

# **Continuous and Real-time Sensing of Occupant Satisfaction with Indoor Ambient Factors**

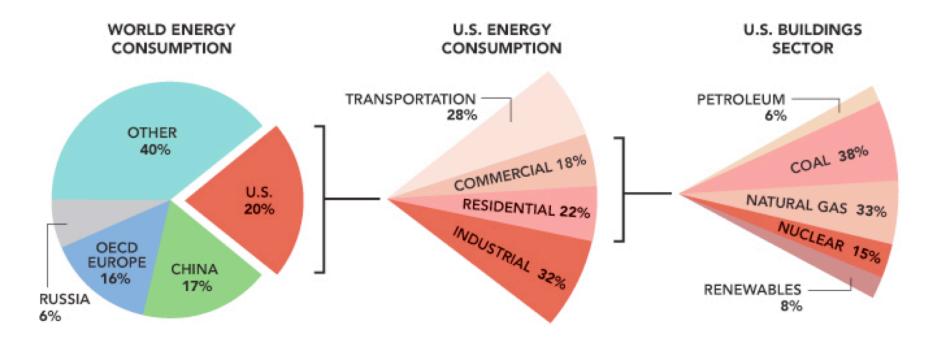
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## **Building Energy Consumption**



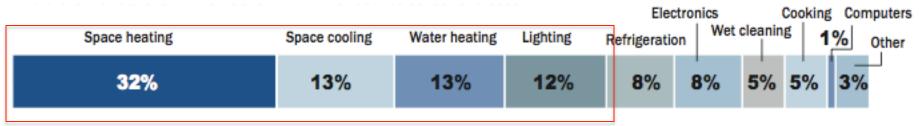
Source: Buildings Data Book, DOE, <a href="http://buildingsdatabook.eren.doe.gov/ChapterIntro1.aspx">http://buildingsdatabook.eren.doe.gov/ChapterIntro1.aspx</a>



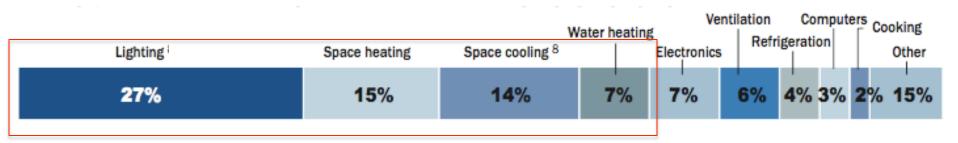


### Energy Consumption in the U.S.





Residential Energy Use



**Commercial Energy Use** 

Roughly 87% of today's buildings will still be used in 2050, composing an estimated 70% of the building stock

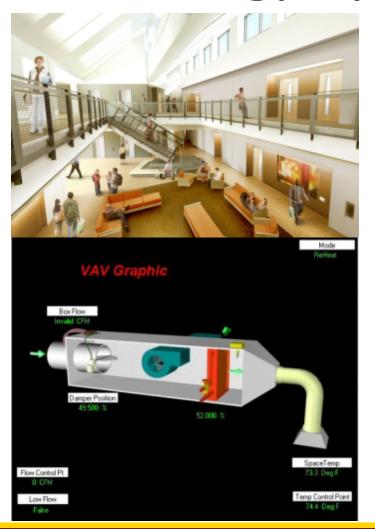
Source: Energy Data Book (2007); EERE, U.S. Department of Energy





## **Energy Operations**



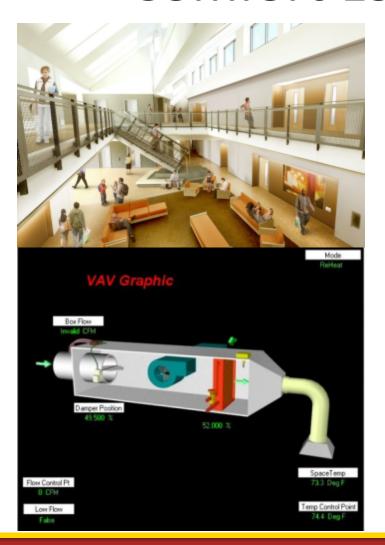


- Currently energy systems are operated for the peak opposed to optimal
- Facility manager is forced to "play it safe", resulting in sub-optimal operations
- Occupant comfort is based on predefined standards
- Standards are based on one time surveys or limited experiments and individual occupant complaints



#### **Comfort Estimation**





- Occupant comfort ranges are found to be larger and more forgiving than predicted ranges
- Weak and context dependant correlations between code-defined comfort ranges and occupant reported comfort ranges
- Research proves that there is great potential in improving comfort level
- Energy consumption could be reduced, while improving/maintaining occupant comfort



