



Simulations of interactions between buildings and their outdoor conditions at multiple scales

Dr. Miguel Martin

Agenda

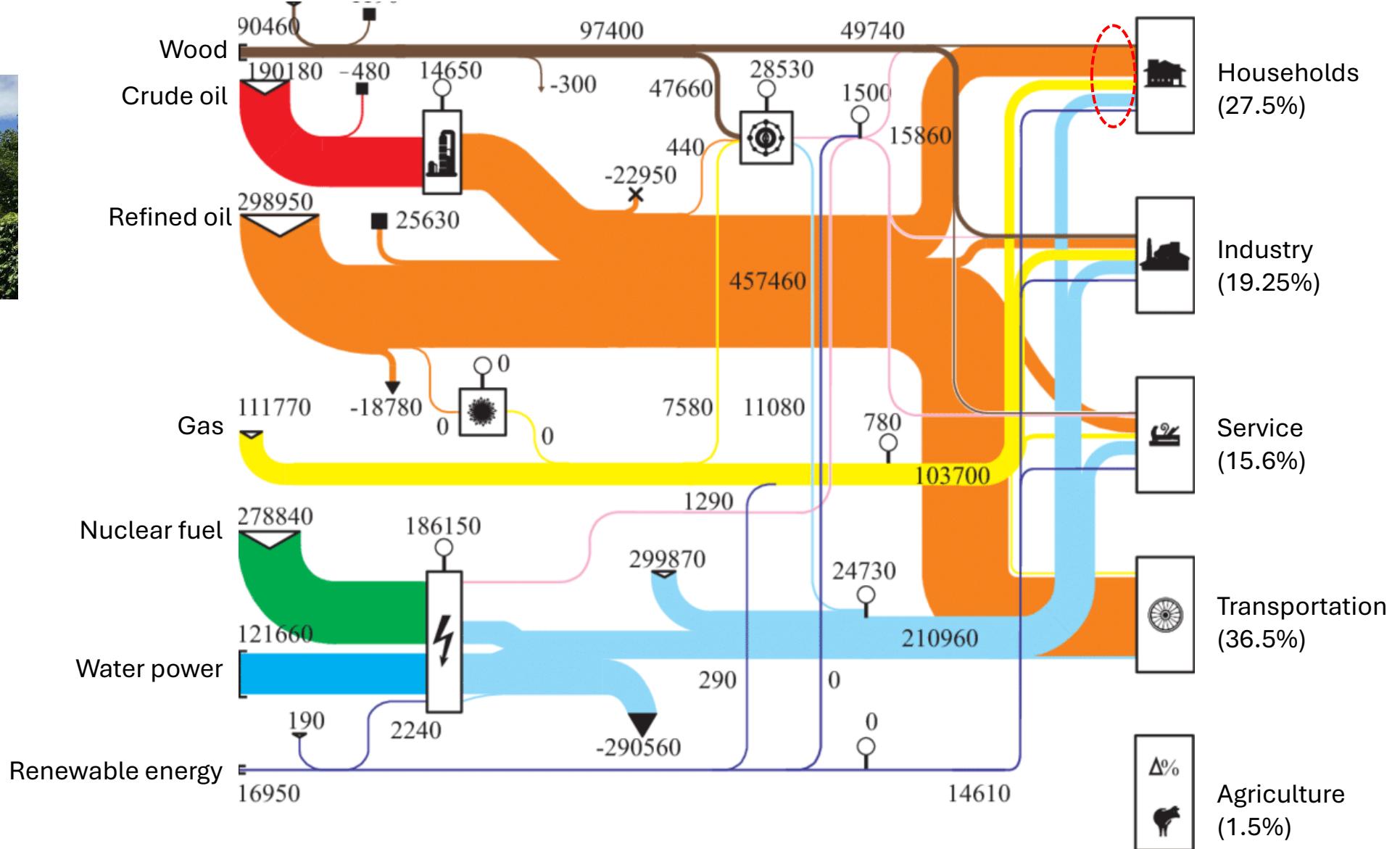
- Past research in simulations of interactions between one building and its outdoor conditions
- Overview of the SCIENCES project
- Coupling between detailed building energy models and a data driven urban canopy model for neighbourhood scale simulations
- Impact of interactions between buildings and their outdoor conditions on the calibration of an urban building energy model
- A full grey box model to simulate interactions between buildings and their outdoor conditions at the city scale

The background image shows a city skyline at sunset or sunrise, with the sky transitioning from dark blue at the top to bright orange and yellow near the horizon. A large, semi-transparent white rectangle covers the middle portion of the slide. At the very bottom edge of this white area, there is a thin red horizontal bar.

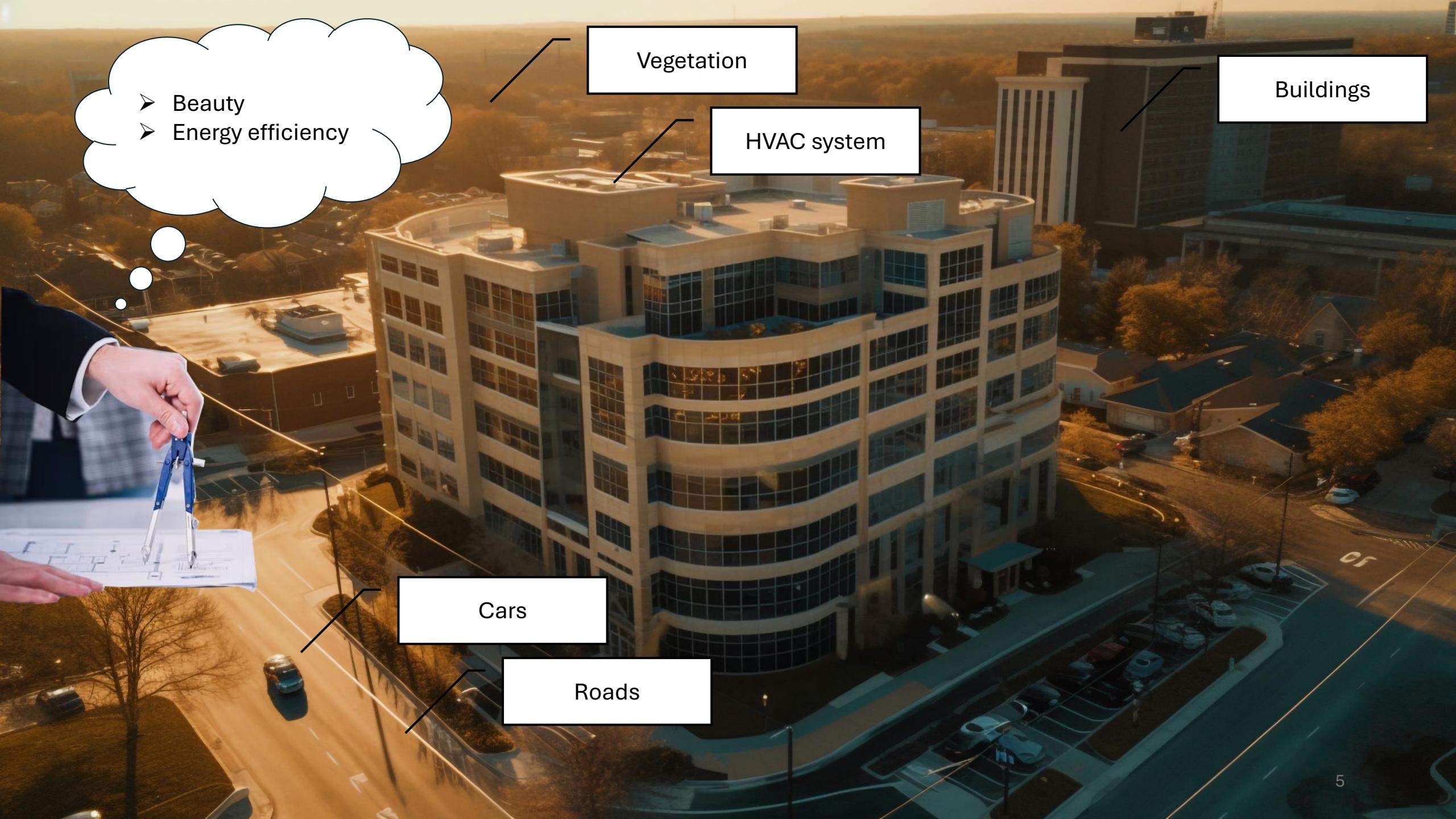
Past research in building energy and urban
microclimate modelling



Energy Centre



Berger, M. (2012). Urban heat-balling-A review of measures on reducing heat in tropical and subtropical cities. *Sustainable future energy*, 445-451.





Temp.



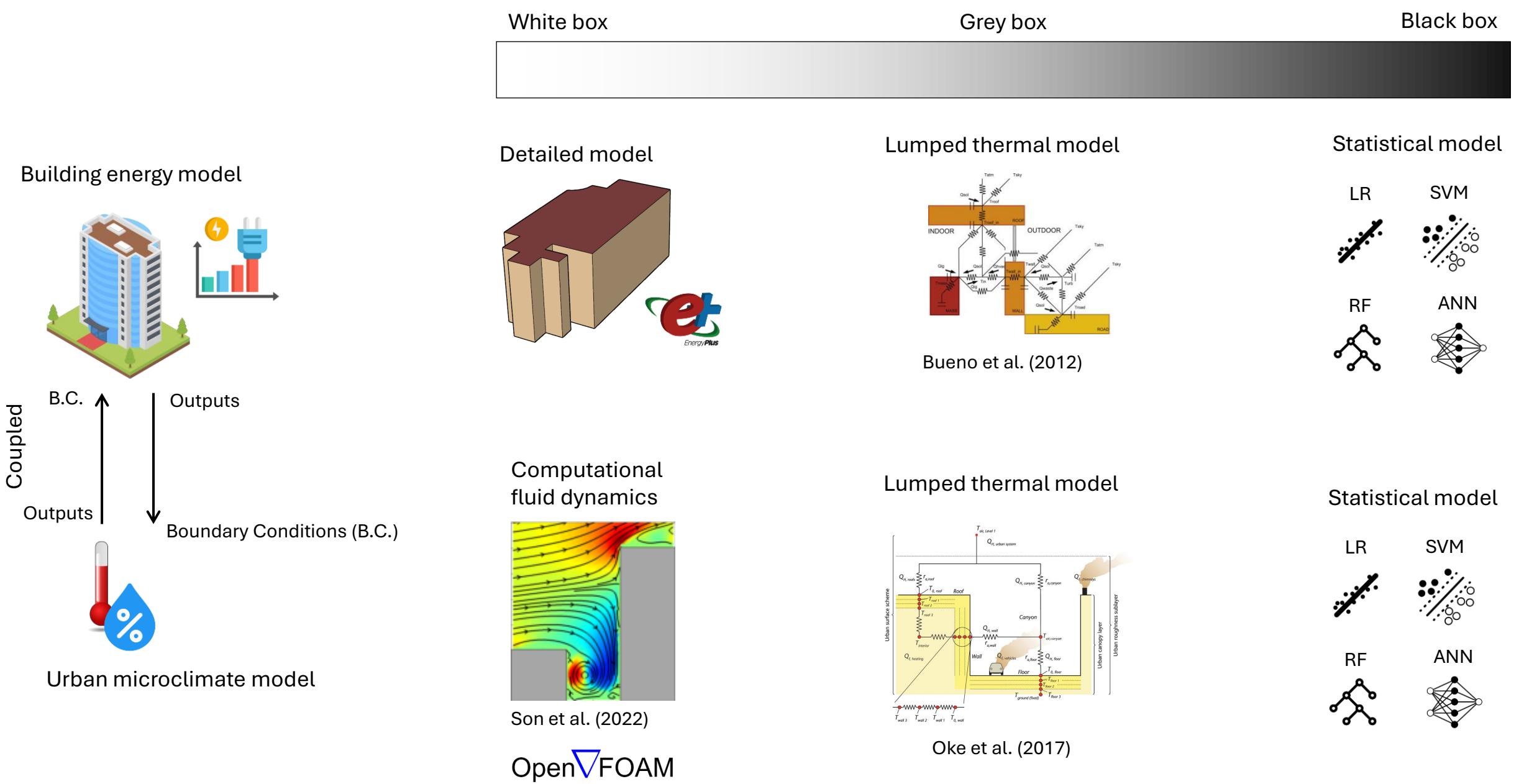
Hum.

