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# **OpenStudio-ERI Documentation**

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# CHAPTER 1

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## Introduction

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The OpenStudio-ERI project allows calculating an Energy Rating Index (ERI) using the Department of Energy’s open-source [OpenStudio/EnergyPlus](#) simulation platform. The building description is provided in an [HPXML](#) file format.

ERI is defined by ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2014© “Standard for the Calculation and Labeling of the Energy Performance of Low-Rise Residential Buildings using an Energy Rating Index”.

### 1.1 License

This workflow is available under a BSD-3-like license, which is a free, open-source, and permissive license. For more information, check out the [license file](#).

### 1.2 Disclaimer

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### 2.1 ERI Capabilities

The following ERI Standards and Addenda are currently available:

- ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2014© “Standard for the Calculation and Labeling of the Energy Performance of Low-Rise Residential Buildings using an Energy Rating Index”.
- ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2014 Addendum A-2015, Domestic Hot Water Systems, January 15, 2016
- ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2014 Addendum D-2017, Duct Leakage to Outside Test Exception, January 1, 2018
- ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2014 Addendum E-2018, House Size Index Adjustment Factors, February 1, 2018
- ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2014 Addendum G-2018, Solid State Lighting, February 2, 2018
- ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2014 Addendum L-2018, Duct Leakage to Outside Test Exception, July 1, 2019

### 2.2 Modeling Capabilities

The following building features/technologies are available for modeling:

- Enclosure
  - Attics
    - \* Vented
    - \* Unvented
    - \* Conditioned
    - \* Radiant Barriers
  - Foundations
    - \* Slab

- \* Unconditioned Basement
  - \* Conditioned Basement
  - \* Vented Crawlspace
  - \* Unvented Crawlspace
  - \* Ambient
- Garages
- Windows & Overhangs
- Skylights
- Doors
- HVAC
  - Heating Systems
    - \* Electric Resistance
    - \* Furnaces
    - \* Wall Furnaces & Stoves
    - \* Boilers
  - Cooling Systems
    - \* Central Air Conditioners
    - \* Room Air Conditioners
    - \* Evaporative Coolers
  - Heat Pumps
    - \* Air Source Heat Pumps
    - \* Mini Split Heat Pumps
    - \* Ground Source Heat Pumps
    - \* Dual-Fuel Heat Pumps
  - Thermostat Type
  - Ducts
- Water Heating
  - Water Heaters
    - \* Storage Tank
    - \* Instantaneous Tankless
    - \* Heat Pump Water Heater
    - \* Indirect Water Heater (Combination Boiler)
    - \* Tankless Coil (Combination Boiler)
  - Solar Hot Water
  - Desuperheaters
  - Hot Water Distribution



- \* Recirculation
    - Drain Water Heat Recovery
    - Low-Flow Fixtures
- Mechanical Ventilation
  - Exhaust Only
  - Supply Only
  - Balanced
  - Energy Recovery Ventilator
  - Heat Recovery Ventilator
  - Central Fan Integrated Supply
- Whole House Fan
- Photovoltaics
- Appliances
  - Clothes Washer
  - Clothes Dryer
  - Dishwasher
  - Refrigerator
  - Cooking Range/Oven
- Lighting
- Ceiling Fans

## 2.3 Accuracy vs Speed

The EnergyPlus simulation engine is like a Swiss army knife. There are often multiple models available for the same building technology with varying trade-offs between accuracy and speed. This workflow standardizes the use of EnergyPlus (e.g., the choice of models appropriate for residential buildings) to provide a fast and easy to use solution.

The workflow is continuously being evaluated for ways to reduce runtime without significant impact on accuracy. A number of such enhancements have been made to date.

There are additional ways that software developers using this workflow can reduce runtime:

- Run on Linux/Mac platform, which is significantly faster by taking advantage of the POSIX fork call.
- Do not use the `--hourly` flag unless hourly output is required. If required, limit requests to hourly variables of interest.
- Run on computing environments with 1) fast CPUs, 2) sufficient memory, and 3) enough processors to allow all simulations to run in parallel.



Here is a brief overview on getting setup, running an ERI calculation, and obtaining outputs.

### 3.1 Setup

To get started:

1. Either download [OpenStudio 3.0.0](#) and install the Command Line Interface/EnergyPlus components, or use the [nrel/openstudio docker image](#).
2. Download the [OpenStudio-ERI v0.9.0 Beta](#) release.
3. To obtain all available weather files, run: `openstudio workflow/energy_rating_index.rb --download-weather`

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**Note:** If the `openstudio` command is not found, it's because the executable is not in your `PATH`. Either add the executable to your `PATH` or point directly to the executable found in the `openstudio-X.X.X/bin` directory.

