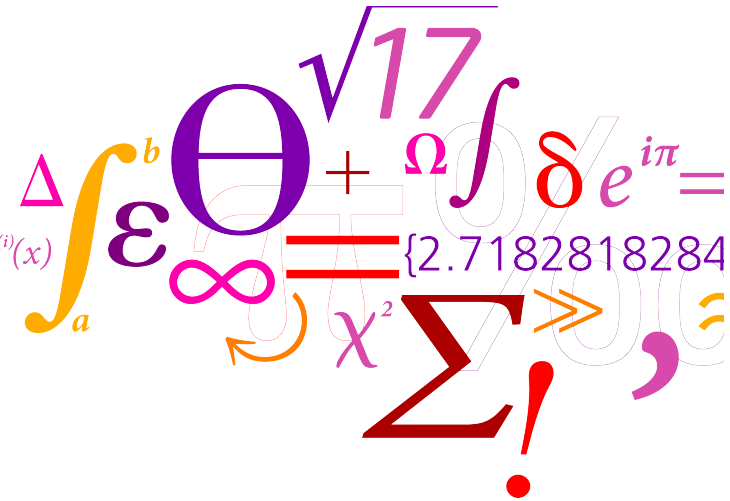
CITIES
Centre for IT Intelligent Energy Systems

