

# BC Hydro Site Types Weather Sensitivities

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# BC Hydro Site Types Weather Sensitivities

## Purpose of this project

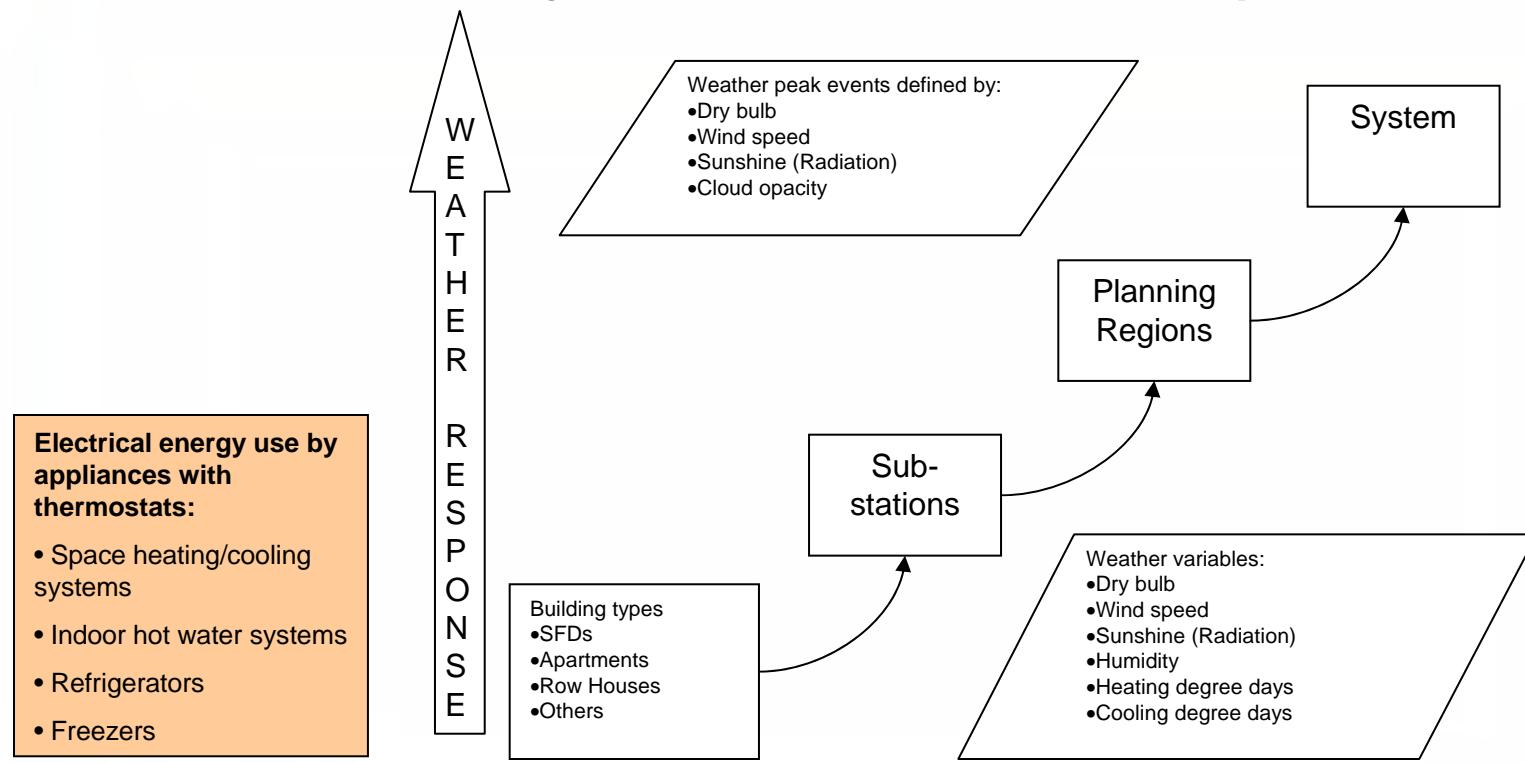
The goal was to quantify BC Hydro site types weather sensitivities to contribute to knowledge enabling more effective use of the electric grid.

Another intent was to discover the most weather sensitive site types to be used in a later project to delineate climate zones relevant to BC Hydro's operations.

## Essential findings and results

- Quantification for nineteen site types of:
  - Balance Point Temperatures
  - Base Consumption
  - Relative Weather Sensitivity
- Balance Point Temperatures and Weather Sensitivities are not constant but vary between site types and with time of day and seasons
- Weather sensitivity for the BC Hydro system is highest in Winter/Shoulder months and lowest in Summer

# Electrical hourly demand relationship to weather



A model for analysing weather response creating hourly demand in an electrical utility distribution system—building type starting point (based on Nelson, 2003; 2004). SFD = Single family dwelling

# Reasons for weather sensitivity of site types (buildings)

Electrical energy use in buildings is linked to outdoor temperature via the following systems and appliances with temperature regulators (thermostats):

- Space heating/cooling systems
- Indoor hot water systems
- Refrigerators
- Freezers

Thermal characteristics of the building envelope affect the link as do details of building occupancy.

The relative importance of systems/appliances with temperature regulators is apparent from the two Tables at right. The possibility of complex interactions between systems/appliances was noted by de Dear and Hart (2002). For example, using space heaters influences the amount of energy consumed by water heaters, refrigerators, and freezers.

Residential consumption of electrical energy Natural Resources Canada, Office of Energy Efficiency (2007)	
End-use	Proportion of total residential sector electrical energy consumption
Space Heating/Cooling	65%
Water Heating	18%
Appliances	13%
<i>Total</i>	96%

Weather sensitivity of systems/appliances (de Dear and Hart, 2002)	
System/appliance	Proportion of variance in energy end-use accounted for by weather fluctuations
Freezers	67%
Room heaters	63%
Air conditioning	59%
Refrigeration	42%

## Weather-related hourly demand (1 of 5)

BPT is a steady-state energy flow concept and may not always be appropriate for hourly data

According to ASHRAE (2005, Fundamentals):

-“Heating degree-days or degree-hours for a balance point temperature [BPT] of 18.3°C have been widely tabulated (this temperature represents average conditions in typical buildings in the past. The 18.3°C base is assumed whenever [the balance point temperature of a building] is not indicated explicitly” (p. 32.18)

-“Typical buildings have time constants that are about 1 day, and a building’s thermal inertia essentially averages over the diurnal variations, especially if [the interior temperature] is allowed to float.” (p. 32.19)

## Weather-related hourly demand (2 of 5)

According to Taylor and Buizza, the National Grid serving England and Wales models demand with three weather variables: effective temperature, cooling power of the wind, and effective illumination (radiation). Effective temperature,  $t_{\text{eff}}$ , is a variable that introduces a lag simulating the response of electric heaters to changes in outdoor temperature.

$$t_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} [ \sum ( t_i, t_{i-1}, t_{i-2}, t_{i-3} ) / 4 ] + \frac{1}{2} ( t_{i-24} ); i = 1 \text{ to } 4 \quad (1)$$

where the first term on the right-hand-side of the equation is the mean of the spot temperature recorded for each of the four previous hours and  $i$  is hour.

## Weather-related hourly demand (3 of 5)

The cooling power of wind,  $CP_t$ , variable which is a non-linear function of wind speed and average temperature) simulates load variation caused by drafts.  $W_t$  is wind speed.

$$CP_t = \begin{cases} W_t^{1/2} (18.3 - TO_t) & \text{if } TO_t < 18.3 {}^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0 & \text{if } TO_t \geq 18.3 {}^{\circ}\text{C} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The effective illumination (radiation) variable is a function of visibility, number and type of cloud, and amount and type of precipitation. But, this is a complicated relationship, so Taylor and Buizza found it more practical to use cloud cover,  $CC_t$ , to represent effective illumination (radiation).

## Weather-related hourly demand (4 of 5)

The expression for weather-related demand, WRD, by Taylor and Buizza is a non-linear function of temperature, wind speed, and cloud cover. The non-linearity is a result of the  $t_{\text{eff}}^2$  term in equation (3) and the  $W_t^{1/2}$  term in equation (2).

$$\text{WRD} = \hat{a}_1 t_{\text{eff}} + \hat{a}_2 t_{\text{eff}}^2 + \hat{a}_3 \text{CP}_t + \hat{a}_4 \text{CC}_t \quad (3)$$

where  $\hat{a}_n$  are constants

# Weather-related hourly demand (5 of 5)

Attractive as it would have been to use Taylor and Buiza's equation, the energy consumption data for site types in BC are available only as aggregate values for the entire province. This is because many site types have low sample populations. Applying Vancouver's local wind speed and local cloud cover components to the equation would be meaningless for the rest of BC.

The T & B equation is recorded here in anticipation of local/regional data becoming available in the future as sample populations increase.

In the meantime, it was decided to use degree-hours for heating ( $DH_h$ ) and degree-hours for cooling ( $DH_c$ ) as the basic parameter for the weather sensitivity analyses.

$$DH_h = t_{bal} - t_{db} \text{ if } t_{db} < t_{bal}; DH_h = 0 \text{ if } t_{db} \geq t_{bal} \quad (4)$$

$$DH_c = t_{db} - t_{bal} \text{ if } t_{db} > t_{bal}; DH_c = 0 \text{ if } t_{db} \leq t_{bal} \quad (5)$$

where  $t_{db}$  is dry bulb temperature and  $t_{bal}$  is balance point temperature.

Dry bulb temperatures were available from Environment Canada data archived by BC Hydro Load Research. Balance point temperatures were calculated hourly for each site type.

Energy consumption for each site type was normalized by dividing each hourly consumption value by the annual total consumption for the site type.

# Scope of weather sensitivity analyses and data source

## Scope

BC Hydro Load Research has defined 33 site types (building types). Data quality is variable, however. Therefore, it was decided to limit the scope of the analyses to those site types which had an average hourly relative precision of 15% or less (90% confidence level; Data from F0708). The relative precision data and short list of site types to analyze are presented on the next two slides.

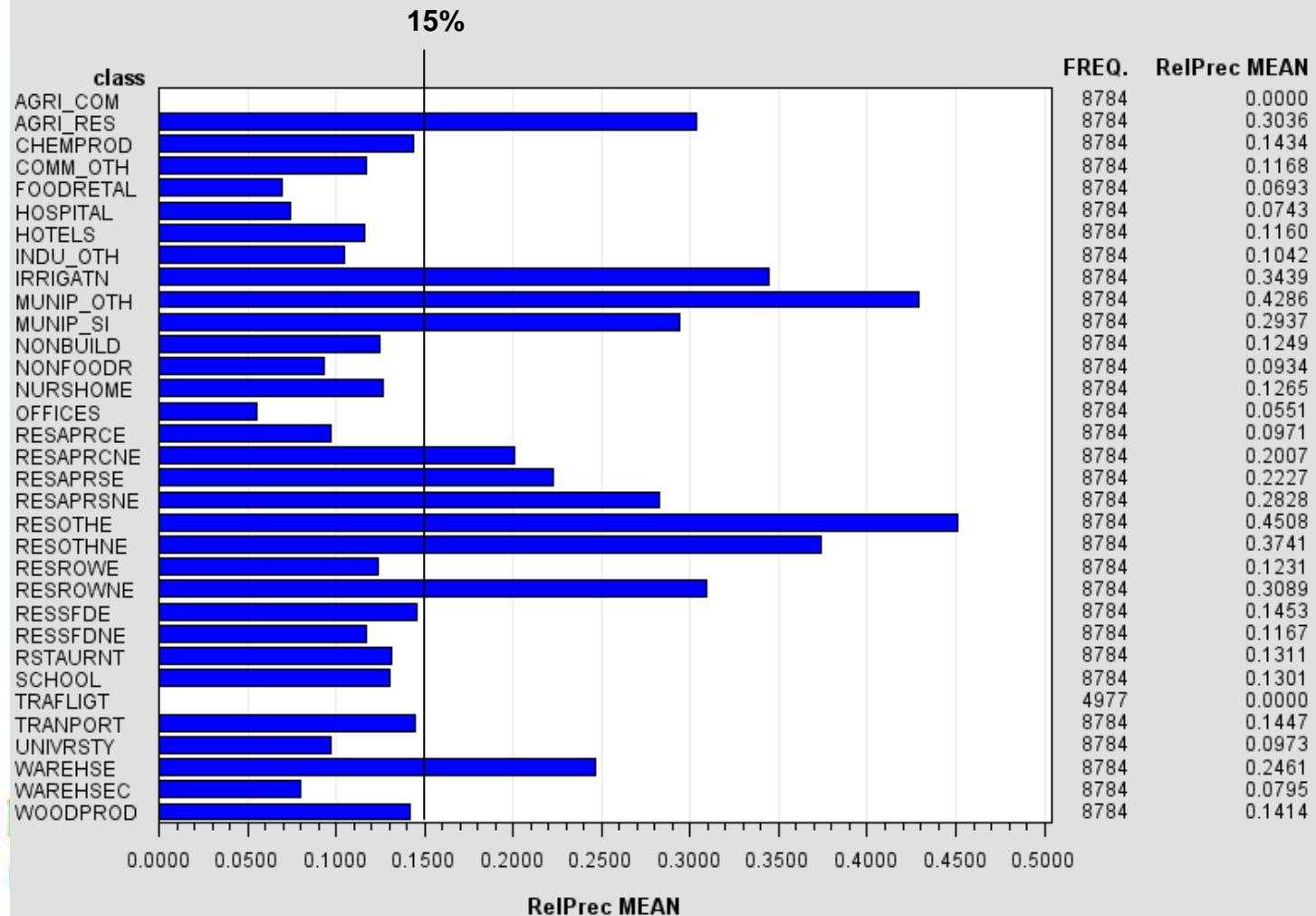
## Data Source

Environment Canada hourly temperature data from Vancouver International Airport (YVR) was used as the primary weather variable. Degree hours for heating and cooling were calculated from this data using hourly balance point temperatures as explained elsewhere in this document. Although the temperatures were from observations at YVR, they were taken to represent outdoor air temperatures influencing all the site types throughout BC. Degree-day relationships between Vancouver-Victoria, Vancouver-Prince George, and Vancouver-Kelowna were shown to be statistically significant by Wahlgren (2010). Therefore, Vancouver degree-days or degree-hours can act as surrogate weather variables for site types throughout BC

Unless otherwise indicated, the balance point temperatures, base consumption values, and relative weather sensitivities were calculated using three years of hourly temperature data from F0607, F0708, and F0809. This was done to attenuate the effect of inter-annual variability in weather patterns.

# Relative precision chart from Load Research archived data

**Average hourly RP at 90% confidence level for fy0708 - ALL**



# Short-list of site types to analyze

- average relative precision  $\leq 15\%$

- CHEMPROD
- COMM\_OTH
- FOODRETAL
- HOSPITAL
- HOTELS
- INDU\_OTH
- NONBUILD
- NONFOODR
- NURSHOME
- OFFICES
- RESAPRCE
- RESROWE
- RESSFDE
- RESSFDNE
- RSTAURNT
- SCHOOL
- TRANPORT
- UNIVRSTY
- WAREHSEC

This list comprises 19 of the 33 site types.

Site Type Code Table	
AGRI_COM	Agriculture, commercial
AGRI_RES	Agriculture, residential
CHEMPROD	Chemical products
COMM_OTH	Commercial, other
FOODRETAL	Food, retail
HOSPITAL	Hospital
HOTELS	Hotels
INDU_OTH	Industrial, other
IRRIGATN	Irrigation
MUNIP_OTH	Municipal, other
MUNIP_SI	Municipal, Southern Interior
NONBUILD	Non-buildings
NONFOODR	Non-food retailer
NURSHOME	Nursing home
OFFICES	Offices
RESAPRCE	Residential Apartments Common Areas Electrically Heated
RESAPRCNE	Residential Apartments Common Areas Non-Electrically Heated
RESAPRSE	Residential Apartment Suite Electrically Heated
RESAPRSNE	Residential Apartment Suite Non-Electrically Heated
RESOTHE	Residential, other, electric
RESOTHNE	Residential, other, non-electric
RESROWE	Residential, row house, electric
RESROWNE	Residential, row house, non-elec.
RESSFDE	Residential, single family / duplex dwelling, electric
RESSFDNE	Residential, single family / duplex dwelling, non-electric
RSTAURNT	Restaurant
SCHOOL	School
TRAFLIGT	Street lighting
TRANPORT	SkyTrain and stations
UNIVRSTY	University
WAREHSE	Warehouse
WAREHSEC	Warehouse, refrigerated cold storage
WOODPROD	Wood products industry

Relative precision =  $Z_{\alpha/2} s_u / \bar{u}$ , where  $Z_{\alpha/2}$  = value obtained from the Standard Normal Table corresponding to the probability  $\alpha/2$  in the upper tail,  $s_u$  is the standard error of the estimation variable, and  $\bar{u}$  is the estimated value  $u$ . Note that the numerator of the expression is the absolute precision so it can be said, “the relative precision is the ratio of the absolute precision to the estimated value...” (AEIC, 2001, p. 7-5). Precision is a measure of the sample estimate. Data with higher quality has lower relative precision values.

## Quantitative Estimates of Balance Point Temperature (1 of 2)

BPT estimate too low → Overestimate energy consumption corresponding to a given degree · time unit

BPT estimate too high → Underestimate energy consumption corresponding to a given degree · time unit

The theory and method outlined by Day (2006) was used.

**Theory:** "...if all other factors are reasonably constant, space heating energy consumption is proportional to changes in outdoor temperature (a similar assertion can be made for cooling energy)." Energy consumption is proportional to degree-hours:

$$F = U' DH / \eta \quad (6)$$

where  $F$  is fuel consumption (kWh),  $U'$  is building heat loss coefficient ( $\text{kW} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ); heating or cooling power required to maintain a constant temperature inside building volume when outdoor temperature changes);  $DH$  is degree-hour; and  $\eta$  is heating or cooling system efficiency.

.Building energy consumption against degree-hours:

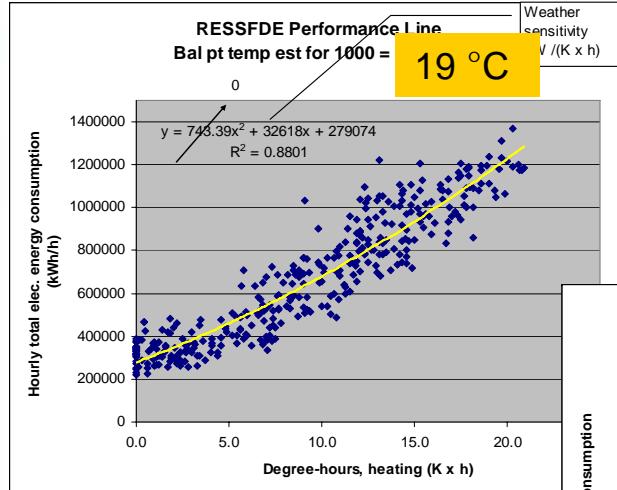
$$F = \alpha DH + \beta \quad (7)$$

Where  $\beta$  is the y-axis intercept, representing the building's base load energy consumption. The slope of the line,  $\alpha$  is related to the building heat loss coefficient: by

$$\alpha = F / DH = U' / \eta \quad (8)$$

For equation (8) to be true and for  $\beta$  to represent the true base load, DH must be calculated to the building (type) specific balance point temperature.

## Quantitative Estimates of Balance Point Temperature (2 of 2)



Bal pt temp too high → Curve is convex downwards

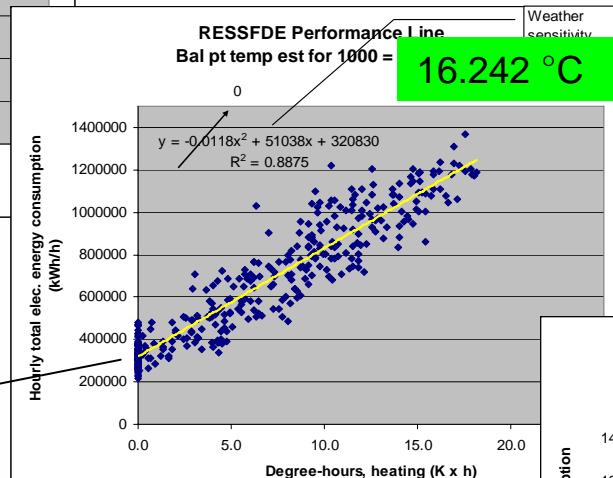
True hourly base load, 320,830 kWh/h (not related to energy consumption by weather sensitive thermo-regulated devices) is the **y-intercept** in the linear equation.

The **slope of the equation**, 51,038 (kWh/h)/(K x h) or 51,038 kW/(K x h) is a **measure of weather sensitivity**.

Estimation method uses a polynomial line of best fit (order 2):

$$y = \alpha' x^2 + \alpha x + \beta \quad (9)$$

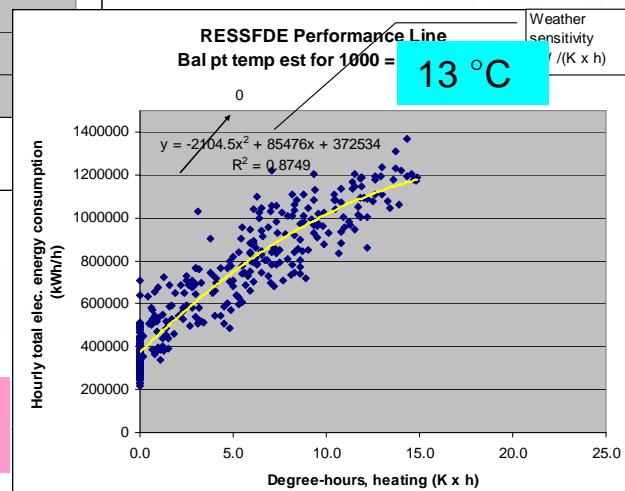
Goal is to select a balance point temperature that minimizes  $\alpha'$ , and in fact makes it approach zero. The remaining terms comprise the linear equation (7) relating energy consumption to degree-hours with a base load



Bal pt temp just right → Curve is linear

The goal-seeking process was easily done in less than a minute using an Excel spreadsheet model. To collect all the data required for this project, a SAS program was developed (by Scott Albrechtsen, Load Research Analyst, BC Hydro) to automate this process.

Bal pt temp too low → Curve is convex upwards



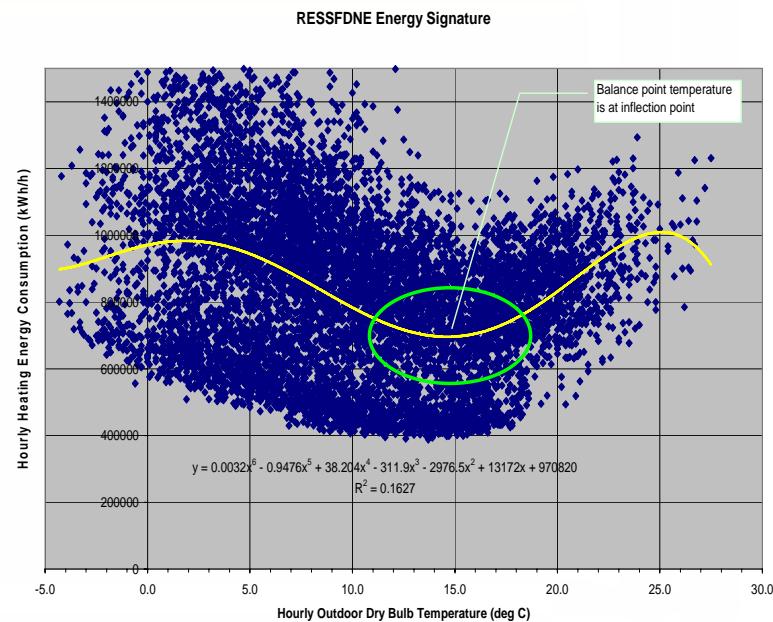
# Compare another way of estimating balance point temperature (1 of 2)

A standard chart used by load research analysts is the Energy Signature. An example is shown at right.

In this case, the energy signature was modelled by a sixth order polynomial, namely,

$$y = 0.0032x^6 - 0.9476x^5 + 38.204x^4 - 311.9x^3 - 2976.5x^2 + 13172x + 970820$$

The evidence of two sample populations in this and other charts for various site types was explained by charting separate energy signatures for 03:00 and 20:00 corresponding to BC Hydro's System daily consumption minimum and maximum respectively. Analyses by hour were unaffected by the dual population phenomenon.



## Compare another way of estimating balance point temperature (2 of 2)

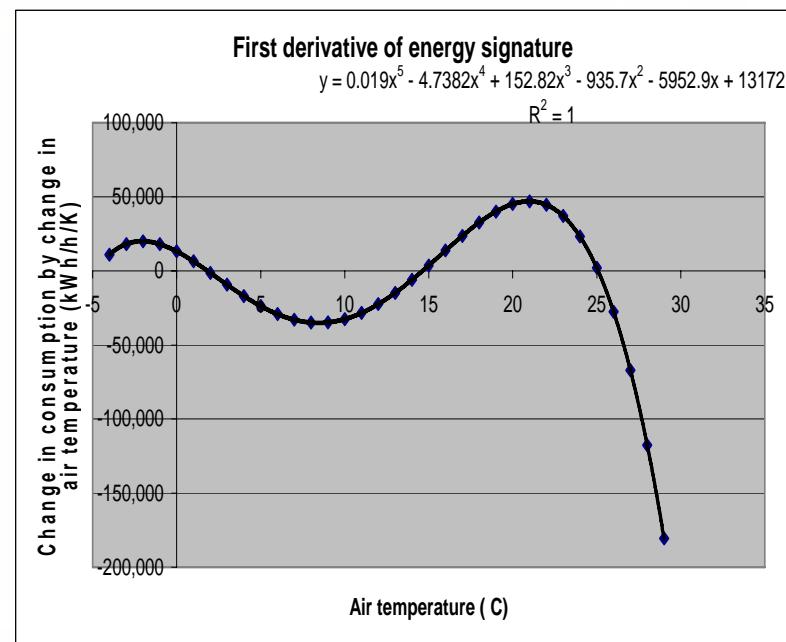
The first derivative of the Energy Signature is a fifth order polynomial, namely,

$$y = 0.019x^5 - 4.7382x^4 + 152.82x^3 - 935.7x^2 - 5952.9x + 13172$$

The x-values where the first derivative graph crosses the x-axis ( $y = 0$ ) correspond to the inflection points of the Energy Signature graph. Inflection points exist at 2, 15, and 25 deg C. For buildings in BC, the balance point temperature is most likely to be 15°C. The inflection points at 2 and 25 deg C are discarded as balance point candidates.

