



Smart Buildings

Data-Driven Optimization of Facility Operations

September 23, 2022

Tim Yoder, PE, CEM

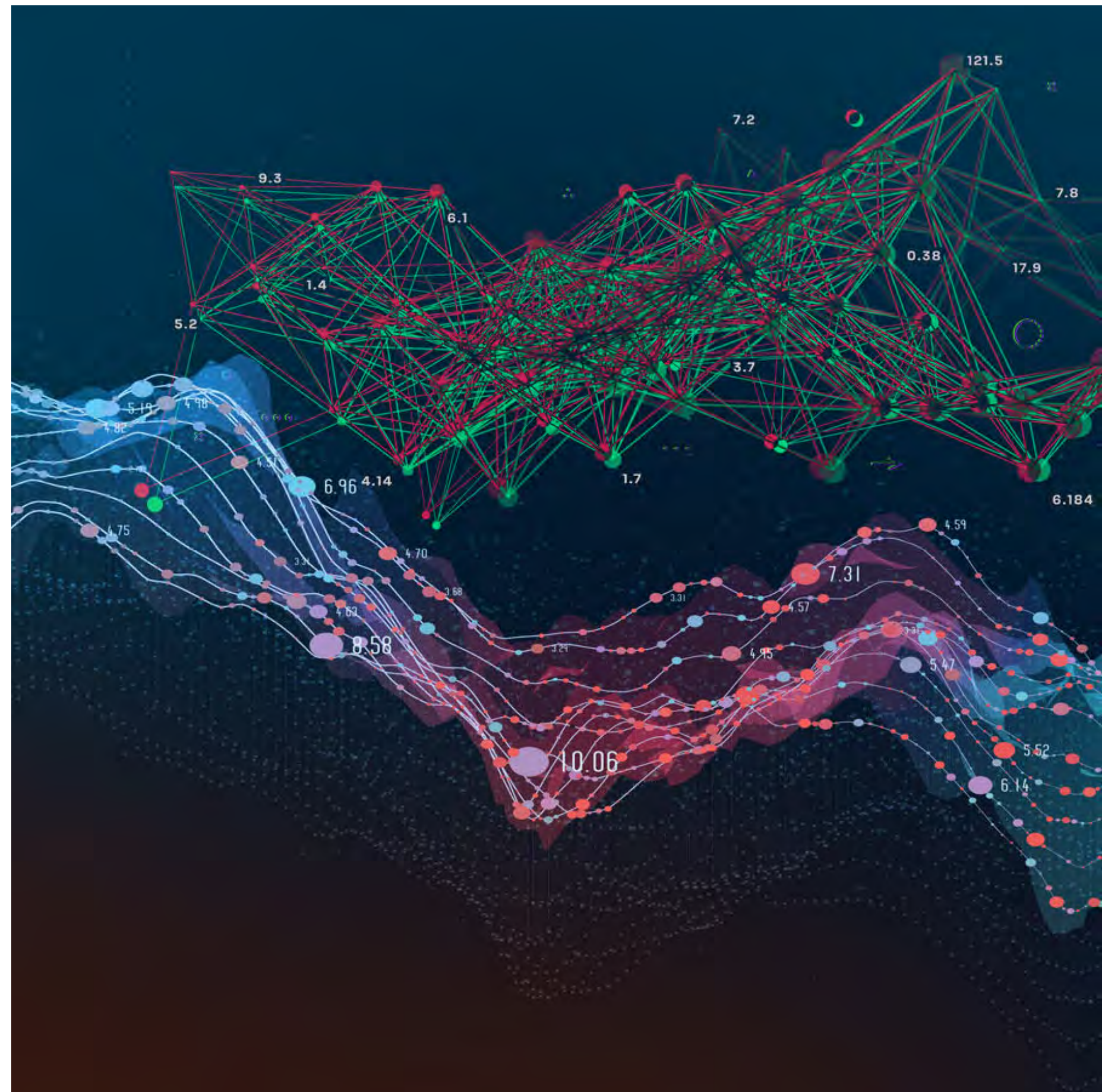
Data Scientist, Optimization and Control Group, PNNL

IEEE Power & Energy Society Member

SBLCS - Loads Technical Subcommittee



PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy



The Opportunity

- Buildings consume 39% of US energy¹
 - 75% of all electricity
 - 35% of CO₂ emissions
- Consumption expected to grow by 1.3% per year to 2050³
- Commercial buildings play a big role
 - 35% of electricity consumed in the US²
 - 16% of all US CO₂ emissions²
- ~30% energy used in commercial buildings is wasted²
- Essential component of decarbonized future