Intelligent use of (smart) meter data

Smart City Exchange
TUB-DTU-NTNU Strategy Meeting
December 2015

Henrik Madsen,
www.henrikmadsen.org

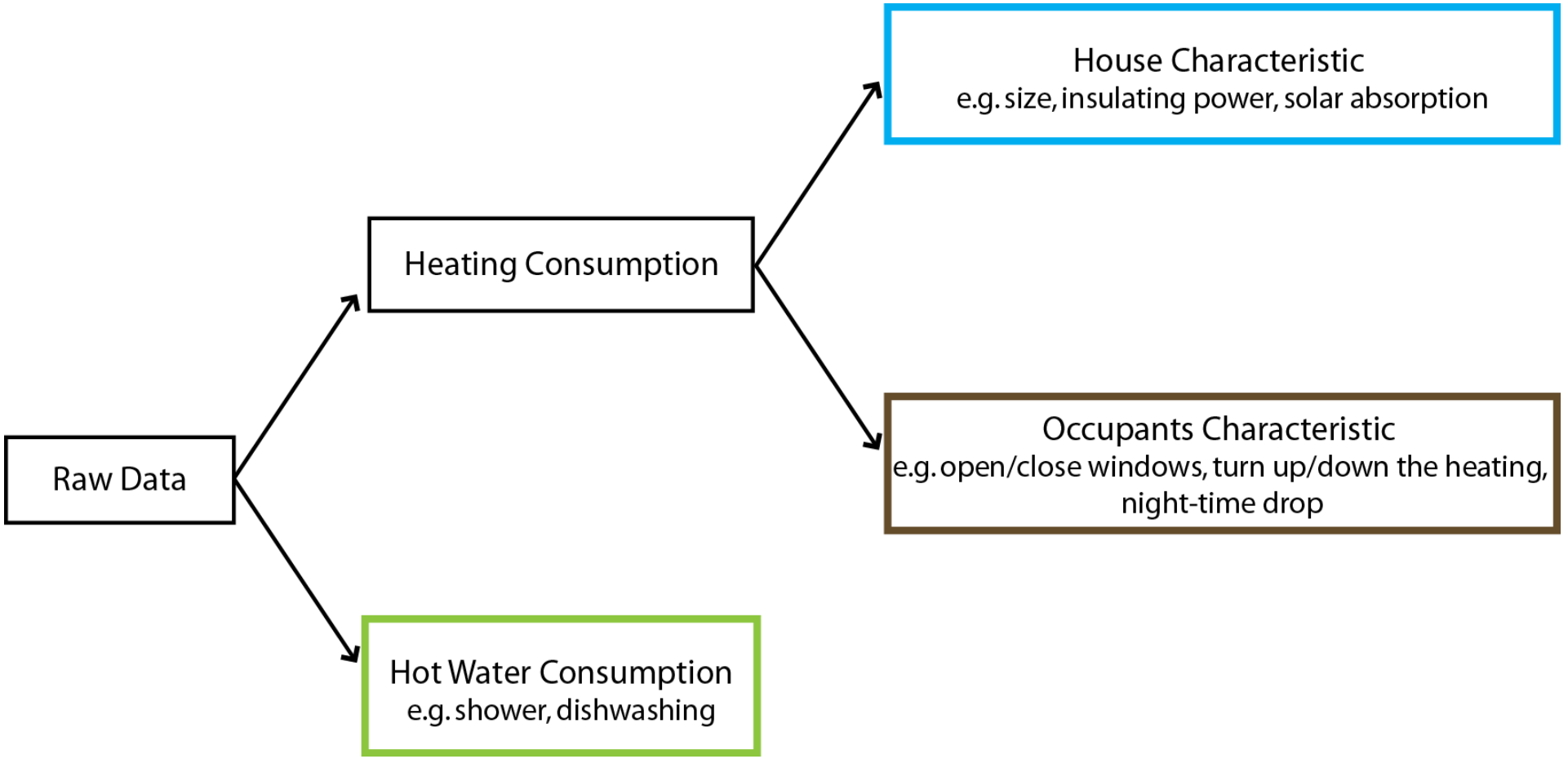


DTU Compute
Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science

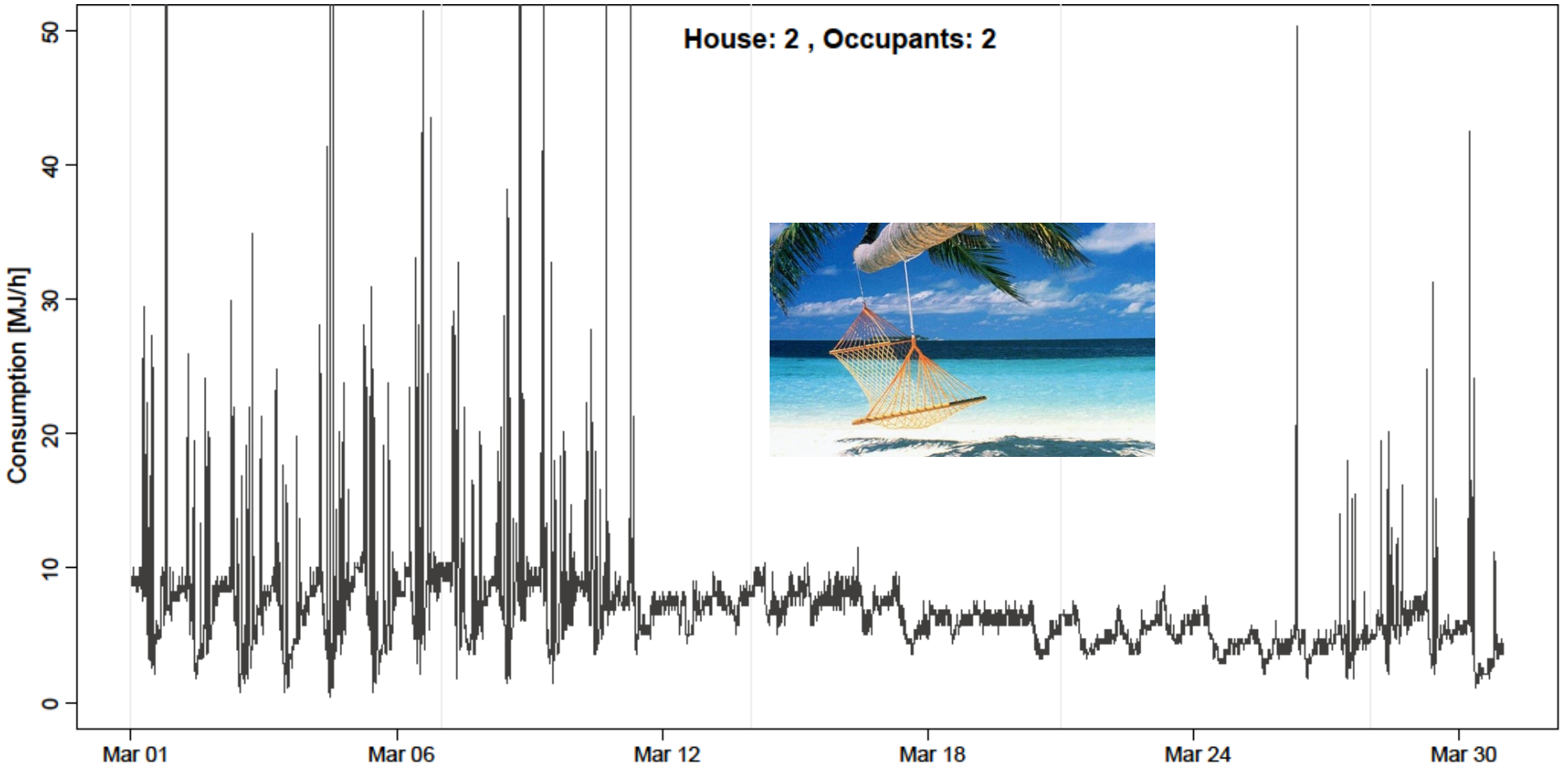
Case Study No. 1

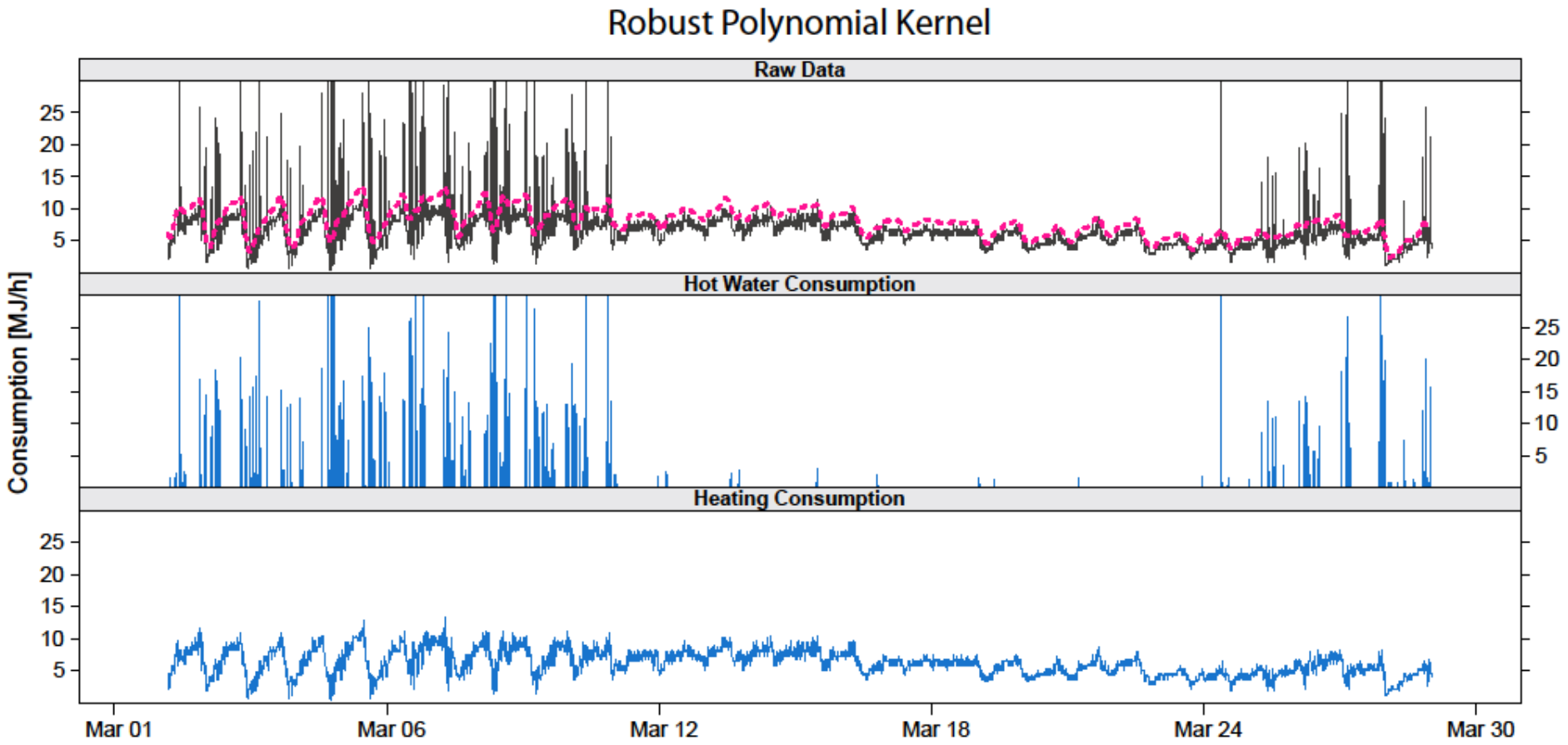
Split of total readings into space heating and domestic hot water using data from smart meters

