

University of Toledo Transactive Campus Project

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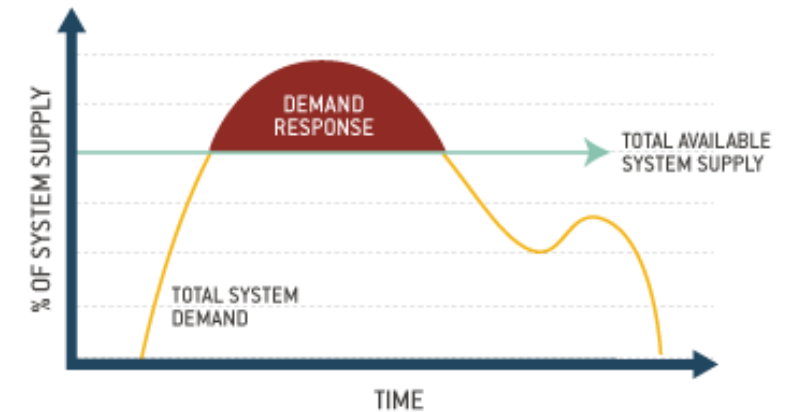
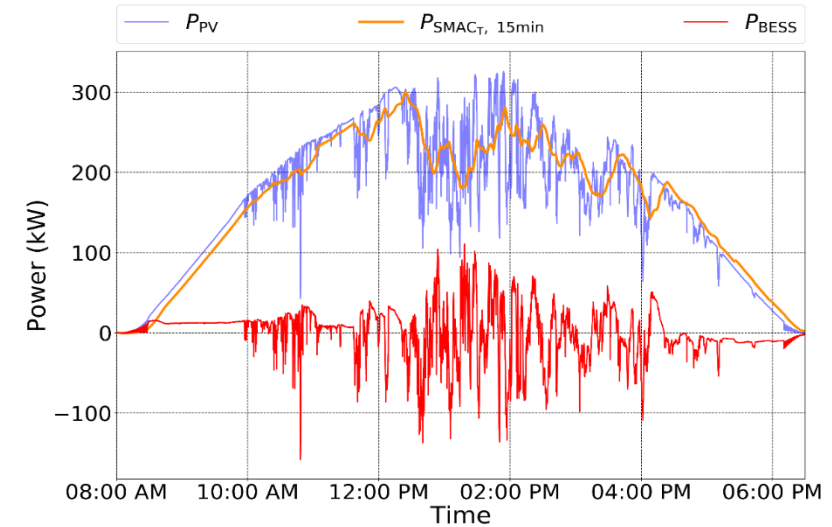
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- Communication
 - Scott Park Campus (SPC)
 - Eclipse VOLTTRON™ Integration with SPC
- Operational Control Strategies
 - PV Variability Mitigation by using BESS
 - Intelligent Load Control (ILC)
 - Unidirectional ILC
 - Bi-directional ILC
- Transactive Control
 - Market Design
 - Transactive Network System (TNS)
 - Use Cases

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Introduction

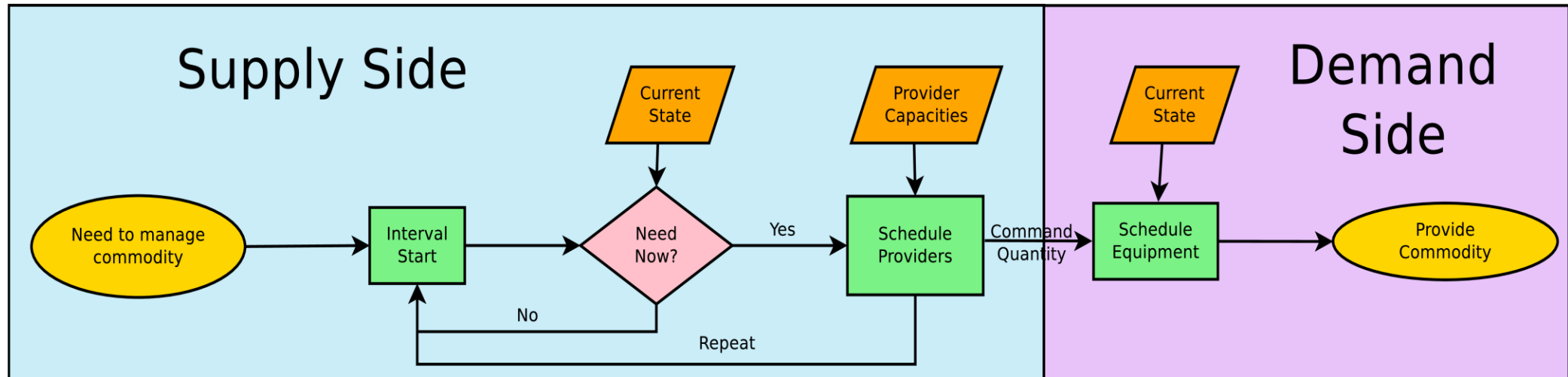
- Grid complexity due integration of distributed energy resources (DER)
 - Short term renewable energy variability (PV)
 - Balance between supply and demand
- Requirements for management of complexity
 - Sensing & data
 - Communication
 - Operational control
 - Objectives
 - Mechanism for coordination



[<http://encorp.com/demand-response/>]

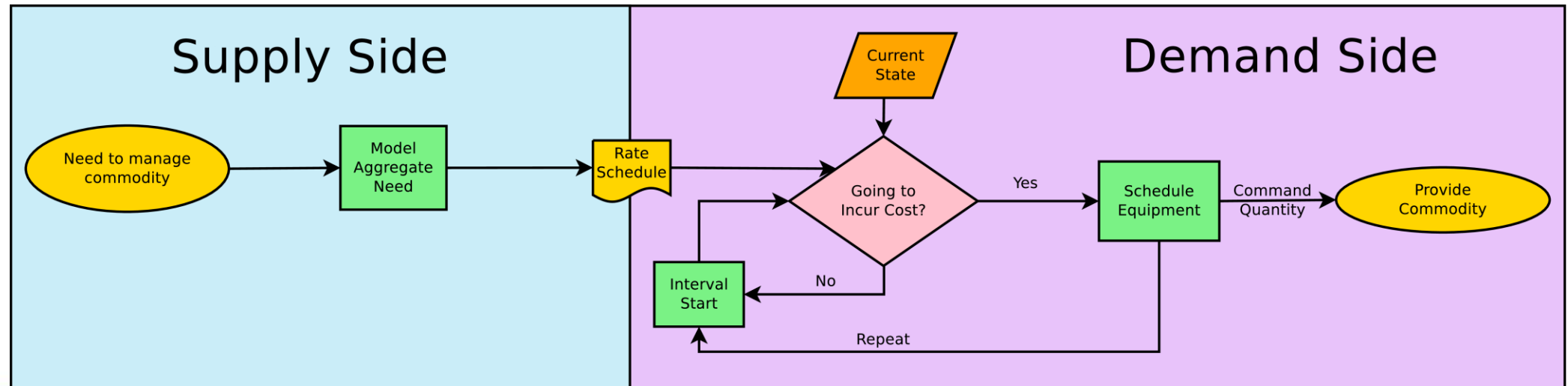
Command-based strategies

- Load adjusted in response to external signal.
- Signal sent to specific recipients.
- Excess reserve still required to manage missed targets.



