

# Nailing the Peak: City-Scale, Building-Specific Load Factor and Contribution to a Utility's Hour of Critical Generation

Presented at:

**IBPSA Building Simulation Conference**

Rome, Italy

Presented by:

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Oak Ridge National Laboratory

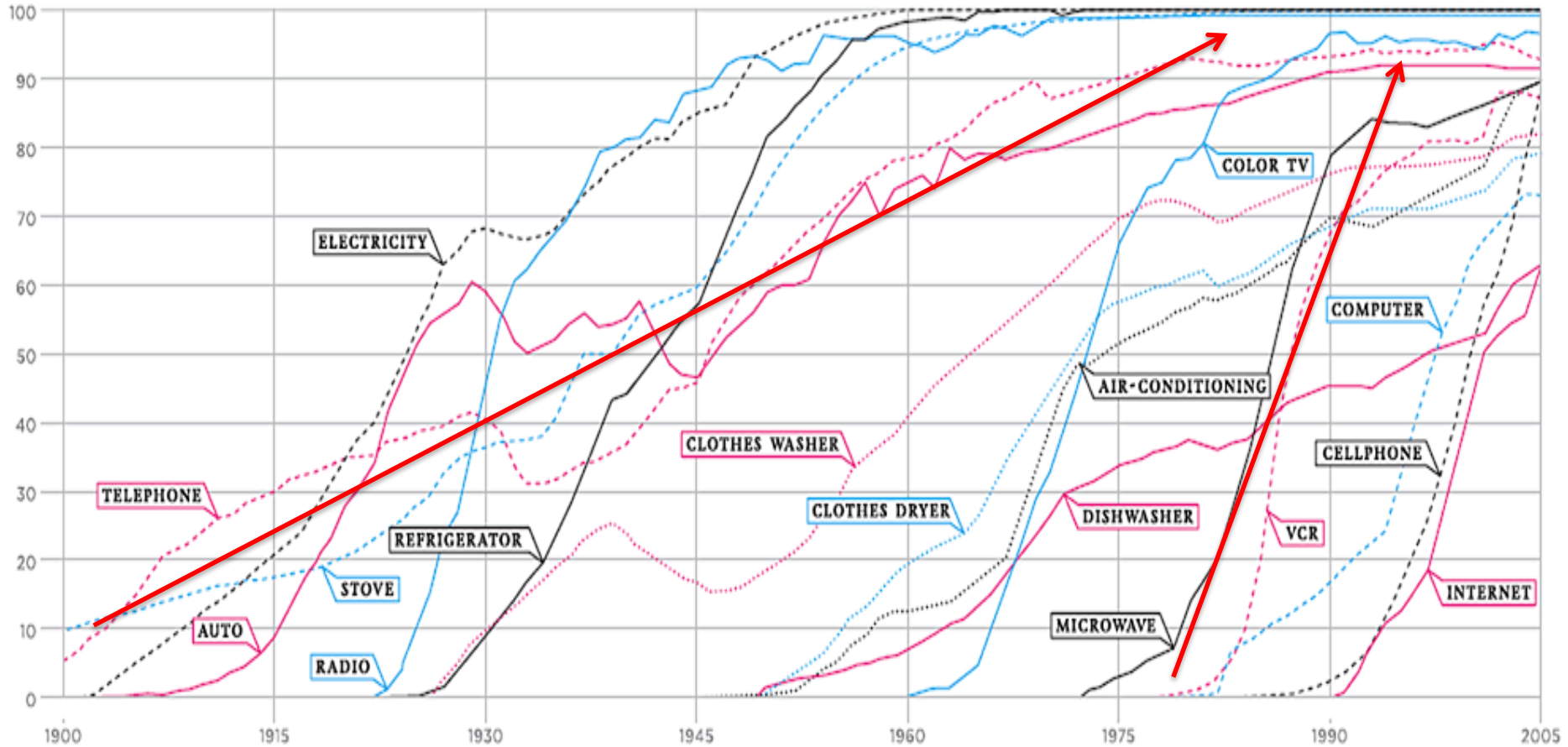
September 2, 2019



# Technology Adoption Rates Accelerate

PERCENT OF  
U.S. HOUSEHOLDS

## CONSUMPTION SPREADS FASTER TODAY



# Wireless Broadband IoT Age Is Upon Us



Papal Conclave 2005

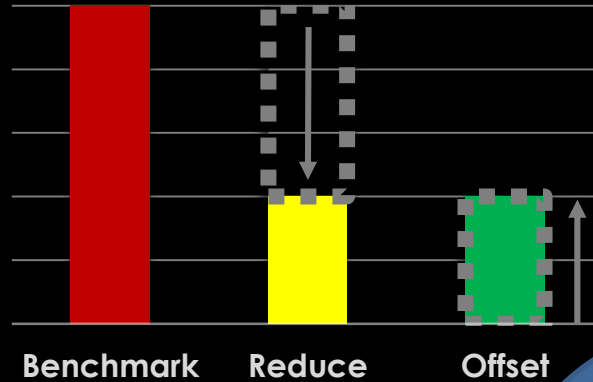
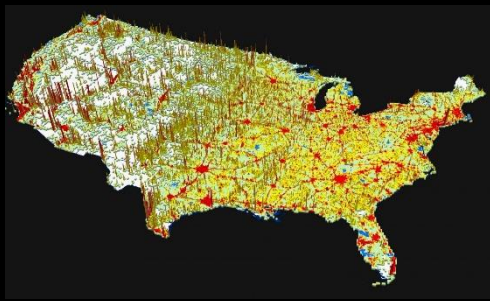
# Gigabit Speed Wireless Broadband Coming Soon in 2018-2019

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Papal Conclave 2013

# Model America 2020 – BEM for every U.S. Building

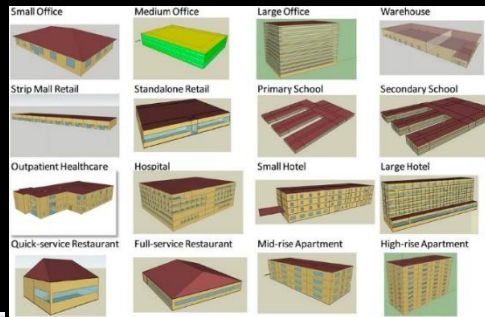


Goal: Stimulate private sector activity for efficient buildings

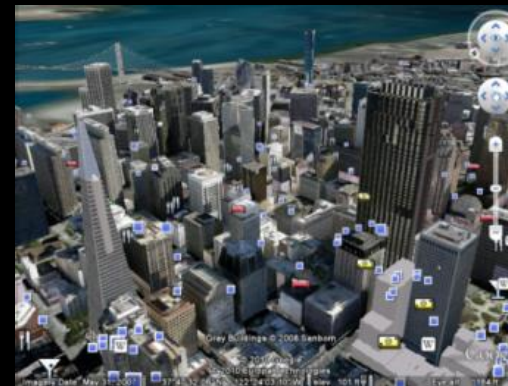
1. Extract important inputs from available data

2. Create initial building energy model(s)

3. Make models available online



DOE Prototype Buildings



Download BEM via street address

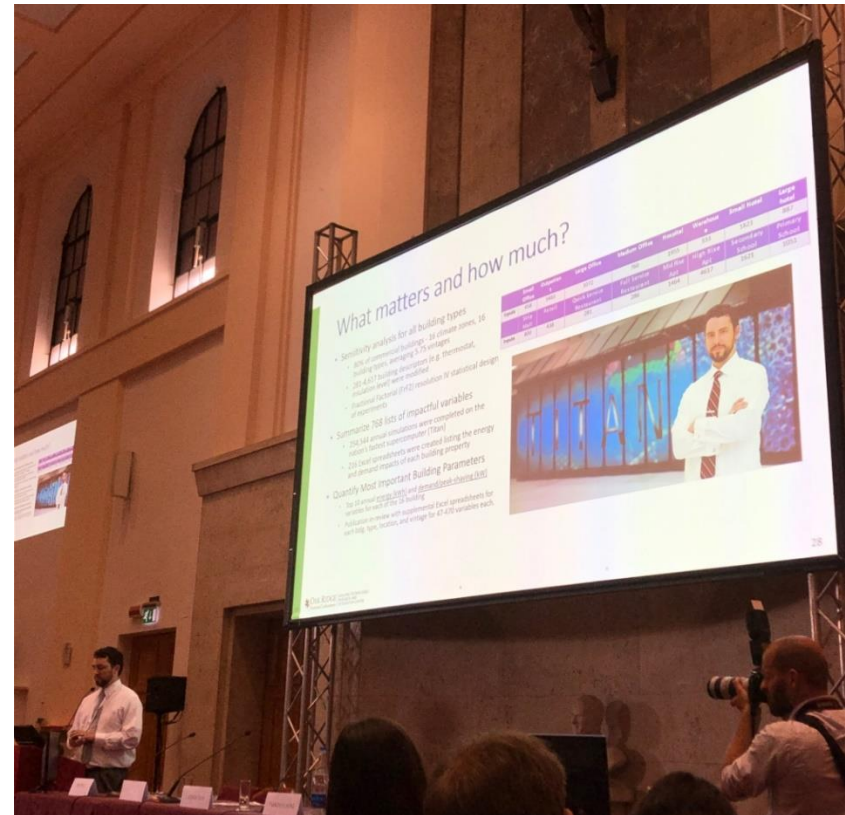
IGA

- Walkthrough Audit
- Calibration to measured data

# What matters and how much?

- Sensitivity analysis for all building types
  - 80% of commercial buildings - 16 climate zones, 16 building types, averaging 5.75 vintages
  - 281-4,617 building descriptors (e.g. thermostat, insulation level) were modified
  - Fractional Factorial (FrF2) resolution IV statistical design of experiments
- Summarize 768 lists of impactful variables
  - 254,544 annual simulations were completed on the nation's fastest supercomputer (Titan)
  - 216 Excel spreadsheets were created listing the energy and demand impacts of each building property
- Quantify Most Important Building Parameters
  - Top 10 annual energy (kWh) and demand/peak-shaving (kW) variables for each of the 16 building
  - Publication in-review with supplemental Excel spreadsheets for each bldg. type, location, and vintage for 47-470 variables each.

