

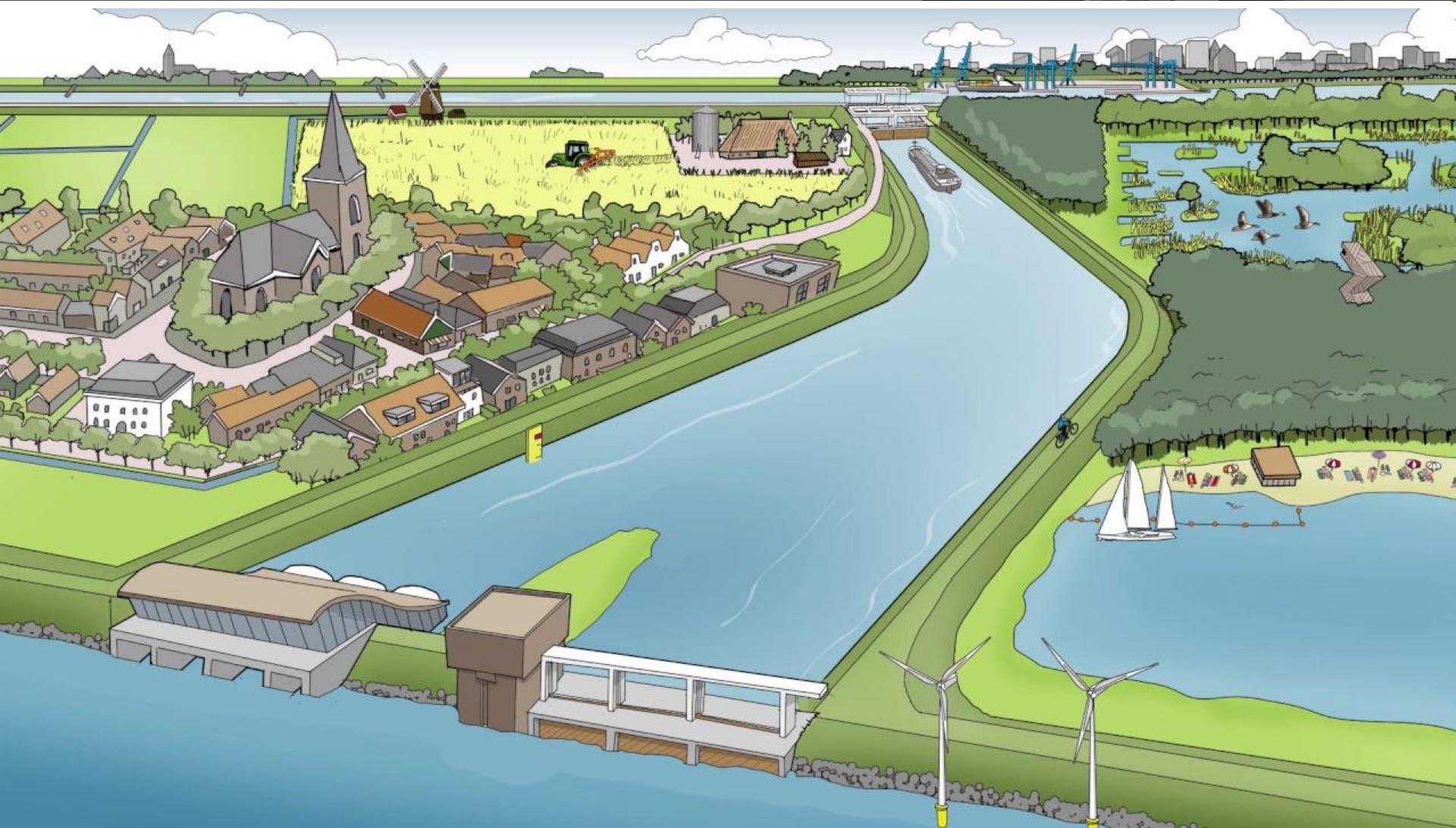


Gebruikers meeting: JIP Slim malen RTC-Tools developments

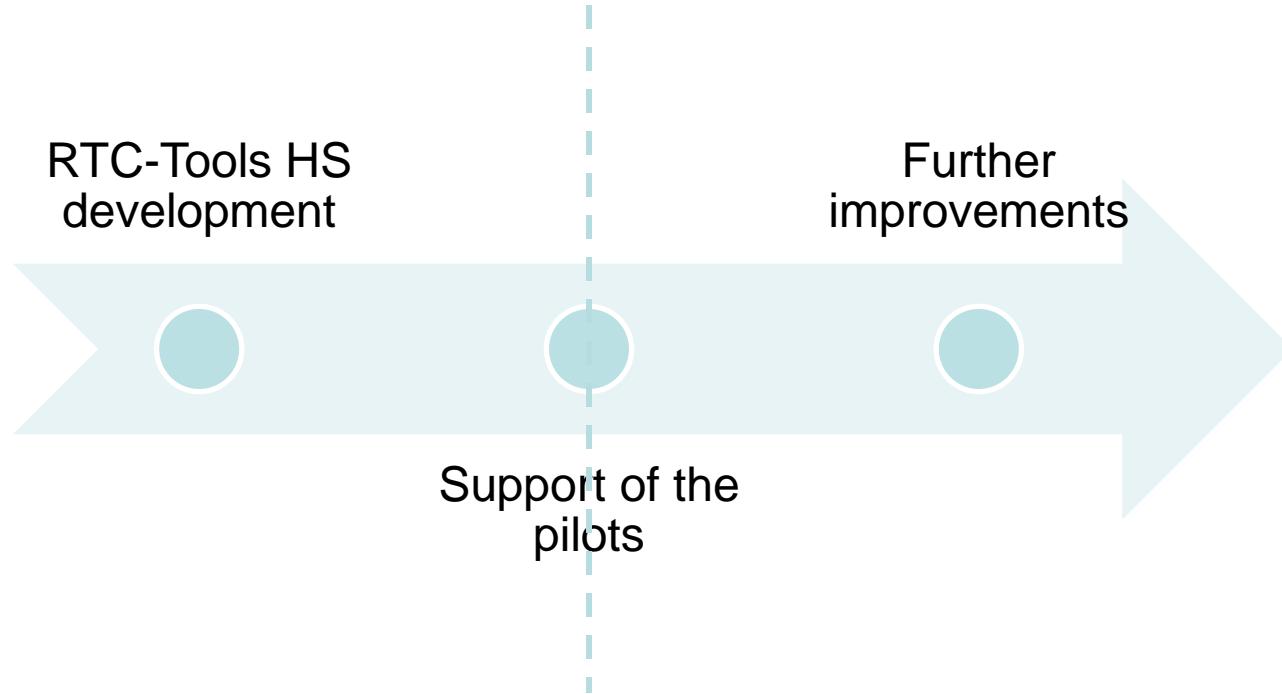
Klaudia Horváth, Tjerk Vreeken

3, October 2017

RTC-Tools Hydraulic Structures Library v1.0



RTC-Tools HS timeline



RTC-Tools Hydraulic structures



Weirs



Approximation concept, controllable weirs

2017 March

Full development

Including weir with zero flow

Improving the approximation

Error approximation

2017 October

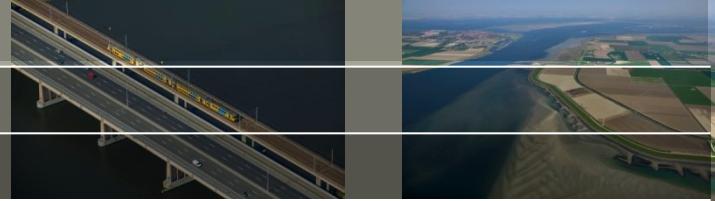
Further test and improvement

Test orifice + pump combination

Performance

Documentation

<http://rtc-tools-hydraulic-structures.readthedocs.io/en/stable/examples/weir/basic-weir.html>



RTC-Tools Hydraulic Structures

stable

Search docs

USER DOCUMENTATION

- Getting Started
- Support

API DOCUMENTATION

- Python API
- Modelica API

EXAMPLES

- Pumping Station
- Weir
 - Basic Weir

Modeling

Optimization

Results

Interpretation of the results

Basic Weir

Note

This example focuses on how to implement a controllable weir in RTC-Tools using the Hydraulic Structures library. It assumes basic exposure to RTC- Tools. If you are a first-time user of RTC-Tools, please refer to the [RTC-Tools documentation](#).

