



FlexKälte-Workshop: Flexibilisierung von Kälteversorgungssystemen

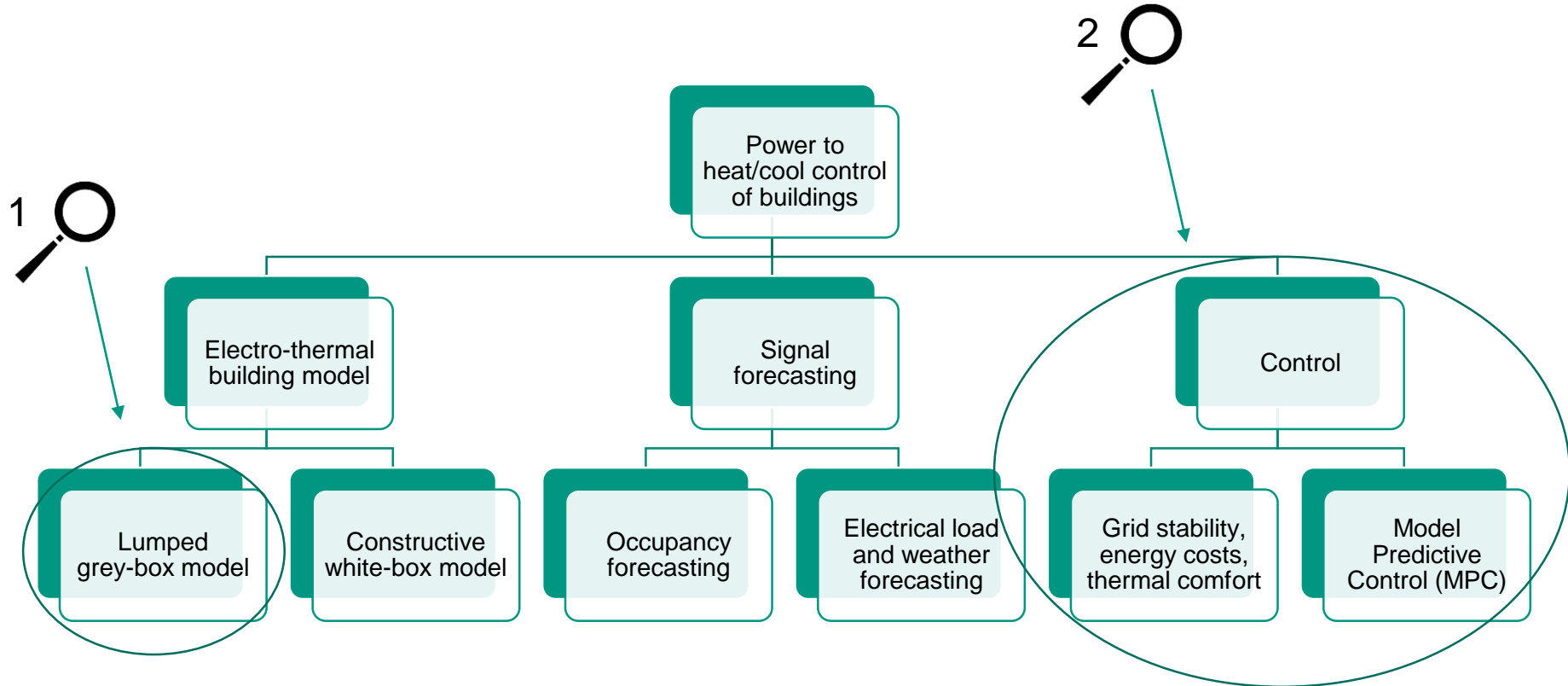
Thema: **Modellierung von Kälteversorgungssystemen**

Autoren: **Moritz Frahm, Philipp Zwickel, Felix Langner**

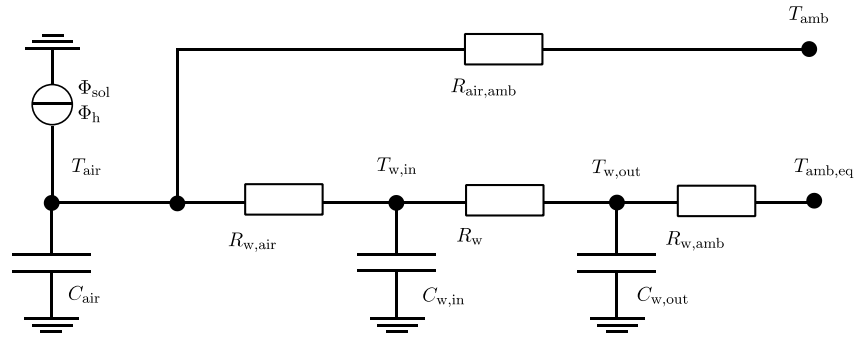
Institut für Automation und angewandte Informatik



