

E.ON Energy Research Center RWTH Aachen University

Research Projects with Optimization Applications

09.04.2014

Michael Diekerhof

- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related EU Projects to Optimziation
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ MERLIN
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related EU Projects to Optimization
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ MERLIN
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

E.ON Energy Research Center: Overview

- June 2006: the largest research co-operation in Europe between a private company and a university was signed
- Five new professorships in the field of energy technology were defined across four faculties
- Research areas: energy savings, efficiency and sustainable power sources



ACS Institute for Automation of Complex Power Systems



EBC Institute for Energy Efficient Buildings and Indoor Climate



FCN Institute for Future Energy Consumer Needs and Behavior



GGE Institute for Applied Geophysics and Geothermal Energy



PGS Institute for Power Generation and Storage Systems

Electrical Engineering & Information Technology

Mechanical Engineering

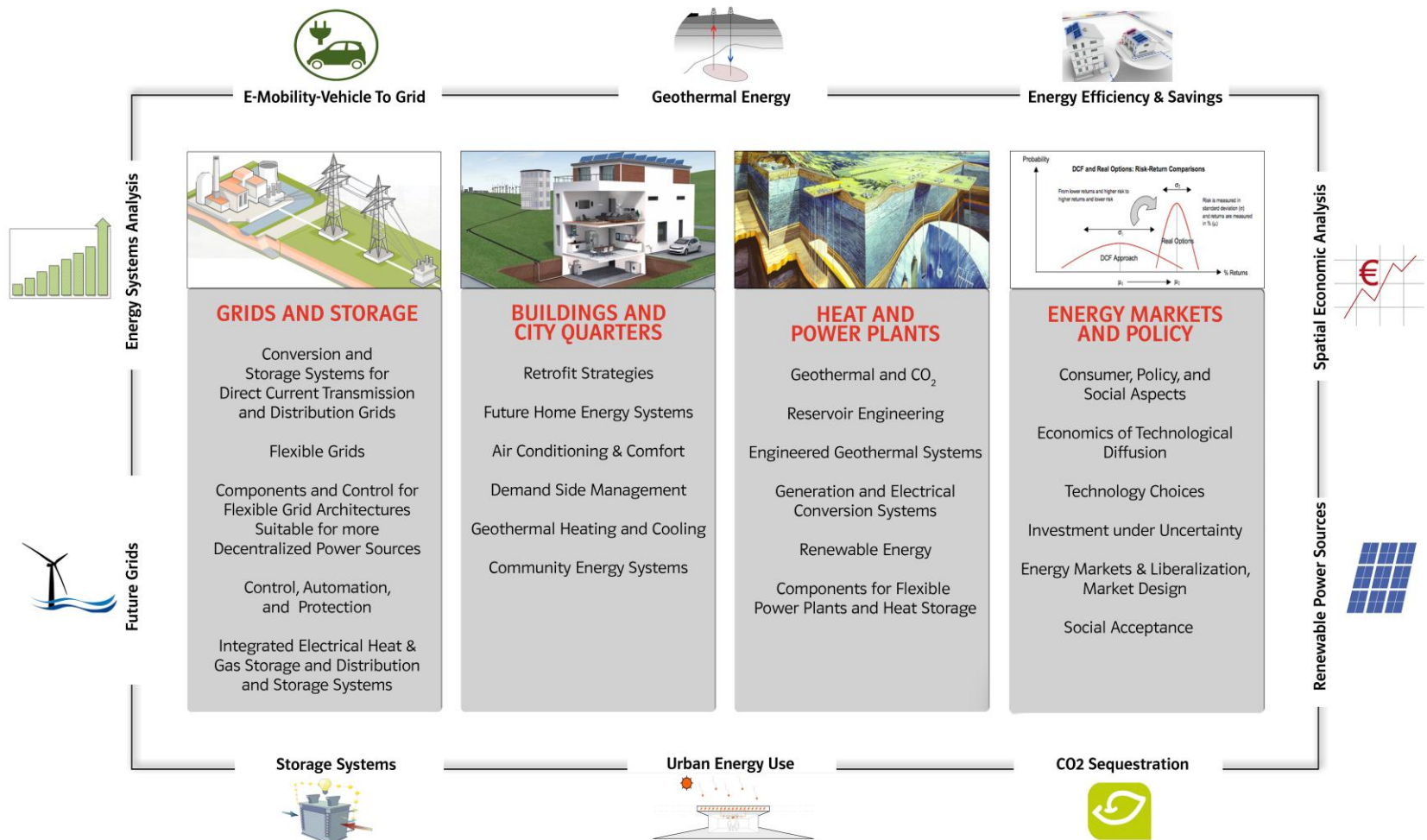
Business and Economics

Georesources & Materials Engineering

Research Fields at E.ON Energy Research Center



E.ON Energy Research Center





- 1 apl Professor (Prof. Ponci)
- 1 Visiting Professor
- 1 Chief Engineer (Dipl.-Ing. Schäfer)
- 3 PostDocs
- 21 Junior Researchers (PhD assistants)
- 3 SW Developers + 2 Azubis
- About 20 MS Assistants/HiWi
- 2 Secretaries + 1 Azubi
- 1 open position

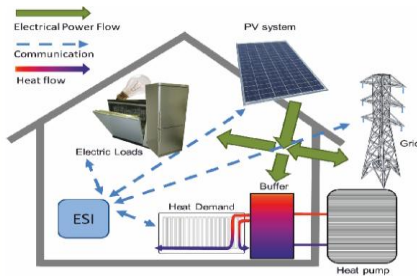


Mathieustrasse 10
52074 Aachen
www.eonerc.rwth-aachen.de/
amonti@eonerc.rwth-aachen.de
Tel: +49/(0)241/80-49700

Research, develop and apply methodologies and technologies that enable the transition to the Next-Generation Energy System characterized by low CO2 emissions and customer-centric approach, via advanced intelligent solutions

This requires

- Formalizing the **Dynamics of Future Grids**, understanding the behavior in presence of Distributed Energy Generation and Renewables
- Analyzing the **grid as a complex system** in which different infrastructures interact, primarily power system and communication
- Developing innovative **simulation methods** with special focus on **real-time simulation** for advanced testing solutions
- Developing **new automation concepts** (monitoring and control) to operate in scenarios characterized by a large number of players
- Developing innovative ICT solutions for energy systems, with special focus on **Future Internet, Cloud Computing, Big Data**
- Develop new concepts of **services in support to grid operations**, focused on the **new role of the customer**



Applications

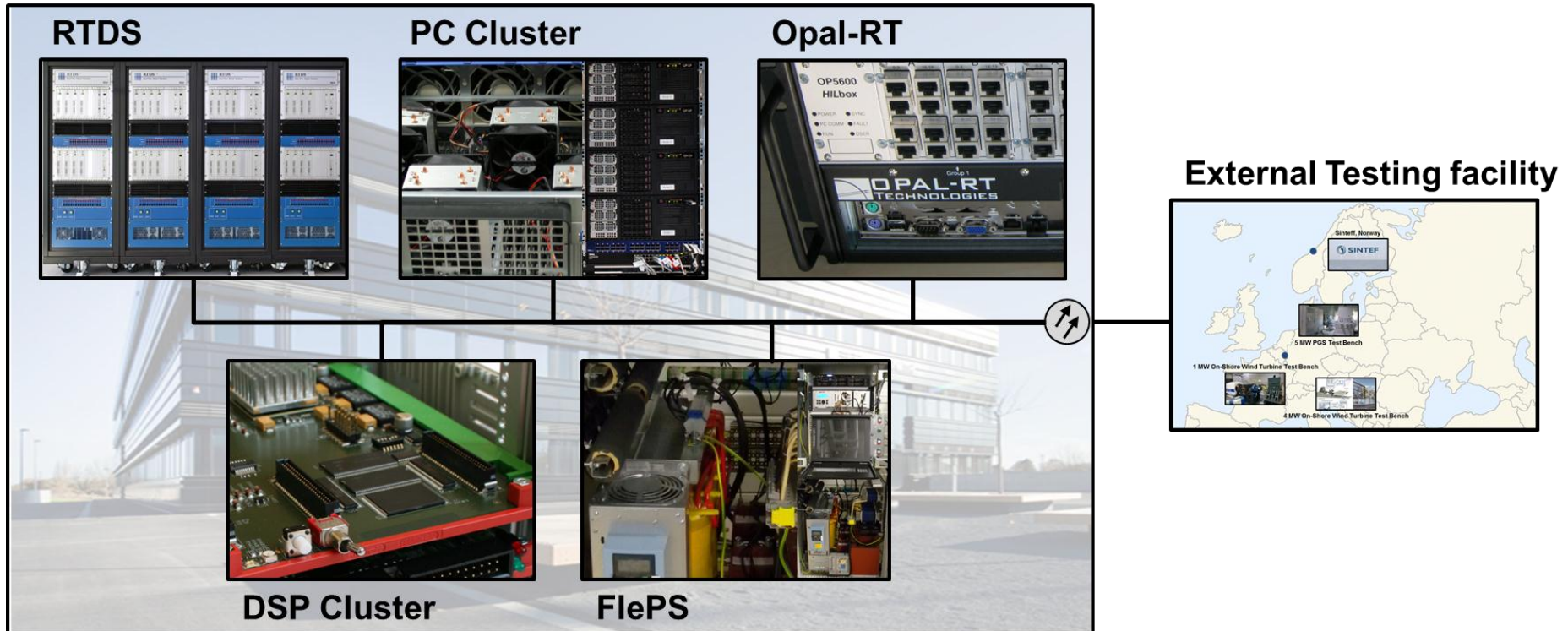
Smart Cities
Future Energy Networks
Center for Wind Drives
Future Internet

Grid Operations

Fundamentals of Grid Dynamics
Network Stability
Hybrid DC/AC Networks
Grid Monitoring
Grid Automation
Integration of Renewables

