Darwin Home Comfort Rating System design and analysis

DATA ANALYSIS, SIMULATIONS, AND RATING RECOMMENDATIONS

QUT Presentation for Darwin Home Comfort Rating Forum 30 March 2023
Assoc. Professor Dr Wendy Miller

'0' to '10' Comfort Rating bandwidths developed through analysis of:

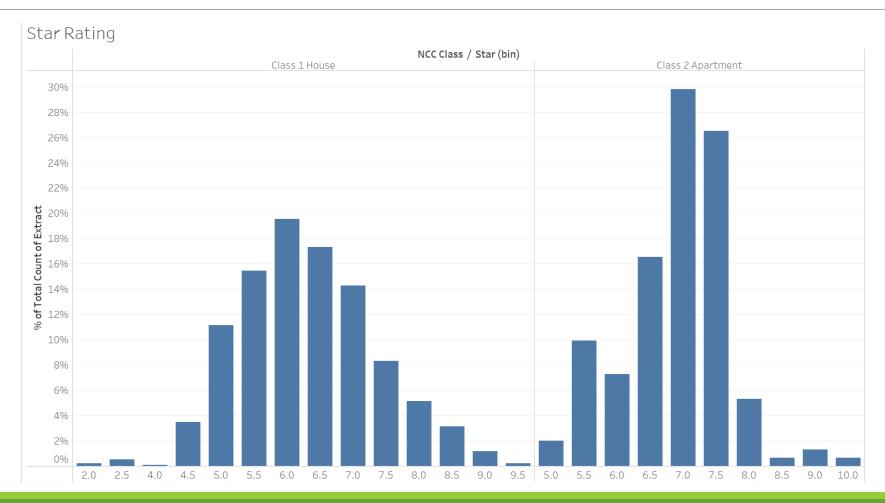
Australian Housing Dataset (AHD):

CSIRO re-modelled 1043 NT dwellings (NatHERS Climate Zone 1) that had
 Energy Ratings over 5 stars and NatHERS certificates issued in 2020 and 2021

QUT Simulations:

- Modelled 132 variants of 4 houses, 2 townhouse and 2 apartment designs
- Also modified best performing living room and bedroom to examine the lowest Degree hours of Discomfort (DDs) that could be achieved

Nathers Climate Zone 1 Class 1 and Class 2 energy rating distribution (1103 dwellings in 2020 and 2021)



AHD Data Analysis - Comfort

Data was analysed by

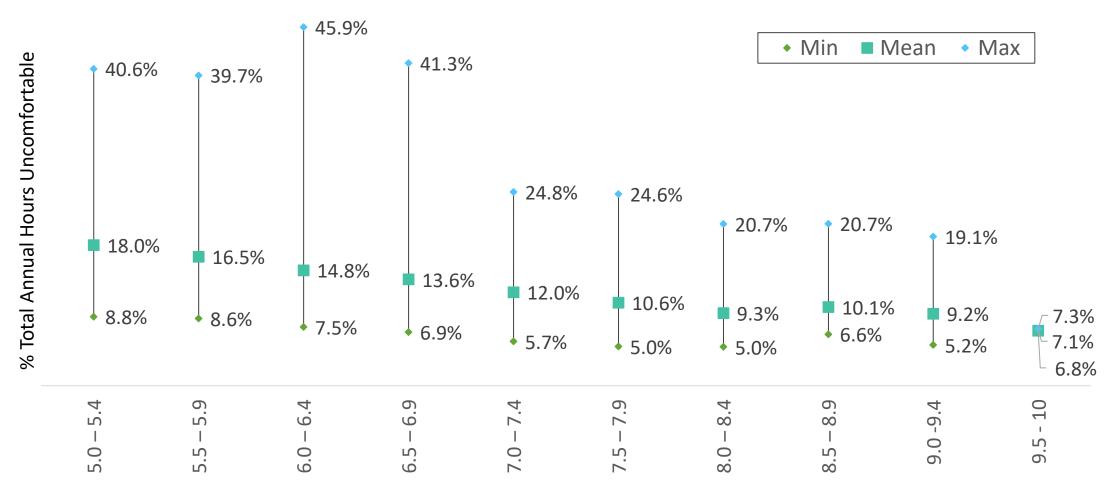
% of hours (total hours in year) > threshold – representing the duration of overheating Degree hours of Discomfort (DD, occupied hours) – representing the magnitude and duration of overheating

Performance indicator options were analysed based on the occupancy schedules utilised in NatHERS

Living Zones -07:00 - 24:00 = 17 hrs/day = 6205 occupied annual hours Bed Zones -16:00 - 09:00 = 17 hrs/day = 6205 occupied annual hours

