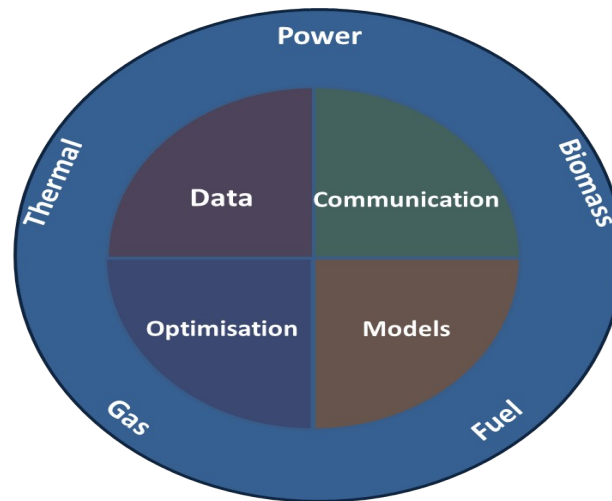


Smart-Energy OS

**A platform for implementing energy related
Smart Cities solutions**



Henrik Madsen, DTU Compute

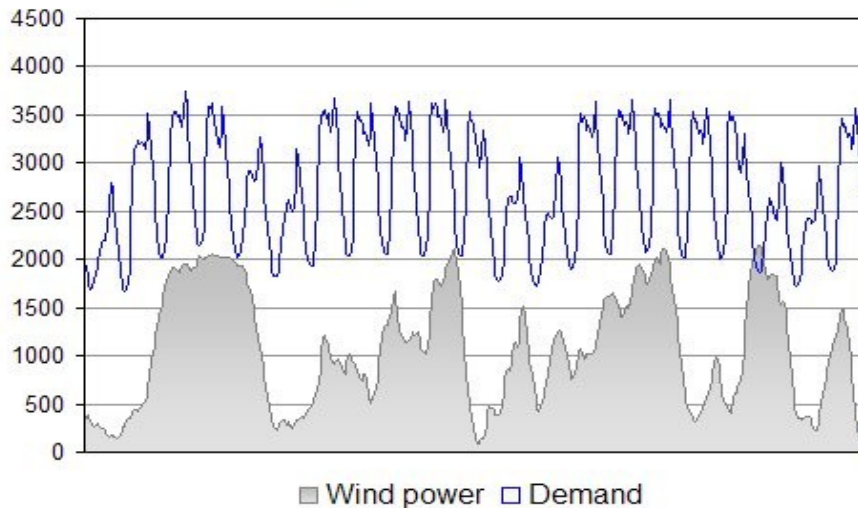
<http://www.henrikmadsen.org>

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

The Danish Wind Power Case

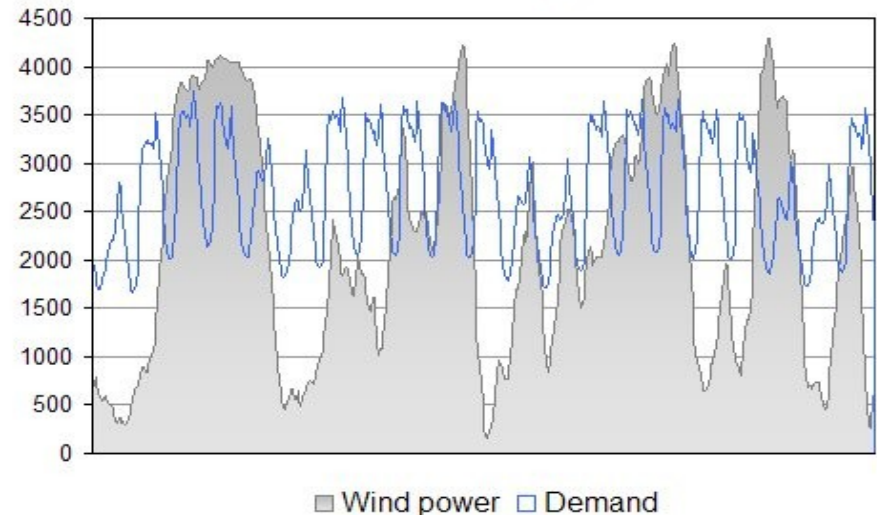
.... balancing of the power system

25 % wind energy (West Denmark January 2008)



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

50 % wind energy



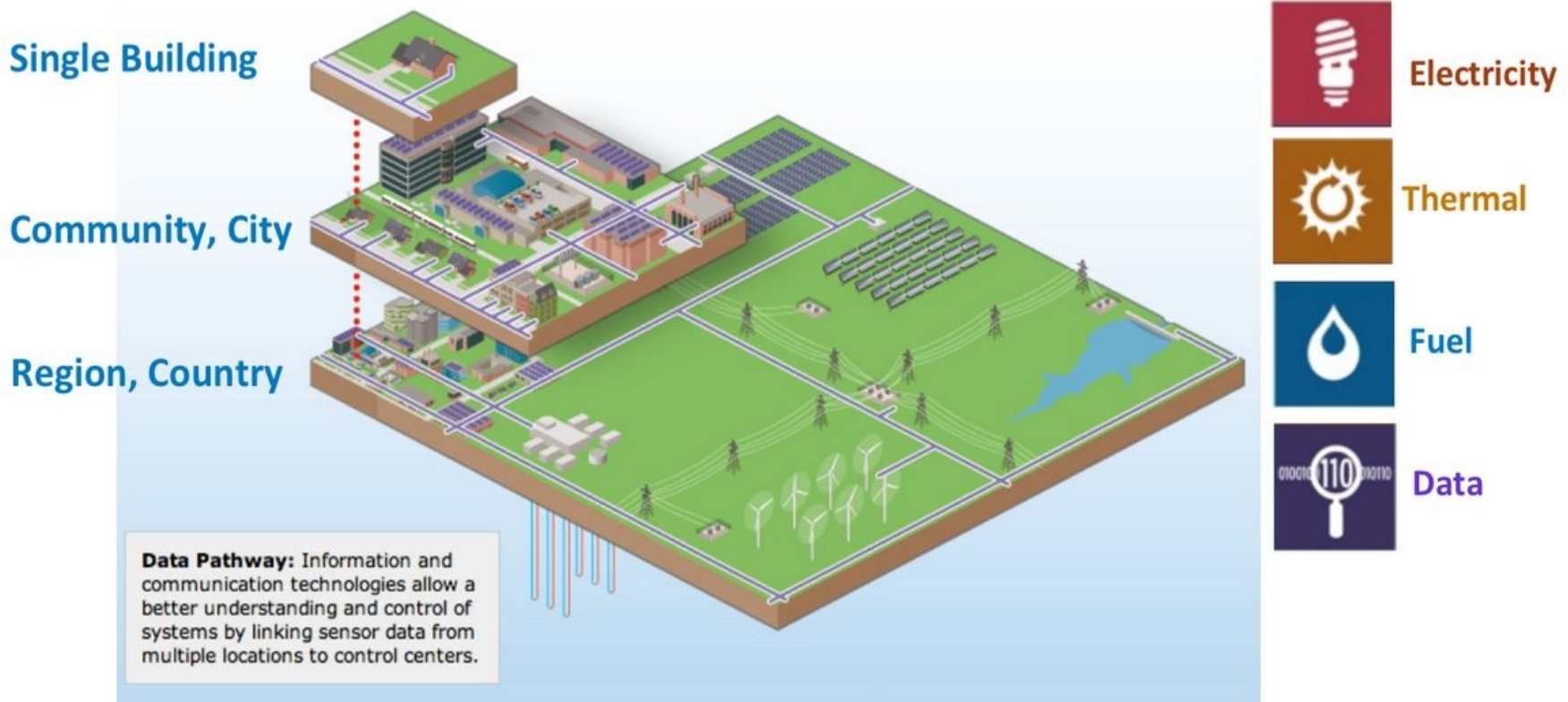
In 2015 more than 42 pct of electricity load was covered by wind power.

