



From Buildings to Cities: Research and Development of Modelica-based Technique for Real-world Applications

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11/15/2016

Presentation at Lawrence Berkeley National Laborator

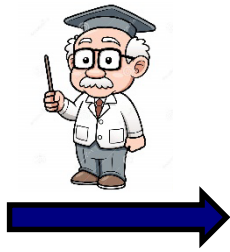
UNIVERSITY
OF MIAMI



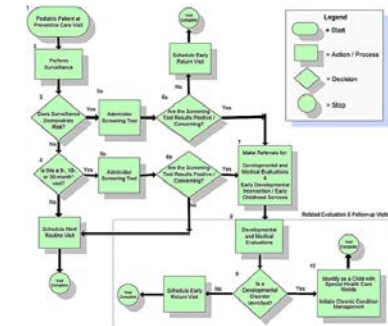
Outline

- **Brief Introduction of Modelica**
- **Real-World Applications:**
 - Modeled-based Chilled Water Plan Optimization
 - Energy and Water Efficient Hotel
 - Net Zero Energy Community
- **Conclusion and Future Research:**
 - Energy Efficient Data Center Cooling
 - Smart and Connected Community
 - Resilient Coast City Design

Conventional Building Modeling and Simulation



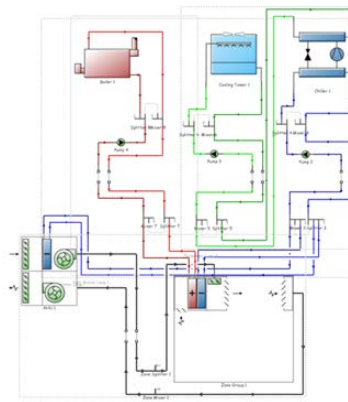
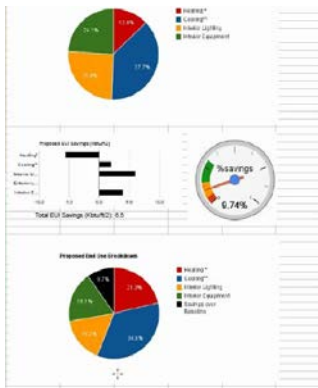
$$COP_{nominal} = \frac{\eta_{Car} \cdot TE_{va_{nominal}}}{T_{Con_{nominal}} - TE_{va_{nominal}}}$$



Physical Equipment

Physical Models

Numerical Algorithms



```

// Declare local variable holding
int iErr;

// *** Declare and initialize input
// *** passed into the NAG function
int nPts; // Input number
int nTdx; // Input number
matrix mX; // Input matrix
vector vY; // Input vector
vector vWT; // Input vector

// There are 10 rows of data in s
nPts = 10;

// There are 3 independent variables
nTdx = 3;
    
```

Results

System Model

Code

Equation-Based Modeling Language

Can you write a C code to solve these equations in 1 minutes?

$$(1 + 0.5 \sin(y)) \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = a \sin(t)$$

$$x - y = e^{-0.9x} \cos(y)$$

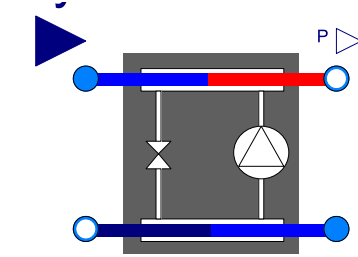
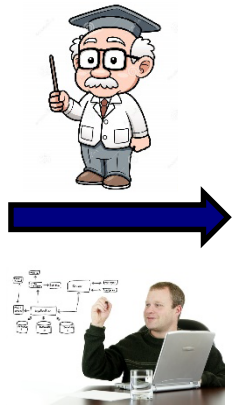
You can do it using equation-based modeling language in 1 minute:

```
model DAEexample
Real x(start = 0.9, fixed=true);
Real y(fixed=false);
parameter Real a=2;
equation
(1 + 0.5*sin(y))*der(x) + der(y) = a*sin(time);
x-y = exp(-0.9*x)*cos(y);
end DAEexample;
```

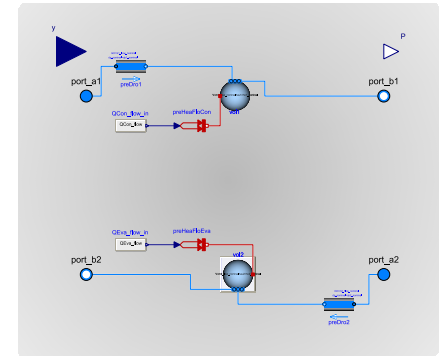
Equation-Based Building Modeling and Simulation



Physical Equipment



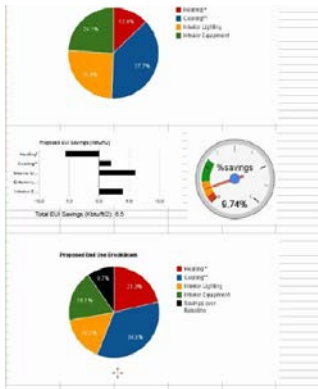
Physical Models



Diagram

$$COP_{nominal} = \frac{\eta_{Car} \cdot TE_{va_{nominal}}}{T_{Con_{nominal}} - TE_{va_{nominal}}}$$

Equation



Results



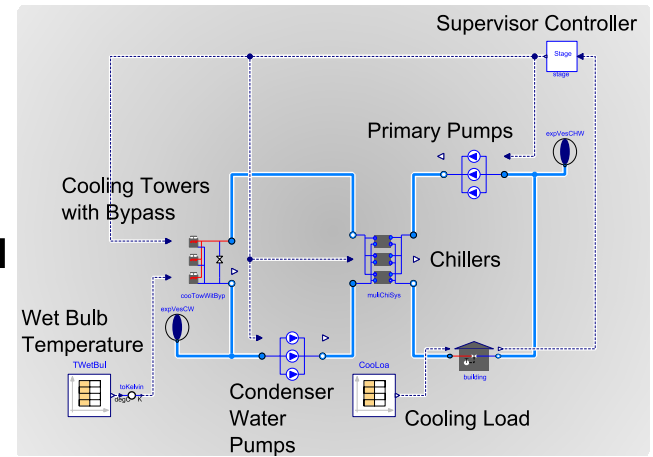
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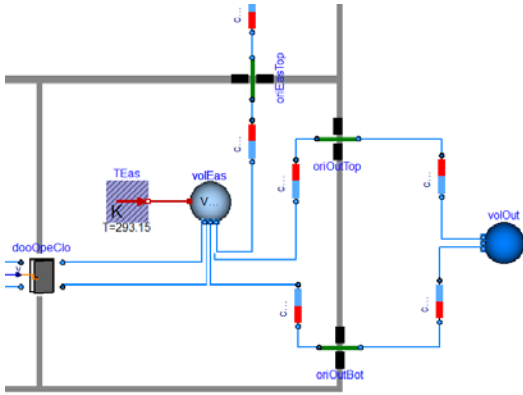
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```

Code

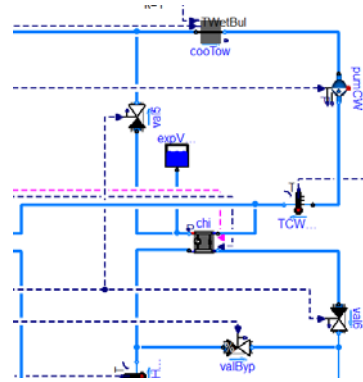


System Model

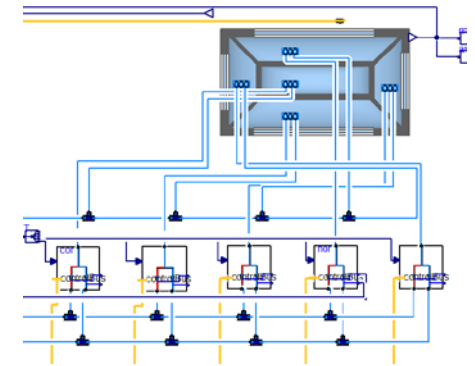
Modelica Buildings Library



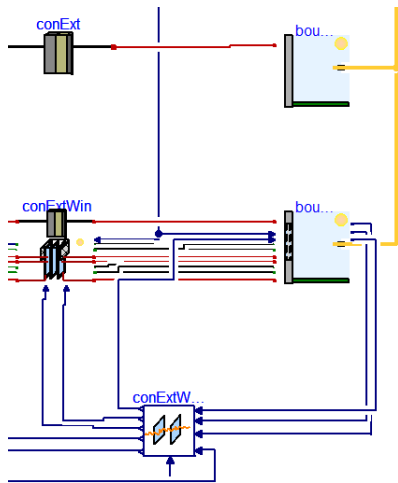
Airflow Network



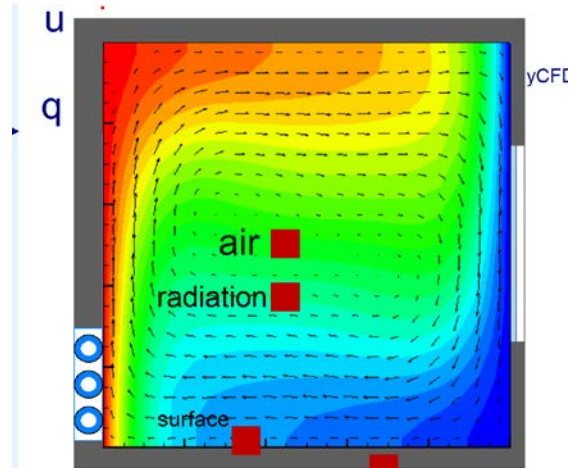
Water-Based HVAC System



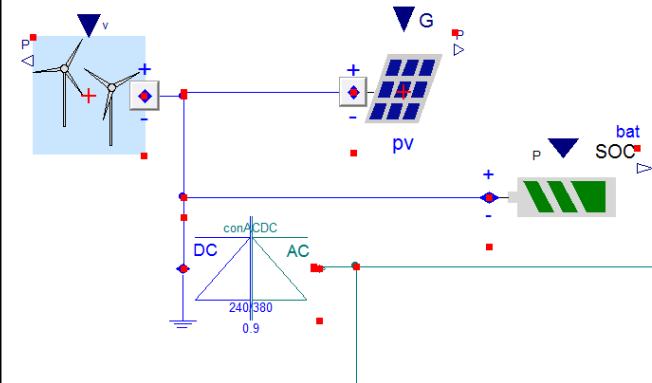
Air-Based HVAC System



Building Envelope



CFD



Renewable Generation

<http://simulationresearch.lbl.gov/modelica>

Wetter, Zuo, Nouidui, Pang, 2014, Journal of Building Performance Simulation;
Zuo, Wetter, Tian, Li, et al, 2015, Journal of Building Performance Simulation;

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Optimal Control for Chilled Water Plants

In FY 2012, Department of Defense spent **\$3.8 billion** to power, heat and cool buildings (DoD 2013).

DoD ESTCP Project: Optimization operation efficiency: Integrating energy information systems (EIS) and model-based diagnostics

Period: 2012-2016

Project Team:

- Lawrence Berkeley National Lab
- University of Miami
- IBM

Project Site:

- Washington Navy Yard
- US Naval Academy



Condenser Water Return Temp Set Point Optimization

$$\min \left(OB|_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} \right) = \min \left(\int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} f_1(\overrightarrow{OP}(t_0), \overrightarrow{IP}(t), \vec{S}(t_0)) \right) \text{ for } t \in [t_0, t_0 + \Delta t),$$

subject to $\overrightarrow{OP}(t_0) \in OP_{valid}$

$$f_2(\overrightarrow{OP}(t_0), \overrightarrow{IP}(t), \vec{S}(t_0)) = 0$$

$$f_3(\overrightarrow{OP}(t_0), \overrightarrow{IP}(t), \vec{S}(t_0)) \leq 0$$

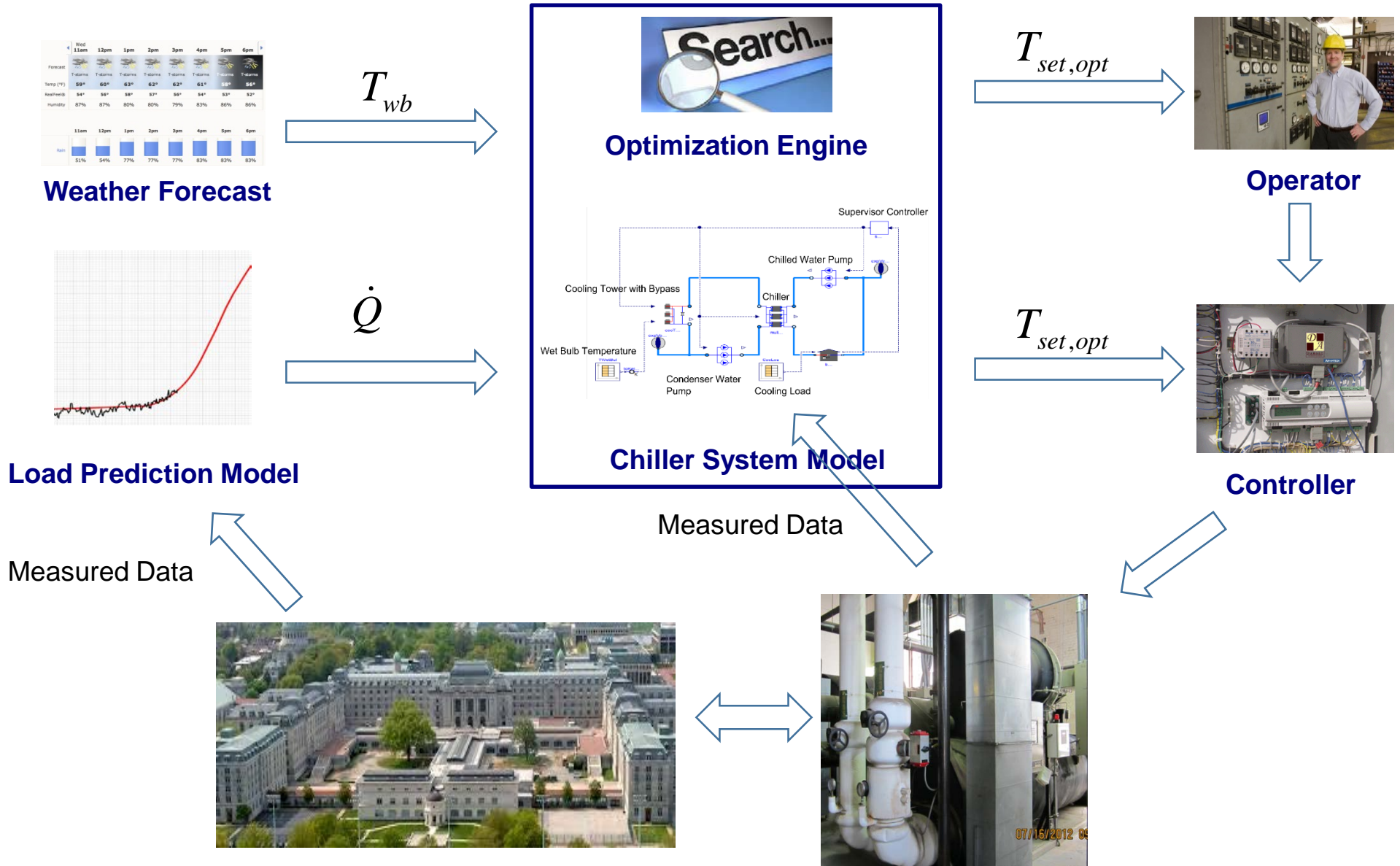
$$\begin{aligned} OB|_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} &= E_{ch}|_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} + E_{tw}|_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t}, \\ \overrightarrow{OP}(t_0) &= \{T_{cw,set}(t_0)\}, \\ \overrightarrow{IP}(t) &= \{\dot{Q}^P(t), T_{wb}^P(t)\}, \\ OP_{valid} &= \{T_{cw,set} | T_{cw,set,L} \leq T_{cw,set} \leq T_{cw,set,H}\}, \end{aligned}$$

