KU LEUVEN



Towards zero-energy districts opportunities for characterization in modeling and optimization

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Building energy performance assessment based on optimized in-situ measurements Workshop in preparation of new IEA EBC Annex project – Brussels April 18-19 2016



Content

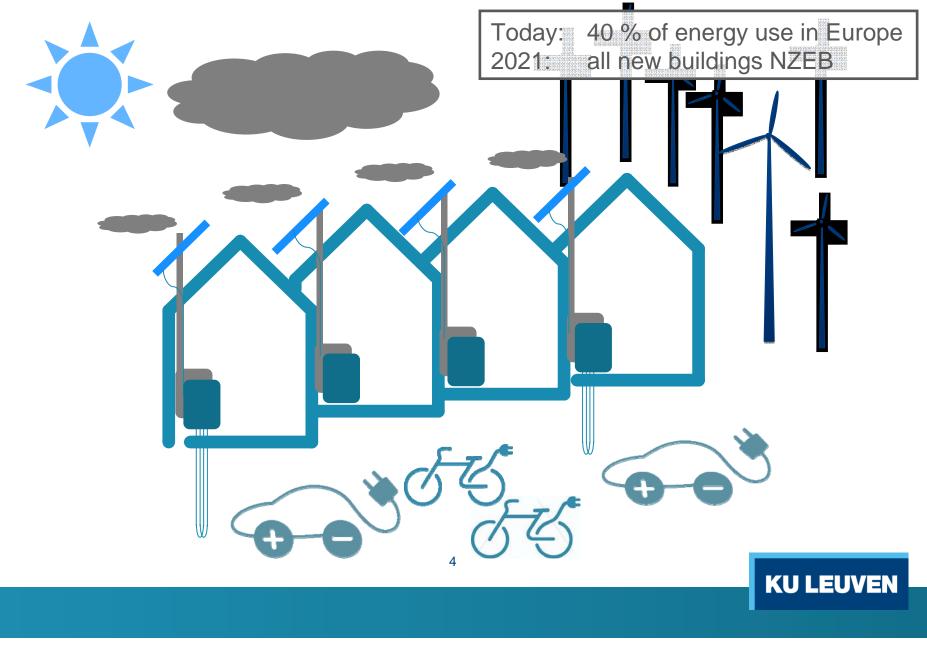
- 1. Introduction: identifying opportunities
- 2. District Energy Simulations
- 3. Some potential applications
- 4. Wrap up

