

Hybrid Calibration Methodology for Building Energy Models Coupling Sensor Data and Stochastic Modeling

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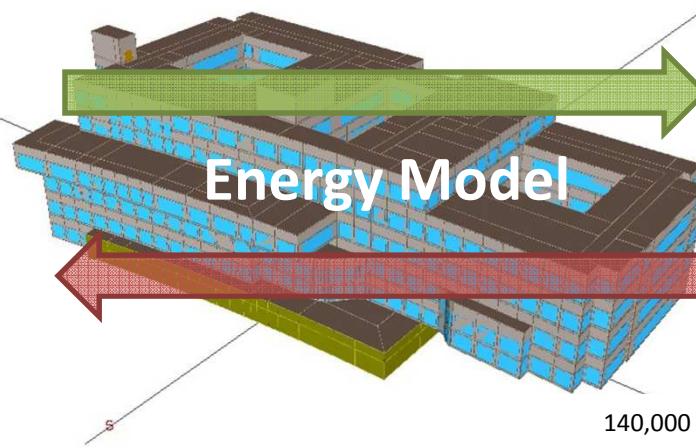


Building Simulation

Inputs:

- Weather
- Geometry
- Envelope Properties
- HVAC Systems
- ...

Forward problem



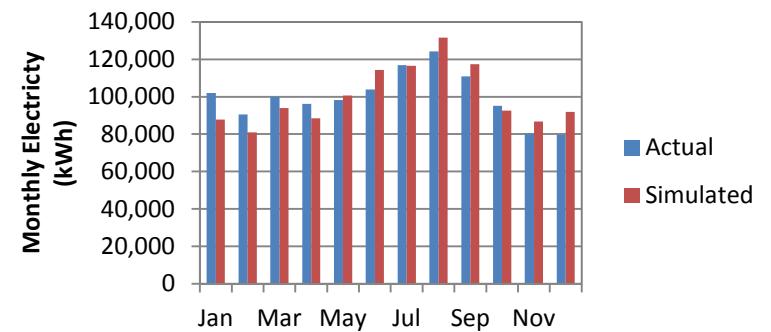
Outputs:

- Energy
- Thermal Comfort
- Daylighting
- ...

Unknowns:

- HVAC Efficiency
- Building Leakage
- ...