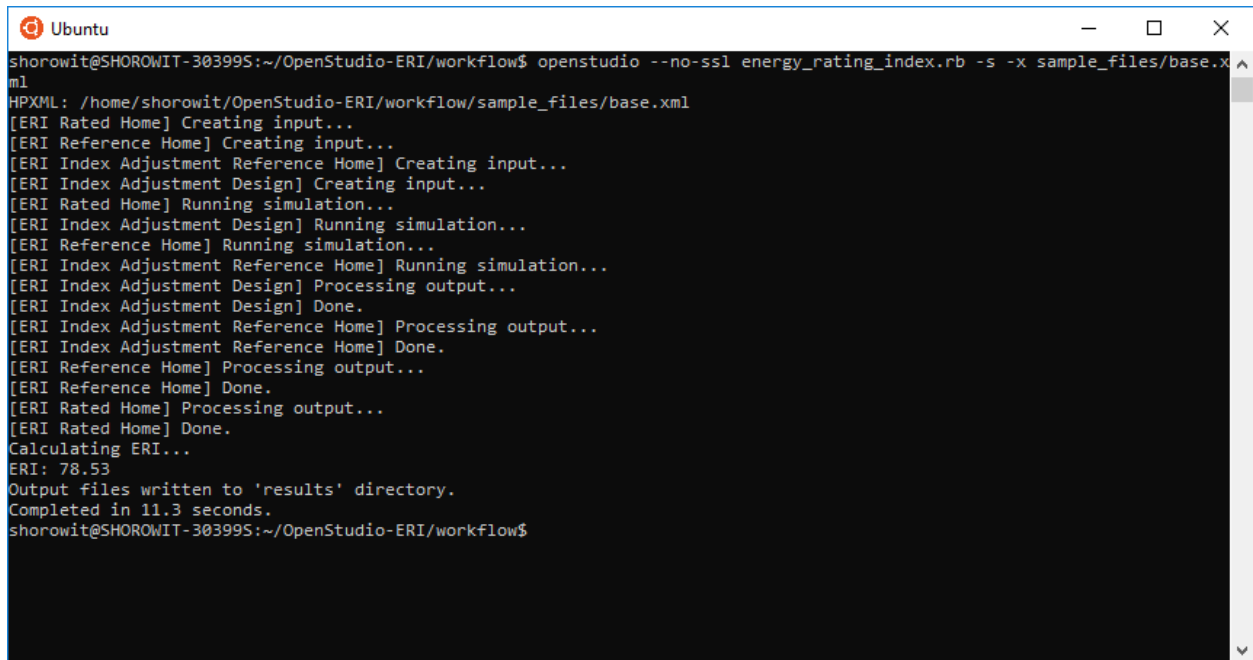
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### 3.2 Running

Run the ERI calculation on a provided sample HPXML file as follows: `openstudio workflow/energy_rating_index.rb -x workflow/sample_files/base.xml`

Note that the Reference Home, Rated Home and Index Adjustment Home (if applicable) simulations will be executed in parallel on the local machine.

This will generate output as shown below:



```

shorowit@SHOROWIT-30399S:~/OpenStudio-ERI/workflow$ openstudio --no-ssl energy_rating_index.rb -s -x sample_files/base.xml
HPXML: /home/shorowit/OpenStudio-ERI/workflow/sample_files/base.xml
[ERI Rated Home] Creating input...
[ERI Reference Home] Creating input...
[ERI Index Adjustment Reference Home] Creating input...
[ERI Index Adjustment Design] Creating input...
[ERI Rated Home] Running simulation...
[ERI Index Adjustment Design] Running simulation...
[ERI Reference Home] Running simulation...
[ERI Index Adjustment Reference Home] Running simulation...
[ERI Index Adjustment Design] Processing output...
[ERI Index Adjustment Design] Done.
[ERI Index Adjustment Reference Home] Processing output...
[ERI Index Adjustment Reference Home] Done.
[ERI Reference Home] Processing output...
[ERI Reference Home] Done.
[ERI Rated Home] Processing output...
[ERI Rated Home] Done.
Calculating ERI...
ERI: 78.53
Output files written to 'results' directory.
Completed in 11.3 seconds.
shorowit@SHOROWIT-30399S:~/OpenStudio-ERI/workflow$

```

You can also request generation of hourly output CSV files as part of the calculation by providing one or more `--hourly` flags.

To request all possible hourly outputs: `openstudio workflow/energy_rating_index.rb -x workflow/sample_files/base.xml --hourly ALL`

Or one or more specific hourly output types can be requested, e.g.: `openstudio workflow/energy_rating_index.rb -x workflow/sample_files/base.xml --hourly fuels --hourly temperatures`

Run `openstudio workflow/energy_rating_index.rb -h` to see all available commands/arguments.

### 3.3 Output

Upon completion, ERI is provided in the console (stdout) as well as available in some of the summary output files. See the [Outputs](#) section for a description of all available outputs.

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## Software Connection

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In order to connect a software tool to the OpenStudio-ERI workflow, the software tool must be able to export its building description in [HPXML file](#) format.

### 4.1 HPXML Overview

HPXML is an open data standard for collecting and transferring home energy data. Requiring HPXML files as the input to the ERI workflow significantly reduces the complexity and effort for software developers to leverage the EnergyPlus simulation engine. It also simplifies the process of applying the ERI 301 ruleset.

The [HPXML Toolbox website](#) provides several resources for software developers, including:

1. An interactive schema validator
2. A data dictionary
3. An implementation guide

### 4.2 ERI Use Case for HPXML

HPXML is an flexible and extensible format, where nearly all elements in the schema are optional and custom elements can be included. Because of this, an ERI Use Case for HPXML has been developed that specifies the HPXML elements or enumeration choices required to run the workflow.

Software developers should use the [ERI Use Case](#) (defined as a set of conditional XPath expressions) as well as the [HPXML schema](#) to construct valid HPXML files for ERI calculations.

#### 4.2.1 ERI Version

The version of the ERI calculation to be run is specified inside the HPXML file itself at `/HPXML/SoftwareInfo/extension/ERICalculation/Version`. For example, a value of “2014AE” tells the workflow to use

ANSI/RESNET/ICC© 301-2014 with both Addendum A (Amendment on Domestic Hot Water Systems) and Addendum E (House Size Index Adjustment Factors) included. A value of “latest” can be used to always point to the latest version available.

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**Note:** Valid choices for ERI version can be looked up in the [ERI Use Case](#).

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### 4.2.2 Building Details

The building description is entered in HPXML’s `/HPXML/Building/BuildingDetails`.

### 4.2.3 Building Summary

This section describes elements specified in HPXML’s `BuildingSummary`. It is used for high-level building information needed for an ERI calculation including conditioned floor area, number of bedrooms, number of conditioned floors, residential facility type, etc. Note that a walkout basement should be included in `NumberOfConditionedFloorsAboveGrade`.

The `BuildingSummary/Site/FuelTypesAvailable` element is used to determine whether the home has access to natural gas or fossil fuel delivery (specified by any value other than “electricity”). This information may be used for determining the heating system, as specified by the ERI 301 Standard.

### 4.2.4 Climate and Weather

This section describes elements specified in HPXML’s `ClimateandRiskZones`.

The `ClimateandRiskZones/ClimateZoneIECC` element specifies the IECC climate zone(s) for years required by the ERI 301 Standard.