	Small Office	Outpatient	Large Office	Medium Office	Hospital	Warehouse	Small Hotel	Large hotel
Inputs	458	3483	1072	760	1955	333	1823	887
	Strip Mall	Retail	Quick Service Restaurant	Full Service Restaurant	Mid Rise Apt	High Rise Apt	Secondary School	Primary School
Inputs	800	438	281	286	1464	4617	1621	1051

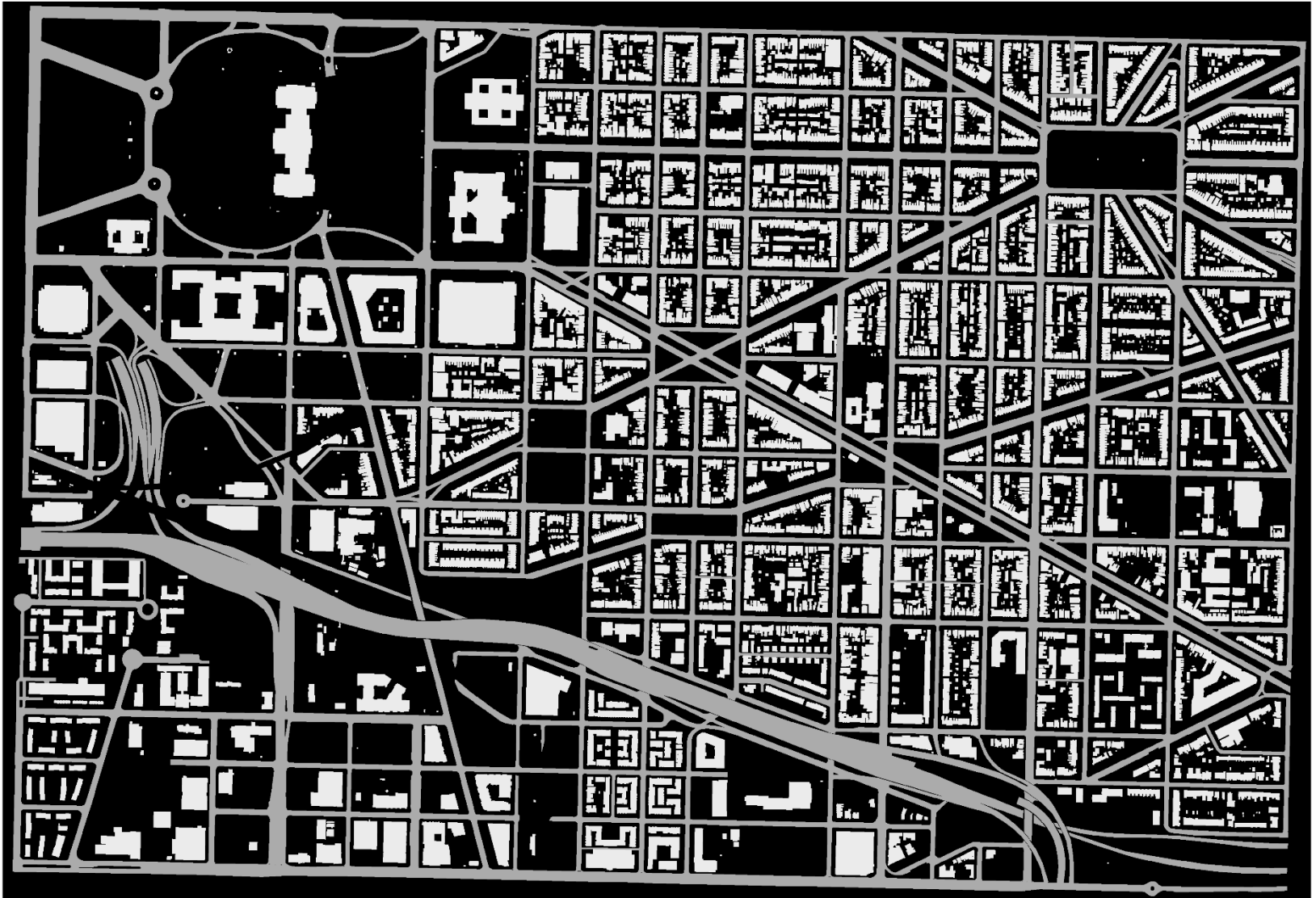


# Data Sources

- Database and image sources for urban model generation
  - Satellite and airborne imagery
  - Cartographic data
  - Ground level images
  - Elevation data
  - Building information databases
  - 3D building model databases

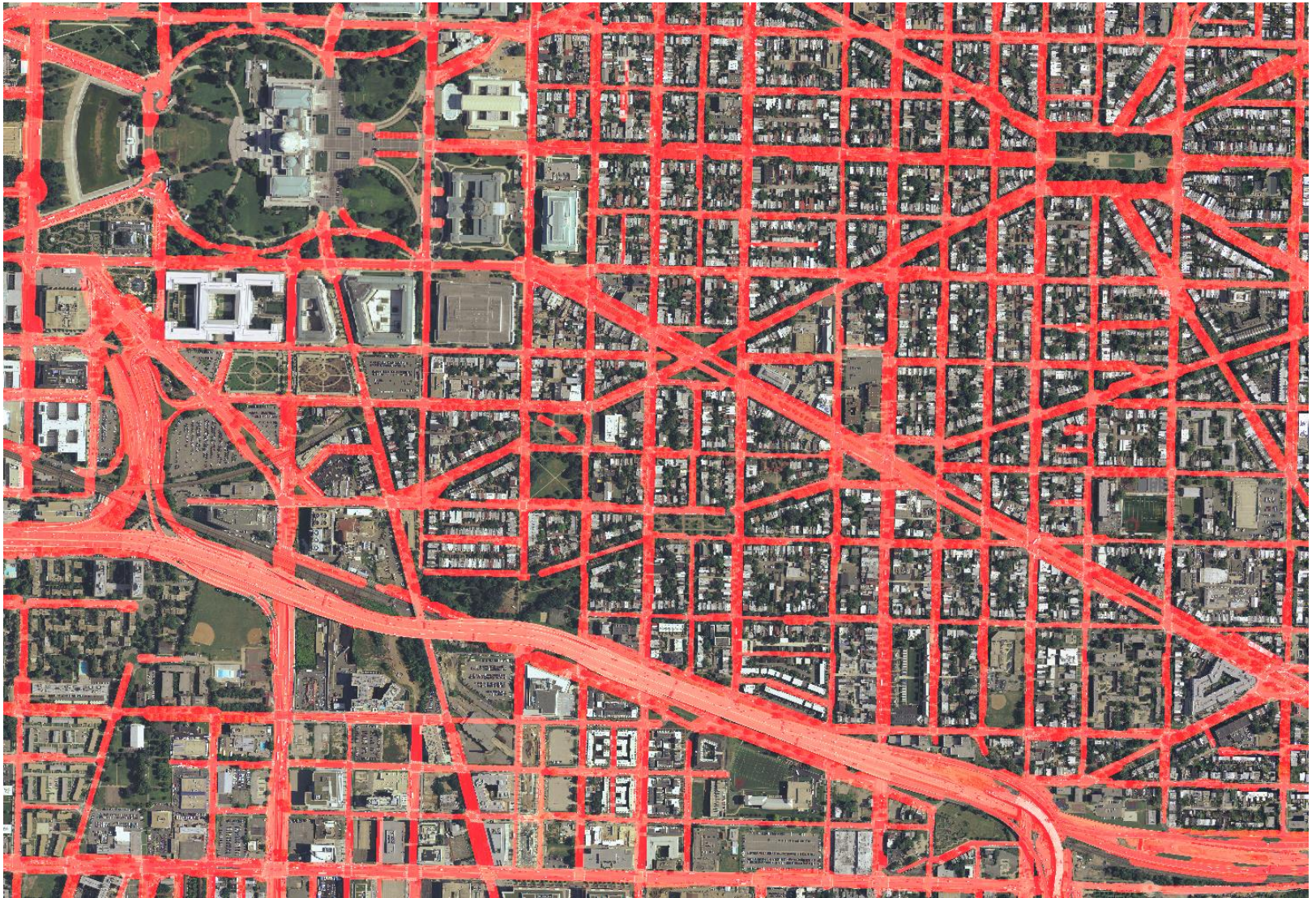
	Short Title
Summary	Satellite imagery, including panchromatic and multispectral images
Data type	Image
Company	
Website	
Temporal resolution	Cities - 3-11 times per week
Spatial resolution	0.3 m
Measure accuracy	
Cost	\$11 per sq. km
Format	GeoTiff
Mapping to building input variables	Building footprints
Mapping to area properties	Vegetated areas, road surface, buildings, parking lots
Mapping to material properties	Road pavement materials (e.g., concrete, asphalt), parking lots (e.g., gravel, soil)
Coverage of US	Over 10 million km <sup>2</sup> of coverage of the contiguous US
Orientation	Aerial
Existing internal software	N/A
Existing expertise	Remote sensing data analysis tool
Restrictions	N/A
Comments	

