Appendix A

**ENERGY MODELING METHODOLOGY**

**AND REQUIREMENTS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Revision | Description | Date Effective |
| 1.1 | Issued for implementation (With NRB 1.1) | 1st June 2013 |
| 1.2 | Revised version for implementation (With NRB 1.2) | 1st June 2014 |
| 2.0 | Revised version for implementation (With NRB 2.0) | 1st June 2015 |
| 3.0 | Revised version for implementation (With NRB 3.0) | 1st October 2015 |
| 3.1 | Revised version for implementation (With NRB 3.0) | 15th March 2018 |
| 3.2 | Revised version for implementation | 1st July 2020 |
| 4.0 | Issued for Pilot | March 2023 |

**A1 General**

The energy modeling for evaluating the energy performance of a building should be carried out in a prescribed manner to quantify the potential savings over the Reference Model.

**A2 Simulation Software**

The simulation software used for energy modeling should meet the following criteria:

1. It must have the capability to model the thermal performance of buildings in a multi-zone format and calculate the building’s total energy consumption over a continuous 12-months period.
2. It must be tested by a recognized institution in accordance to the Standard Method of Test for the Evaluation of Building Energy Analysis Computer Programs – ANSI/ASHRAE STD 140 or another equivalent standard.

**A3 Reference Model**

The simulation model for calculating the baseline building performance (known as Reference Model) shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in the following Table A3.

**Table A3: Baseline Standard**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/No.** | **Component** | **Baseline Standard** | **Minimum Requirement** |
| 1 | Building Envelope Design | MS1525:2007  MS 1525:2019 –Energy Efficiency and Use of Renewable Energy for Non-Residential Building - Code of Practice (Chapter 5.5 - Roofs) | (a) OTTV shall not exceed 50 W/m²  (b) For roof with skylight, RTTV shall not exceed 50 W/m²  (c) For roof with skylight, the average U value of the gross area of the roof shall not exceed the limit below :   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Roof Weight  Group | Maximum U-Value (W/m²K) | | Light  (Under 50 kg/m²) | 0.4 | | Heavy  (Above 50 kg/m²) | 0.6 |   **Maximum Thermal Transmittance for Roof of air-conditioned buildings**  (d) All windows on the building envelope shall not exceed the air leakage rates specified in MS1525:2019 Item 5 Air Leakage  (e) Where the door opening of any commercial unit is located along the perimeter of the building envelope, that unit shall:-  (i) be completely separated from the other parts of the building ; and  (ii) has its air-conditioning system separated from and independent of the central system |
| **S/No.** | **Component** | **Baseline Standard** | **Minimum Requirement** |
| 2 | Chiller Efficiency | MS1525:2007 | Minimum energy efficiency standard stated   1. Refer to GreenRE assessors for baseline chiller efficiency curve |
| 3 | Pump Efficiency (for chilled water and condenser water) | MS1525:2007 | Chiller Water Pump maximum power consumption shall not exceed 97 W/(m3/h)  Condenser Water Pump energy consumption shall not exceed 84 W/(m3/h)  7.11.6 Pumping system design criteria  (a) Piping systems should be designed at a friction pressure loss rate of no more than 4.0m of water per 100 equivalent metre of pipe |
| 4 | Cooling Tower | ASHRAE 90.1 – Table 6.8.1G | Performance requirement for heat rejection equipment.  Propeller or axial fan cooling towers  Cooling Tower performance shall not be less than 3.23 L/s/kW  Centrifugal fan cooling towers  Cooling Tower performance shall not be less than 1.7 L/s/kW |
| 5 | Mechanical Fans | CP 13:1999 – Code of Practice for mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning in buildings  (Cl 7.11.5 – Fan system design criteria) | Fan power shall not exceed 0.47 W per m³/h and 0.74 per m³/h for CAV and VAV system respectively.  7.11.5 Fan system design criteria  (a) For fan systems which provide a constant air volume whenever the fans are running, the power required by the motor for the combined fan system at design conditions shall not exceed 0.47 W per m³/h of supply air  (b) For fan systems which are able to vary system air volume automatically as a function of load, the power required by the motors for the combined fan system at design conditions shall not exceed 0.74 per m³/h of supply air. |
| 6 | Lighting | MS 1525:2007 –Energy Efficiency and Use of Renewable Energy for Non-Residential Building - Code of Practice | (a) Lighting power budget  (b) Stipulated luminance level |

