

Enabling energy flexibility with distributed control of residential kW scale devices

What can we learn from how the Internet works?

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Towards Large Scale Integration
Innovation Centre Denmark & Energy Cluster Denmark

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Legal Disclaimer

M. Almassalkhi is a co-founder of and holds equity in *Packetized Energy*, which is actively commercializing energy/grid technologies.



Other reasons to be excited about summer 2021

Department of Energy

Secretary Granholm, Danish Climate, Energy, and Utilities Minister Jørgensen Establish Historic Agreement Focused on Clean Energy Research, Science Collaboration

JUNE 7, 2021



U.S. green economy is growing...



\$1.3T

Annual sales revenue

10M

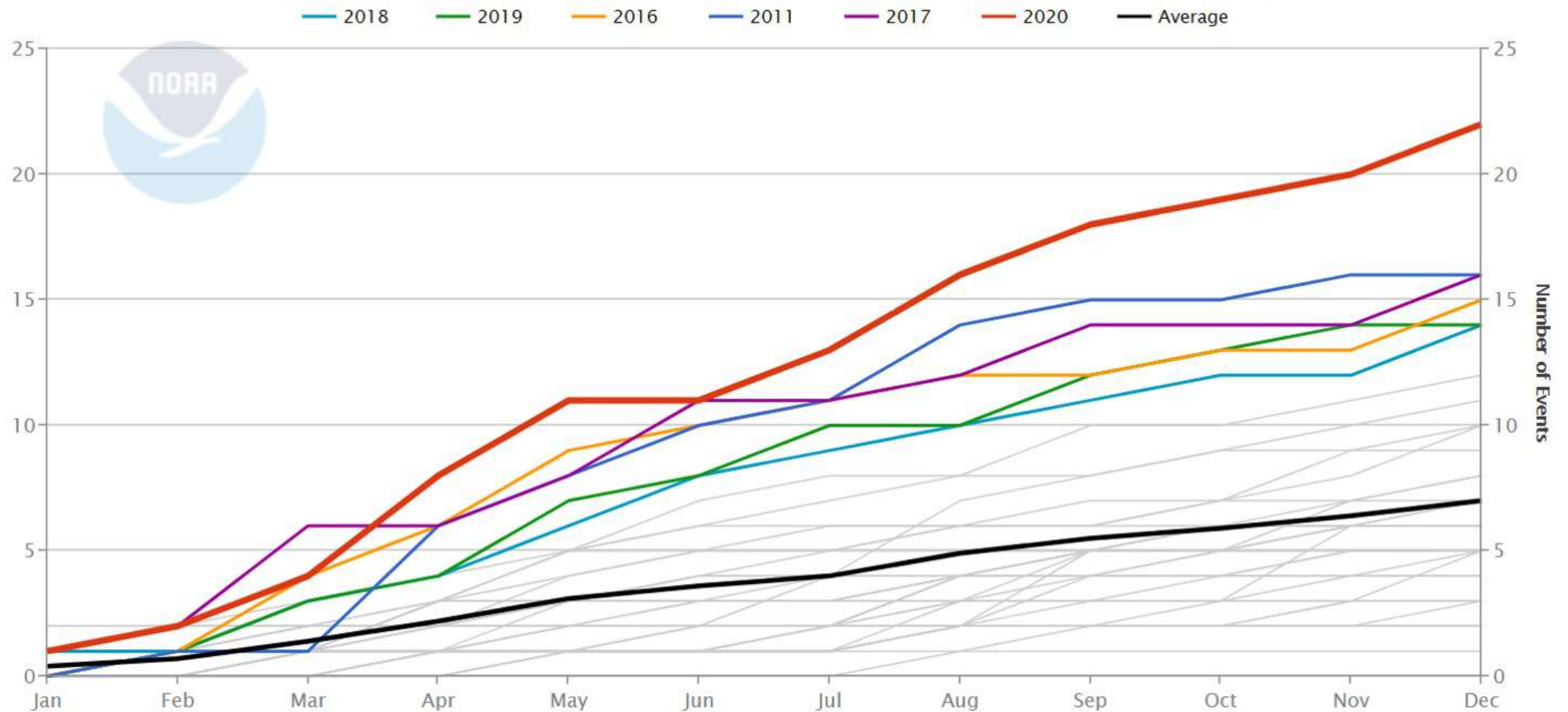
Jobs supported

Green economy := environmental, low carbon and renewable energy activities

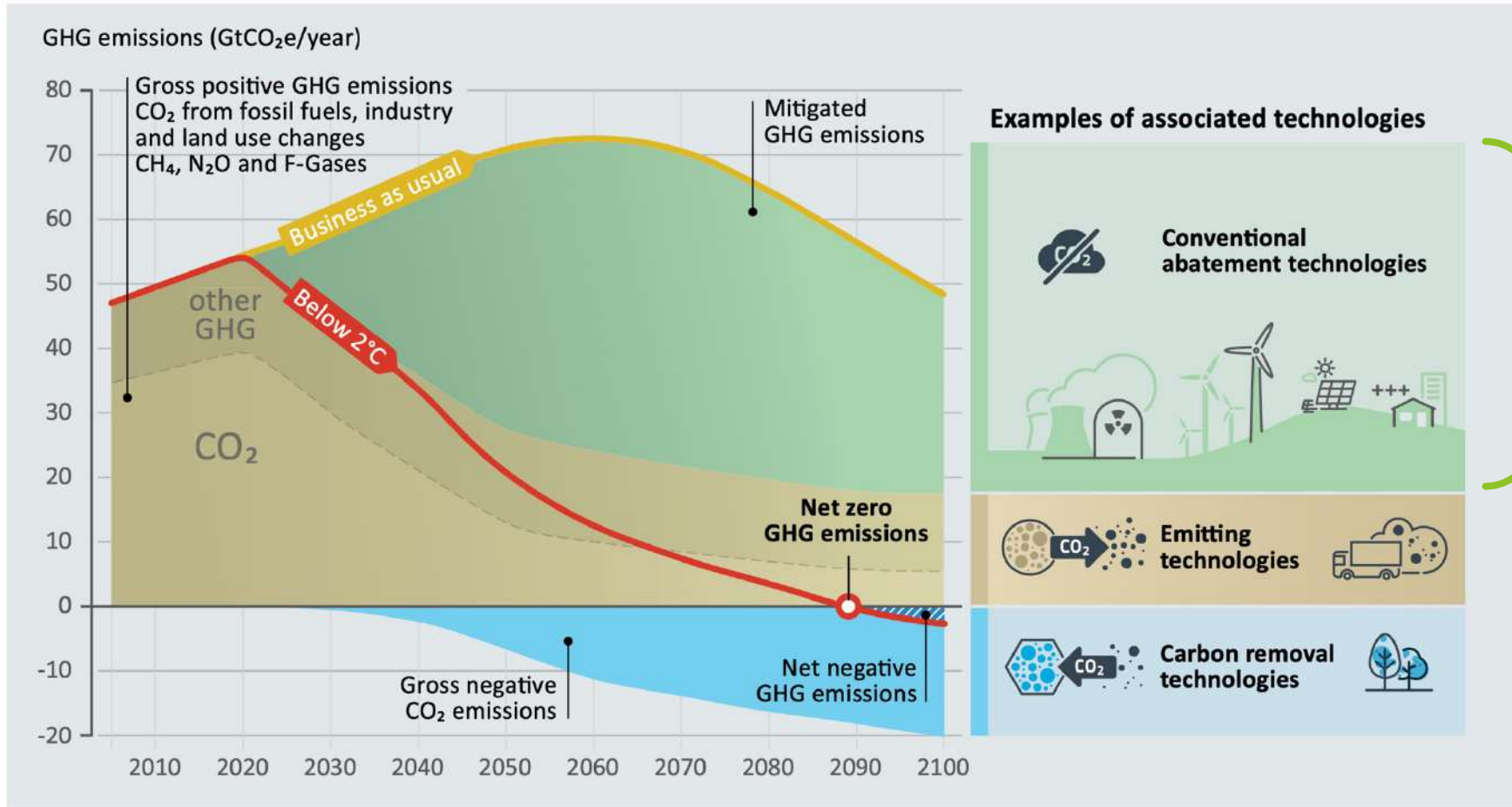


... but so are climate challenges

1980–2020 Year-to-Date United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Event Count (CPI-Adjusted)



Solutions? If they work, they will matter!



