





Energy in Building and Communities Programme

Scaling Adoption of Automated Operational Intelligence for **Energy Productivity in Smart** Buildings Findings from the IEA Annex 81 'Data **Driven Smart Buildings' and 'Brains for Buildings' (B4B) Projects**





Panel #1 Digital Infrastructure – barriers, cost, skills gaps

Moderator: Pieter Pauwels (Eindhoven University of Techology)



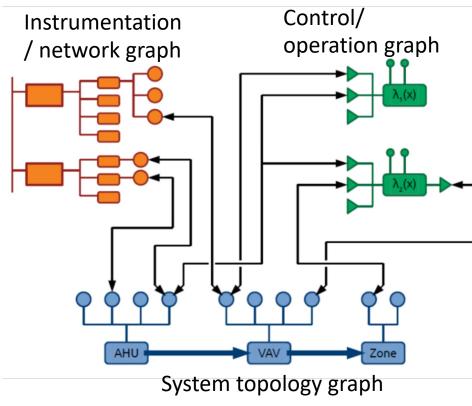




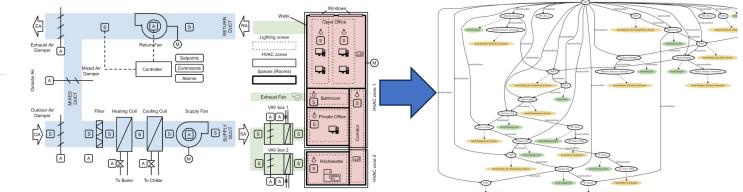
Panellist: Gabe Fierro (Colorado School of Mines/NREL)



