

# Occupant-Centric Grid- Interactive Buildings

## *1. Introduction & Overview*

CE397  
Spring 2024

Prof. Dr. Zoltan Nagy

# The Plan for Today

- Me
- You
- Course Introduction
  - Motivation
  - Syllabus
  - Ground rules
- Example project
- Questions

# Instructor

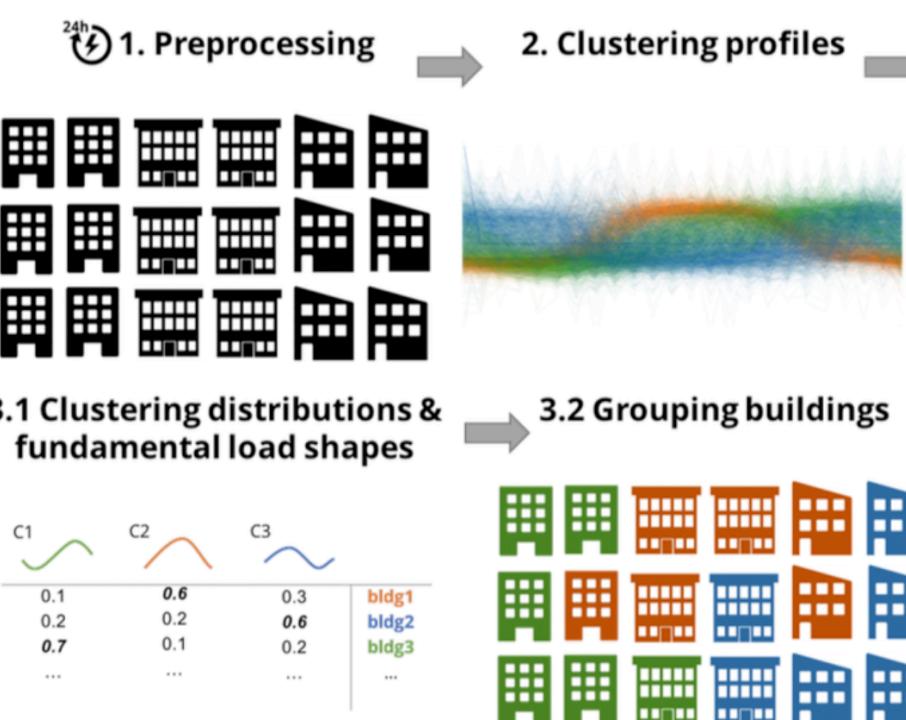
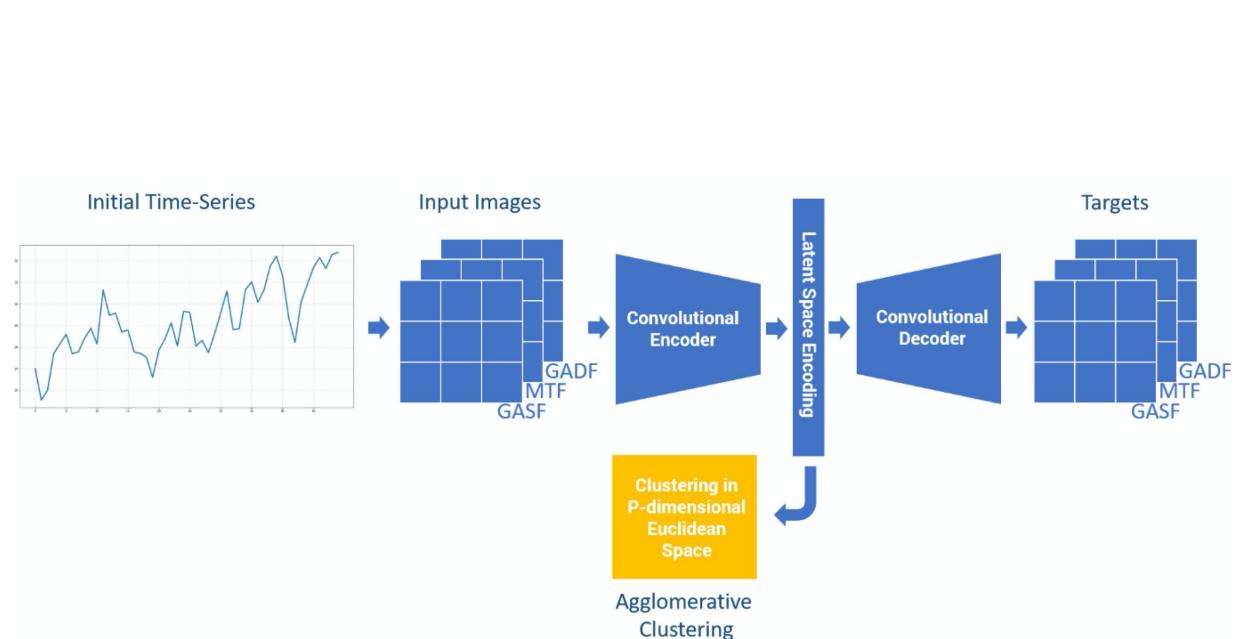
- Prof. Dr. Zoltan Nagy  
ECJ 5.436  
e-mail: [nagy@utexas.edu](mailto:nagy@utexas.edu)  
web: [nagy.caee.utexas.edu](http://nagy.caee.utexas.edu)
- Class times: W 9–12
- Office hours  
By appointment

# What about You?

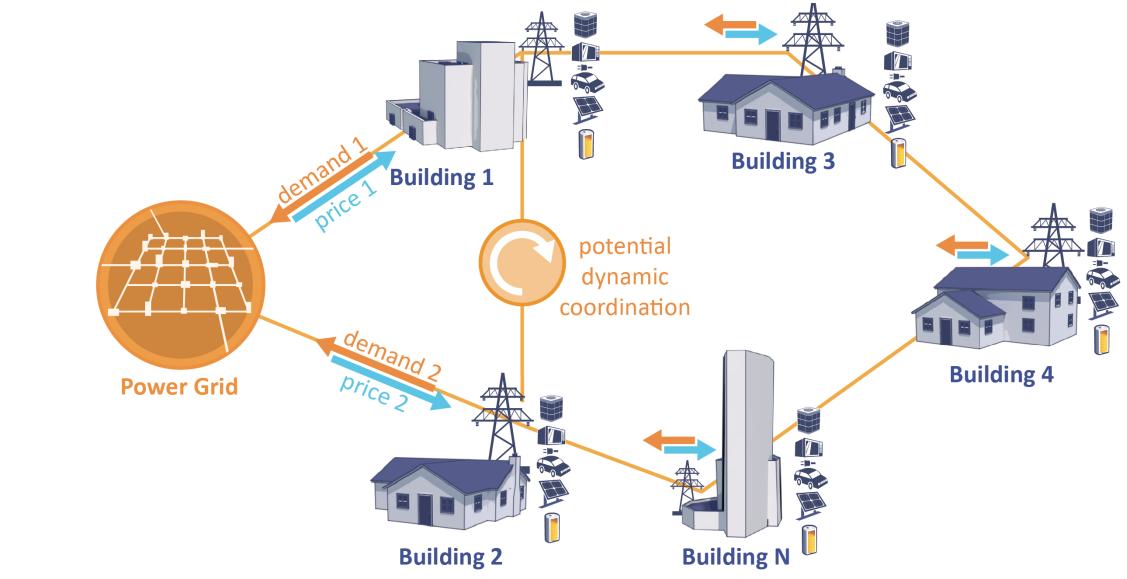
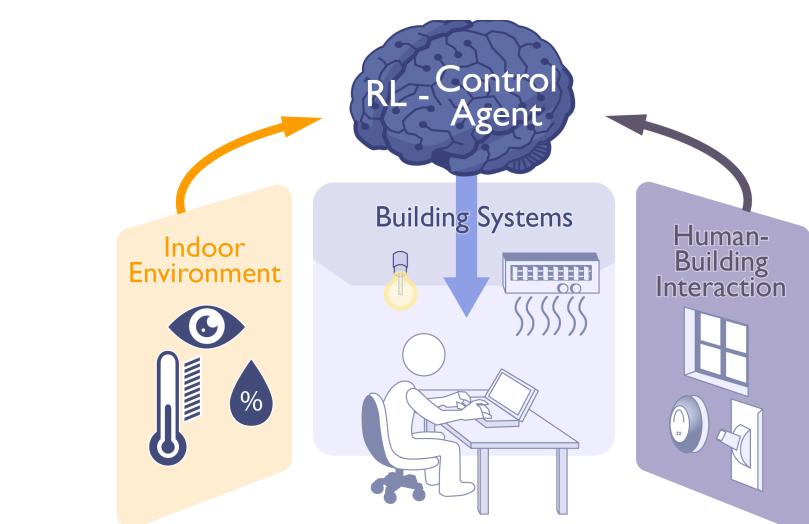
- Who are you?
  - Grad/Undergrad
  - Speciality
- Why are you here?
  - What are you excited about?
  - What are your expectations?
  - What are your concerns?

# Research @ Intelligent Environments Lab

## Unsupervised Learning



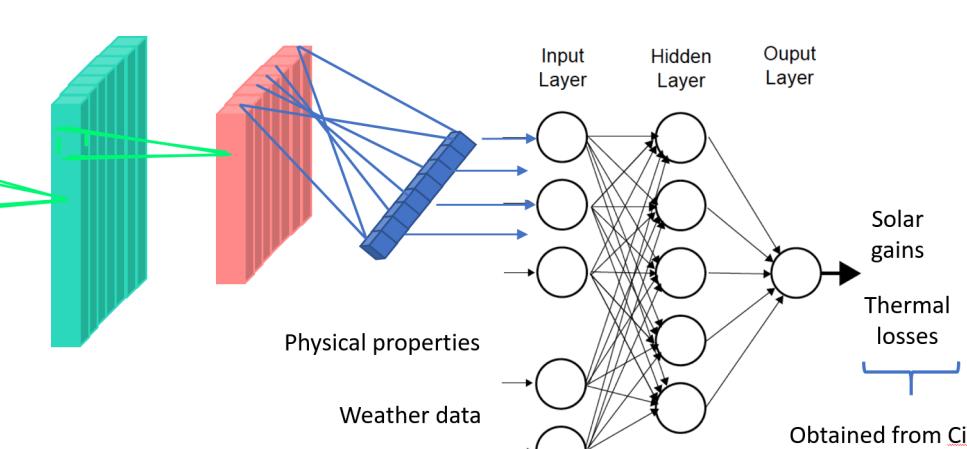
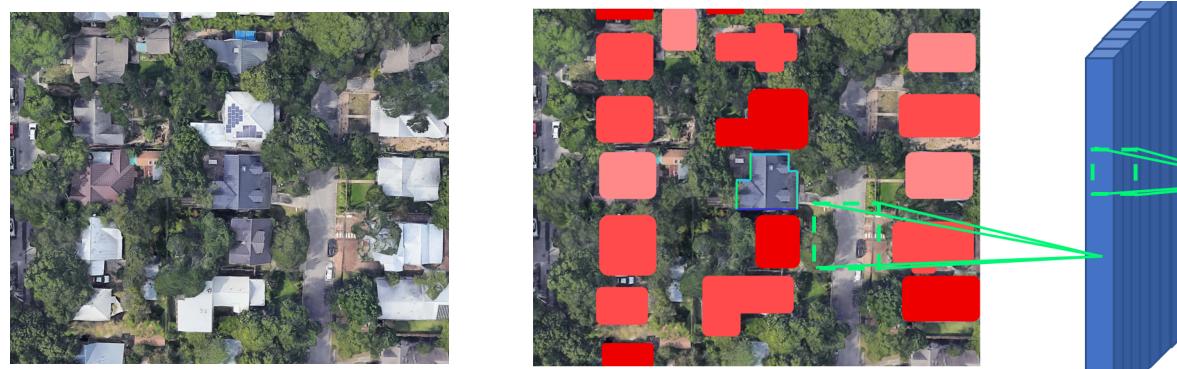
## Reinforcement Learning



Green Electronics Council Award  
 Finalist 2018

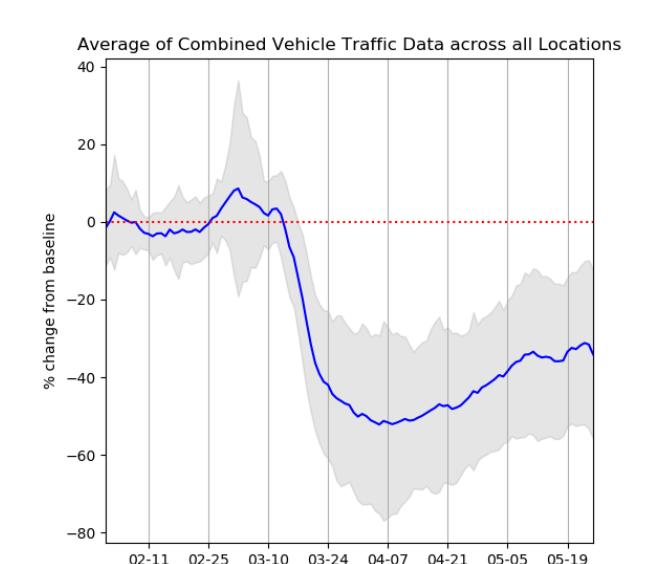
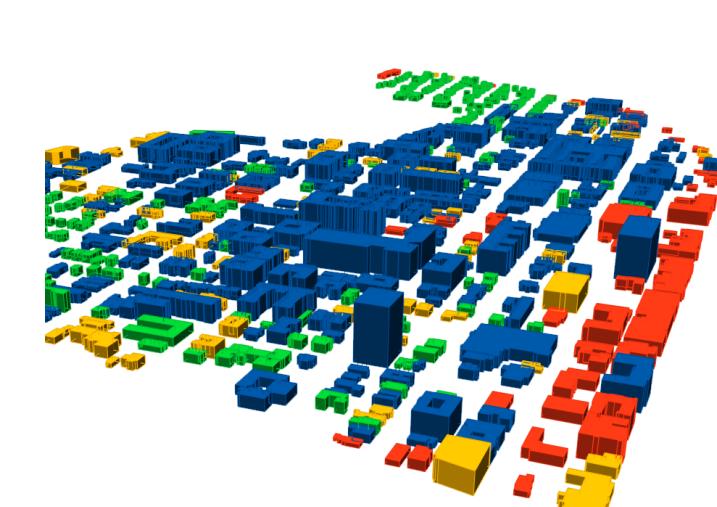
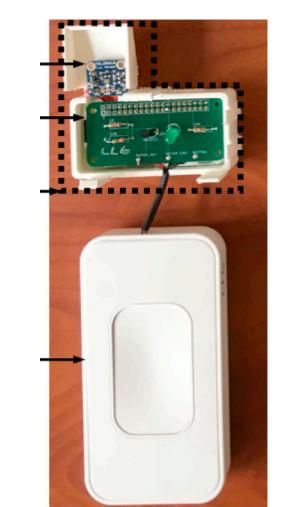
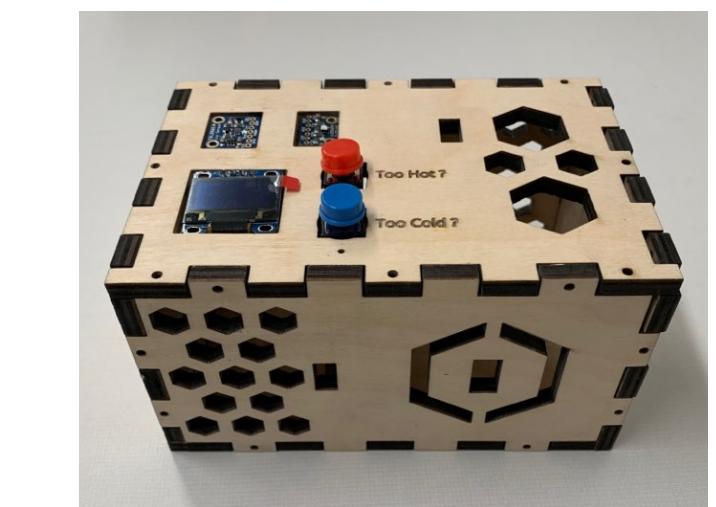
Editor's Choice (Applied Energy)  
 Highly Cited Paper Award (Applied Energy)

## Supervised Learning



CityDNN: Silver Paper Award@CISBAT'19

## IoT, Analytics & Systems Integration



# What you will learn

1. **Understand** the and **describe** the most common machine learning algorithms
2. **Understand** and **model** the impact of occupants on building energy use
3. **Simulate** grid-interactive buildings
4. **Use** Python for data analysis applications

# What I am NOT covering:

- Detailed mathematical proofs and derivations of the algorithms

# Notes

- Open door policy & Office hours: Use them!
- Suggestion are welcome
  - Tell me what you like
  - Tell me what you don't like

# Course Overview

- Communication via Canvas -> Overview
- Lectures streamed & recorded via **zoom**
- Lecture notes & files on **GitHub**
- Assignment/Quiz submission on Canvas

# Hands-On Programming Course

- Machine learning and data analysis are a form of art that need to be mastered through doing it.
- Therefore, a large part of this course will focus on hands-on programming
- We will review Python programming basics first, and as the course evolves, we will move towards more free programming and application.

# GPT-TA for programming and course

- Developed a GPT-TA trained on lecture notes and homework to act as your virtual TA
- <https://chat.openai.com/g/g-OFAttq2Or-gpta>
- Use it to ask questions about lectures, and programming tasks, and project.
- Report on its use (anonymously) on Canvas as weekly Quiz (required)
- We will need a name - make suggestions & vote !