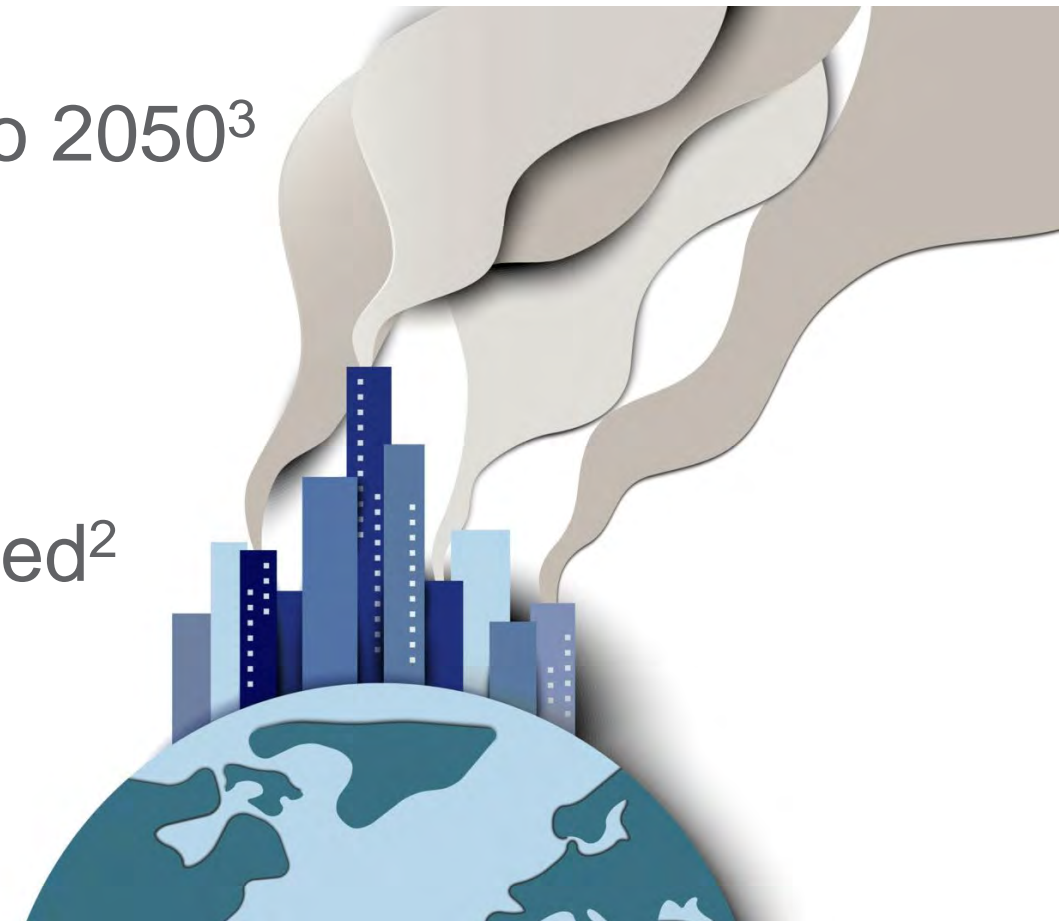


Image credit: Shutterstock / 763985383

1. US Energy information Administration (EIA) Monthly Energy Review, Table 2.1, April 2022, preliminary data for 2021. <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/sec2.pdf>
2. US Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy (EERE) "About the Building Technologies Office." Accessed September 14, 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/about-commercial-buildings-integration-program>
3. US Energy information Administration (EIA) Monthly Energy Review - June 2020. 2020.

The Path Forward

- Grid-interactive Efficient Buildings (GEB)
 - Department of Energy (DOE) Building Technologies Office (BTO) Initiative



EFFICIENT

Persistent low energy use minimizes demand on grid resources and infrastructure



CONNECTED

Two-way communication with flexible technologies, the grid, and occupants



SMART

Analytics supported by sensors and controls co-optimize efficiency, flexibility, and occupant preferences

