Supplementary material

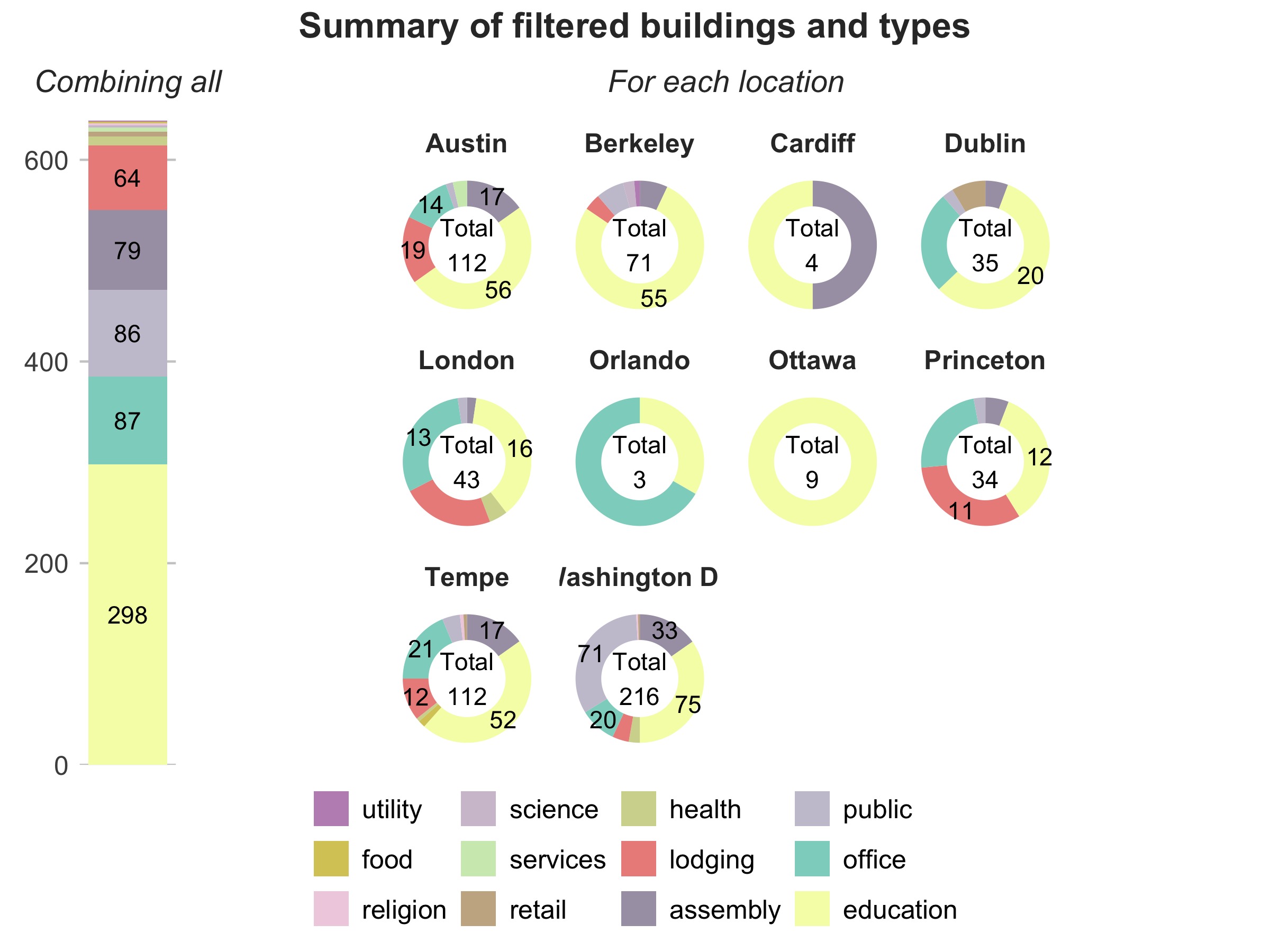


Figure 1: Site summary of the filtered buildings from BDG2 dataset (counts < 10 are omitted for visualization; left: aggregated counts of buildings for each type; right: breakdown building counts for each building type at each location)

