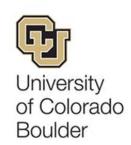


Multi-Scale Modeling with Modelica: From Heat Exchanger to Smart City

Kathryn Hinkelman, Jing Wang, Yunyang Ye, Wangda Zuo

Department of Civil, Environmental and Architectural Engineering
University of Colorado Boulder



Outline

- Case 1: New Finned-Tube Heat Exchangers
- Case 2: Comprehensive Pliant Permissive Priority Optimization (C3PO)
- Case 3: Multi-Infrastructure Modeling of Smart and Connected Communities

Case 1: Finned-Tube Heat Exchanger Model



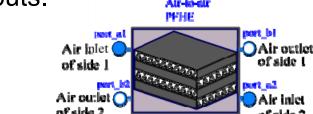
University of Colorado Boulder: Yunyang Ye, Jing Wang, Yangyang Fu, Wangda Zuo Guangzhou University: Zhou Guang, Xiaoqing Zhou

The limitations of the existing heat exchanger models:

- Numerical models with finite element method: Accurate, but computationally expensive and difficult to get convergent solution.
- Analytical models: fast, but require inaccessible geometric data of the heat exchanger.
- Lumped model: relatively accurate and efficient, but still geometric data, specific heat transfer coefficients, and some operational data

Proposed new models:

computationally efficient, relatively accurate and only requires nominal data as inputs.

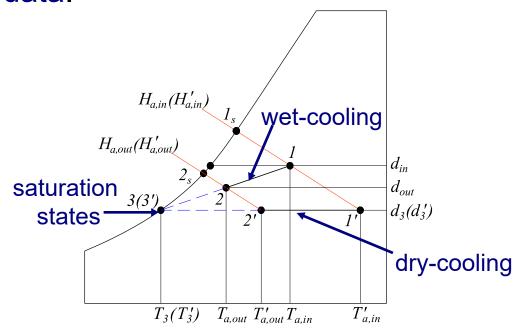


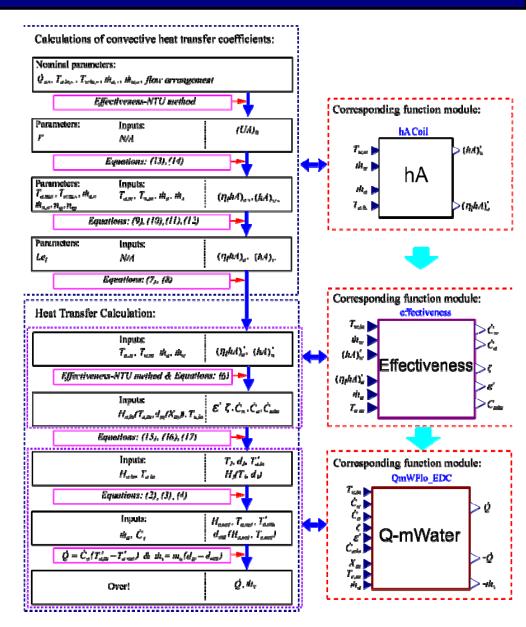
Air-to-Air Heat Exchanger

Water-to-Air Heat Exchanger

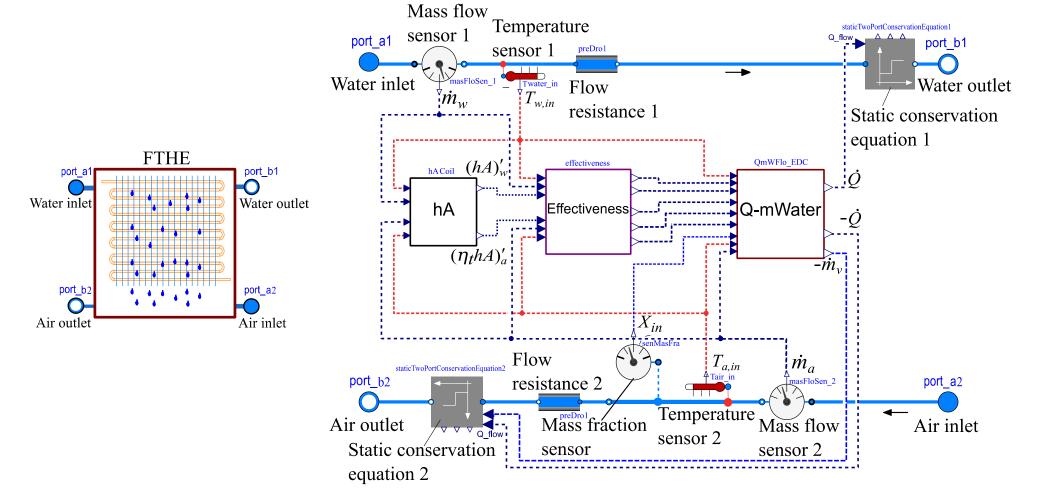
Proposed New FTHE Model

A new water-to-air Finned-Tube Heat Exchanger (FTHE) model is derived using wet-dry transformation method and the heat transfer process is calculated using the nominal data.





