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Workflow automation tools

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Why do we need workflow automation tools?

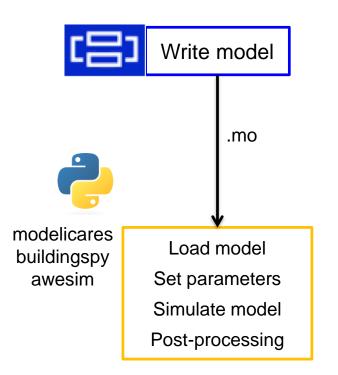
- better post-processing capabilities
- setting up series of simulations (parametric studies, optimisation, system identification...)
- parallel computing



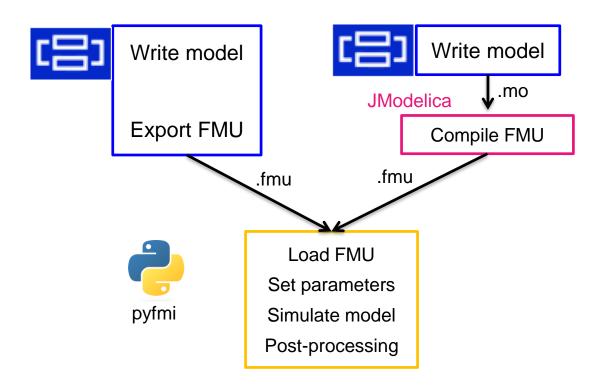


Workflow

Option 1: direct coupling between Modelica and Python



Option 2: using FMUs







Software prerequisites

- Modelica environment (preferably Dymola)
- Python environment https://www.continuum.io/downloads
- Python packages
 - BuildingsPy
 - o PyFMI

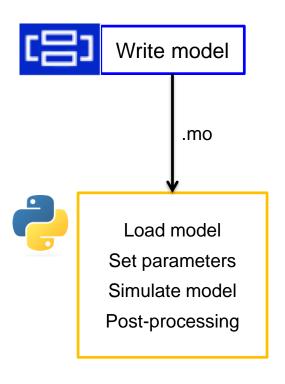
http://simulationresearch.lbl.gov/modelica/buildingspy/

https://pypi.python.org/pypi/PyFMI





BuildingsPy

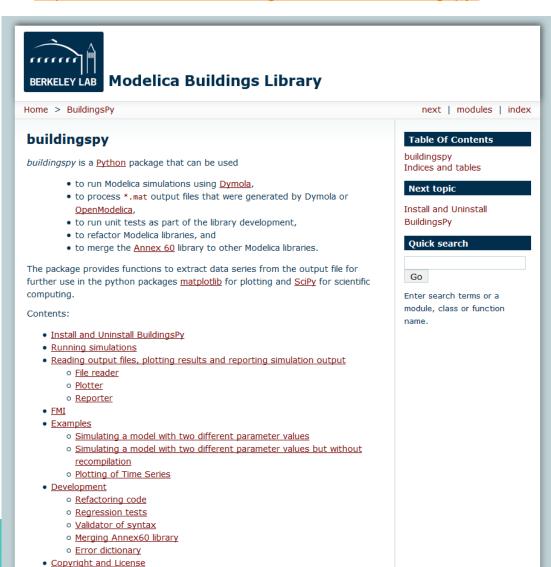






BuildingsPy

http://simulationresearch.lbl.gov/modelica/buildingspy/



class Simulator

Used to run Modelica simulations, add model modifiers, parameter declarations, set solver type, results directory, stop time...

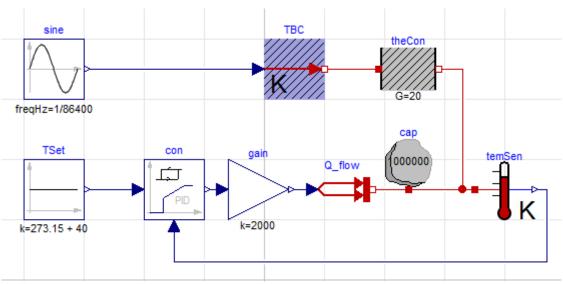
class Reader

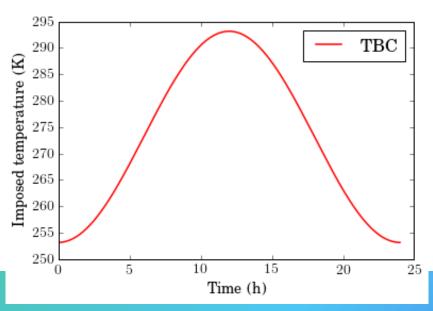
reads *.mat files that were generated by Dymola or OpenModelica

