This presentation was live at:



18-19 October 2023 • ExCel London

How to optimise your building without capex to reduce carbon emissions and the risk of stranding using smart building technologies.

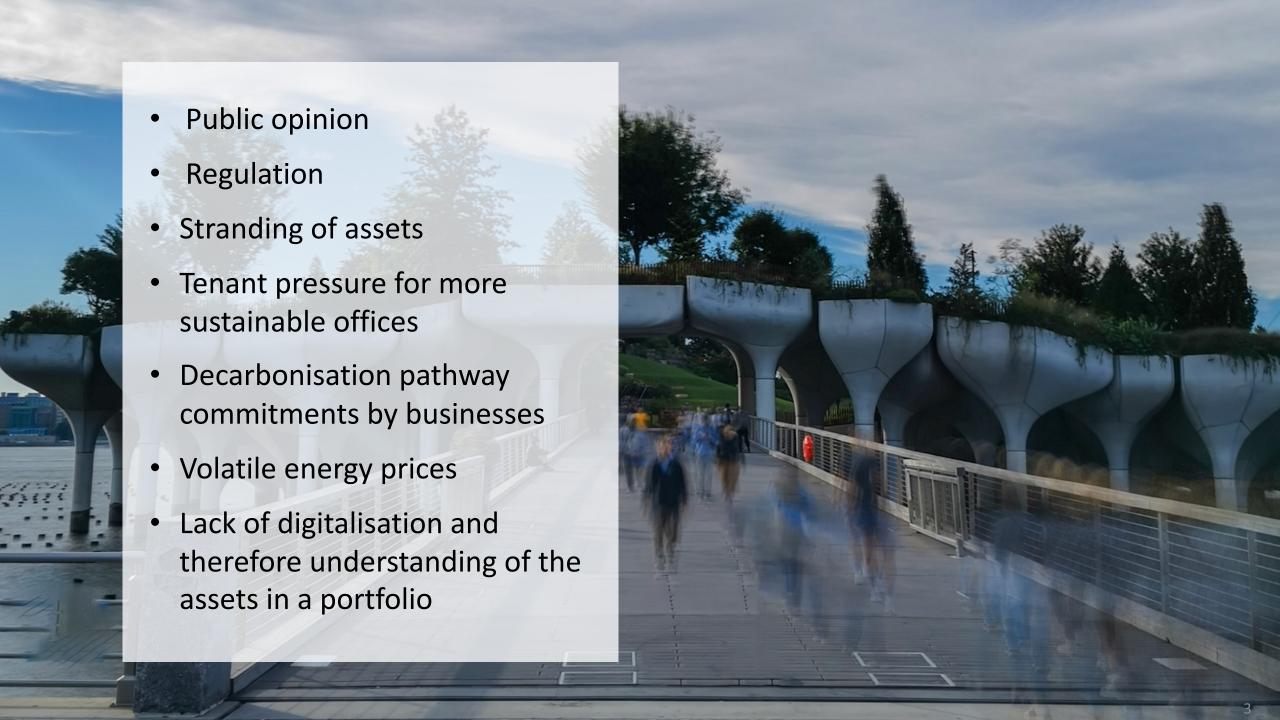


TACKLING YOUR BUILDINGS CARBON CHALLENGES





The world is on fire and it is overwhelming



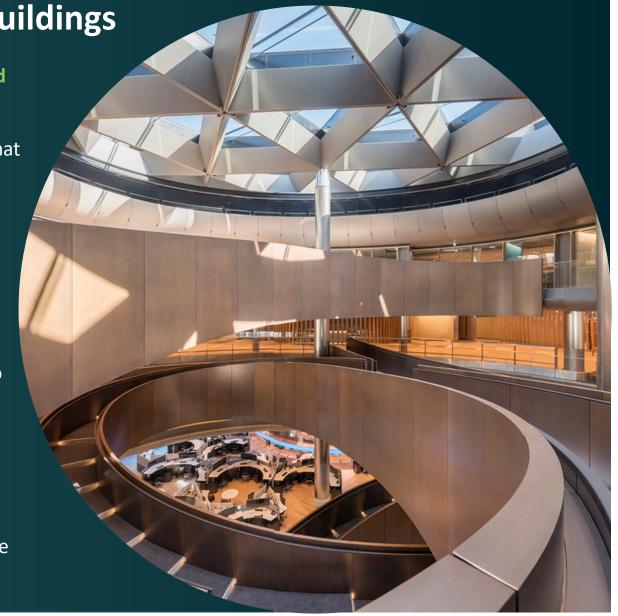


Stranded Assets and the "Difficult" Buildings

 Buildings consistently use 10-30% more energy than they need to through poorly controlled mechanical systems

 A study by Knight Frank published in Bisnow in 2022 showed that more sustainable buildings attract a higher sales premium of around 8%

