

Nonlinear Economic Data Driven Model Based Predictive Control for a Swimming Hall Ventilation System

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Themen

- Über HANSA Klimasysteme GmbH
- Vision / Motivation
- Umsetzung
- Lösungsansätze
- Model Based Predictive Control
- Ergebnisse
- Zusammenfassung/Ausblick

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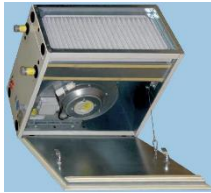
HANSA Klimasysteme GmbH



Seit 1971 Mitglied der Neumann Gruppe

HANSA Klimasysteme GmbH
Stockweg 19
26683 Strücklingen

182 Mitarbeiter



Lüftungsgeräte von 800
bis 120.000 m^3/h



Weltweite Lieferung

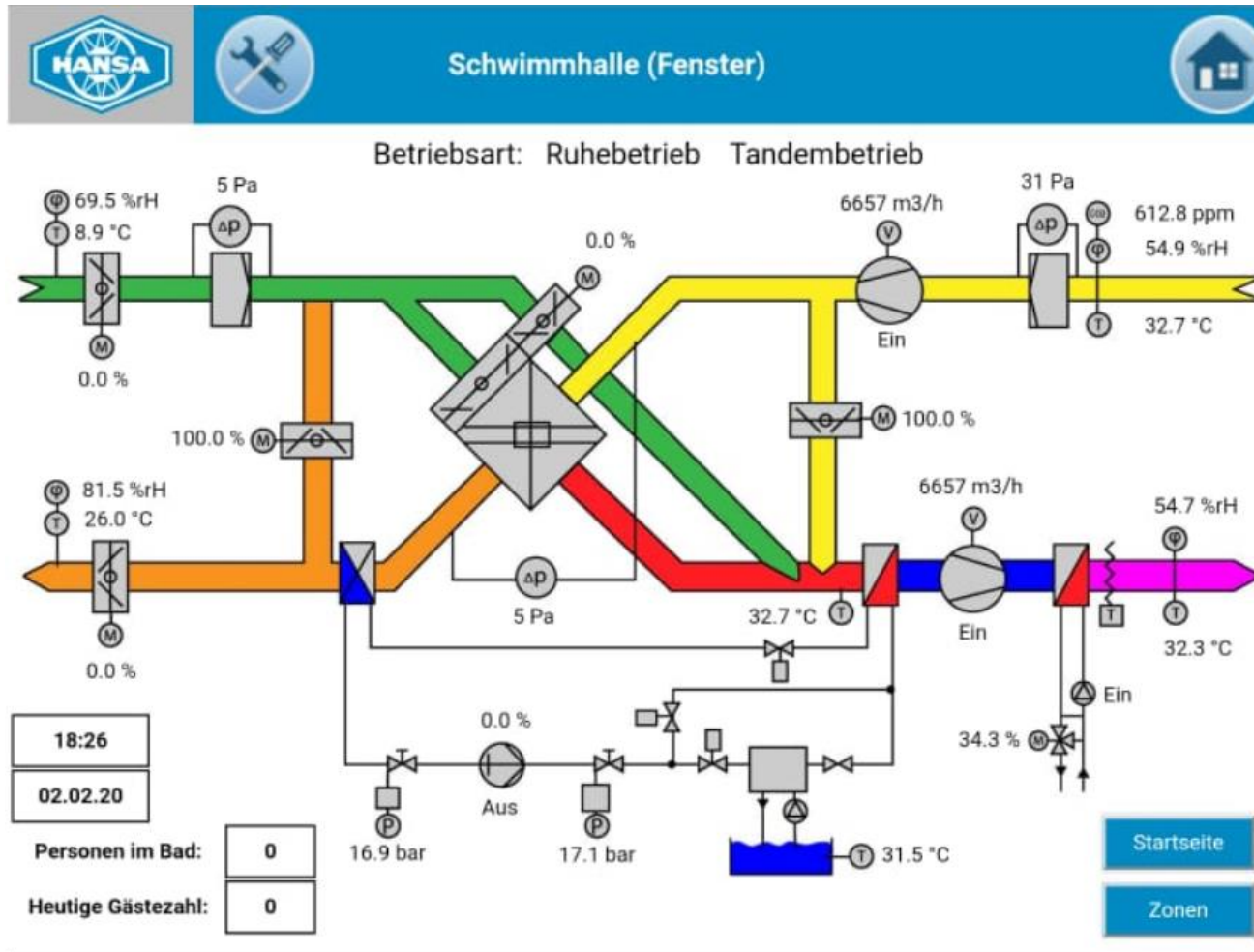


Vision / Motivation

Motivation:

