



# SEDAC

# THE DEMAND SIDE OF SMART AUTOMATION

---

Brian Deal | Associate Professor Urban and Regional Planning |  
Director, Smart Energy Design Assistance Center



# SEDAC

---



## A Public/Private Partnership

- University of Illinois  
students, staff, faculty
- IL DCEO

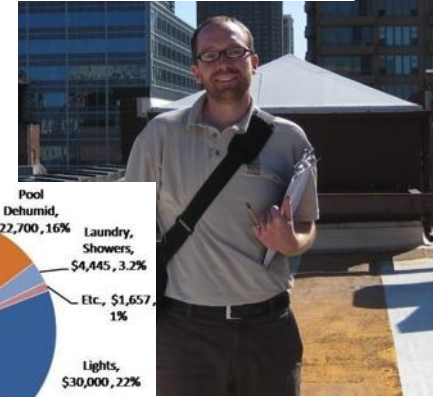
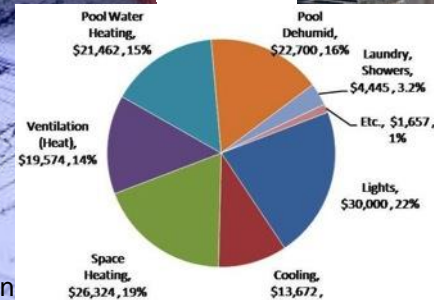
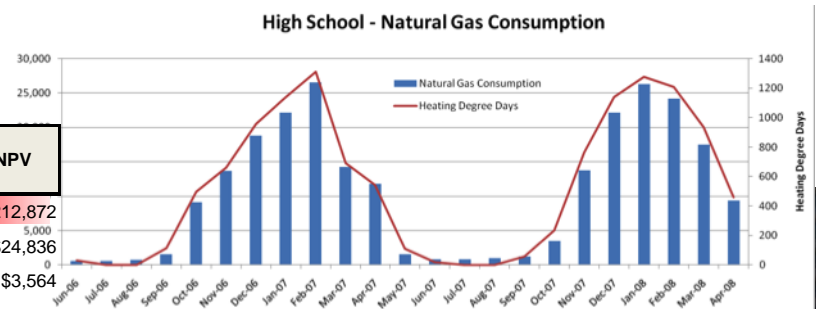


# WHAT WE DO

## Our Mission:

- To help reduce the energy footprint of the state of Illinois

Energy Cost Reduction Measures (ECRM)	Additional First Cost	Annual Savings	Rebates	Final Cost	IRR	NPV
ECRM 1 Super T8 and Reflector Retrofit	\$190,000	\$41,249	\$95,000	\$95,000	42%	\$212,872
ECRM 2 Gym Metal Halide to T8 Retrofit	\$25,420	\$5,667	\$7,741	\$17,679	30%	\$24,836
ECRM 3 LED Exit Signs	\$12,000	\$1,754	\$2,200	\$9,800	12%	\$3,564
ECRM 4 Pool Cover	\$0	\$7,043	\$0	\$0	∞	\$51,796
ECRM 5 Solar Pool Heating	\$105,600	\$8,054	\$31,680	\$73,920	9%	\$25,191
ECRM 6 Vending Machine Controls	\$1,611	\$1,282	\$900	\$711	180%	\$8,750
ECRM 7 Boiler Stack Economizer	\$35,000	\$6,905	\$0	\$35,000	19%	\$48,624
PKG 1 Package of all ECRMs	\$369,631	\$71,361	\$137,521	\$232,110	30%	\$484,378



