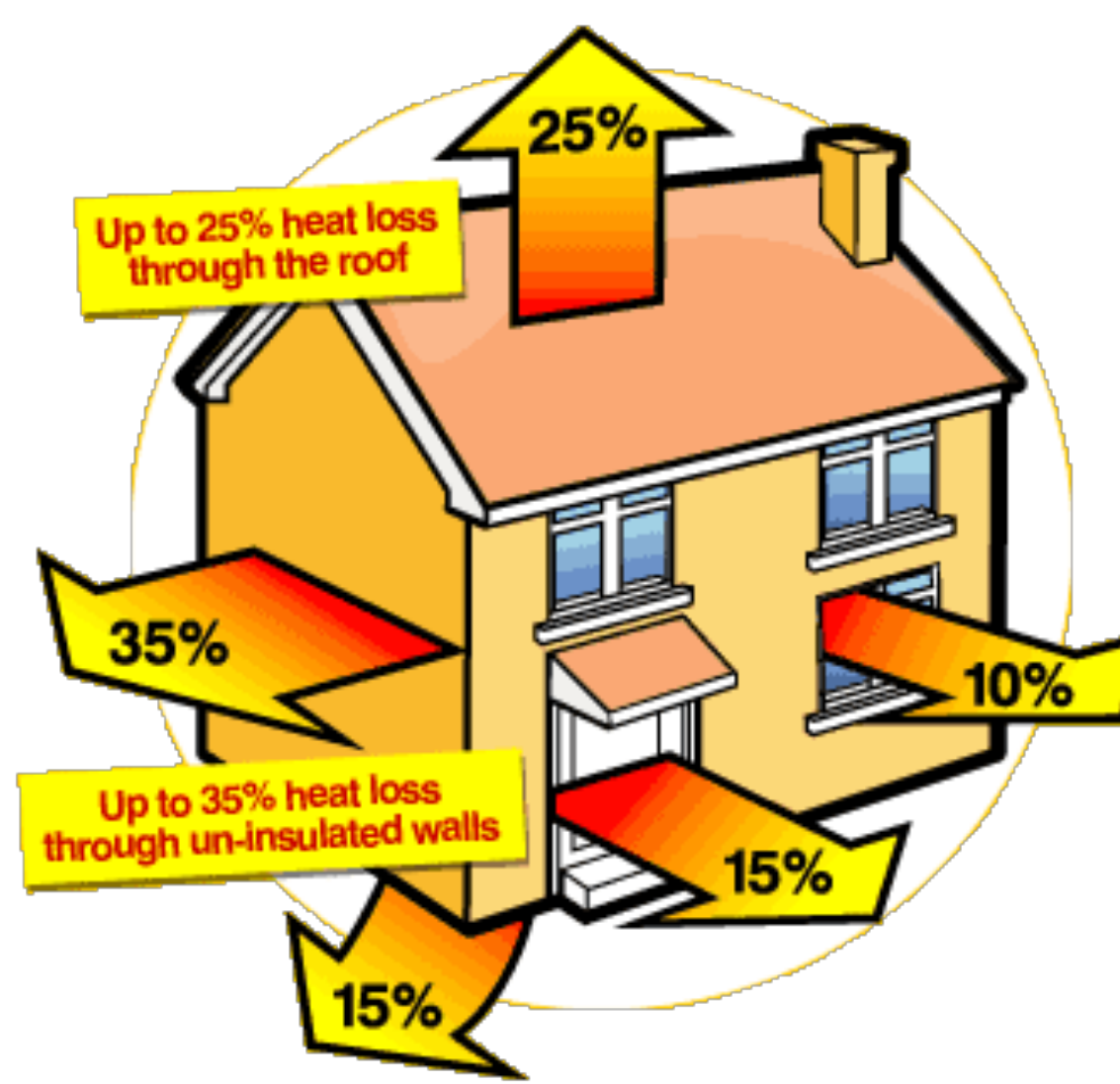
