## Remote Energy Auditing: Energy Efficiency through Smart Thermostat Data and Control

Guy R. Newsham, Ajit Pardasani, Yuri Grinberg National Research Council of Canada Ottawa, Canada

Koby Bar, Energy Management Advisor Israel

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## National Research Council

- Canada's Research and Technology Organization (RTO)
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Research facilities

#### **Motivation for Remote Energy Audit**

• Evaluation of energy performance of a building

On-site audits	Remote energy audit
Requires on-site visit by a professional energy auditor	Conducted from a remote site by processing data through algorithms
On-site data collection	Uses data remotely from smart home devices, smart meters, and public datasets
Relatively accurate	Good enough to identify energy performance issues
Relatively expensive (\$300 to \$500) per home	Inexpensive when done on a large scale

The paper describes "remote energy audit" techniques that were applied to a pilot study of 500 dwellings in Ontario, Canada to derive insights into energy performance



#### **Data Sources**



Customer on-boarding data about the type of house, number of occupants and bedrooms, and the type of heating system



#### Household Sample

# 500+ residential units in Greater Toronto Area254 participants responded to the on-boarding survey

Dwelling Type	Total	Number of Bedrooms				Number of Occupants				
		2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
APARTMENT	2		1		1			1		1
ATTACHED	51	1	36	13	1	3	11	12	14	11
DETACHED	201	1	39	127	34	7	35	41	64	54
Grand Total	254	2	76	140	36	10	46	54	78	66



#### **Household Electricity Use Characteristics**





# Average load and occupancy event profiles for the winter season (December 2015 – February 2016)





## **Disaggregation of Household Electricity Consumption** to End Uses





# Disaggregation of household loads that draw energy continuously

To estimate refrigerators and plugged in appliances:

- Examine electricity use for periods when HVAC not operating
- Rank order hourly loads
- 10<sup>th</sup> percentile value
- Other studies in Canada also report similar values
- Typical average values in Europe are half of Canada



Mean = 0.35 kW, Median = 0.30 kW, SD = 0.23 kW



### **Disaggregation of Air Conditioning Use**



122 houses with  $R^2$  value >0.6

Mean = 2.63 kW, median = 2.45 kW, SD = 0.90 kW

#### NCCNC

### **Relative House Structure and Thermal Characteristics**

#### Rate of cooling of house as an indicator of envelope performance

Change in indoor air temperature,  $\Delta T = mx + c$ 

Where,  $\Delta T$  is the rate of temperature drop in the cool down period m depends on insulation and air tightness of the envelope and, c represents the internals gains



#### **Relative House Structure and Thermal Characteristics**



Y = 0.07\*X + 0.28

- A relatively high value of m, meaning relatively high heat loss:
  - a relatively poorly insulated envelope
  - an envelope with relatively high air leakage
  - a relatively large envelope area
  - or a combination of all above three.



### **Applications of Remote Energy Audit**

- Benchmarking
- Energy usage habits
- Customized energy retrofit advise
- Alerting home owner to energy waste
- Equipment fault detection
- Energy use maps



#### **Discussion**

- How can we obtain building characteristics data (e.g. floor area, vintage, number of occupants, etc.)?
  - Municipal public data sets
  - Private data sets (e.g. MPAC in Ontario) for a nominal fee
- How can we overcome data privacy challenges to deliver meaningful results to owners?
  - High resolution meter and sensor data privacy issues
- How can utility companies use remote energy audits for increasing the energy efficiency of their customers?
- How can we engage home owners?



## Thank You!

## Questions