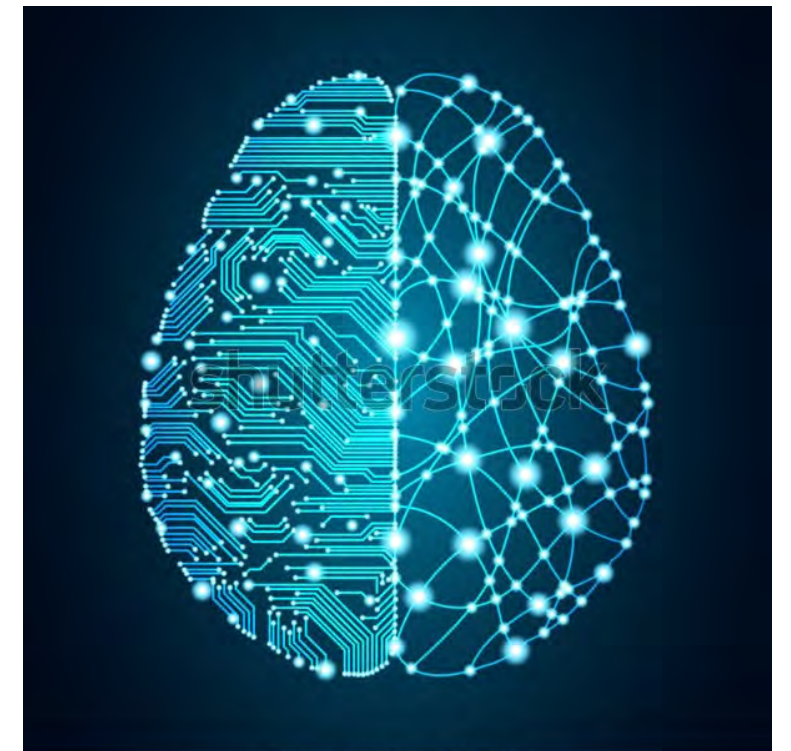


FLEXIBLE

Flexible loads and distributed generation/storage can be used to reduce, shift, or modulate energy use

Smart Building Anatomy

- Modern buildings have Building Automation Systems (BAS) that control and monitor internal systems
 - Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems
 - Lighting systems
 - Fire and life-safety systems
 - Specialized systems
- Components
 - Sensors: occupancy, temperature, humidity, flow, pressure, etc.
 - Control: actuators for air dampers, valves, motor speeds, on/off, etc.
- Control algorithms determine if a building is “smart”
 - Simple control logic in most building (not very smart)
 - ✓ Time-of-day schedules, occupancy-based, linear reset, constant value, etc.
 - Opportunity for improvement!
 - ✓ Optimized, reactive, adaptive, data-driven