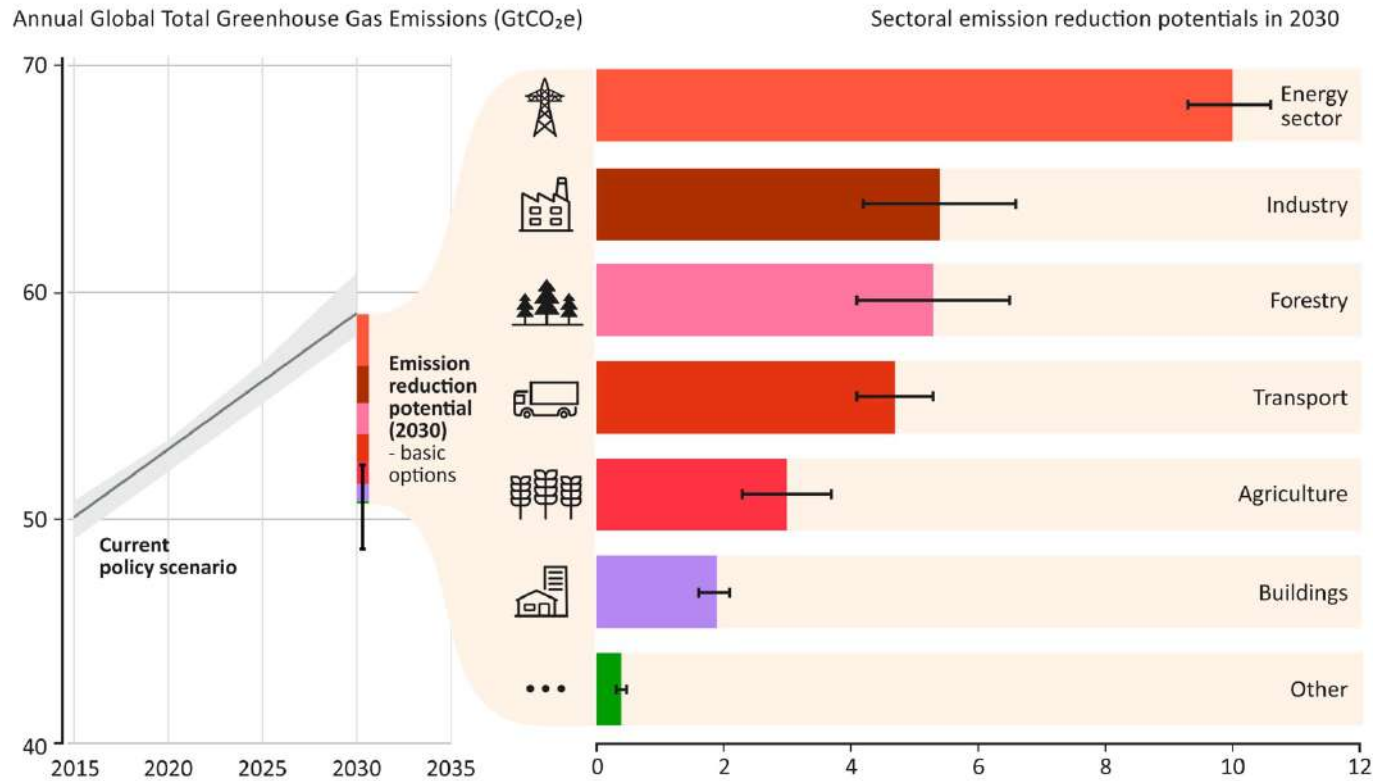
Requires massive
TW-scale
renewable
integration

A massive
power systems
challenge!



Beneficial electrification and flexible demand

Energy sector, transportation, and buildings are key!



Combine renewable and efficiency with **electrification of end use.** [1]

Flexible demand enables significantly more renewable generation and reduces duck-curve ramping effects [2]

59GW of DR today will become 200GW of flexible demand by 2030 [3]

Need to manage millions of kW-scale electric loads

[1] UN Environmental Program, Emission Gap Report 2019 (source for figure, too)

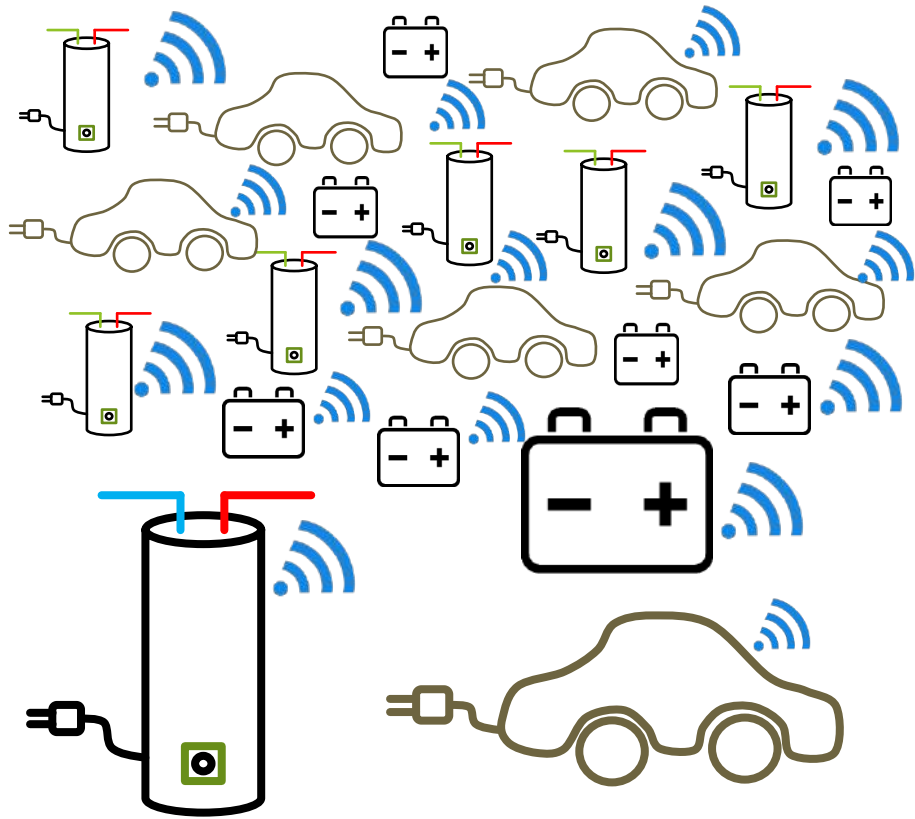
[2] Goldenberg, et al, "Demand Flexibility: The Key To Enabling A Low-cost, Low-carbon Grid," Tech. Rep., Rocky Mountain Institute, 2018.

[3] Hledik et al, "The National Potential for Load Flexibility: Value And Market Potential Through 2030," Tech. Rep., The Brattle Group, 2019.



Simple idea: turn connected loads into flexible demand

Demand-side DERs + communication + control



Every neighborhood¹, feeder, or city^{2,3,4} can be coordinated as a single resource: *a virtual battery (VB)*



[1] Chakraborty, et al, Virtual Battery Parameter Identification using Transfer Learning based Stacked Autoencoder, ICLMA, 2018

[2] Hao, et al, Aggregate Flexibility of Thermostatically Controlled Loads. IEEE Transactions on Power Systems. 2014

[3] Hughes, et al, Identification of Virtual Battery Models for Flexible Loads. IEEE Transactions on Power Systems. 2018

[4] Khurram, A., et al., "Real-world, full-scale validation of power balancing services from packetized virtual batteries," in IEEE PES ISGT, Washington, D.C., 2019.



No free lunch: respect the human in the loop

Almost all flexible demand today = static DR programs:

- ComEd Smart HVAC program
- “Fenway frank problem”, ‘

Smart Thermostat Energy Saving: Texas Power Companies Remotely Raise Temperature at Home



Teejay Boris, Tech Times | 20 June 2021, 04:06 am

An energy-saving program in Texas left some residents sweating inside their homes after power companies remotely raised the temperature in their smart thermostats.



NAVIGANT

National Grid Smart Energy Solutions

Final Evaluation Report

Prepared for:

National Grid

nationalgrid

Submitted by:
Navigant
1375 Walnut Street
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80302
303.728.2500
navigant.com

May 5, 2017

- 10% of participants overriding 3hr events
- 25% are overriding events.

Data-driven Identification of Occupant
Thermostat-Behavior Dynamics

Kunind Sharma*

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Northeastern University, Boston, 02151, MA, USA

Occupant behavior drives significant differences in building energy use, even in automated buildings. Trust in the automation causes them to override settings. This results in responses that do not align with the occupants' and/or the building automation's objectives. The transition toward smart buildings will make this evermore important as complex building control systems are deployed for comfort, but also changing electricity costs. This paper presents a data-driven model of thermal comfort behavior dynamics which are not captured by standard steady-state models. The model captures the time it takes for a user to override a thermostat setpoint change as a function of the setpoint change magnitude. The model was trained with the ecobee Donate Your Data program. The model resolution data from 27,764 smart thermostats and occupancy sensors. The model shows that, on average, a 2°F override will occur after ~30 mins. and an average of 25% of 27,000 Ecobee smart thermostat users override a setpoint change of 2°F within 30 minutes [1].

Model captures the time it takes for a user to override a thermostat setpoint change as a function of the setpoint change magnitude. The model was trained with the ecobee Donate Your Data program. The model resolution data from 27,764 smart thermostats and occupancy sensors. The model shows that, on average, a 2°F override will occur after ~30 mins. and an average of 25% of 27,000 Ecobee smart thermostat users override a setpoint change of 2°F within 30 minutes [1].

25% of 27,000 Ecobee smart thermostat users override a setpoint change of 2°F within 30 minutes [1]

Sharma et al., 2019.