# Manual Segmentation of DC





# Automatic Road Extraction



# Automatic Building Footprint Extraction

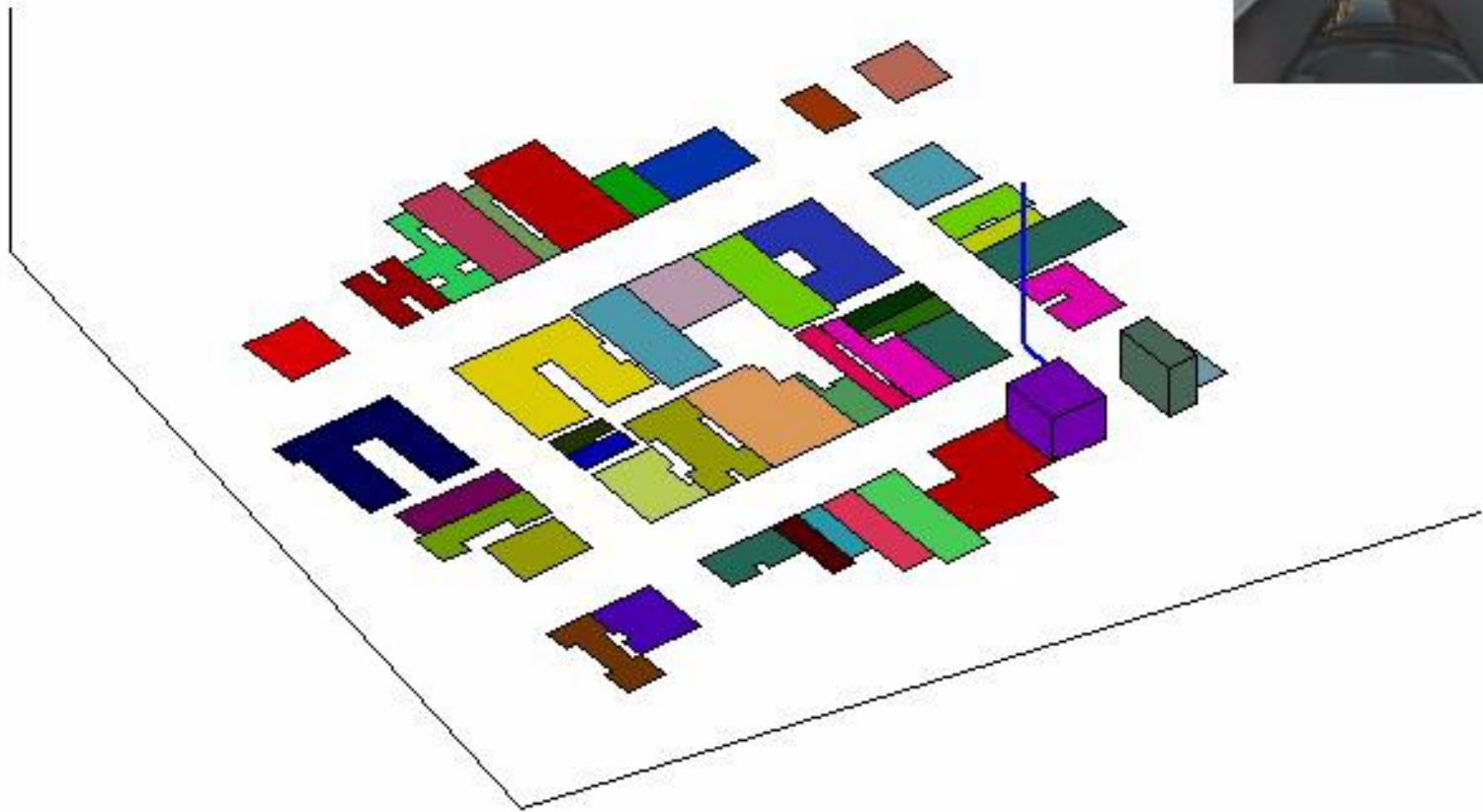
Algorithm: Deep Learning extended and using GPUs for fast building footprint and area extraction over large geographical areas.



Multi-company Competition Precision/Recall – 30/35; Current Precision/Recall – 60+/60+

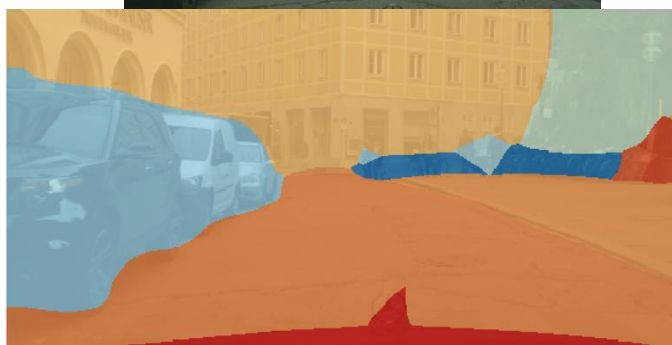
# Processing Street-Level Imagery (Jiangye Yuan)

## 3D Building Model Generation

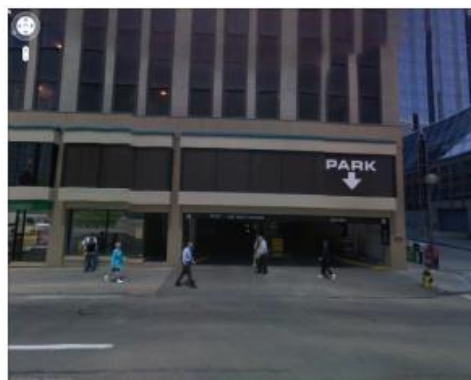


# Street-level imagery (Lexie Yang)

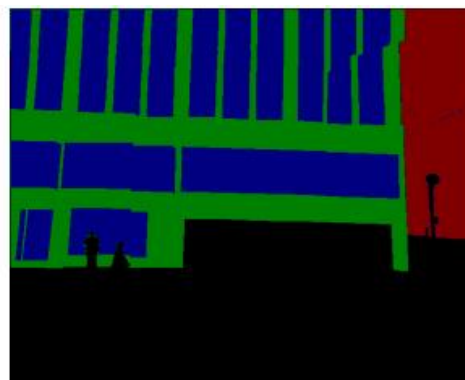
## Façade Type



- Windows (blue)
- Façade (green)
- Street/open (black)
- Other building (red)