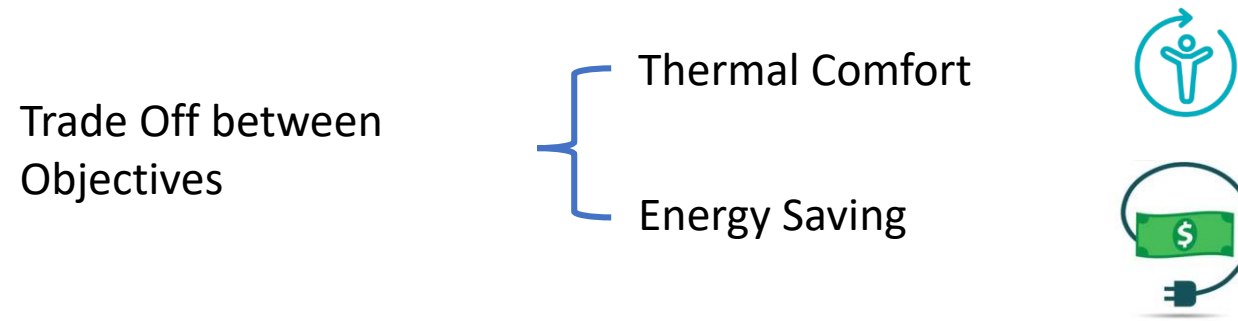
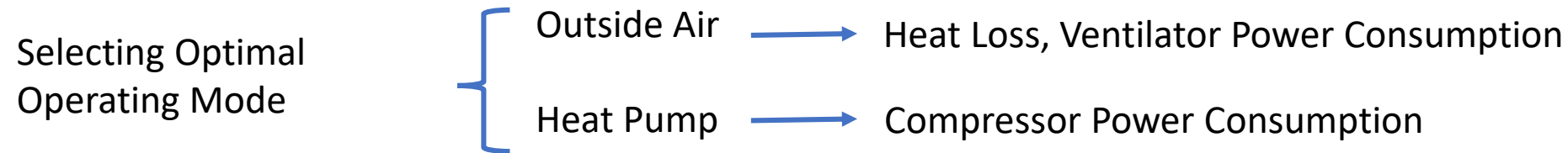
- Geräteregelelung wird „best guess“ ausgeführt
- Die tatsächlichen Randbedingungen sind häufig gar nicht bekannt und können sich während der Betriebszeit ändern
- Gerade bei komplexen Geräten wird dadurch u.U. kein Effizienzoptimum erreicht
- Das Energieoptimierungspotenzial soll mit einer „KI-Regelung“ untersucht und gehoben werden

Umsetzung



- Standard Schwimmhalle
- Komplexes Entfeuchtungsgerät
- Zusätzliche Sensorik
- Datensammlung und Auswertung über ein Jahr