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

Energy Systems Integration in Smart Cities

Energy system integration (ESI) = the process of optimizing energy systems across multiple pathways and scales

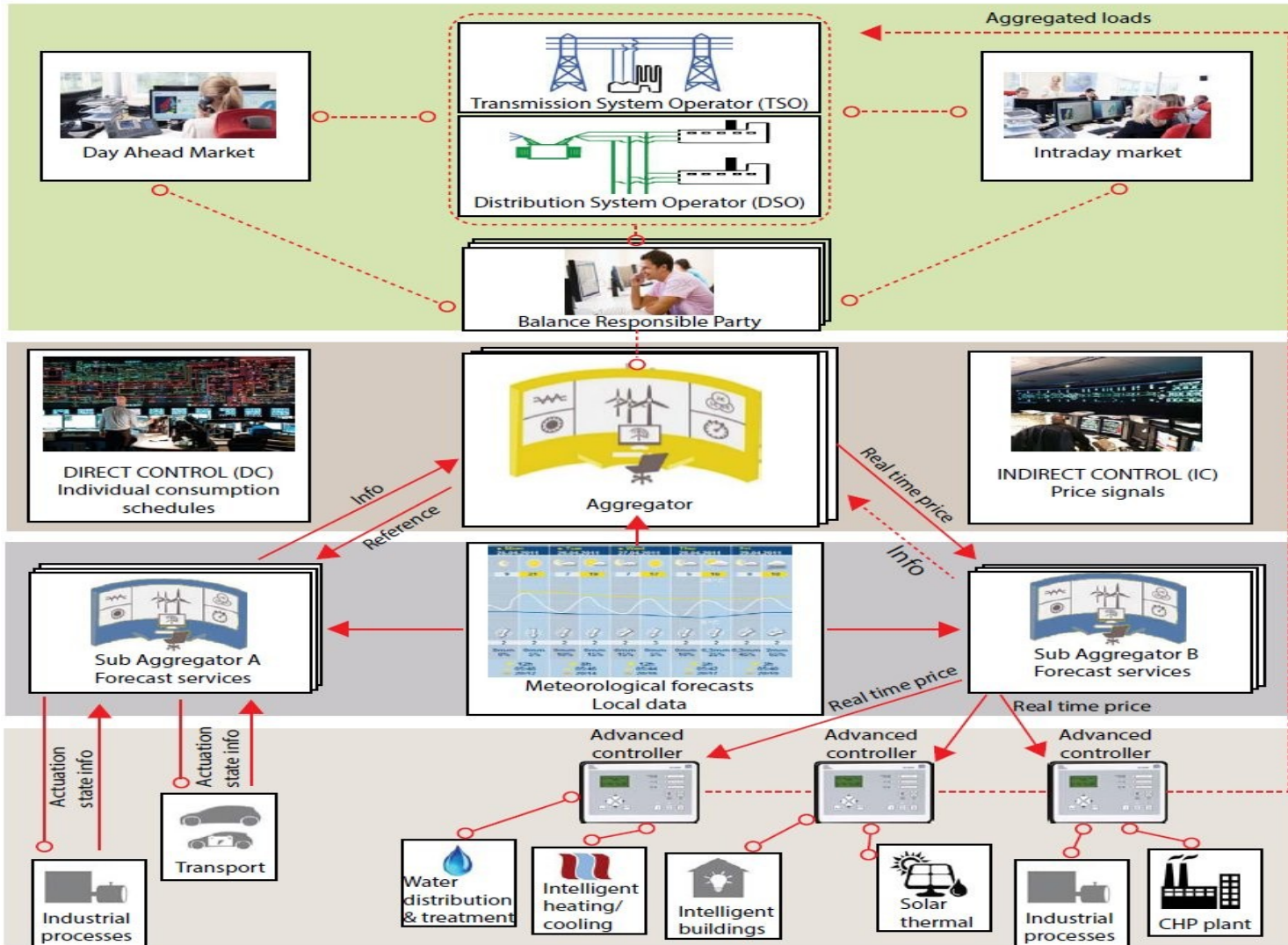


Temporal and Spatial Scales

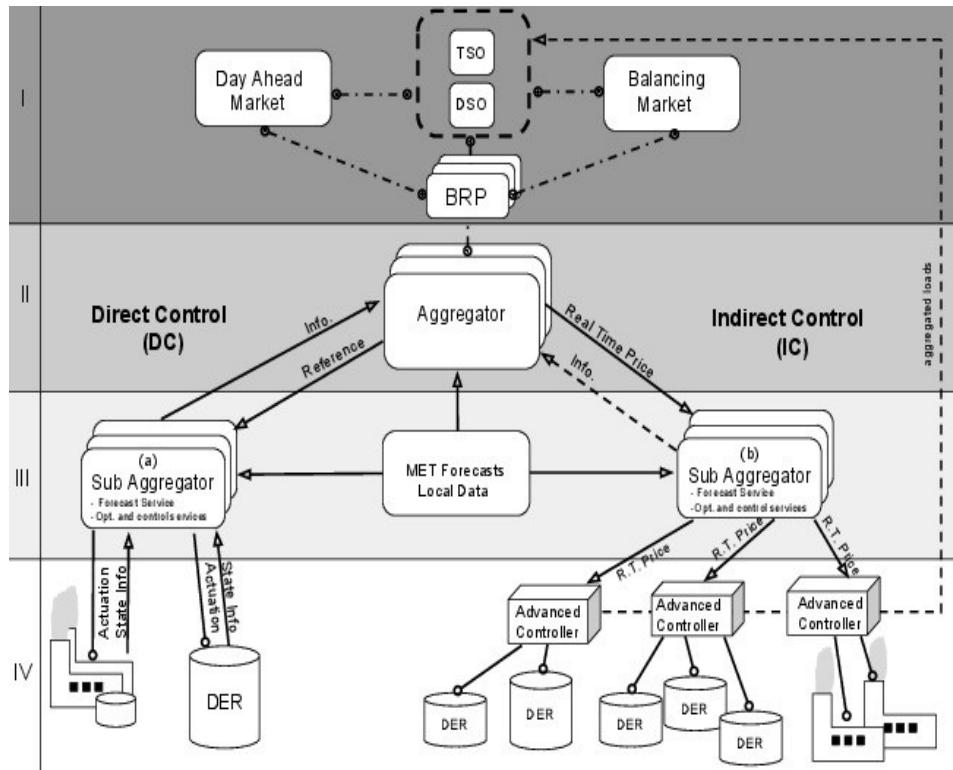
The **Smart-Energy Operating-System (SE-OS)** is used to develop, implement and test of solutions (layers: data, models, optimization, control, communication) for **operating flexible electrical energy systems** at **all scales**.



Smart-Energy OS



Control and Aggregation



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**

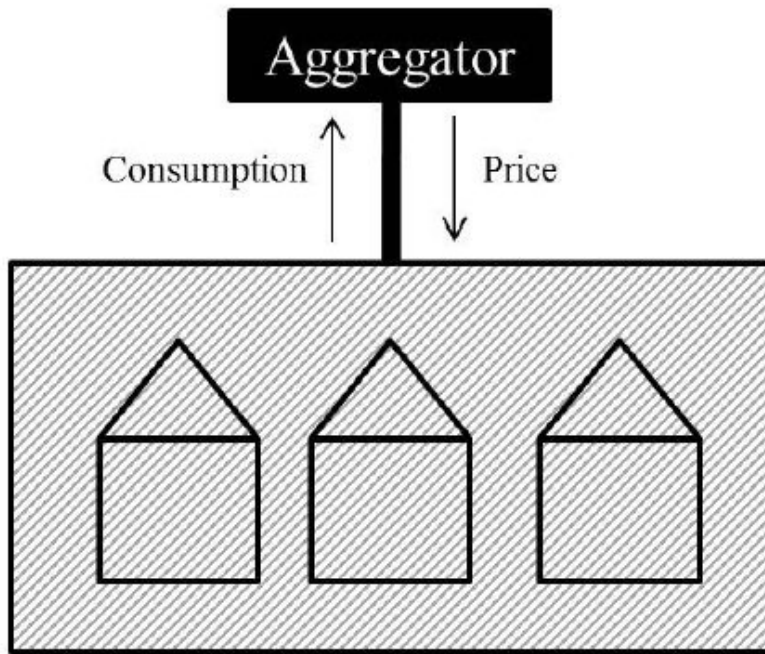
Cost: E-MPC at **low (DER) level**, One-way communication

Models for DERs are not needed

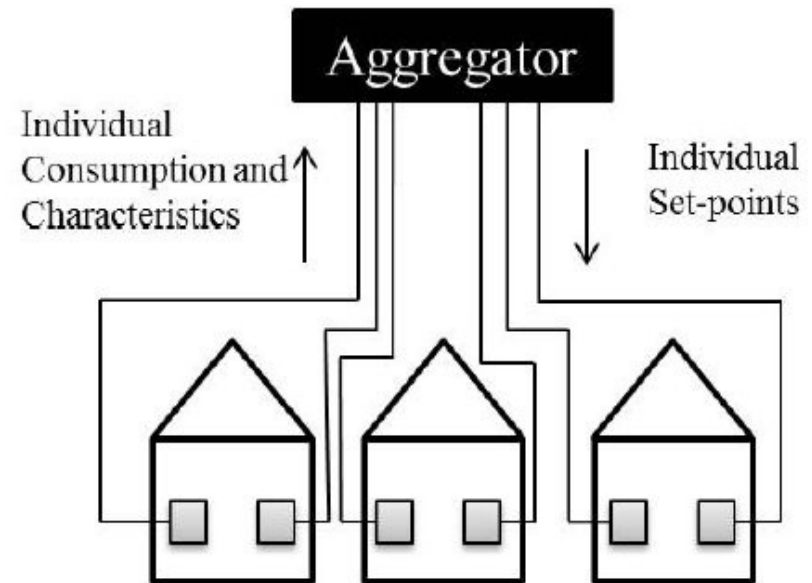
Simple 'contracts'

