



The Importance of ICT Technologies in the Overall Energy Transition



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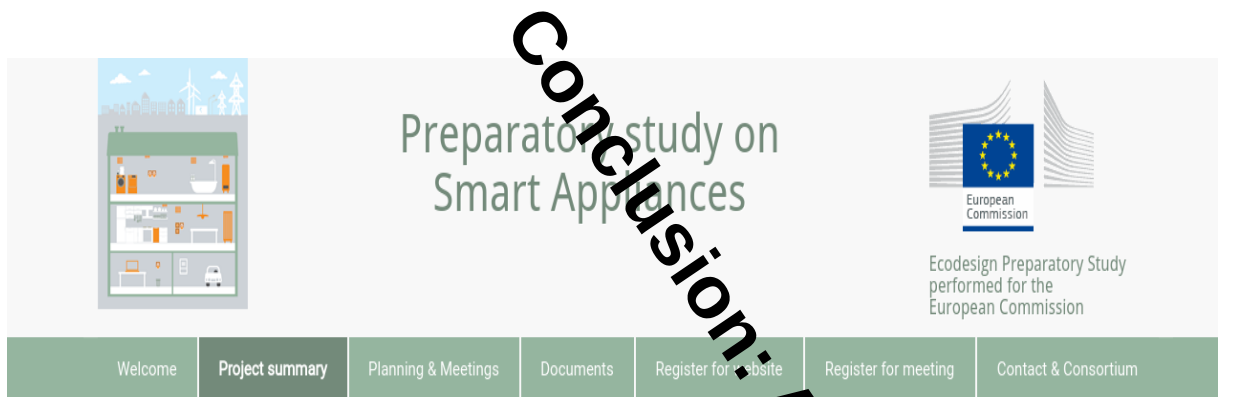
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Challenges



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Project Summary

The Ecodesign Preparatory Study on Smart Appliances (Lot 33) has analysed the technical, economic, market and societal aspects in a view to a broad introduction of smart appliances and to develop adequate policy approaches supporting such uptake.

The study deals with Task 1 to 7 of the Methodology for Energy related products (MEErP) as follows:

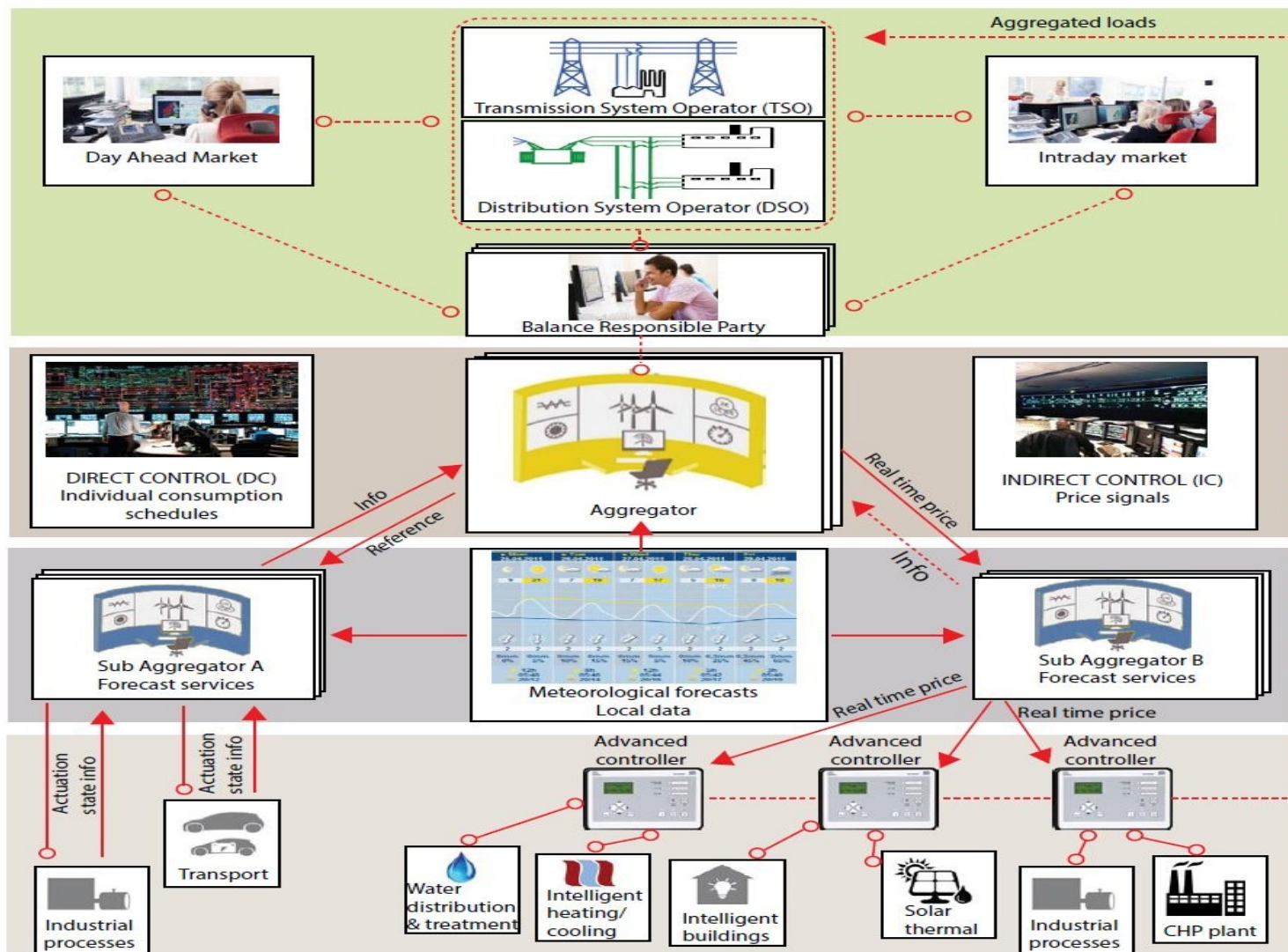
- Scope, standards and legislation (Task 1, Chapter 1);
- Market analysis (Task 2, Chapter 2);
- User analysis (Task 3, Chapter 3);
- Technical analysis (Task 4, Chapter 4);
- Definition of Base Cases (Task 5, Chapter 5);
- Design options (Task 6, Chapter 6);
- Policy and Scenario analysis (Task 7, Chapter 7).

An executive summary of the project results can be downloaded [here](#).

