

# Ktirio Dashboard

## Features and enhancements

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25/08/2022

- Energy
- Air Quality
- Environmental indoor comfort

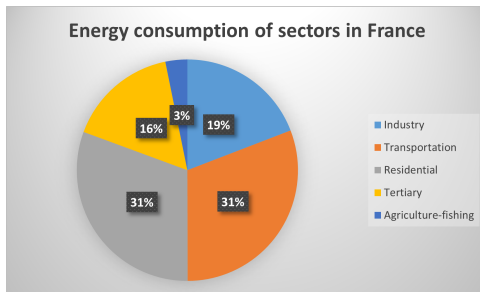


Figure 1: Energetic consumption of France by sector.

# Ktirio Project

Focuses on developing an online platform of services for building energy simulation.

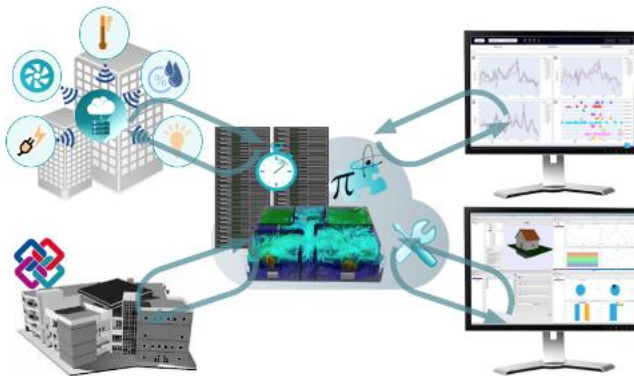


Figure 2: Ktirio service platform, from *insmi.cnrs.fr*

Extension of the work done during the Master's project.

## Previous features

- Request historic values of temperature, humidity and Open/Close sensors.
- Plot historic interactive data.
- Dynamic statistical treatment.
- Customizable comfort indicators.
- Uploading external weather data.

# Previous work

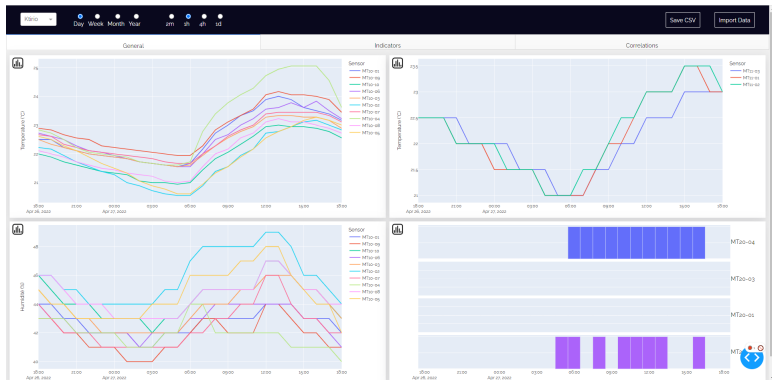


Figure 3: State of the dashboard at the end of the Master's project.

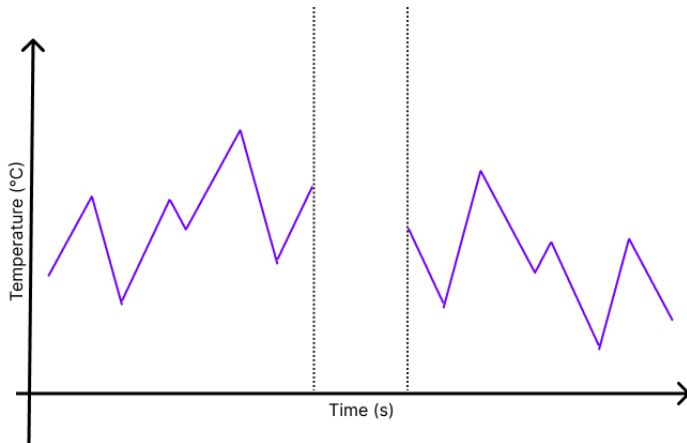
Add and improve features to the dashboard that will:

- Upgrade the performance and enhance the UX.
- Make the dashboard customizable.
- Complete missing information.
- Add new sensors/sensor models.
- Add indicators for a better understanding of the building.

