

A Virtual Testbed for Robust and Reproducible Calibration of Building Energy Simulation Models

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The task of energy model calibration

$$\theta^* = \underset{\theta \in \Theta}{\text{arg min}}(J(y, y^*))$$

Ground truth of model output(s)

$$s.t. \quad y = \mathcal{M}(x, u, \theta)$$

Model outputs ———— y ———— Model parameters
 Model inputs ———— x, u ———— Disturbances

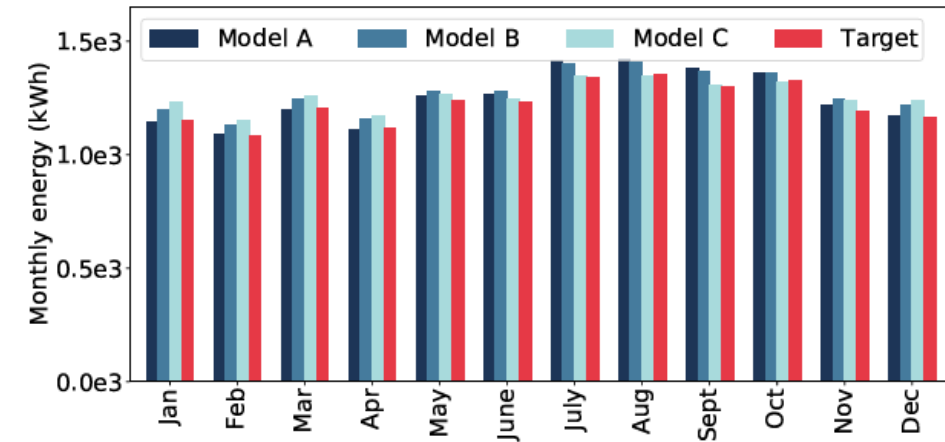


- Typical workflow:
 - Lack of robustness and reproducibility
 - Cannot guarantee model reliability

Misleading error metrics

- Mostly used CV(RMSE)
 - ASHRAE: monthly 15%, hourly 30%; IPMVP: 20%
 - For which output(s)?
 - Monthly bill can't suffice, how about smart meter?
- A simple case of the pitfall
 - Calibration of a single-family house in Hawaii
 - Electricity power density and nominal COP
 - Three models considered calibrated

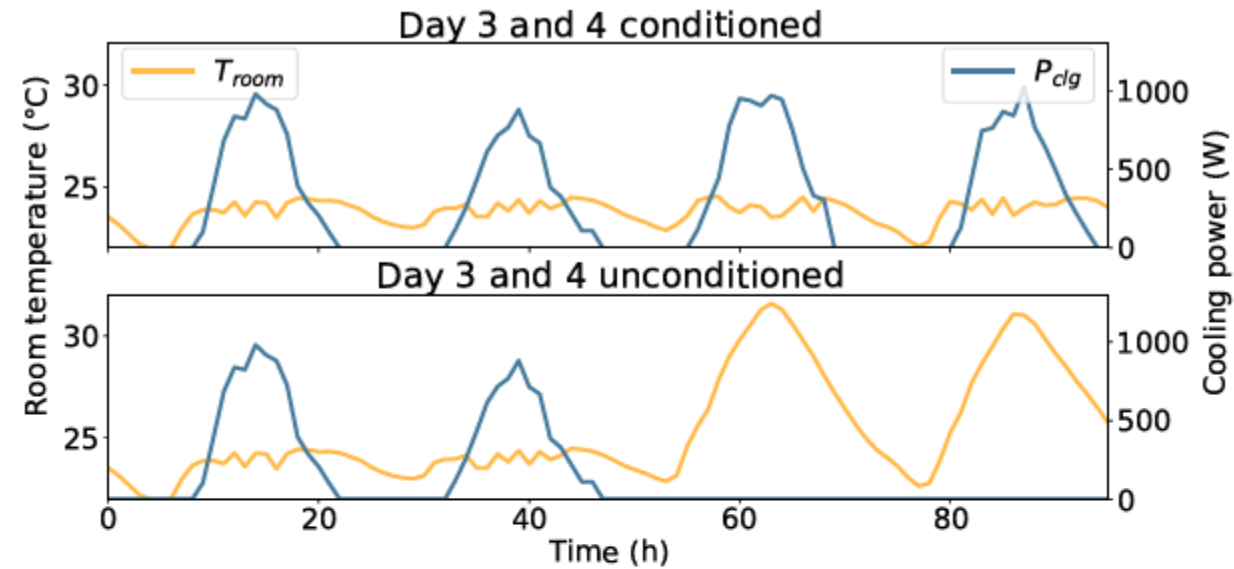
CV(RMSE)	A	B	C
Monthly total	3.36%	3.96%	3.69%
Hourly total	19.98%	11.82%	16.16%