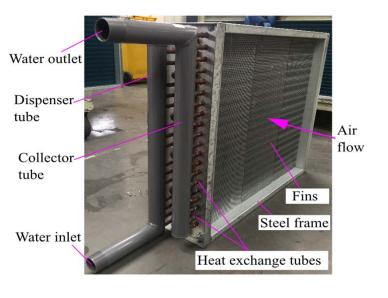
Model Implementation



(a) Icon of FTHE model

(b) Detailed construcion of FTHE model

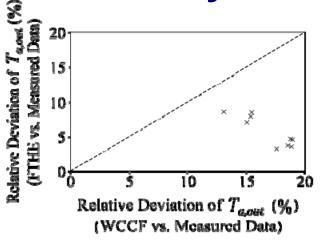
Model Validation

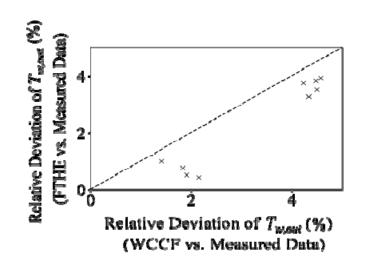


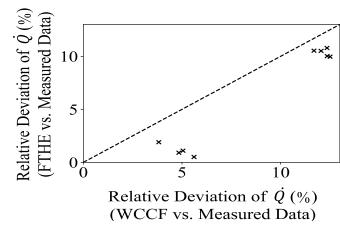
Speed

- New FTHE model: 272 equations.
- WetCoilCoutnerFlow (WCCF) model: 6,776 equations for 32 elements
- FTHE model is ~1,000 times faster than WCCF model

Accuracy





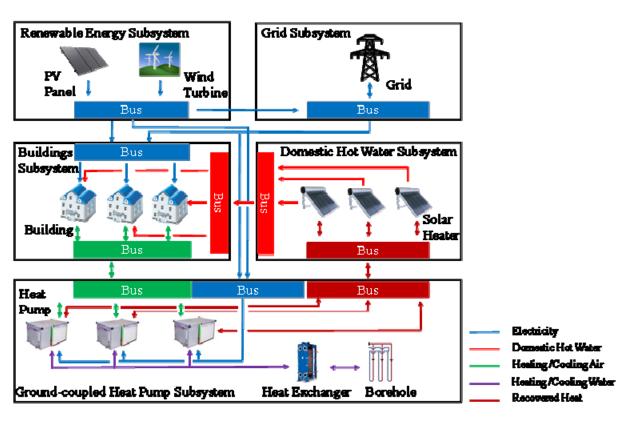


Case 2: Comprehensive Pliant Permissive Priority Optimization (C3PO)

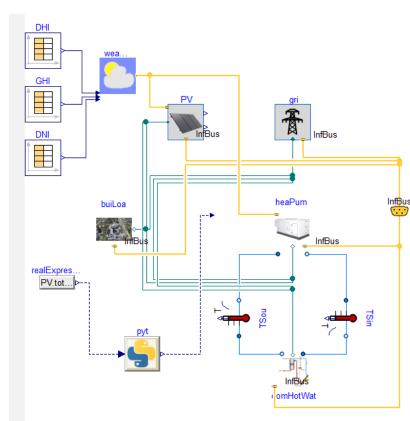




University of Colorado Boulder: Jing Wang, Yangyang Fu, Wangda Zuo Pacific Northwest National Laboratory: Sen Huang, Draguna Vrabie

