
Carleton University as a living lab: where research (and teaching) and operations meet



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Carleton University



Carleton
UNIVERSITY



Building
performance
visualization

Advanced
controls

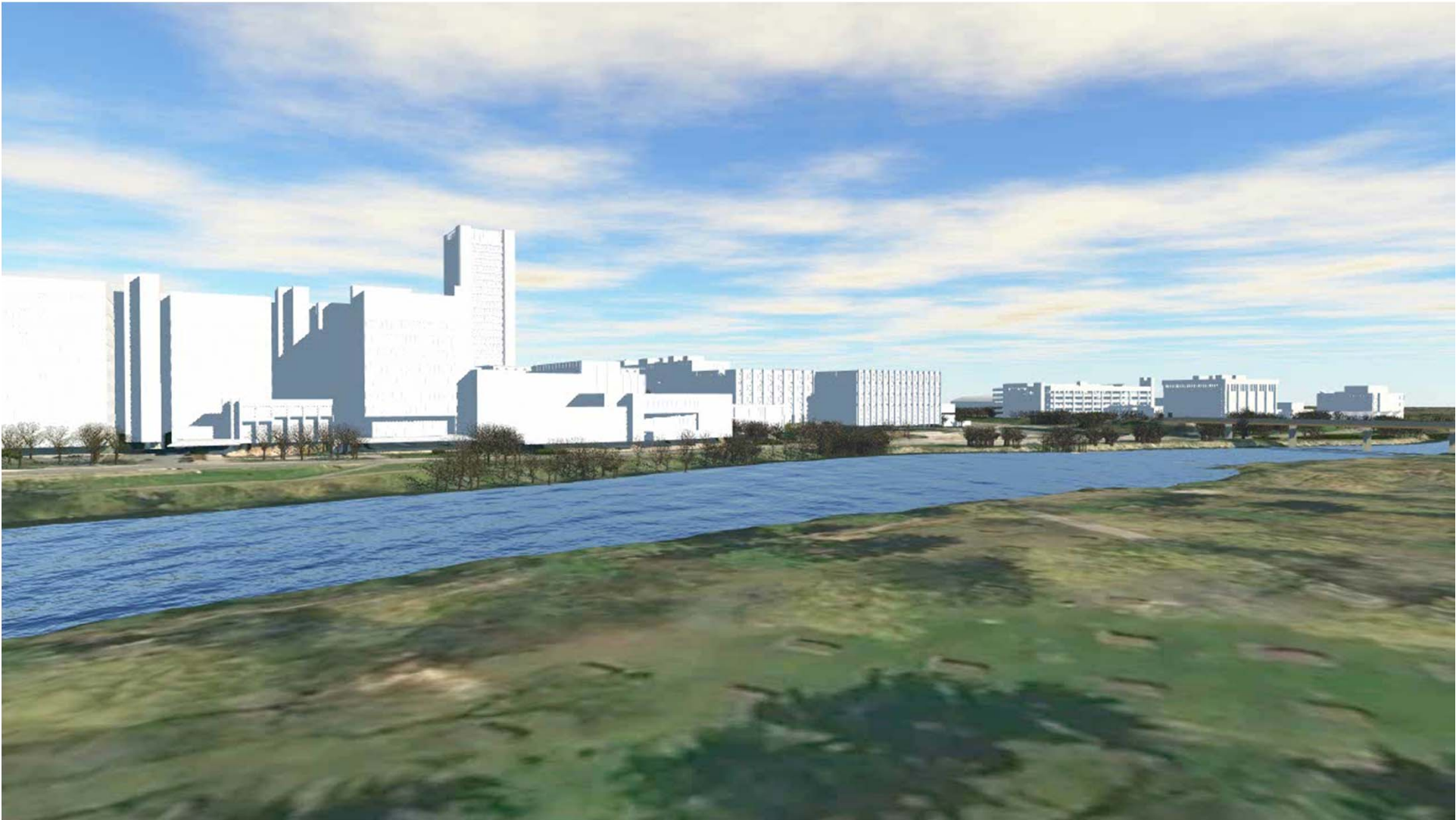
Occupant
monitoring
and modelling



Building
information
modelling

Fault detection
and diagnostics

Sensor
position
optimization



Carleton University

Temp °C : 19.2

CHILL WATER RESET
PRIOR TO COOLING SEASON

Demand Reset

Demand Reset

- Capacitor Banks
- Power Factors
- Building Voltage
- Building Current
- Building Demand
- Neutral Currents
- 5 Loops (kW)
- Campus Stm Pres
- Campus Steam Dist
- Campus Water Usage
- MR2 MTHW Distribution
- MR1 MTHW Distribution
- BRONSON

VR1 & 2 mthw
Chil Water
CW Old

Carleton UNIVERSITY

Communications
All The Loops
Metering Documentation
Old Diagram

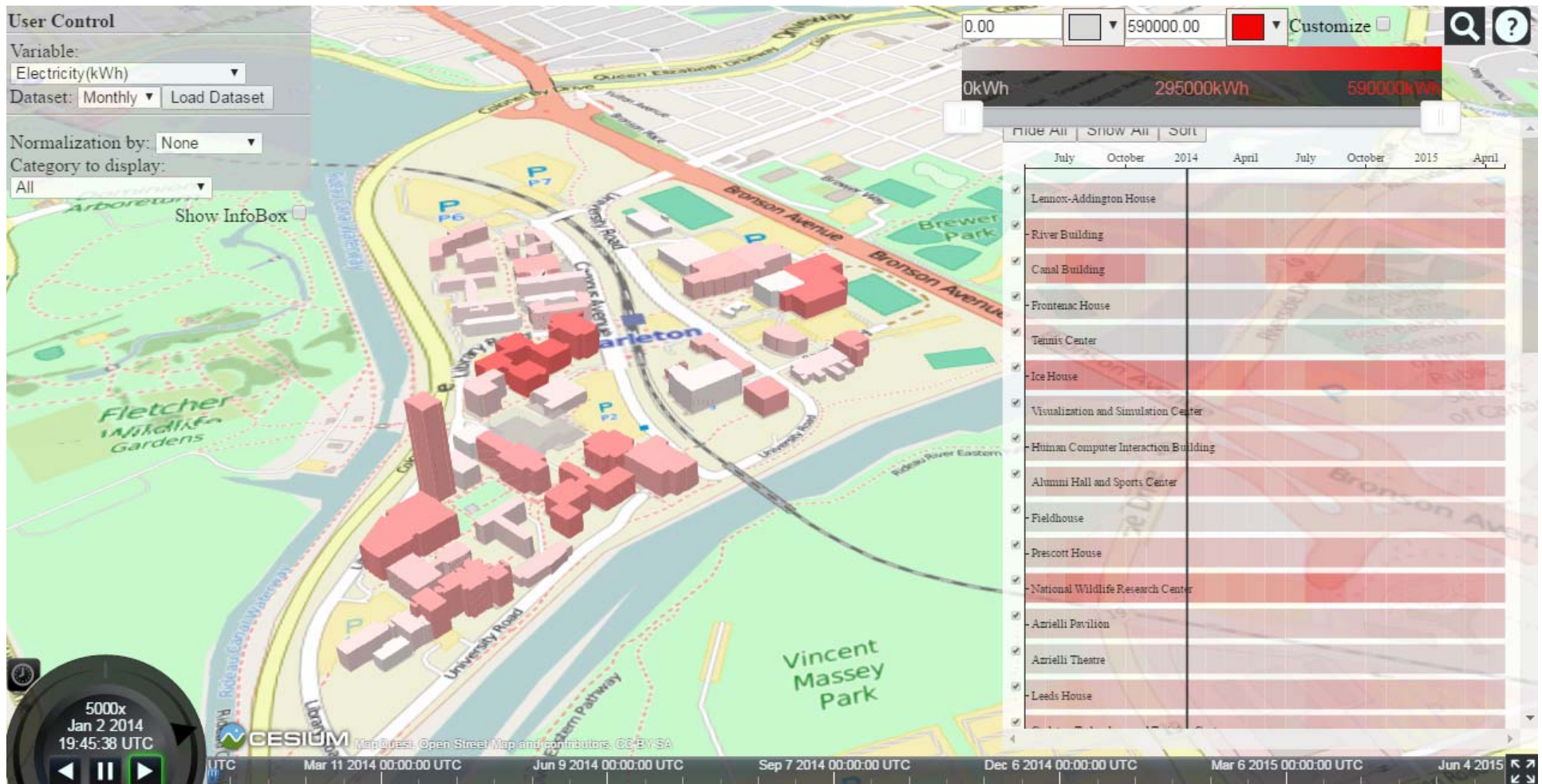
V : 7,534.0	V : 7,536.0	V : 7,538.0
A	B	C
V : 7,443.0	V : 7,439.0	V : 7,436.0
15	02	Res-

Bronson Sub
9,314
Kw_Tot

Feeder 1	Feeder 2	Feeder 3
A : 218	A : 231	A : 0
V : 13,004.2	V : 12,888.7	V : 0.0
Kw : 4,543	Kw : 4,755	Kw : 0



Building performance visualization



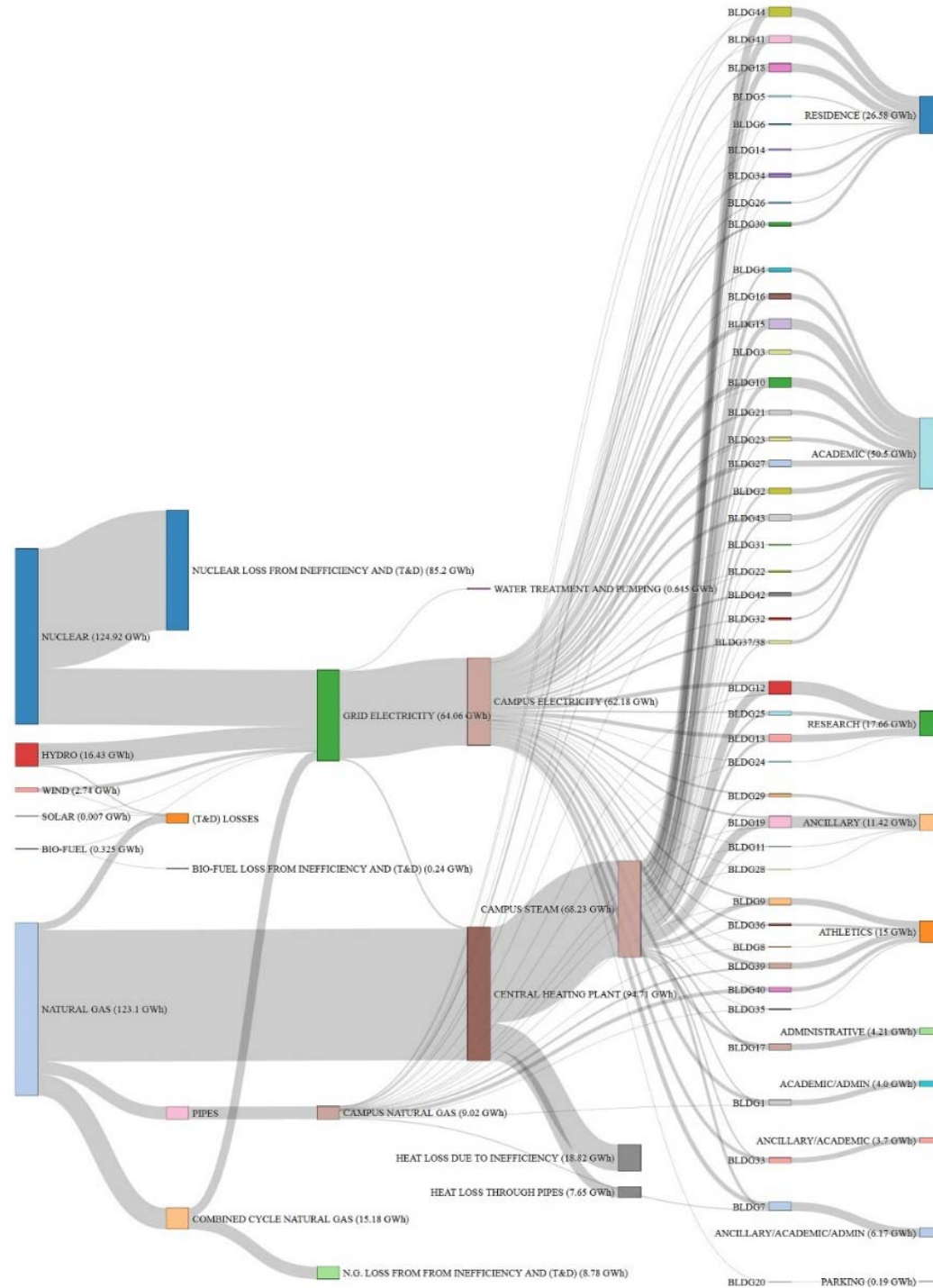
<http://zixiaoshi.github.io/GeospatialVisualizer/demo.html>

Sankey diagram: Campus energy

Nuclear: 125 GWh

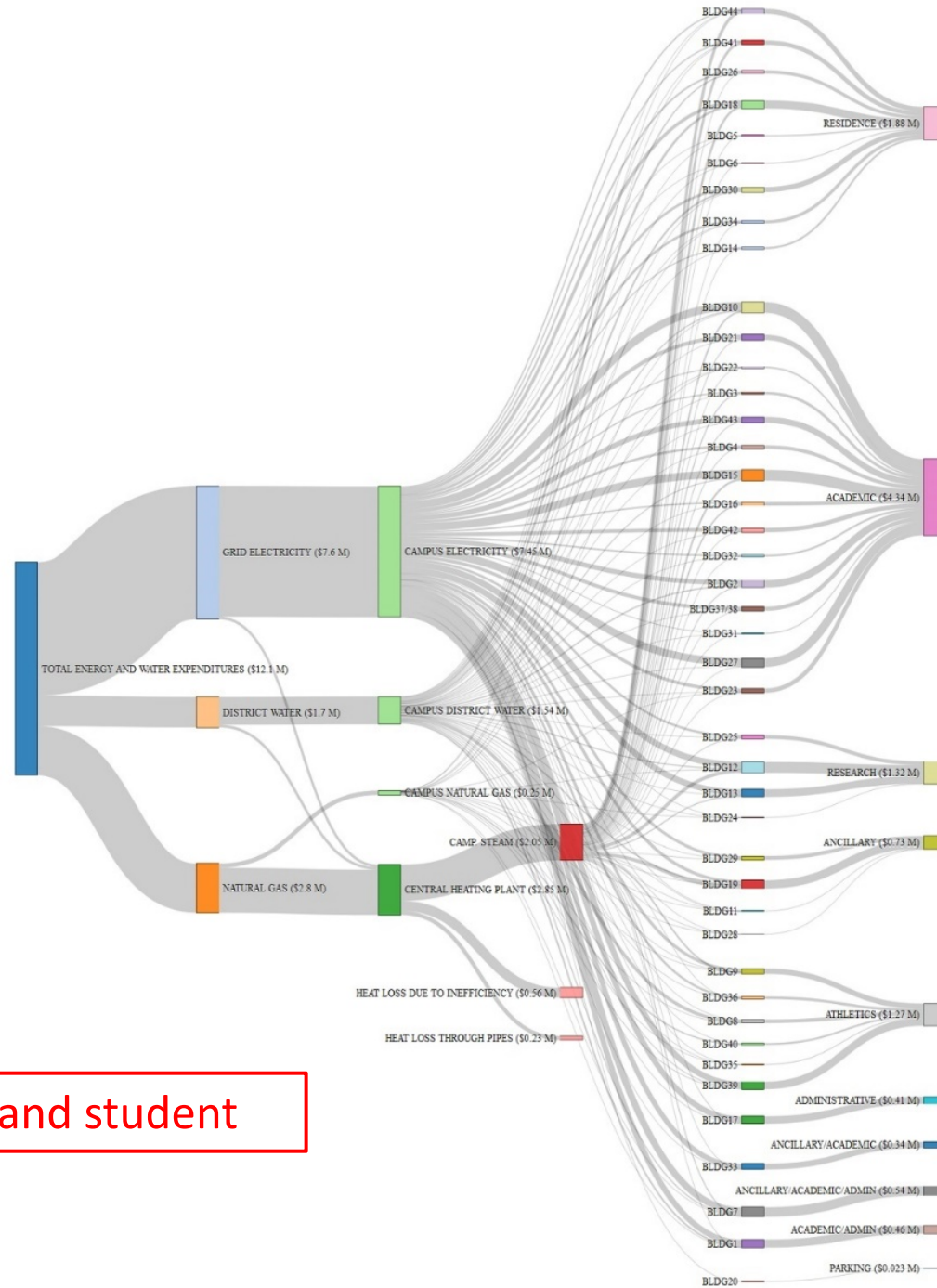
Hydro: 16 GWh
Wind: 3 GWh
Solar: 0.007 GWh
Biofuel: 0.3 GWh

Natural Gas: 123 GWh



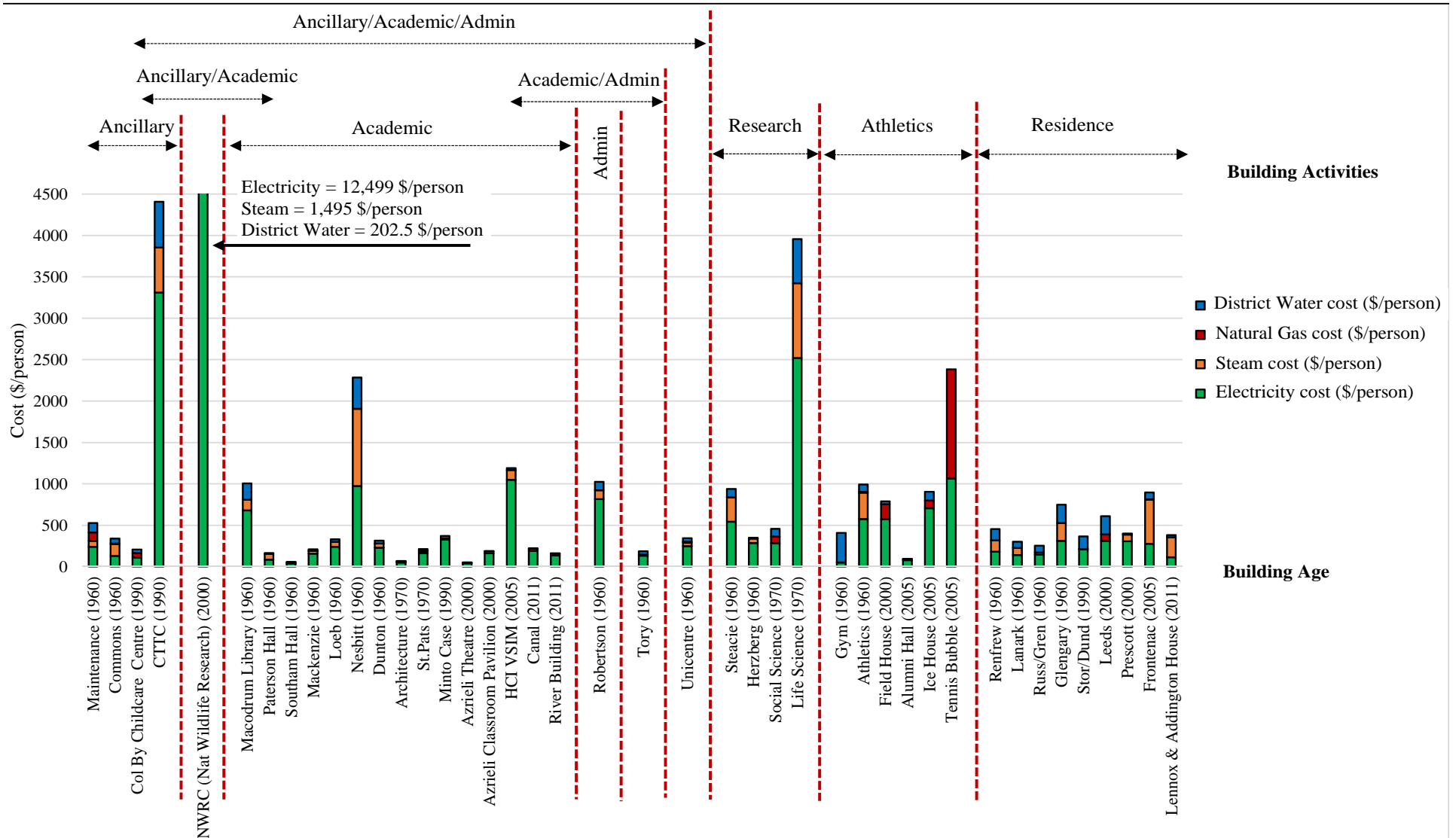
Sankey diagram: Energy costs

\$12.1M
utility
costs/year



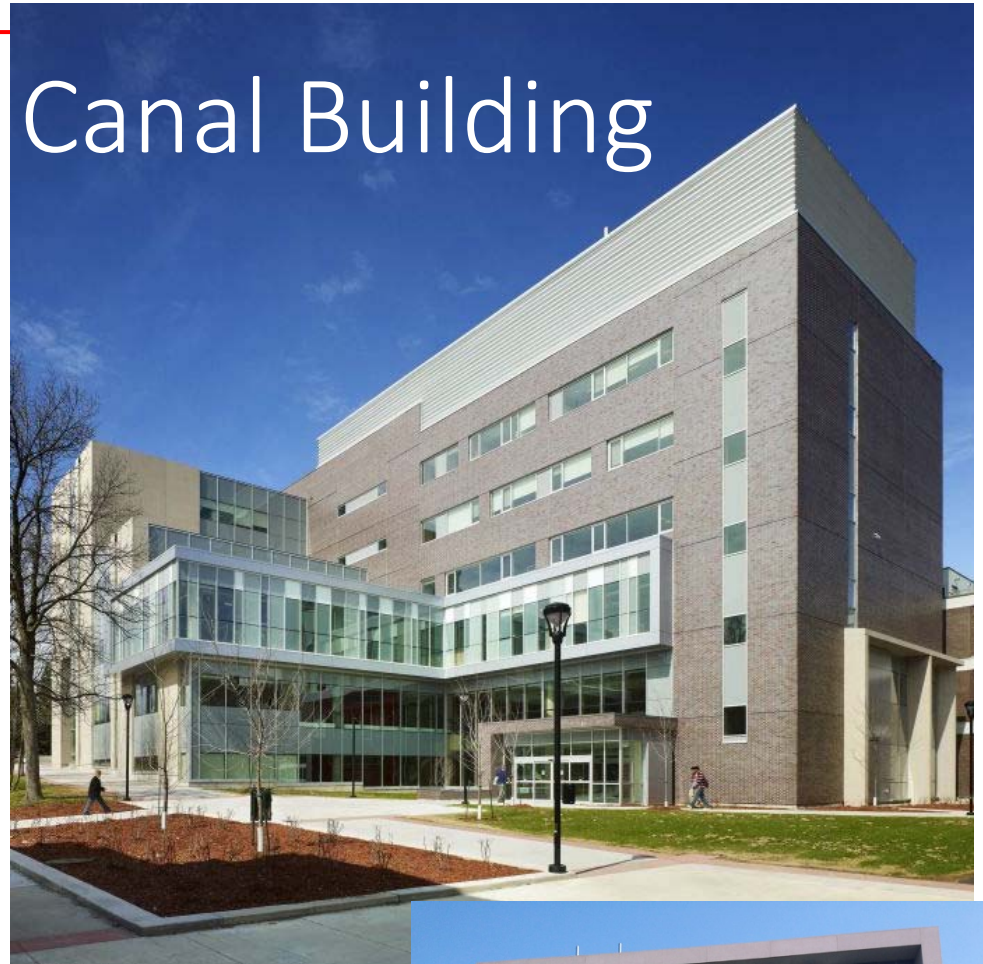
About \$500/employee and student

Cost normalization by person



Building Level Canal Building

- 7 storeys, 8000 m²
- Offices, classrooms, research labs computer labs, café
- First building with Power over Ethernet controls
- CopperCube
- District steam, shared cooling plant
- Energy recovery wheel