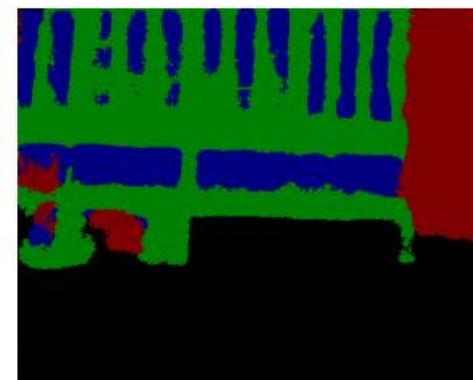


Input image



Window-to-wall ratio

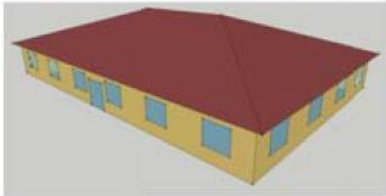
Ground truth



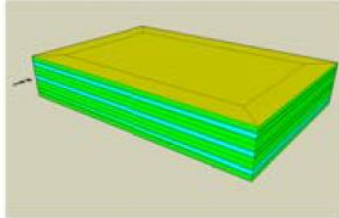
Model output

# Prototype Buildings

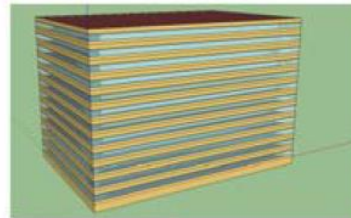
Small Office



Medium Office



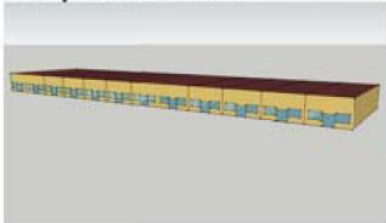
Large Office



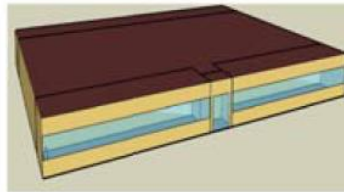
Warehouse



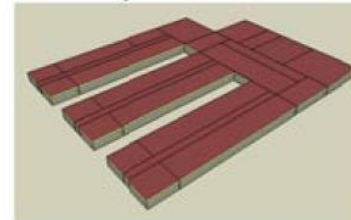
Strip Mall Retail



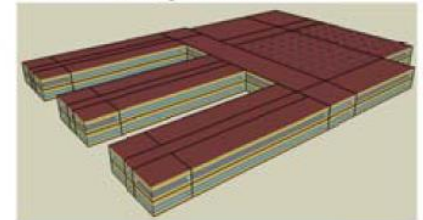
Standalone Retail



Primary School



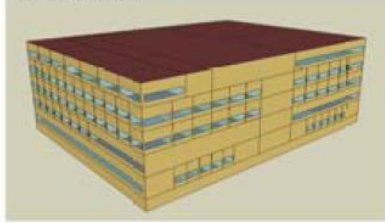
Secondary School



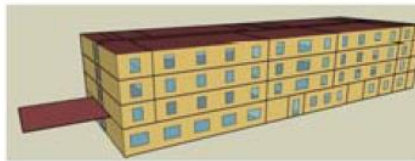
Outpatient Healthcare



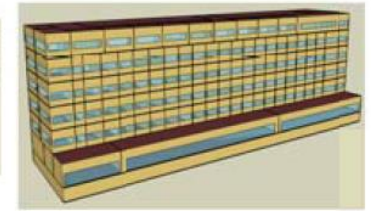
Hospital



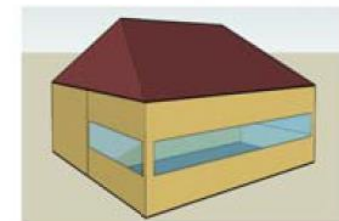
Small Hotel



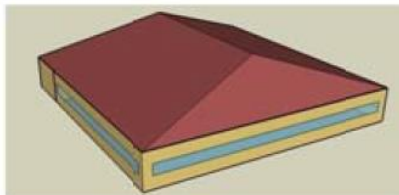
Large Hotel



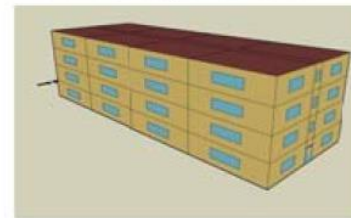
Quick-service Restaurant



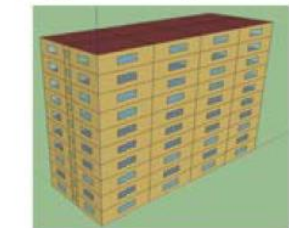
Full-service Restaurant



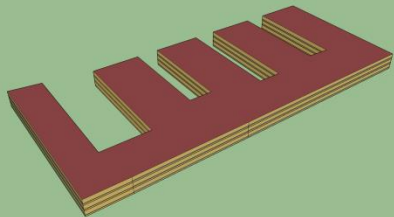
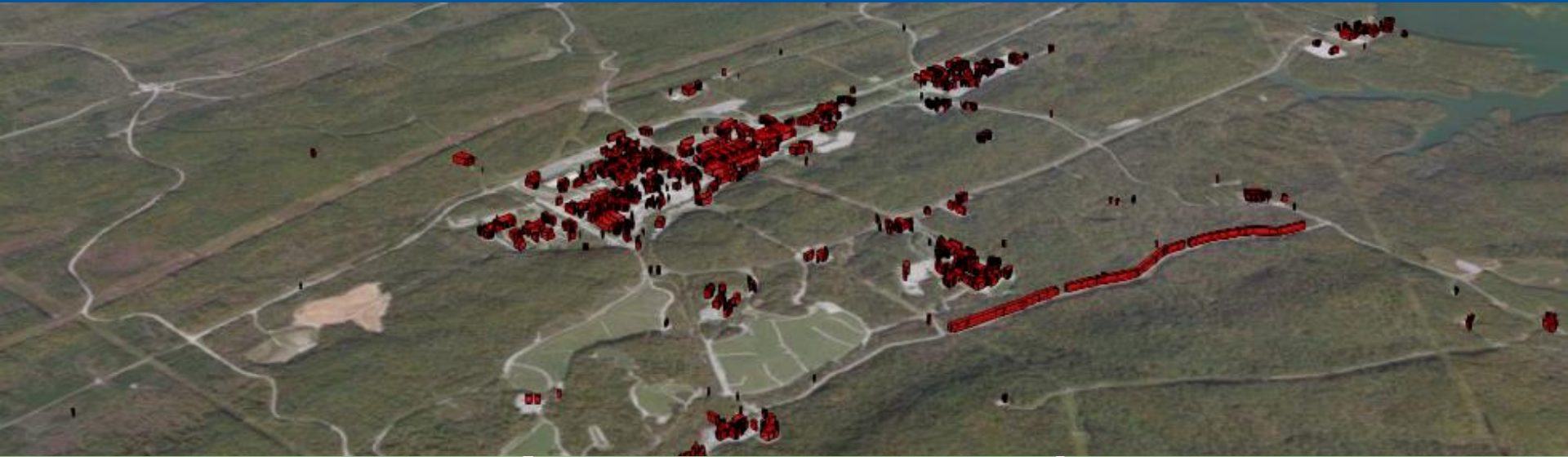
Mid-rise Apartment