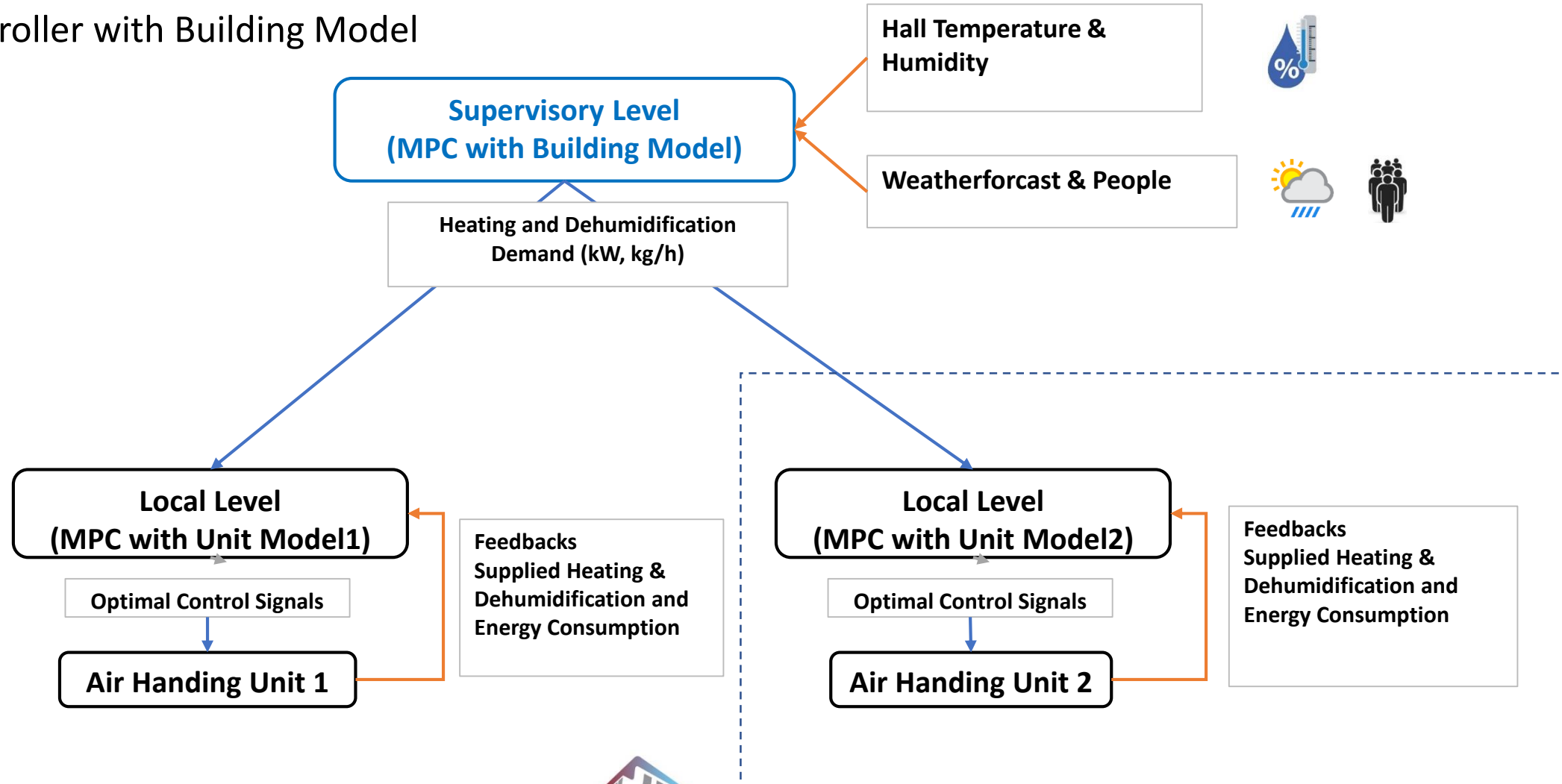
Model Based Predictive Control vs Conventional Controllers



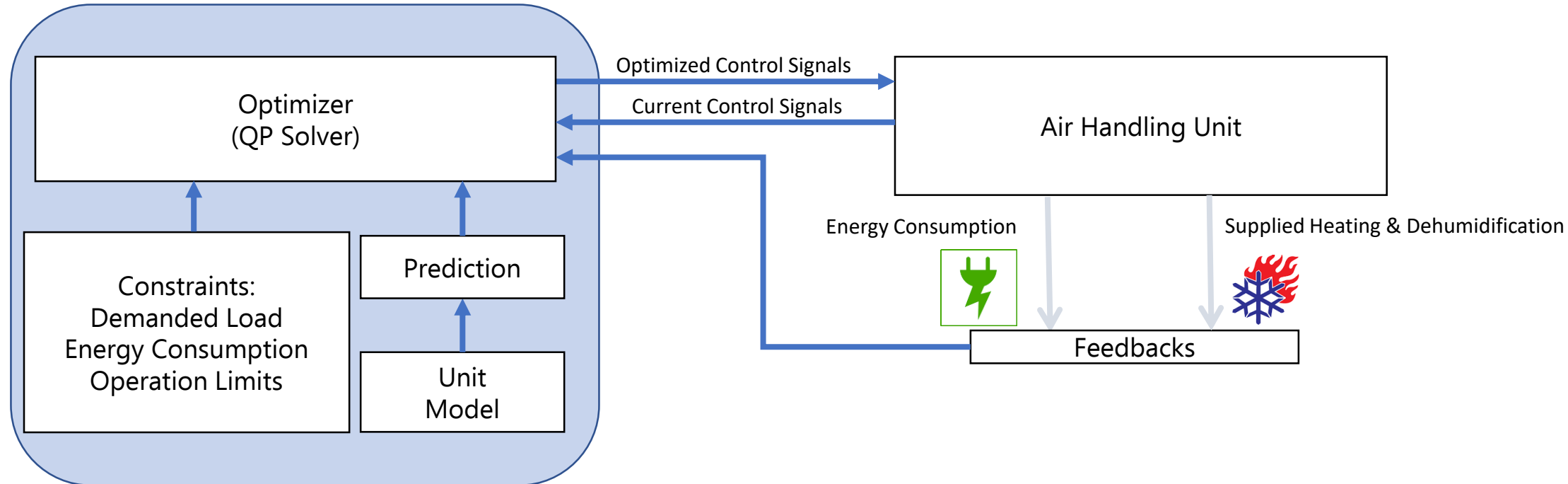
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| - Conventional Rule Based and PID Controllers | - Simple design |
| | - Low Computational Demand |
| | - Cheap Hardware Solutions |
| - Model Based Predictive Controllers | - Optimal |
| | - Predictive (optimal trajectory) |
| | - Tuneable for complex MIMO Systems |

