



Context-Aware Urban Energy Efficiency Optimization Using Hybrid Physical Models

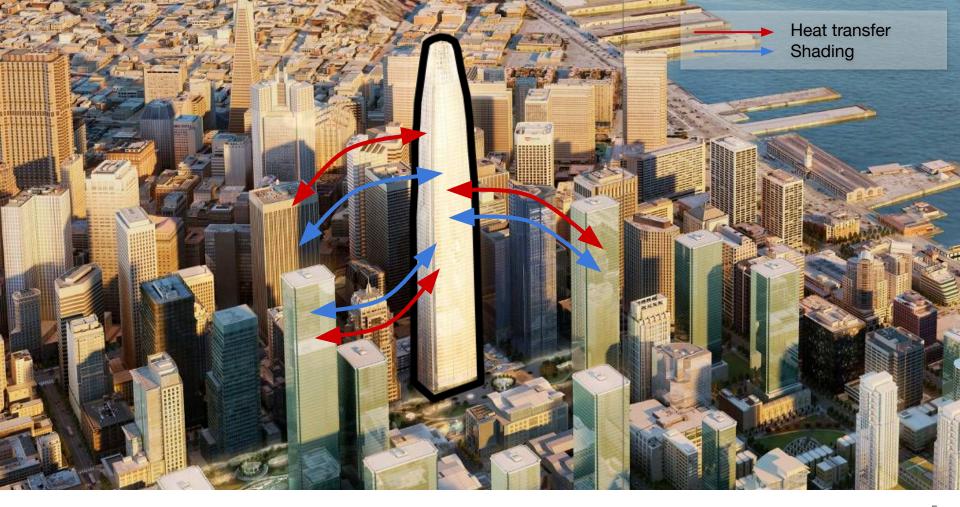
Benjamin Choi*, Alex Nutkiewicz, Rishee Jain Urban Informatics Lab, Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, Stanford University

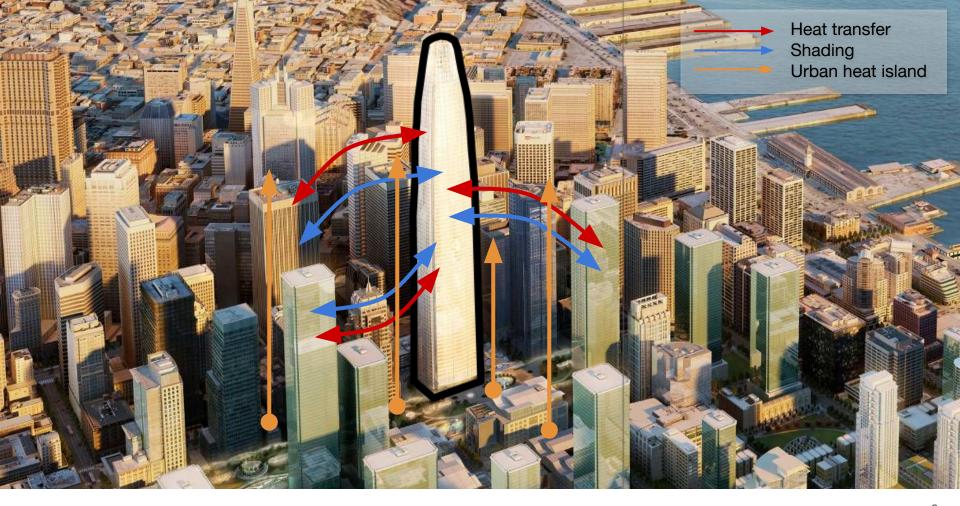
Machine Learning for Engineering Modeling, Simulation, and Design, NeurIPS 2020

