

# Intelligent and Integrated Energy Systems



Henrik Madsen

Dept. Appl. Mathematics and Computer Science, DTU

<http://www.citiesinnovation.org>

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

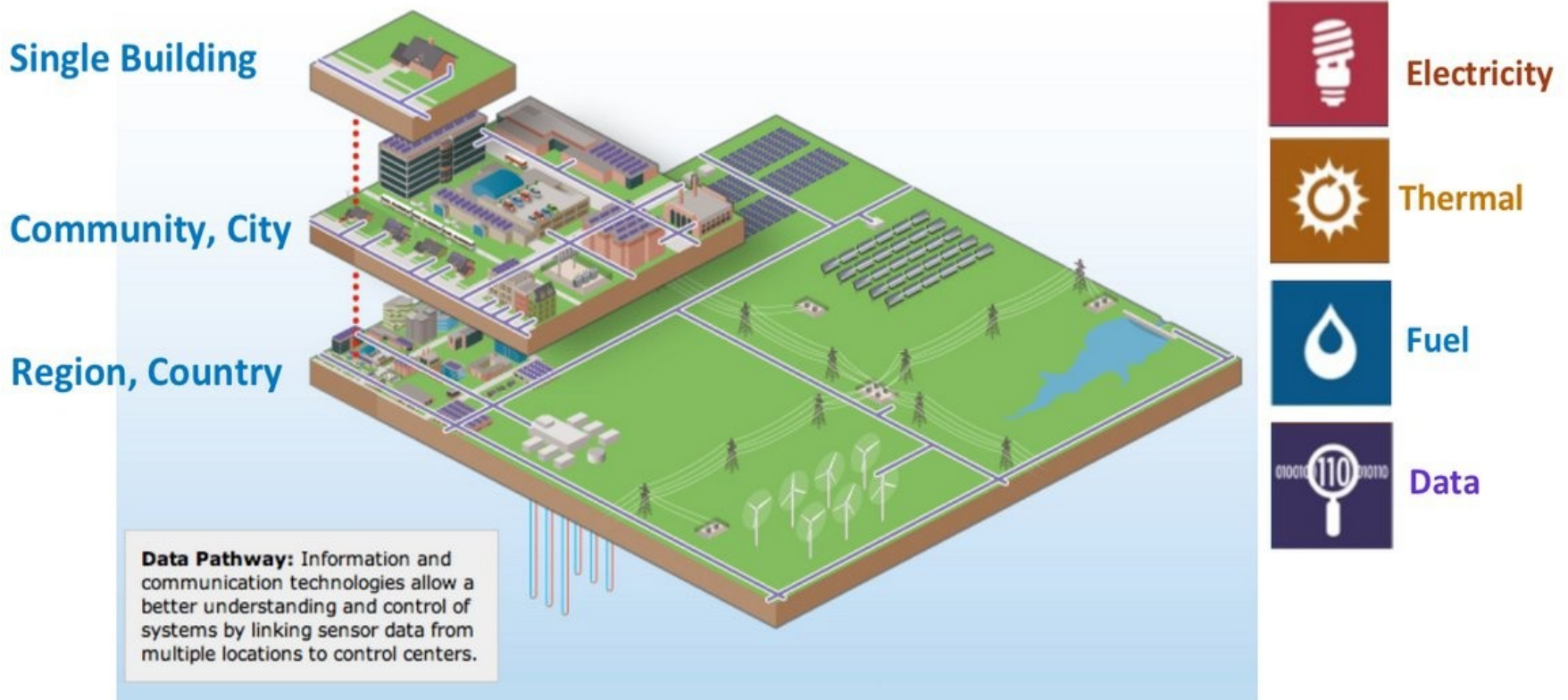
<http://www.henrikmadsen.org>

# Control of Power Consumption Using Thermal Inertia (DR)

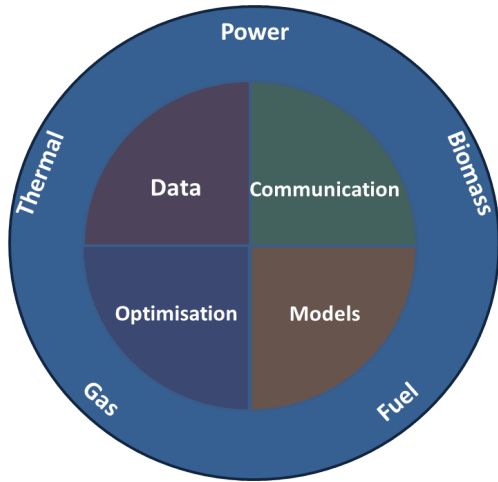


# Energy Systems Integration

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



# Energy Systems Integration

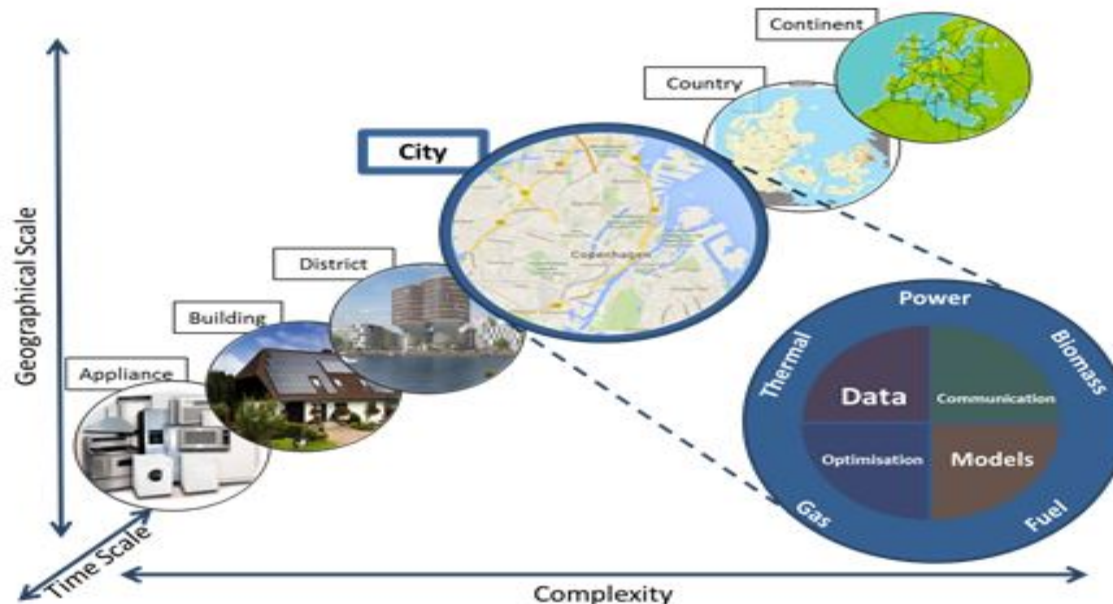


The **central hypothesis** is that by **intelligently integrating** currently distinct energy flows (heat, power, gas and biomass) using grey-box models we can balance very large shares of renewables, and consequently obtain substantial reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