Control Strategy

Two Layer Controller with Building Model



Overview of the Model Predictive Controller for the Unit



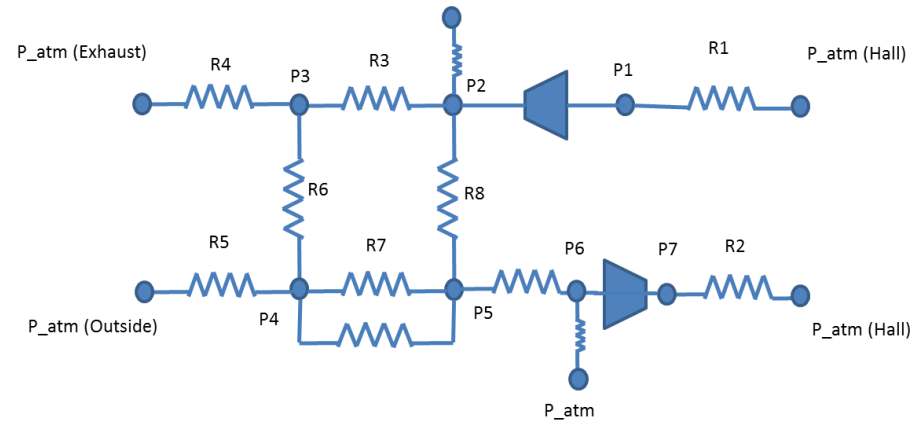
Optimization Objective Function to be minimized :

$$\sum_{i=0}^p \left[\underbrace{(Q_{feedback} - Q_{ref})^2}_\text{Heat Load Demand(kw)}_i + w1 \times \underbrace{(\varphi_{feedback} - \varphi_{ref})^2}_\text{Dehumidification Load Demand(kg/hr)}_i + w2 \times \underbrace{(P_{feedback} - P_{ref})^2}_\text{Energy Consumption (kw)}_i \right]$$

