

# IBPSA Project 1

**International Building Performance Simulation Association**

## **Building Energy Simulation in Virtual Reality environments**

Christoph Nytsch-Geusen, UdK Berlin

Web Meeting, 13/14 October 2020

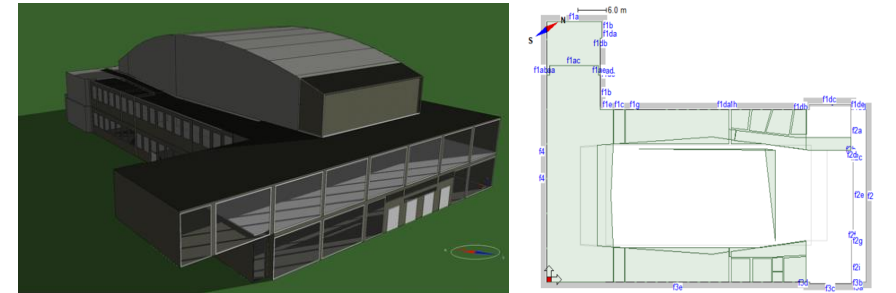
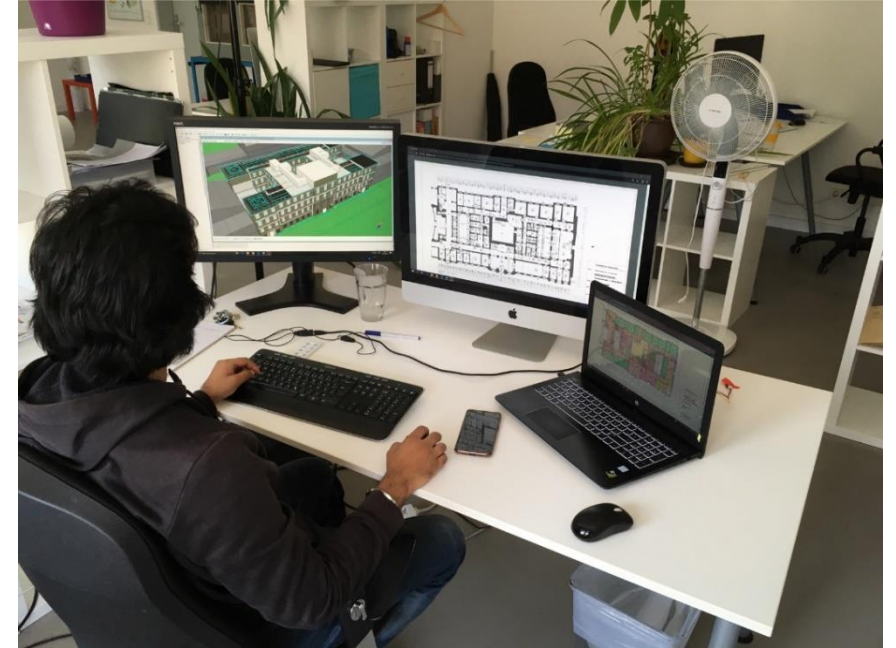
# State of the art - Building energy simulation with desktop applications

## Tools

- EnergyPlus, IDA ICE, TRNSYS, ...

## Working process and conditions

- Definition of the building geometry and topology, the building construction and user behavior with a desktop PC
- Physical distance of the user to the modeling and simulation process:
  - Input of actions via mouse and keyboard to the simulation tool
  - Observation of the progress of the modelling process and the simulation results on the screen

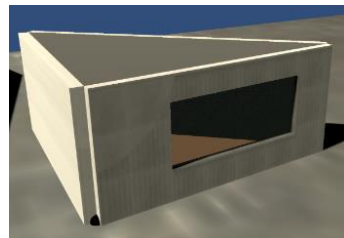
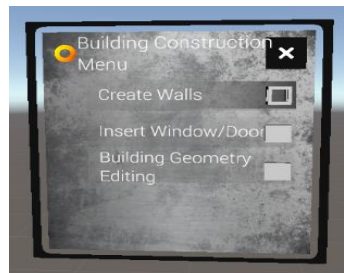


