Optimal Energy Management for Building Comfort Service together with ATES Operational Planning

Vahab Rostampour

Delft University of Technology
Deft Center of Systems and Control

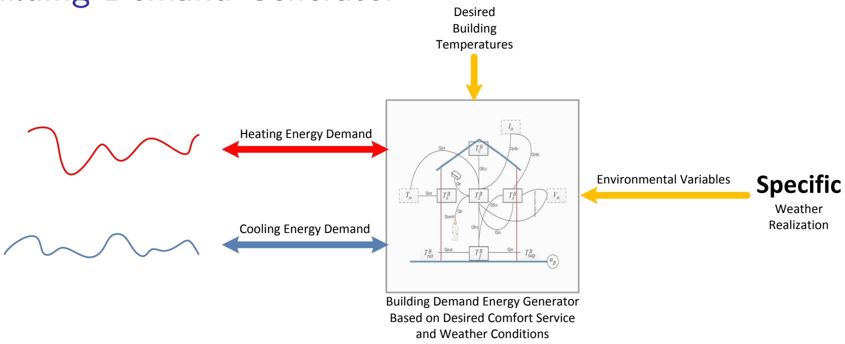
Seminar Meeting at Priva Group Company

March 31, 2016

Outline

1. OEM of Building Comfort Service
2. OEM for Smart Thermal Grids
3. Simulation Results & Next Steps

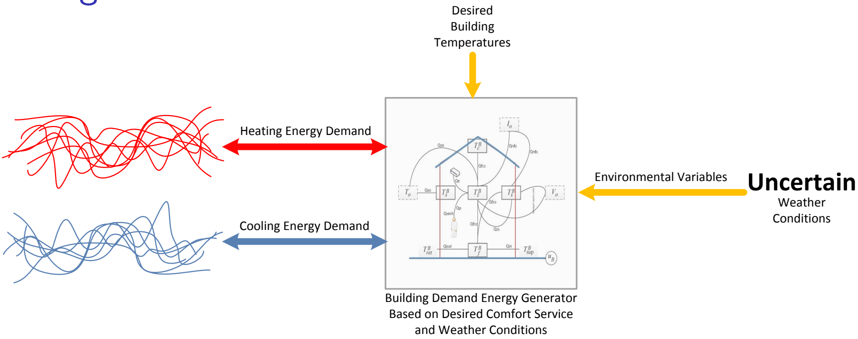
Building Demand Generator



Demand Profile Generator:

- Complete and detailed building dynamical model
- Desired building temperatures (local controller unit)
- In specific weather realization, certain demand profiles are generated

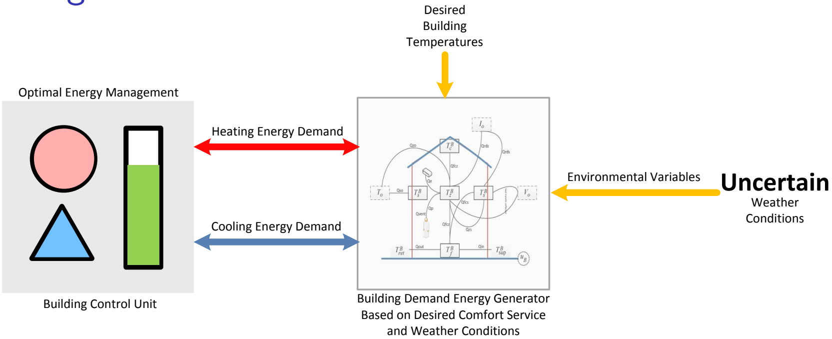
Building Demand Generator



Demand Profile Generator:

- Complete and detailed building dynamical model
- Desired building temperature (local controller unit)
- In uncertain weather conditions, uncertain demand profiles are generated

Building Comfort Service

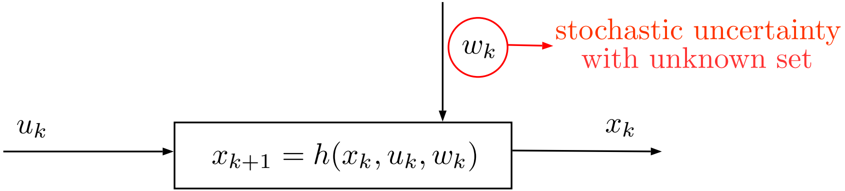


Building Control Unit:

- Main components: Boiler, HP, HE, micro-CHP, Buffer Storage
- **ON/OFF status** together with **production schedule** as decisions
- Thermal **energy balance** for dynamical systems

Mathematical Model

Define x_k to be the imbalance error between demand and production level. This yields the following dynamical model for imbalance error:



Our objective: design a state feedback control policy that minimizes the energy consumption of buildings, while keeping room temperatures between comfortable limits, despite *uncertain weather conditions*, and subject to the operational constraints

Optimal Control Strategies

Finite horizon predictive control problem:

$$\min_{(u_k, y_k)_{k=0}^{M}} \quad J(x_k, u_k) := \sum_{k=0}^{M} x_k^\top Q x_k + \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} u_k^\top R u_k \,, \; Q \succeq 0 \,, \; R \succ 0$$

