaces is producing the expected areas (although the DXF is probably more useful for such checking).

The output file contains a list of the unique surfaces and their net and gross areas. The area information is calculated by EnergyPlus from the vertices entered for individual surfaces. The net area is the area remaining after the areas of subsurfaces are subtracted. The file contains six columns of comma-separate-data as shown in the following table:

Column	Description
1	Integer counter for surfaces. The surfaces are listed in the order that they are stored internally in EnergyPlus. Note that in this report, the algorithms sort out and exclude duplicate surfaces that are entered for the interior partitions between adjacent thermal zones. Therefore the list is usually not consecutive.
2	The name of the surface entered by the user
3	The name of the construction for the surface entered by the user
4	The type of the surface (e.g. wall, roof, floor, window ...)
5	The net area of the surface in m
6	The gross area of the surface in m

2.32 eplusout.wrl

The VRML output report file is formatted according to the “Virtual Reality Modeling Language” standard rules for representing building type surfaces. The file can be used in several inexpensive, shareware or freeware viewers. There are a variety of stand alone and viewers integrated within browsers. A good list of viewers can be found at:

<http://cic.nist.gov/vrml/vbdetect.html>

This site detects what, if any, VRML plugin is installed in your browser as well as gives a list of active ones with links to their sites.

This file is generated when the following line is included in the IDF.

Output:Surfaces:Drawing, VRML;

In addition, like the DXF output, you can ask it to triangulate (algorithm within EnergyPlus) surfaces with >4 sides:

Output:Surfaces:Drawing, VRML, Triangulate 3dface;

Most viewers will illustrate a solid model by default:

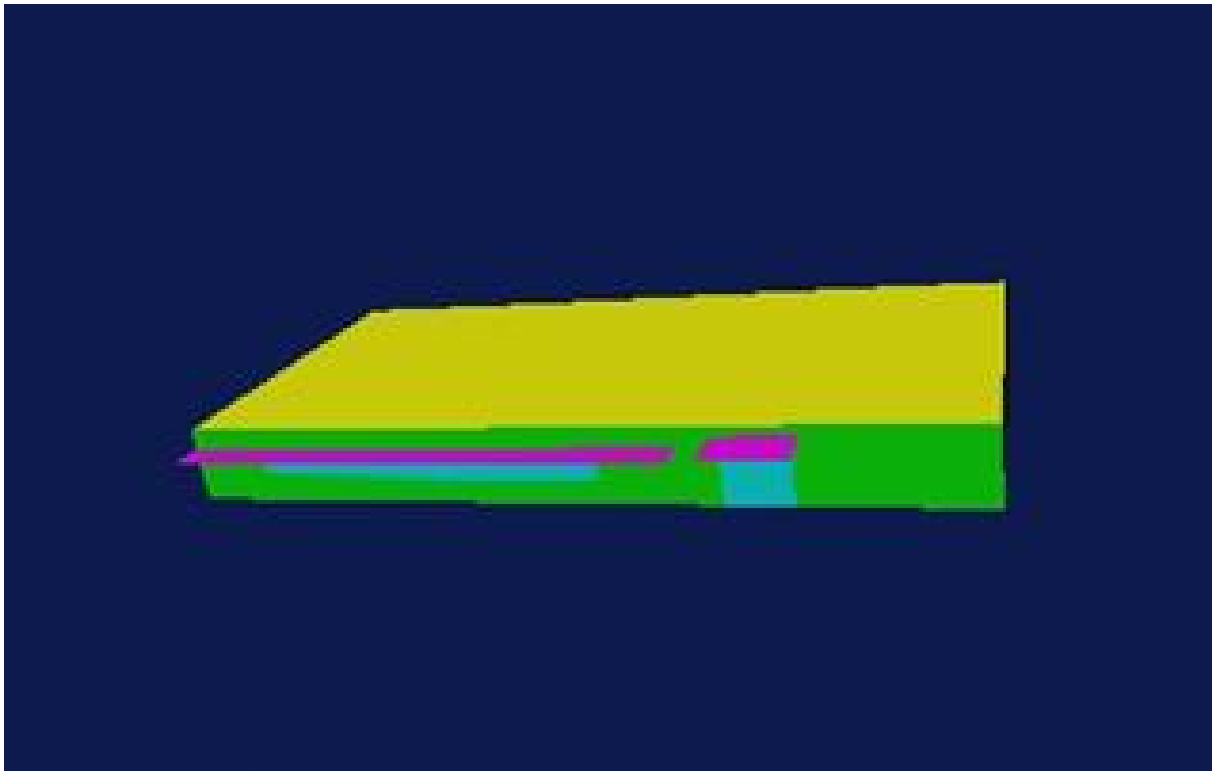


Figure 2.13: VRML output - solid model

With some/many viewers, you can also see a wireframe model; some will even fill this model. Also, viewers can triangulate any surface that isn’t labeled as “convex” by the software writing the file (i.e. EnergyPlus). However, this triangulation may not be correct so you may wish to do it from within EnergyPlus as illustrated above.

A wireframe model of the same building as above is:

The actual file produced is a text file. EnergyPlus adds some comments, such as the list of zone names and surface names before each coordinate specification. The line/solid colors are set as Floor, Wall, etc. so the file is somewhat readable.