Modelling and simulation with IDA ICE on the Desktop

# New approach - Interactive modelling and simulation within a VR environment

## Modelling

- Geometry
- Building construction
- Boundary conditions



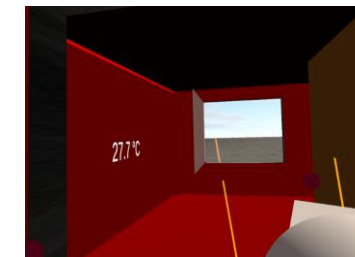
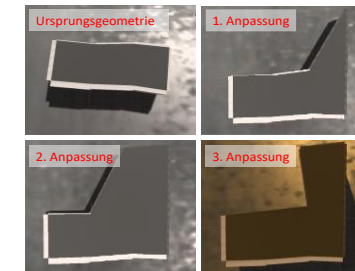
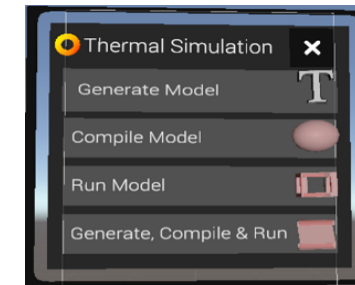
## VR environment for interactive building energy simulation

- Only one VR environment for modelling and simulation
- Immersive integration of the user into the workflow
- Modelling and simulation over VR controller



## Simulation

- Model interaction
- Modification of the building geometry
- Model analysis





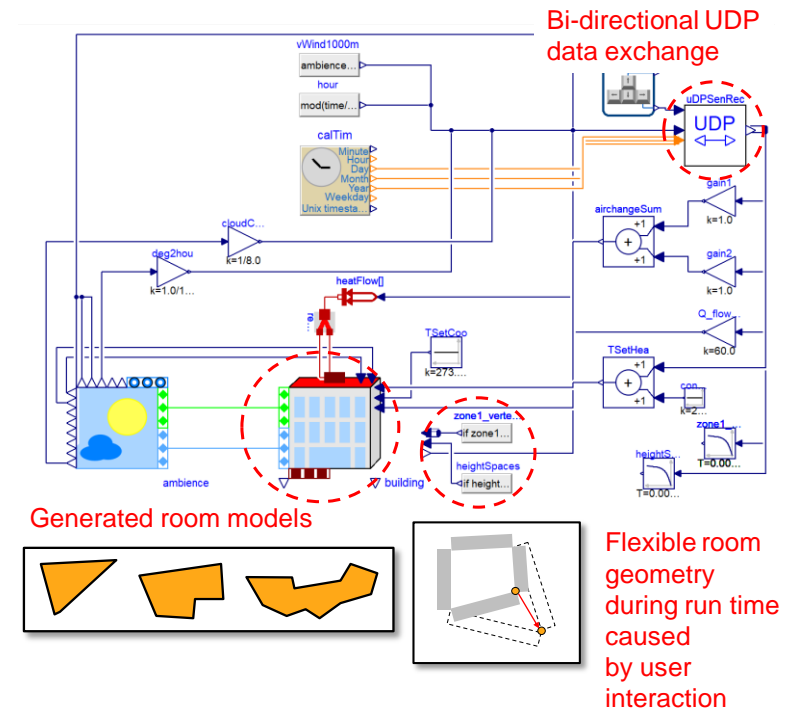
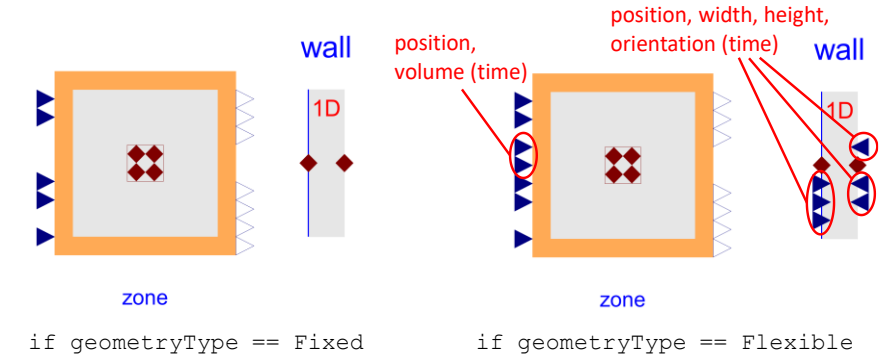
# Modelica building model

## Extended model classes of the BuildingSystems library

- Optional flexible room geometry during runtime (flag `geometryType=Flexible`)
- Wall, door and window models  
→ time dependent position, height, width, azimuth and tilt angle
- Zone models  
→ time dependent position and volume

## Modelica system model for real-time simulation

- Use of generated thermal room models (CoTeTo)
- Bi-directional data exchange to Unity via UDP data protocol (Modelica\_DeviceDrivers library)
- Modelica → Unity: calculated model states (e.g. temperatures, moistures, heat fluxes)
- Unity → Modelica: user interactions (e.g. opening of a window or modification of the room geometry)