The `ClimateandRiskZones/WeatherStation` element specifies the EnergyPlus weather file (EPW) to be used in the simulation. The weather file can be entered in one of two ways:

1. Using `WeatherStation/WMO`, which must be one of the acceptable TMY3 WMO station numbers found in the `weather/data.csv` file. The full set of U.S. TMY3 weather files can be [downloaded here](#).
2. Using `WeatherStation/extension/EPWFilePath`.

In addition to using the TMY3 weather files that are provided, custom weather files can be used if they are in EPW file format. To use custom weather files, first ensure that all weather files have a unique WMO station number (as provided in the first header line of the EPW file). Then place them in the `weather` directory and call `openstudio energy_rating_index.rb --cache-weather`. After processing is complete, each EPW file will have a corresponding `*.csv` cache file and the WMO station numbers of these weather files will be available in the `weather/data.csv` file.

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**Note:** In the future, we hope to provide an automated weather file selector based on a building’s address/zipcode or similar information. But for now, each software tool is responsible for providing this information.

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### 4.2.5 Enclosure

This section describes elements specified in HPXML’s `Enclosure`.

All surfaces that bound different space types in the building (i.e., not just thermal boundary surfaces) must be specified in the HPXML file. For example, an attached garage would generally be defined by walls adjacent to conditioned space, walls adjacent to outdoors, a slab, and a roof or ceiling. For software tools that do not collect sufficient inputs for every required surface, the software developers will need to make assumptions about these surfaces or collect additional input.

The space types used in the HPXML building description are:

Space Type	Notes
living space	Above-grade conditioned floor area.
attic - vented	
attic - unvented	
basement - conditioned	Below-grade conditioned floor area.
basement - unconditioned	
crawlspace - vented	
crawlspace - unvented	
garage	
other housing unit	Used to specify adiabatic surfaces.

**Warning:** It is the software tool's responsibility to provide the appropriate building surfaces. While some error-checking is in place, it is not possible to know whether some surfaces are incorrectly missing.

Also note that wall and roof surfaces do not require an azimuth to be specified. Rather, only the windows/skylights themselves require an azimuth. Thus, software tools can choose to use a single wall (or roof) surface to represent multiple wall (or roof) surfaces for the entire building if all their other properties (construction type, interior/exterior adjacency, etc.) are identical.

## Air Leakage

Building air leakage characterized by air changes per hour or cfm at 50 pascals pressure difference (ACH50 or CFM50) is entered at `Enclosure/AirInfiltration/AirInfiltrationMeasurement/BuildingAirLeakage/AirLeakage`. The `Enclosure/AirInfiltration/AirInfiltrationMeasurement` should be specified with `HousePressure='50'` and `BuildingAirLeakage/UnitofMeasure='ACH'` or `BuildingAirLeakage/UnitofMeasure='CFM'`.

In addition, the building's volume associated with the air leakage measurement is provided in HPXML's `AirInfiltrationMeasurement/InfiltrationVolume`.

## Vented Attics/Crawlspaces

The ventilation rate for vented attics (or crawlspaces) can be specified using an `Attic` (or `Foundation`) element. First, define the `AtticType` as `Attic[Vented='true']` (or `FoundationType` as `Crawlspace[Vented='true']`). Then use the `VentilationRate[UnitofMeasure='SLA']/Value` element to specify a specific leakage area (SLA). If these elements are not provided, the ERI 301 Standard Reference Home defaults will be used.

### Roofs

Pitched or flat roof surfaces that are exposed to ambient conditions should be specified as an `Enclosure/Roofs/Roof`. For a multifamily building where the dwelling unit has another dwelling unit above it, the surface between the two dwelling units should be considered a `FrameFloor` and not a `Roof`.

Beyond the specification of typical heat transfer properties (insulation R-value, solar absorptance, emittance, etc.), note that roofs can be defined as having a radiant barrier.

### Walls

Any wall that has no contact with the ground and bounds a space type should be specified as an `Enclosure/Walls/Wall`. Interior walls (for example, walls solely within the conditioned space of the building) are not required.

Walls are primarily defined by their `Insulation/AssemblyEffectiveRValue`. The choice of `WallType` has a secondary effect on heat transfer in that it informs the assumption of wall thermal mass.

### Rim Joists

Rim joists, the perimeter of floor joists typically found between stories of a building or on top of a foundation wall, are specified as an `Enclosure/RimJoists/RimJoist`.

The `InteriorAdjacentTo` element should typically be “living space” for rim joists between stories of a building and “basement - conditioned”, “basement - unconditioned”, “crawlspace - vented”, or “crawlspace - unvented” for rim joists on top of a foundation wall.

### Foundation Walls

Any wall that is in contact with the ground should be specified as an `Enclosure/FoundationWalls/FoundationWall`. Other walls (e.g., wood framed walls) that are connected to a below-grade space but have no contact with the ground should be specified as `Walls` and not `FoundationWalls`.

*Exterior* foundation walls (i.e., those that fall along the perimeter of the building’s footprint) should use “ground” for `ExteriorAdjacentTo` and the appropriate space type (e.g., “basement - unconditioned”) for `InteriorAdjacentTo`.

*Interior* foundation walls should be specified with two appropriate space types (e.g., “crawlspace - vented” and “garage”, or “basement - unconditioned” and “crawlspace - unvented”) for `InteriorAdjacentTo` and `ExteriorAdjacentTo`. Interior foundation walls should never use “ground” for `ExteriorAdjacentTo` even if the foundation wall has some contact with the ground due to the difference in below-grade depths of the two adjacent space types.

Foundations must include a `Height` as well as a `DepthBelowGrade`. For exterior foundation walls, the depth below grade is relative to the ground plane. For interior foundation walls, the depth below grade **should not** be thought of as relative to the ground plane, but rather as the depth of foundation wall in contact with the ground. For example, an interior foundation wall between an 8 ft conditioned basement and a 3 ft crawlspace has a height of 8 ft and a depth below grade of 5 ft. Alternatively, an interior foundation wall between an 8 ft conditioned basement and an 8 ft unconditioned basement has a height of 8 ft and a depth below grade of 0 ft.

