## Digital Twins for continuous and accurate energy audits SUSTAINABLE PLACES 2023

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CONCLUSIONS

**USE CASE** 

SOLUTION

**CONTEXT & GAPS** 



## CONTEXT





#### **European Context**

- **Reduce energy consumption**: climate change, high energy prices, energy dependence
- Buildings consume 40% energy and 1/3 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- 75% building stock is not energy efficient
- Number of inniciatives to promote building refurbishing and energy independence: REPowerEU plan, European Green Deal, Renovation Wave, Fit for 55, EPBD, SRI



#### **Spanish Context**

- 51,42 % buildings > 40 years **old and** has **low energy performance**.
- Many **inniciatives** to promote building refurbishing



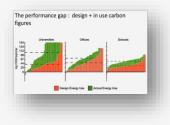
#### **Construction Context**

- Digitalization trend
- Increasing sensoring and IoT technology in building sector
- Big amount of **data** available to address energy audits and energy refurbishing problems.

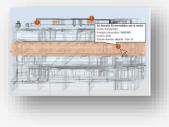


### **NEEDS AND GAPS ADDRESSED**









#### Energy performance gap - difference between estimation and reality

- **Uncertainties** in energy performance and energy saving estimations
- High risk **investments**
- Distrust clients

#### Users´behaviour and awareness

- Users behaviour may increase energy consumption up to 30%
- Common **inefficient behaviour**: energy consumption with no occupation, non-optimised setpoints
- Users have lack of information and knowledge

#### **Building operation and maintenance**

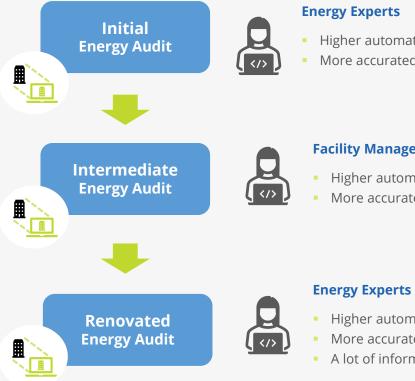
- **Energy consumption** is 20-30% of building operation costs
- Building operation costs are 75% of building costs
- Difficulties to **identify** energy inefficiencies during building operation





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### Energy refurbishing based on **continuous and advanced energy audits** that use building **digital twin**



- Higher automation
- More accurated energy models to evaluate energy conservation measures

#### **Facility Managers and building users**

- Higher automation
- More accurated energy models to evaluate energy conservation measures

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- More accurated energy models to evaluate energy conservation measures
- A lot of information to identify problems and potential improvements Cem

## **DIGITAL TWIN: Concept**





#### Virtual replica of a built asset (building)

- Static data (BIM models)
- Dynamic data (real-time monitoring data)

- Indicators (data processing)
- Scenarios simulation (energy performance models)

#### Level 1: Descriptive Twin

Editable version of design and construction data – visual replica of a built asset

#### Level 2: Informative Twin

It has an added layer of operational and sensory data

Level 3: Predictive Twin It uses operational data to gain insights

Level 4: Comprehensive Twin It simulates future scenarios and considers "what-if" questions

#### Level 5: Autonomous Twin

This twin has the ability to learn and act on behalf of users

BIM models

Real time monitoring data

Energy & comfort scores, energy efficiency alarms

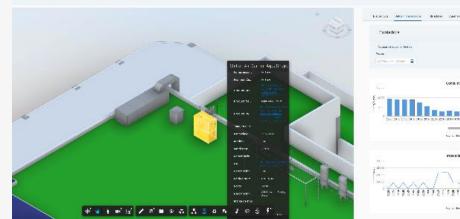
Energy models calibrated with real time data to evaluate potential ECMs