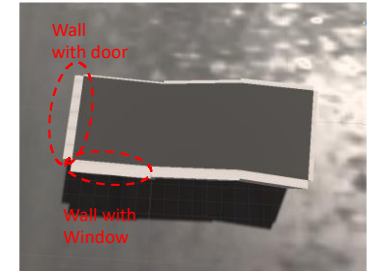
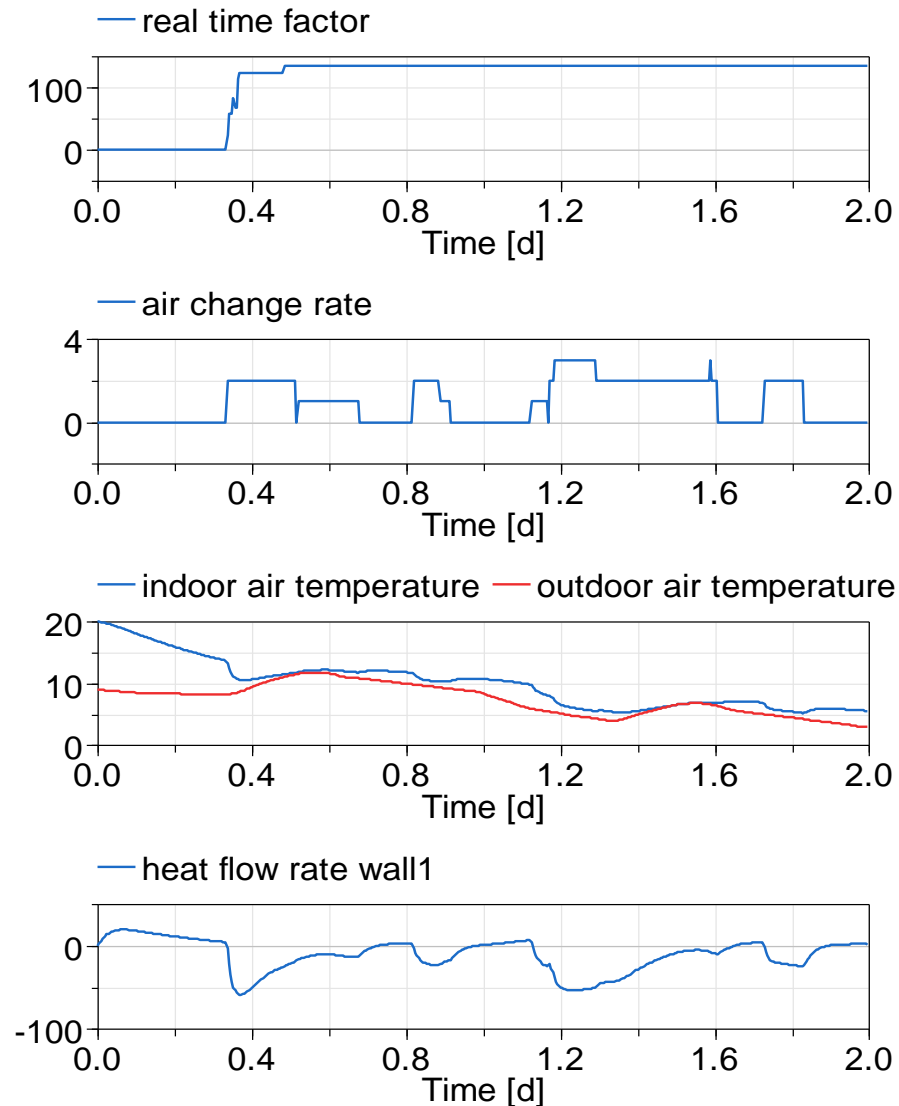
# 1st Example - Fixed building geometry

## Modelling Mode

- Climate location Berlin
- Room with 8 outside walls with different thickness
- Inserting of a window and a door
- fixed building geometry
- Free floating temperature
- Simplified air change simulation:
  - window closed/tilted/rotated or cross ventilation

## Simulation Mode

- 2 cold winter days (1st and 2nd of January)
- Interaction with door and window model
- Adaptation of real-time factor:
  - acceleration of the simulation experiment
  - fast user behavior and slow thermal processes