Foundation wall insulation can be described in two ways:

Option 1. Both interior and exterior continuous insulation layers with `NominalRValue`, `extension/DistanceToTopOfInsulation`, and `extension/DistanceToBottomOfInsulation`. Insulation layers are particularly useful for describing foundation wall insulation that doesn’t span the entire height (e.g., 4 ft of insulation for an 8 ft conditioned basement). If there is not insulation on the interior and/or exterior of the foundation



wall, the continuous insulation layer must still be provided – with the nominal R-value, etc., set to zero. When insulation is specified with option 1, it is modeled with a concrete wall (whose Thickness is provided) as well as air film resistances as appropriate.

Option 2. An `AssemblyEffectiveRValue`. The assembly effective R-value should include the concrete wall and an interior air film resistance. The exterior air film resistance (for any above-grade exposure) or any soil thermal resistance should **not** be included.

## Frame Floors

Any horizontal floor/ceiling surface that is not in contact with the ground (Slab) nor adjacent to ambient conditions above (Roof) should be specified as an `Enclosure/FrameFloors/FrameFloor`.

Frame floors are primarily defined by their `Insulation/AssemblyEffectiveRValue`.

## Slabs

Any space type that borders the ground should include an `Enclosure/Slabs/Slab` surface with the appropriate `InteriorAdjacentTo`. This includes basements, crawlspaces (even when there are dirt floors – use zero for the Thickness), garages, and slab-on-grade foundations.

A primary input for a slab is its `ExposedPerimeter`. The exposed perimeter should include any slab length that falls along the perimeter of the building's footprint (i.e., is exposed to ambient conditions). So, a basement slab edge adjacent to a garage or crawlspace, for example, should not be included.

Vertical insulation adjacent to the slab can be described by a `PerimeterInsulation/Layer/NominalRValue` and a `PerimeterInsulationDepth`.

Horizontal insulation under the slab can be described by a `UnderSlabInsulation/Layer/NominalRValue`. The insulation can either have a fixed width (`UnderSlabInsulationWidth`) or can span the entire slab (`UnderSlabInsulationSpansEntireSlab`).

For foundation types without walls, the `DepthBelowGrade` element must be provided. For foundation types with walls, the `DepthBelowGrade` element is not used; instead the slab's position relative to grade is determined by the `FoundationWall/DepthBelowGrade` values.

## Windows

Any window or glass door area should be specified as an `Enclosure/Windows/Window`.

Windows are defined by *full-assembly* NFRC UFactor and SHGC, as well as Area. Windows must reference a HPXML `Enclosures/Walls/Wall` element via the `AttachedToWall`. Windows must also have an Azimuth specified, even if the attached wall does not.

Overhangs (e.g., a roof eave) can optionally be defined for a window by specifying a `Window/Overhangs` element. Overhangs are defined by the vertical distance between the overhang and the top of the window (`DistanceToTopOfWindow`), and the vertical distance between the overhang and the bottom of the window (`DistanceToBottomOfWindow`). The difference between these two values equals the height of the window.

## Skylights

Any skylight should be specified as an `Enclosure/Skylights/Skylight`.

Skylights are defined by *full-assembly* NFRC UFactor and SHGC, as well as Area. Skylights must reference a HPXML `Enclosures/Roofs/Roof` element via the `AttachedToRoof`. Skylights must also have an Azimuth specified, even if the attached roof does not.

## Doors

Any opaque doors should be specified as an `Enclosure/Doors/Door`.

Doors are defined by `RValue` and `Area`. Doors must reference a HPXML `Enclosures/Walls/Wall` element via the `AttachedToWall`. Doors must also have an `Azimuth` specified, even if the attached wall does not.

## 4.2.6 Systems

This section describes elements specified in HPXML's `Systems`.

If any HVAC systems are entered that provide heating (or cooling), the sum of all their `FractionHeatLoadServed` (or `FractionCoolLoadServed`) values must be less than or equal to 1.

If any water heating systems are entered, the sum of all their `FractionDHWLoadServed` values must be equal to 1.

## Heating Systems

Each heating system (other than heat pumps) should be entered as a `Systems/HVAC/HVACPlant/HeatingSystem`. Inputs including `HeatingSystemType`, `HeatingCapacity`, and `FractionHeatLoadServed` must be provided.

Depending on the type of heating system specified, additional elements are required:

HeatingSystemType	DistributionSystem	HeatingSystemFuel	AnnualHeatingEfficiency
ElectricResistance		electricity	Percent
Furnace	AirDistribution or DSE	<any>	AFUE
WallFurnace		<any>	AFUE
Boiler	HydronicDistribution or DSE	<any>	AFUE
Stove		<any>	Percent

If a non-electric heating system is specified, the `ElectricAuxiliaryEnergy` element may be provided if available.

## Cooling Systems

Each cooling system (other than heat pumps) should be entered as a `Systems/HVAC/HVACPlant/CoolingSystem`. Inputs including `CoolingSystemType` and `FractionCoolLoadServed` must be provided. `CoolingCapacity` must also be provided for all systems other than evaporative coolers.

Depending on the type of cooling system specified, additional elements are required/available:

CoolingSystemType	DistributionSystem	CoolingSystemFuel	AnnualCoolingEfficiency	SensibleHeat-Fraction
central air conditioner	AirDistribution or DSE	electricity	SEER	(optional)
room air conditioner		electricity	EER	(optional)
evaporative cooler	AirDistribution or DSE (optional)	electricity		

Central air conditioners can also have the `CompressorType` specified; if not provided, it is assumed as follows:

- “single stage”: SEER  $\leq$  15
- “two stage”:  $15 < \text{SEER} \leq 21$
- “variable speed”: SEER  $> 21$

## Heat Pumps

Each heat pump should be entered as a `Systems/HVAC/HVACPlant/HeatPump`. Inputs including `HeatPumpType`, `CoolingCapacity`, `HeatingCapacity`, `FractionHeatLoadServed`, and `FractionCoolLoadServed` must be provided. Note that heat pumps are allowed to provide only heating (`FractionCoolLoadServed` = 0) or cooling (`FractionHeatLoadServed` = 0) if appropriate.

