

GMLC 1.4.2 – Definitions, Standards and Test Procedures for Grid Services from Devices

June 21, 2018
Washington, DC

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Overview



Timeline

- Project Start FY16
- Project End FY18
- Percent Complete: 33% of current year
- Percent Complete: 0% of FY18 (funds arrived in March for Project Year 3 start ~ Sep. 1, 2018)

Barriers

- Integrate device models into framework
- Framework to model range of grid services
- Characterization and test protocols developed to validate and further refine grid service studies

Budget

- All Labs FY16 – FY18: \$6.5M
- ANL Funding for FY17: \$288k (model)
- ANL Funding for FY18: \$500k (test / validation)

Partners

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Argonne National Laboratory
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
Sandia National Laboratory
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
Idaho National Laboratory
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Project Description

Enable a broad range of distributed energy resources (DERs) – to provide operational flexibility required by the power grid in the form of valuable grid services at the bulk system and local distribution levels.

Value Proposition

- ✓ *Grid operators & planners can **accurately assess the contribution of DER devices***
- ✓ *Encourages manufacturers to add capabilities to devices by articulating required performance & estimating potential value*
- ✓ *Level-playing field for modeling DER participation in planning & operations*
- ✓ *Battery-equivalent metric for grid flexibility*
- ✓ *Contribution of different DERs can be “summed”*

Project Objectives

- ✓ **High-resolution models of DER device classes** including engineering, operational, & human constraints
- ✓ **Standard battery-equivalent model interface** applicable to all device classes
- ✓ **Prototypical “drive cycles”** for devices providing a **wide variety of grid services**
- ✓ **Conduct trial analysis** using models & drive cycles to **exemplify device potentials**
- ✓ **Device characterization test protocols & conduct trials** to validate models (water heaters, commercial refrigeration, EVs)
- ✓ **Identify possible extensions to DOE appliance/equipment efficiency standard’s test protocols** to characterize important device parameters

Classes of Devices and Services



Devices (DERs)

Responsive, flexible end-use loads

- ▶ Water heaters
- ▶ Refrigerators
- ▶ Air conditioners
- ▶ Commercial rooftop units (RTUs)
- ▶ Commercial refrigeration
- ▶ Electric vehicles (charging only)
- ▶ Electrolyzers

Storage

- ▶ Battery / inverter systems
- ▶ Electric vehicles (full vehicle-to-grid)

Distributed generation

- ▶ Photovoltaic solar (PV) / inverter systems
- ▶ Fuel cells

Grid Services

- ▶ Peak load management (capacity)
- ▶ Energy market real-time price response (wholesale energy costs)
- ▶ Capacity market dispatch (market value)
- ▶ Frequency regulation (market value)
- ▶ Spinning reserve (market value)
- ▶ Ramping (new)
- ▶ Artificial inertia (new)
- ▶ Distribution voltage management (new; e.g., PV impacts management⁴)

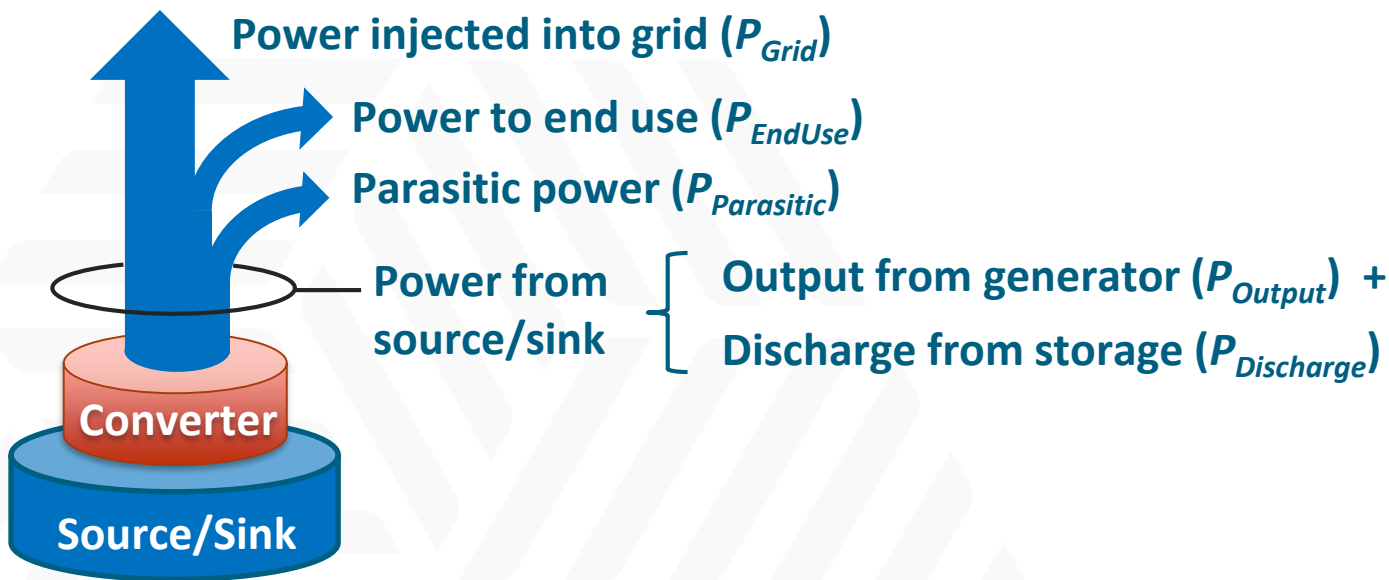
What is a *Battery-Equivalent Model*?