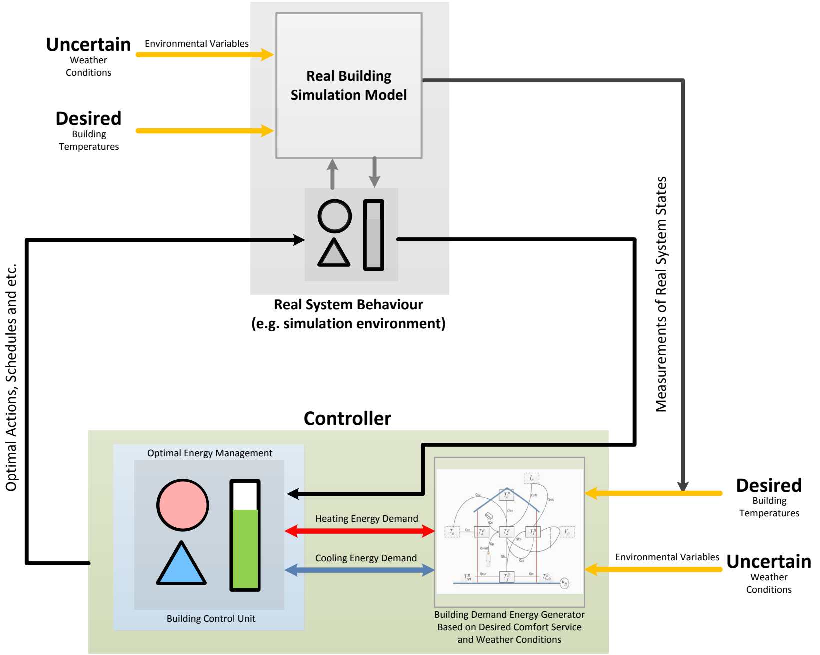
$$\text{subject to:} \quad f_k(x_k, u_k, y_k) \leq 0 \,, \; y_k \in \{0, 1\} \,, \; k = 0, 1, \cdots, M$$

Objective function: $J(x_k, u_k)$ consists of the following parts:

- Tracking building comfort profile
- Minimizing building operational cost

Additional parts of objective function for the future studies:

- Reducing carbon emission gas
- Planning ATES operations

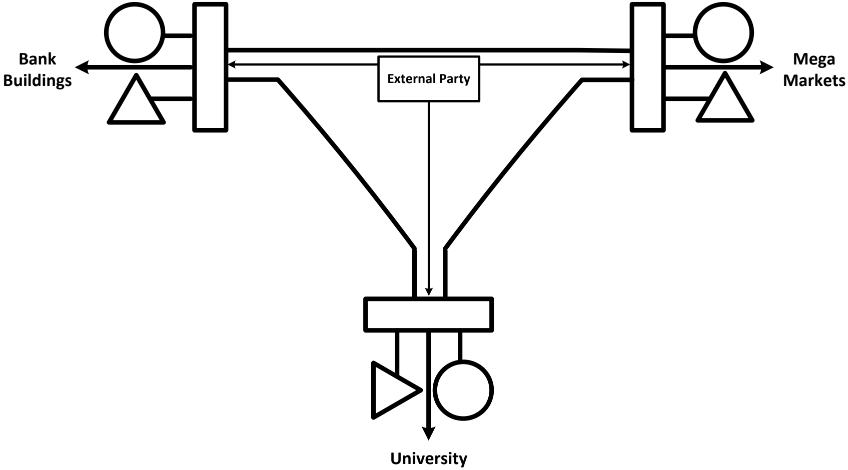


Uncertain
Environmental Variables
Weather
Conditions
Desired
Building
Temperatures
Real Building
Simulation Model
Real System Behaviour
(e.g. simulation environment)
Optimal Actions, Schedules and etc.
Measurements of Real System States
Controller
Optimal Energy Management
Building Control Unit
Heating Energy Demand
Cooling Energy Demand
Building Demand Energy Generator
Based on Desired Comfort Service
and Weather Conditions
Desired
Building
Temperatures
Environmental Variables
Uncertain
Weather
Conditions