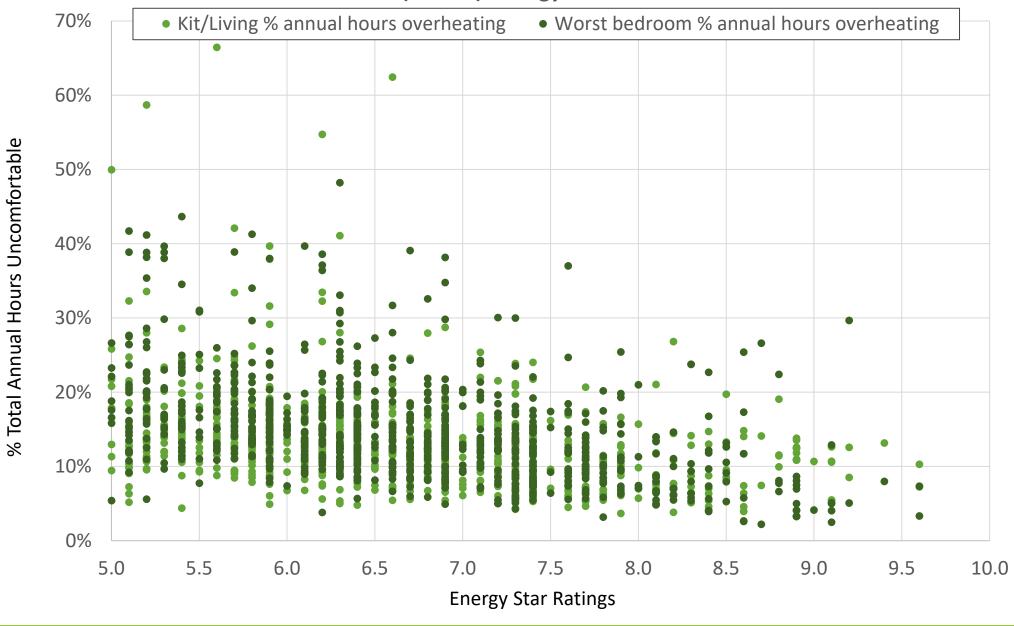
893 Darwin Houses and Townhouses (Class 1) Energy Rated in 2020 and 2021

Average Overheating % (sum of the living/kitchen zone and the worst bedroom)