- Data Imputation
- Database construction
- Dashboard Personalization
- Indoor Environmental Quality
- Building geometry
- Deployment

# Data Imputation

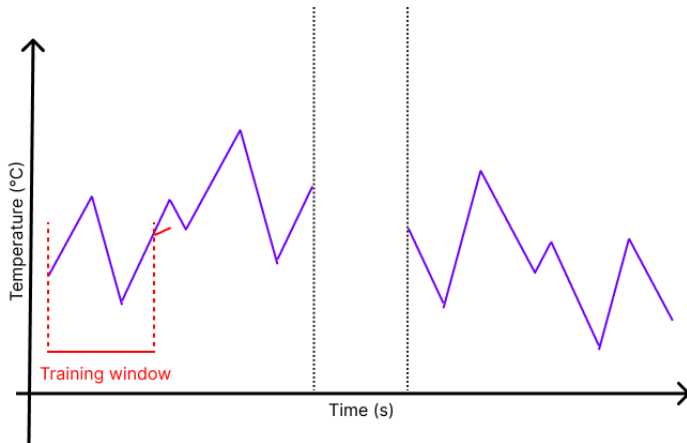
## Concept





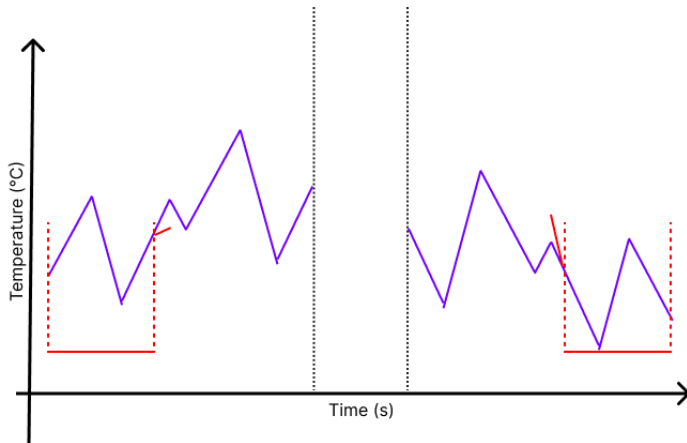
# Data Imputation

## Concept



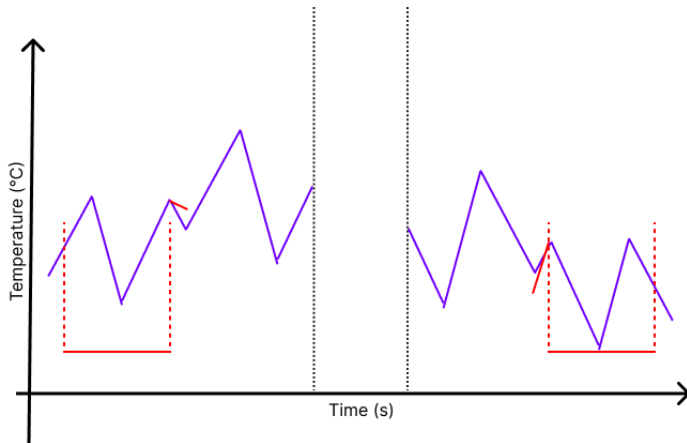
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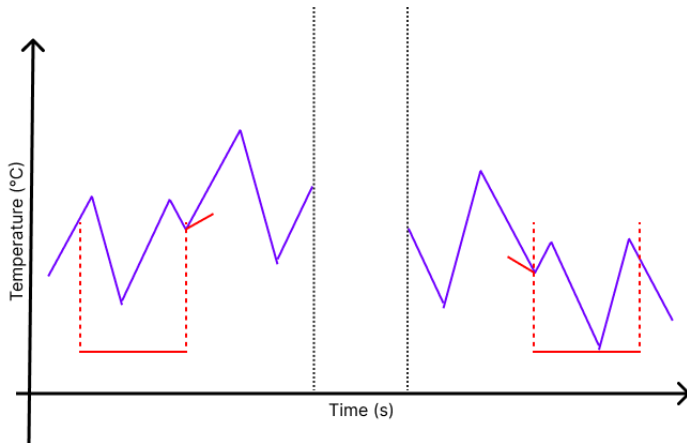
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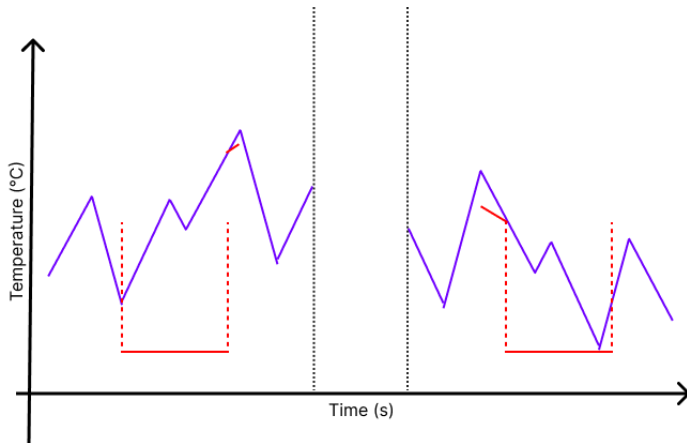
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## Concept