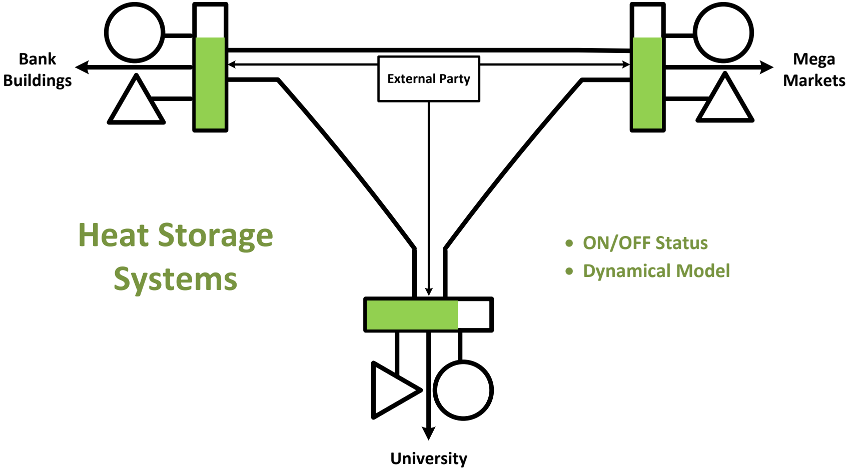
Outline

1. OEM of Building Comfort Service
2. OEM for Smart Thermal Grids
3. Simulation Results & Next Steps

Smart Thermal Grids: Conceptual Representation



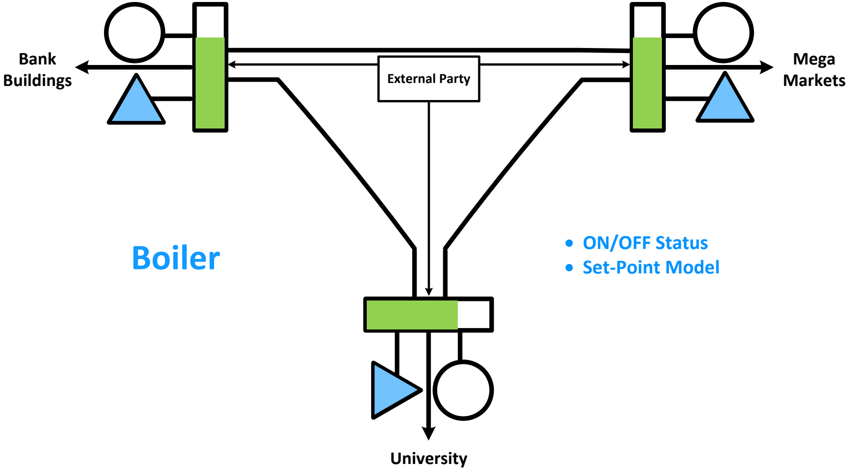
Smart Thermal Grids: Conceptual Representation



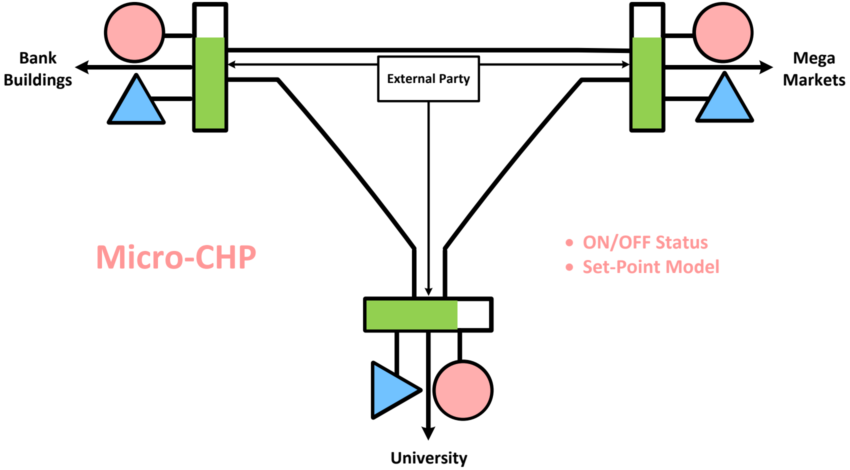
Heat Storage Systems

- **ON/OFF Status**
- **Dynamical Model**

Smart Thermal Grids: Conceptual Representation



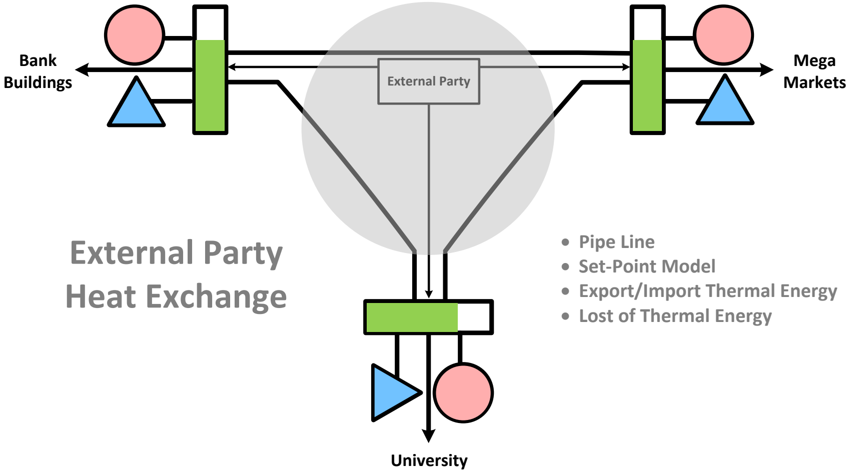
Smart Thermal Grids: Conceptual Representation



Micro-CHP

- **ON/OFF Status**
- **Set-Point Model**

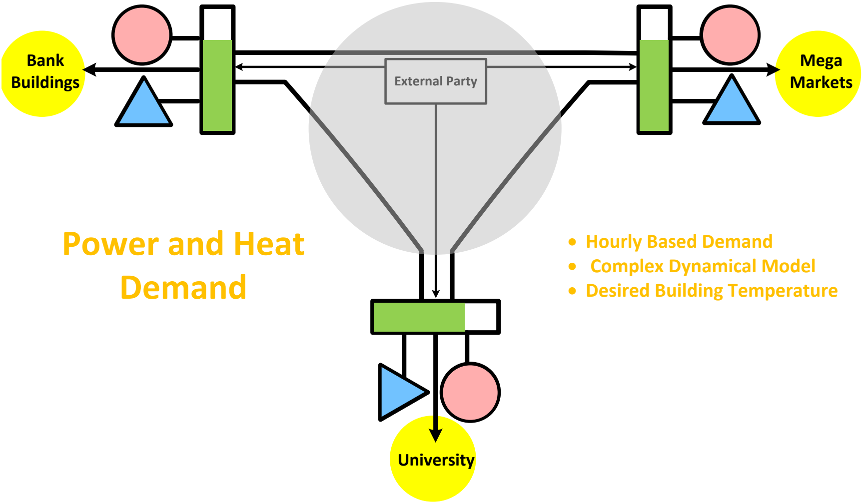
Smart Thermal Grids: Conceptual Representation



