

Enhancing Australia's Weather and Climate Data for Energy System and Weather-proofing Simulations

A Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data and Building Energy Performance



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Outline

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2. Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data
3. Energy+ Building Simulation Results
4. Building Simulation - Water Penetration and Condensation
5. Other Weather and Climate Services
6. Q&A



An Overview of the Temporal Analysis

► Trend

- Australia-wide mean temperature has risen **1.46 °C** in **2024** and it is the second warmest year.
- Eight of Australia's nine warmest years have occurred **since 2013**, reflecting accelerating climate change.

► Existing climate files for simulation

- Typical Meteorological Year (TMY) from CSIRO (1990-2015).

► Comparison

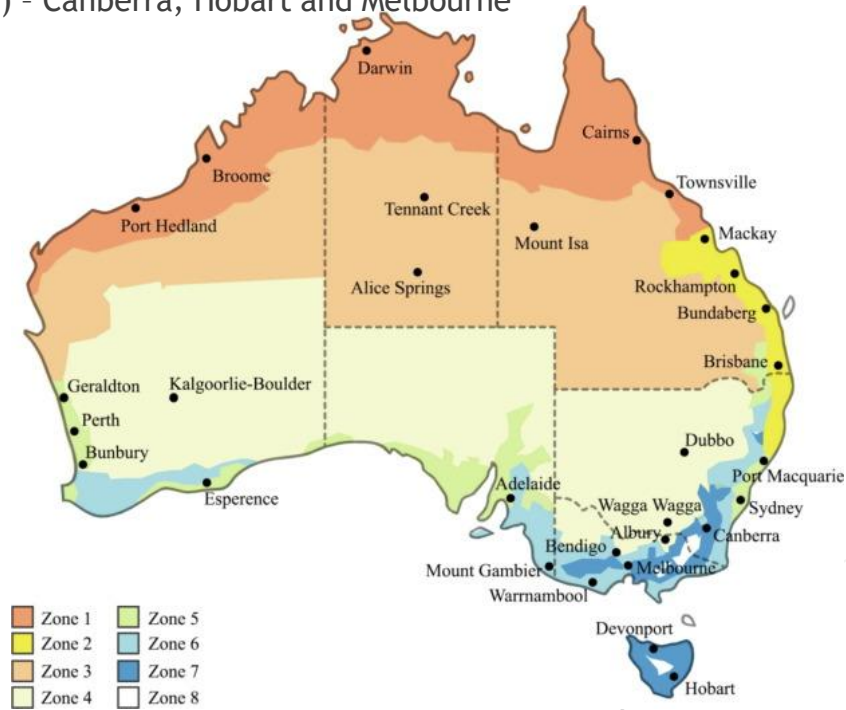
- Average of 1990-2015 (CSIRO TMY period) and the recent 15 years (2010-2024) with NCC climate zone classification.
- Check trend with Dry Bulb Temperature (DBT), Moisture Content (MC) and Cooling Degree Days (CDD/ Based on 18 °C).



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NCC Climate Zone

- ▶ CZ1 & 2 (Humid and Warm areas) - Brisbane and Darwin
- ▶ CZ5 (Warm areas) - Adelaide, Perth and Sydney
- ▶ CZ6 & 7 (Mild and Cool areas) - Canberra, Hobart and Melbourne



Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: Yearly Averages - (NCC CZ5)

► Sydney

- DBT: 0.27°C increase (0.57°C increase in January average).
- MC: 0.34g/kg increase (0.85 and 0.66 g/kg increase in January and March).
- CDD: 5.95 CDD increase (18.88 and 12.03 CDD increase in January and December).

► Adelaide

- DBT: 0.23°C increase (0.62°C increase in January average).
- MC: 0.07g/kg increase (0.38g/kg increase in March average).
- CDD: 3.23 CDD increase (16.95 and 11.62 CDD increase in January and March).

► Perth

- DBT: 0.4°C increase (1.07°C increase in December average).
- MC: 0.003g/kg decrease (0.33g/kg decrease in May average).
- CDD: 9.28 CDD increase (19.76 and 31.82 CDD increase in January and February).



Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: Yearly Averages - (NCC CZ1&2)

► Brisbane

- DBT: 0.31°C increase (0.55, 0.67 and 0.63°C increase in March, July and August).
- MC: 1.06g/kg increase (1.62 and 1.31g/kg increase in March and August).
- CDD: 3.76 CDD increase (17.14 and 12.42 CDD increase in March and April).

► Darwin

- DBT: 0.35°C increase (0.48 and 0.47°C increase in March and August).
- MC: 0.29g/kg increase (0.56g/kg increase in April).
- CDD: 10.6 CDD increase (14.89 and 14.63 CDD increase in March and August).

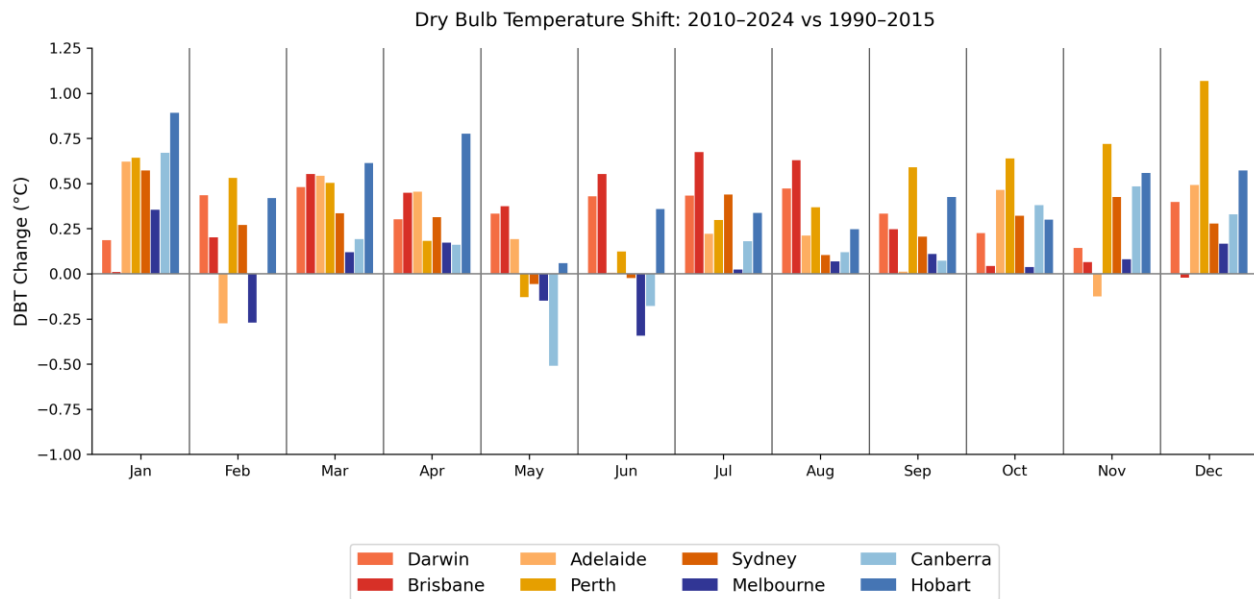


Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: Yearly Averages - (NCC CZ6&7)