The first derivative may be solved for x using Newton's method with software such as MS-Excel Solver. That is, Solver is used to find the roots of the first derivative equation.

Tests showed agreement between the two methods of determining the balance point. In the example for RESSFDNE shown here, the method using the SAS program yielded BPT = 14.694 °C while Solver gave BPT as 14.629 °C. When rounded to a tenth of a degree, the difference between the two results is an acceptable 0.1 °C.



# Balance Point Temperature (°C) Summary Table

Season	Shape	Label for chart	0_00_00	1_00_00	2_00_00	3_00_00	4_00_00	5_00_00	6_00_00	7_00_00	8_00_00	9_00_00	10_00_00	11_00_00	12_00_00	13_00_00	14_00_00	15_00_00	16_00_00	17_00_00	18_00_00	19_00_00	20_00_00	21_00_00	22_00_00	23_00_00	Average Hourly BPT	
F06-F09	Site Type	Time of Day	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00		
All	CHEMPROD	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.7	9.1	10.1	10.7	10.8	11.6	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.2	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.6		
All	COMM_OTH	13.0	12.6	11.7	11.8	11.0	11.6	13.4	14.1	14.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.7	15.4	15.2	15.2	14.6	14.4	15.7	17.2	16.7	14.7	13.6	13.2	14.3		
All	FOODRETAIL	27.1	15.6	10.4	11.5	22.0	12.7	14.0	14.8	16.4	16.9	19.8	20.5	23.6	27.5	27.0	22.8	26.2	29.1	23.7	26.0	19.9	19.9	16.5	15.7	20.0		
All	HOSPITAL	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.7	10.1	9.7	5.0	9.7	9.5	5.9	5.0	5.2	10.2	6.1	8.7	8.7	10.4	11.9	10.5	11.4	11.6	11.4	10.3	10.1	9.1		
All	HOTELS	5.2	5.8	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.5	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.3	7.2	6.1	5.2	7.2		
All	INDU_OTH	16.0	17.2	17.9	19.3	28.8	30.0	17.8	9.3	6.5	5.6	28.6	6.2	5.8	7.2	6.2	18.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	18.3	28.1	24.4	17.8	16.2	16.5		
All	NONBUILD	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.8	10.3	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.9	12.5	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.7	11.2			
All	NONFOODR	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.7	7.8	6.2	5.0	20.9	29.4	29.5	28.6	23.3	29.9	29.1	27.0	27.4	26.0	26.5	6.3	10.3	9.5	5.4	10.5	10.0	8.8	16.1	
All	NURSHOME	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.2	12.7	11.7	11.1	11.8	12.5	11.7	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	11.6	11.7	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	11.0	11.8			
All	OFFICES	13.5	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.0	12.7	11.4	7.8	5.6	9.6	5.0	7.6	7.7	20.6	23.3	23.3	6.2	11.8	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.0				
All	RESAPRCE	16.1	16.6	16.9	17.4	18.2	25.0	18.9	23.6	19.7	19.7	19.4	18.8	18.5	18.5	19.0	18.8	18.4	18.5	18.3	16.9	16.7	16.1	18.6				
All	RESRWE	17.4	17.0	17.8	17.8	23.8	19.7	17.8	19.9	19.5	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.3	18.2	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.1	17.3	18.3						
All	RESSFDE	15.8	15.6	15.1	15.2	16.5	16.3	20.1	20.0	30.0	27.3	18.4	18.2	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.6	18.1	17.1	16.5	16.1	18.2			
All	RESSFDNE	11.1	10.5	9.6	9.3	9.7	9.2	8.9	10.6	14.2	12.8	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.3	10.6	13.3	13.8	11.4	11.2	11.3				
All	RSTAURNT	6.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	26.2	14.4	16.9	28.1	27.7	26.8	20.1	25.9	28.5	22.8	26.2	25.1	25.7	24.8	6.4	5.6	5.0	6.7	6.9	16.5			
All	SCHOOL	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.7	15.8	19.3	17.7	20.0	5.0	7.3	28.2	22.8	24.0	26.4	25.2	25.9	28.5	24.3	23.4	26.4	26.0	19.6	16.3	20.3			
All	TRANPORT	13.1	13.4	12.9	12.7	13.5	13.2	14.0	16.2	13.9	13.4	14.3	14.0	13.3	13.4	14.4	13.3	13.5	13.4	15.1	15.5	15.0	13.9	13.7	13.1	13.8		
All	UNIVRSTY	12.0	10.3	9.8	9.2	9.0	5.8	5.0	5.0	6.7	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	12.6	13.8	14.6	14.8	15.4	15.5	15.6	14.9	13.6	9.8			
All	WAREHSEC	5.0	5.1	6.4	5.0	5.7	6.7	5.0	5.7	5.0	6.3	5.0	8.0	9.8	11.2	11.4	11.2	10.4	10.6	10.1	9.0	6.9	7.0	8.5	7.7			
Shoulder	CHEMPROD	12.6	10.8	11.0	11.3	12.0	12.4	12.6	12.6	13.2	14.3	14.7	15.7	16.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	8.2	14.2	14.3	13.4	13.0	13.4	5.6	14.2	13.0		
Shoulder	COMM_OTH	9.5	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.7	7.8	6.2	5.0	20.9	29.4	29.5	28.6	23.3	29.9	29.1	27.0	27.4	26.0	26.5	6.3	10.3	9.5	5.4	10.5	10.0	8.8	16.1
Shoulder	FOODRETAIL	23.8	17.2	12.3	13.5	14.2	5.0	13.5	16.1	13.2	6.0	19.7	22.0	23.4	23.6	24.5	8.7	27.2	22.4	26.6	26.6	16.5	16.0	16.0	17.2			
Shoulder	HOSPITAL	28.1	6.9	10.6	5.1	11.1	9.5	12.8	11.3	5.0	11.3	11.9	9.5	24.4	24.4	25.3	25.8	27.1	27.5	23.3	24.0	7.4	6.0	5.7	15.2			
Shoulder	INDU_OTH	12.4	12.2	11.3	11.1	12.2	14.0	14.0	11.6	13.7	13.3	13.4	21.0	10.6	22.3	24.5	10.2	12.6	11.5	11.8	11.5	13.0	12.7	13.4				
Shoulder	NONBUILD	8.3	9.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.6	7.6	8.5	7.2	8.4	7.4	20.7	8.5	23.6	29.9	27.9	26.4	26.4	7.1	9.6	9.8	9.6	12.0				
Shoulder	NONFOODR	10.0	8.5	8.4	8.5	9.7	9.8	8.4	6.5	6.7	8.6	22.8	23.7	24.8	25.3	26.6	26.5	29.8	30.0	28.0	29.9	9.3	10.3	10.4	16.2			
Shoulder	NURSHOME	12.2	11.0	11.1	10.5	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	12.3	12.1	13.0	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.0	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4			
Shoulder	OFFICES	12.3	12.0	11.4	11.2	12.7	12.8	11.4	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.3				
Shoulder	RESAPRCE	17.3	16.4	16.6	16.8	15.7	15.8	15.5	18.0	20.5	18.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	27.5	26.8	27.5	26.9	25.4	24.2	12.0	21.9				
Shoulder	RESRWE	14.6	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.6	14.8	13.7	13.6	15.2	14.7	14.4	14.7	15.4	15.9	15.7	16.0	15.4	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.4	14.7				
Shoulder	RESSFDE	15.8	17.8	16.6	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.2	18.9	22.2	18.3	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.0	17.3	17.8	17.6	18.5	17.6	17.1	16.2	17.4				
Shoulder	RESSFDNE	9.6	6.2	9.2	8.5	9.1	9.7	10.3	11.9	14.0	13.2	13.8	15.5	15.1	15.0	14.6	15.1	16.5	15.9	15.2	15.2	11.9	10.8	10.6	12.4			
Shoulder	RSTAURNT	27.1	8.3	8.2	8.2	9.8	6.5	7.9	8.6	8.6	7.9	11.4	13.1	20.2	20.6	8.1	9.2	29.9	11.7	8.1	9.4	29.1	28.5	17.6	17.6			
Shoulder	TRANPORT	13.1	12.3	11.1	10.9	13.5	13.5	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	24.7	21.4	13.4	13.7	11.3	10.0	12.4	12.5	14.1			
Shoulder	UNIVRSTY	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.6	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	10.8					
Shoulder	WAREHSEC	9.7	9.7	10.0	8.2	8.7	7.9	9.6	9.2	10.0	12.0	12.1	12.9	14.6	13.7	11.1	12.4	14.8	13.3	13.0	13.9	11.7	9.8	9.6	11.2			
Summer	CHEMPROD	17.3	19.5	18.9	16.0	13.0	14.3	12.7	27.7	14.8	14.9	23.1	29.6	12.9	13.2	13.7	13.7	27.0	16.2	13.7	11.4	14.6	15.3	14.7	15.2	17.0		
Summer	COMM_OTH	9.9	20.4	20.0	21.9	19.2	19.6	20.2	18.9	20.0	28.9	17.4	20.9	26.6	28.8	22.6	25.7	26.0	27.3	27.8	22.7	17.9	10.4	22.4	21.1			
Summer	FOODRETAIL	19.6	17.6	19.6	18.6	18.9	19.9	20.3	19.6	17.1	24.9	23.5	23.5	29.1	29.0	26.4	26.8	27.5	26.5	26.9	25.4	24.2	12.0	21.9	22.5			
Summer	HOSPITAL	22.2	22.1	20.5	20.4	19.2	18.4	16.1	23.1	23.4	23.5	29.3	29.7	29.7	12.6	13.3	27.4	27.4	27.0	25.7	27.6	24.9	22.6	21.1	21.6			
Summer	HOTELS	22.7	22.4	21.4	20.9	21.1	18.1	16.0	16.9	18.3	19.8	20.6	21.3	22.3	23.5	26.3	27.3	27.4	24.7	24.7	23.9	21.7	20.9	20.7	22.6			
Summer	INDU_OTH	12.3	13.9	14.4	14.2	12.0	12.1	12.9	13.7	30.0	16.7	21.9	22.6	23.5	28.5	28.4	27.0	25.1	23.3	23.4	23.6	21.9	22.0	22.7				
Summer	NONBUILD	22.0	20.5	20.5	21.2	24.1	9.4	9.1	13.4	22.5	25.3	21.6	22.6	22.9	22.7	22.1	11.4	23.3	23.3	23.6	13.0	21.6	22.0	22.7				
Summer	NONFOODR	21.1	2																									

# Balance Point Temperatures in the steady-state

ASHRAE (2005, p. 32.18) noted that energy gains and losses must be averaged over hourly or daily intervals for balance point temperature (BPT) values to be meaningful. Peak energy gains and losses should not be used for BPT calculations.

The implication is that hourly BPT values should be used with caution. They will be valid if outdoor air temperature is increasing or decreasing gradually, but more rapid changes such as during storms may generate non-representative BPT values.

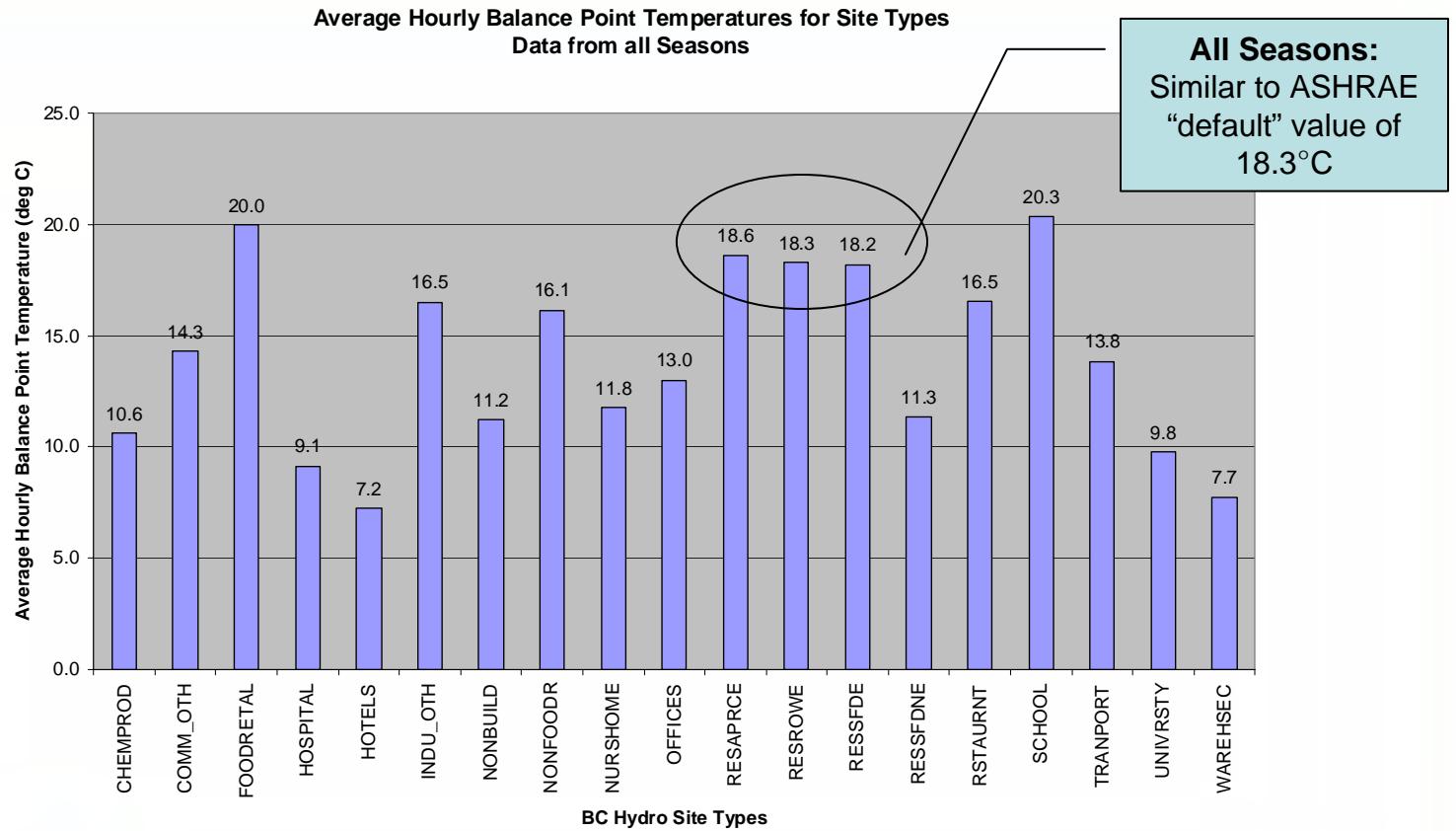
## Results from 3-year data sets

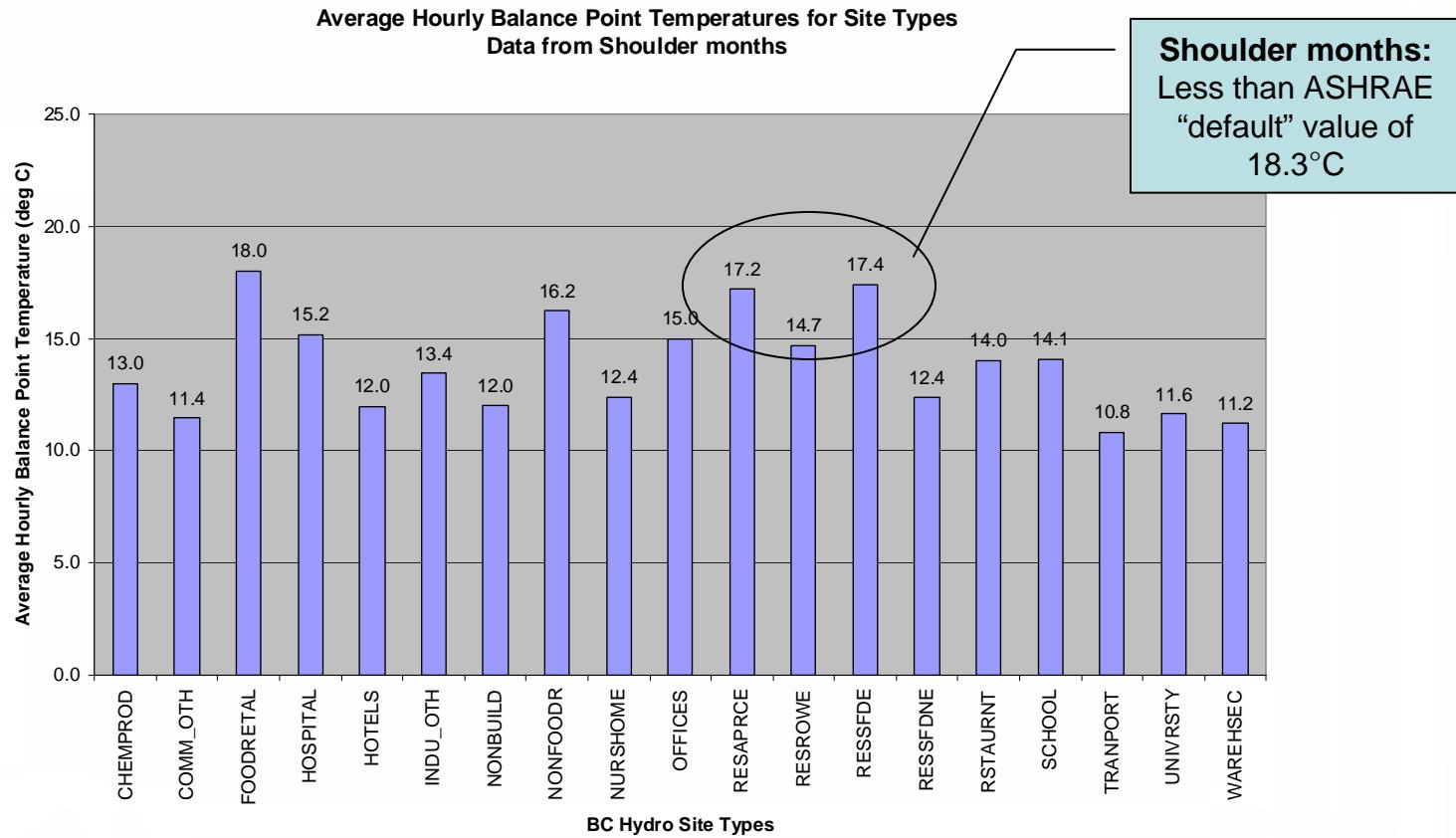
For the BC Hydro System, balance point temperatures for the seasons are shown in the Table at right. All are lower than the 18.3°C value often used for energy analyses of North American buildings. The low balance point temperature in winter relative to summer may reflect the fact that during colder weather, most buildings in BC are operated with doors and windows closed. Also, for intermittently occupied buildings, balance point temperatures tend to float with the outdoor air temperature.

## Results from site type analyses

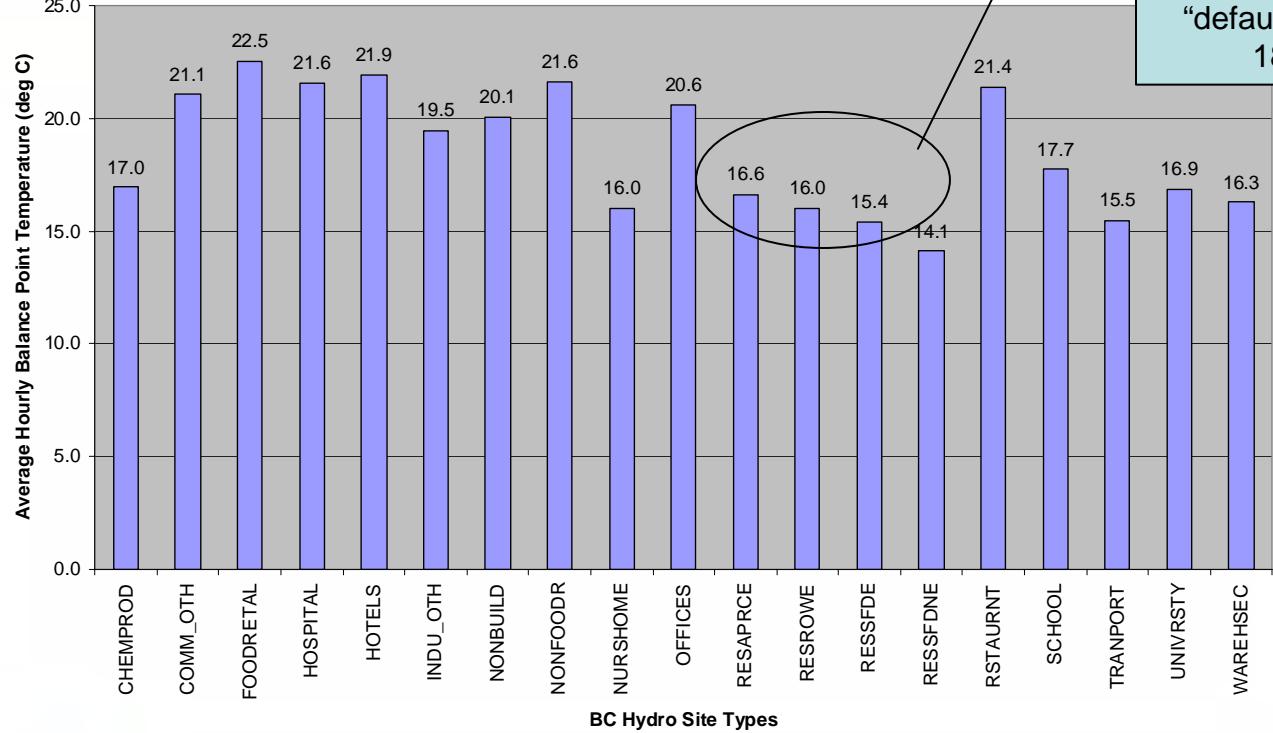
When individual site types were analysed, all season average hourly BPTs for electrically-heated residences were found to be in the 18°C range. These BPTs, season by season, were less than 18°C (see following slides)..

Season	BC Hydro System Steady-state Balance Point Temperature (°C)
All	15.0
Shoulder	13.7
Summer	14.8
Winter	12.4

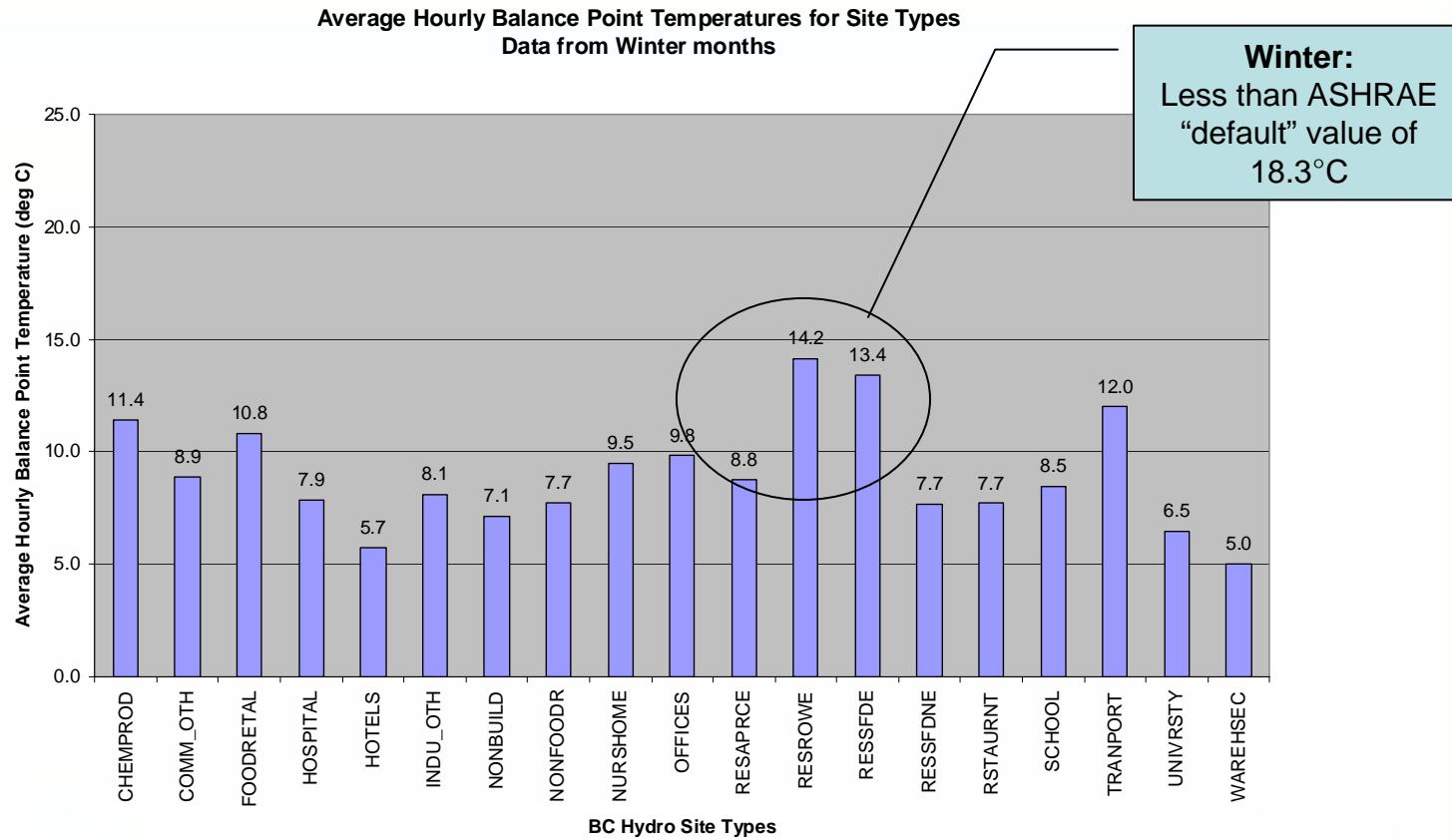




Average Hourly Balance Point Temperatures for Site Types  
Data from Summer months



**Summer:**  
Less than ASHRAE  
“default” value of  
 $18.3^{\circ}\text{C}$



BPTs are lowest in Winter, highest in Summer, and intermediate in the Shoulder Season months.

