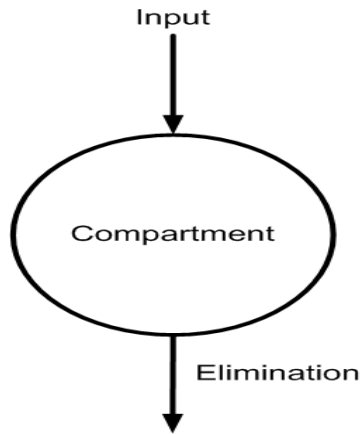


Grey-Box Modeling; An approach to combined physical and statistical model building

Henrik Madsen, Peder Bacher
Rune Juhl, Jan Kloppenborg Møller

Mathematical Sciences Collaboration in
Energy Systems Integration,
September 2015

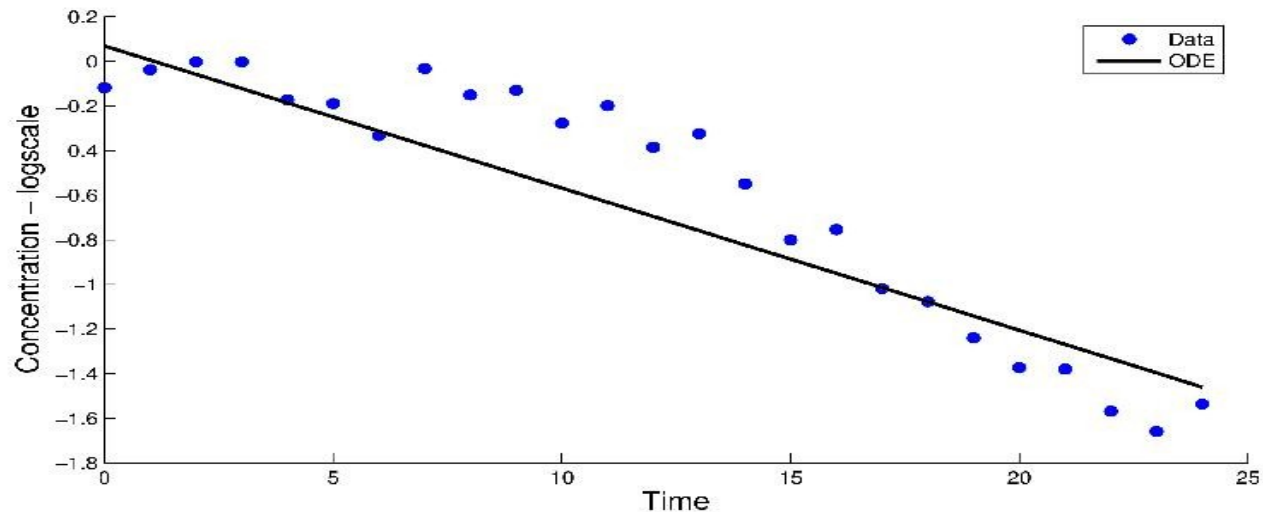
Traditional Dynamical Model



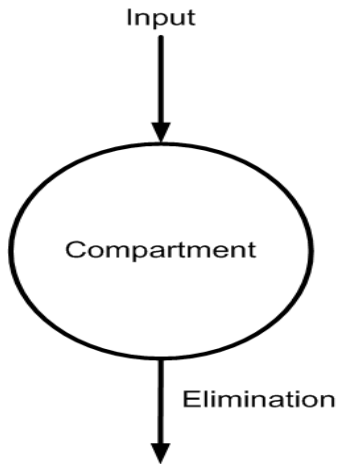
- Ordinary Differential Equation:

$$dA = -KA dt$$

$$Y = A + \epsilon$$



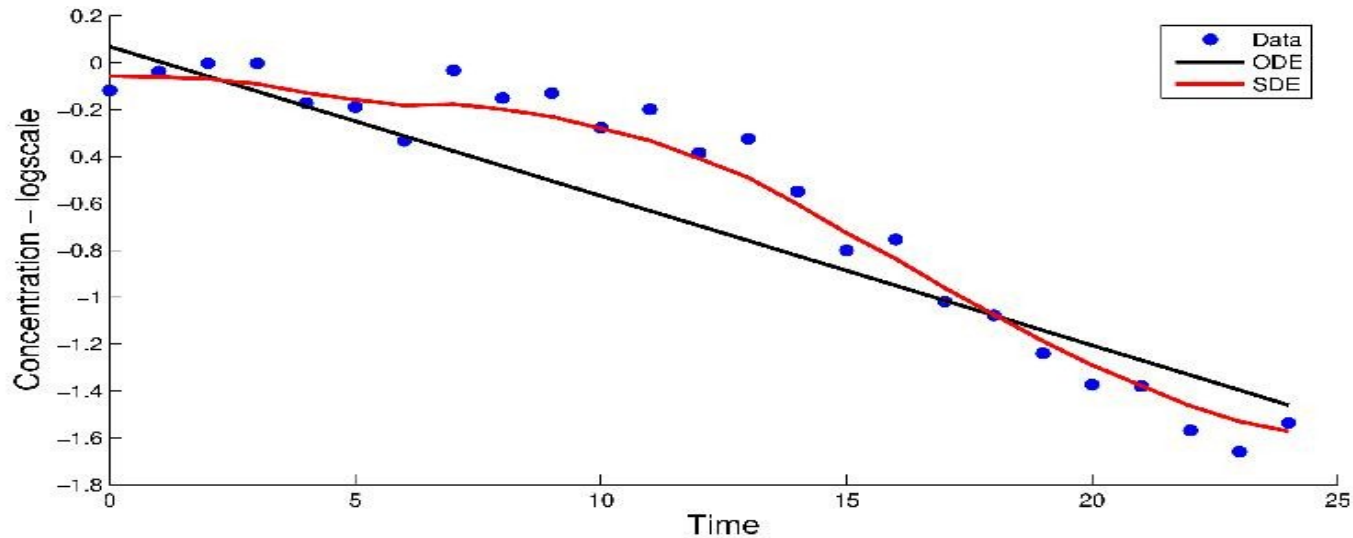
Stochastic Dynamical Model



- Stochastic Differential Equation:

$$dA = -KA dt + \sigma dw$$

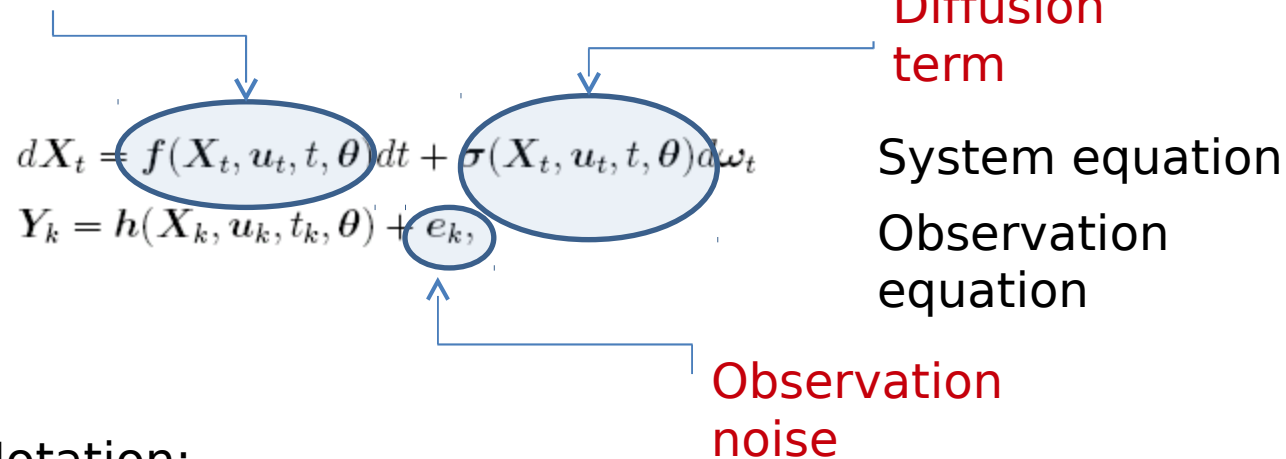
$$Y = A + e$$



The grey box model

Drift term

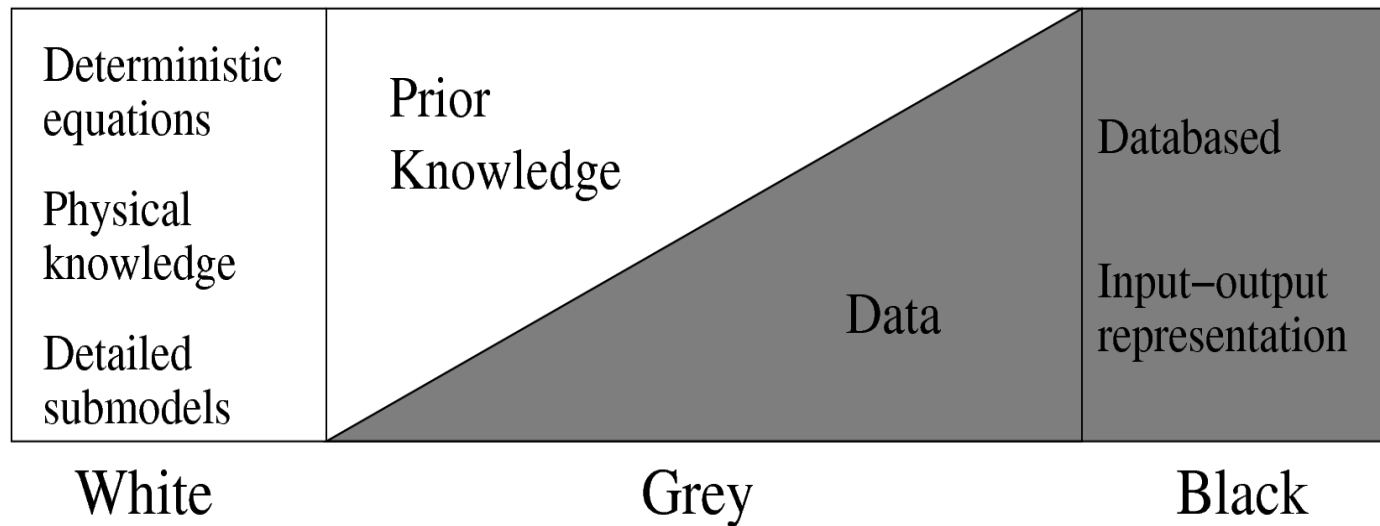
Diffusion term



Notation:

- \mathbf{X}_t : State variables
- \mathbf{u}_t : Input variables
- $\boldsymbol{\theta}$: Parameters
- \mathbf{Y}_k : Output variables
- t : Time
- $\boldsymbol{\omega}_t$: Standard Wiener process
- \mathbf{e}_k : White noise process with $N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{S})$

Grey-box modelling concept



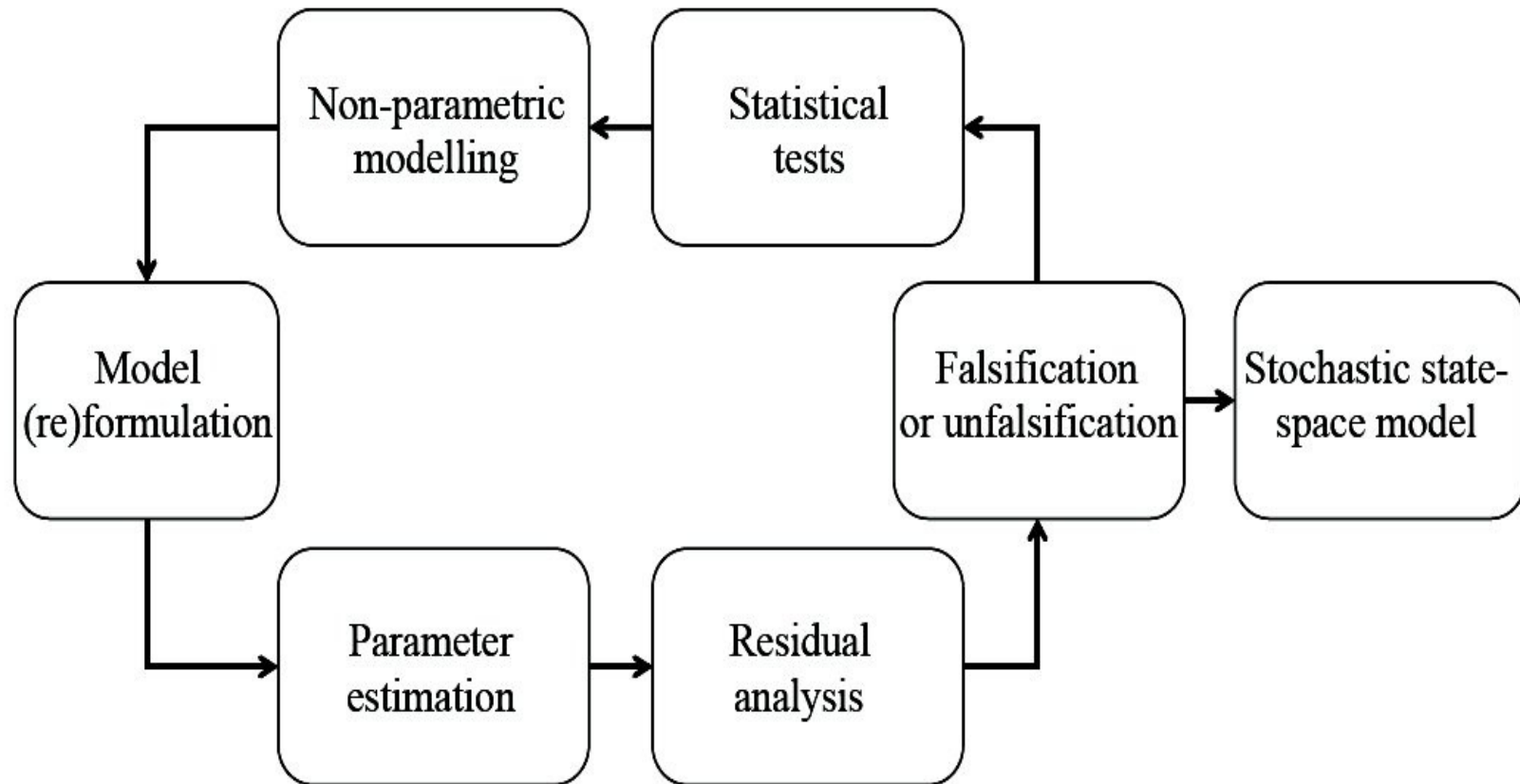
- Combines prior physical knowledge with information in data
- Equations and parameters are physically interpretable

Forecasting and Simulation

Grey-Box models are well suited for ...