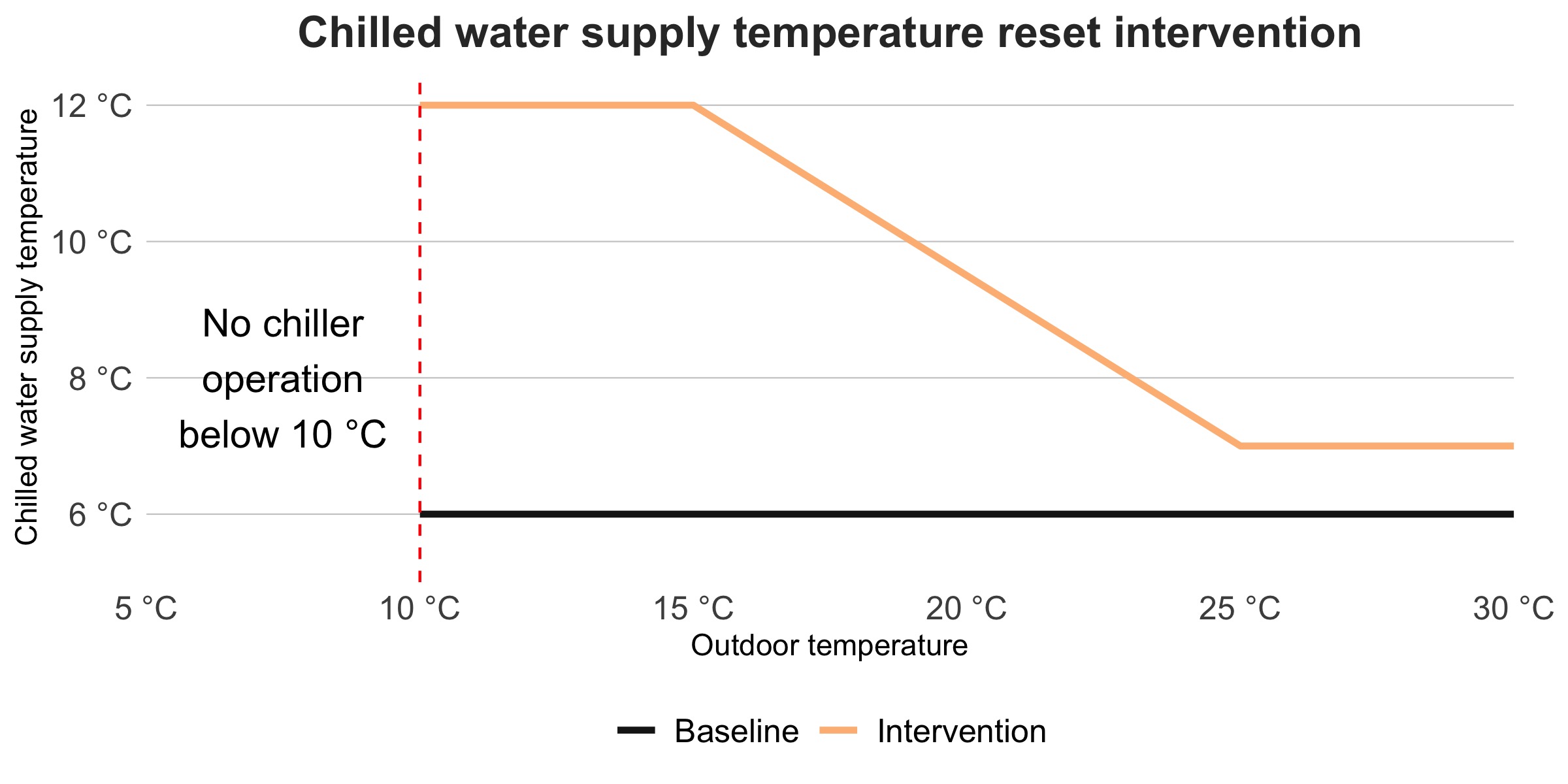


Figure 2: Proposed intervention strategy: chilled water supply temperature reset based on outdoor temperature.