[1] Michael B Kane and Kunind Sharma, “Data-driven Identification of Occupant Thermostat-Behavior Dynamics”



QoS-aware coordination with distributed control

*Packetization of data
on Internet*



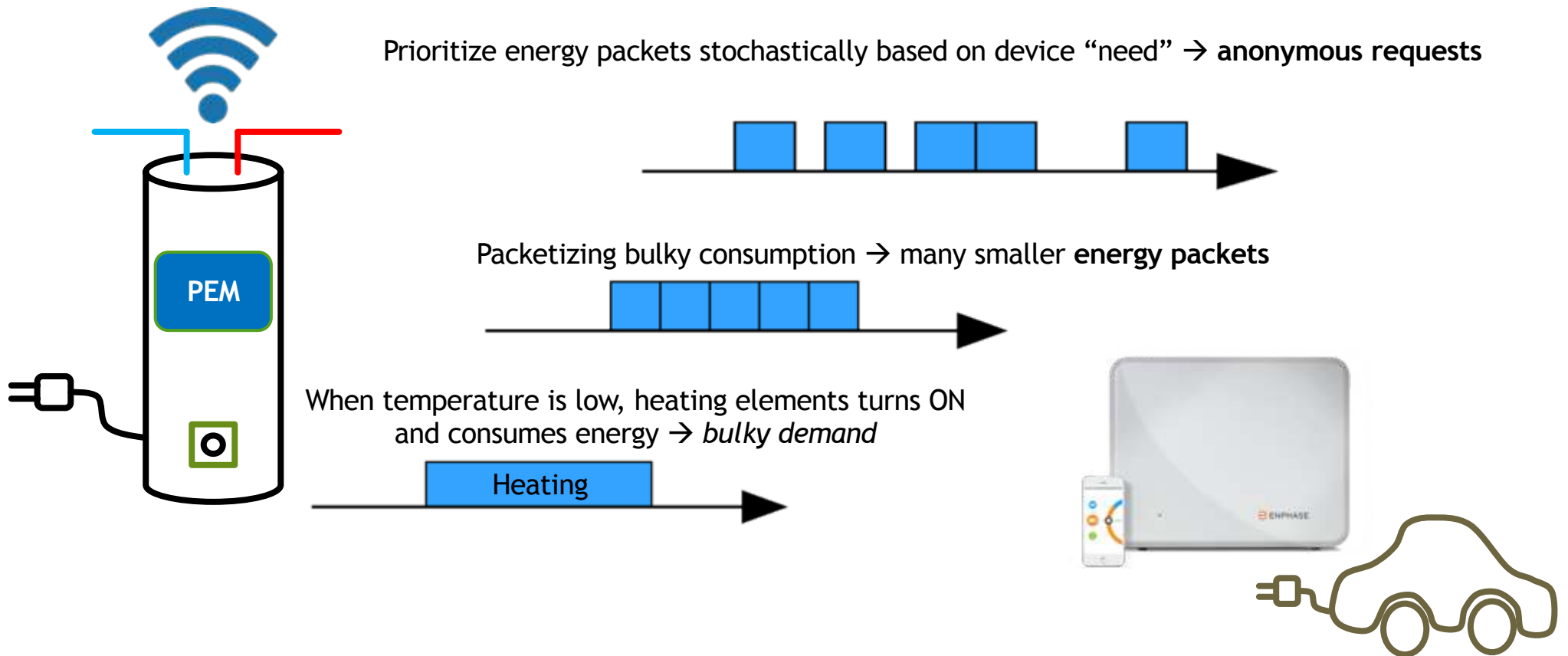
*Random access
protocols*

Method is called packetized energy management (PEM)



PEM for a single load: ensures privacy and comfort

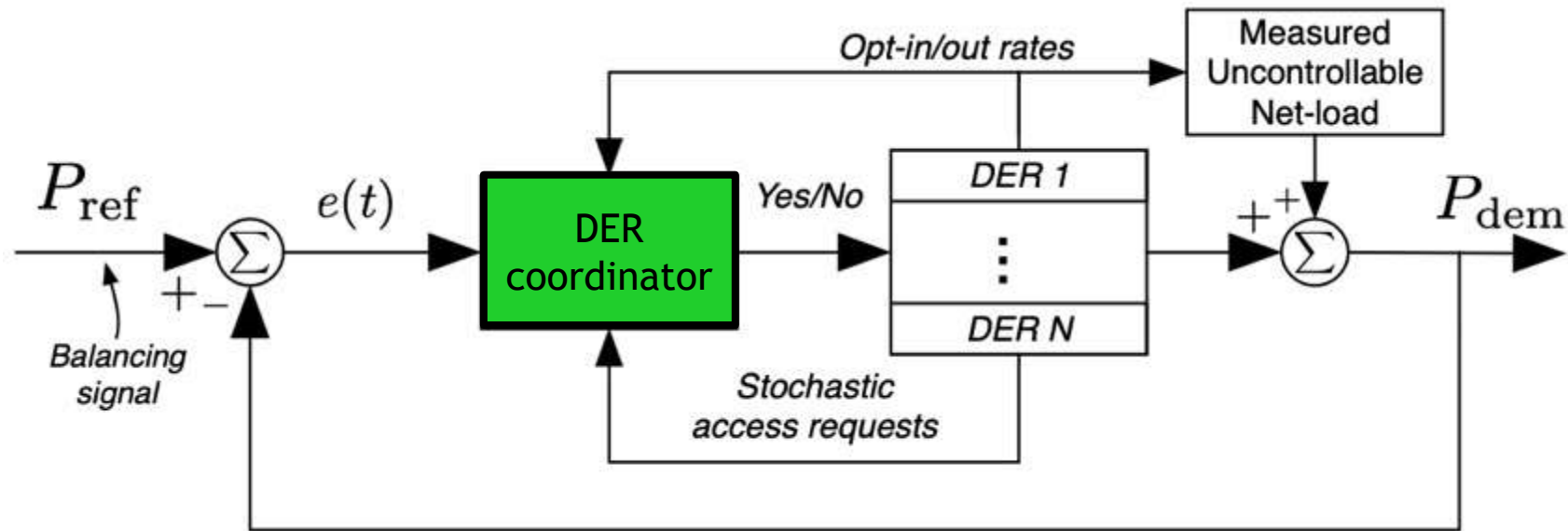
Energy packet = constant power consumed over fixed epoch = 



PEM with a fleet of DERs

- Device coordinator accepts/denies request based on tracking errors, so control mechanism is simple, but powerful

Modulate acceptance rate of packet requests → Regulate aggregate demand

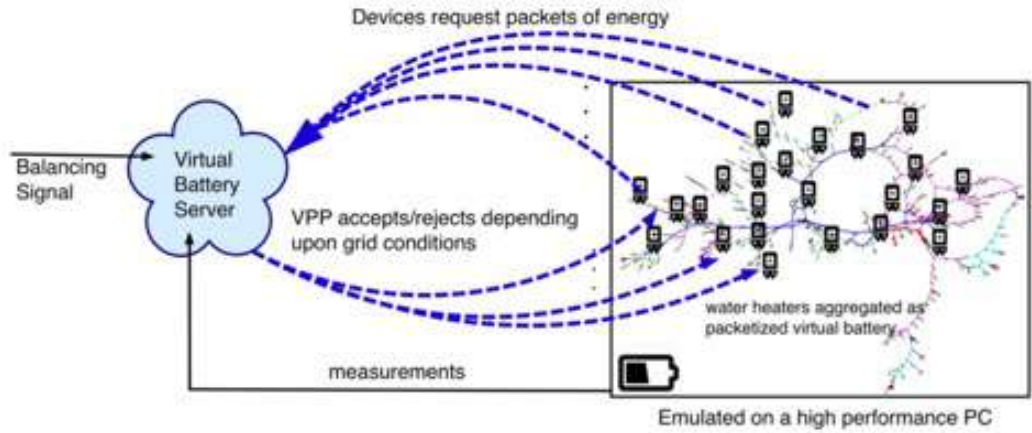


Randomizing requests based on energy need leads to very light communication overhead at scale!

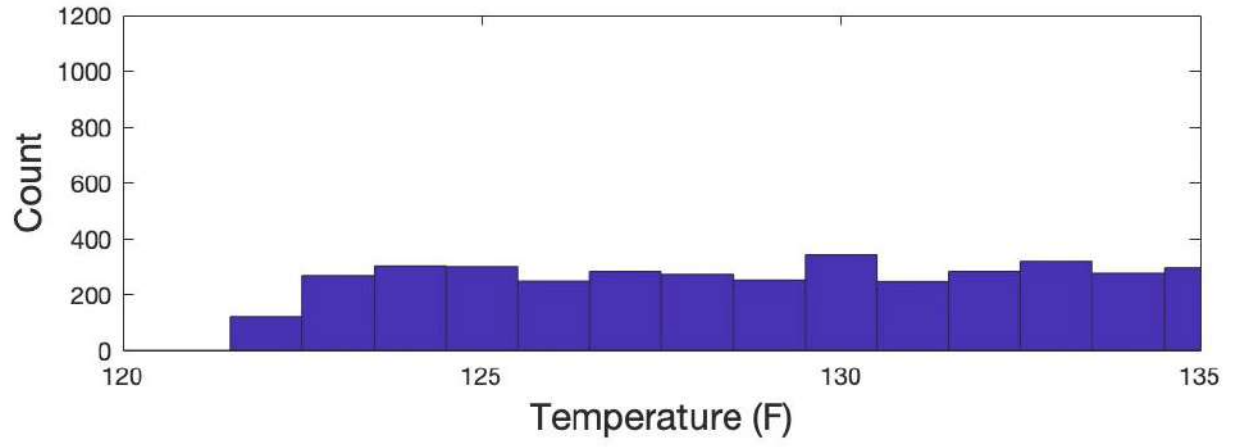
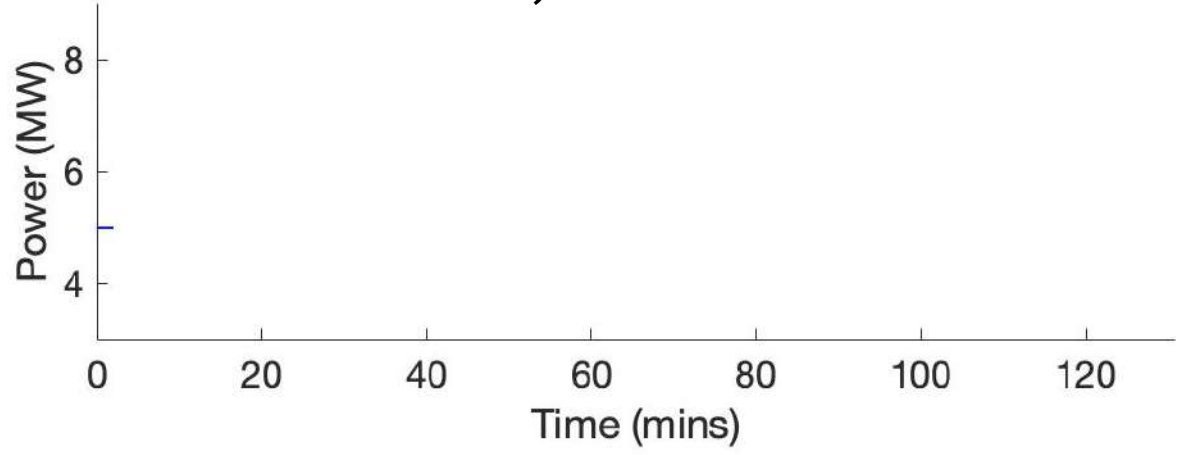




