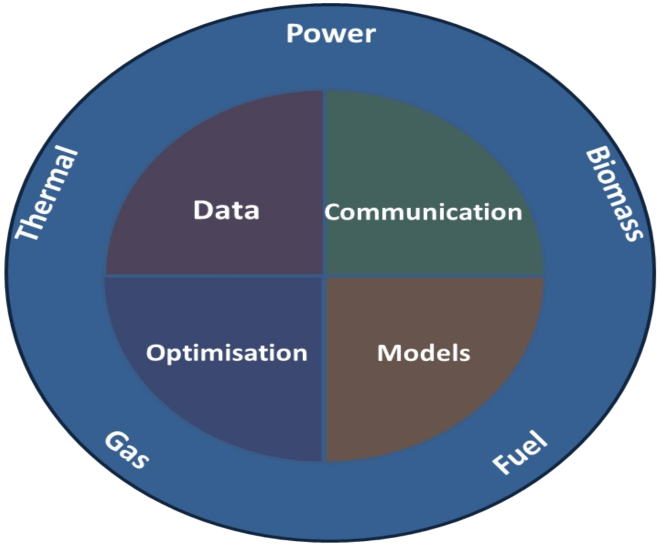
CITIES

A Framework for Implementing Energy Flexible Solutions in Smart Cities



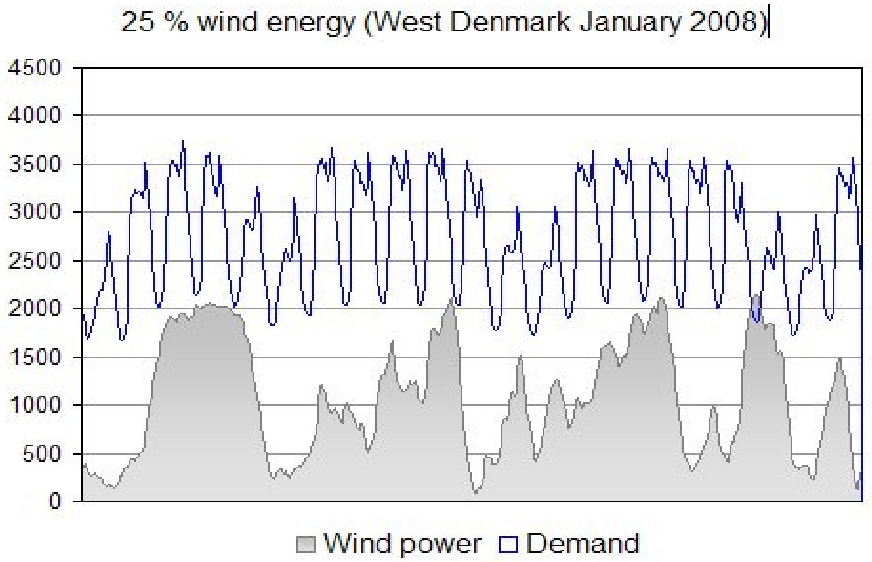
Henrik Madsen, DTU Compute

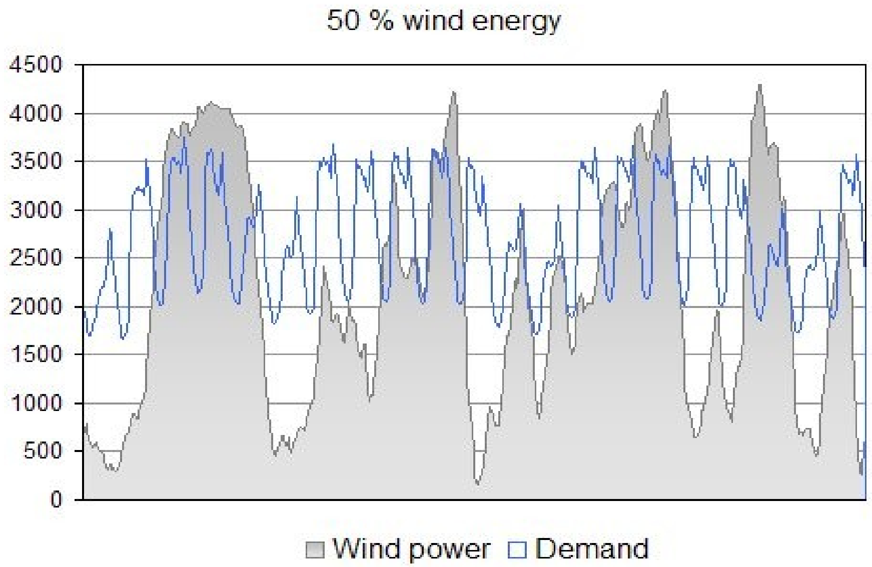
http://www.henrikmadsen.org

http://www.smart-cities-centre.org

The Danish Wind Power Case

.... balancing of the power system





In 2008 wind power did cover the entire demand of electricity in 200 hours (West DK)

In 2015 more than 42 pct of electricity load was covered by wind power.

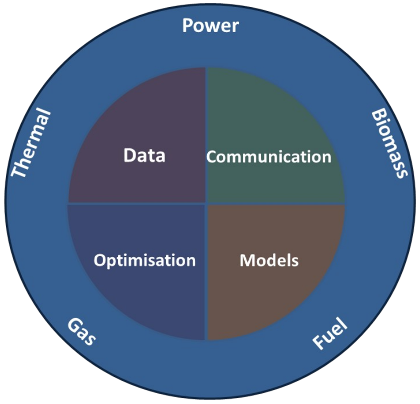
For several days the wind power production was more than 100 pct of the power load.