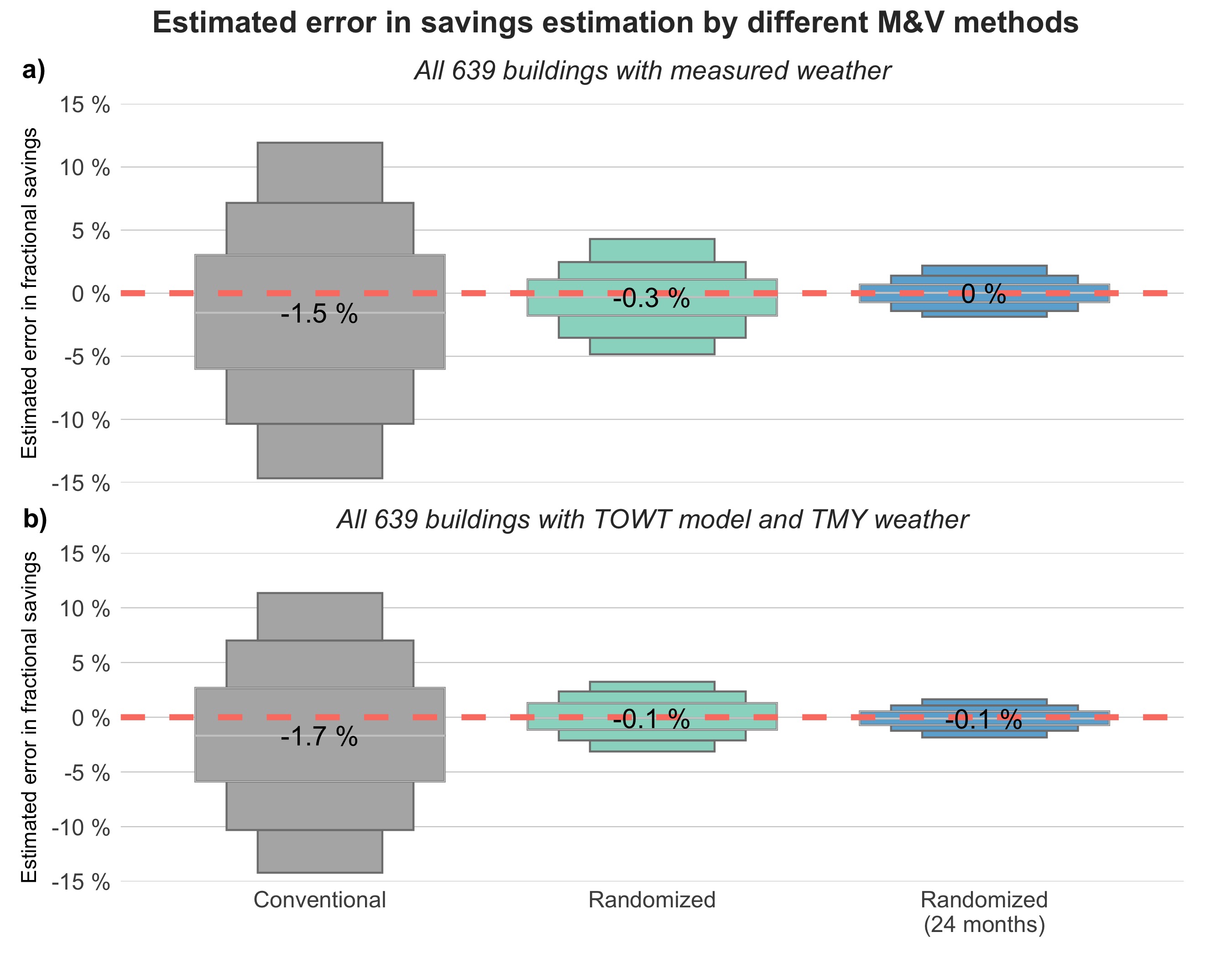


Figure 3: Distribution of estimated deviation from the ground-truth savings calculated by the two M&V methods (red dashed line highlighting 0% error)

