

2026 CSHE ANNUAL INSTITUTE

Achieving Sustainable Energy Efficiency through Occupancy-Based Ventilation in Healthcare Facilities

**SILICON SYSTEMS:
POWERING THE FUTURE OF
HEALTHCARE FACILITIES**

**MAY 13 - 15
SANTA CLARA, CA**



Stanford Medicine Children's Health

One of America's most technologically advanced,

family-friendly, and environmentally sustainable hospitals for children and pregnant women

3½ acres

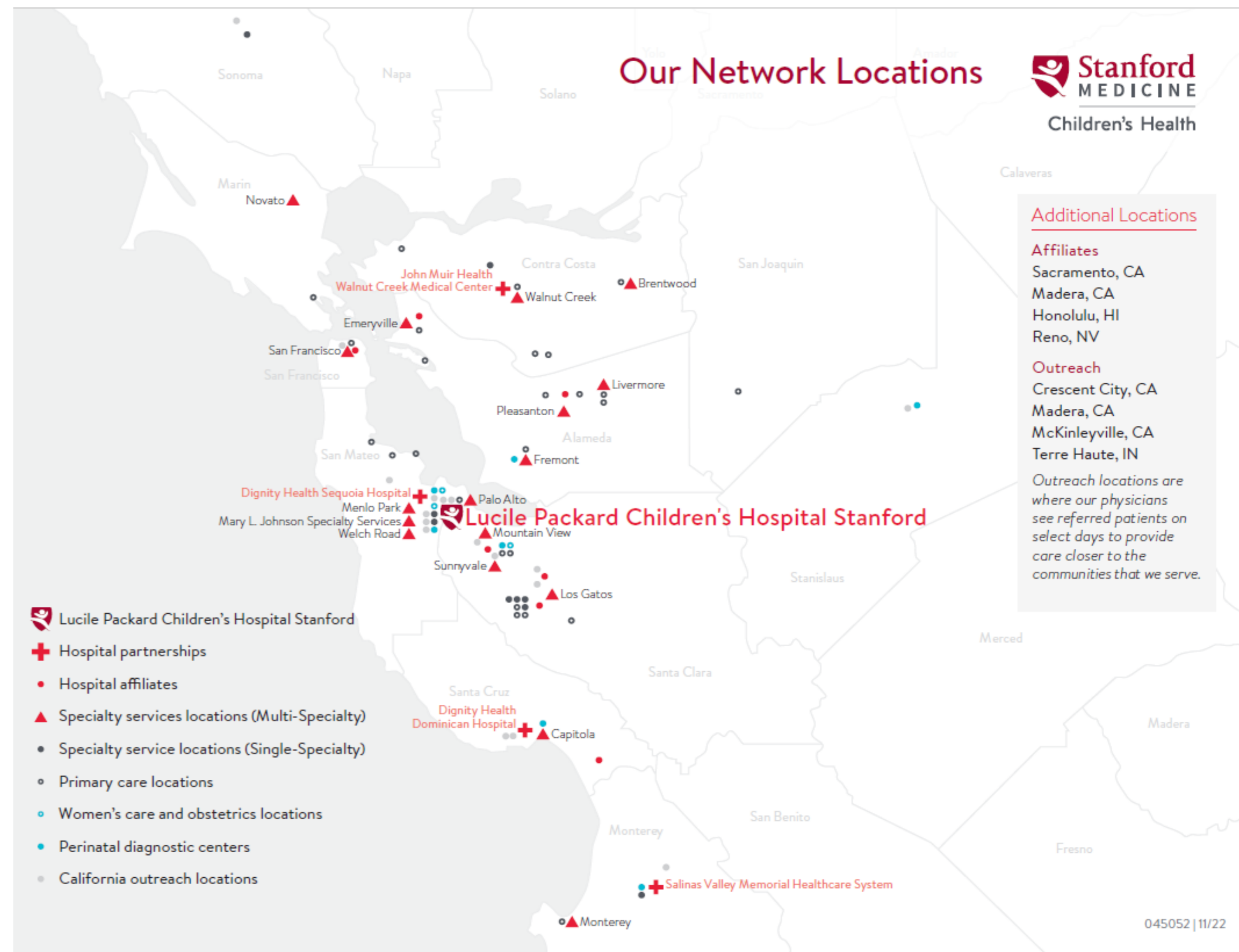
of gardens and green space



394 licensed beds

LEED Platinum certified

One of two children's hospitals in the world to earn the highest designation for sustainability



Our “Why”



Climate change and children’s health

“Climate change poses threats to human health, safety, and security, and children are uniquely vulnerable to these threats ... Given this knowledge, **failure to take prompt, substantive action would be an act of injustice to all children.**” – American Academy of Pediatrics, 2015

- Children are particularly vulnerable to the health impacts of climate change, including heat stroke, asthma, allergies, mental illness, and much more
 - In the Bay Area, air pollution contributes 5,210 new childhood asthma cases each year*
- Extreme heat and poor air quality can contribute to low birth weight and pre-term delivery

*Souterland et al.

