



**KU LEUVEN**

# Automated identification of grey-box control models for monitored buildings with JModelica.org

Roel De Coninck, *3E and KU Leuven*

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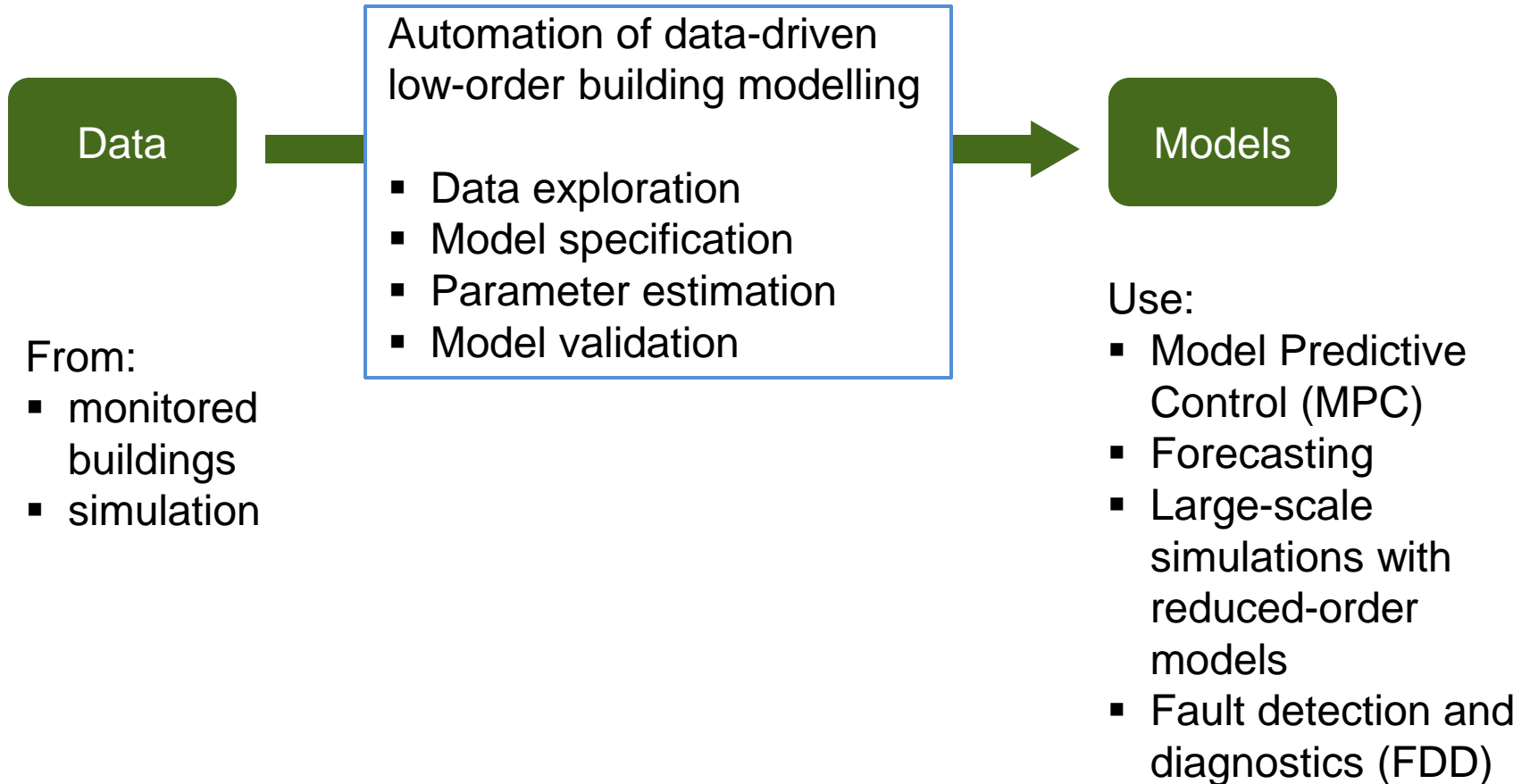
Lieve Helsen, *KU Leuven*

Optimal control of thermal systems in buildings using Modelica  
Freiburg, 23-24 March 2015

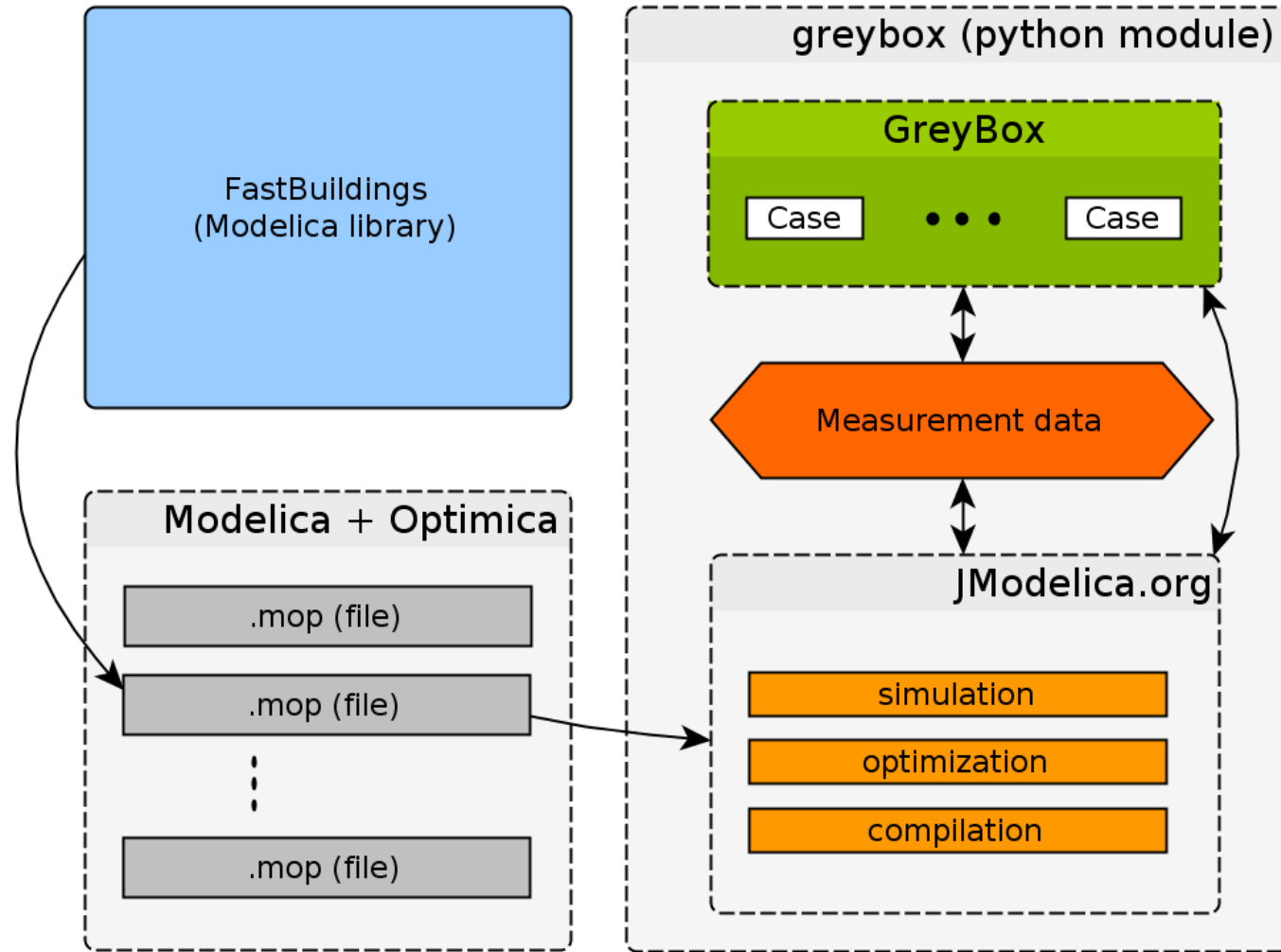




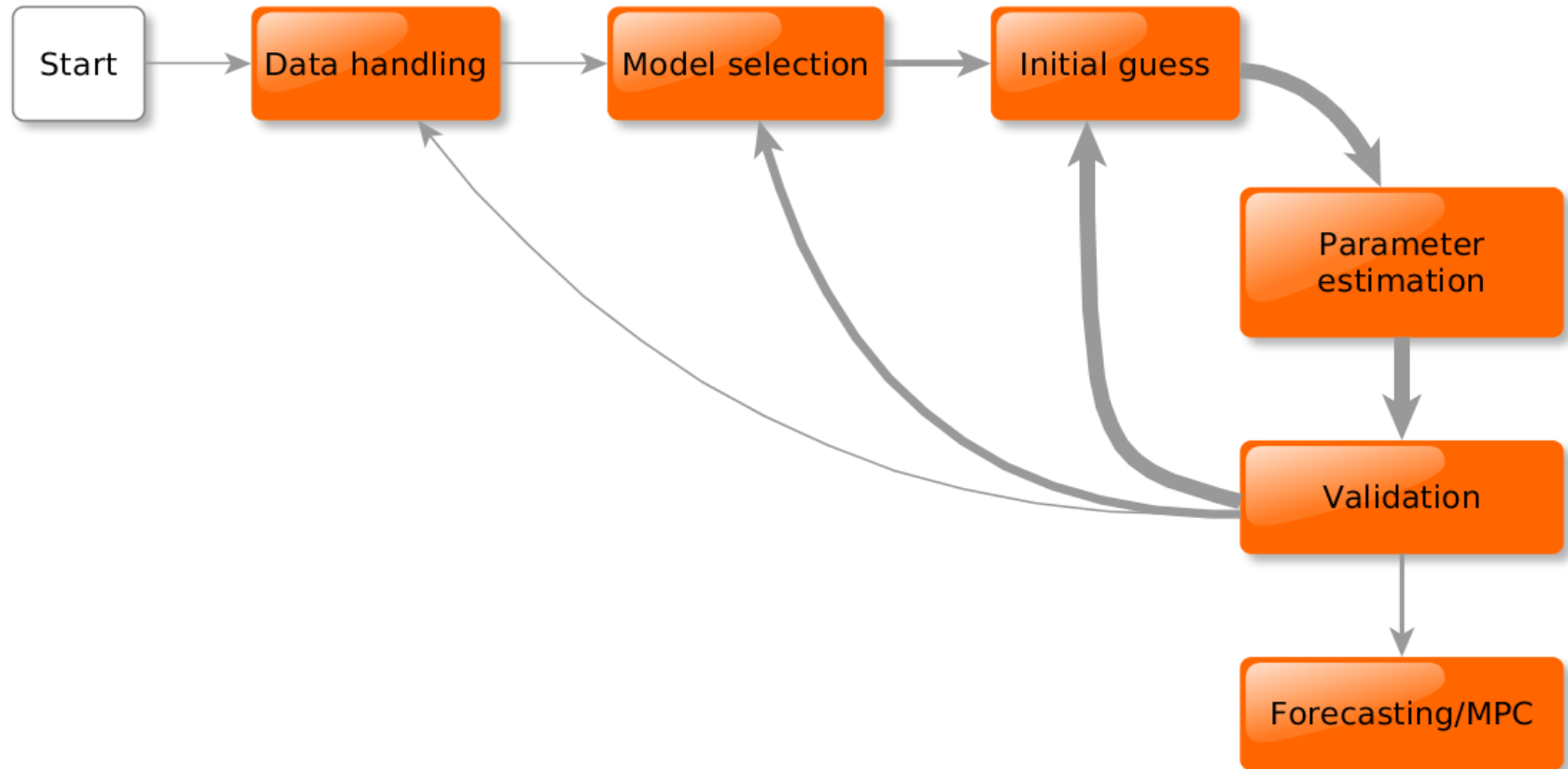
# From data to models



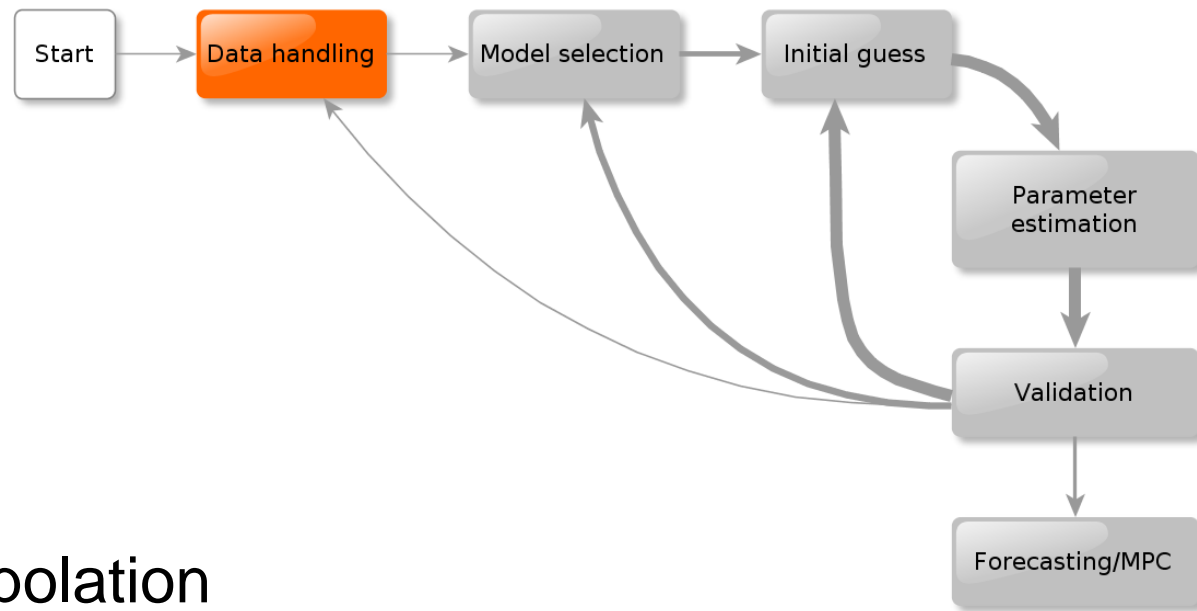
# Grey-box buildings toolbox



# Toolbox functionality and work flow

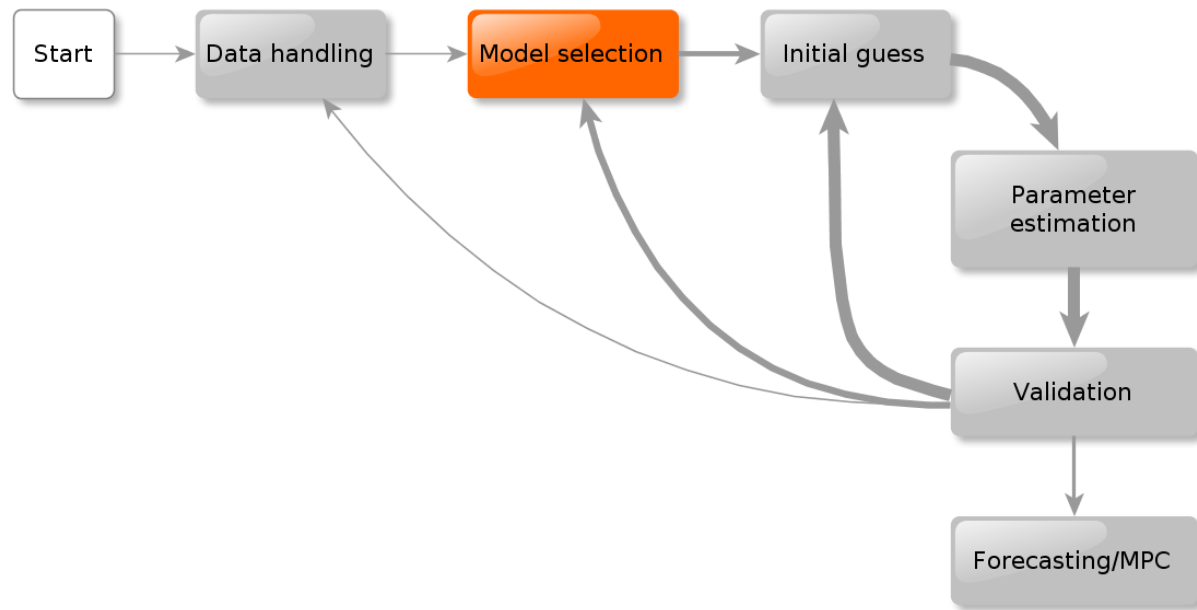


# Data handling



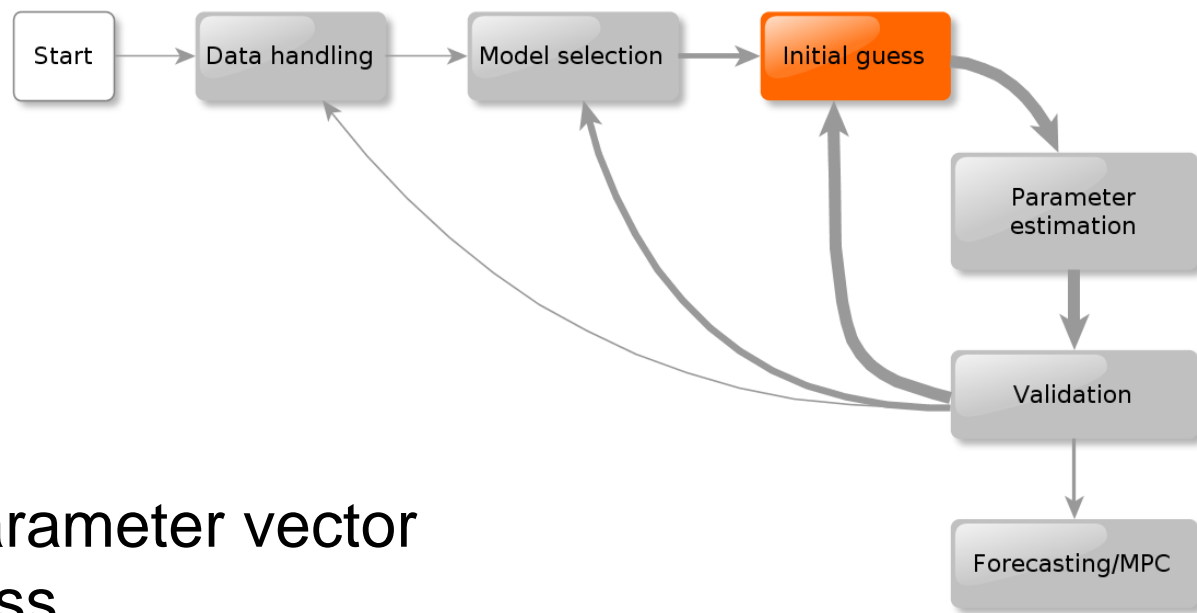
- Loading dataset
- Resampling / interpolation
- Selection of training and validation sets
- Visualization
  - Time series
  - Scatter plots
  - (lagged) cross-correlation

