Tutorial

Modelica Buildings Library

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Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Tutorial

Modelica Buildings Library

1. Overview of Modelica Buildings Library
2. Exercise 1: Modeling a Simple Thermofluid System
3. Best Practices and Modeling Hints
4. Exercise 2: Space Cooling

Overview of Modelica Buildings Library

Primary Use of Modelica Buildings Library

- Model repository for building and district energy simulation.
- Home page: https://simulationresearch.lbl.gov/modelica/
- Latest Version: 8.0.0

Example Applications

- Model-based design process.
  - Spawn of EnergyPlus
    see https://lbl-srg.github.io/soep/.
  - Development of 5th generation district heating and cooling and URBANopt,
    see https://www.nrel.gov/buildings/urbanopt.html.
- Controls design and performance evaluation.
  - Building Optimization Testing Framework (BOPTEST)
    see https://github.com/ibpsa/project1-boptest
- Repository of control sequences in the Control Description Language (CDL):
  - OpenBuildingControl, see https://obc.lbl.gov/.
- Development and testing of FDD algorithms.

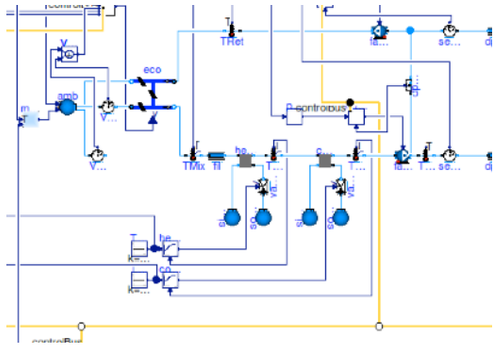
License

- All development is open-source under BSD.

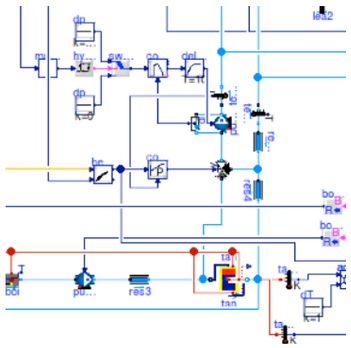
Model Repository

- Open-source repository of 1000+ models and functions.

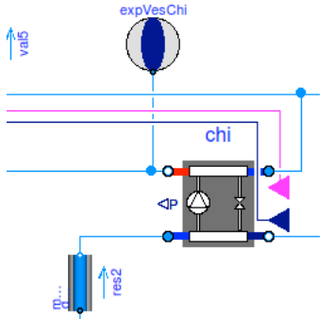
Air-based HVAC



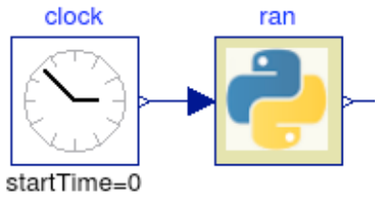
Hydronic heating



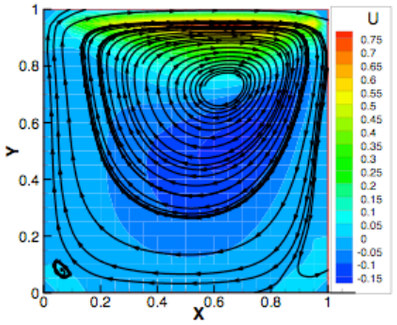
Chiller plants



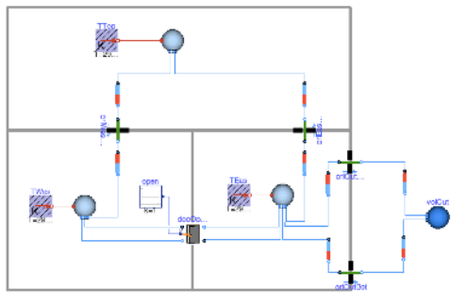
Embedded Python



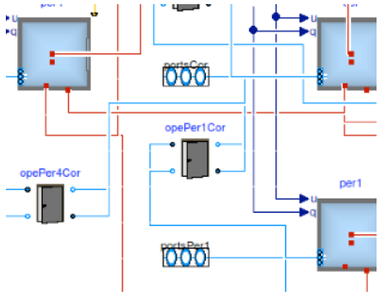
Room air flow



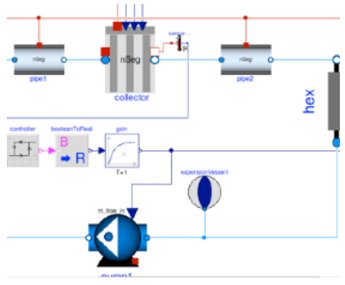
Natural ventilation,
multizone air exchange,
contaminant transport



Room heat transfer,
incl. window (TARCOG)