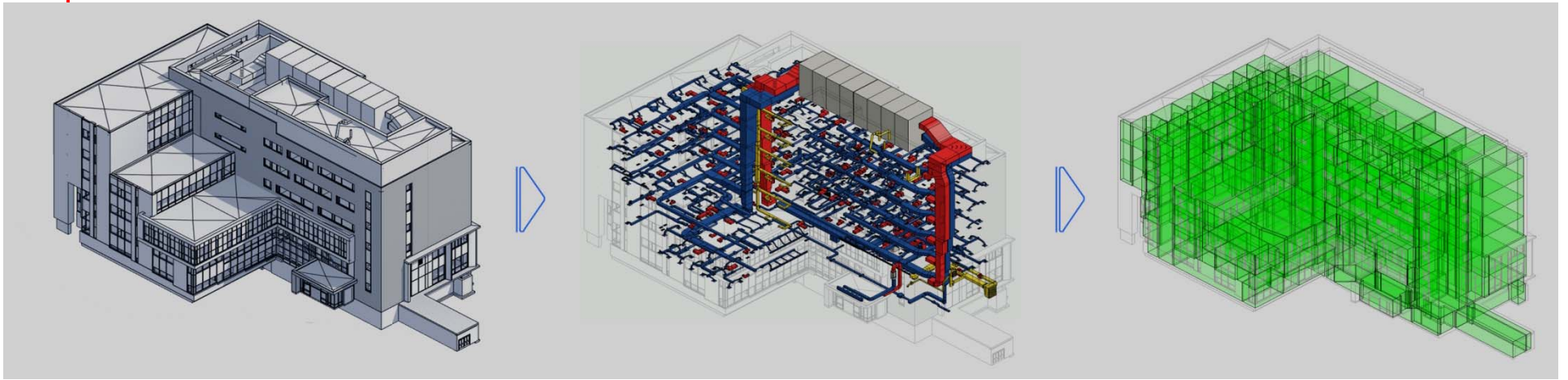
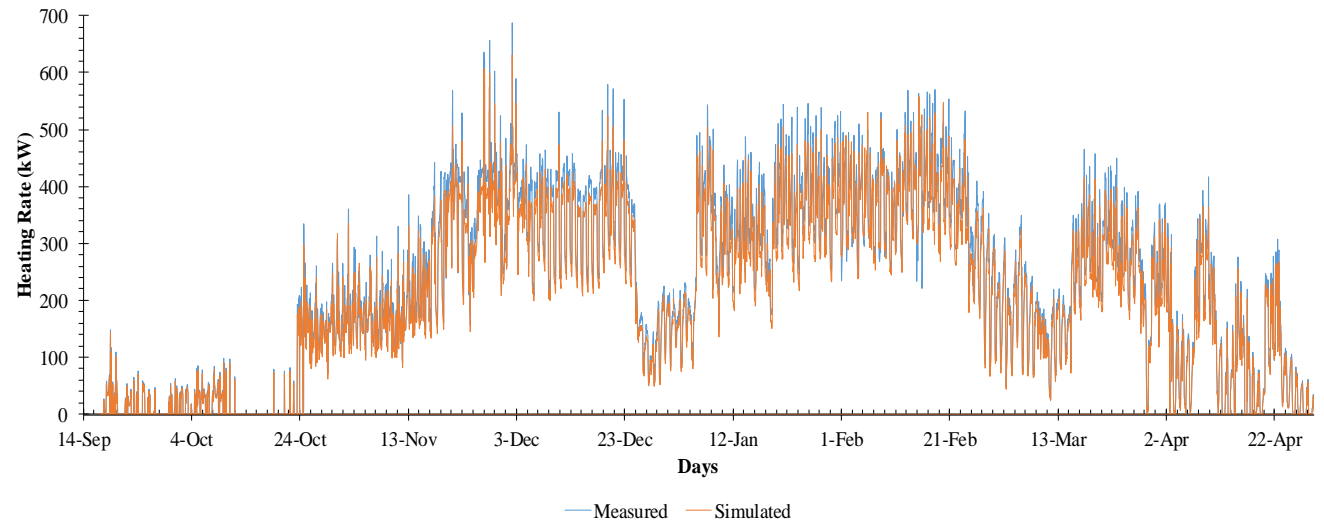
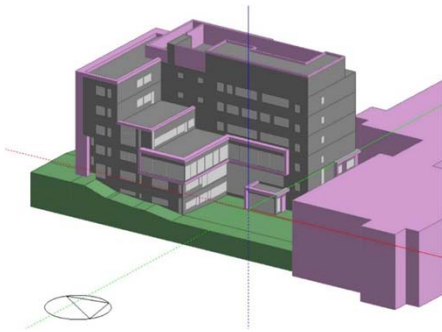
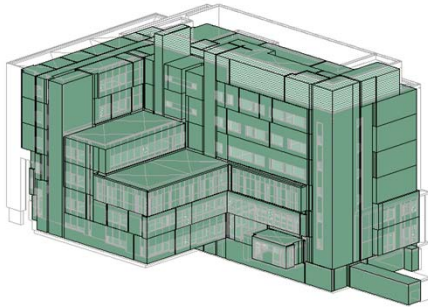


PHOTO by GRCArchitects

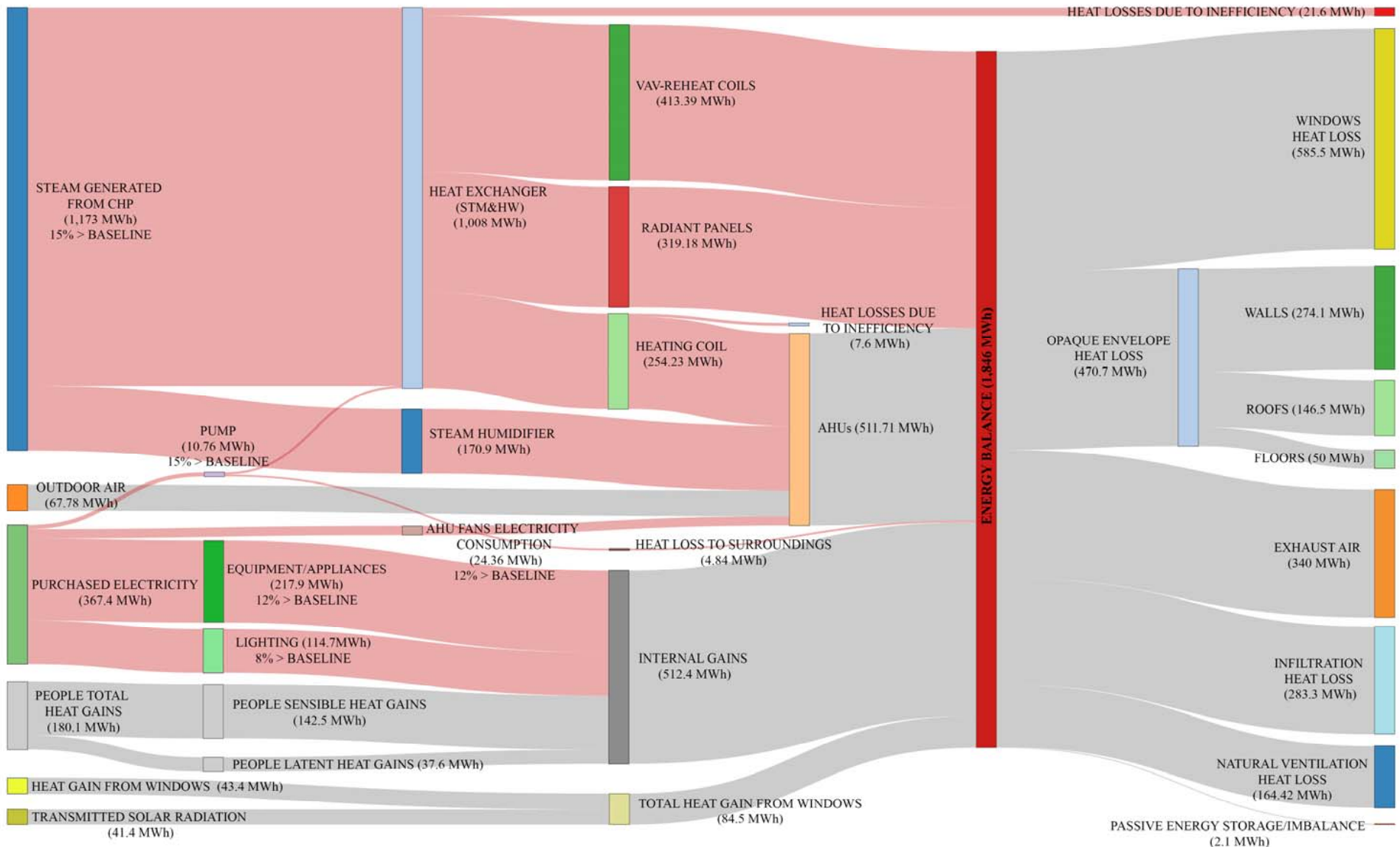


BIM by CIMS

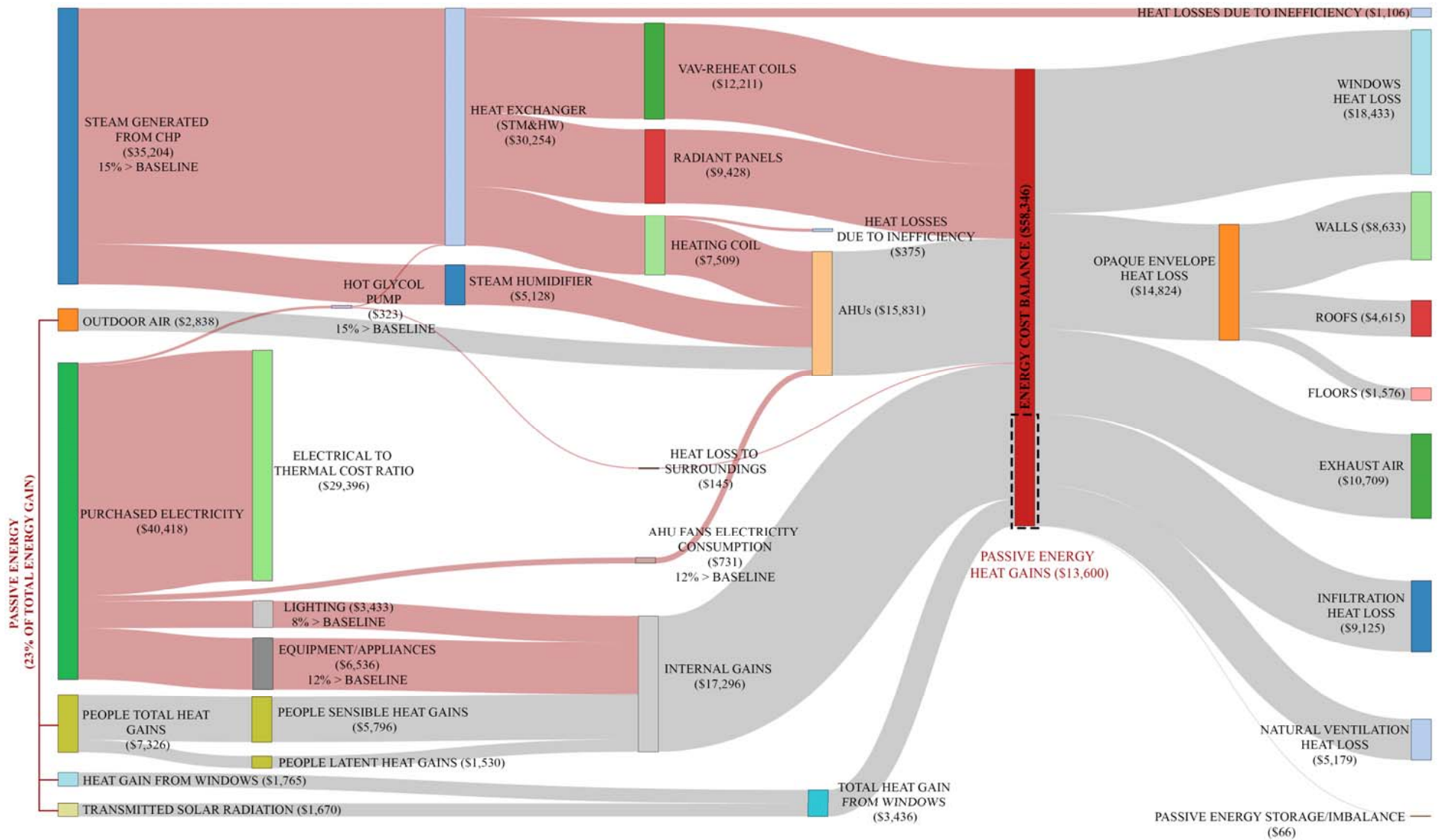
BIM->BPS and model calibration



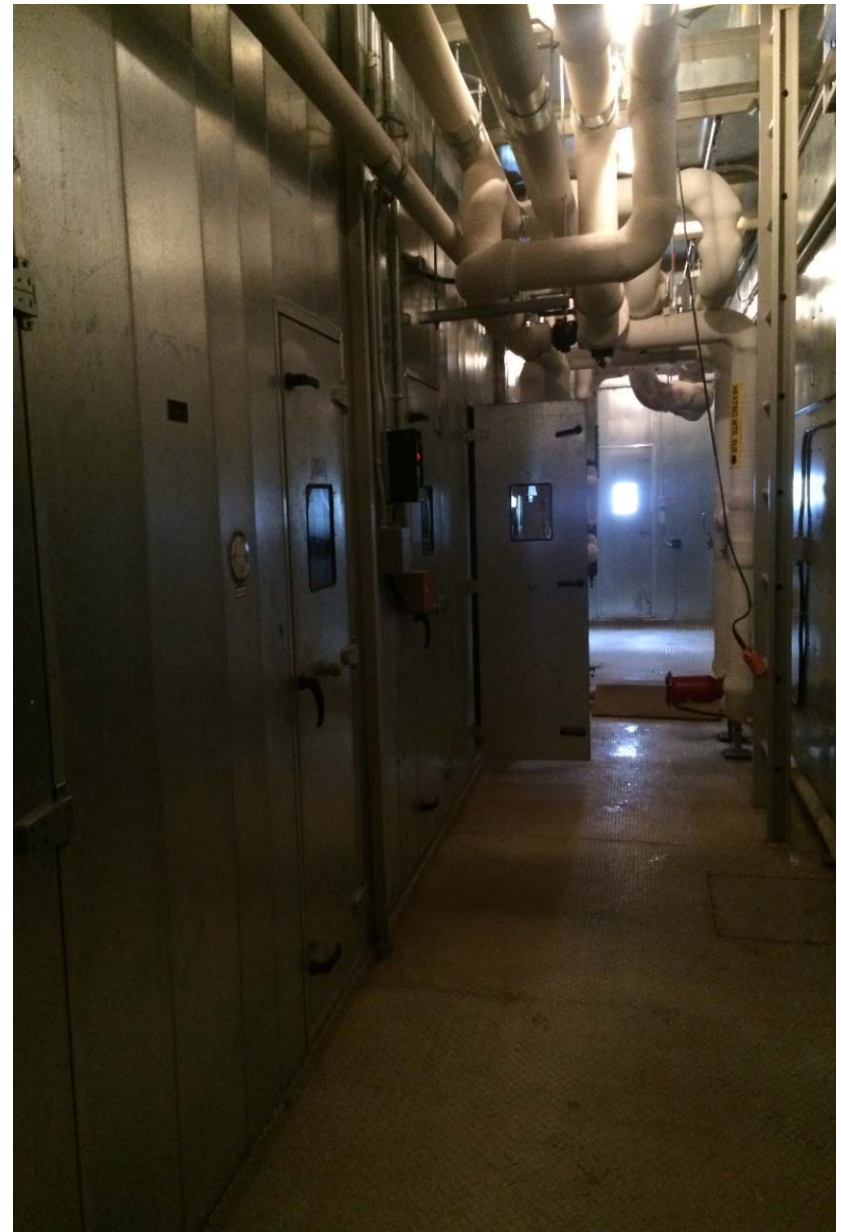
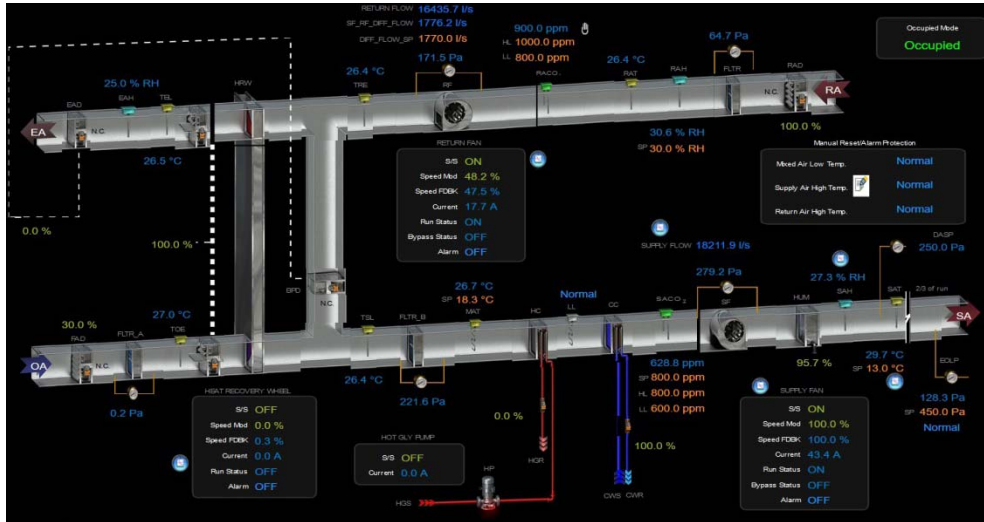
Canal Building – Heating Season Energy