Specialization for
the condenser water
return temp set point
optimization

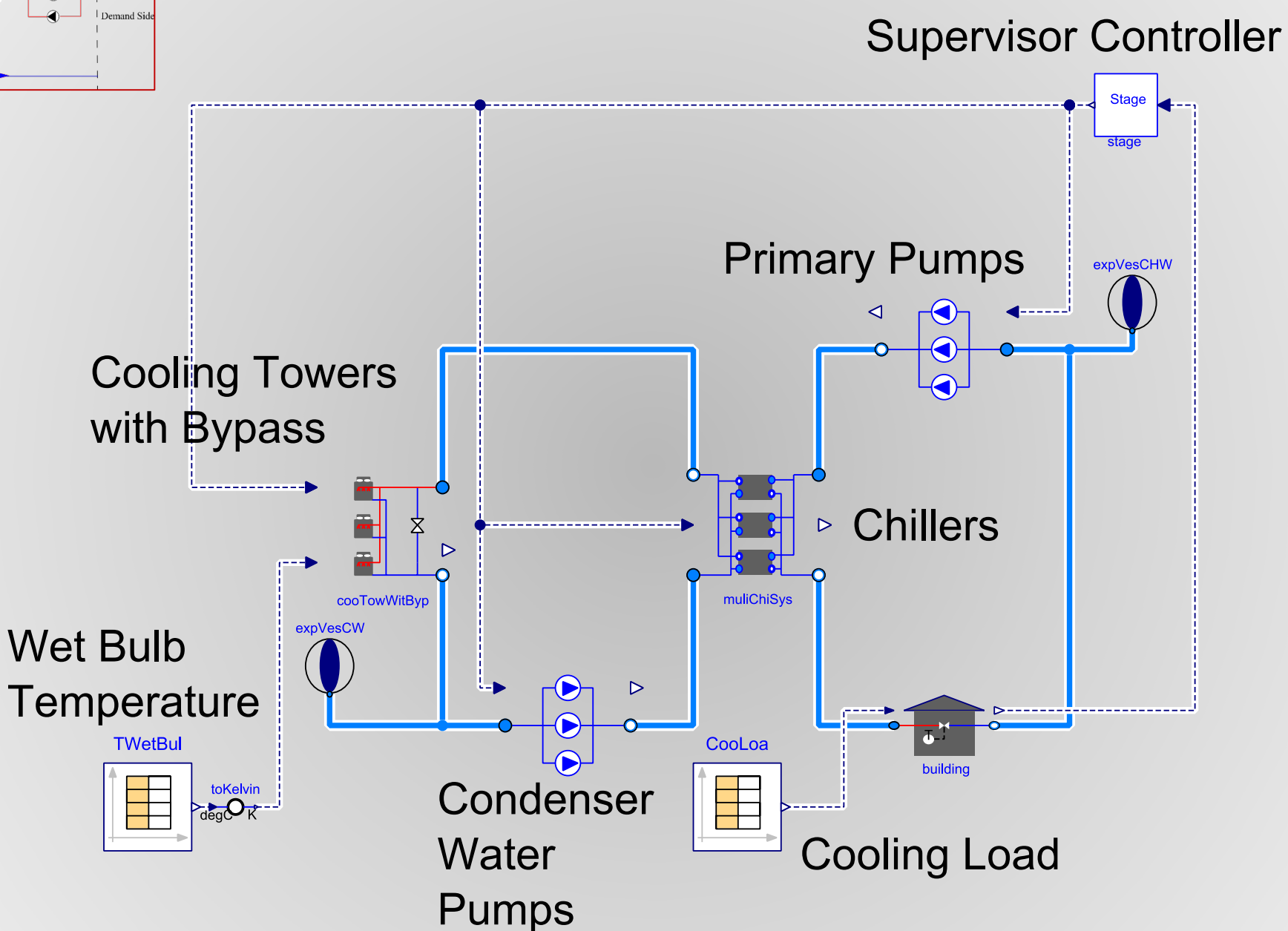
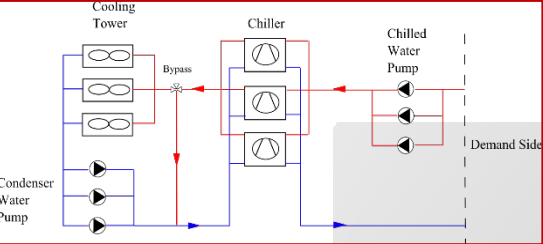
$T_{cw,set}$: condenser water return temp set point

$Q(t)$: cooling energy demand

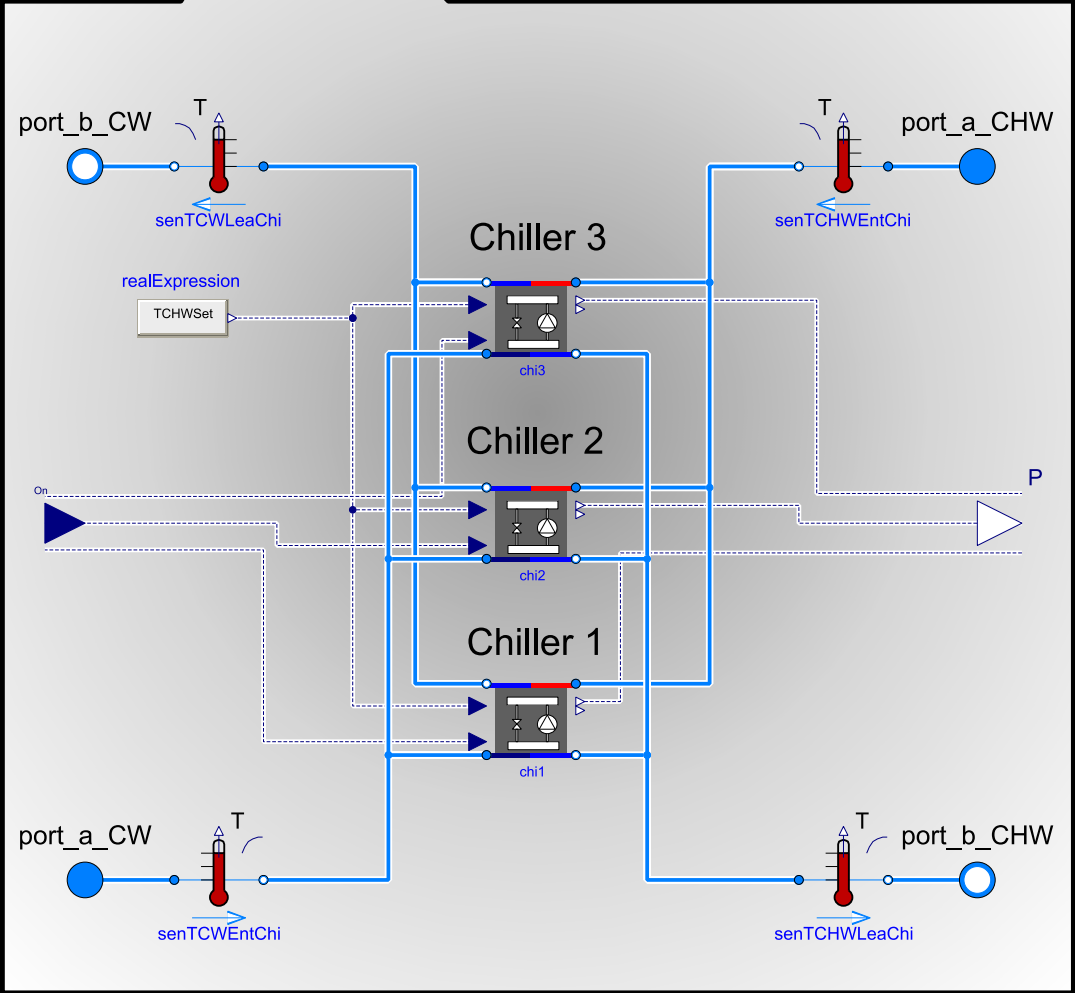
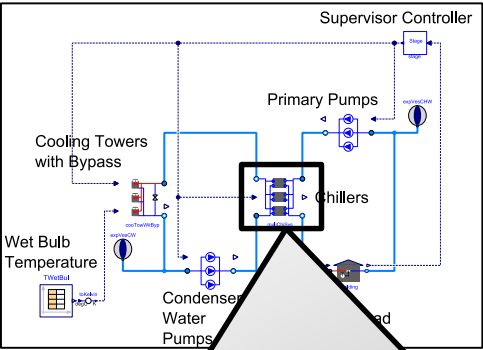
Work Flow of Model Predictive Control for Chillers



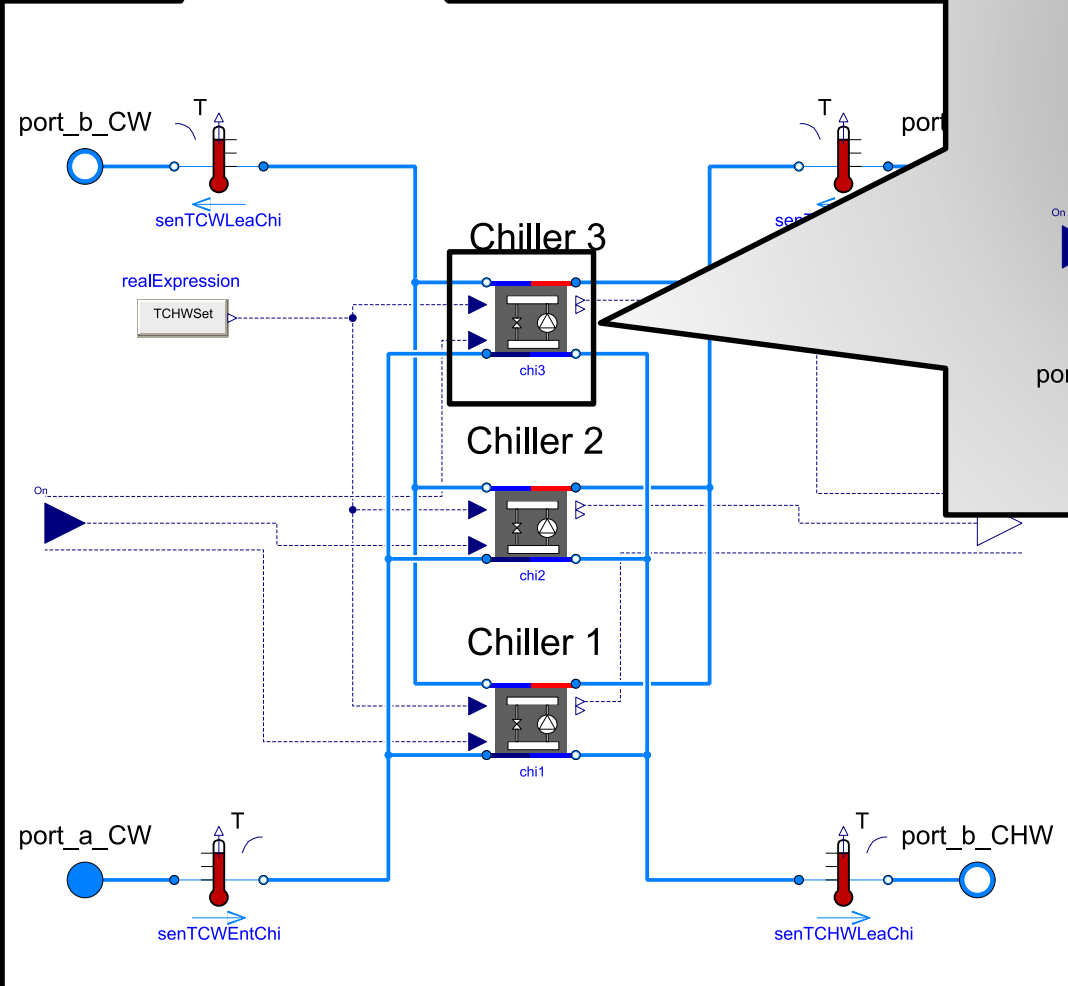
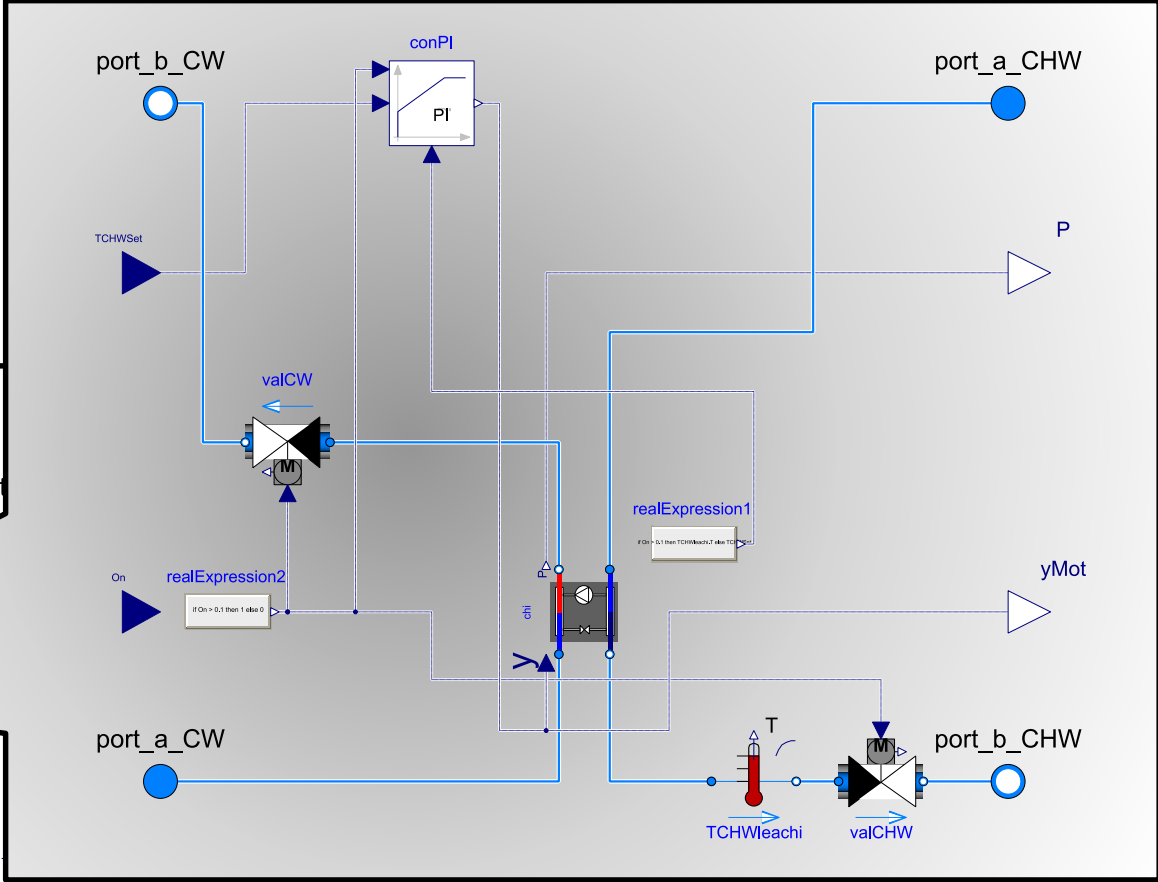
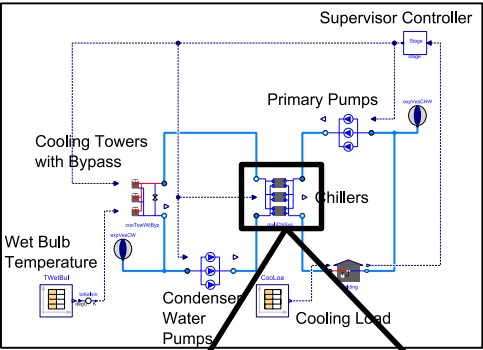
Simulation Model: System Level



