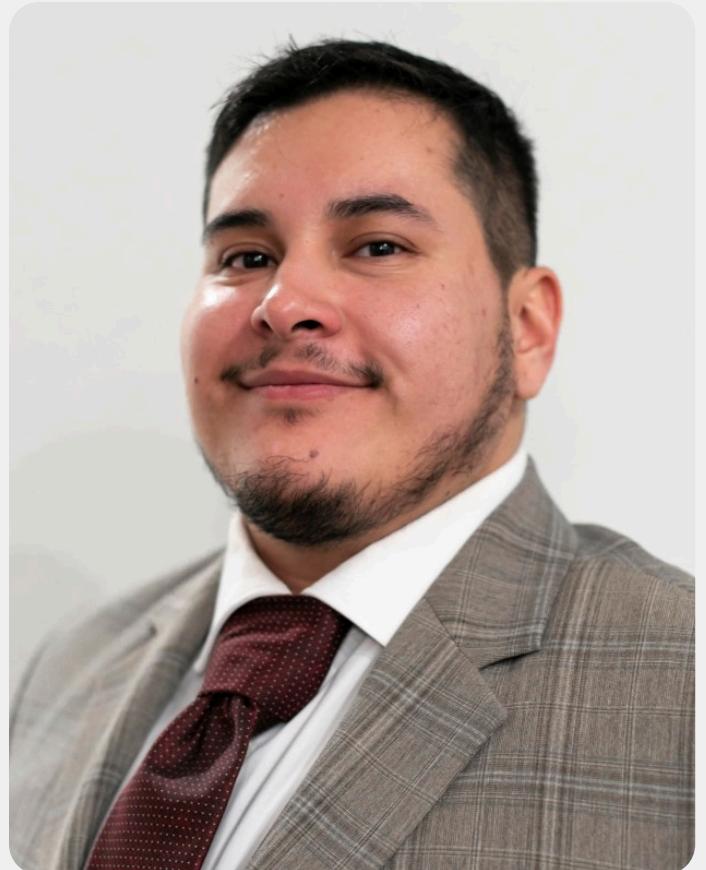


# Electritect

Revolutionizing energy  
management with AI



# MEET THE BIG DATA TEAM



**GABRIEL  
BRIONES**  
CEO | MBA in Risk  
Management



**ANDREU  
ARTIGUES MARTÍNEZ**  
CIO | Physicist

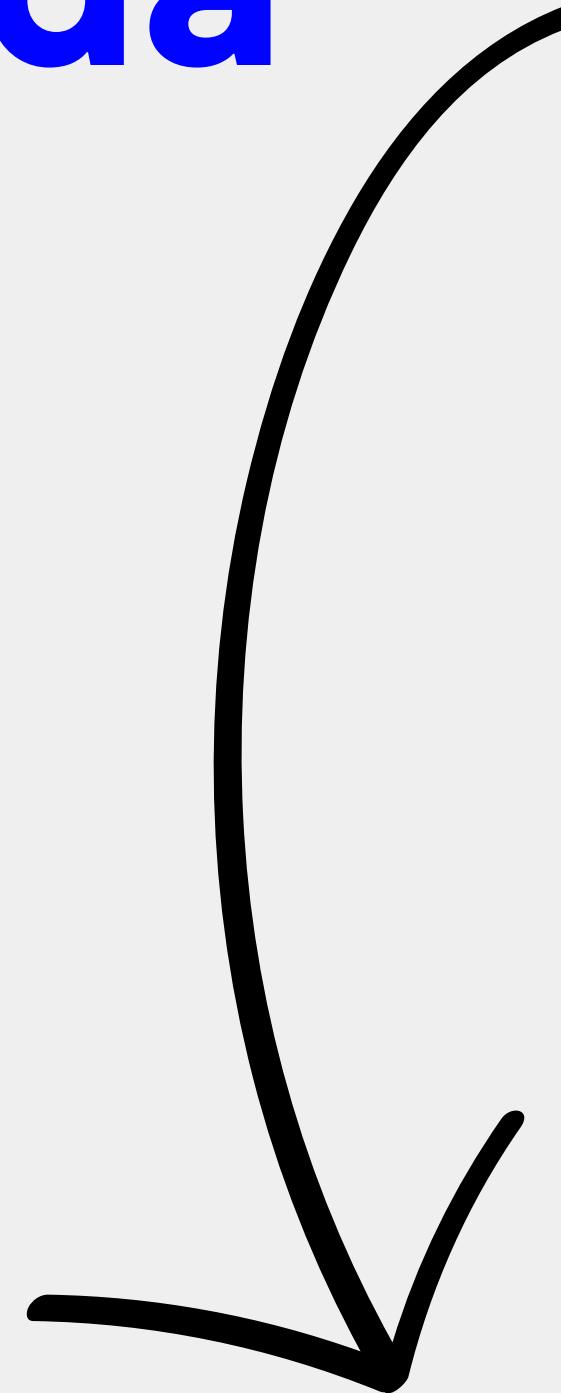


**MIKEL  
ALBISU ASTIGARRAGA**  
CTO | KPMG Auditor



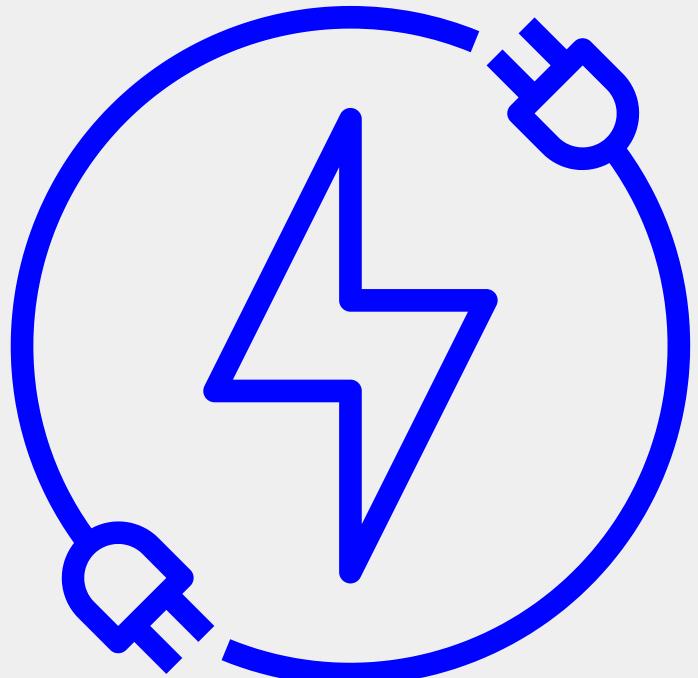
**JOHAN  
BARREIRO**  
COO | Statistician

# Agenda



- 1 Introduction to the sector
- 3 What is Electritect?
- 6 PoC & Optimization
- 14 Exploratory Data Analysis
- 23 Results
- 27 Conclusions
- 28 Future Lines of Work

