

Average life prediction of existing residential buildings based on Logistic function model

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Abstract. On the energy saving of existing buildings must be used in the preparatory work, planning is the priority among priorities, analysis of what period of residential buildings for energy saving in the economy is reasonable is an important task for the planning stage, the key to the transformation of the energy saving cost for energy saving costs in both the length of the remaining life of buildings. In this paper, we hope to use the Logistic function to predict the average remaining life of existing buildings, and to be beneficial to the relevant departments.

1. Introduction

Building energy conservation is the urgent task of China's social and economic development, and it is a key issue that is related to the sustainable development of the country. "Five eleven" plan for the construction of our country's building energy saving cause put forward specific requirements and mission objectives, stressed that should "strict implementation of building energy efficiency design standards, and promote the construction of energy-efficient transformation, promotion of new wall materials and energy-saving products, etc. [1] so on energy saving of existing buildings must be used in the preparation, planning work is the priority among priorities, analysis of what period of residential buildings for energy saving in the economy is reasonable is an important task for the planning stage, the key to the transformation of the energy saving cost for energy saving costs in both the length of the remaining life of buildings. In this paper, we hope that we can make use of the Logistic function to predict the average remaining life of existing buildings, but it will be beneficial to the decision of the relevant departments.

2. Model construction

2.1 Model selection.

The Logistic function or Logistic curve is a common form of S function, which is named after Pierre Francois's relationship with population growth in 1844 or 1845. Generalized Logistic curves can mimic some of the S - shaped curves of population growth (P). At first, the exponential growth is roughly exponential; then, as the beginning becomes saturated, the increase is slow; and finally, when it reaches maturity, it stops.

If a species is moved into a new ecosystem, the number of its population will be changed. If the initial number of the species is less than the maximum capacity of the environment, then the number will increase. The species in the ecosystem are predators, food and space resources are inadequate (non-ideal environment), growth function satisfies the logistic equation, the image is in the shape of S, the equation is a mathematical model to describe the best rules under the conditions of limited resources for population growth. [2]

New housing is built in a certain range of land, and its growth rate is subject to social causes, such as population, economy, policy, etc.. So the new residential construction area has a close to the Logistic function of the constraint conditions. In a certain period of the new residential construction area, is built in a certain range, such as Jinan 1989-2009 years of new residential construction in Jinan City, new residential construction area can be used to fit the Logistic function, the construction area

continues to increase, and finally reached saturation and began to decline, I will decline curve as a curve with the growth curve.

In this way, a certain period of the initial stage of the new housing, growth stage, mature stage, recession stage can be described. From the known Jinan in the 1989-2009 time of the new residential total construction area, can be fitted with the Logistic function with fixed parameters, the 1989-2009 time period of new residential total construction area (A) in growth period and recession period after reaching saturation difference delta y cumulative new construction area and the 2009 new residential construction area of the cumulative (B point) all the time after the recession, t_2-t_1 is the average life time of new residential 1989-2009.

2.2 Model establishment.

A large number of observational studies show that many phenomena in nature and human society, such as population, resources, and the number of animals in the ecosystem, show that the growth of S curves is characteristic of Logistic shape. In fact, over the years, the United Nations has predicted that the growth of the world's urbanization level, the Logistic model is the main. The problem is that the Logistic model has 3 parameters, and the usual nonlinear regression technique mainly solves the model fitting problem of the two parameters. Therefore, the scientific estimation of Logistic model parameters is the key step of the effective application of the model. Although some mathematical computing software, such as Mathcad, provides a curve fitting method for estimating the parameters of Logistic model, but because of the applicability of the algorithm is not guaranteed, the key parameter estimation results are often greatly deviated from the reality. In the process of the study, we find that the model parameters can be estimated by using multiple nonlinear autoregressive model. As long as the growth of the research object has the basic characteristics of the Logistic process, this method is effective.