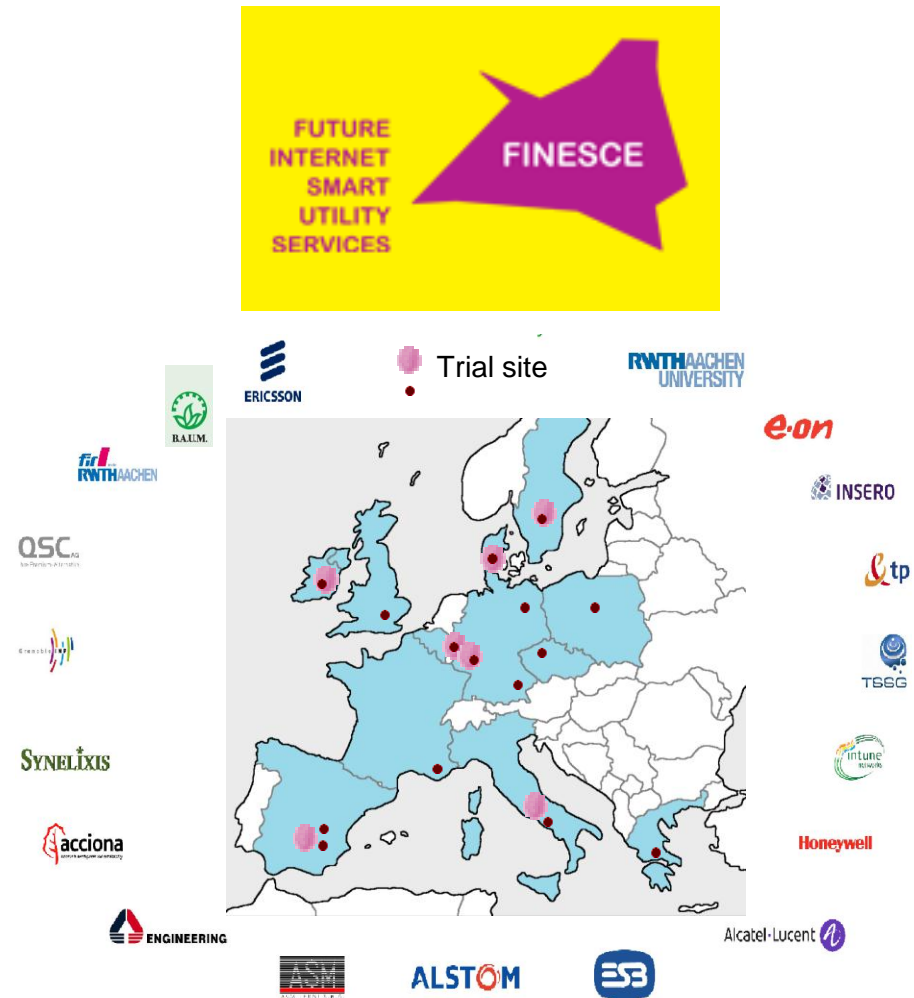
ICT 4 Energy

Data-driven Energy systems
Distributed Computing for
Complex System Simulation
Distributed Intelligence for
Energy Systems
Cloud applications for energy
Real-Time Systems



- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related EU Projects to Optimziation
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ MERLIN
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

- Phase 2 project for FINSENY focused on field test development
- Large EU Project with a budget over 15MEuro
- ACS main lab for preliminary test before implementation
- Prof. Monti, Technical Manager of the overall project
- 7 Different Field Tests across Europe



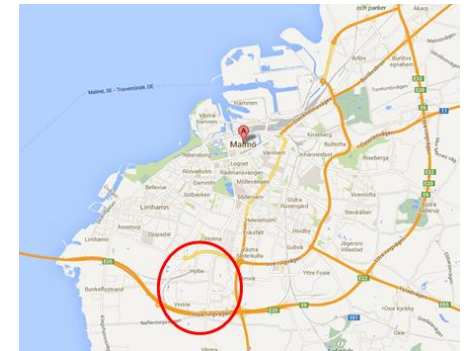
WP1: FI providing the sustainable smart city energy

Scope:

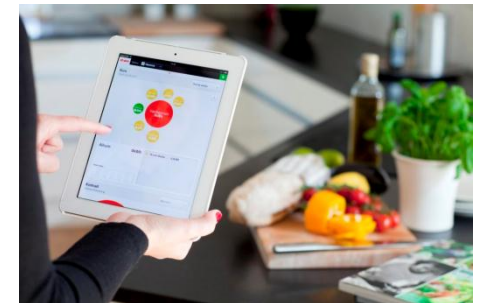
- The scope of the WP1 trial is to execute Demand Side Management and Demand Side Response tests with external buildings in the Hyllie district, Malmö, Sweden, based on an integrated approach of energy carriers

Use Cases:

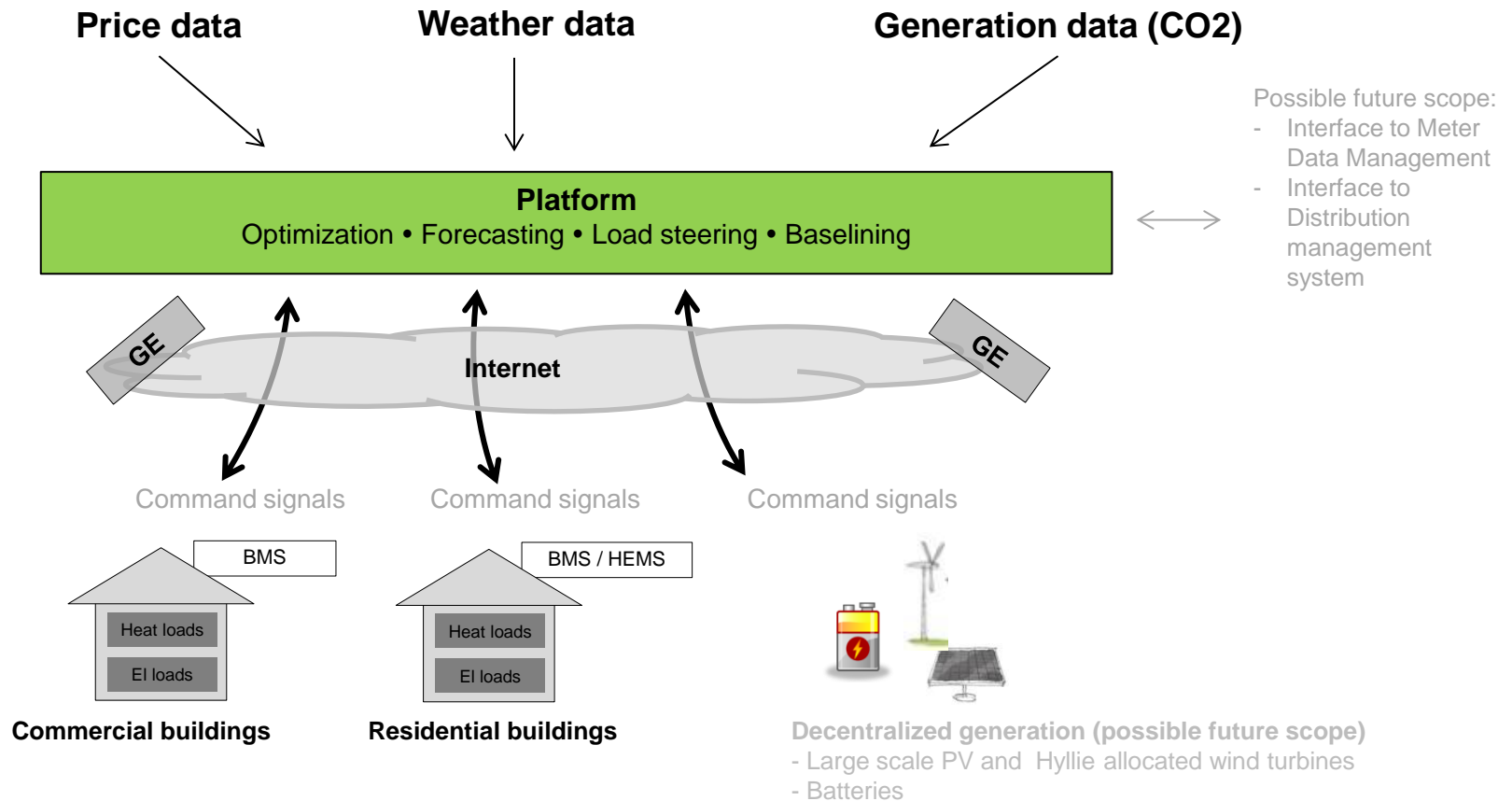
- Cost optimization (electricity/heat) by price signals
- Optimization of demand (electricity/heat) by energy mix signals
- Instantaneous reduction of energy consumption



Hyllie, Malmö



WP1: FI providing the sustainable smart city energy



WP2: FI for End-users' Energy Ecosystems – Horsens, Denmark

- **Promote balancing of electricity production and consumption via demand controlling**
- Provide access to the trial site data in a FI platform
- Provide access to the FINESCE API with access to building control and building data
- Enable efficient grid utilization via demand controlling
- Promote demand controlling either via user interaction or automation
- **Evaluate large scale effects of algorithms using simulation**



WP5: FI in Electricity in Action

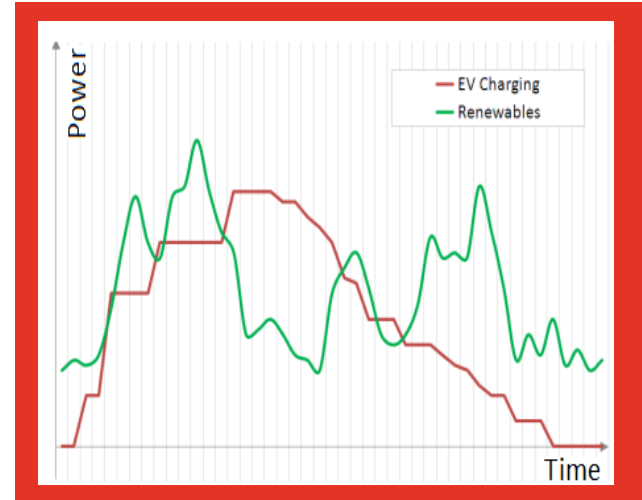
- Stream I: eCar batteries as interruptible loads to balance the power grid
- Stream II: Substation communication for power management



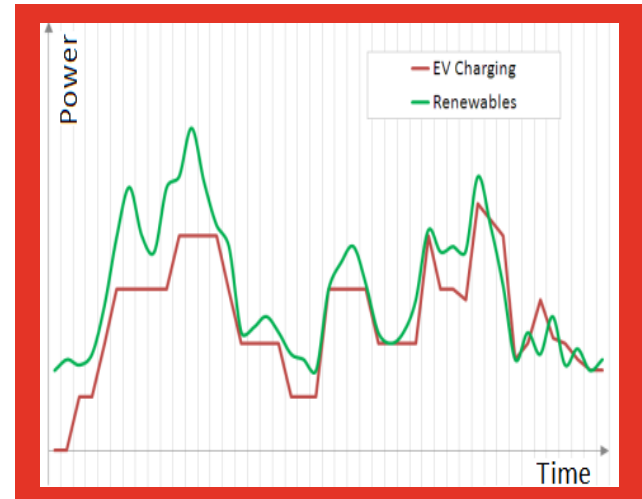
WP5: FI in Electricity in Action

- Integrate Electric Vehicles (EVs) into electrical grid with the aim of tracking renewable energy generation
- Develop and test EV charging management systems using
 - WiMAX and LTE solutions
 - Future Internet (FI) technologies
- Determine best communications technology to use