The weir structure is valid for two flow conditions:

- Free (critical) flow
- No flow

Warning

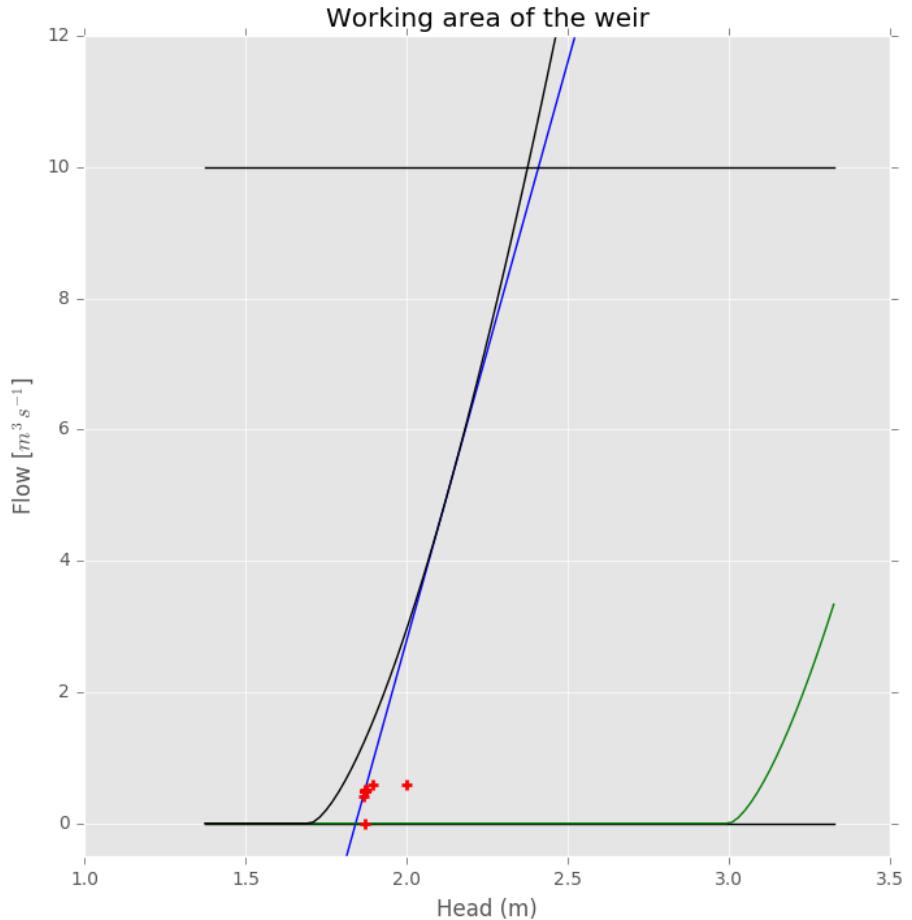
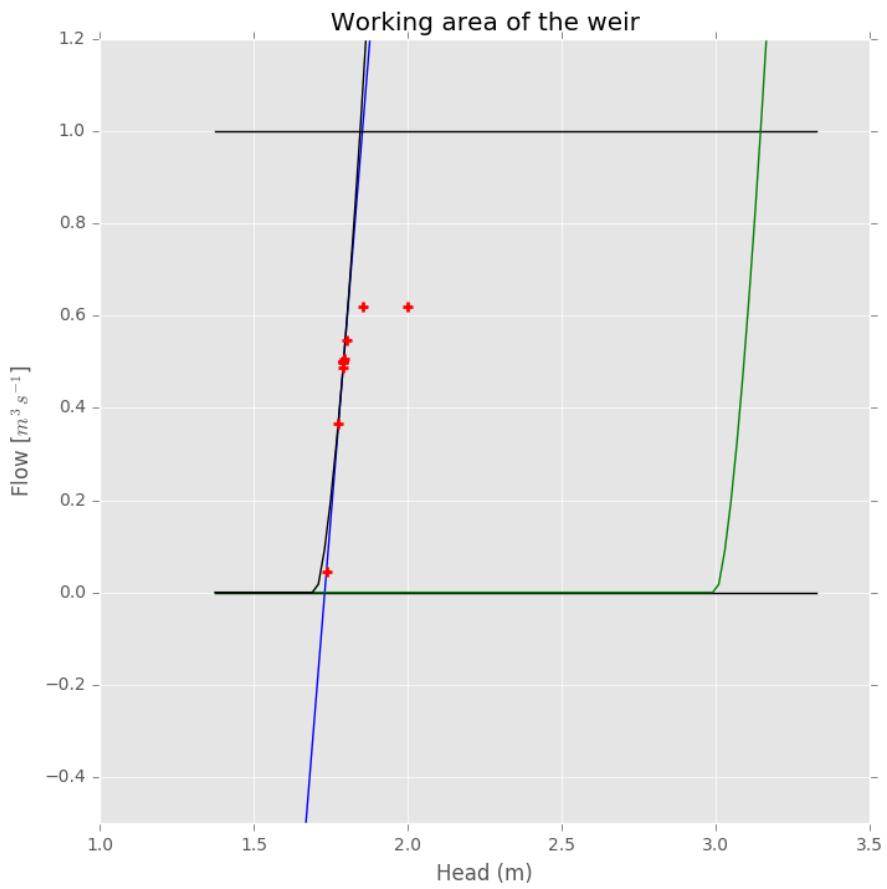
Submerged flow is not supported.

Modeling

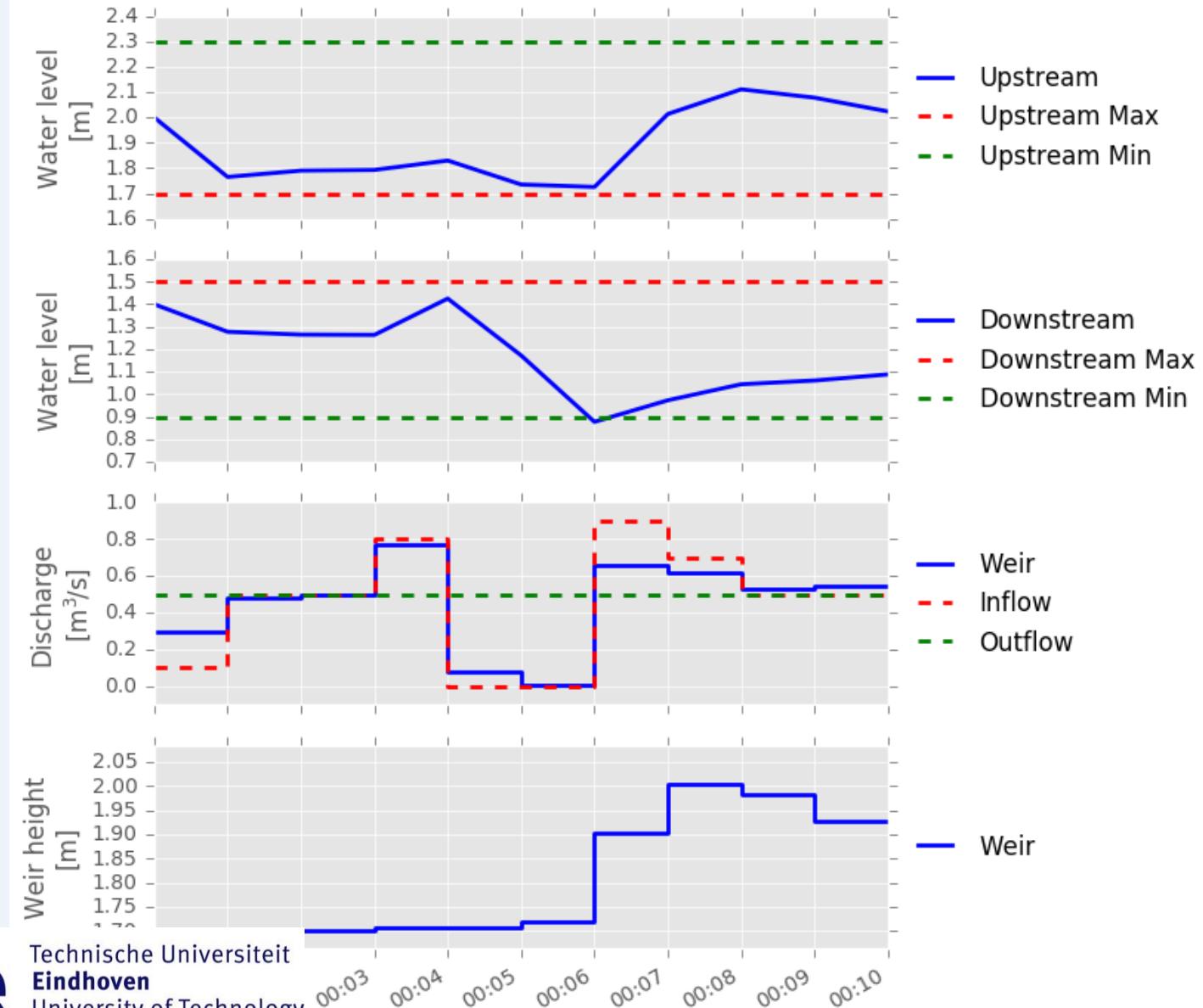
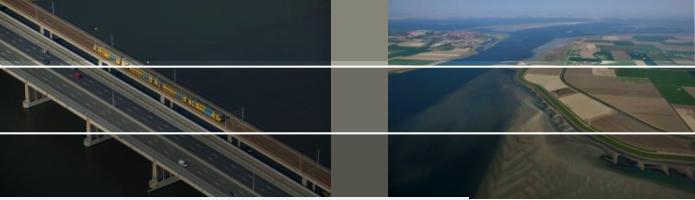
Building a model with a weir

In this example we are considering a system of two branches and a controllable weir in between. On the upstream side is a prescribed input flow, and on the downstream side is a prescribed output flow. The weir should move in such way that the water level in both branches is kept within the desired limits.