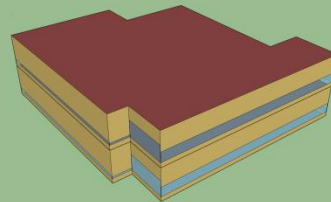
High-rise Apartment



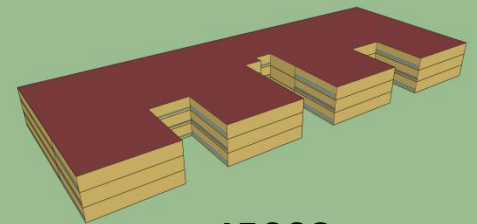
# Oak Ridge National Laboratory



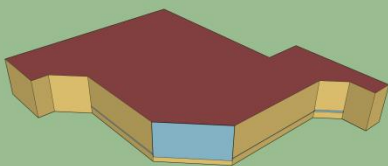
4500N



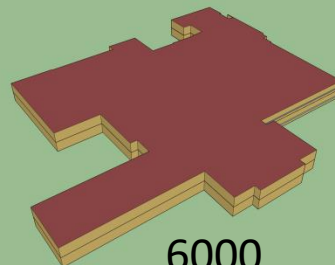
4020



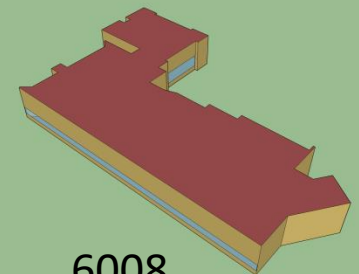
4500S



4512



6000

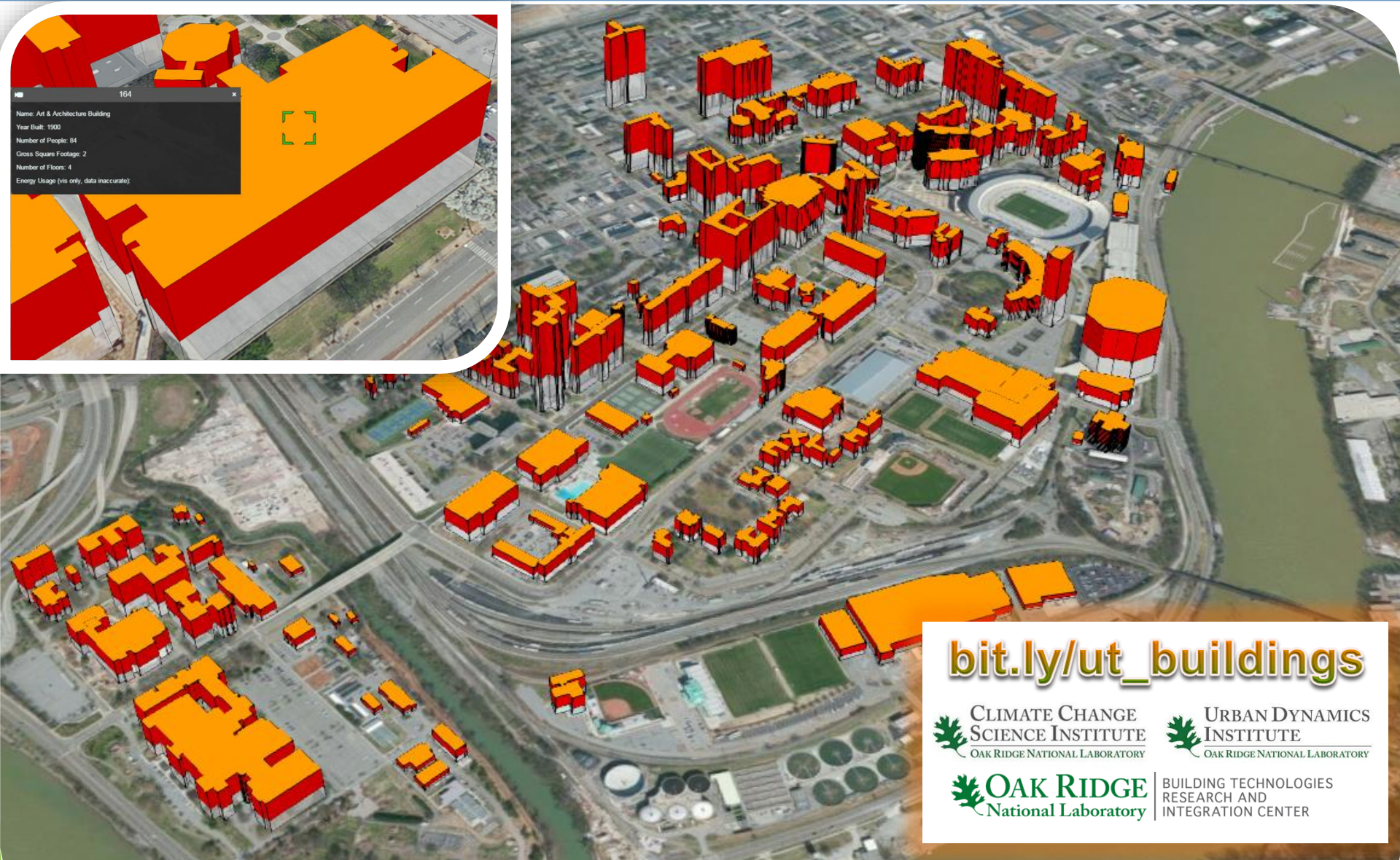
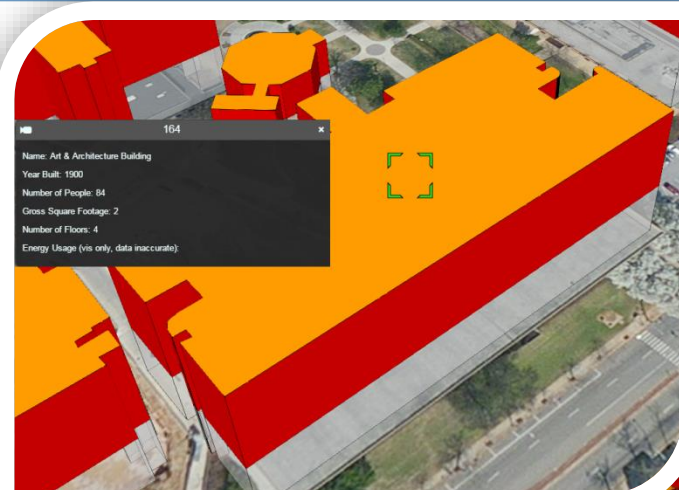


6008

# Oak Ridge National Laboratory (interactive)



# The University of Tennessee (2 days)



[bit.ly/ut\\_buildings](https://bit.ly/ut_buildings)

CLIMATE CHANGE  
SCIENCE INSTITUTE  
OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

URBAN DYNAMICS  
INSTITUTE  
OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

OAK RIDGE  
National Laboratory

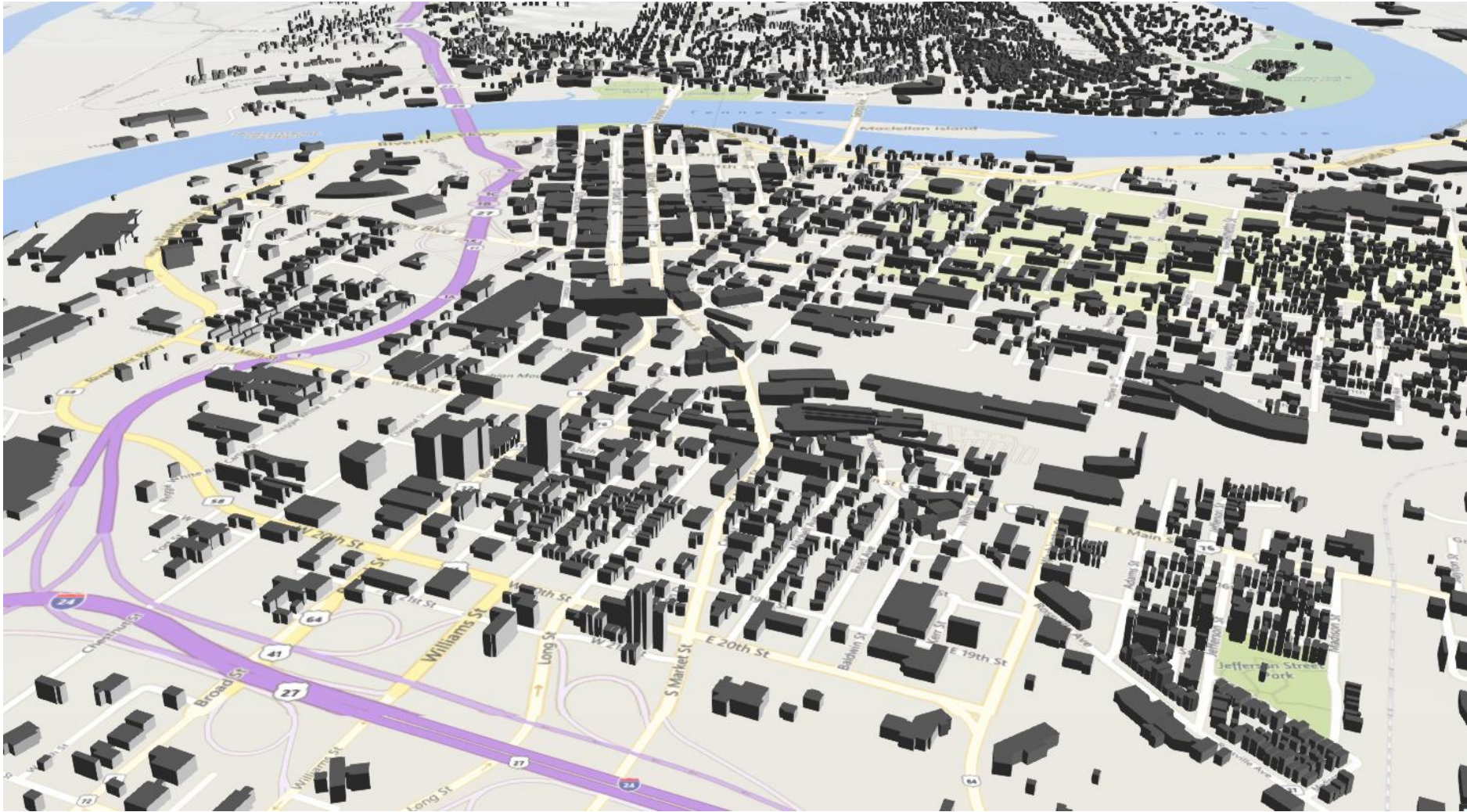
BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES  
RESEARCH AND  
INTEGRATION CENTER



# Use Case - Scenarios

- **Preliminary** building-specific estimates of energy, demand, and cost savings totaling **\$11-\$35 million per year** based on 9 scenarios prioritized by EPB.
  - 1. Peak Rate Structure**
    1. Scenario #1a, Peak contributions for each building
    2. Scenario #1b, Cost difference, in terms of dollars per year, for all building
  - 2. Demand Side Management**
    1. Scenario #2a, Monthly peak demand savings, annual energy savings, and dollar savings based on rate structure for all buildings.
    2. Scenario #2b, Location-specific deferral of infrastructure cost savings potential
  - 3. Emissions**
    1. Scenario #3a, Emissions footprints for each building
  - 4. Energy Efficiency**
    1. Scenario #4a, Optimal retrofit list of independent ECMs
    2. Scenario #4b, Optimal retrofit package of dependent ECMs
  - 5. Customer Education**
    1. Scenario #5a, Percentile ranking of each building's EUI by building type and vintage
    2. Scenario #5b, Monthly peak demand savings, annual energy savings, and dollar savings based on rate structure for all buildings compared to AMY weather file scenario.