**Important notes:**

1. For industrial buildings, process loads shall be omitted from Reference and Proposed models. General office area (i.e 16 w/m2) power density shall be considered for process areas. Heat load from process loads shall be considered for proper estimation of HVAC system cooling performance.
2. For restaurants, kitchen equipment may be omitted from Reference and Proposed models. Heat load from kitchen equipment shall be considered for proper estimation of HVAC system cooling performance.
3. For receptacle loads, Table A below is for reference

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table A: Receptacle Loads** | **Nominal Values** |
| Computer intensive Offices | 22.0 W/m² |
| General Office Areas | 16.0 W/m² |
| Large Conference areas | 11.0 W/m |
| Server/Computer rooms | 540.0 W/m² |

1. Where there is no baseline standard for certain energy related features such as chilled beams, underfloor air distribution systems, receptacle loads, lifts and escalators, hot water systems, reference can be made to ASHRAE 90.1:2019 Appendix G. For buildings with special requirements where there is no reference based on ASHRAE 90.1:2019 Appendix G, the baseline set for similar building type can be considered.
2. Detailed calculations to be provided to justify the savings in energy consumption by salient energy efficient features/equipment, e.g. if sensors or VVVF motors are used in the Proposed Models. Where justification cannot be provided, the same input parameters for good design practice shall apply to both the Reference and Proposed Model. The potential energy savings shall be capped as per Table B below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table B: List of System / Devices** | **Cap on Energy Savings** |
| Escalator | 30% |
| Lift with regenerative features | 18% |
| CO Sensors | 15% |
| Occupancy Sensors | 15% |
| Photo Sensors | 15% |
| Renewable Energy | 5% |

1. Passive Design Features – For projects that demonstrate considerable efforts to reduce air-conditioning energy consumption, a cap of 3% of additional energy savings from passive design features over it’s Reference model can be considered. For savings to be justified, design strategies that enhance ventilation and thermal comfort of the designated non-airconditioned spaces must be demonstrated. A written justification detailing the design strategies used and evidences accompanied with simulation and / or calculation of the energy saving estimate will be required for evaluation. Example would be circulation spaces such as atria if these spaces are sizeable and designed to be non-airconditioned.

**A4 Energy Modelling Methodology**

A4.1The simulation model of the proposed design (known as Proposed Model) shall be developed in accordance with the design parameters of the building. This includes:

1. Building design layout in terms of shape, size and orientation.
2. Materials for walls, windows, roofs, floors, doors and permanent shading devices, internal partitions between conditioned and non-conditioned spaces.
3. Internal loads such as levels and schedules for occupancy, lighting systems, equipment, appliances and machinery within the building
4. ACMV equipment’s, controls and other associated components selected for use in the building

A4.2 The Reference Model shall be developed using similar data as stated in paragraph

A4.1

A4.3 The simulations for the Reference Model and Proposed Model shall be calculated using

1. The same software
2. The same weather data¹
3. The same operating schedules
4. The same occupancy rates
5. The same building design in terms of shape, size and orientation
6. The same receptacle loads
7. The same indoor environmental conditions in terms of thermal comfort level², and
8. The same internal illuminance levels (lux) for space lightings

A4.4 The overall energy consumption of the Reference Model is to be computed over a period of one (1) year using the building envelope and all energy consuming equipment that are selected during the design stage. This includes energy consumed by chillers, air handling systems, plant equipment (e.g. water pumps, cooling towers, tube cleaning devices, chillers, etc.), and non-ACMV systems such as lightings, lifts, escalators, ceiling fans and receptacle loads from equipment (e.g. photo copiers, printers, fax machines, computers, laptops, fridges, projectors, audio-cum video system, water heaters, dryers, washers, etc). Similarly, the overall energy consumption of the Proposed Model can be computed over a period of one (1) year.

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¹Appropriate up-to-date weather set should be used for energy modeling such as ASHRAE’s International Weather for Energy Calculation data for Malaysia.