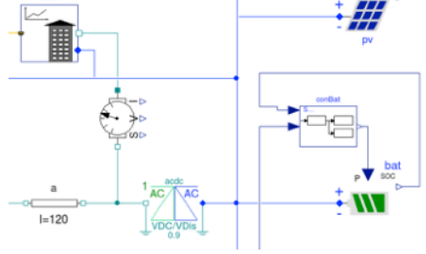


Solar collectors

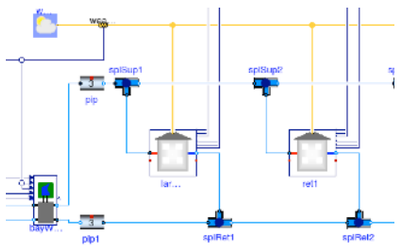


FLEXLAB

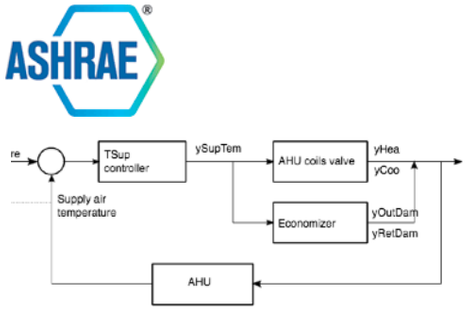
Electrical systems



District heating
and cooling systems



Control design & deployment,
including ASHRAE G36



Co-develop with IBPSA Modelica library
as core, including district heating and
cooling systems