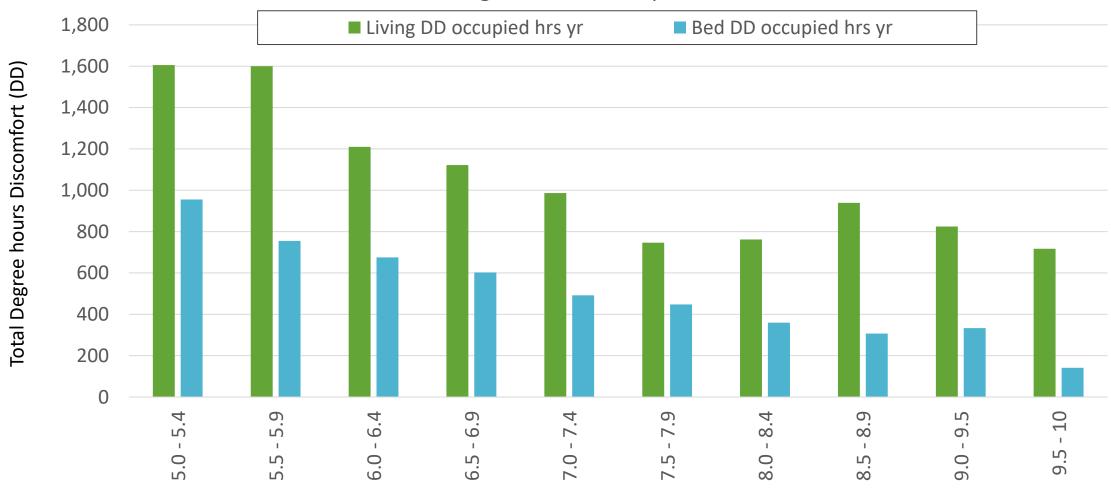
Energy Star Ratings

893 Darwin Houses (Class 1) Energy Rated in 2020 and 2021



893 Darwin Detached Houses (Class 1) Energy Rated in 2020 and 2021

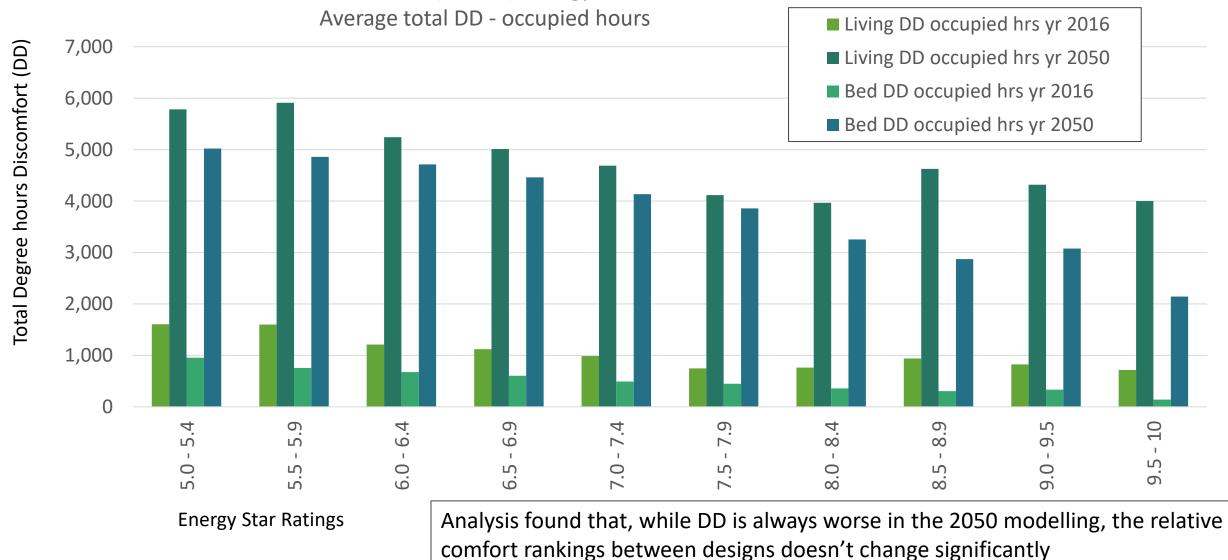
Average total DD - occupied hours



Energy Star Ratings

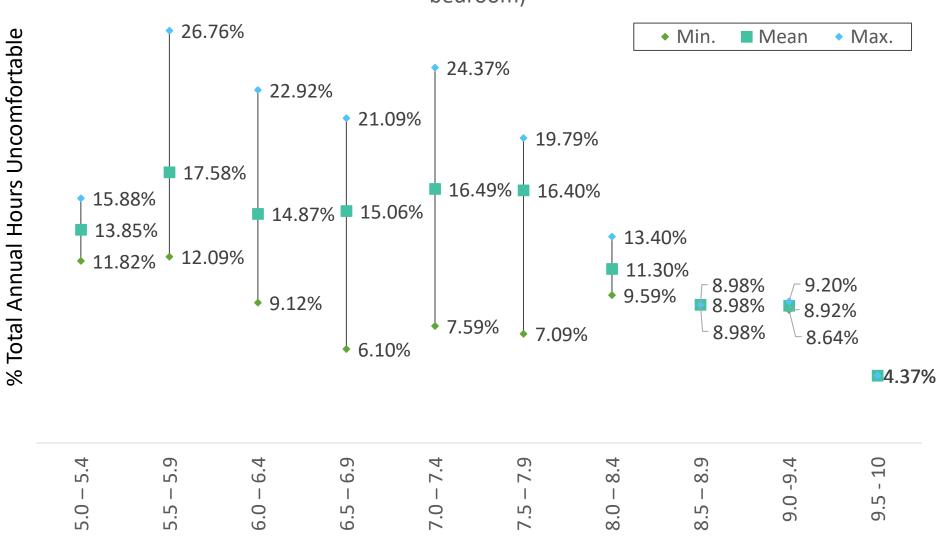
2050 Climate Scenario Modelling Results - CSIRO 2050 'RCP 8.5' Scenario

