

# CLEARING UP THE UNCLEAR SAVINGS OF ADVANCED THERMOSTATS IN ILLINOIS

GETTING AGREEMENT ON EVALUATION METHODS ACROSS 15+ ENGAGED STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Presented by:

Pace Goodman

Presented on: October 16, 2017



Source: <https://www.ecobee.com/>

**ComEd**<sup>®</sup>

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# OUR INTERESTED AND INFORMED STAKEHOLDER GROUP

*Among others...*

Regulators:



Illinois Commerce Commission

Academics & Advocacy Groups:



ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & POLICY CENTER  
Protecting the Midwest's Environment and Natural Heritage



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Implementers:

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Technology Companies:



Utilities:

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Nicor Gas



# IL ENERGY EFFICIENCY (EE)



**Program Administrators:** utilities



**Goal:** encourage energy efficient behavior and purchases



**Tools:** rebates, home energy reports, etc.



**Funding:** on-bill riders or utility standard rates of return<sup>1</sup>

1. <https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/illinois-energy-efficiency-ib.pdf>

# MARKET TRENDS



Source: <https://www.icc.illinois.gov/>



Source: <https://www.amazon.com/>



Source: <https://www.ecobee.com/>

# PROJECT OBJECTIVE

*Estimate savings for advanced thermostats, like Nest and Ecobee*



Source: <https://www.icc.illinois.gov/>



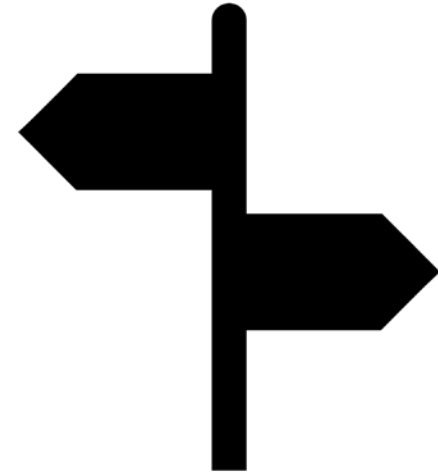
Source: <https://www.amazon.com/>



Source: <https://www.ecobee.com/>

# THE CHALLENGE

*“...reported energy savings falling somewhere between 1% and 15%.”<sup>1</sup>*



1. DOE report:

[https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2016/12/f34/Overview%20of%20Existing%20Future%20Residential%20Use%20Cases%20for%20CT\\_2016-12-16.pdf](https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2016/12/f34/Overview%20of%20Existing%20Future%20Residential%20Use%20Cases%20for%20CT_2016-12-16.pdf)