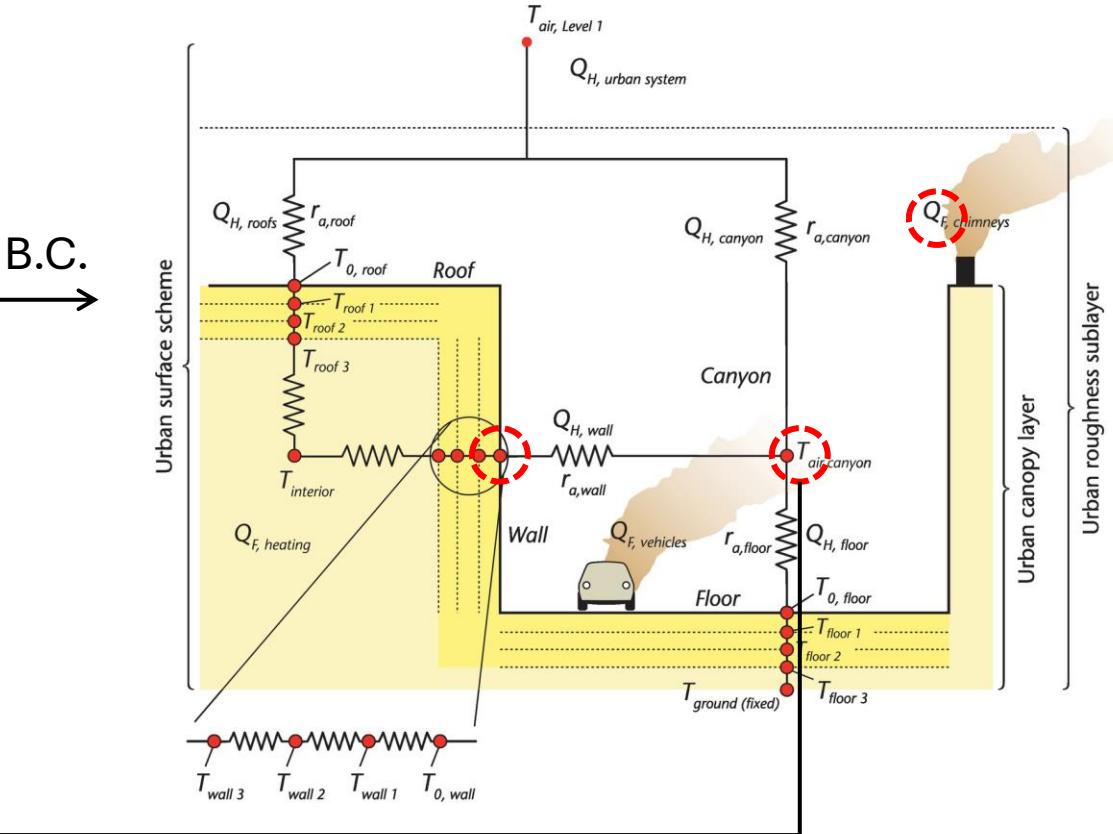
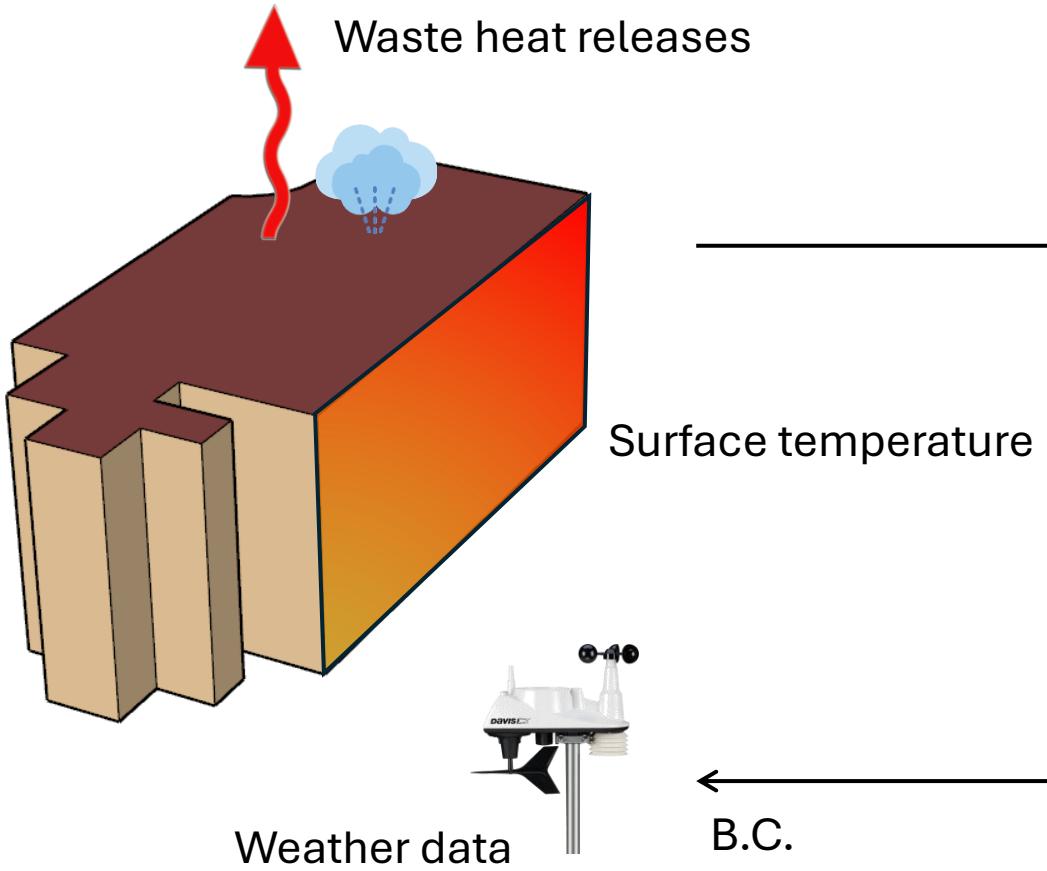


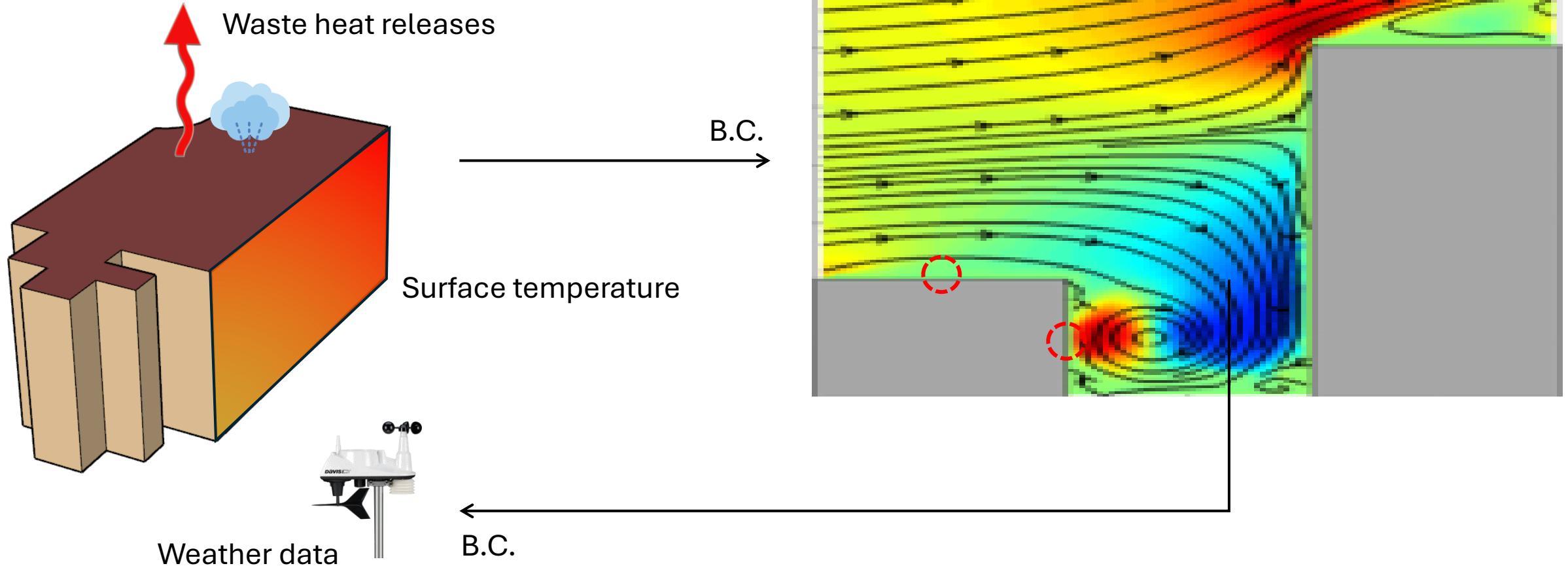
Heat

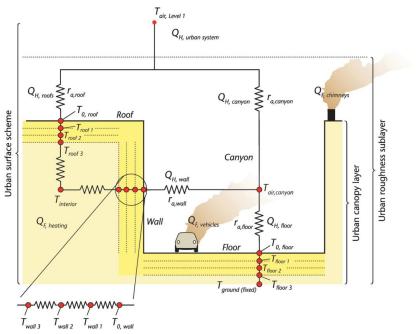


Vapour

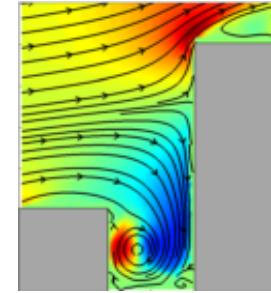




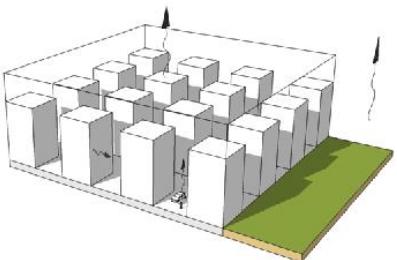




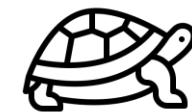
versus



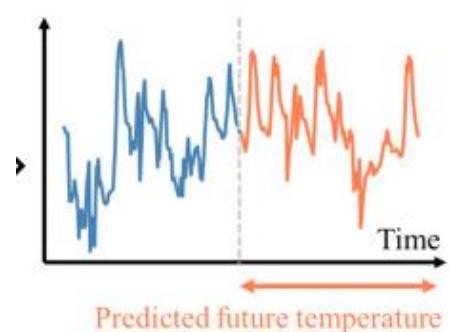
Urban morphology



Computational efforts



Short- and long-term predictions



UHI mitigation strategies

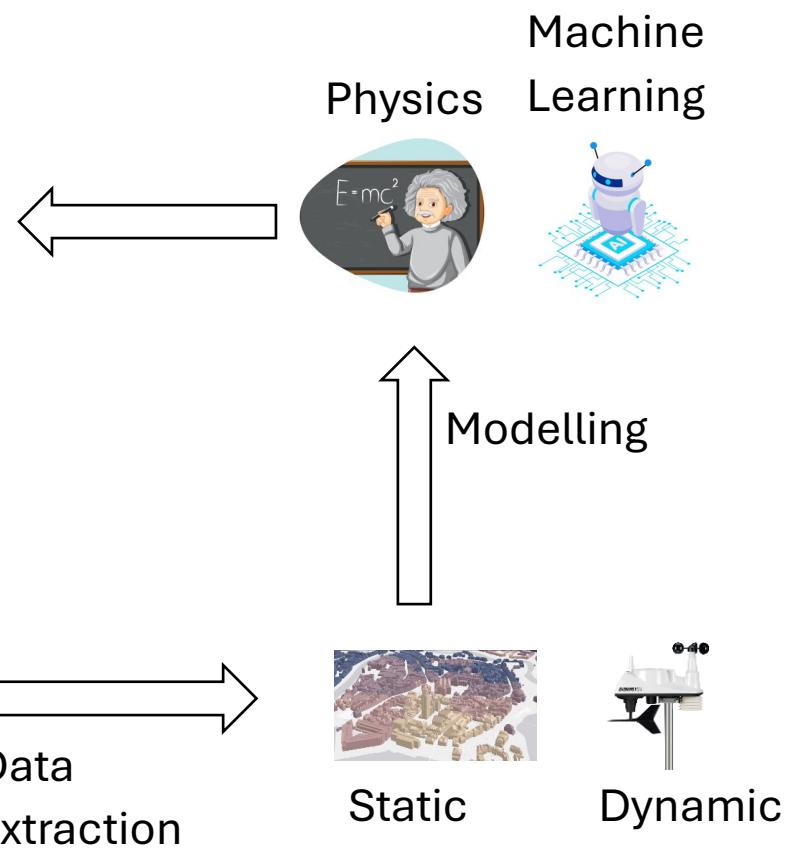
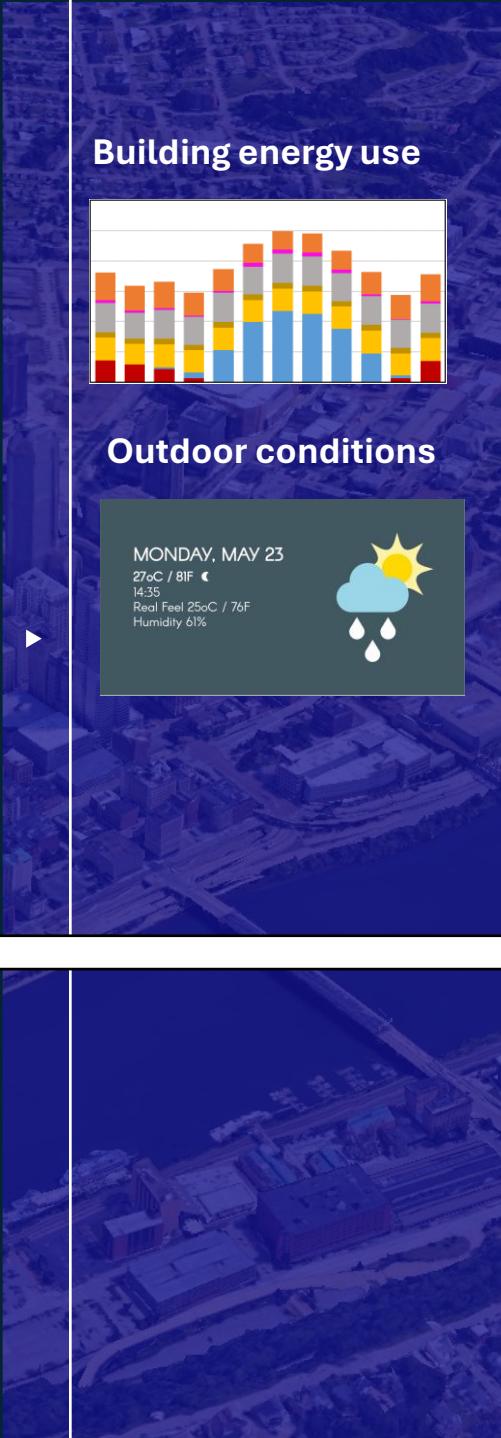


