

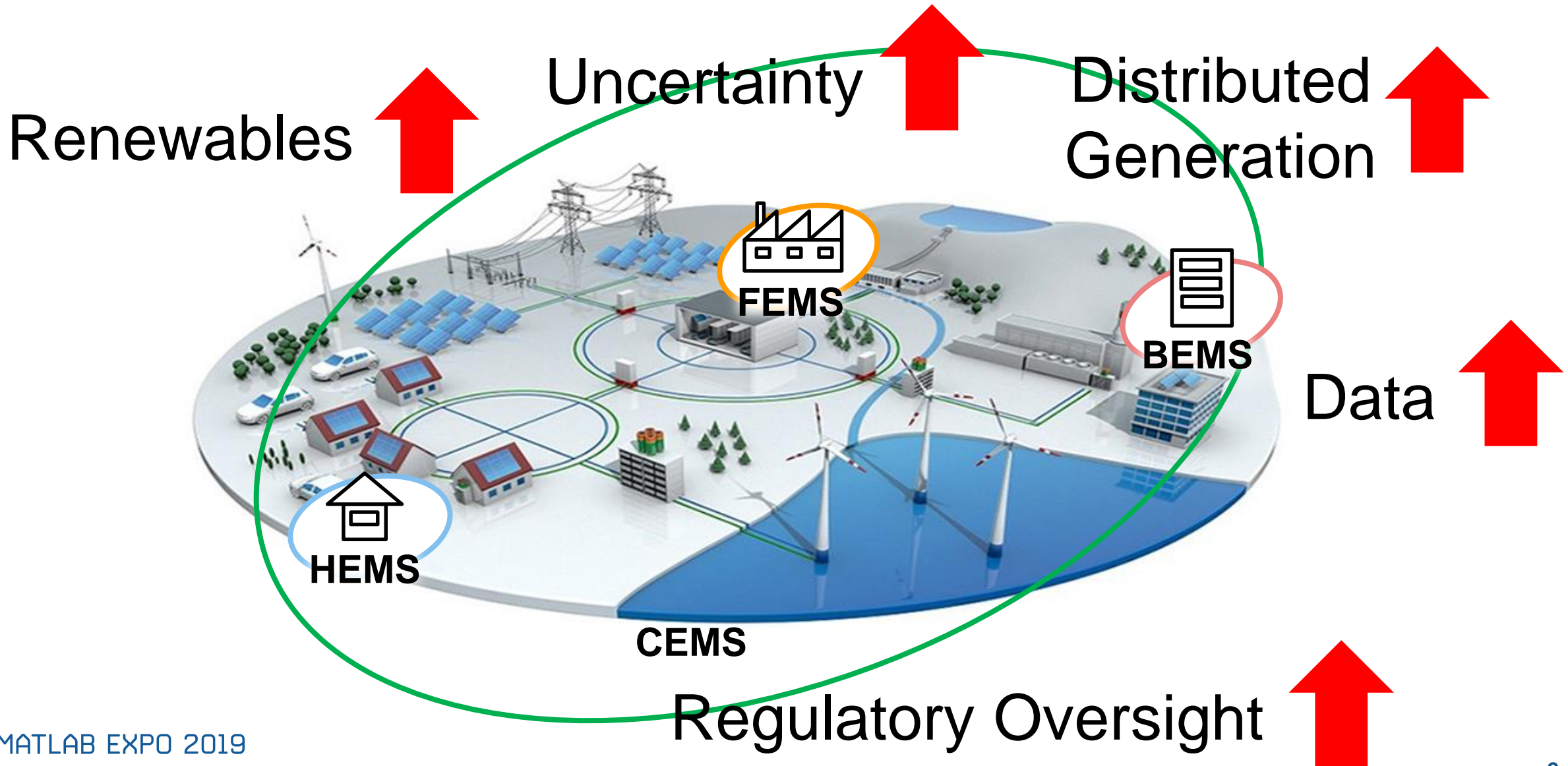
MATLAB EXPO 2019

에너지 최적화를 위한 에너지 관리
시스템(EMS)

강효석



Motivation



Motivation

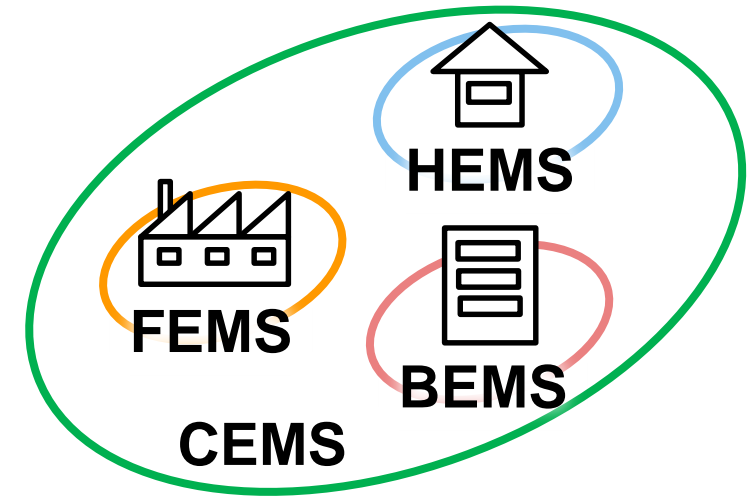
As-is

Static policies
+
Off-line data
+
Manual operation



To-be

Dynamic policies
+
Real-time data
+
Automated operation



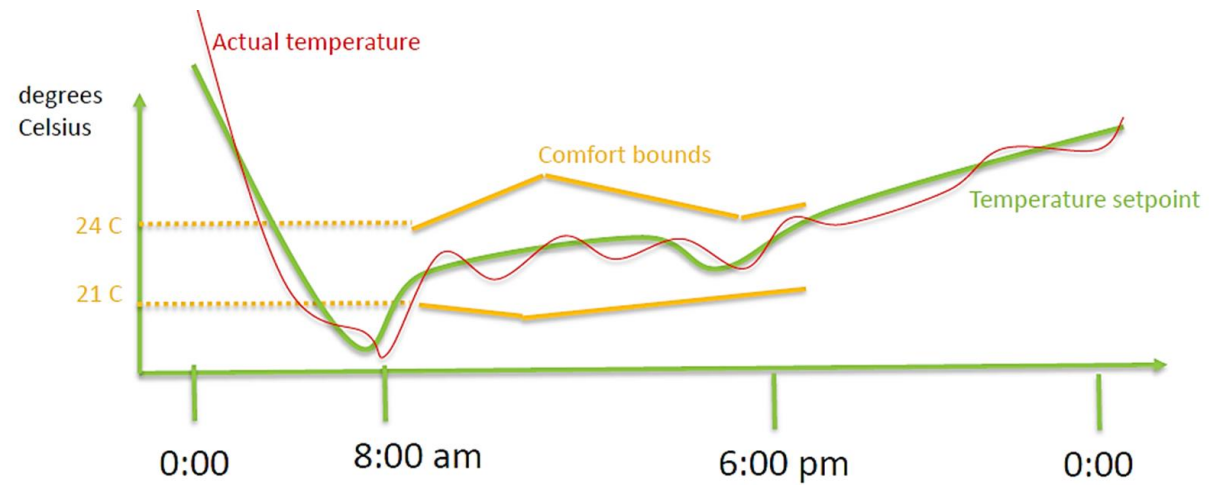
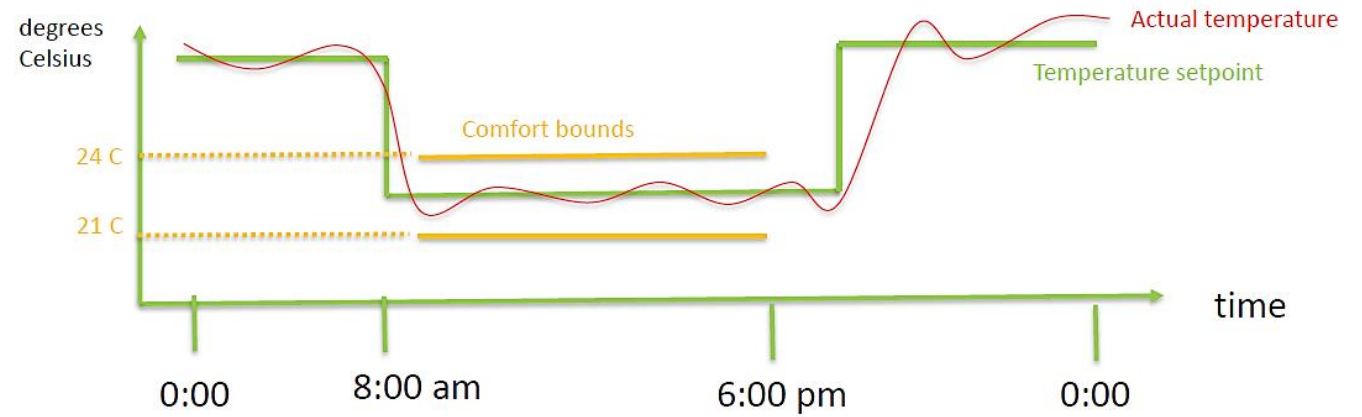
Smart Energy Management Systems (EMS) are a MUST in a smart energy society



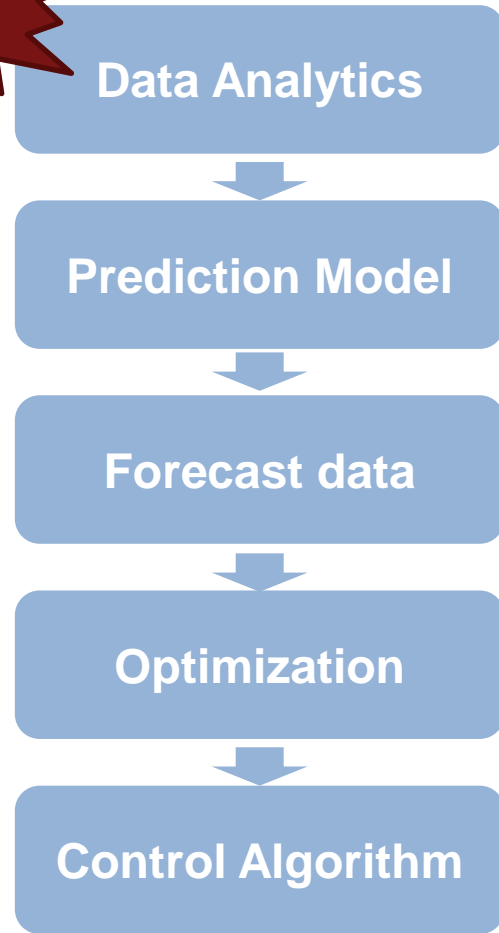
Traditional EMS

**25% cost
reduction**

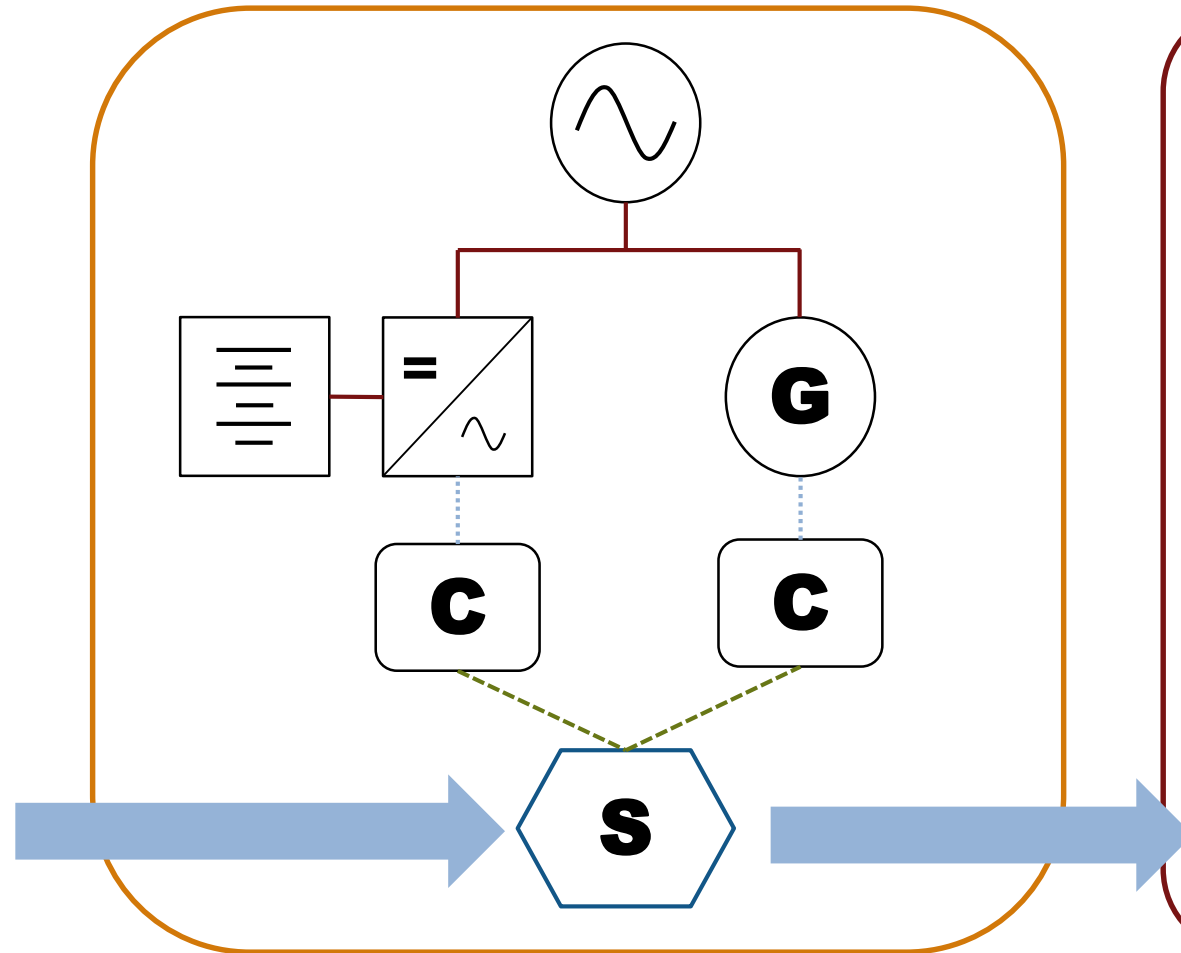
Smart EMS



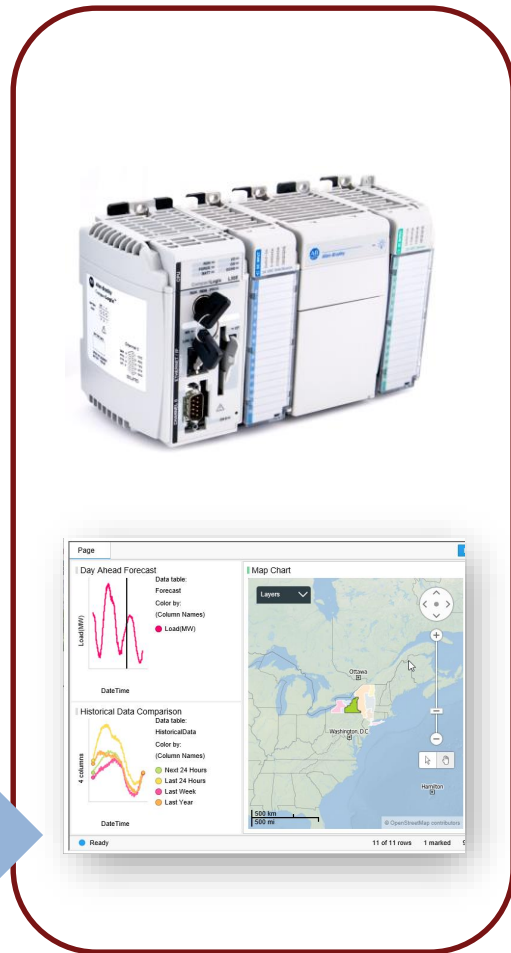
Develop Smart EMS



System Simulation



Deploy



Community EMS

CEMS – *community with variable loads*

PV Panels:

- MPPT Control
- Power electronics

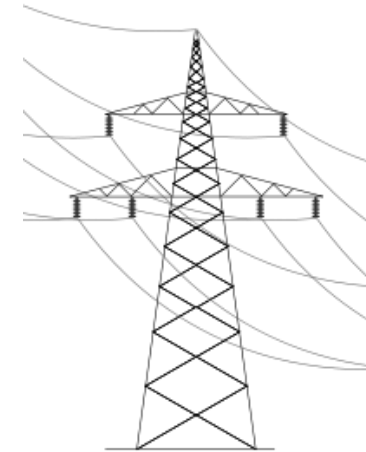


Decision Logic:

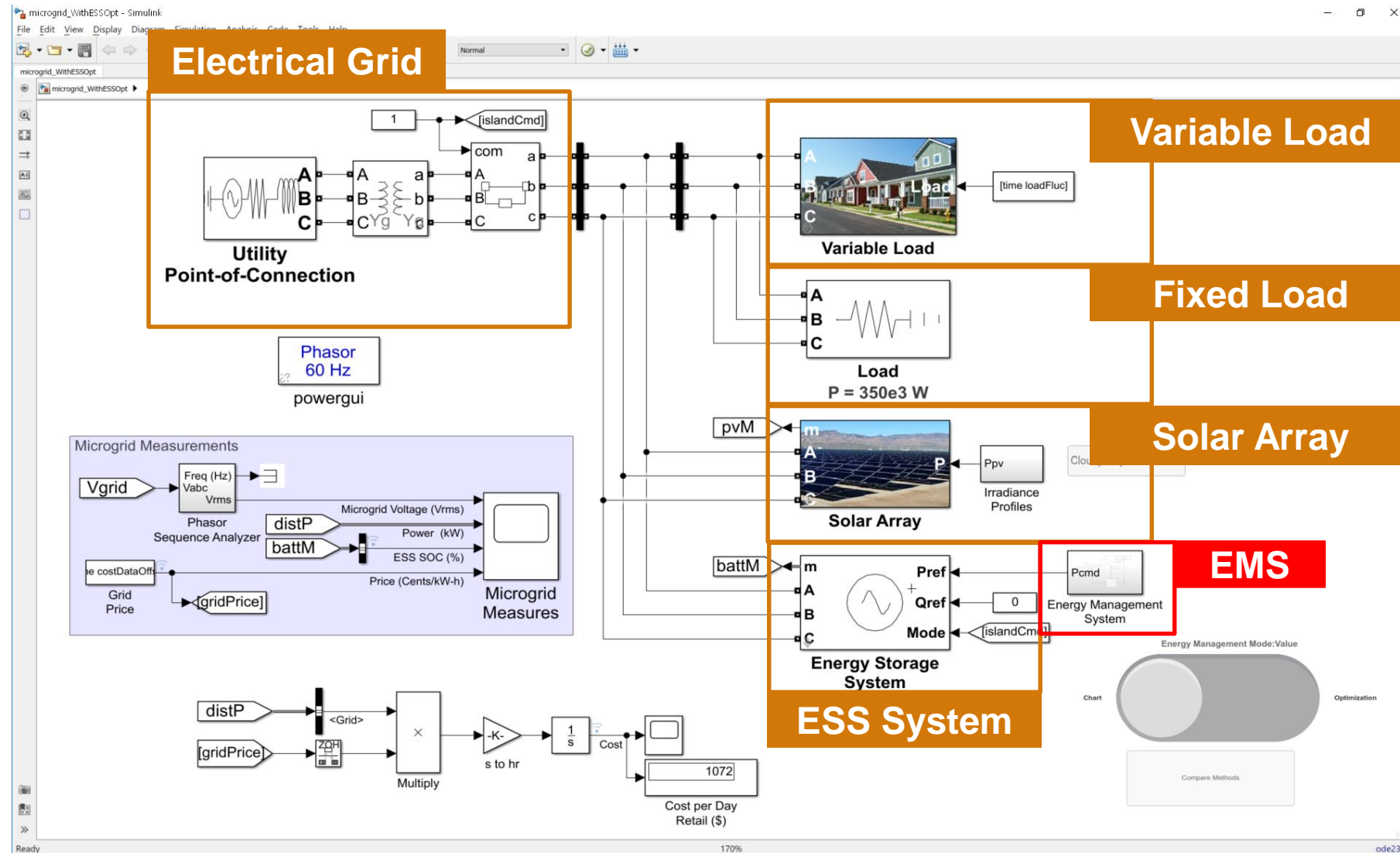
- Store/draw power
- Use external grid
- Optimize energy