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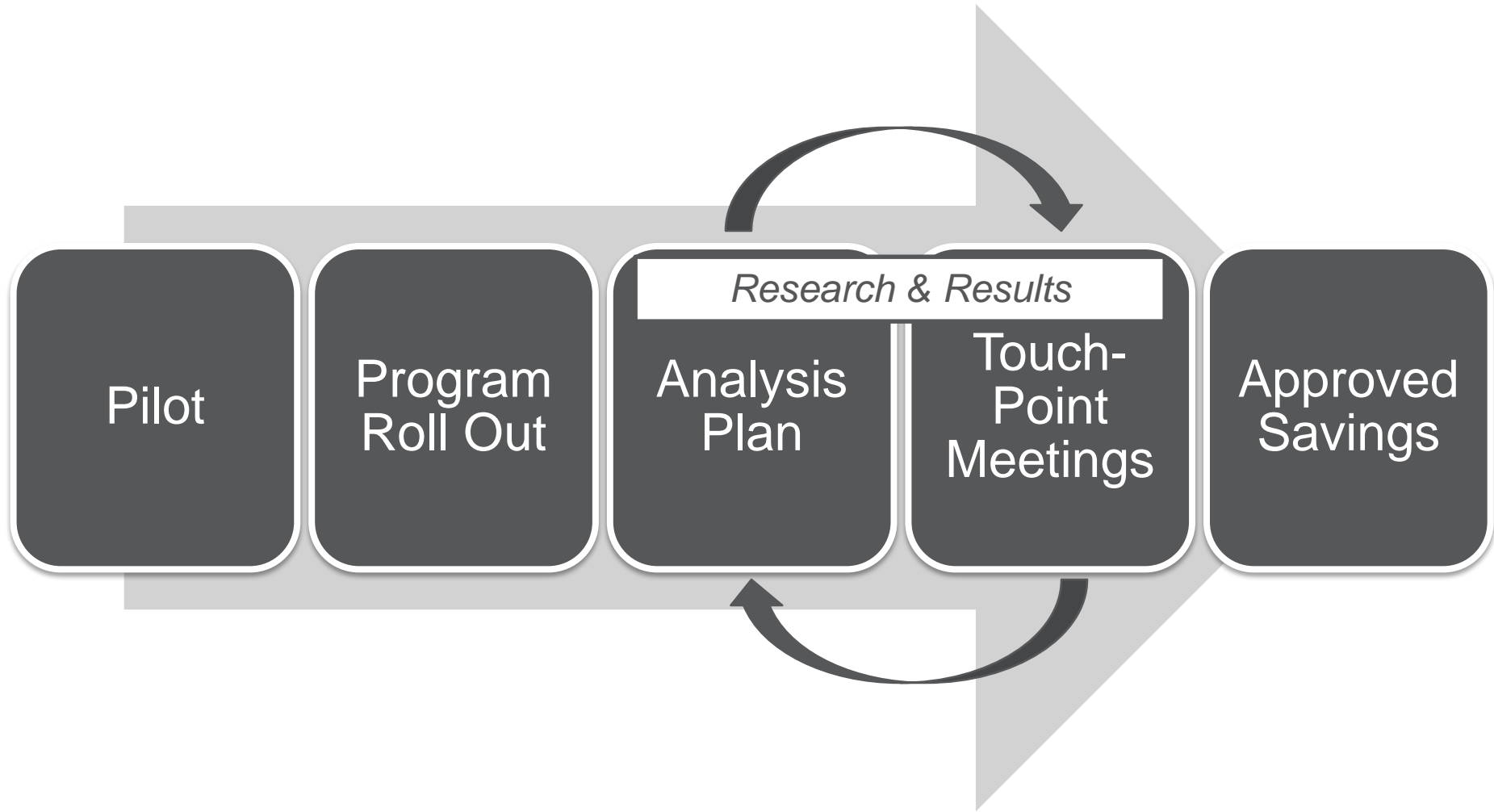
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*How do we coordinate with a large group on a technical project?*