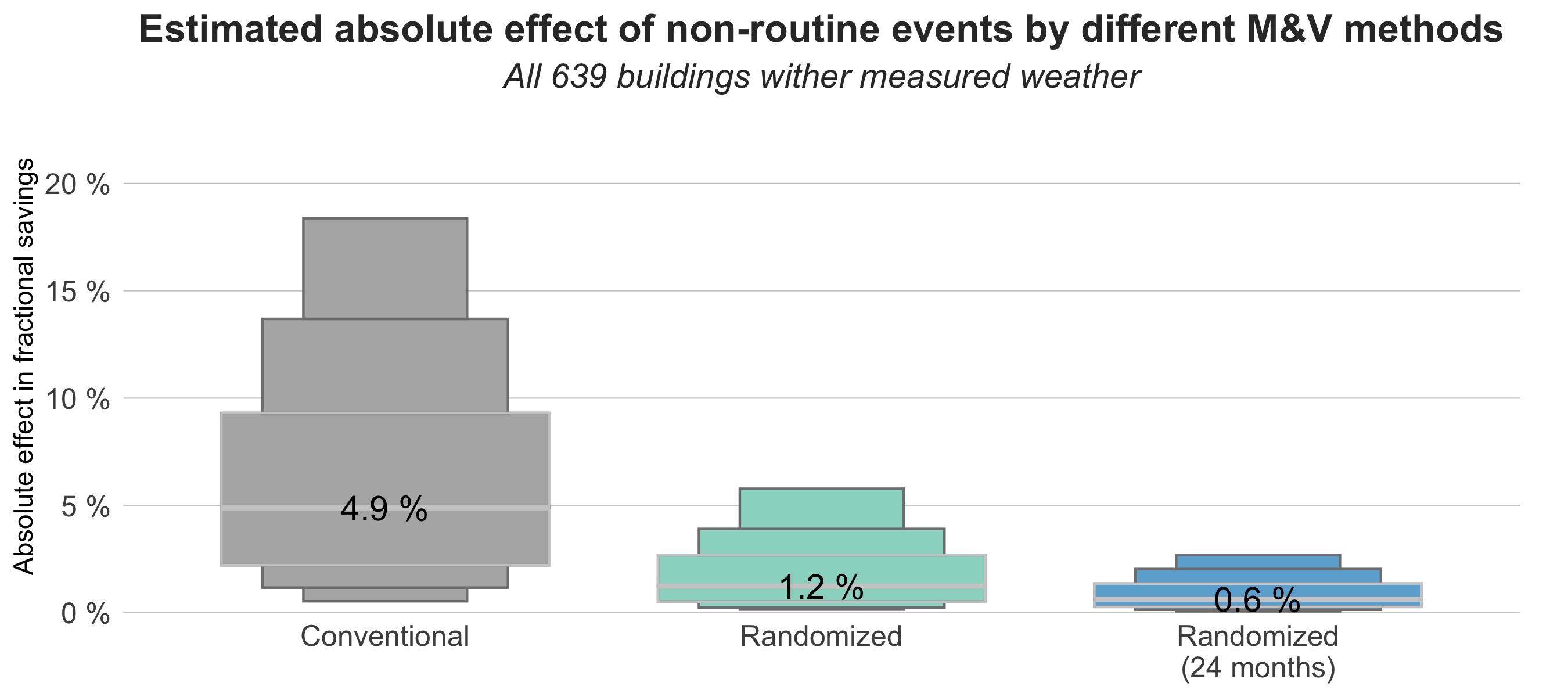


Figure 4: Comparison between the two M&V methods in detecting no intervention effect (expressed without absolute calculation) when buildings are subject to baseline change.

