

WEBINAR

DIGITAL INNOVATION FOR SOLAR THERMAL SYSTEMS

23 June 2026



Webinar

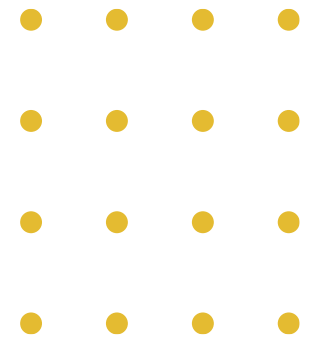
**Harnessing the Sun, Driven by Data:
Digital Innovation for Solar Thermal Systems**

On 23 June 2026 - 11.00 - 12.30

Organised by  



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AGENDA

11.10 - 11.20	Interaction with the audience
11.20 - 11.40	The SUN-DT project by Marcelino Sánchez (CENER), Project Coordinator
11.40 - 11.50	The DIGISOLAR project by Xavier Albets (DCarbo), Project Coordinator
11.50 - 12.00	SunPeek by Marnoch Hamilton-Jones (AEE)
12.00 - 12.10	Pytrnsys suite by Damian Birchler (SPF)
12.10 - 12.25	Q&A
12.25 - 12.30	Closing

Moderators: Céline Suchet (EUREC) and Konstantinos Genikomsakis (ESTELA)



CENER

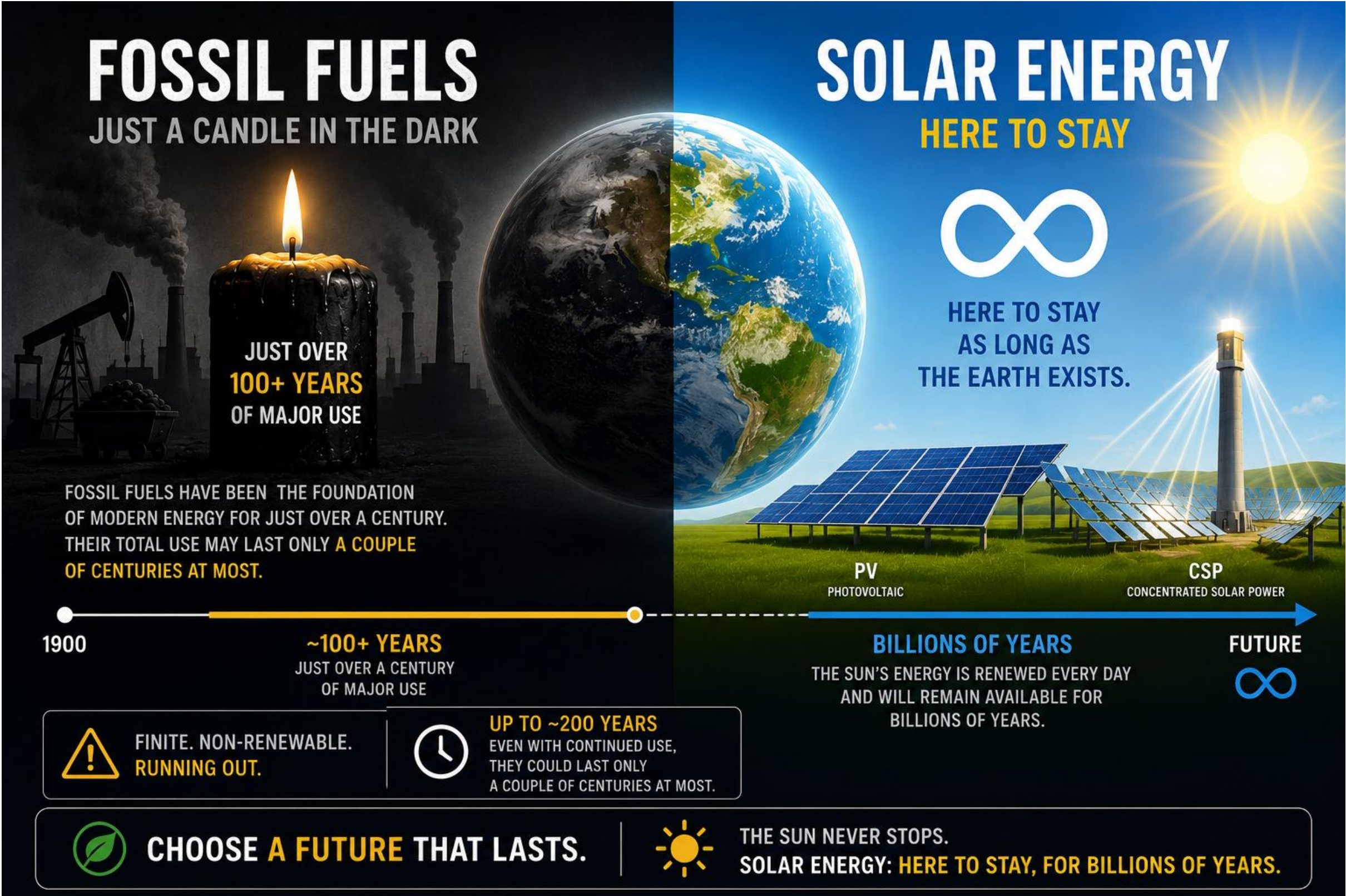


CSP 4.0: The Era of Intelligent Solar Energy

From Digitalization to Intelligent Energy Systems
Based on SUN-DT project experience

Webinar “Harnessing the Sun, Driven by Data: Digital Innovation for Solar Thermal Systems”
June 23, 2026

WHY INTELLIGENT SOLAR ENERGY MATTERS NOW



WHY INTELLIGENT SOLAR ENERGY MATTERS NOW



Renewable energy systems are becoming **too complex** for conventional operation and control



Achieving an effective energy transition requires the **intelligent integration** of renewables into the energy mix



AI, digital twins, and advanced analytics are **transforming** industrial energy infrastructure



CSP is an **ideal testbed** for next-generation intelligent renewable energy systems



RENEWABLES



AI & ANALYTICS



DIGITAL TWIN



OPTIMIZED PERFORMANCE



SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY FUTURE

WHAT IS CSP?

Concentrated Solar converts sunlight into high temperature heat

- This heat can be converted into:
 - **Electricity**
 - Industrial **process heat**
 - **Green hydrogen** production
- **Dispatchable renewable energy with thermal storage**



CSP TECHNOLOGIES

CSP should play a key role in:

- Industrial decarbonization
- Energy transition
- Sustainable energy systems

SOLAR TOWERS: THE MOST ADVANCED CSP TECHNOLOGY



- **Higher Performance**
 - Higher solar **concentration ratios**
 - Higher operating **temperatures** ($>560^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Higher conversion **efficiency**
- **Better Energy Storage**
 - **More kWh stored** per unit volume
 - **Low-cost, massive** energy storage using **environmentally friendly** molten salts
 - **Dispatchable electricity** day and night
- **Strategic Value**
 - **Grid** flexibility and reliability (synchronous generation)
 - High-temperature **industrial heat**
 - Green **hydrogen** production
 - **Environmentally friendly storage** solution



Solar Tower CSP uniquely combines renewable generation and large-scale energy storage, making it a critical technology for a secure and carbon-neutral energy system.

WHY CSP IS A DIGITALIZATION TESTBED?



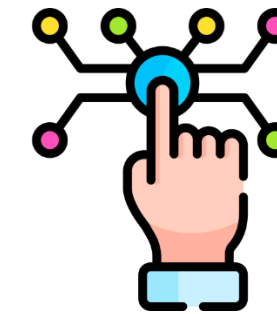
CSP TOWER PLANTS ARE:

- Highly complex
 - Thousands of heliostats
 - Thermal and optical interactions
- Dynamic
- Data-intensive
- Multi-physics systems



REQUIRES:

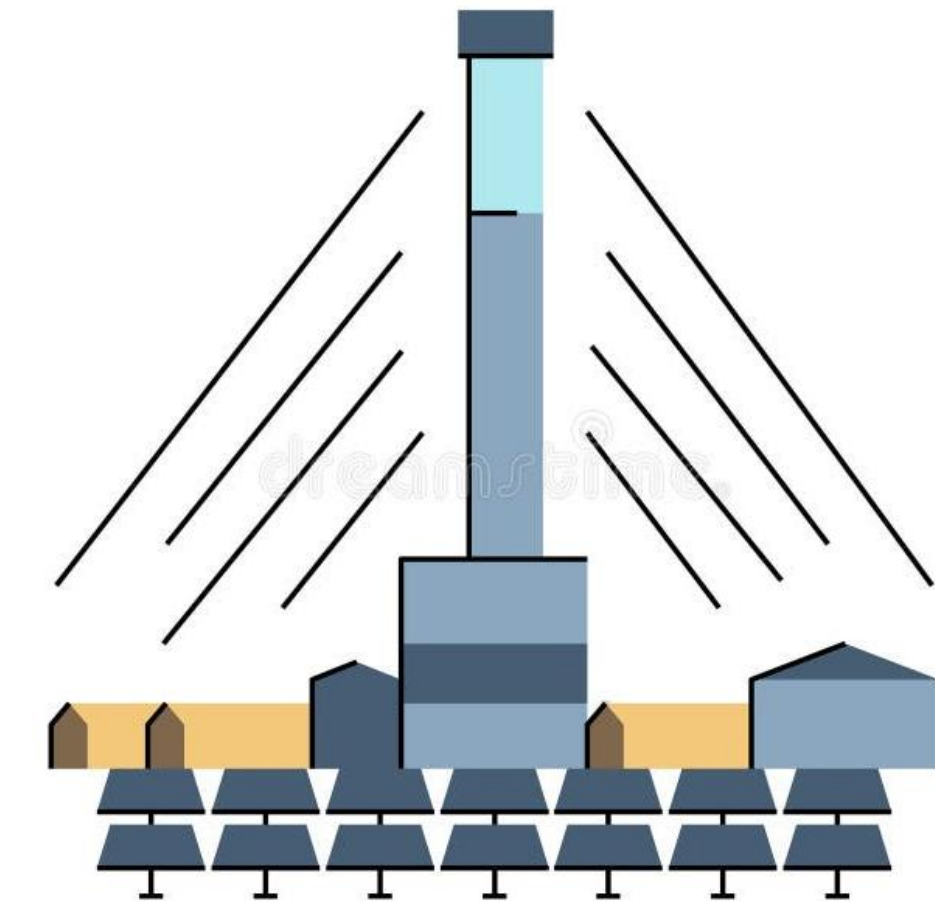
- Advanced sensing
- AI-based prediction
- Digital Twins
- Real Time Analytics



If it works in CSP, it's highly valuable for any other energy systems

CSP + Digitalization enables:

- Smarter Operation
- Lower O&M costs
- Higher reliability
- Better grid integration
- Industrial Decarbonization
- Smart Energy transition



Digitalization connects **3 layers**:

MEASUREMENT

- Sensors (irradiance, temperature, electrical variables)
- Drones, cameras, remote sensing
- SCADA and high-frequency data

MODELING

- Physical and performance models
- Digital twins
- Degradation models

DECISION-MAKING

- AI & machine learning
- Predictive O&M
- Dispatch & energy optimization

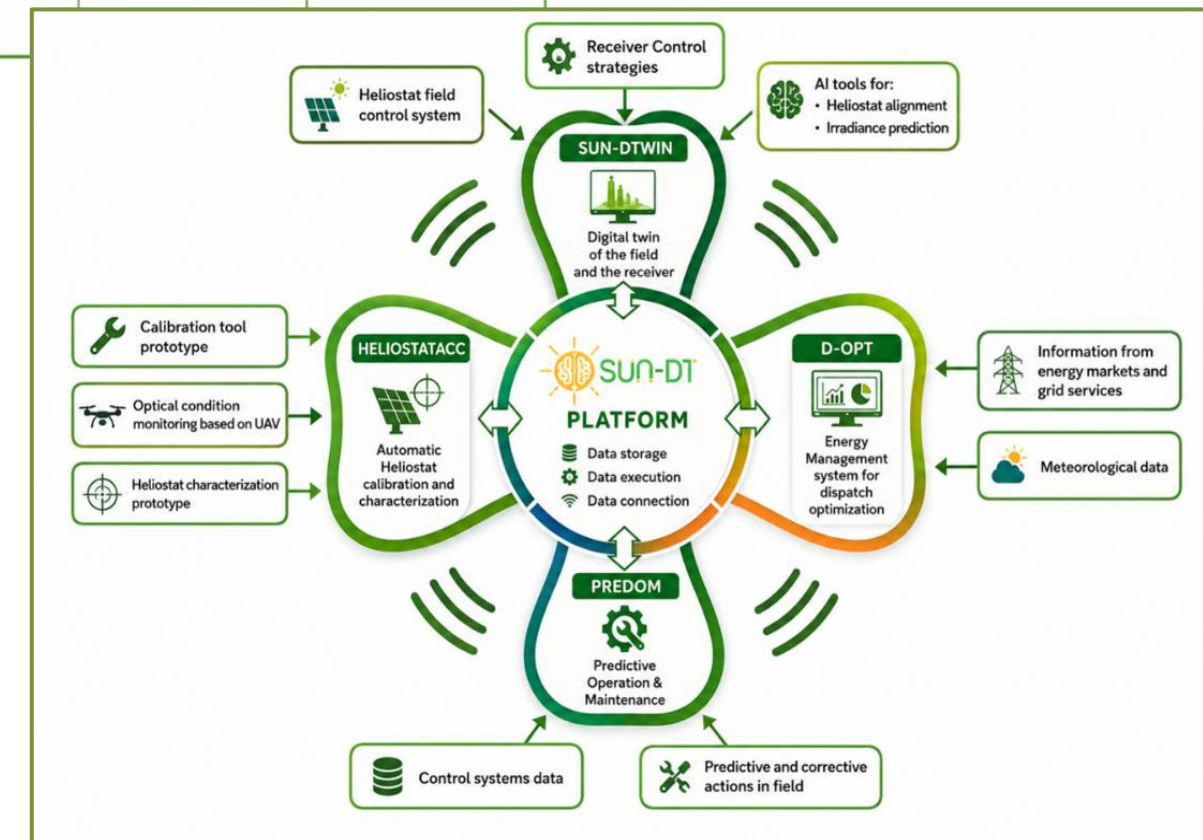
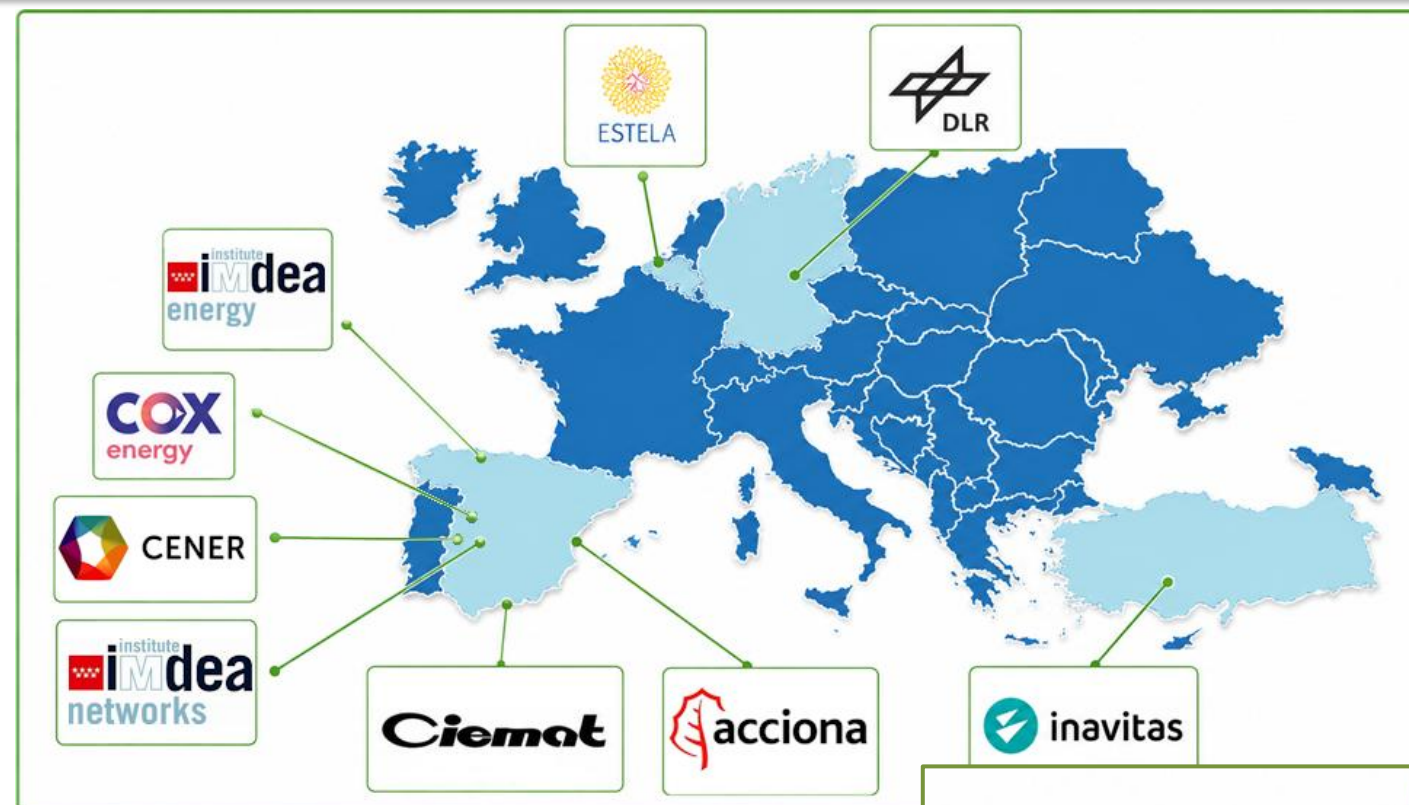


**VALUE COMES FROM
INTEGRATION OF ALL 3!!**

THE SUN-DT PROJECT



Smart Use of Novel Digital Tools for advanced performance and reduced costs in CSP tower plants