Direct and Indirect Control

For DC info about individual states and constraints are needed



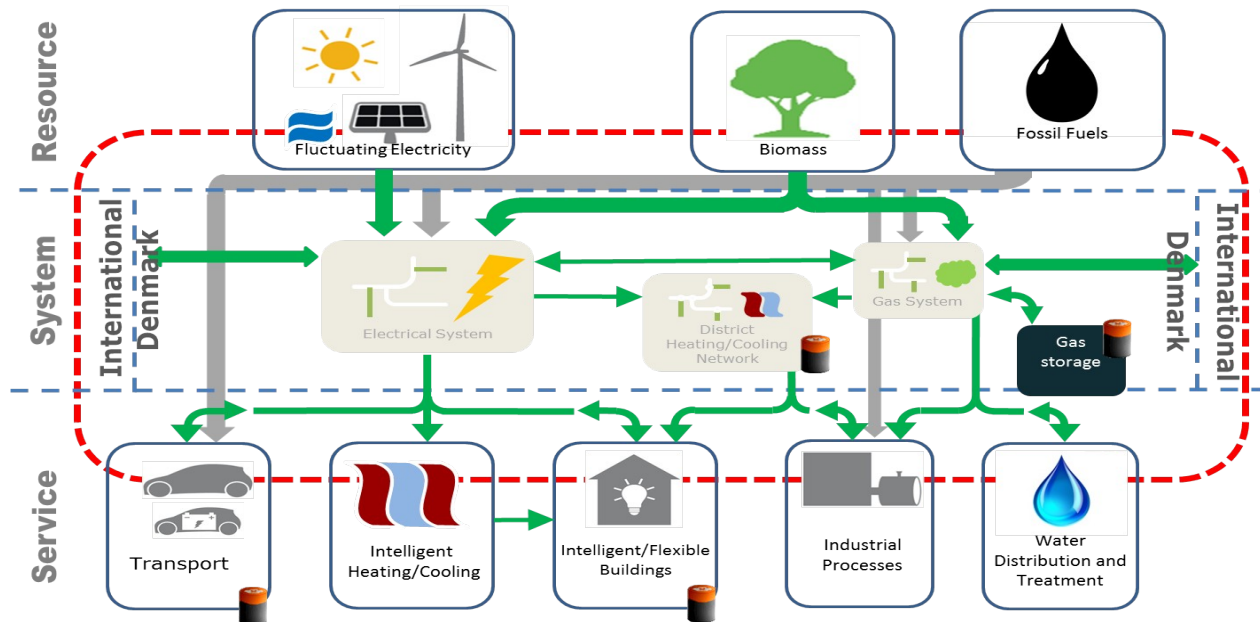
(a) Indirect control



(b) Direct control

Models

Grey-box modelling are used to establish **models and methods** for real-time operation of future electric energy systems



[Demo projects](#)[Software solutions](#)[Work Packages](#)[Partners](#)[Events](#)[Communications](#)[Publications](#)[Vacant positions](#)[Contacts](#)

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

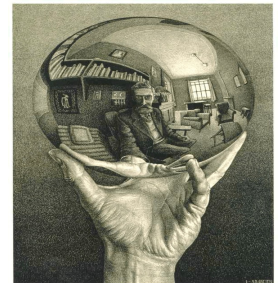
Third general consortium
meeting – DTU, May 24th-25th
2016

Smart City Challenge in
Copenhagen – April 20th 2016

Guest lecture by Pierluigi
Mancarella at DTU, April 6th
2016

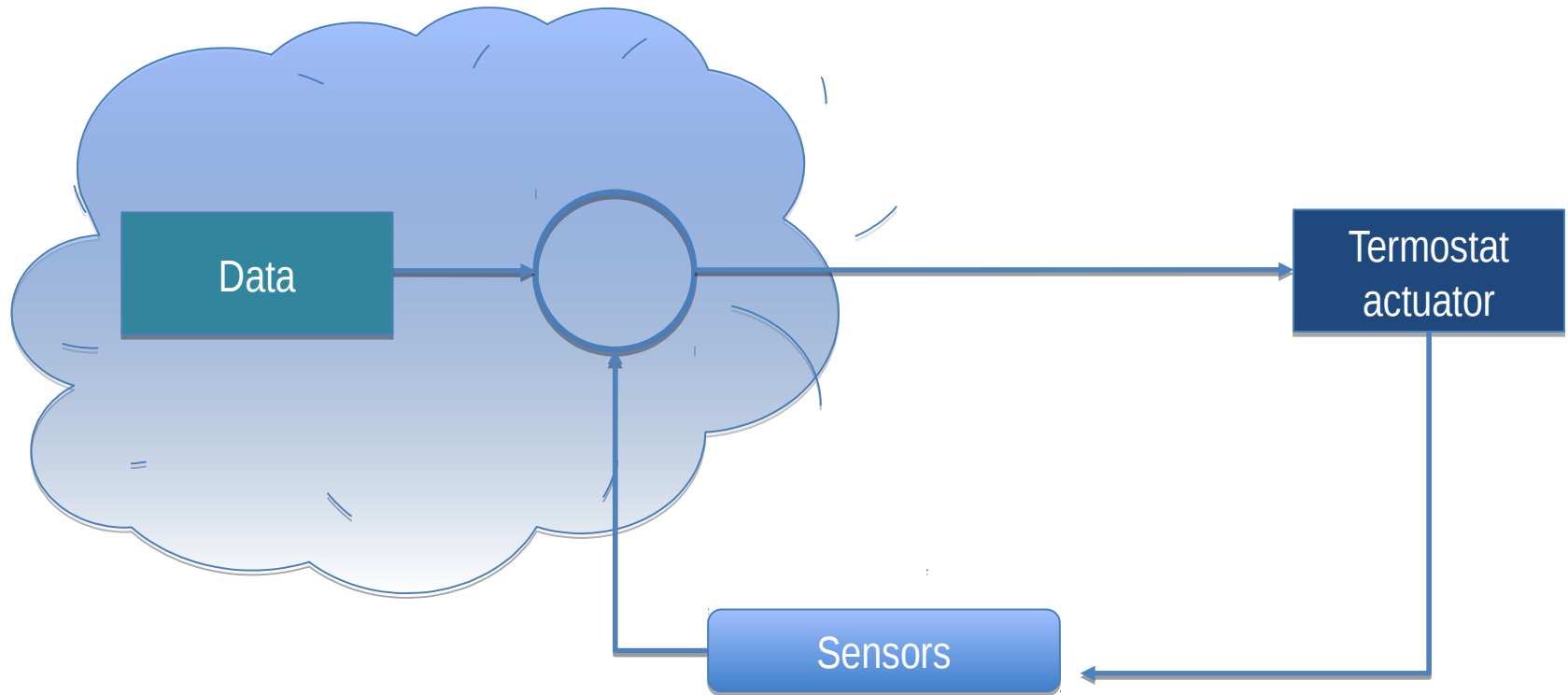
SE-OS Characteristics

- Bidding – clearing – activation at higher levels
- Control principles at lower levels
- Cloud based solution for forecasting and control
- Facilitates energy systems integration (power, gas, thermal, ...)
- Allow for new players (specialized aggregators)
- Simple setup for the communication
- Simple (or no) contracts
- Rather simple to implement
- Harvest flexibility at all levels in Smart Cities