893 Darwin Detached Houses (Class 1) Energy Rated in 2020 and 2021

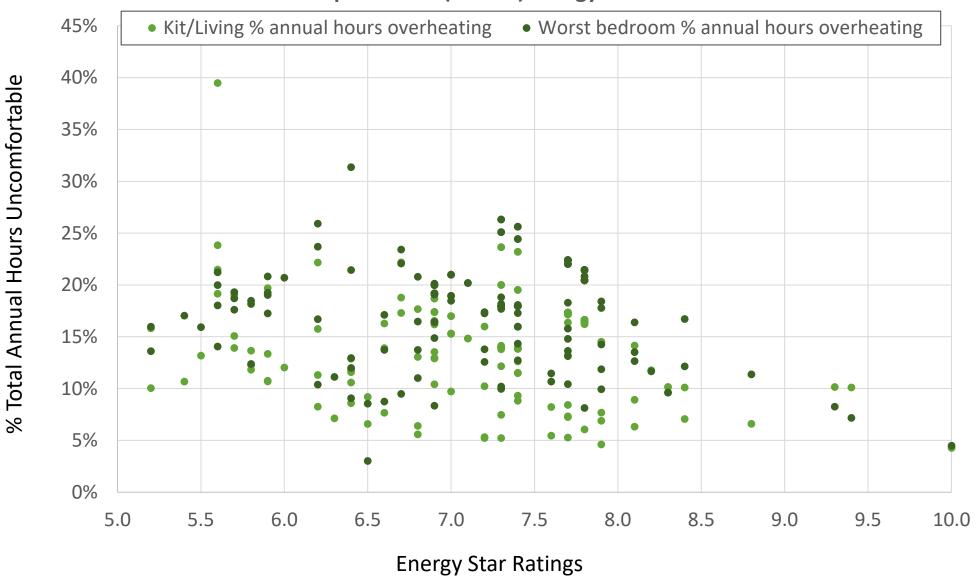


150 Darwin Apartments (Class 2) Energy Rated in 2020 and 2021

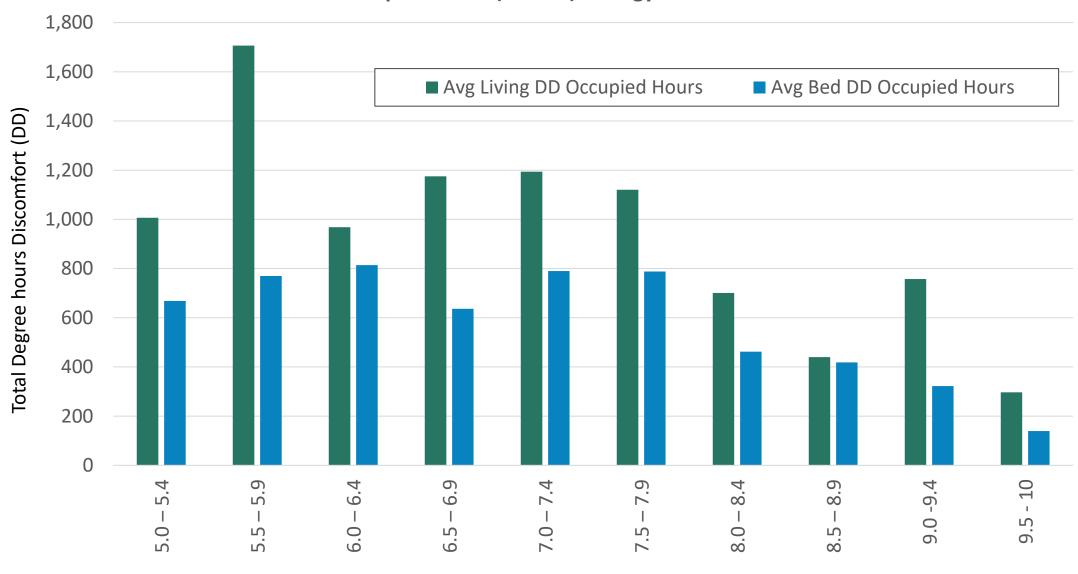
Average overheating % (sum of the living/kitchen zone and the worst bedroom)