Canal Building – Heating Season Cost

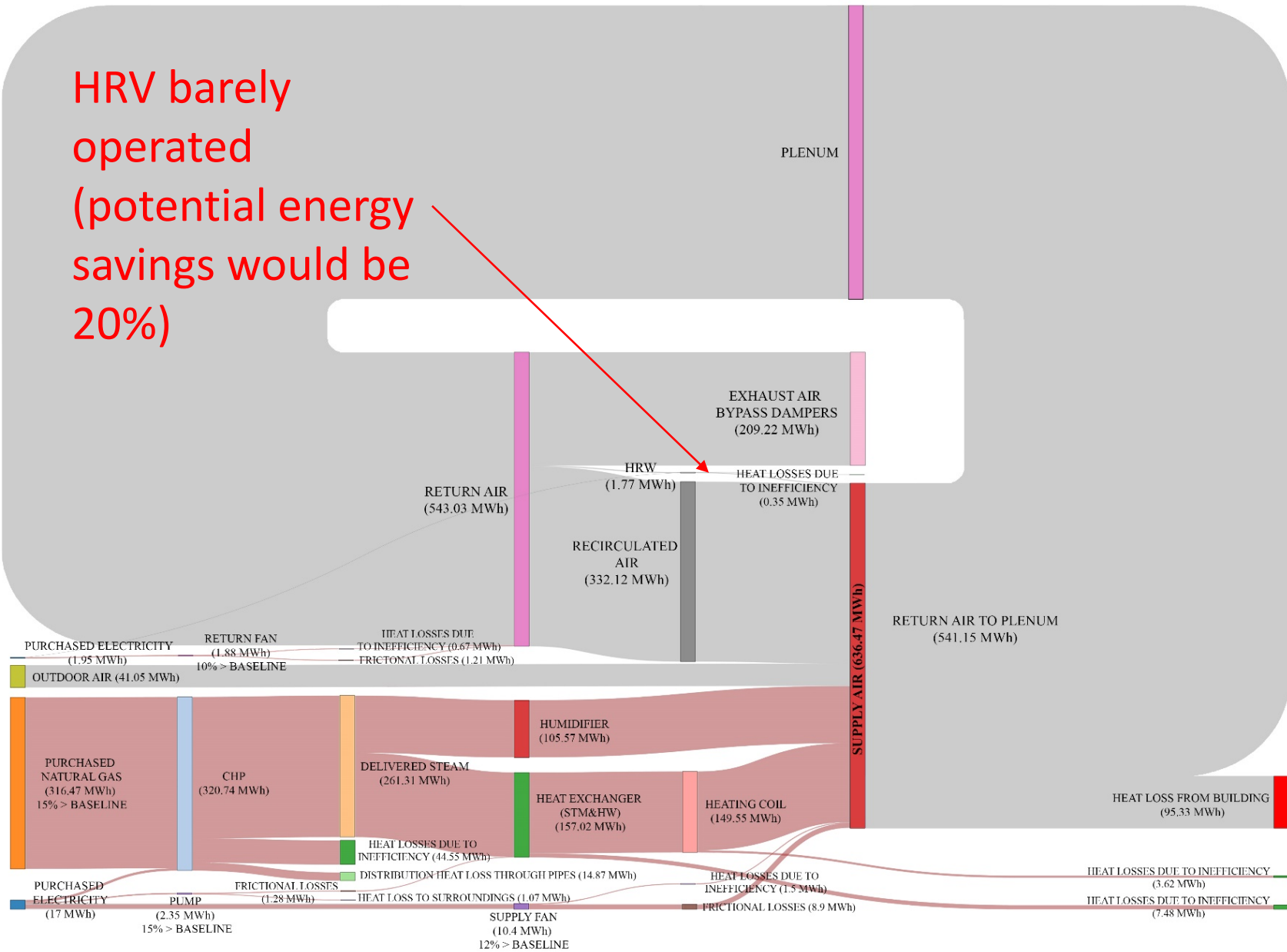


Canal Building AHU

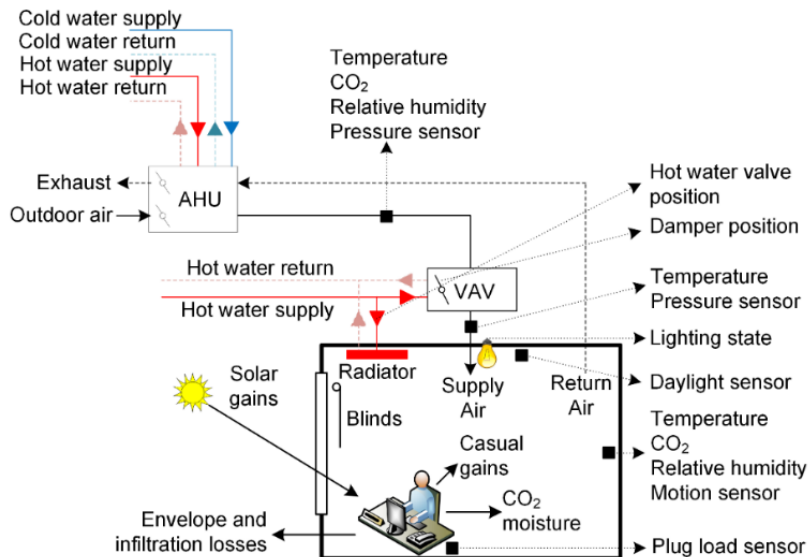
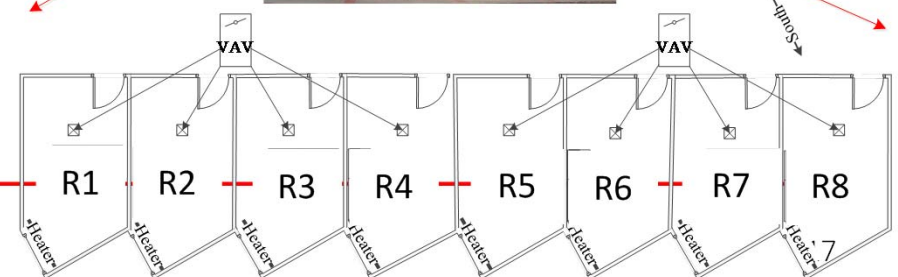
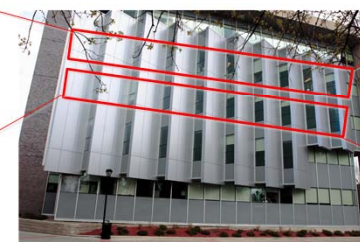
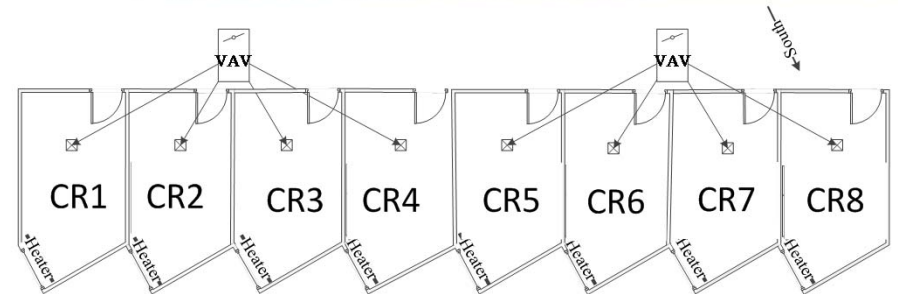
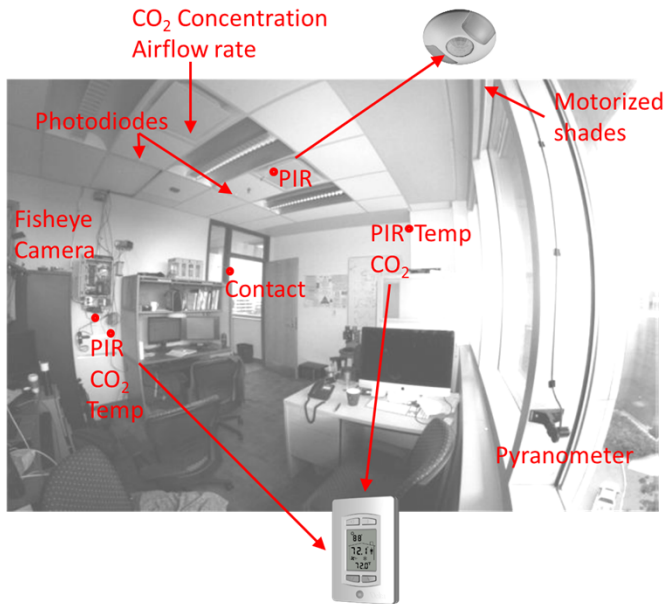


Air Handling Unit – Heating Season Energy

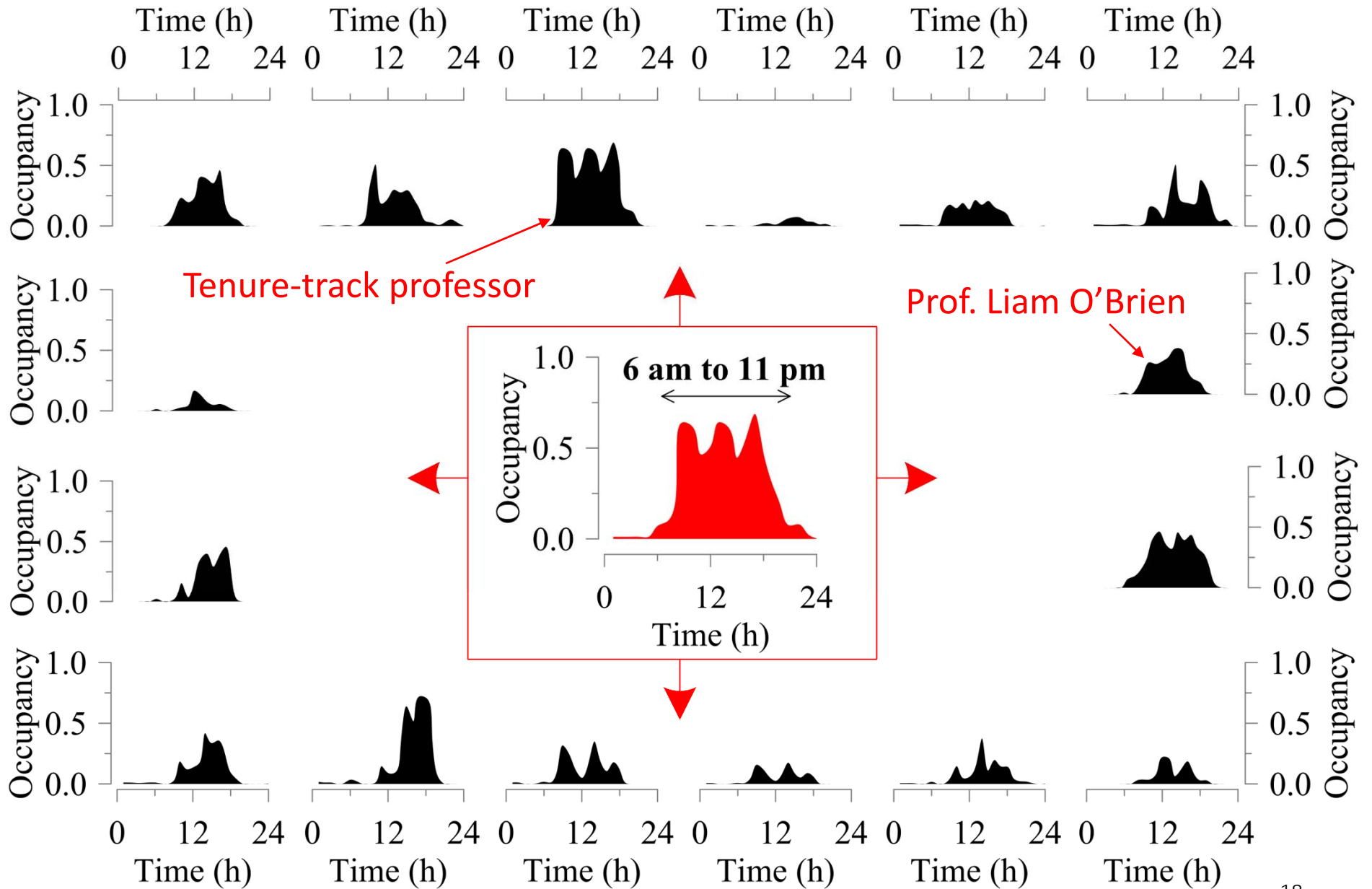
HRV barely operated
(potential energy savings would be 20%)



Canal Building Offices

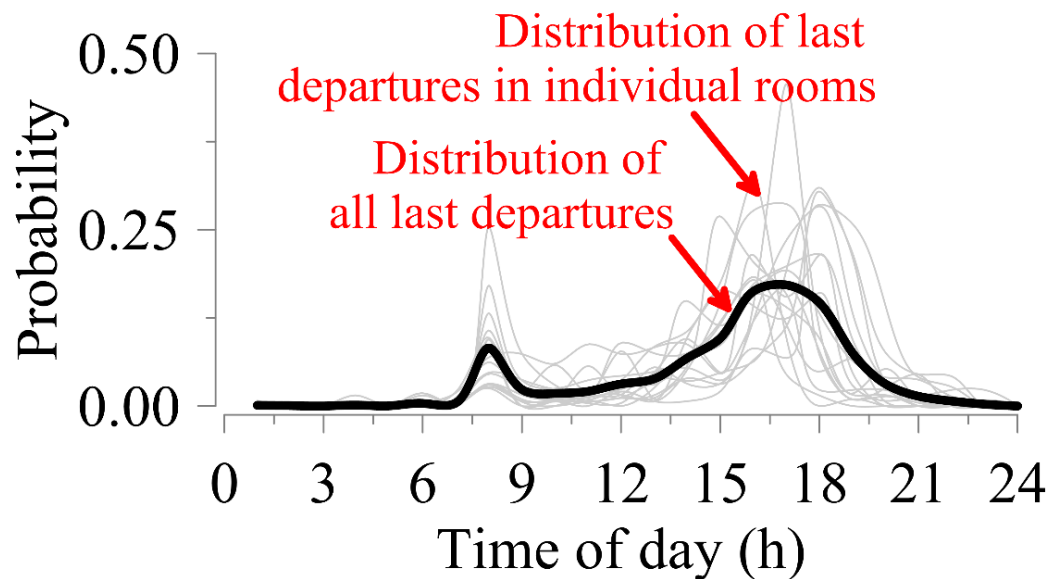
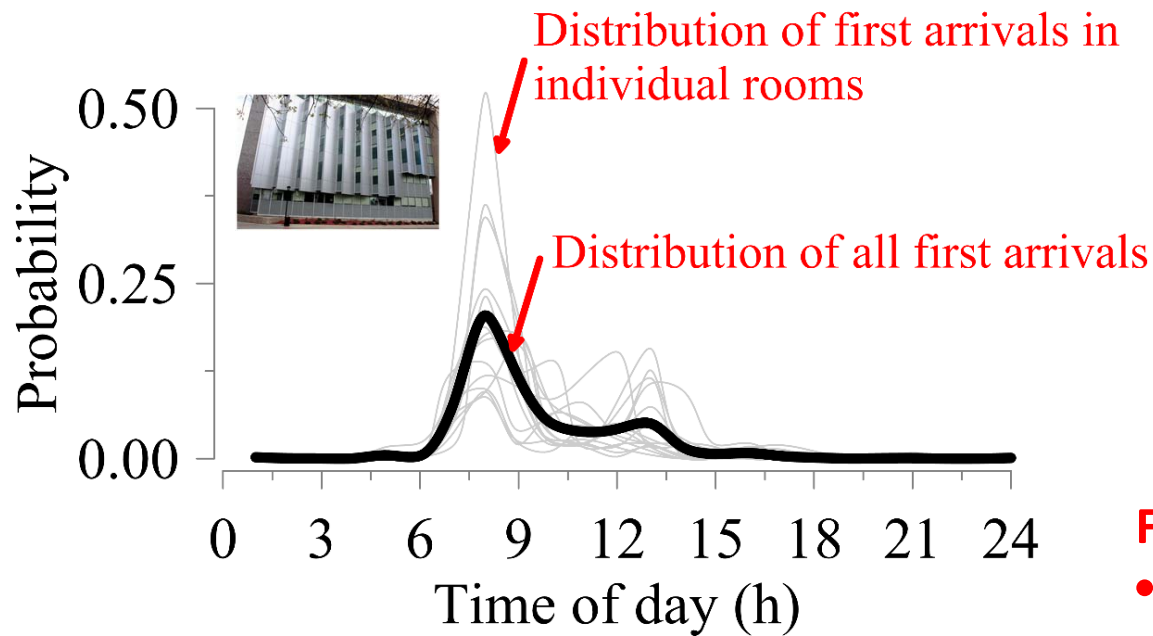


Occupancy in professor offices



Arrival and departure times

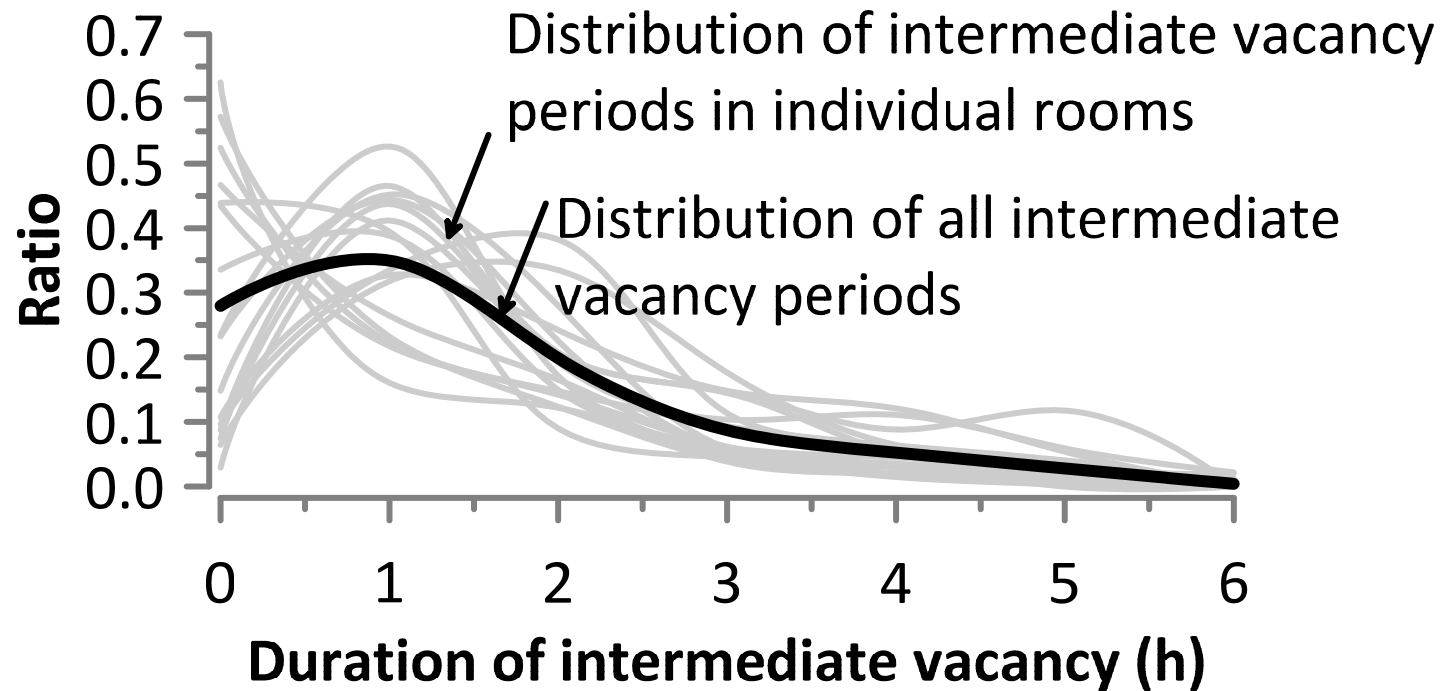
19



For Prof. O'Brien:

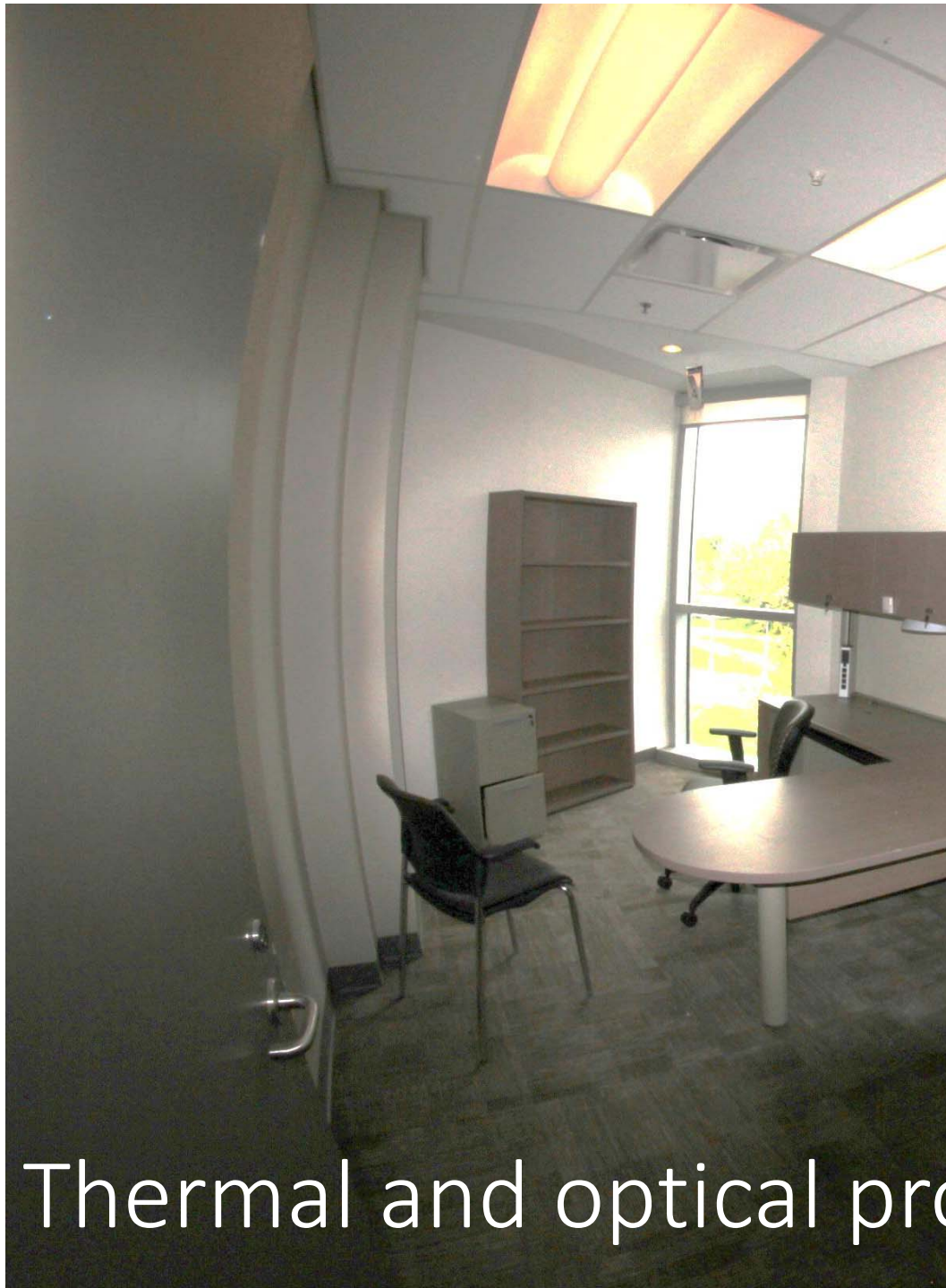
- Earliest expected first arrival time is 8 am.
- Latest expected first arrival time is 1 pm. If it is 1 pm and he has not arrived, his terminal equipment can be setback.
- Latest expected last departure time is 8 pm.

