

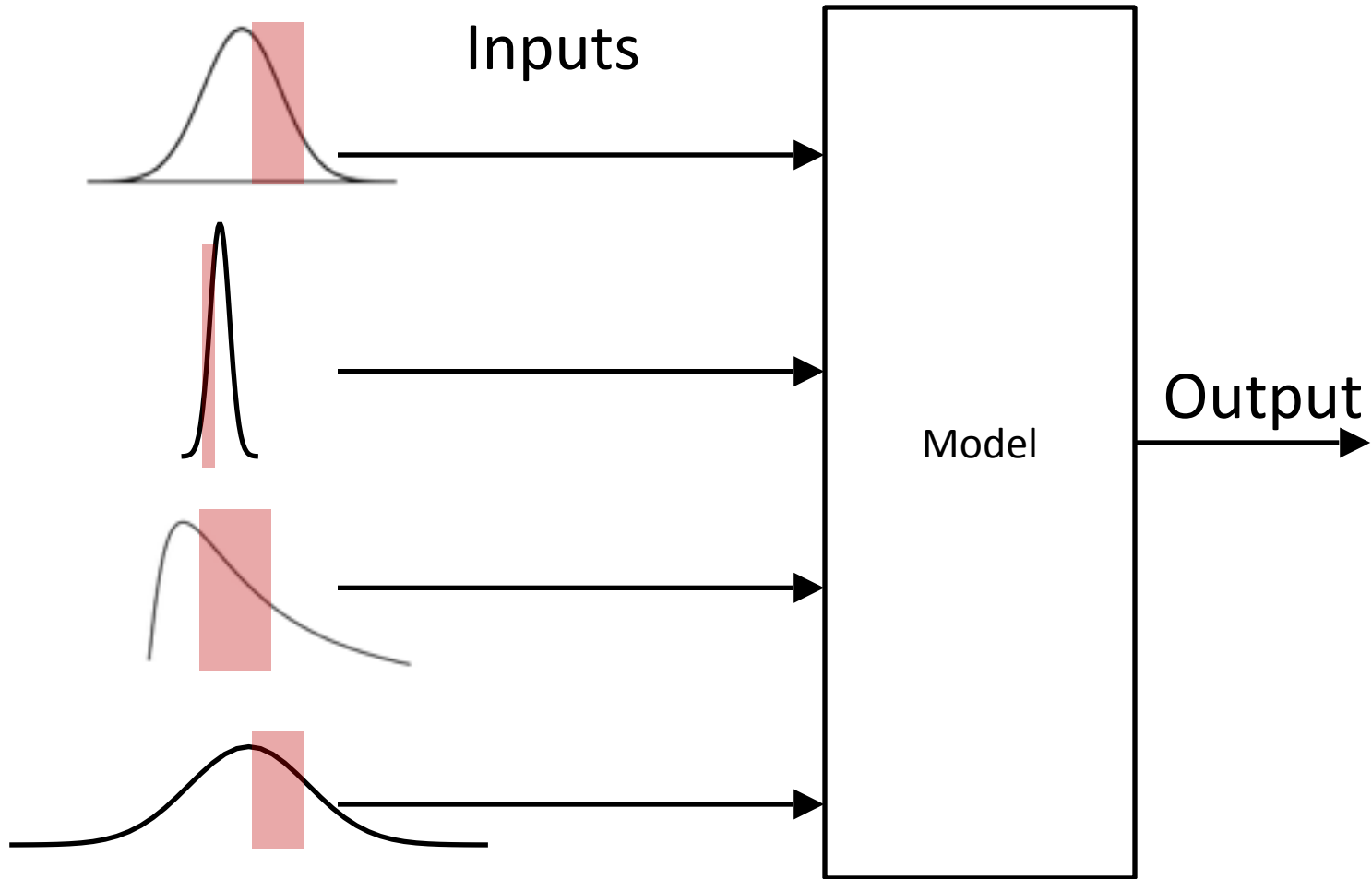
# Building Energy Simulation – Sensitivity Analysis