External Party Heat Exchange

- Pipe Line
- Set-Point Model
- Export/Import Thermal Energy
- Lost of Thermal Energy

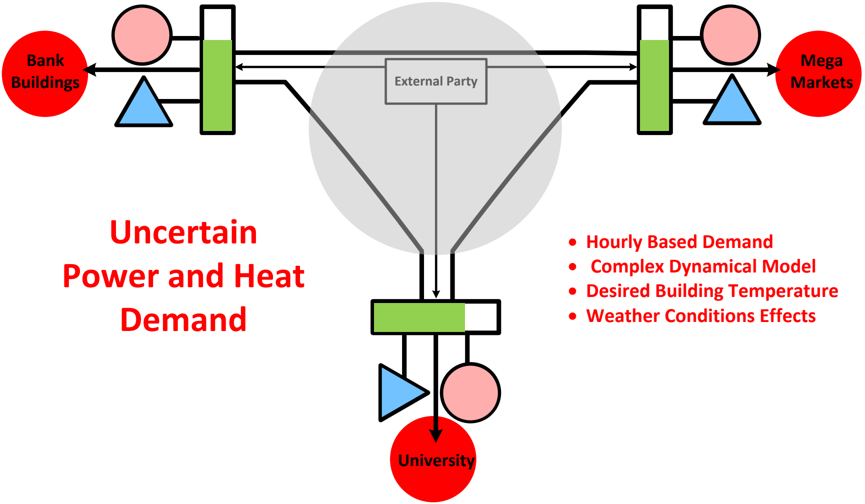
Smart Thermal Grids: Conceptual Representation



Power and Heat Demand

- **Hourly Based Demand**
- **Complex Dynamical Model**
- **Desired Building Temperature**

Smart Thermal Grids: Conceptual Representation



Uncertain Power and Heat Demand

- **Hourly Based Demand**
- **Complex Dynamical Model**
- **Desired Building Temperature**
- **Weather Conditions Effects**

Outline

1 OEM of Building Comfort Service

2 OEM for Smart Thermal Grids

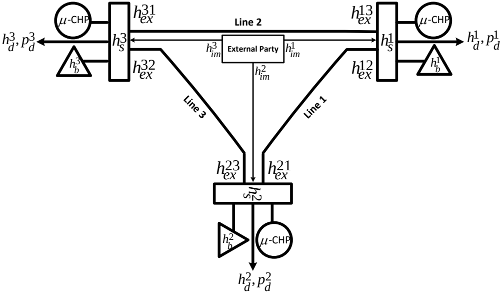
3 Simulation Results & Next Steps

Three Agents Case Study

Simulation Study Settings:

- Day-ahead control problem
- Economical cost function
- Operational constraints
- Uncertain energy demand
- Unit commitment problem
- Production scheduling problem

households, greenhouses
smart thermal grid example



Mixed-Integer Chance-Constrained Linear Optimization Problem

Developed Unified Framework

Resulting optimization problem in each sampling time:

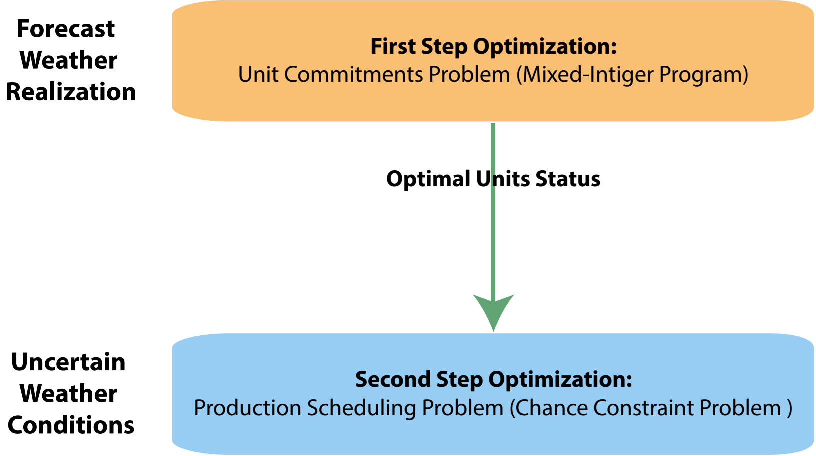
$$
\begin{aligned}
\min_{(u_k, y_k)_{k=0}^{M}} \quad & J(x_k, u_k) \\
\text{subject to:} \quad & f_k(x_k, u_k, y_k) \leq 0\,,\ y_k \in \{0, 1\}\,,\ k = 0, 1, \cdots, M \\
& \mathbb{P}\{x_k \in \mathcal{X}\} \geq 1 - \varepsilon \quad \Rightarrow \textbf{chance constraints}
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ is defined as the desired level of constraints violation