²If a different condition such as higher space temperature is used in the Proposed Model, there must be evidence to demonstrate that the overall thermal comfort level is not lower than that of the Reference Model.

A4.5 The improved performance of the proposed building design can then be obtained by making comparison of the overall energy consumption of the Reference Model against the Proposed Model.

A4.6 The Energy Efficiency Index for both the Reference and Proposed Models shall also be computed. The details are as follows:

**Calculation of EEI:**

**EEI= [(TBEC-CPEC) / (GFA excluding carpark x VCR)] x (NF/OH)**

Where:

1. TBEC : Total building energy consumption (kWh/year)
2. CPEC : Carpark energy consumption (kWh/year)
3. GFA : Gross floor area (exclude car park area)(m²)
4. VCR : Weighted floor vacancy rate of gross lettable area (%)
5. NF : Normalizing factor based on a typical weekly operating hour that is 52

Hrs/week

1. OH : Weighted weekly operating hours (hrs/week)

**A5 Documentation Requirements**

A5.1 The Qualified Person (QP) and the appropriate practitioners shall certify that the energy modelling for the building has been carried out in accordance with the requirements using the Energy Modelling methodology. The appropriate practitioner shall ensure that the assumptions and inputs used for energy modelling are bona fide. Whilst the energy modelling specialist shall certify and be responsible for the correctness of the modelling included proper usage of the relevant software

A5.2 The QP and the appropriate practitioners shall ensure the following documents and records are available as evidences to demonstrate compliance with the energy modelling framework and validation of the potential energy savings during assessment. They are:

1. Certification showing that the simulation software is tested and meet the criteria in accordance with the ASHRAE Standard 140
2. Detailed drawings and other necessary information of proposed design
3. Detailed system design calculation
4. Summary of Space and OTTV of the Building Envelope as in Table A5.2-1(a) and Table A5.2-2(a)
5. List of data such as
   1. Space input data for all zones comprising detail information on construction materials and their properties designed for each individual zone. For example, room area, walls, windows, doors, floors, partitions, sensible and latent loads (lightings, occupancy rates, receptacles loads, outdoor ventilation rates, misc. loads etc.)
   2. Schedules for each individual operating zone (e.g. lighting, occupants, mechanical fans, AHUs, other mechanical and electrical equipment, etc.)
   3. Executable input data files used in the generation of the energy estimates for the Proposed and Reference Models
   4. Output data on the monthly energy consumption by mechanical and electrical system components (e.g. Air-conditioned systems, Lighting systems, Receptacle equipment, Lifts, Escalators etc.)
6. Detailed computation of the OTTV for both Reference and Proposed Models
7. Comparison of Reference Model versus Proposed Model as in Table A5.2-1(c)
8. Summary of Energy of End Use including Efficiency Indicators for both Reference and Proposed Models as in Table A5.2-1(b) and Table A5.2-2(b).
9. Summary printouts of energy modelling software for the Reference Model including summary of weather data results
10. Monthly energy consumption of mechanical and electrical system components such as air-conditioned system, lighting systems, receptacle equipment’s, lift and escalator etc.

A5.3 Similar documentation requirements as above will also be required to reflect the as-built condition upon project completion for validation.

**Table A5.2-1(a) Summary of Space and OTTV of the Building Envelope**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(A) Space Summary** | | | |
| Building Use | Air-Conditioned Area (m²) | Non Air-Conditioned Area (m²) | Total Area (m²) |
| 1. Office |  |  |  |
| 1. Toilets |  |  |  |
| 1. Storage |  |  |  |
| 1. Corridor |  |  |  |
| 1. Atrium |  |  |  |
| 1. Food court |  |  |  |
| 1. Mechanical/Electrical |  |  |  |
| 1. Staircase |  |  |  |
| 1. Conference |  |  |  |
| 1. Retail Outlets |  |  |  |
| 1. Car park |  |  |  |
| 1. Others |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |
| **Note: The building use floor areas for both the Reference and Proposed Models must be the same.** | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(B) Building Envelope Summary – OTTV** | | | |
| Orientation of Facade | Gross Area of External Walls (m²) | Reference Model OTTV (W/m²) | Proposed Model OTTV (W/m²) |
| North |  |  |  |
| North-East |  |  |  |
| East |  |  |  |
| South-East |  |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |
| South-West |  |  |  |
| West |  |  |  |
| North-West |  |  |  |
| **Average OTTV of the Building Envelope (W/m²)** | | 50 W/m² |  |