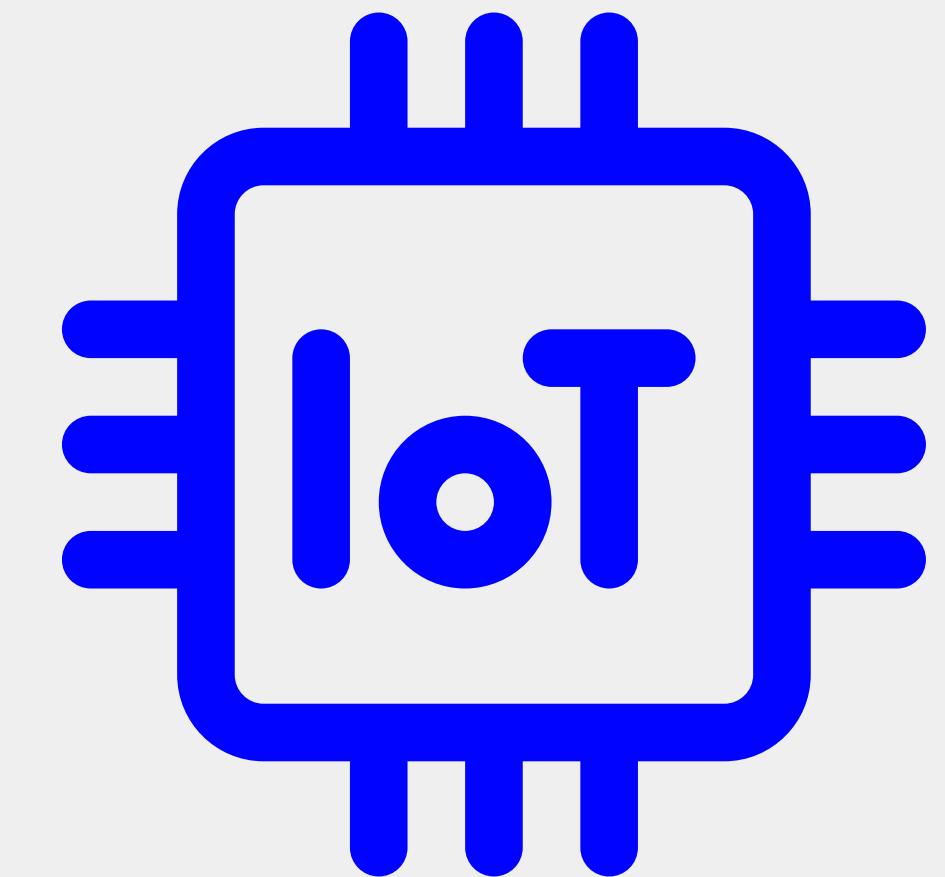
# Energy optimization is critical due to fluctuating costs and environmental regulations



**Electricity** is an  
**essential commodity**

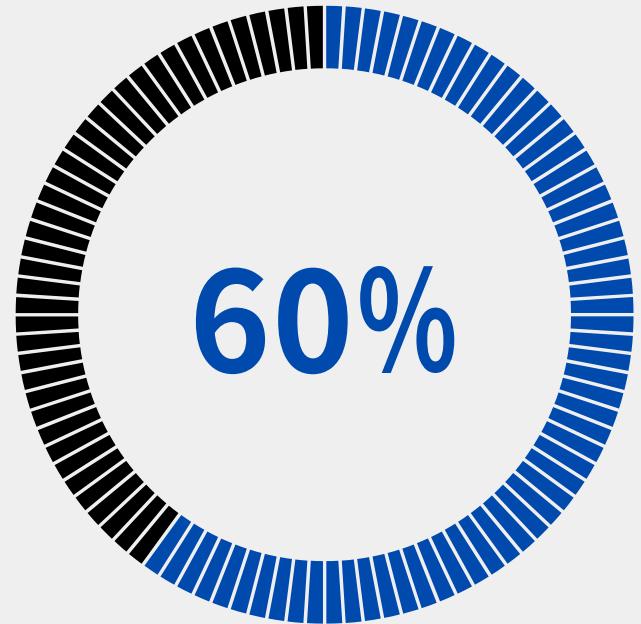


Industrial companies face  
**high energy consumption**



**IoT** technology in **monitoring**,  
control, customization, and  
prediction in industrial  
settings.

# Current Landscape



Large corporations account for **60% of total industrial energy usage.**

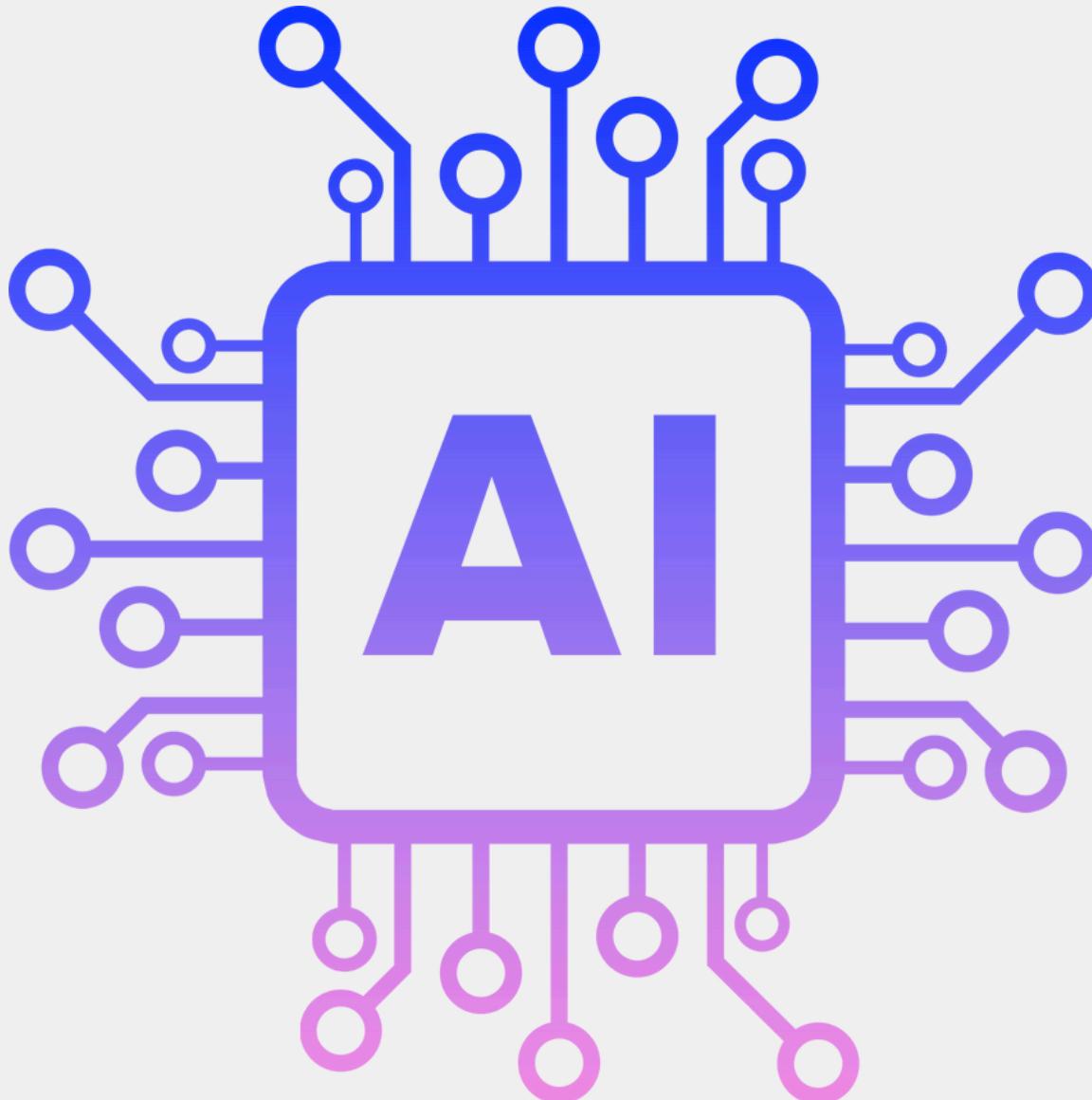


Compliance with regulations like the **EU's Green Deal** is crucial for sustainability and reputation