# OUR PATH TO AGREED SAVINGS IN IL



# THE “STORY” OF OUR MODEL

*Where to start...*

Meter  
Customers' AC

Secondary  
Literature

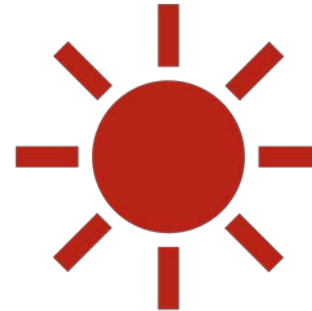
Data from the  
Thermostat

Whole-Home  
Meter Data

Energy  
Simulation

# HEATING & COOLING

- Residential energy use is largely driven by heating and cooling

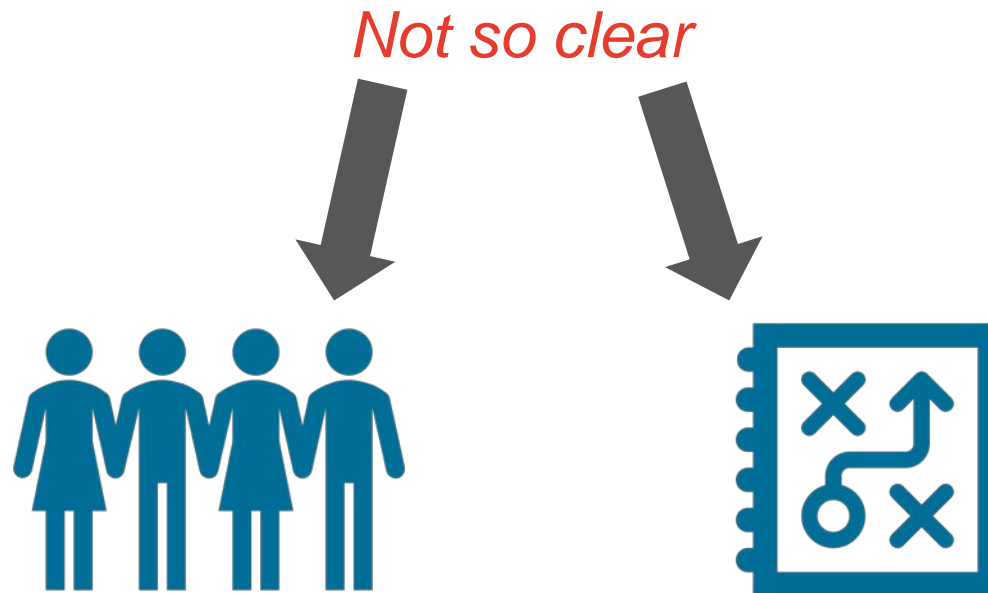


# CHANGE IN HEATING & COOLING?

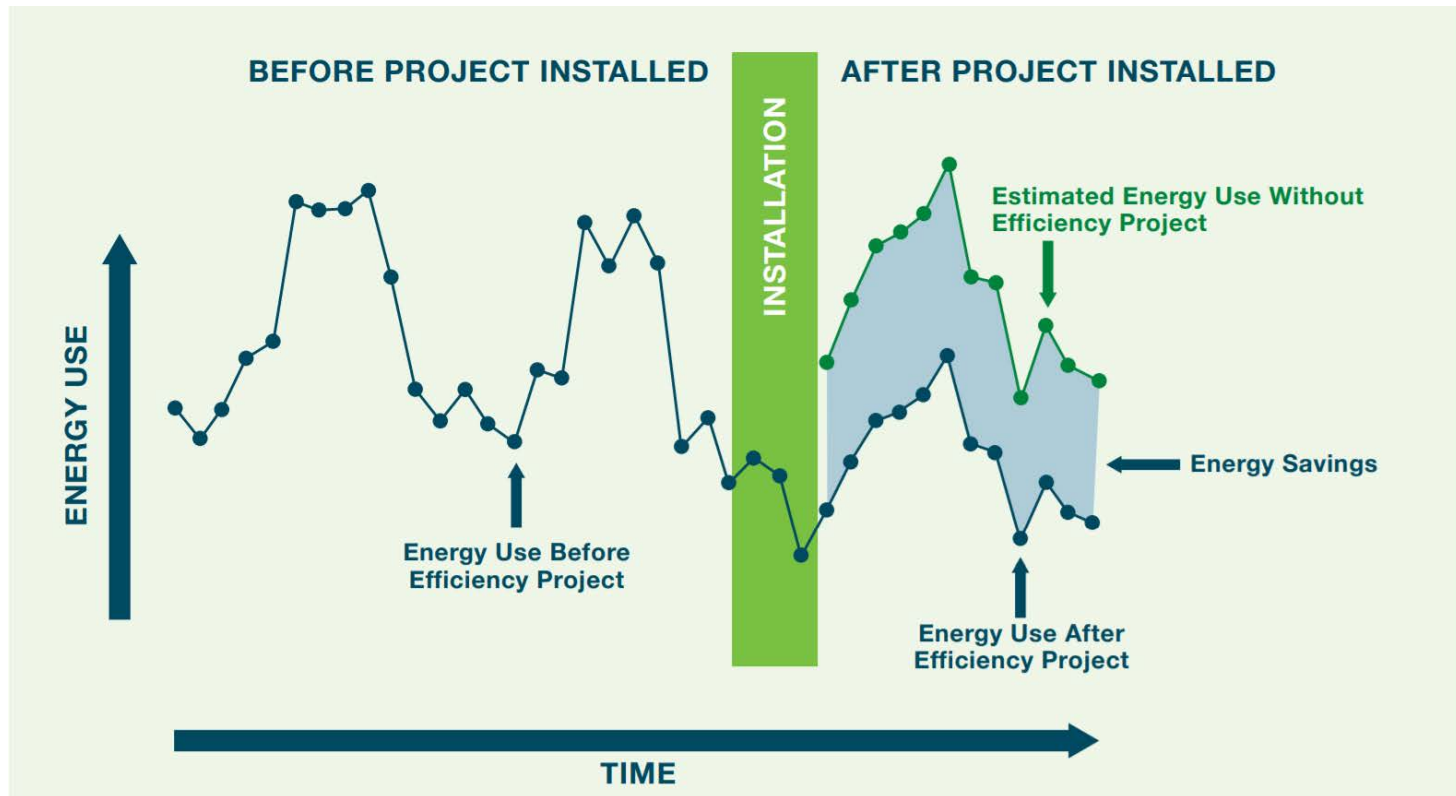
- Is savings the change in heating & cooling?