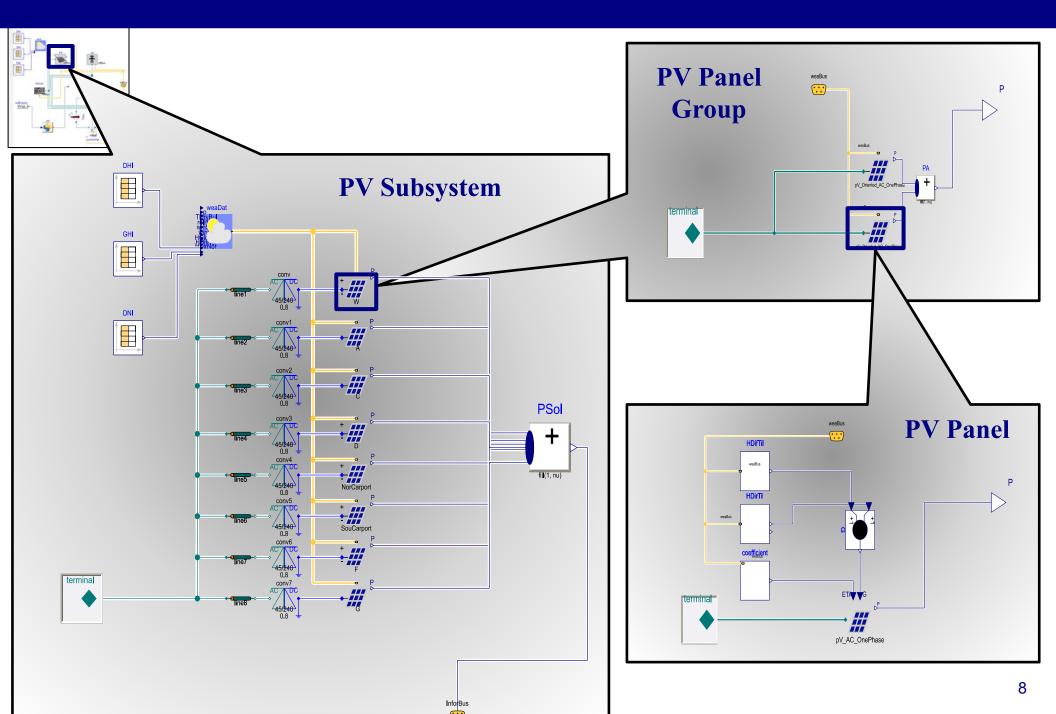


System Schematics

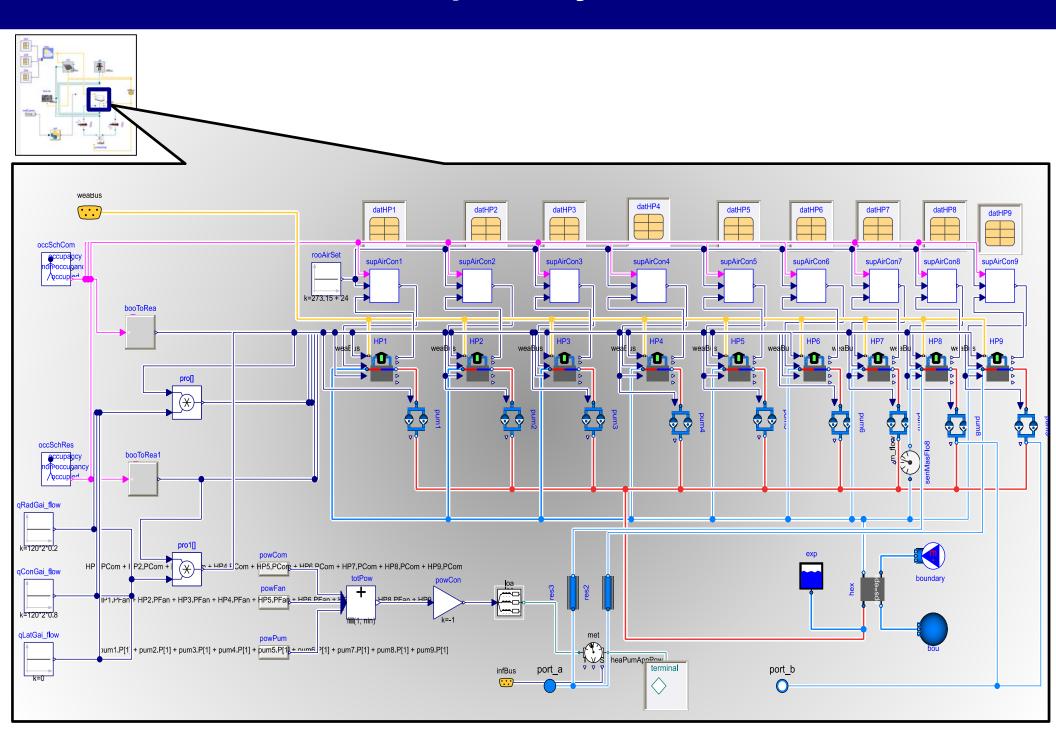


Top level model of in Modelica

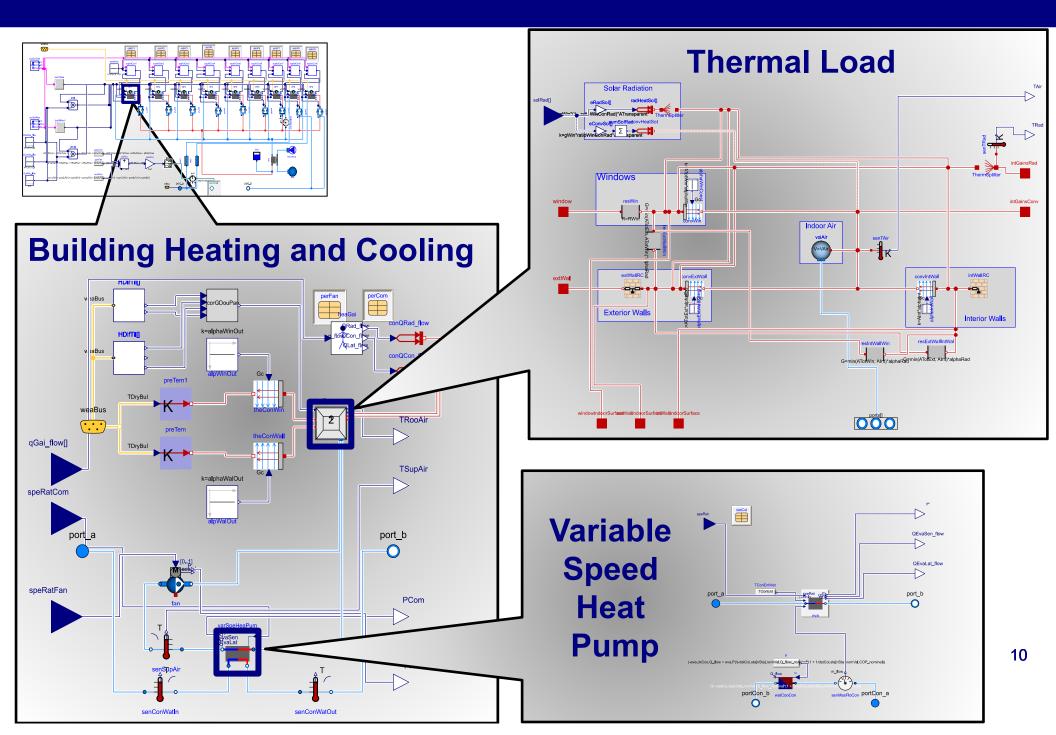
Solar PV Subsystem



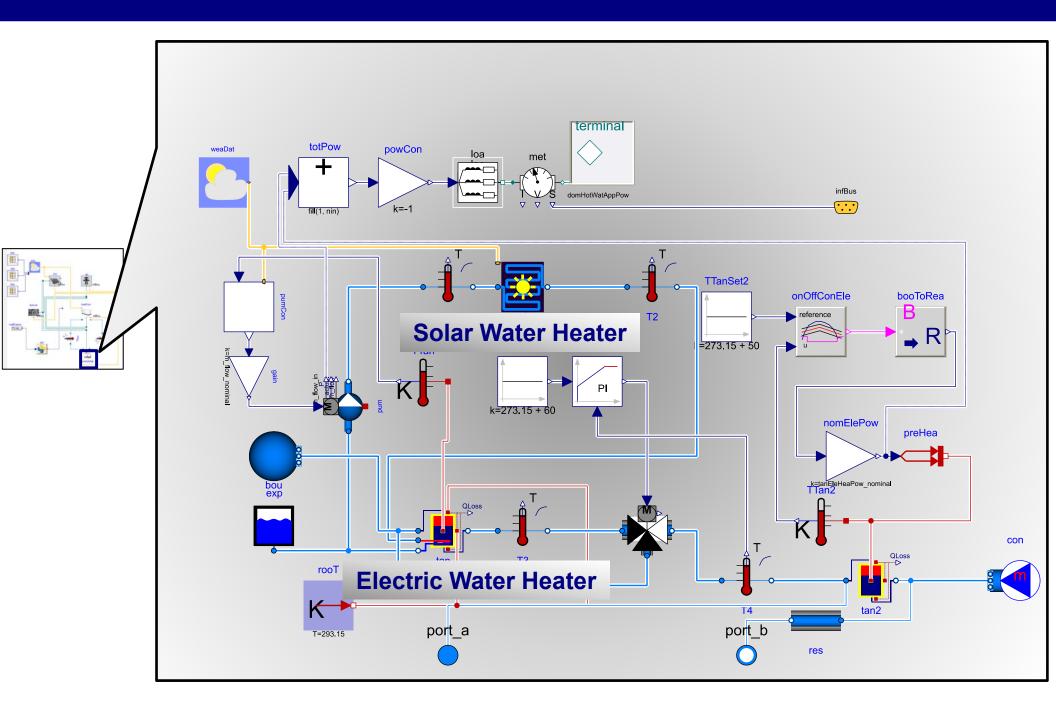
