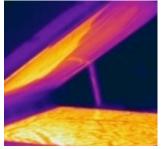
Using Communicating Thermostats to Automate, Customize, and Scale Home Energy Assessments













Better Buildings Summit May 17, 2017 Kurt Roth, Ph.D.













Acknowledgements

- Fraunhofer Team:
 - Co-PI Michael Zeifman, Ph.D.
 - Amin Lazrak, Ph.D.
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 - Joana Abreu
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Project Motivation

- Space heating is the largest end use for homes in cold/very-cold climates
- Homes with poor/no insulation or inefficient heating systems have higher heating energy consumption
 - ~20-25 percent of homes
- Wall and/or attic insulation, air sealing, and HVAC system upgrades can significantly reduce space heating energy consumption
- Programs face high customer acquisition costs
- Slow market uptake of these proven measures
 - <1% of households/year in Massachusetts</p>





Sources: DeMark Home Ontario. S. Edwards-Musa, Eversource Energy.





Project Objectives and Benefits

Project Objective: Develop a tool for utility energy efficiency (EE) programs that analyzes communicating thermostat (CT) data to automatically identify and quantify the benefit of targeted and customized retrofit opportunities

Customer and Utility Benefits:

- Increase the uptake of home energy assessments
- Increase deployment rate of the target energy conservation measures (ECMs)
- Decrease the cost of EE programs via targeting
- Reduce retrofit performance risks using home-level remote EM&V
- Increase customer engagement
- Increase the value proposition for CTs projected ~25MM installed circa 2019

Ultimate Vision: CTs deployed in most homes identify high-impact opportunities to reduce HVAC energy consumption *and* ensure retrofit performance

Source: ACHRNews (2015).





Project Impact

Basic ECMs identified have significant energy savings potentials:

- Condensing Furnace or Boiler Retrofit: \$165/year (avg. Mass. home)
- Attic and Wall Insulation: \$165/year
- Air Sealing: \$50-165/year
- National Impact: Consumer savings of \$4-5 billion per year

Further savings from space cooling savings and deeper retrofits

Sources: DOE BTO (2012), Massachusetts TRM (2013), DOE/EIA (2017), DOE Building America (2010).

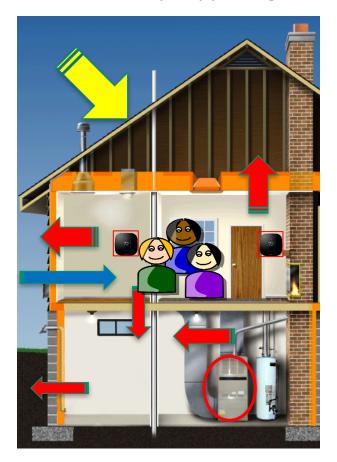




CTs provide insight into a home's thermal response.

Date	Time	System Setting	System	Calendar Event	Program Mode		Heat Set Temp (F)	Current Temp (F)	Current Humidity (%RH)	Outdoor Temp (F)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Cool Stage 1 (sec)	Heat Stage 1 (sec)	Fan (sec)
3/29/2016	0:00:00	-	heatOff		Sleep	82				43.8		. ,	0	
3/29/2016	0:05:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69.9	39	43.8	16	0	0	C
3/29/2016	0:10:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69.8	40	43.8	16	0	0	(
3/29/2016	0:15:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69.8	40	43.8	16	0	0	(
3/29/2016	0:20:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69.8	40	43.8	16	0	0	C
3/29/2016	0:25:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69.7	40	43.8	16	0	0	C
3/29/2016	0:30:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69.6	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	0:35:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69.4	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	0:40:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69.3	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	0:45:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69.1	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	0:50:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	69	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	0:55:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.9	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:00:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.9	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:05:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.8	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:10:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.7	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:15:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.6	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:20:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.6	40	42.7	22	0	0	C
3/29/2016	1:25:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.5	40	42.7	22	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:30:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.5	40	42.6	19	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:35:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.4	40	42.6	19	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:40:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.4	40	42.6	19	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:45:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.3	40	42.6	19	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:50:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.2	40	42.6	19	0	0	(
3/29/2016	1:55:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.2	41	42.6	19	0	0	C
3/29/2016	2:00:00	auto	heatOff		Sleep	82	63	68.1	41	42.6	19	0	0	(

What is actually happening:



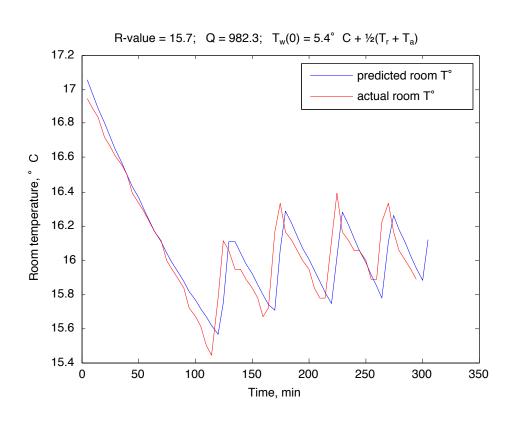
Sources: DOE, Ecobee, Fraunhofer CSE, Wikimedia Commons.