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

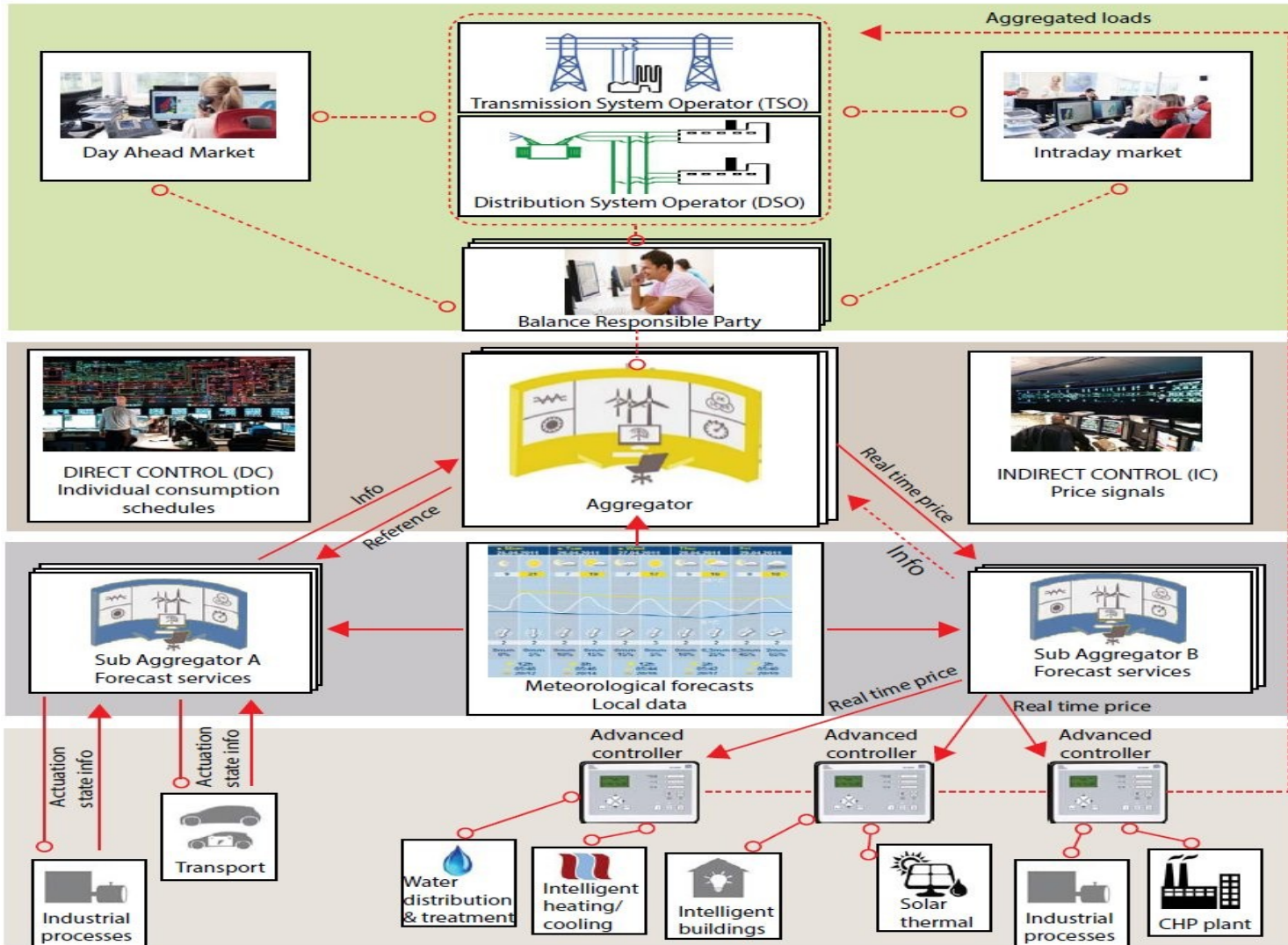
# Temporal and Spatial Scales

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**.

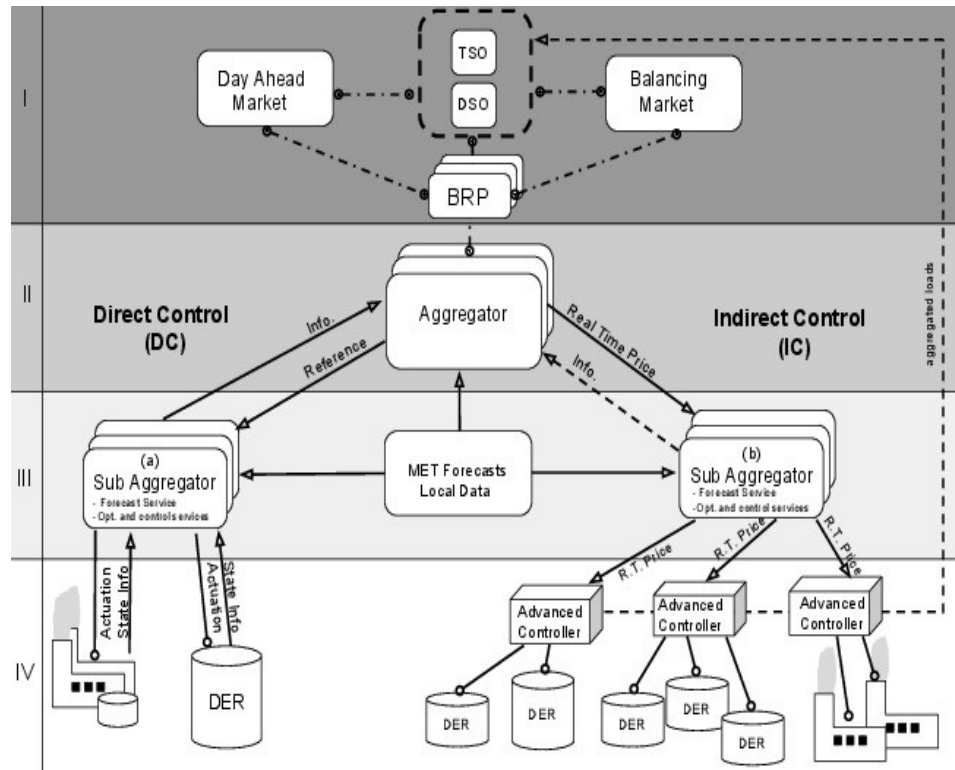




# Smart-Energy OS



# 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

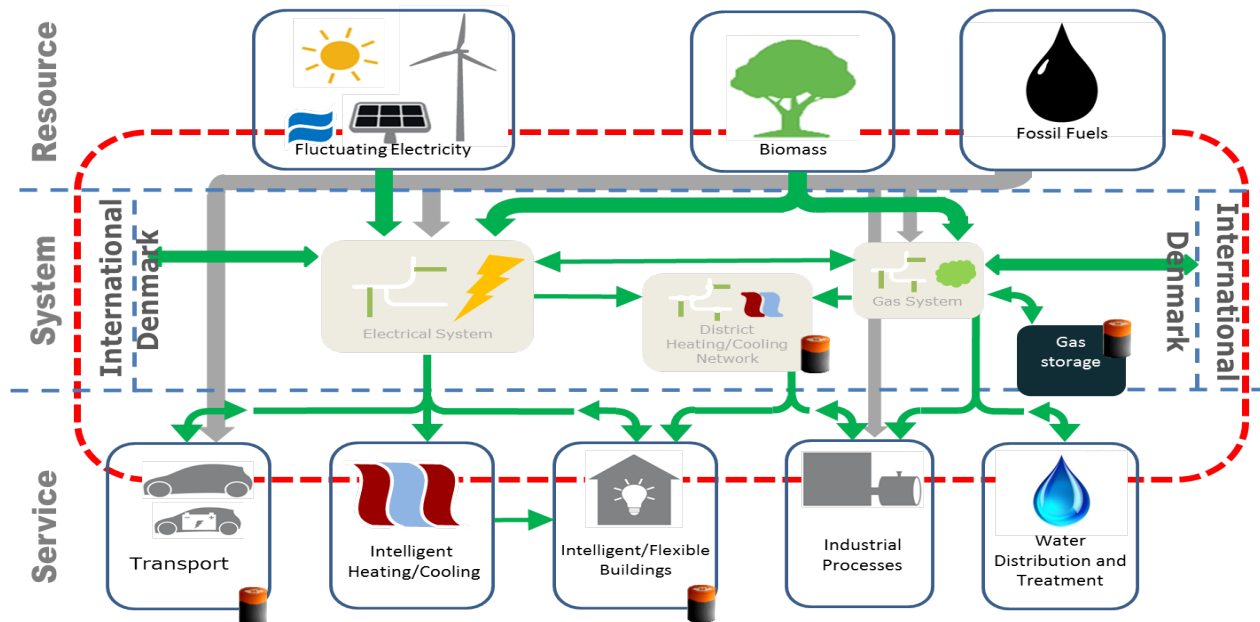
Cost: E-MPC at **low (DER) level**, One-way communication

Models for DERs are not needed

Simple 'contracts'

# Models for systems of systems

Intelligent systems integration using **data and ICT solutions** are based on **grey-box models** for real-time operation of flexible 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](http://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