Throughout the study, new relevant aspects have come up which will be covered in a second phase of the Preparatory Study:

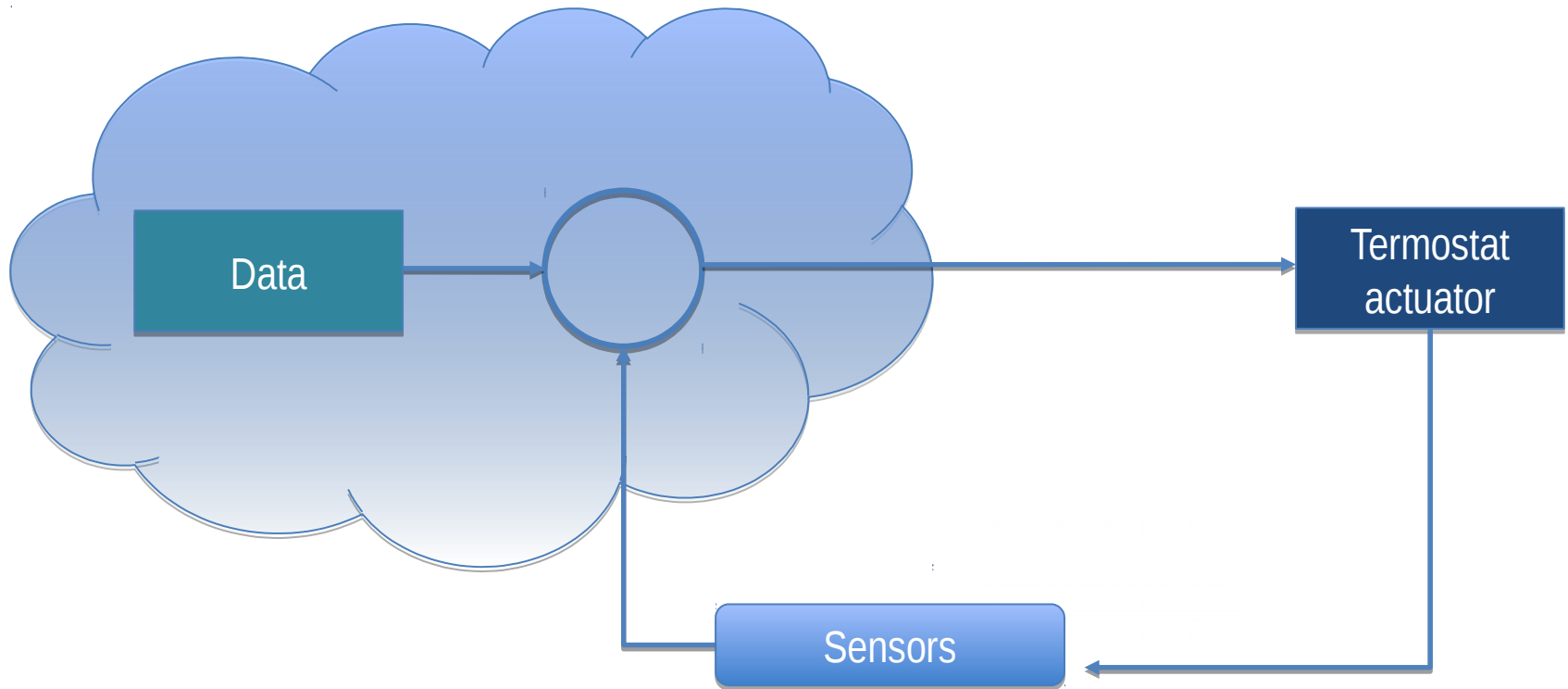
- Chargers for electric cars: technical potential and other relevant issues in the context of demand response.
- The modelling done in the framework of MEErP Task 6 and 7 will be updated with PRIMES data that recently became available, and with the EEA-countries.
- The development and assessment of policy options that were identified in the study will be further elaborated and deepened.

Smart-Energy OS

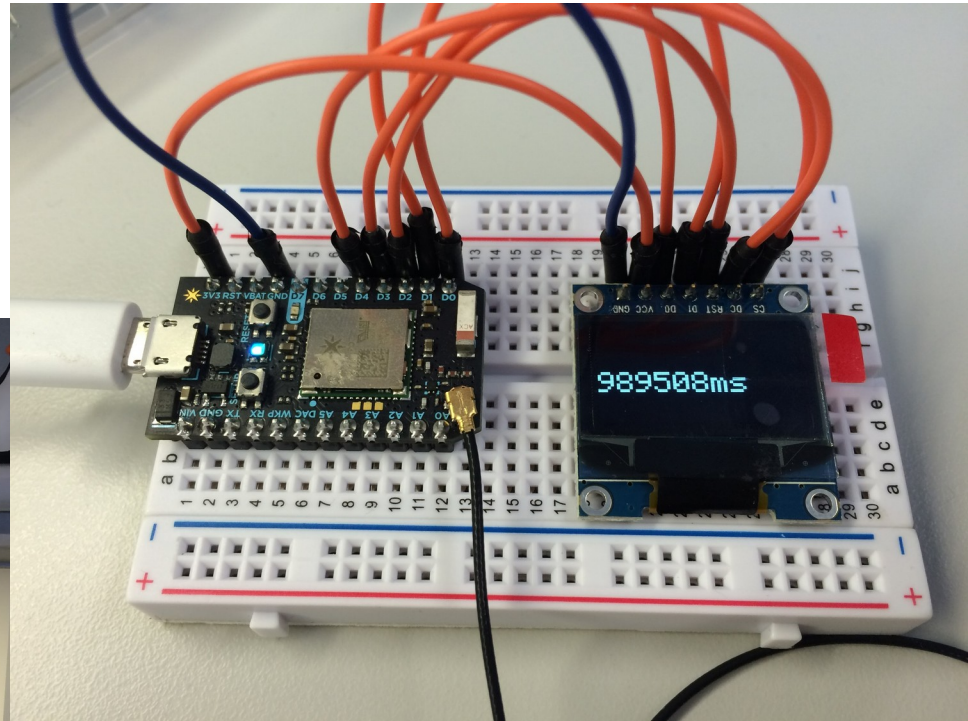
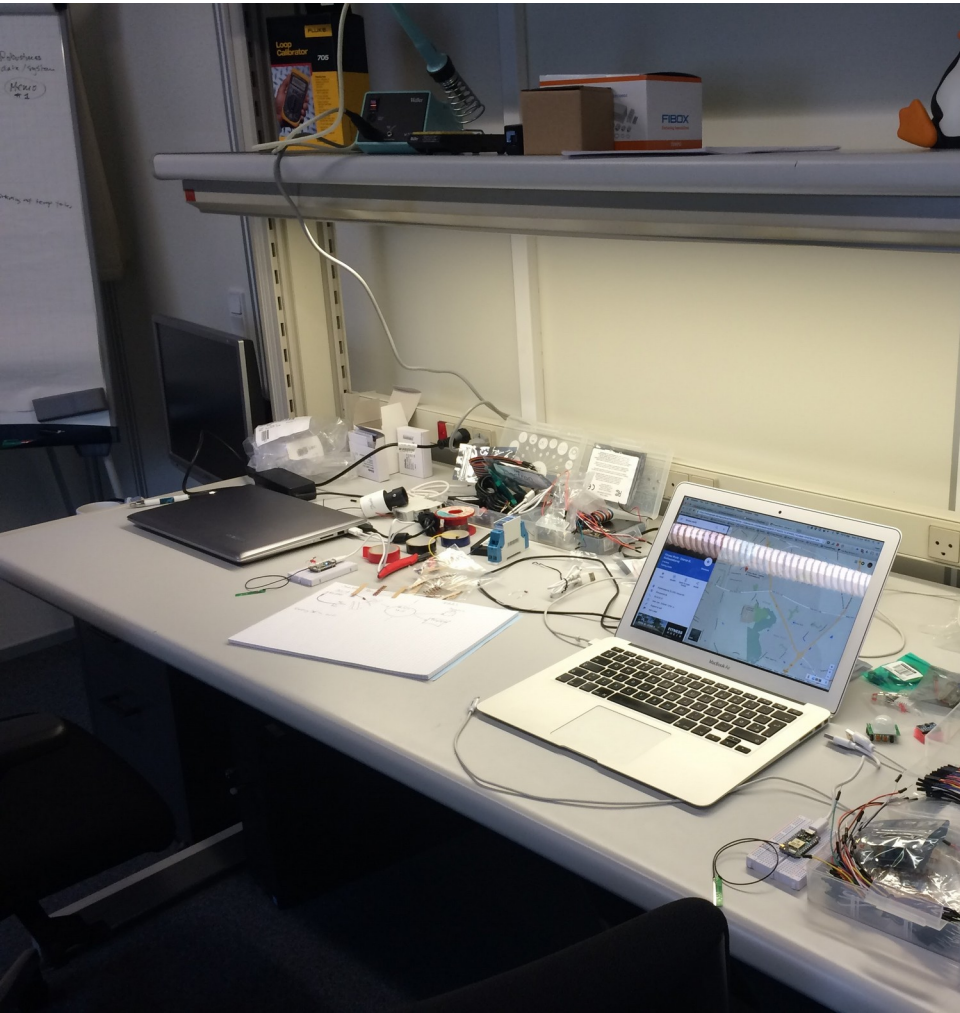