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Objective



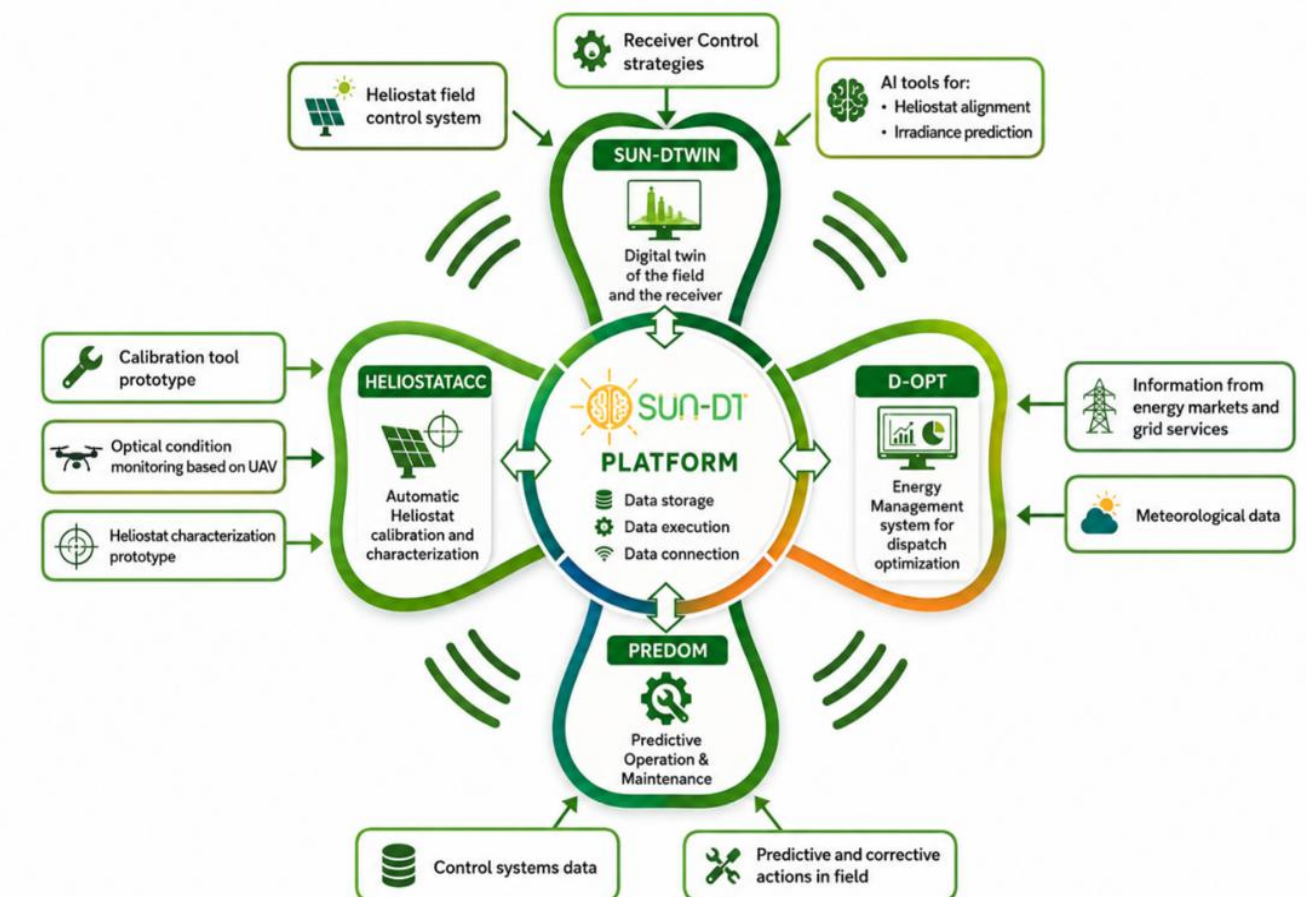
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IMPROVE PERFORMANCE, REDUCE O&M COSTS, ENABLE SMARTER PLANT OPERATION

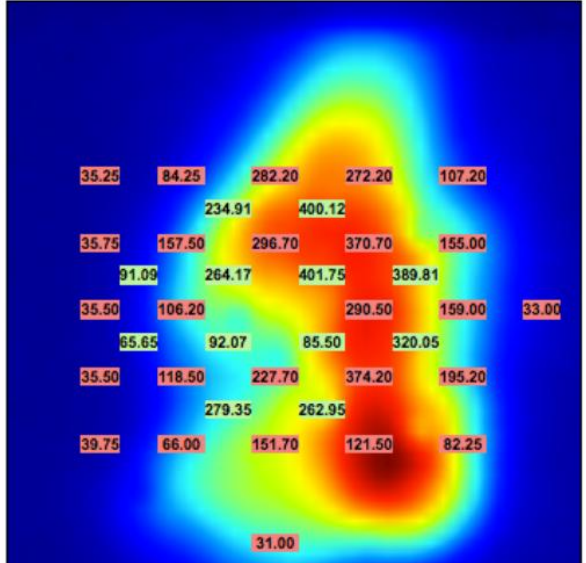
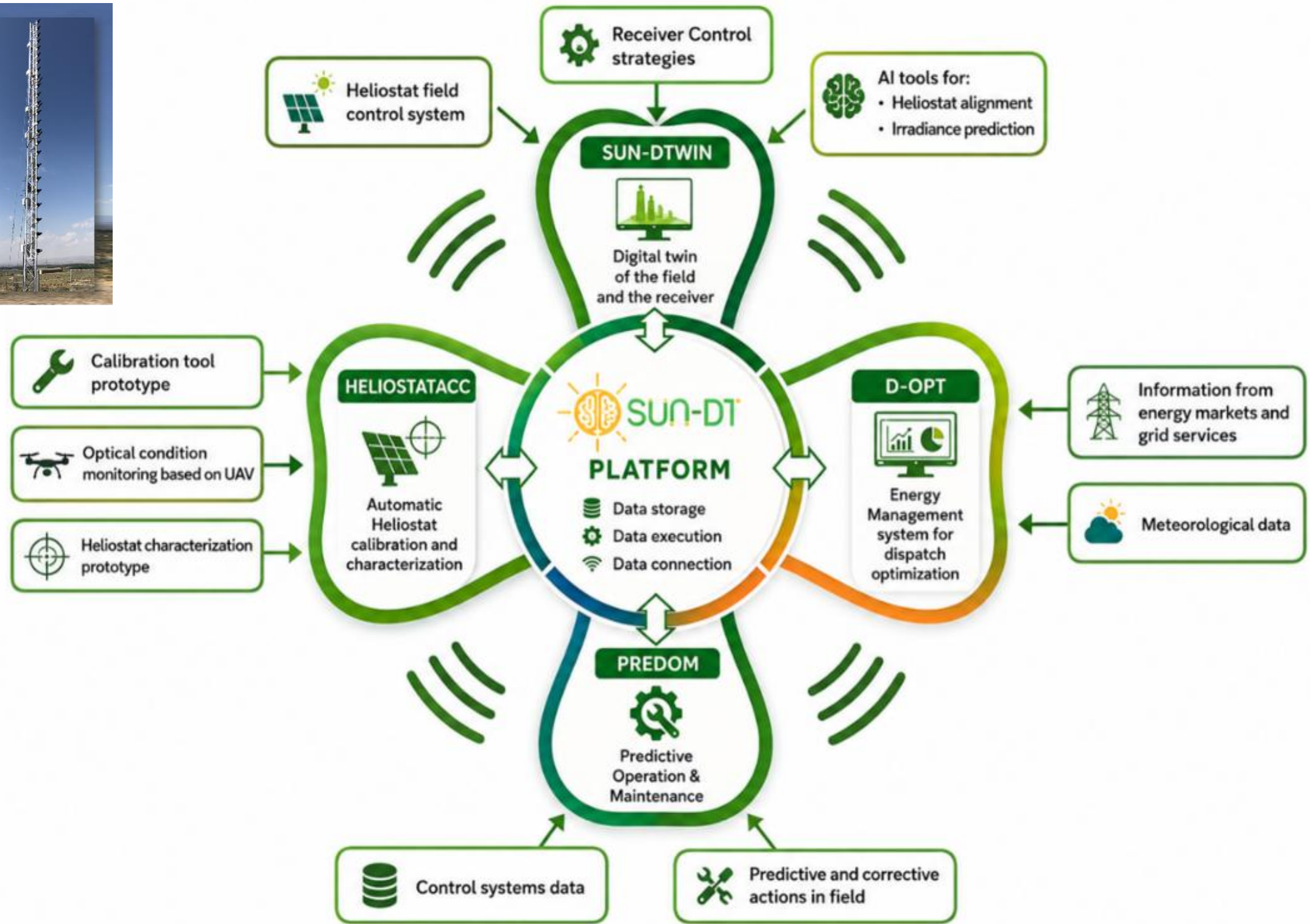
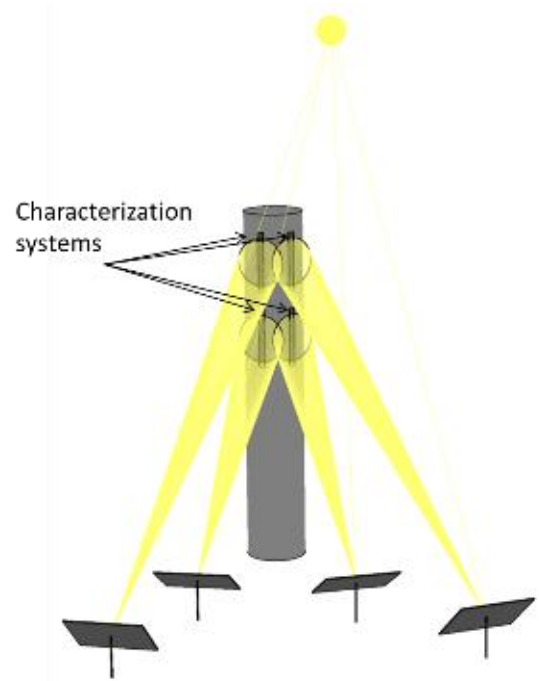
SUN-DT – Develops the Smart Use of Novel Digital Tools

- Advanced measurement & calibration tools
- **Digital-twin** of solar field and receiver
- **Energy Management System (EMS)**
- **Predictive O&M tools**

Integration into a **unified decision-support platform**



THE SUN-DT PROJECT



Methodology



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STAGE 0:
SELECTION

STAGE 1:
MATURING

STAGE 2:
INTEGRATION

STAGE 3: TESTING FOR VALIDATION



DIGITAL TOOLS



- ✓ Component control
- ✓ Performance measurement
- ✓ Self-diagnostic
- ✓ Ancillary services to power system
- ✓ Digital Twins
- ✓ Artificial Intelligence



OUR TOOLS

HELIOSTATACC

SUN-DTWIN

D-OPT

PREDOM



INTEGRATED DATA.
SMARTER DECISIONS



CSP EXPERIMENTAL TEST FACILITIES



IMDEA



JÜLICH



COMMERCIAL CSP PLANTS



CERRO DOMINADOR



KHI SOLAR ONE

OPTIMIZE

Smarter design and
operation

INTEGRATE

Seamless tools and
workflows

VALIDATE

Reliable testing in real
conditions

DELIVER

From R&D to
commercial plant

Expected results (I/II)



- **Increase in overall plant efficiency (4–10%):**



- Improved efficiency of the heliostat field and receiver.
- Fewer faults thanks to predictive maintenance.
- Less unplanned downtime (higher availability).

- **Improvement in annual output (+5%):**



- Up to 99% availability of the solar field → +2–3% in thermal output.



Expected results (II/II)



- **Reduction in OPEX (~15%) through:**



- Automation of tasks and reduction in human error.
- Predictive control of operating modes.
- Reduced need for corrective maintenance.

- **Reduction in CAPEX (~3%):**



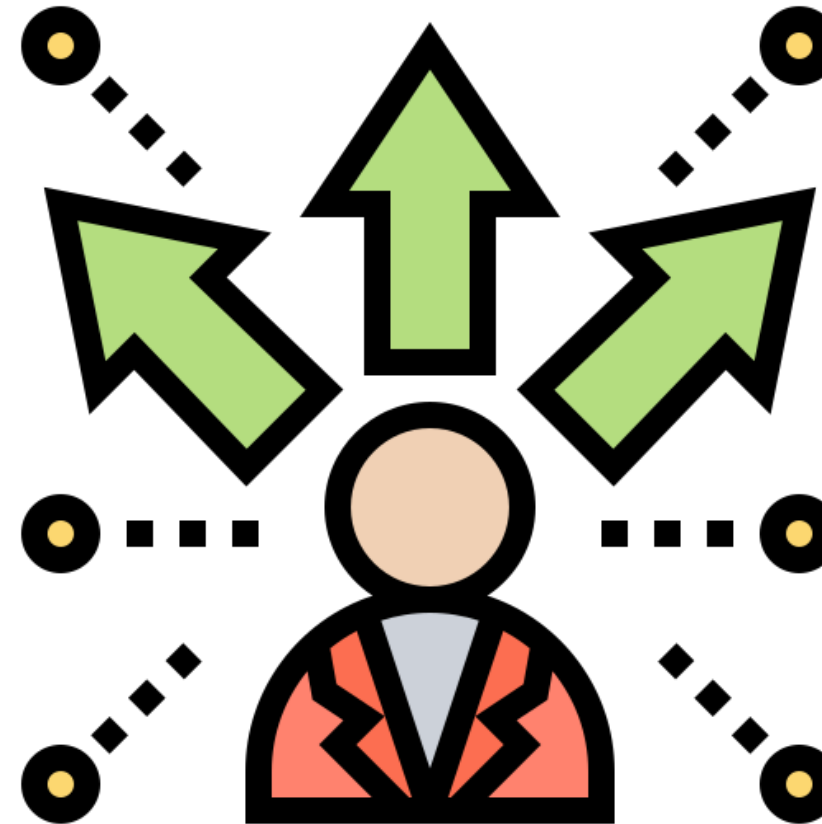
- Optimized design of the solar field without oversizing.



DIGITALIZATION IN SOLAR ENERGY AND THE ENERGY TRANSITION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES:

- Data management, **cybersecurity**, and standardization
- Implementation and training **costs**
- Need for **regulation** and industry **collaboration**



OPPORTUNITIES:

- **New data-driven business models**
- **Digital twins** for design and optimization
- **Greater reliability** and transparency

Digitalization for an Inclusive Energy Transition

- The model shifts from a single consumer to a system with **prosumers**
- **Real-time data availability** on energy generation, consumption, and storage
- Greater **transparency** on environmental footprint, costs, and energy origin
- More **informed energy decisions**: what to consume, when, and why
- **Grid management** becomes a **shared responsibility**



CSP + Digitalization = Intelligent Renewable Energy

- ✓ Digitalization is transforming renewable energy systems
- ✓ CSP is an ideal platform for AI, Digital Twins and advanced analytics
- ✓ Solar Tower CSP provides renewable electricity, large-scale storage, grid flexibility and industrial decarbonization
- ✓ SUN-DT demonstrates how intelligent tools can improve efficiency, reliability and competitiveness

The future **energy system needs** renewable assets that are **clean, dispatchable and intelligent**. Through AI, Digital Twins and advanced analytics, **SUN-DT is helping Solar Tower CSP evolve** towards that vision.



Smart Use of Novel Digital Tools for advanced performance and reduced costs in CSP tower plants

Thank you for your attention!

Marcelino Sánchez

Email: msanchez@cener.com



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Smart Use of Novel Digital Tools for advanced performance and reduced costs in CSP tower plants

CONSORTIUM



MORE INFORMATION



linkedin.com/company/sun-dt/



x.com/SUN_DT_Project



cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101234781



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DIGISOLAR in a NUTSHELL

Dr. Daniel Carbonell

Dr. Xavier Albets-Chico

DCARBO ENERGY CONSULTING

DIGISOLAR Coordinator Team

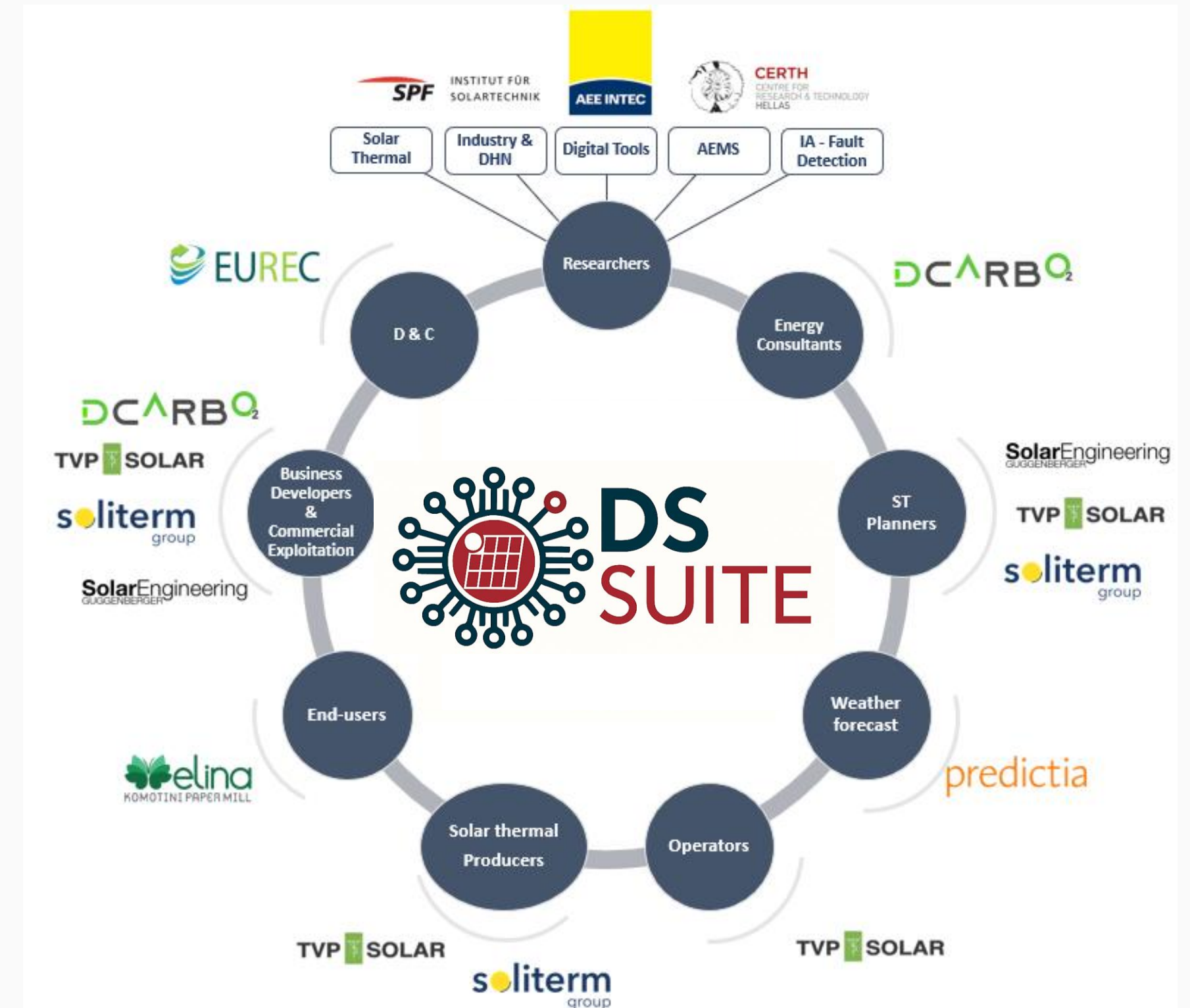


Advanced digital tools for optimised planning, maintenance and operation of solar thermal hybrid systems

DIGISOLAR will reinforce Europe's leadership in renewables, driving a sustainable future.