# Model selection



- Select a model from FastBuildings library
- Set fix and to-be-estimated parameters (.mop)

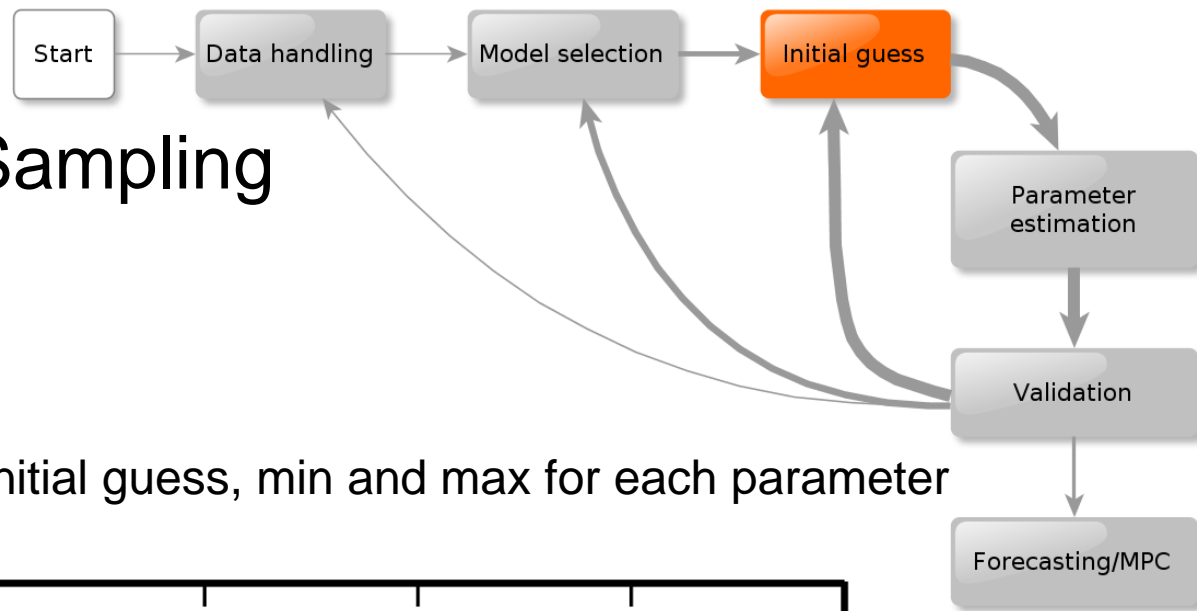
# Initialization



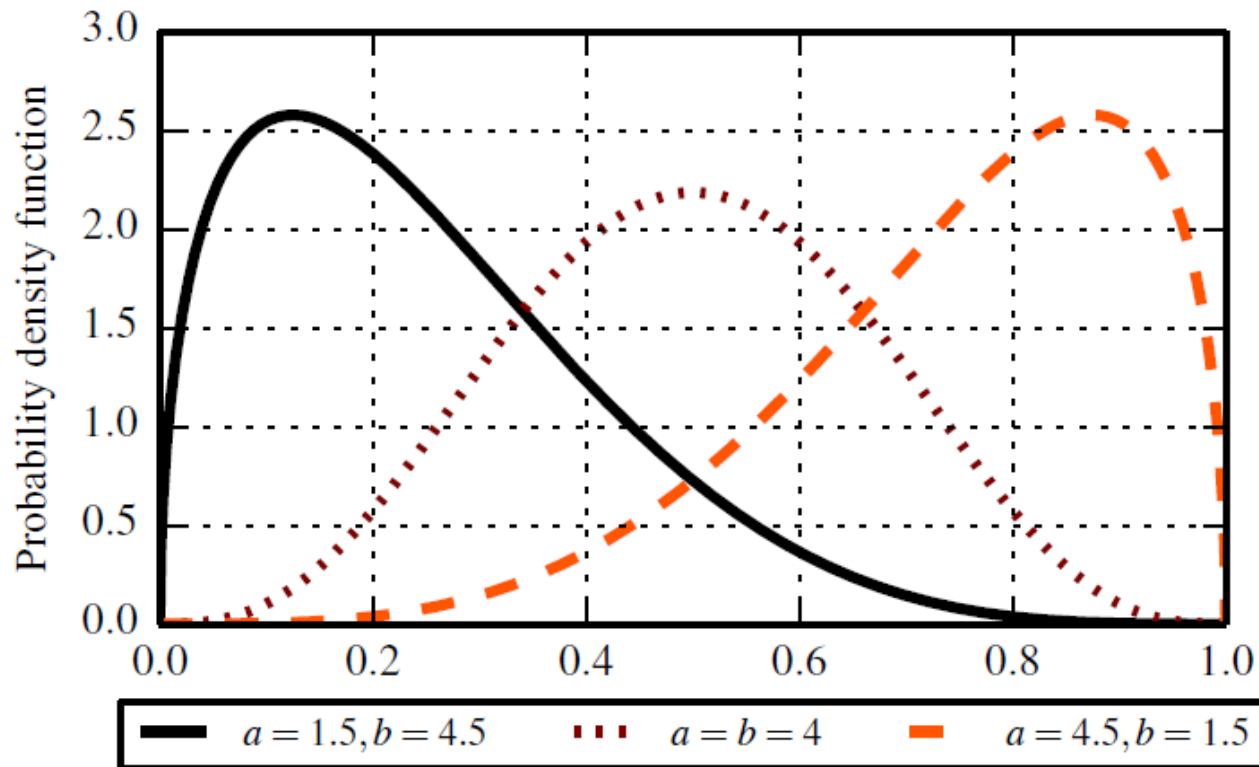
- Initial value for parameter vector
  - Educated guess
  - From a prior **case**
- Initial simulation
  - Initial trajectories for all variables
  - Automatic scaling
- Visual check (optional)
- Latin hypercube sampling



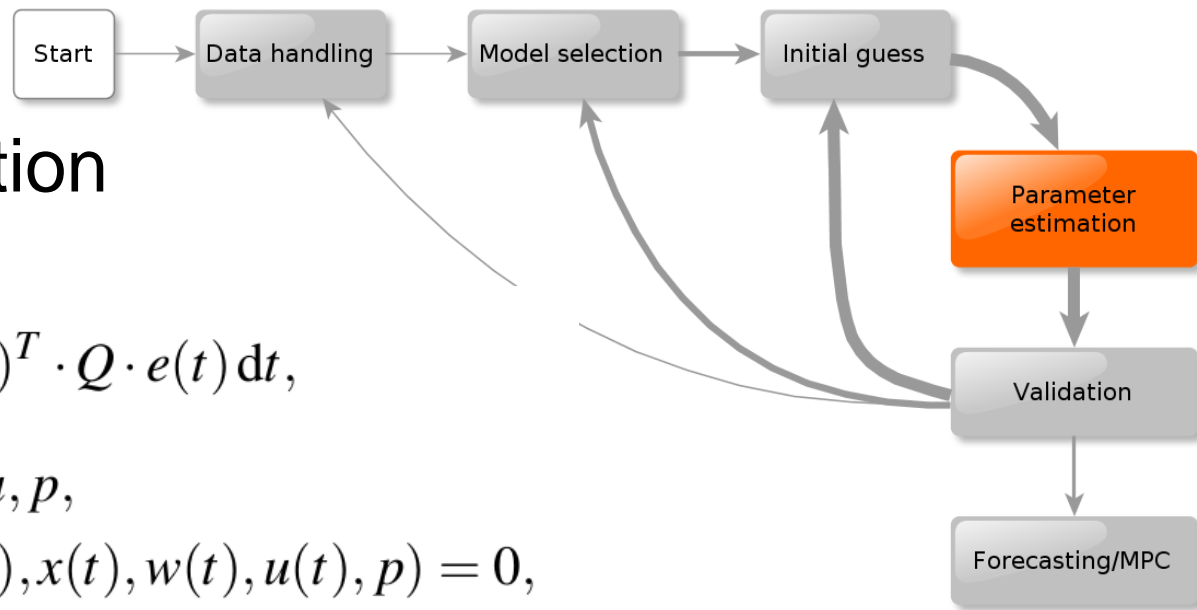
# Latin Hypercube Sampling



Beta distribution based on initial guess, min and max for each parameter



# Parameter estimation



minimize  $\int_{t_0}^{t_f} e(t)^T \cdot Q \cdot e(t) dt,$

with respect to  $\dot{x}, x, w, u, p,$

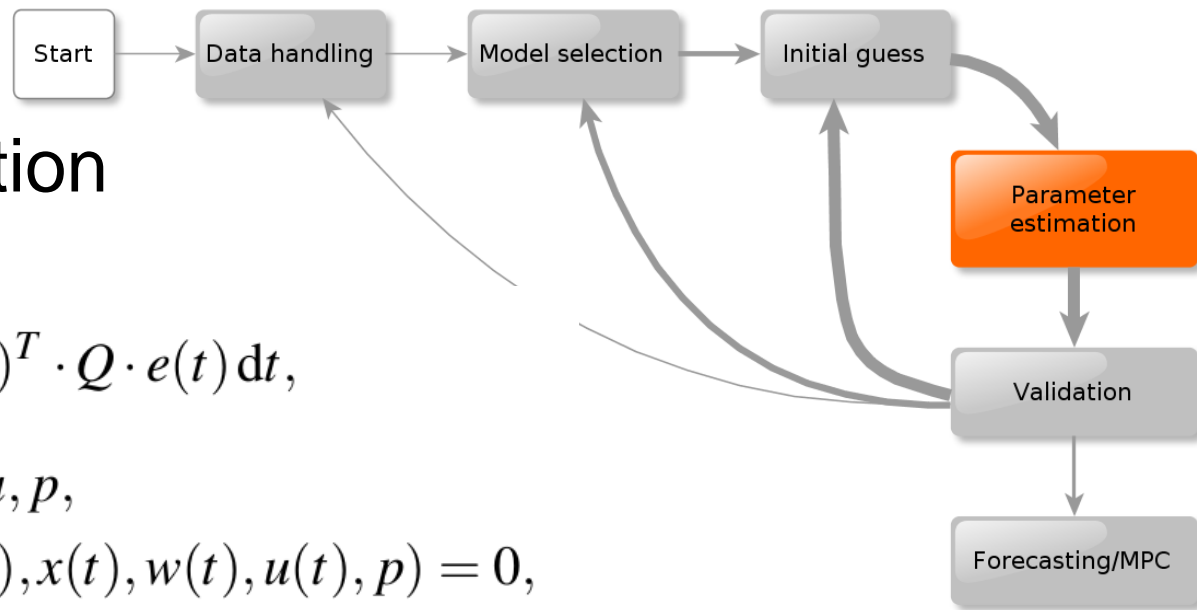
subject to  $F(t, \dot{x}(t), x(t), w(t), u(t), p) = 0,$

$x(t_0) = x_0,$

$\forall t \in [t_0, t_f].$

- $e(t) = w_{meas}(t) - w_{mod}(t)$
- $F()$  needs to be twice continuously differentiable except towards time
- $x_0$  included in parameters to be estimated  $p$
- $u(t)$  (disturbances or inputs) can be included in  $e(t)$  in order to obtain an 'errors-in-variables' method

# Parameter estimation



minimize  $\int_{t_0}^{t_f} e(t)^T \cdot Q \cdot e(t) dt,$

with respect to  $\dot{x}, x, w, u, p,$

subject to  $F(t, \dot{x}(t), x(t), w(t), u(t), p) = 0,$

$x(t_0) = x_0,$

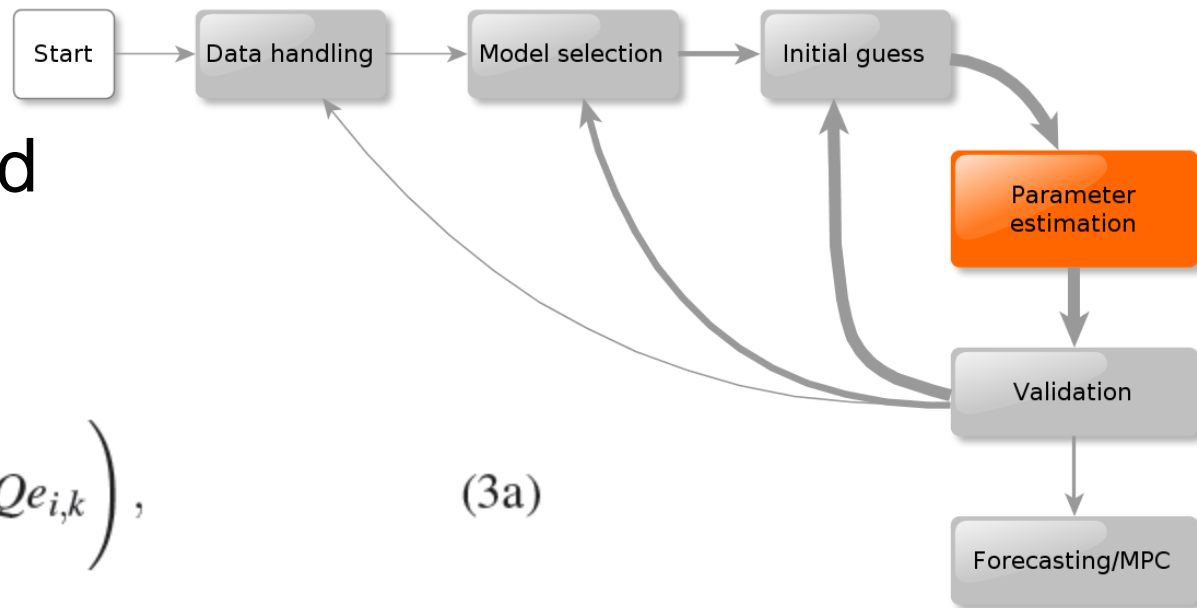
$\forall t \in [t_0, t_f].$

JModelica.org

- Compilation, simulation and optimization
- Direct collocation with automatic differentiation (with CasADi).
- Resulting NLP solved with IPOPT



# Collocation method



$$\min. \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n_e} \left( h_i \sum_{k=1}^{n_c} \omega_k e_{i,k}^T Q e_{i,k} \right), \quad (3a)$$

$$\text{w.r.t.} \quad \dot{x}_{i,k}, x_{i,l}, w_{i,k}, u_{i,k}, p,$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad F(t_{i,k}, \dot{x}_{i,k}, x_{i,k}, w_{i,k}, u_{i,k}, p) = 0, \quad (3b)$$

