



Accurate, adaptive, and predictive self-learning control of heating

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28.09.2018

Structure

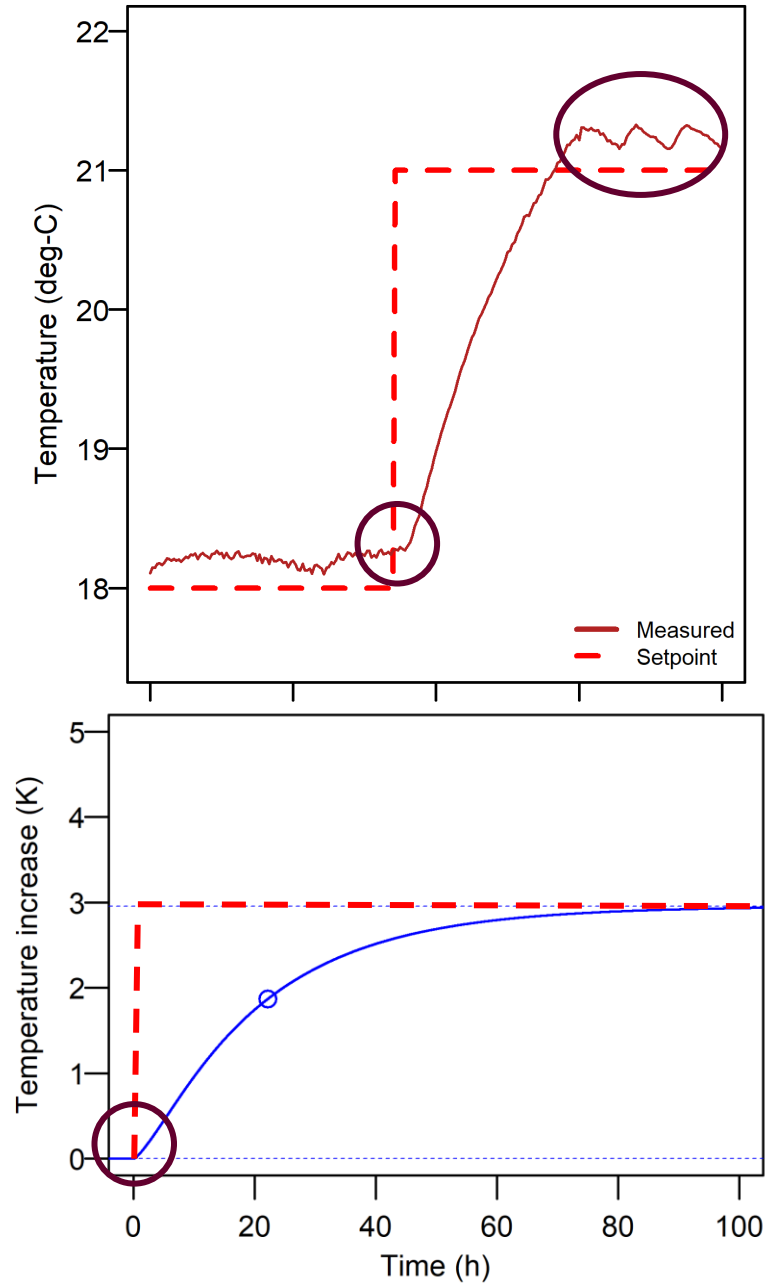
- Problem statement
- PI control theory
- Time constant calculation methods
- Efficiency of setback control
- Open questions
- The End

Problem at hand

- Shift from immense heat emission to temperature set-point following approach
 - severely over-dimensioned systems difficult to control with only P-controllers

- Idea to have autonomous room-based PI controllers with automated calculation of parameters

- Difference between measured and simulated controller outputs as
 - real systems like black boxes
 - simulated systems often close to ideal
 - default parameters often used



Some theory

PI:

$$u_n = u_{n-1} + \overbrace{K_p \cdot (e_n - e_{n-1})}^{\text{Proportional}} + \overbrace{K_p \cdot \frac{t}{t_i} \cdot e_n}^{\text{Integral}}$$

$$e = T_{set} - T_{measured}$$

t – sampling interval

P

$$K_p = \frac{1}{1.1K} \left(\frac{\tau}{t_v} \right)$$

I

$$t_i = 3.5t_v$$

τ – time constant

t_v – time lag

$$K = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta u}$$

Conducted research >> Time constant

Do you know any other methods? Tell me ☺

Have you used any of these methods? Did they work for your case?