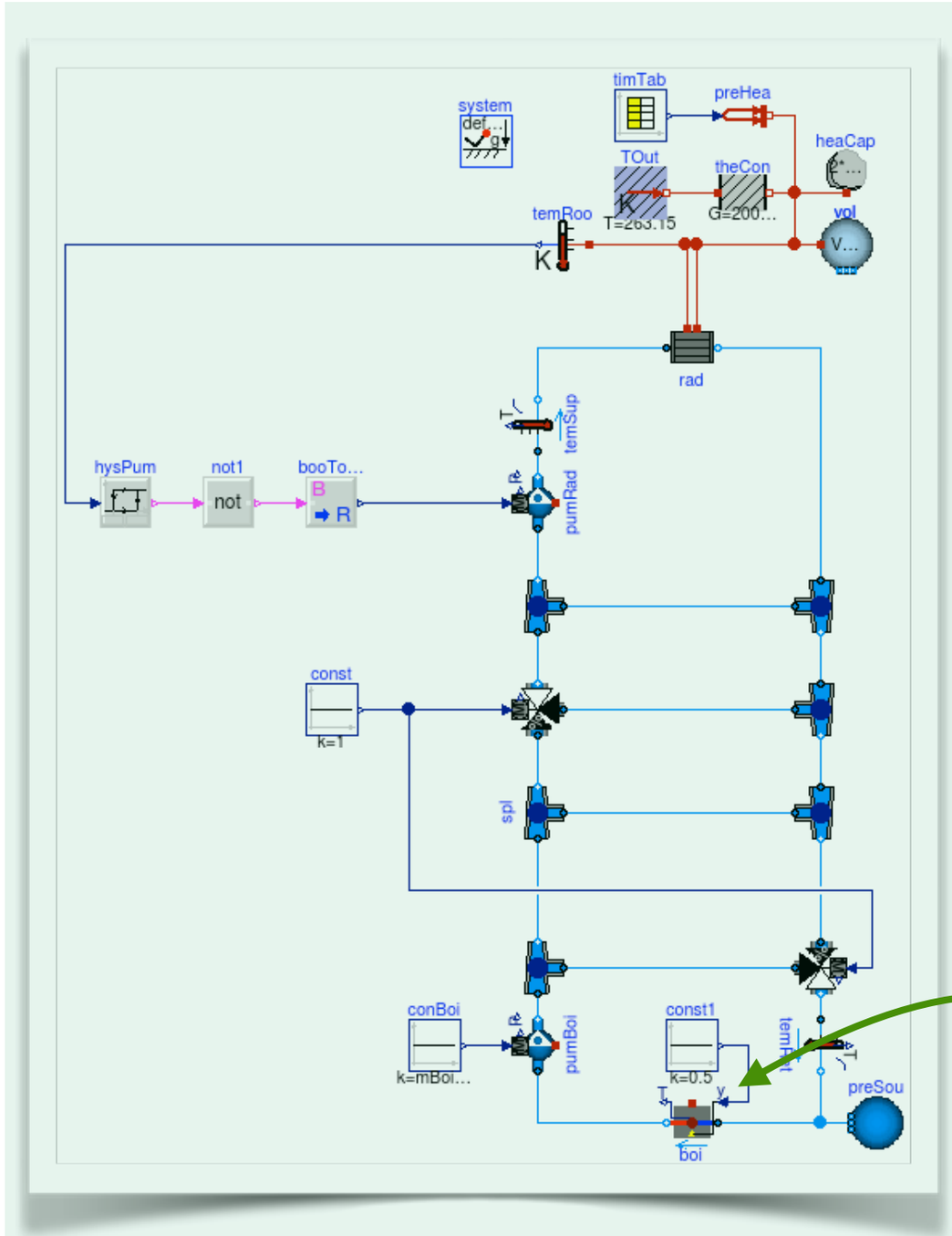
IBPSA Project 1

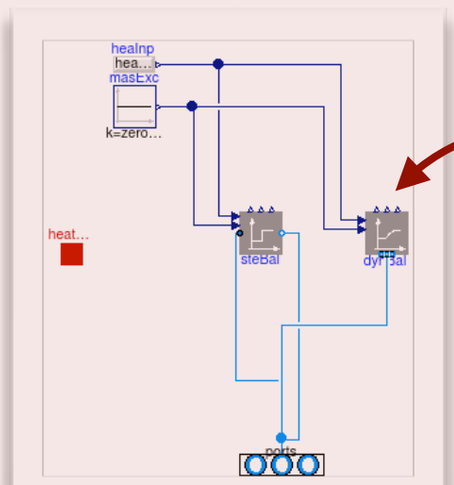
https://ibpsa.github.io/project1/

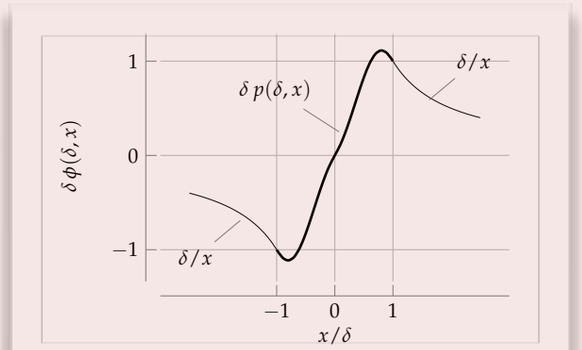
Michael Wetter, Wangda Zuo, Thierry S. Nouidui and Xiufeng Pang. Modelica Buildings library. Journal of Building Performance Simulation, 7(4):253-270, 2014.

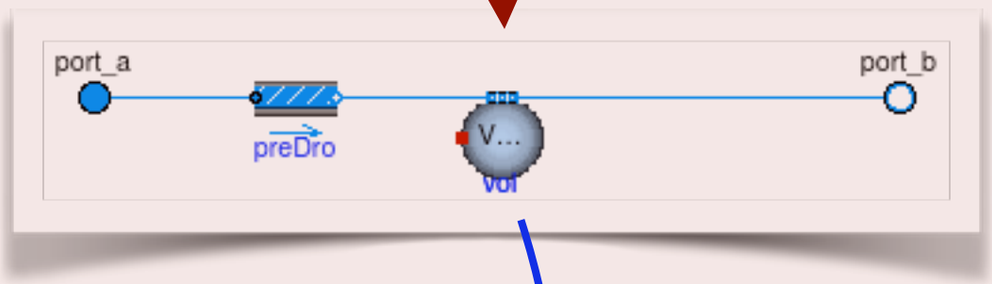
Usage

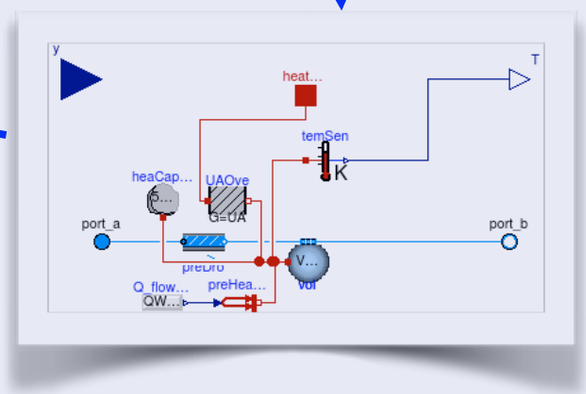
- Separation between library developer, component developer and end user

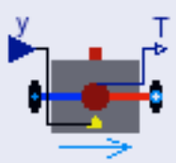












Legend:

Library developer: Base class implementations (e.g. stable mass and energy balance)

Component developer: Use base classes to develop component models (e.g. equipment)

End user: Use component models to develop system model (e.g. hydronic heating system)

Main Modeling Assumptions

Media

- Can track moisture (X) and contaminants (C).

HVAC equipment

- Most equipment based on performance curve, or based on nominal conditions and similarity laws.
- Vapor compression cycle mostly not modeled.
- Most equipment either steady-state or 1st order transient.

Flow resistances

- Based on m_flow_nominal and dp_nominal plus similarity law.
- Optional flag to linearize or to set dp=0.

Room model

- Any number of rooms and constructions are possible.
- Layer-by-layer window model (similar to Window 6).
- Optional flag to linearize radiation and/or convection.
- Spawn of EnergyPlus uses EnergyPlus envelope model

Electrical systems

- DC.
- AC 1-phase and 3-phase (dq, dq0).
- Quasi-stationary or dynamic phase angle (but not frequency).