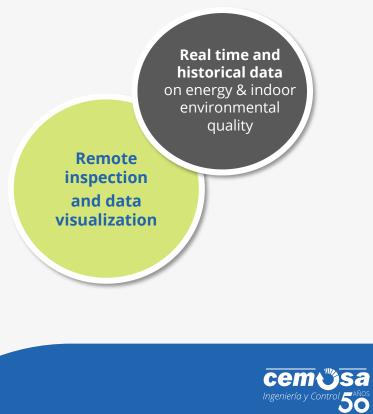




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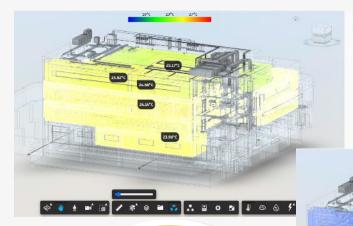
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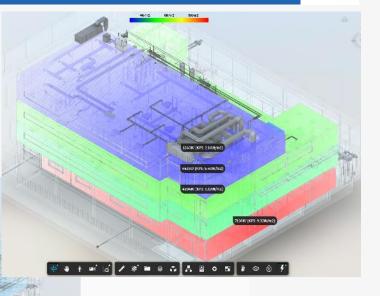
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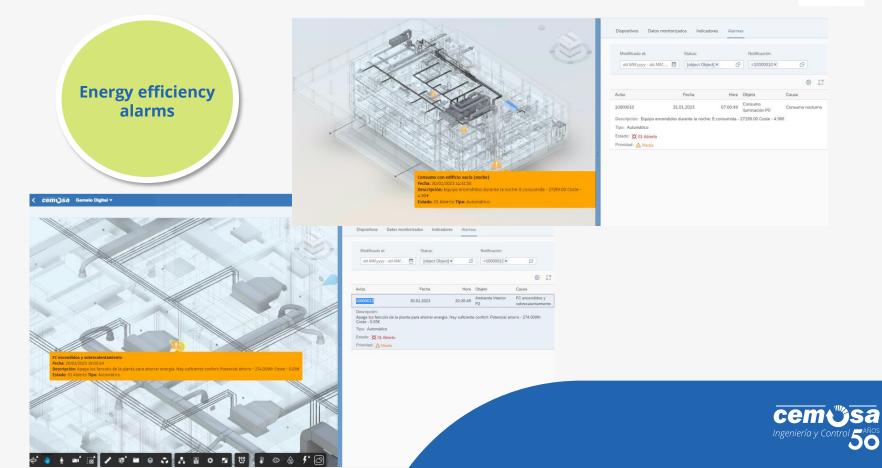
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**Analisis & control** on energy and indoor environmental quality