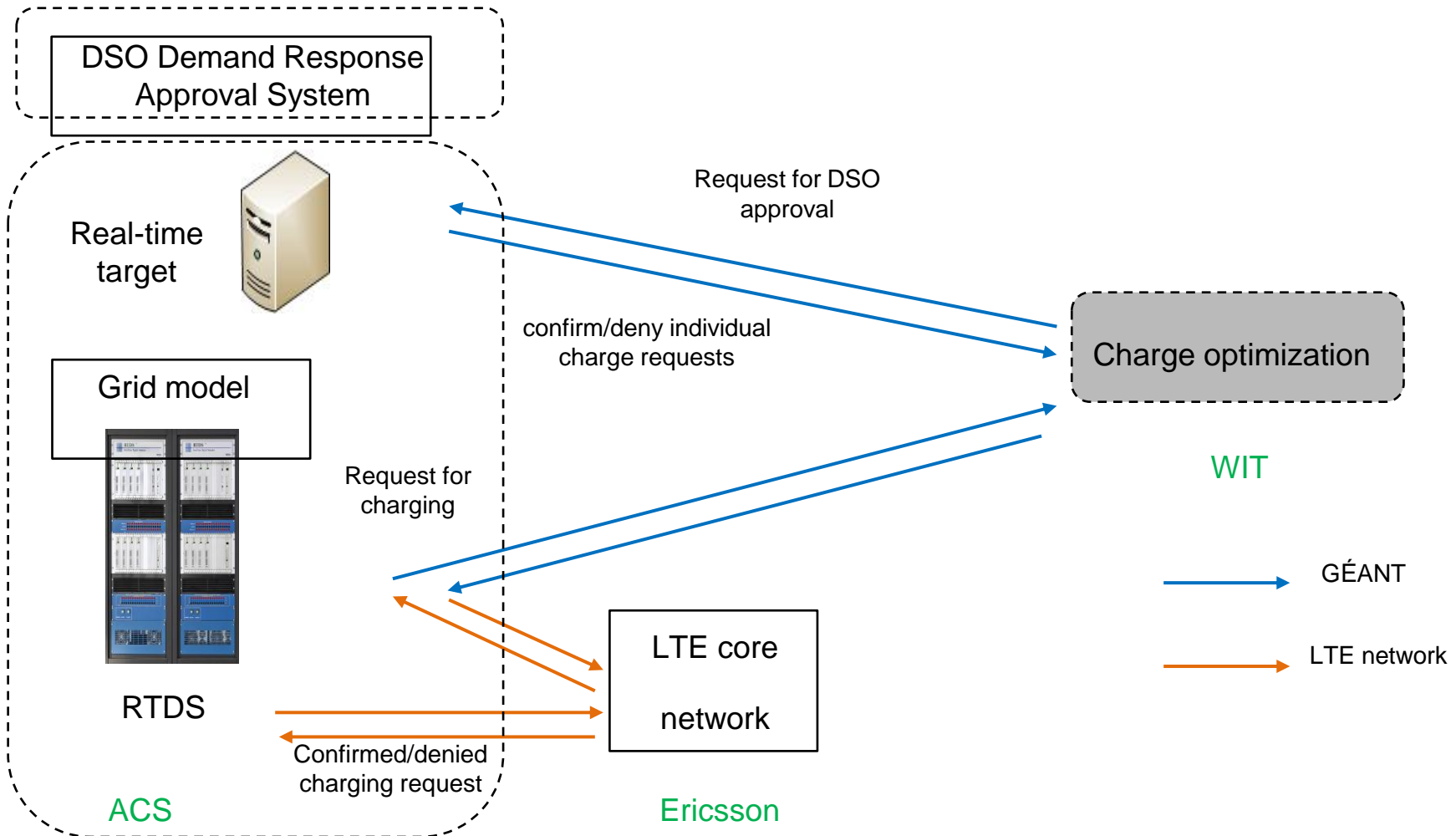
EV charging independent of renewable generation



EV Charging tracking renewable generation



WP5: FI in Electricity in Action ACS Main Set-up



- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related EU Projects to Optimziation
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ MERLIN
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

- Control and Optimization for Energy Positive Neighbourhoods
- COOPERATE will develop an open, scalable cloud-based service platform for neighbourhoods
- Final target is the creation of a Positive Energy Neighborhood
- New services, not only in the energy arena will be implemented
- Two validation sites: the Bouygues Challenger campus in Paris and the CIT Bishopstown campus close to Cork.

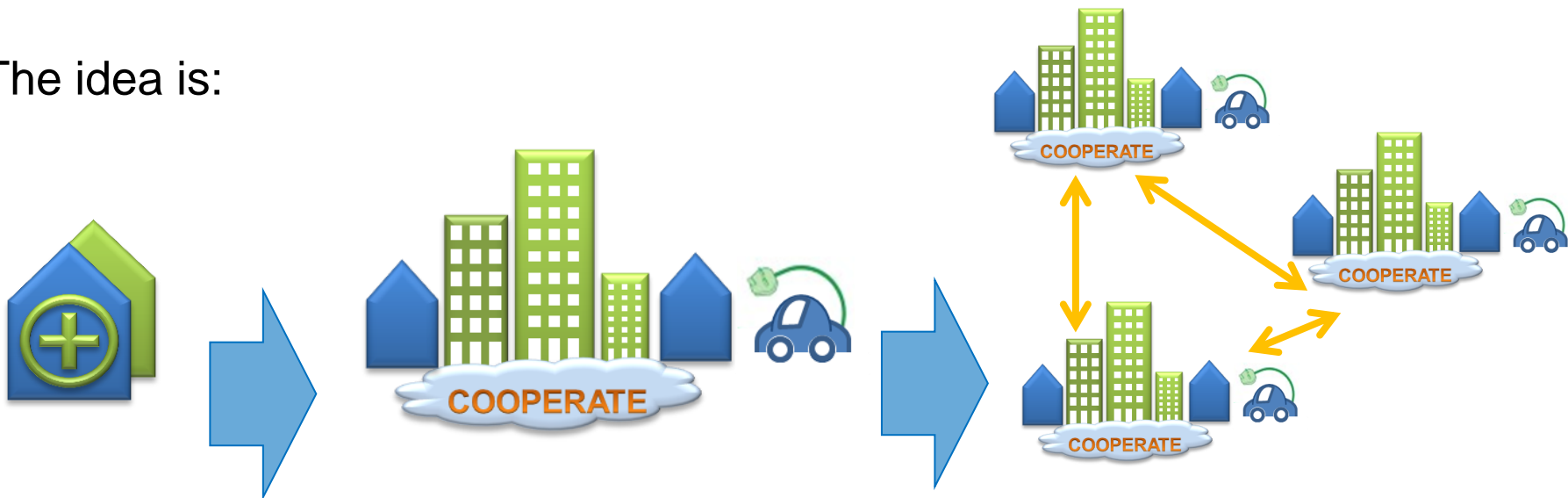


FP7 COOPERATE – Vision of the project

An **energy positive neighbourhood** is a neighbourhood which

- Maximises usage of local and renewable energy resources
- Contributes positively to the wider electricity grid
- Targets a minimal CO2 footprint

The idea is:



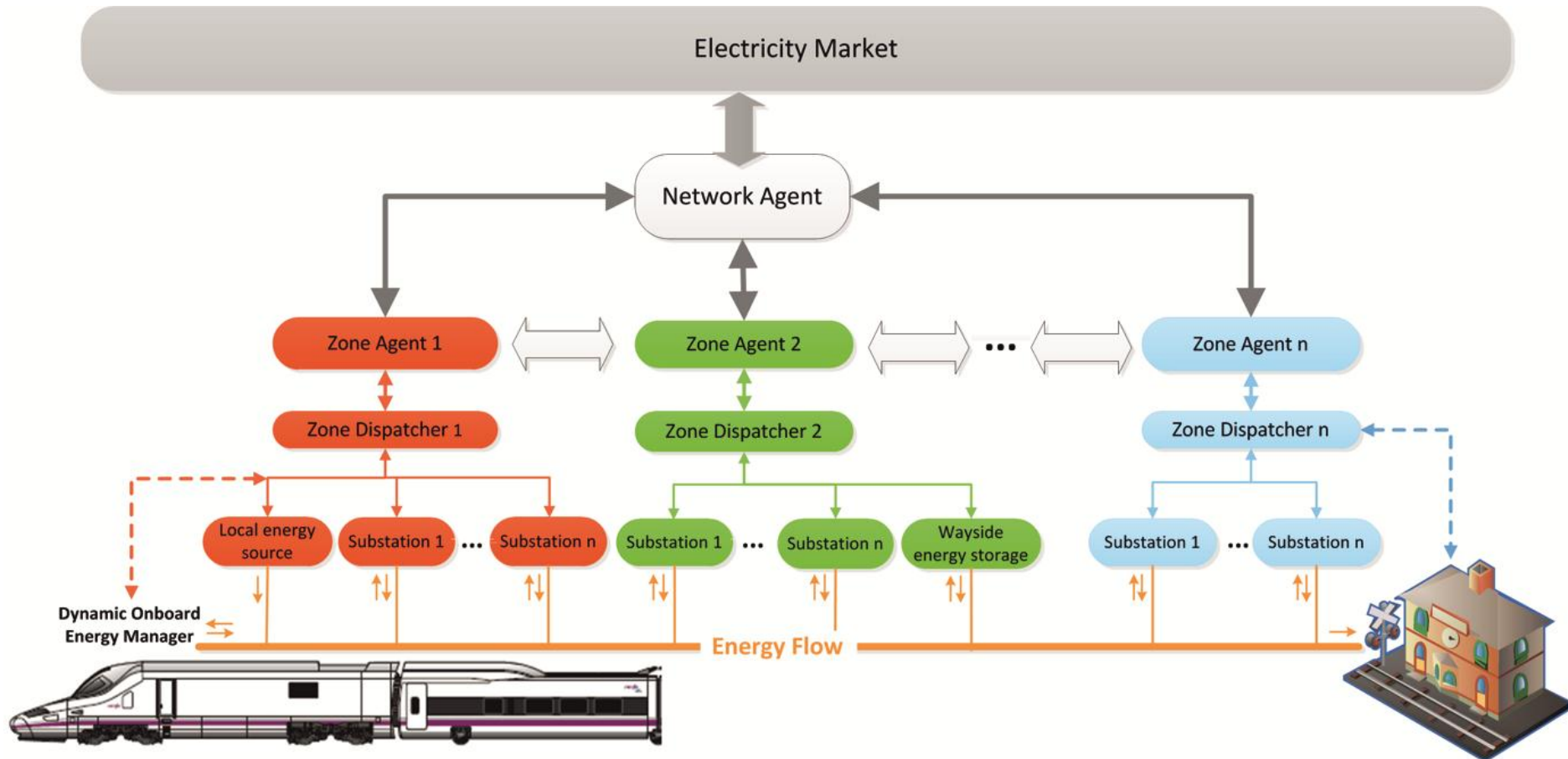
- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related Projects
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ **MERLIN**
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

- Sustainable and intelligent **M**anagement of **E**nergy for smarter **RaiL**way systems in Europe: an **IN**tegrated optimisation approach
- Distributed intelligence for energy optimization in railway systems
- The railway system as a smart grid with movable and flexible loads
- Possibility of offering the flexibility as a service to the utility