July 10th, 2015 more than 140 pct of the power load was covered by wind power

CITIES – Hypothesis

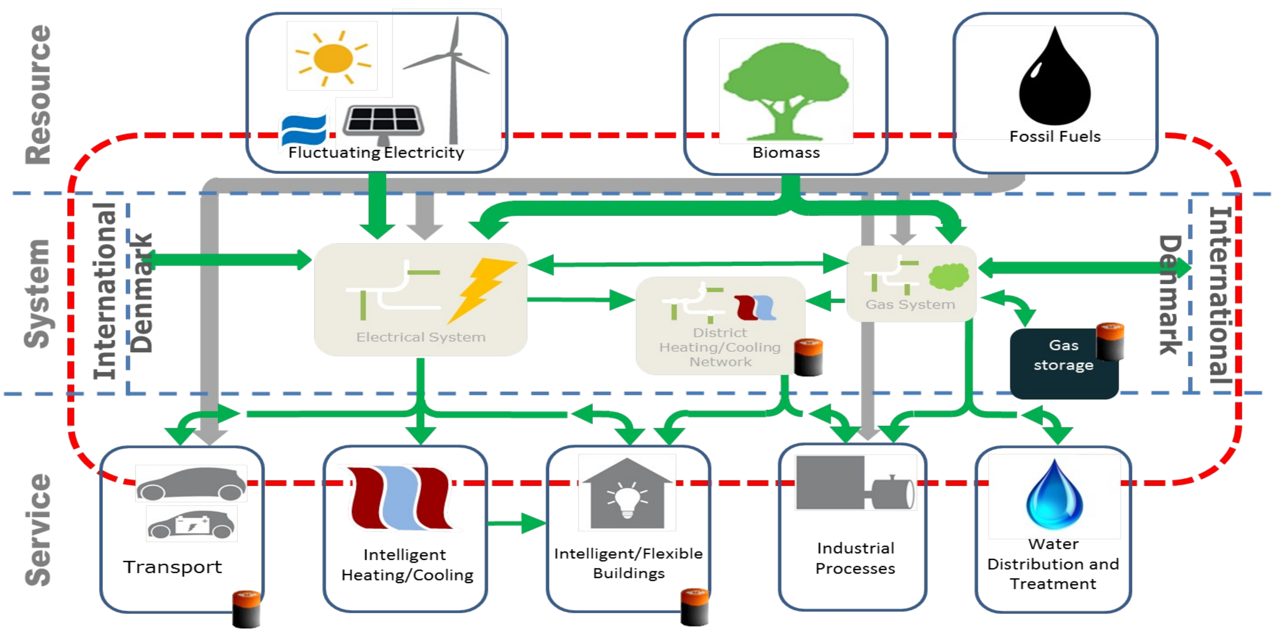
The **central hypothesis of ESI** is that by **intelligently integrating** currently distinct energy flows (heat, power, gas and biomass) in we can enable very large shares of renewables, and consequently obtain substantial reductions in CO2 emissions.

Intelligent integration will (for instance) enable lossless 'virtual' storage on a number of different time scales.



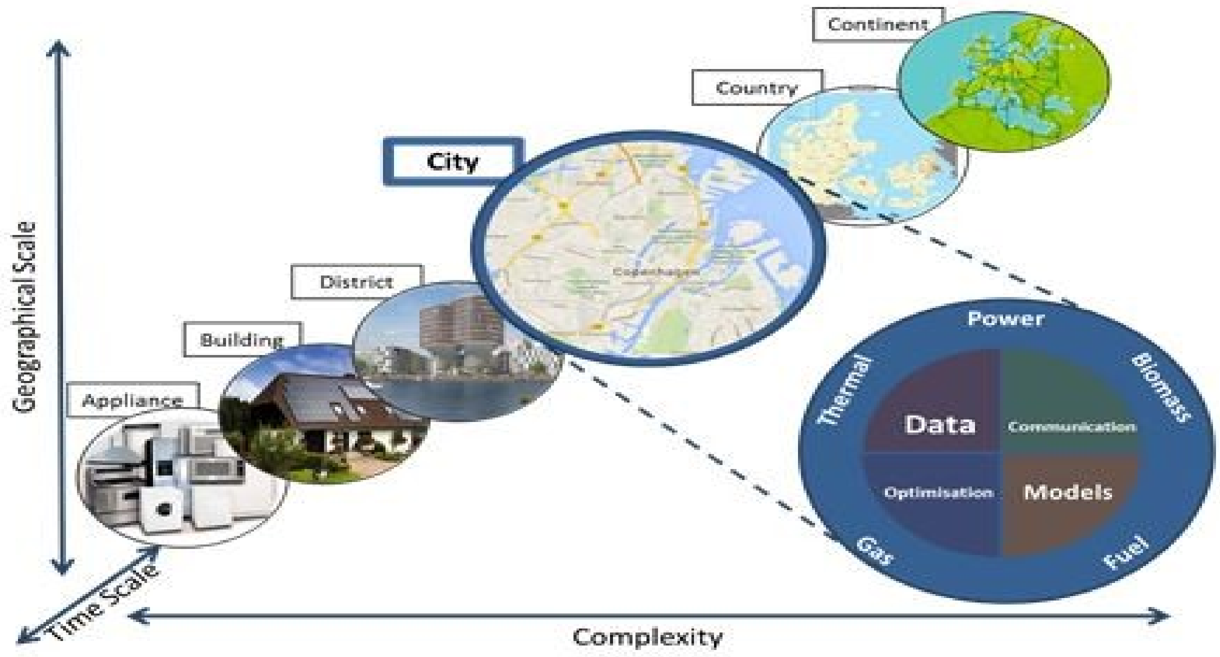
CITIES – Concept Challenges

Energy Systems Integration using data and IT solutions leading to **models and methods for planning and operation of future electric energy systems.**