Intermediate vacancy periods



For Prof. O'Brien:

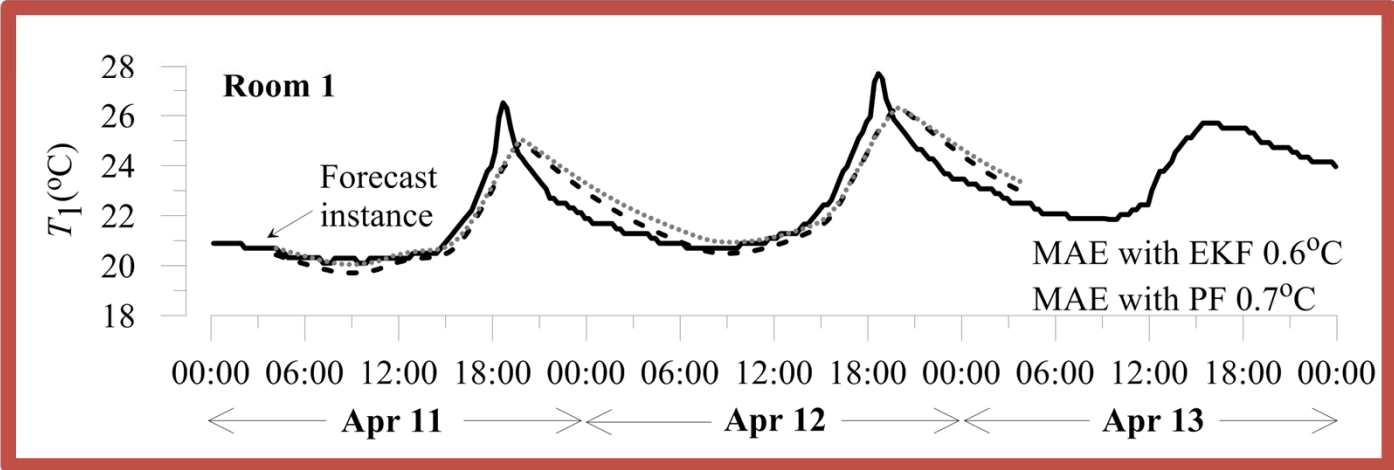
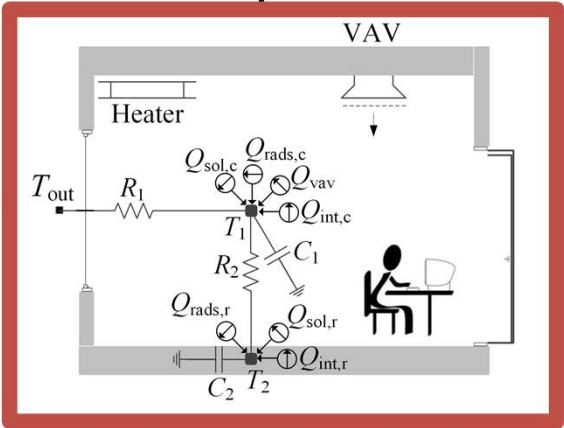
- Longest expected duration of intermediate absence period is 3 h.
- If he takes a break and does not return in 3 h, his room HVAC equipment can be setback.



Thermal and optical properties of offices

Outdoor temperature
 Indoor temperature
 Daylight sensor
 Occupancy state
 Radiant panel state
 VAV pressure sensor
 VAV supply air temperature

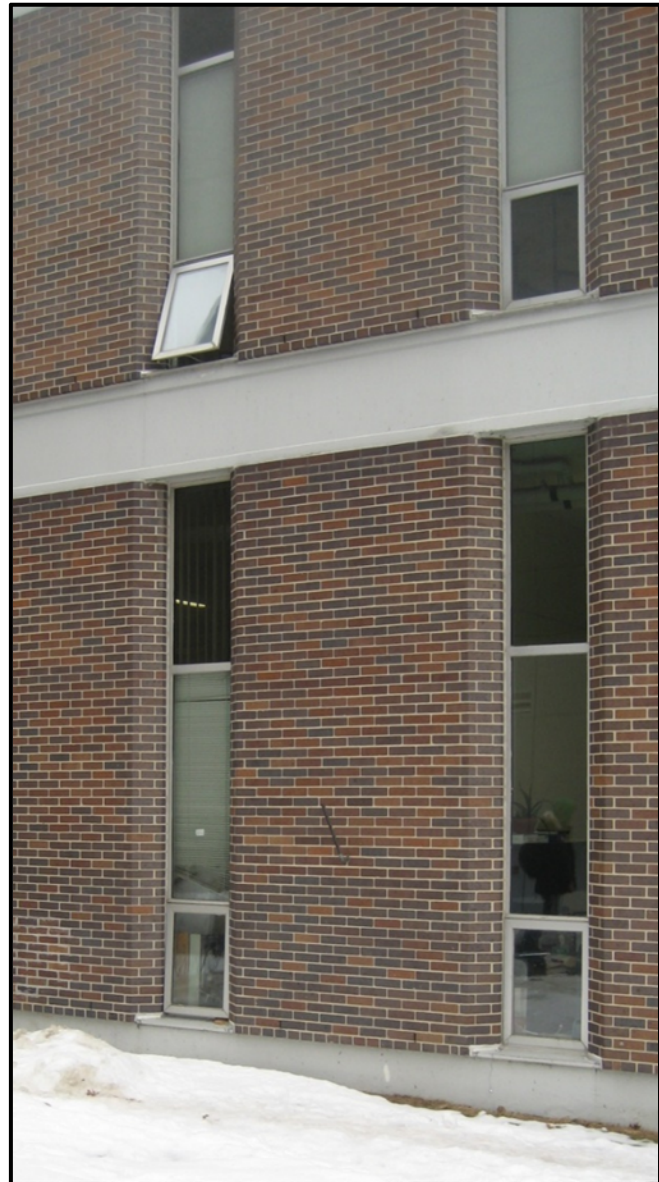
Generic graybox model with unknown parameters



Gunay, H. Burak, William O'Brien, and Ian Beausoleil-Morrison. "Control-oriented inverse modeling of the thermal characteristics in an office." *Science and Technology for the Built Environment* (2016): 1-20.

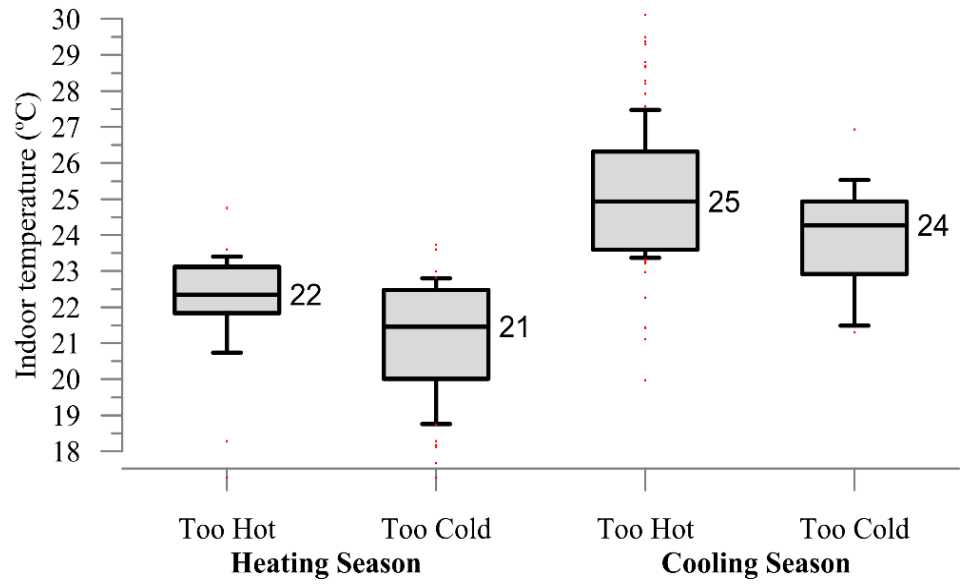


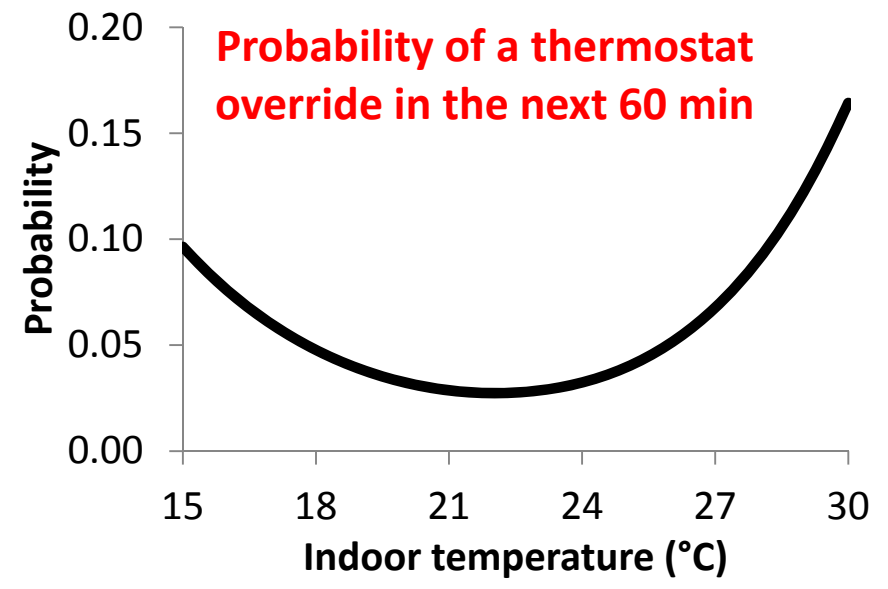
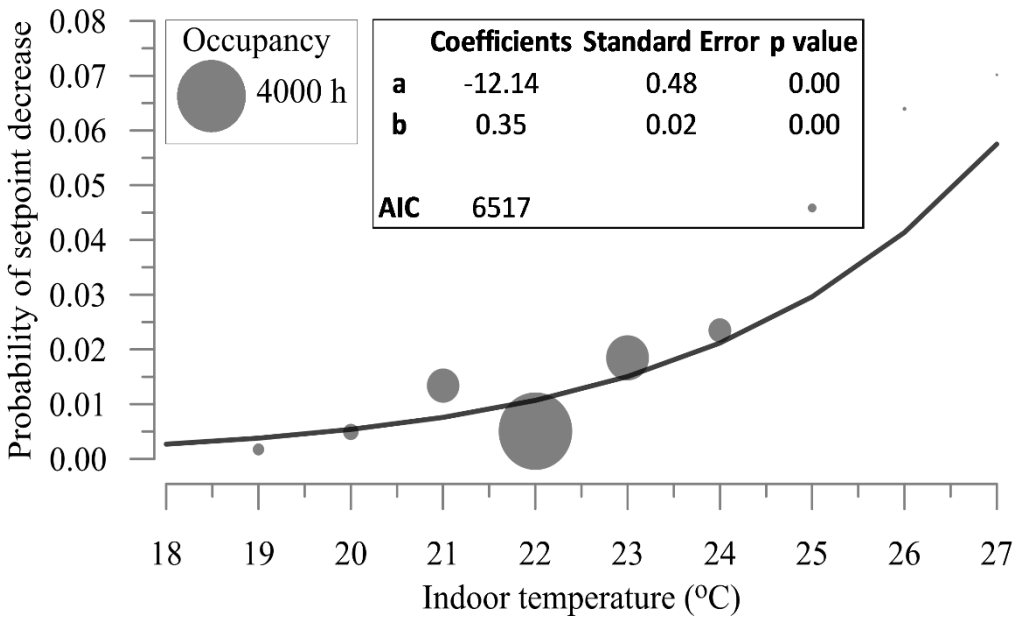
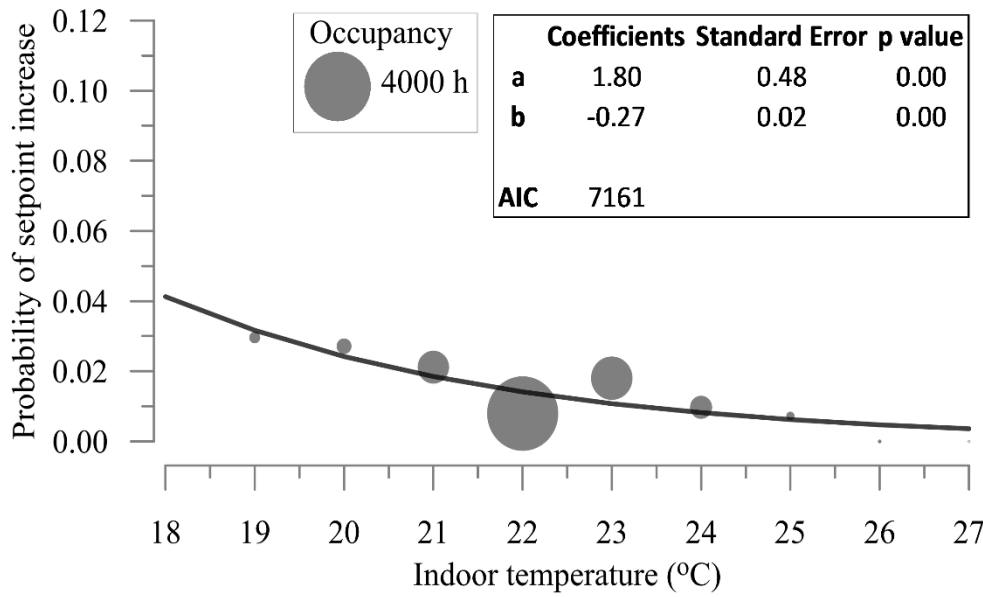
Julia Day



Temperature learning

- Original controls heated and cooled to 22°C with minimal occupant *overrideability*
- But 1/3 of overrides in winter were to decrease temperature
- But 1/3 of overrides in summer were to increase temperature



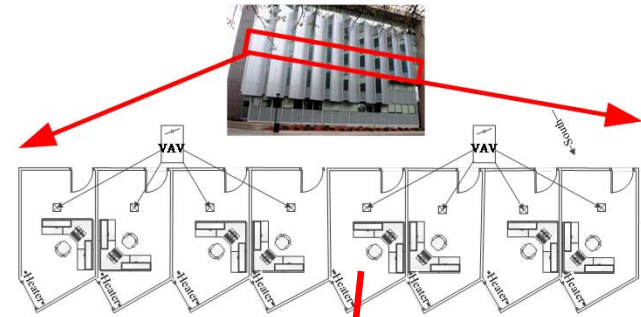


Probability of a thermostat override in the next 60 min

Frequency of thermostat override actions is a proxy for user comfort

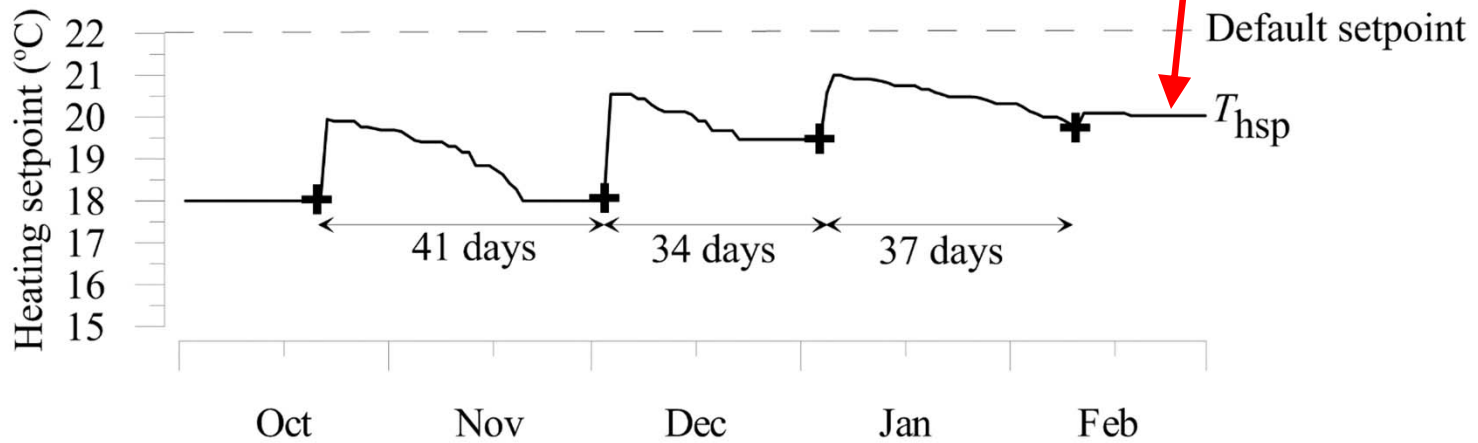
Always lower than 22°C

Always higher than 22°C



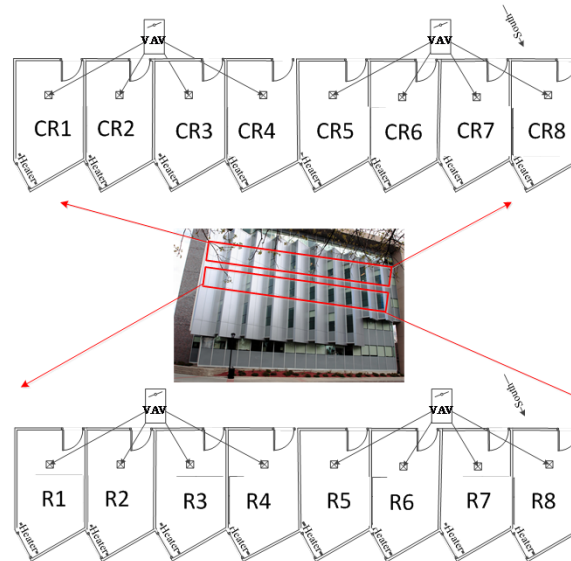
Heating setpoint (°C)	19	19	19	19	20	—	21	21
Cooling setpoint (°C)	24	24	24	24	25	—	24	24