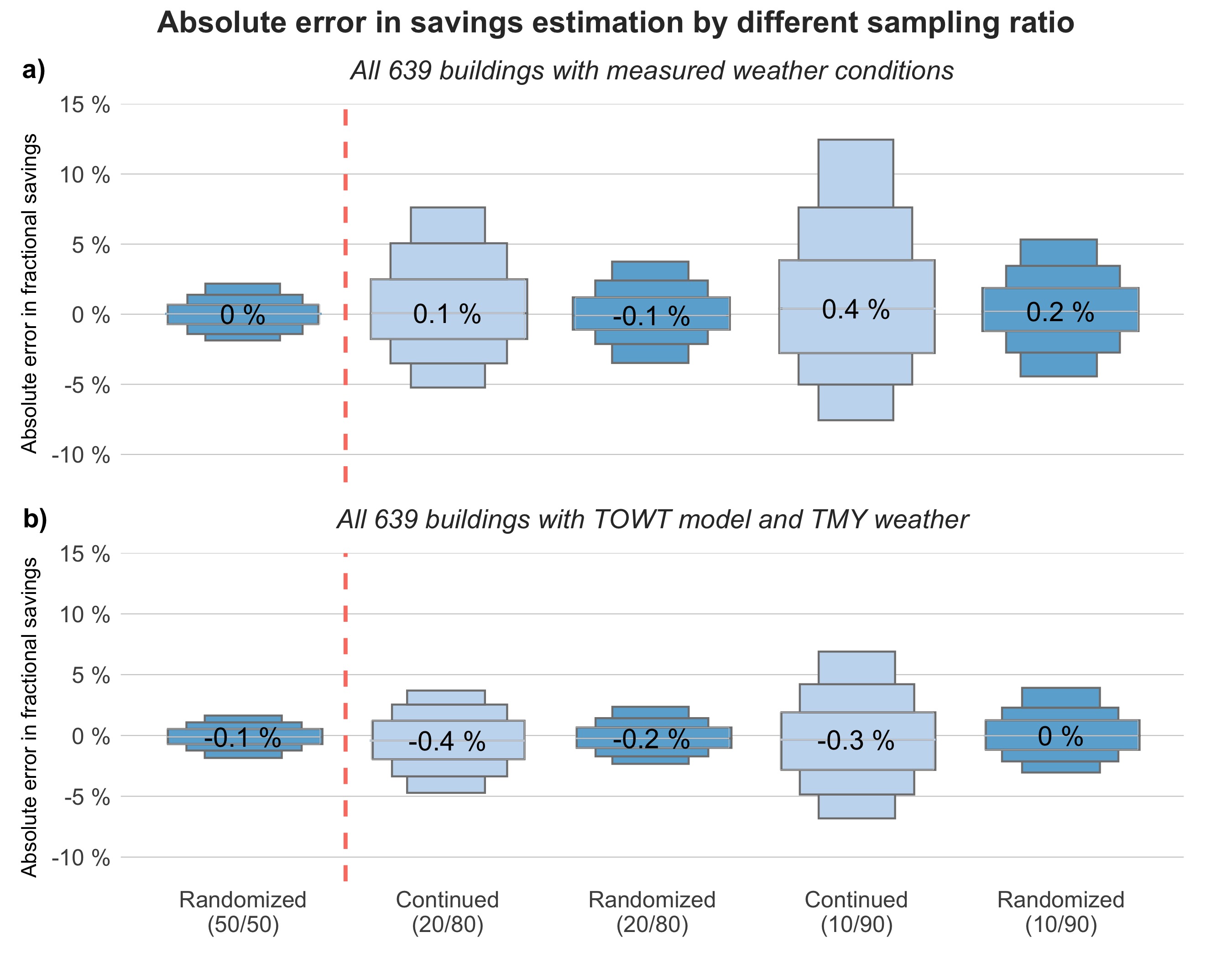


Figure 5: Comparison of different sampling ratio impact on M&V estimation accuracy (expressed without absolute calculation for errors)