Inverse problem



The Challenges

```
Simulation Parameters
-----
[....] Version
----- SimulationControl
----- Building
----- ShadowCalculation
----- SurfaceConvectionAlgorithm:Inside
----- SurfaceConvectionAlgorithm:Outside
----- HeatBalanceAlgorithm
----- HeatBalanceSettings:ConductionFiniteDifference
----- ZoneAirHeatBalanceAlgorithm
----- ZoneAirContaminantBalance
----- ZoneCapacitanceMultiplier:ResearchSpecial
----- Timestep
----- ConvergenceLimits
----- ProgramControl

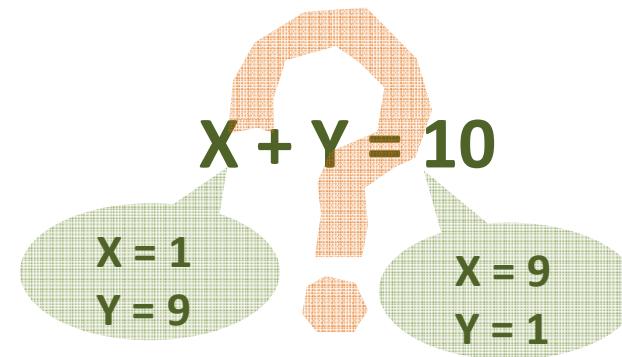
Compliance Objects
-----
[....] Compliance:Building

Location and Climate
-----
----- Site:Location
----- SizingPeriod:DesignDay
----- SizingPeriod:WeatherFileDays
----- SizingPeriod:WeatherFileConditionType
----- RunPeriod
----- RunPeriod:CustomRange
----- RunPeriodControl:SpecialDays
----- RunPeriodControl:DaylightSavingTime
----- WeatherProperty:SkyTemperature
----- Site:WeatherStation
----- Site:HeightVariation
----- Site:GroundTemperature:BuildingSurface
----- Site:GroundTemperature:FCfactorMethod
----- Site:GroundTemperature:Shallow
----- Site:GroundTemperature:Deep
----- Site:GroundReflectance
----- Site:GroundReflectance:SnowModifier
----- Site:WaterMainsTemperature
----- Site:Precipitation
----- Site:RoofFrigitation

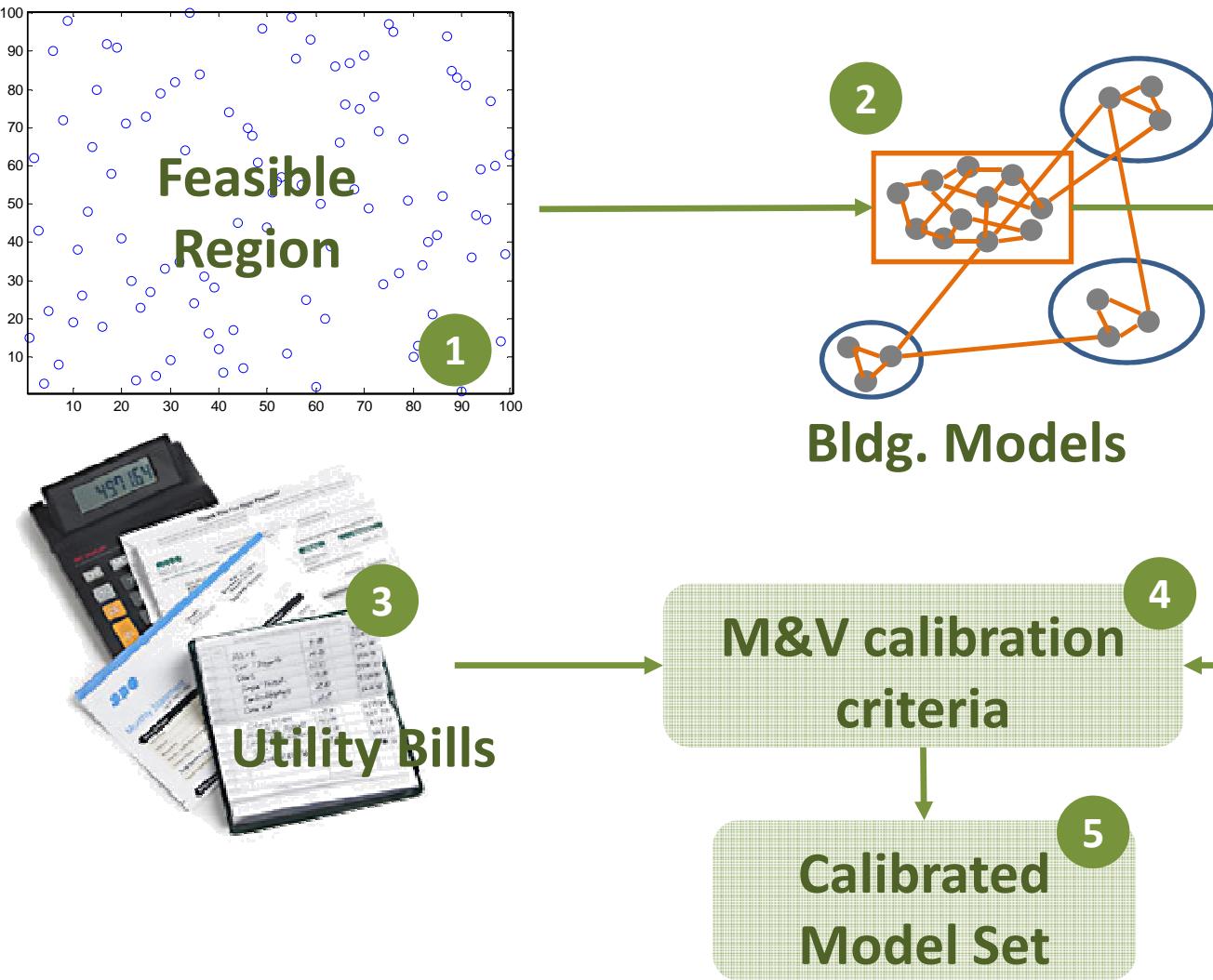
Schedules
-----
[....] ScheduleTypeLimits
----- Schedule:Day:Hourly
----- Schedule:Day:Interval
----- Schedule:Day>List
----- Schedule:Week:Daily
----- Schedule:Week:Compact
----- Schedule:Year
----- Schedule:Compact
----- Schedule:Constant
----- Schedule:File

Surface Construction Elements
```

