



hybrid  
**GEOTABS**

Controlling the power of the ground by integration

# DESIGNING hybridGEOTABS COMFORT SUPPLIED IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY!

Thursday 17<sup>th</sup> December 2020 – 10.00 CET



## HOUSEKEEPING RULES

- The webinar will be recorded
- The slides will be made available on <http://www.hybridgeotabs.eu/publications/presentations>
- All attendees are muted by default
- Use Q&A section to send your questions  
(to Everyone – not privately)

# DESIGNING hybridGEOTABS COMFORT SUPPLIED IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY!

TOPIC	TIME	PRESENTER
The hybridGEOTABS concept and project	15 mins	Eline Himpe, Ghent University
hybridGEOTABS challenges for designers	30 mins	Wim Boydens, Boydens Engineering
hybridGEOTABS design methodology	30 mins	Jelle Laverge, Ghent University
BREAK	10 mins	
Tools for feasibility study and pre-design	30 mins	Pascal Simoens, Boydens Engineering
MPC for HVAC-designers	20 mins	Damien Picard, University of Leuven
Conclusions/Q&A	20 mins	Liz Ellston, Climate Futures

Moderators: Liz Ellston (Climate Futures)

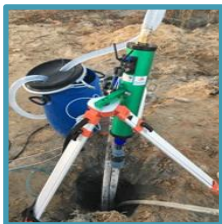
Technical management: Spyridon Pantelis (REHVA)



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Documentation and materials coming on [www.hybridgeotabs.eu](http://www.hybridgeotabs.eu)



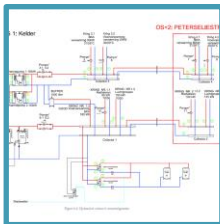
**Enhanced  
Geothermal  
Response Test**



Cost  
& policy report

**Knowledge Centre**

**Hydraulic schemes  
for hybridGEOTABS  
solutions**



**R&D: Radiant  
heating/cooling  
panels with PCM**



**Generic  
documentation for  
TENDERING**



**Energy Dashboard**







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## SOCIAL MEDIA AND CONTACT



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[hybridgeotabs](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCQDBfhimW-bqATt31u8xQVg)

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email: [hybridgeotabs@ugent.be](mailto:hybridgeotabs@ugent.be)

[www.hybridgeotabs.eu](http://www.hybridgeotabs.eu)

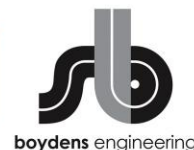
All project  
outcomes will  
become  
available via the  
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Funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 Programme: project number 723649 (proposal name "MPC-GT")

# THANK YOU!





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# DESIGNING hybridGEOTABS COMFORT SUPPLIED IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY!





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project number 723649

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# hybridGEOTABS

HVAC-concept and EU-H2020 project



**GHENT  
UNIVERSITY**

**dr. ir.-arch. Eline Himpe**

Postdoctoral researcher & project manager

hybridgeotabs@ugent.be

**Designing hybridGEOTABS Training (webinar)**

17 December 2020

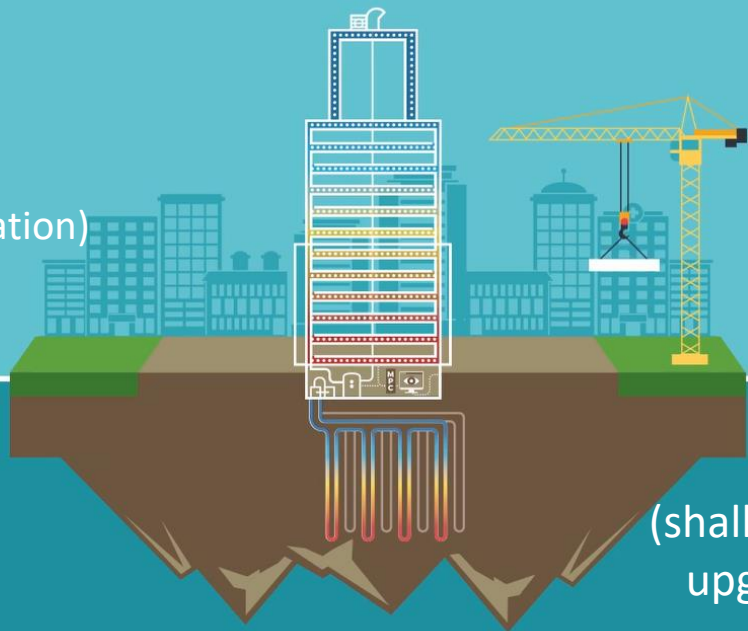


# GEOTABS CONCEPT

## TABS

Thermally Activated  
Building System

(e.g. Concrete Core Activation)

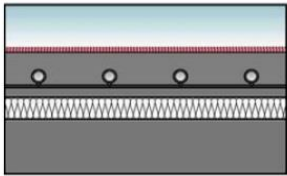


## GEO

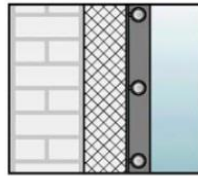
(shallow) geothermal energy  
upgraded using heat pump

# RADIANT HEATING AND/OR COOLING SYSTEMS

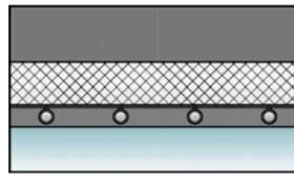
Floor



Wall



Ceiling

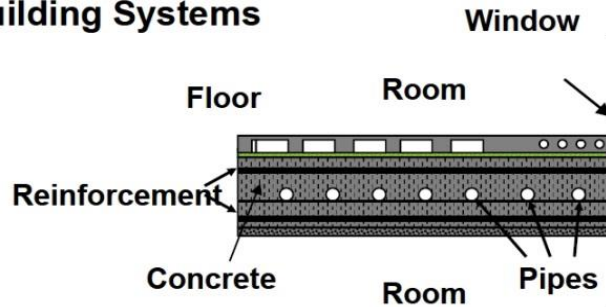
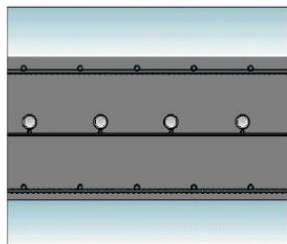


- Sensible heating and cooling emission
- > 50% radiant heat transfer

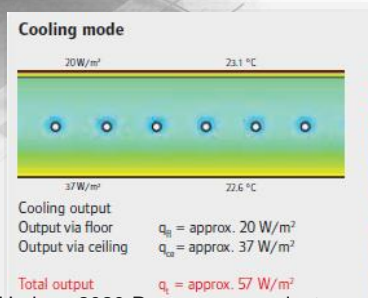
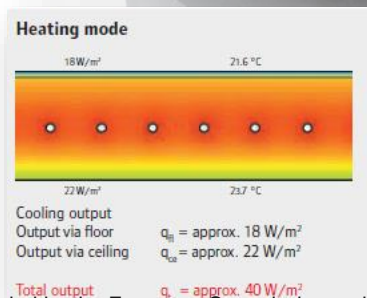
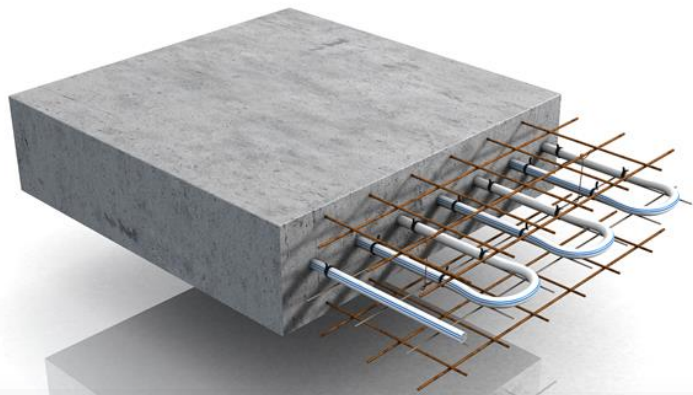
## ➤ High thermal comfort & IEQ

- Uniform temperature distribution
- Minimising risk of draught (↔ all-air systems)
- Quiet operation
- Increased room height (↔ suspended ceilings...)
- Flexibility of space (↔ radiators, FCU...)

## Thermo Active Building Systems

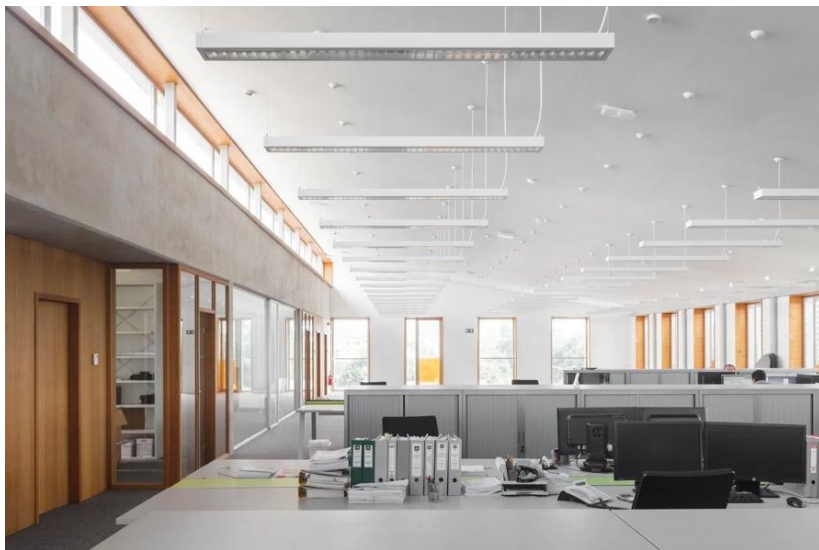


# THERMALLY ACTIVATED BUILDING SYSTEMS



- High thermal inertia
- **Short-term energy storage (day)**
  - Load shifting
  - Peak shaving
  - Grid flexibility
- + Large emission surface
- **Low-temperature heating (22-28°C)**
- & **High-temperature cooling (15-22°C)**
  - Self-regulating effect



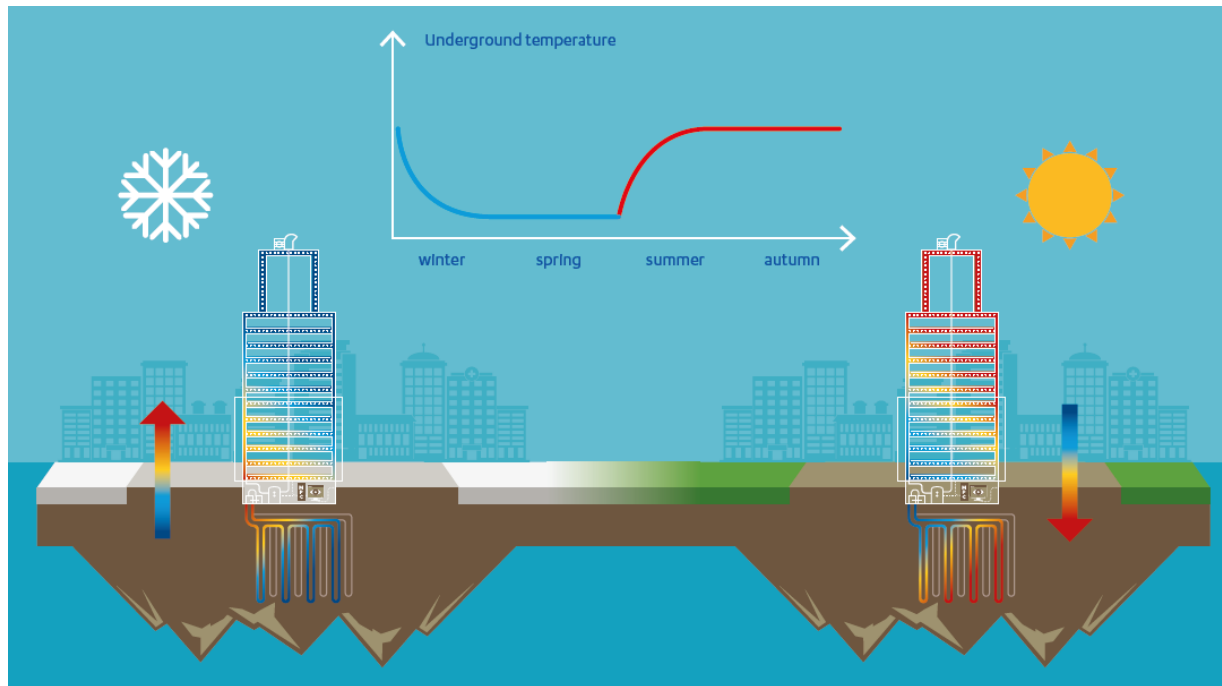


Infrac/Fluvius offices, Brussels (BE)



School in Libeň (CZ)

# GEOTHERMAL ENERGY



- Renewable, zero-carbon energy source
- Low-temperature source ( $\pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$  in C-EU)
- High storage capacity
- **Seasonal energy storage**

# “EVERY BUILDING DESERVES A SHARE OF GEOTABS”

## TABS

- Low temperature heating (**24°C-28°C**) & high temperature cooling (**16°C-20°C**)

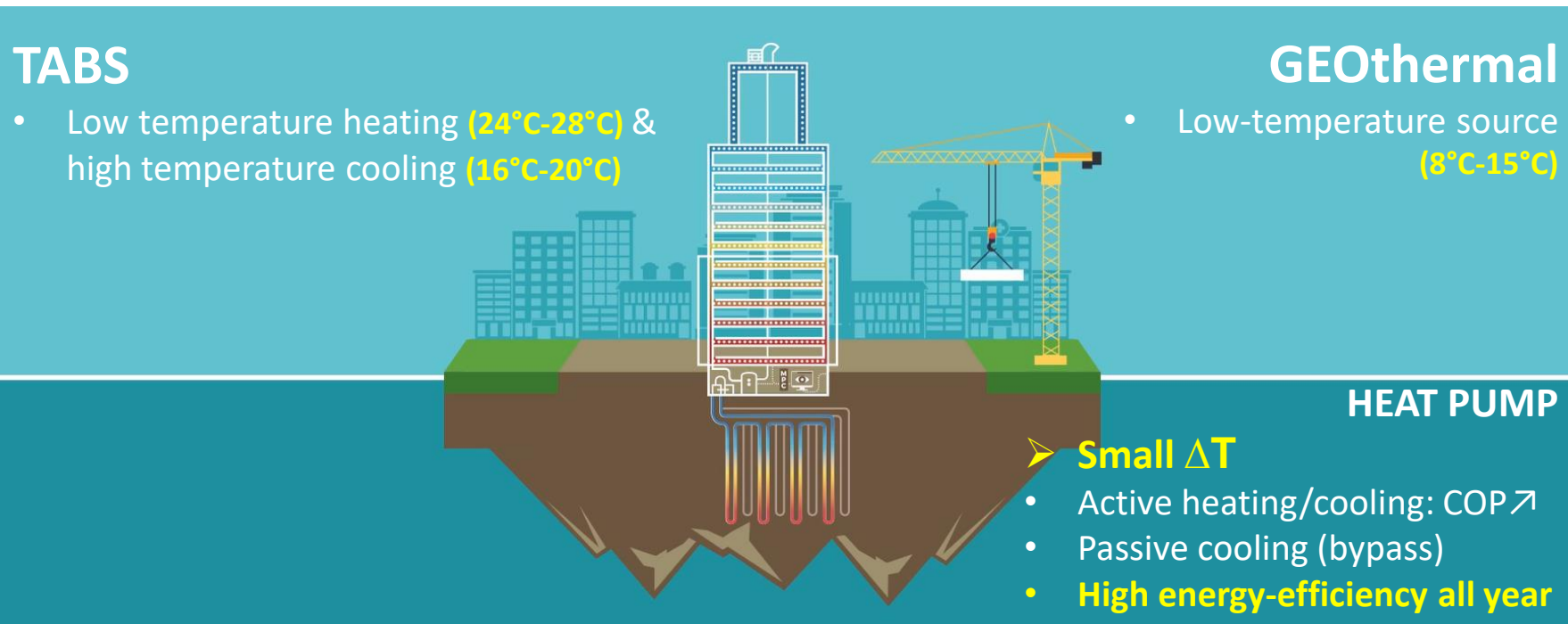
## GEOthermal

- Low-temperature source (**8°C-15°C**)

## HEAT PUMP

### ➤ Small $\Delta T$

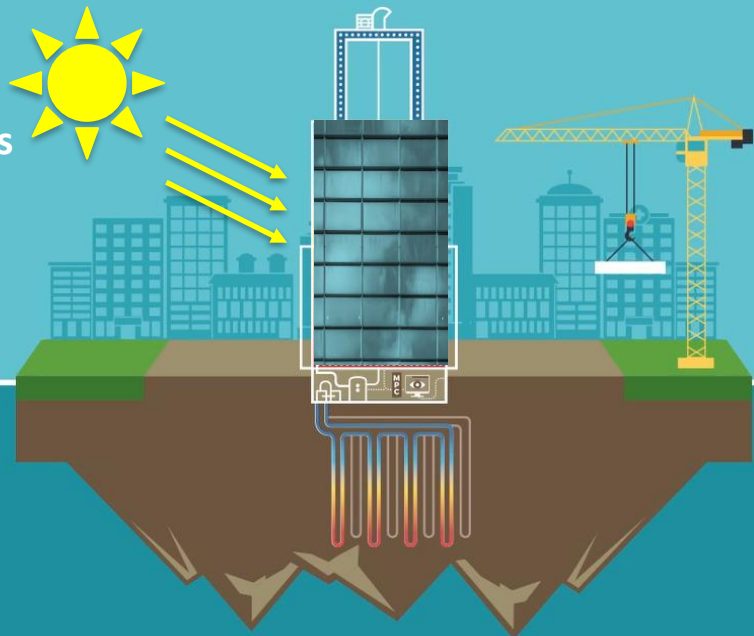
- Active heating/cooling: COP  $\nearrow$
- Passive cooling (bypass)
- **High energy-efficiency all year**



# “EVERY BUILDING DESERVES A SHARE OF GEOTABS”

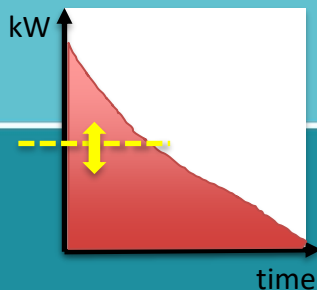
## TABS

- Intra-day demand shifts  
Heating ↔ cooling?

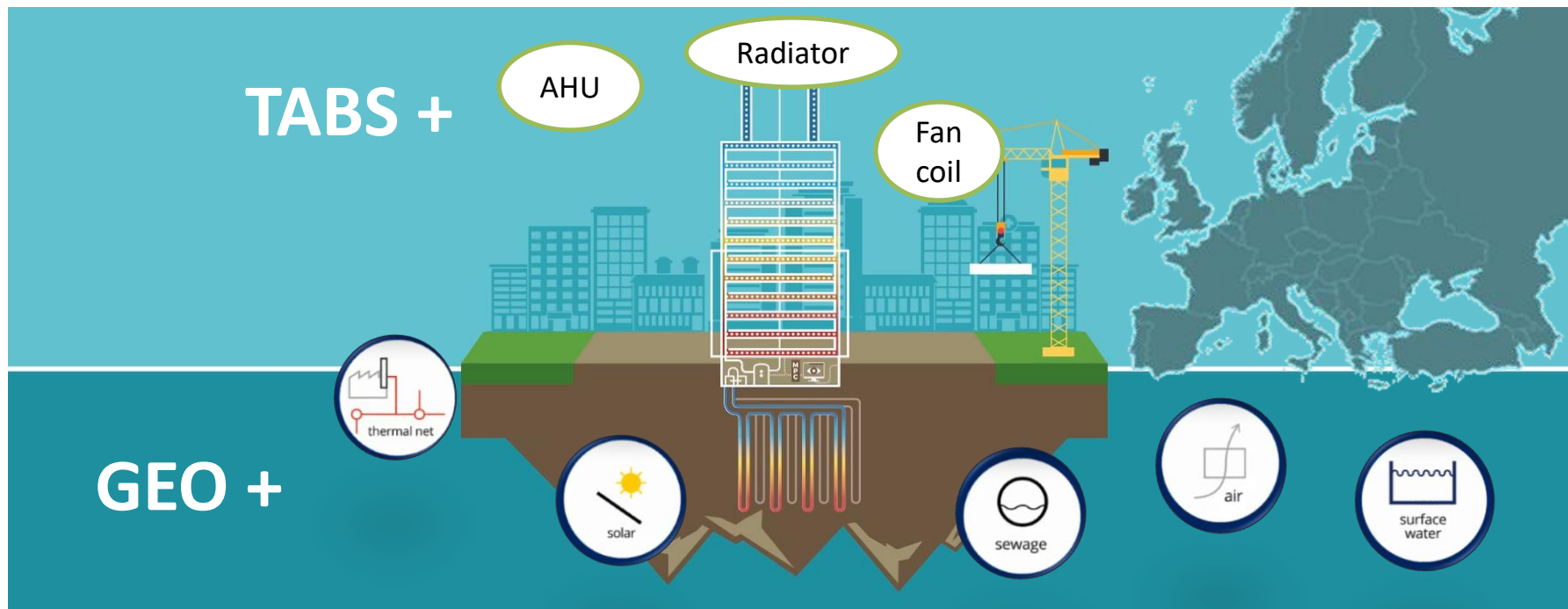


## GEOthermal

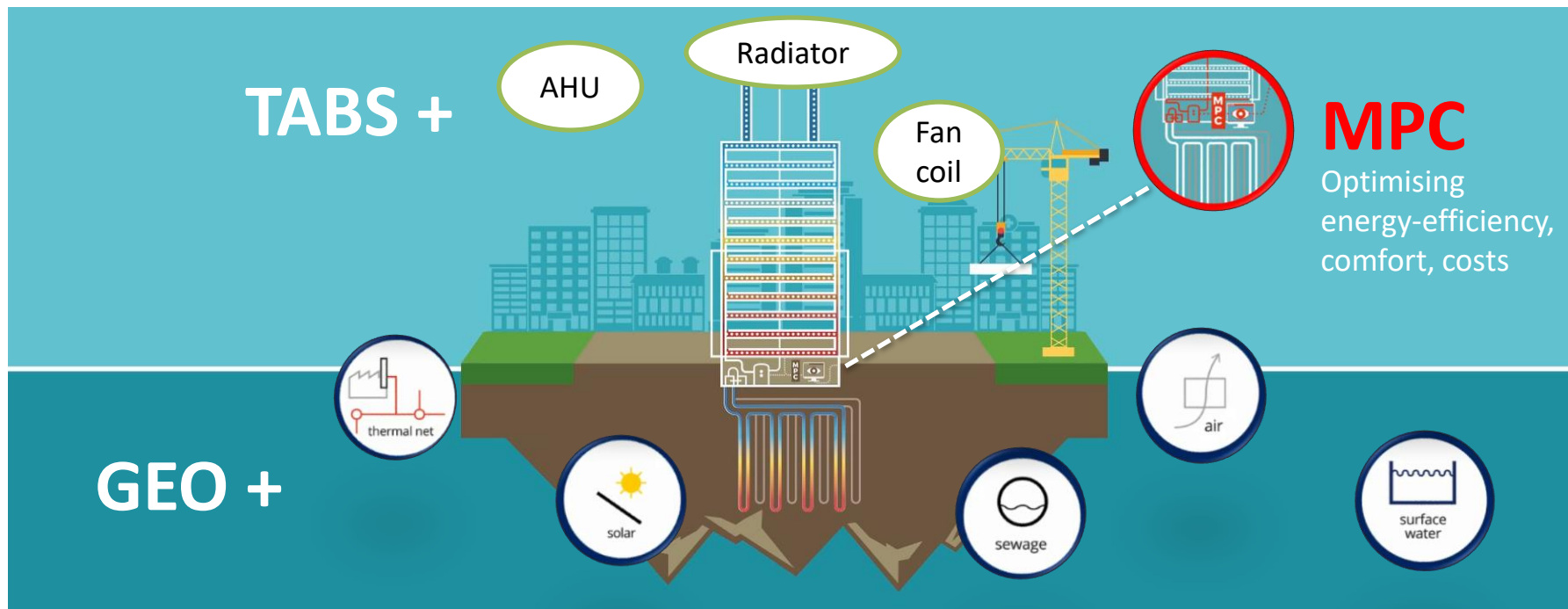
- Feasibility?  
(technical; financial)



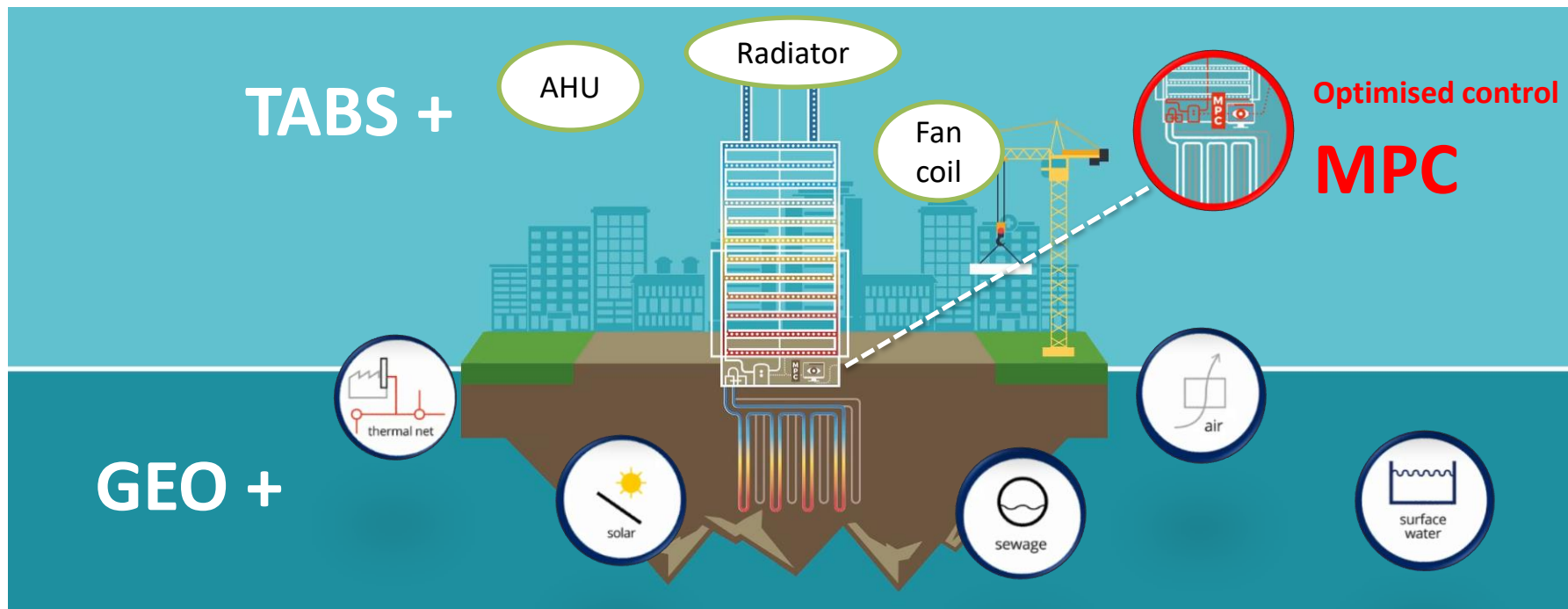
## hybrid: broaden applicability & sustainable +