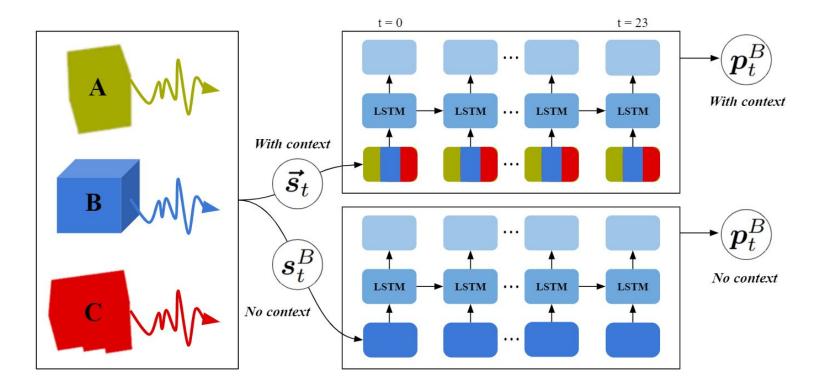




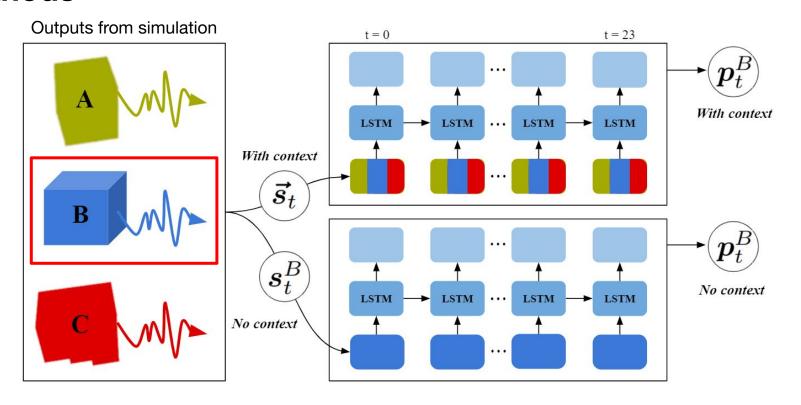




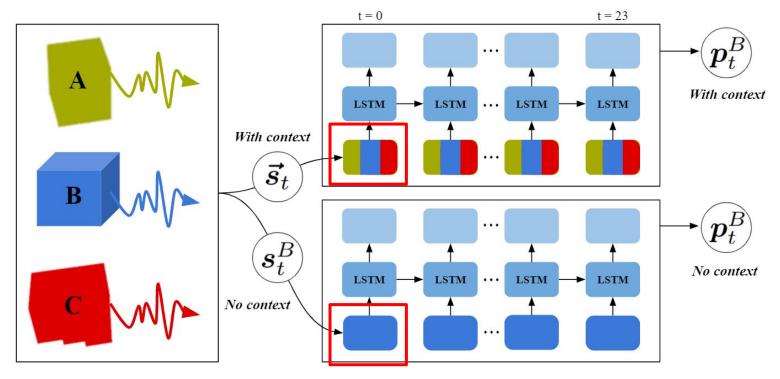




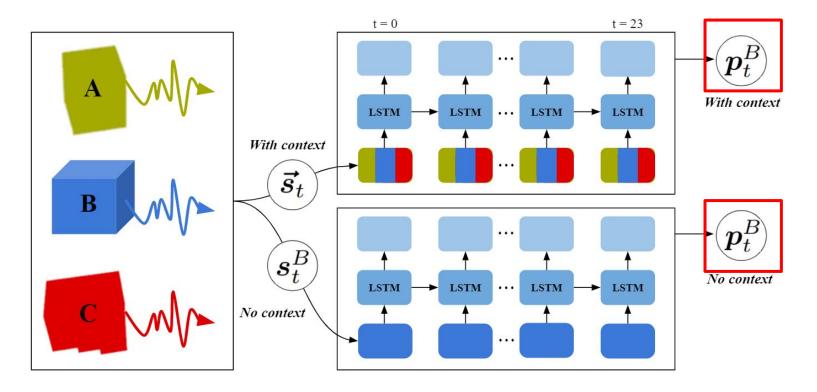
A comparison of *no context* and *with context* methods