- ◆ One-step forecasts
 - ◆ K-step forecasts
 - ◆ Simulations
 - ◆ Control
 - ◆ ... of both *observed* and *hidden* states.
- **It provides a framework for pinpointing model deficiencies – like:**
 - ◆ Time-tracking of unexplained variations in e.g. parameters
 - ◆ Missing (differential) equations
 - ◆ Missing functional relations
 - ◆ Lack of proper description of the uncertainty

Grey-box model building

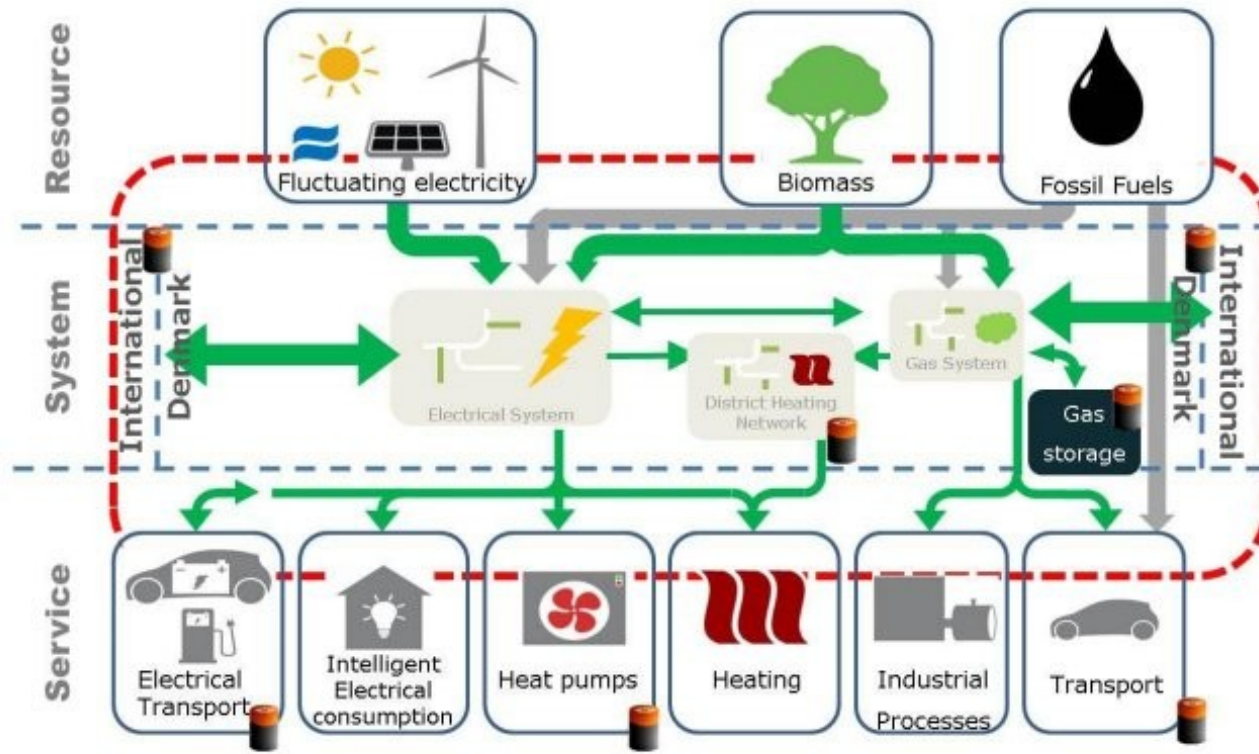


Grey-Box Modelling

- Bridge the gap between physical and statistical modelling
- Provides methods for model identification
- Provides methods for model validation
- Provides methods for pinpointing model deficiencies
- Enables methods for a reliable description of the uncertainties, which implies that the same model can be used for **k-step forecasting, simulation and control**

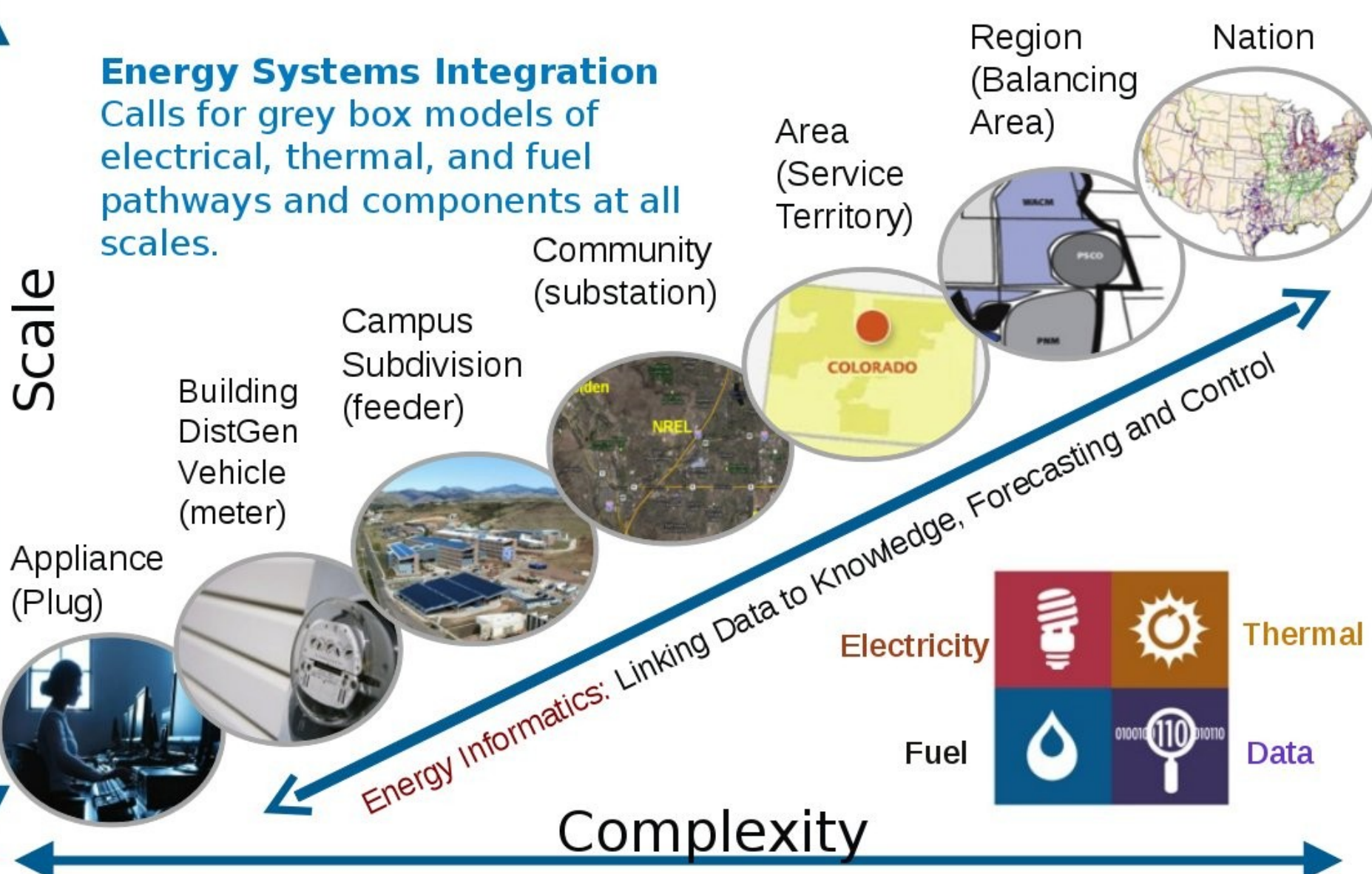
Energy System Models for real time applications