SE-OS

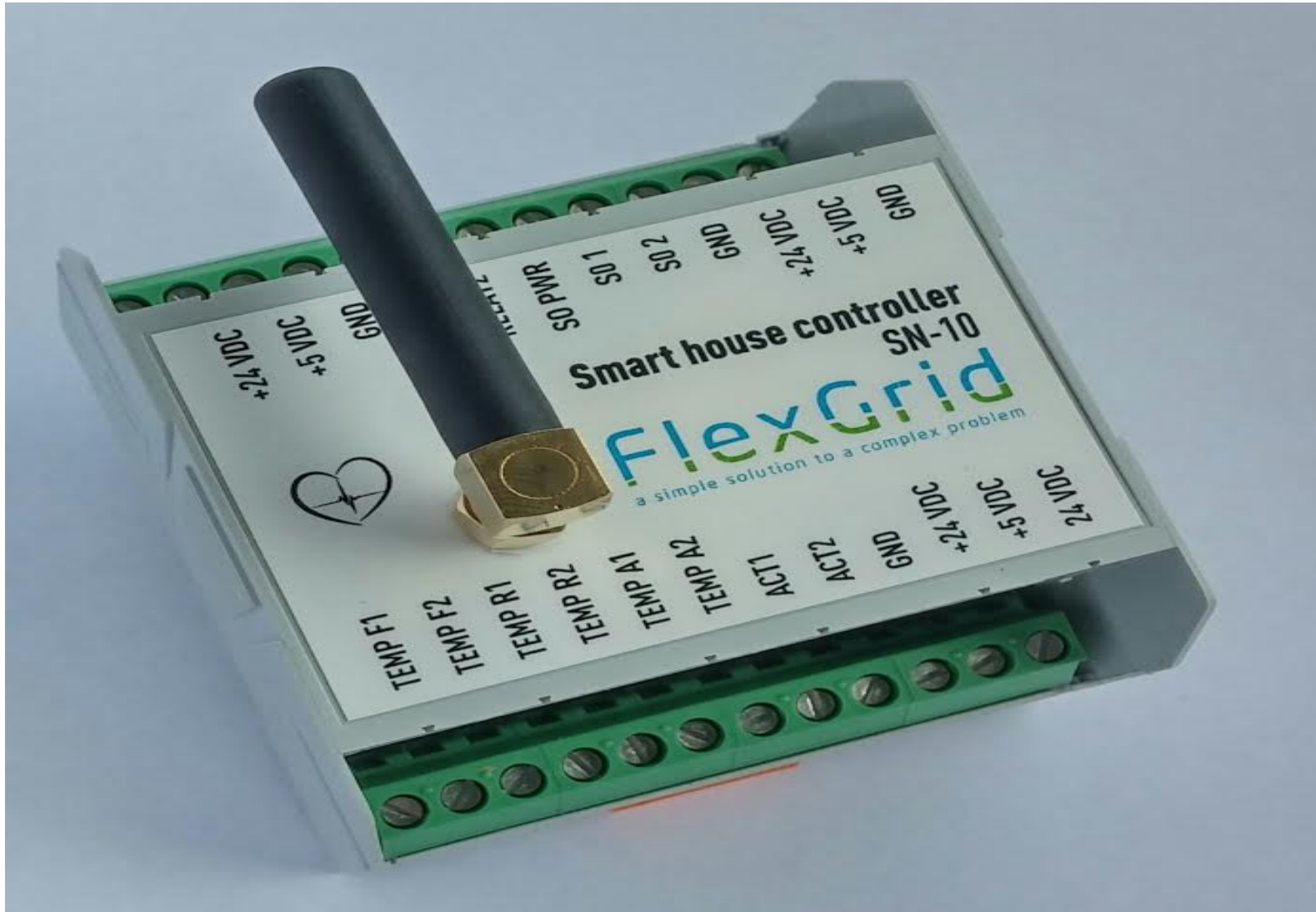
Control loop design – **logical drawing**