Splitting of total meter readings



Holiday period

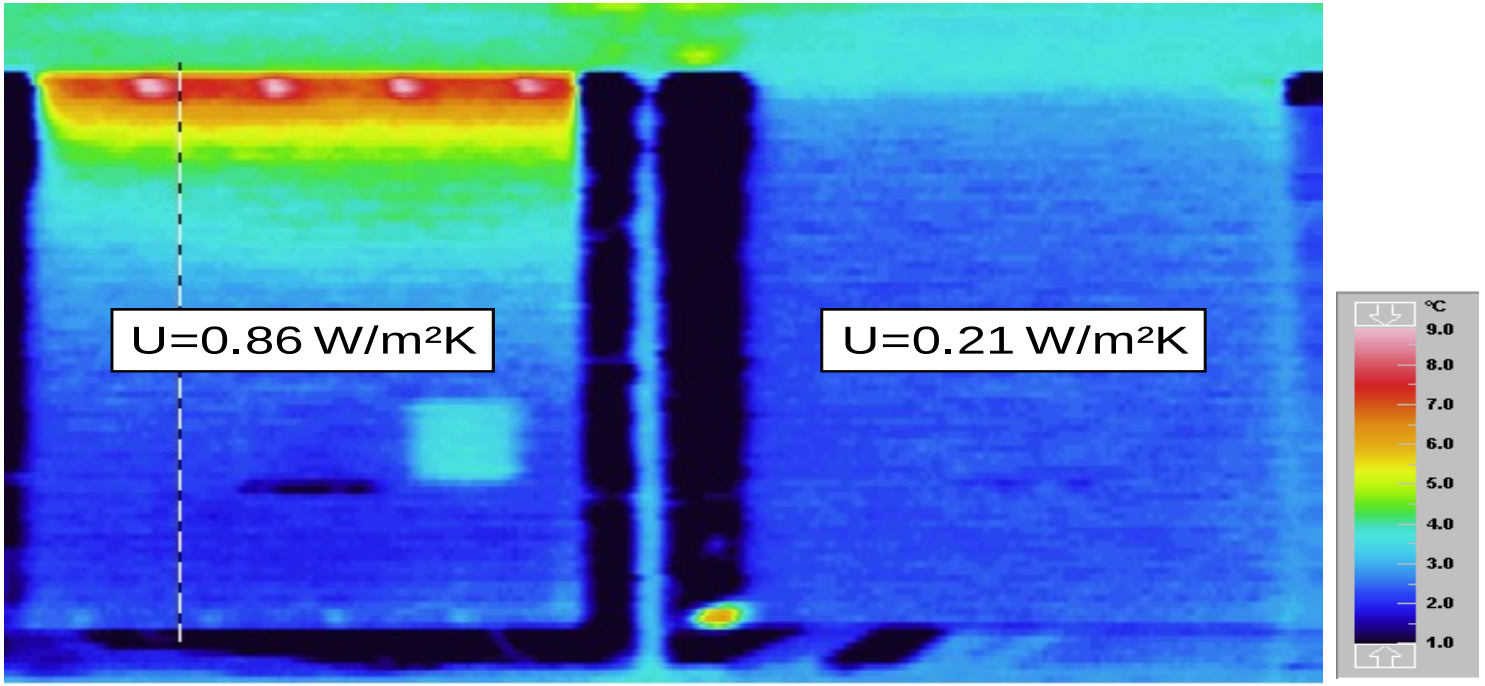



Robust Polynomial Kernel
Raw Data
Hot Water Consumption
Heating Consumption
Consumption [MJ/h]
25
20
15
10
5
Mar 01
Mar 06
Mar 12
Mar 18
Mar 24
Mar 30