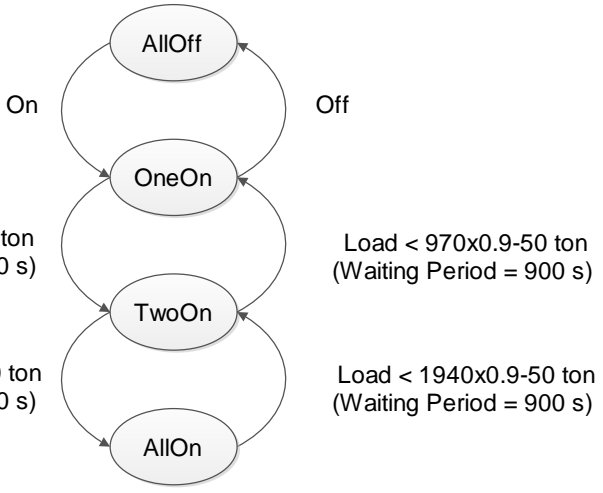
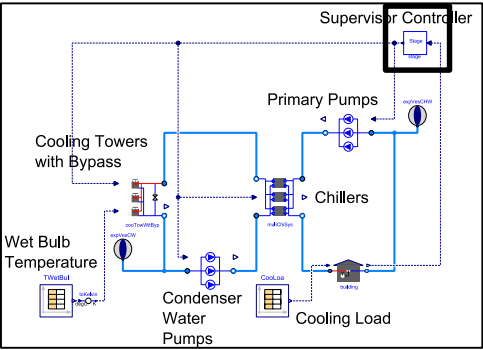
Simulation Model: Chiller Subsystem



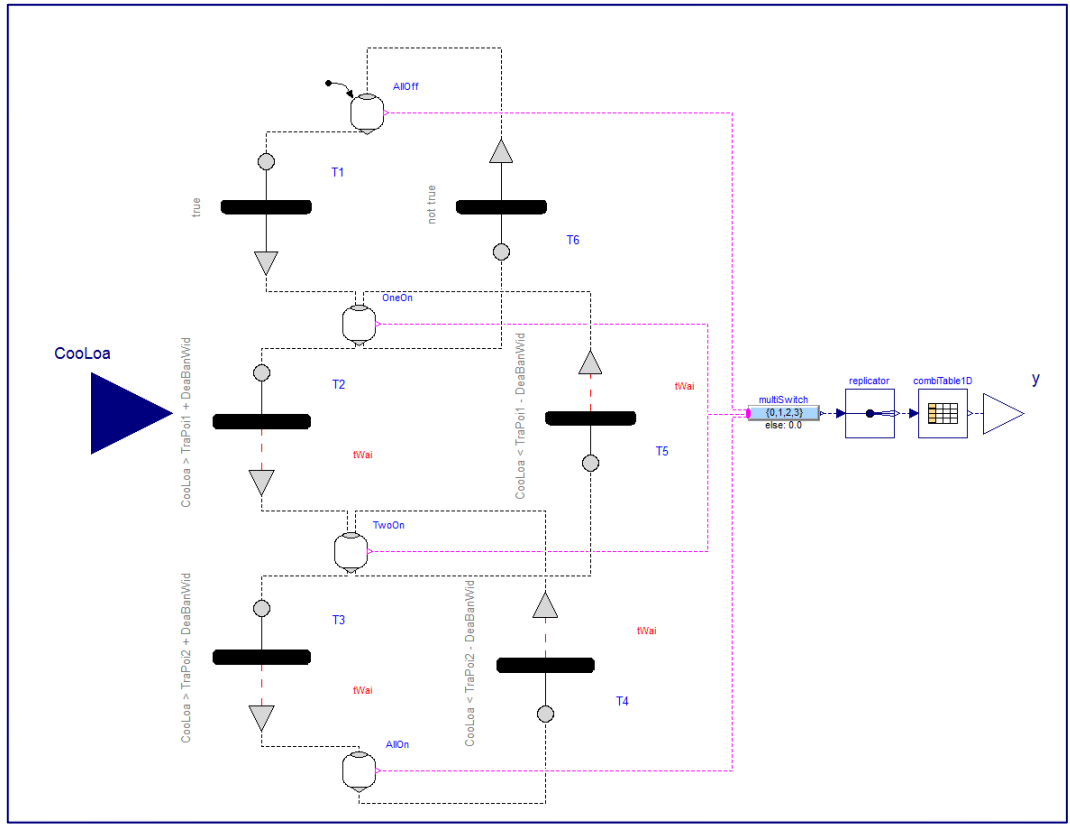
Simulation Model: Chiller Subsystem



Simulation Model: Supervisory Control



State Machine



Modelica Model

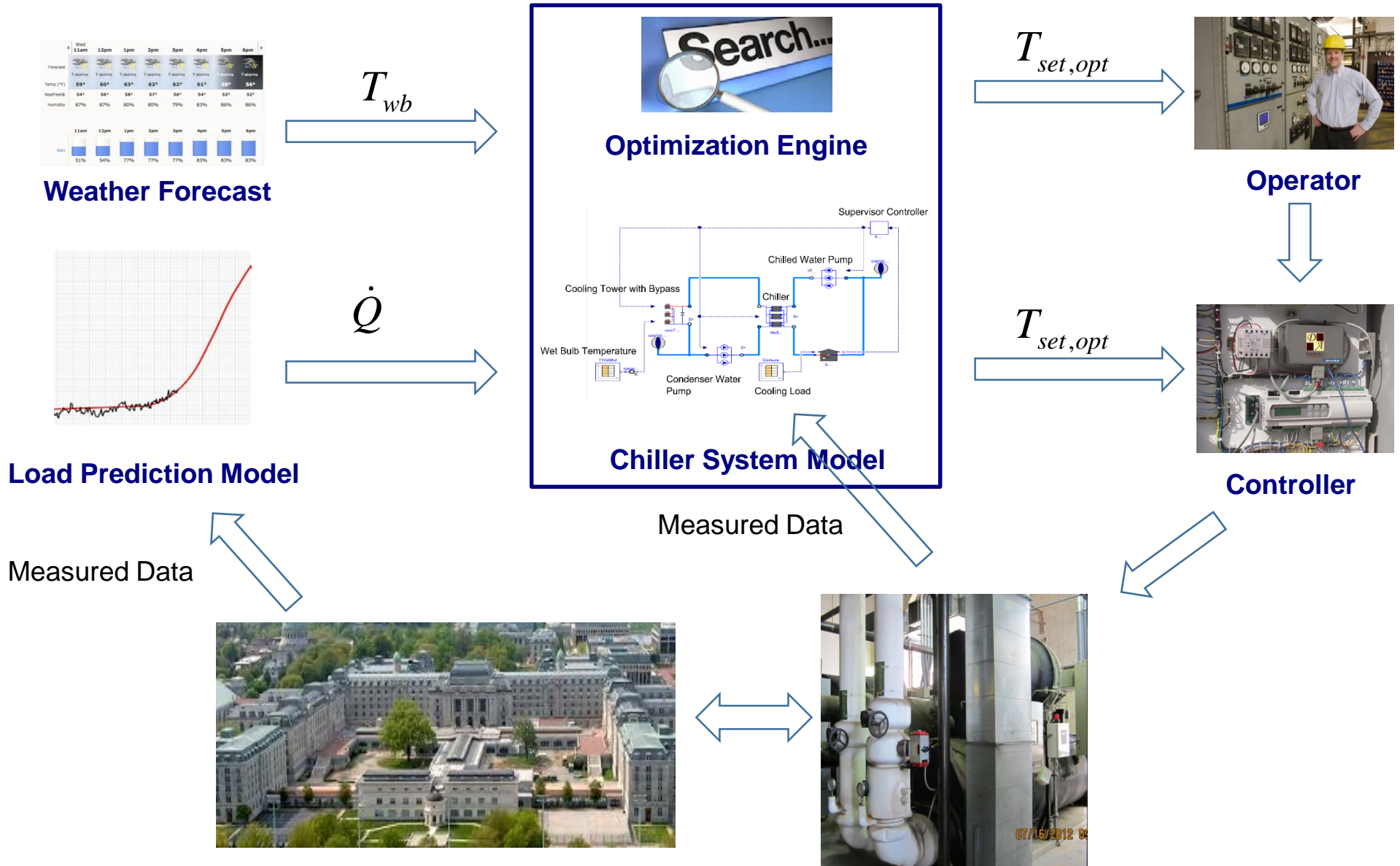
Energy Saving Potential

Optimization Methods	Energy Saving w. Faulty Tower	Energy Saving w. Normal Tower	Computing Hours
Hourly Exhaustive Search	1.76%	10.04%	33.7
Hourly GPS	1.74%	10.02%	23.8
Daily GPS	1.14%	9.49%	1.2
Energy Saving	64-99 MWh	483-511 MWh	
Cost Saving	\$8,320-\$12,870	\$62,790-\$66,430	

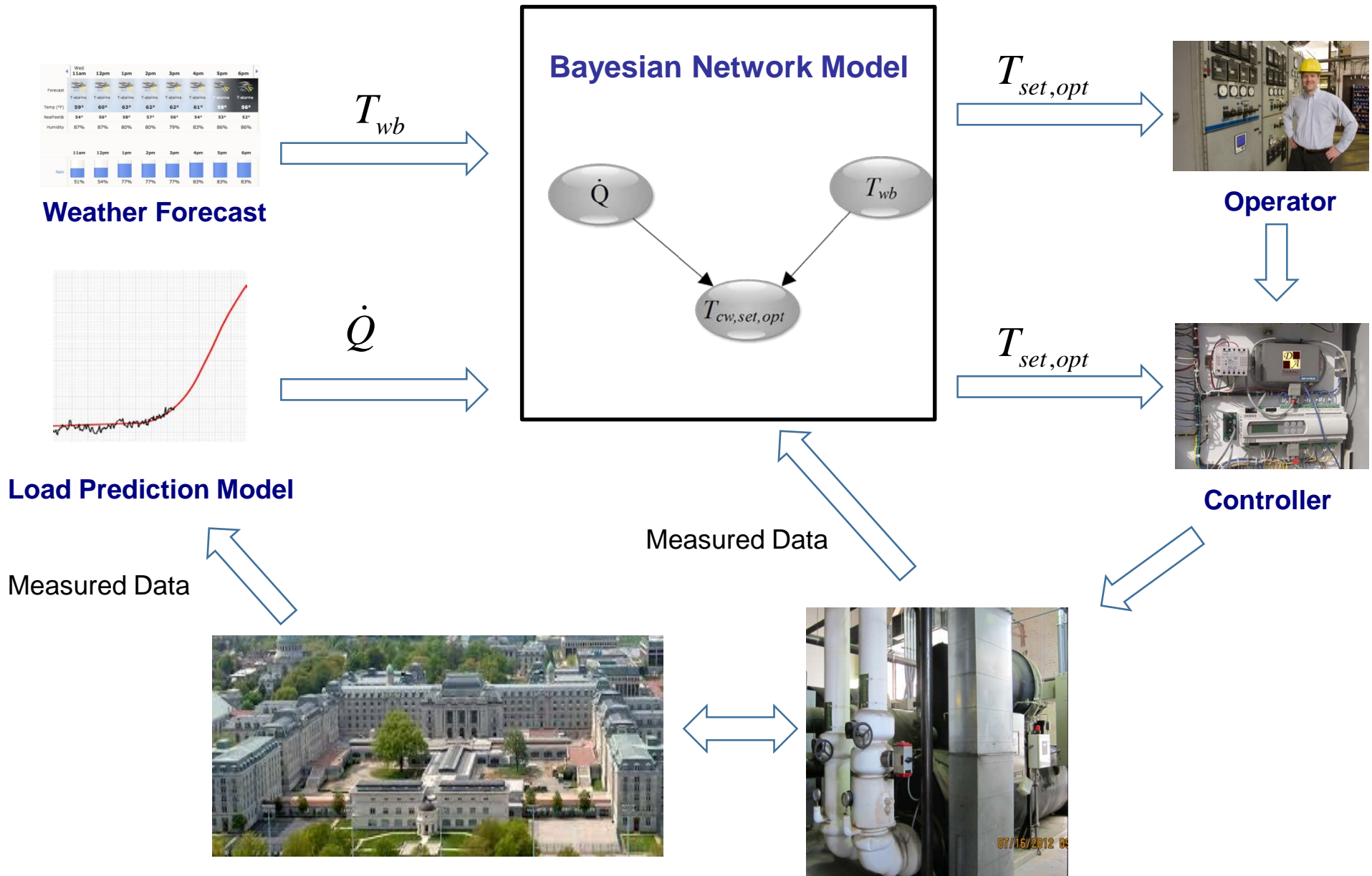
GPS: Hooke Jeeves Generic Pattern Search

Huang and Zuo, 2014, ASHRAE/IBPSA-USA Conference;
 Huang, Zuo and Sohn, 2015, Building Simulation Conference;
 Huang, Zuo and Sohn, 2016, Journal of Applied Energy

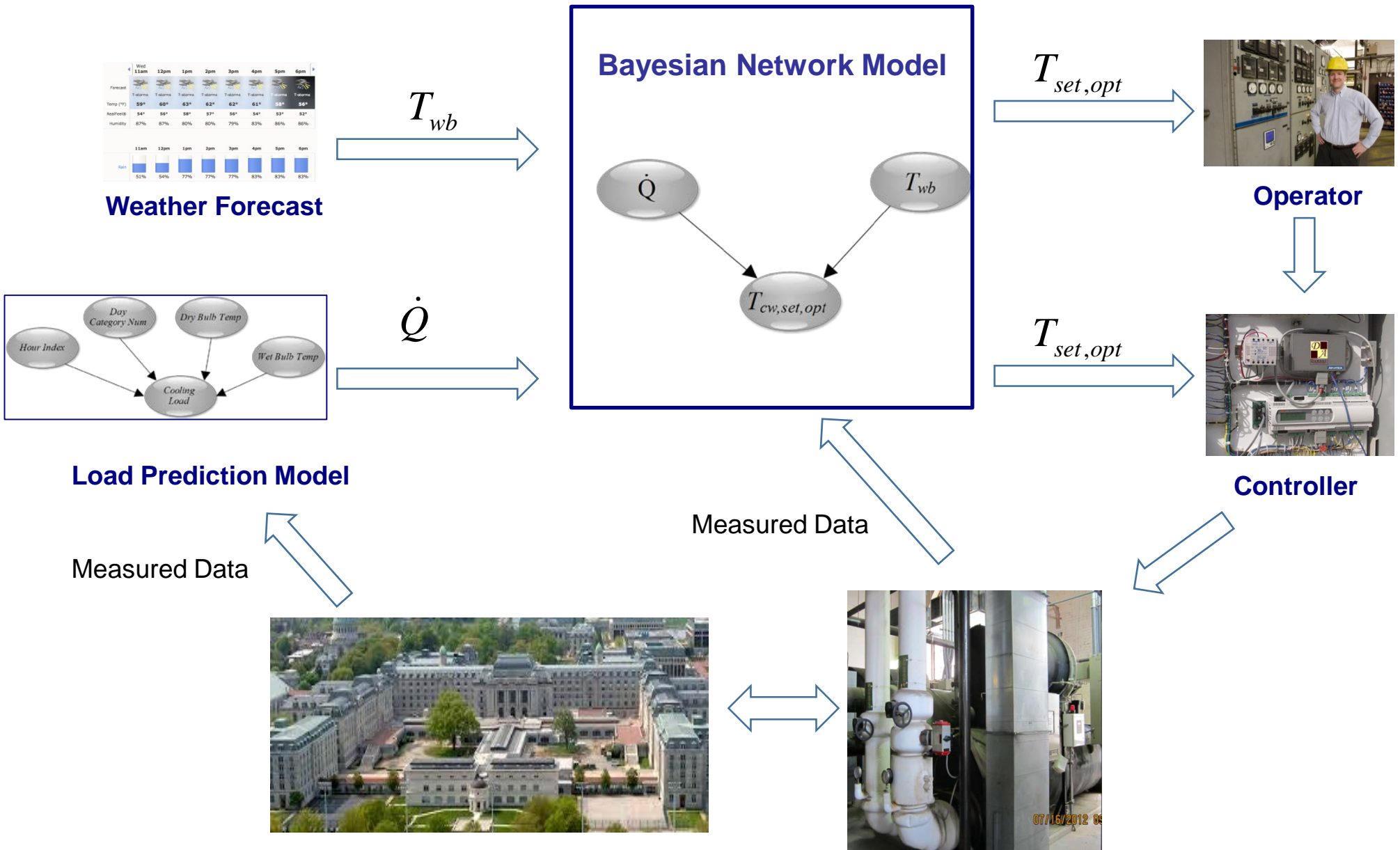
Optimization Based on Physical Model



Optimization Based on *Regression* Model



Optimization Based on *Regression* Model



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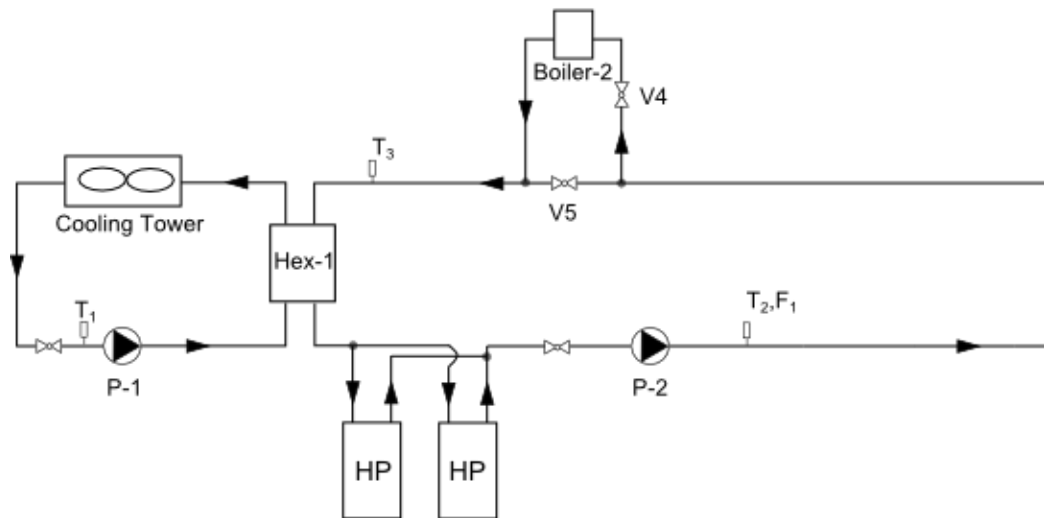
Energy and Water Efficient Hotel



