

# Comparison of modelling approaches for operational optimization of district cooling networks



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# Purpose

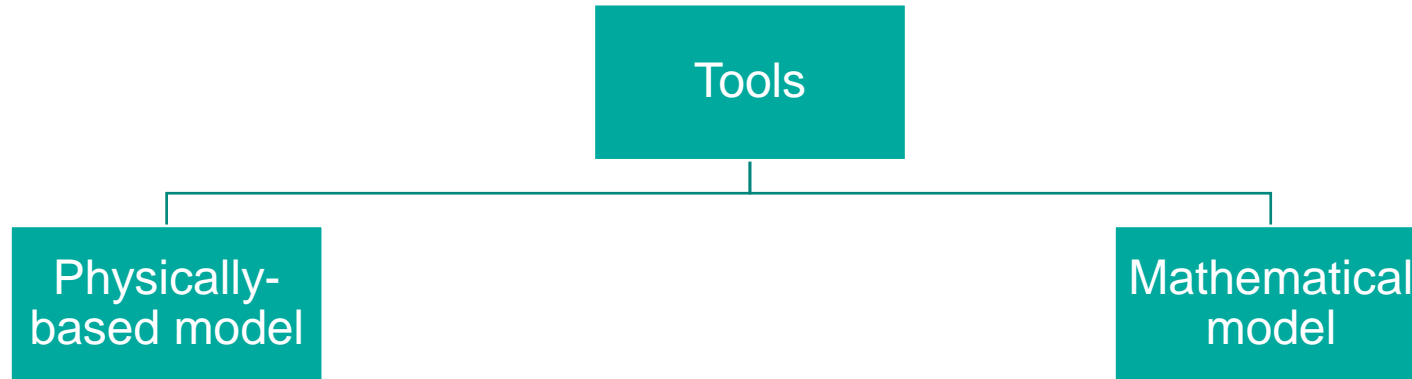


## Why include network in DCS (District Cooling System) model?

- Pumping costs: 30% of total cost
- Network based constraints:
  - Congestion
  - Maximum flow in the pipes
  - Opposite flow
- Large impact on dispatch and future investments
- Realism of results depends on network-based constraints
- **Comparison of two methods to model network in this study**
  - Conventionally used method vs Developed novel cost linking method



# Tools studied for modeling the DCN



- Physically-based **simulation** in Modelica or Dymola
  - Pros: Dynamic thermo-hydraulic effects
  - Cons: Long simulation times

- Mathematical **optimization** model in GAMS
  - Pros: Optimal solution for larger models
  - Cons: No thermo-hydraulic effects

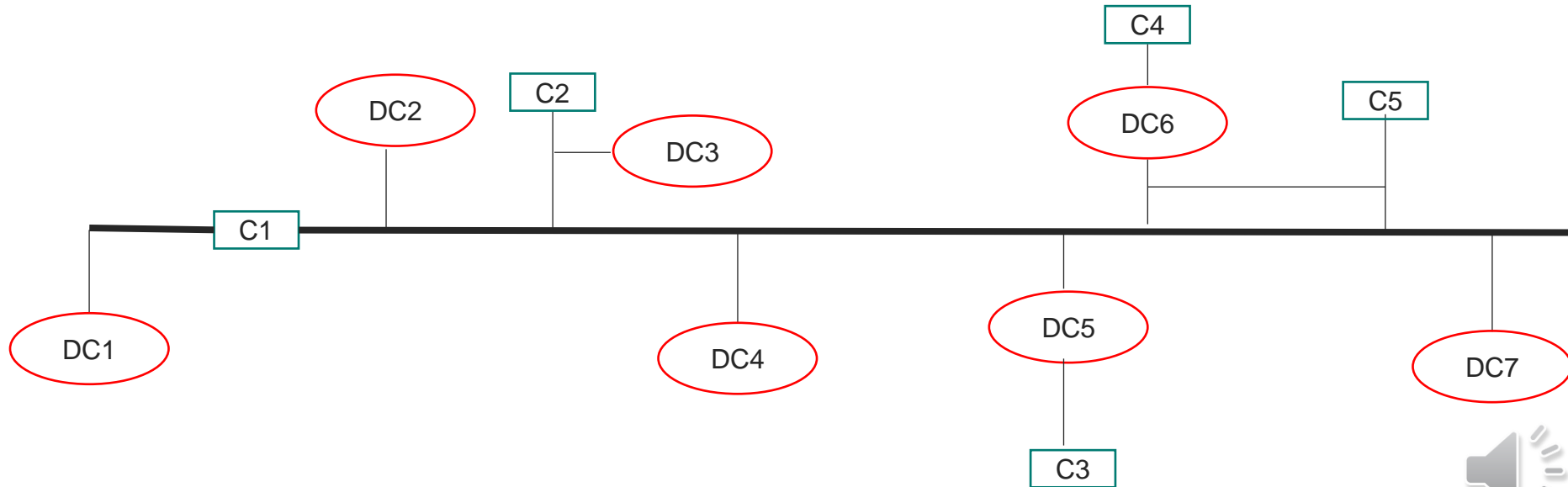
# Case study: The District Cooling network