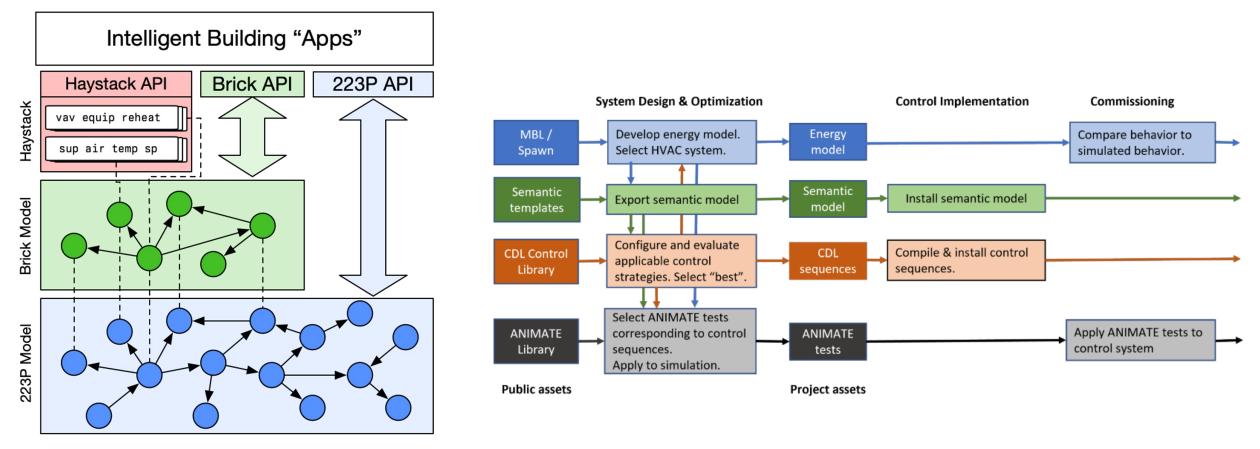
Digital Standardization is Coming



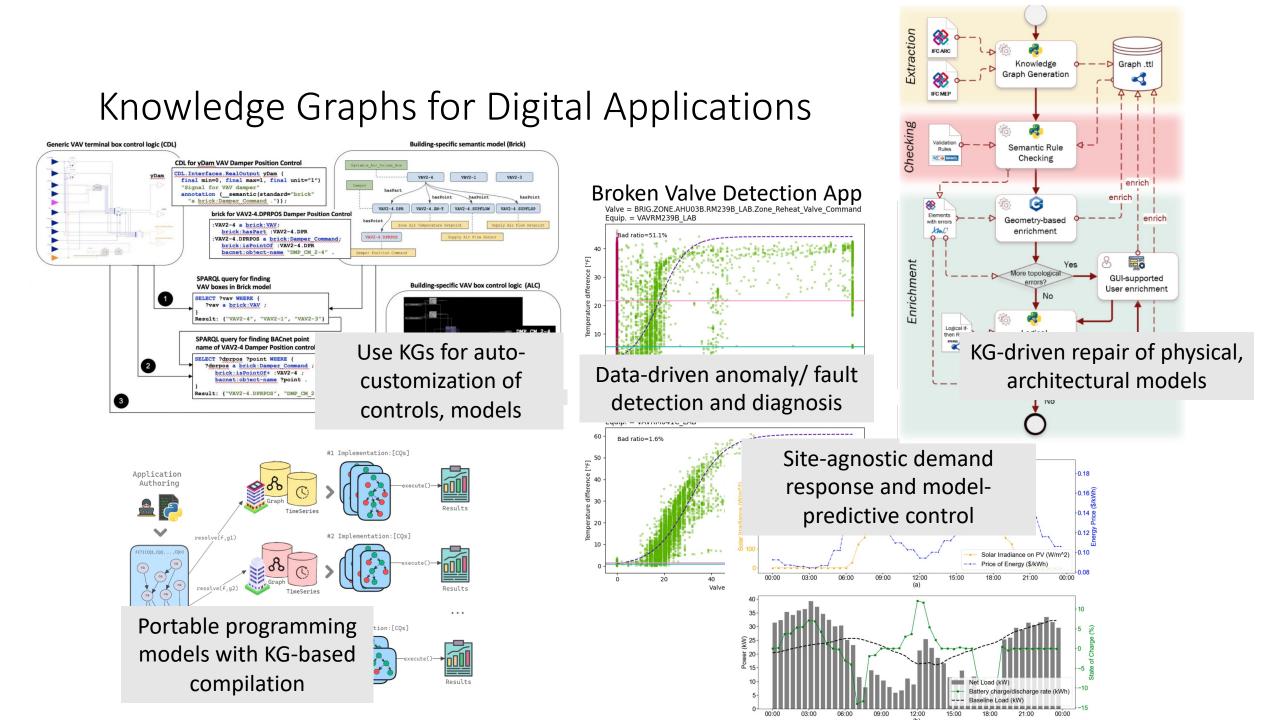
- ASHRAE 223P (Semantic Models of Buildings)
- ASHRAE 231P (Control Description Language)
- Foundations of a single representation covering system makeup, network, and controls



Buildings Are Looking More Like Computers



- Abstract away more details as you move up the "stack"
 - Similar to operating systems, networks, programming languages
- Standardization efforts and complementary research are enabling formalized, verifiable design and delivery of smart building applications



Proposition: No more "gurus"

- Fully commoditized digital building solutions • Construct SOTA controls, AFDD, etc platforms from off-the-shelf components
- "Smart building" workforce will be software engineers, not domain specialists

 Knowledge graphs and other "expert knowledge" systems will enable greater trust in emerging Generative AI technologies