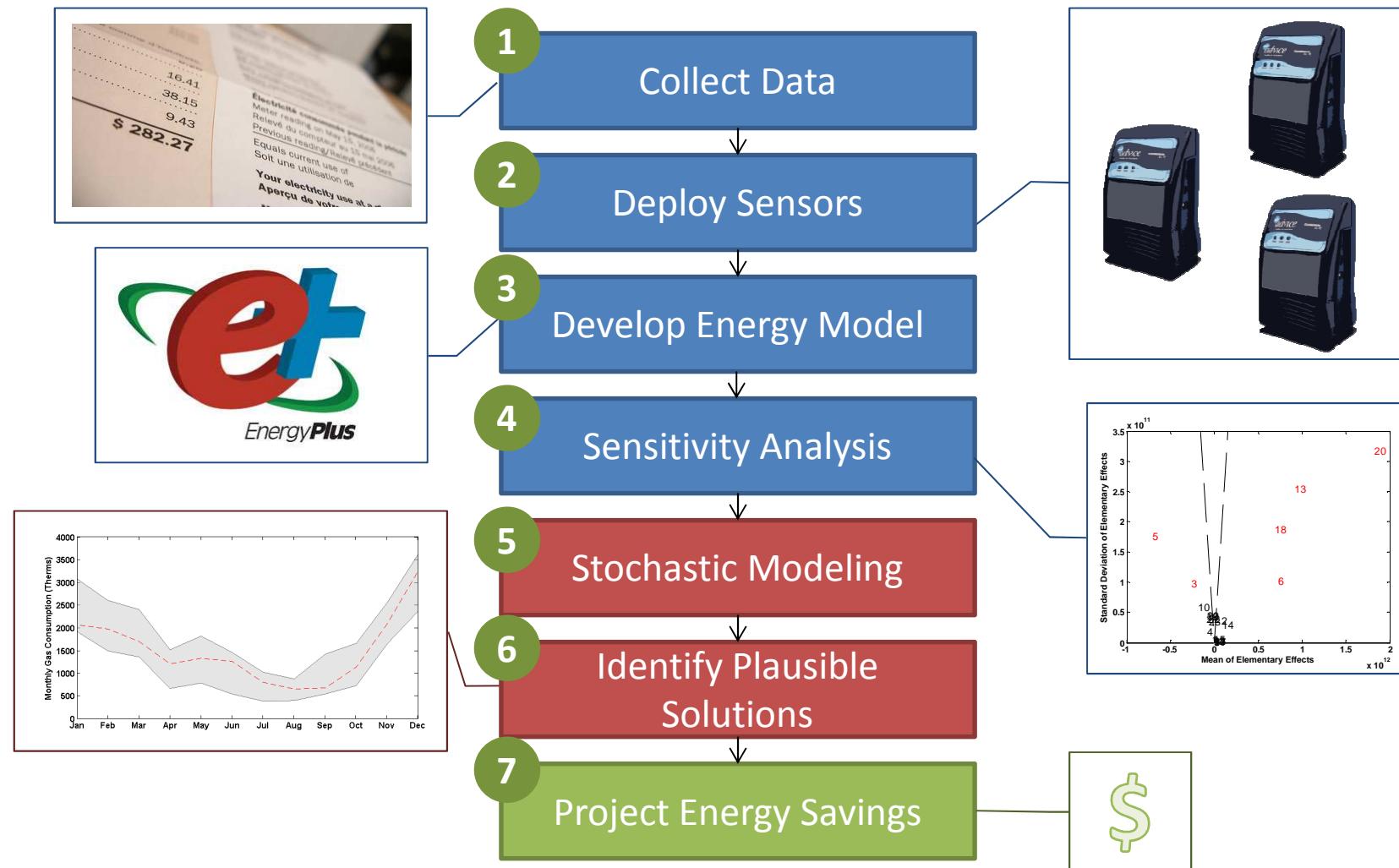
An underdetermined problem



A Stochastic Approach



Methodology



Case Study Building

Building Data

- City Hall located East of downtown Portland
- Gross floor area of 85,000 ft²
- Constructed in 1995
- Steel frame structure, concrete floors, and tile exterior

HVAC System

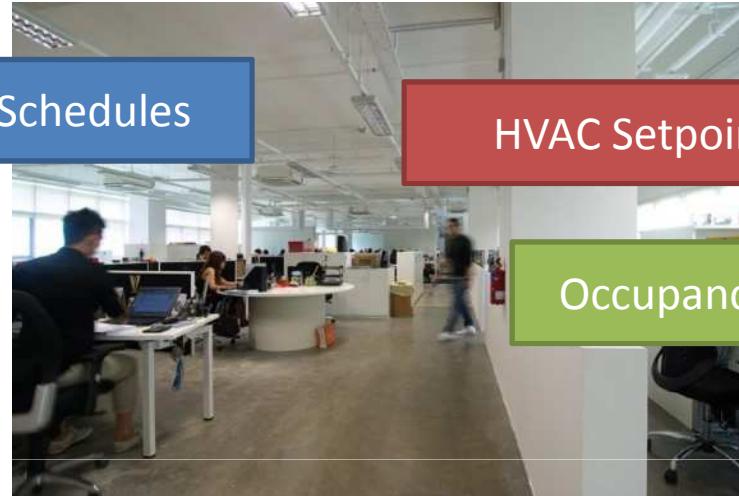
- Two packaged variable air volume (VAV) units with terminal reheat boxes
- DX cooling system
- Gas fired boiler