Battery System:

- Charge controls
- Discharge controls
- Power electronics

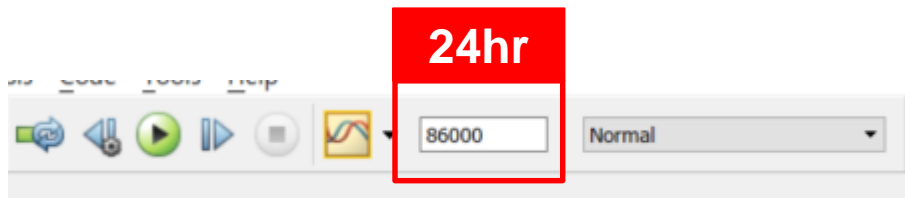
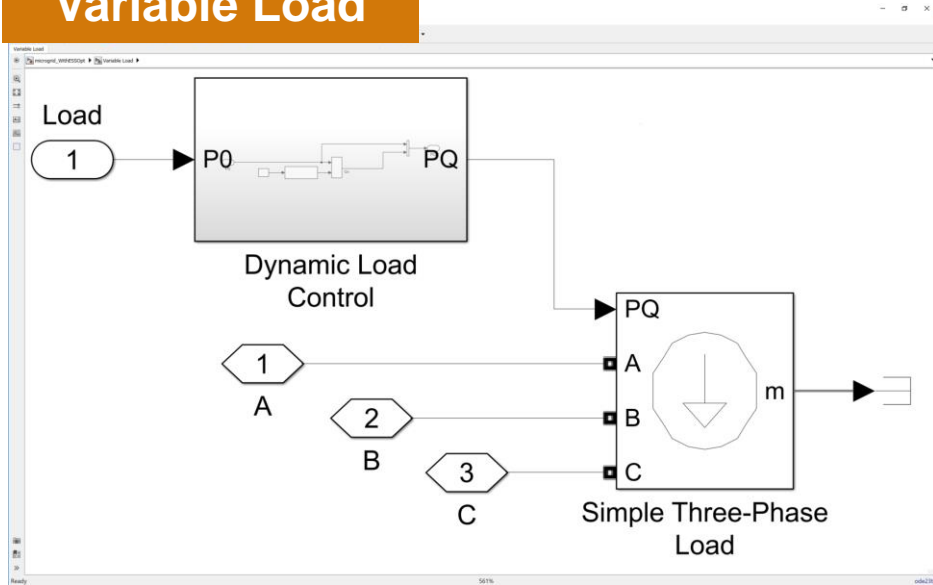


Community EMS

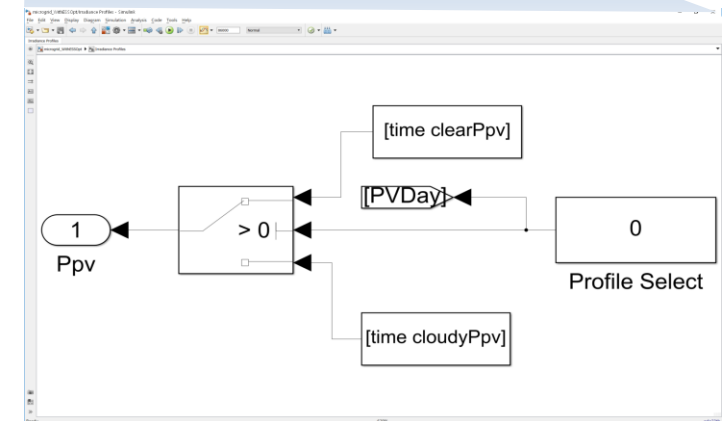
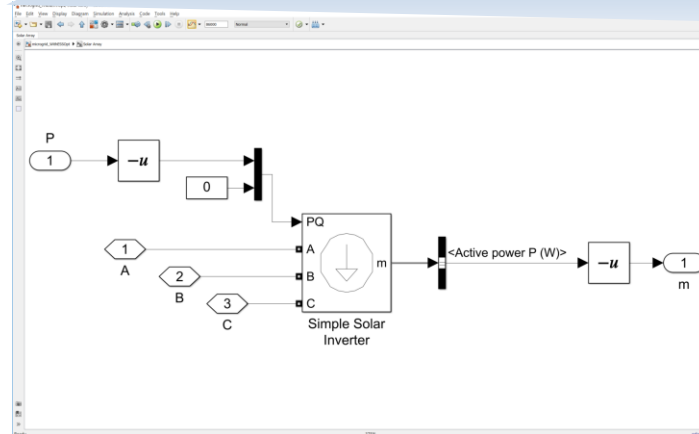
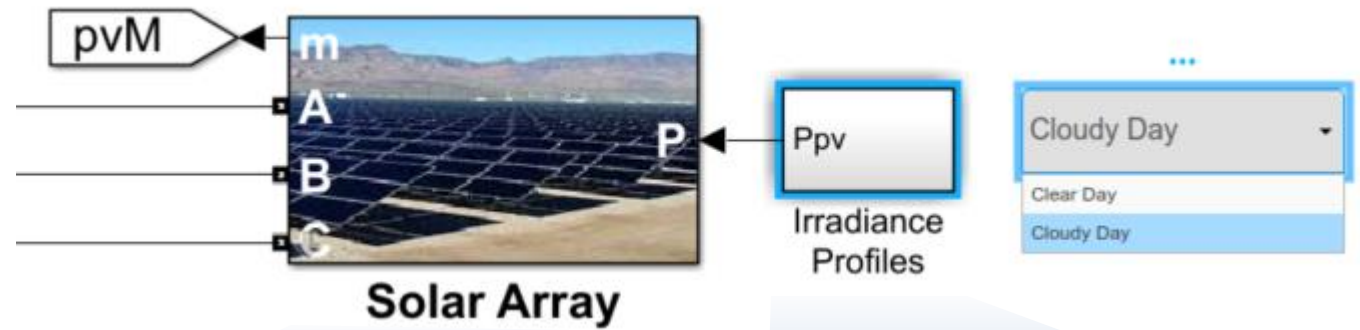


Community EMS

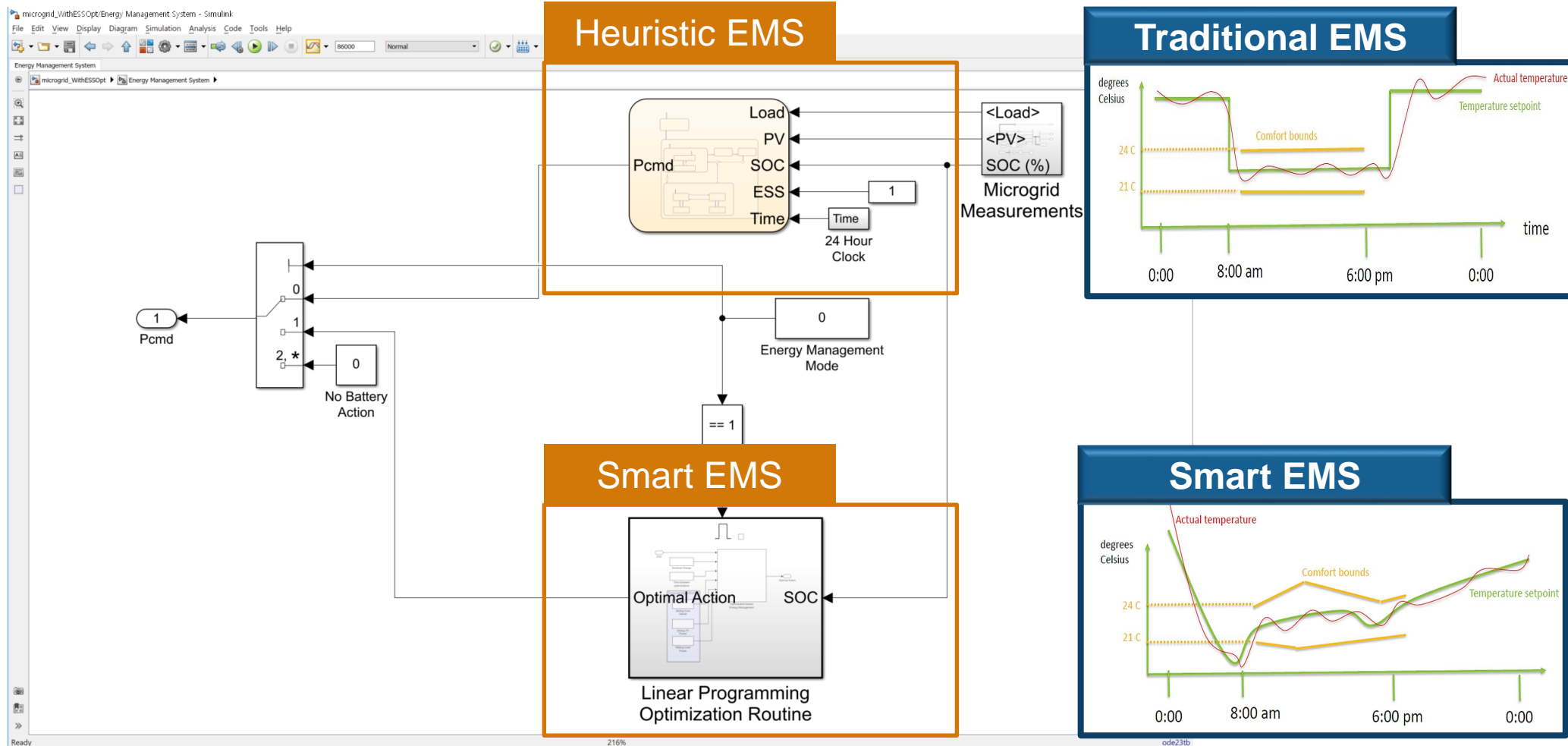
Variable Load



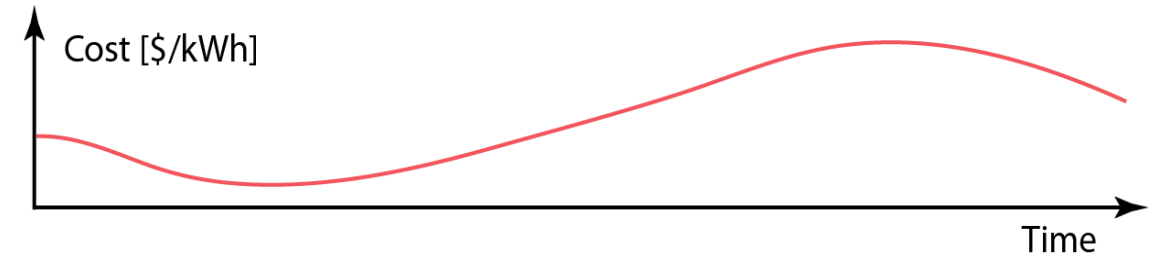
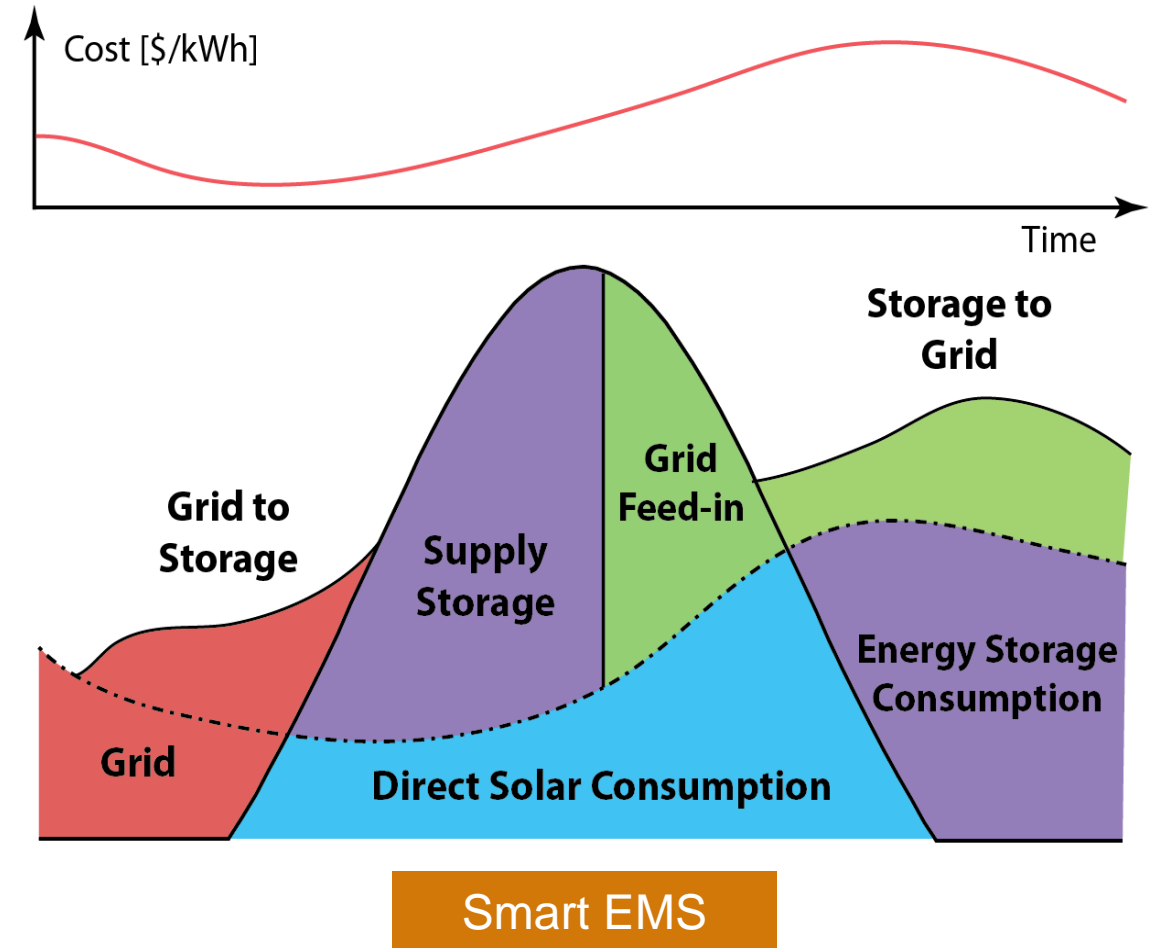
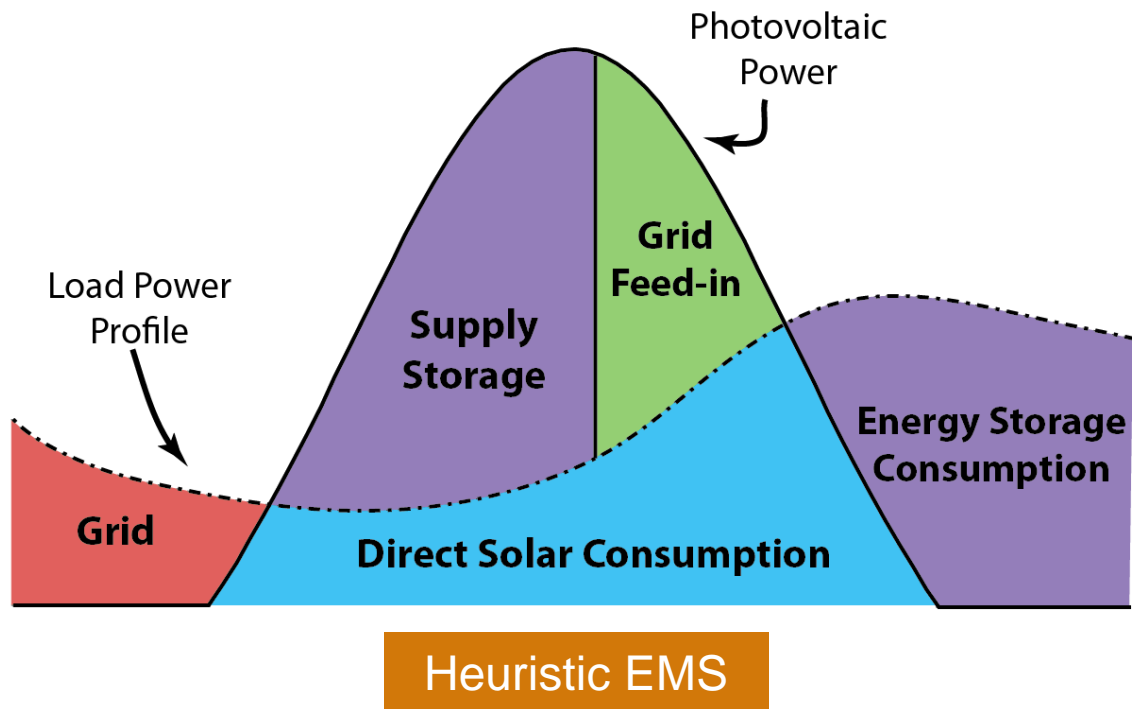
Solar Array



EMS Logic

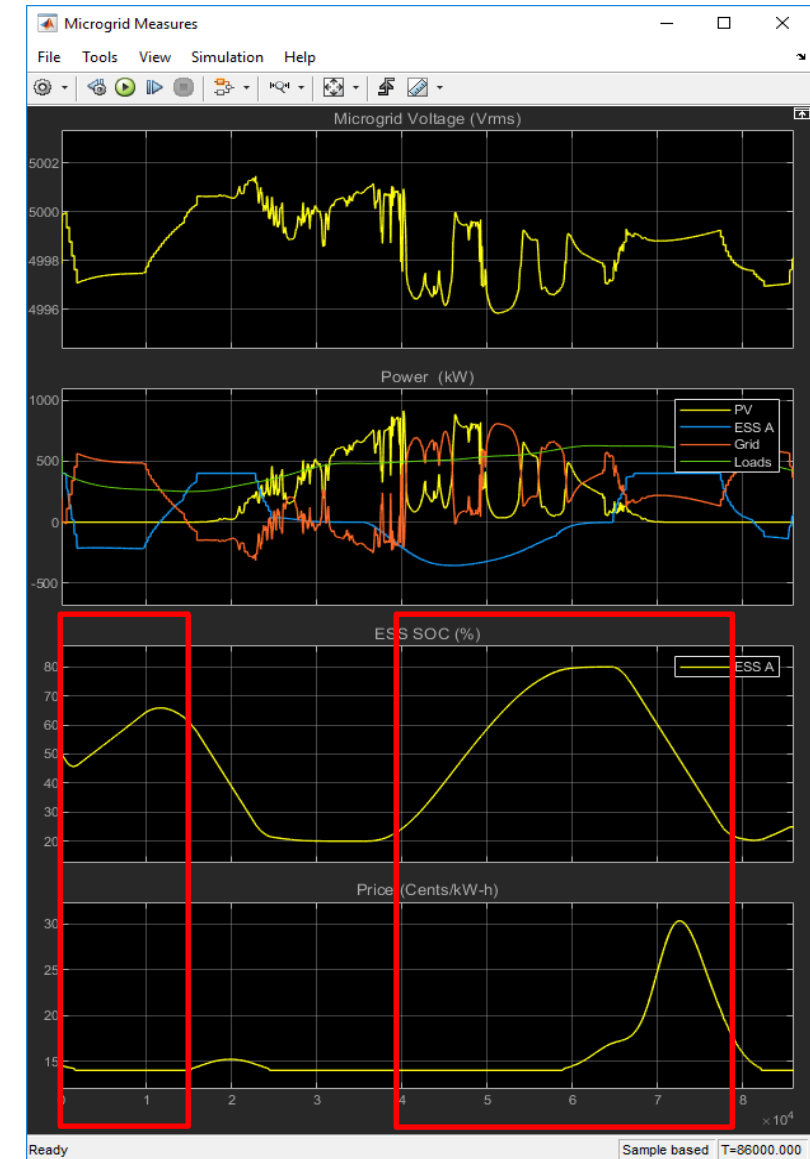
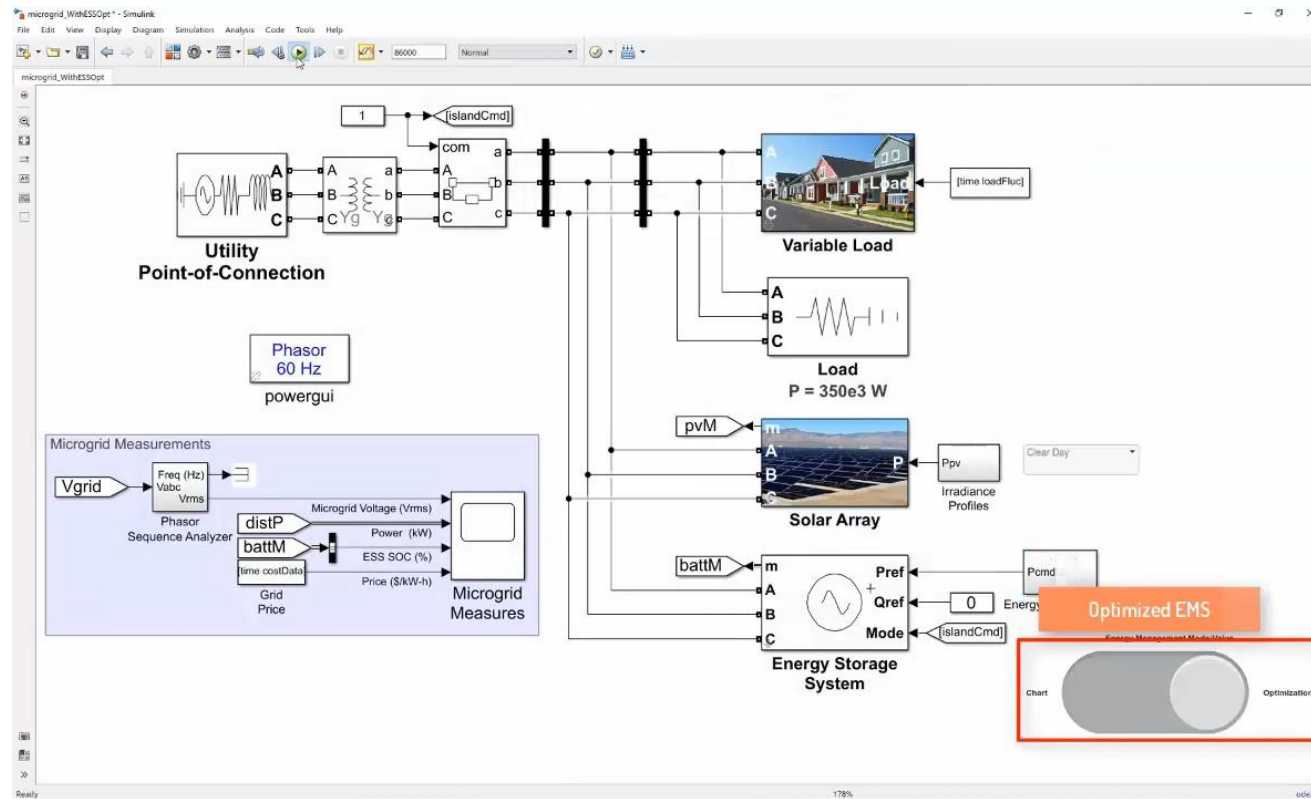