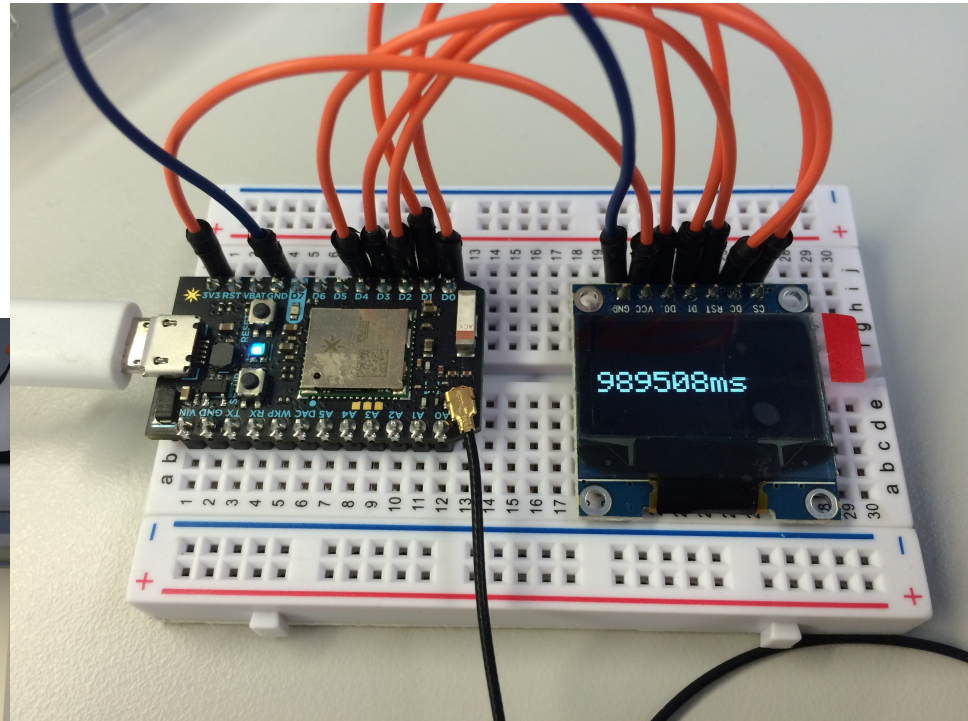
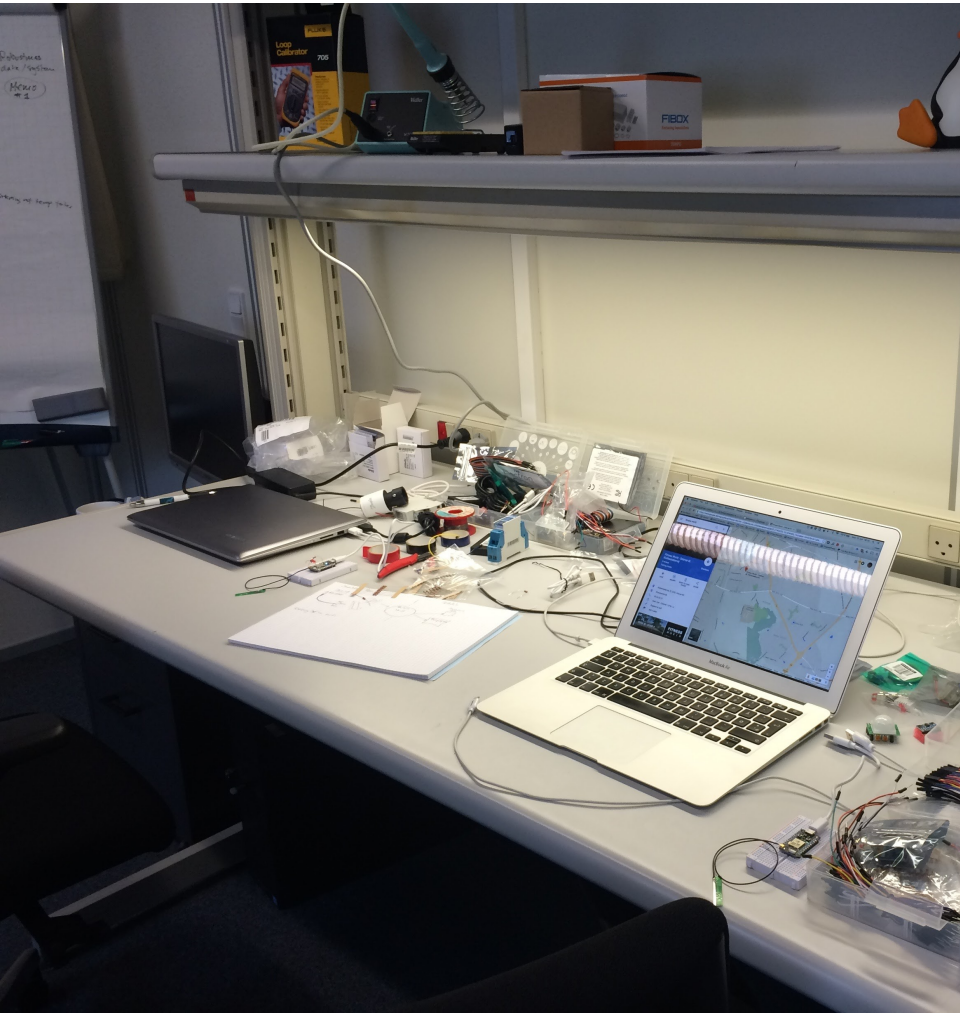


SE-OS

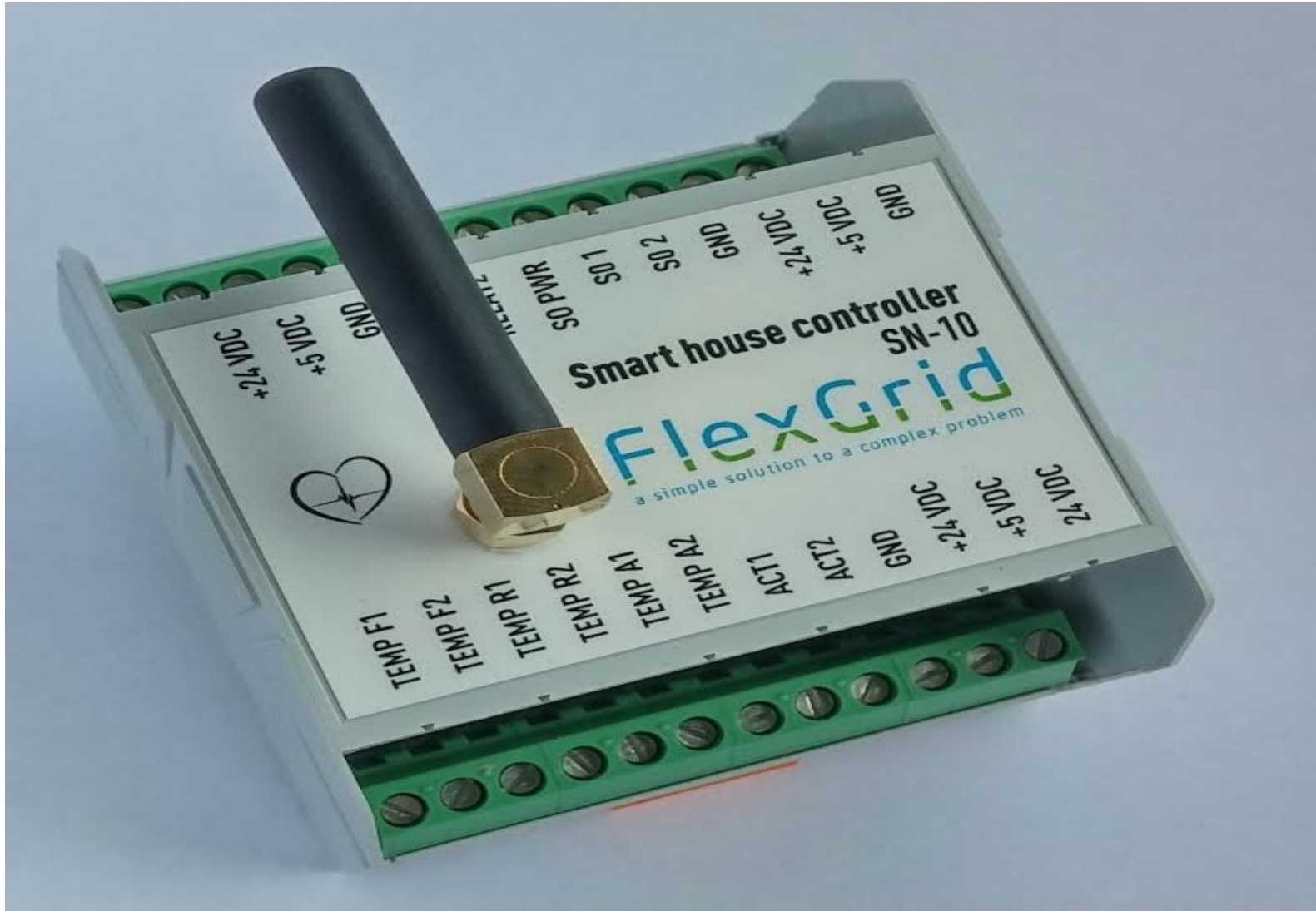
Control loop design – **logical drawing**