Model Overview Grey Box Model

Grey Box
Model

Air Flow Network Model



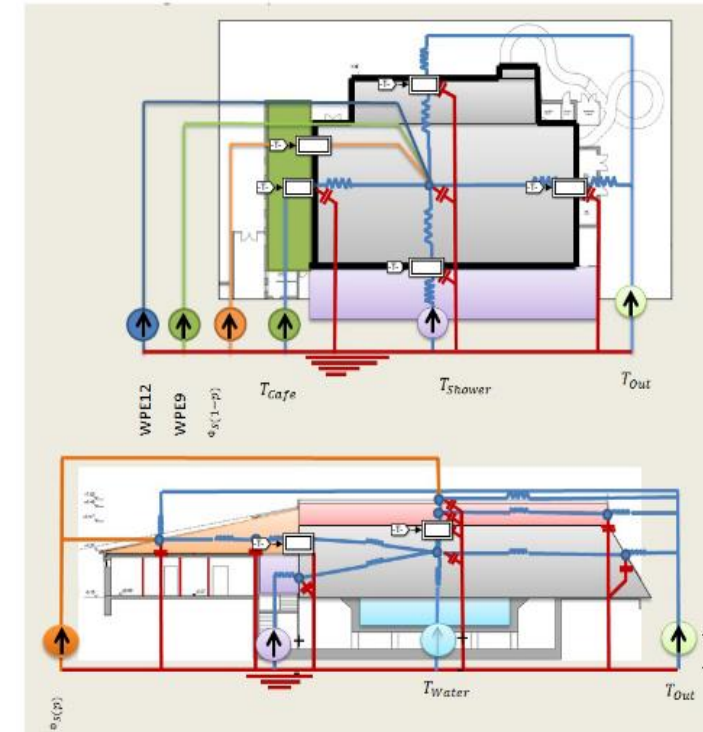
$$V = f(I)$$

$$\Delta P = f(Q^2, FanSpeed)$$

$$R_{Series} = \sum R_i$$

$$R_{Parallel} = \sqrt{\sum \frac{1}{R_i^2}}$$

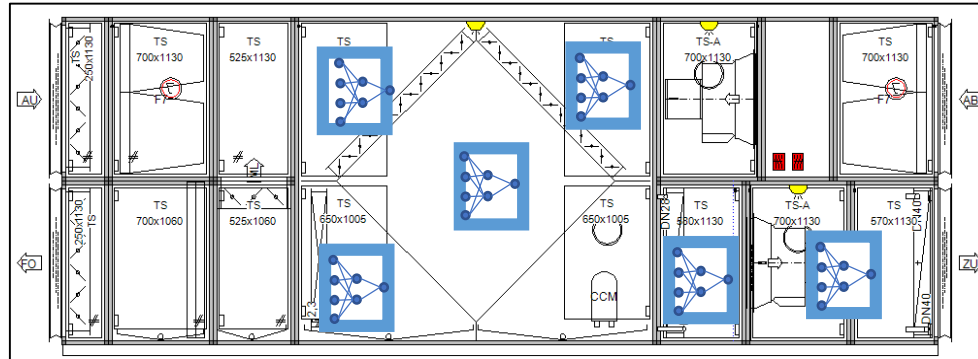
Building Thermal Model



$$\frac{dQ_{wall}}{dt} = \frac{1}{R} (T_{Out} - T_{hall})$$

$$\sum \frac{dQ}{dt} = C_{hall} \frac{dT_{hall}}{dt}$$

Unit Neural Network Model Structure



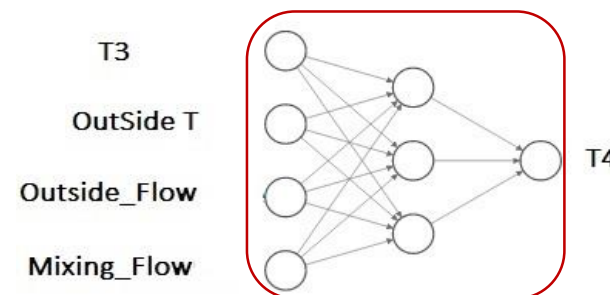
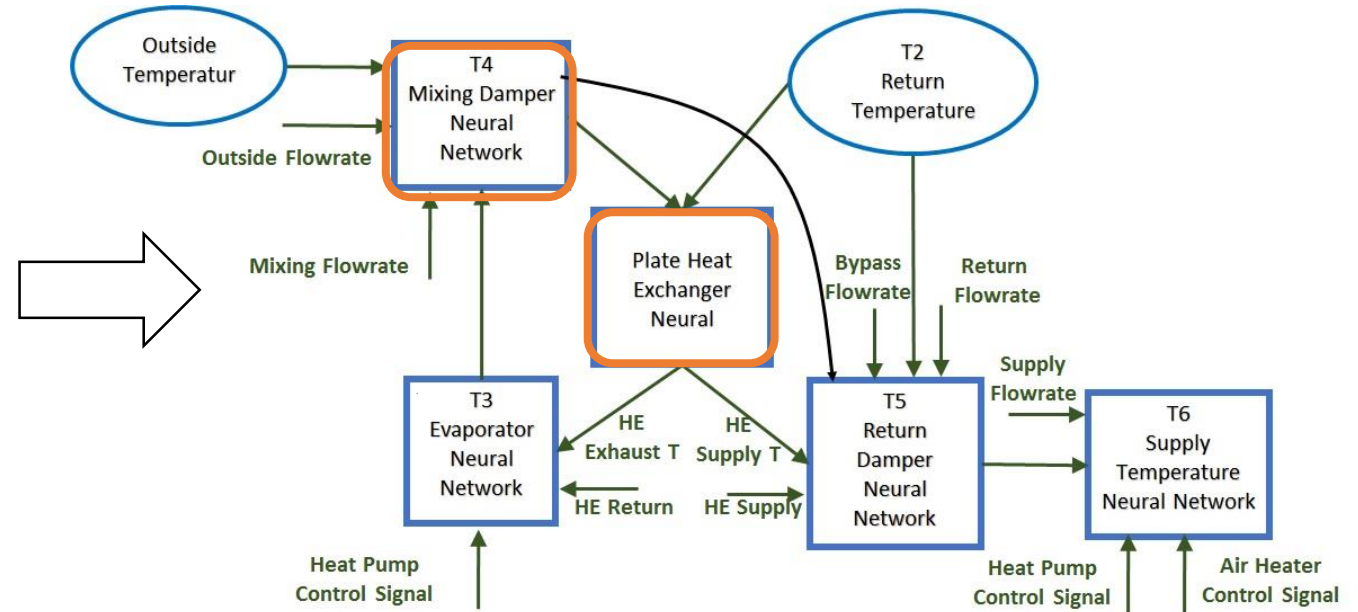
Feedforward Curve Fitting Network