# Guest Lectures

- By industry experts, so far seven confirmed
- Typically 10.30-11.30
- Via zoom (different zoom link than class!)
- Lecture series advertised publicly as webinar

# Project

- Final project related to applied grid-interactive buildings
- **Goal:** Use CityLearn to model and train residential home to reduce energy use, maintain comfort and resist power outages
- More details as we progress.
- Undergrads: work in groups of 2
- Grads: work alone
- Project replaces the final exam

# Tentative Course Outline / Schedule

<b>Week</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Guest Lecture</b>
1	01/17	Introduction / Overview / Python	
2	01/24	Machine Learning I	
3	01/31	Machine Learning II	
4	02/07	Machine Learning III	Justin Hill (Southern)
5	02/14	Occupant Behavior Modeling	
6	02/21	Occupant Behavior Modeling	Tanya Barham (CEL)
7	02/28	Occupant Behavior Modeling	Jessica Granderson (LBNL)
8	03/06	Occupant Behavior Modeling	Hussain Kazmi (KU Leuven)
9	03/13	Spring Break	
10	03/20	Advanced Control & Calibration	Ankush Chakrabarty (MERL)
11	04/27	Calibration	Donghun Kim (LBNL)
12	04/03	Introduction to CityLearn	
13	04/10	Project Work	Siva Sankaranarayanan (EPRI)
14	04/17	Project work	
15	04/24	Project work	

# Midterm Exam (take home)

- Midterm exam as take home
  - Hand out: 3/20 (after spring break)
  - Return: 3/27
- Covers the first two modules (Programming/ML & occupant behavior)

# Grading

Homework assignments	30%
Project	30%
Mid-term exam	30%
Participation / Quiz / In-class Activity	10%

75%

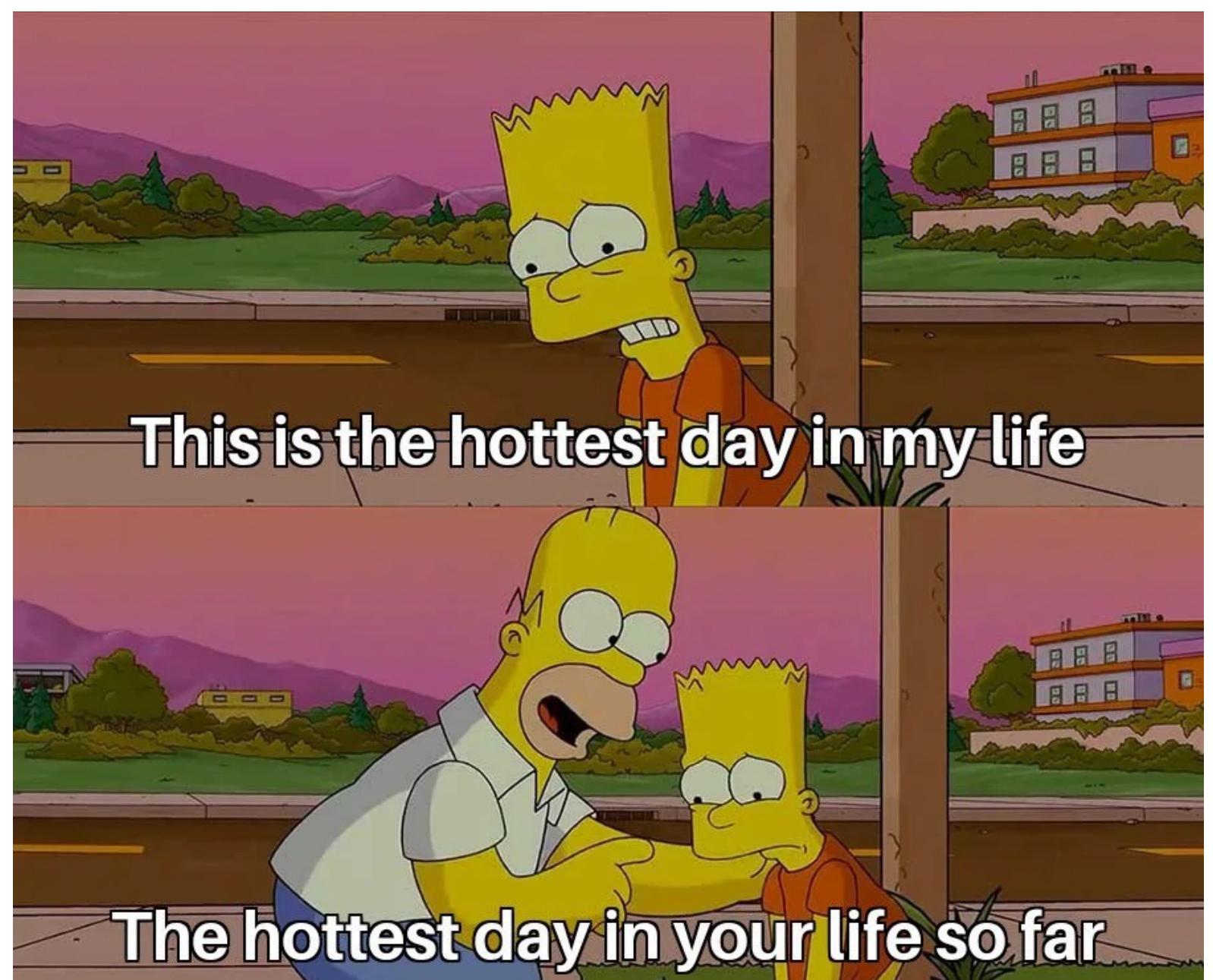
of all US electricity  
is consumed within  
**buildings**

US Energy Information  
Administration, 2018

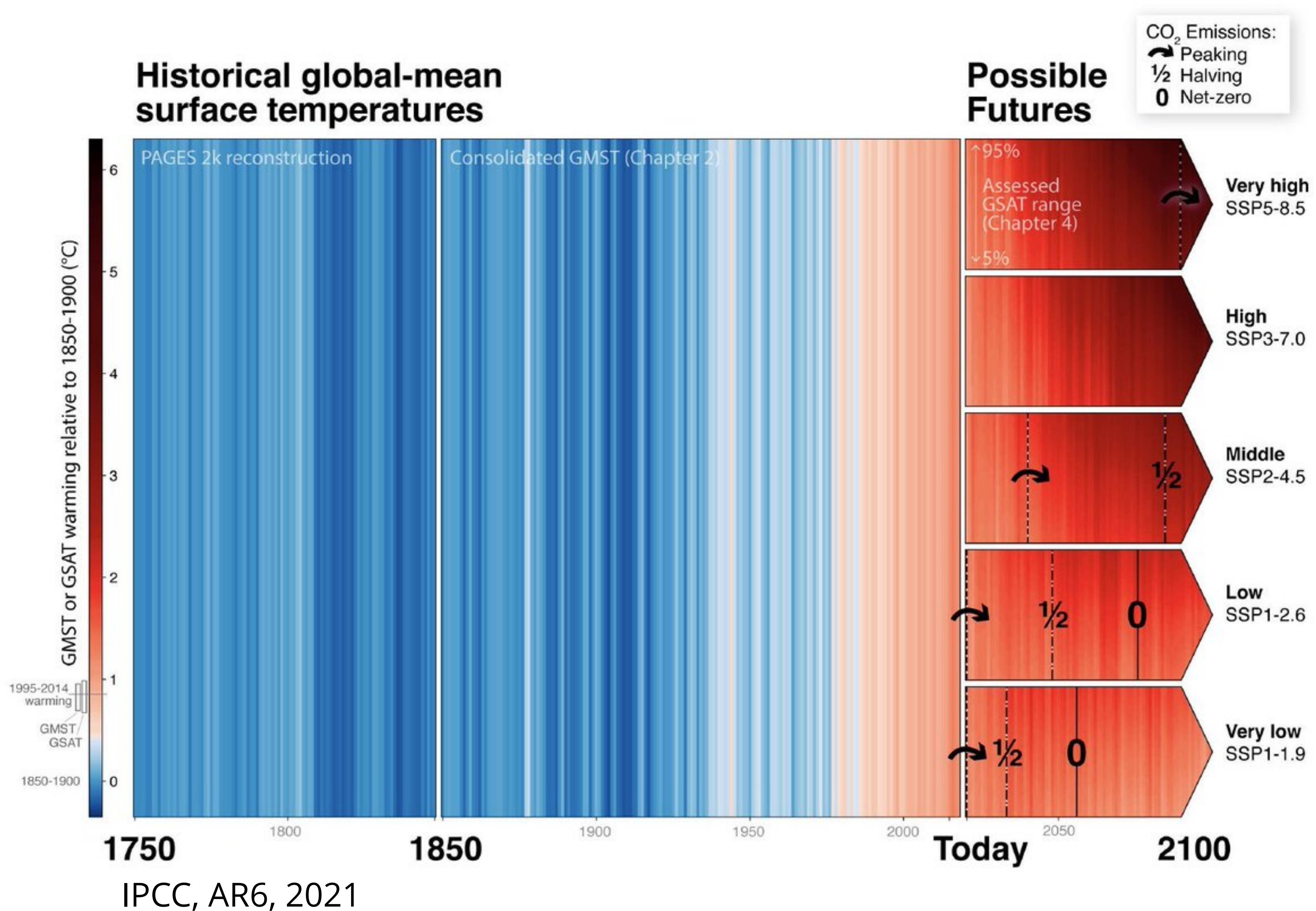
# 30%

of US greenhouse gas  
emissions stem from  
**buildings**

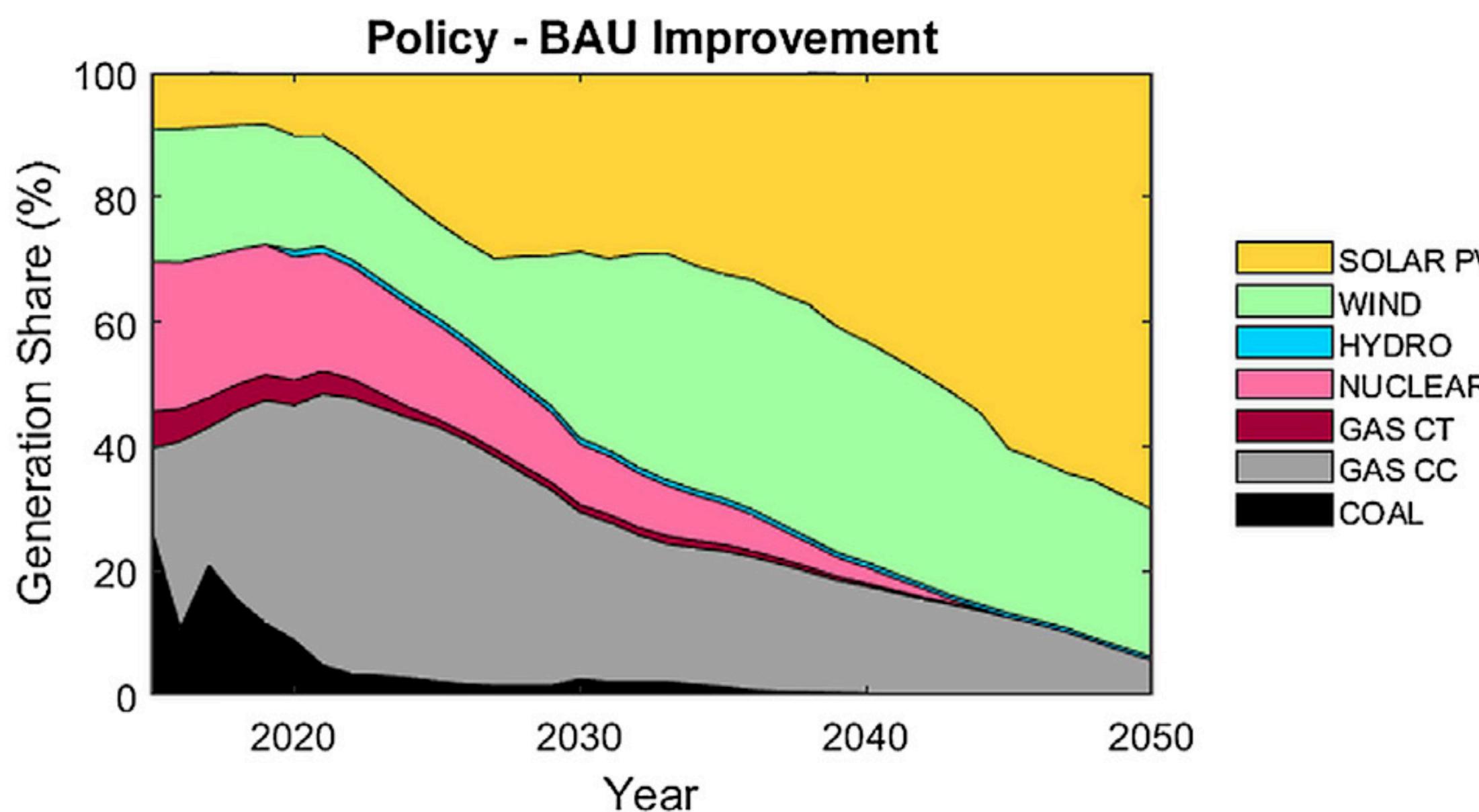
mostly for **heating** and  
**cooling**



u/Restaurantmenu2

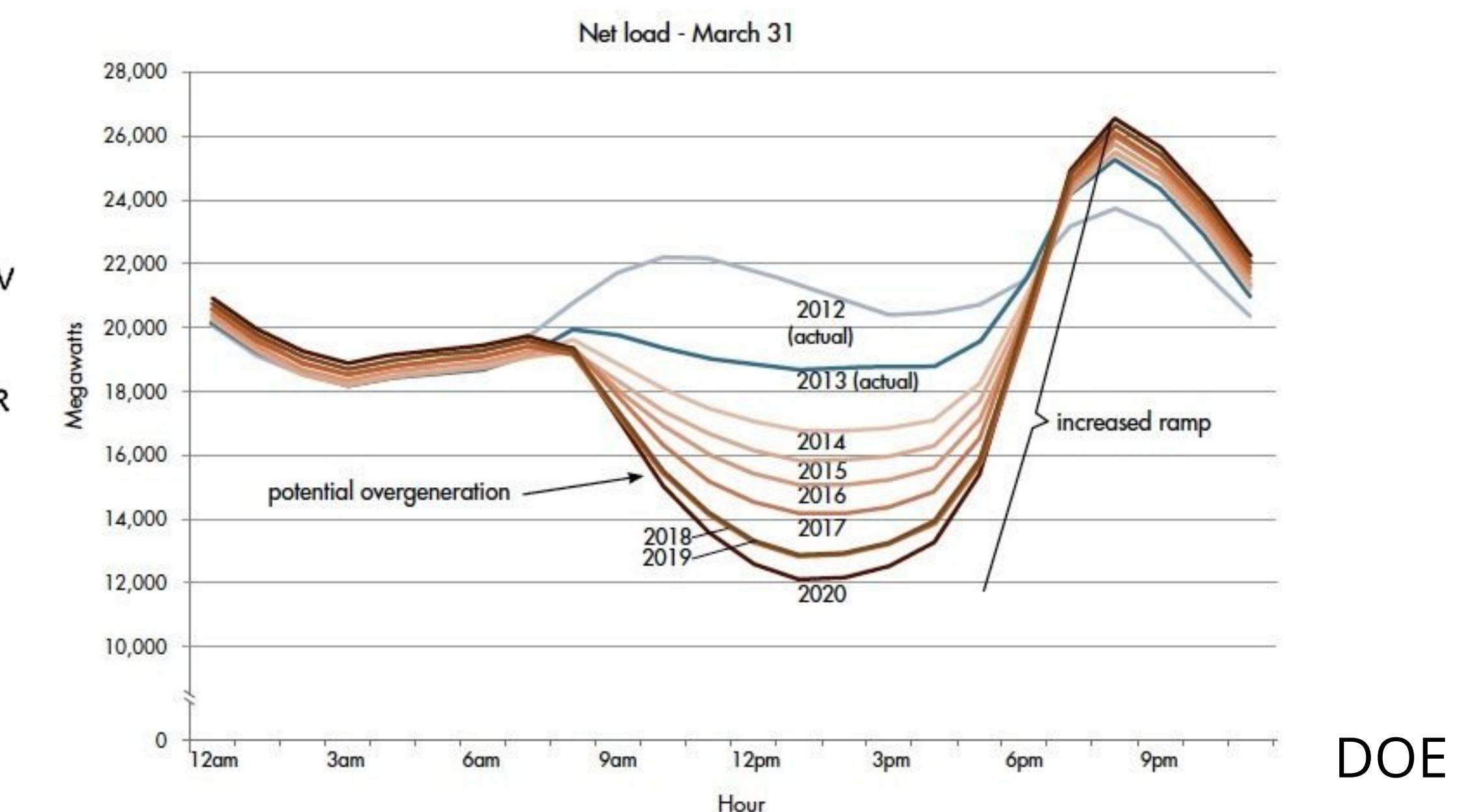
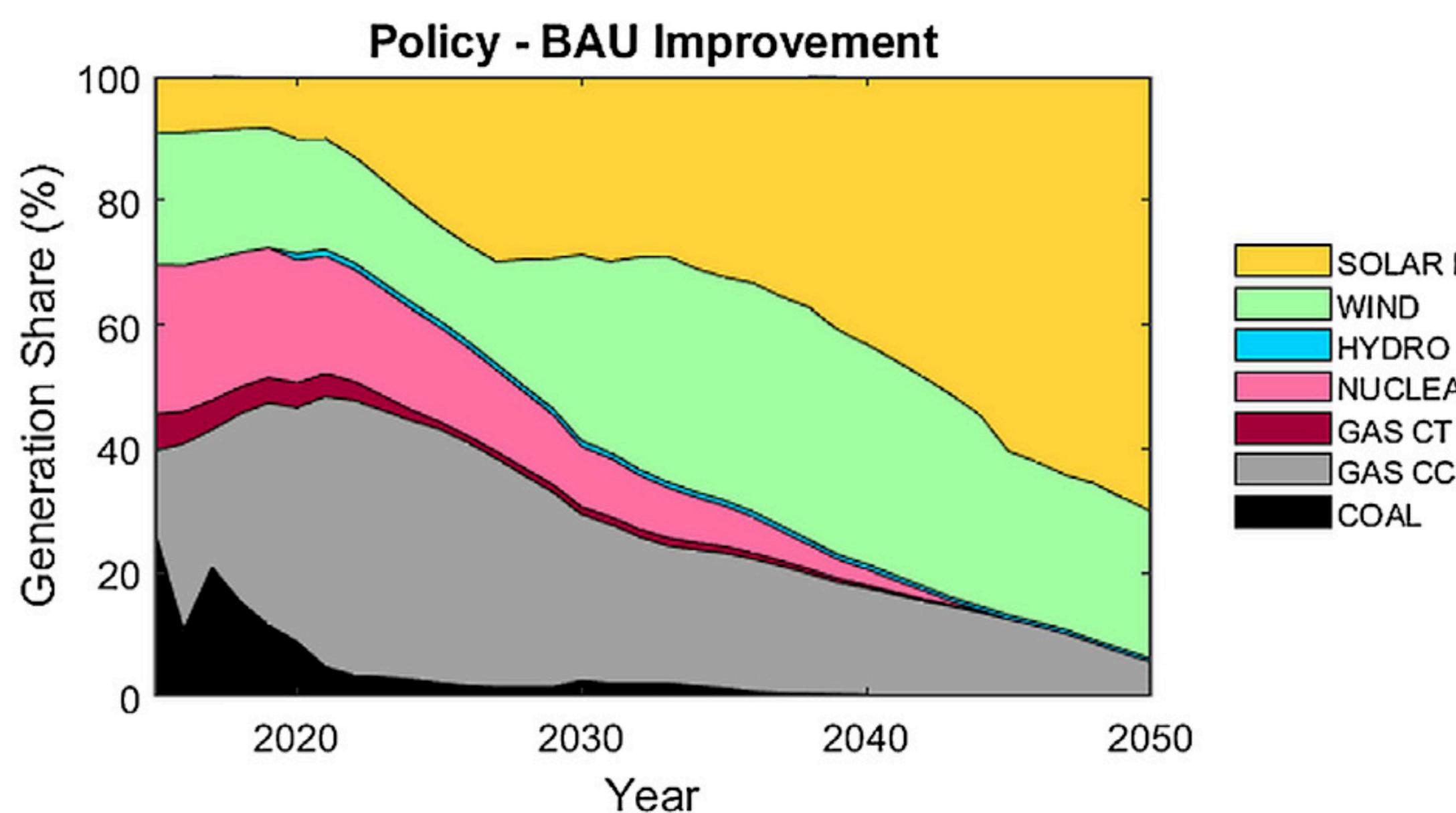