General data, consortium and project budget

- **Budget**
 - Overall 5.7 M€
 - EU funded 2.9 M€
 - Swiss funded 2.0 M€
- **Start 01.09.2025; End: 31.08.2029**
- **11 partners, 7 countries**
- **End TRL 7**
- **Demonstration in 4 pilot plants**

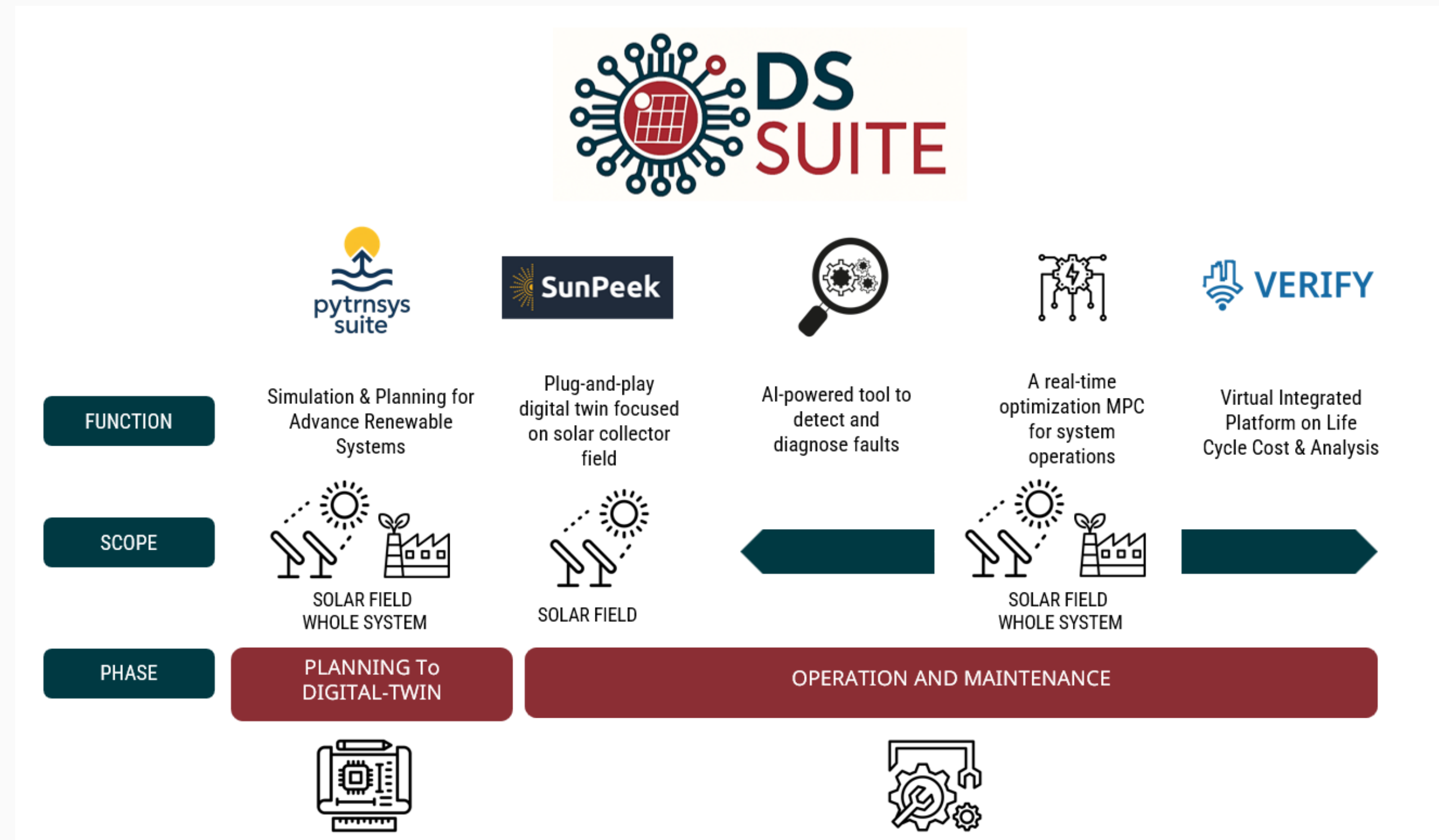




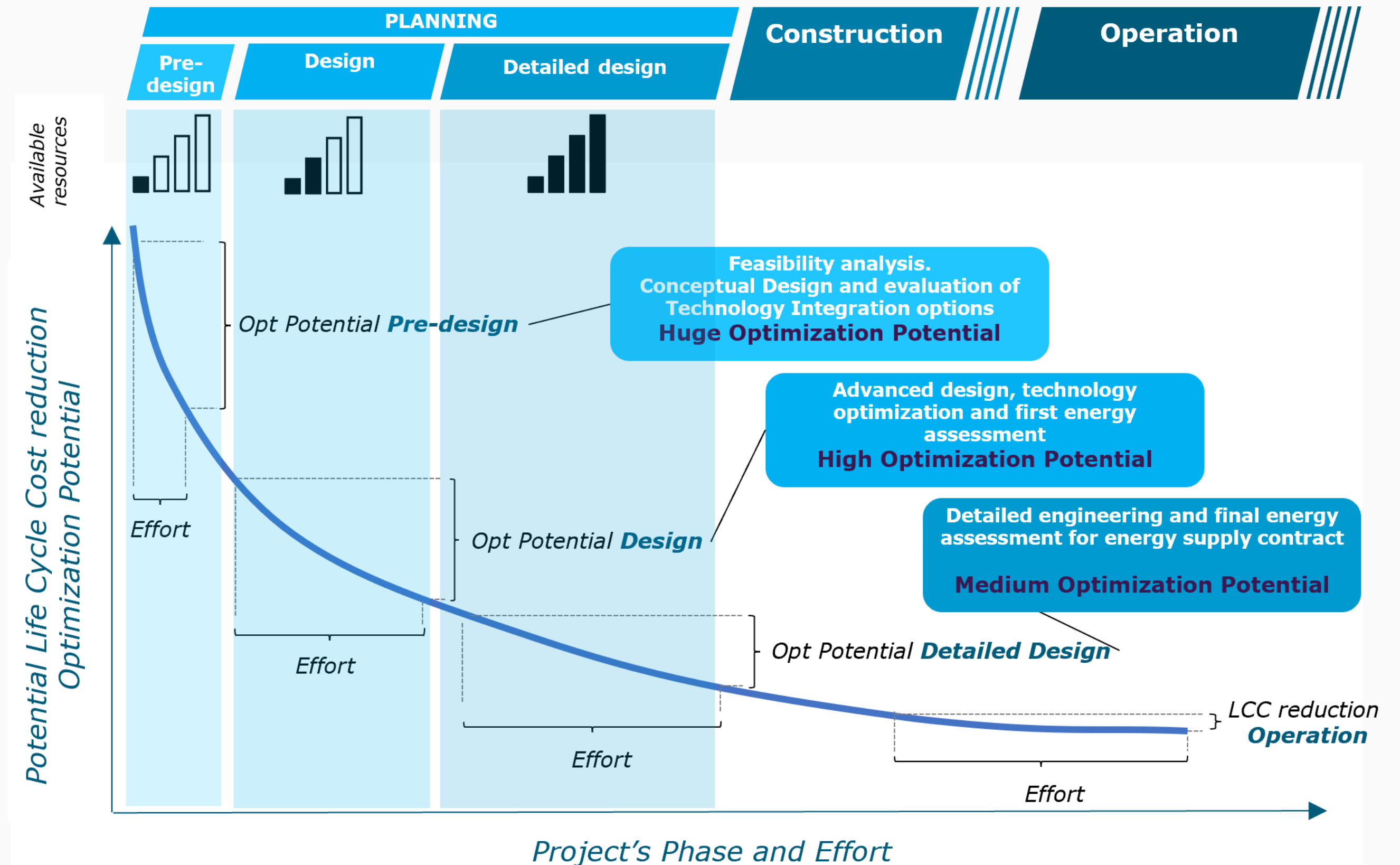
Video available [here](#)

The DIGISOLAR software suite (DS Suite)

- Support planning, operation and optimisation of large-scale hybrid-ST systems
- Achieve high shares of renewables to accelerate the decarbonization for industrial process and DH



All-in-one harmonized Planning to digital-twin at system level



SunPeek: Quality assurance tool for solar thermal plants in operation

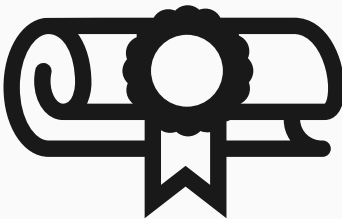
Friesach,
Source: Solar Engineering Guggenberger



Höglätten Härnösand
Source: Absolicon



Fernheizwerk Graz (FHW)
Source: Picfly.at Thomas Eberhard



Performance Verification

„Does the solar plant perform as expected?“

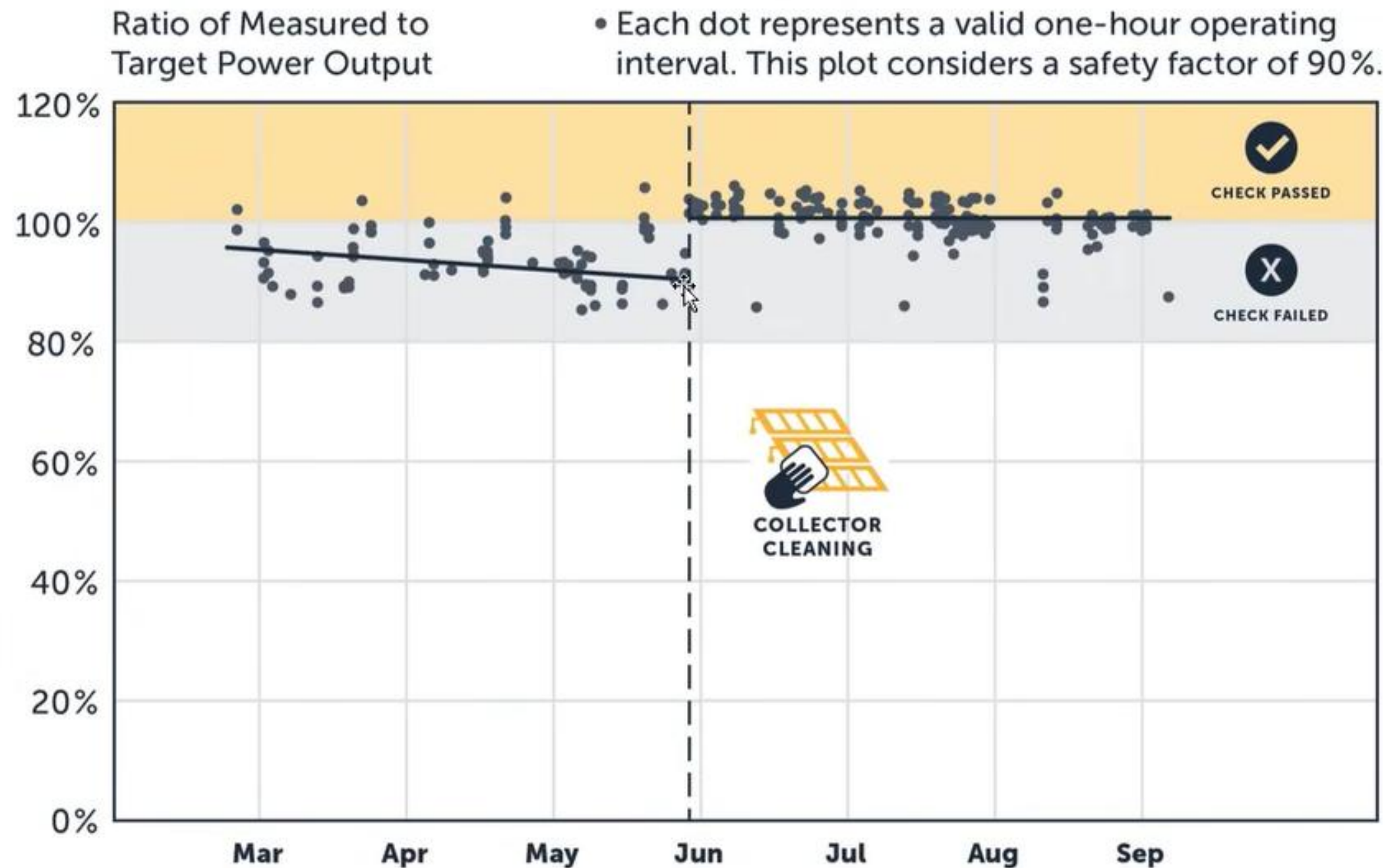


Performance Monitoring

„Does performance change over time?“

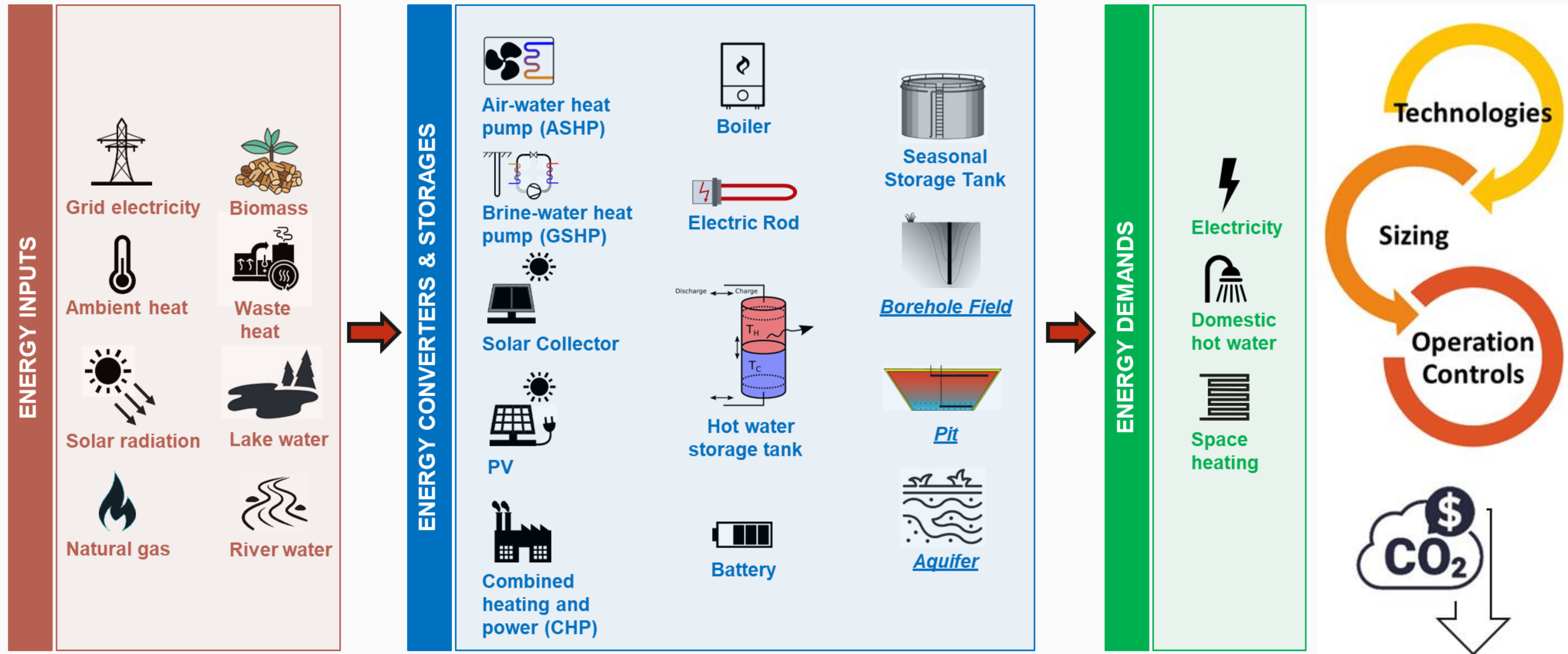


FDD: Fault detection and diagnosis

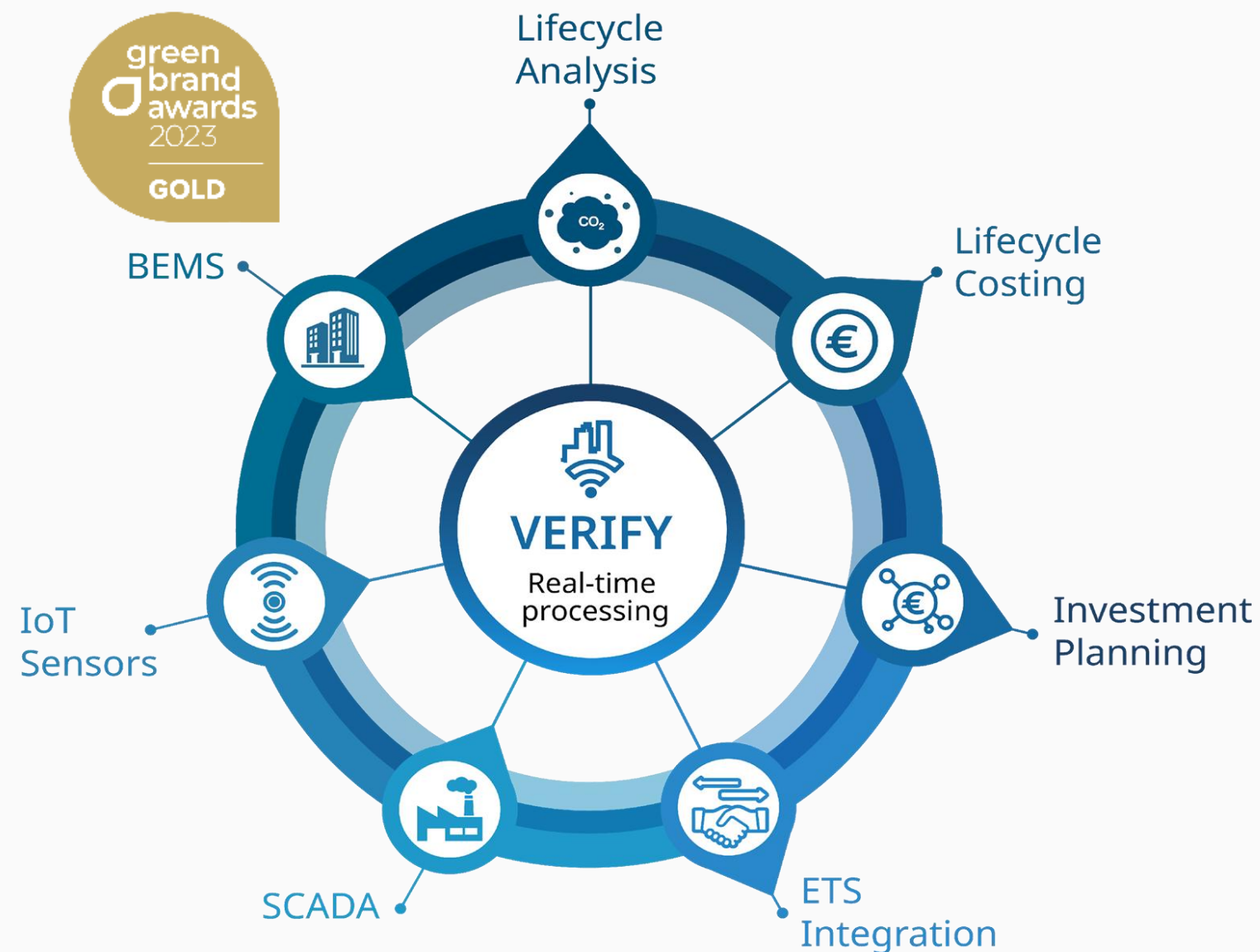


- Ratio of measured to target power output
- Each dot represents a valid one-hour operating interval.
- This plot considers a safety factor of 90%