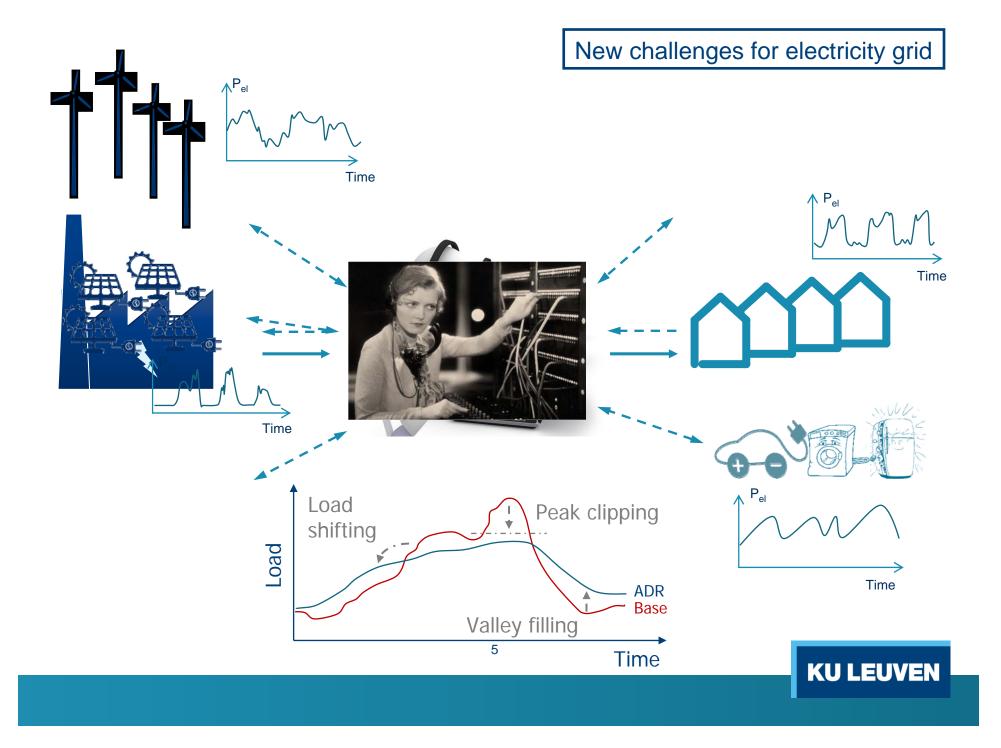


INTRODUCTION: IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES

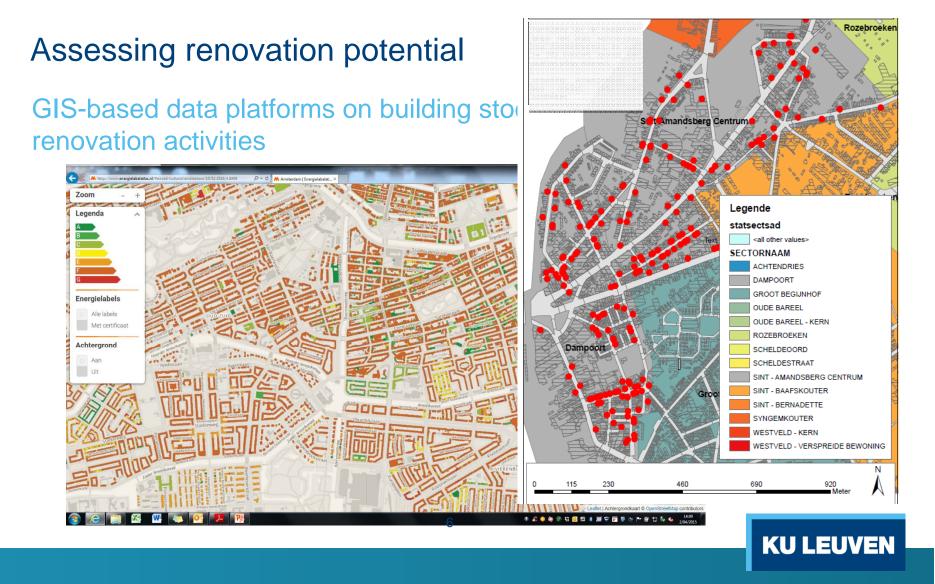


Opportunities in smart grids





Opportunities in existing neighbourhoods



Opportunities in existing neighbourhoods



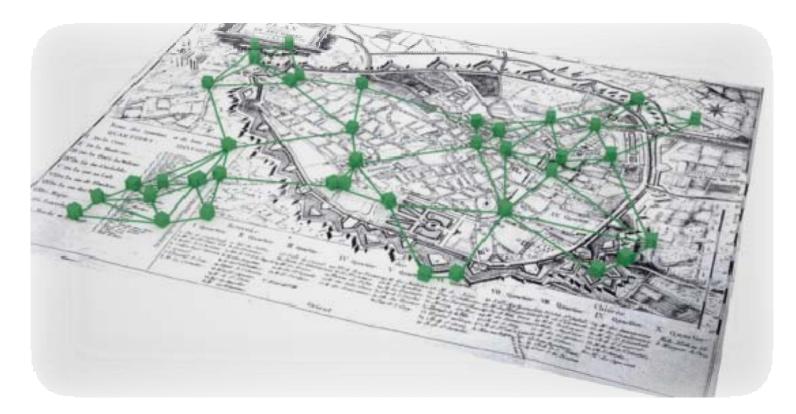






Opportunities in existing neighbourhoods

Assessing potential for thermal grids





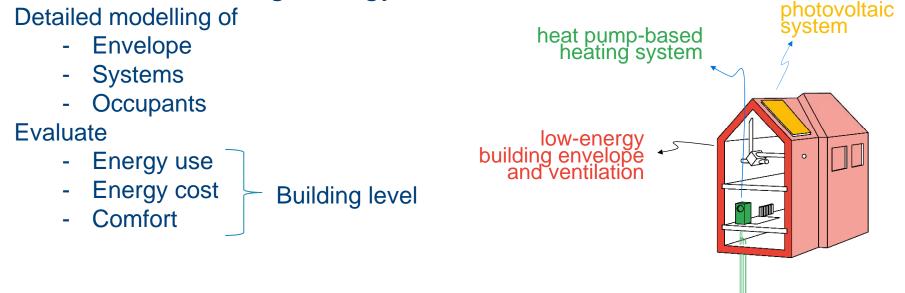
DISTRICT ENERGY SIMULATIONS

From building level to district level



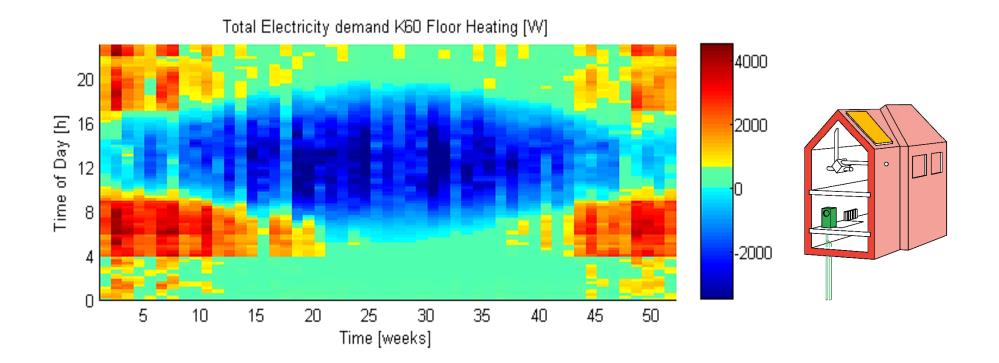
From building level ...

Traditional Building Energy Simulation

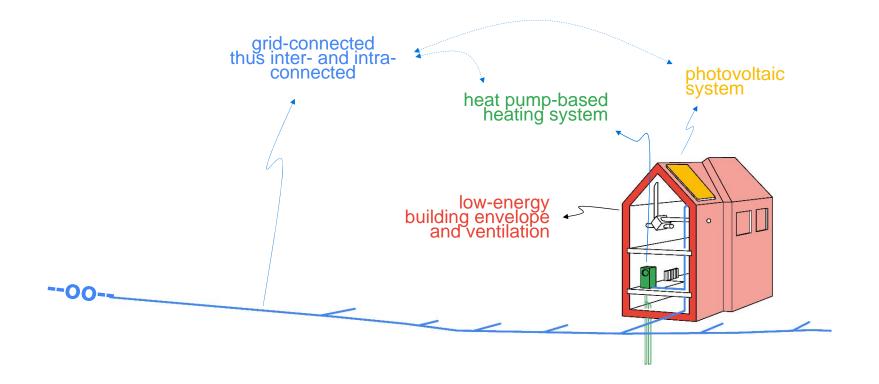




From building level ...