# Chattanooga, TN (100,000+ buildings)



# The AutoBEM technology “axe”

**135,481 building models have been created and matched to EPB’s PremiseID**

Limitations: limited building types, not calibrated, will improve quarterly

QA/QC: will show how close our simulations are to 15-min data

**2.3 million EnergyPlus building energy models using AutoBEM technology, Titan, cloud, and local servers to produce and analyze 13 TB of simulation data.**

1. Generate baseline building – OpenStudio (1.5-3h Amazon, 30h internal)
2. Run ECM measures – OS Measure (30 mins AWS, 2h internal), Custom (1m AWS, 5m intl.)
3. Copy data to Titan – 1 min (1.2GB tar.gz)
4. Submit to Titan – 0-2 hours in queue
5. EnergyPlus simulation time – 30-45 mins (5mins/sim = 1.4 years to simulate EPB on 1 core)
6. Data transfer – 40 mins (160GB tar.gz)
7. Uncompress – 10-15 mins
8. Reformat data – 20-30 mins
9. Analysis – 5-10 mins

**Time for creation, annual simulation, and analyzing “all” EPB buildings  
6.5 hours (6.1h –36.5h)**

# Virtual EPB (provided by ORNL) shows the value of technology with interactive dynamic results



60246	
ID	60246
DOE Building Type	SmallOffice
Num Floors	3
Percentile	87.70 %
Estimated wholesale vs retail cost	\$ 9797.07
CO2 emissions	222052.32 lbs/year
Smart Thermostat - 4F cost savings	\$ 1316.61
Smart Thermostat - 8F cost savings	\$ 2325.84
TMY->AMY Smart Thermostat - 4F cost savings	\$ 204.99
TMY->AMY Smart Thermostat - 8F cost savings	\$ 103.41
HVAC Efficiency ECM	\$ 1291.79
Gas HVAC ECM	\$ 4276.69
Gas Water Heater ECM	\$ 725.58
Heat Pump Water Heater ECM	\$ 476.95
Insulation ECM	\$ 736.27
Infiltration ECM	\$ 1577.50
Lighting ECM	\$ 2898.95

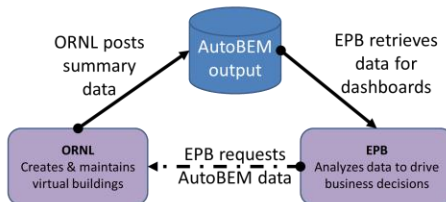
# Comparison to real data

- Empirical Validation
  - 15-minute whole-building electrical for 178,368 buildings
  - More accurate than BEM created by a human<sup>1</sup>

## Operational Use of BEM Simulations

### Use Cases

- Peak rate structure
- Demand-side mgmt
- Emissions
- Energy efficiency
- Customer education



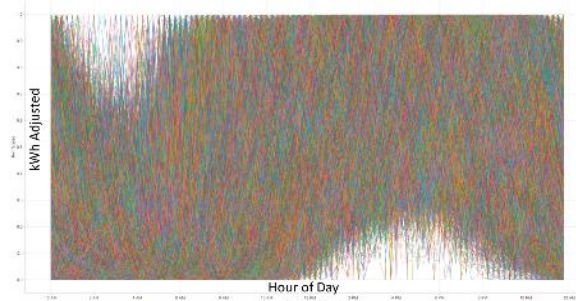
### Measures

- Lighting, HVAC COP, infiltration, insulation
- Smart thermostats
- Water heaters
- PV/solar
- EV charging
- Future weather
- Dual-fuel HVAC
- Microgrids

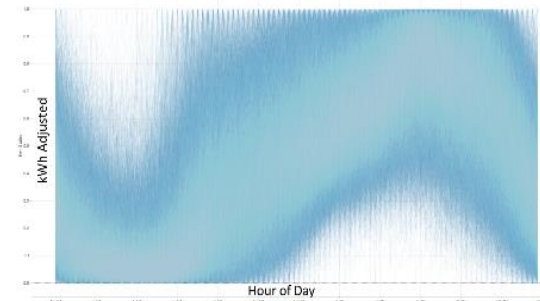
Result: \$11–35 million/year in potential savings identified via simulation-informed data and valuation for *energy, demand, emissions, and cost impact* to EPB and each customer for each building under five use cases covering nine monetization scenarios

<sup>1</sup>Garrison, Eric, New, Joshua R., and Adams, Mark (2019). "Accuracy of a Crude Approach to Urban Multi-Scale Building Energy Models Compared to 15-min Electricity Use." Best PhD Student Paper award. In *Proceedings of the ASHRAE Winter Conference*, Atlanta, GA, Jan. 12-16, 2019. [[PDF](#)] [[PPT](#)]

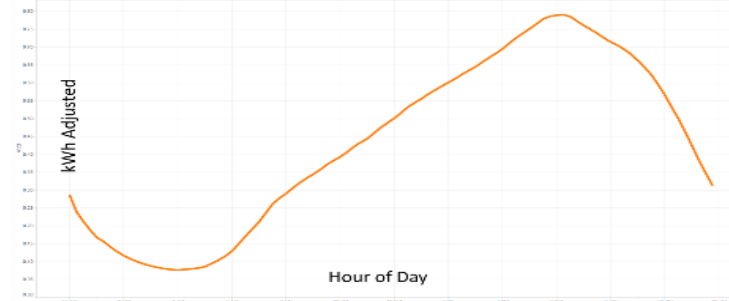
# Clustering of (real) 15-min electrical data



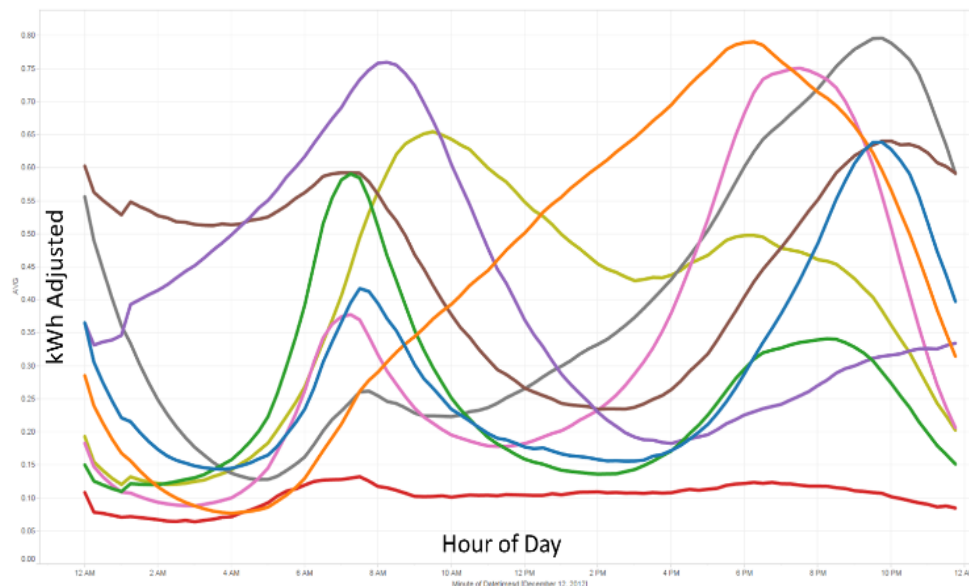
180,000 buildings measured  
Whole-building electricity



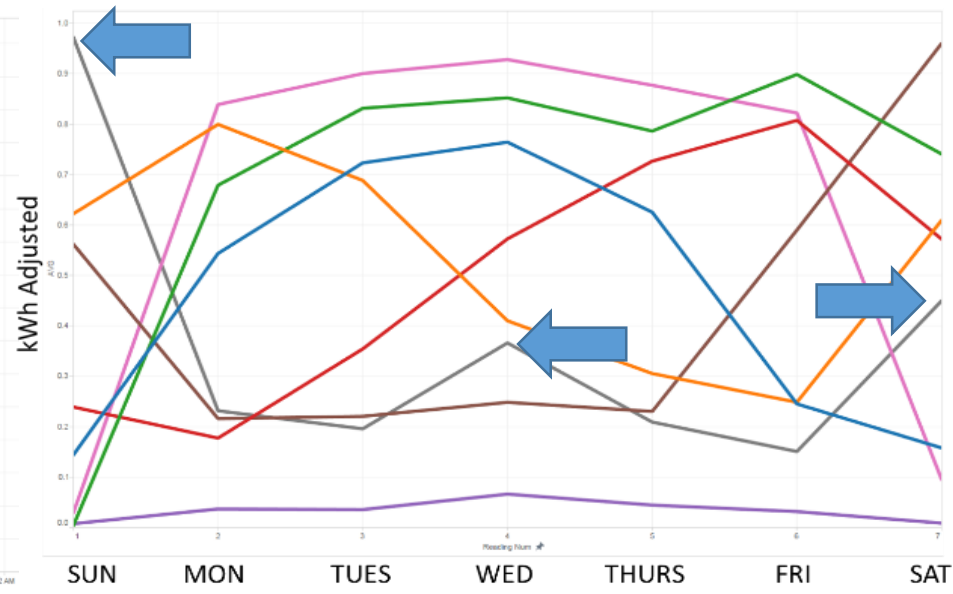
96d clustering (24h)