150 Darwin Apartments (Class 2) Energy Rated in 2020 and 2021



150 Darwin Apartments (Class 2) Energy Rated in 2020 and 2021



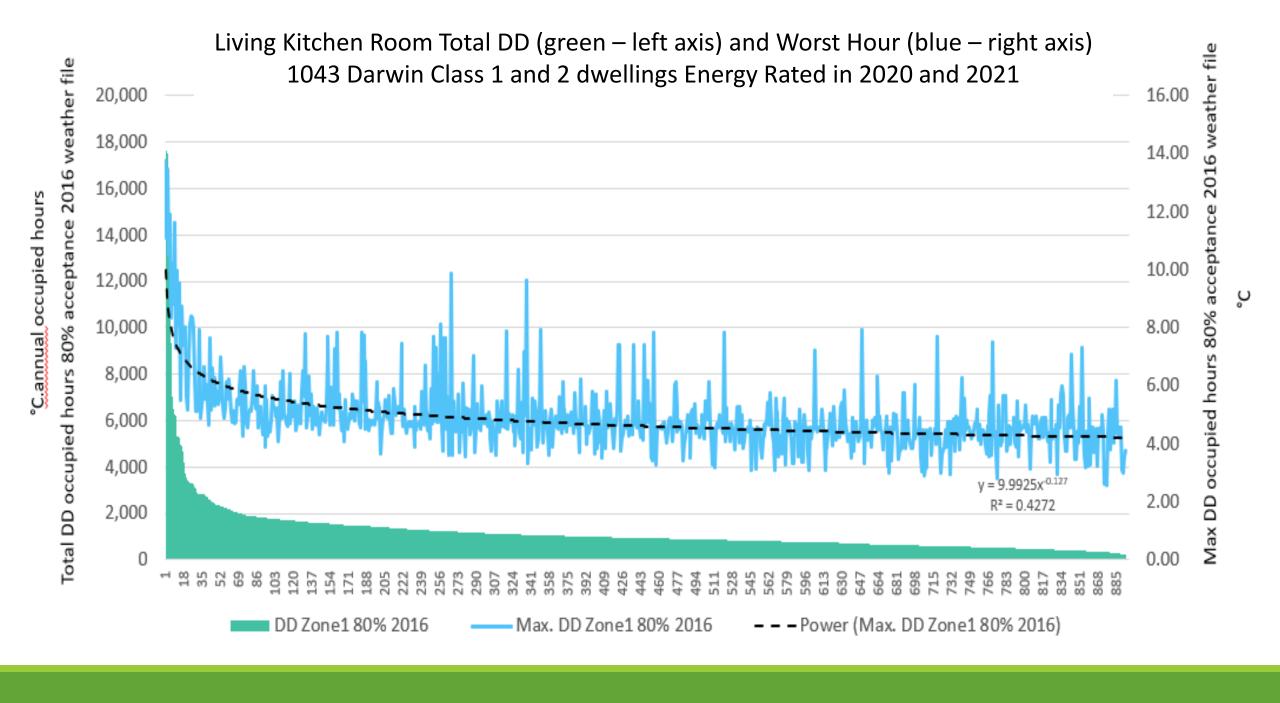
Energy Star Ratings

% of hours over-heating for vulnerable people (90% acceptance criteria)

Average % hours uncomfortable each year for all zones/rooms (Class 1 and 2 AHD dwellings rated in 2020 & 2021)

(80, 90% acceptance; **2016**, **2050 RCP 8.5 Climate Projection**)





Building Simulations

SIMULATIONS AND ANALYSIS BY QUT

QUT Building Simulations

- > 4 (5) houses, 2(4) apartments, 2 duplexes/terrace houses
- ➤ Typologies selected to be consistent with what is in the Darwin housing market ➤ Size, materials, layout
- ➤ Models created using main construction materials and layouts as per dwelling plans
- Each dwelling modelled in four cardinal orientations
- ➤ Each dwelling simulated using AccuRATE Sustainability V2.3.3 (for star rating) and AccuRATE Tropical Comfort Pilot
- ➤ Each dwelling simulated for 2016 weather file (NCC 2022) and 2050 future weather (RCP8.5)

THEORETICAL DESIGN VARIANTS (regardless of constructability)

Apartments: 2.5m eaves

90% window openings

Alum., SG, low-e tinted (U5.6, SHGC 0.41)

Alum., SG, clear

20% window

openings

Glazing

Ventilation incl.

1400mm fans

Element	'BAD' VARIANT	'MEDIUM' VARIANT	'GOOD' VARIANT
External walls	Foil wrap to steel frame Dark colour	 Medium colour uninsulated blockwork Medium colour; R2 insulation in steel framing 	Light colour R2.7 bulk insulation (applied outside of blockwork where appropriate)
Internal walls	No insulation	No insulation	R1 insulation if framed walls
Party walls	No insulation	No insulation	R1.5 bulk insulation to both sides (acoustic separation)
Floor	No insulation	No insulation	No insulation
Ceiling	No insulation	No insulation	R2.5 batts
Roof	Dark colour Reflective air space (foil) Unventilated	Light colour Reflective air space (foil) Ventilated	Light colour R1.5 blanket Reflective air space (foil under blanket) Unventilated
Shading	No shade	 0.9m eaves all orientations or 	Houses and duplexes: 2.5m eaves on ground floor, 1.2m eaves on 2 nd storey

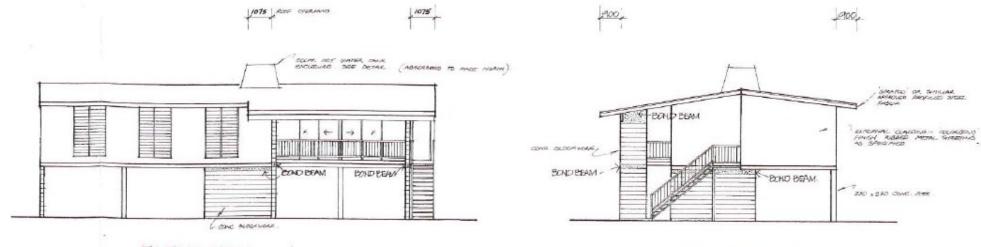
Larger eave or verandah where

indicated on plans)

45% window openings

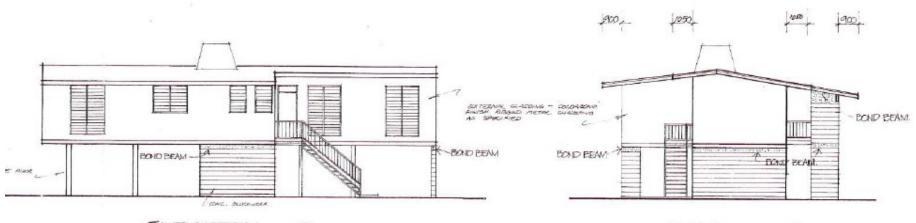
Alum., SG, clear

DLLH01



ELEVATION 1.