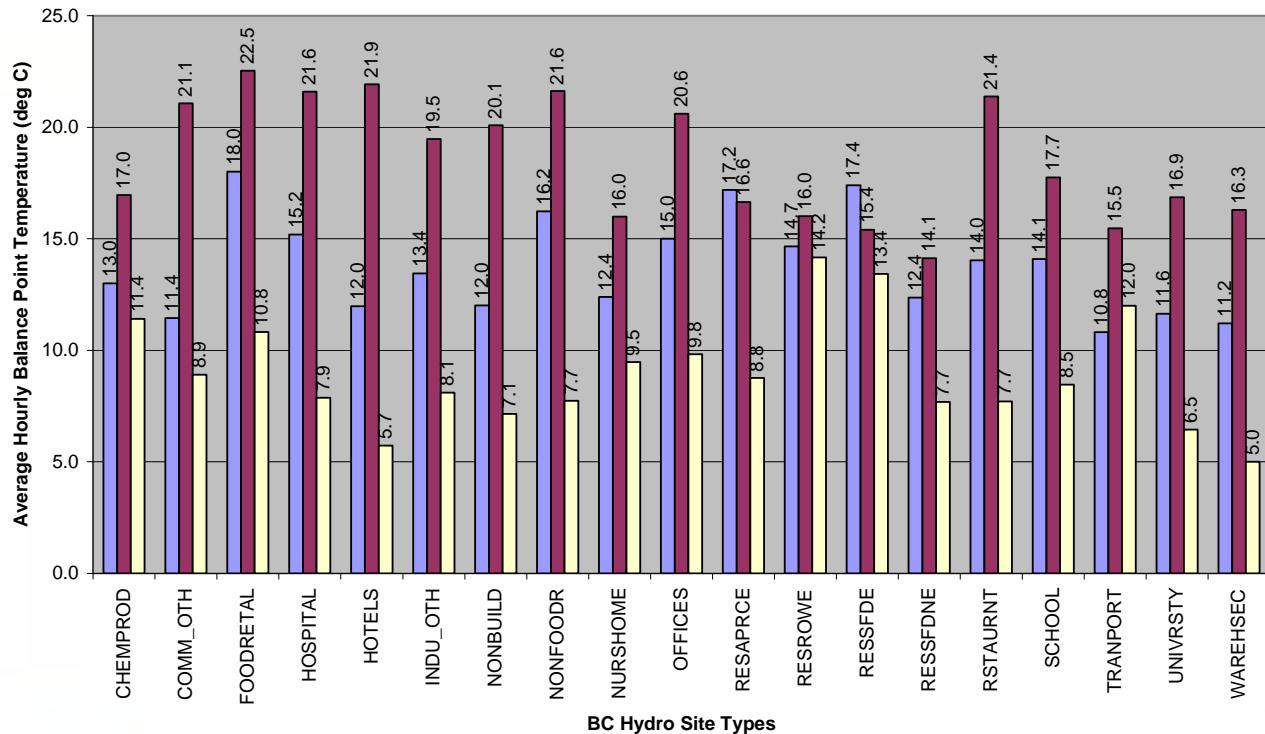
Most site types refer to intermittently occupied buildings.

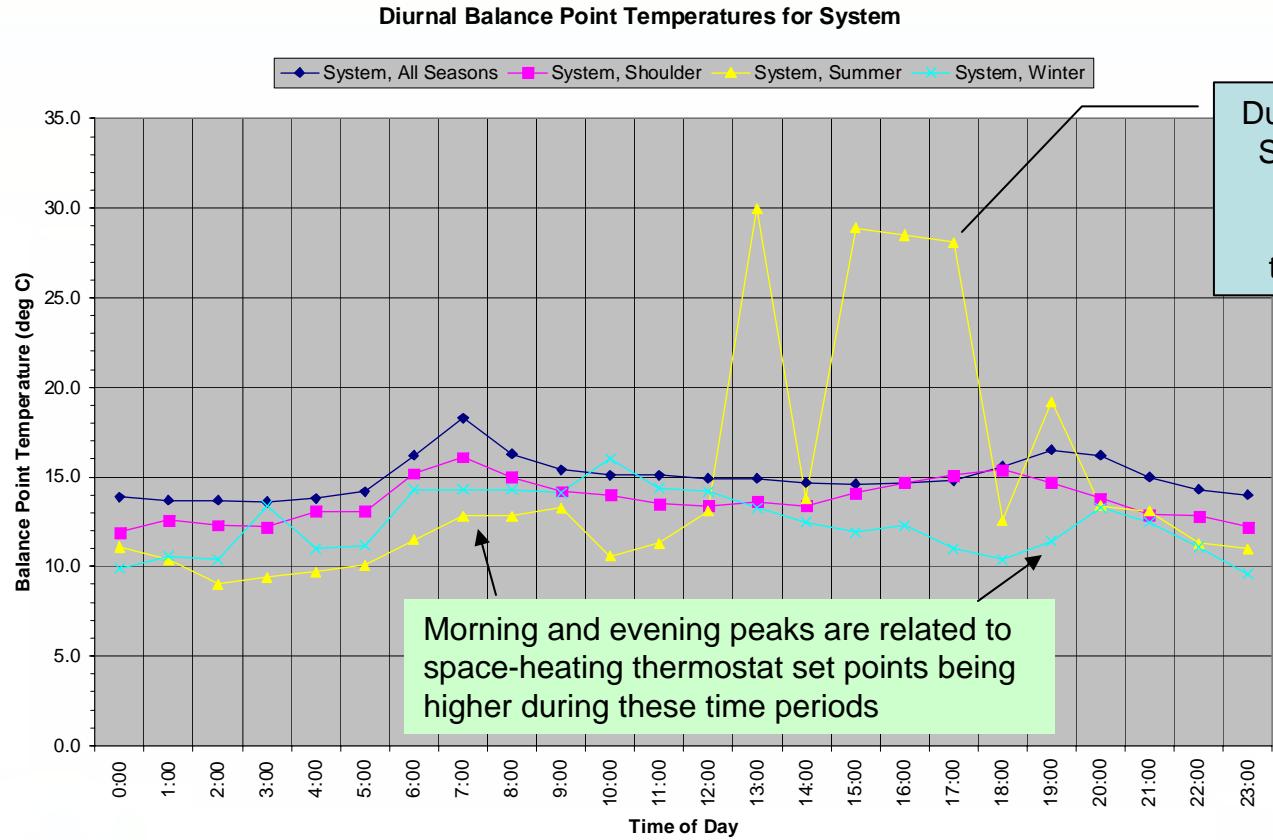
Therefore BPTs will float with outdoor temperatures.

During Winter, buildings are likely to have less infiltration because doors and windows are kept closed.

Balance Point Temperatures of Site Types by Season

■ Shoulder ■ Summer ■ Winter





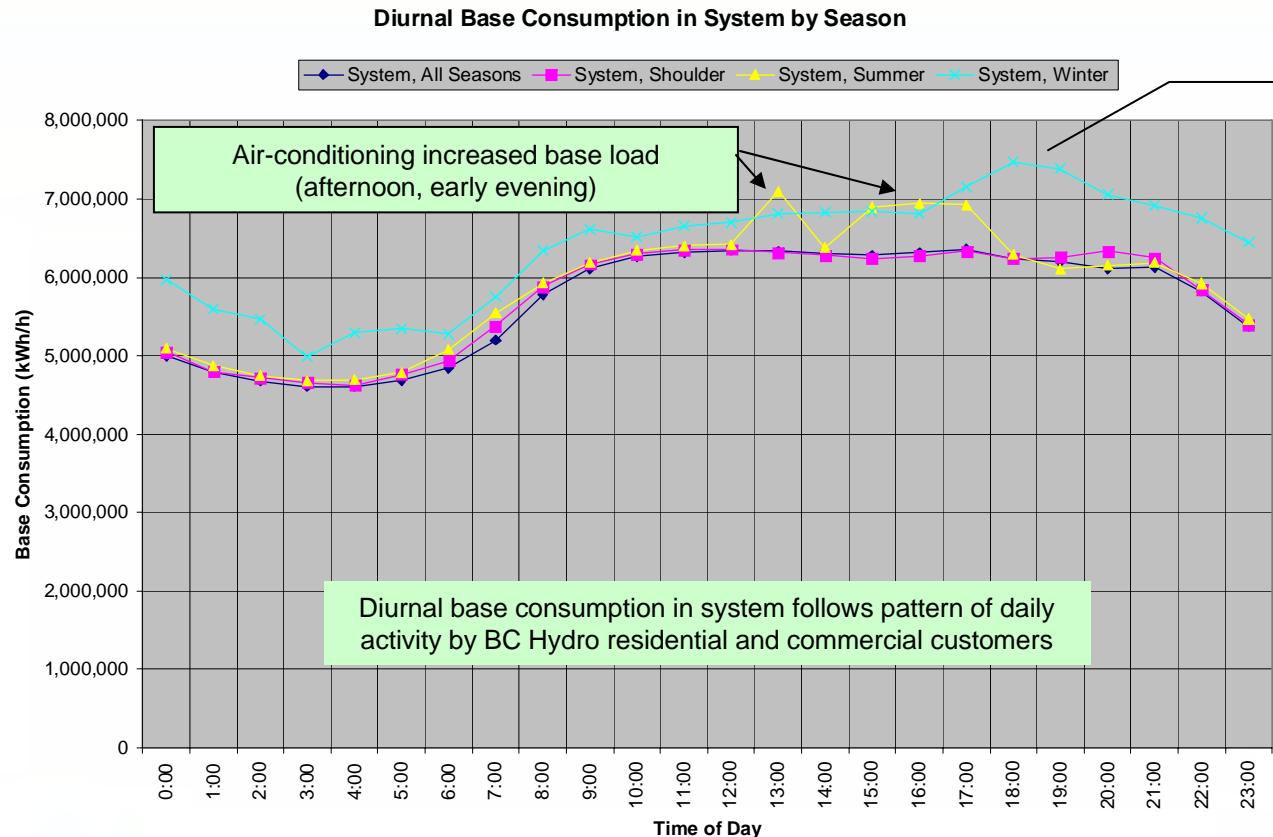
# Base Consumption (kWh/h) Summary Table

Season	Shape	Label for chart	0_00_00	1_00_00	2_00_00	3_00_00	4_00_00	5_00_00	6_00_00	7_00_00	8_00_00	9_00_00	10_00_00	11_00_00	12_00_00	13_00_00	14_00_00	15_00_00	16_00_00	17_00_00	18_00_00	19_00_00	20_00_00	21_00_00	22_00_00	23_00_00	Average
			0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	Hourly BC
F06-F09	Site Type	Time of Day	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	187.00
All	CHEMPROD		29,858	29,362	29,220	28,976	28,904	29,121	30,086	32,235	34,717	35,301	35,751	36,019	35,875	35,894	35,486	34,071	33,026	31,424	29,889	29,943	30,863	30,912	30,751	30,622	32,013
All	COMM_OTH		86,131	80,742	78,987	76,369	79,677	81,676	86,509	95,093	103,578	111,871	116,280	119,010	120,471	121,150	120,001	119,810	115,699	112,165	113,168	115,720	114,210	105,049	95,539	101,983	
All	FOODRETAL		112,224	97,478	94,135	94,590	102,629	97,770	106,022	111,868	117,491	123,591	129,875	132,502	137,501	144,186	142,982	137,471	140,708	142,997	128,362	129,496	119,916	114,172	106,119	102,738	119,453
All	HOSPITAL		48,385	47,931	47,540	47,276	47,452	49,086	54,200	65,398	72,209	78,683	81,038	81,531	80,184	79,395	77,765	69,989	67,292	64,118	60,111	55,438	52,332	49,902	63,838		
All	HOTELS		80,520	74,781	68,768	67,856	66,307	66,426	71,467	76,820	82,032	80,975	79,621	78,880	77,779	76,819	78,099	79,593	81,927	83,248	84,706	85,967	86,860	85,708	78,085		
All	INDU_OTH		219,120	212,765	203,148	191,527	151,732	165,124	241,940	313,873	353,169	369,423	308,919	369,812	364,587	361,752	355,452	329,460	301,820	279,637	265,272	252,311	226,679	234,273	232,461	224,123	272,016
All	NONBUDR		56,257	55,868	55,764	55,838	55,970	56,133	57,096	58,889	59,937	60,892	60,919	61,030	61,172	61,527	61,572	61,210	59,624	59,166	58,840	58,593	58,488	57,883	56,950	58,799	
All	NONFOODR		19,057	15,554	15,474	15,474	15,474	15,474	16,852	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	18,954	
All	NURSHOME		15,541	14,293	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	
All	OFFICES		270,659	263,716	261,167	269,693	268,856	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	268,956	
All	RESAPRCE		41,773	38,197	36,003	33,761	31,240	10,988	29,605	35,104	25,923	42,680	45,817	47,198	48,304	48,678	48,119	48,048	49,939	52,104	52,930	52,843	48,580	44,797	42,407		
All	RESRWE		48,838	44,164	38,448	36,511	7,332	31,027	43,350	45,441	58,285	70,186	74,071	72,424	71,230	68,336	71,904	76,630	76,958	76,143	73,889	73,122	65,619	59,085			
All	RESSFDE		148,952	126,776	122,993	112,231	101,788	87,510	9,967	55,752	-330,052	-104,322	240,200	241,994	247,006	236,161	228,284	229,020	254,189	298,905	280,037	277,632	275,165	240,520	189,453	160,674	
All	RESSFDR		627,062	545,430	516,420	499,916	490,919	517,105	606,533	719,748	797,270	832,816	853,335	858,148	864,211	849,960	841,187	863,312	945,269	1,055,853	1,039,278	1,004,796	1,021,523	1,033,042	936,065	773,637	
All	RSTAURNT		71,503	64,634	61,147	59,844	89,134	78,594	99,270	127,483	140,631	153,403	144,738	160,306	169,978	152,157	159,260	157,977	163,430	158,994	136,599	131,571	120,575	102,905	84,713	118,704	
All	SCHOOL		29,475	28,892	28,430	28,115	27,092	21,172	26,472	27,780	76,089	88,357	12,359	49,874	47,611	41,366	43,599	45,436	34,647	19,971	27,185	104,207	14,530	15,831	29,052	29,900	34,178
All	TRANPORT		60,095	56,286	55,315	55,977	56,442	60,822	63,792	60,059	64,009	63,957	62,263	62,570	63,384	63,409	62,671	63,292	60,982	58,976	60,612	63,547	63,059	61,611	61,250		
All	UNIVRSTY		18,332	17,934	17,606	17,441	17,495	20,250	22,551	26,835	30,929	33,449	35,010	35,958	36,412	36,489	35,813	34,081	31,501	29,767	28,720	28,106	25,560	22,016	19,551	27,391	
All	WAREHSEC		5,221	5,086	5,181	5,051	5,021	5,212	5,046	5,065	5,320	5,269	5,403	5,919	5,966	5,827	5,679	5,587	5,231	5,584	5,586	5,587	5,587	5,587	5,587	5,587	
Summer	CHEMPROD		31,193	31,065	30,981	30,742	30,694	30,811	31,625	32,828	34,940	35,462	35,954	36,298	36,615	36,517	36,391	35,037	33,825	32,490	30,774	30,881	32,163	32,229	31,879	31,915	33,054
Summer	COMM_OTH		88,660	83,657	81,007	79,908	79,922	82,423	88,017	85,572	95,780	106,128	115,056	119,354	120,885	120,685	122,839	119,561	119,074	115,739	114,377	119,012	123,823	119,543	108,844	97,919	104,866
Summer	FOODRETAL		104,321	97,093	92,886	93,326	95,373	95,048	104,324	109,643	114,024	128,141	132,791	136,538	138,928	139,691	124,531	139,970	121,460	135,077	128,757	118,056	120,463	115,737	105,051	102,463	
Summer	HOUSING		33,462	36,463	46,528	46,502	46,502	48,207	53,474	61,474	71,728	78,209	89,625	86,972	87,058	85,463	85,463	76,462	76,462	76,462	76,462	76,462	76,462	76,462	76,462	76,462	
Summer	HOTELS		6,765	6,038	6,038	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	5,949	
Summer	INDU_OTH		226,353	226,825	224,796	221,174	222,048	230,722	279,490	326,024	354,153	374,312	370,903	369,566	364,136	363,844	361,734	341,419	303,552	281,060	266,519	261,771	254,094	252,253	237,670	228,491	229,320
Summer	NONBUILD		55,320	54,563	54,800	55,070	55,300	55,541	56,731	58,634	60,694	61,013	63,498	60,702	60,852	65,234	67,624	67,763	57,713	56,557	55,749	55,417	55,417	55,417	55,417	55,417	
Summer	NONFOODR		153,825	151,158	150,137	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	149,959	
Summer	NURSHOME		39,288	36,919	35,355	34,555	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	33,826	
Summer	OFFICES		273,437	266,069	262,520	262,060	287,516	274,280	307,220	359,718	420,758	535,719	518,527	520,301	530,022	578,011	553,274	548,328	558,953	503,876	451,282	434,299	388,263	364,258	336,891	287,549	409,965
Summer	RESAPRCE		43,465	41,004	39,557	39,532	40,004	39,682	42,034	44,874	46,412	48,098	50,320	50,699	49,489	49,678	49,862	48,730	50,440	52,169	52,484	52,873	50,125	46,356	47,166		
Summer	RESRWE		57,933	52,494	50,692	50,000	51,367	56,109	60,646	67,851	78,870	86,679	97,678	97,187	83,139	81,214	87,784	82,498	78,985	79,609	60,047	59,815	71,814	60,047	60,047	60,047	
Summer	RESSFDE		175,603	154,111	144,936	141,538	141,271	149,424	199,062	250,243	285,129	307,984	297,815	282,112	271,221	251,546	234,348	241,445	246,108	209,229	226,292	257,454	235,149	110,009	113,439	140,009	101,014
Summer	RESSFDR		646,994	558,573	521,143	504,593	498,734	501,230	571,045	668,513	775,206	832,668	859,655	874,796	884,186	876,448	1,138,305	892,207	1,281,369	1,060,534	1,058,531	1,051					

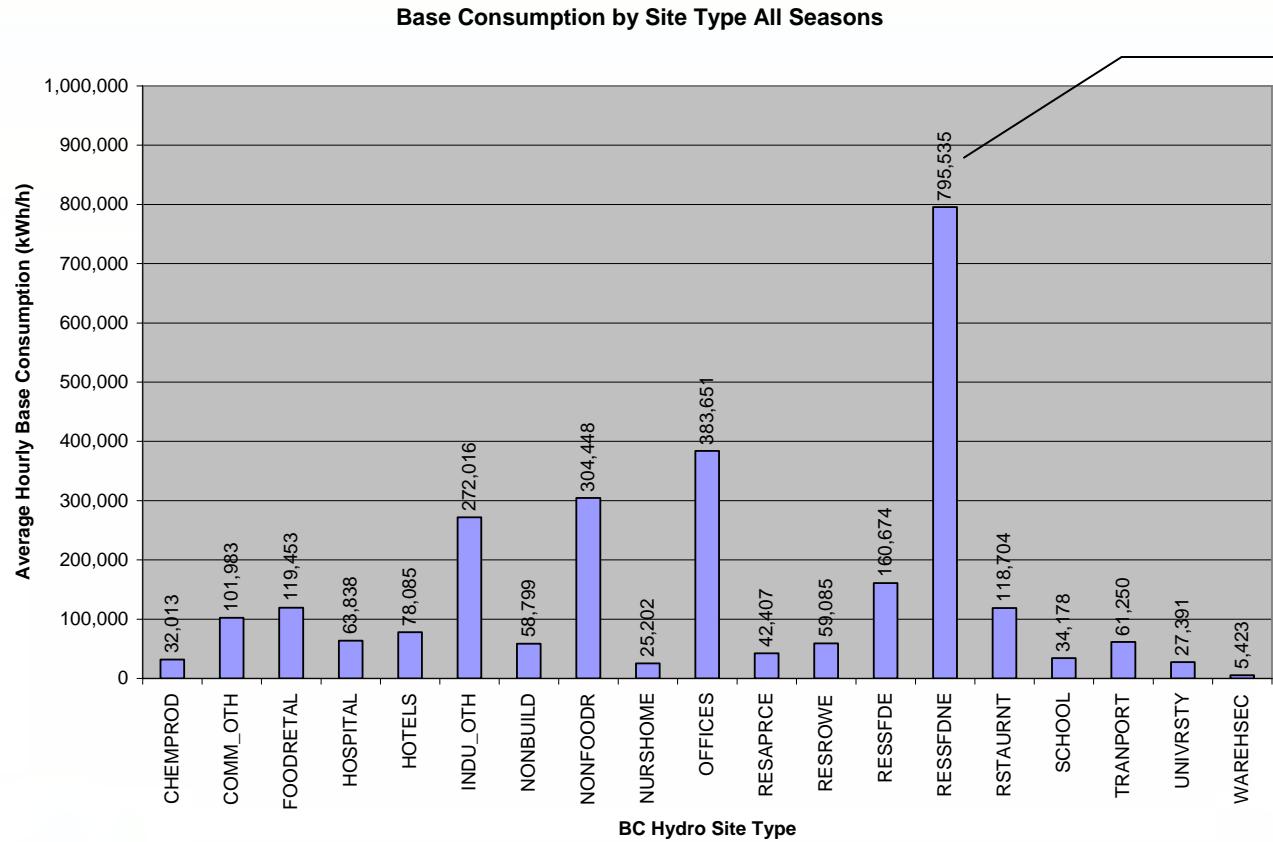
# Base Consumption in the steady-state

Base Consumption, unlike Balance Point Temperature and Weather Sensitivity, cannot be aggregated meaningfully to yield average seasonal values for collections of site types.

This table is the data source for charts showing diurnal and seasonal consumption by site type.



