





Workshop DSM Potentials, Implementations and Experiences

PowerMatching City II,

Demonstration of multi-objective optimization in a living lab

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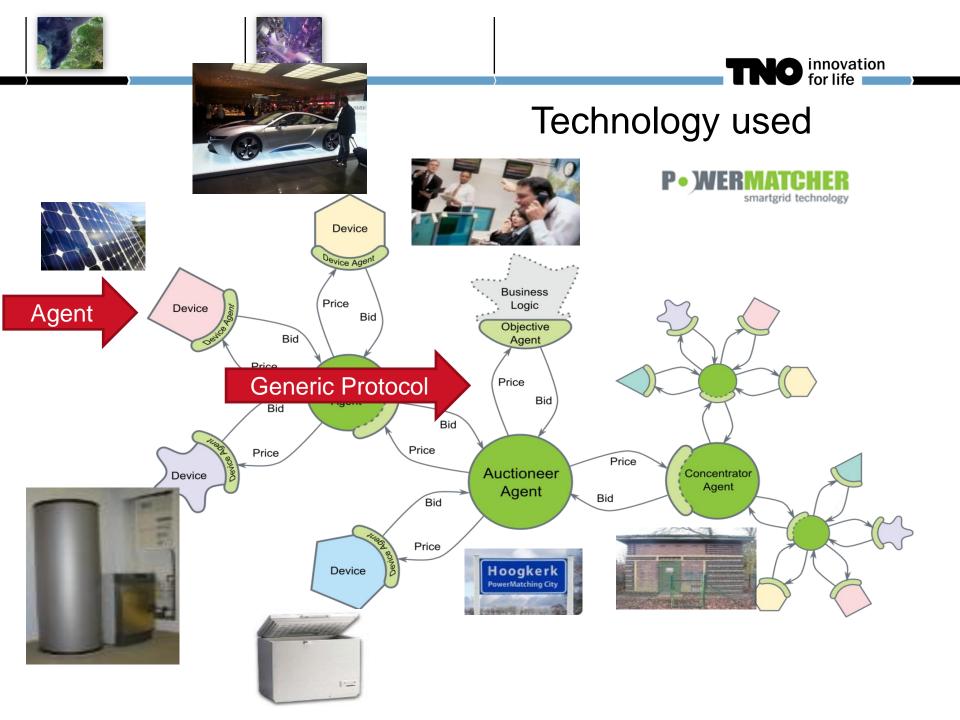






Hoogkerk living lab environment (PMC-I)

- Established in the Integral-project
 - > EU-FP 6: http://www.integral-eu.com
 - VPP Virtual Power Plant
 - 25 households with heating system + heat storage connected
 - 50 % Stirling μ-CHP
 - 50 % Hybrid Air-to-air heatpump + Gas fired boiler
 - Solar cells
 - Wind turbine
 - > 2 EV's
 - Operated in 7 use case applications
 - Implementation via PowerMatcher-technology developed in the project
 - PC home gateways concentrate at the home level; further concentration architecture dependent on the use case

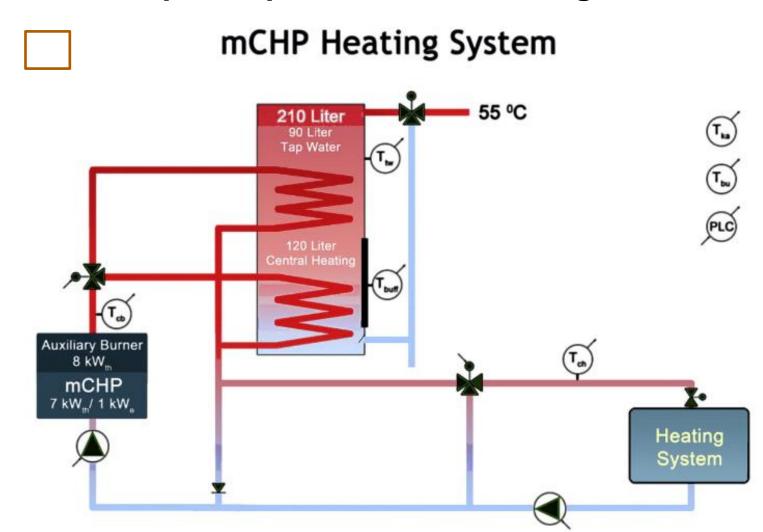








Demand response potential is in heating buffer









The Hoogkerk smart grids living lab: use cases phase I

- How to use the gas infrastructure to support the electricity system
 - Congestion and capacity management
 - Optimize energy usage on the home level
 - Reduce wind imbalance in real-time in the portfolio of a market responsible party
 - Balance in optimizing PhotoVoltaic integration
 - Aid in trade dispatch







Functionality in PMC-II (2012-2015)

