

Modelica-based simulation of building and district energy systems

Session 5: Heat transfer in Modelica and object-oriented features

- 1D discretization of heat conduction (solving PDEs)
- Exercise: Constructing a RC lumped model

SESSION 5 – 1D Discretization of heat conduction

Modelica is a language for representing **lumped** systems. What this means is that the behavior must be expressed in terms of ordinary differential equations – ODEs (or DAEs)

Modelica does not include any means for describing partial differential equations (*i.e.*, equations that involve the gradient of variables in spatial directions).

The unsteady 1D conductive heat transfer equation in x-direction is (PDE):

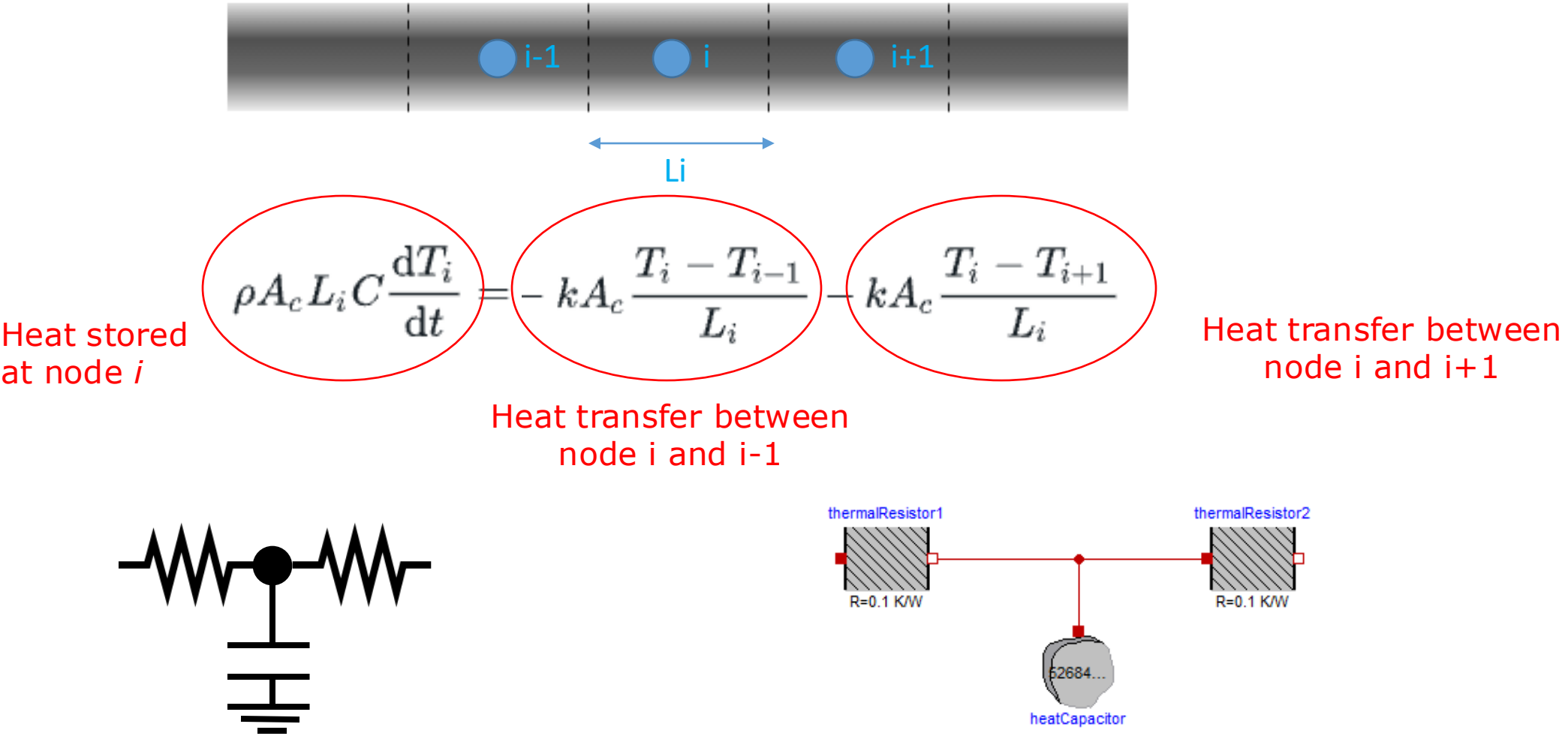
$$\rho c_p \frac{dT}{dt} = k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

ρ : density
 c : specific heat capacity
 K : thermal conductivity
 T : temperature

How can we solve this equation in Modelica?