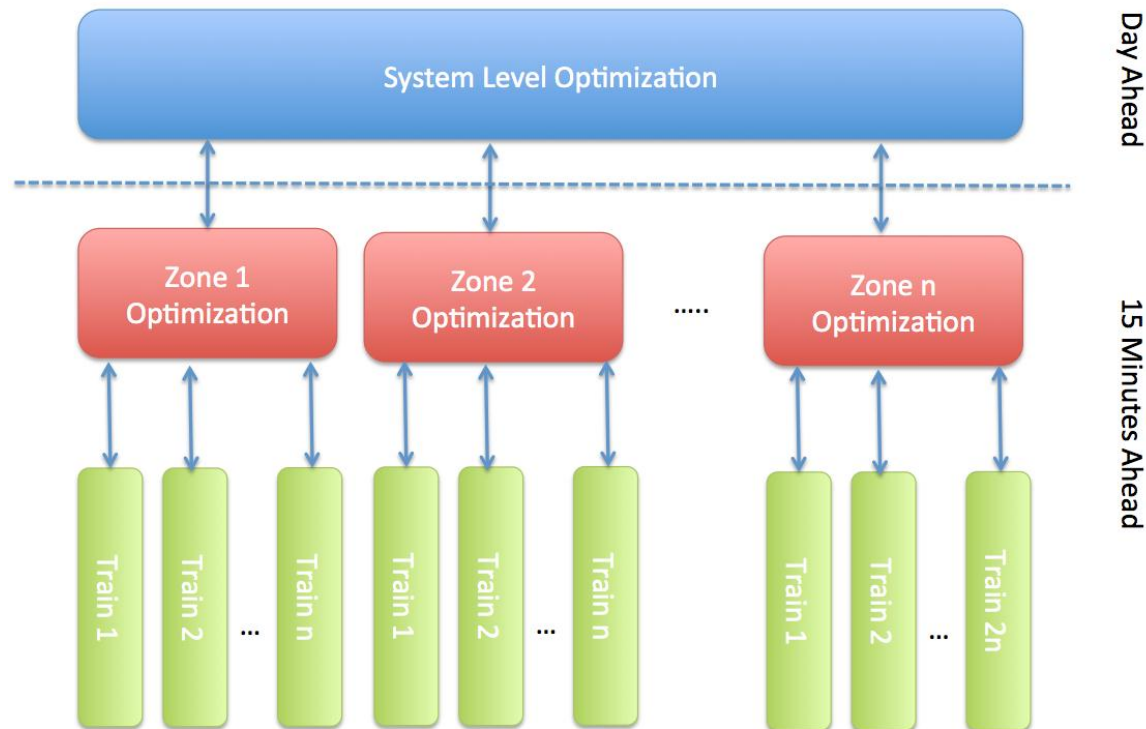


FP7 MERLIN

Partially Decentralized Approach



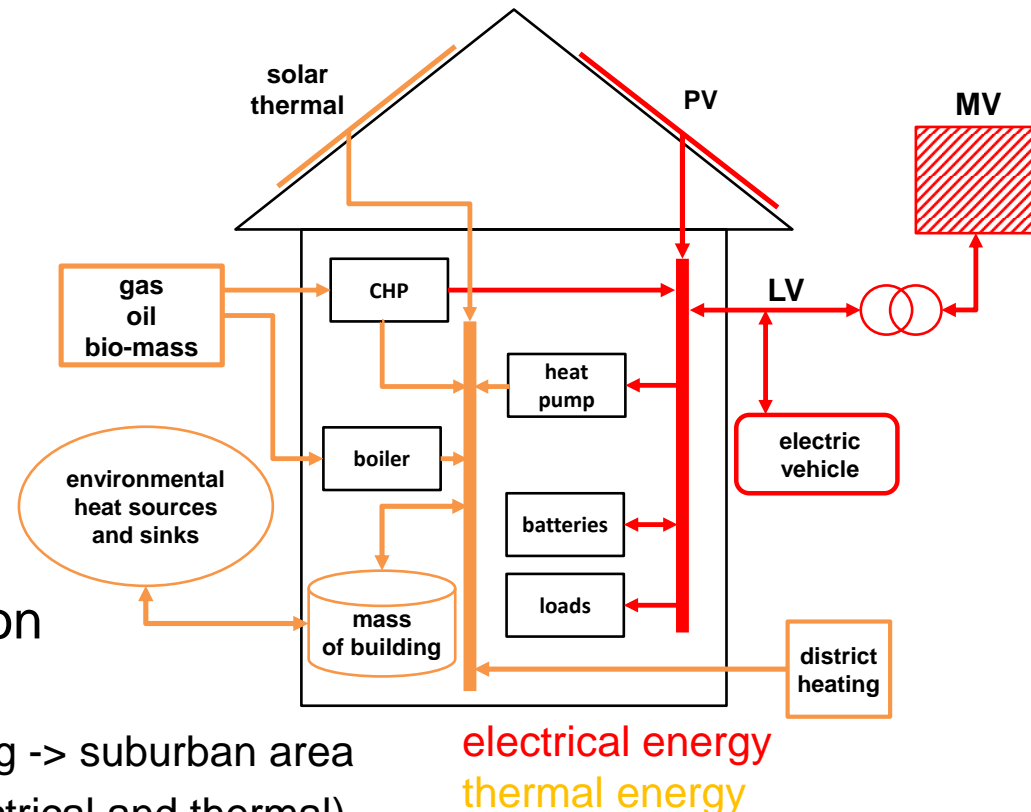
- Day-Ahead-Optimisation (DAO)
- 15-Minutes-Ahead-Optimization (MAO)
- Dynamic On-board Energy Management (DOEM)



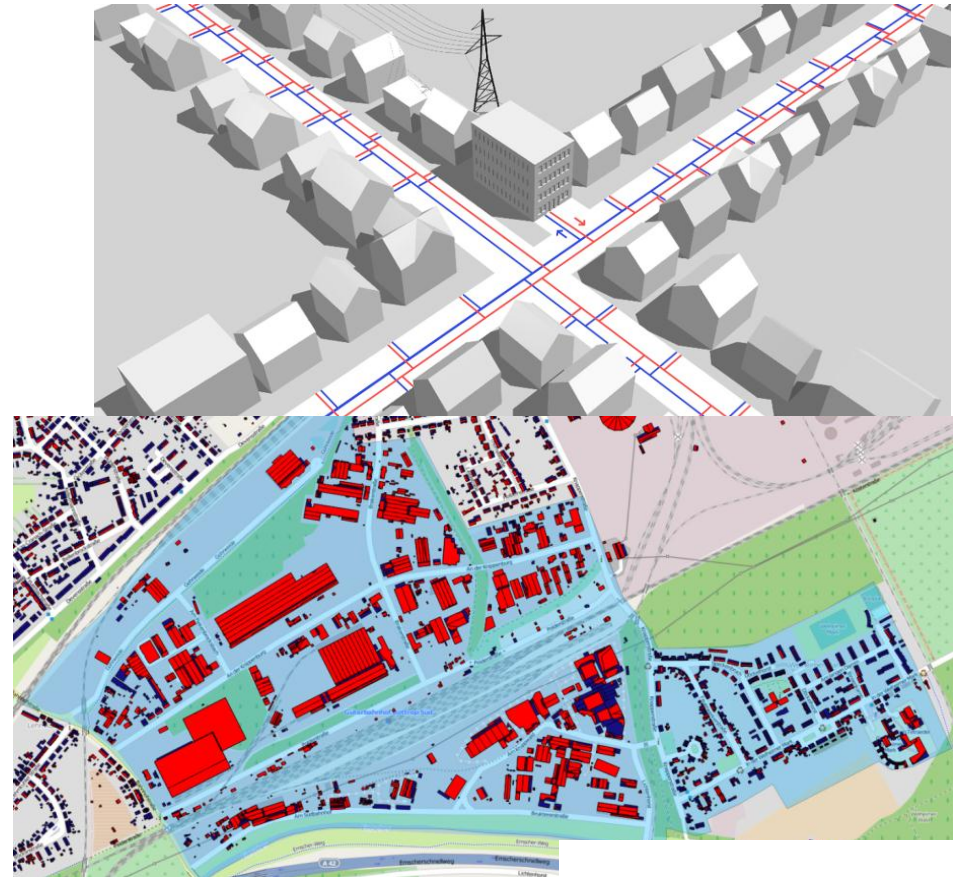
- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related EU Projects to Optimziation
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ MERLIN
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

Grid-interactive buildings

- Overall evaluation of
 - ≡ Building physics
 - ≡ Energy Management Systems
 - ≡ Energy economics concepts
- Assessment methodology
 - ≡ Multi-physics models
 - ≡ HiL-tests
- Control algorithms for Interaction of grid-interactive building
 - ≡ Individual components -> building -> suburban area
 - ≡ Building as source and sink (electrical and thermal)
 - ≡ Integration of renewable energies (e.g. PV)
 - ≡ Index for grid-compatibility → DSM ,Power Quality, fault handling



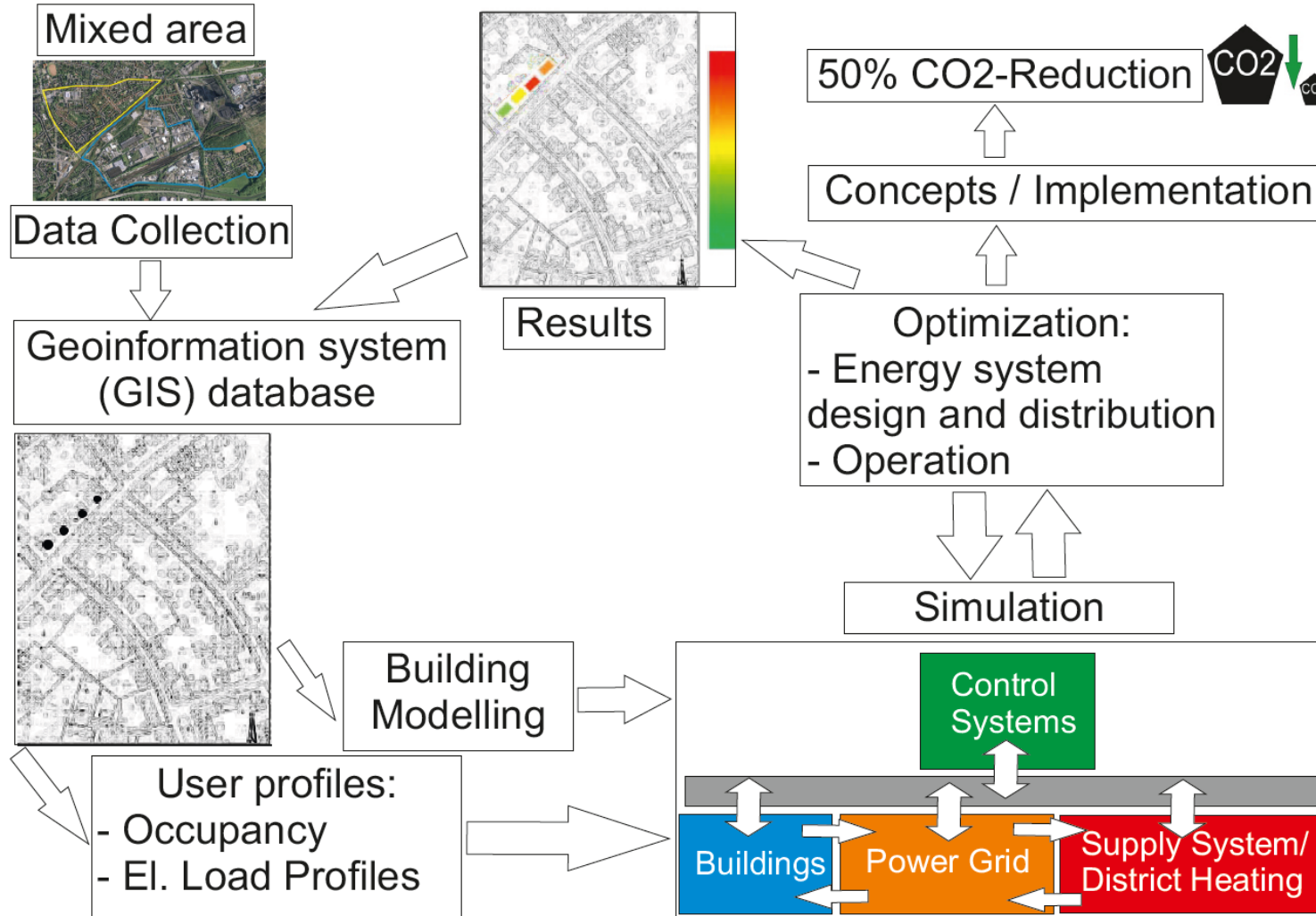
- Development of new concepts for local control of low voltage grid
- Integration of different grids: electrical, gas, heating
- Detailed simulation of city-quarters to check the proposed solution
- Development of plans for large on-field deployment
- Optimization and scheduling of decentralized generation units