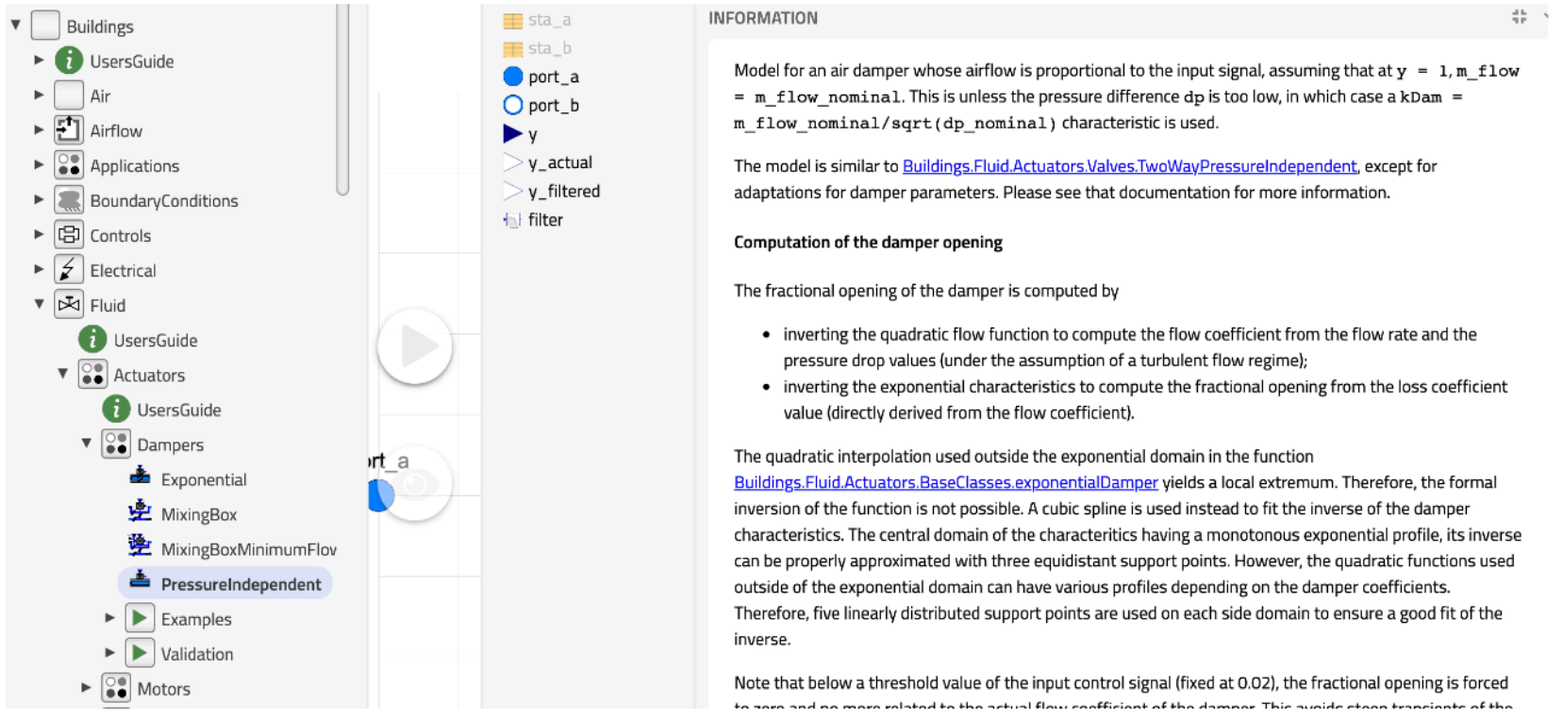
Documentation and Distribution

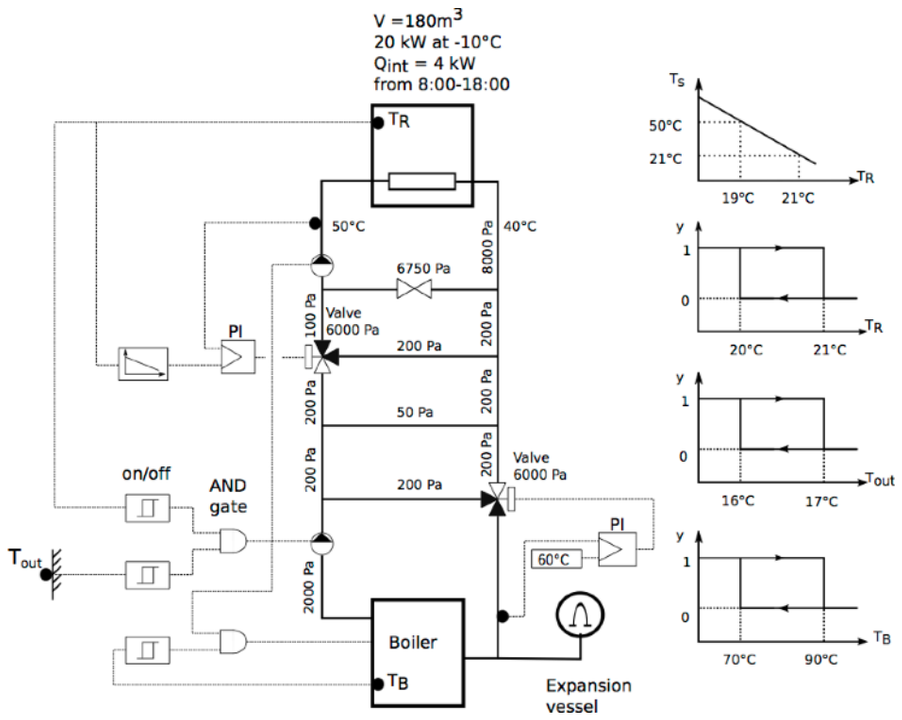
Documentation

- General user guide (getting started, best practice, developer instructions, ...).
- 19 user guides for individual packages.
- 3 tutorials with step-by-step instructions.
- All models contain an “info” section.
- Small test models for all classes, large test cases for “smoke tests,” and various validation cases.
- Example models for use case templates.

Distribution

- For users: http://simulationresearch.lbl.gov/modelica
- For developers: https://github.com/lbl-srg/modelica-buildings





Exercise 1:

Modeling a Simple Thermofluid System

