

End-Use Load Profiles for the U.S. Building Stock

Research Vision

End-use load profiles describe *how* and *when* energy is used in buildings on an hourly or subhourly basis. These profiles:

- Are the **most essential** missing data resource for time-sensitive valuation of energy efficiency (DOE internal survey)
- Enable analysis of energy efficiency (EE) technologies for R&D prioritization, utility resource and distribution system planning, and state/local energy planning and regulation
- Are the foundation for understanding energy flexibility in the building stock, and the EE/Demand Response (DR) relationship
- Potentially influence \$7.8 billion spent annually on ratepayer-funded EE and DR programs in the United States, as well as \$20 billion in annual utility transmission infrastructure spending.

Challenge

Existing end-use load profiles:

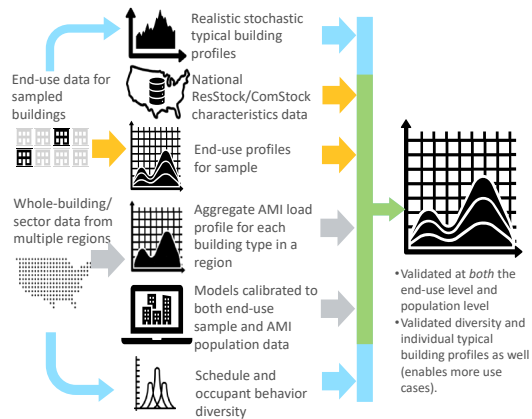
- Are often outdated and limited to certain regions and building types because of the high cost of traditional end-use submetering
- Are insufficient for numerous emerging use cases furthering grid-interactive and efficient buildings.

Opportunity

- New ResStock™ and ComStock™ models statistically represent energy use of U.S. buildings
- Models produce hourly end-use load profiles, but most calibration efforts to date have focused on annual energy use.

Objective and Approach

This project's hybrid approach combines best-available ground truth data, such as submetering studies and statistical disaggregation of whole-building interval meter data, with the reach, cost-effectiveness, and granularity of physics-based and data-driven building stock modeling to deliver a nationally comprehensive data set at a fraction of the historical cost.



The ultimate outcome of this project will be public:

- End-use load profiles for every location in the United States, at both the aggregate (e.g., utility, county) and individual building levels
- Calibrated building stock energy models.

Research Progress

In the first 10 months of the 3-year project, progress was focused in the following areas:

Stakeholder Engagement

- Created technical advisory group with more than 60 members representing utilities, regulators, experts and consultants, energy efficiency regional organizations, and vendors
- Three meetings to date focused on identifying market needs, use cases, data gaps, and data sources for the project.

“This was as good as it gets for engaging people across different locations and disciplines.”

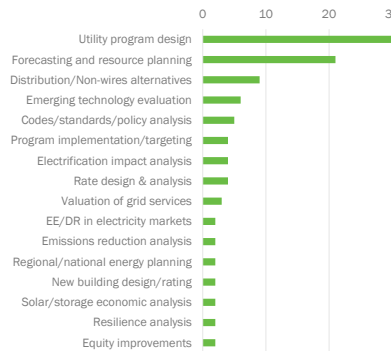
- JJ Vandette, technical advisory group member



Organizations represented by the advisory group

Use Case Understanding

- Identified approximately 75 use cases for end-use load profiles and load modeling
- Collected input on highest-priority use cases.



Technical advisory group members identified their highest-priority use cases of end-use load profiles, presented as a graph of use case categories (left). The team translated these to data requirements (right).

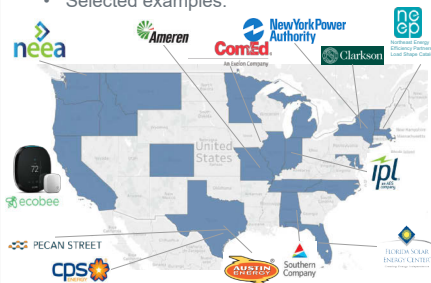
Data Requirements Driven by Use Cases

- Identified key data attributes for the top priority load profile use cases
- Proposed data requirements to meet the maximum practical number of uses cases.

Time Resolution	Geographic Resolution	Occupancy	Electrical Characteristics
15-minute	Utility territory	Stochastic	Real power
• Highest impact cases require only hourly results	• Distribution System Planning requires feeder-level data	• This is a significant gap and will require new modeling techniques	• Some distribution system planning use cases might benefit from reactive power
• PV planning is the only top use case that requires less than 15-minute data	• A “mix-and-match” approach from a bank of load profiles could help build specific utility and feeder level information		

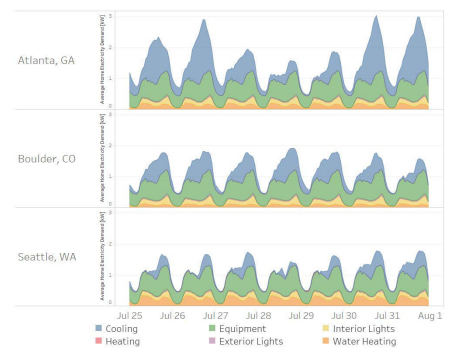
Data Outreach

- Leveraging a variety of ground-truth data:
 - Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) data
 - End-use submeter data
 - Load research data
- Model input data (including survey results from the U.S. Census, U.S. Energy Information Administration, and others)
- Acquired or actively pursuing around 30 data sources from around the United States
- Selected examples:



Still seeking data. Maybe yours? Greatest data needs: commercial end-use, cold climate

Preparing for Next-Level Models



- Categorized approximately 500 current high-level inputs for ResStock/ComStock
- Documented current and potential future data sources for each input
- Identified highest priority data gaps
- Completed initial literature review on residential stochastic occupant behavior models
- Progress developing commercial building stochastic occupant behavior.