- **Grey-box models** are simplified models for the individual components facilitating system integration

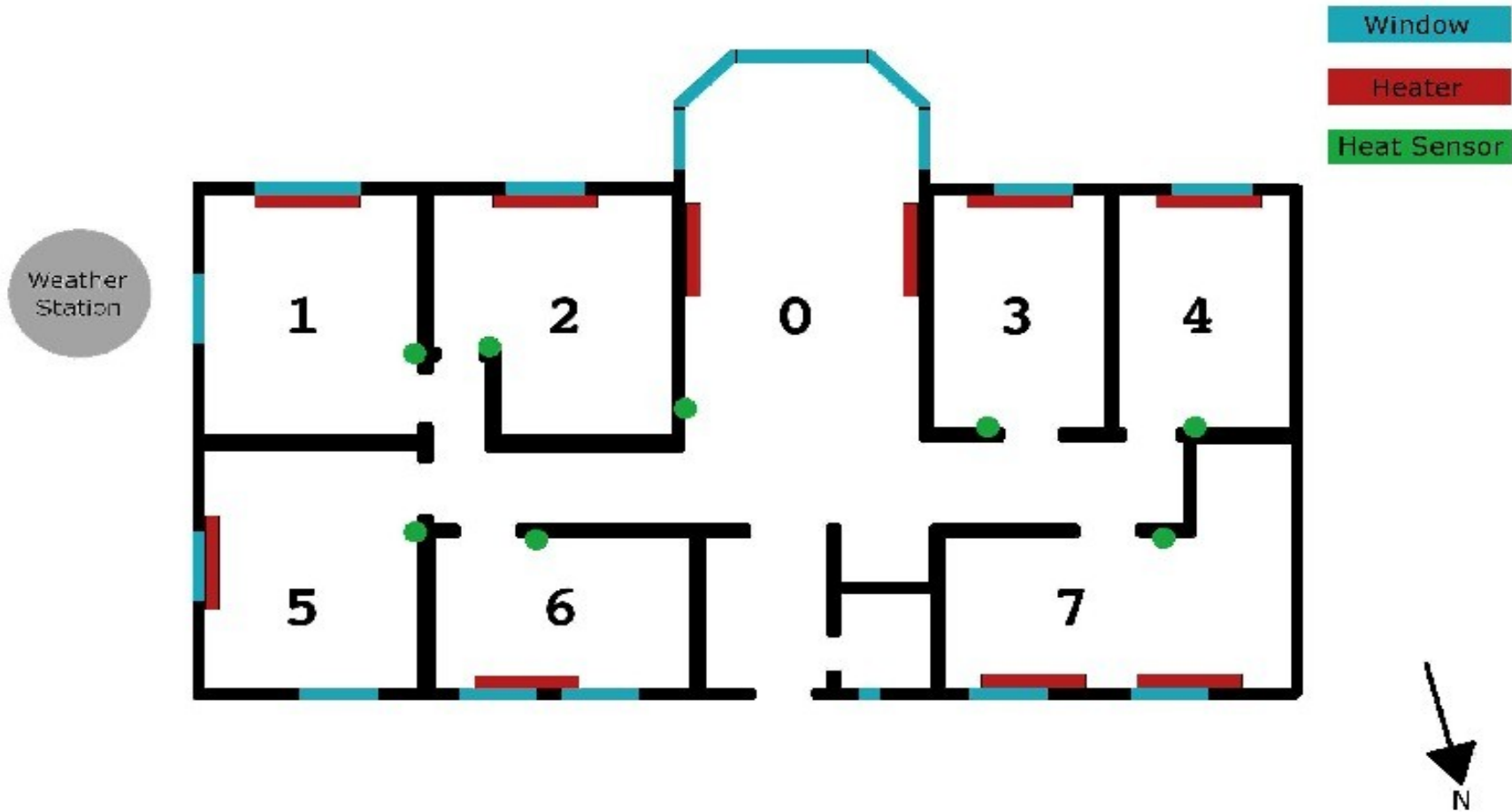


Energy Systems Integration Continuum

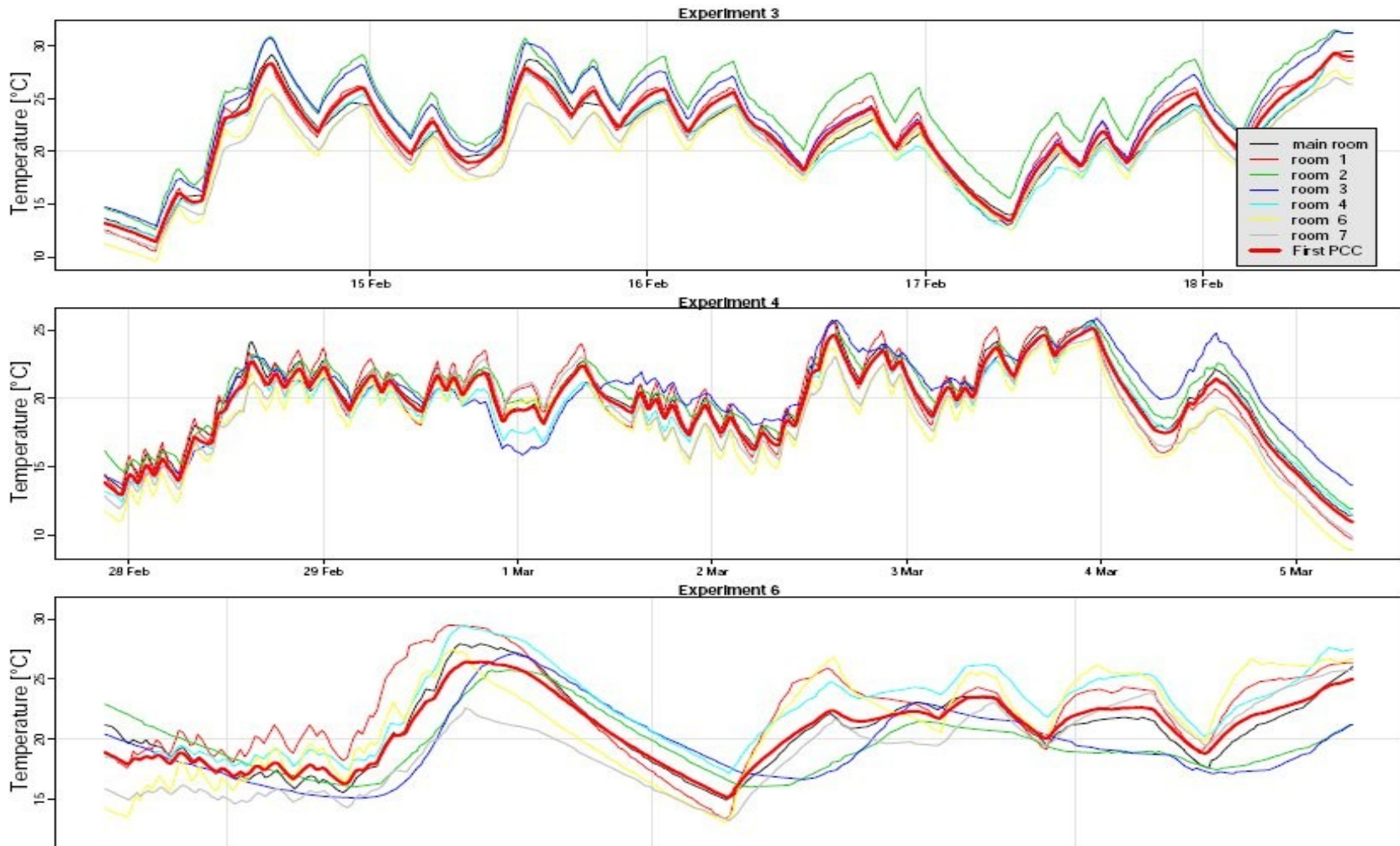