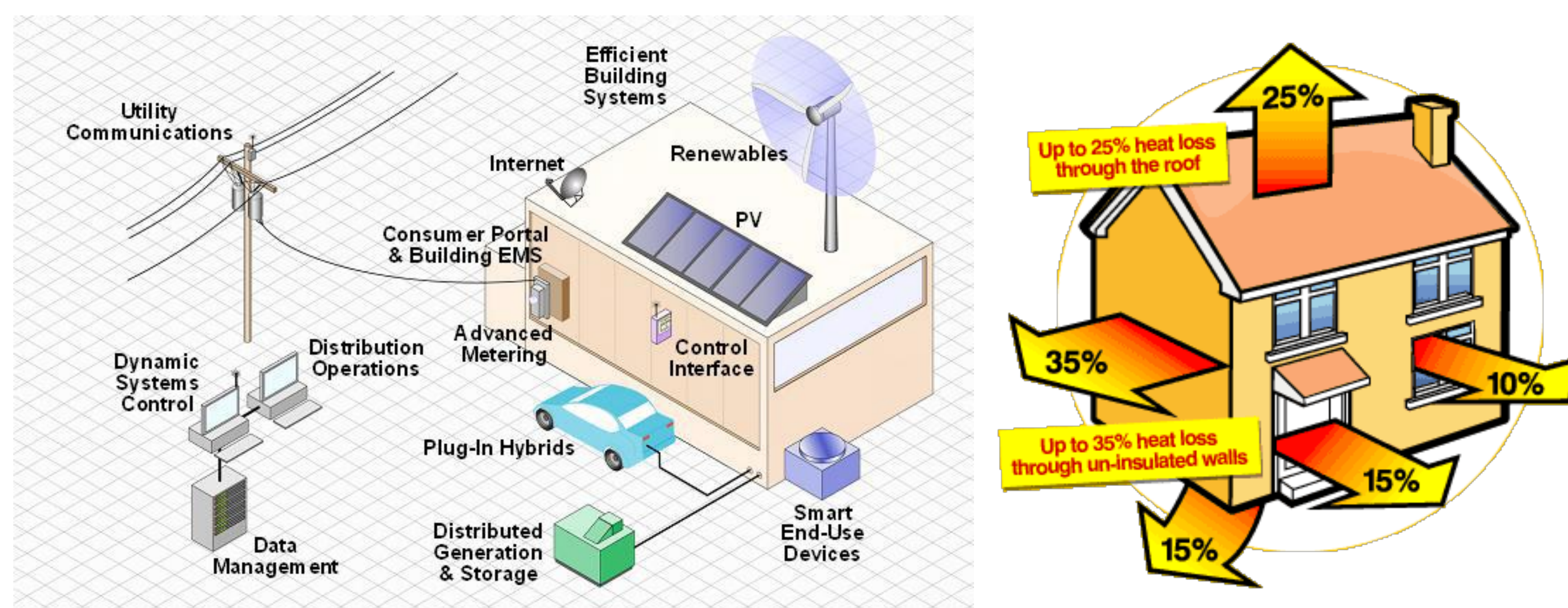