Stanford Medicine Children's Health Climate Action Goals



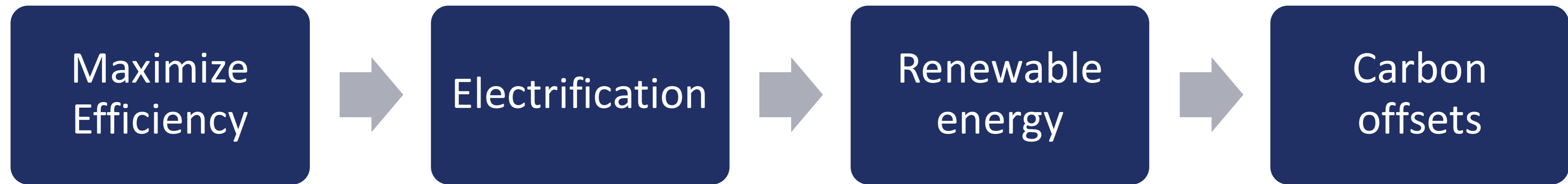
50% Reduction in Scope 1 and 2 Emissions by 2030 (Baseline Year 2019)



Net Zero by 2050



High Level Strategy



Foundations



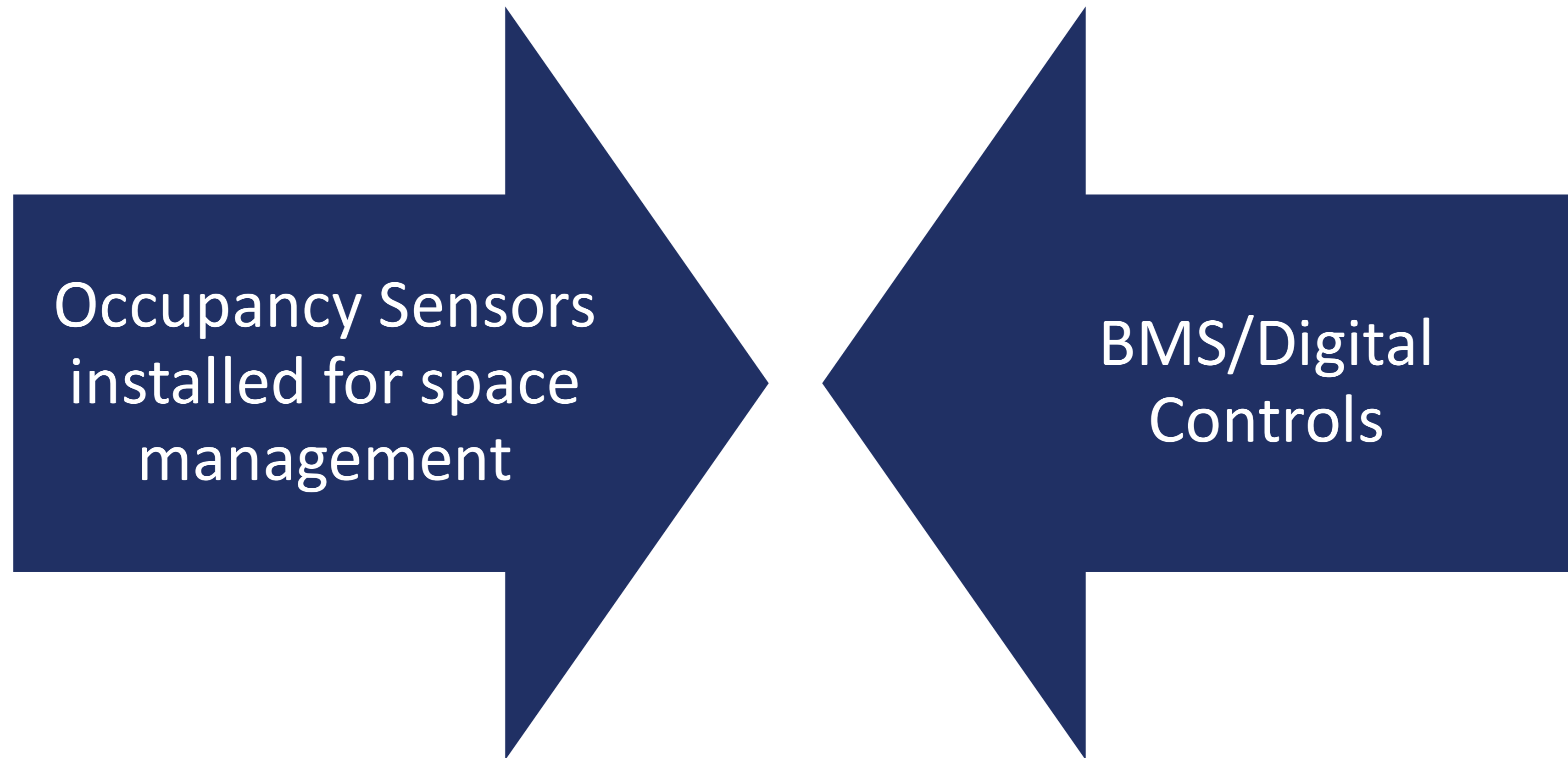
LEED Platinum building, with design for occupancy based ventilation

