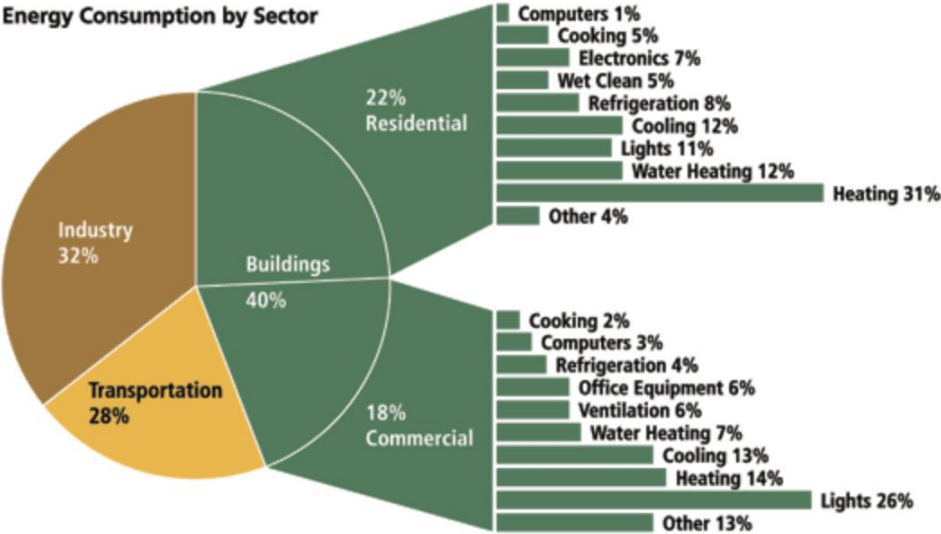


# **Toward Automated Building Energy Modeling with Large Language Models**

*Gang Jiang, PhD candidate*

*University of Utah*

# Background and motivation



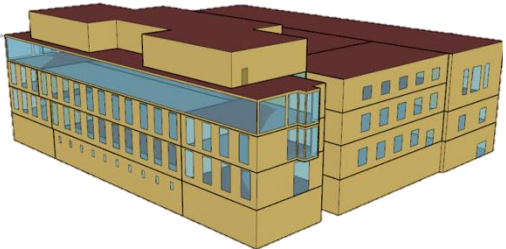
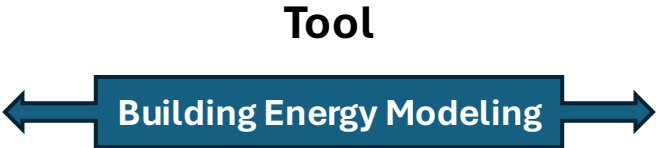
Buildings account for 40% of global energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emission



Energy Efficiency, and decarbonization



Real-world building



Digital twin





# Why LLM?



Accessible Modeling





Scenario Scalability

 + 

EnergyPlus With Experts

Imagine


 + 

EnergyPlus With ???


Current: ~200,000 users

In the near Future: ???


60% of research based on building energy models



Traditional - Eppy




SOTA - LLM Driven




Future

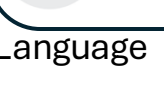
- Domain knowledge
- Param. Settings
- Technical Proficiency
- Config setting
- Geo Diversities
- Programming skill
- System Changings
- Specific learning
- Limited functionality
- More complex scenarios
- Poor scalability
- More customized requirements




Model Archi




Transfer learning




Task fitting



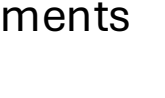
Scaling Law



Accessibility

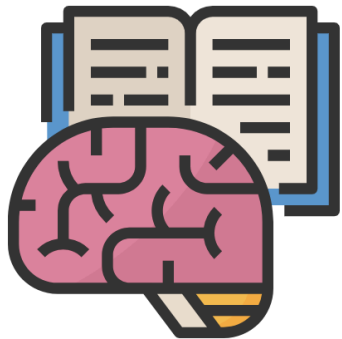


Interaction



Business

# Challenges



Domain Understanding

➤ Domian task: ChatGPT 5 >

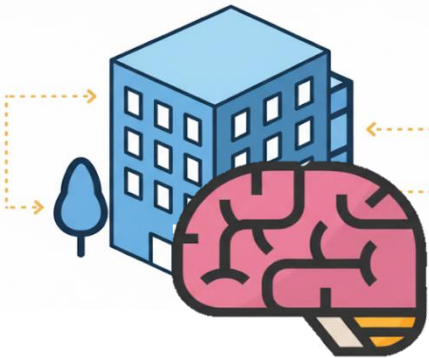
Input:

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

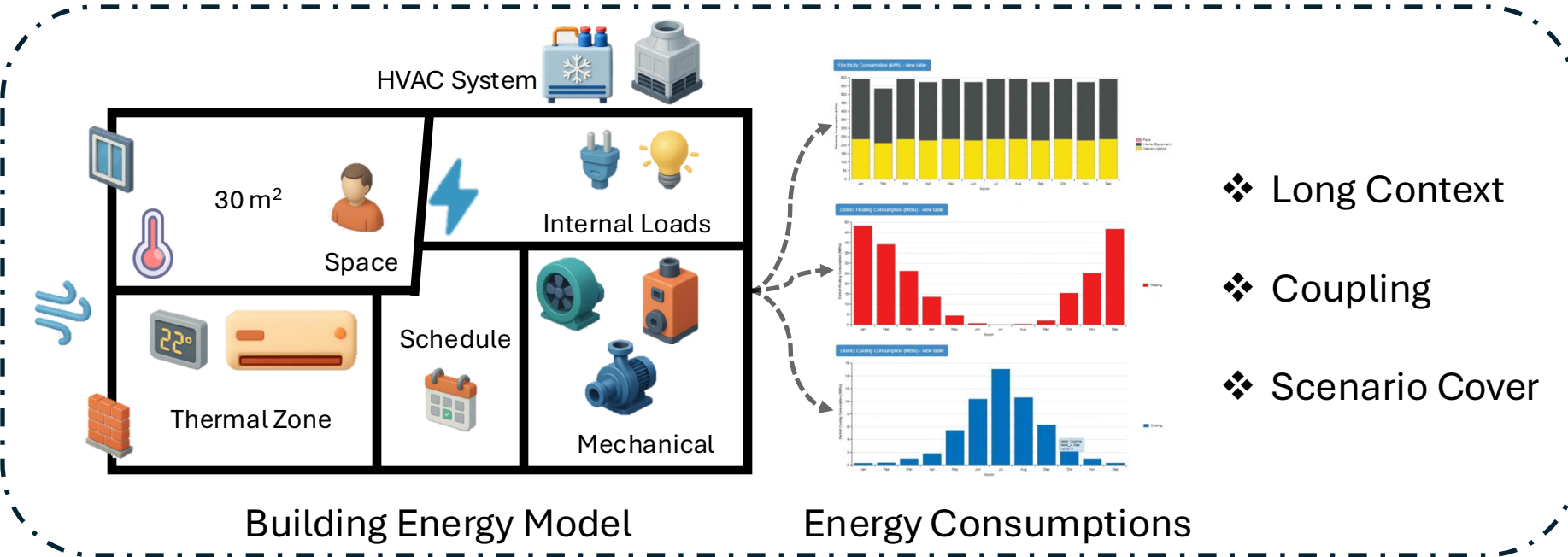
Output:

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

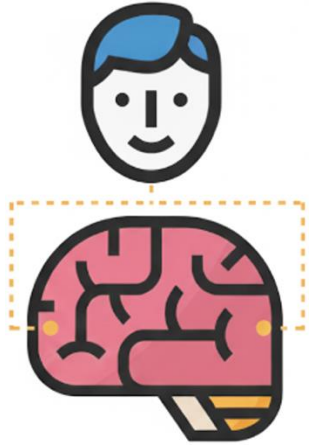
Domian LLM



Modeling Complexity



# Challenges



Consistency

➤ General task:

Input:

wirte a shot song < 50 words

Same input, different output

Output 1:

🌙 "Shine On"

The night is long, the stars are near,  
Hope keeps glowing, bright and clear.  
Step by step, we find our way,  
Through the dark, into the day.

Output 2:

🌙 Little Song 🌙

Wake with the sun,  
Dreams just begun.  
Hearts beat fast,  
Moments won't last.