Cognitive Green Building: A Holistic Cyber-Physical Analytic Paradigm for Energy Sustainability

Ness Shroff (OSU), Qian Chen (OSU), Thomas Hou (VT), Wenjing Lou (VT)

Research Motivation

- Future buildings are highly-engineered systems integrating **cyber** (sensing, communication, computation, & control) and **physical** (active/passive civil infrastructures) subsystems
- Buildings are **inefficient**: Use 39% of energy, consume 70% of electricity, and account for 39% of CO₂ emissions
- Current green building designs are simply organized around a set of energy consumption benchmarks (e.g., LEED) **without taking a holistic CPS viewpoint**.



Our Approach

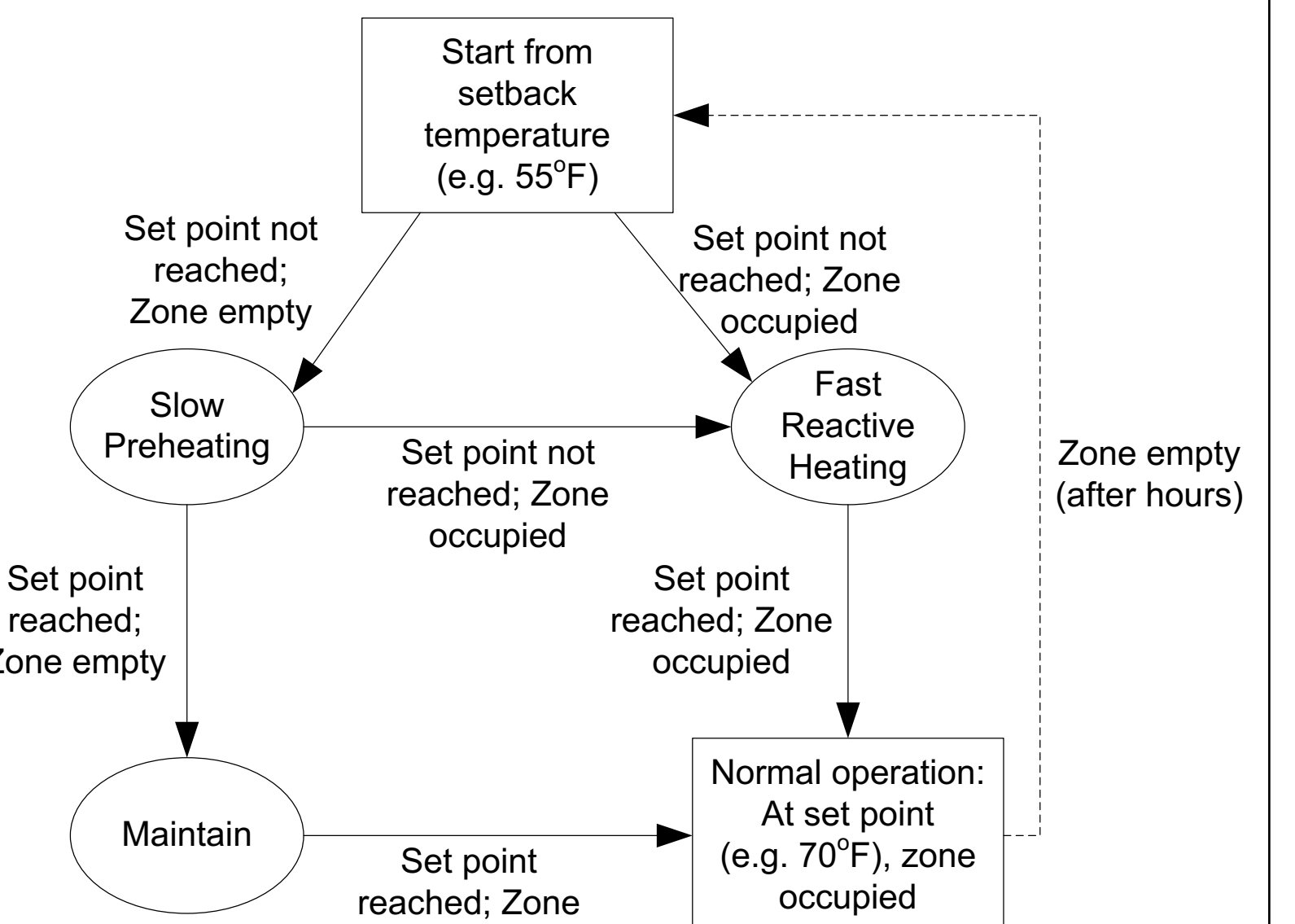
- Consider complex interactions between systems of systems, provide high degree of security, agility, and robustness:
 - Intra-Building Integrated Energy Management**: Develop *cognitive* control schemes to adapt to: i) demand elasticity, ii) human comfort zones, and (iii) ambient environments
 - Managing Multi-Building Interactions**: Ensure that not only are the energy costs minimized, but also *no instabilities* caused in the power grid due to myopic actions.
 - Coping with Anomalous Conditions**: Building energy management under both physical (extreme weathers) and cyber (e.g., malicious cyber-attacks).

A unified analytical foundation for green building design that comprehensively manages energy sustainability.

Cognitive Intra-Building Integrated Energy Analytics

HVAC State Transitions

- If occupant arrives earlier than preheat starting time, then HVAC must be turned on immediately and fast heating (most costly) will be used
- If occupant arrives later than preheat starting time, then HVAC starts slow preheating as scheduled. But once occupant arrives before preheating reaches set point (e.g., 70°F), HVAC switches to fast heating mode.
- If sufficient time before an occupant arrives, then HVAC goes through slow preheating and then maintaining mode (least cost).