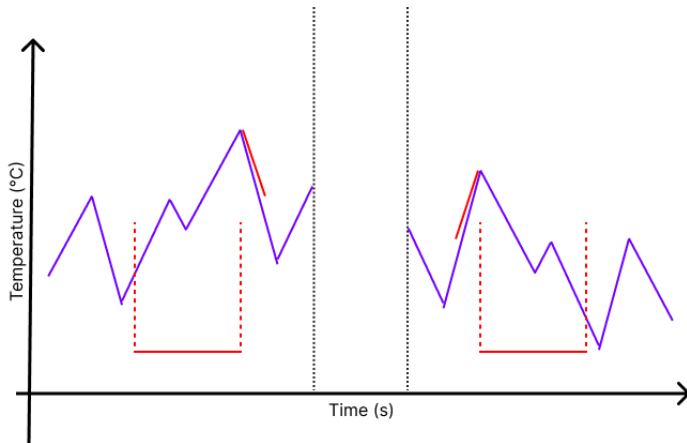
# Data Imputation

## Concept



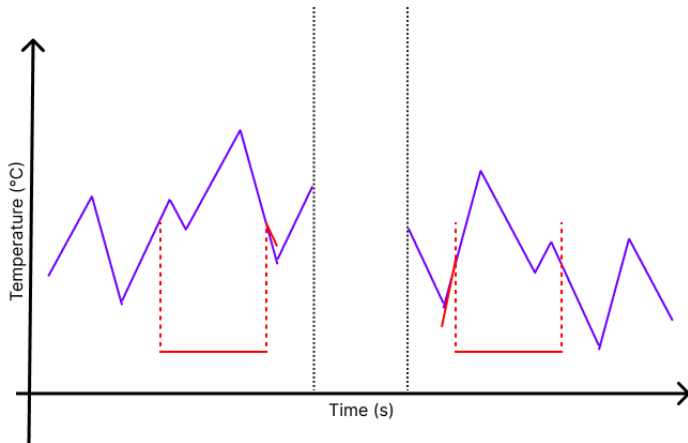
# Data Imputation

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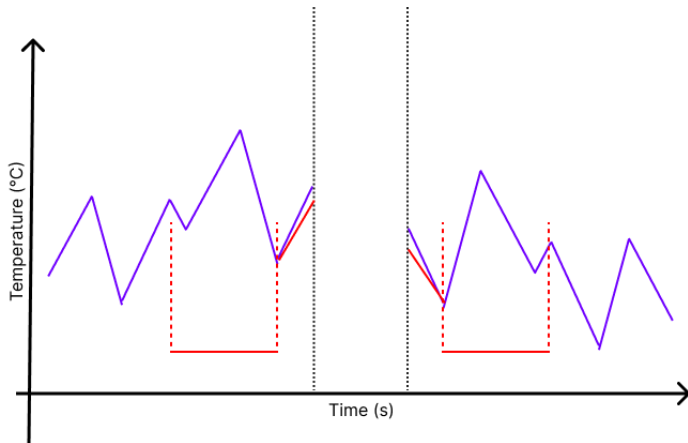
# Data Imputation