Lab testing



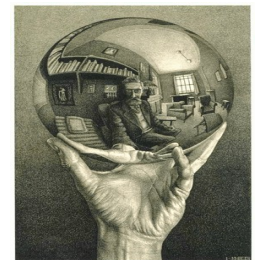
SN-10 Smart House Gateway





SE-OS Characteristics

- 'Bidding – clearing – activation' at higher levels
- Nested sequence of systems – systems of systems – models based on **Big Data Analytics**
- Hierarchy of optimization (or control) problems based on **AI technologies**
- Control principles at higher spatial/temporal resolutions
- **Cloud, Fog or Edge Computing** based solutions – eg. for forecasting and control
- Facilitates **Energy Systems Integration** (power, gas, thermal, ...)
- Accelerates the clean energy transition (see later ..)
- Simple setup for the communication and contracts
- Provides a **solution for all ancillary services**
- Harvest flexibility at all levels



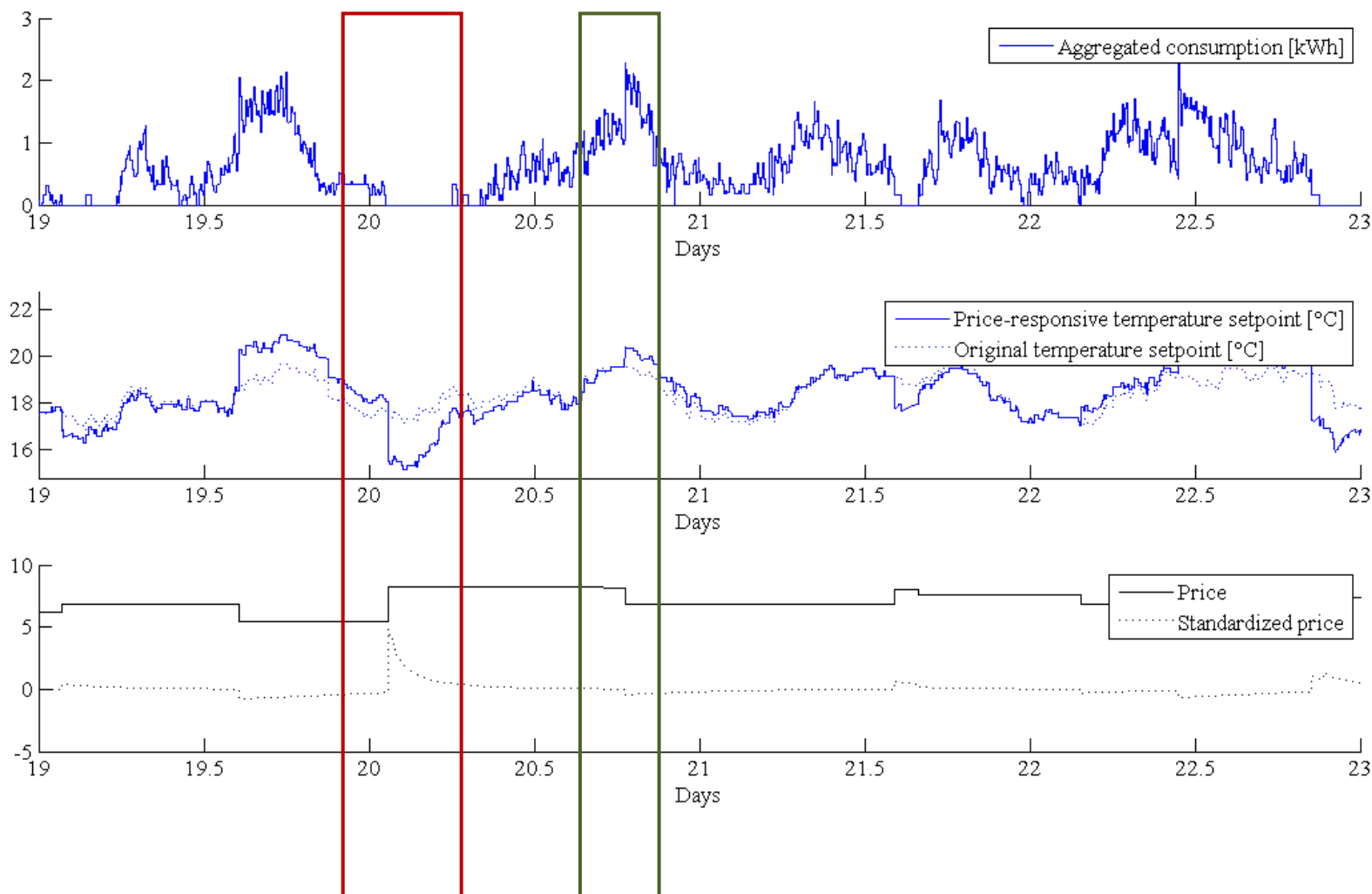
Case study No. 1

Control of Power Consumption using the Thermal Mass of Buildings (Peak shaving)



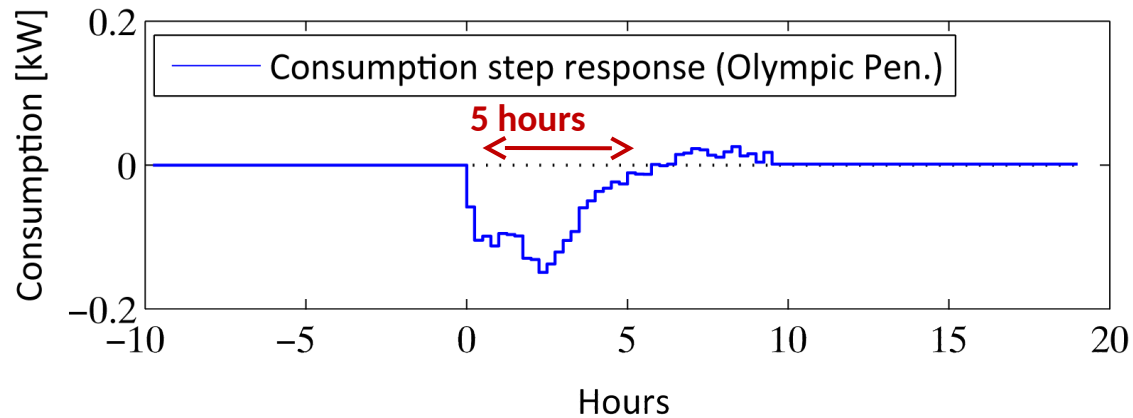


Aggregation (over 20 houses)