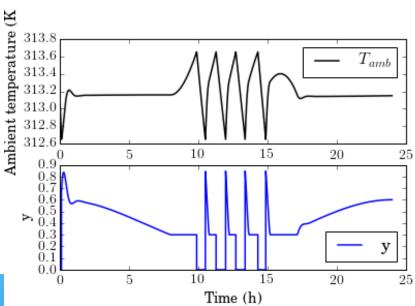




Buildings.Controls.Continuous.Examples.PIDHysteresis



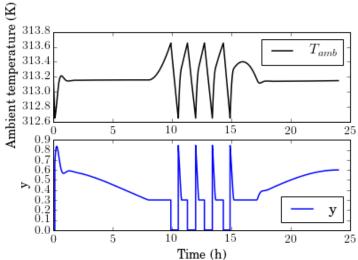




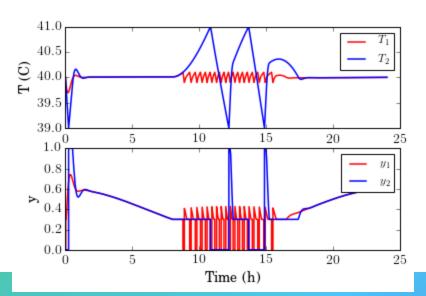




Exercise 1 – Single simulation Load and run the PIDHysteresis model

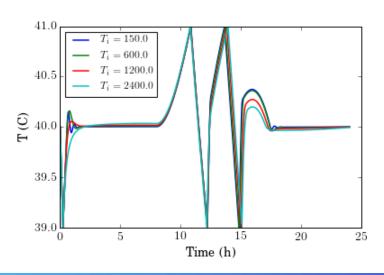


Exercise 2 – Several simulations 2 simulations with different PID offsets



Exercise 3 – Without recompilation

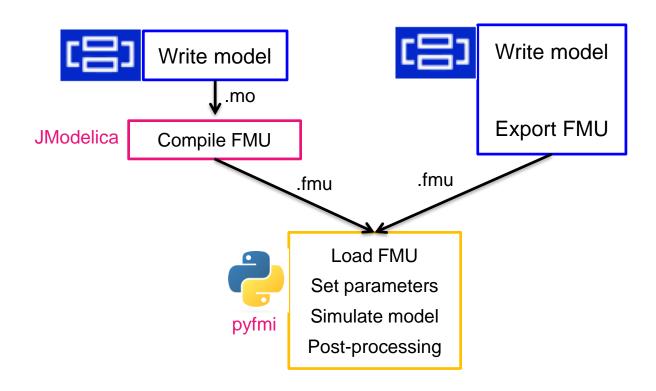
4 simulations with different integrator time constants







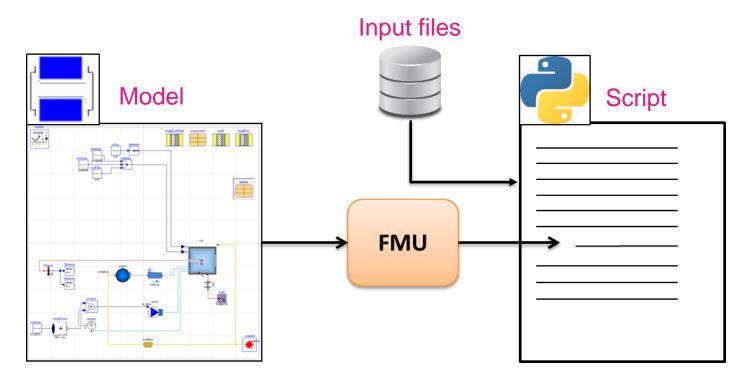
PyFMI







PyFMI



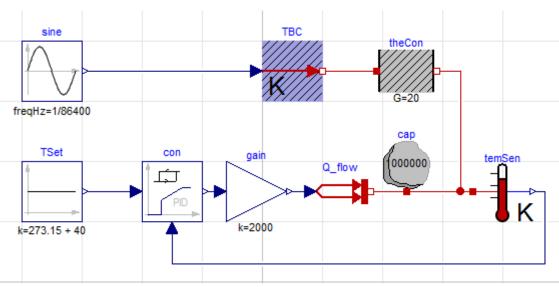
Can read input files outside of the Modelica model Does not rely on Dymola for the simulation

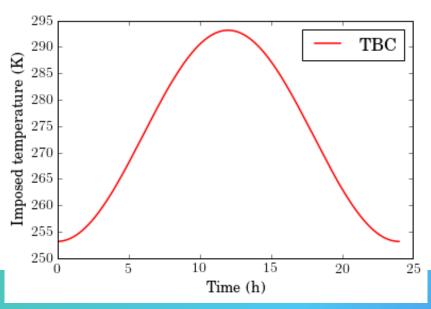
Only compatible with Python 2.7 Debatable user-friendliness

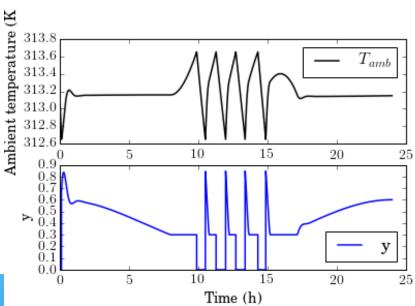




Buildings.Controls.Continuous.Examples.PIDHysteresis



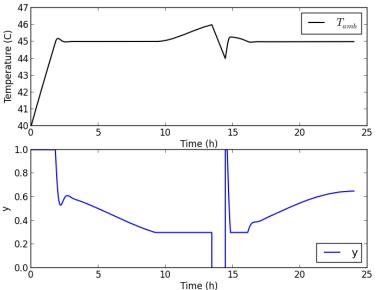








Exercise 1 – Single simulation Load and run the PIDHysteresis model with a different temperature set point



Exercise 2 - optimisation

Find which value of the PID gain results in the smallest temperature quadratic error