## **Energy Efficiency**



Understand impact of occupant satisfaction with performance, productivity, mood

Understand discrepancies between actual measured vs. perceived subjective values

Develop a database of occupant perceptions for trending and improvements to energy operations (heating/cooling, ventilation, building design)

Develop optimization algorithms for "learning" and "adaptive" energy control

**BUILDING DESIGN** 

BUILDING SYSTEM DESIGN

BUILDING OPERATIONS

BUILDING PERFORMANCE



## Participatory Data Sensing



Mobile triangulation brings up a list of three nearest buildings





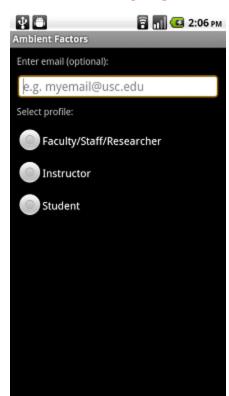
## **Participatory Sensing**



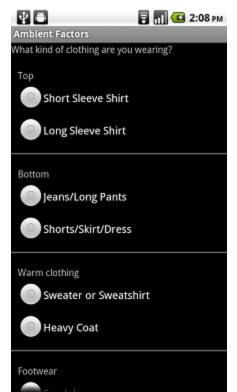
### Occupant Profile

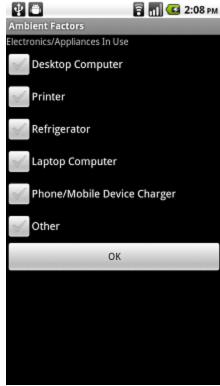
## Occupant Preferences

#### Supplementary Data for Energy Analysis



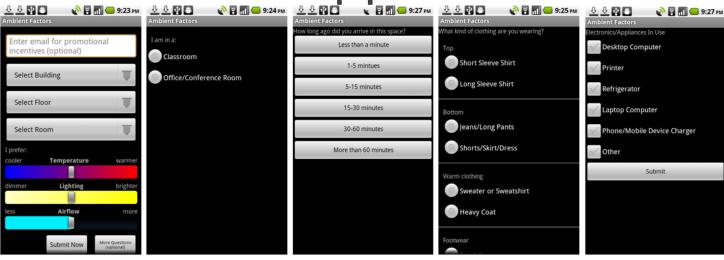




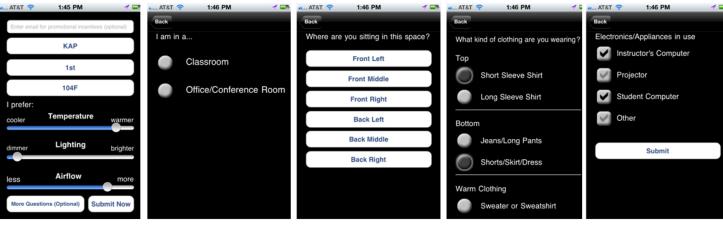


Mobile Apps





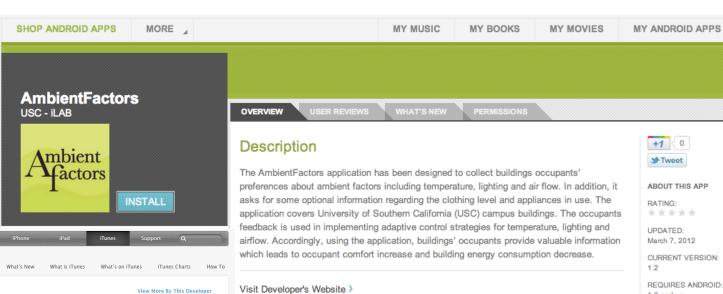
a) Android version (optional module for permanent occupants)



b) <u>iPhone</u> version (optional module for temporary occupants)







View More By This Developer

#### **App Screenshots**





+1 0 → Tweet ABOUT THIS APP RATING: \*\*\*\* UPDATED: March 7, 2012

CURRENT VERSION:

REQUIRES ANDROID:

1.0 and up CATEGORY:

Education SIZE:

117k

PRICE: Free

CONTENT RATING: Low Maturity

**iTunes** Preview

By USC

AmbientFactors

**A**mbient

View In iTunes

Category: Lifestyle Released: May 03, 2011

Requirements: Compatible with iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad.Requires iOS 4.2 or later **Customer Ratings** 

ratings to display an average for the current version of this

application.

Version: 1.0 Size: 0.4 MB Language: English Seller: USC Infolab integrated informatics lab Rated 4+

Free

**H**actors

Open iTunes to buy and download apps.