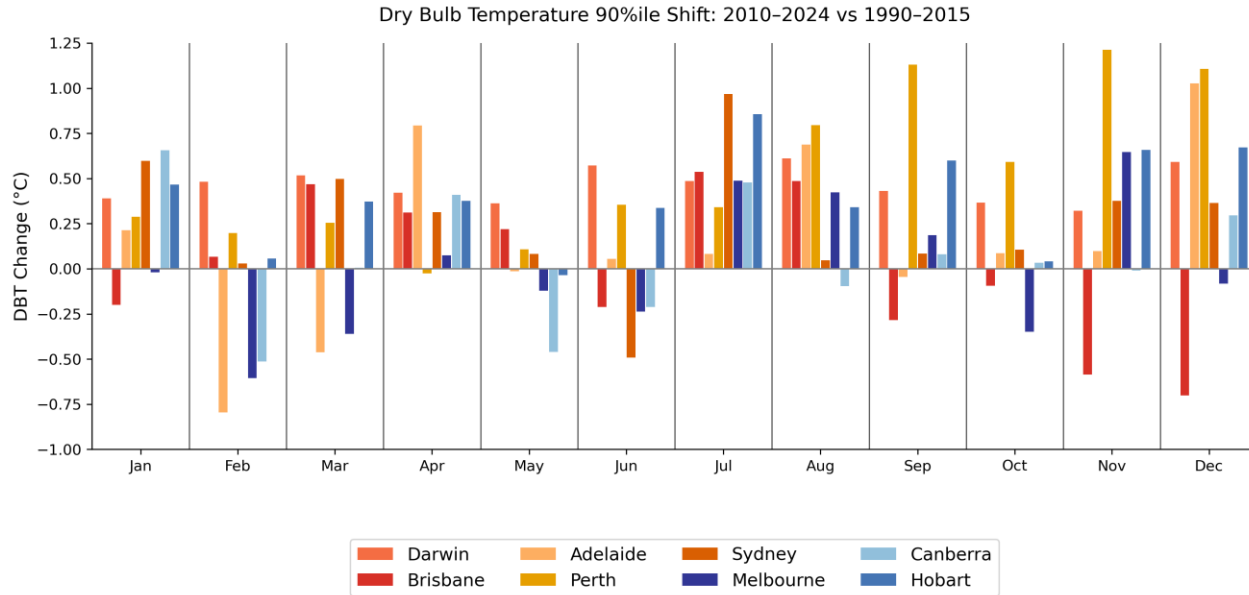


- ▶ Canberra
 - ▶ DBT: 0.16°C increase (0.67°C increase in January average).
 - ▶ MC: 0.29g/kg increase (0.66g/kg increase in January and March).
 - ▶ CDD: 2.04 CDD increase (18.02 and 9.01 CDD increase in January and December).
- ▶ Hobart
 - ▶ DBT: 0.46°C increase (0.89 and 0.78°C increase in January and April).
 - ▶ MC: 0.13g/kg increase (0.34 and 0.33g/kg increase in December and January).
 - ▶ CDD: 1.41 CDD increase (7.87 CDD increase in January).
- ▶ Melbourne
 - ▶ DBT: 0.03°C increase (0.35°C increase in January average).
 - ▶ MC: 0.36g/kg increase (0.74g/kg increase in January).
 - ▶ CDD: 0.71 CDD increase (7.29 CDD increase in January).

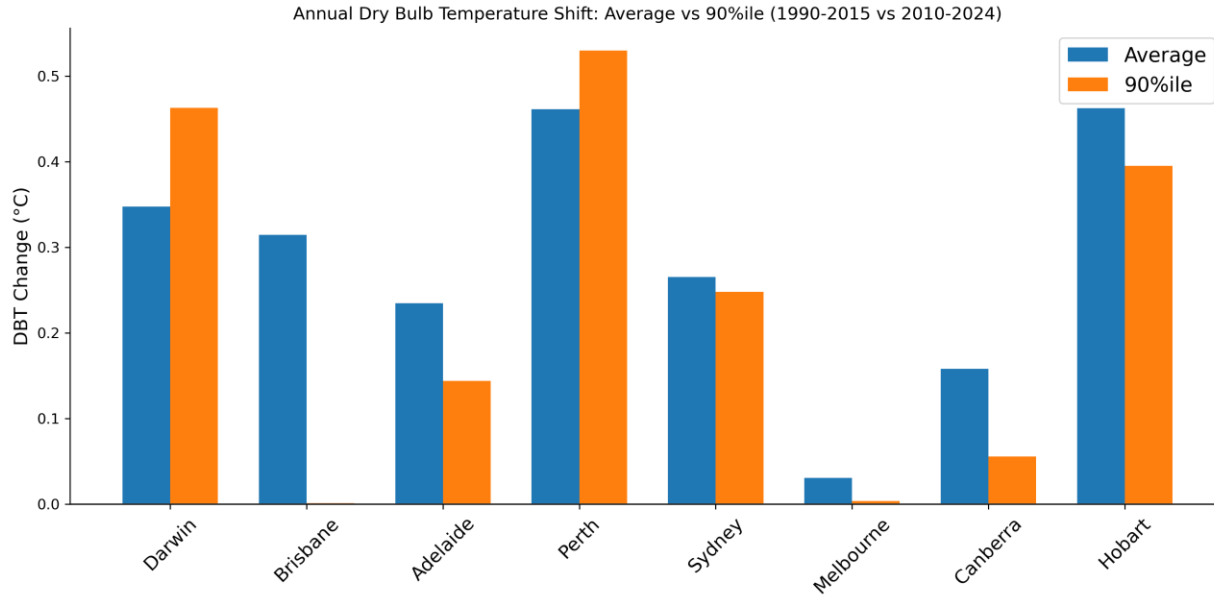
Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: Temperature Shift



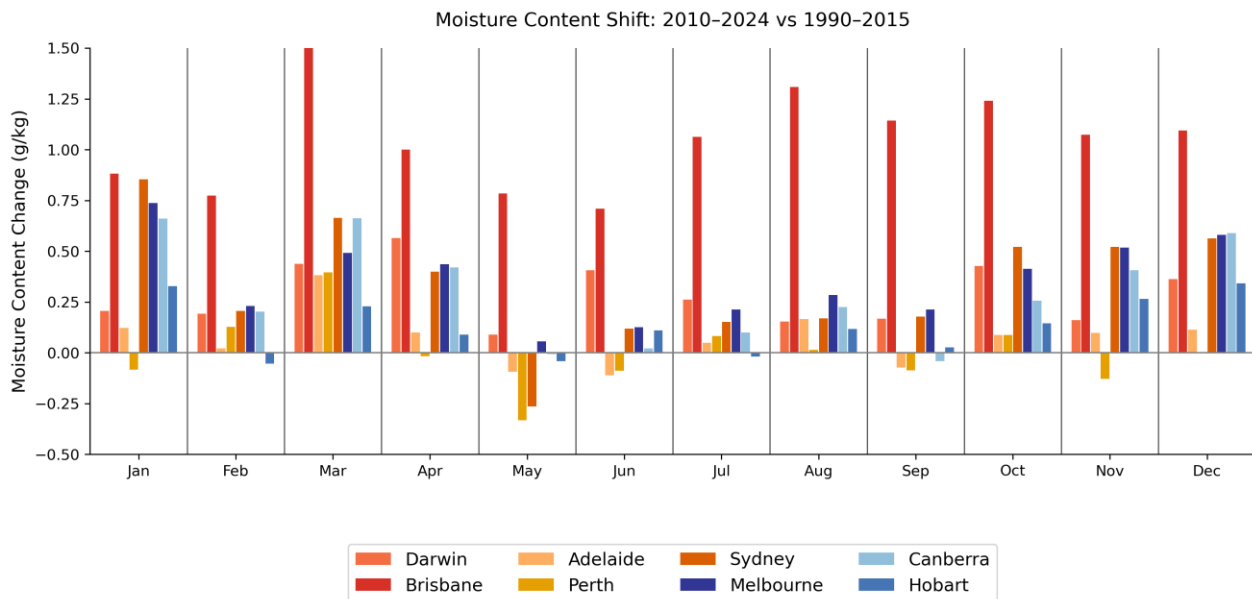
Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: Temperature(90%ile) Shift