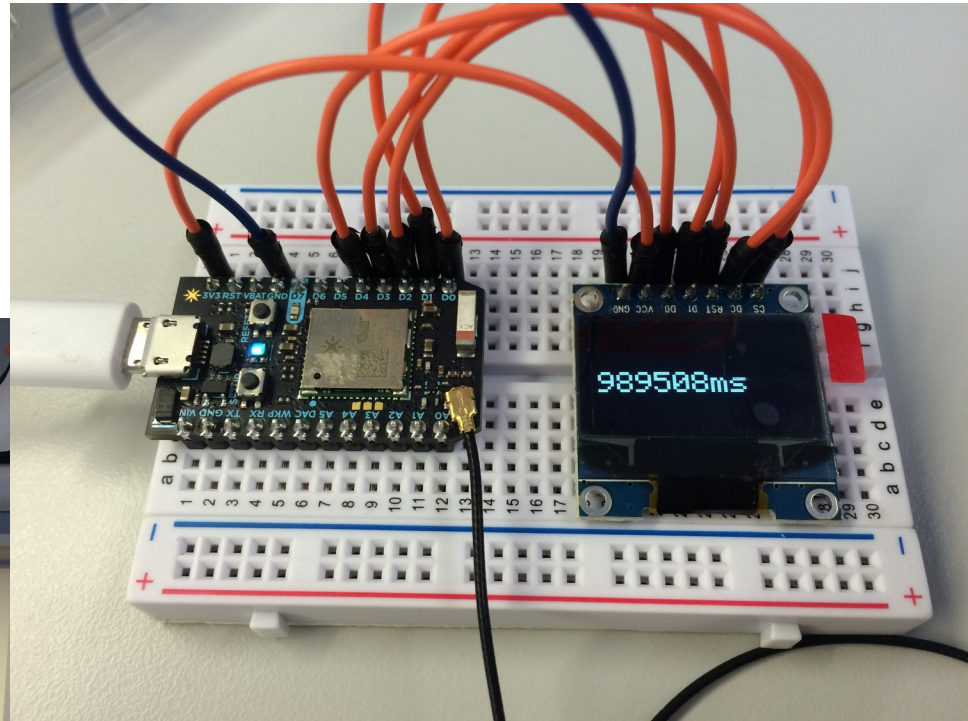
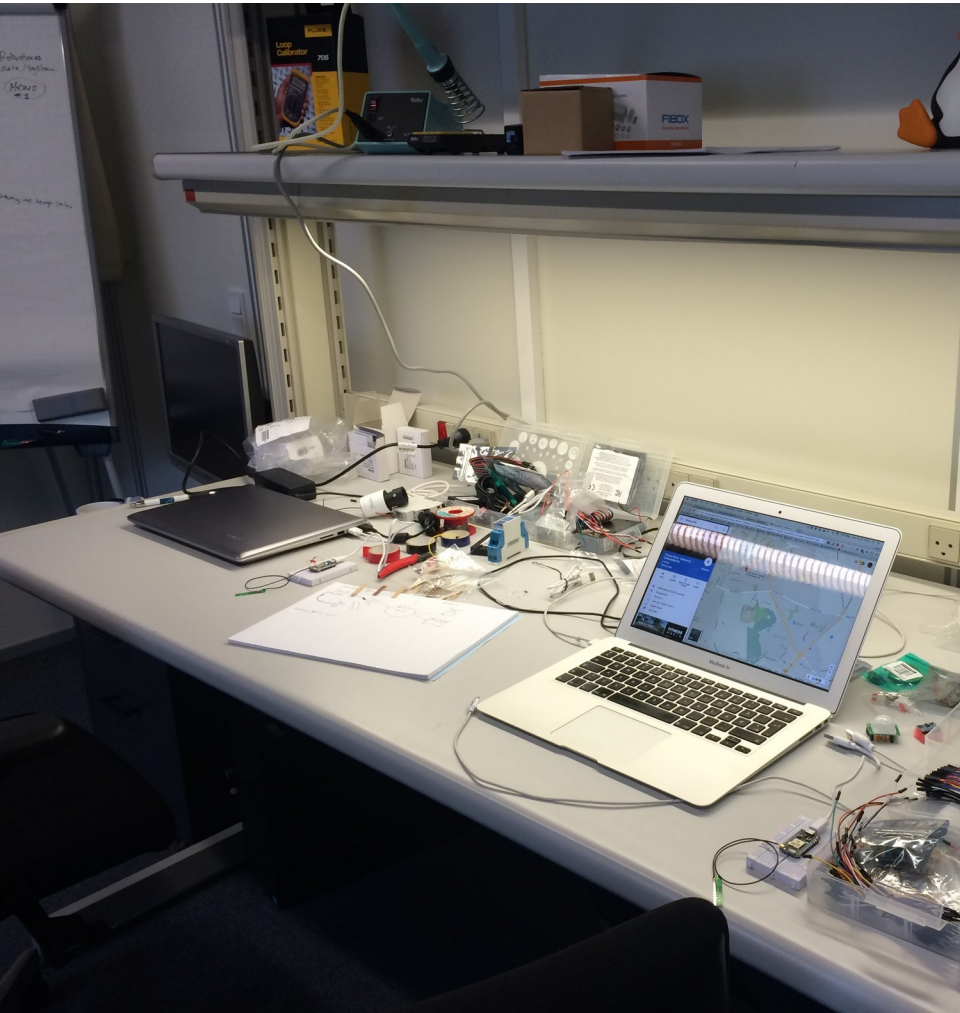
Summer School – Granada,  
Spain, June 19th-24th 2016

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

Smart City Challenge in  
Copenhagen – April 20th 2016

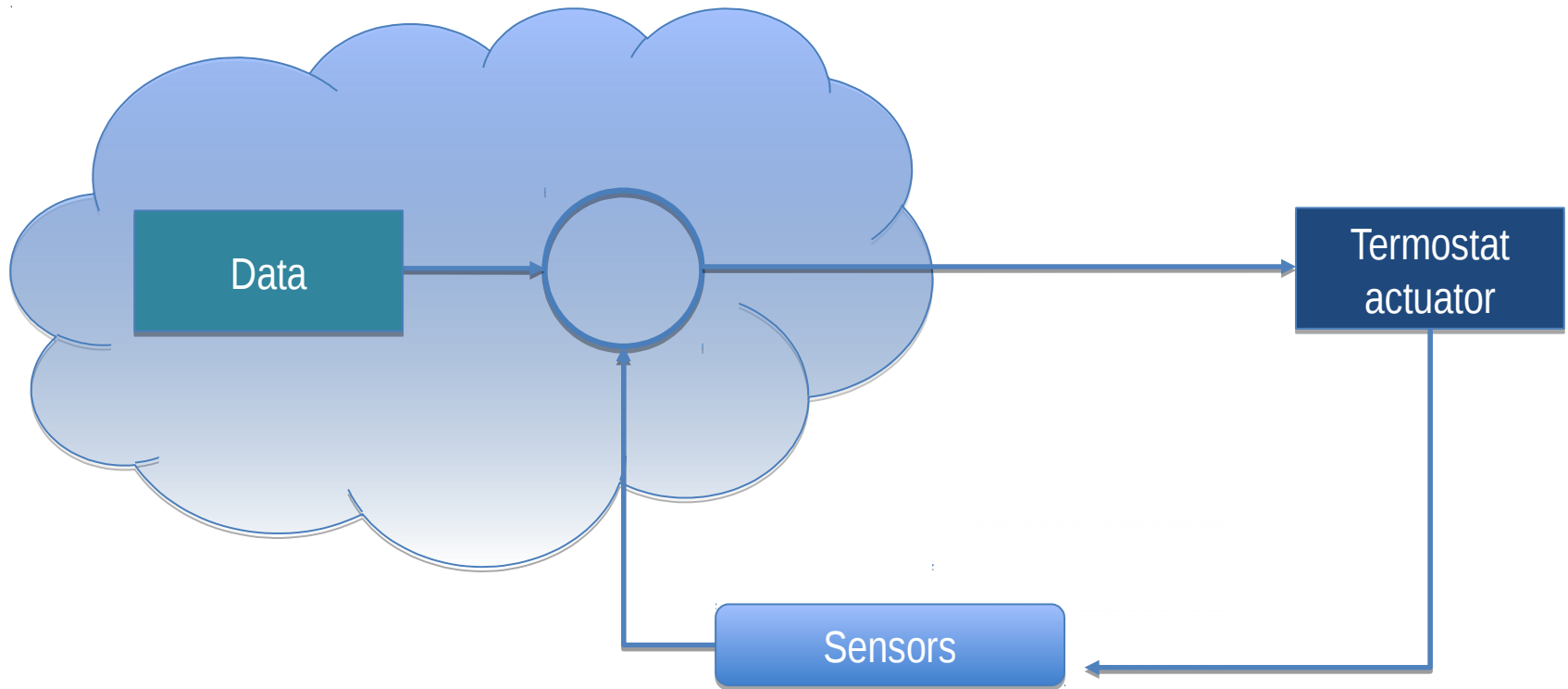
Guest lecture by Pierluigi  
Mancarella at DTU, April 6th  
2016