Battery-equivalent model of devices:

- ▶ Common, uniform means of representing properties of any DER device fleet as a “virtual battery”
 - In terms used to characterize battery/inverter systems
 - Extended with additional generalized properties & constraints needed to describe other types of DERs
 - Like a “virtual power plant” concept except more general
 - Generates
 - Stores
 - Consumes
- ▶ Individual discretely variable (“on/off”) devices can’t act in continuously variable way a battery does
- ▶ Fleets of such devices can do so

Power/Energy Balance and Power for Grid Services from a Generic DER



Power Balance:

$$P_{Grid}(t) = P_{Output}(t) + P_{Discharge}(t) - P_{Enduse}(t) - P_{Parastic}(t)$$

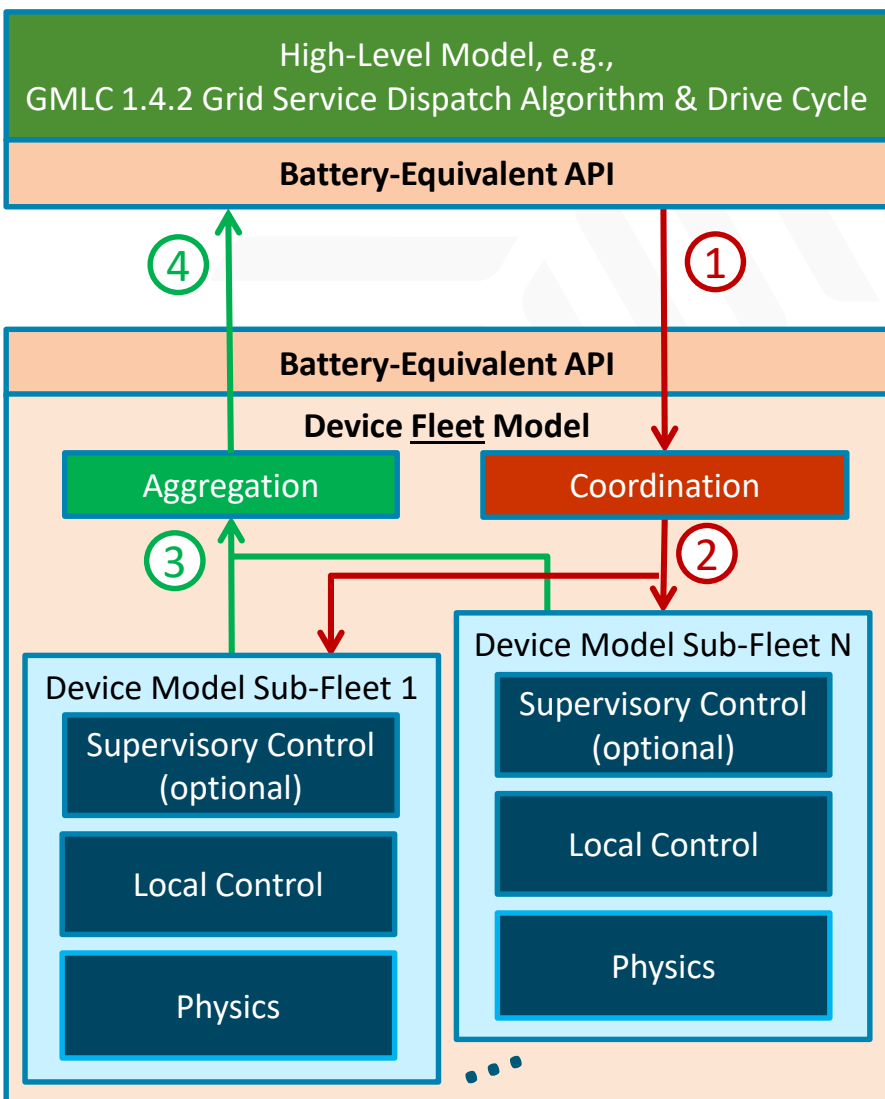
Power for Grid Service:

$$P_{Service}(t) = P_{Grid}(t) - P_{GridBase}(t) \quad ; \text{ where } Base \text{ indicates base case}$$

$$P_{Service}(t) = \Delta P_{Discharge}(t) + \Delta P_{Output}(t) - \Delta P_{Enduse}(t) - \Delta P_{Parasitic}$$

; where Δ is the difference between the service case & base case

Architecture: Device & Fleet Models called by High-Level Model via Battery-Equivalent API



High-Level Model of Grid Planning or Operations

1. Requests power for service from fleet via API

Device Fleet Model

(N sub-fleets representing diverse population, each with uniform parameters, usage patterns, etc.)

2. Coordination: Allocates request to sub-fleets

4. Aggregates & returns fleet's current state:

- Power delivered for service
- Power injected into grid
- Base case power injected into grid

Aggregates & returns constraints for next time step:

- Energy stored & total capacity
- Charge/discharge efficiencies
- Power, price, time constraints

Device Model (1 device · sub-fleet weighting factor)

3. Returns sub-fleet's current state (see 4)

Returns sub-fleet constraints for next time step (see 4)

Device Model: Plug-in Electrified Vehicles (PEV)

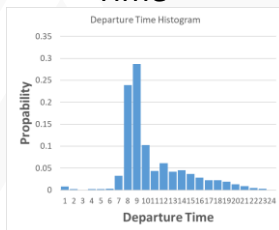
Step 1: Create Sub-Fleet Activity Schedules

Vehicle Models
(real or random
properties)

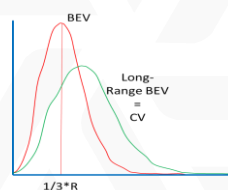
Random vehicle activity schedules based on distribution data

Each sub-fleet
has unique
activity schedule

First
Departure
Time

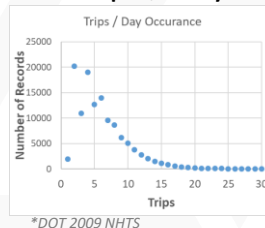


Daily Range

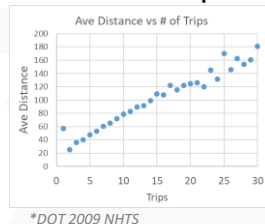


Vehicle Range
Determines
Probability Curve

Trips / Day



Dist vs Trips

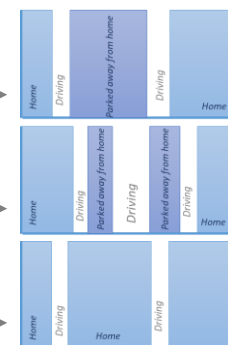
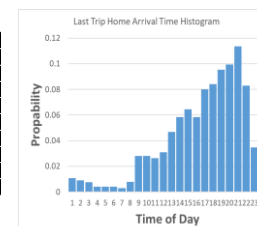


Where
Parked

Trip Purpose	Percent
Home	34.3
Work	16.6
School/Daycare/Religious activity	3.1
Medical/Dental services	1.5
Shopping/Errands	19.5
Social/Recreational	8.4
Transport someone	8.5
Meals	6.7
Something else	1.4