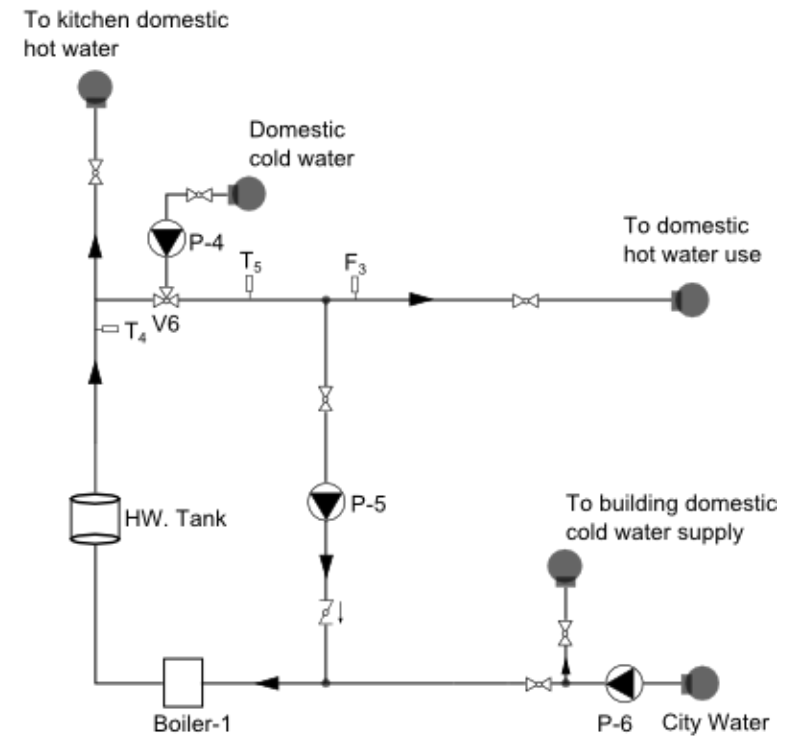
Grand Beach Hotel, Surfside, Miami Beach, FL, USA 21

Convectional System

Heat Pump for Space Cooling and Heating

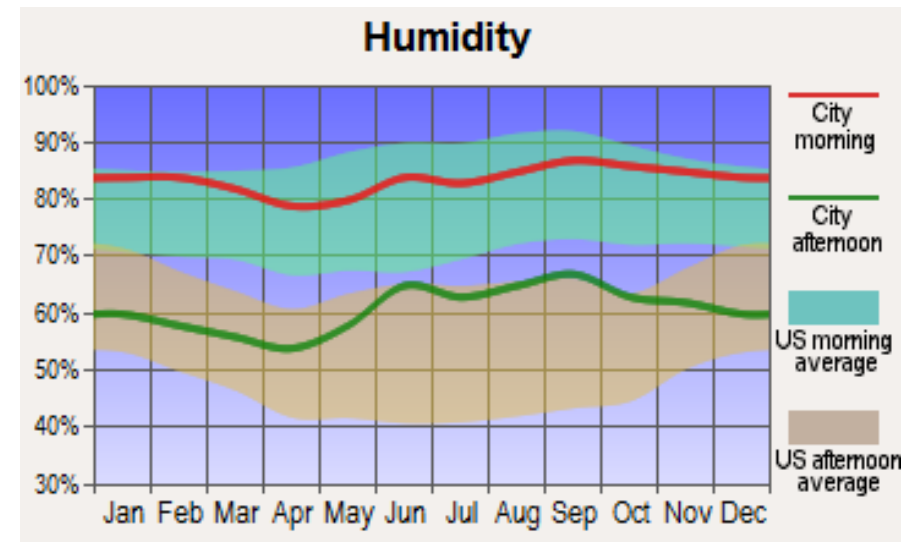
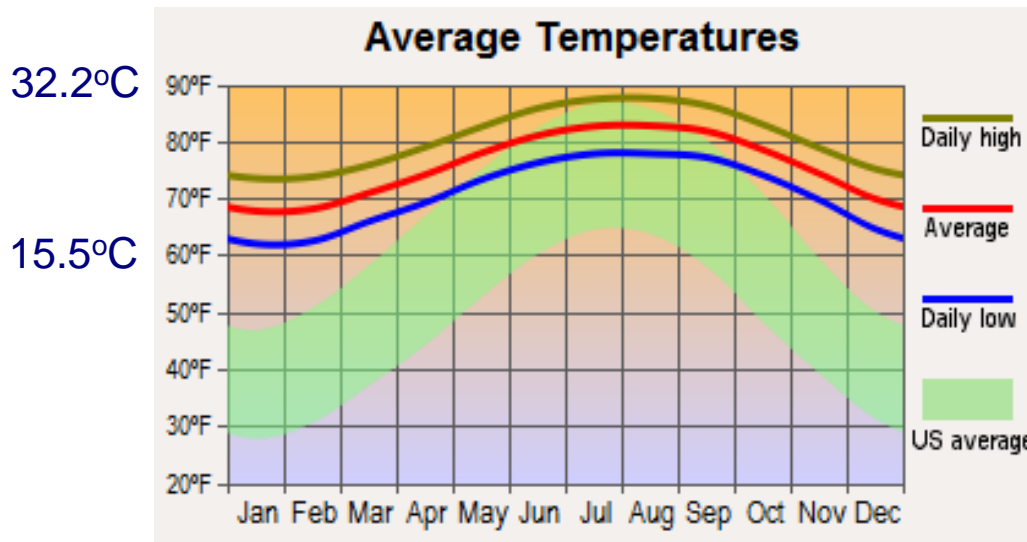


Domestic Hot Water System



Weather in Miami

Miami, US: ASHRAE Climate Zone 1A (Hot and Humid)



Cooling Demands vs Hot Water Demands

Typical Day of Miami Weather



90 °F | °C

Precipitation: 20%

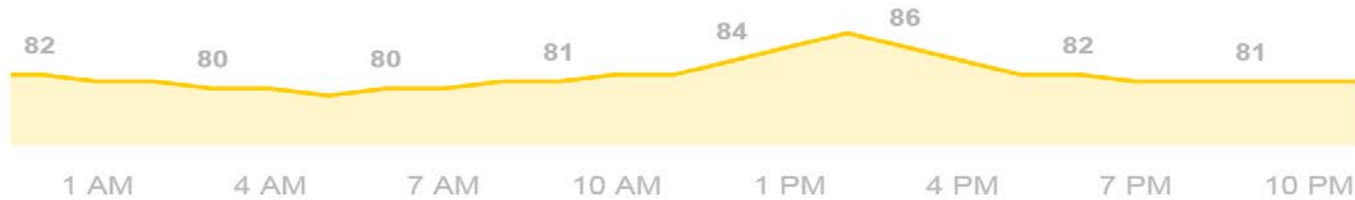
Humidity: 69%

Wind: 14 mph

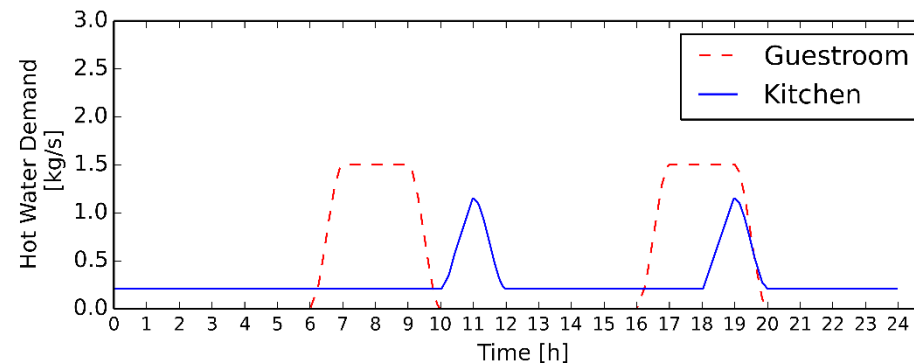
Temperature

Precipitation

Wind



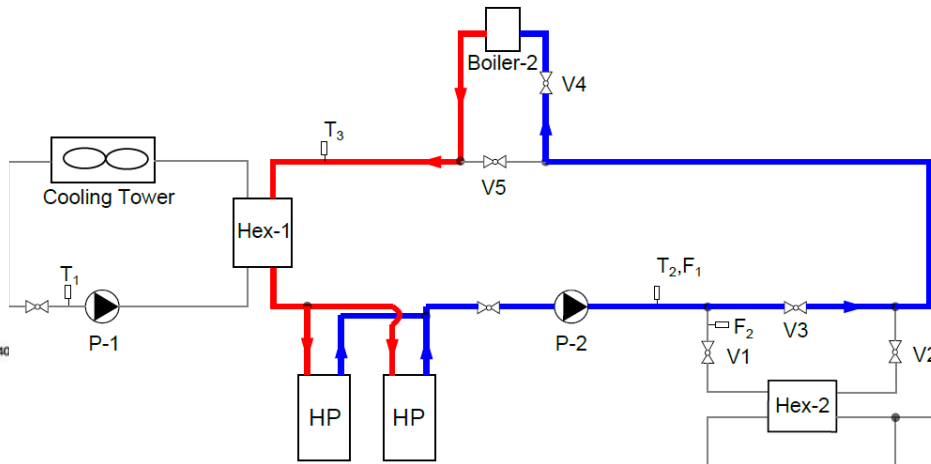
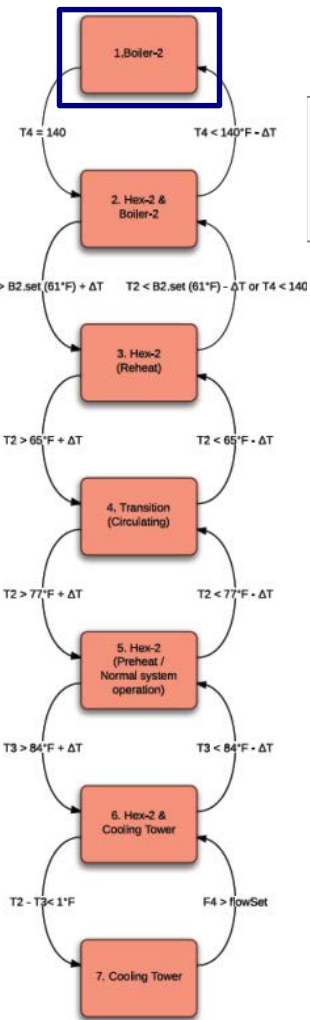
Typical Day of Hotel Guests



State 1: Large Demands for Heating and HW

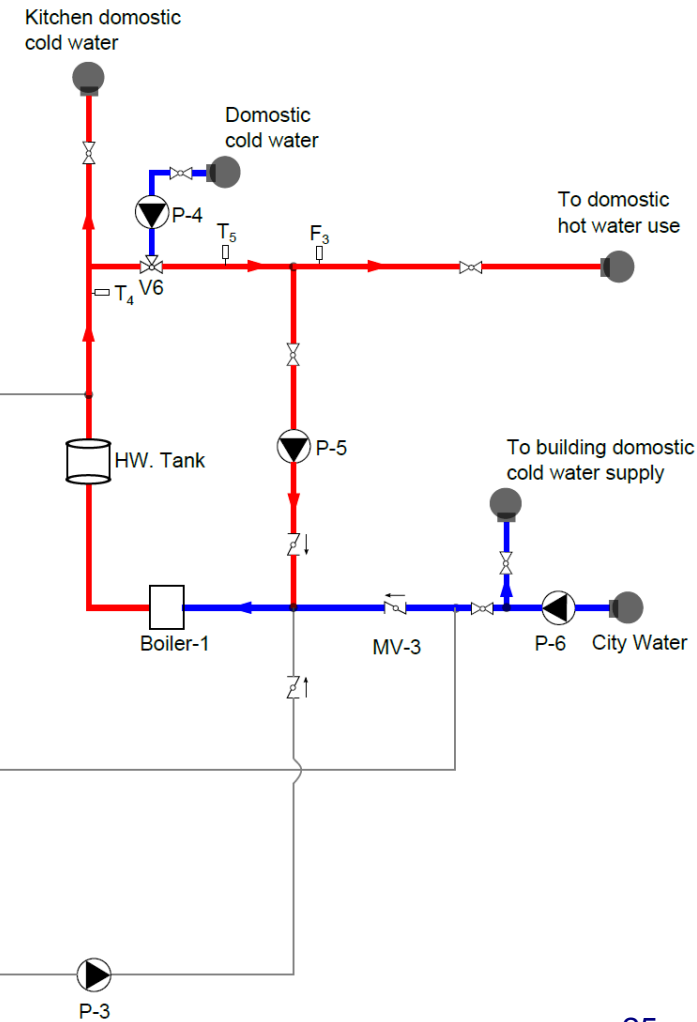
Heat Pump for Space Heating

Heating for Domestic Hot Water



Sensors:
 T: Temperature
 F: Flow

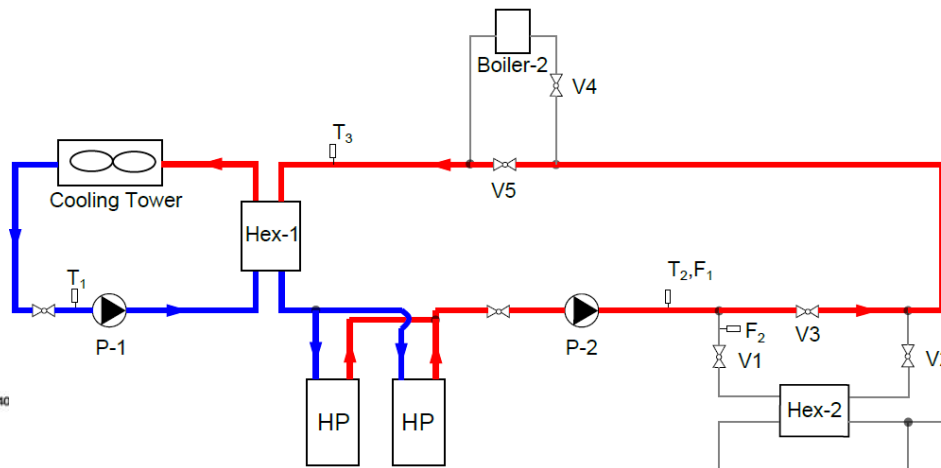
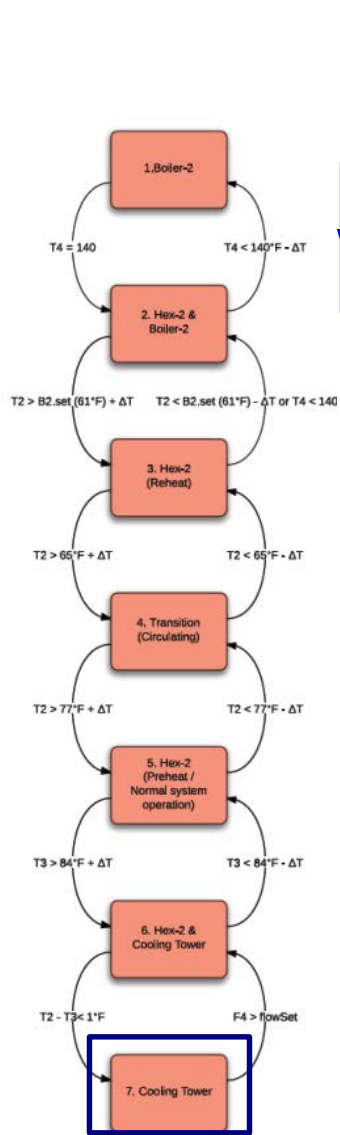
Equipments:
 P: Pump
 HP: Heat Pump
 MV: Manual Valve
 Hex: Heat Exchanger