EMS Logic



Simulation Results

Smart EMS

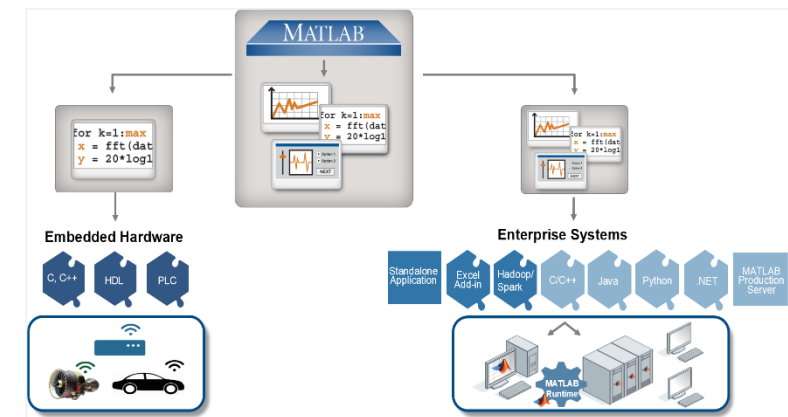
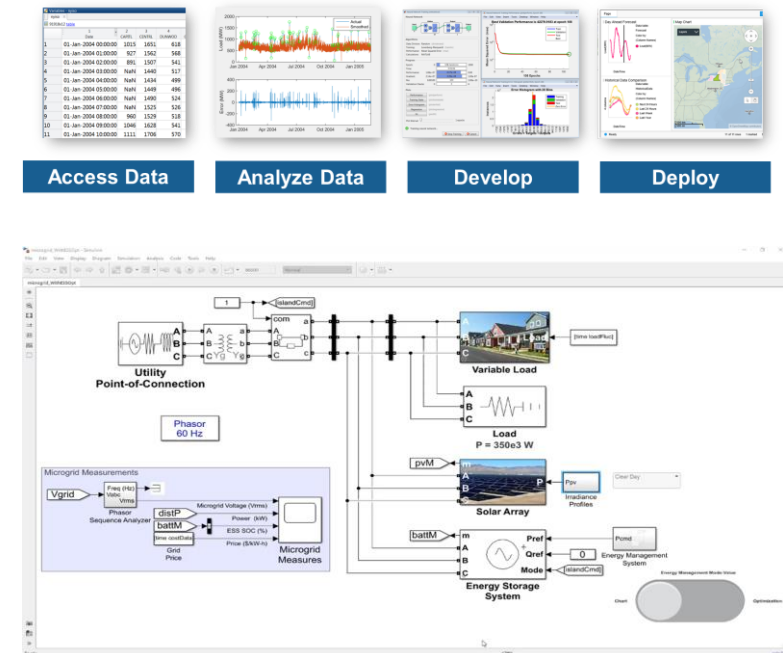


What do you need to build a smart EMS?

- Integrated development environment
 - Data analysis
 - Predictive modeling
 - Optimization
 - Control
 - System Design

- Virtual prototyping

- Deployment options
 - Deploy to embedded systems
 - Deploy to enterprise systems



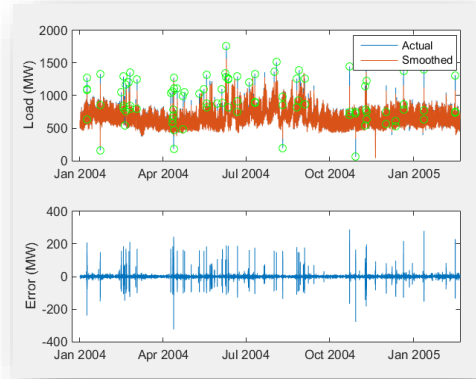
EMS Development Workflow

Variables - nyiso

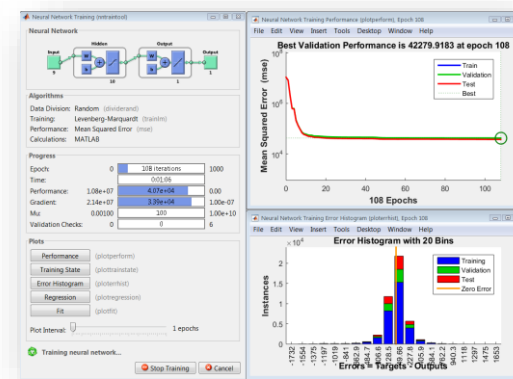
nyiso 91918x12 table

	1	2	3	4
	Date	CAPITL	CENTRL	DUNWOD
1	01-Jan-2004 00:00:00	1015	1651	618
2	01-Jan-2004 01:00:00	927	1562	568
3	01-Jan-2004 02:00:00	891	1507	541
4	01-Jan-2004 03:00:00	NaN	1440	517
5	01-Jan-2004 04:00:00	NaN	1434	499
6	01-Jan-2004 05:00:00	NaN	1449	496
7	01-Jan-2004 06:00:00	NaN	1490	524
8	01-Jan-2004 07:00:00	NaN	1525	526
9	01-Jan-2004 08:00:00	960	1529	518
10	01-Jan-2004 09:00:00	1046	1628	541
11	01-Jan-2004 10:00:00	1111	1706	570

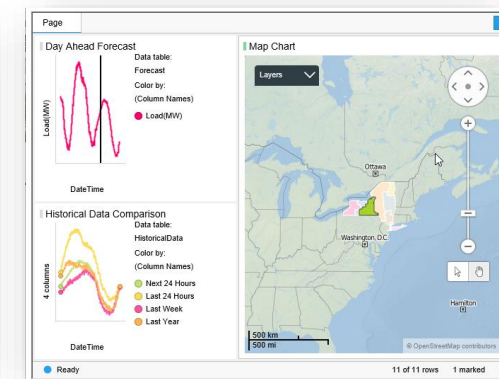
Access Data



Analyze Data



Develop



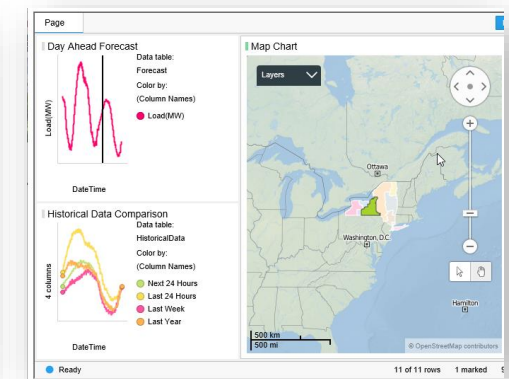
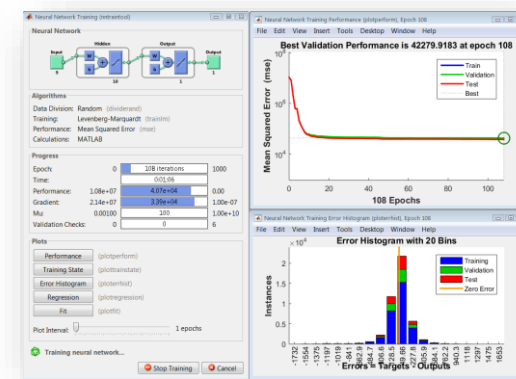
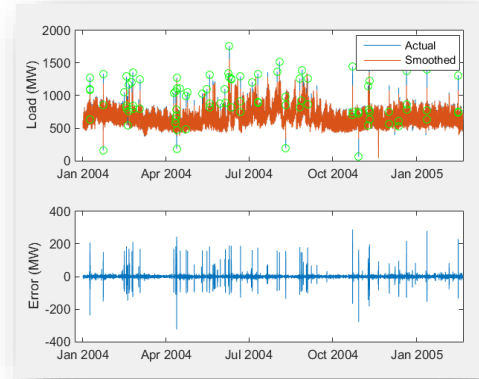
Deploy

EMS Development Workflow

Variables - nyiso

91918x12 table

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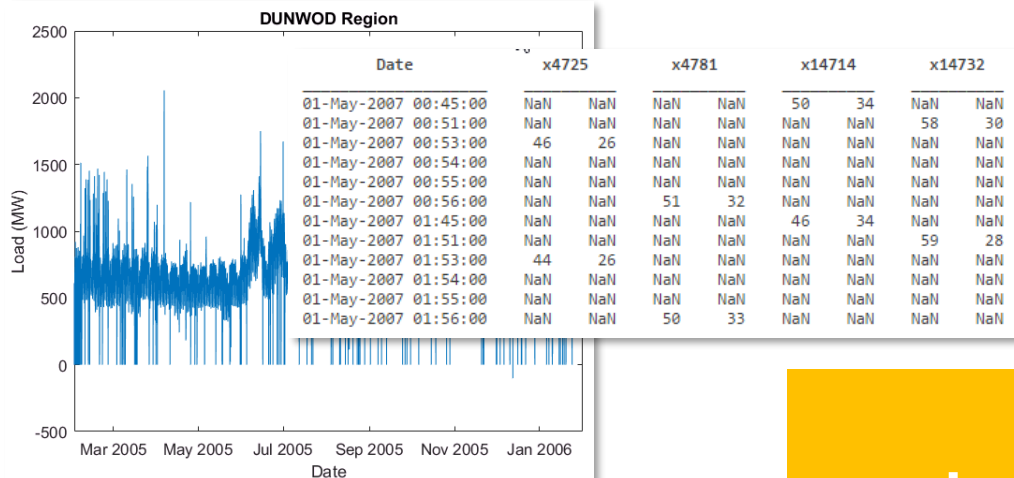


Access Data

Analyze Data

Develop

Deploy



Engineering Data

- Electric load: user's electrical load, cooling load, ...
- Sensor data: irradiance, wind speed, temperature, ...

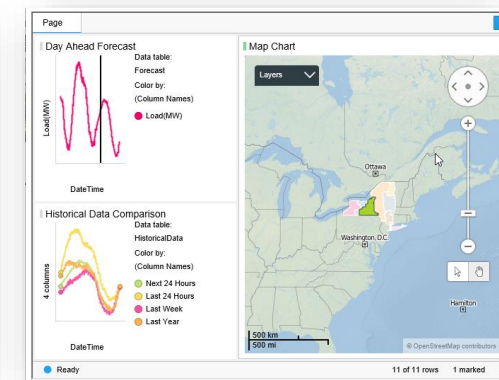
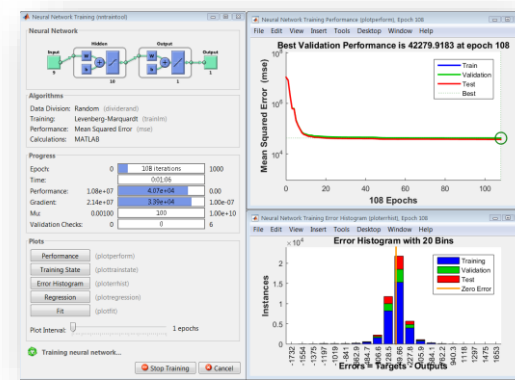
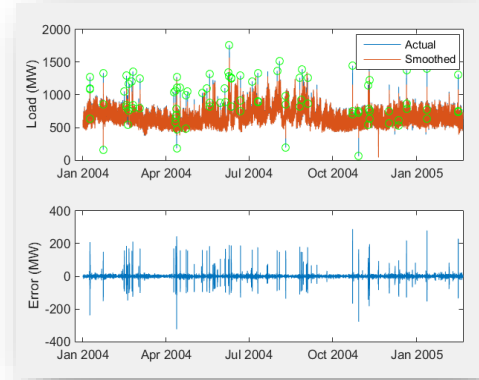
Business Data

- Market information: electricity prices, gas prices, equipment costs, interest rates, ...

Need ways to access
both business **and** engineering data

EMS Development Workflow

Variables - nyiso				
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	Date	CAPITL	CENTRL	DUNWOD
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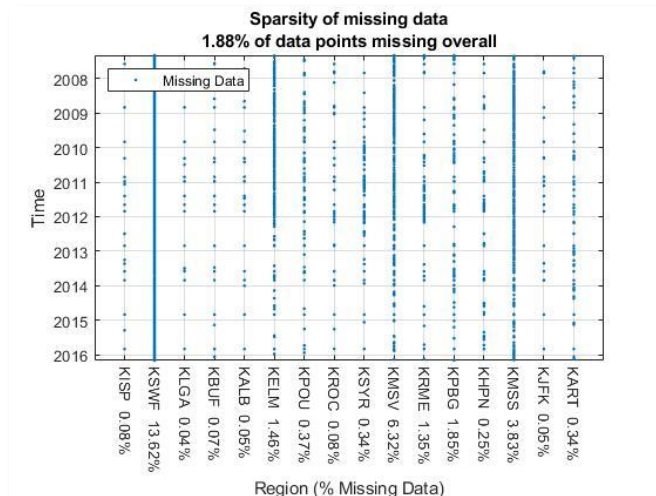


Access Data

Analyze Data

Develop

Deploy



Data Preprocessing Messy Data

- Missing data, outliers, sampling,
- Filtering and smoothing, resampling, ...
- Join, stack, group, discretize

Need a powerful technical computing environment

Access and Analyze Data

Access and Explore Data

Analyze Data

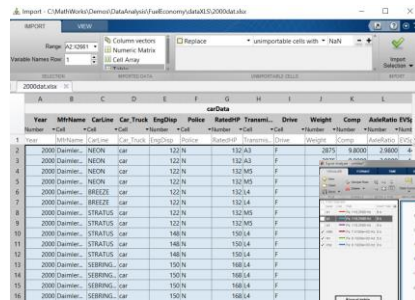
Files



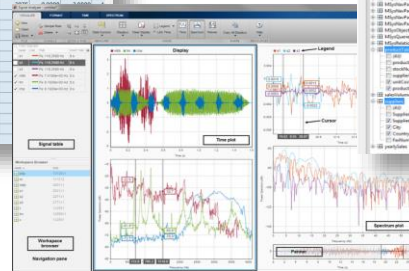
Databases



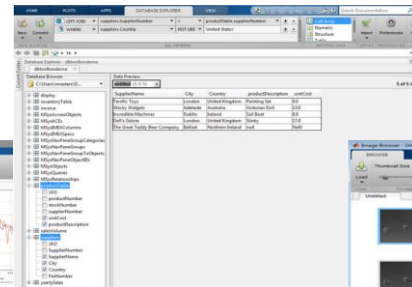
Sensors



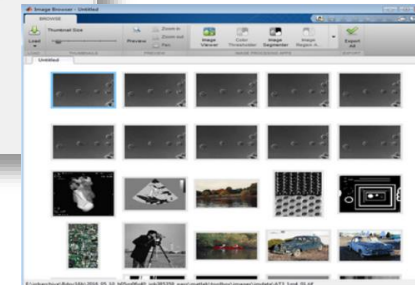
Files



Signals

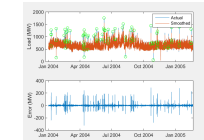


Databases

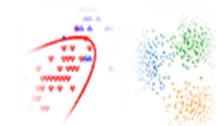


Images

Working with Messy Data



Data Reduction/Transformation



Feature Extraction



- Point and click tools to access variety of data sources
- High-performance environment for big data
- Built-in algorithms for data preprocessing including sensor, image, audio, video and other real-time data

Access Data

Name
unit81.csv

The screenshot displays the MATLAB Excel interface with the file 'unit1.csv' open. The Excel ribbon is visible at the top, and the data is organized into columns labeled A through W. The 'Variables - labeledData' window is open, showing a '20231x17 table' with columns for Unit, Time, LPCOutletTem, HPCOutletTemp, LPTOutletTem, and TotalHPCC. The data is presented in a table format with rows numbered 1 through 34.