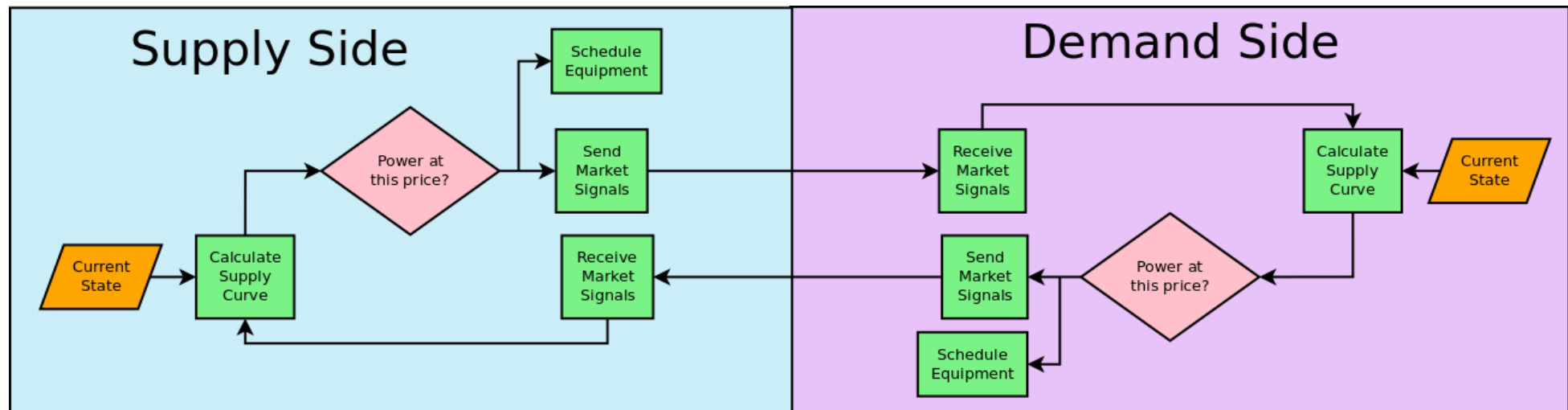
Price-based strategies

- External incentive built into tariff structure.
- Decision making is entirely local.
- Simplest example: metered energy.
- Widespread use of riders – e. g. demand charges.



Transactive strategies

- Bi-directional signaling.
- Better efficiency than commanded response.
- Better coordination than incentive response.
- Does not require sharing internal data.



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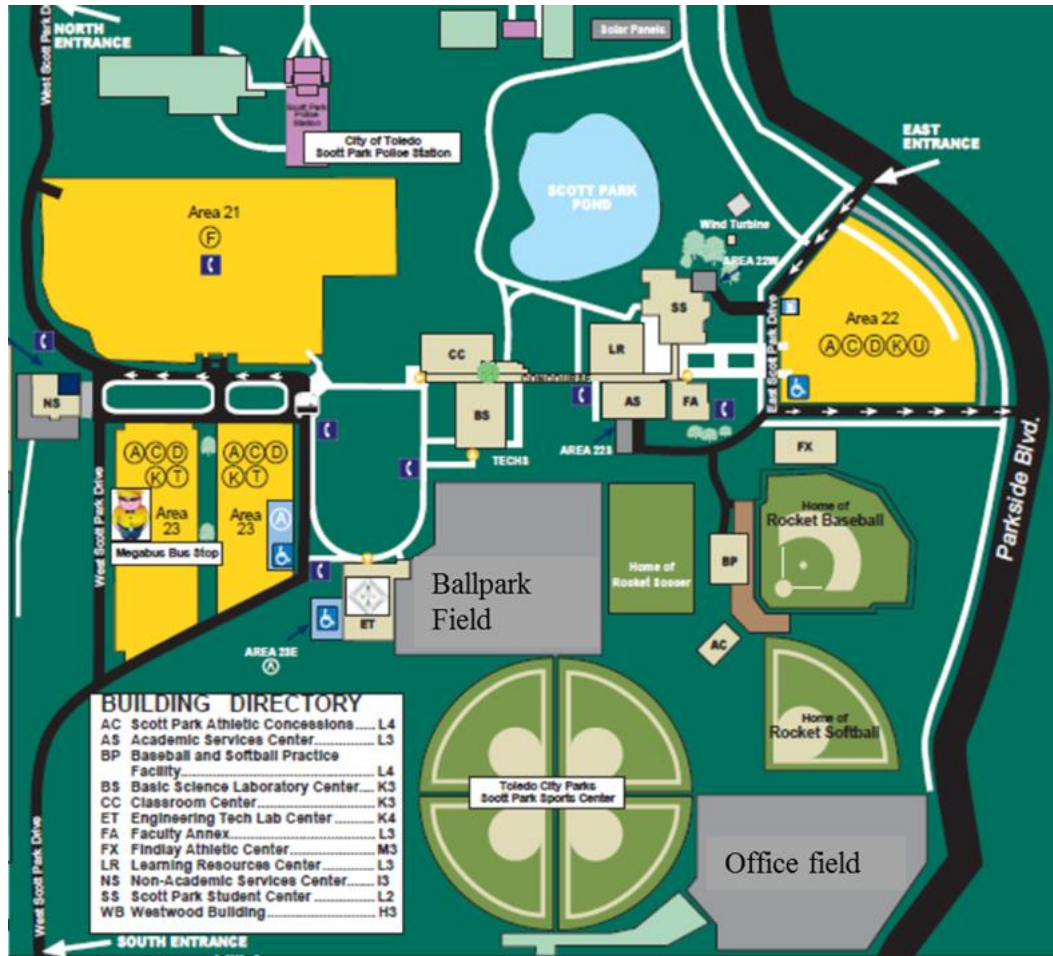
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Established Communication at Scott Park Campus by using Eclipse VOLTTRON™

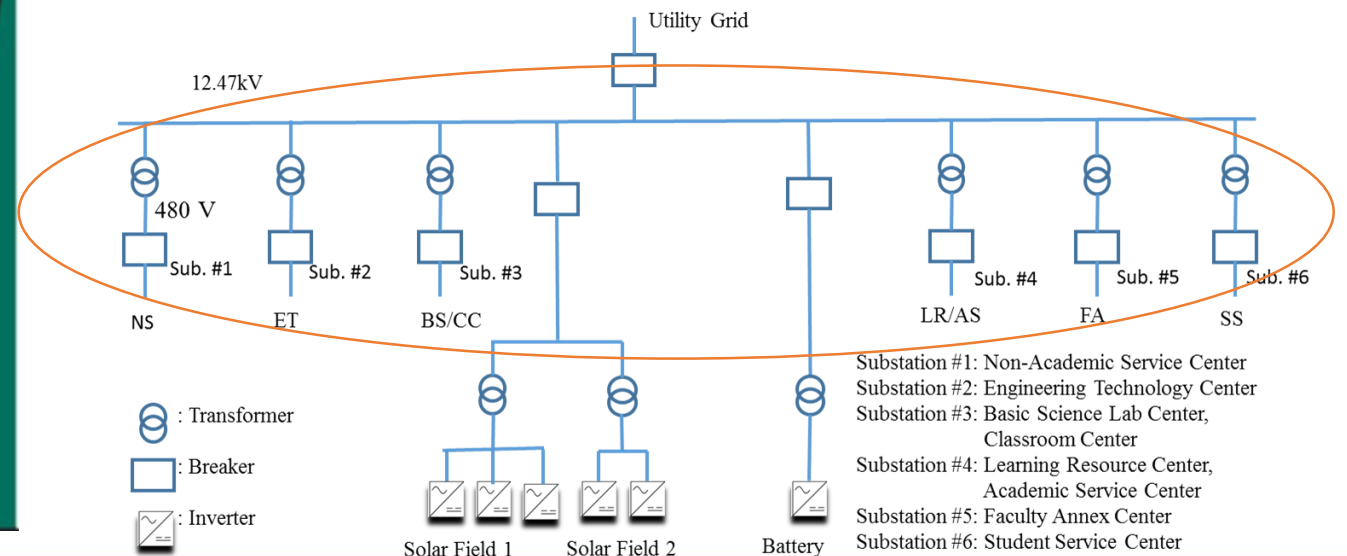


<https://www.marketing91.com/five-types-of-communication/>

Scott Park Campus (SPC)