Water-Source Heat Pump Subsystem



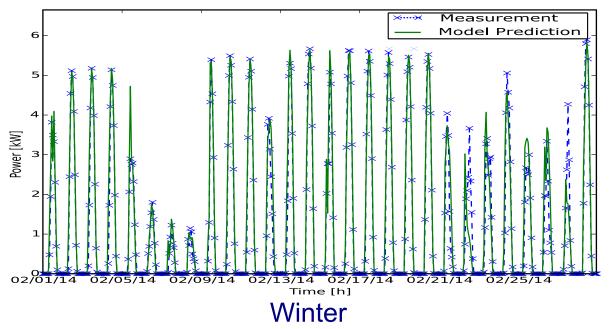
Water Source Heat Pump with Thermal Loads



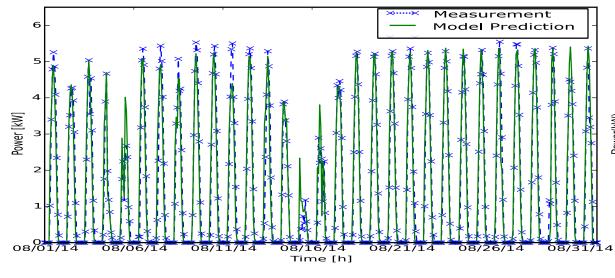
Domestic Hot Water Subsystem with Solar Water Heater