# Lab testing ....

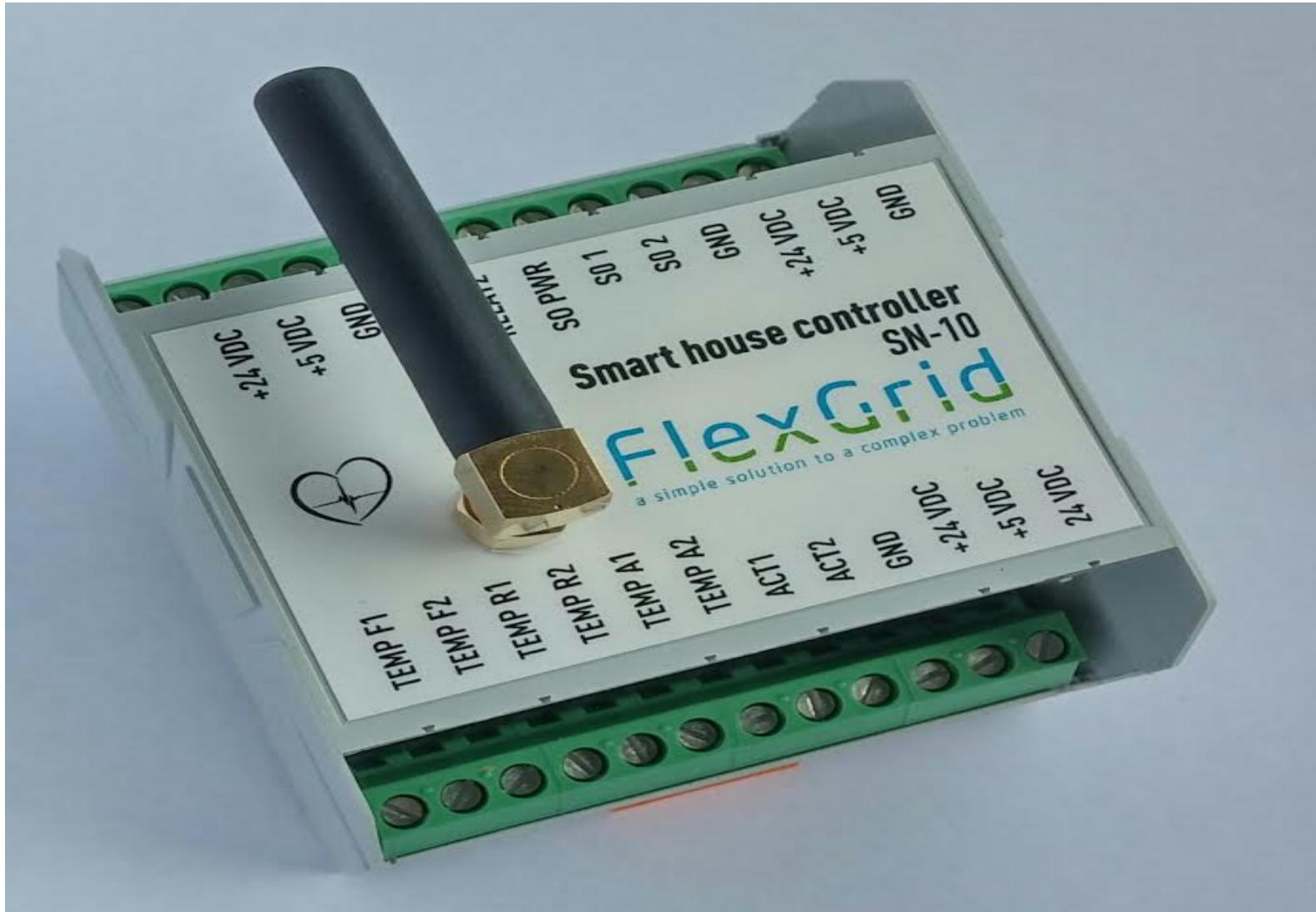


# SE-OS

## Control loop design – **logical drawing**



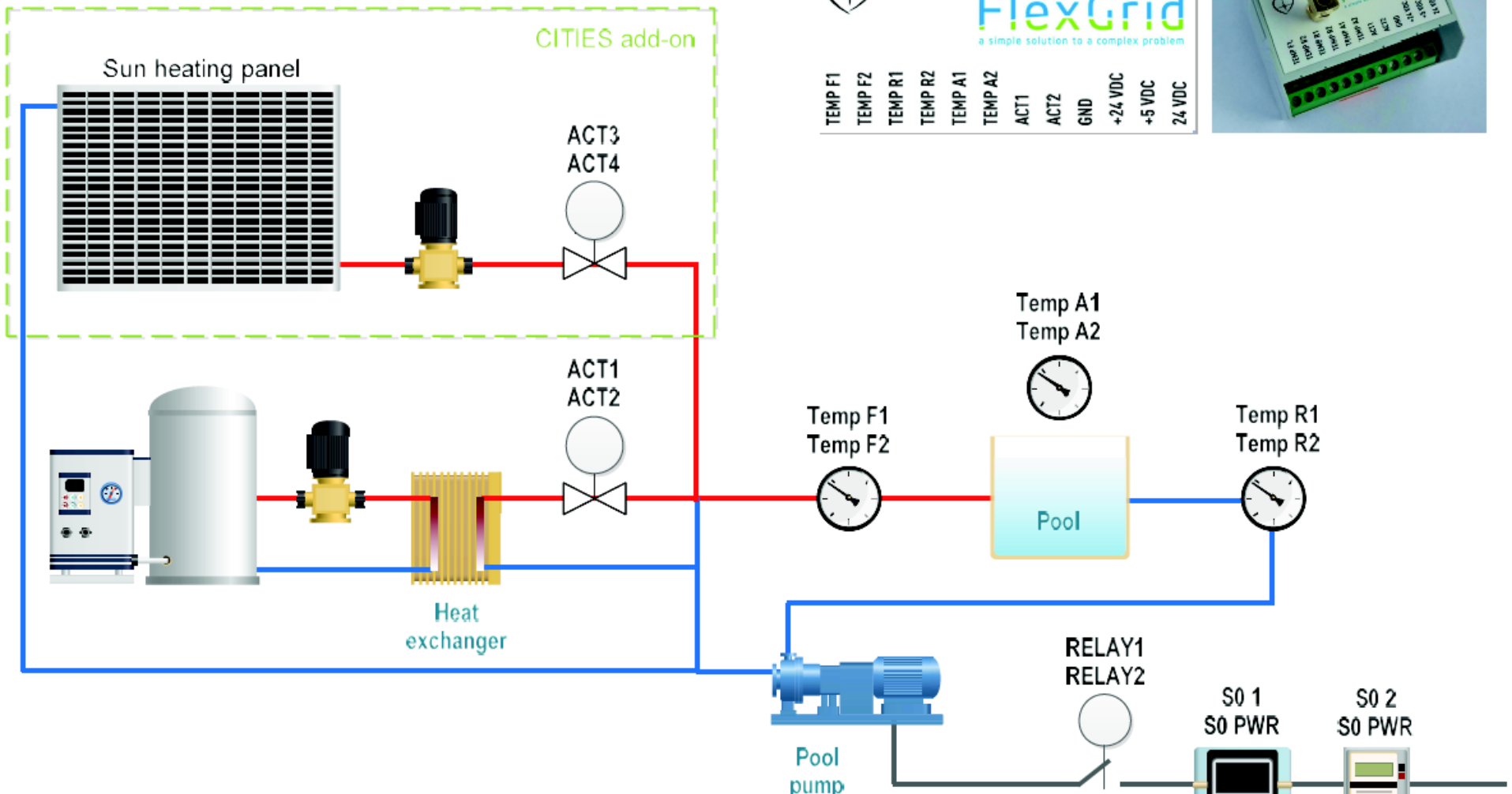
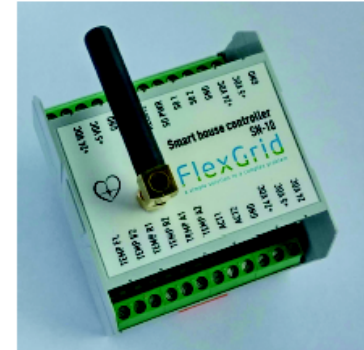
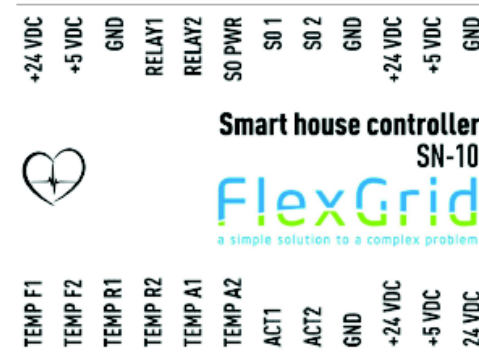
# SN-10 Smart House Prototype





# Smart Control of Houses with a Pool

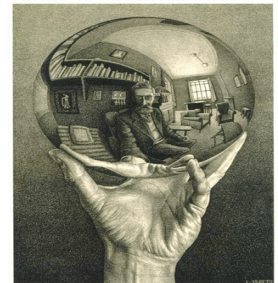
PilotB SN-10 signal overview  
revision 1.0 (CITIES add-on)





