



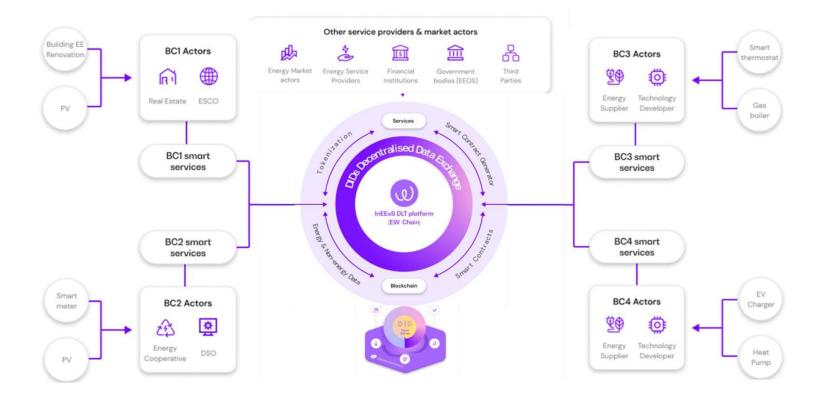
Stratos Keranidis, PhD

R&D Director, domx

04/02/25

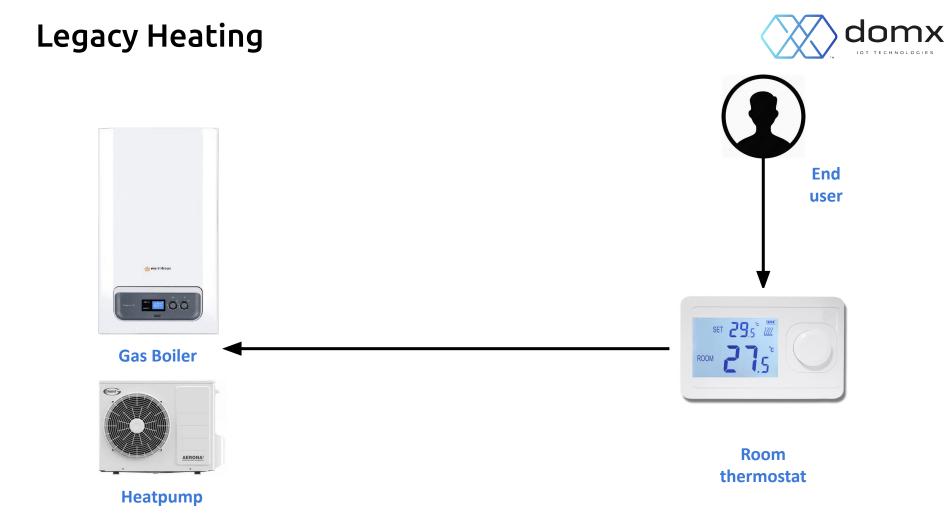
The InEExS Blockchain platform and integration with the 4 pilots





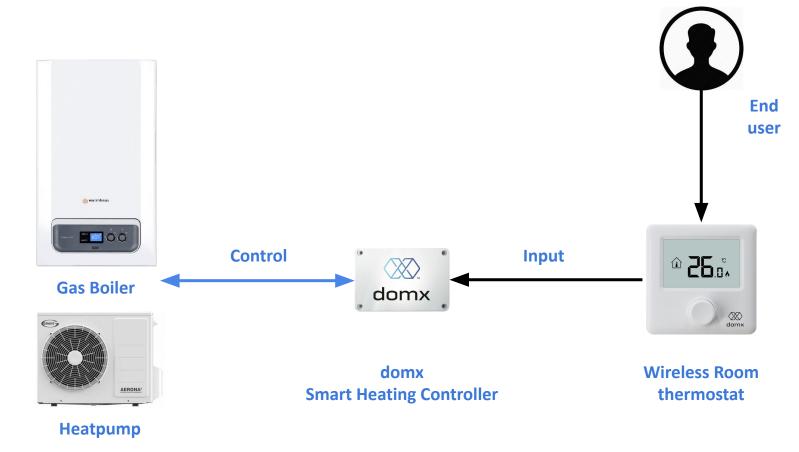


BC3 - Energy efficiency through Smart heating



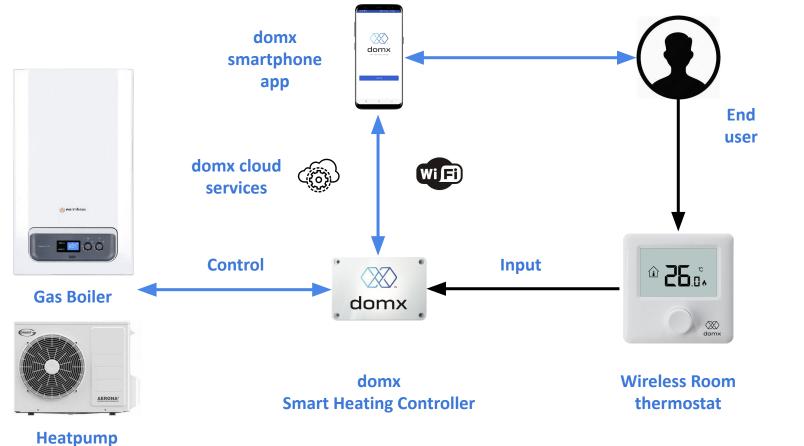
domx Smart Heating





domx Smart Heating





domx Smart Heating - Application

Device Benefits

- User friendly smartphone application
- Wide system compatibility (>70% of gas boilers, >60% of heatpumps)
- Thermal comfort management (avoiding room temperature overshooting)
- Energy efficient heating (tuning of outlet temperature)
- Energy saving tips (alerts, push notifications)
- Error reporting (push notifications)

