



Energy Optimization of Cooling Systems in Buildings

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BAKERSFIELD

Introduction

-Simulate fan operation in miniature form using Raspberry Pi, integrated with a DC motor that spins a 3d printed fan.

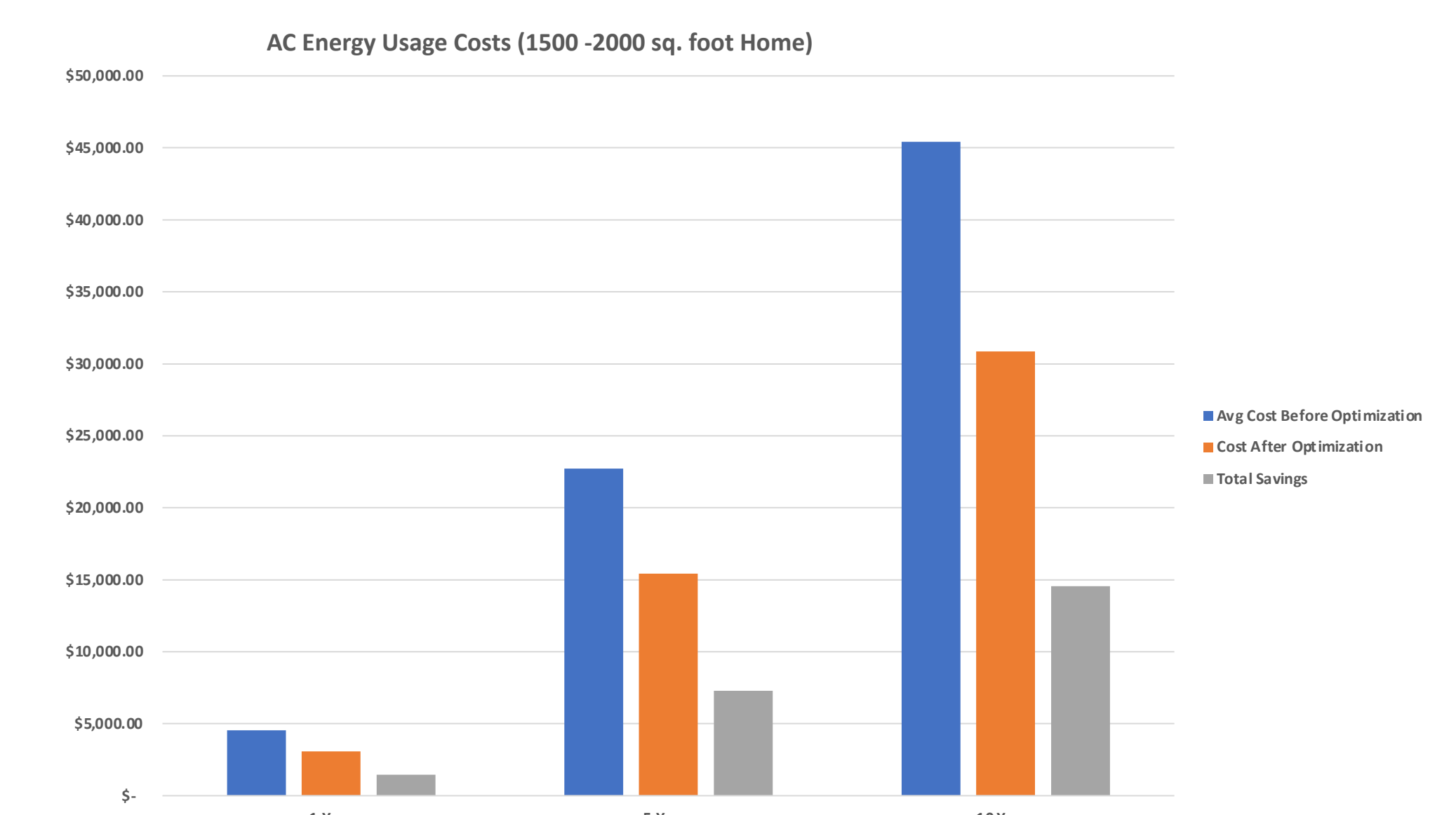
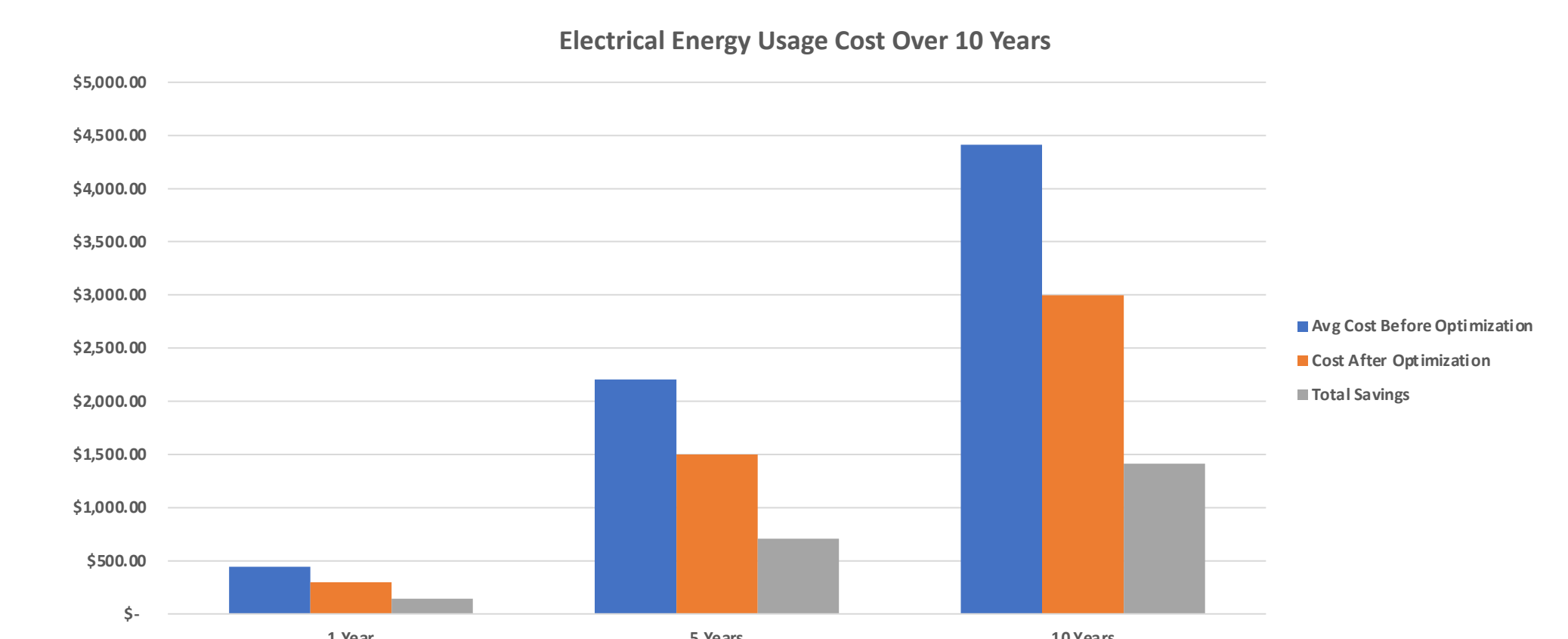