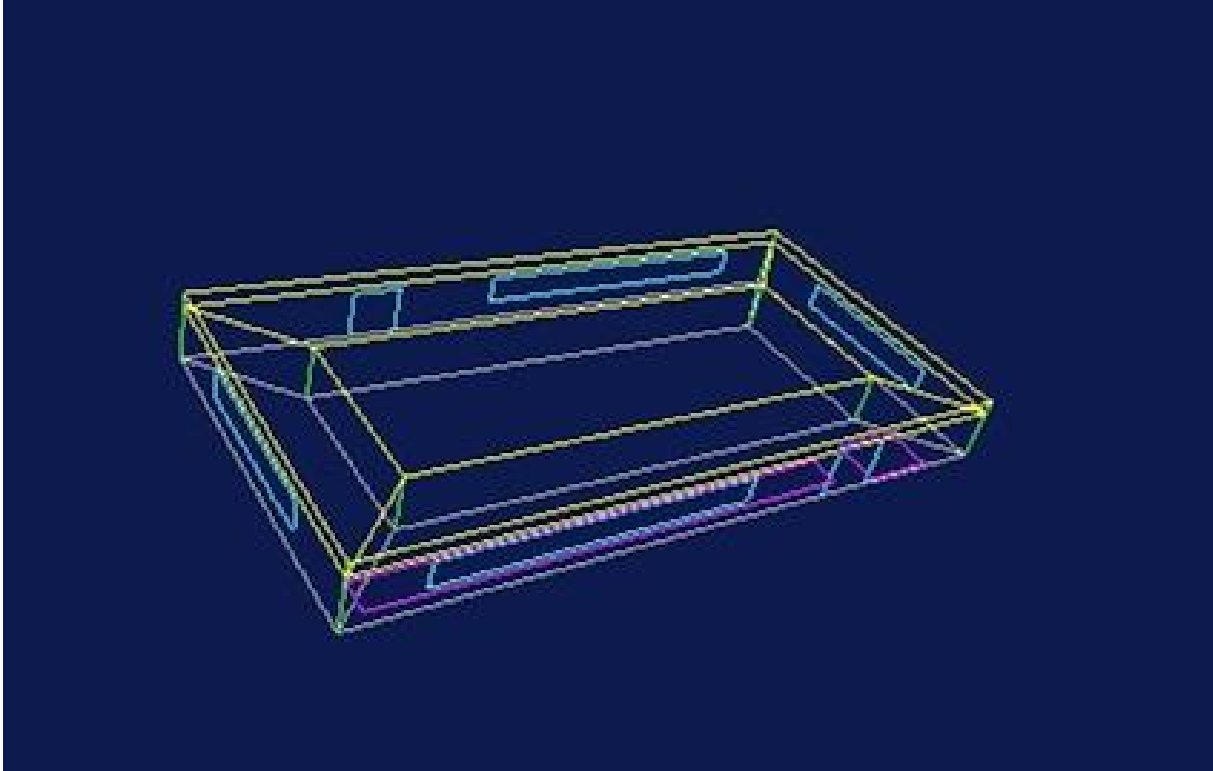


Figure 2.14: VRML output - wireframe model

```
#VRML V2.0 utf8
WorldInfo {
  title "Building - Building"
  info ["EnergyPlus Program Version EnergyPlus <version>, 9/14/2006 1:31 PM"]
}
# Zone Names
# Zone = 1:PLENUM-1
# Zone = 2:SPACE1-1
# Zone = 3:SPACE2-1
# Zone = 4:SPACE3-1
# Zone = 5:SPACE4-1
# Zone = 6:SPACE5-1
Shape {
  appearance DEF FLOOR Appearance {
    material Material { diffuseColor 0.502 0.502 0.502 }
  }
}

# PLENUM-1:WALL-1PF
Shape {
  appearance USE WALL
  geometry IndexedFaceSet {
    solid TRUE
    coord DEF Surf5 Coordinate {
    point [
      0.00000      0.00000      3.00000,
      0.00000      0.00000      2.40000,
      26.41377    -15.25000     2.40000,
      26.41377    -15.25000     3.00000,
    ]
  }
  coordIndex [
    0 1 2 3 -1
  ]
}
```

```

ccw TRUE
solid TRUE
}
}

# PLENUM-1:WALL-1PR
Shape {
  appearance USE WALL
  geometry IndexedFaceSet {
    solid TRUE
    coord DEF Surf6 Coordinate {
      point [
        26.41377      -15.25000      3.00000,
        26.41377      -15.25000      2.40000,
        34.01377      -2.08641      2.40000,
        34.01377      -2.08641      3.00000,
      ]
    }
    coordIndex [
      0 1 2 3 -1
    ]
    ccw TRUE
    solid TRUE
  }
}

```

2.33 Delight output files

2.33.1 eplusout.delightin

Following completion of an EnergyPlus run that includes Daylighting:Controls objects that use the DELight Daylighting Method, an ASCII text file created during the run is given a file name that consists of the project name appended with DELight.in (e.g., MyProjectDELight.in).

This text file is a formatted DELight input file that was created from the EnergyPlus input data relevant to a DELight simulation. This file can be manually reviewed to determine the exact data that were transformed from EnergyPlus into DELight input.

2.33.2 eplusout.delightout

Following completion of an EnergyPlus run that includes Daylighting:Controls objects that use the DELight Daylighting Method, an ASCII text file created during the run is given a file name that consists of the project name appended with DELight.out (e.g., MyProjectDELight.out).

This text file is a formatted DELight output file that was generated by the DELight simulation engine following the pre-processing daylight factors calculation. This file can be manually reviewed to see the results of these calculations. The file contains an echo of DELight input data, as well as the results of intermediate calculations such as geometrical transformations, surface gridding, and daylight factors, including the following.

Surface Data

- Vertex coordinates in the Building coordinate system. Search for the string “BldgSystem_Surface_Vertices” within the output file.
- Exterior face luminance values under overcast skies, and for each sun position under clear skies. Search for the string “Surface Exterior Luminance” within the output file.

- Common data for radiosity nodal patches for each surface including Area and Number of Nodes. Search for the string “Surface_Node_Area” within the output file.
- Individual data for radiosity nodal patches for each node on each surface including: building coordinate system coordinates; direct and total luminance values under overcast skies, and for each sun position under clear skies. Search for the string “BldgSystem_Node_Coordinates” within the output file.

Reference Point Data

- Illuminance values from the daylighting factors preprocessor for overcast skies, and for each sun position under clear skies.
- Daylight Factor values from the daylighting factors preprocessor for overcast skies, and for each sun position under clear skies.
- NOTE: The Monthly Average data for Daylight Illuminances and Electric Lighting Reduction will all be zero since these data are not calculated as part of the pre-processing done by the point at which this output file is generated for EnergyPlus.

Chapter 3

Example Input Files

The EnergyPlus install includes a sample of example input files. For the most part, the developers create these files to illustrate and test a specific feature in EnergyPlus. Then, we pass them along to you for illustrative purposes. The install contains two spreadsheet files related to the example files:

- **ExampleFiles.xls** - lists all the files available – whether through the install or through an external site.
- **ExampleFiles-ObjectLink.xls** - illustrates the first 3 occurrences in the example files of an object.

Following convention, each example file should have at the top a set of comments that tell what the purpose of the file is and the key features.

For example, the file titled “5ZoneAirCooled.idf” has:

```
! 5ZoneAirCooled.idf
! Basic file description:  1 story building divided into 4 exterior and one interior conditioned zones
! and return plenum.
!
! Highlights:             Electric chiller with air cooled condenser; autosized preheating and
! precooling water coils in the
! outside air stream controlled to preheat and precool setpoints.
!
! Simulation Location/Run: CHICAGO_IL_USA TMY2-94846, 2 design days, 2 run periods,
! Run Control executes the run periods using the weather file
!
! Location:               Chicago, IL
!
! Design Days:            CHICAGO_IL_USA Annual Heating 99% Design Conditions DB, MaxDB = -17.3°C
! CHICAGO_IL_USA Annual Cooling 1% Design Conditions, MaxDB = 31.5°C MCWB =
! 23.0°C
!
! Run Period (Weather File): Winter 1/14, Summer 7/7, CHICAGO_IL_USA TMY2-94846
!
! Run Control:            Zone and System sizing with weather file run control (no design days run)
!
! Building: Single floor rectangular building 100 ft x 50 ft. 5 zones - 4 exterior, 1 interior, zone
! height 8 feet.
! Exterior zone depth is 12 feet. There is a 2 foot high return plenum: the overall building
! height is
! 10 feet. There are windows on all 4 facades; the south and north facades have glass doors.
! The south facing glass is shaded by overhangs. The walls are woodshingle over plywood, R11
! insulation,
```



```

! Purchased Heating:      None
! Coils:                  Coil:Cooling:Water, Coil:Heating:Water
! Pumps:                  Pump:VariableSpeed
! Boilers:                 Boiler:HotWater
! Chillers:                Chiller:Electric
!
! Results:
! Standard Reports:       None
! Timestep or Hourly Variables: Hourly
! Time bins Report:       None
! HTML Report:            None
! Environmental Emissions: None
! Utility Tariffs:        None

```

In addition to the idf files, usually an .rvi and perhaps a .mvi of the same file set is included. As discussed previously, the .rvi is used with the ReadVarsESO post-processing program and the .eso file to create a .csv file which can be read easily into Excel™. Like the .rvi, the .mvi file can be used with the .mtr file to create a similar version for “metered” outputs.

Chapter 4

Data Sets

Data sets are the EnergyPlus answer to “libraries”. Data sets come in two flavors – a simple list and a “macroized” list. Macroized lists are files that could have the elements extracted using a simple macro name.