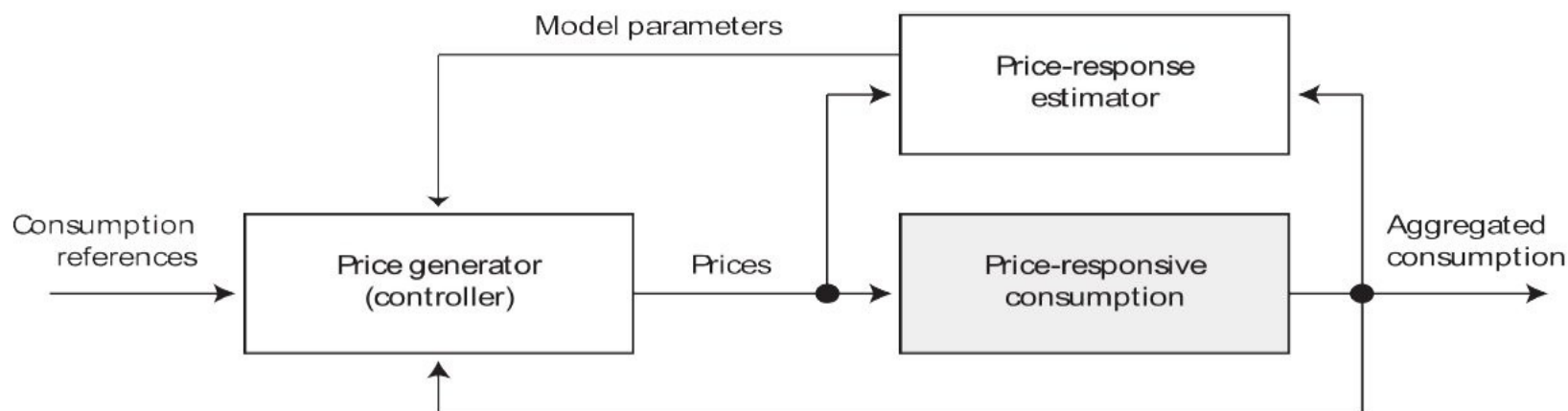


Response on Price Step Change

Olympic Peninsula



Control of Energy Consumption

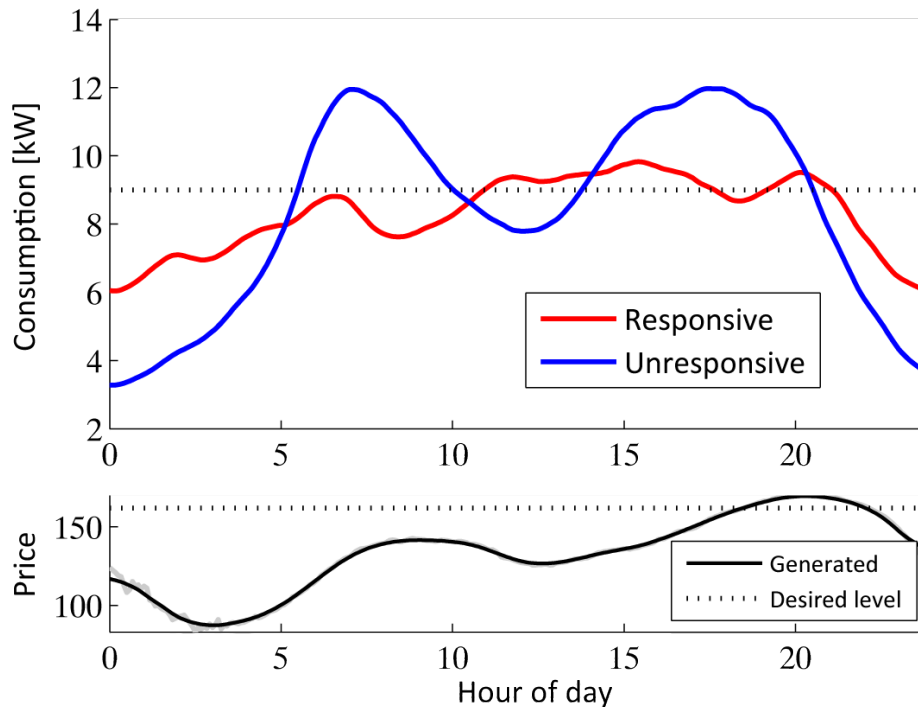




Control performance

Considerable **reduction in peak consumption**

Mean daily consumption shift



Case study No. 2

Control of Heat Pumps Summer Houses with a Swimming Pool (CO₂ minimization)



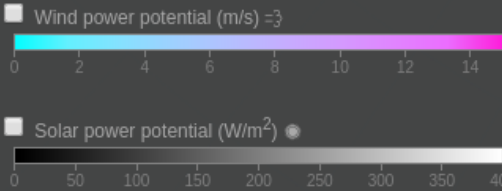


Live CO2 emissions of the European electricity consumption

This shows in real-time where your electricity comes from and how much CO2 was emitted to produce it.

We take into account electricity imports and exports between countries.