InnovationCity Bottrop Project Cycle



E.ON Energy Research Center

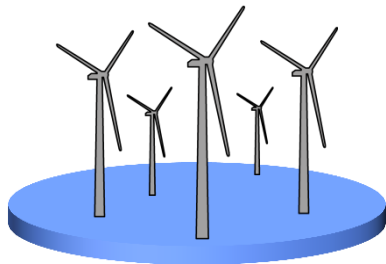


- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related EU Projects to Optimization
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ MERLIN
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

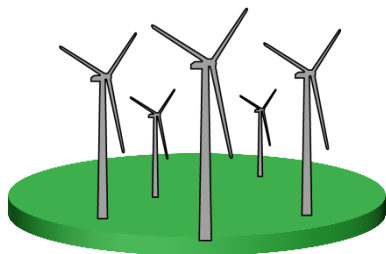
Motivation - Future energy system



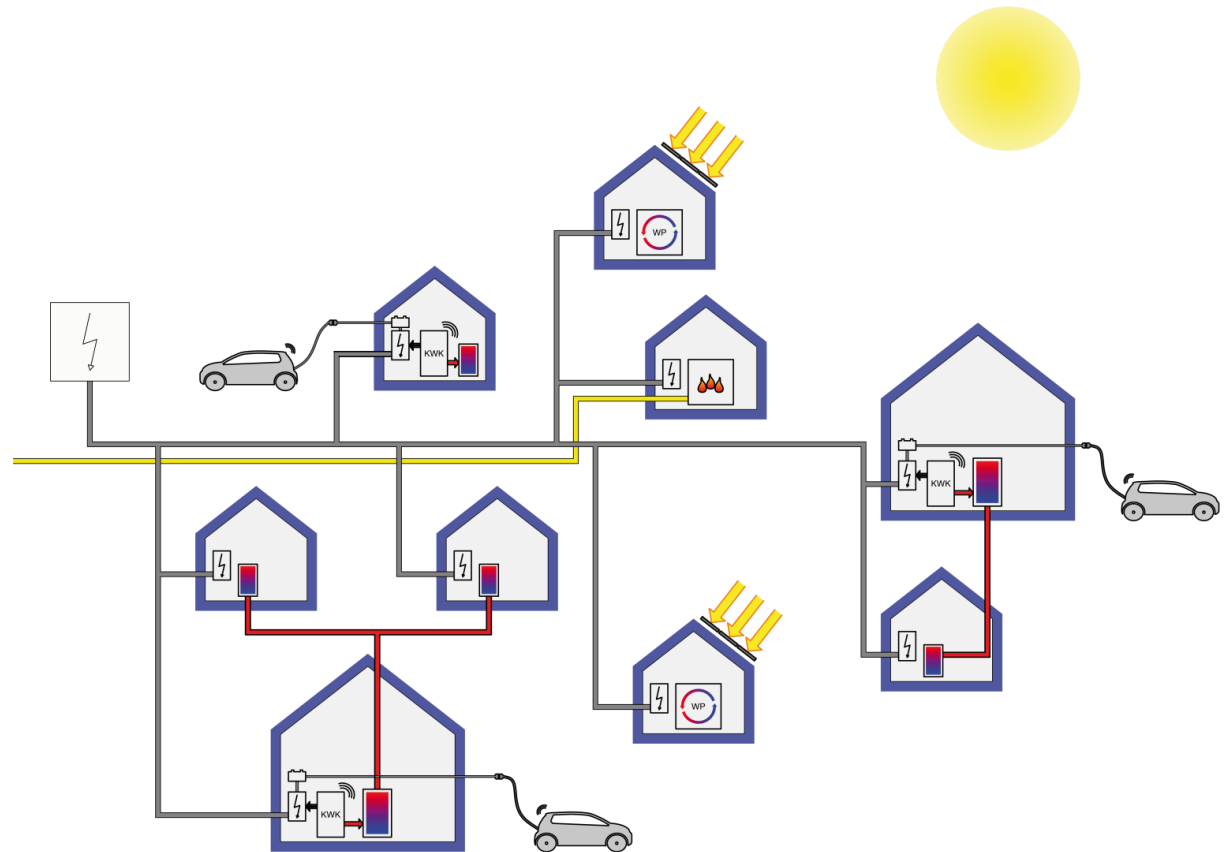
E.ON Energy Research Center



Off shore



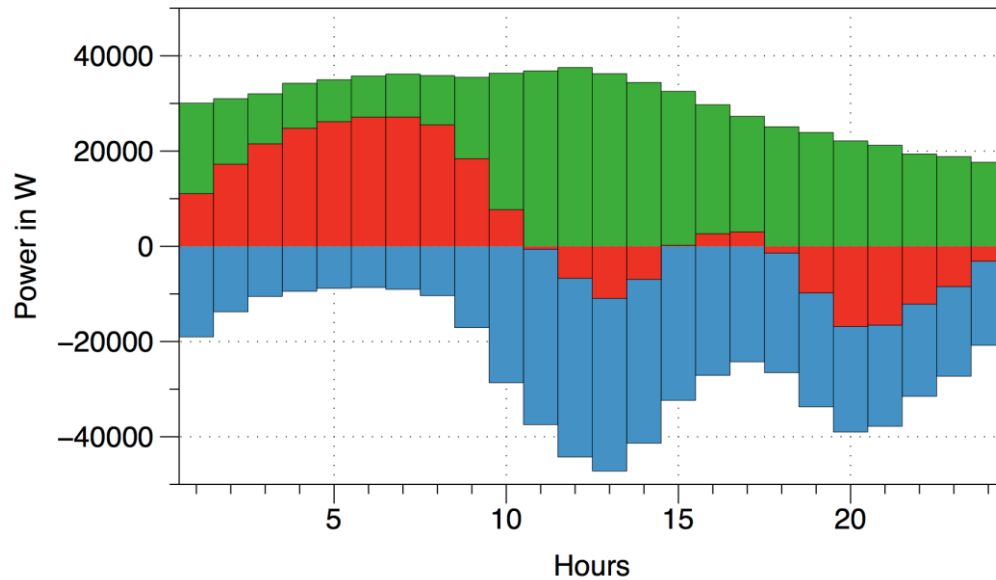
On shore



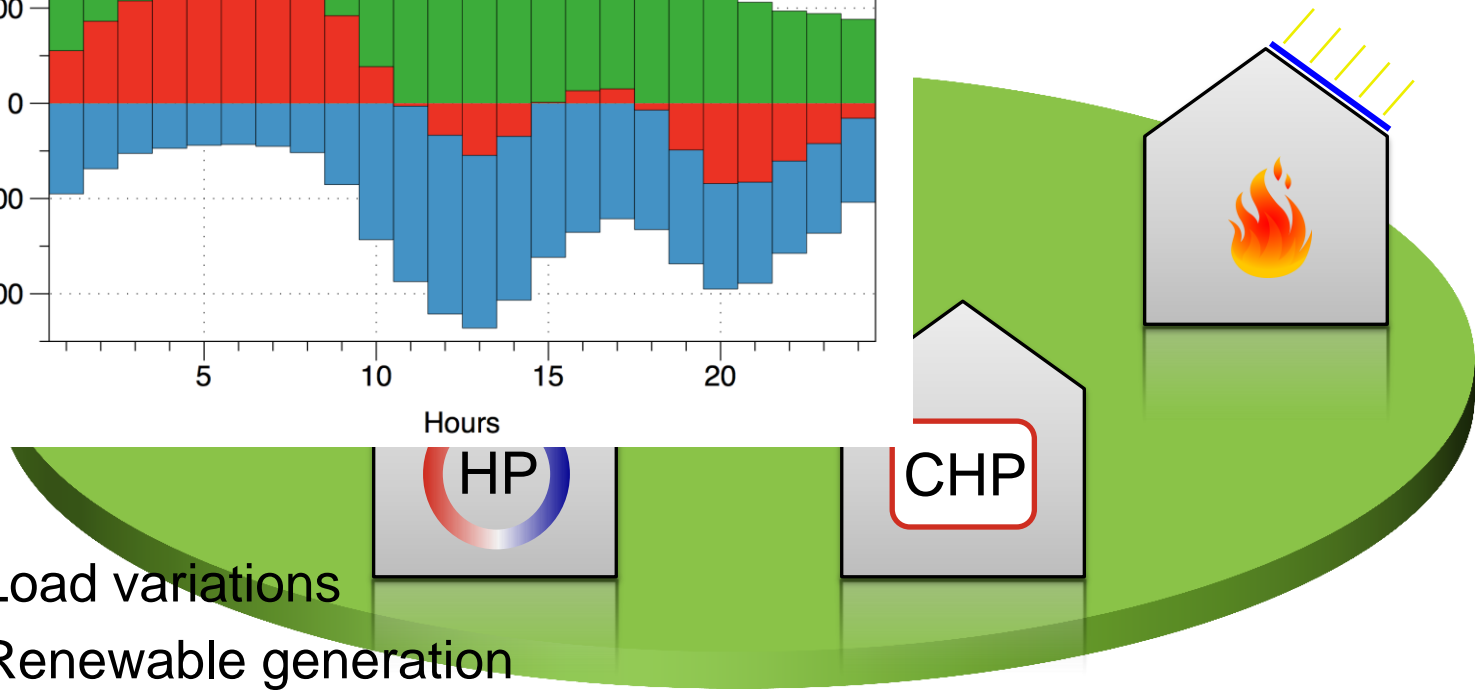
Introduction



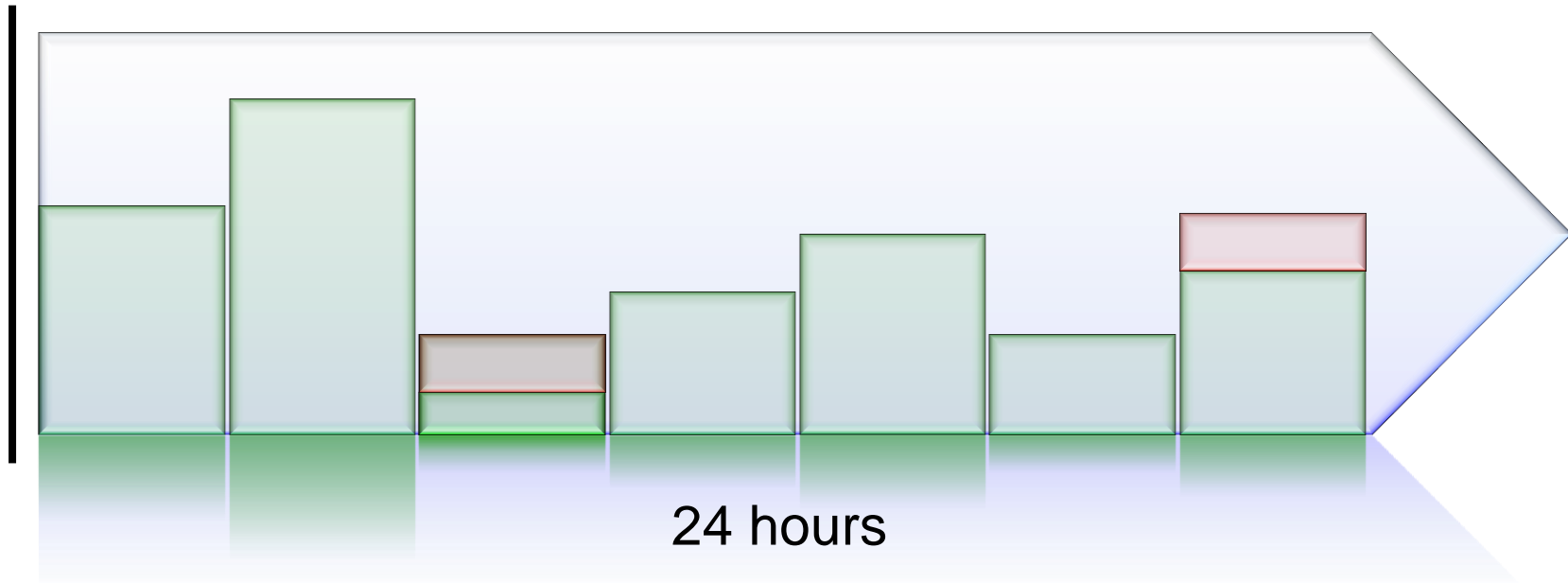
E.ON Energy Research Center



- Load variations
- Renewable generation



- Day ahead scheduling of the operation of shiftable heating systems
 - ≡ According to thermal demand
 - ≡ According to availability of RES
- Short term balancing during the day due to deviations
 - ≡ Forecast errors
 - ≡ User influence



- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related EU Projects to Optimization
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ MERLIN
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

Centralized approach

