DRAFT

CSE User's Manual

California Simulation Engine

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1 Introduction

. To 1

1.1 Greetings

The purpose of this manual is to document the California Simulation Engine computer program, CSE. CSE is an hourly building and HVAC simulation program which calculates annual energy requirements for building space conditioning and lighting. CSE is specifically tailored for use as internal calculation machinery for compliance with the California building standards.

CSE is a batch driven program which reads its input from a text file. It is not intended for direct use by people seeking to demonstrate compliance. Instead, it will be used within a shell program or by technically oriented users. As a result, this manual is aimed at several audiences:

- 1. People testing CSE during its development.
- 2. Developers of the CSE shell program.
- 3. Researchers and standards developers who will use the program to explore possible conservation opportunities.

Each of these groups is highly sophisticated. Therefore this manual generally uses an exhaustive, one-pass approach: while a given topic is being treated, *everything* about that topic is presented with the emphasis on completeness and accuracy over ease of learning.

Please note that CSE is under development and will be for many more months. Things will change and from time to time this manual may be inconsistent with the program.

1.2 Manual Organization

This Introduction covers general matters, including program installation.

Next, Section 2 (About CSE) will describe the program and the calculation techniques used in it.

Section 3 (Operation) documents the operational aspects of CSE, such as command line switches, file naming conventions, and how CSE finds files it needs.

Section 4 (Input Structure) documents the CSE input language in general.

Section 5 (Input Data) describes all of the specific input language statements.

Section 6 (Output) will describe the output reports.

Finally, Appendix A gives an example CSE input file and the output it produces.

1.3 Installation

1.3.1 Hardware and Software Requirements

CSE is a 32-bit Microsoft Windows console application. That is, it runs at the command prompt on Windows XP, Windows Vista, and Windows 7. Memory and disk space requirements depend on the size of projects being modeled, but are generally modest.

To prepare input files, a text editor is required. Notepad will suffice, although a text editor intended for programming is generally more capable. Alternatively, some word processors can be used in "ASCII" or "text" or "non-document" mode.

1.3.2 Installation Files

(To be written.)

1.3.3 Installation Procedure

Create a directory on your hard disk with the name \CSE or some other name of your choice. Copy the files into that directory. Add the name of the directory to the PATH environment setting unless you intend to use CSE only from the CSE directory.

1.3.4 Simple Test Run

Page break field here (2)

2 About CSE

2.1 About CSE

2.1.1 About CSE

To be written

3 Operation

3.1 Command Line

CSE is invoked from the command prompt or from a batch file using the following command:

```
CSE *inputfile* {*switches*}
```

where:

inputfile specifies the name of the text input file for the run(s). If the filename has an extension other than ".cse" (the default), it must be included. The name of the file with weather data for the simulation(s) is given in this file (wfName= statement, Section 5).

{switches} indicates zero or more of the following:

- -Dname defines the preprocessor symbol name with the value "". Useful for testing with #ifdef name, to invoke variations in the simulation without changing the input file. The CSE preprocessor is described in Section 4.4.
- -Dname=value defines the preprocessor symbol name with the specified value. Name can then be used in the input file to allow varying the simulation without changing the input file see Section 4.4 for more information. The entire switch should be enclosed in quotes if it contains any spaces otherwise the command processor will divide it into two arguments and CSE will not understand it.
- -b batch mode: CSE will never stop for a response from the user when an error occurs. Error messages may thus scroll off the screen, but will all be in the error message file.
- -p display all the class and member names that can be "probed" or accessed in CSE expressions. "Probes" are described in Section 4. Use with command processor redirection operator ">" to obtain a report in a file. *Inputfile* may be given or omitted when -p is given.
- -q similar to -p, but displays additional member names that cannot be probed or would not make sense to probe in an input file (development aid).
- -x specifies report test prefix; see TOP repTestPfx. The -x command line setting takes precedence over the input file value, if any.

3.2 Locating Files

As with any program, in order to invoke CSE, the directory containing CSE.EXE must be the current directory, or that directory must be on the operating system path, or you must type the directory path before CSE.

A CSE simulation requires a weather file. The name of the weather file is given in the CSE input file (wfName= statement, Section 5). The weather file must be in one of the same three places: current directory, directory containing CSE.EXE, or a directory on the operating system path; or, the directory path to the file must be given in the wfName= statement in the usual pathName syntax. ?? Appears that file must be in current directory due to file locating bugs 2011-07

The CSE input file, named on the CSE command line, must be in the current directory or the directory path to it must be included in the command line.

Included input files, named in #include preprocessor directives (Section 4.4) in the input file, must be in the current directory or the path to them must be given in the #include directive. In particular, CSE will NOT automatically look for included files in the directory containing the input file. The default extension for included files is ".CSE".

Output files created by default by CSE (error message file, primary report and export files) will be in the same directory as the input file; output files created by explicit command in the input file (additional report and/or export files) will be in the current directory unless another path is explicitly specified in the command creating the file.

3.3 Output File Names

If any error or warning messages are generated, CSE puts them in a file with the same name and path as the input file and extension .ERR, as well as on the screen and, usually, in the primary (default) report file. The exception is errors in the command line: these appear only on the screen. If there are no error or warning messages, any prior file with this name is deleted.

By default, CSE generates an output report file with the same name and path as the input file, and extension ".REP". This file may be examined with a text editor and/or copied to an ASCII printer. If any exports are specified, they go by default into a file with the same name and path as the input file and extension ".EXP".

In response to specifications in the input file, CSE can also generate additional report and export files with user-specified names. The default extensions for these are .REP and .CSV respectively and the default directory is the current directory; other paths and extensions may be specified. For more information on report and export files, see REPORTFILE and EXPORTFILE in Section 5.

3.4 Errorlevel

CSE sets the command processor ERRORLEVEL to 2 if any error occurs in the session. This should be tested in batch files that invoke CSE, to prevent use of the output reports if the run was not satisfactory. The ERRORLEVEL is NOT set if only warning messages that do not suppress or abort the run occur, but such messages DO create the .ERR file.

- 3.4.1 Results Files
- 3.4.2 Error Files
- 3.4.3 External File Interface
- 3.4.4 Hourly files
- 3.5 Helpful Hints
- **3.5.1** Memory

4 Input Structure

DRAFT: In the following, any text annotated with ?? indicates areas of uncertainty or probable change. As the program and input language develop, these matters will be resolved.

4.1 Introduction CSE User's Manual 4 INPUT STRUCTURE

4.1 Introduction

The CSE Internal/Development Language (CIDL) is the fundamental interface to the CSE program. The language has been designed with three objectives in mind:

- 1. Providing direct access to all program features (including ones included for self-testing), to assist in program development.
- 2. Providing a set of parametric and expression evaluation capabilities useful for standards development and program testing.
- 3. Providing a means for other programs, such as an interactive user interface, to transmit input data and control data to the program.

Thus, the language is not intended to be used by the average compliance or simulation user. Instead, it will be used during program development for testing purposes and subsequently for highly technical parametric studies, such as those conducted for research and standards development. In all of these situations, power, reproducibility, and thorough input documentation take precedence over user-friendliness.

CSE reads its CIDL input from a file. The file may be prepared by the user with a text editor, or generated by some other program.

4.2 Form of the CSE Data

The data used by CSE consists of *objects*. Each object is of a *class*, which determines what the object represents. For example, objects of class ZONE represent thermally distinct regions of the building; each thermally distinct region has its own ZONE object. An object's class determines what data items or *members* it contains. For instance, a ZONE object contains the zone's area and volume. In addition, each object can have a *name*.

The objects are organized in a hierarchy, or tree-like structure. For example, under each ZONE object, there can be SURFACE objects to represent the walls, floors, and ceilings of the ZONE. Under SURFACEs there can be WINDOW objects to represent glazings in the particular wall or roof. SURFACE is said to be a subclass of the class ZONE and WINDOW a subclass of SURFACE; each individual SURFACE is said to be a subobject of its particular ZONE object. Conversely, each individual SURFACE is said to be owned by its zone, and the SURFACE class is said to be owned by the ZONE class.

The hierarchy is rooted in the one *top-level object* (or just *Top*). The top level object contains information global to the entire simulation, such as the start and end dates, as well as all of the objects that describe the building to be simulated and the reports to be printed.

Objects and their required data must be specified by the user, except that Top is predefined. This is done with CIDL *statements*. Each statement begins an object (specifying its class and object name) or gives a value for a data member of the object being created. Each object is specified with a group of statements that are usually given together, and the objects must be organized according to the hierarchy. For example, SURFACEs must be specified within ZONEs and WINDOWs within SURFACEs. Each SURFACE belongs to (is a subobject of) the ZONE within which it is specified, and each WINDOW is a subobject of its SURFACE.

The entire hierarchy of CSE classes can be represented as follows, using indentation to indicate subclasses:

TODO: review hierarchy

```
TOP (Top-level class; object of this class supplied automatically by CSE)
HOLIDAY
MATERIAL
CONSTRUCTION
LAYER
METER
ZONE
```

4.3 Overview of CIDL CSE User's Manual 4 INPUT STRUCTURE

```
SURFACE
        WINDOW
            SHADE
            SGDIST
        DOOR
    PERIMETER
    TERMINAL
IZXFER.
AIRHANDLER
HEATPLANT
    BOILER
COOLPLANT
TOWERPLANT
HPLOOP
REPORTFILE
REPORT
REPORTCOL
EXPORTFILE
EXPORT
EXPORTCOL
```

GAIN

4.3 Overview of CIDL

CIDL consists of *commands*, each beginning with a particular word and, preferably, ending with a semicolon. Each command is either an *action-command*, which specifies some action such as starting a simulation run, or a *statement*, which creates or modifies an *object* or specifies a value for a *member* of an object.

4.3.1 Statements - Overview

A statement that creates an object consists basically of the *class name* followed by your name for the object to be created. (The name can be omitted for most classes; optional modifying clauses will be described later.) For example,

```
ZONE "north";
```

begins an object of class ZONE; the particular zone will be named "north". This zone name will appear in reports and error messages, and will be used in other statements that operate on the zone. As well as creating the ZONE, this statement sets CSE to expect statements specifying ZONE data members or ZONE subobjects to follow.

A statement specifying a data member consists of the data member's name, an = sign, an expression specifying the value, and a terminating semicolon. An expression is a valid combination of operands and operators as detailed later; commonly it is just a number, name, or text enclosed in quotes. For example,

```
znVol = 100000;
```

specifies that the zone has a volume of 100000 cubic feet. (If the statement occurs outside of the description of a ZONE, an error message occurs.) All of the member names for each class are described in Section 5; most of them begin with an abbreviation of the class name for clarity.

The description of a zone or any object except Top can be terminated with the word "END"; but this is not essential; CSE will assume the ZONE ends when you start another ZONE or any object not a subobject of ZONE, or when you specify a member of a higher level class (Top for ZONE), or give an action-command such as RUN.

Statements are free-form; several can be put on a line, or a single statement can occupy several lines. Indentation according to class hierarchy will help make your input file readable. Spaces may be used freely except in the middle of a word or number. Tab characters may be used. Each statement should end with a semicolon. If the semicolon is omitted and the statement and the following statement are both correctly formed, CSE will figure out your intent anyway. But when there is an error, CSE gives clearer error messages when the statements are delimited with semicolons.

Capitalization generally does not matter in CIDL statements; we like to capitalize class names to make them stand out. Words that differ only in capitalization are NOT distinct to CSE.

Comments (remarks) may be interspersed with commands. Comments are used to make the input file clearer to humans; they are ignored by CSE. A comment introduced with "//" ends at the end of the line; a comment introduced with "/*" continues past the next "*/", whether on the same line, next line, or many lines down. Additional CIDL may follow the */ on the same line.

4.3.2 Nested Objects

The following is a brief CSE input file, annotated with comments intended to exemplify how the CIDL processor follows the object hierarchy when decoding input describing objects and their subobjects.

```
// short example file
                         // initially, the current object is Top.
wfName = "CZ12RV2.CEC"; // give weather file name, a Top member
begDay = Jan 1;
                         // start and ...
endDay = Dec 31;
                         // ...end run dates: Top members.
MATERIAL carpet;
                         // create object of class MATERIAL
                         // specify 'matThk' member of MATERIAL 'carpet'
matThk = .296;
                        // give value of 'matCond' for 'carpet'
matCond = 1./24;
                         /* create object of class CONSTRUCTION, named
CONSTRUCTION slab140C;
                            slab140C. Terminates MATERIAL, because
                           CONSTRUCTION is not a subclass of material
                            in the hierarchy shown in section 4.2. */
  LAYER
                         /* start an unnamed object of class LAYER.
                            Since LAYER is a subclass of CONSTRUCTION,
                            this will be a subobject of slab140C. */
                         /* member of the LAYER. Note use of name of
    lrMat = carpet;
                           MATERIAL object. */
  // (additional layers would be here)
                         /* create METER named Elec;
METER Elec;
                            since METER is a subobject of Top,
                            this ends slab140C and its LAYER. */
ZONE North;
                         // start a ZONE named North. Ends METER.
  znArea = 1000;
                         // specify data members of ZONE North.
  znVol = 10;
                         // (you don't have to capitalize these as shown.)
  GAIN NorthLights
                           create GAIN object named NorthLights.
                            Creates a subobject of ZONE North. */
    gnPower = 0.01;
                         // member of NorthLights — numeric value
                         // member of NorthLights -- object name value
    gnMeter = Elec;
  znCAir = 3.5;
                         /* CIDL knows that znCAir is a member of ZONE;
                            thus this statement terminates the GAIN
```

```
subobject & continues ZONE 'North'. */

/*lrMat = ... would be an error here, because the current object is not a LAYER nor a subobject of LAYER */

RUN; /* initiate simulation run with data given.

Terminates ZONE North, since action—commands terminate all objects being constructed. */
```

4.3.3 Expressions – Overview

Expressions are the parts of statements that specify values – numeric values, string values, object name values, and choice values. Expressions are composed of operators and operands, in a manner similar to many programming languages. The available operators and operands will be described in Section .

Unlike most programming languages, CSE expressions have Variation. *Variation* is how often a value changes during the simulation run – hourly, daily, monthly, yearly (i.e. does not change during run), etc. For instance, the operand \$hour represents the hour of the day and has "hourly" variation. An expression has the variation of its fastest-varying component.

Each data member of each object (and every context in which an expression may be used) has its allowed *variability*, which is the fastest variation it will accept. Many members allow no variability. For example, begDay, the date on which the run starts, cannot meaningfully change during the run. On the other hand, a thermostat setting can change hourly. Thermostat settings and other scheduled values are specified in CSE with expressions that often make use of variability; there is no explicit SCHEDULE class.

For example, a heating setpoint that was 68 during business hours and 55 at night might be expressed as

```
select ($hour > 8 && $hour < 18, 68, default 55)
```

An example of a complete statement containing the above expression is:

```
tuTH = select ( $hour > 8 && $hour < 18, 68, default 55);
```

The preceding is valid a statement if used in a TERMINAL description. The following:

```
begDay = select( $hour > 8 \&\& $hour < 18, 68, default 55);
```

would always get an error message, because begDay (the starting day of the run) will not accept hourly variation, and the expression varies hourly, since it contains \$hour. The expression's variation is considered "hourly" even though it changes only twice a day, since CSE has no variation category between hourly and daily.

CSE's expression capability may be used freely to make input clearer. For example,

```
znVol = 15 * 25 * 8;
```

meaning that the zone volume is 15 times 25 times 8 is the same to CSE as

```
znVol = 3000;
```

but might be useful to you to tersely indicate that the volume resulted from a width of 15, a length of 25, and a height of 8. Further, if you wished to change the ceiling height to 9 feet, the edit would be very simple and CSE would perform the volume calculation for you.

CSE computes expressions only as often as necessary, for maximum simulation speed. For example,

```
tuTH = 68;
```

causes 68 to be stored in the heating setpoint once at the start of the run only, even though tuTH will accept expressions with variability up to hourly. Furthermore, constant inner portions of variable expressions are pre-evaluated before the run begins.

CSE statements and expressions do not (yet) have user-settable variables in the usual programming language sense. They do, however, have user-defined functions to facilitate using the same computation several places, and preprocessor macros, to facilitate using the same text several places, specifying parametric values in a separate file, etc.

4.3.4 The Preprocessor – Overview

The preprocessor scans and processes input file text before the CIDL language processor sees the text. The preprocessor can include (embed) additional files in the input, include sections of input conditionally, and define and expand macros.

Macros are a mechanism to substitute a specified text for each occurrence of a word (the macro name). For example,

```
#define ZNWID 20
#define ZNLEN 30
. . .

znArea = ZNWID * ZNLEN;
znVol = ZNWID * ZNLEN * 8;
```

The first line above says that all following occurrences of "ZNWID" are to be replaced with "20" (or whatever follows ZNWID on the same line). The effect of the above is that the zone width and length are specified only one place; if the single numbers are editing, both the zone area and zone volume change to match.

Macros can be especially powerful when combined with the file inclusion feature; the generic building description could be in one file, and the specific values for multiple runs supplied by another file. By also using conditional compilation, the values-specifying file can select from a range of features available in the building description file.

The preprocessor is similar to that of the C programming language, and thus will be familiar to C programmers.

After the next section, which is an example of a complete CSE input file using many features, Section 4.4 describes the preprocessor in detail. The preprocessor description is followed by sections detailing statements, then expressions.

4.3.5 Example

A CSE input file for a building with two zones, four gains, and two air handlers is given in Appendix A. You may wish to look at this example of CIDL now.

4.4 The Preprocessor

Note: The organization and wording of this section is based on section A12 of Kernigan and Richie [1988]. The reader is referred to that source for a somewhat more rigorous presentation but with the caution that the CIDL preprocessor does not **completely** comply to ANSI C specifications.

The preprocessor performs macro definition and expansion, file inclusion, and conditional inclusion/exclusion of text. Lines whose first non-whitespace character is # communicate with the preprocessor and are designated *preprocessor directives*. Line boundaries are significant to the preprocessor (in contrast to the rest of CIDL in which a newline is simply whitespace), although adjacent lines can be spliced with \, as

discussed below. The syntax of preprocessor directives is separate from that of the rest of the language. Preprocessor directives can appear anywhere in an input file and their effects last until the end of the input file. The directives that are supported by the CIDL preprocessor are the following:

```
# i f
#else
#elif
#endif
#ifndef
#define
#redefine
#undef
#include
```

4.4.1 Line splicing

If the last character on a line is the backslash \, then the next line is spliced to that line by elimination of the backslash and the following newline. Line splicing occurs before the line is divided into tokens.

Line splicing finds its main use in defining long macros:

```
// hourly light gain values:
#define LIGHT GAIN
                         .024, .022, .021, .021, .021, .026, 
                         .038, .059, .056, .060, .059, .046, 
                         .045, .5, .5, .05, .057, .064, \
                         .064, .052, .050, .055, .044, .027
```

4.4.2 Macro definition and expansion

A directive of the form

```
#define identifier token-sequence
```

is a macro definition and causes the preprocessor to replace subsequent instances of the identifier with the given token sequence. Note that the token string can be empty (e.g. #define FLAG).

A line of the form

```
#define __identifier_( __identifier-list__) __token-sequence__
```

where there is no space between the identifier and the (, is a macro with parameters given by the identifier list. The expansion of macros with parameters is discussed below.

Macros may also be defined on the CSE command line, making it possible to vary a run without changing the input files at all. As described in Section 3, macros are defined on the CSE command line using the -D switch in the forms

```
-D identifier
-D_identifier_=_token-sequence_
```

The first form simply defines the name with no token-sequence; this is convenient for testing with #ifdef, #ifndef, or defined(), as described in Section 4.4.4. The second form allows an argument list and token sequence. The entire command line argument must be enclosed in quotes if it contains any spaces.

A macro definition is forgotten when an #undef directive is encountered:

```
#undef identifier
```

It is not an error to #undef an undefined identifier.

A macro may be re-#defined without a prior #undef unless the second definition is identical to the first. A combined #undef/#define directive is available to handle this common case:

```
#redefine _identifier_ _token-sequence_
#redefine _identifier_( _identifier-list_) _token-sequence_
```

When a macro is #redefined, it need not agree in form with the prior definition (that is, one can have parameters even if the other does not). It is not an error to #redefine an undefined identifier.

Macros defined in the second form (with parameters) are expanded whenever the preprocessor encounters the macro identifier followed by optional whitespace and a comma-separated parameter list enclosed in parentheses. First the comma separated token sequences are collected; any commas within quotes or nested parentheses do not separate parameters. Then each unquoted instance of the each parameter identifier in the macro definition is replaced by the collected tokens. The resulting string is then repeatedly re-scanned for more defined identifiers. The macro definition and reference must have the same number of arguments.

It is often important to include parentheses within macro definitions to make sure they evaluate properly in all situations. Suppose we define a handy area macro as follows:

```
#define AREA(w, h) w*h
                              // WRONG
```

Consider what happens when this macro is expanded with arguments 2+3 and 4+1. The preprocessor substitutes the arguments for the parameters, then CIDL processes the statement containing the macro expansion without regard to the beginning and end of the arguments. The expected result is 25, but as defined, the macro will produce a result of 15. Parentheses fix it:

```
#define AREA(w, h) ((w)*(h)) // RIGHT
```

The outer enclosing set of parentheses are not strictly needed in our example, but are good practice to avoid evaluation errors when the macro expands within a larger expression.

Note 1: The CSE preprocessor does not support the ANSI C stringizing (#) or concatenation (##) operators.

Note 2: Identifiers are case insensitive (unlike ANSI C). For example, the text "myHeight" will be replaced by the #defined value of MYHEIGHT (if there is one).

The preprocessor examples at the end of this section illustrate macro definition and expansion.

4.4.3 File inclusion

Directives of the form

#include "filename" and

#include <filename>

cause the replacement of the directive line with the entire contents of the referenced file. If the filename does not include an extension, a default extension of .INP is assumed. The filename may include path information; if it does not, the file must be in the current directory.

#includes may be nested to a depth of 5.

For an example of the use #includes, please see the preprocessor examples at the end of this section.

4.4.4 Conditional inclusion of text

Conditional text inclusion provides a facility for selectively including or excluding groups of input file lines. The lines so included or excluded may be either CIDL text or other preprocessor directives. The latter capability is very powerful.

Several conditional inclusion directive involve integer constant expressions. Constant integer expressions are formed according the rules discussed in Section 4.6 with the following changes:

- 1. Only constant integer operands are allowed.
- 2. All values (including intermediate values computed during expression evaluation) must remain in the 16 bit range (-32768 - 32767). The expression processor treats all integers as signed values and requires signed decimal constants - however, it requires unsigned octal and hexadecimal constants. Thus decimal constants must be in the range -32768 - 32767, octal must be in the range 0 - 00177777, and hexadecimal in the range 0 - 0xffff. Since all arithmetic comparisons are done assuming signed values, 0xffff < 1 is true (unhappily). Care is required when using the arithmetic comparison operators (<, <=,>=,>).
- 3. The logical relational operators && and || are not available. Nearly equivalent function can be obtained with & and \mid .
- 4. A special operand defined() is provided; it is described below.

Macro expansion is performed on constant expression text, so symbolic expressions can be used (see examples below).

The basic conditional format uses the directive

```
#if constant-expression
```

If the constant expression has the value 0, all lines following the #if are dropped from the input stream (the preprocessor discards them) until a matching #else, #elif, or #endif directive is encountered.

The defined (identifier) operand returns 1 if the identifier is the name of a defined macro, otherwise 0. Thus

```
#if defined( _identifier_ )
```

can be used to control text inclusion based on macro flags. Two #if variants that test whether a macro is defined are also available. #ifdef identifier is equivalent to #if defined(identifier) and #ifndef identifier is equivalent to #if !defined(identifier).

Defined(), #ifdef, and #ifndef consider a macro name "defined" even if the body of its definition contains no characters; thus a macro to be tested with one of these can be defined with just

```
#define _identifier_
```

or with just "-Didentifier" on the CSE command line.

Conditional blocks are most simply terminated with #endif, but #else and #elif constant-expression are also available for selecting one of two or more alternative text blocks.

The simplest use of #if is to "turn off" sections of an input file without editing them out:

```
#if OThis text is deleted from the input stream.#endif
```

Or, portions of the input file can be conditionally selected:

```
// other values used in other runs
#define FLRAREA 1000
#if FLRAREA <= 800
    CIDL language for small zones
#elif FLRAREA <= 1500
    CIDL language for medium zones
```

```
#else
CIDL language for large zones
#endif
```

Note that if a set of #if ... #elif ... #elif conditionals does not contain an #else, it is possible for all lines to be excluded.

Finally, it is once again important to note that conditional directives *nest*, as shown in the following example (indentation is included for clarity only):

```
#if 0
    This text is NOT included.
    #if 1
        This text is NOT included.
    #endif
#else
    This text IS included.
#endif
```

4.4.5 Preprocessor examples

This section shows a few combined examples that demonstrate the preprocessor's capabilities.

The simplest use of macros is for run parameterization. For example, a base file is constructed that derives values from a macro named FLRAREA. Then multiple runs can be performed using #include:

```
// Base file
... various CIDL input ...

ZONE main
    znArea = FLRAREA
    znVol = 8*FLRAREA
    znCAir = 2*FLRAREA ...
    ... various other CIDL input ...

RUN

CLEAR
```

The actual input file would look like this:

```
// Run with zone area = 500, 1000, and 2000 ft2 #define FLRAREA 500 #include "base." #redefine FLRAREA 1000 #include "base." #redefine FLRAREA 2000 #include "base."
```

Macros are also useful for encapsulating standard calculations. For example, most U-values must be entered without surface conductances, yet many tabulated U-values include the effects of the standard ASHRAE winter surface conductance of 6.00 Btuh/ft²-°F. A simple macro is very helpful:

```
#define UWinter(u) (1/(1/(u)-1/6.00))
```

This macro can be used whenever a U-value is required (e.g. SURFACE ... sfU=UWinter(.11) ...).

4.5 CIDL Statements CSE User's Manual 4 INPUT STRUCTURE

4.5 CIDL Statements

This section describes the general form of CIDL statements that define objects, assign values to the data members of objects, and initiate actions. The concepts of objects and the class hierarchy were introduced in Section 4.2. Information on statements for specific CIDL classes and their members is the subject of Section 5.

4.5.1 Object Statements

As we described in Section 4.3.1, the description of an object is introduced by a statement containing at least the class name, and usually your chosen name for the particular object. In addition, this section will describe several optional qualifiers and modifying clauses that permit defining similar objects without repeating all of the member details, and reopening a previously given object description to change or add to it.

Examples of the basic object-beginning statement:

```
ZONE "North";
METER "Electric - Cooling";
LAYER;
```

As described in Section 4.3.2, such a statement is followed by statements giving the object's member values or describing subobjects of the object. The object description ends when you begin another object that is not of a subclass of the object, or when a member of an embedding (higher level) object previously begun is given, or when END is given.

4.5.1.1 Object Names

An object name consists of up to 63 characters. If you always enclose the name in quotation marks, punctuation and spaces may be used freely; if the name starts with a letter or dollar sign and consists only of letters, digits, underscore, and dollar sign, and is different from all of the words already defined in CIDL (as listed below in this section), you may omit the quotes. Capitalization, and Leading and trailing spaces and tabs, are always disregarded by CIDL. Names of 0 length, and names containing control characters (ASCII codes 0-31) are not allowed.

Examples of valid names that do not require quotes:

```
North gas_meter slab140E
```

The following object names are acceptable if always enclosed in quotes:

```
"Front Door"
"M L King Day"
"123"
"3.5-inch wall"
```

We suggest always quoting object names so you won't have to worry about disallowed words and characters.

Duplicate names result in error messages. Object names must be distinct between objects of the same class which are subobjects of the same object. For example, all ZONE names must be distinct, since all ZONEs are subobjects of Top. It is permissible to have SURFACEs with the same name in different ZONEs – but it is a good idea to keep all of your object names distinct to minimize the chance of an accidental mismatch or a confusing message regarding some other error.

For some classes, such as ZONE, a name is required for each object. This is because several other statements refer to specific ZONEs, and because a name is needed to identify ZONEs in reports. For other classes, the name is optional. The specific statement descriptions in Section 5 say which names are required. We suggest always using object names even where not required; one reason is because they allow CSE to issue clearer error messages.

The following $\it reserved \it words \it will \it not \it work \it as \it object \it names \it unless \it enclosed \it in \it quotes:$

(this list needs to be assembled and typed in)

4.5.1.2 ALTER

ALTER is used to reopen a previously defined object when it is not possible or desired to give the entire description contiguously.

ALTER could be used if you wish to order the input in a special way. For example, SURFACE objects are subobjects of ZONE and are normally described with the ZONE they are part of. However, if you wanted to put all roofs together, you could use input of the general form:

```
ZONE "1"; . . . (zone 1 description)
ZONE "2"; . . .

ALTER ZONE "1"; // revert to specifying zone 1
SURFACE "Roof1"; . . . (describe roof of zone 1)
ALTER ZONE "2";
SURFACE "Roof2"; . . .
```

ALTER can be used to facilitate making similar runs. For example, to evaluate the effect of a change in the size of a window, you might use:

```
ZONE "South";

SURFACE "SouthWall";

...

WINDOW "BigWindow";

wnHeight = 6; wnWidth = 20;

...

RUN; // perform simulation and generate reports

// data from simulation is still present unless CLEAR given

ALTER ZONE "South";

ALTER SURFACE "SouthWall";

ALTER WINDOW "BigWindow";

wnHeight = 4; wnWidth = 12; // make window smaller

RUN; // perform simulation and print reports again
```

ALTER also lets you access the predefined "Primary" REPORTFILE and EXPORTFILE objects which will be described in Section 5:

```
ALTER REPORTFILE "Primary"; /* open description of object automatically supplied by CSE — no other way to access */

rfPageFmt = NO; /* Turn off page headers and footers —
not desired when reports are to be reviewed on screen. */
```

4.5.1.3 **DELETE**

DELETE followed by a class name and an object name removes the specified object, and any subobjects it has. You might do this after RUN when changing the data for a similar run (but to remove all data, CLEAR

is handier), or you might use DELETE after COPYing (below) an object if the intent is to copy all but certain subobjects.

4.5.1.4 LIKE clause

LIKE lets you specify that an object being defined starts with the same member values as another object already defined. You then need give only those members that are different. For Example:

```
MATERIAL "SheetRock"; // half inch gypsum board matCond = .0925; // conductivity per foot matSpHt = .26; // specific heat matDens = 50; // density matThk = 0'0.5; // thickness 1/2 inch MATERIAL "5/8 SheetRock" LIKE "SheetRock"; // 5/8" gypsum board matThk = 0'0.625; // thickness 5/8 inch // other members same as "SheetRock", need not be repeated
```

The object named after LIKE must be already defined and must be of the same class as the new object.

LIKE copies only the member values; it does not copy any subobjects of the prototype object. For example, LIKEing a ZONE to a previously defined ZONE does not cause the new zone to contain the surfaces of the prototype ZONE. If you want to duplicate the surfaces, use COPY instead of LIKE.

4.5.1.5 COPY clause

COPY lets you specify that the object being defined is the same as a previously defined object including all of the subobjects of that object. For example,

```
ZONE "West" COPY "North";

DELETE WALL "East";

ALTER WALL "South";

sfExCnd = ambient;
```

Specifies a **ZONE** named "West" which is the same as **ZONE** North except that it does not contain a copy of West's East wall, and the South wall has ambient exposure.

4.5.1.6 USETYPE clause

USETYPE followed by the type name is used in creating an object of a type previously defined with DEFTYPE (next section). Example:

Any differences from the type, and any required information not given in the type, must then be specified. Any member specified in the type may be respecified in the object unless FROZEN (Section 4.5.2.3) in the type (normally, a duplicate specification for a member results in an error message).

4.5.1.7 **DEFTYPE**

DEFTYPE is used to begin defining a TYPE for a class. When a TYPE is created, no object is created; rather, a partial or complete object description is stored for later use with DEFTYPE. TYPES facilitate creating multiple similar objects, as well as storing commonly used descriptions in a file to be #included in

several different files, or to be altered for multiple runs in comparative studies without changing the including files. Example (boldface for emphasis only):

```
DEFTYPE SURFACE "BaseWall"
                                           // common characteristics of all walls
    sfType = WALL;
                                           // walls are walls, so say it once
                                           // all our walls are vertical;
    sfTilt = 90;
                                           // but sfAzm varies, so it is not in TYPE.
    sfU = .83;
                                           // surf conductance; override if different
    sfModel = QUICK;
DEFTYPE SURFACE "ExtWall" USETYPE "BaseWall";
    sfExCnd = AMBIENT;
                                           // other side of wall is outdoors
    sfExAbs = 0.5;
                                           // member only needed for exterior walls
DEFTYPE SURFACE "IntWall" USETYPE "BaseWall"; // interior wall
    sfExCnd = ADJZN;
                                           // user must give sfAdjZn.
```

In a TYPE as much or as little of the description as desired may be given. Omitting normally-required members does not result in an error message in the type definition, though of course an error will occur at use if the member is not given there.

At use, member values specified in the TYPE can normally be re specified freely; to prevent this, "freeze" the desired member(s) in the type definition with

```
FREEZE *memberName*;
```

Alternately, if you wish to be sure the user of the TYPE enters a particular member even if it is normally optional, use

```
REQUIRE *memberName*
```

Sometimes in the TYPE definition, member(s) that you do not want defined are defined – for example, if the TYPE definition were itself initiated with a statement containing LIKE, COPY, or USETYPE. In such cases the member specification can be removed with

```
UNSET *memberName*;
```

4.5.1.8 END and ENDxxxx

END, optionally followed by an object name, can be used to unequivocally terminate an object. Further, as of July 1992 there is still available a specific word to terminate each type of object, such as ENDZONE to terminate a ZONE object. If the object name is given after END or ENDxxxx, an additional check is performed: if the name is not that of an object which has been begun and not terminated, an error message occurs. Generally, we have found it is not important to use END or ENDxxxx, especially since the member names in different classes are distinct.

4.5.2 Member Statements

As introduced in Section 4.3.1, statements which assign values to members are of the general form:

```
*memberName* = *expression*;
```

The specific member names for each class of objects are given in Section 5; many have already been shown in examples.

Depending on the member, the appropriate type for the expression giving the member value may be numeric (integer or floating point), string, object name, or multiple-choice. Expressions of all types will be described in detail in Section 4.6.

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Each member also has its *variability* (also given in Section 5), or maximum acceptable *variation*. This is how often the expression for the value can change during the simulation – hourly, daily, monthly, no change (constant), etc. The "variations" were introduced in Section 4.3.3 and will be further detailed in Section 4.6.8.

Three special statements, UNSET, REQUIRE, and FREEZE, add flexibility in working with members.

4.5.2.1 UNSET

UNSET followed by a member name is used when it is desired to delete a member value previously given. UNSETing a member resets the object to the same internal state it was in before the member was originally given. This makes it legal to specify a new value for the member (normally, a duplicate specification results in an error message); if the member is required (as specified in Section 5), then an error message will occur if RUN is given without re specifying the member.

Situations where you really might want to specify a member, then later remove it, include:

- After a RUN command has completed one simulation run, if you wish to specify another simulation run without CLEARing and giving all the data again, you may need to UNSET some members of some objects in order to re specify them or because they need to be omitted from the new run. In this case, use ALTER(s) to reopen the object(s) before UNSETing.
- In defining a TYPE (Section 4.5.1.7), you may wish to make sure certain members are not specified so that the user must give them or omit them if desired. If the origin of the type (possibly a sequence of DEFTYPEs, LIKEs, and/or COPYs) has defined unwanted members, get rid of them with UNSET.

Note that UNSET is only for deleting *members* (names that would be followed with an = and a value when being defined). To delete an entire *object*, use DELETE (Section 4.5.1.3).

4.5.2.2 **REQUIRE**

REQUIRE followed by a member name makes entry of that member mandatory if it was otherwise optional; it is useful in defining a TYPE (Section 4.5.1.7) when you desire to make sure the user enters a particular member, for example to be sure the TYPE is applied in the intended manner. REQUIRE by itself does not delete any previously entered value, so if the member already has a value, you will need to UNSET it. ?? verify

4.5.2.3 FREEZE

FREEZE followed by a member name makes it illegal to UNSET or redefine that member of the object. Note that FREEZE is unnecessary most of the time since CSE issues an error message for duplicate definitions without an intervening UNSET, unless the original definition came from a TYPE (Section 4.5.1.7). Situations where you might want to FREEZE one or more members include:

- When defining a TYPE (Section 4.5.1.7). Normally, the member values in a type are like defaults; they can be freely overridden by member specifications at each use. If you wish to insure a TYPE is used as intended, you may wish to FREEZE members to prevent accidental misuse.
- When your are defining objects for later use or for somebody else to use (perhaps in a file to be
 included) and you wish to guard against misuse, you may wish to FREEZE members. Of course, this
 is not foolproof, since there is at present no way to allow use of predefined objects or types without
 allowing access to the statements defining them.

4.5.3 Action Commands

CSE has two action commands, RUN and CLEAR.

4.5.3.1 RUN

RUN tells CSE to do an hourly simulation with the data now in memory, that is, the data given in the preceding part of the input file.

Note that CSE does NOT automatically run the simulator; an input file containing no RUN results in no simulation (you might nevertheless wish to submit an incomplete file to CSE to check for errors in the data already entered). The explicit RUN command also makes it possible to do multiple simulation runs in one session using a single input file.

When RUN is encountered in the input file, CSE checks the data. Many error messages involving inconsistencies between member values or missing required members occur at this time. If the data is good, CSE starts the simulation. When the simulation is complete and the reports have been output, CSE continues reading the input file. Statements after the first run can add to or change the data in preparation for another RUN. Note that the data for the first run is NOT automatically removed; if you wish to start over with complete specifications, use CLEAR after RUN.

4.5.3.2 CLEAR

CLEAR removes all input data (objects and all their members) from CSE memory. CLEAR is normally used after RUN, when you wish to perform another simulation run and wish to start clean. If CLEAR is not used, the objects from the prior run's input remain in memory and may be changed or added to produce the input data for the next simulation run.

4.6 Expressions

Probably CIDL's most powerful characteristic is its ability to accept expressions anywhere a single number, string, object name, or other value would be accepted. Preceding examples have shown the inputting zone areas and volumes as numbers (some defined via preprocessor macros) with *'s between them to signify multiplication, to facilitate changes and avoid errors that might occur in manual arithmetic. Such expressions, where all operands are constants, are acceptable anywhere a constant of the same type would be allowed.

But for many object members, CSE accepts *live expressions* that *vary* according to time of day, weather, zone temperatures, etc. (etc., etc., etc.!). Live expressions permit simulation of many relationships without special-purpose features in the language. Live expressions support controlling setpoints, scheduling HVAC system operation, resetting air handler supply temperature according to outdoor temperature, and other necessary and foreseen functions without dedicated language features; they will also support many unforeseen user-generated functionalities that would otherwise be unavailable.

Additional expression flexibility is provided by the ability to access all of the input data and much of the internal data as operands in expressions (probes, Section 4.6.7).

As in a programming language, CSE expressions are constructed from operators and operands; unlike most programming languages, CSE determines how often an expression's operands change and automatically compute and store the value as often as necessary.

Expressions in which all operands are known when the statement is being decoded (for example, if all values are constants) are always allowed, because CIDL immediately evaluates them and presents the value to the rest of the program in the same manner as if a single number had been entered. Most members also accept expressions that can be evaluated as soon as the run's input is complete, for example expressions involving a reference to another member that has not been given yet. Expressions that vary during the run, say at hourly or daily intervals, are accepted by many members. The variability or maximum acceptable variation for each member is given in the descriptions in Section 5, and the variation of each non-constant expression component is given in its description in this section.

Interaction of expressions and the preprocessor: Generally, they don't interact. The preprocessor is a text processor which completes its work by including specified files, deleting sections under false #if's, remembering define definitions, replacing macro calls with the text of the definition, removing preprocessor

directives from the text after interpreting them, etc., then the resulting character stream is analyzed by the CIDL statement compiler. However, the if statement takes an integer numeric expression argument. This expression is similar to those described here except that it can only use constant operands, since the preprocessor must evaluate it before deciding what text to feed to the CIDL statement compiler.

4.6.1 Expression Types

The type of value to which an expression must evaluate is specified in each member description (Section 5) or other context in which an expression can be used. Each expression may be a single constant or may be made up of operators and operands described in the rest of this section, so long as the result is the required type or can be converted to that type by CSE, and its variation is not too great for the context. The possible types are:

\overline{float}	A real number (3.0, 5.34, -2., etc.). Approximately 7 digits are carried
	internally. If an int is given where a real is required, it is automatically converted.
int	An integer or whole number (-1, 0, 1, 2 etc.). If a real is given, an error may result, but we should change it to convert it (discarding any fractional part).
Boolean	Same as int; indicates that a 0 value will be interpreted as "false" and any non-0 value will be interpreted as "true".
string	A string of characters; for example, some text enclosed in quotes.
object name	Name of an object of a specified class. Differs from <i>string</i> in that the name need not be enclosed in quotes if it consists only of letters, digits,, and \$, begins with a non-digit, and is different from all reserved words now in or later added to the language (see Object Names, Section 4.5.1.1).
	The object may be defined after it is referred to. An expression using conditional operators, functions, etc. may be used provided its value is known when the RUN action command is reached.; no members requiring object names accept values that vary during the simulation.
choice	One of several choices; a list of the acceptable values is given wherever a <i>choice</i> is required. The choices are usually listed in CAPITALS but may be entered in upper or lower case as desired. As with object names, quotes are allowed but not required. Expressions may be used for choices, subject to the variability of the context.
date	May be entered as a 3-letter month abbreviation followed by an <i>int</i> for the day of the month, or an <i>int</i> for the Julian day of the year (February is assumed to have 28 days). Expressions may be used subject to variability limitations. Examples: Jan 23 // January 23 23 // January 23 32 // February 1

These words are used in following descriptions of contexts that can accept more than one basic type:

numeric float or int. When floats and ints are intermixed with the same operator or function, the result is float.

any Type	Any type; the result is the same type as the argument. If floats and into are intermixed, the result is float. If strings and valid choice
	names are intermixed, the result is <i>choice</i> . Other mixtures of types are generally illegal, except in expressions for a few members that will
	accept either one of several choices or a numeric value.

The next section describes the syntax of constants of the various data types; then, we will describe the available operators, then other operand types such as system variables and built-in functions.

4.6.2 Constants

This section reviews how to enter ordinary non-varying numbers and other values.

• ,	/: 1 · (11 11 1: / T) 1 · 1 · 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
int	optional - sign followed by digits. Don't use a decimal point if your intent is to give an <i>int</i> quantity – the decimal point indicates a <i>float</i> to CSE. Hexadecimal and Octal values may be given by prefixing the
	value with 0x and 0O respectively (yes, that really is a zero followed
	by an 'O').
float	optional - sign, digits and decimal point. Very large or small values
,	can be entered by following the number with an "e" and a power of ten. Examples;
	1.0 1. 1 -5534.6 123.e25 4.56e-23
	The decimal point indicates a float as opposed to an int. Generally it
	doesn't matter as CSE converts ints to floats as required, but be
	careful when dividing: CSE interprets "2/3" as integer two divided by
	integer 3, which will produce an integer 0 before CSE notices any need
	to convert to <i>float</i> . If you mean $.66666667$, say $2./3$, $2/3$., or $.66666667$.
feet and inches	Feet and inches may be entered where a <i>float</i> number of feet is
	required by typing the feet (or a 0 if none), a single quote ', then the
	inches. (Actually this is an operator meaning "divide the following
	value by 12 and add it to the preceding value", so expressions can
	work with it.) Examples:
, .	3'6 0.5 (10+20)'(2+3)
string	"Text" – desired characters enclosed in double quotes. Maximum
	length 80 characters (make 132??). To put a "within the "'s, precede
	it with a backslash. Certain control codes can be represented with letters preceded with a backslash as follows:
	\\e escape
	\\t tab
	\\f form feed
	\\r carriage return
	\\n newline or line feed
object name	Same as <i>string</i> , or without quotes if name consists only of letters,
J	digits,, and \$, begins with a non-digit, and is different from all
	reserved words now in or later added to the language (see Object
	Names, Section 4.5.1.1). Control character codes (ASCII 0-31) are not allowed.
choice	Same as string; quotes optional on choice words valid for the member.
	Capitalization does not matter.
date	Julian day of year (as int constant), or month abbreviation
	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov De c

followed by the *int* day of month. (Actually, the month names are operators implemented to add the starting day of the month to the following *int* quantity).

4.6.3 Operators

For *floats* and *ints*, CIDL recognizes a set of operators based closely on those found in the C programming language. The following table describes the available numeric operators. The operators are shown in the order of execution (precedence) when no ()'s are used to control the order of evaluation; thin lines separate operators of equal precedence.

Operator	Name	Notes and Examples
,	Feet-Inches Separator	a 'b yields $a + b/12$; thus $4'6 = 4.5$.
+	Unary plus	The familiar "positive", as in $+3$. Does nothing; rarely used.
-	Unary minus	The familiar "minus", as in -3. $-(-3) = +3$ etc.
!	Logical NOT	Changes 0 to 1 and any non-0 value to 0. $!0$ = 1, $!17 = 0$.
~	One's complement	Complements each bit in an <i>int</i> value.
*	Multiplication	Multiplication, e.g. $3*4 = 12$; $3.24*18.54 = 60.07$
/	Division	Division, e.g. $4/2 = 2$, $3.24/1.42 = 2.28$. Integer division truncates toward 0 (e.g. $3/2 = 1$, $3/-2 = -1$, $-3/2 = -1$, $2/3 = 0$) CAUTION!
%	Modulus	Yields the remainder after division, e.g. $7\%2$ = 1. The result has the same sign as the left operand (e.g.(-7)\%2 = -1). \% is defined for both integer and floating point operands (unlike ANSI C).
+	Addition	Yields the sum of the operands, e.g. $5+3=8$
-	Subtraction	Yields the difference of the operands, e.g. 5-3 = 2
>>	Right shift	a >> b yields a shifted right b bit positions, e.g. $8>>2=2$
<<	Left shift	a $<<$ b yields a shifted left b bit positions, e.g. $8<<2=32$
<	Less than	a < b yields 1 if a is less than b, otherwise 0
<=	Less than or equal	$a \le b$ yields 1 if a is less than or equal to b, otherwise 0
>=	Greater than or equal	a >= b yields 1 if a is greater than or equal to b, otherwise 0
>	Greater than	a > b yields 1 if a is greater than b, otherwise 0
==	Equal	a == b yields 1 if a is exactly (bit wise) equal to b, otherwise 0
!=	Not equal	a != b yields 1 if a is not equal to b, otherwise 0
&	Bitwise and	a & b yields the bitwise AND of the operands, e.g. $6 \& 2 = 2$.
^	Bitwise exclusive or	a $$ b yields the bitwise XOR of the operands, e.g. 6 $$ 2 = 4.

Operator	Name	Notes and Examples
	Bitwise inclusive or	a b yields the bitwise IOR of the operands, e.g. $6 \mid 2 = 6$.
&&	Logical AND	a && b yields 1 if both a and b are non-zero, otherwise 0. && guarantees left to right evaluation: if the first operand evaluates to 0, the second operand is not evaluated and the result is 0.
II	Logical OR	a b yields 1 if either a or b is true (non-0), otherwise 0. guarantees left to right evaluation: if the first operand evaluates to non-zero, the second operand in not evaluated and the result is 1.
?:	Conditional	a? b: c yields b if a is true (non-0), otherwise c.

Dates are stored as ints (the value being the Julian day of the year), so all numeric operators could be used. The month abbreviations are implemented as operators that add the first day of the month to the following int value; CSE does not disallow their use in other numeric contexts.

For *strings*, *object names*, and *choices*, CIDL currently has no operators except the ?: conditional operator. A concatenation operator is being considered. Note, though, that the choose, choose1, select, and hourval functions described below work with strings, object names, and choice values as well as numbers.

4.6.4 System Variables

System Variables are built-in operands with useful values. To avoid confusion with other words, they begin with a \$. Descriptions of the CSE system variables follow. Capitalization shown need not be matched. Most system variables change during a simulation run, resulting in the *variations* shown; they cannot be used where the context will not accept variation at least this fast. (Section 5 gives the *variability*, or maximum acceptable variation, for each object member.)

\$dayOfYear	Day of year of simulation, 1 - 365; 1 corresponds to Jan-1. (Note that this is not the day of the simulation unless begDay is Jan-1.) Variation: daily.
\$month	Month of year, 1 - 12. Variation: monthly.
\$dayOfMonth	Day of month, 1 - 31. Variation: daily.
\$hour	Hour of day, 1 - 24; 1 corresponds to midnight - 1 AM. Variation : hourly.
\$dayOfWeek	Day of week, 1 - 7; 1 corresponds to Sunday, 2 to Monday, etc. Variation: daily.
\$DOWH	Day of week 1-7 except 8 on every observed holiday. Variation: daily.
\$isHoliday	1 on days that a holiday is observed (regardless of the true date of the
	holiday); 0 on other days. Variation: daily.
\$isHoliTrue	1 on days that are the true date of a holiday, otherwise 0. Variation : daily.
\$isWeHol	1 on weekend days or days that are observed as holidays. Variation: daily.
\$isWeekend	1 on Saturday and Sunday, 0 on any day from Monday to Friday.
	Variation: daily.
\$isWeekday	1 on Monday through Friday, 0 on Saturday and Sunday. Variation: daily.
\$isBegWeek	1 for any day immediately following a weekend day or observed holiday that is neither a weekend day or an observed holiday. Variation: daily.

Weather variables: the following allow access to the current hour's weather conditions in you CSE expressions. Units of measure are shown in parentheses. All have Variation: hourly.

beam irradiance (on a sun-tracking surface) this hour (Btu/ft2)
diffuse irradiance (on horizontal surface) this hour (Btu/ft2)
drybulb temperature this hour (degrees F)
wetbulb temperature this hour (degrees F)
humidity ratio this hour (lb H2O/lb dry air)
direction (compass degrees)
speed (mph)

4.6.5 Built-in Functions

Built-in functions perform a number of useful scheduling and conditional operations in expressions. Built-in functions have the combined variation of their arguments; for *hourval*, the minimum result variation is hourly. For definitions of numeric and anyType, see Section 4.6.1.