**Table A5.2-1(b): Summary of Energy by End Use including Efficiency Indicators**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| End Use | Reference Model Energy Consumption (kWh) | Proposed Building Energy Consumption (kWh) | Tolerance (%) |
| Lighting – (Air-conditioned Space) |  |  |  |
| Lighting – (Non-Air-conditioned Space) |  |  |  |
| Air-Conditioned Plant |  |  |  |
| Air System Fans |  |  |  |
| Mechanical Ventilation Fans |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lifts |  |  |  |
| Escalators |  |  |  |
| Domestic Water Systems |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Others |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total Building Energy Consumption** |  |  |  |

**Renewable Energy Sources**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **End Use** | **Energy Produced (kWh)** | **Reference Model Energy Consumption (kWh)** | **Proposed Building Energy Consumption (kWh)** | **Tolerance (%)** |
| Photovoltaic |  |  | | |
| Others |  |
|  |  |  | | |
| **Total Building Energy Consumption Including Renewable Energy Sources** | |  |  |  |

**Efficiency Indicators**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Efficiency Indicators** | **Reference**  **Model** | **Proposed Model** |
| **Building Energy Intensity, (EEI (kWh/m²/yr)** |  |  |
| **System Efficiency of Air-Conditioned Plant (ikW/kW)** |  |  |

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Chilled water system (chillers, water pumps and cooling towers)

Chilled water Air handling and Fan Coil units

**Table A5.2-1(c) Comparison of Reference Model versus Proposed Model**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BUILDING ELEMENT** | **REFERENCE MODEL** | **PROPOSED MODEL** |
| **BUILDING ENVELOPE** | | |
| Wall Construction |  |  |
| Opaque Doors |  |  |
| Windows |  |  |
| Floor |  |  |
| Roof |  |  |
| Window to Wall Ratio (WWR) |  |  |
| Others |  |  |
| **ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS** | | |
| Lighting Power Density (W/m²) |  |  |
| Lighting Occupant Sensor Controls |  |  |
| Receptacle Power (W/m²) |  |  |
| Lifts & Escalators |  |  |
| Others |  |  |
| **Note: The Receptacle Loads for both the Reference and Proposed Models must be the same.** | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS** | | |
| Photovoltaic |  |  |
| **Note: Renewable Energy contribution to Proposed model energy savings shall be capped at 3%.** | | |
| **BUILDING ELEMENT** | **REFERENCE MODEL** | **PROPOSED MODEL** |
| **SCHEDULES** | | |
| Occupancy, Lighting & Equipment |  |  |
| HVAC |  |  |
| **Note: The Occupancy Rates and Operating Schedules for both the Reference and Proposed models must be the same.** | | |
| **MECHANICAL & PLUMBING SYSTEMS** | | |
| HVAC System Type |  |  |
| AHU Fan Properties |  |  |
| Boiler Efficiency |  |  |
| Central Plant Efficiency |  |  |
| **Note: Central plant efficiencies and capabilities for chillers and cooling towers should be listed whenever the central plant is included as part of the energy model.** | | |
| HVAC Circulation Loop Properties |  |  |
| Domestic Water System |  |  |
| Mechanical Ventilation Fans |  |  |
| **OTHERS** |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Description of differences between the Reference Model and Proposed Model not documented on other forms