— Heating setpoint + + Setpoint increase instances



Default algorithm – between Mar 2015 and Mar 2016

- 1400 h radiant panel operation
- 8.6 ac/h chilled air purchased in summer
- 8% of the occupied duration below 20 or above 25°C
- 2 complaints

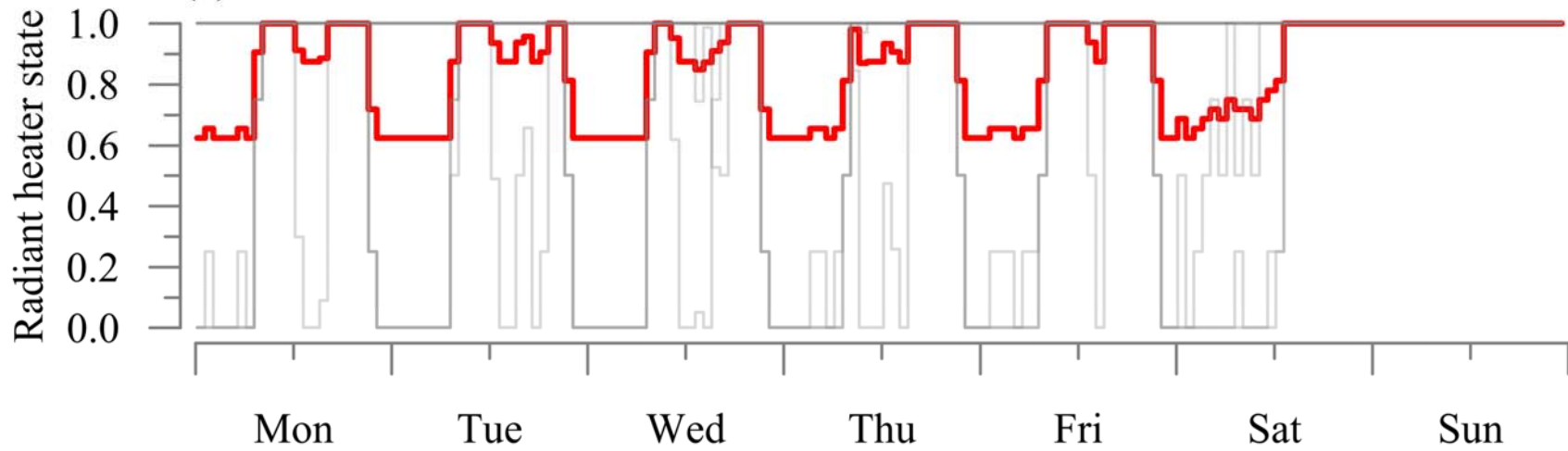


Adaptive algorithm – between Mar 2015 and Mar 2016

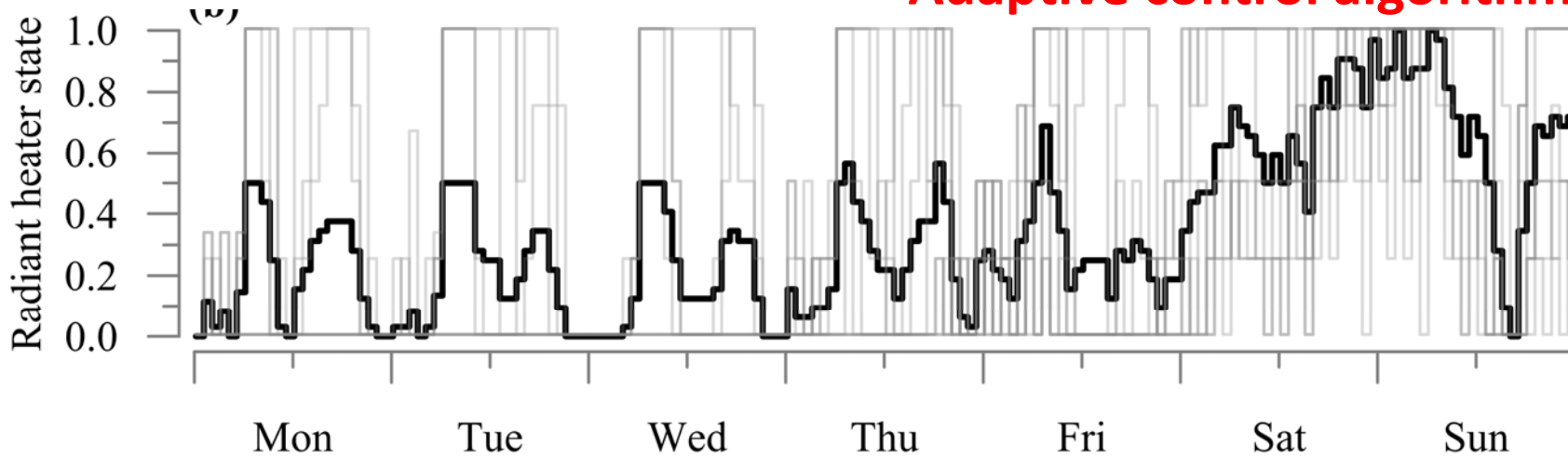
- 400 h radiant panel operation
- 2.1 ac/h chilled air purchased in summer
- 4% of the occupied duration below 20 or above 25°C
- 0 complaints
- 1% of the occupied duration above 1000 ppm CO₂

Effect of adaptive controls in heating load diversification

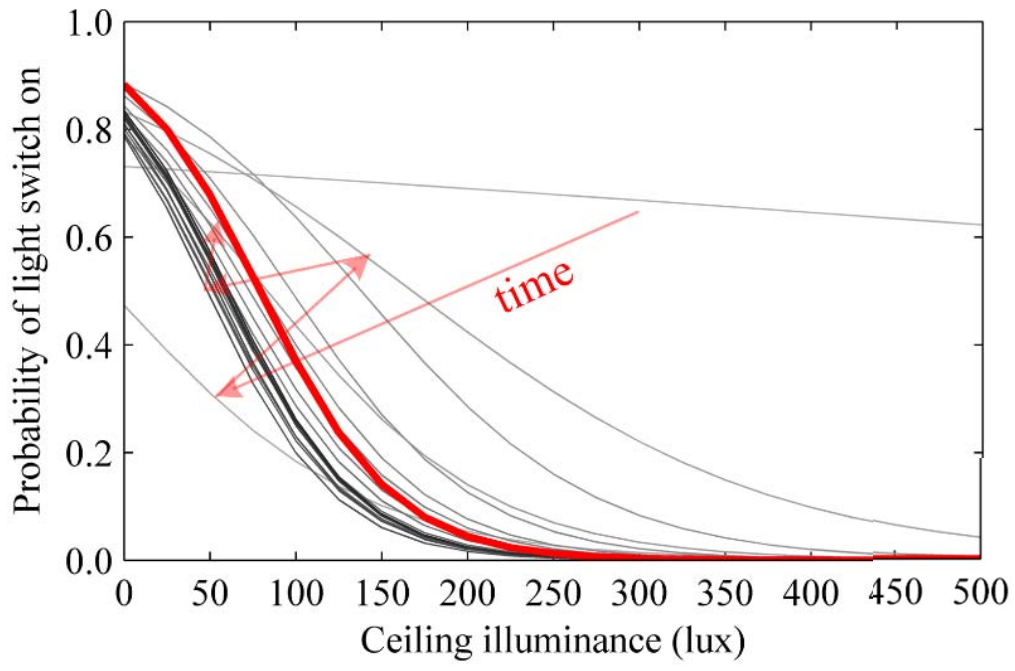
Default control algorithm



Adaptive control algorithm

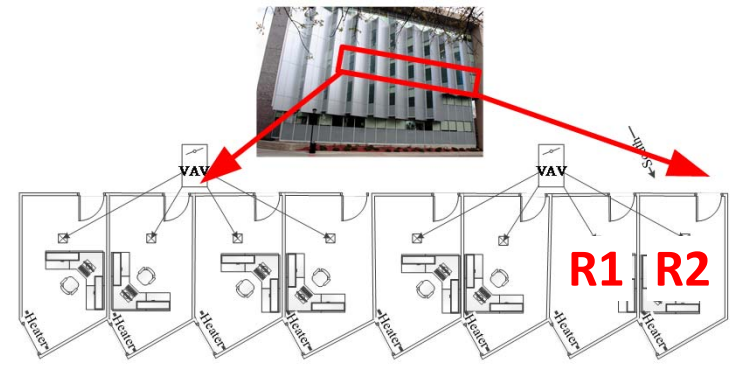


Recursive learning from users' light switch on behaviour inside Delta Lab



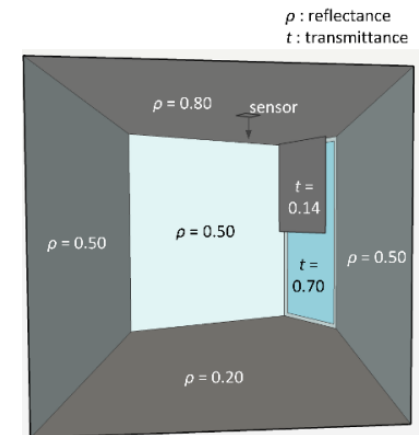
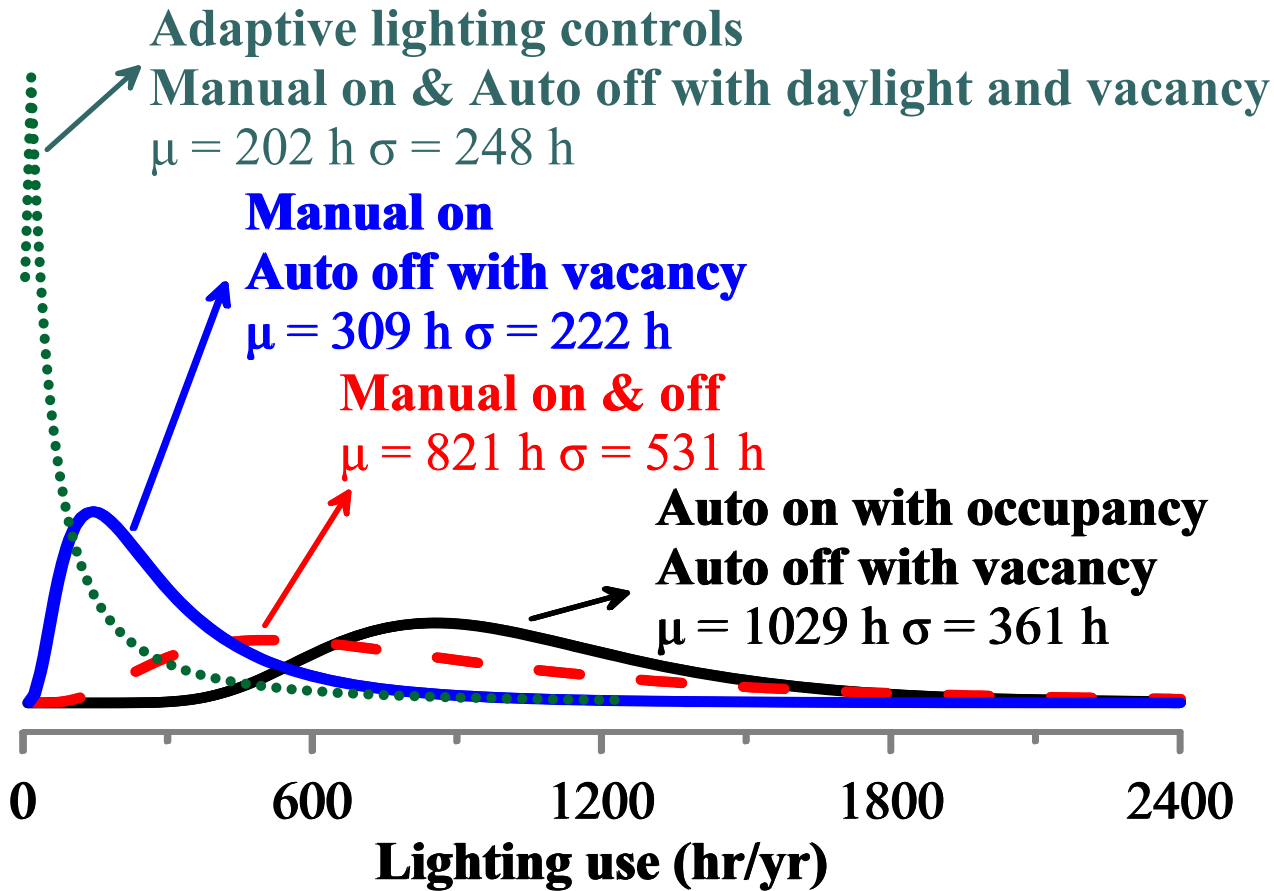
93% of the light switch off decisions were accepted

R1 prefers brighter conditions than R2



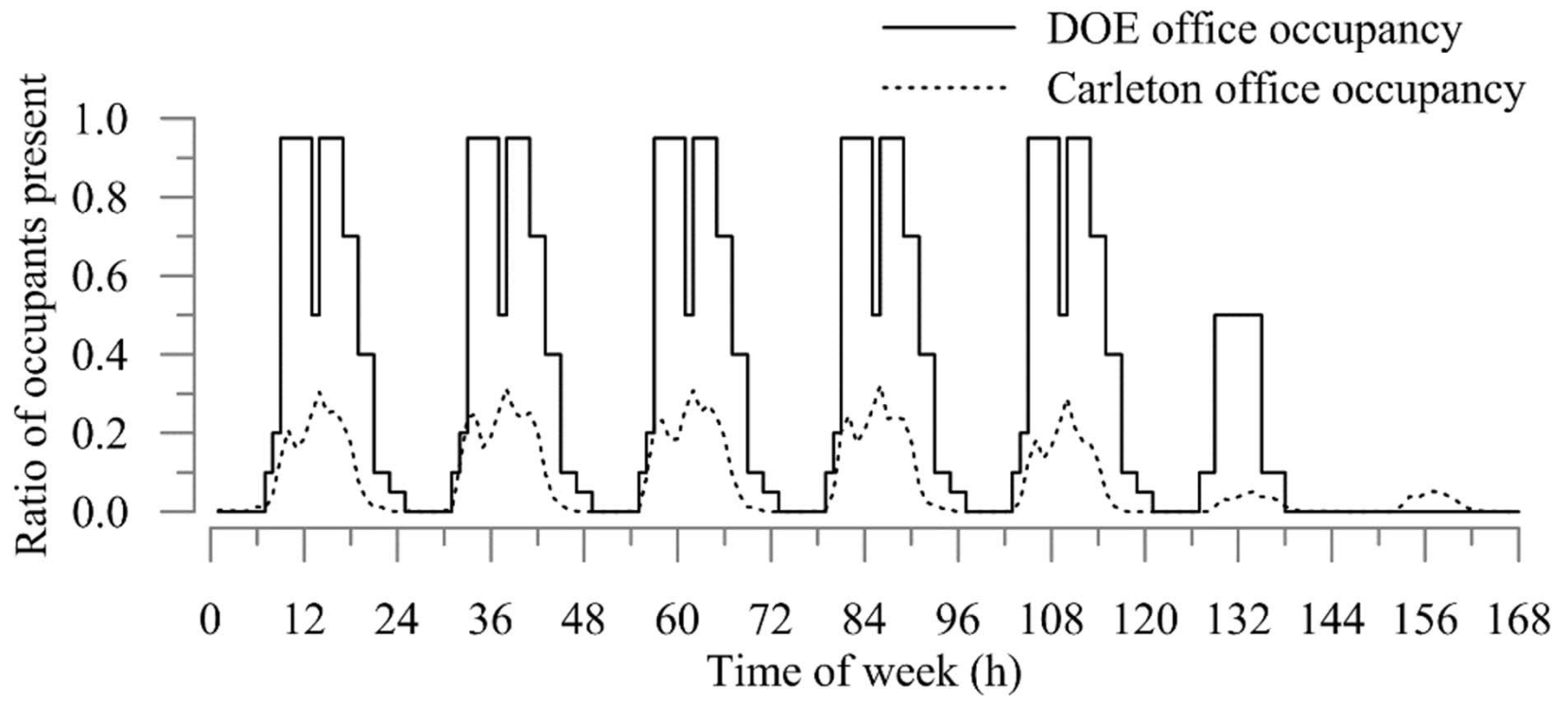
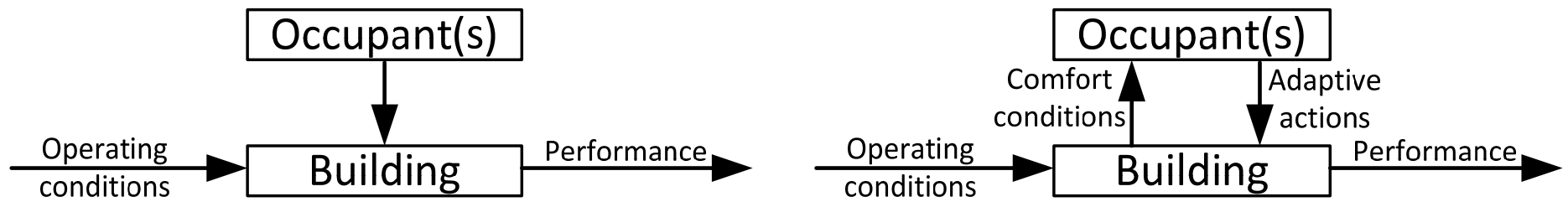
Light switch off setpoint (lux) 430 108 108 - **398** **269**

Integrated energy, daylight, and occupant simulation 30

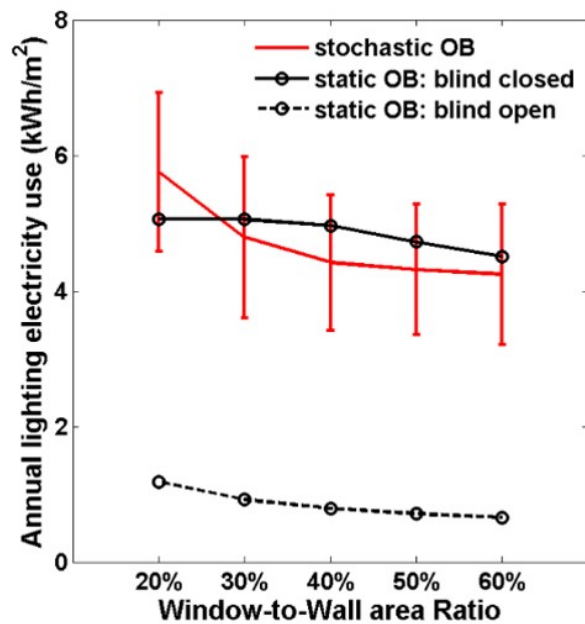


DAYSIM

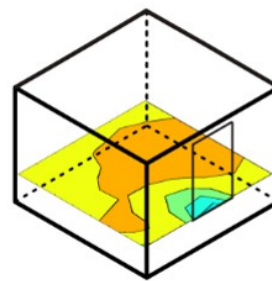
Occupant model development



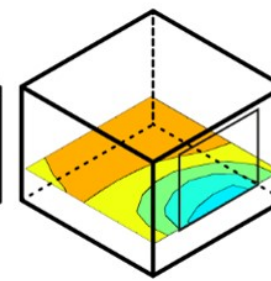
Occupant modelling in the design process



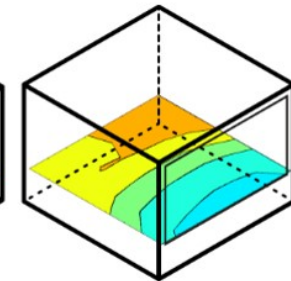
Stochastic models



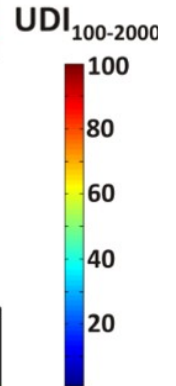
WWR 20%



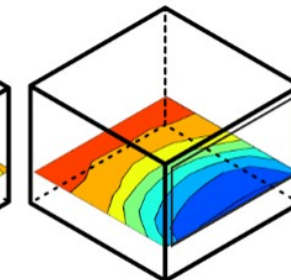
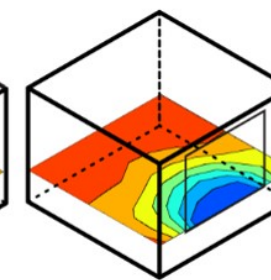
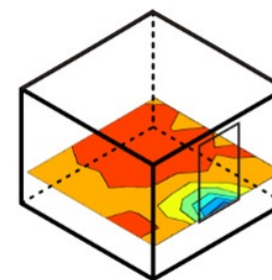
WWR 40%