- The Global Construction Review stated in 2022 that reducing energy and therefore utility bills increases rental yields by between 16-25%
- Currently optimising buildings to be sustainable is cost prohibitive for 95% of buildings with high human effort and so most buildings are ignored
- Buildings are complicated machines that are not smart and require constant monitoring and control to achieve optimised control
- Decarbonisation pathways mean these assets will likely become stranded in the next 5 to 10 years without intervention

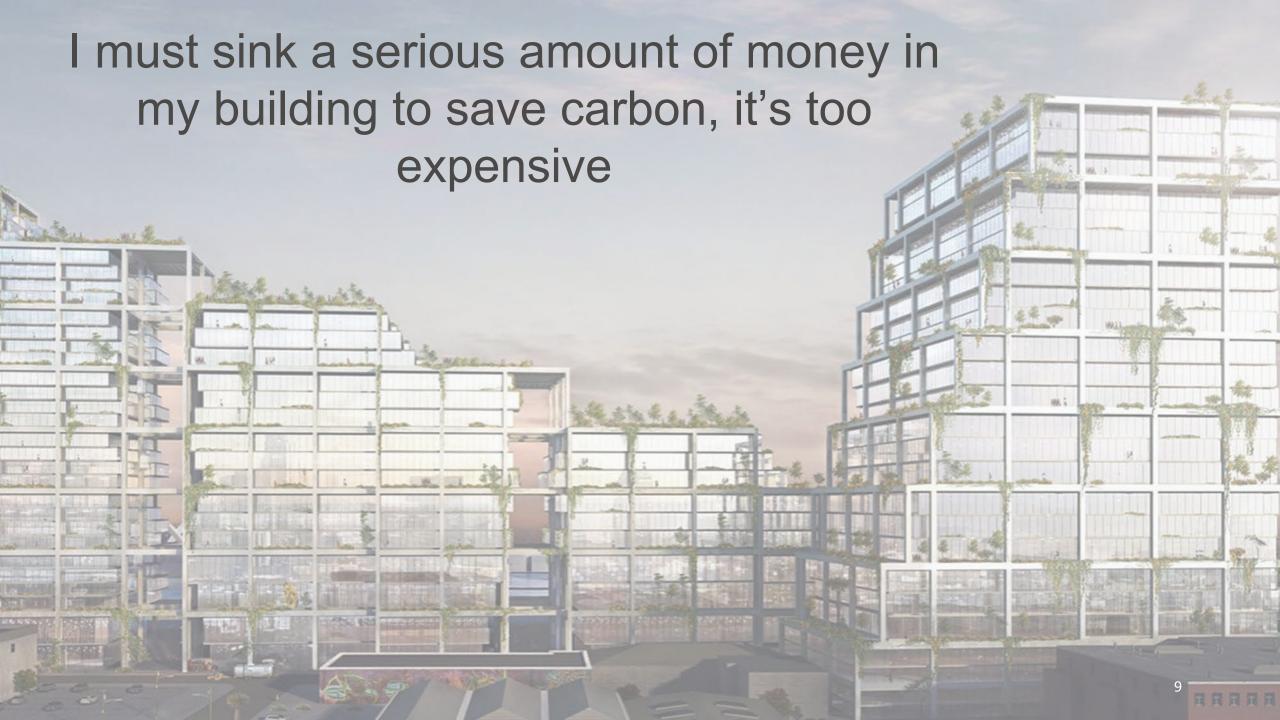






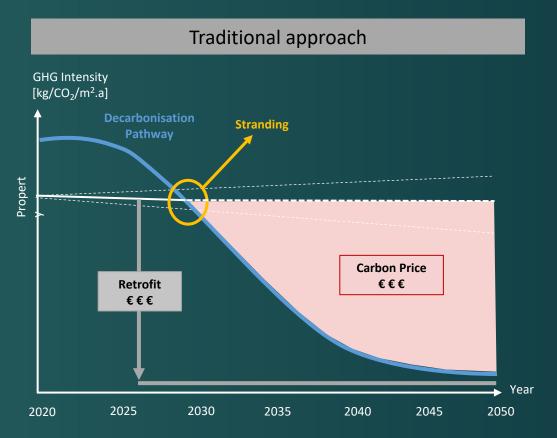






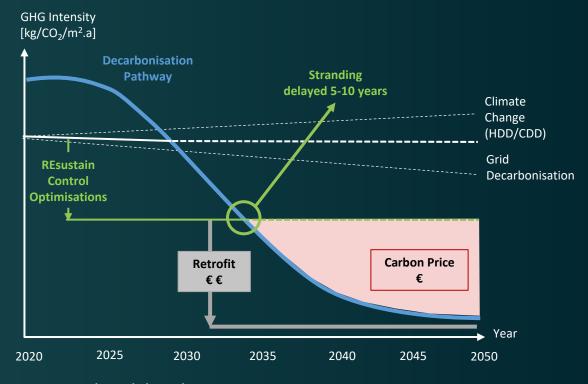


Decarbonisation Pathways – REsustain delays stranding by 2-10 years



- High retrofit costs to avoid stranding
- Capital expenditure to be spent in the next 1-4 years
- High carbon penalties on fuel costs
- Building underperforming