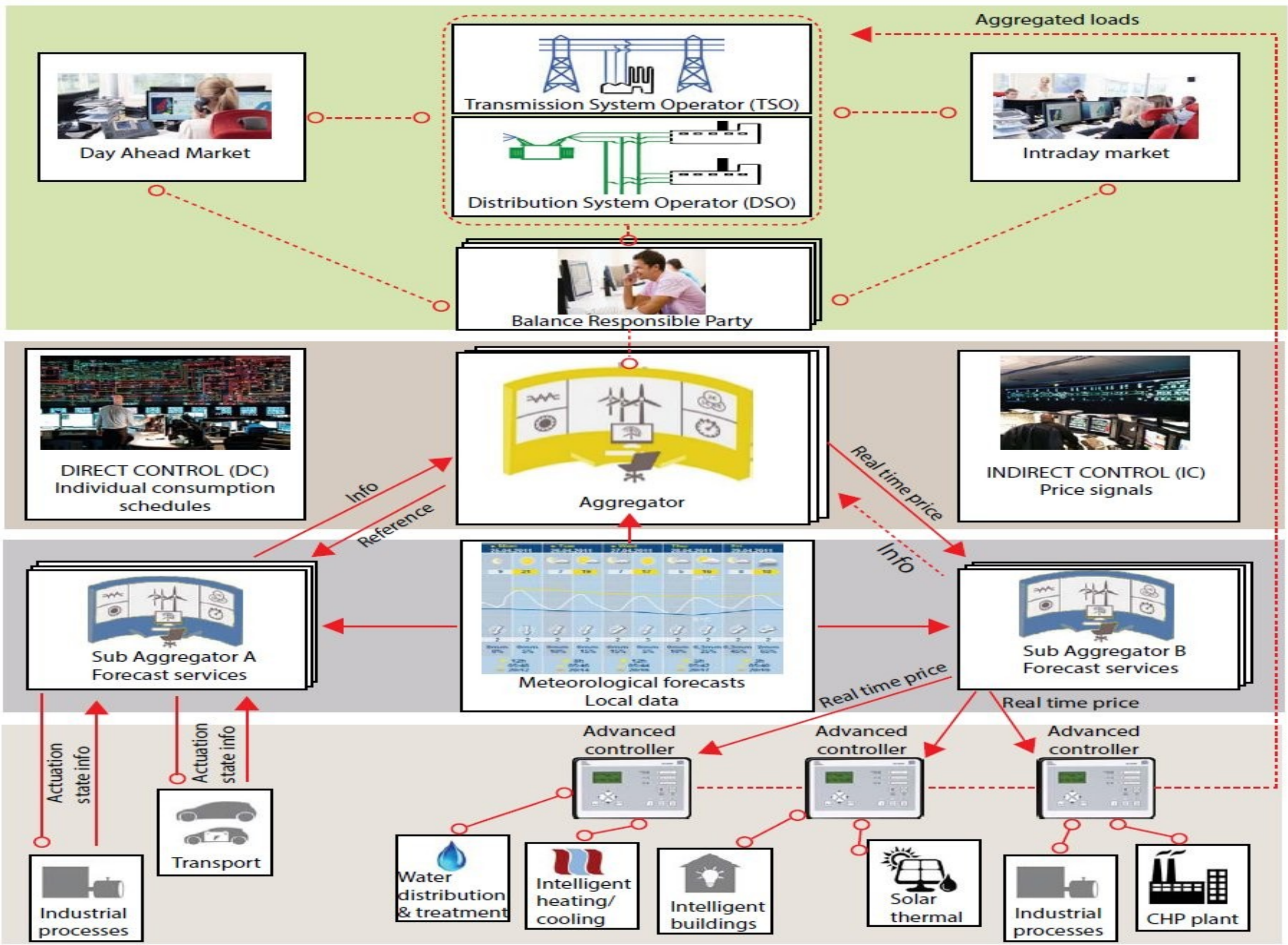


CITIES – Research Challenges

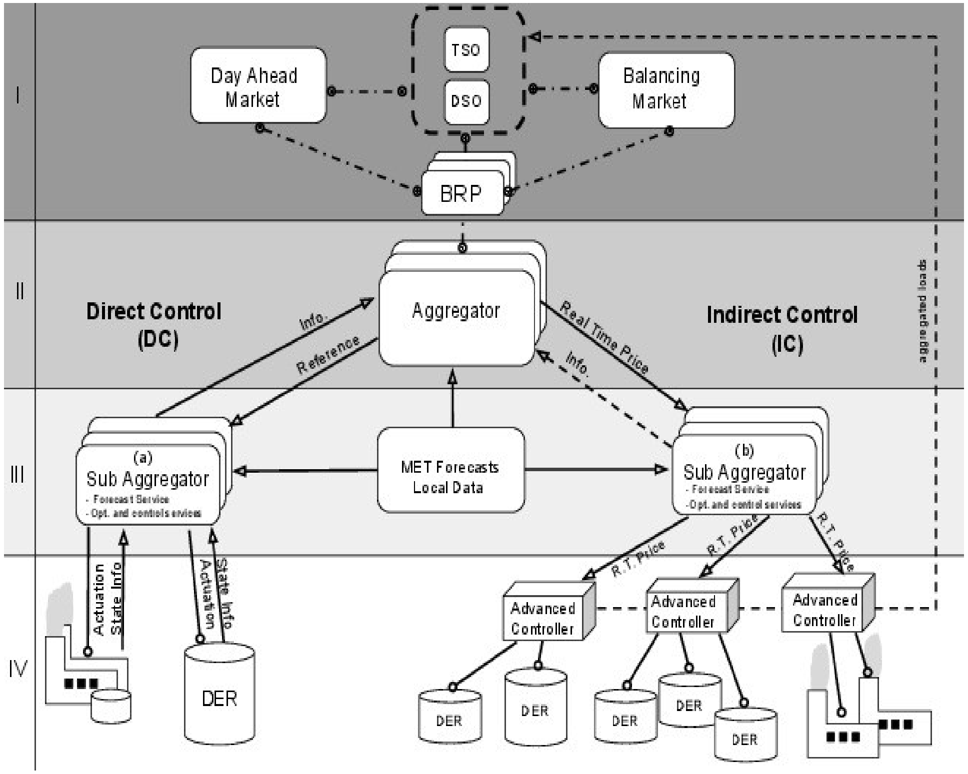
To establish methodologies and solutions for design and operation of integrated electrical, thermal, fuel pathways at all scales



Smart-Energy OS



Control and Optimization



In New Wiley Book: Control of Electric Loads in Future Electric Energy Systems, 2015

Day Ahead:

Stoch. Programming based on eg. Scenarios

