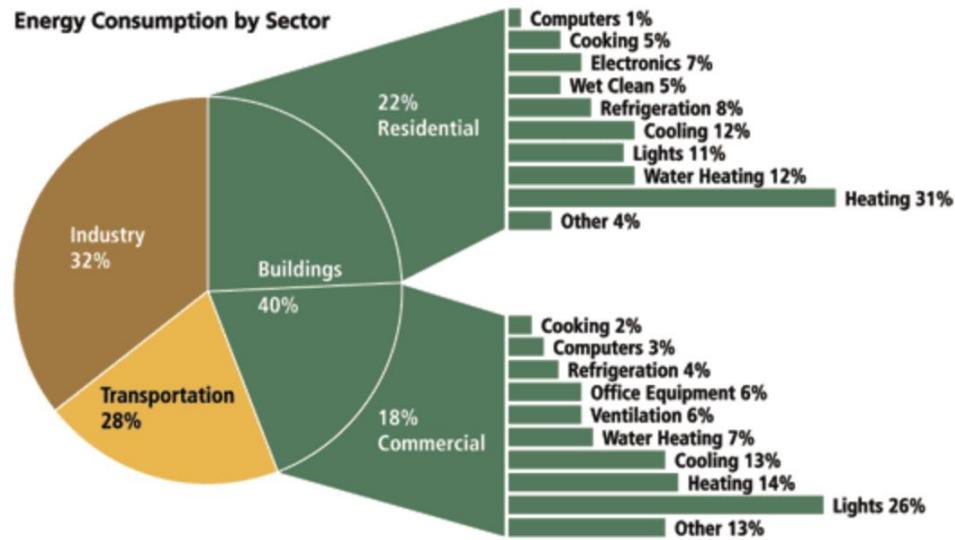


# **Toward Automated Building Energy Modeling with Large Language Models**

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*University of Utah*

# Background and motivation



Buildings account for 40% of global energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emission

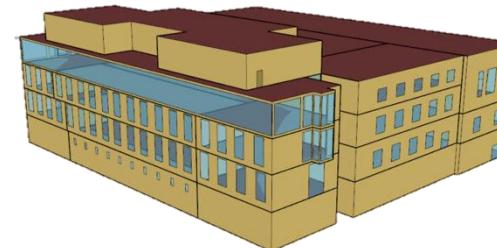


Energy Efficiency, and decarbonization



Tool

Building Energy Modeling



Real-world building

Digital twin

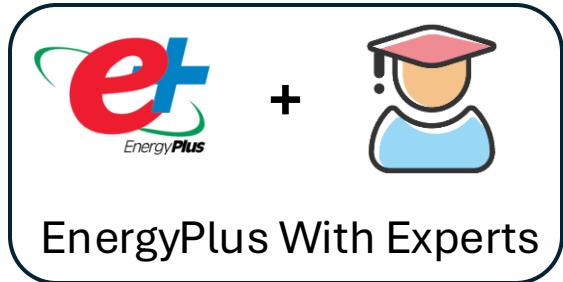
# Why LLM?



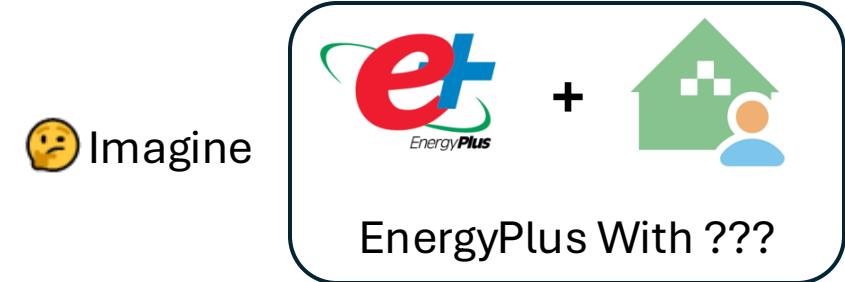
## Accessible Modeling



## Scenario Scalability



Current: ~200,000 users



In the near Future: ???

*60% of research based on building energy models*



Traditional Eppy

- Domain knowledge
- Param Settings
- Technical Proficiency
- Config setting
- Geo Diversities



SOTA – LLMs Driven

- Programming skill
- System Changings
- Specific learning
- Limited functionality
- More complex scenarios
- Poor scalability

• More customized requirements



- Model Archi
- Transfer learning
- Task fitting
- Scaling Law

Power

- Accessibility

Language

- Interaction

Automation

- Business

• 22°

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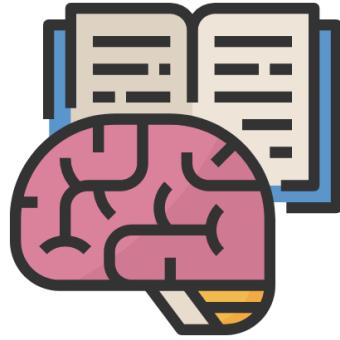
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# Challenges



## Domain Understanding

➤ Domian task: ChatGPT 5

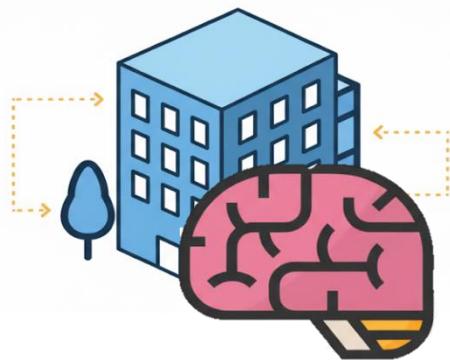
Input:  EN

Use EnergyPlus to simulate a building, that is 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 3 meters high. Provide me the runable error free IDF file.