Planned for patient rooms, but required a manual workflow

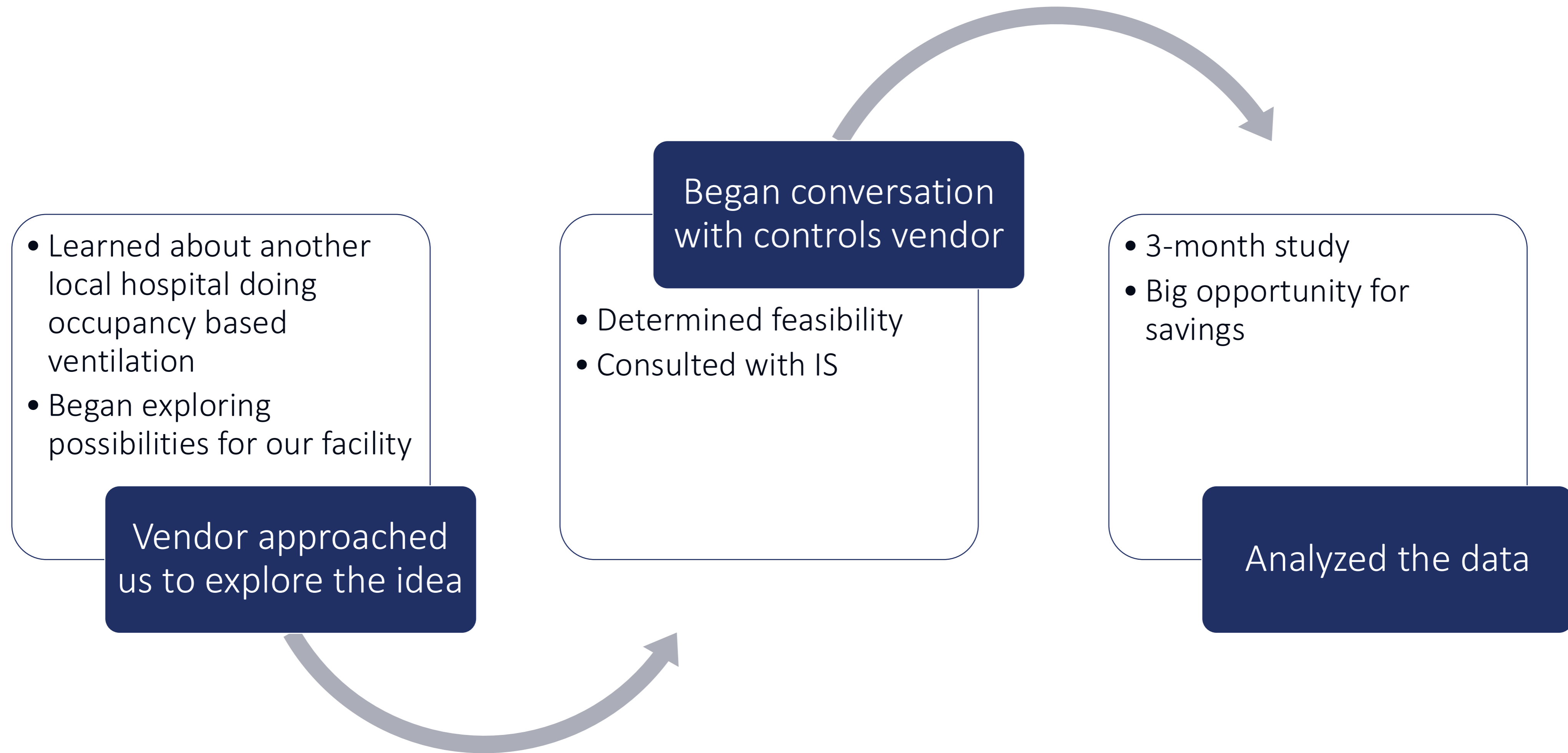
Key stakeholders unable to support this workflow