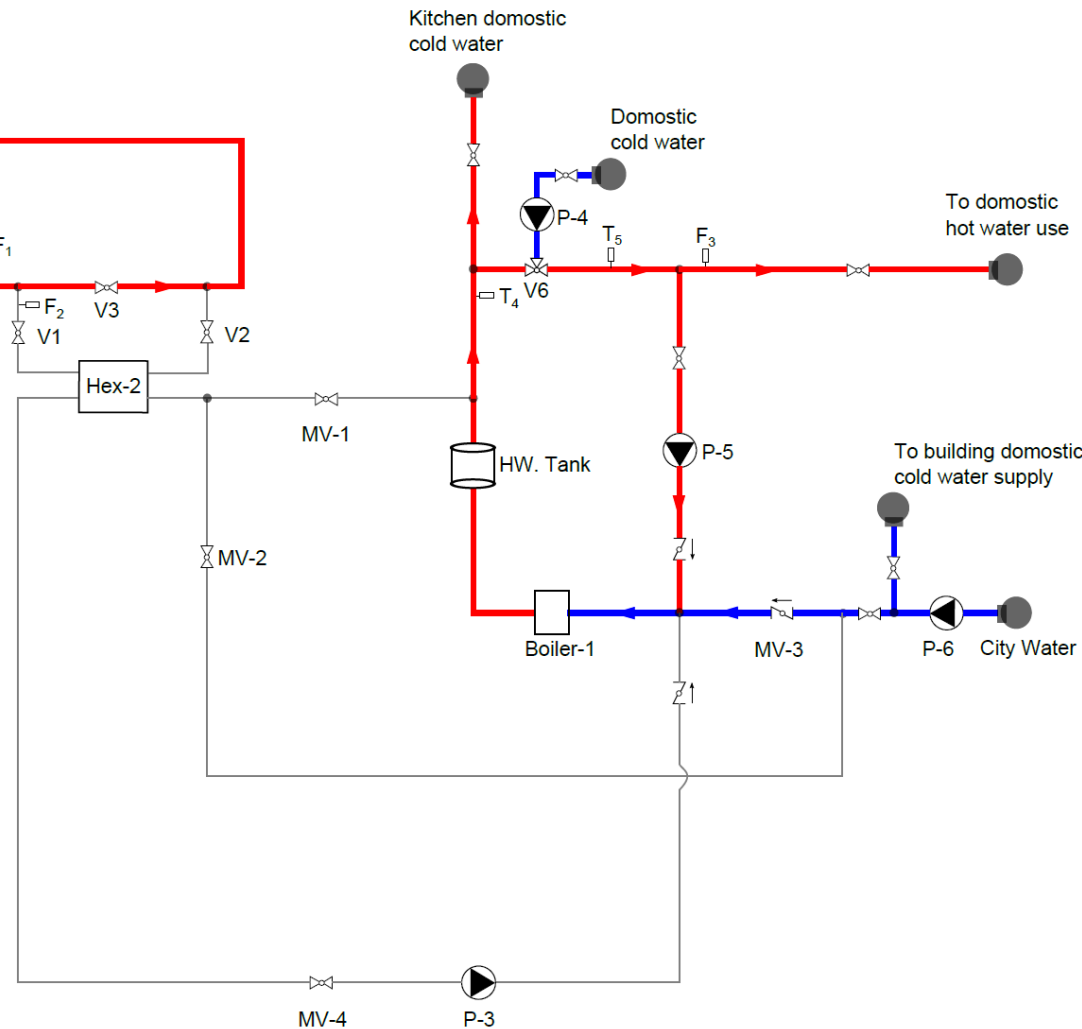
State 7: Demand Large for Cooling & Low for HW

Heat Pump for Space Cooling

Heating for Domestic Hot Water

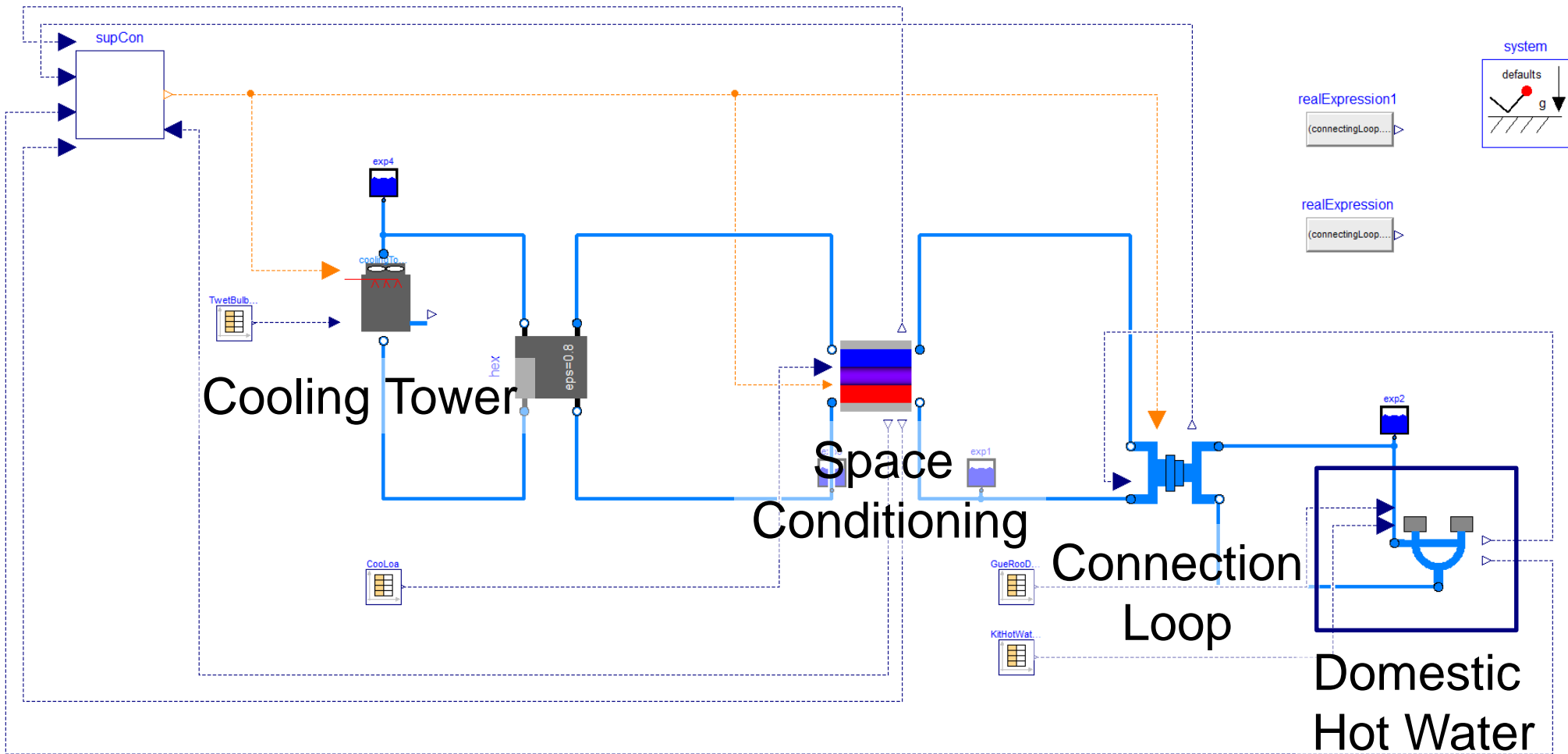


Sensors:
 T: Temperature
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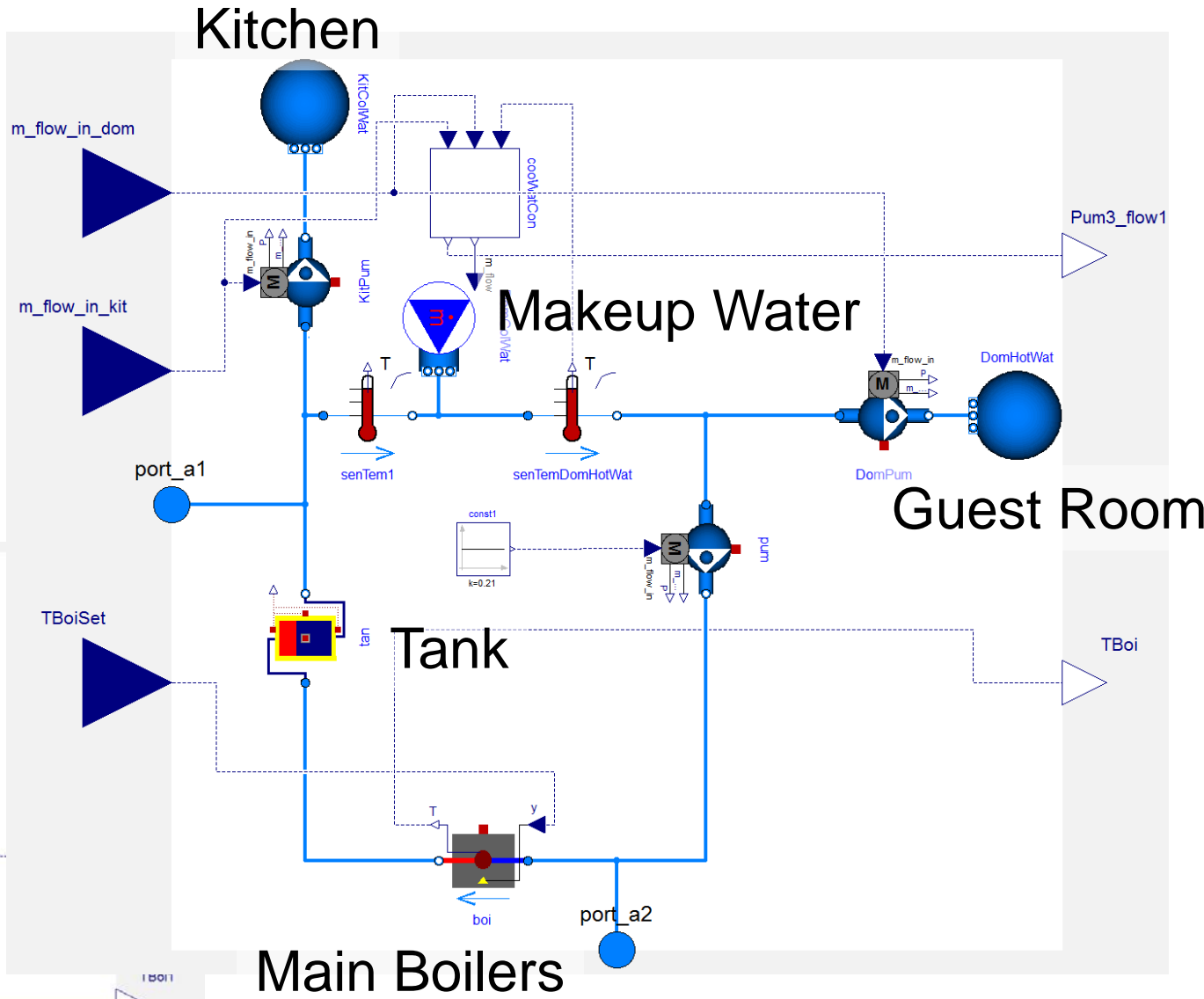
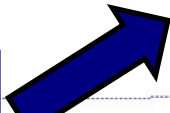
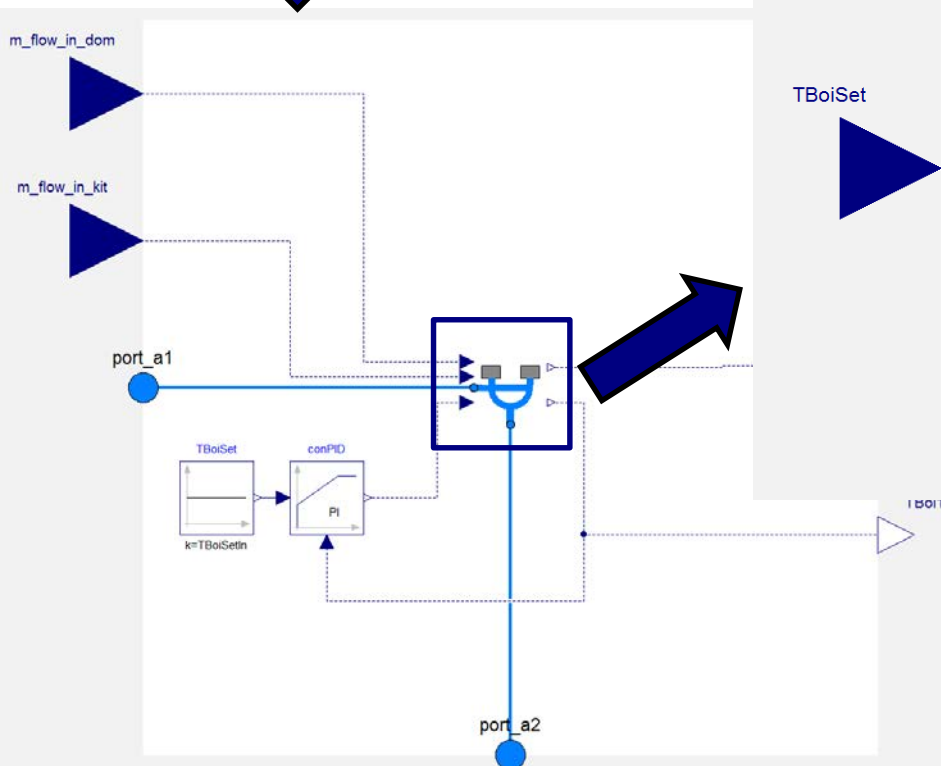
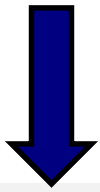
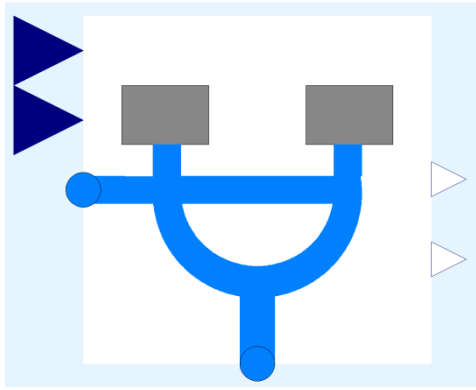