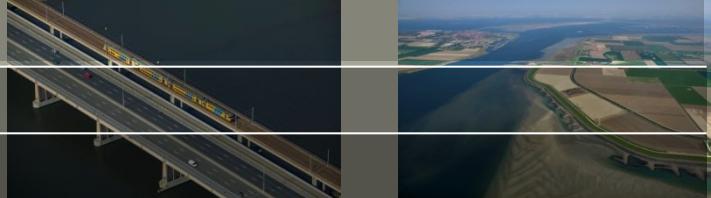
Error approximation



Including weir with zero flow



Pumps



2017 March

One pump, always on

Pump is able to turn off

More pumps

Minimum on time

Error approximation

Different kinds of pumps

Pump switching matrix

Resistance

Further test and improvement

Performance

2017 October

Documentation

RTC-Tools Hydraulic Structures
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EXAMPLES

- Examples
 - Pumping Station
 - Basic Pumping Station
 - The Model
 - The Optimization Problem
 - Results
 - Two Pumps
 - Weir

Docs » Examples » Pumping Station » Basic Pumping Station

[View page source](#)

Basic Pumping Station



! Note

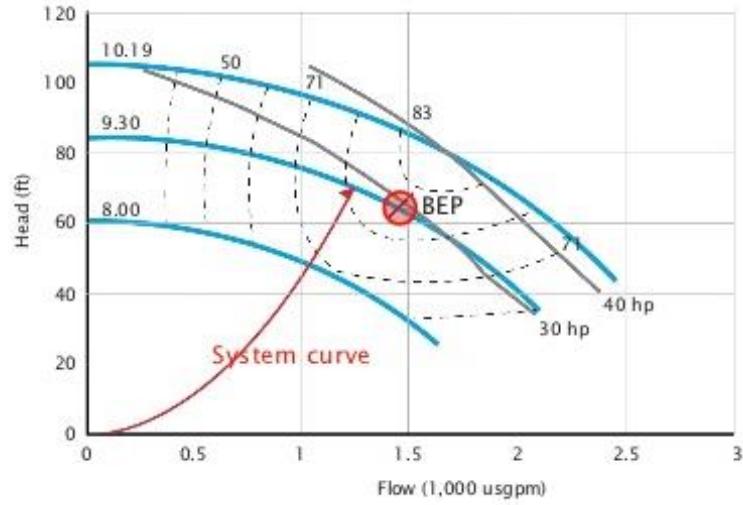
This example focuses on how to implement optimization for pumping stations in RTC-Tools using the Hydraulic Structures library. It assumes basic exposure to RTC-Tools. If you are a first-time user of RTC-Tools, please refer to the [RTC-Tools documentation](#).

The purpose of this example is to understand the technical setup of a model with the Hydraulic Structures Pumping Station object, how to run the model, and how to interpret the results.

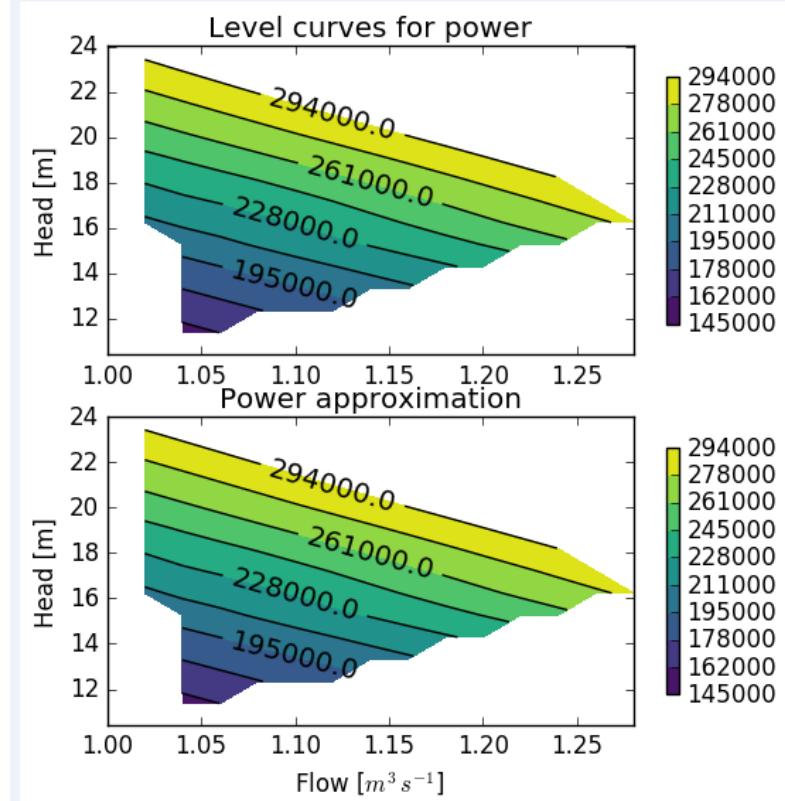
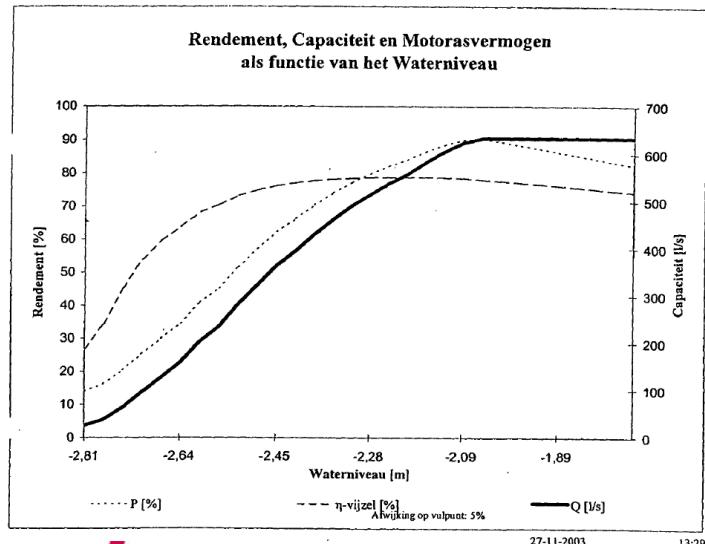
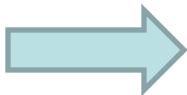
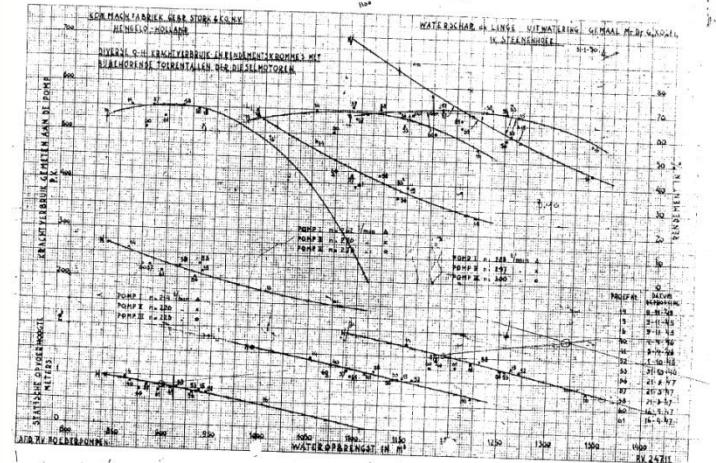
The scenario is the following: A pumping station with a single pump is trying to keep an upstream polder in an allowable water level range. Downstream of the pumping station is a sea with a (large) tidal range, but the sea level never drops below the polder level. The price on the energy market fluctuates, and the goal of the operator is to keep the polder water level in the allowable range while minimizing the pumping costs.

The folder `examples/pumping_station/basic` contains the complete RTC-Tools optimization problem.