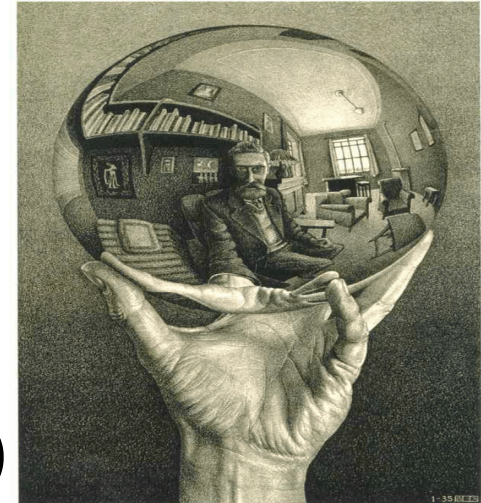
# SE-OS Characteristics

- 'Bidding – clearing – activation' at higher levels
- Nested sequence of systems – systems of systems
- Hierarchy of optimization (or control) problems
- Control principles at higher spatial/temporal resolutions
- Cloud or Fog (IoT, IoS) based solutions – eg. for forecasting and control
- Facilitates energy systems integration (power, gas, thermal, ...)
- Allow for new players (specialized aggregators)
- Simple setup for the communication and contracts
- Provides a solution for ancillary services
- Harvest flexibility at all levels



# Some DH Related Demo Projects

- Control of WWTP (ED, Kruger, ..)
- Heat pumps (Grundfos, EConGRID, HTF, ..)
- Summerhouses (DC, ENDK, SE, ..)
- Green Houses (NeoGrid, ENFOR, Fj.v. Fyn, ....)
- CHP production opt. (Dong Energy, HOFOR, ...)
- Dynamics Prices in DH systems (EON, EA-E, AVA, Fj.V. Fyn, ...)
- Seasonal Storage Solutions (NREL, Brædstrup,
- Small Area District Heating and Cooling (Rambøll, HOFOR, ..)
- Use of Heat from Supermarkets (Hyllie, HTF, VEKS, ... )
- Use of data from meters (IC-meter, ENFOR, ... )

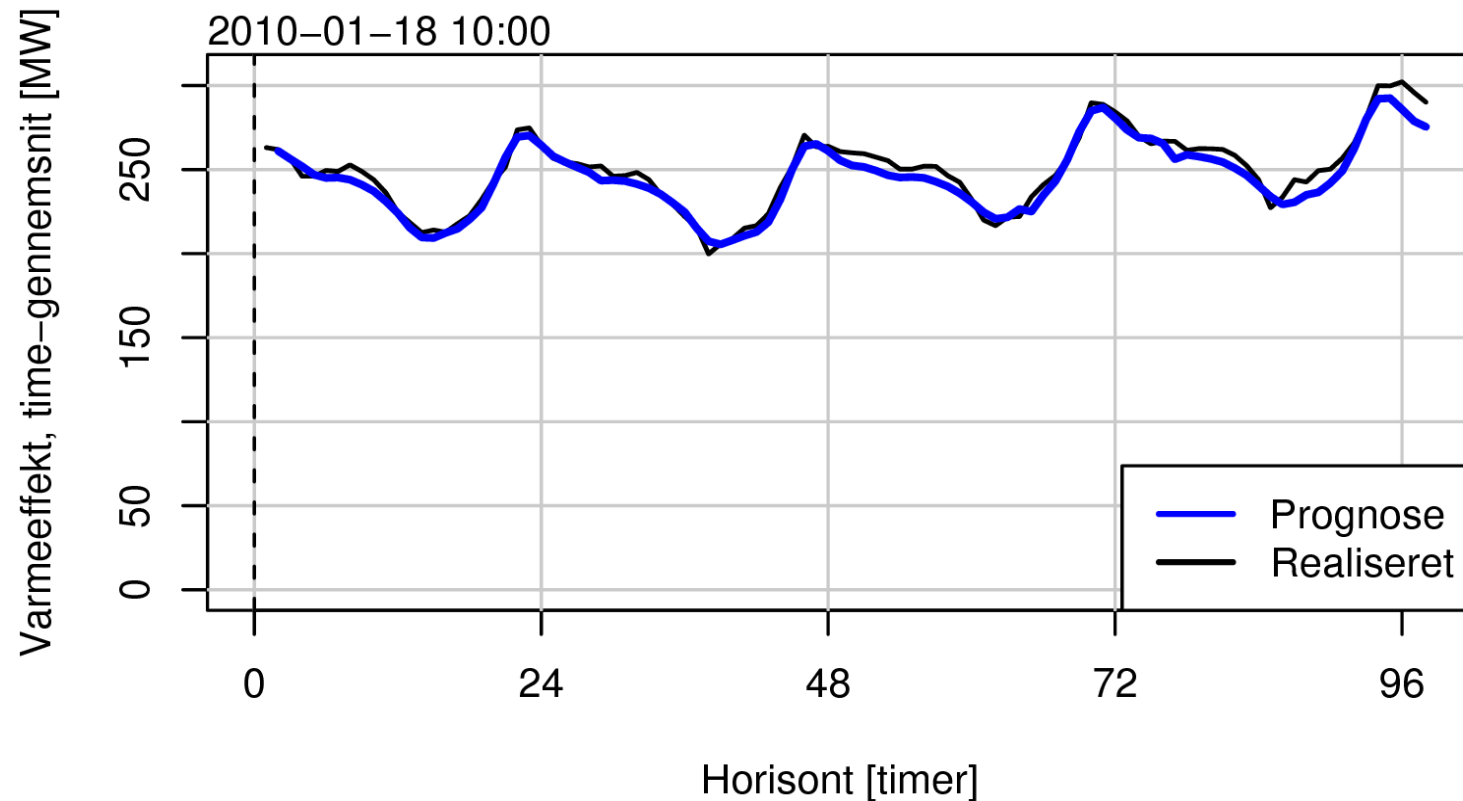


## Case study

# Models and Control for DH Systems

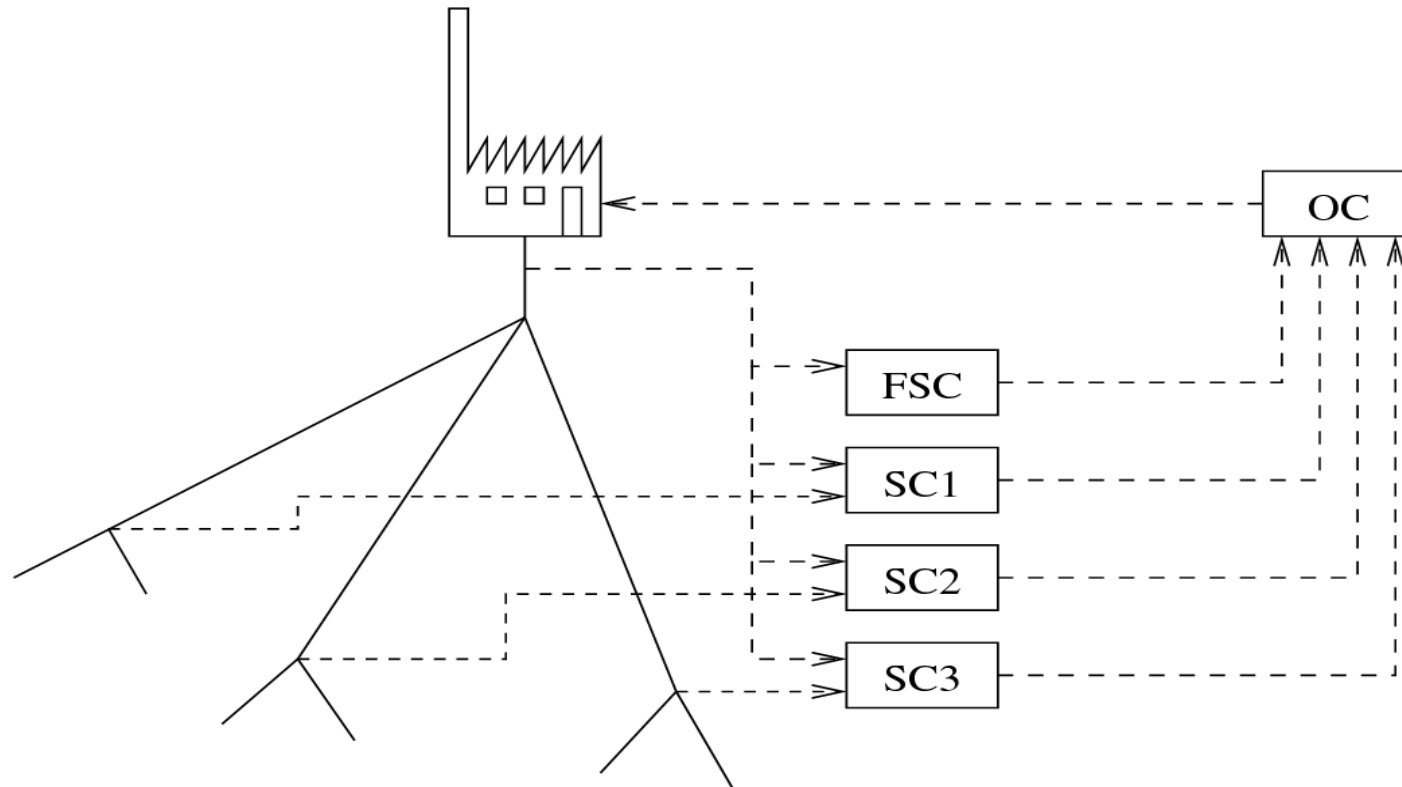


# Heat Load forecasts – up to 96 h ahead



# Models and Controllers

(Highly simplified!)