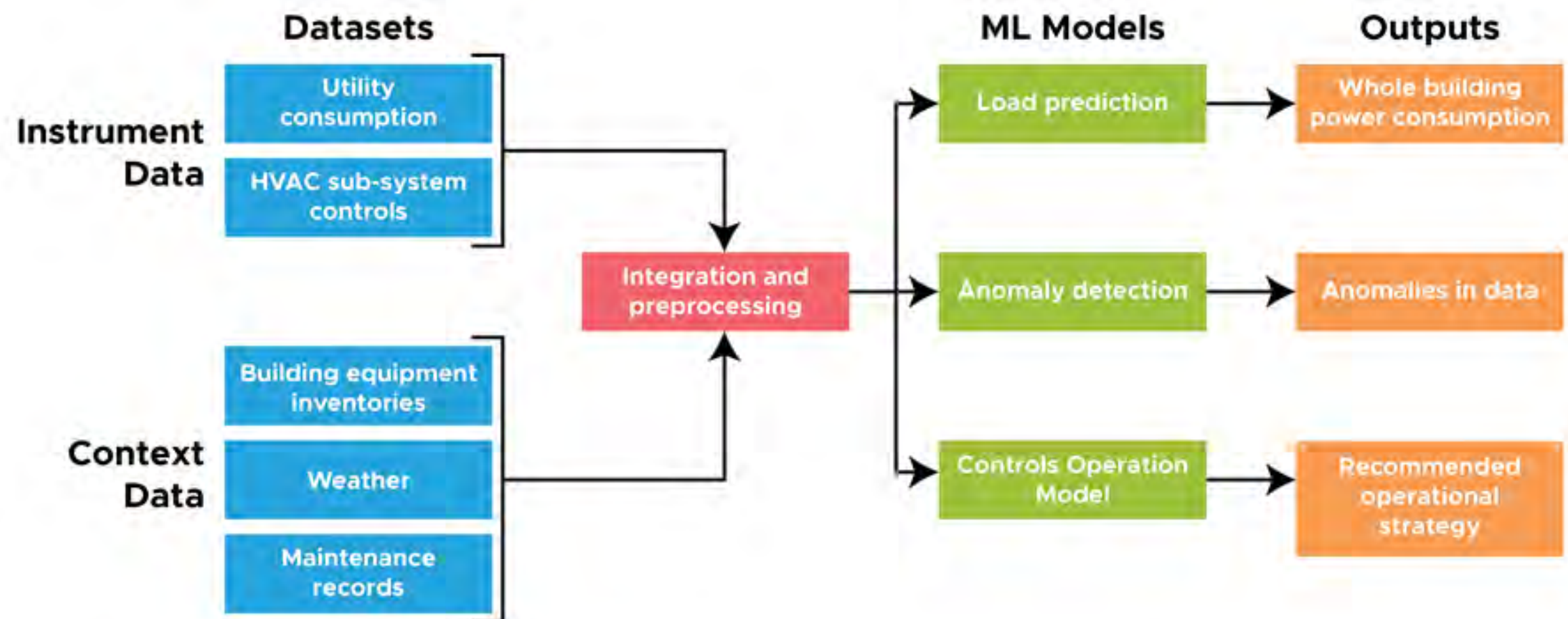


www.shutterstock.com · 1222950196

Machine Learning for Smart Buildings

- Machine Learning (ML) and other data-driven methods can be the solution!