# WHAT WE DO

## Outreach / Training

- Students, Internships

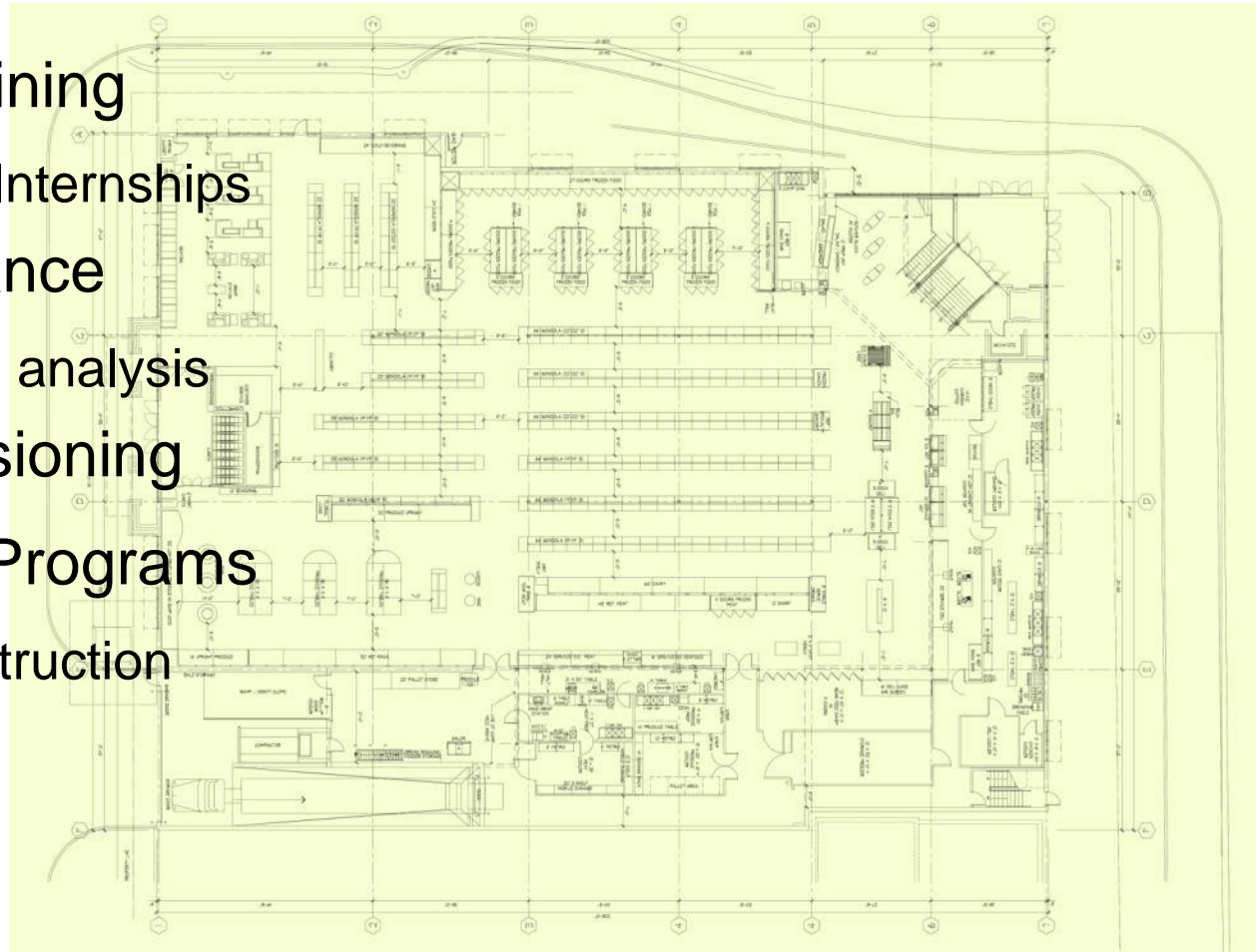
## Design Assistance

- Audits and analysis

## Retro-commissioning

## Other Energy Programs

- New Construction



# WHAT WE HAVE DONE

---

To date

- 1,287 analysis reports
- Covering 128 million sf
- \$50.9 M total potential annual savings identified
  - \$10.2 M implemented annual cost savings
- 367,461,908 estimated annual potential kWh savings
  - 81,896,522 implemented annual kWh savings
- 18,690,251 estimated annual potential therms savings
  - 2,775,686 implemented annual therms savings



# SMART BUILDING INFORMATION

---

- Feedback is critical to smart grid systems
- Smart grids require equally smart buildings
- Smart buildings and smart building information systems
  - Building automation systems BAS