(From Ben Kroposki, NREL)



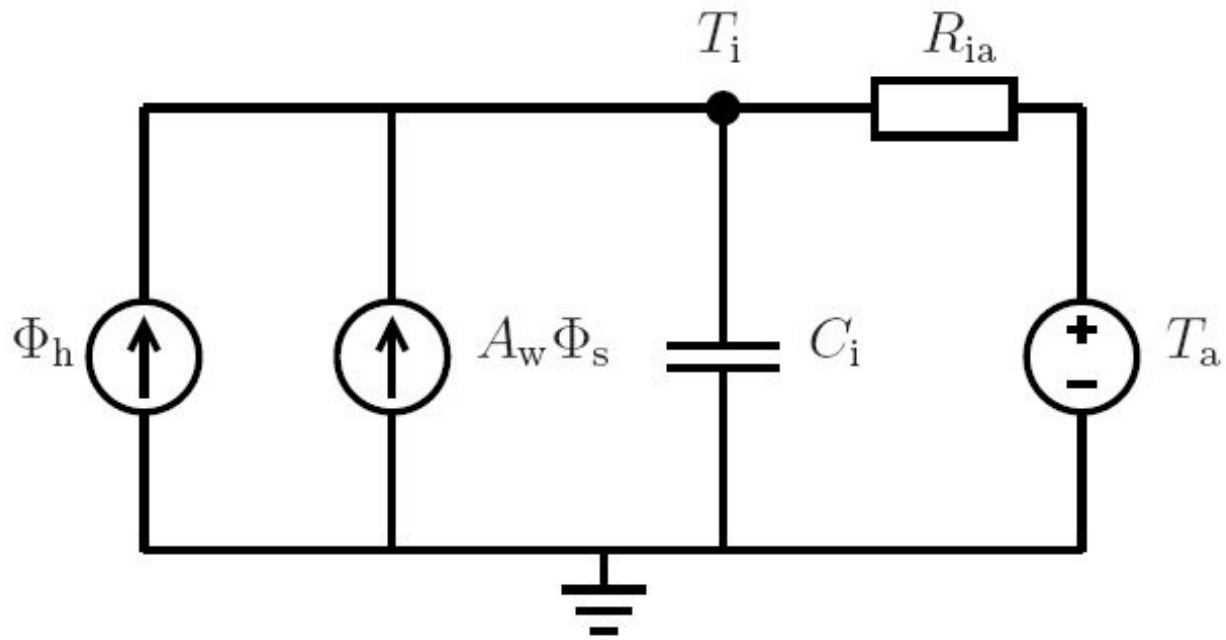
Flexhouse at SYSLAB (DTU Risø)



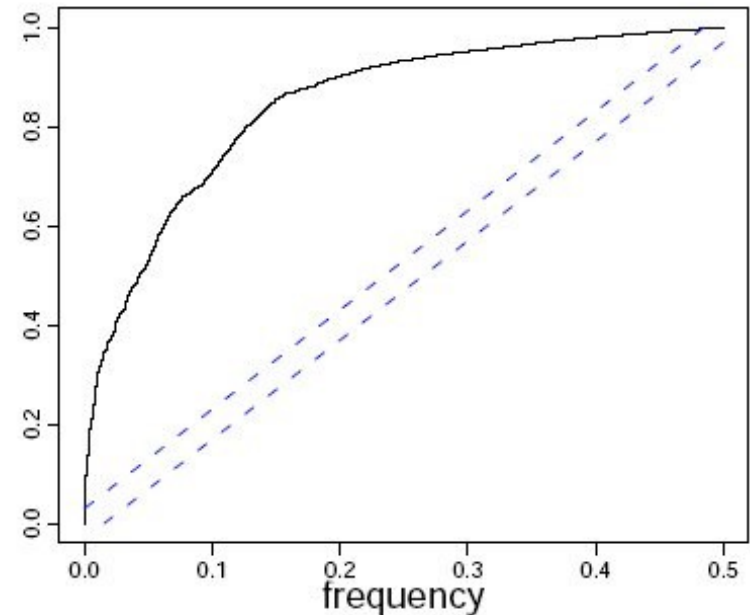
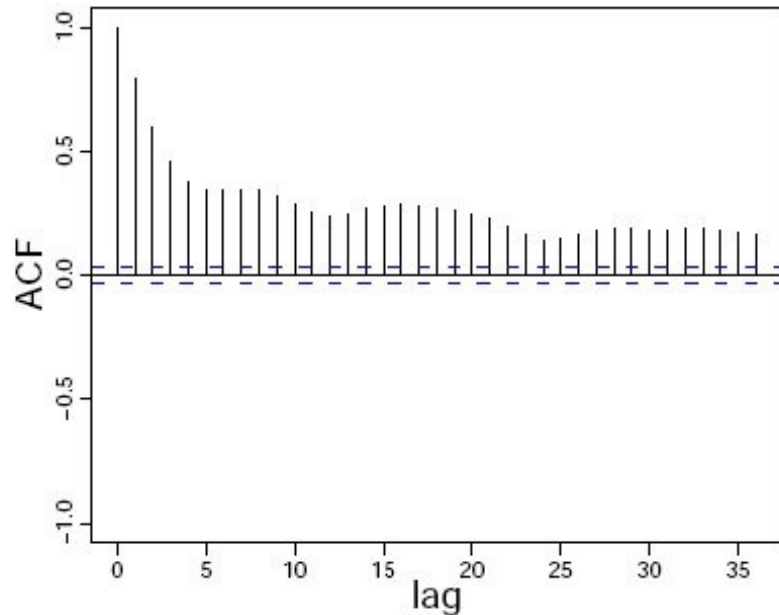
Data and the first principal component