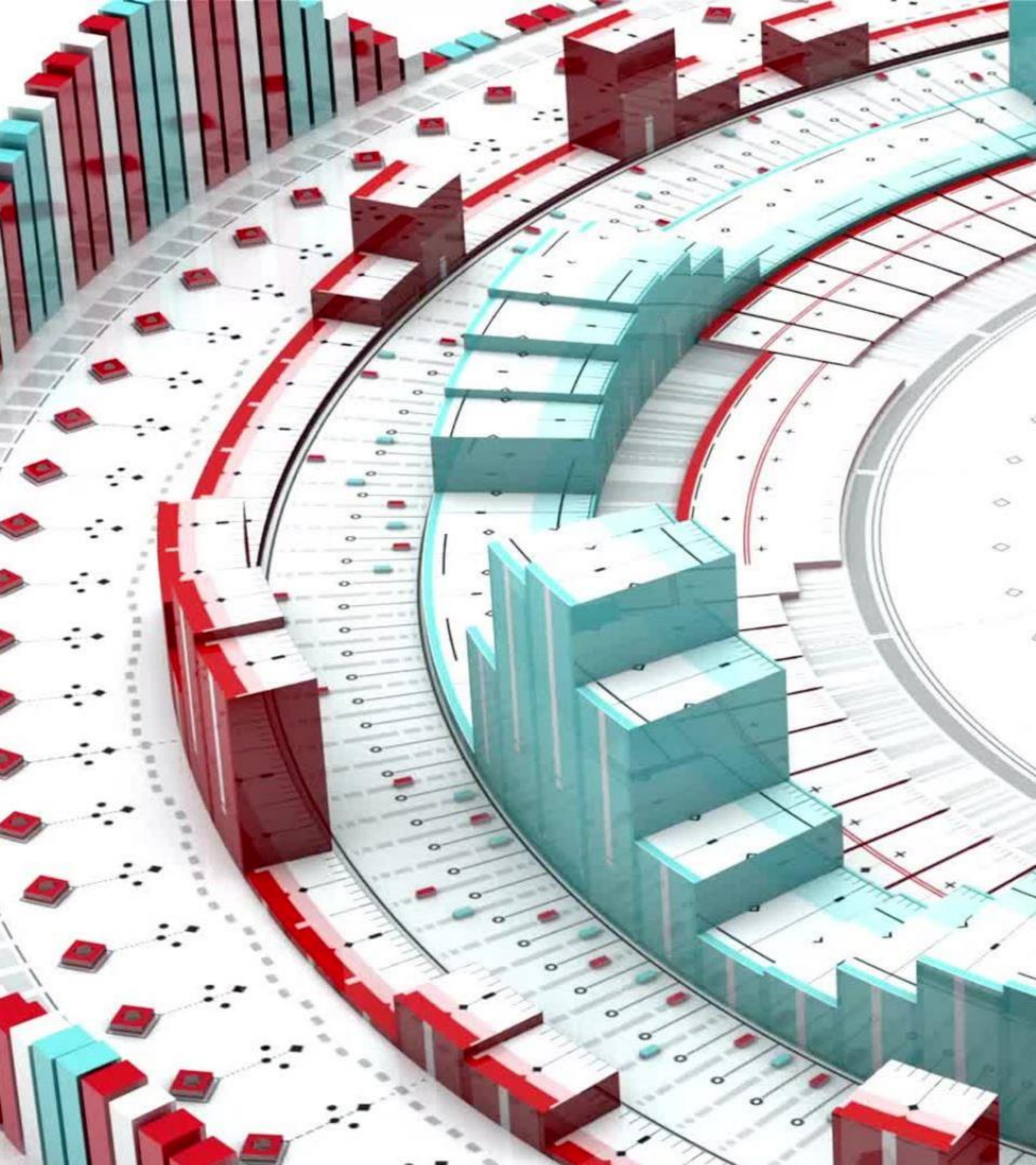


The Opportunity



Pilot Idea Development





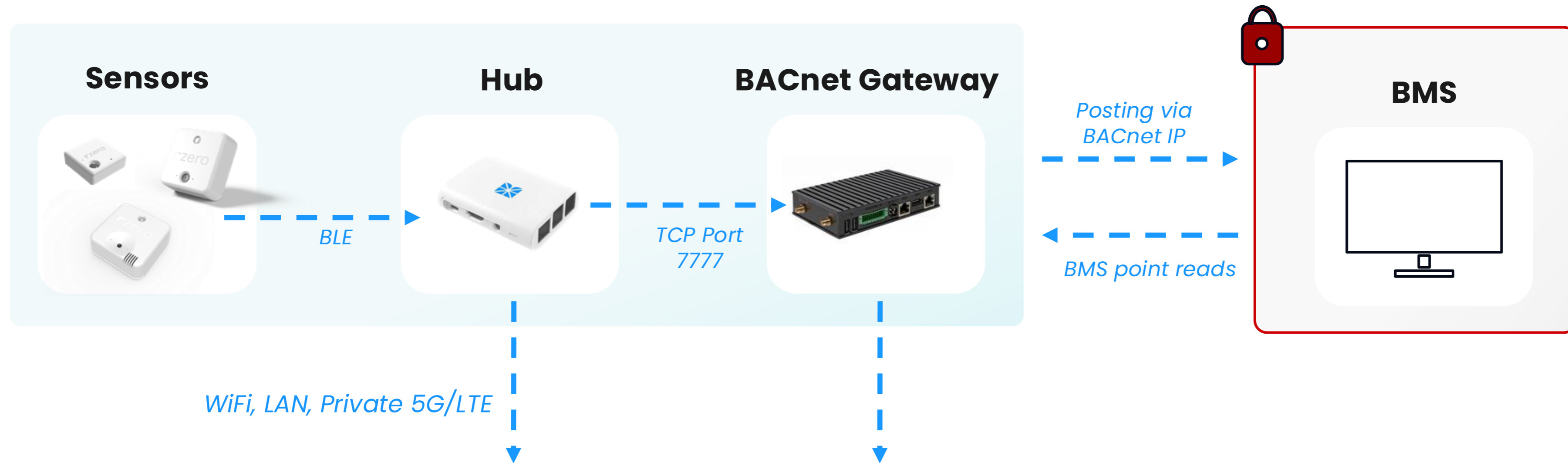
Pilot Project Details

- Occupancy sensor technology utilized in 25,000 Ft² of admin space
- Deployed across 4 floors of our newer hospital building within administrative spaces
- Closed loop flow from occupancy and people counting sensors to the BMS through a BACnet gateway and back to cloud-based M&V system