REsustain Controls Optimisation Approach

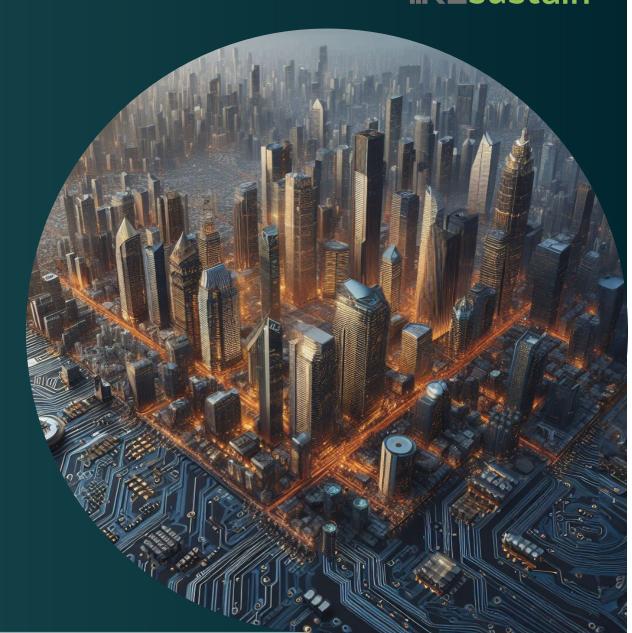


- Stranding delayed 2-10 years
- Capital expenditure reduced and delayed
- Lower carbon penalties on fuel costs
- Optimised and performing as it should pre and post retrofit

*REsustain

What can we do?

- Learn for each other
- Trust our architects and engineers
- Look for the root cause of inefficiencies
- Analyse the data, don't just collect it
- Build on the work of others rather than starting from scratch
- Share our data
- Enable communication so we can all work towards a common goal

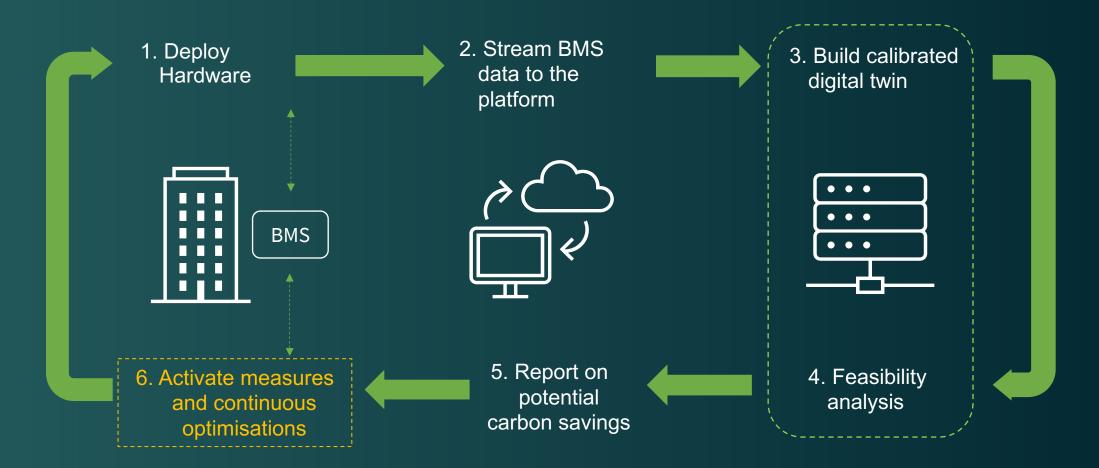


Controls Optimisation:
Making the building
smart through the BMS.