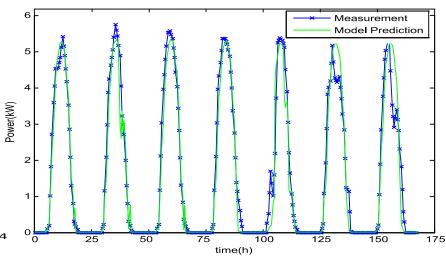


Results: Prediction of PV Power



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



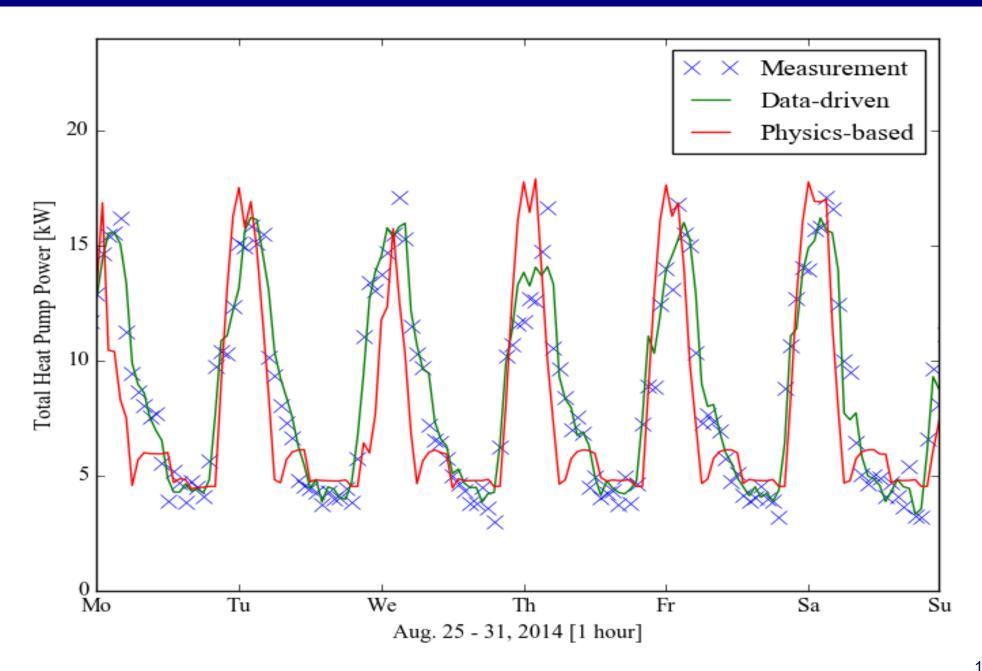


Summer

Physical Model

Data Driven Model (ANN)₁₂

Results: Heat Pumps



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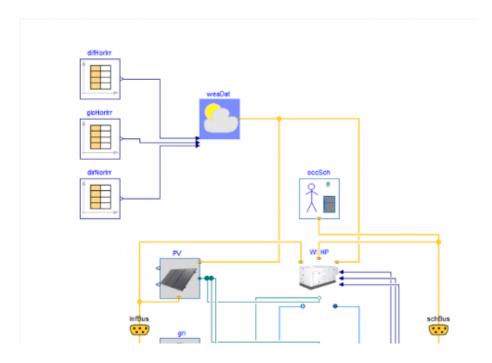
Net Zero Energy Community (NZEC) Library

March 23, 2019

A Modelica library for the NZEC is built to facilitate the design and operation of a real NZEC. Using this library, a virtual testbed is built based on a real-world NZEC in Florida. The testbed consists of a framework and system models for different subsystems, including solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, ground-coupled source heat pumps, buildings, the electric grid, and so on. The framework streamlines the process for simulation and optimization with Python; the models include both physics-based ones and data-driven ones, designed for different data availability and application contexts. The models are validated against the measurement data.

Software Download

The development site of this software is at: https://bitbucket.org/sbslab-zuo/scc-nzec.