ML Workflow for Buildings with Common Use Cases



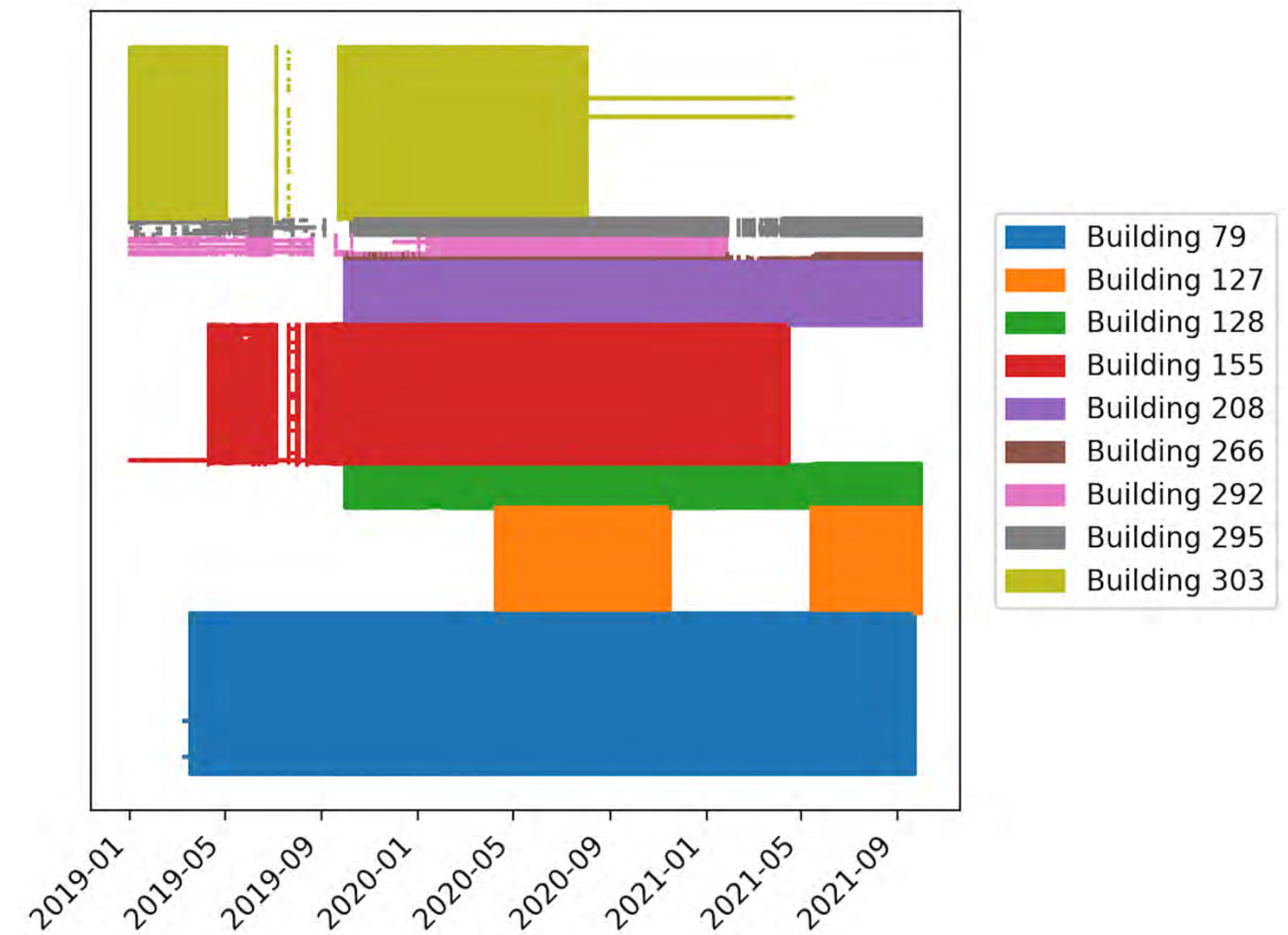
The Challenge

- ML revolution hasn't happened...yet
- Primary barriers:
 - Building industry is risk averse, slow to change, and optimizing operations is generally low priority
 - Buildings are disparate and data poor
- Real-world demonstration limited
 - Most work with advanced control and optimization strategies limited to simulation
- Some ongoing enabling projects
 - Metadata standards
 - ✓ Project Haystack, Brick, etc.
 - DOE's Benchmark Datasets
 - ✓ <https://bbd.labworks.org/>