Generally, the Logistic growth model can be used as a table:

$$y = \frac{y^*}{1 + ae^{-bt}} \quad (1)$$

In the formula, y^* represents the load carrying capacity or the maximum capacity, but actually reflects the saturation parameter of the growth of things. Parameter y^* is often interpreted as a measure of the number of resources, the amount of resources used to support the number of organisms. Parameter B indicates the maximum possible relative growth rate, and the value of the parameter a is determined by the ratio of the saturation value y^* to the initial value y_0 . When $t=0$, the a can be used as a parameter.

$$a = \frac{y^*}{y_0} - 1 \quad (2)$$

In the practical application process, the key is to develop the saturation parameter y^* value. In the large statistical analysis software SPSS, there is an option to fit the Logistic model: the upper bound of the growth, which is to develop the saturation parameter value. If this option is default, the default system is infinite, and the Logistic model is replaced by the exponential growth model.

Type of derivative (1) available:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = by \left(1 - \frac{y}{y^*} \right) \quad (3)$$

Type (1) is a special solution of the formula (3). When $y \rightarrow y_0$, $b \rightarrow dy/(ydt)$ is the relative growth rate of $t=0$, it is sometimes referred to as the initial growth rate of b. The type (3) discretization is:

$$\frac{\Delta y_t}{\Delta t} = \frac{y_t - y_{t-1}}{\Delta t} = by_{t-1} \left(1 - \frac{y_{t-1}}{y^*} \right) \quad (4)$$

Thus, two nonlinear auto regressive equations are obtained. One is:

$$\Delta y_t = b\Delta t y_{t-1} - \frac{b\Delta t}{y^*} y_{t-1}^2 \quad (5)$$

The other is:

$$y_t = (1 + b\Delta t)y_{t-1} - \frac{b\Delta t}{y^*} y_{t-1}^2 \quad (6)$$

These two auto regressive equations are equivalent in both theoretical and practical applications.

The equations (5) and (6) are nonlinear equations, but they are easily converted to linear equations, and the model parameters are estimated by linear regression analysis based on least squares. For the linear mathematical model, the model parameters can be determined by the classical least squares framework [3]. However, in the process of modeling, the transformation of the random perturbation term is often caused by the random perturbation term. So the error of the spherical normal distribution is destroyed. The linear regression analysis method is no longer appropriate. Linear regression is applied only when the data set is transformed to a constant variance.

However, for the type (5) and type (6), the linear transformation is very simple, only two square term y_{t-1}^2 as a variable, the model of the residual error has not been changed, so there is no such problem. In this case, we can use y_{t-1} and y_{t-1}^2 as independent variables, respectively by Δy_t and y_t as the dependent variable, binary linear regression analysis — nonlinear two element auto regression as nature. By means of regression analysis, two regression coefficients can be obtained.

$$u = b\Delta t \text{ or } u = 1 + b\Delta t \quad (7)$$

$$v = \frac{b\Delta t}{y^*} \quad (8)$$

To determine the B model parameters and the saturation value of y^* , and then use the formula (2) parameters are obtained. So the Logistic model is built up. In most cases, the sampling time step $t=1$, at this time the above formula can be further simplified. However, sometimes the $\Delta t=1$, but the $t=10$ or other numerical. [4]

3. Case analysis

3.1 Related data acquisition.

Table 1 is Jinan City, Shandong Province, 1989-2009, a total of 1 years of new residential construction area (10000 square meters). Through the scatter plot and the preliminary fitting analysis, the data change obeys the basic characteristic of Logistic growth. Data source: Jinan Yearbook (Jinan city).

Table 1 Jinan City, Shandong Province, a total of 21 years, a total of years of new residential construction area(million square meters)

Year	Total residential construction area	Reduce residential construction area	New residential construction area	Accumulative total
1989	1959.00	32.30	164.50	164.50
1990	2024.00	21.20	86.40	393.19
1991	2098.00	16.90	75.17	900.84
1992	2319.00	16.00	152.10	1828.69
1993	2445.50	45.60	172.10	2288.69
1994	2541.00	56.40	151.90	3533.80
1995	2664.00	36.70	160.80	3871.80
1996	2801.00	33.00	170.00	4271.80
1997	2833.00	16.91	49.38	4557.80
1998	2902.00	24.84	93.80	4842.80
1999	3180.00	22.80	300.00	5142.80
2000	3435.00	30.00	285.00	5236.60
2001	3675.00	46.00	286.00	5285.98
2002	4045.00	30.00	400.00	5455.98
2003	4366.00	17.00	338.00	5616.78
2004	5508.74	102.37	1245.11	5768.68
2005	6195.00	89.00	460.00	5940.78
2006	7097.27	25.93	927.85	6092.88
2007	7551.49	53.43	507.65	6168.05
2008	7713.88	66.30	228.69	6254.45
2009	7810.40	101.49	164.60	6418.95