■ Central approach (Benchmark)

≡ Mixed Integer Program (MIP) solved for several houses

≡ Constraints:

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{n=1}^N \left(Pth_{Heater_n} \cdot modlvl_{Heater_{n,t}} - Pth_{Storage_{n,t}} - Pth_{Demand_{n,t}} \right) = 0$$

$$0 \leq Eth_{storage_{n,t}} \leq STORCAP_n$$

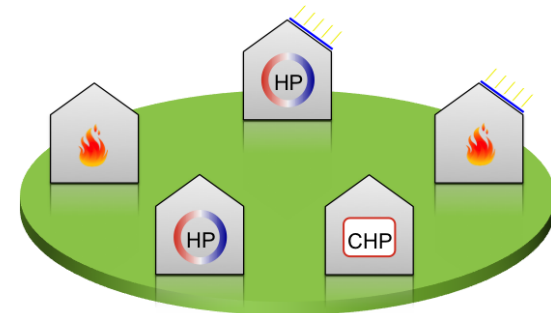
≡ Objective function:

$$= \text{Mismatch} = \sum_{t=1}^T \left((Renewable\ Generation)_t - \sum_{n=1}^N Pel_{Demand_{n,t}} \right)$$

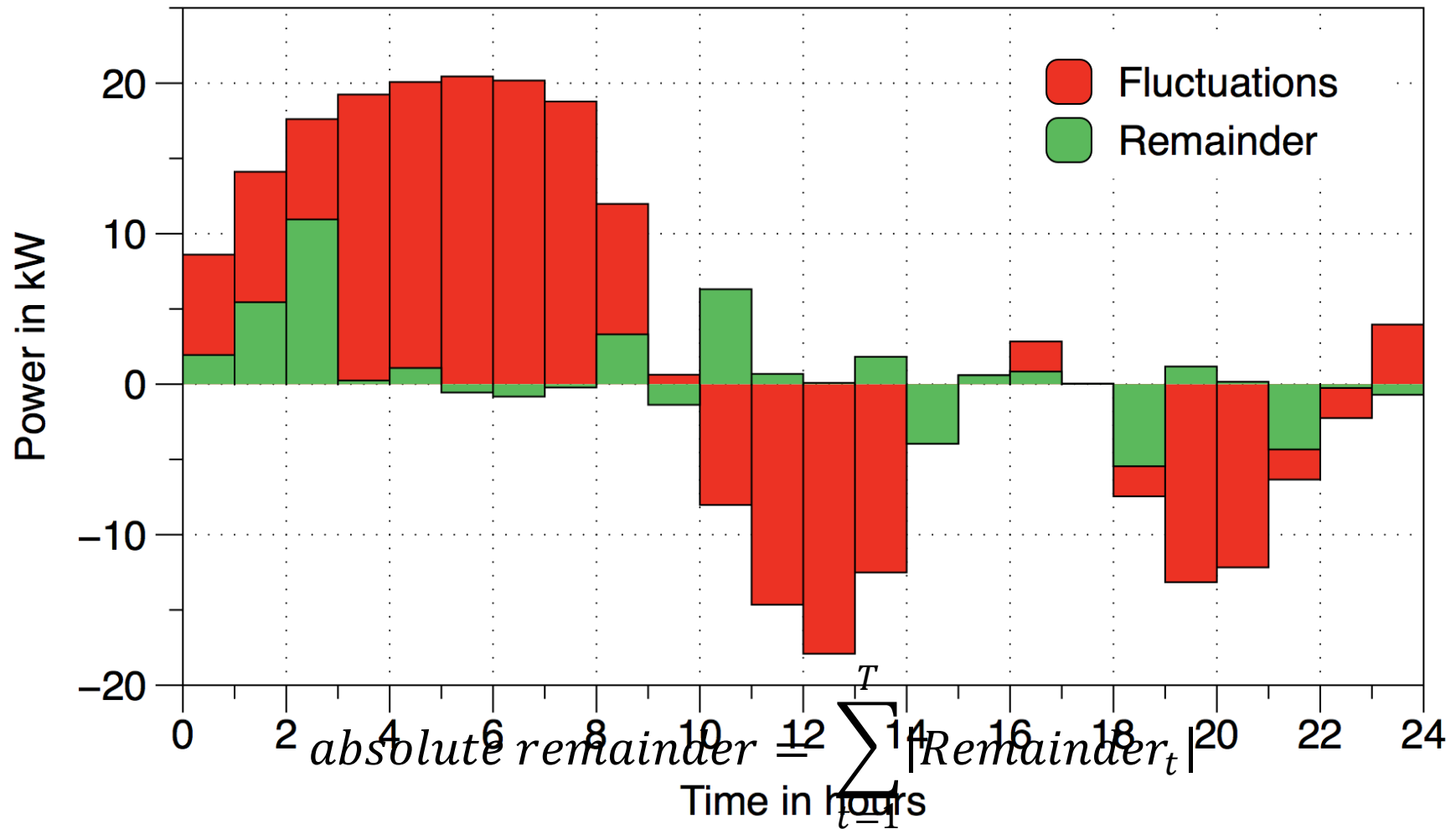
$$= \text{Fluctuations} = \sum_{t=1}^T ((Mismatch - LSL)_t)$$

$$= \text{Remainder} = \sum_{t=1}^T \left((Fluctuations)_t - \sum_{n=1}^N Pel_{HEATER_{n,t}} \right)$$

$$\min \sum_{t=1}^T |Remainder_t|$$



Results of centralized scheduling



- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related EU Projects to Optimization
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ MERLIN
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

- E.g. Minimize On/Off Switching of heating units
 - ≡ Also others or possible (Min Co2, Price, ...)

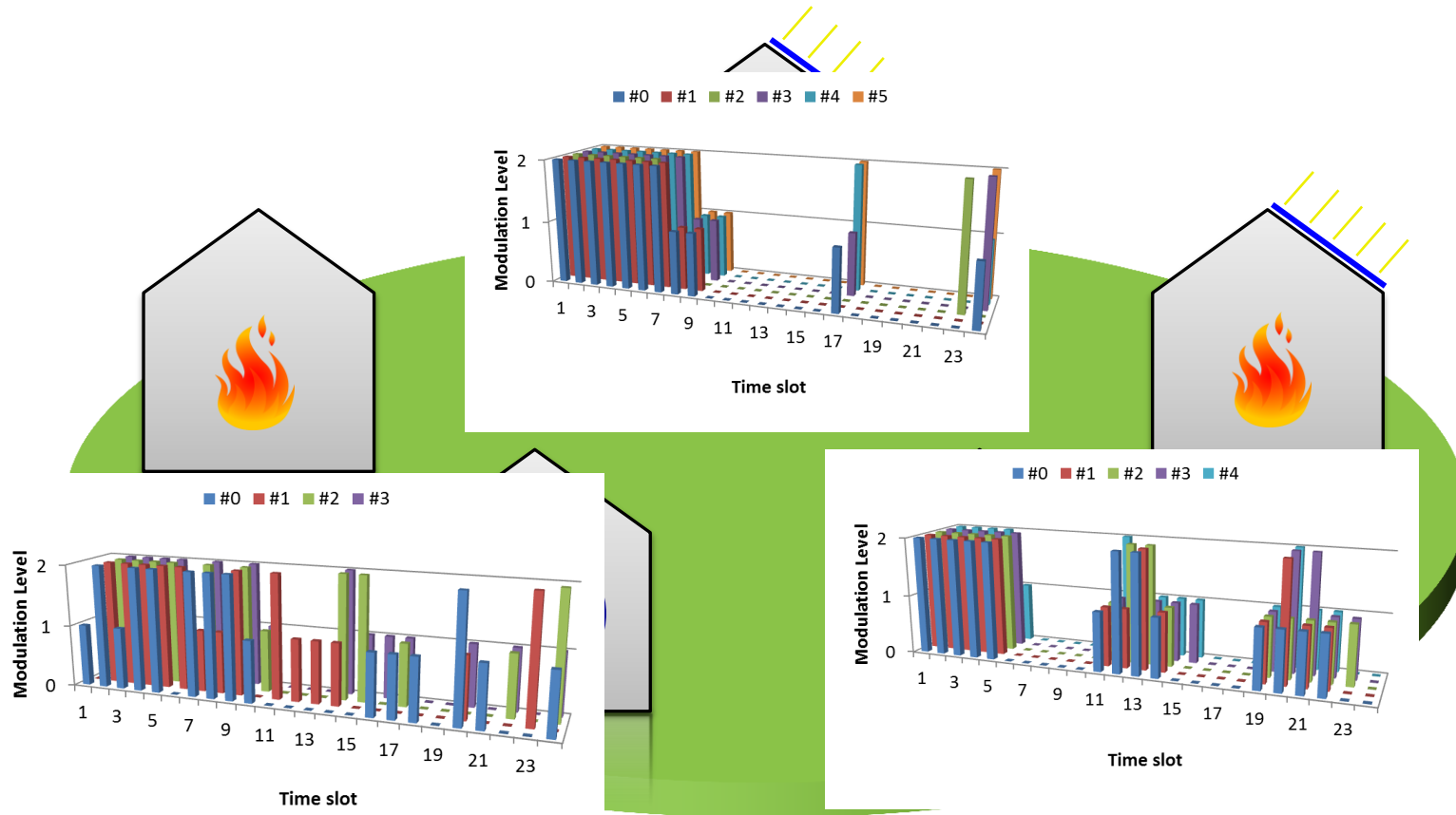
$$\text{Min} \sum_{t=1}^T |\textit{Switching}_t|$$