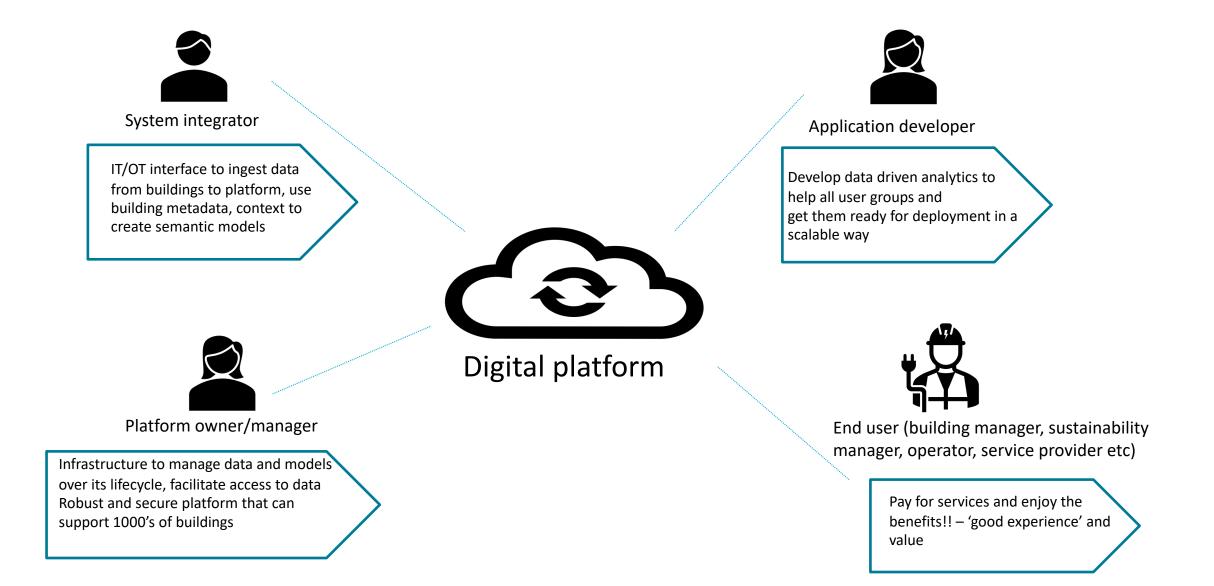




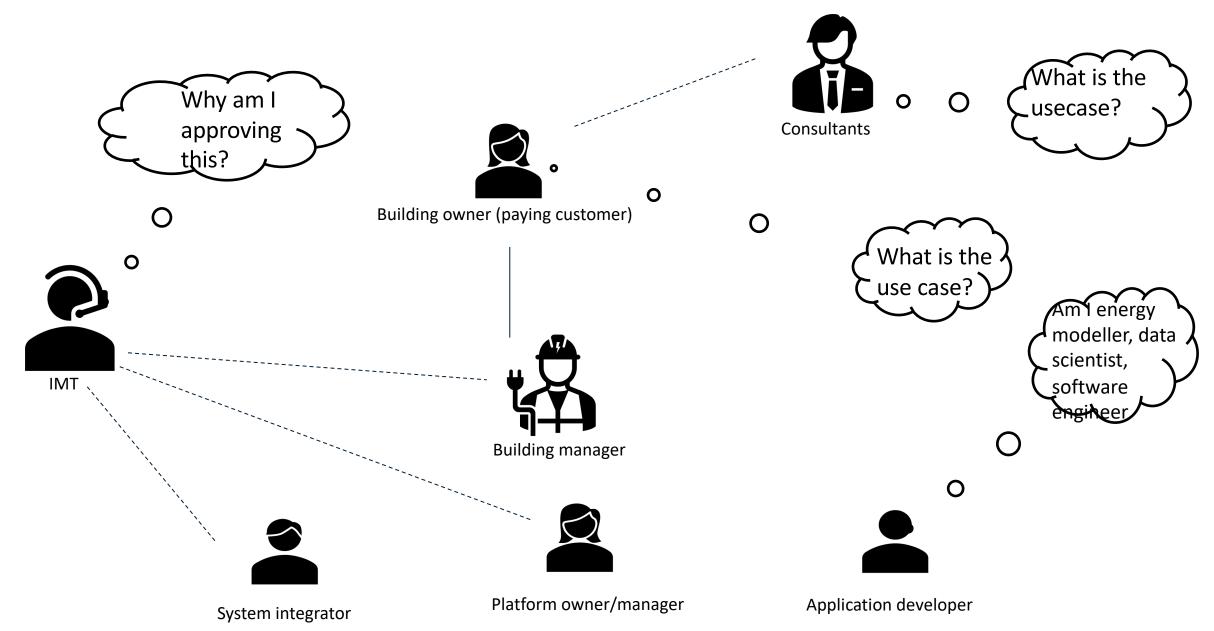
Panellist: Subbu Sethuvenkatraman (CSIRO)



Delivering smart building services in a scalable way



Delivering smart building services in a scalable way



Delivering smart building services in a scalable way



Building owner (paying customer)



IMT



Building manager





Consultants



Application developer



Platform operator



• Taking all stakeholders along the journey is a critical need for scalability !!





