# Citywide hourly dynamic heat load forecasts using building archetype modeling

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#### **SCOPE OF WORK:**

- 1. To apply and demonstrate the application of a data-driven stochastic calibration methodology to infer physics-based building archetype models of a building stock.
- 2. Apply archetype building models to predict the hourly district heating energy use for an entire year.
- 3. Predictions are compared to actual meter readings.

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Hierarchical calibration of archetypes modeling Martin Heine Kristensen <sup>*</sup> , Rasmus Elback Hedega Dyarmor d Togoning Antur Diamity 2000 Antus Dimark	C CC Goodr
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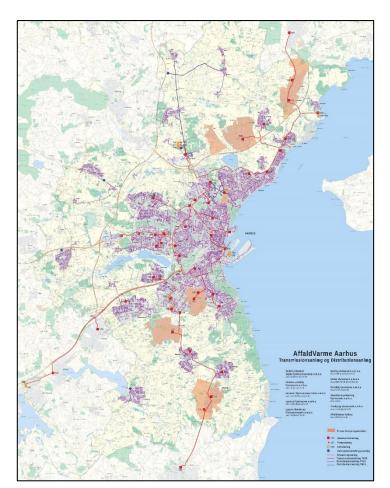


#### **TEST CASE:**

- District heating system of Aarhus, Denmark.
- > 23,000 detached single-family houses (SFH's).
- Two years of hourly DH meter readings of all buildings.
  - 1-year training period: 1-1-2017 up until 31-12-2017.
  - 1-year testing period: 1-1-2018 up until 31-12-2018.



- "Danish Building Register" (BBR) data for all buildings (construction year, heated area, floors, etc.)
- Measured weather data during the two years.









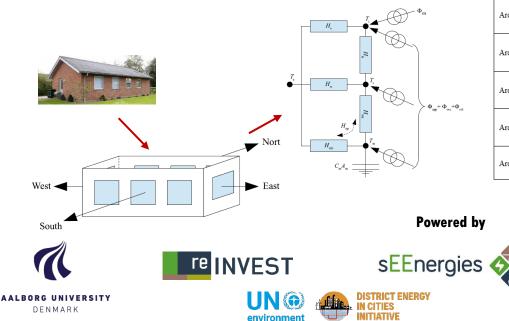
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## METHOD (1/2):

- Building stock was segmented into 11 archetypes.
- All buildings were assigned a geometric model, a heating energy model and a DHW model.



Archetype, k	Example	Building period	Segmentation argument
Archetype 1		Before 1851	
Archetype 2		1851-1930	Shift in building tradition
Archetype 3		1931-1950	Cavity walls introduced
Archetype 4		1951-1960	Insulated cavity walls introduced
Archetype 5		1961-1972	First energy requirements in BR1961
Archetype 6		1973-1978	Tightened energy requirements in BR1972
Archetype 7		1979-1998	Tightened energy requirements in BR1978.
Archetype 8		1999-2006	Tightened energy requirements in BR1998.
Archetype 9		2007-2010	Tightened energy requirements in BR2006/BR2008
Archetype 10		2011-2015	Tightened energy requirements in BR2010
Archetype 11	H	After 2015	Tightened energy requirements in BR2015



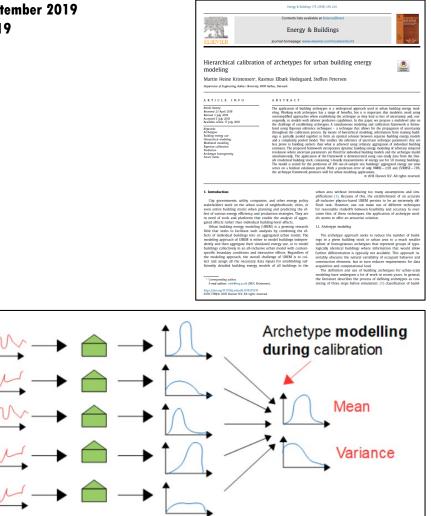


## METHOD (2/2):

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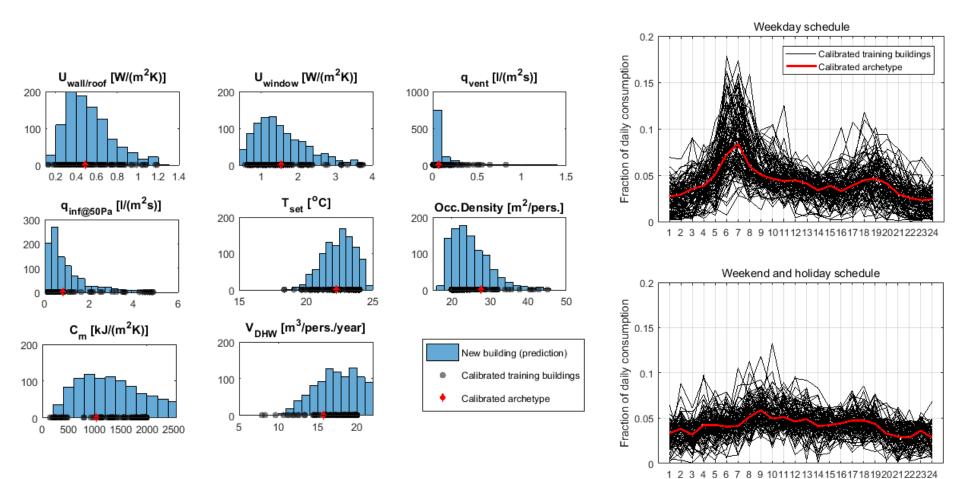
- Uncertain model input parameters were identical for all buildings within archetypes.
- The stochastic calibration methodology (see paper) was applied to tune 8 model input parameters per archetype.
- Hourly heating data from 100 training buildings per archetype.