- New sequence of operations based on real-time occupancy

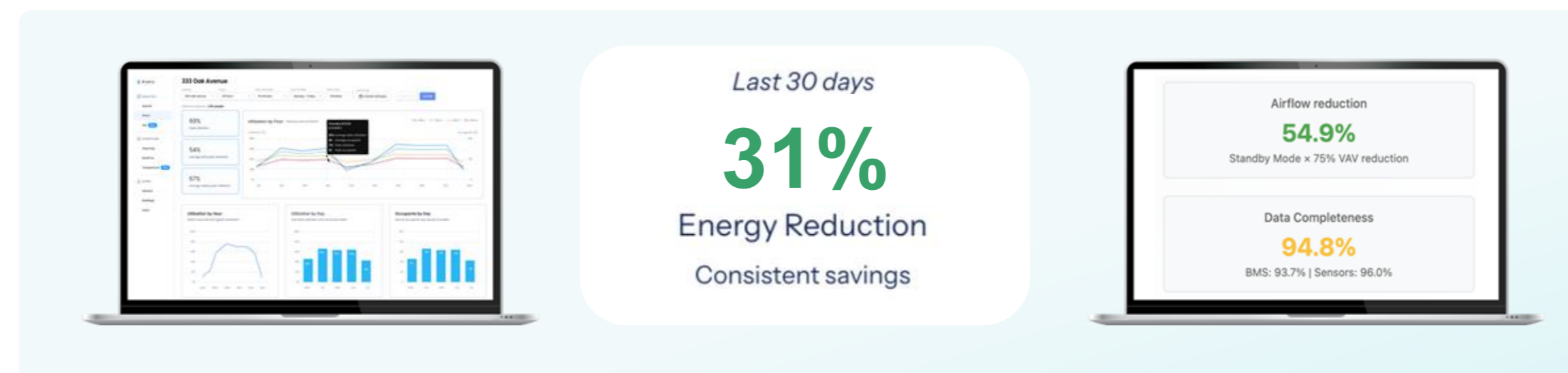


O-DCV System Architecture

Devices



Cloud Intelligence: Energy, Carbon, Utilization, Controls Validation



Operational Details

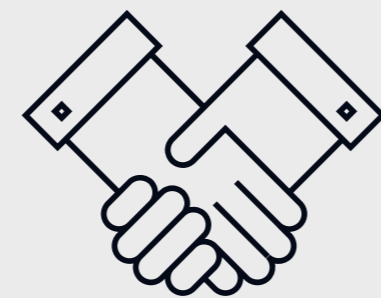
Started Small



- Started with 4 zones for 2 weeks
- Moved to entire 25,000 pilot area after small test.
- Included on-call rooms