AEMS: Advance Energy Management System for optimal dispatch



VERIFY: Life Cycle analysis (LCA) and Life Cycle Costs (LCC)



- Accounts for **real-time field production** and **consumption** data of energy components & **dynamic** changes in the energy, environmental and economic landscape
- Utilizes both **primary** (IoT) and **secondary** (APIs) data
- Designed for EU's **Emissions Trading System (ETS2.0)** - *operational by 2027-*
- Combines multiple **commercial** and **innovative** technologies for energy production, management and storage. **Parameters can be adapted:** per demo, per thermal comfort preferences, per billing systems, per energy infrastructure
- Follows international standards, such as **ISO 14040 / 14044**

District Heating (Italy)



- High Vacuum flat plate collector
- Collector area: 1'000 m² - 707 kW peak power
- Thermal energy storage: 350 - m³
- Other technologies: CHP, heat pump (147 kW)

Pulp and Paper (Turkey)



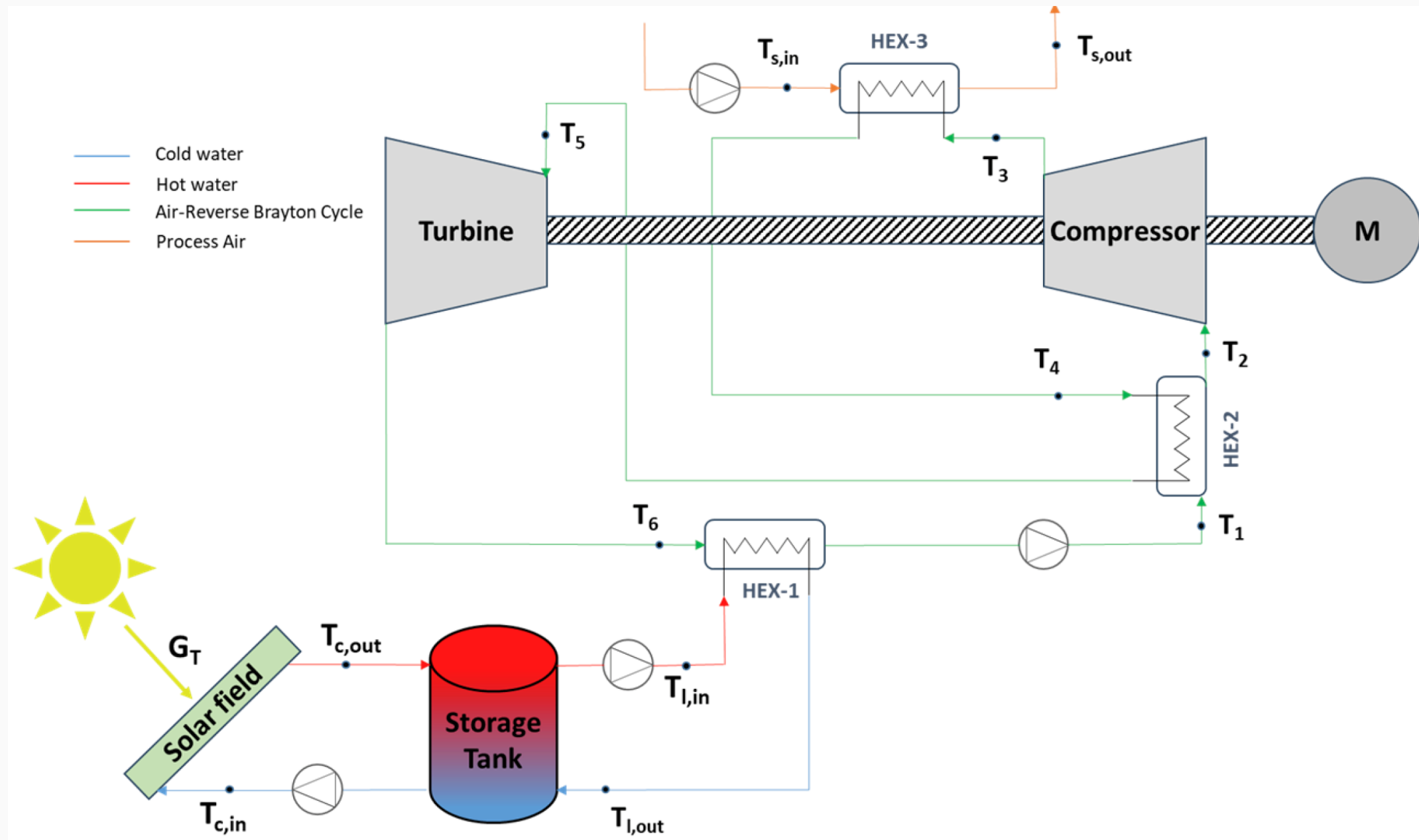
- Parabolic through collectors (PTC)
- 10'000 m² - 3.5 MW
- Thermal energy storage: 350 - m³
- Process cooling , air conditioning and hot water
- Absorption chiller 4.9 MW (cooling)

Food processing and district heating (Germany)



- Flat plate collector (Savosolar)
- 28'872 m² - 20 MWth
- 12.8 GWh/year; 443 kWh/m²
- Hot water 75 °C
- TES 8'000 m³
- Solar contribution 50 %
- 16 MWth biomass boiler
- 2 x 350 kWth biogas generation
- 1.1 MWe co-generation
- 2 MWp PV

Pulp and paper (Greece)



- Steam generation
- High Vacuum Flat plate collector
- 700 m² HVFP with 400 kW_{th}
- 100 kW_p PV
- 15 m³ water TES at 130 °C
- 9 MW Biomass steam boiler
- 378 kW high temperature heat pump
- Air Brayton cycle
- 195 °C

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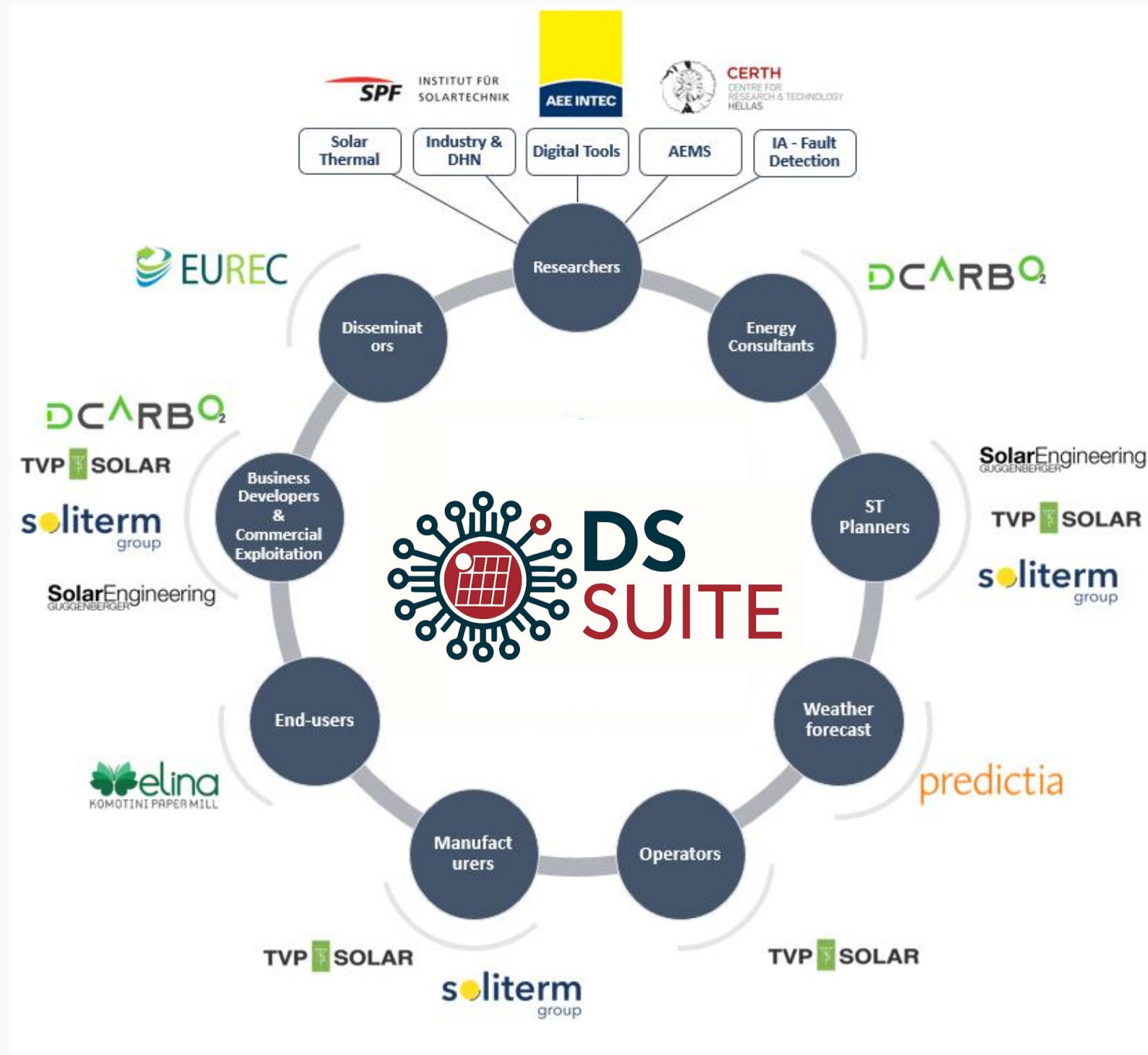
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DIGISOLAR has received funding from the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation SERI under the contract 25.00331.

Thank you



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DCARBO ENERGY CONSULTING S.L.



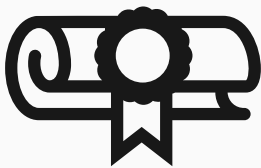
SunPeek *Performance Monitoring for Solar Thermal*

Marnoch Hamilton-Jones
SunPeek Maintainer
AEE Institute for Sustainable
Energies



**Robust, standards backed
performance verification and
monitoring for operation solar
thermal plants**

SunPeek Philosophy



Performance Verification

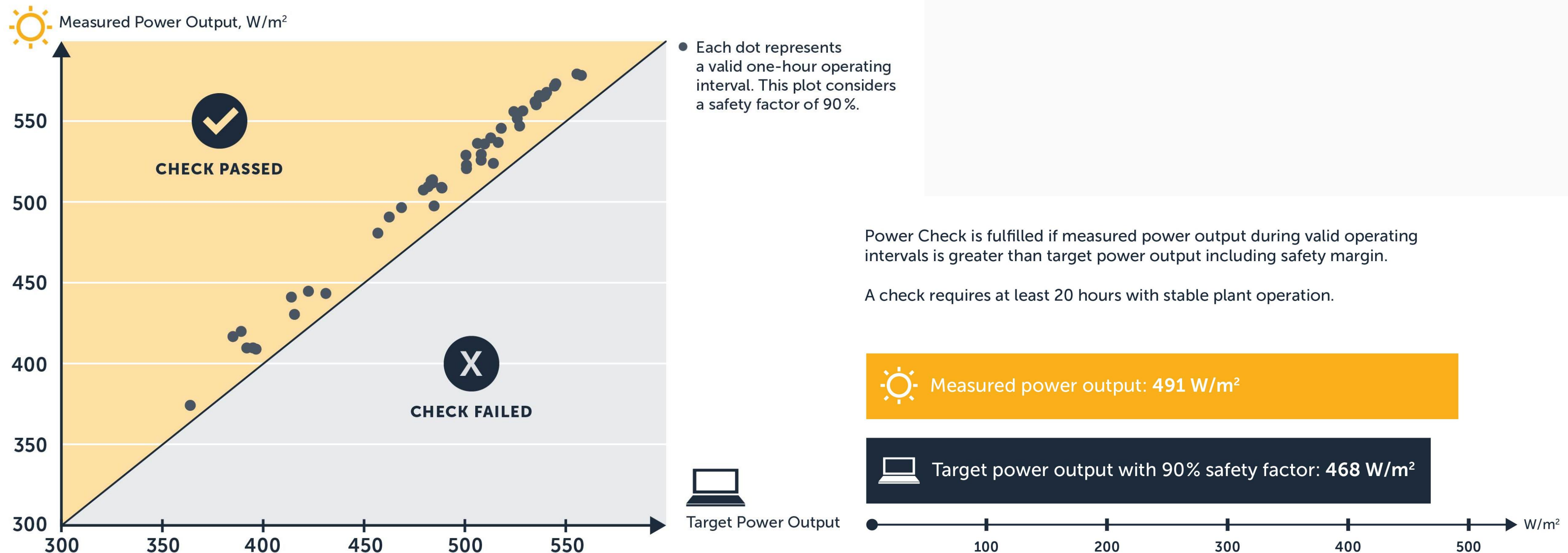
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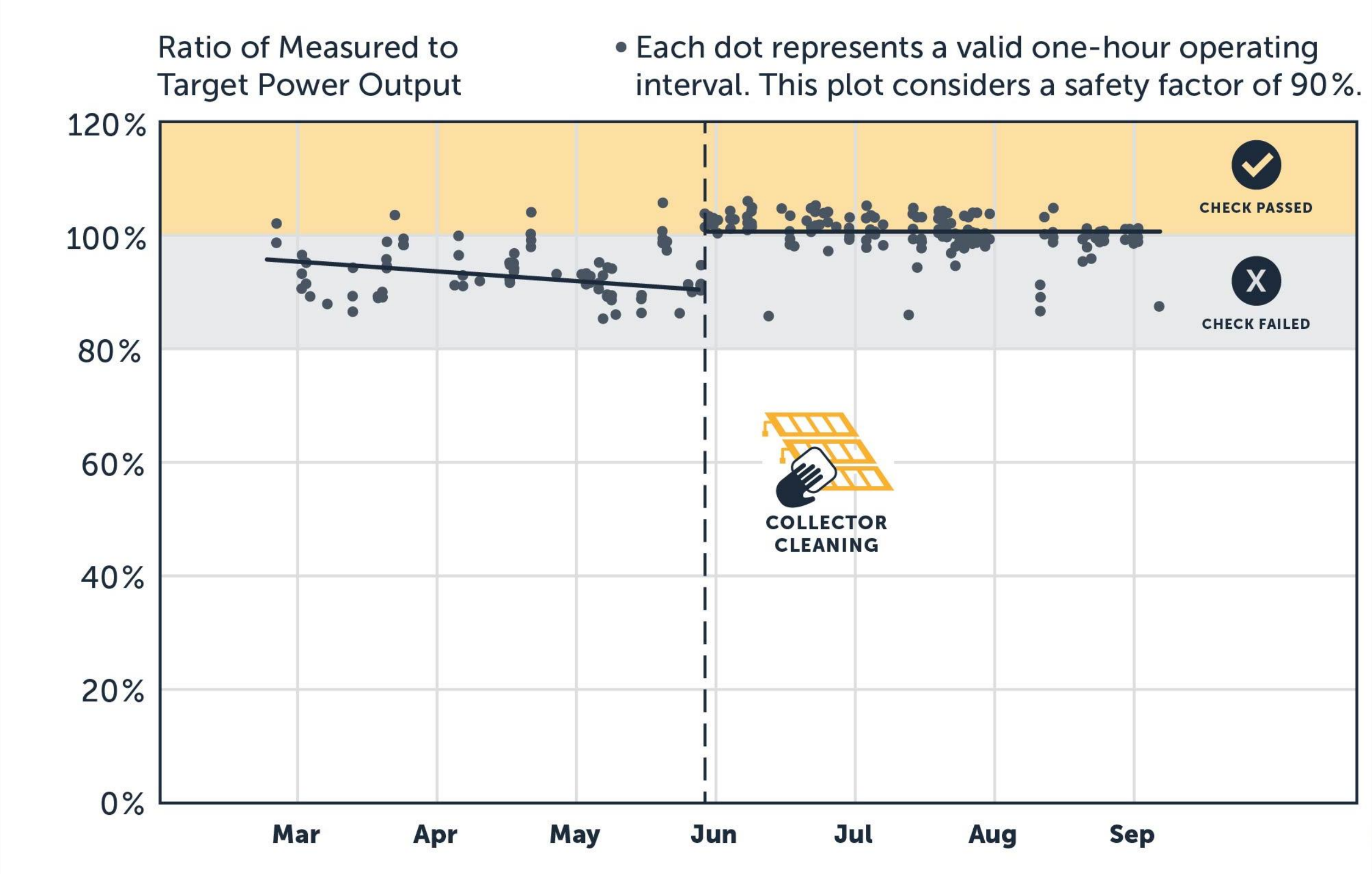
Performance Monitoring

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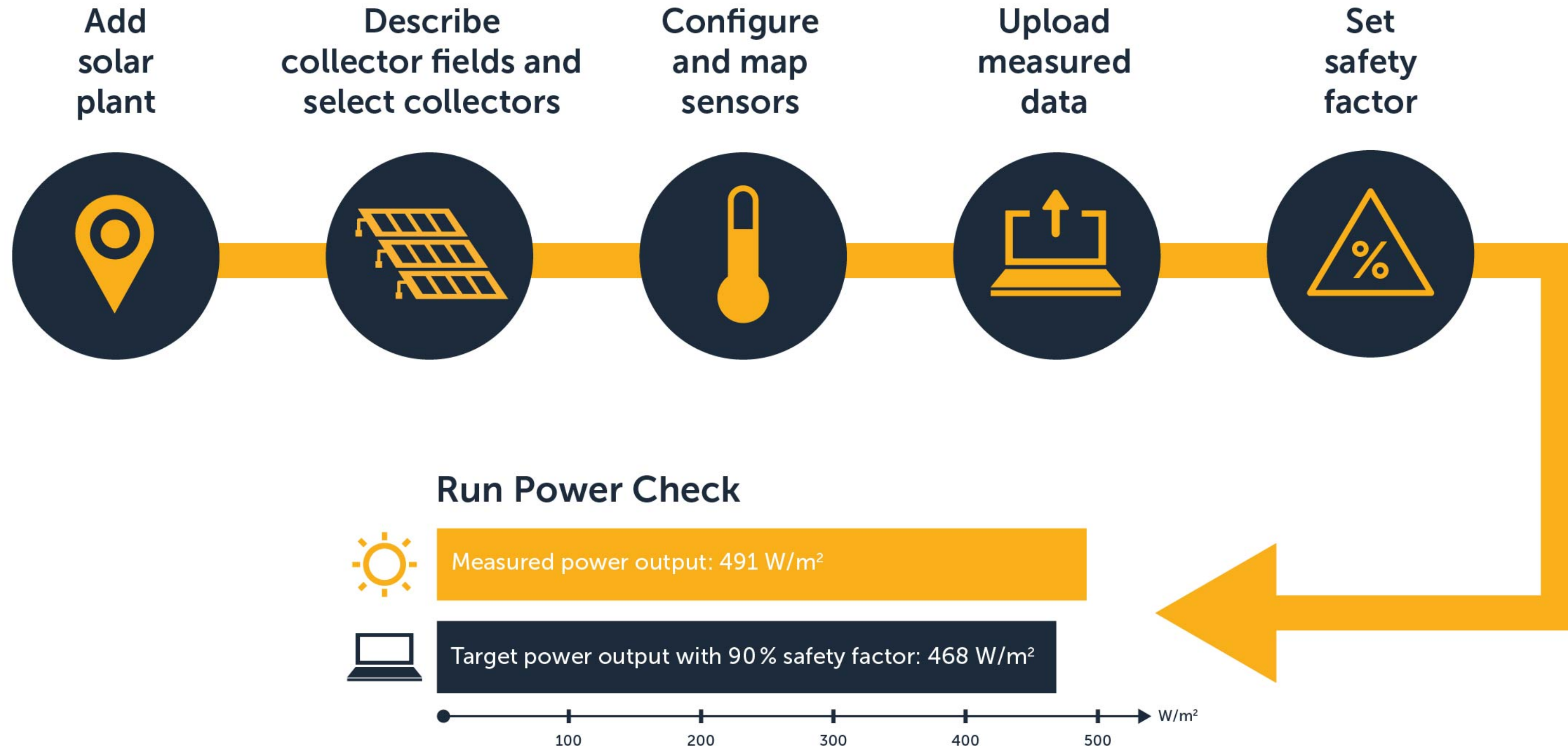
How does it work?