District cooling network in Gothenburg, Sweden



# Level of aggregation and disaggregation

- Buildings grouped: demand clusters
- Network disaggregated into main and sub pipes
- Radial network



# Different methods explored

## Model of DC network

### Method 1: Fixed pumping cost parameter

- Fixed additional O&M cost
- $\text{kW}_p/\text{MW}_c$
- From physically-based simulation model of the system

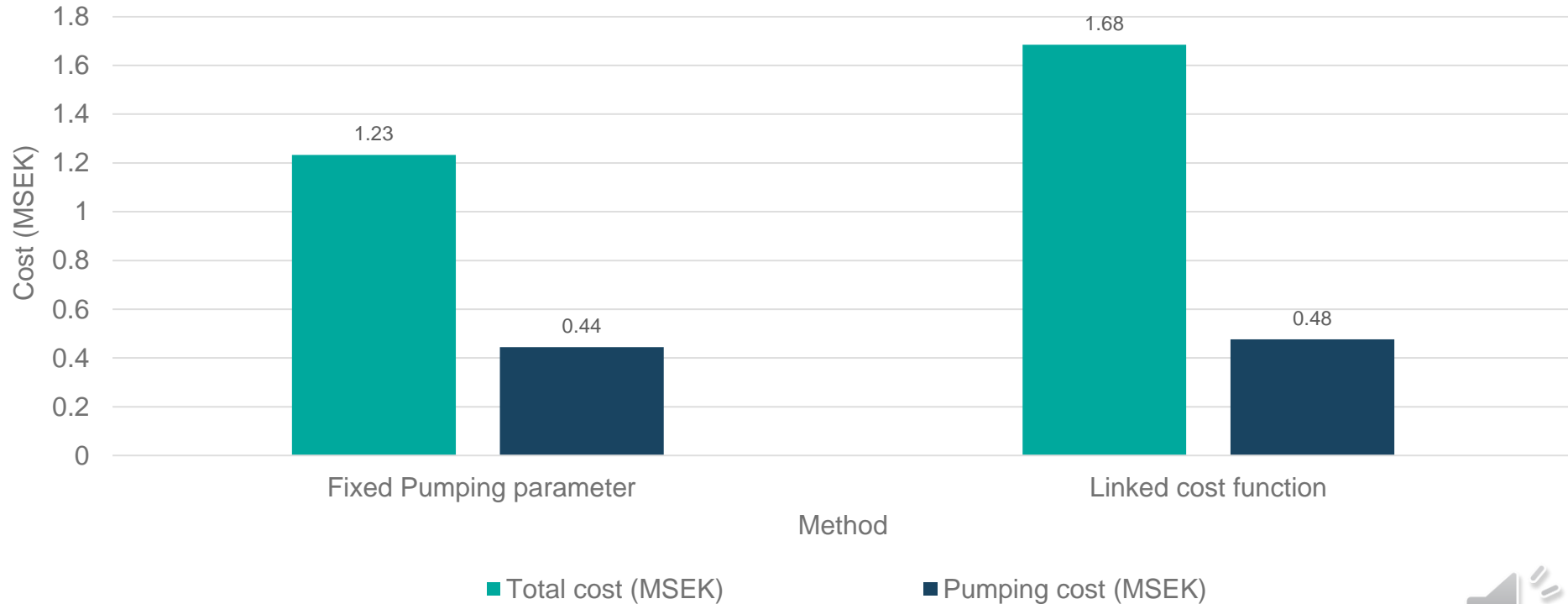
### Method 2: Linked cost functions

- Pumping cost as function of chilled water flow
- Couple demand with chiller
- Pressure drop
- Fixed  $\Delta T$  of  $6.6^\circ\text{C}$
- Constraints:
  - Maximum flow in pipes
  - Opposite flow in pipes