01

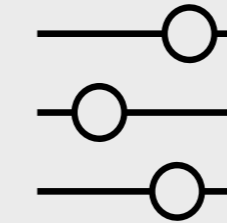
IS Partnership



- Needed to ensure that the WiFi network could get data from servers to Compass

02

Adjustments



- Weekly meetings
- Change in data flow
- Bullet points

03

Measurement



- Data from BMS
- Monitoring for comfort complaints

04

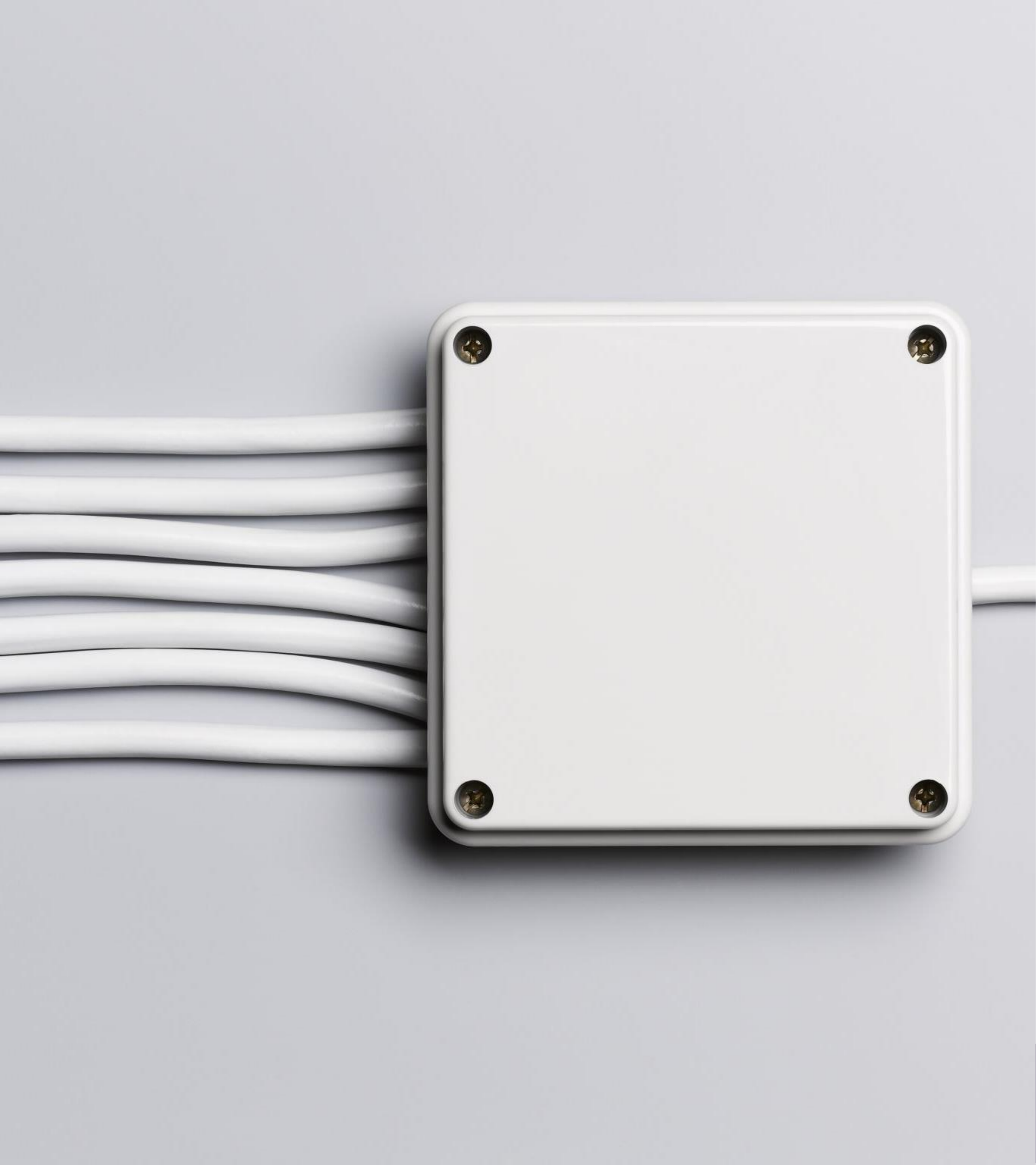


Pilot Results

- 30% energy savings
- 9.72 Metric tons of CO2 avoidance
- 100% temperature and comfort satisfaction
- 66% Standby mode
- 72% airflow reduction
- 23,000 kWh saved
- Annual cost savings estimated at \$95,623

Annualized Savings	
Electricity Savings (kWh)	218,197
LTHW Savings (kBtu)	117,688
CHW Savings (ton-hrs)	49,069