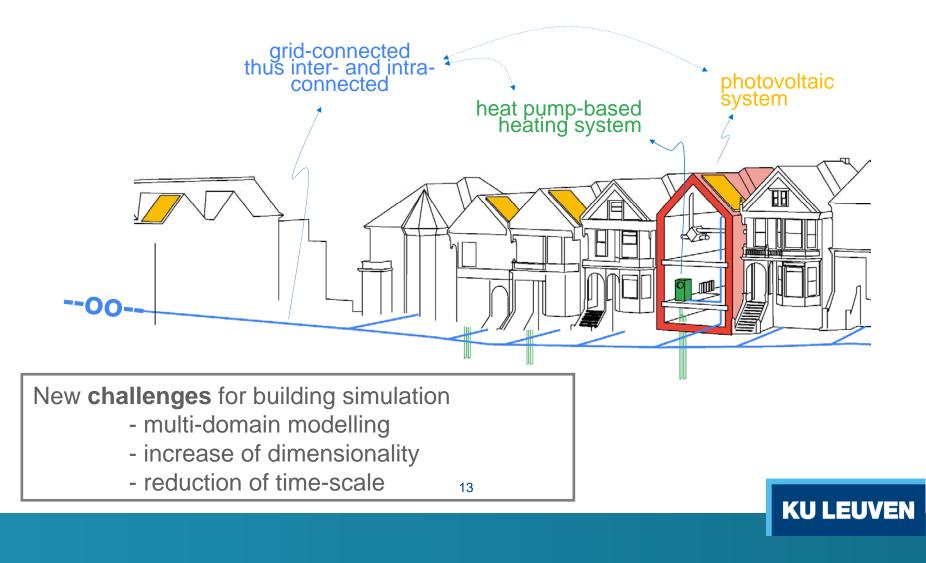


From building level ...





... to district level

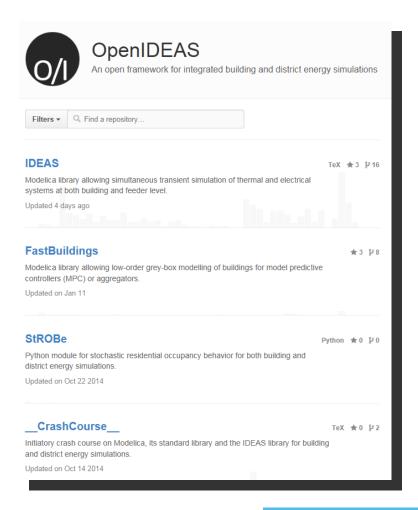


Integrated District Energy Assessment by Simulation

Modelica + Python simulation environment to assess the influence of integrating renewable energy sources

- Object oriented approach
- Equation based
- Use of dymola

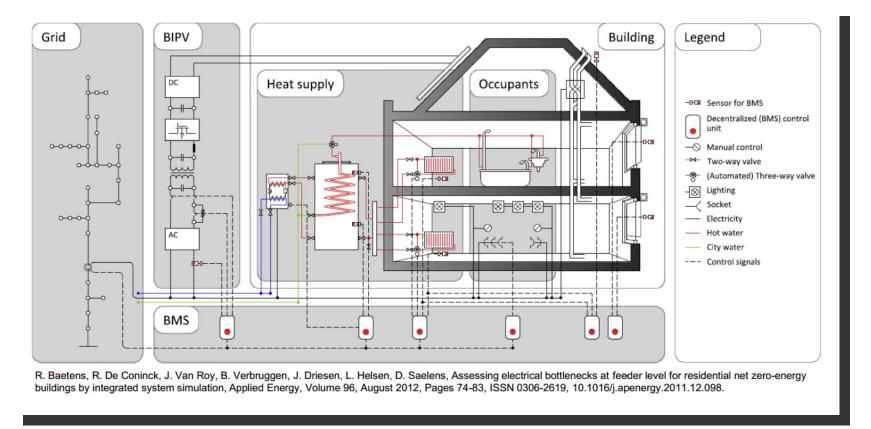
Repository freely available at: https://github.com/open-ideas



APPLICATION 1

impact of heat pump-based building design on distribution grid level

IDEAS.mo – Integrated District Energy Assessment Simulation



Baetens, R., De Coninck, R., et.al. (2012). Assessing electrical bottlenecks at feeder level for residential net zero-energy buildings by integrated system simulation. Applied Energy, 96, 74–83.