# Emission reductions through electrifying of end use while decarbonizing the grid



Leibowicz et al, *Applied Energy*, 2018

# Emission reductions through electrifying of end use while decarbonizing the grid



**Energy flexibility needed to align supply with demand**

Leibowicz et al, *Applied Energy*, 2018

70%

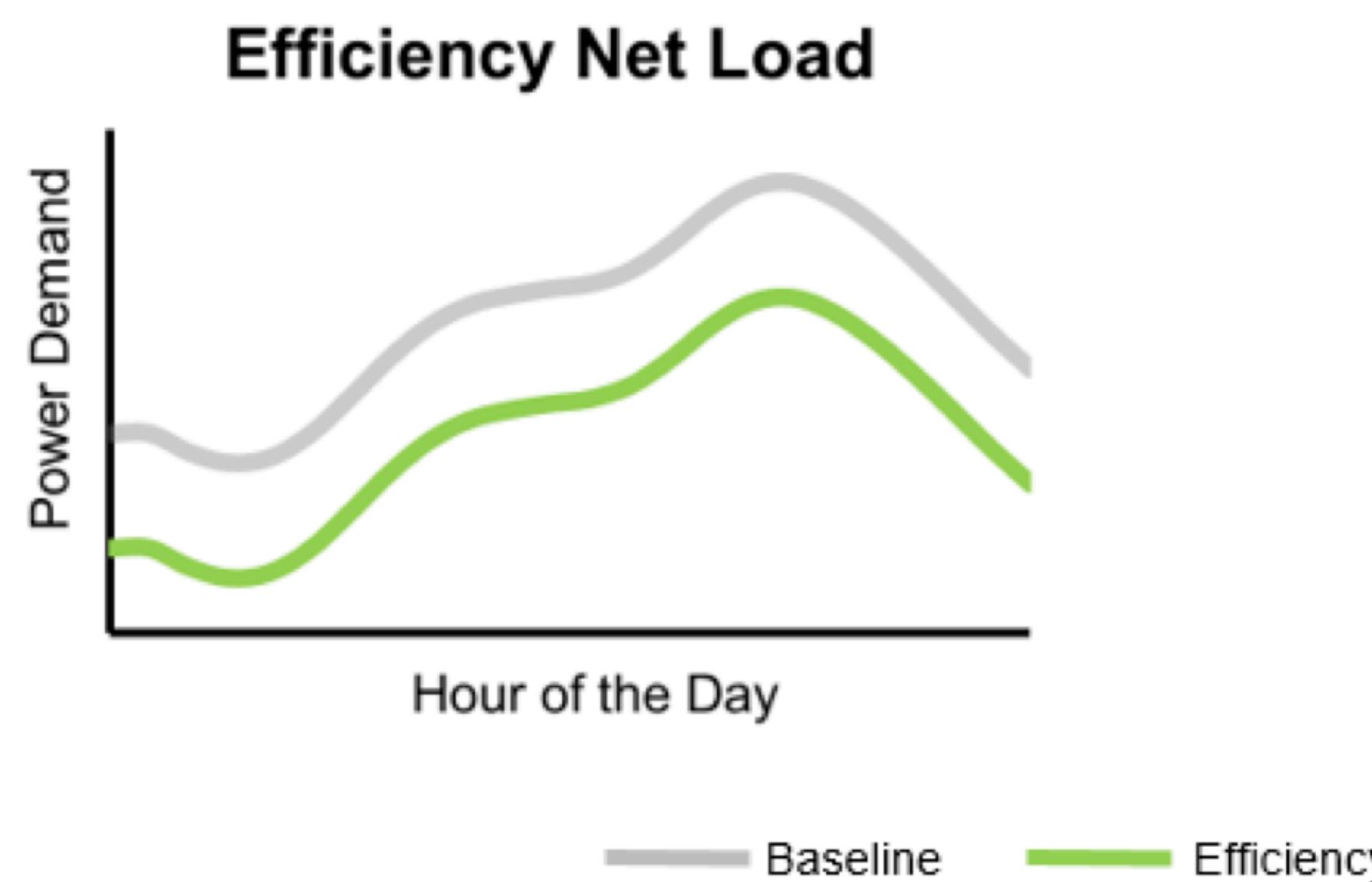
of US residential  
buildings are **single  
family homes**

70%

of US residential buildings are **single family homes**

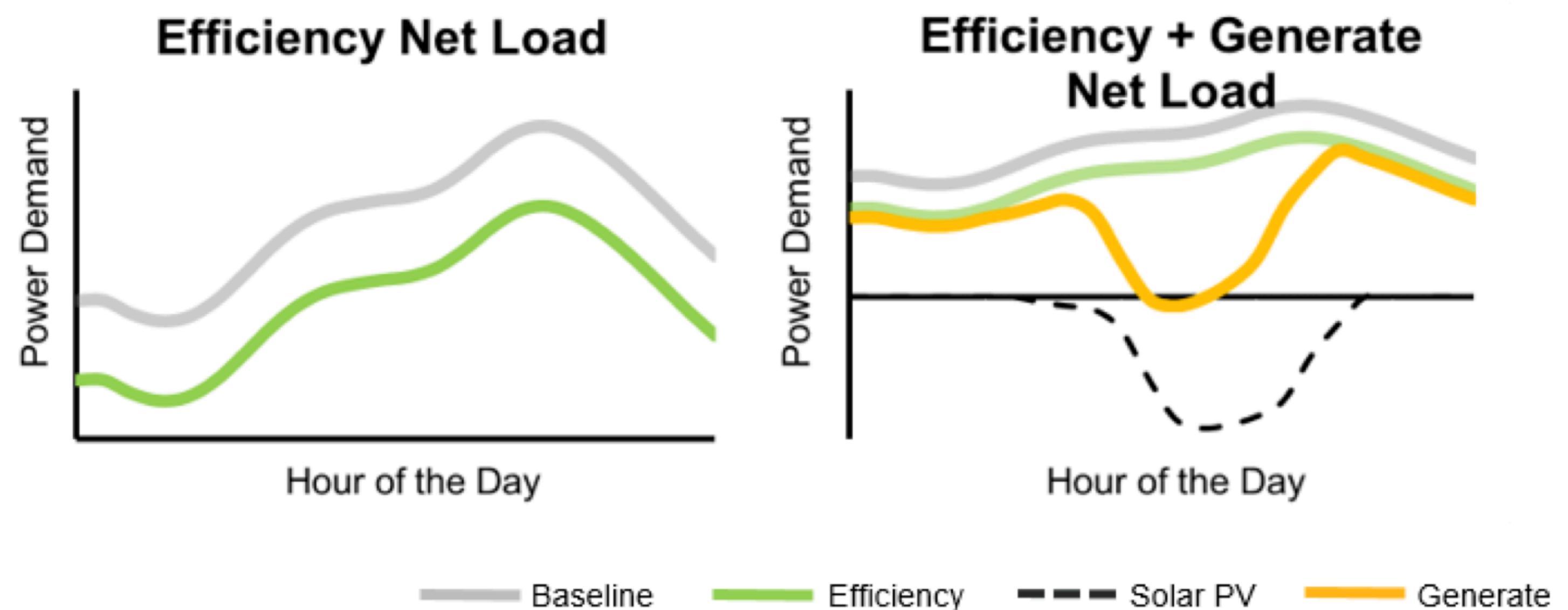
an **untapped potential** for energy flexibility

# Grid-interactive communities can provide flexibility



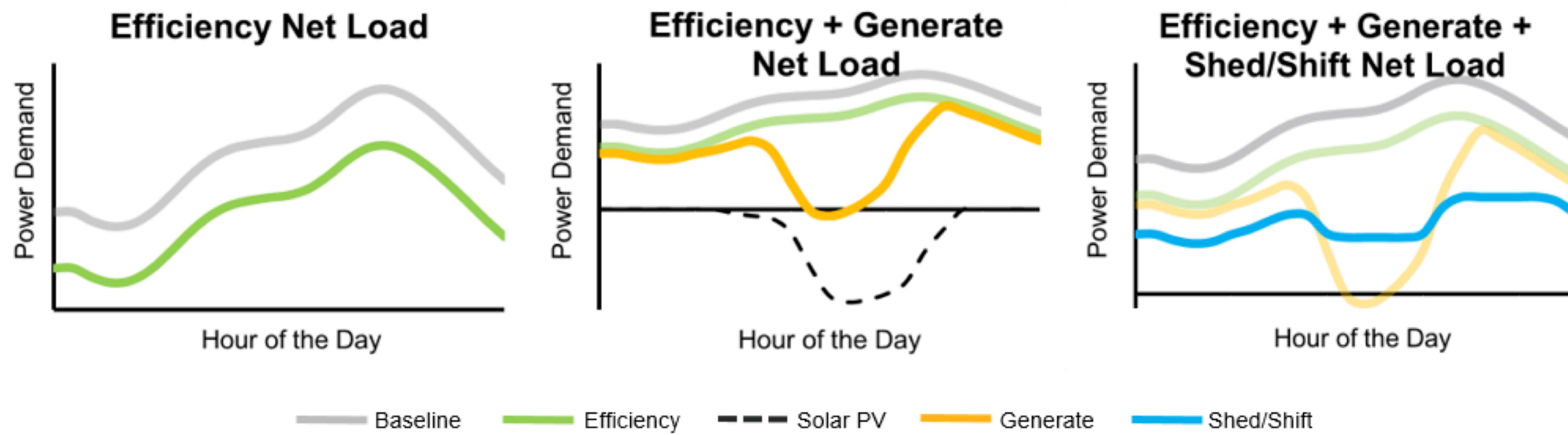
US Dept of Energy, 2019

# Grid-interactive communities can provide flexibility



US Dept of Energy, 2019

# Grid-interactive communities can provide flexibility

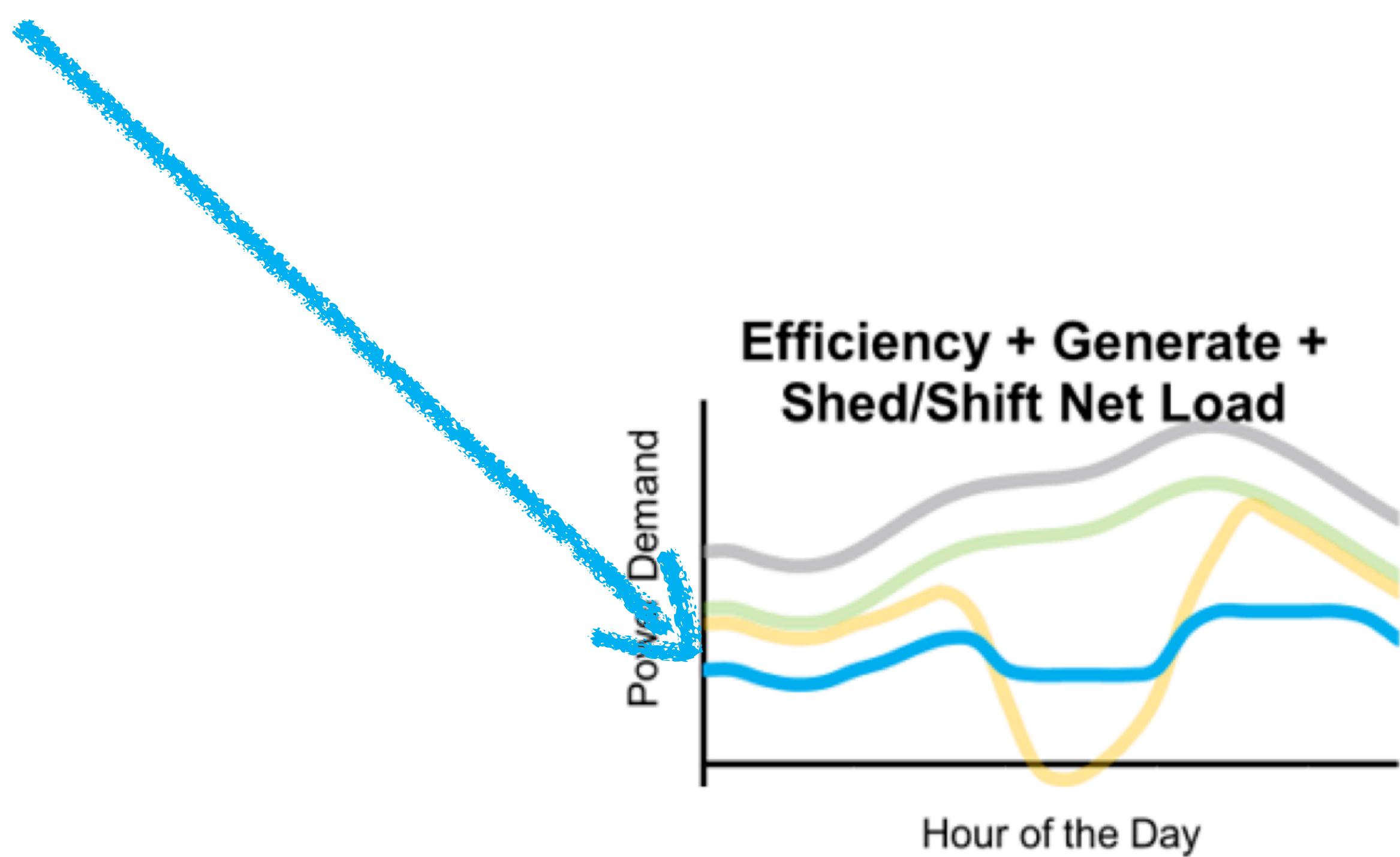


US Dept of Energy, 2019

# How do we get to here?

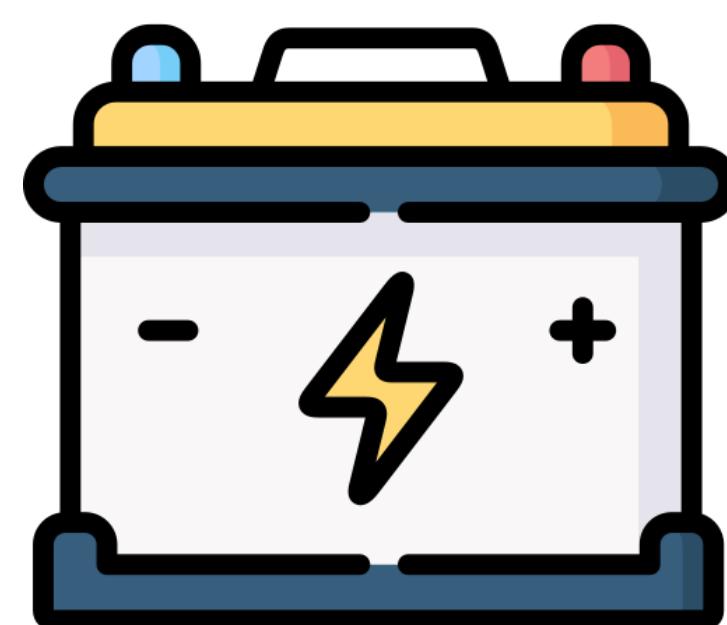


— Baseline    — Efficiency    - - - Solar PV    — Generate    — Shed/Shift

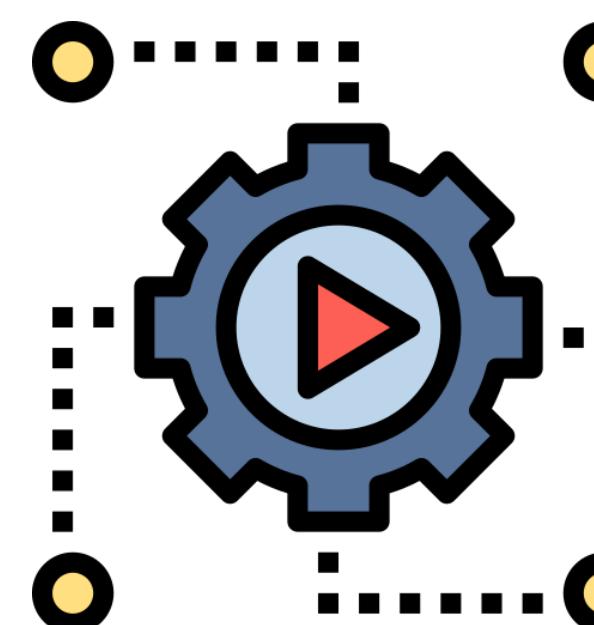


US Dept of Energy, 2019

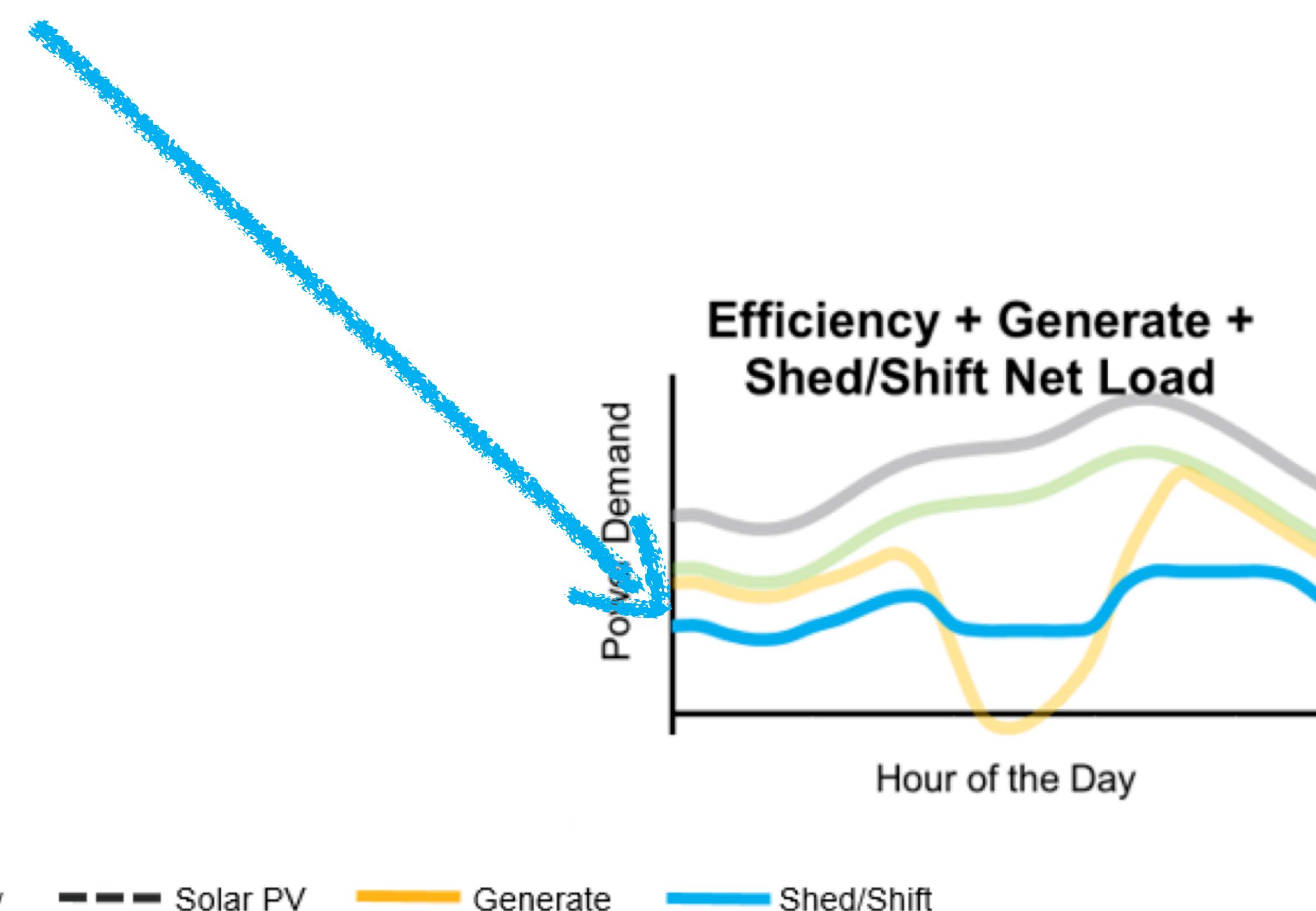
# How do we get to here?