SunPeek for ongoing Monitoring



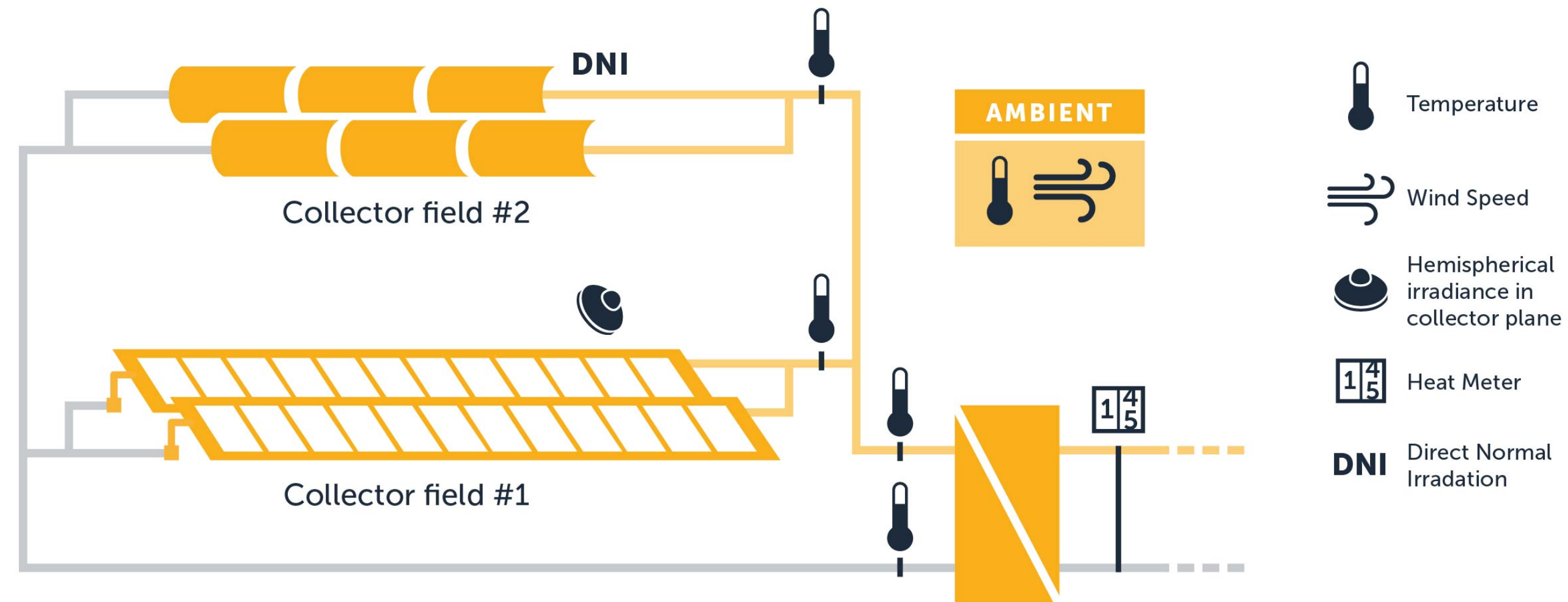
Steps to SunPeek Power Check



Power Check: Required Data - Case example

Which sensors do you need to run the Power Check?

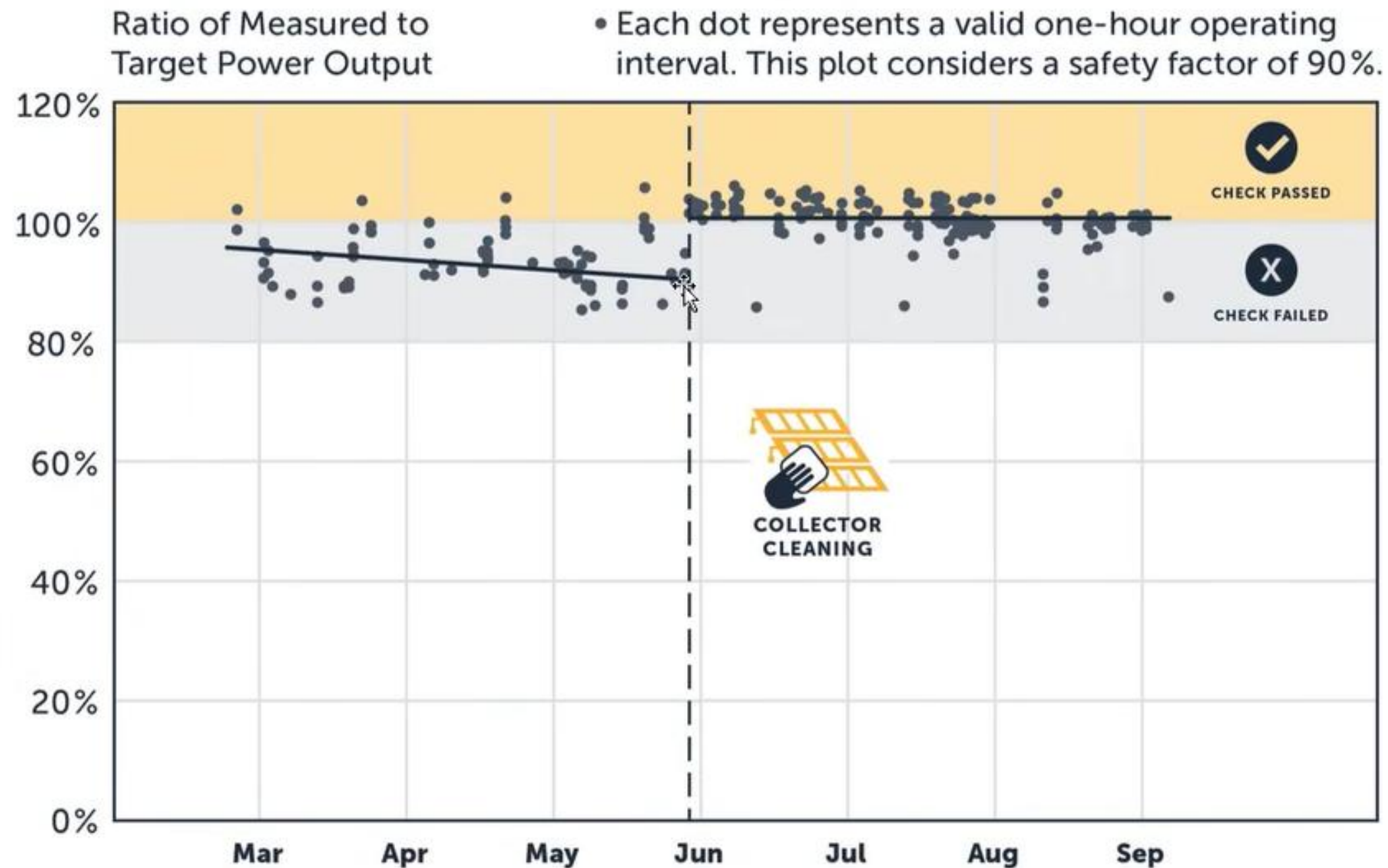
The required sensors depend on the system hydraulics.
This is one possible measurement setup.



New Features

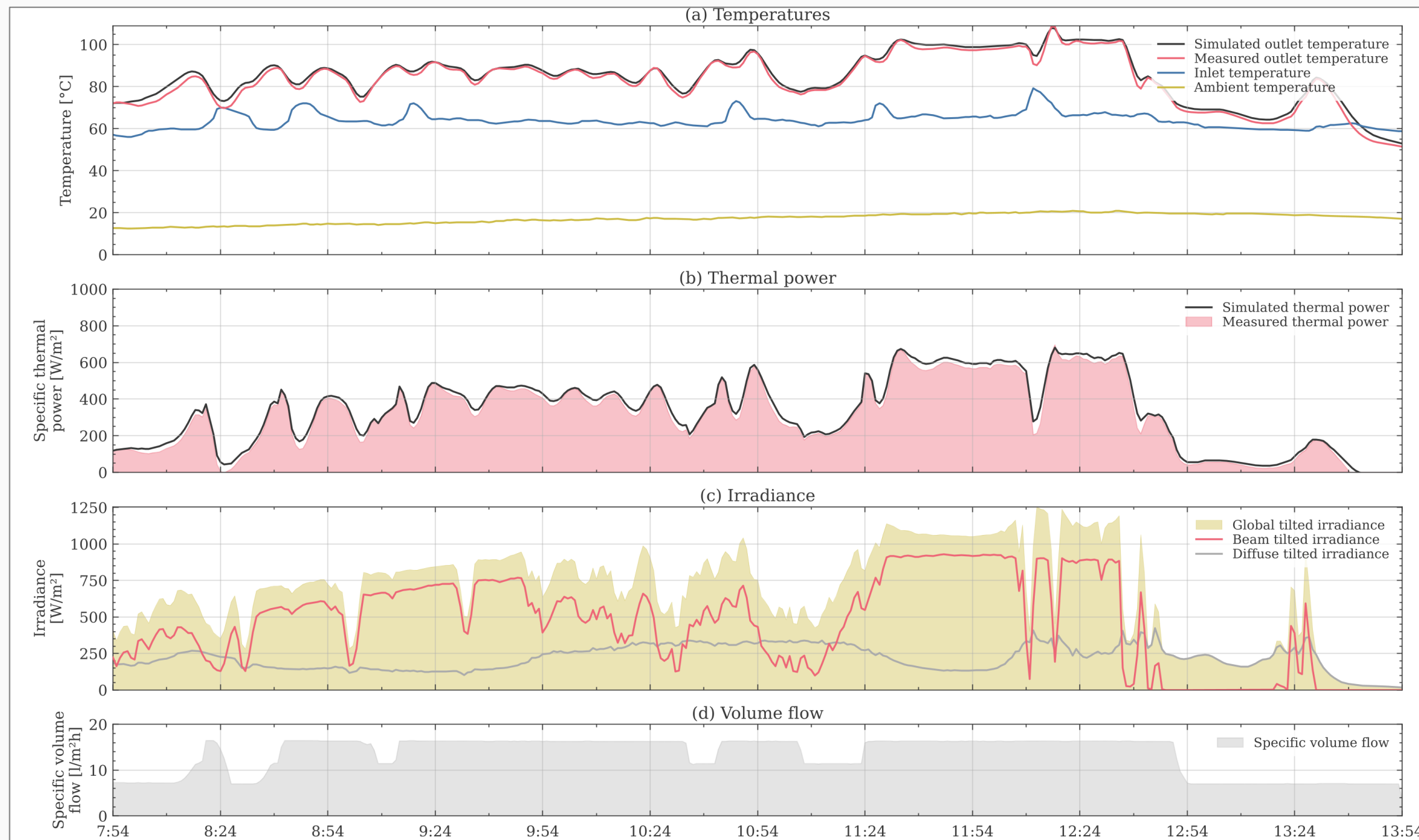
New functionality for the DigiSolar Suite, integrated via SunPeek

Detection of Performance Anomalies



- Gradual degradation of performance can be hard to spot
- Can be caused by e.g. collector soiling, insulation degradation etc.
- Explicit detection methods will be added during DigiSolar
- Detection of certain short-term anomalies (e.g. tracking drift for tracked collectors) will also be added

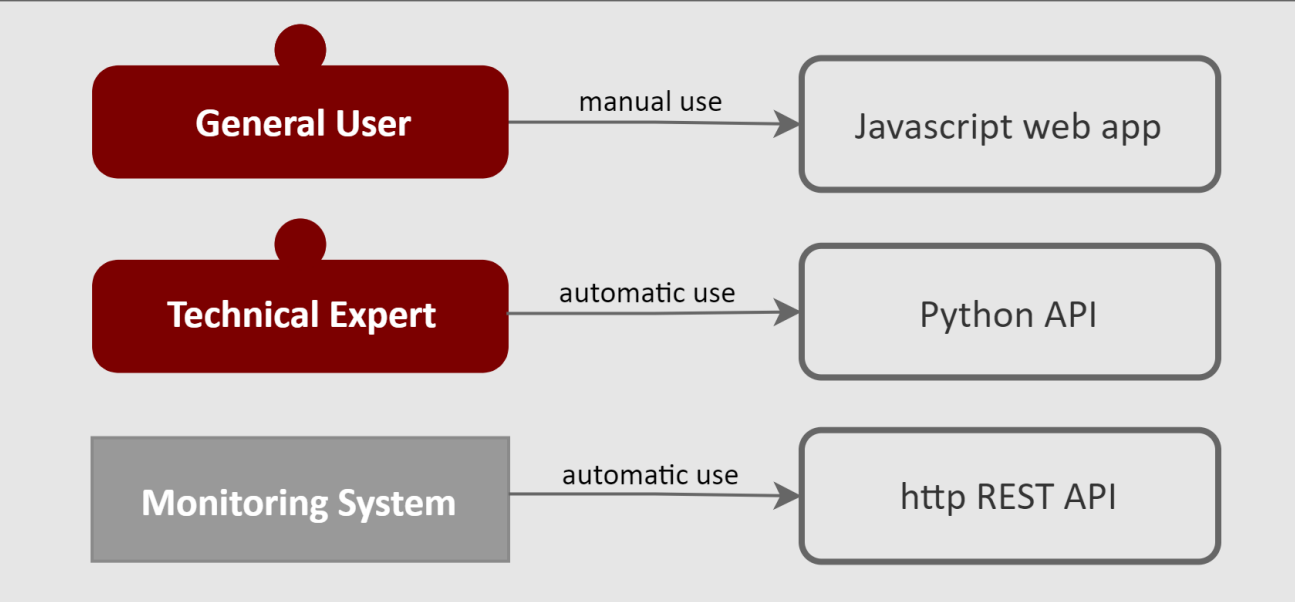
SunPeek: D-CAT Method



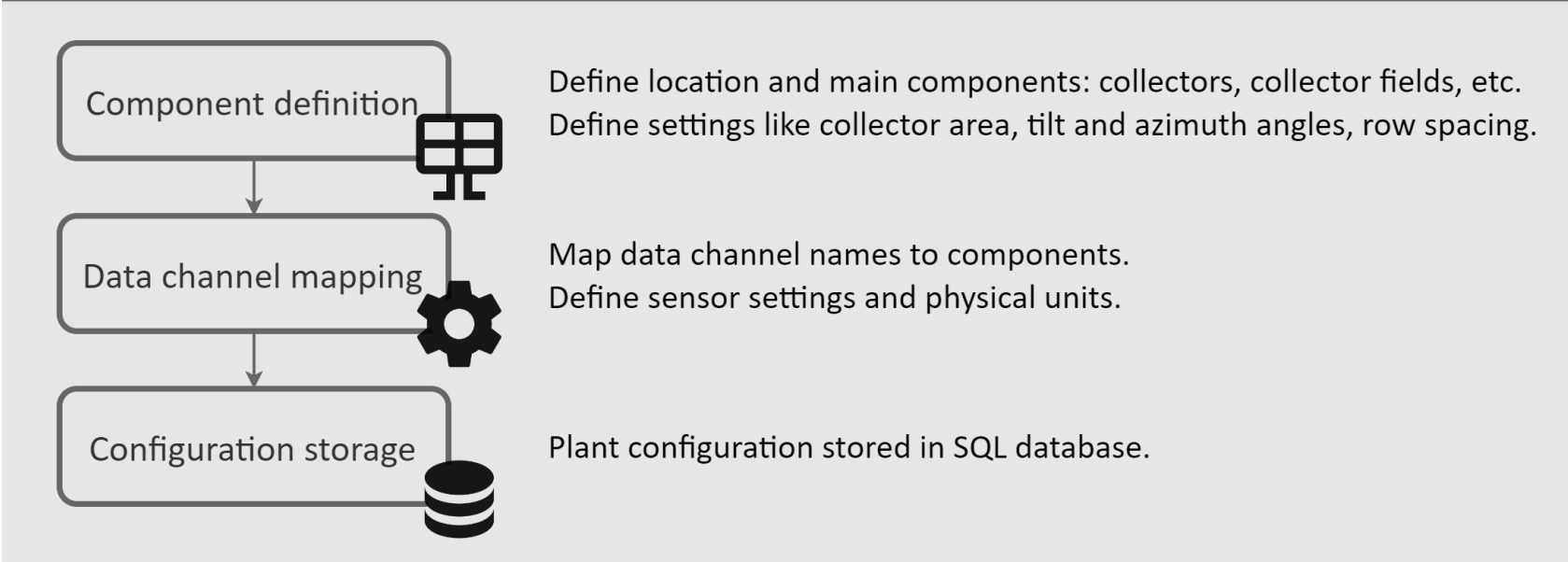
- Integration into SunPeek in DigiSolar
- Dynamic model of the collector array
- Can be used in periods where ISO methods find few valid intervals due to stable operation filtering criteria
- Potential to spot performance issues sooner
- Future extension: yield forecasting based on actual condition of array.