Effect on nZEB level

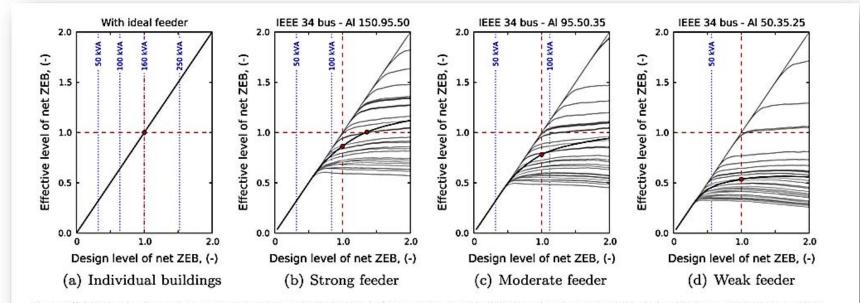
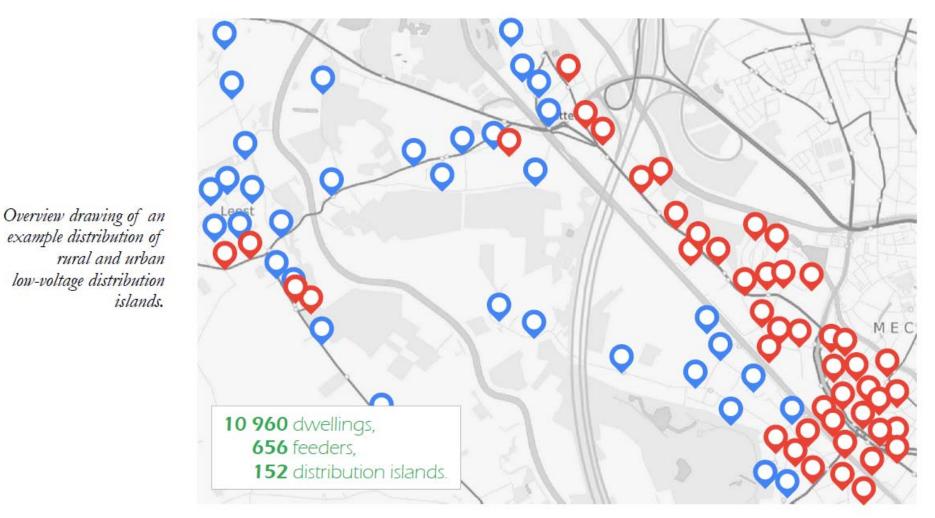


Fig. 7. Effective levels of net zero-energy plotted against the design level of net zero-energy at building (gray) and aggregated (black) level determined ideally at building level and after integrated district energy system simulation including feeder consequences for the considered feeder designs. Here, a depicted design level of net zero-energy of 1.0 denotes the exact dimensioning of the photovoltaic capacities as described whereas a design level of net zero-energy of e.g. 0.8 depicts an under-sizing by a fraction of 20% at annual basis of the provided local supply of renewable energies. The dotted lines indicate the required transformer capacity.

Baetens, R., De Coninck, R., et.al. (2012). Assessing electrical bottlenecks at feeder level for residential net zero-energy buildings by integrated system simulation. Applied Energy, 96, 74–83.



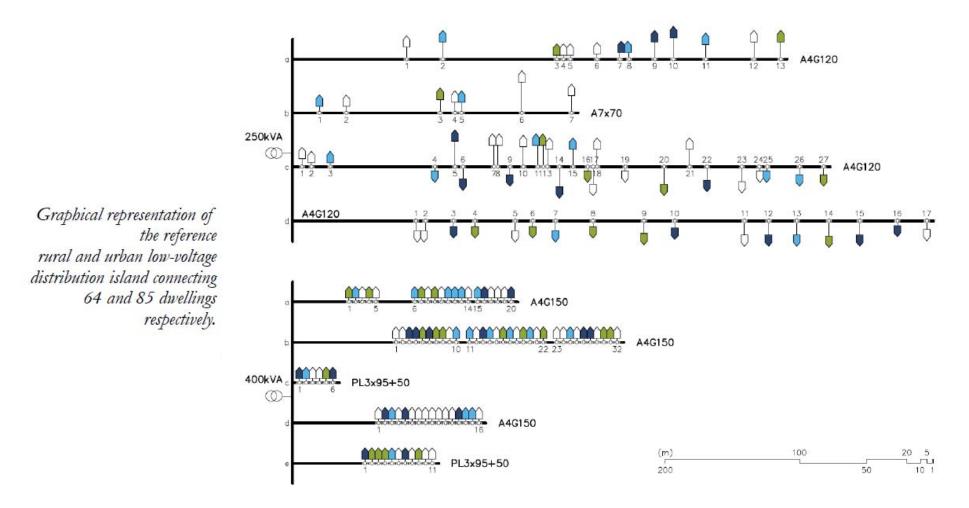
Example Analysis of DES impact



On externalities of heat-pump based low-energy dwellings at the low-voltage distribution grid, R. Baetens, 2015 (sup. D.Saelens) 18