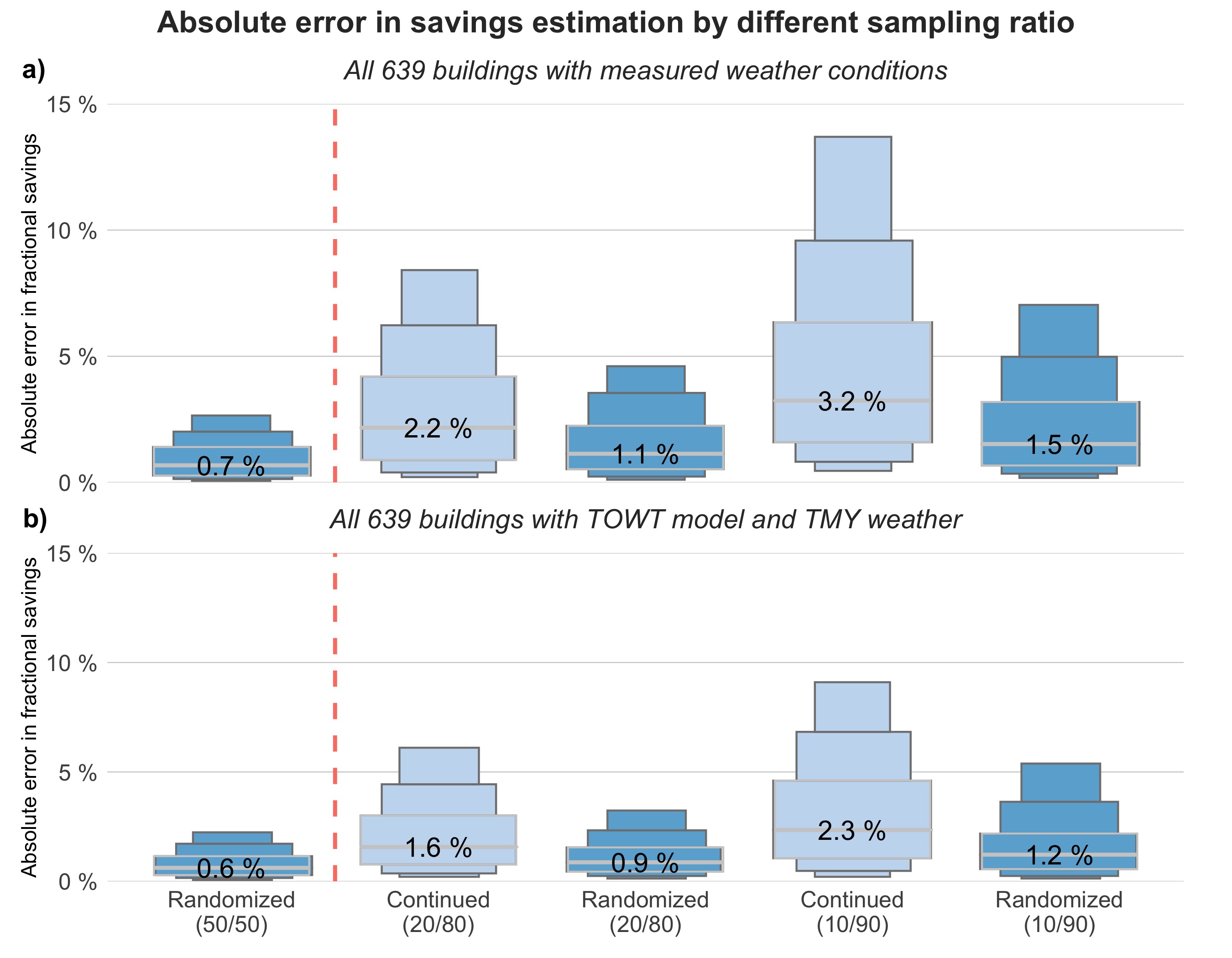


Figure 6: Comparison of different sampling ratio impact on M&V estimation accuracy over the entire 24 months (previous results of sampling at 50%/50% shown on the left side of the red dashed line)