Winter:  
Electric  
heaters,  
ranges,  
and  
lighting at  
“dinner-  
time”



Highest base consumption is because residential single family houses/duplexes (non-electrically heated) comprise the bulk of buildings in BC

# Weather Sensitivity [Relative, 1/(K·h)] Summary Table

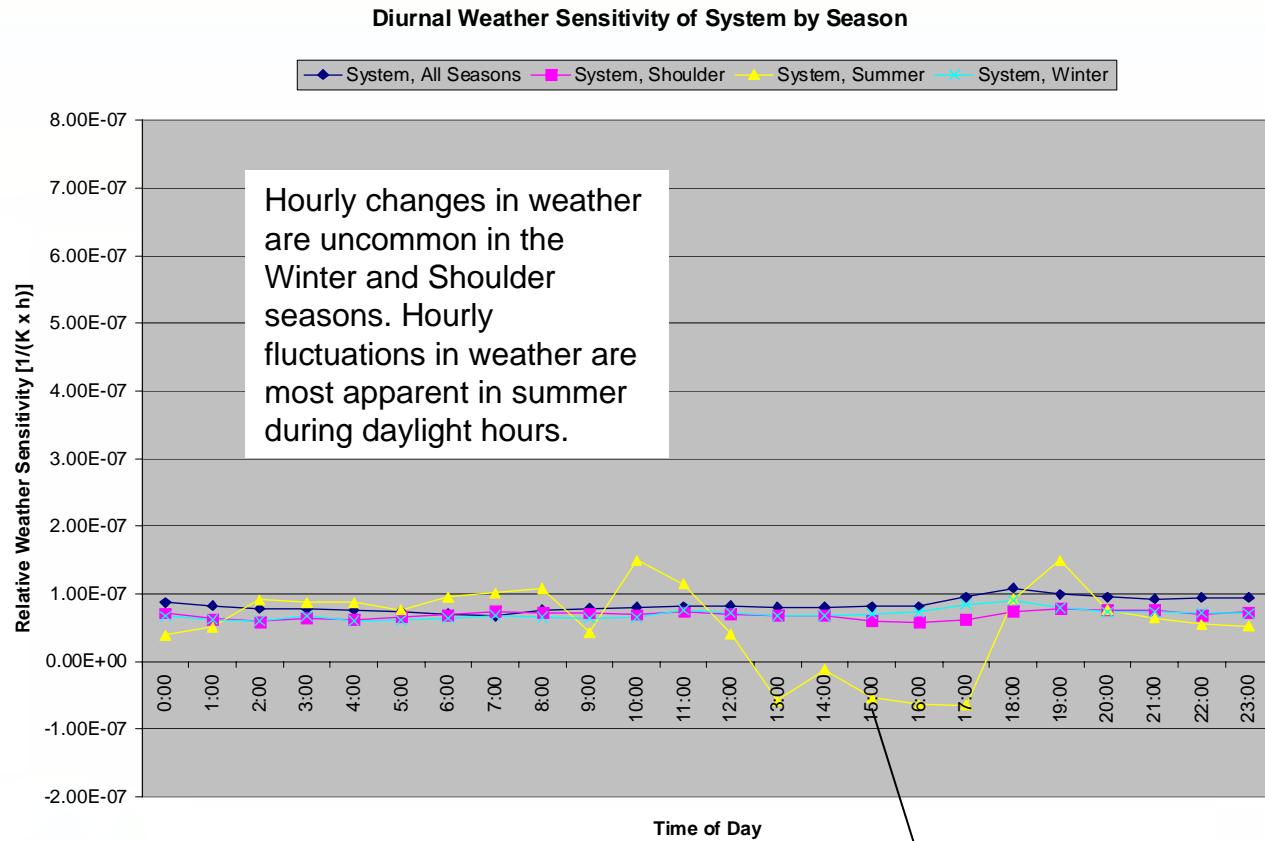
Season	Shape	Label for chart	0_00_00	1_00_00	2_00_00	3_00_00	4_00_00	5_00_00	6_00_00	7_00_00	8_00_00	9_00_00	10_00_00	11_00_00	12_00_00	13_00_00	14_00_00	15_00_00	16_00_00	17_00_00	18_00_00	19_00_00	20_00_00	21_00_00	22_00_00	23_00_00		
F06-F09	Site Type	Time of Day	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00		
All	CHEMPROD	-1.08E-07	-1.05E-07	-1.03E-07	-1.02E-07	-9.92E-08	-9.61E-08	-9.86E-08	-1.05E-07	-1.16E-07	-1.08E-07	-1.14E-07	-1.19E-07	-1.21E-07	-1.25E-07	-1.31E-07	-1.24E-07	-1.31E-07	-1.21E-07	-1.09E-07	-1.20E-07	-1.32E-07	-1.20E-07	-1.16E-07	-1.14E-07	Average Hourly BPT		
All	COMM_OTH	1.04E-07	9.51E-08	8.99E-08	8.67E-08	8.16E-08	7.82E-08	7.58E-08	8.30E-08	9.51E-08	1.08E-08	1.14E-08	1.15E-07	1.15E-07	1.15E-07	1.15E-07	1.15E-07	1.15E-07	1.06E-07	9.50E-08	9.24E-08	9.51E-08	1.01E-07	1.01E-07	9.68E-08			
All	FOODRETAIL	4.94E-08	-3.10E-08	-3.03E-08	-3.07E-08	-2.65E-08	-4.16E-08	-3.62E-08	-3.96E-08	-4.36E-08	-5.13E-08	-5.66E-08	-6.32E-08	-6.26E-08	-6.62E-08	-6.08E-08	-6.87E-08	-5.81E-08	-6.06E-08	-5.04E-08	-4.38E-08	-3.73E-08	-3.83E-08	-4.68E-08				
All	HOSPITAL	3.36E-08	2.97E-08	3.01E-08	2.98E-08	2.88E-08	2.49E-08	5.99E-08	-3.13E-08	1.56E-08	-3.52E-09	3.65E-08	3.45E-08	3.90E-08	2.81E-08	2.56E-08	2.61E-08	4.76E-08	3.78E-08	3.96E-08	4.62E-08	4.61E-08	3.73E-08	3.46E-08	2.79E-08			
All	HOTELS	1.99E-07	1.95E-07	1.99E-07	2.07E-07	2.02E-07	1.92E-07	1.90E-07	1.91E-07	1.84E-07	1.87E-07	1.86E-07	1.90E-07	1.93E-07	1.92E-07	1.92E-07	1.92E-07	1.86E-07	1.81E-07	1.86E-07	1.93E-07	1.86E-07	1.93E-07	1.93E-07	1.93E-07			
All	INDU_OTH	3.53E-08	4.40E-08	5.33E-08	5.76E-08	6.03E-08	5.87E-08	5.46E-08	-1.12E-08	-1.54E-08	4.02E-08	7.63E-08	-9.59E-08	-7.41E-08	-2.05E-08	3.32E-08	4.21E-08	4.45E-08	3.11E-08	3.33E-08	2.87E-08	3.03E-08	3.28E-08	2.83E-08				
All	NONBUILD	9.15E-08	8.80E-08	8.83E-08	8.74E-08	8.58E-08	8.30E-08	8.38E-08	8.22E-08	8.90E-08	9.33E-08	9.68E-08	9.94E-08	9.98E-08	9.77E-08	9.96E-08	9.97E-08	1.02E-07	1.06E-07	1.04E-07	1.00E-07	9.67E-08	9.64E-08	9.53E-08	9.20E-08	9.40E-08		
All	NONFOODR	4.22E-08	3.63E-08	3.52E-08	3.59E-08	3.50E-08	3.15E-08	4.55E-09	-1.09E-07	-1.68E-07	-1.93E-07	-1.92E-07	-1.52E-07	-1.98E-07	-2.00E-07	-1.91E-07	-1.84E-07	-1.92E-07	-1.41E-07	-1.80E-07	-1.50E-07	-1.50E-07	-1.50E-07	-1.47E-07	1.40E-07	1.38E-07		
All	NURSHOME	1.43E-07	1.39E-07	1.39E-07	1.39E-07	1.30E-07	1.17E-07	1.12E-07	1.28E-07	1.20E-07	1.30E-07																	
All	OFFICES	5.41E-08	5.43E-08	5.18E-08	5.05E-08	4.81E-08	4.62E-08	3.94E-08	4.03E-08	4.08E-08																		
All	RESAPRCE	1.64E-07	1.64E-07	1.61E-07	1.62E-07	1.64E-07	1.77E-07	1.93E-07	1.91E-07	1.76E-07	1.57E-07	1.53E-07	1.56E-07	1.64E-07	1.65E-07	1.59E-07	1.60E-07	1.69E-07	1.77E-07	1.80E-07	1.69E-07	1.71E-07	1.69E-07	1.69E-07	1.69E-07			
All	RESRWOE	1.94E-07	1.93E-07	1.83E-07	1.86E-07	1.91E-07	1.88E-07	2.04E-07	1.90E-07	1.88E-07	1.95E-07	2.03E-07	2.07E-07	2.10E-07	2.08E-07	2.10E-07	2.06E-07	2.23E-07	2.35E-07	2.30E-07	2.25E-07	2.16E-07	2.07E-07	2.05E-07	2.05E-07			
All	RESSFDE	2.53E-07	2.44E-07	2.47E-07	2.56E-07	2.68E-07	2.94E-07	3.74E-07	3.88E-07	3.22E-07	3.23E-07																	
All	RESSFDE, All Seasons	1.42E-07	1.28E-07	1.09E-07	1.05E-07	9.89E-08	1.02E-07	9.30E-08	7.93E-08	8.34E-08	1.15E-07	1.20E-07	1.37E-07	1.45E-07	1.42E-07	1.64E-07												
All	RESSFDE, All Season	2.98E-08	9.77E-08	-1.45E-09	-6.42E-09	-6.05E-08	-6.74E-08	-8.06E-08	-9.21E-08	-1.04E-07	-9.66E-08	-1.13E-07	-1.26E-07	-1.12E-07	-1.23E-07	-1.17E-07	-1.19E-07	-1.14E-07	-2.40E-08	-1.84E-08	-1.64E-08	-4.54E-08	-4.33E-08	-5.79E-08				
All	SCHOOL	1.04E-07	9.87E-08	1.02E-07	1.01E-07	1.01E-07	1.23E-07	1.72E-07	2.34E-07	1.14E-07	2.15E-07	4.39E-08	3.84E-08	3.73E-07	3.60E-07	3.48E-08	2.80E-07	2.28E-07	2.00E-07	2.09E-07	2.20E-07	1.22E-07	1.21E-07	1.21E-07	1.21E-07			
All	TRANPORT	1.02E-07	1.05E-07	9.94E-08	9.40E-08	8.78E-08	7.67E-08	8.38E-08	1.09E-07	1.13E-07	1.11E-07	9.82E-08	9.94E-08	9.97E-08	9.81E-08	9.91E-08	1.05E-08	1.26E-07	1.23E-07	1.10E-07	9.86E-08	9.55E-08	9.89E-08	1.03E-07				
All	UNIVRSITY	7.57E-08	7.21E-08	7.20E-08	7.07E-08	7.03E-08	6.56E-08	6.21E-08	1.02E-08	-8.75E-09	2.19E-08	1.36E-08	-1.31E-08	-2.29E-09	2.13E-08	3.30E-08	5.51E-08	6.40E-08	6.35E-08	7.94E-08	9.47E-08	8.66E-08	9.32E-08					
All	WAREHSEC	-1.84E-07	-1.90E-07	-1.99E-07	-1.82E-07	-1.91E-07	-2.02E-07	-1.78E-07	-1.85E-07	-1.85E-07	-2.07E-07	-1.96E-07	-2.06E-07	-2.15E-07	-2.29E-07	-2.24E-07	-2.26E-07	-2.21E-07	-2.19E-07	-2.13E-07	-2.15E-07	-2.15E-07	-2.04E-07	-2.16E-07				
Summer	Shoulder	1.31E-09	-1.86E-08	-1.99E-08	-1.41E-08	-1.67E-08	-1.85E-08	-2.81E-08	-1.46E-08	-9.94E-10	-1.25E-08	-1.13E-08	-1.40E-08	-2.54E-08	-2.80E-08	-2.71E-08	-2.63E-08	-1.88E-07	-1.54E-07	-1.80E-07	-2.08E-07	-1.54E-07	-1.60E-09	-2.16E-07	-2.16E-07			
Summer	COMM_OTH	4.47E-08	5.48E-08	5.05E-08	5.29E-08	5.49E-08	4.91E-08	5.29E-08	5.34E-08																			
Summer	FOODRETAIL	-3.15E-08	-3.25E-08	-3.20E-08	-2.82E-08	-2.70E-08	-4.08E-08	-2.82E-08	-2.38E-08	-1.50E-08	-5.67E-08	-5.67E-08	-6.04E-08	-6.04E-08	-6.77E-08	-6.77E-08	-6.46E-08	-5.51E-08	-7.29E-08	-6.97E-08	-4.09E-08	-4.09E-08	-4.67E-08	-3.94E-08	-4.45E-08			
Summer	HOSPITAL	-3.60E-10	-8.16E-10	-1.38E-09	1.56E-08	7.32E-08	5.73E-08	1.77E-08	2.30E-08	2.38E-08	2.91E-08	2.32E-08	5.05E-08	4.17E-08	-1.17E-07	-7.99E-08	-8.49E-08	-7.81E-08	-9.43E-08	-7.86E-08	-7.81E-08	-8.29E-08	-7.96E-08	-4.03E-08	-3.44E-08	-1.67E-08		
Summer	HOTELS	5.50E-08	6.15E-08	7.13E-08	7.48E-08	7.53E-08	8.15E-08	7.22E-08	6.79E-08	6.98E-08	7.31E-08	6.16E-08	5.37E-08	4.02E-08	4.54E-08	6.73E-08												
Summer	INDU_OTH	5.07E-08	5.73E-08	6.16E-08	6.31E-08	5.32E-08	5.85E-08	9.73E-08	6.41E-08	5.63E-08	4.77E-08																	
Summer	NONFOODR	9.23E-08	5.91E-08	7.47E-08	7.36E-08	7.35E-08																						
Summer	NONBUILD	5.70E-08	5.72E-08	6.18E-08	7.65E-08	7.01E-08	8.03E-08	2.60E-08	9.47E-08	-1.51E-08	1.03E-07	7.98E-08	-4.53E-08	-5.33E-08	4.02E-07	4.48E-07	3.51E-07	4.72E-08	8.99E-08	1.49E-07	3.87E-08	1.30E-07	1.03E-07	3.84E-08	1.16E-09			
Summer	NONFOODR	-7.46E-08	-5.98E-08	-7.35E-08	-4.76E-08	-4.23E-08	-3.57E-08	-4.23E-08																				
Summer	NURSHOME	1.34E-07	1.18E-07	1.24E-07	9.70E-08	1.17E-07	1.64E-07	1.41E-07	1.62E-07	1.61E-07	1.24E-07	4.60E-07	4.60E-07	1.23E-07														
Summer	OFFICES	2.94E-08	4.22E-08	6.76E-08	5.05E-08	1.77E-08	8.75E-08	8.75E-08	8.04E-08	5.42E-08	5.97E-08	6.01E-08	5.83E-08	-4.93E-08	-4.74E-08	-4.55E-08	-5.68E-08	-8.01E-08	-9.39E-08	-9.39E-08	-9.05E-08	-1.00E-07	-1.05E-07	-1.05E-07	-1.05E-07	-1.05E-07		
Summer	RESAP																											

# Relative weather sensitivity in the steady-state

Weather sensitivity was normalized so that comparisons could be made between site types and seasons.

On the BC Hydro grid, relative weather sensitivity is equally high in Winter and the shoulder months of April, May, September and October. The low summer value is a result of negative sensitivity values related to air-conditioning.

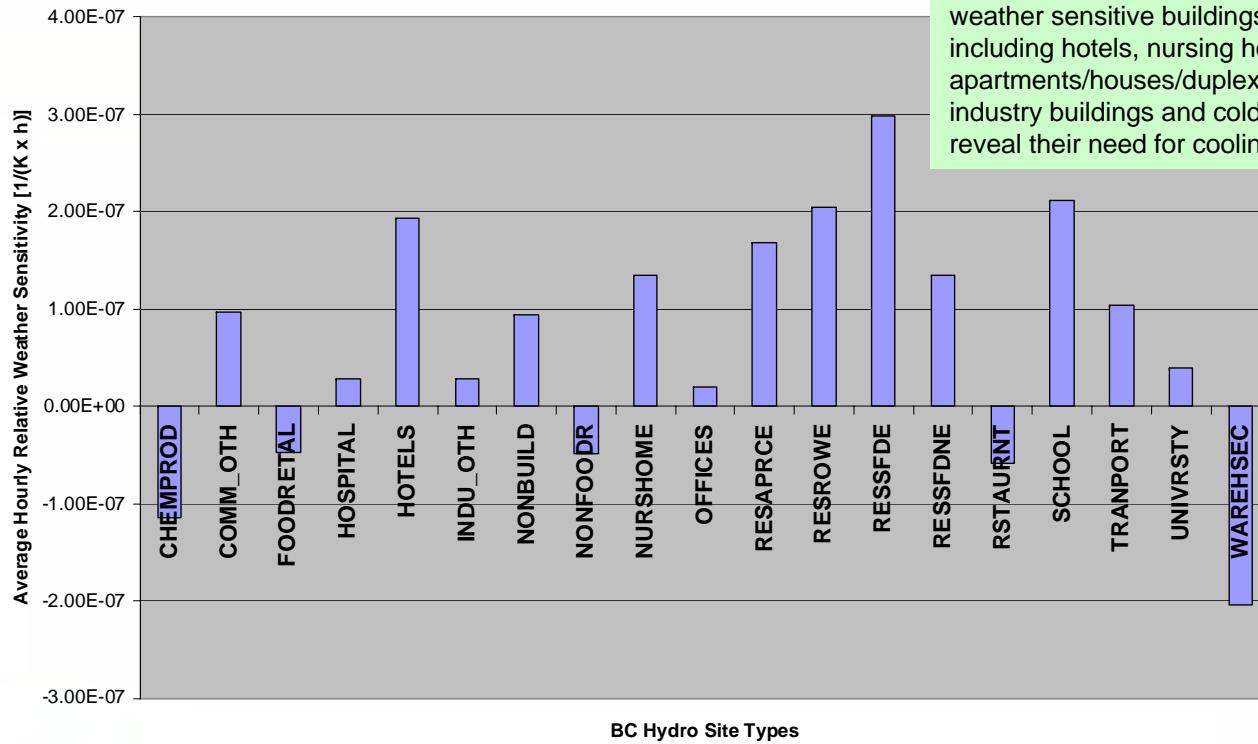
Season	BC Hydro System Steady-state Relative Weather Sensitivity $[1/(K \cdot h)] \times 10^{-8}$
All	8.38
Shoulder	6.86
Summer	5.50
Winter	6.97



Summertime air-conditioning in South Interior (?)

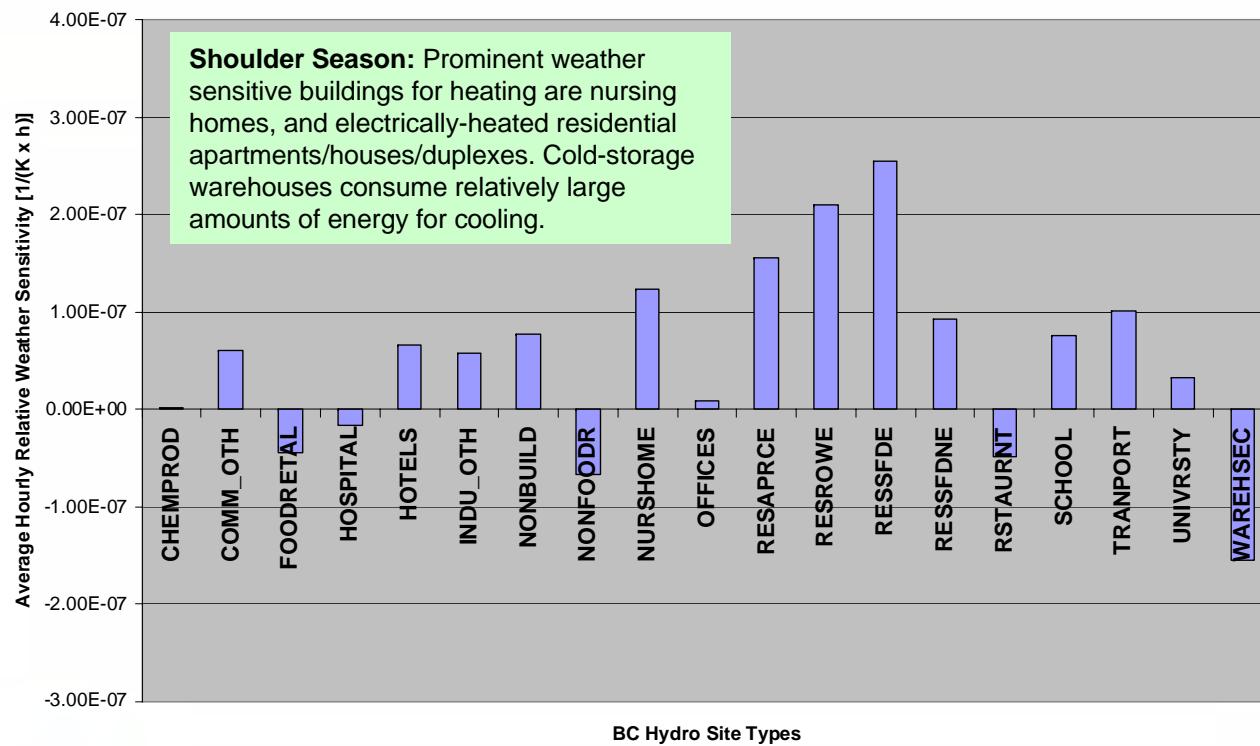
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Average Hourly Relative Weather Sensitivity of Site Types  
All Seasons

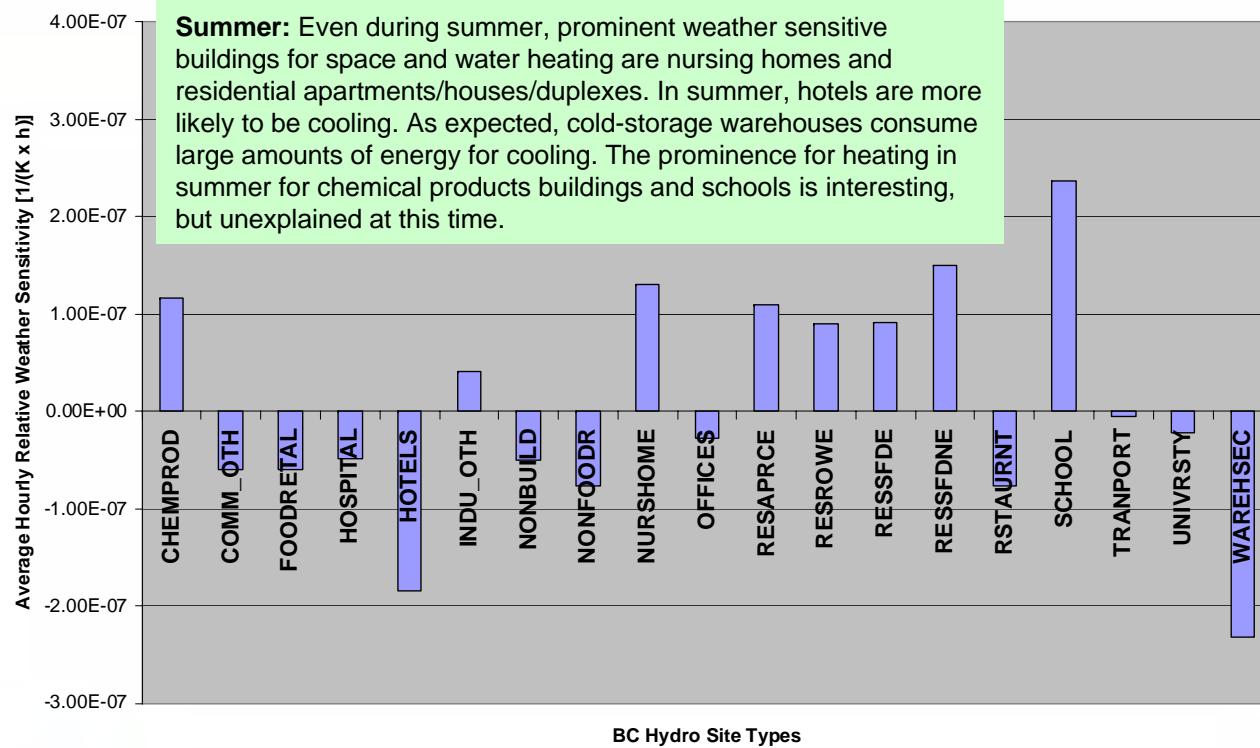


**All Seasons:** With the exception of schools, the most weather sensitive buildings for heating are domiciles, including hotels, nursing homes, and residential apartments/houses/duplexes. Chemical products industry buildings and cold-storage warehouses reveal their need for cooling, as opposed to heating.

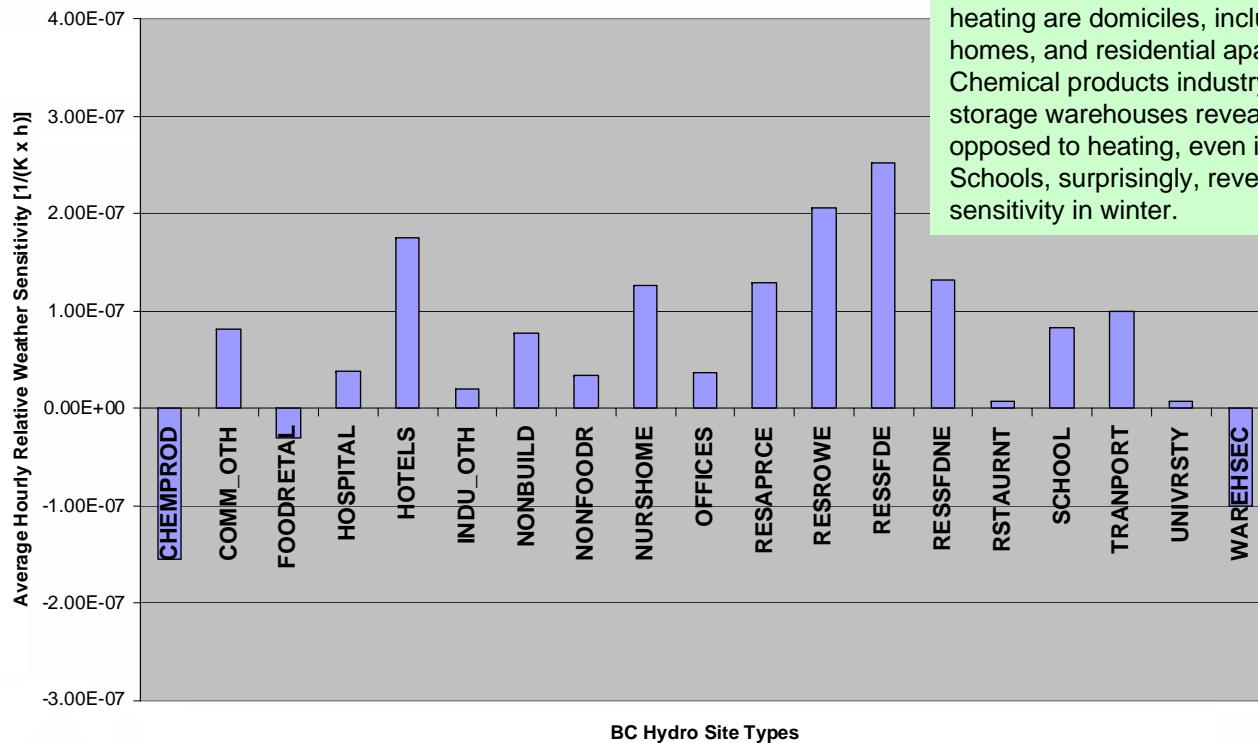
### Average Hourly Relative Weather Sensitivity of Site Types Shoulder Season Months (April, May, Sept, Oct)