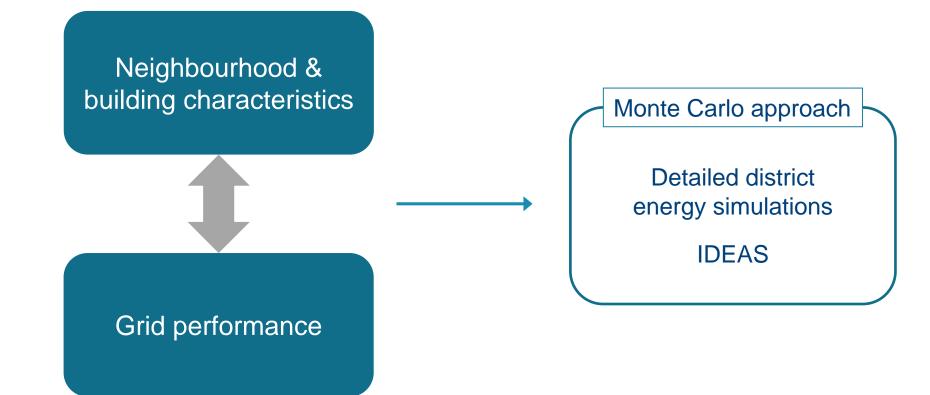


Example Analysis of DES impact

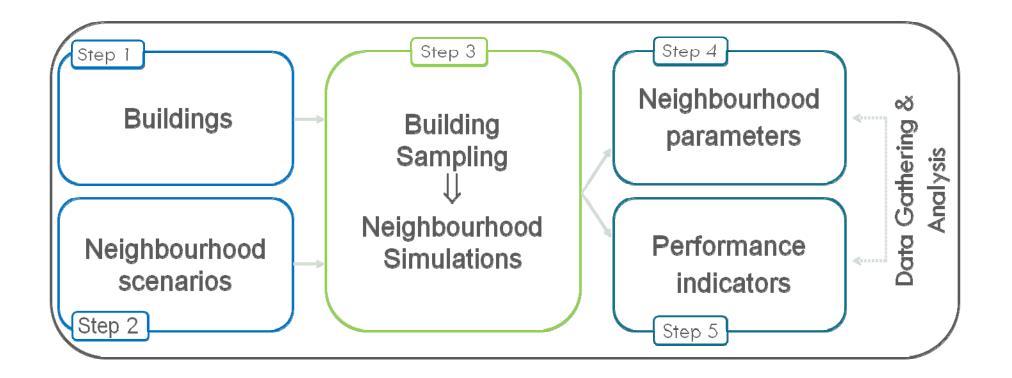


On externalities of heat-pump based low-energy dwellings at the low-voltage distribution grid, R. Baetens, 2015

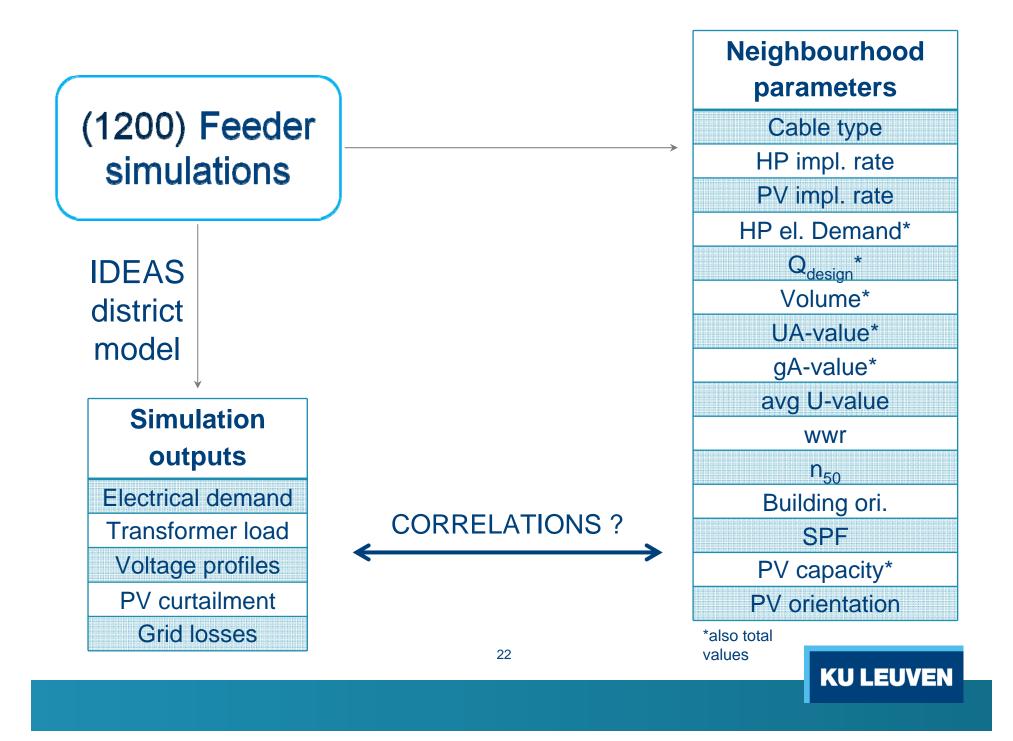
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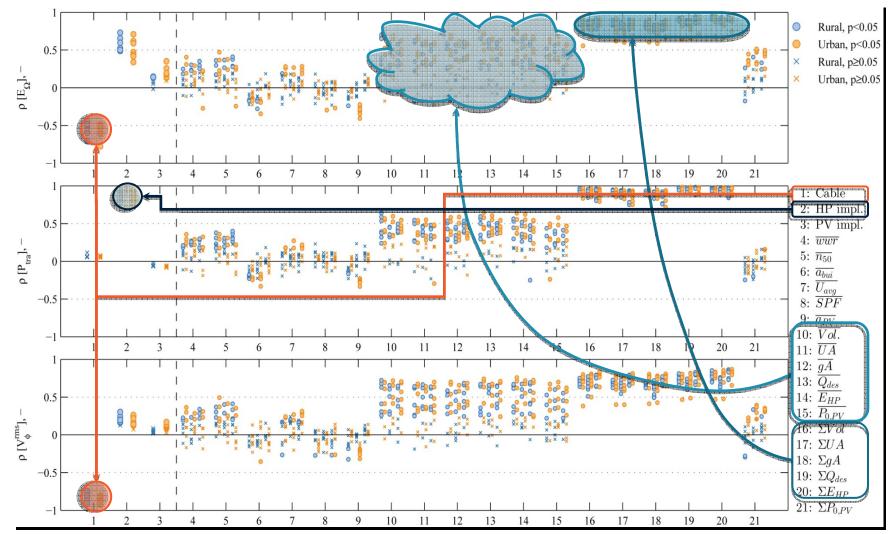