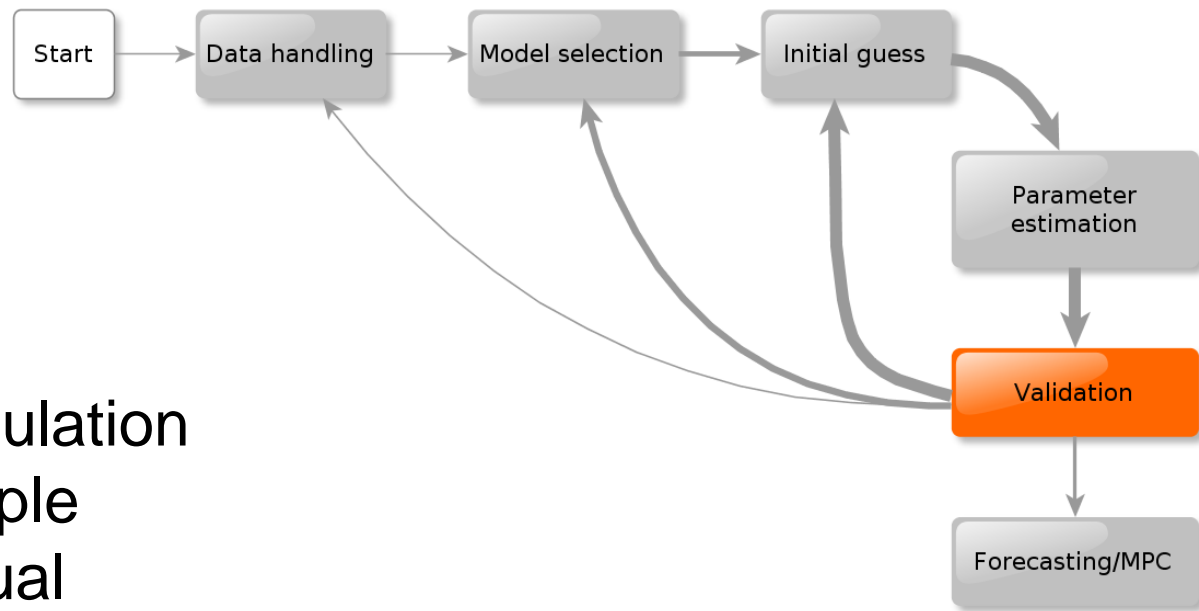
$$x_{1,0} = x_0, \quad (3c)$$

$$x_{n,n_c} = x_{n+1,0}, \quad \forall n \in [1..n_e - 1], \quad (3d)$$

$$\dot{x}_{i,k} = \frac{1}{h_i} \sum_{j=0}^{n_c} \alpha_{j,k} \cdot x_{i,j}, \quad (3e)$$

$$\forall i \in [1..n_e], \quad \forall k \in [1..n_c], \quad \forall l \in [0..n_c].$$

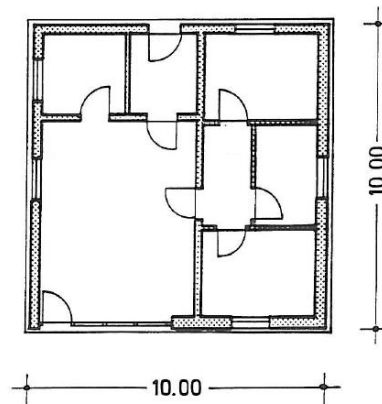
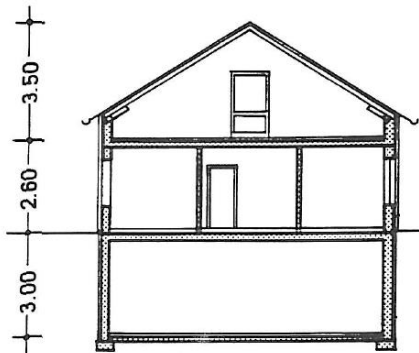
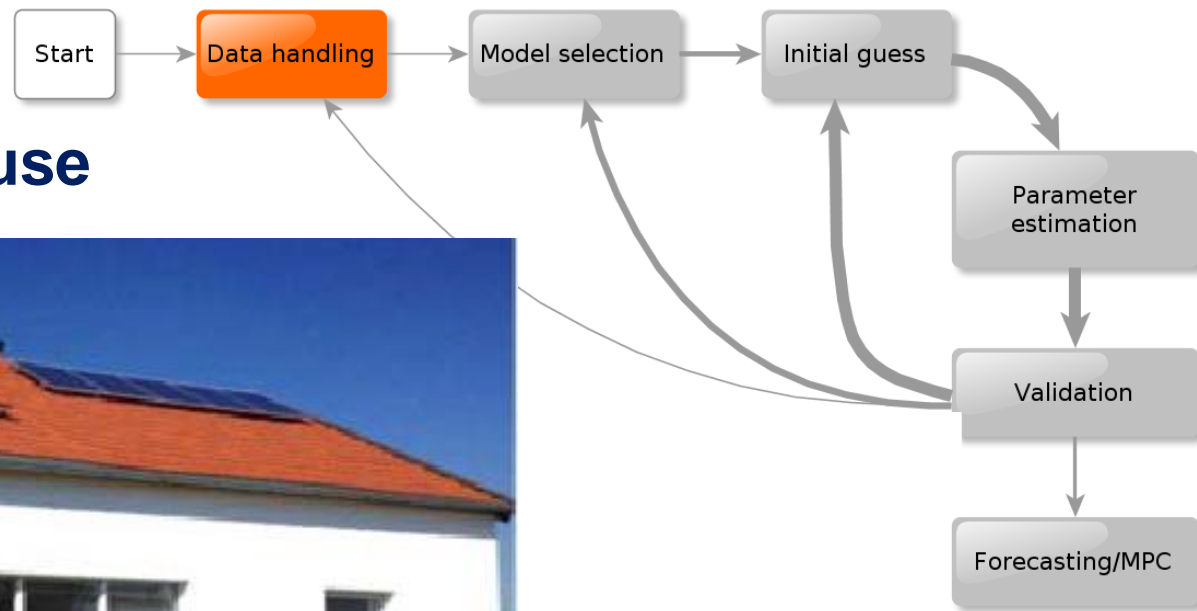
# Validation



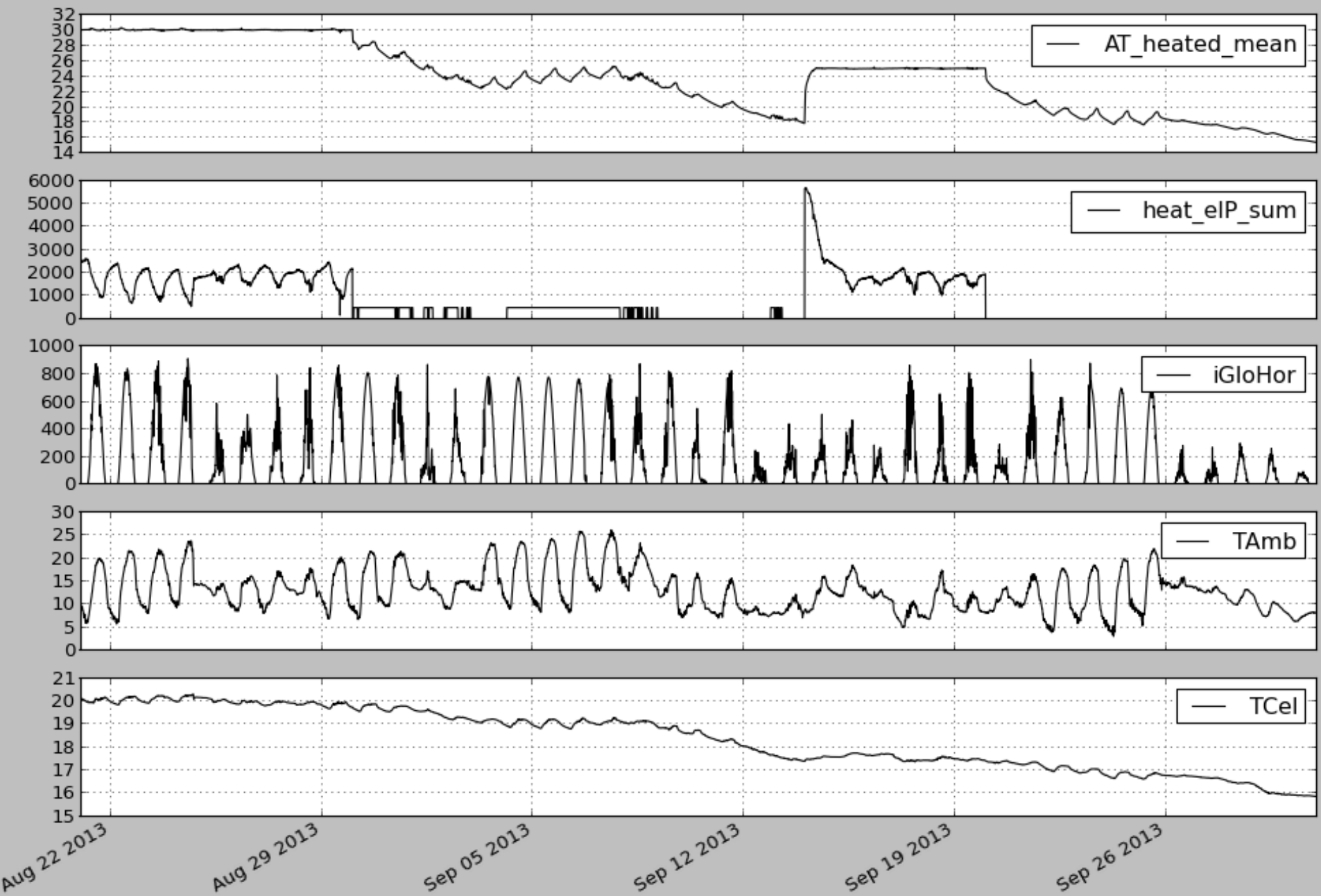
- Based on post-simulation
- In- and out-of-sample
- Numerical and visual
- Automation:
  - Set of tests (cap ratio, confidence intervals, heatflux, ...)
  - Pass all tests → accepted

→ back to initial guess, model selection or data handling

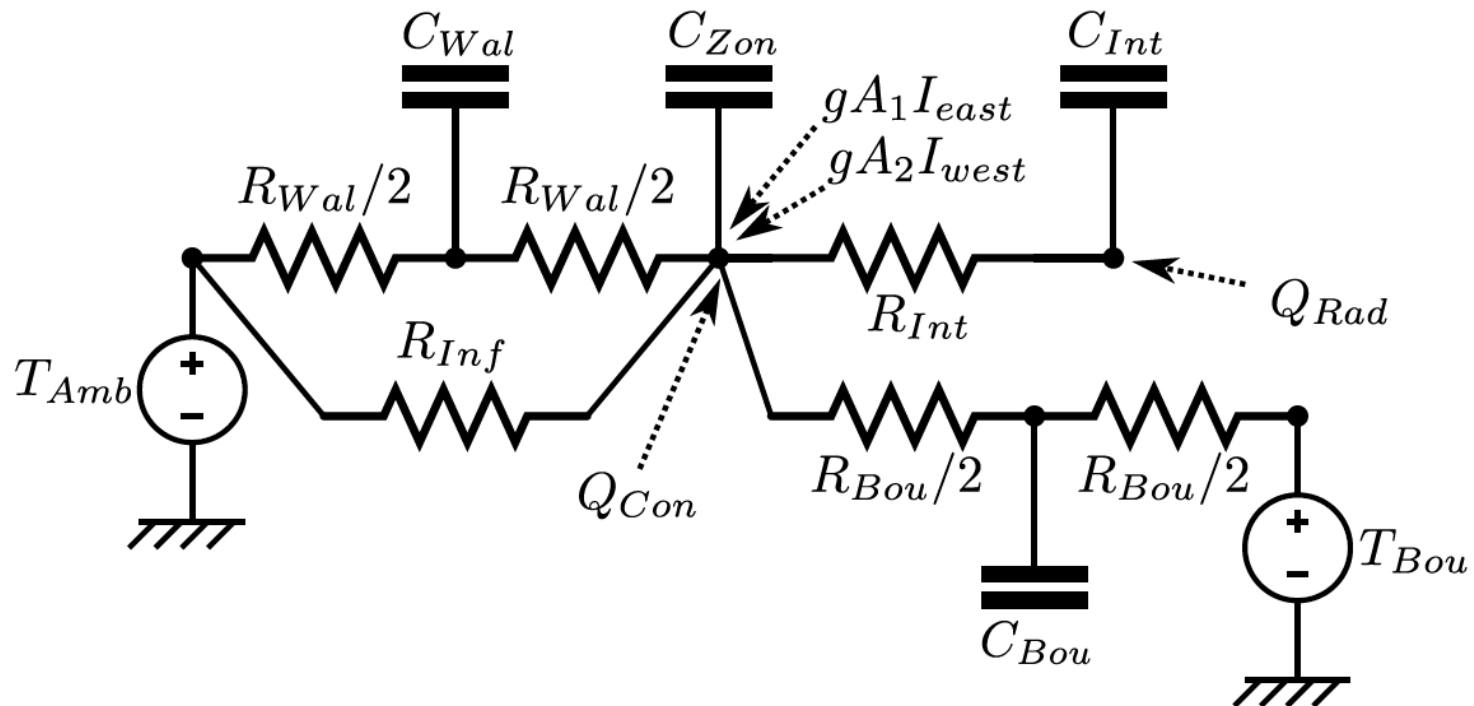
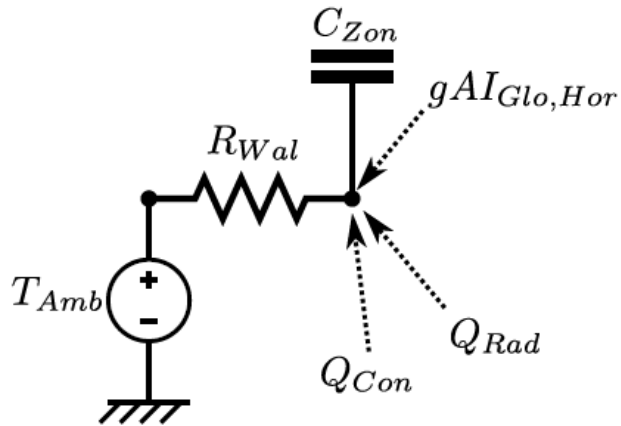
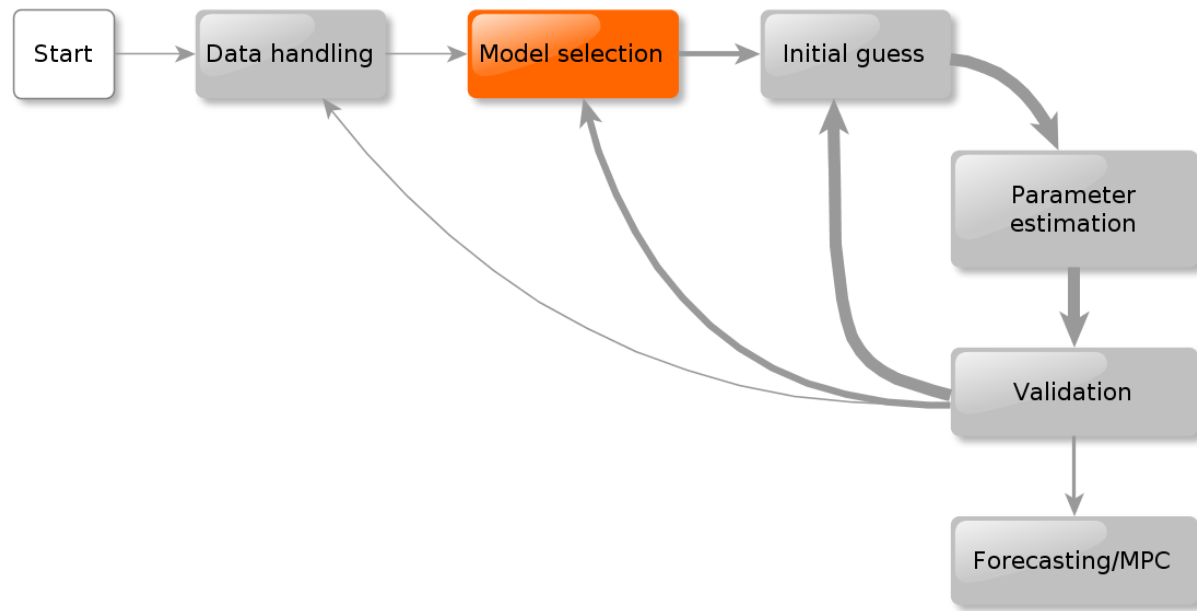
# Case study twin house