Exercise: Modeling of a simple thermofluid flow system

Implement a model with

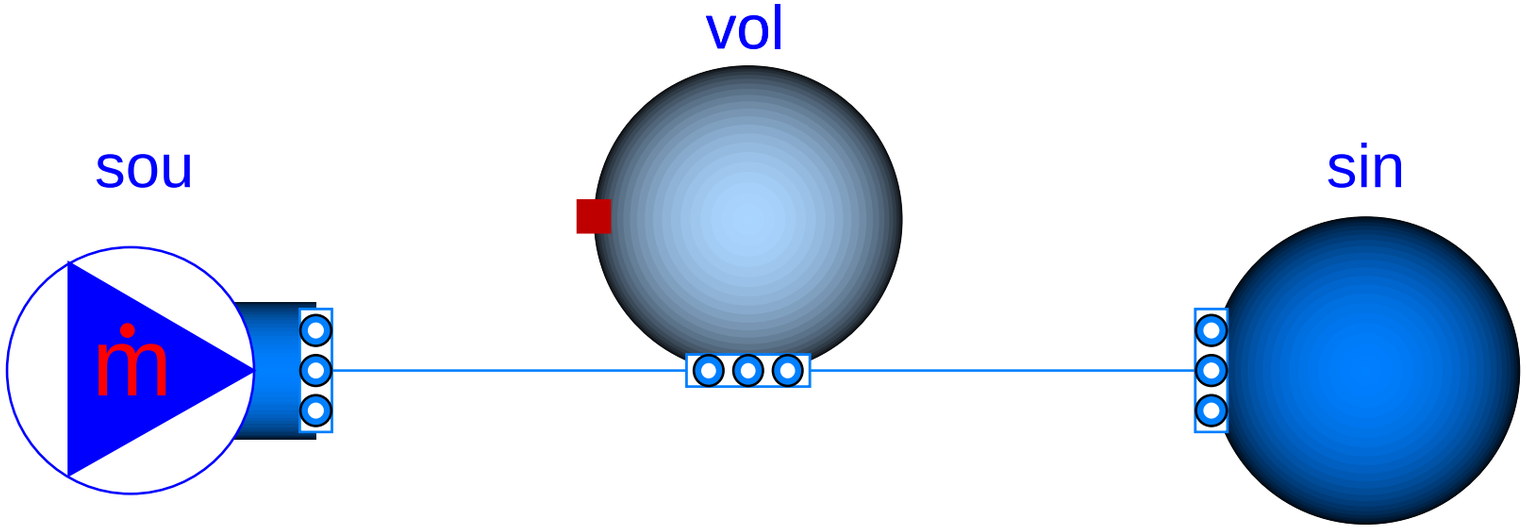
1. a flow source of *1 kg/s* of water at *30°C*,
2. a well stirred tank with no heat loss, volume of *2* m^3, and 20°*C* initial temperature, and
3. an infinite sink that is at atmospheric pressure?

Exercise: Modeling of a simple thermofluid flow system

1. Make instances using models from **`Buildings.Fluid.Sources`** and **`Buildings.Fluid.MixingVolumes`**.

2. Assign the parameters.

3. Check and simulate the model.



Further resources

Tutorials

- Buildings.Examples.Tutorial

User guides

- User guides for specific packages of models.
- User guide with general information.