Prompting:

Design specific instructions (or even examples) for LLMs



Fine-tuning:

Prepare task specific training datasets

RAG:

Retrieval augmented generation on extra knowledge base

MCP:

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

Agentic pipe:

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

➤ Building Modeling Task:

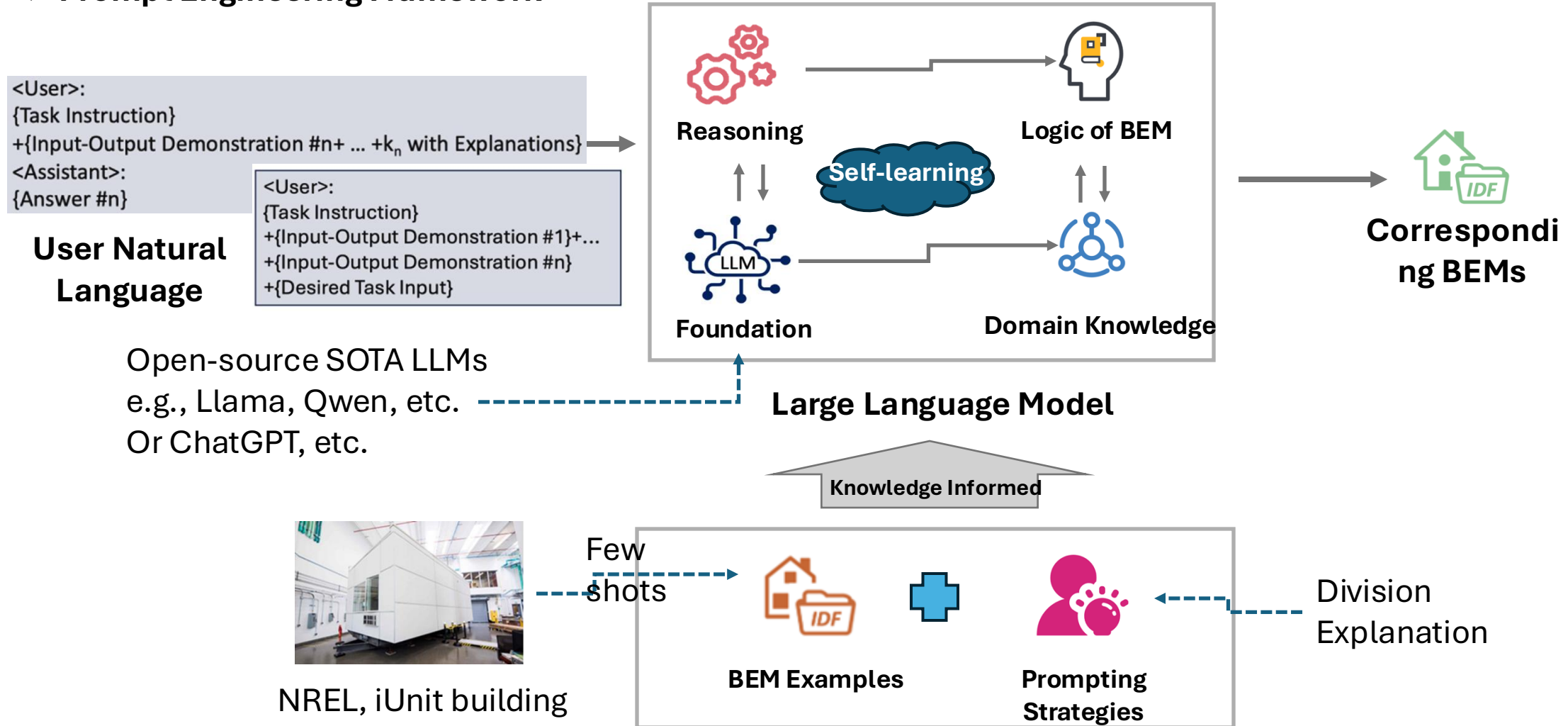
❖ Users' diversity input description, but with same modeling intent (high consistency)