Problem Formulation

$$ECM: \min_{s, b(\cdot)} \left\{ \mathbb{E} [\bar{C}(s, \eta, \beta, b(\cdot))] \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{HVAC heating modeling constraints in a);} \\ \text{Renewable energy storage dynamics in b).} \end{array} \right\}$$

Research Tasks:

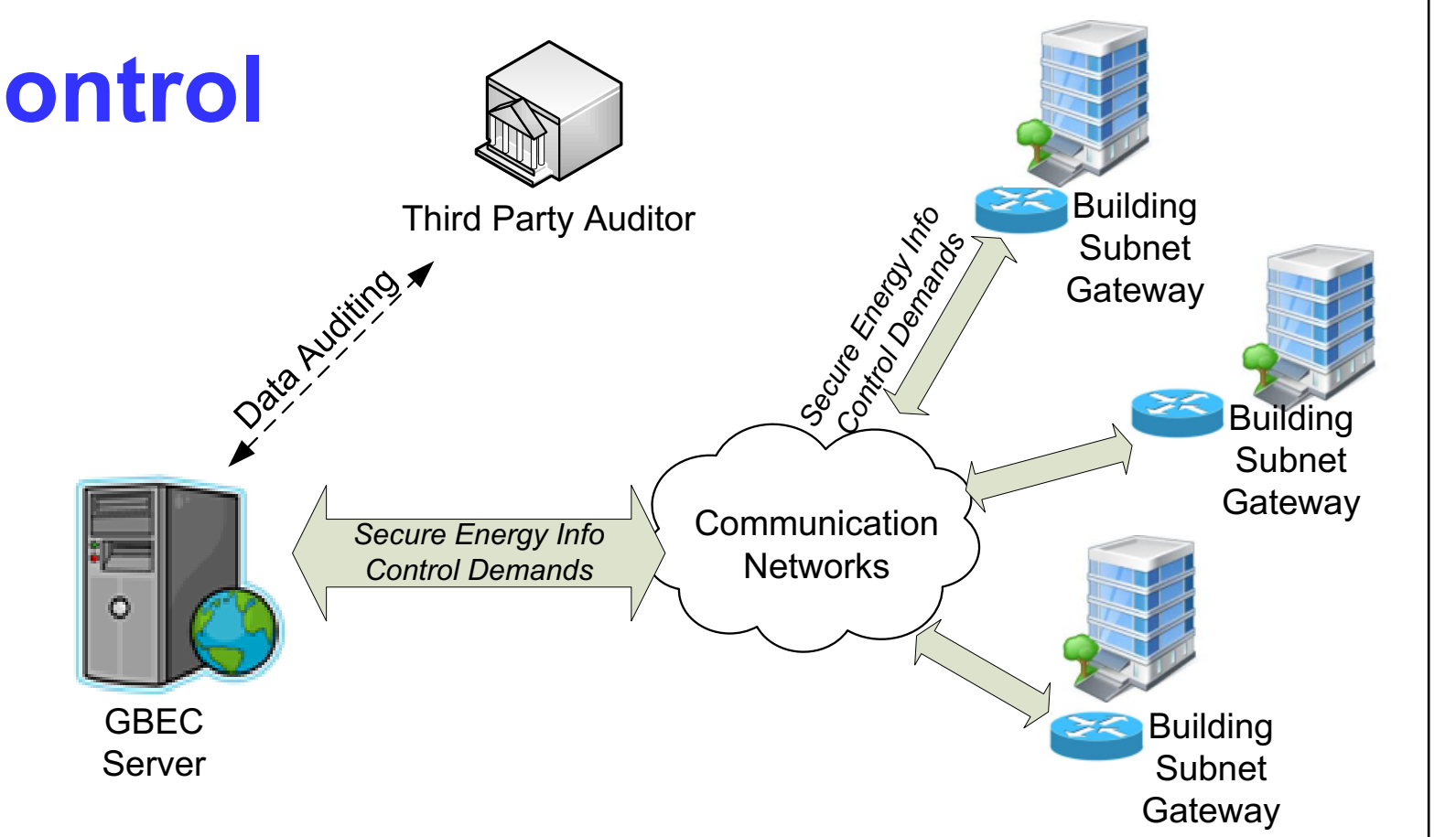
- Understanding fundamental limits of **elastic** energy saving with **human comfort zone**.
- Understanding **spatial** impact on building energy control.
- Exploiting **statistical** information of renewable energy **inelasticity**-based building energy minimization.