Unit	Time	LPCOutletTem	HPCOutletTemp	LPTOutletTem	TotalHPCC
1	1	-187	642.2080	1.5870e+03	1.4032e+03
1	2	-186	642.2640	1.5860e+03	1.4028e+03
1	3	-185	642.3300	1.5861e+03	1.4017e+03
1	4	-184	642.3720	1.5851e+03	1.4010e+03
1	5	-183	642.3260	1.5867e+03	1.3996e+03
1	6	-182	642.1940	1.5884e+03	1.3985e+03
1	7	-181	642.2300	1.5879e+03	1.3989e+03
1	8	-180	642.1460	1.5861e+03	1.3994e+03

Make it easy to handle Data for Data Analytics



Table

- **For:**
 - Mixed-type tabular data
 - Include metadata
 - Time-stamped tabular data

```
data(1:10,["begin_timestamp","state","event_type","event_narrative","damage_total"])
```

ans = 10x5 table

	begin_timestamp	state	event_type	event_narrative	damage_total
1	02-May-2003 13:55:00	ALABAMA	Hail	"tennis ball size hail..."	0
2	20-Apr-1999 10:20:00	FLORIDA	Dust Devil	"a dust devil caused..."	1
3	26-Mar-2014 04:17:00	MASSACH...	Blizzard	"the automated surf..."	65
4	21-Oct-1996 14:00:00	CALIFORNIA	Wildfire	"santa ana winds av..."	37400
5	08-May-2001 18:17:00	KANSAS	Tornado	"tornado entered mi..."	0
6	15-Jun-2017 20:55:00	GEORGIA	Thunderstorm...	"the twiggs county 9..."	6
7	27-Dec-2008 12:50:00	TEXAS	Strong Wind	"a large tree was do..."	1
8	11-Oct-1997 21:10:00	COLORADO	Thunderstorm...	"the supercell thund..."	0
9	29-May-2015 17:40:00	ARKANSAS	Thunderstorm...	"a tree fell on a hom..."	25
10	27-Jan-2000 22:00:00	NEW YORK	Winter Storm	"a winter storm kept..."	0

```
data(timerange("01-Jan-2017","17-Mar-2017"),:)
```

ans = 161x4 timetable

	begin_timestamp	state	event_type	event_narrative	damage_total
1	21-Jan-2017 13:02:00	GEORGIA	Thunderstorm...	"a tree was blown d..."	0
2	21-Jan-2017 05:14:00	ALABAMA	Tornado	"the tornado first tou..."	750
3	05-Jan-2017 04:00:00	OHIO	Winter Weather	"the county garage ..."	0
4	05-Mar-2017 18:00:00	OREGON	Snow	"there were reports ..."	0
5	04-Feb-2017 12:15:00	WYOMING	Wind	"the wydot sensor a..."	0
6	08-Feb-2017 08:00:00	INDIANA	Winter Weather	"the observers locat..."	0
7	18-Jan-2017 18:00:00	CALIFORNIA	Winter Weather	"a spotter in moonri..."	0
8	07-Feb-2017 07:00:00	CALIFORNIA	Flood	"major flooding from..."	0
9	13-Jan-2017 15:00:00	KANSAS	Ice Storm	"ice accretion was 3..."	0
10	22-Jan-2017 00:00:00	NEW YORK	Wind	"a snowstorm kept..."	50























Timetables

- **Provides:**
 - Flexible indexing
 - Data organization
 - joins, stack/unstack, etc.
 - Indexing by time, time range, or within a tolerance around a time
 - Retiming to create a constant sample rate

Access Data

Files > Data

Name

 unit81.csv
 unit82.csv
 unit83.csv
 unit84.csv
 unit85.csv
 unit86.csv
 unit87.csv
 unit88.csv
 unit89.csv
 unit90.csv
 unit91.csv
 unit92.csv
 unit93.csv
 unit94.csv
 unit95.csv
 unit96.csv
 unit97.csv
 unit98.csv
 unit99.csv
 unit100.csv

Access all data using a tall array

Tall arrays are a powerful big data tool we will use throughout the rest of this example. Tall arrays can seamlessly spill over to disk when there is too much data, and can do so in serial or in parallel, and on a local machine or across a cluster. They use a delayed evaluation framework, meaning the operations on tall variables are not evaluated until we ask to gather the results to local memory (this assumes they will fit) or we write the results to disk (which does not require any of the variables to fit in a single machine at any time). It delays execution so it can optimize execution of the out of memory algorithms.

```

% To use a tall array, we start by creating a datastore that points to
% where the data lives. This could be large text files, large collections
% of small files, or pageable databases (requires Database Toolbox).
dataFolder = './Data\';
ds = datastore(dataFolder);

% We then use the 'tall' command on the datastore to inform MATLAB that we
% will treat this data as a tall array. We could also create a tall array
% from a local in-memory variable for prototyping.
tallDataAll = tall(ds);
  
```

% To use a tall array, we start by creating a datastore that points to

% where the data lives. This could be large text files, large collections

% of small files, or pageable databases (requires Database Toolbox).

```

dataFolder = './Data\';
ds = datastore(dataFolder);
  
```

```

% If
% of
% th
tallDataUnsup = tallDataAll(tallDataAll.time <= 125,:);
  
```

Plot sample all data

The total data is too big to fit into memory and plot, but we can randomly sample some data to get a sense for what it looks like. Note that we must use 'gather' to pull the random sample into local memory for plotting. Only once we run 'gather' does MATLAB execute the out of memory calculations.

Now we can visualize all 100 engines plotted on top of each other. We can now see that there is not a clear signal over time, but rather a range of values that the sensors could take.

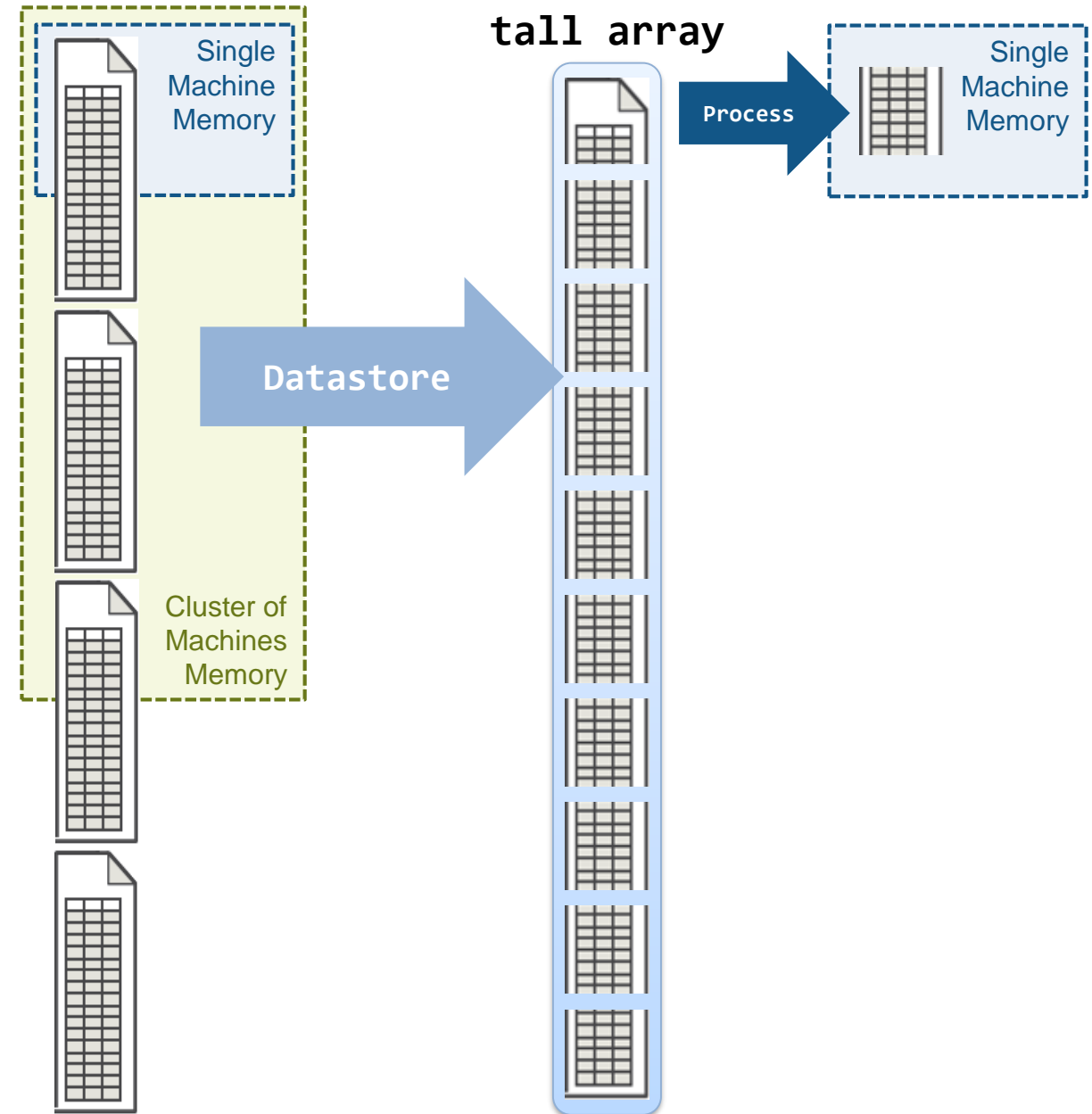
```

% randomly sample 5000 points from the tall table
samplePlot = datasample(tallDataUnsup,5000,'Replace',false);
% gather the result, which triggers execution of the tall functions
  
```

Tall Arrays

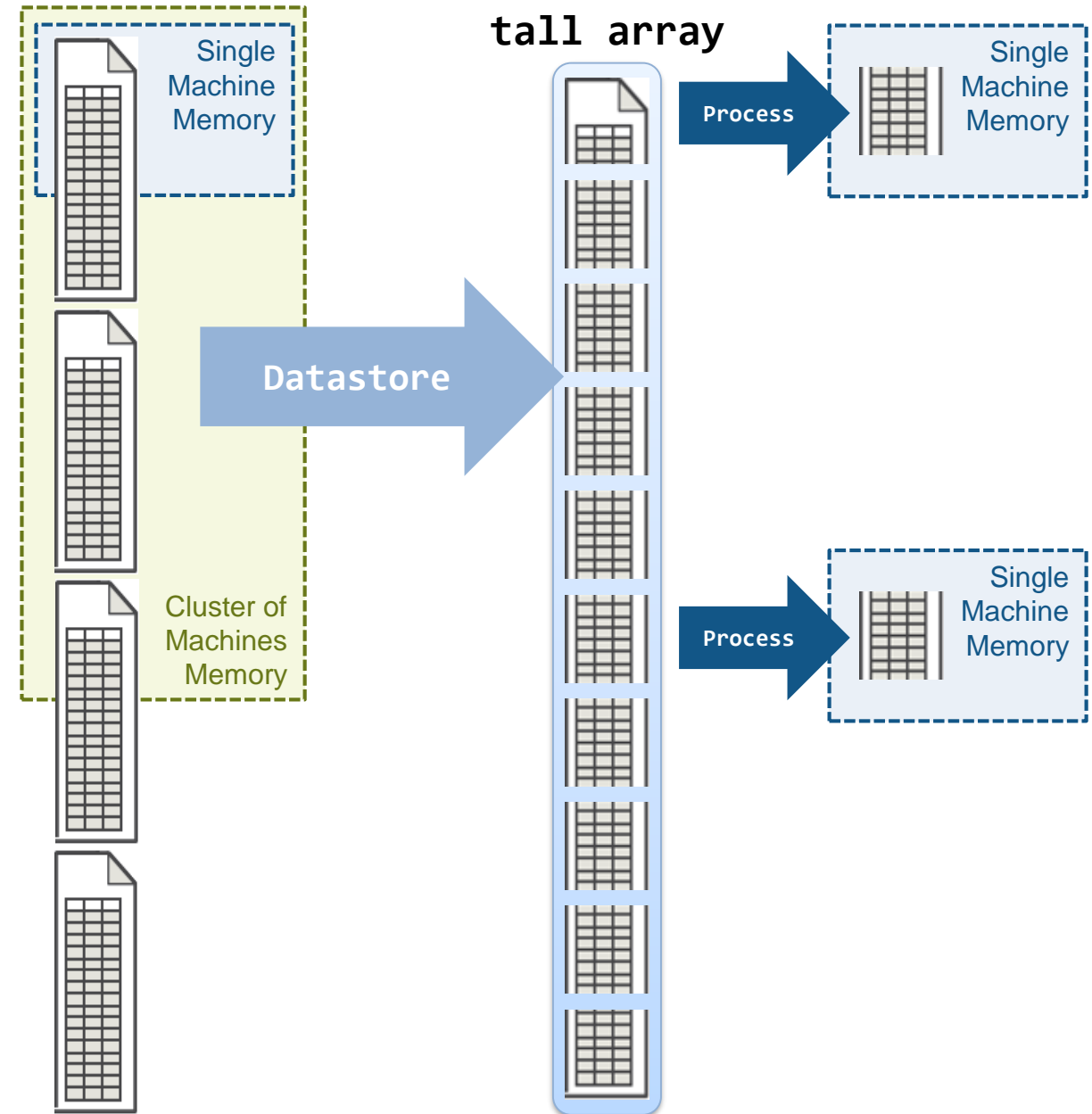
- Data is in one or more files
- Typically tabular data
- Files stacked vertically
- Data doesn't fit into memory (even cluster memory)
- Create tall table from datastore

```
ds = datastore('*.*.csv')  
tt = tall(ds)
```

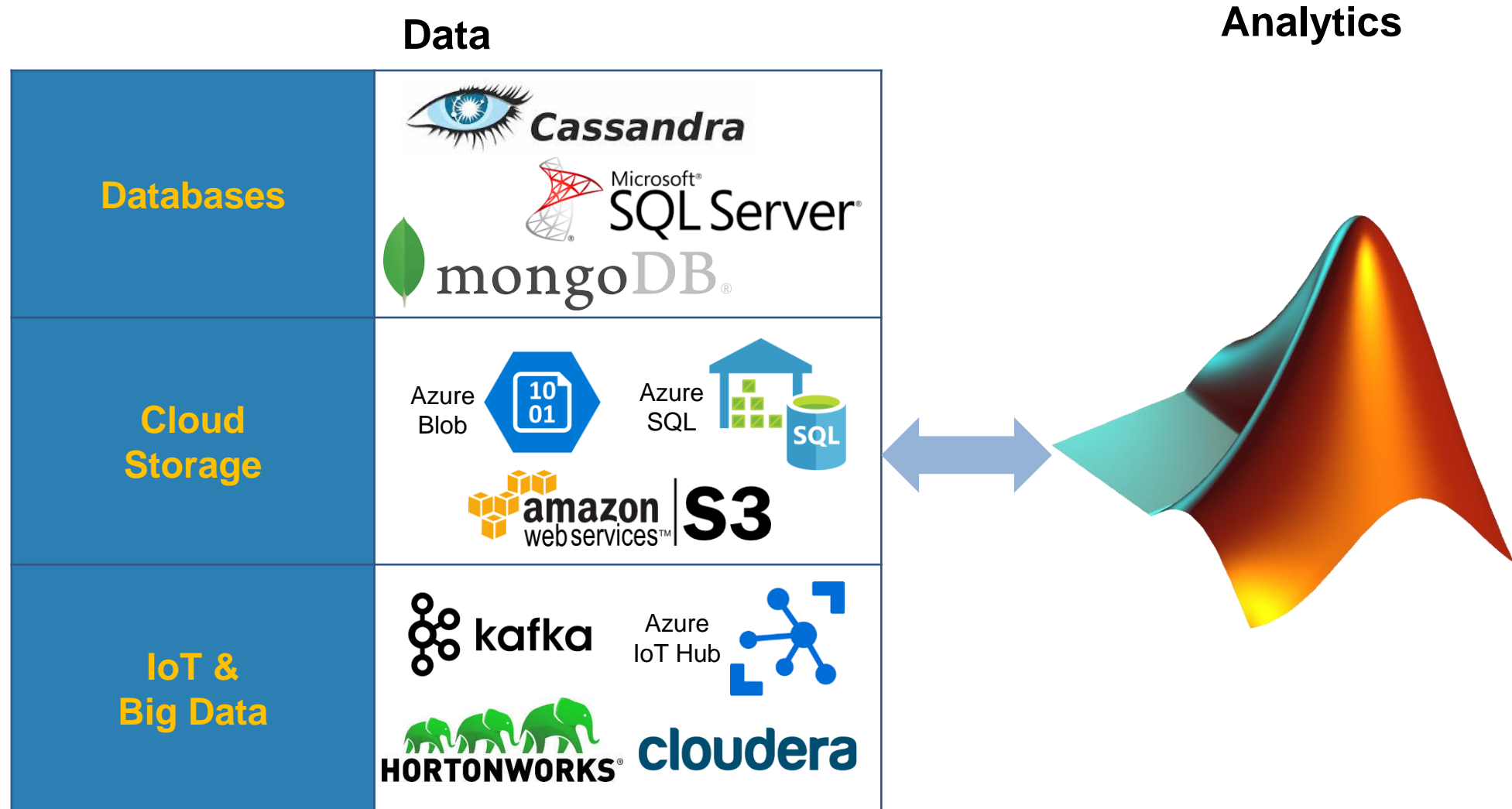


Tall Arrays

- With Parallel Computing Toolbox, process several pieces at once

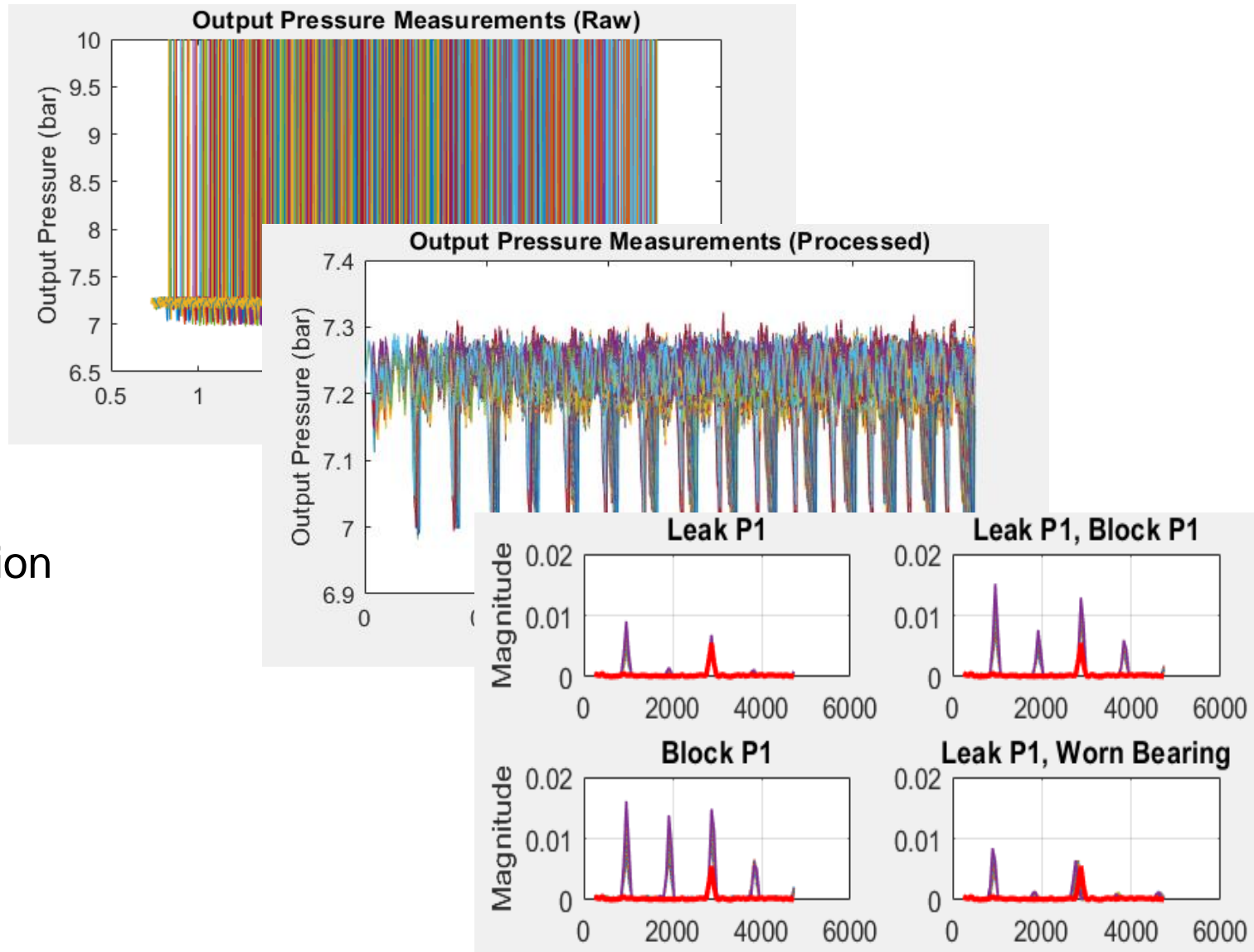


Enterprise Data Access



Analyze Data

- Pre-processing
 - Data Cleaning
 - Missing Data
 - Merging Data
 - Outliers and Smoothing
 - Filtering
 - Normalization/Calibration
 - Aggregation/Resampling
 - Data Reduction/ Transformation
- Post-processing
 - Feature Extraction
 - Grouping
 - Regression
 - Classification