SESSION 5 – 1D Discretization of heat conduction

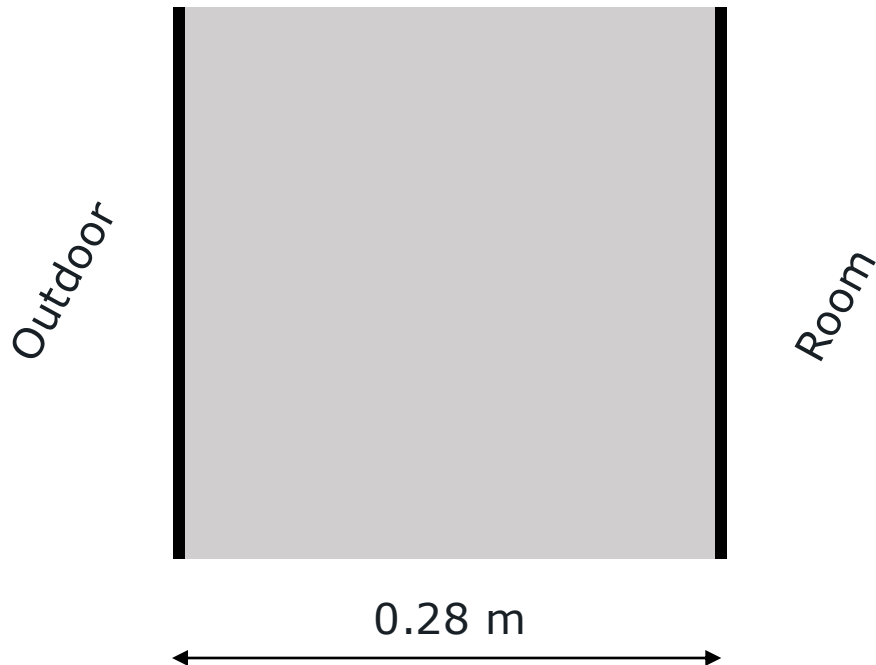
Numerical approximation by spatial discretization (control volumes).



Exercise: – Discretization of heat conduction

Consider a 0.28 m slab of concrete with area of 1 m² that acts as a wall for a room with heat capacity of 32000 J/K. The outdoor air temperature is represented by a step block (see parameters below). Calculate the temperature profile of the room for a week period using three approaches:

1. The wall has no control volume (only thermal resistance)
2. The wall is discretized by one control volume
3. The wall is discretized by four control volumes