Energy expenses can constitute up to **30% of operational costs.**

# What is Electritect?



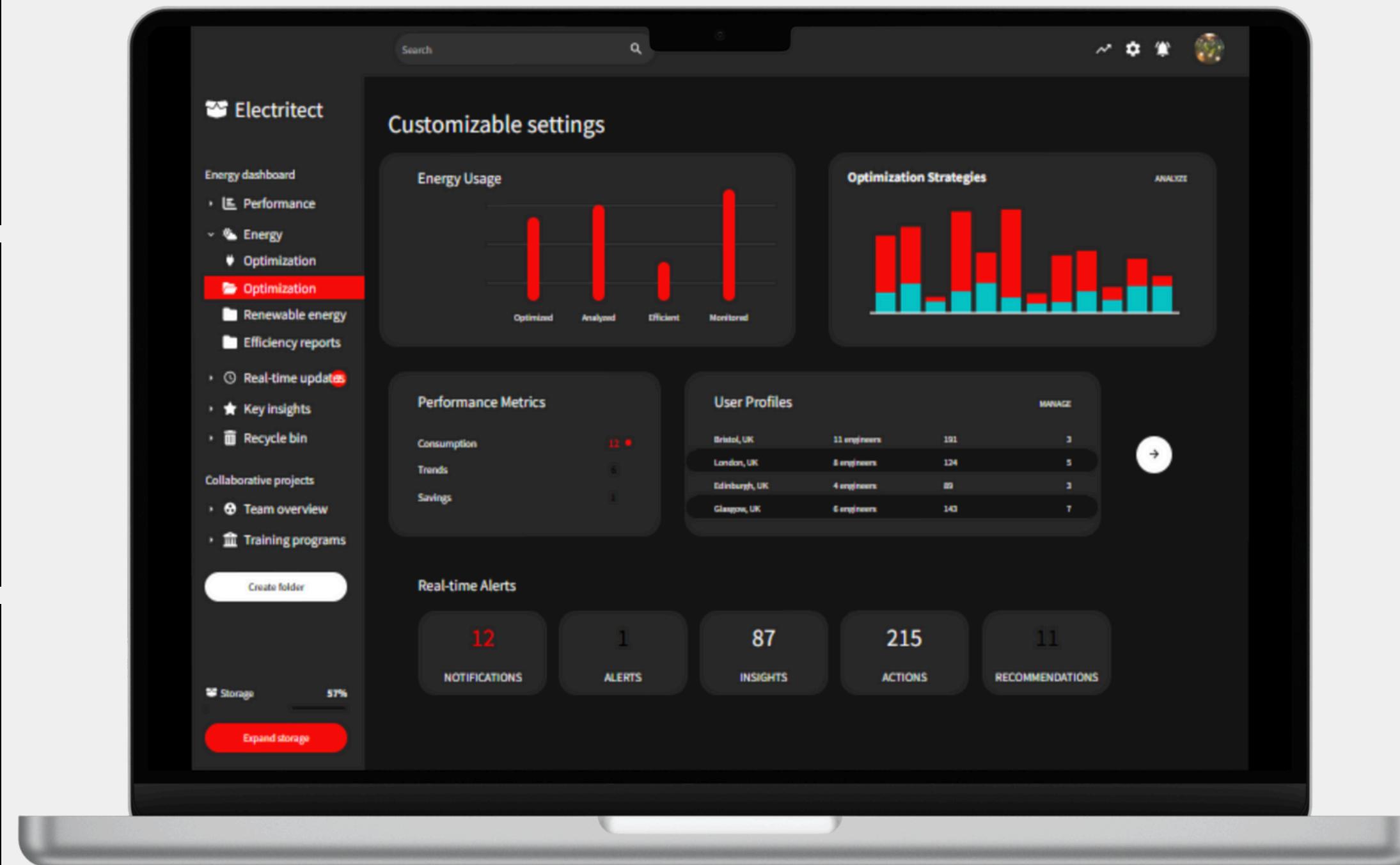
**AI-powered Software-as-a-Service for large corporations to optimize their energy usage**

## I. Reducing Operating Costs

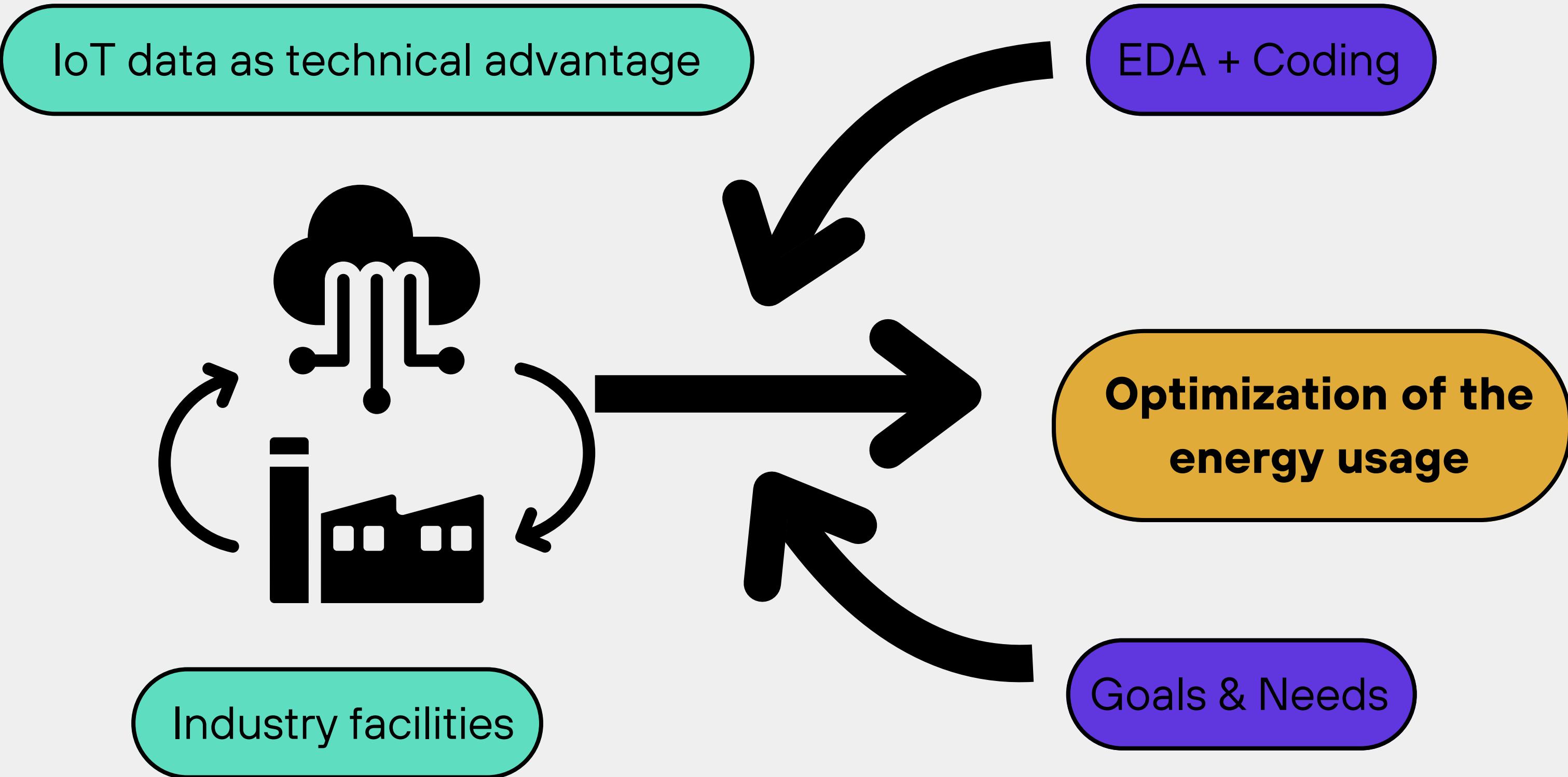
## II. Enhanced Environmental Sustainability

## III. Compliance with Regulations

# What is Electritect?



# How can we achieve this?



# Industrial datasets showcase

## Real energy dataset from 3 industrial sites in EU

A dataset containing real data related to energy consumption from 3 industrial sites in EU

Dataset

IndustrialSites.zip

i-NERGY GEM-GREEN

Energenius website

### Reasons

- **Size:** Medium to Big Industry
- Building **Operational Data**
- **Indoor** environmental **measurements**
- **Sub-sectors** within the same industry **would showcase scalability** in our business solution
- **EU Industry**, which is our target market