A first order model often used for simulation

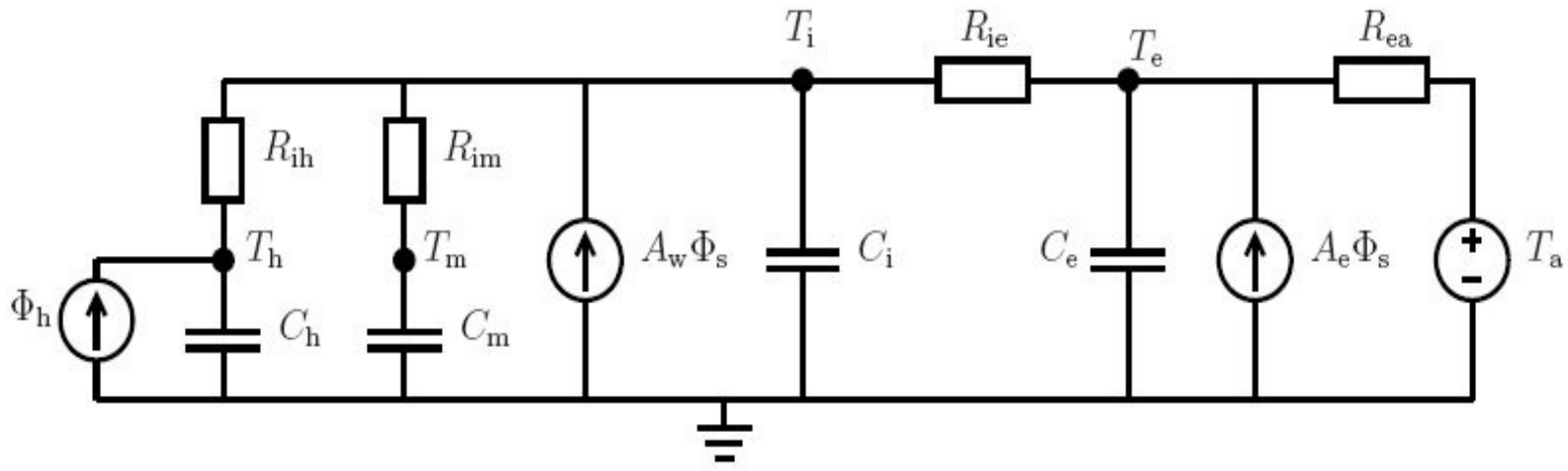


Model evaluation of the first order model

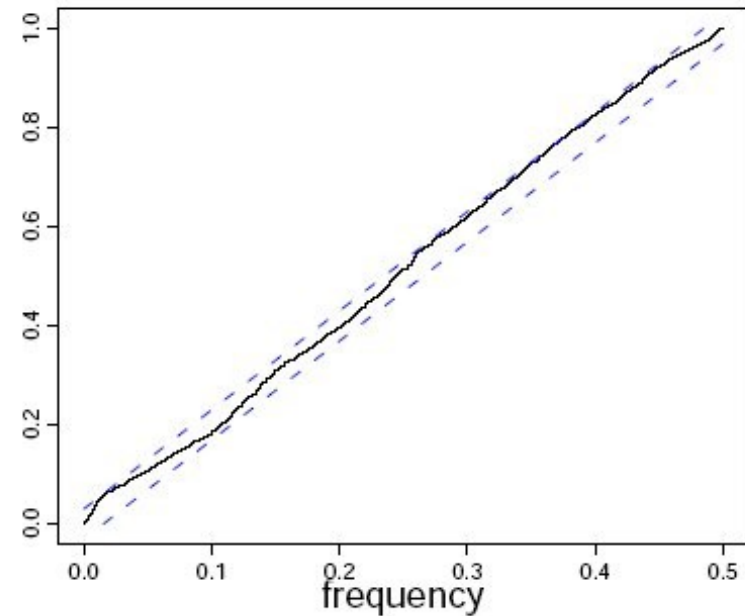
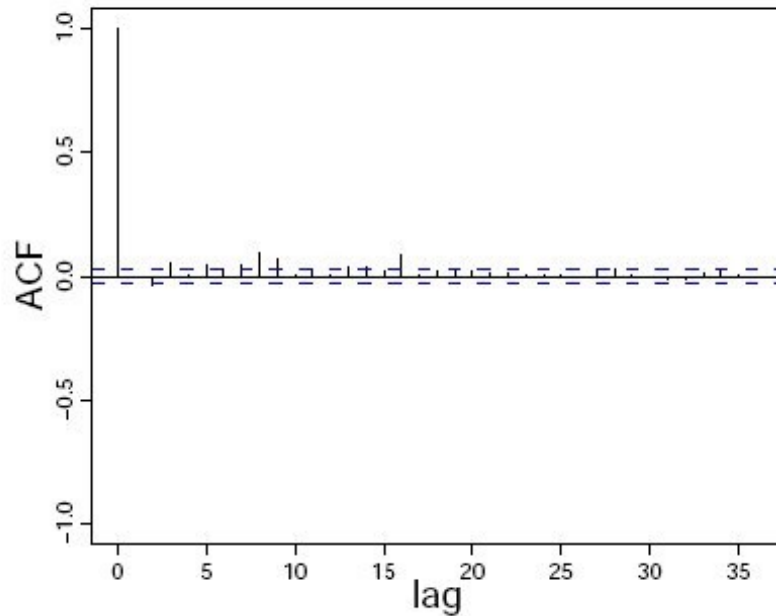