Best practice and modeling hints

See also
https://simulationresearch.lbl.gov/modelica/userGuide/bestPractice.html

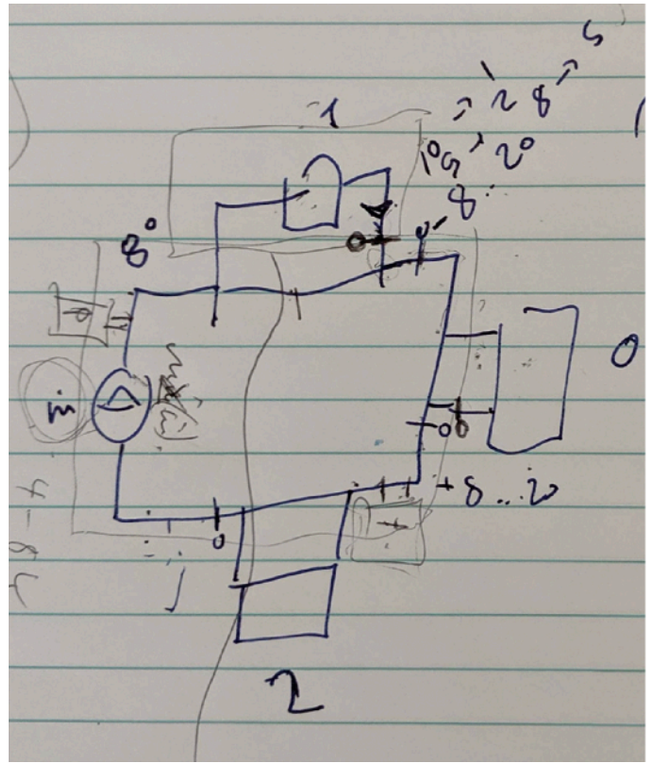
Building large system models

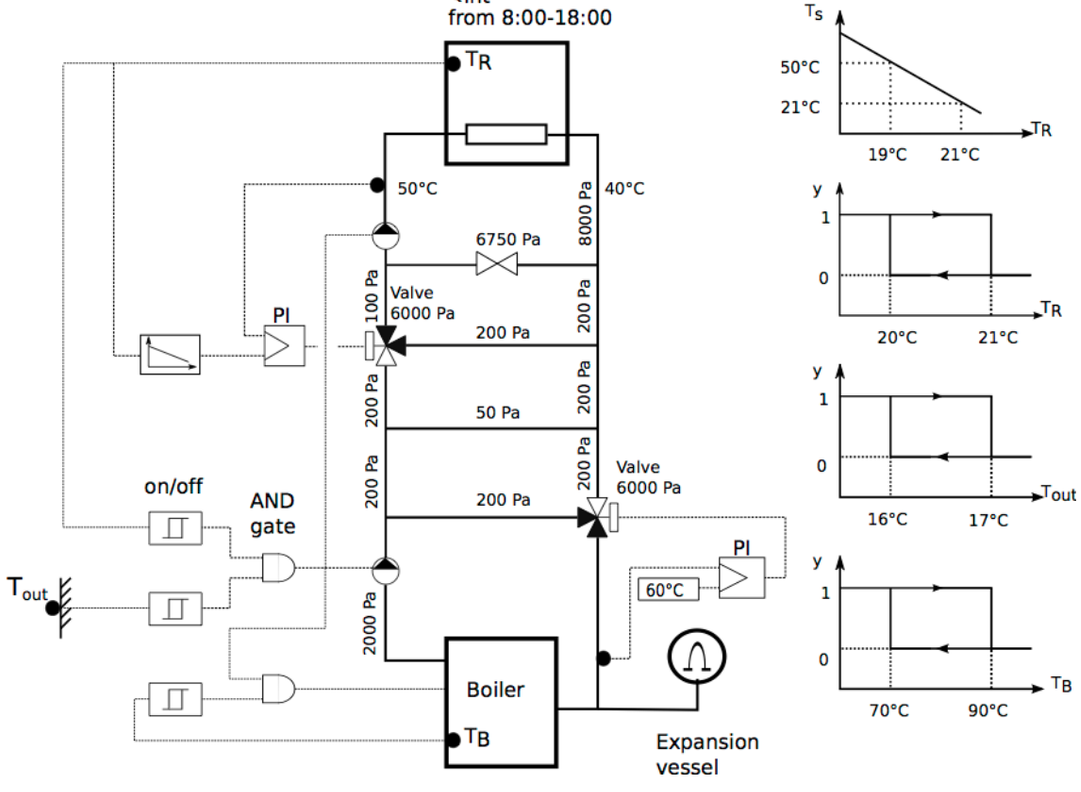
1. **Understand the problem**:
    1. What question do you want to answer?
    2. Know what you want to model.
        1. Draw system schematics.
        2. Identify control input.
        3. Draw the control loops.
        4. Determine the control sequences.

2. **Compartmentalize**: Split the system into subcomponents that can be tested in isolation.

3. **Implement**: Now, and only now, start implementing in software.
    1. Document and build test cases as you go along.

       Errors are easy to detect in small models, but hard in large models. If you add unit tests, you make sure what has been tested remains intact as the model evolves.
    2. Assemble the subcomponents to build the full model.