Individual building simulations as input to both methods



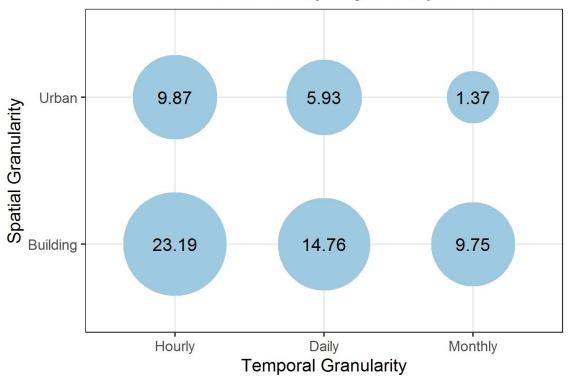
No context: one input building With context: all input buildings



Predictions are made for one target building at a time in both methods

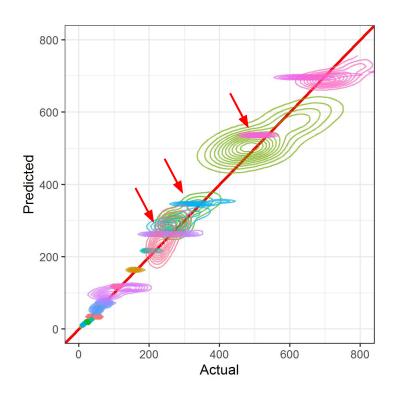
Results

% Error Across Spatiotemporal Scales
Error decreases monotonically as granularity decreases



With context mean average percent error

Results

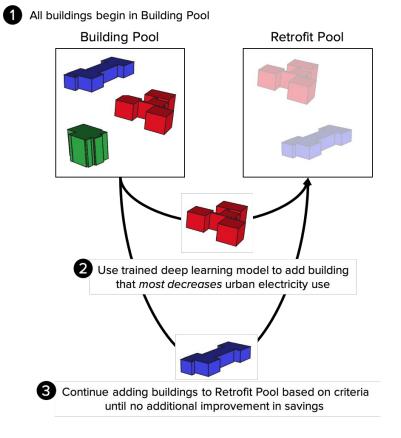


800 600 -Predicted 200 -200 600 400 800 Actual

No Context Model

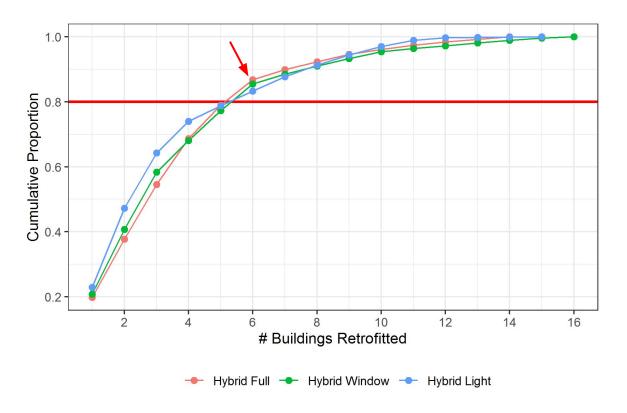
With Context Model

Applications



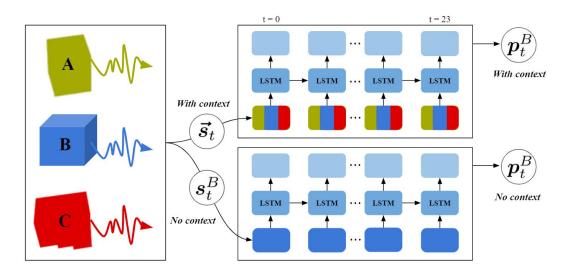
Greedy building selection method

Applications



80% of maximum potential savings with only 6 buildings

Next Steps



Conclusions

Hybrid modelling approach can assess the influence of urban context on retrofit efficacy

DUE-S can help inform urban energy decision making for variety of stakeholders

Future Work

Explore methods to better quantify the influence of specific inter-building effects

Integrate renewable energy generation (e.g., solar) into DUE-S modelling framework



"Knowledge from Data"



Building Characteristics



Weather Data



Smart Meters

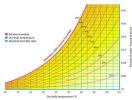
"Knowledge from Building Physics"



"Knowledge from Data"



Building Characteristics



Weather Data



Smart Meters

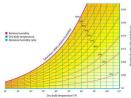
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