

# Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0360-1323(18)30112-4

DOI: [10.1016/j.buildenv.2018.02.040](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2018.02.040)

Reference: BAE 5324

To appear in: *Building and Environment*

Received Date: 16 December 2017

Revised Date: 25 February 2018

Accepted Date: 26 February 2018

Please cite this article as:

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*Improving energy model calibration of multi-unit residential buildings through component air infiltration testing*

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**Abstract**

Building infiltration rates are one of the most uncertain parameters among multi-unit residential building (MURB) energy model inputs and have the potential to greatly impact building energy consumption. Infiltration rates exhibit high spatial and temporal variability and are highly building-specific making them difficult to estimate from published data. Reduction of parameter uncertainty using on-site measurements has traditionally been prohibitive, both from a cost and a logistical standpoint.

Window component infiltration rate testing was conducted at two MURBs to develop component-weighted infiltration rates, which were input into whole-building energy models and compared with models that used a single building-level infiltration rate. The component-

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