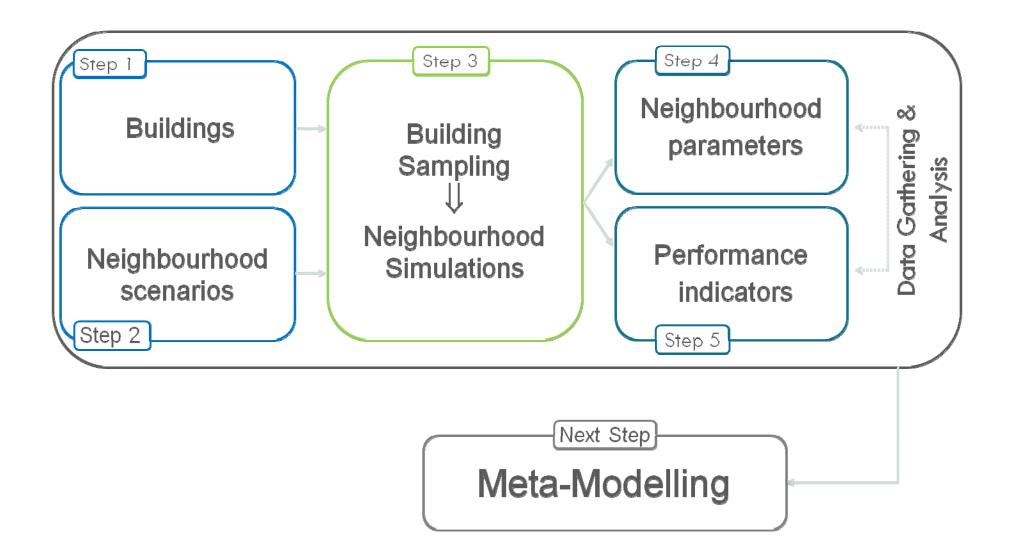


Protopapadaki C., Baetens R. and Saelens D. (2015) Exploring the impact of heat pump-based dwelling design on the low-voltage distribution grid. Proceedings of Building Simulation 2015, Hyderabad, India.





Spearman's correlation coefficients of all neighbourhood parameters based on the simulation set, feeder configuration and cable type. Different color for different feeder (Rural, Urban). Three column sets represent the cable types (from left to right: cable section 70, 95 and 150 mm2). No disaggregation by cable type for the scenario parameters (1-3). Filled dots (•) denote p-values smaller than 0.05, while crosses () denote values above 0.05.

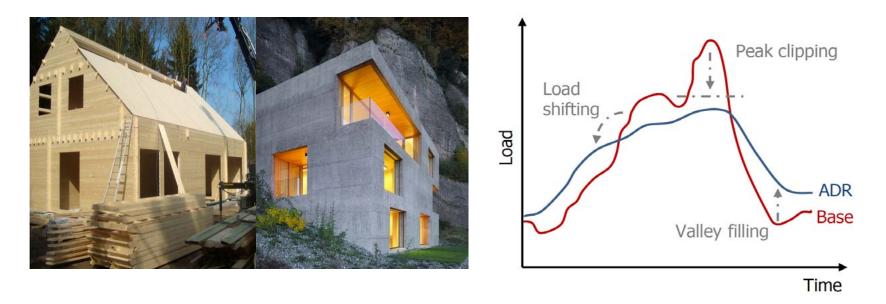


APPLICATION 2

Buildings in an active demand response context: using structural thermal energy storage

The need for flexibility

"How can building buildings influence the potential for active demand response using structural thermal storage?"



Reynders, G., Nuytten, T., Saelens, D. (2013). Potential of structural thermal mass for demandside management in dwellings. Building and Environment, 64, 187-199.



- Size (kWh)
- Power (kW)
- Availability (s)
- Investement cost (€ + kWh)
- Current state (-)



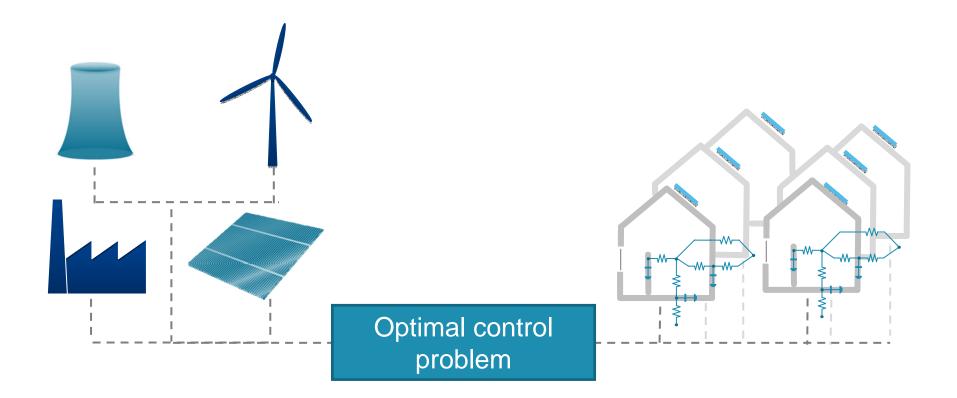
- Comfort
- Cost / Profit (€)
- Energy use (€ + kWh)