4.1 Simple List Data Sets

4.1.1 AirCooledChillers.idf

This dataset includes performance curves for air cooled electric EIR chiller (object type: Chiller:Electric:EIR). Knowing the type of chiller that you want to simulate, you can find it and the associated performance curves in the dataset file. A brief synopsis of AirCooledChiller.idf is shown below:

```
! AirCooledChillers.idf
!
! This dataset includes performance curves for object type Chiller:Electric:EIR
!
! Summary Table for Electric EIR Chiller reference data sets.
! Chillers are listed in order of reference capacity. Reference capacity and COP do not necessarily
! indicate rated capacity and COP at standard rating conditions (e.g. ARI Standard 550/590).
!
! Performance curves developed from information collected from manufacturer's catalog data
! The nomenclature used for the chiller is as follows:
! ElectricEIRChiller - Manufacturer's Name - Model - Reference Capacity in kW - Reference COP
!
!
! Chiller Name                                Compressor Type      Reference Capacity      Reference
!                                           kW (tons)              COP
! ElectricEIRChiller McQuay AGZ010BS 34.5kW/2.67COP      Scroll      34.5 (9.8)      2.67
! ElectricEIRChiller McQuay AGZ013BS 47.1kW/2.67COP      Scroll      47.1 (13.4)     2.67
! ElectricEIRChiller York YCAL0019EE 54.2kW/2.9COP       Scroll      54.2 (15.4)     2.9
! ElectricEIRChiller McQuay AGZ017BS 54.5kW/2.67COP      Scroll      54.5 (15.5)     2.67
```

4.1.2 ASHRAE_2005_HOF_Materials.idf

This reference data set contains content from two chapters in the ASHRAE 2005 Handbook of Fundamentals, Chapter 30 - the Cooling and Heating Loads calculations chapter has both materials with thermal properties and constructions for Light, Medium, and Heavy buildings. Chapter 25 contains details thermal properties of many materials – no constructions are created from that data.

The following materials and constructions are created from ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals, 2005, Chapter 30, Table 19 and Table 22. These are representative of materials and constructions used in Cooling and Heating Load Calculations.

4.1.3 Boilers.idf

This dataset includes performance curves for non-electric boilers. Reference: Condensing Technology, Technical Series, Viessmann, 9446 803 - 1 GB Nov. 2004.

4.1.4 California_Title_24-2008.idf

This dataset includes occupancy data and non-residential schedules for California Title 24-2008 compliance calculations when lighting plans are submitted for the Entire Building or when lighting compliance is not performed. Data is based on Table N2-5 of the 2008 Non-residential ACM Manual.

4.1.5 Chillers.idf

This dataset includes object types for specific (by manufacturer and type) Chiller:Electric:EIR and Chiller: Electric:ReformulatedEIR and associated performance curves.

Knowing the type of chiller that you want to simulate, you can find it and the associated performance curves in the dataset file. By example, here is part of the comments in the Chiller.idf file:

```
! Summary Table for Electric EIR Chiller reference data sets (Ref. CoolTools project).
! Chillers are listed in order of compressor type and reference capacity (model calibration
! point). Reference capacity and COP do not necessarily indicate rated capacity and COP at
! standard rating conditions (e.g. ARI Standard 550/590).
!
! Performance curves developed from information collected over a 10-year period from 1991 to 2001.
!
!
! Chiller Name                                Compressor   Reference   Reference   Unloading
!                                         Type          Capacity    COP          Mechanism
!                                         kW (tons)
!-----
! ElectricEIRChiller McQuay WSC 471kW/5.89COP/Vanes   Centrifugal   471 (134)    5.89    Inlet Vanes
! ElectricEIRChiller York YT 563kW/10.61COP/Vanes    Centrifugal   563 (160)    10.61   Inlet Vanes
! ElectricEIRChiller McQuay PEH 703kW/7.03COP/Vanes   Centrifugal   703 (200)    7.03    Inlet Vanes
! ElectricEIRChiller Carrier 23XL 724kW/6.04COP/Vanes Centrifugal   724 (206)    6.04    Inlet Vanes
```

4.1.6 CompositeWallConstructions.idf

The Reference Data Set CompositeWallConstructions.idf contains constructions and associated materials for a set of **composite** walls. These are walls—such as stud walls—that have complicated heat-flow paths so that the conduction is two- or three-dimensional.

An example entry in this data set—for an insulated 2"x4" steel-stud wall—looks like:

```
CONSTRUCTION,Composite 2x4 Steel Stud R11,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 10
! 2"x4" steel studs at 24" on center with between-stud R11 fibreglass insulation.
! Studs are 3.5", 16 gauge, 15 flange.
! Layers are 1/2" wood siding, 1/2" plywood, 2x4 steel studs and R11 insulation, 1/2" gypsum board.
! Area-average R-Value = 8.796 ft2-F-h/Btu (1.548 m2-K/W).
! Total wall thickness = 5.00in (0.127m)
```

```

! Material layer names follow:
Composite 2x4 Steel Stud R11 \#3,
Composite 2x4 Steel Stud R11 \#2,
Composite 2x4 Steel Stud R11 \#1;
MATERIAL,Composite 2x4 Steel Stud R11 \#1,
Smooth,    !- Roughness
0.013,    !- Thickness (m)
0.720,    !- Conductivity (W/m-K)
640.0,    !- Density (kg/m3)
1048,     !- Specific Heat (J/kg-K)
0.9,      !- Absorptance:Thermal
0.7,      !- Absorptance:Solar
0.7;      !- Absorptance:Visible
MATERIAL,Composite 2x4 Steel Stud R11 \#2,
Smooth,    !- Roughness
0.089,    !- Thickness (m)
0.060,    !- Conductivity (W/m-K)
118.223,  !- Density (kg/m3)
1048,     !- Specific Heat (J/kg-K)
0.9,      !- Absorptance:Thermal
0.7,      !- Absorptance:Solar
0.7;      !- Absorptance:Visible
MATERIAL,Composite 2x4 Steel Stud R11 \#3,
Smooth,    !- Roughness
0.025,    !- Thickness (m)
0.452,    !- Conductivity (W/m-K)
413.782,  !- Density (kg/m3)
1048,     !- Specific Heat (J/kg-K)
0.9,      !- Absorptance:Thermal
0.7,      !- Absorptance:Solar
0.7;      !- Absorptance:Visible

```

The materials here are **not** real materials but are “equivalent” materials obtained from finite-difference modeling. The thickness, conductivity, density and specific heat values of the material layers for the different constructions have been taken from the ASHRAE report “Modeling Two- and Three-Dimensional Heat Transfer through Composite Wall and Roof Assemblies in Hourly Energy Simulation Programs (1145-TRP),” by Enermodal Engineering Limited, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and the Polish Academy of Sciences, January 2001. EnergyPlus will calculate conduction transfer functions using these materials. The heat transfer based on these conduction transfer functions will then be very close to what would be calculated with a two- or three-dimensional heat transfer calculation.

For stud walls, using these composite constructions will give more accurate heat flow than you would get by manually dividing the wall into a stud section and a non-stud section.

If your wall’s exterior or interior roughness or thermal, solar or visible absorptances are different from those in the data set, you can make the appropriate changes to the first material (the outside layer) or the third material (the inside layer). **None of the other values should be changed.**

Following is a summary of the constructions in the composite wall data set:

```

CONSTRUCTION,Composite 2x4 Wood Stud R11,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 1
! 2"x4" wood studs at 24" on center with between-stud R11 fibreglass insulation.
! Layers are 1/2" wood siding, 1/2" plywood, 2x4 wood studs and R11 insulation, 1/2" gypsum board.
! Area-average R-Value = 11.391 ft2-F-h/Btu (2.005 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite 2x6 Wood Stud R19,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 2
! 2"x6" wood studs at 24" on center with between-stud R19 fibreglass insulation.
! Layers are 1/2" wood siding, 1/2" plywood, 2x6 wood studs and R19 insulation, 1/2" gypsum board.
! Area-average R-Value = 17.487 ft2-F-h/Btu (3.078 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite Insulated Concrete Form Wall With Steel Ties,