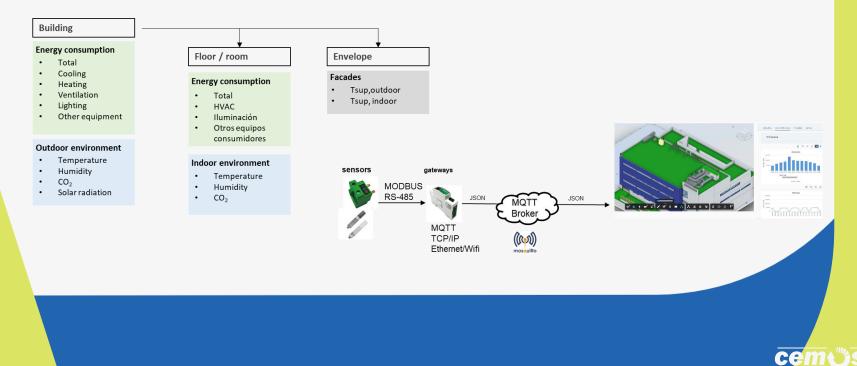






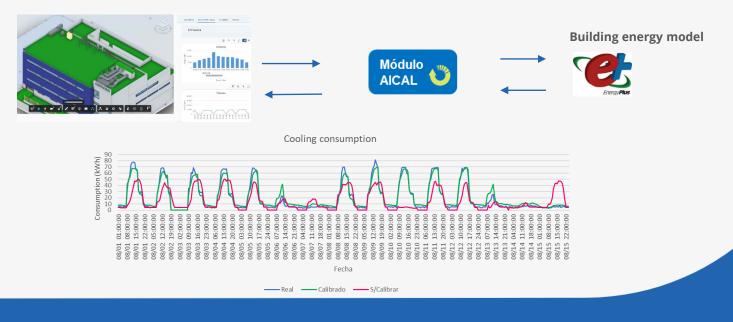


#### **Real-time monitoring**





#### **Calibrated energy models**



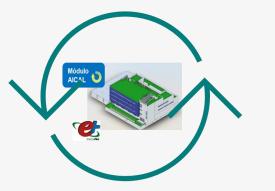




#### **Calibrated energy models**

#### Approach

- Update models calibrated during the initial energy audit to ensure accuracy
- **Automated calibration** every 15 day or when alarm
- Reduced number of calibrated parameters related to the use or degradation: use factors for lighting and equipment, setpoints, schedules, infiltration
- Mathematical analytical calibration sensitivity análisis & optimisation techniques







#### **Calibrated energy models**

#### Preparation

- 1. Select calibration **parameters**: COP, infiltration, etc.
- 2. Define parameters **variation**: COP[1,1.5,2,2.5]; infiltration[1,2,3,4]
- 3. Sensitivity análisis to identify the parameters with higher influence (optional)
- 4. Generate **sample of input data** that include all possible combinations

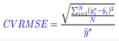
$$GOF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sqrt{NMBE^2 + CVRMSE^2}$$

#### Automitized process

- 1. Run simulations (all combinations of input data) with updated weather data
- 2. **Read and group monitoring data** from data base to have same timestep.
- 3. Normalize monitoring data and address data gaps skip timesteps with data gaps
- 4. Calculate GOF comparing simulation results and monitoring data
- 5. Select **best option**



NMBE =









## Reference building

Calibrated building model



Reference building model



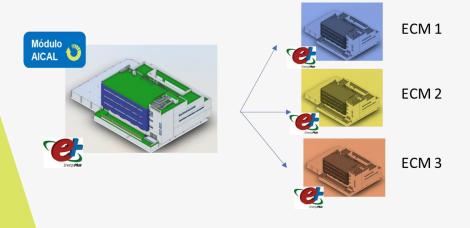
- Temperature setpoints
- Better system maintenance (COP, Timp)
- Infiltration control
- Adapt lighting and HVAC to ocupation

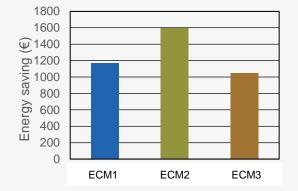






#### Accurated evaluation of energy conservation measures



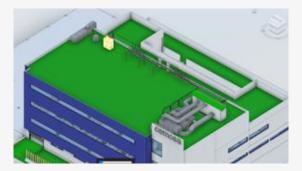


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## **USE CASE – Office building**

- Office building CEMOSA Málaga (3000 m2)
  - Ground floor: laboratories & office
  - First & second floor: open spaces offices
  - Third floor: offices and meeting rooms
- HVAC system
  - Water system: chiller & heatpump
  - 4 Air handling Units
  - Fancoils









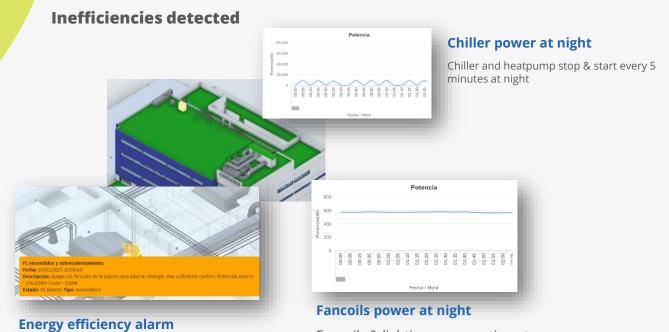




Energy saving potential by using

building inertia

## **USE CASE – Office building**



Fancoils & lighting consumption at night



## CONCLUSIONS





#### Innovative proposal

- Continuous and advanced energy audits
- Digital twin with user friendly interface for energy experts, building users and facility managers

#### Advantages

- Energy and comfort problems have been quickly identified
- Highly accurated energy models have been created
- User engagement and awareness towards energy efficiency
- Reduce risk of investment in energy refurbishing

#### Next steps

- Finish technology and methodology validation in the use case
- Test solution in new pilots
- Extend digital twin scope





## ¡Thank you!

# PLACES 2023

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