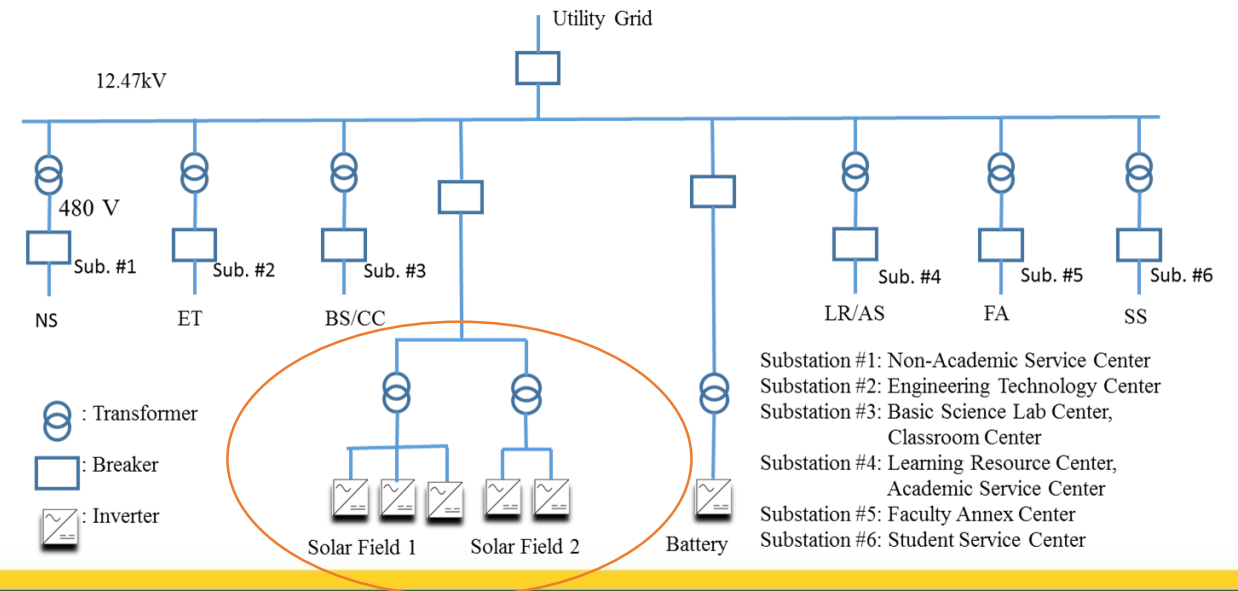
- 8 buildings:
 - 4.6 MW of controllable loads
 - 730 kW average campus load
- 1 MW photovoltaic generation:
 - (Ball park field – 360kW)
 - (Office field- 640 kW)
- Battery energy storage system (BESS):
 - 130kWh
 - 125kw



Scott Park Campus (SPC)



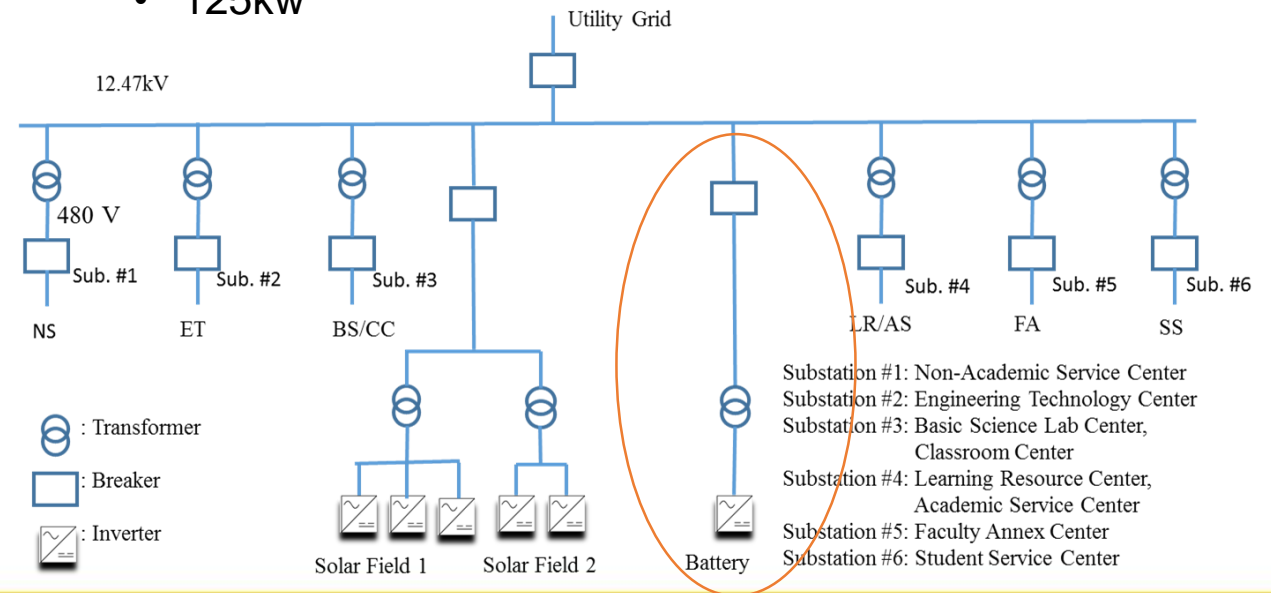
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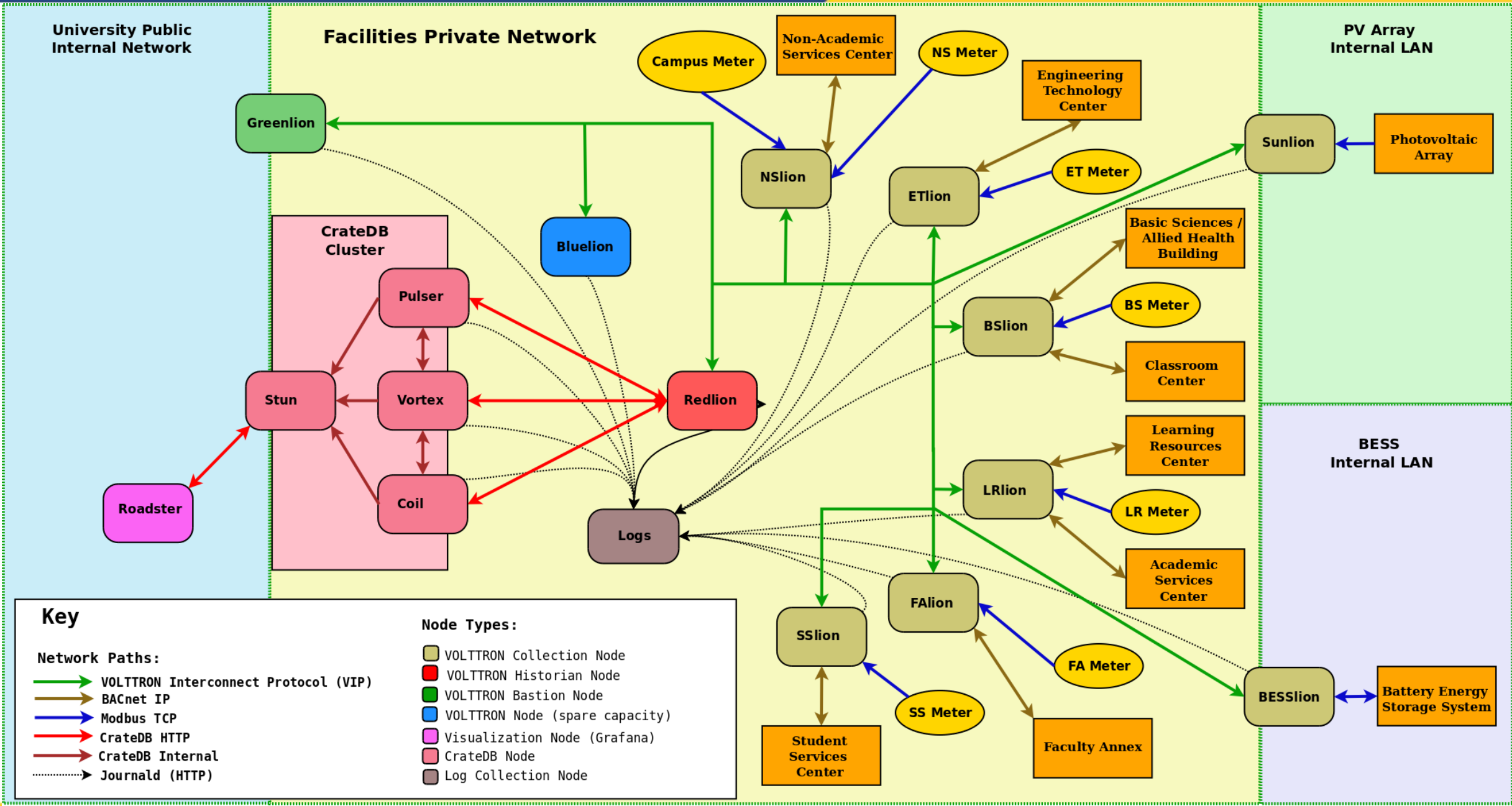