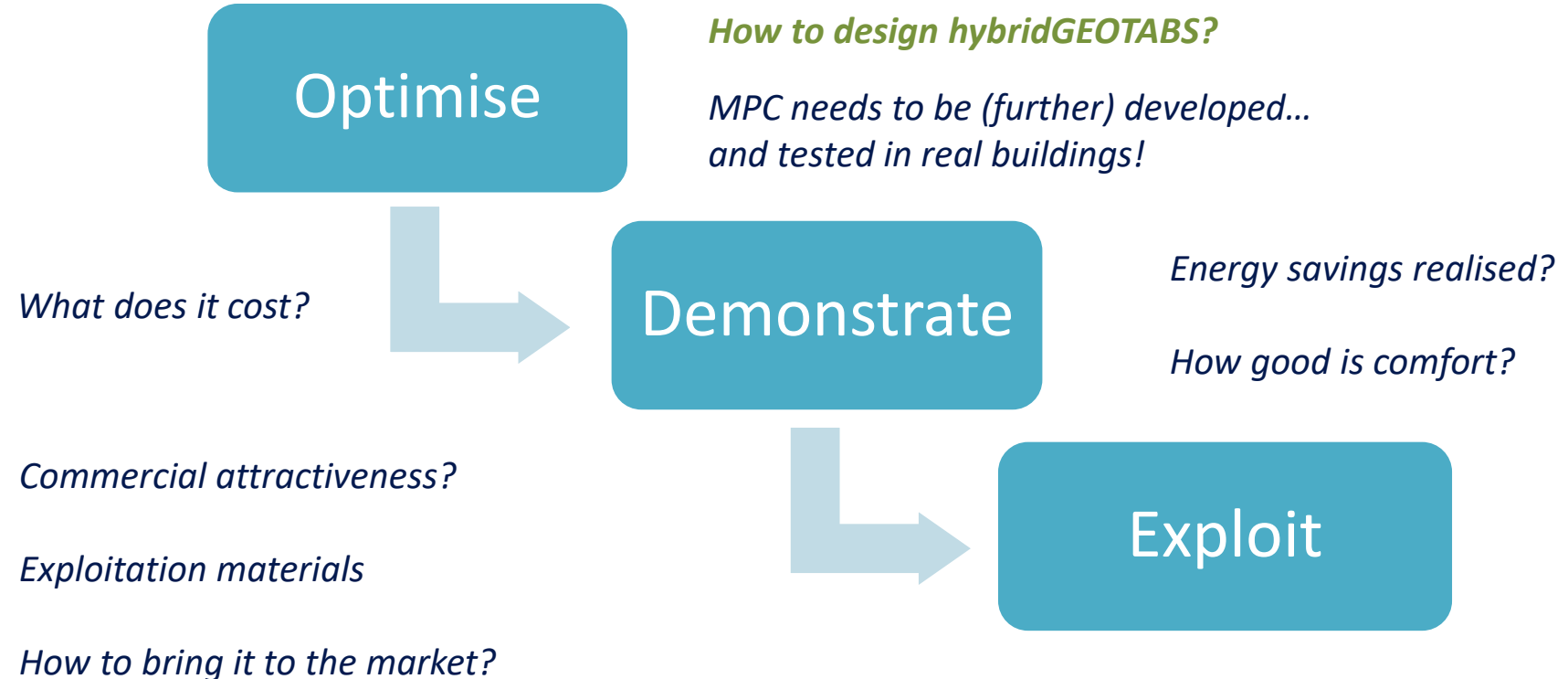
## Model Predictive Control: integrator & optimiser



## This is hybridGEOTABS









# hybridGEOTABS project

*Model Predictive Control and Innovative System Integration of GEOTABS  
in Hybrid Low Grade Thermal Energy Systems*

*Sept 2016 – Feb 2021*

**Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Action 723649**



The project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 723649. The original project acronym is "MPC-.GT".



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# PROJECT CONSORTIUM

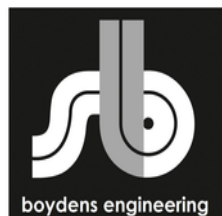
## SME – INDUSTRY – ACADEMIC - DISSEMINATION



Funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 Programme: project number 723649

# PROJECT CONSORTIUM

## SME – INDUSTRY – ACADEMIC - DISSEMINATION

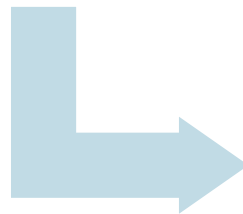


The project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 723649. The original project acronym is "MPC-.GT".

Optimise



Demonstrate



Exploit

# HOW TO DESIGN HYBRIDGEOTABS?

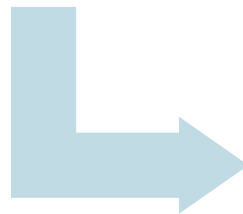


- Optimise the sizing of key components
- Allow to assess feasibility of hybridGEOTABS already in feasibility study and pre-design!
- Easy-to-use: reducing *(pre-)design costs*
- Input: building properties
- Output: sizing, behaviour, performance, cost

Optimise



Demonstrate



Exploit

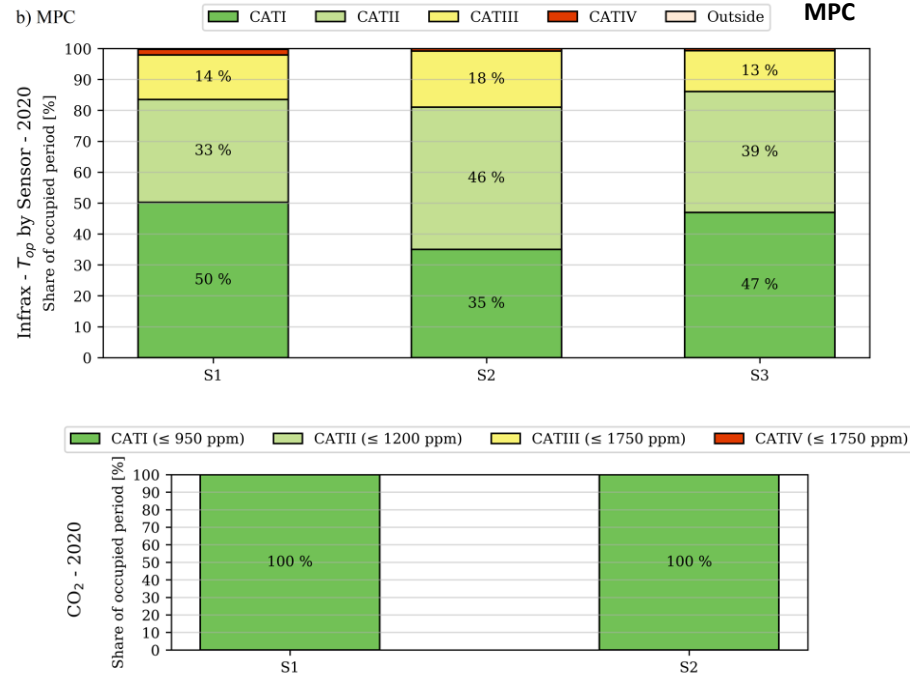
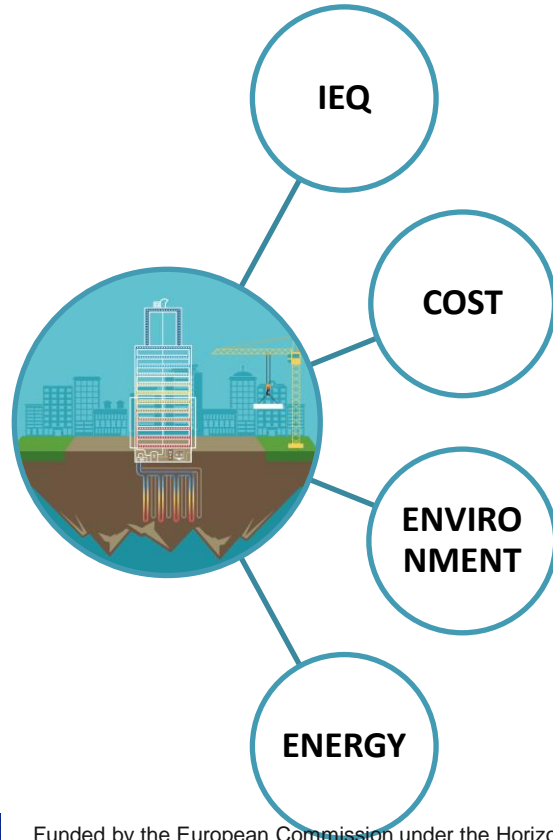
# CASE-STUDY BUILDINGS



- Buildings > 1000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Typologies:
  - Offices
  - Schools
  - Multi-family
  - Elderly homes
- EU (climate, building stock)



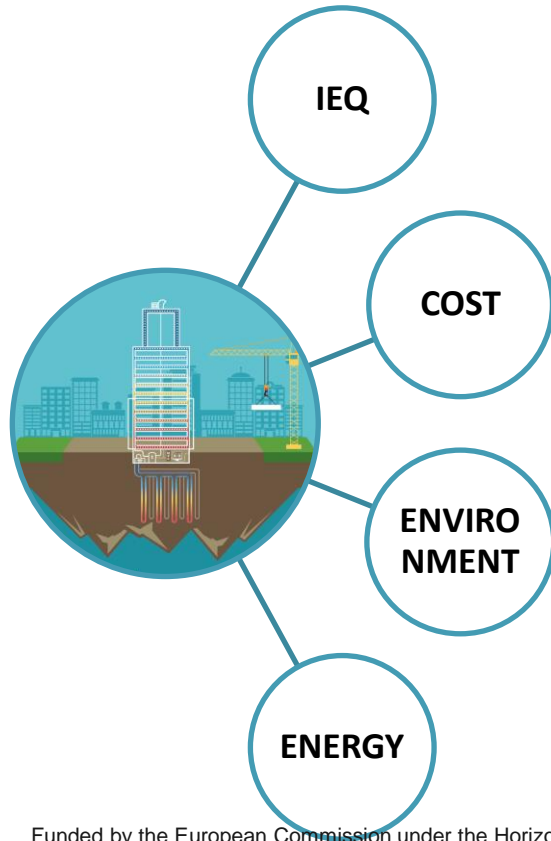
## High thermal comfort and IEQ





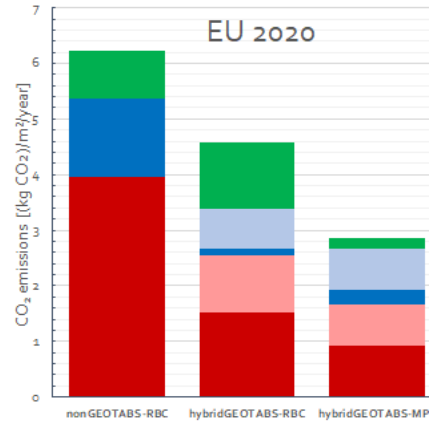


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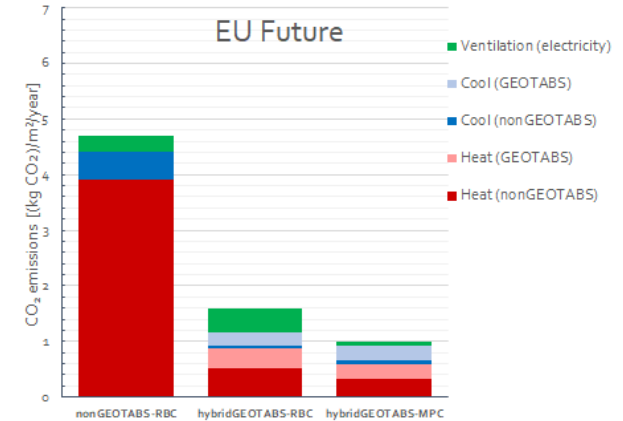


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Electricity EU average in 2020:  
260 gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh



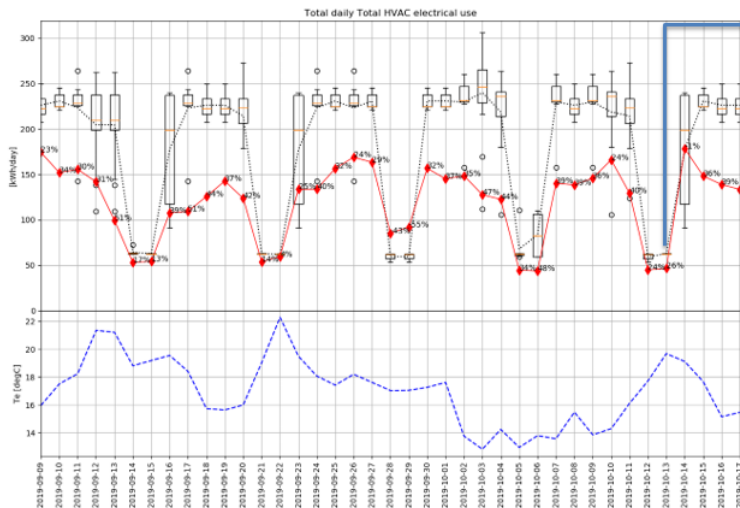
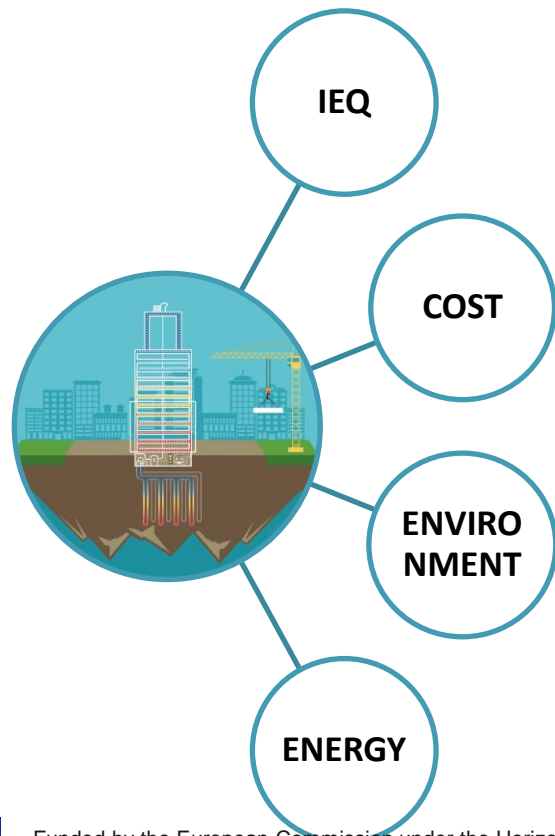
Electricity EU future + pioneering countries:  
90 gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh



**> 50% of CO<sub>2</sub>-savings compared to standard non-RES  
(excl. additional RES)**

source:

Josué B Bastero (Ghent University),  
Iago C Figueroa (KU Leuven)



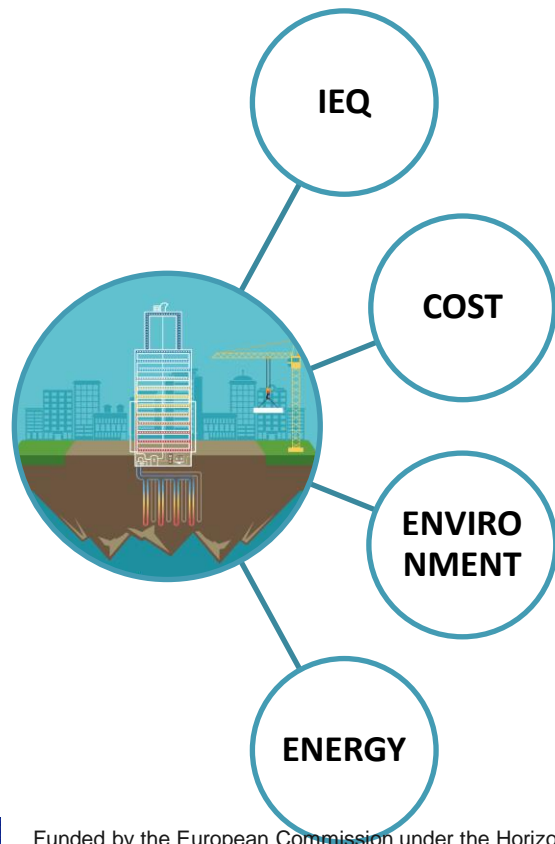
Electrical consumption in 2018 (RBC) for weekend with similar outdoor temperature

Electrical consumption in 2018 (RBC) for weekday with similar outdoor temperature

Current electrical consumption (MPC) and % savings compared to average of 2018 for weekday with similar outdoor temperature

Current outdoor temperature

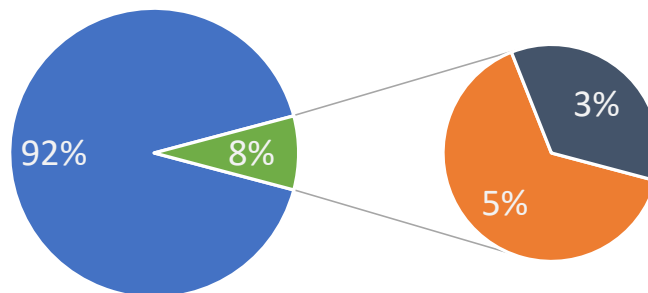
**30% of energy savings thanks to MPC**

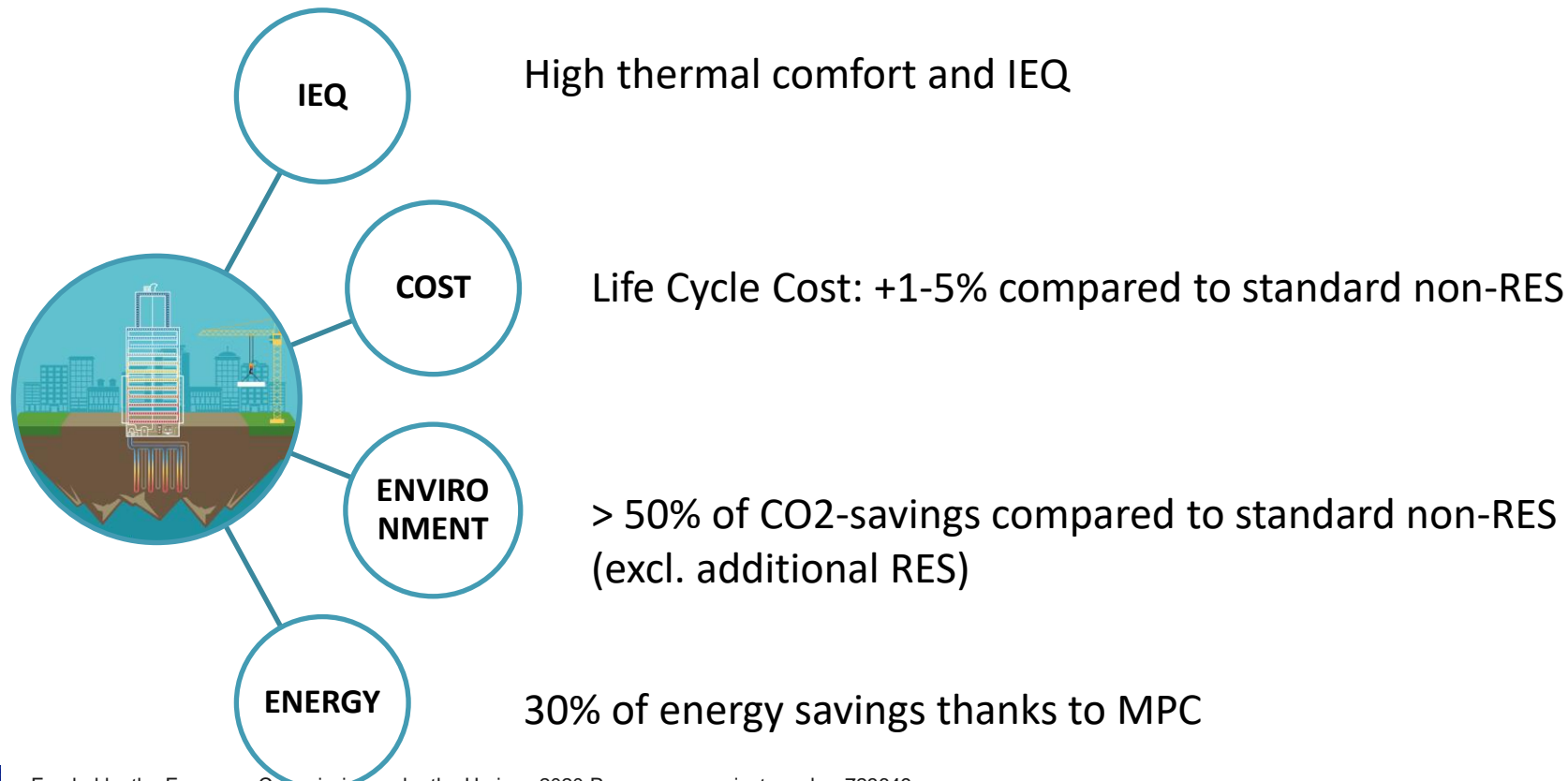


## Life Cycle Cost: +1-5% compared to standard non-RES

hybridGEOTABS + PV X Gas Boiler

■ LCC ■ hybridGEOTABS subsystems ■ Additional costs in LCC





## CONTACT



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# hybridGEOTABS challenges for designers





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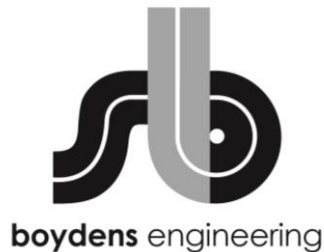


**lessons learned**



Funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 Programme: project number 723649 (proposal name "MPC-GT")

## Involved designers



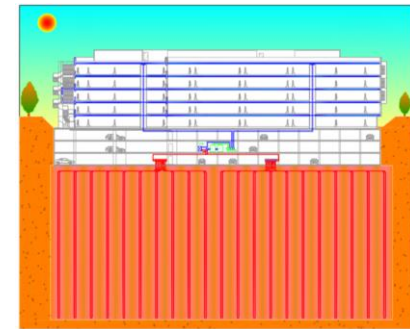
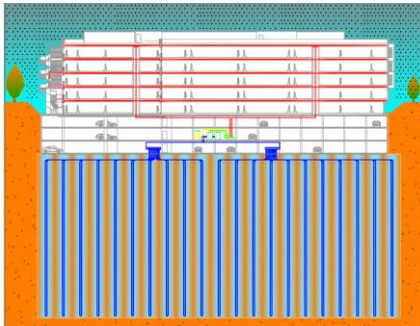
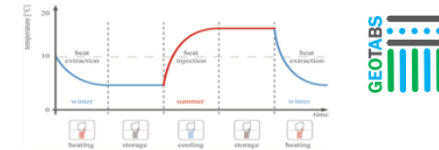
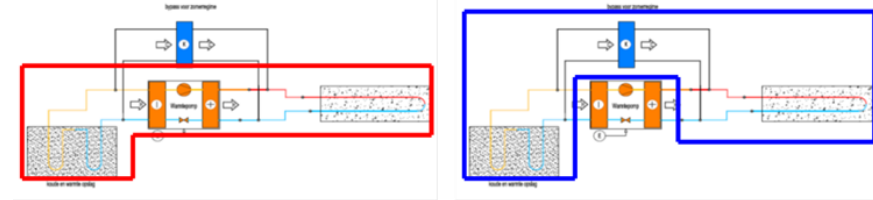
## Involved industries





## The GEOTABS evaluation from a design perspective: Why? Strong points

- Simple and logic to explain
- Seasonal storage
- Passive cooling mode
- Renewable heat share integrated, upgradable
- No local emissions
- Less building design constraints than a combustion solution



## The GEOTABS evaluation from a design perspective: Why? Strong points

- High comfort (radiation) & self regulating effect (building integrated storage)
- Robust & flexible
- No installation noise
- Low maintenance
- Lifespan similar as the building
- Freedom of space and height



Antwerp province house, interior view,  
Picture: boydens engineering  
**Arch. XDGA**

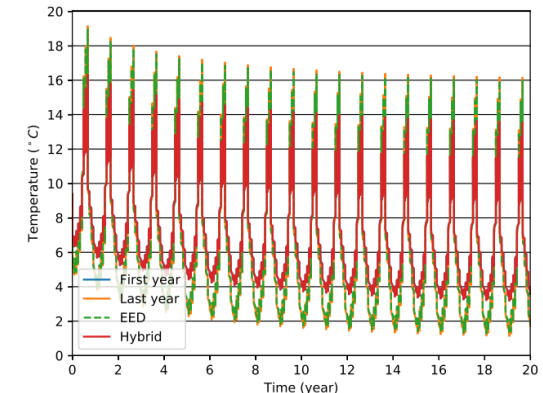
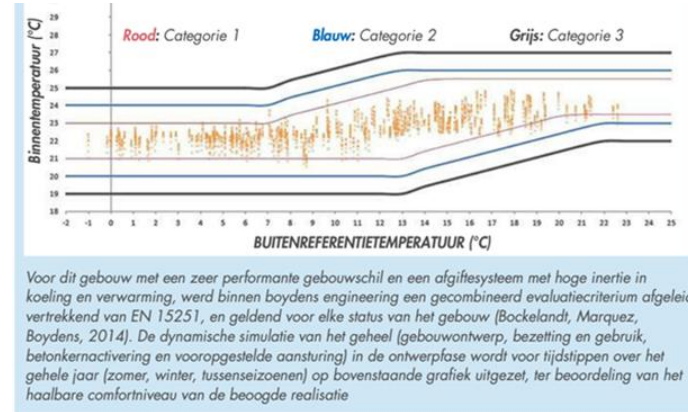


Libeznice school, interior view,  
Copyright: Photograph: **Andrea Thiel Lhotáková**  
**Arch. Ing. Arch. A. H. O. Hofmeister,**  
**Projektil Architekti**



## The GEOTABS evaluation from a design perspective: Woww! challenging points

- Intensive early design  
(e.g. simulation based)  
for performance assessment
- Ground balance assessment?  
Interaction with building design?
- Impact of control? (combining power & storage)



## The GEOTABS evaluation from a design perspective: Woww! challenging points

- Individual room setpoints?
- Design of borehole field, cost-optimality?
- Fair comparison with competing concepts, not only price based but including environmental cost