❖ Generated result must be error free

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

# Solution 1: Prompting to inform

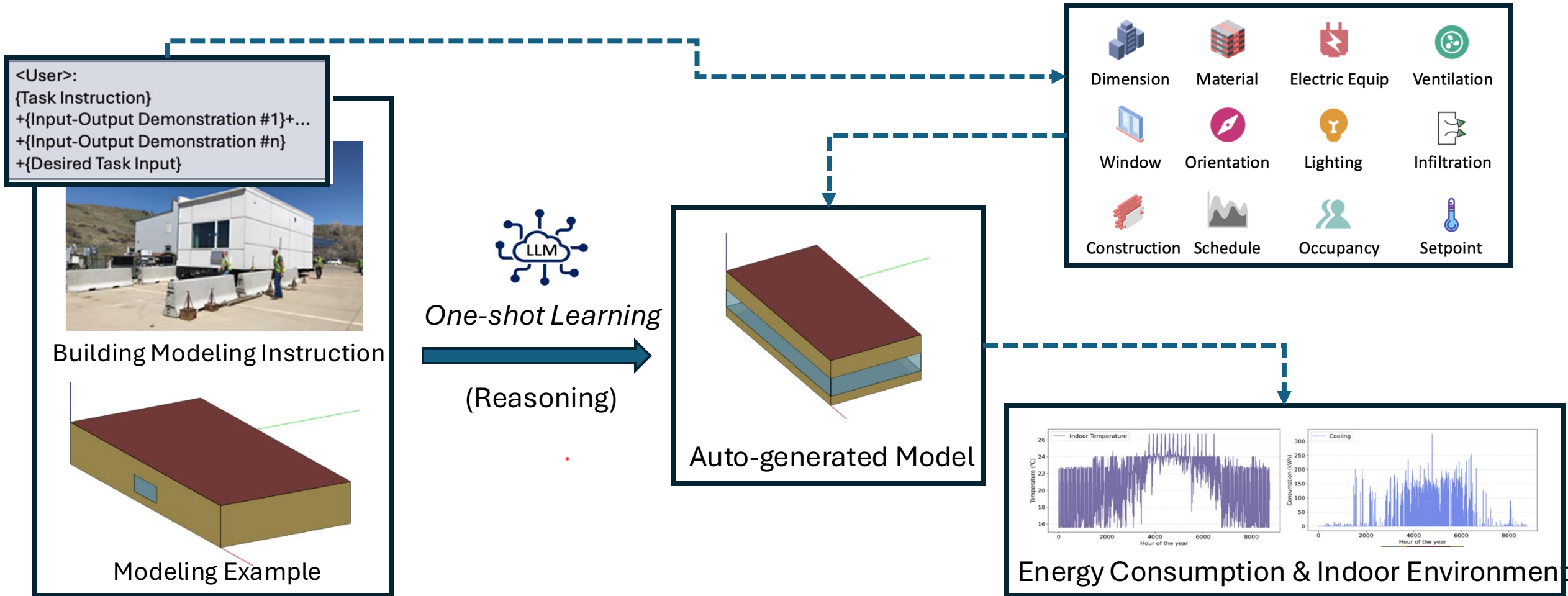
## ❖ Prompt Engineering Framework



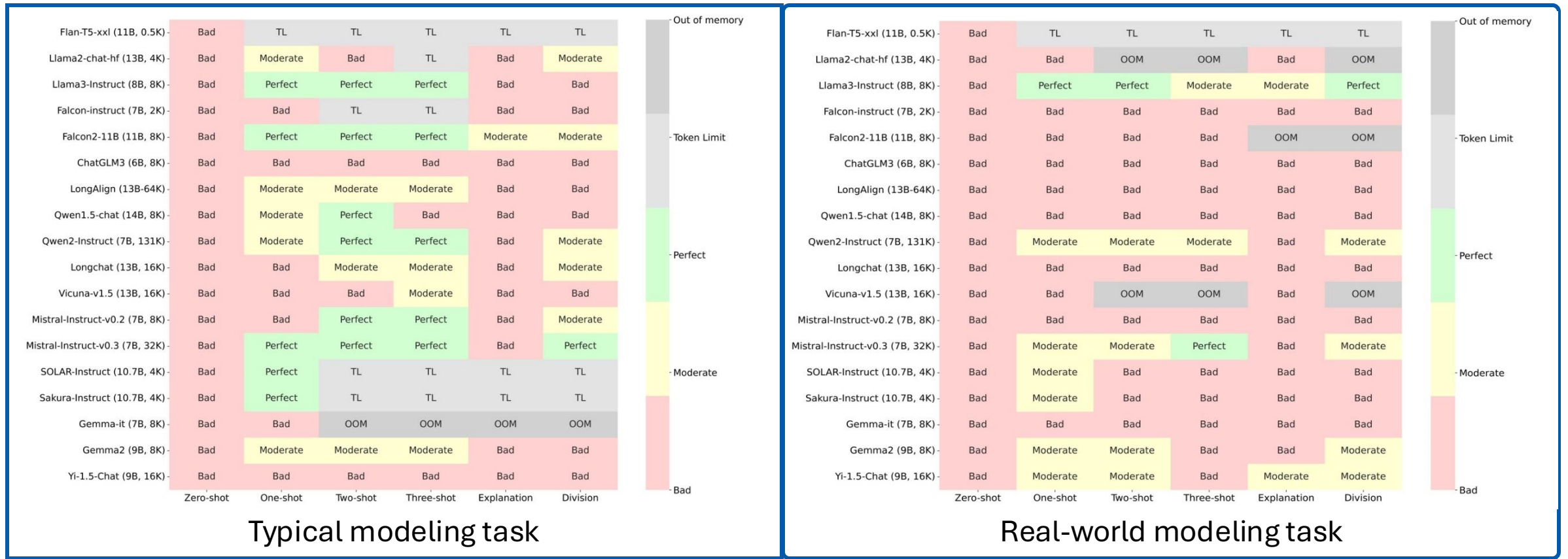