ELEVATION Z



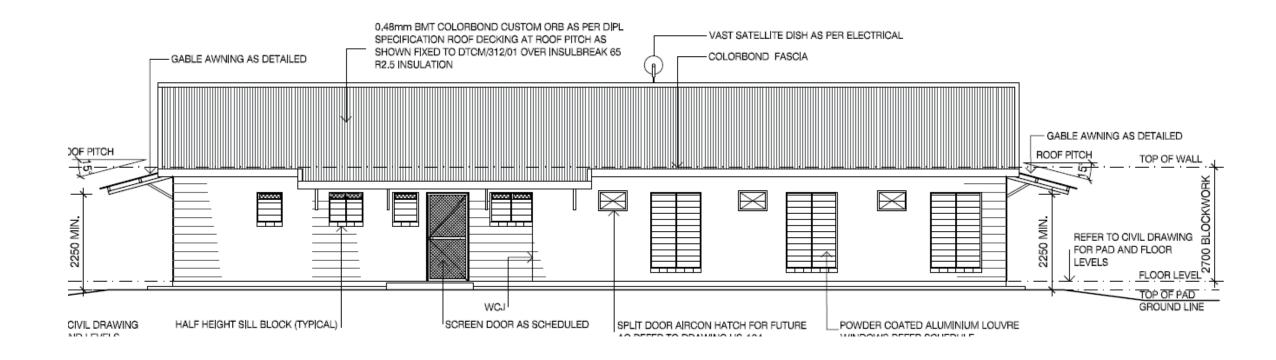
ELEVATION 3.

ELEVATION 4.

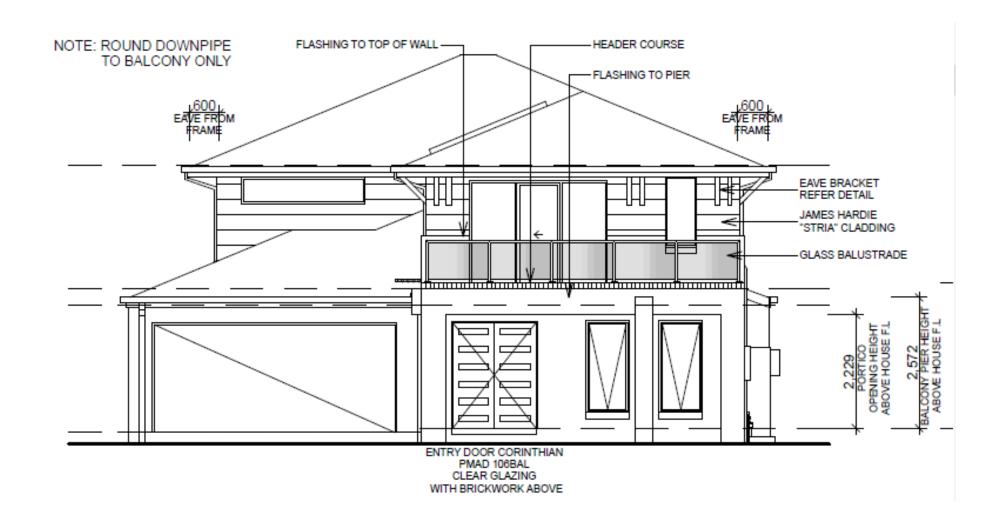
DLLH02



DLLH03 – Block work variant & Steel frame variant



DLLH04 - Blockwork



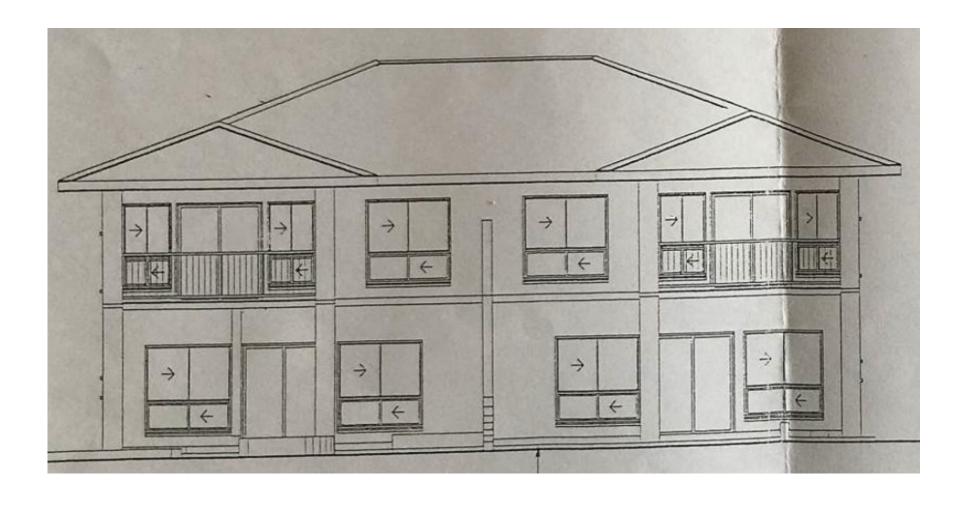
DLLA01- Corner apartment - Top floor variant & middle floor variant