## Concept



# Data Imputation

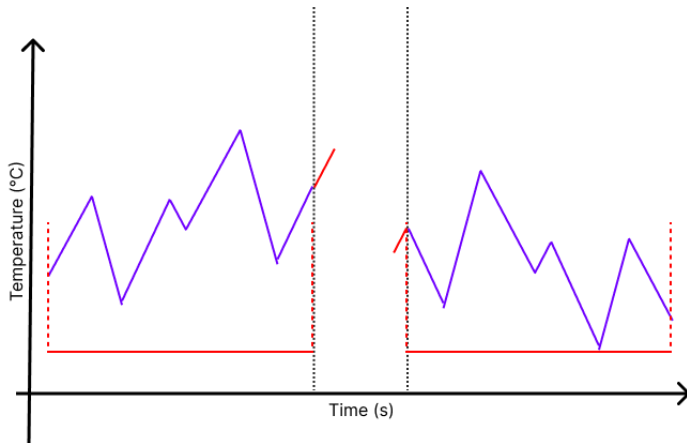
## Concept





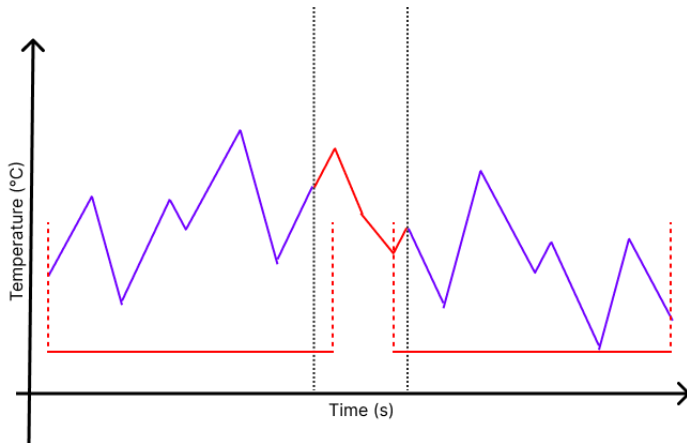
# Data Imputation

## Concept



# Data Imputation

## Concept



# Data Imputation

## Random Forest Model

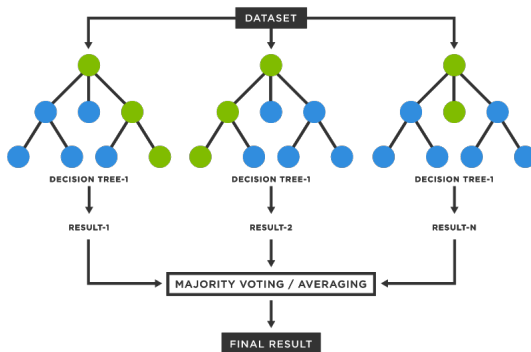


Figure 4: Diagram of the Random Forest model

# Data Imputation

## Model performance

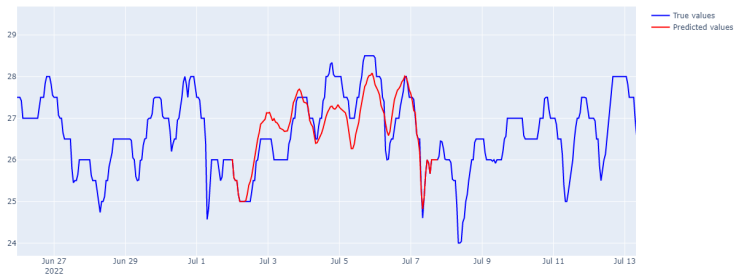
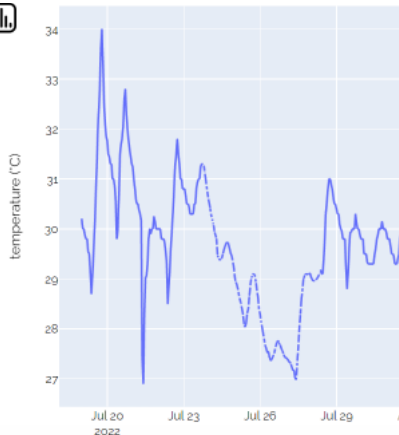


Figure 5: Test for one sensor from Meraki. Resolution = 1 hour.