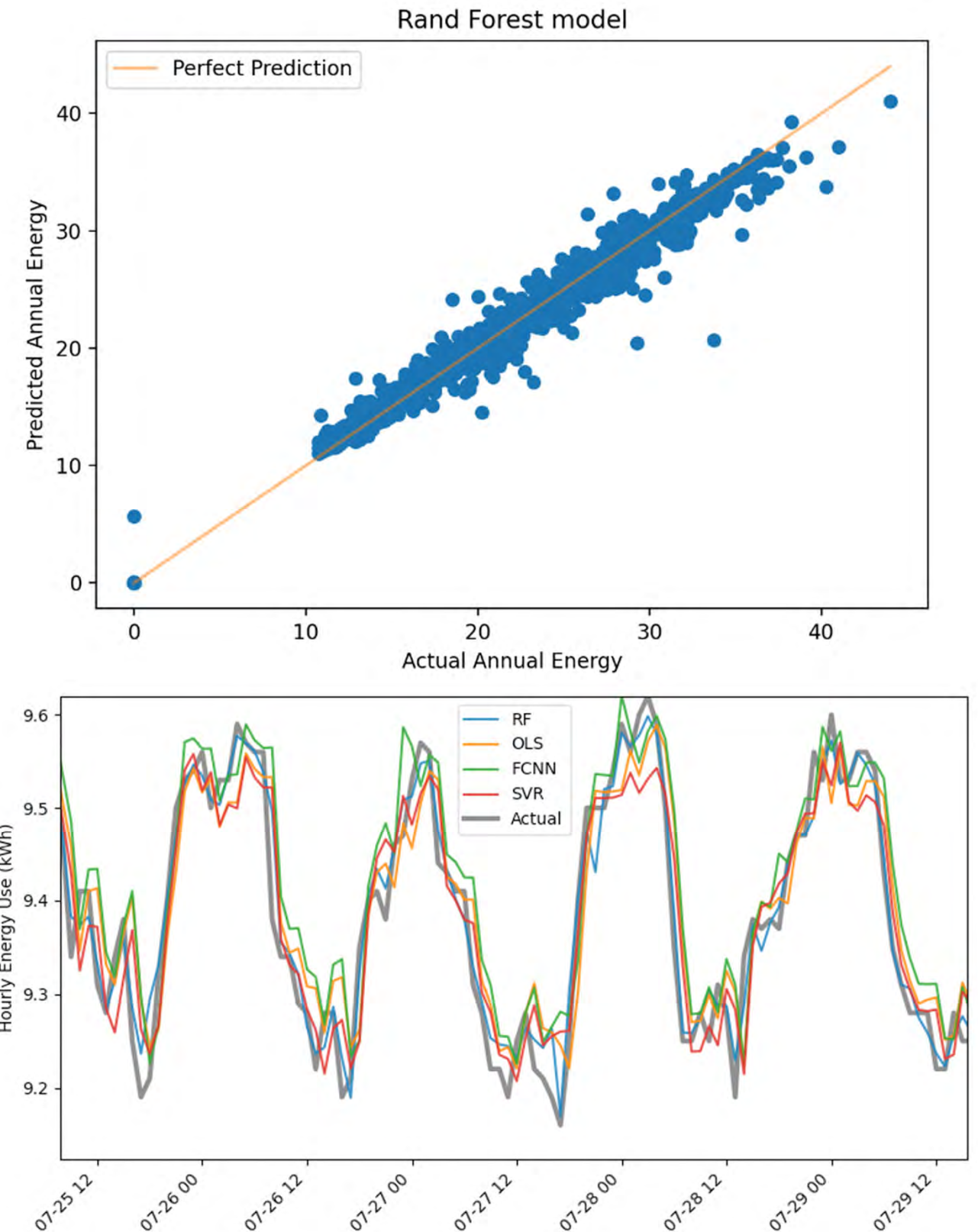
Real-World ML Demonstration

- Department of Defense (DoD) demonstration program - ESTCP
- Applied ML to an enterprise Building Control System
 - >70 buildings integrated
 - BAS and advanced utility meter data
 - Most buildings online starting ~2018
- Lofty goals, but the data limited possible use cases
 - Successfully implemented load prediction, anomaly detection, site energy prediction
 - Missing ground-truth data precluded validated fault detection



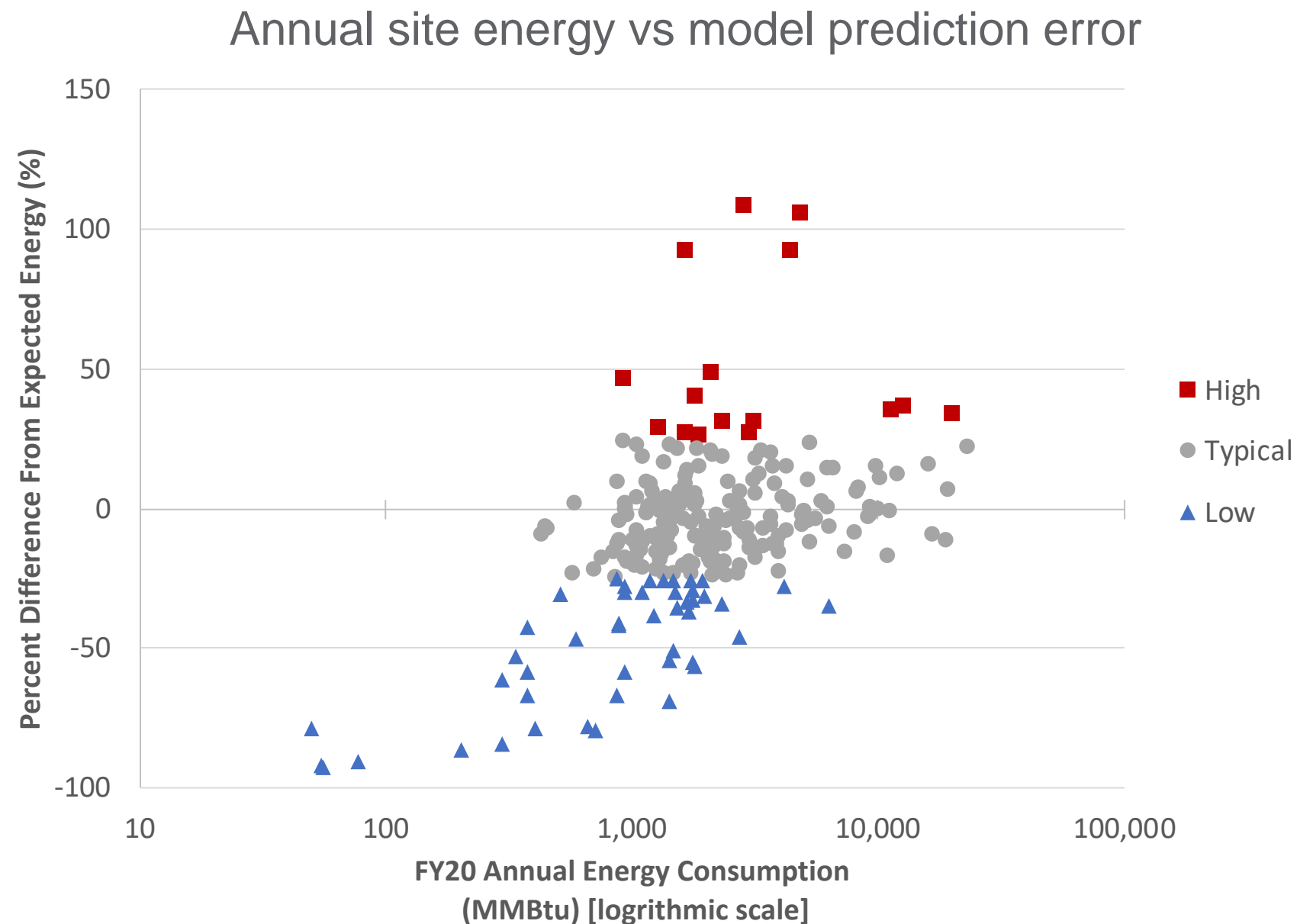
Successful Use-Case: Load Prediction

- Predicts future energy consumption
- Created baseline load prediction models for all buildings
 - High accuracy (0.98 avg r^2)
 - Robust model type and feature selection
- Deployed internal web application
- Building block for smart buildings
 - Fault detection and diagnosis (FDD)
 - Demand reduction (DR) and management
 - Distributed energy resource (DER) dispatch
 - Further improved control & optimization



