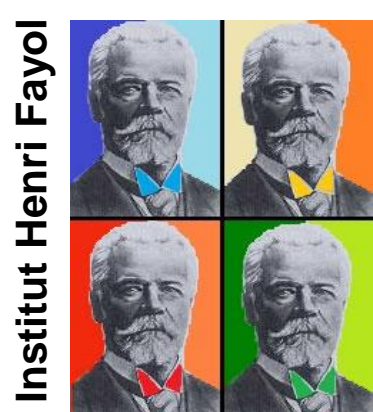


Stakeholders



Authors

Jonathan **VILLOT**
Natacha **GONDRAN**
Florent **BREUIL**

Equipe **PIESO**

Institut Henri Fayol

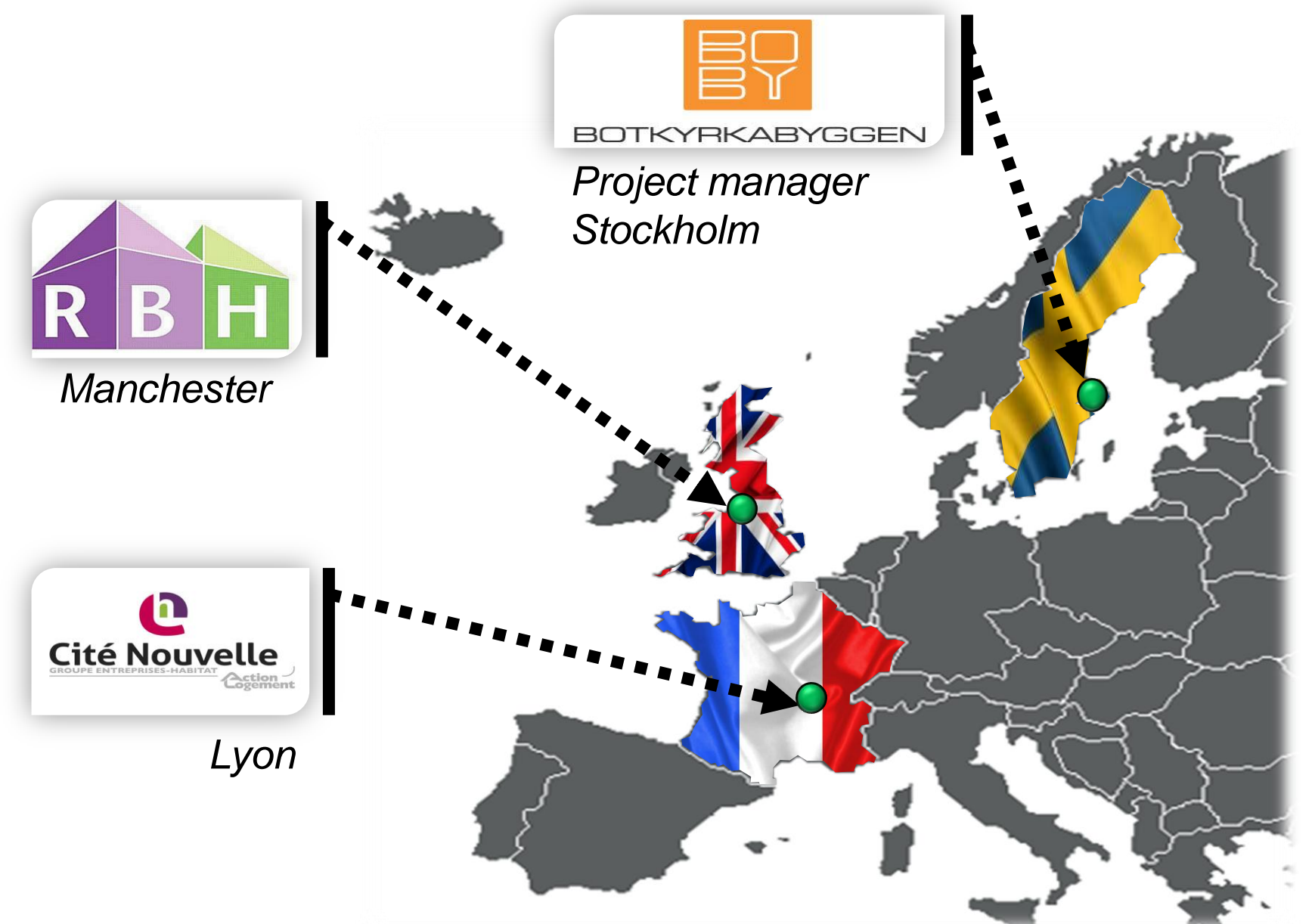
ENSM-SE

Partners



OBJECTIVE

The objective of the SHOWE-IT project is to demonstrate, under real conditions, how advanced ICT components and systems can enable services that help reduce energy and water consumption in social housing across Europe. To achieve this, the project takes a demand-driven approach, prioritizing as starting point an affordable investment per dwelling (about 2000 €), and putting in place an integrated and easy replicable ICT-based services. The project expects to achieve an overall energy and water consumption reduction of 20 %.