Tip: Click on a country to start exploring →

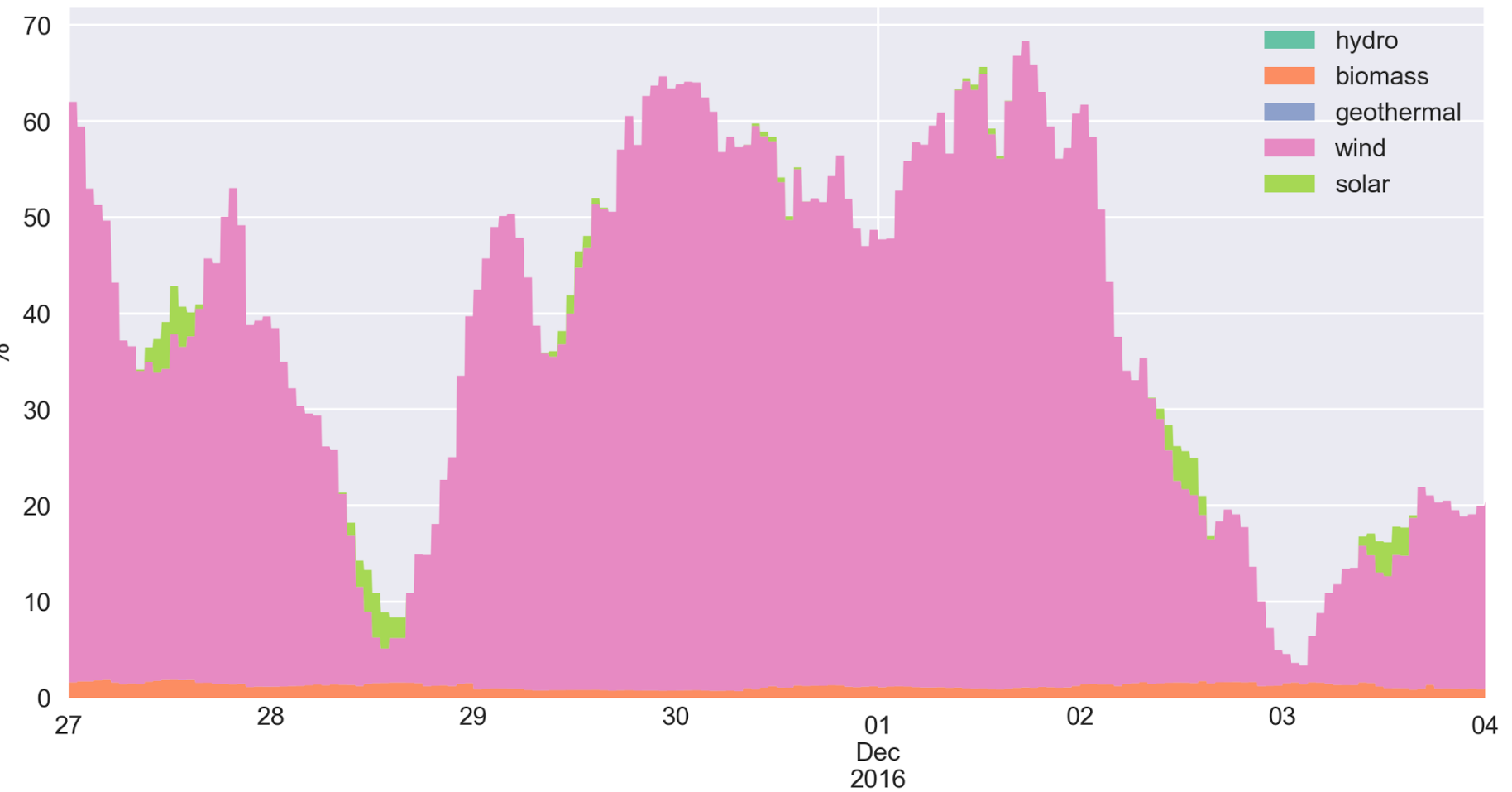


Like the visualization? We would love to hear your feedback!
Found bugs or have ideas? Report them here.
This project is Open Source: contribute on GitHub.
All data sources and model explanations can be found here.

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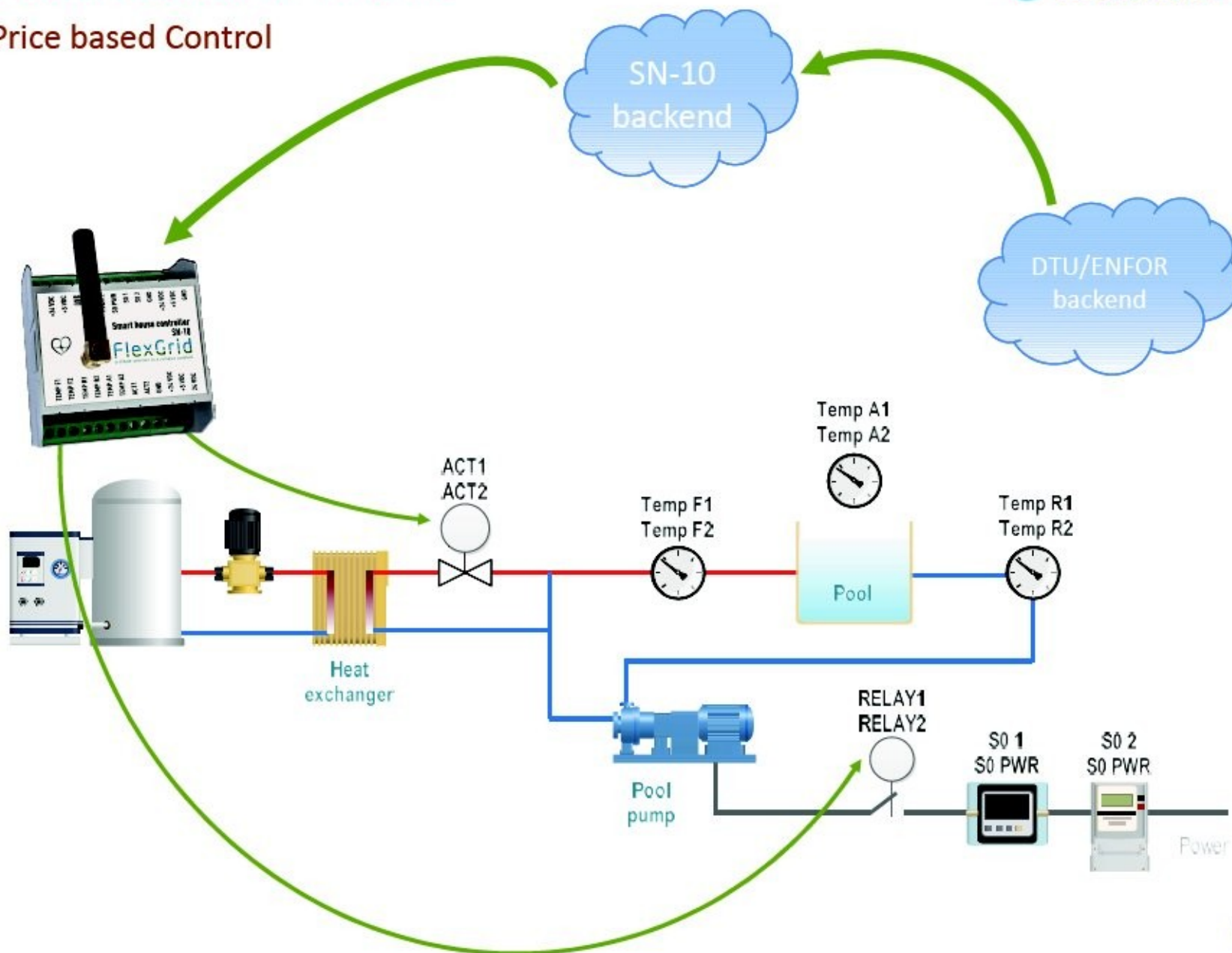
Share of electricity originating from renewables in Denmark Late Nov 2016 - Start Dec 2016



Source: pro.electricitymap.org

How does it work?