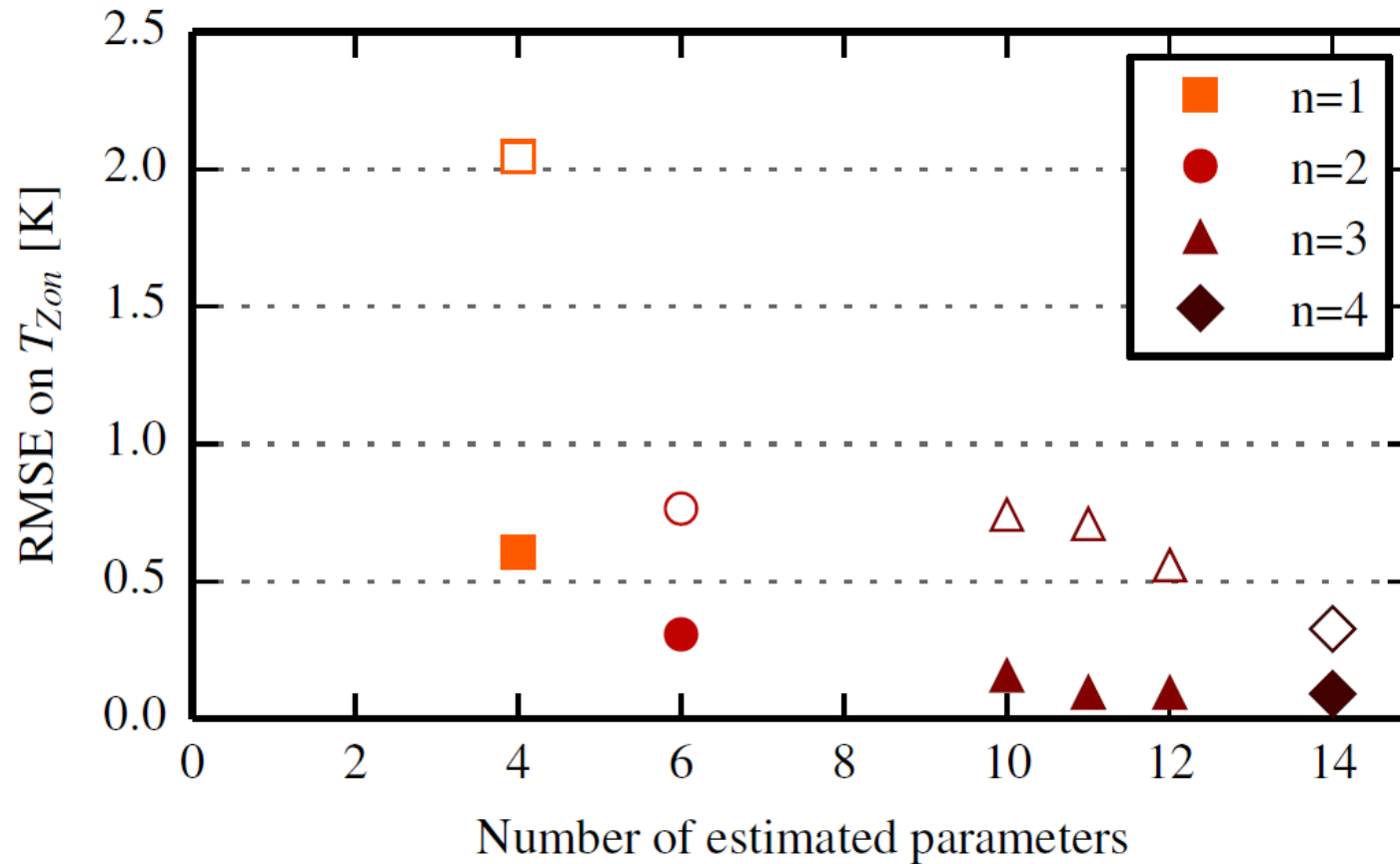
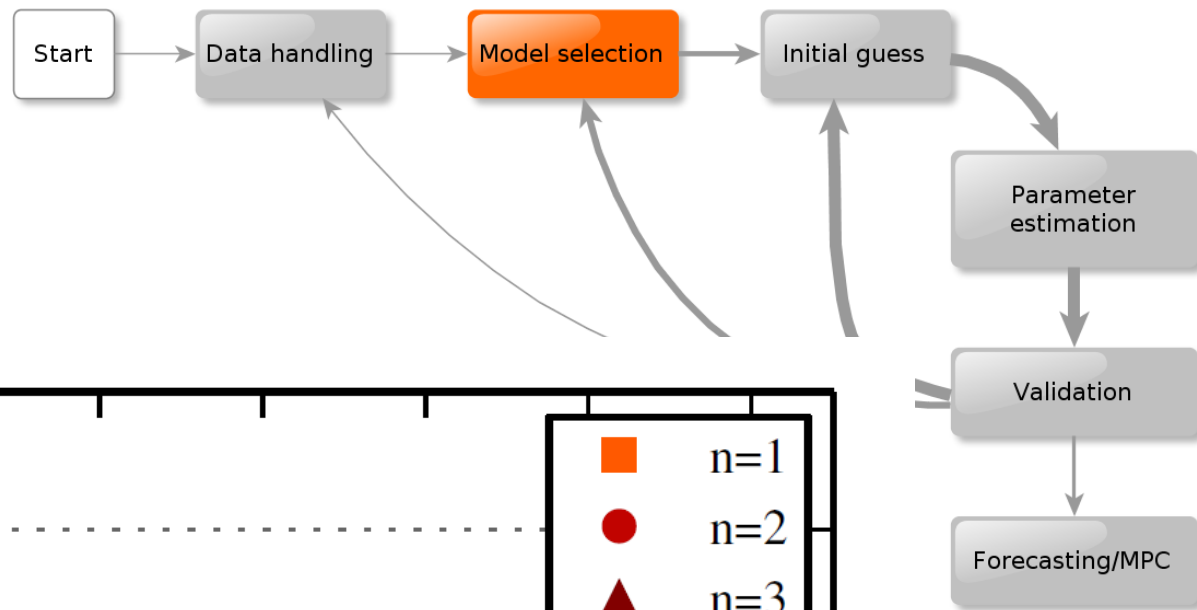




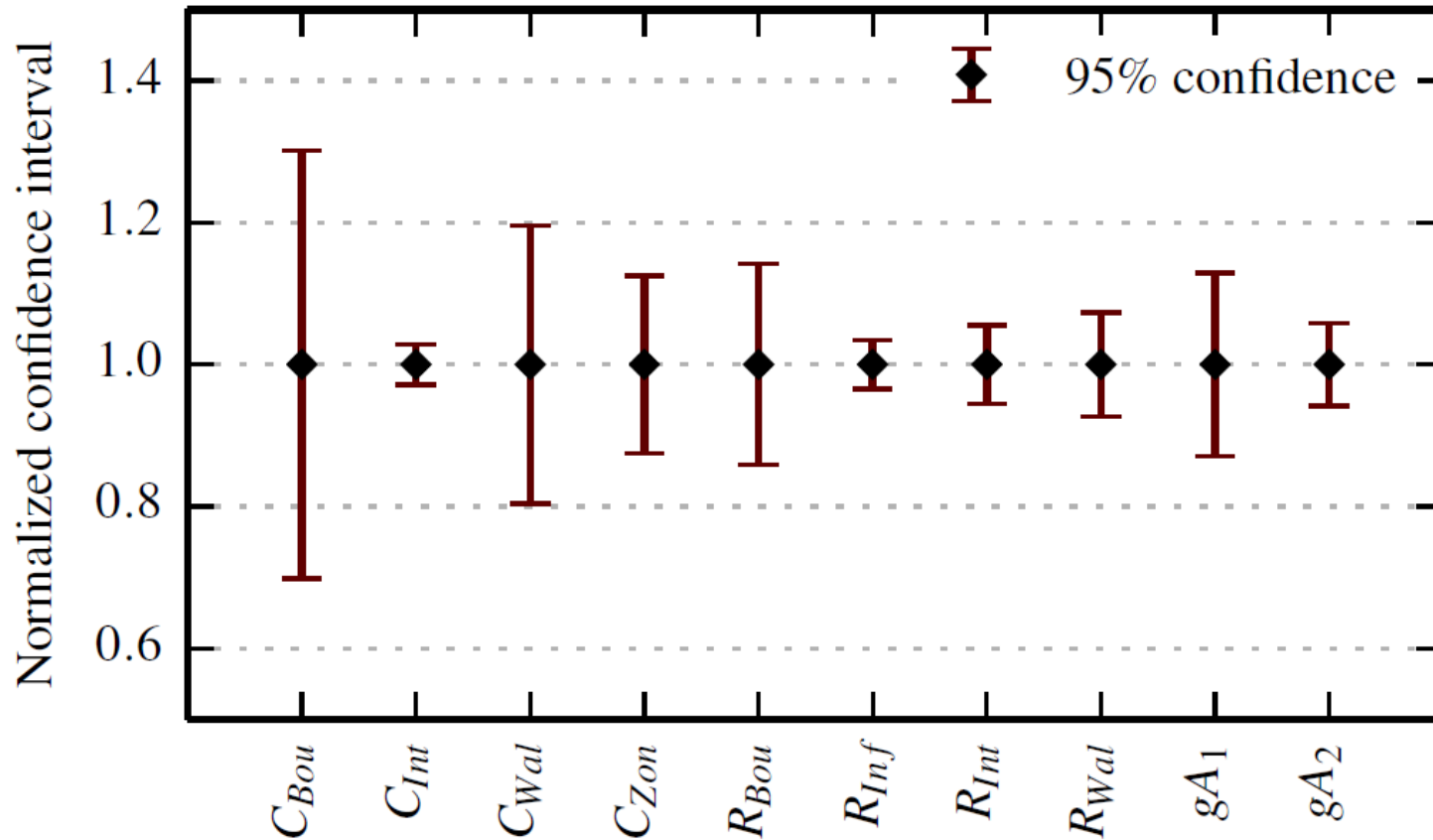
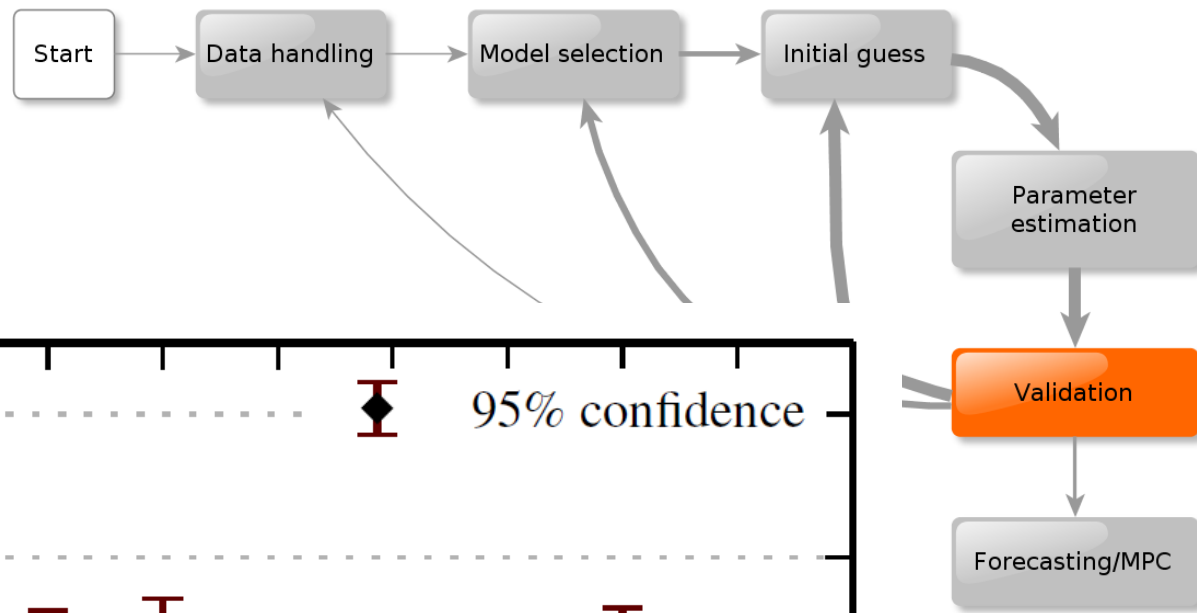
# Model selection



# Model selection

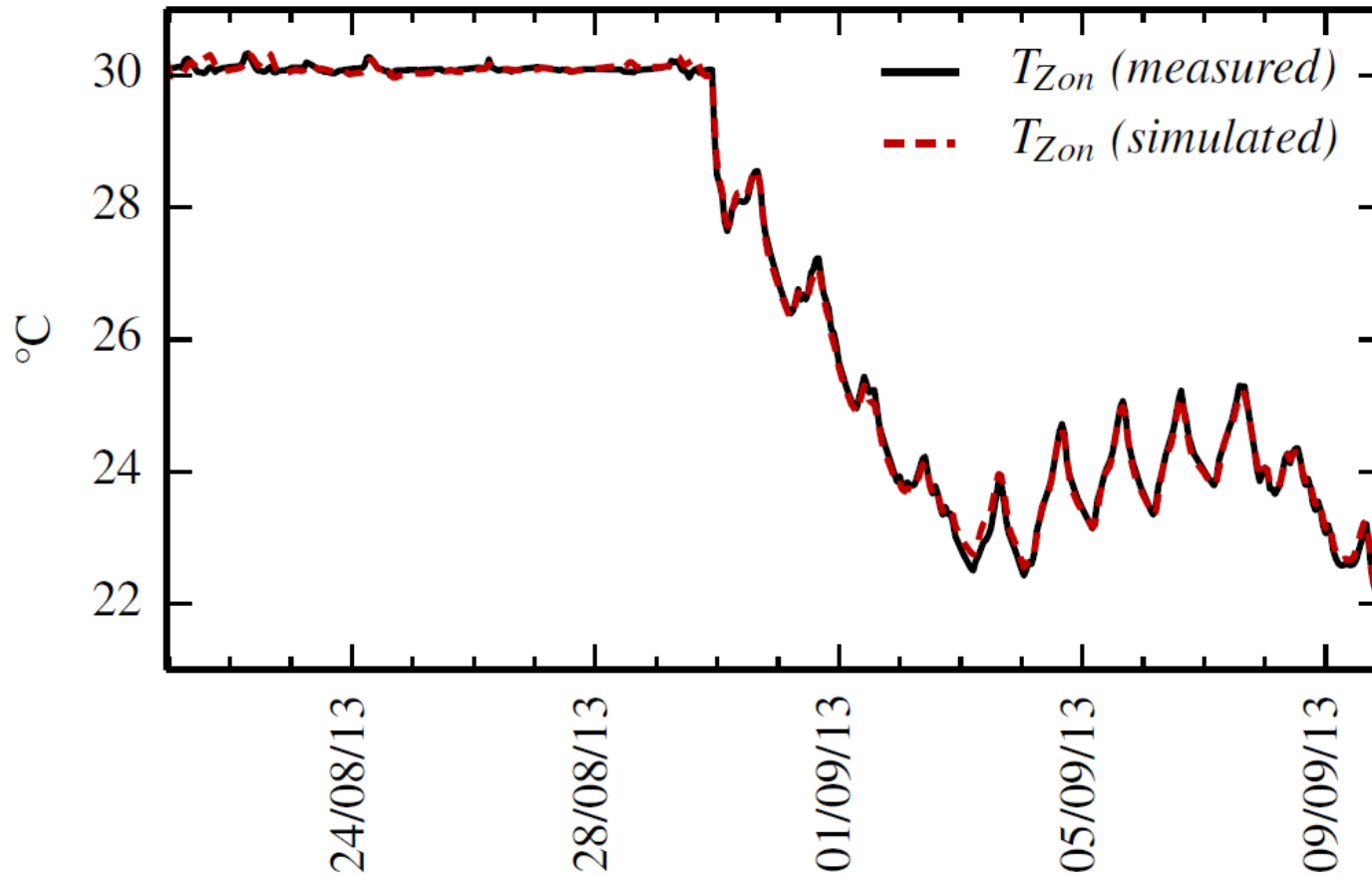
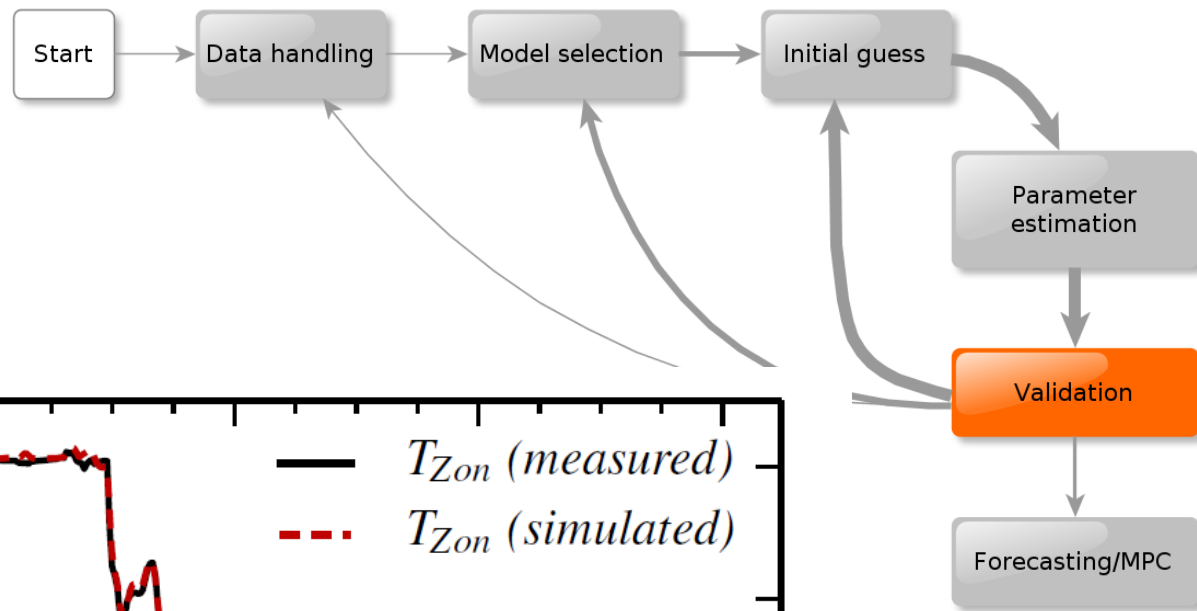