WWR 60%

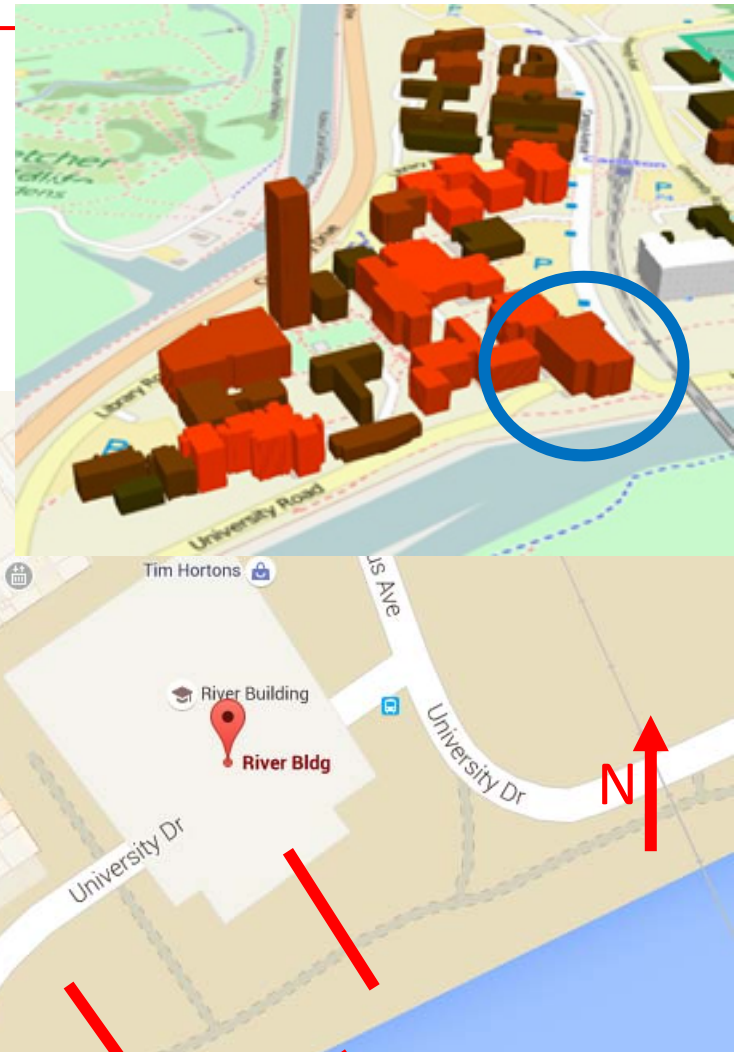


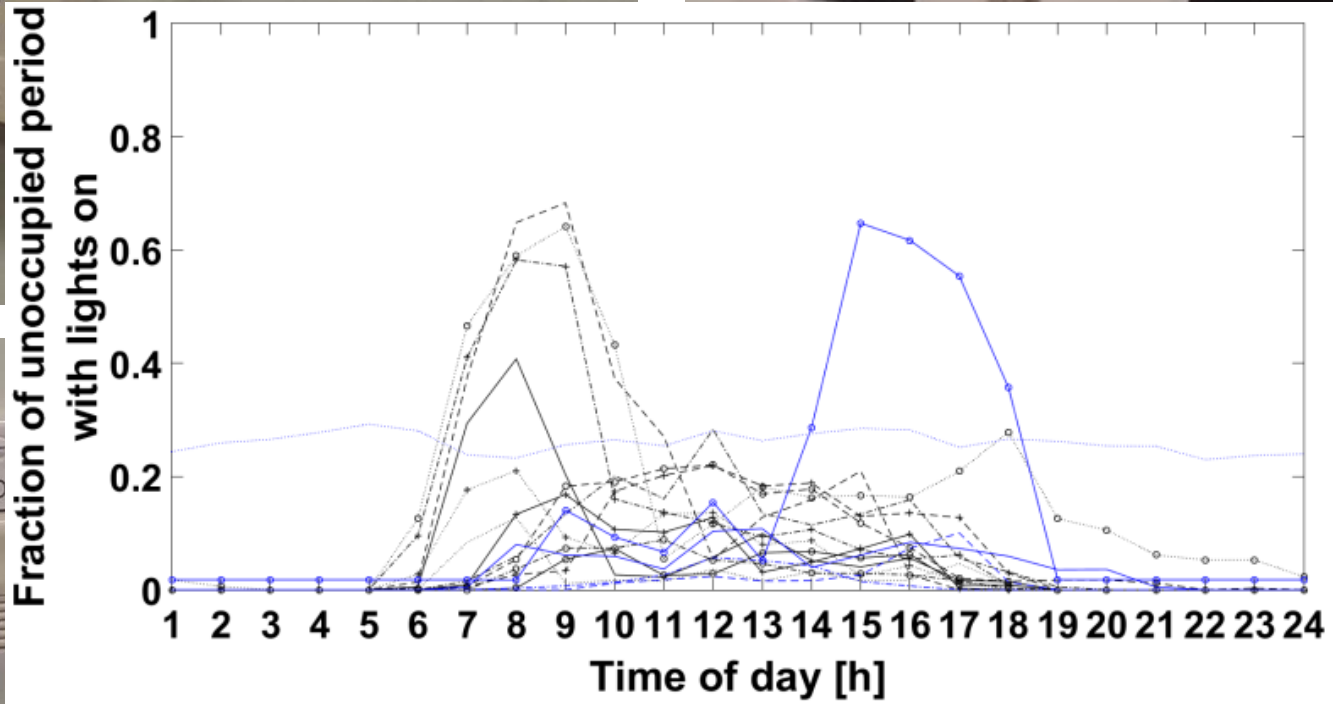
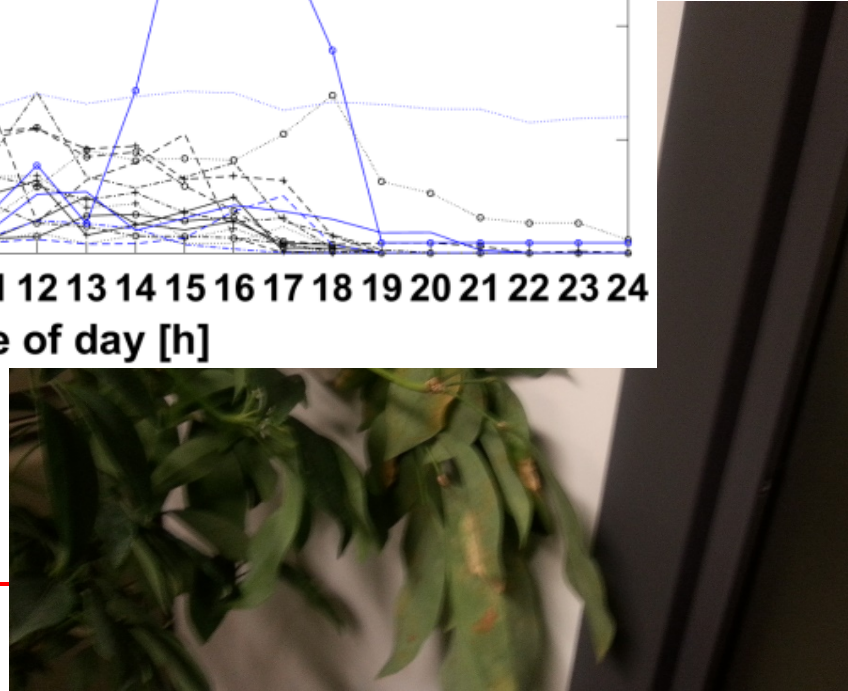
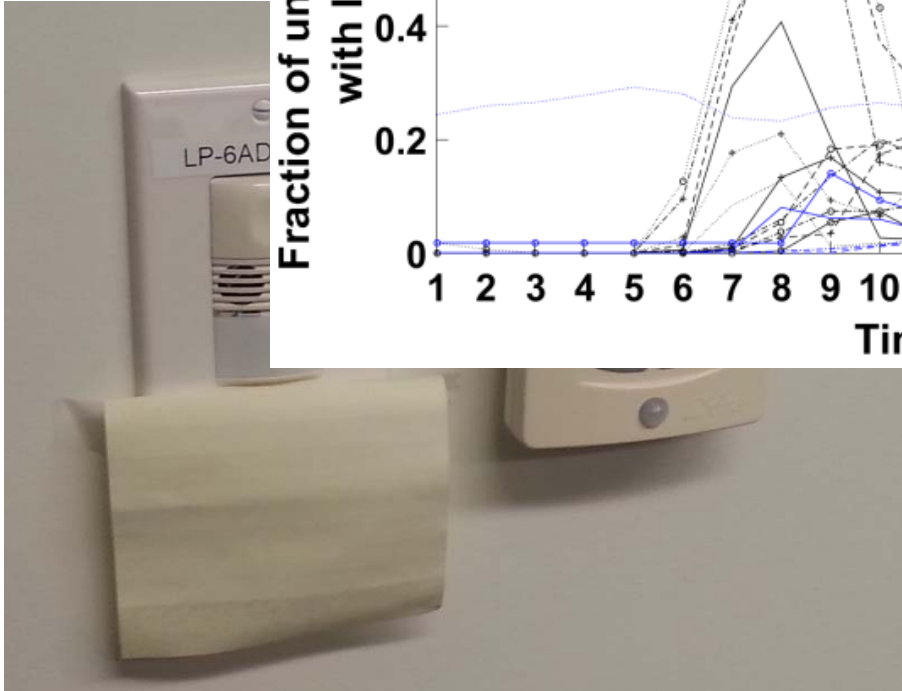
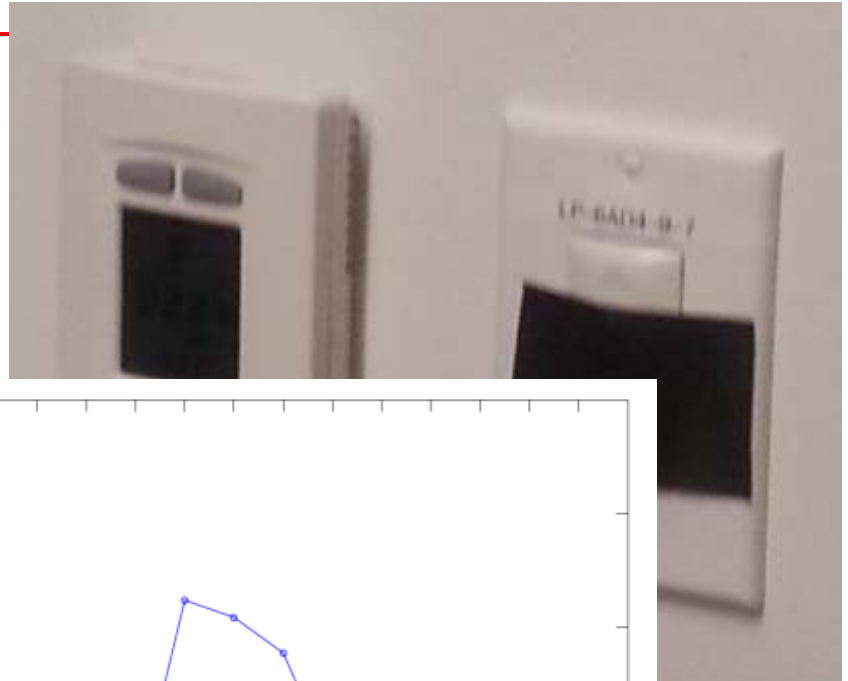
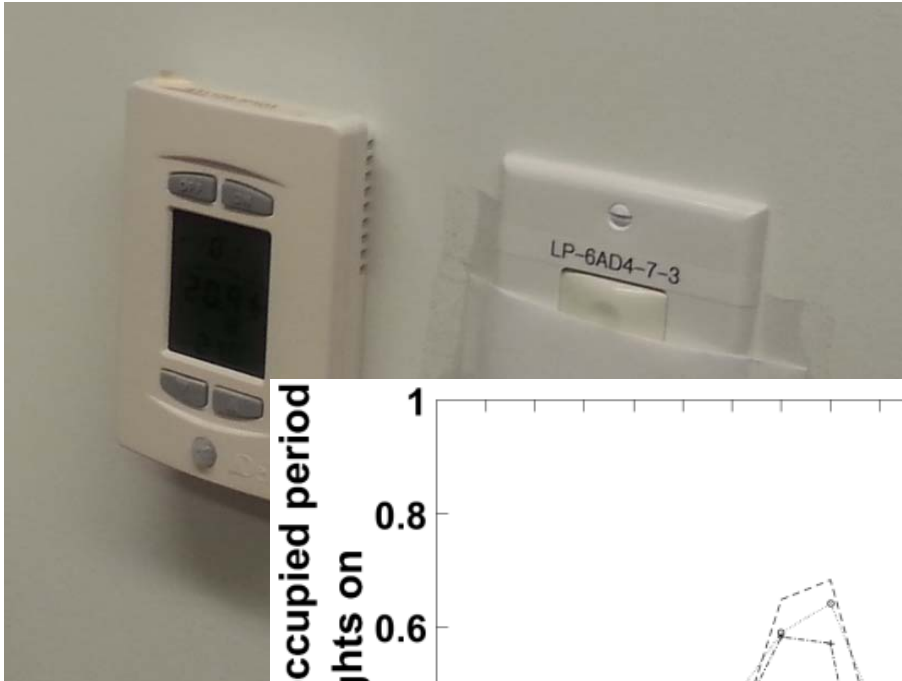
Static models



(Gilani et al., 2015)

River Building







WINGSCAPES™

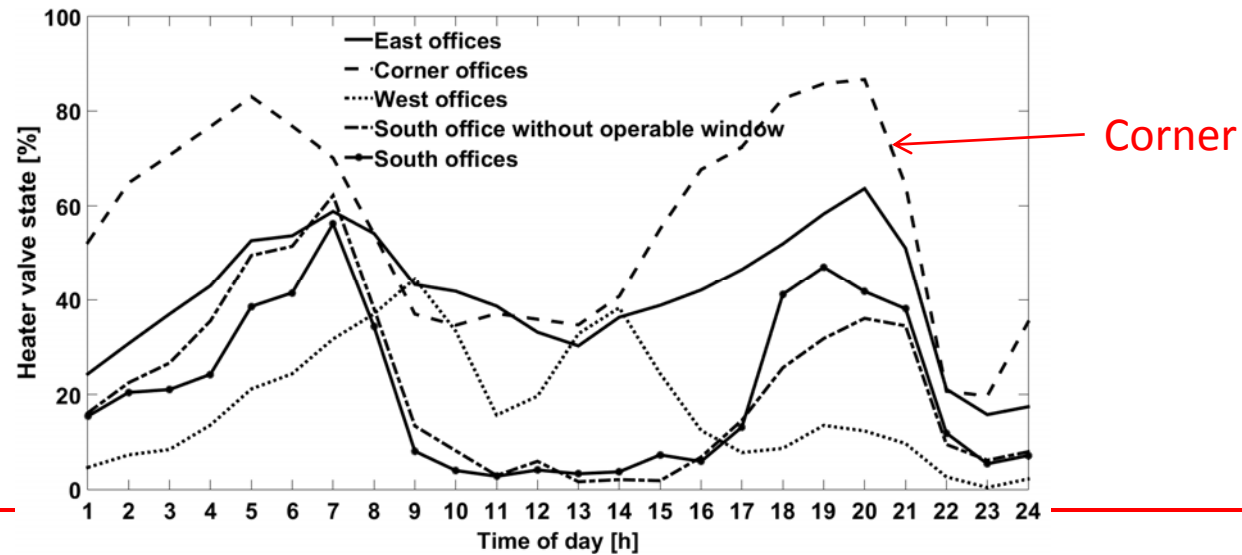
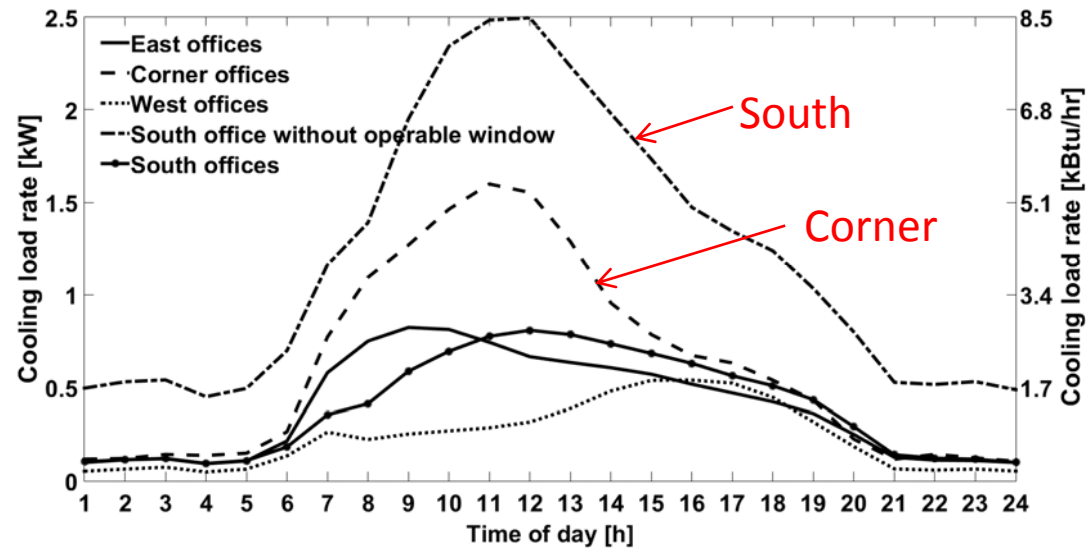
30 MINUTES