Sensor Data

Indoor environment sensors :

- Air temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Carbon dioxide level
- Light intensity

Lighting Schedules



HVAC Setpoints

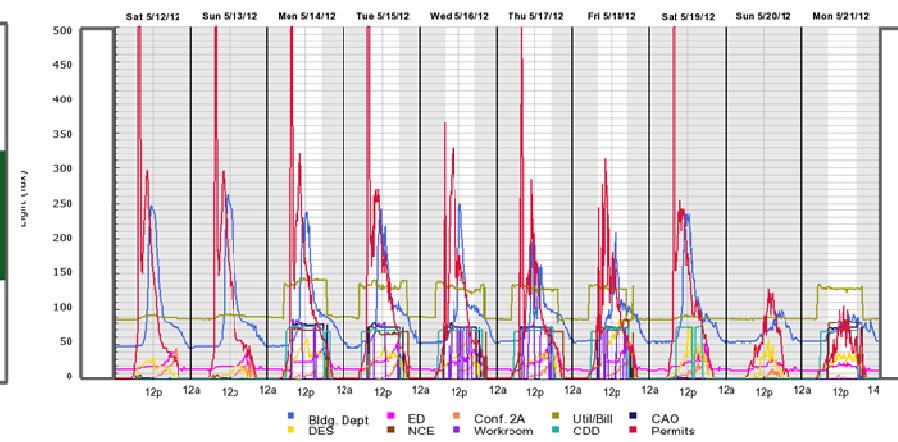
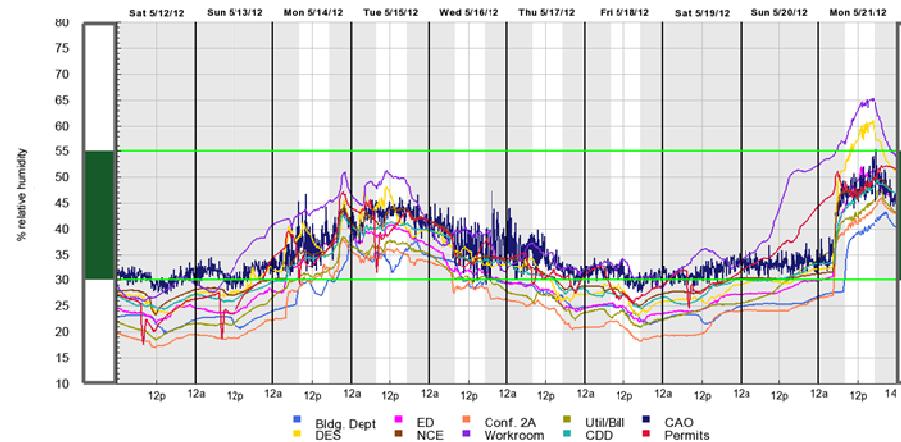
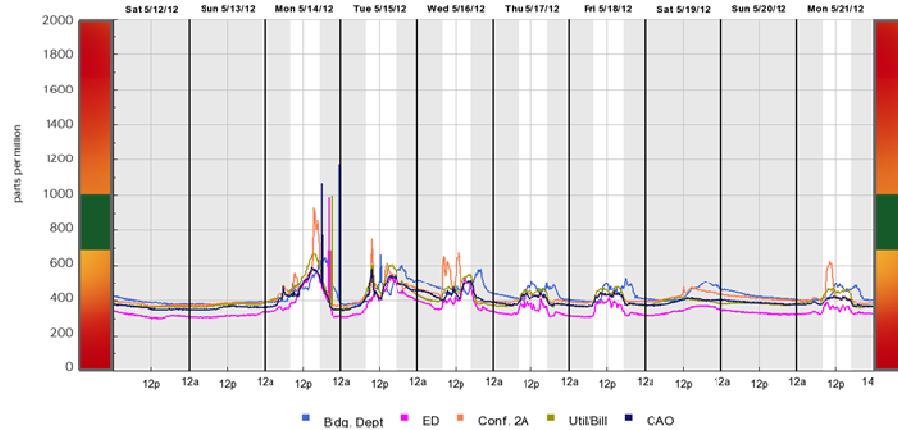
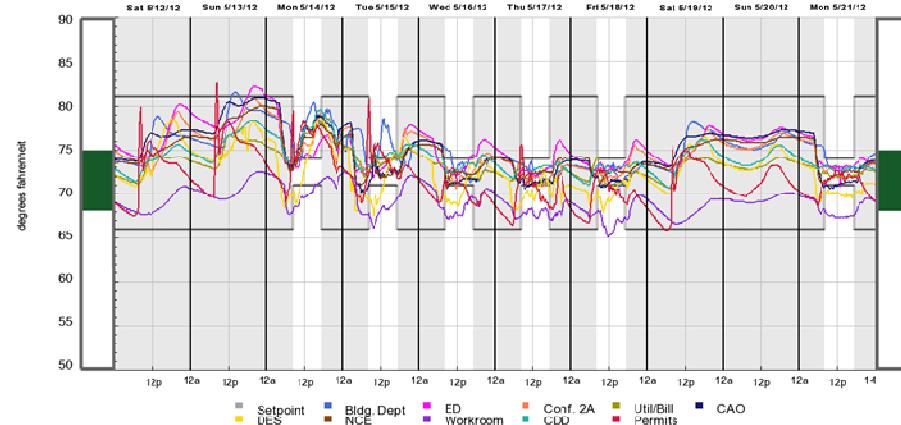