Cost: Related to the market (one or two levels)

Direct Control:

Actuator: **Power**

Two-way communication

Models for DERs are needed

Constraints for the DERs (calls for state est.)

Contracts are complicated

Indirect Control:

Actuator: **Price**

Cost: E-MPC at **low (DER) level**, One-way communication

Models for DERs are not needed

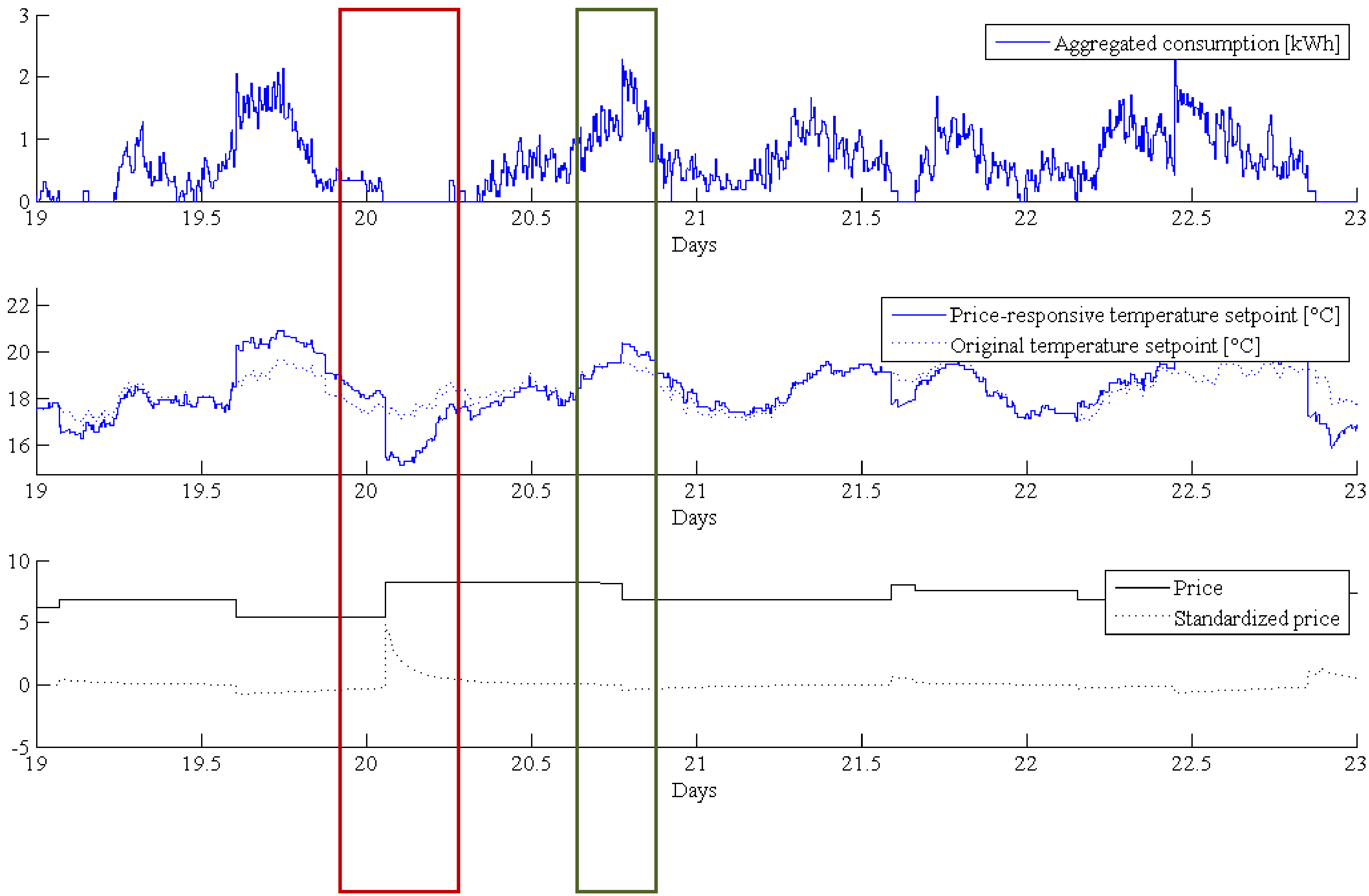
Simple 'contracts'