# Case Study

## ❖ Modeling Scenario: Building Energy Analysis & Retrofit



# Statistic Analysis



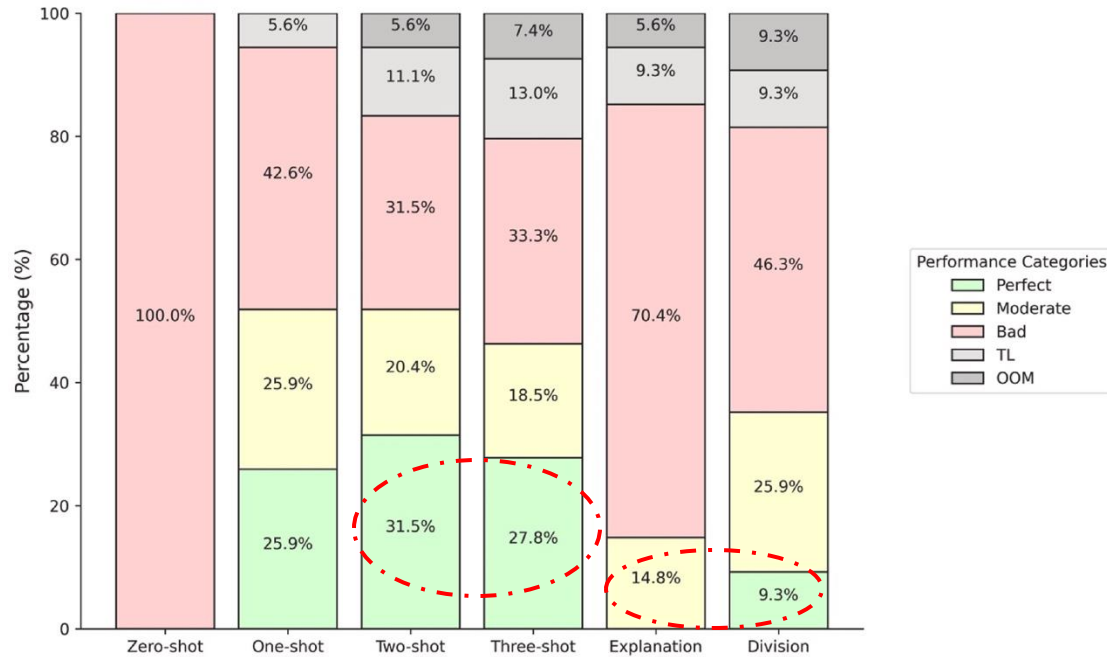
## Benchmarking LLMs on BEM:

- 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.

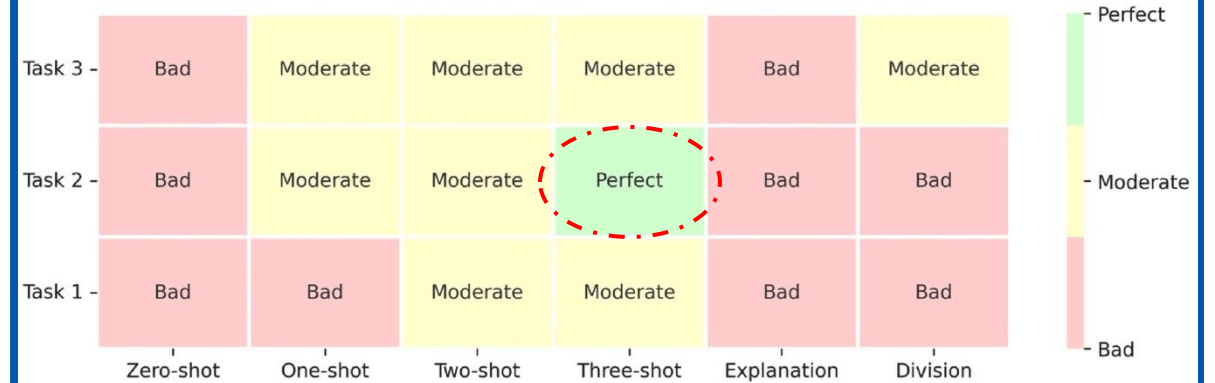
...