```

```

! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 7
! Wall system is made of two rigid insulation sides held together with wire mesh.
! The two sides come together to create the formwork for the concrete.
! Layers are 3/4" concrete stucco, outer polystyrene shell, concrete core, inner polystyrene shell.
! Area-average R-Value = 11.230 ft2-F-h/Btu (1.977 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite Concrete/Foam/Concrete With Steel Connectors,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 8
! Wall system is made of two 3" concrete slabs separated by 2" rigid insulation.
! The slab connectors are steel ties with a 0.15"x0.15" cross section.
! Layers are 3" concrete, 2" polystyrene, 3" concrete.
! Area-average R-Value = 7.659 ft2-F-h/Btu (1.348 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite Concrete/Foam/Concrete With Plastic Connectors,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 9
! Wall system is made of two 3" concrete slabs separated by 2" rigid insulation.
! The slab connectors are plastic ties with a 0.25"x0.25" cross section.
! Layers are 3" concrete, 2" polystyrene, 3" concrete.
! Area-average R-Value = 10.582 ft2-F-h/Btu (1.862 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite 2x4 Steel Stud R11,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 10
! 2"x4" steel studs at 24" on center with between-stud R11 fiberglass insulation.
! Studs are 3.5", 16 gauge, 15 flange.
! Layers are 1/2" wood siding, 1/2" plywood, 2x4 steel studs and R11 insulation, 1/2" gypsum board.
! Area-average R-Value = 8.796 ft2-F-h/Btu (1.548 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite Brick Foam 2x4 Steel Stud R11,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 15
! Brick veneer, polystyrene, 2"x4" steel studs at 24" on center with
! between-stud R11 fiberglass insulation.
! Studs are 3.5", 16 gauge, 15 flange.
! Layers are 3.25" brick, 1" polystyrene insulation, 1/2" plywood, 2x4 steel studs and R11 insulation,
! 1/2" gypsum board.
! Area-average R-Value = 12.792 ft2-F-h/Btu (2.251 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite 2x6 Steel Stud R19,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 16
! 2"x6" steel studs at 24" on center with between-stud R19 fiberglass insulation.
! Studs are 5.5", 16 gauge, 15 flange.
! Layers are 1/2" wood siding, 1/2" plywood, 2x6 steel studs and R19 insulation, 1/2" gypsum board.
! Area-average R-Value = 12.792 ft2-F-h/Btu (1.991 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite Foam 2x6 Steel Stud R19,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 17
! Polystyrene, 2"x6" steel studs at 24" on center with between-stud R19 fiberglass insulation.
! Studs are 5.5", 16 gauge, 15 flange.
! Layers are 3/4" concrete stucco, 1" polystyrene insulation, 1/2" plywood, 2x6 steel studs and R19
! insulation,
! 1/2" gypsum board.
! Area-average R-Value = 15.157 ft2-F-h/Btu (2.668 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite Brick Foam 2x6 Steel Stud R19,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 18
! Brick veneer, polystyrene, 2"x6" steel studs at 24" on center with
! between-stud R19 fiberglass insulation.
! Studs are 5.5", 16 gauge, 15 flange.
! Layers are 3.25" brick, 1" polystyrene insulation, 1/2" plywood, 2x6 steel studs and R19 insulation,
! 1/2" gypsum board.
! Area-average R-Value = 15.465 ft2-F-h/Btu (2.722 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite 2-Core Filled Concrete Block Uninsulated,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 19
! Wall system is made of 12" 2-core concrete blocks without insulation.
! The core area is filled with rebar and poured concrete.
! Area-average R-Value = 1.326 ft2-F-h/Btu (0.239 m2-K/W).

CONSTRUCTION,Composite 2-Core Filled Concrete Block Insulated,
! ASHRAE 1145-RP Wall Assembly 20
! Wall system is made of 12" 2-core concrete blocks with 1.875"-thick

```

```

! foam inserts in the block cores.
! The remaining core area is filled with poured concrete.
! Area-average R-Value = 2.291 ft2-F-h/Btu (0.403 m2-K/W).

```

4.1.7 DXCoolingCoil.idf

This dataset includes performance curves for the object types Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed and Coil:Cooling:DX:TwoStageWithHumidityControlMode. This data set is developed by using catalog data published by different manufacturers which are listed in the file.

Here is a synopsis of the DXCoolingCoil.idf:

```

! DXCoolingCoil.idf
!
! This dataset includes performance curves for the object types Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed and
! Coil:Cooling:DX:TwoStageWithHumidityControlMode
!
! Reference capacity at standard rating conditions (ARI 95F OAT, 67F EWBt and air flow rate
! around 400 cfm/Ton).
!
! In the objects Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed and Coil:Cooling:DX:TwoStageWithHumidityControlMode
! below, input fields 'Availability Schedule Name', 'Air Inlet Node Name' and 'Air Outlet Node
! Name' need to be defined by the user.
!
!-----!
!                               Compressor  Nominal    Reference    Reference    Refrig    Expansion
!                               Type          Capacity    Capacity      COP          Type      Valve
!                               (tons)        kW (tons)
!-----!
! Carrier Centurion 50PG06      Scroll      5           18.28(5.2)    4.15         R-410A    TXV
! Carrier Centurion 50PG12      Scroll      10          36.79(10.47)  4.05         R-410A    TXV
! Carrier Centurion 50PG24      Scroll      20          73.81(21)    3.95         R-410A    TXV
!
Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed,
  Carrier Centurion 50PG06,      !- Name
  CoolingCoilAvailSched,        !- Availability Schedule Name
  18276.96,                      !- Rated Total Cooling Capacity {W}
  0.74,                          !- Rated Sensible Heat Ratio
  4.15,                          !- Rated COP
  0.944,                        !- Rated Air Flow Rate {m3/s}
  ,                              !- Rated Evaporator Fan Power Per Volume Flow Rate {W/(m3/s)}
  DXCoilAirInletNode,           !- Air Inlet Node Name
  DXCoilAirOutletNode,          !- Air Outlet Node Name
  CarrierCenturion50PG06CapFT,   !- Total Cooling Capacity Function of Temperature Curve Name
  CarrierCenturion50PG06CapFFF, !- Total Cooling Capacity Function of Flow Fraction Curve Name
  CarrierCenturion50PG06EIRFT,   !- Energy Input Ratio Function of Temperature Curve Name
  CarrierCenturion50PG06EIRFFF, !- Energy Input Ratio Function of Flow Fraction Curve Name
  Carrier Centurion 50PG06 PLFFPLR; !- Part Load Fraction Correlation Curve Name

! Curve set (5 Curves):

! Cooling Capacity Function of Temperature Curve
! x = Entering Wet-bulb Temp and y = Outdoor Dry-bulb Temp

Curve:Biquadratic,
  CarrierCenturion50PG06CapFT, !- Name
  0.9953455,                    !- Coefficient1 Constant
  -0.0118418,                   !- Coefficient2 x
  0.0012277,                    !- Coefficient3 x**2
  0.0030246,                    !- Coefficient4 y
  -0.0000702,                   !- Coefficient5 y**2
  -0.0003685,                   !- Coefficient6 x*y
  12.22,                        !- Minimum Value of x
  26.67,                        !- Maximum Value of x
  15.56,                        !- Minimum Value of y

```

```

51.67,           !- Maximum Value of y
,               !- Minimum Curve Output
,               !- Maximum Curve Output
Temperature,    !- Input Unit Type for X
Temperature,    !- Input Unit Type for Y
Dimensionless;   !- Output Unit Type

! EIR Function of Temperature Curve
! x = Entering Wet-bulb Temp and y = Outdoor Dry-bulb Temp

Curve:Biquadratic,
  CarrierCenturion50PG06EIRFT,  !- Name
  0.3802131,                    !- Coefficient1 Constant
  0.0199468,                    !- Coefficient2 x
  -0.0006682,                   !- Coefficient3 x**2
  0.0058933,                    !- Coefficient4 y
  0.0004646,                    !- Coefficient5 y**2
  -0.0004072,                   !- Coefficient6 x*y
  12.22,                        !- Minimum Value of x
  26.67,                        !- Maximum Value of x
  15.56,                        !- Minimum Value of y
  51.67,                        !- Maximum Value of y
  ,                              !- Minimum Curve Output
  ,                              !- Maximum Curve Output
  Temperature,                  !- Input Unit Type for X
  Temperature,                  !- Input Unit Type for Y
  Dimensionless;                !- Output Unit Type

! Cooling Capacity Function of Flow Fraction Curve
! x = Flow Fraction

Curve:Quadratic,
  CarrierCenturion50PG06CapFFF,  !- Name
  0.7705358,                     !- Coefficient1 Constant
  0.2848007,                     !- Coefficient2 x
  -0.0580891,                    !- Coefficient3 x**2
  0.75,                           !- Minimum Value of x
  1.25;                           !- Maximum Value of x

! EIR Function of Flow Fraction Curve
! x = Flow Fraction

Curve:Quadratic,
  CarrierCenturion50PG06EIRFFF,  !- Name
  1.3439758,                     !- Coefficient1 Constant
  -0.5111244,                    !- Coefficient2 x
  0.1732549,                     !- Coefficient3 x**2
  0.75,                           !- Minimum Value of x
  1.25;                           !- Maximum Value of x

! Part Load Fraction Function of Part Load Ratio Curve
! x = Part Load Ratio

Curve:Quadratic,
  CarrierCenturion50PG06PLFFPLR,  !- Name
  0.85,                           !- Coefficient1 Constant
  0.15,                           !- Coefficient2 x
  0.0,                             !- Coefficient3 x**2
  0.0,                             !- Minimum Value of x
  1.0;                             !- Maximum Value of x