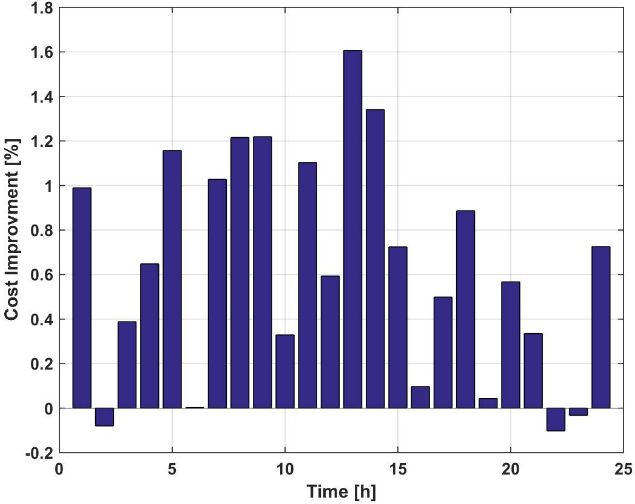
Optimal Solution in Theoretical Probability Sense:

- robustness features of constraints in a relaxed probabilistic setting based on randomization of the constraints
- extracting at random some instances of the uncertainty, and then finding the optimal solution of a problem

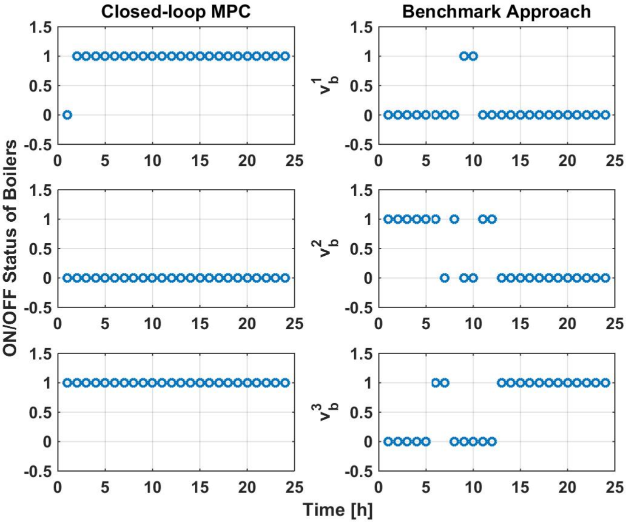
Comparison: Benchmark Approach



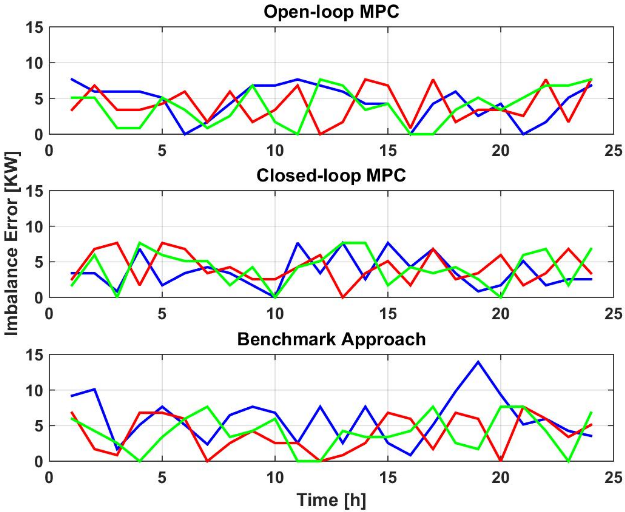
Simulation Results: Relative Cost Improvement



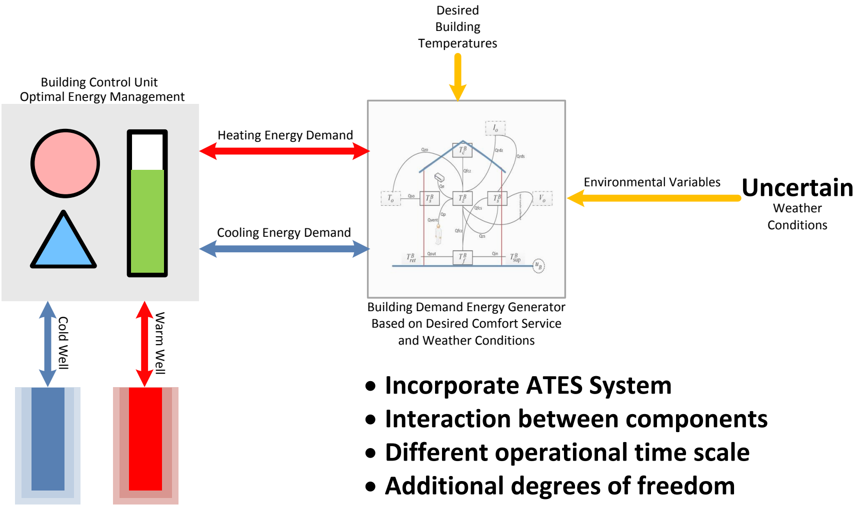
Simulation Results: ON/OFF Status of Boilers