$$y(t) = f(x(t))$$

Hidden Layers: 1

Activation Function: Sigmoid

Training Algorithm: Levenberg–Marquardt (LM)



T4 Temperature Model

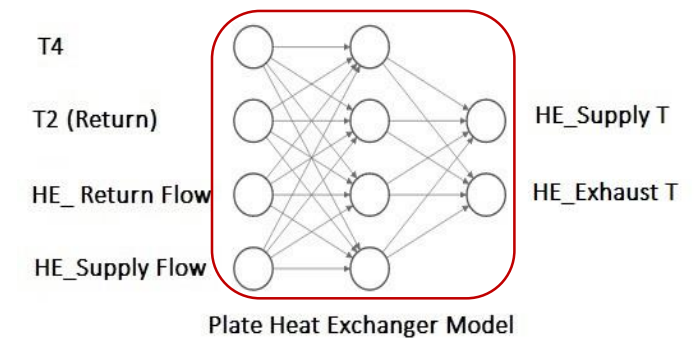


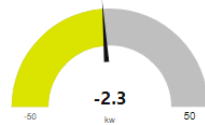
Plate Heat Exchanger Model

Control System Dashboard

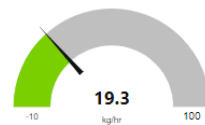
≡ Gebäudesteuerung

Building Control (Supervisory Level)

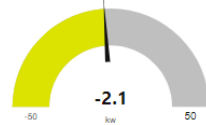
WPE12 Heizlast (kw)



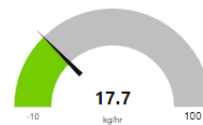
WPE12 Entfeuchtung (kg/hr)



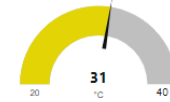
WPE9 Heizlast (kw)



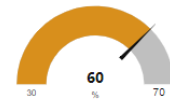
WPE9 Entfeuchtung (kg/hr)



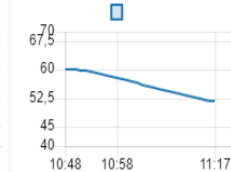
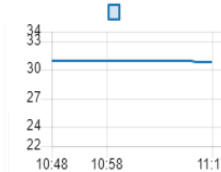
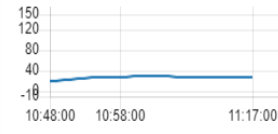
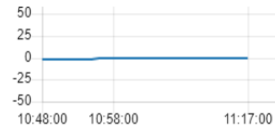
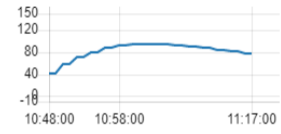
Hallentemperatur



Hallenfeuchte



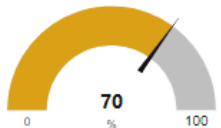
30 min Prediction



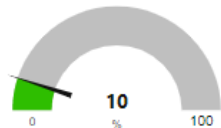
≡ WP12 Steuerung

Unit Control (Local Level)