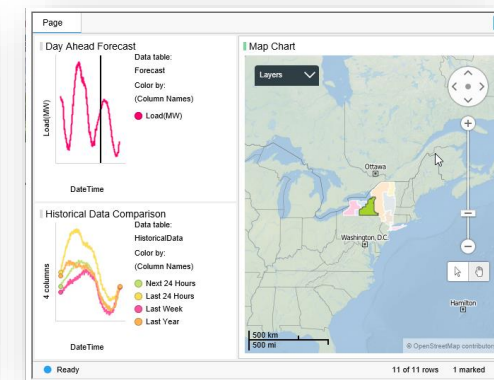
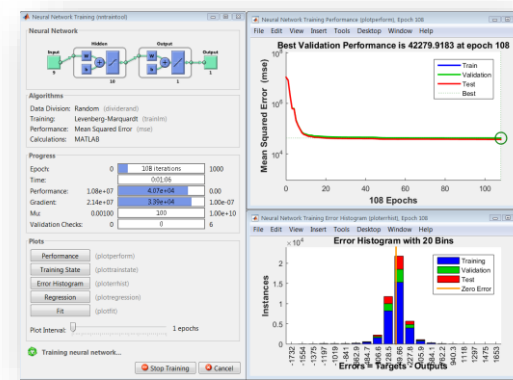
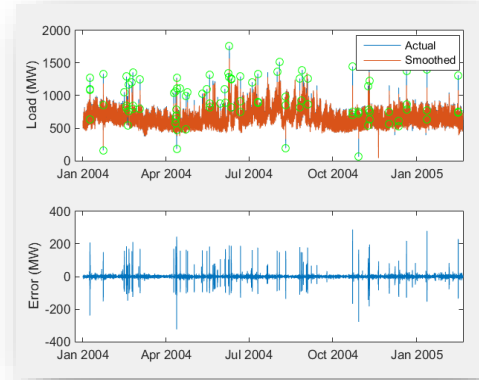
EMS Development Workflow

Variables - nyiso

nyiso x

91918x12 table

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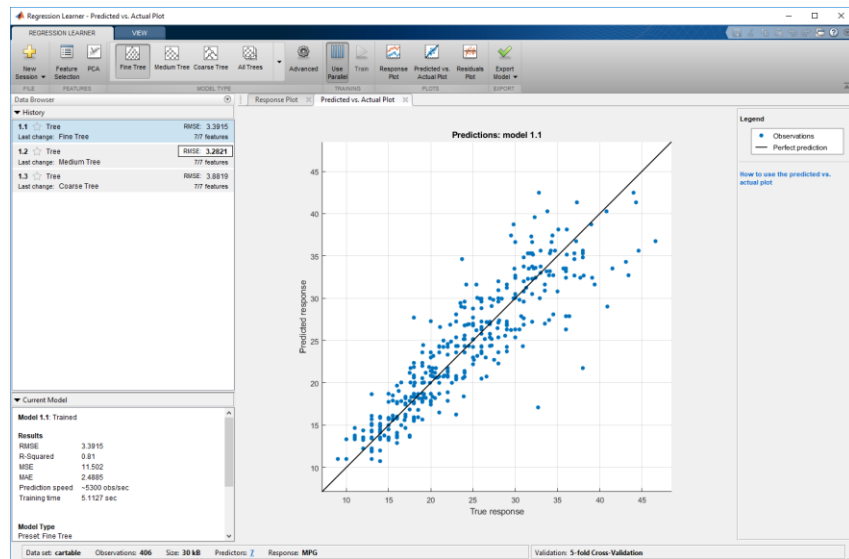


Access Data

Analyze Data

Develop

Deploy



Predictive Models

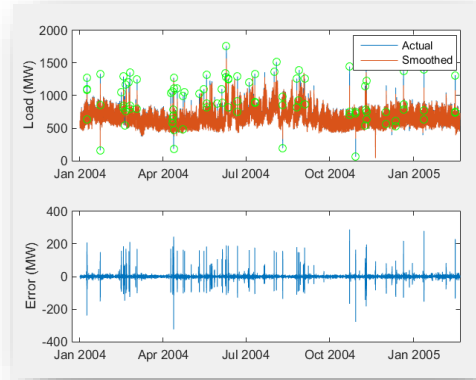
- Energy demand
- Electricity price
- Weather
- Consumer behavior

Need quick iteration of various predictive models

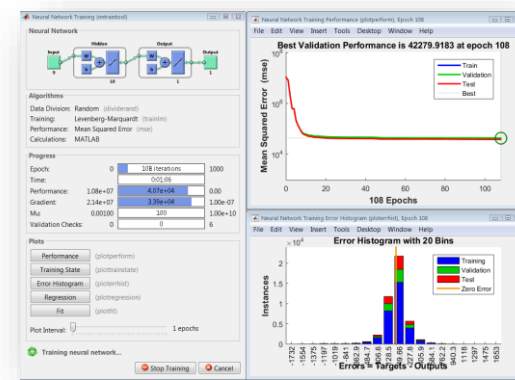
EMS Development Workflow

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8	01-Jan-2004 07:00:00	NaN	1525	526
9	01-Jan-2004 08:00:00	960	1529	518
10	01-Jan-2004 09:00:00	1046	1628	541
11	01-Jan-2004 10:00:00	1111	1706	570

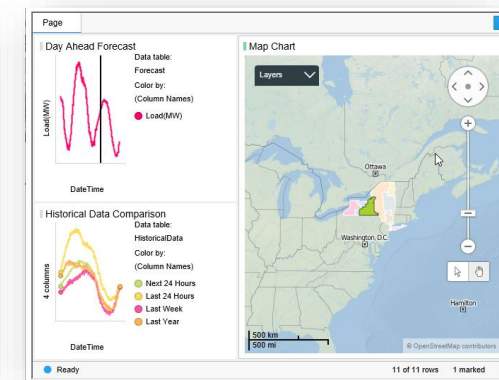
Access Data



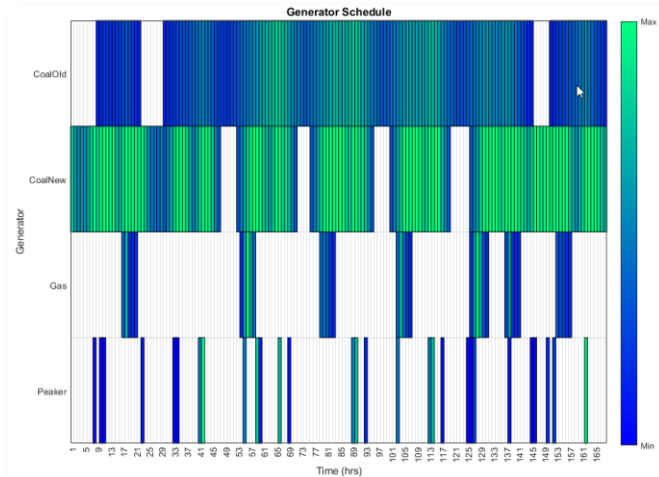
Analyze Data



Develop



Deploy



Optimization Models

- Objectives on cost, comfort, reliability
- Constraints to meet demand, respect equipment and system limitations

Need reliable optimization solvers

EMS Development Workflow

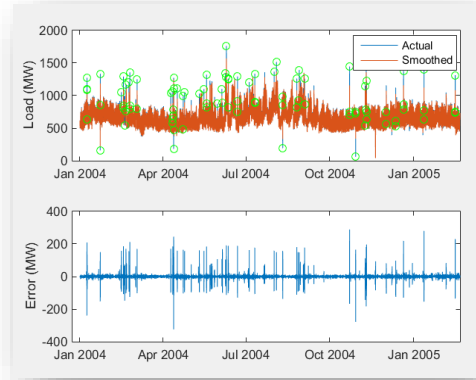
Variables - nyiso

nyiso

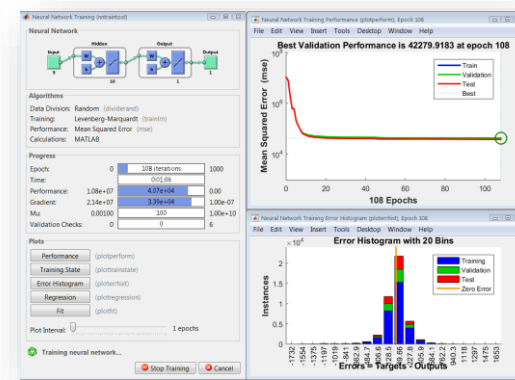
91918x12 table

	1	2	3	4
	Date	CAPITL	CENTRL	DUNWOD
1	01-Jan-2004 00:00:00	1015	1651	618
2	01-Jan-2004 01:00:00	927	1562	568
3	01-Jan-2004 02:00:00	891	1507	541
4	01-Jan-2004 03:00:00	NaN	1440	517
5	01-Jan-2004 04:00:00	NaN	1434	499
6	01-Jan-2004 05:00:00	NaN	1449	496
7	01-Jan-2004 06:00:00	NaN	1490	524
8	01-Jan-2004 07:00:00	NaN	1525	526
9	01-Jan-2004 08:00:00	960	1529	518
10	01-Jan-2004 09:00:00	1046	1628	541
11	01-Jan-2004 10:00:00	1111	1706	570

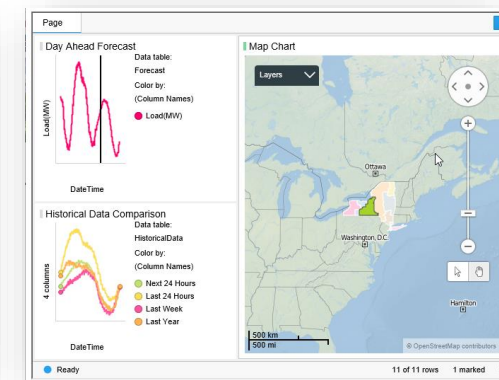
Access Data



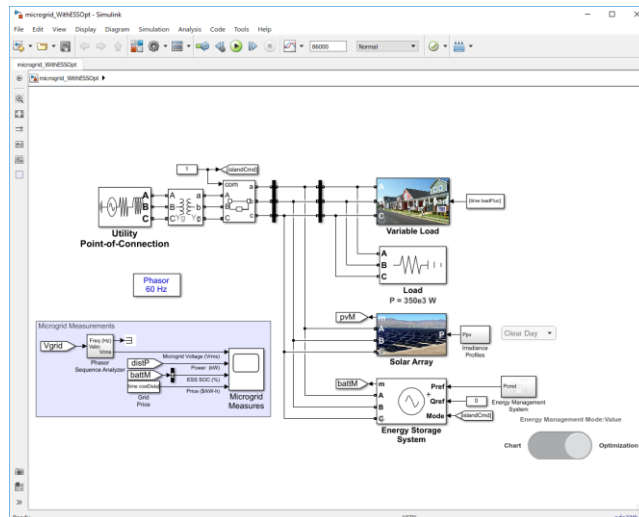
Analyze Data



Develop



Deploy



System Simulation Models

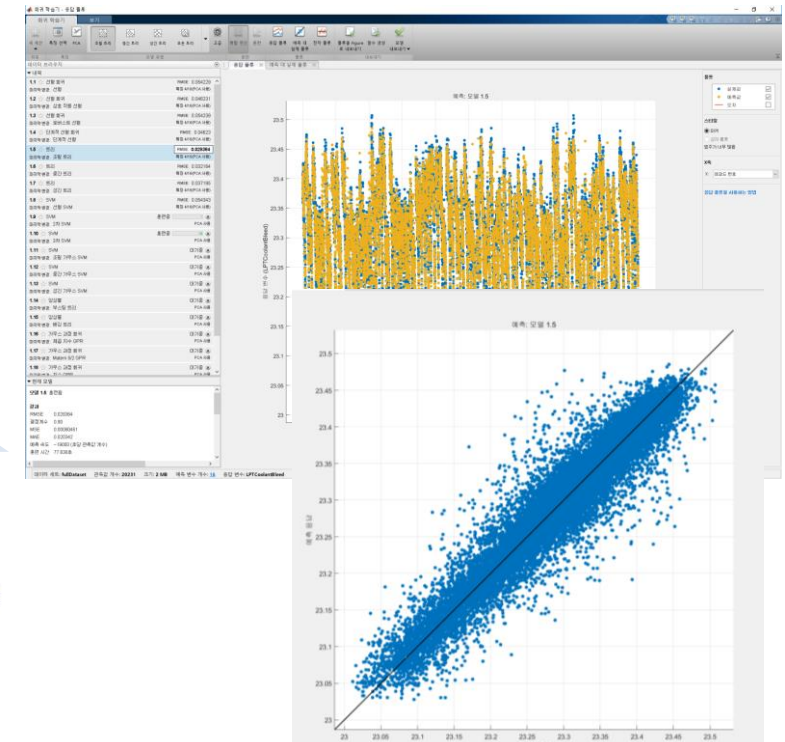
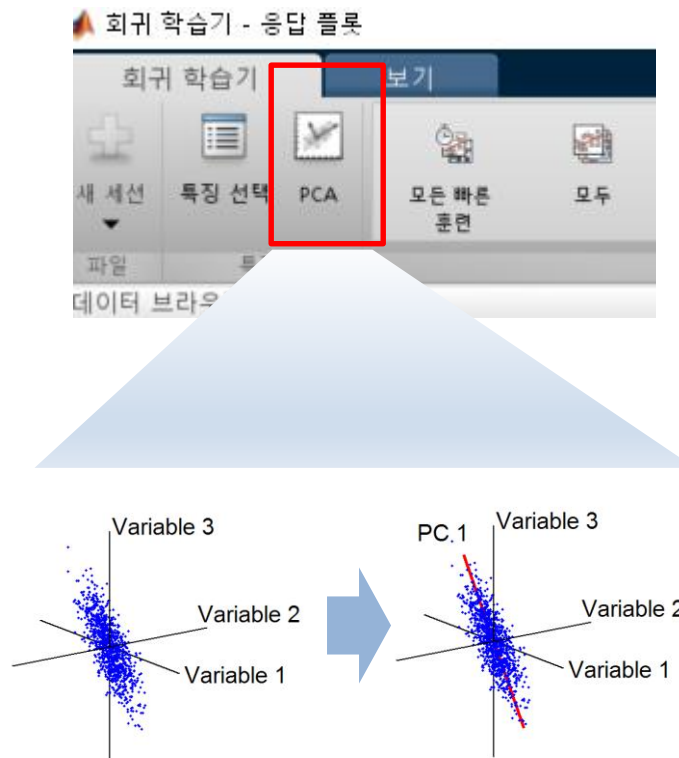
- Plan strategies of system function and performance on desktop
- Simulate physical system performance with high fidelity
 - Analyze edge conditions
- Simulate multiple scenarios quickly with low fidelity
 - Perform statistical analysis on results

Need virtual prototyping environment

Prediction Example: Energy Demand

- Make prediction model using the pattern of energy demand with the data of the grid → Regression
- Find the important variables for the prediction of energy demand

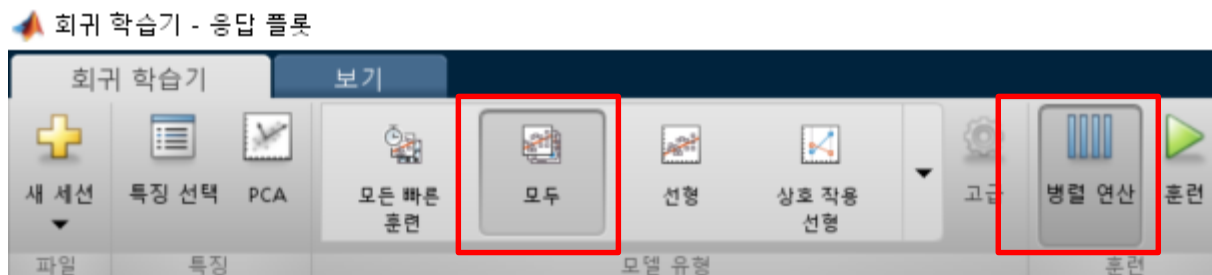
- Important variables:
 - Customer behavior
 - Temperature
 - Price
 - Illumination
 - Hour, holiday, month
 - ...



Evaluate all Regression Models

Finding the best prediction model

- Train all models using training data and compare accuracy of each one
 - Trainings can run in parallel
- Multiple methods to assess accuracy

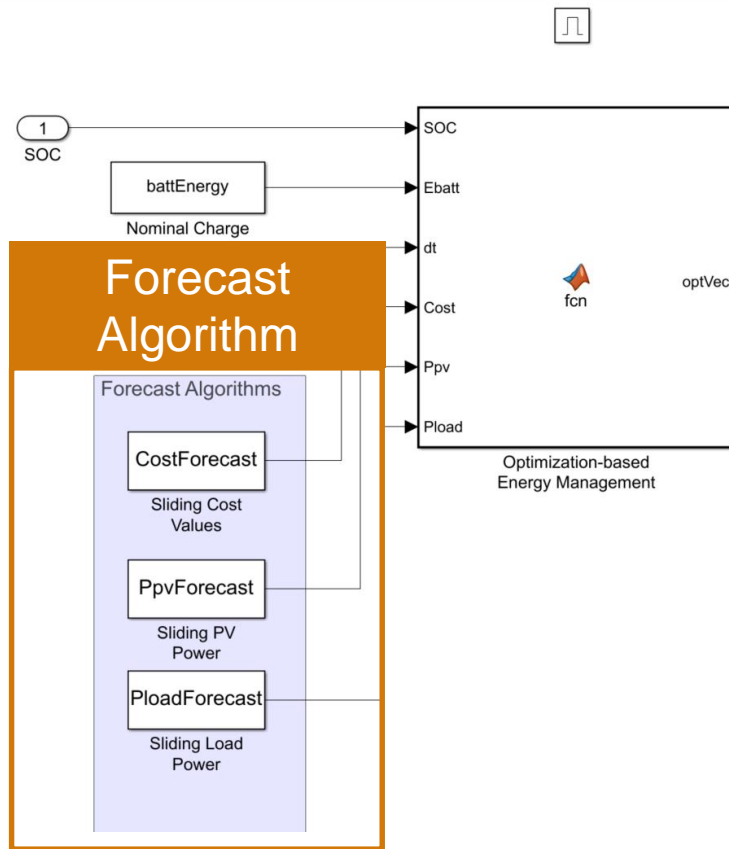


Regression Models

데이터 브라우저		
▼ 내역		
1.1 ☆ 선형 회귀	RMSE: 0.054229	
마지막 변경: 선형	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.2 ☆ 선형 회귀	RMSE: 0.046231	
마지막 변경: 상호 작용 선형	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.3 ☆ 선형 회귀	RMSE: 0.054239	
마지막 변경: 로버스트 선형	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.4 ☆ 단계적 선형 회귀	RMSE: 0.04623	
마지막 변경: 단계적 선형	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.5 ☆ 트리	RMSE: 0.028364	
마지막 변경: 조밀 트리	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.6 ☆ 트리	RMSE: 0.032164	
마지막 변경: 중간 트리	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.7 ☆ 트리	RMSE: 0.037195	
마지막 변경: 섀진 트리	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.8 ☆ SVM	RMSE: 0.054343	
마지막 변경: 선형 SVM	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.9 ☆ SVM	RMSE: 0.046012	
마지막 변경: 2차 SVM	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.10 ☆ SVM	RMSE: 0.047342	
마지막 변경: 3차 SVM	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.11 ☆ SVM	RMSE: 0.042549	
마지막 변경: 조밀 가우스 SVM	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.12 ☆ SVM	RMSE: 0.045173	
마지막 변경: 중간 가우스 SVM	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.13 ☆ SVM	RMSE: 0.049373	
마지막 변경: 섀진 가우스 SVM	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.14 ☆ 앙상블	RMSE: 0.98836	
마지막 변경: 부스팅 트리	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	
1.15 ☆ 앙상블	RMSE: 0.027709	
마지막 변경: 배깅 트리	특징 4/16(PCA 사용)	