Heat Recovery System Model

Supervisory Control

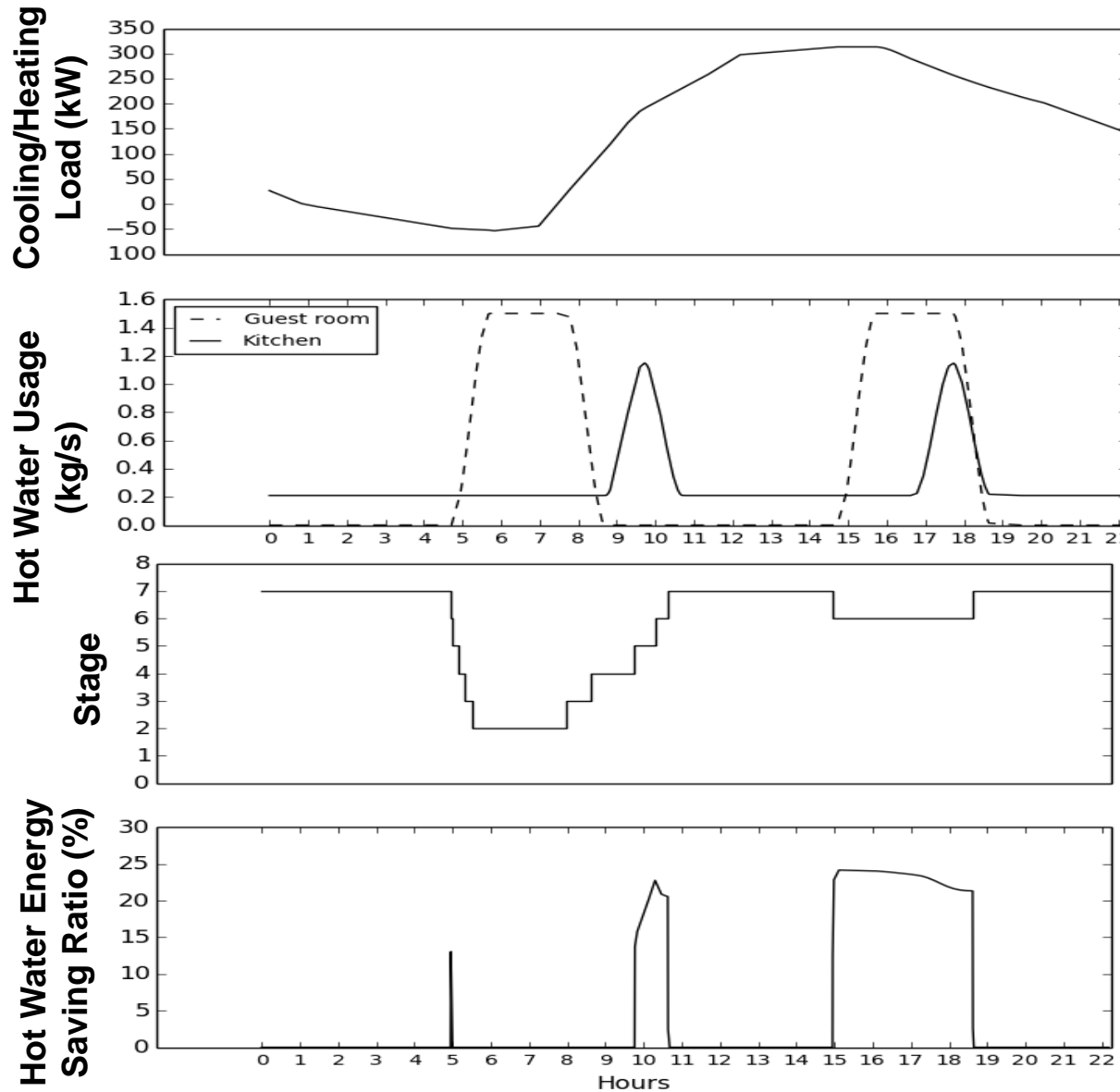


Domestic Hot Water Sub-System Model



Preliminary Results: A Challenging Day

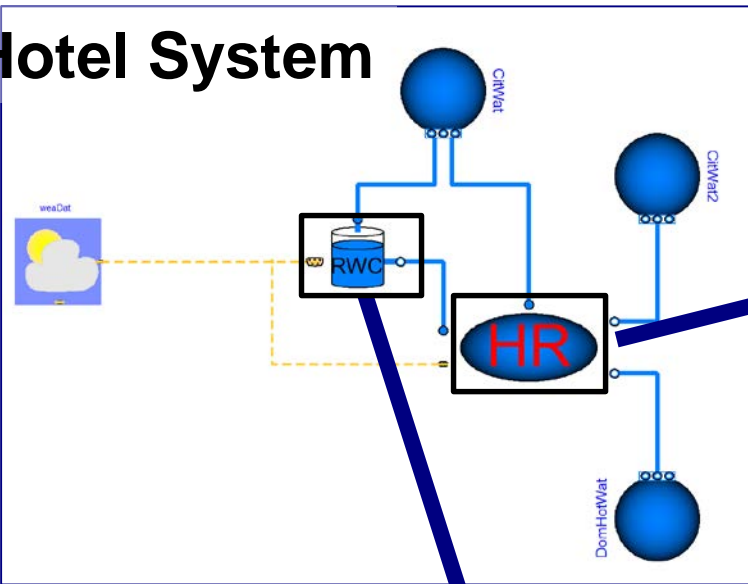
February 12th



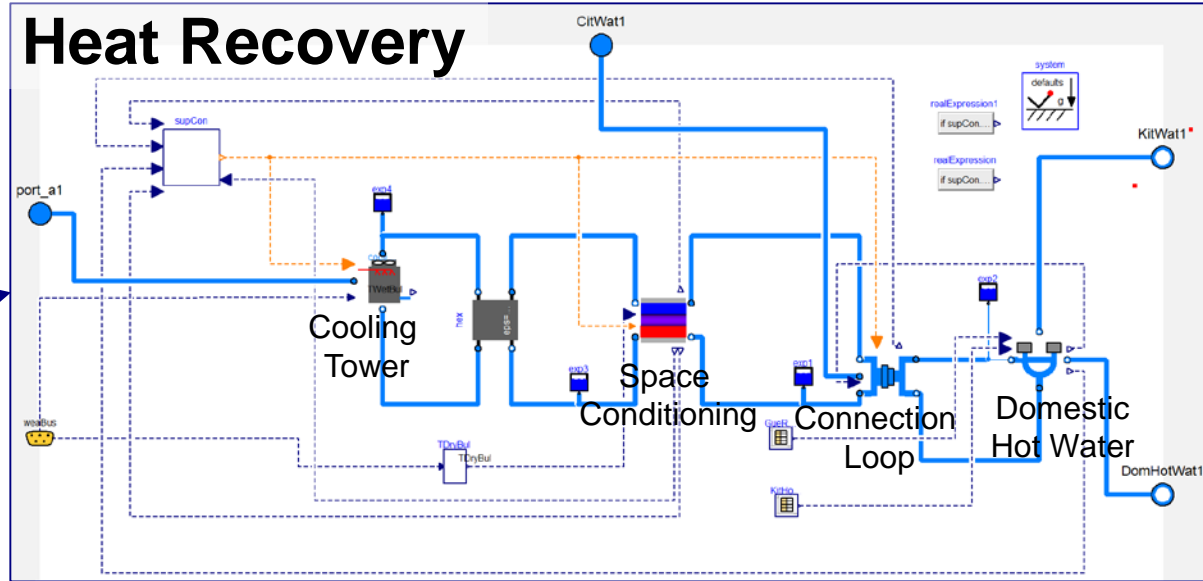
- 7: Cooling Tower Only
- 6: Heat Recovery + Cooling Tower
- 5: Heat Recovery Only
- 4: None
- 3: Main Boiler
- 2: Main Boiler + Auxiliary Boiler
- 1: Main Boiler, Auxiliary Boiler Separately

Modeling of Combined Energy and Water System

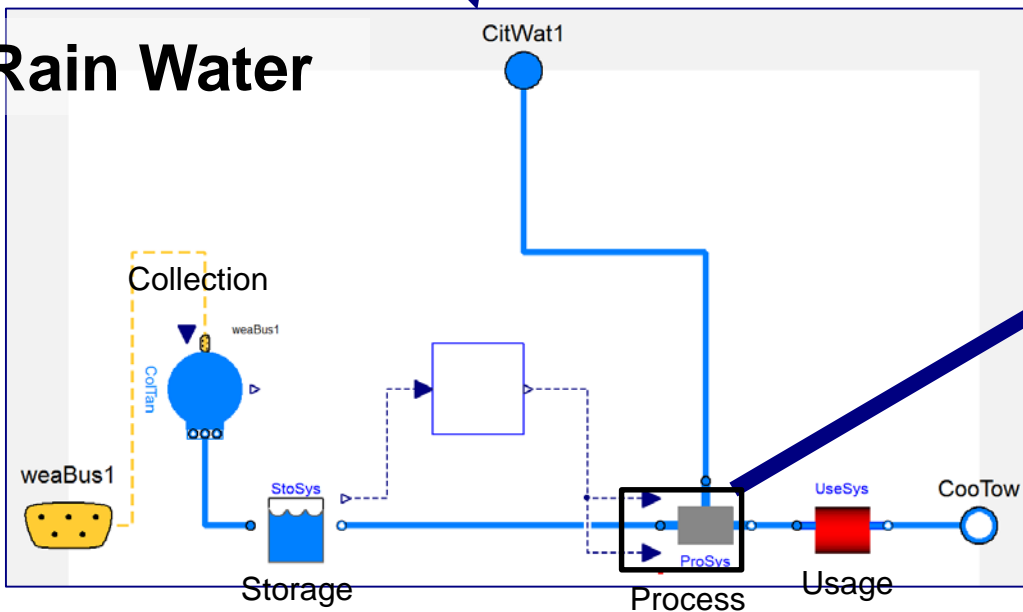
Hotel System



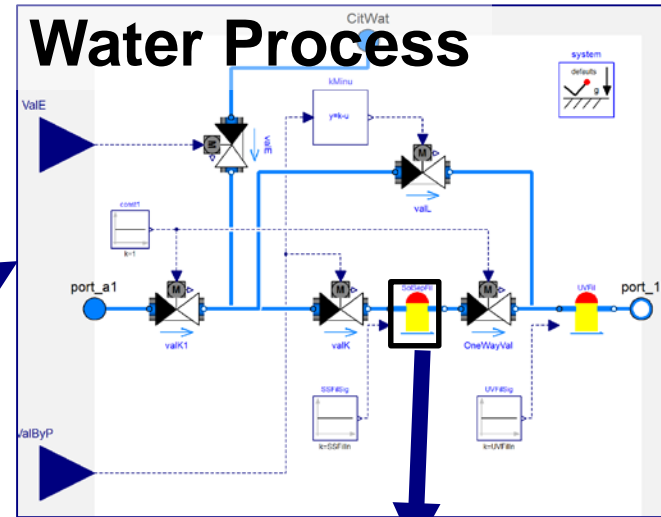
Heat Recovery



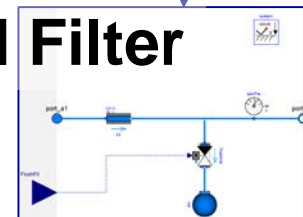
Rain Water



Water Process

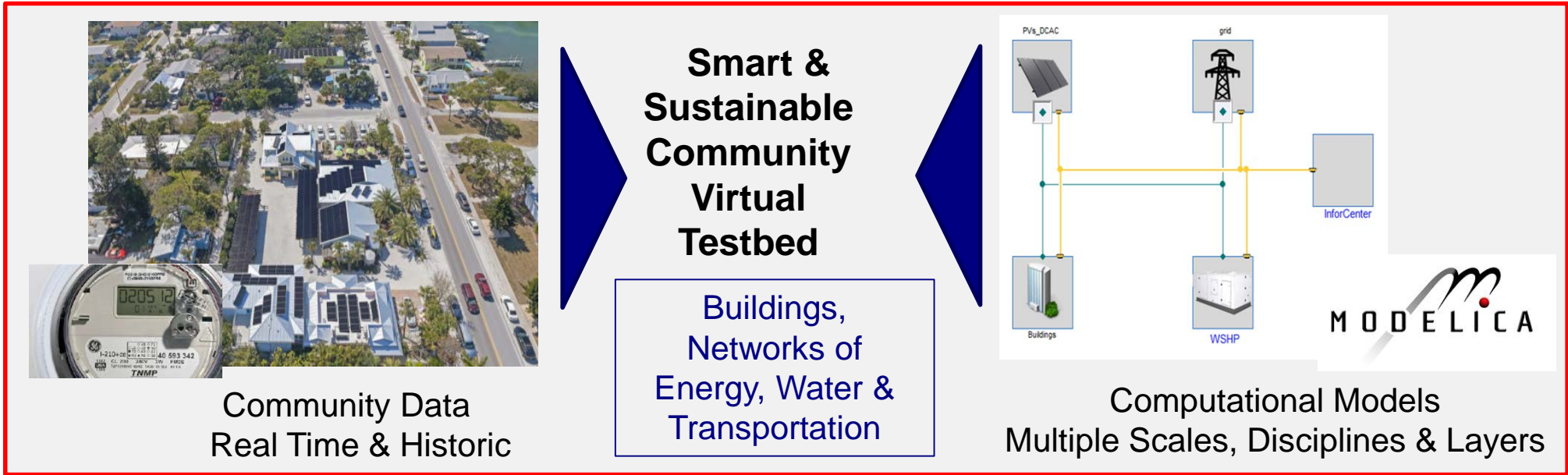


Sand Filter



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Smart and Sustainable Community Virtual Testbed



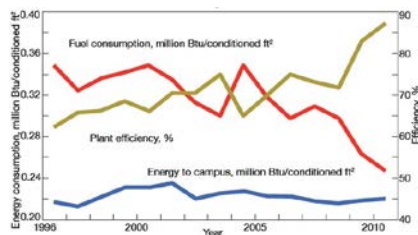
an engine for

Enhanced Situational Awareness

“What if” **Design** evaluation

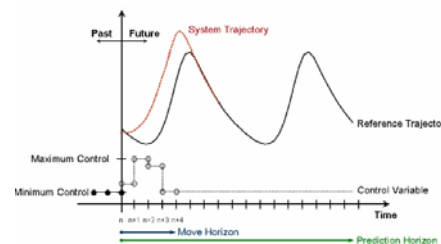


Smart Technologies



Economic & Cost

Real-time **Operation** management



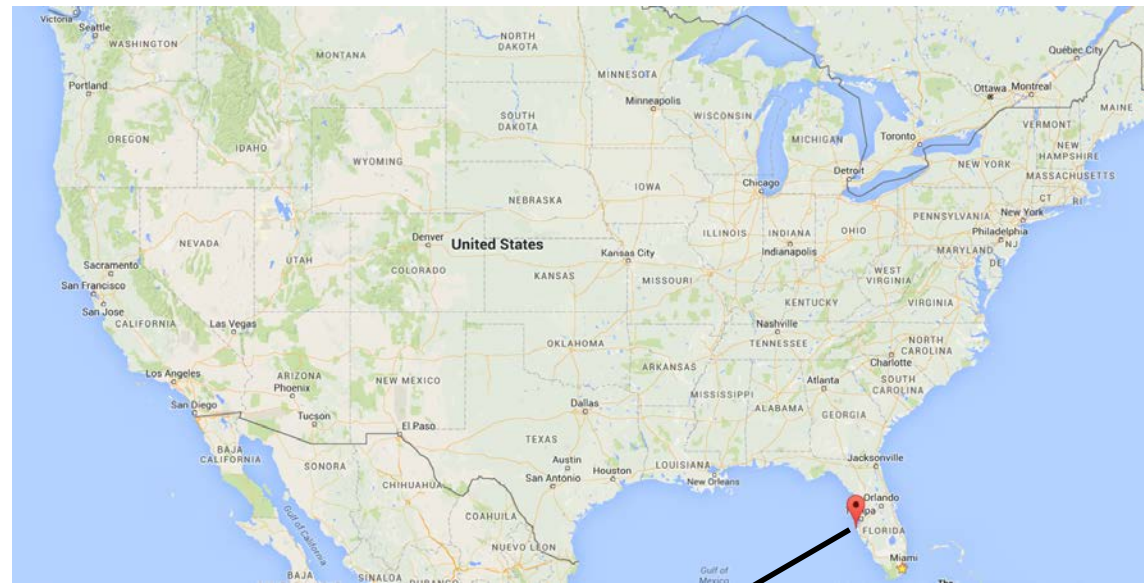
Model Predictive Control



Fault Detection and Diagnosis

Historic Green Village, Anna Maria Island, Florida

The Historic Green Village is an existing Net Zero Energy Community.