Direct vs Indirect Control

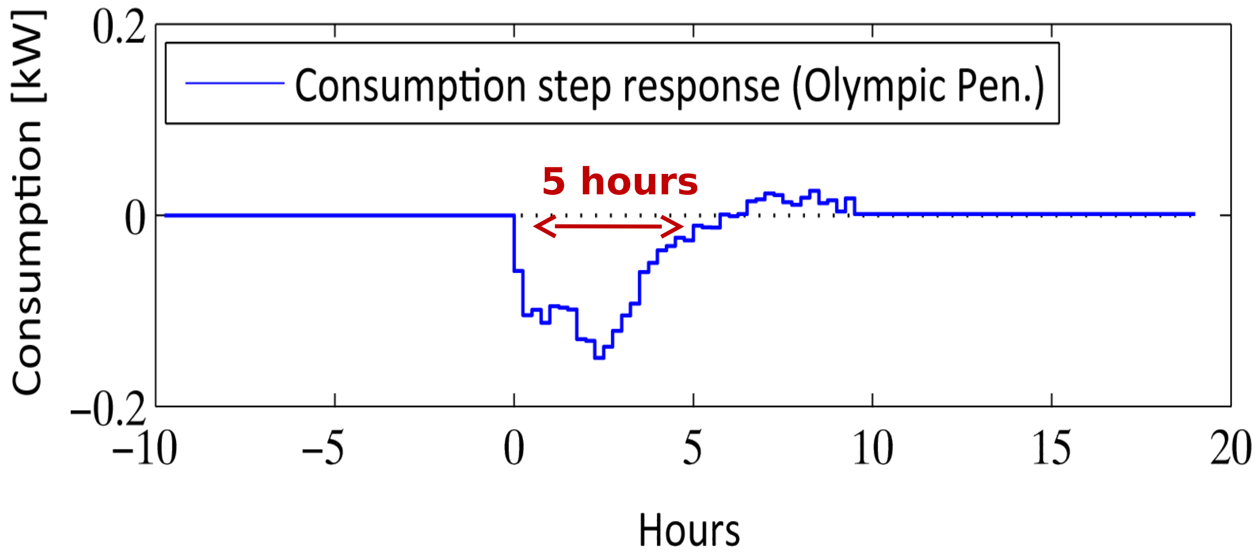
Level	Direct Control (DC)	Indirect Control (IC)
III	$\min_{x,u} \sum_{k=0}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{J} \phi_j(x_{j,k}, u_{j,k})$	$\min_{\hat{z},p} \sum_{k=0}^{N} \phi(\hat{z}_k, p_k)$ s.t. $\hat{z}_{k+1} = f(p_k)$
	$\downarrow_{u_1} \cdots \downarrow_{u_J} \quad \uparrow_{x_1} \cdots \uparrow_{x_J}$	
IV	s.t. $x_{j,k+1} = f_j(x_{j,k}, u_{j,k}) \quad \forall j \in J$	$\min_{u} \sum_{k=0}^{N} \phi_j(p_k, u_k) \quad \forall j \in J$ s.t. $x_{k+1} = f_j(x_k, u_k)$

Table 1: Comparison between direct (DC) and indirect (IC) control methods. (DC) In direct control the optimization is globally solved at level III. Consequently the optimal control signals u_j are sent to all the J DER units at level IV. (IC) In indirect control the optimization at level III computes the optimal prices p which are sent to the J-units at level IV. Hence the J DERs optimize their own energy consumption taking into account p as the actual price of energy.