\mathbf{brkt}

Function	limits a value to be in a given range
Syntax	$numeric \ \mathbf{brkt}(numeric \ min, \ numeric \ val, \ numeric \ max)$
Remark	If val is less than min, returns min; if val is greater than max, returns max;
	if val is in between, returns val .
Example	In an AIRHANDLER object, the following statement would specify a
	supply temperature equal to 130 minus the outdoor air temperature, but
	not less than 55 nor greater than 80:
	ahTsSp = brkt(55, 130 - \$tDbO, 80);
	This would produce a 55-degree setpoint in hot weather, an 80-degree
	setpoint in cold weather, and a transition from 55 to 70 as the outdoor
	temperature moved from 75 to 50.

fix

Function	converts float to int
Syntax	$int \ \mathbf{fix}(\ float \ val \)$
Remark	val is converted to int by truncation – $\mathbf{fix}(1.3)$ and $\mathbf{fix}(1.99)$ both return 1.
	$\mathbf{fix}(-4.4)$ returns -4.

toFloat

Function	converts int to float
Syntax	$float \ \mathbf{toFloat}(\ int \ val \)$

\min

Function	returns the lowest quantity from a list of values.
Syntax	numeric min(numeric value1, numeric value2, numeric valuen)
Remark	there can be any number of arguments separated by commas; if floats and
	ints are intermixed, the result is float.

max

Function Syntax	returns the highest quantity from a list of values. $numeric\ \mathbf{max}\ (\ numeric\ value1,\ numeric\ value2,\\ numeric\ valuen\)$		
hoose			

 $\begin{array}{ccc} & \textbf{default} \ \textit{valueDef}) \\ \textbf{Remarks} & \text{Any number of } \textit{val} \end{array}$

Any number of *value* arguments may be given. If **default** and another value is given, this value will be used if $arg\theta$ is less than 0 or too large;

returns the nth value from a list. If arg0 is 0, value0 is returned; for 1,

any Type choose (int arg0, any Type value0, any Type value1, ... any Type valuen) or any Type choose (int arg0, any Type value0, ... any Type valuen,

otherwise, an error will occur.

value1 is returned, etc.

choose1

Function

Syntax

Function	same as choose except $arg\theta$ is 1-based. Choose returns the second argument
	value for $arg\theta = 1$, the third argument value when $arg\theta = 2$, etc.
Syntax	anyType choose1 (int arg0, anyType value1, anyType value2, anyType
	valuen) or any Type choose1 (int arg0, any Type value1, any Type valuen,
	$\mathbf{default} \ valueDef)$
Remarks	choose1 is a function that is well suited for use with daily system variables.
	For example, if a user wanted to denote different values for different days of
	the week, the following use of choose1 could be implemented:
	$tuTC = choose1(\slashed{sdayOfWeek}, MonTemp, TueTemp,)$
	Note that for hourly data, the hourval function would be a better choice,
	because it doesn't require the explicit declaration of the \$hour system
	variable.

select

Function	contains Boolean-value pairs; returns the value associated with the first
	Boolean that evaluates to true (non-0).
Syntax	any Type (Boolean arg1, any Type value1, Boolean arg2, any Type value2,
	default any Type) (the default part is optional)
Remark	select is a function that simulates if-then logic during simulation (for people
	familiar with C, it works much like a series of imbedded conditionals:
	(a?b:(a?b:c))).
Examples	Select can be used to simulate a dynamic (run-time) if-else statement :
	gnPower = select(\$isHoliday, HD_GAIN, // if (\$isHolida y)
	default WD_GAIN) // else
	This technique can be combined with other functions to schedule items on a
	hourly and daily basis. For example, an internal gain that has different
	schedules for holidays, weekdays, and weekends could be defined as follows:
	// 24—hour lighting power schedules for weekend, weekday, holiday:
	#define WE_LIGHT hourval(.024, .022, .021, .021, .021, . 026, \
	.038, .059, .056, .060, .059, .046,
	$.045, .005, .005, .005, .057, .064, \$
	.064, .052, .050, .055, .044, .027
	#define WD_LIGHT hourval ($.024, .022, .021, .021, .021, .021, .026, \$
	.038, .059, .056, .060, .059, .046,
	$.045, .005, .005, .005, .057, .064, \$

```
 \begin{array}{c} .064,\ .052,\ .050,\ .055,\ .044,\ .027\ )\\ \# define\ HD\_LIGHT\ hourval(\ .024,\ .022,\ .021,\ .021,\ .021,\ .\ 026,\ \backslash\\ .038,\ .059,\ .056,\ .060,\ .059,\ .046,\ \backslash\\ .045,\ .005,\ .500,\ .005,\ .057,\ .064,\ \backslash\\ .064,\ .052,\ .050,\ .055,\ .044,\ .027\ )\\ //\ set\ power\ member\ of\ zone's\ GAIN\ object\ for\ lighting\ gnPower = BTU\_Elec(\ ZAREA*0.1\ )* //\ .1\ kW/ft2\ ti\ mes...\ select\ (\ $isHoliday,\ HD\_LIGHT,\ //\ Holidays\ $isWeekend,\ WE\_LIGHT,\ //\ Saturday\ \&\ Sunday\ default\ WD\_LIGHT\ );\ //\ Week\ Days \\ In\ the\ above,\ three\ subexpressions\ using\ hourval\ (next)\ are\ first\ defined\ as\ macros,\ for\ ease\ of\ reading\ and\ later\ change.\ Then,\ gnPower\ (the\ power\ )
```

In the above, three subexpressions using **hourval** (next) are first defined as macros, for ease of reading and later change. Then, gnPower (the power member of a GAIN object) is set, using **select** to choose the appropriate one of the three **hourval** calls for the type of day. The expression for gnPower is a *live expression* with hourly variation, that is, CSE will evaluate it an set gnPower to the latest value each hour of the simulation. The variation comes from **hourval**, which varies hourly (also, \$isHoliday and \$isWeekend vary daily, but the faster variation determines the variation of the result).

hourval

Function	from a list of 24 values, returns the value corresponding to the hour of day.
Syntax	anyType hourval (anyType value1, anyType value2, anyType value24)
	anyType hourval (anyType value1, anyType value2, default anyType)
Remark	hourval is evaluated at runtime and uses the hour of the day being simulated
	to choose the corresponding value from the 24 suppplied values.
	If less than 24 value arguments are given, default and another value (or
	expression) should be supplied to be used for hours not explicitly specified.
Example	see select , just above.

abs

Function	converts numeric to its absolute value
Syntax	numeric abs (numeric val)

 \mathbf{sqrt}

Function	Calculates and returns the positive square root of val (val must be ≥ 0).
Syntax	float sqrt (float val)

exp

Function	Calculates and returns the exponential of $val (= e^{val})$
Syntax	$float \ exp(float \ val)$

logE

Function	Calculates and returns the base e logarithm of val (val must be ≥ 0).
Syntax	$float \ \mathbf{logE}(float \ val)$

log10

 \tan

Function Syntax		lates and returns the base 10 logarithm of val (val must be ≥ 0). $og10(float\ val)$
n		
	Function Syntax	Calculates and returns the sine of val (val in radians) $float \sin(float \ val)$
nd		
	Function Syntax	Calculates and returns the sine of val (val in degrees) $float \ \mathbf{sind}(float \ val)$
sin		
	Function Syntax	Calculates and returns (in radians) the arcsine of val $float \ \mathbf{asin}(float \ val)$
sind		
	Function Syntax	Calculates and returns (in degrees) the arcsine of val $float \ \mathbf{asind}(float \ val)$
os		
	Function Syntax	Calculates and returns the cosine of val (val in radians) float $\cos(float\ val)$
osd		
	Function Syntax	Calculates and returns the cosine of val (val in degrees) $float \ \mathbf{cosd}(float \ val)$
cos		
	Function Syntax	Calculates and returns (in radians) the arccosine of val $float$ $acos(float val)$
$\cos d$		
	Function	Calculates and returns (in degrees) the arccosine of val float acosd(float val)

Function Syntax	Calculates and returns the tangent of val (val in radians) float $tan(float\ val)$	
tand		
Function Syntax	Calculates and returns the tangent of val (val in degrees) float $\mathbf{tand}(float\ val)$	
atan		
		Calculates and returns (in radians) the arctangent of val float $atan(float\ val)$
atand		
		Calculates and returns (in degrees) the arctangent of val float $\mathbf{atand}(float\ val)$
atan2		
Function Syntax	Calculates and returns (in radians) the arctangent of y/x (handling x = 0) float $\mathbf{atan2}(float\ y,\ float\ x)$	
atan2d		
Function Syntax	Calculates and returns (in degrees) the arctangent of y/x (handling $x=0$) float $\mathbf{atan2d}(float\ y,\ float\ x)$	
pow		
Function Syntax	Calculates and returns val raised to the x th power $(=val^x)$. val and x cannot both be 0. If $val < 0$, x must be integral. float $\mathbf{pow}(float\ val,\ numeric\ x)$	
enthalpy		
Function	Returns enthalpy of moist air (Btu/lb) for dry bulb temperature (F) and humidity ratio (lb/lb)	
Syntax	float e	$\mathbf{enthalpy}(float\ tDb,\ float\ w)$
wFromDbWb		
Function	Returns humidity ratio (lb/lb) of moist air from dry bulb and wet bulb temperatures (F)	
Syntax	$float \ \mathbf{wFromDbWb}(float \ tDb, \ float \ tWb)$	

wFromDbRh

Function	Returns humidity ratio (lb/lb) of moist air from dry bulb temperature (F)
	and relative humidity $(0-1)$
Syntax	$float \ \mathbf{wFromDbWb}(float \ tDb, \ float \ rh)$

import

Function	Returns <i>float</i> read from import file.
Syntax	float import(?? arguments to be documented)

$\mathbf{importStr}$

Function	Returns <i>string</i> read from import file.
Syntax	string importStr(?? arguments to be documented)

contin

Function	Returns continuous control value, e.g. for lighting control
Syntax	float contin(float mpf, float mlf, float sp, float val)
Remark	contin is evaluated at runtime and returns a value in the range $0-1$???
Example	_

stepped

Function	Returns stepped reverse-acting control value, e.g. for lighting control	
Syntax	float stepped $(int nsteps, float sp, float val)$	
Remark	stepped is evaluated at runtime and returns a value in the range $0-1$. If val	
	$\leq 0, 1$ is returned; if val $\geq sp, 0$ is returned; otherwise, a stepped	
	intermediate value is returned (see example)	

example:

stepped(3, 12, val) returns

val	result
val < 4	1
$4 \le \text{val} < 8$.667
$8 \le \text{val} < 12$.333
$val \ge 12$	0

4.6.6 User-defined Functions

User defined functions have the format:

```
type FUNCTION name ( arg decls ) = expr;
```

Type indicates the type of value the function returns, and can be:

INTEGER

```
FLOAT
STRING
DOY (day of year date using month name and day; actually same as integer).
```

Arg decls indicates zero or more comma-separated argument declarations, each consisting of a type (as above) and the name used for the argument in expr.

Expr is an expression of (or convertible to) type.

The tradeoffs between using a user-defined function and a preprocessor macro (#define) include:

- 1. Function may be slightly slower, because its code is always kept separate and called, while the macro expansion is inserted directly in the input text, resulting in inline code.
- 2. Function may use less memory, because only one copy of it is stored no matter how many times it is called.
- 3. Type checking: the declared types of the function and its arguments allow CSE to perform additional checks.

Note that while macros require line-splicing ("\")to extend over one line, functions do not require it:

```
// Function returning number of days in ith month of year: DOY FUNCTION MonthLU (integer i) = choose1 ( i , Jan 31, Feb 28, Mar 31, Apr 30, May 31, Jun 30, Jul 31, Aug 31, Sep 30, Oct 31, Nov 30, Dec 31 ) ; // Equivalent preprocessor macro: #define MonthLU (i) = choose1 ( i , Jan 31, Feb 28, Mar 31, \ Apr 30, May 31, Jun 30, \ Jul 31, Aug 31, Sep 30, \ Oct 31, Nov 30, Dec 31 ) ;
```

4.6.7 **Probes**

Probes provide a universal means of referencing data within the simulator. Probes permit using the inputtable members of each object, as described in Section 5, as operands in expressions. In addition, most internal members can be probed; we will describe how to find their names shortly.

Three general ways of using probes are:

1. During input, to implement things like "make this window's width equal to 10% of the zone floor area" by using the zone's floor area in an expression:

```
wnWidth = @zone[1].znArea * 0.1;
```

Here "@zone[1].znArea" is the probe.

2. During simulation. Probing during simulation, to make inputs be functions of conditions in the building or HVAC systems, is limited because most of the members of interest are updated *after* CSE has evaluated the user's expressions for the subhour or other time interval – this is logically necessary since the expressions are inputs. (An exception is the weather data, but this is also available through system variables such as \$tDbO.)

However, a number of *prior subhour* values are available for probing, making it possible to implement relationships like "the local heat output of this terminal is 1000 Btuh if the zone temperature last subhour was below 65, else 500":

```
tuMnLh = @znres["North"].S.prior.tAir < 65 ? 1000 : 500;
```

3. For output reports, allowing arbitrary data to be reported at subhourly, hourly, daily, monthly, or annual intervals. The REPORT class description in Section 5 describes the user-defined report type (UDT), for which you write the expression for the value to be reported. With probes, you can thus report almost any datum within CSE – not just those values chosen for reporting when the program was designed. Even values calculated during the current subhour simulation can be probed and reported, because expressions for reports are evaluated after the subhour's calculations are performed.

Examples:

```
colVal = @airHandler["Hot"].ts;  // report air handler supply temp
colVal = @terminal[NorthHot].cz;  // terminal air flow to zone (Btuh/F)
```

The general form of a probe is

```
@ className [ objName ] . member
```

The initial @ is always necessary. And don't miss the period after the].

className is the CLASS being probed

objName	is the name of the specific object of the class; alternately, a numeric subscript is allowed. Generally, the numbers correspond to the objects in the order created. [objName] can be omitted for the TOP class, which has only one member, Top.
member	is the name of the particular member being probed. This must be exactly correct. For some input table members, the probe name is not the same as the input name given in Section 5, and there are many probe-able members not described in Section 55.

How do you find out what the probe-able member names are? CSE will display the a list of the latest class and member names if invoked with the -p switch. Use the command line

```
CSE -p > probes.txt
```

to put the displayed information into the file PROBES.TXT, then print the file or examine it with a text editor.

A portion of the -p output looks like:

```
@exportCol [1..].
                                \mathbf{R}
                                                       owner: export
                   name
                           Ι
                                R
                                     string
                                                          constant
                colHead
                           Ι
                                R
                                     string
                                                          input time
                 colGap
                           Ι
                                R
                                     integer number
                                                          input time
                 colWid
                           Ι
                                \mathbf{R}
                                     integer number
                                                         input time
                 colDec
                           Ι
                                R
                                     integer number
                                                          input time
                colJust
                           Ι
                                R
                                     integer number
                                                          constant
                 colVal
                           Ι
                                R
                                     un-probe-able
                                                          end of each subhour
                 nxColi
                           Ι
                                     integer number
                                R
                                                          constant
@holiday [1..].
                           Ι
                   name
                           Ι
                                     string
                                                          constant
            hdDateTrue
                           Ι
                                     integer number
                                                          constant
                           Ι
             hdDateObs
                                     integer number
                                                          constant
                                     integer number
            hdOnMonday
                                                          constant
```

In the above "exportCol" and "holiday" are class names, and "name", "colHead", "colGap", . . . are member names for class exportCol. Some members have multiple names separated by .'s, or they may contain an additional subscript. To probe one of these, type all of the names and punctuation exactly as shown (except

capitalization may differ); if an additional subscript is shown, give a number in the specified range. An "I" designates an "input" parameter, an R means "runtime" parameter. The "owner" is the class of which this class is a subclass.

The data type and variation of each member is also shown. Note that *variation*, or how often the member changes, is shown here. (*Variability*, or how often an expression assigned to the member may change, is given for the inputtable members in Section 5.) Members for which an "end of" variation is shown can be probed only for use in reports. A name described as "un-probe-able" is a structure or something not convertible to an integer, float, or string.

surface[].sgdist[].f[]: f[0] is winter solar coupling fraction; f[1] is summer.

4.6.8 Variation Frequencies Revisited

At risk of beating the topic to death, we're going to review once more the frequencies with which a CSE value can change (variations), with some comments on the corresponding variabilities.

subhourly	changes in each "subhour" used in simulation. Subhours are commonly
	15-minute intervals for models using znModel=CNE or 2-minute
	intervals for CSE znModels.
hourly	changes every simulated hour. The simulated weather and many other
	aspects of the simulation change hourly; it is customary to schedule
	setpoint changes, HVAC system operation, etc. in whole hours.
daily	changes at each simulated midnite.
monthly	changes between simulated months.
monthly-hourly, or	changes once an hour on the first day of each month; the 24 hourly values
"hourly on first day of	from the first day of the month are used for the rest of the month. This
each month"	variation and variability is used for data dependent on the sun's position
	to save calculation time over computing it every hour of every day.
run start time	value is derived from other inputs before simulation begins, then does
	not change.
	Members that cannot change during the simulation but which are not
	needed to derive other values before the simulation begins have "run
	start time" variability.
input time	value is known before CSE starts to check data and derive "run start
	time" values.
	Expressions with "input time" variation may be used in many members
	that cannot accept any variation during the run. Many members
	documented in Section 5 as having "constant" variability may actually
	accept expressions with "input time" variation; to find out, try it: set
	the member to an expression containing a proposed probe and see if an
	error message results.
	"Input time" differs from "constant" in that it includes object names
	(forward references are allowed, and resolved just before other data
constant	checks) and probes that are forward references to constant values. does not vary. But a "constant" member of a class denoted as R (with
constant	· ·
	no I) in the probes report produced by CSE -p is actually not available until run start time.
	undi tun statt tille.

Also there are end-of varieties of all of the above; these are values computed during simulation: end of each hour, end of run, etc. Such values may be reported (using a probe in a UDT report), but will produce an error message if probed in an expression for an input member value.

5.1 TOP Members CSE User's Manual 5 INPUT DATA

4.6.9 Probes: Issues and Cautions

5 Input Data

This section describes the input for each CSE class (object type). The general concepts used here are described in Section 5. For each object you wish to define, the usual input consists of the class name, your name for the particular object (usually), and zero or more member value statements of the form name=expression. The name of each subsection of this section is a class name (HOLIDAY, MATERIAL, CONSTRUCTION, etc.). The object name, if given, follows the class name; it is the first thing in each description (hdName, matName, conName, etc.). Exception: no statement is used to create or begin the predefined top-level object "Top" (of class TOP); its members are given without introduction.

After the object name, each member's description is introduced with a line of the form name=type. Type indicates the appropriate expression type for the value:

- float
- \bullet int
- string
- _____name (object name for specified type of object)
- choice
- date

These types discussed in Section 4.6.1.

Each member's description continues with a table of the form

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft ²	x > 0	wnHeight * wnWidth	No	constant

Units	units of measure (lb., ft, Btu, etc.) where applicable
Legal Range	limits of valid range for numeric inputs; valid choices for <i>choice</i> members,
	etc.
Default	value assumed if member not given; applicable only if not required
Required	YES if you must give this member
Variability	how often the given expression can change: hourly, daily, etc. See Sections
	4.3.3, 4.5.2, and 4.6.8.

5.1 TOP Members

The top-level data items (TOP members) control the simulation process or contain data that applies to the modeled building as a whole. No statement is used to begin or create the TOP object; these statements can be given anywhere in the input (they do, however, terminate any other objects being specified – ZONEs, REPORTs, etc.).

5.1.1 TOP General Data Items

doMainSim = choice

Specifies whether the simulation is performed when a Run command is encountered. See also doAutoSize.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	NO,YES	YES	No	constant

begDay = date

Date specifying the beginning day of the simulation performed when a Run command is encountered. See further discussion under endDay (next).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	date	Jan 1	No	constant

endDay = date

Date specifying the ending day of the simulation performed when a Run command is encountered.

The program simulates 365 days at most. If begDay and endDay are the same, 1 day is simulated. If begDay precedes endDay in calendar sequence, the simulation is performed normally and covers begDay through endDay inclusive. If begDay follows endDay in calendar sequence, the simulation is performed across the year end, with Jan 1 immediately following Dec 31.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	date	Dec 31	No	constant

jan1DoW=choice

Day of week on which January 1 falls.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	SUN	THU	No	constant
	MON			
	TUE			
	WED			
	THU			
	FRI			
	SAT			

workDayMask=int TODO

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		Mon-fri?	No	constant

wuDays = int

Number of "warm-up" days used to initialize the simulator. Simulator initialization is required because thermal mass temperatures are set to arbitrary values at the beginning of the simulation. Actual mass temperatures must be established through simulation of a few days before thermal loads are accumulated. Heavier buildings require more warm-up; the default values are adequate for conventional construction.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	7	No	constant

nSubSteps = int

Number of subhour steps used per hour in the simulation. 4 is the time-honored value for models using CNE zones. A value of 30 is typically for CSE zone models.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	4	No	constant

tol = float

Endtest convergence tolerance for internal iteration in CNE models (no effect for CSE models) Small values for the tolerance cause more accurate simulations but slower performance. The user may wish to use a high number during the initial design process (to quicken the runs) and then lower the tolerance for the final design (for better accuracy). Values other than .001 have not been explored.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	.001	No	constant

humTolF=float

Specifies the convergence tolerance for humidity calculations in CNE models (no effect in for CSE models), relative to the tolerance for temperature calculations. A value of .0001 says that a humidity difference of .0001 is about as significant as a temperature difference of one degree. Note that this is multiplied internally by "tol"; to make an overall change in tolerances, change "tol" only.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	.0001	No	

ebTolMon=float

Monthly energy balance error tolerance for internal consistency checks. Smaller values are used for testing the internal consistency of the simulator; values somewhat larger than the default may be used to avoid error messages when it is desired to continue working despite a moderate degree of internal inconsistency.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	0.0001	No	constant

ebTolDay=float

Daily energy balance error tolerance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	0.0001	No	constant

ebTolHour=float

Hourly energy balance error tolerance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	0.0001	No	constant

ebTolSubhr = float

Sub-hourly energy balance error tolerance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	0.0001	No	constant

humMeth=choice

Developmental zone humidity computation method choice for CNE models (no effect for CSE models).

ROB	Rob's backward difference method. Works well within limitations of backward
	difference approach.
PHIL	Phil's central difference method. Should be better if perfected, but
	initialization at air handler startup is unresolved, and ringing has been
	observed.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	ROB, PHIL	ROB	No	constant

dflExH = float

Default exterior surface (air film) conductance used for opaque and glazed surfaces exposed to ambient conditions in the absence of explicit specification.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft²-°F	x > 0	2.64	No	constant

bldgAzm = float

Reference compass azimuth (0 = north, 90 = east, etc.). All zone orientations (and therefore surface orientations) are relative to this value, so the entire building can be rotated by changing bldgAzm only. If a value outside the range $0^{\circ} \le x < 360^{\circ}$ is given, it is normalized to that range.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
° (degrees)	unrestricted	0	No	constant

elevation=float

Elevation of the building site. Used internally for the computation of barometric pressure and air density of the location.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0 (sea level)	No	constant

runTitle=string

Run title for the simulation. Appears in report footers, export headers, and in the title lines to the INP, LOG, and ERR built-in reports (these appear by default in the primary report file; the ERR report also appears in the error message file, if one is created).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	blank (no title)	No	constant

runSerial = int

Run serial number for the simulation. Increments on each run in a session; appears in report footers.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 999$	0	No	constant

5.1.2 TOP Daylight Saving Time Items

Daylight savings starts by default at 2:00 a.m. of the second Sunday in March. Internally, hour 3 (2:00-3:00 a.m.) is skipped and reports for this day show only 23 hours. Daylight savings ends by default at 2:00 a.m. of the first Sunday of November; for this day 25 hours are shown on reports. CSE fetches weather data using standard time but uses daylight savings time to calculate variable expressions (and thus all schedules).

DT = choice

Whether Daylight Savings Time is to be used for the current run.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YES, NO	YES	No	constant

DTbegDay = date

Start day for daylight saving time (assuming DT=Yes)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	date	second Sunday in March	No	constant

DTendDay = date

End day for daylight saving time (assuming DT=Yes)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	date	first Sunday in November	No	constant

5.1.3 TOP Weather Data Items

The following system variables (4.6.4) are determined from the weather file for each simulated hour:

\$radBeam	beam irradiance on tracking surface (integral for hour, Btu/ft ²).
\$radDiff	diffuse irradiance on a horizontal surface (integral for hour, Btu/ft ²).
\$tDbO	dry bulb temp (°F).
\$tWbO	wet bulb temp (°F).
\$wO	humidity ratio
\$windDirDeg	wind direction (degrees, NOT RADIANS; 0=N, 90=E).
\$windSpeed	wind speed (mph).

The following are the terms determined from the weather file for internal use, and can be referenced with the probes shown.

@Top.depressWbWet bulb depression (F).

@Top.windSpeedSquaredWind speed squared (mph2).

wfName=string

Weather file path name for simulation. The file should be in the current directory, in the directory CSE.EXE was read from, or in a directory on the operating system PATH. (?? Temporarily, backslash (\) characters in path names must be doubled to work properly (e.g. "\wthr\cz01.cec"). This will be corrected.).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	file name,path optional		Yes	constant

$\mathbf{skyModel} \!=\! choice$

Selects sky model used to determine relative amounts of direct and diffuse irradiance.

ISOTROPIC	traditional isotropic sky model
ANISOTROPIC	Hay anisotropic model

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	ISOTROPIC ANISOTROPIC	ANISOTROPIC	No	constant

The reference temperature and humidity are used to calculate a humidity ratio assumed in air specific heat calculations. The small effect of changing humidity on the specific heat of air is generally ignored in the interests of speed, but the user can control the humidity whose specific heat is used through the refTemp and refRH inputs.

refTemp = float

Reference temperature (see above paragraph).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	$x \ge 0$	$60^{\rm o}$	No	constant

refRH = float

Reference relative humidity (see above).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.6	No	constant

grndRefl=float

Global ground reflectivity, used except where other value specified with sfGrndRefl or wnGrndRefl. This reflectivity is used in computing the reflected beam and diffuse radiation reaching the surface in question.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.2	No	Monthly-Hourly

The following values modify weather file data, permitting varying the simulation without making up special weather files. For example, to simulate without the effects of wind, use windF = 0; to halve the effects of diffuse solar radiation, use radDiffF = 0.5. Note that the default values for windSpeedMin and windF result in modification of weather file wind values unless other values are specified.

windSpeedMin=float

Minimum value for wind speed

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{mph}}$	$x \ge 0$	0.5	No	constant

windF = float

Wind Factor: multiplier for wind speeds read from weather file. windF is applied *after* windSpeedMin. Note that windF does *not* effect infiltration rates calculated by the Sherman-Grimsrud model (see e.g. ZONE.infELA). However, windF does modify AirNet flows (see IZXFER).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	0.25	No	constant

terrainClass=int

Specifies characteristics of ground terrain in the project region.

1	ocean or other body of water with at least 5 km unrestriced expanse
2	flat terrain with some isolated obstacles (buildings or trees well separated)
3	rural areas with low buildings, trees, etc.
4	urban, industrial, or forest areas
5	center of large city

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$1 \le x \le 5$	4	No	constant

radBeamF = float

Multiplier for direct normal (beam) irradiance

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	1	No	constant

radDiffF = float

Multiplier for diffuse horizonal irradiance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	1	No	constant

5.1.4 TOP Report Data Items

These items are used in page-formatted report output files. See REPORTFILE, Section 5.245.21, and REPORT, Section 5.25.

repHdrL=string

Report left header. Appears at the upper left of each report page unless page formatting (rfPageFmt) is OFF. If combined length of repHdrL and repHdrR is too large for the page width, one or both will be truncated.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		blank	No	constant??

repHdrR=string

Report right header. Appears at the upper right of each report page unless page formatting (rfPageFmt) is OFF. If combined length of repHdrL and repHdrR is too large for the page width, one or both will be truncated.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		blank(no right header)	No	constant??

repLPP = int

Total lines per page to be assumed for reports. Number of lines used for text (including headers and footers) is repLPP - repTopM - repBotM.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
lines	$x \ge 50$	66	No	constant??

repTopM = int

Number of lines to be skipped at the top of each report page (prior to header).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
lines	$0 \ge x \ge 12$	3	No	constant

repBotM = int

Number of lines reserved at the bottom of each report page. repBotM determines the position of the footer on the page (blank lines after the footer are not actually written).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
lines	$0 \le x \le 12$	3	No	constant

repCPL = int

Characters per line for report headers and footers, user defined reports, and error messages. CSE writes simple ASCII files and assumes a fixed (not proportional) spaced printer font. Many of the built-in reports now (July 1992) assume a line width of 132 columns.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
characters	$78 \le x \le 132$	78	No	constant

repTestPfx=string

Report test prefix. Appears at beginning of report lines that are expected to differ from prior runs. This is useful for "hiding" lines from text comparison utilities in automated testing schemes. Note: the value specified with command line -x takes precedence over this input.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		blank	No	constant??

5.1.5 TOP Autosizing

doAutoSize = choice

Controls invocation of autosizing step prior to simulation.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YES, NO	NO	No	constant

auszTol = float

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		.01	No	constant

heatDsTDbO=float

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F		0	No	hourly

heatDsTWbO = float

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
F		0	No	hourly

coolDsMo=??

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathbf{F}}$.01	No	hourly

5.1.6 TOP Debug Reporting

verbose = int

Controls verbosity of screen remarks. Most possible remarks are generated during autosizing of CNE models. Little or no effect in CSE models. TODO: document options

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	0 - 5 ?	1	No	constant

The following dbgPrintMask values provide bitwise control of addition of semi-formated internal results to the run report file. The values and format of debugging reports are modified as required for testing purposes.

dbgPrintMaskC = int

Constant portion of debug reporting control.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0	No	constant

dbgPrintMask=int

Hourly portion of debug reporting control (generally an expression that evaluates to non-0 only on days or hours of interest).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0	No	hourly

5.2 HOLIDAY

HOLIDAY objects define holidays. Holidays have no inherent effect, but input expressions can test for holidays via the \$DOWH, \$isHoliday, \$isHoliTrue, \$isWeHol, and \$isBegWeek system variables (4.6.4).

Examples and the list of default holidays are given after the member descriptions.

hdName

Name of holiday: must follow the word HOLIDAY.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	Yes	constant

A holiday may be specified by date or via a rule such as "Fourth Thursday in November". To specify by date, give hdDateTrue, and also hdDateObs or hdOnMonday if desired. To specify by rule, give all three of hdCase, hdMon, and hdDow.

hdDateTrue = date

The true date of a holiday, even if not celebrated on that day.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	date	blank	No	constant

hdDateObs = date

The date that a holiday will be observed. Allowed only if hdDateTrue given and hdOnMonday not given.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	date	hdDateTrue	No	constant

hdOnMonday = choice

If YES, holiday is observed on the following Monday if the true date falls on a weekend. Allowed only if hdDateTrue given and hdDateObs not given.

Note: there is no provision to celebrate a holiday that falls on a Saturday on *Friday* (as July 4 was celebrated in 1992).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YES NO	YES	No	constant

hdCase = choice

Week of the month that the holiday is observed. hdCase, hdMon, and hdDow may be given only if hdDateTrue, hdDateObs, and hdOnMonday are not given.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	FIRST SECOND THIRD FOURTH LAST	FIRST	No	constant

hdMon=choice

Month that the holiday is observed.

Unit s	Legal Range	Defau lt	Required	Varia b i lity
	JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC	none	required if hdCase given	constan t

hdDow = choice

Day of the week that the holiday is observed.

Unit s	Legal Range	Defau lt	Required	Vari a b i lity
	SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY	MONDAY	required if hdCase given	consta n t

endHoliday

Indicates the end of the holiday definition. Alternatively, the end of the holiday definition can be indicated by "END" or simply by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

Examples of valid **HOLIDAY** object specifications:

• Holiday on May first, observed date moved to following Monday if the first falls on a weekend (hdOn-Monday defaults Yes).

```
HOLIDAY MAYDAY;
hdDateTrue = May 1;
```

• Holiday on May 1, observed on May 3.

```
HOLIDAY MAYDAY;
hdDateTrue = May 1;
hdDateObs = May 3;
```

• Holiday observed on May 1 even if on a weekend.

```
HOLIDAY MAYDAY;
hdDateTrue = May 1;
hdOnMonday = No;
```

• Holiday observed on Wednesday of third week of March

```
HOLIDAY HYPOTHET;
hdCase = third;
hdDow = Wed;
hdMon = MAR
```

As with reports, Holidays are automatically generated for a standard set of Holidays. The following are the default holidays automatically defined by CSE:

*January 1
*January 15
3rd Monday in February
last Monday in May
*July 4
1st Monday in September
2nd Monday in October
*November 11
4th Thursday in November
*December 25

* observed on the following Monday if falls on a weekend, except as otherwise noted:

If a particular default holiday is not desired, it can be removed with a DELETE statement:

```
DELETE HOLIDAY Thanksgiving
```

```
DELETE HOLIDAY "Columbus Day" \ //\ Quotes necessary (due to space)
```

DELETE HOLIDAY "VETERANS DAY" // No case-sensitivity

Note that the name must be spelled *exactly* as listed above.

5.3 MATERIAL

MATERIAL constructs an object of class MATERIAL that represents a building material or component for later reference a from LAYER (see below). A MATERIAL so defined need not be referenced. MATERIAL properties are defined in a consistent set of units (all lengths in feet), which in some cases differs from units used in tabulated data. Note that the convective and air film resistances for the inside wall surface is defined within the SURFACE statements related to conductances.

matName

Name of material being defined; follows the word "MATERIAL".

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	Yes	constant

matThk=float

Thickness of material. If specified, matThk indicates the discreet thickness of a component as used in construction assemblies. If omitted, matThk indicates that the material can be used in any thickness; the thickness is then specified in each LAYER using the material (see below).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	x > 0	(omitted)	No	constant

matCond = float

Conductivity of material. Note that conductivity is *always* stated for a 1 foot thickness, even when matThk is specified; if the conductance is known for a specific thickness, an expression can be used to derive matCond.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh-ft/ft ² -°F	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

matCondT = float

Temperature at which matCond is rated. See matCondCT (next).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	70 °F	No	constant

${ m matCondCT} = float$

Coefficient for temperature adjustment of matCond in the forward difference surface conduction model. Each hour (not subhour), the conductivity of layers using this material are adjusted as followslrCond = matCond * $(1 + \text{matCondCT}^*(T_{\text{layer}} - \text{matCondT}))$

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F-1		0	No	constant

Note: A typical value of matCondCT for fiberglass batt insulation is 0.00418 F⁻¹

matSpHt=float

Specific heat of material.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/lb-°F	$x \ge 0$	0 (thermally massless)	No	constant

matDens = float

Density of material.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
lb/ft^3	$x \ge 0$	0 (massless)	No	constant

matRNom = float

Nominal R-value per foot of material. Appropriate for insulation materials only and used for documentation only. If specified, the current material is taken to have a nominal R-value that contributes to the reported nominal R-value for a construction. As with matCond, matRNom is always stated for a 1 foot thickness, even when matThk is specified; if the nominal R-value is known for a specific thickness, an expression can be used to derive matRNom.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft ² -°F/Btuh	x > 0	(omitted)	No	constant

endMaterial

Optional to indicate the end of the material. Alternatively, the end of the material definition can be indicated by "END" or simply by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.4 CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION constructs an object of class CONSTRUCTION that represents a light weight or massive ceiling, wall, floor, or mass assembly (mass assemblies cannot, obviously, be lightweight). Once defined, CONSTRUCTIONs can be referenced from SURFACEs (below). A defined CONSTRUCTION need not be referenced. Each CONSTRUCTION is optionally followed by LAYERs, which define the constituent

LAYERs of the construction.

conName

Name of construction. Required for reference from SURFACE and DOOR objects, below.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	Yes	constant

conU = float

U-value for the construction (NOT including surface (air film) conductances; see SURFACE statements). If omitted, one or more LAYERs must immediately follow to specify the LAYERs that make up the construction. If specified, no LAYERs can follow.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variab i l i ty
Btuh/ft²- °F	x > 0	$\begin{array}{c} calculated \ from \\ LAYERs \end{array}$	if omitted, LAYERs must follow	constant

endConstruction

Optional to indicates the end of the CONSTRUCTION. Alternatively, the end of the CONSTRUCTION definition can be indicated by "END" or by beginning another object If END or endConstruction is used, it should follow the construction's LAYER subobjects, if any.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.5 LAYER

LAYER constructs a subobject of class LAYER belonging to the current CONSTRUCTION. LAYER is not recognized except immediately following CONSTRUCTION or another LAYER. The members represent one layer (that optionally includes framing) within the CONSTRUCTION.

The layers should be specified in inside to outside order. A framed layer (lrFrmMat and lrFrmFrac given) is modeled by creating a homogenized material with weighted combined conductivity and volumetric heat capacity. Caution: it is generally preferable to model framed constructions using two separate surfaces (one with framing, one without). At most one framed layer (lrFrmMat and lrFrmFrac given) is allowed per construction.

The layer thickness may be given by lrThk, or matThk of the material, or matThk of the framing material if any. The thickness must be specified at least one of these three places; if specified in more than one place and not consistent, an error message occurs.

lrName

Name of layer (follows "LAYER"). Required only if the LAYER is later referenced in another object, for example with LIKE or ALTER; however, we suggest naming all objects for clearer error messages and future flexibility.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	None	No	constant

lrMat = matName

Name of primary MATERIAL in layer.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
•	name of a $MATERIAL$	none	Yes	constant

${\tt lrThk} {=} \textit{float}$

Thickness of layer.

Units	Legal Range	${ m Default/Required}$	Variability
ft	x > 0	Required if $matThk$ not specified in referenced $lrMat$	constant

lrFrmMat = matName

Name of framing MATERIAL in layer, if any. At most one layer with lrFrmMat is allowed per CONSTRUCTION. See caution above regarding framed-layer model.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a MATERIAL	no framed layer	No	constant

lrFrmFrac = float

Fraction of layer that is framing. Must be specified if frmMat is specified. See caution above regarding framed-layer model.

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Required	Varia b i l ity
	$0 \le x \le 1$	no framed layer	Required if $lrFrmMat$ specified, else disallowed	constan

endLayer

Optional end-of-LAYER indicator; LAYER definition may also be indicated by "END" or just starting the definition of another LAYER or other object.

5.6 GLAZETYPE

GLAZETYPE constructs an object of class GLAZETYPE that represents a glazing type for use in WINDOWs.

gtName

Name of glazetype. Required for reference from WINDOW objects, below.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	Yes	constant

gtModel = choice

Selects model to be used for WINDOWs based on this GLAZETYPE.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	SHGC ASHWAT	SHGC	No	constant

gtU = float

Glazing conductance (U-factor without surface films, therefore not actually a U-factor but a C-factor). Used as wnU default; an error message will be issued if the U value is not given in the window (wnU) nor in the glazeType (gtU). Preferred Approach: To use accurately with standard winter rated U-factor from ASHRAE or NFRC enter as:

$$gtU = (1/((1/U-factor)-0.85)$$

Where 0.85 is the sum of the interior (0.68) and exterior (0.17) design air film resistances assumed for rating window U-factors. Enter wnInH (usually 1.5=1/0.68) instead of letting it default. Enter the wnExH or let it default. It is important to use this approach if the input includes gnFrad for any gain term. Using approach 2 below will result in an inappropriate internal gain split at the window.

Approach 2. Enter gtU=U-factor and let the wnInH and wnExH default. This approach systematically underestimates the window U-factor because it adds the wnExfilm resistance to 1/U-factor thereby double counting the exterior film resistance. This approach will also yield incorrect results for gnFrad internal gain since the high wnInH will put almost all the gain back in the space.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	none	No	constant

gtUNFRC=float

Fenestration system (including frame) U-factor evaluated at NFRC heating conditions. For ASHWAT windows, a value for the NFRC U-factor is required, set via gtUNFRC or wnUNFRC.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft²-°F	x > 0	none	No	constant

gtSHGC = float

Glazing Solar Heat Gain Coefficient: fraction of normal beam insolation which gets through glass to space inside. We recommend using this to represent the glass normal transmissivity characteristic only, before shading and framing effects

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	none	Yes	Constant

gtSMSO = float

SHGC multiplier with shades open. May be overriden in the specific window input.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	1.0	No	Monthly - Hourly

gtSMSC = float

SHGC multiplier with shades closed. May be overriden in the specific window input.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	gtSMSO (no shades)	No	Monthly - Hourly

gtFMult=float

Framing multiplier used if none given in window, for example .9 if frame and mullions reduce the solar gain by 10%. Default of 1.0 implies frame/mullion effects allowed for in gtSHGC's or always specified in Windows.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	$\operatorname{gtSHGCO}$	No	Monthly - Hourly

gtPySHGC = float

Four float values separated by commas. Coefficients for incidence angle SHGC multiplier polynomial applied to gtSHGC to determine beam transmissivity at angles of incidence other than 90 degrees. The values are coefficients for first through fourth powers of the cosine of the incidence angle; there is no constant part. An error message will be issued if the coefficients do not add to one. They are used in the following computation:

angle = incidence angle of beam radiation, measured from normal to glass.

 $\begin{aligned} &\cos I = \cos(\text{ angle}) \\ &angMult = a*\cos I + b*\cos I^2 + c*\cos I^3 + d*\cos I^4 \\ &beamXmisvty = gtSHGCO*angMult (shades open) \end{aligned}$

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
float	any	none	Yes	Constant

gtDMSHGC=float

SHGC diffuse multiplier, applied to gtSHGC to determine transmissivity for diffuse radiation.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	none	yes	Constant

gtDMRBSol = float

SHGC diffuse multiplier, applied to qtSHGC to determine transmissivity for diffuse radiation reflected back out the window. Misnamed as a reflectance. Assume equal to DMSHGC if no other data available.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	none	yes	Constant

gtNGlz=int

Number of glazings in the Glazetype (bare glass only, not including any interior or exterior shades).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 4$	2	no	Constant

gtExShd = choice

Exterior shading type (ASHWAT only).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
•	NONE INSCRN	NONE	no	Constant

gtInShd = choice

Interior shade type (ASHWAT only).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	NONE DRAPEMED	NONE	no	Constant

gtDirtLoss=float

Glazing dirt loss factor.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	0	no	Constant

endGlazeType

Optional to indicates the end of the Glazetype. Alternatively, the end of the GLAZETYPE definition can be indicated by "END" or by beginning another object

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.7 METER

A METER object is a user-defined "device" that records energy consumption of equipment as simulated by CSE. The user defines METERs with the desired names, then assigns energy uses of specific equipment to the desired meters using commands described under each equipment type's class description (AIRHANDLER, TERMINAL, etc.). Additional energy use from equipment not simulated by CSE (except optionally for its effect on heating and cooling loads) can also be charged to METERs (see GAIN). The data accumulated by meters can be reported at hourly, daily, monthly, and annual (run) intervals by using REPORTs and EXPORTs of type MTR.

Meters account for energy use in the following pre-defined categories, called *end uses*. The abbreviations in parentheses are used in MTR report headings (and for gnMeter input, below).

- Total use
- Space Cooling Use (Clg)
- Space Heating Use including heat pump compressor (Htg)
- Heat Pump Backup Heat (HPHtg)

- Domestic (Service)
- Hot Water Heating (DHW)
- Fans AC and cooling ventilation (FanC)
- Fans heating (FanH)
- Fans IAQ venting (FanV)
- Fans other (Fan)
- HVAC Auxiliary not including fans (Aux)
- Process Energy (Proc)
- Lighting (Lit)
- Receptacles (Rcp)
- Exterior (Ext)
- Refrigeration (Refr)
- Dish washing (Dish)
- Clothes drying (Dry)
- Clothes washing (Wash)
- Cooking (Cook)
- User defined 1 (User1)
- User defined 2 (User2)

The user has complete freedom over how many meters are defined and how equipment is assigned to them. At one extreme, a single meter "Electricity" could be defined and have all of electrical uses assigned to it. On the other hand, definition of separate meters "Elect_Fan1", "Elect_Fan2", and so forth allows accounting of the electricity use for individual pieces of equipment. Various groupings are possible: for example, in a building with several air handlers, one could separate the energy consumption of the fans from the coils, or one could separate the energy use by air handler, or both ways, depending on the information desired from the run.

The members which assign energy use to meters include:

- GAIN: gnMeter, gnEndUse
- ZONE: xfanMtr
- IZXFER: izfanMtr
- RSYS: rsElecMtr, rsFuelMtr
- DHWSYS
- DHWHEATER
- DHWPUMP
- DHWLOOPPUMP
- TERMINAL: tuhcMtr, tfanMtr
- AIRHANDLER: sfanMtr, rfanMtr, ahhcMtr, ahccMtr, ahhcAuxOnMtr, ahhcAuxOffMtr, ahhcAuxFullOnMtr, ahhcAuxOnAtAllMtr, ahccAuxOnMtr, ahccAuxOffMtr, ahccAuxFullOnMtr, ahccAuxOnAtAllMtr
- BOILER: blrMtr, blrpMtr, blrAuxOnMtr, blrAuxOffMtr, blrAuxFullOnMtr, blrAuxOnAtAllMtr
- CHILLER: ch
Mtr, chcpMtr, chAuxOnMtr, chAuxOffMtr, chAuxFullOnMtr, chAuxOnAt
AllMtr
- TOWERPLANT: tpMtr

The end use can be specified by the user only for GAINs; in other cases it is hard-wired to Clg, Htg, FanC, FanH, FanV, Fan, or Aux as appropriate.

mtrName

Name of meter: required for assigning energy uses to the meter elsewhere.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	Yes	constant

endMeter

Indicates the end of the meter definition. Alternatively, the end of the meter definition can be indicated by the declaration of another object or by END.

Units	Units Legal Range		Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.8 ZONE

ZONE constructs an object of class ZONE, which describes an area of the building to be modeled as having a uniform condition. ZONEs are large, complex objects and can have many subobjects that describe associated surfaces, shading devices, HVAC equipment, etc.

5.8.1 ZONE General Members

znName

Name of zone. Enter after the word **ZONE**; no "=" is used.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	Yes	constant

znModel = choice

Selects model for zone.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	CNE CZM UZM	CNE	No	constant

znArea = float

Nominal zone floor area.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{ft}^2}$	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

znVol = float

Nominal zone volume.

Units	Units Legal Range		Required	Variability	
$\overline{\mathrm{ft}^3}$	x > 0	none	Yes	constant	

znFloorZ=float

Nominal zone floor height relative to arbitrary 0 level. Used re determination of vent heights

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	unrestricted	0	No	constant

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability

znCeilingHt = float

Nominal zone ceiling height relative to zone floor (typically 8 – 10 ft).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	x > 0	zn Vol / zn Area	No	constant

znEaveZ = float

Nominal eave height above ground level. Used re calculation of local surface wind speed. This in turn influences outside convection coefficients in some surface models and wind-driven air leakage.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	znFloorZ + infStories*8	No	constant

${\tt znCAir} = {\it float}$

Zone "air" heat capacity: represents heat capacity of air, furniture, "light" walls, and everything in zone except surfaces surfaces having heat capacity (that is, non-QUICK surfaces).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/oF	$x \ge 0$	3.5*znArea	No	constant

znAzm = float

Zone azimuth with respect to bldgAzm. All surface azimuths are relative to znAzm, so that the zone can be rotated by changing this member only. Values outside the range 0° to 360° are normalized to that range.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
degrees	unrestricted	0	No	constant

znSC=float

Zone shade closure. Determines insolation through windows (see WINDOW members wnSCSO and wnSCSO) and solar gain distribution: see SGDIST members sgFSO and sgFSC. 0 represents shades open; 1 represents shades closed; intermediate values are allowed. An hourly variable CSE expression may be used to schedule shade closure as a function of weather, time of year, previous interval HVAC use or zone temperature, etc.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	1 when cooling was used in $\mathit{previous}$ hour, else 0	No	hourly

The following apply to znModel = CZM.

znTH = float

Heating set point

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	$x \ge 0$			hourly

${\tt znTD} = float$

Desired set point (temperature maintained with ventilation if possible).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	$x \ge 0$			hourly

${\tt znTC} = float$

Cooling set point

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	$x \ge 0$			Hourly

$\mathbf{znQMxH} \!=\! \! float$

Heating capacity at current conditions

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$x \ge 0$			hourly

${\tt znQMxHRated} {=} \textit{float}$

Rated heating capacity

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$x \ge 0$			constant

znQMxC=float

Cooling capacity at current conditions

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$x \leq 0$			hourly

${\tt znQMxCRated} {=} {\it float}$

Rated cooling capacity

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$x \le 0$			constant

The following provide parameters for comfort calculations

${\tt znComfClo} = {\it float}$

Occupant clothing resistance

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
clo				subhourly ??

znComfMet=float

Occupant metabolic rate

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
met	$x \ge 0$			hourly

znComfAirV = float

Nominal air velocity used for comfort model

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
?	$x \ge 0$		No	Hourly

znComfRh = float

Nominal zone relative humidity used for comfort model

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$		No	hourly

5.8.2 ZONE Infiltration

The following control a simplified air change plus leakage area model. The Sherman-Grimsrud model is used to derive air flow rate from leakage area and this rate is added to the air changes specified with infAC. Note that TOP.windF does *not* modify calculated infiltration rates, since the Sherman-Grimsrud model uses its own modifiers. See also AirNet models available via IZXFER.

$\inf AC = float$

Zone infiltration air changes per hour.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
1/hr	$x \ge 0$	0.5	No	hourly

infELA = float

Zone effective leakage area (ELA).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
in^2	$x \ge 0$	0.0	No	hourly

$\inf Shld = int$

Zone local shielding class, used in derivation of local wind speed for ELA infiltration model, wind-driven AirNet leakage, and exterior surface coefficients. infShld values are –

1	no obstructions or local shielding
2	light local shielding with few obstructions
3	moderate local shielding, some obstructions within two house heights
4	heavy shielding, obstructions around most of the perimeter
5	very heavy shielding, large obstructions surrounding the perimeter within two
	house heights

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$1 \le x \le 5$	3	No	constant

infStories = int

Number of stories in zone, used in ELA model.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$1 \le x \le 3$	1	No	constant

znWindFLkg = floatTODO

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		1	No	constant

5.8.3 ZONE Exhaust Fan

Presence of an exhaust fan in a zone is indicated by specifying a non-zero design flow value (xfanVfDs).

Zone exhaust fan model implementation is incomplete as of July, 2011. The current code calculates energy use but does not account for the effects of air transfer on room heat balance. IZXFER provides a more complete implementation.

xfanFOn = float

Exhaust fan on fraction. On/off control assumed, so electricity requirement is proportional to run time.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	1	No	hourly

Example: The following would run an exhaust fan 70% of the time between 8 AM and 5 PM:

$$xfanFOn = select((\ \) = 7 \& \ \), .7, \\ default, 0);$$

xfanVfDs = float

Exhaust fan design flow; 0 or not given indicates no fan.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
cfm	x 0	0 (no fan)	If fan present	constant

xfanPress = float

Exhaust fan external static pressure.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
inches H ₂ O	$0.05 \le x \le 1.0$	0.3	No	constant

Only one of xfanElecPwr, xfanEff, and xfanShaftBhp may be given: together with xfanVfDs and xfanPress, any one is sufficient for CSE to determine the others and to compute the fan heat contribution to the air stream.

${\bf xfanElecPwr} {=} \textit{float}$

Fan input power per unit air flow (at design flow and pressure).

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Required	Vari a b i lity
W/cfm	x > 0	derived from xfanEff and xfanShaftBhp	If xfanEff and xfanShaftBhp not present	consta n t

xfanEff=floatExhaust

fan/motor/drive combined efficiency.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.08	No	constant

xfanShaftBhp = float

Fan shaft power at design flow and pressure.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variab i l i ty
ВНР	x > 0	derived from xfan Elec Pwr and xfan VfDs	If xfanElecPwr not present	constant

xfanMtr=mtrName

Name of METER object, if any, by which fan's energy use is recorded (under end use category "fan").

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

endZone

Indicates the end of the zone definition. Alternatively, the end of the zone definition can be indicated by the declaration of another object or by "END". If END or endZone is used, it should follow the definitions of the ZONE's subobjects such as GAINs, SURFACEs, TERMINALs, etc.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.9 GAIN

A GAIN object adds sensible and/or latent heat to the ZONE, and/or adds arbitrary energy use to a METER. GAINs are subobjects of ZONEs and are normally given within the input for their ZONE (also see ALTER). As many GAINs as desired (or none) may be given for each ZONE.

Each gain has an amount of power (gnPower), which may optionally be accumulated to a METER (gnMeter). The power may be distributed to the zone, plenum, or return as sensible heat with an optionl fraction radiant, or to the zone as latent heat (moisture addition), or not.

gnName

Name of gain; follows the word GAIN if given.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	No	constant

gnPower=float

Rate of heat addition to zone. Negative gnPower values may be used to represent heat removal. Expressions containing functions are commonly used with this member to schedule the gain power on a daily and/or hourly basis. Refer to the functions section in Section 4 for details and examples.

All gains, including electrical, are specified in Btuh units. But note that internal gain and meter reporting is in MBtuh by default even though input is in Btuh.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$no\ restrictions$	none	Yes	hourly

gnMeter = choice

Name of meter by which this GAIN's gnPower is recorded. If omitted, gain is assigned to no meter and energy use is not accounted in CSE simulation reports; thus, gnMeter should only be omitted for "free" energy sources.

\mathbf{Units}	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	meter name	none	No	constant

gnEndUse = choice

Meter end use to which the GAIN's energy use should be accumulated.

Clg	Cooling
Htg	Heating (includes heat pump compressor)
HPHTG	Heat pump backup heat

Domestic (service) hot water
Fans, AC and cooling ventilation
Fans, heating
Fans, IAQ venting
Fans, other purposes
HVAC auxiliaries such as pumps
Process
Lighting
Receptacles
Exterior lighting
Refrigeration
Dishwashing
Clothes drying
Clothes washing
Cooking
User-defined category 1
User-defined category 2

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	Codes listed above	none	Required if gnMeter is given	constant

The gnFrZn, gnFrPl, and gnFrRtn members allow you to allocate the gain among the zone, the zone's plenum, and the zone's return air flow. Values that total to more than 1.0 constitute an error. If they total less than 1, the unallocated portion of the gain is recorded by the meter (if specified) but not transferred into the building. By default, all of the gain not directed to the return or plenum goes to the zone.

gnFrZn=float

Fraction of gain going to zone. gnFrLat (below) gives portion of this gain that is latent, if any; the remainder is sensible.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$gnFrZn + gnFrPl + gnFrRtn \le 1$	1 - gnFrLat - gnFrPl - gnFrRtn	No	hourly

gnFrPl=float

Fraction of gain going to plenum. Plenums are not implementented as of August, 2012. Any gain directed to the plenum is discarded.

gnFrRtn=float

Fraction of gain going to return. The return fraction model is not implemented as of August, 2012. Any gain directed to the return is discarded.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$gnFrZn + gnFrPl + gnFrRtn \le 1$	0.	No	hourly

The gain to the zone may be further divided into convective sensible, radiant sensible and latent heat via the gnFrRad and gnFrLat members; the plenum and return gains are assumed all convective sensible.

Gain Modeling in CR zone

In the CNE zone mode, the radiant internal gain is distributed to the surfaces in the zone, rather than going

directly to the zone "air" heat capacity (znCAir). A simple model is used – all surfaces are assumed to be opaque and to have the same (infrared) absorptivity – even windows. Along with the assumption that the zone is spherical (implicit in the current treatment of solar gains), this allows distribution of gains to surfaces in proportion to their area, without any absorptivity or transmissivity calculations. The gain for windows and quick-model surfaces is assigned to the znCAir, except for the portion which conducts through the surface to the other side rather than through the surface film to the adjacent zone air; the gain to massive (delayed-model) surfaces is assigned to the side of surface in the zone with the gain.

Gain Modeling in CNE zones

In the CNE zone mode, the radiant internal gain is distributed to the surfaces in the zone, rather than going directly to the zone "air" heat capacity (znCAir). A simple model is used – all surfaces are assumed to be opaque and to have the same (infrared) absorptivity – even windows. Along with the assumption that the zone is spherical (implicit in the current treatment of solar gains), this allows distribution of gains to surfaces in proportion to their area, without any absorptivity or transmissivity calculations. The gain for windows and quick-model surfaces is assigned to the znCAir, except for the portion which conducts through the surface to the other side rather than through the surface film to the adjacent zone air; the gain to massive (delayed-model) surfaces is assigned to the side of surface in the zone with the gain.

Radiant internal gains are included in the IgnS (Sensible Internal Gain) column in the zone energy balance reports. (They could easily be shown in a separate IgnR column if desired.) Any energy transfer shows two places in the ZEB report, with opposite signs, so that the result is zero – otherwise it wouldn't be an energy balance. The rest of the reporting story for radiant internal gains turns out to be complex. The specified value of the radiant gain (gnPower * gnFrZn * gnFrRad) shows in the IgnS column. To the extent that the gain heats the zone, it also shows negatively in the Masses column, because the zone CAir is lumped with the other masses. To the extent that the gain heats massive surfaces, it also shows negatively in the masses column. To the extent that the gain conducts through windows and quick-model surfaces, it shows negatively in the Conduction column. If the gain conducts through a quick-model surface to another zone, it shows negatively in the Izone (Interzone) column, positively in the Izone column of the receiving zone, and negatively in the receiving zone's Masses or Cond column.

gnFrRad=float

Fraction of total gain going to zone (gnFrZn) that is radiant rather than convective or latent.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.	No	hourly

gnFrLat=float

Fraction of total gain going to zone (gnFrZn) that is latent heat (moisture addition).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.	No	hourly

endGain

Optional to indicate the end of the GAIN definition. Alternatively, the end of the gain definition can be indicated by END or by the declaration of another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.10 SURFACE

Surface constructs a ZONE subobject of class SURFACE that represents a surrounding or interior surface of the zone. Internally, SURFACE generates a QUICK surface (U-value only), a DELAYED (massive) surface (using the finite-difference mass model), interzone QUICK surface, or interzone DELAYED surface, as appropriate for the specified construction and exterior conditions.

sfName

Name of surface; give after the word SURFACE.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

sfType = choice

Type of surface:

FLOOR	Surface defines part or all of the "bottom" of the zone; it is horizontal with inside facing up. The outside of the surface is not adjacent to the current
WALL	zone. Surface defines a "side" of the zone; its outside is not adjacent to the current
CEILING	zone. Surface defines part or all of the "top" of the zone with the inside facing down. The outside of the surface is not adjacent to the current zone.

sfType is used extensively for default determination and input checking, but does not have any further internal effect. The Floor, Wall, and Ceiling choices identify surfaces that form boundaries between the zone and some other condition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	FLOOR WALL CEILING	none	Yes	constant

sfArea = float

Gross area of surface. (CSE computes the net area for simulation by subtracting the areas of any windows and doors in the surface.).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{ft}^2}$	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

sfTilt = float

Surface tilt from horizontal. Values outside the range 0 to 360 are first normalized to that range. The default and allowed range depend on sfType, as follows:

sfType = FLOOR	sfTilt=180, default = 180 (fixed value)
sfType = WALL	60 < sfTilt < 180, default = 90
sfType = CEILING	$0 \le sfTilt \le 60$, default = 0

Units	Legal Range / Default	Required	Variability
degrees	Dependent upon sfType. See above	No	constant

sfAzm = float

Azimuth of surface with respect to znAzm. The azimuth used in simulating a surface is bldgAzm + znAzm + sfAzm; the surface is rotated if any of those are changed. Values outside the range 0 to 360 are normalized to that range. Required for non-horizontal surfaces.