Building Energy Analytics for Anomalous Conditions

- Sustaining Building Energy Supply under Extreme Weather**
Maximize the lasting days of local energy generation/storage while meeting basic energy demands

Cyber-Security for Energy Control

- Autonomous **context-aware key management** for building energy sensors
- 3rd-party** data integrity verification for **cloud-based** energy control server

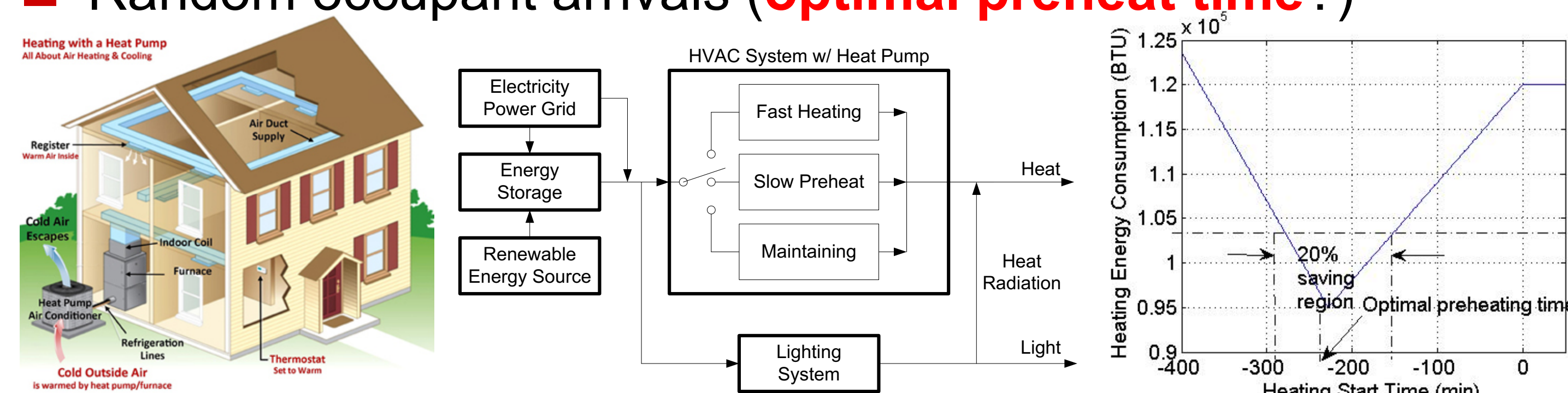


Selected Recent Publications

- J. Liu, "High-order Momentum: Improving Latency and Convergence for Wireless Network Optimization," in Proc. IEEE INFOCOM, Honolulu, HI, Apr. 2018.
- F. Wu, Y. Sun, L. Chen, J. Xu, K. Srinivasan, and N. B. Shroff, "High Throughput Low Delay Wireless Multicast via Multi-Channel Moving Window Codes," in Proc. IEEE INFOCOM'18, Honolulu, HI, Apr. 2018.
- Q. Chen, "Challenges in Developing Teaching Effectiveness and Scholarship through Service Learning Projects," in Proc. the 54th ASC International Conference, Minneapolis, MN, Apr. 2018.
- H. Shi, J. Liu, and Q. Chen, "HVAC Precooling Optimization for Green Buildings: An RC-network Approach," in Proc. the 9th ACM International Conference on Future Energy Systems (ACM e-Energy), Karlsruhe, Germany, Jun. 2018.

Building Energy Elasticity: A Motivating Example

- Simulation Study: A building with heat pump in heating mode:**
 - Slow preheat (most efficient, but slow), Fast heating (least efficient, but fast), and maintaining
 - Random occupant arrivals (**optimal preheat time?**)



Observation: 54% energy saving under optimal preheat strategy; At least 20% saving as long as in 1-hour window containing optimal preheat time

Precooling Strategies Studies

- Research Tasks:**
 - Compare 10 HVAC scheduling strategies on minimizing peak load, total energy consumption, and total energy cost based on simulations
 - Develop analytical optimization formulations based on R-C thermal transfer models for optimal precooling scheduling
 - Develop low-complexity algorithms to solve the formulated precooling problem with strong performance guarantee
- Main Results:**
 - Choosing 25°C as night-setback temperature results in near optimal cooling energy consumption;
 - All the demand limiting (DL) strategies help reduce the peak load and the Load Weight-Averaging method performs the best.
 - The Extended Precooling (EPC) strategy combined with DL further reduces the peak load during the on-peak hours.