Introduction



Lumped Electro-Thermal Building Model



Electro-thermal building model,
inspired by Harb et al. [1] and modified

$$\frac{dT_{air}}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_{air}} \cdot \left(\frac{T_{w,in} - T_{air}}{R_{w,air}} + \frac{T_{amb} - T_{air}}{R_{air,amb}} + \Phi_{sol} + \Phi_{h,air} \right)$$

$$\frac{dT_{w,in}}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_{w,in}} \cdot \left(\frac{T_{air} - T_{w,in}}{R_{w,air}} + \frac{T_{w,out} - T_{w,in}}{R_w} + \Phi_{h,wall} \right)$$

$$\frac{dT_{w,out}}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_{w,out}} \cdot \left(\frac{T_{w,in} - T_{w,out}}{R_w} + \frac{T_{amb,eq} - T_{w,out}}{R_{w,amb}} \right)$$

Corresponding differential equations

$$\Phi_{h,air} = (1 - f_{heat,rad}) \Phi_h$$

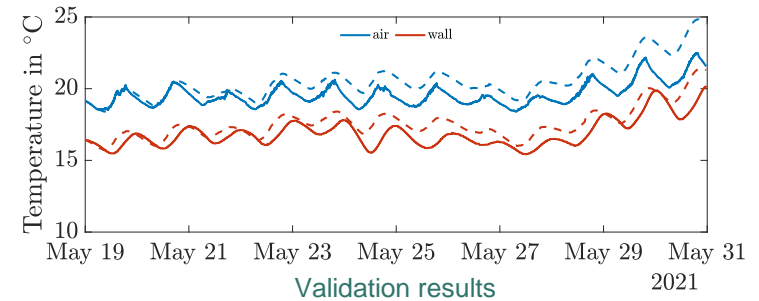
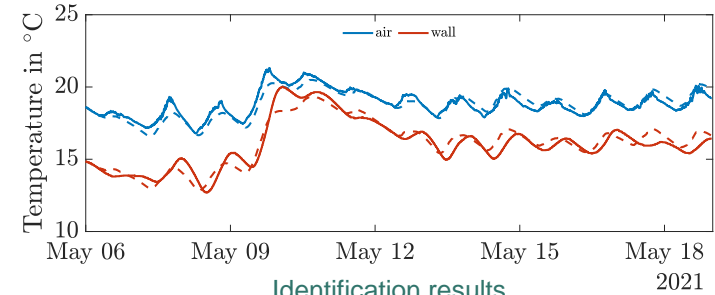
$$\Phi_{h,wall} = f_{heat,rad} \Phi_h$$

$$\Phi_{sol} = f_{sol} \phi_{global}$$

$$T_{amb,eq} = T_{amb} + \phi_{global} \frac{\alpha_f}{\alpha_A}$$

Model inputs

Comparison of the measured temperature (solid line) with the simulated temperature (dashed line)



Economic Model Predictive Control

Optimization of cost function $l(k, y, u)$

Time-discrete state-space representation of linear, time-invariant building model

$$\min_{u(\cdot|t)} \sum_{k=t}^{N-1} l(k, y(k|t), u(k|t))$$

subject to $\forall k \in [0, N-1]$:

$$x(k+1|t) = A_d x(k|t) + B_d u(k|t) + B_{zd} z(k|t)$$

$$y(k|t) = C_d x(k|t)$$

$$x(0|t) = x(t), u(k|t) \in \mathcal{U}, y(k|t) \in \mathcal{Y}$$

$$l(k, y, u) = \lambda(y - \tilde{y})^T (y - \tilde{y}) + (1 - \lambda)p(k)^T u,$$

Model-predictive optimal-control algorithm, based on Zwickel et al. [2]

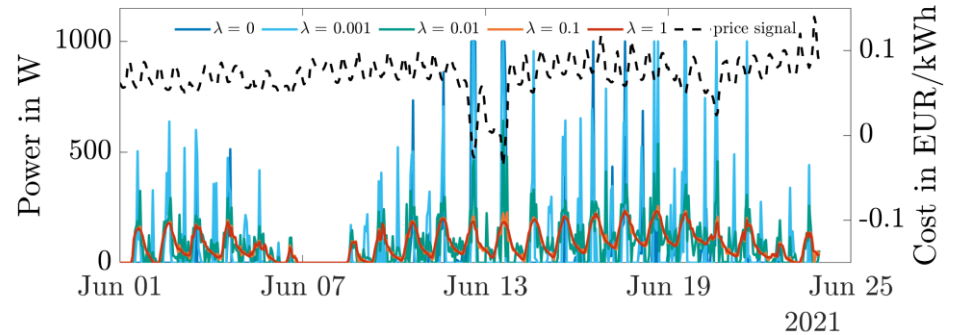
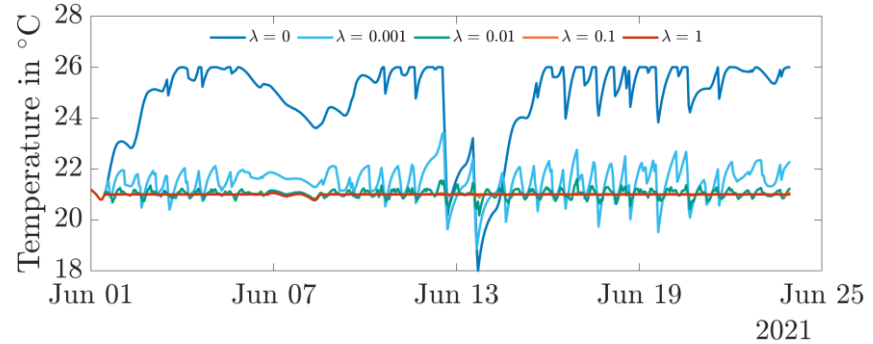
Boundaries