Case Study No. 2

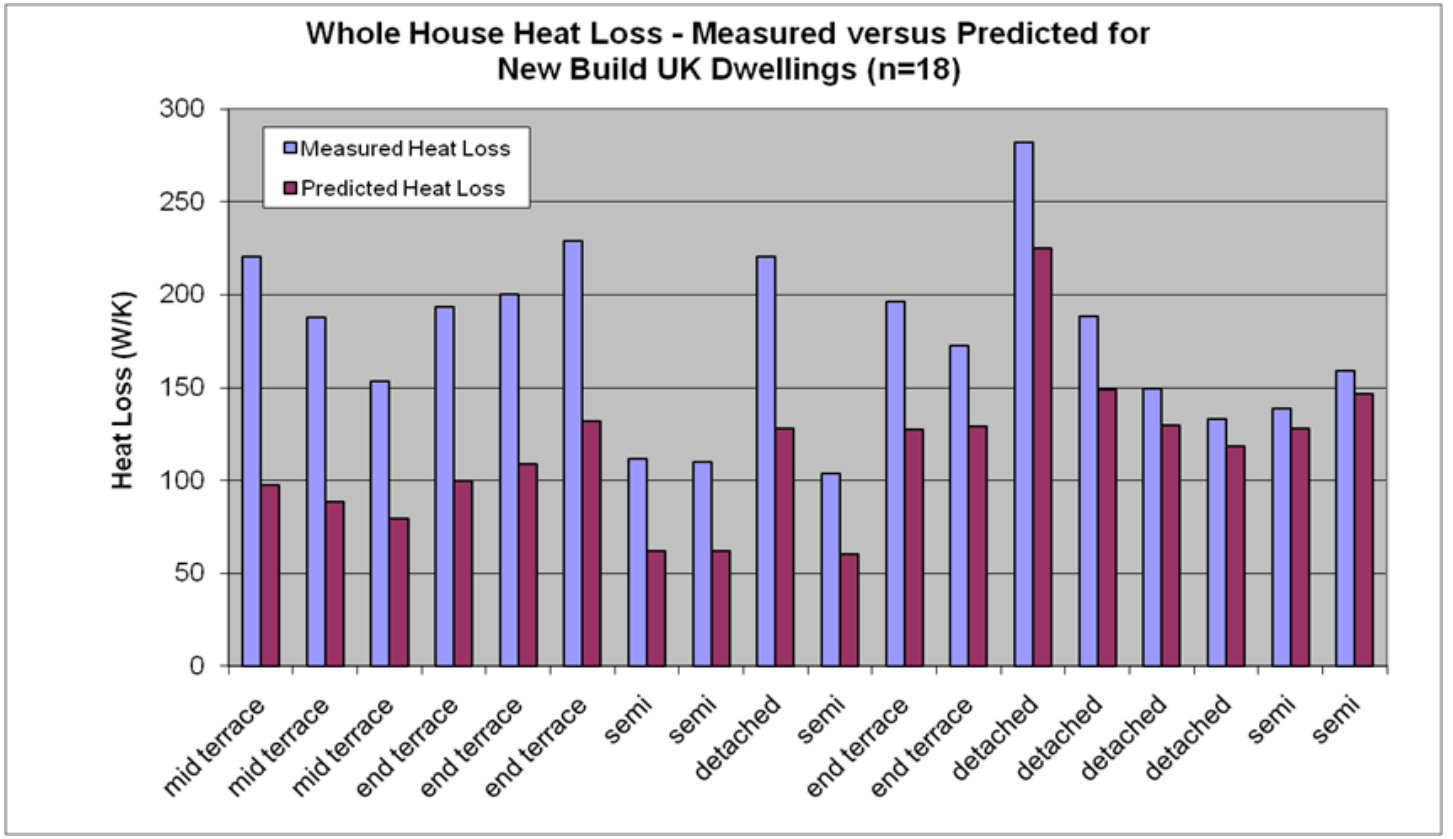
Ident. of Thermal Performance using Smart Meter Data

Example



Consequence of good or bad workmanship (theoretical value is U=0.16W/m2K)

Examples (2)



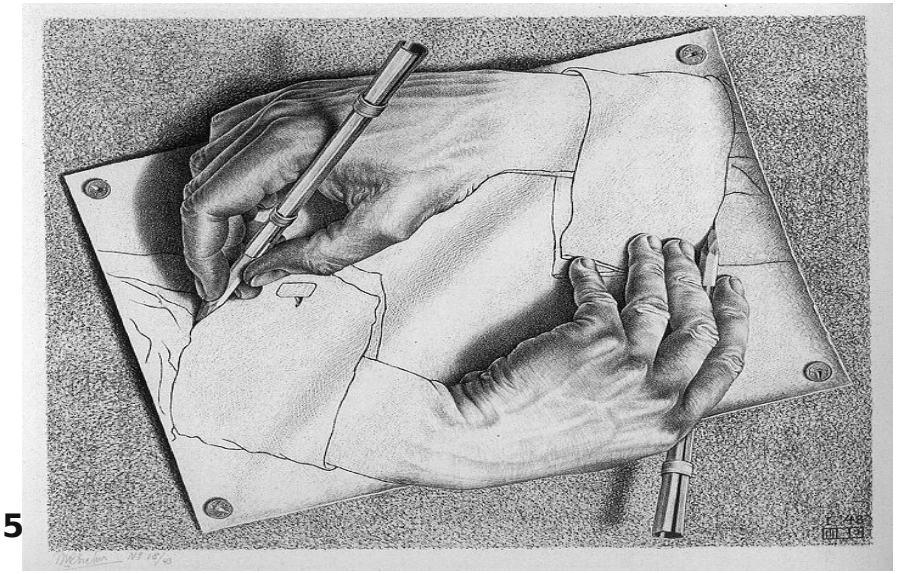
Measured versus predicted energy consumption for different dwellings

Characterization using HMM and Smart Meter Data

- Energy labelling
- Estimation of UA and gA values
- Estimation of energy signature
- Estimation of dynamic characteristics
- Estimation of time constants

Energy Labelling of Buildings

- Today building experts make judgements of the energy performance of buildings based on drawings and prior knowledge.
- This leads to 'Energy labelling' of the building
- However, it is noticed that two independent experts can predict very different consumptions for the same house.