Simulation Results: Imbalance Error Trajectories

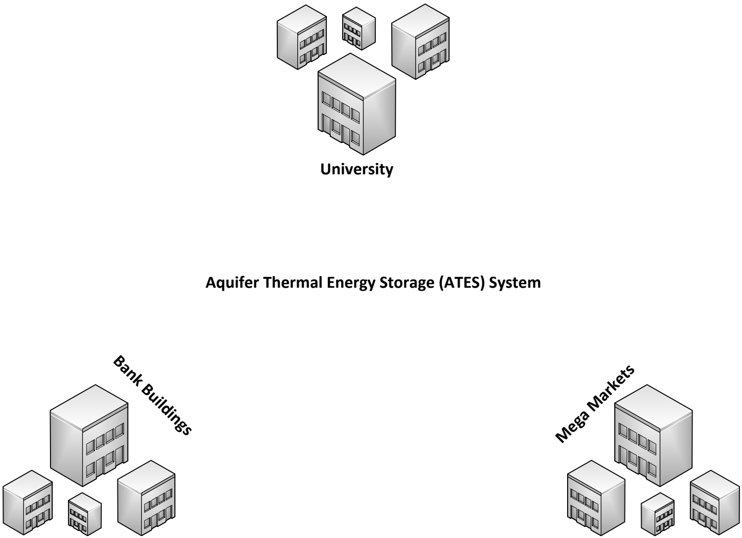


Next Steps: ATES Systems

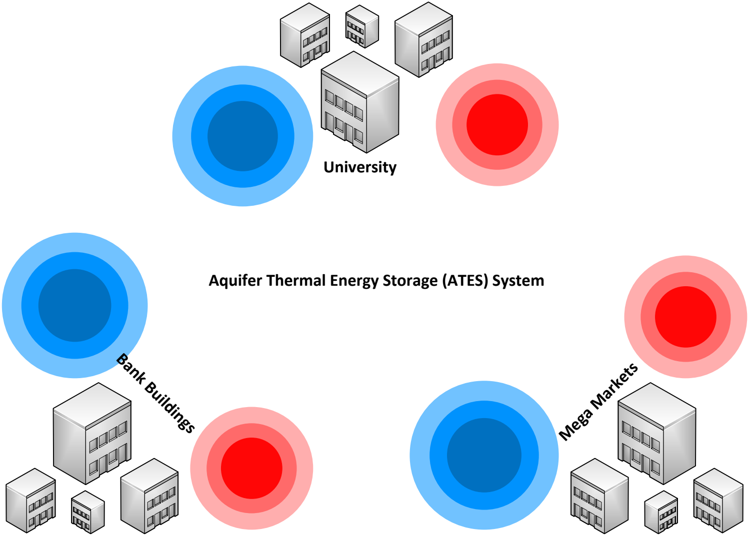


- **Incorporate ATES System**
- **Interaction between components**
- **Different operational time scale**
- **Additional degrees of freedom**