# Data Imputation

## Model performance



MSE	1 day	5 days	30 days
10min	0.02	1.61	-
1H	0.22	0.6	6.7
1D	0.01	0.12	5.8

Figure 7: MSE averages for 10min, 1h, 1day resolutions by gap length.

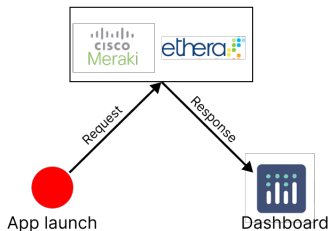
Figure 6: Imputed data for an Ethera sensor. Resolution = 10mins.

# Database construction

## Data Flow

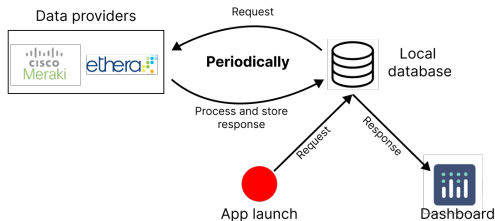
### Before

Data providers



### After

Data providers



# Database construction

## Data structure

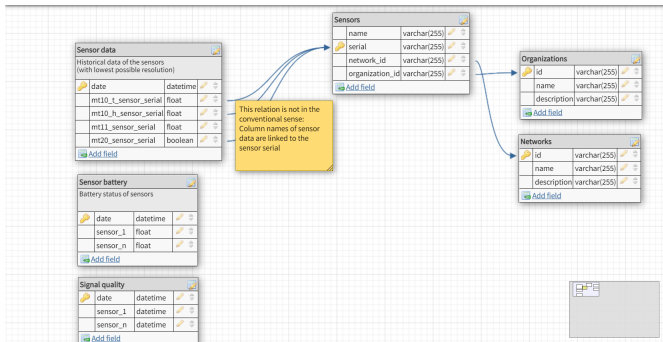


Figure 8: Proposed schema for a MySQL database.

# Database construction

## Estimating storage size

### Assumptions

- 60 sensors.
- 20 year period.
- 2 minute resolution.
- 40 float columns, 20 binary columns.

### Results

- Unprocessed information: 946MB.
- Processed information: 24.3% more space (total of 1.2GB).
- Maximum estimated storage size: 10GB.



# Database construction

## Reconstructing historic data

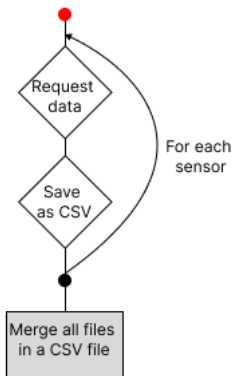


Figure 9: Steps of reconstruction script

# Database construction

## Data processing and updating

### Processing steps

- Reindex the incoming data by multiple frequencies
- Check for missing values on incoming data
- Use existing data to fill missing values

### CRON Job

- Request
- Process
- Store

Make the dashboard's code independent of the requested data.

## Improvements

- Facilitate adding new sensor models and metrics.
- Reduce the need for code modifications.
- Provide an easy way of customizing the dashboard.

