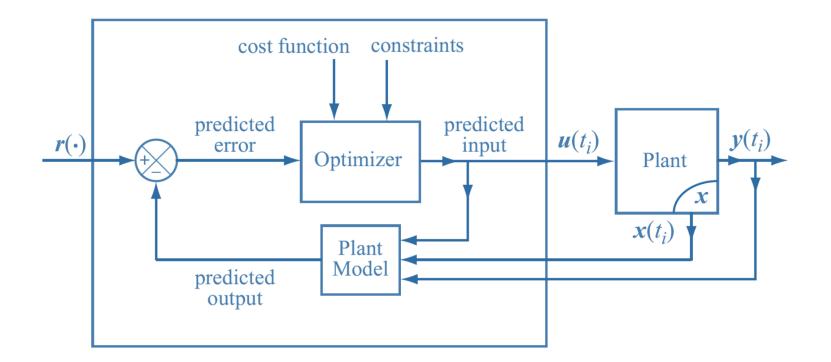
# From Model-Centric to Data-Centric: A Practical MPC Implementation Framework for Buildings

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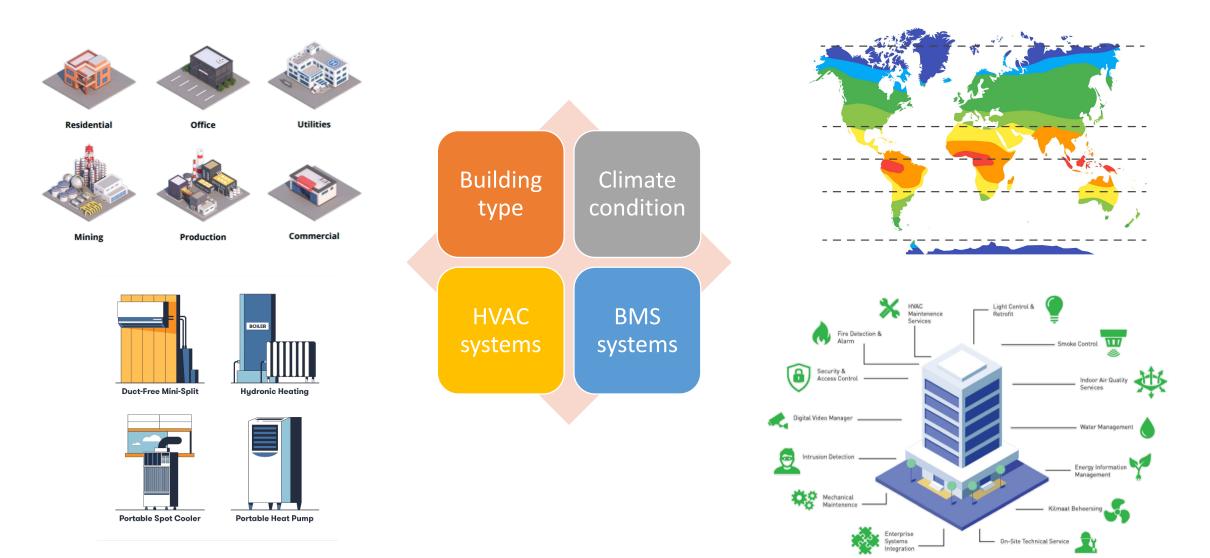
## Model predictive control

- ✓ Well-established optimal control framework
- Successfully implemented in places such as industrial process control

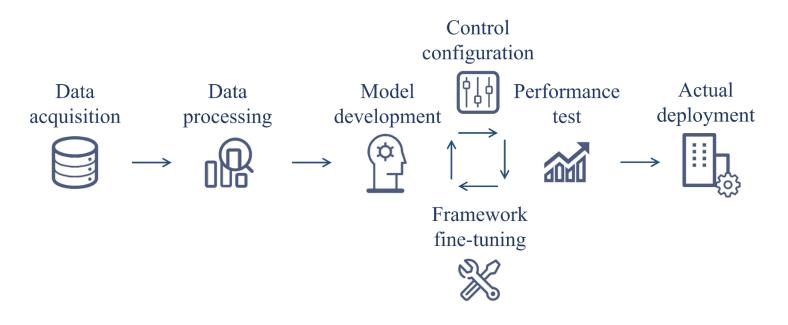
in buildings

- Research since the 90s
- >70% studies were simulation
- >60% studies less than 5 zones
- Why?