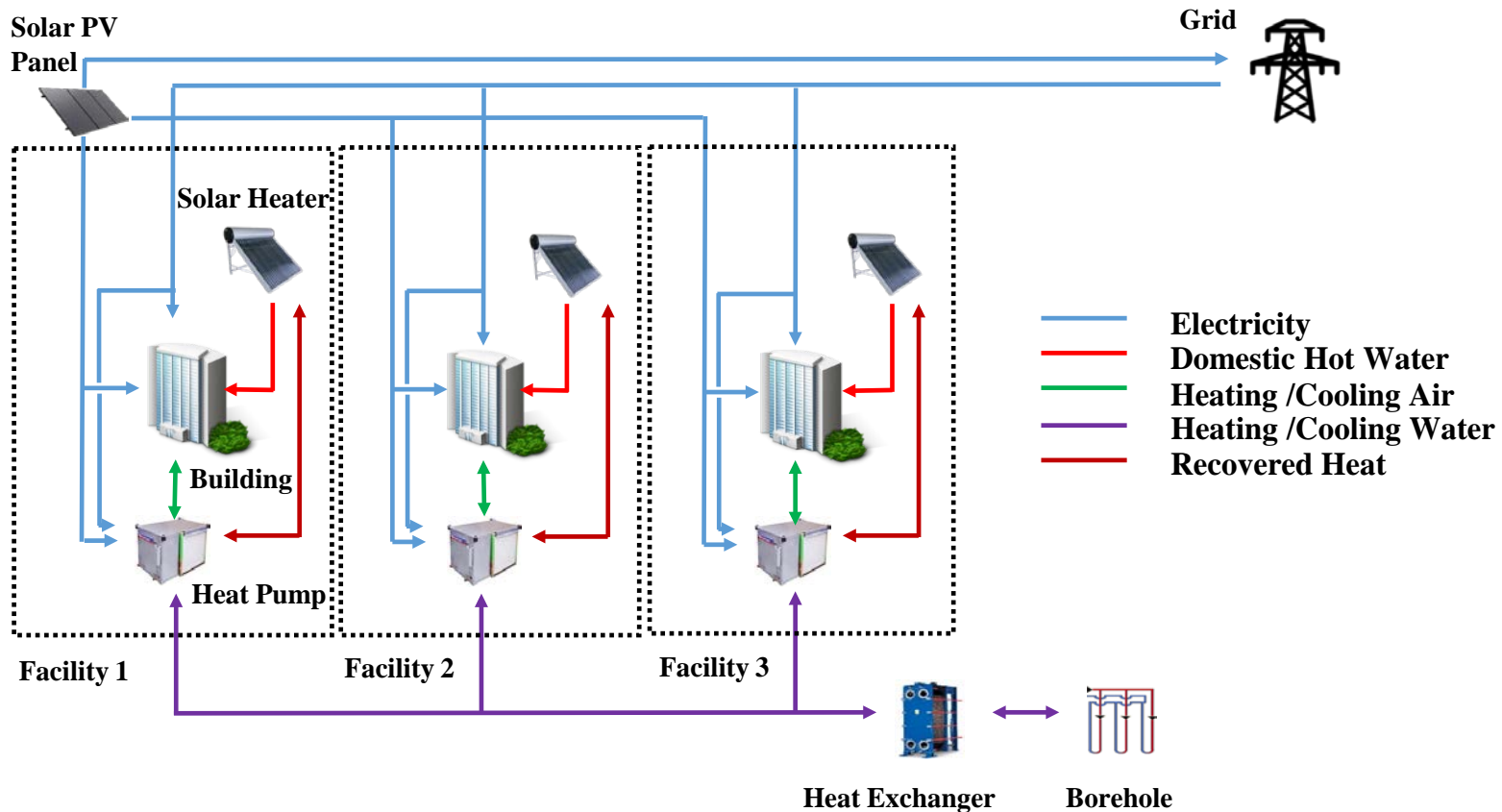
Anna Maria Island, FL

Historic Green Village

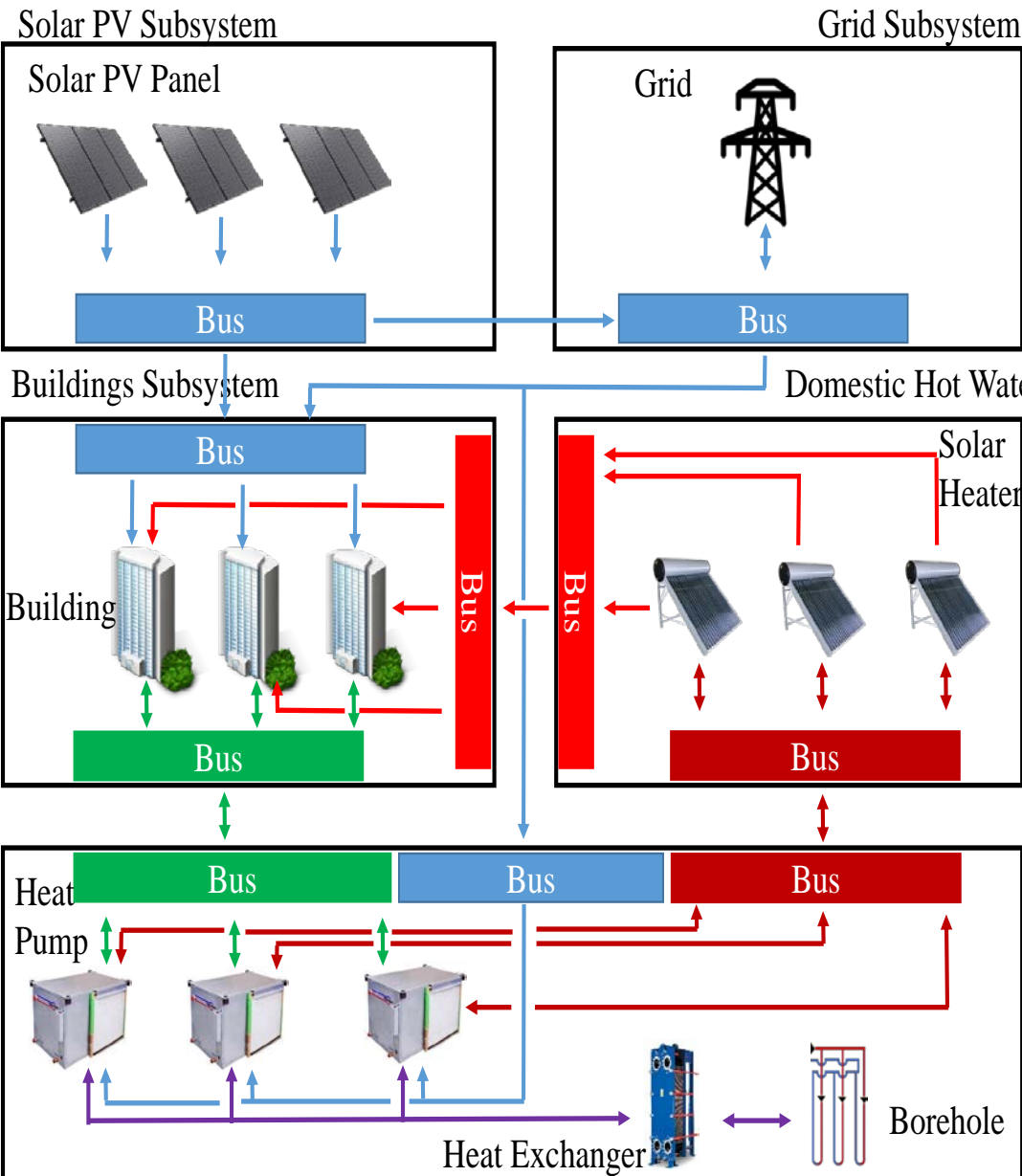
Historic Green Village, Anna Maria Island, Florida

Energy subsystem

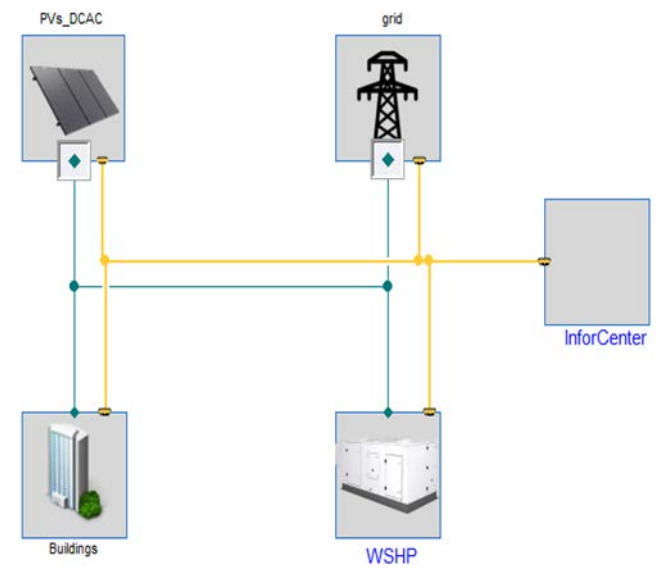
- ❑ Electric energy subsystem
- ❑ Water-source heat pump
- ❑ Solar thermal domestic hot water



System Modeling



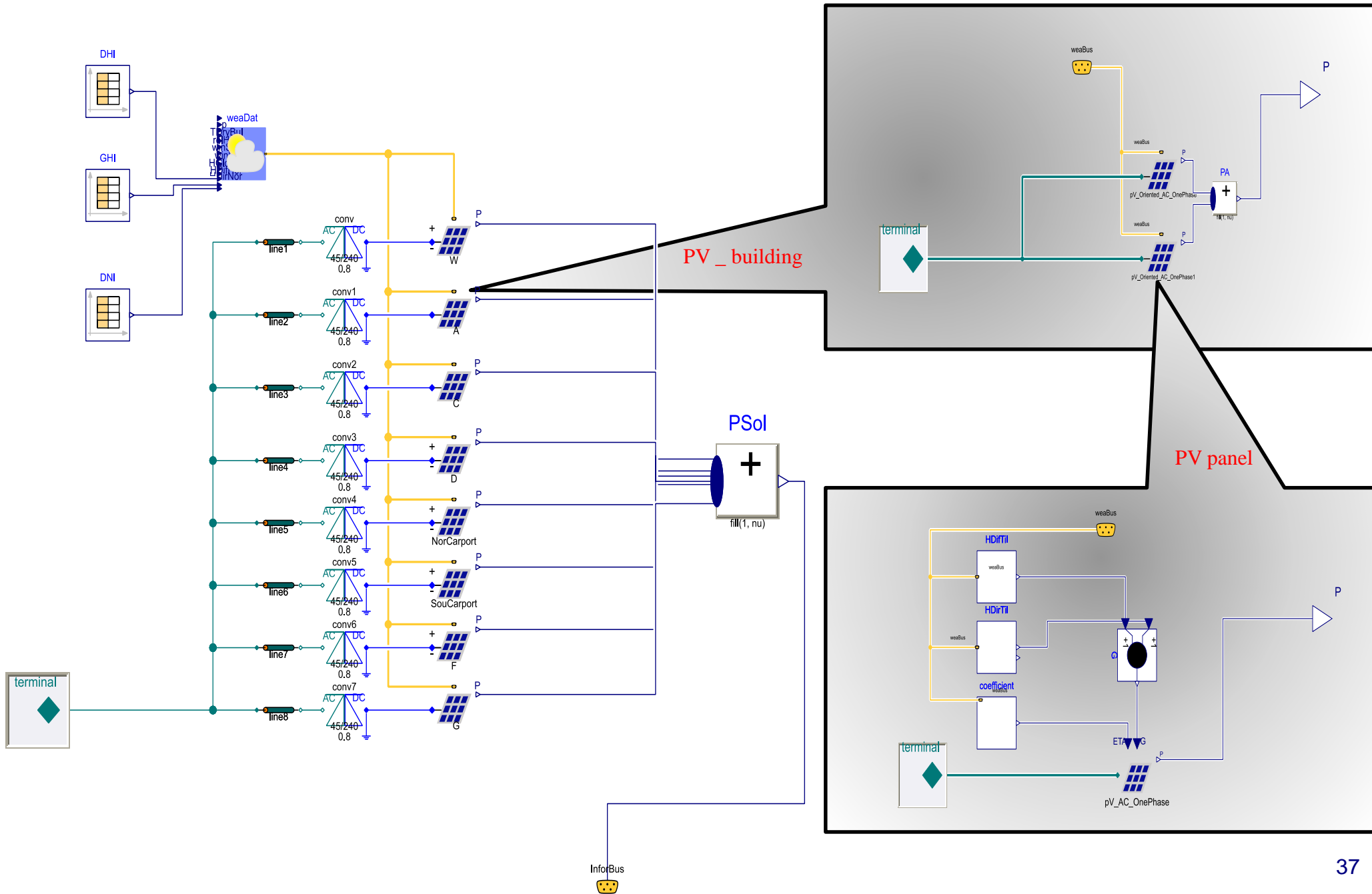
- Electricity
- Domestic Hot Water
- Heating /Cooling Air
- Heating /Cooling Water
- Recovered Heat



The top level model of HG in Dymola

Ground-coupled Heat Pump Subsystem

System Modeling: Physical Model of Solar PV Subsystem



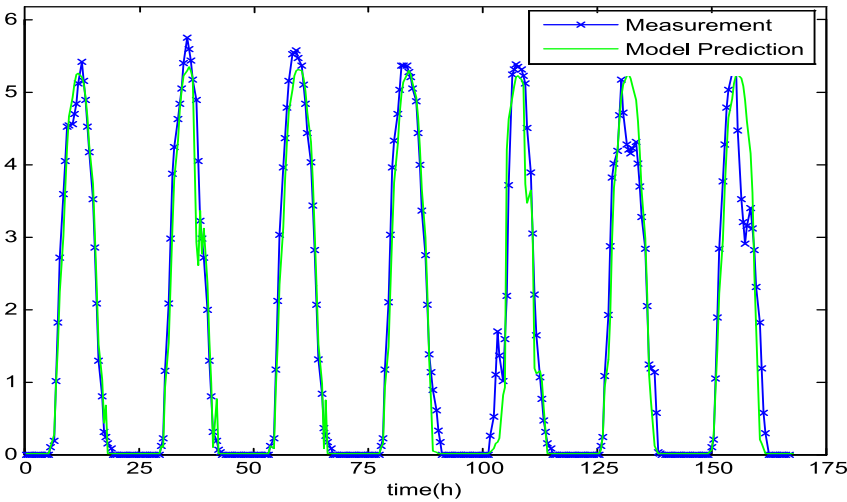
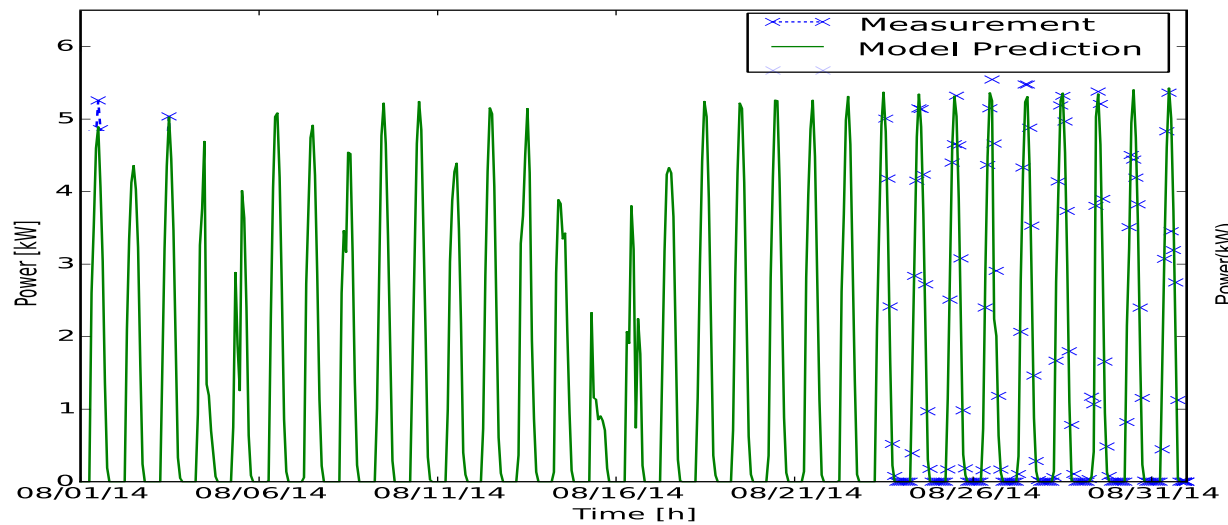
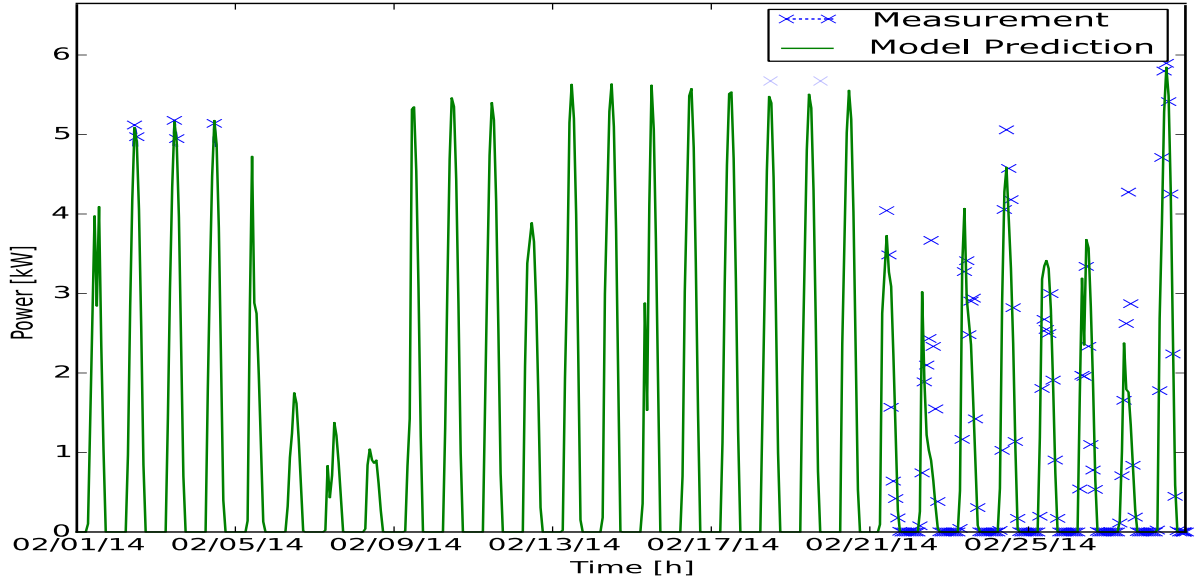
Preliminary Results: Prediction of PV Power Generation