Successful Use-Case: Expected Energy Usage for Site Prioritization

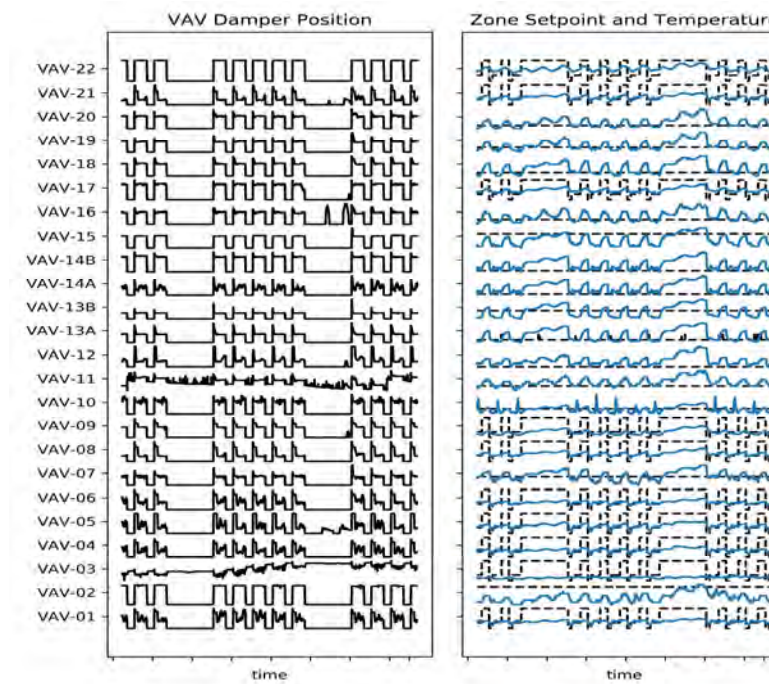
- Predicts annual energy consumption
- Simple inputs
 - Annual utility consumption
 - Weather data
 - Site metadata
- Less total data, better coverage
- Actionable results



Beyond ML: Other Data-Driven Solutions

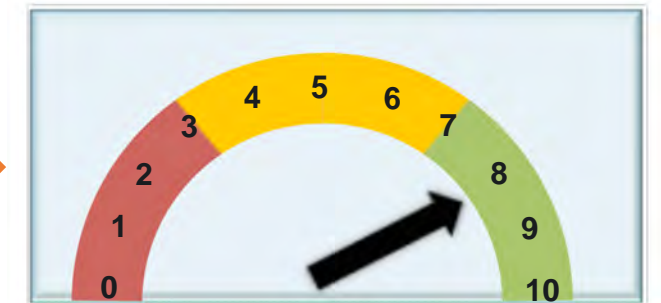
- Building Control Score
 - Provides single standardized score of controller performance
- Data-driven assessment
 - Agnostic to process variable being assessed
 - Aggregation to system, building level
- Quickly identifies performance issues