Bureau of Street Services LA

Perez et al. (2014)

Overview SCIENCES project





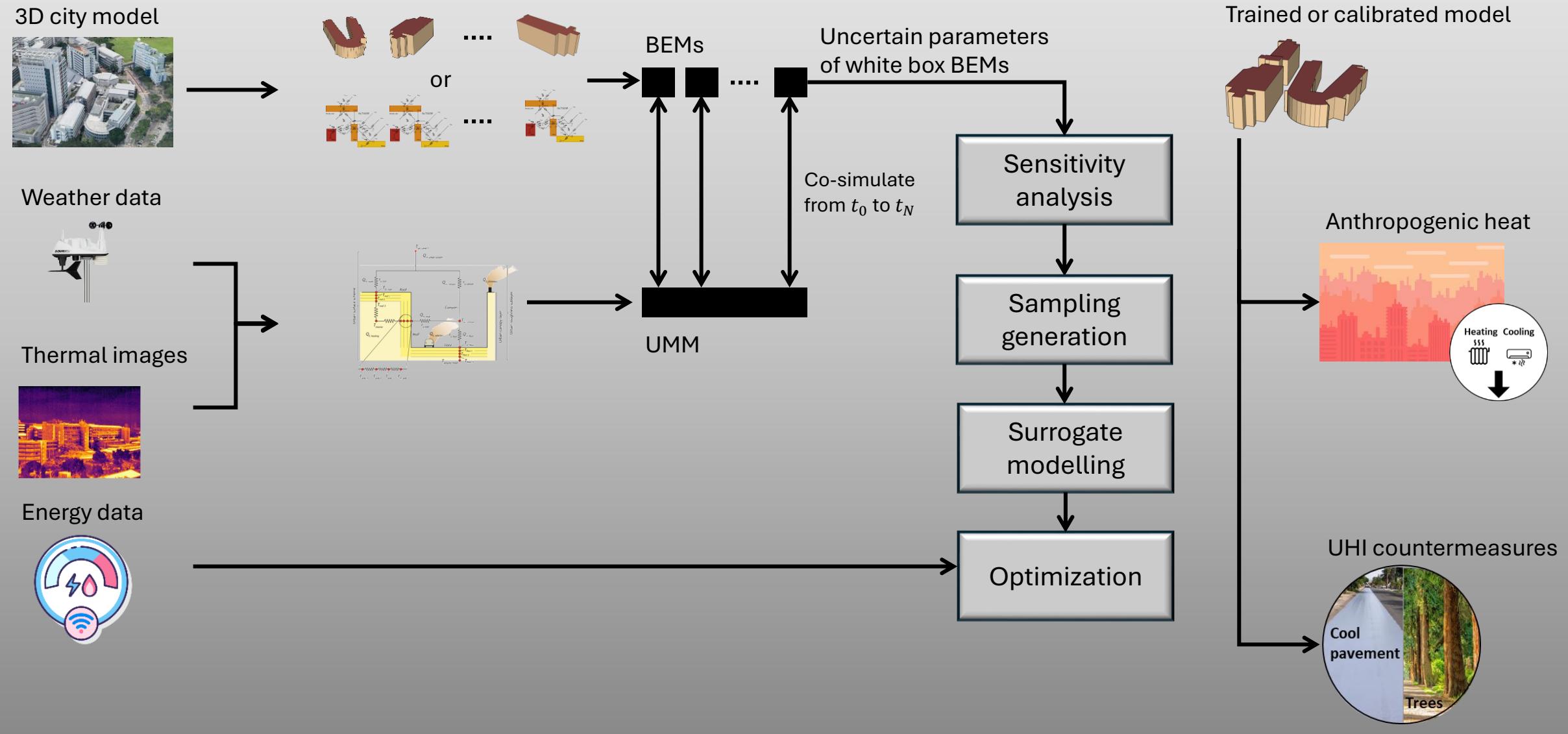
Data integration

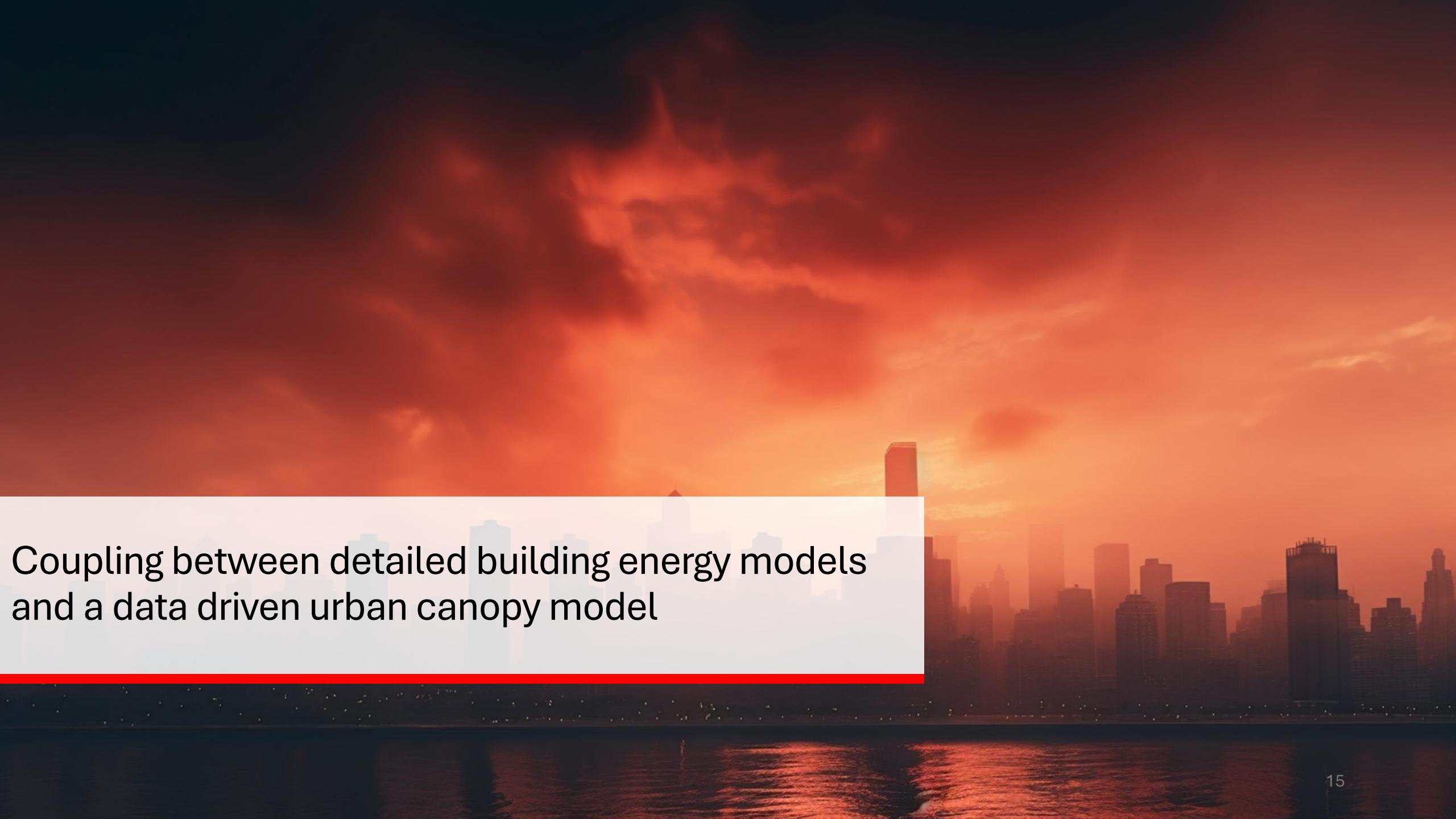
Model generation

Simulation

Calibration

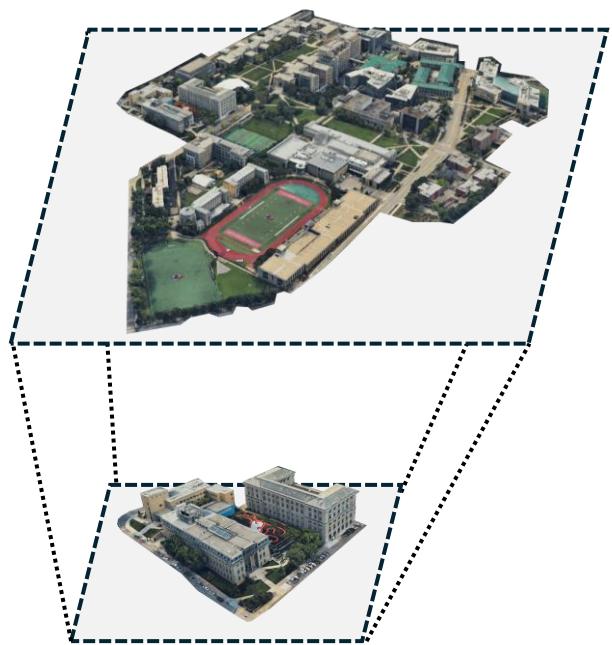
Application



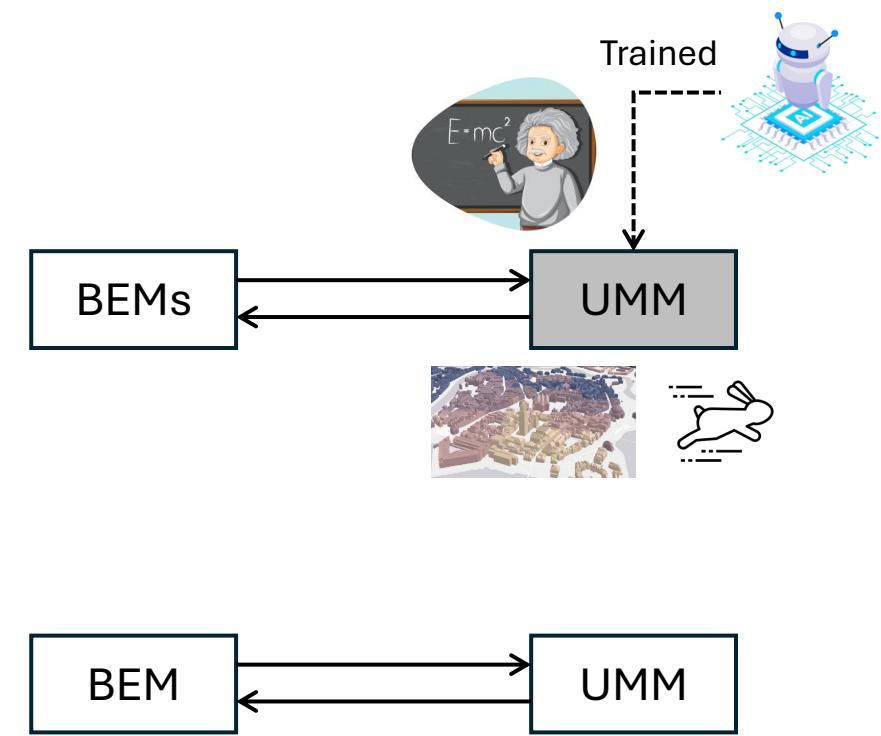
The background of the slide features a photograph of a city skyline at sunset or sunrise. The sky is filled with warm, orange and red hues, with darker clouds on the left side. The city buildings are silhouetted against the bright sky. A solid red horizontal bar runs across the bottom of the slide, partially obscuring the city view.