**Storage**



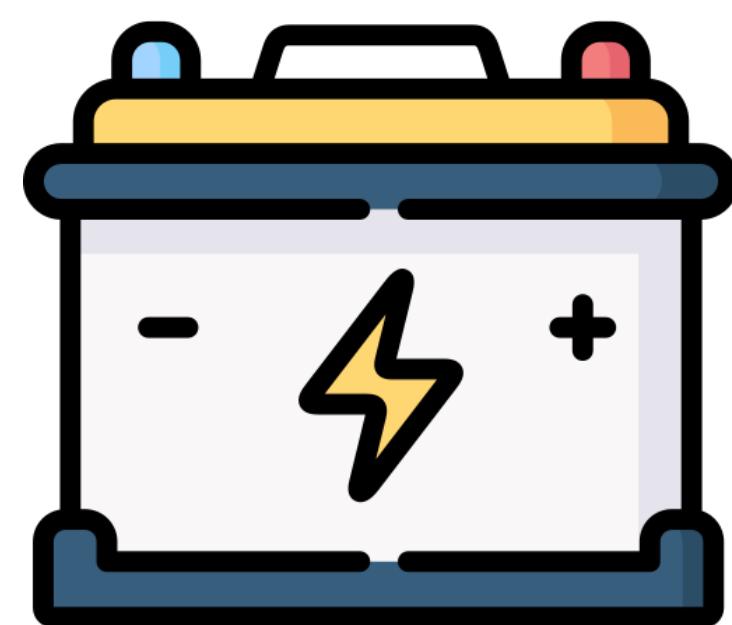
**Control**



US Dept of Energy, 2019

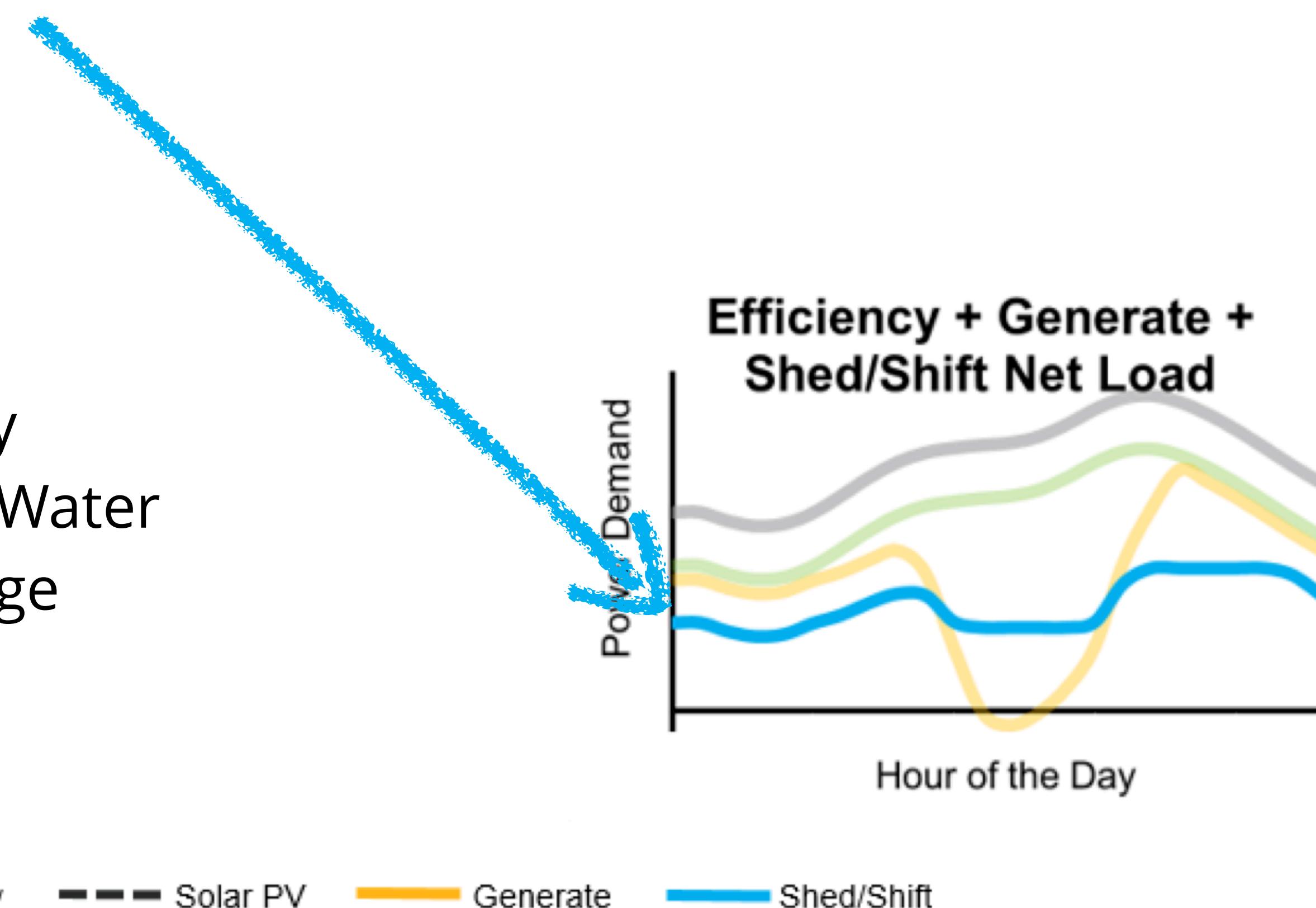
icons created by [noomtah](#) and [Freepik](#)

# How do we get to here?



**Storage**

Electric Battery  
Domestic Hot Water  
Thermal Storage



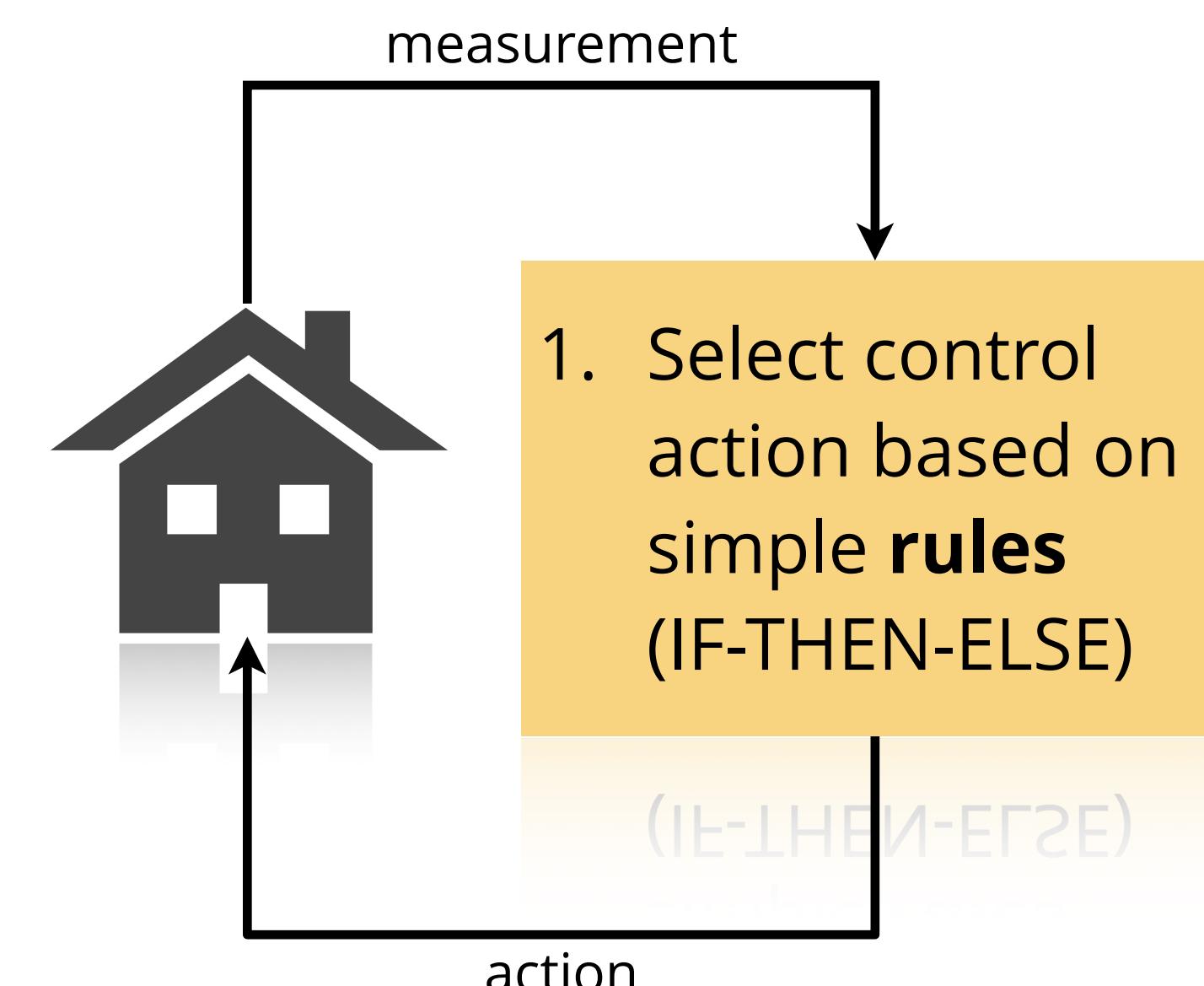
— Baseline    — Efficiency    - - - Solar PV    — Generate    — Shed/Shift

US Dept of Energy, 2019

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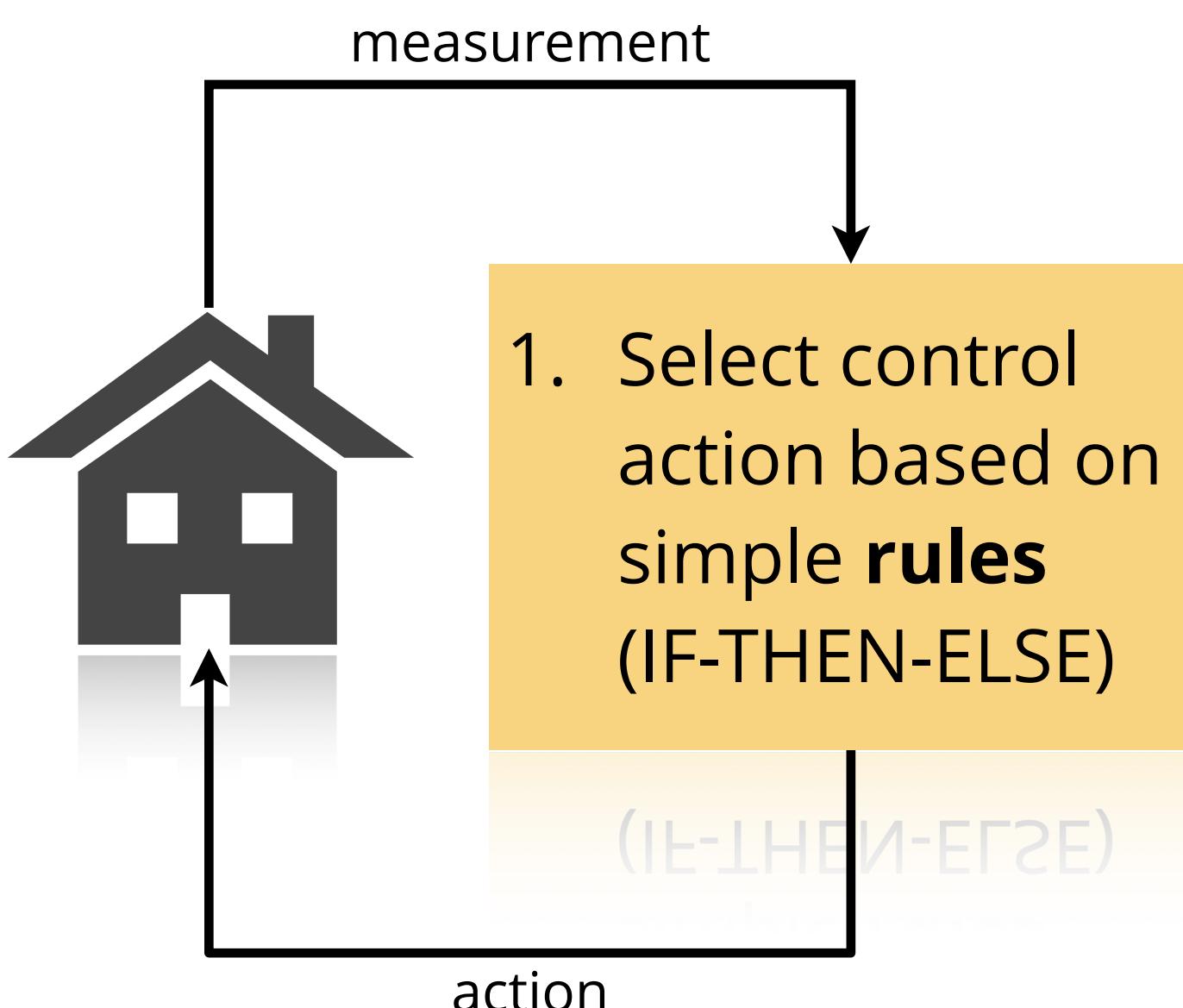
# Control strategies for building energy management

## Rule based control (RBC)

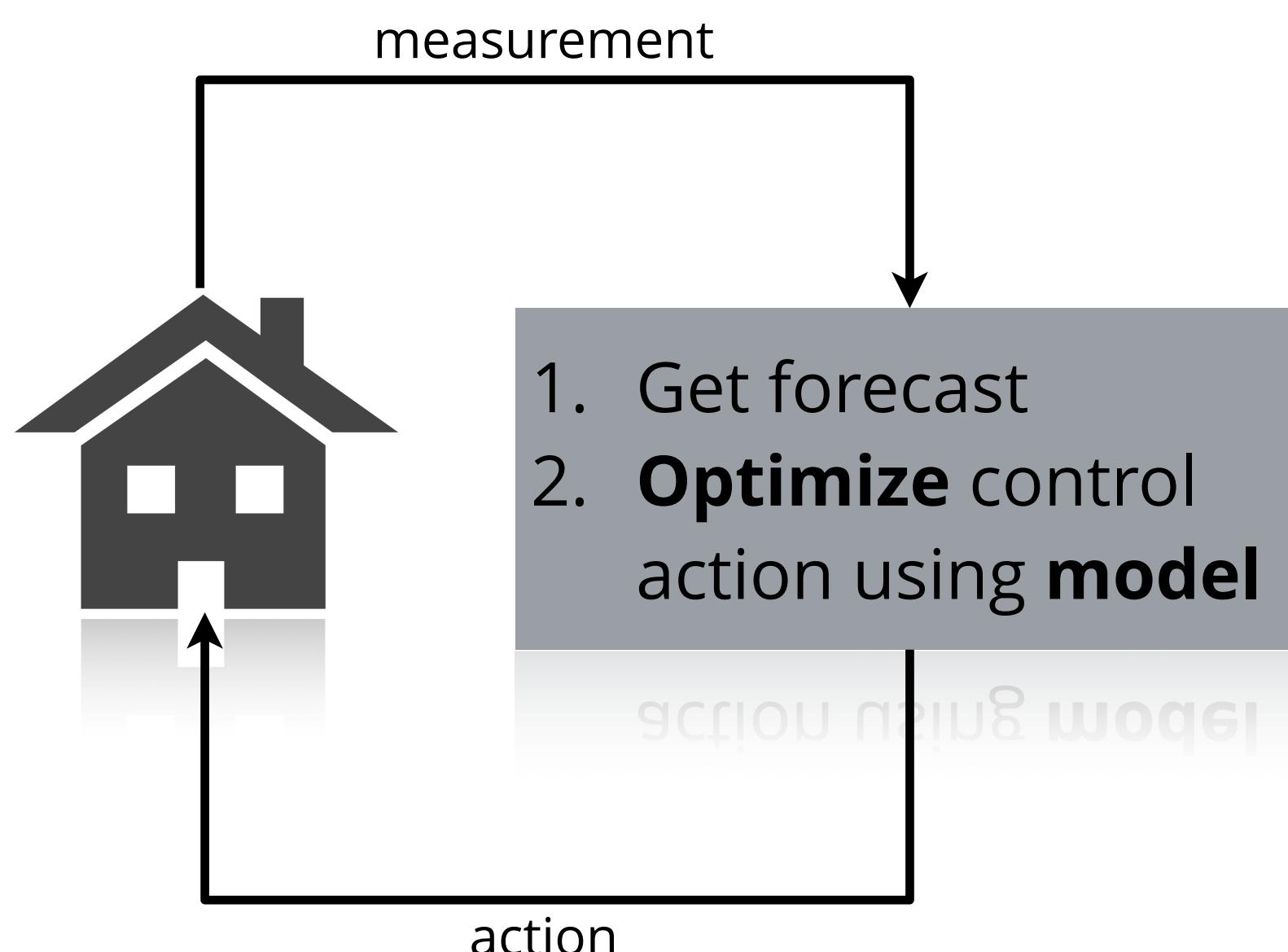


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## Rule based control (RBC)