Simple estimation of UA-values

- Consider the following model (t=day No.) estimated by kernel-smoothing:

$$Q_t = Q_0(t) + c_0(t)(T_{i,t} - T_{a,t}) + c_1(t)(T_{i,t-1} - T_{a,t-1}) \qquad (1)$$

- The estimated UA-value is

$$\hat{UA}(t) = \hat{c}_o(t) + \hat{c}_1(t) \qquad (2)$$

- With more involved (but similar models) also gA and wA values can be stimated

Results

	UA W/°C	σ_{UA}	gA^{max} W	wA_E^{max} W/°C	wA_S^{max} W/°C	wA_W^{max} W/°C	T_i °C	σ_{T_i}
4218598	211.8	10.4	597.0	11.0	3.3	8.9	23.6	1.1
4381449	228.2	12.6	1012.3	29.8	42.8	39.7	19.4	1.0
4711160	155.4	6.3	518.8	14.5	4.4	9.1	22.5	0.9
4836681	155.3	8.1	591.0	39.5	28.0	21.4	23.5	1.1
4836722	236.0	17.7	1578.3	4.3	3.3	18.9	23.5	1.6
4986050	159.6	10.7	715.7	10.2	7.5	7.2	20.8	1.4
5069878	144.8	10.4	87.6	3.7	1.6	17.3	21.8	1.5
5069913	207.8	9.0	962.5	3.7	8.6	10.6	22.6	0.9
5107720	189.4	15.4	657.7	41.4	29.4	16.5	21.0	1.6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Perspectives for using data from Smart Meter

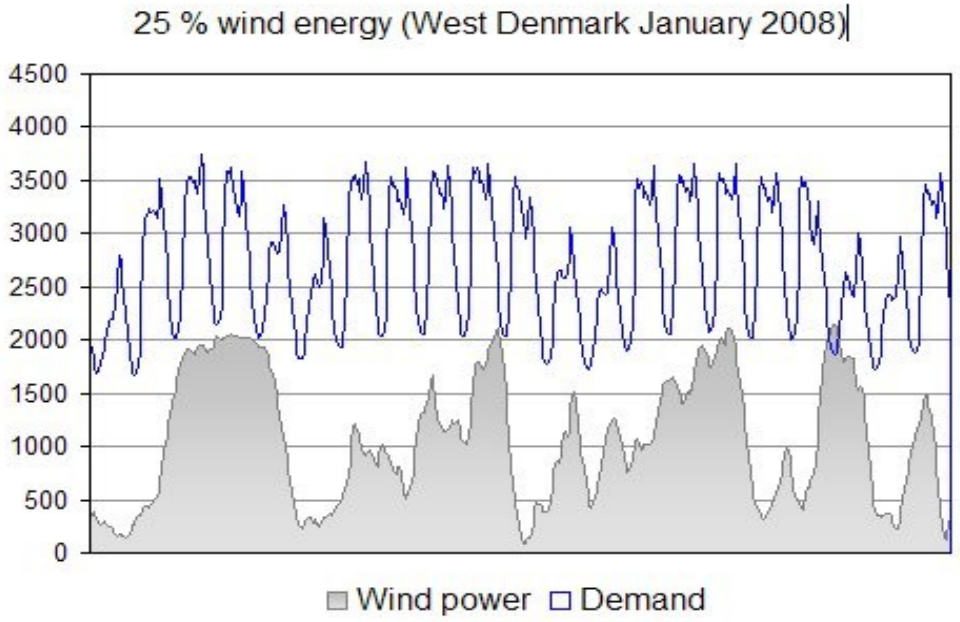
- Reliable Energy Signature.
- Energy Labelling
- Time Constants (eg for night set-back)
- Proposals for Energy Savings:
  - Replace the windows?
  - Put more insulation on the roof?
  - Is the house too untight?
  - .....
- Optimized Control
- Integration of Solar and Wind Power using DSM

Case Study No. 3

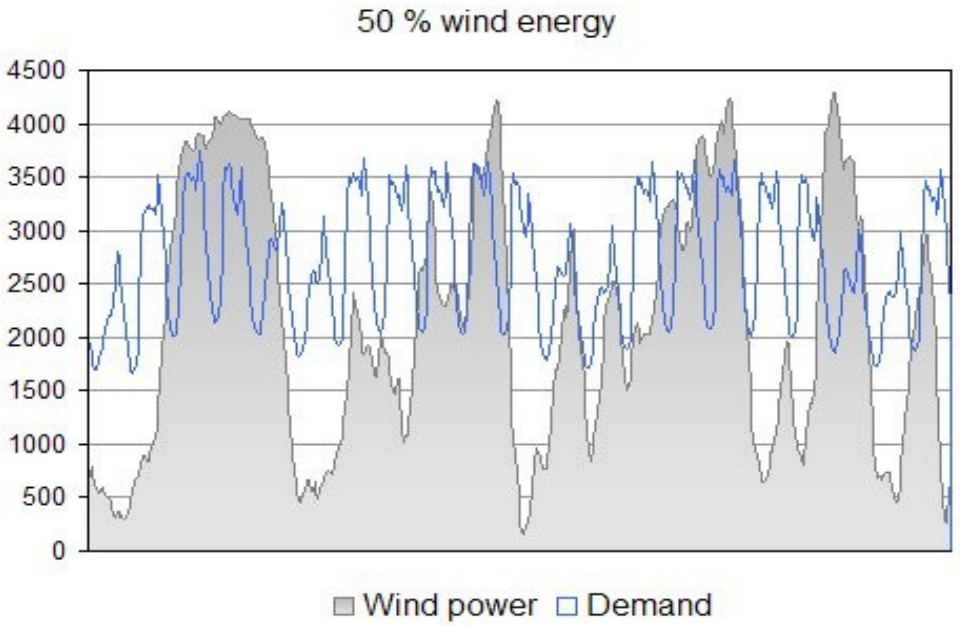
Control of Power Consumption (DSM) Using the Thermal Mass as Energy Storage

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 2014 about 40 pct of electricity load was covered by wind power.