Units	Legal Range	Defaul t	Required	Varia b i l ity
degrees	unrestrict ed	none	Required if $sfTilt \neq 0$ and $sfTilt \neq 180$	constan

sfModel = choice

Provides user control over how program models this surface:

QUICK	Surface is modeled using a simple conductance.
	Heat capacity effects are ignored. Either sfCon
	or sfU (next) can be specified.
DELAYED, DELAYED_HOUR,	Surface is modeled using a multi-layer finite
DELAYED_SUBHOUR	difference technique that represents heat capacity
	effects. If the time constant of the surface is too
	short to accurately simulate, a warning message
	is issued and the Quick model is used. The
	program cannot use the finite difference model
	if sfU rather than sfCon is specified.
AUTO	Program selects Quick or the appropriate
	Delayed automatically according to the time
	constant of the surface (if sfU is specified, Quick
	is selected).
FD (or FORWARD_DIFFERENCE)	Selects the forward difference model (used with
	short time steps and the CZM zone model)

τ	Legal Range						Default	Required	Variabil
	QUICK, DELAYED,	DELAYED	HOUR.	DELAYED	SUBOUR,	AUTO, FD	AUTO	No	constant

One of the following two parameters must be specified:

sfCon = conName

Name of CONSTRUCTION of the surface.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	Name of a $CONSTRUCTION$	none	unless sfU given	constant

sfU = float

Surface U-value (NOT including surface (air film) conductances). For surfaces for which no heat capacity is

to be modeled, allows direct entry of U-value without defining a CONSTRUCTION.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	Determined from $sfCon$	if $sfCon$ not given	constant

sfExCnd=choice

Specifies the thermal conditions assumed at surface exterior, and at exterior of any subobjects (windows or doors) belonging to current surface. The conditions accounted for are dry bulb temperature and incident solar radiation.

AMBIENT	Exterior surface is exposed to the "weather" as read
	from the weather file. Solar gain is calculated using
	solar geometry, sfAzm, sfTilt, and sfExAbs.
SPECIFIEDT	Exterior surface is exposed to solar radiation as in
	AMBIENT, but the dry bulb temperature is
	calculated with a user specified function (sfExT).
	sfExAbs can be set to 0 to eliminate solar effects.
ADJZN	Exterior surface is exposed to another zone, whose
	name is specified by sfAdjZn. Solar gain is 0 unless
	gain is targeted to the surface with SGDIST below.
ADIABATIC	Exterior surface heat flow is 0. Thermal storage effects
	of delayed surfaces are modeled.

sfInH = float

Inside surface (air film) conductance. Ignored for sfModel = Forward_Difference. Default depends on the surface type.

sfType = FLOOR or CEILING	1.32
other	1.5

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft²-°F	x > 0	$see\ above$	No	constant

sfExH = float

Outside surface (air film) conductance. Ignored for sfModel = Forward_Difference. The default value is dependent upon the exterior conditions:

sfExCnd = AMBIENT	dflExH (Top-level member, described above)
sfExCnd = SPECIFIEDT	dflExH (described above)
sfExCnd = ADJZN	1.5
sfExCnd = ADIABATIC	not applicable

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft²-°F	x > 0	see above	No	constant

sfExAbs = float

Surface exterior absorptivity.

Unit s	Legal Range	Defaul t	Required	Varia b i l ity
(none)	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.5	Required if $sfExCon = AMBIENT$ or $sfExCon = SPECIFIEDT$	monthly - h o urly

sfInAbs = float

Surface interior solar absorptivity.

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Requir ed	Variab i lity
(none)	$0 \le x \le 1$	sfType = CEILING, 0.2; sfType = WALL, 0.6; sfType = FLOOR, 0.8	No	monthly- h ourly

$\mathbf{sfExEpsLW} {=} \mathit{float}$

Surface exterior long wave (thermal) emittance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
(none)	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.9	No	constant

$\mathbf{sfInEpsLW} = \mathit{float}$

Surface interior long wave (thermal) emittance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
(none)	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.9	No	constant

sfExT = float

Exterior air temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	unrestricted	none	Required if $sfExCon = SPECIFIEDT$	hourly

sfAdjZn=znName

Name of adjacent zone; used only when sfExCon is ADJZN. Can be the same as the current zone.

\mathbf{Units}	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $ZONE$	none	Required when $sfExCon = ADJZN$	constant

$\mathbf{sfGrndRefl} \! = \! float$

Ground reflectivity for this surface.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	grndRefl	No	Monthly - Hourly

endSurface

Optional to indicates the end of the surface definition. Alternatively, the end of the surface definition can be indicated by END, or by beginning another SURFACE or other object definition. If used, should follow the definitions of the SURFACE's subobjects – DOORs, WINDOWS, SHADES, SGDISTS, etc.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

The following tables summarize the defaults and legal ranges of surface members for each sfType. "n.a." indicates "not applicable" and also "not allowed".

Membe r	WALL	FLOOR	CEILING
sfTilt	optional, default=90, 60 < sfTilt < 180	n.a. (fixed at 180)	optional, default=0, $0 \le sfTilt < 60$
sfAzm	$\operatorname{required}$	n.a.	$\stackrel{-}{ ext{required}}$ if $ ext{sfTilt} > 0$

**Membe r* *	WALL/FLOOR/CEILING
sfArea	required
sfCon	required unless sfU given
sfU	required unless sfCon given
sfInH	optional, default = 1.5
sfExH	optional, default per $sfExCon$
sfExCnd	optional, default = $AMBIENT$
sfExAbs	optional if $sfExCon = AMBIENT$ or $sfExCon = SPECIFIEDT$ (default = .5),
	else n.a.
sfExT	required if $sfExCon = SPECIFIEDT$; else n.a.
sfAdjZn	required if $sfExCon = ADJZN$; else n.a.
sfGrndRef l	optional, default to grndRefl

5.11 WINDOW

WINDOW defines a subobject belonging to the current SURFACE that represents one or more identical windows. The azimuth, tilt, and exterior conditions of the window are the same as those of the surface to which it belongs. The total window area $(wnHt \cdot wnWid \cdot wnMult)$ is deducted from the gross surface area. A surface may have any number of windows.

Windows may optionally have operable interior shading that reduces the overall shading coefficient when closed.

$\mathbf{w}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{N}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{m}\mathbf{e}$

Name of window: follows the word "WINDOW" if given.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

wnHeight = float

Overall height of window (including frame).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

wnWidth=floatOverall width of window (including frame).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

wnArea=float

Overall area of window (including frame).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft^2	x > 0	wnHeight*wnWidth	No	constant

wnMult=float

Area multiplier; can be used to represent multiple identical windows.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	1	No	constant

wnModel = choice

Selects window model

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	SHGC, ASHWAT	SHGC	No	constant

wnGt=choice

GLAZETYPE for window. Provides many defaults for window properties as cited below.

wnU = float

Window conductance (U-factor without surface films, therefore not actually a U-factor but a C-factor).

Preferred Approach: To use accurately with standard winter rated U-factor from ASHRAE or NFRC enter as:

$$\text{wnU} = (1/((1/U-\text{factor})-0.85)$$

Where 0.85 is the sum of the interior (0.68) and exterior (0.17) design air film resistances assumed for rating window U-factors. Enter wnInH (usually 1.5=1/0.68) instead of letting it default. Enter the wnExH or let it

default. It is important to use this approach if the input includes gnFrad for any gain term. Using approach 2 below will result in an inappropriate internal gain split at the window.

Approach 2. Enter wnU=U-factor and let the wnInH and wnExH default. Thormally this approach systematically underestimates the window U-factor because it adds the wnExfilm resistance to 1/U-factor thereby double counting the exterior film resistance. This approach will also yield incorrect results for gnFrad internal gain since the high wnInH will put almost all the gain back in the space.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

wnUNFRC = float

Fenestration system (including frame) U-factor evaluated at NFRC heating conditions.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	$\operatorname{gtUNFRC}$	Required when $wnModel = ASHWAT$	constant

wnInH = float

Window interior surface (air film) conductance.

Preferred Approach: Enter the appropriate value for each window, normally:

$$wnInH = 1.5$$

where 1.5 = 1/0.68 the standard ASHRAE value.

The large default value of 10,000 represents a near-0 resistance, for the convenience of those who wish to include the interior surface film in wnU according to approach 2 above.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	10000	No	constant

wnExH = float

Window exterior surface (air film) conductance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	same as owning surface	No	constant

wnSMSO = float

SHGC multiplier with shades open. Overrides gtSMSO.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	gtSMSO or 1	No	Monthly - Hourly

wnSMSC = float

SHGC multiplier with shades closed. Overrides gtSMSC

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	wn SMSO or gt SMSC $$	No	Monthly - Hourly

wnNGlz = int

Number of glazings in the window (bare glass only, not including any interior or exterior shades).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 4$	gtNGLZ	Required when $wnModel = ASHWAT$	Constant

wnExShd = choice

Exterior shading type (ASHWAT only).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	NONE, INSCRN	gtExShd	no	Constant

wnInShd = choice

Interior shade type (ASHWAT only).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	NONE, DRAPEMED	$\operatorname{gtInShd}$	no	Constant

wnDirtLoss = float

Glazing dirt loss factor.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	0	no	Constant

wnGrndRefl=float

Ground reflectivity for this window.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
fraction	$0 \le x \le 1$	$\operatorname{sfGrndRefl}$	No	Monthly - Hourly

wnVfSkyDf=float

View factor from this window to sky for diffuse radiation. For the shading effects of an overhang, a wnVfSkyDf value smaller than the default would be used

Units	Legal Range	Default	Require d	Variabi l i ty
fractio n	$0 \le x \le 1$	$0.5 - 0.5*\cos(\text{tilt}) = .5 \text{ for vertical}$ surface	No	Monthly - Hourly

wnVfGrndDf = float

View factor from this window to ground for diffuse radiation. For the shading effects of a fin(s), both wnVfSkyDf and wnVfGrndDf would be used.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Require d	Variabi l i ty
fractio n	$0 \le x \le 1$	$0.5 + 0.5*\cos(\text{tilt}) = .5 \text{ for vertical}$ surface	No	Monthly - Hourly

endWindow

Optionally indicates the end of the window definition. Alternatively, the end of the window definition can be indicated by END or the declaration of another object. END or endWindow, if used, should follow any subobjects of the window (SHADEs and/or SGDISTs).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.12 SHADE

SHADE constructs a subobject associated with the current WINDOW that represents fixed shading devices (overhangs and/or fins). A window may have at most one SHADE and only windows in vertical surfaces may have SHADEs. A SHADE can describe an overhang, a left fin, and/or a right fin; absence of any of these is specified by omitting or giving 0 for its depth. SHADE geometry can vary on a monthly basis, allowing modeling of awnings or other seasonal shading strategies.

shName

Name of shade; follows the word "SHADE" if given.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	No	constant

ohDepth=float

Depth of overhang (from plane of window to outside edge of overhang). A zero value indicates no overhang.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

ohDistUp = float

Distance from top of window to bottom of overhang.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

ohExL=float

Distance from left edge of window (as viewed from the outside) to the left end of the overhang.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

ohExR = float

Distance from right edge of window (as viewed from the outside) to the right end of the overhang.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

ohFlap=float

Height of flap hanging down from outer edge of overhang.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

${\tt lfDepth} {=} \textit{float}$

Depth of left fin from plane of window. A zero value indicates no fin.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

lfTopUp = float

Vertical distance from top of window to top of left fin.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

lfDistL=float

Distance from left edge of window to left fin.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

lfBotUp = float

Vertical distance from bottom of window to bottom of left fin.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

rfDepth = float

Depth of right fin from plane of window. A 0 value indicates no fin.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

rfTopUp=float

Vertical distance from top of window to top of right fin.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

rfDistR = float

Distance from right edge of window to right fin.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

rfBotUp = float

Vertical distance from bottom of window to bottom of right fin.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	$x \ge 0$	0	No	monthly-hourly

endShade

Optional to indicate the end of the SHADE definition. Alternatively, the end of the shade definition can be indicated by END or the declaration of another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.13 SGDIST

SGDIST creates a subobject of the current window that distributes a specified fraction of that window's solar gain to a specified delayed model (massive) surface. Any remaining solar gain (all of the window's solar gain if no SGDISTs are given) is added to the air of the zone containing the window. A window may have up to three SGDISTs; an error occurs if more than 100% of the window's gain is distributed.

Via members sgFSO and sgFSC, the fraction of the insolation distributed to the surface can be made dependent on whether the zone's shades are open or closed (see ZONE member znSC).

sgName

Name of solar gain distribution (follows "SGDIST" if given).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

sgSurf = sfName

Name of surface to which gain is targeted.

If there is more than surface with the specified name: if one of the surfaces is in the current zone, it is used; otherwise, an error message is issued.

The specified surface must be modeled with the Delayed model. If gain is targeted to a Quick model surface, a warning message is issued and the gain is redirected to the air of the associated zone.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $SURFACE$	none	Yes	constant

sgSide = choice

Designates the side of the surface to which the gain is to be targeted:

INTERIOR	Apply gain to interior of surface
EXTERIOR	Apply gain to exterior of surface

Uni ts	Legal Range	Default	Requ ired	**Va ria bility *
	INTERIOR, EXTERIOR	Side of surface in zone containing window; or INTERIOR if both sides are in zone containing window.	Yes	consta n

sgFSO = float

Fraction of solar gain directed to specified surface when the owning window's interior shading is in the open position (when the window's zone's shade closure (znSC) is 0).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \leq x \leq$ 1, and sum of window's sgFSO's ≤ 1	none	Yes	monthly-hourly

sgFSC = float

Fraction of solar gain directed to specified surface when the owning window's interior shading is in the closed position. If the zone's shades are partly closed (znSC between 0 and 1), a proportional fraction between sgFSO and sgFSC is used.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$, and sum of window's sgFSC's ≤ 1	sgFSO	No	monthly-hourly

endSGDist

Optionally indicates the end of the solar gain distribution definition. Alternatively, the end of the solar gain distribution definition can be indicated by END or by just beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default Required		Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.14 DOOR

DOOR constructs a subobject belonging to the current SURFACE. The azimuth, tilt, ground reflectivity and exterior conditions associated with the door are the same as those of the owning surface, although the exterior surface conductance and the exterior absorptivity can be altered.

drName

Name of door.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	No	constant

drArea = float

Overall area of door.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{ft}^2}$	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

drModel = choice

Provides user control over how program models this door:

QUICK	Surface is modeled using a simple conductance.
	Heat capacity effects are ignored. Either drCon
	or drU (next) can be specified.
DELAYED, DELAYED_HOUR,	Surface is modeled using a multi-layer finite
DELAYED_SUBOUR	difference technique which represents heat
	capacity effects. If the time constant of the door
	is too short to accurately simulate, a warning
	message is issued and the Quick model is used.
	drCon (next) must be specified – the program
	cannot use the finite difference model if $\mathrm{dr}\mathbf{U}$
	rather than drCon is specified.
AUTO	Program selects Quick or appropriate Delayed
	automatically according to the time constant of
	the surface (if drU is specified, Quick is selected).
FORWARD_DIFFERENCE	Selects the forward difference model (used with
	short time steps and the CZM zone model)

Unit s	Legal Range	Defau lt	Requir ed	Variab i lity
	QUICK, DELAYED DELAYED_HOUR, DELAYED_SUBOUR, AUTO, FORWARD_DIFFERENCE	AUTO	No	constant

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	QUICK, DELAYED, AUTO	Auto	No	constant

Either drCon or drU must be specified, but not both.

drCon = conName

Name of construction for door.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $CONSTRUCTION$	None	unless drU given	constant

drU = float

Door U-value, NOT including surface (air film) conductances. Allows direct entry of U-value, without defining a CONSTRUCTION, when no heat capacity effects are to be modeled.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	Determined from $drCon$	if $drCon$ not given	constant

drInH = float

Door interior surface (air film) conductance. Ignored if drModel = Forward_Difference

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	same as owning surface	No	constant

drExH = float

Door exterior surface (air film) conductance. Ignored if drModel = Forward_Difference

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	same as owning surface	No	constant

drExAbs = float

Door exterior solar absorptivity. Applicable only if sfExCon of owning surface is AMBIENT or SPECIFIEDT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	x > 0	same as owning surface	No	monthly-hourly

drInAbs = float

Door interior solar absorptivity.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
(none)	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.5	No	monthly-hourly

drExEpsLW = float

Door exterior long wave (thermal) emittance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
(none)	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.9	No	constant

${\bf drInEpsLW} {=} {\it float}$

Door interior long wave (thermal) emittance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
(none)	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.9	No	constant

endDoor

Indicates the end of the door definition. Alternatively, the end of the door definition can be indicated by the declaration of another object or by END.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.15 PERIMETER

PERIMETER defines a subobject belonging to the current zone that represents a length of exposed edge of a (slab on grade) floor.

prName

Optional name of perimeter.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

prLen=float

Length of exposed perimeter.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

prF2 = float

Perimeter conduction per unit length.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft-°F	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

endPerimeter

Optionally indicates the end of the perimeter definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.16 TERMINAL

TERMINAL constructs an object to represent equipment that transfers energy to or from the current zone from a local heating device (coil, etc.) and/or one AIRHANDLER. A terminal serves a zone (and, internally, is owned by a zone). Up to three terminals can be defined for each zone.

Only zones having znModel=CNE can be served by a terminal.

A terminal can have local heating *capability*, using a simulated reheat coil, baseboard heater, etc. and/or air heating/cooling capability, using a simulated variable air volume (VAV) box connected to an AIRHANDLER (Section 0). Since a TERMINAL can only connect to a single air handler, use two terminals per zone to model systems where separate air handlers supply hot and cool air (dual duct). If a local heat capability utilizes the air flow (e.g. a reheat coil), model it in the terminal connected to the air handler; if a local heat capability is independent of air flow (e.g. electric baseboard heaters), it doesn't matter whether you model it with a separate terminal.

Each capability can be *set output*, in which the output is constant or determined by external conditions such as in an outdoor reset baseboard situation or *set temperature*, in which the output is modulated to maintain the zone temperature at a set point. Set temperature operation is established by giving the setpoint for the capability (tuTLh, tuTH, tuTC); set output operation is established by specifying the local heat output (tuQMnLh) or air flow (tuVfMn) without specifying a setpoint.

Hourly variable expressions may be used as desired to schedule setpoints and flow limits. Figure 1 shows [need sentence describing the figure.]

tuName

Optional name of terminal; follows the word "TERMINAL" if given.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters		No	constant

5.16.1 TERMINAL Local Heating

These commands establish the TERMINAL's local heating capability and determine whether it operates in set output or set temperature fashion. Additional details of the local heating mechanism are given with commands described below under terminal heating coil.

Either tuTLh or tuQMnLh must be given to establish the TERMINAL's local heat capability:

tuTLh=float

Local heating thermostat setpoint. Hourly expression may be used to schedule as desired. Giving this implies

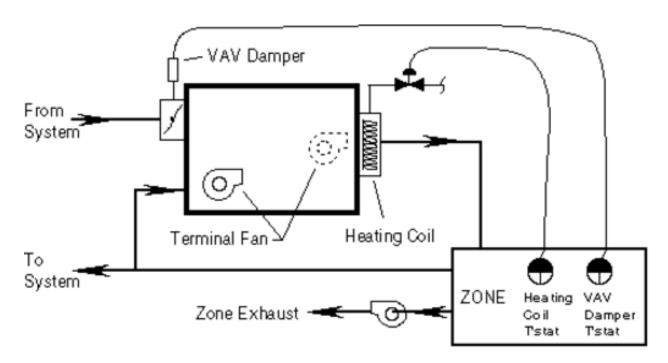


Figure 1: Insert Figure Title

set temperature local heat from this terminal; omitting implies no local heat or, if tuQMnLh is given, set output local heat.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	no thermostat control	No	hourly

tuQMnLh = float

Minimum local heat output or set local heat output. If tuTLh is given, this is the minimum output, used when the thermostat is not calling for (local) heat. If tuTLh is not given, giving tuQMnLh implies set output local heat and specifies the set output level. An hourly expression may be used to schedule as desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variab i l i ty
Btuh	$x \ge 0$	0 if tuTLh given else no local heat	For set output local heat	hourly

The next three items are allowed only for thermostat controlled local heating (tuTLh given):

${\bf tuQMxLh} {=} {\it float}$

Maximum desired power, used when thermostat is calling for heat continuously, subject to coil capacity, and to $\frac{\text{HEATPLANT}}{\text{HEATPLANT}}$ limitations where pertinent (see tuhcCaptRat description). If tuQMxLh is less than minimum power (tuQMnLh), the latter is used, effectively disabling setpoint control.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$x \ge 0$		Yes, if tuTLh given	hourly

tuPriLh = int

Setpoint priority: when the Cheisenword: 12046-40607 TOSCN 1525 WORLD the DRAFT Setpoint, that with the highest priority is used first. The defaults for tuPriLh (100) and tuPriH (1) cause maximum air heat to be used before local heat, if both are pre*sent and the setpoints are the same. Two or more equal setpoints with equal priorities in the ZONE cause an error, even if in different TERMINALS.

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Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YES, NO	NO	No	constant

5.16.2 TERMINAL Air Heating and Cooling

These commands establish whether the TERMINAL has air capability (heat, cool, or both), and whether the capability operates in *set temperature* mode (tuTH and/or tuTLh given) or *set output* mode (tuVfMn given without tuTH and tuTLh). They further establish the setpoints, flow limits, leakages, and losses.

Caution should be exercised in using air heat and air cooling in the same terminal. The supply air for both comes from the same air handler; it is up to you to make sure the terminal only calls for heat when the air handler is blowing hot air and only calls for cooling when the air handler is blowing cold air. This is done by carefully coordinating the variable expressions for terminal air heating and cooling setpoints (tuTH and tuTC here) and the air handler supply temperature setpoint (AIRHANDLER ahTsSp, Section 0).

tuAh = ahName

Name of air handler supplying this terminal.

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Requi red	Varia b i lity
Btu/F	$name\ of\ an$ $AIRHANDLER$	If omitted, terminal has no air heating nor cooling capability.	No	constan t

If both of the following (tuTH and tuTC) are specified, be careful not to accidentally permit the heating setpoint to be active when the air handler is blowing cold air, or vice versa. CSE's simulated thermostats and VAV boxes are at least as dumb as their real counterparts; if the thermostat calls for heat, the VAV damper will open even if the supply air is colder than the zone. To schedule deactivation of the air heating or cooling capability, schedule an extreme setpoint, such as 1 for heating or 199 for cooling.

Giving neither tuTH nor tuTC implies that the terminal has no set temperature air capability; it will then have set output air capability if tuVfMn is given.

tuTH=float

Air heating thermostat set point; implies set temperature air capability. May be scheduled as desired with an hourly expression; to disable set temperature operation at certain times (as when air handler is scheduled to supply cold air), schedule a low temperature such as 1.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathbf{F}}$	$x \ge 0$	No thermostat-controlled air heating	No	hourly

tuTC = float

Air cooling thermostat set point; implies set temperatureair capability. May be scheduled as desired; to disable at certain times, schedule an extreme temperature such as 199.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
F	$x \ge 0$	No thermostat-controlled air cooling	No	hourly

tuVfDs=float

Design air flow rate. ("Vf" in member names stands for "Volumetric Flow", to emphasize that flow is

specified by volume at actual air temperature (cfm), not by mass (lb/hr), nor heat capacity (Btuh/F), etc.)

The design air flow rate is used to apportion the available cfm among the terminals when the total flow demand of the terminals exceeds the air handler's supply fan capacity; it is unimportant (but may nevertheless be required) if the total of the tuVfMx's of the terminals on the air handler is not greater than the air handler's fan capacity including overrun.

CSE will default tuVfDs to the largest of tuVfMn, tuVfMxH, and tuVfMxC unless a variable expression is given for any of them. Thus, you must given tuVfDs only when a variable minimum or maximum flow is used, or when you wish to override the default cfm apportionment under fan overload conditions.

Uni ts	Legal Range	Default	Required	**V a ri a b ility
cfm	$x \ge 0$	largest of tuVfMn, tuVfMxH, and tuVfMxC if all are constant	Yes, if tuVfMn, tuVfMxH, or tuVfMxC is variable	hourl y

tuVfMn = float

Minimum terminal air flow rate or set output air flow rate. An hourly expression may be used to schedule the minimum or set output flow as desired.

If neither tuTH nor tuTC is given, giving tuVfMn implies set output air capability for the terminal; the tvVfMn value is the set output cfm.

If either setpoint (tuTH or tuTC) is given, tuVfMn is the cfm used when the thermostat is not calling for heat nor cold; it might be non-0, for example, to meet ventilation requirements. If tuVfMn is larger than tuVfMxH (when heating) or tuVfMxC (when cooling), it overrules them; thus a minimum (e.g. ventilation) requirement need not be considered in formulating expressions for the maximum flows.

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Required	Varia b i l ity
cfm	$x \ge 0$	0 if tuTH or tuTC given, else no air heat/cool	For set output air operation	hourly

tuVfMxH=float

Maximum heating air flow rate, subject to air handler limitations. This terminal flow is used when the thermostat is calling for heat continuously. Hourly schedulable. If not greater than tuVfMn, the latter flow is used, thus disabling thermostat control.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{cfm}}$	$x \ge 0$	none	If $tuTH$ given	hourly

tuVfMxC=float

Maximum cooling air flow rate, before air handler limitations, used when the thermostat is calling for cooling continuously. tuVfMn overrides if larger.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{cfm}}$	$x \ge 0$	none	If $tuTC$ given	hourly

tuPriC = int

Cool setpoint priority. The lowest numbered priority is used first when there are equal setpoints in a zone; equal heat or cool setpoints with equal priority in same **ZONE** (even if on different **TERMINALs**) constitute an error.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	1	No	constant

tuPriH = int

Heat setpoint priority. Lowest numbered priority is used first when there are equal setpoints in a zone. Default for tuPriLh is larger, so that by default local heat is not used unless maximum air heat is insufficient, when both local heat and air heat are present in zone and have same setpoint.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	1	No	constant

tuSRLeak=float

Leakage of supply air to return, increasing supply volume and return temperature. Note that this is a fraction of current cfm, whereas air handler leak (before VAV dampers) is a fraction of *maximum* cfm. TfanOffLeak is added to this if terminal has a fan that is not running (future, 7-92).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.05	No	constant

tuSRLoss=float

Supply air to return plenum heat loss as a fraction of supply air to return air temperature difference. Not allowed if return is ducted (no plenum).

NOT IMPLEMENTED as of July 1992 - Plenums are unimplemented.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.1	No	constant

5.16.3 TERMINAL Heating Coil

These members are disallowed if terminal has no local heating capability, that is, if neither tuTLh nor tuQMnLh is given.

tuhcType = choice

Local heating coil type:

ELECTRIC	Electric coil or heater, including separate heaters such as electric baseboards. 100% efficient; rated capacity always available.
HW	Hot water coil, using hot water from a HEATPLANT. Available capacity may be limited by HEATPLANT total capacity as well as by coil rated capacity.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	ELECTRIC (future: HW)	ELECTRIC, or NONE if no local heat	No	constant

tuhcCaptRat = float

Rated capacity of the heating coil. The coil will never supply more heat than its capacity, even if tuQMxLh and/or tuQMnLh is greater. For an ELECTRIC coil, the capacity is always the rated capacity. For an HW coil, the capacity is the rated capacity when the HEATPLANT can supply it; when the total heat demanded from the HEATPLANT by all the HW coils in TERMINALs and AIRHANDLERs exceeds the HEATPLANT's capacity, CSE reduces the capacities of all HW coils proportionately until the plant is not overloaded.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/hr	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

tuhcMtr=mtrName

Name of meter, if any, which accumulates input energy for this coil. End use category used is "Htg". Not allowed when tuhcType is HW, as the energy for an HW coil comes through a HEATPLANT; the input energy is accumulated to a meter by the HEATPLANT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

tuhcHeatplant = heat plantName

Name of **HEATPLANT** for HW coil; disallowed for other coil types.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a HEATPLANT	none	If tuhcType is HW	constant

5.16.4 TERMINAL Fan

Presence of a terminal fan is indicated by specifying a tfanType value other than NONE.

Terminal fans are NOT IMPLEMENTED as of July 1992.

tfanType=choice

Choice of:

NONE	No fan in this TERMINAL (default); input for other
	terminal fan members disallowed.
SERIES	Fan runs whenever scheduled ON (see tfanSched,
	next); if VAV cfm < terminal fan cfm (tfanVfDs), the
	additional flow comes from the return air.
PARALLEL	Fan runs when scheduled ON (see tfanSched) and
	terminal's simulated VAV cfm is less than tfanVfDs
	plus tuVfMn?? plus tuVfMn??. Terminal fan cfm is
	added to VAV cfm from AIRHANDLER to get cfm to
	ZONE.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	NONE, SERIES, PARALLEL	NONE	Yes, if fan present	constant

tfanSched = choice

Terminal fan schedule. May be scheduled with an hourly variable expression.

OFF	fan does not run
ON	fan may run
HEATING	fan may run when local heat is in use
VAV	fan may run when AIRHANDLER supply fan is on or
	when doing setback headting and ssCtrl is
	ZONE_HEAT or BOTH (future).

A series fan (see tfanType) runs whenever on; a parallel fan runs only enough to keep terminal cfm at terminal minimum plus fan cfm; thus it may not run at all when the VAV flow from the AIRHANDLER is sufficient.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	OFF, ON, HEATING, VAV	none	Yes (if fan present)	hourly

tfanOffLeak = float

Backdraft leakage when terminal fan off., as a fraction of tfanVfDs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$.1 if fan present	No	constant

tfanVfDs = float

Terminal fan design flow rate. To specify .x times zone or terminal cfm, use a CSE expression.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
cfm	$x \leq 0$	none	Yes (if fan present)	constant

tfanPress = float

Terminal fan external static pressure.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
inches H2O	$x \ge 0$	0.3	No	constant

tfanEff = float

Terminal fan/motor/drive combined efficiency.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.08	No	constant

tfanCurvePy=k0, k1, k2, k3, x0

 $k\theta$ through $k\beta$ are the coefficients of a cubic polynomial for the curve relating fan relative energy consumption to relative air flow above the minimum flow $x\theta$. Up to five *floats* may be given, separated by commas. 0 is used for any omitted trailing values. The values are used as follows:

$$z = k_0 + k_1 \cdot (x - x_0) | + k_2 \cdot (x - x_0)|^2 + k_3 \cdot (x - x_0)|^3$$

where:

- x is the relative fan air flow (as fraction of tfanVfDs; $0 \le x \le 1$);
- x_0 is the minimum relative air flow (default 0):
- $(x-x_0)$ is the "positive difference", i.e. $(x-x_0)$ if $x>x_0$; else 0;
- z is the relative energy consumption.

If z is not 1.0 for x = 1.0, a warning message is displayed and the coefficients are normalized by dividing by the polynomial's value for x = 1.0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0, 1, 0, 0, 0 (linear)	No	constant

tfanMtr=mtrName

Name of meter, if any, which is to record energy used by this terminal fan. The "fans" category is used.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

endTerminal

Optional to indicates the end of terminal definition. Alternatively, the end of the door definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.17 IZXFER

IZXFER constructs an object that represents an interzone or zone/ambient heat transfer due to conduction and/or air transfer. The air transfer modeled by IZXFER transfers heat only; humidity transfer is not modeled as of July 2011. Note that SURFACE is the preferred way represent conduction between ZONEs.

The AIRNET types are used in a multi-cell pressure balancing model that finds zone pressures that produce net 0 mass flow into each zone. The model operates in concert with the znType=CZM to represent ventilation strategies. During each time step, the pressure balance is found for two modes that can be thought of as "VentOff" (or infiltration-only) and "VentOn" (or infiltration+ventilation). The zone model then determines the ventilation fraction required to hold the desired zone temperature (if possible).

izName

Optional name of interzone transfer; give after the word "IZXFER" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability

izNVType = choice

Choice determining interzone ventilation

NONE	No interzone ventilation
TWOWAY	Uncontrolled flow in either direction (using ASHRAE
	high/low vent model)
AIRNETIZ	Single opening to another zone (using pressure balance AirNet model)
AIRNETEXT	Single opening to ambient (using pressure balance AirNet model)
AIRNETHORIZ	Horizontal (large) opening between two zones, used to represent e.g. stairwells
AIRNETEXTFAN	Fan from exterior to zone (flow either direction).
AIRNETIZFAN	Fan between two zones (flow either direction).
AIRNETEXTFLOW	Specified flow from exterior to zone (either direction).
	Behaves identically to AIRNETEXTFAN except no electricity is consumed and no fan heat is added to the air stream.
AIRNETIZFLOW	Specicified flow between two zones (either direction).
	Behaves identically to AIRNETIZFAN except no
	electricity is consumed and no fan heat is added to the
	air stream

Uni ts	Legal Range	Defa ult	Requ ired	**Va ri a b ility
	NONE, TWOWAY, AIRNET, AIRNETEXT, AIRNETHORIZ, AIRNETEXTFAN, AIRNETIZFAN, AIRNETEXTFLOW, AIRNETIZFLOW	None	No	consta n t

$\mathbf{izZn1} {=} \mathit{znName}$

Name of primary zone. Flow rates >0 are into the primary zone.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a ZONE		Yes	constant

izZn2=znName

Name of secondary zone.

Unit s	Legal Range	Defau lt	Required	Varia b i lity
	name of a ZONE		required unless izNVType = AIRNETEXT,AIRNETEXTFAN, orAIRNETEXTFLOW	constan t

Give izHConst for a conductive transfer between zones. Give izNVType other than NONE and the following variables for a convective (air) transfer between the zones or between a zone and outdoors. Both may be given if desired. ?? Not known to work properly as of July 2011

${\bf izHConst} {=} \textit{float}$

Conductance between zones.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/°F	$x \ge 0$	0	No	hourly

izALo=float

Area of low or only vent (typically VentOff)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{ft}^2}$	$x \ge 0$	0	No	hourly

izAHi=float

Additional vent area (high vent or VentOn). If used in AIRNET, izAHi > izALo typically but this is not required.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{ft}^2}$	$x \ge 0$	izALo	No	hourly

izL1 = float

Length or width of AIRNETHORIZ opening

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	x > 0		$if\ izNVType = AIRNETHORIZ$	constant

izL2 = float

width or length of AIRNETHORIZ opening

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	x > 0		$if\ izNVType = AIRNETHORIZ$	constant

izStairAngle=float

stairway angle for AIRNETHORIZ opening. Use 90 for open hole. Note that 0 prevents flow.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
degrees	x > 0	34	No	constant

$\mathbf{izHD} {=} \mathit{float}$

Vent center-to-center height difference (for TWOWAY) or vent height above nominal 0 level (for AirNet types)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft		0	No	constant

izNVEff=float

Vent discharge coefficient coefficient.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.8	No	constant

izfanVfDs = float

Fan design or rated flow at rated pressure

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{cfm}}$	$x \ge 0$	0 (no fan)	If fan present	constant

izCpr=float

Wind pressure coefficient (for AIRNETEXT)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
??	$x \ge 0$	0.	No	constant

izExp = float

Opening exponent

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
none	x > 0	0.5	No	constant

izfanVfMin=float

Minimum volume flow rate (VentOff mode)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
cfm	$x \ge 0$	0	No	subhourly

izfanVfMax = float

Maximum volume flow rate (VentOn mode)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{cfm}}$	$x \ge 0$	0	No	subhourly

izfanPress = float

Design or rated pressure.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
inches H ₂ O	x > 0	.3	No	constant

Only one of izfanElecPwr, izfanEff, and izfanShaftBhp may be given: together with izfanVfDs and izfanPress, any one is sufficient for CSE to determine the others and to compute the fan heat contribution to the air stream.

izfanElecPwr = float

Fan input power per unit air flow (at design flow and pressure).

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Required	Vari a b i lity
W/cfm	x > 0	derived from izfanEff and izfanShaftBhp	If izfanEff and izfanShaftBhp not present	consta n t

izfanEff = float

Fan efficiency at design flow and pressure, as a fraction.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	derived from $izfanShaftBhp$ if given, else 0.08	No	constant

izfanShaftBhp = float

Fan shaft brake horsepower at design flow and pressure.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
bhp	x > 0	derived from <i>izfanEff</i> .	No	constant

$izfanCurvePy=k_0, k_1, k_2, k_3, x_0$

 k_0 through k_3 are the coefficients of a cubic polynomial for the curve relating fan relative energy consumption to relative air flow above the minimum flow x_0 . Up to five *floats* may be given, separated by commas. 0 is used for any omitted trailing values. The values are used as follows:

$$z = k_0 + k_1 \cdot (x - x_0)| + k_2 \cdot (x - x_0)|^2 + k_3 \cdot (x - x_0)|^3$$

where:

- x is the relative fan air flow (as fraction of izfan VfDs; $0 \le x \le 1$);
- x_0 is the minimum relative air flow (default 0);
- $(x-x_0)$ is the "positive difference", i.e. $(x-x_0)$ if $x>x_0$; else 0;
- z is the relative energy consumption.

If z is not 1.0 for x = 1.0, a warning message is displayed and the coefficients are normalized by dividing by the polynomial's value for x = 1.0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0, 1, 0, 0, 0 (linear)	No	constant

izfanMtr=mtrName

Name of meter, if any, to record energy used by supply fan. End use category used is "Fan".

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	not recorded	No	constant

endIzxfer

Optionally indicates the end of the interzone transfer definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.18 RSYS

RSYS constructs an object representing an air-based residential HVAC system.

rsName

Optional name of HVAC system; give after the word "RSYS" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

rsType = choice

Specifies type of system.

ACFURNACE	Compressor-based cooling and fuel-fired heating.
	Primary heating input energy is accumulated to end
	use HTG of meter rsFuelMtr.
ACRESISTANCE	Compressor-based cooling and electric ("strip")
	heating. Primary heating input energy is accumulated
	to end use HTG of meter rsElecMtr.
ASHP	Air-source heat pump (compressor-based heating and
	cooling). Primary (compressor) heating input energy
	is accumulated to end use HTG of meter rsElecMtr.
	Auxiliary heating input energy is accumulated to end
	use HPHTG of meter rsElecMtr.

AC	Compressor-based cooling; no heating.
FURNACE	Fuel-fired heating. Primary heating input energy is
	accumulated to end use HTG of meter rsFuelMtr.
RESISTANCE	Electric heating. Primary heating input energy is
	accumulated to end use HTG of meter rsElecMtr

Units	Legal Range	Defaul t	Require d	Variabi l i ty
	ACFURNACE, ACRESISTANCE, ASHP, AC, FURNACE, RESISTANCE	ACFURNA E	CNo	constant

rsDesc=string

Text description of system, included as documentation in debugging reports such as those triggered by rsPerfMap=YES

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	string	blank	No	constant

${\tt rsModeCtrl} {=} {\it choice}$

Specifies systems heating/cooling availability during simulation.

OFF	System is off (neither heating nor cooling is available)
HEAT	System can heat (assuming rsType can heat)
COOL	System can cool (assuming rsType can cool)
AUTO	System can either heat or cool (assuming rsType
	compatibility). First request by any zone served by
	this RSYS determines mode for the current time step.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	OFF, HEAT, COOL, AUTO	AUTO	No	hourly

rsPerfMap = choice

Generate performance map(s) for this RSYS. Comma-separated text is written to file PM_.csv. This is a debugging capability that is not necessarily maintained.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	NO, YES	NO	No	constant

rsFanTy = choice

Specifies fan (blower) position relative to cooling coil.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	BLOWTHRU, DRAWTHRU	BLOWTHRU	No	constant

rsFanMotTy = choice

Specifies type of motor driving the fan (blower). This is used in the derivation of the coil-only cooling capacity for the RSYS.

PSC	Permanent split capacitor
BPM	Brushless permanent magnet (aka ECM)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	PSC, BPM	PSC	No	constant

rsElecMtr=mtrName

Name of METER object, if any, by which system's electrical energy use is recorded (under appropriate end uses).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	not recorded	No	constant

rsFuelMtr = mtrName

Name of METER object, if any, by which system's fuel energy use is recorded (under appropriate end uses).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

rsAFUE = float

Heating Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1$	0.9 if furnace, 1.0 if resistance	No	constant

rsCapH = float

Heating capacity, used when rsType is ACFURNACE, ACRESISTANCE, FURNACE, or RESISTANCE.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/hr	$AUTOSIZE$ or $x \ge 0$	0	No	constant

rsTdDesH=float

Nominal heating temperature rise (across system, not zone) used during autosizing (when capacity is not yet known).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	30 if ASHP else 50	No	constant

rsFxCapH = float

Heating autosizing capacity factor. rsCapH is set to rsFxCapH \times (peak design-day load). Peak design-day load is the heating capacity that holds zone temperature at the thermostat set point during the *last substep* of all hours of all design days.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	1.4	No	constant

rsFanPwrH = float

Heating fan power. Heating air flow is estimated based on a 50 °F temperature rise.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{W/cfm}}$	$x \ge 0$.365	No	constant

rsHSPF = float

For rsType=ASHP, Heating Seasonal Performance Factor (HSPF).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/Wh	x > 0		Yes if rsType=ASHP	constant

rsCap47 = float

For rsType=ASHP, rated heating capacity at outdoor dry-bulb temperature = 47 °F. If both rsCap47 and rsCapC are autosized, both are set to the larger consistent value.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/Wh	AUTOSIZE or x > 0	Estimate from rsCapC	no	constant

rsCap35 = float

For rsType=ASHP, rated heating capacity at outdoor dry-bulb temperature = 35 °F.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/Wh	x > 0	Estimated from rsCap47 and rsCap17	no	constant

rsCap17 = float

For rsType=ASHP, rated heating capacity at outdoor dry-bulb temperature = 17 °F.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/Wh	x > 0	Estimated from rsCap47	no	constant

rsCOP47 = float

For rsType=ASHP, rated heating coefficient of performance at outdoor dry-bulb temperature = 47 °F.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	Estimated from rsHSPF, rsCap47, and rsCap17	no	constant

rsCOP35 = float

For rsType=ASHP, rated heating coefficient of performance at outdoor dry-bulb temperature = 35 °F.

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Requir ed	Variab i l ity
	x > 0	Estimated from rsCap35, rsCap47, rsCap17, rsCOP47, and rsCOP17	no	constant

rsCOP17 = float

For rsType=ASHP, rated heating coefficient of performance at outdoor dry-bulb temperature = 17 °F.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	Estimated from rsHSPF, rsCap47, and rsCap17	no	constant

rsCapAuxH = float

For rsType=ASHP, auxiliary electric ("strip") heating capacity. If autosized, rsCapAuxH is set to the peak heating load in excess of heat pump capacity evaluated at the heating design temperature (Top.heatDsTDbO).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/hr	$AUTOSIZE \text{ or } x \geq 0$	0	no	constant

rsCOPAuxH = float

For rsType=ASHP, auxiliary electric ("strip") heating coefficient of performance. Energy use for auxiliary heat is accumulated to end use HPHTG of meter rsElecMtr (that is, auxiliary heat is assumed to be electric).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	1.0	no	constant

rsSEER = float

Cooling rated Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/Wh	x > 0		Yes	constant

rsEER = float

Cooling Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER) at standard AHRI rating conditions (outdoor drybulb of 95 $^{\rm o}$ F and entering air at 80 $^{\rm o}$ F drybulb and 67 $^{\rm o}$ F wetbulb).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/Wh	x > 0	Estimated from SEER	no	constant

rsCapC = float

Cooling capacity at standard AHRI rating conditions. If rsType=ASHP and both rsCapC and rsCap47 are autosized, both are set to the larger consistent value.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/hr	$\begin{array}{l} AUTOSIZE \text{ or } x \leq \\ 0 \text{ (x > 0 coverted to} \\ < 0) \end{array}$		Yes if rsType includes cooling	constant

rsTdDesC=float

Nominal cooling temperature fall (across system, not zone) used during autosizing (when capacity is not yet known).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x < 0	-25	No	constant

${\tt rsFxCapC} \!=\! \! float$

Cooling autosizing capacity factor. rsCapC is set to rsFxCapC \times (peak design-day load). Peak design-day load is the cooling capacity that holds zone temperature at the thermostat set point during the *last substep* of all hours of all design days.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	1.4	No	constant

rsFChg = float

Refrigerant charge adjustment factor.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	1	no	constant

rsFSize = float

Compressor sizing factor.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
·	x > 0	1	no	constant

${\tt rsVFPerTon} {=} \textit{float}$

Standard air volumetric flow rate per nominal ton of cooling capacity.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
cfm/ton	$150 \le x \le 500$	350	no	constant

rsFanPwrC=float

Cooling fan power.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
W/cfm	$x \ge 0$.365	No	constant

rsRhIn = float

Entering air relative humidity (for model testing).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{W/cfm}}$	$0 \le x \le 1$	Derived from entering air state	No	constant

rsTdbOut = float

Air dry-bulb temperature at the outdoor portion of this system.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F		From weather file	No	hourly

endRSYS

Optionally indicates the end of the RSYS definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.19 DUCTSEG

DUCTSEG defines a duct segment. Each RSYS has at most one return duct segment and at most one supply duct segment. That is, DUCTSEG input may be completely omitted to eliminate duct losses.

dsTy = choice

Duct segment type.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	SUPPLY, RETURN		Yes	constant

The surface area of a DUCTSEG depends on its shape. 0 surface area is legal (leakage only). DUCTSEG shape is modeled either as flat or round –

- dsExArea specified: Flat. Interior and exterior areas are assumed to be equal (duct surfaces are flat and corner effects are neglected).
- dsExArea not specified: Round. Any two of dsInArea, dsDiameter, and dsLength must be given.

Insulation thickness is derived from dsInsulR and dsInsulMat and this thickness is used to calculate the exterior surface area. Overall inside-to-outside conductance is also calculated including suitable adjustment for curvature.

dsExArea = float

Duct segment surface area at outside face of insulation for flat duct shape, see above.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft^2	$x \ge 0$		No	constant

${\bf dsInArea} {=} {\it float}$

Duct segment inside surface area (at duct wall, duct wall thickness assumed negligible) for round shaped duct.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variab i l i ty
$\overline{\mathrm{ft}^2}$	$x \ge 0$	Derived from dsDiameter and dsLength	(see above re duct shape)	constant

dsDiameter = float

Duct segment round duct diameter (duct wall thickness assumed negligible)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variab i l i ty
ft	$x \ge 0$	Derived from dsInArea and dsLength	(see above re duct shape)	constant

dsLength = float

Duct segment length.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variab i l i ty
ft	$x \ge 0$	Derived from dsInArea and dsDiameter	(see above re duct shape)	constant

dsExCnd = choice

Conditions surrounding duct segment.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	**Variabilit y* *
	ADIABATIC, AMBIENT, SPECIFIEDT, ADJZN	ADJZN	No	$\operatorname{constant}$

dsAdjZn=znName

Name of zone surrounding duct segment; used only when dsExCon is ADJZN. Can be the same as a zone served by the RSYS owning the duct segment.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $ZONE$	none	Required when $dsExCon = ADJZN$	constant

dsEpsLW = float

Exposed (i.e. insulation) outside surface exterior long wave (thermal) emittance.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
(none)	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.9	No	constant

dsExT = float

Air dry-bulb temperature surrounding duct segment.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	unrestricted	none	Required if $sfExCon = SPECIFIEDT$	hourly

Duct insulation is modeled as a pure conductance (no mass).

dsInsulR = float

Insulation thermal resistance *not including* surface conductances. dsInsulR and dsInsulMat are used to calculate insulation thickness (see below).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\rm ft^2 ext{-}F ext{-}hr\ /\ Btu}$	$x \ge 0$	0	No	constant

dsInsulMat = matName

Name of insulation MATERIAL. The conductivity of this material at 70 °F is combined with dsInsulR to derive the duct insulation thickness. If omitted, a typical fiberglass material is assumed having conductivity of 0.025 Btu/hr-ft²-F at 70 °F and a conductivity coefficient of .00418 1/F (see MATERIAL). In addition, insulation conductivity is adjusted during the simulation in response its average temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $MATERIAL$	fiberglass	No	constant

dsLeakF = float

Duct leakage. Return duct leakage is modeled as if it all occurs at the segment inlet. Supply duct leakage is modeled as if it all occurs at the outlet.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1$		No	constant

dsExH = float

Outside (exposed) surface convection coefficient.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft²-°F	x > 0	.54	No	subhourly

endDuctSeg

Optionally indicates the end of the DUCTSEG definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	

5.20 DHWSYS

DHWSYS constructs an object representing a domestic hot water system consisting of one or more hot water heaters, storage tanks, loops, and pumps (DHWHEATER, DHWTANK, DHWLOOP, and DHWPUMP, see below) and a distribution system characterized by loss parameters. This model is based on Appendix B of the 2016 Residential ACM Reference Manual. This version is preliminary, revisions are expected.

The parent-child structure of DHWSYS components is determined by input order. For example, DHWHEATERs belong to DHWSYS that preceeds them in the input file. The following hierarchy shows the relationship among components. Note that any of the commands can be repeated any number of times.

- DHWSYS
 - DHWHEATER
 - DHWTANK
 - DHWPUMP
 - DHWLOOP
 - * DHWLOOPPUMP
 - * DHWLOOPSEG
 - · DHWLOOPBRANCH

No actual controls are modeled. For example, if several DHWHEATERs are included in a DHWSYS, an equal fraction of the required hot water is assumed to be produced by each heater, even if they are different types or sizes. Thus a DHWSYS is in some ways just a collection of components, rather than a physically realistic system.

wsName

Optional name of system; give after the word "DHWSYS" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	No	constant

wsMult = integer

Number of identical systems of this type (including all child objects). Any value > 1 is equivalent to repeated entry of the same DHWSYSs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	No	constant

wsTInlet = float

Specifies cold (mains) water temperature supplied to DHWHEATERs in this DHWSYS.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	$>32~{\rm ^oF}$	Mains temp from weather file	No	hourly

wsUse = float

Specifies hourly hot water use (at the point of use)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gal	≥ 0	0	No	hourly

wsTUse=float

Specifies hot water use temperature (at the point of use)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$^{ m oF}$	> 32 °F	130	No	hourly

wsParElec=float

Specifies electrical parasitic power to represent recirculation pumps or other system-level electrical devices. Calculated energy use is accumulated to the METER specified by wsElecMtr (end use DHW). No other effect, such as heat gain to surroundings, is modeled.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
W	> 0	0	No	hourly

wsSDLM=float

Specifies the standard distribution loss multiplier. See App B Eqn 4. To duplicate CEC 2016 methods, this value should be set according to the value derived with App B Eqn 5.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	No	constant

wsDSM = float

Specifies the distribution system multiplier. See App B Eqn 4. To duplicate CEC 2016 methods, wsDSM should be set to the appropriate value from App B Table B-2. Note the NCF (non-compliance factor) included in App B Eqn 4 is *not* a CSE input and thus must be applied externally to wsDSM.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	No	constant

wsSSF = float

Specifies the solar savings fraction.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	≥ 0	0	No	hourly

wsHRDL=float

Specifies the hourly recirculation distribution loss. TODO: the implementation will be expanded to evaluate HRDL during the simulation to allow use of hourly values.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	≥ 0	0	No	constant

wsElecMtr=mtrName

Name of METER object, if any, by which DHWSYS* electrical energy use is recorded (under end use DHW). In addition, wsElecMtr provides the default whElectMtr selection for all DHWHEATERs and DHWPUMPs in this DHWSYS.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$name\ of\ a\ METER$	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

wsFuelMtr = mtrName

Name of METER object, if any, by which DHWSYS's fuel energy use is reco*rded (under end use DWH). DHWSYS fuel use is usually (always?) 0, so the primary use of this input is to specify the default whFuelMtr choice for DHWHEATERs in this DHWSYS.

$\overline{ ext{Units}}$	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	not recorded	No	constant

wsCalcMode = choice

PRERUN	Calculate hot water heating load; at end of run, derive
	whLDEF for all child DHWHEATERs for which that
	value is required and defaulted. This procedure
	emulates methods used in the T24DHW.DLL
	implementation of CEC DHW procedures.
SIMULATE	Perform full modeling calculations

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	Codes listed above	SIMULATE	No	

endDHWSys

Optionally indicates the end of the DHWSYS definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	

5.21 DHWHEATER

DHWHEATER constructs an object representing a domestic hot water heater (or several if identical).

whName

Optional name of water heater; give after the word "DHWHEATER" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

$\mathbf{whMult} \!\!=\! integer$

Number of identical water heaters of this type. Any value > 1 is equivalent to repeated entry of the same DHWHEATER.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	No	constant

whType=choice

Specifies type of water heater.

SMALLSTORAGE	A gas-fired storage water heater with input of 75,000 Btuh or less, an oil-fired storage water heater with input of 105,000 Btuh or less, an electric storage water heater with input of 12 kW or less, or a heat pump water heater rated at 24 amps or less.
LARGESTORAGE	Any storage water heater that is not
	SMALLSTORAGE.
SMALLINSTANTANEOUS	A water heater that has an input rating of at least
	4,000 Btuh per gallon of stored water. Small
	instantaneous water heaters include: gas
	instantaneous water heaters with an input of 200,000
	Btu per hour or less, oil instantaneous water heaters
	with an input of 210,000 Btu per hour or less, and
	electric instantaneous water heaters with an input of
	12 kW or less.
LARGEINSTANTANEOUS	An instantaneous water heater that does not conform
	to the definition of SMALLINSTANTANEOUS, an
	indirect fuel-fired water heater, or a hot water supply
	boiler.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	Codes listed above	SMALLSTORAGE	No	constant

whHeatSrc=choice

Specifies heat source for water heater.

RESISTANCE	Electric resistance heating element.
ASHP	Air source heat pump
ASHPX	Air source heat pump (detailed HPWH model)
FUEL	Fuel-fired burner

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	Codes listed above	FUEL	No	constant

whVol = float

Specifies tank volume. Documentation only. Must be omitted or 0 for instantaneous whTypes.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gal	≥ 0	0	No	constant

whEF = float

Rated energy factor, used in modeling whType SMALLSTORAGE and SMALLINSTANTANEOUS.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	**Variabi l i ty* *
	> 0	.82	When whType = SMALLSTORAGE and whLDEF not specified or SMALLINSTANTANEOU	constant US

whLDEF = float

 ${\it Load-dependent\ energy\ factor,\ used\ in\ modeling\ whType\ SMALLSTORAGE.\ Can}$

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	**Variabilit y* *
	> 0	Calculated via DHWSYS PreRun mechanism	When whType = SMALLSTORAGE and PreRun not used	constant

whZone = znName

Name of zone where water heater is located. Zone conditions are for tank heat loss calculations and default for whASHPSrcZn (see below). No effect unless whHeatSrc = ASHPX. whZone and whTEx cannot both be specified.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a ZONE	Not in zone	No	constant

whTEx = float

Water heater surround temperature. No effect unless whHeatSrc=ASHPX. whZone and whTEx cannot both be specified.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$^{ m oF}$	≥ 0	wh Zone air temperature if specified, else 70 $^{\rm o}{\rm F}$	No	hourly

whASHPType = choice

Specifies type of air source heat pump, valid only if whHeatSrc=ASHPX. These choice are those supported by Ecotope HPWH model.

Voltex60	
Voltex80	
GEGeospring	
BasicIntegrated	Typical integrated HPWH
ResTank	Resistance-only water heater (no compressor)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	Codes listed above	_	When whHeatSrc=ASHPX	constant

whASHPSrcZn=znName

Name of zone that serves as heat source when whHeatSrc = ASHPX. Used for tank heat loss calculations and default for whASHPSrcZn. Illegal unless whHeatSrc = ASHPX. whASHPSrcZn and whASHPSrcT cannot both be specified.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a ZONE	Same as whZone if whASHPSrcT not specified. If no zone is specified by input or default, heat extracted by ASHP has no effect.	No	${ m constant}$

whASHPSrcT = float

ASHP source air temperature. Illegal unless whHeatSrc=ASHPX. whASHPSrcZn and whASHPSrcT cannot both be specified.