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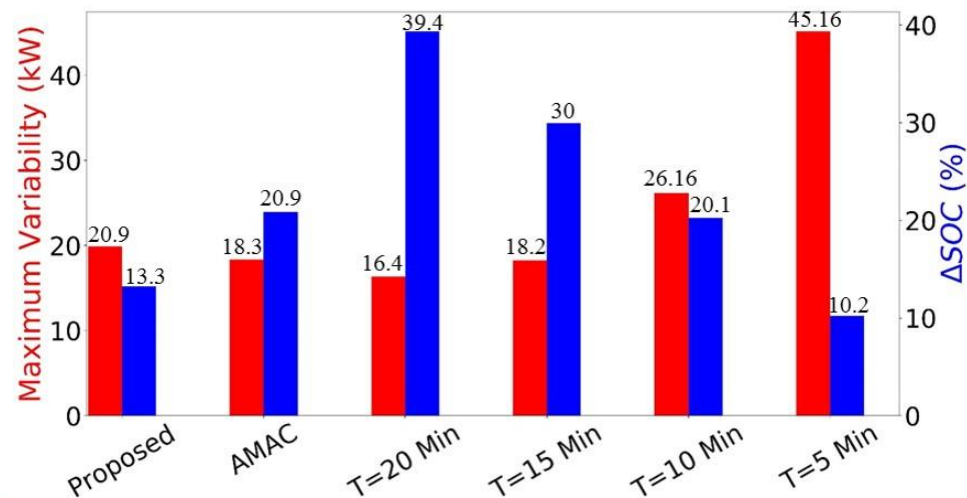
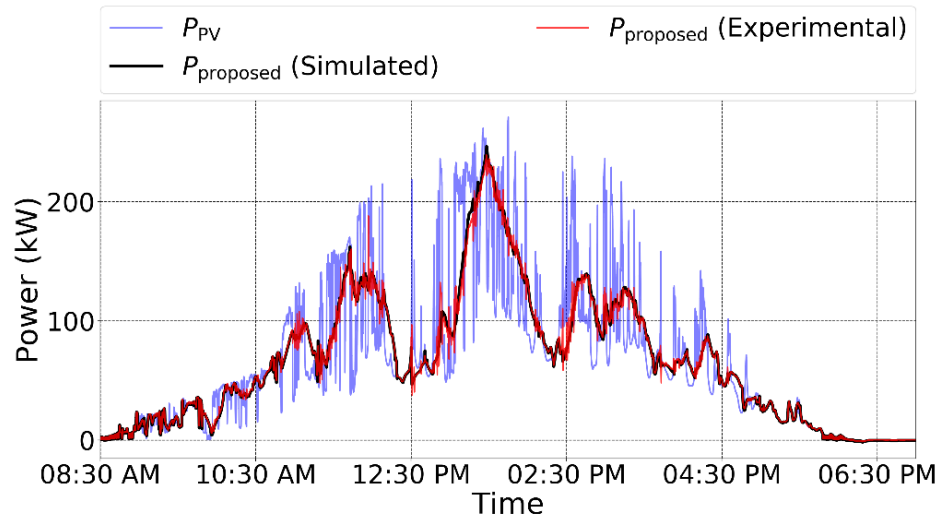




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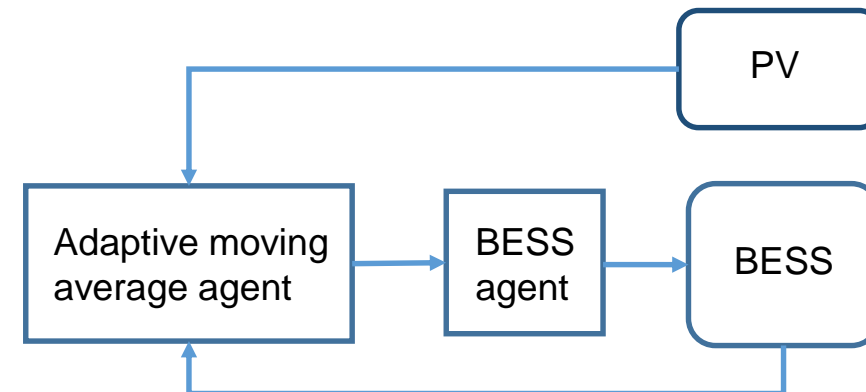
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PV Variability Mitigation



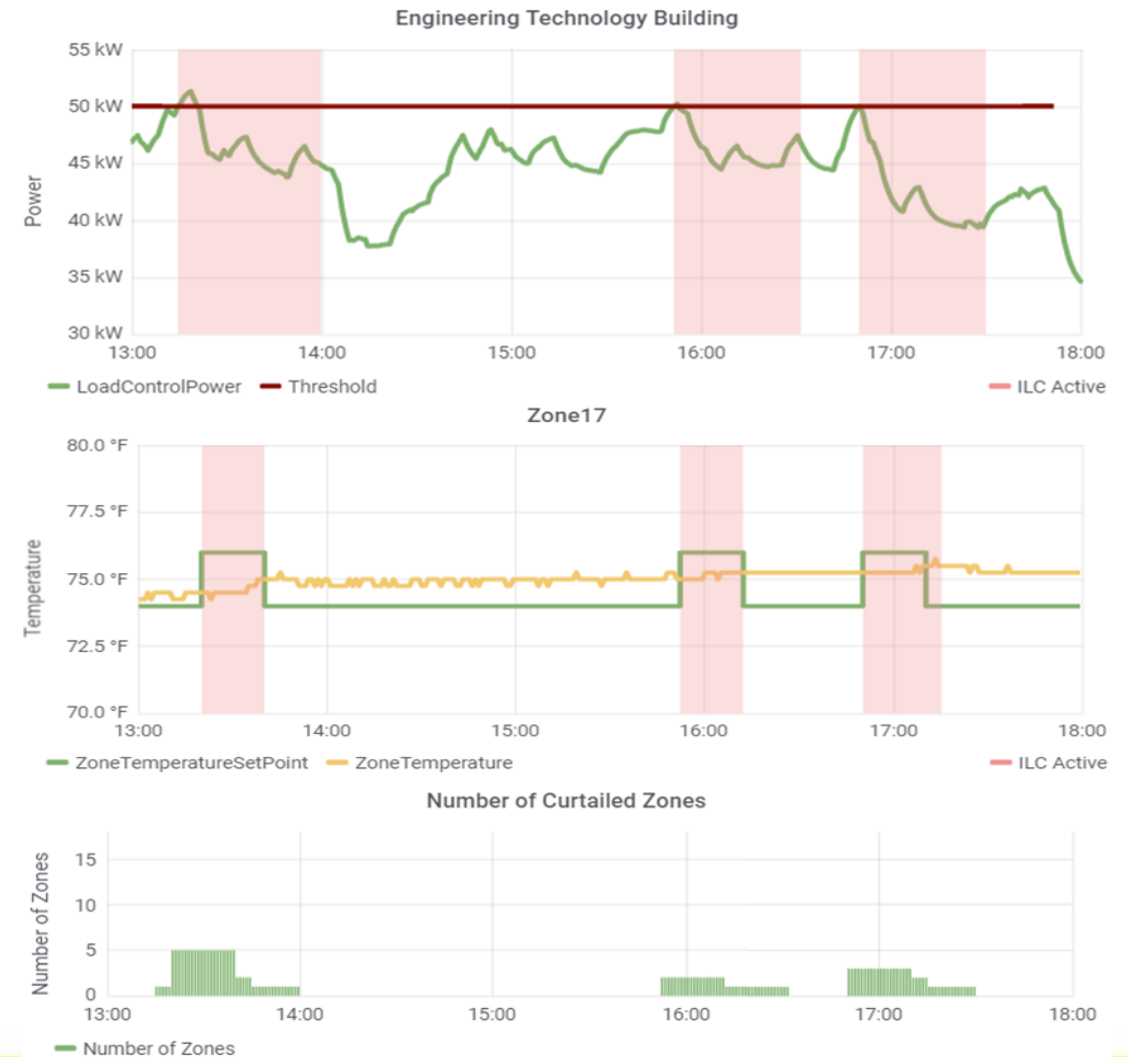
Adaptive moving average can achieve following goal:

- Better trade-off between battery utilization and degree of smoothness
- Better battery life
- Require lower capacity of battery



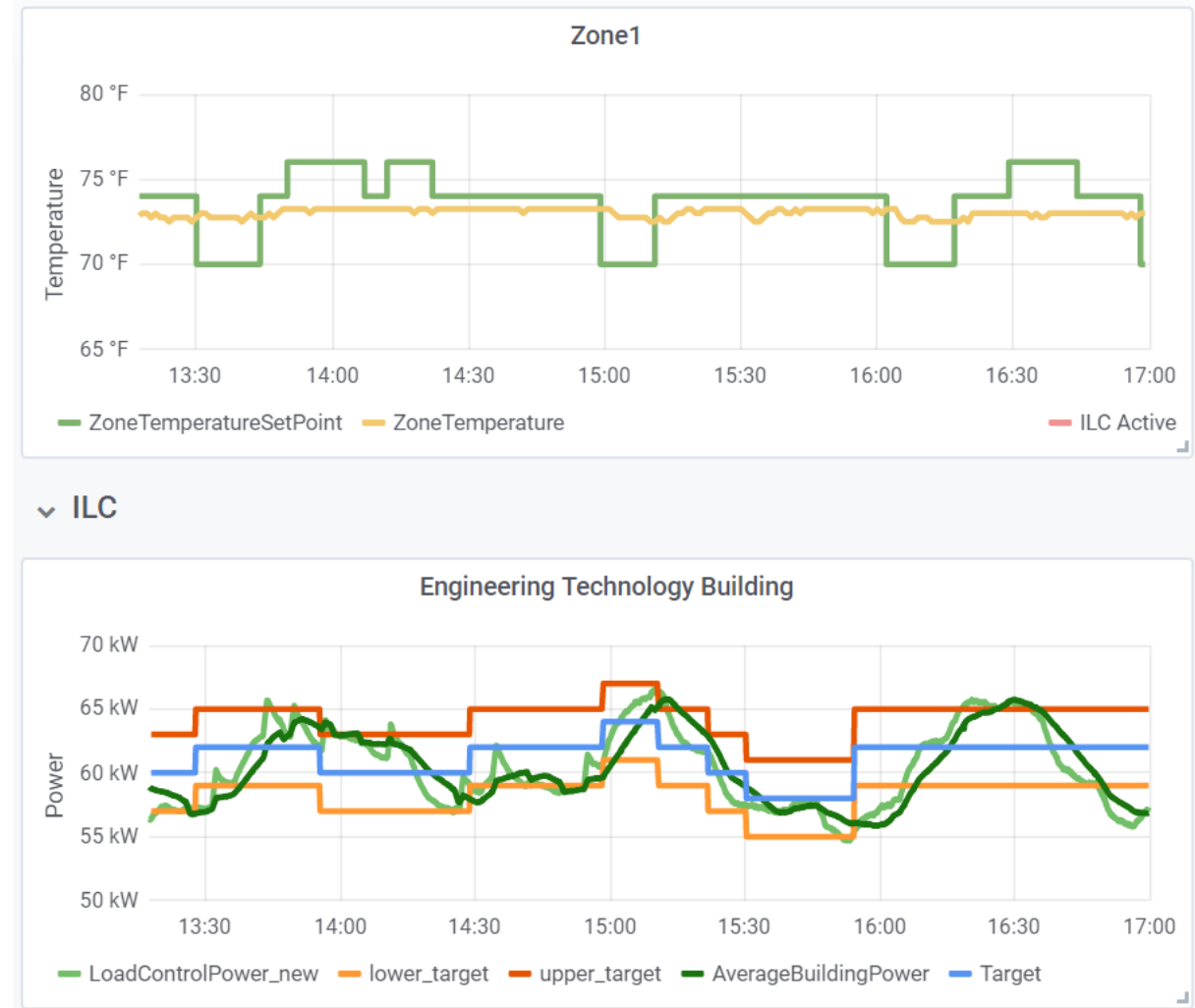
Intelligent Load Control (ILC)

- Developed by PNNL
- ILC has been tested with six buildings of SPC
- Three basic elements of ILC:
 - Goal (Target): maintain peak consumption, maintain energy budget
 - Criteria: room types, rated power, zone airflow
 - Actuation: temperature set point



Bi-Directional ILC

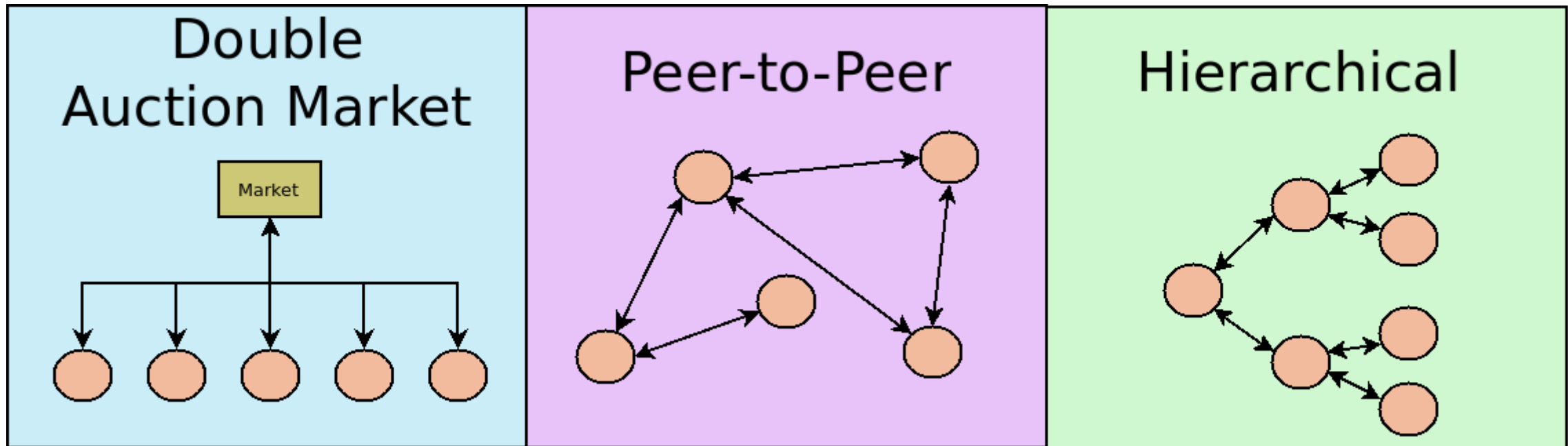
- Can both curtail and augment power
- Able to follow power schedule using the flexibility of building
- Uses
 - More aggressive load shaping
 - Contract power level in a transactive market