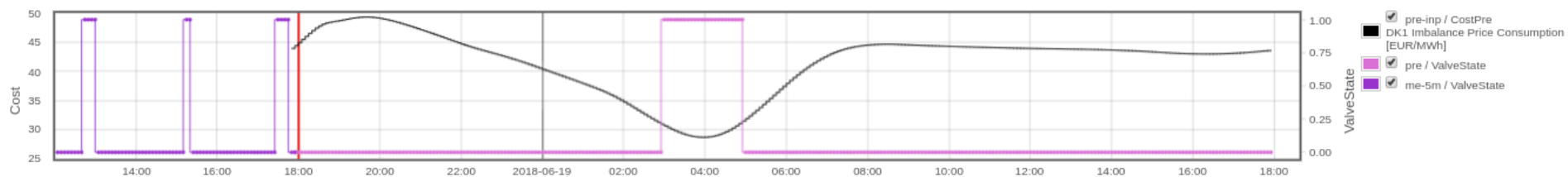
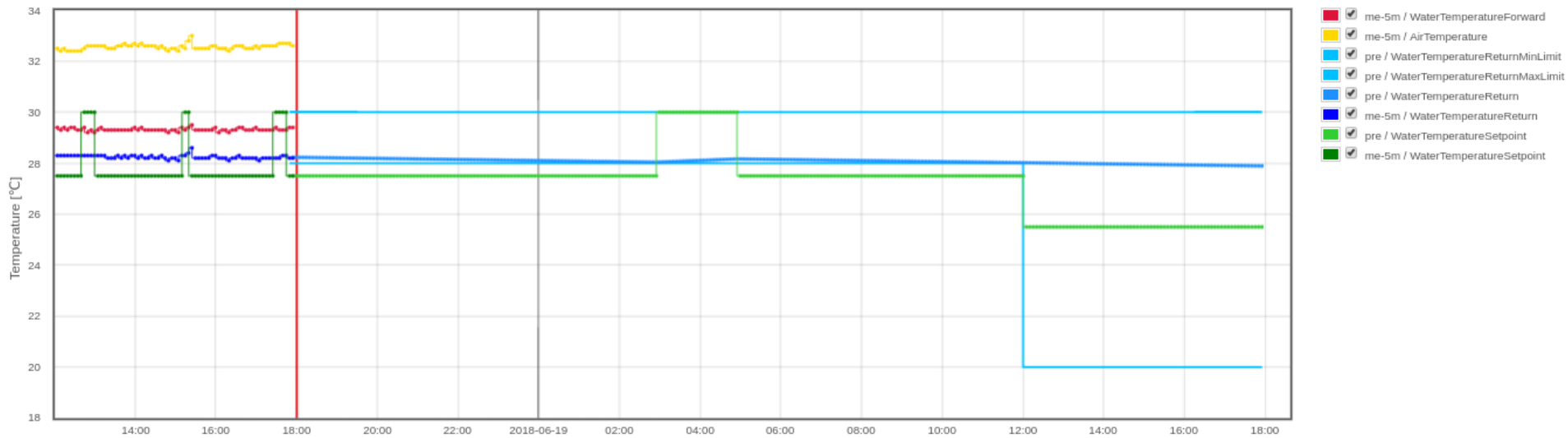
Price based Control



Example: Price-based control

A3074 Controller

Cost: DK1 Imbalance Price Consumption [EUR/MWh], Adaptive Estimation

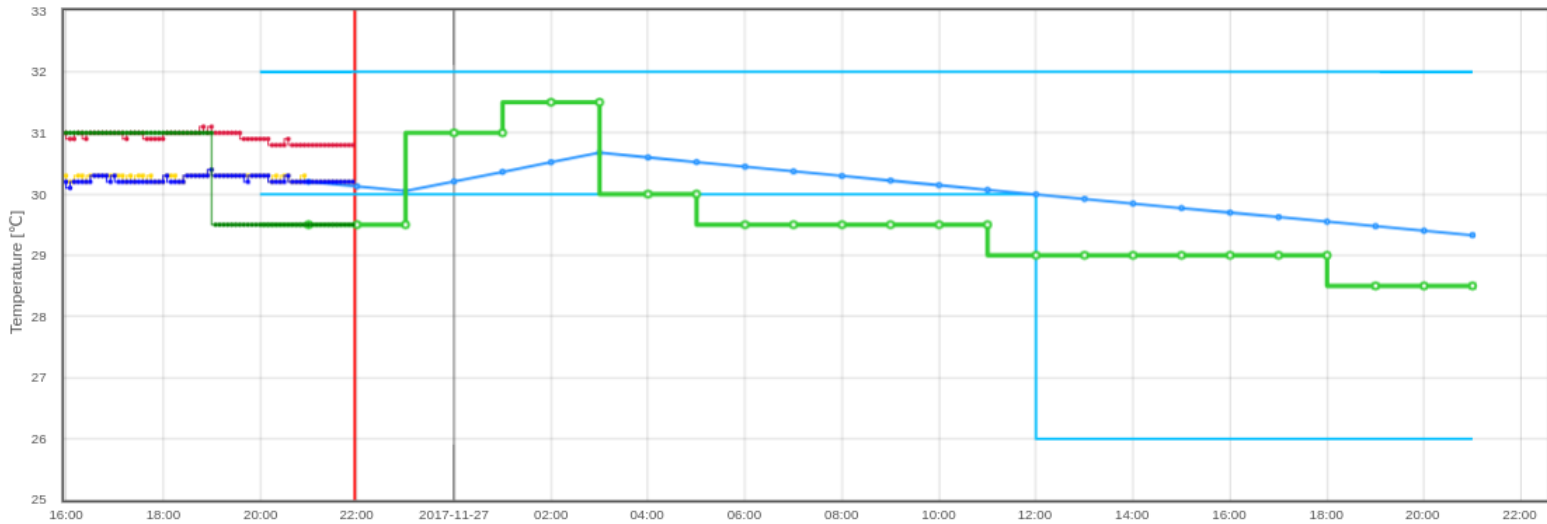


Example: CO2-based control

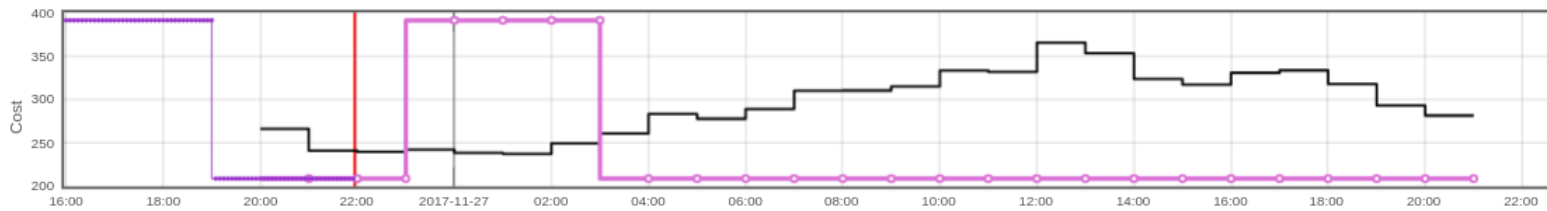
(40 pct less CO2 emission – 5 pct higher energy consumption)