A case study



How it Works | Path to an Optimised Building Within One Quarter

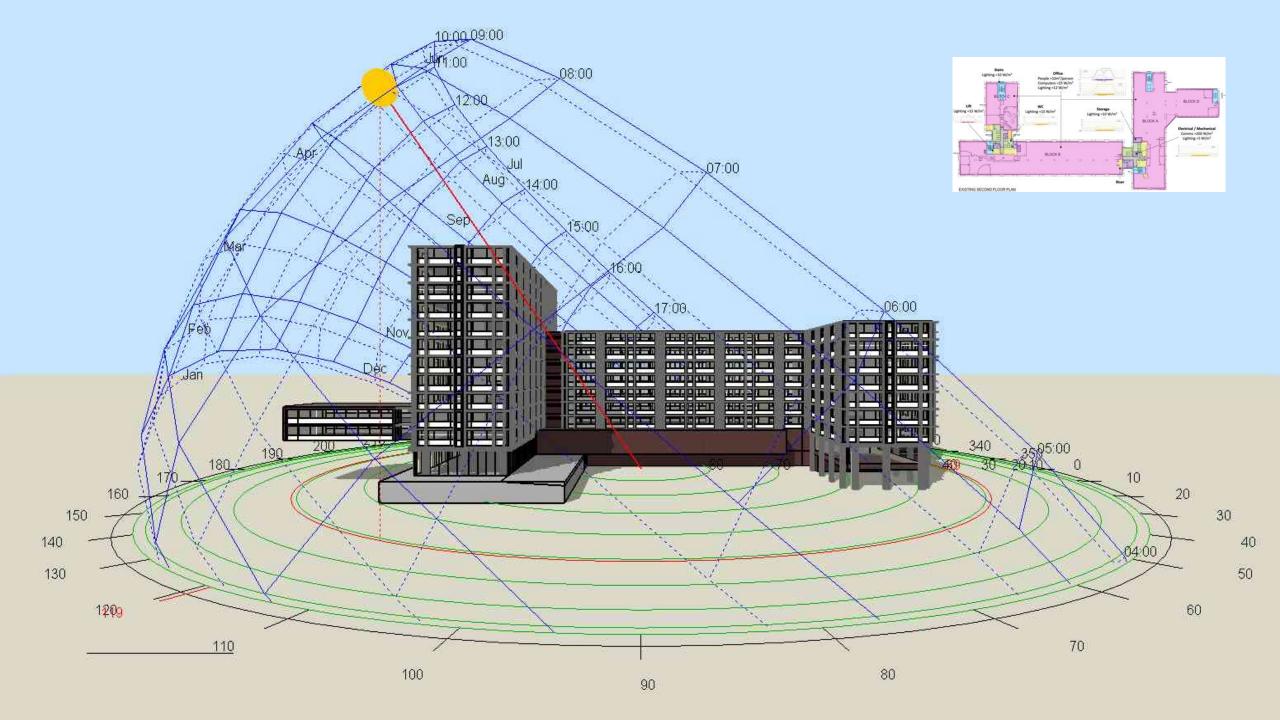


^{*}In order to connect our system to your building and to control it, we require the building to have a BMS, the building to be over 5,000m², some form of internet connection and some centralised plant such as central ventilation and/or central chillers/boilers