\mathbf{Units}	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	≥ 0	wh ASHPZn air temperature if specified, else 70 °F	No	hourly

whHPAF = float

Heat pump adjustment factor, used when modeling whType=SMALLSTORAGE and whHeatSrc=ASHP. This value should be derived according to App B Table B-6.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	When whType=SMALLSTORAGE and whHeatSrc = ASHP	constant

whEff = float

Water heating efficiency, used in modeling LARGESTORAGE and LARGEINSTANTANEOUS.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < \text{whEff} \le 1$.82	No	constant

whSBL=float

Standby loss, used in modeling LARGESTORAGE

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	≥ 0	0	No	constant

whPilotPwr=float

Pilot light consumption, included in energy use of DHWHEATERs with whHeatSrc=FUEL.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	≥ 0	0	No	hourly

whParElec=float

Parasitic electricity power, included in energy use of all DHWHEATERs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
W	≥ 0	0	No	hourly

whElecMtr=mtrName

Name of METER object, if any, by which DHWHEATER electrical energy use is recorded (under end use DHW).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	Parent DHWSYS wsElecMtr	No	constant

whFuelMtr = mtrName

Name of METER object, if any, by which DHWHEATER fuel energy use is recorded.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	Parent DHWSYS wsFuelMtr	No	constant

\mathbf{endDHW}

HeaterOptionally indicates the end of the DHWHEATER definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	

5.22 DHWTANK

DHWTANK constructs an object representing one or more unfired water storage tanks in a DHWSYS. DHWTANK heat losses contribute to the water heating load.

wtName

Optional name of tank; give after the word "DHWTANK" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	No	constant

wtMult = integer

Number of identical tanks of this type. Any value > 1 is equivalent to repeated entry of the same DHWTANK.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	No	constant

Tank heat loss is calculated hourly (note that default heat loss is 0) -

$$qLoss = wtMult \cdot (wtUA \cdot (wtTTank - wtTEx) + wtXLoss)$$

wtUA = float

Tank heat loss coefficient.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/°F	≥ 0	Derived from wtVol and wtInsulR	No	constant

wtVol = float

Specifies tank volume.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gal	≥ 0	0	No	constant

wtInsulR = float

Specifies total tank insulation resistance. The input value should represent the total resistance from the water to the surroundings, including both built-in insulation and additional exterior wrap insulation.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft ² -°F/Btuh	$\geq .01$	0	No	constant

wtTEx = float

Tank surround temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	≥ 0	70	No	hourly

wtTTank = float

Tank average water temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	> 32 °F	Parent DHWSYSTEM wsTUse	No	hourly

wtXLoss = float

Additional tank heat loss. To duplicate CEC 2016 procedures, this value should be used to specify the fitting loss of 61.4 Btuh.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	(any)	0	No	hourly

endDHWTank

Optionally indicates the end of the DHWTANK definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	

5.23 DHWPUMP

DHWPUMP constructs an object representing a domestic hot water circulation pump (or more than one if identical).

wpName

Optional name of pump; give after the word "DHWPUMP" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	No	constant

wpMult=integer

Number of identical pumps of this type. Any value > 1 is equivalent to repeated entry of the same DHW-PUMP.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	No	constant

wpPwr = float

Pump power.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
W	> 0	0	No	hourly

wpElecMtr=mtrName

Name of METER object, if any, to which DHWPUMP electrical energy use is recorded (under end use DHW).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	Parent DHWSYS wsElecMtr	No	constant

endDHWPump

Optionally indicates the end of the DHWPUMP definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	

5.24 DHWLOOP

DHWLOOP constructs one or more objects representing a domestic hot water circulation loop. The actual pipe runs in the DHWLOOP are specified by any number of DHWLOOPSEGs (see below). Circulation pumps are specified by DHWLOOPPUMPs (also below).

wlName

Optional name of loop; give after the word "DHWLOOP" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	No	constant

wlMult = integer

Number of identical loops of this type. Any value > 1 is equivalent to repeated entry of the same DHWLOOP (and all child objects).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	No	constant

wlFlow=float

Loop flow rate (when operating).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gpm	≥ 0	6	No	hourly

wlTIn1 = float

Inlet temperature of first DHWLOOPSEG.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	> 0	130	No	hourly

wlRunF=float

Fraction of hour that loop circulation operates.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
_	≥ 0	1	No	hourly

wlFUA = float

DHWLOOPSEG pipe heat loss adjustment factor.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	No	constant

endDHWLoop

Optionally indicates the end of the DHWLOOP definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	

5.25 DHWLOOPPUMP

DHWLOOPPUMP constructs an object representing a pump serving part a DHWLOOP. The model is identical to DHWPUMP *except* that that the electricity use calculation reflects wlRunF of the parent DHWLOOP.

wlpName

Optional name of pump; give after the word "DHWLOOPPUMP" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	No	constant

wlpMult = integer

Number of identical pumps of this type. Any value > 1 is equivalent to repeated entry of the same DHW-PUMP.

\mathbf{Units}	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	> 0	1	No	constant

wlpPwr=float

Pump power.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
W	> 0	0	No	hourly

${\bf wlpElecMtr} {=} mtrName$

Name of METER object, if any, to which DHWLOOPPUMP electrical energy use is recorded (under end use DHW).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	Parent DHWSYS wsElecMtr	No	constant

endDHWPump

Optionally indicates the end of the DHWPUMP definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	

5.26 DHWLOOPSEG

DHWLOOPSEG constructs one or more objects representing a segment of the preceding DHWLOOP. A DHWLOOP can have any number of DHWLOOPSEGs to represent the segments of the loop with possibly differing sizes, insulation, or surrounding conditions.

wgName

Optional name of segment; give after the word "DHWLOOPSEG" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

wgTy = choice

Specifies the type of segment

SUPPLY	Indicates a supply segment (flow is sum of circulation and draw flow, child DHWLOOPBRANCHs
RETURN	permitted). Indicates a return segment (flow is only due to circulation, child DHWLOOPBRANCHs not allowed)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
_		_	Yes	constant

wgLength = float

Length of segment.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{ ext{ft}}$	≥ 0	0	No	constant

${\bf wgSize} {=} \textit{float}$

Nominal size of pipe. CSE assumes the pipe outside diameter = size + 0.125 in.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
in	> 0	1	Yes	constant

${\bf wgInsulK} {=} {\it float}$

Pipe insulation conductivity

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh-ft/ft ² -°F	> 0	0.02167	No	constant

${\bf wgInsulThk} {=} \textit{float}$

Pipe insulation thickness

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
in	≥ 0	1	No	constant

wgExH = float

Combined radiant/convective exterior surface conductance between insulation (or pipe if no insulation) and surround.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	> 0	1.5	No	hourly

wgExT = float

Surrounding equivalent temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	> 0	70	No	hourly

wgFNoDraw = float

Fraction of hour when no draw occurs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	> 0	70	No	hourly

endDHWLoopSeg

Optionally indicates the end of the DHWLOOPSEG definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	

5.27 DHWLOOPBRANCH

DHWLOOPBRANCH constructs one or more objects representing a branch pipe from the preceding DHWLOOPSEG. A DHWLOOPSEG can have any number of DHWLOOPBRANCHs to represent pipe runs with differing sizes, insulation, or surrounding conditions.

wbNameOptional name of segment; give after the word "DHWLOOPBRANCH" if desired.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

wbMult=float

Specifies the number of identical DHWLOOPBRANCHs. Note may be non-integer.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
_	> 0	1	No	constant

wbLength=float

Length of branch.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft	≥ 0	0	No	constant

wbSize = float

Nominal size of pipe. CSE assumes the pipe outside diameter = size + 0.125 in.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
in	> 0	_	Yes	constant

wbInsulK = float

Pipe insulation conductivity

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh-ft/ft ² -°F	> 0	0.02167	No	constant

wbInsulThk=float

Pipe insulation thickness

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
in	≥ 0	1	No	constant

wbExH = float

Combined radiant/convective exterior surface conductance between insulation (or pipe if no insulation) and surround.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh/ft ² -°F	> 0	1.5	No	hourly

wbExT = float

Surrounding equivalent temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	> 0	70	No	hourly

wbFlow = float

Branch flow rate during draw.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gpm	≥ 0	2	No	hourly

wgFWaste=float

Number of times during the hour when the branch volume is discarded.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	≥ 0	0	No	hourly

endDHWLoopBranch

Optionally indicates the end of the DHWLOOPBRANCH definition.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	

5.28 AIRHANDLER

AIRHANDLER defines a central air handling system, containing a fan or fans, optional heating and cooling coils, and optional outside air intake and exhaust. AIRHANDLERs are subobjects of TOP, and deliver air to one or more ZONEs through TERMINAL(s). AIRHANDLER objects can be used to model fan ventilation and forced air heating and cooling. Dual duct systems are modeled with two AIRHANDLERs (one for hot air and one for cool air) and two TERMINALs in each zone. Figure 2 shows.... [need a sentence that explains the figure.]

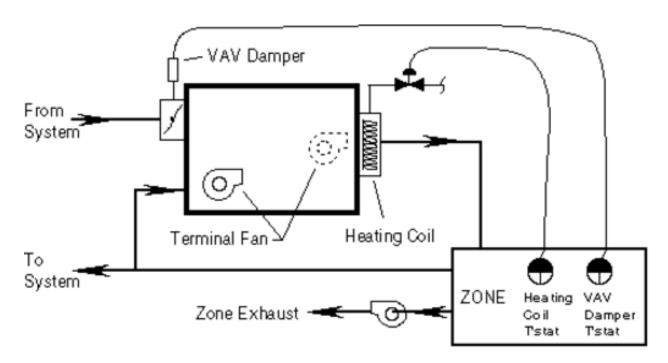


Figure 2: Insert Figure Title

AIRHANDLER is designed primarily to model a central system that supplies hot or cold air at a centrally determined temperature (the "Supply Temperature Setpoint") to Variable Air Volume (VAV) terminals in the zones. Some additional variations are also supported:

- 1. The AIRHANDLER can model a constant volume, fan-always-on system, where the supply temperature varies to meet the load of a single zone (that is, the thermostat controls the heating and/or cooling coil, but not the fan). This is done by setting the terminal minimum flow, tuVfMn, equal to the maximum flow, tuVfMxH for heating and/or tuVfMxC for cooling, and using a supply temperature control method that adjusts the temperarute to the load (ahTsSp = WZ, CZ, or ZN2, described below).
- 2. The AIRHANDLER can model constant volume, fan cycling systems where the fan cycles with a single zone thermostat, running at full flow enough of the time to meet the load and shutting completely off the rest of the time, rather than running at variable flow to adjust to the demand from the zones.
 - This variation is invoked by specifying ahFanCycles= YES (usually with ahTsSp=ZN, described below). The user should be aware that this is done by treating fractional flow as equivalent to fractional ontime in most of the program, adjusting for the higher flow and less than 100% duty cycle only in a few parts of the model known to be non-linear, such as computation of cooling coil performance, fan heat, and duct leakage. For example, the outside air inputs, designed for VAV modeling, won't work in the expected manner unless you keep this modeling method in mind.
- 3. The AIRHANDLER can supply hot air, cold air, or shut off according to the requirements of a single zone. This variation is invoked by giving ahTsSp = ZN or ZN2, both described further below.

ahName

Name of air handler: give after the word AIRHANDLER. Required for reference in TERMINALs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters		Yes	

ahSched=choice

Air handler schedule; OFF or ON, hourly schedulable by using CSE expression.

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Supply temperature setpoint numeric value OR* choice of control method (WZ, CZ, RA, ZN, or ZN2):

float	A numeric value specifies the supply temperature
float	A numeric value specifies the supply temperature setpoint. An expression can be used to make
	dependent on time, weather, etc.
WZ	Warmest Zone: for cooling, sets the supply
VV Z	temperature setpoint each sub??hour so that the
	control zone (see $ahWzCzns$) requiring the coolest
	supply temperature can meet its load with its VAV
	damper 90% of the way from its minimum opening to
	its maximum, that is, at a flow of: $tuVfMn +$
	.9(tuVfMxC - *tuVfMn*).
CZ	Coolest Zone: analogous to WZ, but for heating
RA	Supply temperature setpoint value is controlled by
	return air temperature (this cannot be done with a
	CSE expression without lagging a subhour). See
	ahTsRaMn and $ahTsRaMx$.
ZN	Causes air handler to switch between heating, OFF,
	and cooling as required by the load of a single zone.
	When the zone thermostat (modeled through the
	tuTC and $tuTH$ inputs) calls for neither heating nor
	cooling, the air handler shuts down, including stopping
	its fan(s). Changes ahFanCycles default to YES, to
	simulate a constant volume, fan cycling system.
	Supply temperature setpoint value when ahFanCycles
	= YES is taken from ah TsMn for cooling, from
	ahTsMx for heating (actual temperatures expected to be limited by coil capacity since fan is running at full
	flow). When $ahFanCycles = NO$, the setpoint is
	determined to allow meeting the load, as for WZ and
	CZ.
	When the zone is calling for neither heat nor cold, the
	air handler shuts down, including stopping its fan(s),
	regardless of the $ahFanCycles$ value.
ZN2	Causes air handler to switch between heating, cooling,
	and FAN ONLY operation as required by the load of a
	single zone. To model a constant volume system where
	the fan runs continuously, use ZN2 and set the
	terminal minimum flow $(tuVfMn)$ equal to the
	maximum $(tuVfMxC \text{ and/or } tuVfMxH)$.
	When $ahTsSp$ is ZN2, the supply temperature setpoint
	is determined to allow meeting the load, as for WZ
	and CZ, described above.

Only when ahTsSp is ZN or ZN2 does AIRHANDLER switches between heating and cooling supply temperatures according to demand. In other cases, there is but a single setpoint value or control method (RA, CZ, or WZ); if you want the control method or numeric value to change according to time of day or year, outside temperature, etc., your CSE input must contain an appropriate conditional expression for ahTsSp.

Unless ahTsSp is ZN or ZN2, the AIRHANDLER does not know whether it is heating or cooling, and will use either the heating coil or cooling coil, if available, as necessary, to keep the supply air at the single setpoint temperature. The coil schedule members, described below, allow you to disable present coils when you don't want them to operate, as to prevent cooling supply air that is already warm enough when heating the zones. For example, in an AIRHANDLER with both heating and cooling coils, if you are using a conditional

expression based on outdoor temperature to change ahTsSp between heating and cooling values, you may use expressions with similar conditions for ahhcSched and ahccSched to disable the cooling coil when heating and vice versa. (Expressions would also be used in the TERMINALS to activate their heating or cooling setpoints according to the same conditions.)

Giving ahTsSp is disallowed for an air handler with no economizer, no heat coil and no cooling coil. Such an AIRHANDLER object is valid as a ventilator; its supply temperature is not controlled. but rather determined by the outside temperature and/or the return air temperature.

Unit s	Legal Range	Defaul t	Required	Variab i l ity
°F	number, RA*, WZ, CZ, ZN**, ZN2**	0	YES, if coil(s) or economizer present	hourly

^{*} ahTsRaMn, ahTsRaMx, ahTsMn, and ahTsMx are required input for this choice.

Table 476: Using AIRHANDLER to Model Various Systems

To Model	Use	Comments
$\overline{\text{VAV heating } OR \text{ cooling system}}$	ahTsSp = numeric expression, WZ, CZ, or RA	CSE models this most directly
VAV system that both heats and cools (single duct)	Use a conditional expression to change $ahTsSp$ between heating and cooling values on the basis of outdoor temperature, date, or some other condition.	Also use expressions to disable the unwanted coil and change each zone's setpoints according to same condition as $ahTsSp$. For example, when heating, use $ahccSched = OFF$ and $tuTC = 999$; and when cooling, use $ahhcSched = OFF$ and $tuTH = -99$.
Dual duct heating / cooling system	Use two AIRHANDLERs	
Single zone VAV system that heats or cools per zone thermostat	ahTsSp = ZN2	Supply fan runs, at flow $tuVfMn$, even when neither heating nor cooling. Supply temp setpoint determined as for CZ or WZ.
Single zone constant volume system that heats or cools per zone thermostat, e.g. PSZ.	ahTsSp = ZN2; tuVfMn = tuVfMxH = tuVfMxC	Supply fan circulates air even if neither heating nor cooling. Supply temp setpoint determined as for CZ or WZ. All $tuVf$'s same forces constant volume.
Single zone constant volume, fan cycling system that heats or cools per zone thermostat, e.g. PTAC, RESYS, or furnace.	ahTsSp= ZN; $ahTsMx=$ heat supply temp setpoint; $ahTsMn=$ = cool supply temp setpoint; tuVfMn=0; $tuVfMxH=tuVfMxC$ normally; $sfanVfDs>>= max(tuVfMxH, tuVfMxC)to minimize confusion aboutflow modeled.$	AhFanCycles defaults to YES. Supply fan off when not heating or cooling. Flow when fan on is $tuVfMxH$ or $tuVfMxC$ as applicable (or $sfanVfDs$ * $sfanVfMxF$ if smaller).

^{**} only a single **ZONE** may be used with these choices.

ahFanCycles = choice

Determines whether the fan cycles with the zone thermostat.

YES	Supply fan runs only for fraction of the subhour that
	the zone requests heating or cooling. When running,
	supply fan runs at full flow (i.e. constant volume), as
	determined by the more limiting of the air handler
	and terminal specifications. Use with a single zone
	only. Not allowed with $ahTsSp = ZN2$.
NO	Normal CSE behavior for simulating VAV systems
	with continuously running (or scheduled), variable flow
	supply fans. (For constant volume, fan always on
	modeling, use NO, and make $tuVfMn$ equal to
	tuVfMxH/C.)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YES,NO	YES when $ahTsSp=ZN$, NO otherwise	No	hourly

ahTsMn = float

Minimum supply temperature. Also used as cooling supply temperature setpoint value under ahTsSp = ZN.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	no limit; typically: $40 \le x \le 140^{\circ}$	$0^{\rm o}{ m F}$	Only for $ahTsSp$ =RA	hourly

				**Va ri a b
Uni ts	Legal Range	Defa ult	Required	ility
°F	no limit; typically: $40 \le x \le 140^{\circ}$	999° F	Only for $ahTsSp$ =RA; recommend giving for $ahTsSp$ =ZN	hourly

ahTsMx = float

Maximum supply temperature. Also used as heating supply temperature setpoint value under ahTsSp = ZN.

ahWzCzns=zone names or ALL or ALL_BUT zone names ahCzCzns=zone names or ALL or ALL_BUT zone names

Specify zones monitored to determine supply temperature setpoint value (control zones), under ahTsSp=WZ and CZ respectively.

zone names	A list of zone names, with commas between them. Up
	to 15 names may be given.
ALL_BUT	May be followed by a a comma and list of up to 14
	zone names; all zones on air handler other than these
	are the control zones.
ALL	Indicates that all zones with terminals connected to
	the air handler are control zones.

A comma must be entered between zone names and after the word ALL_BUT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$name(s)$ of $ZONEs$ ALL ALL_BUT $zone$ $Name(s)$	ALL	NO	hourly

ahCtu=terminal name

Terminal monitored to determine whether to heat or cool under ZN and ZN2 supply temperature setpoint control. Development aid feature; believe there is no need to give this since ahTsSp = ZN or ZN2 should only be used with one zone.

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Required	Vari a b i lity
	name of a TERMINAL	AIRHANDLER's TERMINAL, if only one	If $ahTsSp = ZN$ with more than 1 TERMINAL	hourly

AhTsRaMn and ahTsRaMx are used when ahTsSp is RA.

ahTsRaMx=float

Return air temperature at which the supply temperature setpoint is at the maximum supply temperature, ahTsMx.

ahTsRaMx = float

Return air temperature at which the supply temperature setpoint is at the minimum supply temperature, ahTsMn.

When the return air temperature is between ahTsRaMn and ahTsRaMx, the supply temperature setpoint has a proportional value between ahTsMx and ahTsMn.

If return air moves outside the range ahTsRaMn to ahTsRaMx, the supply temperature setpoint does not change further.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	no limit; typically: $40 \le x \le 140^{\circ}$	none	Only for $ahTsSp$ =RA	hourly

5.28.2 AIRHANDLER Supply fan

All AIRHANDLERs have supply fans.

sfanType = choice

Supply fan type/position. A BLOWTHRU fan is located in the air path before the coils; a DRAWTHRU fan is after the coils.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	DRAWTHRU, BLOWTHRU	DRAWTHRU	No	constant

sfanVfDs = float

Design or rated (volumetric) air flow at rated pressure. Many fans will actually blow a larger volume of air at reduced pressure: see sfanVfMxF (next).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
cfm	$x \ge 0$	none	Yes	constant

sfanVfMxF = float

Overrun factor: maximum factor by which fan will exceed rated flow (at reduced pressure, not explicitly modeled). CSE delivers flows demanded by terminals until total flow at supply fan reaches sfanVfDs * sfanVsMxF, then reduces maximum flows to terminals, keeping them in proportion to terminal design flows, to keep total flow at that value.

We recommend giving 1.0 to eliminate overrun in constant volume modeling.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 1.0$	1.3	No	constant

sfanPress = float

Design or rated pressure. The work done by the fan is computed as the product of this pressure and the current flow, except that the flow is limited to sfanVfDs. That is, in overrun (see sfanVfMxF) it is assumed that large VAV terminal damper openings allow the pressure to drop in proportion to the flow over rated. This work is added to the air as heat at the fan, and is termed "fan heat". Setting sfanPress to zero will eliminate simulated fan heat for theoretical simulation of a coil only.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
inches H ₂ O	x > 0	3	No	constant

Prior text: At most, one of the next two items may be given: in combination with sfanVfDs and sfanPress, either is sufficient to compute the other. SfanCurvePy is then used to compute the mechanical power at the fan shaft at partial loads; sfanMotEff allows determining the electrical input from the shaft power.

New possible text (after addition of sfanElecPwr): Only one of sfanElecPwr, sfanEff, and sfanShaftBhp may be given: together with sfanVfDs and xfanPress, any one is sufficient for CSE to determine the others and to compute the fan heat contribution to the air stream.

sfanElecPwr=float

Fan input power per unit air flow (at design flow and pressure).

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Required	Vari a b i lity
W/cfm	x > 0	derived from sfanEff and sfanShaftBhp	If sfanEff and sfanShaftBhp not present	consta n t

sfanEff=float

Fan efficiency at design flow and pressure, as a fraction.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	derived from $sfanShaftBhp$ if given, else 0.65	No	constant

sfanShaftBhp=float

Fan shaft brake horsepower at design flow and pressure.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
bhp	x > 0	derived from sfanEff.	No	constant

$sfanCurvePy=k_0, k_1, k_2, k_3, x_0$

 k_0 through k_3 are the coefficients of a cubic polynomial for the curve relating fan relative energy consumption to relative air flow above the minimum flow x_0 . Up to five *floats* may be given, separated by commas. 0 is used for any omitted trailing values. The values are used as follows:

$$z = k_0 + k_1 \cdot (x - x_0) | + k_2 \cdot (x - x_0)|^2 + k_3 \cdot (x - x_0)|^3$$

where:

- x is the relative fan air flow (as fraction of sfanVfDs; $0 \le x \le 1$);
- x_0 is the minimum relative air flow (default 0);
- $(x-x_0)$ is the "positive difference", i.e. $(x-x_0)$ if $x>x_0$; else 0;
- z is the relative energy consumption.

If z is not 1.0 for x = 1.0, a warning message is displayed and the coefficients are normalized by dividing by the polynomial's value for x = 1.0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0, 1, 0, 0, 0 (linear)	No	constant

sfanMotEff=float

Motor/drive efficiency.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.9	No	constant

${\bf sfan MotPos} {=} {\it float}$

Motor/drive position: determines disposition of fan motor heat (input energy in excess of work done by fan; the work done by the fan is the "fan heat", always added to air flow).

IN_FLOW	add fan motor heat to supply air at the fan position.
IN_RETURN	add fan motor heat to the return air flow.
EXTERNAL	discard fan motor heat

sfanMtr=mtrName

Name of meter, if any, to record energy used by supply fan. End use category used is "Fan".

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

5.28.3 AIRHANDLER Return/Relief fan

A return/relief fan is optional. Its presence is established by setting rfanType to a value other than NONE. For additional information on the return/relief fan members, refer to the description of the corresponding supply fan member above.

${\tt rfanType}{=}{\it choice}$

relief fan type/position.

RETURN	fan is at air handler; all return air passes through it.
RELIEF	fan is in exhaust path. Air being exhausted to the
	outdoors passes through fan; return air being
	recirculated does not pass through it.
NONE	no return/relief fan in this AIRHANDLER.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	NONE, RETURN, RELIEF	NONE	Yes, if fan present	constant

rfanVfDs = float

design or rated (volumetric) air flow.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{cfm}}$	x > 0	sfanVfDs - $oaVfDsMn$	No	constant

rfanVfMxF = float

factor by which fan will exceed design flow (at reduced pressure).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
·	$x \ge 1.0$	1.3	No	constant

rfanPress = float

design or rated pressure.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
inches H ₂ O	x > 0	0.75	No	constant

At most, one of the next three?? items may be defined: ?? rework re rfanElecPwr

rfanElecPwr = float

Fan input power per unit air flow (at design flow and pressure).

Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Required	Vari a b i lity
Unit s	Legal Range	Default	Required	Vari a b i lity
W/cfm	x > 0	derived from rfanEff and rfanShaftBhp	If rfanEff and rfanShaftBhp not present	consta n t

rfanEff = float

Fan efficiency at design flow and pressure.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	derived from $rfanShaftBhp$ if given, else 0.65	No	constant

rfanShaftBhp=float

Fan shaft brake horsepower at design flow and pressure.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
bhp	x > 0	derived from rfanEff.	No	constant

rfanCurvePy= k_0 , k_1 , k_2 , k_3 , x_0

 k_0 through k_3 are the coefficients of a cubic polynomial for the curve relating fan relative energy consumption to relative air flow above the minimum flow x_0 . Up to five *floats* may be given, separated by commas. 0 is used for any omitted trailing values. The values are used as follows:

$$z = k_0 + k_1 \cdot (x - x_0) | + k_2 \cdot (x - x_0)|^2 + k_3 \cdot (x - x_0)|^3$$

where:

- x is the relative fan air flow (as fraction of rfanVfDs; $0 \le x \le 1$);
- x_0 is the minimum relative air flow (default 0);
- $(x-x_0)$ is the "positive difference", i.e. $(x-x_0)$ if $x>x_0$; else 0;
- z is the relative energy consumption.

If z is not 1.0 for x = 1.0, a warning message is displayed and the coefficients are normalized by dividing by the polynomial's value for x = 1.0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0, 1, 0, 0, 0 (linear)	No	constant

${\tt rfanMotEff} {=} {\it float}$

Motor/drive efficiency.

	0 < x < 1	0.0	No	constant
Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
\mathbf{Units}	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability

rfanMotPos = choice

Motor/drive position.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	IN_FLOW, EXTERNAL	IN_FLOW	No	constant

rfanMtr=mtrName

Name of meter, if any, to record power consumption of this return fan. May be same or different from meter used for other fans and coils in this and other air handlers. "Fan" end use category is used.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	not recorded	No	constant

5.28.4 AIRHANDLER Heating coil/Modeling Furnaces

Heating coils are optional devices that warm the air flowing through the AIRHANDLER, including electric resistance heaters, hot water coils supplied by a HEATPLANT, the heating function of an air source heat pump, and furnaces.

Furnaces are modeled as AIRHANDLERs with heat "coils" that model the heating portion of a gas or oil forced hot air furnace. Notes on modeling a furnace with a CSE AIRHANDLER:

- Give ahhcType = GAS or OIL.
- Give ahhcAux's to model the power consumption of pilot, draft fan, etc.
- Use ahTsSp = ZN, which implies ahFanCyles = YES, to model constant volume, fan cycling (as opposed to VAV) operation.
- Use ahTsMx = an appropriate value around 140 or 180 to limit the supply temperature, simulating the furnace's high temperature cutout (the default ahTsMxof 999 is too high!).
- Use a single TERMINAL on the AIRHANDLER.
- To eliminate confusion about the fan cfm (which, precisely, under ahFanCyles = YES, is the smaller of the terminal maximum or the supply fan maximum including overrun), give the same value for TERMINAL tuVfMxH and AIRHANDLER sfanVfDs, and give sfanVfMxF = 1.0 to eliminate overrun.
- You will usually want to use oaVfDsMn = 0 (no outside air), and no economizer.

The heating function of an air source heat pump is modeled with an AIRHANDLER with heat coil type AHP. There are several additional heat coil input variables (names beginning with ahp-) described later in the heat coil section. Also, a heat pump generally has a crankcase heater, which is specified with the crankcase heater inputs (cch-), described later in the AIRHANDLER Section 0. If the heat pump also performs cooling, its cooling function is modeled by specifying a suitable cooling coil in the same AIRHANDLER. Use ahccType = DX until a special cooling coil type for heat pumps is implemented. It is the user's responsibility to specify consistent heating and cooling coil inputs when the intent is to model a heat pump that both heats and cools, as CSE treats the heat coil and the cool coil as separate devices.

The next four members apply to all heat coil types, except as noted.

To specify that an $\overline{AIRHANDLER}$ has a heating coil and thus heating capability, give an ahhcType other than NONE.

ahhcType=choice

Coil type choice:

ELECTRIC	electric resistance heat: 100% efficient, can deliver its
	full rated capacity at any temperature and flow.
$_{ m HW}$	hot water coil, supplied by a HEATPLANT object.
GAS or OIL	"coil" type that models heating portion of a forced hot
	air furnace. Furnace "coil" model uses inputs for
	full-load efficiency and part-load power input; model
	must be completed with appropriate auxiliaries,
	ahTsSp, etc. See notes above.
	GAS and OIL are the same here – the differences
	between gas- and oil-fired furnaces is in the auxiliaries
	(pilot vs. draft fan, etc.), which you specify separately.
AHP	heating function of an air source heat pump.
NONE	AIRHANDLER has no heat coil, thus no heating
	capability.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	ELECTRIC, HW, GAS OIL, AHP, NONE	NONE	Yes, if coil is present	constant

ahhcSched = choice

Heat coil schedule; choice of AVAIL or OFF, hourly variable. Use an appropriate ahhcSched expression if heat coil is to operate only at certain times of the day or year or only under certain weather conditions, etc.

AVAIL	heat coil available: will operate as necessary to heat
	supply air to supply temperature setpoint, up to the
	coil's capacity.
OFF	coil will not operate, no matter how cold supply air is.
	A HW coil should be scheduled off whenever its
	HEATPLANT is scheduled off $(hpSched)$ to insure
	against error messages.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	AVAIL, OFF	AVAIL	No	hourly

ahhcCapTRat = float

Total heating (output) capacity. For an ELECTRIC, GAS, or OIL coil, this capacity is always available. For an HW heating coil, when the total heat being requested from the coil's HEATPLANT would overload the HEATPLANT, the capacity of all HW coils connected to the plant (in TERMINALs as well as AIRHANDLERs) is reduced proportionately until the requested total heat is within the HEATPLANT's capacity. Not used if ahhcType = AHP (see ahpCap17 and ahpCap47).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$x \ge 0$	none	Yes, if coil present, except coil type AHP	hourly

ahhcMtr=mtrName

Name of meter to accumulate energy use by this heat coil. The input energy used by the coil is accumulated in the end use category "Htg"; for a heat pump, the energy used by the supplemental resistance heaters (regular and defrost) is accumulated under the category "hp". Not allowed whenahhcType* is HW, as an HW coil's energy comes from its HEATPLANT, and the HEATPLANT's BOILERs accumulate input energy to meters.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$name\ of\ a\ METER$	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

The following input is used only when ahhcType is HW:

$ahhcHeatplant = Heatplant \ name$

Name of **HEATPLANT** supporting hot water coil.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a HEATPLANT	none	if $ahhcType$ is HW	constant

The following inputs are used only for furnaces (ahhcType = GAS or OIL).

One of the next two items, but not both, must be given for furnaces:

ahhcEirR=float

Rated energy input ratio (input energy/output energy) at full power.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 1$	none	if $ahhcEirR$ not given and $ahhcType$ is GAS or OIL	hourly

ahhcEffR=float

Rated efficiency (output energy/input energy; 1/ahhcEirR) at full power

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	none	if $ahhcEirR$ not given and $ahhcType$ is GAS or OIL	hourly

ahhcPyEi= k_0 , k_1 , k_2 , k_3

Coefficients of cubic polynomial function of (subhour average) part-load-ratio (plrAv) to adjust the full-load furnace energy input for part load operation. Enter, separated by commas, in order, the constant part, the coefficient of plrAv, the coefficient of plrAv squared, and the coefficient of plrAv cubed. CSE will normalize the coefficients if necessary to make the polynomial value be 1.0 when the part load ratio is 1.0.

The default, from DOE2, is equivalent to:

$$ahhcPyEi = .01861, 1.094209, -.112819, 0.;$$

which corresponds to the quadratic polynomial:

$$pvEi(plrAv) = 0.01861 + 1.094209 \cdot plrAv - 0.112819 \cdot plrAv^{2}$$

Note that the value of this polynomial adjusts the energy input, not the energy input ratio, for part load operation.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0.01861, 1.094209, -0.112819, 0.0.	No	constant

ahhcStackEffect = float

Fraction of unused furnace capacity that must be used to make up for additional infiltration caused by stack effect of a hot flue when the (indoor) furnace is NOT running, only in subhours when furnace runs PART of the subhour, per DOE2 model.

This is an obscure feature that will probably never be used, included only due to indecisiveness on the part of most members of the committee designing this program. The first time reader should skip this section, or read it only as an example of deriving an expression to implement a desired relationship.

The stack effect is typically a function of the square root of the difference between the outdoor temperature and the assumed stack temperature.

For example, the following is a typical example for furnace stack effect:

```
ahhcStackEffect = @Top.tDbO >= 68. ? 0.

: (68. - @Top.tDbO)

* sqrt(200.-@Top.tDbO)

/ (10*68*sqrt(200));
```

The code "@Top.tDbO >= 68? 0.:..." insures that the value will be 0, not negative, when it is warmer than 68 out (if the furnace were to run when the value was negative, a run-time error would terminate the run).

The factor "(68. — @Top.tDbO)" reflects the fact that the energy requirement to heat the infiltrating air is proportional to how much colder it is than the indoor temperature. Note that its permitted to use a constant for the indoor temperature because if it is below setpoint, the furnace will be running all the time, and there will be no unused capacity and the value of ahhcStackEffect will be moot.

The factor "sqrt(200.—@Top.tDbO)" represents the volume of infiltrated air that is typically proportional to the square root of the driving temperature difference, where 200 is used for the estimated effective flue temperature.

The divisor "/ (10*68*sqrt(200))" is to make the value 0.1 when tDbO is 0, that is, to make the stack effect loss use 10% of unused load when it is 0 degrees out. The actual modeling engineer must know enough about his building to be able to estimate the additional infiltration load at some temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0	No	hourly

The following heat coil input members, beginning with ahp-, are used when modeling the heating function of an air source heat pump with the air handler heat coil, that is, when ahhcType= AHP is given. Also, see the "AIRHANDLER Crankcase Heater" section with regard to specifying the heat pump's crankcase heater.

The next six inputs give the heat pump's steady state heating output capacity.

```
ahpCap17=float
ahpCap47=float
```

ARI steady state (continuous operation) rated capacities at 70 degrees F indoor (return) air temp, and 17 and 47 degrees F outdoor temp, respectively. These values reflect no cycling, frost, or defrost degradation. To help you find input errors, the program issues an error message if ahpCap17 >= ahpCap47.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	x > 0		Yes, for AHP coil	constant

ahpCap35=floatARI steady state (continuous operation) rated capacity at 35 F outdoor temp, reflecting frost buildup and defrost degradation but no cycling. Unlikely to be available for input; if not given, will be defaulted to ahpFd35Df (next description) times a value determined by linear interpolation between the given ahpCap17 and ahpCap47 values. If ahpCap35 is given, CSE will issue an error message if it is greater than value determined by linear interpolation between ahpCap17 and ahpCap47.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	x > 0	from ahpFd35Df	No	constant

ahpFd35Df=float

Default frost/defrost degradation factor at 35 F: reduction of output at unchanged input, due to defrosting and due to frost on outdoor coil. Used in determining default value for ahpCap35 (preceding description); not used if ahpCap35 is given.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$.85	No	constant

ahpCapIa=floatCapacity correction factor for indoor (return) air temperature, expressed as a fraction reduction in capacity per degree above 70F.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$.004	No	constant

${\tt ahpSupRh} {=} \textit{float}$

Input (and output) power of supplemental resistance reheat coil used when heat pump alone cannot meet the load. This power input is in kW, not Btuh as for most CSE power inputs. Energy consumed by this heater, as well as the defrost supplemental resistance heater, is accumulated in category "hp" of ahhcMeter (whereas energy consumption of the heat pump compressor is accumulated under category "Htg").

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
kW	x > 0	$10~\mathrm{kW}$	No	constant

The next seven inputs specify frost buildup and defrosting and their effect on capacity.

ahpTFrMn=float ahpTFrMx=float

ahpTFrPk=float

Lowest, highest, and peak temperatures for frost buildup and defrost effects. Capacity reduction due to frost

and defrosting consists of a component due to frost buildup on the outdoor coil, plus a component due to lost heating during the time the heat pump is doing reverse cycle defrosting (heating the outdoor coil to melt off the frost, which cools the indoor coil). The effects of Frost Buildup and of time spent defrosting are computed for different temperature ranges as follows:

- Above ahpTFrMx: no frost buildup, no defrosting.
- At ahpTFrMx OR ahpTFrMn: defrosting time per ahpDfrFMn (next description); no frost buildup effect.
- At *ahpTFrPk*: defrosting time per *ahpDfrFMx*, plus additional output reduction due to effect of frost buildup, computed by linear extrapolation from *ahpCap35* or its default.
- Between $ahp\,TFrPk$ and $ahp\,TFrMn$ or $ahp\,TFrMx$: defrost time and defrost buildup degradation linearly interpolated between values at $ahp\,TFrPk$ and values at $ahp\,TFrMn$ or $ahp\,TFrMx$.
- Below ahpTFrMn: no frost buildup effect; time defrosting remains at ahpDfrFMn.

In other words, the curve of capacity loss due to frost buildup follows straight lines from its high point at ahpTFrPk to zero at ahpTFrMn and ahpTFrMx, and remains zero outside the range ahpTFrMn to ahpTFrMx. The height of the high point is determined to match the ahpCap35 input value or its default. The curve of time spent defrosting is described in other words in the description of ahpDfrFMn and ahpDfrFMx, next.

An error will occur unless ahpTFrMn < ahpTFrPk < ahpTFrMx and ahpTFrMn < 35 < ahpTFrMx.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	ahpTFrMn: 17, ahpTFrMx: 47, ahpTFrPk: 42	No	constant

ahpDfrFMn=float ahpDfrFMx=float

Minimum and maximum fraction of time spent in reverse cycle defrost cooling.

The fraction of the time spent defrosting depends on the outdoor temperature, as follows: at or below $ahp\,TFrMn$, and at (but not above) $ahp\,TFrMx$, $ahp\,DfrFMn$ is used. $ahp\,DfrFMx$ is used at $ahp\,TFrMx$. Linear interpolation is used between $ahp\,TFrMn$ or $ahp\,TFrMx$ and $ahp\,TFrMx$. No time is spent defrosting above $ahp\,TFrMx$.

In other words, the curve of time spent defrosting versus outdoor temperature has the value ahpDfrFMn up to ahpTFrMn, then rises in a straight line to ahpDfrFMx at ahpTFrMx, then falls in a straight line back to ahpDfrFMn at ahpTFrMx, then drops directly to zero for all higher temperatures.

During the fraction of the time spent defrosting, the heat pump's input remains constant and the output is changed as follows:

- Usual heat output is not delivered to load.
- Cold output due to reverse cycle operation is delivered to load. See ahpDfrCap.
- An additional resistance heater is operated; and its heat output is delivered to load. See ahpDfrRh.

The program will issue an error message if ahpDfrFMx < ahpDfrFMn.

Uni ts	Legal Range	Default	Requ ired	**Va ri a b ility
	$0 \le x \le 1$	ahpDfrFMn: .0222, (2 minutes/90 minutes), ahpDfrFMx: .0889, (8 minutes/90 minutes)	No	consta n

ahpDfrCap = float

Cooling capacity (to air handler supply air) during defrosting. Program separately computes the lost heating capacity during defrosting, but effects of switchover transient should be included in ahpDfrCap.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$x \neq 0$	$2 \cdot ahpCap17$	No	constant

ahpDfrRh=float

Input (and output) power of resistance reheat coil activated during defrost. Input is in kW, not Btuh as most CSE power inputs. Energy used by this heater is accumulated in *ahhcMeter* category "hp".

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
kW	x > 0	$5~\mathrm{kW}$	No	constant

Inputs for air source heat pump low temperature cutout:

ahpTOff=float

ahpTOn=float

Heat pump low temperature cutout setpoints. Heat pump is disabled (only the supplemental resistance heater operates) when outdoor temperature falls below ahpTOff, and is re-enabled when temperature rises above ahpTOn. Different values may be given to simulate thermostat differential. ahpTOff must be $\leq ahpTOn$; equal values are accepted.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F		ahpTOff: 5, ahpTOn: 12	No	constant

The next four inputs specify the heating power input for an air source heat pump:

ahpIn17=float

ahpIn47 = float

Steady state (full power, no cycling) power input for compressor and crankcase heater at 70 degrees F indoor (return) air temp and 17 and 47 degrees F outdoor temp respectively.

$\overline{ ext{Units}}$	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
kW	x > 0		Yes, for AHP coil	constant

ahpInIa=float

Indoor (return) air temp power input correction factor: fraction increase in steady-state input per degree above 70 F, or decrease below 70F.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$.004	No	constant

ahpCd=float

ARI cycling degradation coefficient: ratio of fraction drop in system coefficient of performance (COP) to fraction drop in capacity when cycling, from steady-state values, in ARI 47 F cycling performance tests. A

value of .25 means that if the heat pump is cycled to drop its output to 20% of full capacity (i.e. by the fraction .8), its COP will drop by .8 * .25 = .2. Here COP includes all energy inputs: compressor, crankcase heater, defrost operation, etc.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$.25	No	constant

The following four air handler heat coil members allow specification of auxiliary input power consumption associated with the heat coil (or furnace) under the indicated conditions. The single description box applies to all four.

ahhcAuxOn=float

Auxiliary power used when running, in proportion to subhour average part load ratio (plrAv). Example use: oil furnace induced draft fan.

ahhcAuxOff=float

Auxiliary power used when coil is not running, in proportion to 1 - plrAv.

ahhcAuxFullOff=float

Auxiliary power used only when coil is off for entire subhour; not used if the coil is on at all during a subhour. Example use: Gas furnace pilot under DOE2 model, where pilot is included in main energy input if furnace runs at all in subhour.

ahhcAuxOnAtAll=float

Auxiliary power used in full value if coil is on for any fraction of a subhour.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	0	No	hourly

The following four members specify meters for recording auxiliary energy use through ahhcAuxOn, ahhcAuxOff, ahhcAuxFullOff, and ahhcAuxOnAtAll, respectively. End use category "Aux" is used.

ahhcAuxOnMtr=mtrName

ahhcAuxOffMtr=mtrName

ahhcAuxFullOffMtr=mtrName

ahhcAuxOnAtAllMtr=mtrName

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$name\ of\ a\ METER$	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

5.28.5 AIRHANDLER Cooling coil

A cooling coil is an optional device that remove heat and humidity from the air passing through the AIRHAN-DLER. Available cooling coil types include chilled water (CHW), supported by a COOLPLANT that supplies cold water, and Direct Expansion (DX), supported by a dedicated compressor and condenser that are modeled integrally with the DX coil. No plant is used with DX coils.

The following five members are used for all cool coil types except as noted. Presence of a cool coil in the AIRHANDLER is indicated by giving an *ahccType value* other than NONE.

ahccType = choice

Cool coil type choice:

ELECTRIC	Testing artifice: removes heat at 100% efficiency up to
	rated capacity at any flow and temperature; removes
	no humidity. Use in research runs to isolate effects of
	coil models from other parts of the CSE program.
CHW	CHilled Water coil, using a cold water from a
	COOLPLANT.
DX	Direct Expansion coil, with dedicated compressor and
	condenser modeled integrally.
NONE	AIRHANDLER has no cooling coil and no cooling
	capability.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	ELECTRIC, DX, CHW, NONE	NONE	Yes, if coil present	constant

ahccSched = choice

Cooling coil schedule choice, hourly variable. Use a suitable CSE expression for ahccSched if cooling coil is to operate only at certain times, only in hot weather, etc.

AVAIL	Cooling coil will operate as necessary (within its capacity) to cool the supply air to the supply
	temperature setpoint.
OFF	Cooling coil will not operate no matter how hot the supply air is. To avoid error messages, a CHW coil should be scheduled OFF whenever its COOLPLANT is scheduled OFF.

ahccCapTRat = float

Total rated capacity of coil: sum of its "sensible" (heat-removing) and "latent" (moisture removing) capacities. Not used with CHW coils, for which capacity is implicitly specified by water flow (ahccGpmDs) and transfer unit (ahccNtuoDs* and ahccNtuiDs) inputs, described below.

For coil specification conditions (a.k.a. rating conditions or design conditions), see ahccDsTDbEn, ahccDsT

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

ahccCapSRat = float

Sensible (heat-removing) rated capacity of cooling coil. Not used with CHW coils.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	x > 0	none	Yes	constant

ahccMtr=mtrName

Name of meter, if any, to record energy use of air handler cool coil. End use category "Clg" is used. Not used with CHW coils, because the input energy use for a CHW coil is recorded by the COOLPLANT's CHILLERS.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$name\ of\ a\ METER$	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

The following six members are used with DX cooling coils.

ahccMinTEvap=float

Minimum (effective surface) temperature of coil (evaporator). Represents refrigerant setpoint, or cutout to prevent freezing. Coil model will reduce output to keep simulated coil from getting colder than this, even though it lets supply air get warmer than setpoint. Should default be 35??

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	$40^{\rm o}{ m F}$	No	constant

ahccK1=float

Exponent in power relationship expressing coil effectiveness as a function of relative air flow. Used as K1 in the relationship ntu = ntuR * relCfmk1, which says that the "number of transfer units" (on the coil outside or air side) varies with the relative air flow raised to the K1 power. Used with CHW as well as DX coils; for a CHW coil, ntuR in the formula is ahccNtuoDs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x < 0	-0.4	No	constant

ahccBypass=float

Fraction of air flow which does NOT flow through DX cooling coil, for better humidity control. Running less of the air through the coil lets the coil run colder, resulting in greater moisture removal right??.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1$	0	No	constant

The next three members are used in determining the energy input to a DX coil under various load conditions. The input is derived from the full load energy input ratio for four segments of the part load curve. In the following the part load ratio (plr) is the ratio of the actual sensible + latent load on the coil to the coil's capacity. The coil's capacity is ahccCaptRat, adjusted by the coil model for differences between entering air temperature, humidity, and flow rate and the coil rating conditions. The coil may run at less than capacity even at full fan flow, depending on the air temperature change needed, the moisture content of the entering air, and the relative values of between sfanVfDs and ahccVfR.

full load	plr (part load ratio) = 1.0
	Full-load power input is power output times
	ahhcEirR.
compressor unloading region	$1.0 > plr \ge ahhcMinUnldPlr$
	Power input is the full-load input times the value of
	the pydxEirUl polynomial (below) for the current plr,
	i.e. pydxEirUl(plr).

false loading region	$ahccMinUnldPlr > plr \ge ahccMinFsldPlr$ Power input in this region is constant at the value for the low end of the compressor unloading region, i.e. pydxEirUl(ahccMinUnldPlr).
cycling region	ahccMinFsldPlr > plr ≥ 0 In this region the compressor runs at the low end of the false loading region for the necessary fraction of the time, and the power input is the false loading value correspondingly prorated, i.e. pydxEirUl(ahccMinUnldPlr) * plr / ahccMinFsldPlr.

The default values for the following three members are the DOE2 PTAC (Window air conditioner) values.

$\verb+ahccEirR=+ float$

DX compressor energy input ratio (EIR) at full load under rated conditions; defined as the full-load electric energy input divided by the rated capacity, both in Btuh; same as the reciprocal of the Coefficient Of Performance (COP). Polynomials given below are used by CSE to adjust the energy input for part load and for off rated flow and temperature conditions. The default value includes outdoor (condenser) fan energy, but not indoor (air handler supply) fan energy.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0.438	No	hourly

ahccMinUnldPlr=float

Compressor part load ratio (total current load/current capacity) at/above which "Compressor unloading" is used and pydxEirUl (below) is used to adjust the full-load power input to get the current part load power input.

\mathbf{Units}	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	1 (no unloading)	No	constant

ahccMinFsldPlr=float

"False Loading" is used between this compressor part load ratio and the plr where unloading is activated (ahccMinUnldPlr). In this region, input remains at pydxEirUl(ahccMinUnldPlr). For plr's less than ahccMin-FsldPlr, cycling is used, and the power input goes to 0 in a straight line.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le ahccMinUnldPlr$	ahccMinUnldPlr (no false loading)	No	constant

The following four inputs specify polynomials to approximate functions giving DX coil capacity and power (energy) input as functions of entering temperatures, relative (to ahccVfR) flow, and relative load (plr). In each case several *float* values may be given, for use as coefficients of the polynomial. The values are ordered from constant to coefficient of highest power. If fewer than the maximum number of values are given, zeroes are used for the trailing (high order) coefficients.

Examples:

pydxCaptT = 2.686, -0.01667, 0, 0.006, 0, 0;

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$$pydxCaptT = 2.686, -0.01667, 0, 0.006; // same$$

$$pydxEirUl = .9, 1.11, .023, -.00345;$$

If the polynomial does not evaluate to 1.0 when its inputs are equal to the rating conditions (1.0 for relative flows and plr), CSE will normalize your coefficients by dividing them by the non-1.0 value.

Some of the polynomials are biquadratic polynomials whose variables are the entering air wetbulb and drybulb temperatures. These are of the form

$$z = a + bx + cx^2 + dy + ey^2 + fxy$$

where a through f are user-inputtable coefficients, x is the entering wetbulb temperature, y is the entering drybulb temperature, and the polynomial value, z, is a factor by which the coil's capacity, power input, etc. at rated conditions is multiplied to adjust it for the actual entering air temperatures.

Other polynomials are cubic polynomials whose variable is the air flow or load as a fraction of full flow or load.. These are of the form

$$z = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$$

where a, b, c, and d are user-inputtable coefficients, x is the variable, and the value z is a factor by which the coil's capacity, power input, etc. at rated conditions is multiplied to adjust it for the actual flow or load.

The default values for the polynomial coefficients are the DOE2 PTAC values.

pydxCaptT=a, b, c, d, e, f

Coefficients of biquadratic polynomial function of entering air wetbulb and condenser temperatures whose value is used to adjust ahccCaptRat for the actual entering air temperatures. The condenser temperature is the outdoor drybulb, but not less than 70. See discussion in preceding paragraphs.

Legal Unit s Range Default		Requi red	Varia b i lity	
		1.1839345, -0.0081087, 0.00021104, -0.0061425, 0.00000161, -0.0000030	No	constan t

pydxCaptF=a=a, b, c, d

Coefficients of cubic polynomial function of relative flow (entering air $cfm/ahcc\,VfR$) whose value is used to adjust $ahcc\,CaptRat$ for the actual flow. See discussion in preceding paragraphs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0.8, 0.2, 0.0, 0.0	No	constant

pydxEirT=a, b, c, d, e, f

Coefficients of biquadratic polynomial function of entering air wetbulb and condenser temperatures whose value is used to adjust *ahccEirR* for the actual entering air temperatures. The condenser temperature is the outdoor air drybulb, but not less than 70. If the entering air wetbulb is less than 60, 60 is used, in this function only. See discussion in preceding paragraphs.

Unit s	Legal Unit s Range Default			Varia b i lity
		-0.6550461, 0.03889096, -0.0001925, 0.00130464, 0.00013517, -0.0002247	No	constan t

pydxEirUl=a, b, c, d

Coefficients of cubic polynomial function of part load ratio used to adjust energy input to part load conditions, in the compressor unloading part load region $(1 \ge plr \ge ahccMinUnldPlr)$ as described above. See discussion of polynomials in preceding paragraphs.

This polynomial adjusts the full load energy input to part load, not the ratio of input to output, despite the "Eir" in its name.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		0.125, 0.875, 0.0, 0.0	No	constant

The following four members are used only with CHW coils. In addition, ahccK1, described above, is used.

ahccCoolplant = name

name of COOLPLANT supporting CHW coil. COOLPLANTs contain CHILLERs, and are described in Section 5.21.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a COOLPLANT		for CHW coil	constant

ahccGpmDs=float

Design (i.e. maximum) water flow through CHW coil.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gpm	x > 0		Yes, for CHW coil	constant

ahccNtuoDs=float

CHW coil outside number of transfer units at design air flow (ahccVfR, below). See ahccK1* above with regard to transfer units at other air flows.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	2	No	constant

ahccNtuiDs = float

CHW coil inside number of transfer units at design water flow (ahccGpmDs, above).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	2	No	constant

The following four members let you give the specification conditions for the cooling coil: the rating conditions, design conditions, or other test conditions under which the coil's performance is known. The defaults are ARI (Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute) standard rating conditions.

ahccDsTDbEn=float

Design (rating) entering air dry bulb temperature, used with DX and CHW cooling coils. With CHW coils, this input is used only as the temperature at which to convert $ahcc\,VfR$ from volume to mass.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	80° F (ARI)	No	constant

${\tt ahccDsTWbEn} {=} \textit{float}$

Design (rating) entering air wet bulb temperature, for CHW coils.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	67° F (ARI)	No	constant

ahccDsTDbCnd=float

Design (rating) condenser temperature (outdoor air temperature) for DX coils.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	95°F (ARI)	No	constant

ahccVfR = float

Design (rating) (volumetric) air flow rate for DX or CHW cooling coil. The ARI specification for this test condition for CHW coils is "450 cfm/ton or less", right??

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{cfm}}$	x > 0	DX coil: 400cfm/ton* CHW coil: sfanVfDs	No	constant

^{*} a "ton" is 12,000 Btuh of rated capacity (ahccCaptRat).

The following four members permit specification of auxiliary input power use associated with the cooling coil under the conditions indicated.

ahccAuxOn=float

Auxiliary power used when coil is running, in proportion to its subhour average part load ratio (plrAv).

ahccAuxOff=float

Auxiliary power used when coil is not running, in proportion to 1 - plrAv.

ahccAuxFullOff=float

Auxiliary power used only when coil is off for entire subhour; not used if the coil is on at all during the subhour.

ahccAuxOnAtAll=float

Auxiliary power used in full value if coil is on for any fraction of a subhour.