Occupancy Patterns

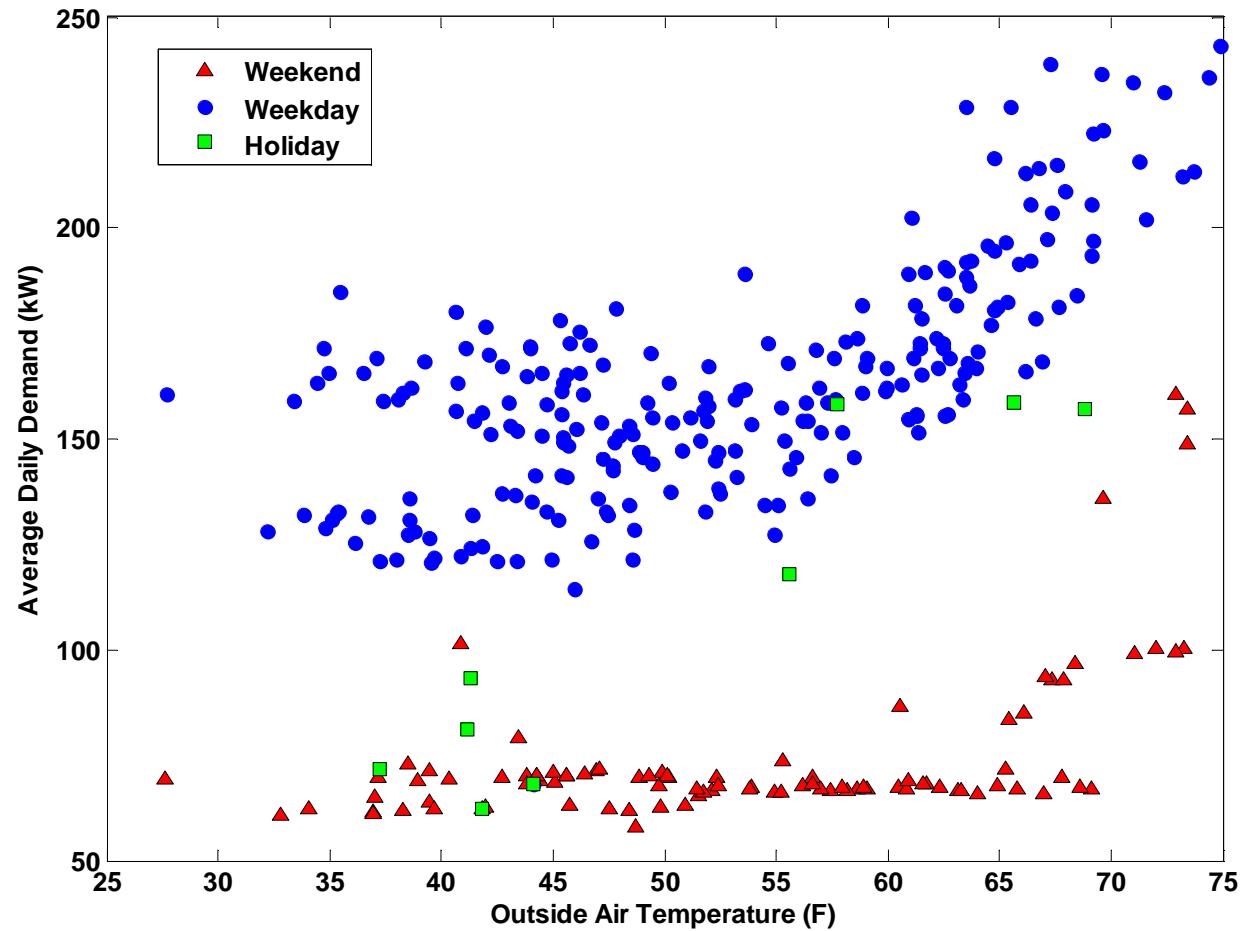


Smart meters can be used to collect 15-min interval (whole building) electricity data.