Lab testing



SN-10 Smart House Prototype



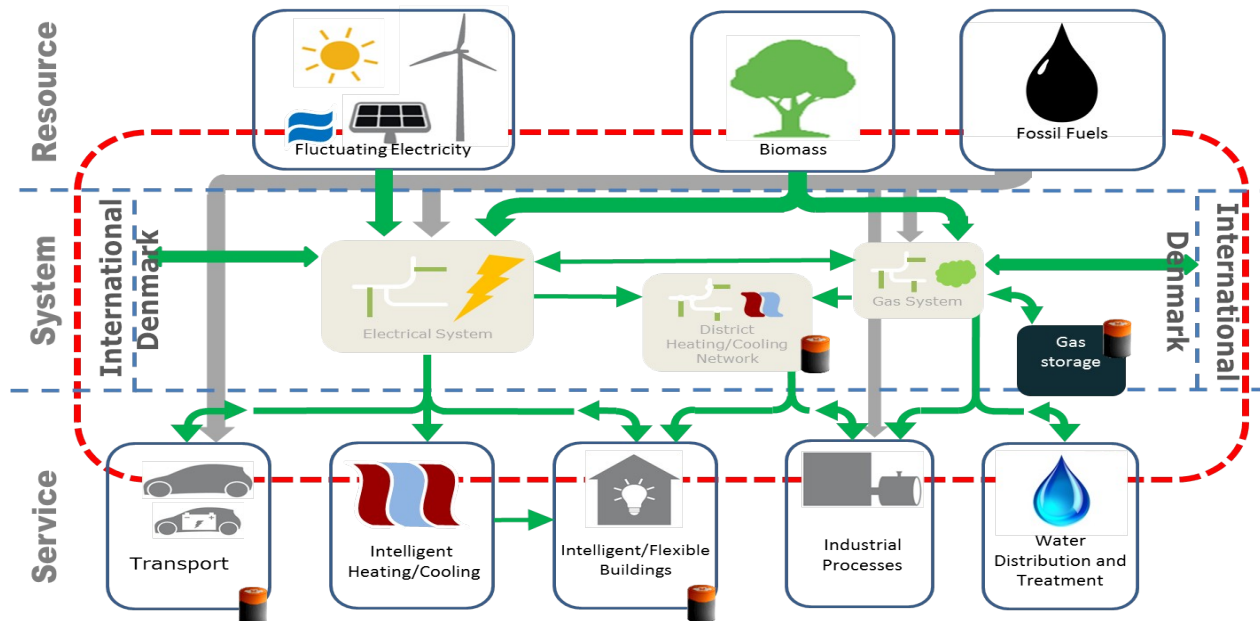
Case study

Control of Power Consumption (DSM) using the Thermal Mass of Buildings



Models

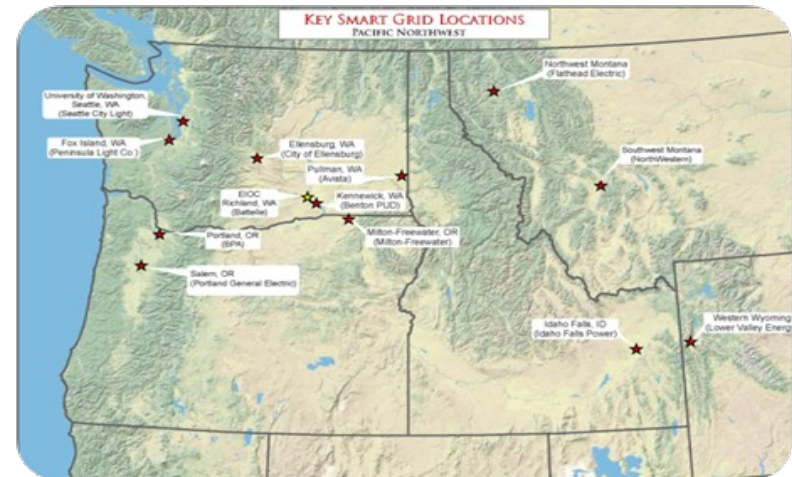
Grey-box modelling are used to establish **models and methods** for real-time operation of future electric energy systems



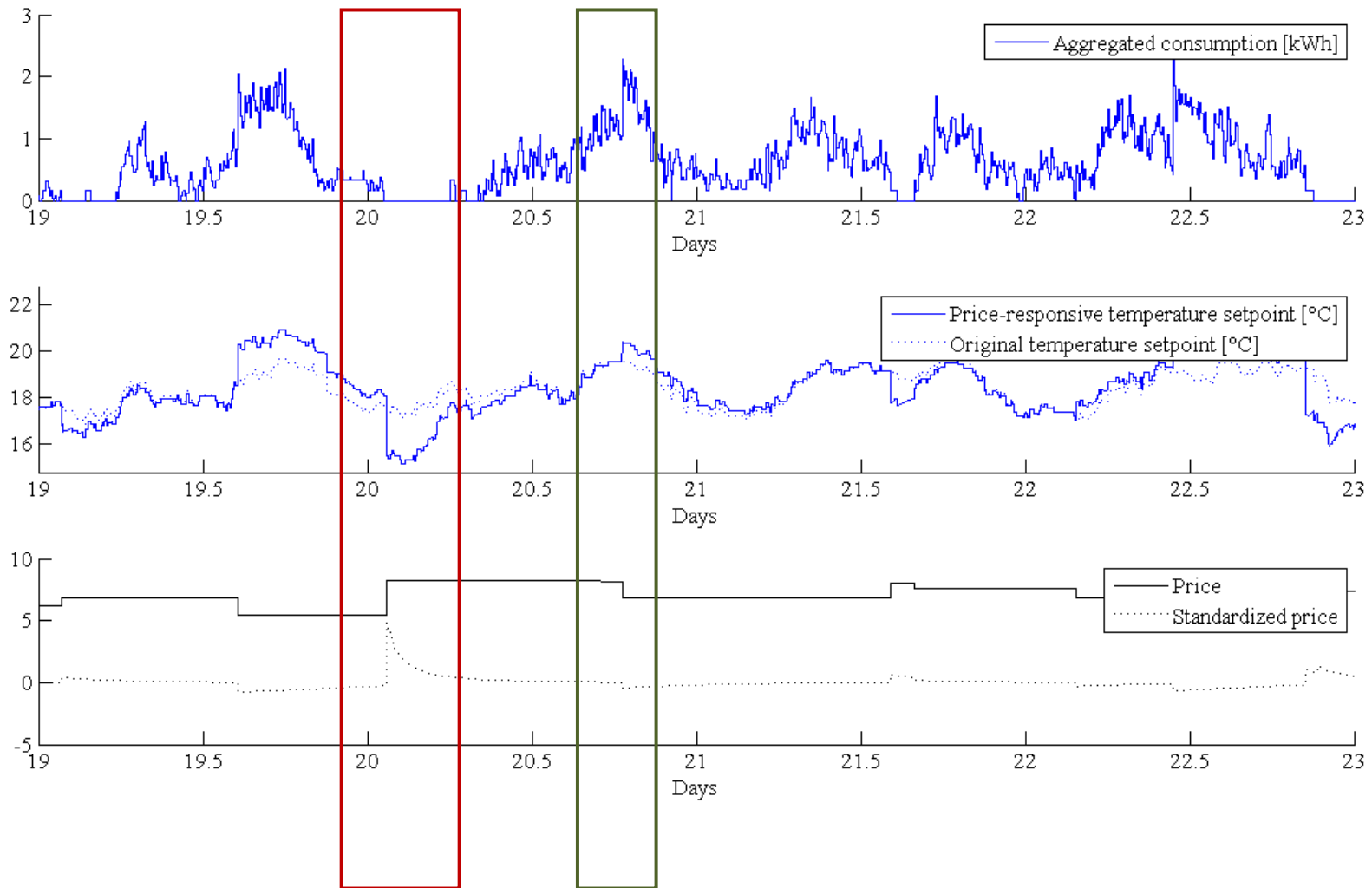
Data from BPA

Olympic Peninsula project

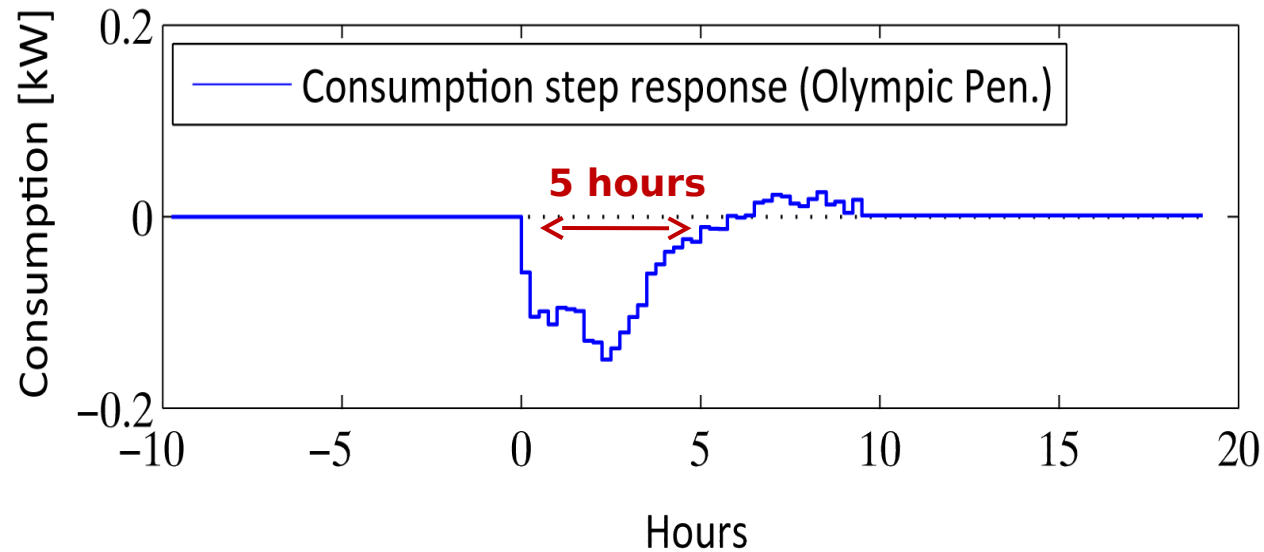
- 27 houses during one year
- Flexible appliances: HVAC, cloth dryers and water boilers
- 5-min prices, 15-min consumption
- Objective: limit max consumption



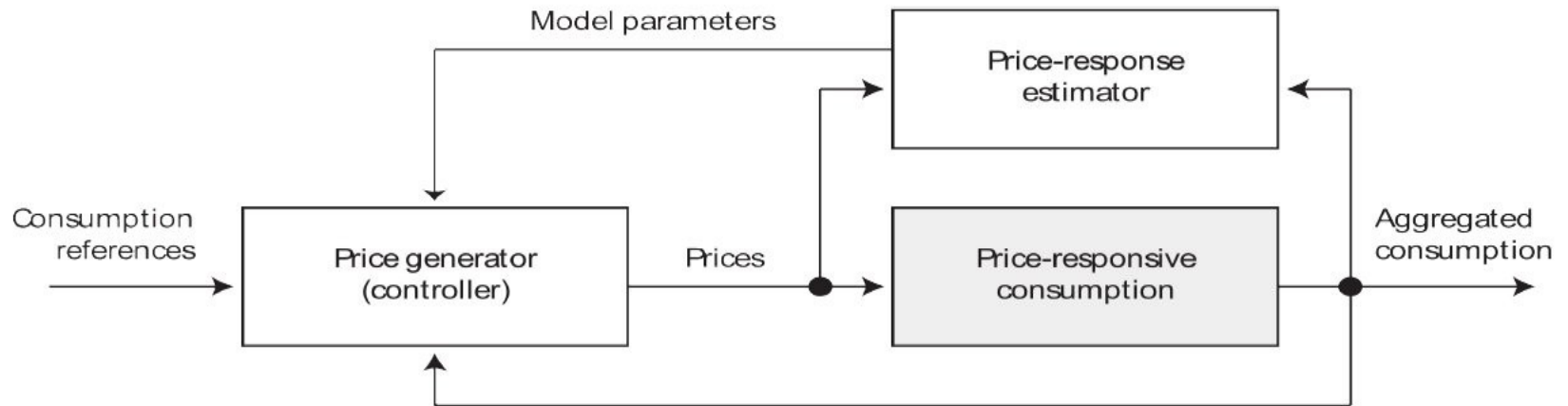
Aggregation (over 20 houses)