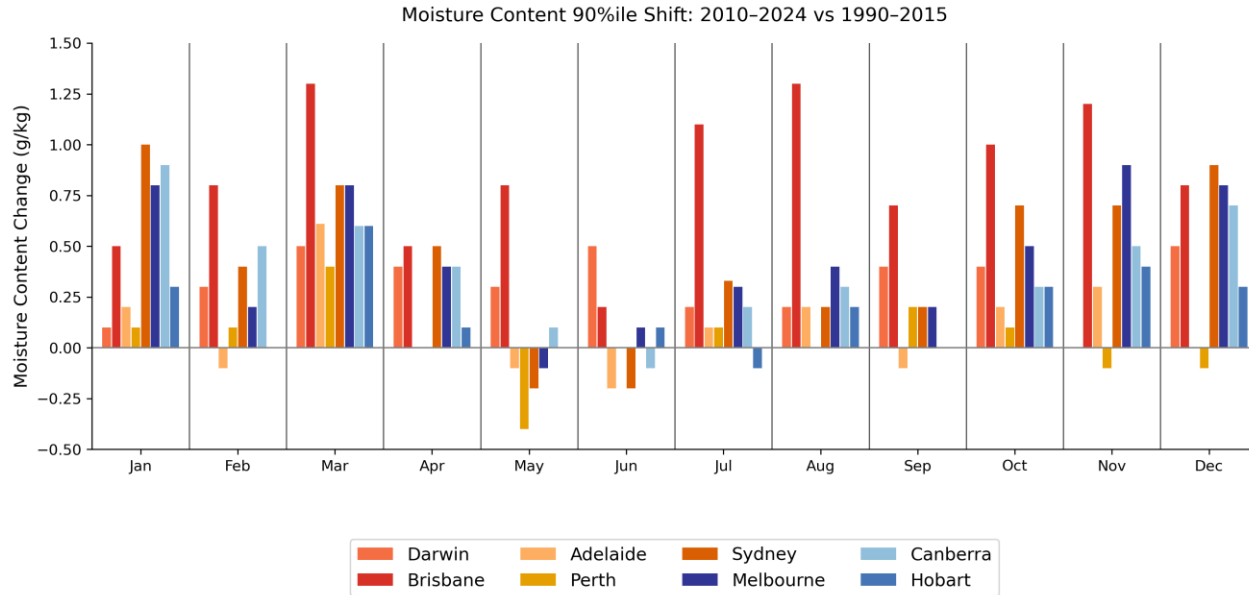
Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: Temperature Shift



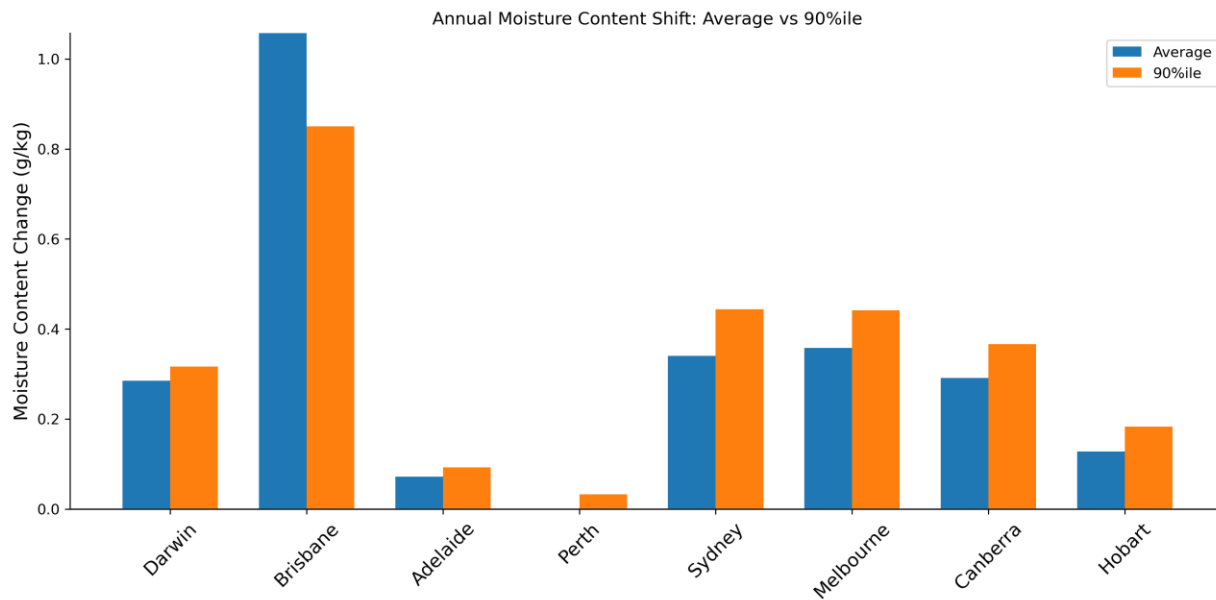
Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: Moisture Content Shift



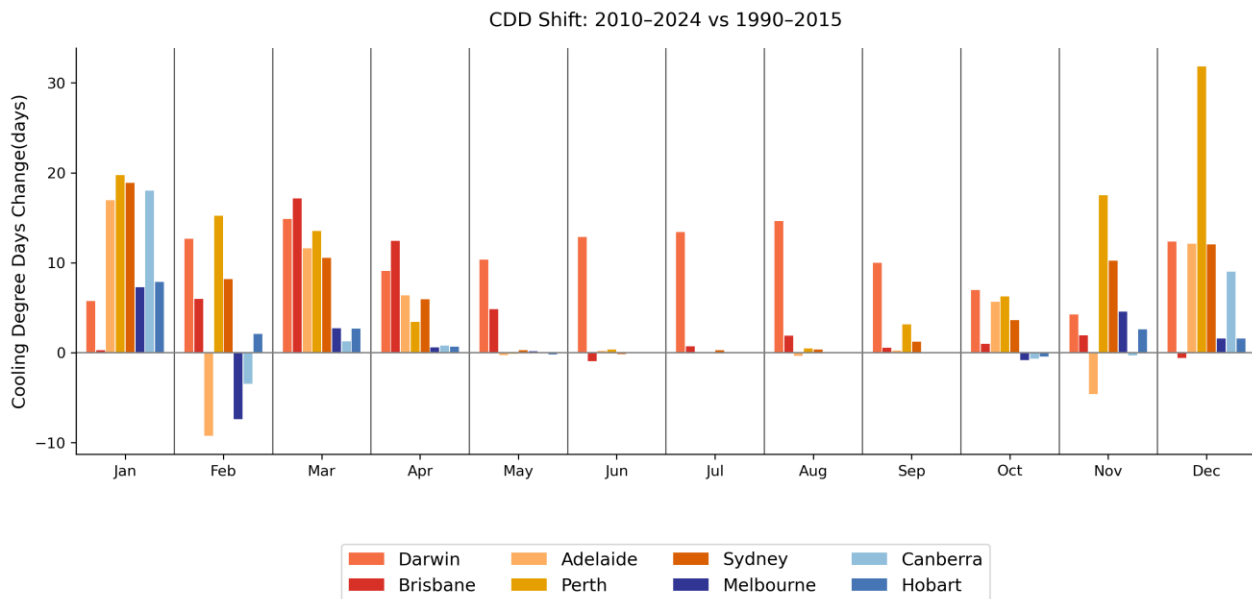
Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: Moisture Content(90%ile) Shift



Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: Moisture Content Shift



Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data: CDD Shift



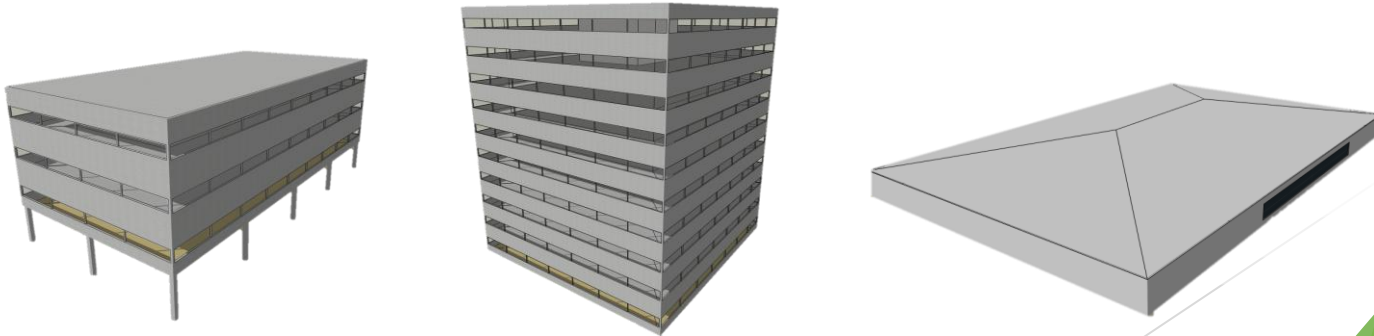
Summary of Temporal Analysis of Meteorological Data

- ▶ Notable differences in key weather elements (2010-2024 vs 1990-2015)
 - ▶ Clear climate shift: +0.28°C, +0.31 g/kg, +4.6 CDD
- ▶ Overall **warming** and **humidification** across all cities
- ▶ These changes drive **higher cooling demand** in summer and **lower heating demand** in winter



Examining HVAC Energy Consumption

- ▶ We considered 3 archetypical buildings compliant with the current NCC: a 3-storey office building, a 10-storey office building, and a ground-level supermarket
- ▶ We analysed HVAC heating and cooling energy consumption by simulating weather data for each of the capitals for 1990-2024 with building models in Energy+



Energy+ Building Simulation Results

- ▶ We analysed monthly heating and cooling energy consumption from **1990 to 2024** examine long-term trends by **climate zone**.
 - ▶ CZ1 & 2 (Humid and Warm areas) - Brisbane and Darwin
 - ▶ CZ5 (Warm areas) - Adelaide, Perth and Sydney
 - ▶ CZ6 & 7 (mild and cool areas) - Canberra, Hobart and Melbourne
- ▶ Comparison of **average cooling and heating demand** (based on three archetypical buildings) between 1990-2015 and 2010-2024.
- ▶ Comparison of **monthly cooling and heating demand heatmaps** among 1990-2015, 1990-2024 and 2010-2024 for eight capital cities and three building types.



Note: Some data were excluded from the reported percentage changes to prevent distortion caused by extremely low values.

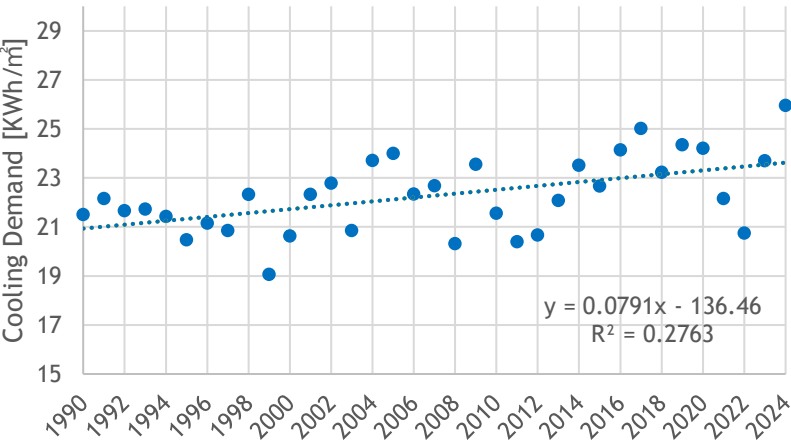
Energy+ Building Simulation Results

► For all buildings: Brisbane

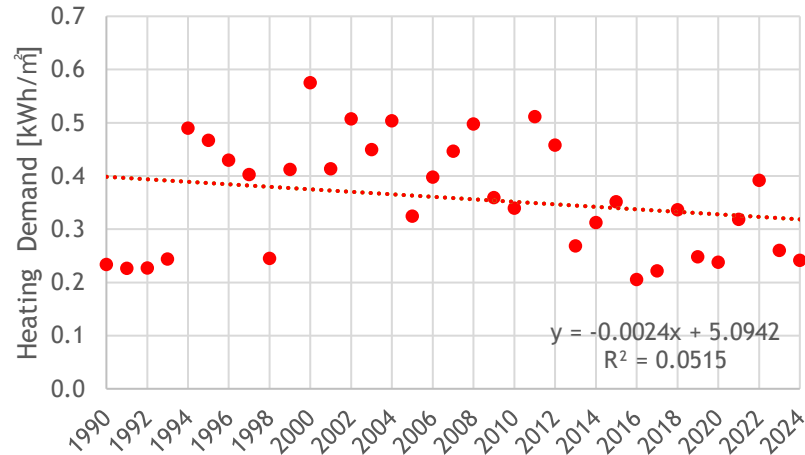
- Increasing cooling demand (Increased from 21.78 kWh/m² to 22.96 kWh/m² (5.4%)).
- Decreasing heating demand (Decreased from 0.39 kWh/m² to 0.31 kWh/m² (-19.3%)).



Annual Cooling Energy Consumption for Brisbane



Annual Heating Energy Consumption for Brisbane www.exemplary.com.au



Energy+ Building Simulation Results

► For all buildings: Adelaide, Perth and Sydney (NCC CZ5)

- Increasing cooling demand (Increased by 4.2%, 8.1% and 6.9% respectively).
 - Decreasing heating demand (Decreased by 9.2%, 9.6% and 6.2% respectively).
-

► For all buildings: Darwin (NCC CZ 1)

- Increasing cooling demand (Increased by 2.3%).
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► For all buildings: Canberra, Hobart and Melbourne (NCC CZ 6 & 7)

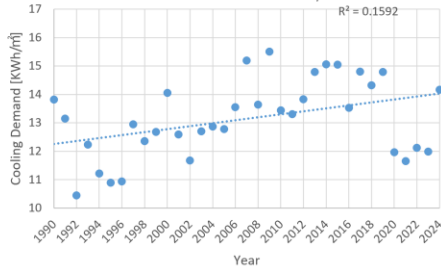
- Increasing cooling demand (Increased by 5.1%, 14.6% and 1.5% respectively).
- Decreasing heating demand (Decreased by 0.3% in Canberra and 14.5% in Hobart but increased by 4.2% in Melbourne).



