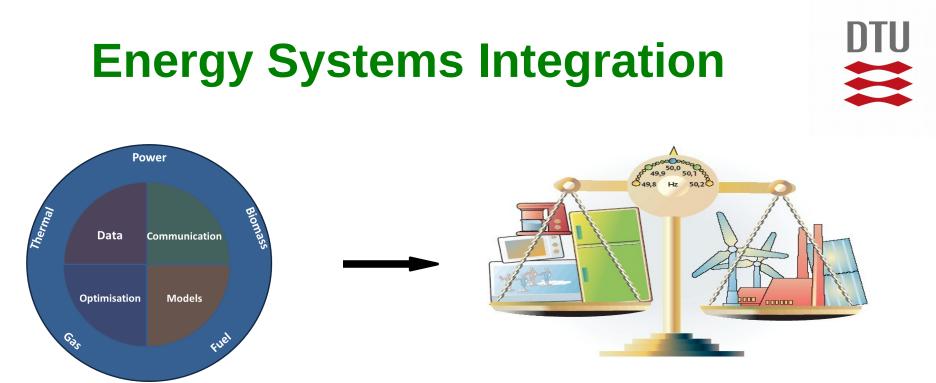
Centre for IT-Intelligent Energy Systems in Cities (CITIES)



Henrik Madsen

Dept. Appl. Mathematics and Computer Science, DTU http://www.citiesinnovation.org http://www.smart-cities-centre.org http://www.henrikmadsen.org





The **central hypothesis** is that by **intelligently integrating** currently distinct energy flows (heat, power, gas and biomass) using grey-box models we can balance very large shares of renewables, and consequently obtain substantial reductions in CO2 emissions. DH/C will play an important role.

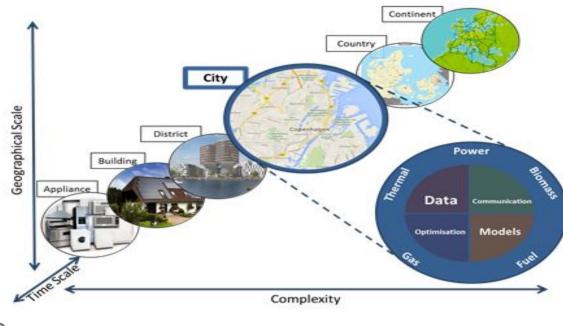
Intelligent integration will (for instance) enable lossless 'virtual' storage on a number of different time scales.





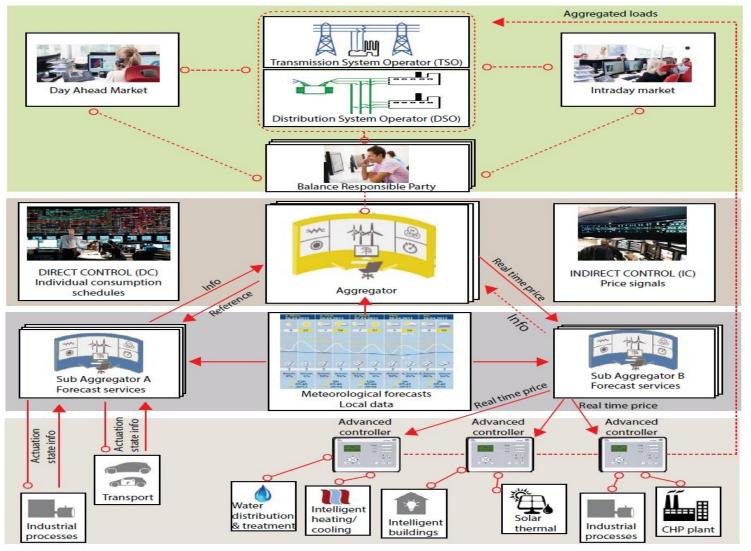
Temporal and Spatial Scales

The *Smart-Energy Operating-System (SE-OS)* is used to develop, implement and test of solutions (layers: data, models, optimization, control, communication) for *operating flexible electrical energy systems* at **all scales**.





Smart-Energy OS



CITIES Centre for IT Intelligent Energy Systems

Annex 73 Preparation meeting, Rambøll, April 2017

DTU

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.