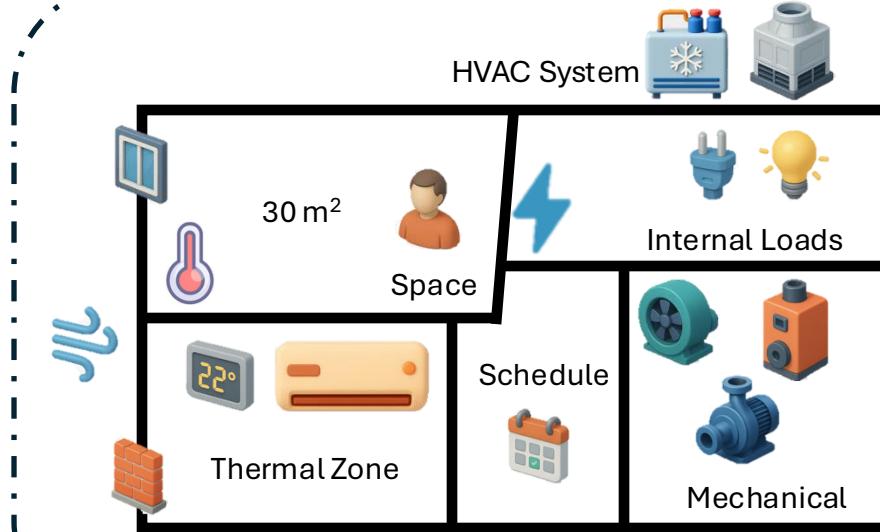
Output:  IDF

An **IDF-like** file, but with errors (hallucination).

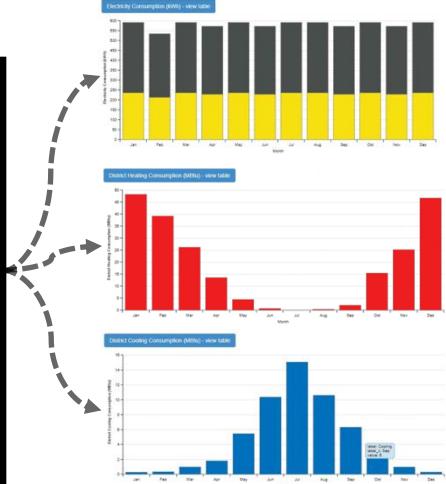
Domian LLM



## Modeling Complexity



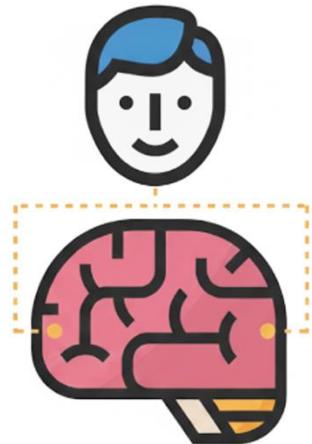
Building Energy Model



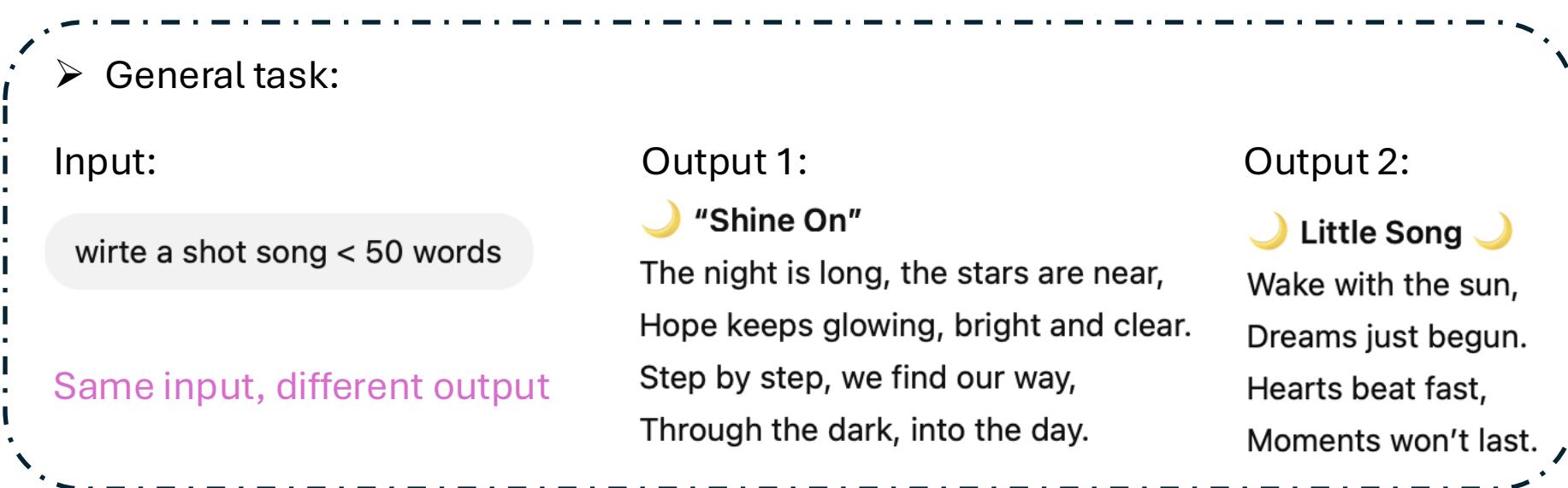
Energy Consumptions

- ❖ Long Context
- ❖ Coupling
- ❖ Scenario Cover

# Challenges



## Consistency



Prompting: Design specific instructions (or even examples) for LLMs

- Building Modeling Task:

Fine-tuning: Prepare task specific training datasets

- ❖ Users' diversity input description, but with same **modeling intent (high consistency)**

RAG: Retrieval augmented generation on extra knowledge base

- ❖ Generated result must be error free

MCP: Model context protocol, put your tools in context, let LLMs know how to apply tools (e.g., Python codes)

- ❖ 99% accuracy = 0% accuracy, means the pipeline still needs **human involvement**.

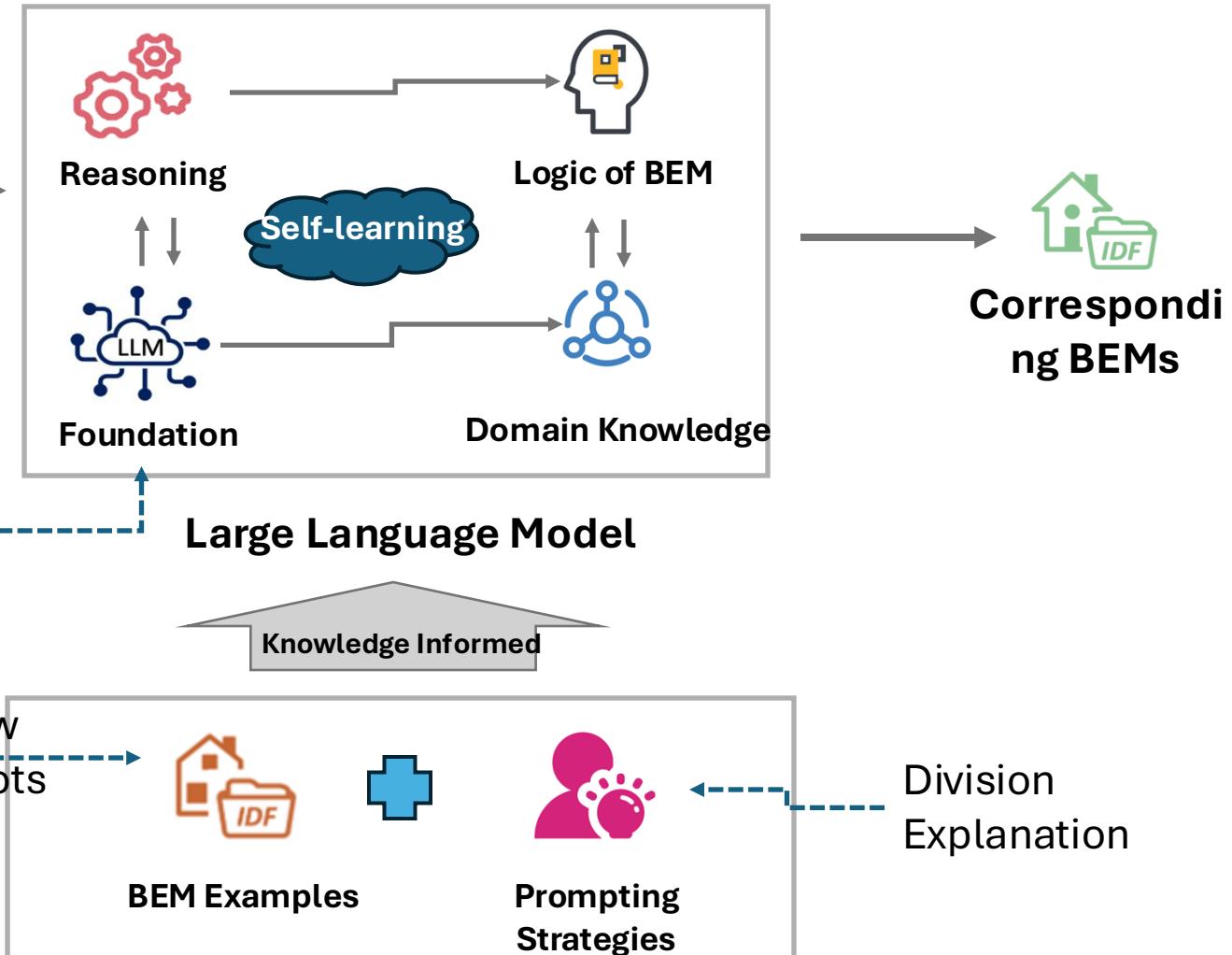
Agentic pipe: Hybrid tricks, e.g., applied multi-LLMs and multi-techs