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Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	0	No	hourly

The following four allow specification of meters to record cool coil auxiliary energy use through ahccAuxOn, ahccAuxOff, ahccFullOff, and ahccAuxOnAtAll, respectively. End use category "Aux" is used.

ahccAuxOnMtr=mtrName ahccAuxOffMtr=mtrName ahccAuxFullOffMtr=mtrName ahccAuxOnAtAllMtr=mtrName

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

5.28.6 AIRHANDLER Outside Air

Outside air introduced into the air hander supply air can be controlled on two levels. First, a *minimum* fraction or volume of outside air may be specified. By default, a minimum volume of .15 cfm per square foot of zone area is used. Second, an *economizer* may be specified. The simulated economizer increases the outside air above the minimum when the outside air is cooler or has lower enthalpy than the return air, in order to reduce cooling coil energy usage. By default, there is no economizer.

oaMnCtrl = choice

Minimum outside air flow control method choice, VOLUME or FRACTION. Both computations are based on the minimum outside air flow, oaVfDsMn; if the control method is FRACTION, the outside air flow is pro-rated when the air handler is supplying less than its design cfm. In both cases the computed minimum cfm is multiplied by a schedulable fraction, oaMnFrac, to let you vary the outside air or turn in off when none is desired.

VOLUME	Volume (cfm) of outside air is regulated:
	min oa flow = oaMnFrac * oaVfDsMn
FRACTION	Fraction of outside air in supply air is regulated. The
	fraction is oaVfDsMn divided by sfanVfDs, the air
	handler supply fan design flow. The minimum cfm of
	outside air is thus computed as
	min_oa_flow = oaMnFrac * curr_flow * oaVfDsMn /
	$\operatorname{sfanVfDs}$
	where curr_flow is the current air handler cfm.

If the minimum outside air flow is greater than the total requested by the terminals served by the air handler, then 100% outside air at the latter flow is used. To insure minimum outside air cfm to the zones, use suitable terminal minimum flows (tuVfMn) as well as air handler minimum outside air specifications.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
•	VOLUME, FRACTION	VOLUME	No	constant

oaVfDsMn=float

Design minimum outside air flow. If oaMnCtrl is FRACTION, then this is the minimum outside air flow at

full air handler flow. See formulas in oaMnCtrl description, just above.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{cfm}}$	$x \ge 0$	0.15 times total area of zones served	No	constant

oaMnFrac=float

Fraction of minimum outside air to use this hour, normally 1.0. Use a CSE expression that evaluates to 0 for hours you wish to disable the minimum outside air flow, for example to suppress ventilation during the night or during warm-up hours. Intermediate values may be used for intermediate outside air minima. See formulas in oaMnCtrl description, above.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	1.0	No	hourly

CAUTION: the minimum outside air flow only applies when the supply fan is running; it won't assure meeting minimum ventilation requirements when used with ahFanCycles = YES (constant volume, fan cycling).

If an oaEcoType choice other than NONE is given, an economizer will be simulated. The economizer will be enabled when the outside temperature is below oaLimT AND the outside air enthalpy is below oaLimE. When enabled, the economizer adjusts the economizer dampers to increase the outside air mixed with the return air until the mixture is cooler than the air handler supply temperature setpoint, if possible, or to maximum outside air if the outside air is not cool enough.

CAUTIONS: the simulated economizer is just as dumb as the hardware being simulated. Two considerations particularly require attention. First, if enabled when the outside air is warmer than the return air, it will do the worst possible thing: use 100% outside air. Prevent this by being sure your oaLimT or oaLimE input disables the economizer when the outside air is too warm – or leave the oaLimT = RA default in effect.

Second, the economizer will operate even if the air handler is heating, resulting in use of more than minimum outside air should the return air get above the supply temperature setpoint. Economizers are intended for cooling air handlers; if you heat and cool with the same air handler, consider disabling the economizer when heating by scheduling a very low oaLimT or oaLimE.

oaEcoType = choice

Type of economizer. Choice of:

NONE	No economizer; outside air flow is the minimum.
INTEGRATED	Coil and economizer operate independently.
NONINTEGRATED	Coil does not run when economizer is using all outside
	air: simulates interlock in some equipment designed to
	prevent coil icing due to insufficient load, right?
TWO_STAGE	Economizer is disabled when coil cycles on. NOT
	IMPLEMENTED as of July 1992.

oaLimT = float

or RAE conomizer outside air temperature high limit. The economizer is disabled (outside air flow is reduced to a minimum) when the outside air temperature is greater than oaLimT. A number may be entered, or "RA" to specify the current Return Air temperature. OaLimT may be scheduled to a low value, for example -99, if desired to disable the economizer at certain times.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	numberor RA	RA (return air temperature)	No	hourly

oaLimE = float

or RAEconomizer outside air enthalpy high limit. The economizer is disabled (outside air flow is reduced to a minimum) when the outside air enthalpy is greater than oaLimE. A number may be entered, or "RA" to specify the current Return Air enthalpy. OaLimE may be scheduled to a low value, for example -99, if desired to disable the economizer at certain times.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btu/°F	number or RA	999 (enthalpy limit disabled)	No	hourly

oaOaLeak and oaRaLeak specify leakages in the economizer dampers, when present. The leaks are constant-cfm flows, expressed as fractions of the maximum possible flow. Thus, when the current flow is less than the maximum possible, the range of operation of the economizer is reduced. When the two damper leakages add up to more than the current air handler flow, outside and return air are used in the ratio of the two leakages and the economizer, if enabled, is ineffective.

oaOaLeak=float

Outside air damper leakage to mixed air. Puts a minimum on return air flow and thus a maximum on outside air flow, to mixed air. If an economizer is present, oaOaLeak is a fraction of the supply fan design cfm, sfanVfDs. Otherwise, oaOaLeak is a fraction of the design minimum outside air flow oaVfDsMn.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1.0$	0.1	No	constant

oaRaLeak=float

Return air damper leakage to mixed air. Puts a minimum on return air flow and thus a maximum on outside air flow, to mixed air. Expressed as a fraction of the supply fan design cfm, sfanVfDs. Not used when no economizer is being modeled.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1.0$	0.1	No	constant

5.28.7 AIRHANDLER Leaks and Losses

AhSOLeak and ahRoLeak express air leaks in the common supply and return ducts, if any, that connect the air handler to the conditioned space. For leakage after the point where a duct branches off to an individual zone, see TERMINAL member tuSRLeak. These inputs model leaks in constant pressure (or vacuum) areas nearer the supply fan than the terminal VAV dampers; thus, they are constant volume regardless of flow to the zones. Hence, unless 0 leakage flows are specified, the air handler cfm is greater than the sum of the terminal cfm's, and the air handler cfm is non-0 even when all terminal flows are 0. Any heating or cooling energy applied to the excess cfm is lost to the outdoors.

If unequal leaks are specified, at present (July 1992) CSE will use the average of the two specifications for both leaks, as the modeled supply and return flows must be equal. A future version may allow unequal flows, making up the difference in exfiltration or infiltration to the zones.

ahSOLeak=float

Supply duct leakage to outdoors, expressed as a fraction of supply fan design flow (sfan V f D s). Use 0 if the duct is indoors. A constant-cfm leak is modeled, as the pressure is constant when the fan is on.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.01	No	constant

ah ROL eak = float

Return duct leakage FROM outdoors, expressed as a fraction of sfanVfDs. Use 0 if the duct is indoors.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.01	No	constant

AhSOLoss and ahROLoss represent conductive losses from the common supply and return ducts to the outdoors. For an individual zone's conductive duct loss, see TERMINAL member tuSRLoss. Losses here are expressed as a fraction of the temperature difference which is lost. For example, if the supply air temperature is 120, the outdoor temperature is 60, and the pertinent loss is .1, the effect of the loss as modeled will be to reduce the supply air temperature by 6 degrees (.1 * (120 - 60)) to 114 degrees. CSE currently models these losses a constant $TEMPERATURE\ LOSSes$ regardless of cfm.

ahSOLoss=float

Supply duct loss/gain to the outdoors.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.1	No	constant

ahROLoss=float

Return duct heat loss/gain to the outdoors.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.1	No	constant

5.28.8 AIRHANDLER Crankcase Heater

A "crankcase heater" is an electric resistance heater in the crankcase of the compressor of heat pumps and dx cooling coils. The function of the crankcase heater is to keep the compressor's oil warmer than the refrigerant when the compressor is not operating, in order to prevent refrigerant from condensing into and remaining in the oil, which impairs its lubricating properties and shortens the life of the compressor. Manufacturers have come up with a number of different methods for controlling the crankcase heater. The crankcase heater can consume a significant part of the heat pump's energy input; thus, it is important to model it.

In CSE a heat pump is modeled as though it were separate heating and cooling coils. However, the crankcase heater may operate (or not, according to its control method) whether the heat pump is heating, or cooling, or, in particular, doing neither, so it is modeled as a separate part of the air handler, not associated particularly with heating or cooling.

When modeling an air source heat pump (ahhcType = AHP), these variables should be used to specify the crankcase heater, insofar as non-default inputs are desired.

Appropriateness of use of these inputs when specifying a DX system without associated heat pump heating is not clear to me (Rob) as of 10-23-92; on the one hand, the DX compressor probably has a crankcase heater; on the other hand, the rest of the DX model is supposed to be complete in itself, and adding a crankcase heater here might produce excessive energy input; on the third hand, the DX model does not include any energy input when the compressor is idle;

cchCM = choice

Crankcase heater presence and control method. Choice of:

NONE	No crankcase heater present
CONSTANT	Crankcase heater input always $cchPMx$ (below).
PTC	Proportional control based on oil temp when compressor does not run in
	subhour (see $cchTMx$, $cchMn$, and $cchDT$). If compressor runs at all in
	subhour, the oil is assumed to be hotter than $cchTMn$ and crankcase heater
	input is cchPMn. (PTC stands for "Positive Temperature Coefficient" or
	"Proportional Temperature Control".)
TSTAT	Control based on outdoor temperature, with optional differential, during subhours when compressor is off; crankcase heater does not operate if
	compressor runs at all in subhour. See $cchTOn$, $cchTOff$.
CONSTANT_CLO	
PTC_CLO	Same as corresponding choices above except zero crankcase heater input
	during fraction of time compressor is on ("Compressor Lock Out"). There is
	no TSTAT_CLO because under TSTAT the crankcase heater does not
	operate anyway when the compressor is on.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	**Variabilit y* *
	CONSTANT CONSTANT_CLO PTC PTC_CLO TSTAT NONE	PTC_CLO if ahhcType is AHP, else NONE	No	constant

cchPMx = float

Crankcase resistance heater input power; maximum power if cchCM is PTC or PTC CLO.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
kW	x > 0	.4 kW	No	constant

cchPMn = float

Crankcase heater minimum input power if cchCM is PTC or PTC_CLO, disallowed for other cchCM's. > 0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
kW	x > 0	$.04~\mathrm{kW}$	No	constant

cchTMx = float

cchTMn = float

For cchCM = PTC or PTC_CLO , the low temperature (max power) and high temperature (min power) setpoints. In subhours when the compressor does not run, crankcase heater input is cchPMx when oil temperature is at or below cchTMx, cchPMn when oil temp is at or above cchTMn, and varies linearly (proportionally) in between. cchTMn must be $\geq cchTMx$. See cchDT (next).

(Note that actual thermostat setpoints probably cannot be used for cchTMx and cchTMn inputs, because the model assumes the difference between the oil temperature and the outdoor temperature is constant (cchDT) regardless of the heater power.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F		cchTMn: 0; $cchTMx$: 150	No	constant

cchDT = float

For cchCM = PTC or PTC_CLO , how much warmer than the outdoor temp CSE assumes the crankcase oil to be in subhours when the compressor does not run. If the compressor runs at all in the subhour, the oil is assumed to be warmer than cchTMn.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F		$20^{\circ}\mathrm{F}$	No	constant

cchTOn = float

cchTOff=float

For cchCM = TSTAT, in subhours when compressor does not run, the crankcase heater turn-on and turn-off outdoor temperatures, respectively. Unequal values may be given to simulate thermostat differential. When the compressor runs at all in a subhour, the crankcase heater is off for the entire subhour.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	$\mathit{cchTOff} \ge \mathit{cchTOn}$	cchTOn: 72°F; chcTOff: chcTOn	No	constant

cchMtr=name of a METER

METER to record crankcase heater energy use, category "Aux"; not recorded if not given.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	not recorded	No	constant

endAirHandler

Indicates the end of the air handler definition. Alternatively, the end of the air handler definition can be indicated by the declaration of another object.

$\overline{ ext{Units}}$	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.29 HEATPLANT

A HEATPLANT contains one or more BOILER subobjects (Section 5.20.1) and supports one or more Hot Water (HW) coils in TERMINALs and/or AIRHANDLERs, and/or heat exchangers in HPLOOPs (HPLOOPs are not implemented as of September 1992.). There can be more than one HEATPLANT in a simulation.

BOILERs, HW coils, and heat exchangers are modeled with simple heat-injection models. There is no explicit modeling of circulating hot water temperatures and flows; it is always assumed the temperature and flow at each load (HW coil or heat exchanger) are sufficient to allow the load to transfer any desired amount of heat up to its capacity. When the total heat demand exceeds the plant's capacity, the model reduces the capacity of each load until the plant is not overloaded. The reduced capacity is the same fraction of rated capacity for all loads on the HEATPLANT; any loads whose requested heat is less than the reduced capacity are unaffected.

The BOILERs in the HEATPLANT can be grouped into STAGES of increasing capacity. The HEATPLANT uses the first stage that can meet the load. The load is distributed among the BOILERs in the stage so that each operates at the same fraction of its rated capacity.

For each HEATPLANT, piping loss is modeled, as a constant fraction of the BOILER capacity of the heatPlant's most powerful stage. This heat loss is added to the load whenever the plant is operating; as modeled, the heat loss is independent of load, weather, or any other variables.

heatplantName

Name of HEATPLANT object, given immediately after the word HEATPLANT. This name is used to refer to the heatPlant in *tuhcHeatplant* and *ahhcHeatplant* commands.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$		Yes	constant

hpSched = choice

Heat plant schedule: hourly variable choice of OFF, AVAIL, or ON.

OFF	HEATPLANT will not supply hot water regardless of demand. All loads (HW coils
	and heat exchangers) should be scheduled off when the plant is off; an error will occur
	if a coil calls for heat when its plant is off.
AVAIL	HEATPLANT will operate when one or more loads demand heat.
ON	HEATPLANT runs unconditionally. When no load wants heat, least powerful (first)
	stage runs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	OFF, AVAIL, or ON	AVAIL	No	hourly

hpPipeLossF=float

Heat plant pipe loss: heat assumed lost from piping connecting boilers to loads whenever the **HEATPLANT** is operating, expressed as a fraction of the boiler capacity of the plant's most powerful stage.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$.01	No	constant

hpStage1=boilerName, boilerName, boilerName, ...

hpStage1=ALL_BUT, boilerName, boilerName, boilerName, ...

hpStage1=ALL

hpStage2 through hpStage7 same

The commands hpStage1 through hpStage7 allow specification of up to seven STAGES in which BOILERs are activated as the load increases. Each stage may be specified with a list of up to seven names of BOILERs in the HEATPLANT, or with the word ALL, meaning all of the HEATPLANT's BOILERs, or with the word ALL_BUT and a list of up to six names of BOILERs. Each stage should be more powerful than the preceding one. If you have less than seven stages, you may skip some of the commands hpStage1 through hpStage7 – the used stage numbers need not be contiguous.

If none of hpStage1 through hpStage7 are given, CSE supplies a single default stage containing all boilers.

A comma must be entered between boiler names and after the word ALL BUT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	1 to 7 names; ALL_BUT and 1 to 6 names; ALL	hpStage1 = ALL	No	constant

endHeatplant

Optionally indicates the end of the HEATPLANT definition. Alternatively, the end of the definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.30 BOILER

BOILERs are subObjects of HEATPLANTs (preceding Section 5.20). BOILERs supply heat, through their associated HEATPLANT, to HW coils and heat exchangers.

Each boiler has a pump. The pump operates whenever the boiler is in use; the pump generates heat in the water, which is added to the boiler's output. The pump heat is independent of load – the model assumes a bypass valve keeps the water flow constant when the loads are using less than full flow – except that the heat is assumed never to exceed the load.

boilerName

Name of **BOILER** object, given immediately after the word **BOILER**. The name is used to refer to the boiler in heat plant stage commands.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$		Yes	constant

blrCap=float

Heat output capacity of this BOILER.

\mathbf{Units}	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	x > 0		Yes	constant

blrEffR = float

Boiler efficiency at steady-state full load, as a fraction. 1.0 may be specified to model a 100% efficient boiler.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1.0$.80	No	constant

blrEirR = float

Boiler Energy Input Ratio: alternate method of specifying efficiency.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 1.0$	$1/\mathit{blrEffR}$	No	constant

blrPyEi=a, b, c, d

Coefficients of cubic polynomial function of part load ratio (load/capacity) to adjust full-load energy input for part load operation. Up to four floats may be given, separated by commas, lowest order (i.e. constant term) coefficient first. If the given coefficients result in a polynomial whose value is not 1.0 when the input variable, part load ratio, is 1.0, a warning message will be printed and the coefficients will be normalized to produce value 1.0 at input 1.0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		.082597, .996764, 0.79361, 0.	No	constant

blrMtr=name of a METER

Meter to which Boiler's input energy is accumulated; if omitted, input energy is not recorded.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
·	name of a METER	none	No	constant

blrpGpm = float

Boiler pump flow in gallons per minute: amount of water pumped from this boiler through the hot water loop supplying the HEATPLANT's loads (HW coils and heat exchangers) whenever boiler is operating.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gpm	x > 0	blrCap/10000	No	constant

blrpHdloss = float

Boiler pump head loss (pressure). 0 may be specified to eliminate pump heat and pump energy input.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft H2O	$x \ge 0$	114.45*	No	constant

^{*} may be temporary value for 10-31-92 version; prior value of 35 may be restored.

${\bf blrpMotEff} = {\it float}$

Boiler pump motor efficiency.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1.0$.88	No	constant

blrpHydEff=float

Boiler pump hydraulic efficiency

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1.0$.70	No	constant

blrpMtr=name of a METER

Meter to which pump electrical input energy is accumulated. If omitted, pump input energy use is not recorded.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	none	No	constant

The following four members permit specification of auxiliary input power use associated with the boiler under the conditions indicated.

blrAuxOn=float	Auxiliary power used when boiler is running, in proportion to its subhour average part load ratio (plr).
blrAuxOff = float	Auxiliary power used when boiler is not running, in
blrAuxFullOff=float	proportion to 1 - plr. Auxiliary power used only when boiler is off for entire
bii Auxr unOii=jioat	subhour; not used if the boiler is on at all during the subhour.
blrAuxOnAtAll = float	Auxiliary power used in full value if boiler is on for any
•	fraction of subhour.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	0	No	hourly

The following four allow specification of meters to record boiler auxiliary energy use through blrAuxOn, blrAuxOff, blrFullOff, and blrAuxOnAtAll, respectively. End use category "Aux" is used.

blrAuxOnMtr=mtrName

blrAuxOffMtr = mtrName

 ${\bf blrAuxFullOffMtr} {=} {\it mtrName}$

blrAuxOnAtAllMtr=mtrName

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability

endBoiler

Optionally indicates the end of the boiler definition. Alternatively, the end of the definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.31 COOLPLANT

A COOLPLANT contains one or more CHILLER subobjects (Section 5.21.1). Each COOLPLANT supports one or more CHILLER (CHW) cooling coils in AIRHANDLERs, and is supported by a TOWERPLANT (Section 5.22). The piping circuit connecting the cold-water (evaporator) side of the CHILLERs to the CHW coils is referred to as the *primary loop*; the piping connecting the warm-water (condenser) side of the CHILLERs to the cooling towers in the TOWERPLANT is referred to as the *secondary loop*. Flows in these loops are established primary and secondary (or heat rejection) by pumps in each CHILLER; these pumps operate when the CHILLER operates.

The modeling of the CHW coils, COOLPLANTs, and CHILLERs includes modeling the supply temperature of the water in the primary loop, that is, the water supplied from the COOLPLANT's operating CHILLER(s) to the CHW coils. If the (negative) heat demanded by the connected coils exceeds the plant's capacity, the temperature rises and the available power is distributed among the AIRHANDLERs according to the operation of the CHW coil model.

The primary water flow through each CHILLER is always at least that CHILLER's specified primary pump capacity – it is assumed that any flow in excess of that used by the coils goes through a bypass value. When the coils request more flow than the pump's capacity, it is assumed the pressure drops and the pump can deliver the greater flow at the same power input and while imparting the same heat to the water. The primary water flow is not simulated during the run, but an error occurs before the run if the total design flow of the CHW coils connected to a COOLPLANT exceeds the pumping capacity of the CHILLERs in the plant's most powerful stage.

The CHILLERs in the COOLPLANT can be grouped into STAGES of increasing capacity. The COOLPLANT uses the first stage that can meet the load. The load is distributed amoung the CHILLERs in the active stage so that each operates at the same fraction of its capacity; CHILLERs not in the active stage are turned off.

For each COOLPLANT, primary loop piping loss is modeled, as a heat gain equal to a constant fraction of the CHILLER capacity of the COOLPLANT's most powerful stage. This heat gain is added to the load whenever the plant is operating; as modeled, the heat gain is independent of load, weather, which stage is operating, or any other variables. No secondary loop piping loss is modeled.

coolplantName

Name of COOLPLANT object, given immediately after the word COOLPLANT. This name is used to refer to the coolPlant in *ahhcCoolplant* commands.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters		Yes	constant

cpSched = choice

Coolplant schedule: hourly variable choice of OFF, AVAIL, or ON.

OFF	COOLPLANT will not supply chilled water regardless of demand. All loads (CHW
	coils) should be scheduled off when the plant is off; an error will occur if a coil calls
	for chilled water when its plant is off.
AVAIL	COOLPLANT will operate when one or more loads demand chilled water.
ON	COOLPLANT runs unconditionally. When no load wants chilled water, least
	powerful (first) stage runs anyway.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	OFF, AVAIL, or ON	AVAIL	No	hourly

cpTsSp=float

Coolplant primary loop supply temperature setpoint: setpoint temperature for chilled water supplied to coils.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	44	No	hourly

cpPipeLossF = float

Coolplant pipe loss: heat assumed gained from primary loop piping connecting chillers to loads whenever the COOLPLANT is operating, expressed as a fraction of the chiller capacity of the plant's most powerful stage.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$.01	No	constant

cpTowerplant = name

TOWERPLANT that cools the condenser water for the chillers in this COOLPLANT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a TOWERPLANT		Yes	constant

cpStage1=chillerName, chillerName, chillerName, ...

cpStage1=ALL_BUT, chillerName, chillerName, chillerName, ...

cpStage1=ALL

cpStage2 through cpStage7 same

The commands cpStage1 through cpStage7 allow specification of up to seven STAGES in which chillers are activated as the load increases. CSE will use the first stage that can meet the load; if no stage will meet the load (output the heat requested by the coils at cpTsSp), the last COOLPLANT stage is used.

Each stage may be specified with a list of up to seven names of CHILLERs in the COOLPLANT, or with the word ALL, meaning all of the COOLPLANT's CHILLERs, or with the word ALL_BUT and a list of up to six names of CHILLERs. Each stage should be more powerful than the preceding one. If you have

less than seven stages, you may skip some of the commands cpStage1 through cpStage7 – the used stage numbers need not be contiguous.

If none of cpStage1 through cpStage7 are given, CSE supplies a single default stage containing all chillers.

A comma must be entered between chiller names and after the word ALL_BUT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	1 to 7 names; ALL_BUT and 1 to 6 names; ALL	cpStage1 = ALL	No	constant

endCoolplant

Optionally indicates the end of the COOLPLANT definition. Alternatively, the end of the definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.32 CHILLER

CHILLERs are subobjects of COOLPLANTs (Section 5.21). CHILLERs supply coldness, in the form of chilled water, via their COOLPLANT, to CHW (CHilled Water) cooling coils in AIRHANDLERs. CHILLERs exhaust heat through the cooling towers in their COOLPLANT's TOWERPLANT. Each COOLPLANT can contain multiple CHILLERs; chiller operation is controlled by the scheduling and staging logic of the COOLPLANT, as described in the previous section.

Each chiller has primary and secondary pumps that operate when the chiller is on. The pumps add heat to the primary and secondary loop water respectively; this heat is considered in the modeling of the loop's water temperature.

chillerName

Name of CHILLER object, given immediately after the word CHILLER. This name is used to refer to the chiller in *cpStage* commands.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters		Yes	constant

The next four inputs allow specification of the CHILLER's capacity (amount of heat it can remove from the primary loop water) and how this capacity varies with the supply (leaving) temperature of the primary loop water and the entering temperature of the condenser (secondary loop) water. The chiller capacity at any supply and condenser temperatures is chCapDs times the value of chPyCapT at those temperatures.

chCapDs=float

Chiller design capacity, that is, the capacity at chTsDs and chTcndDs (next).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	x != 0		Yes	constant

chTsDs = float

Design supply temperature: temperature of primary water leaving chiller at which capacity is chCapDs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	44	No	constant

chTcndDs = float

Design condenser temperature: temperature of secondary water entering chiller condenser at which capacity is chCapDs.

$\overline{ ext{Units}}$	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	85	No	constant

chPyCapT=a, b, c, d, e, f

Coefficients of bi-quadratic polynomial function of supply (ts) and condenser (tcnd) temperatures that specifies how capacity varies with these temperatures. This polynomial is of the form

$$a + b \cdot ts + c \cdot ts^2 + d \cdot tcnd + e \cdot tcnd^2 + f \cdot ts \cdot tcnd$$

Up to six *float* values may be entered, separated by commas; CSE will use zero for omitted trailing values. If the polynomial does not evaluate to 1.0 when ts is chTsDs and tcnd is chTcndDs, a warning message will be issued and the coefficients will be adjusted (normalized) to make the value 1.0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		-1.742040, .029292, .000067, .048054, .000291,000106	No	constant

The next three inputs allow specification of the CHILLER's full-load energy input and how it varies with supply and condenser temperature. Only one of chCop and chEirDs should be given. The full-load energy input at any supply and condenser temperatures is the chiller's capacity at these temperatures, times chEirDs (or 1/chCop), times the value of chPyEirT at these temperatures.

chCop = float

Chiller full-load COP (Coefficient Of Performance) at chTsDs and chTcndDs. This is the output energy divided by the electrical input energy (in the same units) and reflects both motor and compressor efficiency.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	4.2	No	constant

chEirDs=float

Alternate input for COP: Full-load Energy Input Ratio (electrical input energy divided by output energy) at design temperatures; the reciprocal of chCop.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	chCop is defaulted	No	constant

chPyEirT=a, b, c, d, e, f

Coefficients of bi-quadratic polynomial function of supply (ts) and condenser (tcnd) temperatures that specifies how energy input varies with these temperatures. This polynomial is of the form

$$a + b \cdot ts + c \cdot ts^2 + d \cdot tcnd + e \cdot tcnd^2 + f \cdot ts \cdot tcnd$$

Up to six *float* values may be entered, separated by commas; CSE will use zero for omitted trailing values. If the polynomial does not evaluate to 1.0 when ts is chTsDs and tend is chTendDs, a warning message will be issued and the coefficients will be adjusted (normalized) to make the value 1.0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		3.117600,109236, .001389, .003750, .000150,000375	No	constant

The next three inputs permit specification of the CHILLER's part load energy input. In the following the part load ratio (plr) is defined as the actual load divided by the capacity at the current supply and condenser temperatures. The energy input is defined as follows for four different plr ranges:

full	loadplr (part load ratio) = 1.0
	Power input is full-load input, as described above.
compressor unloading	$1.0 > plr \ge chMinUnldPlr$
region	
	Power input is the full-load input times the value of the chPyEirUl
	polynomial for the current plr, that is, $chPyEirUl(plr)$.
false loading region	chMinUnldPlr > plr > chMinFsldPlr
	Power input in this region is constant at the value for the low end of the
	compressor unloading region, i.e. $chPyEirUl(chMinUnldPlr)$.
cycling region	$chMinFsldPlr > plr \ge 0$
	In this region the chiller runs at the low end of the false loading region for
	the necessary fraction of the time, and the power input is the false loading
	value correspondingly prorated, i.e. $chPyEirUl(chMinUnldPlr)$ plr /
	chMinFsldPlr.

These plr regions are similar to those for a DX coil & compressor in an AIRHANDLER, Section 0.

chPyEirUl=a, b, c, d

Coefficients of cubic polynomial function of part load ratio (plr) that specifies how energy input varies with plr in the compressor unloading region (see above). This polynomial is of the form

$$a + b \cdot plr + c \cdot plr^2 + d \cdot plr^3$$

Up to four *float* values may be entered, separated by commas; CSE will use zero for omitted trailing values. If the polynomial does not evaluate to 1.0 when plr is 1.0, a warning message will be issued and the coefficients will be adjusted (normalized) to make the value 1.0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		.222903, .313387, .463710, 0.	No	constant

chMinUnldPlr = float

Minimum compressor unloading part load ratio (plr); maximum false loading plr. See description above.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0.1	No	constant

chMinFsldPlr = float

Minimum compressor false loading part load ratio (plr); maximum cycling plr. See description above.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le \mathit{chMinFsldPlr}$	0.1	No	constant

chMotEff = float

Fraction of CHILLER compressor motor input power which goes to the condenser. For an open-frame motor and compressor, where the motor's waste heat goes to the air, enter the motor's efficiency: a fraction around .8 or .9. For a hermetic compressor, where the motor's waste heat goes to the refrigerant and thence to the condenser, use 1.0.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1$	1.0	No	constant

chMeter = name

Name of METER to which to accumulate CHILLER's electrical input energy. Category "Clg" is used. Note that two additional commands, *chppMtr* and *chcpMtr*, are used to specify meters for recording chiller pump input energy.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$name\ of\ a\ METER$	not recorded	No	constant

The next six inputs specify this CHILLER's PRIMARY PUMP, which pumps chilled water from the chiller through the CHW coils connected to the chiller's COOLPLANT.

chppGpm=float

Chiller primary pump flow in gallons per minute: amount of water pumped from this chiller through the primary loop supplying the COOLPLANT's loads (CHW coils) whenever chiller is operating. Any excess flow over that demanded by coils is assumed to go through a bypass valve. If coil flows exceed *chppGpm*, CSE assumes the pressure drops and the pump "overruns" to deliver the extra flow with the same energy input. The default is one gallon per minute for each 5000 Btuh of chiller design capacity.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gpm	x > 0	$ch Cap Ds \ / \ 5000$	No	constant

chppHdloss = float

Chiller primary pump head loss (pressure). 0 may be specified to eliminate pump heat and pump energy input.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft H2O	$x \ge 0$	57.22*	No	constant

^{*} May be temporary default for 10-31-92 version; prior value (65) may be restored.

chppMotEff = float

Chiller primary pump motor efficiency.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1.0$.88	No	constant

${\tt chppHydEff} {=} \textit{float}$

Chiller primary pump hydraulic efficiency

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1.0$.70	No	constant

${\tt chppOvrun} {=} {\it float}$

Chiller primary pump maximum overrun: factor by which flow demanded by coils can exceed chppGpm. The primary flow is not simulated in detail; chppOvrun is currently used only to issue an error message if the sum of the design flows of the coils connected to a COOLPLANT exceeds the sum of the products of chppGpm and chppOvrun for the chiller's in the plants most powerful stage.

$\overline{ ext{Units}}$	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 1.0$	1.3	No	constant

chppMtr=name of a METER

Meter to which primary pump electrical input energy is accumulated. If omitted, pump input energy use is not recorded.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
<u> </u>	name of a METER	none	No	constant

The next five inputs specify this CHILLER'S CONDENSER PUMP, also known as the SECONDARY PUMP or the HEAT REJECTION PUMP. This pump pumps water from the chiller's condenser through the cooling towers in the COOLPLANT'S TOWERPLANT.

chcpGpm = float

Chiller condenser pump flow in gallons per minute: amount of water pumped from this chiller through the cooling towers when chiller is operating.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gpm	x > 0	$chCapDs \ / \ 4000$	No	constant

chcpHdloss = float

Chiller condenser pump head loss (pressure). 0 may be specified to eliminate pump heat and pump energy input.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
ft H2O	$x \ge 0$	45.78*	No	constant

* May be temporary default for 10-31-92 version; prior value (45) may be restored.

chcpMotEff = float

Chiller condenser pump motor efficiency.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1.0$.88	No	constant

chcpHydEff = float

Chiller condenser pump hydraulic efficiency

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1.0$.70	No	constant

chcpMtr=name of a METER

Meter to which condenser pump electrical input energy is accumulated. If omitted, pump input energy use is not recorded.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a METER	none	No	constant

The following four members permit specification of auxiliary input power use associated with the chiller under the conditions indicated.

chAuxOn=float

Auxiliary power used when chiller is running, in proportion to its subhour average part load ratio (plr).

chAuxOff=float

Auxiliary power used when chiller is not running, in proportion to 1 - plr.

chAuxFullOff = float

Auxiliary power used only when chiller is off for entire subhour; not used if the chiller is on at all during the subhour.

chAuxOnAtAll=float

Auxiliary power used in full value if chiller is on for any fraction of subhour.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	0	No	hourly

The following four allow specification of meters to record chiller auxiliary energy use through chAuxOn, chAuxOff, chFullOff, and chAuxOnAtAll, respectively. End use category "Aux" is used.

chAuxOnMtr=mtrName

chAuxOffMtr=mtrName

chAuxFullOffMtr=mtrName

chAuxOnAtAllMtr=mtrName

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$name\ of\ a\ METER$	$not\ recorded$	No	constant

endChiller

Optionally indicates the end of the CHILLER definition. Alternatively, the end of the definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.33 TOWERPLANT

A TOWERPLANT object simulates a group of cooling towers which operate together to cool water for one or more CHILLERs and/or HPLOOP heat exchangers. There can be more than one TOWERPLANT in a simulation. Each CHILLER or hploop heat exchanger contains a pump (the "heat rejection pump") to circulate water through its associated TOWERPLANT. The circulating water is cooled by evaporation and conduction to the air; cooling is increased by operating fans in the cooling towers as necessary. These fans are the only energy consuming devices simulated in the TOWERPLANT.

The TOWERPLANT models the leaving water temperature as a function of the entering water temperature, flow, outdoor air temperature, and humidity. The fans are operated as necessary to achieve a specified leaving water temperature setpoint, or as close to it as achievable.

Two methods of staging the cooling tower fans in a TOWERPLANT are supported: "TOGETHER", under which all the tower fans operate together, at the same speed or cycling on and off at once, and "LEAD", in which a single "lead" tower's fan modulates for fine control of leaving water temperature, and as many additional towers fans as necessary operate at fixed speed. The water flows through all towers even when their fans are off; sometimes this will cool the water below setpoint with no fans operating.

All the towers in a TOWERPLANT are identical, except that under LEAD staging, the towers other than the lead tower have one-speed fans. The group of towers can thus be described by giving the description of one tower, the number of towers, and the type of staging to be used. All of this information is given by TOWERPLANT members, so there is no need for individual TOWER objects.

There is no provision for scheduling a TOWERPLANT: it operates whenever the heat rejection pump in one or more of its associated CHILLERs or HPLOOP heat exchangers operates. However, the setpoint for the water leaving the TOWERPLANT is hourly schedulable.

towerplantName

Name of TOWERPLANT object, given immediately after the word TOWERPLANT to begin the object's input. The name is used to refer to the TOWERPLANT in COOLPLANTs and HPLOOPs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters		Yes	constant

tpTsSp=float

Setpoint temperature for water leaving towers.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	85	No	hourly

tpMtr=name of a METER

METER object by which TOWERPLANT's fan input energy is to be recorded, in category "Aux". If omitted, energy use is not recorded, and thus cannot be reported. Towerplants have no modeled input energy other than for their fans (the heat rejection pumps are part of the CHILLER and HPLOOP objects).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$name\ of\ a\ METER$	none	No	constant

tpStg=choice

How tower fans are staged to meet the load:

TOGETHER	All fans operate at the same speed or cycle on and off together.
LEAD	A single "Lead" tower's fan is modulated as required and as many additional
	fans as necessary run at their (single) full speed.

Whenever the heat rejection pump in a CHILLER or HPLOOP heat exchanger is on, the water flows through all towers in the TOWERPLANT, regardless of the number of fans operating.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	TOGETHER, LEAD	TOGETHER	No	constant

ctN = integer

Number of towers in the TOWERPLANT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	1	No	constant

ctType=choice

Cooling tower fan control type: ONESPEED, TWOSPEED, or VARIABLE. This applies to all towers under TOGETHER staging. For LEAD staging, ctType applies only to the lead tower; additional towers have ONESPEED fans.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	ONESPEED, TWOSPEED, VARIABLE	ONESPEED	No	constant

ctLoSpd=float

Low speed for TWOSPEED fan, as a fraction of full speed cfm.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 < x \le 1$	0.5	No	constant

Note: full speed fan cfm is given by ctVfDs, below.

The rest of the input variables apply to each tower in the group; the towers are identical except for the

single-speed fan on non-lead towers when tpStg is LEAD.

The following two inputs permit computation of the tower fan electrical energy consumption:

ctShaftBhp=float

Shaft brake horsepower of each tower fan motor.

The default value is the sum of the rejected (condenser) heats (including pump heat) at design conditions of the most powerful stage of each connected COOLPLANT, plus the design capacity of each connected HPLOOP heat exchanger, all divided by 290,000 and by the number of cooling towers in the TOWERPLANT.

Units	Lgl Range	Default	Req'd	Variability
Bhp	x > 0	(sum of loads)/290000/ cTn	No	constant

ctMotEff = float

Motor (and drive, if any) efficiency for tower fans.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	x > 0	.88	No	constant

The next four items specify the coefficients of polynomial curves relating fan power consumption to average speed (cfm) for the various fan types. For the non-variable speed cases CSE uses linear polynomials of the form

$$p = a + b \cdot \text{spd}$$

where p is the power consumption as a fraction of full speed power consumption, and spd is the average speed as a fraction of full speed. The linear relationship reflects the fact that the fans cycle to match partial loads. A non-0 value may be given for the constant part a to reflect start-stop losses. For the two speed fan, separate polynomials are used for low and high speed operation; the default coefficients assume power input varies with the cube of speed, that is, at low speed (ctLoSpd) the relative power input is ctLoSpd3. For the variable speed case a cubic polynomial is used.

For each linear polynomial, two *float* expressions are given, separated by a comma. The first expression is the constant, a. The second expression is the coefficient of the average speed, b. Except for ctFcLo, a and b should add up to 1, to make the relative power consumption 1 when spd is 1; otherwise, CSE will issue a warning message and normalize them.

ctFcOne = a, b

Coefficients of linear fan power consumption polynomial $p = a + b \cdot \text{spd}$ for ONESPEED fan. For the one-speed case, the relative average speed spd is the fraction of the time the fan is on.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	a + b = 1.0	0, 1	No	constant

ctFcLo=a, b

Coefficients of linear fan power consumption polynomial $p = a + b \cdot \text{spd}$ for low speed of TWOSPEED fan, when spd < ctLoSpd.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	a + b = 1.0	$0, \ ctLoSpd^2$	No	constant

ctFcHi=a, b

Coefficients of linear fan power consumption polynomial $p = a + b \cdot \text{spd}$ for high speed of TWOSPEED fan, when spd > ctLoSpd.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	a + b = 1.0	$-ctLoSpd^2$ - $ctLoSpd$, $ctLoSpd^2$ + $ctLoSpd$ + 1	No	constant

ctFcVar=a, b, c, d

For VARIABLE speed fan, four *float* values for coefficients of cubic fan power consumption polynomial of the form $p = a + b \cdot \text{spd} + c \cdot \text{spd}^2 + d \cdot \text{spd}^3$.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	a + b + c + d = 1.0	0, 0, 0, 1	No	constant

The next six items specify the tower performance under one set of conditions, the "design conditions". The conditions should be chosen to be representative of full load operating conditions.

ctCapDs = float

Design capacity: amount of heat extracted from water under design conditions by one tower.

The default value is the sum of the rejected (condenser) heats (including pump heat) at design conditions of the most powerful stage of each connected COOLPLANT, plus the design capacity of each connected HPLOOP heat exchanger, all divided by the number of towers.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$x \neq 0$	(sum of loads)/ctN	No	constant

ctVfDs = float

Design air flow, per tower; also the fan full-speed cfm specification.

The default value is the sum of the loads (computed as for ctCapDs, just above) divided by 51, divided by the number of cooling towers.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{cfm}}$	x > 0	(sum of loads)/ $51/ctN$	No	constant

ctGpmDs = float

Design water flow, per tower.

The default is the sum of the flows of the connected heat rejection pumps, using the largest stage for COOLPLANTS, divided by the number of towers.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gpm	x > 0	(sum of pumps)/ ctN	No	constant

Chits Legal Range Delauit Required Variability	Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
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${\tt ctTDbODs} {=} \textit{float}$

Design outdoor drybulb temperature (needed to convert ctVfDs from cfm to lb/hr).

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	93.5	No	constant

ctTWbODs = float

Design outdoor wetbulb temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	78	No	constant

ctTwoDs=float

Design leaving water temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	85	No	constant

The following six items allow optional specification of tower performance under another set of conditions, the "off design" conditions. If given, they allow CSE to compute the tower's relation between flows and heat transfer; in this case, ctK (below) may not be given.

ctCapOd = float

Off-design capacity, per tower.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Btuh	$x \neq 0$	(sum of loads)/ctN	No	constant

ctVfOd=float

Off-design air flow, per tower. Must differ from design air flow; thus ctVfDs and ctVfOd cannot both be defaulted if off-design conditions are being given. The off-design air and water flows must be chosen so that $maOd/mwOd \neq maDs/mwDs$.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$\overline{\mathrm{cfm}}$	$x > 0; x \neq ctVfDs$	(sum of loads) $/51/ctN$	No	constant

ctGpmOd=float

Off-design water flow, per tower. Must differ from design water flow; thus, both cannot be defaulted if off-design conditions are being given. Value must be chosen so that $maOd/mwOd \neq maDs/mwDs$.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
gpm	$x > 0; x \neq ctGpmDs$	(sum of pumps)/ ctN	No	constant

ctTDbOOd = float

Off-design outdoor drybulb temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	93.5	No	constant

ctTWbOOd = float

Off-design outdoor wetbulb temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	78	No	constant

ctTwoOd=float

Off-design leaving water temperature.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
°F	x > 0	85	No	constant

The following item allows explicit specification of the relationship between flows and heat transfer, when the preceding "off design" inputs are not given. If omitted, it will be computed from the "off design" inputs if given, else the default value of 0.4 will be used.

ctK = float

Optional. Exponent in the formula

$$ntuA = k \cdot (mwi/ma)^{ctK}$$

where ntuA is the number of transfer units on the air side, mwi and ma are the water and air flows respectively, and k is a constant.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	0 < x < 1	from "Od" members if given, else 0.4	No	constant

ctStkFlFr = float

Fraction of air flow which occurs when tower fan is off, due to stack effect (convection). Cooling due to this air flow occurs in all towers whenever the water flow is on, and may, by itself, cool the water below the setpoint tpTsSp. Additional flow, when fan is on, is proportional to fan speed.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$.18	No	constant

The following items allow CSE to compute the effect of makeup water on the leaving water temperature.

ctBldn=float

Blowdown rate: fraction of inflowing water that is bled from the sump down the drain, to reduce the buildup of impurities that don't evaporate.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$.01	No	constant

ctDrft = float

Drift rate: fraction of inflowing water that is blown out of tower as droplets without evaporating.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$0 \le x \le 1$	0	No	constant

ctTWm = float

Temperature of makeup water from mains, used to replace water lost by blowdown, drift, and evaporation. Blowdown and drift are given by the preceding two inputs; evaporation is computed.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
$^{\mathrm{o}}\mathrm{F}$	x > 0	60	No	constant

endTowerplant

Optionally indicates the end of the TOWERPLANT definition. Alternatively, the end of the definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.34 HPLOOP

To be written.

5.35 REPORTFILE

REPORTFILE allows optional specification of different or additional files to receive CSE reports.

By default, CSE generates several "reports" on each run showing the simulated HVAC energy use, the CIDL input statements specifying the run, any error or warning messages, etc. Different or additional reports can be specified using the REPORT object, described in Section 5.25, next.

All CSE reports are written to text files as plain ASCII text. The files may be printed (on most printers other than postscript printers) by copying them to your printer with the COPY command. Since many built-in reports are over 80 characters wide; you may want to set your printer for "compressed" characters or a small font first. You may wish to examine the report file with a text editor or LIST program before printing it. (?? Improve printing discussion)

By default, the reports are output to a file with the same name as the input file and extension .REP, in the same directory as the input file. By default, this file is formatted into pages, and overwrites any existing file of the same name without warning. CSE automatically generates a REPORTFILE object called "Primary" for this report file, as though the following input had been given:

```
REPORTFILE "Primary"

rfFileName = <inputFile > .REP;

// other members defaulted: rfFileStat=OVERWRITE; rfPageFmt=YES.
```

Using REPORTFILE, you can specify additional report files. REPORTs specified within a REPORTFILE object definition are output by default to that file; REPORTs specified elsewhere may be directed to a specific report file with the REPORT member *rpReportFile*. Any number of REPORTFILEs and REPORTs may be used in a run or session. Any number of REPORTs can be directed to each REPORTFILE.

Using ALTER (Section 4.5.1.2) with REPORTFILE, you can change the characteristics of the Primary report output file. For example:

```
ALTER REPORTFILE Primary

rfPageFmt = NO; // do not format into pages

rfFileStat = NEW; // error if file exists
```

rfName

Name of REPORTFILE object, given immediately after the word REPORTFILE. Note that this name, not the fileName of the report file, is used to refer to the REPORTFILE in REPORTs.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters		No	constant

rfFileName = path

path name of file to be written. If no path is specified, the file is written in the current directory. The default extension is .REP.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	file name, path and extension optional		Yes	constant

rfFileStat = choice

Choice indicating what CSE should do if the file specified by rfFileNamealready exists:

OVERWRITE	Overwrite pre-existing file.
NEW	Issue error message if file exists at beginning of session. If there are several
	runs in session using same file, output from runs after the first will append.
APPEND	Append new output to present contents of existing file.

If the specified file does not exist, it is created and rfFileStat has no effect.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	OVERWRITE, NEW, APPEND	OVERWRITE	No	constant

rfPageFmt = Choice

Choice controlling page formatting. Page formatting consists of dividing the output into pages (with form feed characters), starting a new page before each report too long to fit on the current page, and putting headers and footers on each page. Page formatting makes attractive printed output but is a distraction when examining the output on the screen and may inappropriate if you are going to further process the output with another program.

Yes	Do page formatting in this report file.
No	Suppress page formatting. Output is continuous, uninterrupted by page headers and
	footers or large blank spaces.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	Yes, No	Yes	No	constant

Unless page formatting is suppressed, the page formats for all report files are controlled by the $\overline{\text{TOP}}$ members repHdrL, repHdrR, repLPP, repTopM, repBotM, and repCPL, described in Section 5.1.

Each page header shows the repHdrL and repHdrR text, if given.

Each page footer shows the input file name, run serial number within session (see runSerial in Section 5.1), user-input runTitle (see Section 5.1), date and time of run, and page number in file.

Vertical page layout is controlled by repLPP, repTopM, and repBotM (Section 5.1). The width of each header and footer is controlled by repCPL. Since many built-in reports are now over 80 columns wide, you may want to use repCPL=120 or repCPL=132 to make the headers and footers match the text better.

In addition to report file *page* headers and footers, individual REPORTs have *REPORT* headers and footers related to the report content. These are described under REPORT, Section 5.25.

endReportFile

Optionally indicates the end of the report file definition. Alternatively, the end of the report file definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.36 REPORT

REPORT generates a report object to specify output of specific textual information about the results of the run, the input data, the error messages, etc. The various report types available are enumerated in the description of rpType in this section, and may be described at greater length in Section 6.

REPORTs are output by CSE to files, via the **REPORTFILE** object (previous section). After CSE has completed, you may print the report file(s), examine them with a text editor or by TYPEing, process them with another program, etc., as desired.

REPORTs that you do not direct to a different file are written to the automatically-supplied "Primary" report file, whose file name is (by default) the input file name with the extension changed to .REP.

Each report consists of a report header, one or more data rows, and a report footer. The header gives the report type (as specified with rpType, described below), the frequency (as specified with rpFreq), the month or date where appropriate, and includes headings for the report's columns where appropriate.

Usually a report has one data row for each interval being reported. For example, a daily report has a row for each day, with the day of the month shown in the first column.

The report footer usually contains a line showing totals for the rows in the report.

The header-data-footer sequence is repeated as necessary. For example, a daily report extending over more than one month has a header-data-footer sequence for each month. The header shows the month name; the data rows show the day of the month; the footer contains totals for the month.

In addition to the headers and footers of individual reports, the report file has (by default) page headers and footers, described in the preceding section.

Default Reports: CSE generates the following reports by default for each run, in the order shown. They are output by default to the "Primary" report file. They may be ALTERed or DELETEd as desired, using the object names shown.

rpName	rpType	Additional members	
Err	ERR		
eb	ZEB	rpFreq=MONTH;	
		rpZone=SUM;	
Log Inp	LOG		
Inp	INP		

Any reports specified by the user and not assigned to another file appear in the Primary report file between the default reports "eb" and "Log", in the order in which the REPORT objects are given in the input file.

Because of the many types of reports supported, the members required for each REPORT depend on the report type and frequency in a complex manner. When in doubt, testing is helpful: try your proposed REPORT specification; if it is incomplete or overspecified, CSE will issue specific error messages telling you what additional members are required or what inappropriate members have been given and why.

rpName

Name of report. Give after the word REPORT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

rpReportfile = rfname

Name of report file to which current report will be written. If omitted, if REPORT is within a REPORTFILE object, report will be written to that report file, or else to REPORTFILE "Primary", which (as described in previous section) is automatically supplied and by default uses the file name of the input file with the extension .REP.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $REPORTFILE$	current <i>REPORTFILE</i> , if any, else "Primary"	No	constant

rpType=choice

Choice indicating report type. Report types may be described at greater length, with examples, in Section 6.

ERR	Error and warning messages. If there are any such messages, they are also displayed
	on the screen AND written to a file with the same name as the input file and
	extension .ERR. Furthermore, * *many error messages are repeated in the INP report.
LOG	Run "log". As of July 1992, contains only CSE version number; should be enhanced
	or deleted.??

INP	Input echo: shows the portion of the input file used to specify this run. Does not repeat descriptions of objects left from prior runs in the same session when CLEAR is not used.
	Error and warning messages relating to specific lines of the input are repeated after or near the line to which they relate, prefixed with "?". Lines not used due to a preprocessor #if command (Section 4.4.4) with a false expression are prefixed with a
	"0" in the leftmost column; all preprocessor command lines are prefixed with a "#" in
	that column.
SUM	Run summary. As of July 1992, NOT IMPLEMENTED: generates no output and no error message. Should be defined and implemented, or else deleted??.
ZDD	Zone data dump. Detailed dump of internal simulation values, useful for verifying
	that your input is as desired. Should be made less cryptic (July 1992)??. Requires
	rpZone.
ZST	Zone statistics. Requires rpZone.
ZEB	Zone energy balance. Requires $rpZone$.
MTR	Meter report. Requires $rpMeter$.
AH	Air handler report. Requires $rpAh$.
AHSIZE	Air handler autosizing report. Requires $rpAh$.
AHLOAD	Air handler load report. Requires $rpAh$. TODO
TUSIZE	Terminal autosizing report. Requires $rp Tu$.
TULOAD	Terminal load. Requires $rpTu$. TODO
UDT	User-defined table. Data items are specified with REPORTCOL commands (next
	section). Allows creating almost any desired report by using CSE expressions to
	specify numeric or string values to tabulate; "Probes" may be used in the expressions
	to access CSE internal data.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
see above			Yes	constant

The next three members specify how frequently values are reported and the start and end dates for the REPORT. They are not allowed with rpTypes ERR, LOG, INP, SUM, and ZDD, which involve no time-varying data.

rpFreq = choice

Report Frequency: specifies interval for generating rows of report data:

YEAR	at run completion
MONTH	at end of each month (and at run completion if mid-month)
DAY	at end of each day
HOUR	at end of each hour
HOURANDSUB	at end of each subhour AND at end of hour
SUBHOUR	at end of each subhour

RpFreq values of HOURANDSUB and SUBHOUR are not supported with rpType's of MTR and ZST, nor if rpType is ZEB or AH and rpZone or rpAh is SUM.

We recommend using HOURly and more frequent reports sparingly, to report on only a few typical or extreme days, or to explore a problem once it is known what day(s) it occurs on. Specifying such reports for a full-year run will generate a huge amount of output and cause extremely slow CSE execution.

Unit s	Legal Range	Defau lt	Required	Vari a b i lity
	YEAR, MONTH, DAY, HOUR, HOURANDSUB, SUBHOUR		Required for $rpTypes$ ZEB, ZST, MTR, AH, and UDT	consta n t

rpDayBeg = date

Initial day of period to be reported. Reports for which rpFreq = YEAR do not allow specification of rpDayBeg and rpDayEnd; for MONTH reports, these members default to include all months in the run; for DAY and shorter-interval reports, rpDayBeg is required and rpDayEnd defaults to rpDayBeg.

** Un	**Le ga l Range	Default	Required	Vari abi lit y
	date	first day of simulation if $rpFreq = MONTH$	Required for rpTypes ZEB, ZST, MTR, AH, and UDTif rpFreq is DAY, HOUR, HOURANDSUB, or SUBHOUR	con s t a nt

rpDayEnd = date

Final day of period to be reported, except for YEAR reports.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	date	last day of simulation if $rpFreq = MONTH$, else $rpDayBeg$	No	constant

rpZone=znName

Name of **ZONE** for which a ZEB, ZST, or ZDD report is being requested. For rpType ZEB or ZST, you may use rpZone=SUM to obtain a report showing only the sum of the data for all zones, or rpZone=ALL to obtain a report showing, for each time interval, a row of data for each zone plus a sum-of-zones row.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $ZONE$, ALL, SUM		Required for $rpTypes$ ZDD, ZEB, and ZST.	constant

rpMeter = mtrName

Specifies meter(s) to be reported, for rpType=MTR.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $METER$, ALL, SUM		Required for $rpType=MTR$	constant

rpAh=ahName

Specifies air handler(s) to be reported, for rpType=AH, AHSIZE, or AHLOAD.

Unit s	Legal Range	Defaul t	Required	Variab i l ity
	name of an AIRHANDLER, ALL, SUM		Required for rpType=AH, AHSIZE, or AHSIZE	constant

rpTu=tuName

Specifies air handler(s) to be reported, for rpType=TUSIZE or TULOAD. TODO

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a TERMINAL, ALL, SUM		Required for $rpType=?$	constant

rpBtuSf = float

Scale factor to be used when reporting energy values. Internally, all energy values are represented in Btu. This member allows scaling to more convenient units for output. rpBtuSf is not shown in the output, so if you change it, be sure the readers of the report know the energy units being used. rpBtuSf is not applied in UDT reports, but column values can be scaled as needed with expressions.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	any multiple of ten	1,000,000: energy reported in MBtu.	No	constant

rpCond = expression

Conditional reporting flag. If given, report rows are printed only when value of expression is non-0. Permits selective reporting according to any condition that can be expressed as a CSE expression. Such conditional reporting can be used to shorten output and make it easy to find data of interest when you are only interested in the information under exceptional conditions, such as excessive zone temperature. Allowed with *rpTypes* ZEB, ZST, MTR, AH, and UDT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
·	any numeric expression	1 (reporting enabled)	No	subhour /end of interval

rpCPL = int

Characters per line for a User-Defined report. If widths specified in REPORTCOLs (next section) add up to more than this, an error occurs; if they total substantially less, additional whitespace is inserted between columns to make the report more readable. Not allowed if rpType is not UDT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$78 \le x \le 132$	top level $repCPL$	No	constant

rpTitle=string

Title for use in report header of User-Defined report. Disallowed if rpType is not UDT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		"User-defined Report"	No	constant

rpHeader=choice

Use NO to suppress the report header which gives the report type, zone, meter, or air handler being reported, time interval, column headings, etc. One reason to do this might be if you are putting only a single report in a report file and intend to later embed the report in a document or process it with some other program (but for the latter, see also EXPORT, below).