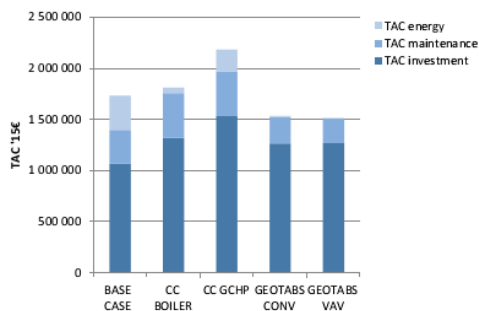
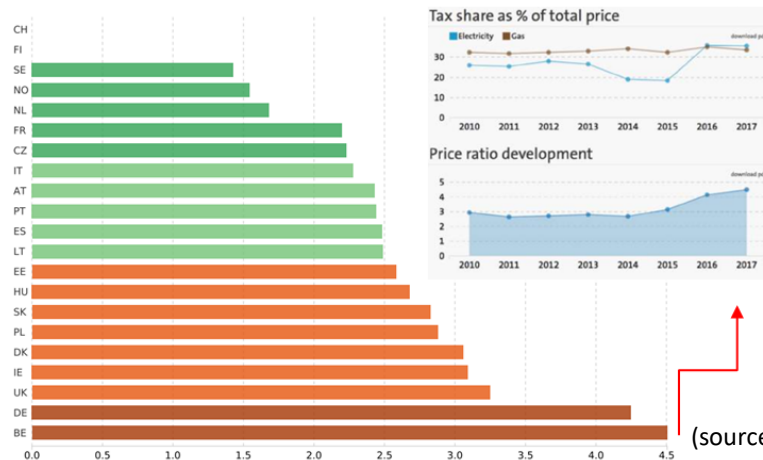


Figure 10.7: Total actual cost over a period of 20 years

Cornelis-Vermeulen, Ugent 2015

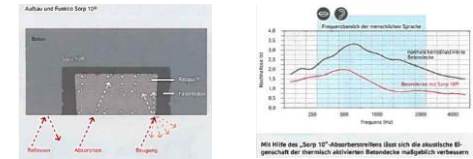
## Energy price ratios across Europe



(source : EHPA, energy price gap in Europe)

## The GEOTABS evaluation from a design perspective: Woww! **challenging** points

- Fine tuning of control, commissioning of a dynamic system, expert task
- Proven solutions, but 'new' for installers and control firms, intensive supervision
- Robust comfort, but optimising energy use is the challenge
- Changing cooling to heating mode...
- Room acoustics



integrated absorbers (Uponor)



City office of Torhout ( G Debruyne architects)



Herman Teirlinck Building ( Neutelings Riedijk Arch)



Offices Van Roey ( arch R Schellen)

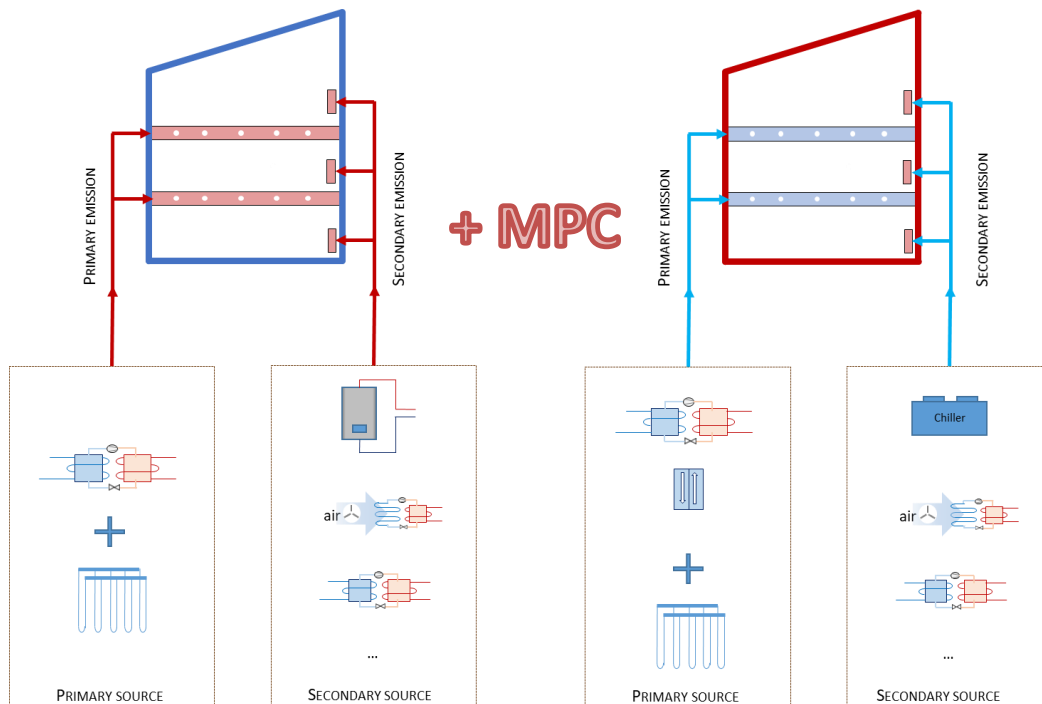
## The GEOTABS evaluation from a design perspective:

Solutions within hybridGEOTABS

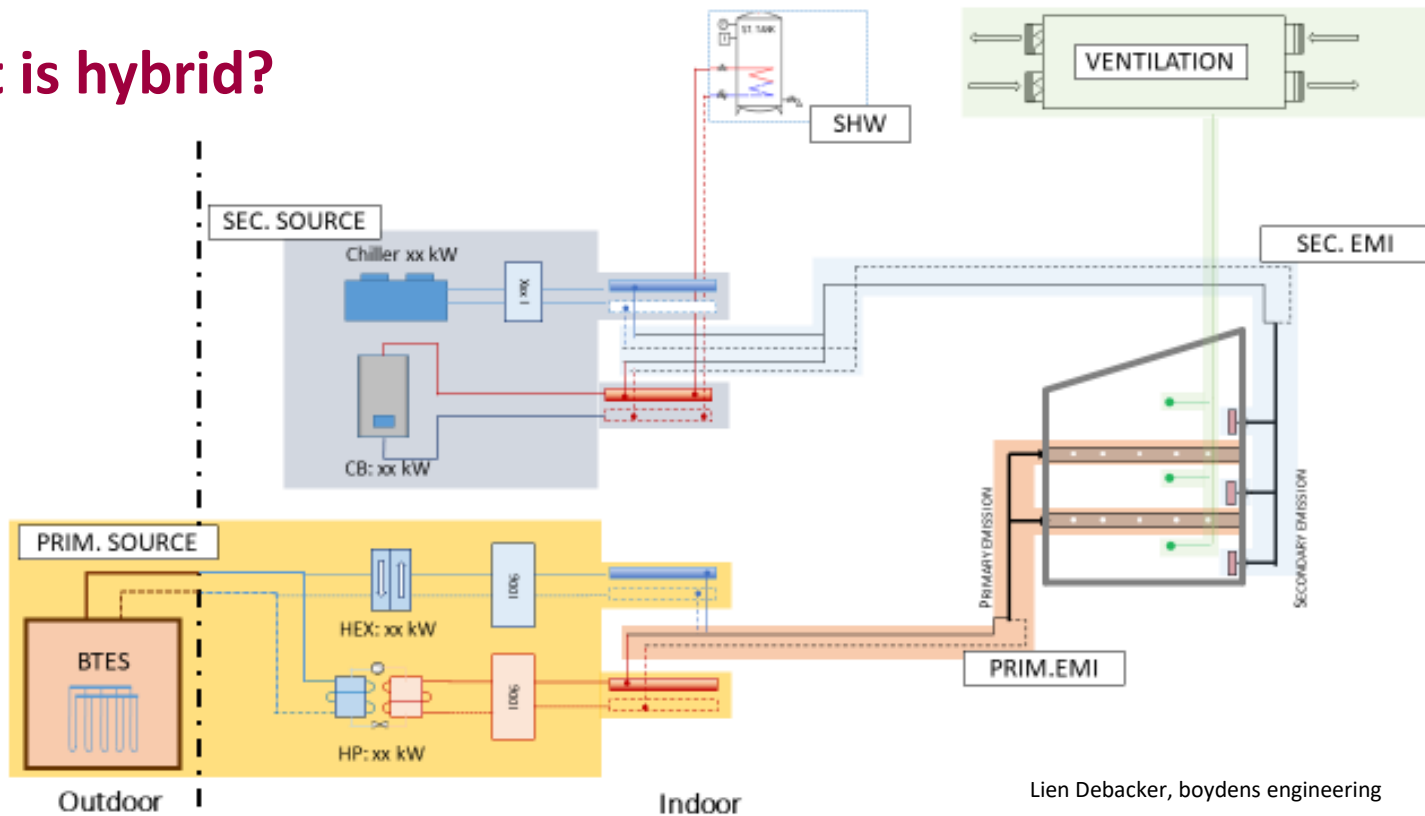
...

What is hybridGEOTABS?

- **GEOTABS** (primary system)
- + Secondary system
- + MPC (model predictive control)



## What is hybrid?



Lien Debacker, boydens engineering

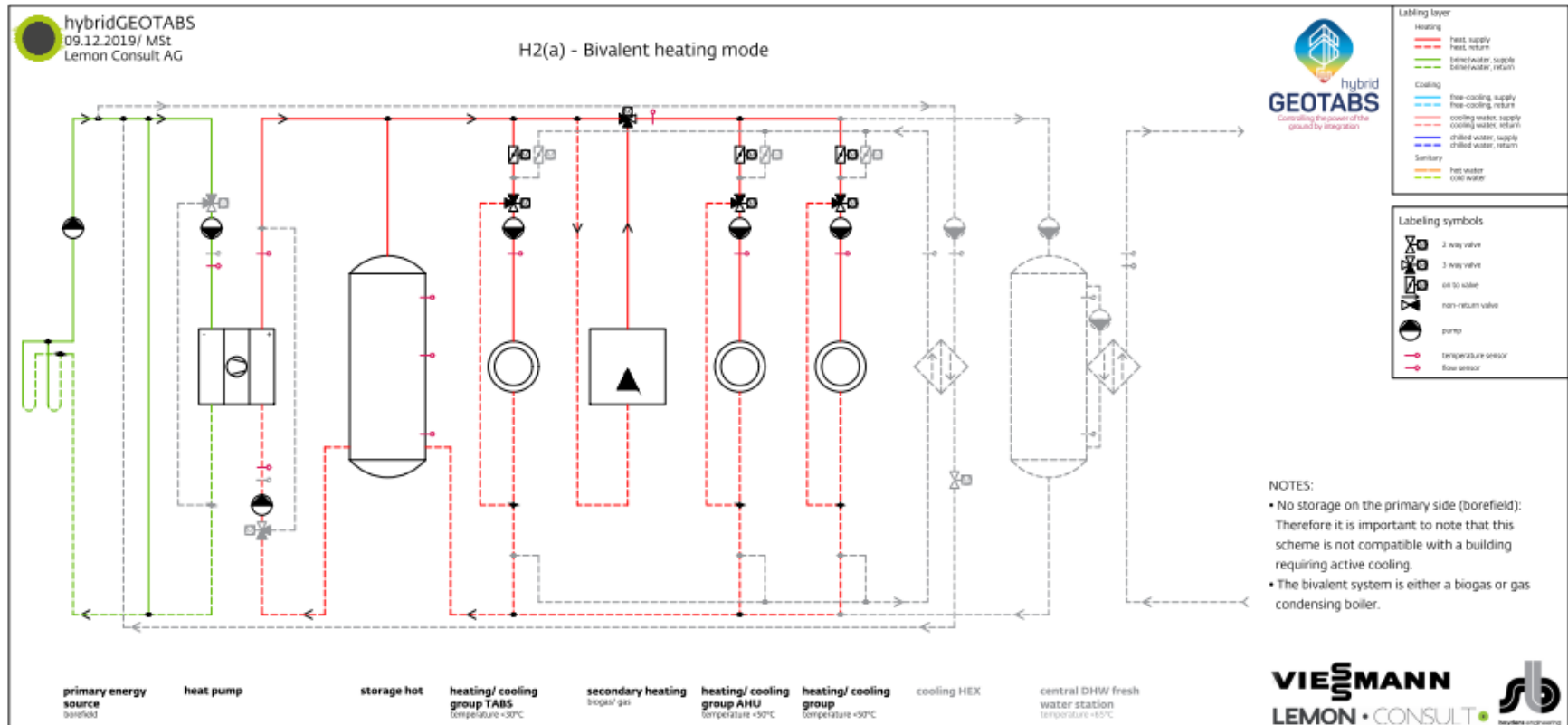




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Hydronic scheme of hybridGEOTABS ([hybridGEOTABS Hydraulic Schemes](#))



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## The GEOTABS evaluation from a design perspective:

Solutions within hybridGEOTABS ...

What is **solved** by going **hybrid**?

- Create a fast early design tool for assessing and comparing performance
- Ground balance assessment? **Interaction with building design?**
- Impact of control?
- **Individual room setpoints?**
- Design of borehole field, **cost-optimality?**
- Fair comparison with competing concepts
- Fine tuning of control, commissioning of a dynamic system, expert task
- **Proven solutions, but 'new' for installers and control firms, intensive supervision**
- Robust comfort, but optimising energy use is the challenge

# What is MPC?

Model Predictive Control

The targeted performances are optimised (objective function)

Using a system (white box) model & predictions

Elaborated @ [KU Leuven, Thermal Systems simulation, prof Lieve Helsen](#)

Optimally operating a modelled system



Optimal design integrating optimal control

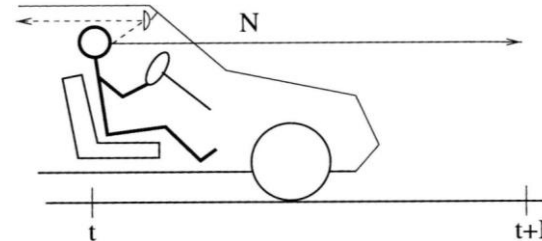
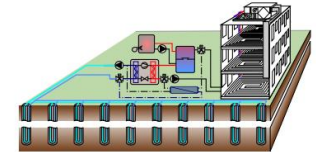


Figure 1.3: MPC analogy  
[E.F Camacho and C. Bordons, Model Predictive Control]

Modeling, optimal control and HVAC design of large buildings using ground source heat pump systems



**Damien Picard**

Supervisor:  
Prof. Dr. Ir. L. Helsen

Dissertation presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Engineering Science (PhD): Mechanical Engineering

June 2017

Toolchain for Optimal Control and Design of Energy Systems in Buildings

**Filip Jorissen**

Supervisors:  
Prof. dr. L. Helsen  
Prof. W. Boydens  
(UGent, Boydens Engineering)

Dissertation presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Engineering Science (PhD): Mechanical Engineering

April 2018

## The GEOTABS evaluation from a design perspective:

Solutions within hybridGEOTABS ...

What is **solved** by going **hybrid**? What is **solved** by **MPC** approach?

- Create a fast early design tool for assessing and comparing performance
- Ground balance assessment? **Interaction with building design?**
- **Impact of control?**
- **Individual room setpoints?**
- Design of borehole field, **cost-optimality?**
- Fair comparison with competing concepts
- **Fine tuning of control, commissioning of a dynamic system, expert task**
- **Proven solutions, but 'new' for installers and control firms, intensive supervision**
- **Robust comfort, but optimising energy use is the challenge**

## Going for a predesign and feasibility tool in early design stage

Starting from GEOTABS as a building component



Every building deserves a share of GEOTABS (no matter what function, which architecture)

How can I mimic the early design of the building?

What does the ideal operating GEOTABS deliver?

What is still needed from a secondary system? How do they collaborate?

TCO analysis? Environmental analysis?



Comparing different **concepts on a fair level playing field** in early design  
(conventional non GEOTABS as a start baseline)

## Going for a predesign and feasibility tool in early design stage

Starting from GEOTABS as a building component



Every building deserves a share of GEOTABS (no matter what function, which architecture)

How can I mimic the early design of the building? **Simulated database of generated buildings**

What does the ideal operating GEOTABS deliver? **Base load splitting algorithm**

What is still needed from a secondary system? How do they collaborate?

TCO analysis? Environmental analysis? **Cost correlation from real designs & standards**



Comparing different **concepts on a fair level playing field** in early design  
(conventional non GEOTABS as a start baseline)

**hybridGEOTABS TOOL 1.0**

## Solutions within hybridGEOTABS ...

What is **solved** by going **hybrid**? What is **solved** by MPC approach? What is **solved** by **the tool**?

- **Create a fast early design tool for assessing and comparing performance**
- **Ground balance assessment?** Interaction with building design?
- Impact of control?
- Individual room setpoints?
- **Design of borehole field**, cost-optimality?
- **Fair comparison with competing concepts**
- Fine tuning of control, commissioning of a dynamic system, expert task
- Proven solutions, but 'new' for installers and control firms, intensive supervision
- Robust comfort, but optimising energy use is the challenge

## From GEOTABS to hybridGEOTABS



- Hand in hand research and practice
- Novel approach with living database
- Optimising costs, environmental impact and efforts of designers
- Opening the Knowledge Centre **enerCORE** for broadening and enriching the methods



## Learn more at



International  
Building  
Performance  
Simulation  
Association

**BS**  
**2021**  
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BRUGES

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dedicated impact day for  
dynamic practice & research  
sept 1



**KU LEUVEN**



daidalos peutz

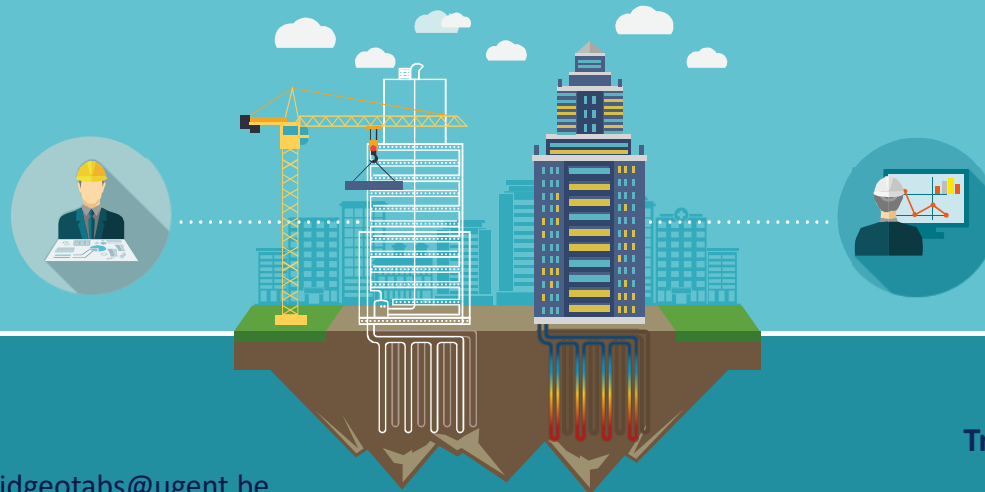




hybrid  
**GEOTABS**

Controlling the power of the ground by integration

# hybridGEOTABS design method



The principles behind the hybridGEOTABS design method

# **HOW TO ESTIMATE DESIGN POWER AND ENERGY FLOWS IN EARLY DESIGN?**

# GEOTABS: the sustainable core of the building HVAC

## TABS

- Low temperature heating (24°C-28°C) & high temperature cooling (16°C-20°C)

## GEOthermal

- Low-carbon renewable energy source
- Low-temperature source (8°C-15°C)

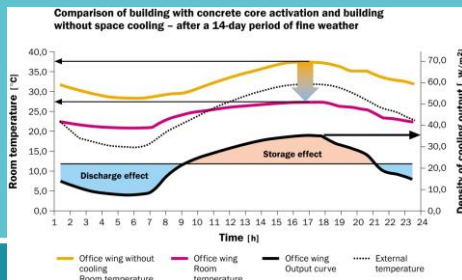
## HEAT PUMP

- Small  $\Delta T$
- Active heating/cooling: COP  $\nearrow$
  - Passive cooling (bypass)
  - High energy-efficiency all year

# GEOTABS: the sustainable core of the building HVAC

## TABS

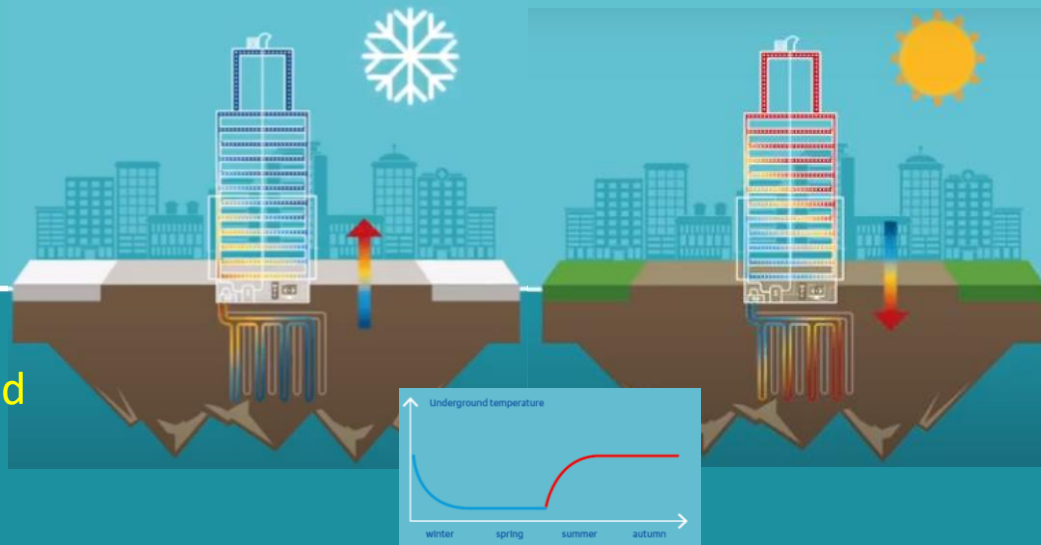
- Short-term energy storage

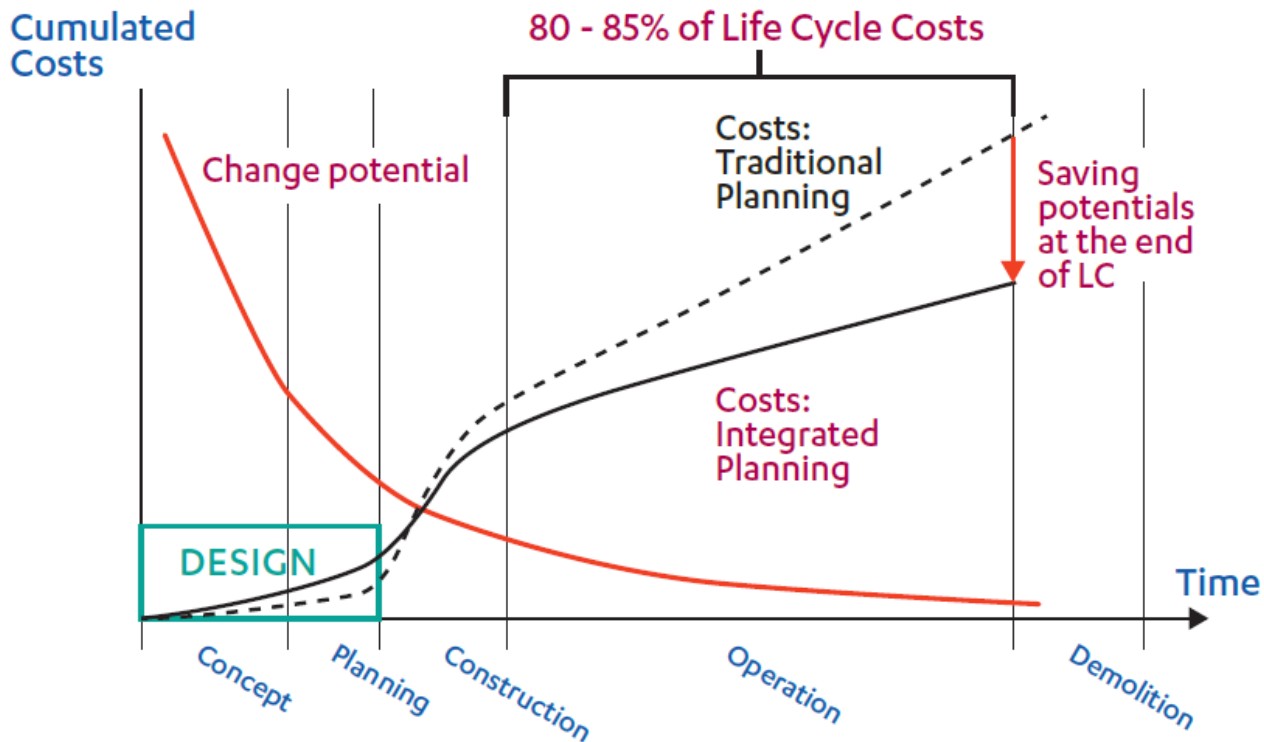


flexibility in the smart grid  
load shifting capacity  
peak shaving capacity

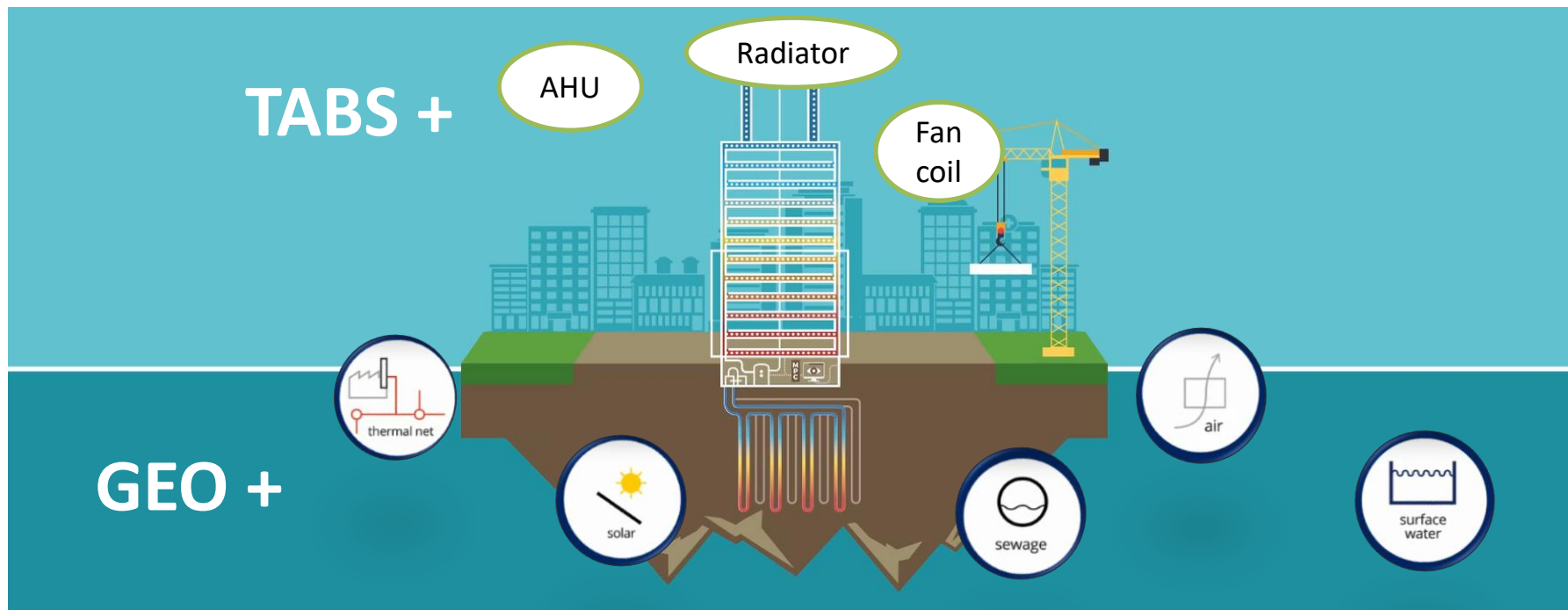
## GEOthermal

- Seasonal energy storage





# hybridGEOTABS: broaden applicability & sustainable +



# WISHLIST

- Every building deserves a share of GEOTABS, but what share?
- Sizing of main hybridGEOTABS components
- Cost estimate
- Performance estimate