Coupling between detailed building energy models
and a data driven urban canopy model

Neighbourhood scale

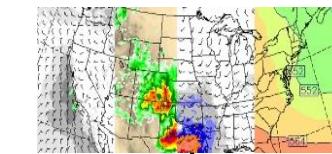


Building scale





Weather simulations

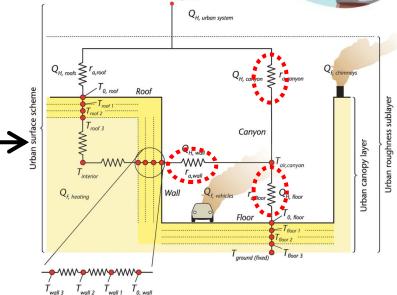
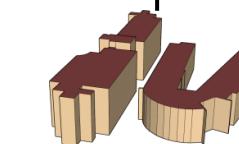
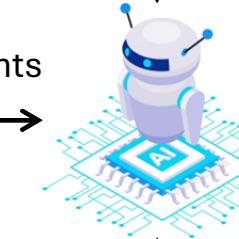


Simulated data

Measurements

Simulated data

Trained

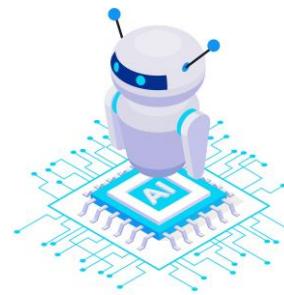




Heat and water mass stored by the street canyon



$$\begin{aligned} C \frac{d\bar{T}_{can}}{dt} &= \sum_{m=1}^M h_m A_m (\bar{T}_m - \bar{T}_{can}) + \sum_{n=1}^N H_n \\ C \frac{d\bar{q}_{can}}{dt} &= \sum_{p=1}^P h_p A_p (\bar{q}_m - \bar{q}_{can}) + \frac{c_p}{L} \sum_{q=1}^Q LE_q \end{aligned}$$

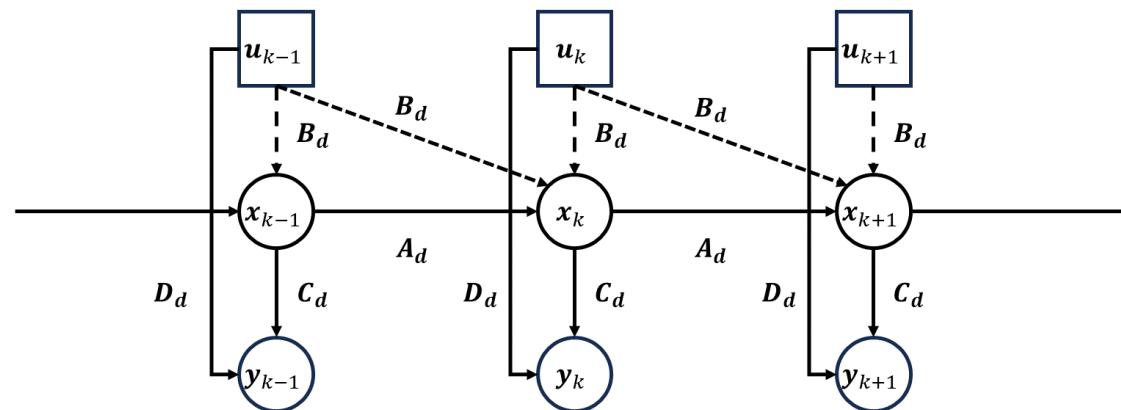


Linear state space

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= A \cdot x + B \cdot u \\ y &= C \cdot x + D \cdot u \end{aligned}$$



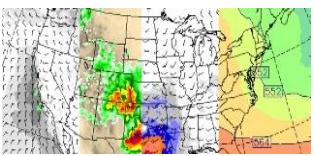
Discrete linear state space



--> Implicit discretization scheme

---> Explicit discretization scheme

Climate model



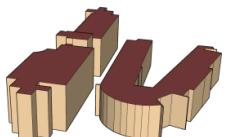
Atmospheric
conditions

Thermal images



Land surface
temperature

Building models



Wall and window surface temperature
Sensible and latent waste heat releases



$\mathbf{A}_d, \mathbf{B}_d, \mathbf{C}_d, \mathbf{D}_d$

Discrete linear state space

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{x}}_{n+1} &= \mathbf{A}_d \cdot \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{B}_d \cdot \mathbf{u}_n \\ \mathbf{y}_{n+1} &= \mathbf{C}_d \cdot \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{D}_d \cdot \mathbf{u}_n\end{aligned}$$

Input vector

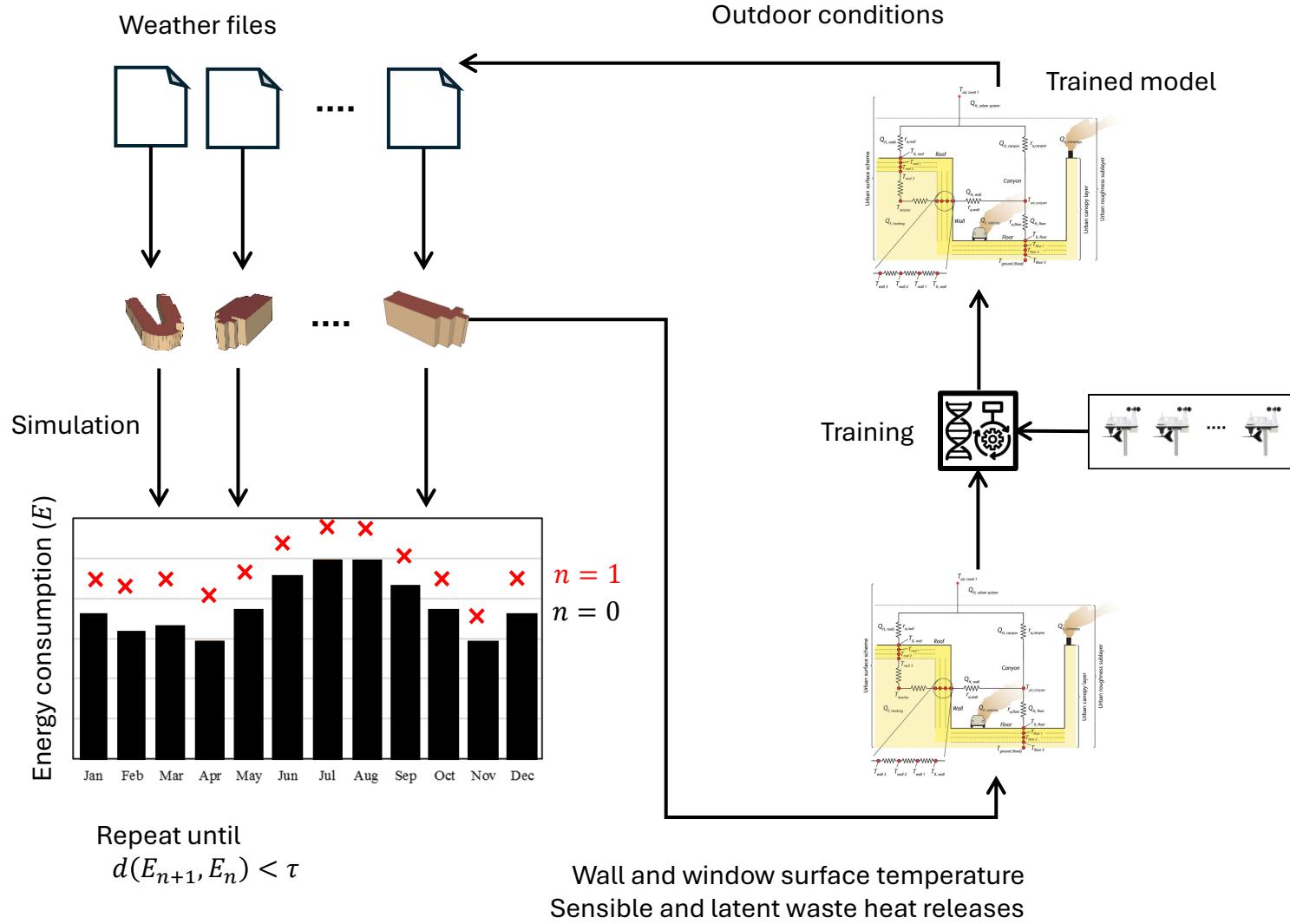
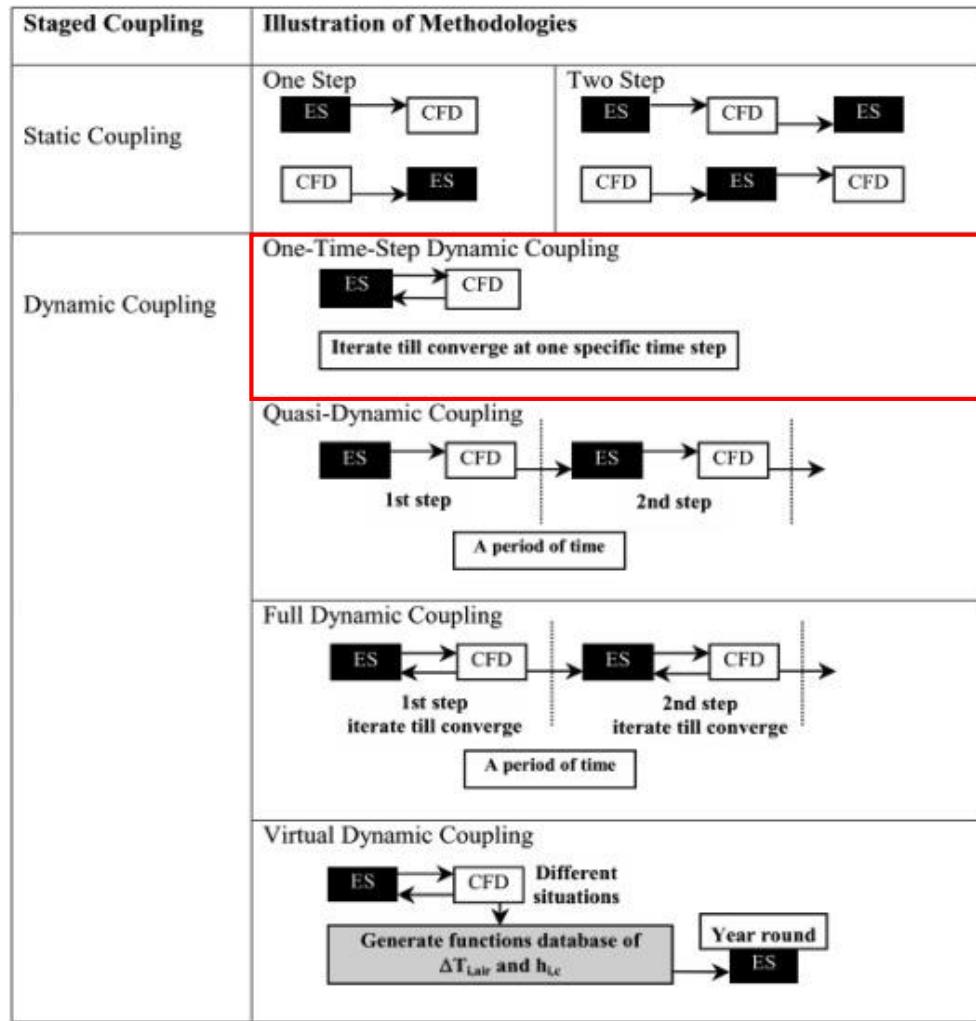
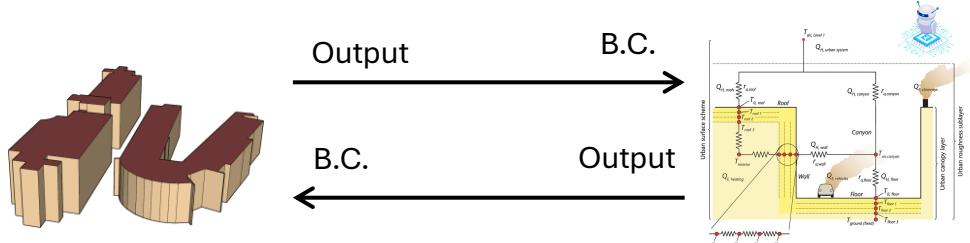