- Whereby Switching is defined as:

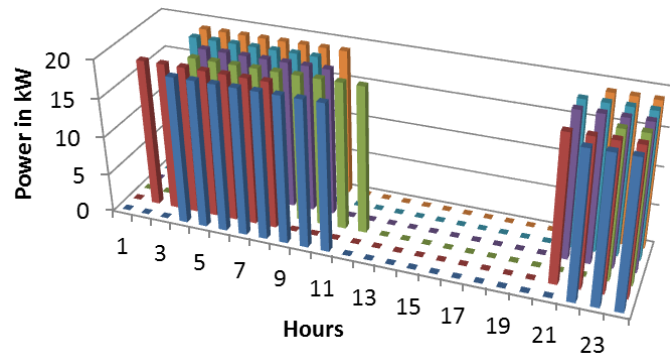
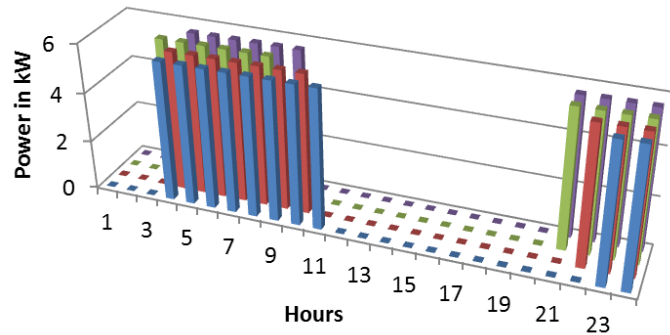
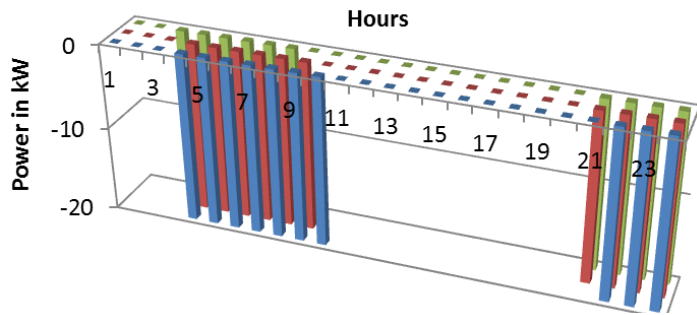
$$\textit{Switching}_t - \left(\begin{array}{l} \textit{modlvlEH}_t - \textit{modlvlEH}_{t-1} + \textit{modlvlHP}_t - \textit{modlvlHP}_{t-1} \\ + \textit{modlvlCHP}_t - \textit{modlvlCHP}_{t-1} \end{array} \right) = 0$$

$$\forall 1 \leq t \leq T$$

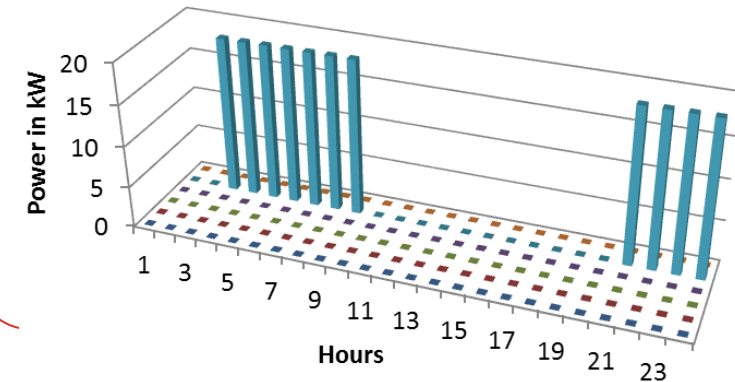
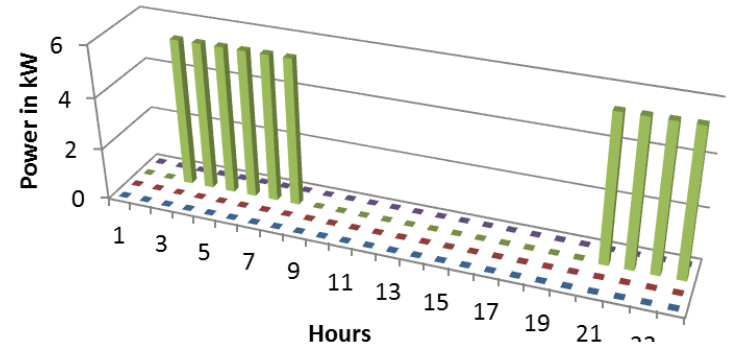
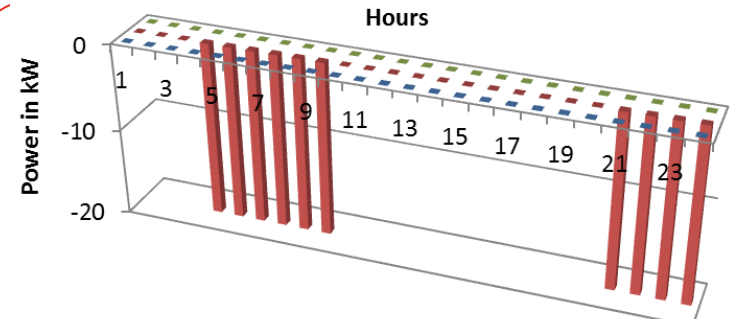
Decentralized approach