For several days in 2014 the wind power production was more than 120 pct of the power load.

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

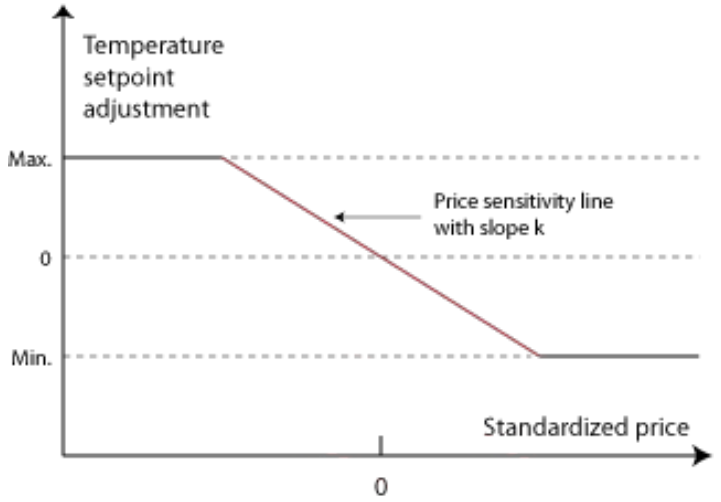
Data from BPA

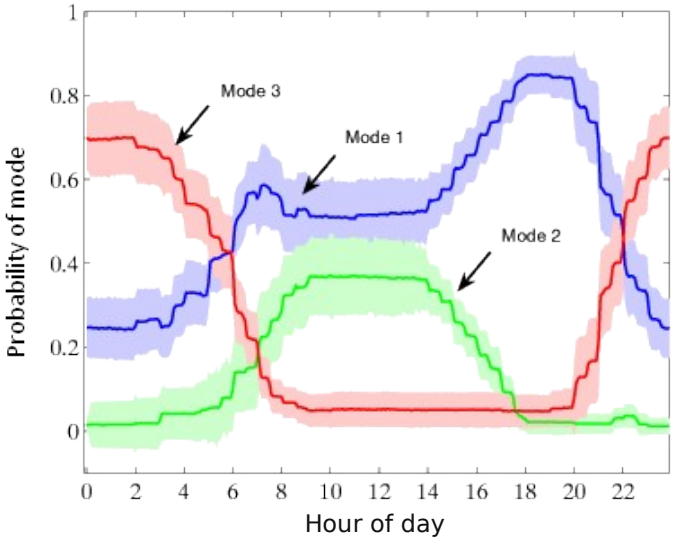
Olympic Pensinsula project

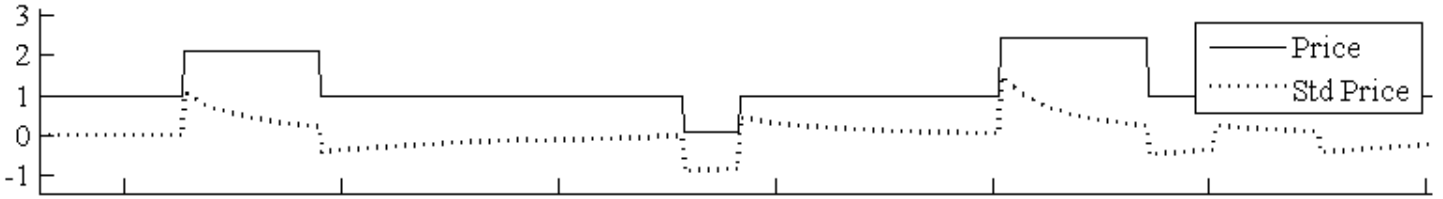
- 27 houses during one year
- Flexible appliances: HVAC, cloth dryers and water boilers
- 5-min prices, 15-min consumption
- Objective: limit max consumption

Price responsivity

Flexibility is activated by adjusting the temperature reference (setpoint)