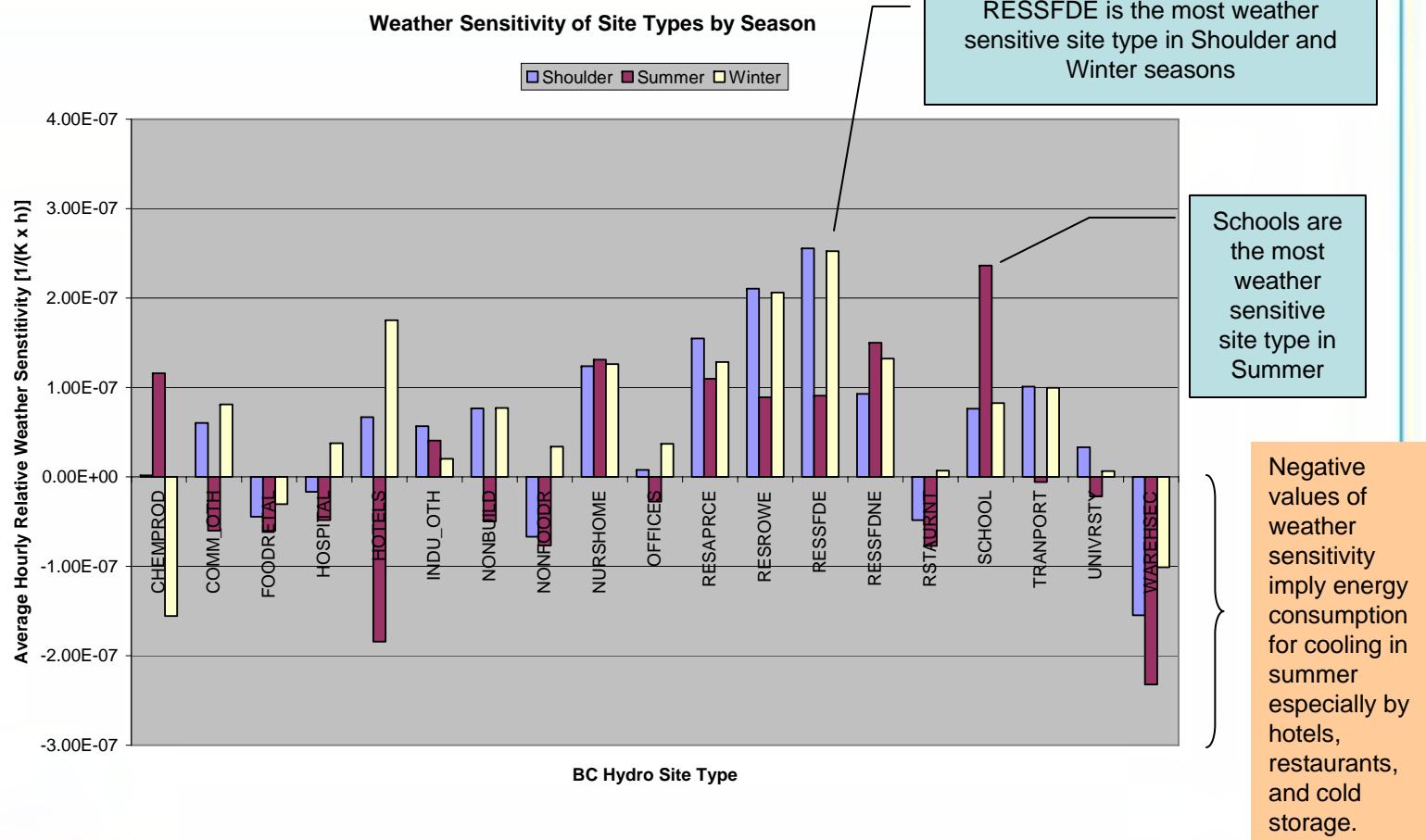
### Average Hourly Relative Weather Sensitivity of Site Types Summer Season



Average Hourly Relative Weather Sensitivity of Site Types  
Winter Season

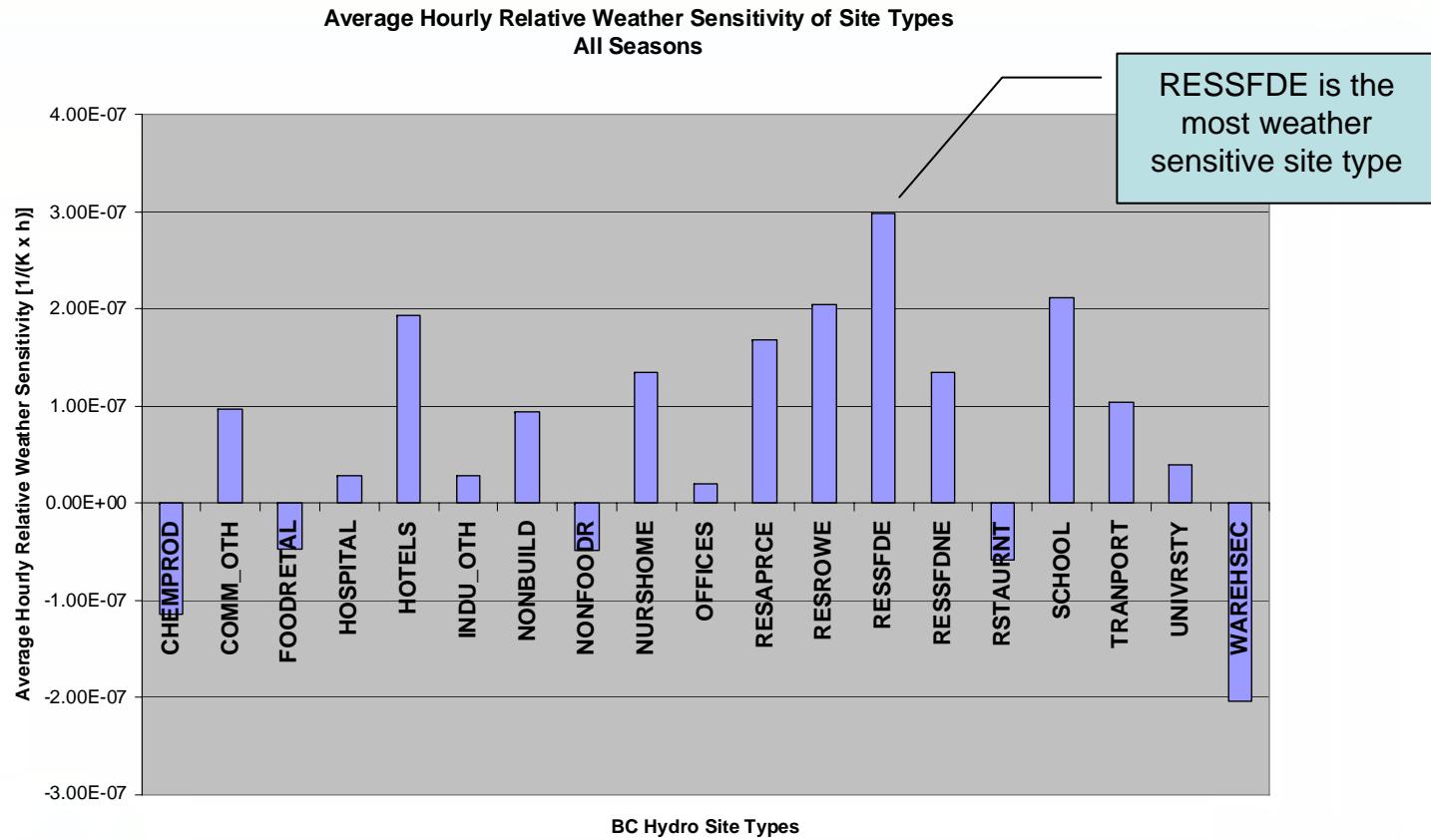


**Winter:** The most weather sensitive buildings for heating are domiciles, including hotels, nursing homes, and residential apartments/houses/duplexes. Chemical products industry buildings and cold-storage warehouses reveal their need for cooling, as opposed to heating, even in this coldest season. Schools, surprisingly, reveal relatively low weather sensitivity in winter.

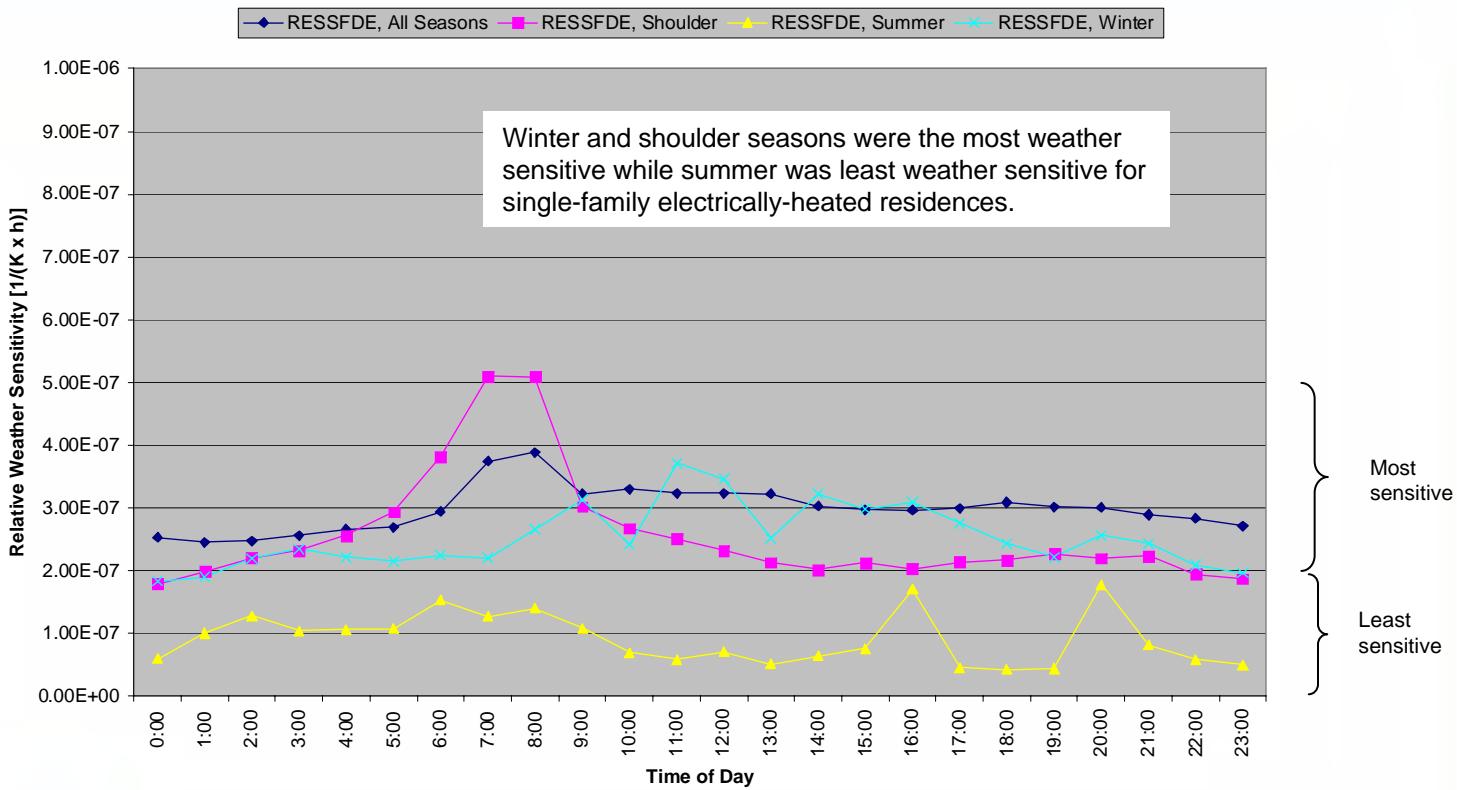


# RESSFDE Hourly Data Analyses for F0708

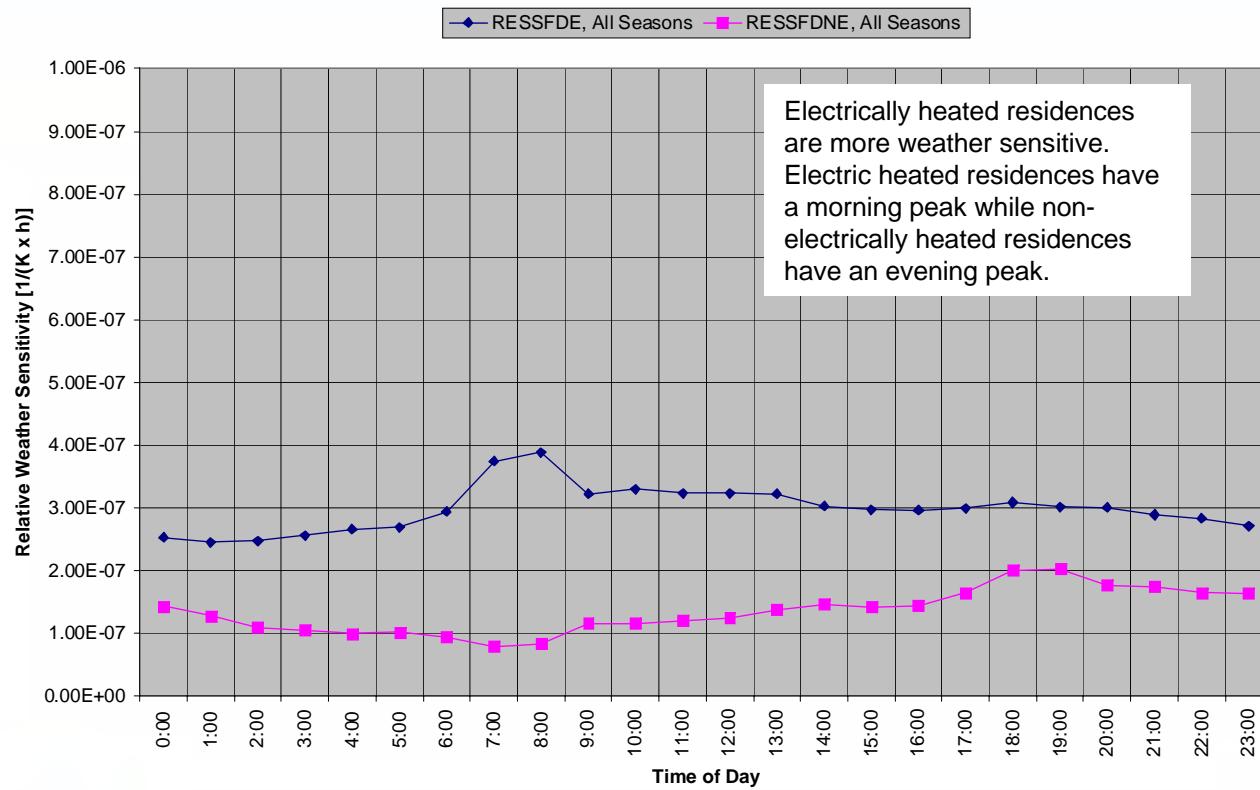
Residential – Single/Duplex (Elec. Heat)

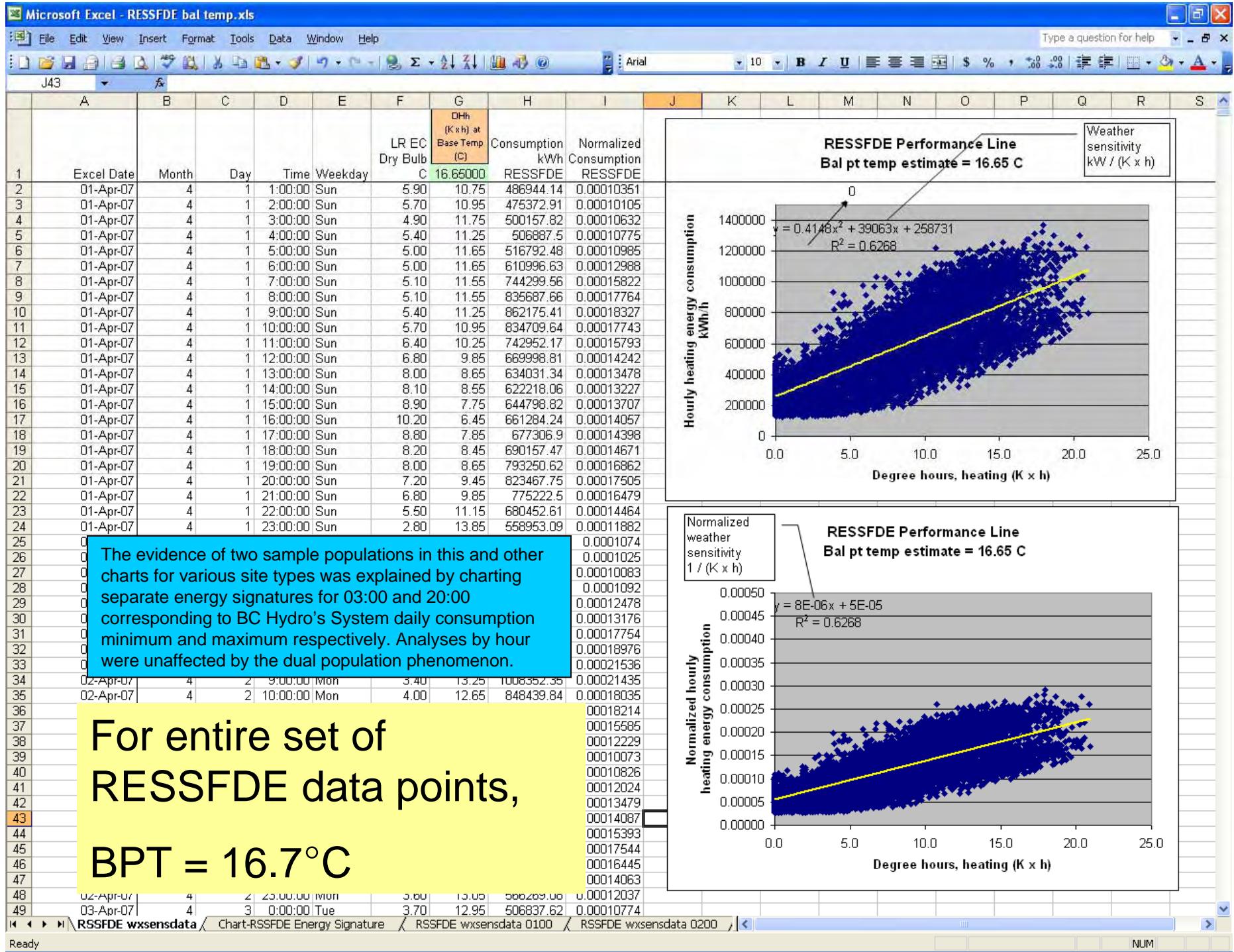


### Diurnal Weather Sensitivity of RESSFDE by Season

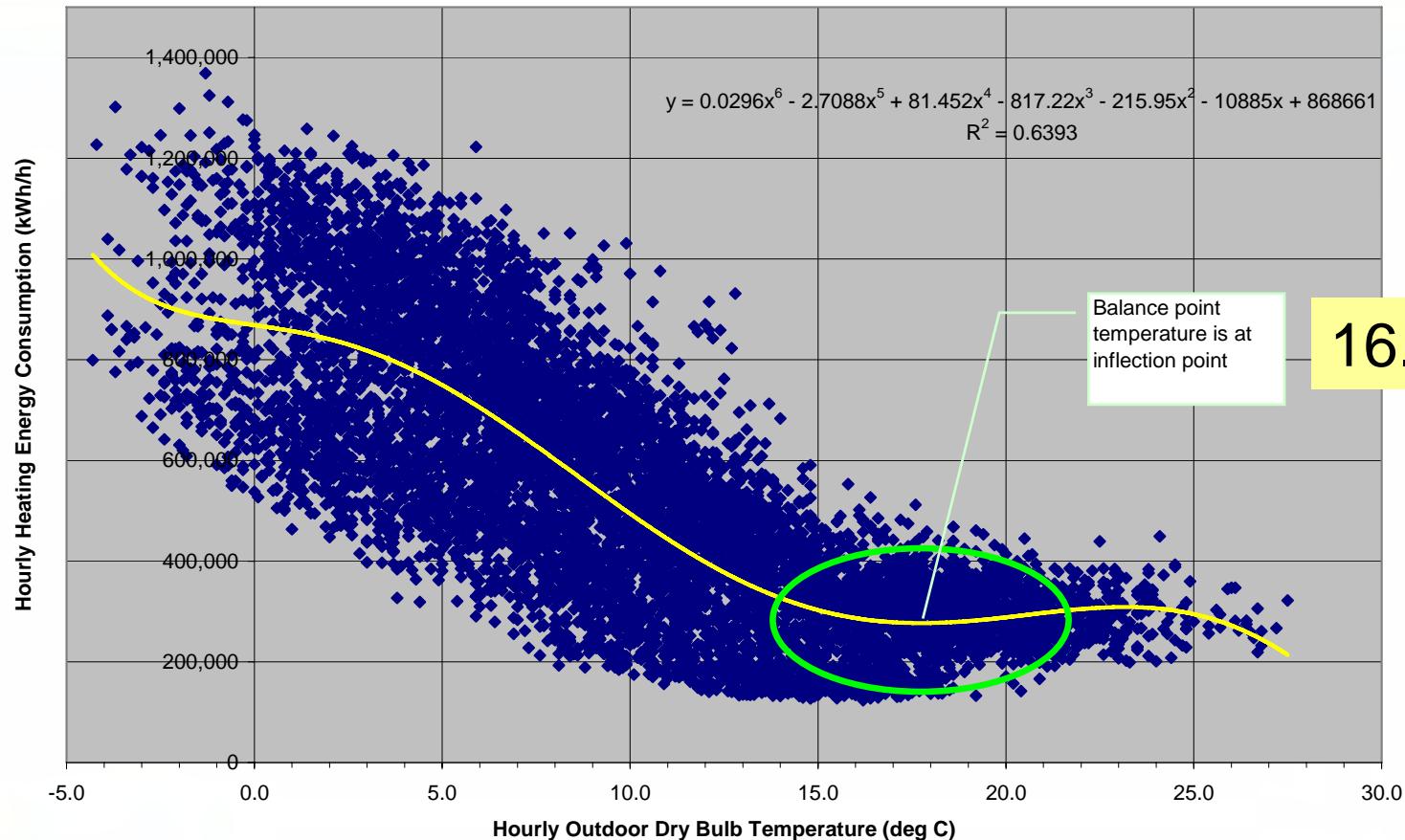


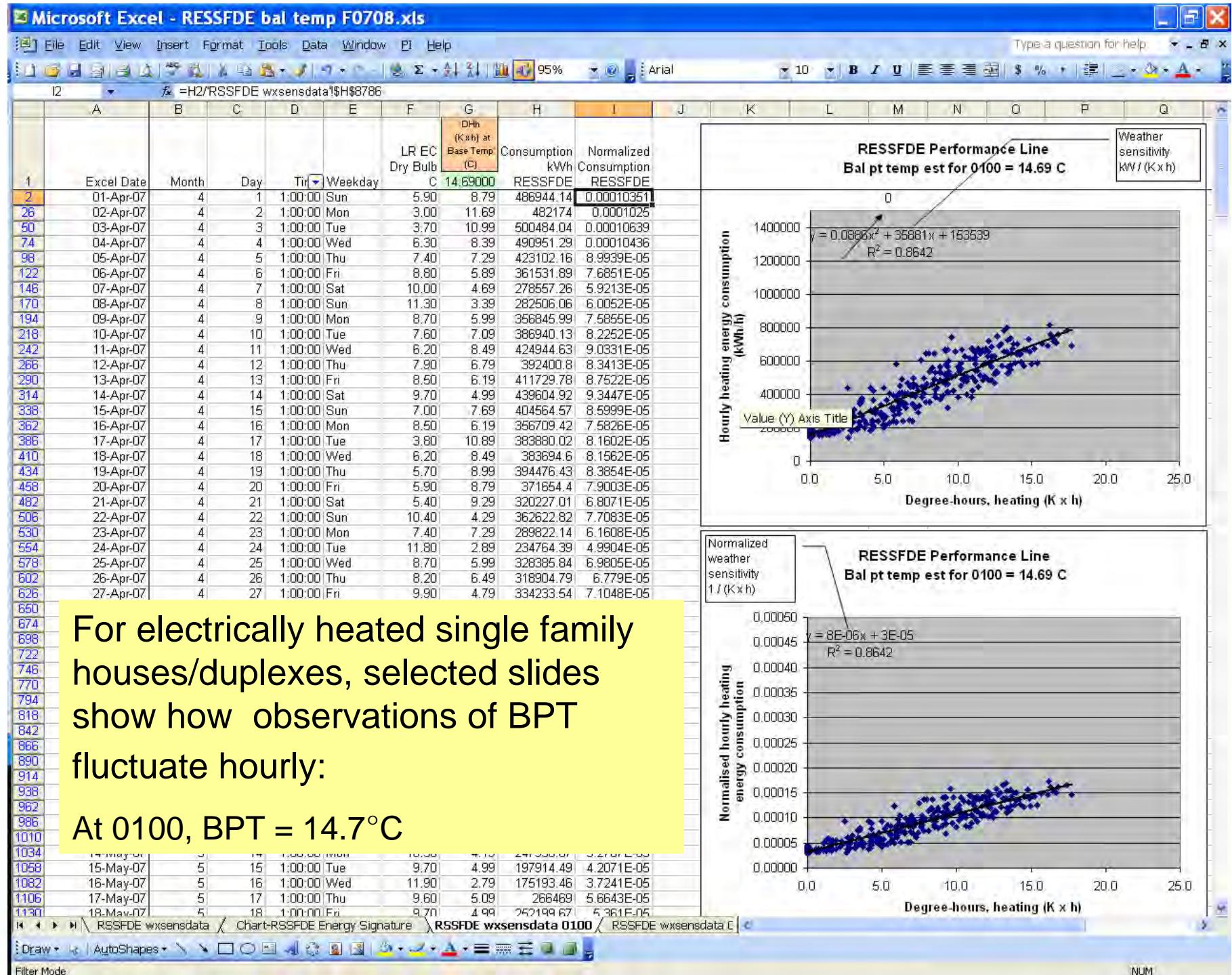
### Comparison of RESSFDE and RESSFDNE Diurnal Weather Sensitivity