Use with caution, as the header contains much of the identification of the data. For example, in an hourly report, only the hour of the day is shown in each data row; the day and month are shown in the header, which is repeated for each 24 data rows.

See REPORTFILE member rfPageFmt, above, to control report FILE page headers and footers, as opposed to REPORT headers and footers.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YES, NO	YES	No	constant

rpFooter=choice

Use NO to suppress the report footers. The report footer is usually a row which sums hourly data for the day, daily data for the month, or monthly data for the year. For a report with rpZone, rpMeter, or rpAh = ALL, the footer row shows sums for all zones, meters, or air handlers. Sometimes the footer is merely a blank line.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YES, NO	YES	No	constant

endReport

Optionally indicates the end of the report definition. Alternatively, the end of the report definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

\mathbf{Units}	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.37 REPORTCOL

Each REPORTCOL defines a single column of a User Defined Table (UDT) report. REPORTCOLs are not used with report types other than UDT.

Use as many REPORTCOLs as there are values to be shown in each row of the user-defined report. The values will appear in columns, ordered from left to right in the order defined. Be sure to include any necessary values to identify the row, such as the day of month, hour of day, etc. CSE supplies NO columns automatically.

colName

Name of REPORTCOL.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

colReport = rpName

Name of report to which current report column belongs. If $\overline{REPORTCOL}$ is given within a \overline{REPORT} object, then colReport defaults to that report.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $REPORT$	current report, if any	Unless in a $REPORT$	constant

colVal = expression

Value to show in this column of report.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	any numeric or string expression		Yes	subhour /end interval

colHead = string

Text used for column head.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		colName or blank	No	constant

colGap = int

Space between (to left of) column, in character positions. Allows you to space columns unequally, to emphasize relations among columns or to improve readability. If the total of the *colGaps* and *colWids* in the report's REPORTCOLs is substantially less than the REPORT's *rpCPL* (characters per line, previous section), CSE will insert additional spaces between columns. To suppress these spaces, use a smaller *rpCPL*.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	1	No	constant

colWid = int

Column width.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	10	No	constant

colDec = int

Number of digits after decimal point.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	flexible format	No	constant

colJust = choice

Specifies positioning of data within column:

Left Left justified

Right Right justified

${\bf endReportCol}$

Optionally indicates the end of the report column definition. Alternatively, the end of the report column definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another REPORTCOL or other object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.38 EXPORTFILE

EXPORTFILE allows optional specification of different or additional files to receive CSE EXPORTS.

EXPORTs contain the same information as reports, but formatted for reading by other programs rather than by people. By default, CSE generates no exports. Exports are specified via the EXPORT object, described in Section 5.28 (next). As for REPORTs, CSE automatically supplies a primary export file; it has the same name and path as the input file, and extension .csv.

Input for EXPORTFILEs and EXPORTs is similar to that for REPORTFILEs and REPORTs, except that there is no page formatting. Refer to their preceding descriptions (Sections 5.24 and 5.25) for more additional discussion.

xfName

Name of EXPORTFILE object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
63 characters			No	constant

xfFileName=string

path name of file to be written. If no path is specified, the file is written in the current directory. If no extension is specified, .csv is used.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	file name, path and extension optional		No	constant

xfFileStat = choice

What CSE should do if file xfFileName already exists:

OVERWRITE	Overwrite pre-existing file.
NEW	Issue error message if file exists.
APPEND	Append new output to present contents of existing file.

If the specified file does not exist, it is created and xfFileStat has no effect.

\mathbf{Units}	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	OVERWRITE, NEW, APPEND	OVERWRITE	No	constant

endExportFile

Optionally indicates the end of the export file definition. Alternatively, the end of the Export file definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.39 EXPORT

Exports contain the same information as CSE reports, but in a "comma-quote" format intended for reading into a spreadsheet or other program for further processing, plotting, special print formatting, etc.

No exports are generated by default; each desired export must be specified with an EXPORT object.

Each row of an export contains several values, separated by commas, with quotes around string values. The row is terminated with a carriage return/line feed character pair. The first fields of the row identify the data. Multiple fields are used as necessary to identify the data. For example, the rows of an hourly ZEB export begin with the month, day of month, and hour of day. In contrast, reports, being subject to a width limitation, use only a single column of each row to identify the data; additional identification is put in the header. For example, an hourly ZEB Report shows the hour in a column and the day and month in the header; the header is repeated at the start of each day. The header of an export is never repeated.

Depending on your application, if you specify multiple exports, you may need to place each in a separate file. Generate these files with EXPORTFILE, preceding section. You may also need to suppress the export header and/or footer, with exHeader and/or exFooter, described in this section.

Input for EXPORTs is similar to input for REPORTs; refer to the REPORT description in Section 5.25 for further discussion of the members shown here.

exName

Name of export. Give after the word EXPORT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$63\ characters$	none	No	constant

exExportfile=xfname

Name of export file to which current export will be written. If omitted, if EXPORT is within an EXPORT-FILE object, report will be written to that export file, or else to the automatically-supplied EXPORTFILE "Primary", which by default uses the name of the input file with the extension .csv.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Require d	Variabi l ity
	name of an <i>EXPORTFILE</i>	current $EXPORTFILE$, if any, else "Primary"	No	constant

exType=choice

Choice indicating export type. See descriptions in Section 5.22, REPORT. While not actually disallowed, use of exType = ERR, LOG, INP, or ZDD is unexpected.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability

exFreq=choice

Export Frequency: specifies interval for generating rows of export data:

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YEAR, MONTH, DAY, HOUR, HOURANDSUB, SUBHOUR		Yes	constant

exDayBeg = date

Initial day of export. Exports for which exFreq = YEAR do not allow specification of exDayBeg and exDayEnd; for MONTH exports, these members are optional and default to include the entire run; for DAY and shorter-interval exports, exDayBeg is required and exDayEnd defaults to exDayBeg.

** Un	**Le ga l Range	Default	Required	Variabilit
105				<u>y</u>
	date	first day of simulation	Required for exTypes ZEB, ZST, MTR, AH,	con
		if exFreq = MONTH	and UDTif exFreq is DAY, HOUR,	s t
			HOURANDSUB, or SUBHOUR	a nt

exDayEnd = date

Final day of export period, except for YEAR exports.

Units	Legal Range Default		Required	Variability
	date	last day of simulation if $exFreq=$ MONTH, else $exDayBeg$	No	constant

exZone=znName

Name of ZONE for which a ZEB, ZST, or ZDD export is being requested; ALL and SUM are also allowed except with exType = ZST.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a $ZONE$, ALL, SUM		Required for $exTypes$ ZDD, ZEB, and ZST.	constant

exMeter=mtrName

Specifies meter(s) whose data is to be exported, for *exType*=MTR.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of a <i>METER</i> , ALL, SUM		Required for exType=MTR	constant

exAh=ahName

Specifies air handler(s) to be exported, for exType=AH.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of an $AIRHANDLER$, ALL, SUM		Required for exType=AH	constant

exBtuSf=float

Scale factor used for exported energy values.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	any multiple of ten	1,000,000: energy exported in MBtu.	No	constant

exCond = expression

Conditional exporting flag. If given, export rows are generated only when value of expression is non-0. Allowed with exTypes ZEB, ZST, MTR, AH, and UDT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	any numeric expression	1 (exporting enabled)	No	subhour /end of interval

exTitle=string

Title for use in export header of User-Defined export. Disallowed if exType is not UDT.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		"User-defined Export"	No	constant

exHeader = choice

Use NO to suppress the export header which gives the export type, zone, meter, or air handler being exported, time interval, column headings, etc. You might do this if the export is to be subsequently imported to a program that is confused by the header information.

If not suppressed, the export header shows, in four lines:

run Title and run Serial (see Section 5.1); the run date and time the export type ("Energy Balance", "Statistics", etc., or exTitle if given) and frequency ("year", "day", etc.) a list of field names in the order they will be shown in the data rows ("Mon", "Day", "Tair", etc.)

The *specific* month, day, etc. is NOT shown in the export header (as it is shown in the report header), because it is shown in each export row.

The field names may be used by a program reading the export to identify the data in the rows which follow; if the program does this, it will not require modification when fields are added to or rearranged in the export in a future version of CSE.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YES, NO	YES	No	constant

exFooter = choice

Use NO to suppress the blank line otherwise output as an export "footer". (Exports do not receive the total lines that most reports receive as footers.)

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	YES, NO	YES	No	constant

endExport

Optionally indicates the end of the export definition. Alternatively, the end of the export definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

5.40 EXPORTCOL

Each EXPORTCOL defines a single datum of a User Defined Table (UDT) export; EXPORTCOLs are not used with other export types.

Use as many EXPORTCOLs as there are values to be shown in each row of the user-defined export. The values will appear in the order defined in each data row output. Be sure to include values needed to identify the data, such as the month, day, and hour, as appropriate – these are NOT automatically supplied in user-defined exports.

EXPORTCOL members are similar to the corresponding REPORTCOL members. See Section 5.265.1.5 for further discussion.

colName

Name of EXPORTCOL.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	63 characters	none	No	constant

colExport = exName

Name of export to which this column belongs. If the EXPORTCOL is given within an EXPORT object, then *colExport* defaults to that export.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	name of an $EXPORT$	current export, if any	Unless in an $EXPORT$	constant

colVal = expression

Value to show in this position in each row of export.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	any numeric or string expression		Yes	subhour /end interval

colHead = string

Text used for field name in export header.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		colName or blank	No	constant

colWid = int

Maximum width. Leading and trailing spaces and non-significant zeroes are removed from export data to save file space. Specifying a *colWid* less than the default may reduce the maximum number of significant digits output.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	13	No	constant

colDec = int

Number of digits after decimal point.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
	$x \ge 0$	flexible format	No	constant

endExportCol

Optionally indicates the end of the EXPORTCOL. Alternatively, the end of the definition can be indicated by END or by beginning another object.

Units	Legal Range	Default	Required	Variability
		N/A	No	constant

6 Output Reports

CSE report data is accumulated during simulation and written to the report file at the end of the run. Some reports are generated by default and cannot be turned off. There are a set of predefined reports which may be requested in the input. The user may also define custom reports which include many CSE internal variables. Reports may accumulate data on an a variety of frequencies including subhourly, hourly, daily, monthly, and annual (run) intervals.

6.1 Units

The default units for CSE reports are:

Energy	mBtu, millions of Btu (to convert to kWh divide by 292)
-	degrees Farenheit
Air Flow	cfm (cubic feet per minute)

6.2 Time

Hourly reports show hour 1 through 24 where hour 1 includes the time period from midnight to 1 AM. By default, CSE specifies that January first is a Thursday and the simulation occurs on a non-leap year. Daylight savings is in effect from the second Sunday of March on which CSE skips hour 3 until the first Sunday of November when CSE simulates 25 hours. These calendar defaults can be modified as required.

6.3 METER Reports

A Meter Report displays the energy use of a METER object, a user-defined "device" that records energy consumption of equipment as simulated by CSE. CSE allows the user to define as many meters as desired and to assign any energy using device to any meter.

Meters account for energy use in pre-defined categories, called end uses, that are documented with METER.

6.4 Energy Balance Report

The Energy Balance Report displays the temperature and sensible and latent heat flows into and out of the air of a single zone. Sign conventions assume that a positive flow increases the air temperature. Heat flow from a warm mass element such as a concrete wall into the zone air is defined as a positive flow, heat flow from air into mass is negative. Solar gain into the zone is defined as a positive heat flow. Solar gain that is incident on and absorbed directly into a mass element is shown as both a positive in the SOLAR column (gain to the zone) and a negative in the MASS column (lost from the zone to the mass).

In a real building zone energy and moisture flows must balance due to the laws of physics. CSE uses approximate solutions for the energy and moisture balances and displays the net balance which is a measure of internal calculation error.

The following items are displayed (using the abbreviations shown in the report headings):

Tair	Air temperature in the zone (since CSE uses combined films this is technically	
	the effective temperature and includes radiant effects).	
WBair	Wet Bulb temperature in the zone.	
Cond	Heat flow through light weight surfaces from or to the outdoors.	
InfS	Sensible infiltration heat flow from outdoors.	
Slr	Solar gain through glazing (net) and solar gains absorbed by light surfaces and	
	transmitted into the zone air.	
IgnS	Sensible internal gains from lights, equipment, people, etc.	
Mass	Net heat flow to (negative) and from (positive) the mass elements of the zone.	
Izone	Net heat flows to other zones in the building.	
MechS	Net heat flows from heating, cooling and ventilation.	
BALS	The balance (error) calculated by summing the sensible gains and losses.	
InfL	Latent infiltration heat flow.	
IgnL	Latent internal gains.	
AirL	Latent heat absorbed (negative) or released (positive) by changes in the room air	
	moisture content.	
MechL	Latent heat added or removed by cooling or ventilation.	
BalL	The balance (error) calculated by summing the sensible gains and losses.	

6.5 Air Handler Load Report

The Air Handler Load Report displays conditions and loads at the peak load hours for the air handler for a single zone. The following items are displayed:

PkVf	Peak flow (cfm) at supply fan
VfDs	Supply fan design flow (same as peak for E10 systems)
PkQH	Peak heat output from heating coil.
Hcapt	Rated capacity of heat coil

The rest are about the cooling coil. Most of the columns are values at the time of peak part load ratio (plr). Note that, for example, the peak sensible load is the sensible load at the time of peak part load ratio, even if there was a higher sensible load at another time when the part load ratio was smaller.

PkMo	Month of cooling coil peak plr, 1-12	
Dy	Day of month 1-31 of peak	
Hr	Hour of day 1-24 of cooling coil peak plr.	
Tout	Outdoor drybulb temperature at time of cooling coil peak plr.	
Wbou	Outdoor wetbulb similarly	
Ten	Cooling coil entering air temperature at time of peak plr.	
Wben	Entering wetbulb similarly	
Tex	Exiting air temperature at plr peak	
	WbexExiting air wetbulb similarly	
-PkQs	Sensible load at time of peak plr, shown positive.	
-PkQl	Latent load likewise	
-PkQC	Total load – sum of PkQs and PkQl	
CPlr	Peak part load ratio: highest fraction of coil's capacity used, reflecting both fraction of	
	maximum output under current conditions used when on and fraction of the time the	
	fan is on. The maximum output under actual conditions can vary considerably from	
	the rated capacity for DX coils. The fraction of maximum output used can only be 1.0	
	if the sensible and total loads happen to occur in the same ratio as the sensible and	
	total capacities. The time the fan is on can be less than 1.0 for residential systems in which the fan cycles on with the compressor. For example, if at the cooling peak the	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	coil ran at .8 power with the fan on .9 of the time, a CPlr of .72 would be reported. The preceding 12 columns are values at the time this peak occured.	
Ccapt	Cooling coil rated total capacity	
-		
Ccaps	Rated sensible capacity.	

6.6 Air Handler Report

The Air Handler Load Report displays conditions and heat flows in the air handler for the time period specified. It is important to note that the air handler report only accumulates data if the air handler is on during an hour. The daily and monthly values are averages of the hours the air handler was on and DO NOT INCLUDE OFF HOUR VALUES. The following items are displayed:

Tout	Outdoor drybulb temperature during hours the air handler was on.	
Wbou	Outdoor wetbulb temperature similarly.	
Tret	Return air dry bulb temperature during hours the air handler was on before	
	return duct losses or leaks.	
Wbre	Return air wetbulb similarly	
po	Fraction outside air including economizer damper leakage, but not return duct	
	leakage.	
Tmix	Mixed air dry bulb temperature – after return air combined with outside air;	
	after return fan, but before supply fan and coil(s).	
Wbmi	Mixed air wet bulb temperature, similarly.	

Tsup	Supply air dry bulb temperature to zone terminals – after coil(s) and air handler supply duct leak and loss; (without in zone duct losses after terminals).
WBsu	Supply air wet bulb temperature similarly.
HrsOn	Hours during which the fan operated at least part of the time.
FOn	Fraction of the time the fan was on during the hours it operated (HrsOn).
FOII	CHECK FOR VAV, IS IT FLOW OR TIME
VF	Volumetric flow, measured at mix point/supply fan/coils; includes air that leaks
	out of supply duct and is thus non-0 even when zone terminals are taking no flow
Qheat	Heat energy added to air stream by heat coil, if any, MEASURED AT COIL not
•	as delivered to zones (see Qload).
Qsens, Qlat and	Sensible, latent, and total heat added to air stream (negative values) by cooling
Qcool	coil, MEASURED AT COIL, including heat cancelled by fan heat and duct
	losses, and heat added to air lost through supply duct leak.
Qout	Net heat taken from outdoor air. Sum of sensible and latent, measured
	RELATIVE TO CURRENT RETURN AIR CONDITIONS.
Qfan	Heat added to air stream by supply fan, plus return fan if any – but not relief
	fan
Qloss	Heat added to air stream by supply and return duct leaks and conductive loss.
	Computed in each case as the sensible and latent heat in the air stream relative
	to return air conditions after the leak or loss, less the same value before the leak
	or loss.
Qload	Net energy delivered to the terminals – Sensible and latent energy, measured
	relative to return air conditions. INCLUDES DUCT LOSSES after terminals;
	thus will differ from sum of zone q Mech's $+$ q MecLat's.
Qbal	Sum of all the 'Q' columns, primarily a development aid. Zero indicates
	consistent and accurate computation; the normal printout is something like .0000,
	indicating that the value was too small to print in the space alloted, but not
	precisely zero, due to computational tolerances and internal round-off errors.

7 Probe Definitions

7.1 @ahRes[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	_	X	string	constant	_
Y.n	-	X	unrecognized	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.tDbO	-	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.wO	-	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.tr	-	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.wr	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
Y.tmix	-	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.wmix	-	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.ts	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.ws	-	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.po	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.frFanOn	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.vf	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.qh	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.qc	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.qs	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.ql	-	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.qO	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.qFan	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.qLoss	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.qLoad	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.qBal	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.ph	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
Y.pc	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.pAuxH	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.pAuxC	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.pFan	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.hrsOn	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.nSubhr	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.nIter1	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.nIter2	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.nIter4	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.nIterFan	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
M.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of each month	_
M.tDbO	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.wO	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.tr	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.wr	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.tmix	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.wmix	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.ts	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.ws	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.po	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.frFanOn	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.vf	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.qh	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.qc	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.qs	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.ql	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.qO	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.qFan	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.qLoss	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.qLoad	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.qBal	_	X	number	end of each month	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
M.pc	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.pAuxH	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.pAuxC	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.pFan	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.hrsOn	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.nSubhr	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.nIter1	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.nIter2	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.nIter4	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.nIterFan	_	X	number	end of each month	_
D.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of each day	_
D.tDbO	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.wO	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.tr	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.wr	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.tmix	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.wmix	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.ts	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.ws	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.po	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.frFanOn	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.vf	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qh	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qc	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qs	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.ql	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qO	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qFan	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qLoss	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qLoad	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qBal	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.ph	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.pc	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.pC D.pAuxH		X	number	end of each day	_
D.pAuxC	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.pFan	_		number		_
D.hrsOn	_	X X	number	end of each day	_
D.nSubhr	_	X		end of each day	_
	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.nIter1	_	X X	number	end of each day	_
D.nIter2	_		number	end of each day	_
D.nIter4	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.nIterFan	_	X	number	end of each day	_
H.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
H.tDbO	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.wO	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.tr	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.wr	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.tmix	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.wmix	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.ts	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.ws	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.po	_	X	number	end of each hour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
H.frFanOn	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.vf	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qh	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qc	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qs	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.ql	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qO	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qFan	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qLoss	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qLoad	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qBal	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.ph	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.pc	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.pAuxH	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.pAuxC	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.pFan	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.hrsOn	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nSubhr	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nIter1	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nIter2	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nIter4	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nIterFan	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
S.n	_	X		end of each subhour	_
	_	X	unrecognized		_
S.tDbO	_		number	end of each subhour	_
S.wO	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.tr	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.wr	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.tmix	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.wmix	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.ts	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.ws	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.po	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.frFanOn	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.vf	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qh	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qc	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qs	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.ql	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qO	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qFan	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qLoss	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qLoad	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qBal	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.ph	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.pc	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.pAuxH	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.pAuxII S.pAuxC	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.pAuxC S.pFan	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.hrsOn	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
	_	X			_
S.nSubhr	_	X X	number	end of each subhour end of each subhour	_
S.nIter1		V	number		

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
S.nIter4	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.nIterFan	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_

7.2 @airHandler[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
ahTsDsH	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahTsDsC	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahccSHR	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
coilOversize	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
fanOversize	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
asRfan	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
asFlow	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
asi iow	71	71	micger number	(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
hcAs.az_active	X	X	integer number	run start time	
ncAs.az_active	Λ	Λ	integer number		_
				(of each phase, autoSize or	
1 A	v	V	1	simulate)	
hcAs.az_a	X	X	number	end of each	_
1 4 1	37	37	1	subhour	
hcAs.az_b	X	X	number	end of each	_
1 4 1101	37	37	1	subhour	
hcAs.ldPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hcAs.ldPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
hcAs.ldPkAs1	X	X	number	end of each day	_
hcAs.plrPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hcAs.plrPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
hcAs.xPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hcAs.xPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
$ccAs.az_active$	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
ccAs.az_a	X	X	number	end of each	_
<u>—</u> , 1				subhour	
				-	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ccAs.az_b	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ccAs.ldPk	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ccAs.ldPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
ccAs.ldPkAs1	X	X	number	end of each day	_
ccAs.plrPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				subhour	
ccAs.plrPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
ccAs.xPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
ccAs.xPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
anAs.az_active	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
_			O .	(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
${ m fanAs.az_a}$	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
anAs.az_b	X	X	number	end of each	_
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
anAs.ldPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
anAs.ldPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
anAs.ldPkAs1	\mathbf{X}	X	number	end of each day	_
anAs.plrPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
anAs.plrPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
anAs.xPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
anAs.xPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
oVfDs	X	X	number	end of each	_
			_	subhour	
qcPkS	X	X	number	end of each	_
D1.7				subhour	
qcPkL	X	X	number	end of each	_
DLH	7.5	37		subhour	
qcPkH	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
DI D	37	37		subhour	
qcPkD	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
DLM	37	37		subhour	
qcPkM	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
DI-TDI- ()	v	v	1	subhour	
qcPkTDbO	X	X	number	end of each	_
naDlaWO	X	X	number	subhour end of each	
qcPkWO	Λ	Λ	number	end of each subhour	_
naDlrTon	v	v	number		
qcPkTen	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
	X	X	number	end of each	
aDl-Won		Λ	пишрег	end of each	_
qcPkWen	Λ	11			
qcPkWen qcPkTex	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
qcPkWex	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qcPkSAs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qcPkLAs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qcPkHAs	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
qcPkDAs	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
${\rm qcPkMAs}$	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
${\tt qcPkTDbOAs}$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qcPkWOAs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qcPkTenAs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qcPkWenAs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
${\rm qcPkTexAs}$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qcPkWexAs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahTsSp	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
ahFanCycles	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
ahTsMn	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahTsMx	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahTsRaMn	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahTsRaMx	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahCtu	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
ahWzCzns[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
$\mathrm{ahWzCzns}[2]$	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
ahWzCzns[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahWzCzns[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
ahWzCzns[8]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[9]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[10]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[11]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
$\mathrm{ahWzCzns}[12]$	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[13]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[14]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahWzCzns[15]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
ahCzCzns[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahCzCzns[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[8]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[9]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[10]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[11]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[12]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[13]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
ahCzCzns[14]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahCzCzns[15]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
oaMnCm	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
oaMnFrac	X	X	number	hourly	_
oaVfDsMn	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
oaEcoTy	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
oaLimT	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
oaLimE	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
oaOaLeak	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
oaRaLeak	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahSOLeak	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahROLeak	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahSOLoss	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahROLoss	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahSch	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
sfan.fanTy	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.vfDs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sfan.vfDs_As	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.vfDs_AsNov	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.vfMxF	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.press	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sfan.eff	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sfan.shaftPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sfan.elecPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sfan.motTy}$	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sfan.motEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
sfan.motPos	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.curvePy.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sfan.curvePy.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.curvePy.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.curvePy.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.curvePy.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.curvePy.k[5]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
sfan.endUse	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
sfan.ausz	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sfan.outPower	X	X	number	subhourly	_
sfan.airPower	X	X	number	subhourly	_
sfan.cMx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sfan.c	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sfan.t	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sfan.frOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sfan.p	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sfan.q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sfan.dT	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sfan.qAround	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
rfan.fanTy	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
rfan.vfDs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
rfan.vfDs_As	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
rfan.vfDs_AsNov	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
rfan.vfMxF	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
rfan.press	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
rfan.eff	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
rfan.shaftPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
rfan.elecPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
rfan.motTy	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
rfan.motEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
rfan.motPos	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
rfan.curvePy.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
rfan.curvePy.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
rfan.curvePy.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
rfan.curvePy.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
rfan.curvePy.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
rfan.curvePy.k[5]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

rfan.mtri X X			
Hall.lifti A A	integer number	autosize and simulate phase	_
.f III V V	:	start time	
rfan.endUse X X	integer number	autosize and	_
		simulate phase start time	
rfan.ausz X X	integer number	run start time	_
		(of each phase,	
		autoSize or	
		simulate)	
rfan.outPower X X	number	subhourly	_
rfan.airPower X X	number	subhourly	_
rfan.cMx X X	number	end of each	_
C W	1	subhour	
rfan.c X X	number	end of each subhour	_
rfan.t X X	number	end of each	_
	number	subhour	_
rfan.frOn X X	number	end of each	_
11 11		subhour	
rfan.p X X	number	end of each	_
•		subhour	
rfan.q $X X$	number	end of each	_
		$\operatorname{subhour}$	
$\operatorname{rfan.dT}$ X X	number	end of each	_
	,	subhour	
rfan.qAround X X	number	end of each	_
cch.cchCM X X	ummasamiaad	subhour	
ccn.ccnCM A A	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase,	_
		autoSize or	
		simulate)	
cch.pMx X X	number	autosize and	_
		simulate phase	
		start time	
cch.pMn X X	number	autosize and	_
		simulate phase	
		start time	
cch.tMx X X	number	autosize and	_
		simulate phase	
l. 4M V V	1	start time	
cch.tMn X X	number	autosize and	_
		simulate phase start time	
cch.dt X X	number	autosize and	_
11 11	114111501	simulate phase	
		start time	
cch.tOn X X	number	autosize and	_
		simulate phase	
		start time	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
cch.tOff	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
cch.mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cch.p47Off	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
cch.p17	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
cch.p47	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
cch.frCprOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
cch.tState	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
cch.p	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahhc.coilTy	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
ahhc.sched	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
ahhc.captRat	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
$ahhc.captRat_As$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
$ahhc.captRat_AsNov$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.bCaptRat	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahhc.eirRat	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahhc.mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.auxOn	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahhc.auxOnMtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.auxOff	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahhc.auxOffMtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahhc.auxOnAtall	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahhc.auxOnAtallMtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
			_	start time	
ahhc.auxFullOff	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahhc.auxFullOffMtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
-1-1	X	X		start time	
ahhc.q	Λ	Λ	number	end of each subhour	_
ahha aDr	X	X	number	end of each	
ahhc.qPr	Λ	Λ	number	subhour	_
ahhc.p	X	X	number	end of each	
ашс.р	Λ	Λ	number	subhour	_
ahhc.plr	X	X	number	end of each	_
anne.pn	Λ	Λ	number	subhour	
ahhc.plrAv	X	X	number	end of each	_
anne.pn/w	71	21	number	subhour	
ahhc.eir	X	X	number	end of each	_
	11	21	number	subhour	
ahhc.pAuxOn	X	X	number	end of each	_
amo.pranon	11	11	Hullio OI	subhour	
ahhc.pAuxOff	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
ahhc.pAuxOnAtall	X	X	number	end of each	_
1				subhour	
ahhc.pAuxFullOff	X	X	number	end of each	_
•				subhour	
ahhc.effRat	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
ahhc.pyEi.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
ahhc.pyEi.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
ahhc.pyEi.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
			_	start time	
ahhc.pyEi.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
11 701[4]	37	37	1	start time	
ahhc.pyEi.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	37	77	,	start time	
ahhc.stackEffect	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahhc.hpi	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahhc.nxTu4hp	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ahhc.nxAh4hp	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
ahhc.flueLoss	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahhc.qWant	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahhc.cap17	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.cap47	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.cap35	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ahhc.fd35Df	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.capIa	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.supRh	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.tFrMn	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase	_
ahhc.tFrMx	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.tFrPk	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
ahhc.dfrFMn	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.dfrFMx	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.dfrCap	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahhc.dfrRh	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahhc.tOff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase	_
ahhc.tOn	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	-
ahhc.in17	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	-
ahhc.in47	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	_
ahhc.inIa	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	_
ahhc.cd	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	_
ahhc.in17c	X	X	number	start time run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
ahhc.in47c	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
ahhc.cdm	X	X	number	autoSize or simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
ahhc.tIa	X	X	number	simulate) end of each subhour	_
ahhc.qSupLim	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahhc.frFanOn	X	X	number	end of each	_
ahhc.loTLockout	X	X	integer number	subhour end of each subhour	_
ahhc.supOn	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
ahhc.capCon	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahhc.pDfrhCon	X	X	number	end of each	_
ahhc.cap	X	X	number	subhour end of each subhour	_
ahhc.frCprOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahhc.pCpr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahhc.pRh	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahccBypass	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.coilTy	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ahcc.sched	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
ahcc.captRat	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.captRat_As	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
$ahcc.captRat_AsNov$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.bCaptRat	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.eirRat	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahcc.mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.auxOn	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahcc.auxOnMtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.auxOff	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahcc.auxOffMtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
ahcc.auxOnAtall	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahcc.auxOnAtallMtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.auxFullOff	X	X	number	hourly	_
ahcc.auxFullOffMtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.qPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.p	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.plr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.plrAv	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahcc.eir	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.pAuxOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.pAuxOff	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.pAuxOnAtall	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.pAuxFullOff	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.capsRat	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
$ahcc.capsRat_As$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
$ahcc.capsRat_AsNov$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.minTEvap	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.k1	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.dsTDbCnd	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.dsTDbEn	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
ahcc.dsTWbEn	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.vfR	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
${\it ahcc.} {\it vfRperTon}$	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
ahcc.minUnldPlr	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.minFsldPlr	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptT.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
$\overline{ahcc.pydxCaptT.k[1]}$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptT.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptT.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptT.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptT.k[5]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptT.k[6]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptF.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
ahcc.pydxCaptF.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptF.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptF.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptF.k[4]	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxCaptFLim	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxEirT.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxEirT.k[1]	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxEirT.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase	-
ahcc.pydxEirT.k[3]	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	_
ahcc.pydxEirT.k[4]	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahcc.pydxEirT.k[5]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxEirT.k[6]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase	_
ahcc.pydxEirUl.k[0]	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	_
ahcc.pydxEirUl.k[1]	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	_
ahcc.pydxEirUl.k[2]	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxEirUl.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.pydxEirUl.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ahcc.cpi	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase	_
ahcc.gpmDs	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	-
ahcc.ntuoDs	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	_
ahcc.ntuiDs	X	X	number	start time autosize and simulate phase	-
ahcc.ws at Min TE vap	X	X	number	start time run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
ahcc.hsat Min TEvap	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
ahcc.efecOR	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
ahcc.ntuR	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahcc.eirMinUnldPlr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ahcc.menR	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
ahcc.nxAh4cp	X	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
ahcc.mwDs	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
ahcc.wantQflag	X	X	integer number	simulate) end of each subhour	_
ahcc.tewd	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.chwQ	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.tr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.cpTsPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.trPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.fullLoadWet	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.frCprOn ahcc.tWbEn	X X	X X	number number	end of each subhour end of each	_
ancc.twbEn ahcc.hen	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ahcc.tDbCnd	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ahcc.efecO	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ahcc.capt	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ahcc.caps	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ahcc.plrVf	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ahcc.plrSens	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ahcc.qs	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ahcc.ql	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ahcc.xLGain	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.xLGainYr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.nSubhrsLX	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.minTLtd	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
ahcc.cfm2Few	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
tu1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
zhx1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ahMode	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	_
ts	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ws	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
wsls	X	X	number	subhourly	_
airxTs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tsMnFo	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tsMnFoOk	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
tsMxFo	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tsMxFoOk	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	-
tr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
wr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
cr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
cMxfcc	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
frFanOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
leakCOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tr1	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
wr1	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
cr1	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tr2	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
rfanQ	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tmix	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
wen	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
cmix	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
dtMixEn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ten	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
cen	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
men	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tex	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
wex	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tex1	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
dtExSen	X	X	number	end of each	_
tSen	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
dtSenS	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
aTs	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
aWs	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
trNx	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
wrNx	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
crNx	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
cMxnx	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
frFanOnNx	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
leakCOnNx	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
tr1Nx	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
wr1Nx	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
				subhour	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
cr1Nx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tr2Nx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
uUseAr	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	_
fcc	X	X	integer number	end of each hour	_
is ZN or ZN2	X	X	integer number	end of each hour	-
tsSp1	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tsFullFlow	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ecoEnabled	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
coilLockout	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
po	X	X	number	end of each subhour	-
coilUsed	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	_
fanF	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
fanFMax	X	X	number	end of each	_
fanLimited	X	X	integer number	subhour end of each	_
coilLimited	X	X	integer number	subhour end of each	_
tPossH	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
tPossC	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ahClf	X	X	integer number	subhour end of each	_
ahPtf	X	X	integer number	subhour end of each	_
ahPtf2	X	X	integer number	subhour end of each subhour	_

$7.3 \quad @boiler[1..]. \ (owner: \ heatPlant)$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name blrCap	X X	X X	string number	constant autosize and simulate phase start time	- capacity (Btuh). required input.
blrEffR	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	efficiency at steady-state full load, default .80.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
blrEirR	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Energy Input Ratio (1/eff): alternate input; used internally.
blrPyEi.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
blrPyEi.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
blrPyEi.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
blrPyEi.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
blrPyEi.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
mtri	X	X	integer number	input time	subscript of MTR to which to charge boiler input power, default none
blrp.gpm	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
blrp.hdLoss	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
blrp.motEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
blrp.hydEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
blrp.ovrunF	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
blrp.mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
blrp.mw	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
blrp.q	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
blrp.p	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
auxOn	X	X	number	hourly	addl input energy used in proportion to plr when on, default 0, hourly vbl for future flexblty.
auxOnMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	MTR to which to charge "auxOn"
auxOff	X	X	number	hourly	addl input energy when off for part or all of subhr (proportional to 1-plr), for unforseen uses.
auxOffMtri auxOnAtall	X X	X X	integer number number	input time hourly	MTR for "auxOff" addl input energy used in toto when blr on for any part of subhour, for unforseen uses.
aux On At all Mtri	X	X	integer number	input time	MTR for "auzOnAtall"
auxFullOff	X	X	number	hourly	additional input energy when off FOR ENTIRE SUBHOUR (as opposed to in proportion to 1-plr).
auxFullOffMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	MTR to which auxFullOff is charged, default c.mtri.
nxBlr4hp	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	0 or subscript of next boiler for same heatplant. 1st is HEATPLANT.blr1.
used	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	during input checking (cncult6.cpp), TRUE if a stage uses this boiler
blrMode	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	mode this subhour: off or on. Can be on with 0 q if in HEATPLANT's 1st stage.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
plr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	part load ratio
q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	current output power level (excluding pump heat), share of total of connected coils & hx's
p	X	X	number	end of each subhour	current input power
pAuxOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	blr-on proportinal aux power this subhour
pAuxOff	X	X	number	end of each subhour	blr-off proportional aux power this subhour
pAuxOnAtall	X	X	number	end of each subhour	blr on-at-all aux power this subhour
pAuxFullOff	X	X	number	end of each subhour	auxFullOff power this subhour

$7.4 \quad @ chiller [1..]. \ (owner: coolPlant)$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name chCapDs	X X	X X	string number	constant autosize and	capacity at
				simulate phase start time	chDsTs,chDsTcnd, Btuh. Required. Negative internally. Niles capDsn.
chTsDs	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	temp leaving chiller at which chCapDs applies, default 44. Niles twSuDsn.
chTcndDs	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	temp entering condenser (twoDel value) for chCapDs, default 85. Niles twCndDsn.
chPyCapT.k[0]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chPyCapT.k[1]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
chPyCapT.k[2]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
chPyCapT.k[3]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chPyCapT.k[4]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chPyCapT.k[5]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chPyCapT.k[6]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chCop	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
chEirDs	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
chPyEirT.k[0]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chPyEirT.k[1]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chPyEirT.k[2]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
chPyEirT.k[3]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
chPyEirT.k[4]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
ואן די די די די די	v	v	1	simulate)	
chPyEirT.k[5]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
ah Dr.FirT 1-[6]	X	X	number	simulate) run start	
chPyEirT.k[6]	Λ	Λ	number	time (of each	_
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
chPyEirUl.k[0]	X	X	number	run start	_
cm yEn ol.k[0]	Λ	11	namber	time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
chPyEirUl.k[1]	X	X	number	run start	_
. , . []				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
chPyEirUl.k[2]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
chPyEirUl.k[3]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
chPyEirUl.k[4]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
134. 11 1151	37	v	1	simulate)	. 1 1. 1 1.
$\operatorname{chMinUnldPlr}$	X	X	number	autosize and	min unloading loading
				simulate	part load ratio, default
				phase start	0.1. Niles minUnLdPlr.
				$_{ m time}$	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Туре	Variability	Description
chMinFsldPlr	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	min false loading part load ratio, default 0.1. Niles minFsLdPlr. must be <= chMinUnldPlr.
$\operatorname{chMotEff}$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
mtri	X	X	integer number	input time	_
chpp.gpm	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chpp.hdLoss	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
chpp.motEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
chpp.hydEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
chpp.ovrunF	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chpp.mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
chpp.mw	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chpp.q	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
chpp.p	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
chcp.gpm	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
chcp.hdLoss	X	X	number	simulate) autosize and simulate phase start time	_
${\rm chcp.motEff}$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
chcp.hydEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
chcp.ovrunF	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chcp.mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
chcp.mw	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
chcp.q	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
chcp.p	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
auxOn	X	X	number	hourly	addl input energy used in proportion to plr when on, default 0, hourly vbl for future flexblty.
auxOnMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	MTR to which to charge "auxOn"

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
auxOff	X	X	number	hourly	addl input energy when off for part or all of subhr (proportional to 1-plr), for unforseen uses.
auxOffMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	MTR for "auxOff"
auxOnAtall	X	X	number	hourly	addl input energy used in toto when chiller on for any part of subhour, for unforseen uses.
aux On At all Mtri	X	X	integer number	input time	MTR for "auxOnAtall"
auxFullOff	X	X	number	hourly	additional input energy when off FOR ENTIRE SUBHOUR (as opposed to in proportion to 1-plr).
auxFullOffMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	MTR to which auxFullOff is charged, default c.mtri.
nxCh4cp	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	0 or subscript of next CHILLER in same COOLPLANT. 1st is COOLPLANT.ch1.
used	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	non-0 if a COOLPLANT uses this chiller – else warning
eirMinUnldPlr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	chPyEirUl(minUnldPlr): precomputed energy input corr for false loading, prorate for cycling
chMode	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	C_OFFONCH_OFF or _ON: whether this chiller is running, set by staging code.
cap	X	X	number	end of each subhour	capacity @ current cpTs and tCnd, set only if running
q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	this chiller's current primary output power to pri loop
p	X	X	number	end of each subhour	compressor power input. also see chpp.p, chcp.p. (Niles cndPmpPwrIn, prmPmpPwrIn, totPwrIn)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
pAuxOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	chiller-on proporotinal aux power this subhour
pAuxOff	X	X	number	end of each subhour	chiller-off proportional aux power this subhour
pAuxOnAtall	X	X	number	end of each subhour	chiller on-at-all aux power this subhour
pAuxFullOff	X	X	number	end of each subhour	auxFullOff power this subhour

$7.5 \quad @construction [1..].$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
$\operatorname{con} U$	X	_	number	input time	_
nLr	$\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{x}}$	_	integer	run start time (of each	_
			number	phase, autoSize or simulate)	
nFrmLr	X	_	integer	run start time (of each	_
			number	phase, autoSize or simulate)	
r	X	_	number	run start time (of each	_
				phase, autoSize or simulate)	
hc	X	_	number	run start time (of each	_
				phase, autoSize or simulate)	
rNom	X	_	number	run start time (of each	_
				phase, autoSize or simulate)	

7.6 @coolPlant[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name cpSched	X X	X X	string unrecognized	constant hourly	schedule, hourly choice of OFF, AVAIL (default), ON.
cpTsSp	X	X	number	hourly	supply temp cooling setpoint, hourly variable, default 44.
cpPipeLossF	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpTowi	X	X	integer number	input time	subscript of TOWERPLANT supporting this COOLPLANT. Input as name "cpTowerplant". RQD.
cpStage1[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
cpStage1[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage1[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage1[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage1[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage1[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage1[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage1[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage2[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage2[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage2[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage2[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage2[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage2[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage2[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage2[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage3[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage3[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
cpStage3[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase	-
Cu e[e]	v	v		start time	
cpStage3[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase	_
				start time	
cpStage3[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
cpStage3[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
Cu a[c]	v	v		start time	
cpStage3[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase start time	
cpStage3[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
ebs.ea8ea[.]			meeger mameer	simulate phase	
				start time	
cpStage4[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
cpStage4[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
cpStage4[2]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and	_
cpstage4[2]	Λ	Λ	mteger number	simulate phase	
				start time	
cpStage4[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
cpStage4[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
cpStage4[5]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and	
cpstage4[5]	Λ	Λ	mteger number	simulate phase	_
				start time	
cpStage4[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
1 0 []			O	simulate phase	
				start time	
cpStage4[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
Q1 F[0]	v	v	. ,	start time	
cpStage5[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase start time	
cpStage5[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
chom2co[1]	4 E	23.	mosci number	simulate phase	
				start time	
cpStage5[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
cpStage5[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage5[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage5[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage5[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage5[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage6[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage6[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase	-
cpStage6[2]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage6[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage6[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase	_
cpStage6[5]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and simulate phase	-
cpStage6[6]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and simulate phase	-
cpStage6[7]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and simulate phase	-
cpStage7[0]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and simulate phase	-
cpStage7[1]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and simulate phase	_
cpStage7[2]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and simulate phase	_
cpStage7[3]	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
cpStage7[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage7[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
cpStage7[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
cpStage7[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ch1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscript of 1st CHILLER in this COOLPLANT. Next is CHILLER.nxCh4cp.
ah1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscript of 1st AH with CHW coil served by this COOLPLANT. Next is AH.ahcc.nxAh4cp.
nxCp4tp	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscript of next COOLPLANT using same TOWERPLANT. 1st is TOWERPLANT.c1.
mwDsCoils	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	sum of dsgn flows of connected CHW coils, accum by COOLCOIL::setup, for check vs pumps.
stgPPQ[0]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
stgPPQ[1]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgPPQ[2]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgPPQ[3]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgPPQ[4]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
stgPPQ[5]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgPPQ[6]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgCPQ[0]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
stgCPQ[1]	X	X	number	autoSize or simulate) run start time (of each phase,	-
stgCPQ[2]	X	X	number	autoSize or simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
stgCPQ[3]	X	X	number	autoSize or simulate) run start time	_
stgCPQ[4]	X	X	number	(of each phase, autoSize or simulate) run start time	_
(CDO[r]	N.	V	1	(of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
stgCPQ[5]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
stgCPQ[6]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgPMw[0]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgPMw[1]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgPMw[2]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
stgPMw[3]	X	X	number	autoSize or simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or simulate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
stgPMw[4]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgPMw[5]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgPMw[6]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
$\operatorname{stgCMw}[0]$	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgCMw[1]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgCMw[2]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgCMw[3]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgCMw[4]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgCMw[5]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgCMw[6]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgN	X	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	max+1 used stage subscript 1-7 (used stages need not be
$\operatorname{stgMxCap}$	X	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	contiguous) subscript 0-6 of stage with most design power
mxCapDs	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	design power of most powerful stage (negative)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
mxPMw	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	largest primary pump flow, for computing minimum delta-t at runtime
mxPMwOv	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	primary pump flow w/ overrun of stage with most design power, for check vs coils
mxCondQ	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	max design rejected heat (positive), re defaulting TOWERPLANT capacity
${\rm mxCondGpm}$	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	condenser pump flow of same stage (not verified largest), gpm: input value
qPipeLoss	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	pipe "loss" power: cpPipeLossF * mxCapDs. Negative.
cpTs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	primary water supply temp to coils. cp- to not confuse with AH::ts when used re coil.
q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	current primary output power to coils, for results
qTow	X	X	number	end of each subhour	heat added to condenser water, incl pump heat, Btuh.
tTow	X	X	number	end of each subhour	temp of water returned from chiller condensers, avail to towerplant (not used 10-92).
mwTow	X	X	number	end of each subhour	condenser water flow to towerplant, lb/hr. stgCMw[stgi].
tCnd	X	X	number	end of each subhour	heat rejection: water temp entering chiller condensers, last used TOWERPLANT.tpTs.
cpClf	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	call-flag: set nz if must call cpCompute so it can test tr, etc to see if computation needed.
cpPtf	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	compute-flag: set if must call cpCompute and it should unconditionally recompute this plant

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
cpMode	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	mode this subhour: off or on: per cpSched; per demand for AVAIL. Set in cpEstimate, cpCompute.
qLoadNx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	heat added to water by loads. Negative. Believe need in rec only for debug/reporting.
qLoad	X	X	number	end of each subhour	load: sum of coil Btuh's, pipe loss. Negative. May be used in cpEstimate.
tr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	load: return water temp from coils, incl pipe loss, assuming no mw overrun.
stgi	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	stage in use, 0-6 for cpStage1-7.
qNeed	X	X	number	end of each subhour	power needed from coolPlant to deliver water at setpoint: (cpTsSp - tr) * mw[stg]. negative.
cap	X	X	number	end of each subhour	curr capac of stgi chillers @ ts & tCnd, Btuh, incl pump heat, set by capStg().
plr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	part load ratio
puteTs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	cpCompute's supply temp: cpTs, but not overwritten by cpEstimate, for debug aid/probes/reports.
cpTsSpPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for cpEstimate
cpTsEstPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for cpEstimate
$\operatorname{cpModePr}$	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	for cpCompute
trMxPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for cpCompute: tr-assuming-max-flow when last computed
qLoadPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for cpCompute
${\bf mwTowPr}$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for cpCompute, set by tpCompute
tTowPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for cpCompute, set by tpCompute

$7.7 \quad @DHWDayUse[1..].$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant hourly	multiplier applied to all
mult	X	X	number		child DHWUSE wuFlows

$7.8 \quad @DHWHeater[1..]. \ (owner: \ DHWSys)$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
mult	\mathbf{X}	X	integer number	input time	count of identical
					water heaters
					(default 1)
heatSrc	X	X	unrecognized	input time	heat source
type	X	X	unrecognized	input time	heater type
desc	X	X	string	input time	probe-able
l T	X	X		:	description text
ashpTy	Λ	A	unrecognized	input time	air source heat
					pump type, required iff
					ASHPX, else
					ignored
znTi	X	X	integer number	input time	DHWHEATER
ZIIII	21	71	micger number	mpar time	location zone re
					tank loss
tEx	X	X	number	subhourly	surrounding
				v	temperature, F
					for tank loss
ashpSrcZnTi	X	X	integer number	input time	ASHP source
					zone
ashpTSrc	X	X	number	subhourly	ASHP source
					temperature, F
ashpResUse	X	X	number	input time	resistance heat
_			_		parameter for
vol	X	X	number	input time	storage tank vol,
DD	37	37	1		gal
EF	X	X	number	input time	rated energy
I DEE	X	X	1	:	factor
LDEF	Λ	Λ	number	input time	load-dependent energy factor
eff	X	X	number	input time	efficiency
HPAF	X	X	number	input time	heat pump
111 711	21	71	number	mpar time	adjustment factor
SBL	X	X	number	input time	standby loss,
~				P 440 011110	Btuh
pilotPwr	X	X	number	hourly	pilot light power,
•				v	Btuh
parElec	X	X	number	hourly	parasitic electric
_				*	use, W
					•

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tHWOut	X	X	number	hourly	average hot water temp, F (at water heater)
mixDownF	X	X	number	hourly	factor for draw adjustment re HPWH setpoint > DHWSYS::ws_tUse
elecMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	meter for system electricity use (default = parent ws_elecMtri)
fuelMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	meter for system fuel use (default = parent ws_electMtri)
inElec	X	X	number	end of each hour	primary electricity (including wh_parElec) (note not kWh)
inElecBU	X	X	number	end of each hour	backup electricity (>0 only for HPWH resistance heat)
inFuel	X	X	number	end of each hour	fuel (including wh_pilotPwr)
input	X	X	number	input time	rated input, Btuh (future use?)
resHtPwr	X	X	number	input time	upper element resistance heating power, W
${\rm resHtPwr2}$	X	X	number	input time	lower element resistance heating power, W
HPWHHSCount	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	# of HPWH heatsources in use for
${\rm HPWHUse}[0]$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
HPWHUse[1]	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
HPWHxBU	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	current step HPWH add'l backup resistance heat, Btu
HPWHTankTempSet	X	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	nz iff tank temp has been initialized
totHARL	X	X	number	hourly	cumumlative recovery load at heater, Btu

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
hrCount	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	# of hourly values included in wh totHARL
totOut	X	X	number	hourly	total heat delivered to hot water, Btu
unMetSh	X	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	HPWH: count of subhrs in this hour
unMetHrs	X	X	unrecognized	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	HPHW: annual count of hrs having

7.9 @DHWLoop[1..]. (owner: DHWSys)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
mult	X	X	integer number	input time	multiplier: number of identical loops
wbCount	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	total # of DHWLOOP- BRANCHs on all DHWLOOPSEGs
wlpCount	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	total $\#$ of child DHWLOOPPUMPs
flow	X	X	number	hourly	current loop recirculation max flow, gpm
runF	X	X	number	hourly	current hour recirculation operation fraction
tIn1	X	X	number	hourly	entering temperature at 1st DHWLOOPSEG
fUA	X	X	number	input time	UA adjustment factor for child DHWLOOPSEGs
HRLL	X	X	number	end of each hour	current hour loop seg pipe loss, Btu
HRBL	X	X	number	end of each hour	current hour branch pipe loss, But

7.10 @DHWLoopBranch[1..]. (owner: DHWLoopSeg)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
len	X	X	number	input time	_
size	X	X	number	input time	_
insulK	X	X	number	input time	_
insulThk	X	X	number	input time	_
exH	X	X	number	input time	_
exT	X	X	number	hourly	_
vol	X	X	number	run start time (of each	_
				phase, autoSize or simulate)	
UA	X	X	number	run start time (of each	_
				phase, autoSize or simulate)	
fRhoCpX	\mathbf{X}	X	number	run start time (of each	_
				phase, autoSize or simulate)	
fvf	\mathbf{X}	X	number	end of each hour	_
tIn	\mathbf{X}	X	number	end of each hour	_
tOut	\mathbf{X}	X	number	end of each hour	_
PLWF	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
PLCD	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
PL	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
mult	X	X	number	input time	# of identical branches
fWaste	\mathbf{X}	X	number	hourly	waste fraction
flow	X	X	number	hourly	assumed flow during use, gpm
HBUL	X	X	number	end of each hour	when water in use
HBWL	X	X	number	end of each hour	waste loss

7.11 @DHWLoopPump[1..]. (owner: DHWLoop)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
mult	X	X	integer number	input time	_
elecMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	_
pwr	X	X	number	hourly	_
inElec	X	X	number	end of each hour	_

7.12 @DHWLoopSeg[1..]. (owner: DHWLoop)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
len	X	X	number	input time	_
size	X	X	number	input time	_
insulK	X	X	number	input time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
insulThk	X	X	number	input time	_
exH	X	X	number	input time	_
exT	X	X	number	hourly	_
vol	X	X	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
UA	X	X	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
fRhoCpX	X	X	number	run start time (of	_
_				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
fvf	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
tIn	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
tOut	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
PLWF	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
PLCD	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
PL	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
ty	X	X	unrecognized	input time	type:
				_	C_DHWLSEGTYCH_SU
					/RET
wbCount	X	X	number	run start time (of	total # of child
				each phase,	DHWLOOPBRANCHs
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
fNoDraw	X	X	number	hourly	fraction of hour when
				v	there is no draw
BL	X	X	number	hourly	current hour child
				v	DHWLOOPBRANCH
					losses, Btu

7.13 @DHWmeter[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
Y.total	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.unknown	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.faucet	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.shower	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.bath	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.cwashr	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
Y.dwashr	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or simulate)	
M.total	X	X	number	end of each month	_
M.unknown	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each month	_
M.faucet	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each month	_
M.shower	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each month	_
M.bath	X	X	number	end of each month	_
M.cwashr	X	X	number	end of each month	_
M.dwashr	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each month	_
D.total	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each day	_
D.unknown	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.faucet	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each day	_
D.shower	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each day	_
D.bath	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each day	_
D.cwashr	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each day	_
D.dwashr	X	X	number	end of each day	_
H.total	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.unknown	X	X	$_{ m number}$	end of each hour	_
H.faucet	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.shower	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.bath	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.cwashr	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.dwashr	X	X	number	end of each hour	_

$7.14 \quad @DHWPump[1..]. \ (owner: \ DHWSys)$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
mult	X	X	integer number	input time	count of identical DHW pumps (default 1)
elecMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	meter for pump electricity use (default = parent ws_elecMtri)
pwr	X	X	number	hourly	pump power, W
inElec	X	X	number	end of each hour	electricity (note not kWh)

7.15 @DHWSys[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name calcMode centralDHWSYSi	X X X	X X X	string unrecognized integer number	constant input time input time	calculation mode index of central (parent) DHWSYS, 0
load Share DHWSYS i	X	X	integer number	input time	if none index of DHWSYS with which this DHWSYS shares load