Built real-time, cyber-coupled DER test-bed

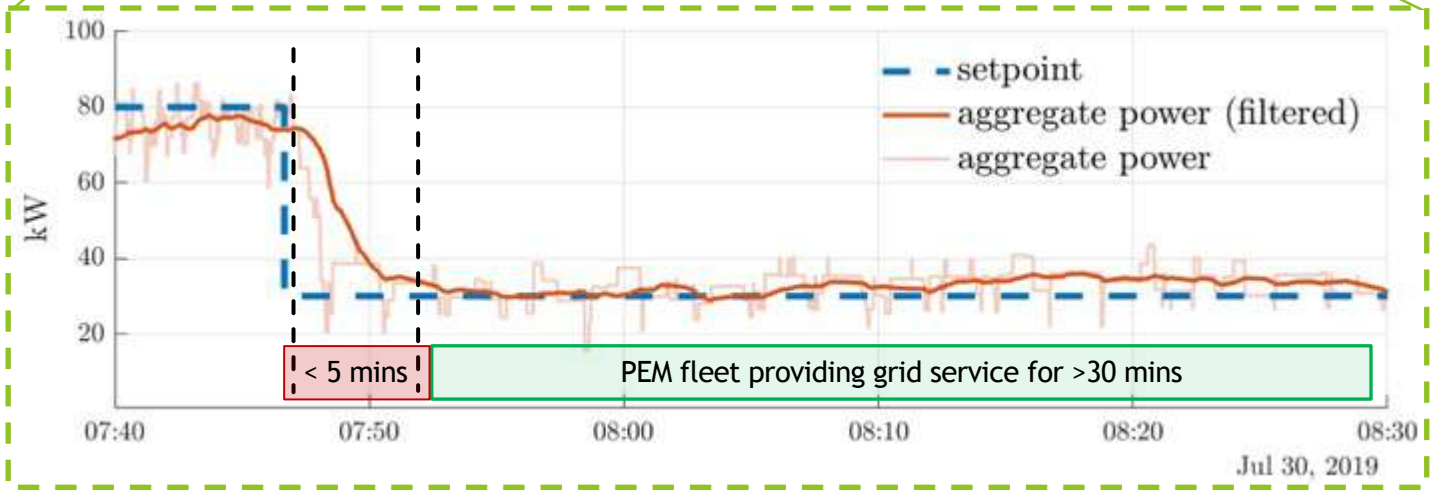
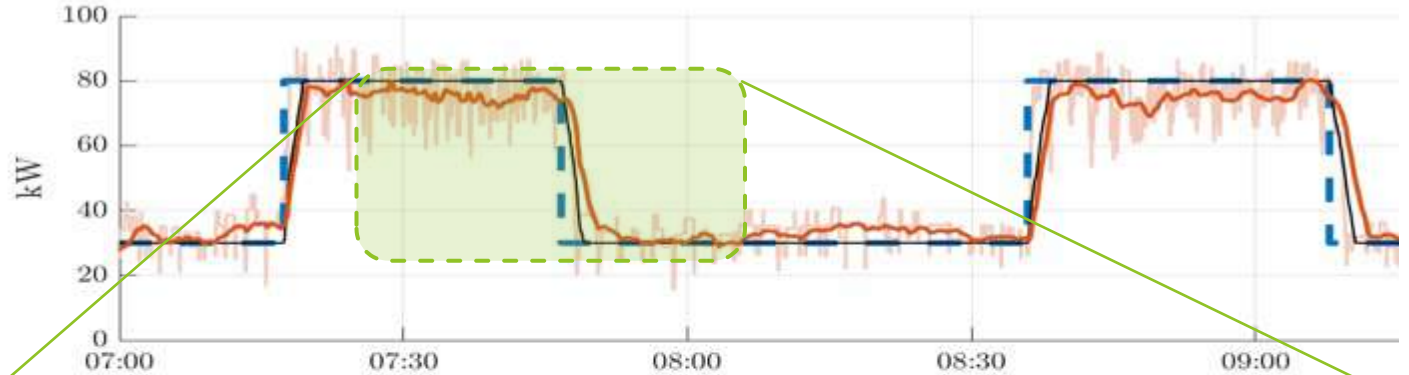


5000 real-time, emulated water heaters





Completed field trial with > 150 homes in Vermont



Lesson: dynamics of the “Aggregation” depends on communication & control methods

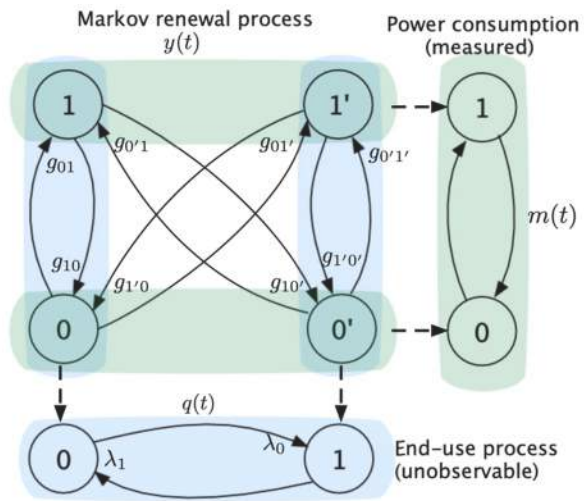


Key technical challenges with coordinating @ scale

1
Estimate
background
DER end-use

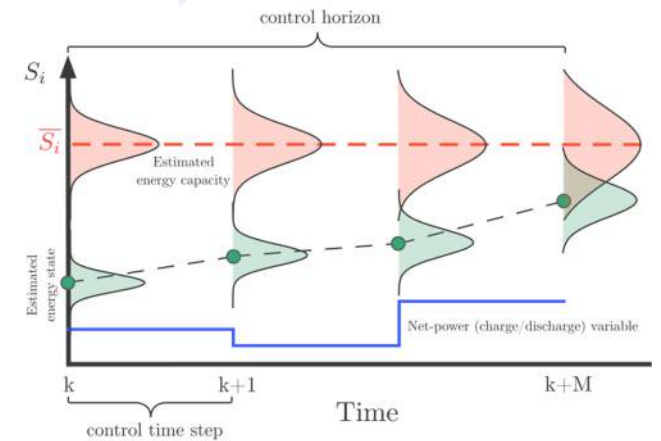
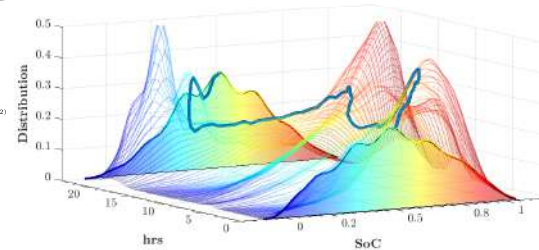
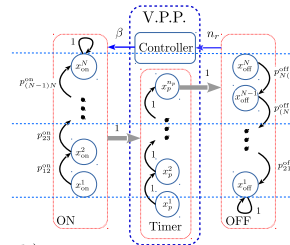