Energy+ Building Simulation Results - Cooling

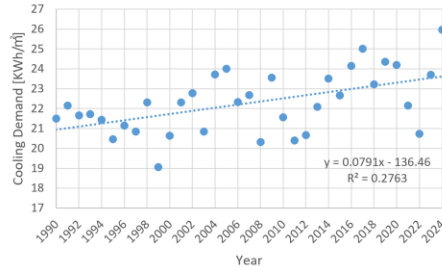
Annual Cooling Energy Consumption for Adelaide

$$y = 0.0524x - 91.997$$
$$R^2 = 0.1592$$



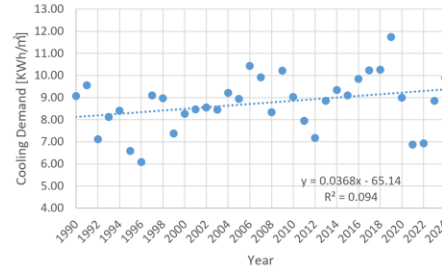
Annual Cooling Energy Consumption for Brisbane

$$y = 0.0791x - 136.46$$
$$R^2 = 0.2763$$



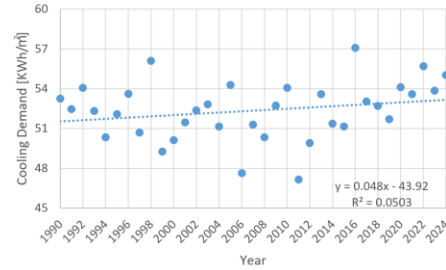
Annual Cooling Energy Consumption for Canberra

$$y = 0.0368x - 65.14$$
$$R^2 = 0.094$$



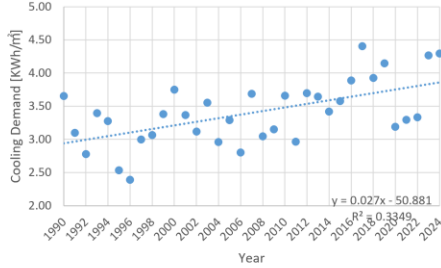
Annual Cooling Energy Consumption for Darwin

$$y = 0.048x - 43.92$$
$$R^2 = 0.0503$$



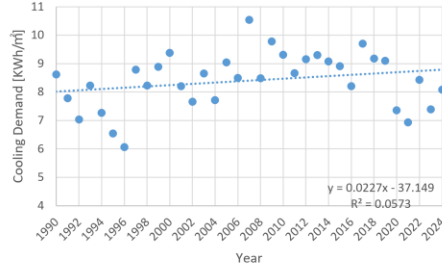
Annual Cooling Energy Consumption for Hobart

$$y = 0.027x - 50.881$$
$$R^2 = 0.0349$$



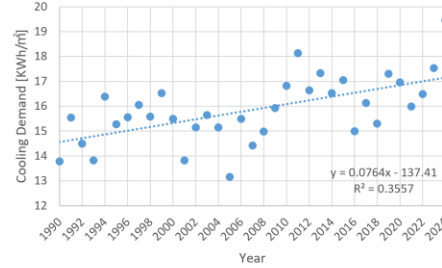
Annual Cooling Energy Consumption for Melbourne

$$y = 0.0227x - 37.149$$
$$R^2 = 0.0573$$



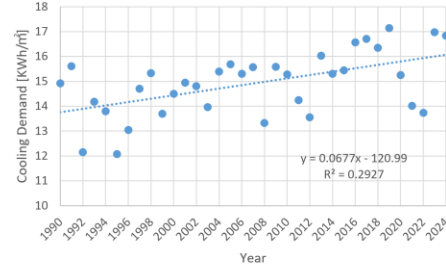
Annual Cooling Energy Consumption for Perth

$$y = 0.0764x - 137.41$$
$$R^2 = 0.3557$$



Annual Cooling Energy Consumption for Sydney

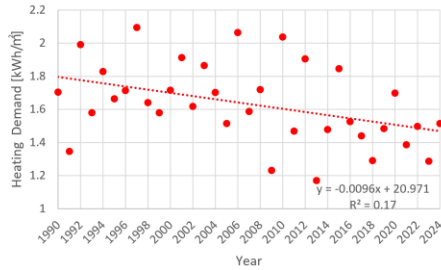
$$y = 0.0677x - 120.99$$
$$R^2 = 0.2927$$



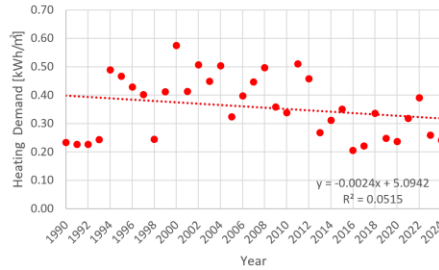
Energy+ Building Simulation Results - Heating



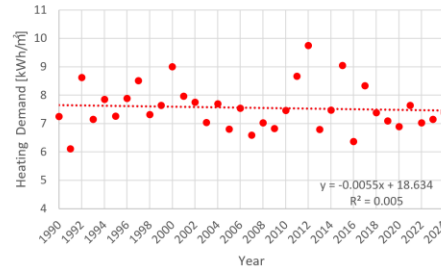
Annual Heating Energy Consumption for Adelaide



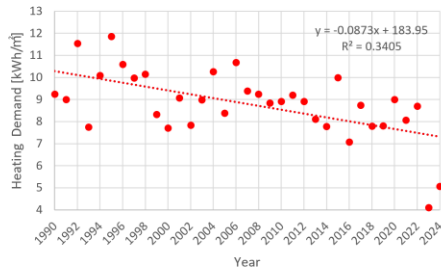
Annual Heating Energy Consumption for Brisbane



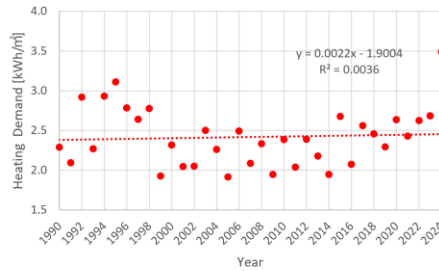
Annual Heating Energy Consumption for Canberra



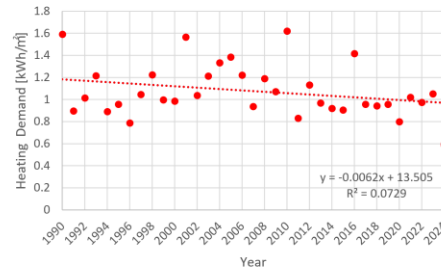
Annual Heating Energy Consumption for Hobart



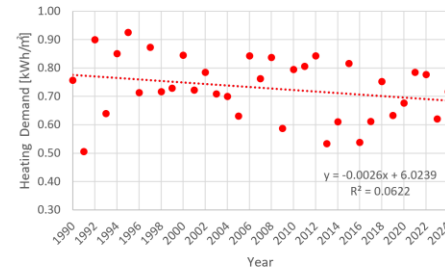
Annual Heating Energy Consumption for Melbourne