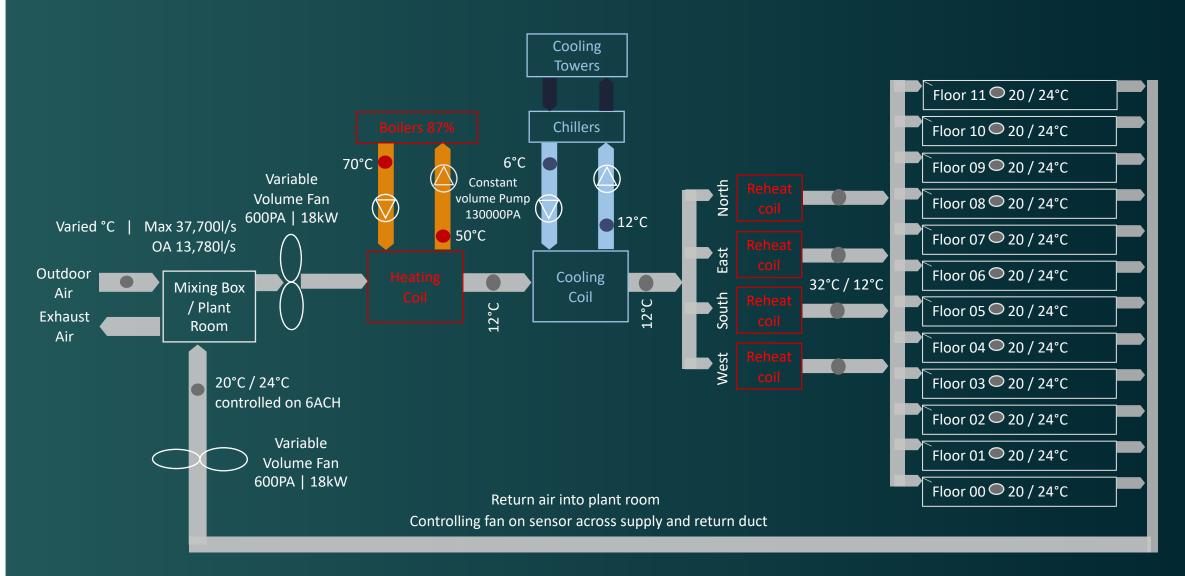


Deployment – Streaming data from the BMS

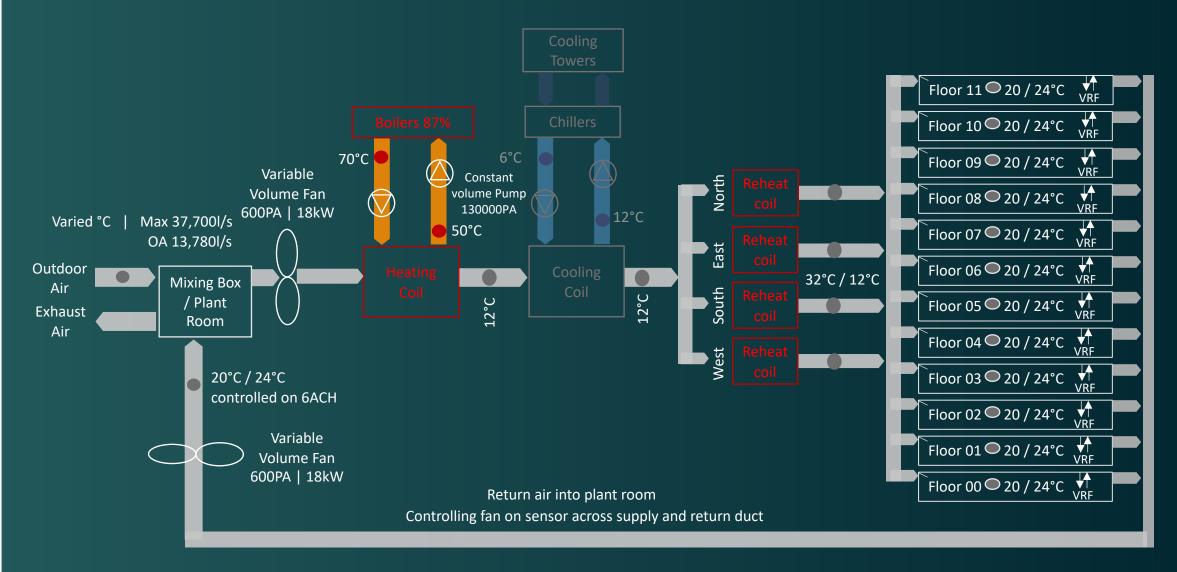






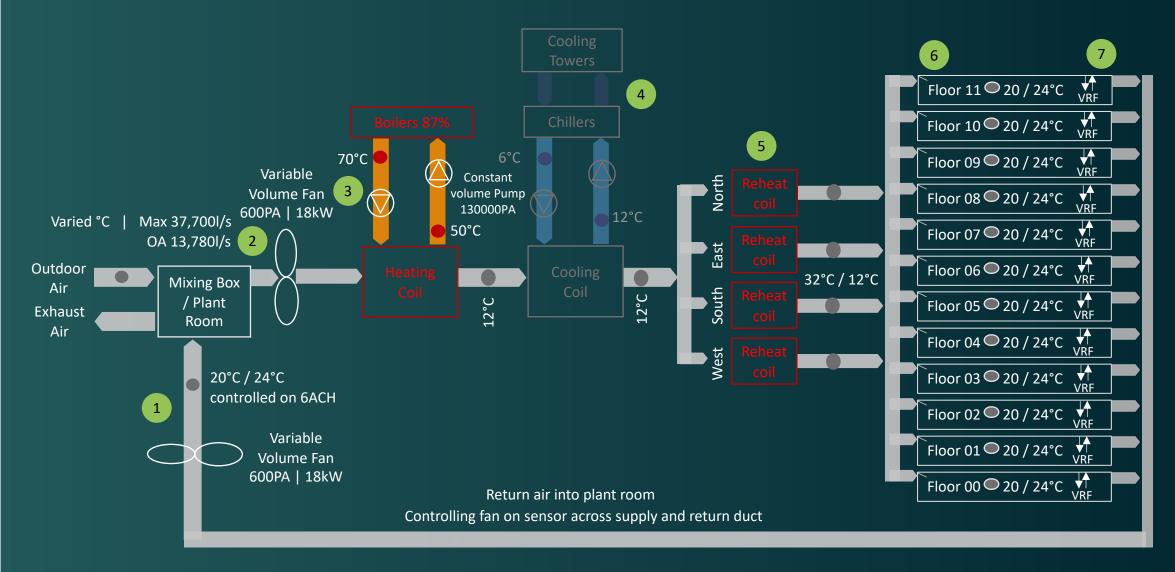






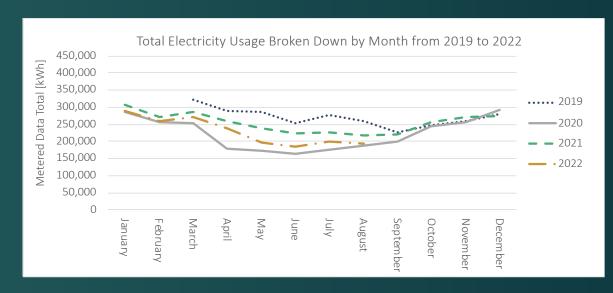
Current System | Cooling plant decommissioned VRF added in tenant spaces