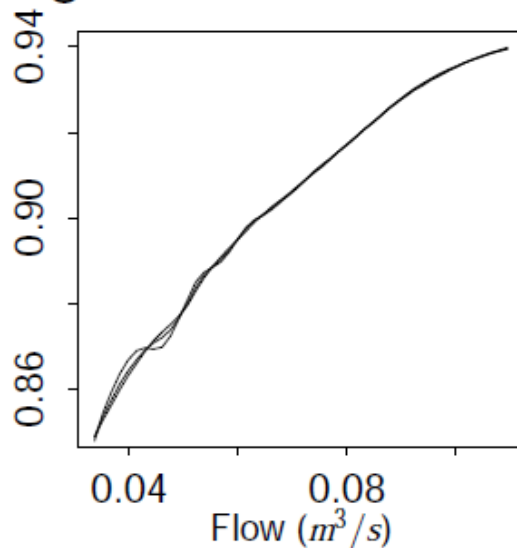




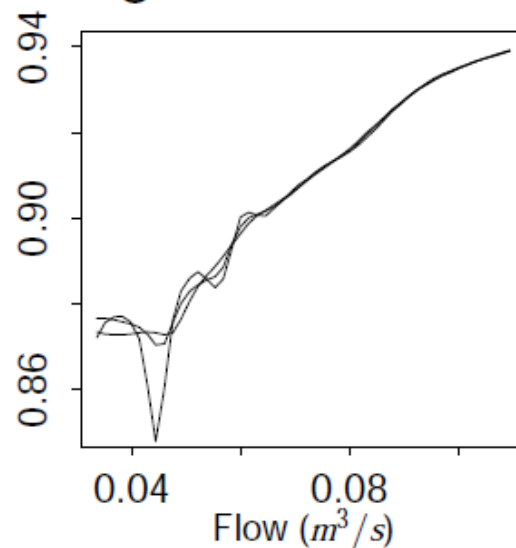
# Characteristics

30%, 40%, 50%

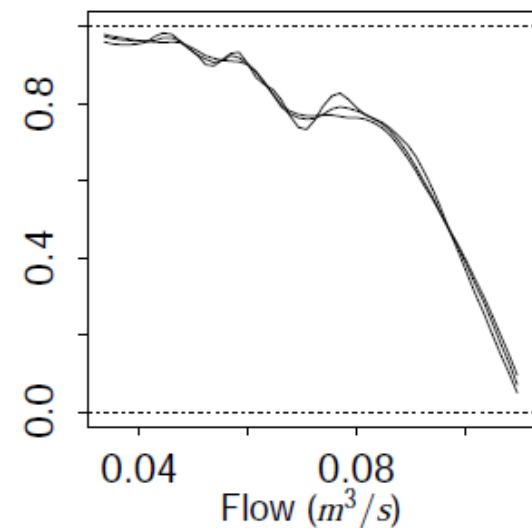
Stationary gain of FIR



Stationary gain of ARX

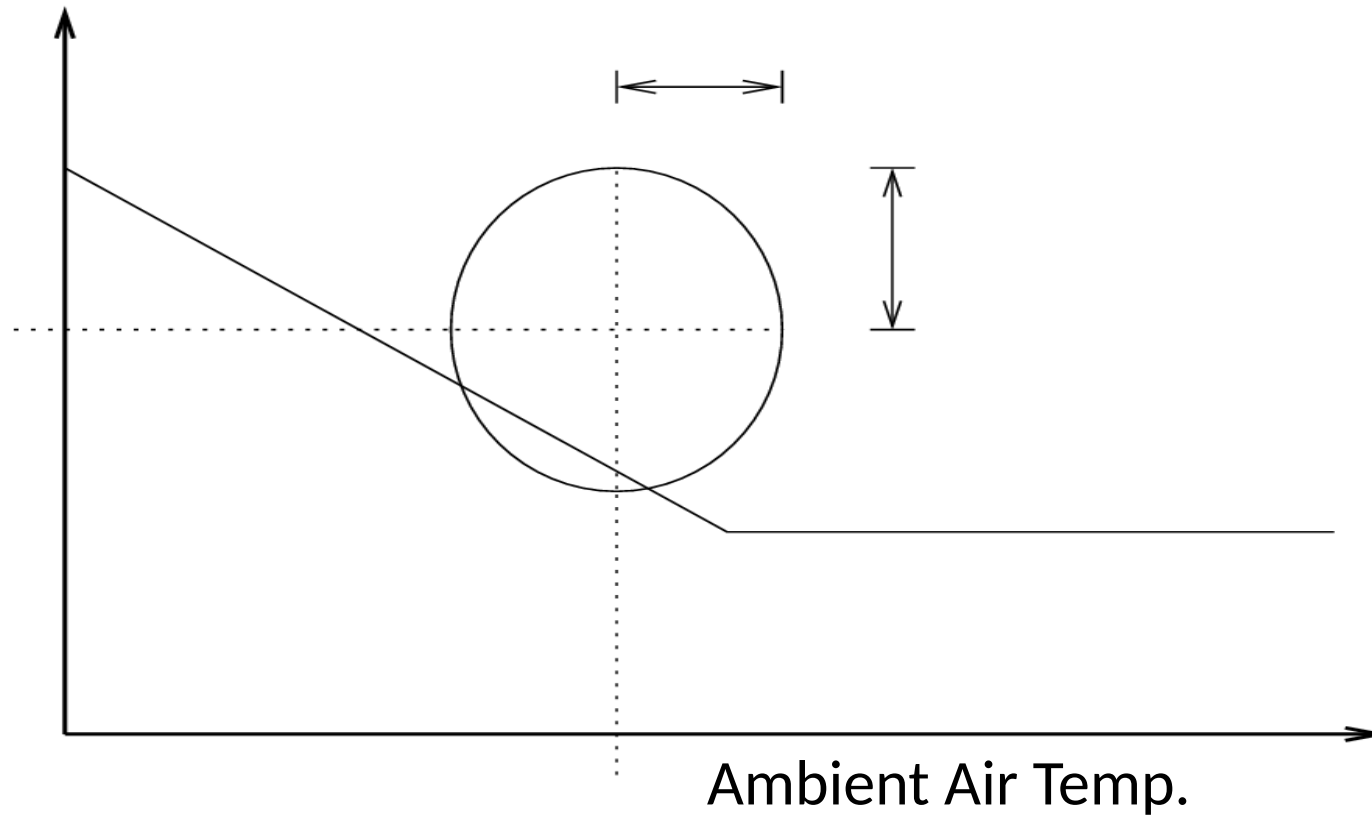


Pole of ARX

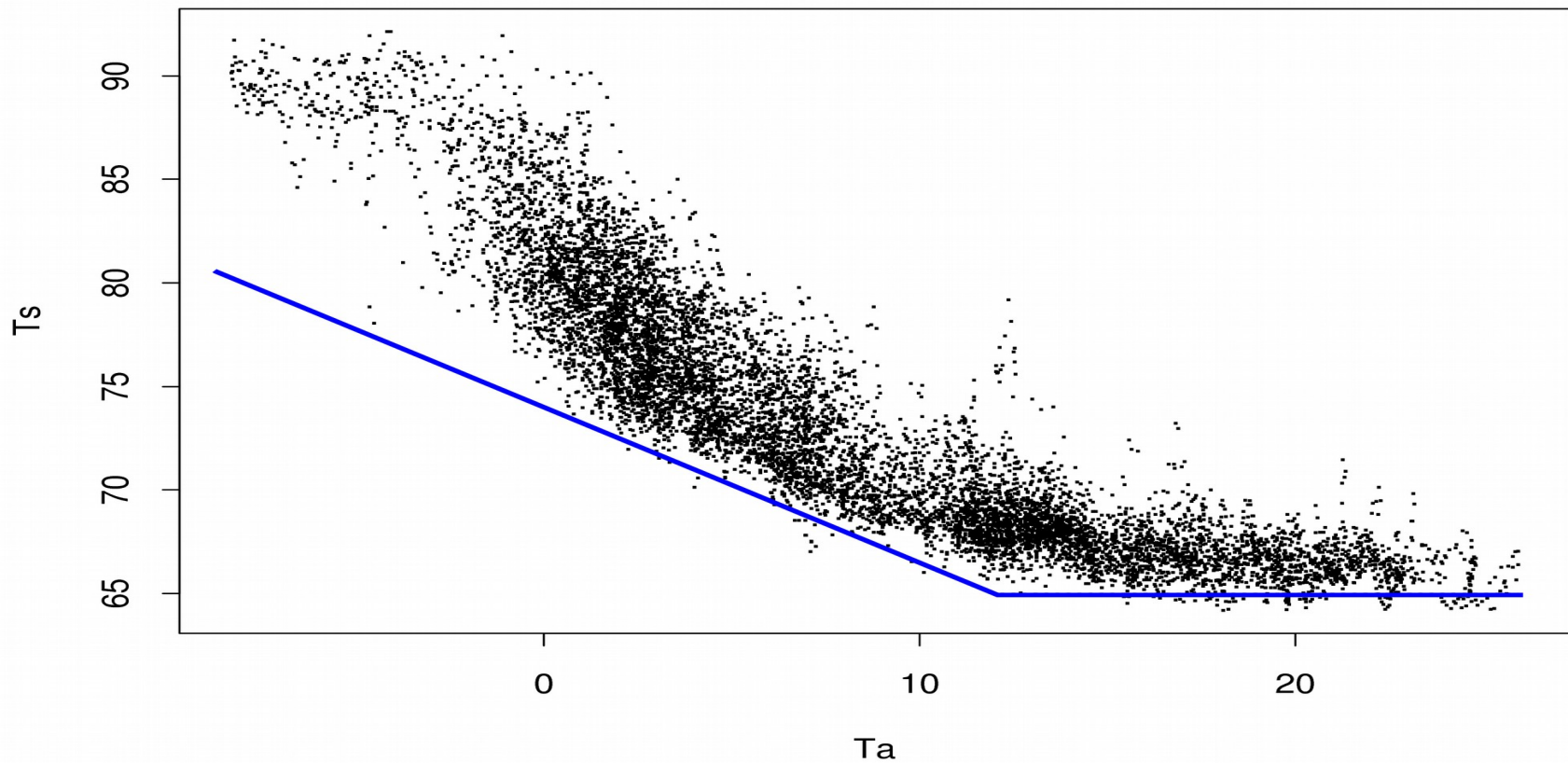


# Prob. constraints Controller set-points

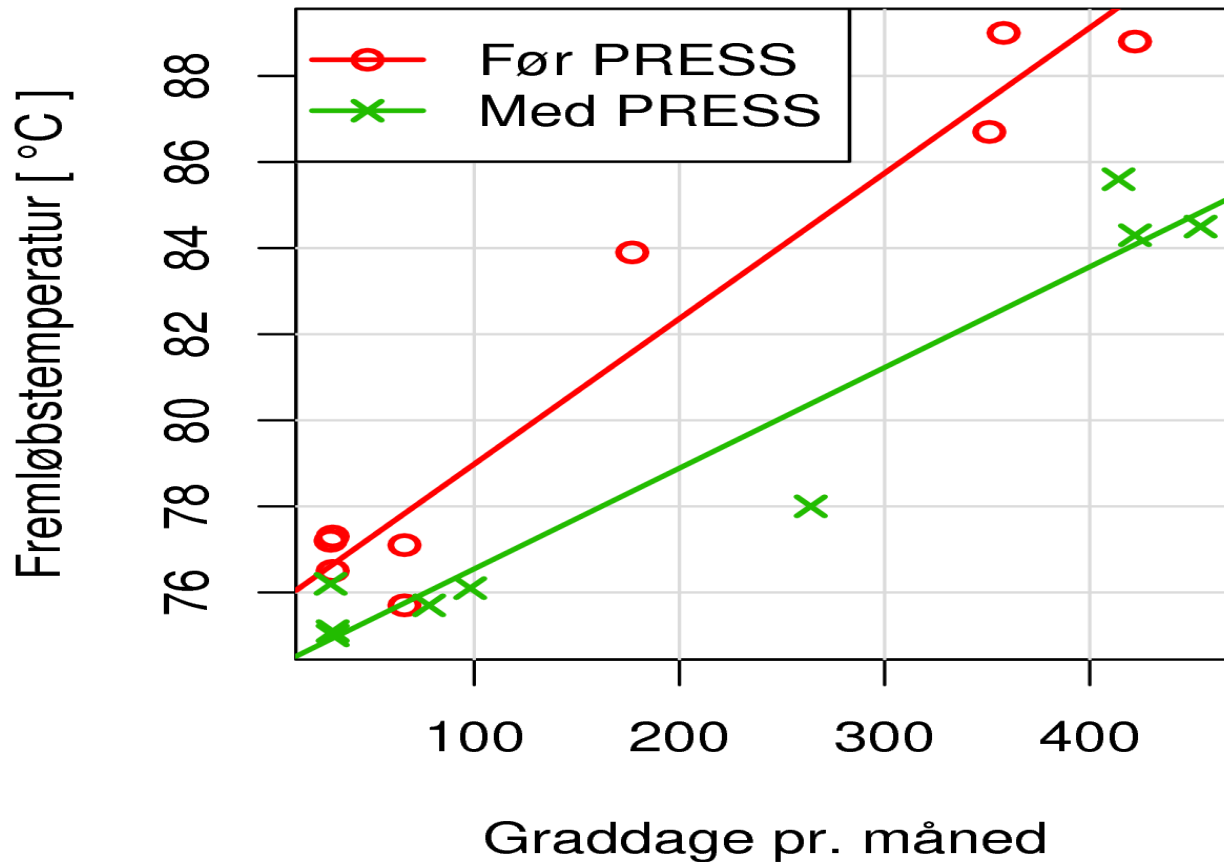
Temp at User



# Observed User Temp.



# Supply temperature with/without predictive control



# 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:

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