Annual Heating Energy Consumption for Perth

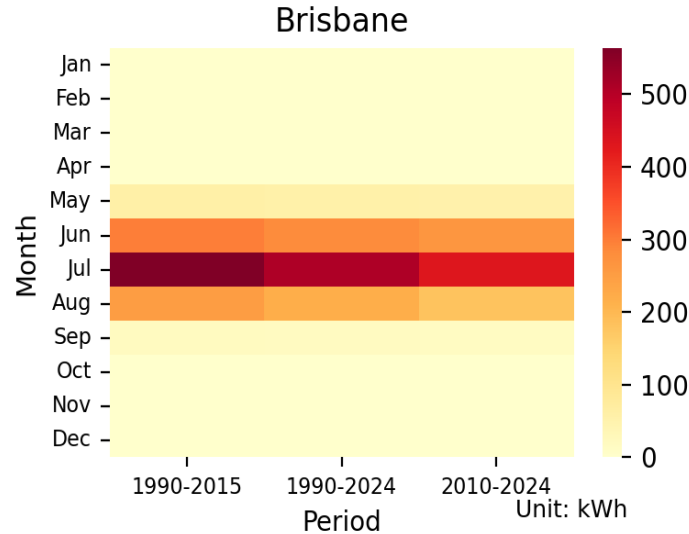
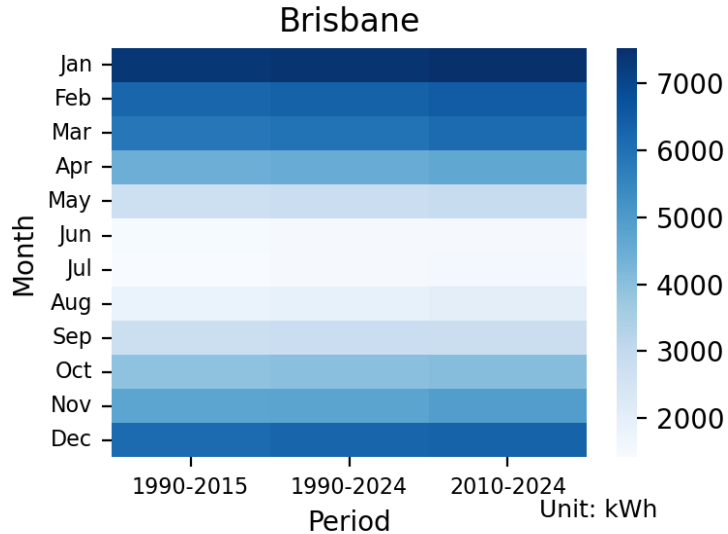


Annual Heating Energy Consumption for Sydney



Energy+ Building Simulation Results

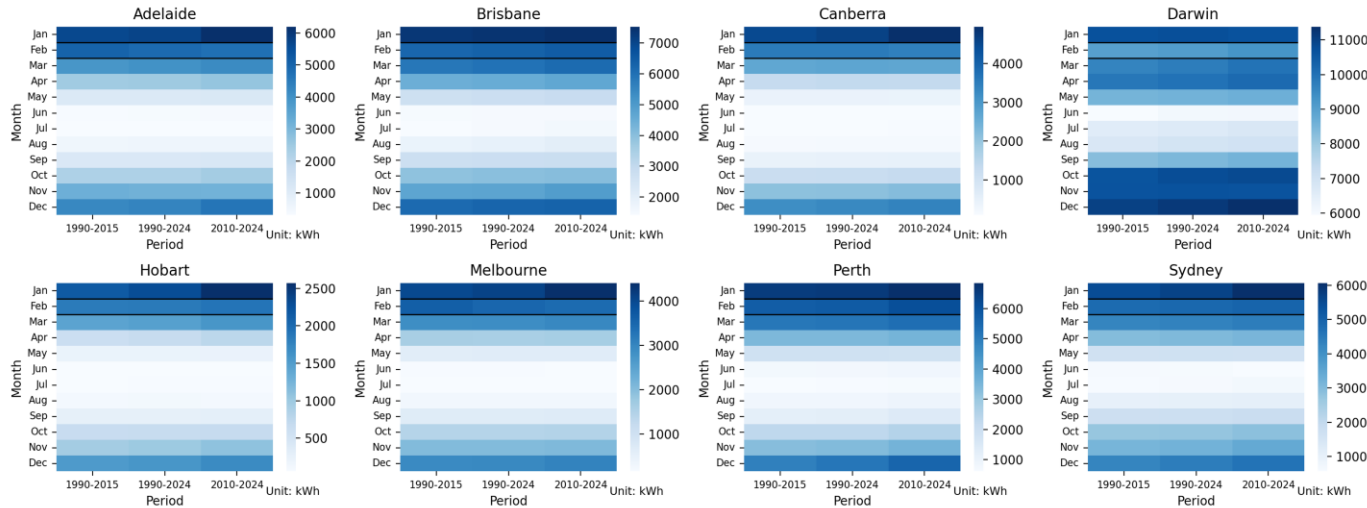
- For all buildings: Brisbane (Cooling: Dec-Feb, Heating: Jun- Aug)
 - 2010-2024 has higher cooling demand than 1990-2015 and 1990-2024 period (0.7% to 6.1%).
 - 2010-2024 has lower heating demand than 1990-2015 and 1990-2024 period (-0.9% to -24.3%)