# Validation



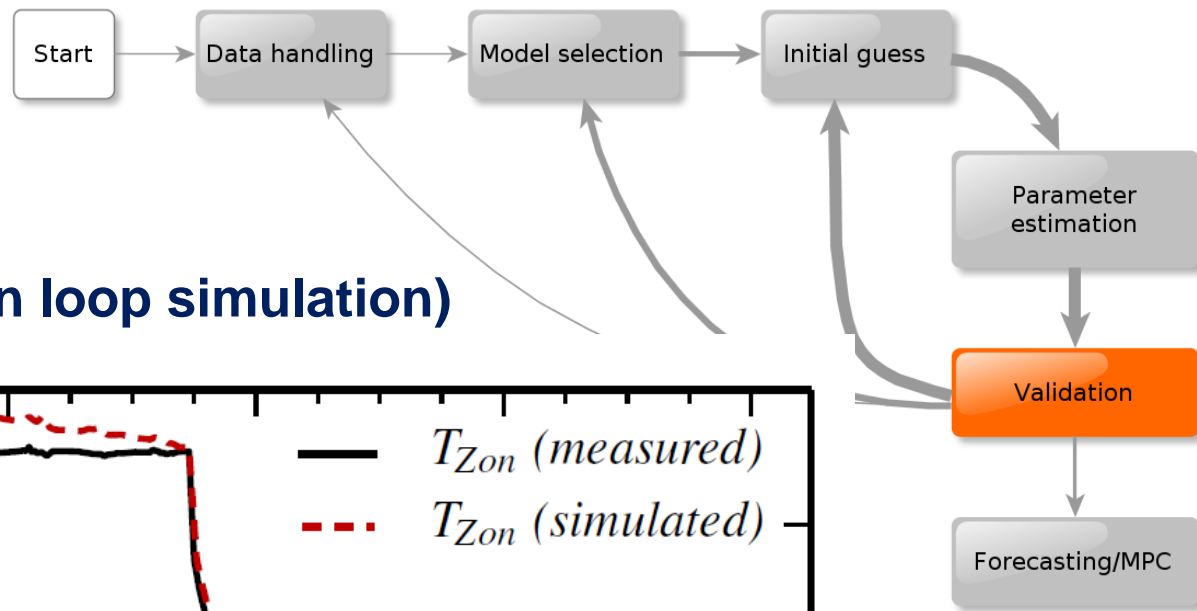
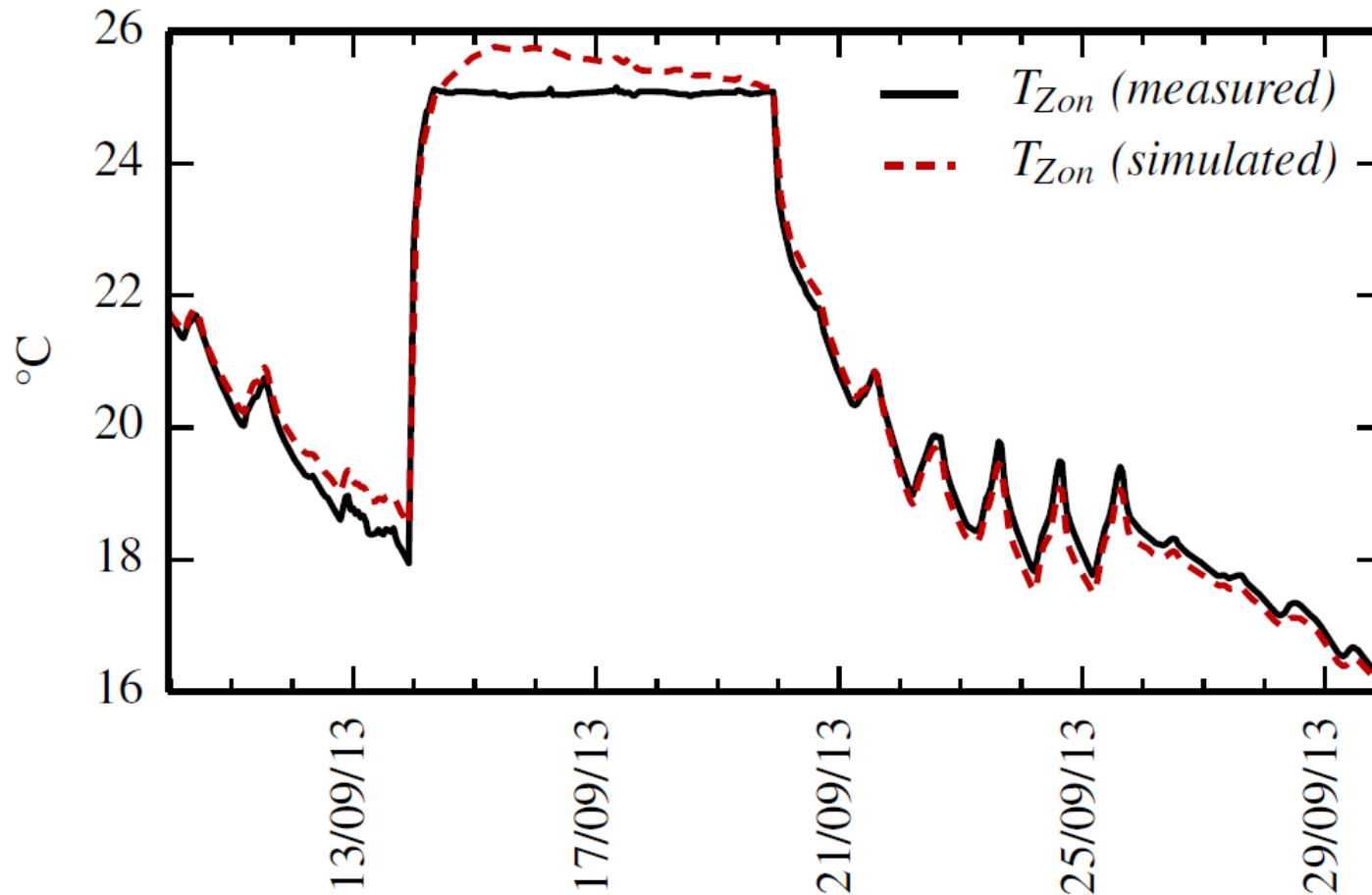
# Validation

## Auto-validation



# Validation

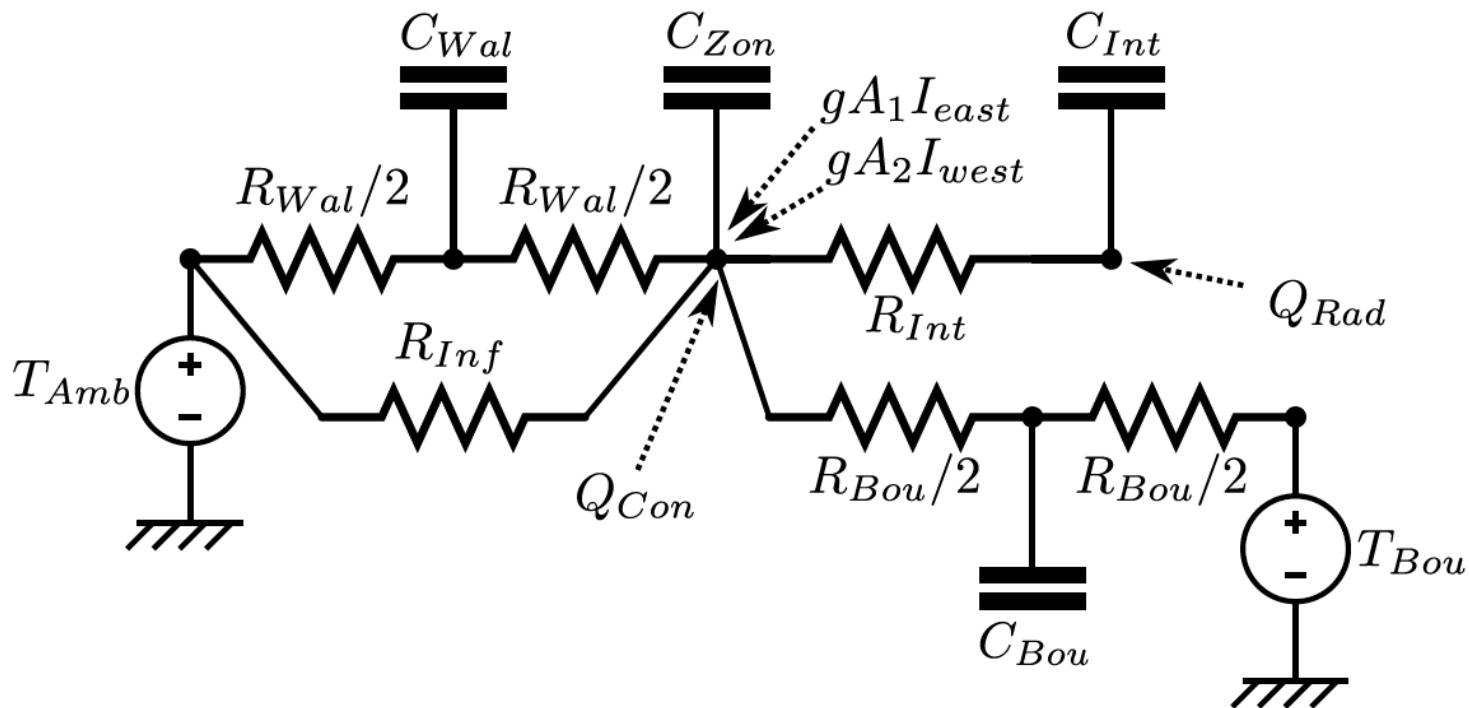
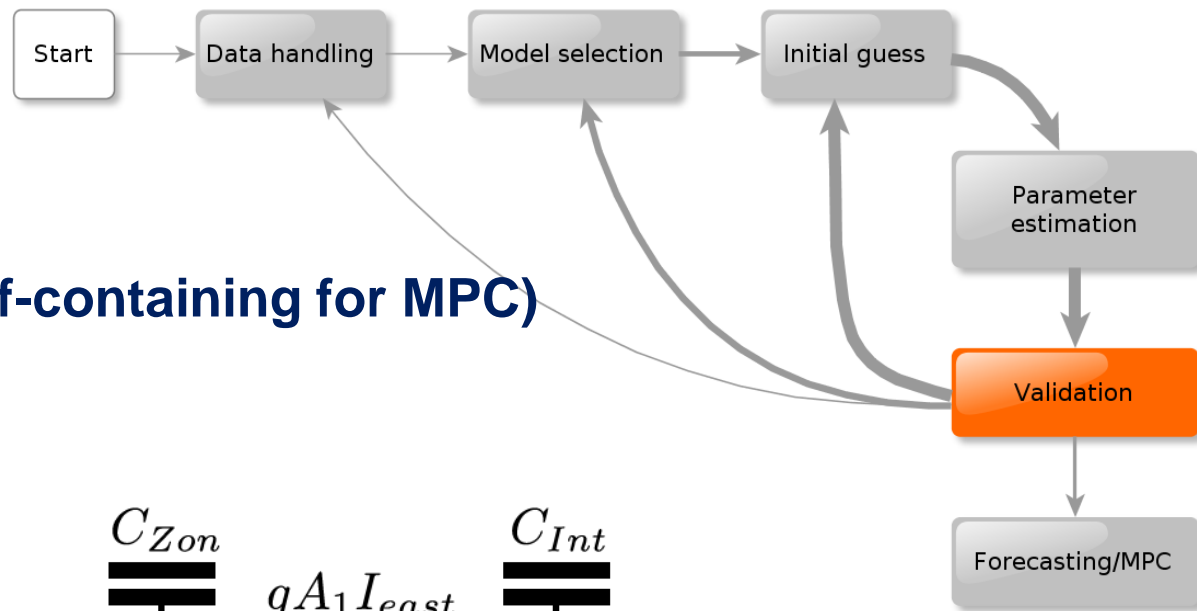
Cross-validation (= open loop simulation)



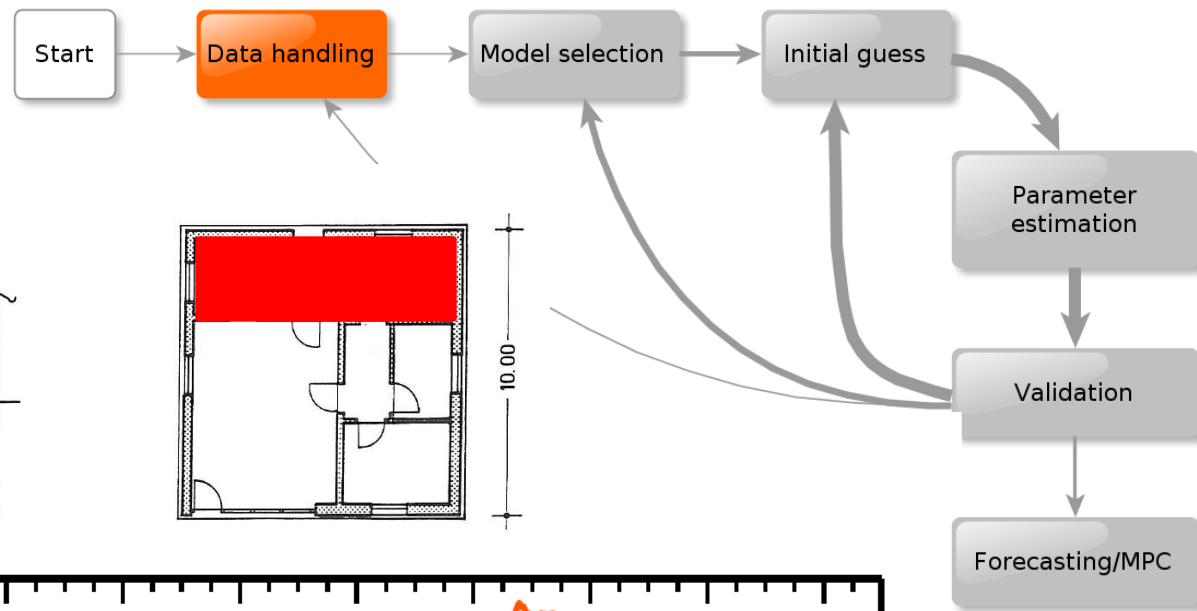
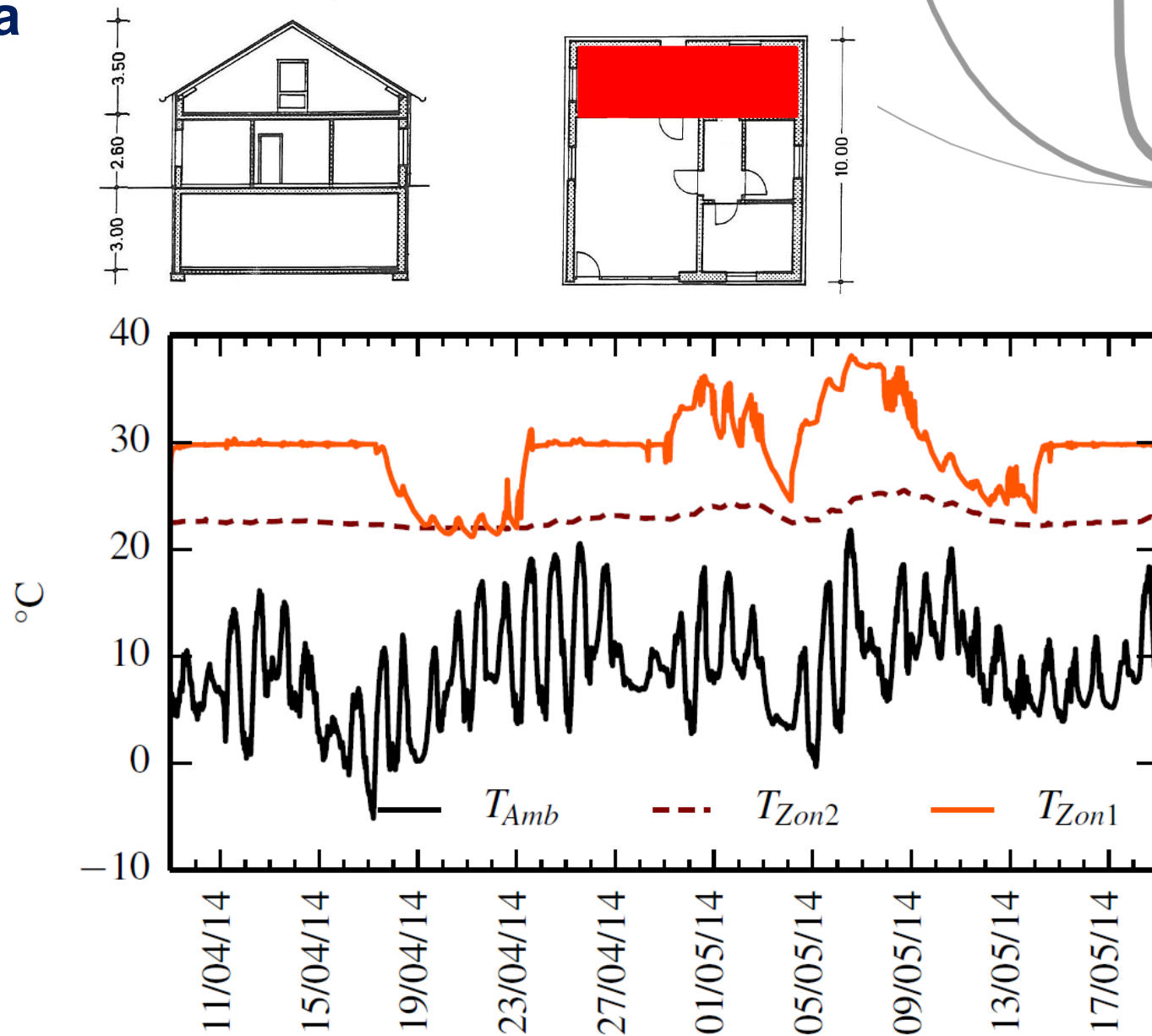