## 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 use meteorological forecasts automatically
  - Want automated update of models



# Control of Temperatures in DH Systems



FJERNVARMEN | 5 2010

**Styring af temperatur rummer  
kæmpe sparepotentiale**

## Lesson learned:

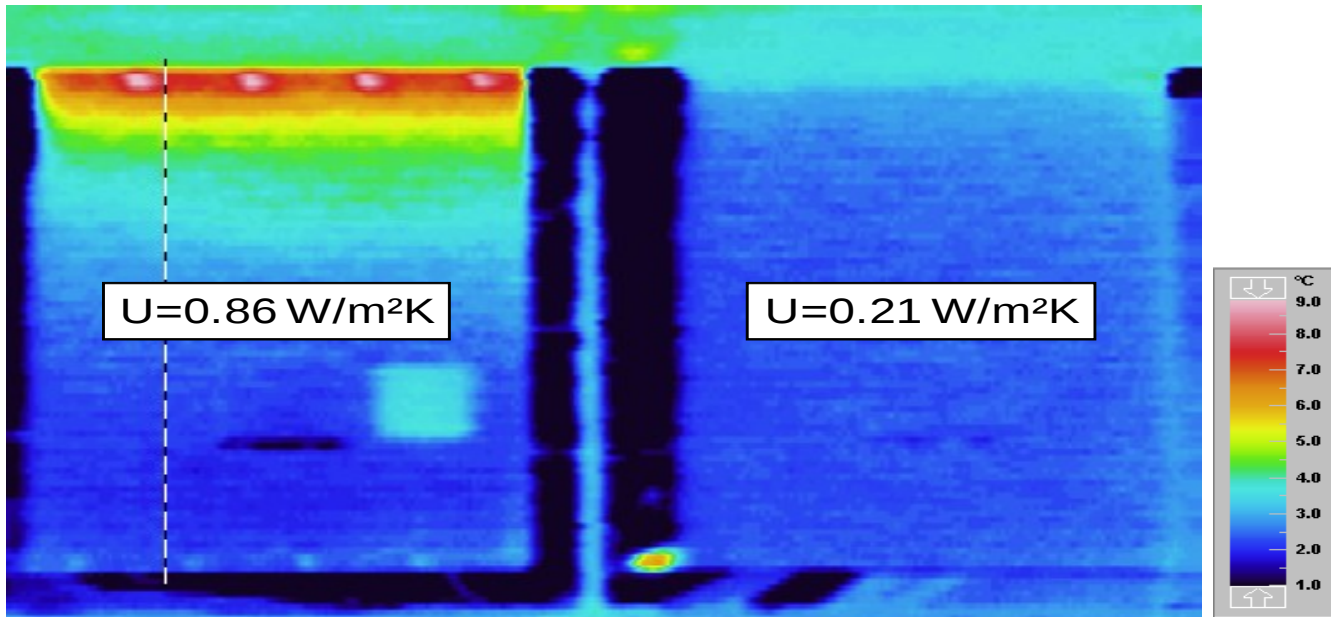
- Control using **simulation** of temperature gives **up to 10 pct reduction** of heat loss.
- Control using **data and predictions** gives **up to 20 pct. reduction** of heat loss.