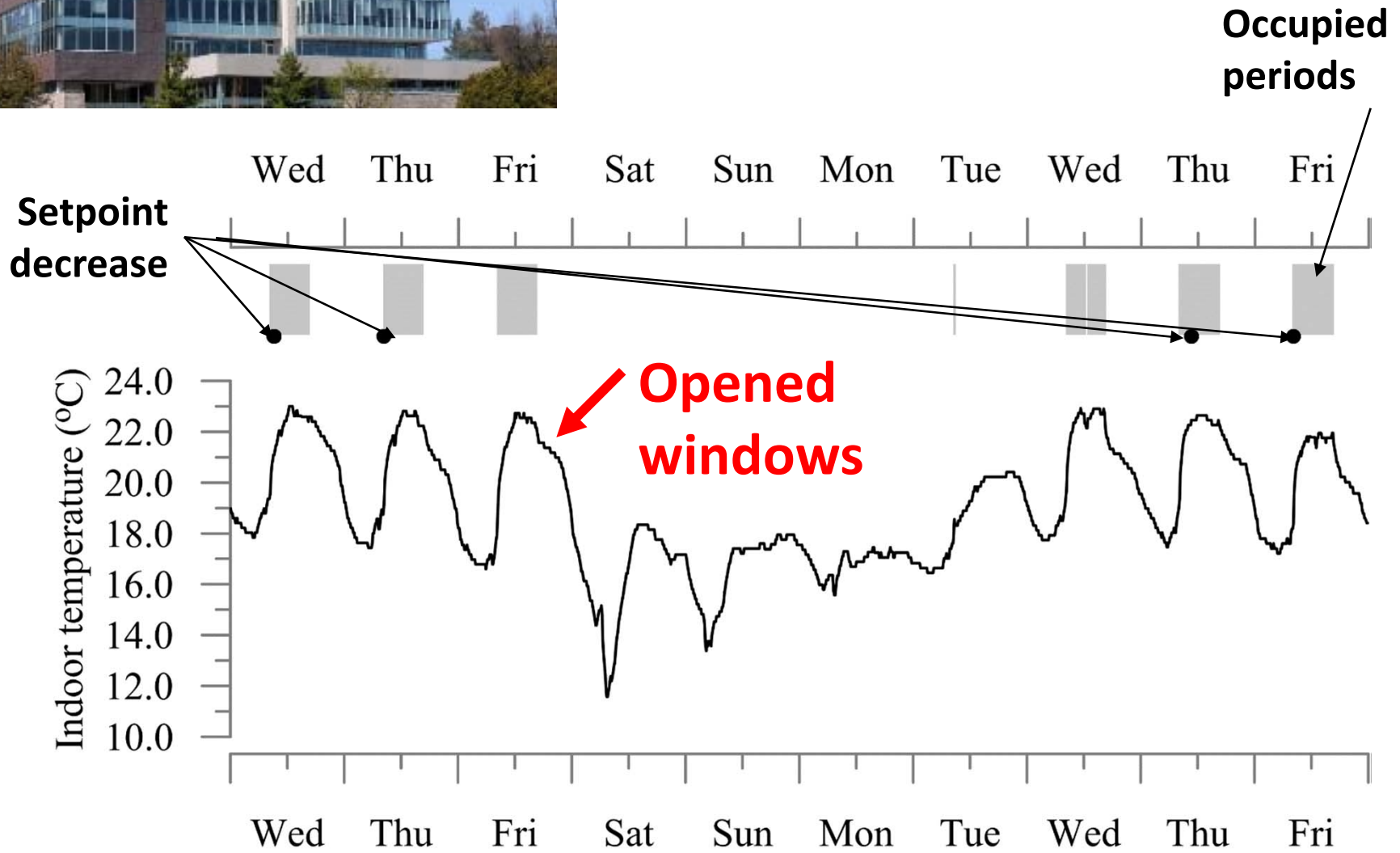
CANALB

FEB.20,14

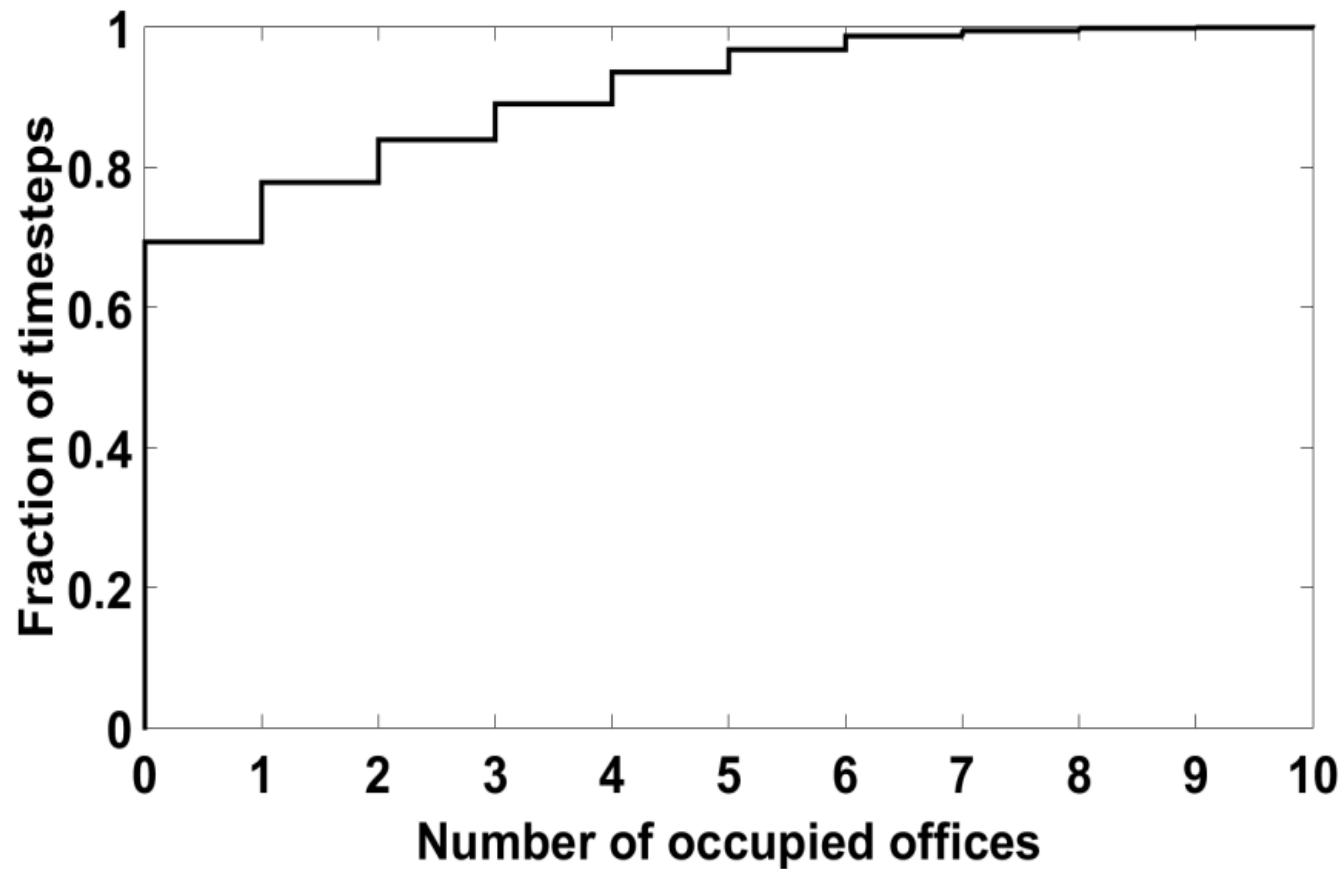
11:29 AM

Zone level heating and cooling



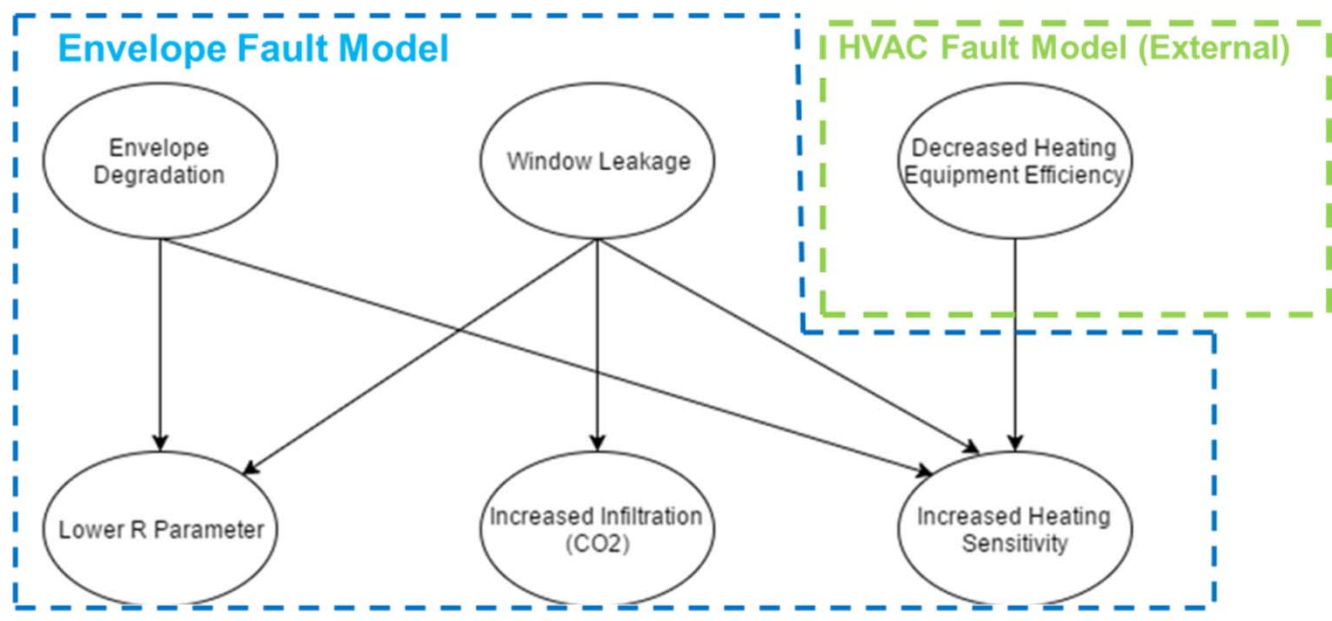
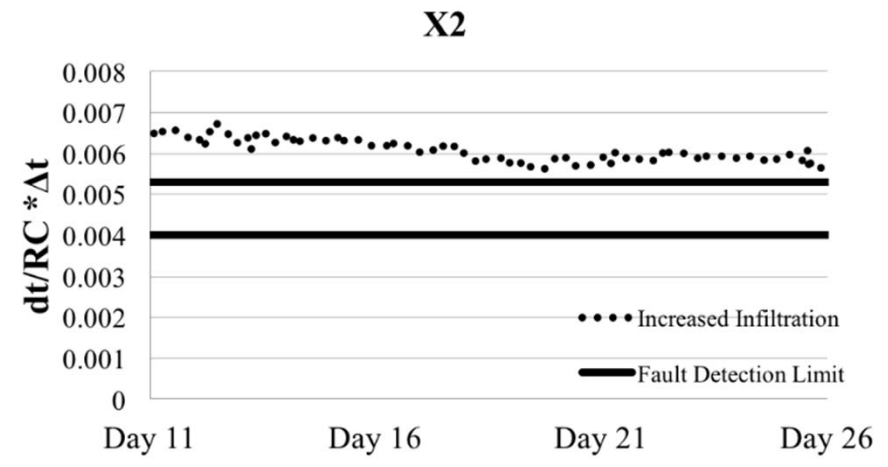
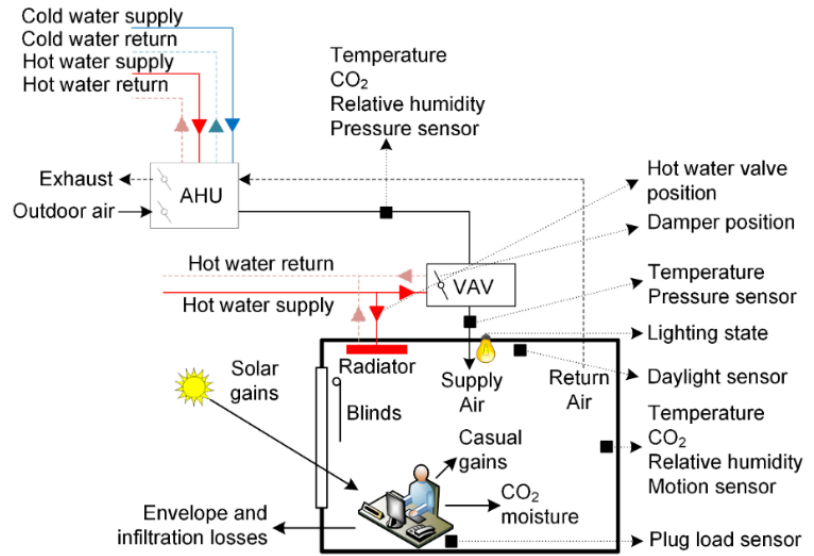


Hotelling potential

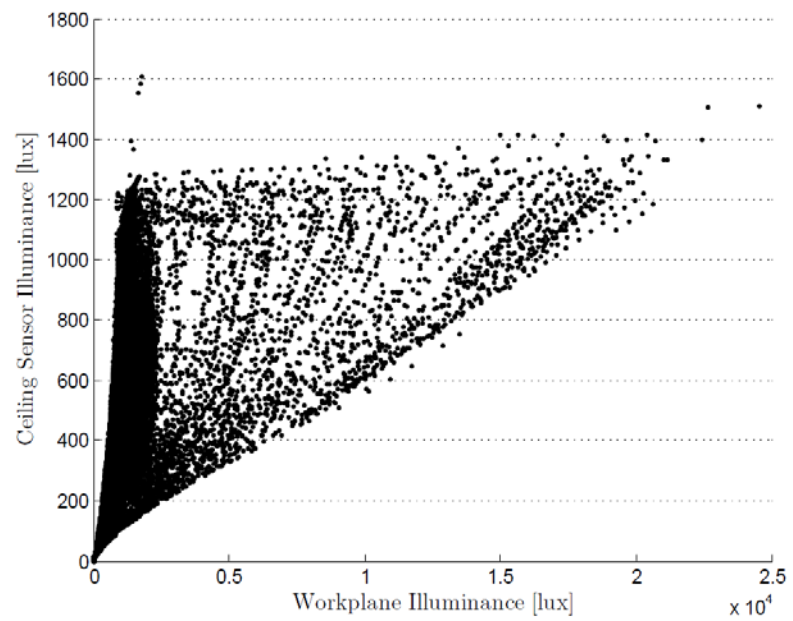
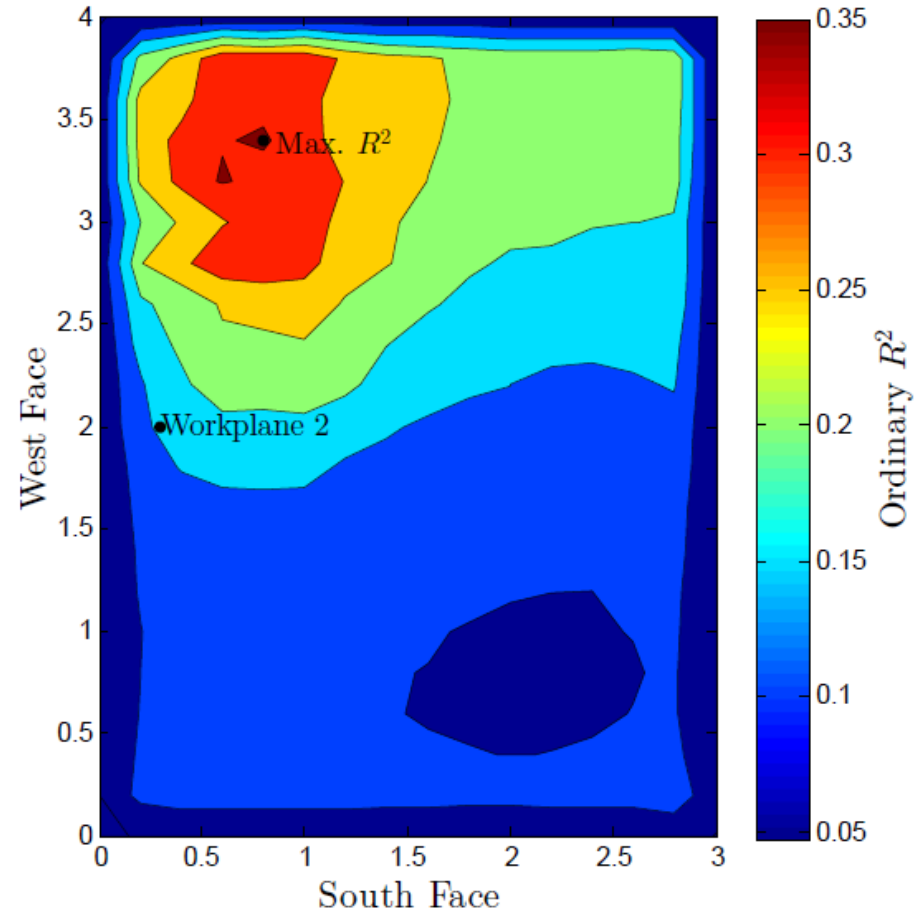


(out of 15 employees)

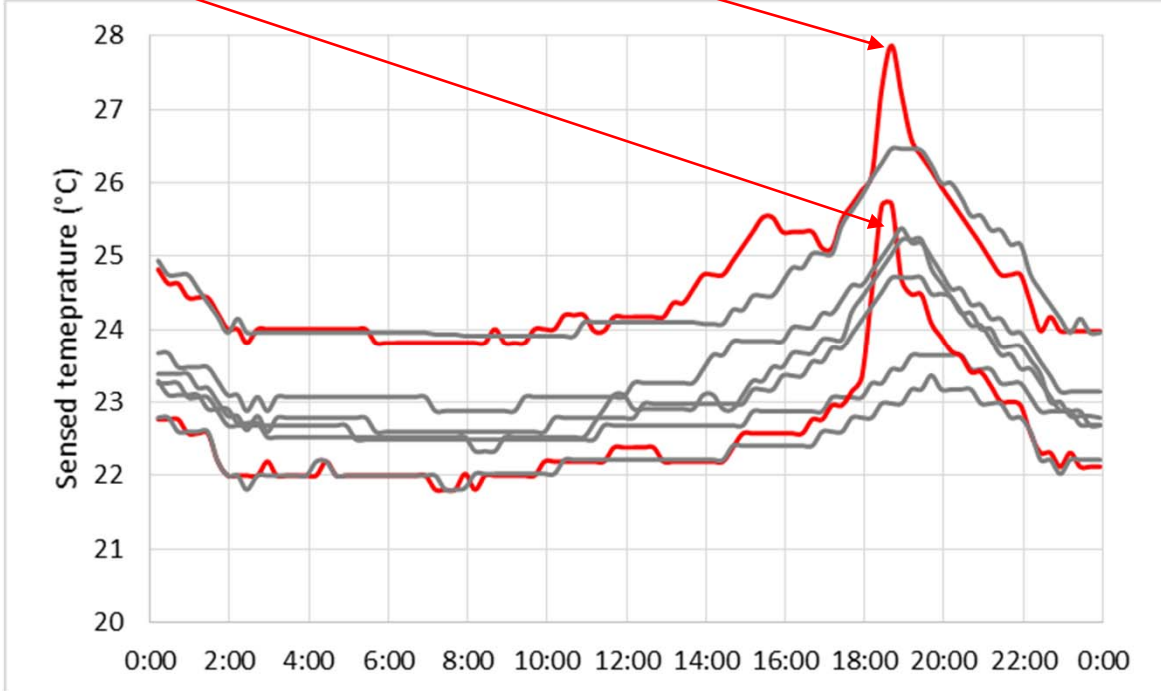
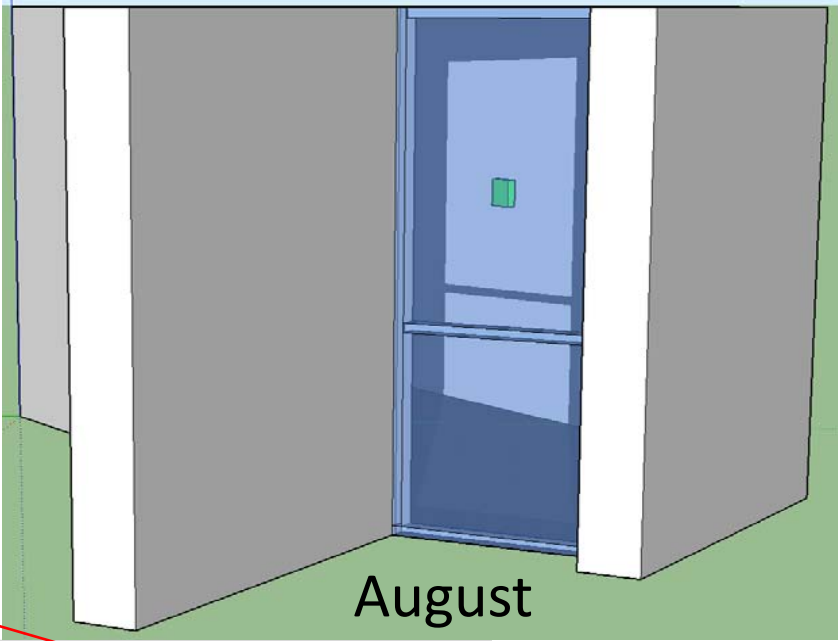
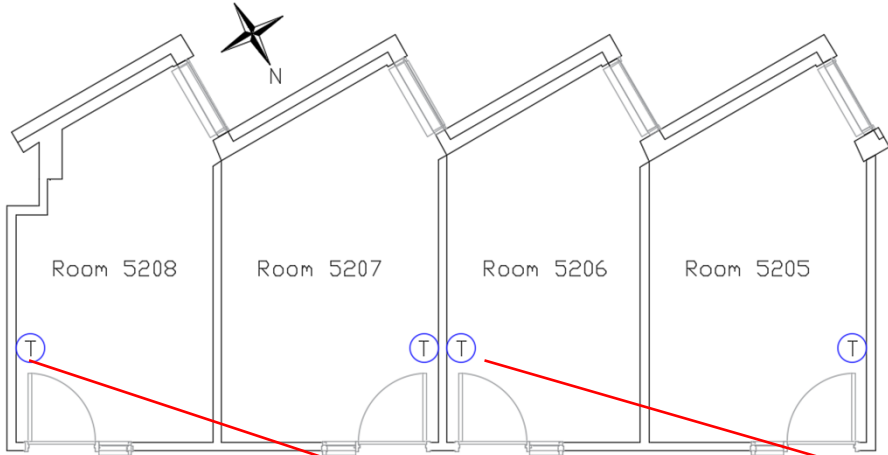
Fault Detection and Diagnostics (FDD)