Description

AmbientFactors Support ▶

iPhone Screenshots

1:44 PM

Select Building

Airflow

I prefer:

The AmbientFactors application has been designed to collect buildings occupants' preferences about ambient

factors including temperature, lighting and air flow. In addition, it asks for some optional information regarding the

---- AT&T 🤤

elect One

1:44 PM

Select Building

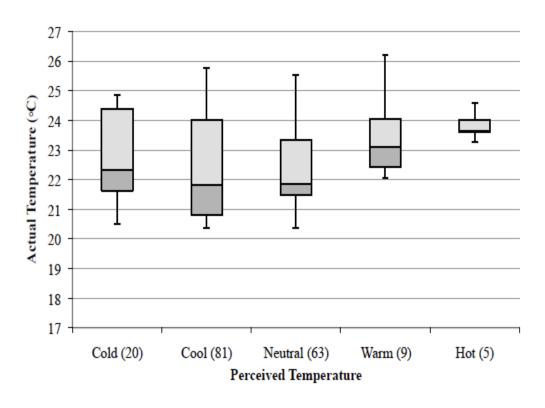
KAP - Kaprielian Hall (KAP)

DRB - Denney Research...

RRI - Irani Hall (RRI)

#### **Comfort Estimation**





- Ten days eight rooms
- ~ 65% of occupant perceptions of temperature differed from the neutral condition
- Could be due to the malfunctioning sensors or mismatch between comfort ranges /set points

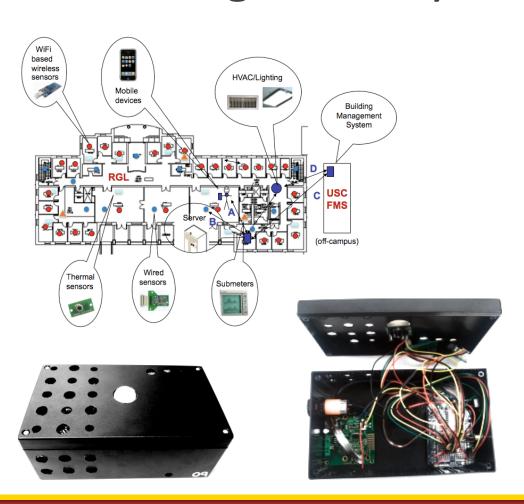
Jazizadeh F, Kavulya G, Klein L, Becerik-Gerber B. (2011) "Continuous Sensing of Occupant Satisfaction with Indoor Ambient Factors", ASCE Workshop of Computing in Civil Engineering, June 19-22, 2011, Miami, FL





## Building Level Energy Management System





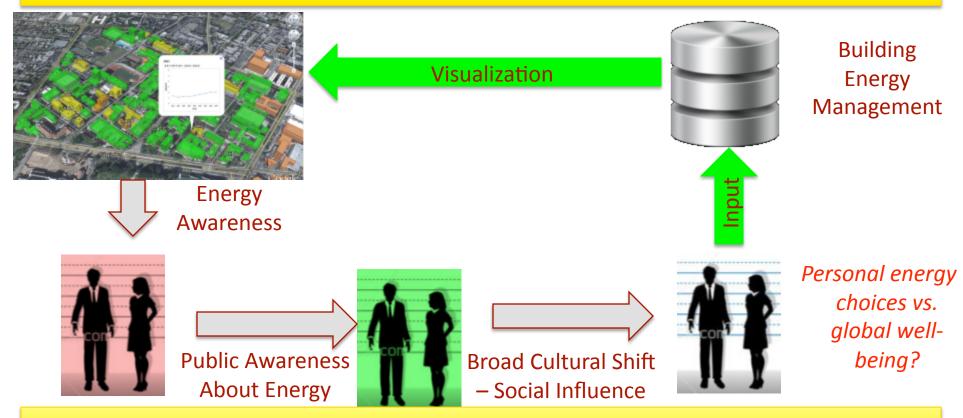
- 50 permanent residents (staff/ faculty/grad students) and more than 2000 temporary residents
- 64-wired sensors
- 500+ WiFi-based wireless sensors (temperature, humidity, light, CO2, sound, magnetic, and motion sensors) deployed in 60 moveable sensor boxes and 100+ actuators
- 10 sub-meters (sub-floor, floor and building level for measuring energy consumption of lighting, receptacles, HVAC, elevator, and emergency power)