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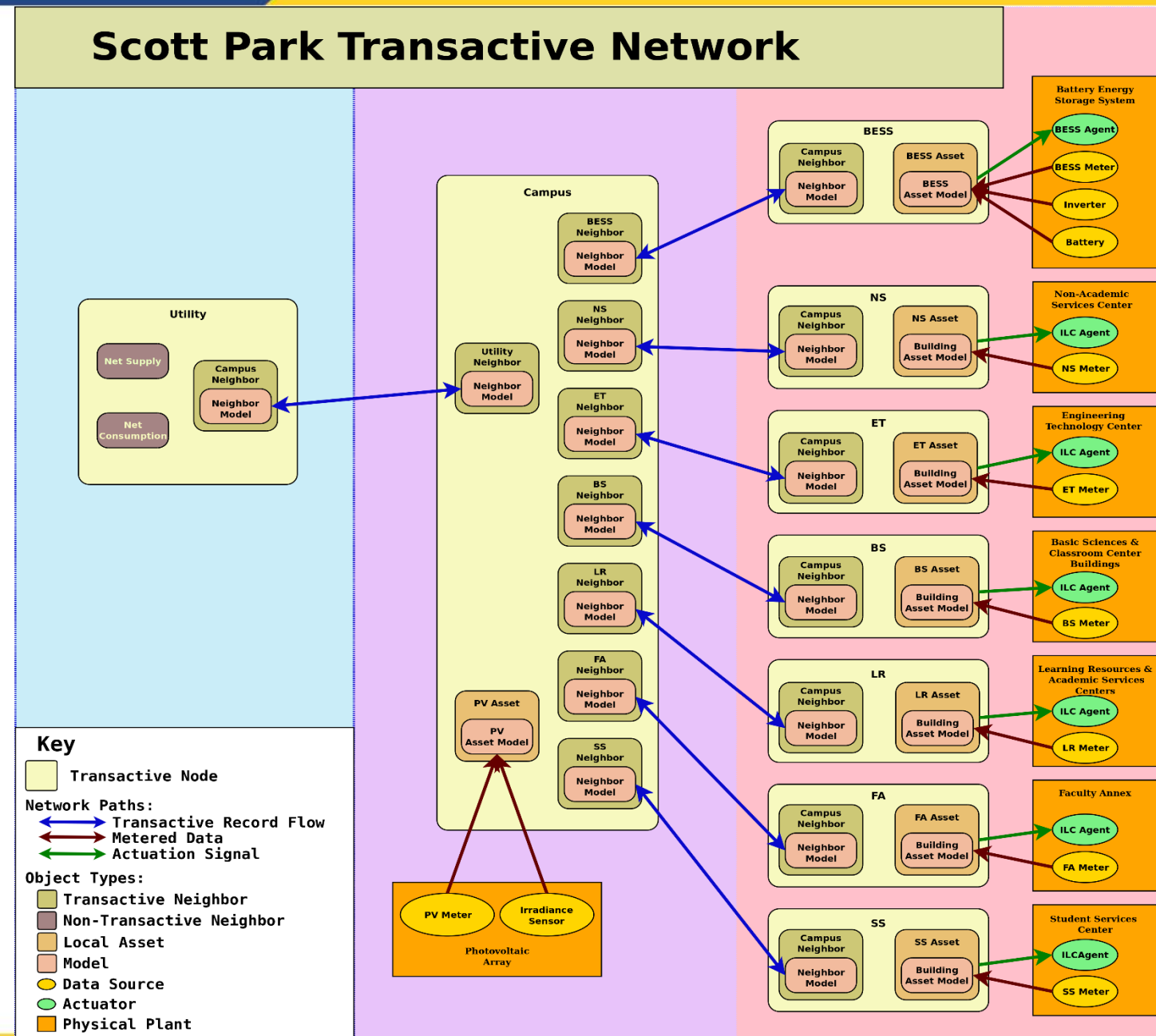
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Different Market Strategies



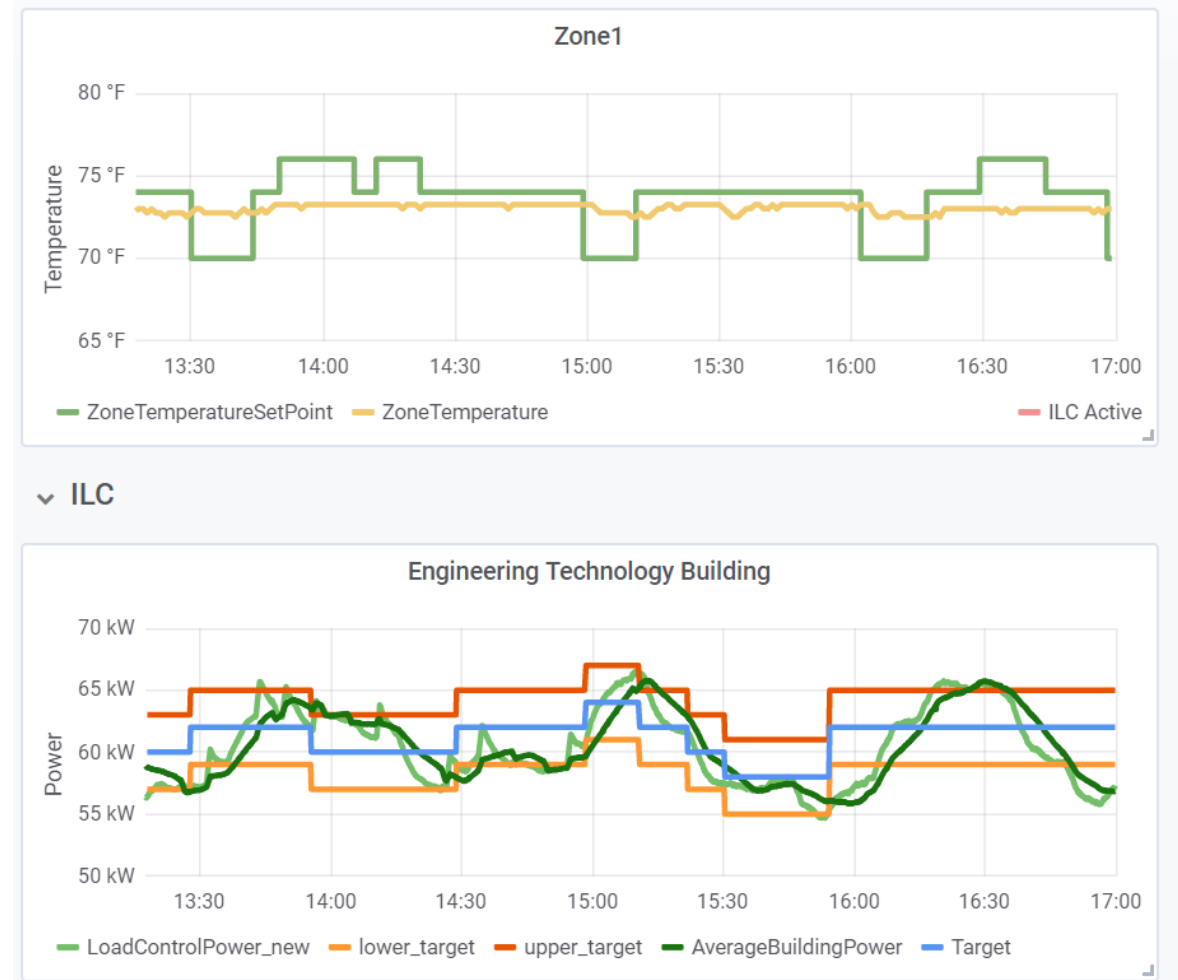
Transactive Network System (TNS)

- Iterative process
- Signals passed hierarchically between levels
 - Downstream until a node fails to balance
 - Upstream until balance is restored
- Utility initiates market w/ supply curve
 - At Scott Park, dynamic utility pricing is modeled using LMP
- Each node:
 - Keeps models neighbors & assets
 - Optimizes its own internal objective
 - Actuates assets as needed