3
Optimized
dispatch



2

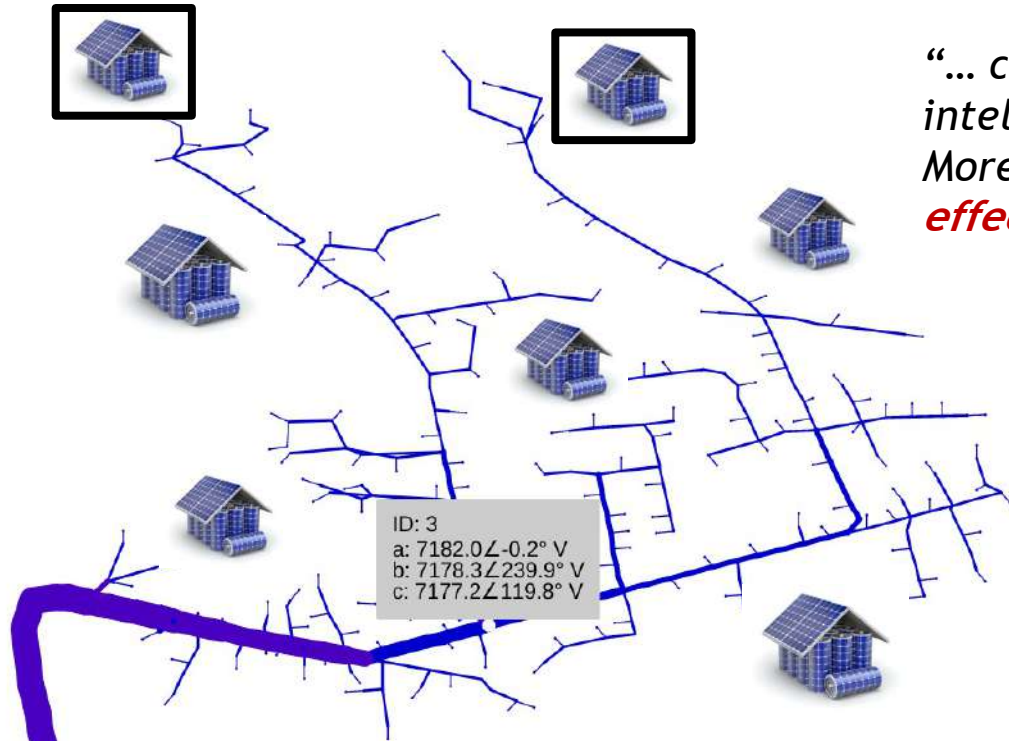
Modeling and control



- (1) A. Khurram, Luis Duffaut Espinosa, Roland Malhamé, Mads Almassalkhi, "Identification of Hot Water End-use Process of EWHs from Energy Measurements," EPSR, 2020.
 (2a) L. Duffaut and M. Almassalkhi, "A packetized energy management macromodel with QoS guarantees for demand-side resources," IEEE Trans. on Power Systems, 2020.
 (2b) L. Duffaut, A. Khurram, and M. Almassalkhi "Reference-Tracking Control Policies for Packetized Coordination of Diverse DER Populations," IEEE Trans. on Control Systems Tech., 2020.
 (2c) L. Duffaut Espinosa, A. Khurram, and M. Almassalkhi, "A Virtual Battery Model for Packetized Energy Management," in IEEE Conference on Decision and Control (CDC), 2020.
 (3) M. Amini and M. Almassalkhi, "Corrective optimal dispatch of uncertain virtual energy resources," IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid, 2020.

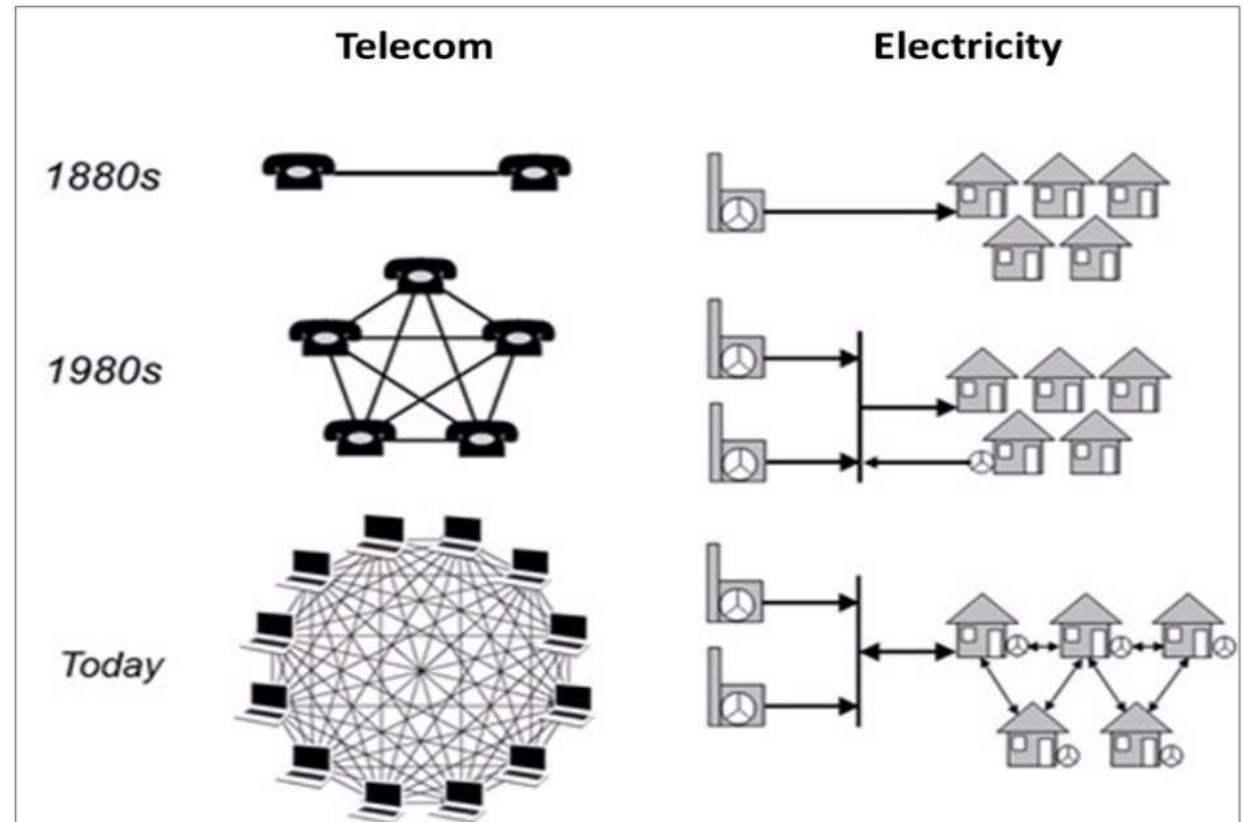


And what role should the grid/network play?



“... create open networks that increase value through the interaction of intelligent devices on the grid and prosumerization of customers
Moreover, even **greater value can be realized through the synergistic effects of convergence of multiple networks**” [1].

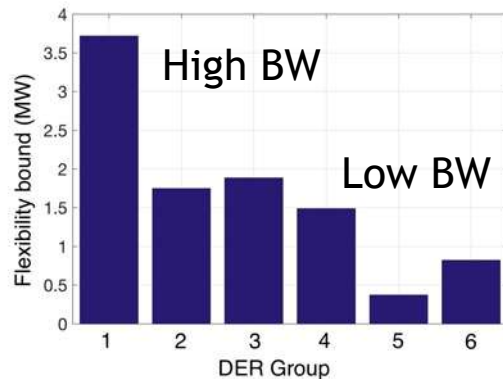
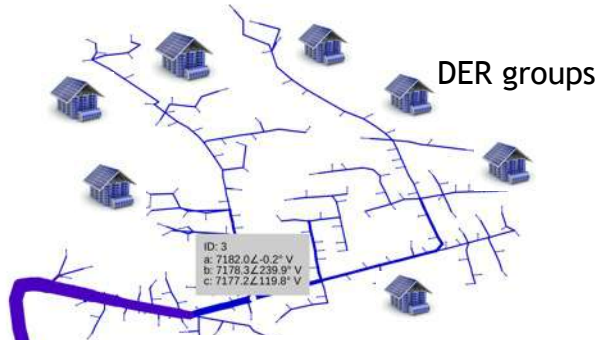
“**Distribution will also need to become more like transmission** by evolving from passive/reactive management to active management” [2].



Utility & Aggs: asymmetry of information & control

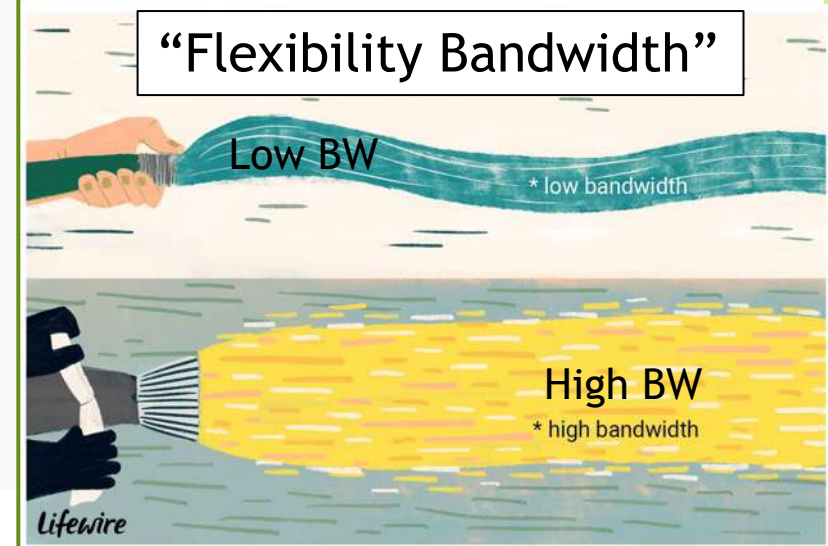
Utility (grid information/data)

- Need to ensure grid reliability
- Need to protect grid data
- **Lack access to devices**
- **Knows grid availability**