Learnings

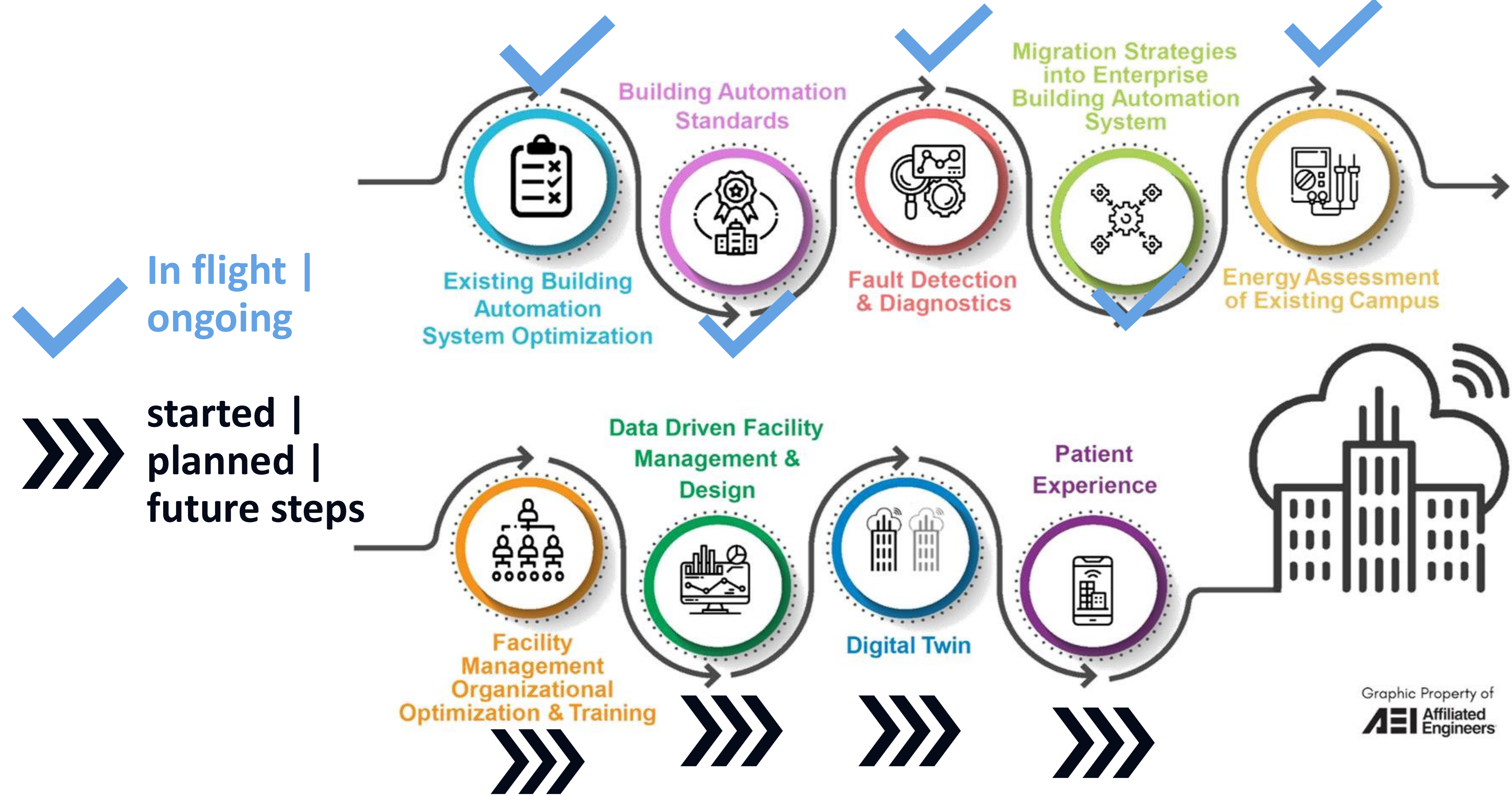
- IS project manager is best to lead these projects
- Low up-front cost
- More consistency if sensors are hardwired
 - **Hard wiring sensors during initial construction is best approach**
- Diagnosing may need to involve more teams
- This project allowed us proof of concept for larger occupancy-based ventilation projects
- These opportunities do not exist in our clinics due to zone set up and utilization of space
- Education needs to be on-going



Next Steps/Future Projects

- EMR connected occupancy-based ventilation – vacant patient rooms
 - **+ opportunities to improve clinical outcomes → nurse call/code blue integration**
- Exploring other buildings for sensor-based opportunity