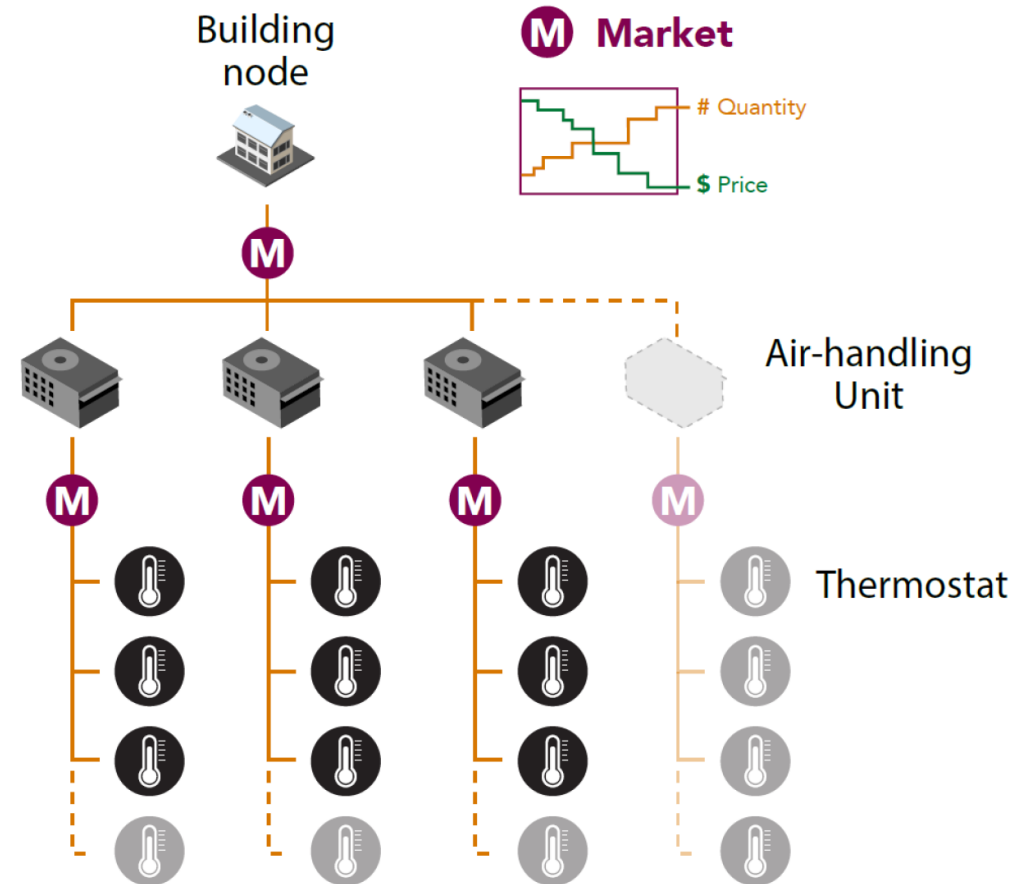
TNS Building Control (ILC)

- Building demand & flexibility:
 - Predicted with ANN
 - Trained with historical data from building
- Control:
 - Bi-Directional ILC
 - AHP handles prioritization of zones
 - Zones are both augmented and curtailed
 - Used to follow a target schedule



TNS Building Control (TCC)

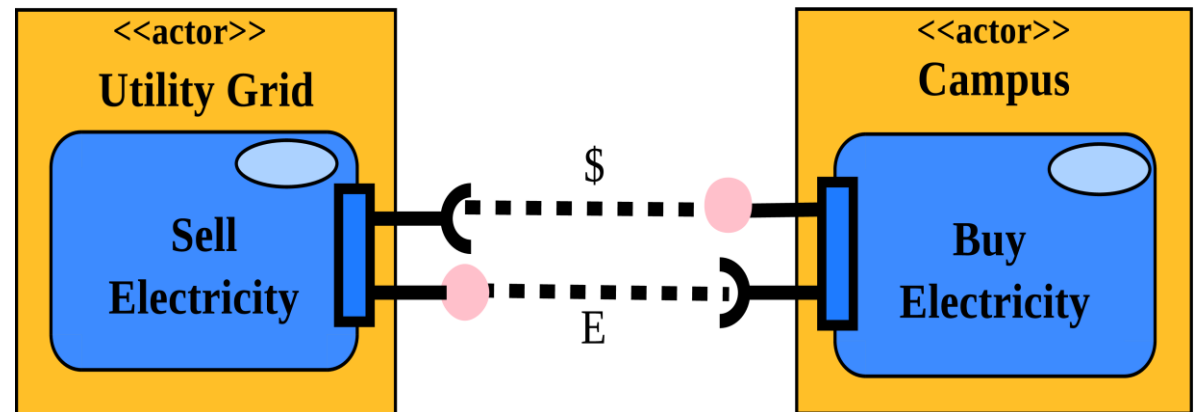
- Building demand & flexibility:
 - Demand curves are discovered using first order models of zones
 - Zones participate in intra-building double-auction market
- Control
 - Market clearing price corresponds to a point on demand curve for each zone
 - Each zone is always actuated in accord with its own demand curve



[Robert Lutes, A Look at a VOLTTRON™ Use Case: Transactive Control and Coordination, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory VOLTTRON™ 2017]

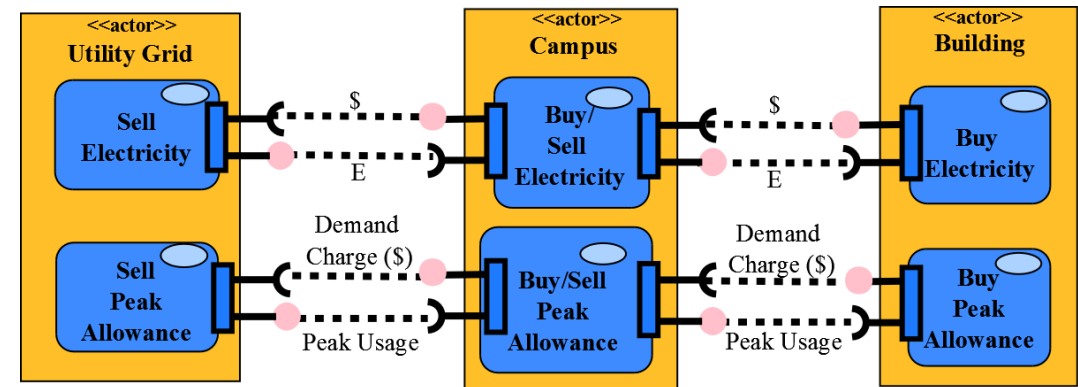
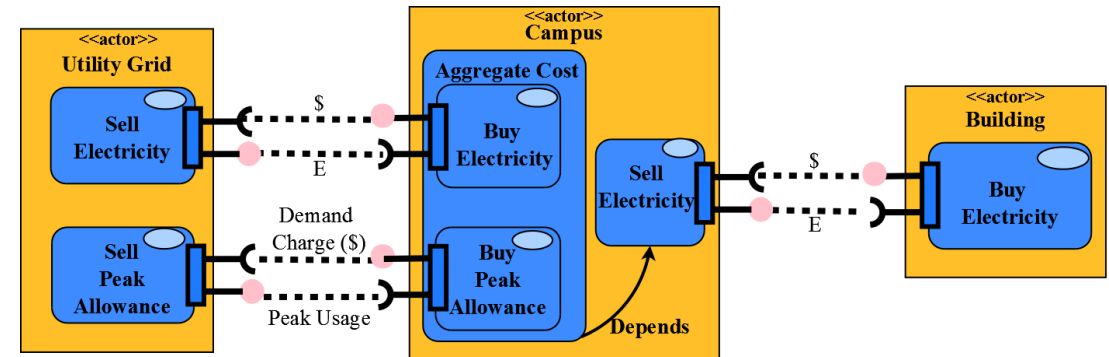
Economic Market Interface

- Normal day dynamic pricing
 - λ depends on LMP.
- Constrained feeder
 - Manage constraint w/ changes to λ .
- Inflexible consumer
 - No flexibility in one or more directions.
- Spot market for excess of contract
- Contract at original bid price w/ higher prices for consumption greater than bid level.
- Unpredicted disturbance
 - One or more assets/actors fail to behave as modeled in short or long time-scale.