Response on Price Step Change

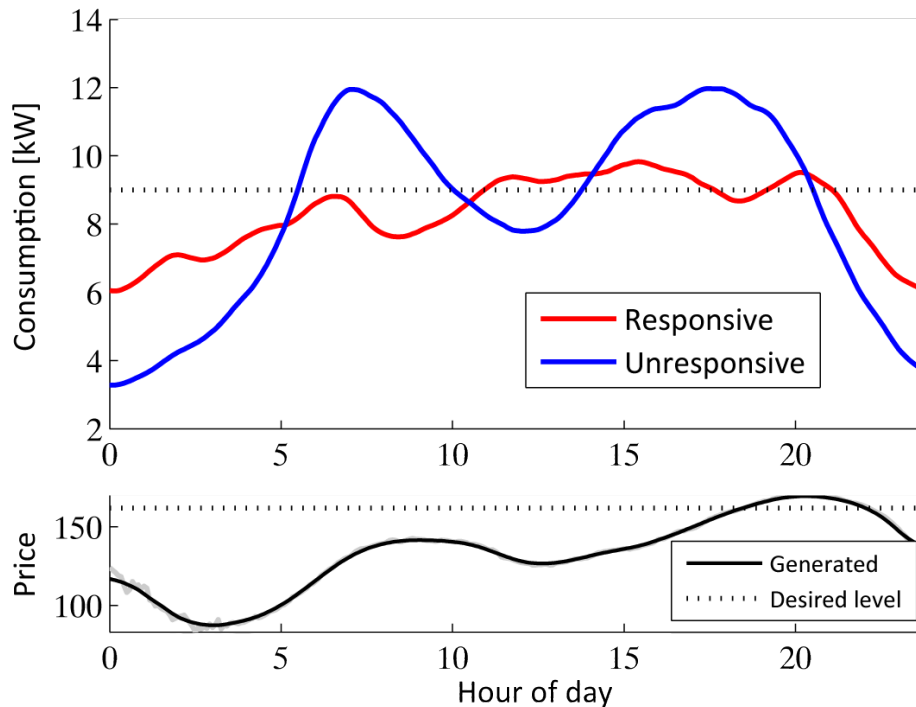


Control of Power Consumption



Control performance

Considerable **reduction in peak consumption**



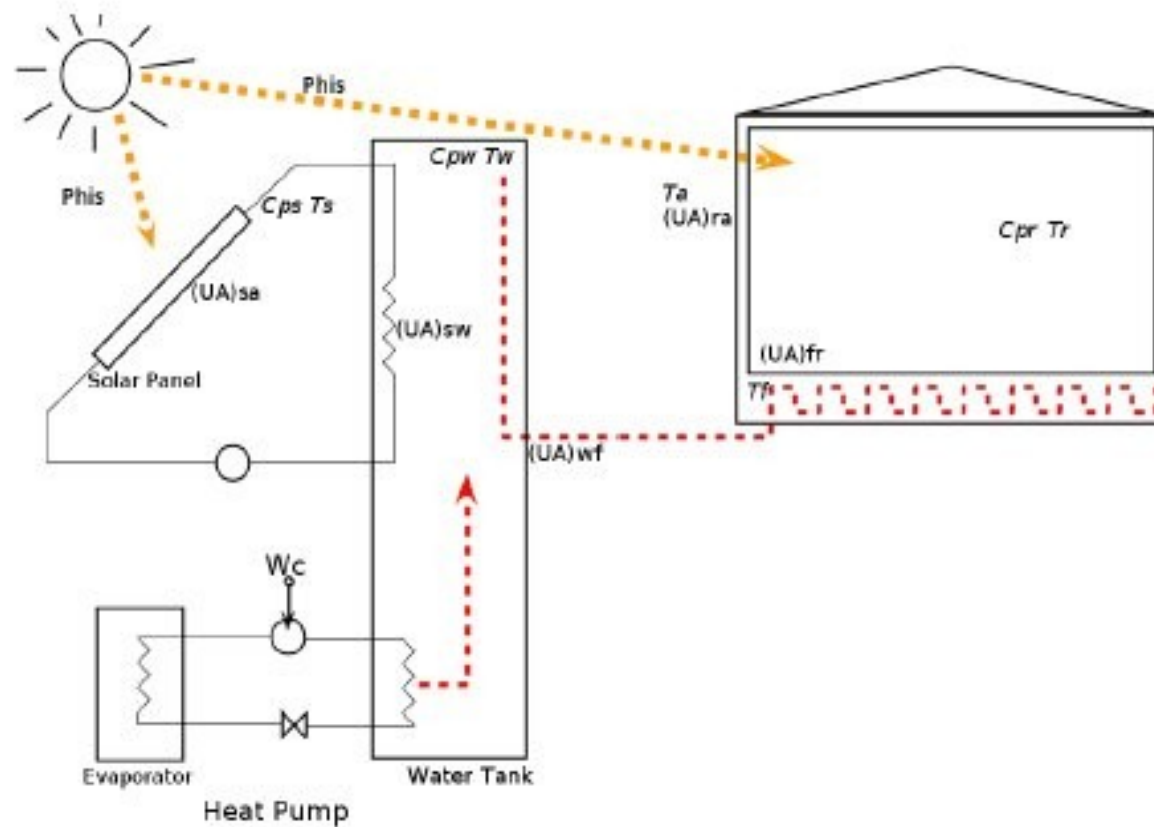
Case study

Heat Pumps and Local Storage



Modeling Heat Pump and Solar Collector

Simplified System



Advanced Controller

Economic Model Predictive Control

Formulation

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

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

$$\text{Subject to } x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k + Ed_k \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (4b)$$

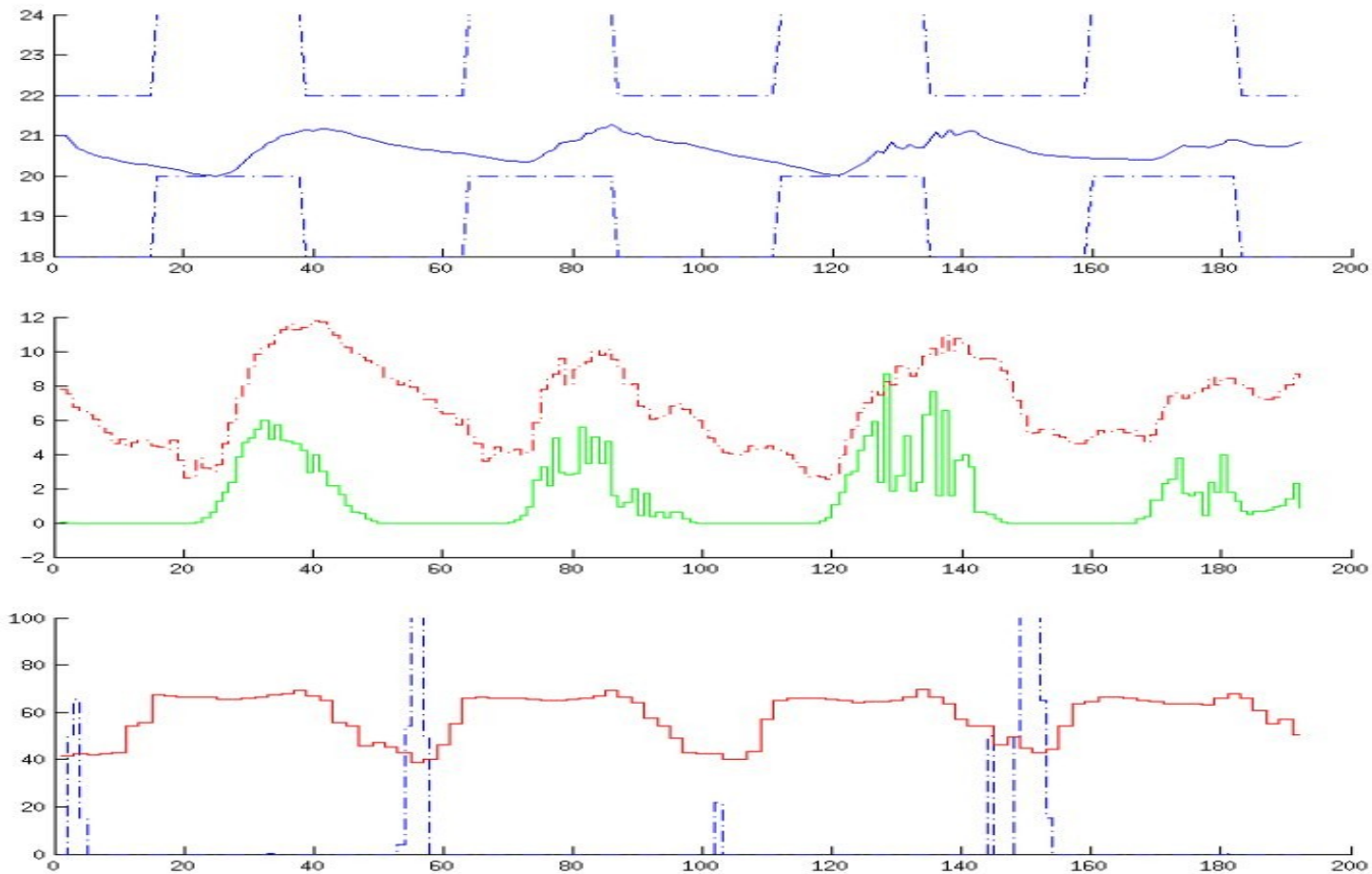
$$y_k = Cx_k \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (4c)$$