Depending on the type of heat pump specified, additional elements are required/available:

Heat-Pump-Type	DistributionSystem	Heat-Pump-Fuel	Annual-CoolingEfficiency	Annual-HeatingEfficiency	CoolingSensibleHeatFraction	Heating-Capacity17F
air-to-air	AirDistribution or DSE	electricity	SEER	HSPF	(optional)	(optional)
mini-split	AirDistribution or DSE (optional)	electricity	SEER	HSPF	(optional)	(optional)
ground-to-air	AirDistribution or DSE	electricity	EER	COP	(optional)	

Air-to-air heat pumps can also have the `CompressorType` specified; if not provided, it is assumed as follows:

- “single stage”: SEER  $\leq$  15
- “two stage”:  $15 < \text{SEER} \leq 21$
- “variable speed”: SEER  $> 21$

If the heat pump has backup heating, it can be specified with `BackupSystemFuel`, `BackupAnnualHeatingEfficiency`, and `BackupHeatingCapacity`. If the heat pump has a switchover temperature (e.g., dual-fuel heat pump) where the heat pump stops operating and the backup heating system starts running, it can be specified with `BackupHeatingSwitchoverTemperature`. If the `BackupHeatingSwitchoverTemperature` is not provided, the backup heating system will operate as needed when the heat pump has insufficient capacity.

## Thermostat

A `Systems/HVAC/HVACControl` must be provided if any HVAC systems are specified. Its `ControlType` specifies whether there is a manual or programmable thermostat.

## HVAC Distribution

Each separate HVAC distribution system should be specified as a `Systems/HVAC/HVACDistribution`. The three types of HVAC distribution systems allowed are `AirDistribution`, `HydronicDistribution`, and `DSE`. There should be at most one heating system and one cooling system attached to a distribution system. See the sections on Heating Systems, Cooling Systems, and Heat Pumps for information on which `DistributionSystemType` is allowed for which HVAC system. Also, note that some HVAC systems (e.g., room air conditioners) are not allowed to be attached to a distribution system.

AirDistribution systems can have zero or more Ducts[DuctType="supply"] and zero or more Ducts[DuctType="return"] defined. Each duct must have DuctInsulationRValue, DuctLocation, and DuctSurfaceArea provided.

AirDistribution systems must also have duct leakage testing provided in one of three ways:

1. Supply (and optionally return) leakage to the outside: DuctLeakageMeasurement[DuctType="supply"]/DuctLeakage[Units="CFM25"][TotalOrToOutside="to outside"]/Value
2. Total leakage: extension/DuctLeakageTestingExemption="true" (Version 2014ADEGL or newer)
3. Leakage testing exemption: DuctLeakageMeasurement/DuctLeakage[Units="CFM25"][TotalOrToOutside=Value (Version 2014AD or newer)

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**Note:** When the leakage testing exemption is used with Addendum L or newer, it effectively overrides the Addendum D specification such that the leakage testing exemption reflects solely the Addendum L specification.

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**Warning:** Total leakage and leakage testing exemption should only be used if the conditions specified in ANSI/RESNET/ICC© 301 have been appropriately met.

HydronicDistribution systems do not require any additional inputs.

DSE systems are defined by AnnualHeatingDistributionSystemEfficiency and AnnualCoolingDistributionSystemEfficiency elements.

## Mechanical Ventilation

A single whole-house mechanical ventilation system may be specified as a Systems/MechanicalVentilation/VentilationFans/VentilationFan with UsedForWholeBuildingVentilation='true'. Inputs including FanType, TestedFlowRate, HoursInOperation, and FanPower must be provided.

Depending on the type of mechanical ventilation specified, additional elements are required:

FanType	SensibleRecoveryEfficiency	TotalRecoveryEfficiency	AttachedToHVACDistributionSystem
energy recovery ventilator	required	required	
heat recovery ventilator	required		
exhaust only			
supply only			
balanced			
central fan integrated supply (CFIS)			required

Note that AdjustedSensibleRecoveryEfficiency and AdjustedTotalRecoveryEfficiency can be provided instead.

In many situations, the rated flow rate should be the value derived from actual testing of the system. For a CFIS system, the rated flow rate should equal the amount of outdoor air provided to the distribution system.

## Whole House Fan

A single whole house fan may be specified as a `Systems/MechanicalVentilation/VentilationFans/VentilationFan` with `UsedForSeasonalCoolingLoadReduction='true'`. Required elements include `RatedFlowRate` and `FanPower`.

## Water Heaters

Each water heater should be entered as a `Systems/WaterHeating/WaterHeatingSystem`. Inputs including `WaterHeaterType`, `Location`, and `FractionDHWLoadServed` must be provided.

Depending on the type of water heater specified, additional elements are required/available:

Water-HeaterType	UniformEnergyFactor or EnergyFactor	Fuel-Type	TankVolume	Heating-Capacity	RecoveryEfficiency	Uses-Desuperheater	Water-HeaterInsulation/Jacket/JacketSystem	Related-HVAC-System
storage water heater	required	<any>	required	<optional>	required if non-electric	<optional>	<optional>	required if uses desuperheater
instantaneous water heater	required	<any>				<optional>		required if uses desuperheater
heat pump water heater	required	electricity	required			<optional>	<optional>	required if uses desuperheater
space-heating boiler with storage tank			required				<optional>	required
space-heating boiler with tankless coil								required

For combi boiler systems, the `RelatedHVACSystem` must point to a `HeatingSystem` of type “Boiler”. For combi boiler systems with a storage tank, the storage tank losses (deg-F/hr) can be entered as `StandbyLoss`; if not provided, a default value based on the [AHRI Directory of Certified Product Performance](#) will be calculated.