# Statistic Analysis



Performance distribution across various prompting strategies.



Test results of prompt engineering with ChatGPT-4o.

More thoughts:

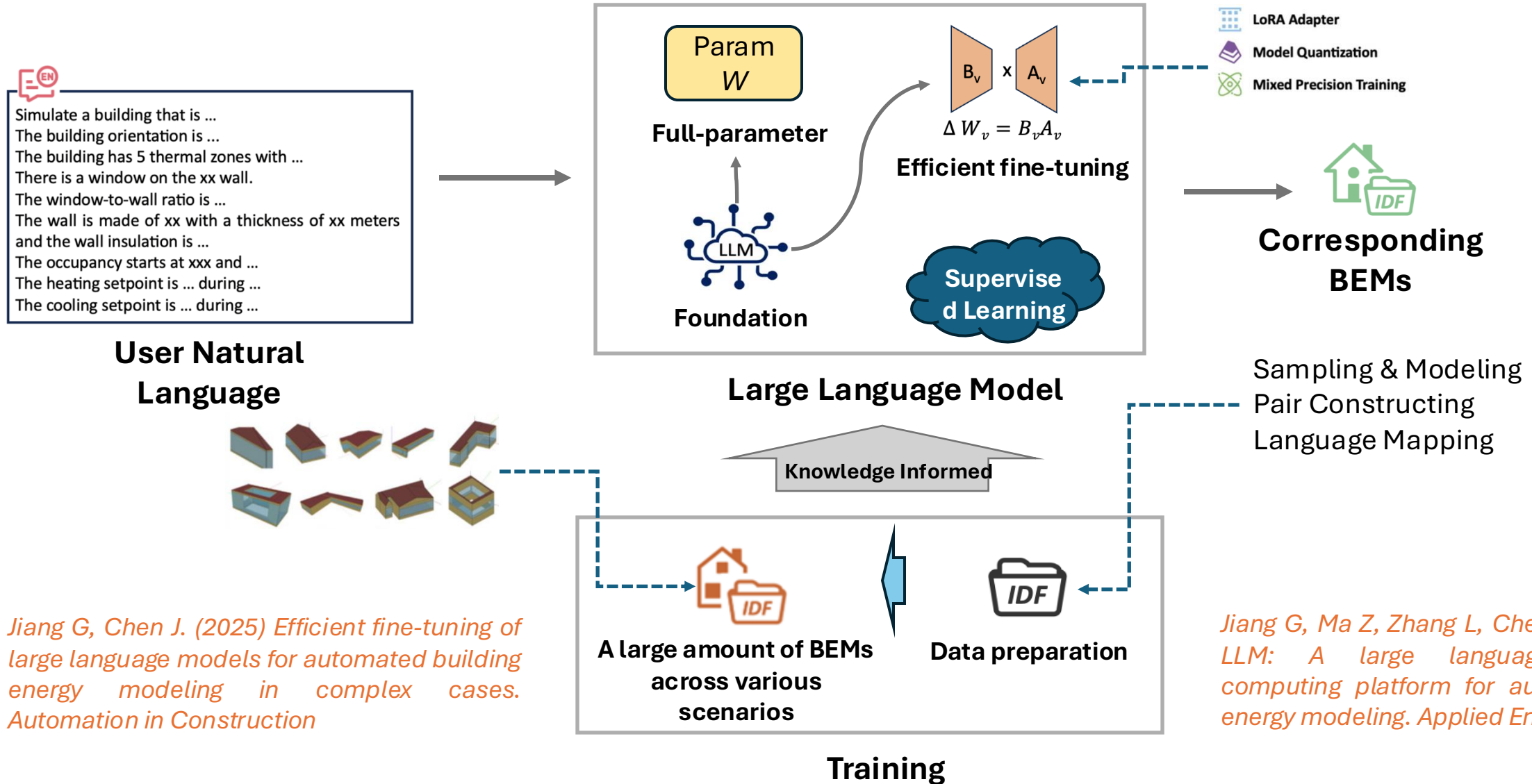
- One-shot vs Two-shot vs Three-shot
- Explanation vs Division
- Small open source LLM vs Big close source LLM

...