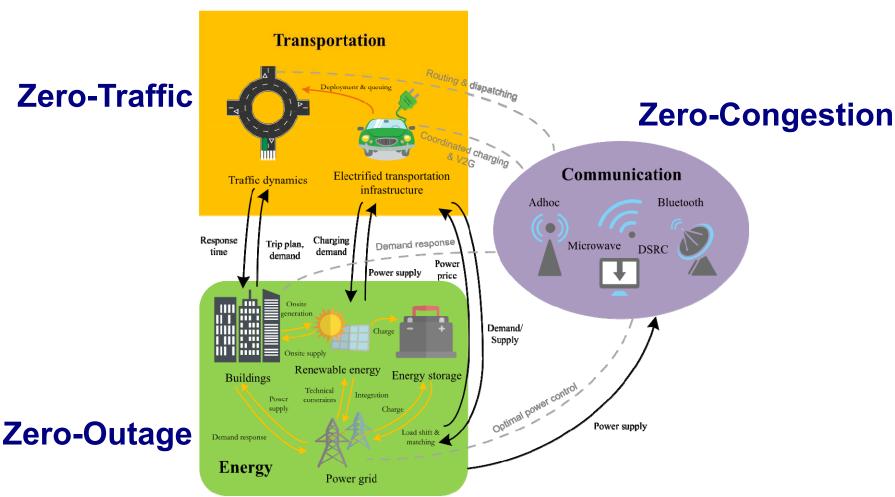
Case 3: Multi-Infrastructure Modeling of Smart and Connected Communities



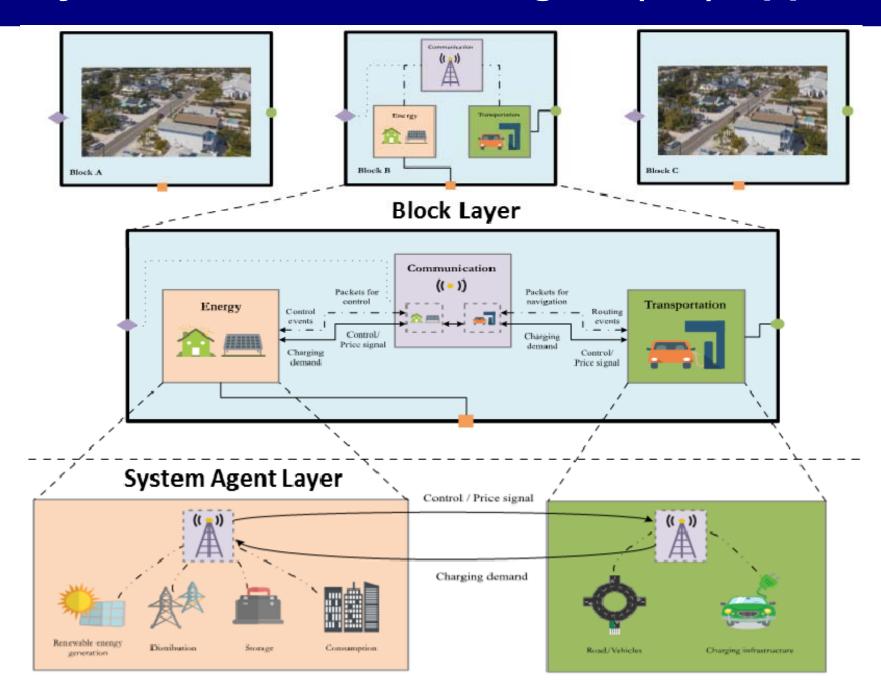
University of Colorado Boulder: Xing Lu, Kathryn Hinkelman, Jing Wang,

Yangyang Fu, Wangda Zuo

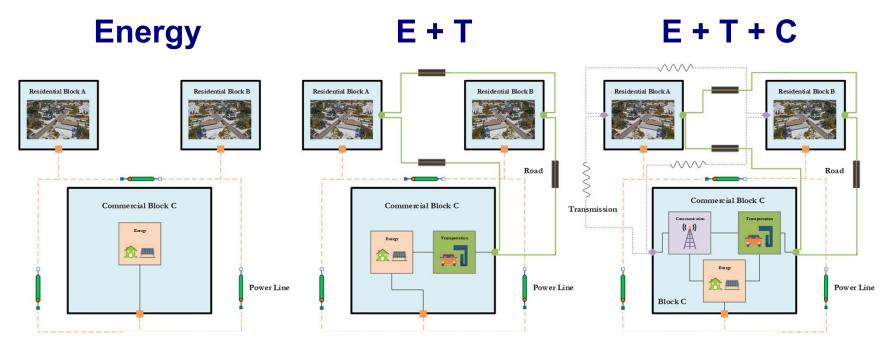
Virginia Tech: Qianqian Zhang, Walid Saad