I Objective Function

II Decision Variables & Parameters

V Forecasting

## Optimization Algorithm

Solver is based on  
**Pyomo**

III Constraint Equations

IV Bounds

# I. Objective Function

Cornerstone of our optimization model

$$Cost = \sum_h^N \sum_i P_h \times E_{i,h}$$

$P_h$  Hourly energy price (\$ / kWh)

$E_{i,h}$  Energy consumed per sector at a given time (kWh)

## II. Decision Variables & Parameters

- **Decision Variables:** under our control.
- **Parameters:** we do not have any control over them neither by choice nor by nature.

| Decision Variables | Parameters          |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Temp. Set Point    | Outdoor Temperature |
| # Active Lights    | Outdoor Humidity    |
| # Active Printers  | Energy Price        |

# III. Constraint Equations

- Links **decision variables** and **parameters** to the **objective function**
- Practical and adhere to real-world limitations

$$E_i = a_i + \sum_k^K b_k DV_k + \sum_j^J c_j Params_j$$

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Chiller Group</b> | <b>Compressor</b>                         |
| <b>Data Center</b>   | <b>Office Space</b>                       |
| <b>Production</b>    | <b>Ultrasonic Testing Apparatus (UTA)</b> |

# IV. Bounds

Defines how the math should behave to simulate real-world scenarios

- Temperature Set Point between 18 °C and 25 °C
- Printers Active During the Data
- More Active Data Center Hardware during peak hours
- Energy consumption cannot be below zero

# V. Tomorrow's Parameter Values

- Future savings can be achieved utilizing forecasting techniques for our parameters
- **OMIE:** hourly day ahead energy prices
- **Visual Crossing API:** tomorrow's weather
- **Forecasting:**
  - SARIMA(p,d,q)(P,D,Q)s
  - Random Forest Regressor transformed with sinusoidal features
  - ARIMA(5,1,0)
  - ARIMA(8,1,0)

## Timeline:

July 1st, 2022

00:00h

15-minute  
granularity

June 30th, 2023

23:45h

## Variables

**Energy (kWh), Power (kW), Power Factor (real), Temperature (°C), Flow Rate (m^3/h), Pressure (bar), Quantity (m^3)**

## Format

Unique Sector in 3 different format: **Active Energy, Power Factor and Active Power.**

+

“Global Variables” (e.g. General Electric Active Energy)

## Nulls

Industry 1 & 3 ≈ 0.3%  
Industry 2 = 10%

Solution

Outliers

“Forward Fill”