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



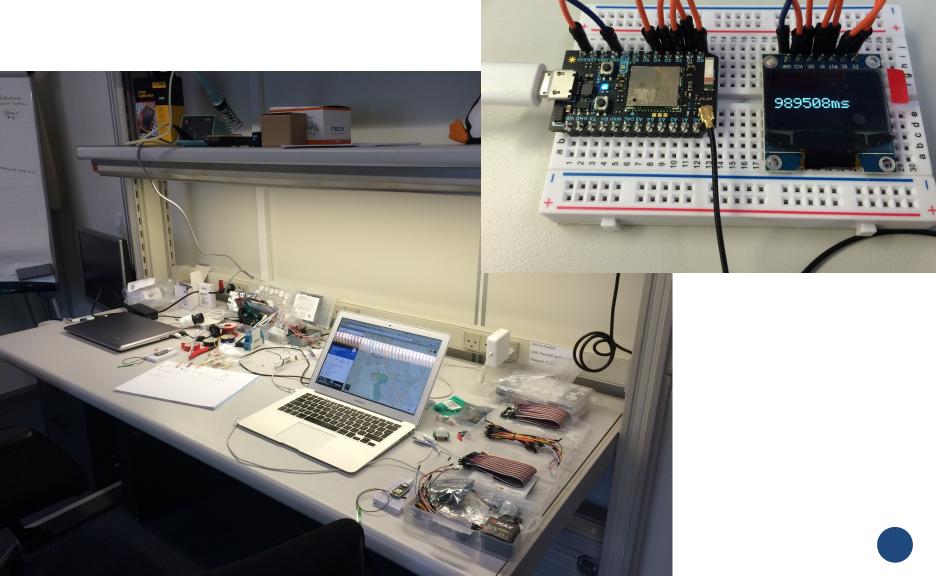
Case study

Control of Heat Pumps for Summer Houses with a Pool

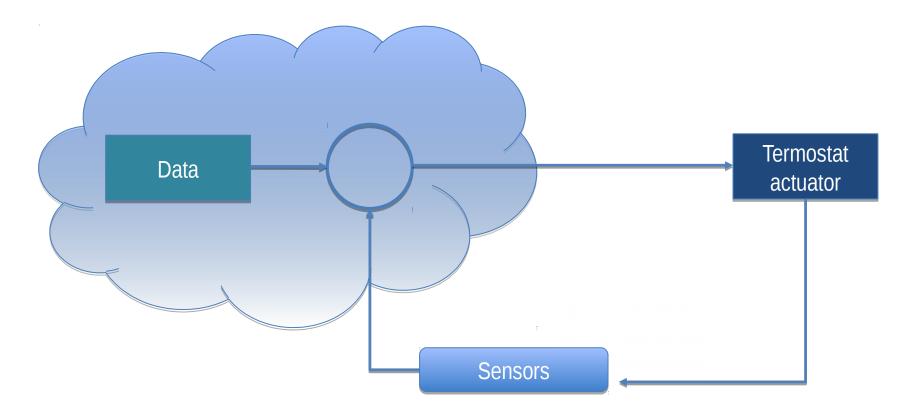




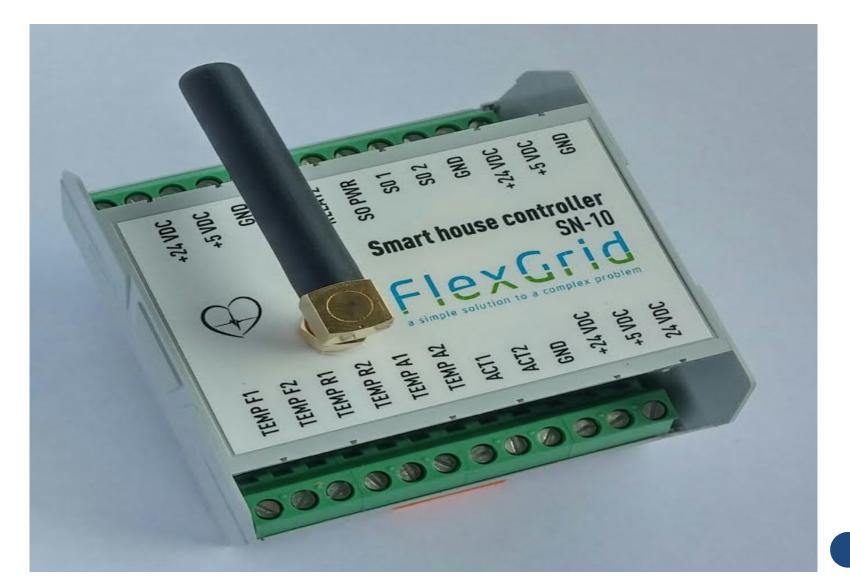
Lab testing



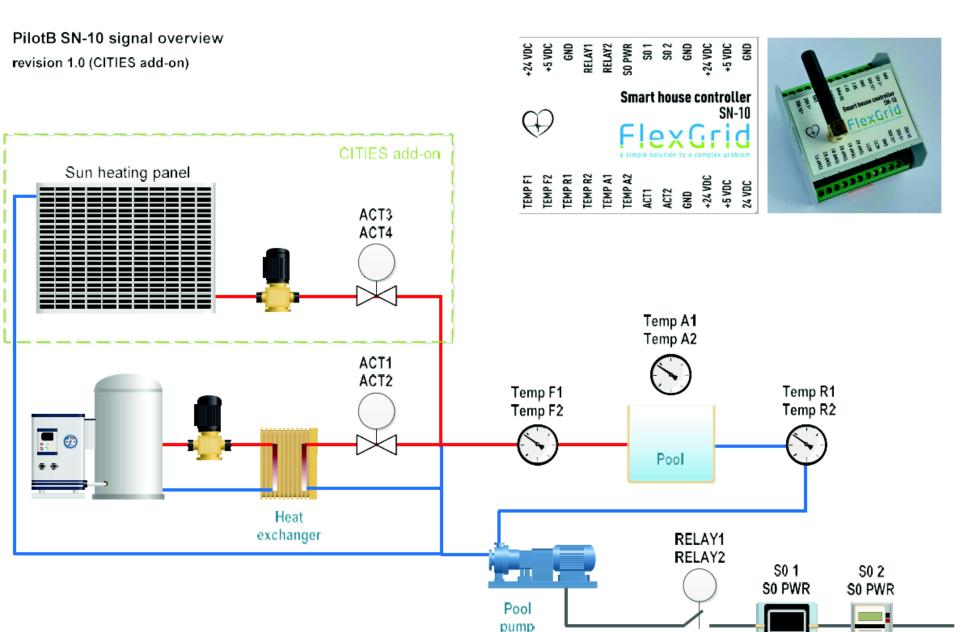
SE-OS Control loop design – **logical drawing**



SN-10 Smart House Prototype



Smart Control of Houses with a Pool

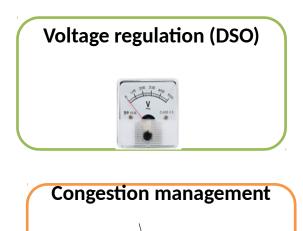