- Model is not adequate since residuals are not white noise

Final model found using Grey-box techniques



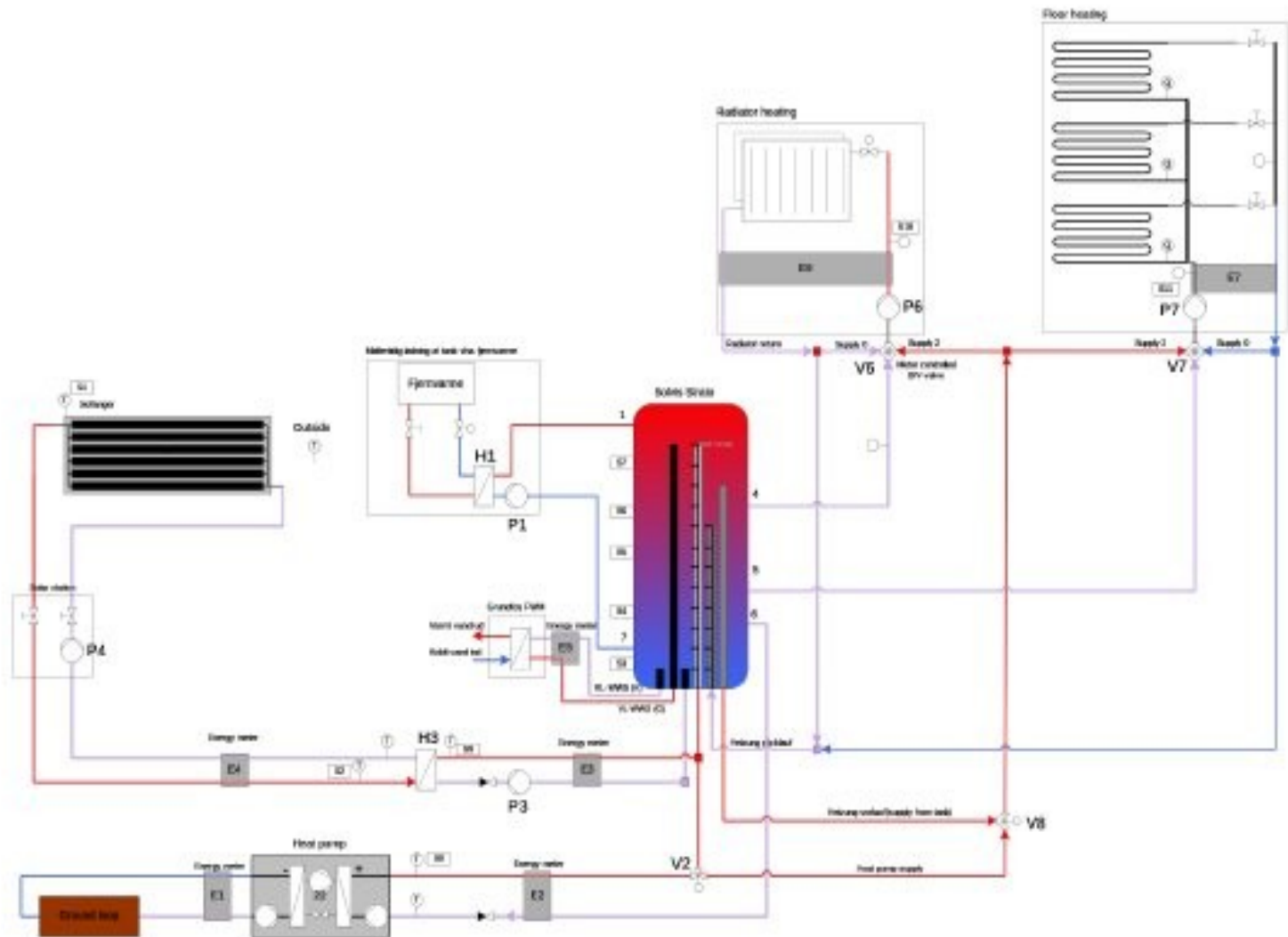
Model evaluation - Extended model



- This model is OK, since residuals are uncorrelated (white noise)

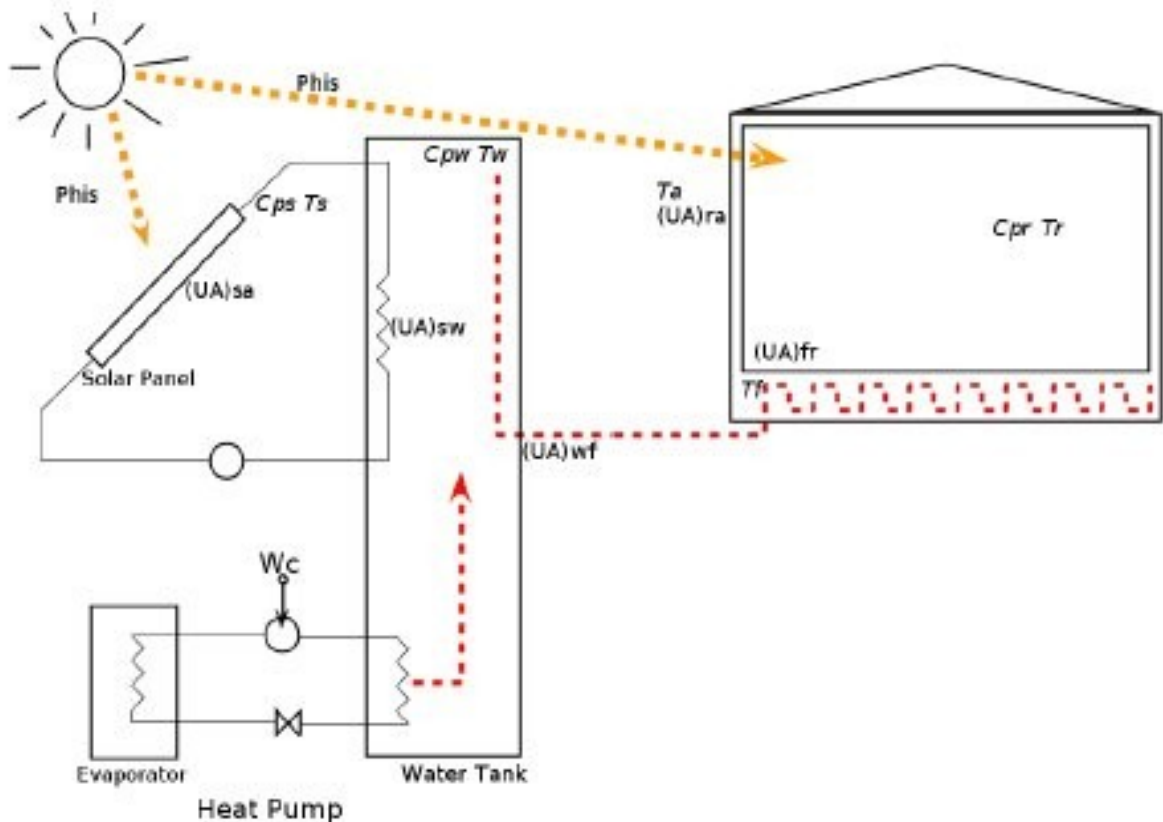
Grundfos Case Study

Schematic of the heating system



Modeling Heat Pump and Solar Collector

Simplified System



Advanced Controller

Economic Model Predictive Control

Formulation

The Economic MPC problem, with the constraints and the model, can be summarized into the following formal formulation:

$$\min_{\{u_k\}_{k=0}^{N-1}} \phi = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} c' u_k \quad (4a)$$

$$\text{Subject to } x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k + Ed_k \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (4b)$$