## Case study

# Modelling the thermal characteristics of a small office building

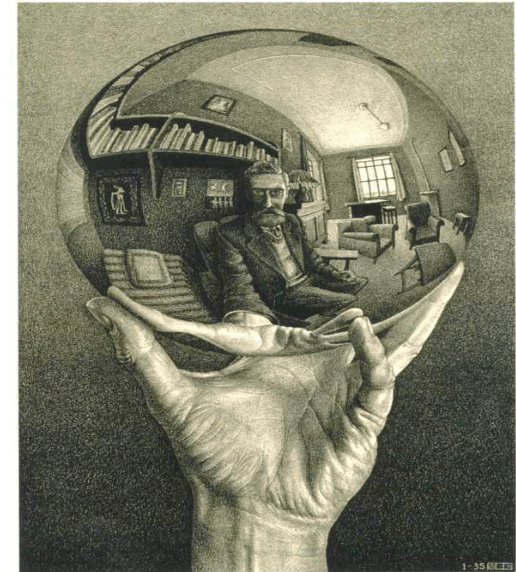


# Example



# Characterization using Data from Smart Meters

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



# Results

	UA W/°C	$\sigma_{UA}$	$gA^{\max}$ W	$wA_E^{\max}$ W/°C	$wA_S^{\max}$ W/°C	$wA_W^{\max}$ W/°C	$T_i$ °C	$\sigma_{T_i}$
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 Meters

- 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





# Further Aspects




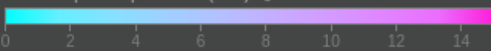
# Live CO2 emissions of the European electricity consumption

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.

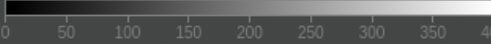
*Tip: Click on a country to start exploring *

 Wind power potential (m/s)  $\approx 3$






0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

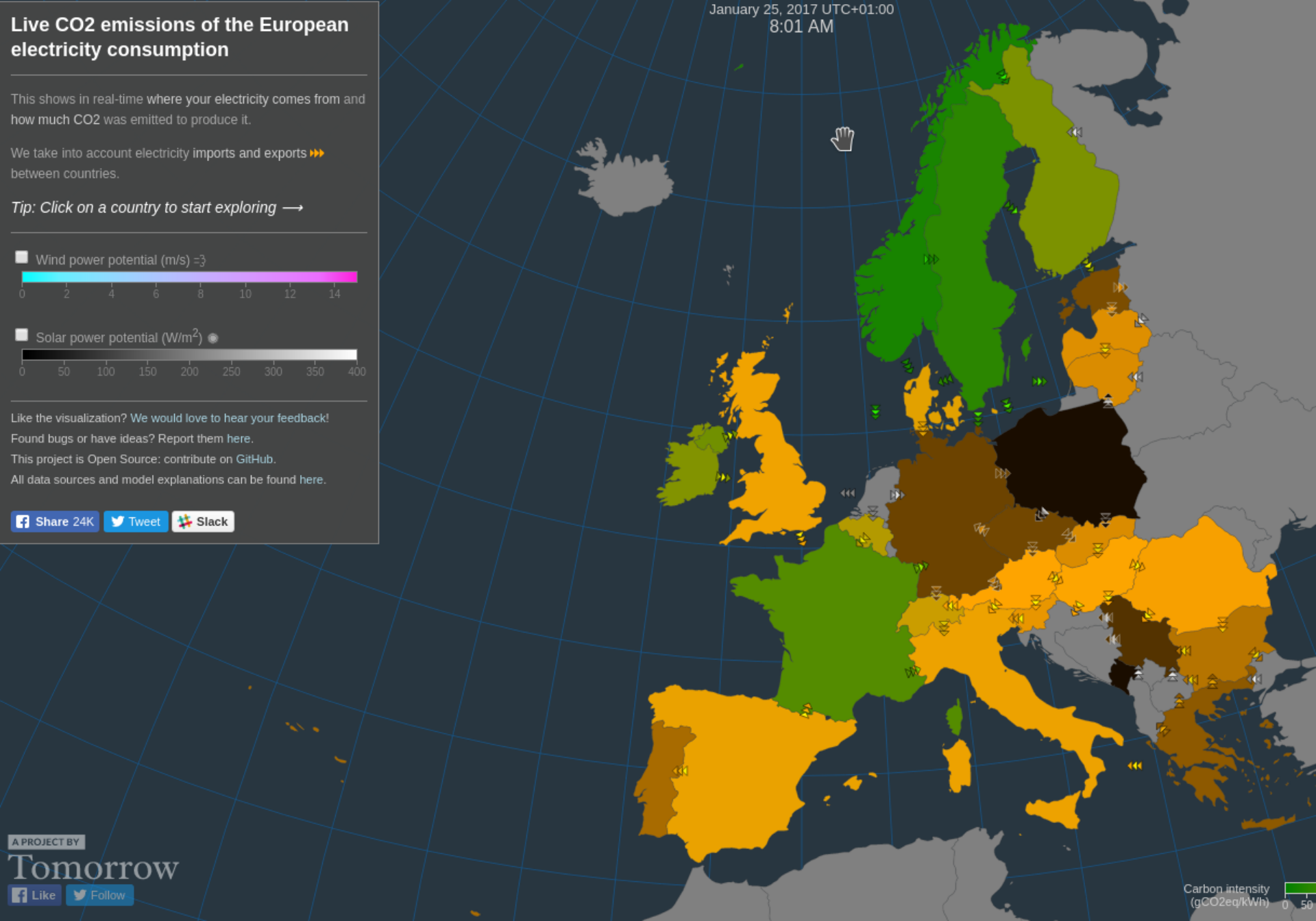
 Solar power potential (W/m<sup>2</sup>) 



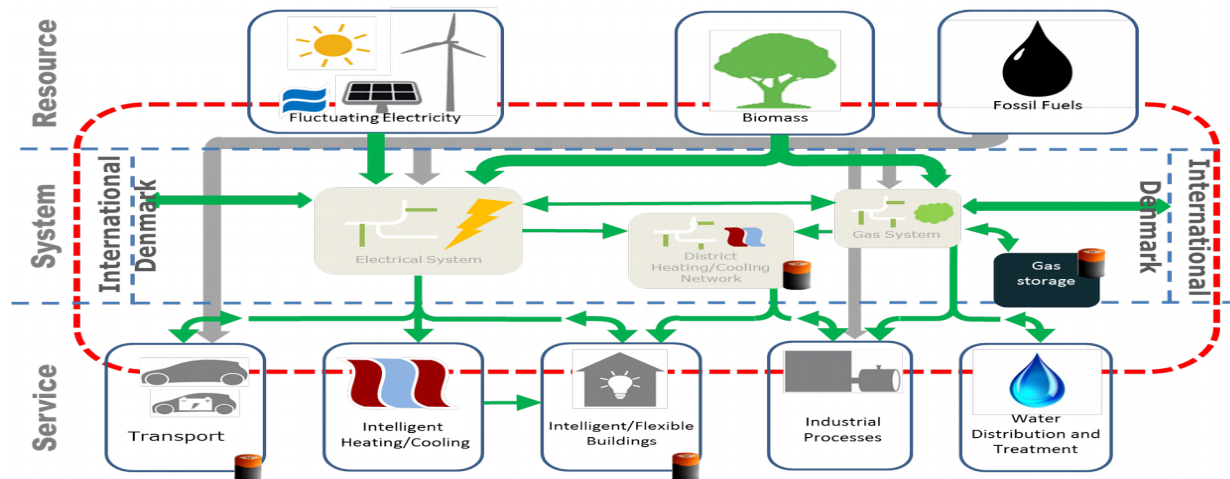
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

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.

 Share 24K  Tweet  Slack



# (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

# Summary

- A Smart-Energy OS for harvesting the flexibility of future intelligent and integrated energy systems has been described
- **Modelling:** Toolbox – CTSM-R - for combined physical and statistical modelling (**grey-box modelling**)
- **Control:** Toolbox – MPC-R - for Model Predictive Control
- Two models for *characterizing the flexibility* have been suggested and demonstrated:
  - **Dynamic models** (used for E-MPC based on prices / indirect control)
  - **Saturation curves** (used for market bidding / direct control)

# For more information ...

See for instance

[www.smart-cities-centre.org](http://www.smart-cities-centre.org)

...or contact

– Henrik Madsen (DTU Compute)

[hmad@dtu.dk](mailto:hmad@dtu.dk)

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