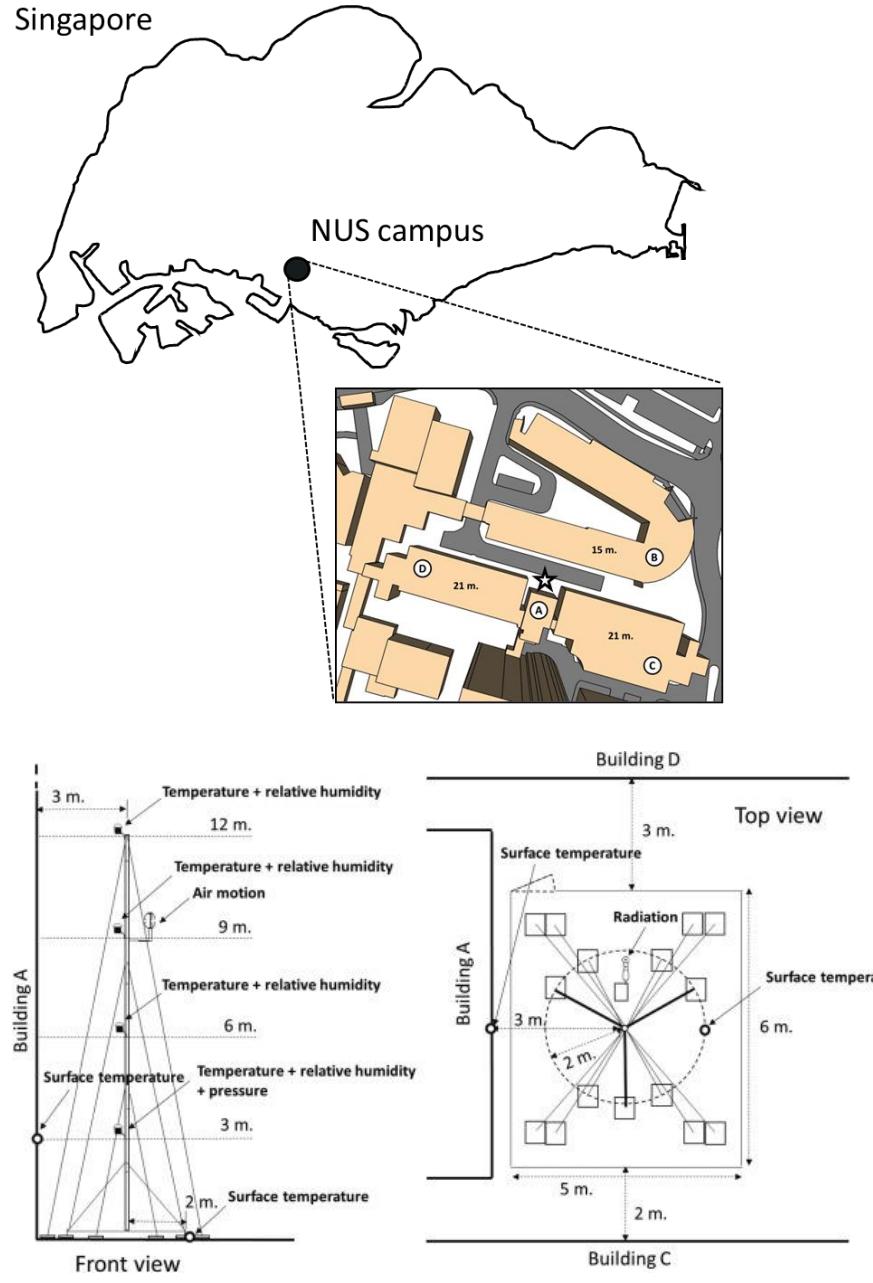
Measurements

$$\min_{h_1 \dots h_M} d(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_n, \mathbf{y}_n)$$