```

4.1.8 ElectricGenerators.idf

This dataset includes inputs for the GENERATOR:MICROTURBINE object and associated performance curves. The performance curves were developed from manufacturer data collected in Summer 2007.

Includes data for generators: Capstone C65, Elliott TA100, Ingersoll Rand MT70, Ingersoll Rand MT250.

Further documentation is contained in the dataset file.

4.1.9 Electricity USA Environmental Impact Factors.idf

United States 1999 national average electricity emissions factors based on eGRID, 1605, AirData. United States Water Emission Fuel Factors are the combined thermoelectric and hydroelectric weighted averages from:

Torcellini, Paul; Long, Nicholas; Judkoff, Ron; “Consumptive Water Use for U.S. Power Production”; NREL Report No. TP-550-33905. Golden, CO; 2003; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/33905.pdf>;

or

Torcellini, Paul; Long, Nicholas; Judkoff, Ron; “Consumptive Water Use for U.S. Power Production”; ASHRAE Transactions 2003, Vol 110, Part 1. Atlanta, GA; January 2004;

4.1.10 ElectronicEnthalpyEconomizerCurves.idf

These curves approximate the electronic (variable) enthalpy curves used to simulate humidity biased economizer control. This control scheme adjusts the upper outdoor air humidity ratio based on outdoor air dry-bulb temperature as shown in the figure below. California Title 24 ACM 2005 lists the optional economizer control strategies. One of these control strategies is referred to as variable enthalpy control curve A. This control strategy is also cited in ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004, using the term “electronic enthalpy”. Electronic enthalpy curves A-D are included in this dataset.

For the curves provided, curve A has the highest limit and curve D has the lowest limit. These curve objects represent a single-point electronic enthalpy control curve with the curve object’s minimum value of x (temperature) crossing the psychrometric chart’s saturation line and the curve object’s maximum value of x crossing the psychrometric chart’s dry-bulb temperature axis. The curve object’s minimum (maximum) value of x should be just low (high) enough to ensure that the curve crosses the psychrometric chart’s saturation line (temperature axis). The curves are evaluated at an outdoor dry-bulb temperature to provide a maximum operating outdoor humidity ratio for economizer operation. If the outdoor humidity ratio is greater than this maximum value, economizer operation is terminated. These curves may be used with other economizer limits to create multi-point economizer control (Temperature Limit, Temperature Low Limit, Enthalpy Limit, and Dewpoint Temperature Limit).

4.1.10.1 Form of the Electronic Enthalpy Curve Equation:

The electronic enthalpy curve equation represents a unique curve and is a function of both temperature and relative humidity. The equation is set equal to a constant which provides a unique temperature for each relative humidity entered into the equation. Each control curve has a unique constant as shown in the table below. Other constants may be used to develop specialized electronic enthalpy curves.

$$K = 45.672192 - 1.1559942 \cdot T - 0.144599 \cdot RH \quad (4.1)$$

where:

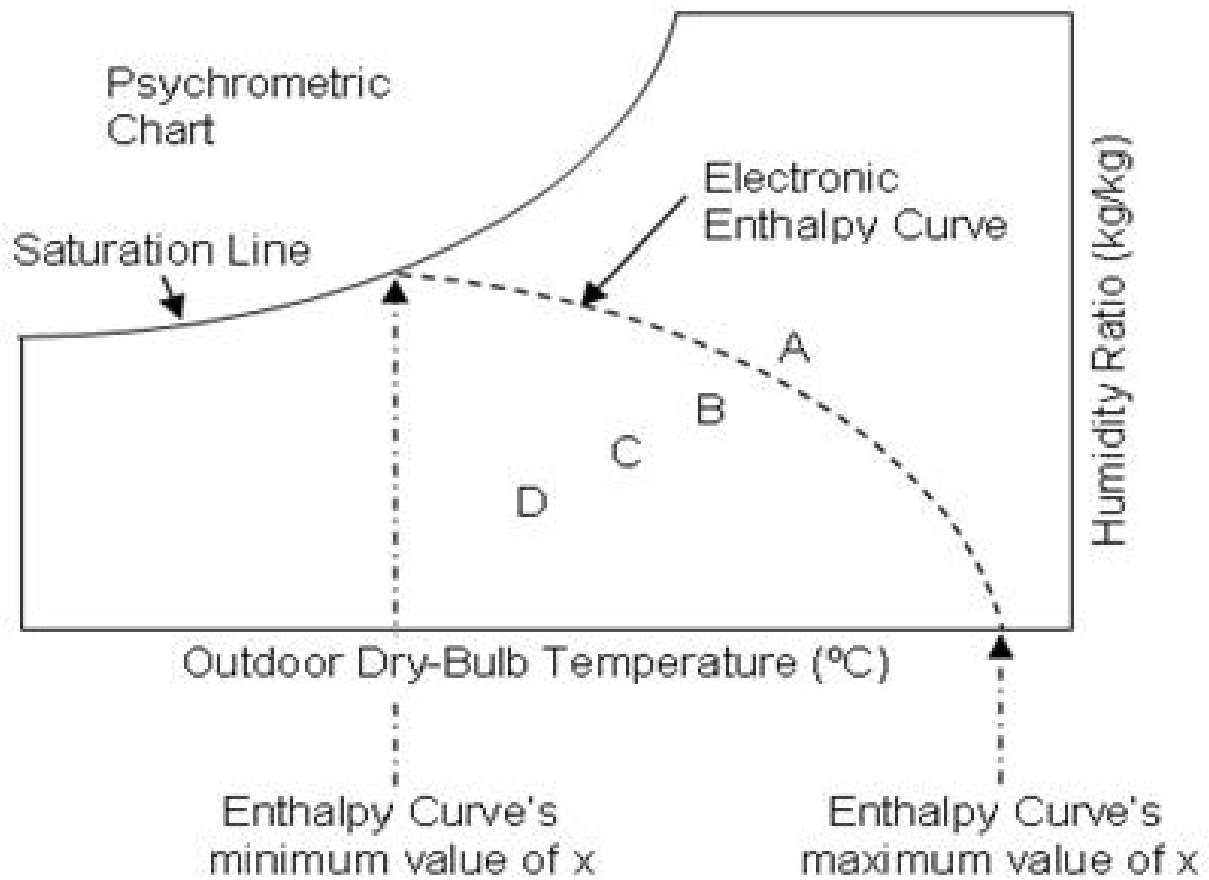


Figure 4.1: Psychrometric Chart Illustration of the Electronic (Variable) Enthalpy Economizer Limit Example Curve Objects

- K = Constant value to represent specific curve
- T = Outdoor Dry-Bulb Temperature (C)
- RH = Outdoor Relative Humidity (%)

NOTE: modifying the RH multiplier (-0.144599) tends to “wag” the curvature at the upper relative humidities. Decreasing the multiplier “wags” the upper portion of the curve downward, increasing “wags” it upwards. Modifying the constant (K) moves the intersection of the curve with the Dry-Bulb Temperature axis. Increasing the constant moves the intersection to the left as shown in the figure, decreasing moves to the right. The minimum and/or maximum x boundaries in the curve objects may have to be adjusted when modifying the equation.