University of Maryland, College Park  
Mechanical Engineering Departments  
ENME808i / ENME424 – Urban Microclimate and Energy  
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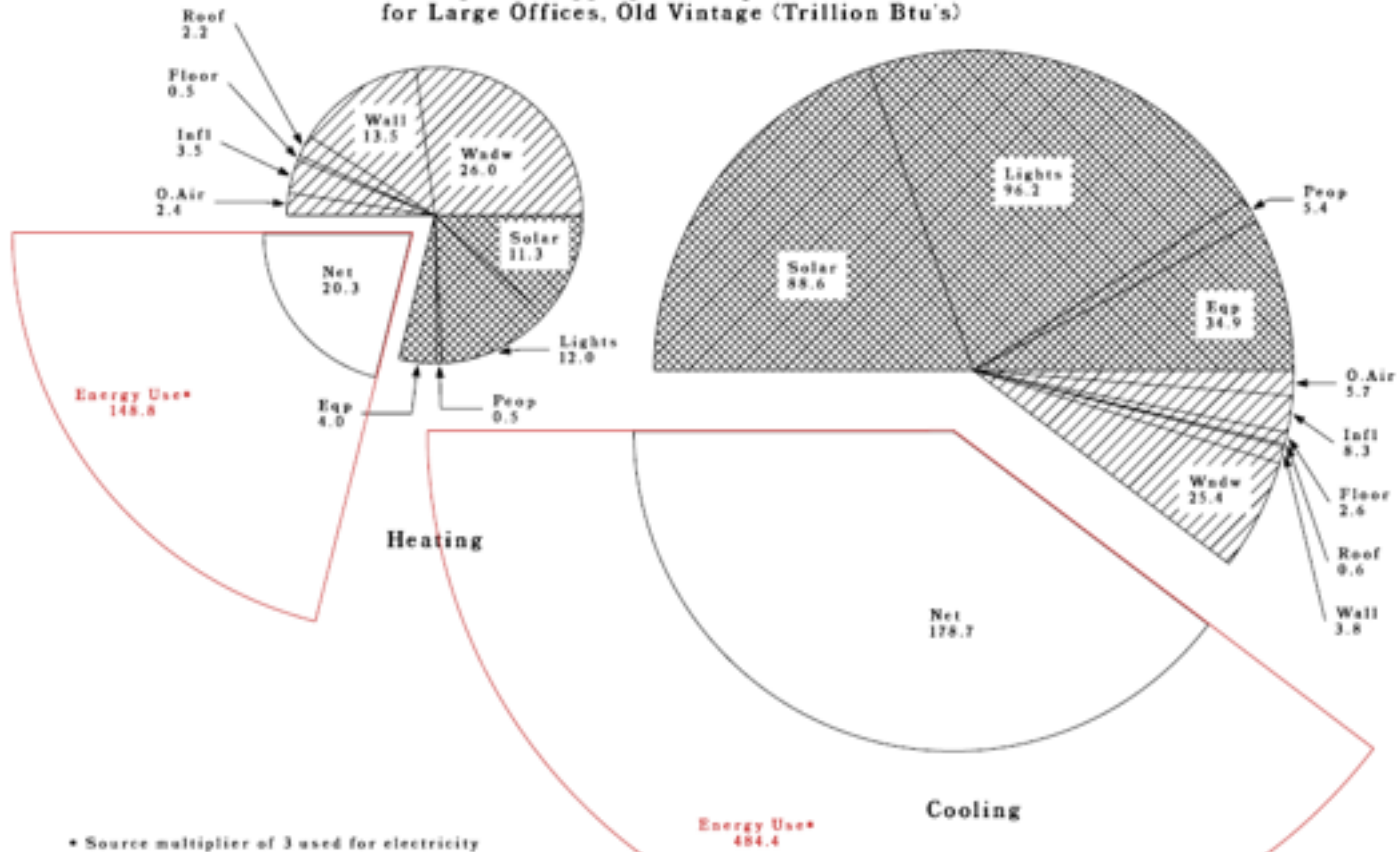


# Abstract Model



# Component Load Contributions

Figure 5. Aggregate Component Loads for Large Offices, Old Vintage (Trillion Btu's)



Commercial Building Heating and Cooling Loads Component Analysis - LBNL -1999



# Sensitivity Analysis – Local Methods

- One-factor-at-a-time (+-20%, +- 1 standard deviation)

$$\text{sensitivity} = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X_i} \quad \text{For each parameter } X_i, i = 1, \dots, n$$