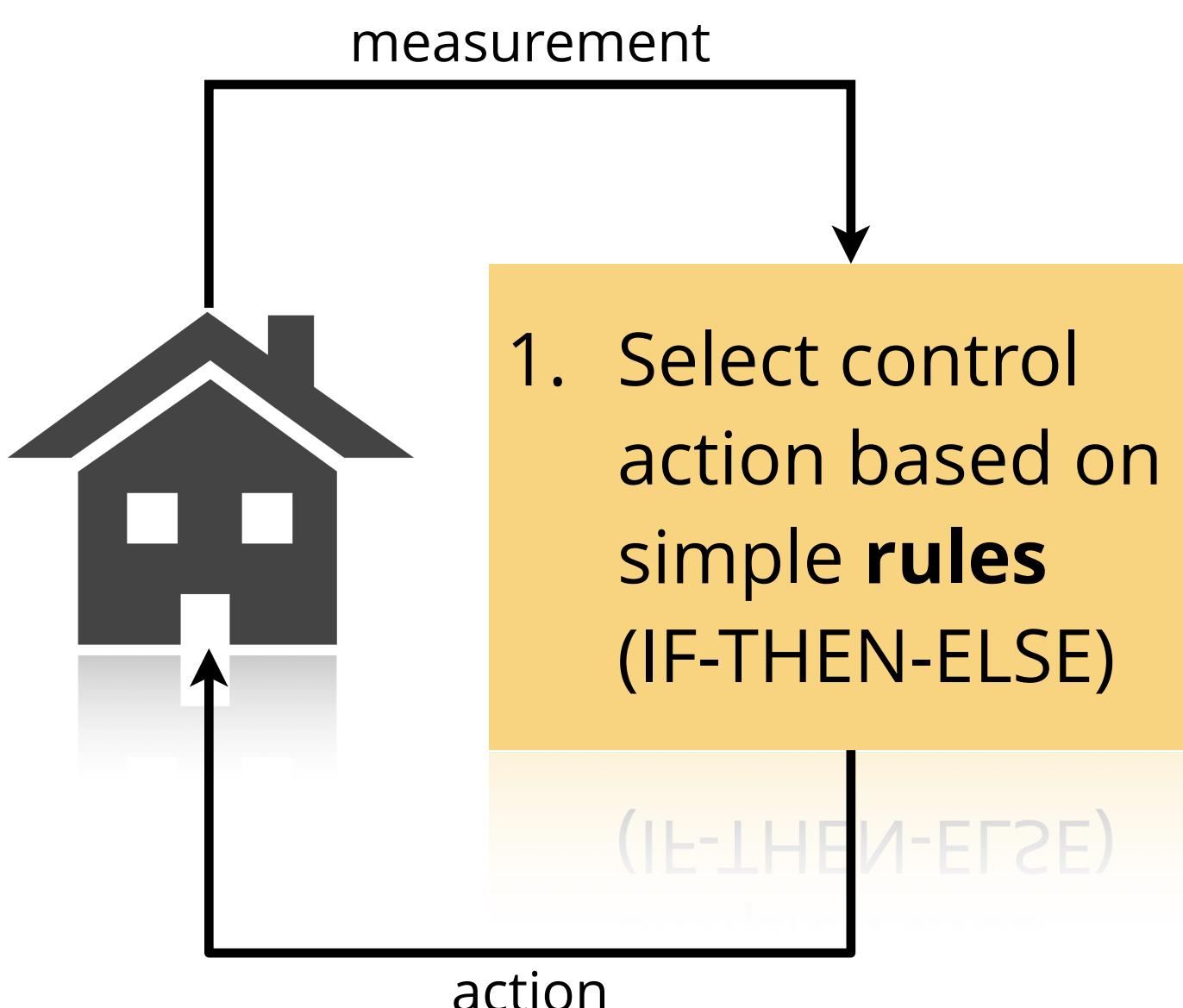


## Model Predictive Control (MPC)

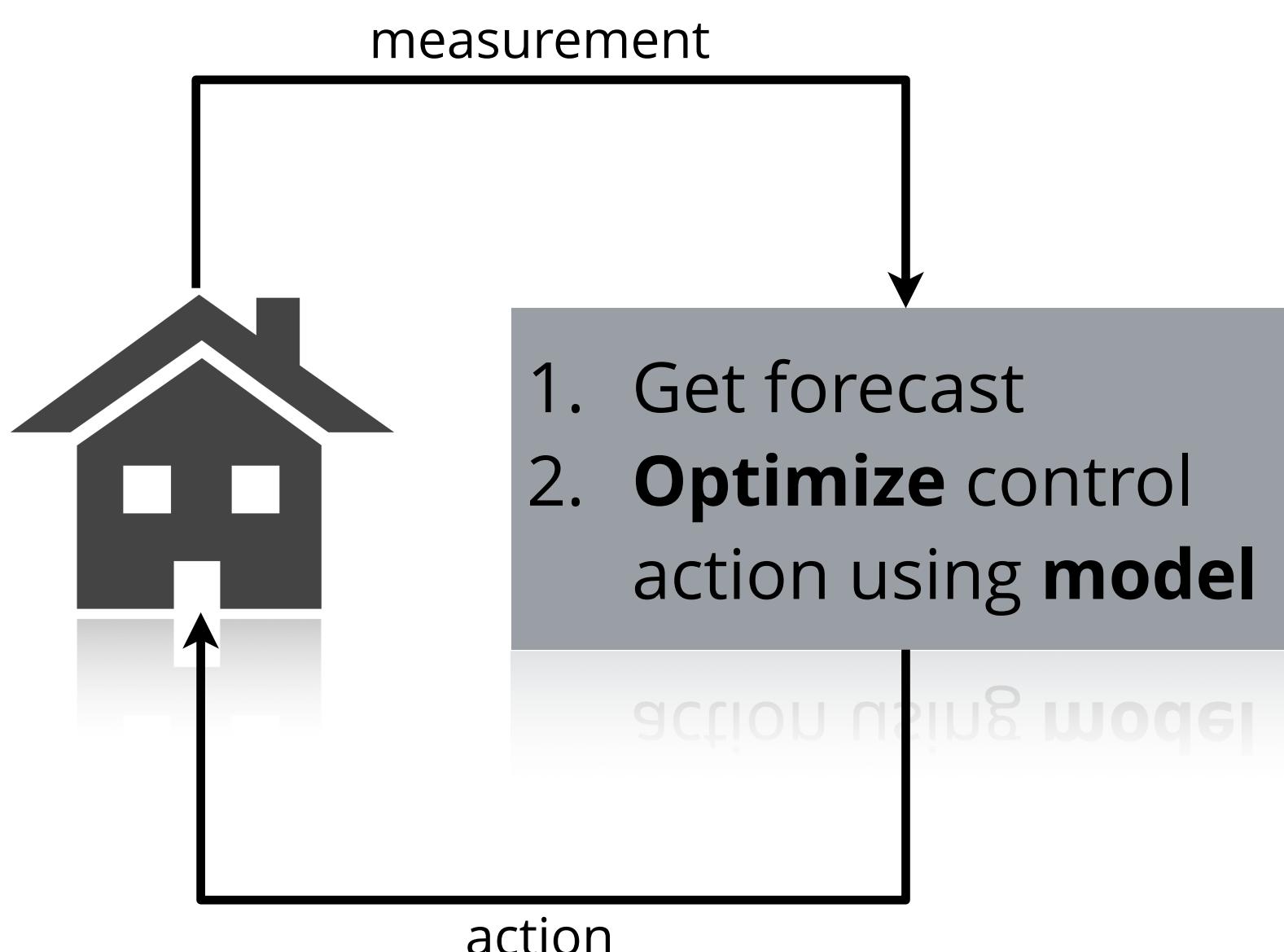


# Control strategies for building energy management

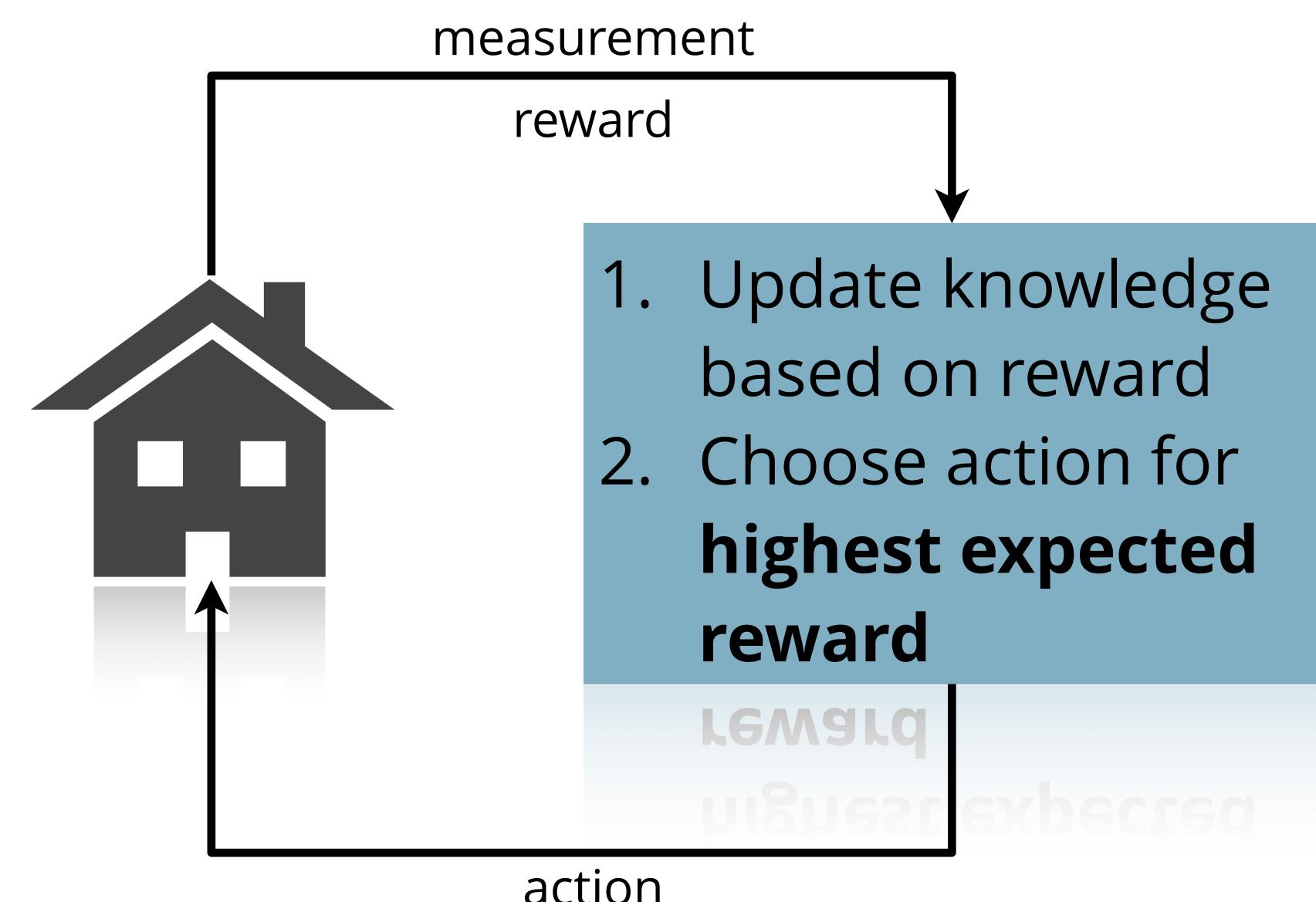
## Rule based control (RBC)