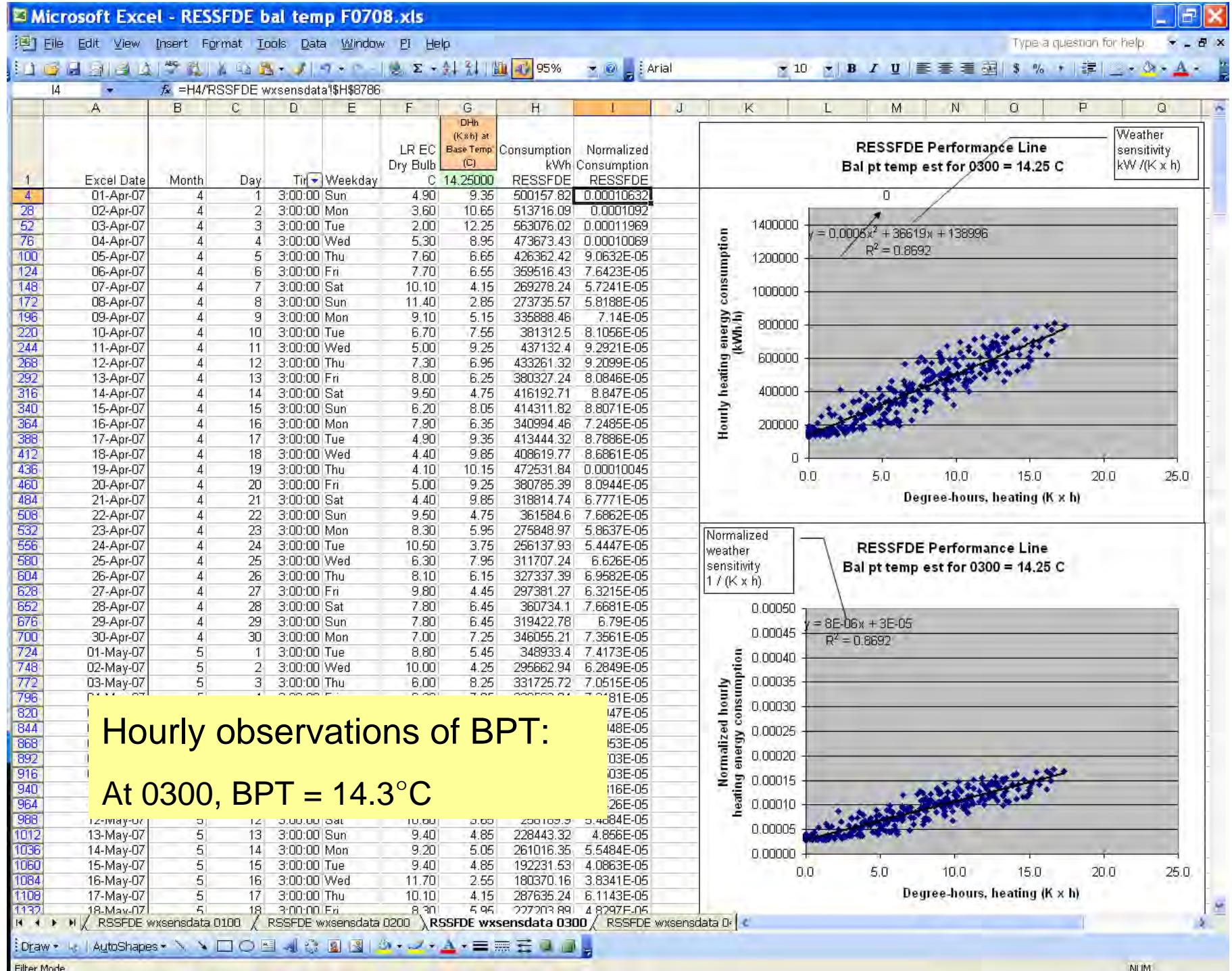


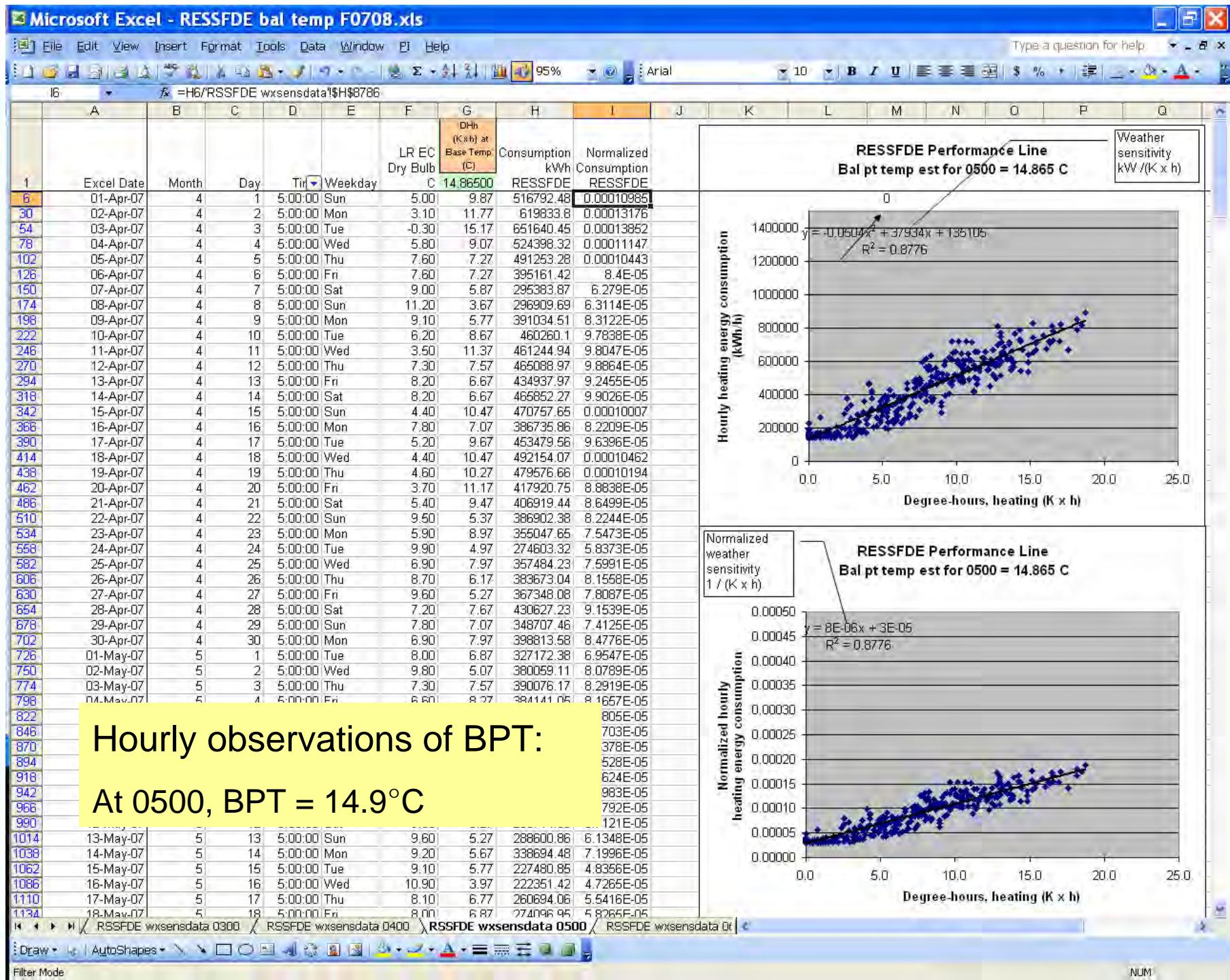


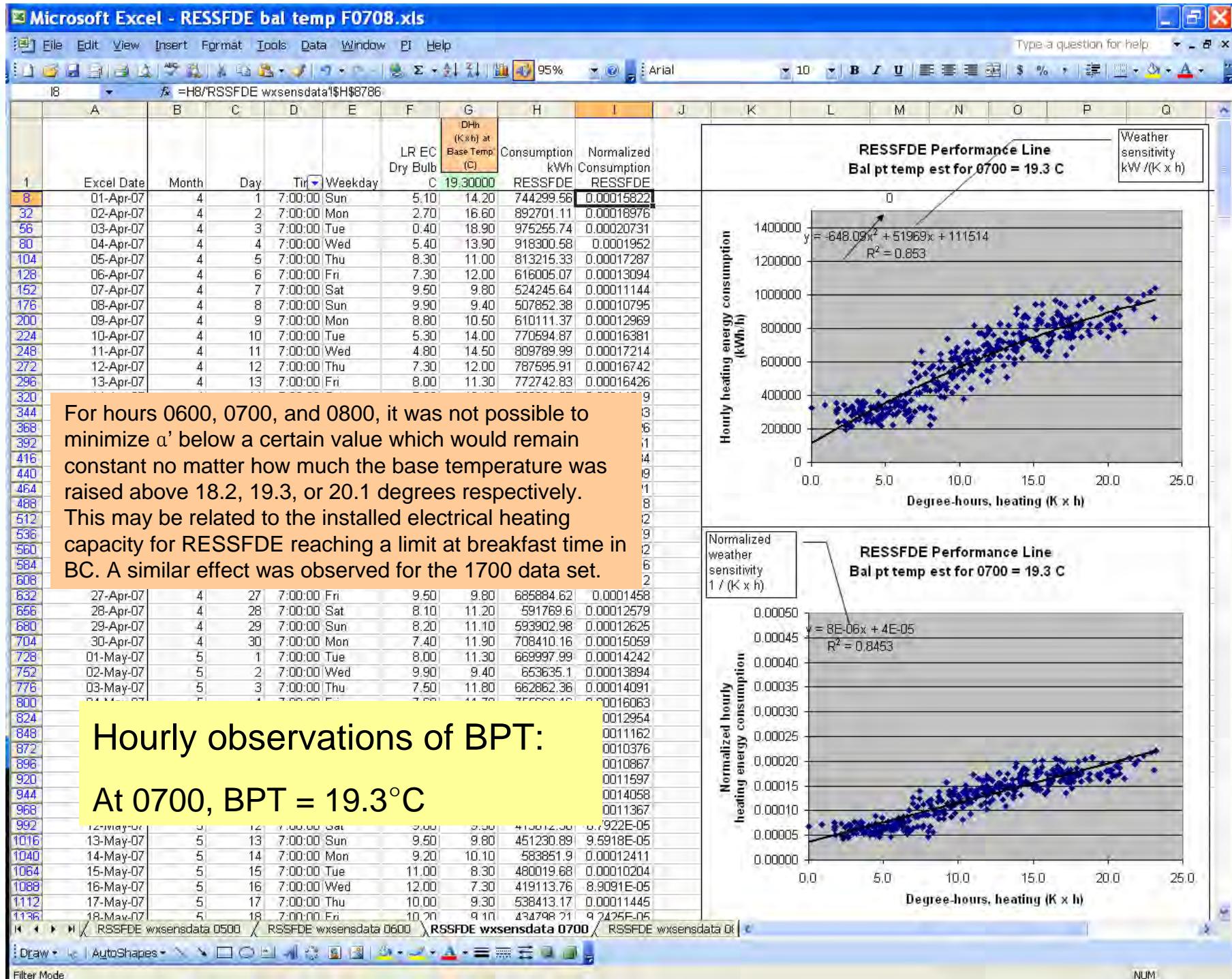
## RESSFDE Energy Signature

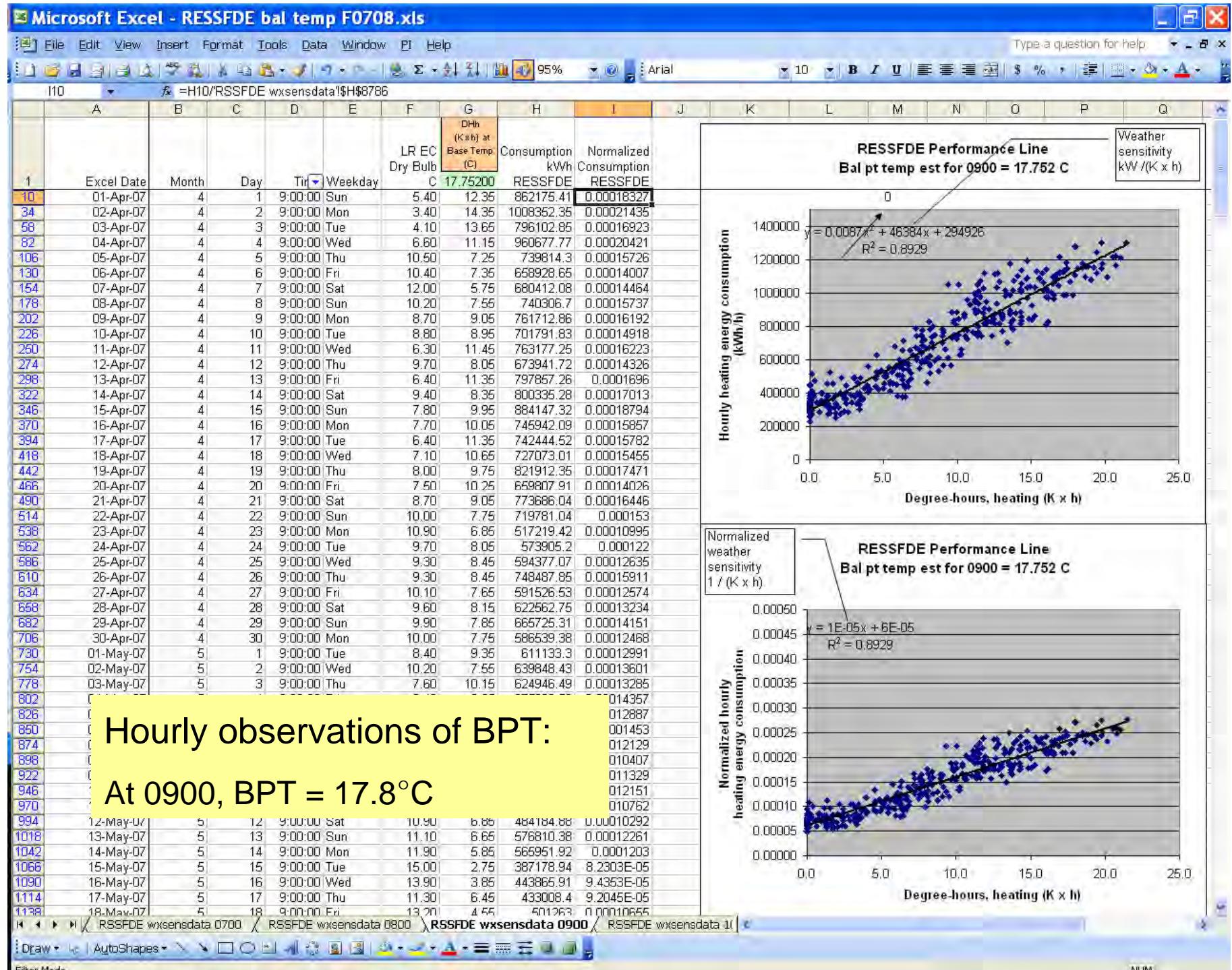


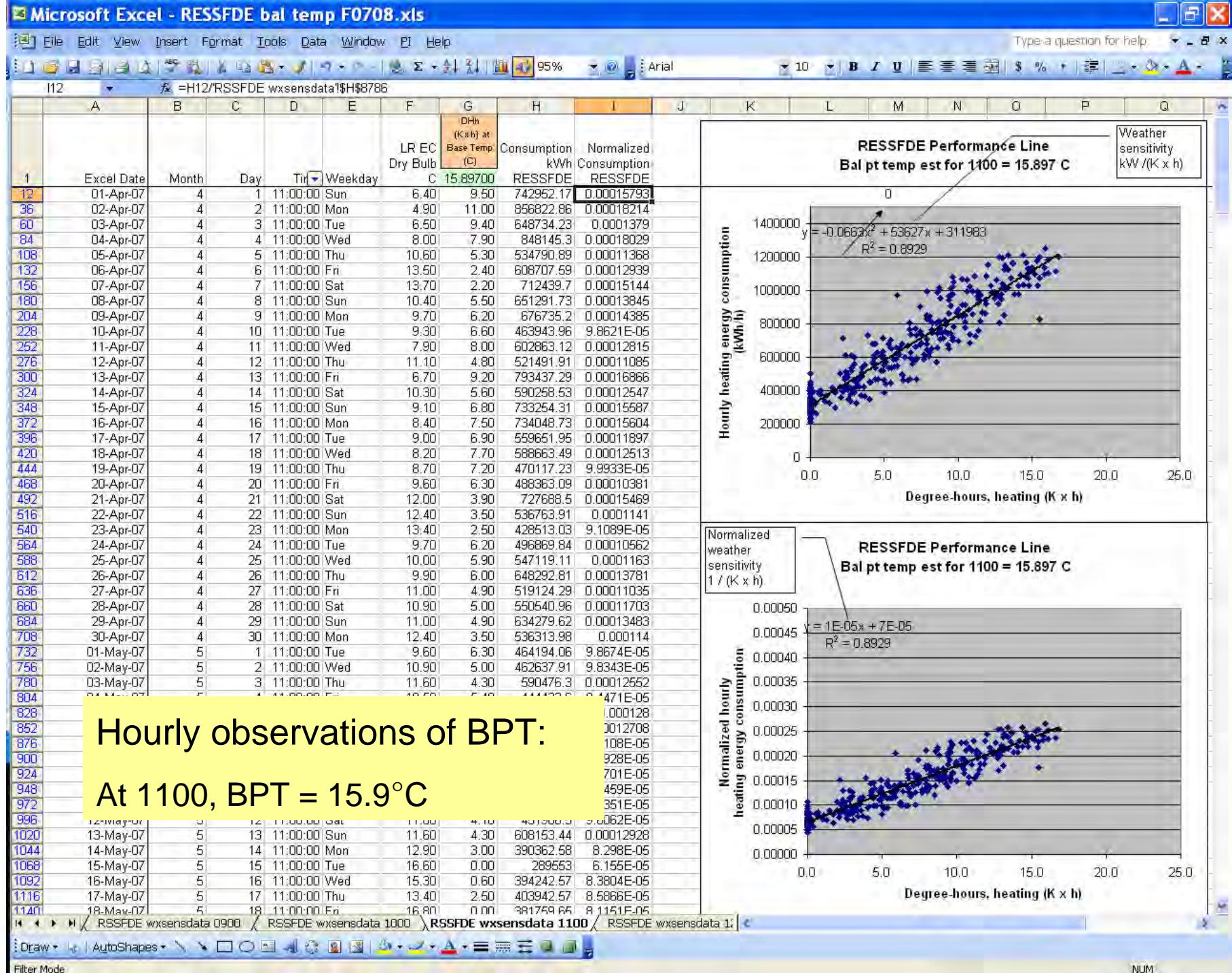


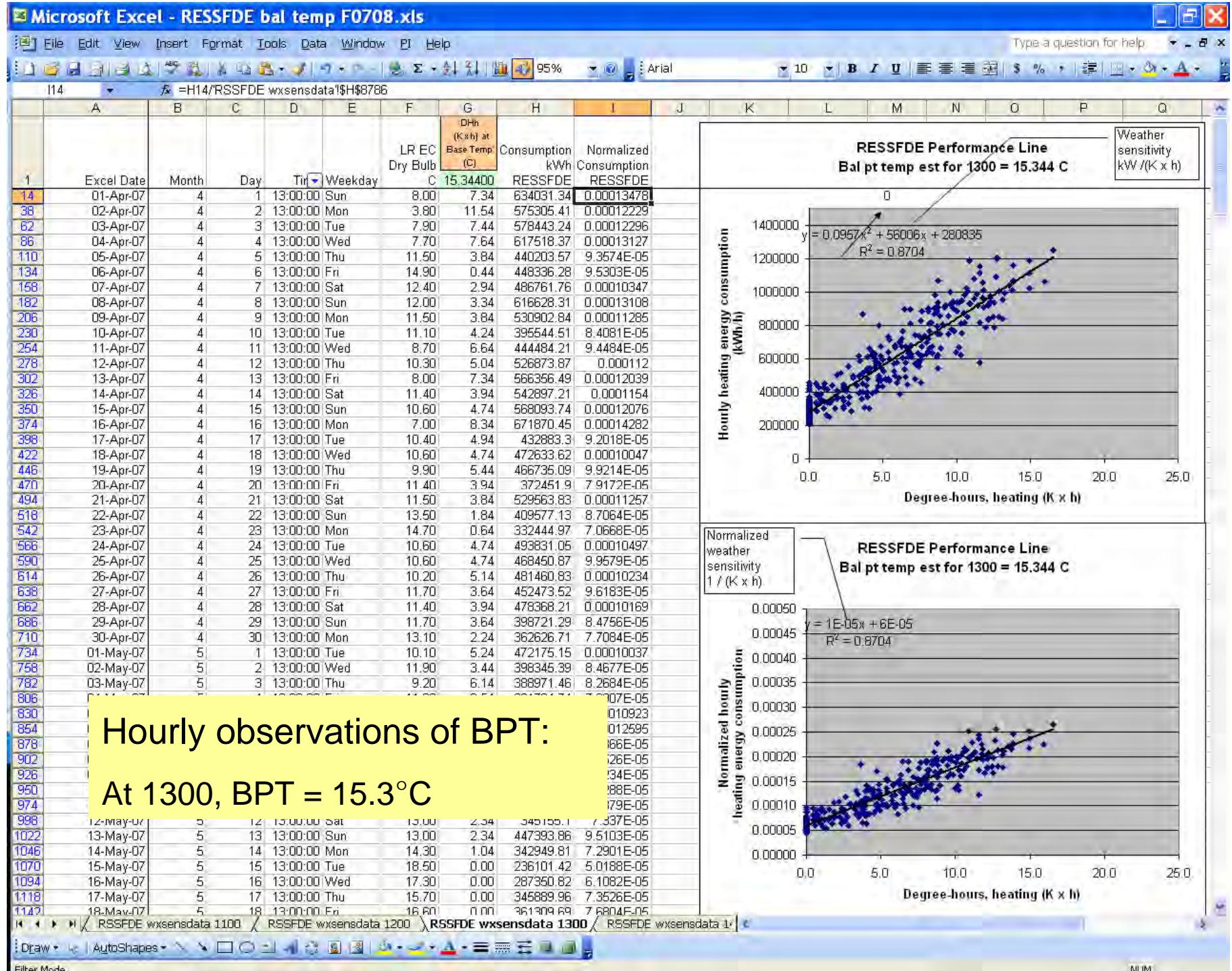


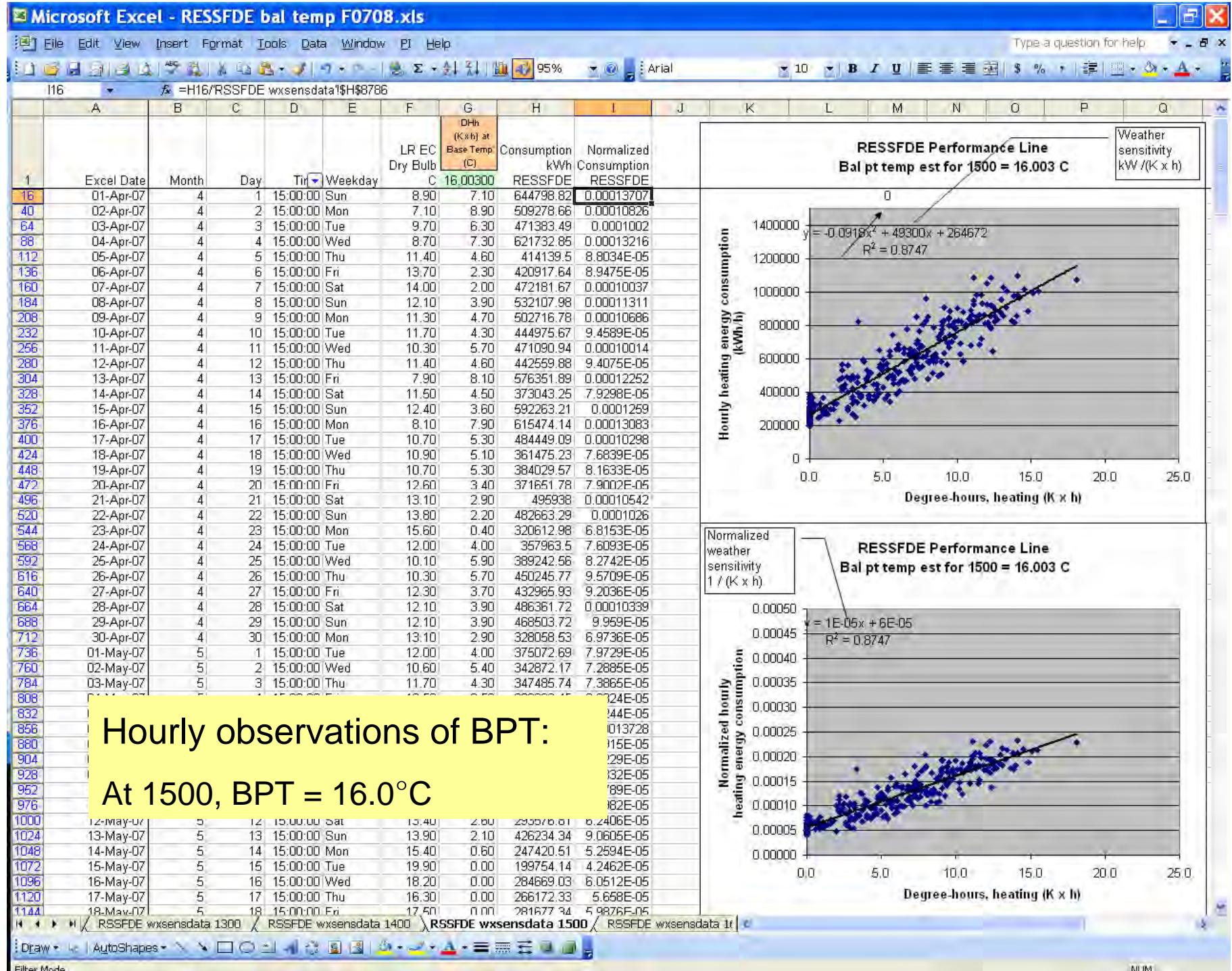


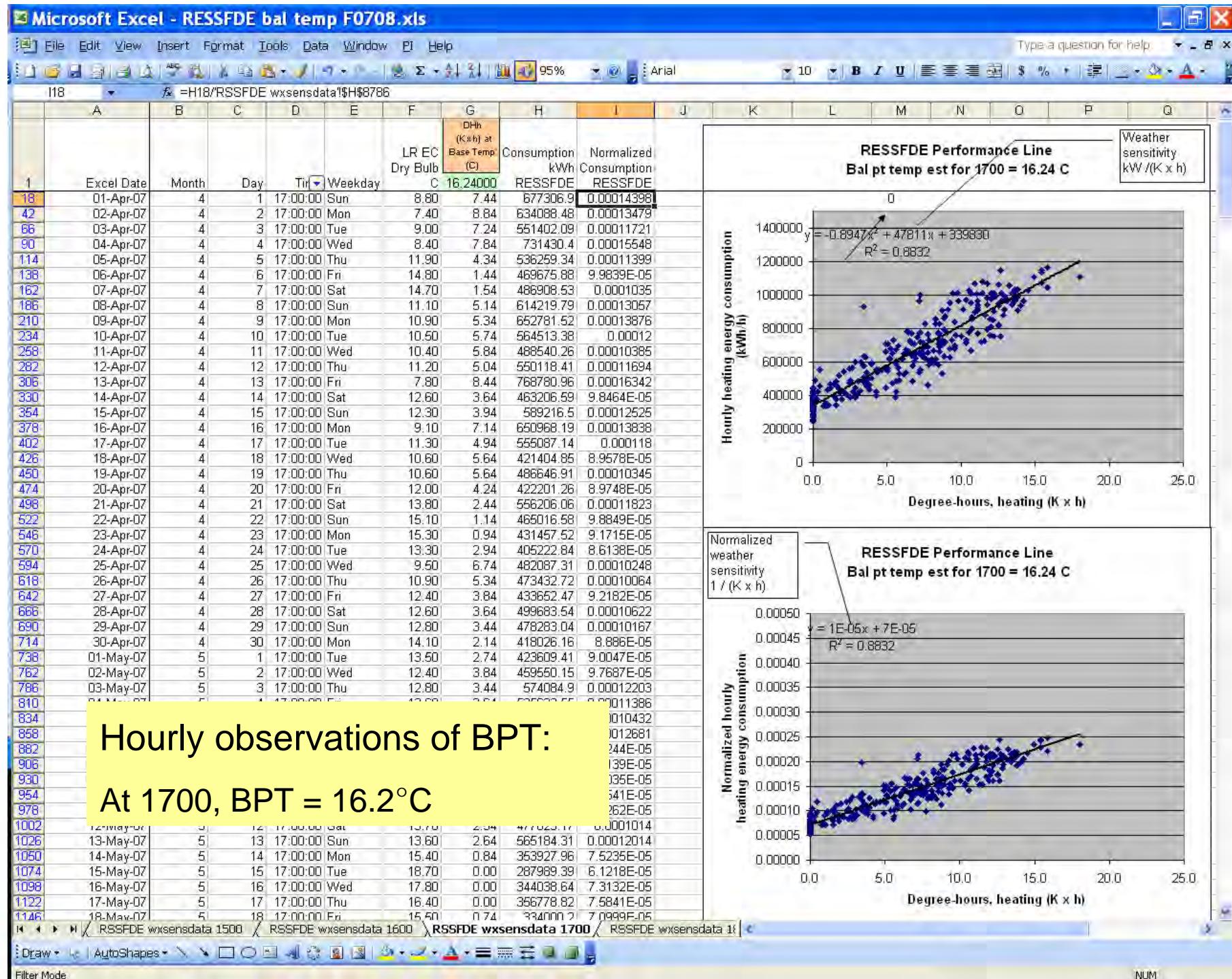


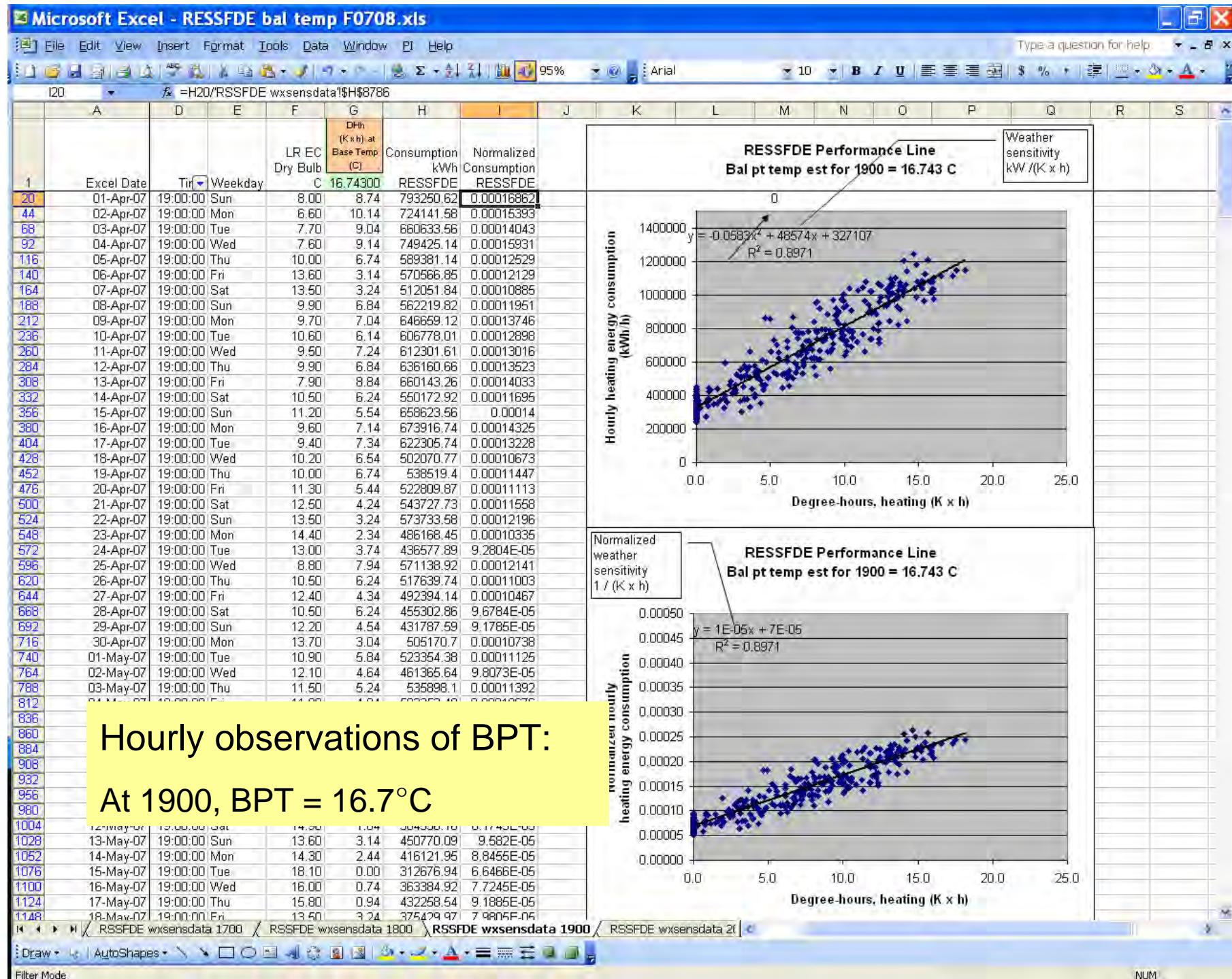


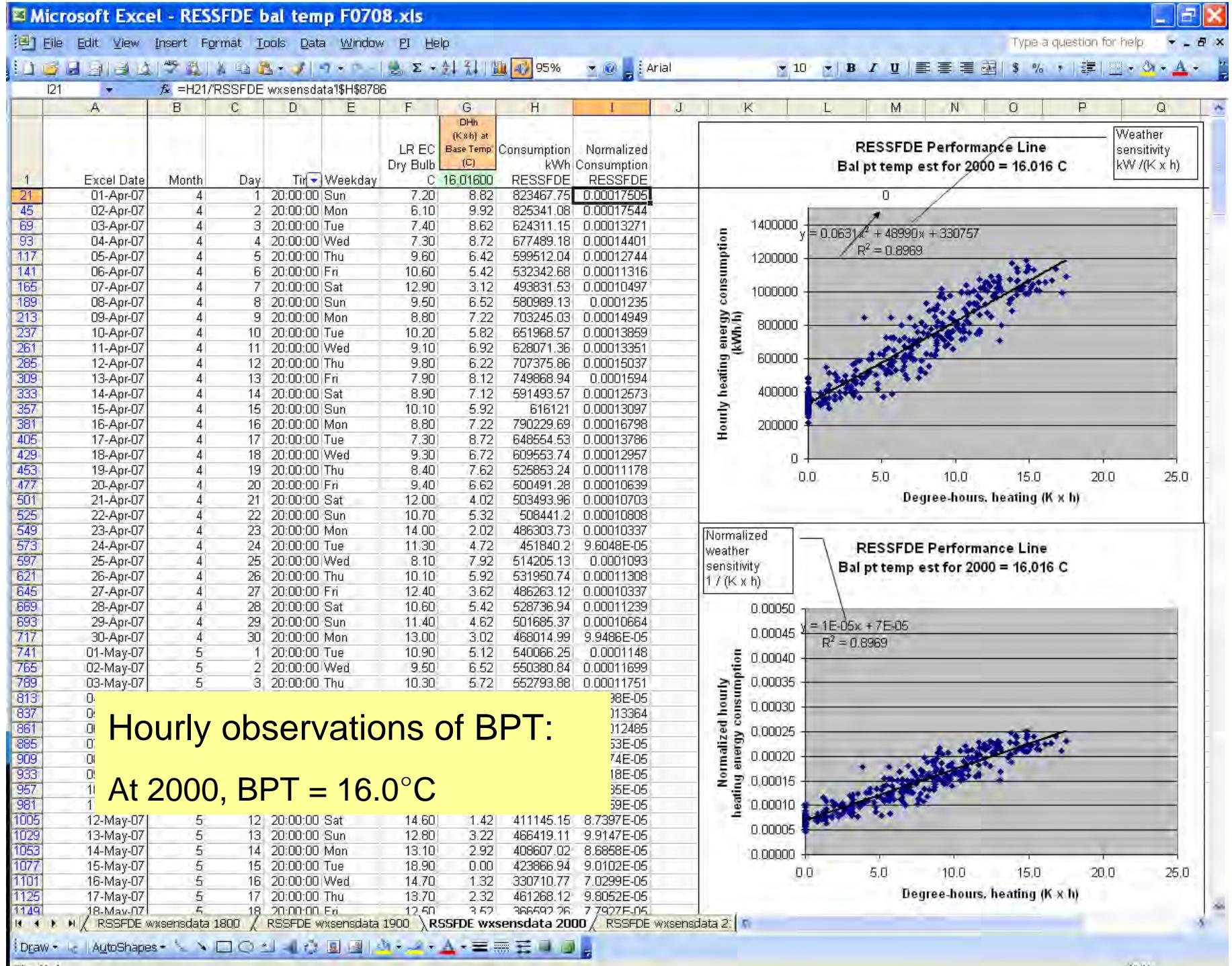


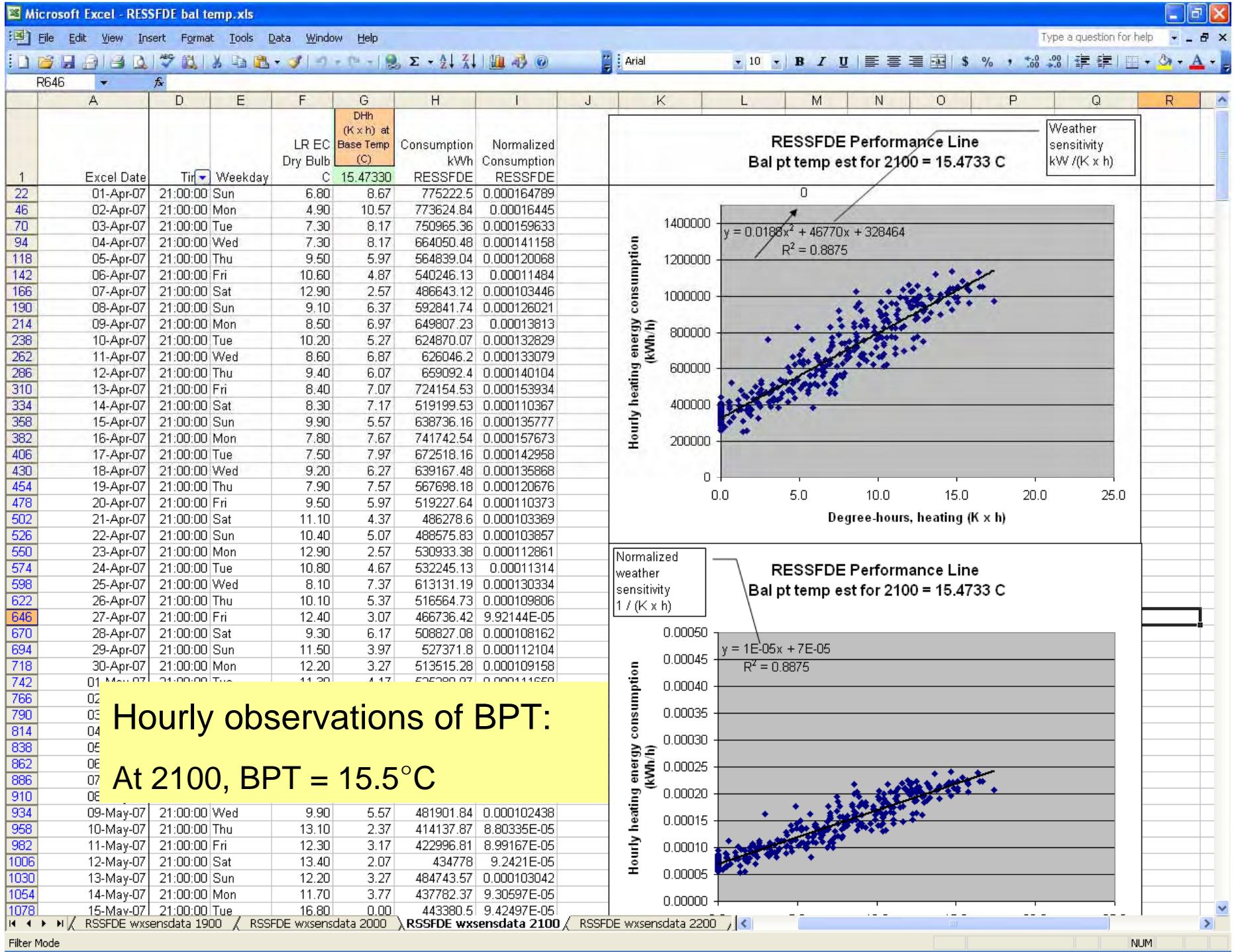


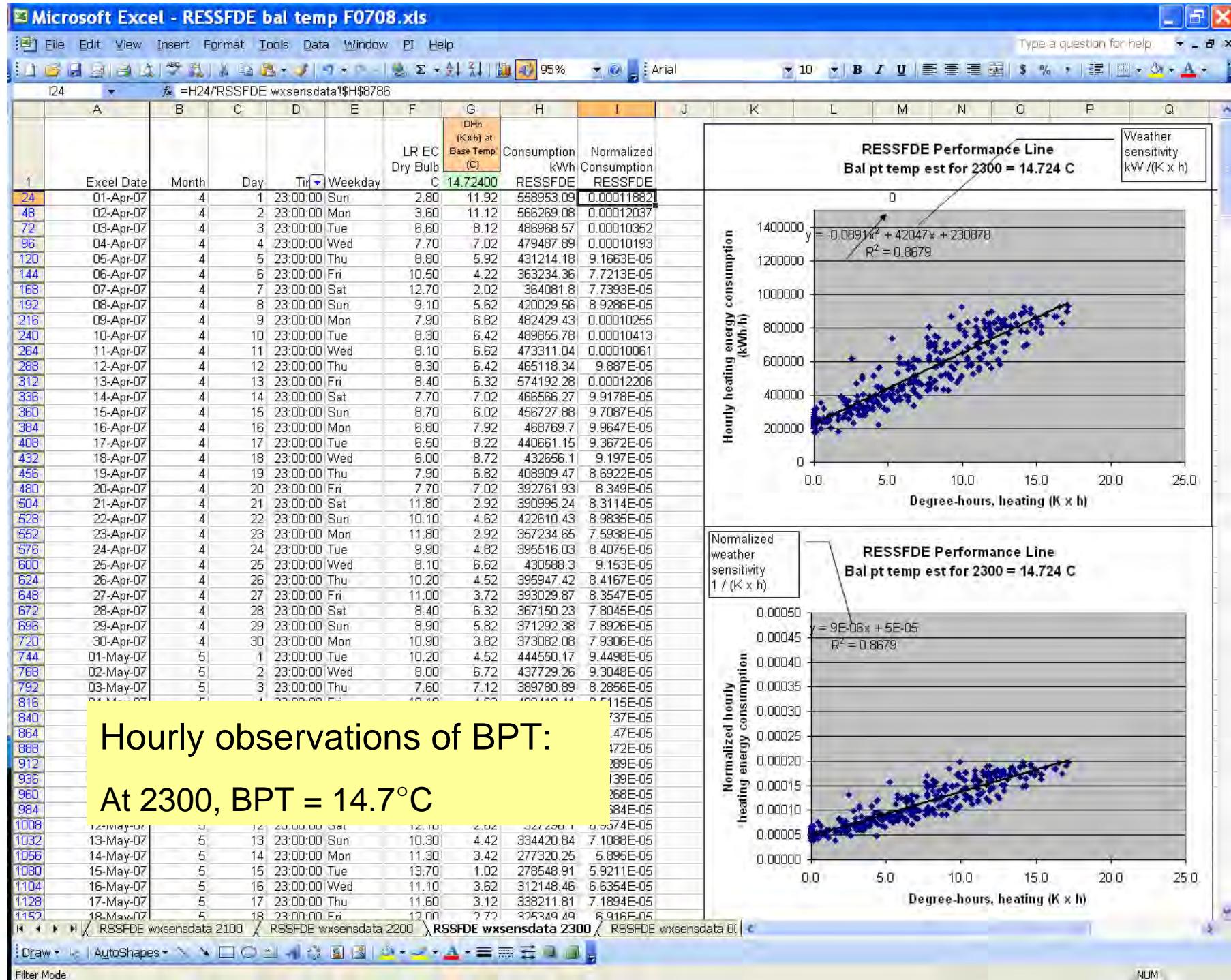








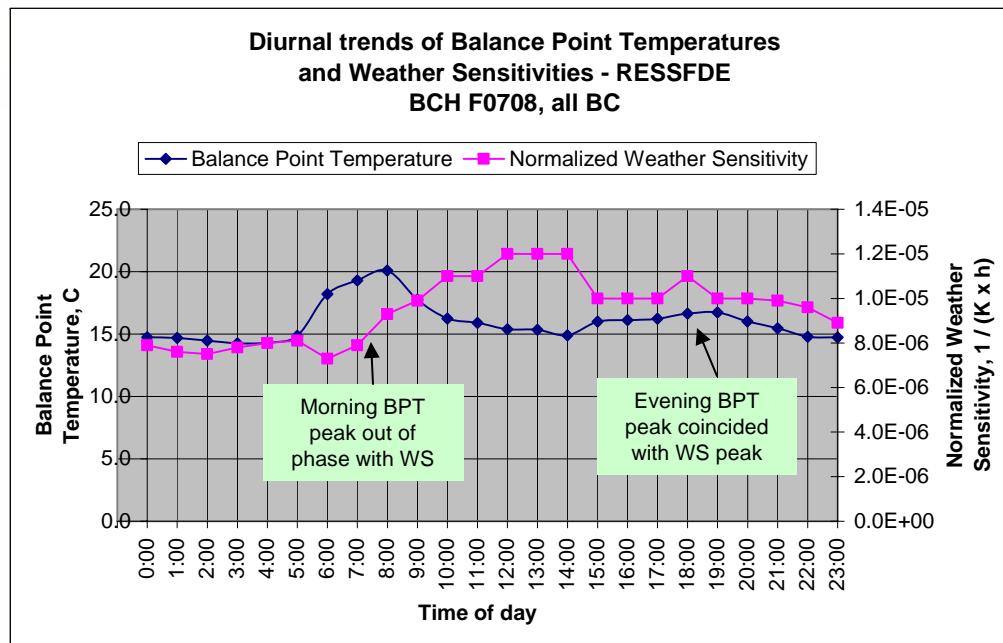