# Relationship Encountered

## I. Monitored vs Theoretical Energy

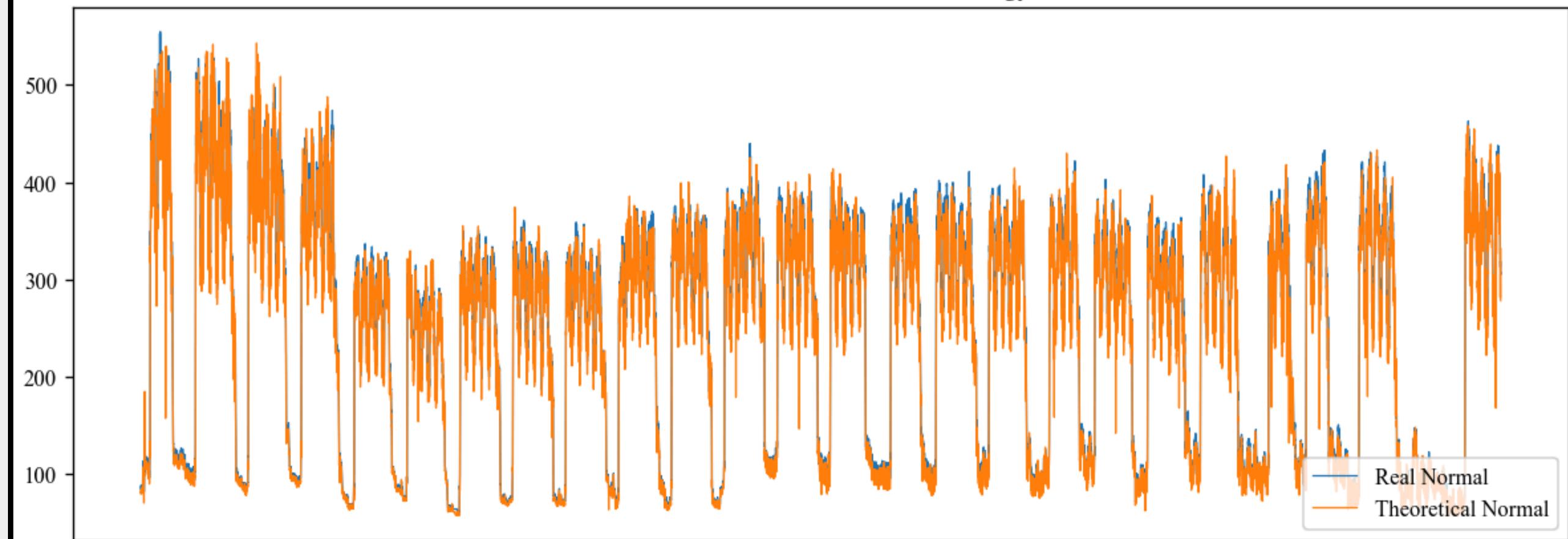
Active Energy

Active Power

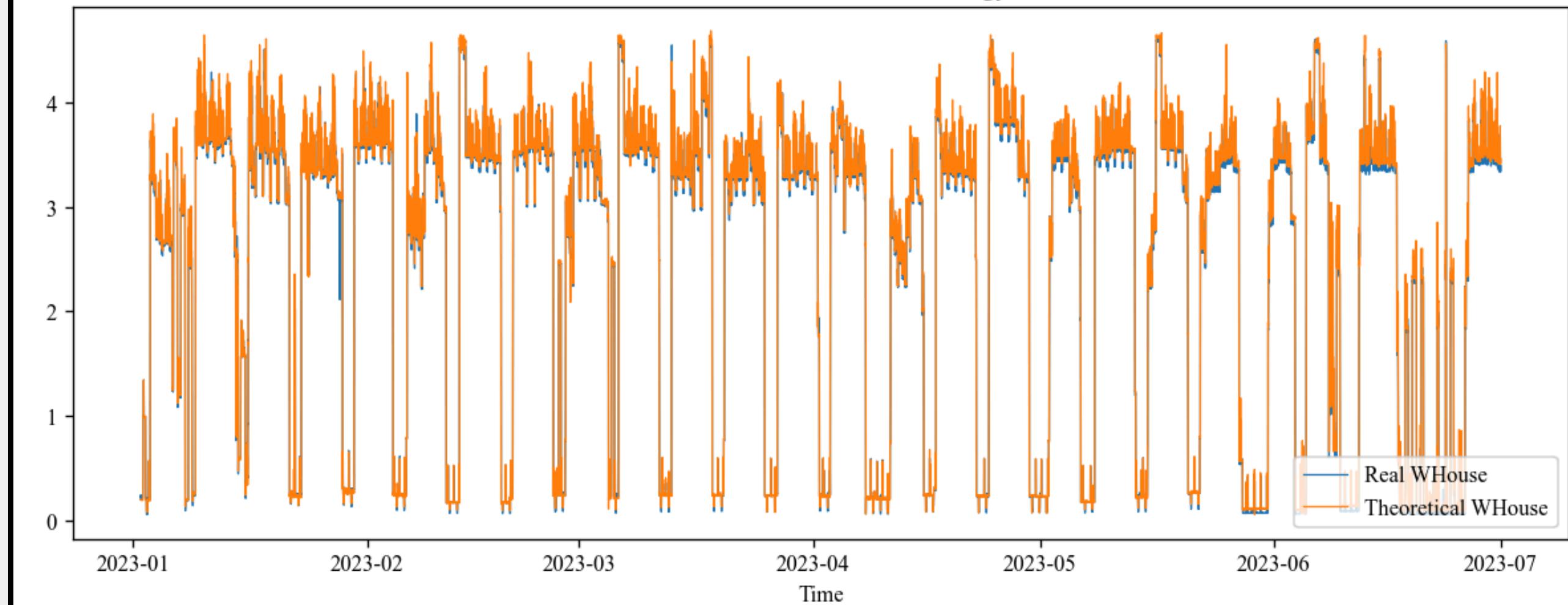
Power Factor

$$Energy = Power \times 0.25 \times PowerFactor$$

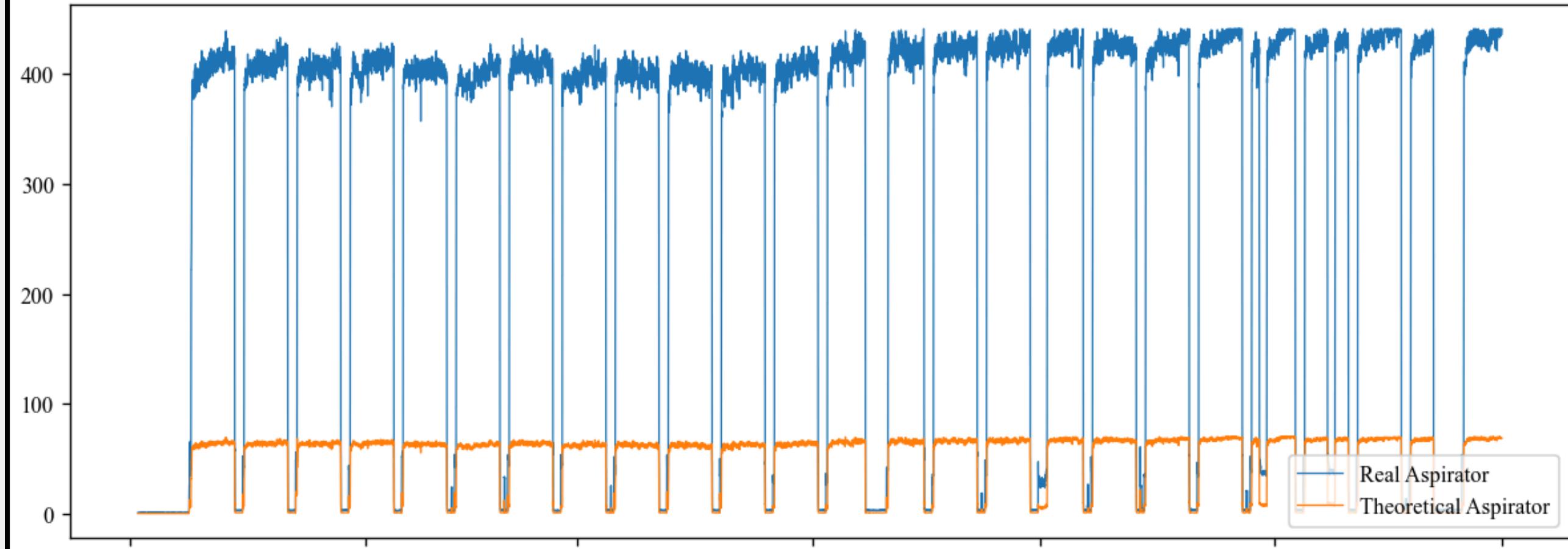