Services





- The large inertia of pools allows for shift of electricity consumption by several hours.
- Via active coordination of the flexibility below a critical node on the DSO grid.
- Active load management to help finding an optimal routing of the power.



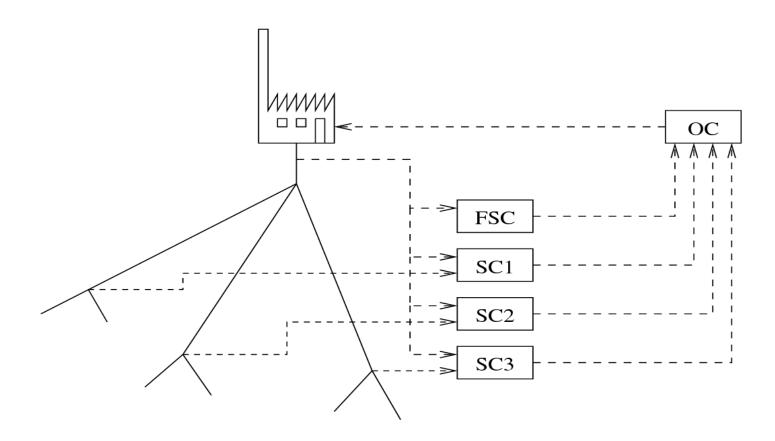
Case study

Data Intelligent Temperature Optimization for DH Systems





Models and Controllers (Highly simplified!)