Short-term Sensor Data



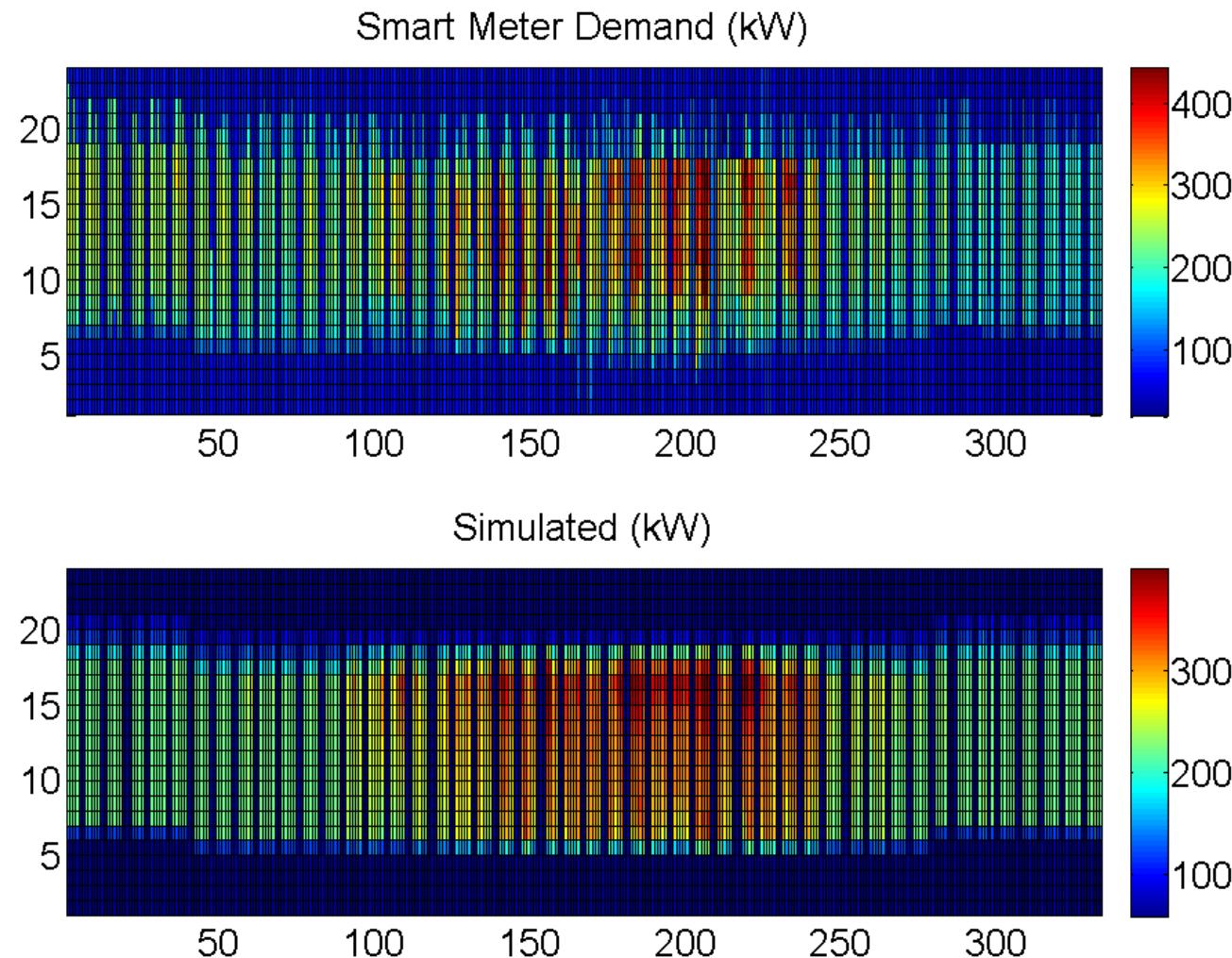
Smart Meter Data



Building Energy Model

- Developed using EnergyPlus
- Actual Meteorological Year (AMY) Weather file
- Inputs defined based on data collected from the building
- Building operation patterns verified with deployed sensor data