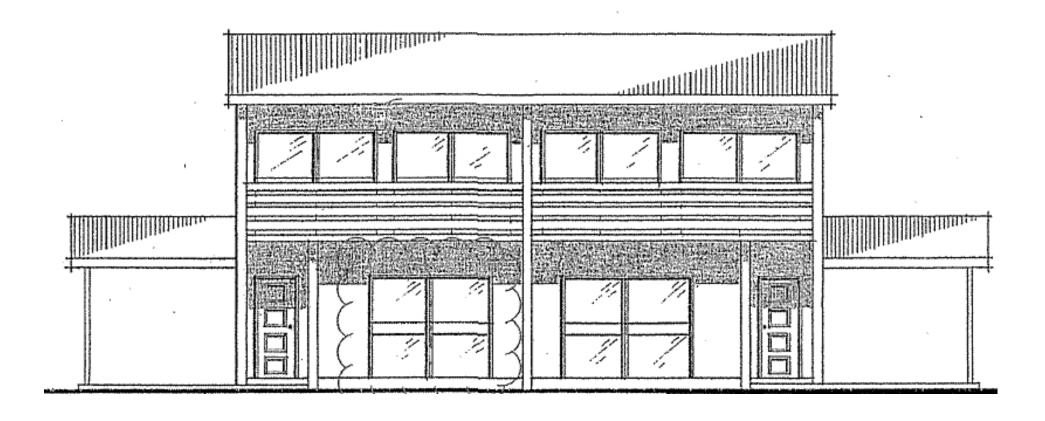
DLLA01- Single aspect middle apartment Top floor variant & middle floor variant



DLLD01 Townhouse 1



DLLD02 – Townhouse 2



Summary of Results

Lowest and highest values in red

CRITERIA	AHD	QUT SIMULATION (OPTIMISED VARIATION IN BRACKETS)
LOWEST DD KIT/LIVING ZONE	233	699 (614)
HIGHEST DD KIT/LIVING ZONE	17,611	4,230
LOWEST DD BEDROOM	5	66 (Worst bedroom in DLLH03BLK was 252; optimised to 144)
HIGHEST DD BEDROOM	3,185	3,678

Comfort Rating Bandwidths

COMFORT RATING	LIVING DD	BED DD
1	15,000	3,600
2	9,000	2,160
3	5,400	1,296
4	3,240	778
5	1,944	467
6	1,166	280
7	700	168
8	420	101
9	252	60
10	151	36

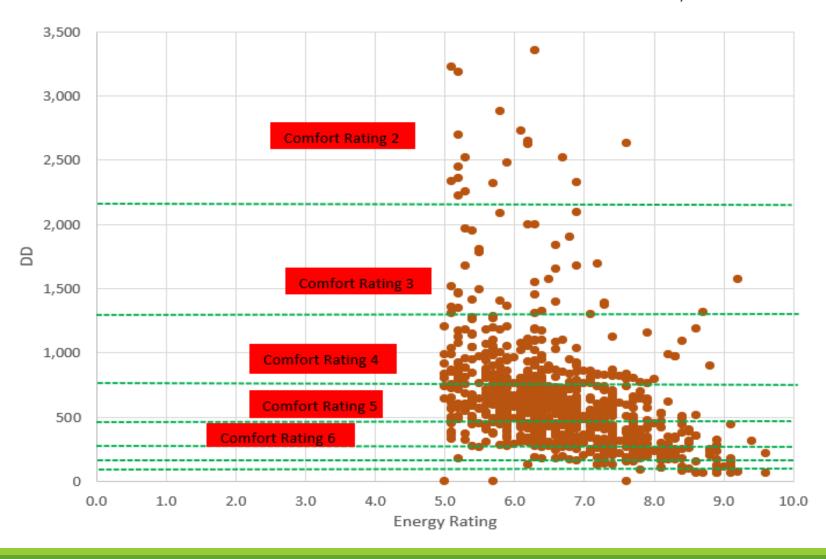
Each bandwidth reduces by a factor 0.6 as ratings get higher, a similar concept to the Energy Star Rating methodology