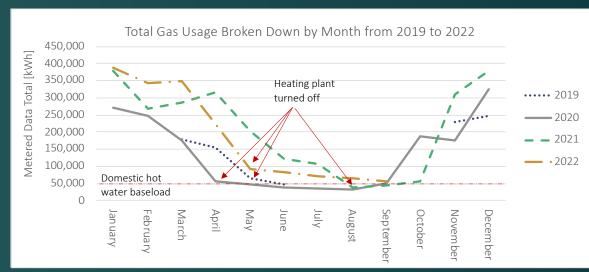
Current System | Cooling plant decommissioned VRF added in tenant spaces







- Carbon Dioxide emissions annually for the building is $1,118 \text{ tCO}_2$ (47.6 kgCO₂/ m²)
- Operational energy costs of £585,000 (£26.2/m²)



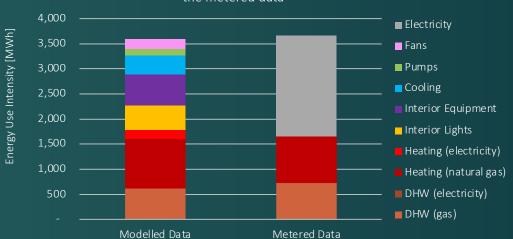




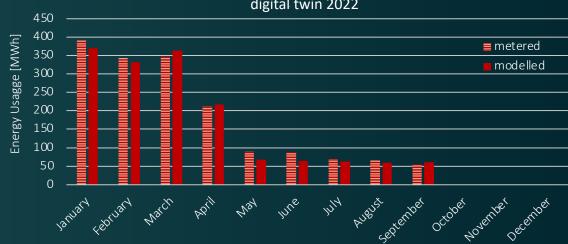




Comparison of Energy Usage between the REsustain digital twin and the metered data



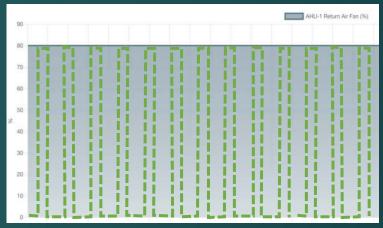
Comparison between the GAS from the metered data and the REsustain digital twin 2022



	Electricity Metered	ASHRAE guideline 14-2014 = 15%	Gas Metered	ASHRAE guideline 14-2014 = 15%	
	MWh	Cv(RMSE) (<15%)	MWh	Cv(RMSE) (<15%)	
January 2022	289	3%	391	5%	
February 2022	260	8%	343	3%	
March 2022	271	3%	347	5%	
April 2022	239	3%	212	2%	
May 2022	189	4%	90	25%	
June 2022	190	2%	87	26%	
July 2022	199	5%	69	11%	
August 2022	193	6%	65	8%	
September 2022	173	8%	55	12%	
TOTAL	2,004	5%	1,661	8%	



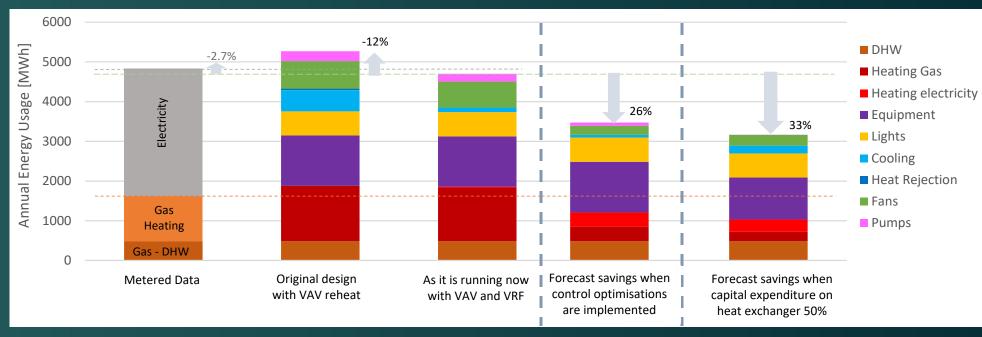
The Engine | Identifying all the control issues











£140k (£8/m²)

210 tCO₂

26% (1000MWh)