# Comparison of the results

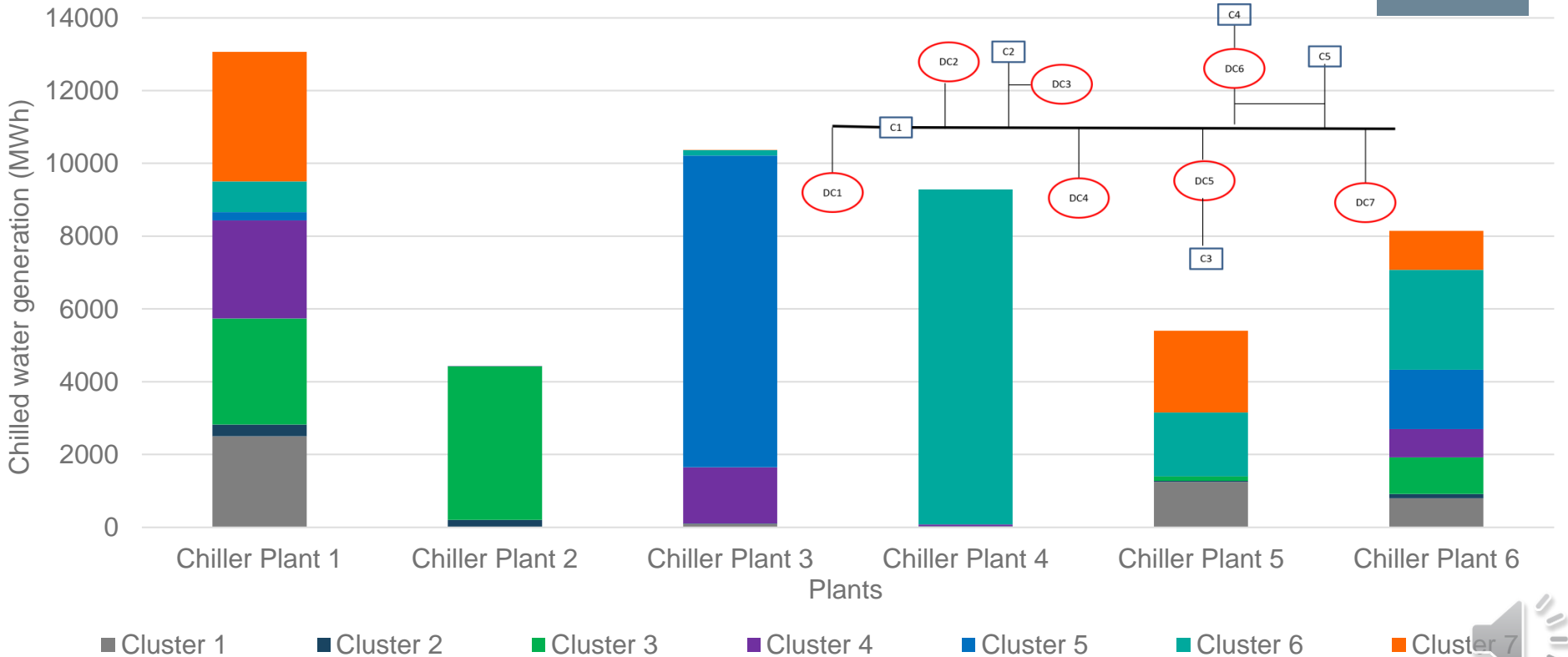


## Comparison of the two methods



# Results: Linked cost functions

Total chilled water generation

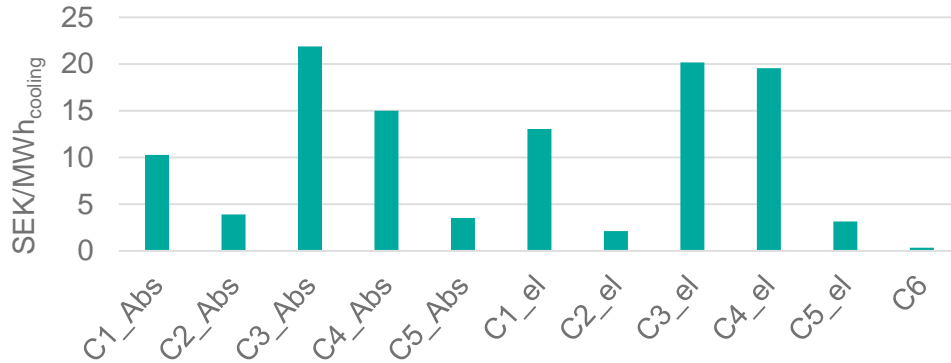




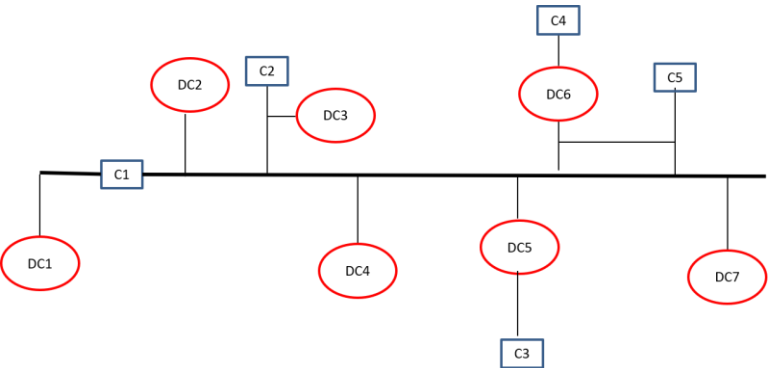
# Results: Linked cost functions



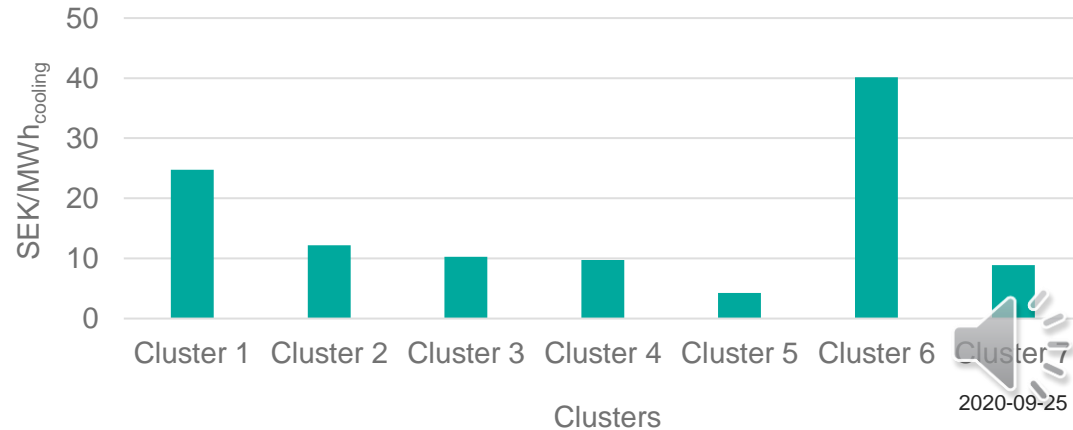
Specific pumping cost SEK/MWh<sub>cooling</sub>



Chillers



Specific pumping cost SEK/MWh<sub>cooling</sub>



# Conclusions



## The Linked Cost Functions Method:

- Provides detailed representation of pumping costs and network-based constraints
- Captures spatial aspects
- Enables detailed network and congestion analysis
- Enables analysis of future investment locations





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