Pump types



Pump fitting tools - preprocessing



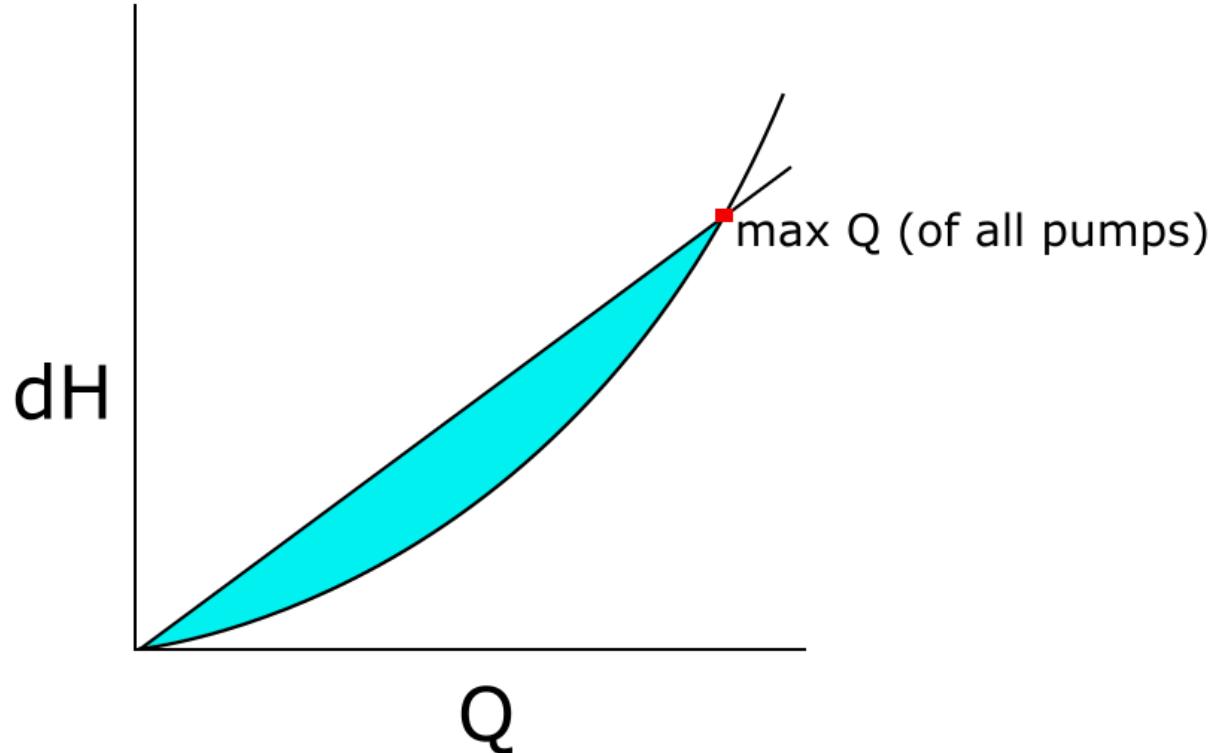
Resistance



$$dH = C \cdot Q^2$$

$$dH \geq C \cdot Q^2$$

$$\lim_{Q \rightarrow 0} dH = 0$$

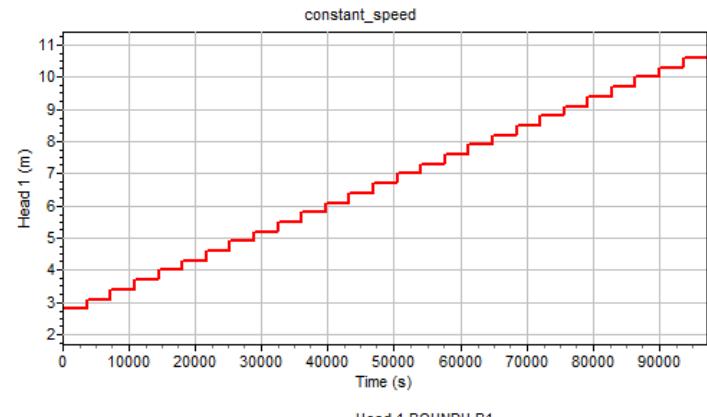


Error pumps (fixed speed pump)



Water level fixed (RTC-Step)

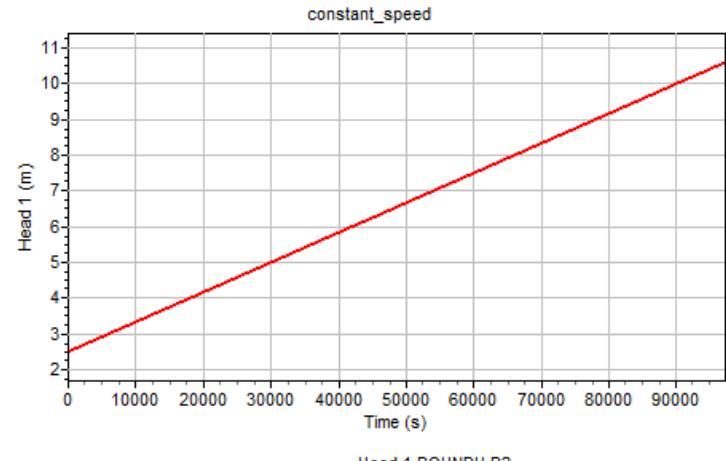
One day (24 time steps pump on)			
	RTC	Wanda	Error
Total power	1445.685	1492.418313	3.23%
Water pumped	61689.2	63423.7581	2.81%
Water level upstream	0.790677	0.790700018	0.00%



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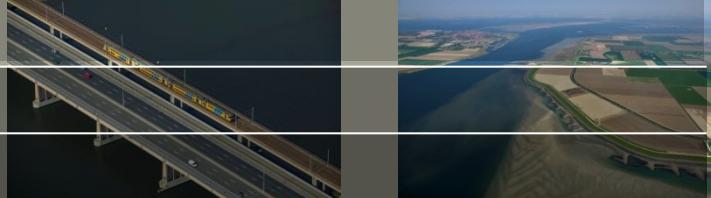
Water level interpolated

One day (24 time steps pump on)			
	RTC	Wanda	Error
Total power	1445.685	1486.044	2.79%
Water pumped	61689.2	64189.27	4.05%
Water level upstream	0.790677	0.773898	2.17%



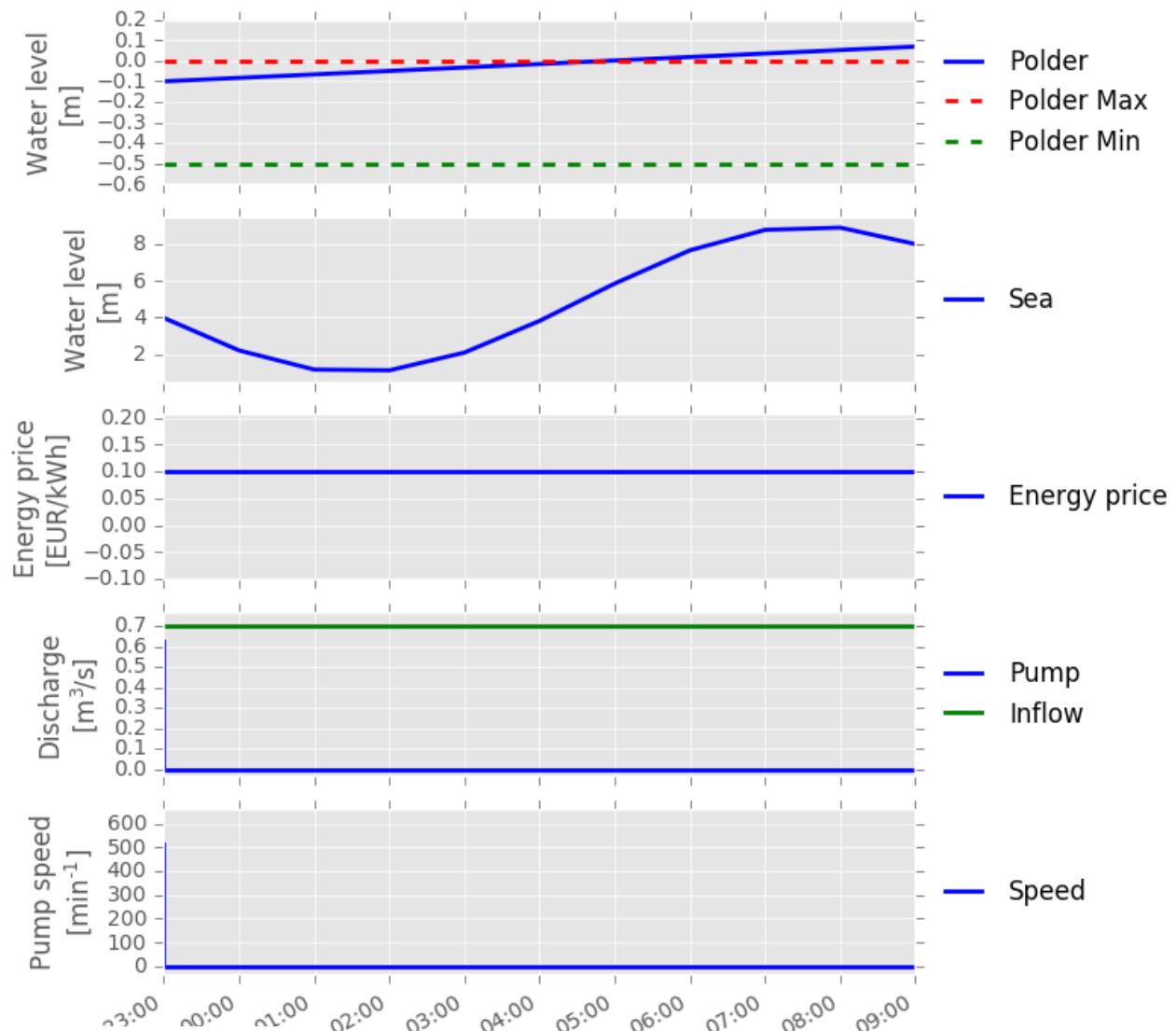
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Examples