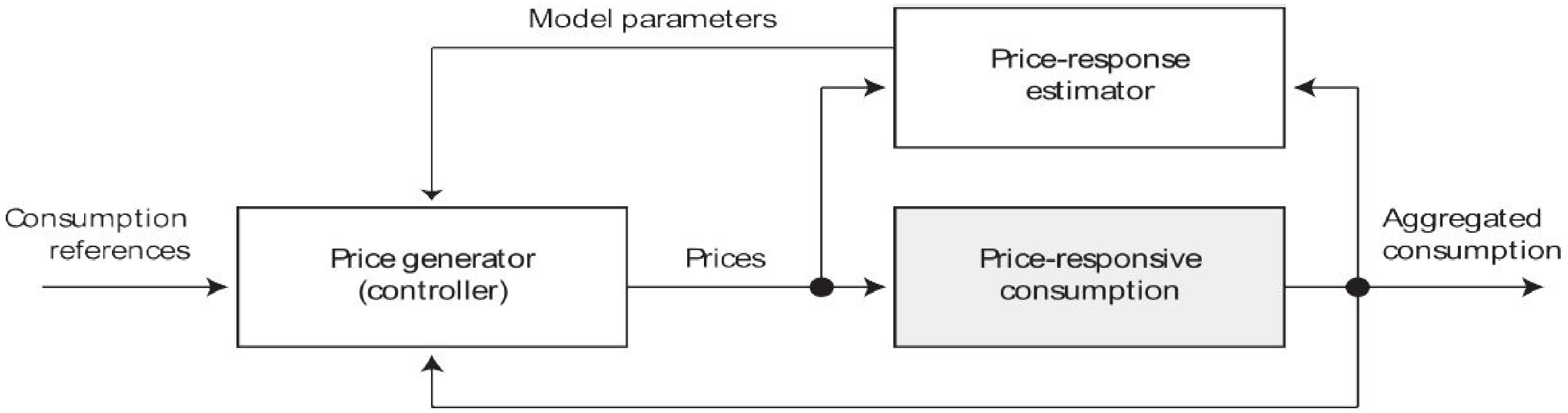
Aggregation (over 20 houses)