D7811 Controller

Cost: co2intensity [g/kWh]



- ☒ me-5m / WaterTemperatureForward
- ☒ me-5m / AirTemperature
- ☒ pre / WaterTemperatureReturnMinLimit
- ☒ pre / WaterTemperatureReturnMaxLimit
- ☒ pre / WaterTemperatureReturn
- ☒ me-5m / WaterTemperatureReturn
- ☒ pre / WaterTemperatureSetpoint
- ☒ me-5m / WaterTemperatureSetpoint



- ☒ pre-inp / CostPre
- ☒ co2intensity [g/kWh]
- ☒ pre / ValveState
- ☒ me-5m / ValveState

Flexibility Function and Flexibility Index

Applied for Buildings and Districts



Flexibility Function (FF)

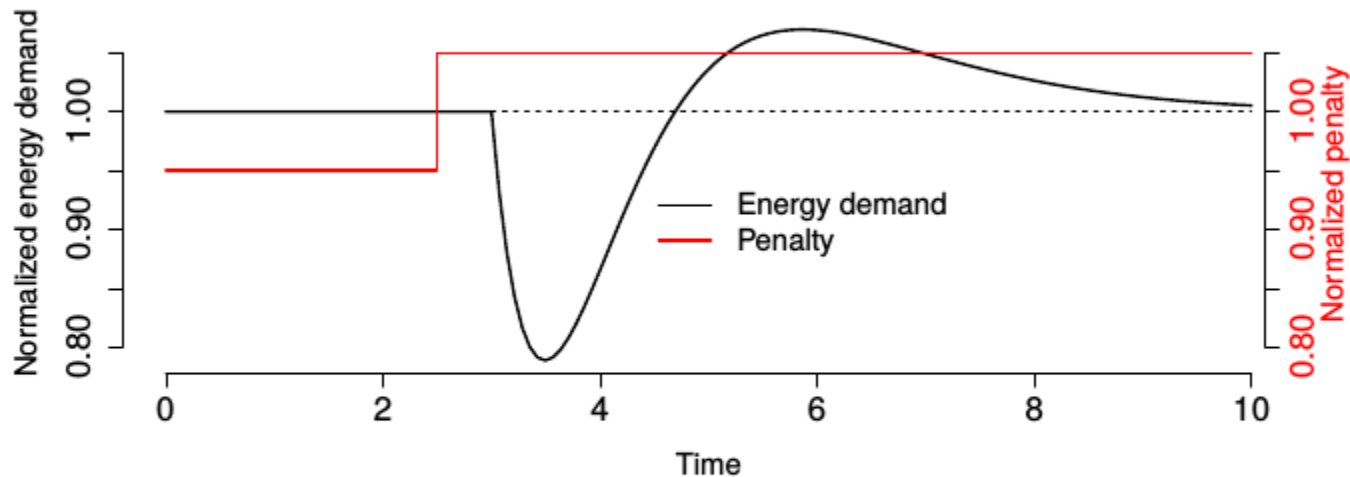


Figure 2: The energy consumption before and after an increase in penalty. The red line shows the normalized penalty while the black line shows the normalized energy consumption. The time scale could be very short with the units being seconds or longer with units of hours. At time 2.5 the penalty is increased,

Equivalent to: Impulse response, transfer function, and frequency response



Penalty Function (examples)

- **Real time CO₂.** If the real time (marginal) CO₂ emission related to the actual electricity production is used as penalty, then, a smart building will minimize the total carbon emission related to the power consumption. Hence, the building will be *emission efficient*.
- **Real time price.** If a real time price is used as penalty, the objective is obviously to minimize the total cost. Hence, the building is *cost efficient*.
- **Constant.** If a constant penalty is used, then, the controllers would simply minimize the total energy consumption. The smart building is, then, *energy efficient*.



FF for three buildings

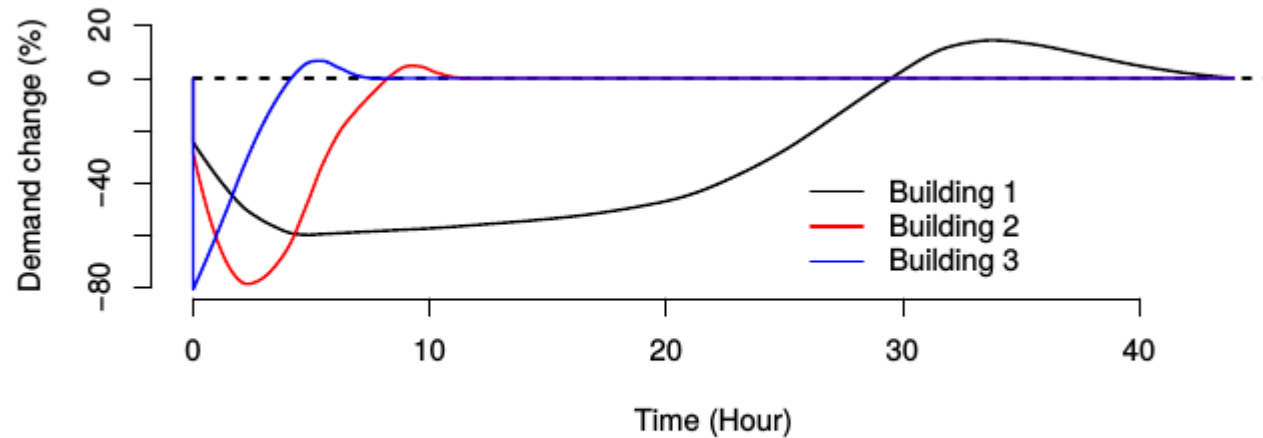


Figure 5: The Flexibility Function for three different buildings.



Flexibility Index

Table 2: Flexibility Index for each of the buildings based reference penalty signals representing wind, solar and ramp problems.

	Wind (%)	Solar (%)	Ramp (%)
Building 1	36.9	10.9	5.2
Building 2	7.2	24.0	11.1
Building 3	17.9	35.6	67.5



Summary

- We have defined two concepts :
 - 1) Flexibility Function
 - 2) Flexibility Index
- We have demonstrated a large potential for Demand Response using the ICT technologies
- CO₂-based control can be used to accelerate the clean energy transition
- The ICT-based SE-OS controllers can focus on
 - ★ Peak Shaving
 - ★ Smart Grid demand (like ancillary services needs, ...)
 - ★ Energy Efficiency
 - ★ Cost Minimization
 - ★ Emission Efficiency





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