Analysis Process

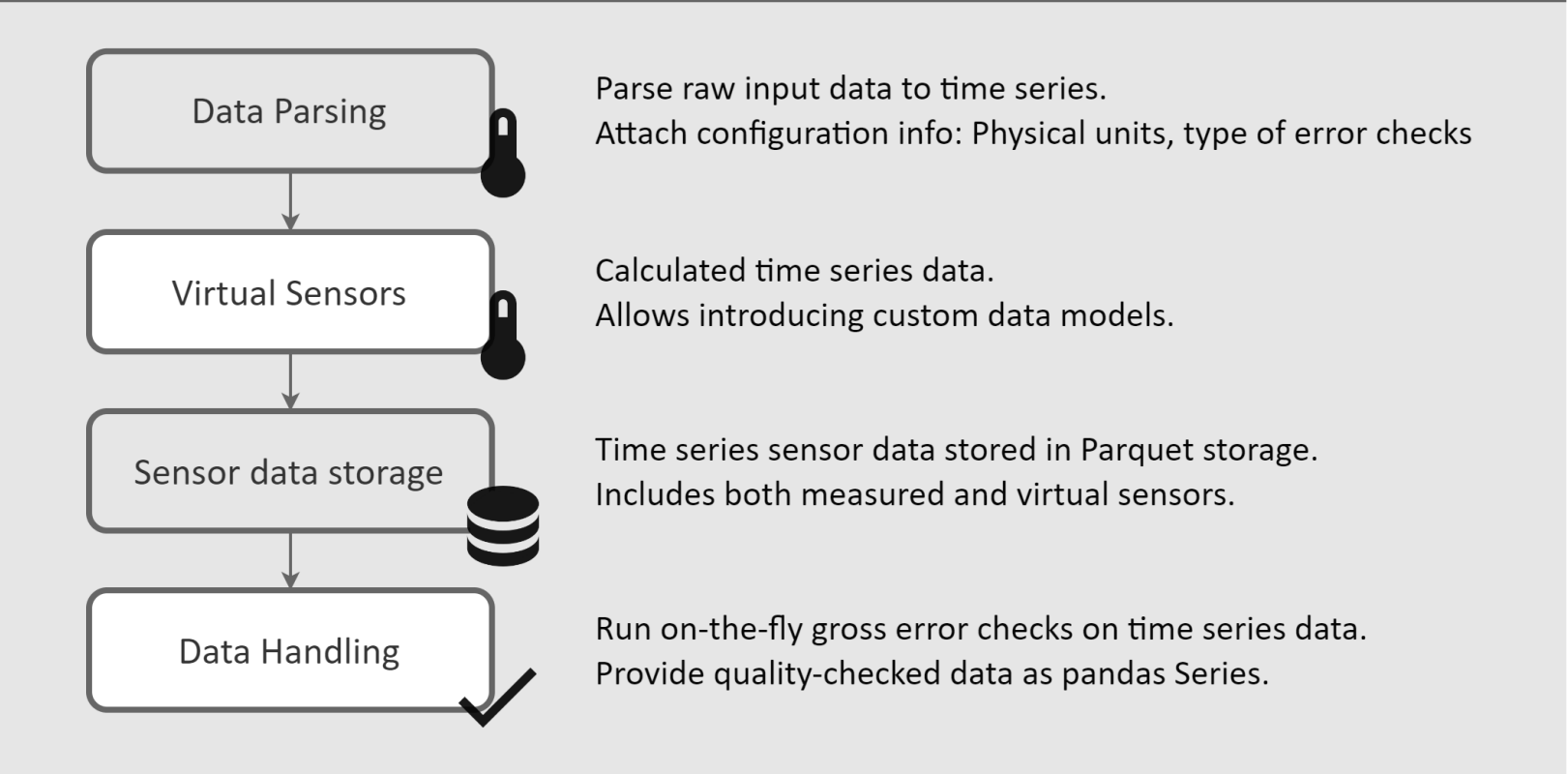
Triggering SunPeek Data Ingestion and Analysis



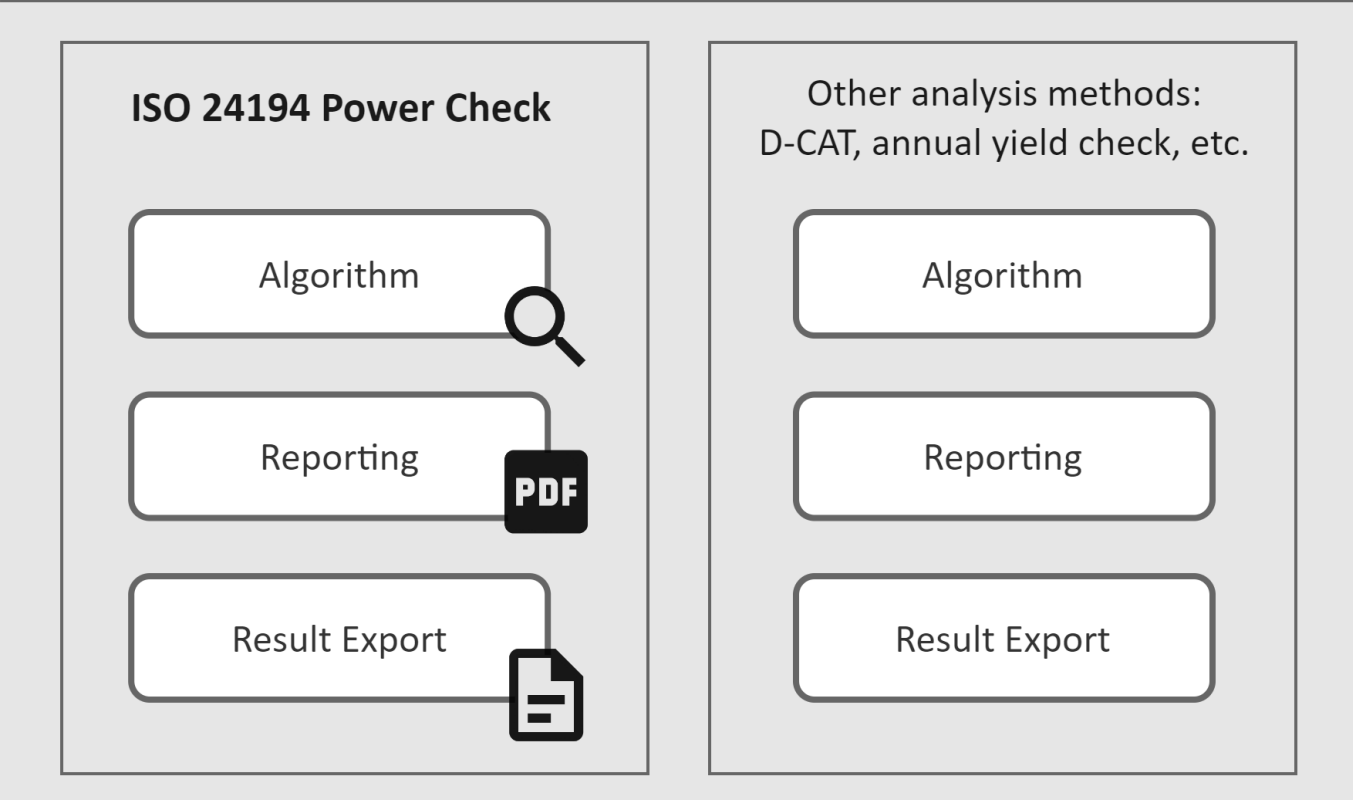
Plant Configuration *[manual, one-off]*



Data Ingestion *[automatic]*

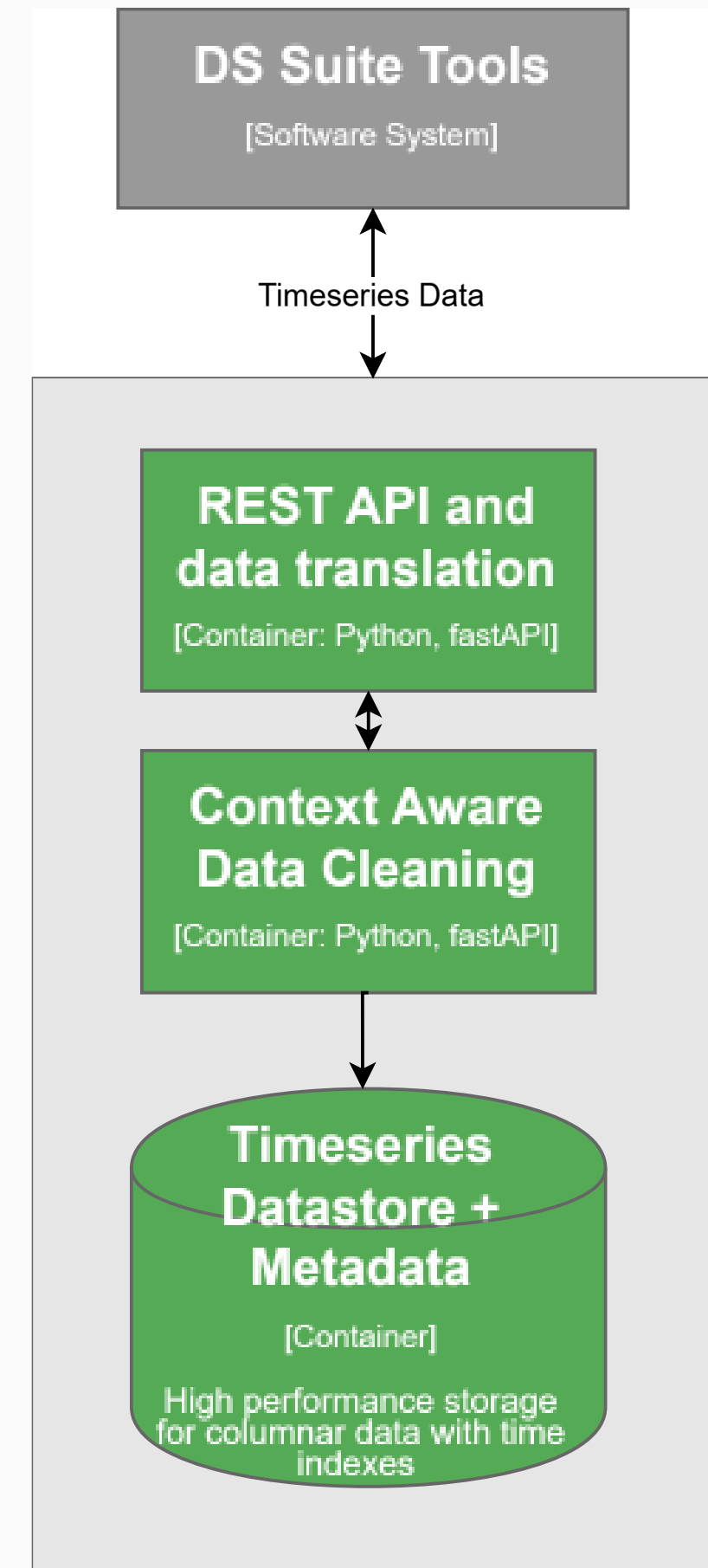


Data Analysis *[automatic]*



Data Management

- Existing robust context aware data processing and error checking architecture will be moved to new component built in DigiSolar
- All tools in the suite will benefit from this this data handling through central data ingestion and storage component



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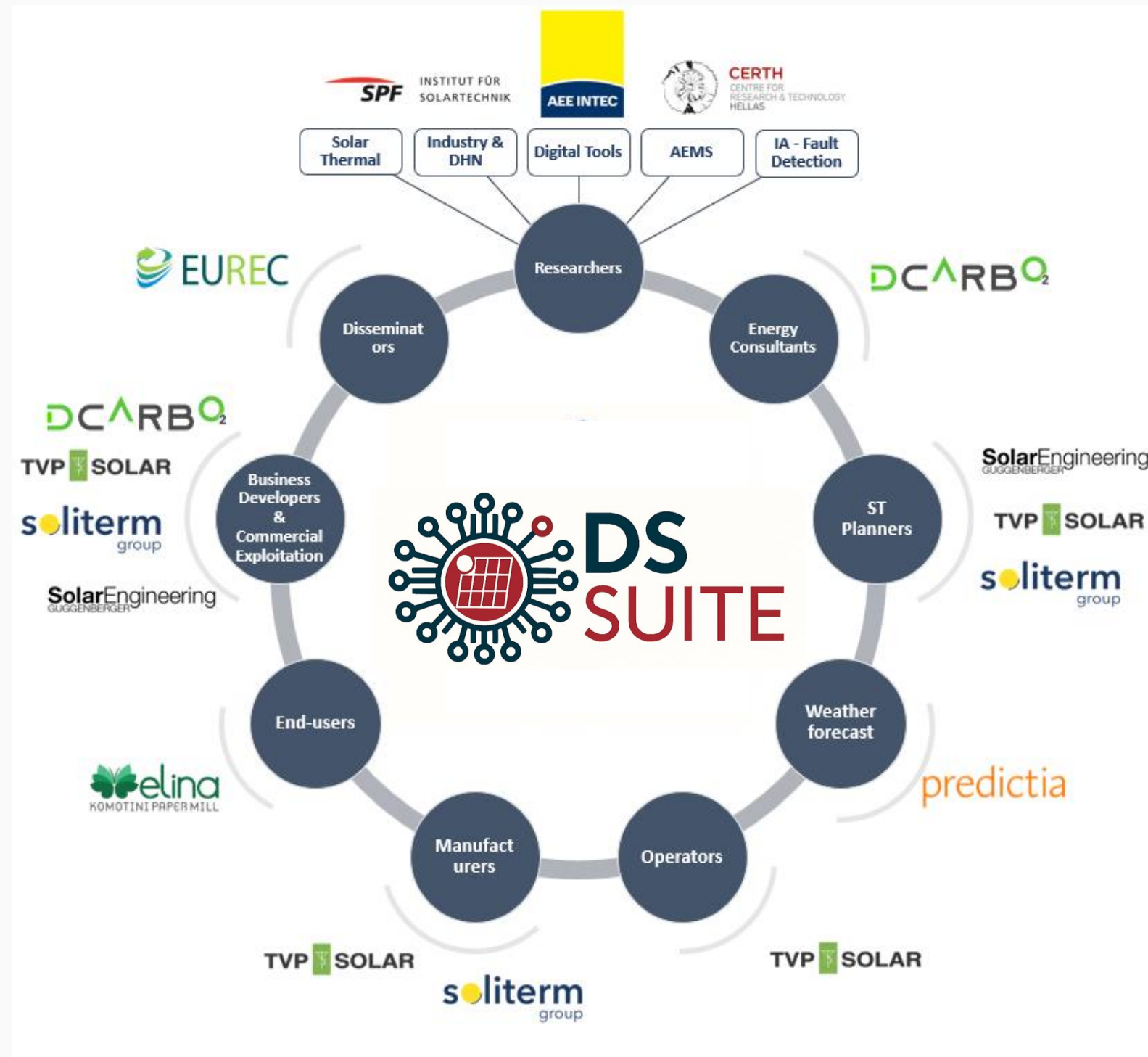
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Thank you



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m.hamilton-jones@aee.at

AEE Institute for Sustainable Technologies,
Renewable Energies Group



pytrnsys suite

Damian Birchler

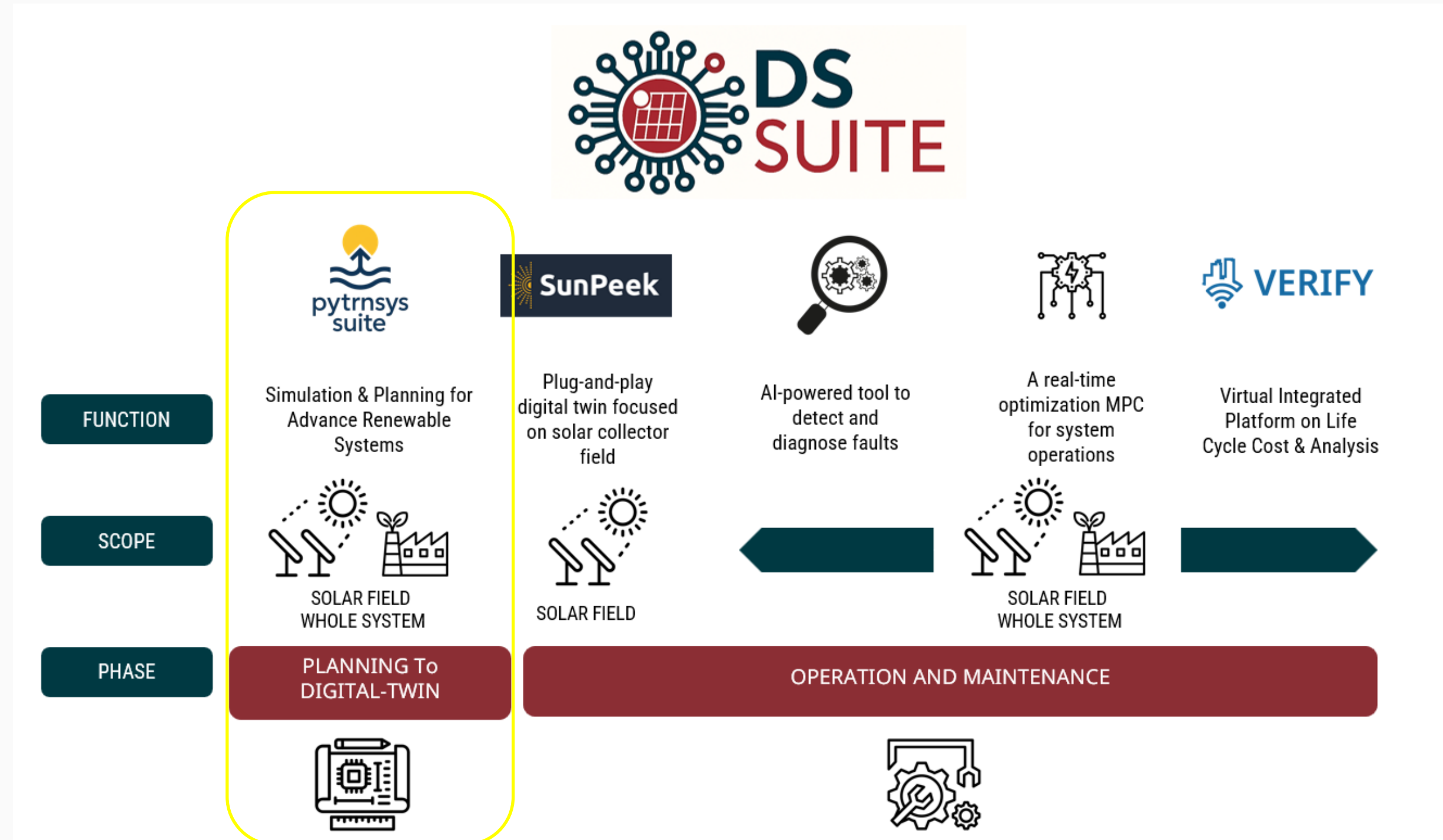
SPF Institute for Solar Technology

OST Eastern Switzerland University
of Applied Sciences



The pytrnsys suite

- The all-in-one harmonized Planning-To-Digital-Twin framework
- It is
 - web-based
 - reliable, investor-trusted
 - applicable across all project phases
 - uses the same computational engine throughout (pyTRNSYS)