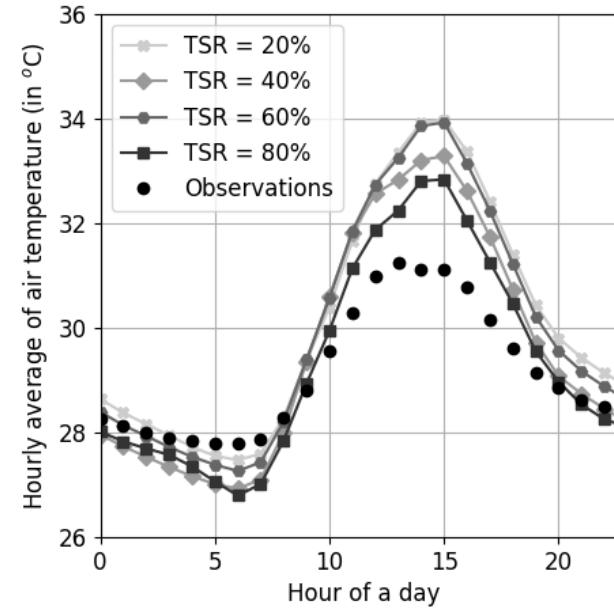
Genetic
Algorithm



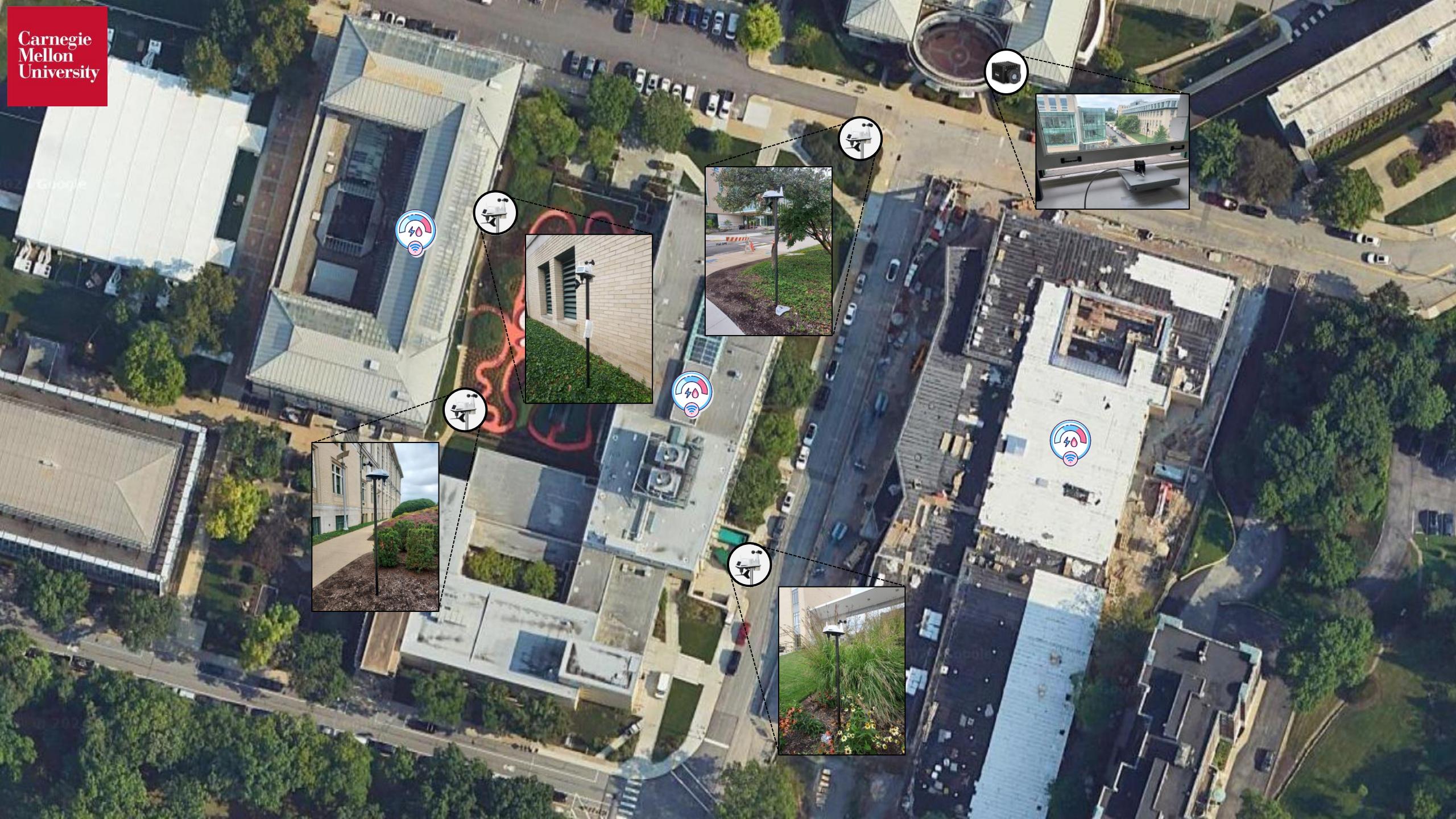




TSR = Training Sampling Ratio

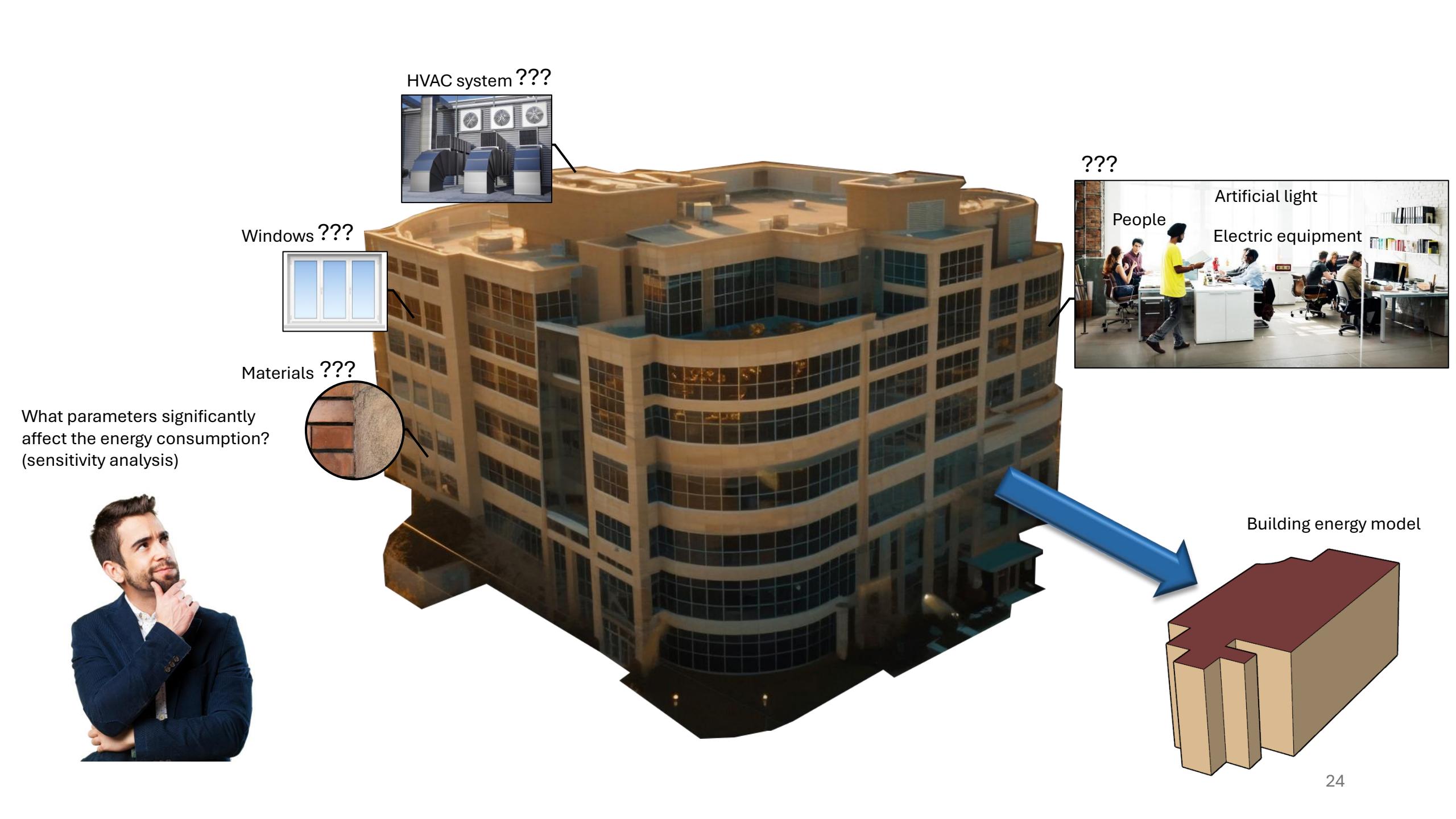


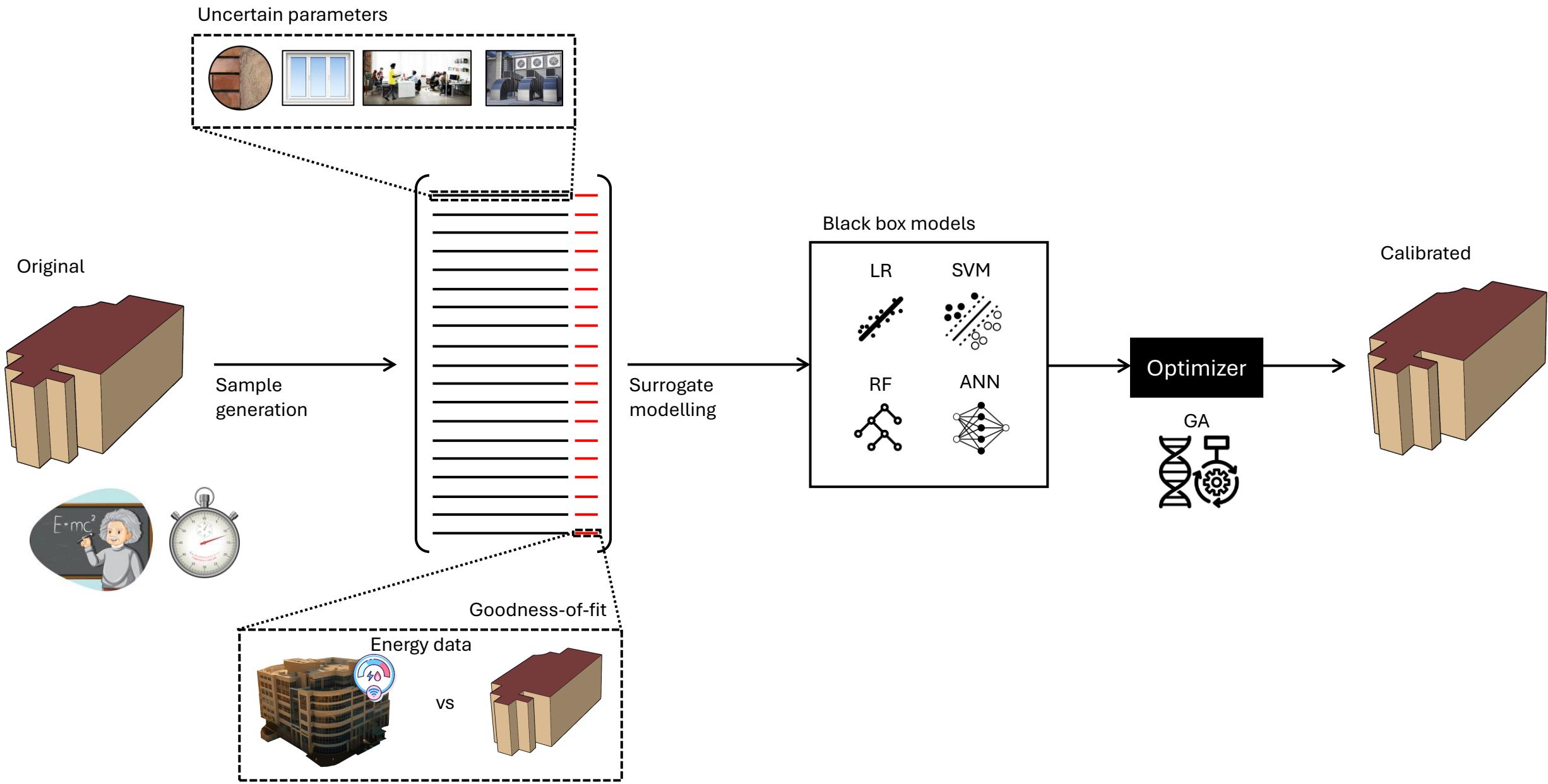
TSR	Temperature		Humidity		Size test samples
	RMSE (K)	MBE (K)	RMSE (g/kg)	MAE (g/kg)	
20%	2.24	0.93	6.80	5.90	8291
40%	2.24	0.39	4.19	3.67	6219
60%	2.31	0.80	5.46	4.76	4146
80%	2.16	0.23	4.42	3.82	2074



The background image shows a city skyline at sunset or sunrise, with the sky transitioning from dark blue to bright orange and yellow. A prominent red rectangular bar is overlaid on the lower portion of the image, containing the text.

Calibration of an urban building energy model





Sensitivity analysis

Sampling generation

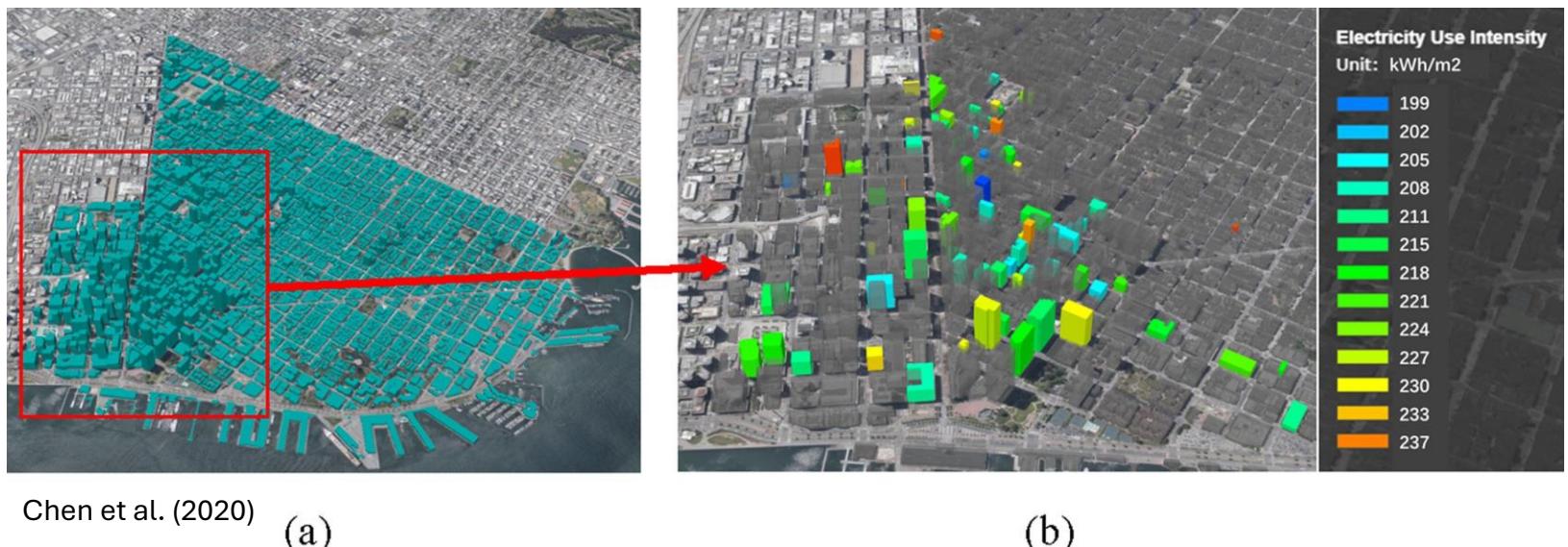
Surrogate modelling

Optimization



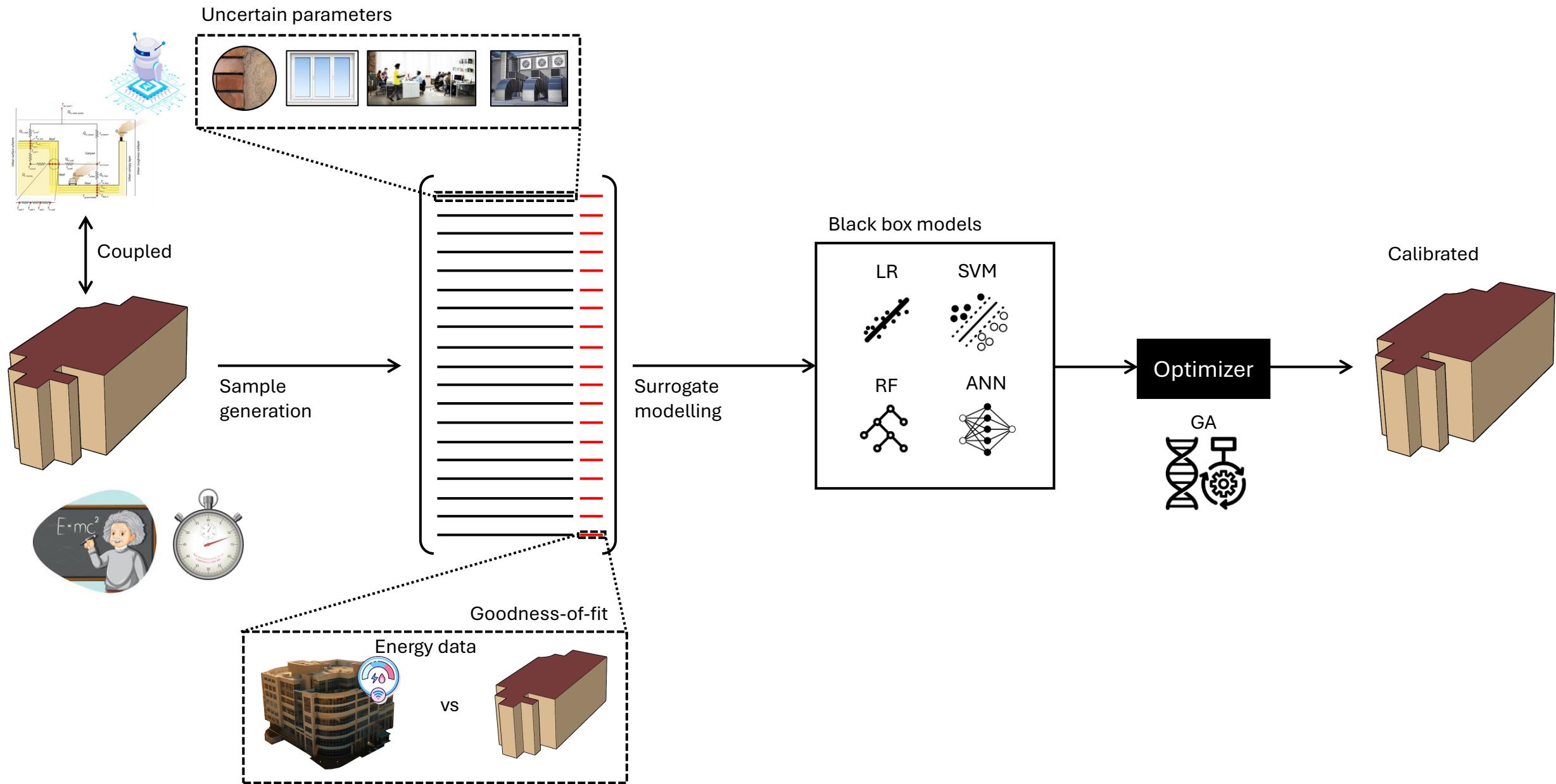
Why are interactions between buildings and their outdoor conditions being ignored in most urban building energy models?

Urban building energy model



Chen et al. (2020) (a)

(b)



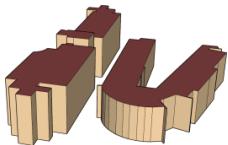
Sensitivity analysis

Sampling generation

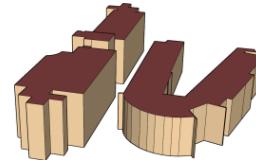
Surrogate modelling

Optimization

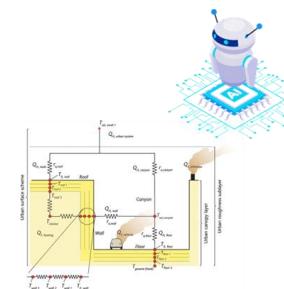
Uncoupled



Coupled



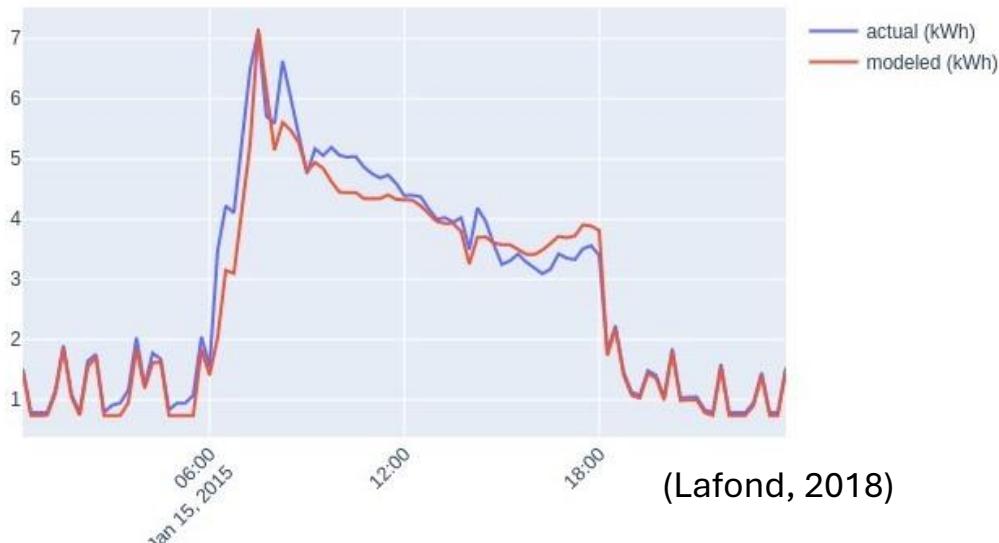
versus



Goodness-of-fit

$$CV(\text{RMSE}) = \frac{1}{\bar{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2}{N}}$$

Total heating/cooling load



(Lafond, 2018)