- PowerMatcherCity II (IPIN-project; Dutch SmartGrid program)
 - More heterogeneous cluster with more device types (scheduling dishwasher/washing machine)
 - Introduce a 'Distribution-Agent' in a residential area (congestion)
 - Coupling of agent transactions to wholesale processes
 - 'Smart meter allocation' of individual customers
 - Coupling of agent transactions to billing processes
 - Agents on mainstream ICT platform -> embedded systems + Cloud
 - Improved agent price models (marginal prices)
 - Capacity management of concerted EV charging in buildings
 - > 2-11 EVs
 - According to emerging standards
 - As a time-dependent capacity proposition
 - Safe fast-charging
 - Billing and grid transaction communication







Phase II

- New use cases: Multi-Objective optimization
 - > Trade dispatch
 - Distribution system operation (congestion management)
 - Community proposition objectives

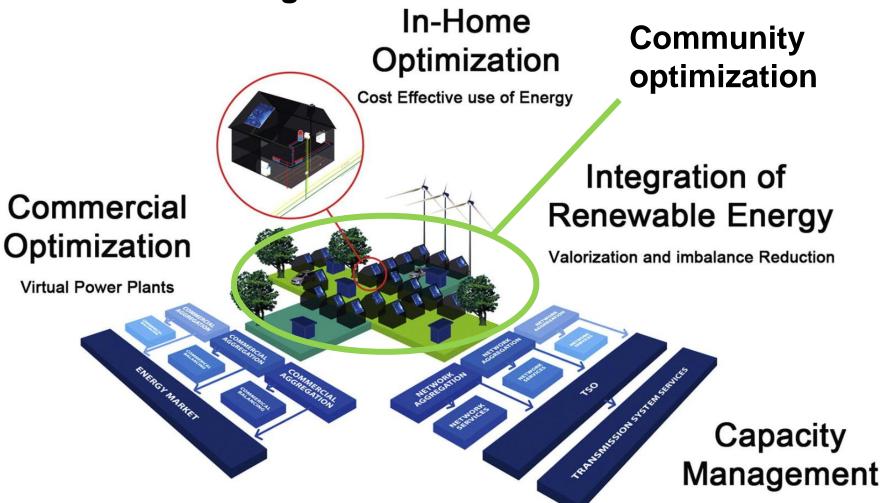






Reduce Peak Loads

Setting

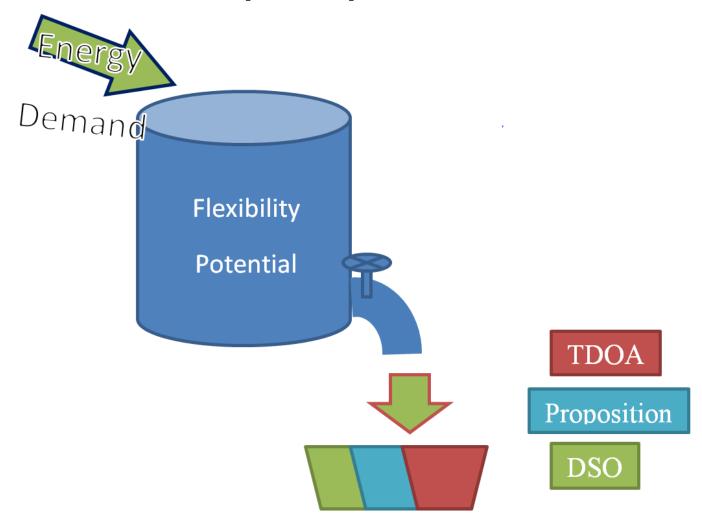








Demand response potential is shared









PMC-II communities

- User portal
 - Community formation and marketplace for communities; new role of retailer as mediator between communities
 - App on SmartPhone for energy management; energy dashboard
 - Usability assessment