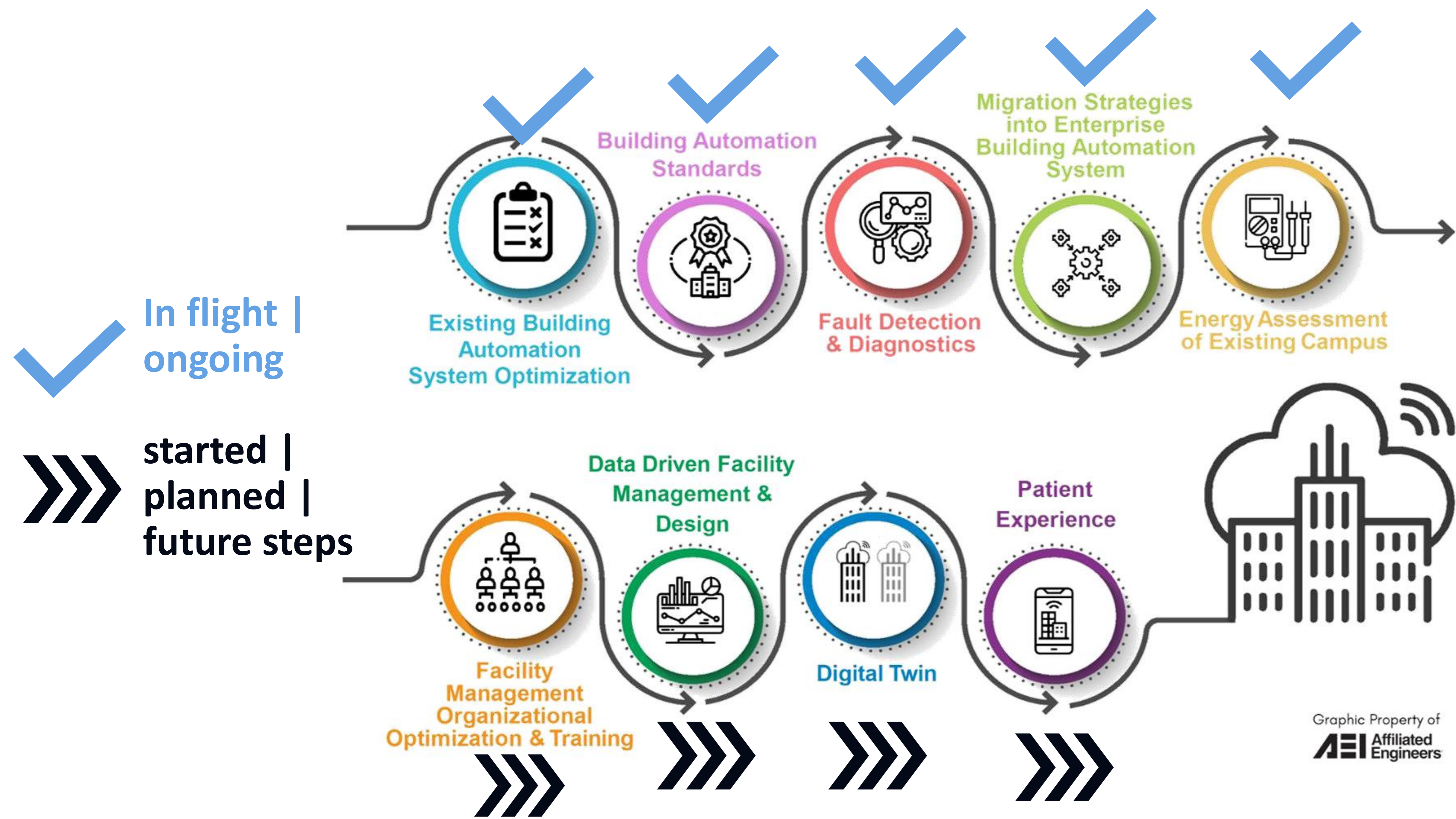




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Digital Transformation Roadmap/Next Steps

Complete:

- Implementation of FDD in hospital buildings and 1 of 2 major offsite clinics (Palo Alto)
- HVAC air handler temperature resets (8) for energy efficiency → \$40,000 annual savings
- **Systems Integration: Energy Efficiency → HVAC setbacks when offices unoccupied**
 - **Occupancy sensors & BMS**

Current:

- Digital transformation/digital twin roadmap development
- Implementation of FDD in major outpatient site (Sunnyvale)
- HVAC air handler temperature resets (8) for energy efficiency
- Condition-based Maintenance | Reliability Centered Maintenance
 - Preventative → Predictive Maintenance
 - Improved FTE efficiency

Future:

- Systems Integration → **Digital Twin**
 - FDD and CMMS (Nuvolo/Service Now; asset management program)
 - EPIC and BMS → HVAC setbacks when patient rooms unoccupied
 - CMMS and ERP (workday)



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THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?

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