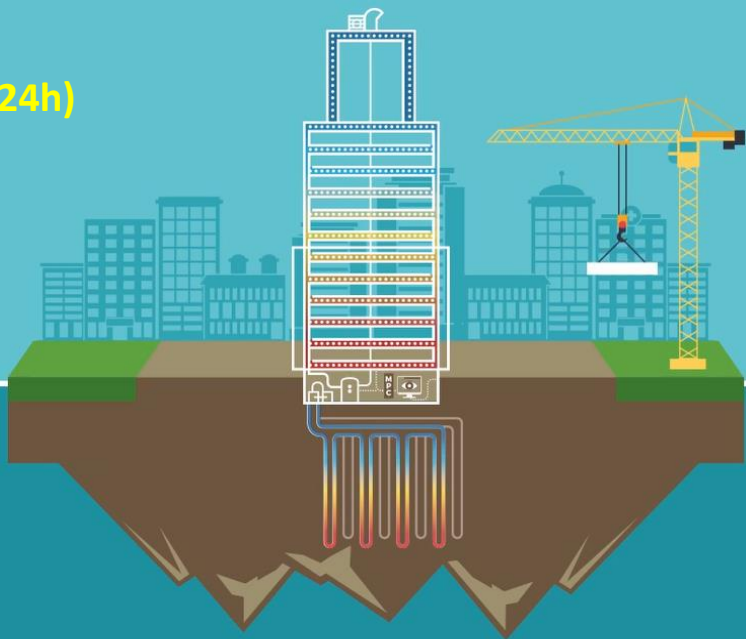
# GEOTABS: the challenges for design

## TABS

- High time constant (10-24h)

## GEOthermal

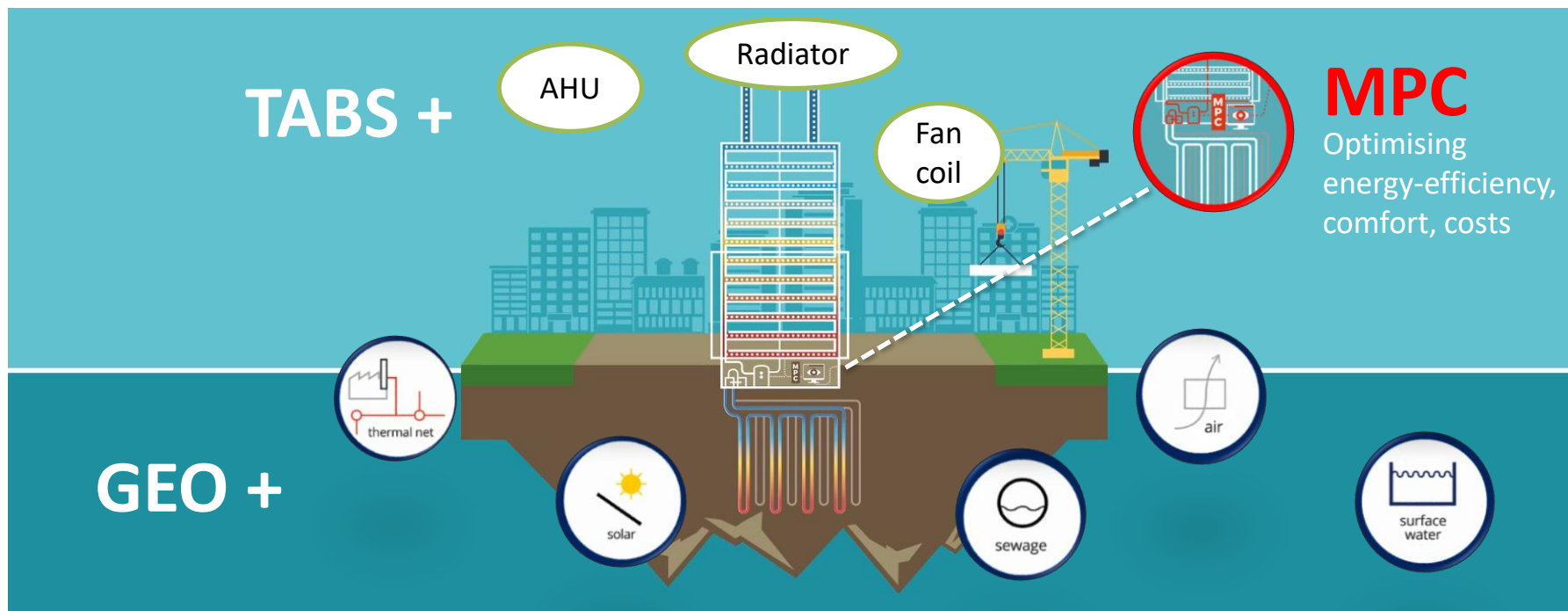
- Yearly balance?



HEAT PUMP



## MPC: integrator & optimiser



# DESIGN METHOD DILEMMA

- What are critical conditions?
- Detailed analysis in early stage?
- How to account for control?

Avoiding case-by-case detailed simulations in early design

# **'BIG DATA' AND PRECALCULATED ARCHETYPES FOR EARLY DESIGN**



## BUILDING EFFICIENCY CALCULATOR

[DEFINE YOUR  
DATA](#)1 DATABASE BUILDING  
STOCK2 DEMAND AND  
PEAK3 FEASIBILITY  
STUDY

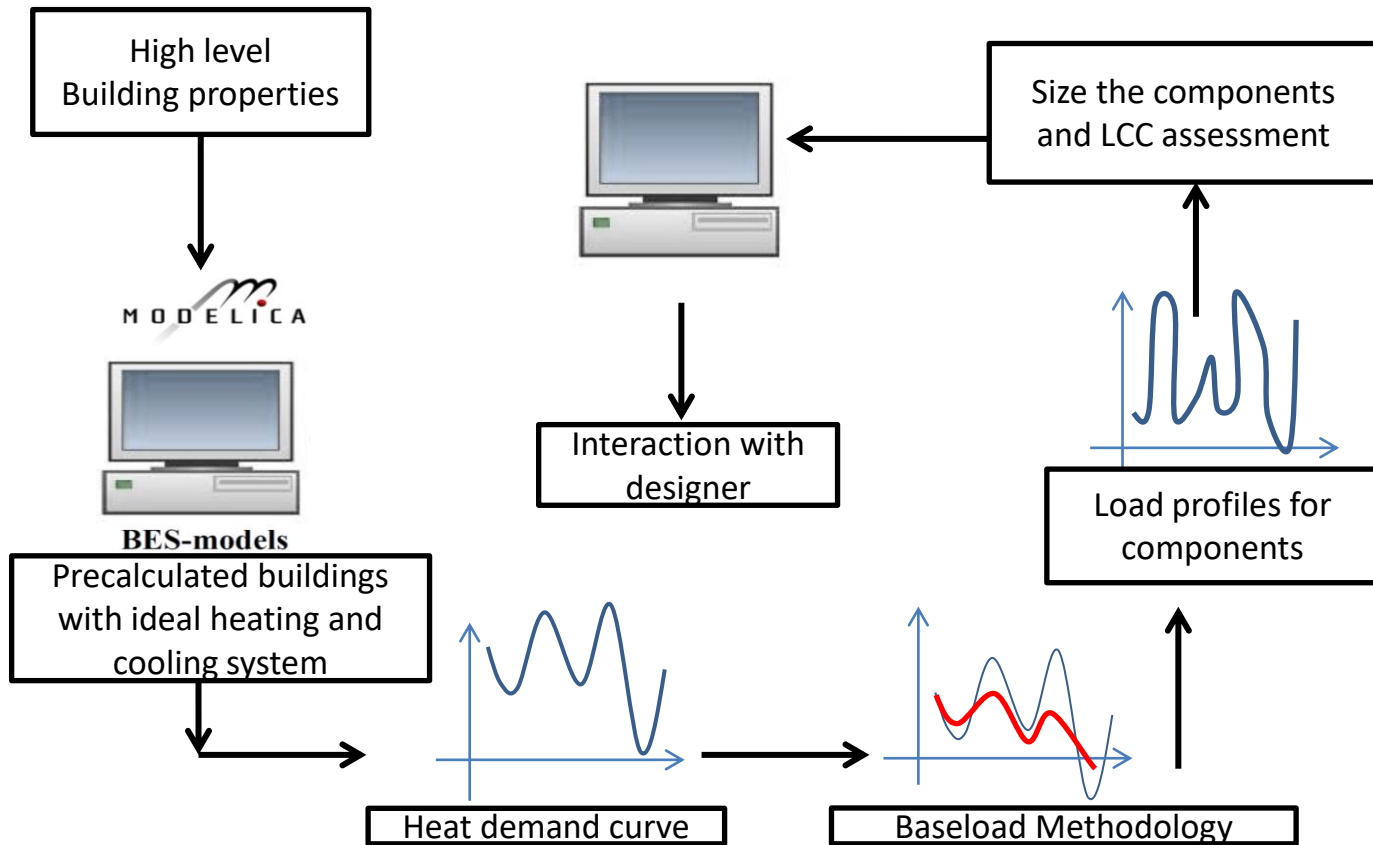
Fill in the details below to analyse your building's energy efficiency. Using database building stock we can generate accurate results on demand and peak, as well as feasibility studies.



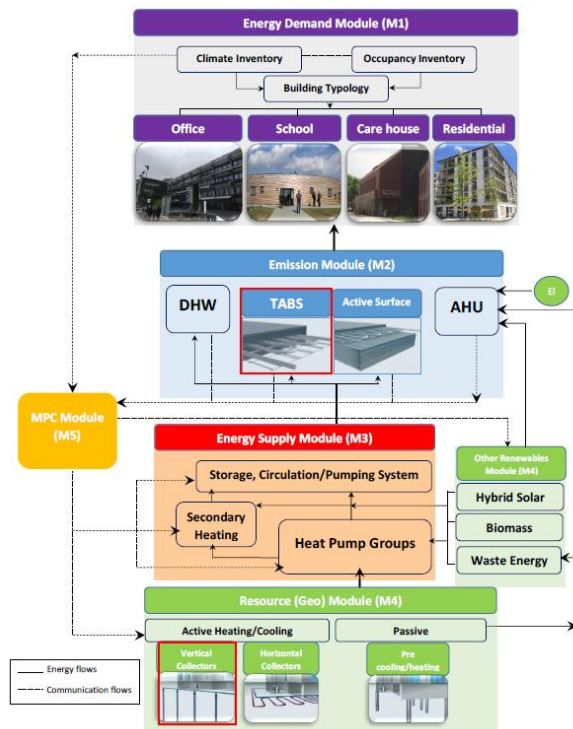


hybrid  
**GEOTABS**

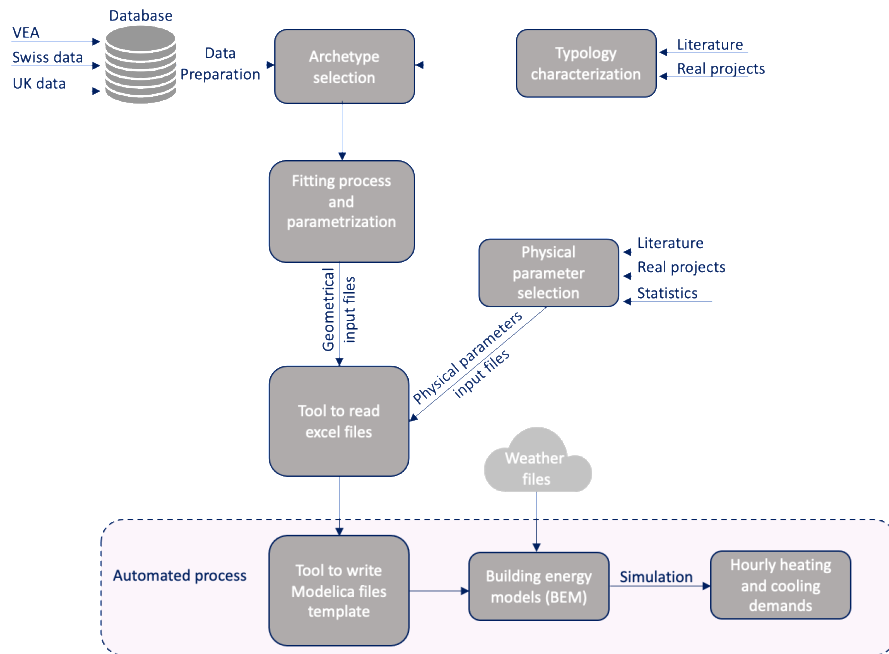
Controlling the power of the ground by integration



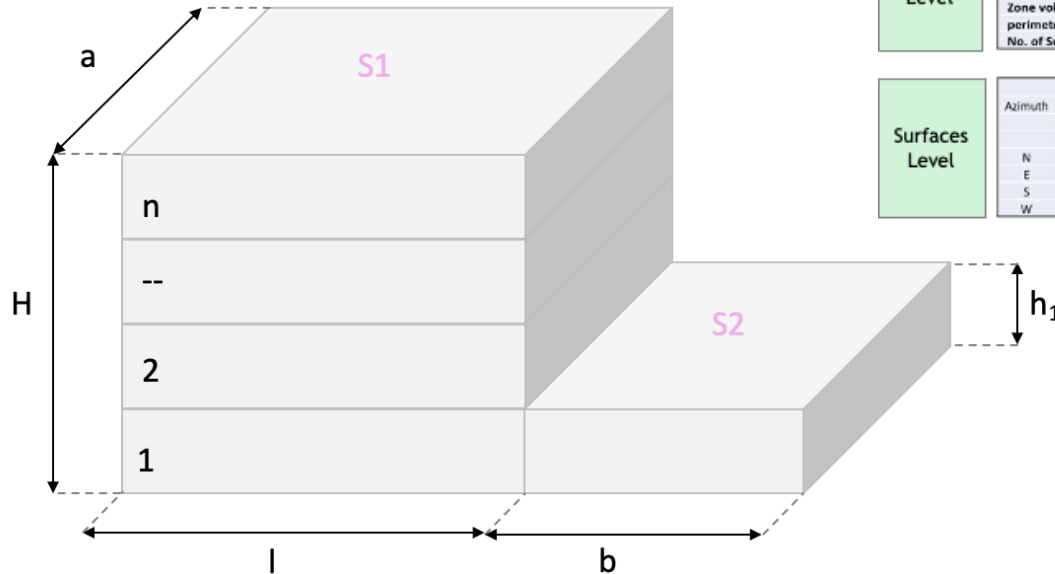
## hybrid GEOTABS System Scheme Model



## Controlling the power of the ground by integration



## ASSUMPTION 2: 'NEAR' OPTIMAL CONTROL



Zones Level

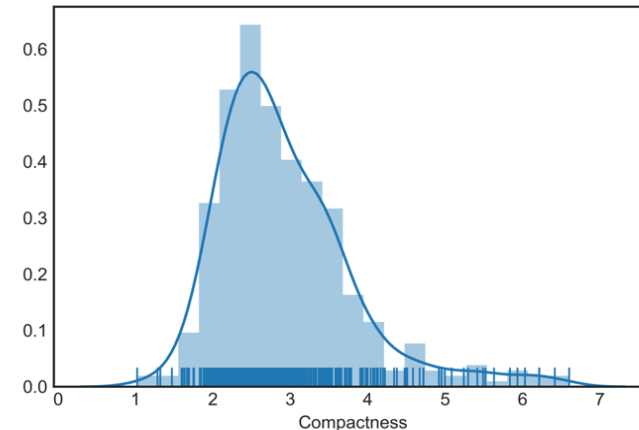
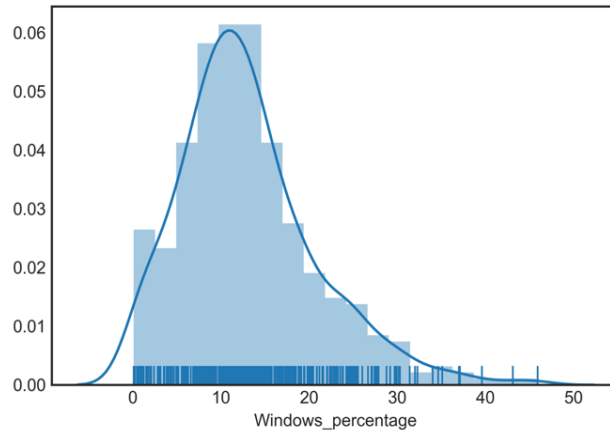
Building Level	Restaurant	Kitchen	Stairs	Toilets	lobby	Meeting rooms
Zone no.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Zone height (m)	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7
Zone area (m <sup>2</sup> )	32	15	16	15	66	87
Zone volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	117,64	55,84	57,6	55,84	242,84	320,53
perimeter (m)	22712	16045	16361	16045	33379	38080
No. of Surfaces	10	8	8	8	12	9

Surfaces Level

Restaurant							
Azimuth		Length	Width/Height	Area	Windows	Doors	Areaa_no_op
	Ceiling	6,345	5,011	32			Con_OP_OF_SC_1_FLO
	Floor	6,345	5,011	32			
N	Wall A	5,011	3,7	19		1,755648	17
E	Wall B	6,345	3,7	23	3,66		20
S	Wall C	5,011	3,7	19	3,66		15
W	Wall D	6,345	3,7	23		1,755648	22
							Con_LOB_B

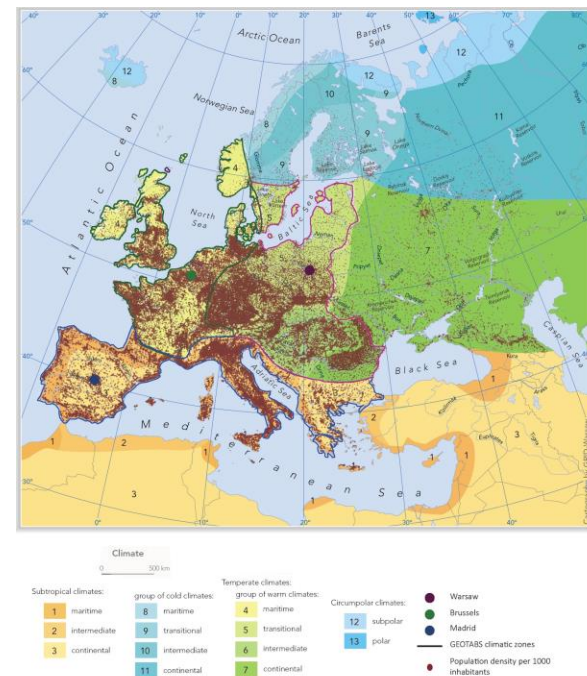
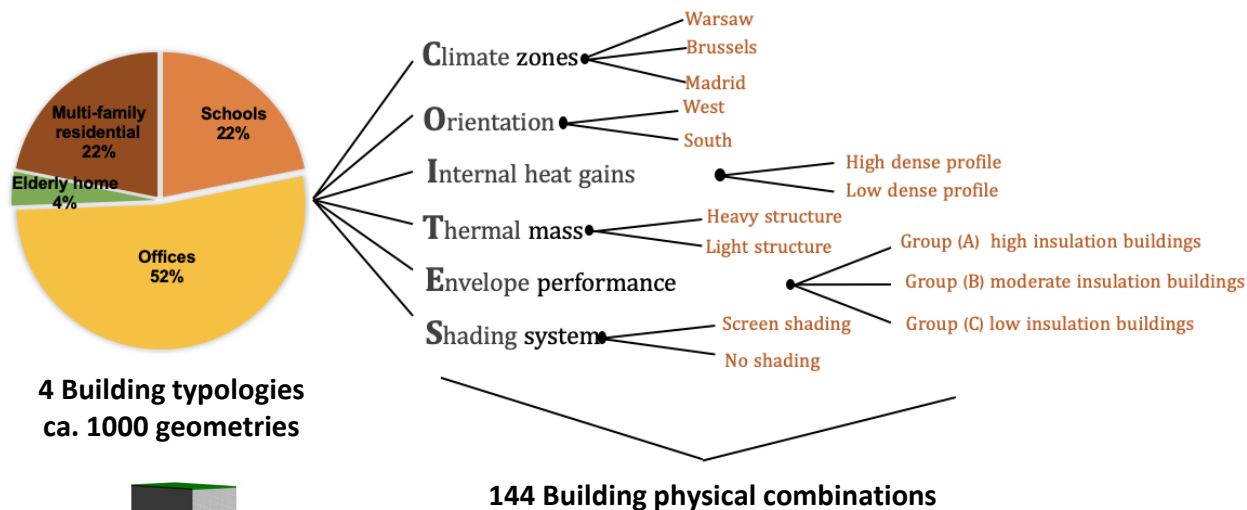