## Model Predictive Control (MPC)

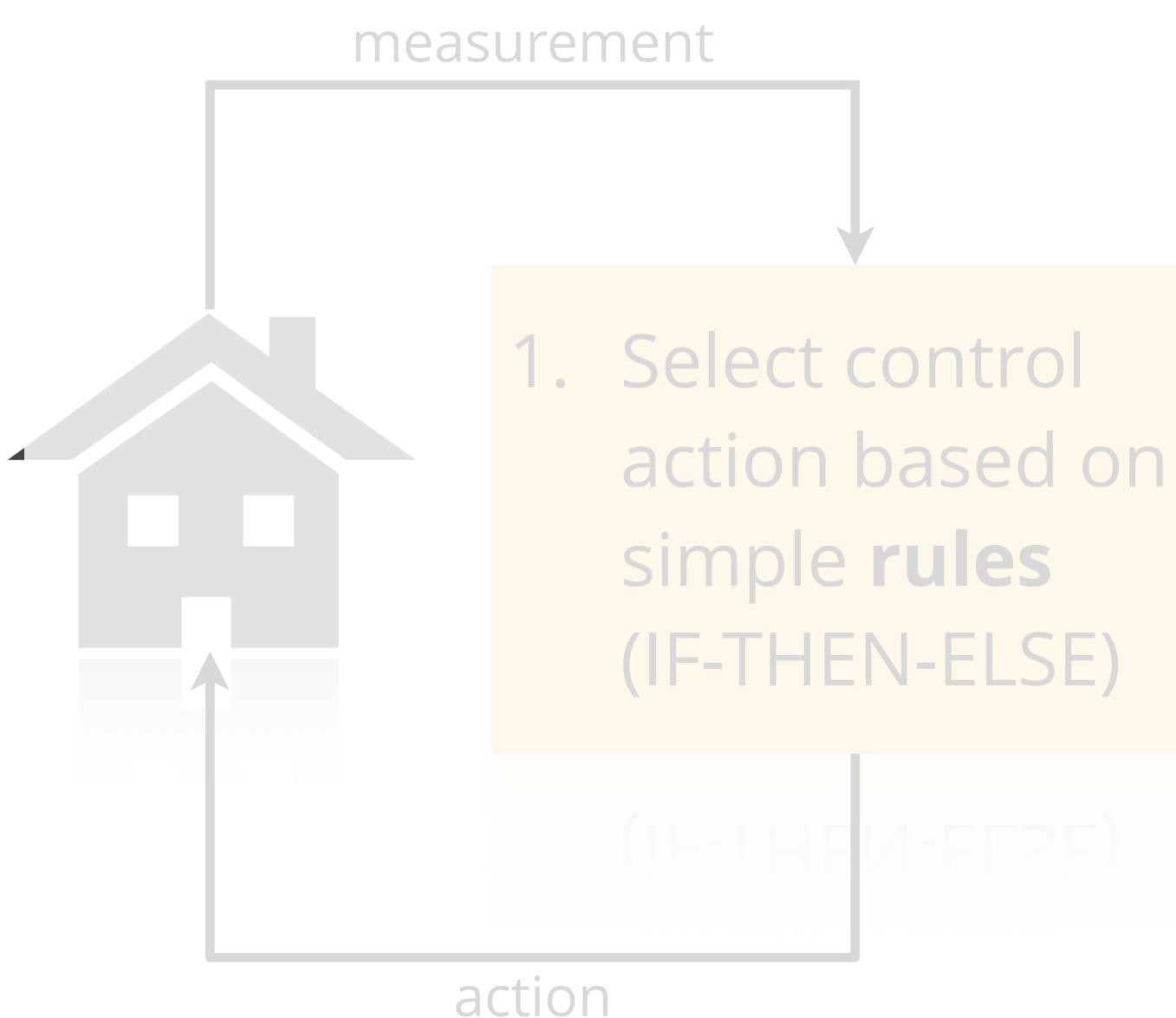


## Reinforcement Learning Control (RLC)

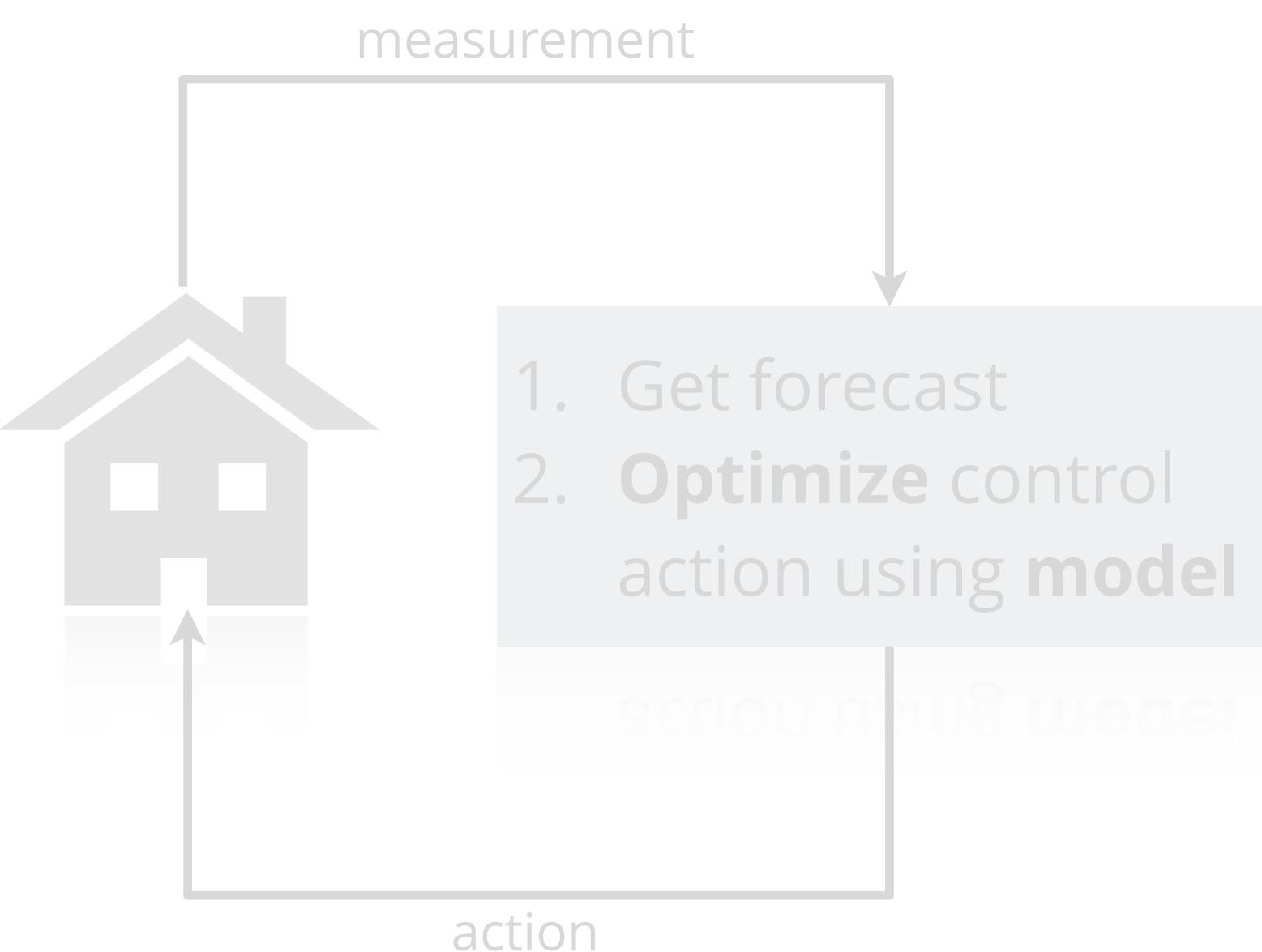


# Control strategies for building energy management

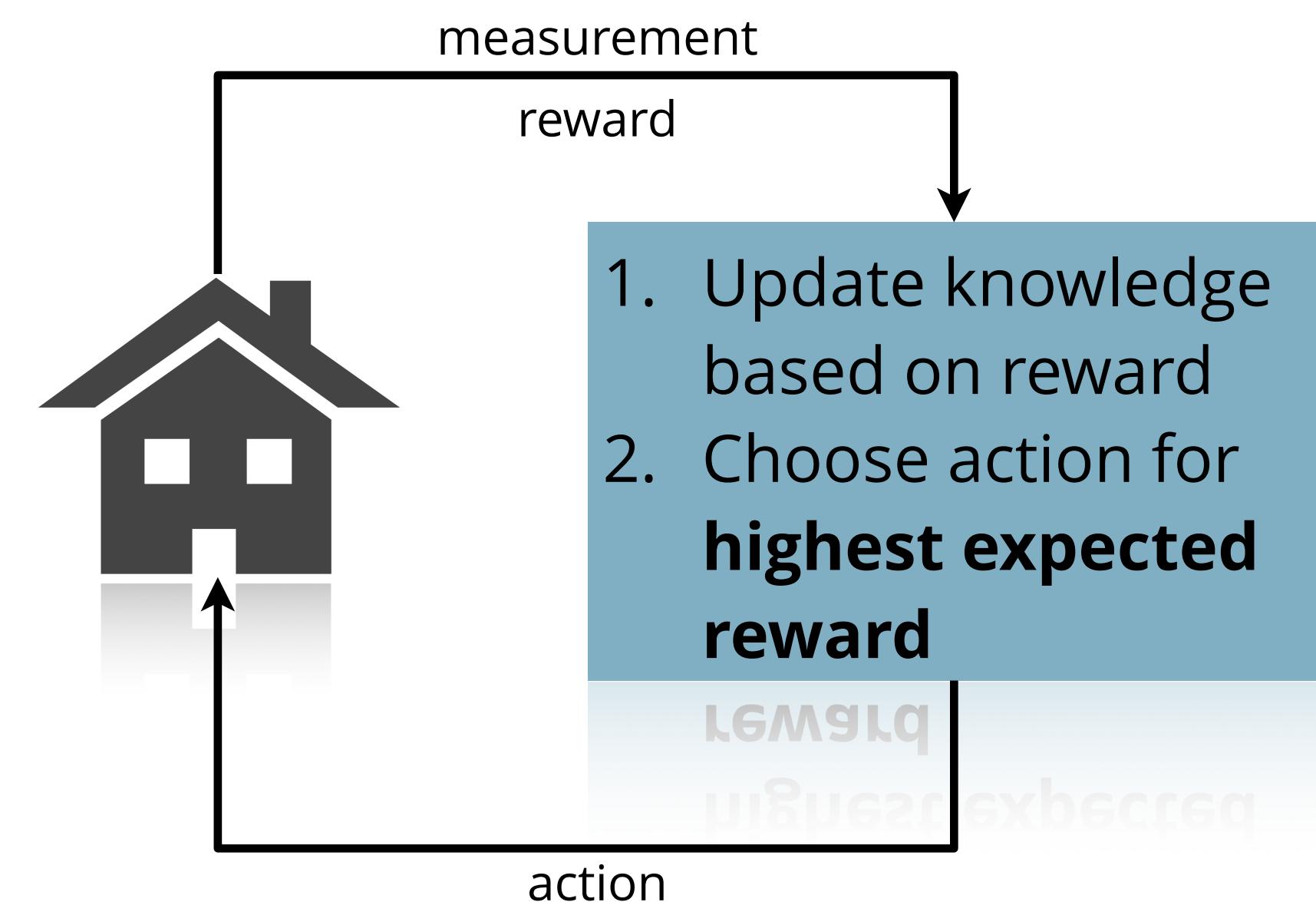
## Rule based control (RBC)



## Model Predictive Control (MPC)



## Reinforcement Learning Control (RLC)



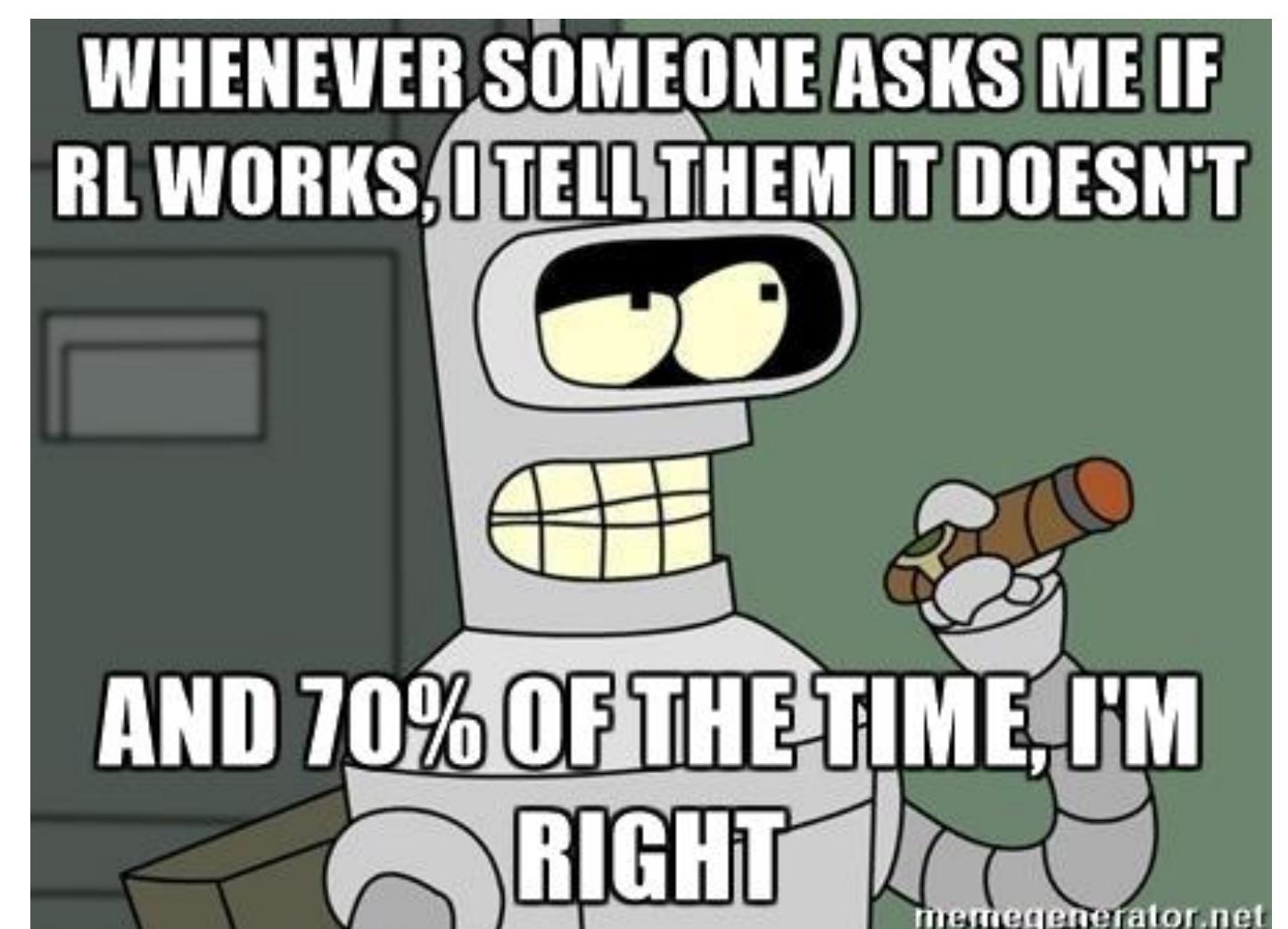
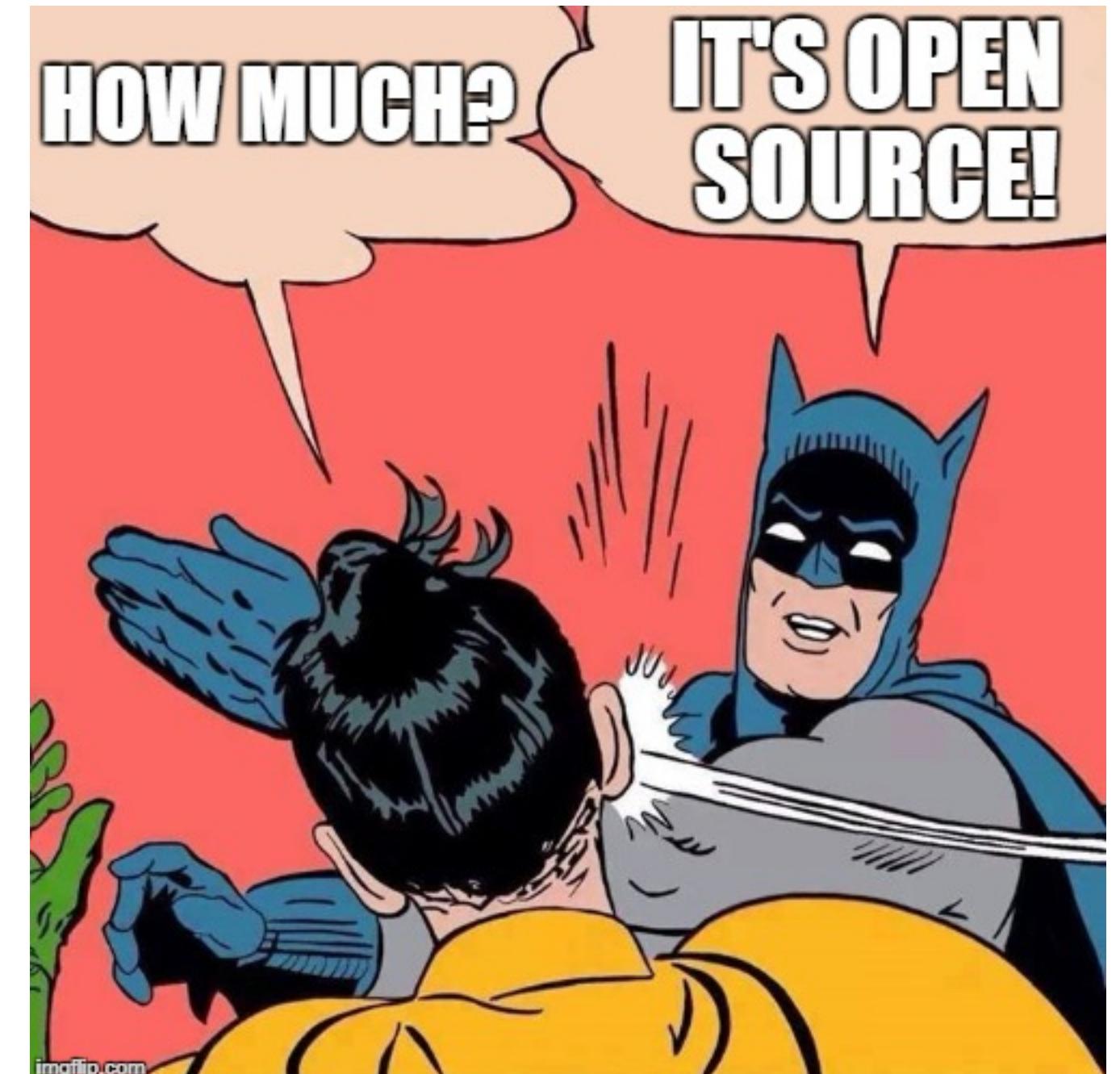
A formalized trial-and-error approach to map the actions to the states

# CityLearn provides standardization

- Gym environment to study neighborhood/community scale
- Buildings & systems are abstracted out in the library
  - Availability and size of systems can be configured (PV, thermal, electric storage)
  - Own buildings can be imported/used\*
- In V1 - demand is precomputed
  - Active energy storage control (load shifting)
  - Focus on control algorithms (RLC, MPC, RBC)
- Code & Docu accessible through [www.citylearn.net](http://www.citylearn.net)

```
[ ]: pip install CityLearn
```

- Open source: can be extended/adapted to your needs

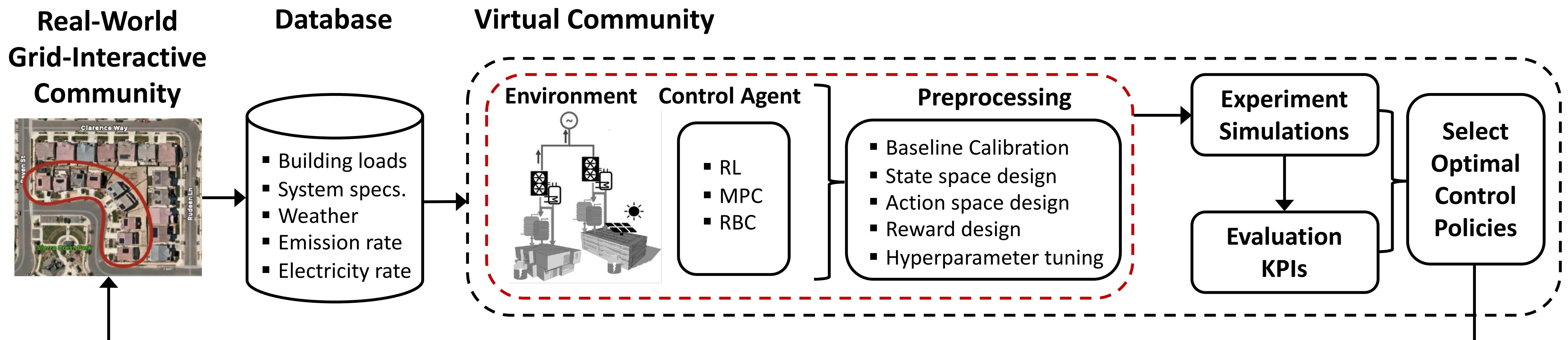


# Can we learn from one building and deploy on another building? Can we learn to *flex*?

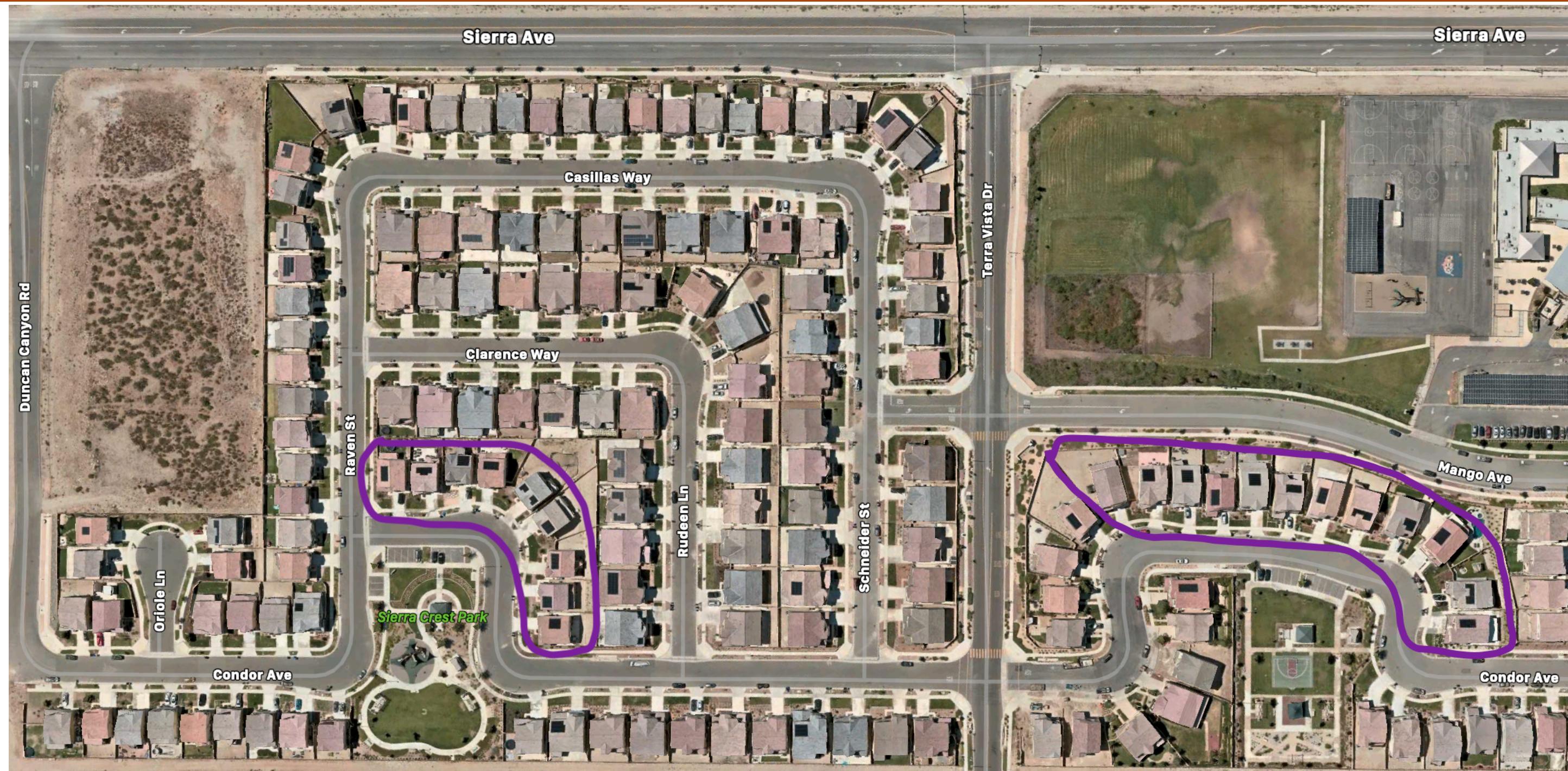
# Can we learn from one building and deploy on another building? Can we learn to *flex*?

