

DEVELOPING AN EMS FOR OPTIMIZED HVAC CHILLER OPERATION AT UQ

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[1] J. Achiam. "Spinning Up in Deep Reinforcement Learning," 2018; [2] Wang, Y., et al. "Timexer: Empowering transformers for time series forecasting with exogenous variables," in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2024. [3] E. Salari, A. Askarzadeh. "A new solution for loading optimization of multi-chiller systems by general algebraic modeling system," in *Applied Thermal Engineering*, vol. 84, pp. 429-436, 2015.

Context & Motivation

Large building systems such as UQ have great potential for reducing their energy consumption, particularly in the category of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) which constitutes 26% of AEB's total energy consumption. Predictive and adaptable control techniques can ensure unnecessary power consumption is minimized [3].

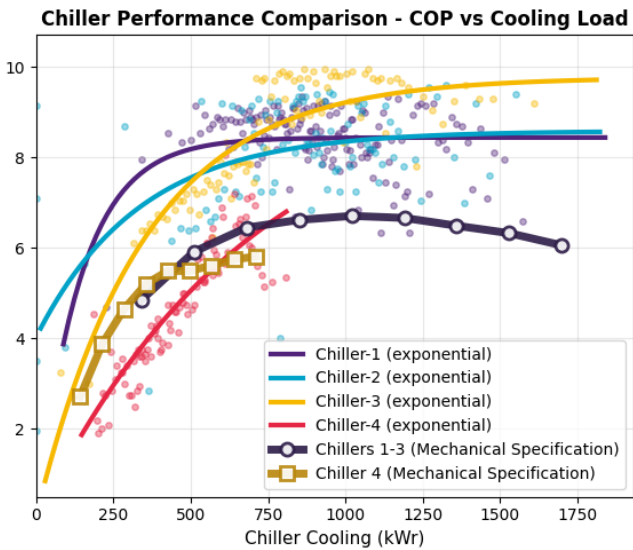
Problem Overview

Objective:
Minimize chiller power consumption by choosing optimal chiller mass flow rates

Trade-off:
↑ chiller cooling

↑ COP

↑ chiller power



Building Cooling Load Forecasting

Weather data e.g. average temperature

Building cooling load data

TimeXer Forecaster [1]
Learns patterns within and between endogenous and exogenous variables over time

Normalized MSE	Normalized MAE
0.23478	0.32428

Optimization Algorithm

At every 30-min step k in optimization horizon:

Repeat 48x to get 24-hour trajectory

Apply first action in trajectory to the real environment.

Results Analysis

Power Consumption Comparison - June 2025

Power Savings: RL vs Actual - June 2025

Cooling Supply vs Demand (Actual)

Cooling Supply vs Demand (RL)

Savings Summary
Average: 18.9 kW
Total: 25.9 MW
Percentage: 28 %

Project Workflow

Strengths & Limitations

- Through more accurate demand-following and improved COPs during operation, the RL controller achieves power savings of 28% compared to rule-based control
- Comparison with data of the rule-based operation shows that the RL environment promotes accurate operating behaviour
- Although minimized, constraint satisfaction was not guaranteed through this control method

Future Works

- Integrating other campus building loads for full campus energy management
- Incorporating renewable energy sources such as the grid-scale battery for peak load management
- Implementation of safe-RL techniques to further promote constraint satisfaction