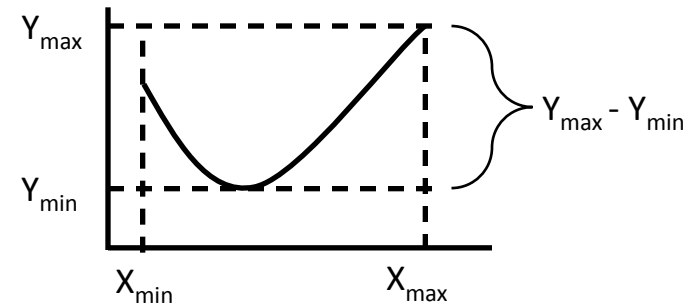
- Only local variation; no interaction between parameters
- Using standard deviation is preferred, but requires assuming a distribution (e.g. boiler efficiency 0.88 +- 20% can give an efficiency of 1.06!)

- Partial Derivatives

$$\text{sensitivity} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial X_i} \quad \text{For each parameter } X_i, i = 1, \dots, n$$

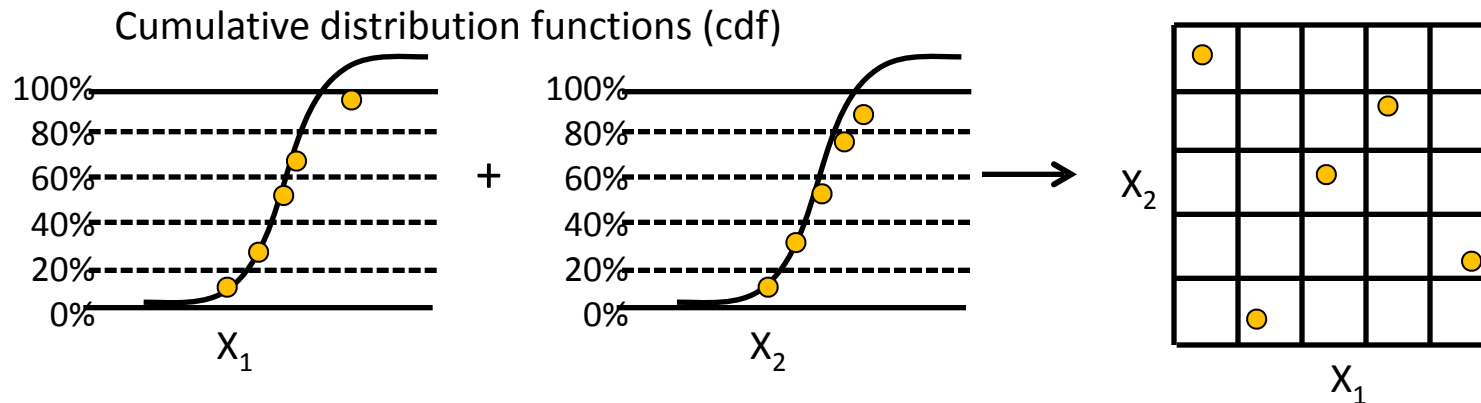
- Sensitivity Index (Hoffman & Gardener 1983)

$$\text{sensitivity} = \frac{Y_{max} - Y_{min}}{Y_{max}}$$



# Sensitivity Analysis – Global Methods

- Regression (using regression coefficients or partial correlation coefficients)
- Design of Experiments method, e.g. ANOVA with Blocking or Factorial Designs  
One of particular mention is Latin Hypercube Sampling (McKay 1979)



- NIST Engineering Statistics Handbook: <http://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/pri/section3/pri3.htm>

Wei Tian, A review of sensitivity analysis methods in building energy analysis, Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, Volume 20, April 2013, Pages 411-419



# Hints

## **Focus time on parameters that:**

- 1) Energy use is very sensitive to the parameter
- 2) The parameter has a wide distribution of typical values and large uncertainty

## **For most commercial office buildings, these are:**

- Temperature setpoints and setback schedule
- Plug load density and schedule
- Lighting load density and schedule
- Fan supply air temperature, static pressure rise, schedule
- Exterior lighting density and schedule

## **These can be very significant if much different from defaults:**

- Heating equipment efficiency, cooling equipment capacity and efficiency
- Exterior wall R-value, window R-value, solar heat gain coefficient, window-to-wall ratio
- Infiltration
- Outdoor air minimum, minimum flow for terminal boxes

Ke Xu. PhD Dissertation. PSU 2012.  
(see modeling resources for copy)