3.2 Data processing.

Starting from the original data, can generate 4 sets of data, or 4 variables: P_{t-1} for 1989-2008 years of total new residential construction area (10000 square meters); P_{2t-1} 1989-2008 accumulated over the years new residential construction area of the square; P_t for the calendar year 1990-2009 total new residential construction area; $P_t = P_t - P_{t-1}$ 1989-2009 over the years cumulative new residential construction area difference value.

3.3 Multivariate nonlinear regression analysis.

First of all, P said total new residential construction area (10000 square meters), instead of type (5) in Y , considering the time step $t=1$, obtained from the regression equation.

$$\Delta P_t = bP_{t-1} - \frac{b}{P^*} P_{t-1}^2 \quad (9)$$

The sequence of P_{t-1} and P_{t-1}^2 as two independent variables and the dependent variable differential sequence $P_t = P_t - P_{t-1}$, can be binary linear regression analysis. Note that equation intercept is 0, so the calculation when the constant is 0. The regression results are shown in Table 2, at the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, R value of the correlation coefficient, standard error, F statistic and t statistic are passed by.

Table 2 The multi variable nonlinear regression results based on differential sequence for P_t

3.4 Determine the form of Logistic function.

According to this result, the regression coefficient is $b=0.3192$, $b/P^*=0.000043$. So the estimation result of saturation parameter is $P^*=0.3192 / 0.000043=7423$, $a=44.12$.

So the establishment of Logistic forecast model is as follows:

$$P_t = \frac{7423}{1 + 44.12e^{-0.3192t}} \quad (10)$$

3.5 calculated average life

From the formula, the total new residential construction area of 74 million 230 thousand square meters. 2009 the cumulative increase in residential construction area of square meters, to grow to 74 million 230 thousand square meters, 10 million 40 thousand square meters, the need for nearly 4 years.

1004 into the formula 10, obtained $t=6$. Because of the use of symmetry has been derived from the cumulative increase in residential construction area of recession graphics (growth figures and recession graphics approximation in $x=24$ axis symmetry).

According to graphics, the cumulative total of new residential construction area from square meters ($t_1=9$) growth and then decline to 10 million 40 thousand square meters ($t_2=39.95$) also takes 30.95 years. That is, the average life expectancy of the new residential buildings in Ji'nan is 30.95 years 1989-2009.

4. Summary

Through the prediction of Jinan province Shandong 1989-2009 years of new residential construction life is only 31 years, but according to China's "civil architectural design general rule", the main building and high-rise building structure of the main structure is 100 years, the general

Regression statistics							
Multiple	0.97054						
R Square	0.95784						
Adjusted	0.68478						
standard error	227.535						
observed value	19						
Analysis of variance							
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F		
Regression analysis	2	2754509	1377255	26.6021	8.16E-06		
Residual	17	880130	51772.4				
Total	19	3634640					
Coefficients		standard error	t Stat	P-value	Lower95%	Upper95%	lower 95%
Intercept	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
164.5	0.319196	0.05819	5.48457	4.028E-05	0.196407	0.44198	0.19640
27060.25	-4.3E-05	1.13E-05	-3.82431	0.0013572	-6.7E-05	-1.9E-05	-6.7E-05

building for 100 ~ 50 years. Far from the design of useful life. I think the reasons are as follows:

The government departments of the planning and design level to be improved, resulting in the planning and design is not reasonable, easy to cause the use of buildings can be removed. On the lack of supervision of the developers, approval is not strict enough. Developers, the pursuit of the interests of the interests of the maximum, reducing the comfort of residential requirements, such as high volume rate, green rate is too low, so that people continue to move away from. Finally, the service life is shortened. Some builders, builders cut corners, such as the completion of the wall is just caused by the cracking problem in the residential life itself in the beginning is shortened.

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