#### Heterogeneity across buildings



## Model-centric/data-driven configuration procedure

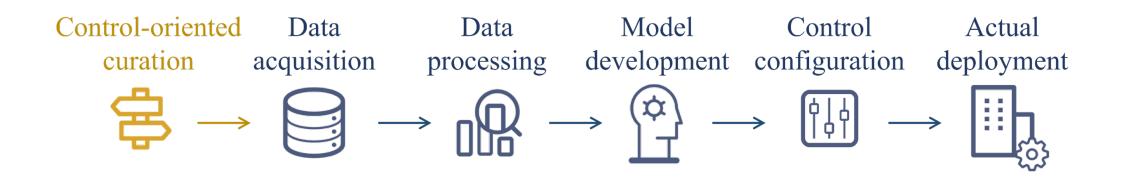


- Work with the given data
- New models developed in each study
  White/gray/black box models
- Expert-driven procedure to be repeated every time

- x Ungeneralizable experimental results
- $\boldsymbol{x}$  Key data points missing, many unused
- x Unpredictable implementation cost and control performance

Buildings have potential, and data decides how much can be realized.

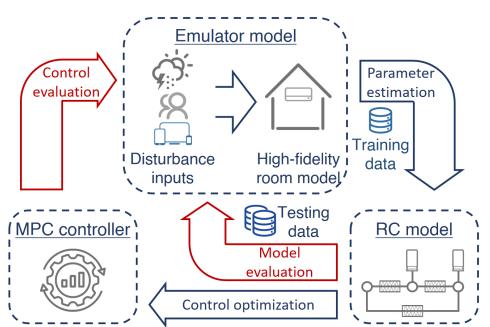
### Data-centric configuration procedure

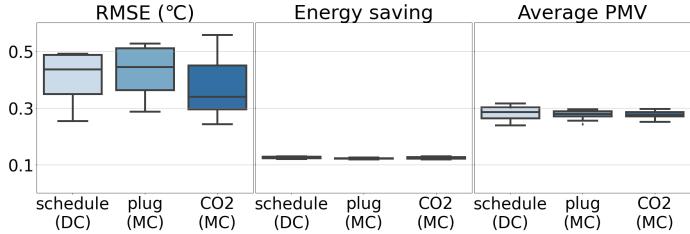




- Informed model and control configuration
- Performance subject to data availability
- Reproducible for a certain type of buildings

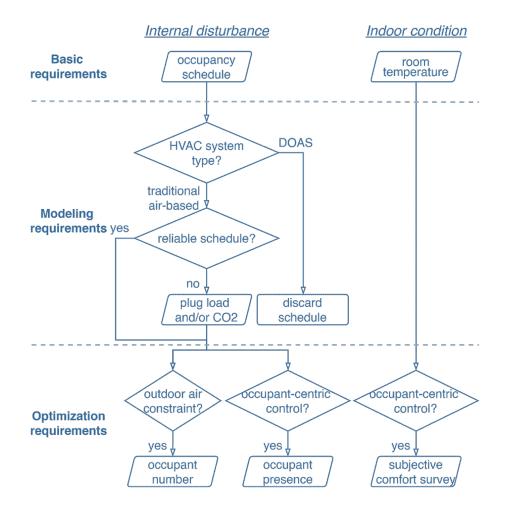
### Showcase #1: is real-time occupant-related data necessary?

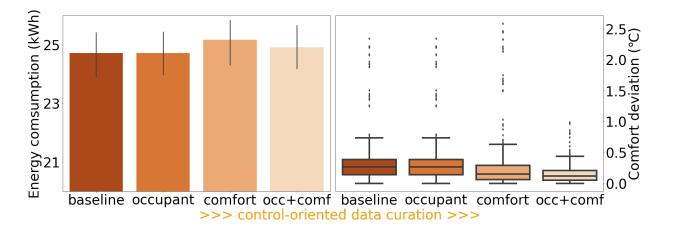




- Static design schedule was found sufficient for offices in the tropics
- Good control performance achieved without the cost of real time measurement for internal disturbances

# Showcase #2: how to account for personal thermal preference in offices?





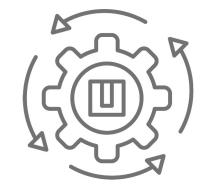
Occupant-centric control in an office

- Time-varying thermal preference to capture
- Data requirements of occupant presence (who is there) and comfort survey (personal preference)
- Data-centric approach achieved over 50% of reduction of comfort deviation

#### Future work



Absolute quantification of data informativeness



Automation of active data acquisition

Thank you!