Smart Meter Data



Uncertain Parameters

#	Variables	Units	Ref	Min	Max	#	Variables	Units	Ref	Min	Max
1	Insulation R-Value	m ² -K/W	2.11	1.76	3.52	13	Heating Setpoint	°C	22	20	22.5
2	Window U-Factor	W/m ² -K	3.01	2.67	3.97	14	Heating Setback	°C	19	18	20
3	Window SHGC	-	0.70	0.39	0.79	15	Cooling Setpoint	°C	23	22.5	24
4	Occupant density	people/m ²	0.020	0.015	0.030	16	Cooling Setback	°C	26	24	28
5	Combined Plugs and Light Density	W/ft ²	25	17	26	17	Specific Fan Power	CFM/W	1.43	1.07	1.79
6	Infiltration Rate	ACH	0.24	0.00	1.00	18	Equipment Radiant Fraction	-	0.3	0.1	0.8
7	Outdoor Air Flow Rate	m ³ /s/person	0.015	0.009	0.028	19	Cooling Supply Air Temperature	°C	7.5	7.0	13
8	Total Fan Efficiency	-	0.60	0.58	0.72	20	Constant Minimum Flow Fraction	-	0.5	0.2	0.7
9	Cooling Coil COP	W/W	2.50	2.40	2.96						
10	Boiler Efficiency	-	0.78	0.70	0.80						
11	Boundary Layer Thickness	m	305	274	366						
12	Boundary Layer Coefficient	-	0.20	0.14	0.22						

Sensitivity Analysis

Several different approaches exist

- *Sensitivity Analysis*, Salteli (2000)

Elementary Effect (EE) methodology

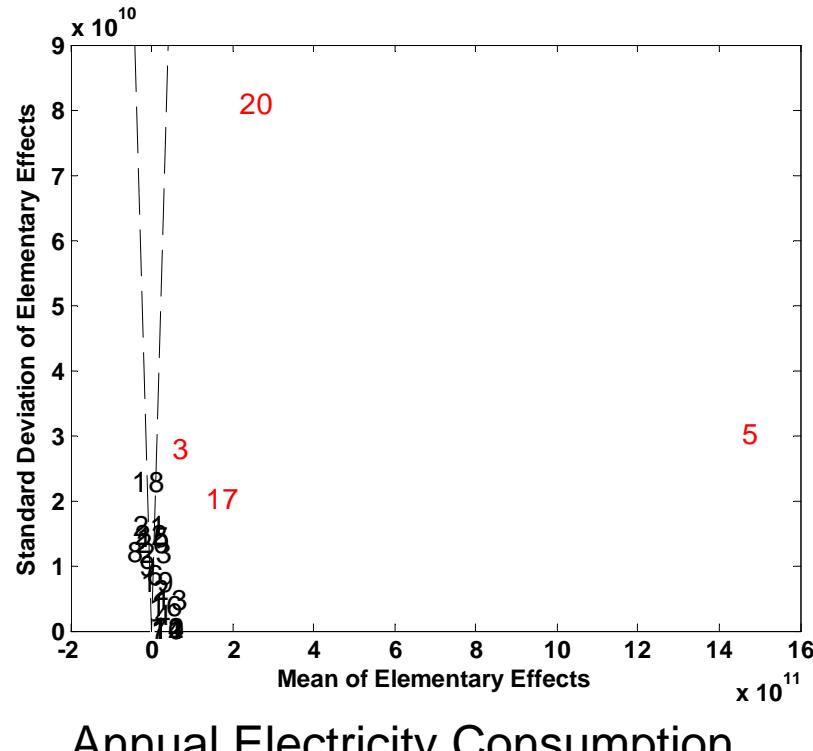
- One-at-a-time (OAT) screening process

Provides two sensitivity measures for each factor:

- Mean
- Standard deviation

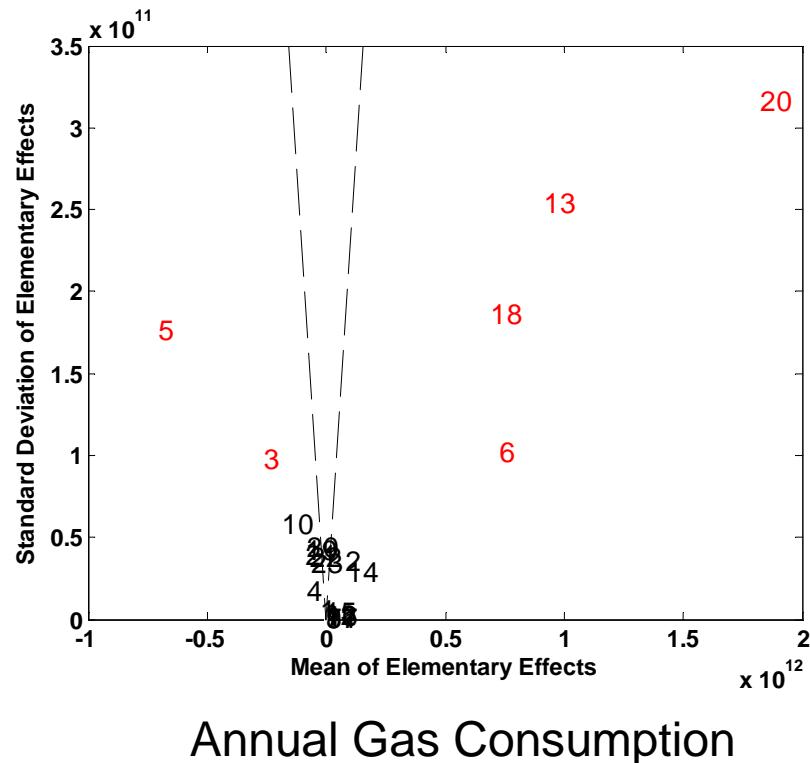
$$EE_i(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \frac{[y(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i + \Delta x_{i+1}, \dots, x_k) - y(x_1, \dots, x_k)]}{\Delta}$$