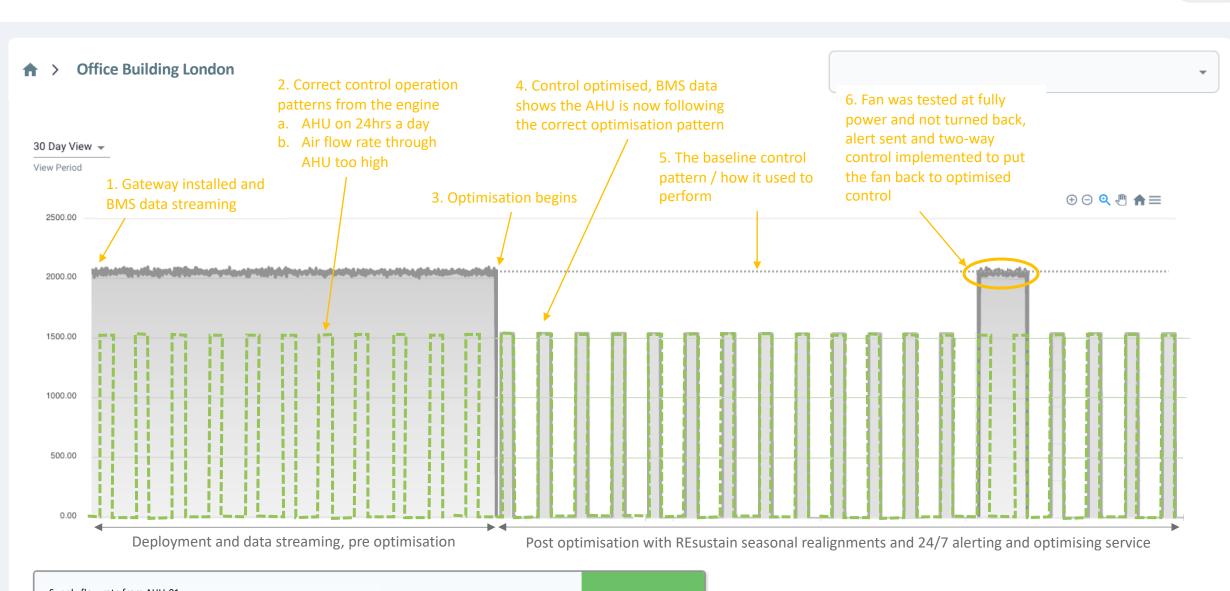
Forecast Annual

Savings

	Gas %	Electricity %	Energy Savings %	Total [£]	Savings [£]	cost savings %	Gas tCO ₂	Electricity tCO ₂	Total tCO₂	Carbon Savings %
0 Metered data	15.8%	-10.0%	-2.7%	£ 597,117		-7.9%	243	862	1,105	-3%
1 Original Design VAV wReheat	-4%	-15%	-12%	£ 633,099		-14%	300	903	1,204	-12%
2 As it is running now VAV with VRF	0%	0%	0%	£ 553,517	£ -	0%	288	783	1,072	0%
3 Controls Optimisation	73%	7%	26%	£ 482,296	£ 141,220	20%	78.5	725	803	25%
4 CapEx - Heat Exchanger 50%	82%	13%	33%	£ 450,352	£ 173,165	29%	51.3	682	733	32%