# PROPERTY DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE STOCK



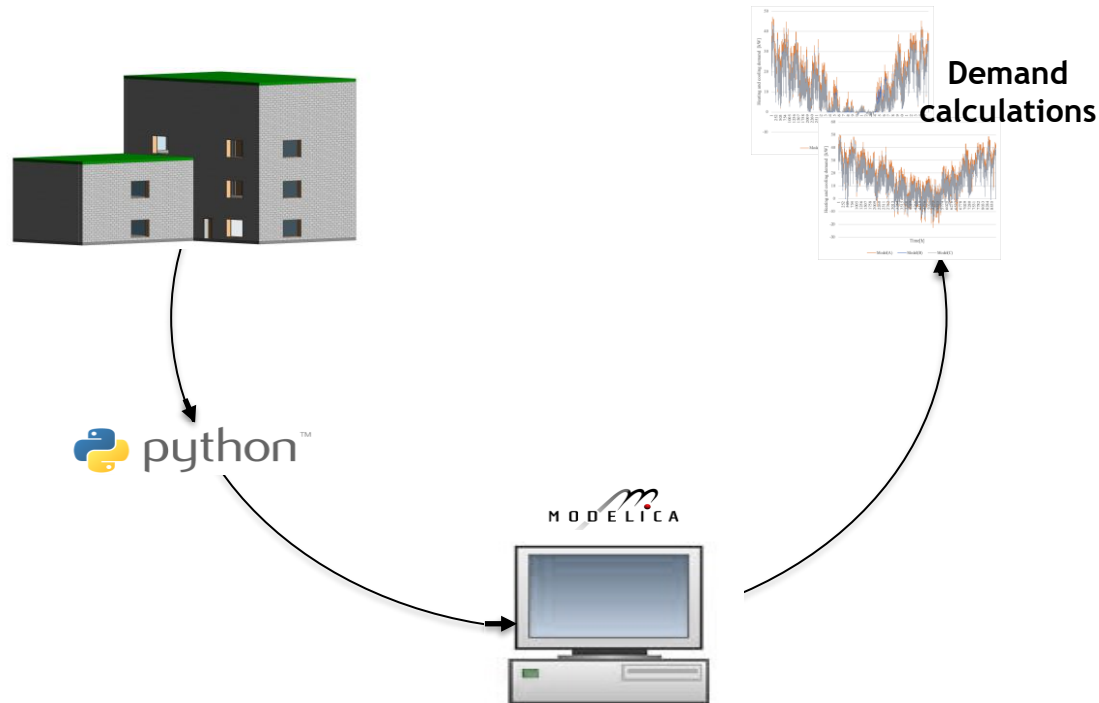


# REPRESENTING THE hybridGEOTABS STOCK IN EU



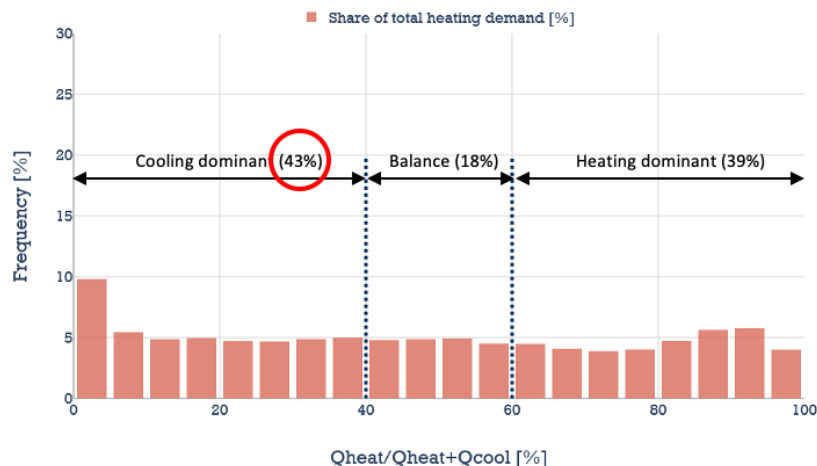


## RESULT: DATABASE OF DEMAND PROFILES

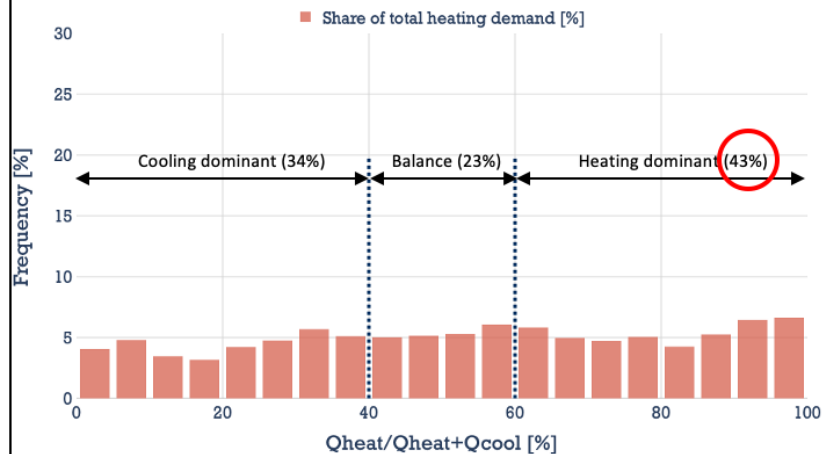


# HEATING AND COOLING DOMINATED

**Offices building stock**

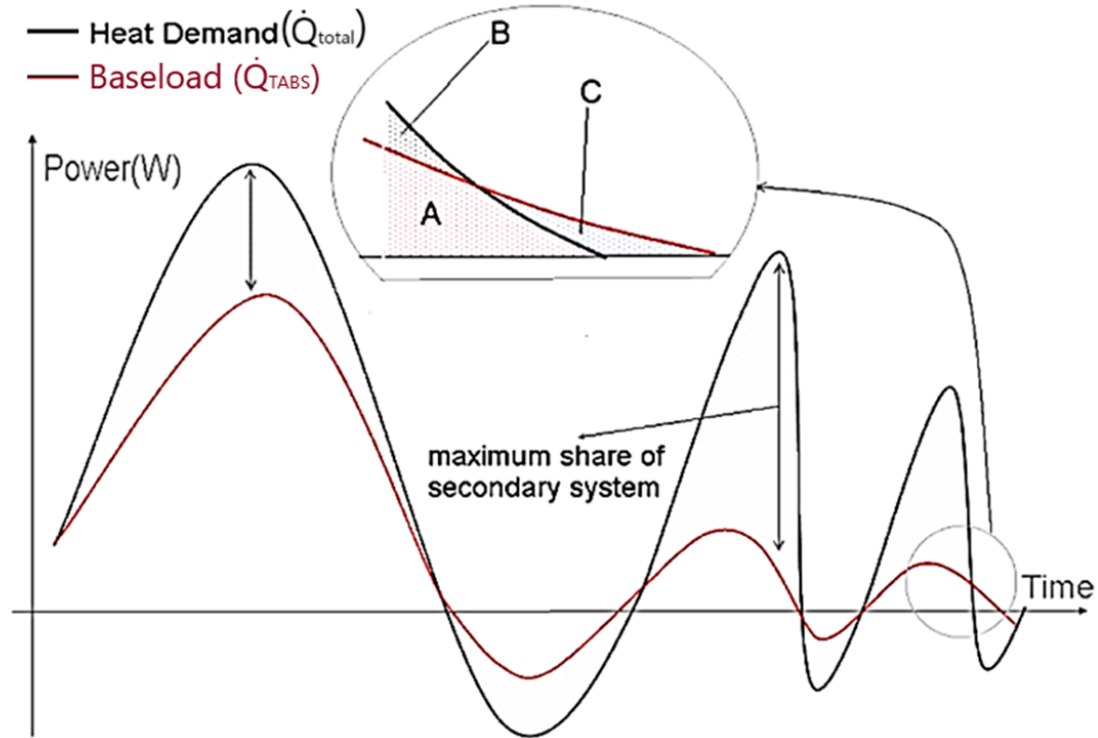


**Schools building stock**



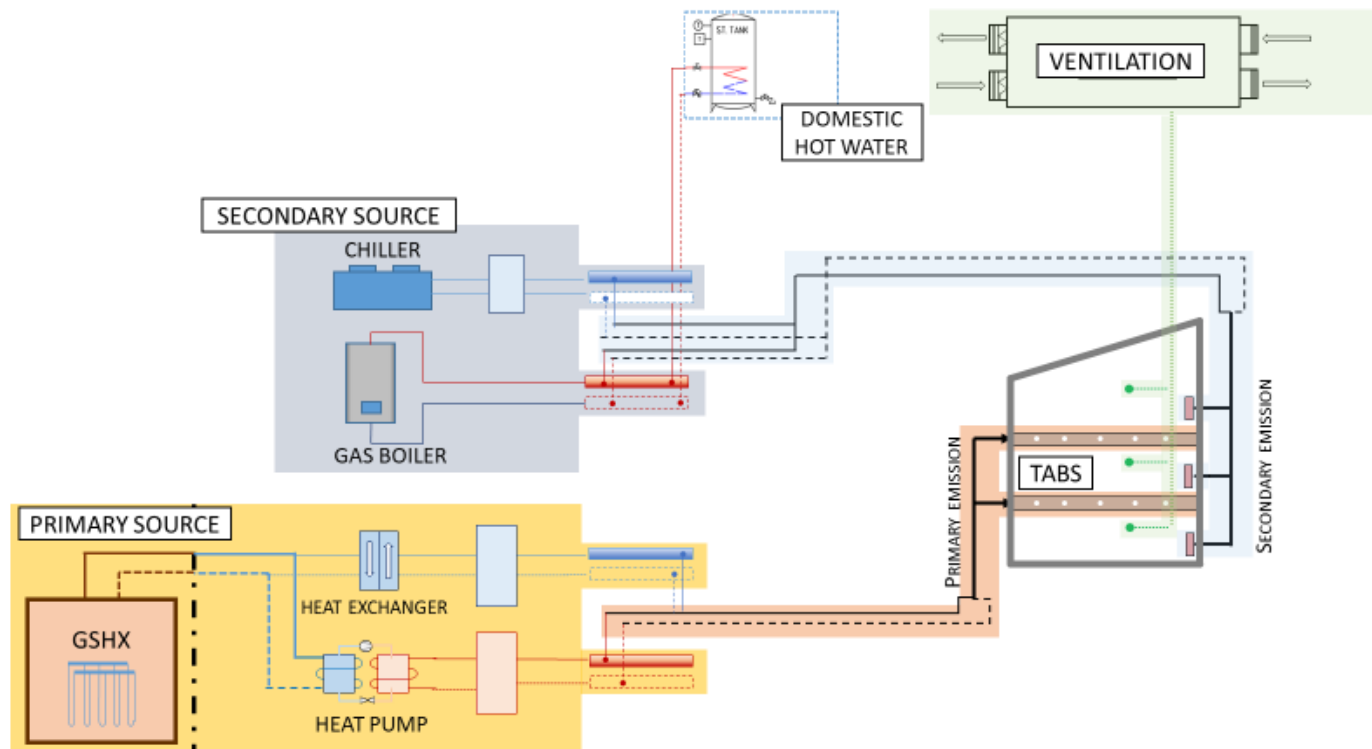
Deciding how to size the GEOTABS and the secondary systems

# **HOW TO SPLIT THE HEATING AND COOLING DESIGN LOADS?**



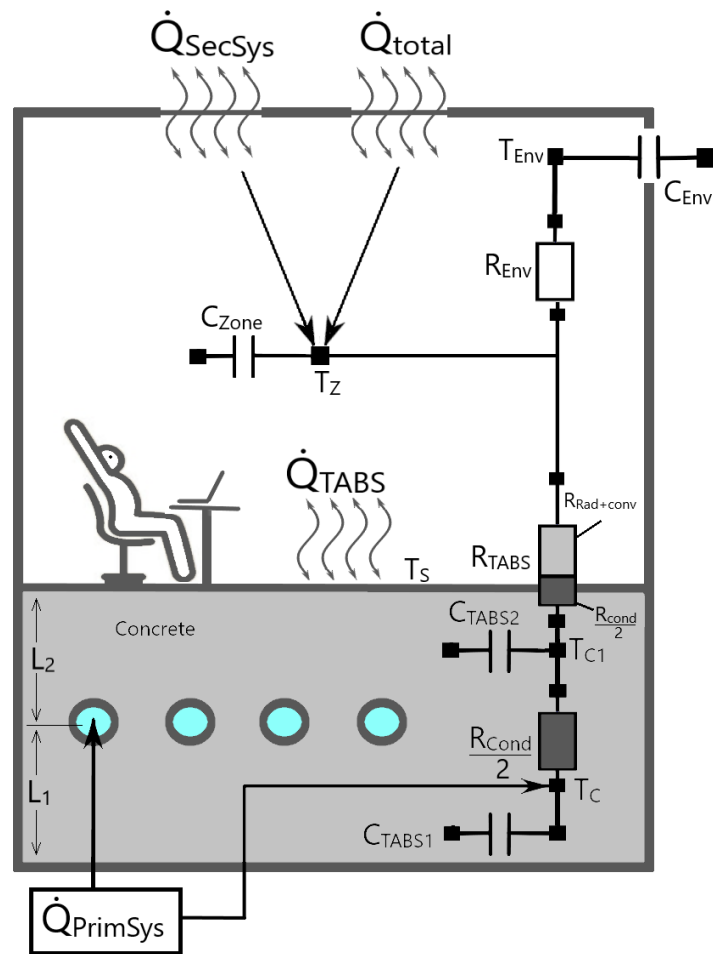
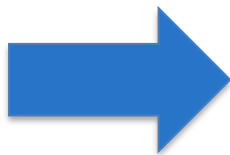
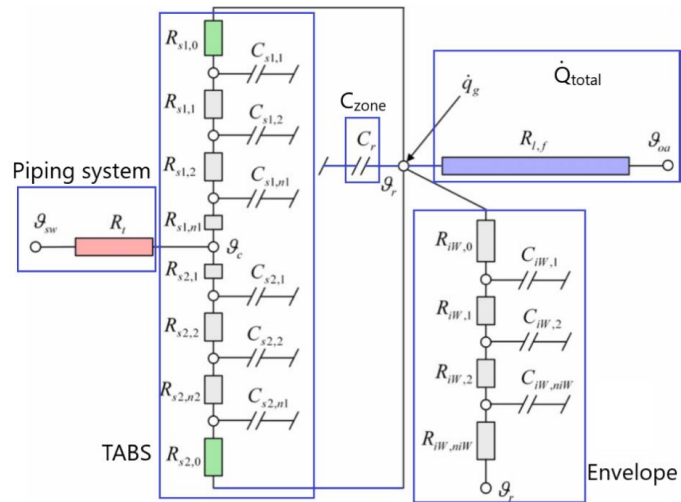