Normal General Electric Active Energy



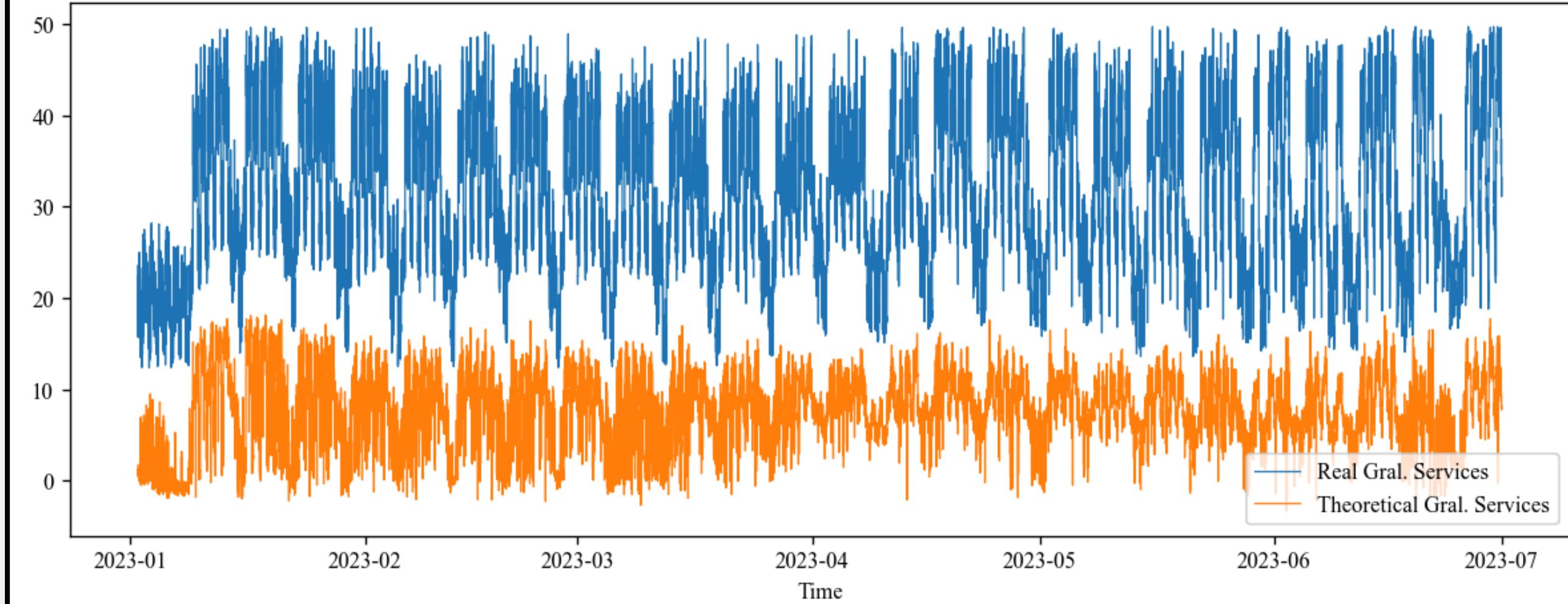
Warehouses Electric Active Energy



Aspirator Electric Active Energy



General Services Active Energy

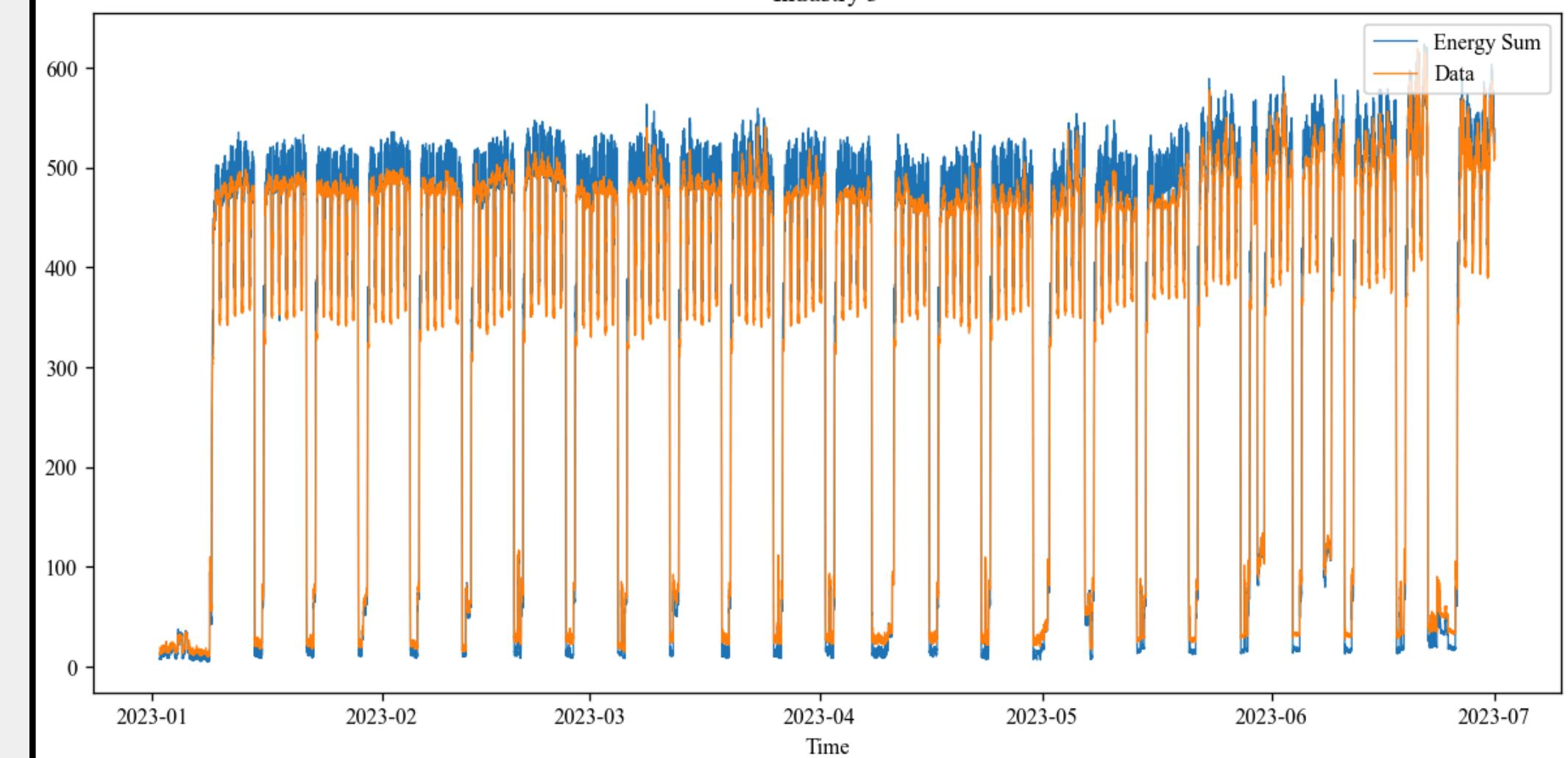
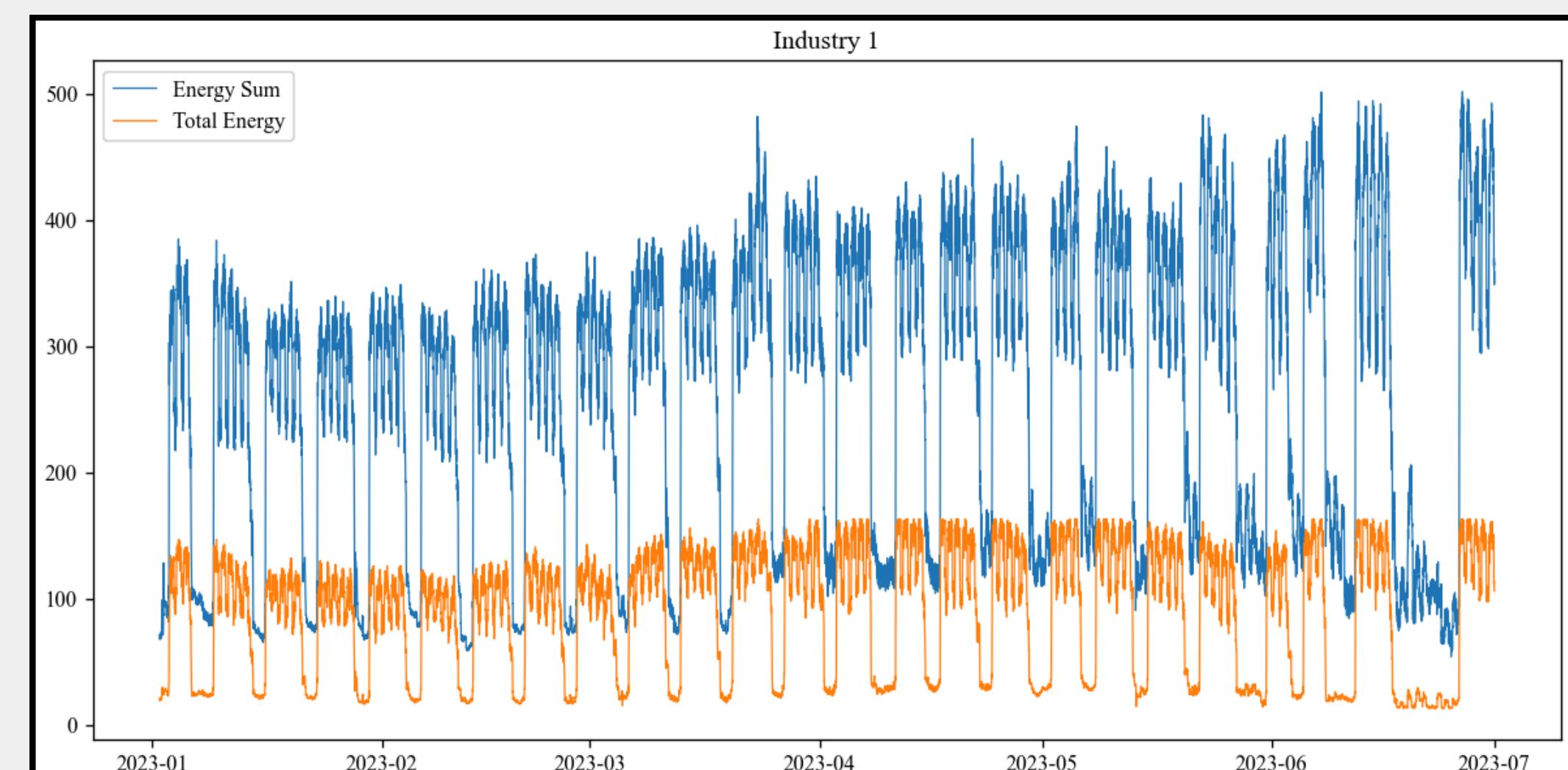


