# OU44 building

#### Candidate emulator for MPC benchmarking

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### Quick facts

- Teaching building with several offices on the top floor
- 8500 m<sup>2</sup>, 4 stories (incl. basement), around 100 zones connected to BMS
- Balanced ventilation with heat recovery (4 AHUs)
- Hydronic heating
- Weather sensors: temperature, solar radiation, wind speed, illuminance
- Sensors in all rooms: temperature, CO<sub>2</sub>, VAV damper, radiator valve, illuminace, PIR
- Additional sensors in 4 rooms: occupancy counting cameras, heat supply, plug loads
- Many data acquisition issues encountered in 2017, but we have at least 1 month of high quality data for 2-4 rooms and 4-6 months for building-level data



Figure: OU44 building



Figure: BMS web interface





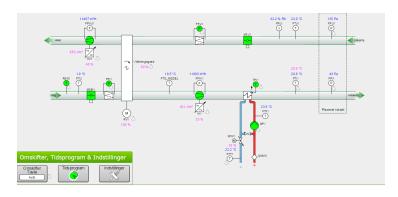
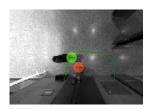


Figure: AHU view in BMS

AHUs are equipped with rotary wheel heat exchangers and heating coils. Room VAV dampers are controlled based on  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration (stepwise function).



#### Sensors



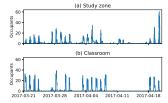


Figure: Occupancy counting camera view (top) and collected data (bottom)

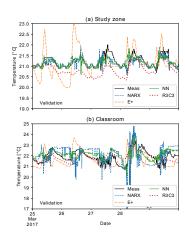


Figure: Indoor temperature simulation using various models

ENERGY INFORMATICS

# Complex control rules = challenging modeling

The building is controlled according to complex rules defined in the BMS, e.g.:

- Shading curtains position based on indoor and outdoor illuminance, wind speed, and occupant control
- Indoor lights based on manual control and PIR sensors
- $\bullet$  Ventilation based on indoor CO2 and PIR, but there is also free cooling mode in summer

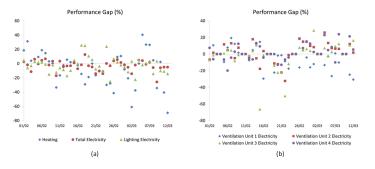
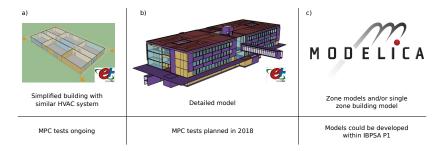


Figure: EnergyPlus model accuracy<sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>M. Jradi et al. (2018): https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2018.02.005 ← → ← ≥ → ← ≥ → → ≥ → へへ

### Models







# Zone model example

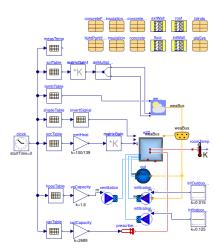


Figure: Zone model implemented using Buildings library

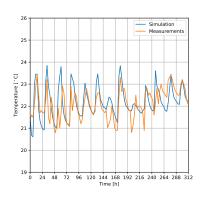


Figure: Zone model results compared with measurements