Model	R-square
Physical	0.905(summer) 0.927(winter)
ANN	0.981

Coefficient of Determination

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_i^{pnum} (\dot{Q}_{p,i} - \dot{Q}_{m,i})^2}{\sum_i^{pnum} (\overline{\dot{Q}_m} - \dot{Q}_{m,i})^2}$$

where $\dot{Q}_{p,i}$ and $\dot{Q}_{m,i}$ are the i th predicted and measured cooling load, $pnum$ is the prediction number, and $\overline{\dot{Q}_m}$ is the mean value of $\dot{Q}_{m,i}$.



Prediction by physical model and real energy production of PVs in building Sears(D) in winter and summer of 2014: (a) in February, (b) in August.

Prediction by ANN model and real energy production of PVs in building Sears(D) from August 25, 2014 to August 31, 2014

- **Brief Introduction of Modelica**
- **Real-World Applications:**
 - Modeled-based Chilled Water Plan Optimization
 - Energy and Water Efficient Hotel
 - Net Zero Energy Community
- **Conclusion and Future Research:**
 - Energy Efficient Data Center Cooling
 - Smart and Connected Community
 - Resilient Coast City Design

Conclusion

- **Our real-world projects have demonstrated the great potential of Modelica on controls optimization and complex system design.**
- **Combination of Modelica models with other tools can be a practical solution for real-world applications.**

Future Research

- **Extend the support of Modelica-based tools for convectional and advanced applications for buildings**
- **The Moonshot Research:
Smart, Sustainable, and Resilient Cities**

**Future Directions – Metro Energy 5
Lab Initiative**

A DOE BIG IDEA

- ◆ **Basic research** to develop Energy Science of Cities with Models and new Measurements
- ◆ **Applied research** to
 - Increase energy efficiency
 - Reduce GHG emissions
 - Improve resiliency
 - Enhance economic viability
- ◆ **Optimized** energy planning and operations, new technologies, integrated systems



ENERGY SCIENCE
DOE

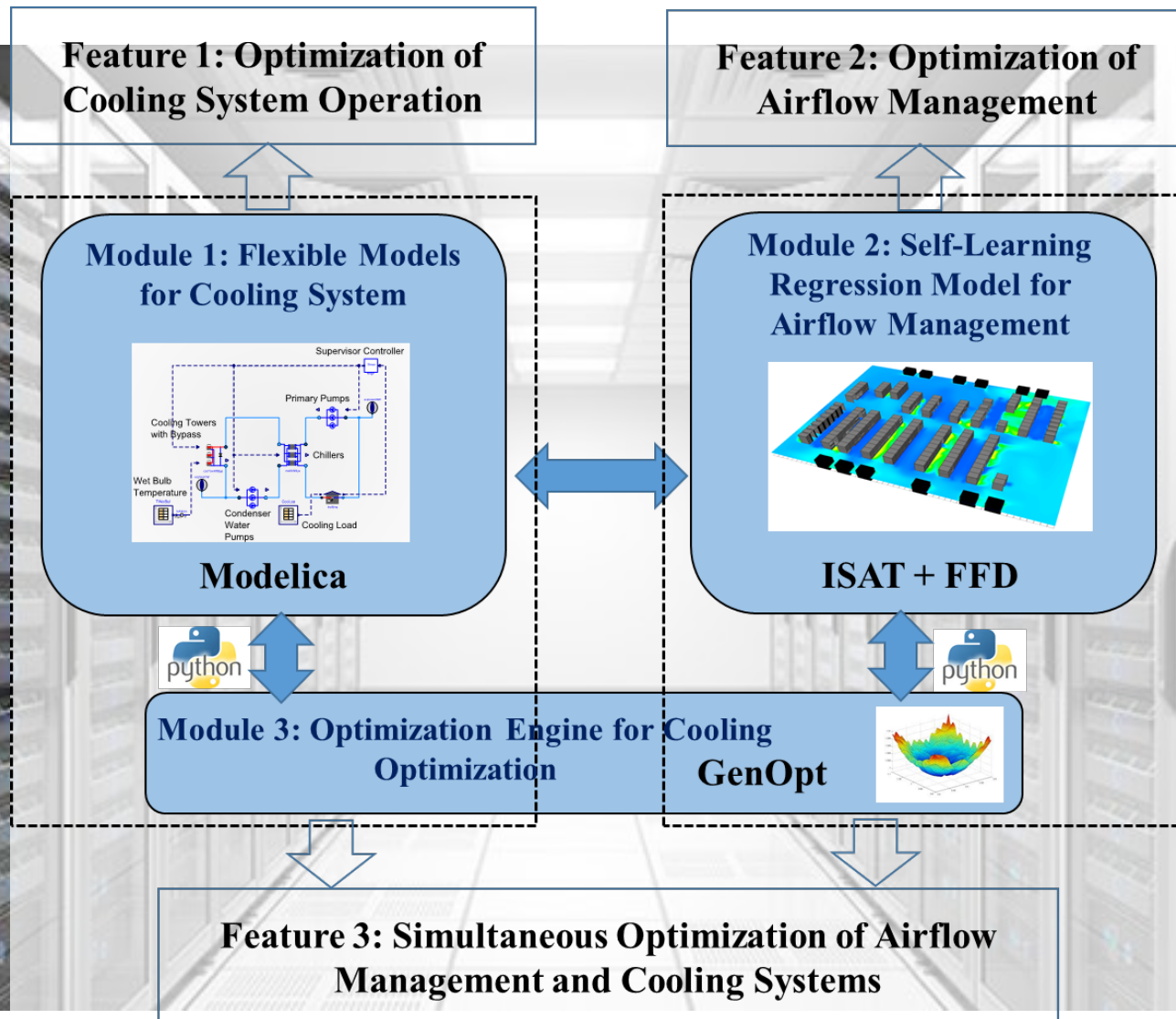
30:44



Energy Efficient Data Center Cooling



Improving Data Center Energy Efficiency through End-to-End Cooling Modeling and Optimization (10/16-11/19), DOE, \$522K, collaborate with LBNL and Schneider Electric



Smart, Sustainable and Connected Community



BIGDATA: Collaborative Research: IA: Big Data Analytics for Optimized Planning of Smart, Sustainable, and Connected Communities (9/16-8/19), National Science Foundation, \$1.4M, collaborate with Virginia Tech.

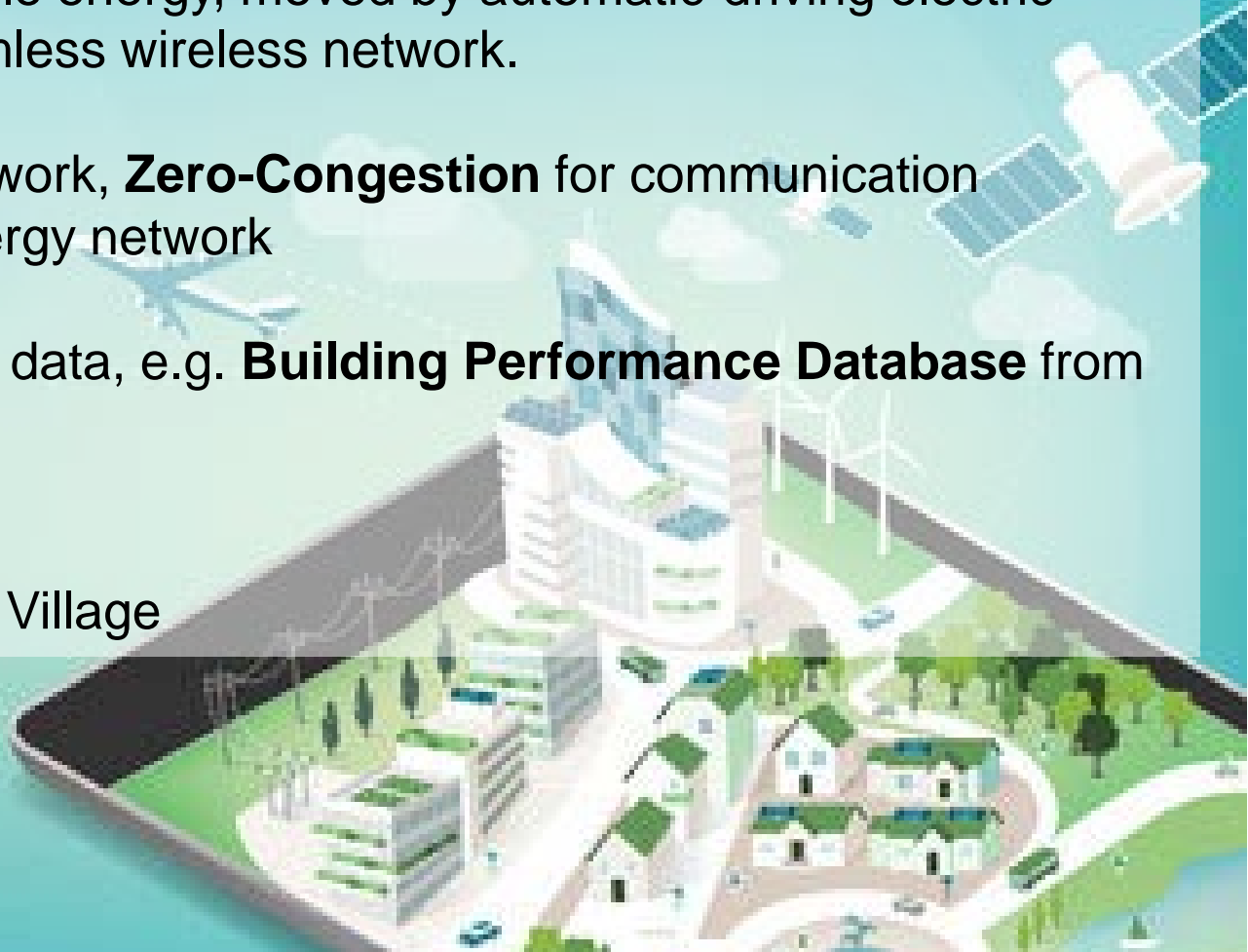
A community powered by renewable energy, moved by automatic-driving electric vehicles, and connected with seamless wireless network.

Zero-Traffic for transportation network, **Zero-Congestion** for communication network, and **Zero-Outage** for energy network

Big data analytics using real-world data, e.g. **Building Performance Database** from LBNL

Virtual Testbed: Modelica Models

Physical Testbed: Historic Green Village

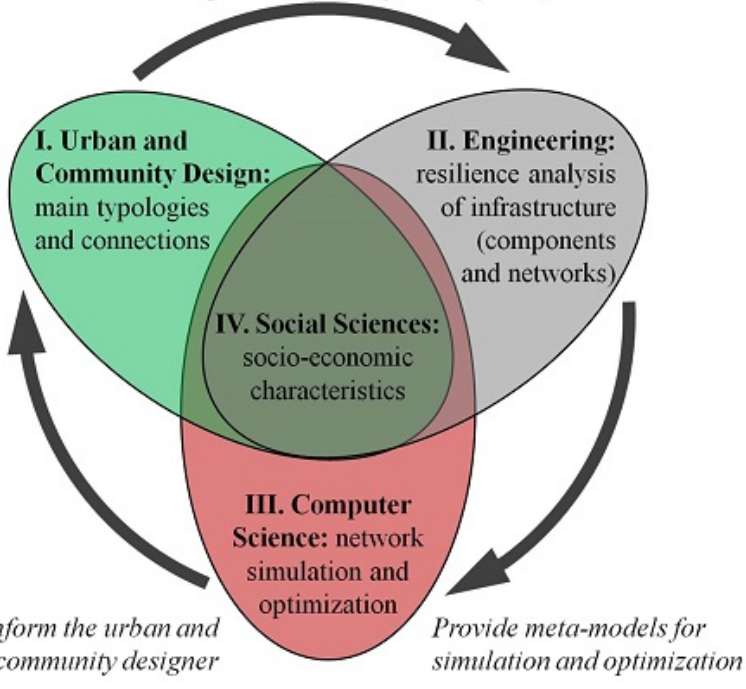


Resilient Costal Cities



CRISP Type 1: Collaborative Research: A Human-Centered Computational Framework for Urban and Community Design of Resilient Coastal Cities (01/17-12/18), National Science Foundation, \$500K, collaborate with Virginia Tech.

Identify key typologies/morphologies and socio-economic importance for engineering analysis



Computational framework for infrastructure network, social-economic characteristics, and urban design **based on Modelica and Functional Mockup Interface**

City of Miami Beach for case study



Smart City in Yucanta, Mexico

A world map with a dark, textured background. The map is overlaid with a network of white dotted lines and small blue circular nodes, representing a global network. The ZENCITI logo, which includes a stylized 'Z' icon, is positioned to the right of the main text. The tagline 'The Internet of Living' is centered below the main text.

ZENCITI
The Internet of Living

A smart city designed from the ground up, built on the experience of leaders in urbanism and technology, as a prototype of the future.

Acknowledgment

Ph.D. Students:

Sen Huang, Wei Tian, Reymundo Miranda, Thomas Sevilla, Yunyang Ye, Yangyang Fu

Undergraduate/Master Students:

Dan Li, German Barrios, Carolina A. Malara, Bernardo S. Benzecry, Ana Cohen, Lonching Eng, Drake Peterson, Clay Wyda, Isabella G. Ver

Visiting Scholars:

Guifang Shao, Changjiang Jiang, Tiejun Li, Dongbo Pan, Dong He, Guang Zhou



Collaborators at LBNL:

Michael Wetter, Thierry Noudui, Michael Sohn, Marco Bonvini, Jessica Grandson, Mary Ann Piette, Guanjing Lin, Janie Page, Xiufeng Pang, Oren Schetrit, Eleanor Lee, Andrew McNeil and many other colleagues

Sponsors:



National Science
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University
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Thank You!

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