Sensitivity Analysis



- [5] Combined plug and light load density
- [20] Constant minimum flow fraction
- [3] Window SHGC
- [17] Specific fan power

Sensitivity Analysis



- [5] Combined plug and light load density
- [20] Constant minimum flow fraction
- [6] Infiltration rate
- [18] Equipment radiant fraction
- [10] Boiler efficiency
- [3] Window SHGC
- [13] Heating Setpoint

Calibration Criteria

Based on ASHRAE Guideline 14

Calibrated model relative to monthly data:

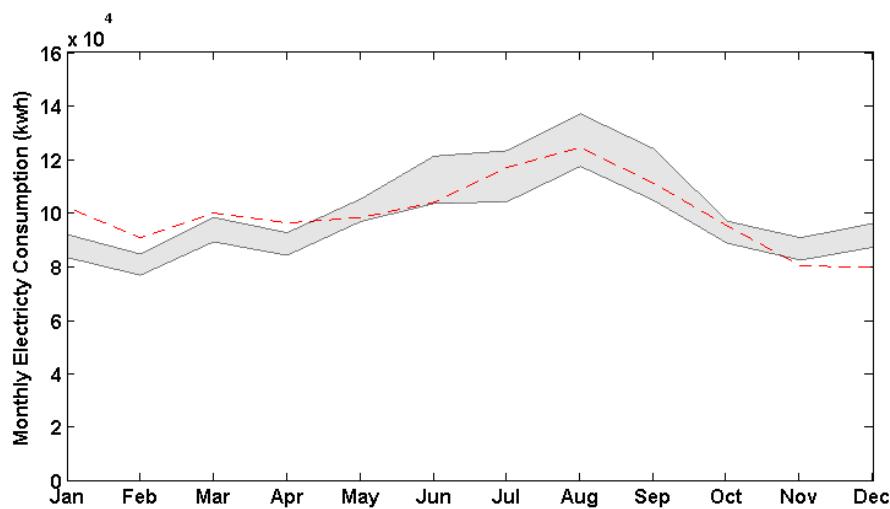
- NMBE < 5%
- CV(RSME) < 15%

$$NMBE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)}{(n-1) \times \bar{y}} \times 100$$

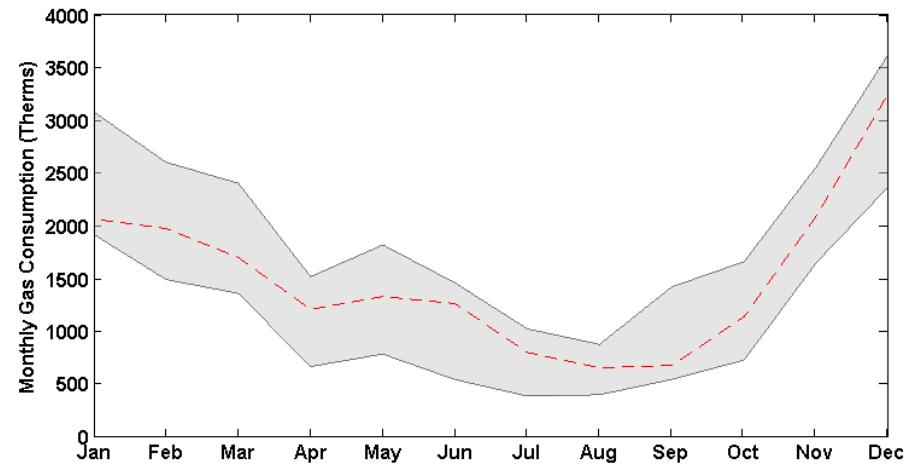
$$CV(RSME) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{(n-1)}} / \bar{y} \times 100$$

Calibration

- 505/10,000 samples meet the calibration criteria ($NMBE < 5\%$, $CV(RSME) < 15\%$)



Monthly Electricity Consumption



Monthly Gas Consumption

Conclusions

Short and long term sensor data is used to capture key building operation characteristics.

Sensitivity analysis determines weak and influential parameters.

Stochastic modeling is used to find a set of plausible solutions rather than a single “best fit” model.

Acknowledgements

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Questions?
