

Building Energy Management Internet of Things

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Background Study
 - Literature
 - Prior Work
 - Challenges
- 3 Subsystem Level Functional Requirements
 - Block Diagram
 - Specifications
- 4 Engineering Efforts
 - Simulation
- 5 Subsystem Level Functional Requirements
 - Block Diagram
 - Specifications
- 6 Engineering Efforts
 - Simulation
 - Design
 - Experimental Activities

Introduction

- Building Energy Management Open Source Software (BEMOSS) is an open source Internet of Thing (IoT) software developed under the Department of Energy
- We are tasked with creating a new device that can be controlled through this software over the internet
- We are creating an interface to control a DC motor through BEMOSS
 - Control curtains to regulate interior temperatures
 - Close/ open barriers
- We will also create a machine learning algorithm that can be supported within BEMOSS to reduce power consumption

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Background Study

Literature

- The previous literature that has been released on BEMOSS has been describing what it can do instead of how to do it
- Currently BEMOSS is being used by Virginia Tech and McNeese University to monitor a microgrid

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Background Study

Prior Work

- The BEMOSS team has thus far successfully incorporated control of the following devices into BEMOSS:

Device Model	Vendor	Protocol
HVAC controller		
CT30 w/ Wi-Fi USNAP module	Radio Thermostat	Wi-Fi
CT50 w/ Wi-Fi USNAP module	Radio Thermostat	Wi-Fi
PL-M1000RTU/M2000RTU	Prolon	Modbus RTU
VC1000/VC2000	Prolon	Modbus RTU
Lighting load controller		
WeMo light switch	Belkin	Wi-Fi
Philips Hue	Philips	Wi-Fi/Ethernet
LMRC-212-U	Wattstopper	BACnet MS/TP
Plug load controller		
WeMo switch	Belkin	Wi-Fi
WeMo insight switch	Belkin	Wi-Fi
LMPL-201	Wattstopper	BACnet MS/TP
Sensor		
LMLS-400	Wattstopper	BACnet MS/TP

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Background Study

Challenges

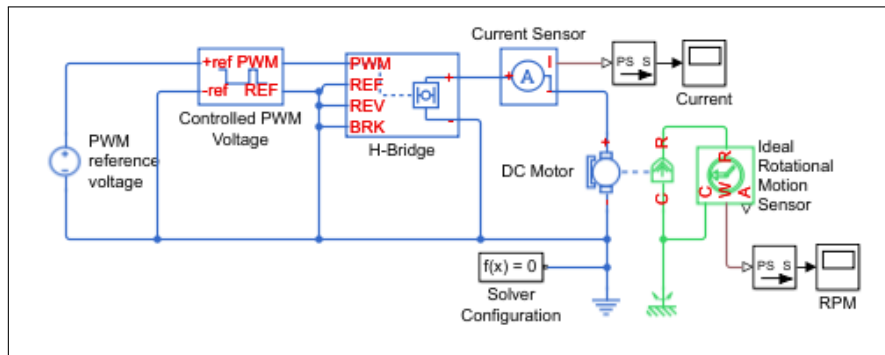
- Create a new BEMOSS supported device
- Implement BEMOSS on a new device, such as a raspberry pi
- Develop and implement an algorithm for BEMOSS to use to efficiently utilize power consumption in a HVAC system

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Subsystem Level Functional Requirements

Block Diagram



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Subsystem Level Functional Requirements

Specifications

Motor Requirements

- The simulation must be modeled based on the real system in the lab
- The model must be run by a PWM signal and H-bridge to allow for feedback control later
- The model must produce a power calculation to be used later for the machine learning algorithm

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Engineering Efforts

Simulation

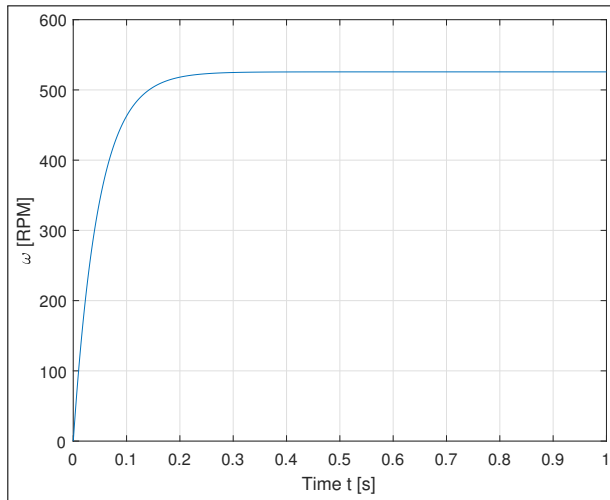


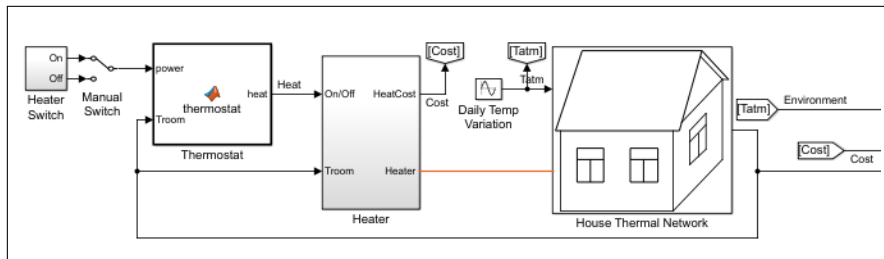
Figure: Motor Simulation Results

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Subsystem Level Functional Requirements