Not Applicable Attached

**Table A5.2-2(a): Summary of Space and OTTV of the Building Envelope**

(Required if there is a change)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(A) Space Summary** | | | |
| Building Use | Air-Conditioned Area (m²) | Non-Air-Conditioned Area (m²) | Total Area (m²) |
| 1. Office |  |  |  |
| 1. Toilets |  |  |  |
| 1. Storage |  |  |  |
| 1. Corridor |  |  |  |
| 1. Atrium |  |  |  |
| 1. Food court |  |  |  |
| 1. Mechanical/Electrical |  |  |  |
| 1. Staircase |  |  |  |
| 1. Conference |  |  |  |
| 1. Retail Outlets |  |  |  |
| 1. Car park |  |  |  |
| 1. Others |  |  |  |
| ***Total*** |  |  |  |
| **Note: The building use floor areas for both the Reference and Proposed models must be the same** | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(B) Building Envelope Summary – OTTV** | | | |
| Orientation of Facade | Gross Area of External Walls (m²) | Reference Model OTTV (W/m²) | Proposed Model OTTV (W/m²) |
| North |  |  |  |
| North-East |  |  |  |
| East |  |  |  |
| South-East |  |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |
| South-West |  |  |  |
| West |  |  |  |
| North-West |  |  |  |
| **Average OTTV of the Building Envelope (W/m²)** | | 50 W/m² |  |

**Table A5.2-2(b): Summary of Energy by End Use including Efficiency Indicators**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| End Use | Reference Model Energy Consumption (kWh) | Actual Building Energy Consumption (kWh) | Tolerance (%) |
| Lighting – (Air-Conditioned Space) |  |  |  |
| Lighting (Non Air-Conditioned Space) |  |  |  |
| Air-Conditioned Plant |  |  |  |
| Air System Fans |  |  |  |
| Mechanical Ventilation Fans |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lift |  |  |  |
| Escalators |  |  |  |
| Receptacle Equipment |  |  |  |
| Domestic Water Systems |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Others (excluding renewable energy) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total Building Energy Consumption** |  |  |  |

**Renewable Energy Sources**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **End Use** | **Energy Produced (kWh)** | **Reference Model Energy Consumption (kWh)** | **Actual Building Energy Consumption (kWh)** | **Tolerance (%)** |
| Photovoltaic |  |  | | |
| Others |  |
|  |  |  | | |
| **Total Building Energy Consumption Including Renewable Energy Sources** | |  |  |  |

**Efficiency Indicators**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Efficiency Indicators** | **Reference Model** | **Actual Building Model** |
| **Energy Efficiency Index, EEI (kWh/m²/yr)** |  |  |
| **System Efficiency of Air-Conditioned Plant (ikW/kW)** |  |  |

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Chilled Water System (chillers, water pumps and cooling towers)

Chilled Water Air Handling and Fan Coil Units

**Appendix B**

**VENTILATION SIMULATION METHODOLOGY**

**AND REQUIREMENTS**

**B1 General**

The natural ventilation simulation shall be carried out using computational fluid dynamics (CFD) modelling to identify the most effective building design and layout for the development. The simulation results and recommendations derived are to be adopted to meet the intent of the criteria.

**B2 Simulation Software**

The CFD modelling shall be carried out using well validated software. The CFD solver shall have the minimum capability of solving the Navier-Stokes fluid flow equations for a three-dimensional incompressible flow at steady state on a body conforming computational grid. Turbulence modelling shall also be included with the minimum requirement of using the standard k-ε turbulence model, coupled with standard wall function.

**B3 Ventilation Simulation Methodology**

B3.1 All simulation shall be carried out under isothermal condition of 33.0°C air temperature at steady state condition.

B3.2 The computational domain shall include the development of interest, the characteristics of the immediate surroundings and buildings reside within the proximity of minimum 3 times or more the length of the longest distance measured across the boundary of the development. In the event that the building and surrounding development are located within hilly terrain, the topography information shall also be included in the simulation models. The computational domain shall be further extended from the outer edge of the proximity regions to the boundary such that it would not result in non-physical airflow solution, after the solution has converged. The computational domain shall also be aligned along with the wind flow direction. The domain height shall be extended, approximately 3 times the height of the tallest building within the defined vicinity.

B3.3 The computational grid generated for all simulations should resolve the salient flow features in the apartment units and around the development. As a guide, the dimension of the computational elements should be set at 0.1 to 0.2m in the apartment unit, 0.5 to 1.0m at all buildings and ground level and 10m at the far field boundary with a minimum 50m away from the ground.