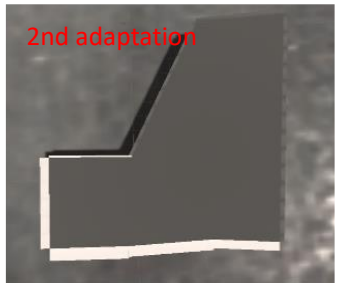
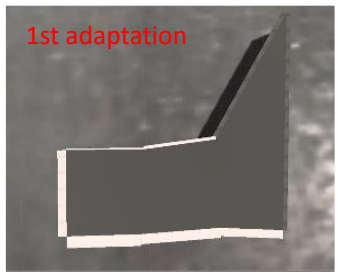
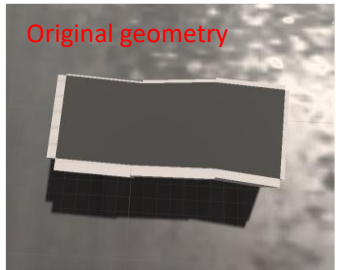
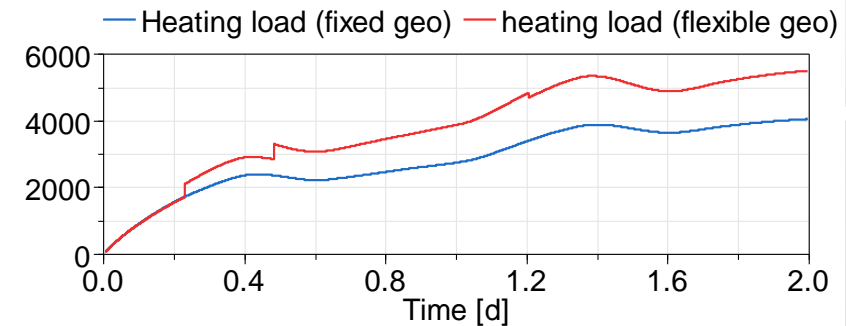
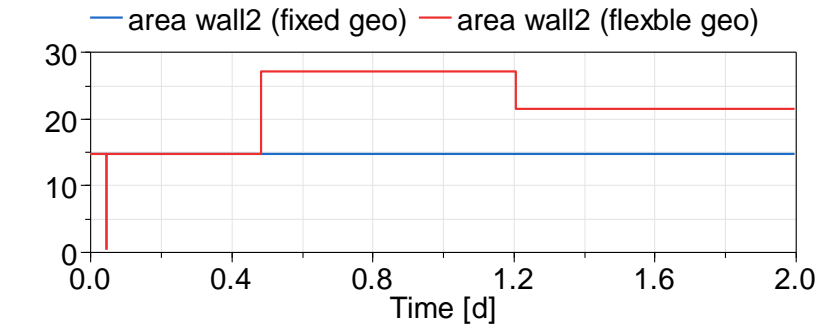
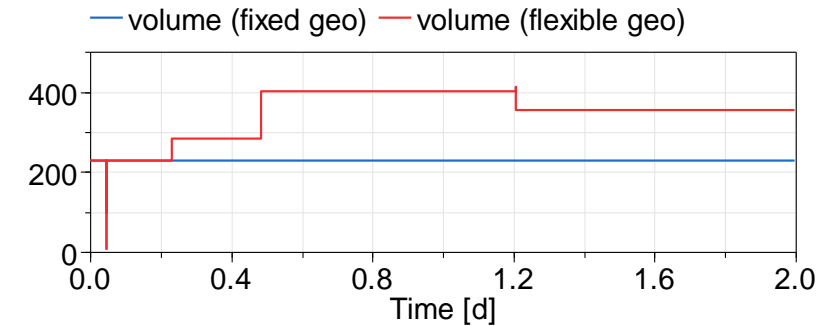
## 2nd Example - Flexible building geometry

### Modelling Mode

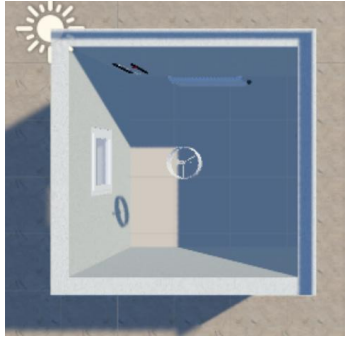
- Flexible building geometry
- Controlled air temperature (20 °C)
- Further assumptions as in 1st example