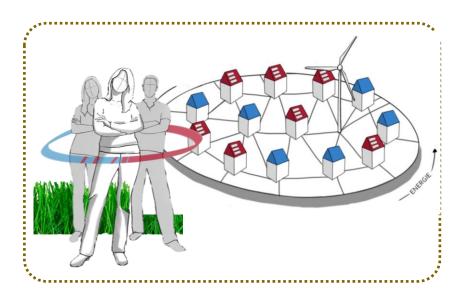


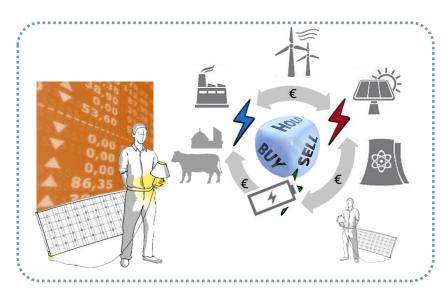


Propositions are based in driving forces of customers

Renewable

Smart cost saving





Scope: PV, μ-CHP , heat pump, washing machine, dish washer

- Utilize renewables
- Independent
- Comfort

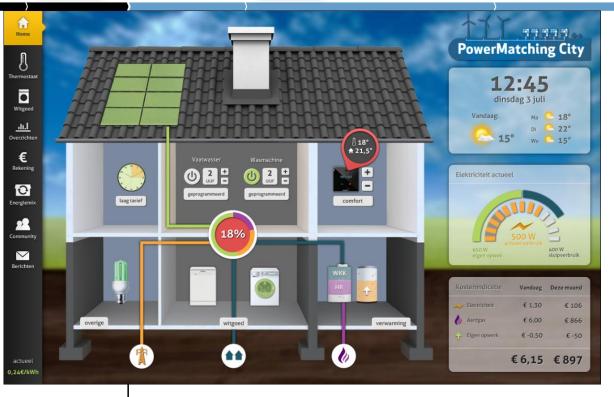
- Together Minimize cost
- Lowest price
- Retain comfort











Energy dashboard information

- Variable price for energy (realtime, history)
- kWh vs price
- Feedback on cost-effective operation of devices
- Monthly cost-saving
- Usage at several tariff zones

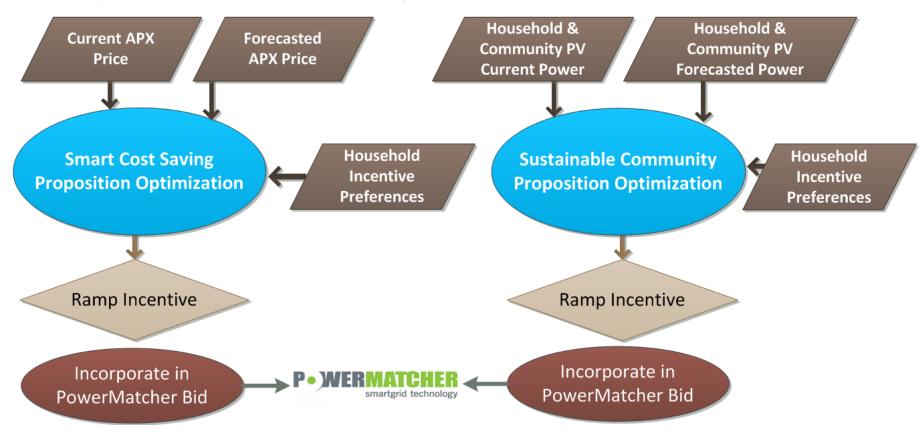
- Home balance: kW, kWh (real-time, history)
- Community balance: kWh (in real-time, history)
- Monthly usage per energy carrier







Incorporation multi-objective in PowerMatcher bids









Link to forecasting

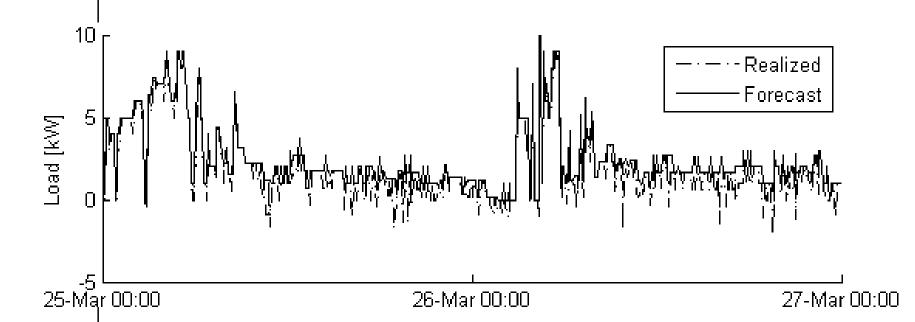
- Pre-empted or postponed Demand Response and generation
- Production forecasts are made for all types of devices aggregated
 - heating demand related -> dependent on the temperature
 - clustering with reference patterns
 - historic realisations
- > Photo-Voltaic
 - Link to expected solar incidence and past realisations







Bandwidth of flexibility in the cluster

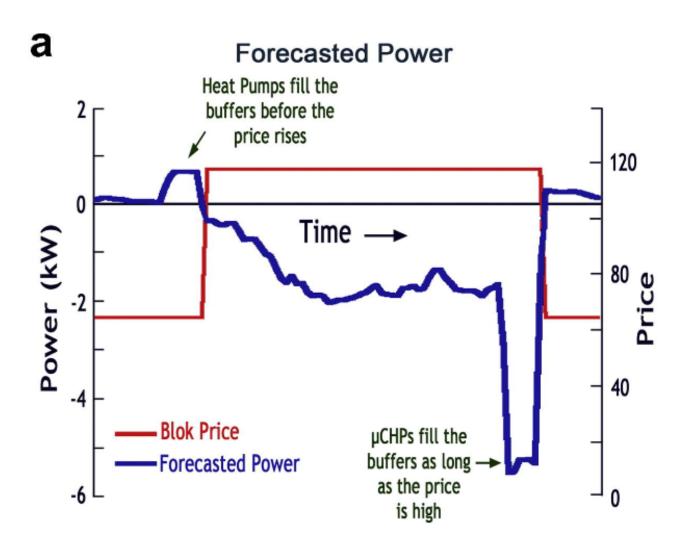








TDOA:Pre-emptive charging of heat buffers – Hybrid approach: Optimization on forecast and real-time adjustment