Without ControlScore

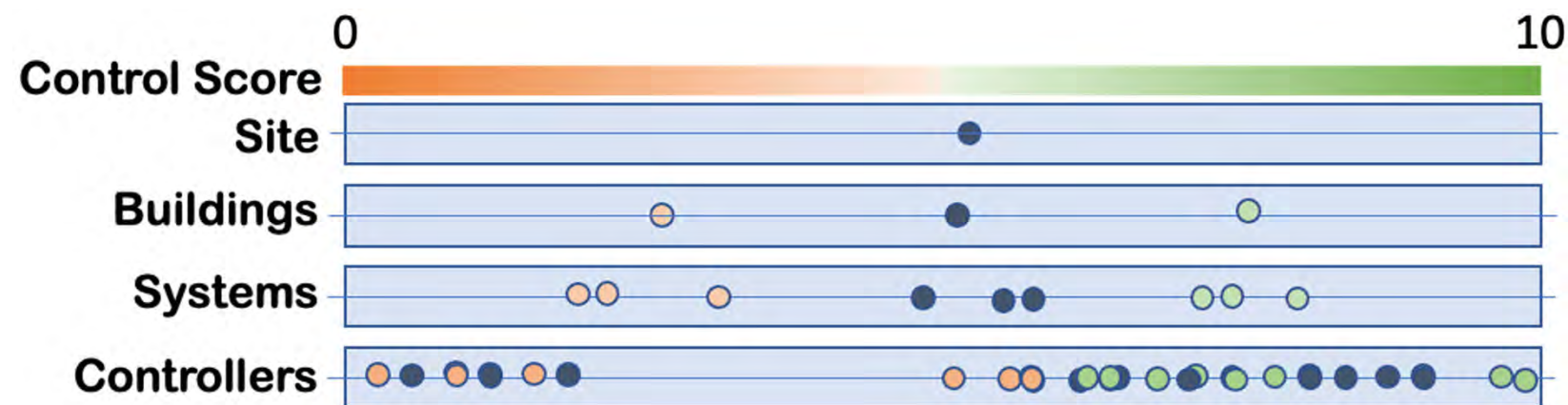


Lots of data

With ControlScore

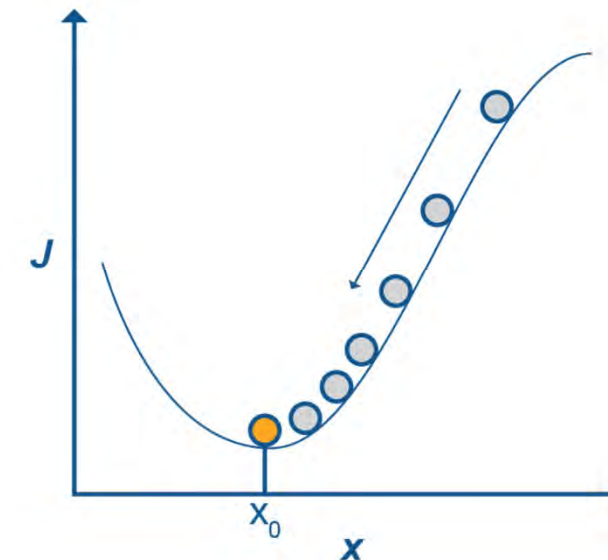
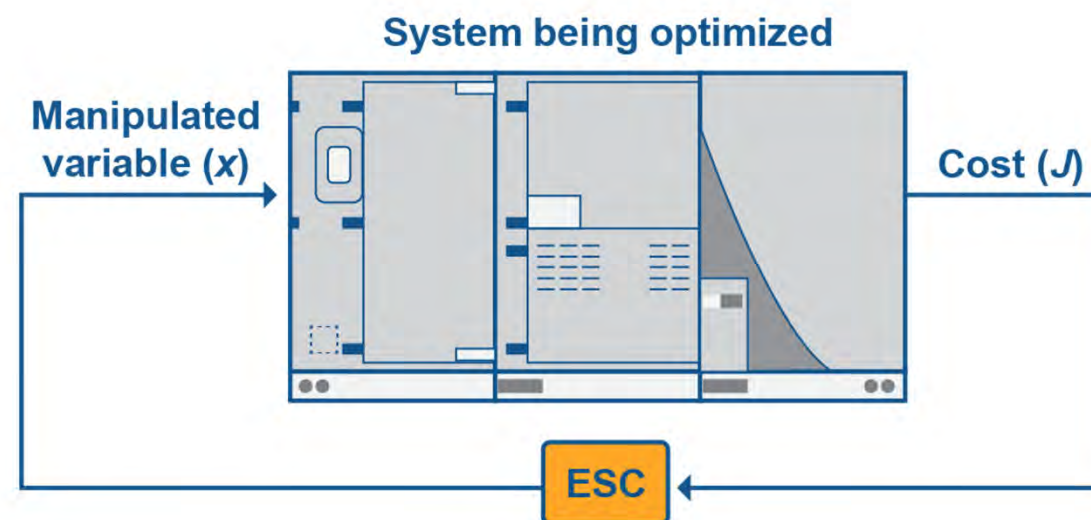


Single point of reference



Beyond ML: Other Data-Driven Solutions

- Extremum seeking control for buildings:
 - Model-free adaptive control: perturb-and-observe
 - Real-time optimization: No need for training period
 - Robust to sensor error
- Real-world application in DoD facilities
- Optimize economizer operation and reduce simultaneous heating and cooling





Thank you
tim.yoder@pnnl.gov