- **Motivation:**
 - Time constant used for PI parameter calculation
 - Different methods for time constant estimation exist
- **Methods:**
 - Three different time constant calculation methods applied
 - Constant PI parameters calculated

1) $\tau = \frac{C}{H}$

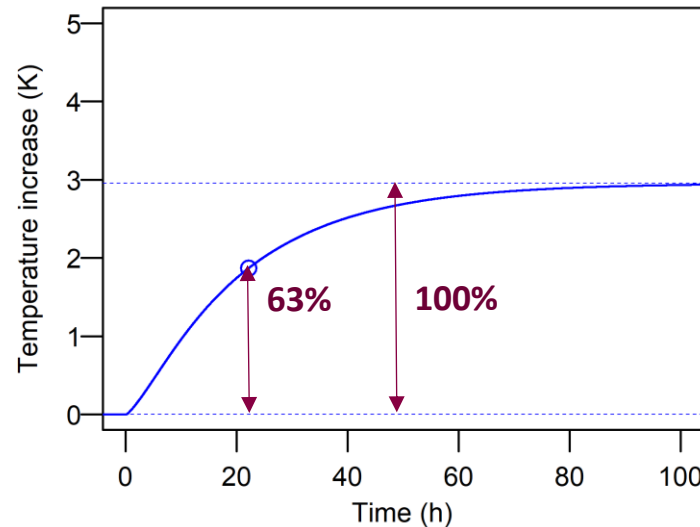
C – thermal capacity (J/K)

- tabular values (light/heavy)
- calculated values (20/100mm)

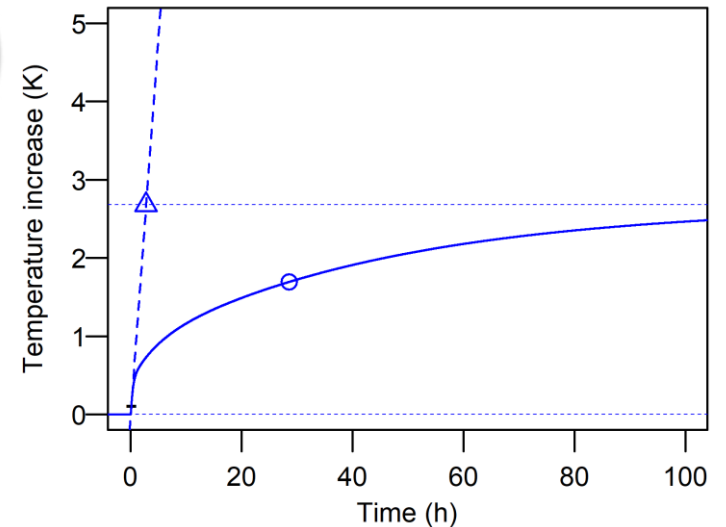
H – heat loss coefficient (W/K)

- Ventilation and transmission

2)



3)

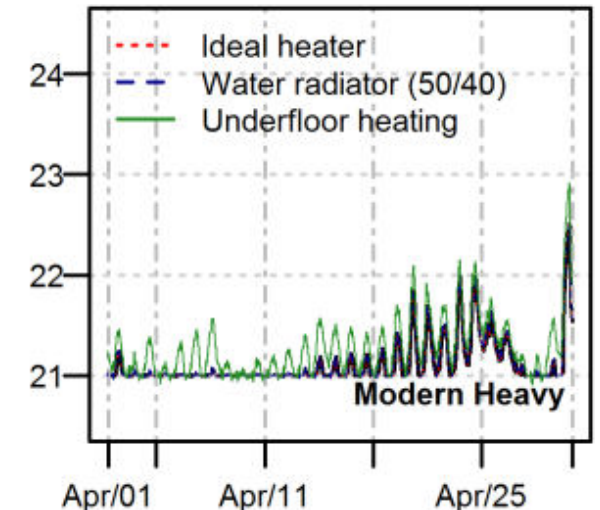
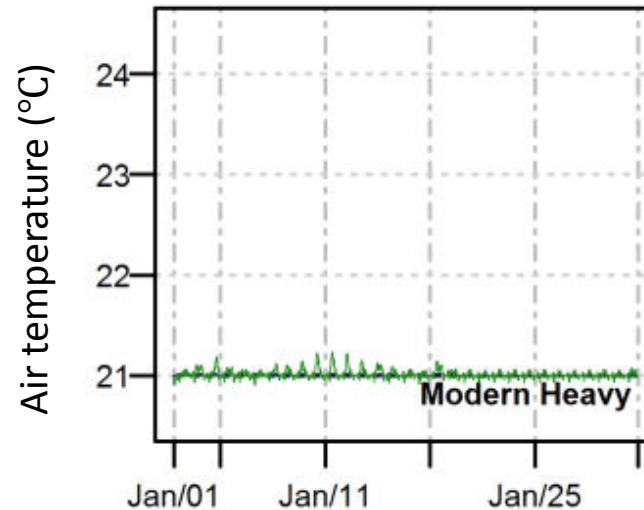
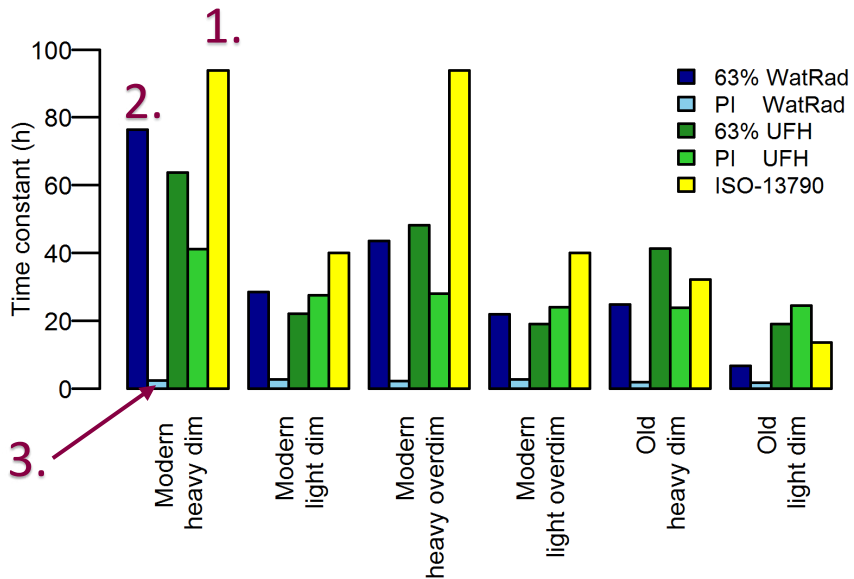