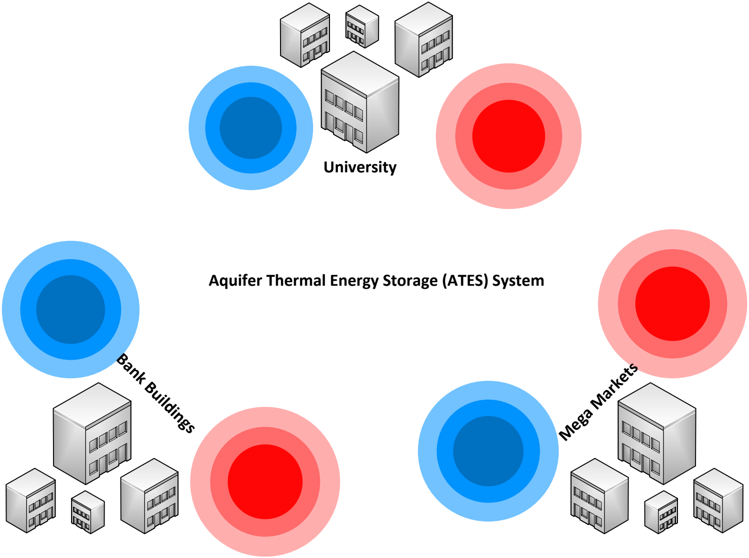
Next Steps: ATES Systems Smart Grids



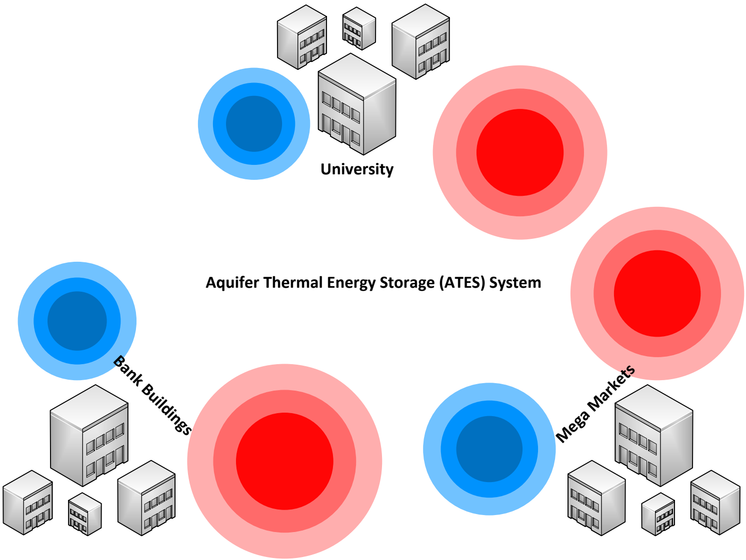
Next Steps: ATES Systems Smart Grids



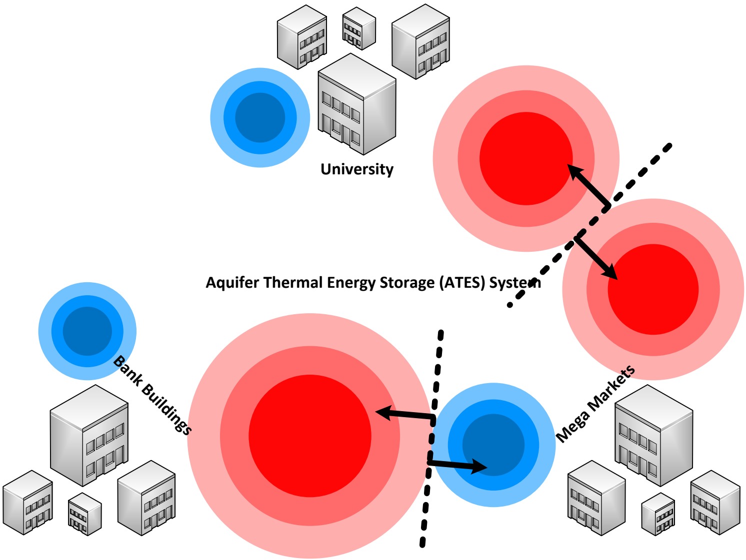
Next Steps: ATES Systems Smart Grids



Next Steps: ATES Systems Smart Grids



Next Steps: ATES Systems Smart Grids



Next Steps: Price Based Negotiation Algorithm

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \min_{(u_k^i, y_k^i)_{k=0}^{M}} \quad J_i(x_k^i, u_k^i)$$

local constraints

$$\text{subject to:} \quad \boxed{f_k^i(x_k^i, u_k^i, y_k^i) \leq 0\,,} \quad y_k^i \in \{0,1\}\,,\; k = 0, 1, \cdots, M$$

$$\boxed{r_k^i + r_k^j \leq \bar{r}_{(i,j)}\,,} \qquad r_k^i := g(x_k^i, u_k^i, y_k^i)\,,\; \forall\, i, j \in N_{-i}$$

coupling constrains

Centralized Framework:

- Local constraints: limitation of operations
- Thermal capacity radius: r_k^i for each agent i
- Coupling constraints: limitation of ATES capacity
- Total distance between agents: $\bar{r}_{(i,j)}$ for neighboring agents i, j

Next Steps: Price Based Negotiation Algorithm

$$\min_{(u_k^i, y_k^i)_{k=0}^M} \quad J_i(x_k^i, u_k^i) + p_{(i,j)}\, r_k^i$$

coordination price

$$\text{subject to:} \quad f_k^i(x_k^i, u_k^i, y_k^i) \le 0\,, \quad y_k^i \in \{0,1\}\,,\ k = 0, 1, \cdots, M$$

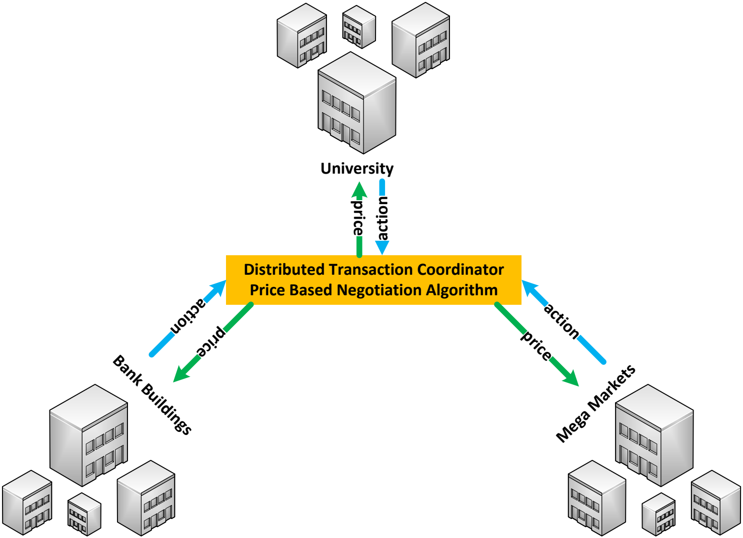
$$r_k^i := g(x_k^i, u_k^i, y_k^i)$$

local problems

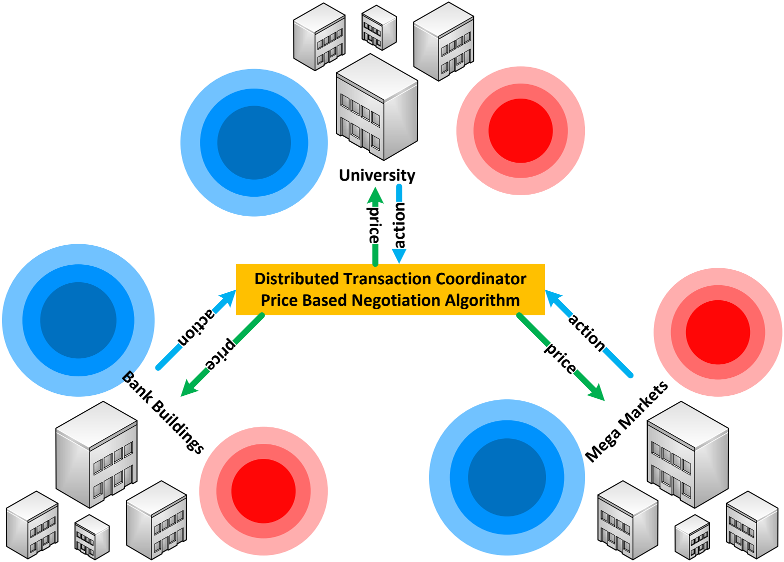
Distributed Transaction Coordinator:

- Local problems: completely decoupled framework for all agents
- Driven under the influence of the coordination price: $p_{(i,j)}$
- Coordinator task: **updating price** w.r.t local actions

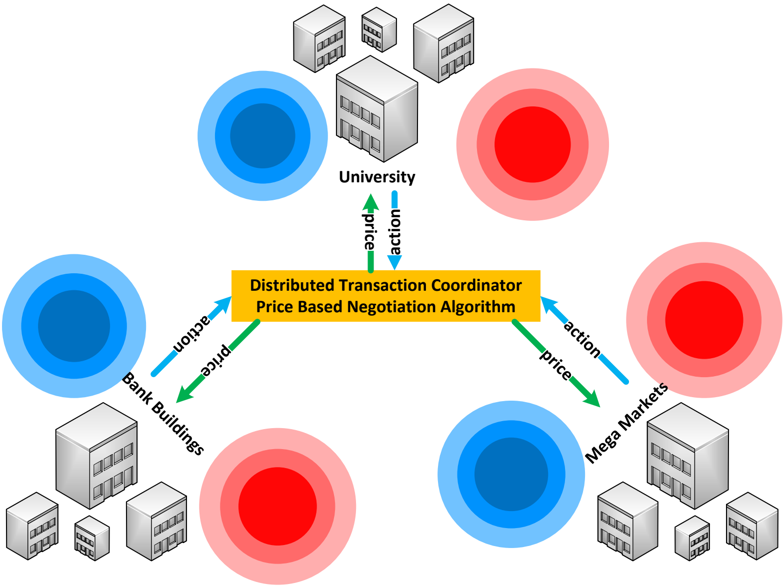
Next Steps: Price Based Negotiation Algorithm



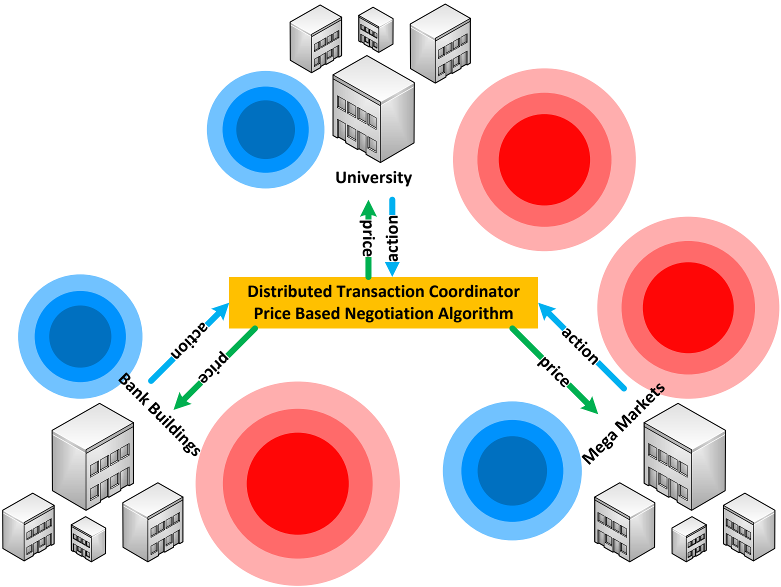
Next Steps: Price Based Negotiation Algorithm



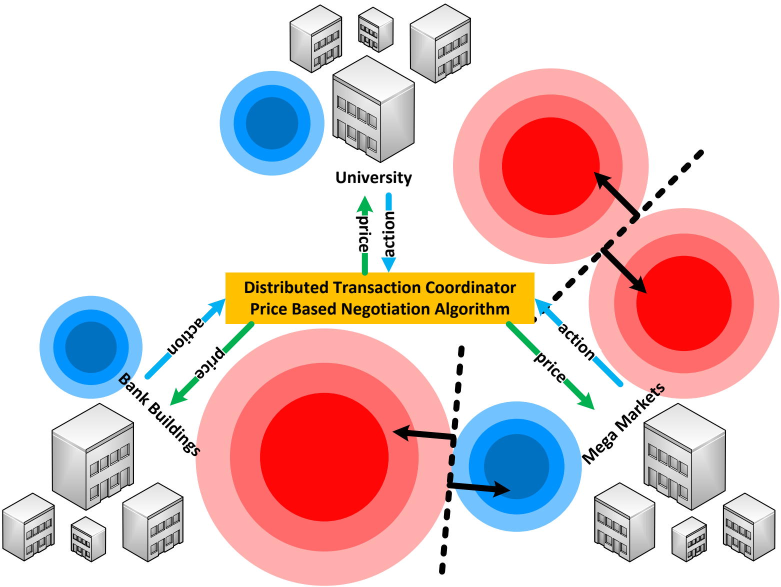
Next Steps: Price Based Negotiation Algorithm



Next Steps: Price Based Negotiation Algorithm



Next Steps: Price Based Negotiation Algorithm



Thank You!
Questions?

Optimal Energy Management for Building Comfort Service together with ATES Operational Planning

Vahab Rostampour

Delft University of Technology
Deft Center of Systems and Control

Seminar Meeting at Priva Group Company

March 31, 2016