Multi-layer, Multi-block, Multi-agent (3M) Approach



Application Case Study



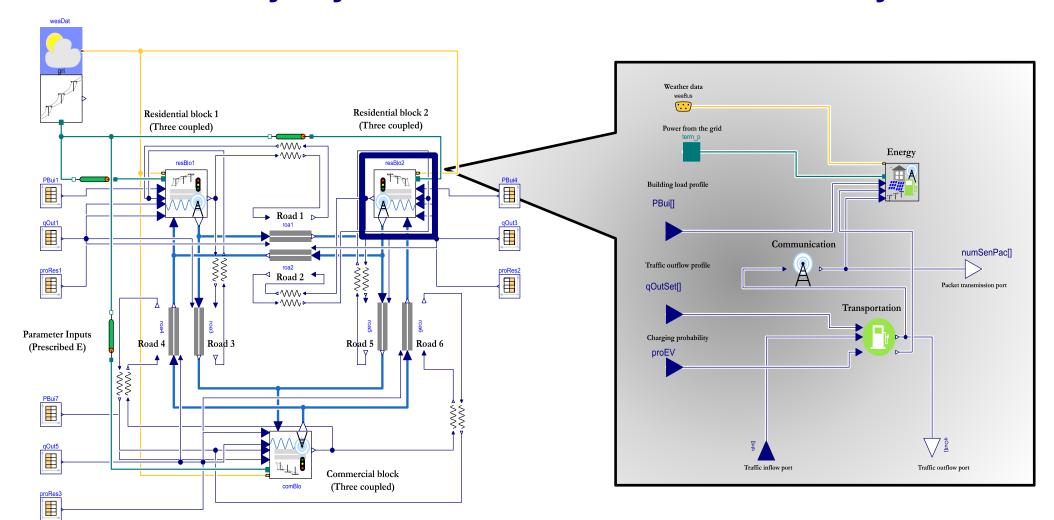
	Residential Block 1	Residential Block 2	Commercial Block			
Weather profile	USA_CA_San.Francisco.Intl.AP					
Solar power farm area (m²)	20,000 30,000		50,000			
Nominal wind turbine power (MW)	1					
Battery maximum charge (kWh)	4,000 5,000		6,000			
Distribution system type	IEEE 16 test feeder					
Initial EV number	800	800	200			
Building type	Residential houses, Midrise apartments	Residential houses, Midrise apartments	Offices, Retails, Hotels, Schools, Restaurants			

Lu, X., Hinkelman, K., Fu, Y., Wang, J., Zuo, W., Zhang, Q., Saad, W. (2019). An Open Source Modeling Framework for Interdependent Energy-Transportation-Communication Infrastructure in Smart and Connected Communities. *IEEE Access*, 7, 55458–55476. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2913630.