26,048 residential buildings with  
peaks typically between 5 and 7pm



9 residential clusters



8 commercial clusters (GSA1-3, 8am-5pm)

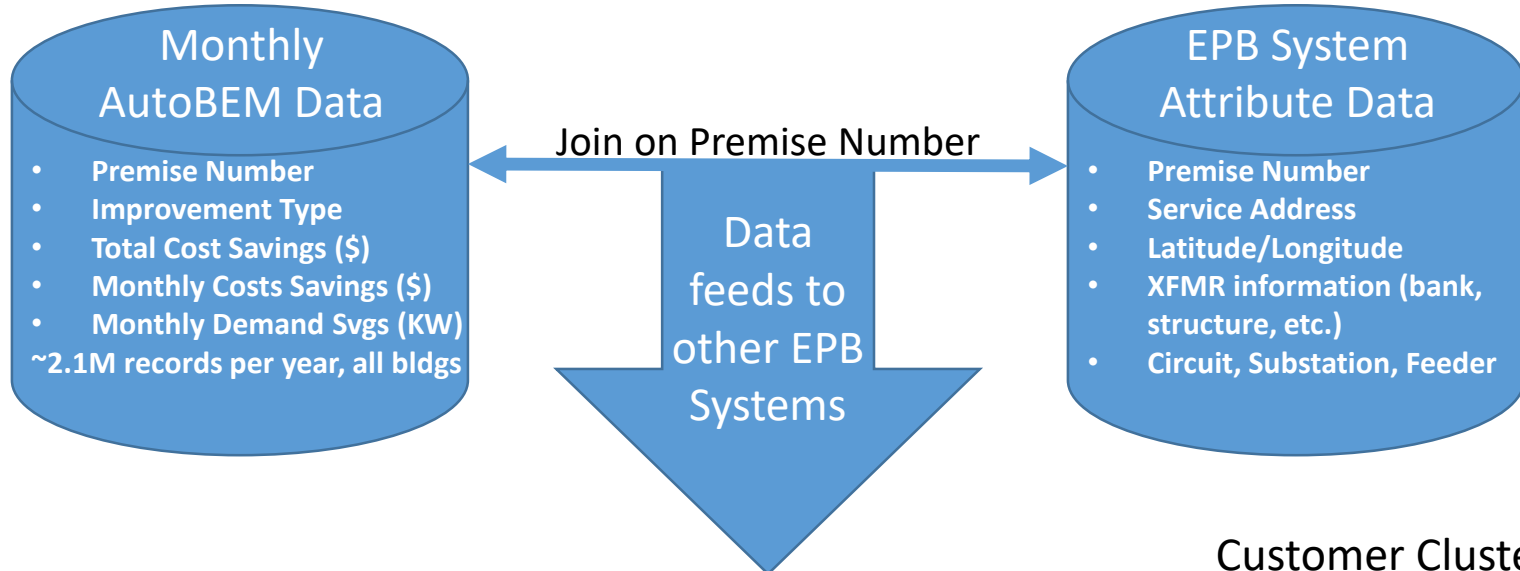
# Load Factor summary

- Utility load factor  $LoadFactor = Total(kWh) / (kW_{peak} * numHours)$ 
  - Close to 0, more opportunity for energy storage

	Vintage	Num Bldgs	% of all Bldgs	Avg. Load Factor
Residential	2006	16217	9.1%	0.170
	2009	6357	3.6%	0.177
	2012	149247	84.0%	0.163
Commercial	Pre-1980	670	0.4%	0.405
	1980-2004	1064	0.6%	0.296
	90.1-2004	1478	0.8%	0.255
	90.1-2007	268	0.2%	0.338
	90.1-2010	1224	0.7%	0.208
	90.1-2013	1808	1.0%	0.256

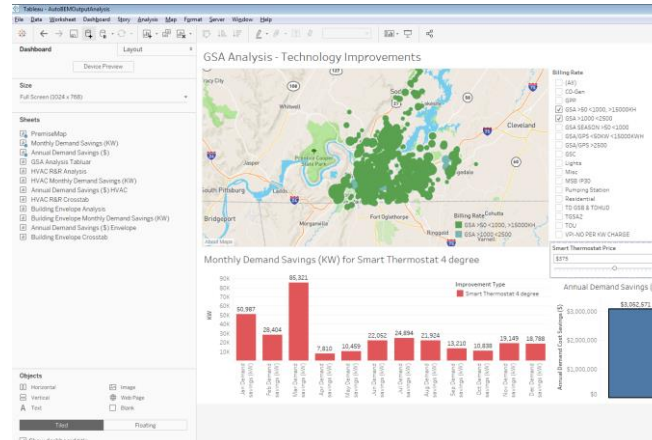
Building Type	Num Bldgs	% of all Bldgs	Avg. Load Factor
IECC Residential	171821	96.35%	0.164
Warehouse	799	0.45%	0.166
MidriseApartment	851	0.48%	0.261
SmallHotel	1557	0.87%	0.261
HighriseApartment	2068	1.16%	0.263
LargeHotel	408	0.23%	0.365
QuickServiceRest.	318	0.18%	0.380
Hospital	319	0.18%	0.399
Outpatient	59	0.03%	0.501