**RESULTS (1/3):** 



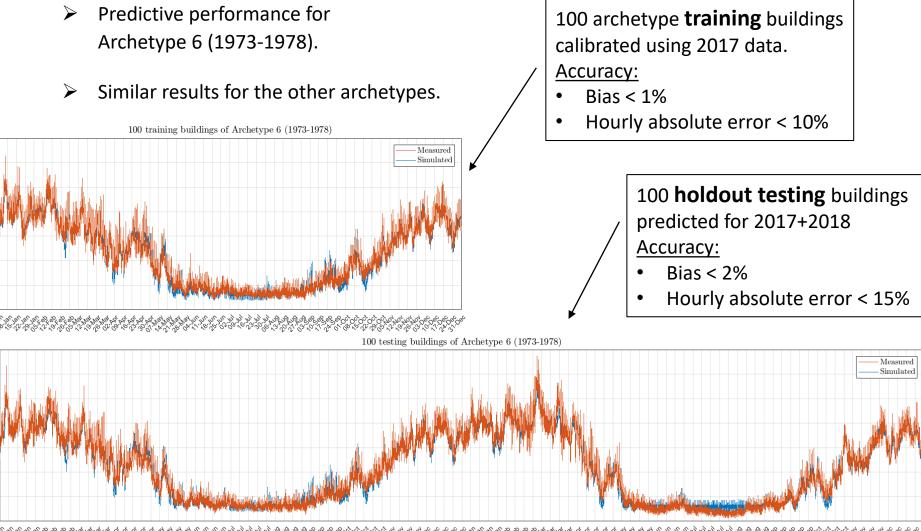
#### **RESULTS (2/3):**

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700

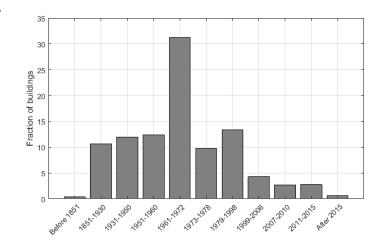
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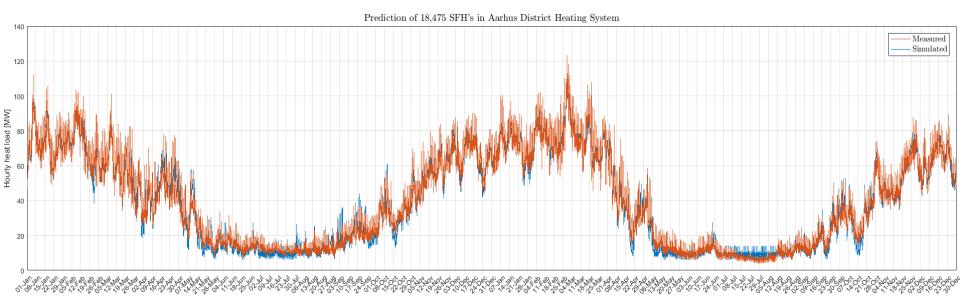




#### **RESULTS (3/3):**

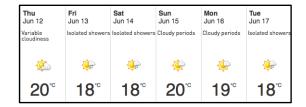
- Prediction of aggregated heat load of SFH's in Aarhus.
- > Validation data for 18,475 SFH's were available.
- Simulation time on laptop for 100 stochastic repetitions: Approx. 4 hours.
- Prediction accuracy:
  - Mean bias: -0.3%.
  - Mean absolute hourly error: 11.8%.





#### **APPLICATIONS OF FRAMEWORK**

- Short-term heat load forecasts:
  - Daily and weekly forecasts of the production needs in any geographic area of the network.
  - Only weather forecasts are needed for predicting building heat loads once archetypes are calibrated.
- Strategic energy planning and analysis:
  - Sizing district heating networks for new urban areas.
  - Analyzing the effects of energy renovation of different archetypes.
  - Analyzing the effect of demand response and energy flexibility of the building stock.











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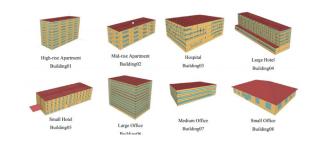


#### **FUTURE WORK**

- Improving model behaviour:
  - Better representation of DHW consumption (maybe a seasonal effect?)
  - Trueness of parameter identification (additional measurement parameters in training buildings?)
- Other building categories:
  - It may be difficult to apply the archetype modeling approach to non-domestic buildings, such as factories, shops and buildings used for cultural applications.











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# Thank you for your attention

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