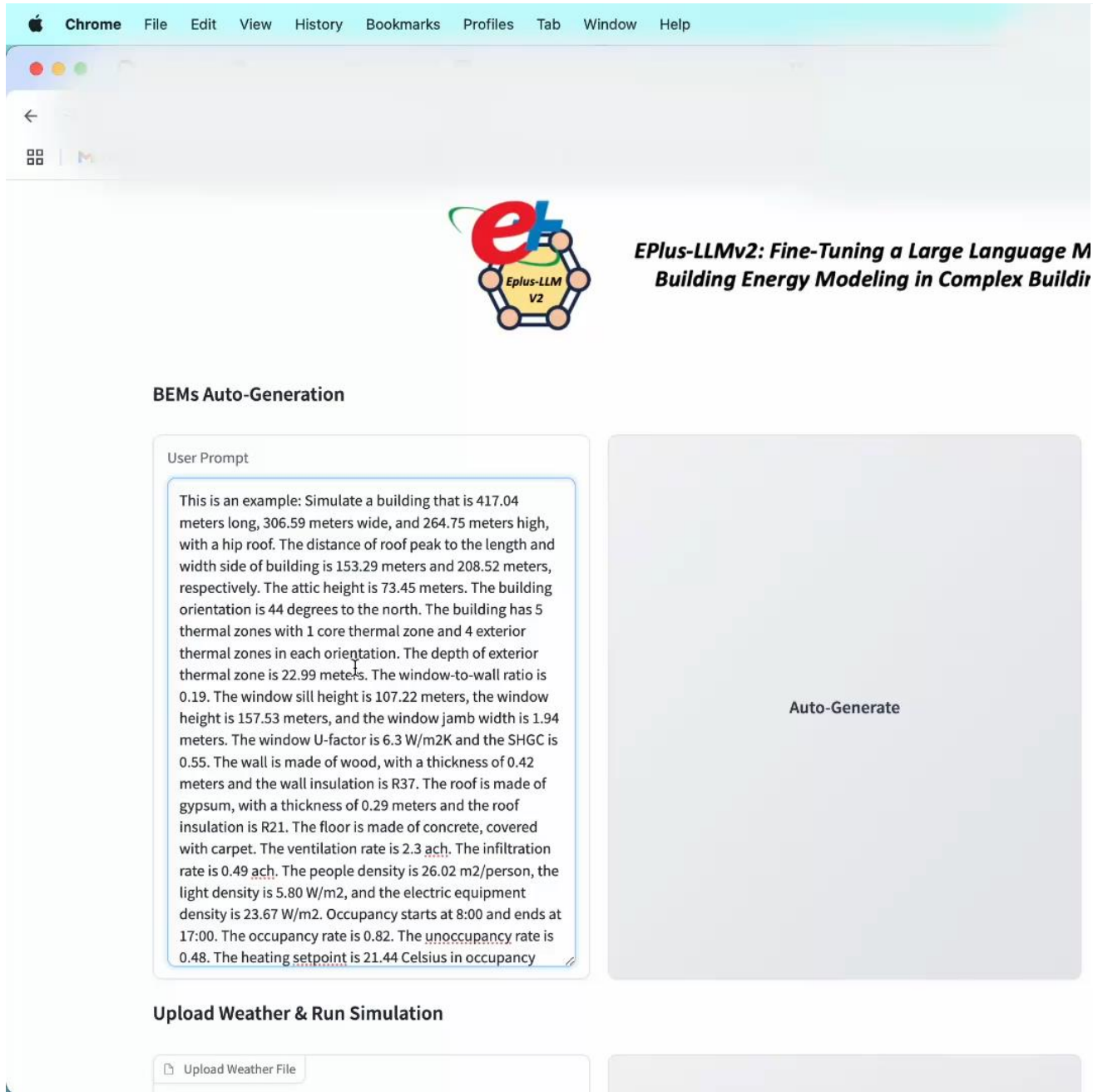
Future exploration ... prompting with new approaches and new LLMs

# Solution 2: Fine-tuning to learn

## ❖ Fine-tuning Framework



## ❖ Video Demo



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "chrome://". The page features the EPlus-LLM V2 logo, which consists of a stylized 'e' and 'l' in red and blue, with a yellow hexagon containing the text "Eplus-LLM V2". To the right of the logo is the title "EPlus-LLMv2: Fine-Tuning a Large Language Model for Building Energy Modeling in Complex Buildings". Below the title is a section titled "BEMs Auto-Generation". This section contains a "User Prompt" box with a detailed building description: "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". To the right of the prompt box is a large grey button labeled "Auto-Generate". Below the "Auto-Generate" button is a section titled "Upload Weather & Run Simulation". This section contains two input fields: "Upload Weather File" and "Download Simulation Output File".