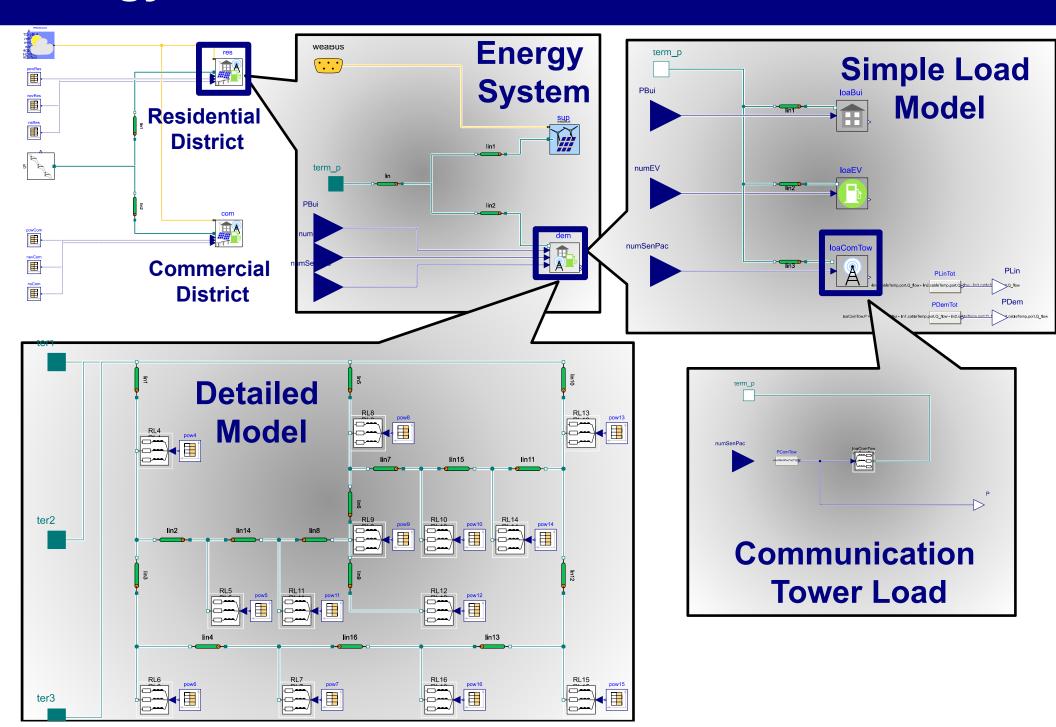
Three Coupled Systems

Community Layer

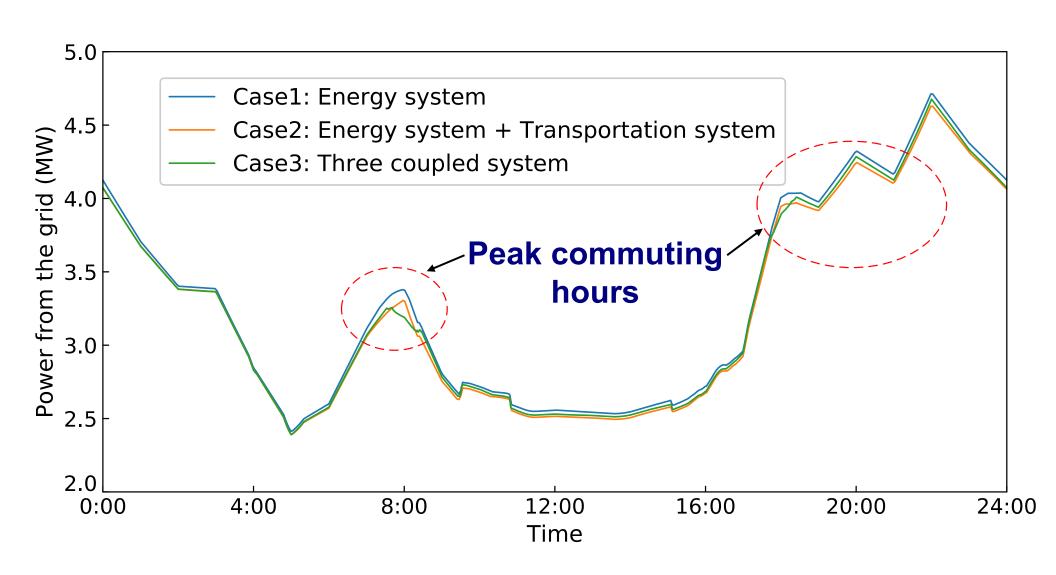
Block Layer



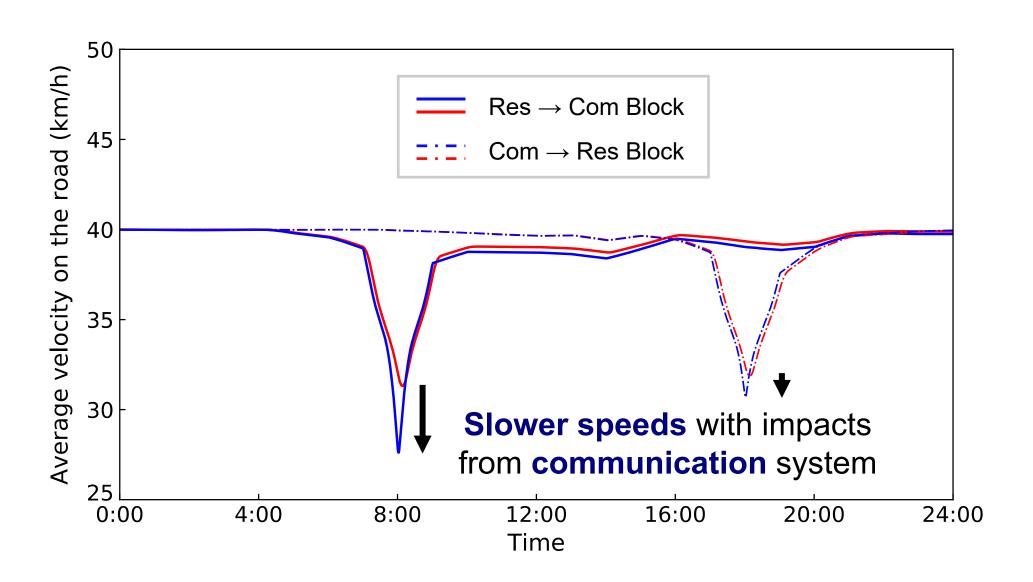
Energy Network Model



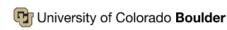
Impact on Energy Network



Impact on Transportation Network



Open-Source Release



Q

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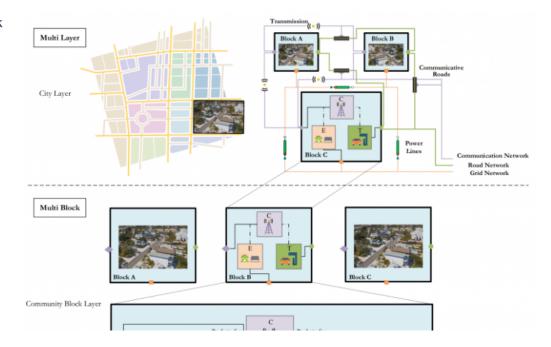
Smart and Connected Community (SCC) Library

March 23, 2019

This open source Modelica library contains an integrated modeling framework and component models for designing coupled energy, transportation, and communication systems. The framework features a multi-level, multi-layer, multi-agent (3M) approach in order to enable flexible modeling of the interconnected systems. Various component and system-level models are included as the testbed of future SCCs in order to assess the impact of infrastructure interdependencies during typical operation. This modeling framework can be further extended for various modeling purposes and use cases, such as dynamic modeling and optimization, resilience analysis, and integrated decision making in future connected communities.

Software Download

The development site of this software is at: https://bitbucket.org/sbslab-zuo/scc-smart-city.



https://www.colorado.edu/lab/sbs/scc-library