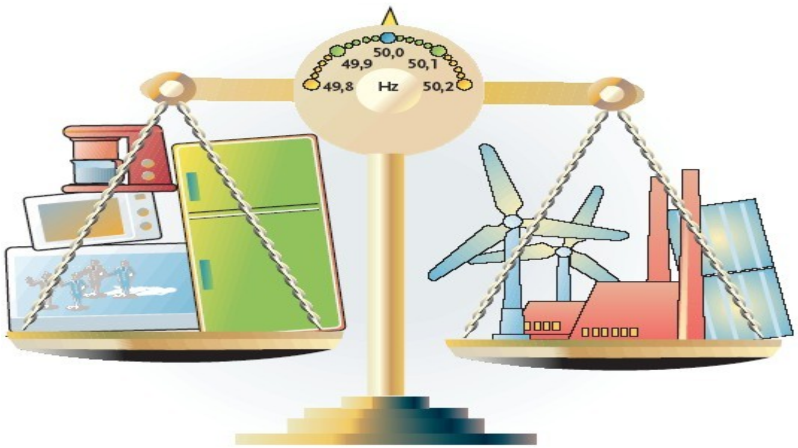


Response on Price Step Change



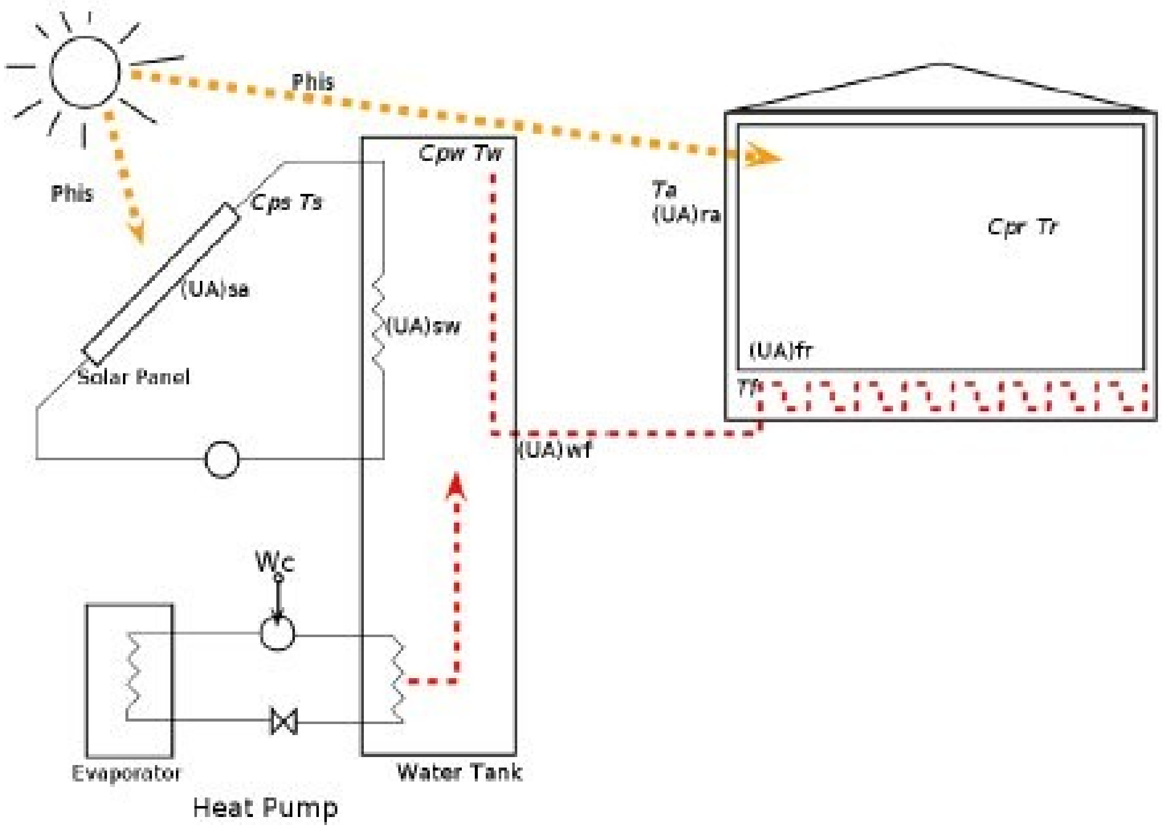
Control of Power Consumption





Modeling Heat Pump and Solar Collector

Simplified System



Avanced Controller

Economic Model Predictive Control

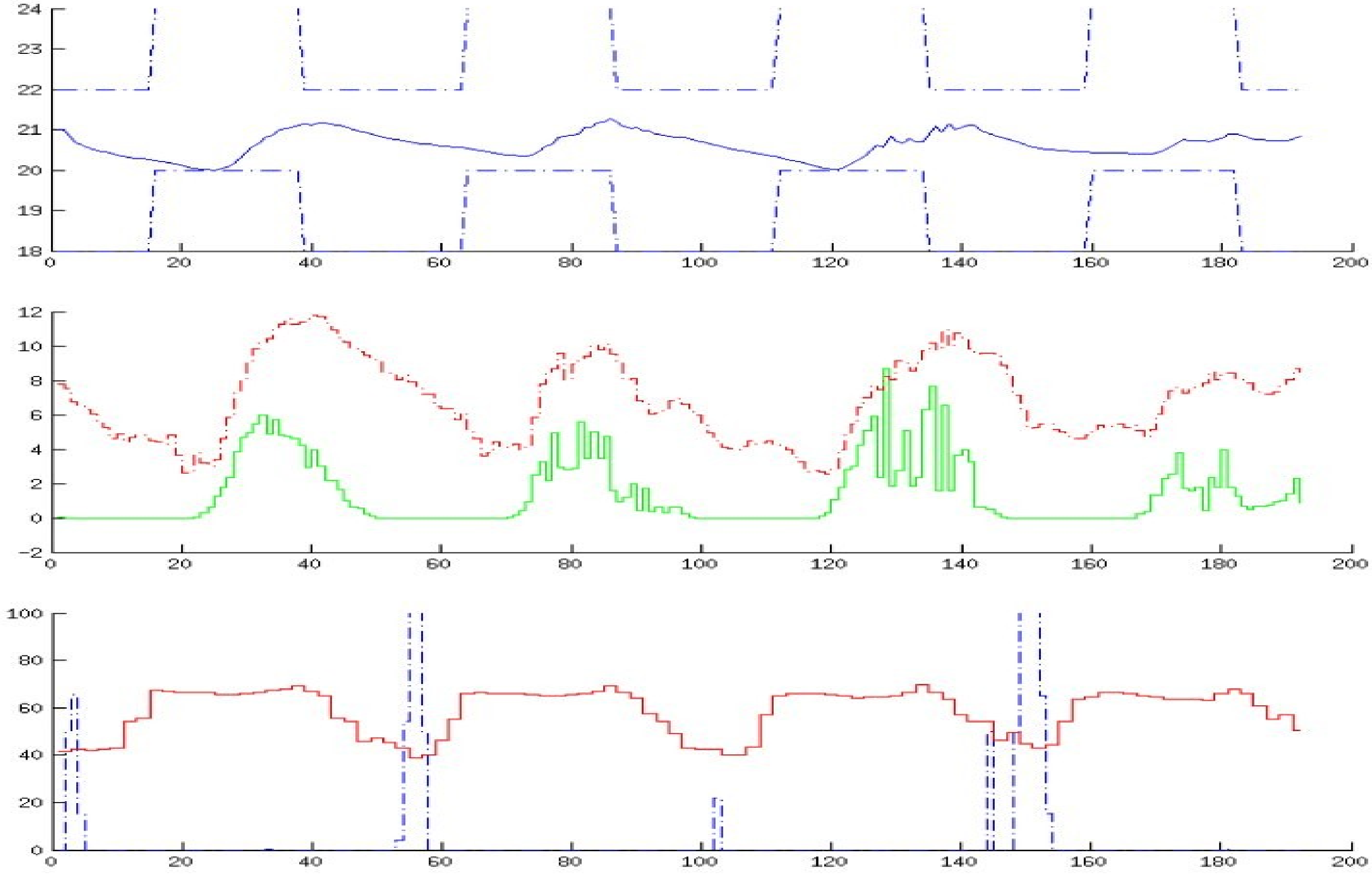
Formulation

The Economic MPC problem, with the constraints and the model, can be summarized into the following formal formulation:

$$\min_{\{u_k\}_{k=0}^{N-1}} \phi = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} c' u_k \tag{4a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Subject to} \quad & x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k + Ed_k & k = 0, 1, \ldots, N-1 \quad & (4b)\\
& y_k = Cx_k & k = 1, 2, \ldots, N \quad & (4c)\\
& u_{min} \leq u_k \leq u_{max} & k = 0, 1, \ldots, N-1 \quad & (4d)\\
& \Delta u_{min} \leq \Delta u_k \leq \Delta u_{max} & k = 0, 1, \ldots, N-1 \quad & (4e)\\
& y_{min} \leq y_k \leq y_{max} & k = 0, 1, \ldots, N \quad & (4f)
\end{aligned}$$

Heat pump with thermal solar collector and storage (savings up to 35 pct)



Centre for IT Intelligent Energy Systems

CITIES

Centre for IT-Intelligent Energy Systems in cities

Software solutions

Software for combined physical and statistical modelling

Continuous Time Stochastic Modelling (CTSM) is a software package for modelling and simulation of combined physical and statistical models. You find a technical description and the software at CTSM.info.