Conducted research >> Time constant

Have you tried estimating the slope on measured data?

$$K_p = \frac{1}{1.1K} \left(\frac{\tau}{t_v} \right)$$

- **Problems:**
 - Time lag often reduces to zero, fixed minimum value used
 - How to correctly estimate the steepest slope (running mean)
- **Results:**
 - Very different time constants
 - Problems controlling underfloor heating with a PI controller
 - Problems handling internal gains with PI controller



Conducted research



1. Time constant influence on heating control (*NSB 2017*)
2. Setback efficiency (*CCHVAC 2018*)
3. MPC for storing energy in the room's thermal mass (*journal paper submitted*)

Conducted research >> Setback efficiency

▪ **Motivation:**

- Used in central Europe but not in Nordics
- Check the effect for low energy buildings

▪ **Methods:**

- Heat-up time estimation for every timestep
- Setpoint changed if heat-up different than expected

▪ **Results:**

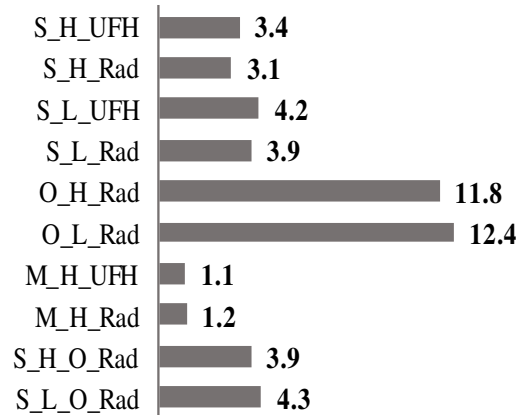
- The effect of intermittent heating is very low in energy-efficient buildings

Heating power
Heat loss coefficient
Temperatures

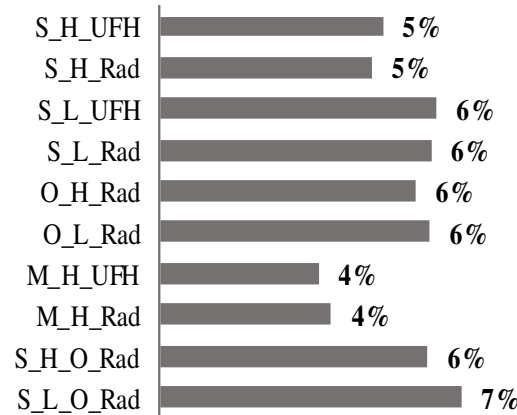
$$t = -\tau \cdot \ln \left(\frac{\Phi/H - \theta_{set} + \theta_{out}}{\Phi/H - \theta_{in} + \theta_{out}} \right)$$

$$\tau = \frac{C_{20mm}}{H}$$

Have you written setback control algorithm? How did you estimate the time for setpoint change?



Setback efficiency (kWh/m²a)



Setback efficiency (%)

First letter:

O – old

S – standard

M – modern

Preview of tasks lying ahead

Do you know someone who knows all this theory and could help me with methodology?

- Focus on the methods for modelling heating system together with their controllers in low energy buildings
 - Determine needed level of detail

- Calibration of two buildings with the focus on their heating system and control:
 - Test House at TalTech Campus
 - Student Family Dormitory at TalTech Campus

- Testing ideas how to build a control that works efficiently also with
 - over-dimensional systems
 - floor heating
 - extensive internal heat gains

Do you know any working control algorithm for floor heating?

Open questions

- Have you used any of the time constant calculation methods I used?
Did they work for your case?
Did you have any differences in the methods?
- Do you know any other methods?
- Have you tried estimating the slope on measured data?
How did you average out the small fluctuations?
- Have you written setback control algorithm?
How did you estimate the point of time when to change the setpoint?
- Do you know any working control algorithm for floor heating?
- Suggestions for cooperation?



The logo features the text "TTU" in a bold, maroon font, followed by a maroon chevron pointing to the right. To the right of the chevron is the number "100" in a bold, black font. Two diagonal lines intersect at the center of the logo: a maroon line running from the top-left to the bottom-right, and a black line running from the top-right to the bottom-left.

TTU > **100**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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