## Relationship Encountered

### II. Aggregation of Active Energies

$$\sum_i^N E_i = ?$$

Gen.Elec.Energy



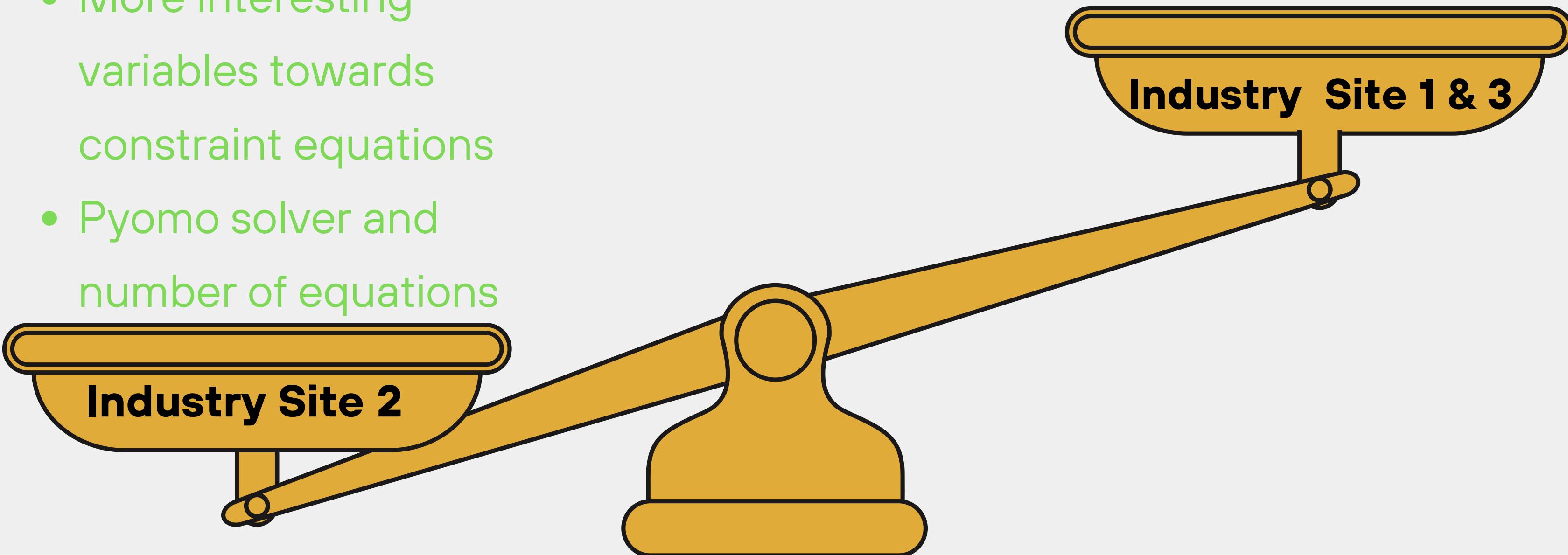
# Relationship Encountered

## III. Hourly Aggregation

- By aggregating 15-minute interval data into hourly data, the size of the dataset was reduced by a factor of four.
- When relating the variables to other parameters or decision variables. Frequently presented as hourly data.

# A new processed dataset ...

- 10% of null values
- More interesting variables towards constraint equations
- Pyomo solver and number of equations
- 0.3% of null values



# Updated Variables

## Industrial Site

Production  
Chiller  
UTA  
Compressor  
Offices  
Data Center

- **Active Energy & Power (kWh)**
- **Power Factor**
- **Apparent Power (kVA)**

## External Inputs

- **Seasonality**
- **Environmental Conditions**
- **Pricing**

## Synthesized Data



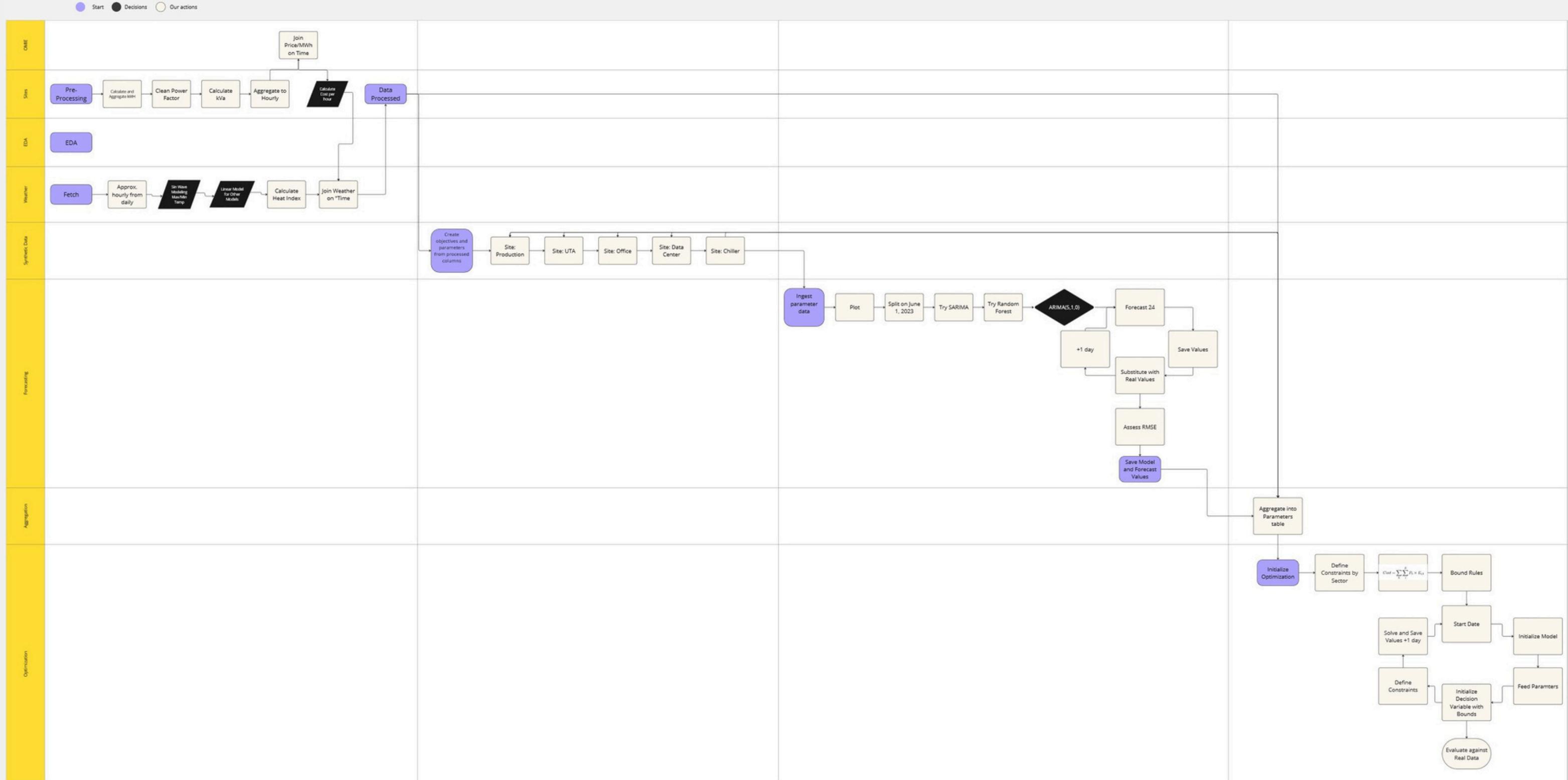
# Updated Variables

## Synthesized Data

| <b>Data Center</b>                        | <b>Chiller</b>            | <b>Production</b>                       | <b>UTA</b>           | <b>Office</b>                   |
|---|---------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Number of Active Servers                  | Temperature Set Point     | Number of Workers                       | Operational Presence | Number of Active Light Bulbs    |
| Number of Active PoE Network Swithces     | Number of Active Chillers | Power Used to Charge Transport Vehicles | Fabric in Chamber    | Number of Active Wall Plugs     |
| Number of Active non-PoE Network Switches |                           | Production Schedule                     | Testing Schedule     | Number of Active Computers      |
| Number of Active HDDs                     |                           | Maintenance Status                      | Workload             | Number of Active Printers       |
| Number of Active SSDs                     |                           | Volume Prediction Waste                 | Standby Power Down   | Number of Active Coffe Machines |

# ....Process Workflow....

Open Link Here



# Results

With the new processed dataset, and understanding how each feature takes action, it is time to run the optimization algorithm.