Under development

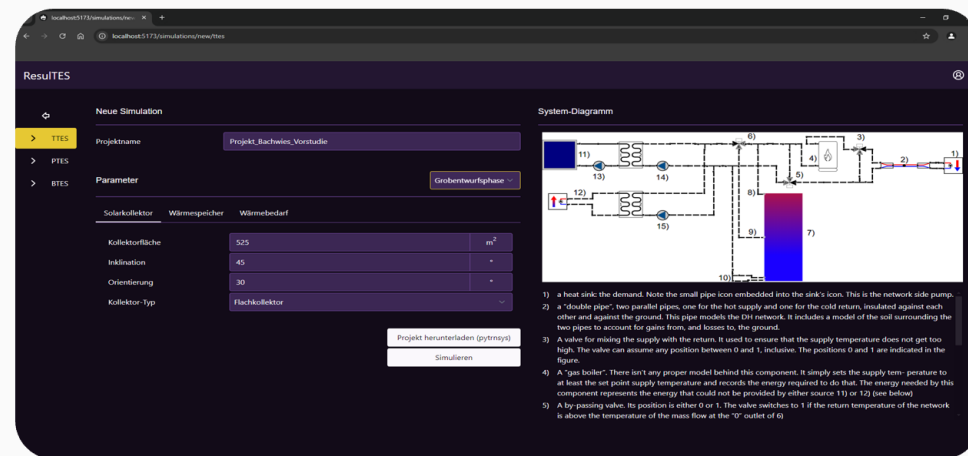
Future development

Feasibility

Design

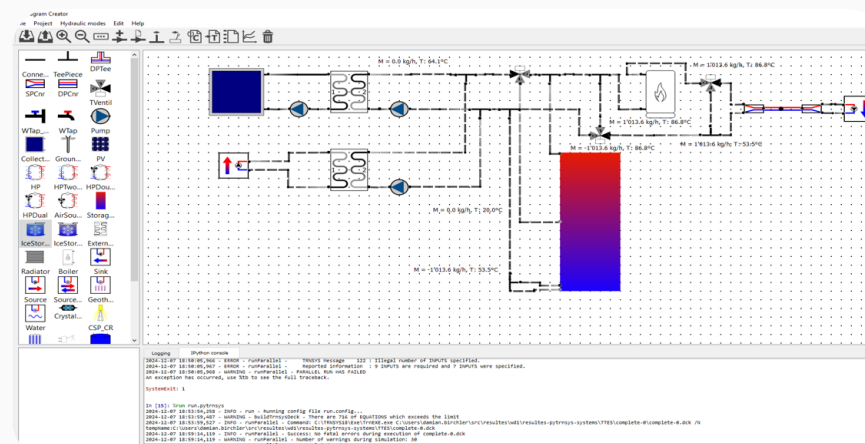
Operation

online frontend



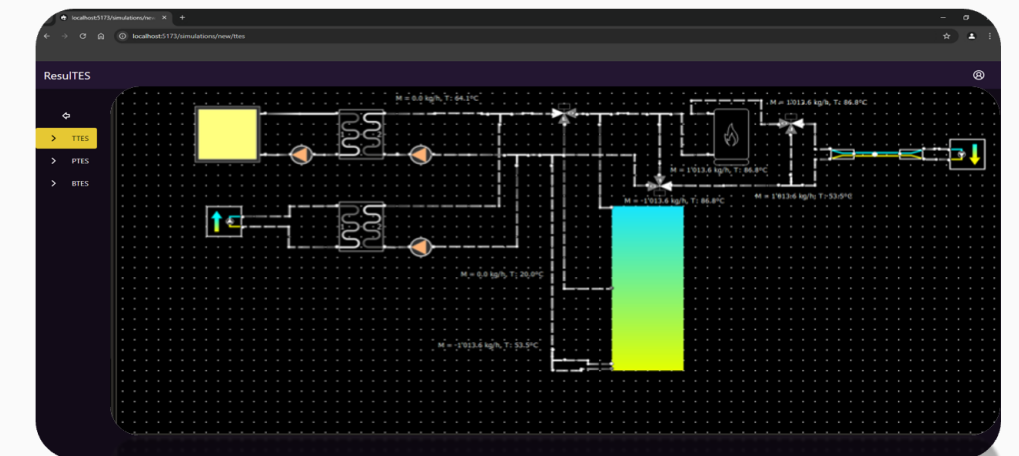
- Runs in cloud
- Easy to use, online access tool
- Predef. configurations hybrid ST systems.
- User must only parametrize predefined configurations. No modelling needed.
- **Export to pytrnsys GUI.**

pytrnsys



- Runs on user's computer
- Easy-to-use. **Import from Online tool.**
- Pytrnsys GUI for customisation.
- TRNSYS licence needed.
- All flexibility of pytrnsys available to tailor the scheme into the **Digital Twin.**

monitoring frontend



- Runs in cloud
- Custom GUI with SCADA connection.
- Performance evaluation.

Under development

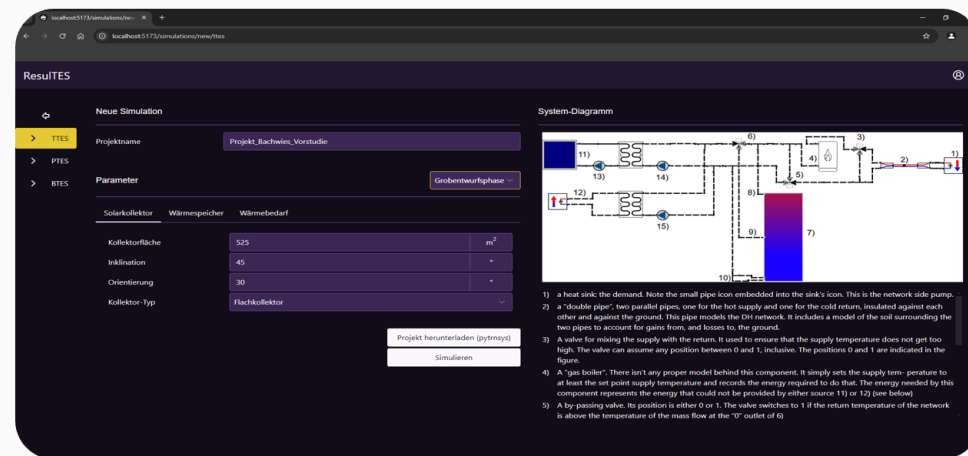
Future development

Feasibility

Design

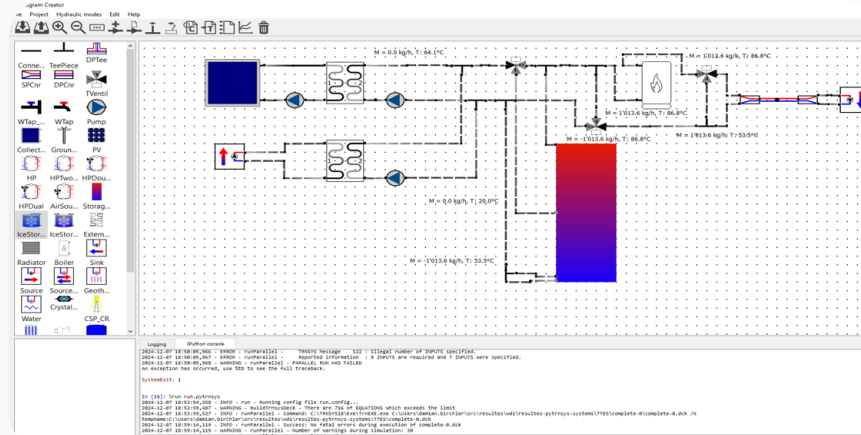
Operation

online frontend



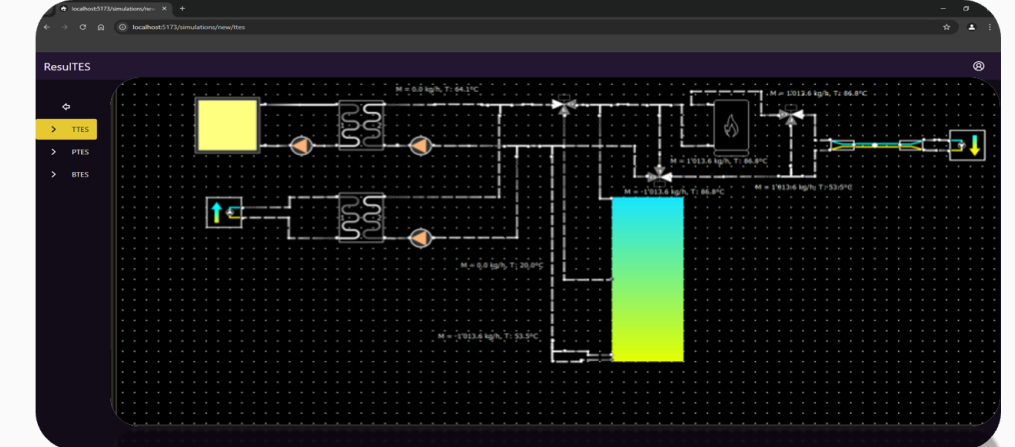
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monitoring frontend



- Runs in cloud
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- Performance evaluation.

Feasability

RESULTES

Neue Simulation

TTES

PTES

BTES

Projektname

Sennerütte

Parameter

Entwurfsphase

Solarkollektor

Wärmespeicher

Wärmebedarf

Speichervolumen

Grundfläche relativ zu Verbrauch

Höhe

20

m

Grundfläche

200

m² GWh⁻¹

Anschlösshöhen

Oben

99

%

Mitte

50

%

Unten

1

%

Projekt herunterladen (pytrnsys)

Simulieren

System-Diagramm

1) a heat sink: the demand. Note the small pipe icon embedded into the sink's icon. This is the network side pump.

2) a "double pipe", two parallel pipes, one for the hot supply and one for the cold return, insulated against each other and against the ground. This pipe models the DH network. It includes a model of the soil surrounding the two pipes to account for gains from, and losses to, the ground.

3) A valve for mixing the supply with the return. It used to ensure that the supply temperature does not get too high. The valve can assume any position between 0 and 1, inclusive. The positions 0 and 1 are indicated in the figure.

4) A "gas boiler". There isn't any proper model behind this component. It simply sets the supply temperature to at least the set point supply temperature and records the energy required to do that. The energy needed by this component represents the energy that could not be provided by either source 11) or 12) (see below)

5) A by-passing valve. Its position is either 0 or 1. The valve switches to 1 if the return temperature of the network is above the temperature of the mass flow at the "0" outlet of 6)

6) A stratifying valve (can be at 0 or 1) for switching between the storage inlets at 8) and 9) when charging the

dev.results.net/login

dev.results.net/simulations/b90d521d05/variati...

Freizeit

RESULTES

Deutsch

Home > Simulations > b90d521d05 > Variations > 1c73895bf7

Energy Balance

Month	QColl	PComp	QBoiler	QSource	QDemand	QPTES,Accum	QPTES,Losses	QPipes	QDistrict	QImb
Jan 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Feb 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Mar 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Apr 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
May 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jun 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jul 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Aug 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Sep 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Oct 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Nov 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dec 2025	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Under development

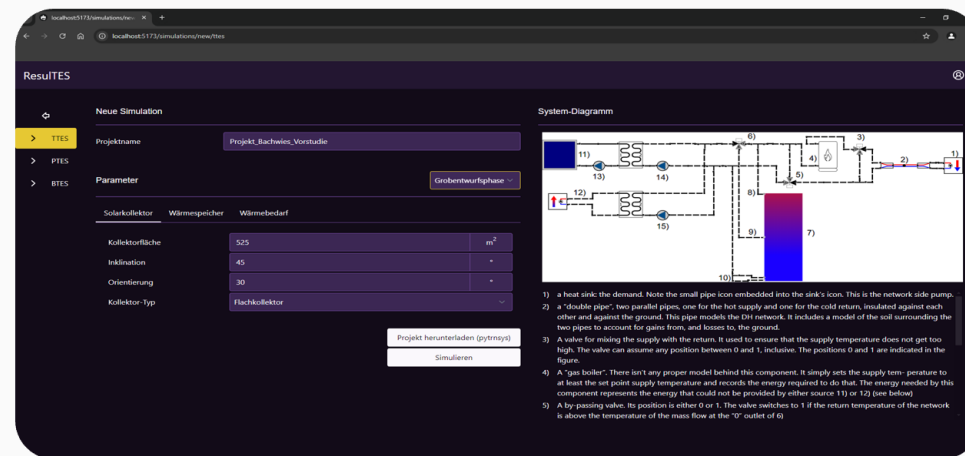
Future development

Feasibility

Design

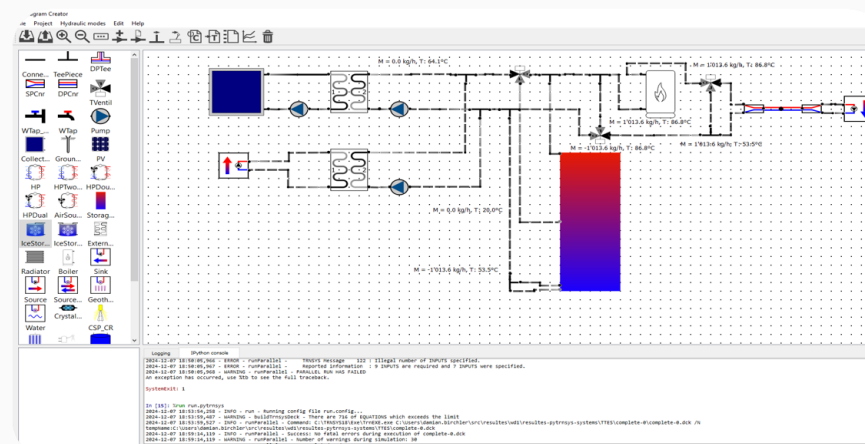
Operation

online frontend



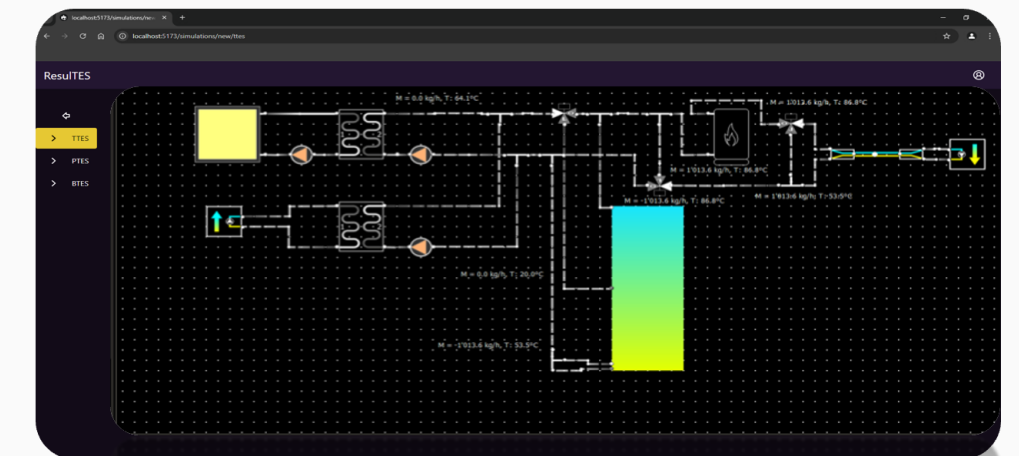
- Runs in cloud
- Easy to use, online access tool
- Predef. configurations hybrid ST systems.
- User must only parametrize predefined configurations. No modelling needed.
- **Export to pytrnsys GUI.**

pytrnsys



- Runs on user's computer
- Easy-to-use. **Import from Online tool.**
- Pytrnsys GUI for customisation.
- TRNSYS licence needed.
- All flexibility of pytrnsys available to tailor the scheme into the **Digital Twin.**

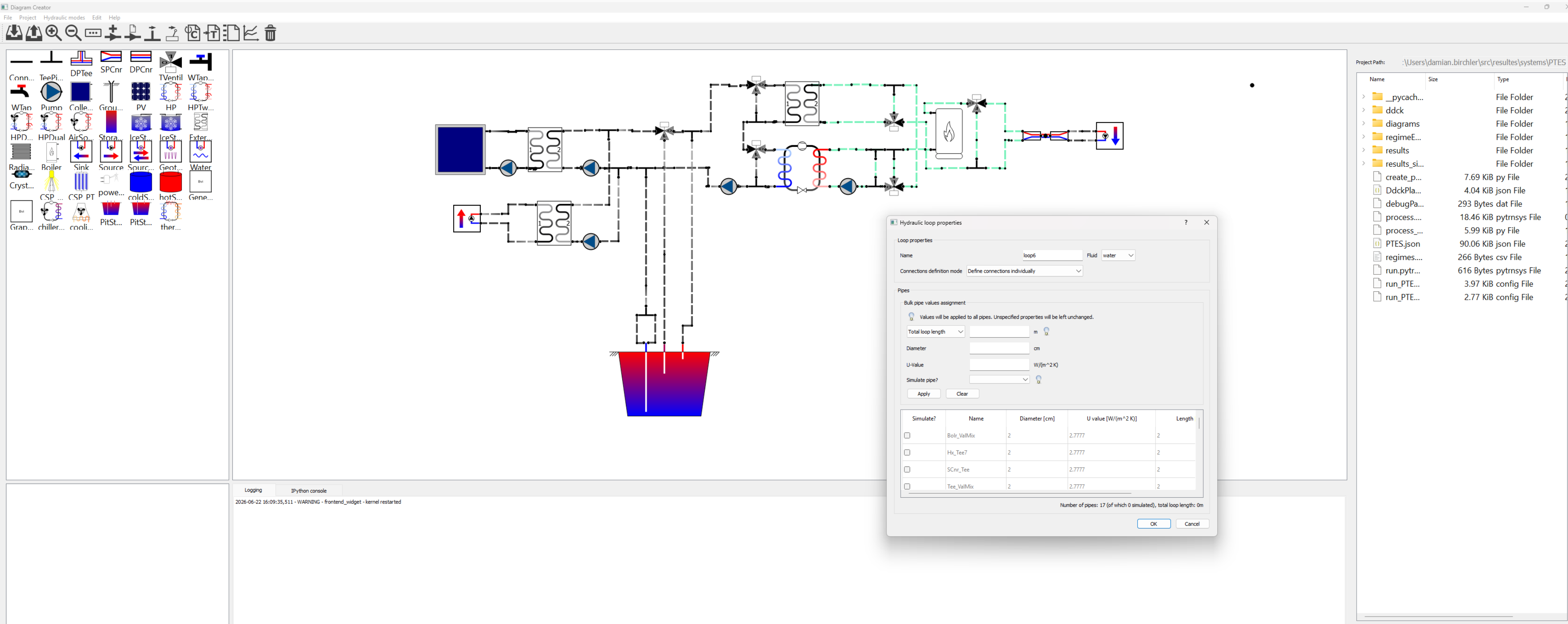
monitoring frontend



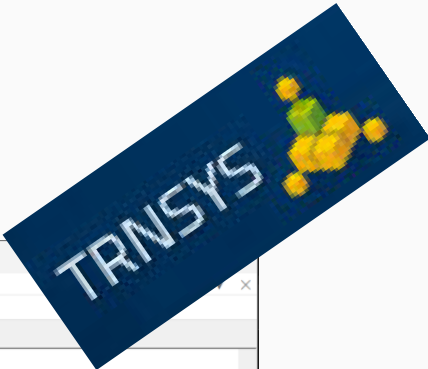
- Runs in cloud
- Custom GUI with SCADA connection.
- Performance evaluation.