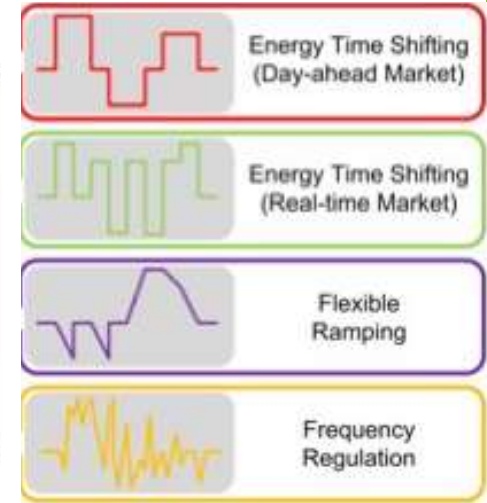
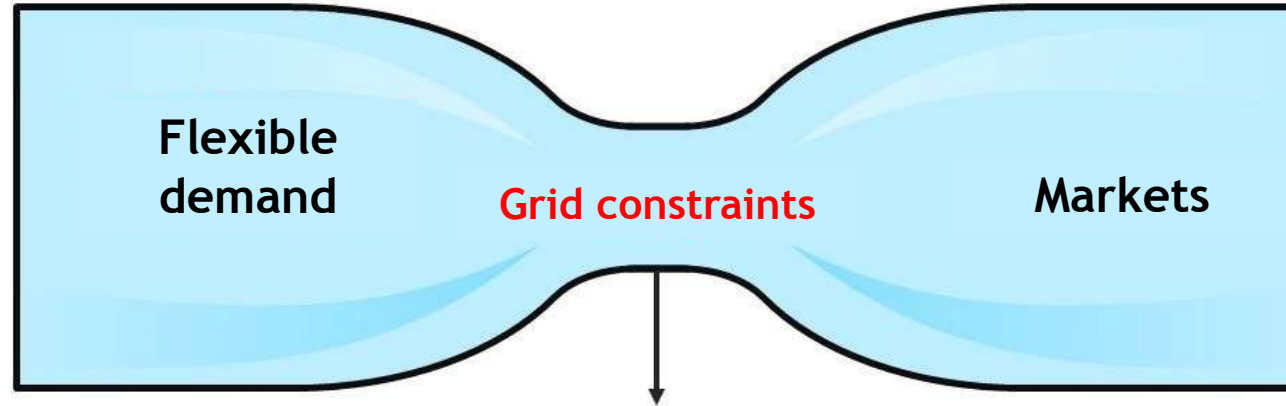


Aggregators (device access, markets)

- Need to ensure device QoS
- Need to provide market services
- **Lack access to grid data**
- **Knows device availability**

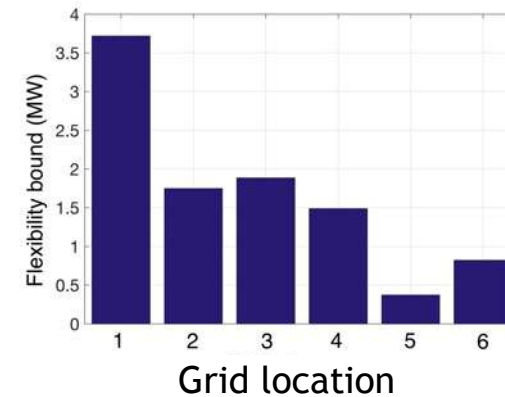
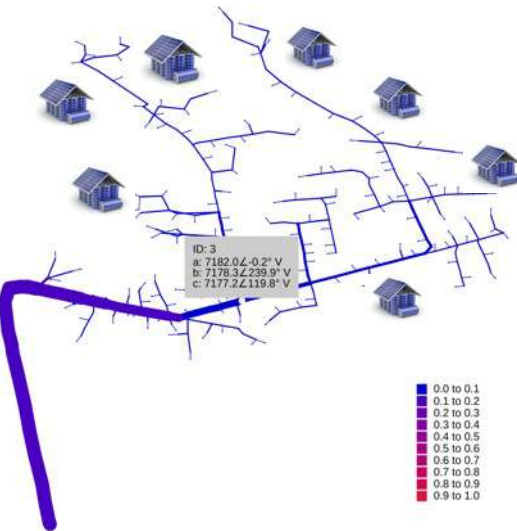
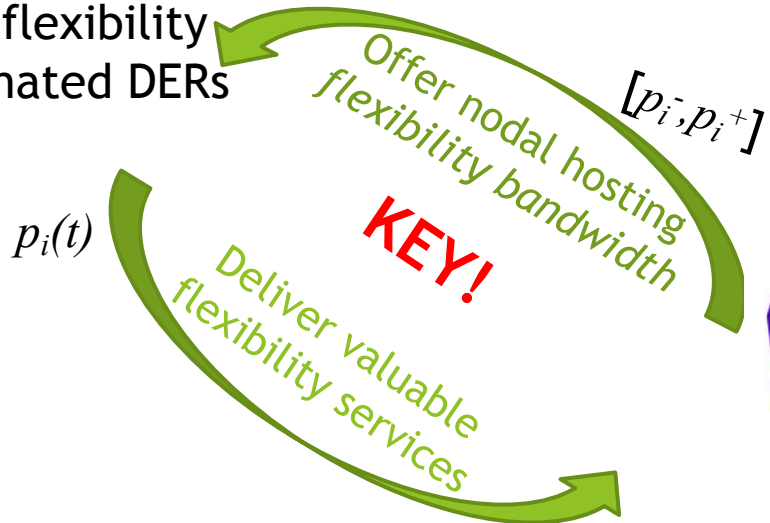


Rethink utility/DSO and aggregator cooperation: ISP



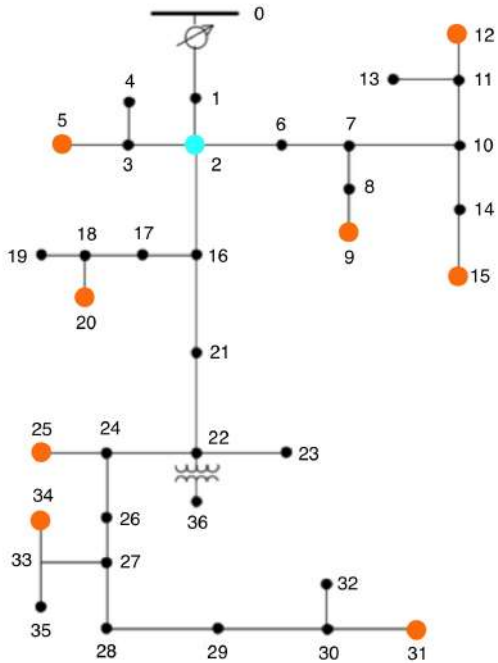
Aggregator:
responsive flexibility
from coordinated DERs

Utility: Dynamic hosting capacity

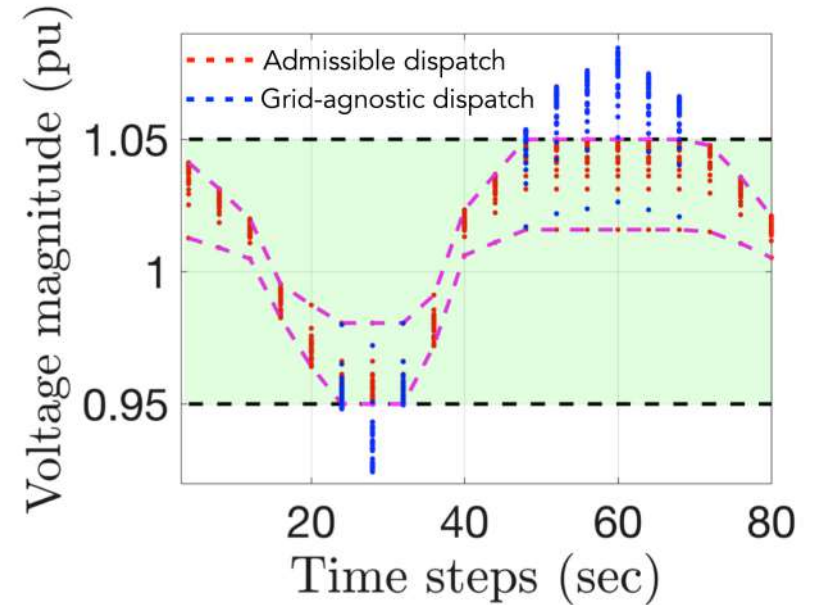
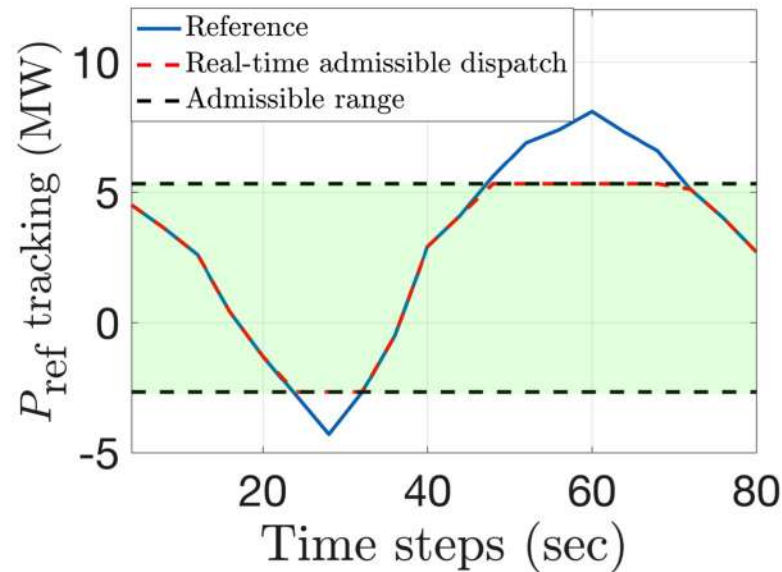
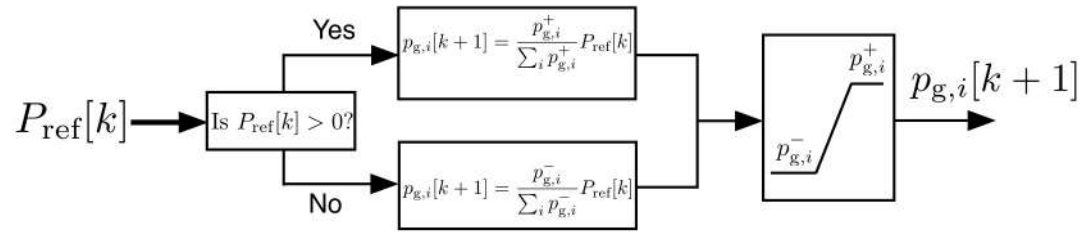