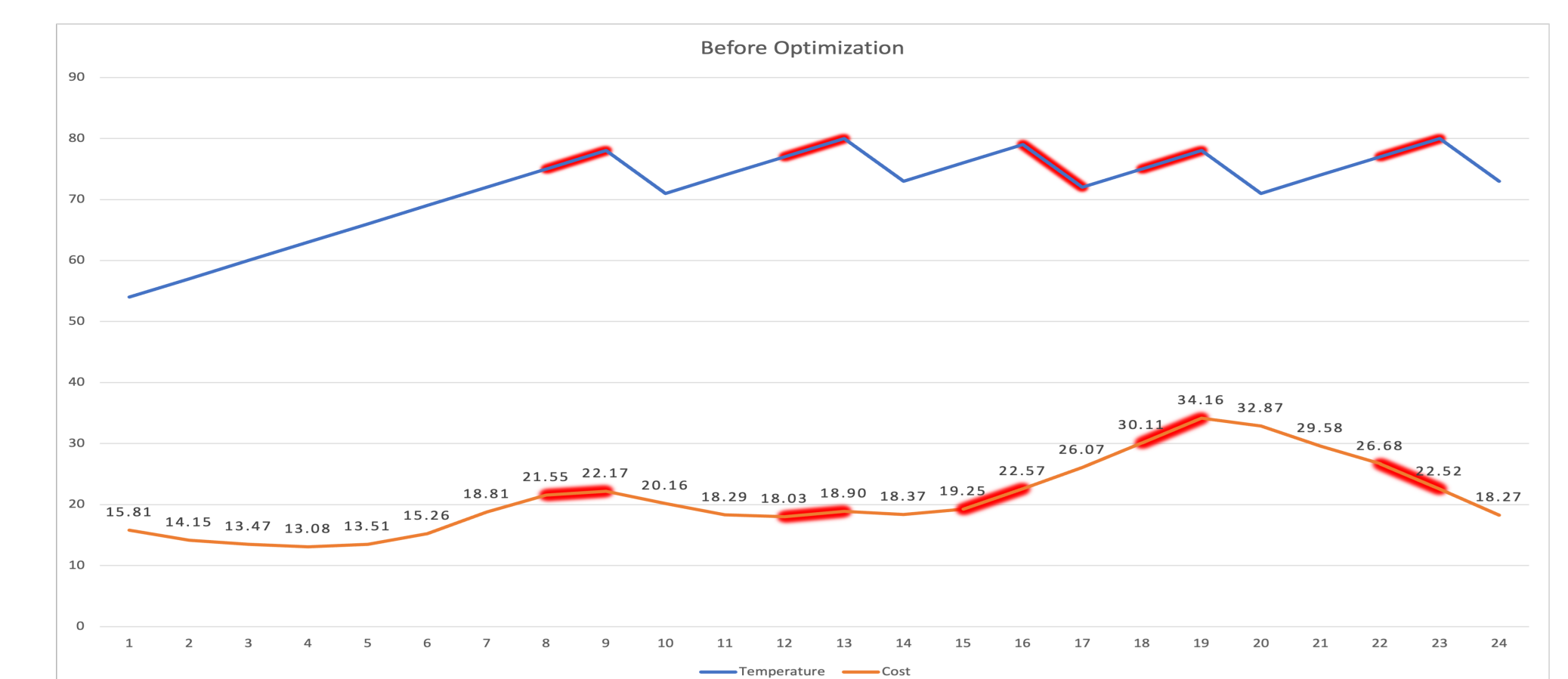
-Predicted energy prices will be used in an optimization problem to determine the optimal operation of air-conditioning in a building.