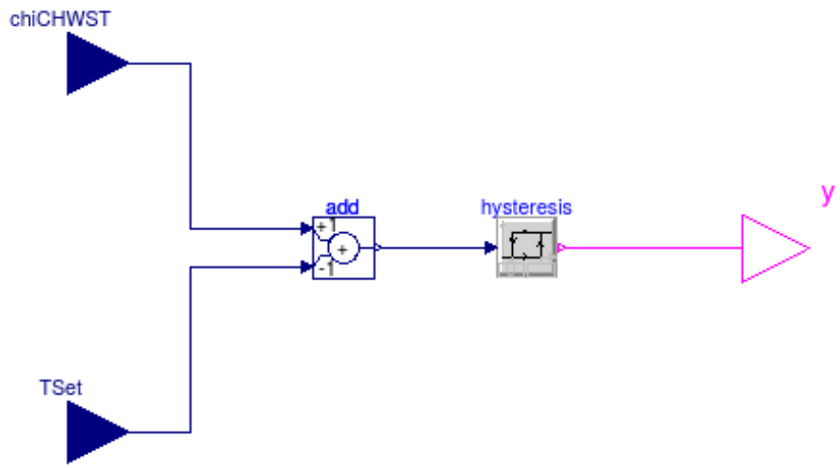




Building large system models

How do you debug a large system model?

1. Split the model into small models — or better, architect the large model from the beginning to be based on smaller models
2. Test the smaller models for well known conditions.
3. Add smaller models to unit tests.



For example, see Chiller Plant,
in which each small models contains a simple unit test.

Don't **R**epeat **Y**ourself: Propagate common parameters

Don't assign the same values to multiple parameters:

```
Pump pum(m_flow_nominal=0.1) "Pump";
TemperatureSensor sen(m_flow_nominal=0.1) "Sensor";
```

Instead, propagate parameters and assign the value once:

```
Modelica.SIunits.MassFlowRate m_flow_nominal = 0.1
  "Nominal mass flow rate";
Pump pum(final m_flow_nominal=m_flow_nominal) "Pump";
TemperatureSensor sen(final m_flow_nominal=m_flow_nominal) "Sensor";
```

Assignments can include computations, such as

```
Modelica.SIunits.HeatFlowRate QHea_nominal = 3000
  "Nominal heating power";
Modelica.SIunits.TemperatureDifference dT = 10
  "Nominal temperature difference";
Modelica.SIunits.MassFlowRate m_flow_nominal = QHea_nominal/dT/4200
  "Nominal mass flow rate";
...
```

Don't **R**epeat **Y**ourself: Define the media at the top-level

Top-level system-model

```
replaceable package Medium = Buildings.Media.Air
  "Medium model";
```

Propagate medium to instance of model

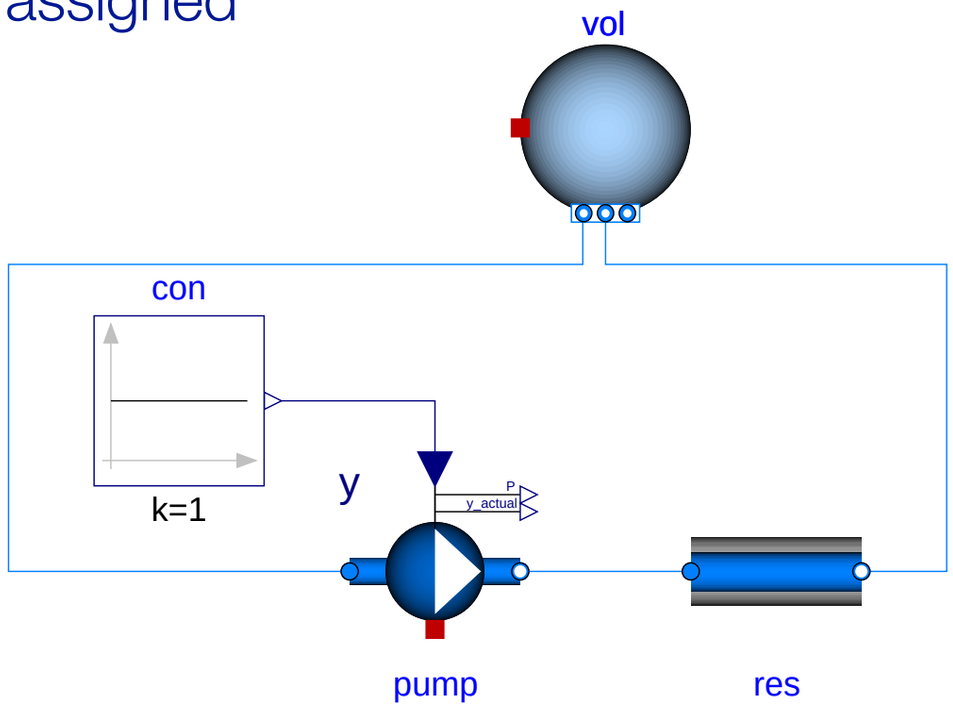
```
TemperatureSensor sen(
  redeclare final package Medium = Medium,
  final m_flow_nominal=m_flow_nominal) "Sensor";
```