Table 4.1: Electronic Enthalpy Curve Constants and approximate control point at 50% RH

Control Curve	Curve Constant K	Approximate Control Point at 50% RH (°C)
A	12	22.9
B	14	21.1
C	16	19.4
D	18	17.7

4.1.10.2 Example Curve A:

The method described here was used to create each of the four “cubic” curve objects provided in the electronic enthalpy economizer control data set.

Step 1: Substitute the curve constant K for curve A (12) into the electronic enthalpy curve equation and solve for temperature. Then identify the outdoor air dry-bulb temperatures at known values of relative humidity (e.g., columns 1 and 2 in the table below). Psychrometric routines are helpful for this step.

$$\text{Temperature} = \frac{12 - 45.672192 + 0.144599 \cdot \text{RelativeHumidity}}{-1.1559942} \quad (4.2)$$

Step 2: Identify humidity ratio at each point (e.g. column 3 in the following table). Psychrometric routines are helpful for this step.

Relative Humidity (%)	Temperature (°C)	Calculated Humidity Ratio (kg/kg)
0	29.128	0.00000
10	27.877	0.00232
20	26.627	0.00433
30	25.376	0.00605
40	24.125	0.00750
50	22.874	0.00872
60	21.623	0.00971

Relative Humidity (%)	Temperature (°C)	Calculated Humidity Ratio (kg/kg)
70	20.372	0.01051
80	19.121	0.01112
90	17.871	0.01158
100	16.620	0.01189

Step 3: Use multiple linear regression to solve one of the following equations:

Quadratic Curve: Humidity Ratio = $A0 + A1 \cdot \text{Temperature} + A2 \cdot \text{Temperature}^2$

Cubic Curve: Humidity Ratio = $A0 + A1 \cdot \text{Temperature} + A2 \cdot \text{Temperature}^2 + A3 \cdot \text{Temperature}^3$

Step 4: Use the coefficients calculated in the multiple linear regression to create a cubic (or quadratic) curve object.

4.1.11 Exhaust Fired Chiller.idf

This dataset includes the curves for exhaust fired absorption chiller.

- 1) Cooling Capacity Function of Temperature Curve
- 2) Thermal Energy Input to Cooling Output Ratio Function of Temperature Curve
- 3) Thermal Energy Input to Cooling Output Ratio Function of Part Load Ratio Curve

4.1.12 Fossil Fuel Environmental Impact Factors.idf

Impact factors for environmental reporting. References for each fuel are given in the dataset.

4.1.13 FluidPropertiesRefData.idf

This data set includes fluid properties reference data. Fluid properties for R404a, R407a, R410a, R505a, R744, were developed using the NIST Standard Reference Database 23, NIST Reference Thermodynamic and Transport Properties – REFPROP, April 2007 Version 8.0, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2007. The other refrigerants were developed using older versions of the NIST Standard Reference Database. The entire data set includes:

Refrigerants
R11
R12
R22
R123
R134a
R404a
R410a
R507a

Refrigerants

NH3

Steam

R744

To use the data, copy the appropriate data for the refrigerant you desire into your input file.

4.1.14 GlycolPropertiesRefData.idf

This data set includes fluid properties (glycol) reference data. Reference for the data is the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals. Included are:

Glycols

EthyleneGlycol

PropyleneGlycol

Water

To use the data, copy the appropriate data for the glycol you desire into your input file.

4.1.15 GHLERefData.idf

This file contains sample input for the ground loop heat exchanger model. The response of the borehole/ground is found from the ‘G-function’ that is defined in the input as series of ‘n’ pairs of values (LNTTSn, GNFCn). It is important to note that the G-functions have to be calculated for specific GHE configurations and borehole resistance, length and borehole/ length ratio. That is, the parameters for the units vary with each design. The data in this file are intended as examples/samples and may not represent actual designs.

The sample data has been calculated for a number of configurations:

- 1 x 2 boreholes
- 4 x 4 boreholes
- 8 x 8 boreholes

Data is given for both ‘standard’ grout ($k = 0.744 \text{ W/m.K}$) and ‘thermally enhanced’ grout ($k = 1.471 \text{ W/m.K}$). The flow rate per borehole is .1514 kg/s. The pipe given is 0.75in. Dia. SDR11 HDPE. The fluid is water. The borehole/length ratio is 0.06 (76.2m/4.572m [300ft/15ft])

4.1.16 MoistureMaterials.idf

This data set includes the special moisture materials that can be used with the Moisture Penetration Depth Conduction Transfer Function (EMPD) and Combined Heat and Moisture Finite Element (HAMT) calculation procedures.

4.1.17 PerfCurves.idf

This file contains performance curves for various EnergyPlus equipment objects.

- Variable speed DX cooling: These curves are appropriate for small DX cooling units with variable speed compressors. These curves would be referenced by the EnergyPlus object Coil:Cooling:DX:TwoSpeed. See the example input file 5ZoneAutoDXVAV for an example of their use.
- Variable Speed Cooling Tower: These model coefficient objects are appropriate for use with the variable speed cooling tower object and represent the coefficients used in the YorkCalc and CoolTools empirical models. These model coefficient objects would be referenced by the EnergyPlus object Cooling Tower:Variable Speed. See the example input file Cooling-Tower_VariableSpeed.idf for an example of where these curves could be used (these model coefficient objects are not specifically used in this idf but could be used by the Cooling Tower:Variable Speed object). Additional information on variable speed cooling tower model coefficients can be found in the Input Output Reference and Engineering Reference documents.
- Note that performance curves for the Electric EIR chiller and the Electric Reformulated EIR chiller are contained in the Chillers.idf dataset.

4.1.18 PrecipitationSchedulesUSA.idf

This file contains schedules (for an entire year) of precipitation for use with the SitePrecipitation object. Use these schedules for adding rain water to the simulation. The values are in meters per hour and are scaled to match the average monthly precipitation. They also coincide with the EPW rain/snow flags from the original source files.

4.1.19 RefrigerationCasesDataSet.idf

All the refrigerated cases included in this database are listed in the following list. Comments before each refrigeration:case object include the manufacturer's model number and assumptions about the fan, lights, defrost etc. The user must ensure that the case names used in the idf file are UNIQUE and must supply the correct zone name. The user must also supply any required correction curves or schedules. The defrost and drip-down schedule names included here indicate the frequency and duration required. The user must ensure that schedules are provided that meet these needs and that are diversified so that all the cases don't start their defrost cycles at the same time. Please see the example cases for supermarkets to see how these case objects are included with the rest of a supermarket refrigeration system.

- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Rear Dairy/Deli Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Deli back
- Single Deck Club Case Merchandiser
- Single Deck Club Case Merchandiser

- Single Deck Club Merchandiser
- Single Deck Club Case Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi Deck Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Multi Deck Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- International Style Service Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- International Style Flat Glass Service Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Deli/Meat End Cap Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli/Produce/Meat Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli/Produce/Meat Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Deli/Meat End Cap Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Bulk Produce End Cap Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser

- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli/Produce Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli/Produce Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli/Produce Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli/Produce Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- High Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- High Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- High Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- High Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- High Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Read Load Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Rear Load Dairy Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Rear Load Dairy Merchandiser
- High Multi-Deck Rear Load Dairy Merchandiser
- High Multi-Deck Rear Load Dairy Merchandiser

- Multi Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- High Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Rear Load Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli/Produce Merchandiser with Synergy E
- Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli/Produce Merchandiser with Synergy E
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Full Service Bakery Merchandiser
- Full Service Flat Glass Bakery Merchandiser
- Self Service Bakery/Deli Merchandiser
- Self Service Bakery/Deli Merchandiser
- Self Service Bakery/Deli Merchandiser
- Self Service Deli/Cheese Merchandiser
- Self Service Deli/Cheese Merchandiser
- Single Deck Deli/Meat End Cap Merchandiser
- Single Deck Buck Produce End Cap Merchandiser
- American Style Vertical Glass Service Deli/Meat/Seafood Gravity Coil Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- High Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- High Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser

- High Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- High Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- High Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- High Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Wide Island Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Wide Island Bulk Produce Merchandiser
- Wide Island Bulk Produce Merchandiser
- Wide Island Bulk Produce Merchandiser
- Island Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Island Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Flat Glass Service Deli Merchandiser
- Flat Glass Service Deli Gravity Coil Merchandiser
- Single-Deck Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser with Synergy -E
- Single-Deck Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Single-Deck Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Single Deck Frozen Meat Merchandiser
- Single Deck Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Single Deck Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Narrow Mult Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi Deck Deli Meat End Cap Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Deli/Meat End Cap Merchandiser

- Narrow Multi Deck Bulk Produce End Cap Merchandiser
- Narrow Island Multi Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Narrow Island Multi Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Self Service Hot Foods Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- High Narrow Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- High Narrow Multi-Deck Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- High Narrow Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy Merchandiser
- High Narrow Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Deli End Cap Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Narrow Single Deck Frozen Meat End Cap Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- High Narrow Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- High Narrow Multi-Deck Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser
- High Narrow Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser
- High Narrow Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Narrow Island Deli/Meat Merchandiser double Wraparound end
- Narrow Island Deli/Meat Merchandiser double Wraparound end
- Narrow Island Bulk Produce Merchandiser
- Narrow Island Bulk Produce Merchandiser

- Narrow Island Bulk Produce Merchandiser
- Narrow Island Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Narrow Island Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Narrow Island Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Narrow Island Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Narrow Single Deck Frozen Meat Merchandiser
- Multi Deck Dairy Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi Deck Deli Merchandiser
- Multi Deck Utility Merchandiser
- Narrow Single Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Narrow Glass Door Reach In Beverage Merchandiser
- Narrow Glass Door Reach In Beverage Merchandiser
- High Narrow Glass Door Reach-in Beverage Merchandiser
- High Narrow Glass Door Reach-in Beverage Merchandiser
- Narrow Glass Door Reach in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser: Frozen food
- Narrow Glass Door Reach in Back-to-Back Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser: Ice Cream
- High Narrow Glass Door Reach-in Back-to-Back Frozen Food/Ice Cream: Frozen food
- High Narrow Glass Door Reach-in Back-to-Back Frozen Food/Ice Cream: Ice cream
- Narrow Glass Door Reach in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser: Frozen food
- Narrow Glass Door Reach in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser: Ice Cream
- High Narrow Glass Door Reach in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- High Narrow Glass Door Reach in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- High Narrow Glass Door Reach in Back to back Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Narrow Multi-Deck Dome Deli Merchandiser
- Narrow Single-Deck Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Narrow Single-Deck Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser

- Narrow Single-Deck Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Single Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Single Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Single Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Single Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Beverage Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Beverage Merchandiser
- High Glass Door Reach-in Beverage Merchandiser
- High Glass Door Reach-in Beverage Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Rear Load Beverage Merchandiser
- Roll in Rear Load Merchandiser with Synergy-E
- Roll in Rear Load Dairy Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Back too Back Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Back too Back Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Back too Back Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Back too Back Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Back too Back Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Back too Back Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- High Glass Door Reach-in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- High Glass Door Reach-in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- American Style Curved Glass Service Deli Merchandiser
- American Style Curved Glass Service Deli/Meat/Seafood Gravity Merchandiser
- American Style Curved Glass Service Deli/Meat/Seafood Gravity Merchandiser
- American Style Glass Service Deli Merchandiser
- American Style Glass Service Deli Merchandiser
- American Style Flat Glass Service Deli/Meat/Seafood Gravity Coil Merchandiser
- International Style Service Deli/Seafood Merchandiser
- International Style Flat Glass Service Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser

- International Style Single Deck Deli Seafood Merchandiser
- American Style Vertical Glass Service Deli Merchandiser
- American Style Flat Glass Service Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Wide Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Wide Multi-Deck Produce/Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- Wide Island End Cap Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Wide Island End Cap Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Wide Island End Cap Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Wide High Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Wide High Multi-Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Wide Island Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Wide Island Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Wide Island Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Wide Single Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Wide Single Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Wide Single Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Wide Single Deck Produce Merchandiser
- Wide International Style Service Deli/Seafood Merchandiser
- Wide International Style Single Deck Deli/Seafood Merchandiser
- Single Deck Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Single Deck Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Wide Single Deck Frozen Food Merchandiser
- Full Service Flat Glass Deli Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Curved Glass Dome Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Multi-Deck Curved Glass Dome Deli/Meat/Seafood Merchandiser
- Glass Door Reach-in Beverage Merchandiser
- Narrow Glass Door Reach in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser: Frozen food

- Narrow Glass Door Reach in Back-toBack Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser: Ice Cream
- High Glass Door Reach-in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- High Glass Door Reach-in Frozen Food/Ice Cream Merchandiser
- Single Deck Wood Clad Merchandiser for Medium Temp Application
- Single Deck Wood Clad Merchandiser for Medium Temp Application
- 55" Tall Convertible With Extended Canopy. Medium Temperature Merchandiser
- C2LGE MultiDeck 3 display levels
- Convertible Island End. Low Profile Multi-Deck
- Unitized Convertible Island. Low Profile Multi-Deck
- Convertible Island. Low Profile Multi-Deck
- Unitized Convertible Island. Low Profile Multi-Deck
- Unitized Convertible Island. Low Profile Multi-Deck
- Unitized Convertible Island. Low Profile Multi-Deck
- Unitized Convertible Island. Low Profile Multi-Deck
- Unitized Convertible Island. Low Profile Multi-Deck
- Convertible Island. Low Profile Multi-Deck
- Self-Serve Three-Level Display With Extended Canopy
- Self-Serve Four-Level Display With Extended Canopy
- Self-Serve Four-Level Display With Extended Canopy
- ED1 Impact Service Merchandiser with curved hinged glass 1 display level
- ED1 Impact Service Merchandiser with curved hinged glass 1 display level
- EDS1 Impact self service glass 1 display level
- E1 Self Service Single Deck Display for Deli Cheese and Salads
- E1S Self Service Single Deck Display for Deli Cheese and Salads
- E2 Self-Serve Multi-Deck Display For Deli Cheese Pizza Floral Fresh Juice
- E2 Self-Serve Multi-Deck Display For Deli Cheese Pizza Floral Fresh Juice
- E2S Self-Serve Three Level Display For Deli Cheese Pizza
- E2S Self-Serve Three Level Display For Deli Cheese Pizza
- E2S Self-Serve Three Level Display For Deli Cheese Pizza

- [illegible]

- C6X High Capacity Multi-Deck Convertible Merchandiser
- C6X High Capacity Multi-Deck Convertible Merchandiser
- C6X High Capacity Multi-Deck Convertible Merchandiser
- C6X High Capacity Multi-Deck Convertible Merchandiser
- C6X High Capacity Multi-Deck Convertible Merchandiser
- C6X High Capacity Multi-Deck Convertible Merchandiser
- C6X High Capacity Multi-Deck Convertible Merchandiser
- C6X High Capacity Multi-Deck Convertible Merchandiser
- C6XLRE High Capacity Multi-Deck Convertible Merchandiser with Rear Load-In for Dairy and Deli
- D5X-ULEP Ultra Low Front Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D5X-E Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D5X-EP Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D5X-EP Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D5X-HE Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D5X Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D5X-LE Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D5X-LEP Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D5X-LEP Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D5XLRE Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser With Rear Sliding Doors and low front
- D5XRRRI Rear Roll-IN Dairy Merchandiser
- D5XRRIS Rear Roll-IN Dairy Merchandiser
- D6NX Narrow Footprint Extra Tall Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D6NX Narrow Footprint Extra Tall Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D6NX Narrow Footprint Extra Tall Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D6NX Narrow Footprint Extra Tall Multi-Deck Dairy/Deli Merchandiser
- D6X-ULEP Ultra Low Front Dairy Merchandiser
- F Single Deck Wall Model Merchandiser with solid front for Frozen Food