Optimization: Community EMS with PV and Battery

gurobi programming optimization module



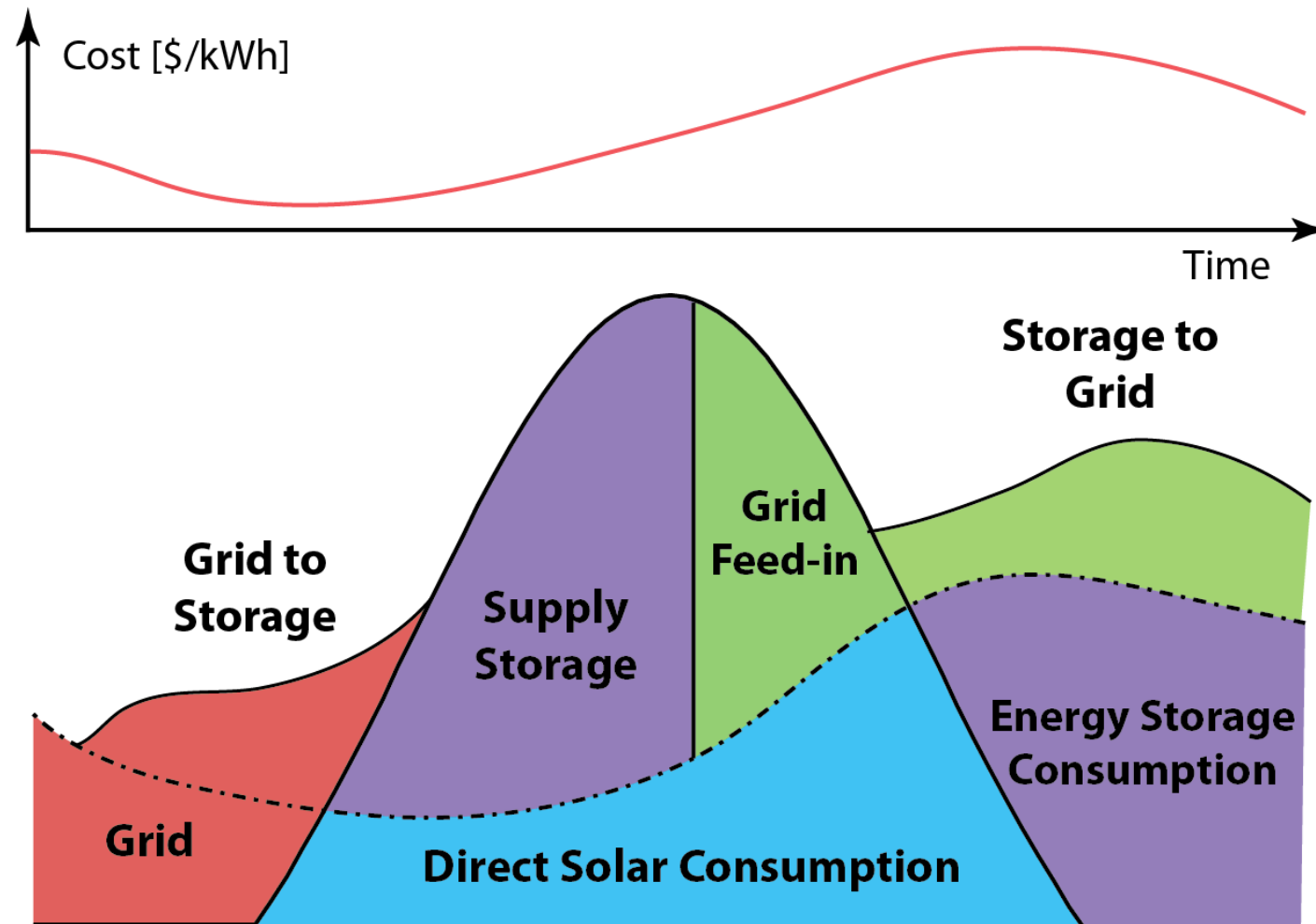
```

1 function optVec = fcn(SOC,Ebatt,dt,Cost,Ppv,Pload)
2     %#codegen
3
4     M = 241;
5     optVec = 0;
6     Pbatt = zeros(M,1);
7     EnergyWeight = 1;
8
9     % Energy constraints
10    batteryMinMax.Emax = 0.8*Ebatt;
11    batteryMinMax.Emin = 0.2*Ebatt;
12
13    % Power constraints
14    batteryMinMax.Pmin = -400e3;
15    batteryMinMax.Pmax = 400e3;
16
17    % Declare function (contains |
18    coder.extrinsic('battSolarOpti
19
20    % Battery parameters
21    Einit = SOC/100*Ebatt;
22
23    [~,Pbatt,~] = battSolarOptimiz
24    EnergyWeight,batteryMinMax
25
26    optVec = mean(Pbatt(1:5));
  
```

```

Editor - C:\Demos\Microgrid_EMS\battSolarOptimize.m
battSolarOptimize.m
1 function [Pgrid,Pbatt,Ebatt] = battSolarOptimize(N,dt,Ppv,Pload,Einit,Cost,FinalWeight,batteryMinMax)
2
3 % Minimize the cost of power from the grid while meeting load with power
4 % from PV, battery and grid
5
6 prob = optimproblem;
7
8 % Decision variables
9 PgridV = optimvar('PgridV',N);
10 PbattV = optimvar('PbattV',N,'LowerBound',batteryMinMax.Pmin,'UpperBound',batteryMinMax.Pmax);
11 EbattV = optimvar('EbattV',N,'LowerBound',batteryMinMax.Emin,'UpperBound',batteryMinMax.Emax);
12 PgridDelta = optimvar('gridDelta',N-1);
13
14 % Minimize cost of electricity from the grid
15 % - Account for final battery storage
16 % - Smooth period-to-period changes with a penalty
17 prob.ObjectiveSense = 'minimize';
18 prob.Objective = dt*Cost'*PgridV - FinalWeight*EbattV(N) + sum(PgridDelta);
19
20 % Power input/output to battery
21 prob.Constraints.energyBalance = optimconstr(N);
22 prob.Constraints.energyBalance(1) = EbattV(1) == Einit;
23 prob.Constraints.energyBalance(2:N) = EbattV(2:N) == EbattV(1:N-1) - PbattV(1:N-1)*dt;
24
25 % Satisfy power load with power from PV, grid and battery
26 prob.Constraints.loadBalance = Ppv + PgridV + PbattV == Pload;
27
28 % Track change from period to period in electricity from the grid
29 prob.Constraints.deltaPlus = PgridV(2:N) - PgridV(1:N-1) <= PgridDelta;
30 prob.Constraints.deltaMinus = PgridV(1:N-1) - PgridV(2:N) <= PgridDelta;
31
32 % Solve the linear program
33 options = optimoptions(prob,'Display','none');
34 [values,~,exitflag] = solve(prob,'Options',options);
35
36 % Parse optimization results
37 if exitflag <= 0
38     Pgrid = zeros(N,1);
39     Pbatt = zeros(N,1);
40     Ebatt = zeros(N,1);
41 else
42     Pgrid = values.PgridV;
43     Pbatt = values.PbattV;
44     Ebatt = values.EbattV;
45 end
  
```


Optimization: Community EMS with PV and Battery



Optimization: Community EMS with PV and Battery

minimize $\sum_{t=1}^N \delta c_t G_t - w E_N + \sum_{t=1}^{N-1} g_t$
 subject to

$$E_1 = E_{initial}$$

$$E_{t+1} = E_t - \delta B_t$$

$$s_t + G_t + B_t = d_t$$

$$G_{t+1} - G_t \leq g_t$$

$$G_t - G_{t+1} \leq g_t$$

G_t Power from grid

$l_B \leq B_t \leq u_B$ Power from battery

$l_E \leq E_t \leq u_E$ Stored energy

g_t Change in power from grid

```

Editor - C:\Demos\Microgrid_EMS\battSolarOptimize.m
battSolarOptimize.m  x  +
1  function [Pgrid,Pbatt,Ebatt] = battSolarOptimize(N,dt,Ppv,Pload,Einit,Cost,FinalWeight,batteryMinMax)
2
% - Smooth period-to-period changes with a penalty
prob.ObjectiveSense = 'minimize';
prob.Objective = dt*Cost'*PgridV - FinalWeight*EbattV(N) + sum(PgridDelta);

% Power input/output to battery
prob.Constraints.energyBalance = optimconstr(N);
prob.Constraints.energyBalance(1) = EbattV(1) == Einit;
prob.Constraints.energyBalance(2:N) = EbattV(2:N) == EbattV(1:N-1) - PbattV(1:N-1)*dt;

% Satisfy power load with power from PV, grid and battery
prob.Constraints.loadBalance = Ppv + PgridV + PbattV == Pload;

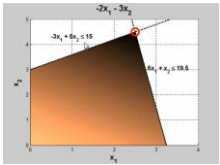
% Track change from period to period in electricity from the grid
prob.Constraints.deltaPlus = PgridV(2:N) - PgridV(1:N-1) <= PgridDelta;

% Satisfy power load with power from PV, grid and battery
prob.Constraints.loadBalance = Ppv + PgridV + PbattV == Pload;

if exitflag <= 0
    Pgrid = zeros(N,1);

% Solve the linear program
options = optimoptions(prob.optimoptions,'Display','none');
[values,~,exitflag] = solve(prob,'Options',options);
    
```

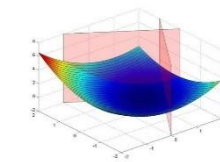
Solving: Problem Types and Algorithms



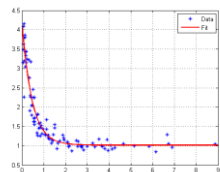
- Linear programming
 - Simplex and interior point



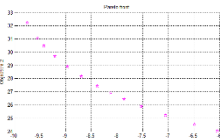
- Mixed-integer linear programming
 - Branch and cut



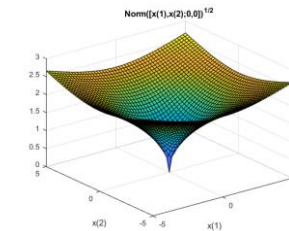
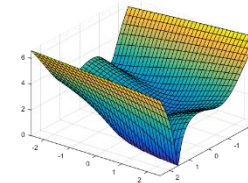
- Quadratic programming
 - Interior point and trust region



- Least-squares and nonlinear equations
 - Interior point, trust region, Levenberg-Marquardt



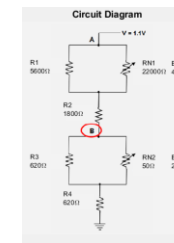
- Multiobjective optimization
 - Weighted and goal-attainment
 - Genetic algorithm*
 - Pattern (direct) search*



Optimization Toolbox

Global Optimization Toolbox

- Nonlinear optimization
 - Interior point
 - SQP
 - Trust region
 - Nelder-Mead simplex
 - MultiStart & GlobalSearch*
 - Pattern (direct) search*
 - Genetic algorithm*
 - Simulated annealing*
 - Particle swarm*
 - Surrogate optimization*
- Mixed-integer nonlinear optimization
 - Genetic algorithm*

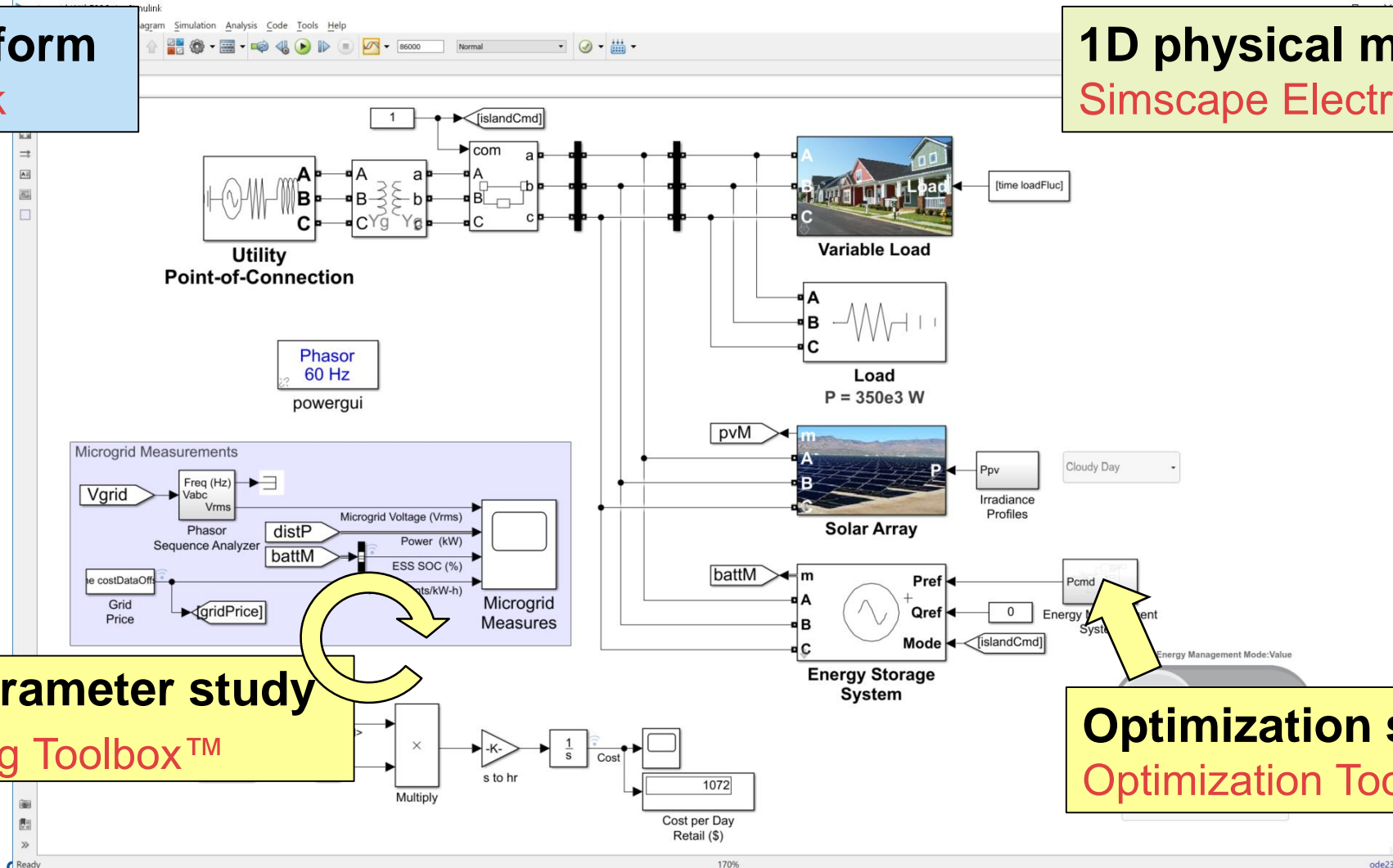


System Simulation – Model Configuration

- Community EMS

Simulation platform
MATLAB, Simulink

1D physical modeling
Simscape Electrical™

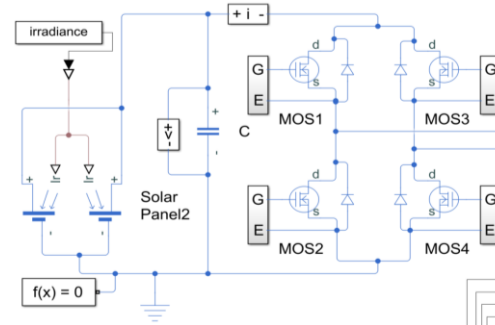
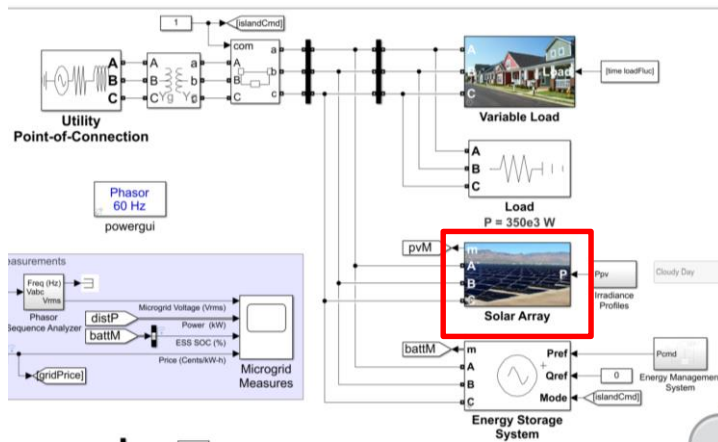
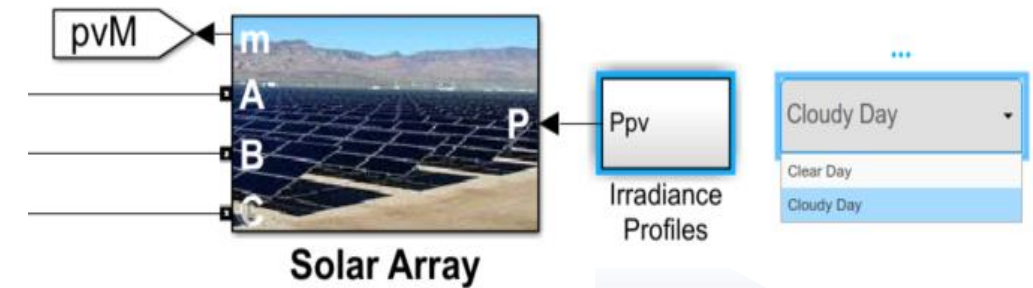


Speed-up of parameter study
Parallel Computing Toolbox™

Optimization solver
Optimization Toolbox™

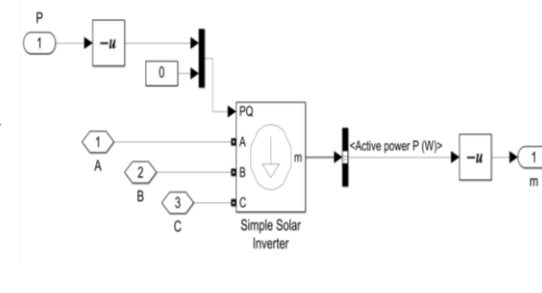
System Simulation – Plant Modeling

- Advantage of Simscape Electrical
 - Easy to build a circuit model
 - Fidelity change for each component
 - Integration with data
 - High scalability and reusability