∡REsustain



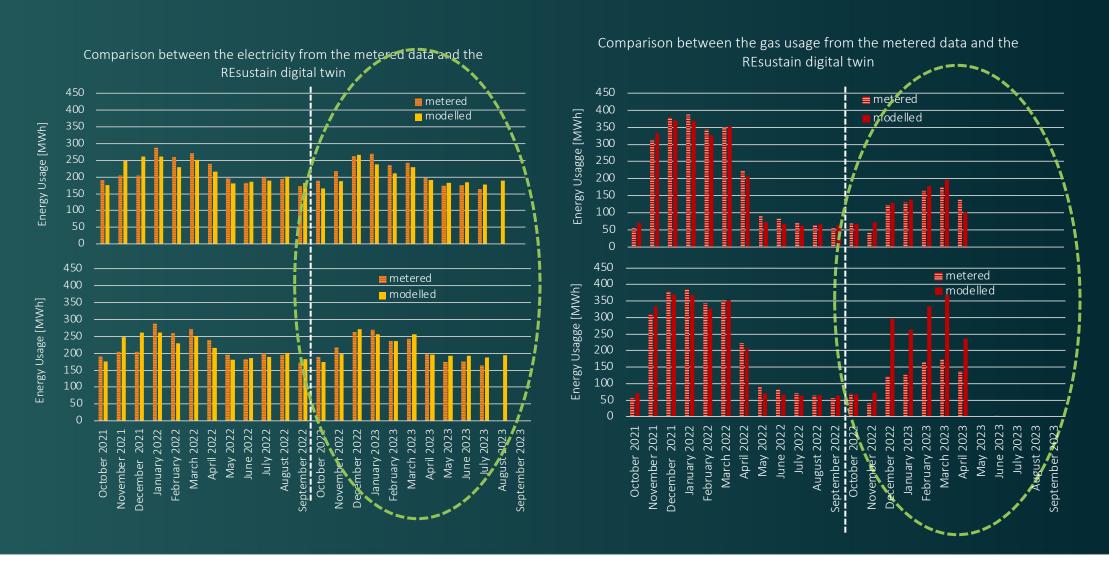


Supply flow rate from AHU-01 $\,$

last measured at: 2023-06-22 11:26:02.978



The performance of the building with the optimised controls



REsustain

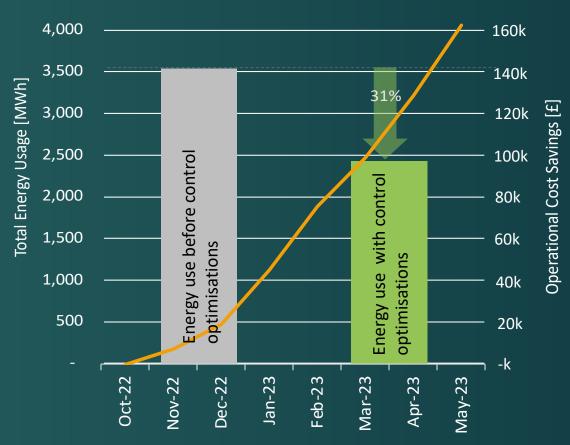
Results 9 months into optimisation

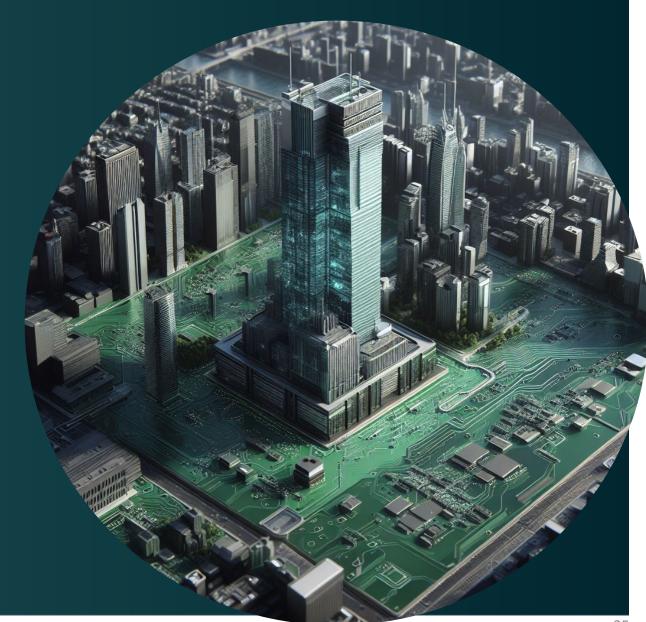


£9.3/m²











This isn't a one off | other case studies

	■	*		
	Floor area m²	Forecast energy savings	Annual forecast CO ₂ savings (tonnes)	Annual forecast cost Savings*
The Hague	17,400	28.0%	272	€109,359 (€6.3/m²) 35%
Manchester	22,850	65.5%	172	£116,860 (£5.1/m²) 65%
Madrid	18,000	26.2%	157	€53,675 (€3.0/m²) 14%
Croydon	17,600	26.5%	210	£140,000 (£8.0/m²) 19%
Edinburgh	5,595	44.6%	65	£21,000 (£3.8/m²) 26%
London	21,200	17.1%	110	£75,000 (£3.6/m²) 12%
Cardiff	4,800	24.6%	58	£30,700 (£6.4/m²) 20%

^{*}Annual savings forecasts are based on the cost of electricity, gas and district heating from the most recent energy bill received from the site. It is then assumed for the forecast that these utility prices will not change for the projected year.



Conclusions

Significant carbon and cost savings can be found through controls optimisation:

- 30% of the building's energy saved. Tenants made no changes and suffered no disruption to their spaces haven't even noticed other than paying lower energy bills!
- The building is a 'living organism'. Multiple changes have been made to the building since construction. The building is far from static and requires constant monitoring to ensure it works to its optimum
- This building had a relatively new BMS; however, a BMS isn't intelligent it just controls the building according to its programming.
- No capital expenditure was required for this, and the cost savings are significant.

Thank You.



Floor 4, Sutton Yard, 65 Goswell Rd, London, EC1V 7EN +44 (0) 789874932

annie@resustain.com



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We look forward to seeing you in 2024