Step block

Height = -20

Offset = 273.15 + 20

StartTime = 86400 s

Wall thermal properties

$\rho = 2240 \text{ kg/m}^3$

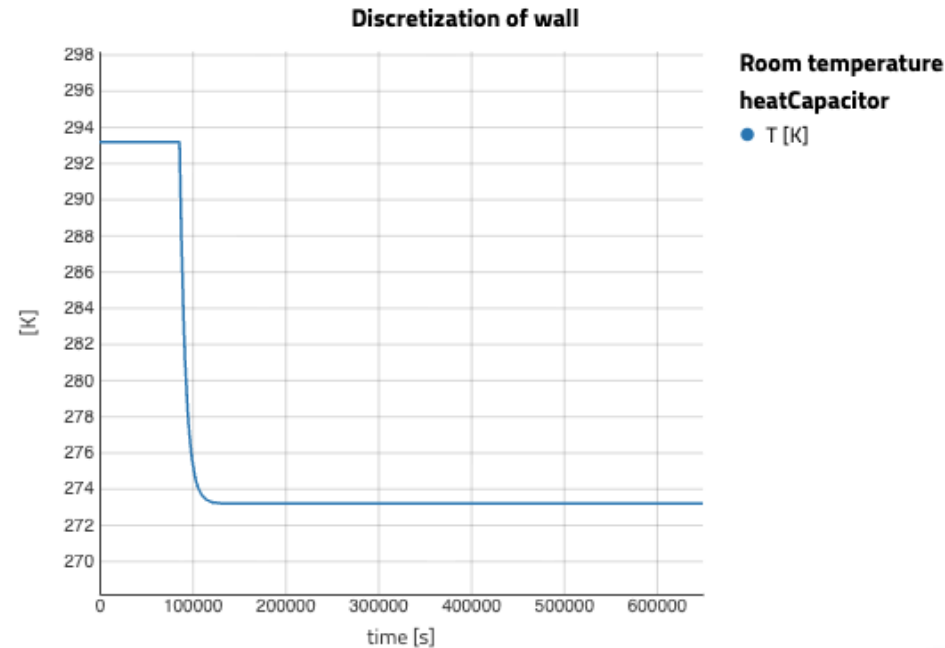
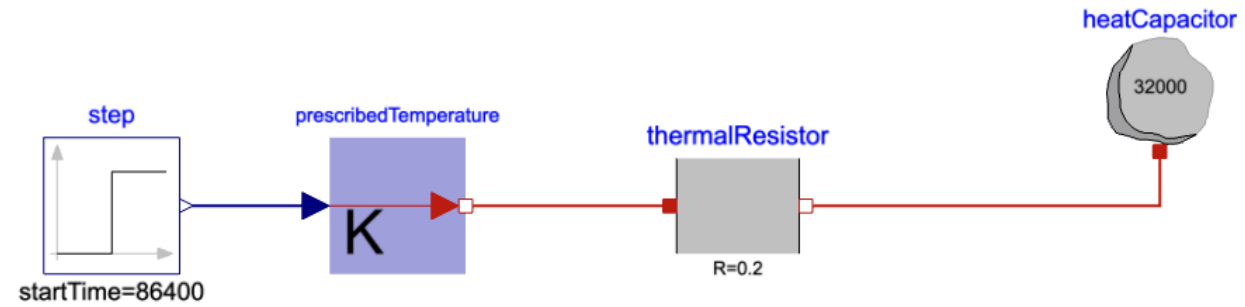
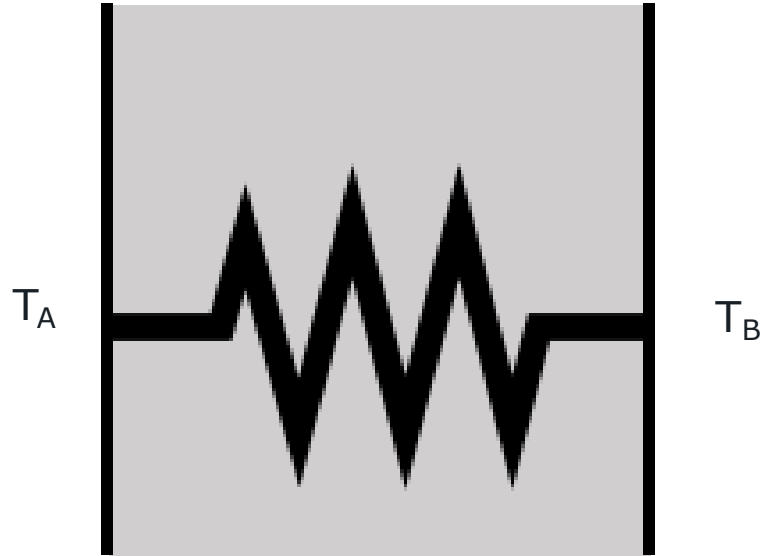
$c = 840 \text{ J/KgK}$

$k = 1.4 \text{ W/mK}$

To solve the exercise, you first need to calculate the thermal resistance and the heat capacity of the wall (solutions in the next slides)