# Solution 1: Prompting to inform

## ❖ Prompt Engineering Framework

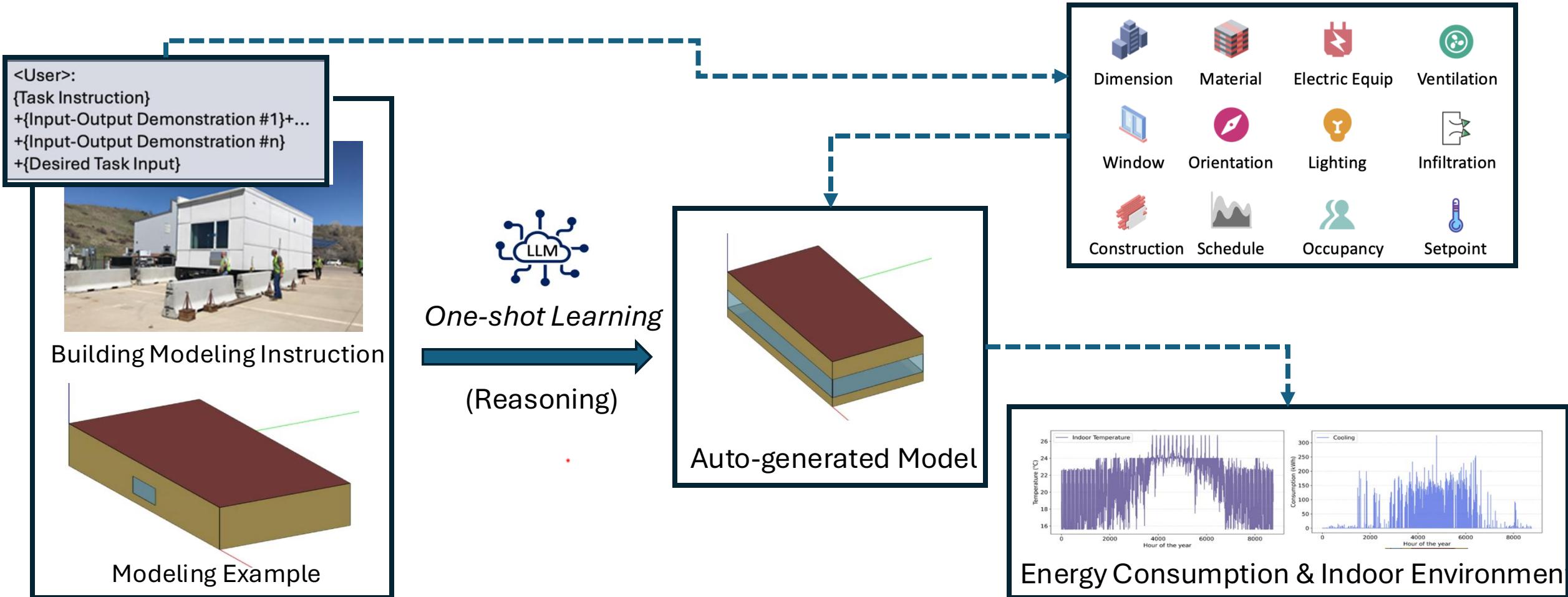
<User>:  
{Task Instruction}  
+{Input-Output Demonstration #n+ ... +k<sub>n</sub> with Explanations} →  
<Assistant>:  
{Answer #n}