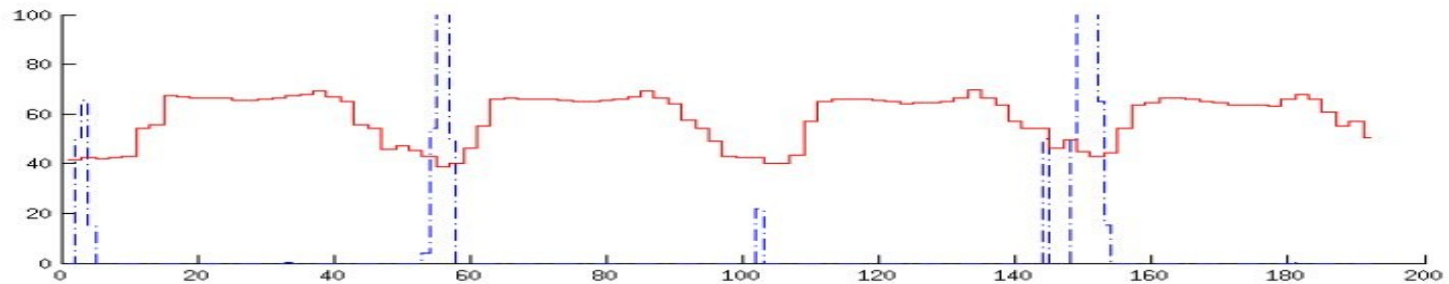
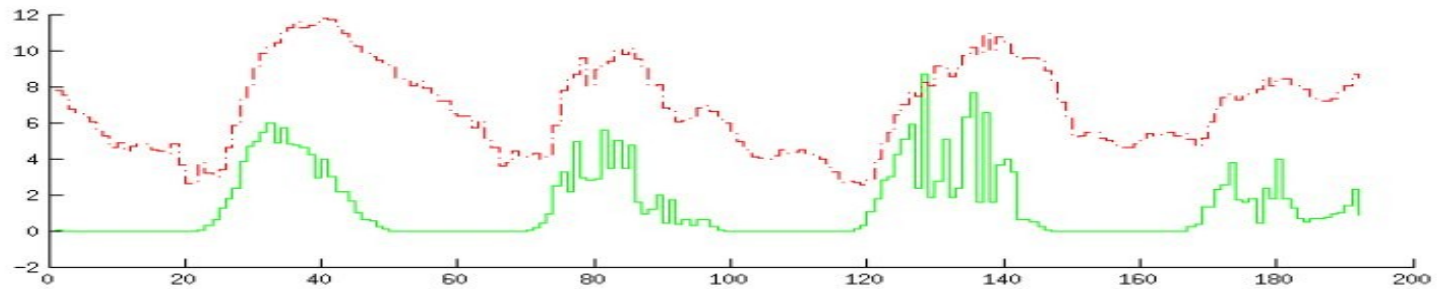
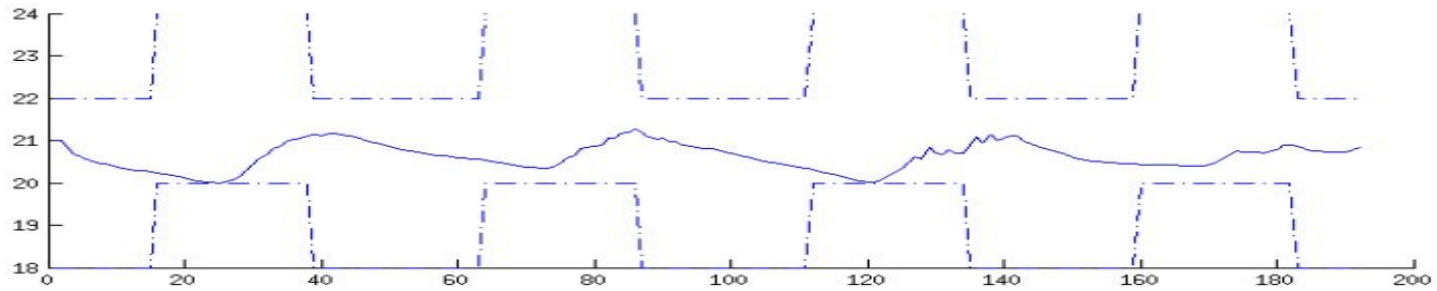
$$y_k = Cx_k \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (4c)$$

$$u_{min} \leq u_k \leq u_{max} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (4d)$$

$$\Delta u_{min} \leq \Delta u_k \leq \Delta u_{max} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (4e)$$

$$y_{min} \leq y_k \leq y_{max} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N \quad (4f)$$

EMPC for heat pump with solar collector (savings 35 pct)



The software ...

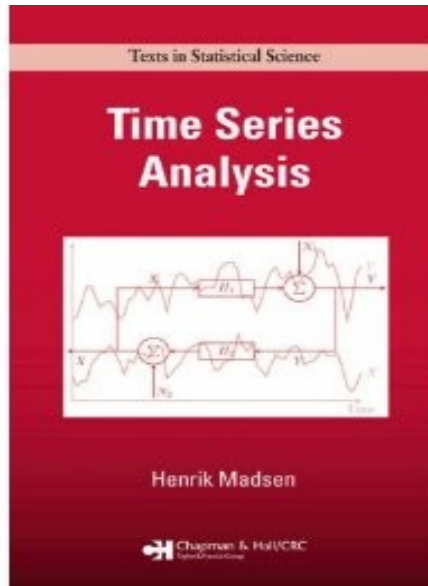
- CTSM-R – *Continuous Time Stochastic Modelling in R*
- Download from <http://ctsm.info>
- **User Guide** and **Math Guide** available
- For more information. Email to
info@ctsm.info

- Our intention is to provide relevant model examples and guidelines for at the homepage

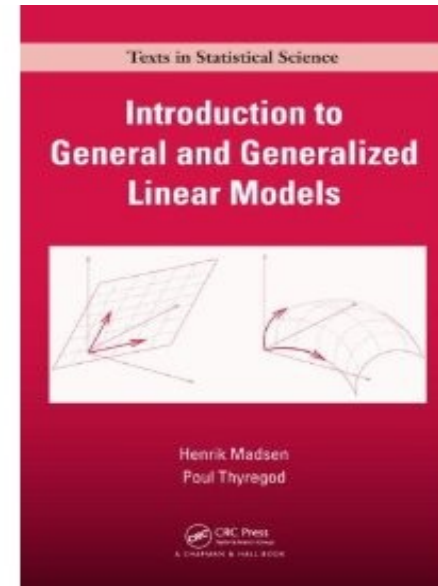
Thanks for your time ...



Some 'randomly picked' books on modeling



2008



2011