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Subsystem Level Functional Requirements

Specifications

House Requirements

- The model must give a realistic thermal behavior of a room
- Modeled after work done by a previous work, the system is modeled after the system of equations:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{T}^e}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{T}_1^e \\ \dot{T}_2^e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{U_{cc}A_{cc}}{M_{cc}C_v} & \frac{Q_w\rho_w C_{pw}}{M_{cc}C_v} \\ 0 & -\frac{Q_w\rho_w C_{pw} + U_t A_t}{V_t\rho_w C_{pw}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1^e \\ T_2^e \end{bmatrix} +$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{U_{cc}A_{cc}}{M_{cc}C_v} T_{amb} - \frac{Q_w\rho_w C_{pw}}{M_{cc}C_v} T_{wo} \\ \frac{U_t A_t}{V_t\rho_w C_{pw}} T_{amb} + \frac{Q_w\rho_w C_{pw}}{V_t\rho_w C_{pw}} T_{wo} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{15000}{V_t\rho_w C_{pw}} \end{bmatrix} \chi + \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{\rho_a C_{pa}}{M_{cc}C_v} Q_{a1} - \frac{U_{cc}A_{cc}}{M_{cc}C_v} \right) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Engineering Efforts

Simulation

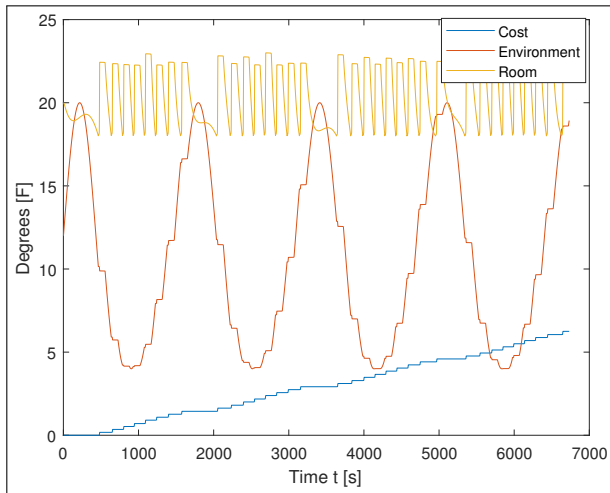


Figure: House Simulation Results using on/off control

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Engineering Efforts

Design

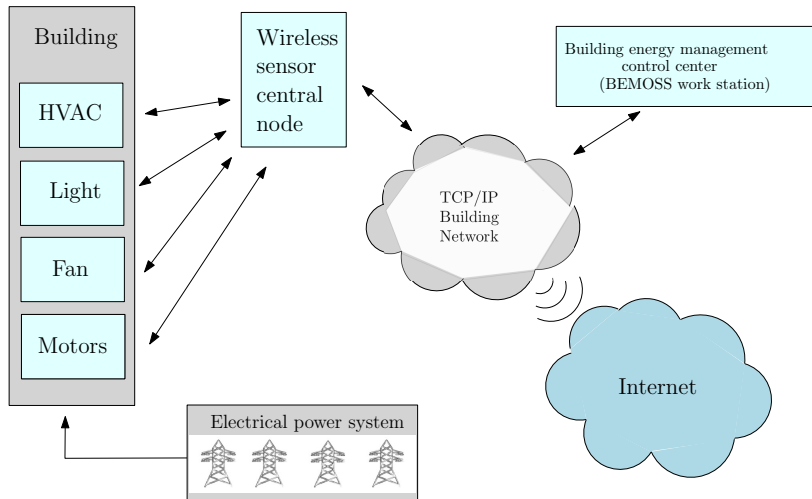


Figure: BEMOSS Network

Engineering Efforts

Design

Hardware video demonstration

Engineering Efforts

Design

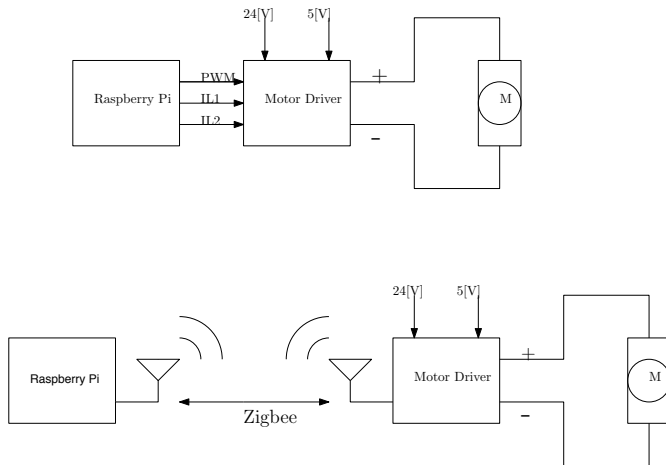


Figure: Raspberry Pi Motor Driver Interface

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Engineering Efforts

Experimental Activities

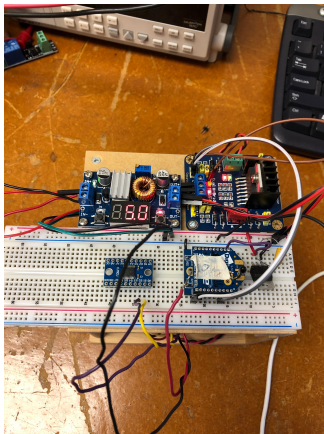


Figure: Remote Circuit 10/27/18

Engineering Efforts

Experimental Activities

- XBee S2C radio module
 - Receive motor direction commands
 - Toggle H-Bridge pins
 - Relay encoder positional data to central node
- L298 H-bridge
 - Supply motor power
 - control motor rotation direction
- Pittman 24v DC motor
 - Close/ open curtains
- Optical encoder
 - Measure and relay positional data
- Buck/Boost Converter
 - Allow for a single power source to remote node
 - Bucks incoming 20V line down to 5V for motor driver, XBee module, and encoder logic

Engineering Efforts

Experimental Activities

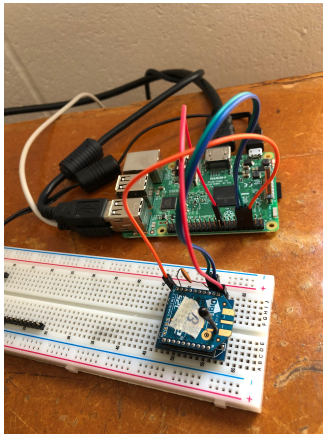


Figure: Raspberry Pi Central Node

Engineering Efforts

Experimental Activities

- Raspberry Pi Model 3B
 - Connect to BEMOSS