Panelist: Elena Chochanova (TNO)



B4B/IEA Annex 81 online symposium

PANEL: Digital Infrastructure – barriers, cost, skills gaps E.V. Chochanova | TNO



Data hoarding

Panel Statement: Data hoarding can hinder digital transformation

Data hoarding [dey-tuh hawr-ding]

noun

the practice of collecting and storing large amounts of digital information, often more than is necessary or useful.

Why do organizations hoard data?

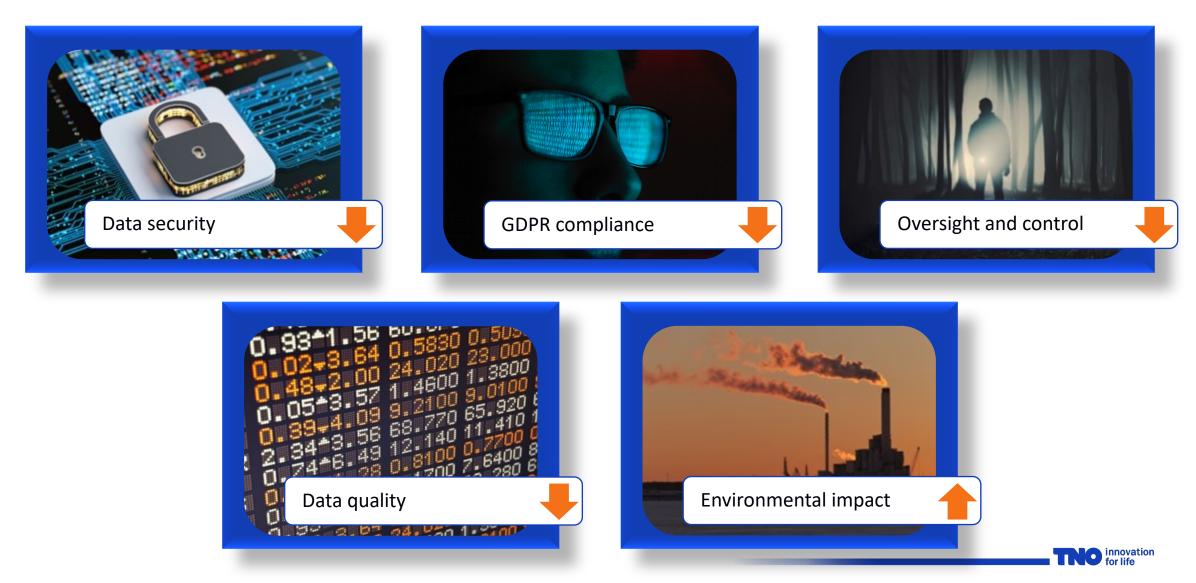
- FOMO
- Archiving
- Poor data hygiene

IBM estimates that roughly 90% of sensor data never gets used.

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According to Datamation the storage environments of EMEA organizations consist of 54% dark data, 32% redundant, obsolete and trivial data and 14% business-critical data. Data hoarding Data hoarding

Negative effects of data hoarding



Recommendations for better data management

Top-down reasoning

Why collect data? Align with the AM goals and vision.

Data governance

Regain data control and oversight

Collect with purpose

Ensure compliance with GDPR and data security standards

Practice data hygiene

Purge unnecessary data and applications

Focus on data quality instead of quantity

Insights can only be created using structured quality data.

Digital Distribution & Sa

Analysis

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Social Networks gos

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