4 Performance indicators

- Available capacity
- Storage Efficiency

- State of Charge
- Power shifting capability

ADR potential of Belgian residential stock

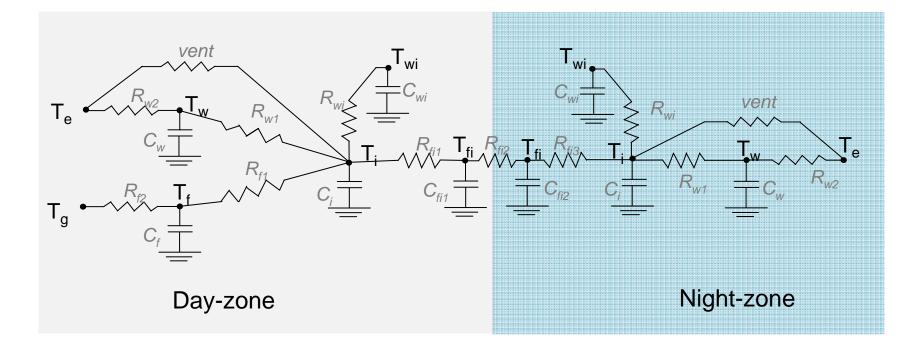


Patteeuw, D., Reynders, G., Bruninx, K., Protopapadaki, C., Delarue, E., D'haeseleer, W., Saelens, D., Helsen, L. (2015). CO2-abatement cost of residential heat pumps with Active Demand. Response: demandand supply-side effects. Applied Energy, 156, 490-501.

ADR potential of Belgian residential stock I. REDUCED-ORDER BUILDING STOCK MODEL

	Region		an housing typolog Single Family House - Detached		Single Family House - Terraced
1	national (Belgium)	1945	BE.N.SFH.01.deta	BEN.TH.01 semi	BE.N.TH.01.TRFT
6	national (Belgium)	1946 - 1970	BE.N.SFH.02.deta	BE N.TH.02.semi	BE N.TH.02.terr
12	national (Belgium)	1971 - 1990	BE.N.SFH.03.deta	BE.N.TH.03.somi	BE N. TH. 03. terr
18	national (Belgium)	1991 - 2005	BEIN.SFH.04.deta	EE.N.TH.04.semi	BE.N.TH.04.terr
24	national (Belgium)	2006	BE.N.SFH.05.deta	BE N. TH. 05 semi	BE.N.TH.05.terr

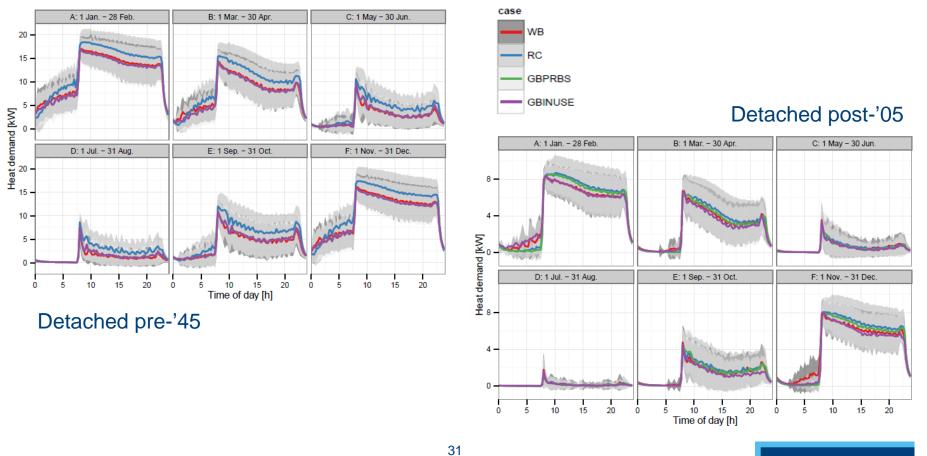
Reduced-order building stock model MODEL STRUCTURE