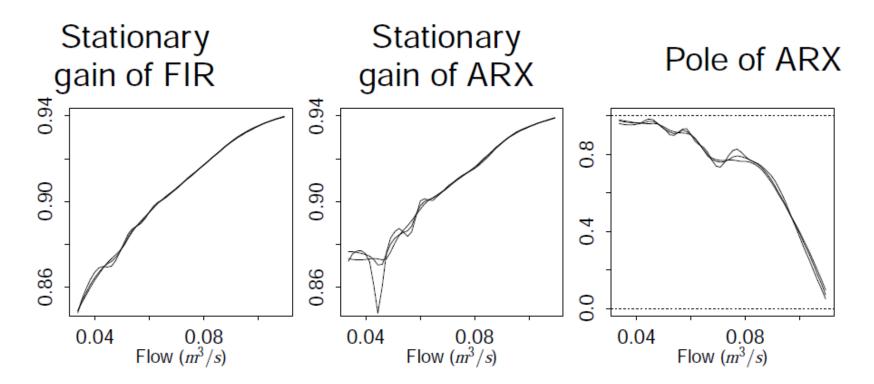






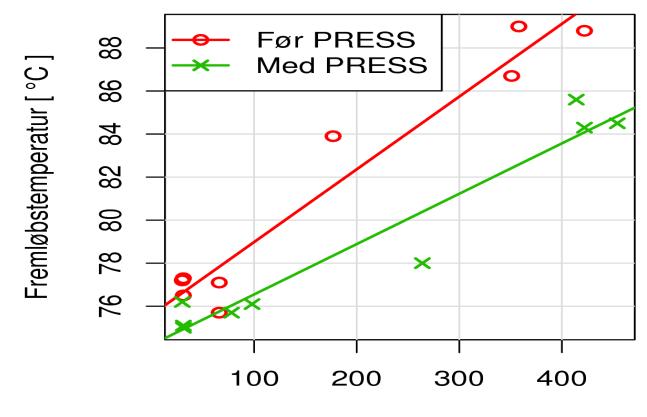
Characteristics

30%, 40%, 50%





Supply temperature with/without data intelligent control



Graddage pr. måned



Savings



(Reduction of heat loss = 18.3 pct)

| | Varmekøb | | Elkøb | |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | GJ | 1000kr | kWh | 1000kr |
| Før PRESS | 653,000 | 30,750 | 499,000 | 648 |
| Med PRESS | 615,000 | 28,990 | 648,000 | 842 |
| Forskel | 37,400 | 1,760 | -149,000 | -194 |

Total besparelse (9 første måneder af normalår): 1,566,000kr

Besparelse for et normalår:

- $12/9 \times 1,566,000$ kr = **2.1 mill**.
- Imidlertid står jan.–sept. (75% af året) kun for ca. 65% af graddagen i er normalår.
- 1,566,000kr/0.65 = **2.4 mill.**



Control of Temperatures in DH Systems

FJERNVARMEN | 5 2010





Lesson learned:

- Control using simulation of temperature gives up to 10 pct reduction of heat loss.
- Control using data and predictions gives up to 20 pct. reduction of heat loss.

Styring af temperatur rummer kæmpe sparepotentiale





Data Intelligent Temperature Optimization for DH Systems

- Able to take advantage of information in data
- Self-calibrating models for the DH networkd
- Shows where to upgrade the DH network
- Fast (real time) calculations
- Able to use online MET forecasts etc.







For more information ...

See for instance

www.smart-cities-centre.org

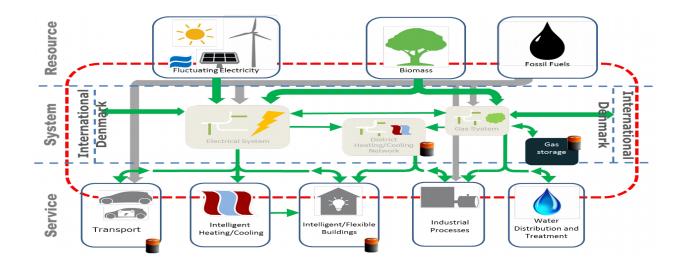
...or contact

 Henrik Madsen (DTU Compute) hmad@dtu.dk





(Virtual) Storage Solutions



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
- DH systems with thermal solar collectors can often provide seasonal storage solutions
- Gas systems can provide seasonal/long term storage solutions



DTU

Further Aspects





Which approach to use?



• Use **simulation based** control if:

- No access to data from the DH network
- Want an evaluation of new operational scenarios
- Use prediction based control if:
 - Access to network data online
 - Want to used meteorological forecasts automatically
 - Want automated update of models



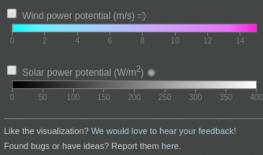


Live CO2 emissions of the European electricity consumption

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 \rightarrow



This project is Open Source: contribute on GitHub

All data sources and model explanations can be found here.







Annex 73 Preparation meeting, Rambøll, April 2017

Carbon intensity

aCO2ea/

January 25, 2017 UTC+01:00

8:01 AM

3