# CHANGE IN HEATING & COOLING?

- Is savings the change in heating & cooling?



# COMPARE USAGE TO OTHER CUSTOMERS?



Source: [https://www4.eere.energy.gov/seeaction/sites/default/files/pdfs/emv\\_ee\\_program\\_impact\\_guide\\_1.pdf](https://www4.eere.energy.gov/seeaction/sites/default/files/pdfs/emv_ee_program_impact_guide_1.pdf)

# FINAL RESOLUTIONS

- But, it does get more complicated...



Comparison group vs. participants



Control for weather



Heating vs. cooling savings



Typical weather year savings



Existing thermostat types

# CONTACTS

## **PACE GOODMAN**

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## **VINCENT GUTIERREZ**

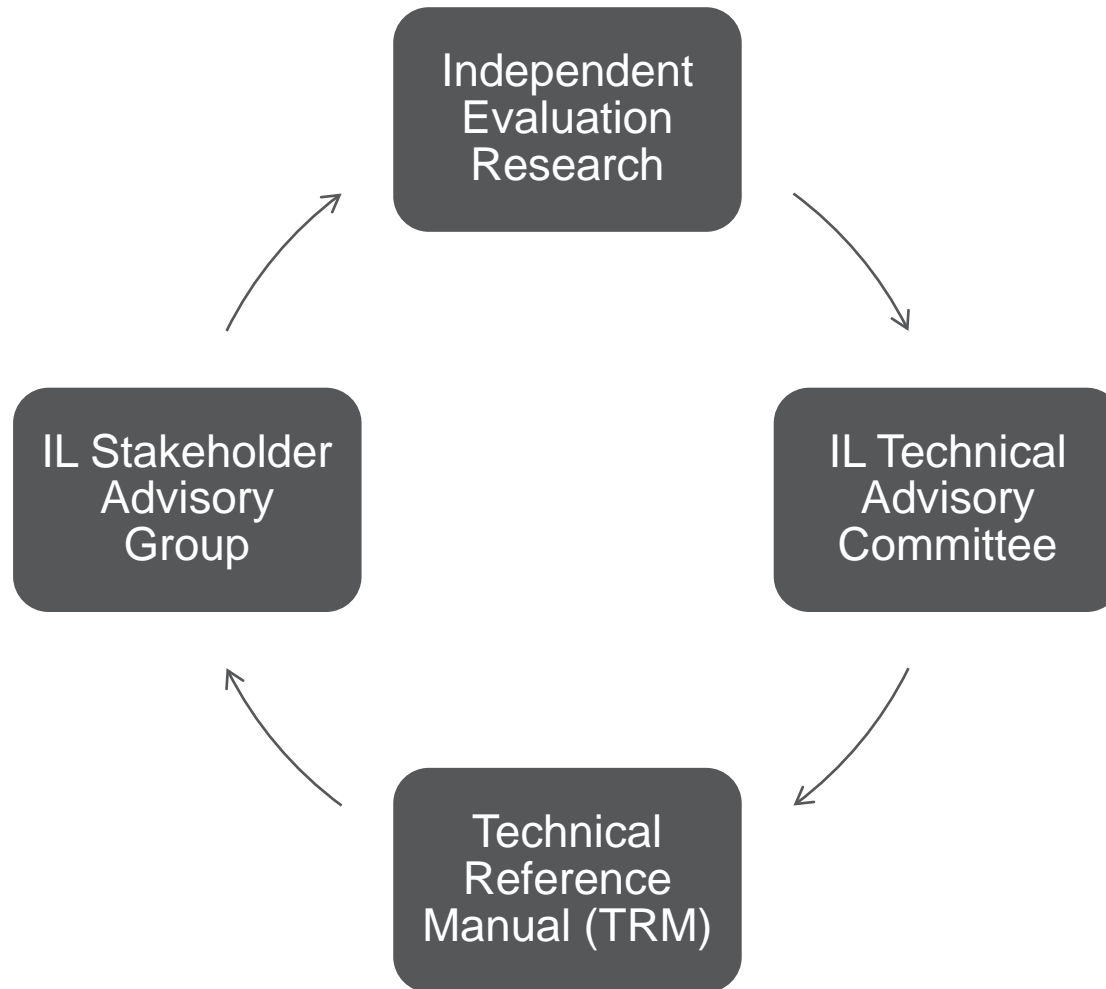
Commonwealth Edison (ComEd®)  
(630) 437-2474  
Vincent.Gutierrez@ComEd.com