- F Single Deck Wall Model Merchandiser with solid front for Ice Cream
- F Single Deck Wall Model Merchandiser with solid front for Medium Temp Products
- FI Intermediate Island Merchandiser with solid walls for Frozen Food
- F2XLG Low Temperature Multi-Deck Merchandiser for Frozen Seafood and Meat
- F6 Low Temperature Multi-Deck Open Merchandiser
- F6L Low Temperature Multi-Deck Open Merchandiser
- FG Single Deck Wall Model Merchandiser with glass front for Frozen Food
- FG Single Deck Wall Model Merchandiser r with glass front for Ice Cream
- FG Single Deck Wall Model Merchandiser r with glass front for Medium Temp Products
- FIG Intermediate Island Merchandiser with glass walls for Frozen Food
- FL5NX Excel Multi-Deck Narrow Footprint Floral Merchandiser
- FN Narrow Island display with solid walls for Frozen Food
- FN Narrow Island display with solid walls for Ice Cream
- FN Narrow Island display with solid walls for medium temperature
- FNG Narrow Glass Sided Island Merchandiser for Frozen
- FNG Narrow Glass Sided Island Merchandiser for Ice Cream
- FNG Narrow Glass Sided Island Merchandiser for Medium Temperature
- FW Wide Island Display with Solid Walls for Frozen Food
- FW Wide Island Display with Solid Walls for Ice Cream
- FW Wide Island Display with Solid Walls for Medium Temperature;

4.1.20 RefrigerationCompressorCurves.idf

This dataset includes object types for specific (by manufacturer and type) Refrigeration:Compressor and associated performance curves. Knowing the nominal refrigerating capacity, power, and refrigerant for the compressor(s) that you want to simulate, you can find it and the associated performance curves in the dataset file. By example, here is part of the RefrigerationCompressorCurves.idf file:

```
! Capacity Curve for Carlyle_R-22_Low_06CC016, !nominal MBtu/h = 18561.0
! Results in Watts, Inputs: Sat Suction Temp (C), Sat Discharge Temp (C)
```

```

Curve:Bicubic,
  06CC016_R-22_Low_qcurv,  !- Name
  2.350e+004,              !- Coefficient1 Constant
  816.7,                  !- Coefficient2 x
  10.70,                  !- Coefficient3 x**2
  -28.24,                 !- Coefficient4 y
  0.1131,                 !- Coefficient5 y**2
  -0.4553,                !- Coefficient6 x*y
  0.05604,                !- Coefficient7 x**3
  -0.004120,              !- Coefficient8 y**3
  -0.006728,              !- Coefficient9 x**2*y
  0.006782,               !- Coefficient10 x*y**2
  -40.0,                  !- Minimum Value of x
  -17.8,                  !- Maximum Value of x
  10.0,                   !- Minimum Value of y
  48.9;                   !- Maximum Value of y

! Power Curve for Carlyle_R-22_Low_06CC016,    !nominal kW = 3.1
! Results in Watts, Inputs:  Sat Suction Temp (C), Sat Discharge Temp (C)
Curve:Bicubic,
  06CC016_R-22_Low_pwrcurv, !- Name
  4018.,                    !- Coefficient1 Constant
  95.00,                    !- Coefficient2 x
  1.507,                    !- Coefficient3 x**2
  5.705,                    !- Coefficient4 y
  1.247,                    !- Coefficient5 y**2
  -1.381,                   !- Coefficient6 x*y
  0.01277,                  !- Coefficient7 x**3
  -0.007518,                !- Coefficient8 y**3
  -0.02424,                 !- Coefficient9 x**2*y
  0.02917,                  !- Coefficient10 x*y**2
  -40.0,                    !- Minimum Value of x
  -17.8,                    !- Maximum Value of x
  10.0,                     !- Minimum Value of y
  48.9;                     !- Maximum Value of y

!Detailed Compressor: Carlyle_R-22_Low_06CC016,    !nominal MBtu/h = 18561.0, !nominal kW = 3.1
Refrigeration:Compressor,
  Carlyle_R-22_Low_06CC016, !- Name
  06CC016_R-22_Low_pwrcurv, !- Refrigeration Compressor Power Curve Name
  06CC016_R-22_Low_qcurv,   !- Refrigeration Compressor Capacity Curve Name
  ,                          !- Rated Superheat {deltaC}
  18.3,                      !- Compressor Rated Suction Temperature {C}
  4.4,                       !- Rated Liquid Temperature {C}
  ;                           !- Compressor Rated Subcooling {C}

```

4.1.21 RooftopPackagedHeatPump.idf

This dataset includes performance curves for the object types Coil:Cooling:DX:SingleSpeed, Coil:Cooling:DX:TwoStageWithHumidityControlMode and Coil:Heating:DX:SingleSpeed required to model rooftop packaged heat pumps in EnergyPlus. Manufacturer's data used to develop the data set is also listed in the file. The part of RooftopPackagedHeatPump.idf is shown below.

4.1.22 SandiaPVData.idf

Use these PV statements for implementing PV modules in an EnergyPlus input file when using the Sandia model.

4.1.23 Schedules.idf

This data set contains the schedule information for various common (e.g. Office Occupancy) scheduling instances. Derived from the Schedules Library issued with the BLAST program. Includes the building types schedules from ASHRAE 90.1-1989, Section 13. Schedules are listed alphabetically, with general schedules first, followed by the ten 90.1 building type schedules.

4.1.24 SolarCollectors.idf

Use these SOLAR COLLECTOR PARAMETERS objects for implementing solar collector modules in an EnergyPlus input file.

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4.1.25 StandardReports.idf

This file contains the Report Table:Monthly command for some commonly used/desired monthly reports.

4.1.26 SurfaceColorSchemes.idf

This file offers examples for using custom color schemes for DXF output.

4.1.27 USHolidays-DST.idf

This is the set of US national holidays as well as daylight saving period defaults.

4.1.28 Window5DataFile.dat

This is an example data file from the Window5 program that can be used with EnergyPlus windows.

4.1.29 WindowBlindMaterials.idf

This is a data set of Window Blind materials.

4.1.30 WindowConstructs.idf

This is a data set of Window constructions. It does not include the required pieces of the Window construction (glass materials, gas materials).

4.1.31 WindowGasMaterials.idf

This is a data set of Window Gas materials.

4.1.32 WindowGlassMaterials.idf

This is a data set of Window Glass materials.

4.1.33 WindowShadeMaterials.idf

This is a data set of Window Shade materials.

4.1.34 WindowScreenMaterials.idf

This is a data set of Window Screen materials.

4.2 Macro Data Sets

4.2.1 Locations-DesignDays.xls

Strictly speaking, the locations-designdays.xls file is not a macro enabled input file. Rather, it is the “pointer” to other files and can be searched by city name, country, etc. All the Design Conditions from the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals (2005) have been encoded into Design Day definitions and are stored on the EnergyPlus web site by WMO Region (similarly to how the weather data is stored). The spreadsheet contains a “readme” page as well as cities, countries, and links to the proper web pages.

4.2.2 SandiaPVData.idf

Use these PV statements for implementing PV modules in an EnergyPlus input file when using the Sandia model.

4.2.3 SolarCollectors.idf

Use these SOLAR COLLECTOR PARAMETERS objects for implementing solar collector modules in an EnergyPlus input file.

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4.2.4 UtilityTariffObjects.imf

Use the large collections of input objects to model the costs of energy supplied by utility companies. This file is ready for use in macro processing but the input objects can readily be copied out of the macro file and used in a regular input file. The data were assembled by NREL researcher Brent Griffith and represent a best effort at putting together a comprehensive set of utility tariffs for commercial buildings for the USA as of Spring 2005. Use the data at your own risk and note that utility tariffs need to be continually updated to reflect current conditions.