Umluft



Bypass



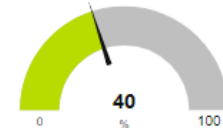
Mixluft



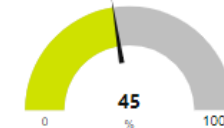
WärmePumpe



PWW



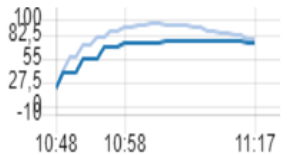
Ventilator



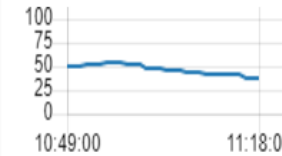
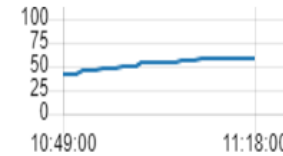
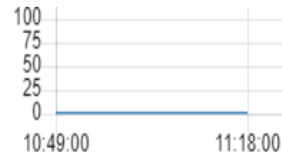
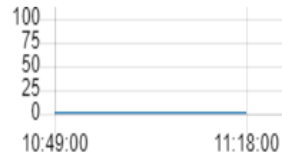
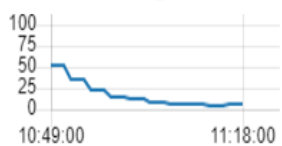
Heizlast (kw)

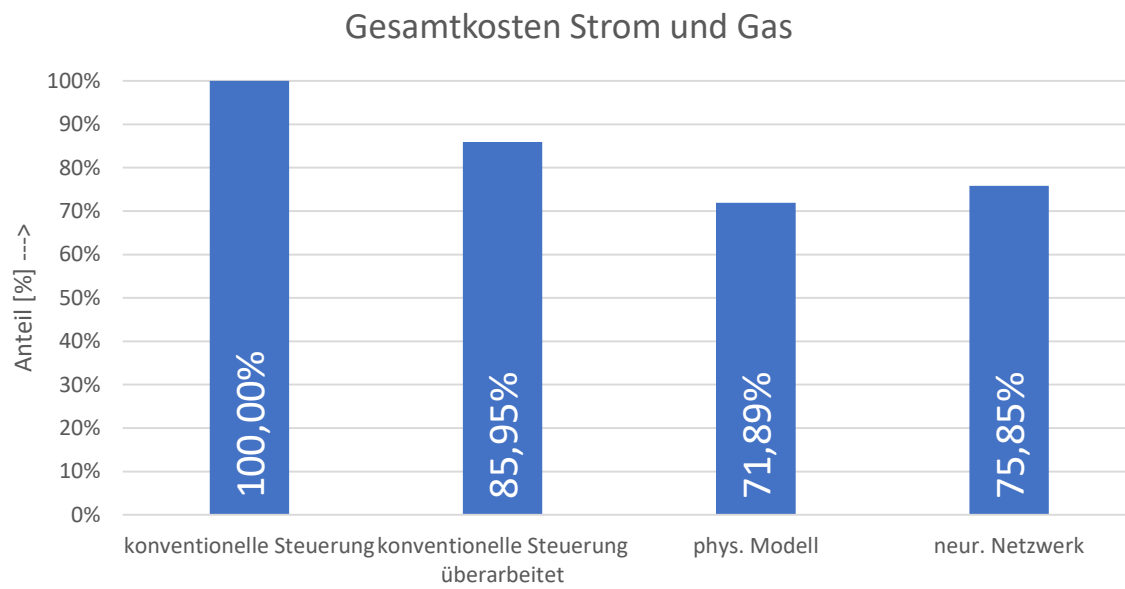


Entfeuchtung (kg/hr)