Yes, we can.

# Can we learn from one building and deploy on another building? Can we learn to *flex*?



Nweye et al. "Multi-agent offline and transfer learning for occupant-centric operation of grid-interactive communities", Applied Energy (In Press), May. 2023, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2301.01148.pdf>.

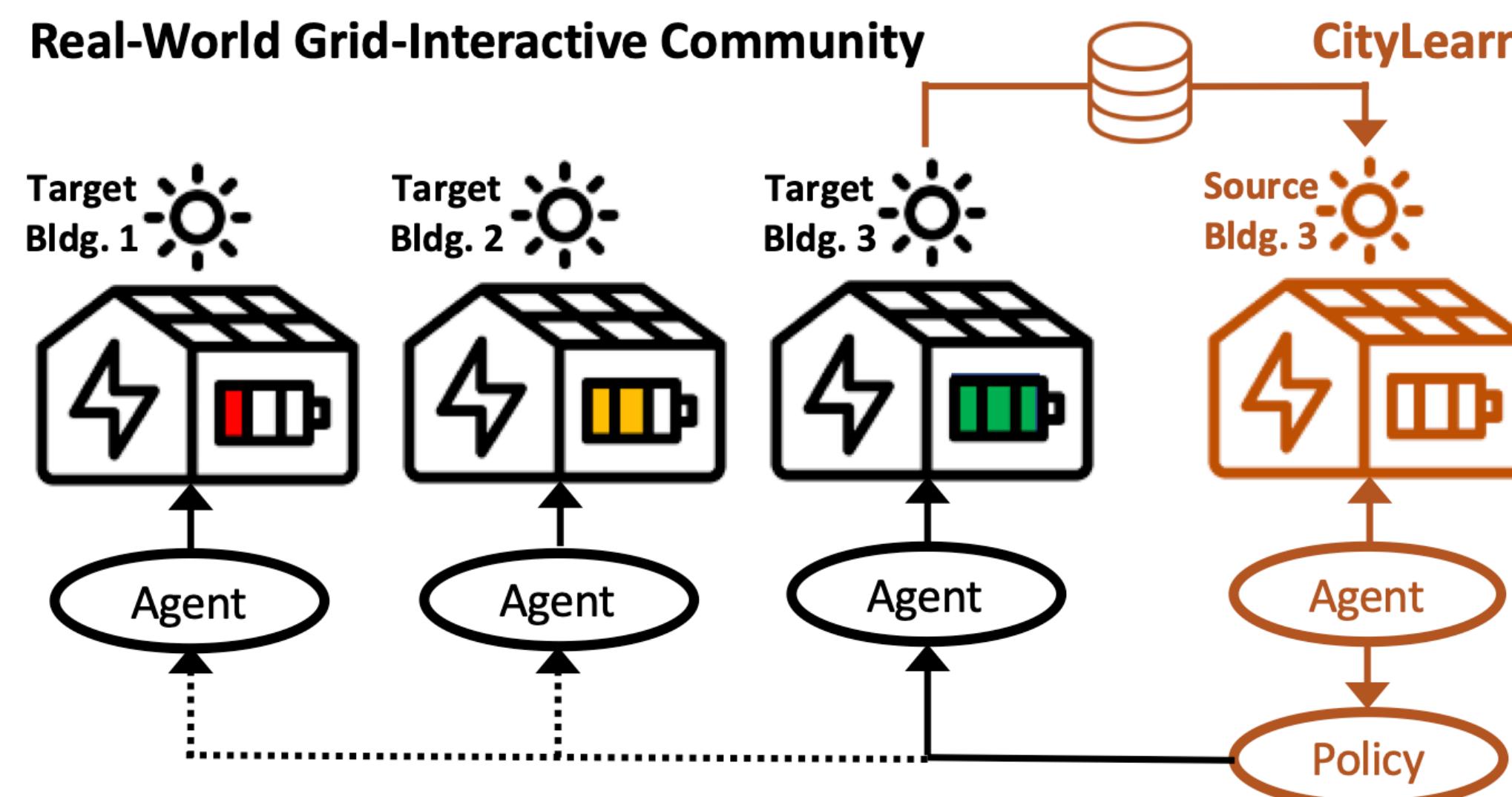


17 high efficiency SF homes in Fontana, Ca.  
 All with Solar PV and electric battery storage

**Control task is to charge/discharge battery**

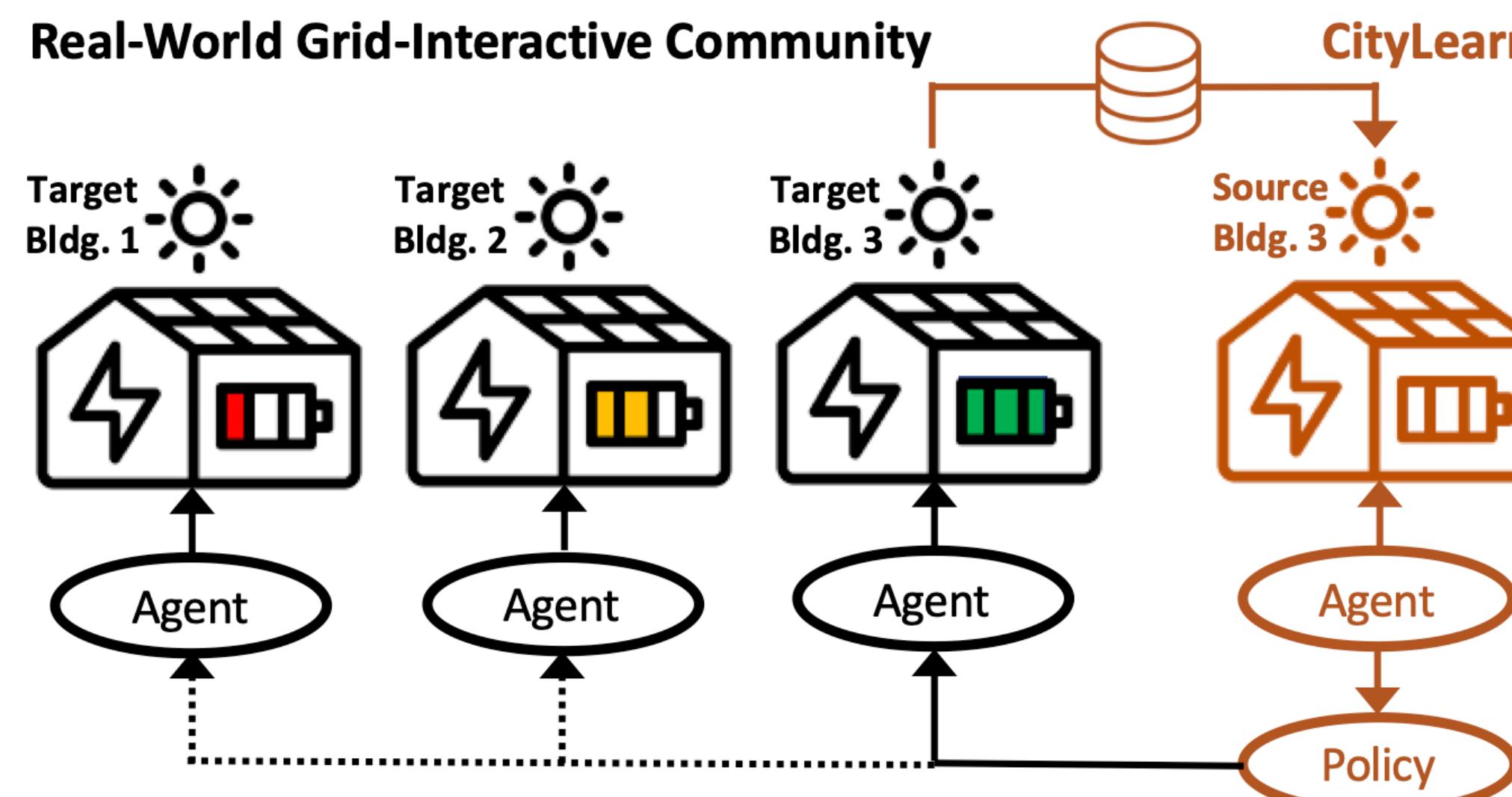
Electric Power Research Institute, *Grid integration of zero net energy communities*, 2017.  
 URL: [https://www.calmac.org/publications/CSIRDD\\_Sol4\\_EPRI\\_Grid-Integration-of-ZNE-Communities\\_FinalRpt\\_2017-01-27.pdf](https://www.calmac.org/publications/CSIRDD_Sol4_EPRI_Grid-Integration-of-ZNE-Communities_FinalRpt_2017-01-27.pdf)

# Training & Deployment strategies



DS1: unique controller for each building  
with 12 months data (**perfect knowledge**)

# Training & Deployment strategies



DS1: unique controller for each building with 12 months data (perfect knowledge)

DS3: train for 5 months of one building transfer policy to all other buildings and deploy on unseen 7 months  
**(transfer learning)**

# Time of Use (RBC) & KPIs

**Table 1**

Time-Of-Use rate plan (\$/kWh) used as electricity rate in simulation environment.

Time	June-September		October-May	
	Weekday	Weekend	Weekday	Weekend
8 AM-4 PM	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20
4 PM-9 PM	0.54	0.40	0.50	0.50
9 PM-8 AM	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20

Reference RBC based on time-of-use tariff  
(charge when cheap,  
discharge when expensive)

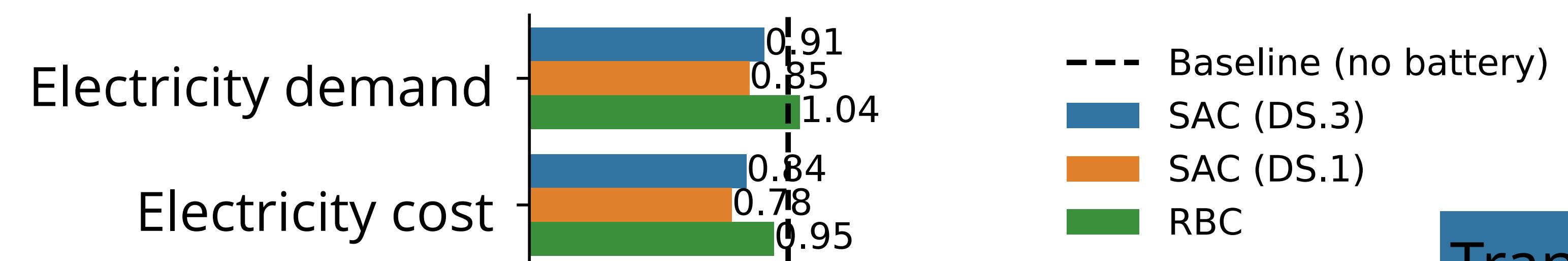
## Building level KPIs:

- net electricity consumption
- electricity cost
- carbon emissions
- zero net energy

## Additional district level KPIs:

- Average daily peak
- Ramping
- 1-Load Factor

# Some results: DS1 better than DS3 better RBC



Transfer Learning

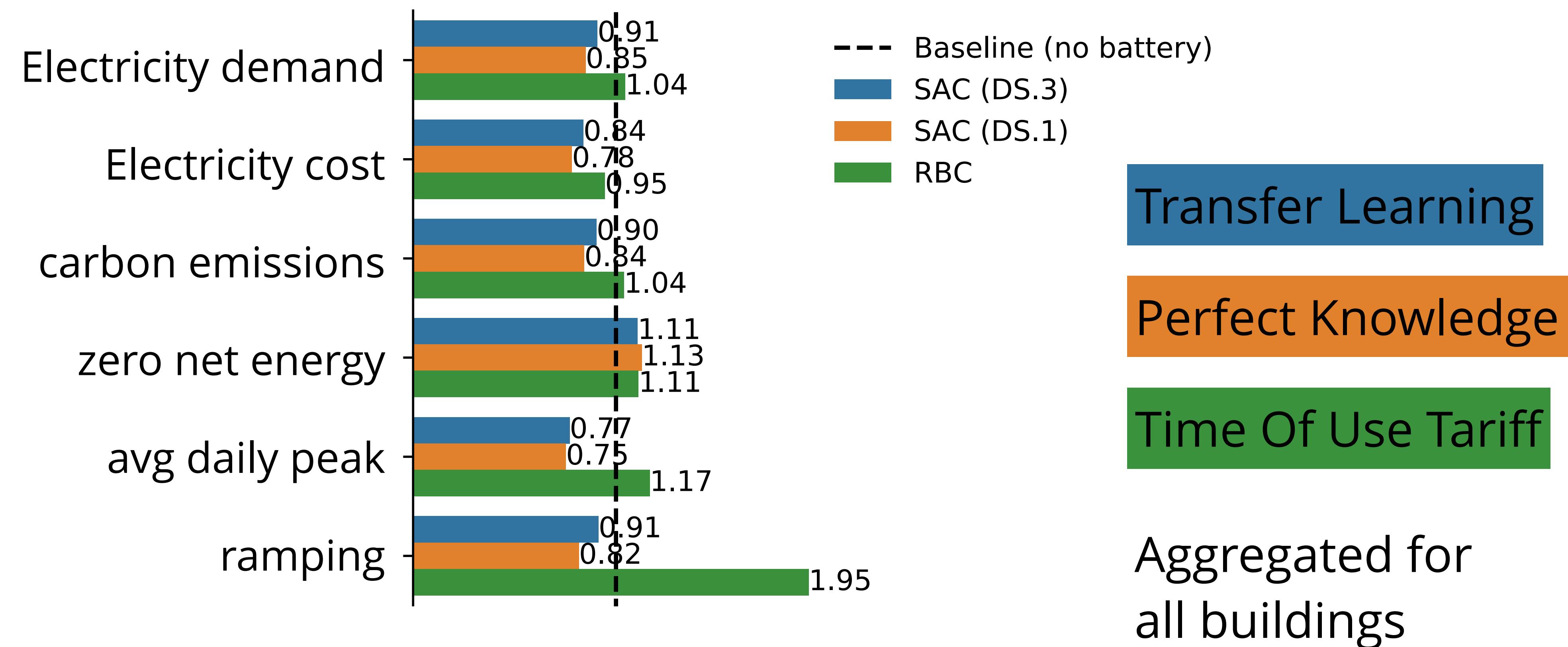
Perfect Knowledge

Time Of Use Tariff

Aggregated for  
all buildings

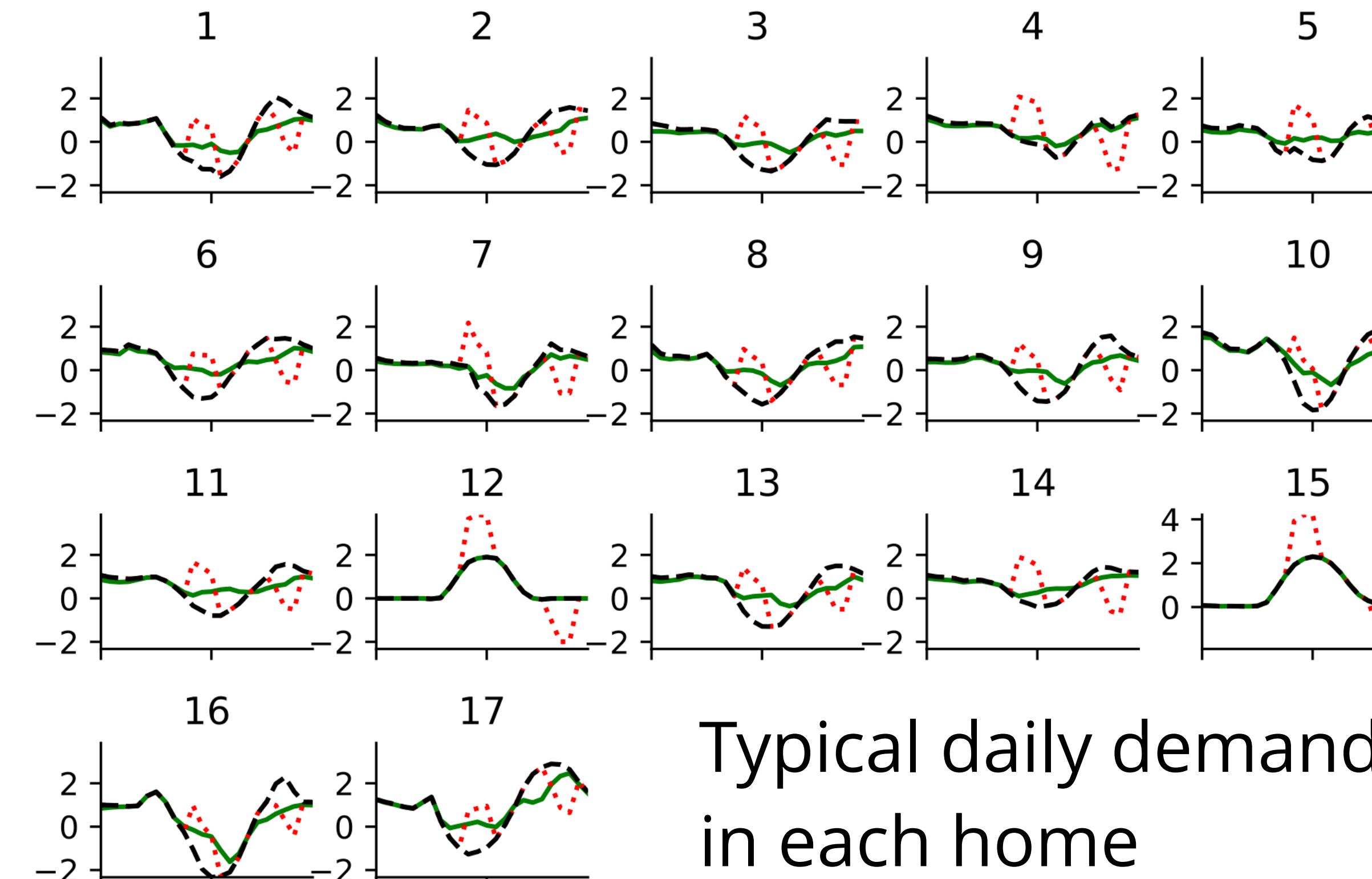
$$KPI = \frac{KPI_{control}}{KPI_{baseline \text{ (no battery)}}}$$

# Some results: DS1 better than DS3 better RBC



$$KPI = \frac{KPI_{control}}{KPI_{baseline \text{ (no battery)}}}$$

# TOU shifts peak but we can *learn to flex better*



(a) Building-level.