# Database status (new): *AutoBEM Monthly Data joined with EPB System Data*

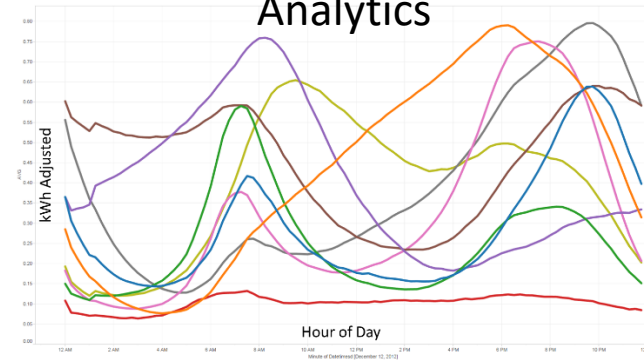


Distribution System Capacity Planning

## Data Visualization Tools



## Customer Clustering & Demand Side Management Analytics

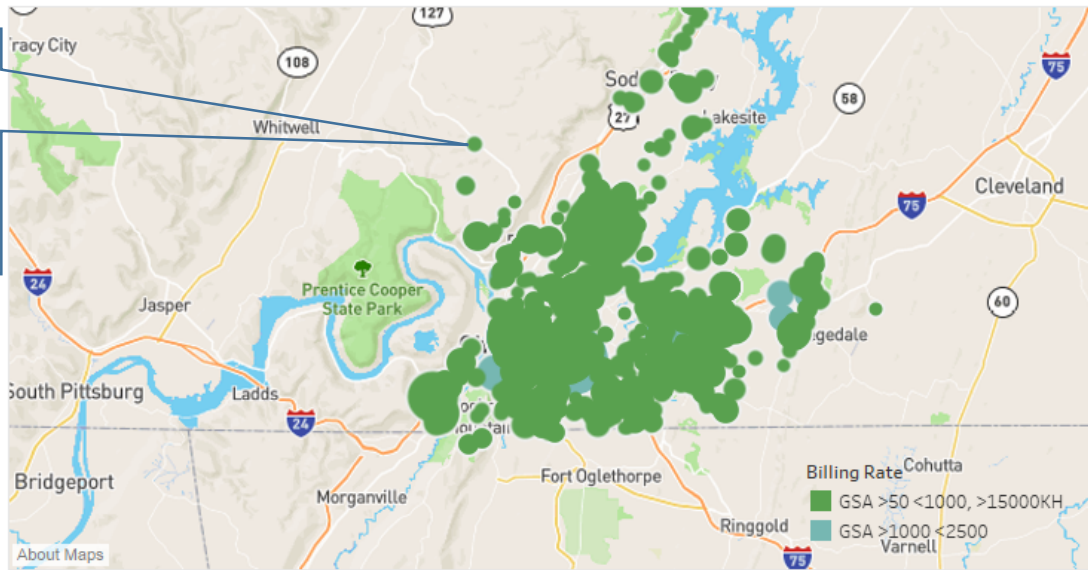




# EPB's operational Business Intel. Dashboard

## GSA Analysis - Technology Improvements

Map showing premises, sized by Demand Value

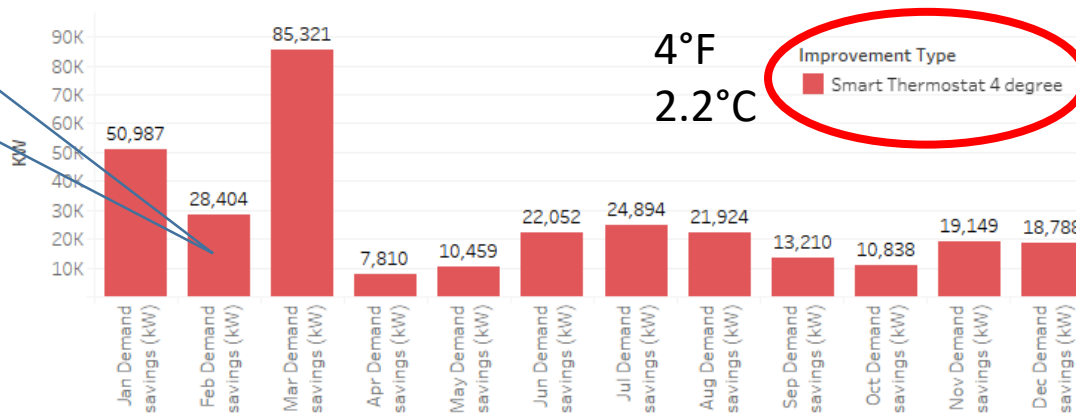


- Billing Rate
- (All)
  - CO-Gen
  - GPP
  - GSA >50 <1000, >15000KH
  - GSA >1000 <2500
  - GSA SEASON >50 <1000
  - GSA/GPS <50KW <15000KWH
  - GSA/GPS >2500
  - GSC
  - Lights
  - Misc
  - MSB IP30
  - Pumping Station
  - Residential
  - TD GSB & TDHUD
  - TGSA2
  - TOU
  - VPI-NO PER KW CHARGE

Use of filters create an interactive experience for business users, driving business decisions

Chart showing monthly demand value

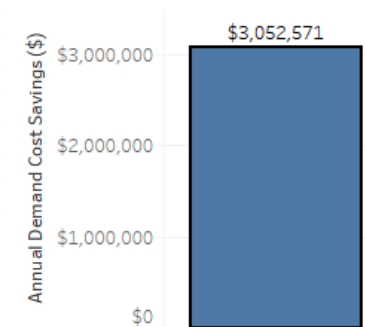
Monthly Demand Savings (KW) for Smart Thermostat 4 degree



Smart Thermostat Price

\$375

Annual Demand Savings (\$)



# Discussion

**Joshua New, Ph.D., CEM,  
PMP, CMVP, CSM**

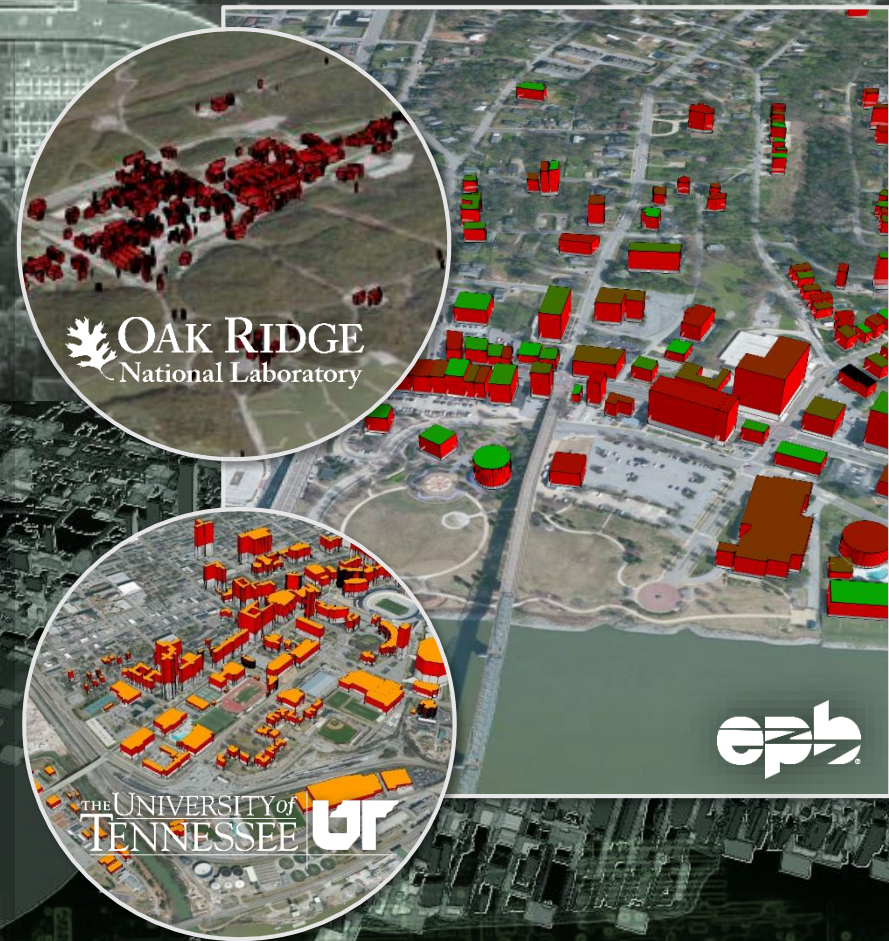
Subprogram manager for Software  
Tools & Models  
Building Technologies Research and  
Integration Center (BTRIC)  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

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**Bill Copeland**

Director, Business Intelligence  
Electric Power Board of Chattanooga, TN

**HPC Tools for  
Modeling and Simulation**  
Capturing building energy consumption



# Data source and software overview

## Automatic Detection and Building Energy Model Creation (AutoBEM)

### Data Sources

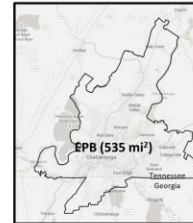
- Imagery (satellite, aerial)
- Street-level imagery
- Cartographic layers
  - Elevation, GIS
- Tax assessors
- Ranking of descriptors EE and Demand impacts (281–4,617 per building type)

Class	Object	Field	Default	Minimum	Maximum	Distribution	Type	Group	Constraint
String Parameters		Heating Sizing Factor	1.33	0.931	1.729	uniform	float		
String Parameters		Cooling Sizing Factor	1.33	0.931	1.729	uniform	float		
Lights	Core_bottom_Lights	Watts per Zone Floor Area	10.76	7.532	13.989	uniform	float	G0001	
Lights	Core_mid_Lights	Watts per Zone Floor Area	10.76	7.532	13.989	uniform	float	G0001	
Lights	Core_top_Lights	Watts per Zone Floor Area	10.76	7.532	13.989	uniform	float	G0001	
Lights	Perimeter_top_2H_4L_Lights	Watts per Zone Floor Area	10.76	7.532	13.989	uniform	float	G0001	
ElectricEquipment	Core_bottom_PlugLoad_Equip	Watts per Zone Floor Area	10.76	7.532	13.989	uniform	float	G0002	
ElectricEquipment	Core_bottom_Elevators_Equip	Watts per Zone Floor Area	10.76	7.532	13.989	uniform	float	G0002	
ElectricEquipment	Core_bottom_Elevators_Equip	Design Level	32109.8901122476	92.41742	86.960000		float		
Exterior.Lights	Exterior_Facade_Lighting	Design Level	14804	10362.8	19245.2	uniform	float		
ZoneInfiltration.DesignFlowRate	FirstFloor_Plenum_Infiltration	Flow per Exterior Surface Area	0.0003020	0.000211	0.000393	uniform	float	G0003	
ZoneInfiltration.DesignFlowRate	TopFloor_Plenum_Infiltration	Flow per Exterior Surface Area	0.0003020	0.000211	0.000393	uniform	float	G0003	

### Data comparison matrix

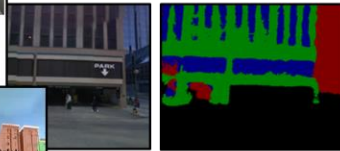
	Short Title
Summary	Satellite imagery, including panchromatic and multispectral images
Data type	Image
Company	
Website	
Temporal resolution	Cities - 3-11 times per week
Spatial resolution	0.3 m
Measure accuracy	
Cost	\$11 per sq. km
Format	GeoTiff
Mapping to building input variables	Building footprints
Mapping to area properties	Vegetated areas, road surface, buildings, parking lots
Mapping to material properties	Road pavement materials (e.g. concrete, asphalt), parking lots (e.g. gravel, soil)
Coverage of US	Over 10 million km <sup>2</sup> of coverage of the contiguous US
Orientation	Aerial
Existing internal software	N/A
Existing expertise	Remote sensing data analysis tool
Restrictions	N/A

### Occupancy



Building Height

### Street-level data

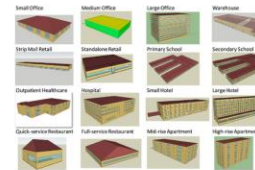


Window-to-wall ratio



Façade

### Building footprints



### Software Tools

- Occupancy (every 90m)
- Aerial - best footprints
- Street - height, type, WWR
- LiDAR - geometry
- GIS - database API
- Building type
- Model generator
- Fastest buildings simulator
- Web-based visual analytics

Result: Simulated buildings for any area of interest that match 15-minute electrical data more accurately than most manually created models

# Virtual NYC – interactive results