-Utilize Pyomo, an open-source optimization modeling language that enables robust interfacing with cutting-edge solvers to optimize energy usage of cooling systems in Buildings.

Project Description

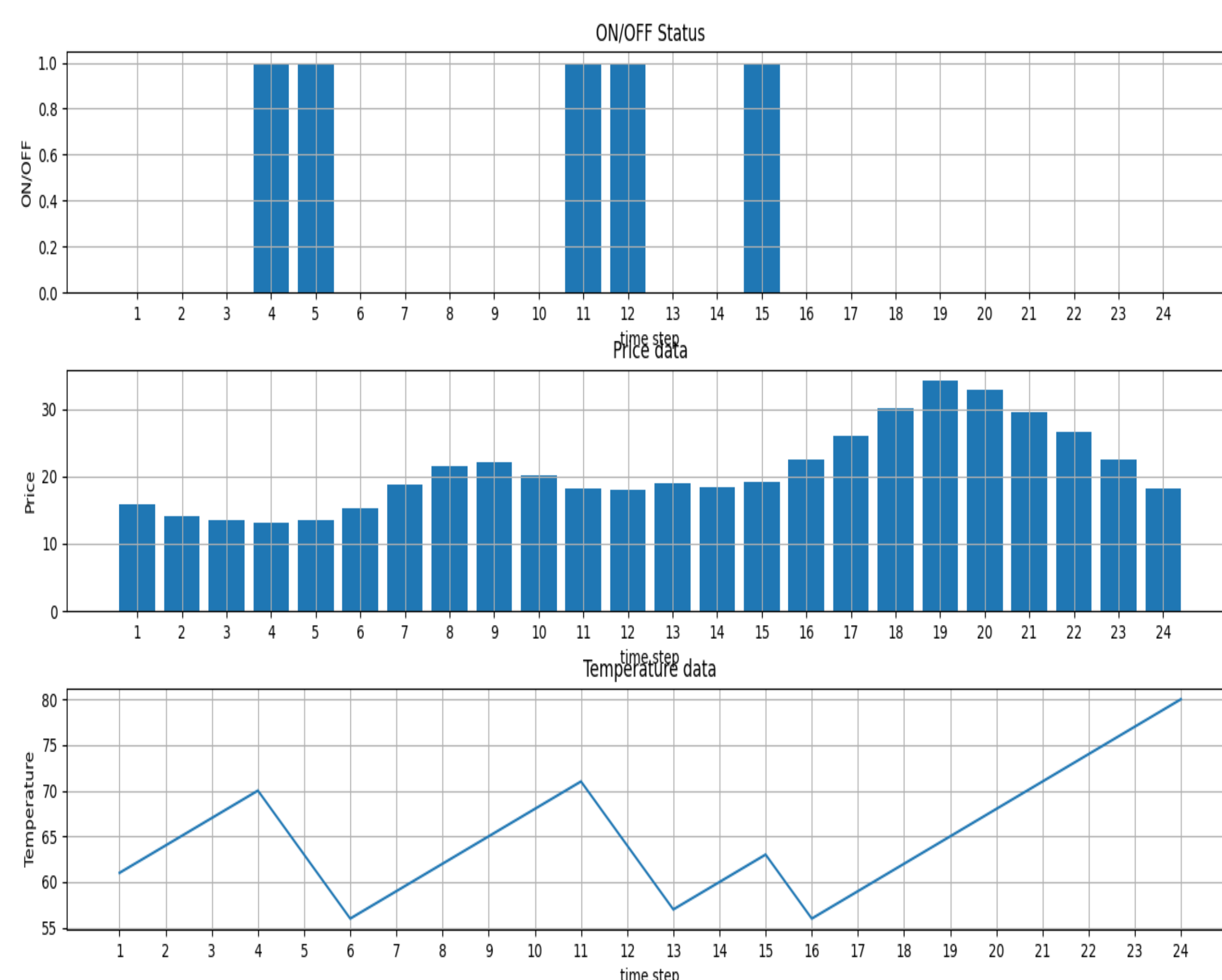
- Optimization Problem
 - Optimizing energy consumption along with cost reductions in electricity bills for consumers
- Pyomo Mathematical Modelling
 - Predictions for future scenarios
 - Optimization
 - Worst/Best case scenarios
 - Machine learning
 - Ability to learn from human behavior to give best possible solutions
- Explains different case scenarios by giving multiple different solutions

Simulation Results



Conclusion & Future Work

- Current science literature review of different optimization techniques suggests using a combination of methods to achieve the desired outcome and further minimize costs
- Adding battery storage and solar energy generation to the optimization problem
- Adding water heater and other loads
- Aggregating power from individual houses and selling extra power to the power market
- Creating a neighborhood microgrid to become resilient against outages
- Using game theory concepts to distribute the profit among houses



```

45 # Defining cost function as summation of power times price of power
46 def obj_expression(model):
47     return sum(model.c[j] * model.x[j] for j in model.I)
48 model.OBJ = pyo.Objective(expr=obj_expression)
49
50 print("The objective function is: \n",model.OBJ.pprint())
  
```

```

52 ## Defining temperature dynamic equation as a constraint.
53 ## The temperature will increase by 3 degrees if fan is ON
54 ## and will decrease by 7 degrees if fan is OFF
55 def temperature_dynamics_constraint_rule(model, j):
56     if j != 24:
57         return model.T[j+1] == (model.T[j] - 7)*model.x[j] + (model.T[j] + 3)*(1-model.x[j])
58     return pyo.Constraint.Skip
  
```