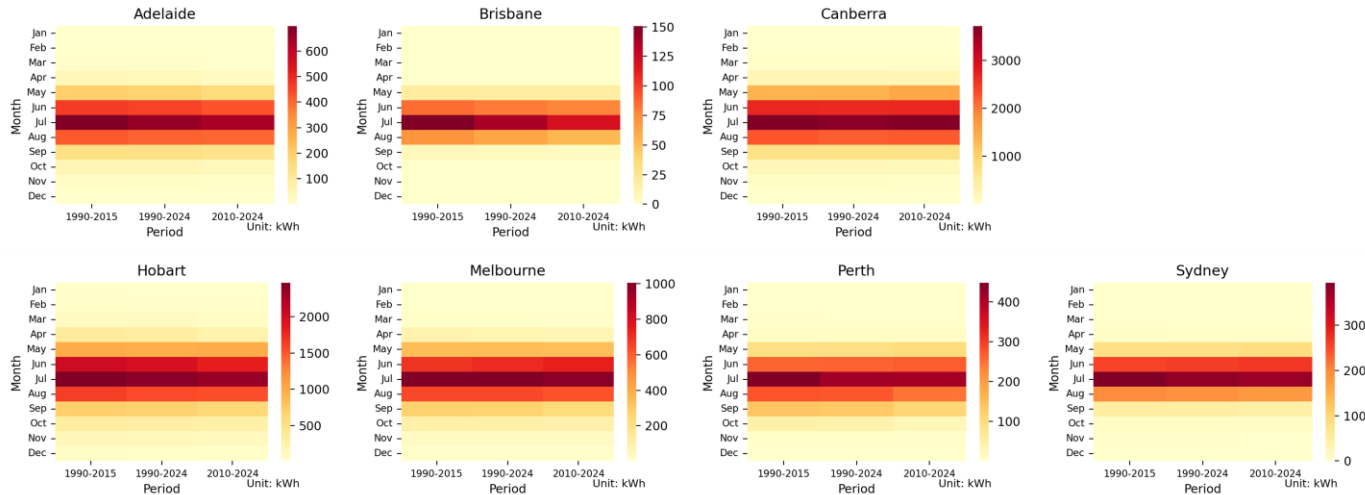
3-storey Office



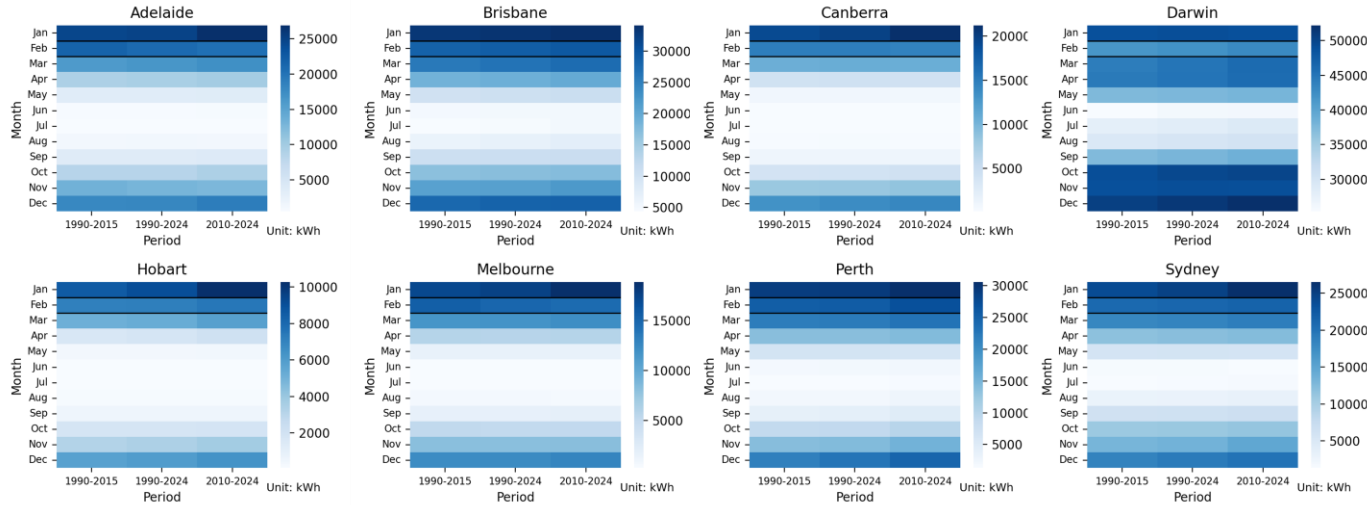
Energy+ Building Simulation Results - Cooling - Monthly / 3-Storey Office



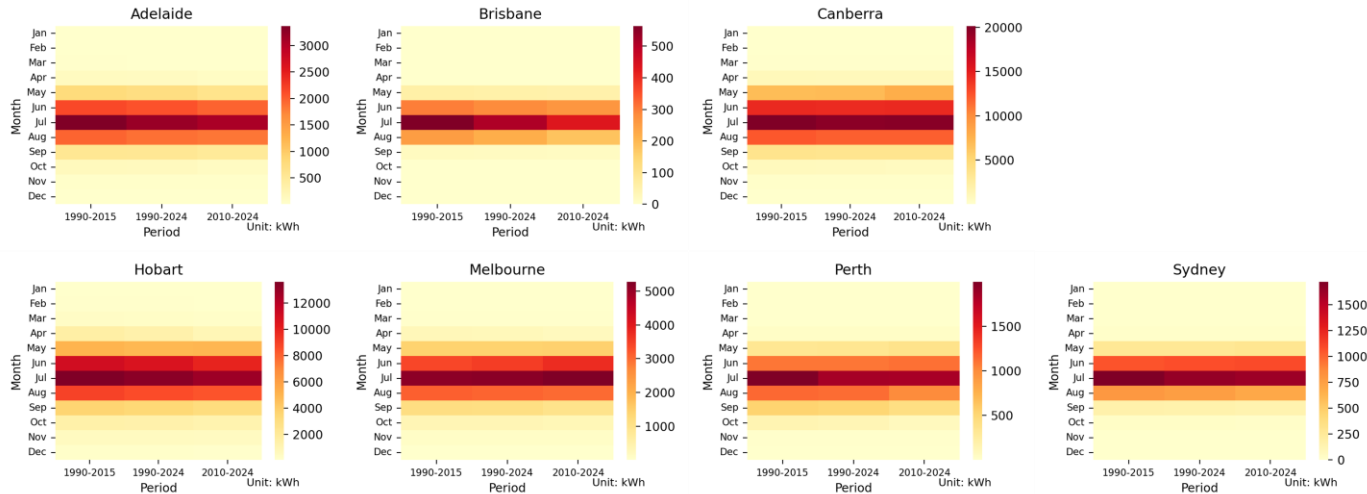
Energy+ Building Simulation Results - Heating - Monthly / 3-Storey Office



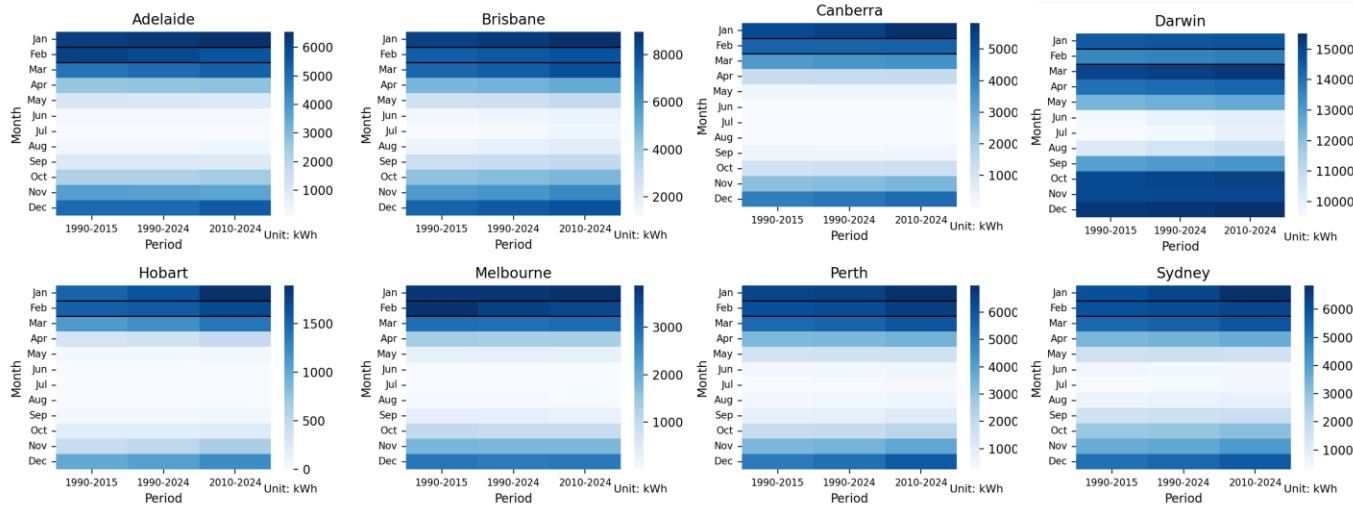
Energy+ Building Simulation Results - Cooling - Monthly / 10-Storey Office