# Validation

Selected model (not self-containing for MPC)

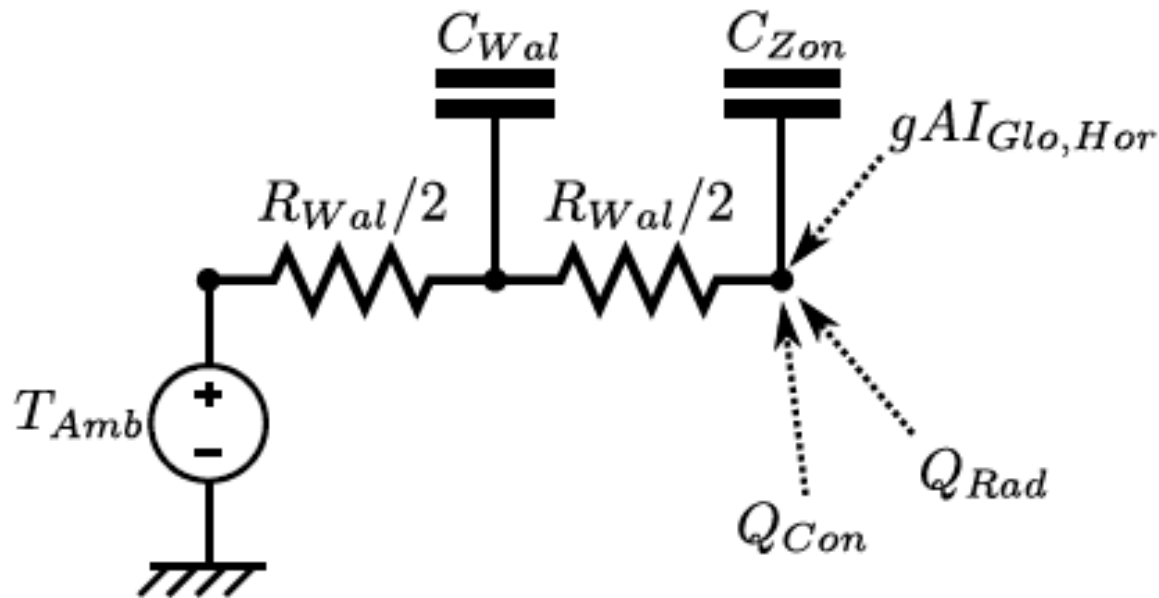
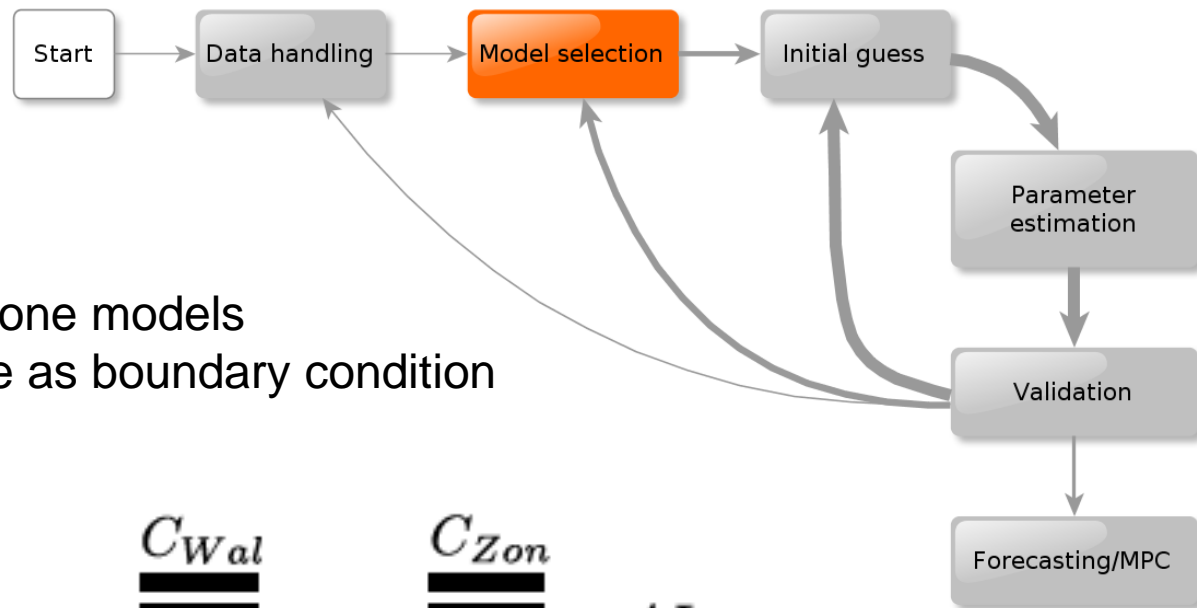


# Experiment 2 Data

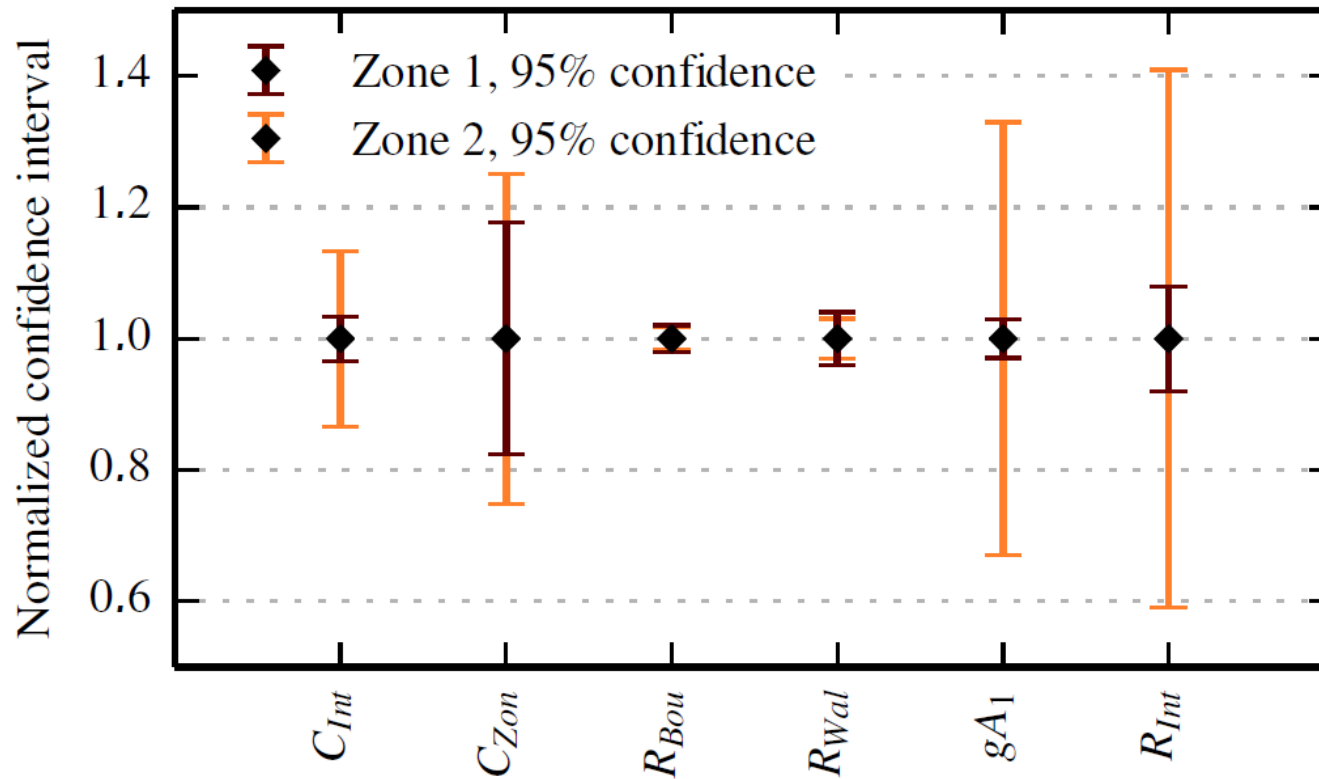
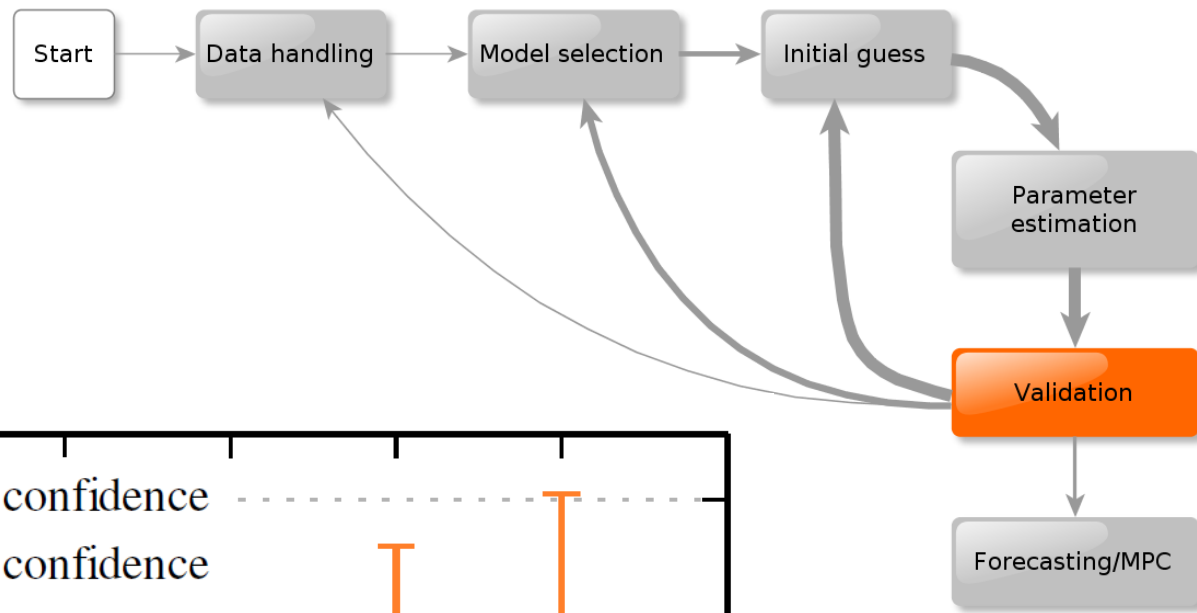


# Model selection

- First attempt: two single zone models
- Temperature in other zone as boundary condition

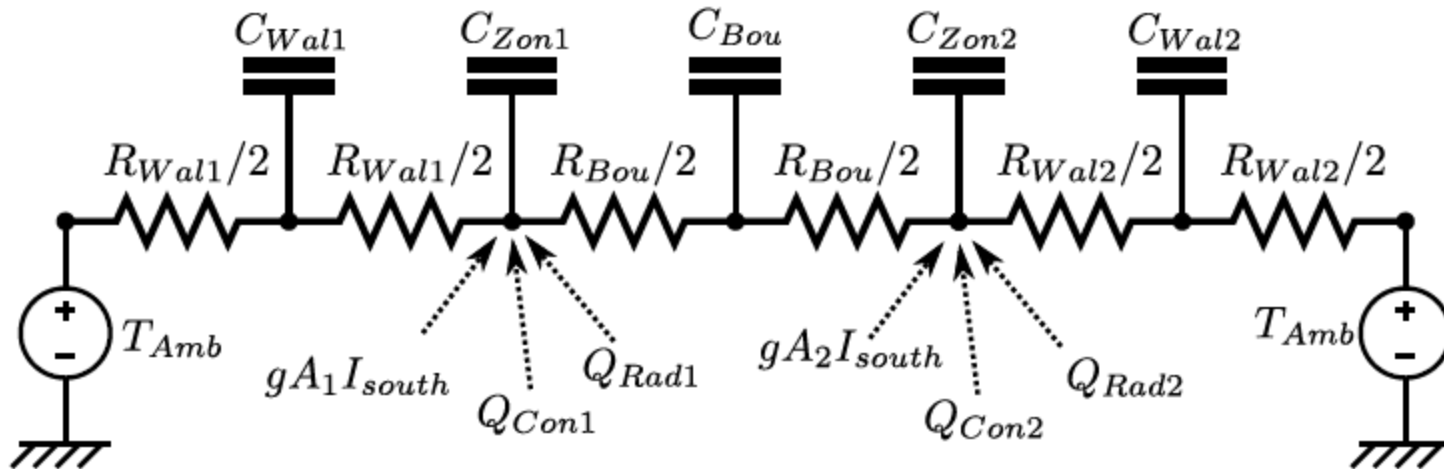
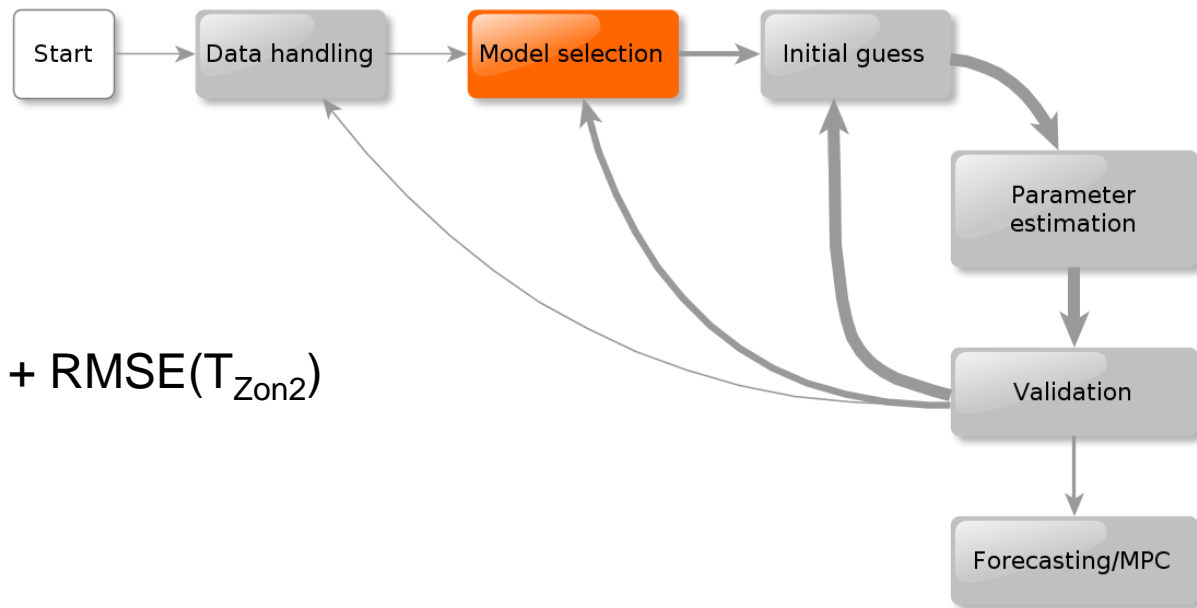