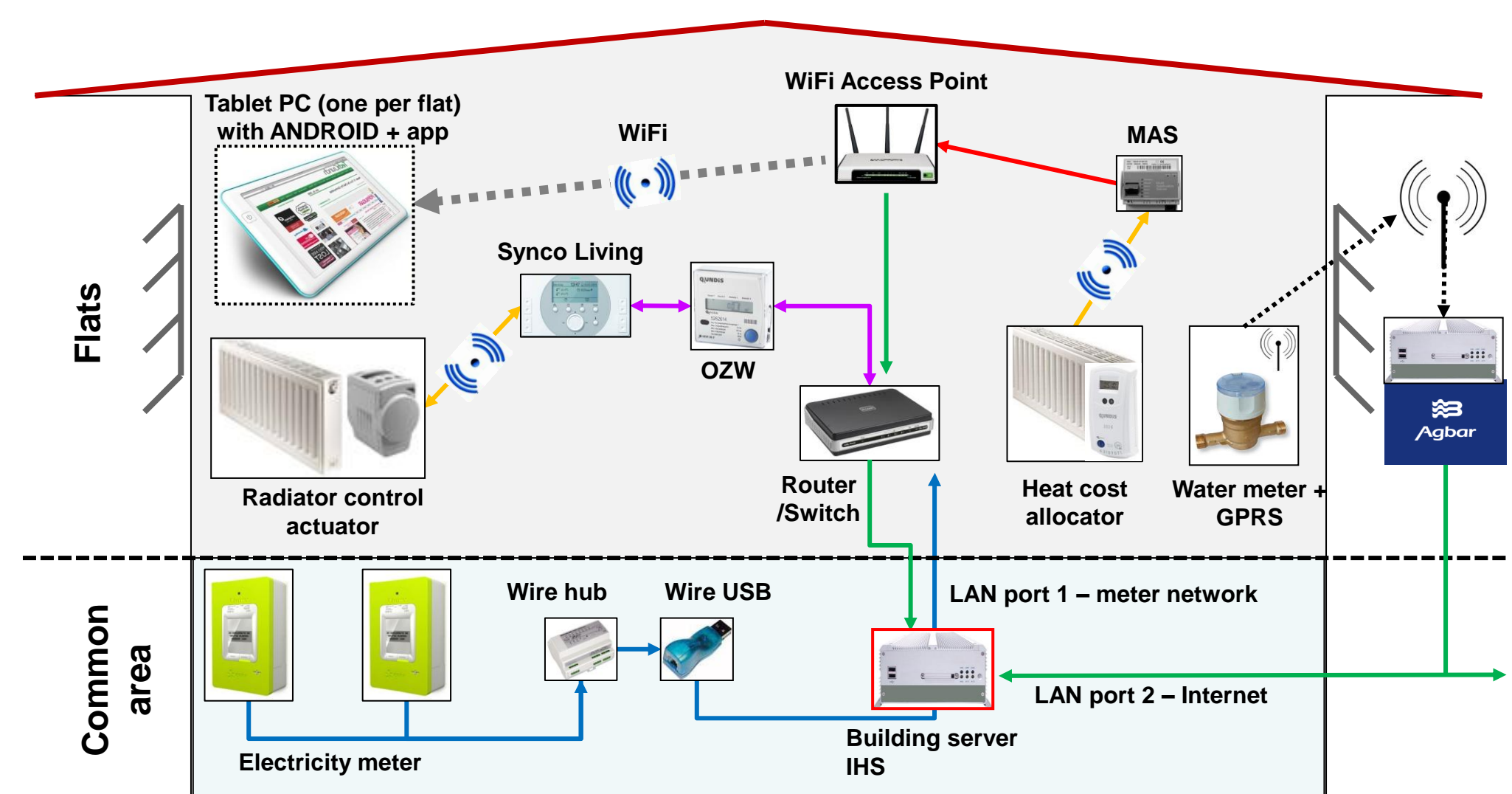
PILOT SITES

The project regroup 12 partners. Among them, some companies like Siemens, GDF Suez, Acciona aim at creating a solid demand for such energy & water saving ICT based solutions. The service developed will be tested in three social housing companies (183 dwellings) corresponding to the average mix of the majority of the EU social housing stock (individual homes, tower blocks, etc).

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

SHOWE-IT will supply a set of ICT-based services to SHC pilot sites to help optimize energy and water consumption. The most relevant technical elements to be integrated are the following:

- ✓ Synco living home automation system
- ✓ Wide Area Communication
- ✓ Water metering: meters
- ✓ Electricity & gas metering
- ✓ Consumption visualization application
- ✓ End user display: ANDROID home tablet



SAVINGS & SCIENTIFIC BOTTLENECK

The role of ARMINES/IHF in this project is to develop a methodology to estimate the effective savings and analyze the data to assess the interest of such a system. In SHOWE-IT, the main scientific bottleneck is due to the lack of comparative data to estimate the savings, once the technology is put in place. Considering the context of the project, the option that fits better is the CGPG method (Control Group/Pilot Group). The CGPG consists of establishing two groups with the same kind of profile in each location. One group have intervention (pilot group) and the other (control group) have not. The savings are calculated by an indirect comparison (using a kriging approach) between those two groups.