# ASSUMPTION 1: SPLIT SYSTEMS



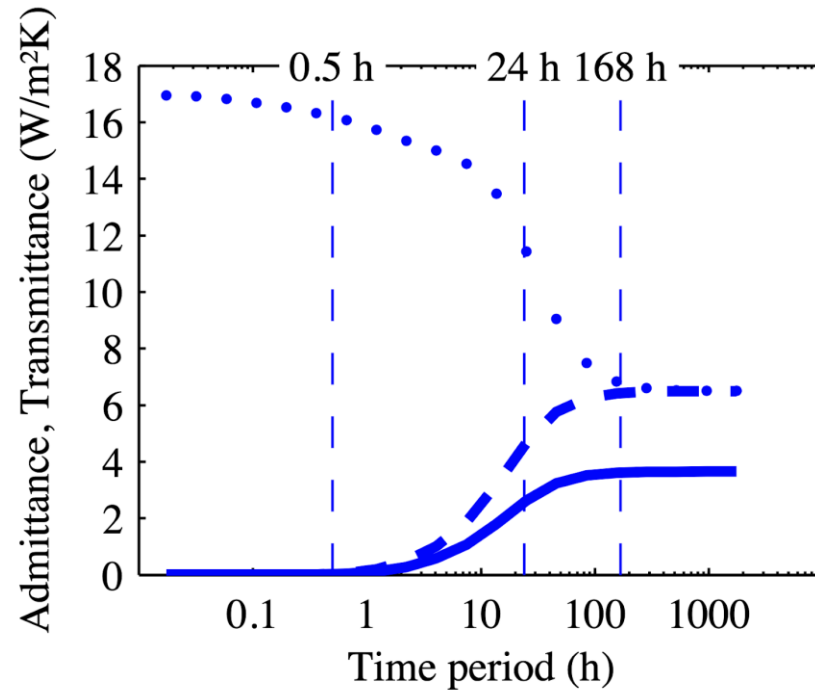


hybrid  
**GEOTABS**





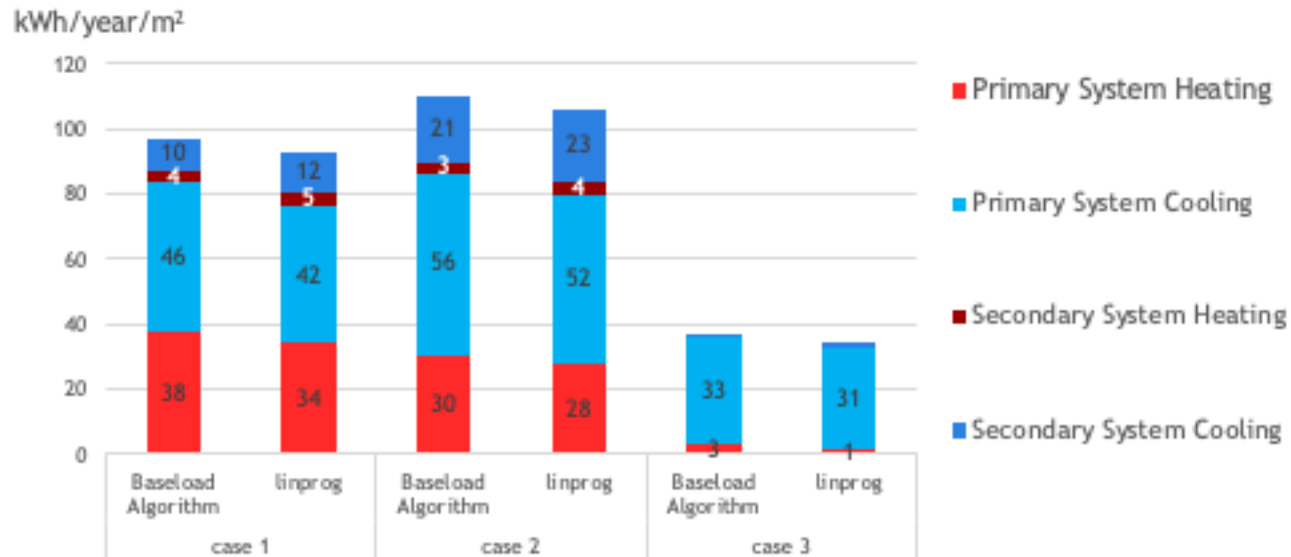
## ASSUMPTION 2: 'NEAR' OPTIMAL CONTROL

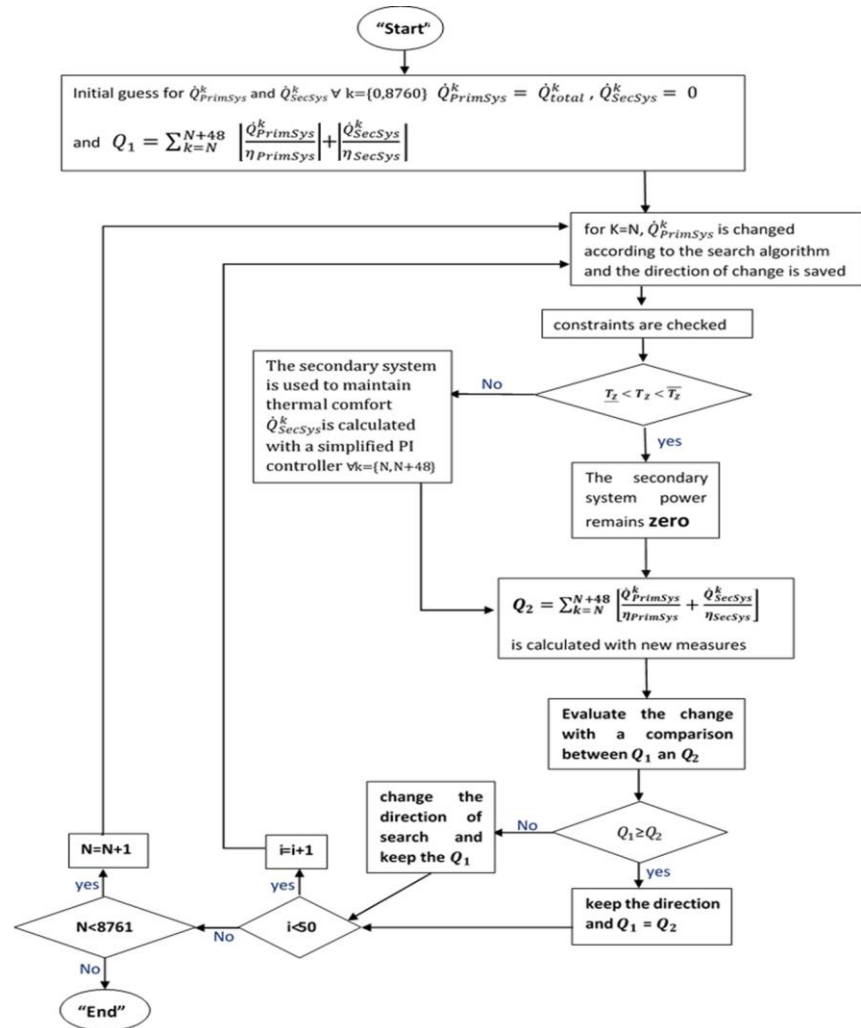






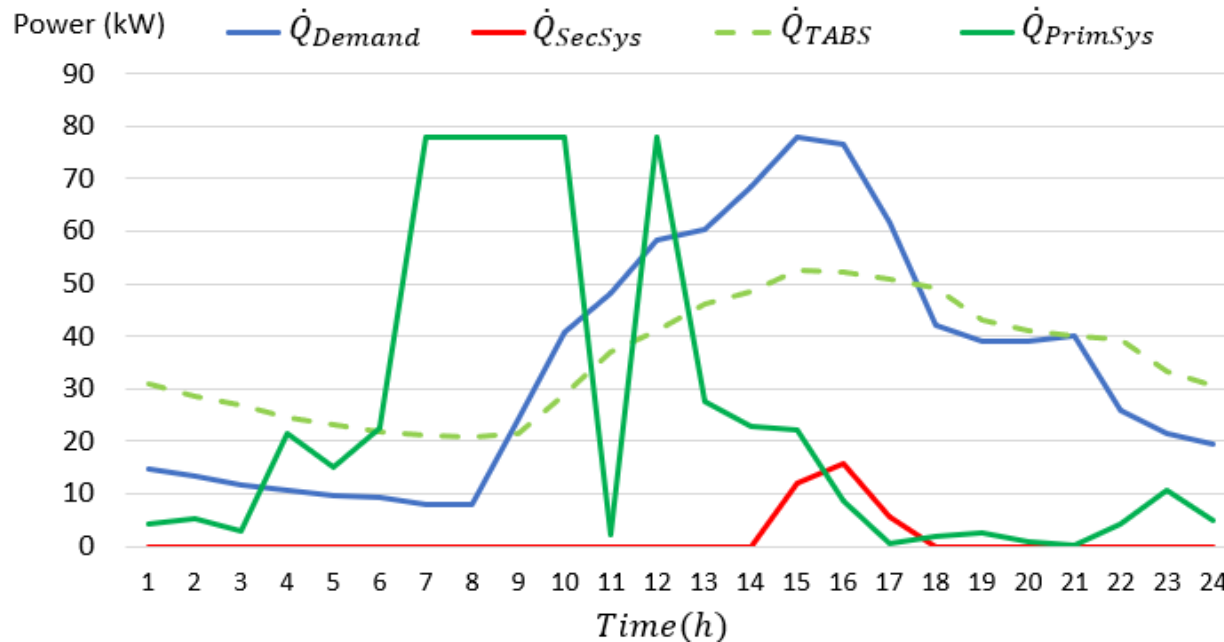
## ASSUMPTION 2: 'NEAR' OPTIMAL CONTROL



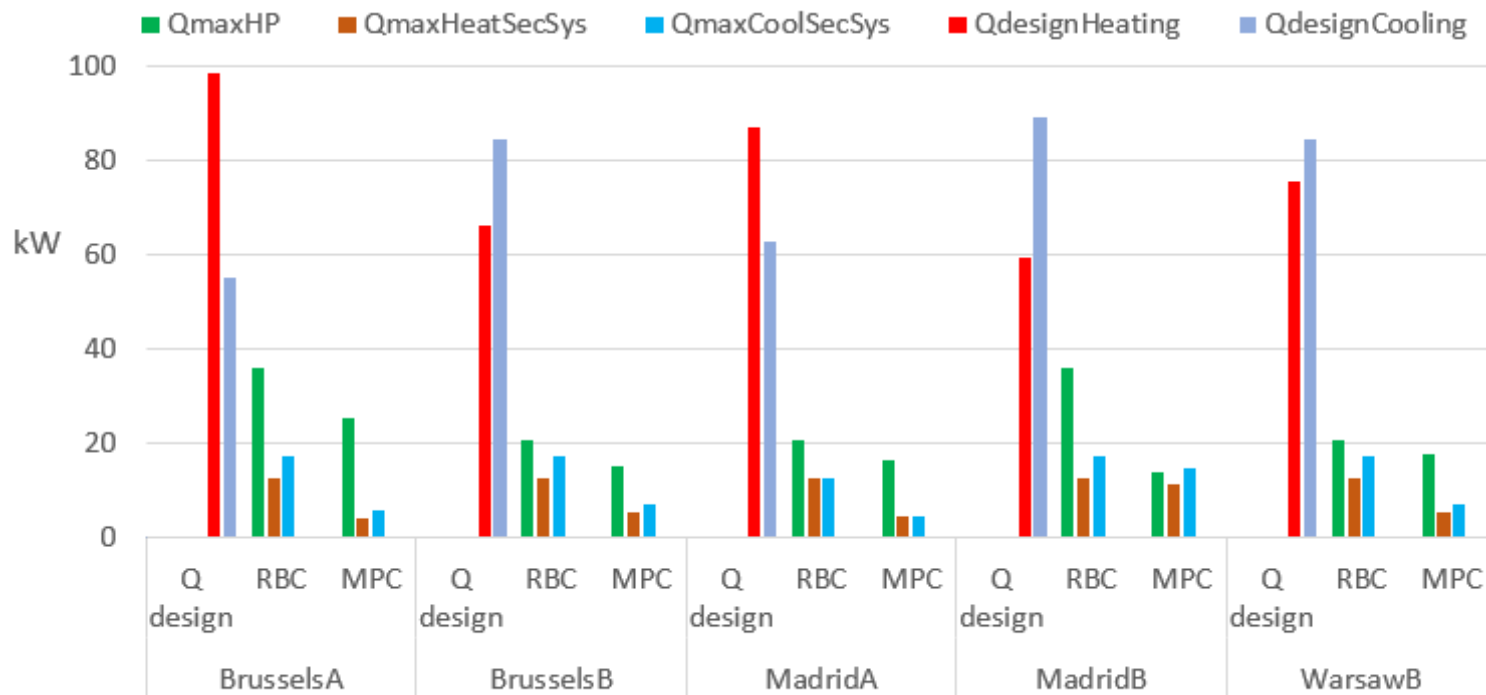




## ASSUMPTION 2: 'NEAR' OPTIMAL CONTROL

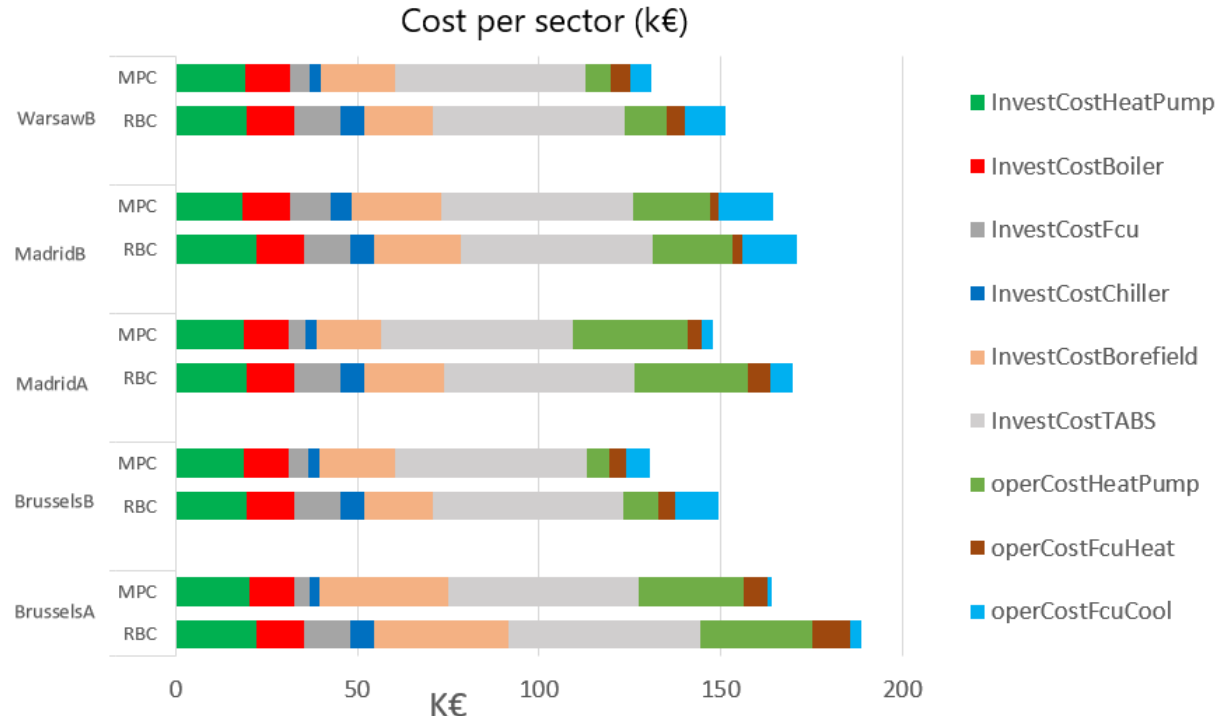


## RESULTS: component sizing





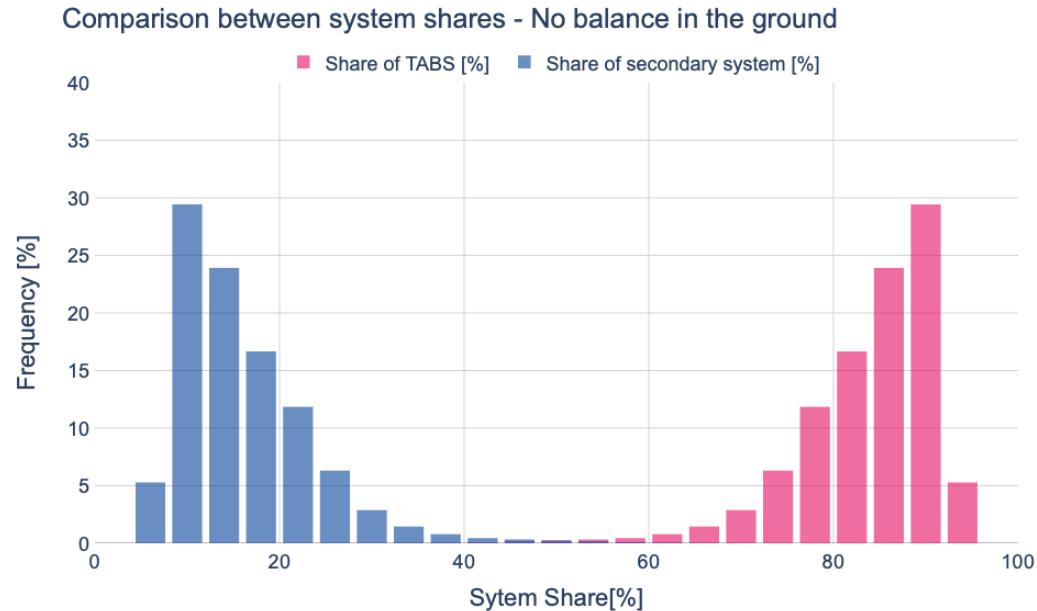
## RESULTS: costs

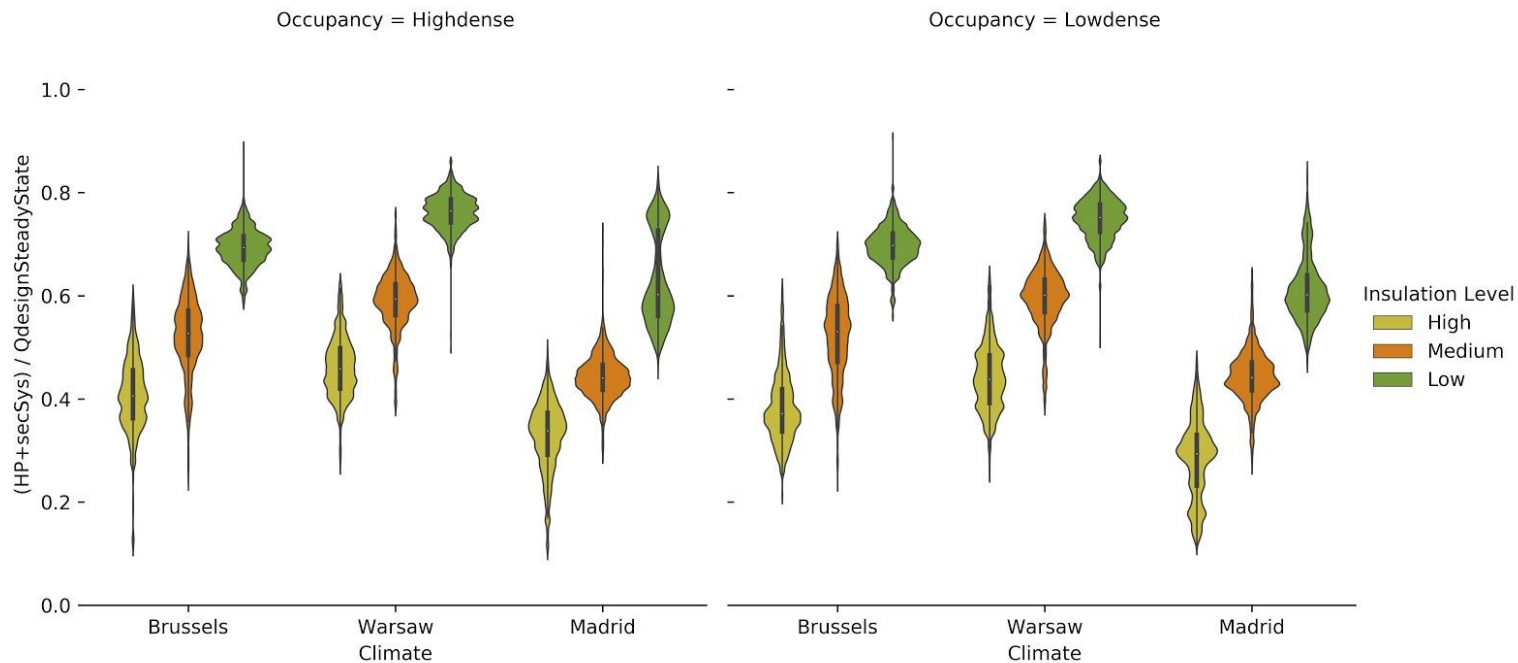


Providing the designer a 'rule-of-thumb' intuition

# **TYPICAL SHARES OF GEOTABS AND PERFORMANCE**

## GEOTABS POTENTIAL (OFFICES)





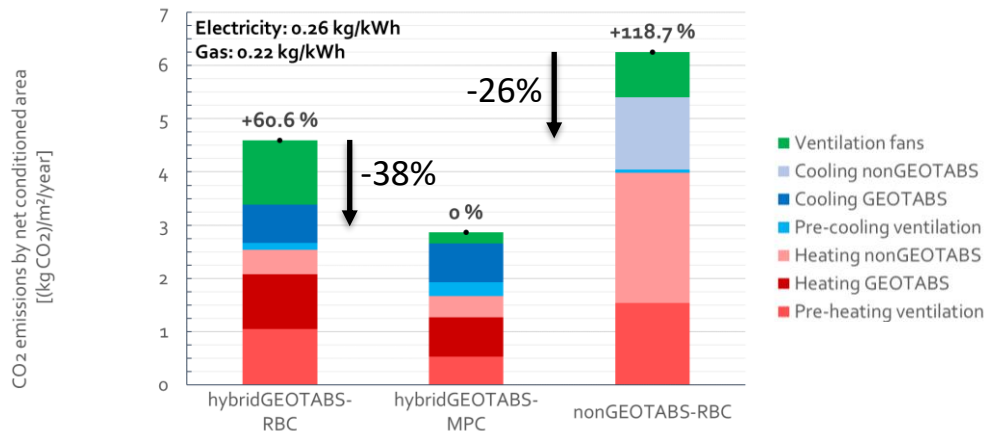


hybridGEOTABS in various climates and building typologies

# **WHAT IS THE POTENTIAL OF HYBRIDGEOTABS IN THE EU?**

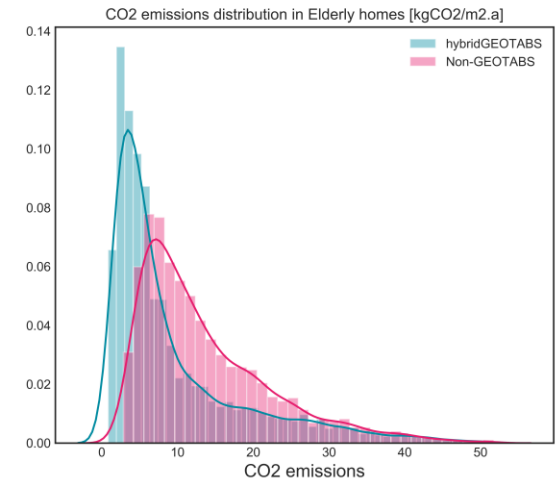
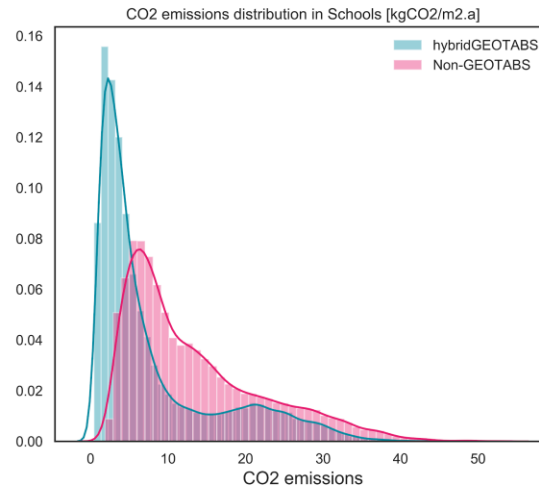
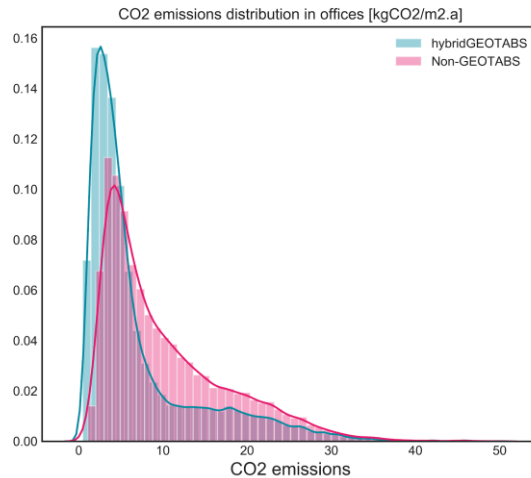


## CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions are reduced by more than 50%



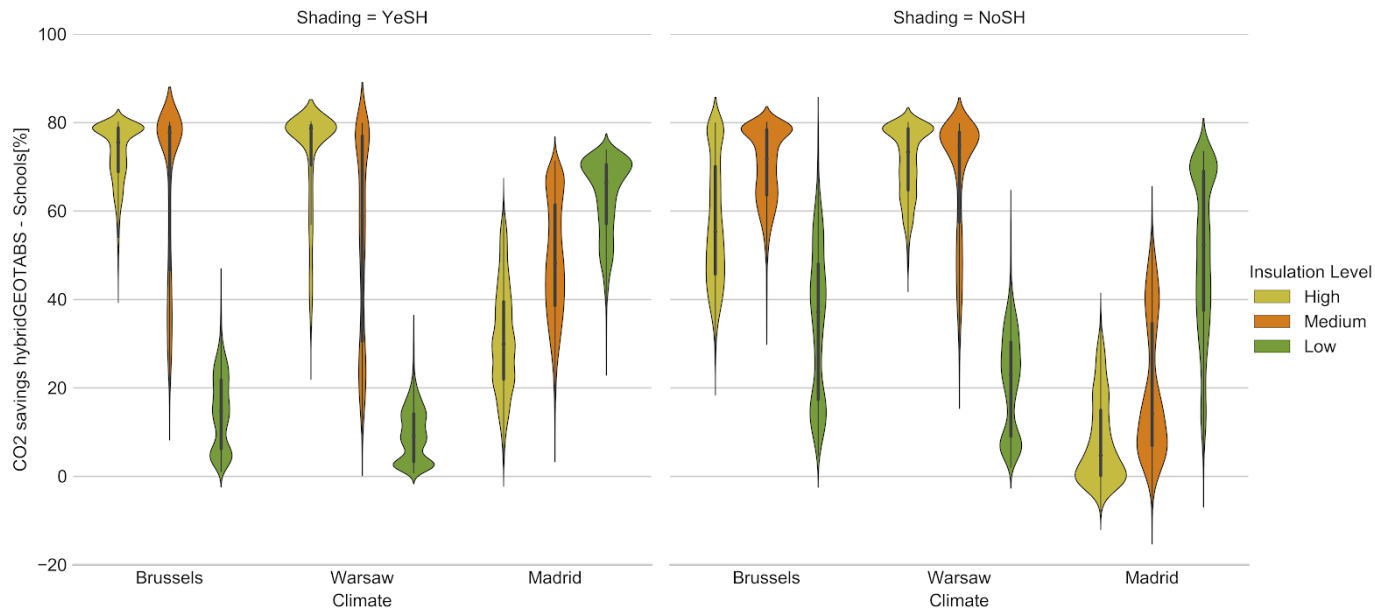
Electricity EU average in 2020

# CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions reduced to about 5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.y





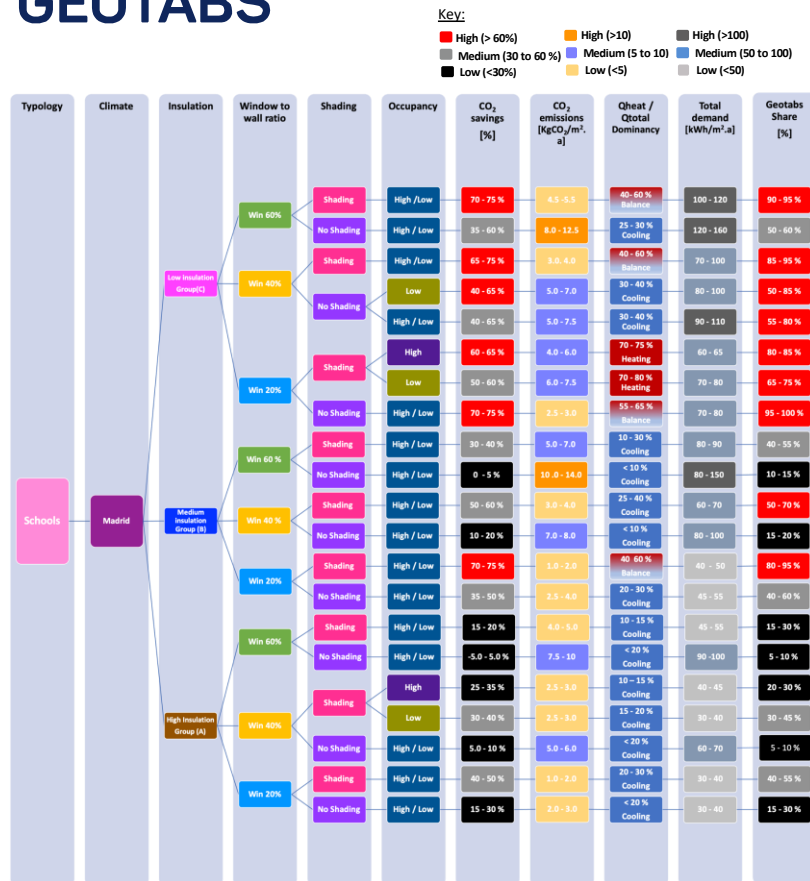
## CO<sub>2</sub> Savings in EU building stock





hybrid  
**GEOTABS**

Controlling the power of the ground by integration



Funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 Programme: project number 723649 (proposal name "MPC-GT")

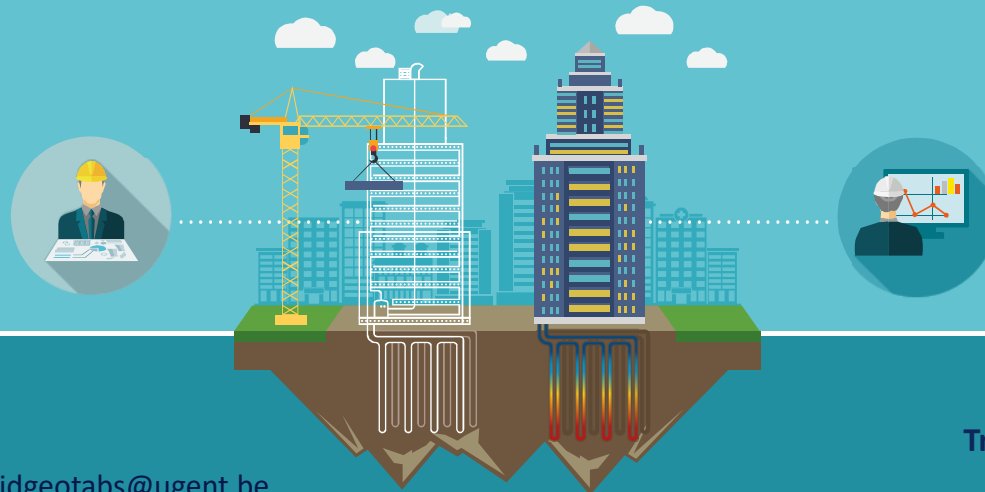
source: Rana Mahmoud (Ghent University)



hybrid  
**GEOTABS**

Controlling the power of the ground by integration

# hybridGEOTABS design method



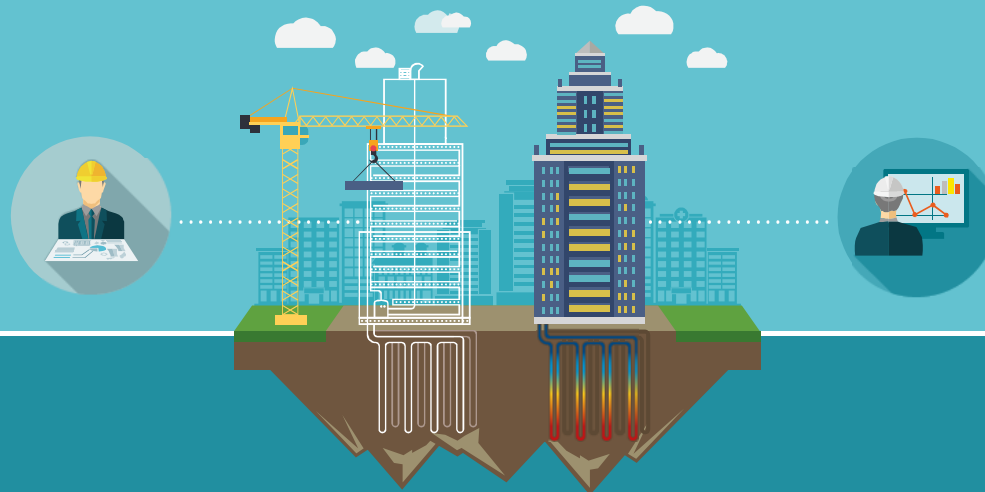


hybrid  
**GEOTABS**

Controlling the power of the ground by integration

# MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL FOR HVAC ENGINEERS

17/12/2020



**KU LEUVEN**

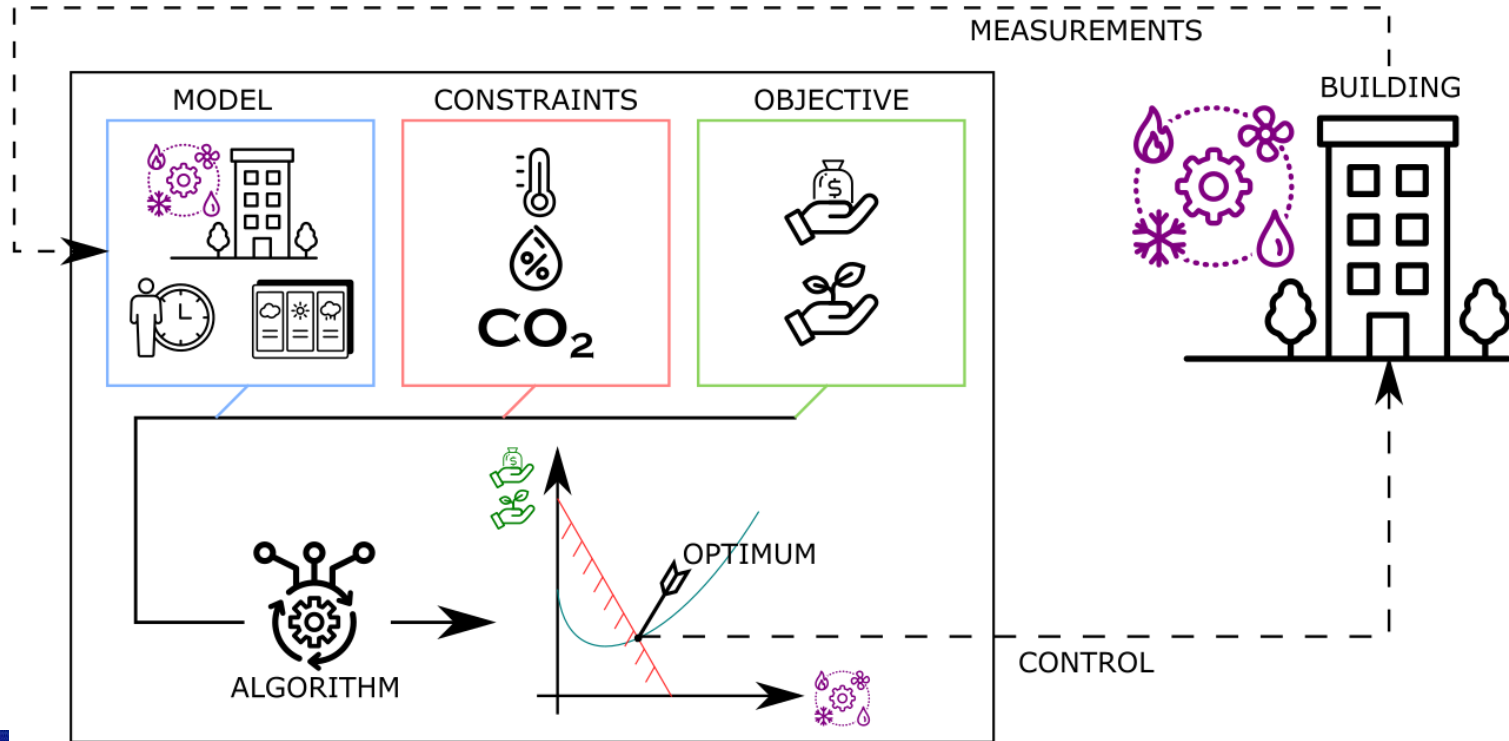
**dr. ir. Damien Picard**  
Postdoctoral researcher

# WHAT IS MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL (MPC)?



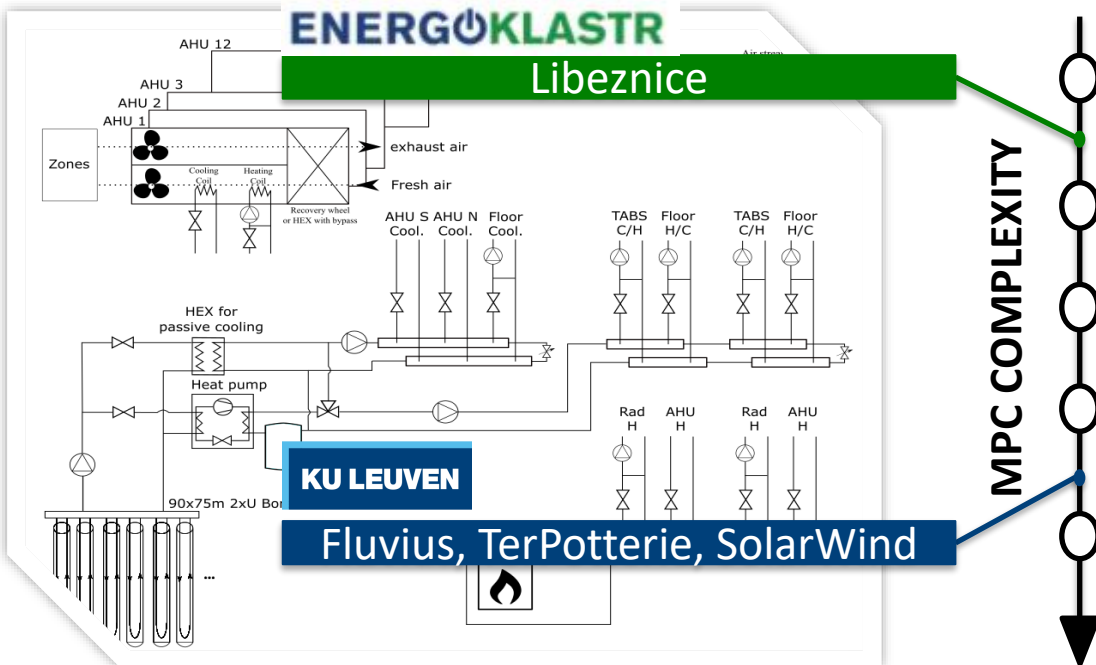


# WHAT IS MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL (MPC) ?





## WHAT DOES MPC CONTROL IN A BUILDING ?



Temp/RH/CO<sub>2</sub> set points (HP, water supply, vent., ...)

Pressure set points (pump, fan)

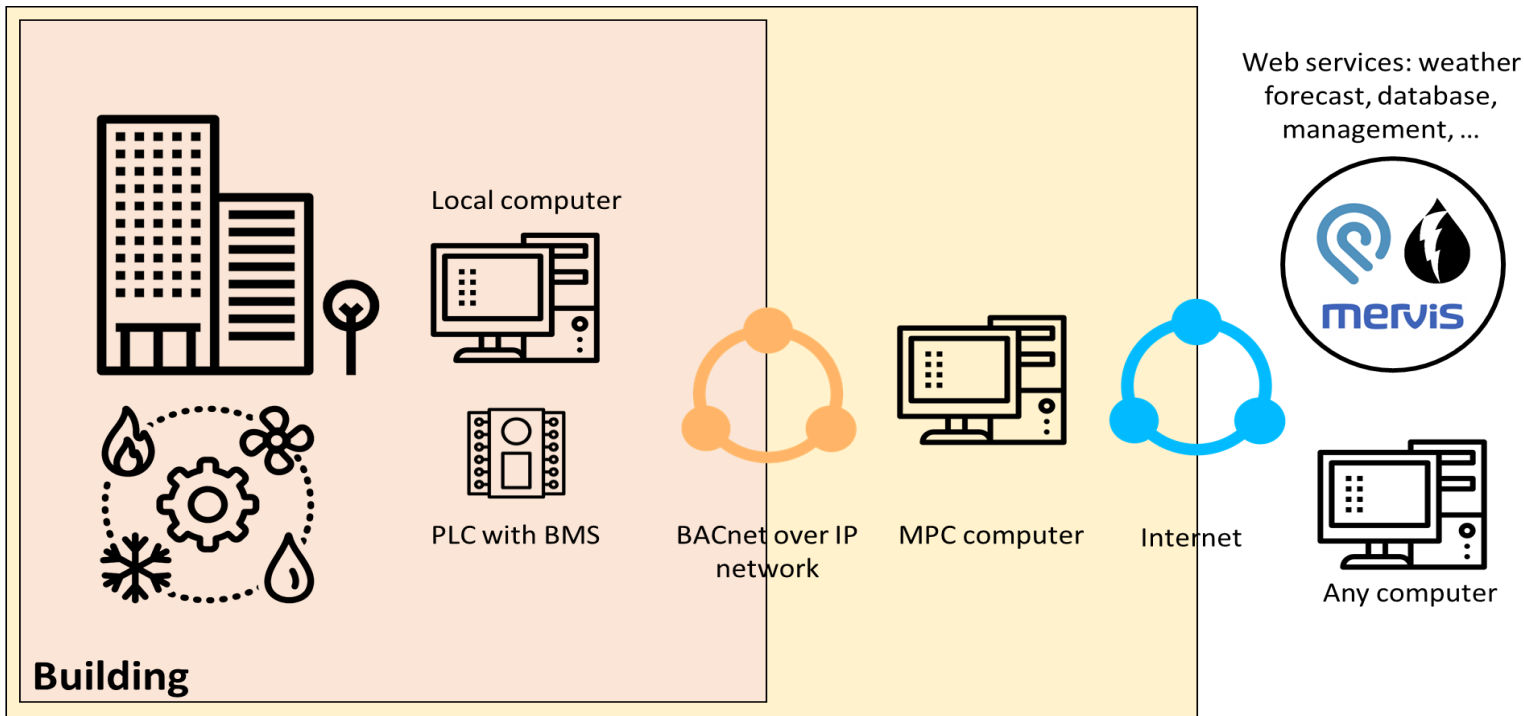
Modulation (heat pump, pump)

Valve/damper opening

On/off control (heat pump, pump, shading, ...)