**User Natural Language**

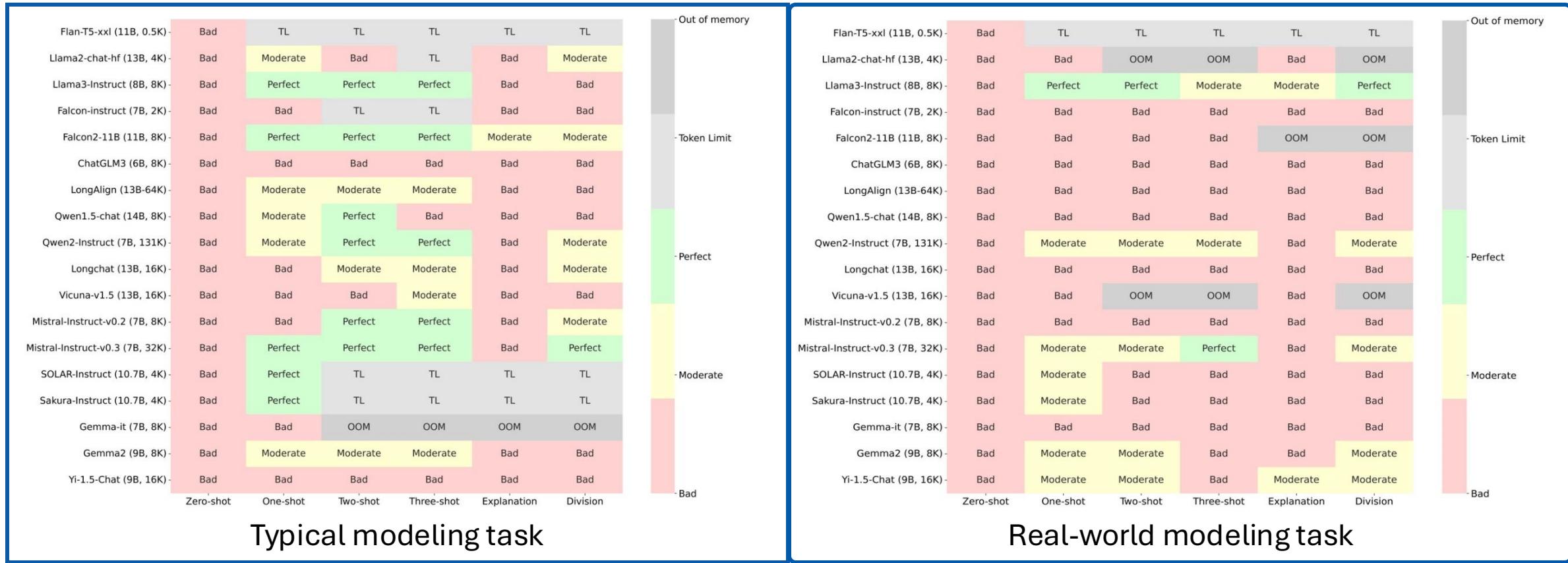


# Case Study

## ❖ Modeling Scenario: Building Energy Analysis & Retrofit



# Statistic Analysis

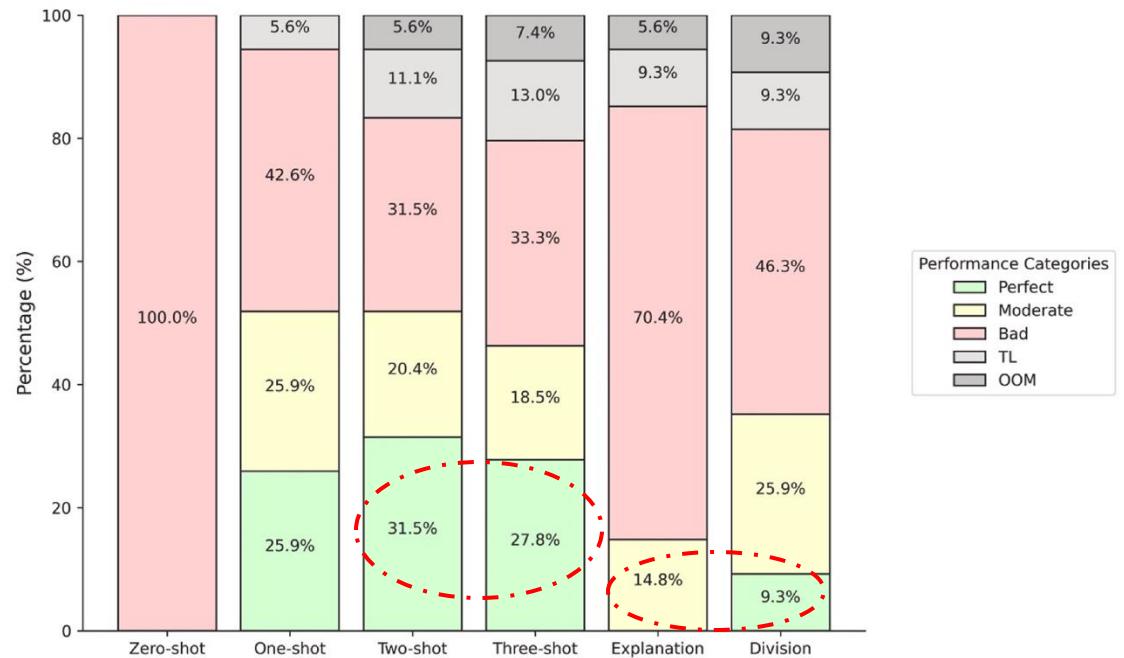


Benchmarking LLMs on BEM:

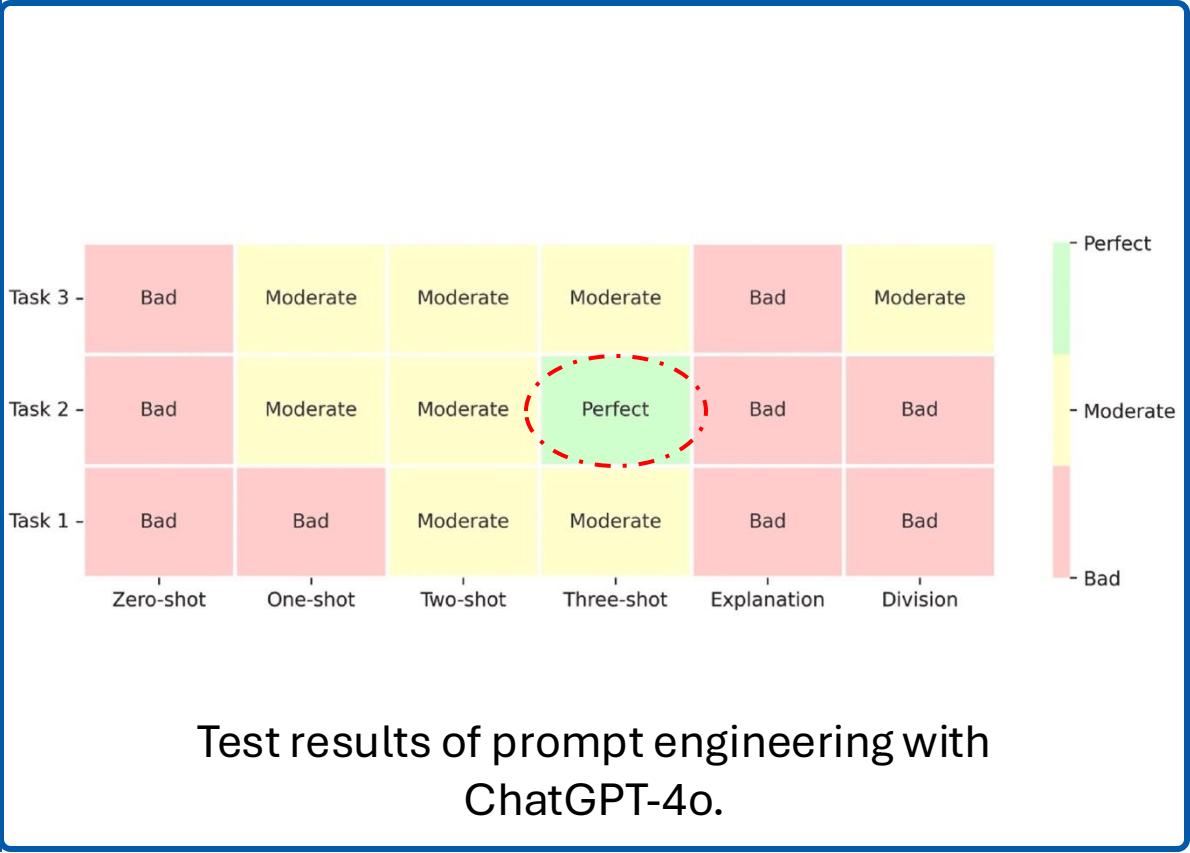
- For those scenarios, just one example (one-shot learning) is workable!!
- Over-design may yield deficient performance.
- Chain-of-thought (Division or Explanation) can improve modeling accuracy and success rate.