Example of dynamic nodal hosting capacity

Nodal hosting capacities $[p_i^-, p_i^+]$ enable an open-loop, distributed, and grid-aware DER control policy



IEEE 37-node network
(from Baker/Dall'Anese)



More details:

N. Nazir and M. Almassalkhi, "Convex inner approximation of the feeder hosting capacity limits on dispatchable demand," IEEE Conference on Decision and Control (CDC), 2019.
-, "Grid-aware aggregation and realtime disaggregation of distributed energy resources in radial networks", under review in IEEE Transactions on Power Systems (Rev02), 2021



Summarizing

- 1. Distributed control of DERs needs to be aware of**
 - ▶ customer expectations and requirement (comfort & privacy)
 - ▶ device operating requirements (cycling)
 - ▶ grid requirements (voltage, power ratings)
 - ▶ communication costs at scale (need low cost)
- 2. Utilities/DSO and Aggregators need tools to cooperate across devices and grid to ensure**
 - ▶ reliable grid operation
 - ▶ access to markets for DERs
 - ▶ empower people to become part of (socio-techno-economic) climate solutions
- 3. Internet-like thinking can unlock energy flexibility at scale**




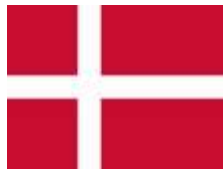
Thank you! Any questions or comments?

Mads Rønne Almassalkhi  malmassa@uvm.edu  [@theEnergyMads](https://twitter.com/theEnergyMads)

See you in Denmark in 2021-22!

Coming to a folkeskole near you! 😊

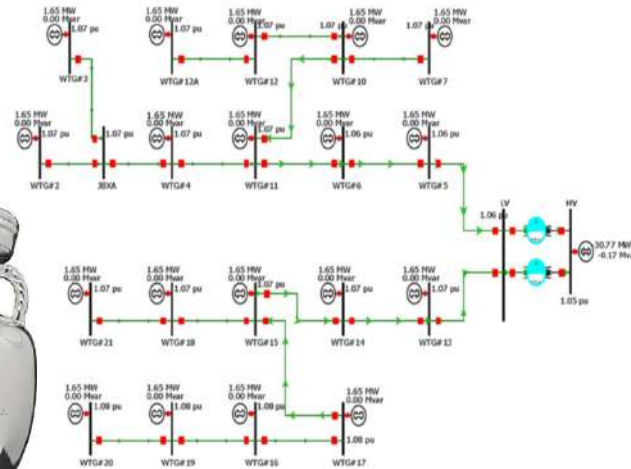
DTU AAU

Sabbatical



2021-22



7th International Conference on
Smart Energy Systems



Acknowledgements

Active/recent collaborators

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Current group members

- Mr. Adil Khurram (PhD EE'21)
- Mr. Hani Mavalizadeh (PhD student)
- Mr. Sam Knox and Ms. Rebecca Holt (BSEE REUs)

Former group members

- Dr. Nawaf Nazir (PhD EE'20) → PNNL (Richland, WA)
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- Mr. Micah Botkin Levy (MSEE'19) → eIQmobility (SF, CA)
- Mr. Zach Hurwitz (MSME'19) → Siemens Energy (ME)
- Mr. Lincoln Sprague (MSEE'17) → Dynapower (VT)
- Ms. Anna Towle (BSEE'16) → Fortrum (Sweden)



Anti-causal slides



The value of flexibility can be significant

GRID BALANCING,
ANCILLARY SERVICES



LMP ENERGY ARBITRAGE,
RENEWABLE SMOOTHING



AVOIDED T&D CAPEX,
NON-WIRES ALTERNATIVES,
DIST. GRID MANAGEMENT
(UTILITY)



AVOIDED GEN CAPACITY
(ISO)



\$100 to \$1000
per kW_{flex} per year*

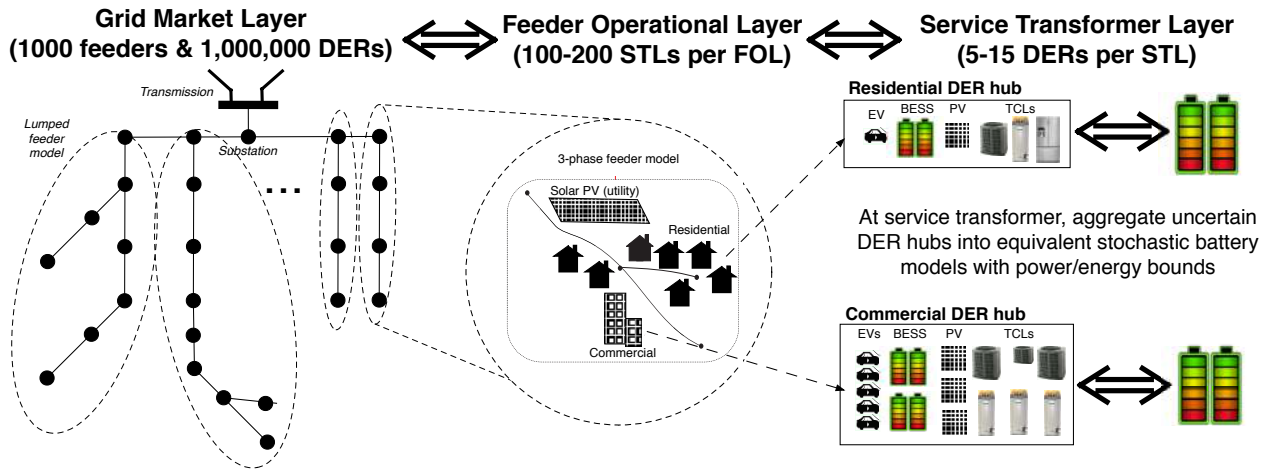
“Prosumer”
“Virtual battery”
“Virtual power plant”



*Values from representative 2019 ISO New England market prices and services

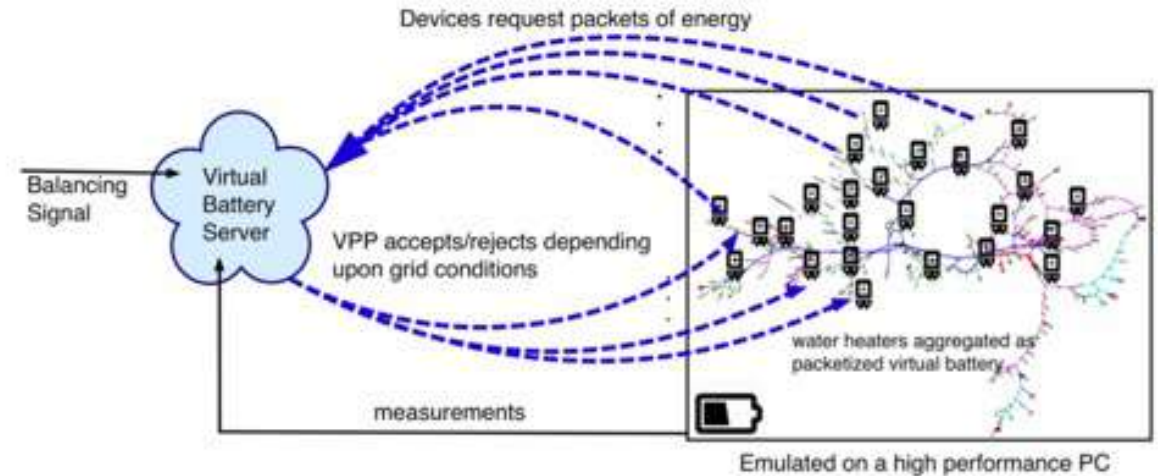
Realizing flexible demand requires control+comms+data

1. Utility/DSO-centric approach



1. Relies on full network model (utility)
2. Hierarchical coordination/computation
3. Fits within existing utility communication infrastructure/protocols (non-public networks)

2. Aggregator/Device-centric approach

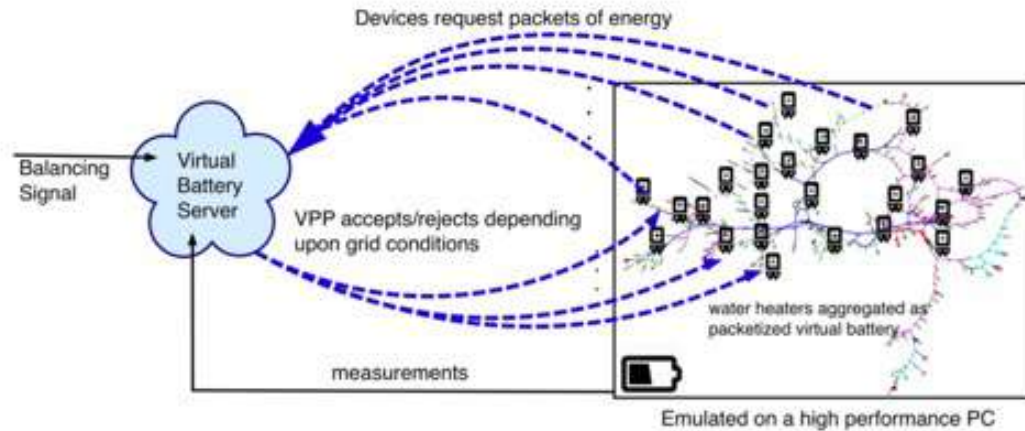


1. Requires device access to compute/sense (OEMs)
2. Coordination becomes decentralized computing; live sensing locally can help
3. Does not fit directly within existing utility comm infrastructure (public networks)