No Control

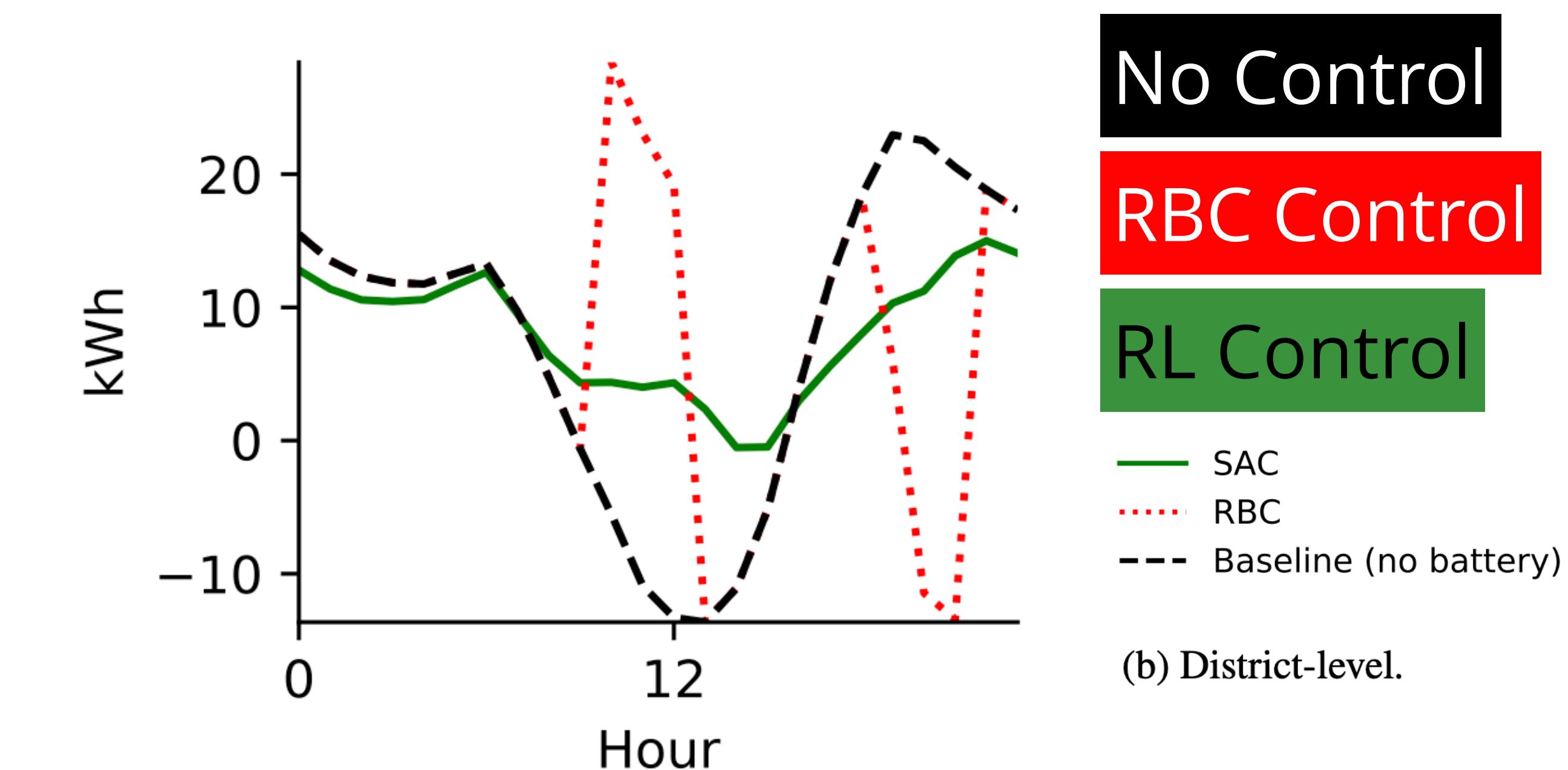
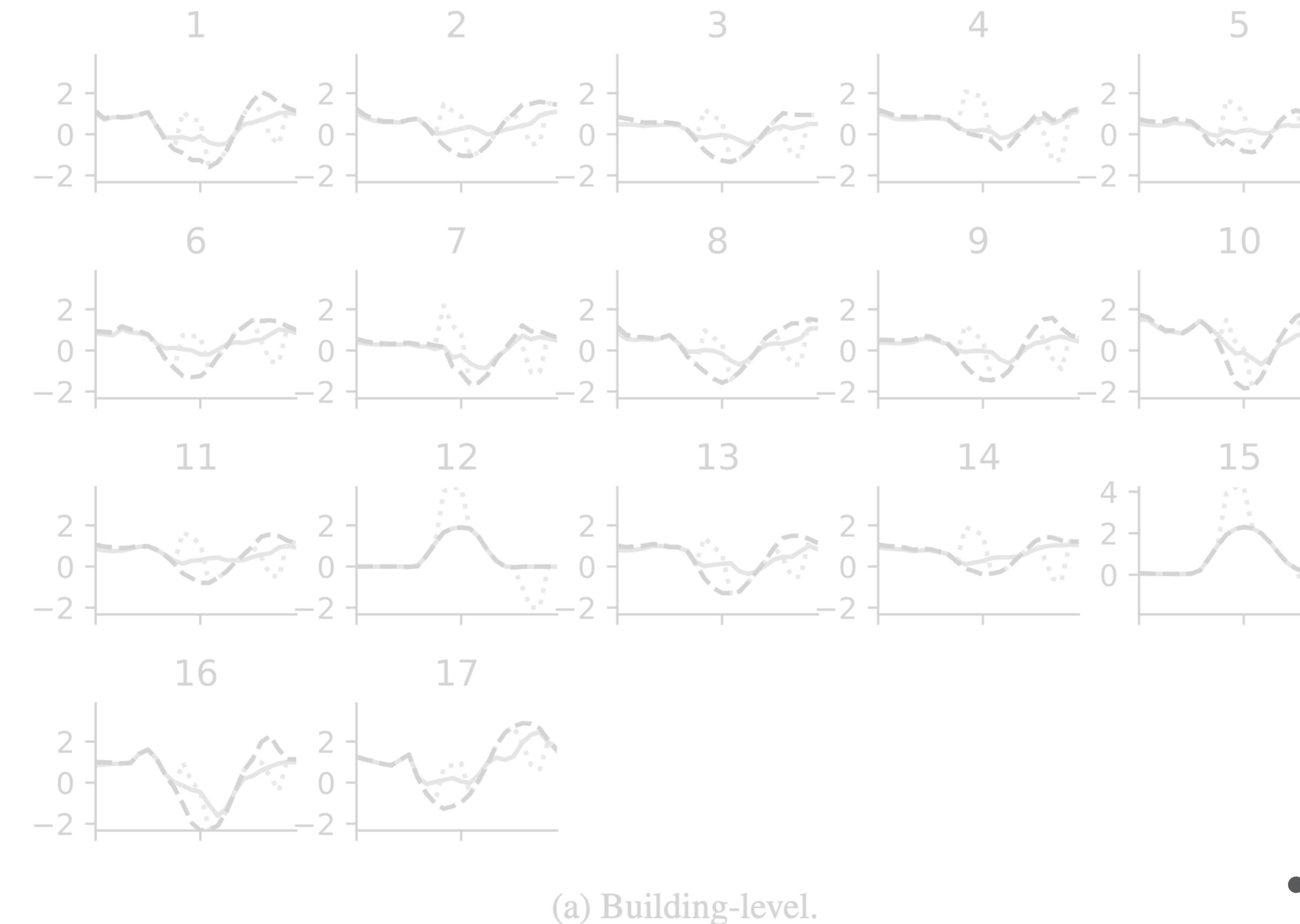
RBC Control

RL Control

SAC  
RBC  
Baseline (no battery)

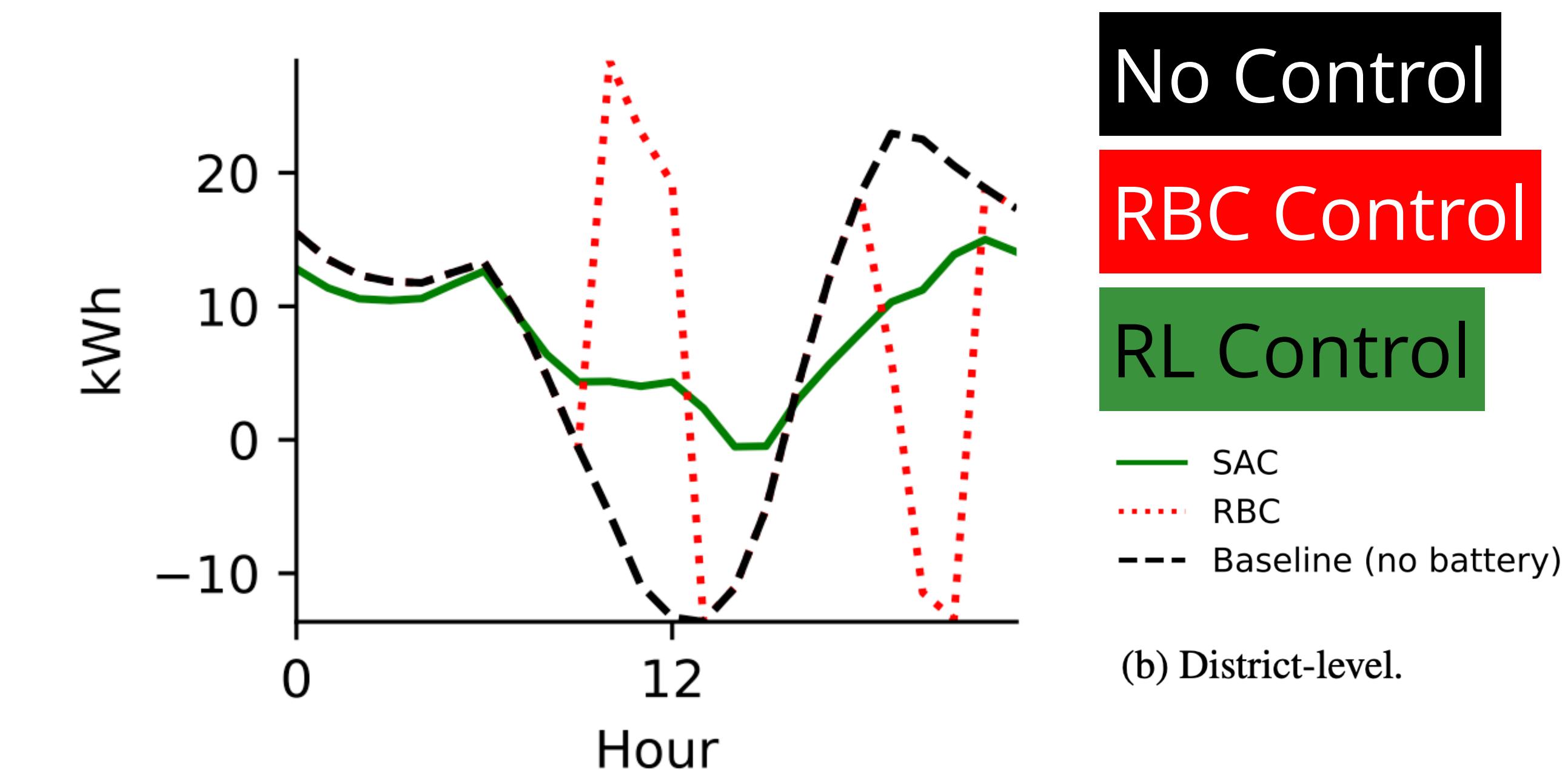
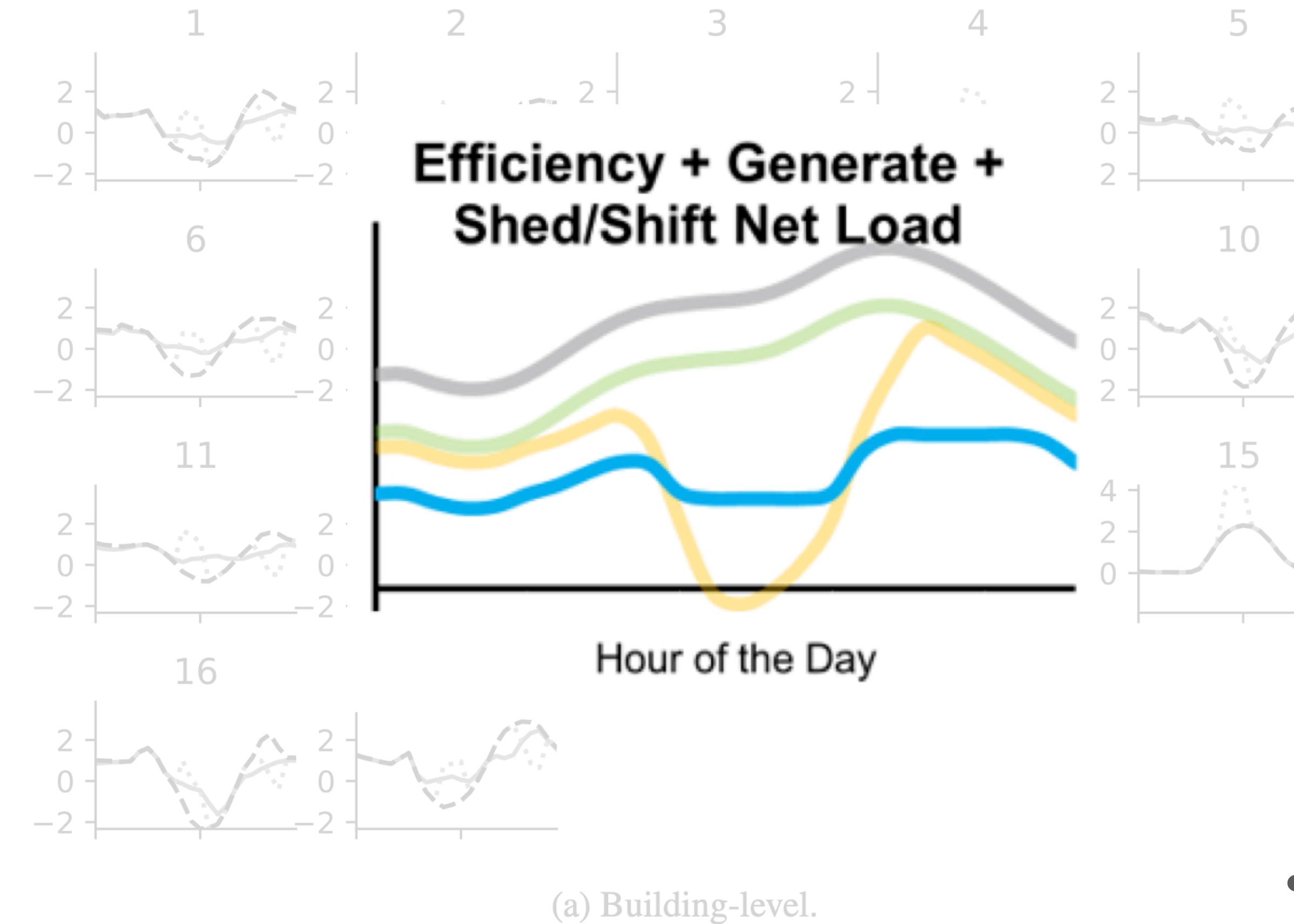
- Adapting to individual homes unlocks aggregated flexibility

# TOU shifts peak but we can *learn to flex better*



- Building level control can unlock community level benefits
- Flex load smoother than TOU

# TOU shifts peak but we can *learn to flex better*



- Building level control can unlock community level benefits
- Flex load smoother than TOU

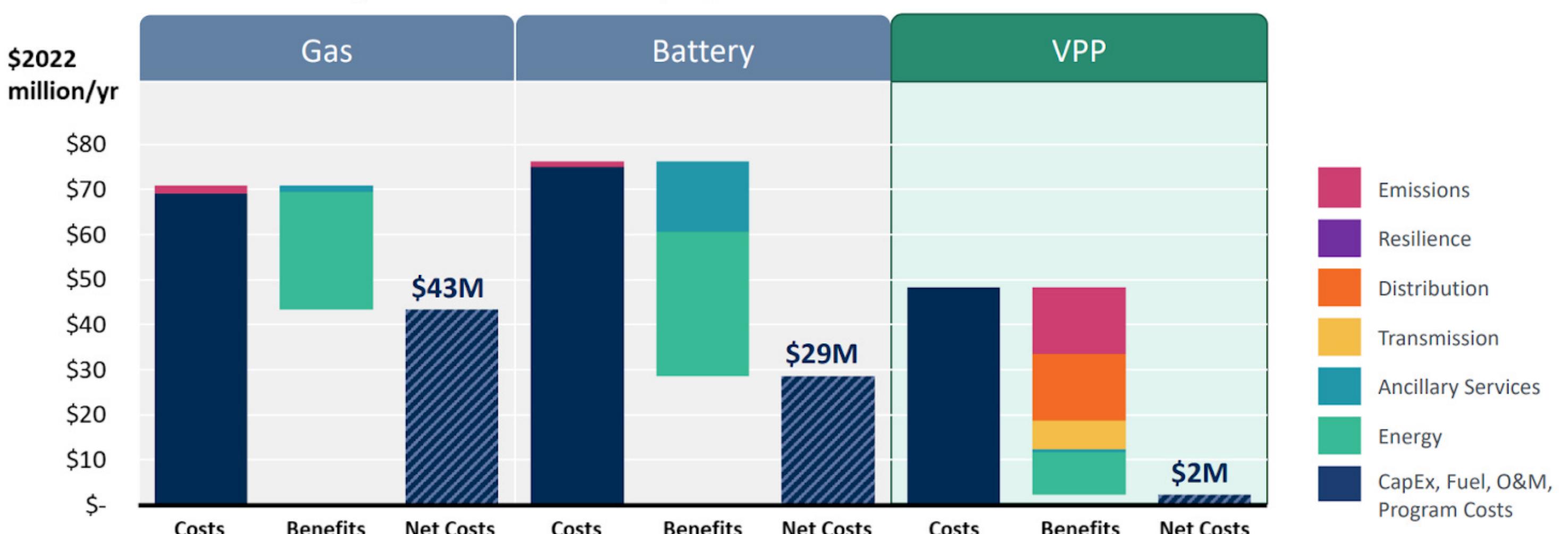
# Flexing can avoid power plant & transmission costs

THE VALUE OF VPPS

## Resource Adequacy... For Cheap

The VPP could provide the same resource adequacy at a significant cost discount relative to the alternatives.

Annualized Net Cost of Providing 400 MW of Resource Adequacy



# Questions?

# Introduction to Python

- Tutorial / Walkthrough
- Homework 1