 - TX pin to transmit commands
 - RX pin to receive encoder data
- Python Script:
 - Transmit remote AT commands to XBee Module
 - Process encoder data and send stop start command
- XBee S2C radio module
 - Coordinator XBee

Engineering Efforts

Design

BEMOSS video presentation

- Future work includes:
 - Utilize logic converters to allow data exchange between the 5V logic H-bridge and encoder to the 3.3v logic XBee module (Pictured in "Remote Circuit 10/27/18)
 - Employ I2C protocol in place of XBee radio communication between nodes (cheaper communication method)
 - Implement feedback control using the motor encoder to control the position and speed of the motor
 - Further energy efficiency by only powering the encoder during times of motor rotation (through use of relays)

Parts List

Part	Price	Quantity
XBee Interface Board	\$5.31	1
8 Channel Logic Converter	\$5.99	1
3.3 [V] Relay Board	\$11.90	1
Buck/ Boost Converter	\$9.99	1
WeMo Smart Plug	\$ 27.90	2

Table: List of ordered parts

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Deliverables

Division of Labor

- Jordan
 - Develop accurate models using Simscape
 - Algorithm for BEMOSS
 - Machine learning research and implementation
- Reece
 - Interfacing a new device
 - Motor driver configuration
- Robert
 - BEMOSS
 - Implement Reece and Jordan's work

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Deliverables

Schedule for Completion

Fall Semester 2018

- Working BEMOSS - September 2018
- Transmit AT command via XCTU - October 2018
- Transmit AT command via python - November 2018
- Adaptive HVAC Control Algorithm - December 2018

Deliverables

Schedule for Completion

Spring Semester 2019

- Interface new device - March 2019
- Implement Machine learning - April 2019
- Have device supported by BEMOSS - April 2019

Summary

- Introduce a new supported device within BEMOSS
- Configure BEMOSS to work on a single board computer like raspberry pi
- Develop an algorithm for BEMOSS to determine energy consumption and energy saved

Questions?

For Further Reading I



P. M. Ferreira

Neural networks based predictive control for thermal comfort and energy savings in public buildings/
[Energy and Buildings, 2012](#)



V. Reppa

A Distributed Architecture for HVAC Sensor Fault Detection and Isolation.
[IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology, 2015.](#)



X. Zhang

Deploying IoT devices to make buildings smart: Performance evaluation and deployment experience.
[2016 IEEE 3rd World Forum on Internet of Things \(WF-IoT\)](#)