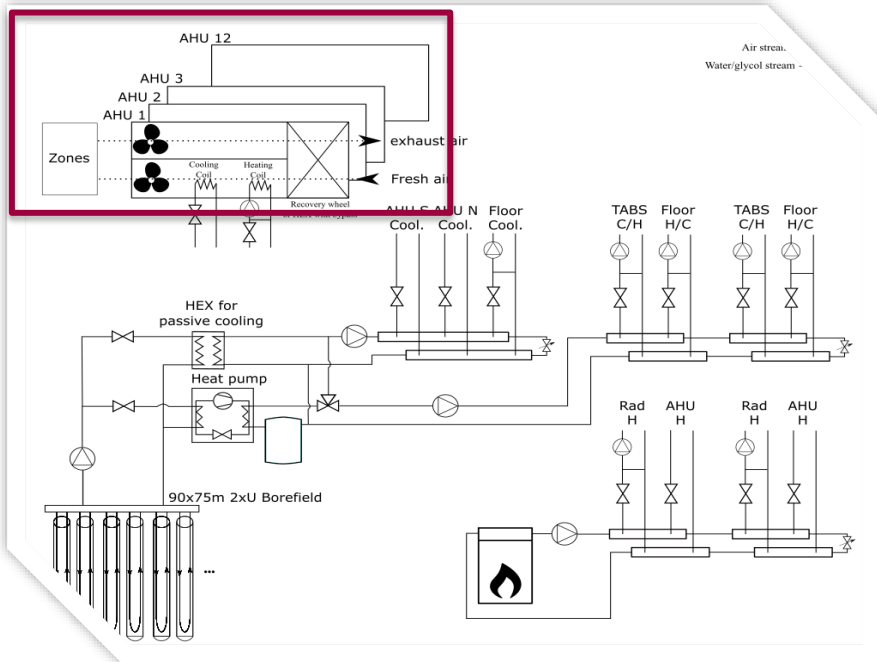


## PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION FOR DEMO'S



# HOW TO MAKE THE BUILDING MORE SUITABLE FOR MPC?

# VENTILATION



	Fluvius	Ter Potterie
Ventilation flow	10 000	31 000 m <sup>3</sup> /h
Building floor surface area	3000	10 000 m <sup>2</sup>
Pressure drop	1000	1500 Pa
Fan power (supply + extraction)	6	26 kW
Fan daily energy use (12h, nominal)	67	310 kWh/day
Thermal power (5°C/21°C, rec. 70%)	16	51 kW
Daily thermal energy use	196	607 kWh/day
<b>Total yearly cost</b> <b>(COP=4, 0,1€/kWh, 80days heating, 250day occ)</b>	<b>2 058</b>	<b>8 964 €/year</b>

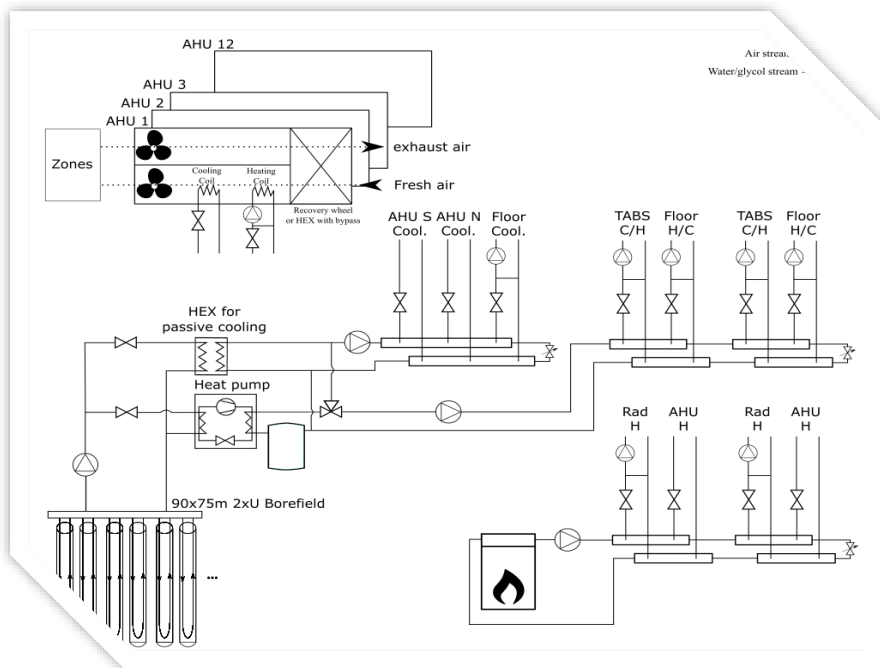
## Components:

- Modulating fans
- VAV for zones with variable occupancy

## Sensors:

- CO<sub>2</sub> and T per zone

# HYDRAULIC

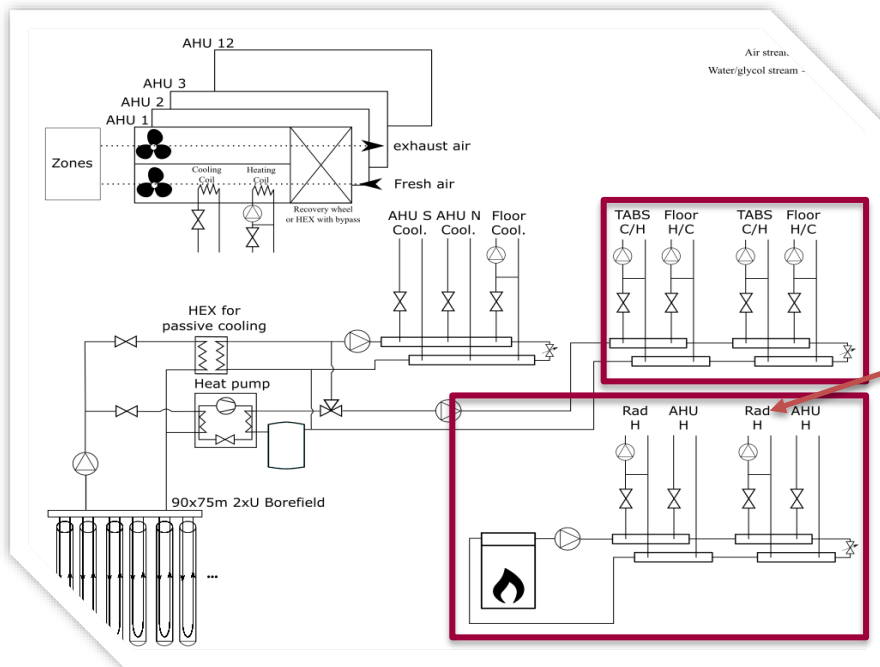


	Fluvius	TerPotterie
Pressure drop (borefield + HP/HEX)	1.9	1.3 bar
Flow	28	90 m <sup>3</sup> /h
Power	1.5	3.3 kW
Daily energy use (24h/day)	35	78 kWh/day
<b>Total yearly cost ( 0,1€/kWh, 24/7, 200 days)</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1 560 €/year</b>

- Modulating pumps
- Controllable supply temperature for each TABS circuit by mixing
- Controllable flow for TABS sub-circuit using 2-way valves
- Recirculation from south zones to north zones



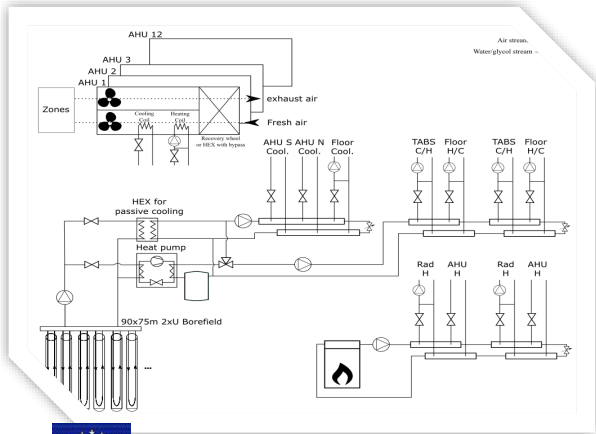
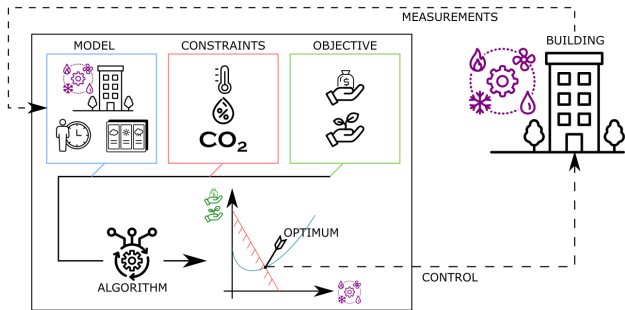
## HYDRAULIC



- Combine slow (TABS) and fast (rad, VAV with heating/cooling coils,...) systems  
Careful: **make them centrally controllable**

Radiators with TRV: to avoid...

# SENSORS



- Comfort:
  - **T, R.H., CO<sub>2</sub> sensors per zones**
- Hydraulics:
  - Temperatures in circuits
  - Calorimeters: try to capture the different energy flows. Careful with units, especially for cumulative values.
  - Electricity counter: TOT HVAC, VENT, HP, ... .
  - Gas counter



# BUILDING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- Easy remote access to BMS
- Unique point identifier for BMS, BACnet (or other communication protocol), and database, ideally listed in I/O list and (partially) visible on hydraulic schematics
- Open protocols. BACnet is a good choice (mature, widely supported, interesting features such as priority arrays, ...). Ideally request the I/O BACnet objects in specs

# WHAT ARE INTERESTING FEATURES OF A BUILDING FOR MPC?

# WHAT ARE INTERESTING FEATURES OF A BUILDING FOR MPC?

## INTERESTING

- Buildings with slow systems (TABS, large storage, ...)
- Buildings with hybrid systems (trade off between slow/cheap and fast/expensive, trade off between machines with different time-dependent efficiencies or energy vector costs)
- Simultaneous heating and cooling demand (e.g. data center, north/south zones, ... )
- Variable electricity price
- Highly modulating system with variable efficiencies

## NOT INTERESTING

- Very narrow comfort bounds

**MAY I / SHOULD I SIZE MY HYDRAULIC  
COMPONENTS DIFFERENTLY, KNOWING THAT  
MPC WILL BE INSTALLED?**



# MAY I / SHOULD I SIZE MY HYDRAULIC COMPONENTS DIFFERENTLY, KNOWING THAT MPC WILL BE INSTALLED?

## YES

- Avoid reheating factors
- Consider simultaneity factors

## NO

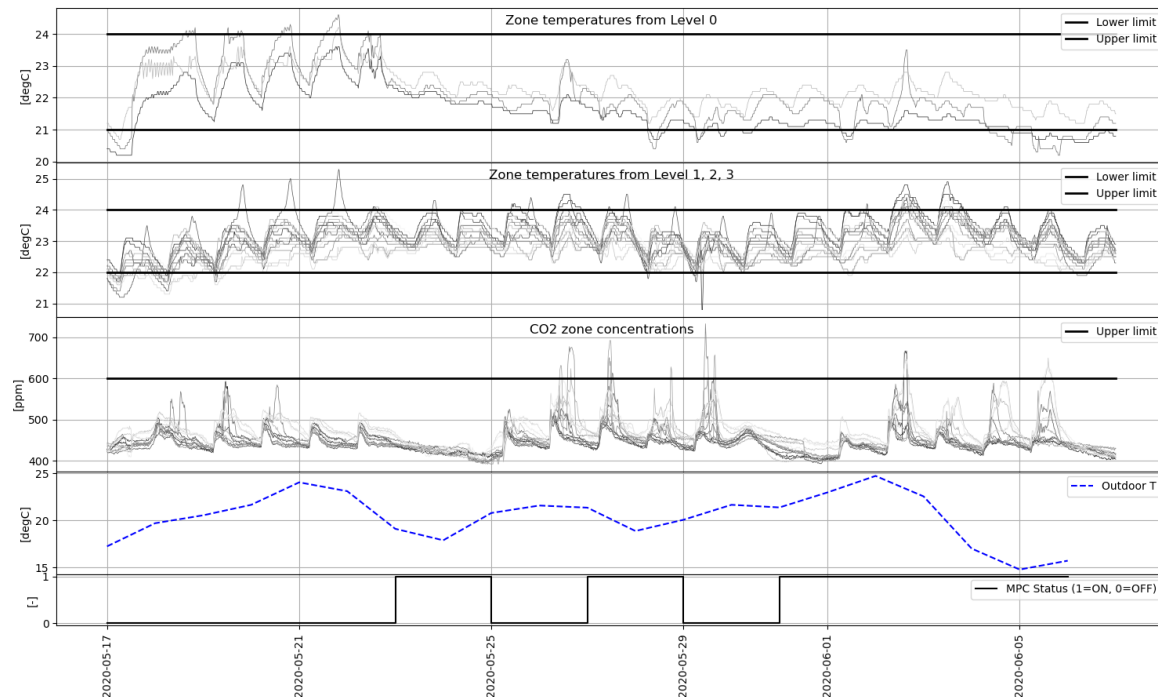
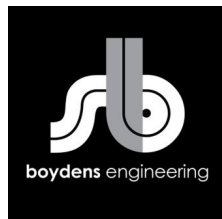
- Do not further downsize the system capacity as MPC is not yet a market mature technology

# PRELIMINARY RESULTS

# PRELIMINARY MPC RESULTS FOR FLUVIUS BUILDING COMFORT



fluvius.

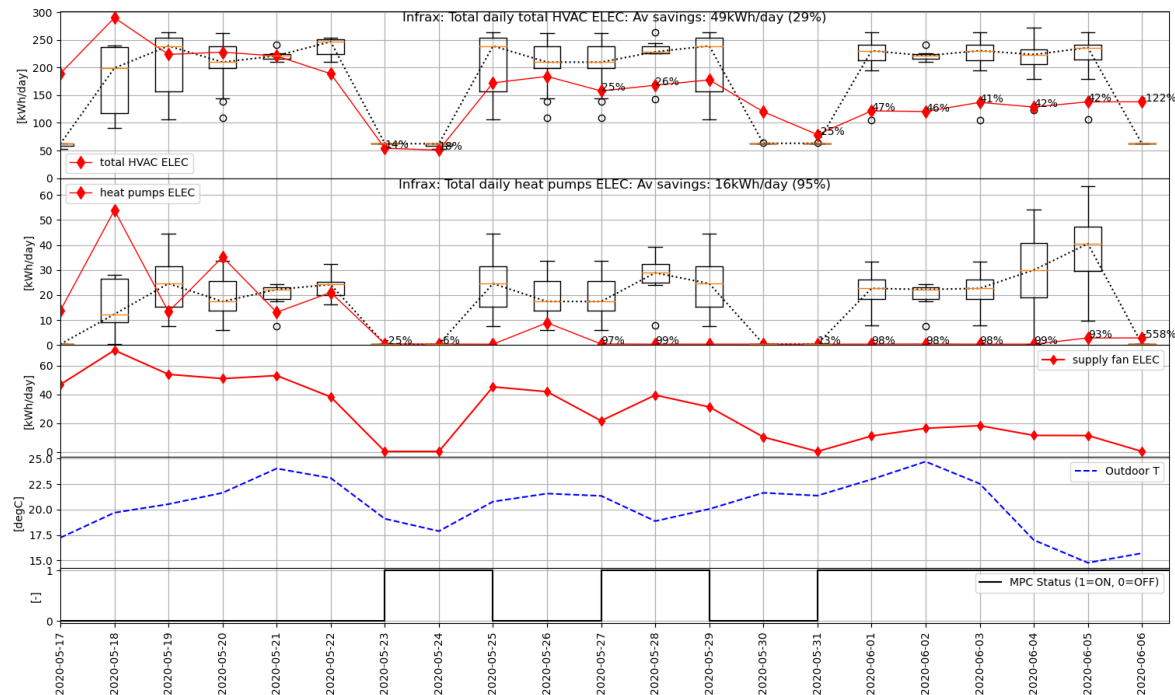
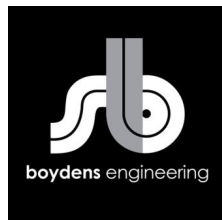


# PRELIMINARY MPC RESULTS FOR FLUVIUS BUILDING

## ENERGY

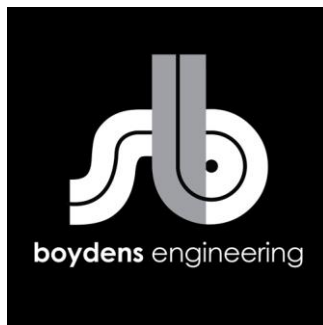


fluvius.





## SPECIAL THANKS!



## QUESTIONS?

For questions regarding the potential commercialization of white-box MPC in buildings and spin-off which is being created:

**KU LEUVEN**

[Lieve.Helsen@kuleuven.be](mailto:Lieve.Helsen@kuleuven.be)

[Filip.Jorissen@kuleuven.be](mailto:Filip.Jorissen@kuleuven.be)

[Damien.Picard@kuleuven.be](mailto:Damien.Picard@kuleuven.be)

For questions regarding the commercialization of grey-box MPC in buildings:

**ENERGOKLASTR**

[cigler@feramat.com](mailto:cigler@feramat.com)

# CONTACT



[linkedin.com/groups/13510727](https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13510727)



[facebook.com/hybridGEOTABS](https://www.facebook.com/hybridGEOTABS)

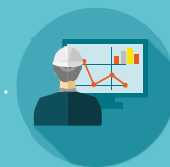


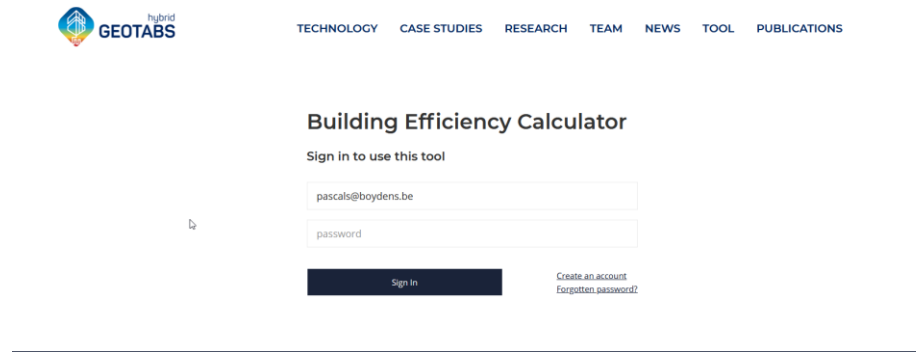
[@hybridGEOTABS](https://twitter.com/hybridGEOTABS)

e: [hybridgeotabs@ugent.be](mailto:hybridgeotabs@ugent.be)

[www.hybridgeotabs.eu](http://www.hybridgeotabs.eu)

# hybridGEOTABS Design Tool





The screenshot shows the login interface for the 'Building Efficiency Calculator'. At the top left is the 'hybrid GEOTABS' logo. To the right is a navigation menu with links: TECHNOLOGY, CASE STUDIES, RESEARCH, TEAM, NEWS, TOOL, and PUBLICATIONS. The main heading is 'Building Efficiency Calculator'. Below it is the instruction 'Sign in to use this tool'. There are two input fields: the first contains the email 'pascals@boydens.be' and the second is labeled 'password'. Below the password field is a dark blue 'Sign In' button. To the right of the button are two links: 'Create an account' and 'Forgotten password?'. A mouse cursor is visible over the email input field.

- Web based intuitive usage
- 150.000 simulations
- Same building different configurations
- Quick estimated result

## BUILDING EFFICIENCY CALCULATOR

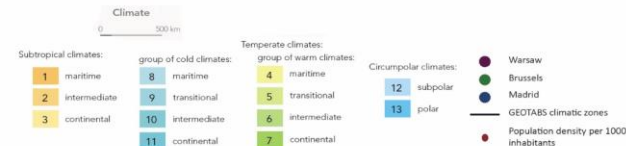
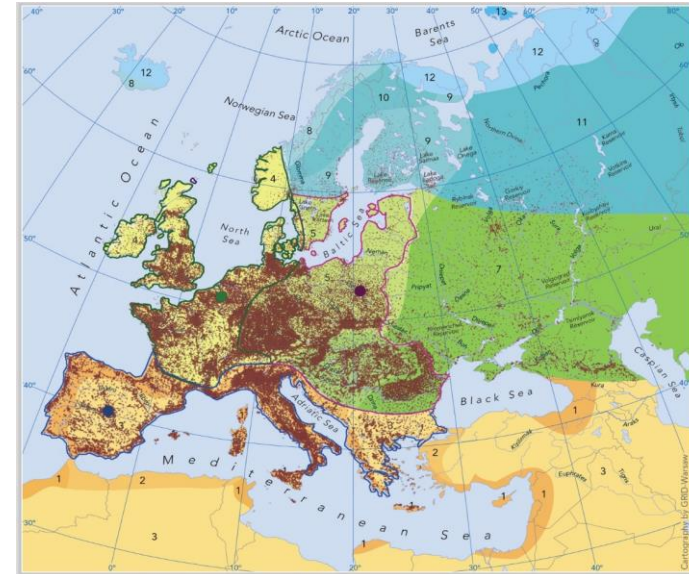
[DEFINE YOUR DATA](#) > 1 DATABASE BUILDING STOCK 2 DEMAND AND PEAK 3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Fill in the details below to analyse your building's energy efficiency. Using database building stock we can generate accurate results on demand and peak, as well as feasibility studies.



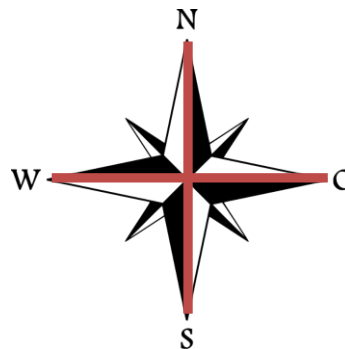
## INPUT PARAMETERS

- Region:
  - Madrid, Brussels, Warsaw
- Typology:
  - Office
  - School
  - Elderly care home
  - Multi family
- Shading:
  - If present trigger:  $150\text{W/m}^2$



## INPUT PARAMETERS

- Orientation:



- Insulation levels:

	U-Value opaque [W/m <sup>2</sup> . K]	U-Value windows [W/m <sup>2</sup> . K]	Airtightness at n50 value 1/h	G-value glazing
Group(A)	0.15	0.80	0.6	0.40
Group(B)	0.27	1.5	2.0	0.56
Group(C)	0.50	2.5	5	0.6



## INPUT PARAMETERS

- Thermal mass:
  - Lightweight construction:
    - 840 J/kgK
    - 550 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
    - Average building: 397 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
  - Heavyweight construction:
    - 1180 J/kgK
    - 2100 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
    - Average building: 630/m<sup>2</sup>



- Internal heat loads:
  - Specific per typology

Type	High density office (1p/10 m <sup>2</sup> )	Low density office (1p/20 m <sup>2</sup> )
Occupancy	10.0 W/m <sup>2</sup>	5.0 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Lighting	8.0 W/m <sup>2</sup>	8.0 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Appliances	15.0 W/m <sup>2</sup>	5.5 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Total	33.0 W/m <sup>2</sup>	18.5 W/m <sup>2</sup>



Type of function	Occupant density	Watts per Person	Occupancy [W/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Appliances [W/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Lighting [W/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Total [W/m <sup>2</sup> ]
Classroom (high dense)	1/ 2.5 m <sup>2</sup>	75	30	4	8	42
Classroom (low dense)	1/3.5 m <sup>2</sup>	75	21.4	4	8	33
Study room	1/2.0 m <sup>2</sup>	74.5	37.3	8	8	53
Offices (single)	1/ 15 m <sup>2</sup>	100	6.7	12	8	27
Restaurant	1/2 m <sup>2</sup>	80	40.0	4	8	52

- Window to wall ratio:

Window to wall ratio	low	medium	high
Schools	20 %	40%	60%
Elderly	20%	35%	50%
	20 %	35 %	50 %

Once you have reviewed the above requirements to submit this form click apply changes. The form will refresh with all results filled. Once the form is finished calculating, tabs "Demand and Peak", "Feasibility Study" will be accessible. This may take up to 5 minutes to complete.

SUBMIT AND ANALYSE

# RESULTS

Database BUILDING STOCK	OF_G0256P030	Result
	Conditioned floor area	1026 m <sup>2</sup>
	Building volume	4528 m <sup>3</sup>
	Glazing percentage	21.32%
	compactness	2.43
	loss area	1862 m <sup>2</sup>
	roof area	342 m <sup>2</sup>
	floor level height	4 m
	number of floor levels	3

## BUILDING EFFICIENCY CALCULATOR

DEFINE YOUR DATA > 1 DATABASE BUILDING STOCK 2 DEMAND AND PEAK 3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

### Database building stock results

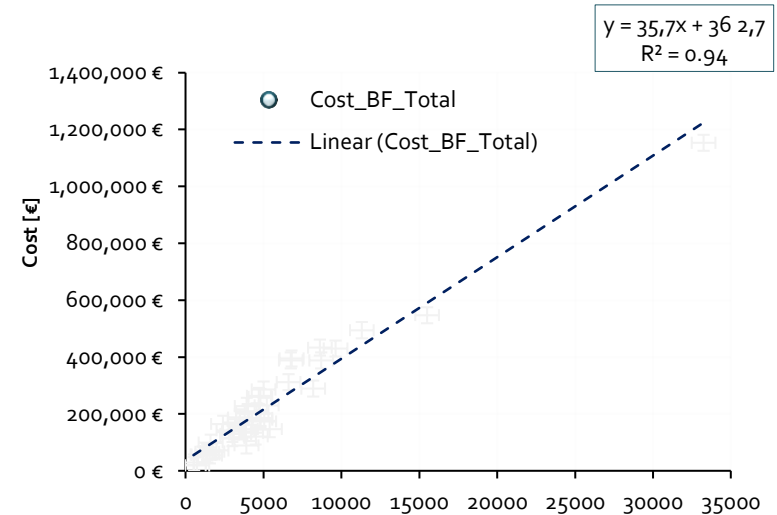
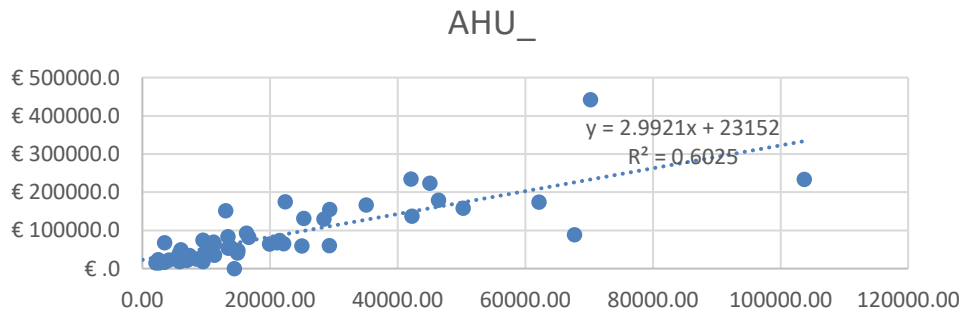
Your results are now generated, and have been organised over 3 sections.

