

Introduction

Context

The use of a calibrated building energy model is indispensable for many applications like building renovations

Objective

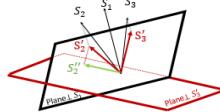
Optimize the max nb of parameters that could be included for calibration to avoid over parametrization and overfitting

- Identifiability coupled to sensitivity analysis prior to calibration is proposed to select this maximum subset

Framework overview understanding

Selection of influential & non-collinear parameter subset

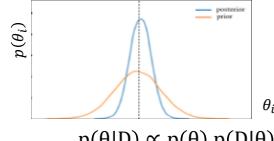
$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{t,1,1} & S_{t,1,2} & \cdots & S_{t,1,p} \\ S_{t,2,1} & S_{t,2,2} & & S_{t,2,p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ S_{t,N,1} & S_{t,N,2} & & S_{t,N,p} \end{pmatrix}$$



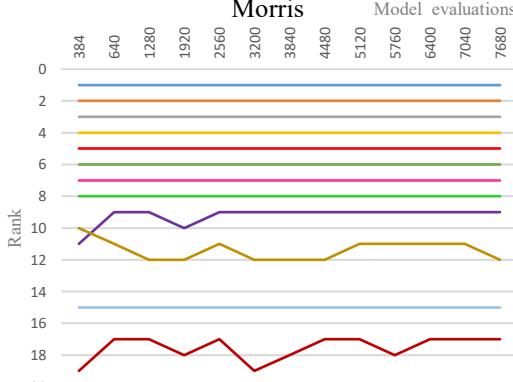
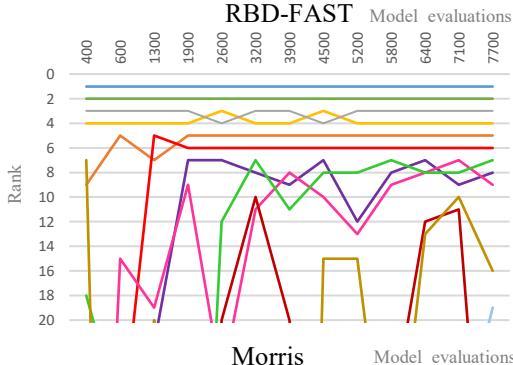
Temporal sensitivity analysis

Orthogonalization & collinearity Max nb of identifiable parameters

Bayesian inference



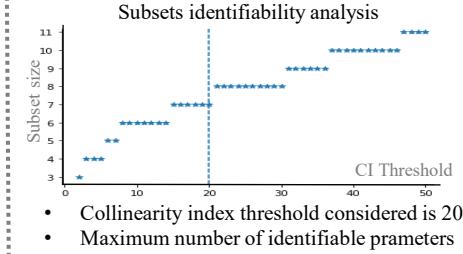
Robustness of RBD-FAST and MORRIS



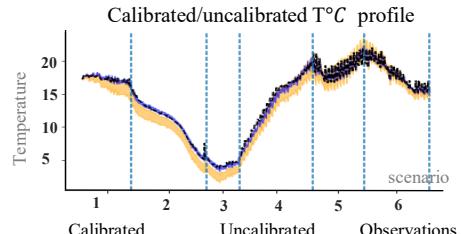
Ventilation	Solar albedo	Cp concrete screed
Dissipated heat	Heating power	Solar factor window F2
Cp concrete wall	Shutters scenario	U window F2
Conductivity polystyrene wallmate		Cp concrete slab
Conductivity polystyrene styrofoam		

Parameter selection and inference

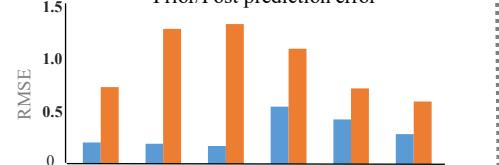
Sensitivity based parameter selection



Uncertainty propagation



Prior/Post prediction error

- RMSE indicator used for the model evaluation
- Significant increase in model prediction accuracy

Conclusion

- Max nb of parameters that can be inferred is estimated
- Morris was found to be more robust than RBD-FAST
- Better predictive performance attained with this methodology

Perspectives

- Study of the effect of CI on the results
- Apply the methodology on several case studies