$$u_{min} \leq u_k \leq u_{max} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (4d)$$

$$\Delta u_{min} \leq \Delta u_k \leq \Delta u_{max} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (4e)$$

$$y_{min} \leq y_k \leq y_{max} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N \quad (4f)$$

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



Case study

Control of Wastewater Treatment Plants

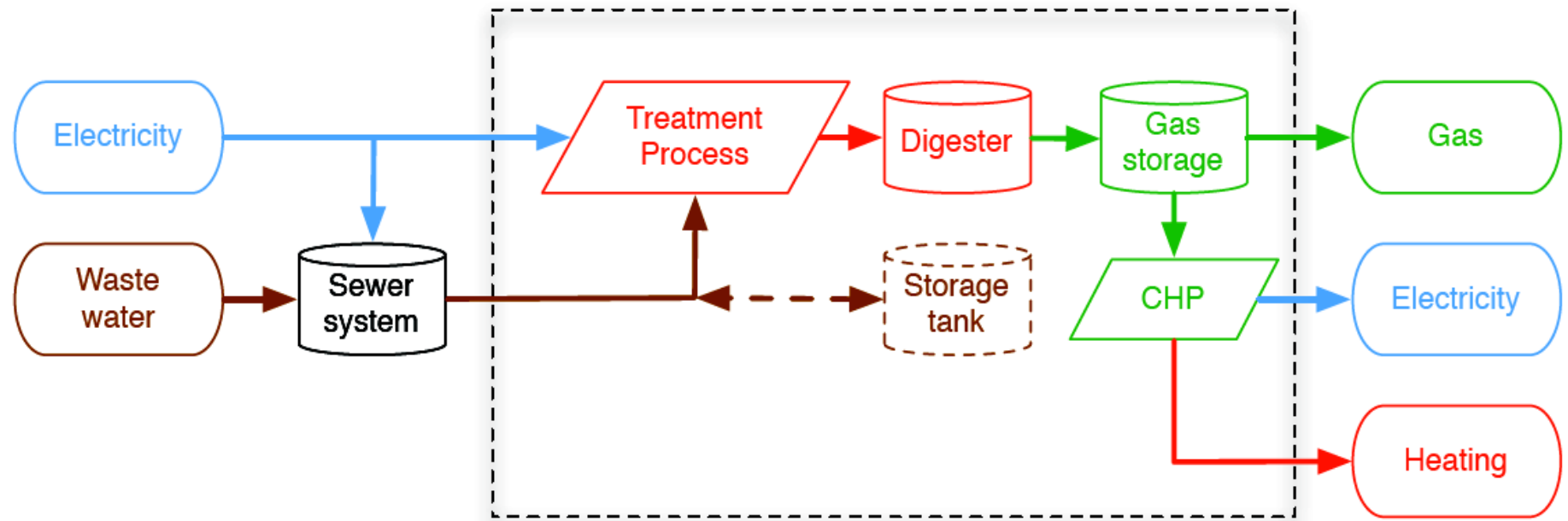


Waste-2-Energy

Resources

WWTP Energy Hub

Energy service



Kolding WWTP



Energy Flexibility in Wastewater Treatment

- **Sludge -> Biogas -> Gas turbine -> Electricity**
- **Power management of the aeration process**
- **Pumps and storage in sewer system**

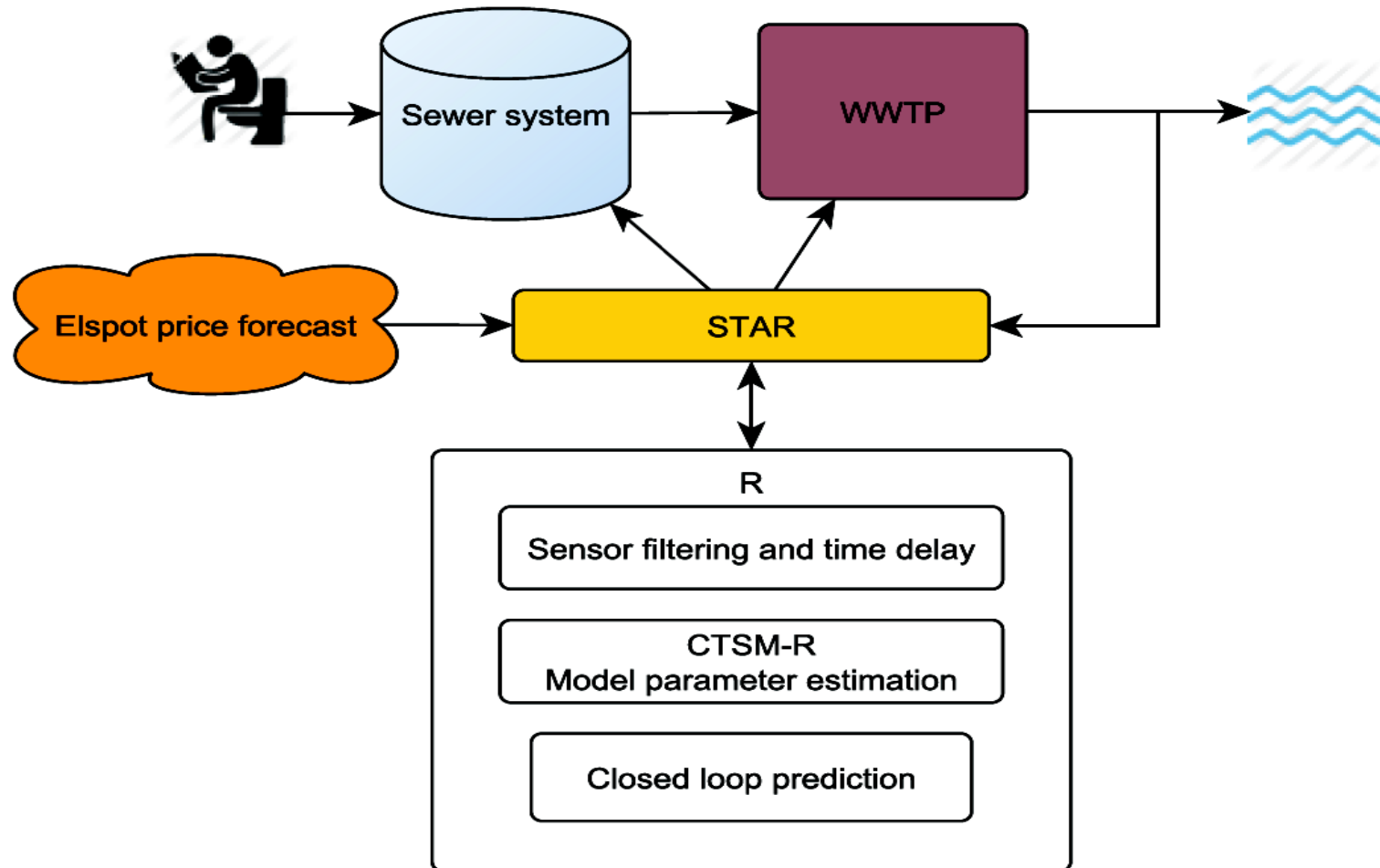
Overall goals:

Cost reduction

Minimize effluent concentration

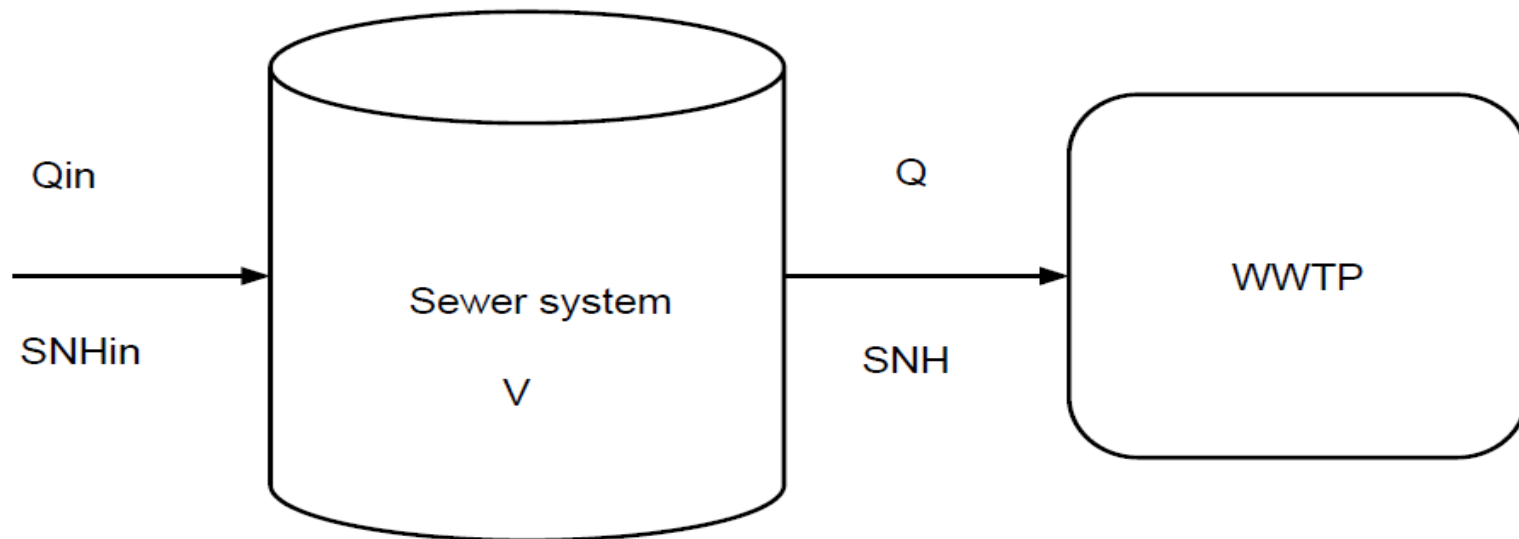
Minimize overflow risk

Energy Flexibility in Wastewater Treatment

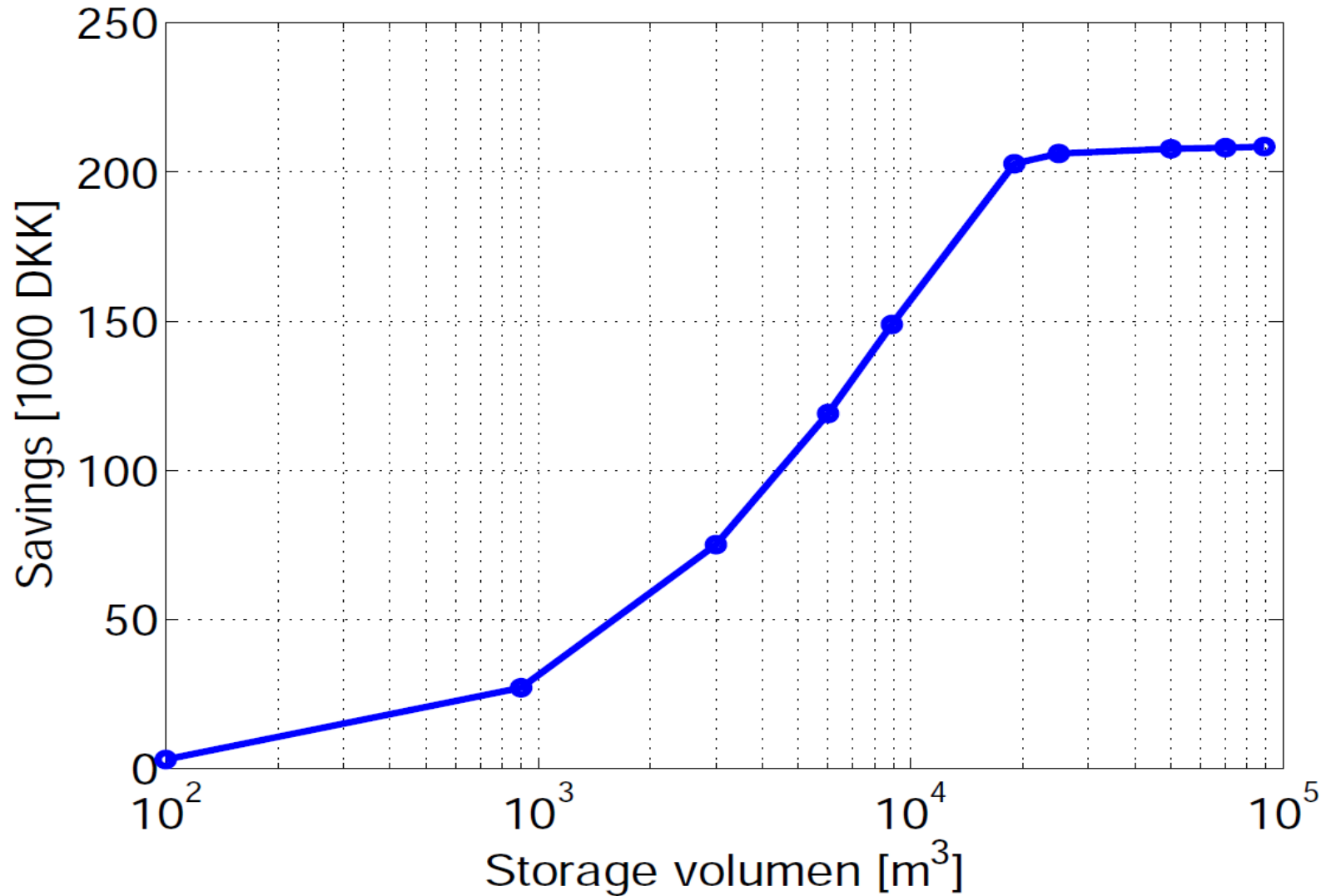


Sewer System Control Goal

minimize overflow + $p_{elspot}^T f(Q)$



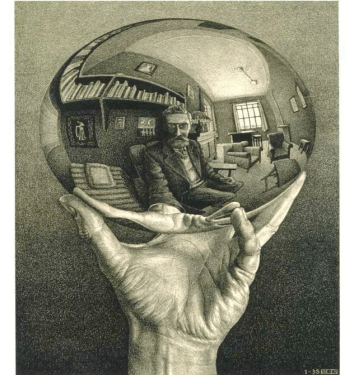
Sewer System Annual Elspot Savings



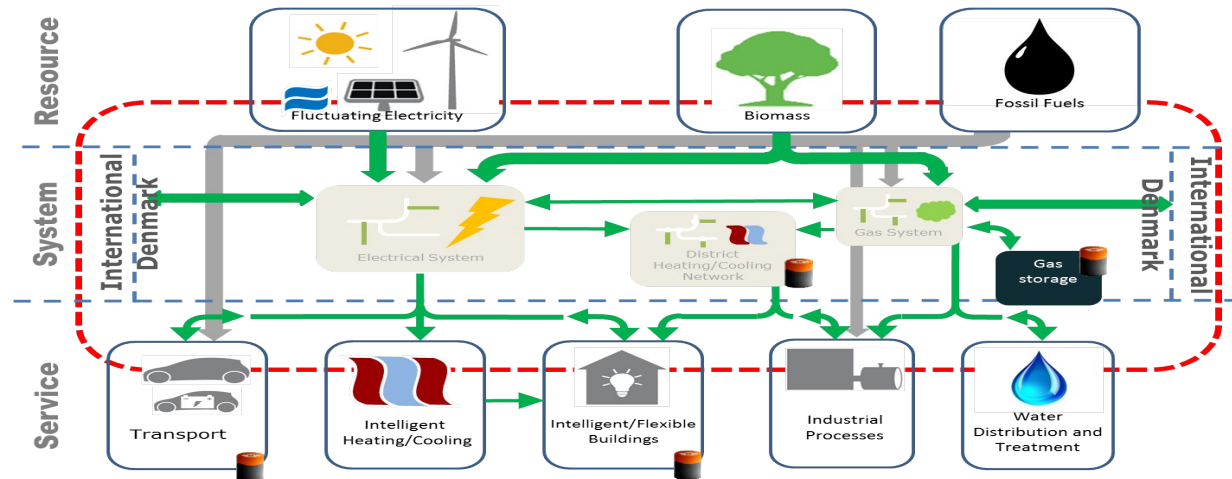
Smart-Energy OS

Examples from the CITIES project

- 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, ...)
-



Virtual Storage solutions in Smart Cities



● 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

Discussion

- **IT-Intelligent Energy Systems Integration in Smart Cities can provide virtual storage solutions (so maybe we should put less focus on physical storage solutions)**
- **District heating (or cooling) systems can provide flexibility on the essential time scale (up to a few days)**
- **Gas systems can provide seasonal virtual storage solutions**
- **Smart Cities are just smart elements of a Smart Society**
- **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 in many countries (eg. Denmark).**
- **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)**

Summary

- A Smart-Energy OS for implementing flexibility energy systems in smart cities has been described
- Built on: Big Data Analytics, Cyber Physical systems, Stochastic opt./control, Forecasting, IoT, IoS, Cloud computing, ...
- **Modelling:** Toolbox – CTSM-R - for combined physical and statistical modelling (grey-box modelling)
- **Control:** Toolbox – MPC-R - for Model Predictive Control
- **Simulation:** Framework for simulating flexible power systems.