For water heaters that are connected to a desuperheater, the `RelatedHVACSystem` must either point to a `HeatPump` or a `CoolingSystem`.

## Hot Water Distribution

A `Systems/WaterHeating/HotWaterDistribution` must be provided if any water heating systems are specified. Inputs including `SystemType` and `PipeInsulation/PipeRValue` must be provided.

For a `SystemType/Standard` (non-recirculating) system, the following element is required:

- `PipingLength`: Measured length of hot water piping from the hot water heater to the farthest hot water fixture, measured longitudinally from plans, assuming the hot water piping does not run diagonally, plus 10 feet of piping for each floor level, plus 5 feet of piping for unconditioned basements (if any)

For a `SystemType/Recirculation` system, the following elements are required:

- `ControlType`

- `RecirculationPipingLoopLength`: Measured recirculation loop length including both supply and return sides, measured longitudinally from plans, assuming the hot water piping does not run diagonally, plus 20 feet of piping for each floor level greater than one plus 10 feet of piping for unconditioned basements
- `BranchPipingLoopLength`: Measured length of the branch hot water piping from the recirculation loop to the farthest hot water fixture from the recirculation loop, measured longitudinally from plans, assuming the branch hot water piping does not run diagonally
- `PumpPower`

In addition, a `HotWaterDistribution/DrainWaterHeatRecovery` (DWHR) may be specified. The DWHR system is defined by:

- `FacilitiesConnected`: 'one' if there are multiple showers and only one of them is connected to a DWHR; 'all' if there is one shower and it's connected to a DWHR or there are two or more showers connected to a DWHR
- `EqualFlow`: 'true' if the DWHR supplies pre-heated water to both the fixture cold water piping and the hot water heater potable supply piping
- `Efficiency`: As rated and labeled in accordance with CSA 55.1

### Water Fixtures

Water fixtures should be entered as `Systems/WaterHeating/WaterFixture` elements. Each fixture must have `WaterFixtureType` and `LowFlow` elements provided. Fixtures should be specified as low flow if they are  $\leq 2.0$  gpm.

### Solar Thermal

A solar hot water system can be entered as a `Systems/SolarThermal/SolarThermalSystem`. The `SystemType` element must be 'hot water'.

Solar hot water systems can be described with either simple or detailed inputs.

If using simple inputs, the following elements are used:

- `SolarFraction`: Portion of total conventional hot water heating load (delivered energy and tank standby losses). Can be obtained from Directory of SRCC OG-300 Solar Water Heating System Ratings or NREL's [System Advisor Model](#) or equivalent.
- `ConnectedTo`: Optional. If not specified, applies to all water heaters in the building. If specified, must point to a `WaterHeatingSystem`.

If using detailed inputs, the following elements are used:

- `CollectorArea`
- `CollectorLoopType`: 'liquid indirect' or 'liquid direct' or 'passive thermosyphon'
- `CollectorType`: 'single glazing black' or 'double glazing black' or 'evacuated tube' or 'integrated collector storage'
- `CollectorAzimuth`
- `CollectorTilt`
- `CollectorRatedOpticalEfficiency`: FRTA (y-intercept); see Directory of SRCC OG-100 Certified Solar Collector Ratings
- `CollectorRatedThermalLosses`: FRUL (slope, in units of Btu/hr-ft<sup>2</sup>-R); see Directory of SRCC OG-100 Certified Solar Collector Ratings

- `StorageVolume`
- `ConnectedTo`: Must point to a `WaterHeatingSystem`. The connected water heater cannot be of type `space-heating boiler` or attached to a `desuperheater`.

## Photovoltaics

Each solar electric (photovoltaic) system should be entered as a `Systems/Photovoltaics/PVSystem`. The following elements, some adopted from the [PVWatts model](#), are required for each PV system:

- `Location`: ‘ground’ or ‘roof’ mounted
- `ModuleType`: ‘standard’, ‘premium’, or ‘thin film’
- `Tracking`: ‘fixed’ or ‘1-axis’ or ‘1-axis backtracked’ or ‘2-axis’
- `ArrayAzimuth`
- `ArrayTilt`
- `MaxPowerOutput`
- `InverterEfficiency`: Default is 0.96.
- `SystemLossesFraction`: Default is 0.14. System losses include soiling, shading, snow, mismatch, wiring, degradation, etc.

## 4.2.7 Appliances

This section describes elements specified in HPXML’s `Appliances`. Many of the appliances’ inputs are derived from EnergyGuide labels.

The `Location` for clothes washers, clothes dryers, and refrigerators can be provided, while dishwashers and cooking ranges are assumed to be in the living space.

### Clothes Washer

An `Appliances/ClothesWasher` element must be specified. The efficiency of the clothes washer can either be entered as an `IntegratedModifiedEnergyFactor` or a `ModifiedEnergyFactor`. Several other inputs from the EnergyGuide label must be provided as well.

### Clothes Dryer

An `Appliances/ClothesDryer` element must be specified. The dryer’s `FuelType` and `ControlType` (“timer” or “moisture”) must be provided. The efficiency of the clothes dryer can either be entered as a `CombinedEnergyFactor` or an `EnergyFactor`.

### Dishwasher

An `Appliances/Dishwasher` element must be specified. The dishwasher’s `PlaceSettingCapacity` must be provided. The efficiency of the dishwasher can either be entered as a `RatedAnnualkWh` or an `EnergyFactor`.

### Refrigerator

An `Appliances/Refrigerator` element must be specified. The efficiency of the refrigerator must be entered as `RatedAnnualkWh`.

### Cooking Range/Oven

`Appliances/CookingRange` and `Appliances/Oven` elements must be specified. The `FuelType` of the range and whether it `IsInduction`, as well as whether the oven `IsConvection`, must be provided.