Sensitivity analysis

Sampling generation

Surrogate modelling

Optimization

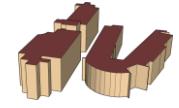
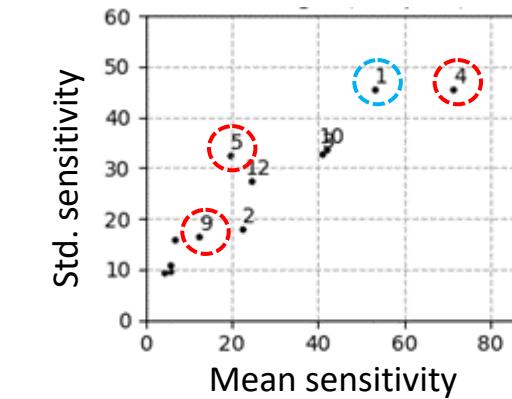
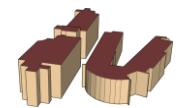
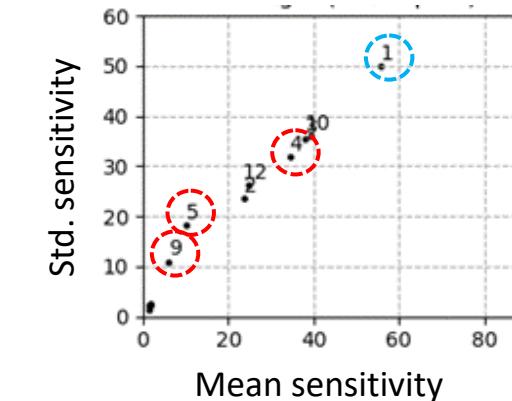
$$S(\theta_i) = \Delta CV(RMSE)/\Delta \theta_i$$

INIVE EEIG (2004)





θ	Description	θ_l	θ_u
θ_1	Occupancy (in people)	1.21×10^2	3.03×10^3
θ_2	Light intensity (in W)	1.21×10^4	1.21×10^5
θ_3	Equipment intensity (in W)	1.82×10^4	1.82×10^5
θ_4	Infiltration (in m^3/s)	0.01	10.00
θ_5	Wall thermal resistance (in $W/m^2\text{-}K$)	0.05	3.00
θ_6	Wall density (in kg/m^3)	3.00×10^2	1.80×10^3
θ_7	Wall specific heat capacity (in $J/kg\text{-}K$)	4.00×10^2	1.50×10^3
θ_8	Wall thermal emissivity (0-1)	0.01	0.98
θ_9	Wall solar absorptivity (0-1)	0.05	0.90
θ_{10}	Window-to-wall ratio (0-1)	0.01	0.90
θ_{11}	Window thermal resistance (in $W/m^2\text{-}K$)	0.04	1.50
θ_{12}	Window solar heat gain (0-1)	0.20	0.90

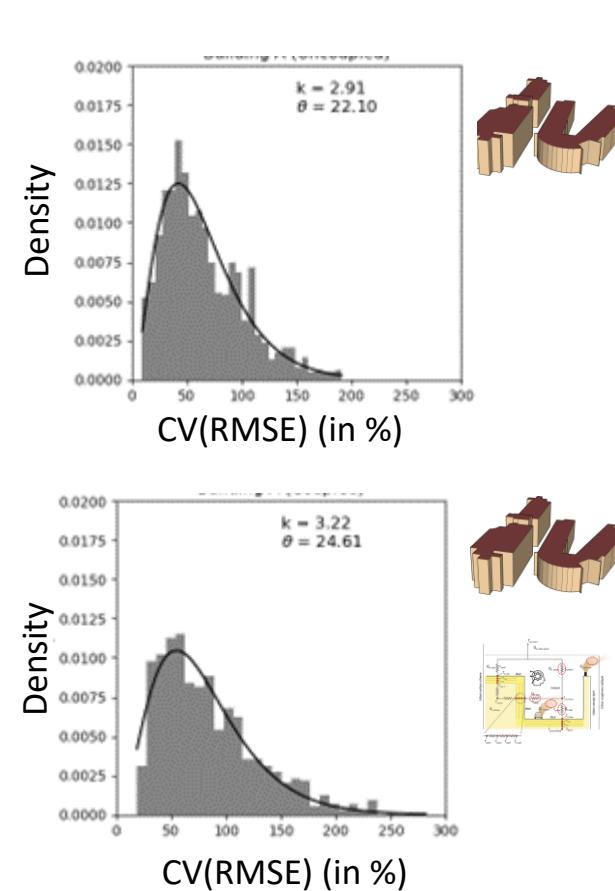


Sensitivity analysis

Sampling generation

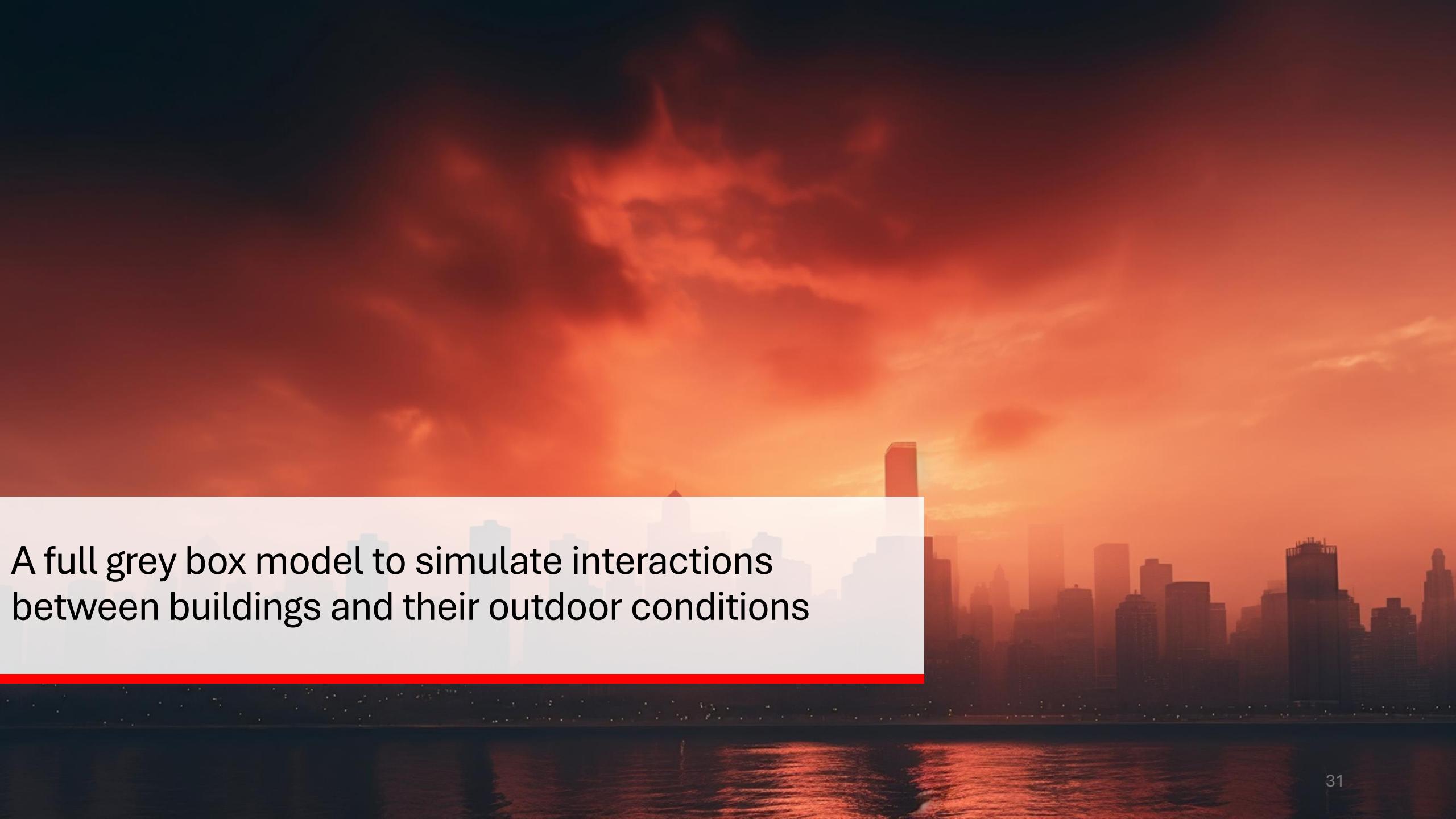
Surrogate modelling

Optimization



ASHRAE

	Building A		Building B		Building C		
	20%	30%	20%	30%	20%	30%	
Uncoupled	7.2	17.2	3.9	13.5	4.4	13.0	
Coupled	3.5	9.6	3.7	9.6	3.0	8.6	
<hr/>							
θ		Building A		Building B		Building C	
θ_1	0.0141	27.1	0.0156	35.4	0.0140	28.8	
θ_2	0.0001	10.0	0.0001	11.1	0.0001	8.9	
θ_3	0.0001	14.7	0.0002	21.3	0.0002	18.4	
θ_4	4.1065	27.0	4.7787	37.6	4.2432	29.8	
θ_5	-1.6943	-3.4	-1.2795	-2.9	0.0304	0.1	
θ_6	-0.0012	-1.1	-0.0007	-0.7	-0.0006	-0.6	
θ_7	-0.0052	-3.6	-0.0020	-1.7	-0.0011	-0.8	
θ_8	-3.9092	-2.8	-2.3606	-1.7	-0.9580	-0.6	
θ_9	3.6317	2.0	11.7867	7.8	14.0499	8.0	
θ_{10}	41.6530	24.5	28.1425	20.1	24.8345	16.3	
θ_{11}	2.7882	2.7	2.4681	-2.9	3.7907	3.7	
θ_{12}	33.4358	15.7	22.3531	12.6	20.9123	10.2	
C	20.8267	17.4	21.8236	21.8	18.2139	16.3	

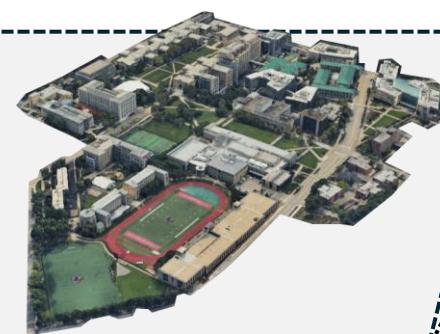
A photograph of a city skyline at sunset or sunrise. The sky is filled with warm orange and red clouds. In the foreground, there's a dark body of water reflecting the light. A large, semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the following text.

A full grey box model to simulate interactions
between buildings and their outdoor conditions

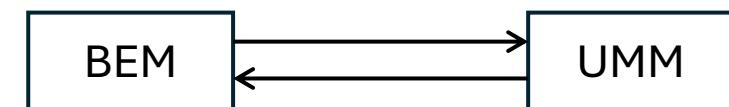
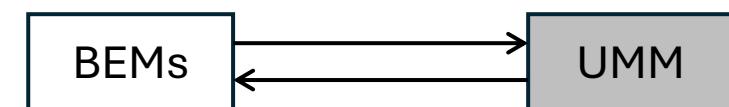
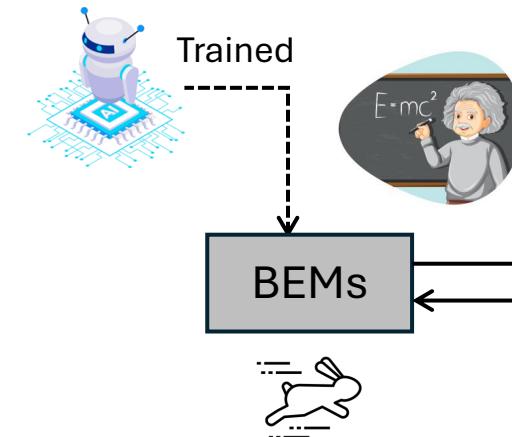
**City
scale**