Decentralized approach



Search



1

- Calculate „absolute remainder“ of all possible combinations

2

- Select combination with smallest „absolute remainder“

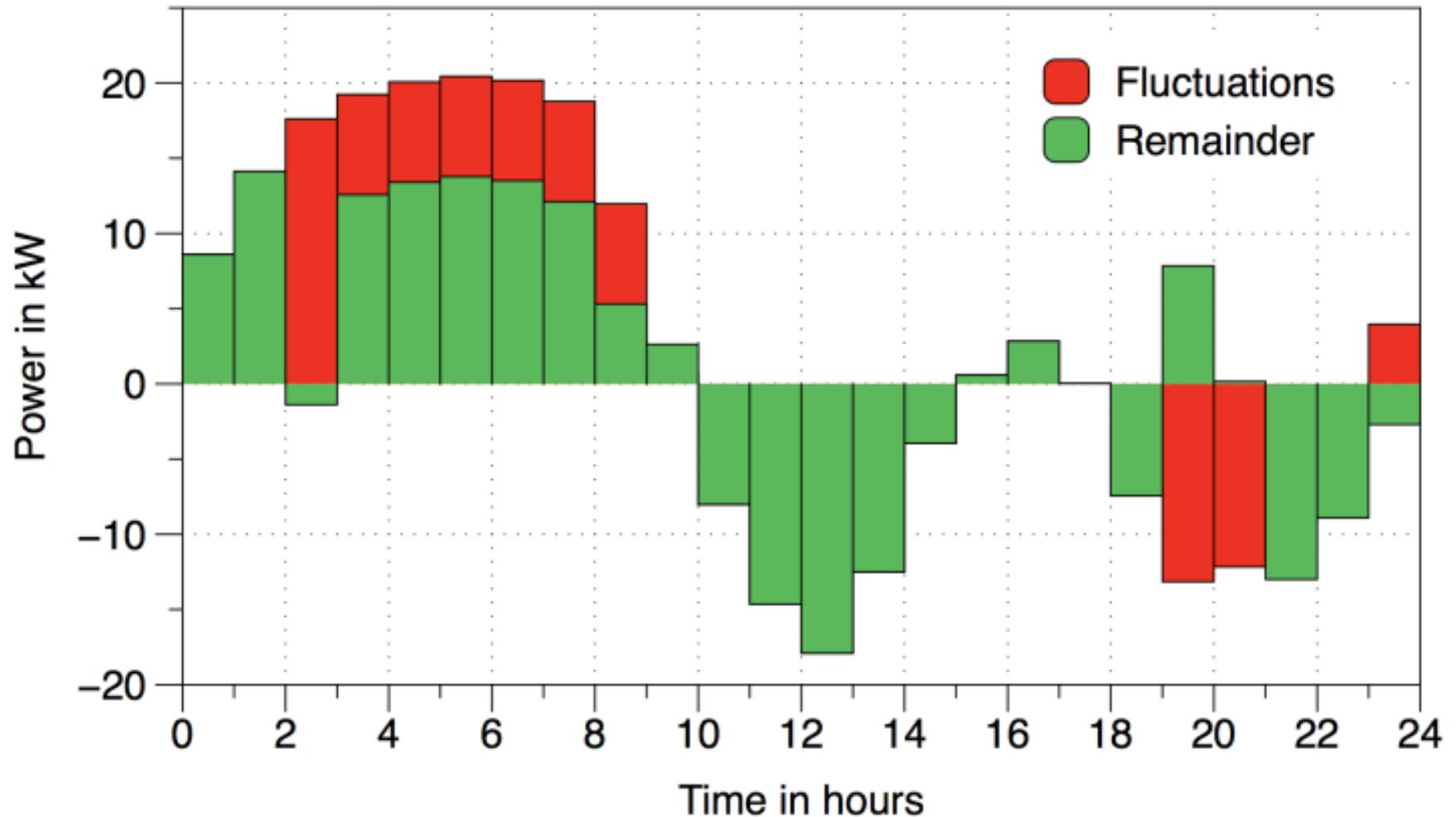
3

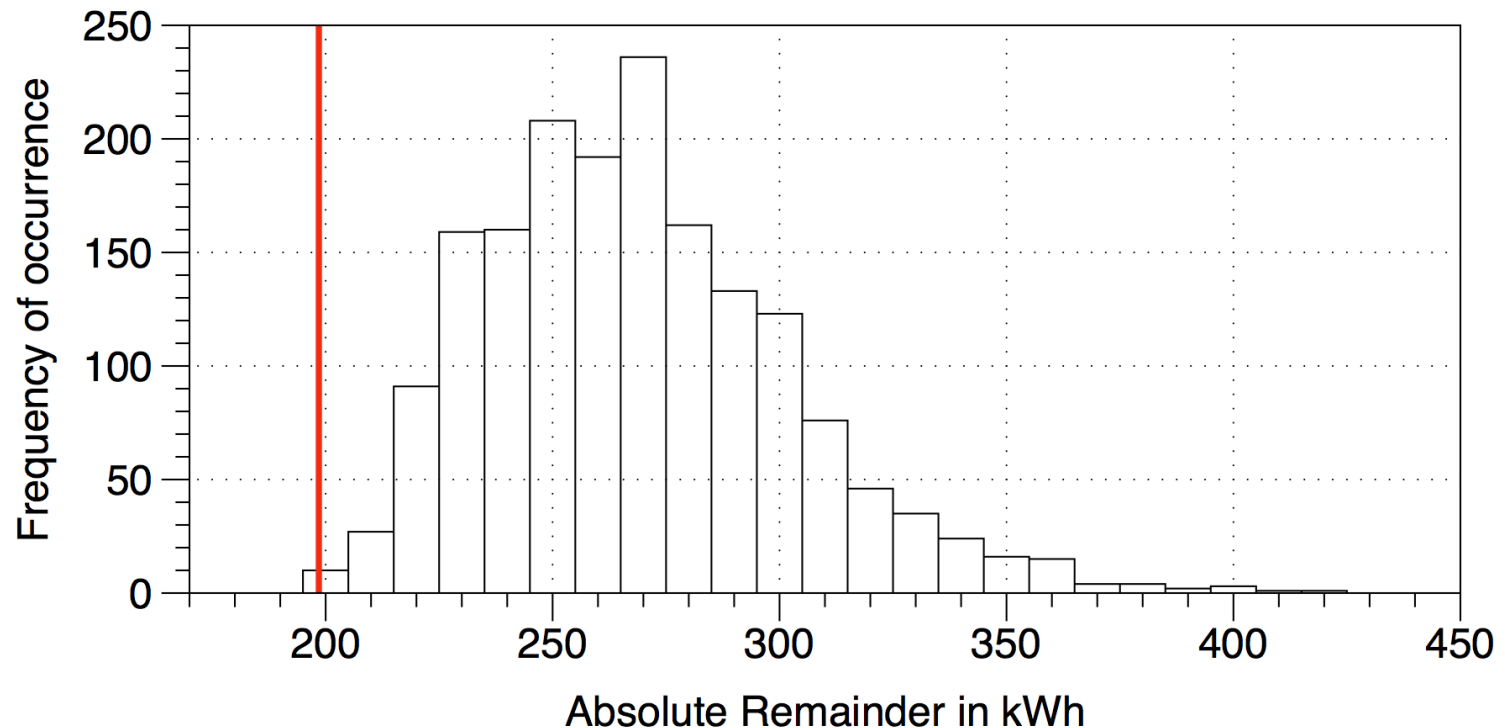
- Inform every building about the selected schedule

Decentralized Approach - Results



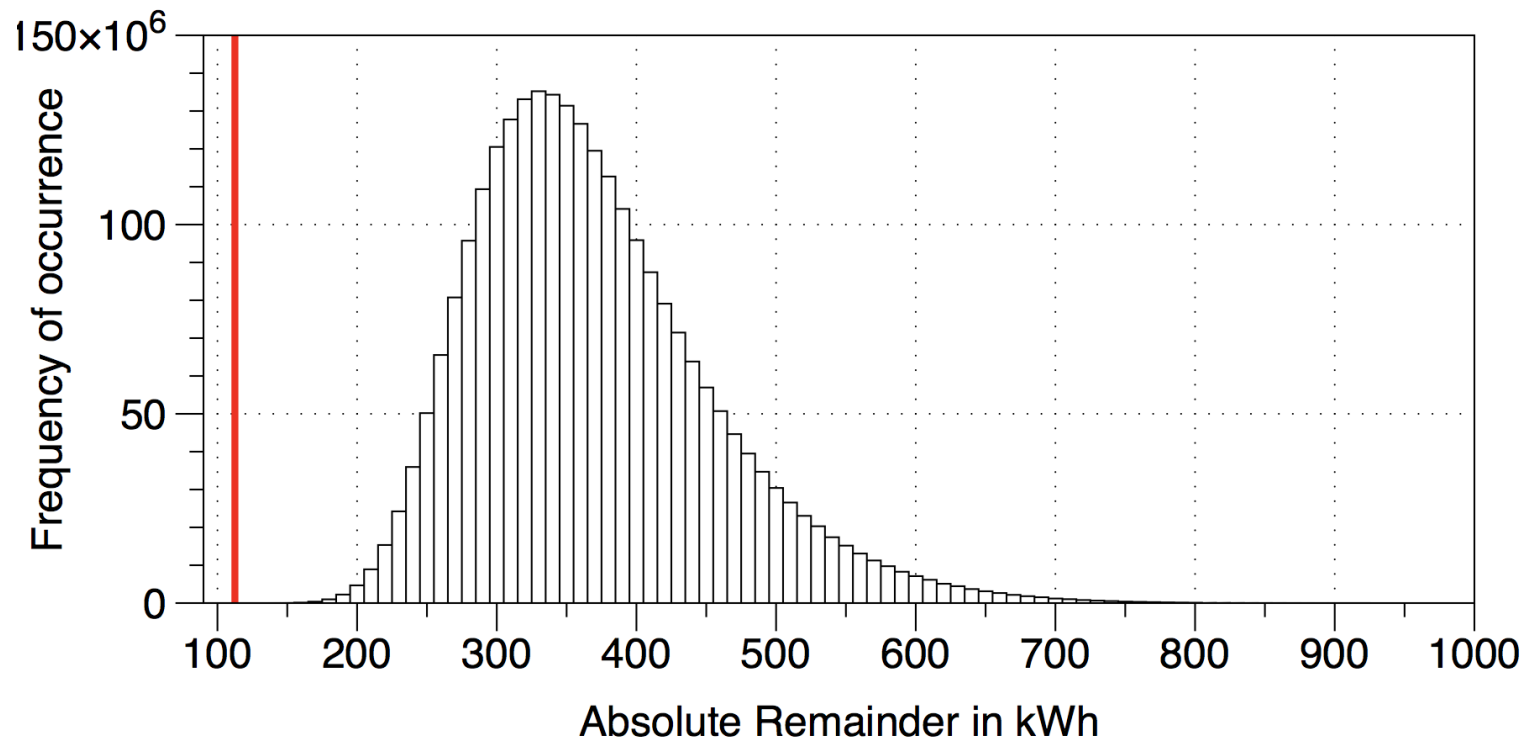
E.ON Energy Research Center





Decentralized Approach - Results

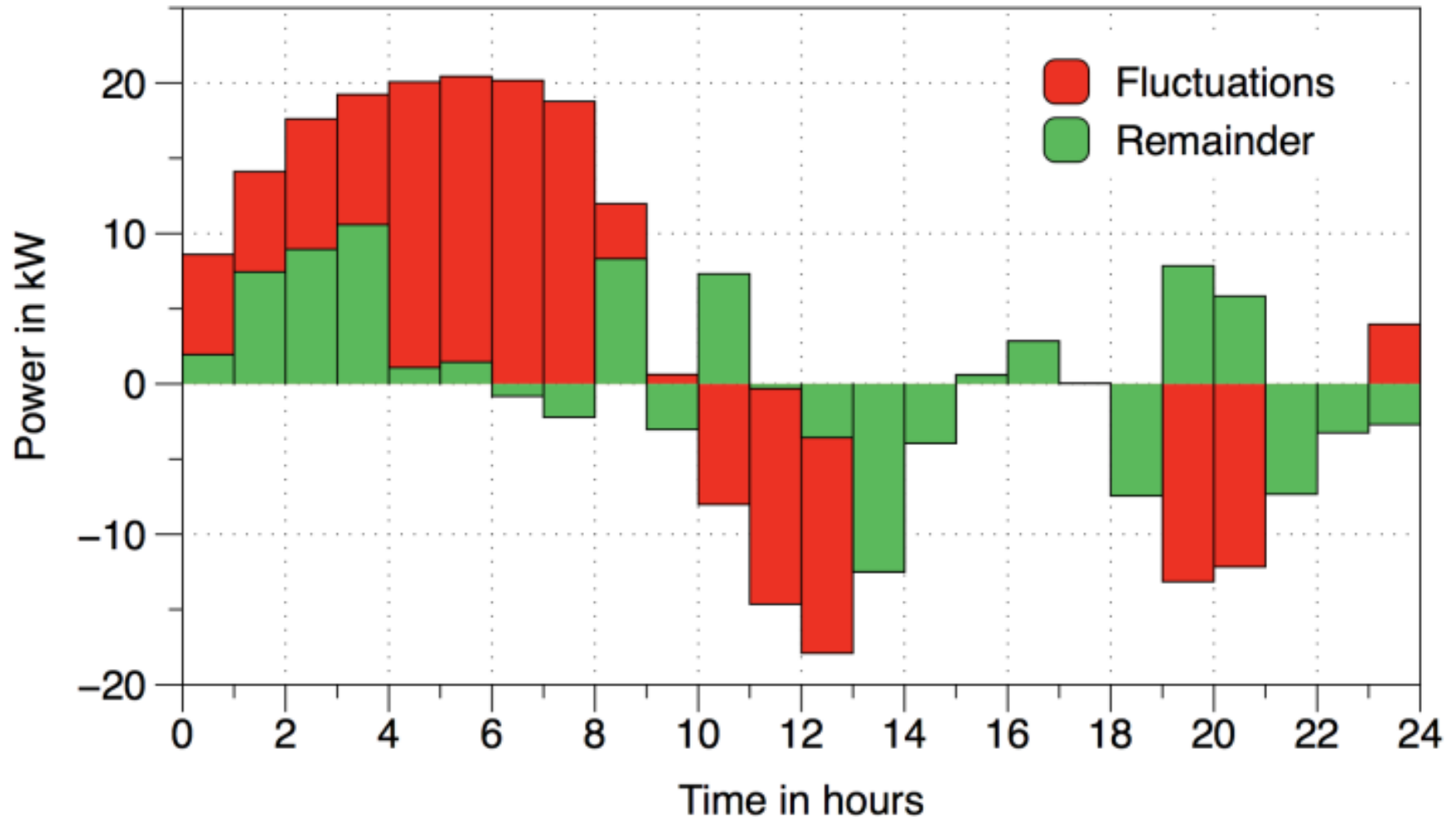
- Better result from the local point of view
 - ≡ Local objective function: reduce switching
 - ≡ Switching significantly reduced
- Performance from a global point of view goes down
 - ≡ Increased „absolute remainder“
 - ≡ Decreased global result due to reduced flexibility
- Solution
 - ≡ Relax the local objective
 - ≡ Allow more possible schedules



Decentralized Approach - Results



E.ON Energy Research Center



- Introduction E.ON Energy Research Center
- Related EU Projects to Optimization
 - ≡ FINESCE
 - ≡ COOPERATE
 - ≡ MERLIN
 - ≡ Others
- Distributed coordination of residential heating units
 - ≡ Motivation
 - ≡ Central scheduler
 - ≡ Decentralized scheduler
 - ≡ Conclusion

Conclusion and Outlook

- Every individual building can in first place do a local optimization
 - ≡ Every building can have a different objective function
 - ≡ Every building can decide how much flexibility it provides
- Flexibility of the individual building can be exploited on a higher level
 - ≡ Support integration of Renewables
- Advantages
 - ≡ A lot of detailed information don't have to be sent to a central unit
 - ≡ With a decentralized search, the approach would be completely decentralized
- Outlook
 - ≡ Implement more detailed objective functions for the individual buildings
 - ≡ Implement decentralized search

Thank you for your attention!