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I'd like to acknowledge the valuable contribution across our interested and informed stakeholder group.



# ILLINOIS'S ENERGY EFFICIENCY (EE) POLICY FRAMEWORK



# RELEVANT HISTORY

2014

- Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) affects the most common residential bulb types<sup>1</sup>

2015

- Chicago aims for 1 million smart thermostats<sup>2</sup>

2016

- The US Department of Energy acknowledges that reported savings for connected thermostats fall between 1% and 15%<sup>3</sup>

2017

- EnergyStar qualifies first connected thermostat<sup>4</sup>
- ComEd plans to increase its EE investment by 40%<sup>5</sup>

1. <http://www.lightingfacts.com/library/content/faqs/eisa>
2. <http://midwestenergynews.com/2015/10/08/chicago-program-aims-for-1-million-smart-thermostats/>
3. <https://energy.gov/eere/buildings/downloads/overview-existing-and-future-residential-use-cases-connected-thermostats>
4. <https://cleantechnica.com/2017/03/09/epa-finalises-energy-star-ratings-smart-thermostats-nest-first-qualify/>
5. <https://www.comed.com/News/Pages/NewsReleases/2017-09-12.aspx>

# PRIMARY RESEARCH QUESTION

**Objective:** The scope of this research is to update the cooling energy savings factor for the residential advanced thermostat measure in the Illinois Technical Reference Manual (IL TRM) version 7.\*

## IL TRM Equation for Cooling Savings

$$\Delta kWh_{cool} = \%AC * ((FLH * Btu/hr * 1/SEER)/1000) * \text{Cooling\_Reduction} * Eff\_ISR$$

\* Advanced thermostats are measure 5.3.16 in volume 3 of version 5.0 of the Illinois TRM. Available at: [http://ilsagfiles.org/SAG\\_files/Technical\\_Reference\\_Manual/Version\\_5/Final/IL\\_TRM\\_Effective\\_060116\\_v5.0\\_Vol\\_3\\_Res\\_021116\\_Final.pdf](http://ilsagfiles.org/SAG_files/Technical_Reference_Manual/Version_5/Final/IL_TRM_Effective_060116_v5.0_Vol_3_Res_021116_Final.pdf)

# CONCEPTUAL DIAGRAM FOR TIME PERIODS OF ENERGY USE DATA

2014

- **Matching Period (excluded from modeling data set):** time period of energy use used to develop the comparison group

2015

- **Pre-Treatment Period:** energy use before any participants receive a rebate to install an advanced thermostat

2016

- **Installation Period (excluded from analysis data set):** advanced thermostats are installed

2017

- **Post-Treatment Period:** energy use after treatment participants have installed their advanced thermostats and while savings accrue