Temperature tracking
 $\tilde{y} = 21^\circ\text{C}$

$u_{min} = 0 \text{ kW}$
 $u_{max} = 1 \text{ kW}$

$y_{min} = 18^\circ\text{C}$
 $y_{max} = 26^\circ\text{C}$

Energy cost



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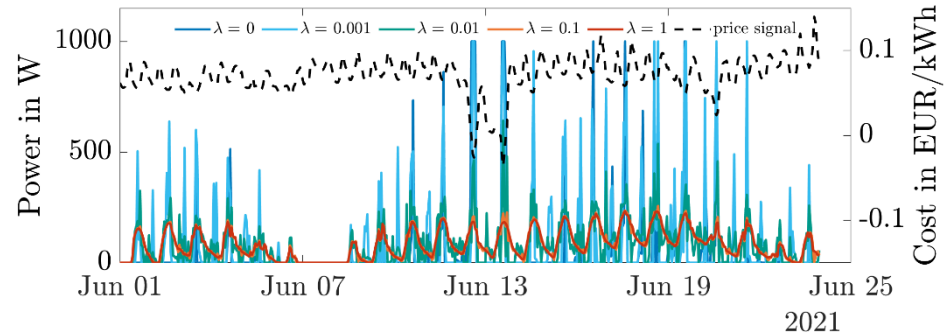
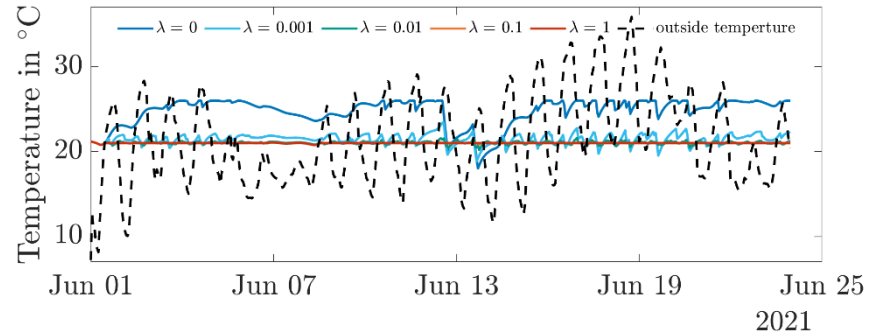
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Discussion & Outlook

- Easily applicable tools for modeling and control 
- application on various buildings
- sufficient accuracy of model for control (closed loop)

- Limitations
 - simulation-based results
 - linear-time-invariant model
 - simplified solar signal

- Direct consideration of measurable and predict-able signals
 - weather
 - energy price
 - occupancy

- Future work 
 - real-world application
 - release of open-source toolbox
 - model and control complexity

Sources, Tools and Practical Application

■ Literature sources

- [1] Hassan Harb, Neven Boyanov, Luis Hernandez, Rita Streblov, and Dirk Müller. 2016. Development and validation of grey-box models for forecasting the thermal response of occupied buildings. *Energy and Buildings* 117 (2016), 199–207. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2016.02.021>
- [2] Philipp Zwickel, Alexander Engelmann, Lutz Gröll, Veit Hagenmeyer, Dominique Sauer, and Timm Faulwasser. 2019. A Comparison of Economic MPC Formulations for Thermal Building Control. In 2019 IEEE PES Innovative Smart Grid Technologies Europe (ISGT-Europe). IEEE, 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ISGTEurope.2019.8905593>
- [3] Joel A E Andersson, Joris Gillis, Greg Horn, James B Rawlings, and Moritz Diehl. 2019. CasADi – A software framework for nonlinear optimization and optimal control. *Mathematical Programming Computation* 11, 1 (2019), 1–36. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12532-018-0139-4>

■ Tools

- Matlab System Identification toolbox: <https://de.mathworks.com/help/ident/index.html>
- Matlab Symbolic Math toolbox: <https://de.mathworks.com/products/symbolic.html>
- CasADi efficient optimal control software: <https://web.casadi.org/>

■ Practical Application

- We are planning the release of the toolbox & paper ☺ <https://github.com/Building-Measurement-to-Control-Toolbox>