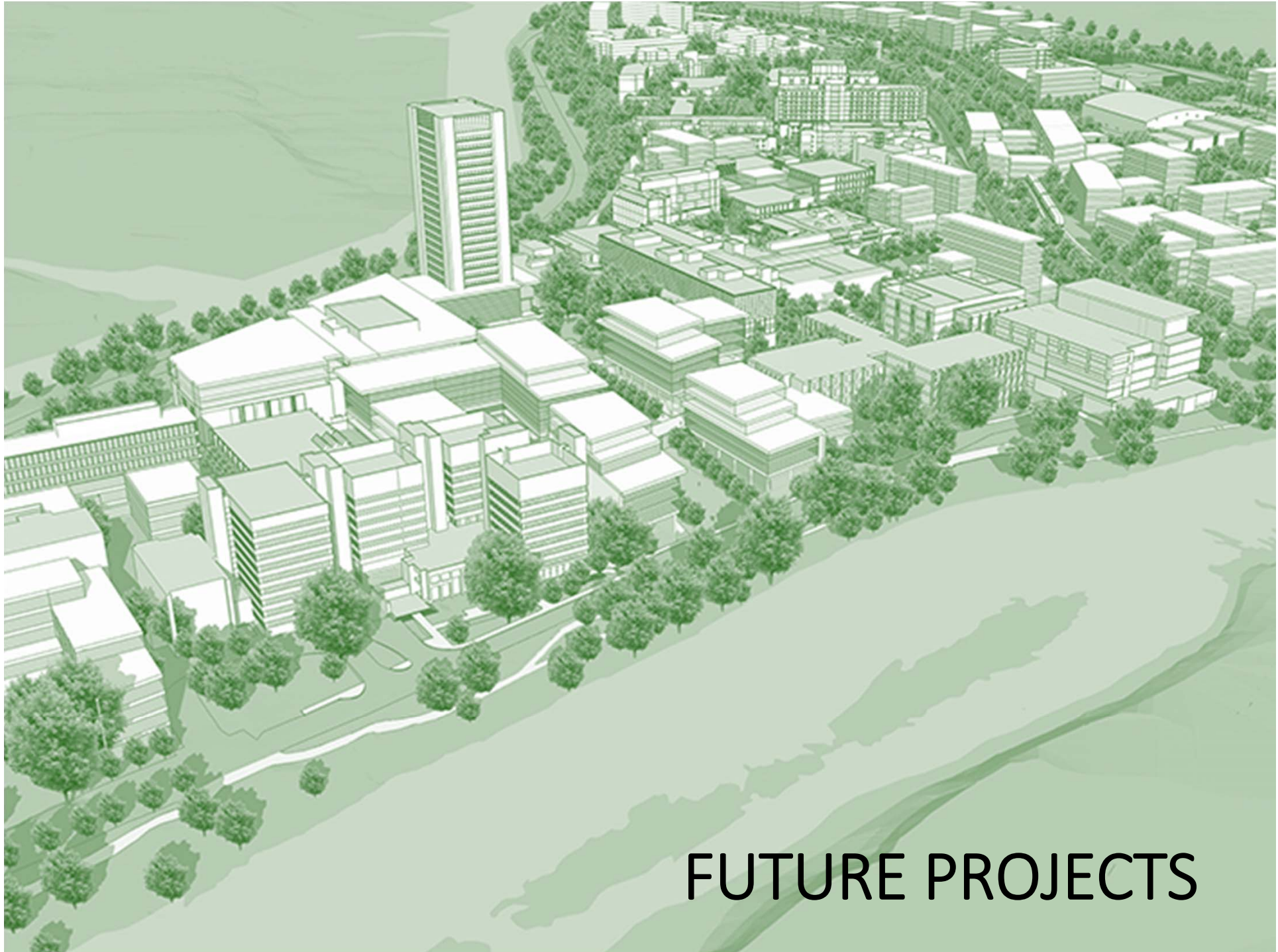


Sensor placement optimization



Sensor positioning

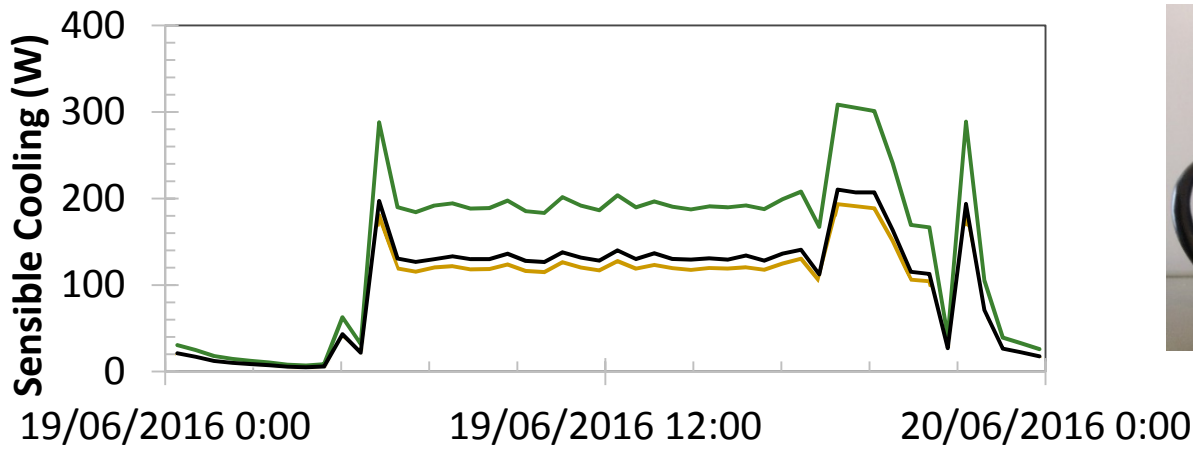
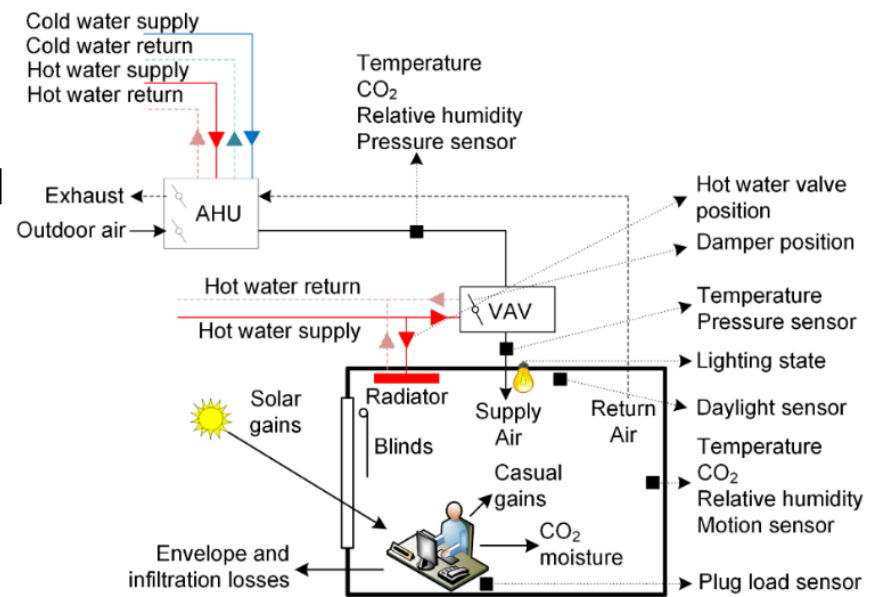




FUTURE PROJECTS

Zone-level virtual sensing

- It is expensive and impractical to measure everything at the zone level
- But virtual sensors can be developed to combine multiple sensors, inferences, and mathematical modelling
- Domains
 - Heating and cooling rate/energy
 - Lighting power
 - Number of occupants
 - Solar gains
 - Internal heat gains



Auto-commissioning

- Many opportunities to characterize spaces before occupancy using reduced order models and systematic system identification.

Examples:

- Estimate lighting power at room level by turning lights one at a time,
- Estimate thermal resistance to outside in a room and compare to as designed.
- Air-balancing by estimating OA supply rate using CO₂ mass balance models.
- Use of BIM to obtain basic building information.

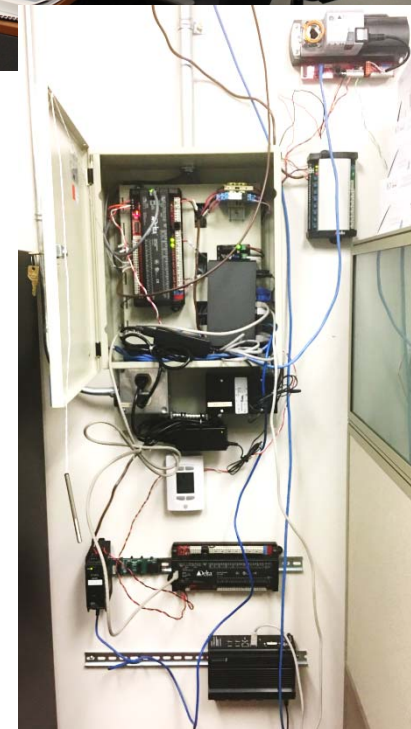


Integrate BIM into operations



Immerse graduate students in operations ⁴⁷

- Most of our research has been inspired by observations, training from Regulvar, etc.
- This hands on experience provides unparalleled learning and research opportunities



Occupant Engagement

- Current occupant feedback is limited to LCD screens (temperature) and building-level display.
- New eZNS thermostats will enable better engagement and answer:
 - Is system working and responding to user input?
 - Is office operating efficiently?
 - How could occupant reduce energy?
 - Windows, blinds, thermostat, etc.
 - How does occupant/space rank?



Training the next generation of engineers ⁴⁹

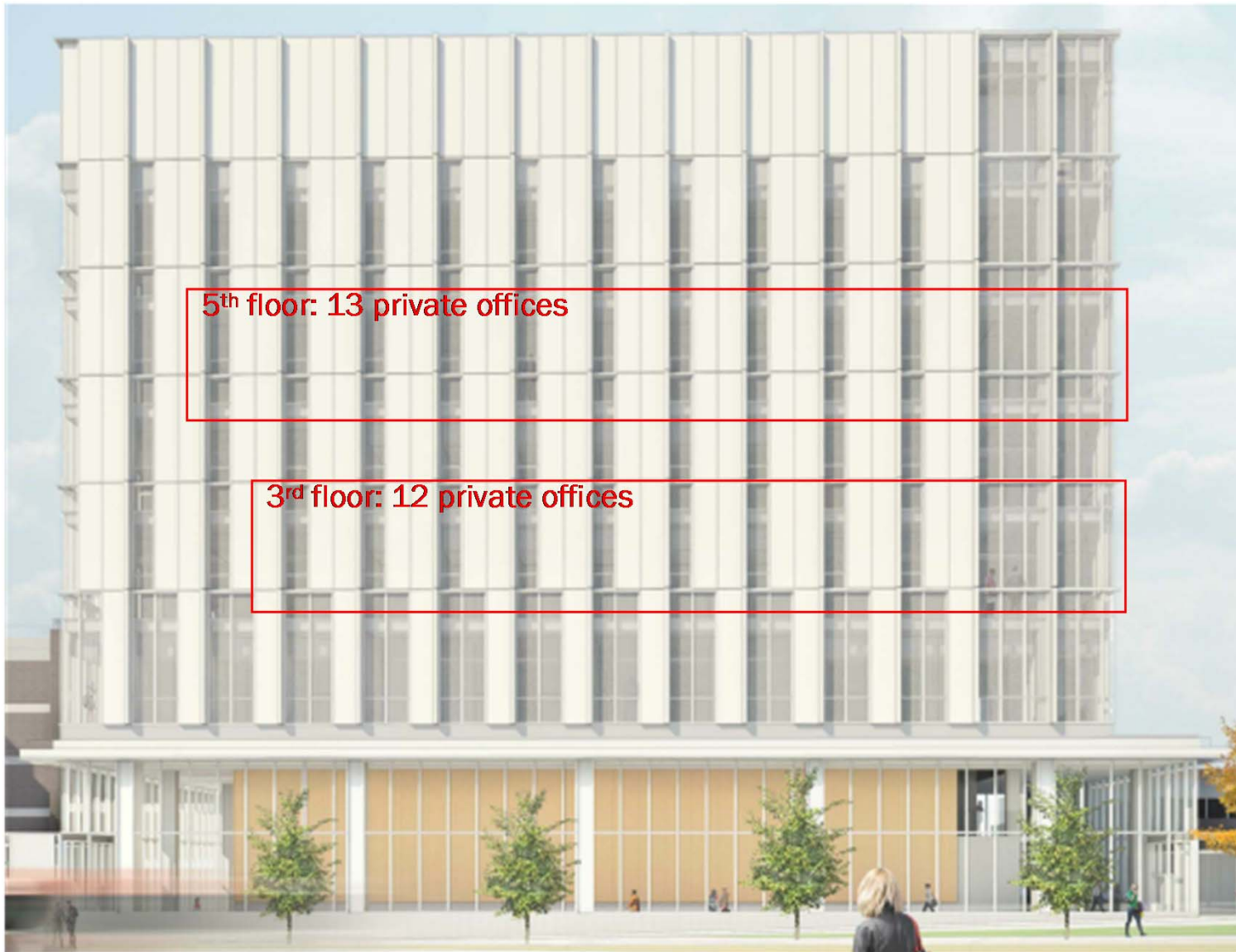
- We are developing a course around the design, construction, and operation of the new Health Sciences Building.
- Resources provided to students will provide the ultimate training experience:
 - Recorded lectures and technical tours
 - Access to drawings and BIM
 - Raw data repository
 - Time-lapse construction video



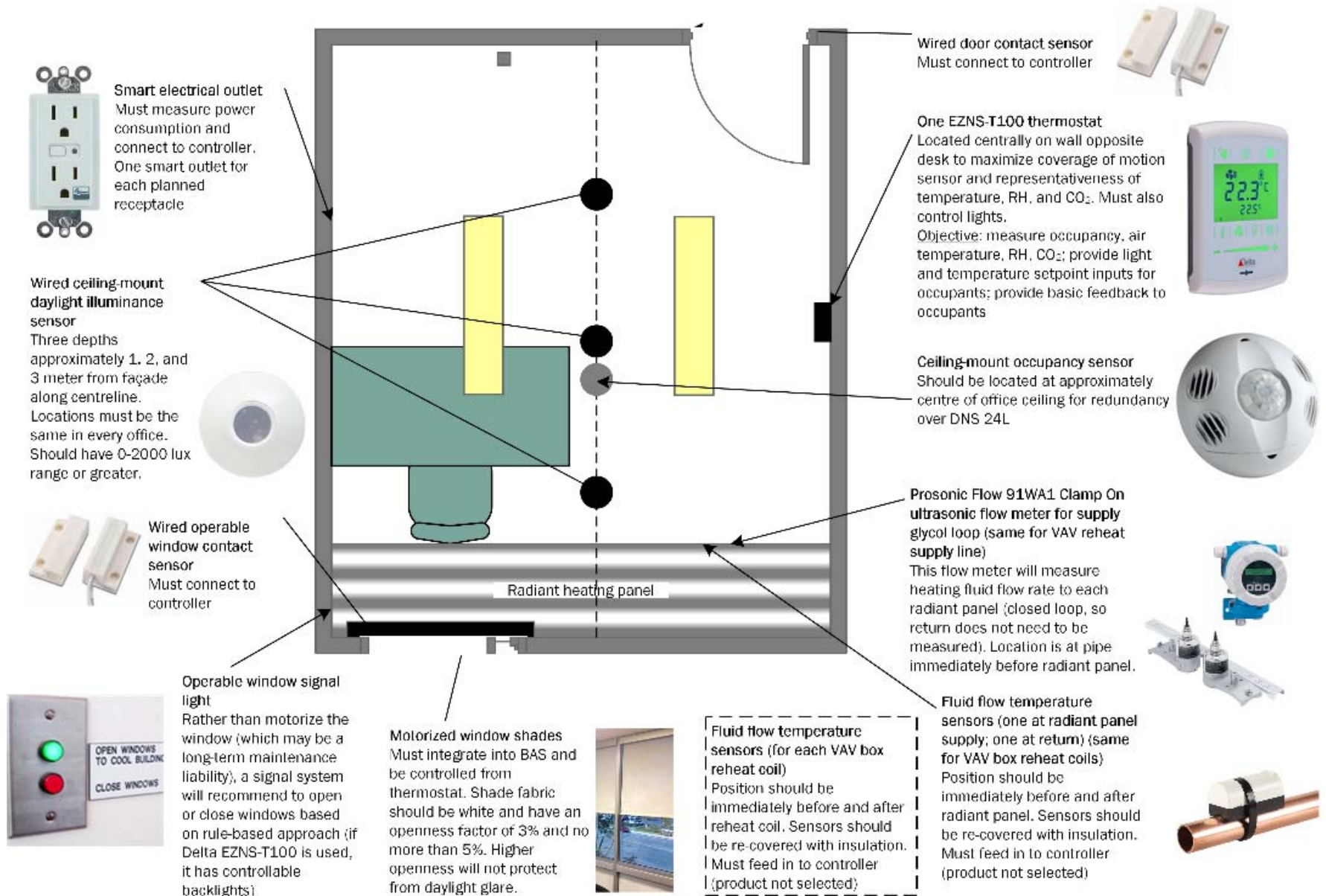




Health Sciences Building



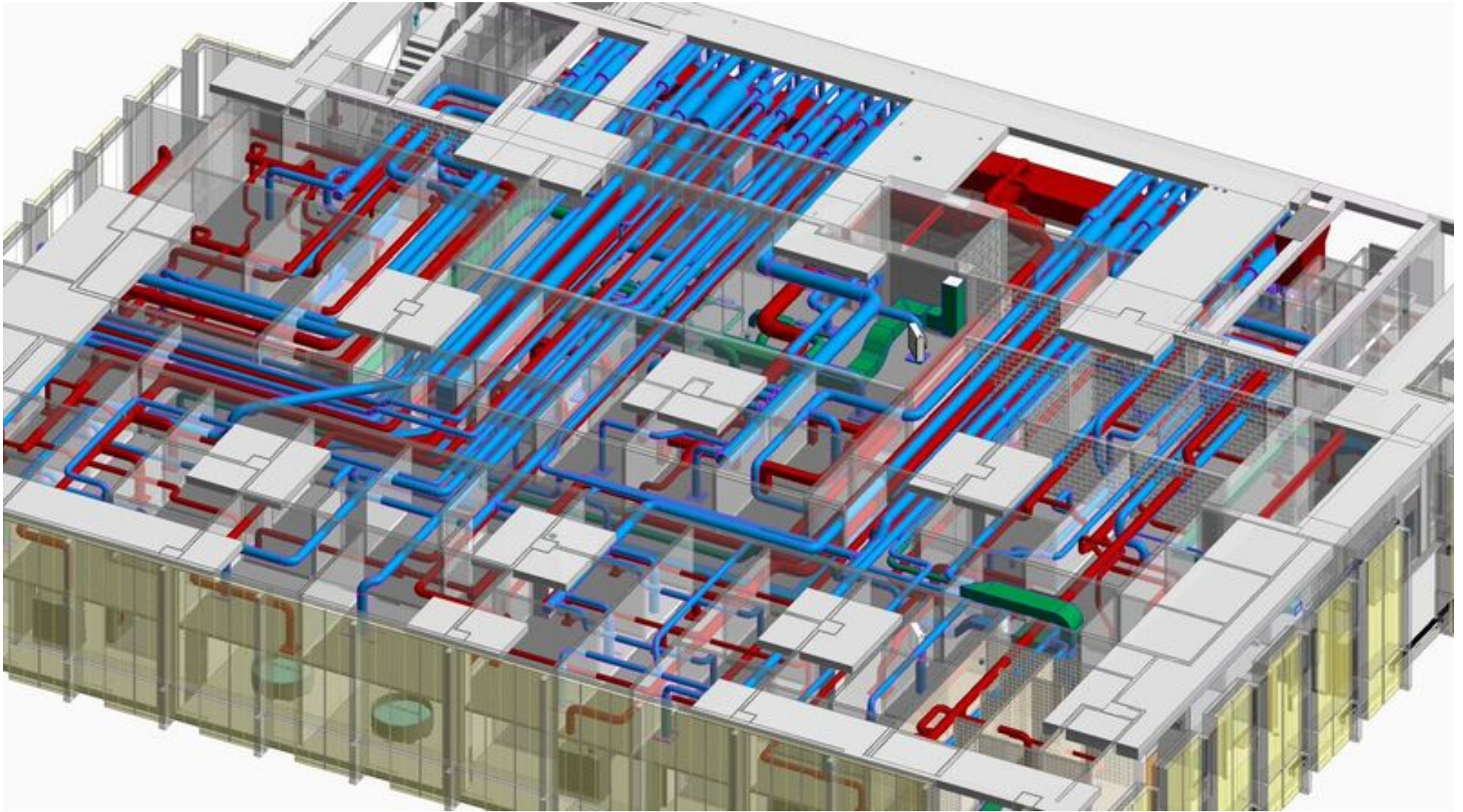
Health Sciences Building / SIF Grant

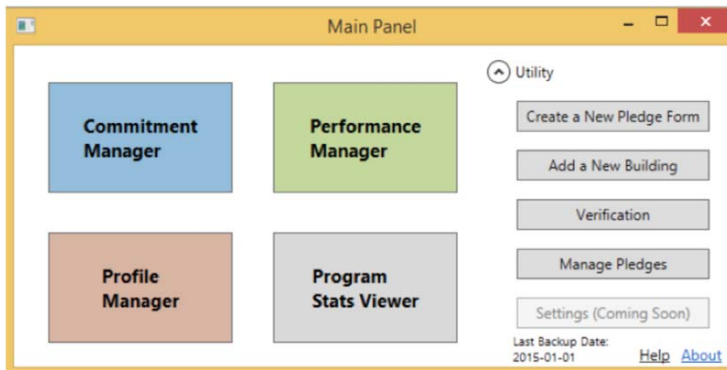












Watch the Kilowatts Fall

October 18, 2016

In its second week 45 people pledged to reduce energy and Watch the Kilowatts Fall.

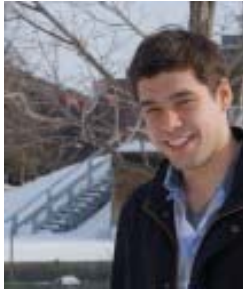




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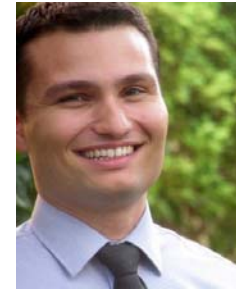
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Partners and Sponsors



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Thank you – Questions?

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