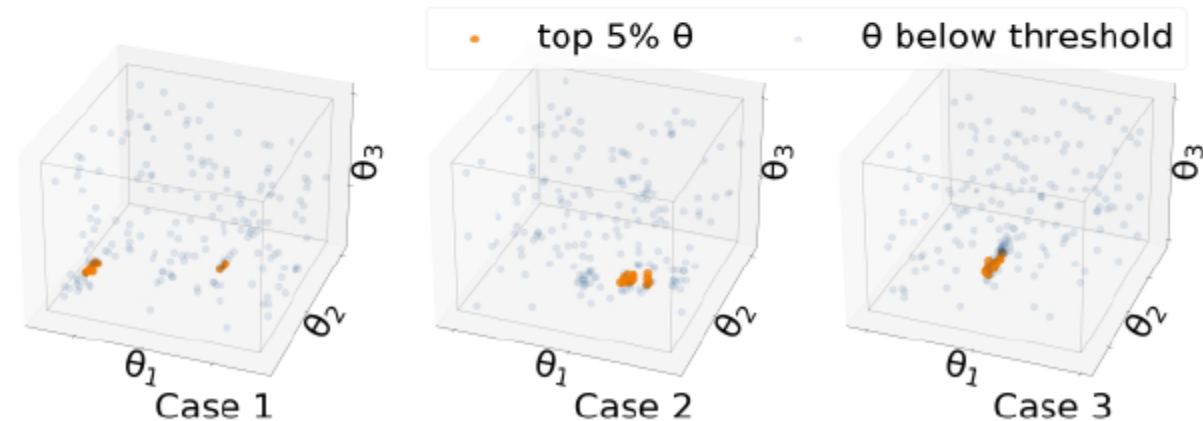
(a) Monthly total energy consumption.

Identifiability issues

- No unique θ to minimize the error
 - Simple Bayesian Optimization example
 - SHGC, infiltration, and COP to calibrate
- 1 Cooling power when conditioned
 - 2 Additional temperature data
 - 3 Adjusted operations
- ✓ Properly define the problem
 - ✓ Extra information needed
 - ❖ Much more complicated in reality



(a) Results of two data generation schemes.



(b) Parameter space of three cases.

Inevitable model discrepancy

- Identifiable model \neq correct parameters
 - The previous case 3 yielded parameters 10-20% off
 - More accurate annual prediction:
 - monthly CV(RMSE) of 1.54% and hourly of 11.77%
 - Many possible discrepancy sources in reality

Descriptive
thermal
properties

Steady-
state v.s.
real-time
control

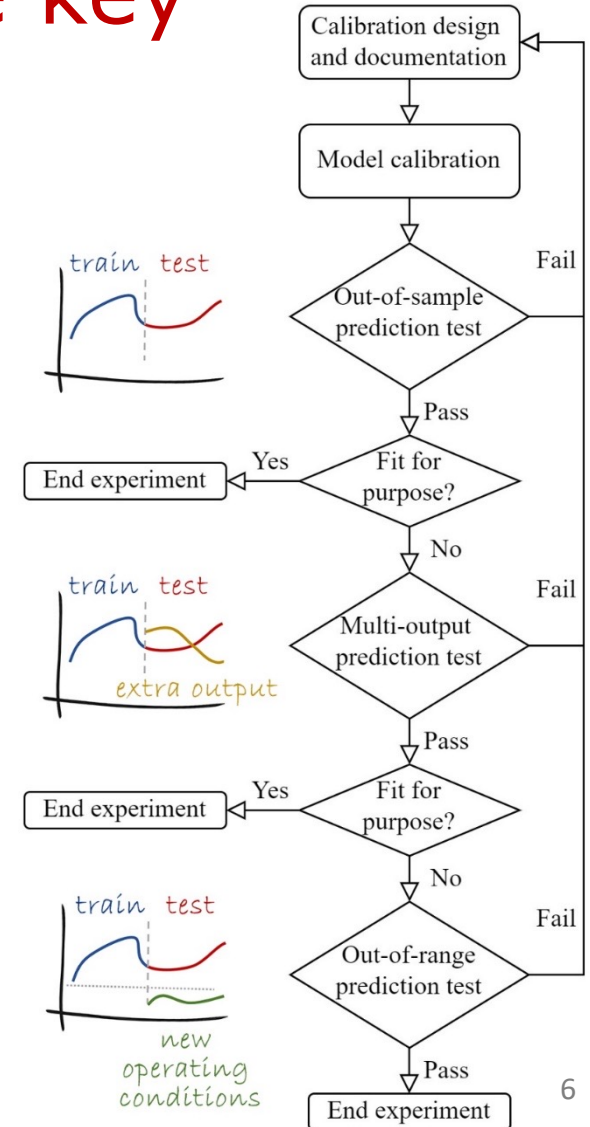
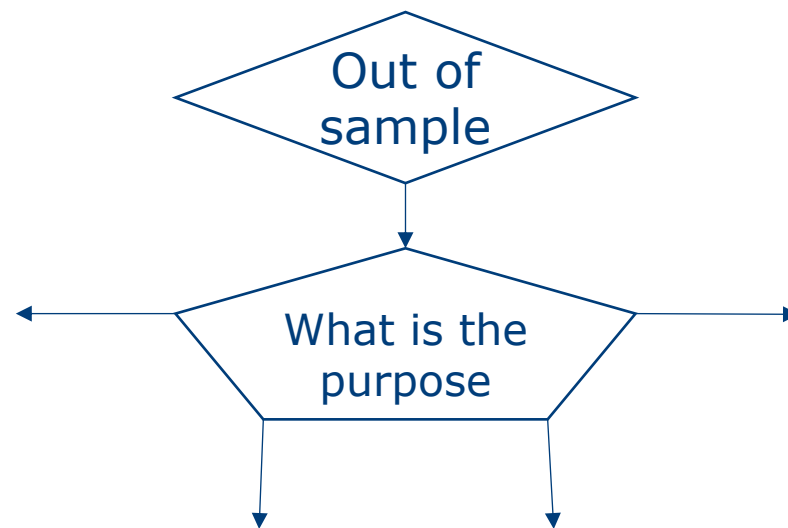
Heat
transfer
assumptions