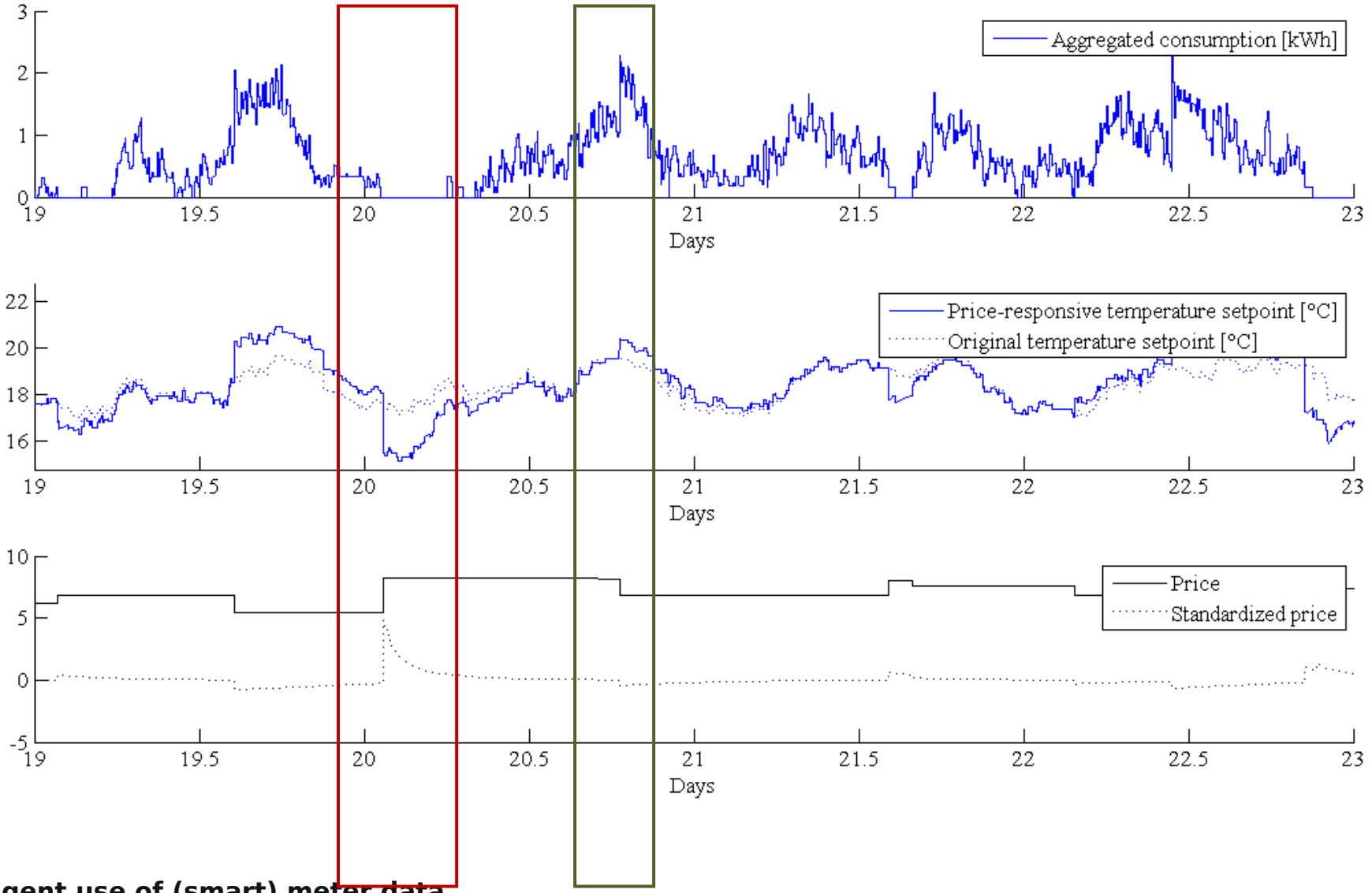






- **Standardized price** is the % of change from a price reference, computed as a mean of past prices with exponentially decaying weights.
- **Occupancy mode** contains a price sensitivity with its related comfort boundaries. 3 different modes of the household are identified (work, home, night).

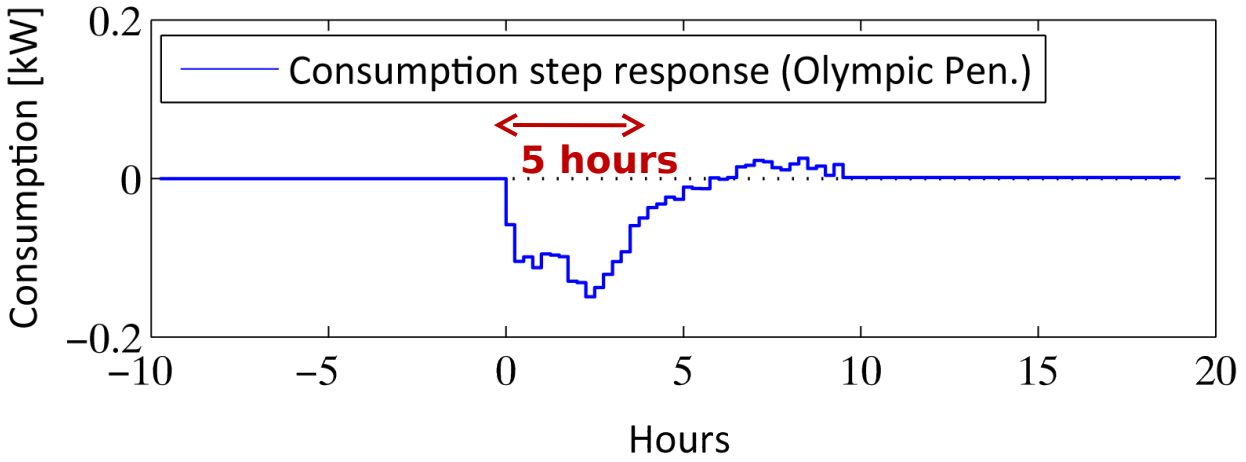
Aggregation (over 20 houses)



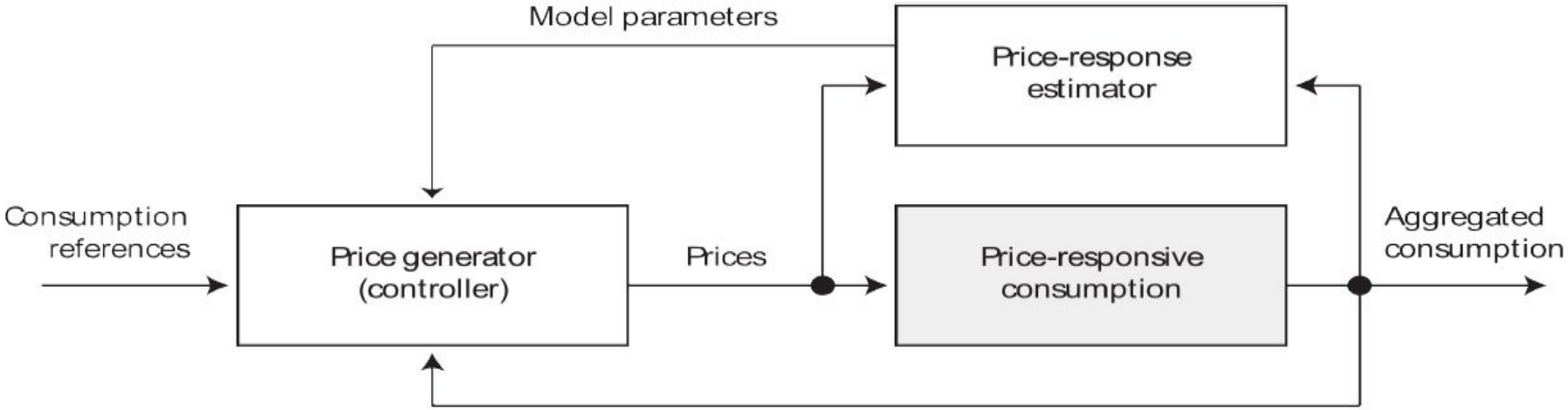
Non-parametric Response on Price Step Change