**EPlus-LLMv2: Fine-Tuning a Large Language Model for Building Energy Modeling in Complex Buildings**

**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.

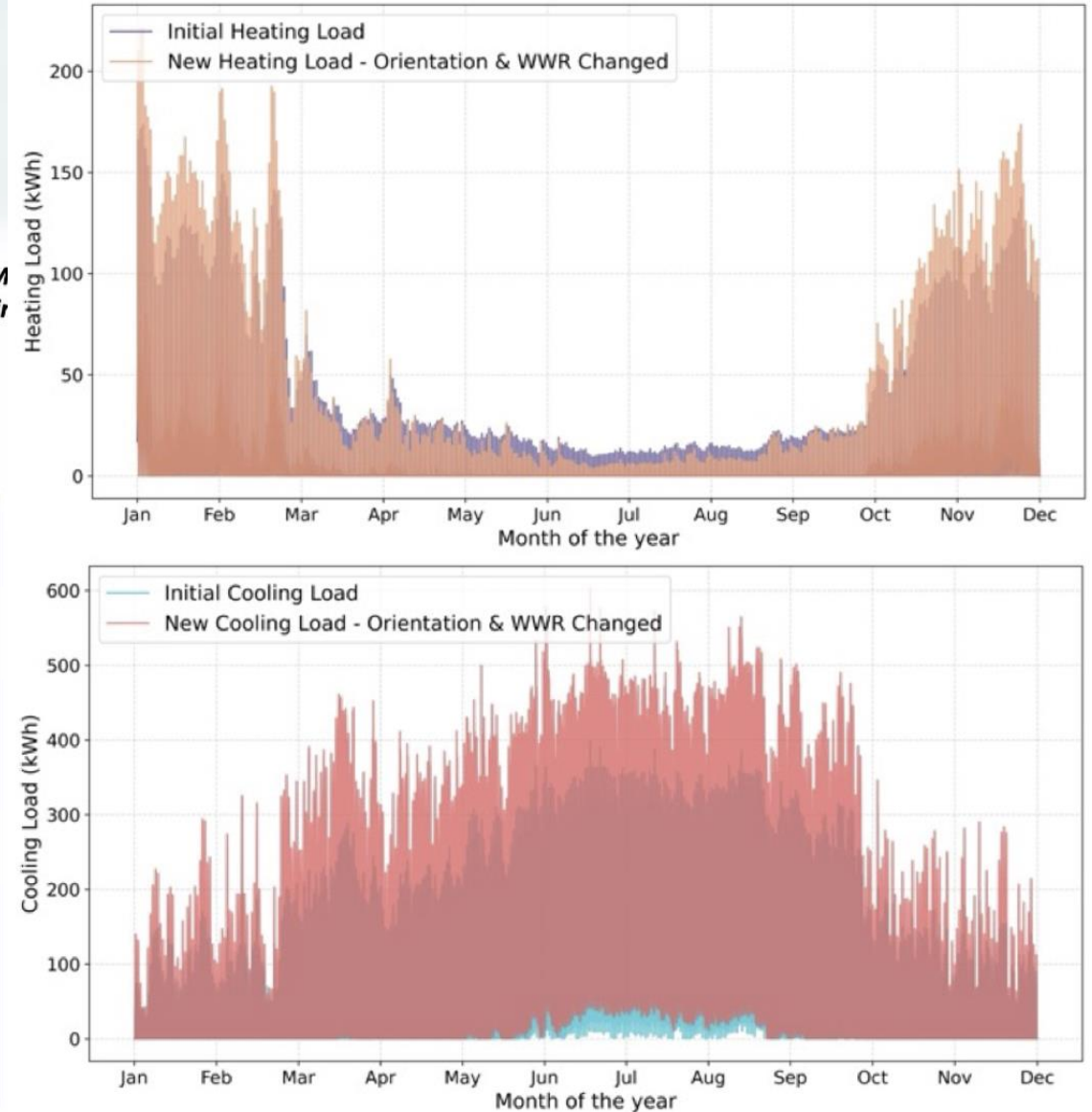
Auto-Generate

Upload Weather & Run Simulation

Upload Weather File

Download Simulation Output File

## ❖ Building Design & Retrofit



# 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.