# AGREED-TO REGRESSION MODEL

## Model to Inform IL TRM

$$\begin{aligned}ADU_{k,t} &= \alpha_k + \beta_1 HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_2 CDD_{65,k,t} + \beta_3 post_t + \beta_4 post_t * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_5 post_t * CDD_{65,k,t} + \\ &\beta_6 treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_7 treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \\ &\beta_8 post_t * treat_k + \beta_9 post_t * treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_{10} post_t * treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \beta_{11} \Phi_{k,t}\end{aligned}$$

Where

+  $\varepsilon_{k,t}$

- $\alpha_k$  = Site fixed effects, which are binary variables (one for each site) that take on the value of 1 for a given site and 0 otherwise. This variable accounts for site specific conditions, such as the number of occupants.
- $HDD_{60,k,t}$  = Heating degree days for customer k during time (i.e., bill) t at a 60°F balance temperature.
- $CDD_{65,k,t}$  = Cooling degree days for customer k during time (i.e., bill) t at a 65°F balance temperature.
- $post_t$  = A binary variable indicating whether time period t is after the installation (taking a value of 1) or before (taking a value of 0). This variable will take values of 1 and 0 for both customers who receive a new thermostat and comparison group sites.
- $treat_k$  = A binary variable indicating whether customer k is in the treated participant group (taking a value of 1) or in the comparison group (taking a value of 0). This variable will not change over time for any customers.
- $\Phi_{k,t}$  = A vector of variables representing other ComEd energy efficiency programs
- $\varepsilon_{k,t}$  = The cluster-robust error term for customer k during date t. Cluster-robust errors account for heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation at the customer level.

# REGRESSION RESULTS (1 OF 4)

- Does non-participant energy use change before and after program participation?

## Model to Inform IL TRM

$$\begin{aligned} ADU_{k,t} &= \alpha_k + \beta_1 HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_2 CDD_{65,k,t} + \beta_3 post_t + \beta_4 post_t * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_5 post_t * CDD_{65,k,t} + \\ &\beta_6 treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_7 treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \\ &\beta_8 post_t * treat_k + \beta_9 post_t * treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_{10} post_t * treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \varepsilon_{k,t} \end{aligned}$$

## REGRESSION RESULTS (2 OF 4)

- Does energy use for participants and non-participants separate after the matched period, but before advanced thermostats are installed?

### Model to Inform IL TRM

$ADU_{k,t}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \alpha_k + \beta_1 HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_2 CDD_{65,k,t} + \beta_3 post_t + \beta_4 post_t * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_5 post_t * CDD_{65,k,t} + \\ &\beta_6 treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_7 treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \\ &\beta_8 post_t * treat_k + \beta_9 post_t * treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_{10} post_t * treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \varepsilon_{k,t} \end{aligned}$$

# REGRESSION RESULTS (3 OF 4)

- What is the baseline heating and cooling load?

## Model to Inform IL TRM

$$\begin{aligned} &ADU_{k,t} \\ &= \alpha_k + \beta_1 HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_2 CDD_{65,k,t} + \beta_3 post_t + \beta_4 post_t * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_5 post_t * CDD_{65,k,t} + \\ &\beta_6 treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_7 treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \\ &\beta_8 post_t * treat_k + \beta_9 post_t * treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_{10} post_t * treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \varepsilon_{k,t} \end{aligned}$$



## REGRESSION RESULTS (4 OF 4)

- What impact does installing an advanced thermostat have on heating, cooling and average energy use?

### Model to Inform IL TRM

$ADU_{k,t}$

$$= \alpha_k + \beta_1 HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_2 CDD_{65,k,t} + \beta_3 post_t + \beta_4 post_t * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_5 post_t * CDD_{65,k,t} + \beta_6 treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_7 treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \beta_8 post_t * treat_k + \beta_9 post_t * treat_k * HDD_{60,k,t} + \beta_{10} post_t * treat_k * CDD_{65,k,t} + \varepsilon_{k,t}$$