- 3 examples
- Each of them shows a situation:
 - Without pumping
 - Possible manual operation
 - With optimization

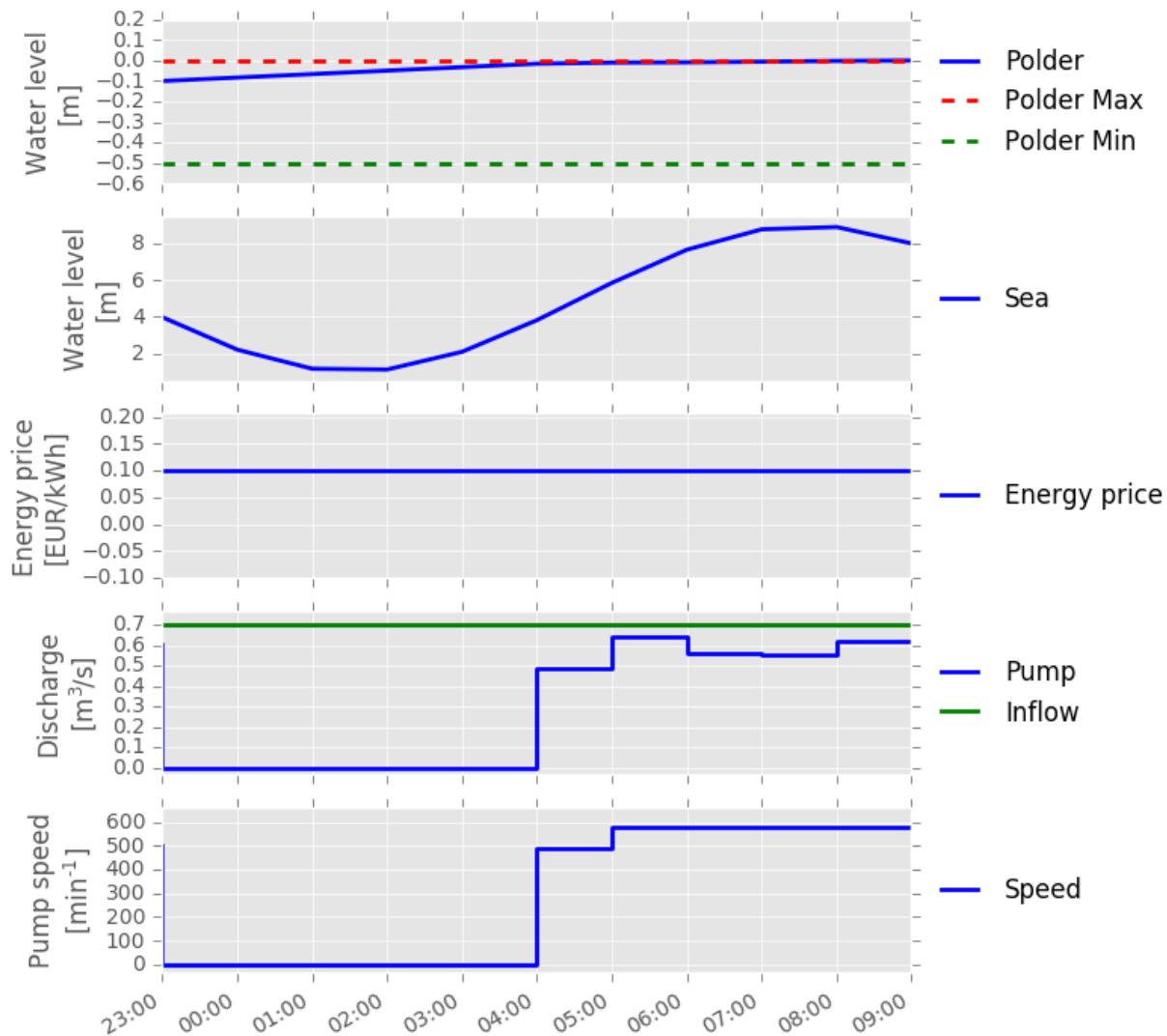
Example 1, no pumping



Example 1, “manual” operation



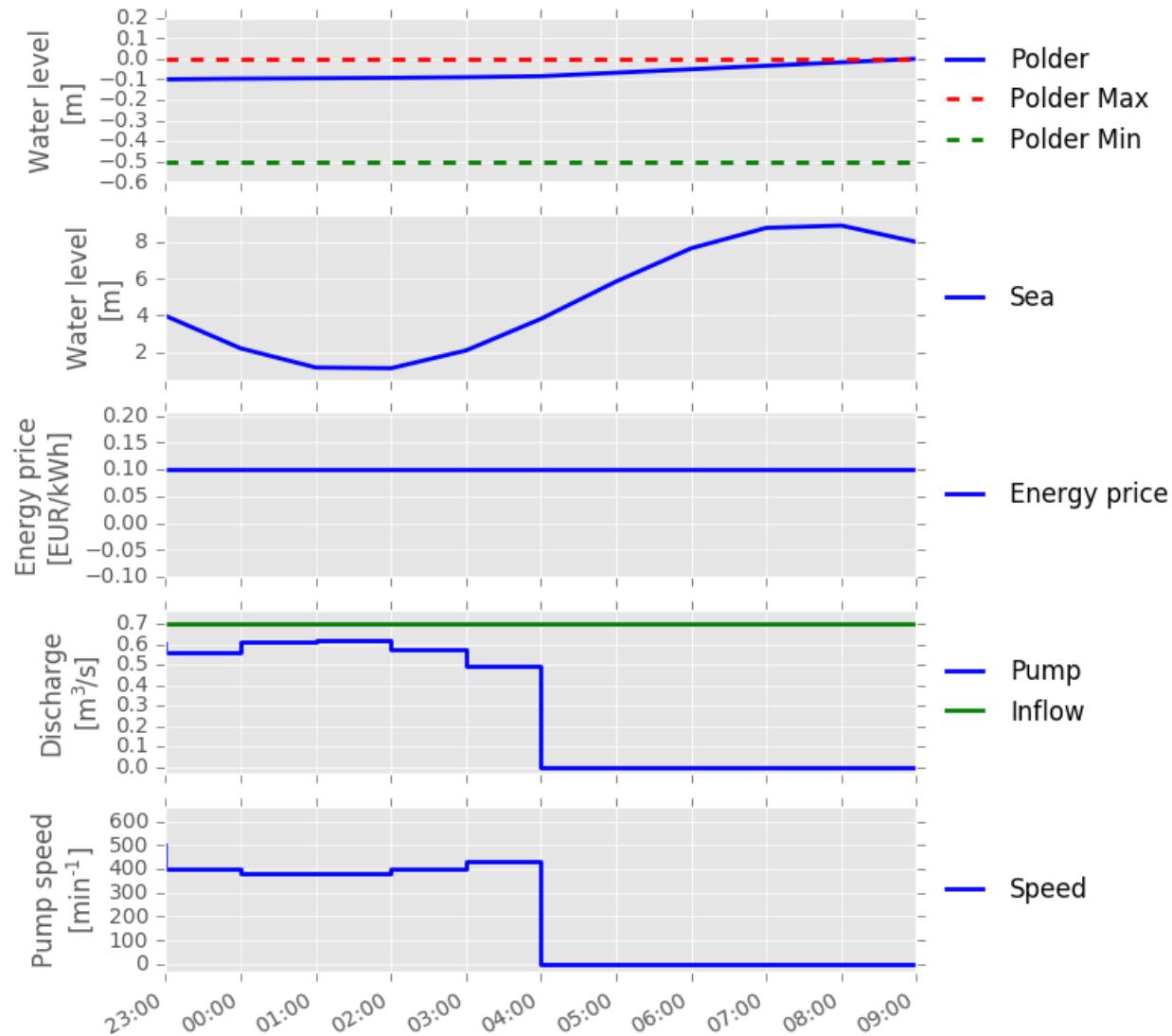
Total power = 304.5 kWh
Total money spent = €30.40