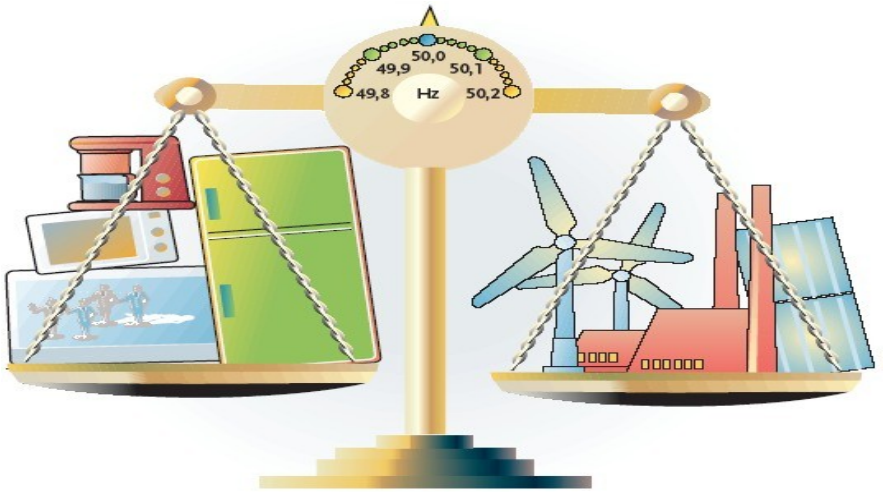
Model inputs: price, minute of day, outside temperature/dewpoint, sun irrandiance

Olympic Peninsula



Control of Energy Consumption

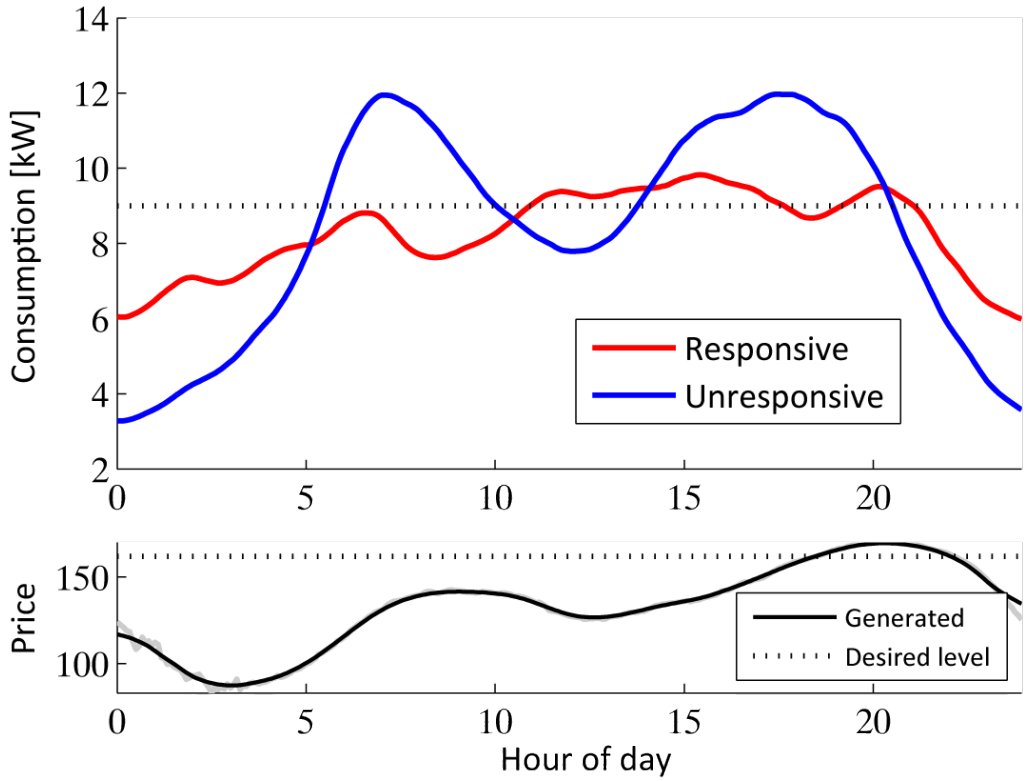




Control performance

With a price penality avoiding its divergence

- Considerable **reduction in peak consumption**
- Mean daily consumption shift



Final Remarks

Other examples ... but not shown here:

- Occupancy behavior
- Shading (.. also dirty windows)
- Time-varying phenomena (.. eg. moisture in materials)
- Behavioural actions (opening of doors, windows, etc.)
- Appliance modelling
- Interactions with HVAC systems
- .....

... in general data and statistical methods (including tests) can be used to describe or model a number phenomena that cannot be described neither deterministically nor from first principles.

For more information ...

- See for instance

  www.henrikmadsen.org

  www.smart-cities-centre.org

- ...or contact
  - Henrik Madsen (DTU Compute)

    hmad@dtu.dk

- Acknowledgement CITIES (DSF 1305-00027B)