...

# Statistic Analysis



Performance distribution across various prompting strategies.



Test results of prompt engineering with ChatGPT-4o.

More thoughts:

- One-shot vs Two-shot vs Three-shot
- Explanation vs Division
- Small open source LLM vs Big close source LLM

...

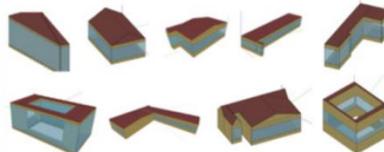
Future exploration ... prompting with new approaches and new LLMs

# Solution 2: Fine-tuning to learn

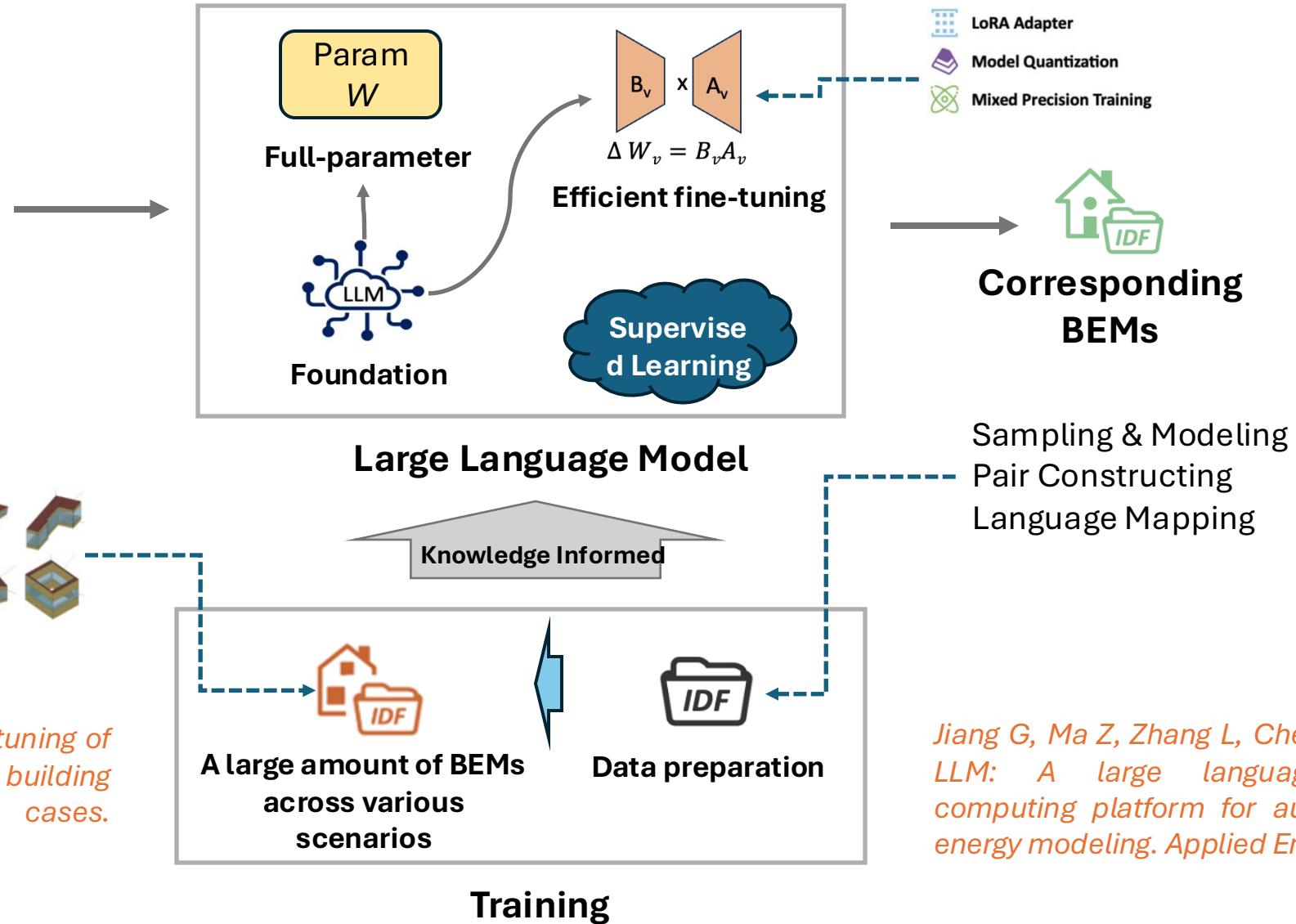
## ❖ Fine-tuning Framework

 Simulate a building that is ...  
The building orientation is ...  
The building has 5 thermal zones with ...  
There is a window on the xx wall.  
The window-to-wall ratio is ...  
The wall is made of xx with a thickness of xx meters and the wall insulation is ...  
The occupancy starts at xxx and ...  
The heating setpoint is ... during ...  
The cooling setpoint is ... during ...

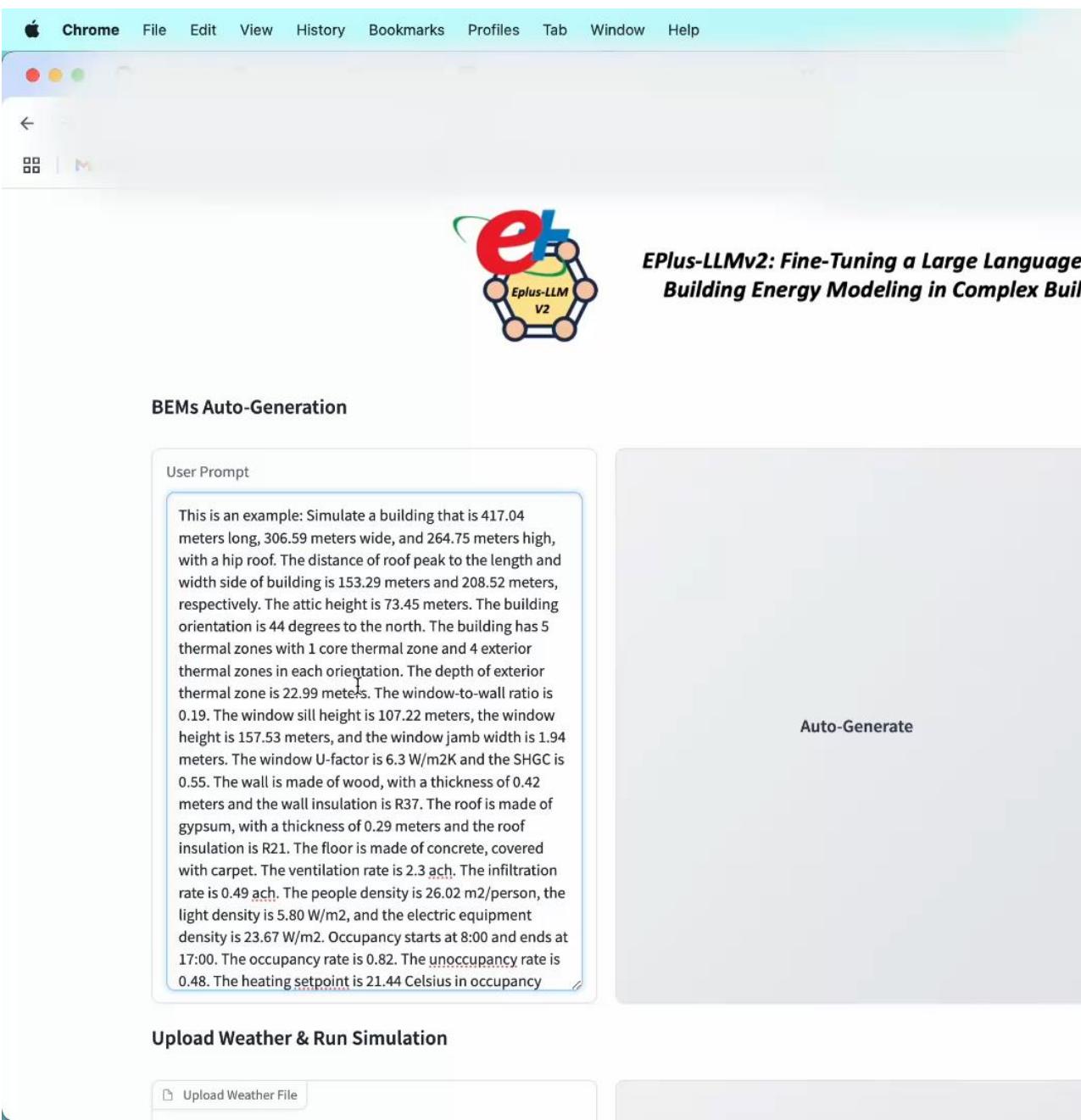
### User Natural Language



Jiang G, Chen J. (2025) Efficient fine-tuning of large language models for automated building energy modeling in complex cases. *Automation in Construction*