• System Benefits

- Metering and control through a single device
- Analysis of consumption (day/week/month)
- Quantification of achieved savings (kWh, €, CO2)



- Access to real-time and historical data through secure web API
- Portfolio Management services and dashboard:
 - Operation monitoring
 - Error reporting







Wireless Room Thermostat

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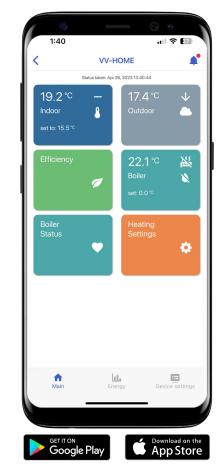
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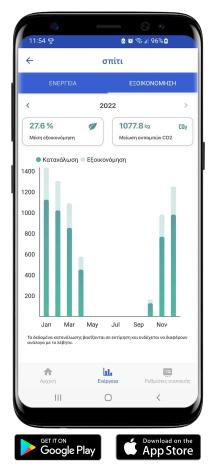
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Wireless Room Thermostat



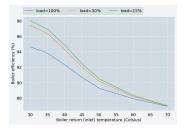
Energy Efficient Heating

Energy Saving Mechanisms



- Employ an **accurate** room temperature sensor (0.1C)
 - Control temperature overshoots undershoots
- Indoor Temperature Compensation
 - PID controlled adaptation of **outlet** temperature, based on ΔT (target room)
 - Avoid temperature overshoots undershoots
- Use of **lower modulation** for increased duration per heating event
 - Avoid repetitive boiler activations (ON/OFF penalty)
 - Exploit building thermal inertia
- Outdoor Temperature Compensation
 - Restrict the maximum boiler target temperature based on outdoor temperature
- Physics-based ML algorithms to model the system's performance
 - \circ Building
 - Heating System
 - User





Baseline vs Adaptive modes





BASELINE

Fixed boiler target temperature of 65 °C

AVG boiler temperature 39.32 °C Estimated consumption 40.31 kWh

Baseline vs Adaptive modes





BASELINE

Fixed boiler target temperature of 65 °C

AVG boiler temperature 39.32 °C Estimated consumption 40.31 kWh **29.7 %** Gas consumption reduction



ADAPTIVE

Adaptive boiler target temperature

AVG boiler temperature 36.59 °C Estimated consumption 28.19 kWh

Baseline vs Adaptive modes





BASELINE

Fixed boiler target temperature of 65 °C

AVG boiler temperature 39.32 °C Estimated consumption 40.31 kWh **29.7 %** Gas consumption reduction



ADAPTIVE

Adaptive boiler target temperature

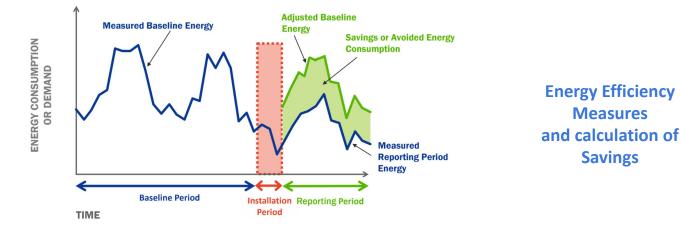
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Measurement and Verification Approach

Energy Savings Calculation





Energy savings cannot be directly measured, as they represent the absence of demand. Savings are determined by comparing measured energy consumption or demand **before** and **after** the implementation of an energy efficiency measure (EEM), making suitable adjustments for changes in conditions.

The International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) develops a consensus approach to measuring and verifying efficiency investments and requires the alignment with one or more of the four Options and impacts the granularity of the savings reported and the measurements required.

Option D: Calibrated Simulation

If the **Baseline** Period or **Reporting** Period data are unreliable or unavailable (e.g., new construction), energy data from a calibrated simulation model can be applied.