OF_G0256P092	
Conditioned floor area	1026 m <sup>2</sup>
Building volume	4528 m <sup>3</sup>
Glazing percentage	21.32
compactness	2.43
loss area	1862 m <sup>2</sup>
roof area	342 m <sup>2</sup>
floor level height	4.08 m
number of floor levels	3

OF_G0259P030	2.25	GroupB	2	1005 m <sup>2</sup>	4441 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	58.91%	50236.00%	407.01%	196956.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0272P030	1.60	GroupB	2	1011 m <sup>2</sup>	3338 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	22.00%	50550.00%	295.17%	208103.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0254P030	2.30	GroupB	3	1016 m <sup>2</sup>	4044 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	34.93%	33858.00%	364.80%	175688.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0252P030	2.29	GroupB	2	1016 m <sup>2</sup>	4720 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	40.44%	50813.00%	429.48%	206464.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0214P030	2.35	GroupB	3	1022 m <sup>2</sup>	3502 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	28.24%	34056.33%	309.48%	149070.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0256P030	2.43	GroupB	3	1026 m <sup>2</sup>	4528 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	21.32%	34212.00%	407.83%	186249.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0278P030	2.44	GroupB	2	1027 m <sup>2</sup>	7134 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	30.56%	51345.00%	659.71%	292610.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0274P030	1.88	GroupB	2	1032 m <sup>2</sup>	3663 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	33.59%	51616.00%	319.82%	195154.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0255P030	2.41	GroupB	2	1040 m <sup>2</sup>	5210 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	25.86%	52004.00%	465.88%	216076.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0253P030	2.02	GroupB	2	1045 m <sup>2</sup>	3894 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	38.09%	52228.50%	337.78%	192784.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0264P030	2.49	GroupB	2	1047 m <sup>2</sup>	5130 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	29.33%	52352.00%	454.95%	205934.00%	OFFICE
OF_G0261P030	2.37	GroupB	2	1050 m <sup>2</sup>	4806 m <sup>3</sup>	Light	Lowdense	N	NoSH	14.73%	52480.00%	422.88%	203174.00%	OFFICE

## ECONOMIC

- Correlation of prices from different projects
- Evolution inflation
- Evolution CO<sub>2</sub> prices
- Lifetime of different systems
- PV panel for consumption of HVAC

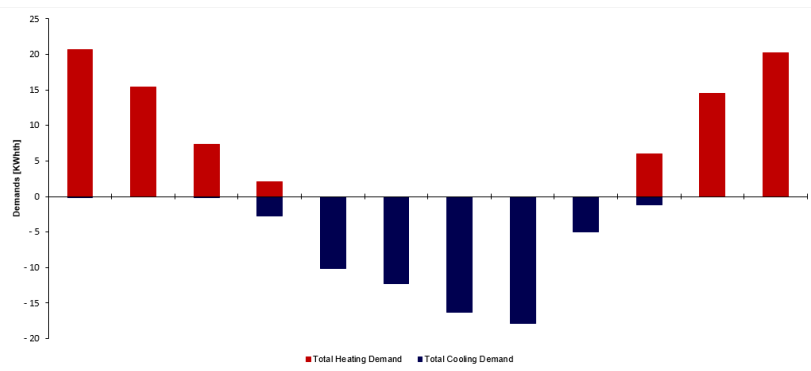


# PEAK & DEMAND

## Building Level

### 1. The heating and cooling demand of the building

The heating and cooling demand of the total building is calculated based on a multi-zonal dynamic energy simulation of the archetype of the building. No system characteristics are taken into account in the dynamic simulation. This includes that the heating and cooling demand is the instantaneous demand at that time.



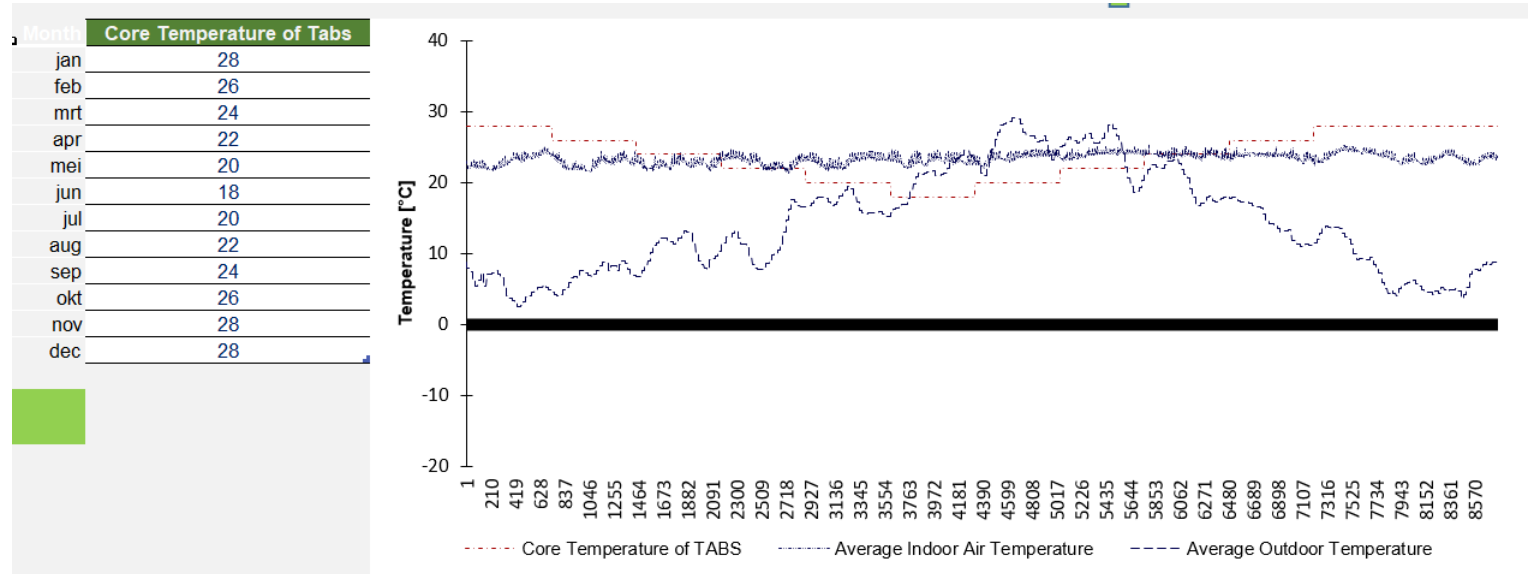
From dynamic Simulation

Total Heating Demand	121870 kWh/year	121870 kWh/m.year
Total Cooling Demand	-5704 kWh/year	-5704 kWh/m.year
Peak Demand for Heating	61 kW	61 W/m²
Peak Demand for Cooling	30 kW	30 W/m²



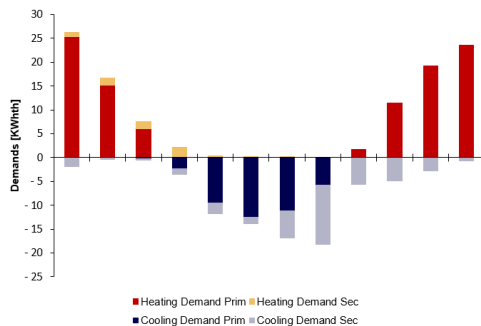
## PEAK & DEMAND

- Stationary calculation
- MPC
- RBC
- Monthly setpoints

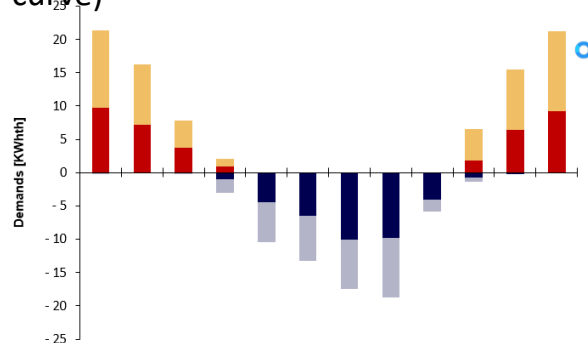


# PEAK & DEMAND

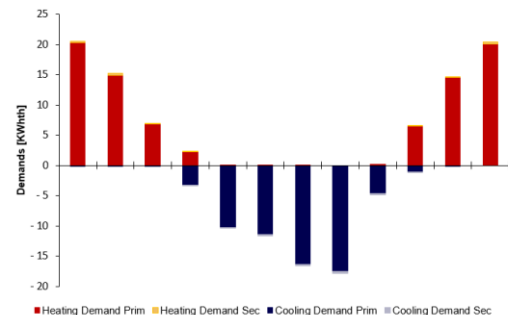
Monthly setpoints



Optimised RBC (derived heating curve)



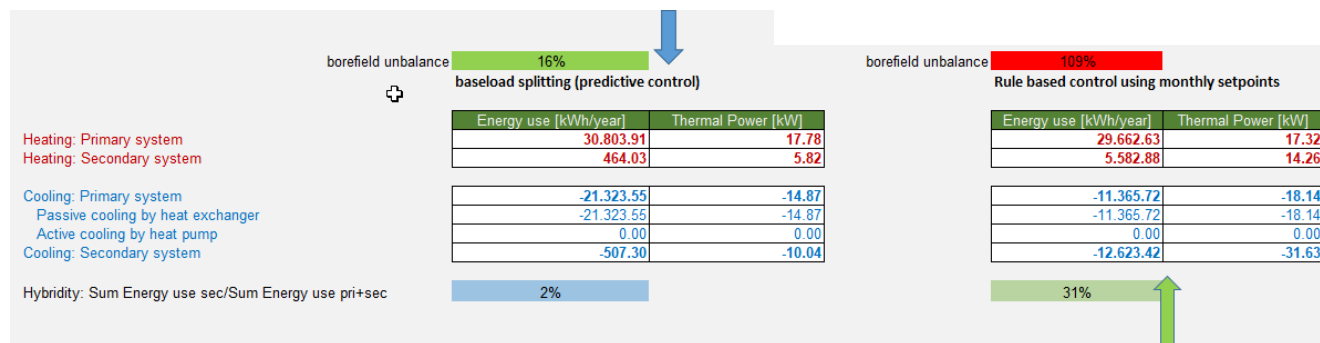
MPC



## PEAK & DEMAND

Solution following Baseload Splitting Algorithm

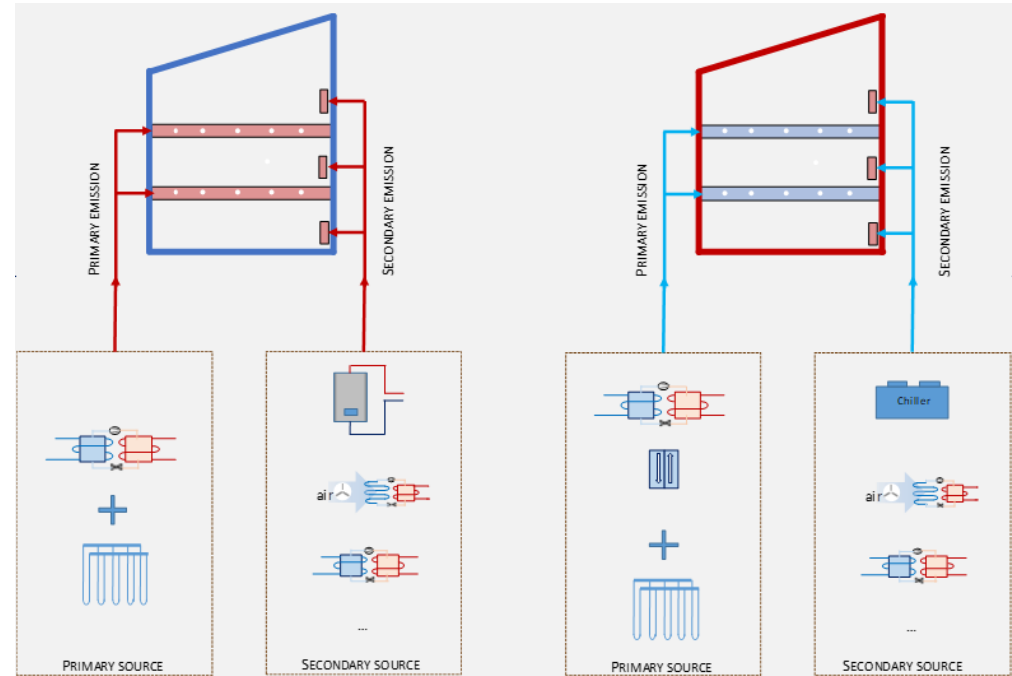
	Energy use [kWh/year]	Thermal Power [kW]
Heating: Primary system	121394.89	42.31
Heating: Secondary system	2007.73	18.25
Cooling: Primary system	-7216.82	17.04
Passive cooling by heat exchanger	-7216.82	17.04
Active cooling by heat pump	0	0
Cooling: Secondary system	-135.78	6.81
Hybritidy	-	-



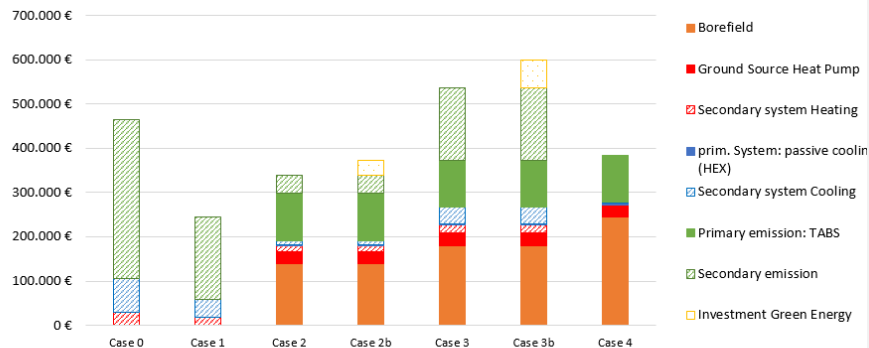


## FEASIBILITY STUDY

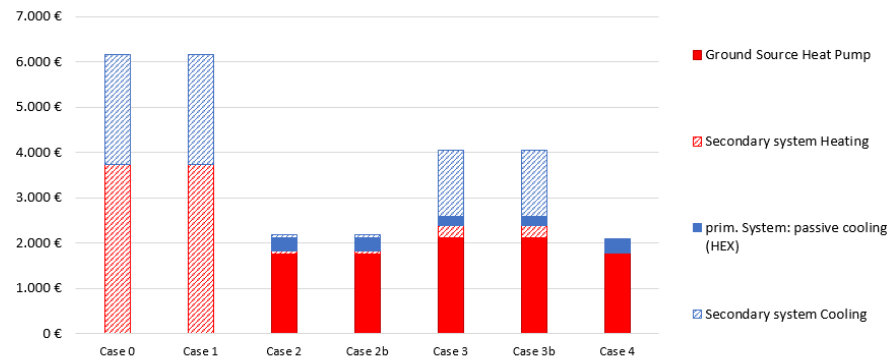
- hybridGEOTABS system
  - Primary
    - Water-Water heat pump
    - Heat exchanger
    - Concrete core activation
  - Secondary
    - Based on classic system
- Classic system
  - Condensing gas boiler
  - Air-water chiller
  - Radiators
  - Cooling emission system



# FEASIBILITY STUDY INVESTMENT vs. OPERATIONAL



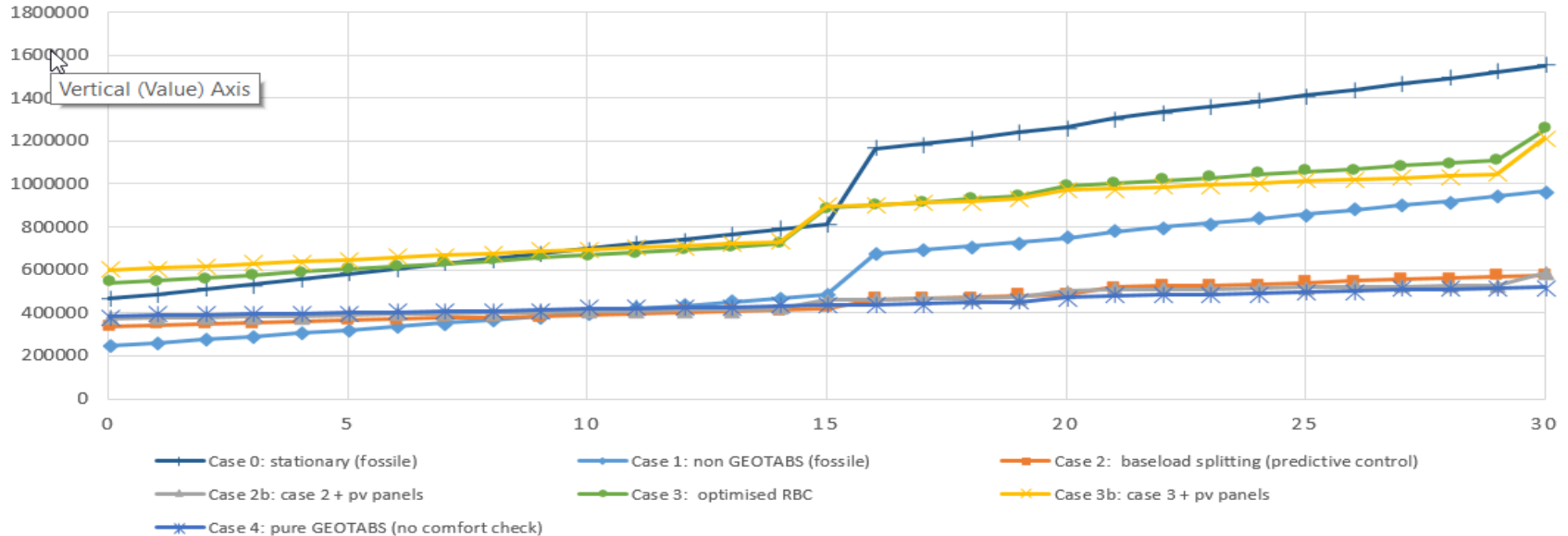
Case 0: sataionary calculation (fossil) Case 1: non GEOTABS (fossil) Case 2: baseload splitting (predictive control)  
Case 2b: case 2 + PV Case 3: optimised RBC Case 3b: case 3 + PV Case 4: pure GEOTABS (no comfort check)



Case 0: sataionary calculation (fossil) Case 1: non GEOTABS (fossil) Case 2: baseload splitting (predictive control)  
Case 2b: case 2 + PV Case 3: optimised RBC Case 3b: case 3 + PV Case 4: pure GEOTABS (no comfort check)



## FEASIBILITY STUDY - TCO



- Investment cost based on real life cases
- Inflation rate
- Increase of energy cost above inflation rate

- Average lifecycle of equipment
- Maintenance cost



hybrid  
**GEOTABS**

Controlling the power of the ground by integration

# SAME BUILDING - TWO CONFIGURATIONS

**BUILDING DATA**

**GENERAL**

Region:   
 Building type:

**GEOMETRY**

Conditioned floor area:   
 Building volume [m³]:   
 Glazing percentage:   
 Number of floors:

Database BUILDING STOCK

OF\_G0032P030  
 Conditioned floor area: 4822 m²  
 Building volume: 19538 m³  
 Glazing percentage: 18.58%  
 compactness: 3.37  
 loss area: 5797 m²  
 roof area: 1206 m²  
 floor level height: 4 m  
 number of floor levels: 4

Building orientation longest facade facing:

**BUILDING ENERGETIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Insulation level of the building:   
 U-value wall: 0.15 W/m²K  
 U-value glazing: 0.80 W/m²K  
 n50: 0.60 1/h

Solar Shading available?:

Thermal mass of the building structure:

Internal heat gains:

**BUILDING DATA**

**GENERAL**

Region:   
 Building type:

**GEOMETRY**

Conditioned floor area:   
 Building volume [m³]:   
 Glazing percentage:   
 Number of floors:

Database BUILDING STOCK

OF\_G0032P035  
 Conditioned floor area: 4822 m²  
 Building volume: 19538 m³  
 Glazing percentage: 18.58%  
 compactness: 3.37  
 loss area: 5797 m²  
 roof area: 1206 m²  
 floor level height: 4 m  
 number of floor levels: 4

Building orientation longest facade facing:

**BUILDING ENERGETIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Insulation level of the building:   
 U-value wall: 0.15 W/m²K  
 U-value glazing: 0.80 W/m²K  
 n50: 0.60 1/h

Solar Shading available?:

Thermal mass of the building structure:

Internal heat gains:

	baseload splitting (predictive control)		Rule based control using monthly setpoints	
	Energy use [kWh/year]	Thermal Power [kW]	Energy use [kWh/year]	Thermal Power [kW]
Heating: Primary system	85.575.64	58.43	102.699.51	80.97
Heating: Secondary system	1.136.90	16.89	6.364.82	44.22
Cooling: Primary system	-64.779.58	-48.52	-41.631.86	-79.27
Passive cooling by heat exchanger	-64.779.58	-48.52	-41.631.86	-79.27
Active cooling by heat pump	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooling: Secondary system	-1.387.42	-25.20	-39.418.26	-105.46

	baseload splitting (predictive control)		Rule based control using monthly setpoints	
	Energy use [kWh/year]	Thermal Power [kW]	Energy use [kWh/year]	Thermal Power [kW]
Heating: Primary system	234.303.74	123.84	150.956.10	81.63
Heating: Secondary system	5.199.61	45.21	109.138.77	93.28
Cooling: Primary system	-55.471.07	-62.80	-33.064.41	-84.89
Passive cooling by heat exchanger	-55.471.07	-62.80	-33.064.41	-84.89
Active cooling by heat pump	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooling: Secondary system	-1.435.97	-26.98	-32.344.35	-25.32



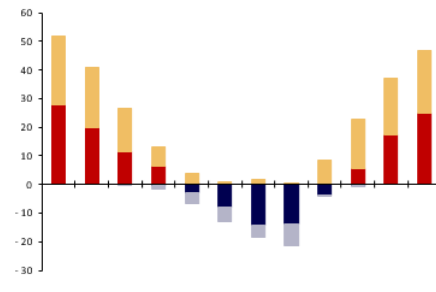
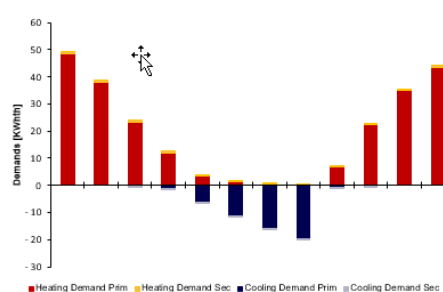
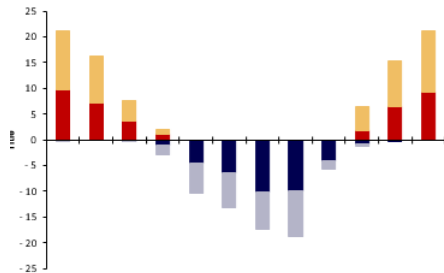
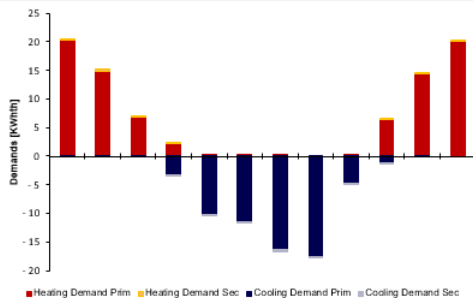
Funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 Programme: project number 723649 (proposal name "MPC-;GT")



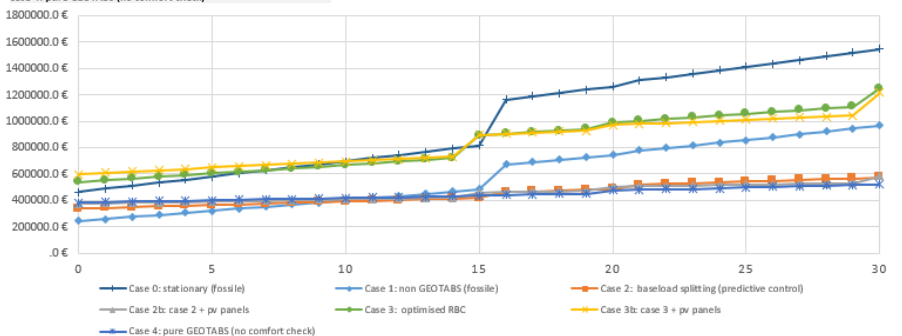
hybrid  
**GEOTABS**

Controlling the power of the ground by integration

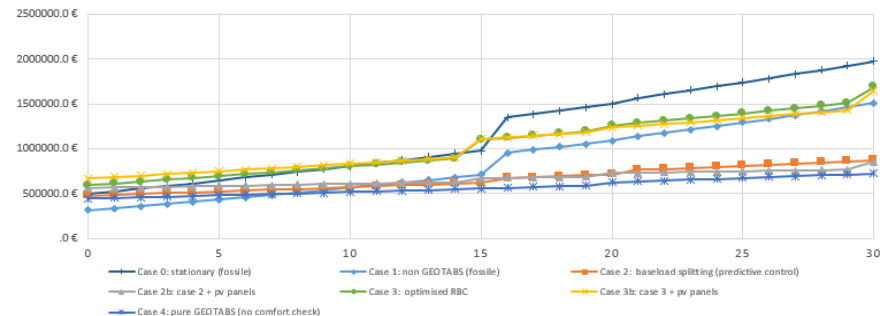
# SAME BUILDING - TWO CONFIGURATIONS



Case 0: stationary (fossil)	€	465.056,28	€	1.352.452,02
Case 1: non GEOTABS (fossil)	€	244.778,32	€	863.895,14
Case 2: baseload splitting (predictive control)	€	338.088,98	€	538.987,80
Case 2b: case 2 + pv panels	€	373.068,98	€	382.381,69
Case 3: optimised RBC	€	537.230,35	€	962.891,21
Case 3b: case 3 + pv panels	€	598.830,35	€	914.842,46
Case 4: pure GEOTABS (no comfort check)	€	384.007,37	€	282.135,02



Case 0: stationary (fossil)	€	492.861,00	€	1.771.024,84
Case 1: non GEOTABS (fossil)	€	312.089,32	€	1.378.386,45
Case 2: baseload splitting (predictive control)	€	475.615,22	€	829.976,19
Case 2b: case 2 + pv panels	€	561.015,22	€	581.191,22
Case 3: optimised RBC	€	593.180,03	€	1.378.797,70
Case 3b: case 3 + pv panels	€	667.380,03	€	1.320.920,80
Case 4: pure GEOTABS (no comfort check)	€	445.058,90	€	449.552,49



Funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 Programme: project number 723649 (proposal name "MPC-;GT")