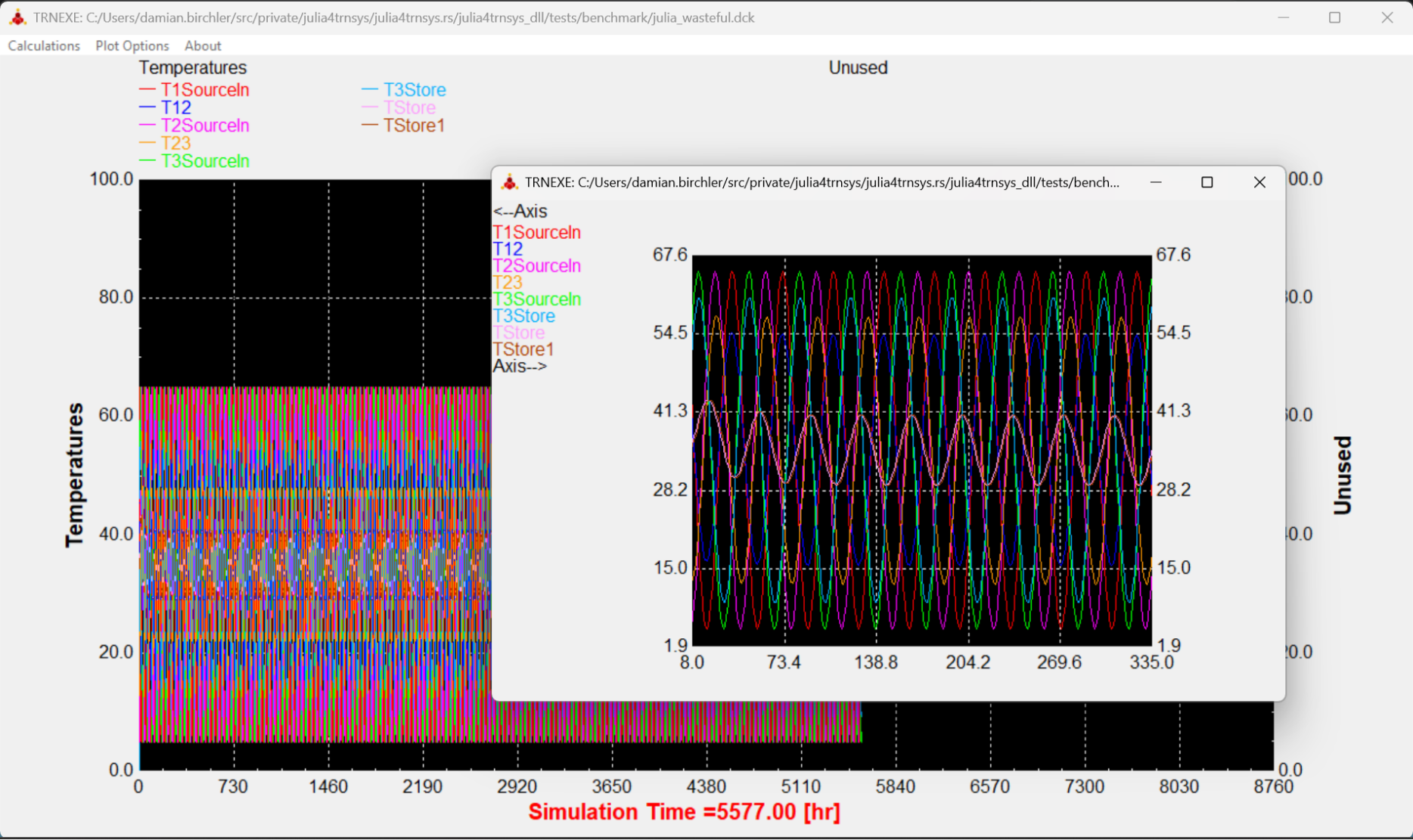
Design – pytrnsys GUI



Design - TRNSYS



```
CAUsers\damian.birchler\Downloads\0949863452\PTES\results\PTES-Hp1\PTES-Hp1.dck - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?
PTES-Hp1.dck
202 CollNbLgtAng = 9 ! 7: Number of Longitudinal Angles [-] ([1,100])
203 CollLpRadMode = 2 ! 8: Long wave Radiation Mode [-] ([1,4])
204 CollCo = 0.737 ! 9: Collector Efficiency Coefficient c0 [-] ([0.,1.])
205 Collc1 = 0.5*3.6 ! 10: Collector Efficiency Coefficient c1 [kJ/hr.m^2.K] ([0.,+Inf])
206 Collc2 = 0.006*3.6 ! 11: Collector Efficiency Coefficient c2 [kJ/hr.m^2.K^2] ([0.,+Inf])
207 Collc3 = 0 ! 12: Collector Efficiency Coefficient c3 [kJ/m^3.K] ([0.,+Inf])
208 Collc4 = 0 ! 13: Collector Efficiency Coefficient c4 [-] ([0.,+Inf])
209 Collc5 = 15.32 ! 14: Collector Efficiency Coefficient c5 [kJ/m^2.K] ([0.,+Inf])
210 Collc6 = 0 ! 15: Collector Efficiency Coefficient c6 [s/m] ([0.,+Inf])
211 CollKd = 0.96 ! 16: Diffuse Radiation Coefficient (Kd) [-] ([0.,1.])
212 CollInitArrayTemp = 20 ! 17: Initial Array Temperature [C] ([-Inf,+Inf])
213 CollNbNodes=5.0 ! value changed from original by executeTrnsys.py
214 *****
215 ** type6.ddck from C:\resultes\jobs\54b383820c\workdir\PTES\...\common\ddck\Bolr
216 *****
217 *****
218 **BEGIN Type6.ddck
219 *****
220 EQUATIONS 3
221 BolrTin = TTe5_Bolr
222 BolrMin = MBolr_A
223 BolrCp = Lloop6Cp
224 EQUATIONS 1
225 TBolr = BolrTOut
226 EQUATIONS 1
227 qSysIn_Bolr = BolrPOut_kW
228 EQUATIONS 3
229 Bolron = 1
230 BolrTset = TSetDem
231 BolrRoomStore = tamb
232 CONSTANTS 3
233 BolrPBoiNom_kW = 50000
234 BolrPBoiNom = BolrPBoiNom_kW*3600 ! 360000*10
235 BolrMflowBoilerNom = 3000
236 UNIT 19 TYPE 6 !Changed automatically
237 PARAMETERS 4
238 BolrPBoiNom ! 1: Rated Capacity kJ/h
239 BolrCp ! 2: Fluid Specific Heat kJ/kgK
240 0 ! 3: Loss UA value
241 1 ! 4: Efficiency
242 INPUTS 5
243 BolrTin ! 1: Inlet Fluid Temperature C
244 BolrMin ! 2: Inlet Fluid Flow Rate kg/h
245 Bolron ! 3: Input Control Signal (between 0 and 1)
246 BolrTset ! 4: Setpoint Temperature C
247 BolrRoomStore ! 5: Boiler Efficiency Fraction
248 50 0.0 0.0 95 0.78
249 EQUATIONS 5
250 BolrTOut = [19,1] !Changed automatically
251 BolrMfrBout = [19,2] !Changed automatically
252 BolrPin_kW = [19,3]/3600 !Changed automatically
253 BolrPloss_kW = [19,4]/3600 !Changed automatically
254 BolrPout_kW = [19,5]/3600 !Changed automatically
255 CONSTANTS 1
256 BolrunitPrintBoiler = 20
257 ASSIGN temp\BOILER_MO.Prt BolrunitPrintBoiler
258 UNIT 16 TYPE 46 !Changed automatically
259 PARAMETERS 6
260 BolrunitPrintBoiler ! 1: Logical unit number, -
261 -1 ! 2: Logical unit for monthly summaries, -
262 1 ! 3: Relative or absolute start time. 0: print at time intervals relative to the simulation start time. 1: print at absolute time intervals. No effect for monthly integrations
263 -1 ! 4: Printing & integrating interval, h. -1 for monthly integration
264 1 ! 5: Number of inputs to avoid integration, -
265 1 ! 6: Output number to avoid integration
266 INPUTS 4
267 Time BolrPOut_kW BolrPin_kW BolrPloss_kW
268 Time BolrPOut_kW BolrPin_kW BolrPloss_kW
269 CONSTANTS 1
270 BolrunitPrintBoilerHr = 21
271 ASSIGN temp\BOILER_HR.Prt BolrunitPrintBoilerHr
272 UNIT 17 TYPE 46 !Changed automatically
273 PARAMETERS 8
274 BolrunitPrintBoilerHr ! 1: Logical unit number, -
275 -1 ! 2: Logical unit for monthly summaries, -
276 1 ! 3: Relative or absolute start time. 0: print at time intervals relative to the simulation start time. 1: print at absolute time intervals. No effect for monthly integrations
277 1 ! 4: Printing & integrating interval, h. -1 for monthly integration
278 3 ! 5: Number of inputs to avoid integration, -
279 1 ! 6: Output number to avoid integration
280 5 ! 7: Output number to avoid integration
281 6 ! 8: Output number to avoid integration
282 INPUTS 6
283 Time BolrPOut_kW BolrPin_kW BolrPloss_kW BolrTIn BolrTOut
Normal text file length: 161'807 lines: 3'589 Ln: 1 Col: 1 Pos: 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 IN
```



Under development

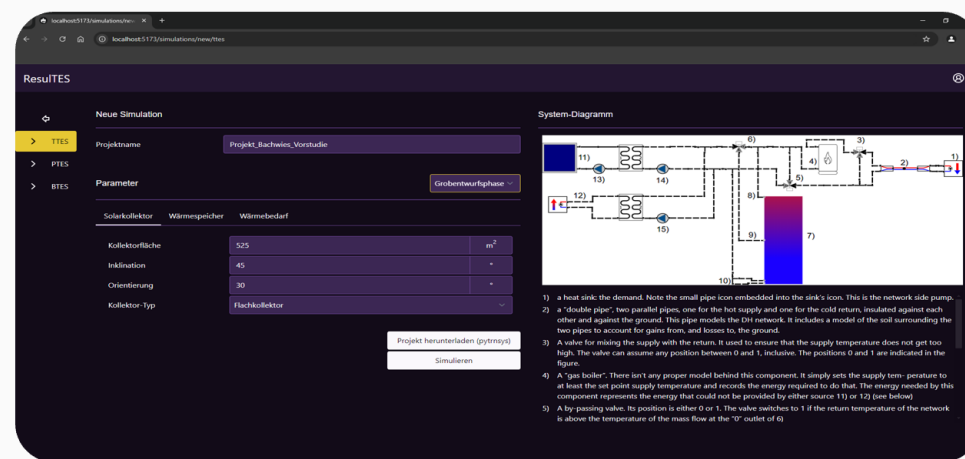
Future development

Pre-Design

Design

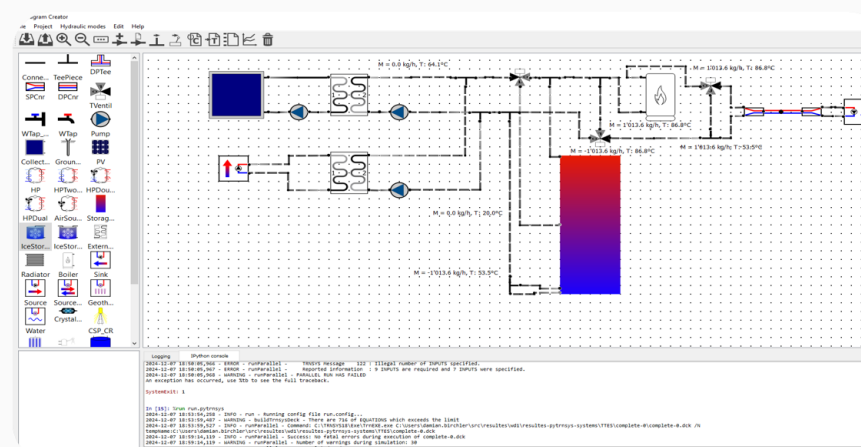
Operation

online frontend



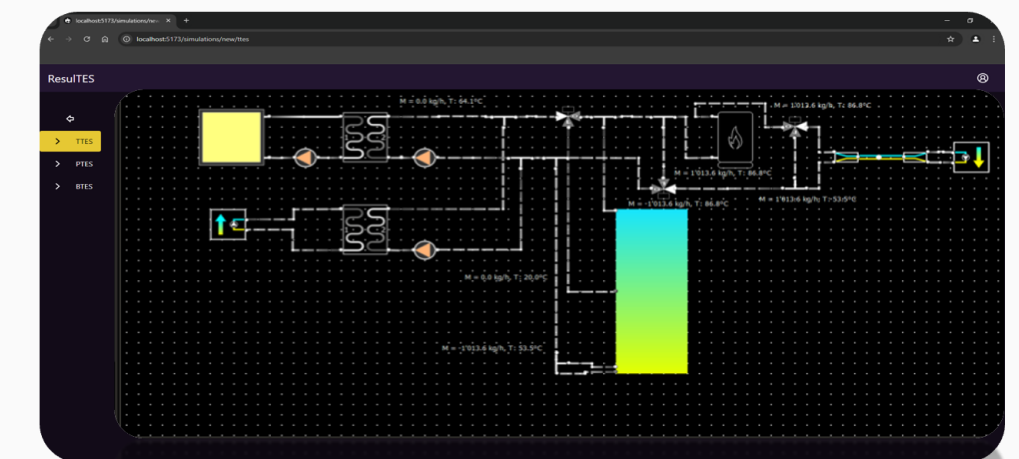
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monitoring frontend



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- Custom GUI with SCADA connection.
- Performance evaluation.



Demo of pre-design phase/web UI

Live at dev.resultes.net

Ask me for registration code if you're interested in trying it out.

ResultES

Neue Simulation

TTES

PTES

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ResultES

Home

Simulations

b90d521d05

Variations

1c73895bf7

Energy Balance

Developments within DigiSolar

New systems

- Model three DigiSolar plants in pytrnsys suite (Izmir, Bad Rappenau, Komotini)
- Five representative, big commercial hybrid-ST system “archetypes”

New functionality

- Digital Twin
 - Connect to plant
 - Compare expected KPIs from simulation to actual KPIs from measurements continuously
 - Used to validate MPC/AEMS
 - Used by FDD

DIGISOLAR **Funded by**



**Funded by
the European Union**

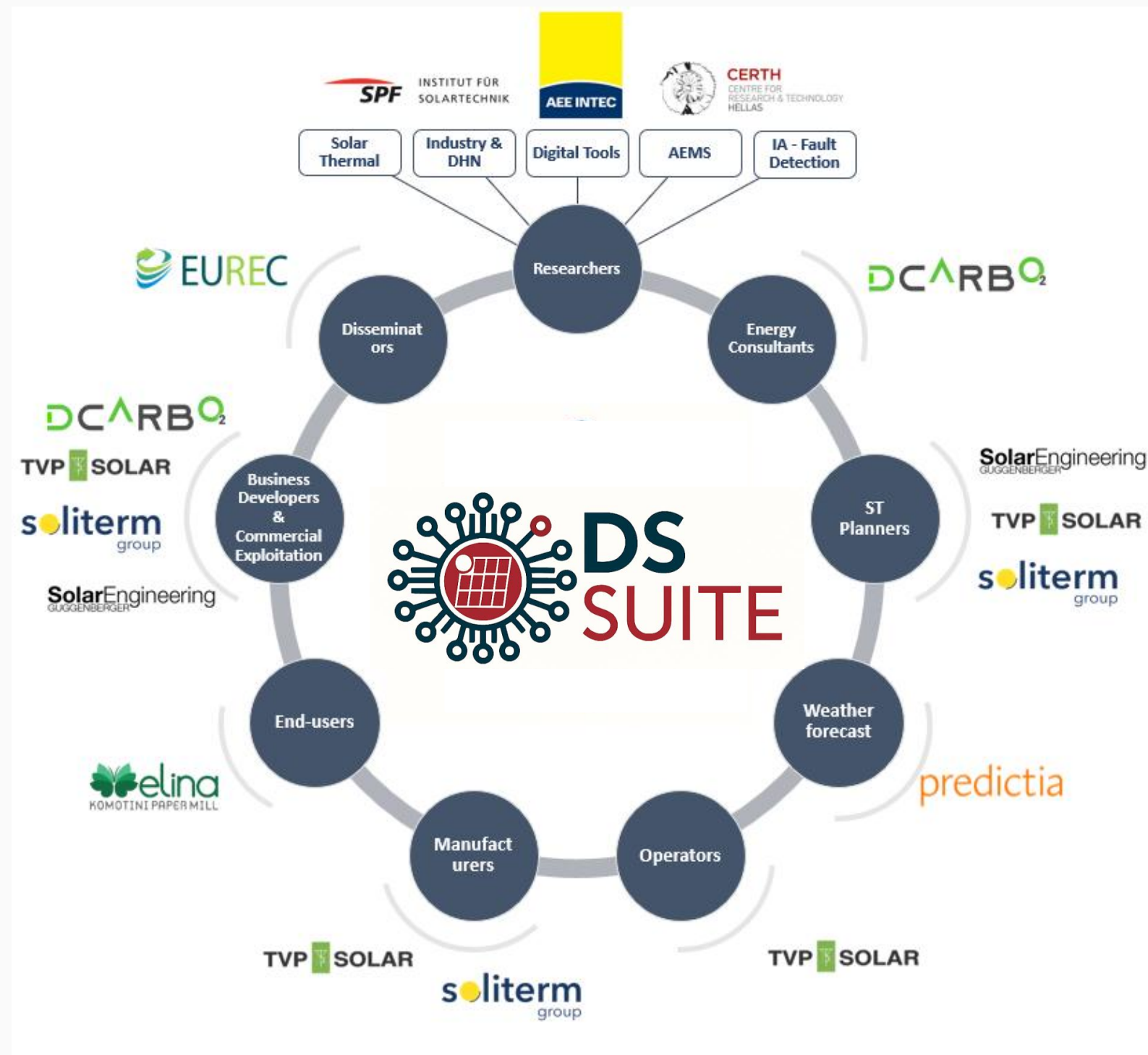
Funded by the European Union's Horizon Research and Innovation programme under Grant Agreement number: 101235027 – DIGISOLAR – HORIZON-CL5-2024-D3-02. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
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Confederaziun svizra

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Thank you



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damian.birchler@ost.ch



THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

 **DIGISOLAR**

digisolar-project.eu



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European Union