# Validation



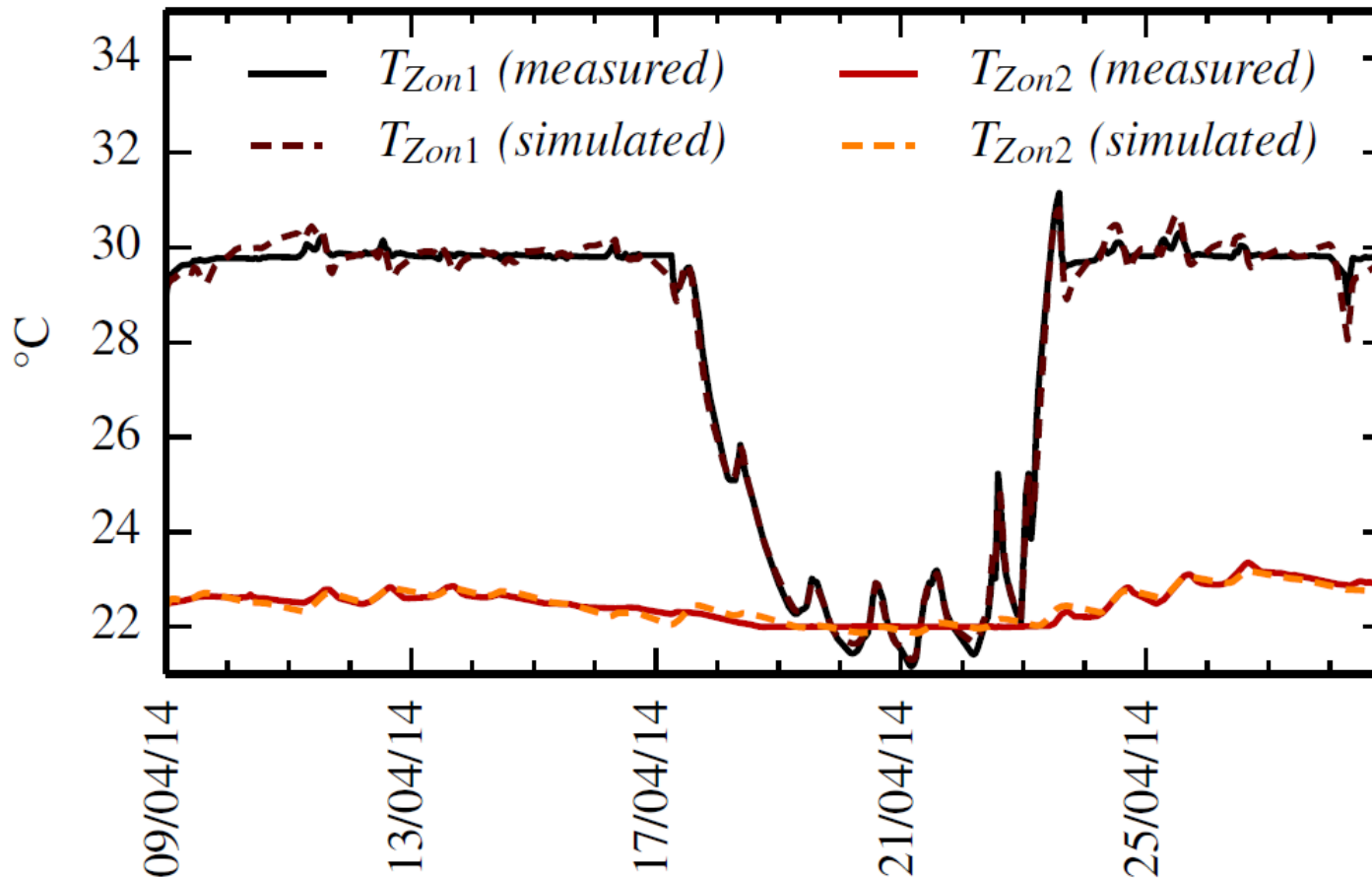
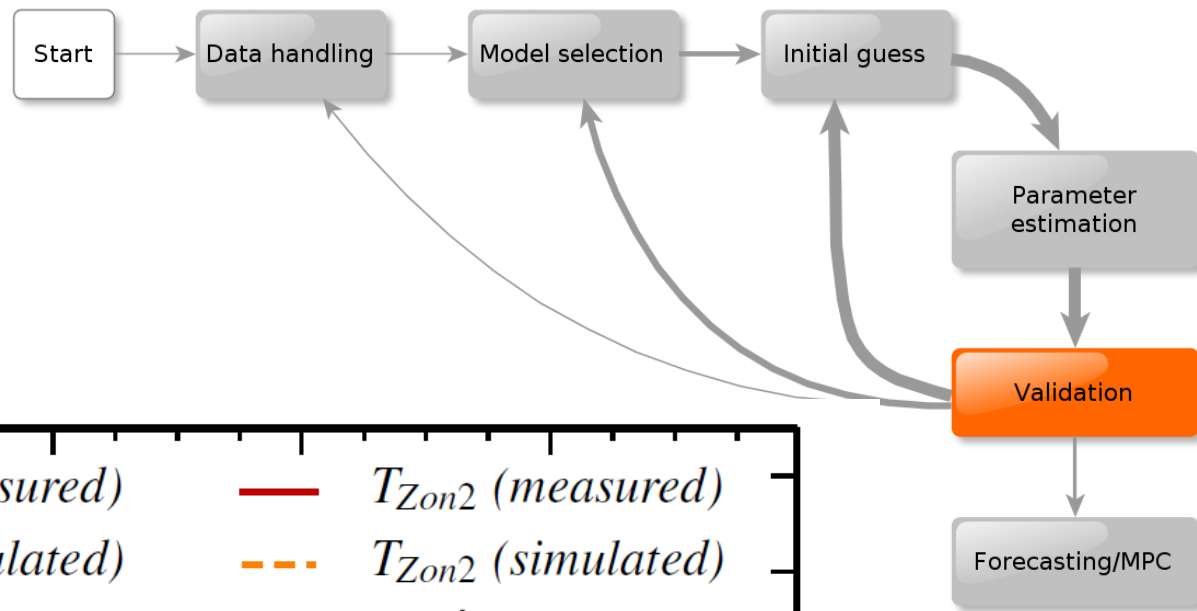
# Model selection

- Two-zone model
- Objective =  $\text{RMSE}(T_{\text{Zon1}}) + \text{RMSE}(T_{\text{Zon2}})$



# Validation

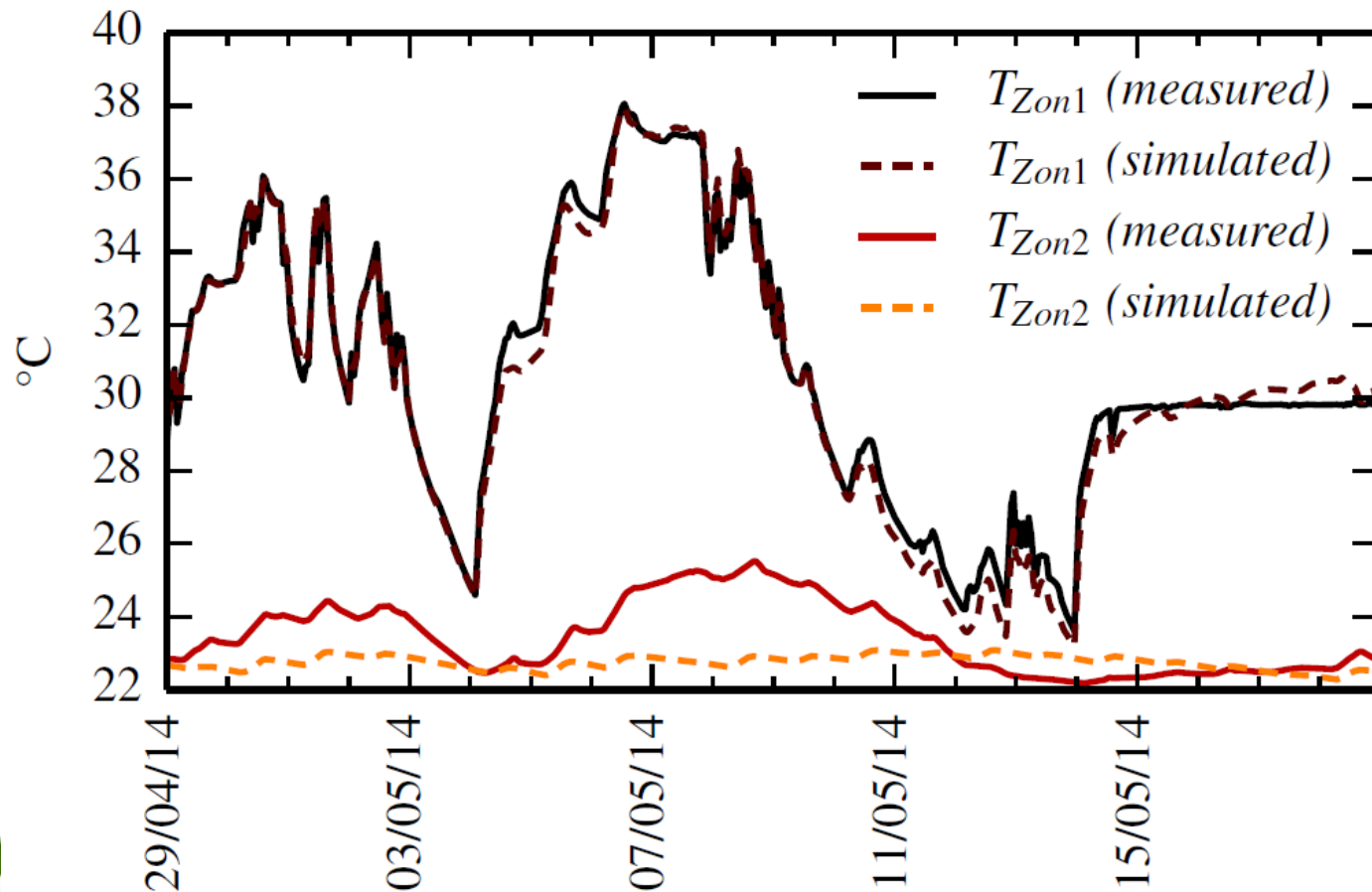
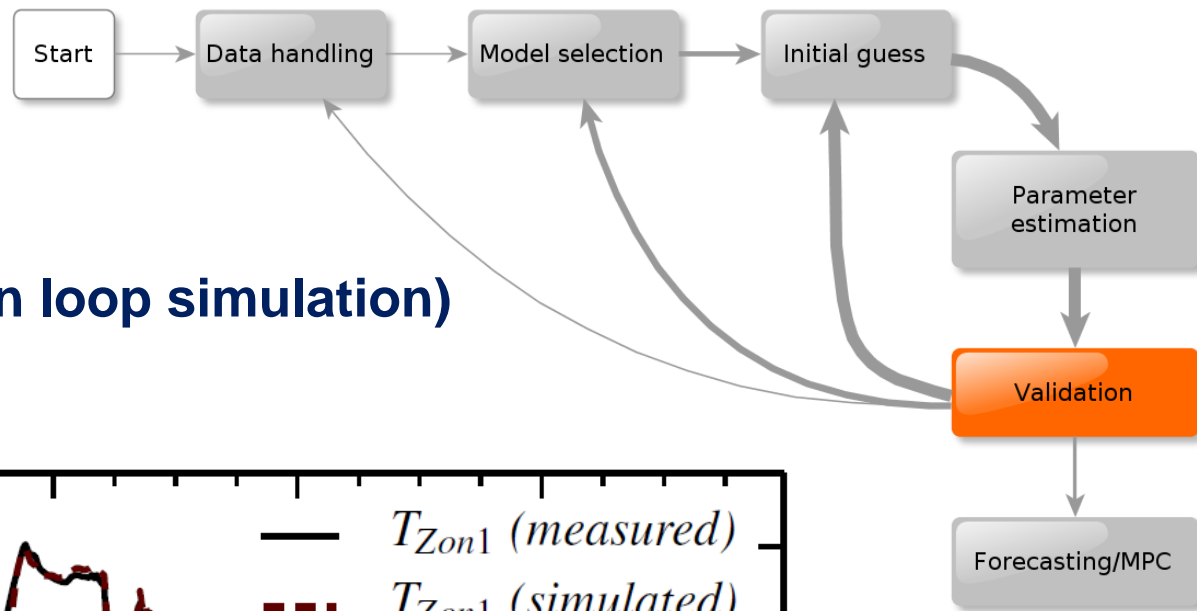
## Auto-validation





# Validation

Cross-validation (= open loop simulation)



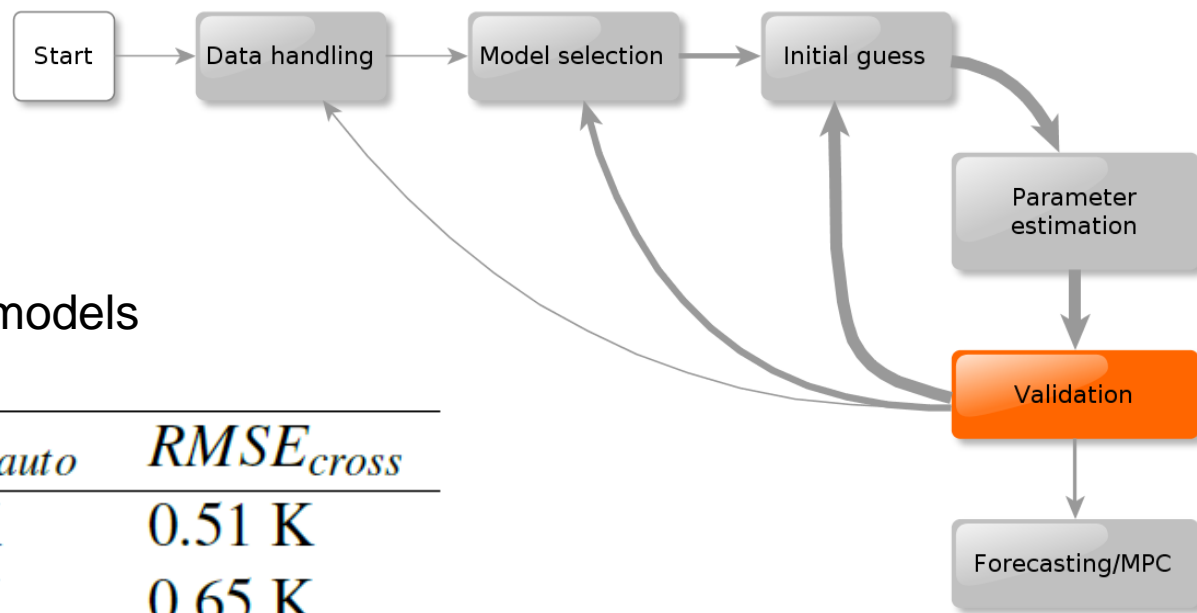
# Validation

RMSE for both single zone models

	$RMSE_{auto}$	$RMSE_{cross}$
Zone 1	0.27 K	0.51 K
Zone 2	0.07 K	0.65 K
SE	0.34 K	1.16 K

RMSE for two-zone model

	$RMSE_{auto}$	$RMSE_{cross}$
Zone 1	0.23 K	0.51 K
Zone 2	0.10 K	1.14 K
SE	0.33 K	1.65 K



# Summary

- Python tool chain for parameter estimation of non-linear Modelica models
- Interactive and scripting/automation
- JModelica.org for compilation, simulation and optimization
- FastBuildings library (<https://github.com/open-ideas/FastBuildings> )
- Latin hypercube sampling for search space coverage
- Application to monitored dwelling with good results except if insufficient excitation in identification data
- License: free with GPL-like license for non-commercial use.



Thank you for your attention!