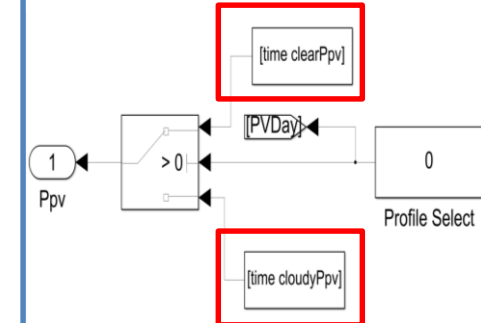


**High Fidelity
for Accuracy**

or

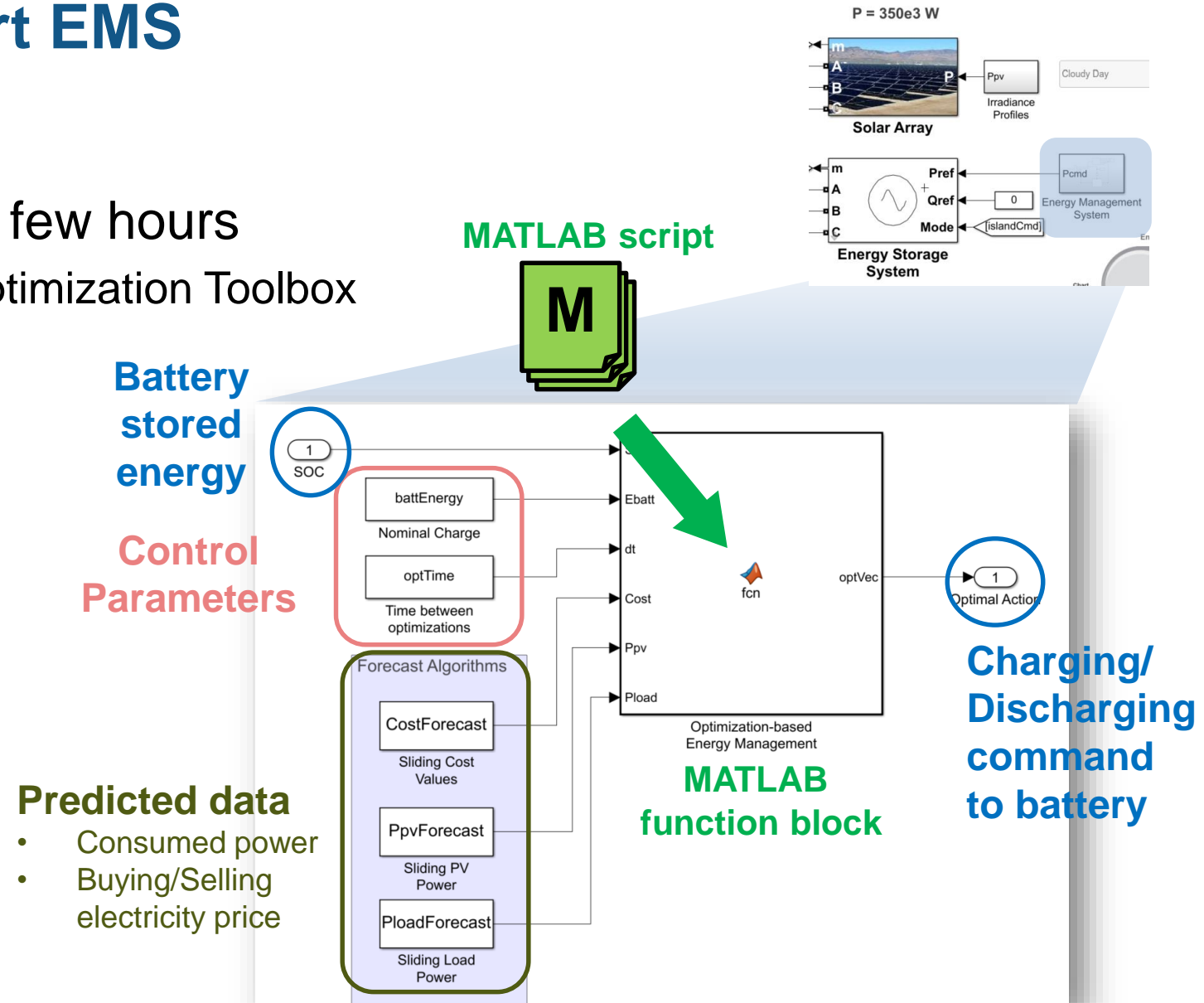


**Low Fidelity
for Simulation Speed**



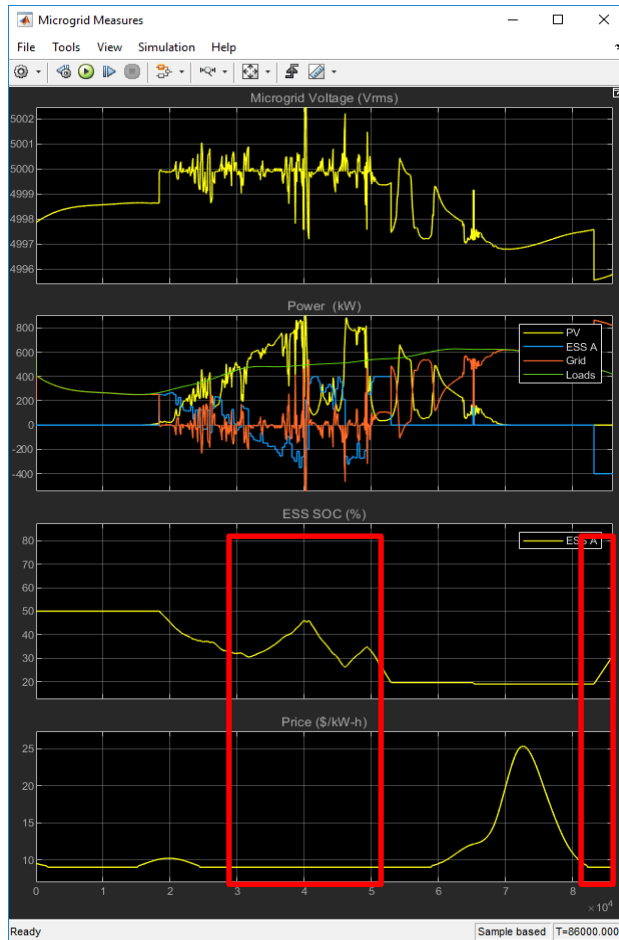
System Simulation – Smart EMS

- Optimize electricity cost every few hours
 - Linear programming solver in Optimization Toolbox
 - Input
 - Battery stored energy
 - Control Parameters
 - Predicted data
 - Output
 - Charging/Discharging command

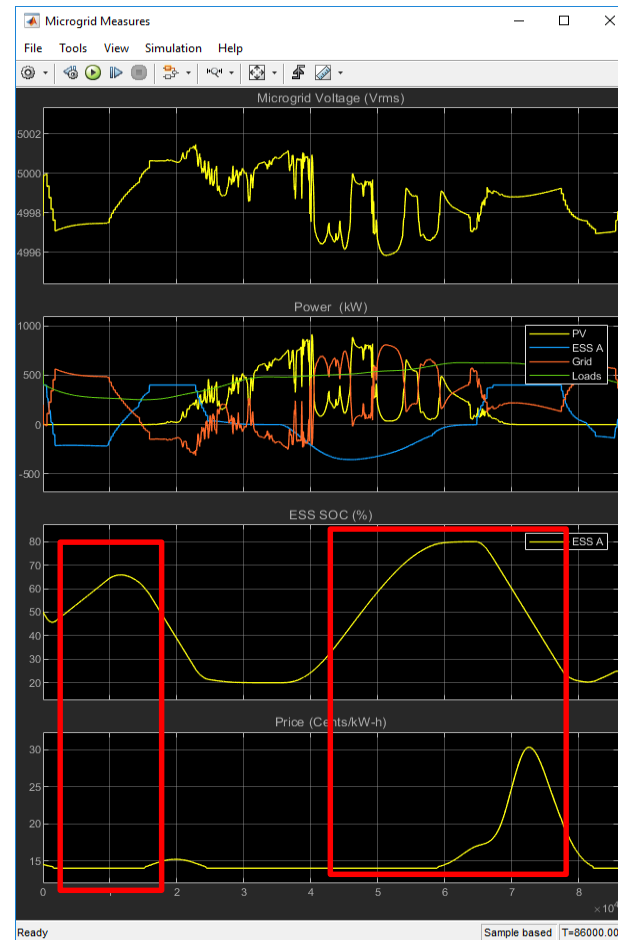


Policy Comparison - Cloudy Day

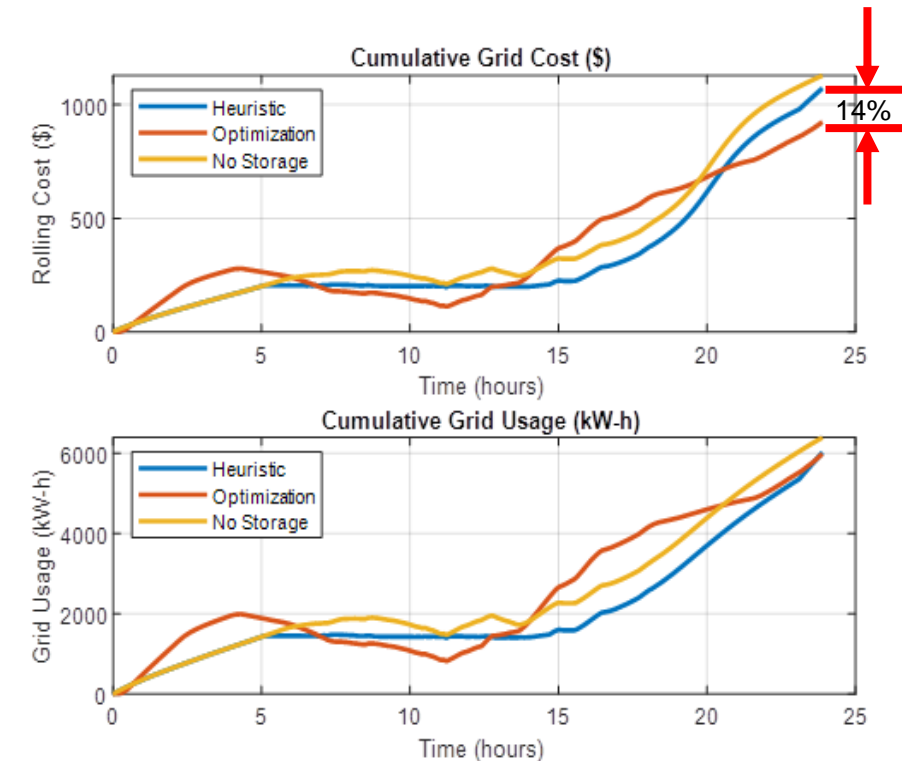
Heuristic



Optimized



Comparison



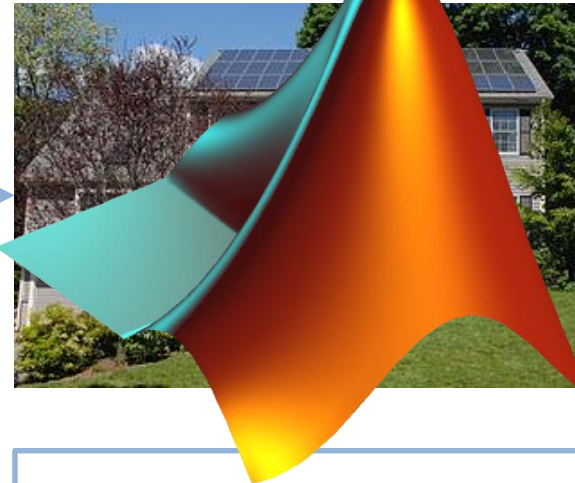
14% lower cost with optimization

Community EMS

CEMS – *community with variable loads*

PV Panels:

- MPPT Control
- Power electronics

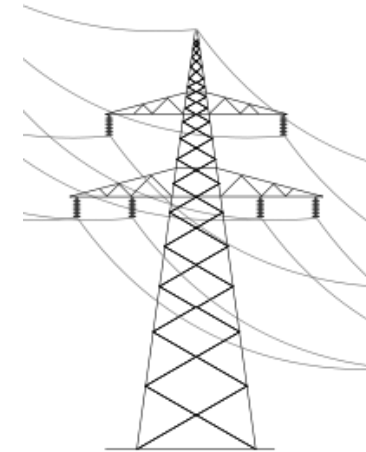


Decision Logic:

- Store/draw power
- Use external grid
- Optimize energy

Battery System:

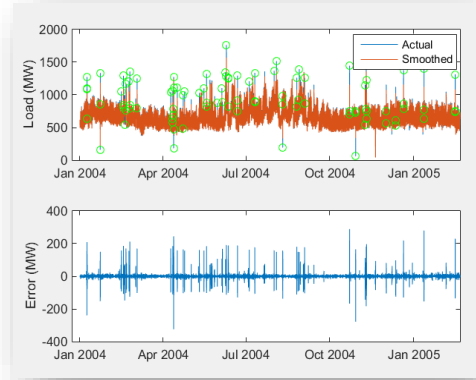
- Charge controls
- Discharge controls
- Power electronics



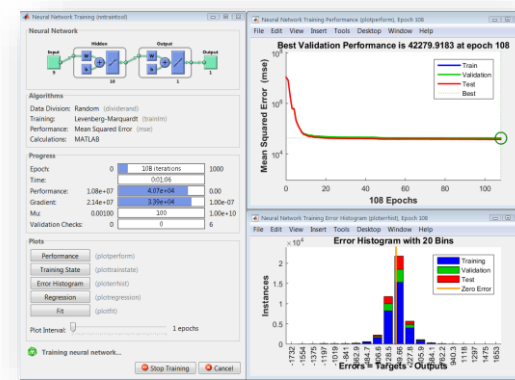
EMS Development Workflow

	1	2	3	4
	Date	CAPITL	CENTRL	DUNWOD
1	01-Jan-2004 00:00:00	1015	1651	618
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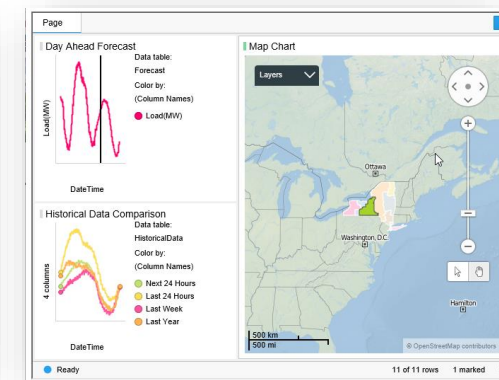
Access Data



Analyze Data



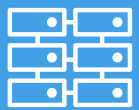
Develop Models



Deploy



Desktop apps



Enterprise systems



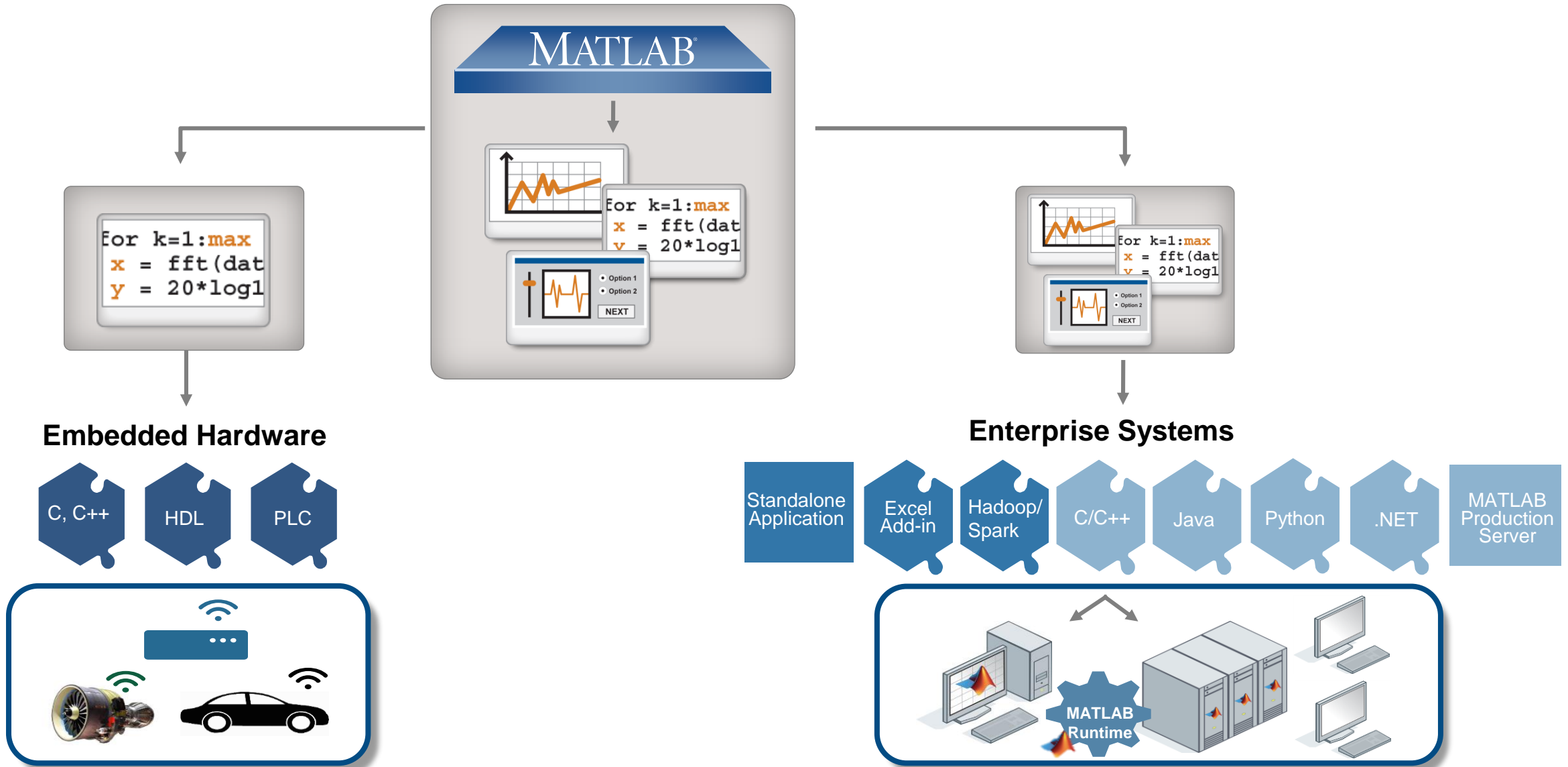
Embedded devices

Deployment

- System integration, system test
- Continually monitor performance
 - Monitor for predictive maintenance
 - Use models as digital twins
 - Analyze against system objectives

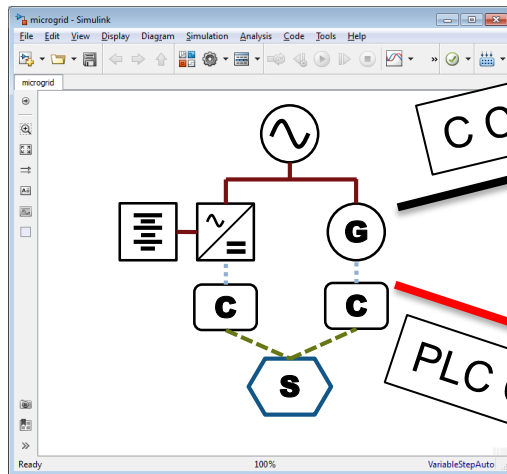
Need to consider integration to both embedded systems and enterprise IT Workflows

Integrate Analytics with Systems



Deployment Workflow on Embedded Systems

Design

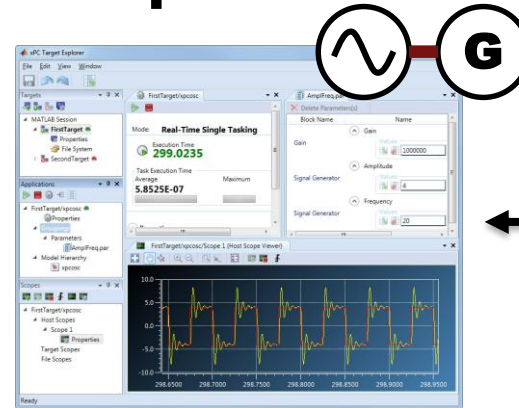


Desktop Simulation

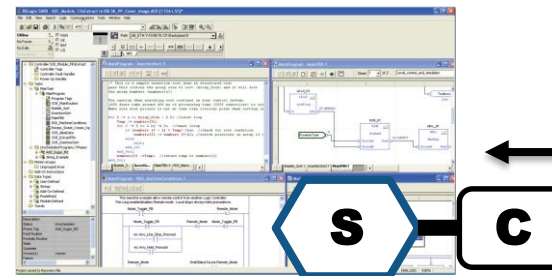
C Code Generation

PLC Code Generation

Implement

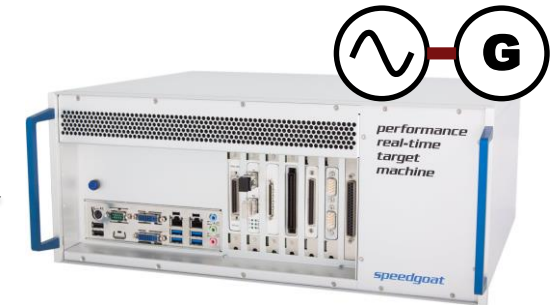


Real-time Interface

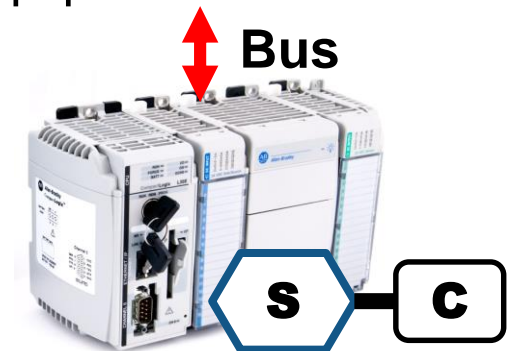


PLC Development Environment

Test



Equipment Simulation



Industrial Controller

Deployment Workflow on Cloud and Business Systems

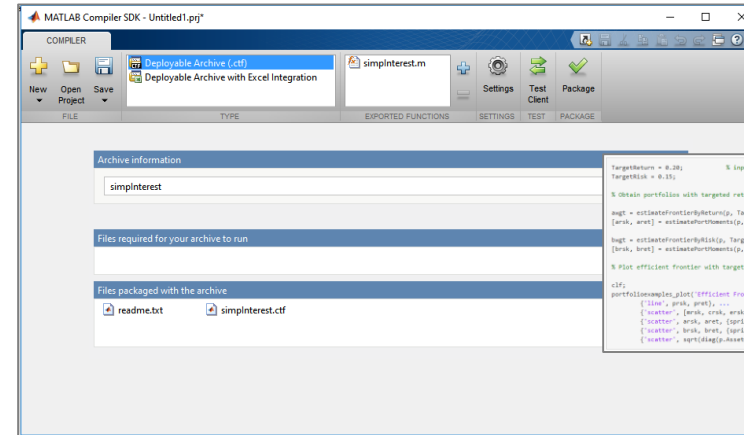
Click the 'Package' button and wait for the compiler to generate the deployable archive