Resulting Comfort Rating Scales



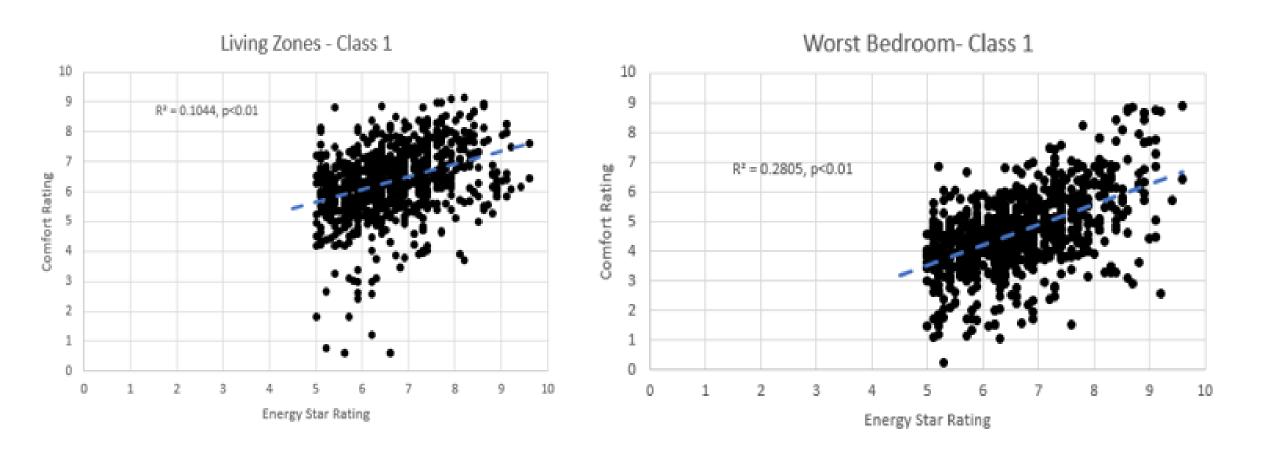
Class 1 Bedroom Energy Rating and DD Correlations

NatHERS Climate Zone 1 2020 & 2021 AHD dataset analysis



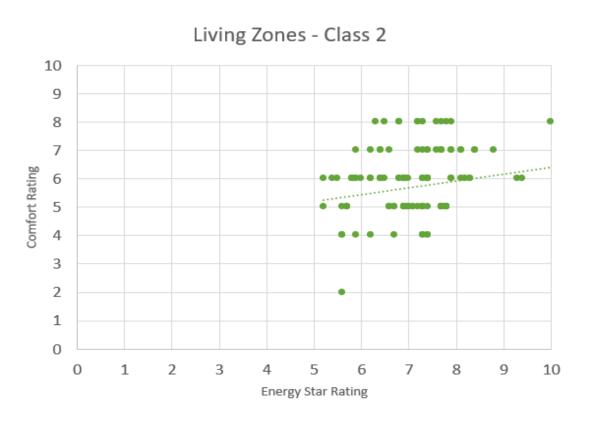
Weak Comfort Rating and Energy Rating Correlations

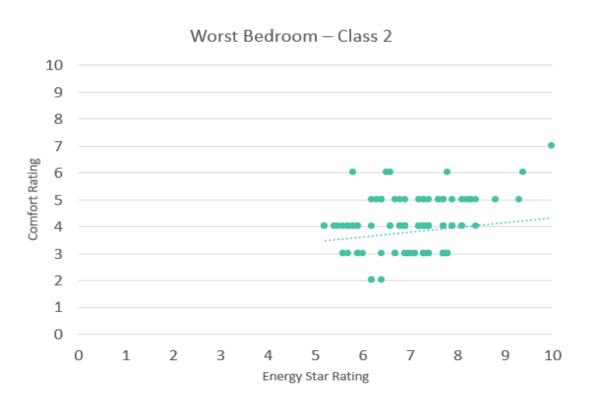
NatHERS Climate Zone 1 2020 & 2021 AHD dataset analysis – Comfort ratings in 0.1 increments



Weak Comfort Rating and Energy Rating Correlations

NatHERS Climate Zone 1 2020 & 2021 AHD dataset analysis – Comfort ratings in integers





Key Recommendations

1. Designs should strive for comfort ratings of:

9 for living zones, equating to approximately 4% of annual occupied hours over the comfort threshold.

7 for worst bedrooms, representing approximately 2.7% of annual occupied hours over the comfort threshold.

- 2. Housing specifically meant for vulnerable populations should ideally use the comfort threshold formulae relating to 90% acceptability.
- 3. Designs should consider both current and future weather conditions, as dwellings constructed today are likely to be in operation in 2050.

The data analysis suggests that housing in 2050 could have 30% more annual hours above the comfort thresholds compared to current overheating based on the 2016 weather file (at 80% acceptability).

More information and analysis is included in QUT report available on Darwin Living Lab Project website:

<u>Darwin Home Comfort Rating – Darwin Living Lab (csiro.au)</u>

https://research.csiro.au/darwinlivinglab/darwin-home-comfort-rating/