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[http://www.mech.kuleuven.be/en/tme/research/thermal\\_systems](http://www.mech.kuleuven.be/en/tme/research/thermal_systems)

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The authors wish to thank the following institutions and projects for their support in realizing this work:

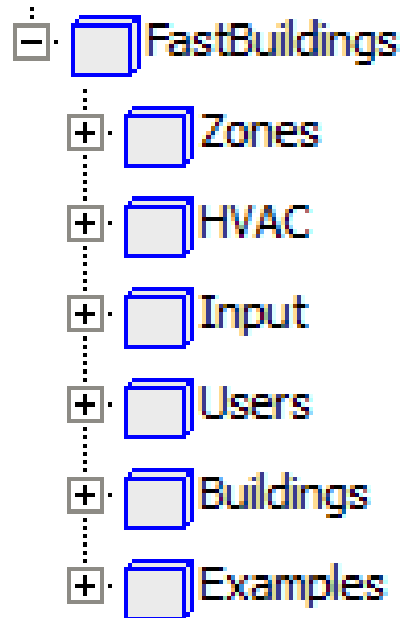
- EU ITEA2 Enerficiency – User Led Energy Efficiency Management (3E)
- EU FP7 PerformancePlus – Tools for Enhanced Photovoltaic System Performance (contract n° 308991) (KU Leuven)



# Backup slides



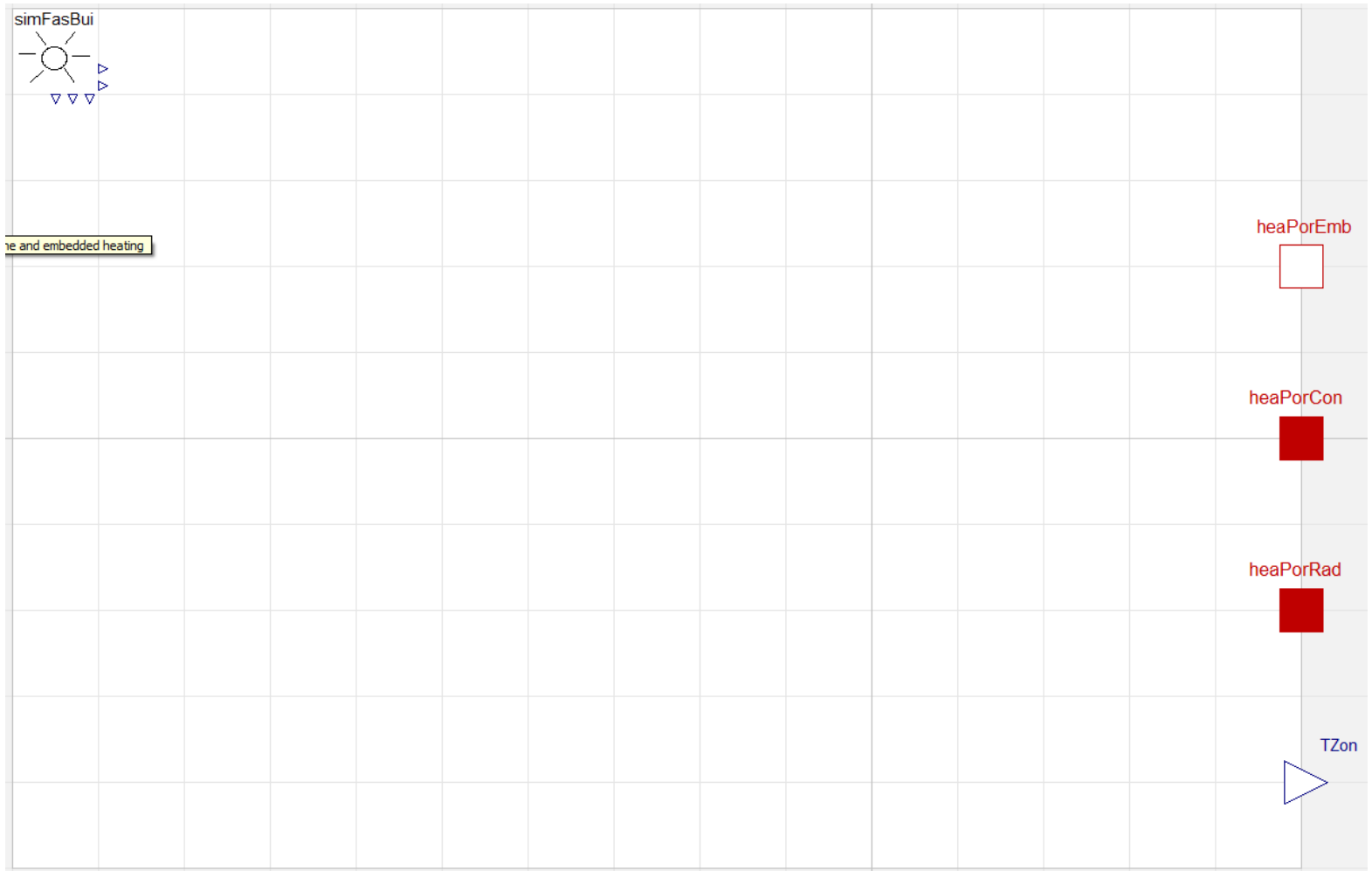
# FastBuildings library



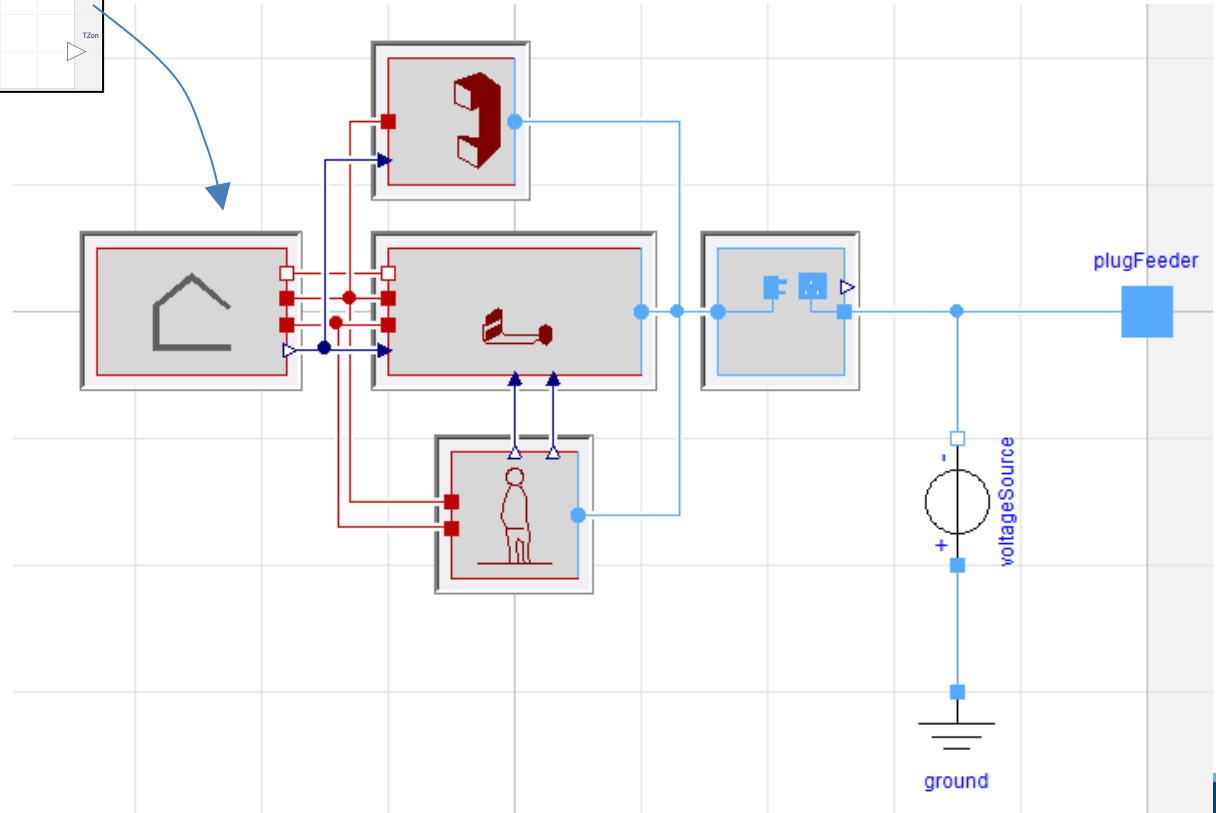
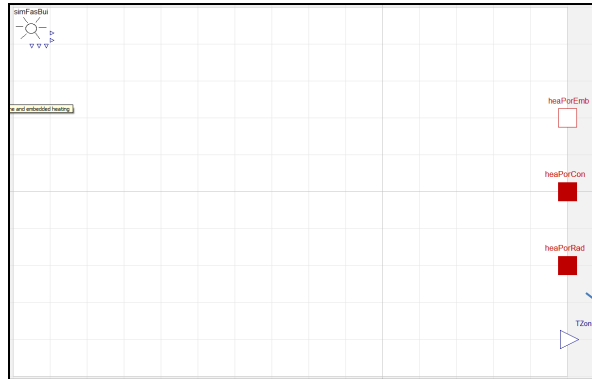


# FastBuildings library

Partial\_SZ

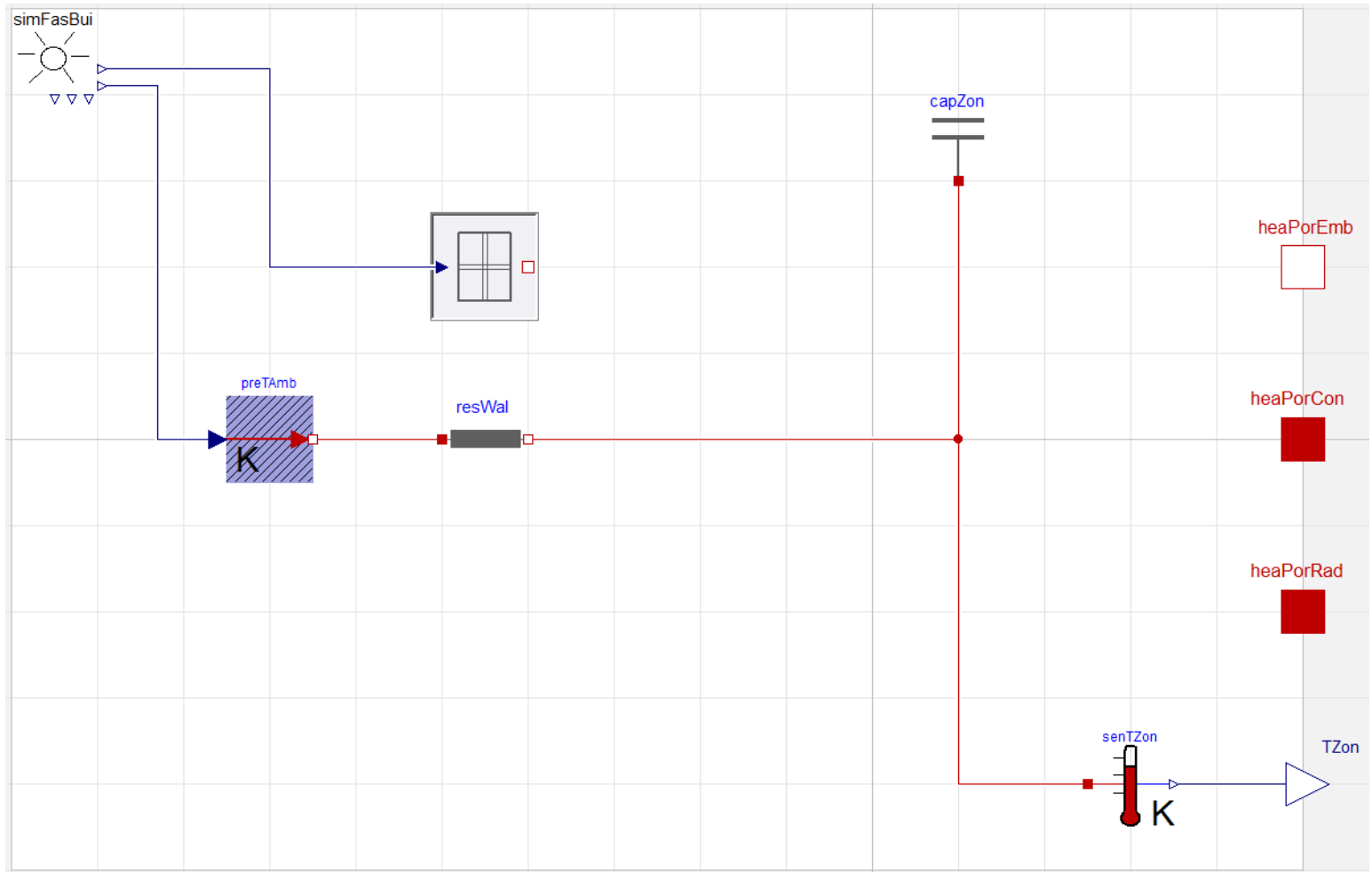


# Identical interface as `IDEAS.Interfaces.BaseClasses.Structure`



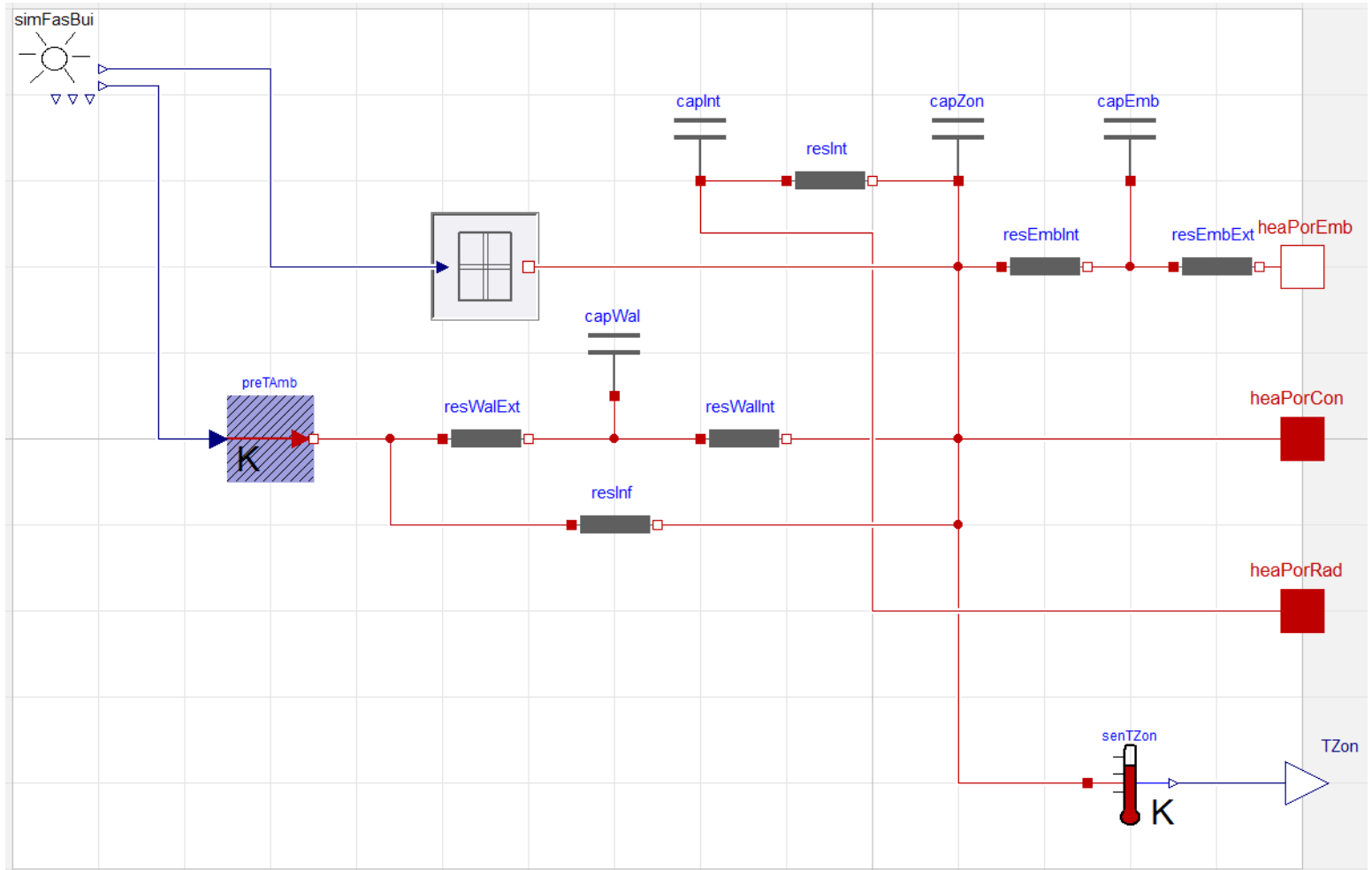
# FastBuildings library

Partial\_SZ\_Zon



# FastBuildings library

SZ\_ZonWalEmbInt\_B



# FastBuildings library

## A building model