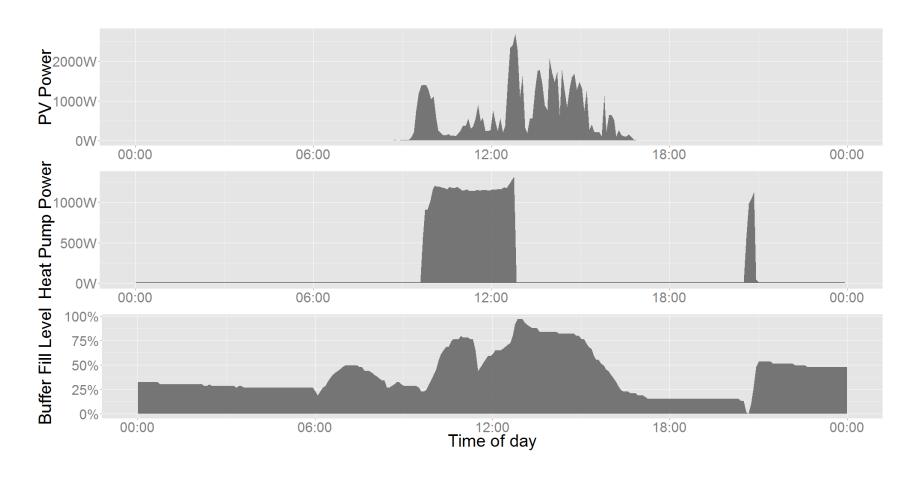








Concerted operation of PV and heat pumps in renewable proposition



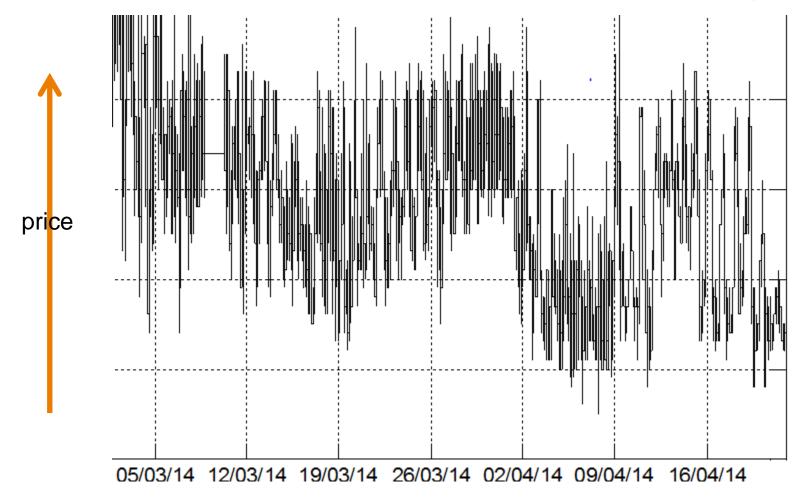






Sustained balancing via internal PowerMatcher Price



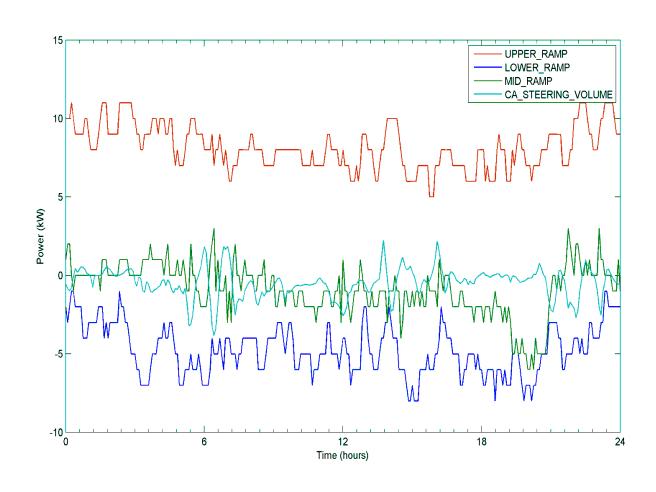








Bandwidth of flexibility in the cluster









Thank you rene.kamphuis@tno.nl