Software for Model Predictive Control

HPMPC is a toolbox for High-Performance implementation of solvers for Model Predictive Control (MPC). It contains routines for fast solution of MPC and MHE (Moving Horizon Estimation) problems on embedded hardware. The software is available on GitHub.

MPCR is a toolbox for building Model Predictive Controllers written in R, the free statistical software. It contains several examples for different MPC problems and interfaces to opensource solvers in R . The software is available on GitHub.

Search ...

Latest news

Summer School at DTU, Lyngby, Denmark – July 4th-8th 2016

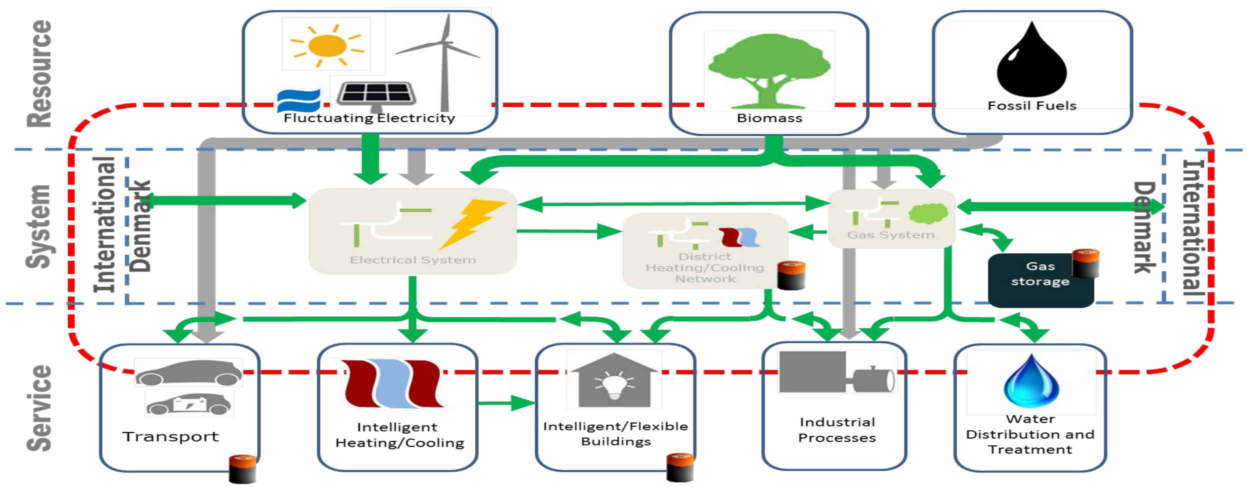
Summer School – Granada, Spain, June 19th-24th 2016

Third general consortium meeting – DTU, May 24th-25th 2016

Smart City Challenge in Copenhagen – April 20th 2016

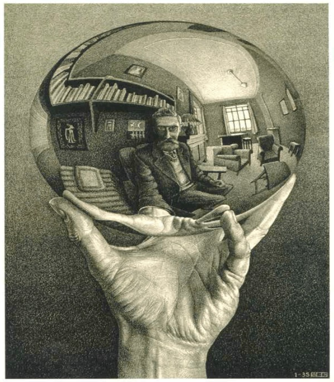
Guest lecture by Pierluigi Mancarella at DTU, April 6th

Virtual Storage or Flexibility Characteristics



- **Flexibility (or virtual storage) characteristics:**
  - Supermarket refrigeration can provide storage 0.5-2 hours ahead
  - Buildings thermal capacity can provide storage up to, say, 5-10 hours ahead
  - Buildings with local water storage can provide storage up to, say, 2-12 hours ahead
  - District heating/cooling systems can provide storage up to 1-3 days ahead
  - Gas systems can provide seasonal storage

Energy Flexibility
Some Demo Projects in CITIES



- Control of WWTP (ED, Krüger, ..)
- Heat pumps (Grundfos, ENFOR, ..)
- Supermarket cooling (Danfoss, TI, ..)
- Summerhouses (DC, SE, Energinet.dk, ..)
- Green Houses (NeoGrid, Danfoss, F.Fyn, ...)
- CHP (Dong Energy, FjernvarmeFyn, HOFOR, NEAS, ...)
- Industrial production (DI, ...)
- EV (charging) (Eurisco, ED, ...)
- ....

Discussion

- Intelligent Energy Systems Integration in Smart Cities can provide virtual storage solutions (... less need for physical storage solutions?)
- District heating (or cooling) systems can provide flexibility on the essential time scale (up to a few days)
- We have enough waste heat to cover the entire need for heating (but ... !)
- Gas systems can provide seasonal virtual storage solutions (but ... !)
- We see a large potential in Demand Response. Automatic solutions, price based control, and end-user focus are important
- We see large problems with the tax and tariff structures. Coupling to prices for carbon capture could be advantageous.
- Markets and pricing principles need to be reconsidered; we see an advantage of having a physical link to the mechanism (eg. nodal pricing, capacity markets)

Discussion (2)

- Smart Cities is a part of a Smart Society
- Within CITIES a number of solutions have been developed
- A huge potential in the use of smart meter data
- It is our impression that by intelligent energy systems integration in Smart Cities we could rather easily obtain a fossil-free society, however .....

Thanks for your attention !

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