## Diurnal Trends of Balance Point Temperatures and Weather Sensitivities

RESSFDE

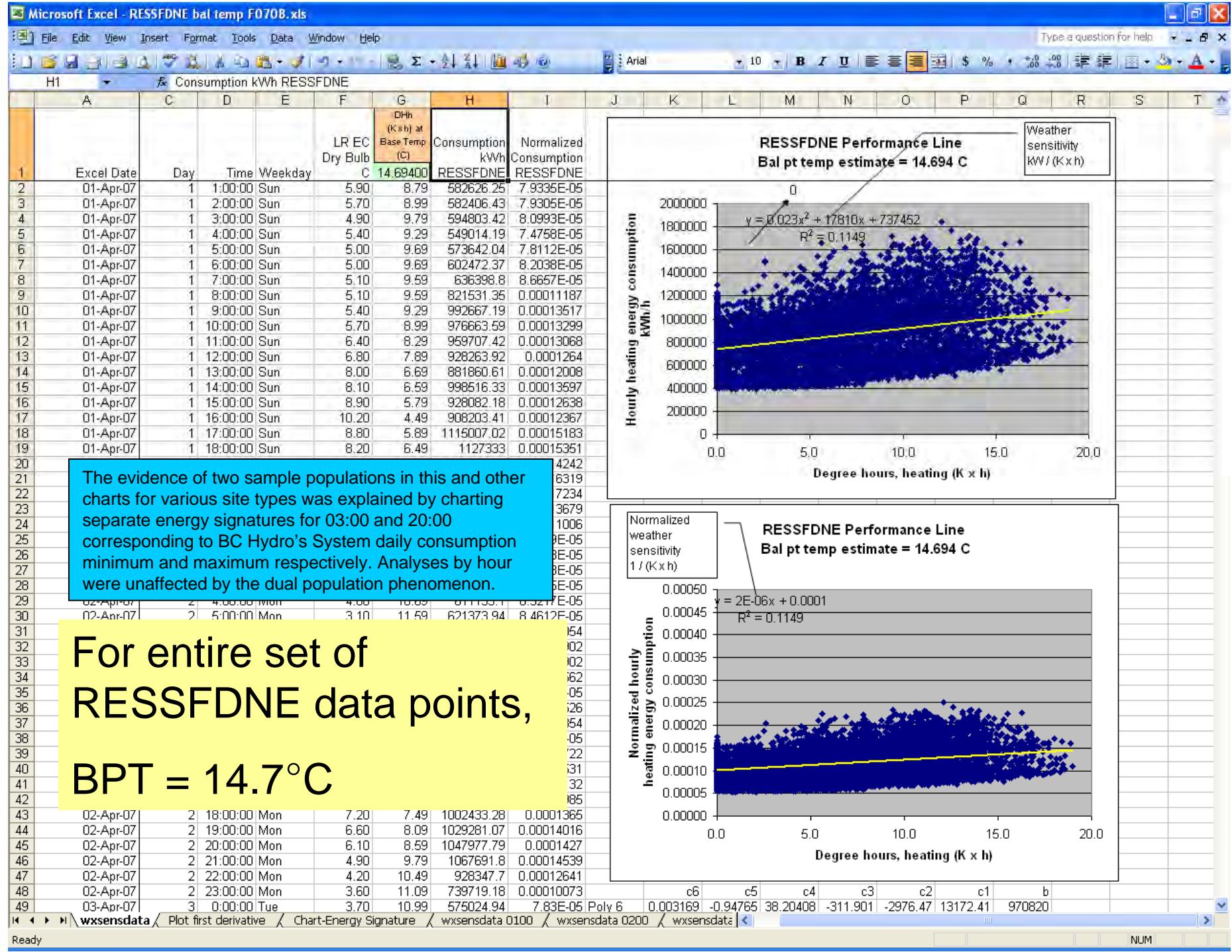
Time	BPT, °C	WS, 1 / (K x h)
0:00	14.8	7.9E-06
1:00	14.7	7.6E-06
2:00	14.5	7.5E-06
3:00	14.3	7.8E-06
4:00	14.3	8.0E-06
5:00	14.9	8.1E-06
6:00	18.2	7.3E-06
7:00	19.3	7.9E-06
8:00	20.1	9.3E-06
9:00	17.8	9.9E-06
10:00	16.2	1.1E-05
11:00	15.9	1.1E-05
12:00	15.4	1.2E-05
13:00	15.3	1.2E-05
14:00	14.9	1.2E-05
15:00	16.0	1.0E-05
16:00	16.1	1.0E-05
17:00	16.2	1.0E-05
18:00	16.6	1.1E-05
19:00	16.7	1.0E-05
20:00	16.0	1.0E-05
21:00	15.5	9.9E-06
22:00	14.8	9.6E-06
23:00	14.7	8.9E-06
<b>Average =</b>		<b>16.0</b>
		<b>9.5E-06</b>