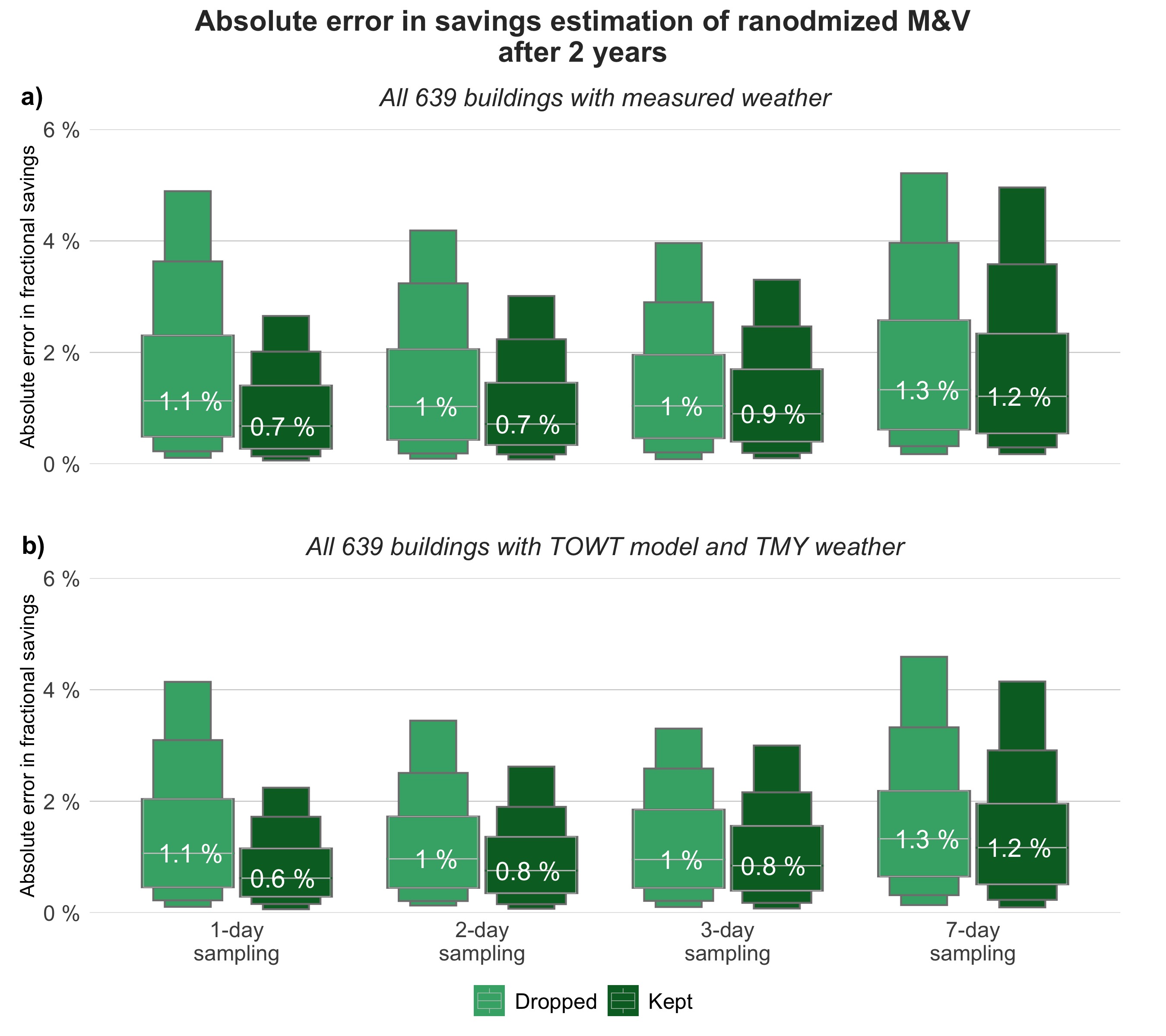


Figure 7: Comparison of different sampling interval impact on M&V estimation accuracy over the course of two years (dropped: all non-consecutive days were dropped; kept: all measurements were kept)



Figure 8: Comparison of different sampling interval impact on M&V estimation accuracy after satisfying all stopping criteria (without absolute calculation)

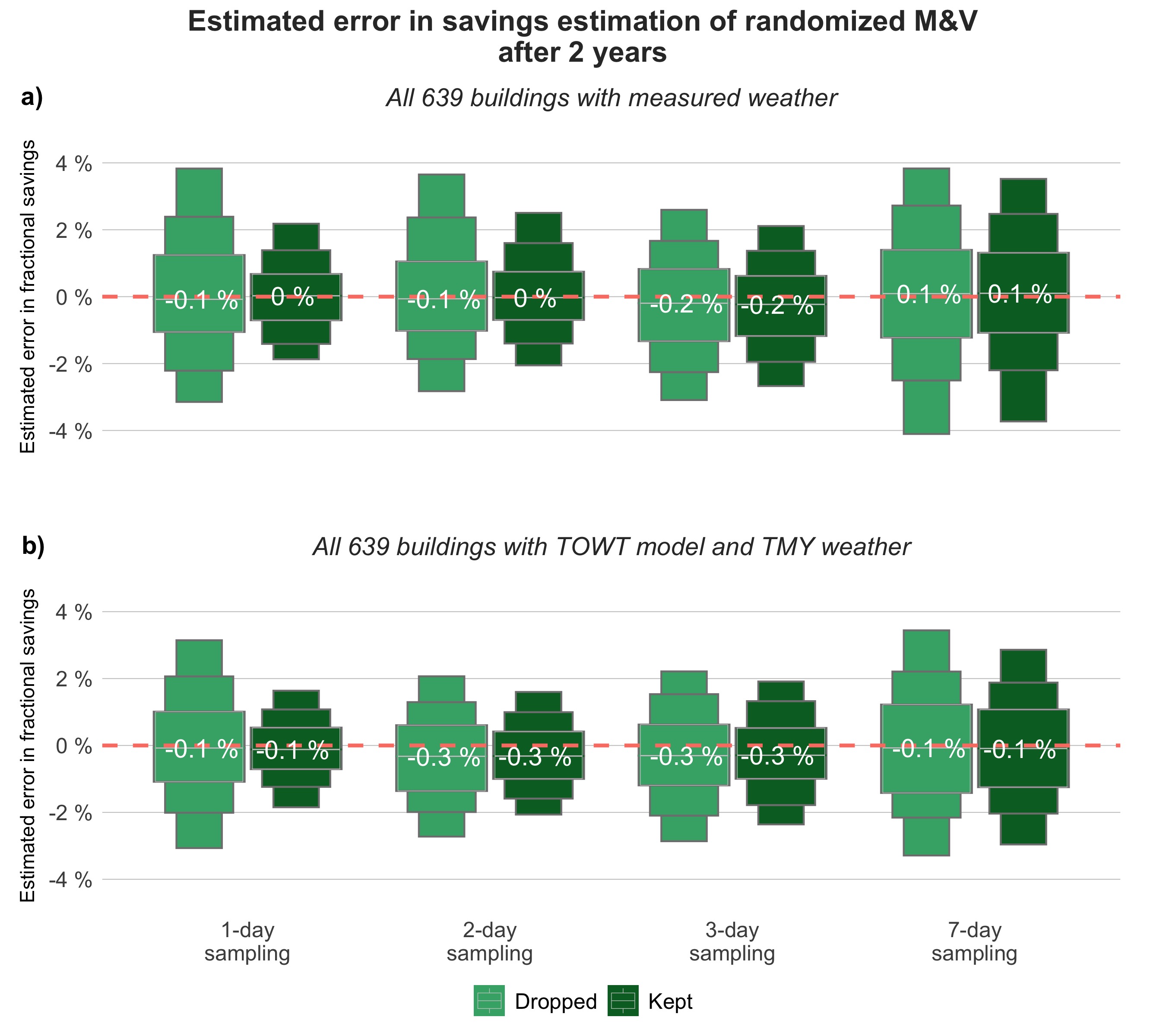


Figure 9: Comparison of different sampling interval impact on M&V estimation accuracy over the course of the two years (without absolute calculation)