Electrical
appliance
usage



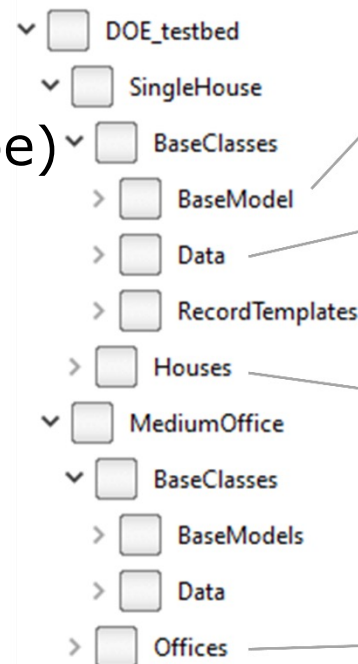
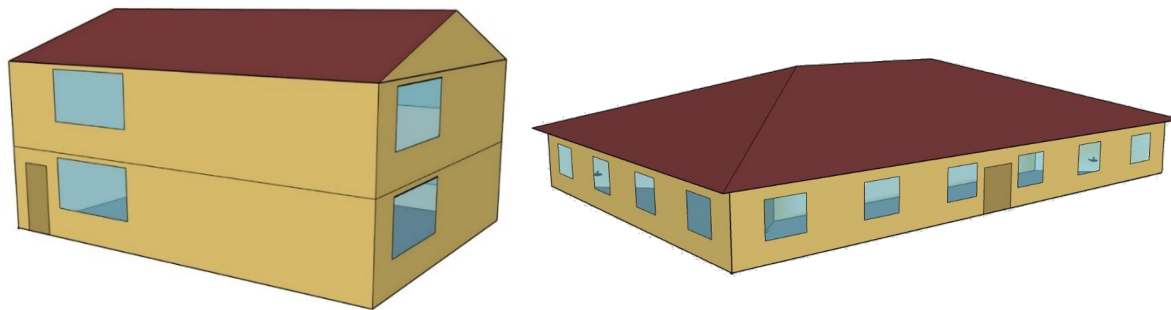
Prediction/extrapolation capability is the key

- A testing framework for calibrated models
 - Out of sample as a must
 - Optional more demanding tests
 - Other requirements, e.g. multi-horizon/resolution
 - Based on a virtual testbed



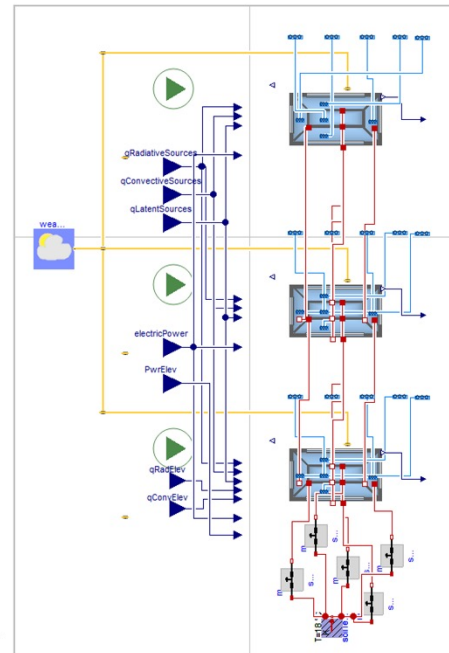
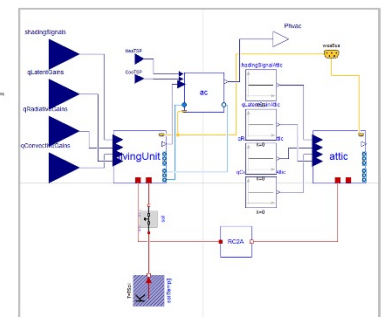
Virtual testbed

- Account for model discrepancy
 - Modelica as the emulator, other models to be calibrated
- Ability to generate fit-for-purpose testing data (python script)
- Reproducibility/transferability
 - Single-family house/small office
 - Different climate zone (IECC envelope)



Basic components (thermal zones, HVAC systems, etc.)

Data for each climate zone (constructions, system specifications, etc.)



Thank you!