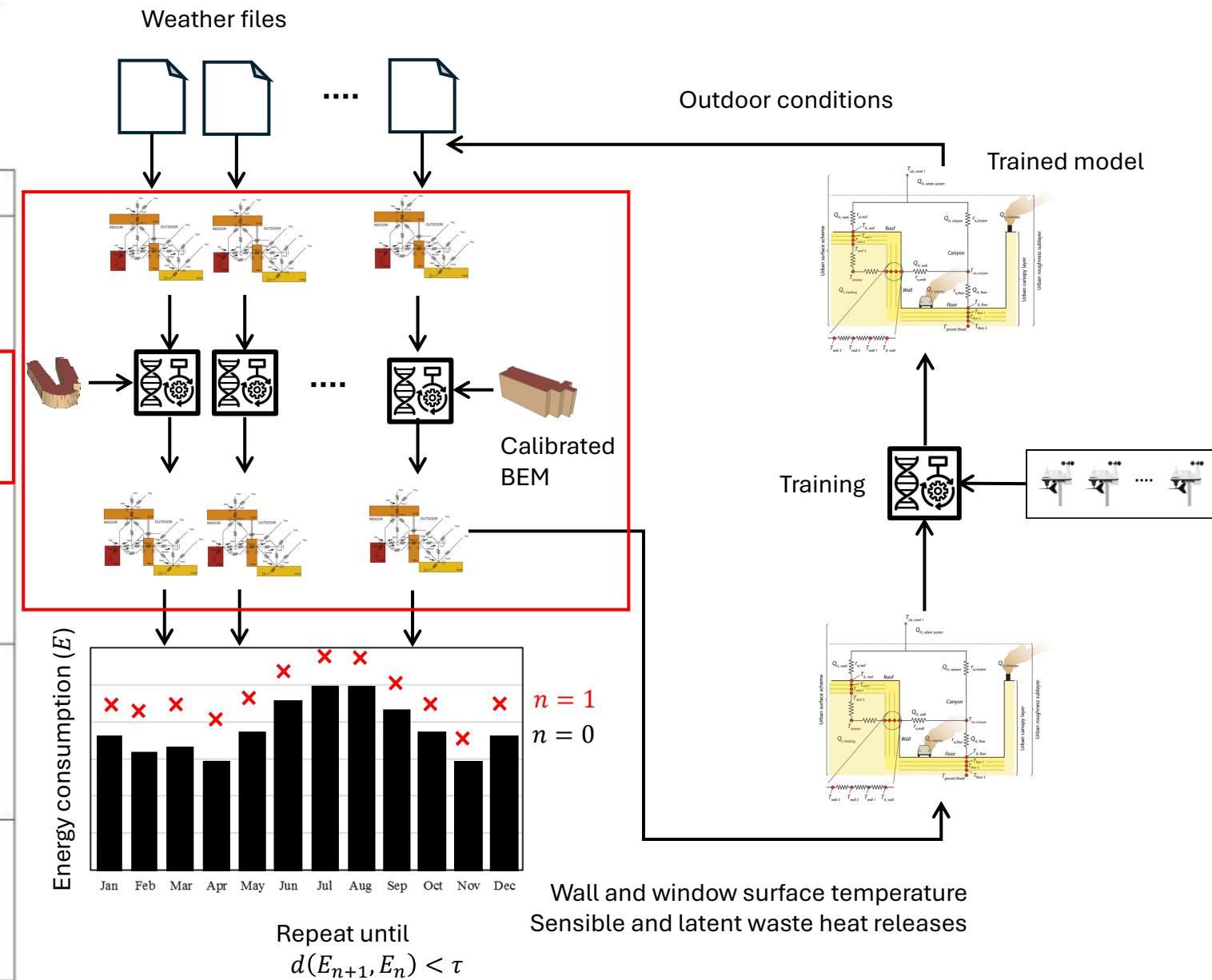
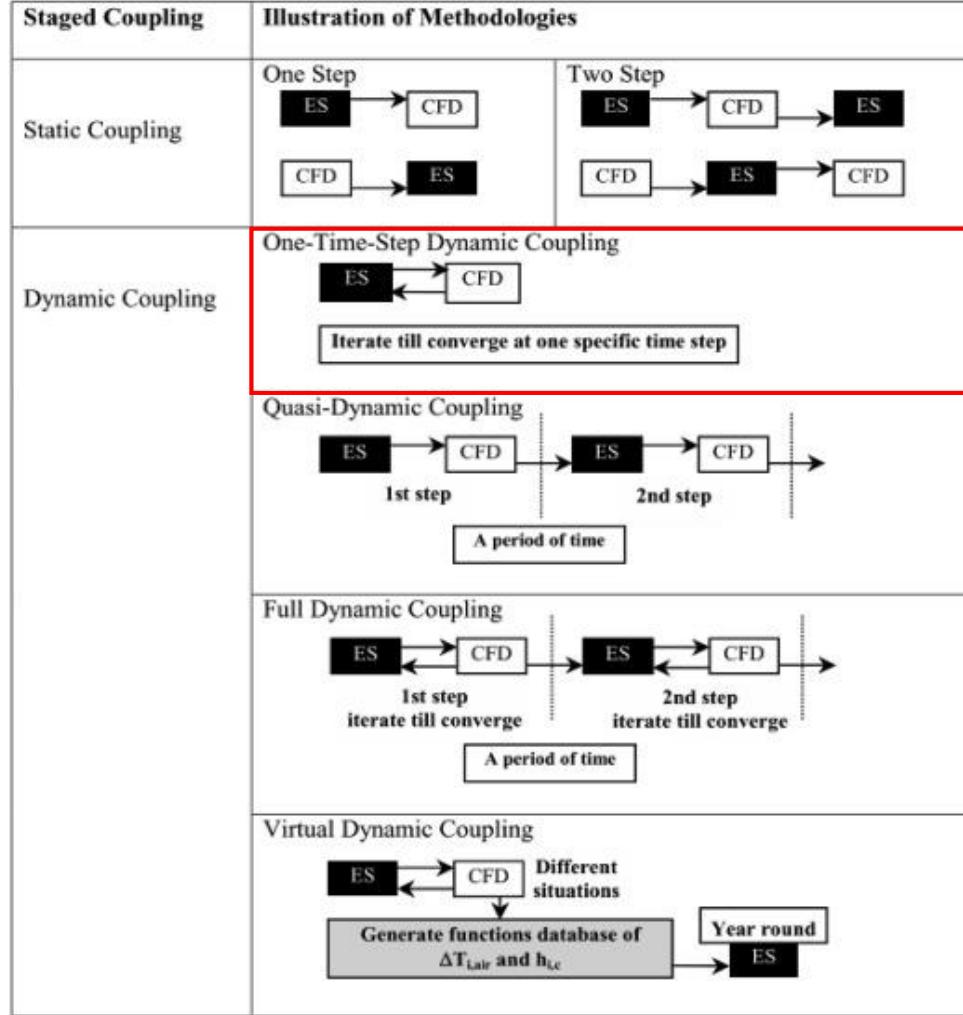
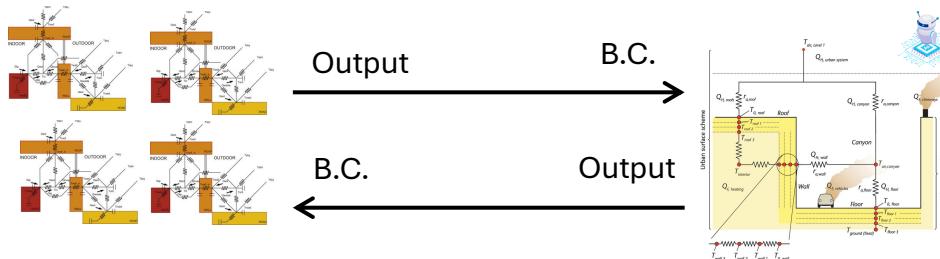


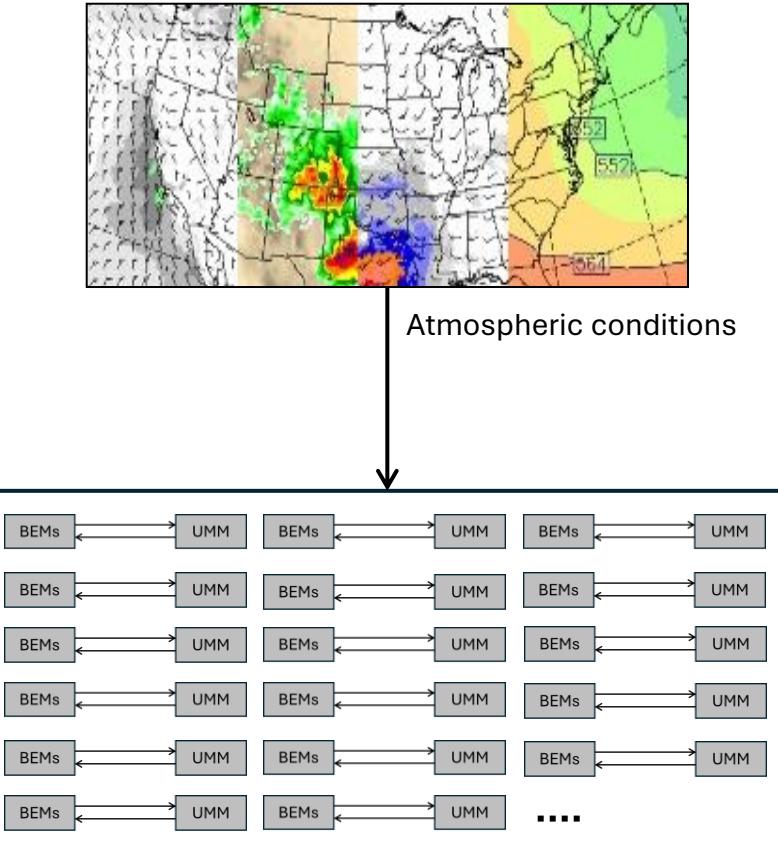
**Neighbourhood
scale**



**Building
scale**







City digital twin platform



Architects



Urban planners

Greenhouse gas emissions

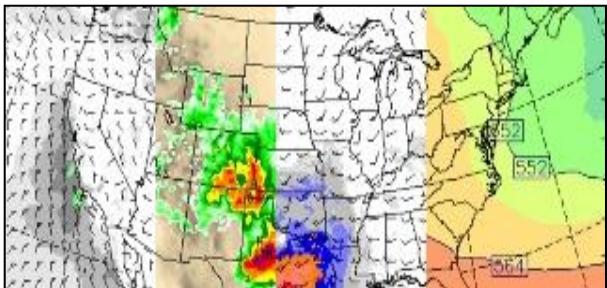


Economy

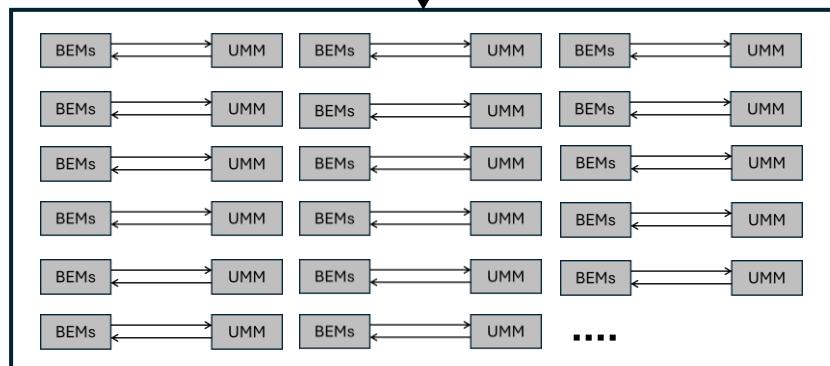


Public health

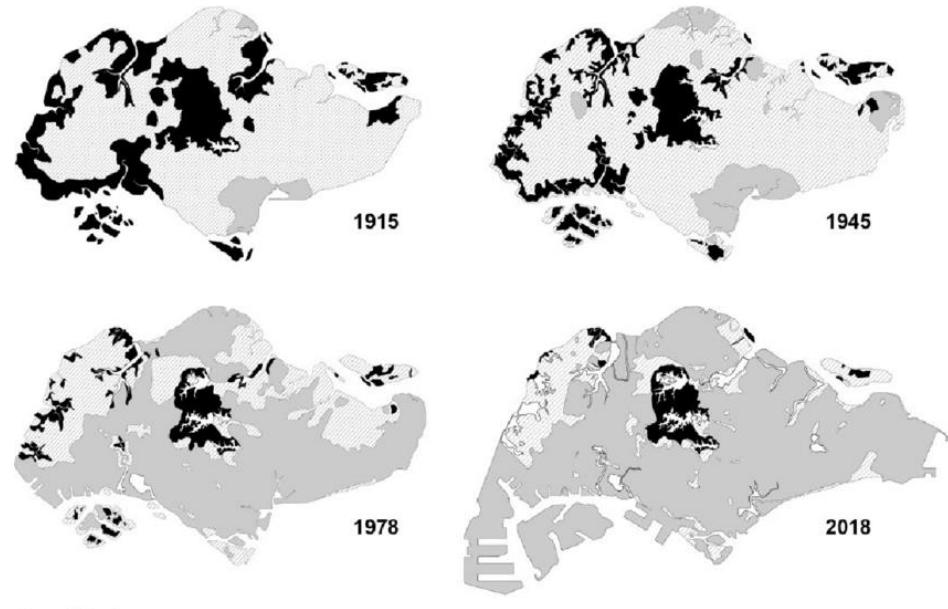




Atmospheric conditions



Urban expansion



Fong, L. S., Leng, M. J., & Taylor, D. (2020). A century of anthropogenic environmental change in tropical Asia: Multi-proxy palaeolimnological evidence from Singapore's Central Catchment. *The Holocene*, 30(1), 162-177.



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I am a postdoctoral researcher sponsored by the [Marie-Curie Global fellowship](#) to contribute to the mission [Climate Neutral and Smart Cities](#) in collaboration with the [Delft University of Technology](#) and [Carnegie Mellon University](#).



Q&A session