Note: For arrays of parameters, use the `each` keyword, as in

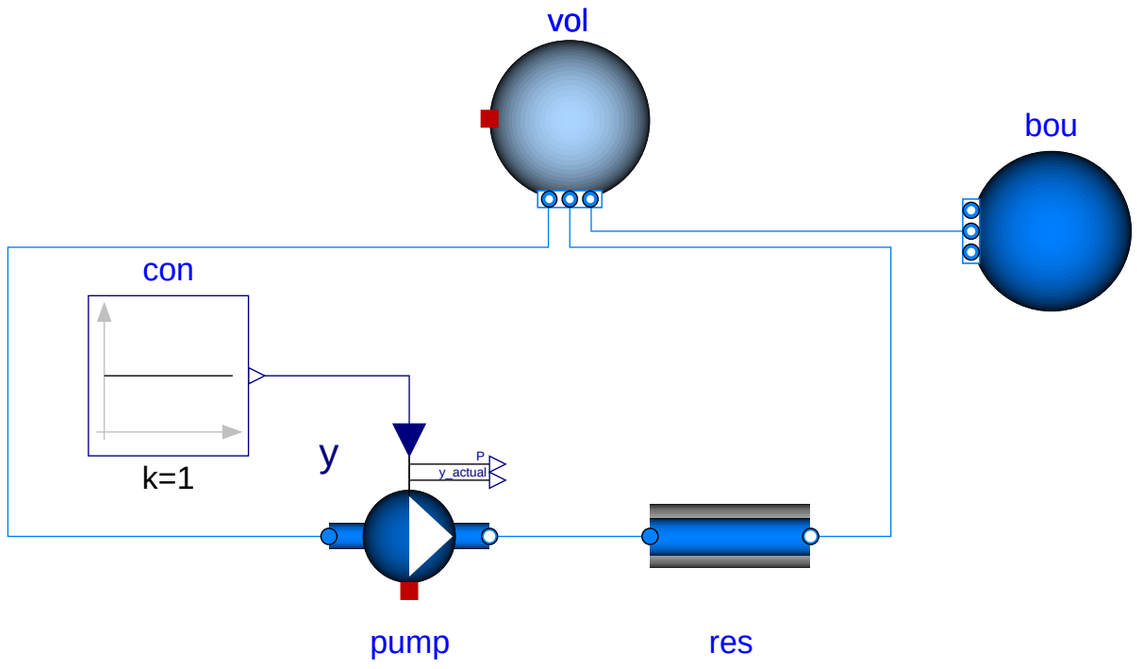
```
TemperatureSensor sen[2](
  each final m_flow_nominal=m_flow_nominal)
"Sensor";
```

All system models must have a reference pressure

Underdetermined model as no pressure state is assigned

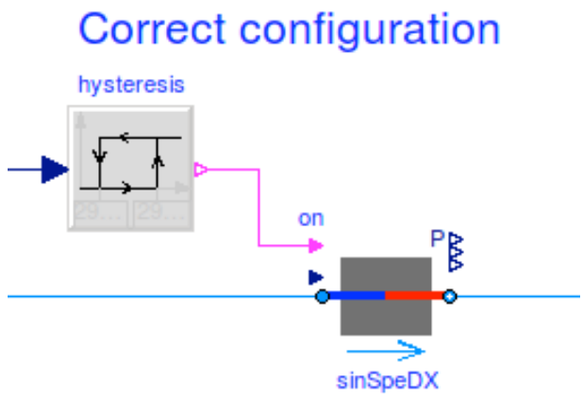


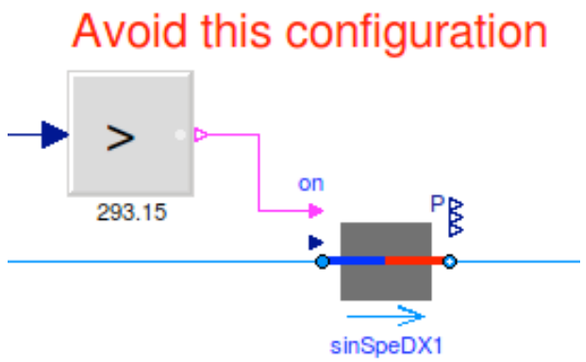
Model that provides a reference presssure through the instance **bou**.



Beware of oscillating control, and guard against noise

If the control error oscillates around zero, then this model stalls due to numerical noise and fast switching





Similarly, this model will also stall when x reaches 0.

```
model Test
  Real x(start=0.1);
equation
  der(x) = if x > 0 then -1 else 1;
end Test;
```

Setting nominal values is important for scaling solver residuals

If pressure is around 1E5 Pa, set `p(nominal=1E5)`.

Nominal values are used to scale residuals.

Modelica simulation tools typically control the local integration error as

$\epsilon \leq t_{rel} \left| x^i \right| + t_{abs}$

where the absolute tolerance is scaled with the nominal value as

$t_{abs} = t_{rel} \left| x_{nom}{}^i \right|$.

Most component models in Buildings Library already have the nominal value set.

Exercise 2:
Modeling a Space Cooling System

From Space Cooling Tutorial

?