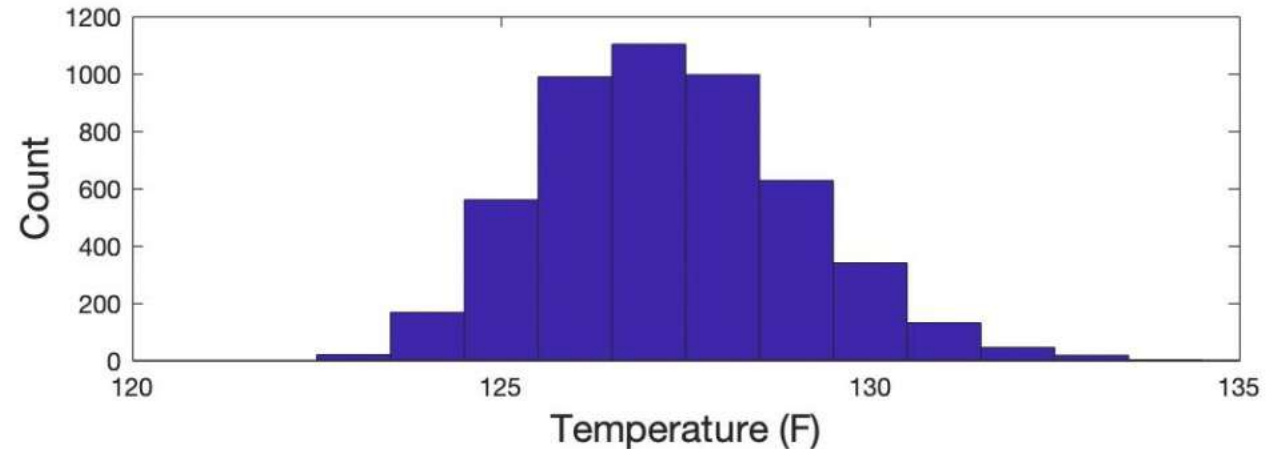
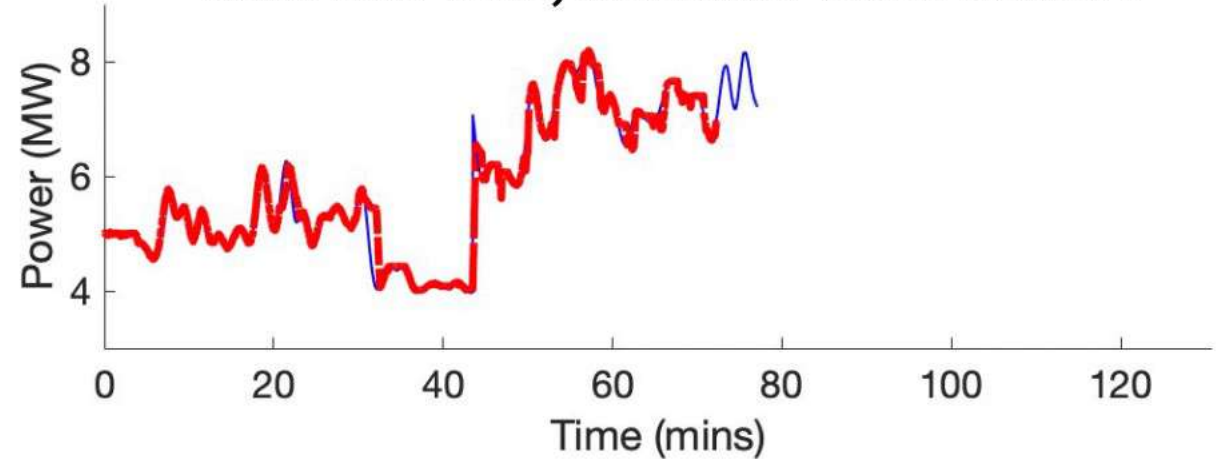




Built real-time, cyber-coupled DER test-bed



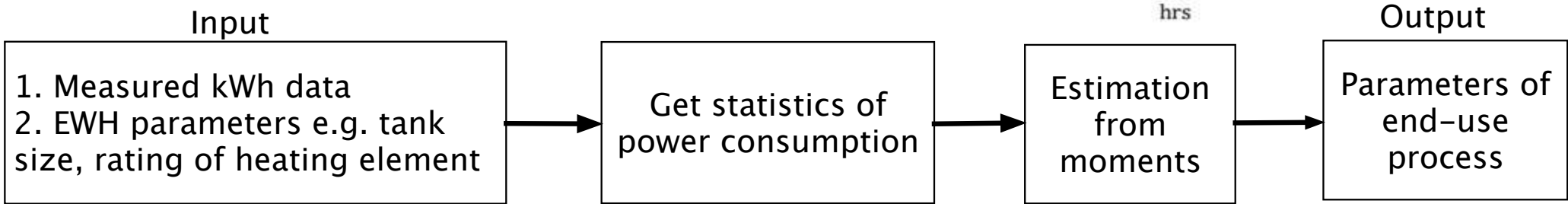
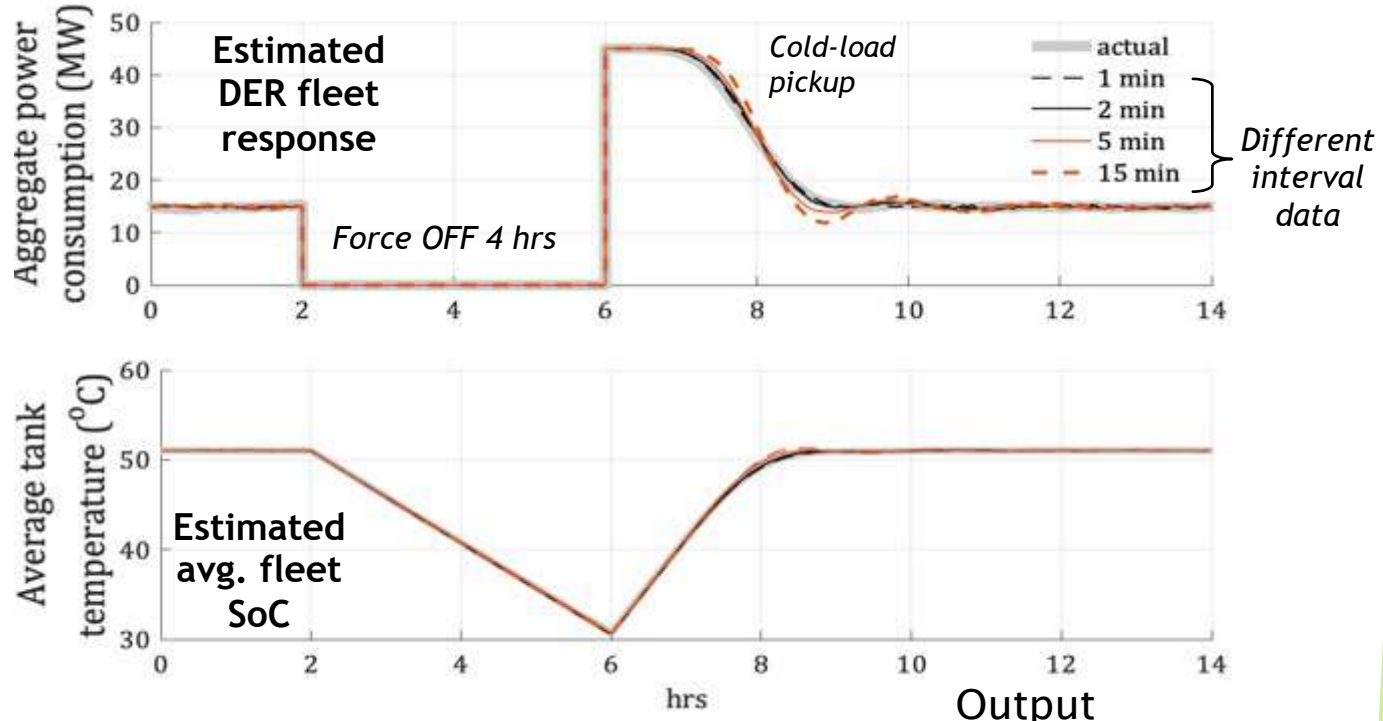
5000 real-time, emulated water heaters





1 Estimate DER end-use (nominal demand)

- ▶ **Problem:** how do people interact with DERs nominally?
- ▶ **Outcome:** from just kWh interval meter data and tank parameters, we can estimate how much people use hot water



Estimating power capacity/flexibility of VB

- ▶ Data-driven methodology to answer questions:
 - ▶ How many devices for 1MW flexibility?
 - ▶ What is flexibility (\pm kW) per device?
- ▶ Define flex-kW by fleet's ability to track AGC signal

Batteries

Electric water heaters