# Dashboard Personalization

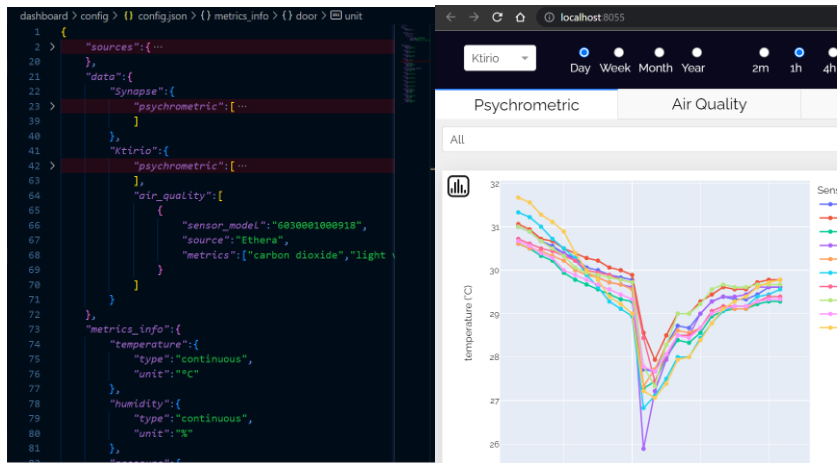


Figure 10: Effects of the configuration file on the dashboard.

# Indoor Environmental Quality

## Thermal Comfort: Statistical Treatment

### Objective

Assess uncertainty of PMV and PPD models by handling subjective or unknown parameters.

Parameter	ISO7730	ASHRAE55
Metabolic Rate	0.8 - 4	1 - 4
Clothing insulation	0 - 2	0 - 1.5
Relative air speed	0 - 1	0 - 2

Figure 11: Table of unknown parameters and their limits

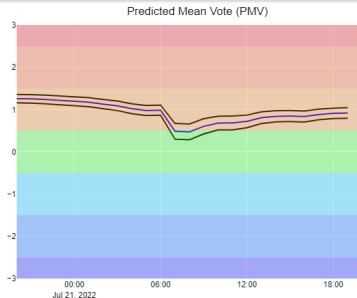


Figure 12: Monte Carlo simulation of the PMV. 95% confidence interval.

# Indoor Environmental Quality

## Indoor Air Quality

### CO<sub>2</sub> Dissatisfaction Percentage

$$PD_{CO_2} = 407 \cdot \exp(-15.5 \cdot (C_{CO_2} - 380)^{-0.25})$$

### Volatile Compounds Dissatisfaction Percentage

$$PD_{TVOC} = 405 \cdot \exp(-11.3 \cdot C_{TVOC}^{-0.25})$$

### Formaldehyde Dissatisfaction Percentage

$$PD_{HCHO} = 100 - 95 \exp(-0.068 \log(C_{HCHO}/0.1)^4 - 0.44 \log(C_{HCHO}/0.1)^2)$$

# Indoor Environmental Quality

## Indoor Air Quality

### Total Indoor Air Quality

$$IAQ_{index} = 100 - (W_{CO_2} * PD_{CO_2} + W_{TVOC} * PD_{TVOC} + W_{HCHO} * PD_{HCHO})$$

### Indoor Environmental Quality

$$IEQ_{index} = \frac{1}{3}(IAQ_{index} + (100 - PD_{ACC}) + (100 - PD_L))$$

# Indoor Environmental Quality

## Indoor Air Quality

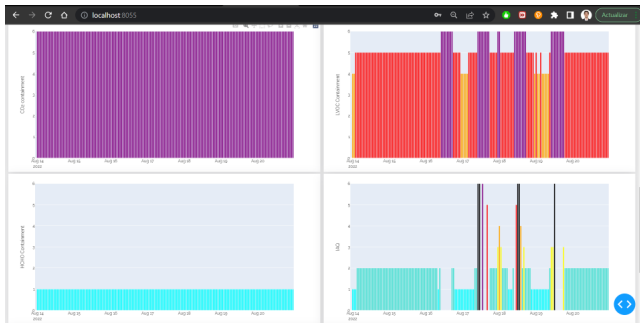
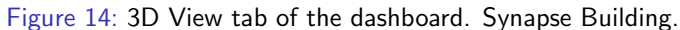


Figure 13: Air Quality indicators in the *Indicators* tab



### 3D view



The dashboard is now accessible through [dashboard.ktirio.fr](https://dashboard.ktirio.fr).