## ❖ Video Demo



**BEMs Auto-Generation**

**User Prompt**

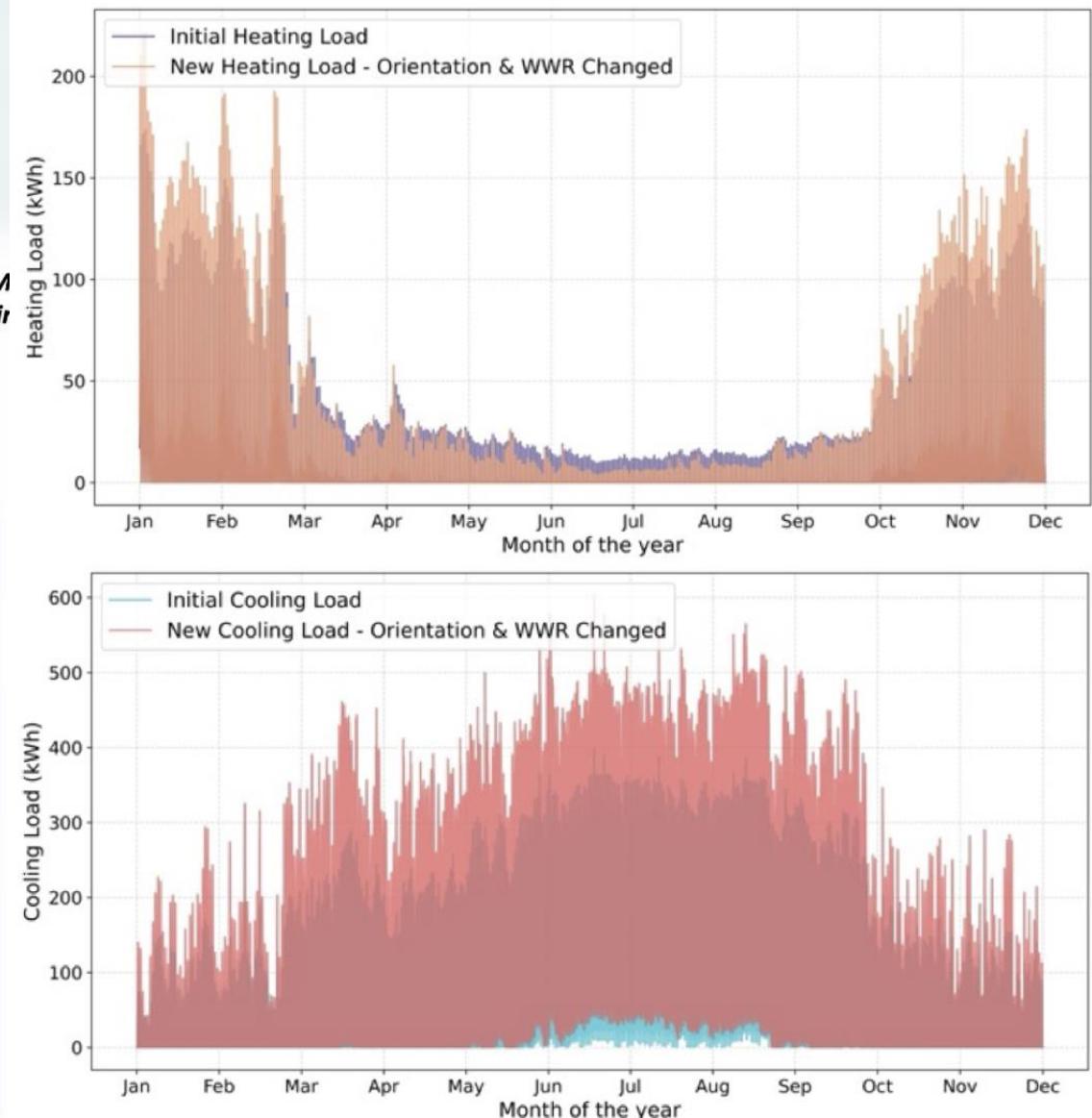
This is an example: Simulate a building that is 417.04 meters long, 306.59 meters wide, and 264.75 meters high, with a hip roof. The distance of roof peak to the length and width side of building is 153.29 meters and 208.52 meters, respectively. The attic height is 73.45 meters. The building orientation is 44 degrees to the north. The building has 5 thermal zones with 1 core thermal zone and 4 exterior thermal zones in each orientation. The depth of exterior thermal zone is 22.99 meters. The window-to-wall ratio is 0.19. The window sill height is 107.22 meters, the window height is 157.53 meters, and the window jamb width is 1.94 meters. The window U-factor is 6.3 W/m2K and the SHGC is 0.55. The wall is made of wood, with a thickness of 0.42 meters and the wall insulation is R37. The roof is made of gypsum, with a thickness of 0.29 meters and the roof insulation is R21. The floor is made of concrete, covered with carpet. The ventilation rate is 2.3 ach. The infiltration rate is 0.49 ach. The people density is 26.02 m2/person, the light density is 5.80 W/m2, and the electric equipment density is 23.67 W/m2. Occupancy starts at 8:00 and ends at 17:00. The occupancy rate is 0.82. The unoccupancy rate is 0.48. The heating setpoint is 21.44 Celsius in occupancy

**Auto-Generate**

Upload Weather & Run Simulation

Upload Weather File

## ❖ Building Design & Retrofit



<https://huggingface.co/EPlus-LLM>

# Summary

- ❖ Which LLM approach is BETTER?

- Which TASK are you focused on?
- Do you have computing source?
- Do you have complex scenarios?
- What are your requirements for robustness and scalability?

- ❖ Opportunities

- Based on new tasks
- Develop new pipelines
- Integrated with domain knowledge
- More automation, scalability, and robustness.