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
mult	X	X	integer number	input time	multiplier
elecMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	meter for system electricity use
fuelMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	meter for system fuel use
inElec	X	X	number	end of each hour	electricity (note not kWh)
inFuel	X	X	number	end of each hour	fuel (for generality, always 0?)
tInlet	X	X	number	end of each hour	current hour inlet (cold water mains) temp, F
hwUse	X	X	number	hourly	current hour hot water use (at fixtures). gal
WHhwMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	DHWMTR for hot water use at water heater(s), gal
FXhwMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	DHWMTR for hot water use at fixtures, gal
fxUseHot	X	X	number	end of each hour	total hot water use at fixtures for hour, gal
${\bf fxUse Mix.total}$	X	X	number	end of each hour	–
fxUseMix.unknown	X	X	number	end of each hour	-
${\bf fxUse Mix. faucet}$	X	X	number	end of each hour	-
${\bf fxUse Mix.shower}$	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
${\bf fxUse Mix.bath}$	X	X	number	end of each hour	-
${\it fxUseMix.cwashr}$	X	X	number	end of each	_
${\bf fxUse Mix.dwashr}$	X	X	number	hour end of each hour	_
fxUseMixLH.total	X	X	number	hourly	_
fxUseMixLH.unknown		X	number	hourly	_
fxUseMixLH.faucet	X	X	number	hourly	_
fxUseMixLH.shower	X	X	number	hourly	_
fxUseMixLH.bath	X	X	number	hourly	_
fxUseMixLH.cwashr	X	X	number	hourly	_
fxUseMixLH.dwashr	X	X	number	hourly	_
whUse.total	X	X	number	end of each	_
				hour	
whUse.unknown	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
whUse.faucet	X	X	number	end of each hour	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
whUse.shower	X	X	number	end of each	_
			_	hour	
whUse.bath	X	X	number	end of each	_
			_	hour	
whUse.cwashr	X	X	number	end of each	_
			_	hour	
whUse.dwashr	X	X	number	end of each	_
				hour	
tUse	X	X	number	hourly	hot water use temp, F
tSetpoint	X	X	number	hourly	water heater set point, F
dayUsei	X	X	integer	daily	idx of DHWDAYUSE
			number	323227	
dayUseName	X	X	string	daily	name of
			~8	323227	DHWDAYUSE
					(resolved at runtime)
parElec	X	X	number	hourly	electrical parasitic
paraice	11	11	namoor	noury	power, W
SDLM	X	X	number	input time	standard distribution
DDLIVI	71	21	number	mpat time	loss multiplier
DSM	X	X	number	input time	distribution system
DOM	71	21	number	mpat time	multiplier (AppE
					table RE-2)
SSF	X	X	number	hourly	solar savings fraction
WF	X	X	number	hourly	waste factor applied
***1	71	21	number	nourry	to ws hwUse and
					DHWUSEs
whDrawF[0]	X	X	number	end of each	
wiiDiawi [0]	71	21	number	hour	
whDrawF[1]	X	X	number	end of each	_
wiiDiawi [i]	11	11	iidiiio ci	hour	
whDrawF[2]	X	X	number	end of each	_
WIID14W1 [2]	11	11	namoor	hour	
whDrawF[3]	X	X	number	end of each	_
wiiDiawi [0]	11	11	namoor	hour	
whDrawF[4]	X	X	number	end of each	_
wiiDiawi [i]	11	11	namoor	hour	
whDrawF[5]	X	X	number	end of each	_
wiiDiawi [o]	11	11	iidiiio ci	hour	
simMeth	X	X	unrecognized	run start	simulation method
	11	11	am coognized	time (of	(see
				each phase,	ws_DetermineSimMeth()
				autoSize or	ws_beerminesimiveen(),
				simulate)	
whCount	X	X	unrecognized	run start	# of DHWHEATERs
WIICOUIII	21	11	amccogmzca	time (of	serving this DHWSYS
				each phase,	serving and Direction
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
				simulate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
wtCount	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	ditto DHWTANKs
wpCount	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	ditto DHWPUMPs
wlCount	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	ditto DHWLOOPs (aka NLOOPk)
wbCount	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	total DHWLOOP-BRANCHs, all loops
load Share Count	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	# of DHWSYSs sharing common load this group
loadShareIdx	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	0-based index of this DHWSYS in shared group
${\rm loadShareWS0[0]}$	X	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
${\rm loadShareWS0[1]}$	X	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
${\rm loadShareWS0[2]}$	X	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
${\rm loadShareWS0[3]}$	X	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
${\rm loadShareWS0[4]}$	X	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
loadShareWS0[5]	X	X	unrecognized	end of each	_
HHWO	X	X	number	hour end of each hour	hourly hot water output (at water heater), Btu
DLM	X	X	number	end of each hour	distribution loss multiplier (calc'd)
HRDL	X	X	number	end of each hour	hourly recirculation loss, Btuh
HJL	X	X	number	end of each hour	hourly jacket loss, Btuh

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
HARL	X	X	number	end of each hour	hourly adjusted recovery load, Btu

7.16 @DHWTank[1..]. (owner: DHWSys)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
mult	X	X	integer number	input time	count of identical DHW tanks (default 1)
UA	X	X	number	input time	tank water-to-air UA, Btuh/F
vol	X	X	number	input time	tank volume, gal
insulR	X	X	number	input time	total tank insulation resistance, hr-F/Btuh
tTank	X	X	number	hourly	assumed tank water temperature, F
tEx	X	X	number	hourly	tank surrounding air temp,
xLoss	X	X	number	hourly	other tank temp-independent losses,
qLoss	X	X	number	end of each hour	Btuh current hour's total loss, Btu

7.17 @DHWUse[1..]. (owner: DHWDayUse)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
hwEndUse	X	X	integer number	input time	hot water end use
eventID	X	X	integer number	input time	user-defined index that identifies DHWUSEs belonging to a single
start	X	X	number	hourly	draw starting hour of day, 0 - 23.999
dur	X	X	number	hourly	flow duration, min
flow	X	X	number	hourly	mixed flow rate, gpm
hotF	X	X	number	hourly	fraction hot water, $default = 1$
temp	X	X	number	hourly	use temperature, F. If given,
heatRecEF	X	X	number	hourly	heat recovery effectiveness

7.18 @door[1..]. (owner: surface)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
ty	X	_	integer number	input time	_
area	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
azm	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
tilt	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1. [0]				simulate)	
dircos[0]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1. [4]				simulate)	
dircos[1]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1. [0]	37		1	simulate)	
dircos[2]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1 41 D.C.	37		1	simulate)	
depthBG	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1 1	v			simulate)	
model	X X	_	integer number	input time	_
modelr	Λ	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or	
1Th1-E	v		number	simulate) run start time (of	
lThkF	X	_	number	•	_
				each phase, autoSize or	
ati	X	_	integer number	simulate) run start time (of	_
gti	Λ	_	mreger namper	each phase,	_
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
SCO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
SCC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.absSlr	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.awAbsSlr	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.awAbsSii sbcI.epsLW	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
эээт.орын ч	41		Hullioti	each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
				Simulate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Туре	Variability	Description
sbcI.zi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.F	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.Fp	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.frRad	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcI.fSky	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcI.fAir	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.hcNat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hcFrc	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hcMult	X	-	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hxa	X	-	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hxr	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hxtot	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.uRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.fRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.cx	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.sgTarg.bm	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.sgTarg.df	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.sgTarg.tot	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.sg	X	_	number	end of each	_
sbcI.tSrf	X	_	number	subhour end of each subhour	_

sbcI.tSrfls X – number subl sbcI.qrAbs X – number end	1
sbcLarAbs X – number end	nourly –
The state of the s	of each –
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	start time (of –
1	phase,
	Size or
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	start time (of –
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	ılate)
	start time (of –
	phase,
	Size or
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	start time (of –
	phase,
	Size or
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	of each –
	nour
	start time (of -
	n phase,
auto	oSize or
sim	ılate)
${\rm sbcI.lenNom} \qquad \qquad {\rm X} \qquad - \qquad \qquad {\rm number} \qquad {\rm run} \qquad $	start time (of —
each	n phase,
	Size or
	ılate)
	start time (of —
	n phase,
	oSize or
	ılate)
	start time (of –
	phase,
	Size or
	ılate)
	start time (of -
	n phase,
	Size or
	ulate)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcI.cosAtv	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.hcModel	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcI.hcLChar	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\rm sbcI.hcConst}[0]$	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf sbcI.hcConst[1]}$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
${\rm sbcI.hcConst}[2]$	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcI.groundModel}$	X	-	unrecognized	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf sbcI.cTaDbAvgYr}$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcI.cTaDbAvg31	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcI.cTaDbAvg14	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.cTaDbAvg07	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
${\rm sbcI.cTGrnd}$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sbcI.rGrnd}$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Туре	Variability	Description
sbcI.rConGrnd	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcO.absSlr	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
${\rm sbcO.awAbsSlr}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcO.epsLW	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.zi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
			Ü	each phase, autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcO.F	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.Fp	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
•				each phase, autoSize or	
1.060.1	37		1	simulate)	
sbcO.frRad	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
				simulate)	
sbcO.fSky	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.fAir	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
Soco.irii	Λ		number	each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.hcNat	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
${\rm sbcO.hcFrc}$	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcO.hcMult	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcO.hxa	X	_	number	end of each	_
-lO l	V		1	subhour	
sbcO.hxr	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.hxtot	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.uRat	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcO.fRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.cx	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.sgTarg.bm	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
${\rm sbcO.sgTarg.df}$	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
${\bf sbcO.sgTarg.tot}$	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.sg	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.tSrf	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.tSrfls	X	_	number	subhourly	_
sbcO.qrAbs	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.txa	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.txr	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.txe	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.w	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
$\rm sbcO.qSrf$	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
${\rm sbcO.pXS}$	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.si	X	-	unrecognized	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf sbcO.fcWind}$	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\rm sbcO.fcWind2}$	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcO.eta	X	_	number	end of each subhour	-
${\bf sbcO.widNom}$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcO.lenNom	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.lenCharNat	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcO.lenEffWink	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.atvDeg	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcO.cosAtv	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase,	_
shoO hoModol	v		unness orning d	autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.hcModel	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcO.hcLChar	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.hcConst[0]	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
sbcO.hcConst[1]	X	_	number	autoSize or simulate) run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.hcConst[2]	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${ m sbcO.groundModel}$	X	-	unrecognized	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.cTaDbAvgYr	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.cTaDbAvg31	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcO.cTaDbAvg14	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.cTaDbAvg07	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcO.cTGrnd	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcO.rGrnd	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcO.rConGrnd	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
fenModel	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
SHGC	X	_	number	input time	_
fMult	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
UNFRC	X	_	number	input time	_
NGlz	X	_	integer number	input time	_
exShd	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
inShd	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
dirtLoss	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sfExCnd	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
			Ü	each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sfExT	X	_	number	subhourly	_
sfAdjZi	X	_	integer number	input time	_
uI	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
uC	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
uX	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
Rf	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
Rf	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase.	_
Rf	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_

grndRefl	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	
fC1Df			number		_
vfSkyDf	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfGrndDf	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfSkyLW	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
vfGrndLW	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
uval	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
UNom	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
UANom	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
rSrfNom[0]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
rSrfNom[1]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
hSrfNom[0]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
hSrfNom[1]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
cFctr	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
iwshad	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
msi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
$\mathrm{tLrB}[0]$	X		number	simulate) end of each hour	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tLrB[1]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[2]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[3]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[4]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[5]	\mathbf{X}	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[6]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[7]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[8]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[9]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
nsgdist	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sgdist[0].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[0].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[0].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[0].\operatorname{FSC}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[1].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[1].targTi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sgdist}[1].\operatorname{FSO}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[1].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[2].targTy	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[2].targTi	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[2].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[2].\operatorname{FSC}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[3].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[3].targTi	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sgdist}[3].FSO$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sgdist[3].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[4].\operatorname{targTy}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[4].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sgdist[4].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[4].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[5].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[5].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sgdist}[5].FSO$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[5].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[6].\operatorname{targTy}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[6].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[6].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[6].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[7].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[7].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[7].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[7].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sfClass	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
sfArea	X	_	number	input time	_
sfU	X	_	number	input time	_
sfCon	X	_	integer number	input time	_
sfTy	X	_	integer number	constant	_
width	X	_	number	input time	_
height	X	_	number	input time	_
mult	X	_	number	input time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
xi	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
msi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

$7.19 \quad @DuctSeg[1..]. \ (owner: RSYS)$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
ty	X	X	unrecognized	input time	effective duct insulation resistance; typ value $= 0.4$
absSlr	X	X	number	subhourly	_
awAbsSlr	X	X	number	subhourly	_
epsLW	X	X	number	subhourly	_
zi	X	X	integer number	subhourly	_
F	X	X	number	subhourly	_
Fp	\mathbf{X}	X	number	subhourly	_
frRad	\mathbf{X}	X	number	subhourly	_
fSky	\mathbf{X}	X	number	subhourly	_
fAir	\mathbf{X}	X	number	subhourly	_
hcNat	\mathbf{X}	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hcFrc	\mathbf{X}	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hcMult	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hxa	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hxr	\mathbf{X}	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hxtot	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
uRat	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
fRat	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
cx	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
$\operatorname{sgTarg.bm}$	X	X	number	end of each	_
0 0				subhour	
sgTarg.df	X	X	number	end of each	_
G G				subhour	
sgTarg.tot	X	X	number	end of each	_
-0 -0-0.000				subhour	
				Sabiloui	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sg	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tSrf	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
tSrfls	X	X	number	subhourly	_
qrAbs	X	X	number	end of each	_
	37	37	1	subhour	
txa	X	X	number	end of each	_
	V	v	1	subhour	
txr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
	X	X	numb on		
txe	Λ	Λ	number	end of each	_
	X	X	numbor	subhour end of each	
W	Λ	Λ	number	end of each subhour	_
qSrf	X	X	number	end of each	_
4011	Λ	Λ	numbet	subhour	•
pDS	X	X	unrecognized	subhourly	type:
рДЗ	Λ	Λ	umecogmzed	subhourty	C_DUCTTYCH_RI / _SUP
exArea	X	X	number	input time	Never 0 assuming
				•	$rs_RconvIn > 0$
diam	X	X	number	input time	_
len	X	X	number	input time	effective insulation
					resistance, ft2-F/Btuh
inArea	X	X	number	input time	_
insulR	X	X	number	input time	cur step total
				•	conductance
					between duct air
insulMati	X	X	integer number	input time	and surrounding equivalent temp,
					Btuh/F
insulKA	X	X	number	run start time	cur step
				(of each phase,	conduction loss
				autoSize or	parameter (1 -
				simulate)	effectiveness)
insulKB	X	X	number	run start time	depends only on
				(of each phase,	ds uaTot and air
				autoSize or	mass flow
				simulate)	***
insulThk	X	X	number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
insulThkEff	X	X	number	run start time	cur step air states
				(of each phase,	1
				autoSize or	
				- · · · · -	
				simulate)	
RconyIn	X	X	number	simulate) autosize and	[2]=average
RconvIn	X	X	number	simulate) autosize and simulate phase	[2]=average (consistent w/

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
Rduct	X	X	number	end of each hour	dry air mass flow rate at full load, lbm/hr
Uduct	X	X	number	end of each hour	ds_qCondAirFL + ds_qCondRadFL = ds_qCondFL
insulREff	\mathbf{X}	X	number	end of each hour	DUCTSEG
exCnd	X	X	integer number	input time	_
leakF	X	X	number	input time	*excon // explicit constructor
uaTot	X	X	number	end of each subhour	explicit destructor
beta	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
air[0].tdb	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
air[0].w	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
air[1].tdb	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
air[1].w	X	X	number	end of each subhour	-
air[2].tdb	X	X	number	end of each subhour	-
air[2].w	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
air[3].tdb	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
air[3].w	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
${\rm amfFL}$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
$\operatorname{qCondFL}$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
${\bf qCondAirFL}$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
${\bf qCondRadFL}$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_

7.20 @export[1..]. (owner: exportFile)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
zi	X	_	integer number	input time	_
mtri	X	_	integer number	input time	_
ahi	X	_	integer number	input time	_
tui	X	_	integer number	input time	_
dhwMtri	X	_	integer number	input time	_
isExport	X	_	integer number	input time	_
rpTy^-	X	_	integer number	constant	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
rpFreq	X	_	integer number	constant	_
rpDayBeg	X	_	integer number	input time	_
rpDayEnd	X	_	integer number	input time	_
rpBtuSf	X	_	number	input time	_
rpCond	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
rpTitle	X	_	string	input time	_
rpCpl	X	_	integer number	input time	_
rpHeader	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
rpFooter	X	_	integer number	input time	_
coli	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
nCol	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
wid	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
vrh	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

7.21 @exportCol[1..]. (owner: export)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
colHead	X	X	string	input time	_
colGap	X	X	integer number	input time	_
colWid	X	X	integer number	input time	_
colDec	X	X	integer number	input time	_
$\operatorname{colJust}$	X	X	integer number	input time	_
colVal	\mathbf{X}	X	un-probe-able	end of each	_
				subhour	
nxColi	X	X	integer number	constant	_

7.22 @exportFile[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
fileName	X	_	string	input time	_
fileStat	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
pageFmt	X	_	integer number	input time	_
fileStatChecked	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
overWrite	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

$7.23 \quad @gain[1..]. \ (owner: zone)$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
gnPower	X	X	number	hourly	amount of gain (demand – b4 reduction by gnDlFrPow), Btuh, hourly expression
mtri	X	X	integer number	input time	meter to which gain is charged
gnEndUse	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	end use of energy: cooling, heating, receptacles, etc. reqd if gnMeter!= none, else disallowed.
gnFrLat	X	X	number	hourly	fraction of gain which is latent (0 - 1, hourly expression)
gnFrRad	X	X	number	hourly	fraction of gain which is radiant, added 11-95
gnFrZn	X	X	number	hourly	fraction of gain going to zone (0 - 1, hourly expression)
gnFrPl	X	X	number	hourly	fraction of gain going to plenum (0 - 1, hourly expression)
gnFrRtn	X	X	number	hourly	fraction of gain going to return (0 - 1, hourly expression)
gnDlFrPow	X	X	number	hourly	fraction power on for daylighting, 0-1, default 1.0, hourly expression
dhwsysi	X	X	integer number	input time	controlling DHWSYS, 0 if none
${\rm dhwEndUse}$	X	X	integer number	input time	with gn_dhwsysi, specifies controlling HW end use

$7.24 \quad @glazeType[1..].$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant input time monthly-hourly	-
gtSHGC	X	X	number		-
gtSMSO	X	X	number		-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
$\overline{\text{gtSMSC}}$	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
gtFMult	X	X	number	input time	_
gtPySHGC.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate	_
				phase start time	
gtPySHGC.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate	_
				phase start time	
gtPySHGC.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate	_
				phase start time	
gtPySHGC.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate	_
				phase start time	
gtPySHGC.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate	_
				phase start time	
gtPySHGC.k[5]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate	_
				phase start time	
$\operatorname{gtDMSHGC}$	X	X	number	input time	_
$\operatorname{gtDMRBSol}$	X	X	number	input time	_
gtU	X	X	number	input time	_
$\operatorname{gtUNFRC}$	X	X	number	input time	_
gtNGlz	X	X	integer number	input time	_
gtFenModel	X	X	unrecognized	input time	_
gtExShd	X	X	unrecognized	input time	_
$\operatorname{gtInShd}$	X	X	unrecognized	input time	_
gtDirtLoss	X	X	number	input time	_

$7.25 \quad @heatPlant[1..].$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
hpSched	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	hourly choice of OFF, AVAIL (default; plant runs on demand), or ON (at least 1st stage runs).
hpPipeLossF	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	pipe loss, default .01, fraction of largest stage boiler capac whenever any boiler running
hpStage1[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage1[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage1[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage1[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
hpStage1[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage1[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage1[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage1[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage2[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage2[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage2[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage2[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage2[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage2[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage2[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage2[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
${\it hpStage3[0]}$	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage3[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage3[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage3[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage3[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
hpStage3[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage3[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage3[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage4[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage4[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage4[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage4[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage4[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage4[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage4[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage4[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage5[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage5[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage5[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage5[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage5[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage5[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
hpStage5[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage5[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage6[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage6[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage6[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage6[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage6[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage6[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage6[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage6[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage7[0]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage7[1]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage7[2]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
hpStage7[3]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage7[4]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage7[5]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
hpStage7[6]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
hpStage7[7]	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
blr1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscript of 1st BOILER for this HEATPLANT. Next is BOILER.nxBlr4hp.
tu1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscript of 1st TU with HW coil served by this HEATPLANT. Next is TU.tuhc.nxTu4hp.
ah1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscript of 1st AH with HW coil served by this HEATPLANT. Next is AH.ahhc.nxAh4hp.
hl1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscript of 1st HPLOOP with HX for this HEATPLANT
qPipeLoss	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	pipe loss power: hpPipeLossF * capStg[stgMxQ]
stgCap[0]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
stgCap[1]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
stgCap[2]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
stgCap[3]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
stgCap[4]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
stgCap[5]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
stgCap[6]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgPQ[0]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgPQ[1]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgPQ[2]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
stgPQ[3]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgPQ[4]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
$\mathrm{stgPQ}[5]$	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgPQ[6]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
stgN	X	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	max+1 used stage subscript 1-7 (used stages need not be
stgMxQ	X	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	contiguous) most powerful stage subscript 0-6
hpClf	X	X	integer number	simulate) end of each subhour	call-flag: set nz if must call hpCompute so it can test tr, etc to see if computation needed.
hpPtf	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	compute-flag: set if must call hpCompute and it should unconditionally recompute this plant.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
hpMode	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	mode this subhour: off or on: per hpSched; per demand for AVAIL. Set in hpEstimate, hpCompute.
capF	X	X	number	end of each subhour	1.0 or, when overloaded, derating fraction for capacity of each coil/hx.
stgi	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	stage in use, 0-6 for hpStage1-7.
qNx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	latest coil/hx load, copied to .q at decision to compute, else may remain slightly different.
q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qPk	X	X	number	end of each subhour	peak load re error autosizing overload message
qPkAs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	peak load on a converged autoSizing design day re error autosizing overload message
${\rm hpModePr}$	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	_
qPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
capFPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	-

7.26 @holiday[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
hdDateTrue	X	_	integer number	input time	_
hdDateObs	X	_	integer number	input time	_
hdOnMonday	X	_	integer number	input time	_
hdCase	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
hdDow	X	_	integer number	input time	_
hdMon	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_

$7.27 \quad @impFileFldNames [1..].$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	_	X	string	constant	_
impfi	_	X	integer number	input time	_
$_{\mathrm{fnmiN}}$	_	X	integer number	input time	_

7.28 @importFile[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
fileName	X	X	string	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
imTitle	X	X	string	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
im Phase Spare	X	X	integer number	constant	_
imFreq	X	X	integer number	input time	_
hasHeader	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
iffnmi	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
isOpen	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
fh	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
posEndHdr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
bufSz	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
bufN	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
eofRead	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
eof	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
bufI1	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
bufI2	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
lineNo	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
line No End Hdr	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
nFieldsScanned	X	X	integer number	end of each hour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
eorScanned	X	X	integer number	end of each hour	_

$7.29 \quad @izXfer[1..].$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
zi1	X	X	integer number	input time	_
zi2	X	X	integer number	input time	_
ua	X	X	number	hourly	_
nvcntrl	X	X	integer number	input time	_
a1	X	X	number	hourly	_
a2	X	X	number	hourly	_
L1	X	X	number	input time	_
L2	X	X	number	input time	_
hz	X	X	number	input time	_
stairAngle	X	X	number	input time	_
cd	X	X	number	input time	_
exp	X	X	number	run start time	_
•				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
cpr	X	X	number	input time	_
vfMin	X	X	number	subhourly	_
vfMax	X	X	number	subhourly	_
ASEF	X	X	number	subhourly	_
LEF	X	X	number	subhourly	_
vfExhRat	X	X	number	subhourly	_
EATR	X	X	number	subhourly	_
fan.fanTy	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and	_
Tall:Tall I y	71	11	umceogmzea	simulate phase	
				start time	
fan.vfDs	X	X	number	end of each	_
ian.viDs	Λ	1	number	subhour	
fan.vfDs_As	X	X	number	autosize and	_
1a11.V1D5115	Λ	1	number	simulate phase	
				start time	
fan.vfDs AsNov	X	X	number	autosize and	
Iall.VIDS_ASINOV	Λ	Λ	number	simulate phase	
				start time	
fan.vfMxF	X	X	number	autosize and	
lan.vnvixr	Λ	Λ	number		_
				simulate phase	
C	v	v	1	start time	
fan.press	X	X	number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
r m	v	v	1	simulate)	
fan.eff	X	X	number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
fan.shaftPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
fan.elecPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
fan.motTy	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
fan.motEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
fan.motPos	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
fan.curvePy.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
fan.curvePy.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
fan.curvePy.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
fan.curvePy.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
fan.curvePy.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
${\rm fan.curvePy.k[5]}$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
fan.mtri	X	X	integer number	input time	_
fan.endUse	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
fan.ausz	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
fan.outPower	X	X	number	subhourly	_
fan.airPower	X	X	number	subhourly	_
fan.cMx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
fan.c	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
fan.t	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
fan.frOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
fan.p	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
fan.q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
fan.dT	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
fan.qAround	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
nvcoeff	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
air1.tdb	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
air1.w	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
air2.tdb	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
air2.w	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
rho1	X	X	number	subhourly	_
rho2	X	X	number	subhourly	_
ad[0].Ae	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].AeLin	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].delP	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].mdotP	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].dmdp	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].mdotB	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].mdotX	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].xDelpF	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].xMbm	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].tdFan	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[0].pFan	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[1].Ae	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[1]. AeLin	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[1].delP	X	X	number	end of each	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ad[1].mdotP	X	X	number	end of each	_
ad[1].dmdp	X	X	number	subhour end of each subhour	-
ad[1].mdotB	X	X	number	end of each	_
1541				subhour	
ad[1].mdotX	X	X	number	end of each	_
${\rm ad}[1].{\rm xDelpF}$	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ad[1].xMbm	X	X	number	subhour end of each subhour	_
ad[1].tdFan	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ad[1].pFan	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
amfNom	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_

7.30 @layer[1..]. (owner: construction)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
thk	X	_	number	input time	_
mati	X	_	integer number	input time	_
frmMati	X	_	integer number	input time	_
frmFrac	X	_	number	input time	_
uvy	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
r	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
vhc	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

7.31 @mass[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name sfi	-	X X	string integer number	constant run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sfClass	_	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
xri	-	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
area	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
isSubhrly	_	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
isFD	-	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
inside.msi	-	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
inside.ty	-	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
inside.zi	-	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		v	1	simulate)	
inside.exTa	_	X	number	hourly	_
inside.exTr inside.rsurf	_	X X	number number	hourly run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
inside.h	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
inside.ha	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
				simulate)	
inside.rIg	_	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
inside.qxhnet	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
inside.qxdnet	_	X	number	end of each day	_
inside.qxmnet	_	X	number	end of each	_
mside.qximiet				month	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
inside.qxdtot	_	X	number	end of each day	
inside.qxmtot	_	X	number	end of each	_
				month	
inside.surf Temp	_	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
outside.msi	_	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1		v		simulate)	
outside.ty	_	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
outside.zi		X	integer number	simulate) run start time	
outside.zi	_	Λ	integer number	(of each phase,	_
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
outside.exTa	_	X	number	hourly	_
outside.exTr	_	X	number	hourly	_
outside.rsurf	_	X	number	run start time	_
outside.ibdii		11	iidiii50i	(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
outside.h	_	X	number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
outside.ha	_	X	number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
outside.rIg	_	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
outside.qxhnet	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
outside.qxdnet	_	X	number	end of each day	_
outside.qxmnet	_	X	number	end of each	_
				month	
outside.qxhtot	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
outside.qxdtot	_	X	number	end of each day	_
out side.qxm tot	_	X	number	end of each	_
1 (77)		37	1	month	
out side. surf Temp	_	X	number	end of each	_
IIN		v	1	subhour	
UNom	_	X	number	run start time	_
				(of each phase, autoSize or	
				autoSize or simulate)	
to		X	numbor	,	
tc	_	Λ	number	run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
				simuate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
pMM	_	X	un-probe-able	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

$7.32 \quad @material [1..].$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
thk	X	_	number	input time	_
cond	X	_	number	input time	_
$\operatorname{condTRat}$	X	_	number	input time	_
condCT	X	_	number	input time	_
spHt	X	_	number	input time	_
dens	X	_	number	input time	_
rNom	X	_	number	input time	_
vhc	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

$7.33 \quad @meter[1..].$

Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
X	X	string	constant	_
X	X	number	input time	_
X	X	number	input time	_
X	X	number	end of run (of each	_
			,	
X	X	number	`	_
X	X	number	end of run (of each	_
			phase, autoSize or	
			$\operatorname{simulate})$	
X	X	number	end of run (of each	_
			phase, autoSize or	
			$\operatorname{simulate})$	
X	X	number	end of run (of each	_
			phase, autoSize or	
			$\operatorname{simulate})$	
X	X	number	end of run (of each	_
			phase, autoSize or	
			simulate)	
X	X	number		_
			,	
			simulate)	
	X X X X X	X	X X X number X X X number X X X number X X X number X X X number X X X number X X x number X X x number X X number	X X X number input time X X X number input time X X X number input time X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X X X number end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
Y.fanH	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.fanV	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.fan	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.aux	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.proc	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.lit	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.rcp	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.ext	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.refr	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.dish	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.dry	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.wash	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.cook	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.usr1	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.usr2	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.pv	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.cost	X	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

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Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
D.dish	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.dry	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.wash	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.cook	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.usr1	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.usr2	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.pv	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.cost	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.dmdCost	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.dmd	X	X	number	end of each day	_
D.dmdShoy	X	X	unrecognized	end of each day	_
H.tot	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.clg	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.htg	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.hp	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.dhw	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.dhwBU	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.fanC	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.fanH	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.fanV	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.fan	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.aux	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.proc	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.lit	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.rcp	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.ext	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.refr	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.dish	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.dry	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.wash	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.cook	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.usr1	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.usr2	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.pv	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.cost	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.dmdCost	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.dmd	X	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.dmdShoy	X	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_

7.34 @perimeter[1..]. (owner: zone)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
prLen	X	_	number	input time	_
prF2	X	_	number	input time	_
xi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

7.35 @PVArray[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
elecMtri	X	X	integer number	input time	meter for system electricity production
endUse	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	end use of energy. defataults to "PV"
dcCap	X	X	number	input time	system capacity/size (DC nameplate), kW
use PVW atts DLL	X	X	integer number	input time	use PVWatts DLL instead of CSE calculations
${\bf module Type}$	X	X	unrecognized	input time	type of module (Standard, Premium, ThinFilm)
tempCoeff	X	X	number	input time	temperature coefficient, 1/F
$\operatorname{covRefrInd}$	X	X	number	input time	refraction index for coating applied to cover
arrayType	X	X	unrecognized	input time	type of array (Fixed, FixedRoof, 1Axis, Backtracked, 2Axis)
tilt	X	X	number	hourly	Array tilt, radians (input as degrees)
azm	X	X	number	hourly	Array azimuth, radians (input as degrees)
$\operatorname{grndRefl}$	X	X	number	hourly	ground reflectance
gcr	X	X	number	input time	ground coverage ratio (what fraction of the ground is covered by the array). 1.0 implies no spacing.
dcacRat	X	X	number	input time	DC to AC ratio
invEff	X	X	number	input time	inverter efficiency at rated power
sysLoss	X	X	number	hourly	system losses
tCell	X	X	number	end of each hour	cell temperature, F
aoi	X	X	number	end of each hour	angle of incidence (radians)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
panelTilt	X	X	number	end of each hour	tilt of pv panel (different from array tilt for tracking systems), radians
panelAzm	X	X	number	end of each hour	azimuth of pv panel (different from array tilt for tracking systems), radians
poa	X	X	number	end of each hour	plane of array incidence, Btu/h-ft2
poaT	X	X	number	end of each hour	transmitted plane of array incidence, Btu/h-ft2
dcOut	X	X	number	end of each hour	DC power output, Btu
acOut	X	X	number	end of each hour	AC power output, Btu
tauNorm	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	transmittance at normal incidence
inoct	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	installed nominal operating cell temperature, F
convRatio	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	ratio of back convection to front convection
tGrndRatio	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	ratio of ground-cell temperature diff. to air-cell temperature diff.
poaPv	X	X	number	end of each hour	previous timestep plane of array incidence, Btu/h-ft2
tCellPv	X	X	number	end of each hour	previous timestep cell temperature, F

7.36 @report[1..]. (owner: reportFile)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
zi	X	_	integer number	input time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
mtri	X	_	integer number	input time	_
ahi	X	_	integer number	input time	_
tui	X	_	integer number	input time	_
dhwMtri	X	_	integer number	input time	_
isExport	X	_	integer number	input time	_
rpTy	X	_	integer number	constant	_
rpFreq	X	_	integer number	constant	_
rpDayBeg	X	_	integer number	input time	_
rpDayEnd	X	_	integer number	input time	_
rpBtuSf	X	_	number	input time	_
rpCond	\mathbf{X}	_	number	end of each subhour	_
rpTitle	\mathbf{X}	_	string	input time	_
rpCpl	\mathbf{X}	_	integer number	input time	_
rpHeader	\mathbf{X}	_	unrecognized	input time	_
rpFooter	X	_	integer number	input time	_
coli	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each	_
			-	phase, autoSize or	
				simulate)	
nCol	\mathbf{X}	_	integer number	run start time (of each	_
				phase, autoSize or	
				simulate)	
wid	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each	_
			Ü	phase, autoSize or	
				simulate)	
vrh	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each	_
			0	phase, autoSize or	
				simulate)	

7.37 @reportCol[1..]. (owner: report)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
colHead	X	X	string	input time	_
colGap	X	X	integer number	input time	_
colWid	X	X	integer number	input time	_
colDec	X	X	integer number	input time	_
$\operatorname{colJust}$	X	X	integer number	input time	_
colVal	X	X	un-probe-able	end of each	_
				subhour	
nxColi	X	X	integer number	constant	_

7.38 @reportFile[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
fileName	X	_	string	input time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
fileStat	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
pageFmt	X	_	integer number	input time	_
fileStatChecked	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
overWrite	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

7.39 @RSYS[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime	e?Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
type	X	X	unrecogniz	zeidaput	leaving air state at plenum
_				time	
desc	X	X	string	input	NOT including any aux heat
CN /	v	v	:	time	landing of the state of allowing for ACIID backing
perfMap	X	X	integer number	input	leaving air state at plenum for ASHP heating
areaServed	X	X	number	time run	(else 0) NOT including any DSE or supply duct losses
areaserveu	Λ	Λ	number	start	NOT including any DSE of supply duct losses
				time (of	
				each	
				phase,	
				au-	
				toSize or	
				simulate)	
zonesServed	X	X	unrecogniz		_
				start	
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				au-	
				toSize or	
				simulate)	
elecMtri	X	X	integer	input	at full capacity under current conditions
			number	$_{ m time}$	
fuelMtri	X	X	integer	input	at full cap $+$ auxiliary (ASHP only, else
T)	37	37	number	time	unused)
parElec	X X	X X	number	hourly	if <0, use DUCTSEG else apply DSE
parFuel	Λ	Λ	number	hourly	heating

7.39

Name	Input?	Runtime	e?Type	Variability	Description
fan.shaftPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or	_
fan.elecPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or	
fan.motTy	X	X	unrecogniz	start time (of each phase, au- toSize or	
fan.motEff	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or	
fan.motPos	X	X	unrecogniz	simulate) zedin start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
fan.curvePy.k	[0 x	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime	e?Type	Variability	Description
fan.curvePy.k	.[]	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
fan.curvePy.k	:[2]}	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
fan.curvePy.k	:[3]	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
fan.curvePy.k	:[4]\$	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
fan.curvePy.k	:[5]\$	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
fan.mtri	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime	e?Type	Variability	Description
asIn.w	X	X	number	end of each	_
twbIn	X	X	number	subhour end of each	design temperature difference (rise) across RSYS for heating
asOut.tdb	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
asOut.w	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
asOutAux.tdb	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
asOutAux.w	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
asSup.tdb	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
asSup.w	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
asSupAux.tdb	X	X	number	subhour end of each	_
asSupAux.w	X	X	number	subhour end of each	
tSupLs DSEH	X X	X X	number number	subhourly hourly	target excess capacity factor for heating autosize working excess capacity factor for cooling autosize
DSEC isAuszH	X X	X X	number unrecogniz	start time (of each phase, au- toSize or	ensures sufficient capacity to meet load ditto cooling
isAuszC	X	X	unrecogniz	simulate) sedin start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	ASHP heating (all value net (including rated fan heat / power)

Name	Input?	Runtime	e?Type	Variability	Description
auszC.az_act	i₩e	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
auszC.az_a	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
auszC.az_b	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
auszC.ldPk	X	X	number	end of each subhour	
auszC.ldPkAs	s X	X	number	end of each day	
auszC.ldPkAs	s1X	X	number	end of each day	_
auszC.plrPk	X	X	number	end of each subhour	
auszC.plrPkA	ιsX	X	number	end of each day	
auszC.xPk	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
auszC.xPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
HSPF	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
cap47	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	non-ASHP heating

Name	Input?	Runti	ime?Type	Variability	Description
COP47	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or	heating system rated AFUE, $0 < AFUE <= 1$
cap35	X	X	number	simulate) end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	
COP35	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or	rated heating output (including fan), Btuh
cap17	X	X	number	simulate) end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	as autoSized
COP17	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	raw autoSized w/o oversizing
CdH	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	autoSize code ASSUMES x, x_As, x_AsNov together for access thru one ptr. cuprobe.cpp's name search also requires together.
inp47	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	fan heat included in ASHP rated cap/COP/HSPF, Btuh
inp35	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	(generally estimated from rs_fanHRtdC)

Name	Input?	Runti	те?Туре	Variability	Description
inp17	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or	heating fan power, W/cfm
ASHPCapF[0]	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
ASHPCapF[1]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
ASHPInpF[0]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
ASHPInpF[1]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, au- toSize or simulate)	
capAuxH	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	current step heating capacity (including fan and ASHP defrost heat), Btuh
capAuxHInp	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	current step defrost heating capacity, Btuh

Name	Input?	Runtime	е?Туре	Variability	Description
COPAuxH	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	0 if not ASHP or no defrost active
ASHPLockOu	ıt X T	X	number	hourly	efficiency degradation due to cycling
AFUE	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	cooling AHRI rated SEER, Btuh/W
сарН	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	rated total cooling capacity at 95 F, Btuh TODO: decide on sign
capH_As	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or	as autoSized
capH_AsNov	X	X	number	simulate) end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	raw autoSized w/o oversizing
fanHRtdH	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	air flow ratio, cfm/ton (= $cfm/(rs_cap95/12000)$)
fanPwrH	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	cooling fan operating electrical power, Btuh
fanHeatH	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	used re both electricity use and air heat gain

Name	Input?	Runtin	ne?Type	Variability	Description
amfH	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	constant even if capacity is altered during autosize
effHt	X	X	number	end of each subhour	Why: air flow is function of rated capacity
capHt	X	X	number	end of each subhour	cooling cycling degradation factor
${\it capDefrostHt}$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	plenum entering air relnum, 0-1
PLF	X	X	number	end of each subhour	coil entering dry bulb, F (ditto)
SEER	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	refrigerant charge factor (default 1, 0.9 or 0.96 for CA compliance)
EER95	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	compressor sizing factor (default 1, 0.95 or 1 for CA compliance)
cap95	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	fan heat included in rated rs_cap95, Btuh
cap95_As	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	constant for rs_capCt calc
cap95_AsNov	7 X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	

subhour

Name	Input?	Runtin	ne?Type	Variability	Description
SHR	X	X	number	end of each subhour	Central outside air vent (aka OAV)
fChg	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start	OAV relief zone index
fSize	X	X	number	time autosize and simulate phase start time	OAV inlet dry-bulb temp, F
fanHRtdC	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	default = from project weather data source (generally weather file)
capnfX	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start	note: default varies subhourly but input expression is hourly
capAdjF	X	X	number	time autosize and simulate phase start time	OAV temperature differential, F
SEERnfX	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	OAV design air flow rate, cfm actual air
EERnfX	X	X	number	end of each phase (auto- size or simulate)	OAV design fan power (based on rs_OAVVfDs), $\ensuremath{\mathrm{W/cfm}}$
fCondCap	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
fCondSEER	X	X	number	end of each subhour	OAV current air volume flow, cfm (set at beg of each day)

Name	Input?	Runtime	Type?	Variability	Description
ondEER	X	X	number	end of	ditto fan power, Btuh
				each	
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
EERnf	X	X	number	end of	DUCTSEG linkage
				each	
				subhour	
ERnf	X	X	number	end of	_
				each	
				subhour	
ERt	X	X	number	end of	idx of associated DUCTSEGs, 0 if none
				each	
· · ·	37	37	1	subhour	1 1 6 7 (4 1 1 1 17) [6]
Ct	X	X	number	end of	nonleak fraction = $(1 - ds_leakF) [0] = sup, [1]$
				each	= ret
-T-+C'	v	v	1	subhour	[0]][1] -]
oTotCt	X	X	number	end of	[0]=htg[1]=clg
				each	
LatCt	X	X	number	subhour end of	
LatCt	Λ	Λ	number	each	_
				subhour	
SenCt	X	X	number	end of	0: use htg ducts, 1: use clg
Denot	Λ	Λ	number	each	o. use mg ducts, i. use cig
				subhour	
VType	X	X	unrecogniz		outdoor dry-bulb temp at condensor or other
v rype	11	11	anrecogniz	time	outdoor components, F
VReliefZi	X	X	integer	input	default = from project weather data source
, 100110121			number	time	(generally weather file)
VTdbInlet	X	X	number	subhourly	note: default varies subhourly but input
				,	expression is hourly
VTdiff	X	X	number	hourly	last step mode (rsmOFF, rsmHEAT, rsmCOOL,
				v	rsmOAV)
VAvfDs	X	X	number	input	full-load (maximum) dry air mass flow rate,
				time	lbm/hr
VFanPwr	X	X	number	input	= flow at blower / coil / furnace HX etc.
				time	
VAvfMinF	X	X	number	input	set per rsMode from rs_amfH, rs_amfC, or OAV $$
				time	algorithm
OAV	X	X	number	daily	[0] = main source (compressor or burner)
HeatOAV	X	X	number	daily	[1] = main + aux, ASHP heating only else 0
FOAV	X	X	number	daily	run fraction
Out	X	X	number	subhourly	fan electricity input, Btuh (not kWh)
leCtrl	X	X	unrecogniz		_
de	X	X	unrecogniz		RSYS
				each	
				subhour	
$_{ m leLs}$	X	X	_	edubhourly	DOMO II I I I I I DOMODEO
f	X	X	number	end of	RSYSresult substruct for RSYSRES
				each	

subhour

Name	Input?	Runtin	ne?Type	Variability	Description
$\overline{\operatorname{amfReq}[0]}$	X	X	number	end of	-
				each	
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
$\operatorname{amfReq}[1]$	X	X	number	end of	_
				each	
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
runF	X	X	number	end of	outdoor temp (for convience for reporting; same
				each	for all ah) (Top.tDbO, .wO)
				subhour	
runFAux	X	X	number	end of	return air (AH.tr,.wr)
				each	
4.0	37	37	1	subhour	. 1 . ()
outSen	X	X	number	end of	mixed air (.tmix,.wmix)
				each subhour	
outLat	X	X	number	end of	fraction of time fan on if ahFanCycles, else 1.0
outLat	Λ	Λ	number	end of each	fraction of time ian on it anrancycles, else 1.0
				subhour	
outFan	X	X	number	end of	flow (at supply fan) (.cmix)
oddran	Λ	11	number	each	now (at supply lan) (.cmix)
				subhour	
outDefrost	X	X	number	end of	float members to add: qh is first, hrsOn is last.
				each	CAUTION: q's here are energy not power.
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
outAux	X	X	number	end of	net energy taken from outside air (possible
				each	future impl); fan heat energy
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
inPrimary	X	X	number	end of	unbalance, should be near 0:
				each	qh+qc+qO+qFan+qLoss+qLoad.
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
inFan	X	X	number	end of	heat and cool coil input energy, from meter or
				each	(probably) from plant
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	
inDefrost	X	X	number	end of	heat and cool aux energy
				each	
				subhour	
inAux	X	X	number	end of	fans input energy
				each	
				$\operatorname{subhour}$	

7.40 @RSYSRes[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	_	X	string	constant	_
Y.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
M.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of each month	_
D.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of each day	_
H.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
S.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	_

7.41 @sgdist[1..]. (owner: window)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
sgSide	X	_	integer number	input time	_
targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
targTi	X	_	integer number	input time	_
FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_

7.42 @shade[1..]. (owner: window)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
wWidth	X	X	number	run start time (of each	_
				phase, autoSize or simulate)	
wHeight	X	X	number	run start time (of each	_
				phase, autoSize or simulate)	
ohDepth	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
ohDistUp	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
ohExL	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
ohExR	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
ohFlap	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
lfDepth	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
lfTopUp	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
lfDistL	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
lfBotUp	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
rfDepth	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
rfTopUp	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
rfDistR	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
rfBotUp	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	_

7.43 @surface[1..]. (owner: zone)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
ty	X	_	integer number	input time	_
area	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
azm	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tilt	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
dircos[0]	\mathbf{X}	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
dircos[1]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1. [0]	77		,	simulate)	
dircos[2]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1 /1 D.C.	37		1	simulate)	
depthBG	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
m o d ol	X		into mon numb on	simulate)	
model modelr	X X	_	integer number	input time	_
moden	Λ	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
lThkF	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
TIMI	21		number	each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
gti	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
O*-				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sco	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
scc	\mathbf{X}	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.absSlr	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.awAbsSlr	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.epsLW	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcI.zi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcI.F	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				$\operatorname{simulate})$	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcI.Fp	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.frRad	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.fSky	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcI.fAir	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcI.hcNat	X	_	number	simulate) end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hcFrc	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hcMult	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hxa	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hxr	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hxtot	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.uRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.fRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.cx	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.sgTarg.bm	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.sgTarg.df	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.sgTarg.tot	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.sg	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.tSrf	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.tSrfls	X	_	number	subhourly	_
sbcI.qrAbs	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.txa	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.txr	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcI.txe	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.w	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.qSrf	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.pXS	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.si	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${ m sbcI.fcWind}$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.fcWind2	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.eta	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
${\it sbcI.widNom}$	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.lenNom	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.lenCharNat	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.lenEffWink	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${ m sbcI.atvDeg}$	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.cosAtv	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sbcI.hcModel}$	X	-	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcI.hcLChar	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${\tt sbcI.hcConst}[0]$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${\tt sbcI.hcConst[1]}$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${\rm sbcI.hcConst}[2]$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${\bf sbc I. ground Model}$	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${\bf sbcI.cTaDbAvgYr}$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.cTaDbAvg31	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcI.cTaDbAvg14	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcI.cTaDbAvg07	X	-	${\bf number}$	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcI.cTGrnd}$	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
${\rm sbcI.rGrnd}$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
${\bf sbcI.rConGrnd}$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcO.absSlr	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
${\rm sbcO.awAbsSlr}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.epsLW	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.zi	X	_	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.F	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.Fp	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${ m sbcO.frRad}$	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.fSky	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.fAir	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.hcNat	X	_	number	simulate) end of each	_
sbcO.hcFrc	X	_	number	subhour end of each	_
sbcO.hcMult	X	_	number	subhour end of each	_
sbcO.hxa	X	_	number	subhour end of each subhour	_
sbcO.hxr	X	_	number	end of each subhour	-
sbcO.hxtot	X	_	number	end of each subhour	-
sbcO.uRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.fRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.cx	X	-	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.sgTarg.bm	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
$\rm sbcO.sgTarg.df$	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.sgTarg.tot	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.sg	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.tSrf	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.tSrfls	X	_	number	subhourly	_
sbcO.qrAbs	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.txa	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.txr	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.txe	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.w	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
${\rm sbcO.qSrf}$	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.pXS	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcO.si	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcO.fcWind	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcO.fcWind2}$	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcO.eta	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
${\bf sbcO.widNom}$	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.lenNom	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcO.lenCharNat}$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcO.lenEffWink	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Туре	Variability	Description
sbcO.atvDeg	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${ m sbcO.cosAtv}$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.hcModel	X	-	unrecognized	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.hcLChar	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf sbcO.hcConst[0]}$	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf sbcO.hcConst}[1]$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf sbcO.hcConst[2]}$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${ m sbcO.groundModel}$	X	_	unrecognized	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.cTaDbAvgYr	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.cTaDbAvg31	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.cTaDbAvg14	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.cTaDbAvg07	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.cTGrnd	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.rGrnd	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcO.rConGrnd}$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or simulate)	
fenModel	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
SHGC	X	_	number	input time	_
fMult	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
UNFRC	X	_	number	simulate) input time	_
NGlz	X	_	integer number	input time	_
exShd	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
inShd	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
dirtLoss	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sfExCnd	X	_	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
CD CD	37		1	simulate)	
sfExT	X X	_	number	subhourly	_
sfAdjZi uI	X X	_	integer number number	input time	_
ui	Λ	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
uC	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
uX	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Rf	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
grndRefl	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfSkyDf	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfGrndDf	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfSkyLW	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_

Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
Y	_	number	,	_
	_			_
	_			_
	_			_
	_			_
	_			_
	_			_
	_			_
4.5		110111001	ong of outil flour	
	X X X X X X X X	X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -	X - number X - number	X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number end of each hour run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number end of each hour run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate) X - number end of each hour run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
$\overline{\mathrm{tLrB}[8]}$	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[9]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
nsgdist	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[0].\operatorname{targTy}$	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sgdist[0].targTi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[0].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[0].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[1].\operatorname{targTy}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[1].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sgdist[1].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[1].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[2].\operatorname{targTy}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sgdist}[2].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[2].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[2].\operatorname{FSC}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[3].\operatorname{targTy}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[3].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sgdist}[3].FSO$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[3].\operatorname{FSC}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[4].\operatorname{targTy}$	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sgdist[4].targTi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sgdist[4].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[4].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[5].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
$\operatorname{sgdist}[5].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[5].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[5].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[6].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[6].targTi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
1: .[e] DGO	N.		1	simulate)	
sgdist[6].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[6].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[7].\operatorname{targTy}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[7].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sgdist[7].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[7].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sfClass	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
sfArea	X	_	number	input time	_
sfU	X	_	number	input time	_
sfCon	X	_	integer number	input time	_
sfTy	X	_	integer number	constant	_
width	X	_	number	input time	_
height	X	_	number	input time	_
mult	X	_	number	input time	_
xi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
msi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

$7.44 \quad @terminal [1..]. \ (owner: zone)$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
tuVfMxHC	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
tuOversize	X	X	number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
TT 0				start time	
asHcSame	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
asKVol	X	X	intomor number	simulate)	
ask voi	Λ	Λ	integer number	run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
hcAs.az_active	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
ncns.az_active	Λ	Λ	meeger number	(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
hcAs.az_a	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hcAs.az_b	X	X	number	end of each	_
_				subhour	
hcAs.ldPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hcAs.ldPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
hcAs.ldPkAs1	X	X	number	end of each day	_
hcAs.plrPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hcAs.plrPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
hcAs.xPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
hcAs.xPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
vhAs.az_active	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1- A	v	V	1	simulate)	
vhAs.az_a	X	X	number	end of each	_
rub A a a a b	X	X	number	subhour end of each	
vhAs.az_b	Λ	Λ	number	subhour	_
vhAs.ldPk	X	X	number	end of each	
VIIAS.IUI K	Λ	Λ	number	subhour	
vhAs.ldPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
vhAs.ldPkAs1	X	X	number	end of each day	_
vhAs.plrPk	X	X	number	end of each day	_
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11	4.	114111001	subhour	
vhAs.plrPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
	X	X	number	end of each	_
vhAs.xPk	Λ	2 1	mumoci	ciid oi cacii	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
vhAs.xPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
$vcAs.az_active$	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
vcAs.az_a	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
$vcAs.az_b$	X	X	number	end of each	_
A 1.1701	37	37	,	subhour	
vcAs.ldPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
A 1.1701 A	37	37	1	subhour	
vcAs.ldPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
vcAs.ldPkAs1	X	X	number	end of each day	_
vcAs.plrPk	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
rro A a mlmDlr A a	X	X	number		
vcAs.plrPkAs vcAs.xPk	X X	X X	number	end of each day end of each	_
VCAS.XFK	Λ	Λ	number	subhour	_
vcAs.xPkAs	X	X	number	end of each day	_
qhPk	X	X	number	end of each day	
qiii k	Λ	Λ	number	subhour	
qcPk	X	X	number	end of each	_
qcr k	21	Ti.	number	subhour	
qhPkAs	X	X	number	end of each	_
4			114111001	subhour	
qcPkAs	X	X	number	end of each	_
1				subhour	
bVfMn	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
bVfMxH	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
bVfMxC	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
dtLoHSh	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
				subhour	
dtLoCSh	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
				subhour	
aDtLoHSh	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
0.00				subhour	
aDtLoCSh	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
D. T				subhour	
aDtLoTem	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
lur rr	37	37		subhour	
dtLoH	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
ht C	37	37		subhour	
dtLoC	X	X	integer number	end of each	_
14 T TT A	v	v		subhour	
dtLoHAs	X X	X X	integer number	end of each day	_
dtLoCAs	Λ	Λ	integer number	end of each subhour	_
tuTLh	X	X	number	subnour hourly	_
tu I Ln tuQMnLh	X X	X X	number number	hourly	_
ou&minnii	Λ	Λ	number	nourry	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tuQMxLh	X	X	number	hourly	_
tuPriLh	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase	-
tuLh Needs Flow	X	X	integer number	start time autosize and simulate phase start time	-
tuhc.coilTy	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tuhc.sched	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
tuhc.captRat	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
$tuhc.captRat_As$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
$tuhc.captRat_AsNov$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.bCaptRat	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.eirRat	X	X	number	hourly	_
tuhc.mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.auxOn	X	X	number	hourly	_
tuhc.auxOnMtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.auxOff	X	X	number	hourly	_
tuhc. aux Off Mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc. aux On At all	X	X	number	hourly	_
tuhc. aux On At all Mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.auxFullOff	X	X	number	hourly	_
tuhc. aux Full Off Mtri	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.qPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.p	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhe.plr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.plrAv	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tuhc.eir	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.pAuxOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.pAuxOff	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.pAuxOnAtall	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.pAuxFullOff	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.effRat	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
tuhc.pyEi.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.pyEi.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.pyEi.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
tuhc.pyEi.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.pyEi.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.stackEffect	X	X	number	hourly	_
tuhc.hpi	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuhc.nxTu4hp	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tuhc.nxAh4hp	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tuhc.flueLoss	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuhc.qWant	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuTH	X	X	number	hourly	_
tuTC	X	X	number	hourly	_
tuVfMn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuVfMn_As	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tuVfMn_AsNov	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ai	X	X	integer number	input time	_
tuVfMxH	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tuVfMxH_As	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuVfMxH_AsNov	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuVfMxC	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
$tuVfMxC_As$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuVfMxC_AsNov	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuVfDs	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
tuPriH	X	X	integer number	simulate) autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuPriC	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuSRLeak	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tuSRLoss	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tfanSch	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tfanOffLeak	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tfan.fanTy	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
tfan.vfDs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tfan.vfDs_As	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tfan.vfDs_AsNov	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tfan.vfMxF	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tfan.press	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
tfan.eff	X	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tfan.shaftPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
tfan.elecPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
tfan.motTy	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tfan.motEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
tfan.motPos	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tfan.curvePy.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tfan.curvePy.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tfan.curvePy.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tfan.curvePy.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
tfan.curvePy.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tfan.curvePy.k[5]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase	-
	77	77		start time	
tfan.mtri	X	X	integer number	input time	_
tfan.endUse	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
tfan.ausz	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
+f	v	v		simulate)	
tfan.outPower	X	X	number	subhourly	_
tfan.airPower	X	X X	number	subhourly	_
tfan.cMx	X		number	end of each subhour	_
tfan.c	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tfan.t	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tfan.frOn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tfan.p	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tfan.q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tfan.dT	X	X	number	end of each	_
tfan.qAround	X	X	number	subhour end of each subhour	_
nxTu4z	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
nxTu4a	X	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
xiLh	X	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
xiArH	X	X	integer number	autoSize or simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
xiArC	X	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
cmLh	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
cmAr	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ctrlsAi	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
wantMd	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	_
lhMn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
lhMx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
lhMxMx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
cMn	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
cMxH	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
cMxC	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
useLh	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	_
useAr	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	_
qLhWant	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
cv	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
CZ	X	X	number	end of each subhour	-
aCv	X	X	number	end of each	_
tfanRunning	X	X	integer number	subhour end of each	_
tfanBkC	X	X	number	subhour end of each subhour	-

7.45 @top.