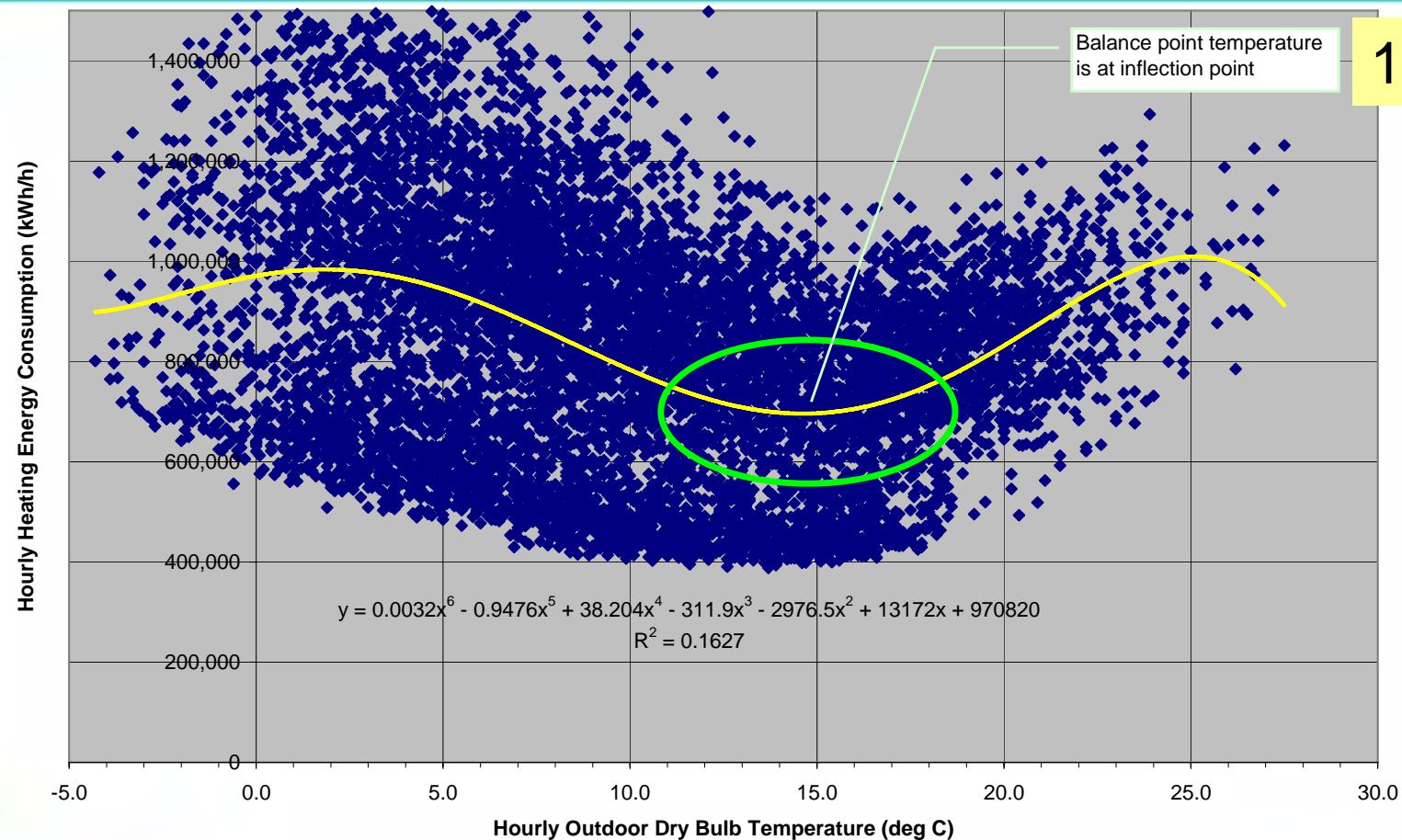
Weather sensitivity (WS) is observed to be approximately 180° out of phase with BPT except from mid-afternoon until 2200

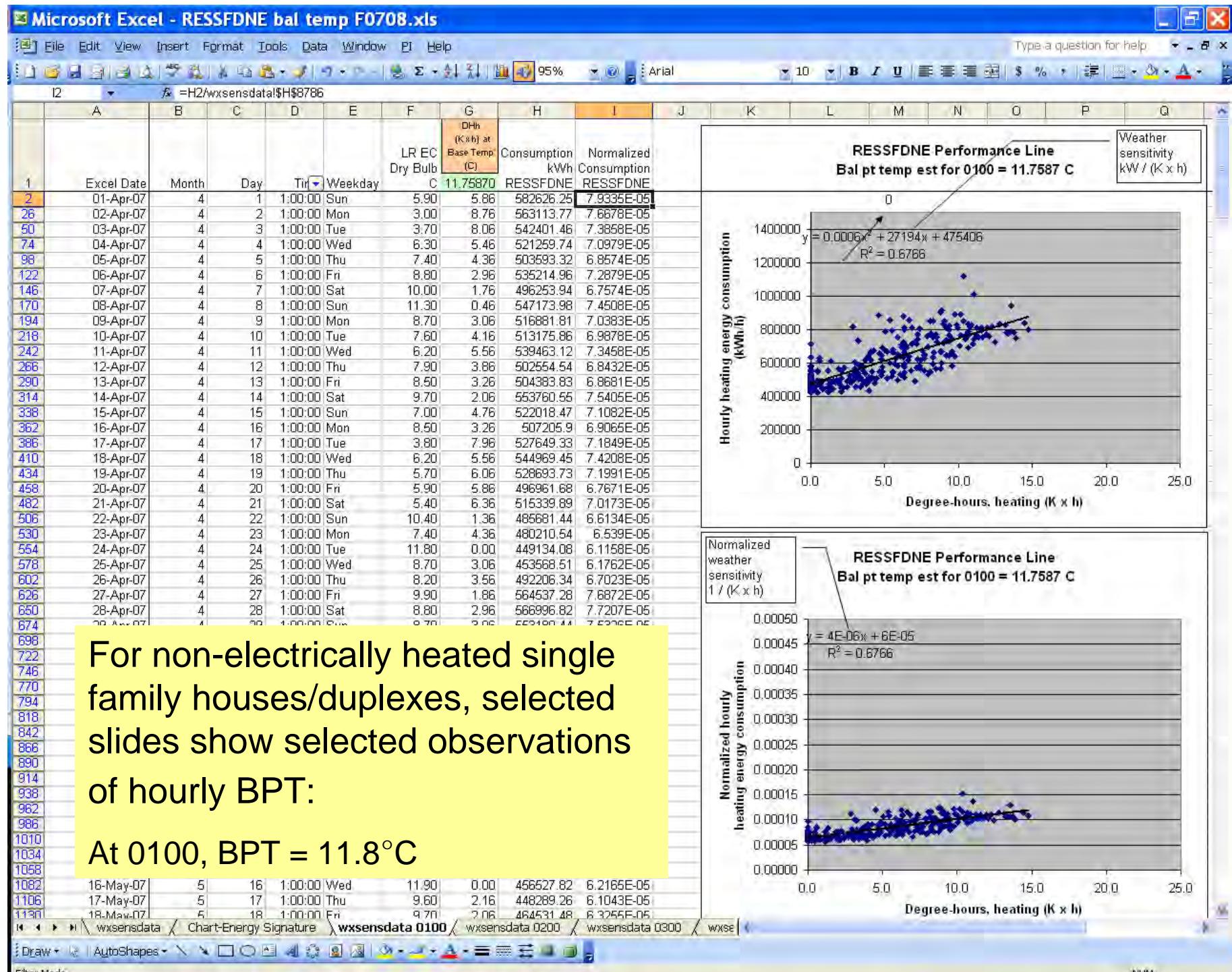
# RESSFDNE Hourly Data Analyses for F0708

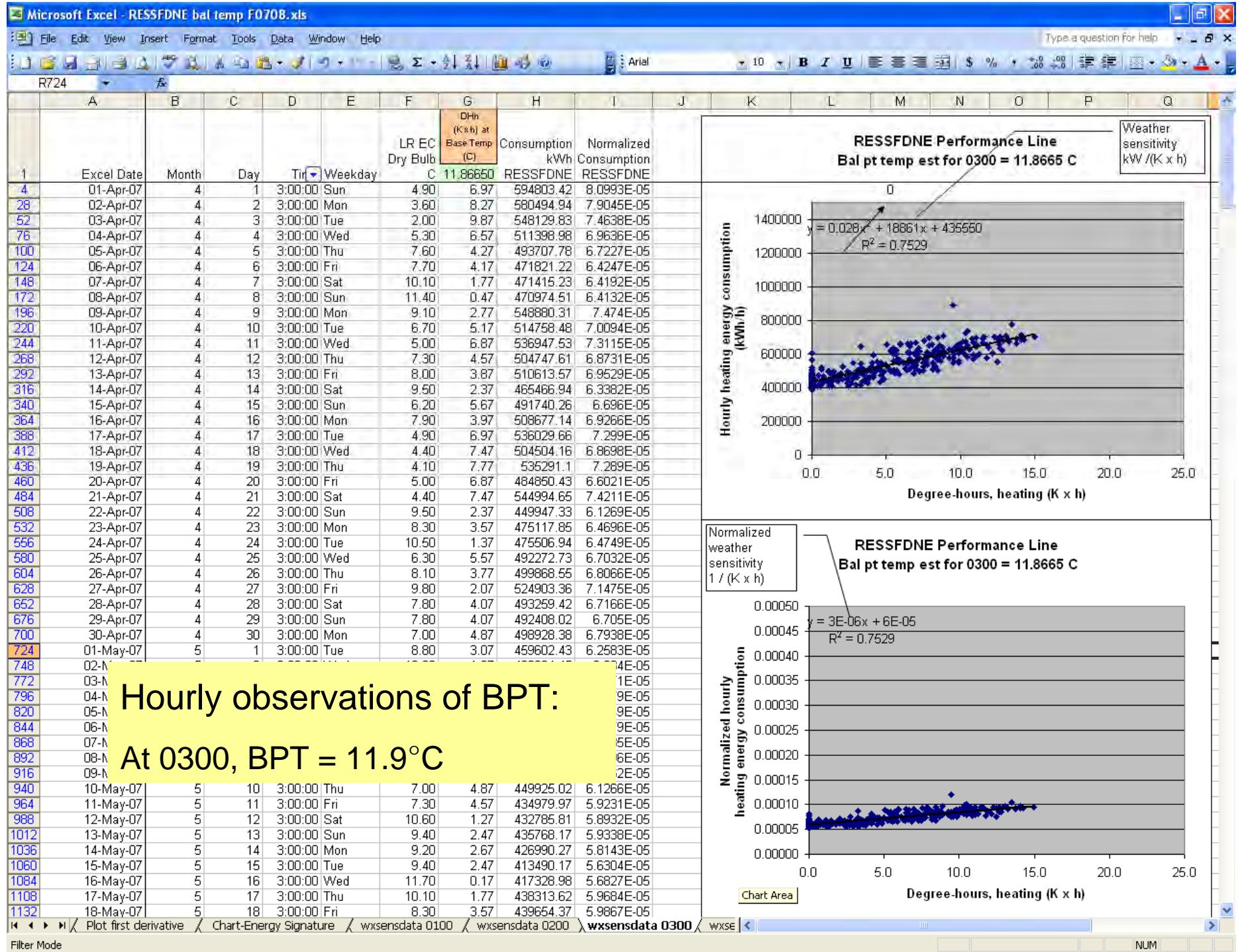
Residential – Single/Duplex (Non-Elec. Heat)

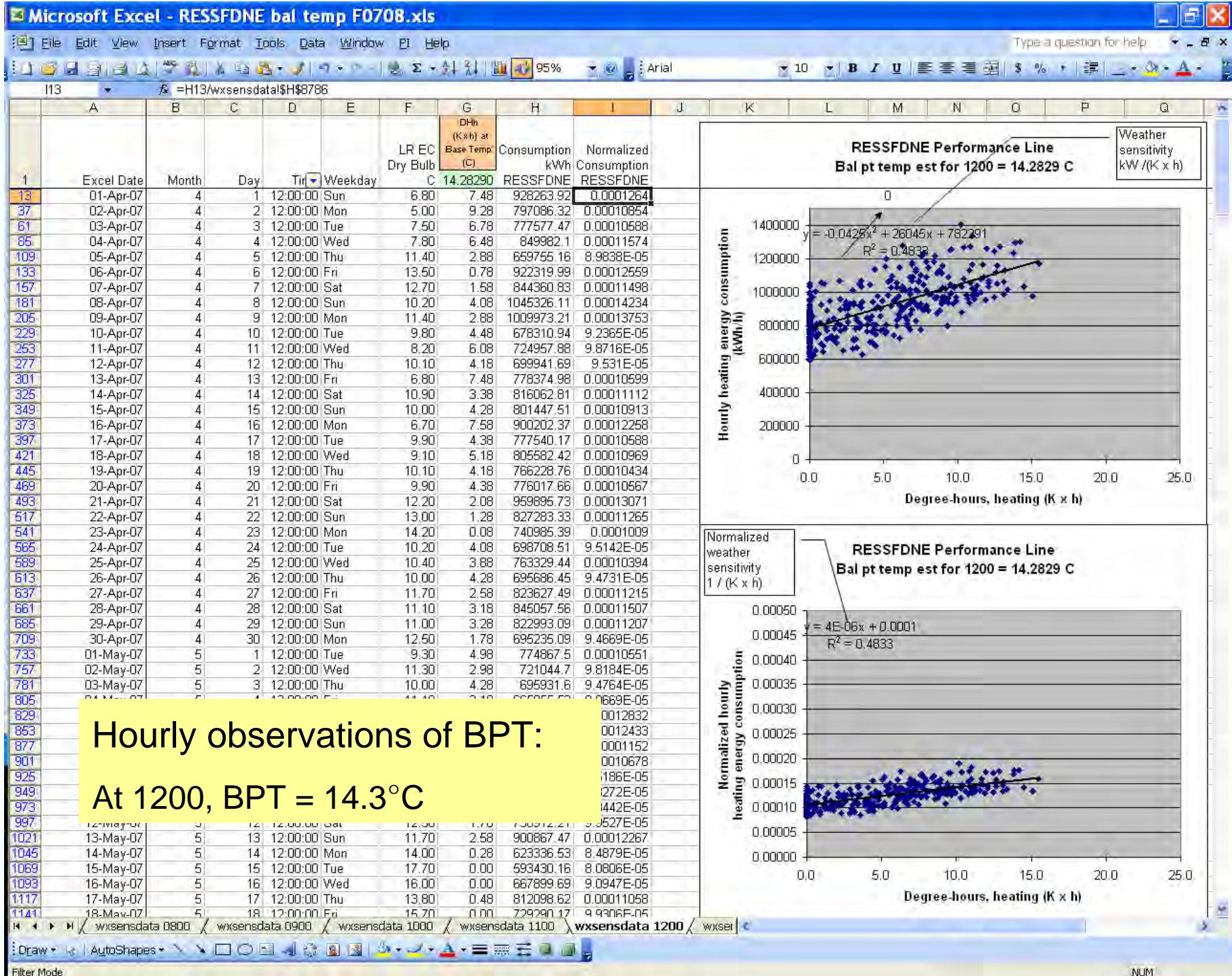


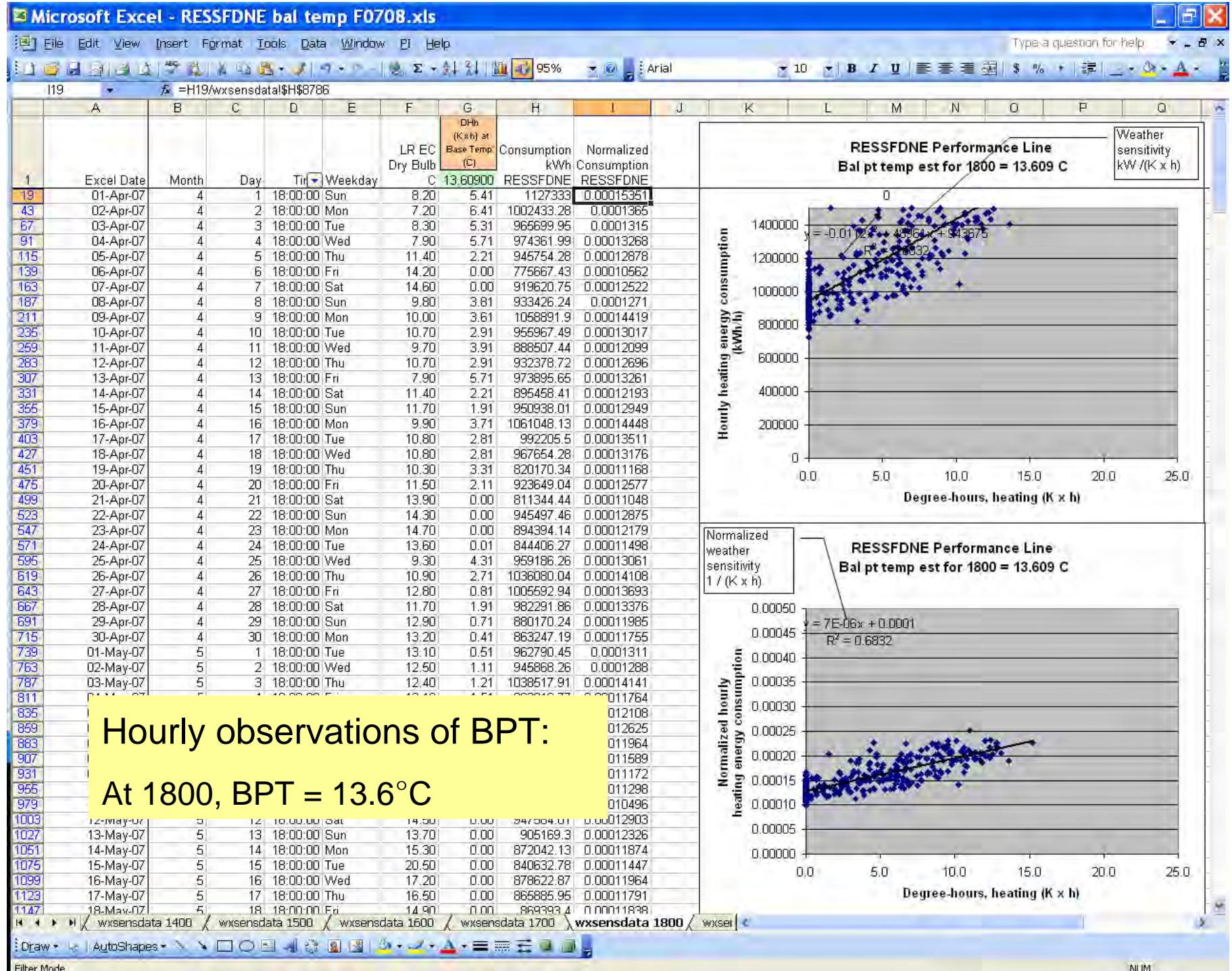
## RESSFDNE Energy Signature

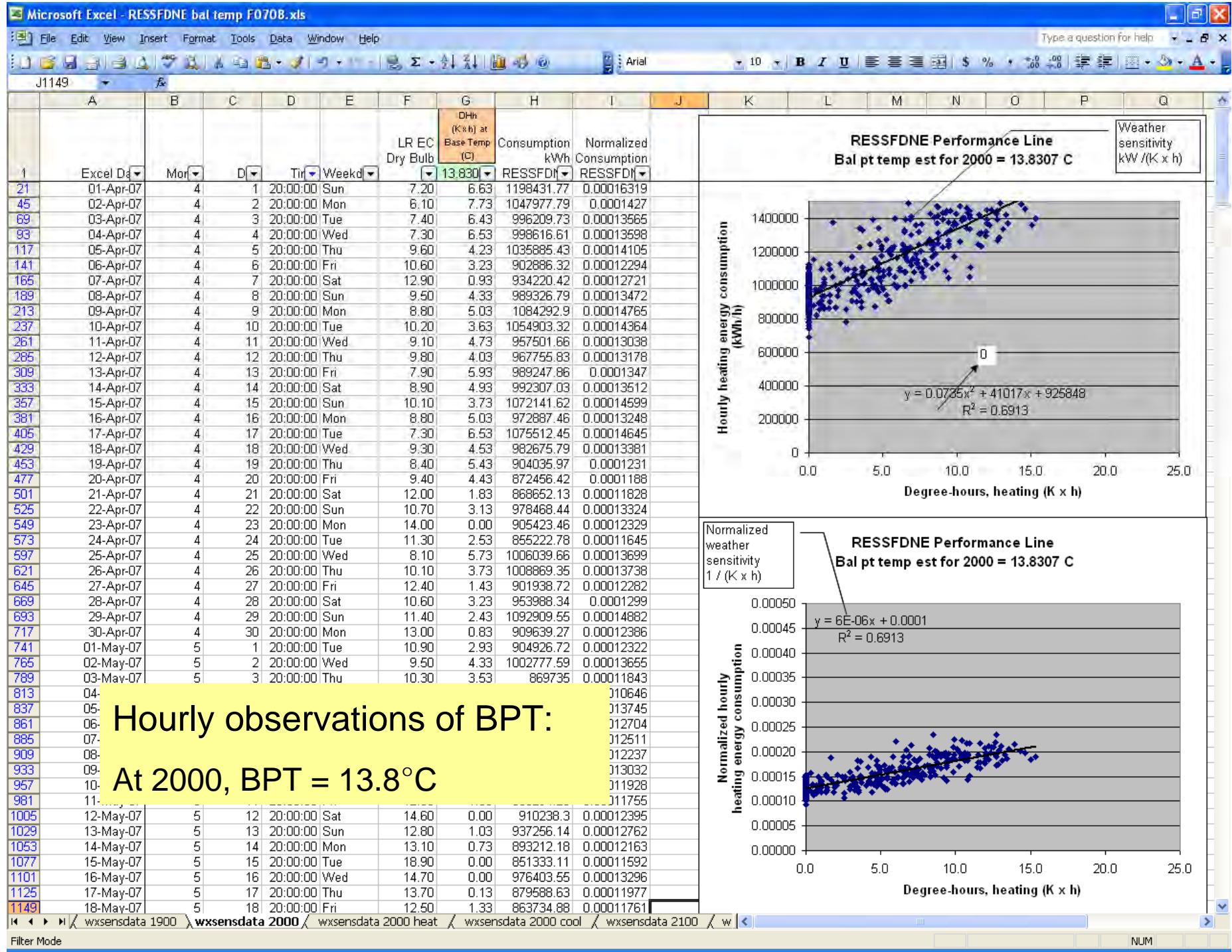






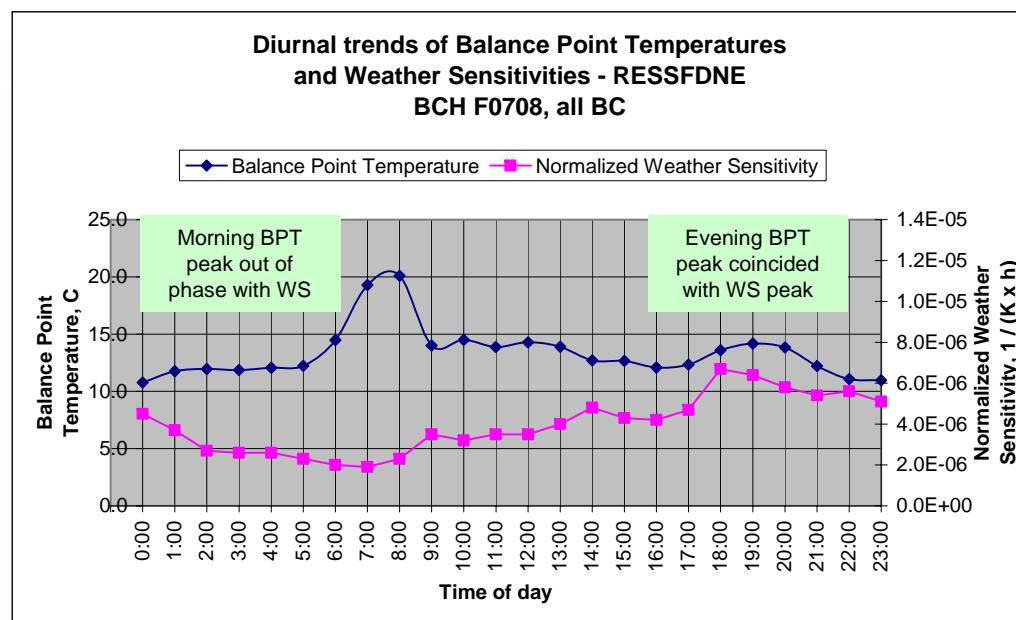






## Diurnal Trends of Balance Point Temperatures and Weather Sensitivities RESSFDNE

Time	BPT, °C	WS, 1 / (K x h)
0:00	10.8	4.5E-06
1:00	11.8	3.7E-06
2:00	11.9	2.7E-06
3:00	11.9	2.6E-06
4:00	12.1	2.6E-06
5:00	12.2	2.3E-06
6:00	14.5	2.0E-06
7:00	19.3	1.9E-06
8:00	20.1	2.3E-06
9:00	14.0	3.5E-06
10:00	14.5	3.2E-06
11:00	13.9	3.5E-06
12:00	14.3	3.5E-06
13:00	13.9	4.0E-06
14:00	12.7	4.8E-06
15:00	12.7	4.3E-06
16:00	12.1	4.2E-06
17:00	12.3	4.7E-06
18:00	13.6	6.7E-06
19:00	14.2	6.4E-06
20:00	13.8	5.8E-06
21:00	12.2	5.4E-06
22:00	11.1	5.6E-06
23:00	11.0	5.1E-06
Average =	13.4	4.0E-06



Weather sensitivity (WS) is observed to be approximately 180° out of phase with BPT except from mid-afternoon until 2200

# Summary

- Weather sensitivity of electrical energy consumption in buildings originates from thermostatically controlled systems and appliances
- Balance Point Temperature for the BC Hydro system, all seasons, was 15°C
- Average hourly Balance Point Temperatures for electrically heated residential buildings, all seasons, were approximately 18°C
- Balance Point Temperatures for all site types were generally lowest in Winter, highest in Summer, and intermediate in the Shoulder season
- RESSFDE base load 160,674 kWh/h compared to RESSFDNE base load 795,535 kWh/h
- Relative weather sensitivity is equally high in Winter and the Shoulder months of April, May, September, and October. Sensitivity is lowest in Summer
- Domiciles such as hotels, nursing homes, and residential apartments/houses/duplexes are usually the most weather sensitive buildings
- RESSFDE bulk normalized weather sensitivity  $8 \times 10^{-6}$  per K · h compared to RESSFDNE bulk normalized weather sensitivity of  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  per K · h
- RESSFDE balance point temperature was 16.7 °C compared to RESSFDNE balance point temperature of 14.7 °C . The lower balance point temperature of RESSFDNE reflects the fact of a larger heating energy input from non-electric sources (usually natural gas)
- Balance Point Temperatures and Weather Sensitivities are not constant but exhibit diurnal trends
- Next steps: Case studies of other site types like those done for RESSFDE and RESSFDNE

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