# CURRENT BAS LIMITATIONS

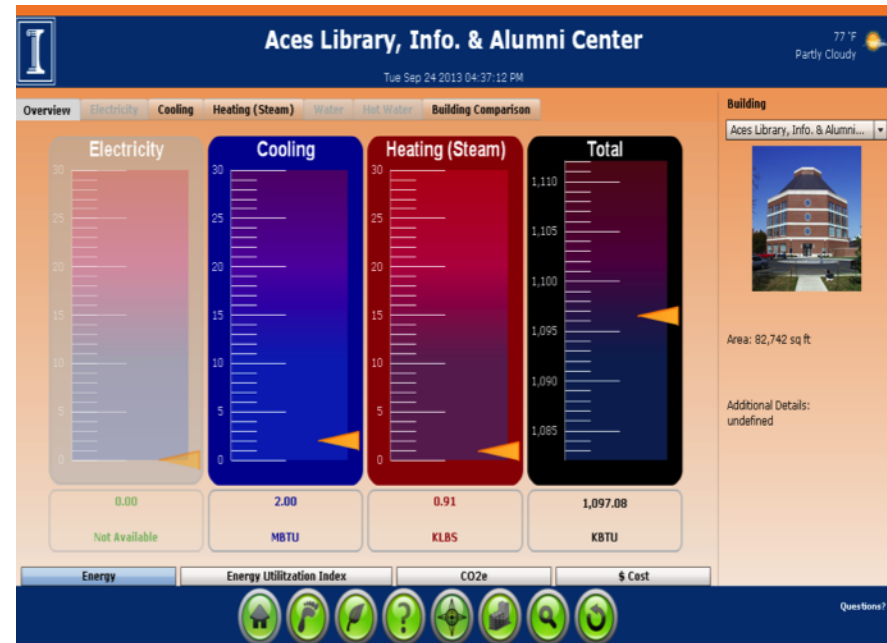
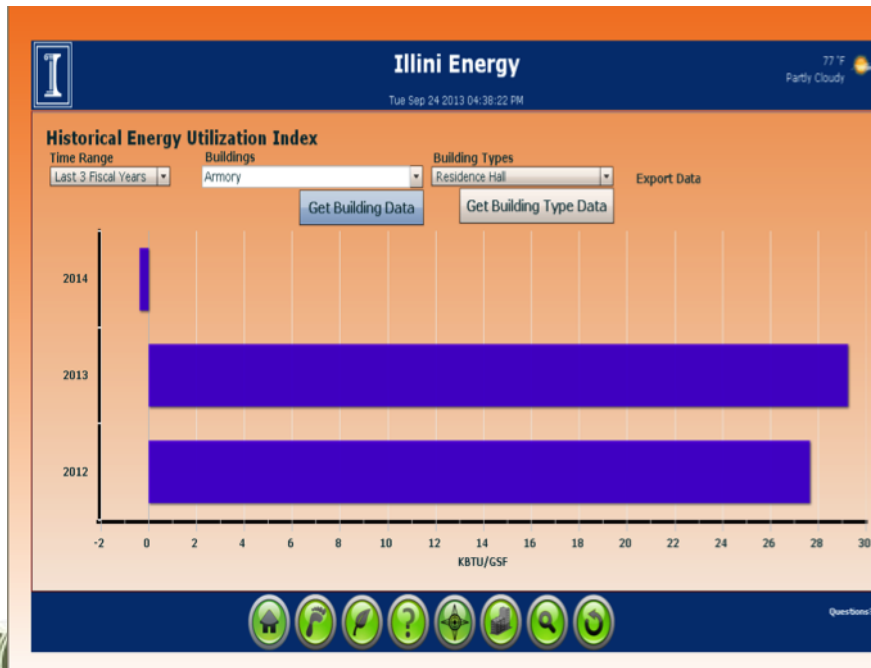
---

- Inaccessible and costly
  - Complex - out of normal range of knowledge
  - Unreadable data in different forms and sources
  - Lacking user-friendly Interface
  - Existing systems are too large in scale—and too expensive
    - Inaccessible to small or moderately sized buildings
    - Predominant building type in US
  - Needs expert to maintain, repair and integrate new components
    - Adding to the cost problem



# ENERGY DASHBOARD APPROACH

One way to synthesize complex BAS data sets to provide useful and useable information





# ANOTHER APPROACH

Separate, highly efficient furnaces

Each zone has its own thermostat:

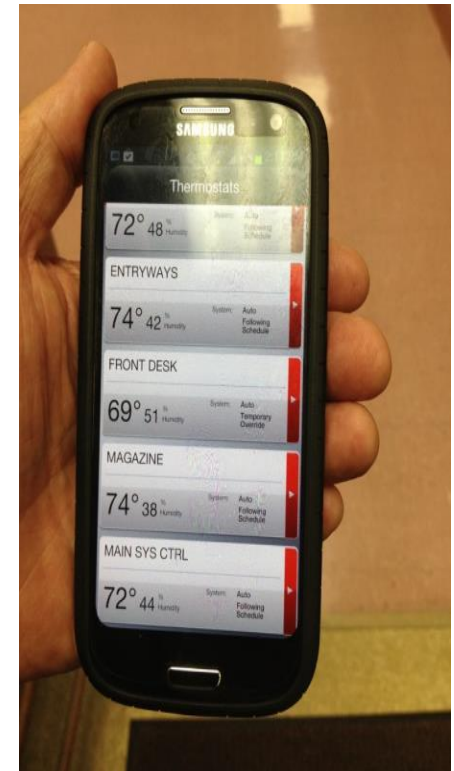
- Staff has control over their zone
- Some public zones have wireless remote sensors



# SIMPLE CONTROL

With a smartphone the building maintenance person can:

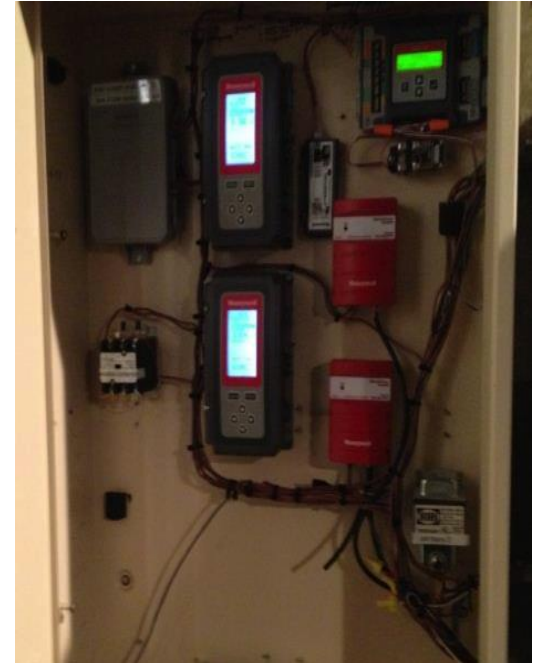
- see all 10 zones on one screen
- review temperature setpoints (user adjustable)
- change the setback schedules
- review the fan schedules (on, auto, scheduled)



# DRAWBACKS

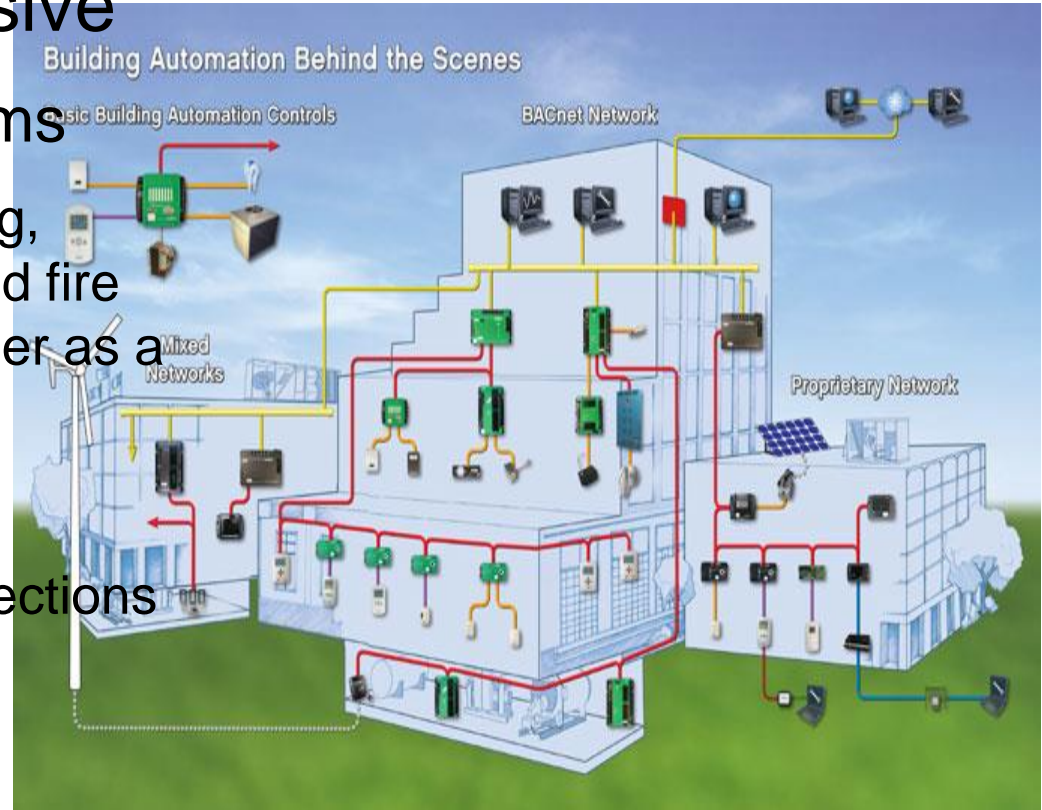
---

- No trend data
  - (future software improvement?)
- No detailed data
  - CFM, etc.
- Ventilation economizer and CO2 controls require separate control hardware
- Etc.



# IDEAL BAS SYSTEMS

- Simple and Inexpensive
- Integrate building systems
  - HVAC equipment, lighting, security management and fire protection to work together as a cohesive unit.
- Accessible
  - control by wireless connections
- Display real-time data
  - Anomalies



## NET ZERO REQUIRES IT



# SMART DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS REQUIRE A NEW APPROACH

Simple, noninvasive feedback for improved decision-making

- Continuous learning and dynamic optimization

Evolves across 3 stages

- 1. interactive system that recommends Energy Cost Reduction Measures (ECRMs) and guides their implementation;
  - empower building owners/operators to do energy self-assessment and take advantage of available local, state, or national incentives
- 2. A replication engine
  - guidance on the installation of sensors and controls, and recording and playback of daily manual optimization of controls across a full seasonal lifecycle.
- 3. Automatic (AI-based) optimization engine that learns and improves season-to-season.