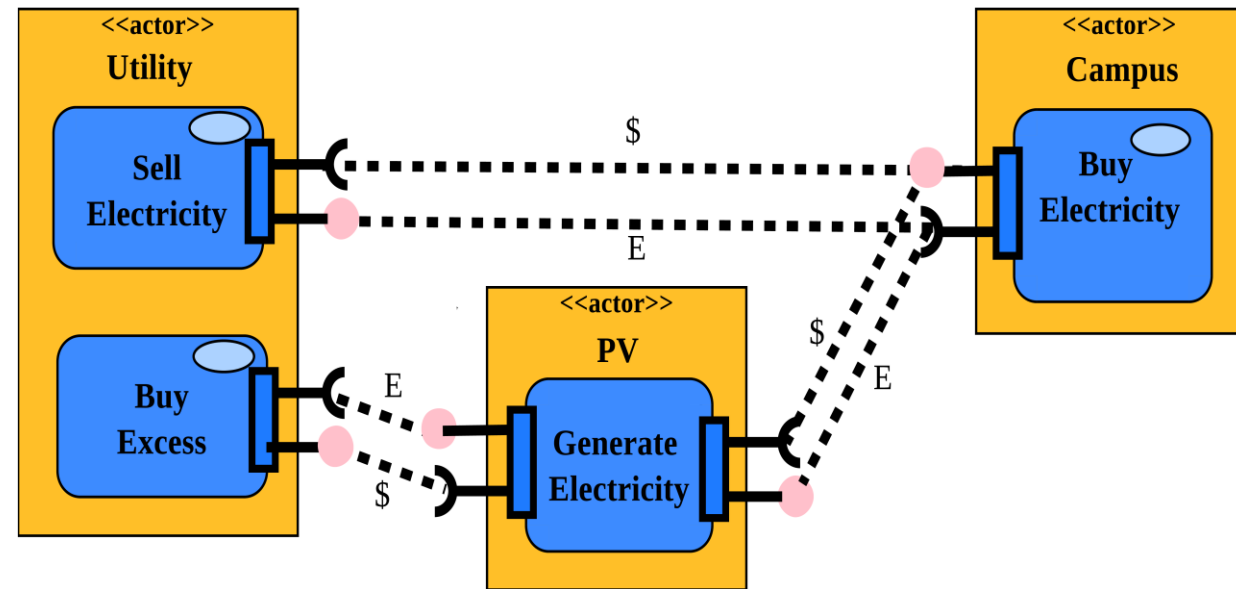
Use Case 1- Utility Grid to Building Market

- Peak market
 - Demand Charges in Dynamic Pricing
 - DC added to objective and/or λ calculations. Sub scenarios
 - for penalty in rolling or following DC period.
- Peak-mitigation service
 - Consumer sells max-peak contract w/ penalty for non-compliance.
- Buy allowances
 - No DC if allowance is honored, incur penalties if not.

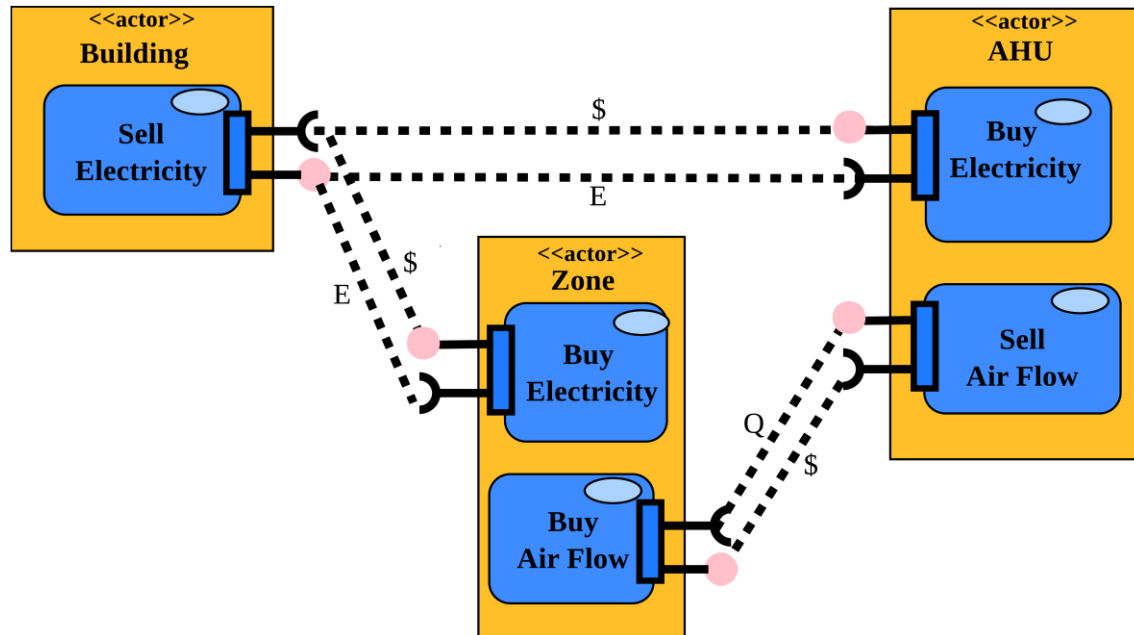


Generation Use Cases

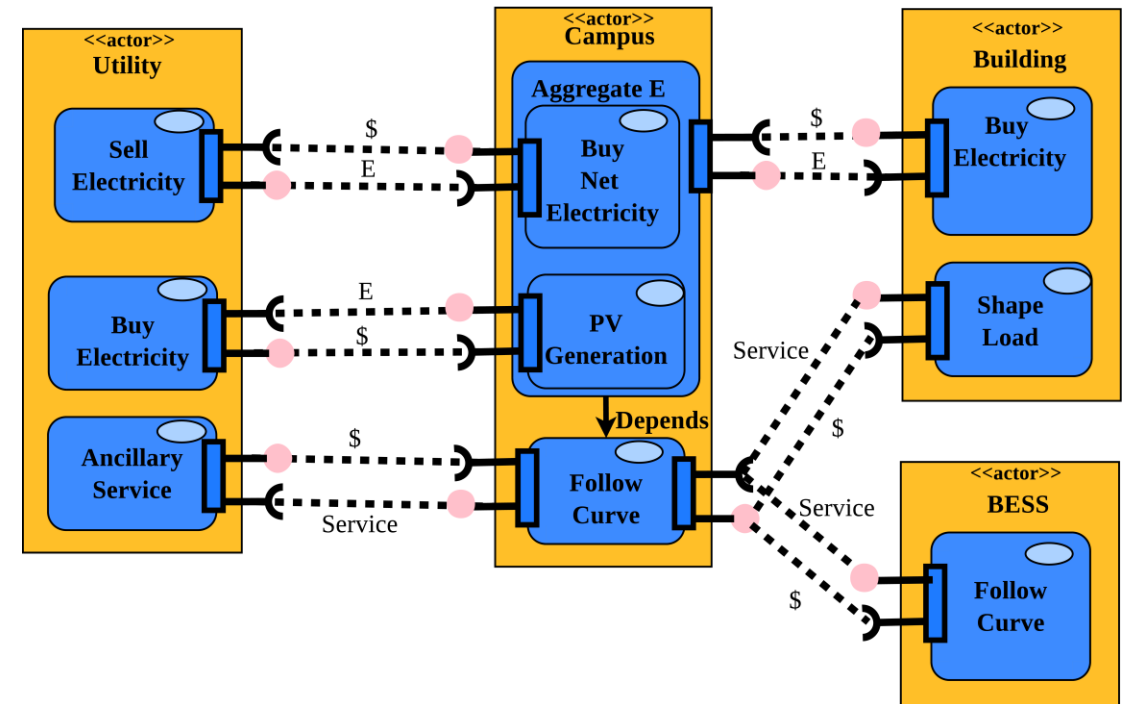
- Uniform rates:
 - Net metering w/ retail export.
- Stepped rates:
 - Different rates for export, possibly w/ or w/o net export.
- Dynamic rates:
 - Consumption and/or generation rates vary.



Additional Use Cases



Intra-Building Pseudo-Markets



Ancillary Use Cases