## 4.2.8 Lighting

The building's lighting is described by six `Lighting/LightingGroup` elements, each of which is the combination of:

- `LightingGroup/ThirdPartyCertification`: 'ERI Tier I' (fluorescent) and 'ERI Tier II' (LEDs, outdoor lamps controlled by photocells, or indoor lamps controlled by motion sensor)
- `LightingGroup/Location`: 'interior', 'garage', and 'exterior'

The fraction of lamps of the given type in the given location are provided as the `LightingGroup/FractionofUnitsInLocation`. The fractions for a given location cannot sum to greater than 1. Garage lighting values are ignored if the building has no garage.

## 4.2.9 Ceiling Fans

Each ceiling fan (or set of identical ceiling fans) should be entered as a `Lighting/CeilingFan`. The `Airflow/Efficiency` (at medium speed) and `Quantity` must be provided.

## 4.3 Validating & Debugging Errors

When running HPXML files, errors may occur because:

1. An HPXML file provided is invalid (either relative to the HPXML schema or the ERI Use Case).
2. An unexpected error occurred in the workflow (e.g., applying the ERI 301 ruleset).
3. An unexpected EnergyPlus simulation error occurred.

If, for example, the `Rated Home` is unsuccessful, first look in the `ERIRatedHome/run.log` for details. If there are no errors in that log file, then the error may be in the EnergyPlus simulation – see `ERIRatedHome/epplusout.err`.

Contact us if you can't figure out the cause of an error.

## 4.4 Sample Files

Dozens of sample HPXML files are included in the `workflow/sample_files` directory. The sample files help to illustrate how different building components are described in HPXML.

Each sample file generally makes one isolated change relative to the base HPXML (`base.xml`) building. For example, the `base-dhw-dwhr.xml` file adds a `DrainWaterHeatRecovery` element to the building.



You may find it useful to search through the files for certain HPXML elements or compare (diff) a sample file to the base.xml file.



Upon completion of the ERI calculation, summary output files and simulation files are available. See the [sample\\_results](#) directory for examples of these outputs.

## 5.1 Summary Files

Several summary files described below are found in the `results` directory.

### 5.1.1 ERI\_Results.csv

The `ERI_Results.csv` file includes the ERI result as well as the high-level components (e.g., REUL, EC\_r, EC\_x, IAD\_Save) that comprise the ERI calculation. The file reflects the format of the Results tab of the HERS Method Test spreadsheet.

Note that multiple comma-separated values will be reported for many of these outputs if there are multiple heating, cooling, or hot water systems.

See the [example ERI\\_Results.csv](#).

### 5.1.2 ERI\_Worksheet.csv

The `ERI_Worksheet.csv` file includes more detailed components that feed into the `ERI_Results.csv` values. The file reflects the format of the Worksheet tab of the HERS Method Test spreadsheet.

Note that multiple comma-separated values will be reported for many of these outputs if there are multiple heating, cooling, or hot water systems.

See the [example ERI\\_Worksheet.csv](#).

### 5.1.3 ERI\_\_\_\_\_Home.csv

A CSV file is written for each of the homes simulated (e.g., `ERIReferenceHome.csv` for the Reference home). The CSV file includes multiple sections with different outputs.

1. **Annual Energy Consumption by Fuel Type.** Current fuel types are: “Electricity”, “Natural Gas”, “Fuel Oil”, “Propane”. It also includes an “Electricity: Net” field that incorporates any renewable generation.
2. **Annual Energy Consumption By Fuel Type and End Use.** Current fuel types are: “Electricity”, “Natural Gas”, “Fuel Oil”, “Propane”. Current end uses are: “Heating”, “Heating Fans/Pumps”, “Cooling”, “Cooling Fans/Pumps”, “Hot Water”, “Hot Water Recirc Pump”, “Hot Water Solar Thermal Pump”, “Lighting Interior”, “Lighting Garage”, “Lighting Exterior”, “Mech Vent”, “Whole House Fan”, “Refrigerator”, “Dishwasher”, “Clothes Washer”, “Clothes Dryer”, “Range/Oven”, “Ceiling Fan”, “Plug Loads”, “PV” (negative value for generation).
3. **Annual Building Loads.** Values are reported for heating, cooling, and hot water. Heating and cooling loads include duct losses. Hot water loads are grouped into A) Delivered (i.e., the load associated with hot water delivered), B) Tank Losses, C) Desuperheater, and D) Solar Thermal. The Delivered hot water load includes any contributions from desuperheaters or solar thermal systems.
4. **Annual Unmet Building Loads.** Values are reported for heating and cooling. These numbers reflect the amount of heating/cooling load that is not met by the HVAC system, indicating the degree to which the HVAC system is undersized. An HVAC system with sufficient capacity to perfectly maintain the thermostat setpoints will report an unmet load of zero.
5. **Peak Building Electricity.** Values, in Watts, are reported for the summer and winter seasons. The summer season is defined by the hours of the year when the cooling system is operating, and the winter season is defined by the hours of the year when the heating system is operating.
6. **Peak Building Loads.** Values, in kBtu, are reported for heating and cooling. Heating and cooling peak loads include duct losses.
7. **Annual Component Building Loads.** Component loads represent the estimated contribution of different building components to the annual heating/cooling building loads. The sum of component loads for heating (or cooling) will roughly equal the annual heating (or cooling) building load reported above. Component loads are currently disaggregated as follows:

Component	Definition
Roofs	Heat transfer through HPXML Roof elements adjacent to conditioned space
Ceilings	Heat transfer through HPXML FrameFloor elements (inferred to be ceilings) adjacent to conditioned space
Walls	Heat transfer through HPXML Wall elements adjacent to conditioned space
Rim Joists	Heat transfer through HPXML RimJoist elements adjacent to conditioned space
Foundation Walls	Heat transfer through HPXML FoundationWall elements adjacent to conditioned space
Doors	Heat transfer through HPXML Door elements on surfaces adjacent to conditioned space
Windows	Heat transfer through HPXML Window elements on surfaces adjacent to conditioned space, including direct/diffuse transmitted solar
Skylights	Heat transfer through HPXML Skylight elements on surfaces adjacent to conditioned space, including direct/diffuse transmitted solar
Floors	Heat transfer through HPXML FrameFloor elements (inferred to be floors) adjacent to conditioned space
Slabs	Heat transfer through HPXML Slab elements adjacent to conditioned space
Internal Mass	Heat transfer from additional assumed mass (furniture, interior walls, interior floors between stories) in conditioned space
Infiltration	Airflow induced by stack and wind effects
Natural Ventilation	Airflow through operable windows
Mechanical Ventilation	Airflow (and potentially fan heat gain) from a whole house mechanical ventilation system
Ducts	Conduction and leakage losses through supply/return ducts outside conditioned space
Internal Gains	Heat gains/losses due to appliances, lighting, plug loads, water heater tank losses, etc. in the conditioned space

8. **Hot Water Uses** Values, in gallons, are reported for hot water usage by end use. End uses include clothes washers, dishwashers, fixtures, and distribution waste.