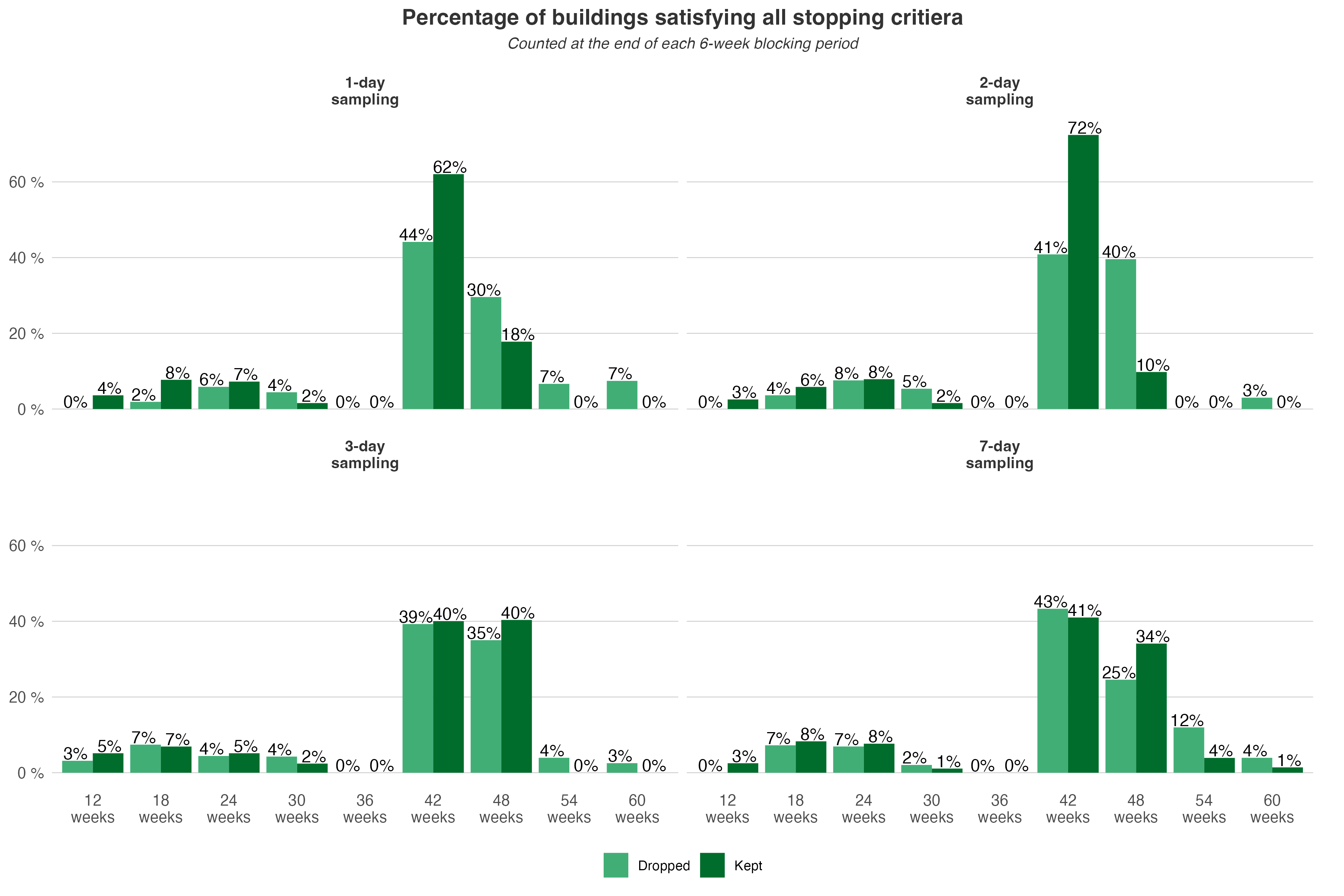


Figure 10: Time required to satisfy all stopping criteria starting from March and using a shorter blocking period of 6 weeks