A home's thermal response reflects its characteristics.

Example of building parameter estimation by curve fitting using CT data from a single night



Sources: DOE, Ecobee, Fraunhofer CSE, Wikimedia Commons.

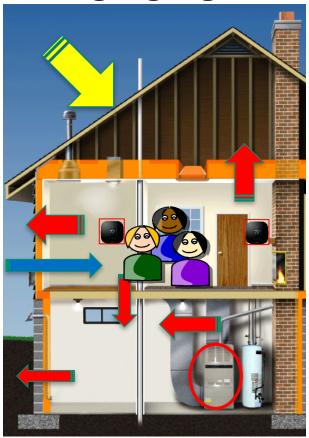




Key Challenges

- Different physical parameters can create similar building thermal responses
- Different HVAC systems have different response times and characteristics
- Many homes have multiple CTs
- Thermal response "noise" from internal heat gains

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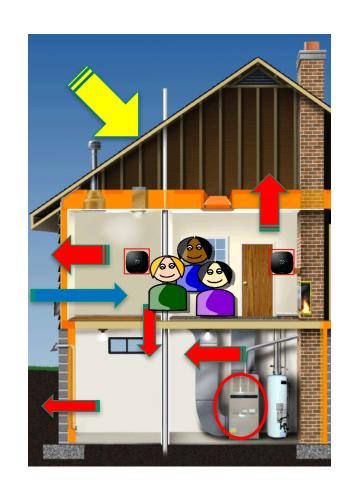
Sources: DOE, Ecobee, Wikimedia Commons.





Project Approach: Overview

Analyze real-world CT, interval, and home energy audit data to successively refine home thermal response models to accurately estimate home physical parameters that correspond to the target ECMs in increasingly complex situations.



Sources: DOE, Ecobee, Wikimedia Commons.





Project Approach: Technical

Basic Approach:

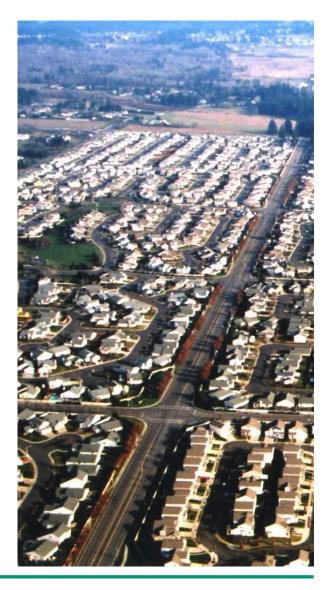
- 1. Energy balances on the enclosure and indoor air
- 2. Fit real-world CT data sets to gray-box thermal models to determine the physical parameters
- Compare physical parameters to thresholds indicative of retrofit opportunity

Approach to Overcoming the Technical Challenges: Data, Data, and More Data

Superior data quality and quantity enables a *hybrid gray-box* thermal modeling and machine-learning approach to develop and train algorithms

- CT and Home Energy Audit data for several hundred + homes
- Deep "ground truth" data from 80 homes with CTs
 - Home energy audit with blower door testing
 - Interval gas (hourly) and electric (5-minute) data

Source: Clearmeadows Community Association, DOE.







Scaling for Impact

- 1. Project Team: Two leading IOUs and innovative muni
 - Leverages data from existing CT programs
- 2. Project integrates randomized controlled trial (RCT) to validate key hypothesis of project:
- 3. Do targeted outreach and customized EE offers double the uptake of home energy audits and targeted ECMs?
- 4. Project Deliverables to Scale Impact
 - CT Data Specification
 - Best Practices Guide for EE Program Integration
 - Project completion in 2019
- Near-term Outcome: Integrate with Eversource and National Grid EE programs
- 6. Target Future Outcomes:
 - CT data specification adopted by other utilities, EE programs, and EnergyStar
 - CT analytics used by other EE programs











Conclusions and Future Plans

Conclusions – Leverage data from HEMS technology to:

- Identify high-impact retrofits for largest residential end use
- Create customized retrofit offerings for individual homes to increase demand
- Validate retrofit performance
- Scale using through leading utility EE programs

Potential Extensions of Approach

- Expand to space heating with heat pumps
- Expand to space cooling applications
 - Deeper integration of electric interval data

Learn More:

- "Communicating Thermostats as a Tool for Home Energy Performance Assessment"
 - Proc. 2017 IEEE Intl. Conf. on Consumer Electronics (ICCE). Jan.
 - See: https://edas.info/p22259.







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