See the [example ERIRatedHome.csv](#).

### 5.1.4 ERI\_\_\_\_\_Home\_Hourly.csv

If the `--hourly` argument is provided when running the workflow, a CSV file of hourly outputs is written for the Reference/Rated Homes (e.g., `ERIRatedHome_Hourly.csv` for the Reference home).

Depending on the hourly output types requested, CSV files may include:

- `temperatures`: Average space temperatures (in deg-F) for each space modeled (e.g., living space, vented attic, garage, unconditioned basement, crawlspace, etc.).
- `fuels`: Energy use for each fuel type (in kBtu for fossil fuels and kWh for electricity).
- `enduses`: Energy use for each end use type (in kBtu for fossil fuels and kWh for electricity).
- `loads`: Heating and cooling loads (in kBtu) for the building.
- `componentloads`: Heating and cooling loads (in kBtu) disaggregated by component (e.g., Walls, Windows, Infiltration, Ducts, etc.).
- `hotwater`: Water use for each end use type (in gallons).

See the [example ERIRatedHome\\_Hourly.csv](#).

### 5.1.5 ERI\_\_\_\_\_Home.xml

A HPXML file is written for each of the homes simulated (e.g., `ERIReferenceHome.xml` for the Reference home). The file reflects the configuration of the home after applying the ERI 301 ruleset.

See the [example ERIRatedHome.xml](#).

## 5.2 Simulation Files

In addition, raw EnergyPlus simulation input/output files are available for each simulation (e.g., `ERIRatedHome`, `ERIReferenceHome`, etc. directories).

**Warning:** It is highly discouraged for software tools to read the raw EnergyPlus output files. The EnergyPlus input/output files are made available for inspection, but the outputs for certain situations can be misleading if one does not know how the model was created. If there are additional outputs of interest that are not available in our summary output files, please send us a request.

See the [example ERIRatedHome](#) directory.

A large number of tests are automatically run for every code change in the GitHub repository.

### 6.1 Types of Tests

The current set of tests include:

- Successful ERI calculations for all sample files
- RESNET® ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 140-2011, Class II, Tier 1 Tests
- RESNET HERS® Reference Home auto-generation tests
- RESNET HERS Index Adjustment Design auto-generation tests
- RESNET HERS method tests
- RESNET HVAC tests
- RESNET Duct distribution system efficiency tests
- RESNET Hot water system performance tests

### 6.2 Test Results

Automatic test results in CSV format can be accessed on the [CI machine](#) for any job that has completed (e.g., “SUCCESS”) under the “Artifacts” tab. Each CI job represents running the complete set of tests for a given GitHub commit. Jobs that have not been completed will not have an “Artifacts” tab with results.

If you are seeking to develop RESNET Accredited Rating Software, you will need to submit your final software product to RESNET for accreditation. Note that EnergyPlus cannot currently pass the ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 140-2011 tests, for which test criteria were set by decades old simulation engines. There have been discussions about updating the test criteria using EnergyPlus and other modern simulation engines. In the meantime, in order to apply

for RESNET accreditation software developers will need to use the “Process for Exceptions and Appeals” in the Procedures for Verification of RESNET Accredited HERS Software Tools document.

## 6.3 Running Tests Locally

Tests can also be run locally, as shown below. Individual tests (any method in workflow/tests/energy\_rating\_index\_test.rb that begins with “test\_”) can also be run. For example:

- All tests: `openstudio energy_rating_index_test.rb`
- Method tests only: `openstudio energy_rating_index_test.rb --name=test_resnet_hers_method`

Test results in CSV format are created at workflow/tests/test\_results. For many RESNET tests, the Excel spreadsheet test criteria are also implemented in code to automate the process of checking for test failures. All simulation/HPXML/etc. files generated from running the tests can be found inside the workflow/tests/test\_files directory.

At the completion of the test, there will also be output that denotes the number of failures/errors like so:

```
Finished in 36.067116s, 0.0277 runs/s, 0.9704 assertions/s.          1 runs, 35
assertions, 0 failures, 0 errors, 0 skips
```

Software developers may find it convenient to export HPXML files with the same name as the test files included in the repository. This allows issuing the same commands above to generate test results.



The OpenStudio-ERI workflow is cross-platform and can be used in web or desktop applications.

### 7.1 Web Applications

Using the OpenStudio-ERI workflow in a web application is very straightforward.

First, OpenStudio must be available. Web applications may wish to use the [nrel/openstudio docker image](#). Alternatively, the OpenStudio installer can be executed on the web server – only the EnergyPlus and Command Line Interface (CLI) components are required.

Then grab the latest [OpenStudio-ERI release](#).

### 7.2 Desktop Applications

The OpenStudio-ERI workflow can also be packaged into a third-party software installer for distribution to desktop users.

First, OpenStudio must be bundled – only the EnergyPlus and Command Line Interface (CLI) components are required. Either the OpenStudio setup file can be automatically run as part of your install, or the OpenStudio application can be installed to a local computer and its contents can be re-bundled in your installer (there are no external dependencies required). The only required OpenStudio contents are the `openstudio/bin` and `openstudio/EnergyPlus` directories.

Then grab the latest [OpenStudio-ERI release](#).



## CHAPTER 8

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### Indices and tables

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- `genindex`
- `search`