.ctf file



MATLAB Compiler SDK

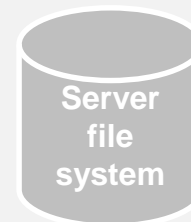
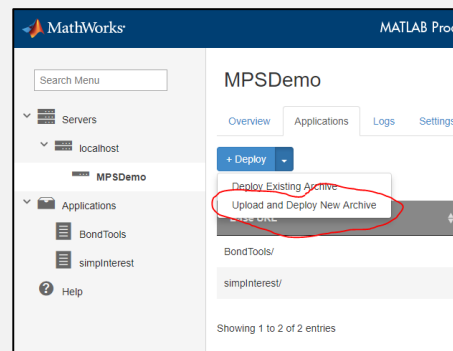


MATLAB

Code / test

MATLAB Production Server

Copy .ctf file into the auto_deploy folder or use web dashboard



Server
file
system

Enterprise
Application



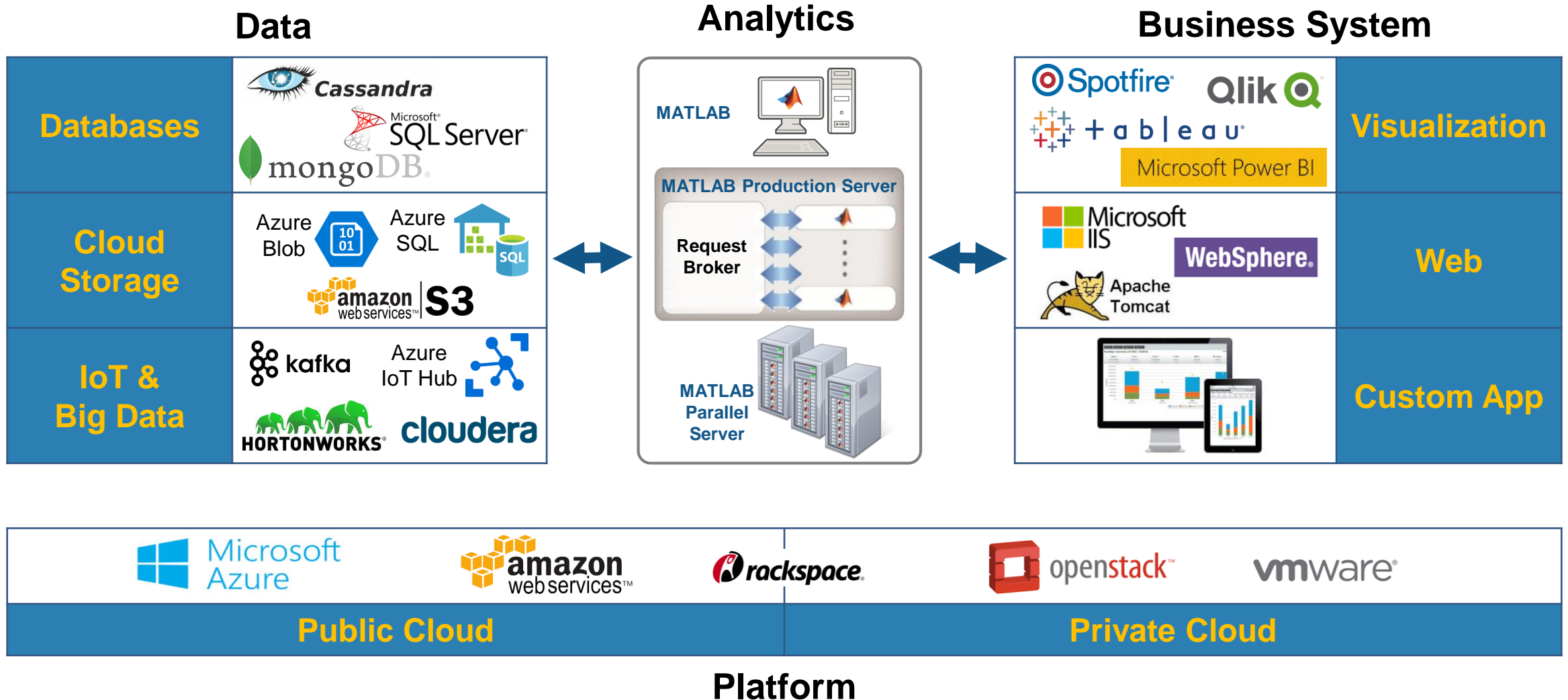
Mobile / Web
Application



3rd party
dashboard



Integration with Enterprise IT



EMS Development Workflow

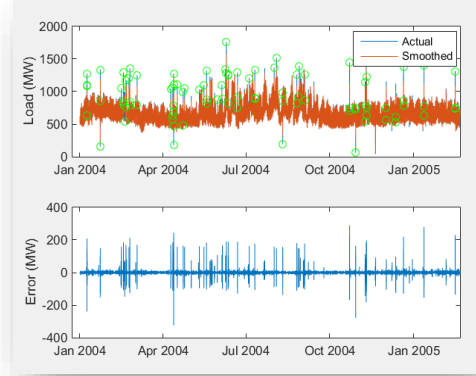
Variables - myiso

myiso

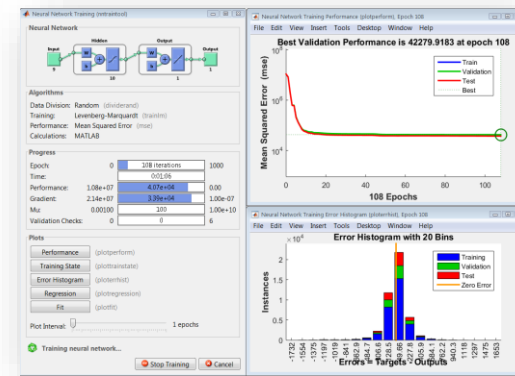
91918x12 table

	1	2	3	4
	Date	CAPITL	CENTRL	DUNWOD
1	01-Jan-2004 00:00:00	1015	1651	618
2	01-Jan-2004 01:00:00	927	1562	568
3	01-Jan-2004 02:00:00	891	1507	541
4	01-Jan-2004 03:00:00	NaN	1440	517
5	01-Jan-2004 04:00:00	NaN	1434	499
6	01-Jan-2004 05:00:00	NaN	1449	496
7	01-Jan-2004 06:00:00	NaN	1490	524
8	01-Jan-2004 07:00:00	NaN	1525	526
9	01-Jan-2004 08:00:00	960	1529	518
10	01-Jan-2004 09:00:00	1046	1628	541
11	01-Jan-2004 10:00:00	1111	1706	570

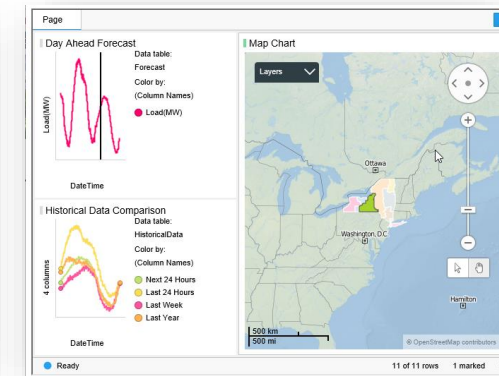
Access Data



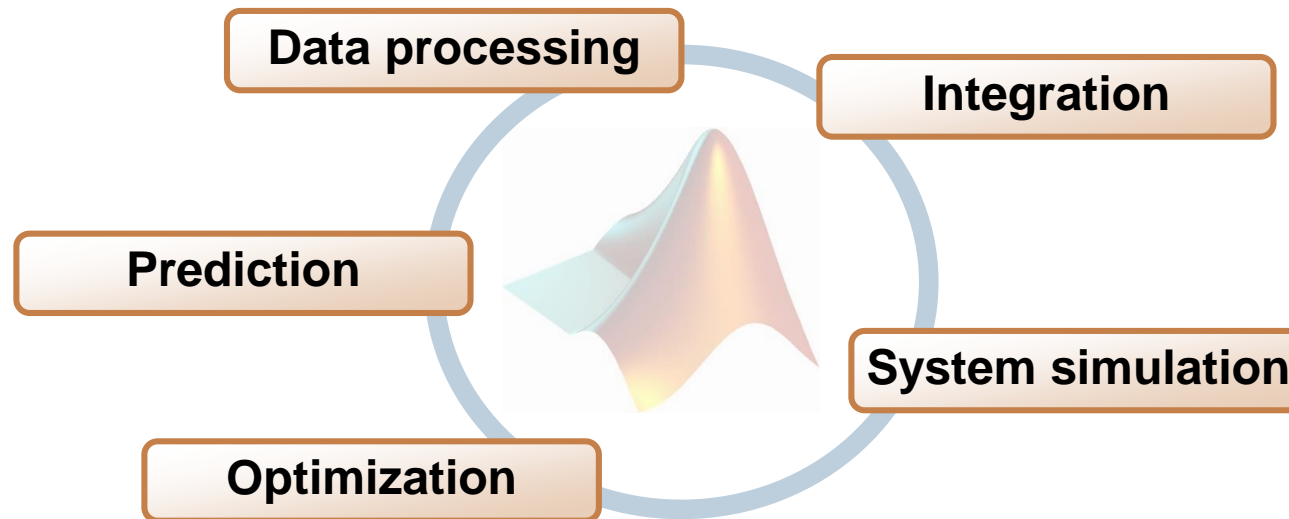
Analyze Data



Develop



Deploy



BuildingIQ Develops Proactive Algorithms for HVAC Energy Optimization in Large-Scale Buildings

Challenge

Develop a real-time system to minimize HVAC energy costs in large-scale commercial buildings via proactive, predictive optimization

Solution

Use MATLAB to analyze and visualize big data sets, implement advanced optimization algorithms, and run the algorithms in a production cloud environment

Results

- Gigabytes of data analyzed and visualized
- Algorithm development speed increased tenfold
- Best algorithmic approaches quickly identified



Large-scale commercial buildings can reduce energy costs by 10–25% with BuildingIQ's energy optimization system.

"MATLAB has helped accelerate our R&D and deployment with its robust numerical algorithms, extensive visualization and analytics tools, reliable optimization routines, support for object-oriented programming, and ability to run in the cloud with our production Java applications."

- Borislav Savkovic, Building IQ

Shanghai Electric Builds and Deploys Cost-Saving Enterprise Software for Planning and Designing Distributed Energy Systems

Challenge

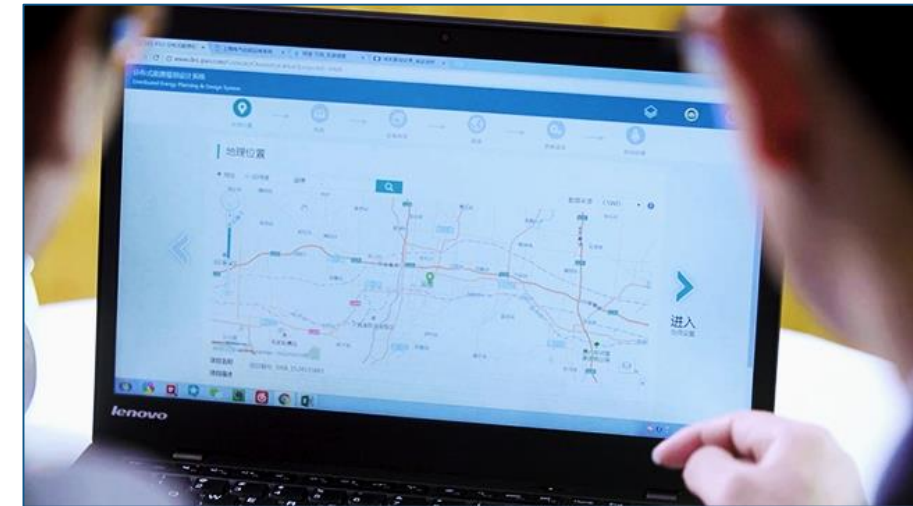
Develop web-accessible software for planning and designing distributed energy systems

Solution

Use MATLAB to develop algorithms that compute investment return based on models of energy production subsystems, loads, and grids, and then use MATLAB Production Server to deploy the algorithms in a production IT system

Results

- Delivery time reduced by six months
- 2 million Chinese yuan saved on a single project
- Updates deployed immediately and without IT assistance



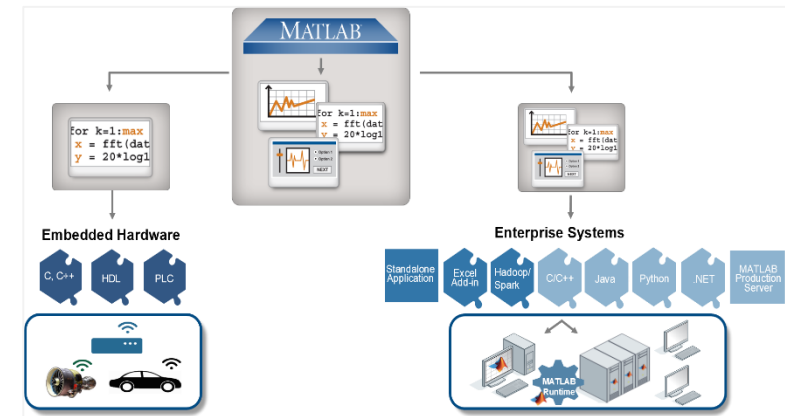
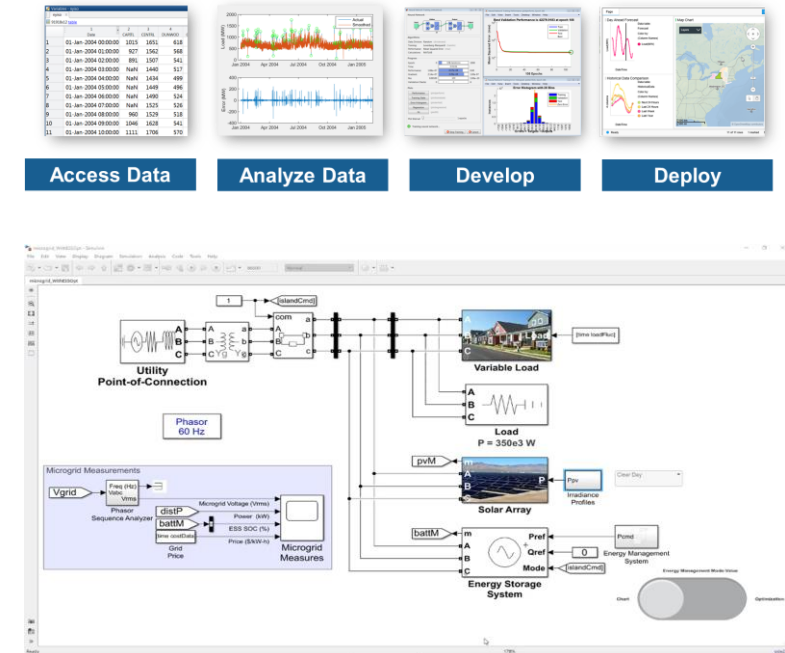
DES-PSO web user interface

"My team's expertise is in energy modeling or algorithm development, not in deploying software into production. MATLAB saved us months of development time on the models and algorithms, and then made it easy to deploy them as part of a stable, reliable web application without recoding."

- Yunjiao Gu, Shanghai Electric

MATLAB & Simulink help you build a smart EMS

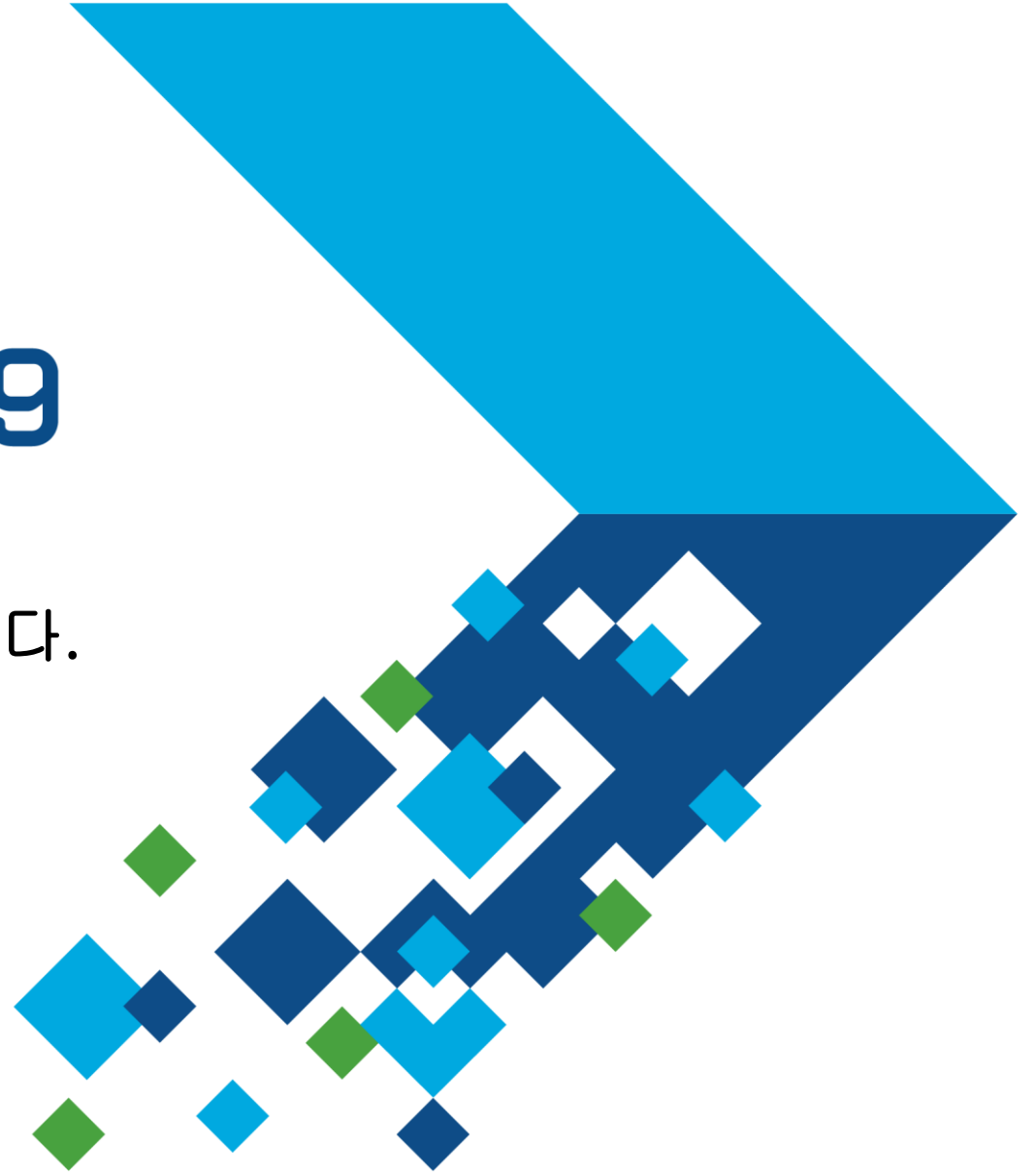
- Integrated development environment
 - Data analytics
 - Predictive modeling
 - Optimization
 - Control
 - System Design
- Virtual prototyping
- Deployment options
 - Deploy to embedded systems
 - Deploy to enterprise systems



MATLAB EXPO 2019

데모 부스와 상담부스로 질문 하시기 바랍니다.

감사합니다



Learn More

On the web

- [Microgrid System Development and Analysis](#) - video series
- [Data Analytics with MATLAB](#) - webinar
- [Linear and Mixed-Integer Linear Programming in MATLAB](#) - webinar

Products

In the microgrid demo

- MATLAB
- Simulink
- Simscape
- Simscape Electrical
- Stateflow
- Optimization Toolbox

Additional products for EMS

- Statistics & Machine Learning Toolbox
- Model Predictive Control Toolbox
- Signal Processing Toolbox
- Control System Toolbox
- MATLAB Compiler
- Embedded Coder
- Simulink Test
- MATLAB Production Server
- MATLAB Parallel Server