Top level fields

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	Name of the object.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
bAutoSizeCmd	X	X	integer number	input time	Non-0 if any AUTOSIZE commands seen in input
chAutoSize	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Whether to do autosizing, default per bAutoSizeCmd
chSimulate	X	X	integer number	input time	Whether to do main simulation, default is TRUE; input FALSE for autosizing only.
begDay	X	X	integer number	input time	First 1-based Julian day of year of run.
endDay	X	X	integer number	input time	Last 1-based Julian day of year of run, inclusive
nDays	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Number of days in run
jan1DoW	X	X	integer number	input time	January 1 day of week: sun=1
year	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Generic non-leap year1 = Jan 1 is Monday7 Jan 1 is Sunday
wuDays	X	X	integer number	input time	Number of warm-up days
nSubSteps	X	X	integer number	input time	Subhours per hour, determines subhour duration
skipDayStart	X	X	integer number	input time	Number of days to skip at beginning of year (not beginning of run), default 0.
skipDayStep	X	X	integer number	input time	Number of days in each step through year, default 1
wfName	X	X	string	autosize and simulate phase start time	Weather file name string.
elevation	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Site elevation in feet (for determining air density)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
refTemp	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Temperature for computing the humidity ratio (w). Used in air-density calculations, default 70 F.
refRH	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Relative humidity (as a fraction); default 0.6 (60%).
grndRefl	X	X	number	monthly-hourly	Ground surface reflectivity, regarding solar gain.
soilDiff	X	X	number	input time	Local soil diffusivity in ft ² /hr. Relates to annual deep ground temperature cycle estimation.
tol	X	X	number	input time	(Relative) tolerance used in many HVAC calculations, default 0.001 or as changed.
humTolF	X	X	number	input time	Humidity ratio (w) change to consider as important as 1F temp regarding convergedness.
ebTolMon	X	X	number	input time	Monthly tolerance.
ebTolDay	X	X	number	input time	Daily tolerance.
ebTolHour	X	X	number	input time	Hourly tolerance.
ebTolSubhr	X	X	number	input time	Subhourly tolerance.
AWTrigT	X	X	number	input time	ASHWAT: inside or outside environmental temperature, F (default = 1)
AWTrigSlr	X	X	number	input time	ASHWAT: incident solar, fraction (default = 0.05)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
AWTrigH	X	X	number	input time	ASHWAT: total surface coefficient (conv+rad), fraction (default = 0.1)
ANTolAbs	X	X	number	input time	AirNet: absolute tolerance, lbm/sec, dflt=0.00125 (about 1 cfm).
ANTolRel	X	X	number	input time	AirNet: relative tolerance, dflt = .0001.
bldgAzm	X	X	number	input time	Angle to add to all zone/surface azimuths
skyModel	X	X	integer number	input time	Sky model: CISO or ANISO.
${\rm skyModelLW}$	X	X	unrecognized	input time	Long-wave sky model.
dhwModel	X	X	unrecognized	input time	Runtime DHW model selection.
humMeth	X	X	unrecognized	input time	Humidity calculation method: Rob (w = wa/wb) or Phil (central difference)
dflExH	X	X	number	input time	Default external (air film) conductivity.
workDayMask	X	X	integer number	input time	Mask with bits set for "work" days, clear for "non-work" days. Default MonFri. Bits: Sun=1, Mon=2, Tu=4, W=8, Th=16, F=32, Sat=64, holidays=128, heatDsn-Day=256, coolDsnDays=512
DT	X	X	integer number	input time	YES (default) to enable daylight saving time

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
DTBegDay	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Daylight saving start day, 1-365, default 1st Sun (Sun after 1st Sat?) in April.
DTEndDay	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Daylight saving end day, 1-365. Default is last Sunday in October
${\bf windSpeedMin}$	X	X	number	input time	Minimum wind speed in miles-per-hour (default = 0.5)
windF	X	X	number	input time	Wind factor (default=1)
terrainClass	X	X	integer number	input time	Terrain class (1-5) for wind speed adjustment.
${\rm radBeamF}$	X	X	number	input time	Beam radiation factor. appl sees ANISO(<fileval>) * BeamRadFactor.</fileval>
radDiffF	X	X	number	input time	Diffuse variant of BeamRadFactor.
ventAvail	X	X	unrecognized	hourly	All-zone ventilation availability (default = WholeHouse)
verbose	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Screen messages: autosizing: 0 none, 1 some, 2-5 more
${\rm dbgPrintMask}$	X	X	number	hourly	Debug print mask, controls printing. Schedulable via standard capabilities.
${\rm dbgPrintMaskC}$	X	X	number	input time	Constant portion (value known during setup) of debug print mask.
auszTol	X	X	number	input time	Autosizing result tolerance, default: 0.005

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
heatDsTDbO	X	X	number	hourly	Heat design outdoor temperature. Default per the weather file header.
heatDsTWbO	X	X	number	hourly	Heating design outdoor wetbulb temperature. Default: 70% RH @ heatDsTDbO.
${\rm coolDsMo}[0]$	X	X	integer number	input time	Cooling design month(s) 1-12 + 0 terminator. Default per ET1 weather file header.
coolDsMo[1]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per $coolDsMo[0]$
coolDsMo[2]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per $coolDsMo[0]$
coolDsMo[3]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per $coolDsMo[0]$
coolDsMo[4]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per $coolDsMo[0]$
coolDsMo[5]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per $coolDsMo[0]$
coolDsMo[6]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per $coolDsMo[0]$
coolDsMo[7]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per $coolDsMo[0]$
$\rm coolDsMo[8]$	X	X	integer number	input time	As per $coolDsMo[0]$
coolDsMo[9]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per $coolDsMo[0]$
coolDsMo[10]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per coolDsMo[0]
coolDsMo[11]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per coolDsMo[0]
coolDsMo[12]	X	X	integer number	input time	As per coolDsMo[0]
coolDsDay[0]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[1]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[2]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[3]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[4]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[5]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[6]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[7]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[8]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[9]	X	X	integer number	input time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
coolDsDay[10]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[11]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
coolDsDay[12]	X	X	integer number	input time	_
exePath	X	X	string	Run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate).	
exeInfo	X	X	string	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
exeCodeSize	X	X	unrecognized	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
progVersion	X	X	string	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
HPWHVersion	X	X	string	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
runSerial	X	X	integer number	input time	_
$\operatorname{runTitle}$	X	X	string	input time	_
runDateTime	X	X	string	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
brs	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
brHrly	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
brFileName	X	X	string	input time	_
brMem	X	X	integer number	run start time	Put binary
				(of each phase,	results in
				autoSize or	Windows global
				simulate)	memory and
					return handles;
					do not write file.
brDiscardable	X	X	integer number	run start time	Put binary
				(of each phase,	results in
				autoSize or	discardable
				simulate)	memory as well
					as file, return
					handles.
					Overrides
					brMem.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
repHdrL	X	X	string	input time	User-specified text for left end of report header line.
repHdrR	X	X	string	input time	User-specified text for right end of report header line.
repCpl	X	X	integer number	input time	Report characters per line.
repLpp	X	X	integer number	input time	Total number of lines per page (paper size).
${\rm repTopM}$	X	X	integer number	input time	Top margin in lines; Number of newlines written above header.
repBotM	X	X	integer number	input time	Bottom margin in lines; not actually output.
repTestPfx	X	X	string	input time	Prefix pre-pended to e.g. footer lines regarding hiding lines and/or automated testing. "" for normal runs, "!" for 3-2010 test framework.
latitude	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Degrees north.
longitude	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Degress west.
timeZone	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Hours west (fraction ok).
presAtm	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Nominal atmospheric pressure at Top.elevation (in Hg). Constant for simulation.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
auszTol2	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
auszHiTol2	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
vrSum	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
dvriY	X	X	integer number	daily	_
dvriM	X	X	integer number	daily	_
dvriD	X	X	integer number	daily	_
dvriH	X	X	integer number	daily	_
dvriHS	X	X	integer number	daily	_
dvriS	X	X	integer number	daily	
hrxFlg	X	X	integer number	daily	_
shrxFlg	X	X	integer number	daily	
~	X	X	number	end of each day	_
tmrInput	X	X X		v	_
mrAusz			number	end of each day	_
mrRun	X	X	number	end of each day	_
tmrTotal	X	X	number	end of each day	_
tmrAirNet	X	X	number	end of each day	_
tmrAWTot	X	X	number	end of each day	_
tmrAWCalc	X	X	number	end of each day	_
tmrCond	X	X	number	end of each day	_
tmrBC	X	X	number	end of each day	_
tmrZone	X	X	number	end of each day	_
subhrDur	X	X	number	subhourly	_
nSubhrTicks	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
subhrTickDur	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
subhrWSCount	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
monStr	X	X	string	monthly	_
dateStr	X	X	string	daily	_
date	X	X	un-probe-able	daily	_
jDay	X	X	integer number	daily	_
xJDay	X	X	integer number	daily	_
skipDay	X	X	integer number	daily	_
Hr	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
iSubhr	X	X	integer number	subhourly	_
shoy	X	X	unrecognized	subhourly	
311 0 y	Λ	Λ	amecogmzea	Submourry	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
isDT	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
iHrST	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
jDayST	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
autoSizing	X	X	integer number	autosize and	_
				simulate phase	
				start time	
pass1	X	X	integer number	daily	_
pass1A	X	X	integer number	daily	_
pass1B	X	X	integer number	daily	_
pass2	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sizing	X	X	integer number	daily	_
dsDayI	X	X	unrecognized	daily	_
dsDay	X	X	integer number	daily	_
uszMon	X	X	integer number	daily	_
vl	X	X	integer number	subhourly	_
sBegOf	X	X	integer number	subhourly	_
sEndOf	X	X	integer number	subhourly	_
sBegRun	X	X	integer number	subhourly	_
sBegMainSim	X	X	integer number	subhourly	_
sFirstMon	X	X	integer number	monthly	_
sLastDay	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sLastWarmupDay	X	X	integer number	daily	
sBegHour	X	X	integer number	subhourly	_
sBegHour sEndHour	X	X		subhourly	
	X	X X	integer number	· ·	_
sBegDay			integer number	hourly	_
sEndDay	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
sBegMonth	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sEndMonth	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sSolarCalcDay	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sWarmup	X	X	integer number	daily	_
lowh	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sHoliday	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sHoli T rue	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sWeHol	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sWeekend	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sBegWeek	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sWeekday	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sWorkDay	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sNonWorkDay	X	X	integer number	daily	_
sBegWorkWeek	X	X	integer number	daily	_
notDone	\mathbf{X}	X	integer number	daily	_
lsDayNIt	X	X	unrecognized	daily	_
adBeamHrAv	X	X	number	hourly	_
adBeamPvHrAv	X	X	number	hourly	_
adBeamNxHrAv	X	X	number	hourly	_
adBeamShAv	X	X	number	subhourly	_
adBeamShSpare	X	X	number	constant	_
adDiffHrAv	X	X	number	hourly	_
adDiffPvHrAv	X	X	number	hourly	_
adDiffNxHrAv	X	X	number	hourly	_
adDiffShAv	X	X X	number	*	_
	X X	X X		subhourly	_
radDiffShSpare	Λ	Λ	number	constant	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tDbOHr	X	X	number	hourly	_
$\mathrm{tDbOPvHr}$	X	X	number	hourly	_
$\mathrm{tDbOHrAv}$	X	X	number	hourly	_
tDbOSh	X	X	number	subhourly	_
tDbOPvSh	X	X	number	subhourly	_
$\mathrm{tDbOShAv}$	X	X	number	subhourly	_
${ m tWbOHr}$	X	X	number	hourly	_
${ m tWbOPvHr}$	X	X	number	hourly	_
${ m tWbOHrAv}$	X	X	number	hourly	_
tWbOSh	X	X	number	subhourly	_
tSkyHr	X	X	number	hourly	_
tSkyPvHr	X	X	number	hourly	_
tSkySh	X	X	number	subhourly	_
windSpeedHr	X	X	number	hourly	_
${\bf windSpeedPvHr}$	X	X	number	hourly	_
${\bf windSpeedHrAv}$	X	X	number	hourly	_
windSpeedSh	X	X	number	subhourly	_
${\bf windSpeedSquaredSh}$	X	X	number	subhourly	_
${\bf windSpeedSqrtSh}$	X	X	number	subhourly	_
${\bf windSpeedPt8Sh}$	X	X	number	subhourly	_
${\it windDirDegHr}$	X	X	number	hourly	_
wOHr	X	X	number	hourly	_
wOPvHr	X	X	number	hourly	_
wOHrAv	X	X	number	hourly	_
wOSh	X	X	number	subhourly	_
hOSh	X	X	number	subhourly	_
airxOSh	X	X	number	subhourly	_
${ m rhoMoistOSh}$	X	X	number	subhourly	_
rhoDryOSh	X	X	number	subhourly	_
iter	X	X	integer number	subhourly	_
qcPeak	X	X	number	hourly	_
qcPeakH	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
qcPeakD	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
qcPeakM	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
qhPeak	X	X	number	hourly	_
qhPeakH	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
qhPeakD	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
qhPeakM	X	X	integer number	hourly	_
ck5aa5	X	X	integer number	run start time	_
			-	(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	

7.46 @towerPlant[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
$\overline{\mathrm{ctN}}$	X	X	integer number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Number of towers. Niles' ctNo. default 1.
tpStg	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	-
tpTsSp	X	X	number	hourly	Towers delivered water setpoint temperature (Niles' twoSp). degrees F, hourly, default 85F.
tpMtr	X	X	integer number	input time	_
ctTy	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	Cooling tower fan control type choice: ONESPEED (default), TWOSPEED, or VARIABLE.
ctLoSpd	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Low speed for a TWOSPEED fan, as a fraction of full cfm. default 0.5.
ctShaftPwr	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	
$\operatorname{ctMotEff}$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Motor (and drive, if any) efficiency, default 0.88
ctFcOne.k[0]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ctFcOne.k[1]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
ctFcOne.k[2]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ctFcLo.k[0]	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ctFcLo.k[1]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
ctFcLo.k[2]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
-4E-II: 1-[0]	V	v	1	simulate)	
ctFcHi.k[0]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
o4EoH: 1-[1]	v	X	manah an	simulate) run start	
ctFcHi.k[1]	X	Λ	number		_
				time (of each	
				phase, autoSize or	
ctFcHi.k[2]	X	X	number	simulate) run start	
CtrcIII.K[2]	Λ	Λ	number		_
				time (of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
ctFcVar.k[0]	X	X	number	run start	_
curc var.k[0]	Λ	1	Hulliber	time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
${\it ctFcVar.k[1]}$	X	X	number	run start	_
our o var.m[r]	11	11	namoer	time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
ctFcVar.k[2]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
ctFcVar.k[3]	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
${\it ctFcVar.k[4]}$	X	X	number	run start	_
				time (of each	
				phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ctCapDs	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${ m ctVfDs}$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Design air flow volume rate through tower / full speed fan flow??, cfm, RQD.
ctGpmDs	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	Design water flow rate, gpm. default: sum of connected heat rejection pump capacities / ctN.
ctTDbODs	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Design outdoor drybulb temperature, F, RQD. (only needed to convert ctVfDs from cfm to lb/hr).
$\operatorname{ctTWbODs}$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Design outdoor wetbulb temperature, F, RQD.
$\operatorname{ctTwoDs}$	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Design leaving water temperature, F, default 85.
ctCapOd	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ctVfOd	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Off-design air flow volume rate through one tower, cfm, must != ctVfDs.
ctGpmOd	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ctTDbOOd	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Off-design outdoor drybulb temperature, F. (only needed to convert ctVfOd from cfm to lb/hr).
ctTWbOOd	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Off-design outdoor wetbulb temperature, F.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
ctTwoOd	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Off-design leaving water temperature, F, default 85.
ctK	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	exponent in formula ntuA = const * (mw/ma)^ctK, as alternative to "off design" inputs.
ctStkFlFr	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
ctBldn	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Blowdown rate: frac inflowing water bled down drain, to reduce impurities buildup. default .01.
ctDrft	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Drift rate: frac inflowing water blown out of tower as droplets, w/o evaporating. default 0.
ctTWm	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	Temperature of water in mains, for makeup water. default 60.
cp1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscript of 1st COOLPLANT served by this TOWERPLANT. Next is COOLPLANT.nxCp4tp.
hl1	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscript of 1st HPLOOP with hx served by this TOWERPLANT. Next is HPLOOP.nxHl4tp.
oneFanP	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	full-speed motor input power for one fan (Btuh): ctShaftPwr / ctMotEff.
maDs	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	design air flow into 1 tower, ctVfDs converted from cfm to lb/hr
maOd	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	off-design air flow into 1 tower, ctVfOd converted from cfm to lb/hr

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
mwDs	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	design water flow into 1 tower, ctGpmDs converted from gpm to lb/hr
mwOd	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	off-design water flow into 1 tower, ctGpmOd converted from gpm to lb/hr
maOverMwDs	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	maDs/mwDs, precomputed in setup.
ntuADs	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	number of transfer units for air side at design conditions (Niles ntuAd)
ntuAOd	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	at off-design conditions, if given. member only as debug aid.
tpTs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tpClf	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	call-flag: set nz if must call tpCompute so it can test tr, etc to see if computation needed.
tpPtf	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	compute-flag: set if must call tpCompute and it should unconditionally recompute.
trNx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	return water temp, F
mwAllNx	X	X	number	end of each subhour	return water flow===total water flow entering towers, sum of loads, lb/hr.
${ m qLoadNx}$	X	X	number	end of each subhour	heat added to water by loads. Positive. Believe need in record only for debugging/reporting.
tr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	return water temp
mwAll	X	X	number	end of each subhour	return water flow (sum of loads)===total water flow into all towers, lb/hr.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
qLoad	X	X	number	end of each subhour	heat added to water by loads. Positive. Believe need in record only for debugging/reporting.
mwi1	X	X	number	end of each subhour	flow into 1 tower (less flows out due to evaporation & drift): mwAll / ctN.
qNeed	X	X	number	end of each subhour	power needed from tower plant to deliver water at setpoint: (tpTsSp - tr) * mwAll. negative.
qMax1	X	X	number	end of each subhour	max power of 1 tower under current conditions
qMin1	X	X	number	end of each subhour	power of 1 tower, fan off (stack effect only) under current conditions
towldCase	X	X	unrecognized	end of each subhour	-
qMaxGuess	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for internal values for towModel initial guess at next call for various towModel calls.
qMinGuess	X	X	number	end of each subhour	
qLoGuess	X	X	number	end of each subhour	
qVarGuess	X	X	number	end of each subhour	, used via varSpeedF
qVarTem	X	X	number	end of each subhour	varSpeedF temporary that should be saved between calls (last q, used re initial f)
puteTs	X	X	number	end of each subhour	tpTs from tpCompute, not set by tpEstimate. debug aid.
nCtOp	X	X	integer number	end of each subhour	number of tower fans operating
f	X	X	number	end of each subhour	fraction of full speed (fraction on for one speed fan), for lead tower only if LEAD.
fanP	X	X	number	end of each subhour	plant's fan input pwr this subhour (Btuh!)
q	X	X	number	end of each subhour	power imparted to water, for change detection/probes/reports 10-19-92
tpTsSpPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for tpEstimate
tpTsEstPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for tpEstimate

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tpTsPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for tpCompute
tDbOShPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for tpCompute
wOShPr	X	X	number	end of each subhour	for tpCompute

7.47 @weather.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	_	X	string	constant	_
bmrad	_	X	number	hourly	_
dfrad	_	X	number	hourly	_
db	_	X	number	hourly	_
wb	_	X	number	hourly	_
wnddir	_	X	number	hourly	_
wndspd	_	X	number	hourly	_
glrad	_	X	number	hourly	_
cldCvr	_	X	number	hourly	_
tSky	_	X	number	hourly	_
tGrnd	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDp	_	X	number	hourly	_
tMains	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbPvPk	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg01	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg07	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg14	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg31	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg	_	X	number	hourly	_
tdvElec	_	X	number	hourly	_
tdvNatGas	_	X	number	hourly	_
tdvPropane	_	X	number	hourly	_

7.48 @weatherFile.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	_	X	string	constant	_
wFileFormat	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
loc	_	X	string	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
lid	_	X	string	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
yr	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
jd1	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
jdl	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
lat	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
lon	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tz	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
elev	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
taDbAvgYr	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tMainsAvgYr	-	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
solartime	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
loc2	_	X	string	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
isLeap	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{firstDdm}$	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
lastDdm	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
winMOE	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
win99TDb	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
win97TDb	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sum1TDb	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sum1TWb	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sum2TDb	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sum2TWb	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sum5TDb	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sum5TWb	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
range	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sumMonHi	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

7.49 @weatherNextHour.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	_	X	string	constant	_
bmrad	_	X	number	hourly	_
dfrad	_	X	number	hourly	_
db	_	X	number	hourly	_
wb	_	X	number	hourly	_
wnddir	_	X	number	hourly	_
wndspd	_	X	number	hourly	_
glrad	_	X	number	hourly	_
cldCvr	_	X	number	hourly	_
tSky	_	X	number	hourly	_
tGrnd	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDp	_	X	number	hourly	_
tMains	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbPvPk	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg01	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg07	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg14	_	\mathbf{X}	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg31	_	X	number	hourly	_
taDbAvg	_	X	number	hourly	_
tdvElec	_	X	number	hourly	_
tdvNatGas	_	X	number	hourly	_
tdvPropane	_	X	number	hourly	_

$7.50 \quad @window[1..]. \ (owner: \ surface)$

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	_	string	constant	_
ty	X	_	integer number	input time	_
area	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
azm	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tilt	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
dircos[0]	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
dircos[1]	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
dircos[2]	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
depthBG	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
model	X	_	integer number	input time	_
modelr	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
lThkF	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
gti	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sco	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
scc	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.absSlr	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.awAbsSlr	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.epsLW	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcI.zi	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.F	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.Fp	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.frRad	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.fSky	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.fAir	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.hcNat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hcFrc	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hcMult	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hxa	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hxr	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.hxtot	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.uRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.fRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.cx	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.sgTarg.bm	X	_	number	end of each	_
sbcI.sgTarg.df	X	_	number	subhour end of each	_
sbcI.sgTarg.tot	X	_	number	subhour end of each	_
sbcI.sg	X	_	number	subhour end of each	_
sbcI.tSrf	X	_	number	subhour end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcI.tSrfls	X	_	number	subhourly	_
sbcI.qrAbs	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcI.txa	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcI.txr	X	_	number	end of each	_
sbcI.txe	X		number	subhour end of each	
suci.txe	Λ	_	пишьег	subhour	_
sbcI.w	X	_	number	end of each	_
SDCI.W	71		namber	subhour	
sbcI.qSrf	X	_	number	end of each	_
1-				subhour	
sbcI.pXS	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcI.si	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1 1 6 3371 1	37		1	simulate)	
sbcI.fcWind	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcI.fcWind2	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
SBCI.IC WING2	21		number	each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcI.eta	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
${ m sbcI.widNom}$	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1 1 1 1	37		1	simulate)	
sbcI.lenNom	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				${ m autoSize\ or} \ { m simulate})$	
sbcI.lenCharNat	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
sber.icii Charivat	Λ		number	each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
${\it sbcI.lenEffWink}$	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcI.atvDeg	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or simulate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcI.cosAtv	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.hcModel	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase,	_
1.11.10	77			autoSize or simulate)	
sbcI.hcLChar	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.hcConst[0]	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcI.hcConst[1]	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcI.hcConst[2]	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
$\operatorname{sbcI.groundModel}$	X	_	unrecognized	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcI.cTaDbAvgYr	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	-
sbcI.cTaDbAvg31	X	_	number	autoSize or simulate) run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcI.cTaDbAvg14	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcI.cTaDbAvg07	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
$\operatorname{sbcI.cTGrnd}$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
	N.		1	autoSize or simulate)	
sbcI.rGrnd	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Туре	Variability	Description
sbcI.rConGrnd	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcO.absSlr	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
${\rm sbcO.awAbsSlr}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcO.epsLW	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.zi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
			Ü	each phase, autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcO.F	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.Fp	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
•				each phase, autoSize or	
1.060.1	37		1	simulate)	
sbcO.frRad	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
				simulate)	
sbcO.fSky	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.fAir	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
Soco.irii	Λ		number	each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.hcNat	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
${\rm sbcO.hcFrc}$	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcO.hcMult	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcO.hxa	X	_	number	end of each	_
-lO l	V		1	subhour	
sbcO.hxr	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.hxtot	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.uRat	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcO.fRat	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.cx	X	_	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.sgTarg.bm	X	_	number	end of each	_
sbcO.sgTarg.df	X	_	number	subhour end of each	_
suco.sg1arg.ur	Λ	_	number	subhour	_
sbcO.sgTarg.tot	X	_	number	end of each	_
5500.551415.000	21		number	subhour	
sbcO.sg	X	_	number	end of each	_
O .				subhour	
sbcO.tSrf	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcO.tSrfls	X	_	number	subhourly	_
sbcO.qrAbs	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcO.txa	X	_	number	end of each	_
1.0.	37		1	subhour	
sbcO.txr	X	_	number	end of each	_
sbcO.txe	X		number	subhour end of each	
suco.txe	Λ	_	number	subhour	_
sbcO.w	X	_	number	end of each	_
SDCO.W	Λ		патьст	subhour	
sbcO.qSrf	X	_	number	end of each	_
555019511			114111001	subhour	
sbcO.pXS	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of	_
-				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcO.si	X	_	unrecognized	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1 0 6 1177 1	37		,	simulate)	
sbcO.fcWind	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcO.fcWind2	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
sbco.ic windz	Λ		number	each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcO.eta	X	_	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
${\rm sbcO.widNom}$	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcO.lenNom	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Туре	Variability	Description
sbcO.lenCharNat	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcO.lenEffWink}$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.atvDeg	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcO.cosAtv	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcO.hcModel	X	-	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcO.hcLChar	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcO.hcConst}[0]$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf sbcO.hcConst[1]}$	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcO.hcConst[2]}$	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\it sbcO.groundModel}$	X	-	unrecognized	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.cTaDbAvgYr	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.cTaDbAvg31	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.cTaDbAvg14	X	-	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.cTaDbAvg07	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.cTGrnd	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sbcO.rGrnd	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.rConGrnd	X	_	number	simulate) run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
fenModel	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
SHGC	X	_	number	input time	_
fMult	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
				simulate)	
UNFRC	X	_	number	input time	_
NGlz	X	_	integer number	input time	_
exShd	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
inShd	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
dirtLoss	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sfExCnd	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sfExT	X	_	number	subhourly	_
sfAdjZi	X	_	integer number	input time	_
uI	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
uC	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
uX	X	-	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Rf	X	_	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
grndRefl	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfSkyDf	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfGrndDf	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfSkyLW	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
vfGrndLW	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
uval	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
UNom	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
UANom	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
rSrfNom[0]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
rSrfNom[1]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
hSrfNom[0]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
hSrfNom[1]	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
cFctr	X	_	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
iwshad	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
msi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
tLrB[0]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
tLrB[1]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[2]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[3]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[4]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[5]	\mathbf{X}	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[6]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[7]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[8]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[9]	X	_	number	end of each hour	_
nsgdist	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
sgdist[0].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[0].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[0].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[0].\operatorname{FSC}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[1].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[1].targTi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sgdist}[1].\operatorname{FSO}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[1].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[2].targTy	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[2].targTi	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[2].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[2].\operatorname{FSC}$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[3].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[3].targTi	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sgdist}[3].FSO$	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sgdist[3].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[4].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
to della me				simulate)	
sgdist[4].targTi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or simulate)	
sgdist[4].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[4].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[5].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
584150[0].04181,	11		mogor namoer	each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[5].targTi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[5].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[5].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[6].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1:-+[c] +T:	v		:	simulate)	
sgdist[6].targTi	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[6].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[6].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[7].targTy	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
0 11 0 0			G	each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
$\operatorname{sgdist}[7].\operatorname{targTi}$	X	_	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
1 [=] =0.0				simulate)	
sgdist[7].FSO	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[7].FSC	X	_	number	monthly-hourly	_
sfClass sfArea	X	_	unrecognized	input time	_
sfArea sfU	X X	_	number number	input time	_
sfCon	X X	_		input time input time	_
sfTy	X X	_	integer number integer number	constant	_
width	X	_	number	input time	_
	X		number	input time	
height	Λ	_	number	mput time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
xi	X		integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
msi	X	-	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

7.51 @xsurf[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	_	X	string	constant	_
nxXsurf	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
nxXsSpecT	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
ty	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
area	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
azm	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
tilt	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{dircos}[0]$	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{dircos}[1]$	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
dircos[2]	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
depthBG	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
model	-	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
modelr	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
lThkF	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
gti	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sco	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
scc	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.absSlr	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.awAbsSlr	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sbcI.epsLW	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.zi	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.F	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.Fp	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.frRad	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.fSky	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.fAir	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcI.hcNat	_	X	number	end of each	_
1 71 5		77		subhour	
sbcI.hcFrc	_	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
sbcI.hcMult	_	X	number	end of each	_
			_	subhour	
sbcI.hxa	_	X	number	end of each	_
1 71		37	,	subhour	
sbcI.hxr	_	X	number	end of each	_
1 11		37	1	subhour	
sbcI.hxtot	_	X	number	end of each	_
1.1.0.		37	1	subhour	
sbcI.uRat	_	X	number	end of each	_
1 1 (7)		37	1	subhour	
sbcI.fRat	_	X	number	end of each	_
1 T		37	1	subhour	
sbcI.cx	_	X	number	end of each	_
.h .T		v	1	subhour	
sbcI.sgTarg.bm	_	X	number	end of each	_
-1IT		v	1	subhour end of each	
sbcI.sgTarg.df	_	X	number		_
ahal aaTana tot		X	number	subhour end of each	
sbcI.sgTarg.tot	_	Λ	number	subhour	_
sbcI.sg		X	number	end of each	
SDC1.Sg	_	Λ	number	subhour	_
sbcI.tSrf		X	number	end of each	
5001.0011		Λ	number	subhour	
sbcI.tSrfls	_	X	number	subhourly	_
sbcI.qrAbs		X	number	end of each	
sbci.qi7ibs		Λ	number	subhour	
sbcI.txa	_	X	number	end of each	_
BBCI.UXG		71	number	subhour	
sbcI.txr	_	X	number	end of each	_
5501.071		11	namoor	subhour	
sbcI.txe	_	X	number	end of each	_
bb cl. the		11	namoor	subhour	
sbcI.w	_	X	number	end of each	_
55 52			1101111001	subhour	
sbcI.qSrf	_	X	number	end of each	_
T-				subhour	
sbcI.pXS	_	X	unrecognized	run start time (of	_
F				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sbcI.si	_	X	unrecognized	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	

7 PROBE DEFINITIONS

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcI.fcWind	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.fcWind2	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.eta	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcI.widNom	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.lenNom	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.lenCharNat	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.lenEffWink	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.atvDeg	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.cosAtv	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sbcI.hcModel	_	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.hcLChar	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
${\bf sbcI.hcConst}[0]$	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
sbcI.hcConst[1]	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

number

run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)

Х

sbcO.F

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.Fp	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${ m sbcO.frRad}$	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.fSky	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${ m sbcO.fAir}$	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.hcNat	_	X	number	simulate) end of each subhour	_
sbcO.hcFrc	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.hcMult	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.hxa	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.hxr	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.hxtot	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.uRat	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.fRat	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.cx	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
$\rm sbcO.sgTarg.bm$	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
${ m sbcO.sgTarg.df}$	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.sgTarg.tot	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.sg	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.tSrf	_	X	number	end of each	_
sbcO.tSrfls	_	X	number	subhour subhourly	_
sbcO.qrAbs	-	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.txa	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sbcO.txr	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sbcO.hcLChar	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf sbcO.hcConst[0]}$	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcO.hcConst[1]}$	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
${\bf sbcO.hcConst[2]}$	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${\bf sbcO.groundModel}$	-	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf sbcO.cTaDbAvgYr}$	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.cTaDbAvg31	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.cTaDbAvg14	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
sbcO.cTaDbAvg07	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcO.cTGrnd}$	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
sbcO.rGrnd	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf sbcO.rConGrnd}$	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
fenModel	_	X	unrecognized	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
Rf	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
grndRefl	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfSkyDf	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfGrndDf	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
vfSkyLW	_	X	number	run start time (of	_
				each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
vfGrndLW	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
uval	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
UNom	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
UANom	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase,	_
${\rm rSrfNom}[0]$	-	X	number	autoSize or simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
rSrfNom[1]	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
hSrfNom[0]	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
hSrfNom[1]	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
cFctr	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
iwshad	-	X	integer number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
msi	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
tLrB[0]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[1]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[2]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[3]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[4]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[5]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[6]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[7]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[8]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
tLrB[9]	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
nsgdist	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or simulate)	
$\operatorname{sgdist}[0].\operatorname{targTy}$	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[0].targTi	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[0].FSO	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[0].FSC	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[1].\operatorname{targTy}$	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
$\operatorname{sgdist}[1].\operatorname{targTi}$	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[1].FSO	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[1].FSC	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[2].\operatorname{targTy}$	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
$\operatorname{sgdist}[2].\operatorname{targTi}$	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
sgdist[2].FSO	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[2].FSC	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[3].targTy	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sgdist[3].targTi	_	X	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[3].FSO	_	\mathbf{X}	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[3].FSC	_	\mathbf{X}	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[4].targTy	_	X	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[4].targTi	_	X	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[4].FSO	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[4].FSC	_	\mathbf{X}	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[5].targTy	_	X	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[5].targTi	_	X	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[5].FSO	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[5].FSC	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[6].targTy	_	X	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[6].targTi	_	X	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[6].FSO	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[6].FSC	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[7].targTy	_	X	integer number	run start time (of	_
				each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[7].targTi	_	X	integer number	run start time (of	_
~			-	each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
sgdist[7].FSO	_	X	number	monthly-hourly	_
sgdist[7].FSC		X	number	monthly-hourly	

7.52 @zhx[1..]. (owner: zone)

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	-	X	string	constant	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
zhxTy	_	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	zhx type (cndtypes.def): LhSo, LhStH, ArSo, ArStH, ArStC, or (future) nv.
sp	-	X	number	hourly	setpoint if heat xfer is tstat controlled (SETTMP), else unused (hourly variability)
spPri	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	setpoint priority: low #'s used first if setpoints equal, so can eg peg air heat b4 using local heat.
ui	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	terminal TU subscript if a term cap type
zi	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	zone ZNR subscript always – for term cap or vent zhx. When stable, just use ownTi?
ai	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	0 or AH ss (subscript) of air handler supplying Ar zhx (copied from tu).
xiLh	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	subscr of local heat ZHX for same terminal if any, else 0; not set for self.
xiArH	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	was xiHeat. subscr of air heat or air set output ZHX for same terminal, if any, else 0
xiArC	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	xiCool. subscr of air cool ZHX for same terminal, if any, else 0
nxZhx4z	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	chain: 0 or subscript of next terminal zhx for this zone; 0?? if vent; head ZNR.zhx1.
nxZhxSt4z	-	X	integer number	hourly	chain: 0 or ss of next SETTMP zhx for this zone; head ZNR.zhx1St; kept sorted on sp/pri at runtime.

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
nxZhx4a	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	chain: 0 or subscript of next terminal zhx for this air handler; head AH.zhx1.
mda	_	X	integer number	hourly	for SETTMP, mode (mdSeq[] subscr) in which this is active (ctrl'd by its sp) ZHX.

7.53 @znRes[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	_	X	string	constant	_
Y.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.nHrHeat	-	X	integer number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.nHrCool	-	X	integer number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.nHrFanv	_	X	integer number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.nHrCeilFan	_	X	integer number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.nIter	-	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
Y.nShUnMetH	-	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
Y.nShUnMetC	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
Y.nHrUnMetH	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${ m Y.nHrUnMetC}$	-	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	-
Y.nShVentH	-	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	-
Y.nSubhr	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
Y.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	-
Y.tAir	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
Y.tRad	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase,	_
Y.PMV7730	_	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of each phase,	_
Y.PPD7730	-	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of each phase,	_
Y.ivAirX	_	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of each phase,	_
Y.pz0	-	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of each phase,	_
Y.wAir	-	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of each phase,	-
Y.qCond	-	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
Y.qsInfil	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
Y.qSlr	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
Y.qsIg	-	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase,	_
Y.qMass	_	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of each phase,	_
Y.qsIz	_	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of each phase,	_
Y.qsMech	_	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of	_
Y.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	each phase, autoSize or simulate) end of run (of	_
Y.qlInfil	_	X	number	each phase, autoSize or simulate) end of run (of	_
ı .qımın		Λ	number	each phase, autoSize or simulate)	
Y.qlIg	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
Y.qlIz	-	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	-
Y.qlAir	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
Y.qlMech	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	-
Y.qsBal	-	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Туре	Variability	Description
Y.qlBal	_	X	number	end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
Y.qlX	-	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
Y.qcMech	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	-
Y.qhMech	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase,	_
Y.qvMech	-	X	number	autoSize or simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	-
Y.litDmd	-	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	-
m Y.litEu	_	X	number	simulate) end of run (of each phase, autoSize or	_
M.n	_	X	unrecognized	simulate) end of each	_
M.nHrHeat	_	X	integer number	month end of each	_
M.nHrCool	-	X	integer number	month end of each month	_
M.nHrFanv	_	X	integer number	end of each	_
M.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	month end of each month	_
M.nHrCeilFan	_	X	integer number	end of each month	_
M.nIter	_	X	number	end of each	_
M.nShUnMetH	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.nShUnMetC	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.nHrUnMetH	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.nHrUnMetC	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.nShVentH	-	X	number	month end of each month	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
M.nSubhr	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.tAir	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.tRad	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.PMV7730	-	X	number	end of each month	_
M.PPD7730	_	X	number	end of each	_
M.ivAirX	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.pz0	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.wAir	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qCond	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qsInfil	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qSlr	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qsIg	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qMass	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qsIz	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qsMech	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qlInfil	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qlIg	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qlIz	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qlAir	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qlMech	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qsBal	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qlBal	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qlX	_	X	number	month end of each	_
M.qcMech		X	number	month end of each	
wi.qcwiecii	_	Λ	number	end of each month	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
M.qhMech	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.qvMech	_	X	number	end of each month	_
M.litDmd	_	X	number	end of each	_
M.litEu	_	X	number	month end of each	_
D		v	. 1	month	
D.n D.nHrHeat	_	X	unrecognized	end of each day	_
	_	X	integer number	end of each day	_
D.nHrCool	_	X	integer number	end of each day	_
D.nHrFanv	_	X	integer number	end of each day	_
D.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	end of each day	_
D.nHrCeilFan	_	X	integer number	end of each day	_
D.nIter	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.nShUnMetH	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.nShUnMetC	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.nHrUnMetH	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.nHrUnMetC	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.nShVentH	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.nSubhr	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.tAir	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.tRad	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.PMV7730	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.PPD7730	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.ivAirX	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.pz0	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.wAir	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qCond	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qsInfil	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qSlr	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qsIg	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qMass	_	X	number	end of each day	_
-		X	number	end of each day	
D.qsIz	_				_
D.qsMech	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qlInfil	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qlIg	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qlIz	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qlAir	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qlMech	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qsBal	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qlBal	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qlX	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qcMech	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qhMech	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.qvMech	_	X	number	end of each day	_
D.litDmd	_	\mathbf{X}	number	end of each day	_
D.litEu	_	X	number	end of each day	_
H.n	_	X	unrecognized	end of each	_
			0	hour	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
H.nHrHeat	_	X	integer number	end of each hour	_
H.nHrCool	_	X	integer number	end of each hour	_
H.nHrFanv	_	X	integer number	end of each hour	_
H.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	end of each hour	_
H.nHrCeilFan	_	X	integer number	end of each hour	_
H.nIter	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nShUnMetH	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nShUnMetC	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nHrUnMetH	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nHrUnMetC	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nShVentH	-	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nSubhr	-	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.tAir	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.tRad	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.PMV7730	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.PPD7730	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.ivAirX	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.pz0	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.wAir	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qCond	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qsInfil	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qSlr	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qsIg	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qMass	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qsIz	_	X	number	end of each	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
H.qsMech	_	X	number	end of each hour	-
H.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qlInfil	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qlIg	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qlIz	_	X	number	end of each hour	-
H.qlAir	_	X	number	end of each hour	-
H.qlMech	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qsBal	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qlBal	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qlX	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qcMech	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qhMech	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
H.qvMech	_	X	number	end of each	_
H.litDmd	_	X	number	hour end of each	_
H.litEu	_	X	number	hour end of each	_
S.n	_	X	unrecognized	hour end of each	_
S.nHrHeat	_	X	integer number	subhour end of each subhour	_
S.nHrCool	_	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
S.nHrFanv	_	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
S.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_
S.nHrCeilFan	_	X	integer number	end of each	_
S.nIter	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.nShUnMetH	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.nShUnMetC	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.nHrUnMetH	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.nHrUnMetC		X	number	subhour end of each	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
S.nShVentH	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.nSubhr	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.tAir	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.tRad	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.PMV7730	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.PPD7730	-	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.ivAirX	-	X	number	end of each	_
S.pz0	-	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.wAir	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qCond	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qsInfil	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qSlr	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qsIg	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qMass	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qsIz	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qsMech	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qlInfil	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qlIg	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qlIz	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qlAir	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
S.qlMech	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
		X	number	subhour end of each	
S.qsBal	_			subhour	_
S.qlBal	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qlX	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
S.qcMech	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qhMech	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.qvMech	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.litDmd	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
S.litEu	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
prior.Y.n	_	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.nHrHeat	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.nHrCool	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.nHrFanv	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.nHrCeilFan	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.nIter	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior. Y.n Sh Un Met H	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
${\it prior. Y.n ShUnMet C}$	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior. Y.n Hr Un Met H	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
prior.Y.nHrUnMetC	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.nShVentH	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.nSubhr	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.tAir	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.tRad	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.PMV7730	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
prior.Y.PPD7730	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
prior.Y.ivAirX	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.pz0	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.wAir	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.qCond	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.qsInfil	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
prior.Y.qSlr	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.qsIg	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.qMass	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.qsIz	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.qsMech	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.qlInfil	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.qlIg	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.qlIz	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.qlAir	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.qlMech	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.qsBal	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.qlBal	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
prior.Y.qlX	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.qcMech	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.qhMech	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.Y.qvMech	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior. Y. lit Dmd	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
prior.Y.litEu	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
prior.M.n	_	X	unrecognized	monthly	_
prior.M.nHrHeat	_	X	integer number	monthly	_
prior.M.nHrCool	_	X	integer number	monthly	_
prior.M.nHrFanv	_	X	integer number	monthly	_
prior.M.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	monthly	_
prior.M.nHrCeilFan	_	X	integer number	monthly	_
prior.M.nIter	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.nShUnMetH	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.nShUnMetC	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.nHrUnMetH	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.nHrUnMetC	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.nShVentH	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.nSubhr	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.tAir	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.tRad	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.PMV7730	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.PPD7730	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.ivAirX	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.pz0	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.wAir	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qCond	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qsInfil	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qSlr	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qsIg	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qMass	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qsIz	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qsMech	_	X	number	monthly	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
prior.M.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qlInfil	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qlIg	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qlIz	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qlAir	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qlMech	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qsBal	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qlBal	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qlX	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qcMech	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qhMech	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.qvMech	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.litDmd	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.M.litEu	_	X	number	monthly	_
prior.D.n	_	X	unrecognized	daily	_
prior.D.nHrHeat	_	X	integer number	daily	_
prior.D.nHrCool	_	X	integer number	daily	_
prior.D.nHrFanv	_	X	integer number	daily	_
prior.D.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	daily	_
prior.D.nHrCeilFan	_	X	integer number	daily	_
prior.D.nIter	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.nShUnMetH	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.nShUnMetC	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.nHrUnMetH	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.nHrUnMetC	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.nShVentH	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.nSubhr	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.tAir	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.tRad	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.PMV7730		X	number	daily	
prior.D.PPD7730		X	number	daily	
prior.D.ivAirX	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.pz0		X	number	daily	
prior.D.wAir	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qCond	_	X	number	daily	_
	_	X X	number		_
prior.D.qsInfil	_	X X		daily	_
prior.D.qSlr	_	X X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qsIg	_	X X	number number	daily	_
prior.D.qMass	_	X X		daily	_
prior.D.qsIz	_		number	daily	_
prior.D.qsMech	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qlInfil	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qlIg	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qlIz	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qlAir	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qlMech	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qsBal	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qlBal	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qlX prior.D.qcMech	_	X X	number number	daily daily	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
prior.D.qhMech	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.qvMech	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.litDmd	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.D.litEu	_	X	number	daily	_
prior.H.n	_	X	unrecognized	hourly	_
prior.H.nHrHeat	_	X	integer number	hourly	_
prior.H.nHrCool	_	X	integer number	hourly	_
prior.H.nHrFanv	_	X	integer number	hourly	_
prior.H.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	hourly	_
prior.H.nHrCeilFan	_	X	integer number	hourly	_
prior.H.nIter	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.nShUnMetH	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.nShUnMetC	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.nHrUnMetH	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.nHrUnMetC	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.nShVentH	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.nSubhr	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.tAir	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.tRad	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.PMV7730	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.PPD7730		X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.ivAirX	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.pz0		X	number	hourly	
prior.H.wAir	_	X X	number	hourly	_
_	_	X X	number		_
prior.H.qCond	_	X X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qsInfil	_	X X		hourly	_
prior.H.qSlr	_		number	hourly	_
prior.H.qsIg	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qMass	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qsIz	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qsMech	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qlInfil	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qlIg	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qlIz	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qlAir	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qlMech	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qsBal	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qlBal	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qlX	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qcMech	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qhMech	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.qvMech	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.litDmd	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.H.litEu	_	X	number	hourly	_
prior.S.n	_	X	unrecognized	subhourly	_
prior.S.nHrHeat	_	X	integer number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nHrCool	_	X	integer number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nHrFanv	_	X	integer number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nHrNatv	_	X	integer number	subhourly	_
			J	V	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
prior.S.nIter	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nShUnMetH	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nShUnMetC	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nHrUnMetH	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nHrUnMetC	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nShVentH	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nSubhr	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.nSubhrLX	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.tAir	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.tRad	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.PMV7730	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.PPD7730	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.ivAirX	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.pz0	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.wAir	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qCond	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qsInfil	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qSlr	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qsIg	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qMass	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qsIz	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qsMech	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.eqfVentHr	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qlInfil	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qlIg	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qlIz	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qlAir	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qlMech	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qsBal	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qlBal	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qlX	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qcMech	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qhMech	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.qvMech	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.litDmd	_	X	number	subhourly	_
prior.S.litEu	_	X	number	subhourly	_

7.54 @zone[1..].

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
name	X	X	string	constant	_
znModel	X	X	integer number	input time	_
znArea	X	X	number	input time	_
znVol	X	X	number	input time	_
floorZ	X	X	number	input time	_
ceilingHt	\mathbf{X}	X	number	run start time	_
Ü				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
znCAir	X	X	number	input time	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
xfan.vfMxF	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
xfan.press	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
xfan.eff	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
xfan.shaftPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
xfan.elecPwr	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
xfan.motTy	X	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
xfan.motEff	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
xfan.motPos	X	X	unrecognized	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
xfan.curvePy.k[0]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
xfan.curvePy.k[1]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
xfan.curvePy.k[2]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
xfan.curvePy.k[3]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
xfan.curvePy.k[4]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
xfan.curvePy.k[5]	X	X	number	autosize and simulate phase start time	_
xfan.mtri xfan.endUse	X X	X X	integer number integer number	input time autosize and simulate phase start time	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
xfan.ausz	X	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
xfan.outPower	X	X	number	subhourly	_
xfan.airPower	X	X	number	subhourly	_
xfan.cMx	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
xfan.c	X	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
xfan.t	X	X	number	end of each	_
Alteria o	11	11	namoor	subhour	
xfan.frOn	X	X	number	end of each	_
XIGII.II OII	21	21	number	subhour	
xfan.p	X	X	number	end of each	_
	41	11	1101111001	subhour	
xfan.q	X	X	number	end of each	_
xiaii.q	Λ	Λ	number	subhour	
xfan.dT	X	X	number	end of each	
XIaII.U I	Λ	Λ	number	subhour	_
ufon a Anound	X	X	number	end of each	
xfan.qAround	Λ	Λ	number		_
: f A C	X	\mathbf{v}	1	subhour	
infAC		X	number	hourly	_
infELA	X	X	number	hourly	_
infShld	X	X	integer number	input time	_
infStories	X	X	integer number	input time	_
eaveZ	X	X	number	run start time (of each phase,	_
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
windFLkg	X	X	number	subhourly	_
vrZdd	X	X	unrecognized	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
xsurf1	_	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
xsSpecT1	_	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
tu1	_	X	integer number	run start time	_
				(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
zhx1	_	X	integer number	run start time	_
			Ŭ	(of each phase,	
				autoSize or	
				simulate)	
				/	

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
zhx1St	_	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
znSCF	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
stackc	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
windc	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
rIgDistNAl	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
rIgDistN	-	X	integer number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
rIgDist	-	X	unrecognized	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
surfA	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
surfASlr	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
$\mathrm{duct} \mathrm{A}$	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
surfEpsLWAvg	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
airRadXC1	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-
airRadXC2	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
airRadXArea	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
FAir	-	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
airCxF	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
airCx	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
rmTrans[0]	_	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
rmTrans[1]	-	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
rmAbs	-	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
${\rm adjRmAbs}[0]$	_	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
${\rm adjRmAbs}[1]$	_	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
rmAbsCAir	_	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
${\rm cavAbsCAir}[0]$	-	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
${\rm cavAbsCAir}[1]$	_	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
$\operatorname{sgfCavBm}[0]$	_	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
$\operatorname{sgfCavBm}[1]$	-	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
$\operatorname{sgfCavDf}[0]$	-	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
$\operatorname{sgfCavDf}[1]$	-	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
sgSaBm[0]	_	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
sgSaBm[1]	_	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of month/run	_
sgSaDf[0]	_	X	number	end of each hour on 1st day of	_
$\operatorname{sgSaDf}[1]$	_	X	number	month/run end of each hour on 1st day of	_
${\rm sgfCAirBm}[0]$	_	X	number	month/run end of each hour on 1st day of	_
${\rm sgfCAirBm}[1]$	_	X	number	month/run end of each hour on 1st day of	_
${\rm sgfCAirDf}[0]$	_	X	number	month/run end of each hour on 1st day of	_
$\operatorname{sgfCAirDf}[1]$	_	X	number	month/run end of each hour on 1st day of	_
uaSpecT	-	X	number	month/run run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
ua	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
UANom	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
${\bf ductCondUANom}$	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	-
haMass	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
${\bf BGWallPerim}$	_	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
BGWallPA4	-	X	number	simulate) run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	-

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
BGWallPA5	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or	_
qSgTot	_	X	number	simulate) end of each hour	_
sgTotTarg.bm	_	X	number	end of each nour	_
281011018.0111			1141110 01	subhour	
sgTotTarg.df	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sgTotTarg.tot	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qrIgTot	_	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
qrIgTotO	_	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
qrIgTotIz	_	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
qrIgAir	_	X	unrecognized	end of each hour	_
qrIgMs	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
znSGain	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
znLGain	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
znLitDmd	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
znLitEu	_	X	number	end of each hour	_
znXLGain	_	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
znXLGainLs	_	X	number	end of each	_
				subhour	
bcon	_	X	number	run start time (of each phase, autoSize or simulate)	_
qMsSg	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qSgAir	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
$\operatorname{sgAirTarg.bm}$	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
$\operatorname{sgAirTarg.df}$	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sgAirTarg.tot	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qSgTotSh	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sgTotShTarg.bm	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
$\operatorname{sgTotShTarg.df}$	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
sgTotShTarg.tot	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qIzXAnSh	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qIzSh	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
pz0W[0]	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_

pz0W[1] pz0 ventUt qDuctCondAir qDuctCondRad	- - -	X X X	number	end of each subhour end of each subhour	_
ventUt qDuctCondAir qDuctCondRad	_				_
${\it qDuctCondAir}$ ${\it qDuctCondRad}$	_	X	unnocomized	~ ~~~~ ~~	
qDuctCondRad	_		unrecognized	end of each subhour	_
		X	number	end of each subhour	_
	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qDuctCond	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
${\rm qDHWLossAir}$	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
${\rm qDHWLossRad}$	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
${ m qDHWLoss}$	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qHPWH	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
${\rm hpwhAir}X$	-	X	number	end of each subhour	_
airNet I[0].tdb	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
airNet I[0].w	_	X	number	end of each	_
airNetI[0].amf	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
airNetI[1].tdb	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
airNetI[1].w	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
airNet I[1].amf	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
fVent	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
tzVent	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
anAmfCpVent	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
anAmfCpTVent	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ductLkI.tdb	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ductLkI.w	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ductLkI.amf	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ductLkO.tdb	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
ductLkO.w	_	X	number	subhour end of each subhour	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
comfPMV7730	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
comfPPD7730	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
qsHvac	_	X	number	end of each	_
qlHvac	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
qlIz	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
wCase	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
airMode	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
rho	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
rho0	_	X	number	subhour end of each	_
				subhour	
rho0ls	_	X X	number number	subhourly end of each	_
dryAirMass	_			subhour	_
dryAirMassEff	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
ivAirX	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
airX	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
hcAirXls	_	X	number	subhourly	_
hcFrc	_	X	number	subhourly	_
windPresV	_	X	number	subhourly	_
tz	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
aTz	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
WZ	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
relHum	-	X	number	end of each subhour	_
twb	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
aWz	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
tzls	_	X	number	subhourly	_
wzls	_	X	number	subhourly	_
tzlh	_	X	number	hourly	
tzlsDelta	_	X X			_
	_		number	constant	_
wzlsDelta	_	X	number	constant	_
tr	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
trls	_	X	number	end of each subhour	_
trlh	_	X	number	hourly	_

Name	Input?	Runtime?	Type	Variability	Description
md	_	X	integer number	end of each subhour	_