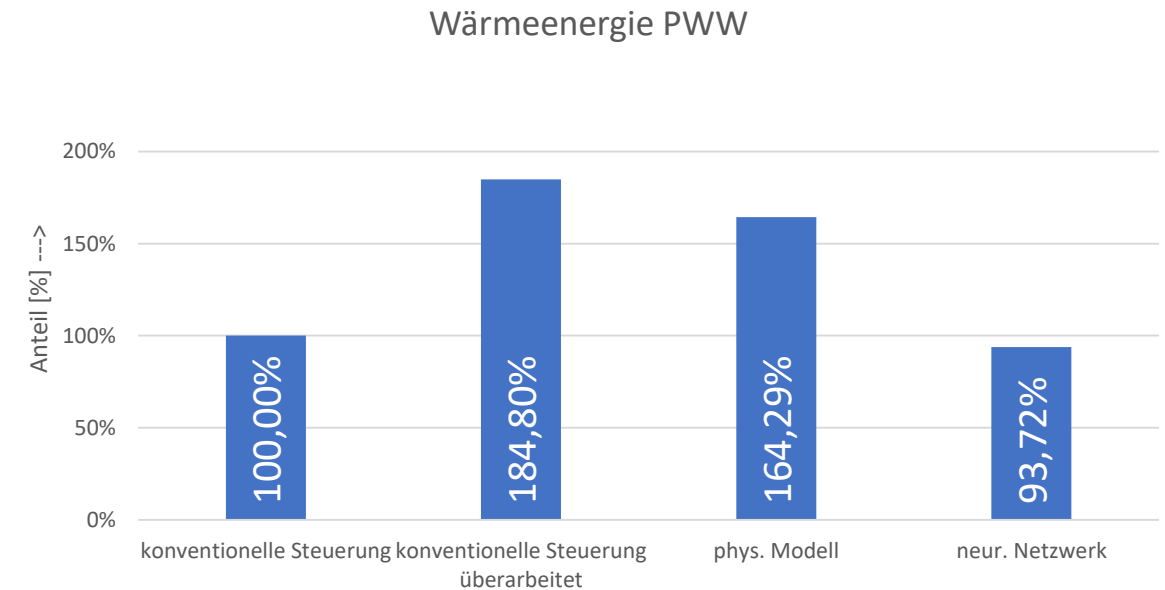
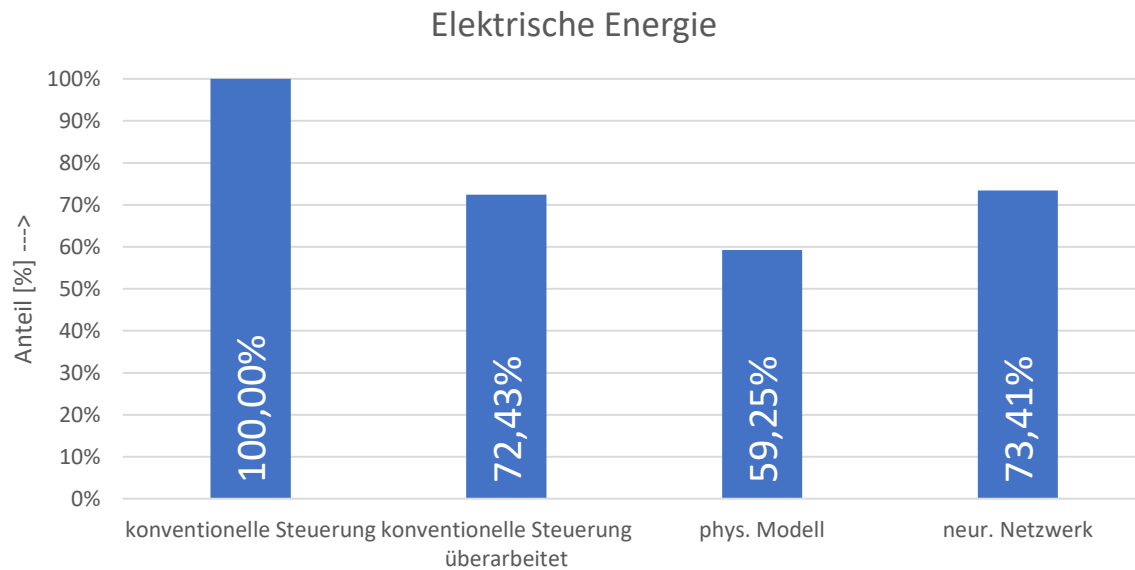


Optimale
Steuersignale





Ergebnisse
Je eine Woche Betrieb
...und dann kam Corona



Summary and Outlook

Optimization of conventional controller based on detailed (human) data analysis shows in total 14% reduction of energy cost of the unit

Two layer model based predictive controller based on neural network and physics based model implemented with in total 25/29% cost saving

Black box model shows even in „Corona Mode“ without recirculation air up to 10% energy saving due to better transition of control values.

Longer observation in normal mode due to Corona not possible.

Outlook:

Making the Building model optional by replacing it with PI controller or re-using same building model for other buildings with different tuning parameters

Implementing model based predictive controller for second unit and „units controller“ within the founded DBU project „Smart-RLT-net“