SOLUTION 1

No control volume

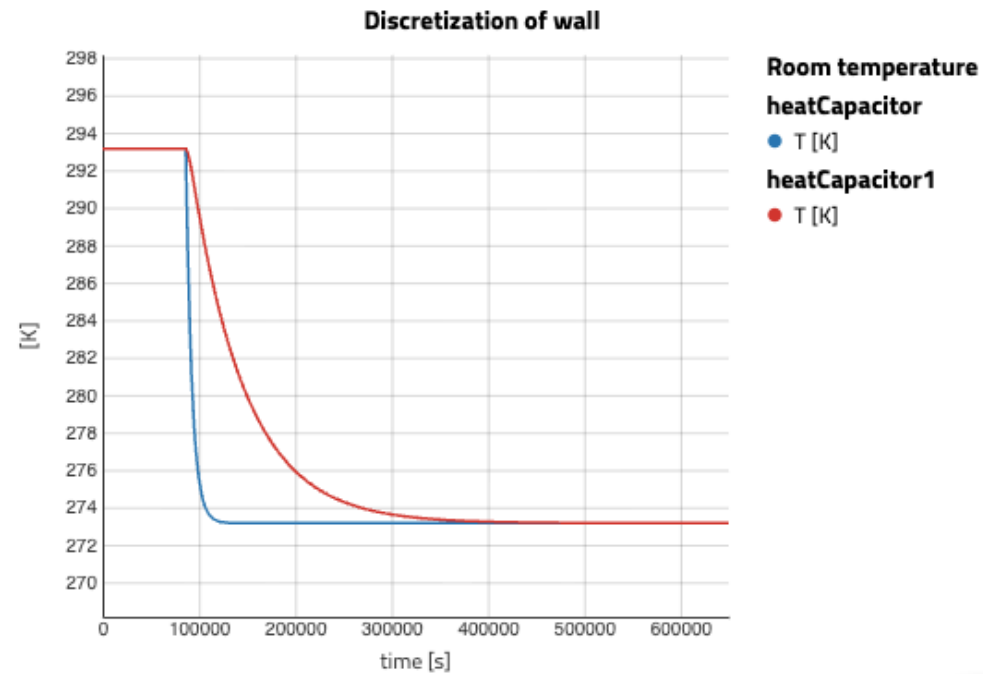
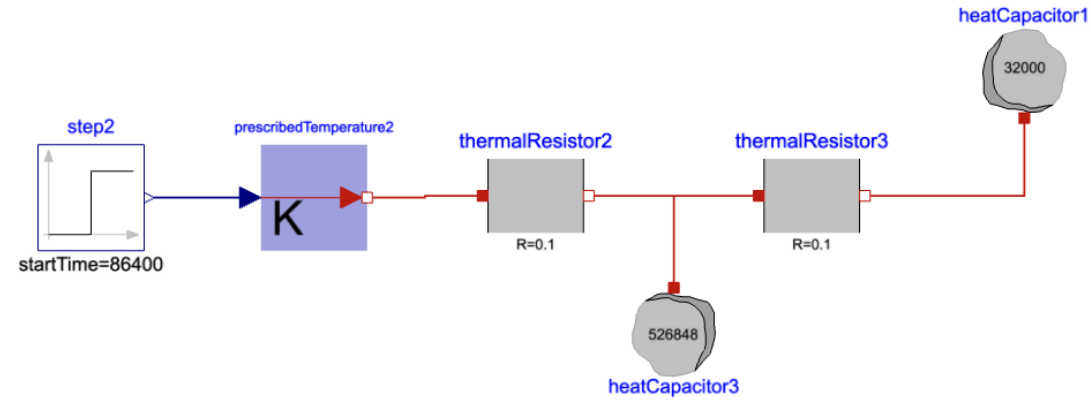
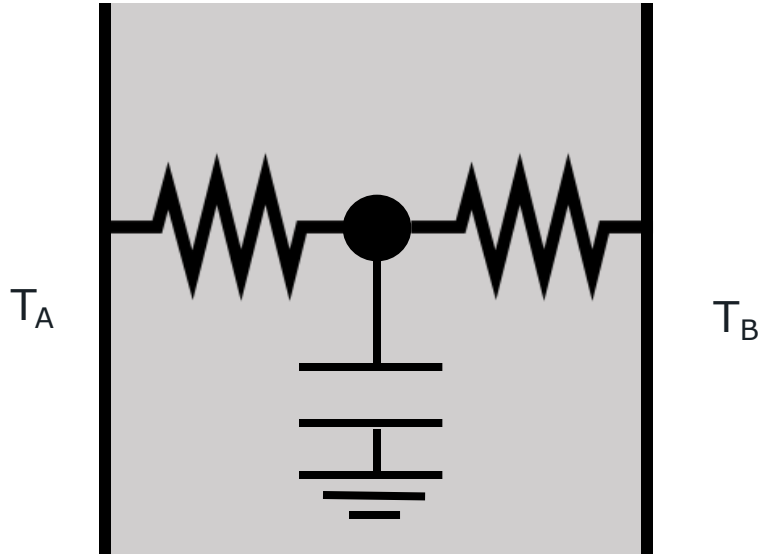