Energy Savings Calculation





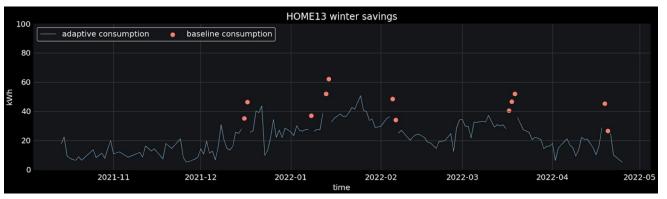
Adaptive Consumption per day over the entire heating season + 12 Baseline days

BASELINE: use a fixed boiler target temperature of a high value (65 °C) to guarantee fast heating response under a wide range of outdoor conditions

ADAPTIVE: periodically adapted by a local algorithm that considers the indoor, outdoor conditions and user preferences

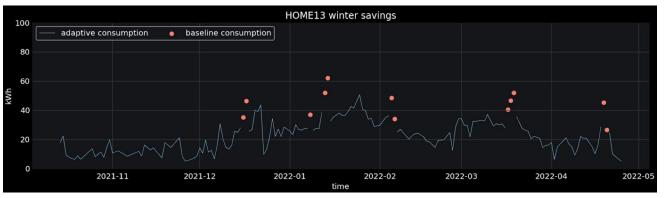






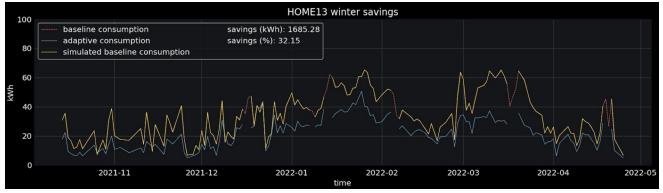
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Real Adaptive Consumption per day + 12 Baseline days over the entire heating season



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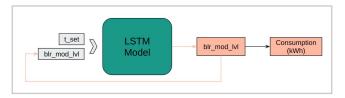
Real Adaptive Consumption per day + 12 Baseline days over the entire heating season



Real Adaptive + Simulated Baseline Consumption per day over the entire heating season



Training LSTMs for time-series forecasting and synthetic time-series generation



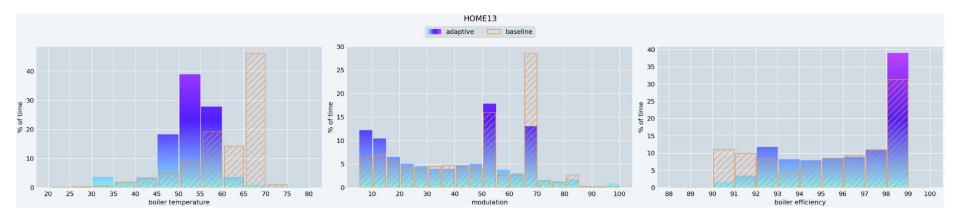
- Input features: modulation, boiler target | Output: modulation, consumption
 - Forecasting horizon: 24H
- Cross-validation with 30-day period
 - Parameter optimization:
 - Time-series smoothing parameters, sampling frequency, look-back window, prediction steps
 - Evaluation metrics:
 - Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Percentage Mean Absolute Error (PMAE)
- 1 model per home trained on 30-day period
 - optimized based on min(consumption PMAE)
- Time-series forecasting:
 - Hold-out test sets: (a) forecasting on unseen adaptive data, (b) forecasting on unseen baseline data
- Synthetic time-series generation:
 - Adaptive-to-Baseline simulation for energy savings estimation (full winter)

Energy savings calculation





Home 13 Estimated Winter Savings 32.15%



Reporting of Savings







Consumer level savings reporting

Portfolio level savings reporting

domx Thank you!

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OUR APPROACH

Efficient household energy use mainly depends on the performance of connected applances, with heating being the main consumption source (up to 6540%), While the efficiency of home appliances continuously evolves, significant savings can still be achieved through advanced monitoring and control. Our cost-effective and universal retrofit solutions enable home residents to understand how energy is consumed and to intelligently control the operation of connected equipment, by enabling continuous adaptation to building characteristics, clarate variations and user habits. Improve your home energy performance, by upgrading the smartness of your existing devices!



Baseline to Baseline simulation







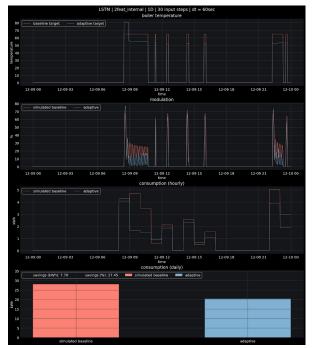


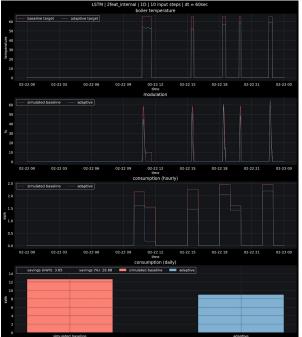
Home 2 PMAE (%) = 5.83 MAE = 0.90 Home 9 PMAE (%) = 21.92 MAE = 1.84 Home 13 PMAE (%) = 25.34 MAE = 5.26

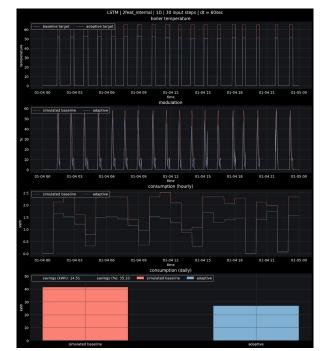
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Adaptive to Baseline simulation









Home 2 Estimated Daily Savings 27.45% Home 9 Estimated Daily Savings 28.88% Home 13 Estimated Daily Savings 35.10%

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