**DOT 2009 NHTS*

Time return
home

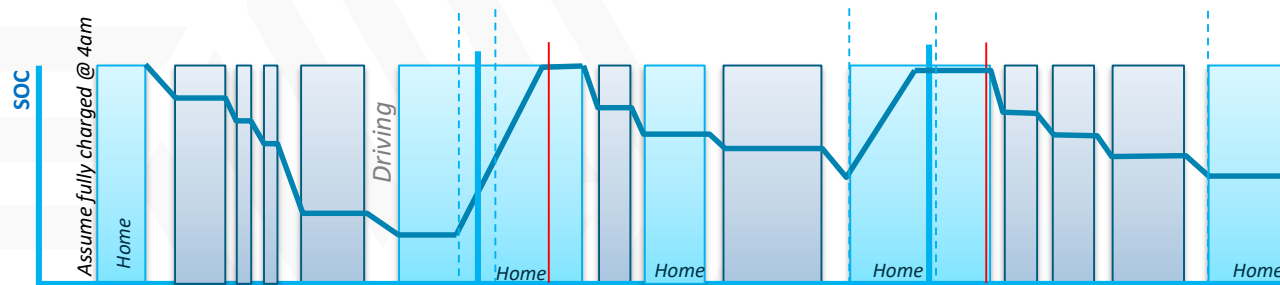


Literature data of distributions employed

Device Model: Plug-in Electrified Vehicles (PEV)

Step 2: Deploy Baseline Charging Assumptions

Baseline Sim



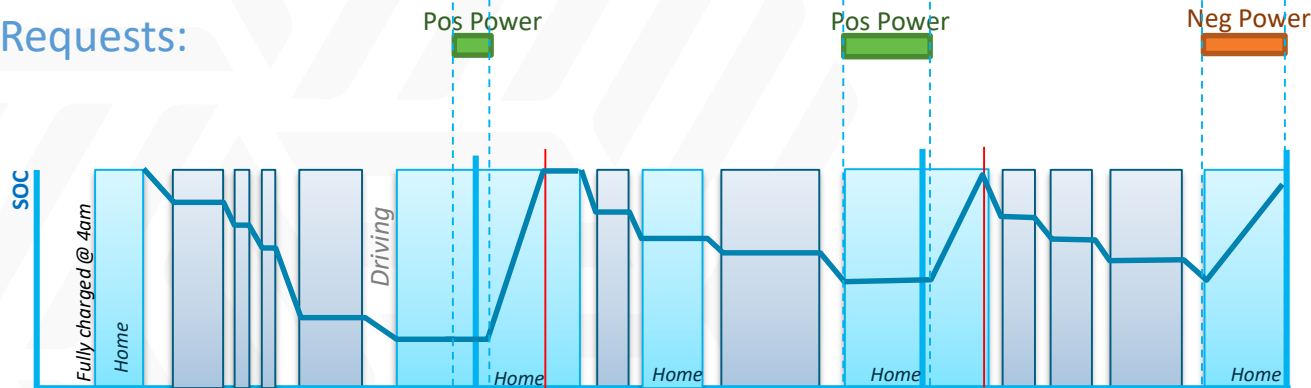
Grid Service Requests:

Pos Power

Pos Power

Neg Power

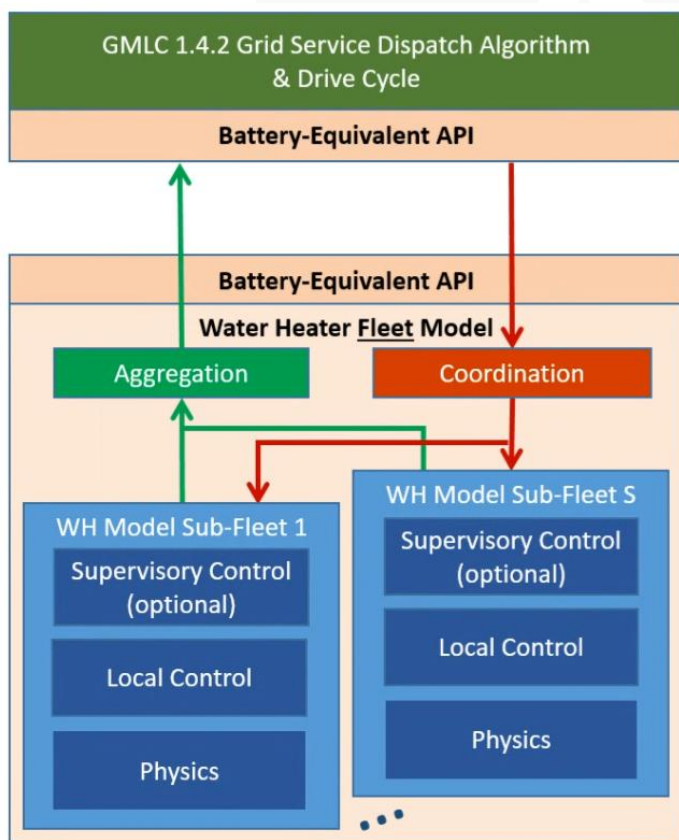
Grid Service Sim



Step 3: Grid Service is Referenced to Baseline

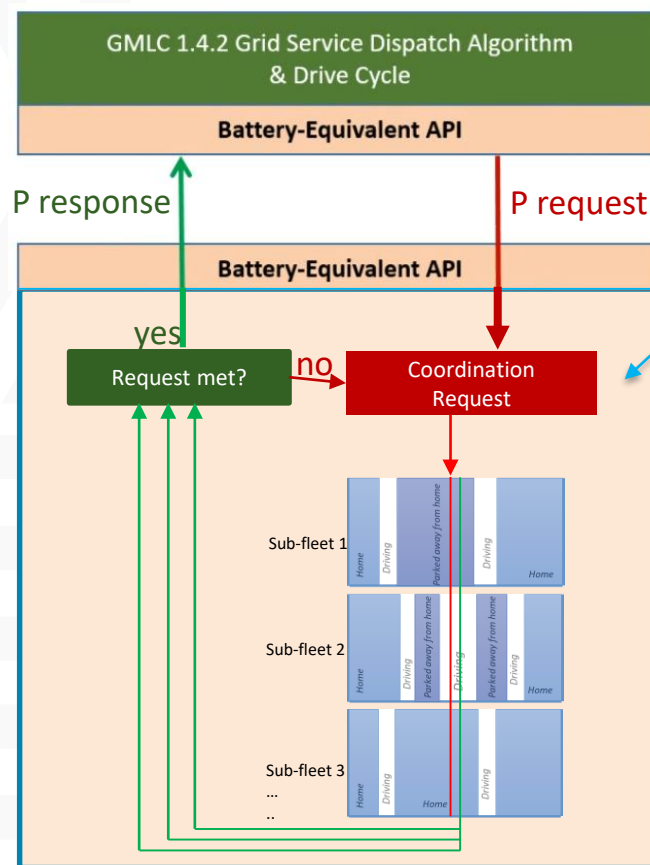
Sub-Fleet Models Operate in Generic “Battery-Equivalent API”

Generic Battery-Equivalent API



PEV Battery-Equivalent API Coordination Strategies






- Pricing (requires sub-fleet strike price info)
- Highest efficiency result
- Random selection of on/off
- Proportional charge level control
- Other advanced predictive models



Project Team, Roles, Budgets by Lab

Project Participants and Roles			Project Funding			
Lab	Device Class	Grid Services	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total
PNNL		A. Peak load management B. Artificial inertia/fast frequency response	\$351K	\$406K	\$196K	\$953K
NREL	1. Water heaters 2. PV/inverters	C. Distribution voltage management / PV impact mitigation	\$226K	\$351K	\$508K	\$1,085K
SNL	3. Batteries/ inverters		\$106K	\$153K	\$0K	\$259K
ANL	4. Electric vehicles (DR, V2G)		\$141K	\$276K	\$508K	\$925K
ORNL	5. Com. HVAC 6. Com. refrigeration		\$146K	\$308K	\$508K	\$962K
LBNL		D. ISO capacity market (e.g., PJM's) E. Regulation F. Spinning reserve G. Ramping	\$211K	\$225K	\$0K	\$436K
INL	7. Fuel cells 8. Electrolyzers		\$146K	\$158K	\$0K	\$304K
LLNL		H. Wholesale energy market price response	\$94K	\$154K	\$38K	\$286K
Totals			\$1,421K	\$2,031K	\$1,758K	\$5,210K

Key Project Milestones

Milestones* (FY16-FY18)	Status	Due Date
1. Standard definitions & drive cycles for grid services (draft for industry review)	1. Complete 	October 1, 2016
2. General device model (draft for industry review)	2. Complete 	
3. Extrapolation procedure for performance of grid services	3. Complete 	April 1, 2017
4. Project re-scoped (new negotiation template developed)	4. Complete 	October 1, 2017
5. Device model & battery equivalent interface software		July 1, 2017
6. Specify device characterization tests (for Year 3)		
7. Recommendations re. additional tests or results from efficiency standards testing		
8. Report on grid services definitions & prototypical drive cycles, device models & battery-equivalent interface		October 1, 2018
9. Grid services testing and model validation		April, 2018
10. Final industry meeting of stakeholder groups		

Backup Slides

Data Flow between Device Model and Grid Service: the Battery Equivalent Model (API)