B3.4 Based on local climatic wind condition, meteorological data on the precise wind direction and velocity of the proposed site location for the month of December, March, June and September shall be used for the CFD simulation. The prevailing wind condition such as the mean speed and direction for Malaysia shall be taken from local prevailing wind data downloadable from GreenRE website. The inbound vertical wind profile shall assume to be given by the Logarithmic Law reference height at 15.0m

B3.5 There shall have two large scale simulation models using the specified computational domain and grid stated in paragraph B3.2 and B3.3, to assess the wind flow conditions and air-flow pattern within the development and units. The simulation modelling can be conducted based on the two best prevailing wind directions for the building.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stage 1  CFD Simulation model for development | 1. Determine up to five (5) typical unit design layouts that have the majority number of units. If the proposed building development comprises less than 5 typical types, all the typical unit design layout are to be selected for the simulation. 2. Conduct a large scale CFD simulation to assess the wind flow conditions around the proposed building development and adjacent buildings. Natural ventilated corridor linked to the unit should be taken into consideration for the simulation models. 3. From the simulation results, determine the wind pressure taken at 0.5m from every assumed opening of all units at mid height level (capped at 20 storey height) and the pressure difference (i.e. the difference of the maximum and minimum wind pressure) of each unit. In instances, where all or some of the typical unit layouts are not designed at mid-height level, the average wind pressure and respective pressure differences should be determined for these typical units located at the level closest to the mid-height level. 4. Derive the average pressure difference of all units at mid-height or selected level. 5. Select the unit with pressure difference that is closest to the average pressure difference derived in B3.5 (iv) from each typical unit design layout as determined in B3.5 (i) for Stage 2 simulation. The maximum allowable margin of ± 10% difference from the average pressure difference is deemed acceptable. |
| Stage 2  CFD Simulation model for units | 1. Conduct a large scale CFD simulation to assess the air flow conditions of these five (5) selected units. All living or functional spaces in the unit are to be included in the simulation modelling except for enclosed spaces such as storeroom or CD shelter. For the simulation model, all windows and doors are assumed to be fully opened except for the main door, which is assumed to be closed at all time. 2. From the simulation results, determine the area-weighted average wind velocity of each selected unit by considering the air flow conditions of the applicable areas. |

B3.6 The selected unit is deemed to have good natural ventilation if the area-weighted average wind velocity of the unit is not less than 0.6 m/s. The overall percentage of units achieving good natural ventilation is given by:

∑(No. of Selected Units for Each Layout x Area-Weighted Average Wind Velocity x 100

Total Number of Selected Units x 0.60 m/s

**B4 Documentation Requirements**

B4.1 The Qualified Person (QP) and the other appropriate practitioners shall ensure that the following report is available as evidences to demonstrate compliance with the ventilation simulation framework. The report should comprise the following items:

1. Cover page with a proper title, photo of development, developers’ information (including developers’ name and address and person-in-charge), Consultant’s detail (including the principal’s name and authorized signature, firm’s address and person-in-charge)
2. Table of Content
3. Executive Summary

* Background of the development
* Main findings
* Concluding remarks

1. Background/Introduction
2. Methodology

* Describe methodology used in the study
* Provide the rationale for the units selection as well as salient information such as the total no. of units and different design units layout and location

1. Geometrical Model should include

* Isometric view of the development from various angles
* Domain size used
* Plan and 3D isometric model of units from various angles

1. Simulation settings

* Boundary conditions
* CFD software/models used/numerical scheme
* Mesh/cell sizing
* Solution control-converge criteria

1. Result and discussions

* Simulation results for development for all directions showing the main graphical plots of the plan pressure and velocity vector and salient findings
* Tabulation showing the listing and details of all typical unit types and the selected unit types as well as the corresponding number of units and the area-weighted average wind velocity within each selected unit where applicable.
* Calculation of percentage of units with good natural ventilation and area-weighted average wind velocity of 0.60 m/s or more.

1. Conclusion
2. The following plots are to be placed in the appendixes

* Simulation results for the development (done for each direction)
* Static pressure (plan view-ground & mid elevation, isometric views on building facade)
* Velocity vectors and contour showing the plan view at ground & mid elevation and a few isometric sectionals cut plans to show air-flow patterns across the development
* Simulation results for the units for each direction
* Static pressure (plan view-ground & mid elevation)
* Velocity vectors and contour showing the plan view at ground & mid elevation