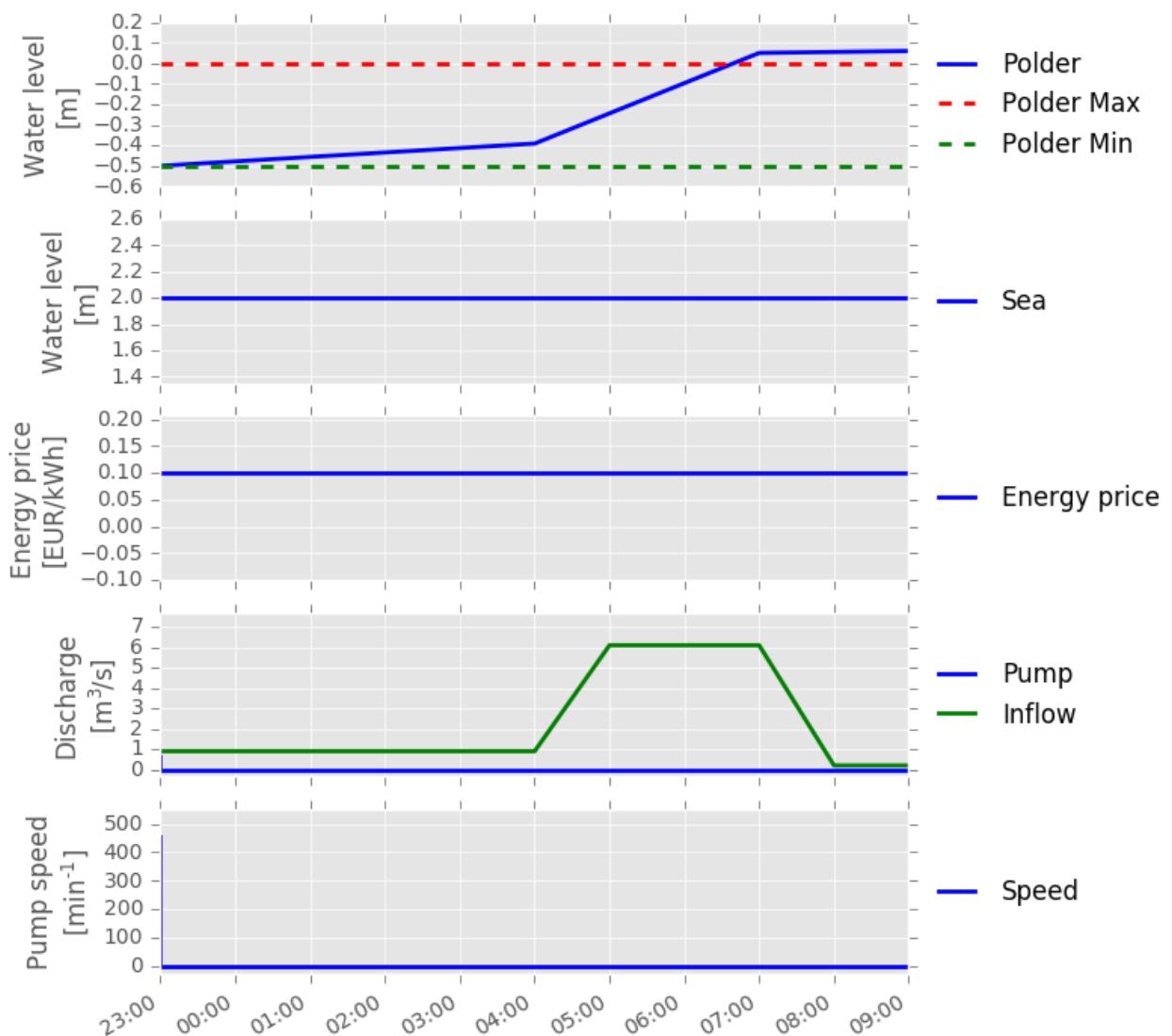
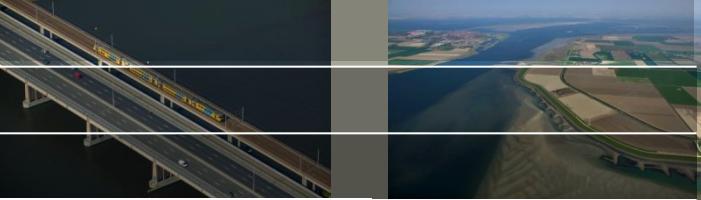
Example 1, optimization