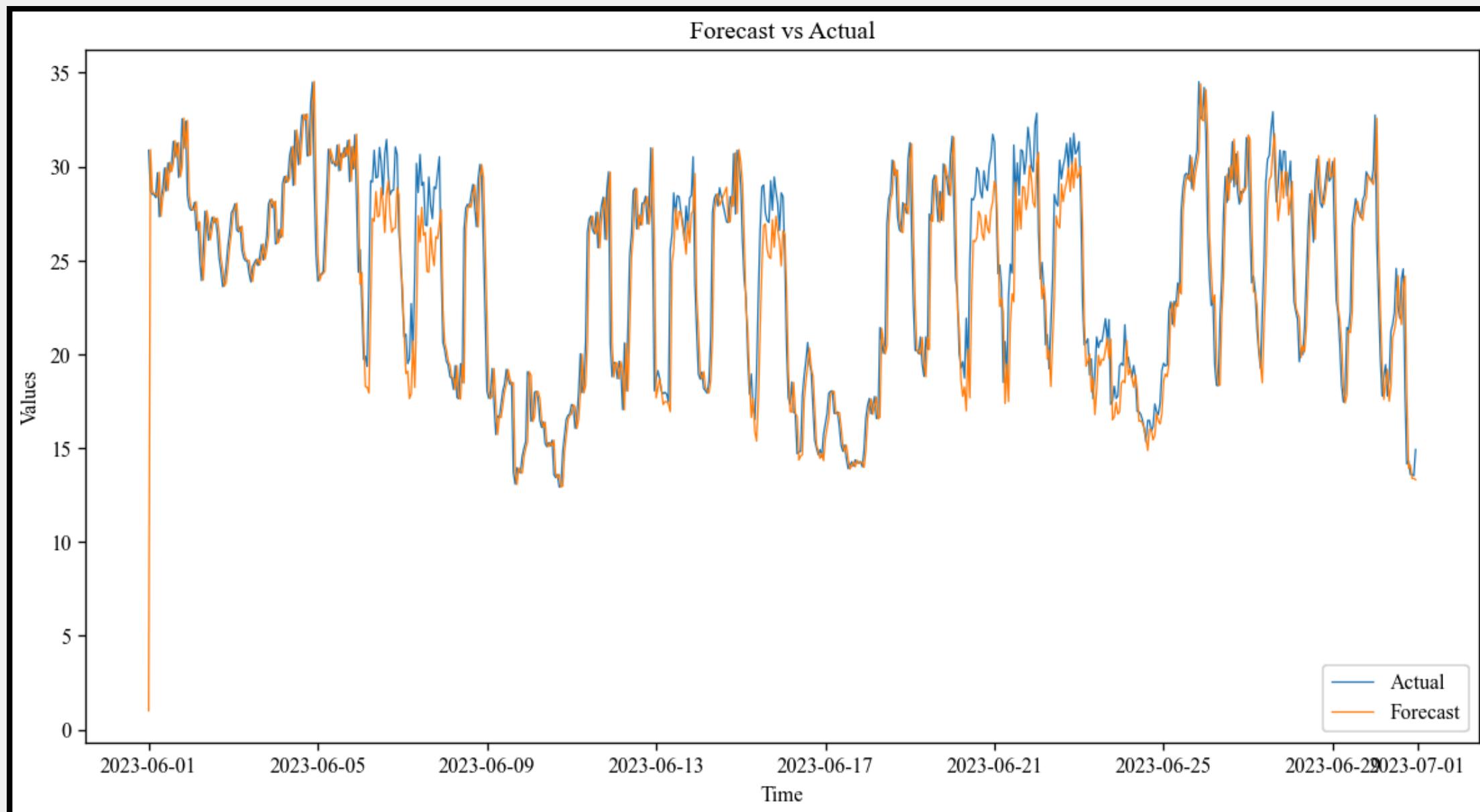
- 1 The definitive **constraint equations** are inputed to PYOMO.
- 2 Each with a combination of decision variables and parameters with their bounds and **forecasting**.
- 3 And finally, the potential **financial savings** are obtained.

# I. Constraint Equations

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>Data Center</b> | $DC = \epsilon_1 \cdot S + \epsilon_2 \cdot (NS - P) + \epsilon_3 \cdot (NS - NP) + \epsilon_4 \cdot HD + \epsilon_5 \cdot SSDs$ |
| <b>Chiller</b>     | $C = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot HISPD + \beta_2 \cdot EAP + \beta_3 \cdot NAC$  |
| <b>Production</b>  | $P = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \cdot PTV + \alpha_2 \cdot PS + \alpha_3 \cdot MS + \alpha_4 \cdot VPW + \alpha_5 \cdot NW$             |
| <b>UTA</b>         | $UTA = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \cdot OP + \gamma_2 \cdot FC + \gamma_3 \cdot TS + \gamma_4 \cdot W + \gamma_5 \cdot SPD$             |
| <b>Office</b>      | $OFF = \delta_0 + \delta_1 \cdot LA + \delta_2 \cdot AWP + \delta_3 \cdot AC + \delta_4 \cdot AP + \delta_5 \cdot ACM$           |

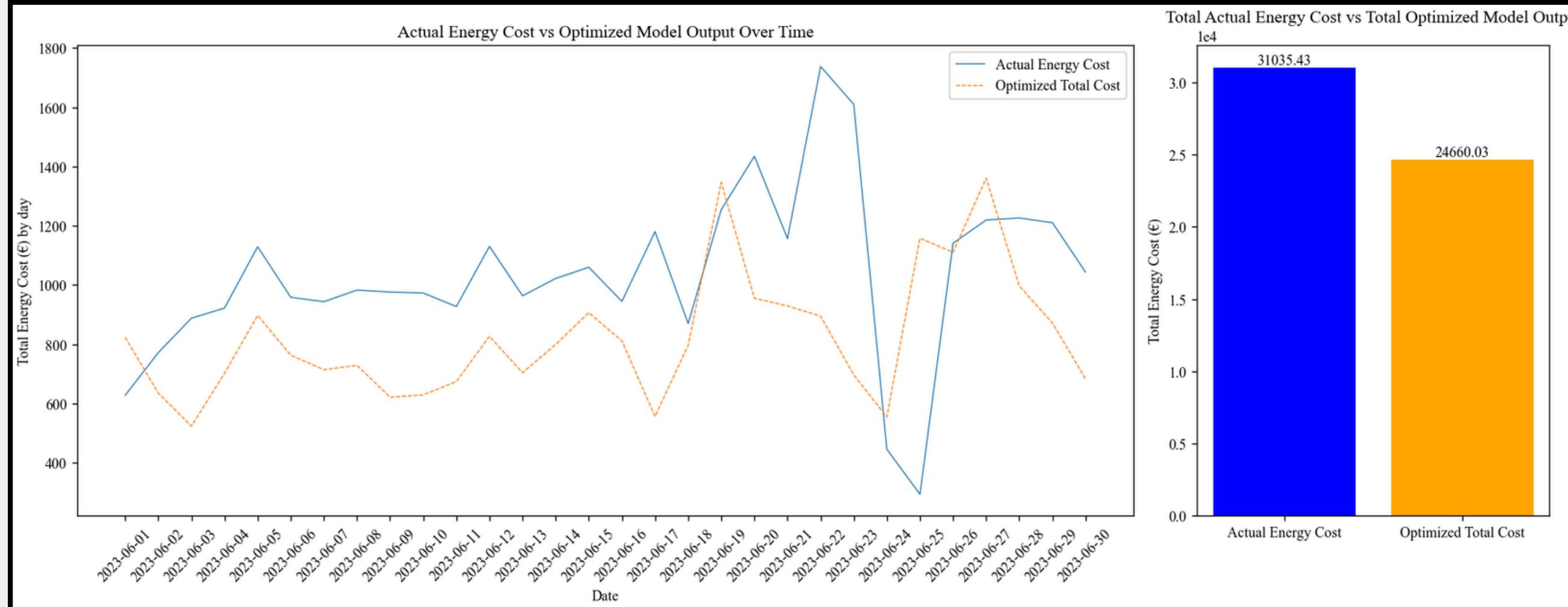
# II. Forecasting

The parameters for the optimization were set using historical data analyzed with the **ARIMA(5,1,0)** model.



# III. Financial Savings

The optimizer outputs a value of **24,660.03€** while the ground truth had a value of **31,035.43€**. Therefore, with a difference value of 6,375.40€, the optimizer resulted in savings by **20.5%**.



# Conclusions

## **Key Achievements:**

- Effective data cleaning and integration with external information
- The optimizer proved effective

## **Challenges & Outcomes:**

- Dataset Limitations
- Variable Representation
- Issues with continuous empty periods and outliers

**Despite challenges, Electritect achieved above-average outcomes, demonstrating exceptional capabilities**

# Further Improvement

**Real-World Data Priority**

**Cloud-Based Forecasting**

**IoT Partnership Exploration**

**Standardized Implementation Processes**

**Advanced Optimization Techniques**

**10% Further Cost Reduction**



We continue the evening with  
@iescitech student presentations,  
introducing the top five Innovative  
Startup Pitches.

# Thank You

Let's change  
energy together!