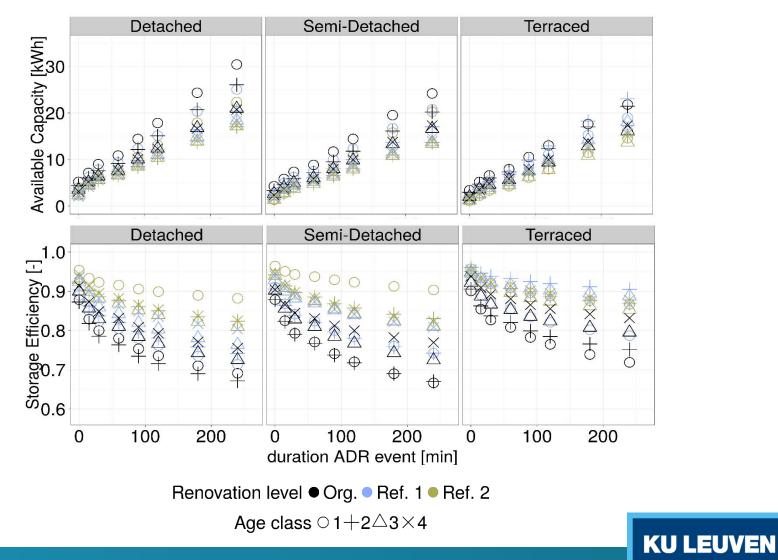


Reduced-order building stock model VERIFICATION IDENTIFIED MODELS

Instantaneous heat demand profiles



ADR potential of Belgian residential stock ADR CHARACTERISTICS

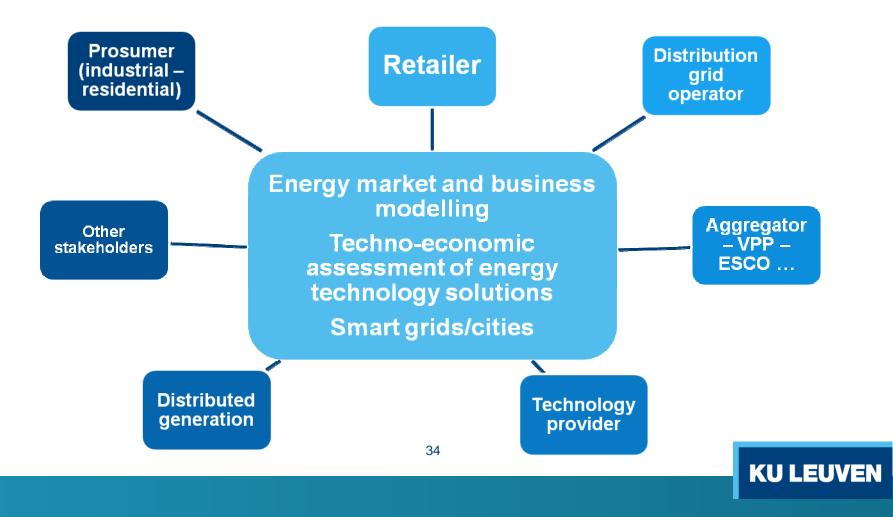


APPLICATION 3

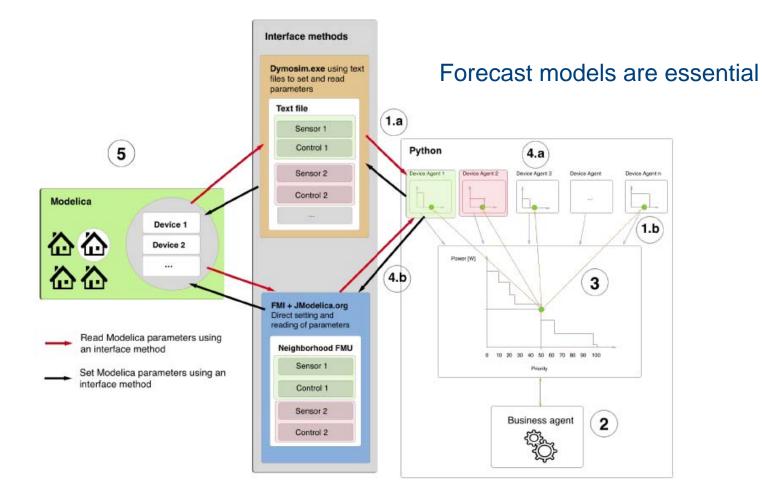
Developing control strategies for smart energy networks

Interoperability for future electricity markets

European Energy Markets



Example Hierarchical control techniques using co-simulation



Demand side management of the thermal flexibility in a residential neighborhood using a hierarchical marketbased multi-agent system. A. Aertgeerts, 2013 (MSc thesis sup. D. Saelens & L. Helsen)



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Example

Hierarchical control techniques using co-simulation

- Data for models in controllers to be derived from different kind of sources
 - Characterization based on:
 - oas-built data
 - oenergy invoice data
 - osmart meter data
 - obuilding automation systems
 - oextensive measurement data









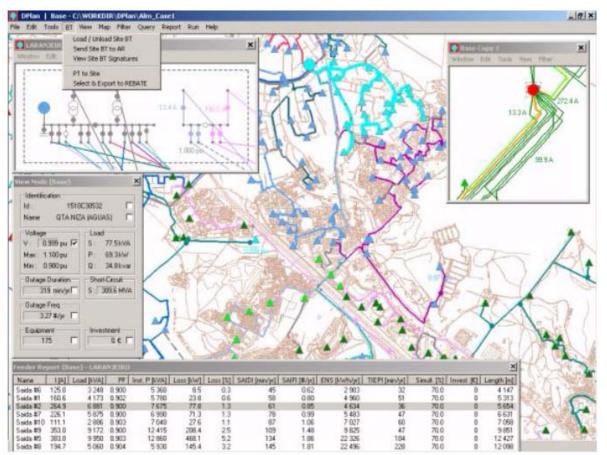






Example Hierarchical control techniques using co-simulation

• Characterization of whole neighbourhoods + coupling to GIS



WRAP UP



Wrap up

Opportunities for characterization in Districts and Neighbourhoods

•District Energy System simulations

- DES simulation developments are ready to use
- Reduction of simulation time is possible with reduced order models

Potential applications

- Characterization used for identification of renovation opportunities
- Characterization used for assessment of thermal networks
- Characterization used as an input for developing models for control applications