Models required:

- `Modelica.Thermal.HeatTransfer.Components.ThermalResistor` (1)
- `Modelica.Thermal.HeatTransfer.Components.HeatCapacitor` (1)
- `Modelica.Thermal.HeatTransfer.Sources.PrescribedTemperature` (1)
- `Modelica.Blocks.Sources.Step` (1)

SOLUTION 2

One control volume

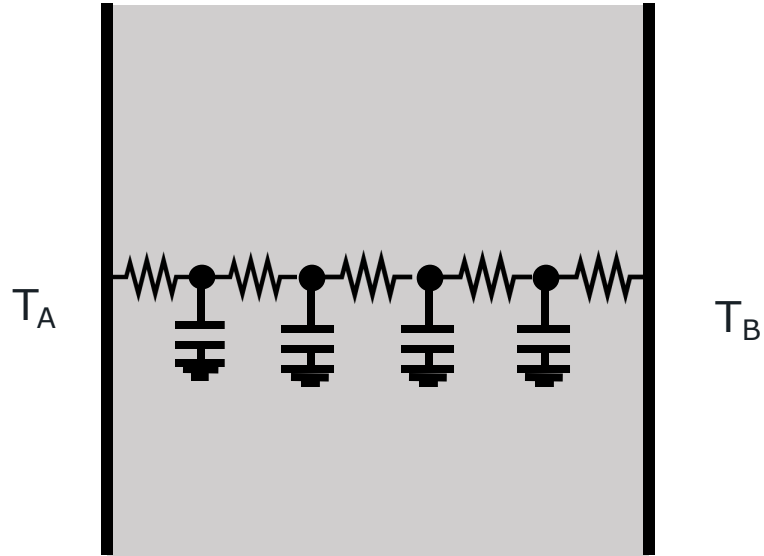


Models required:

- `Modelica.Thermal.HeatTransfer.Components.ThermalResistor` (2)
- `Modelica.Thermal.HeatTransfer.Sources.PrescribedTemperature` (1)
- `Modelica.Blocks.Sources.Step` (1)
- `Modelica.Thermal.HeatTransfer.Components.HeatCapacitor` (2)