Total power = 95.9 kWh
Total money spent = €9.50

Saving: 68%

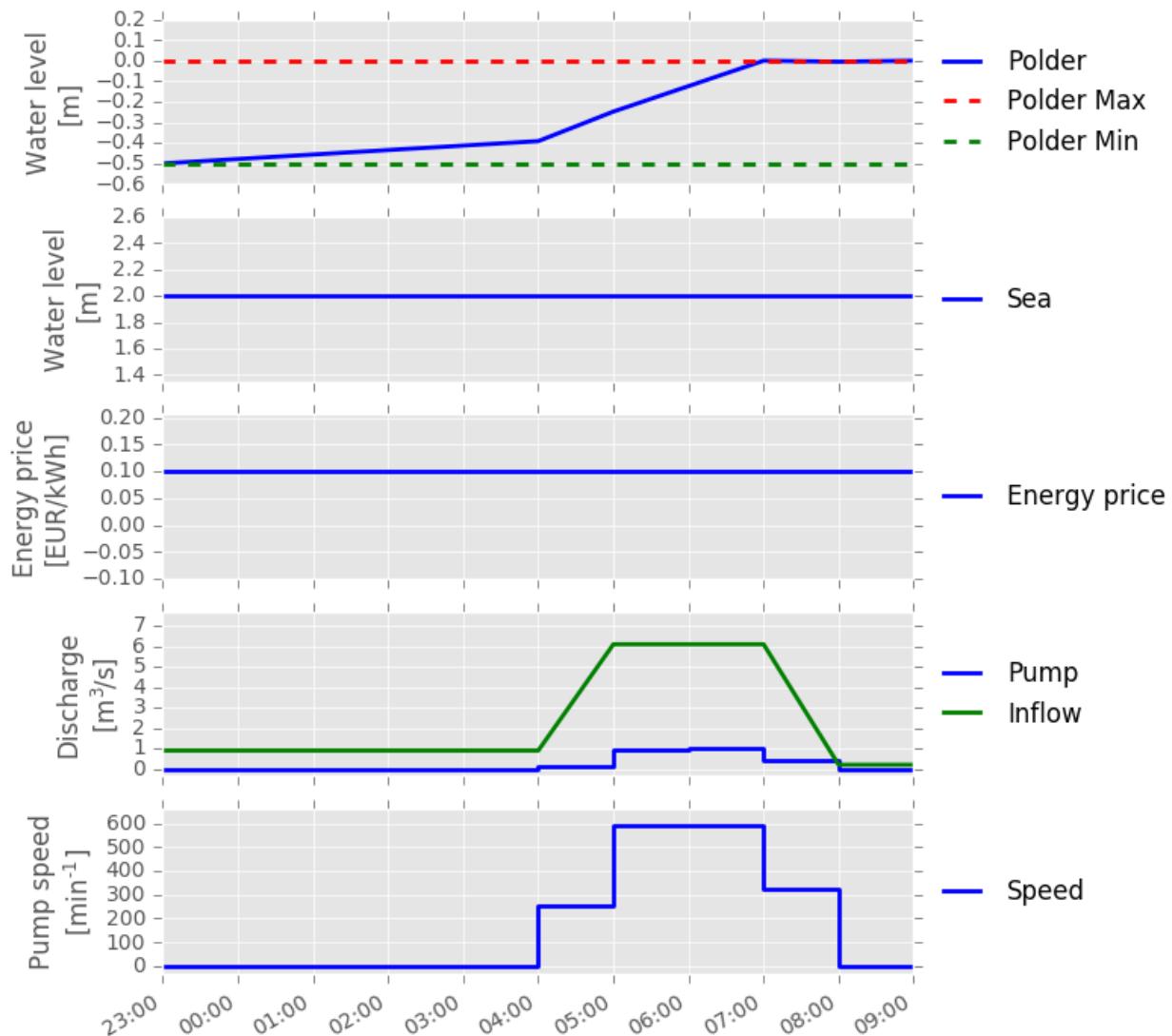


Example 2, no pumping



Example 2, “manual” operation

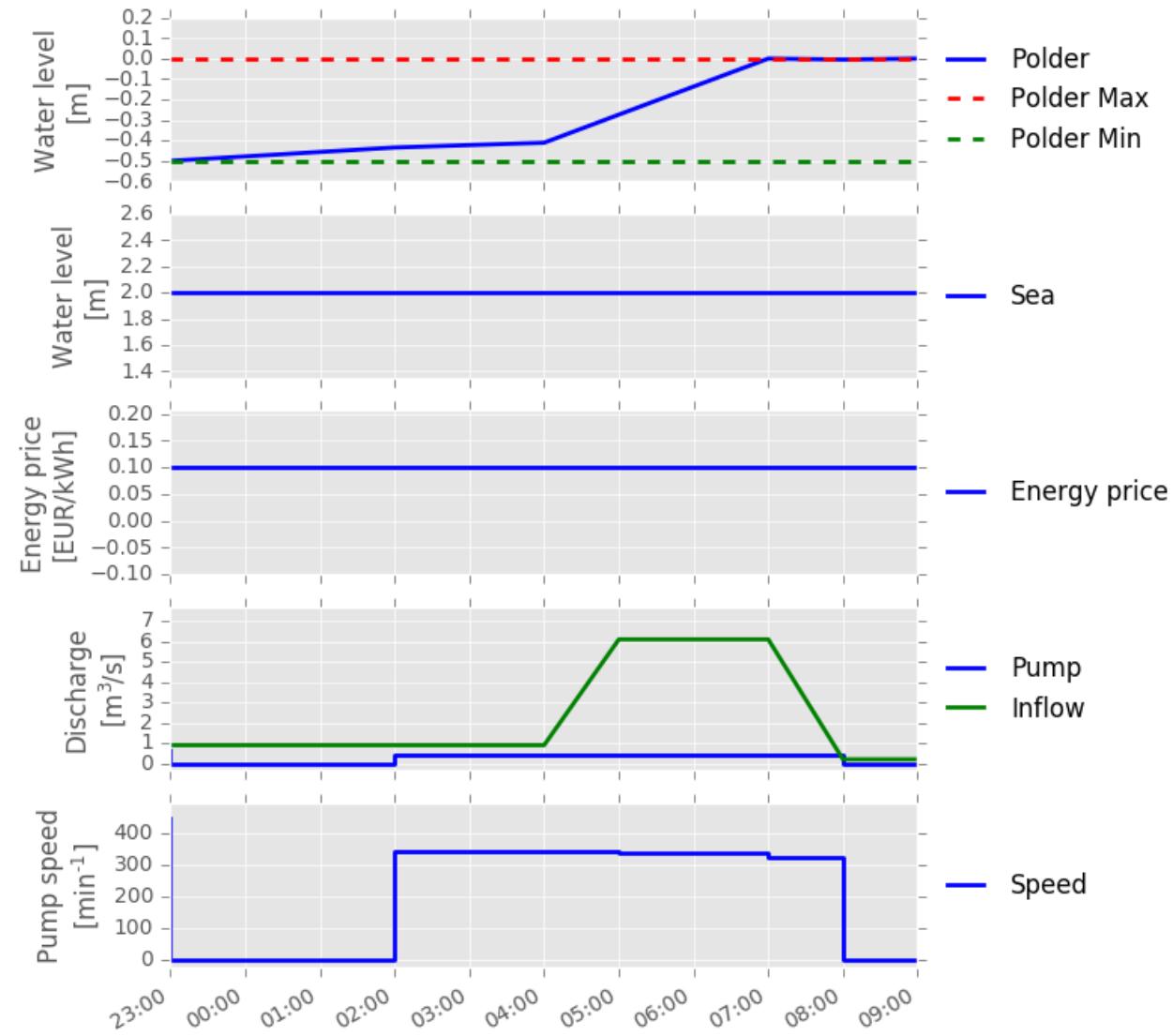
Total power = 122.38 kWh
Total money spent = €12.20