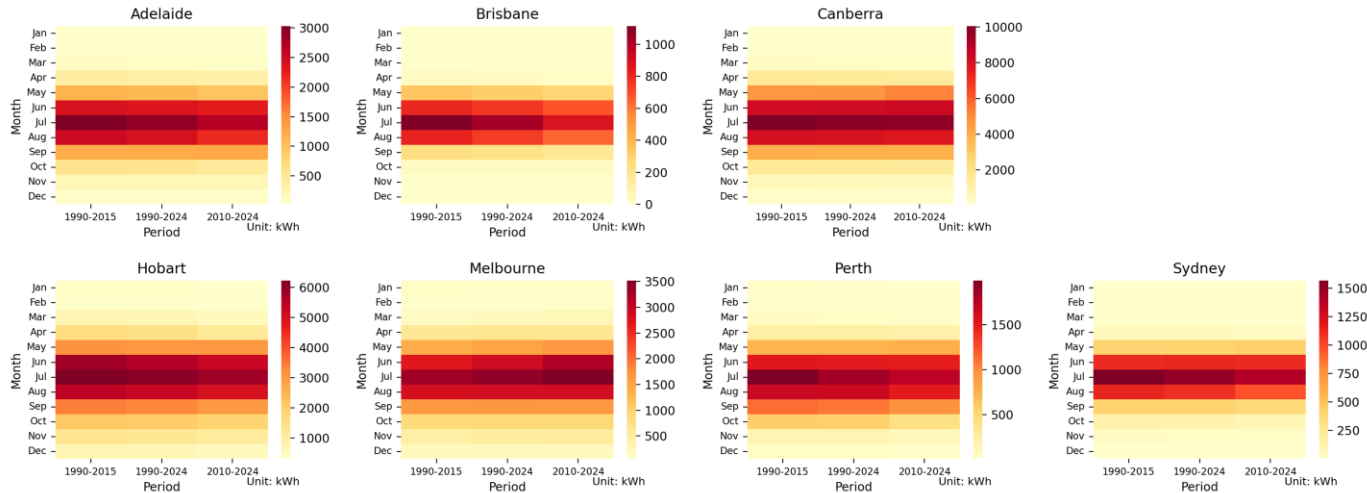
Energy+ Building Simulation Results - Heating - Monthly / 10-Storey Office



Energy+ Building Simulation Results - Cooling - Monthly / Supermarket



Energy+ Building Simulation Results - Heating - Monthly / Supermarket



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Summary of Energy+ Building Simulation Results

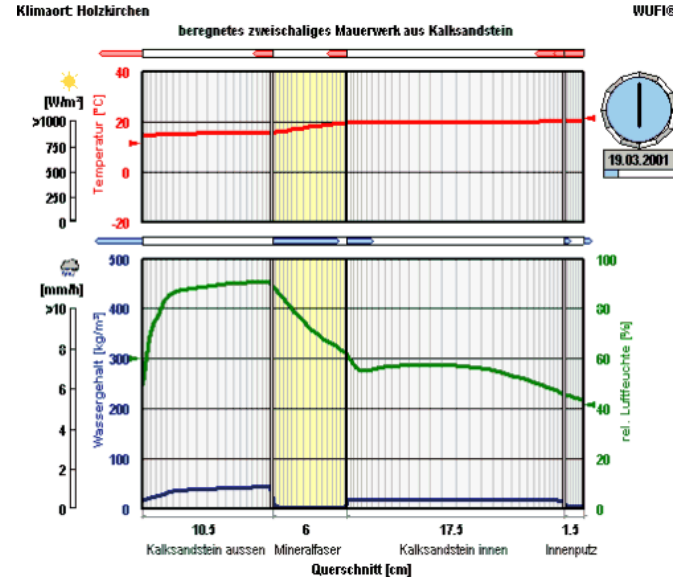
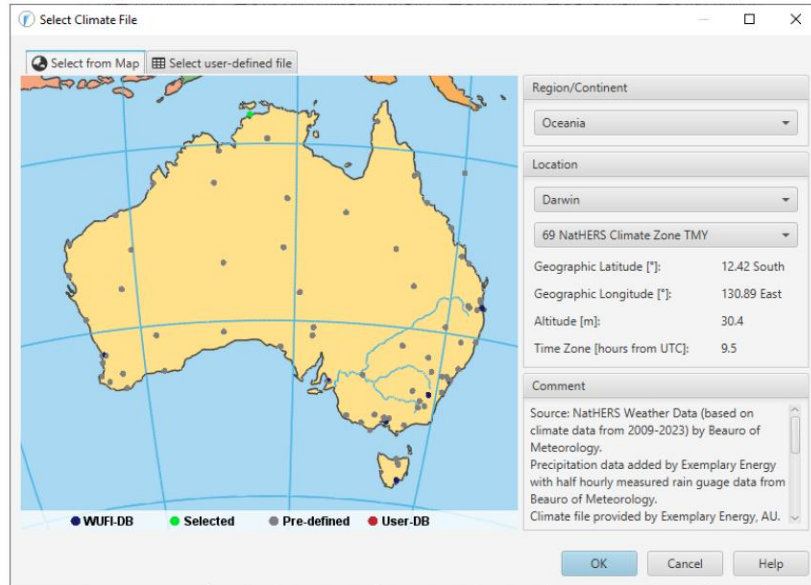
- ▶ Shifts observed in cooling and Heating demand and meteorological trends across Australian Capitals
 - ▶ Overall trend: Across all capital cities and 3 archetypical buildings, cooling demand has increased (Exceed 5% in most cities), while heating demand has generally decreased (Except for Melbourne) in the last 15 years.
 - ▶ Smallest changes: Cooling - Melbourne (1.5%), Heating - Canberra (-0.3%)
 - ▶ Biggest changes: Cooling - Hobart (14.6%), Heating - Hobart (-14.5%)
 - ▶ Heating exception: Heating - Melbourne (+4.2%)
 - ▶ Future outlook: Continued warming is expected to further increase cooling loads and reduce heating loads in future building simulations.
- ▶ To conduct more precise building simulations, CSIRO TMY files need to be updated with more recent climate data.



Building Simulation – Water Penetration, Condensation and Mould

all 8 capitals free in WUFI v7 - all NatHERS locations available for purchase - NCC mandated analysis

WUFI is Wärme und Feuchte instationär from Germany's Fraunhofer Institute



Weather data with coincident precipitation data (mostly rain) has added usefulness for simulating self-cleaning of solar collectors.

Other Weather and Climate Services

Real Time Year (RTY) weather files are available monthly for the 8 capital cities as used in the freely published Exemplary Weather and Energy Index (EWEI), shown here, using three archetype buildings and a solar PV system.

The full 34-year weather record (1990-2023) for 215 Australian locations including the NatHERS/CSIRO sites through their sales portal which includes an interactive map to aid selection:

- Full Historical Weather Record - (1990-2023) in ACDB, TMY2 and EPW formats
- Reference Meteorological Year (RMY) alternatives derived from:
 - 34 Years / 15 Years / 15 Years with Precipitation
- 3 Typical Meteorological Years (TMY) with selected weighting of weather elements for façade-dominated, neutral and deep plan buildings
- eXtreme Meteorological Years (XMY) for solar PV - 1, 10, 90, and 99%ile
- Ersatz Future Meteorological Years (EFMY) 2050



Thank You & Questions

Our monthly analysis (Exemplary Energy Weather and Index) can be found from here.

For more comprehensive datasets and further information, please visit our website or send us an email.

- ▶ **Website:** <https://www.exemplary.com.au/>
- ▶ **Blog:** <https://exemplary.energy/>
- ▶ **Enquiries:** exemplary.energy@exemplary.com.au