### Simulation Mode

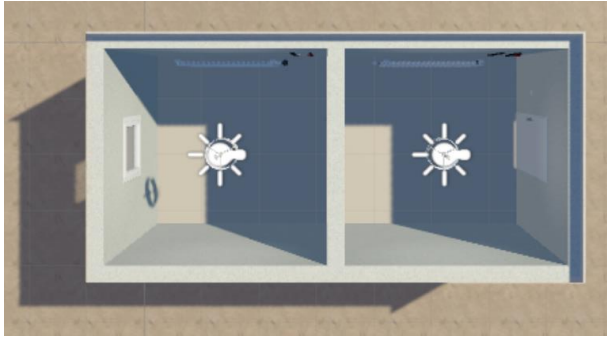
- 3 times adaptation of the floor plan during the simulation experiment
- Air volume and heat load of the room are immediately adapted related to the user interaction



# Consideration of different VR building models – Room, building, city quarter



**Simple test models** (door, window, thermostat, light ...)



**Rooftop building model** (adaptable facades, sliding windows, comparison to a real building ...)



**Multi zone building models** (more complexity, more collision detection ...)



**City quarter models** (highest model complexity and immersion)



Please, explore the interactive city quarter model by yourself

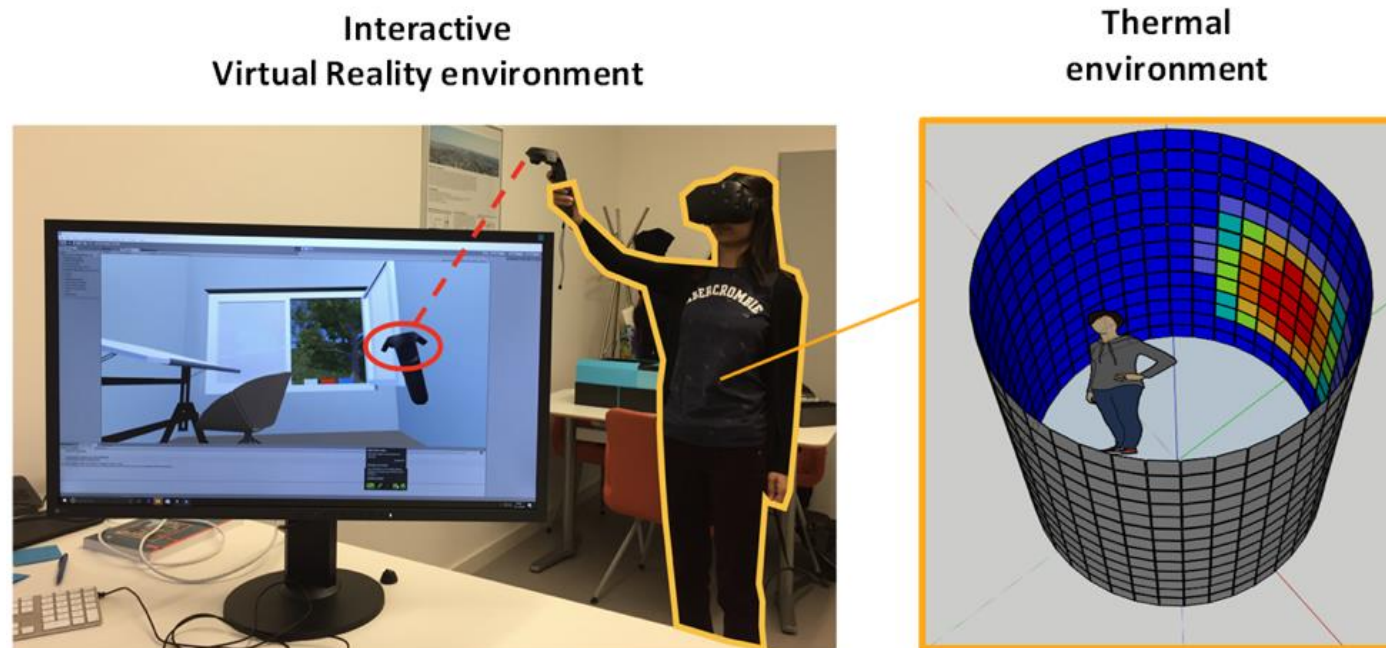
<http://www.solar-rooftop.de/RooftopDistrict/index.html>



# Outlook

**Research project „EnOB: GEnEff:** Neuartige Bewertung der Gebäude-Energie-Effizienz und innovative Demonstration mittels Simulationsmethoden und Virtual Reality“ (2020 bis 2023)

- Cooperation project with TU Berlin
- Realization of a climate chamber, in which the user have a thermal sensation of the simulated indoor climate (temperature, moisture, air movement etc.) for the space which is displayed in the VR environment
- Consideration of user interactions in the VR environment (e.g. window ventilation)



# Contact

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