SOLUTION 3

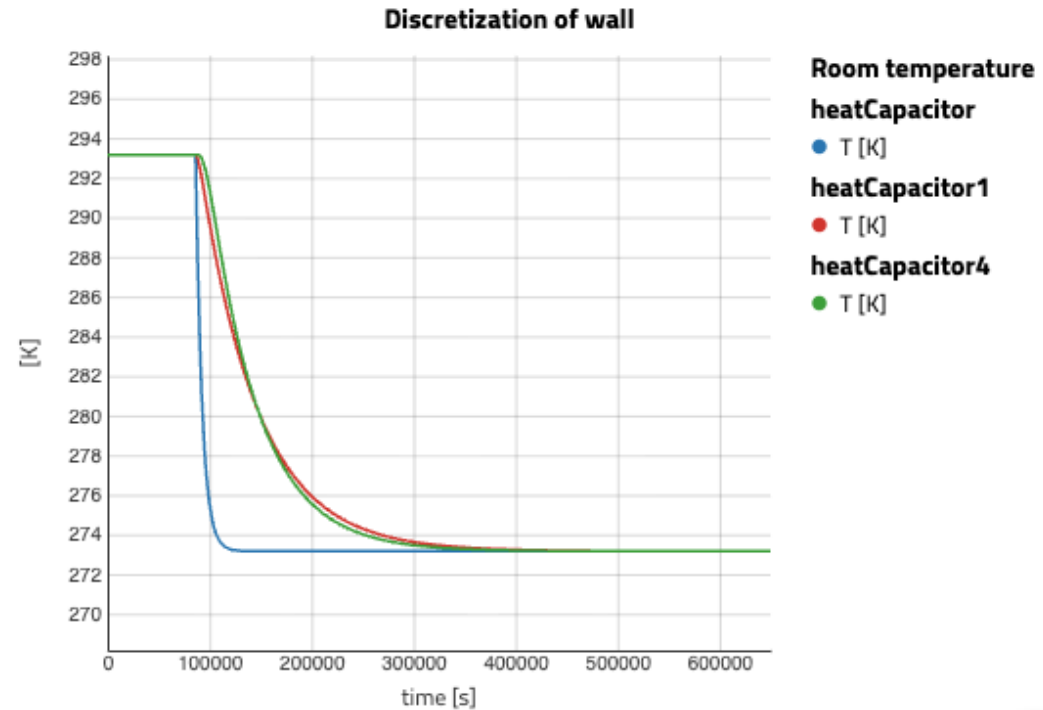
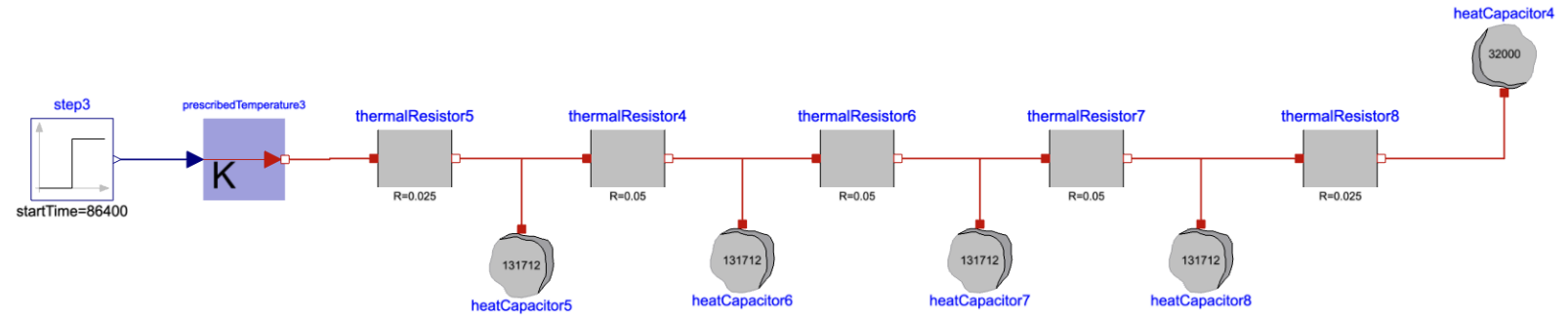
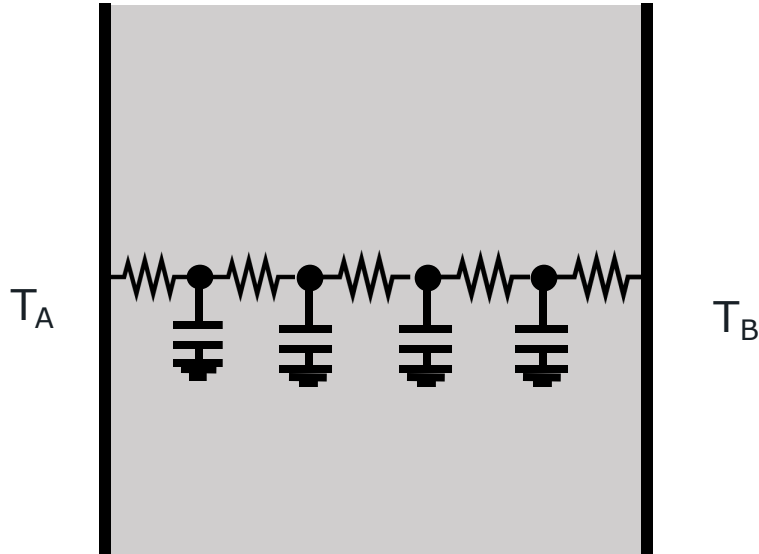
Four control volumes



SOLUTION ON THE NEXT PAGE!

SOLUTION 3

Four control volumes



Models required:

- `Modelica.Thermal.HeatTransfer.Components.ThermalResistor` (5)
- `Modelica.Thermal.HeatTransfer.Sources.PrescribedTemperature` (1)
- `Modelica.Blocks.Sources.Step` (1)
- `Modelica.Thermal.HeatTransfer.Components.HeatCapacitor` (5)