## **Energy Literacy**



#### Tangible energy awareness through social influence



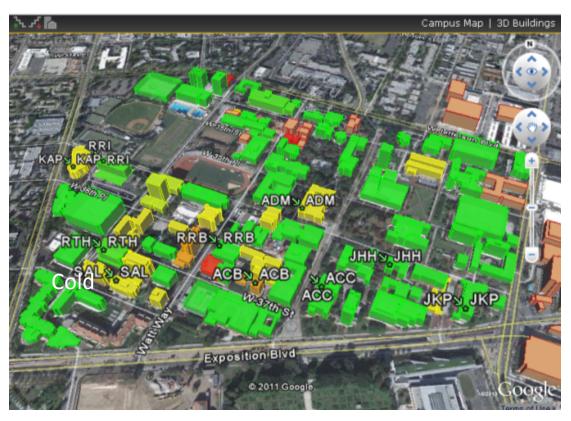
Real-time sharing and visualization of ambient features for immediate use





### **Data Visualization**







**Energy consumption** plotted in 3D for influencing occupant behavior





### **Data Visualization**





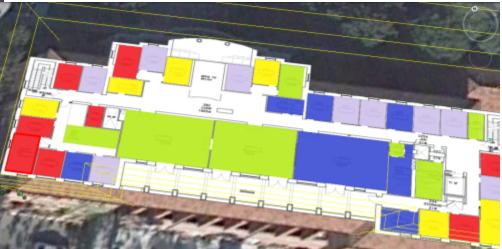
**Occupants input** mapped on 3D building models and floor plans

Cool

Neutral

Warm

Hot













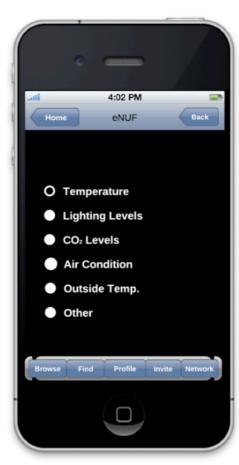










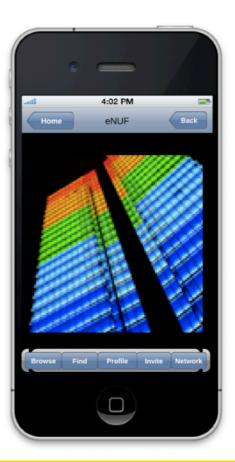










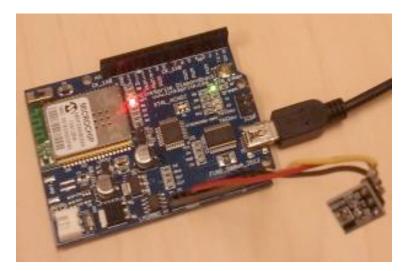




## Occupant Feedback



- Focus on the contribution of building occupants in energy reduction
- Occupants are asked to reduce lighting level during the day without compromising visual comfort
- Assess the influence information on occupants' behavior towards energy conservation:
  - Reminding to reduce lighting w/o any supporting information
  - Energy consumption w/Environmental information are provided to encourage lighting level adjustment
  - Peers/colleagues 'tendency to reduce lighting level is revealed to all occupants to use social influence for energy consumption reduction



Changes in occupants behavior towards energy conservation is monitored by wireless light sensors which are used to measure the electricity consumption indirectly

## Occupant Feedback



- Areal-world test scenario; a pilot sample of participants (staff on campus)
- To investigate the impact of different types of information for changing occupant behavior

Test Group I: no additional information, simply ask to reduce the level of lighting

Test Group II: information including participant's own energy use, rate, and environmental motives

"By reducing (dimming) the lighting level in your office, you can reduce the total building energy consumption. If you agree, the annual energy savings at the building level are 26000 kWh on average, which is equivalent to the reduction of CO2 emissions of 2.2 homes for one year and greenhouse gas emissions avoided by recycling 6.2 tons of waste."

Jazizadeh F, Kavulya G, Kwak J, Becerik-Gerber B, (2012) "Human-Building Interaction for Energy Conservation in Office Buildings", CRC 2012: Construction Research Congress, May 21-23, 2011, West Lafayette, IN





## Occupant Feedback



**Table 3: Lighting Negotiation Results (\*: p < 0.1)** 

	Avg. Accep. Rate (%)	User Rating (Max: 5.0)
Group I	28.79 (11.03)	3.82 (0.26)
Group II	68.18 (9.65)	4.18 (0.18)
Mean Diff.	39.19*	0.36



- By increasing energy awareness and literacy, occupants could contribute to sustainable environments
- Energy consumption could be adjusted by using adaptive control mechanisms and occupant preferences
- System improvement highly depends on collective endeavor of occupants
- iCampus infrastructure is a platform that can dramatically improve public awareness
- Green behavior through social reputation could be facilitated by social capabilities of iCampus platform









## Students & Collaborators & Sponsors







**Geoffrey Kavulya** 



Nan Li



**Zheng Yang** 











# Thank you!