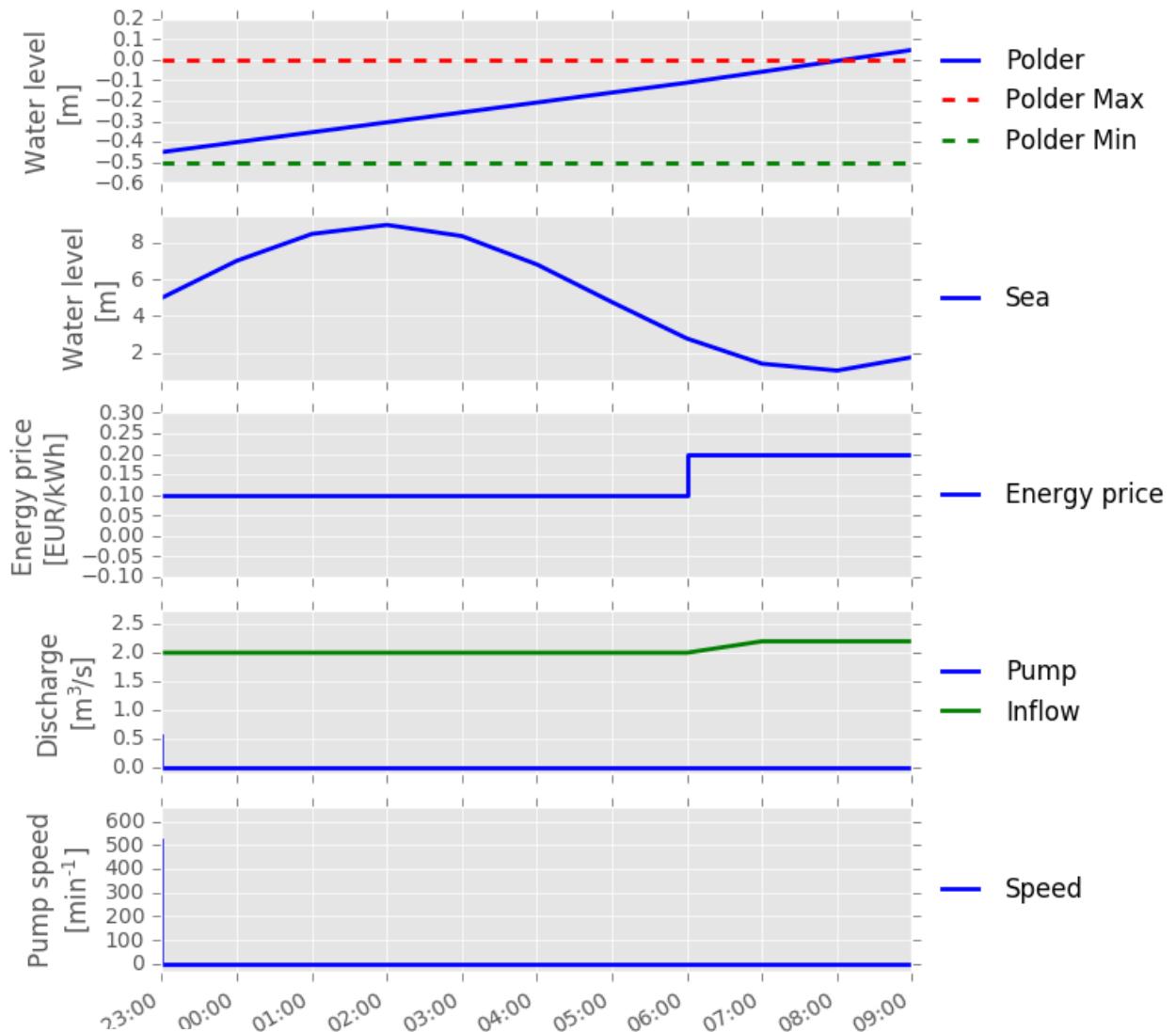
Example 2, optimization

Total power = 73.8 kWh
Total money spent = €7.40

Total saving: 40%



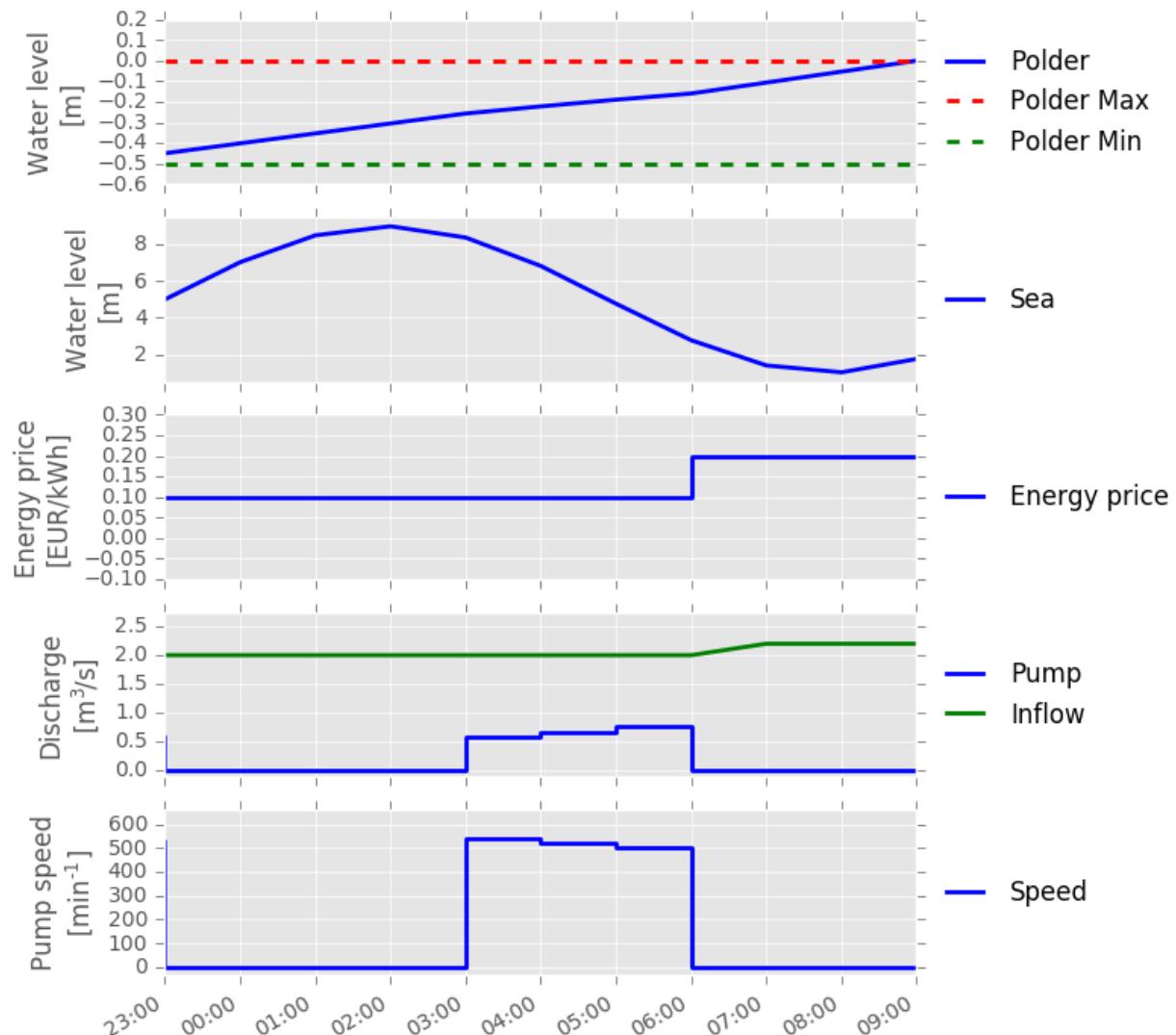
Example 3, no pumping



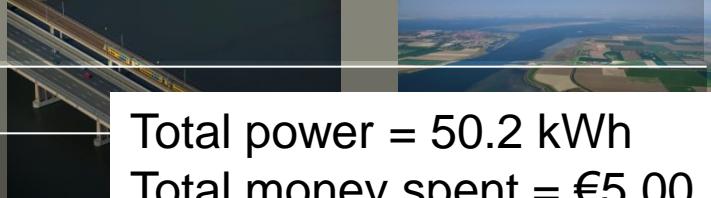
Example 3, “manual” operation



Total power = 134.4 kWh
Total money spent = €13.40

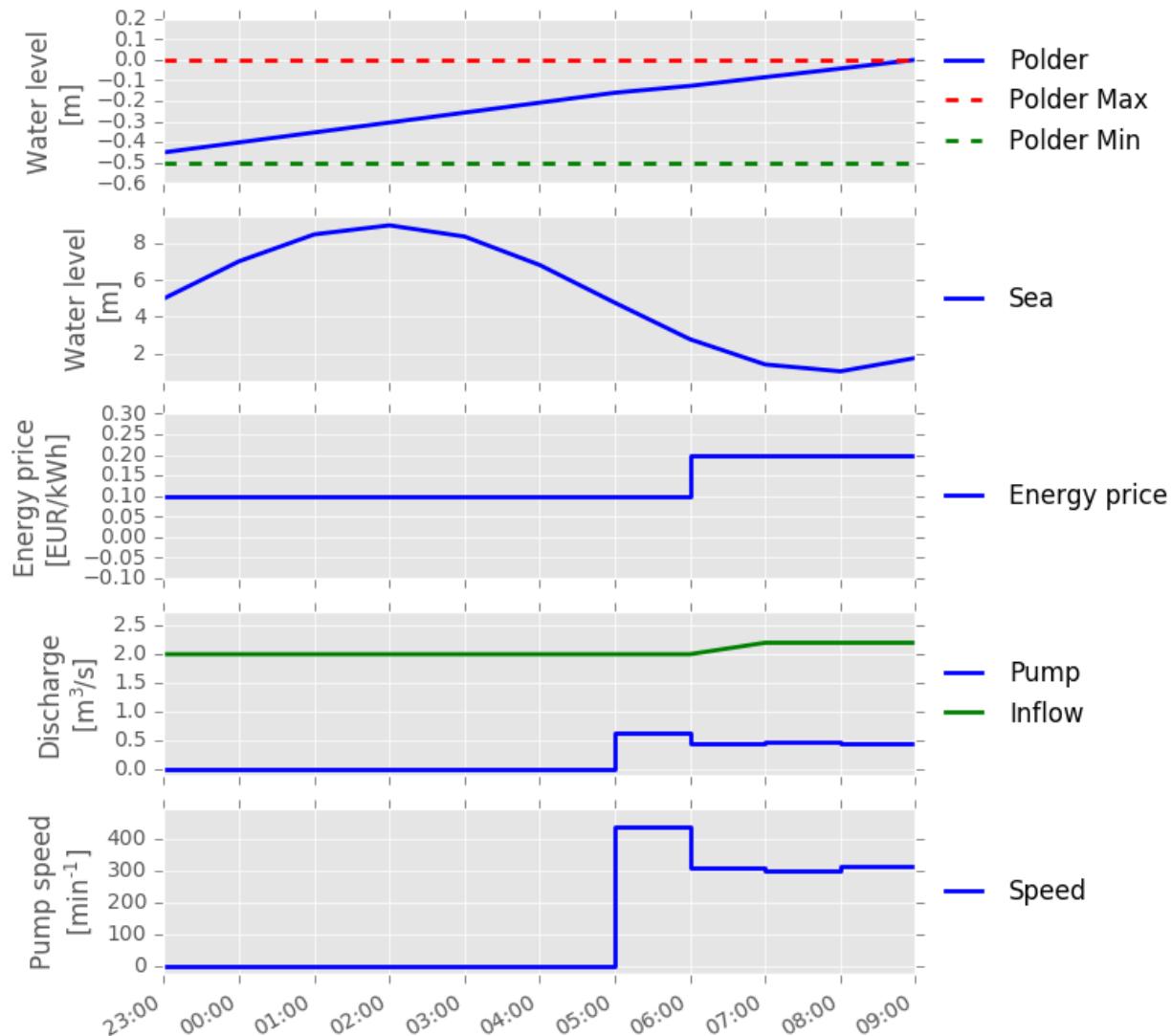


Example 3, optimization

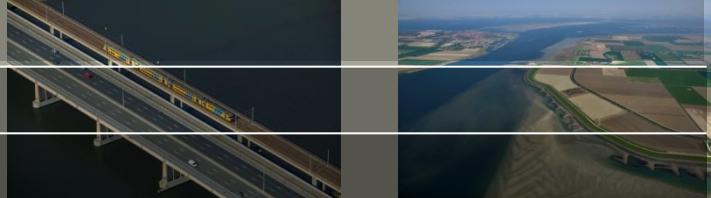


Total power = 50.2 kWh
Total money spent = €5.00

Total saving: 63%



Future steps



2017 March

Approximation concept, controllable weirs

One pump, always on

Full development

Pump is able to turn off

Including weir with zero flow

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Error approximation

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2017 October

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