

Pecan Street Inc.

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Contents

Pecan Street Background

Pecan Street Research Initiatives

Pike Powers Commercialization Laboratory

Light Bulbs

Pecan Street Background Information

What is Pecan Street

Who is Pecan Street

Research Objectives and Initiatives



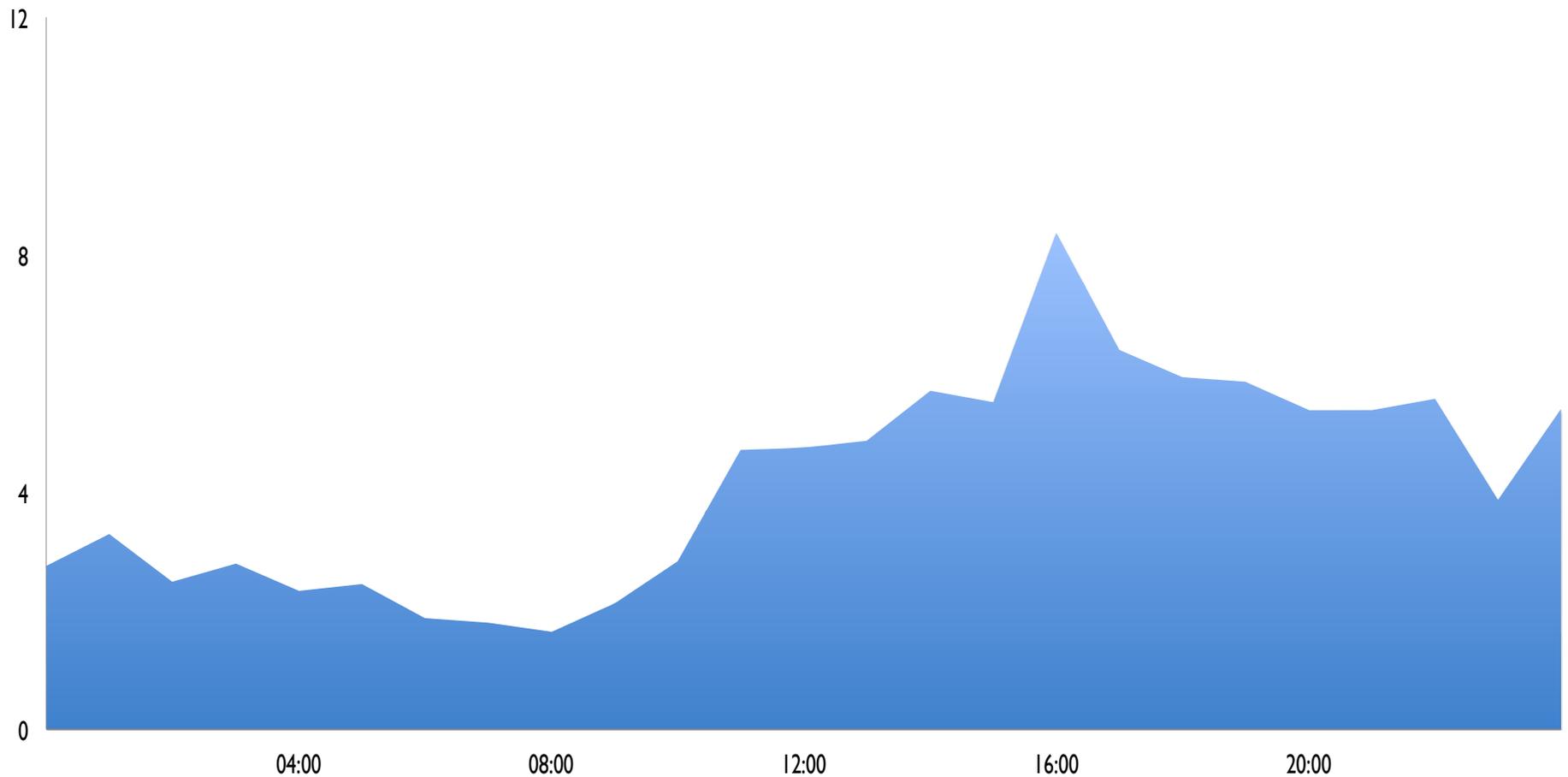
Residential Home Energy Data

Deepest residential energy available

Enables research and application
development not possible with “normal”
data

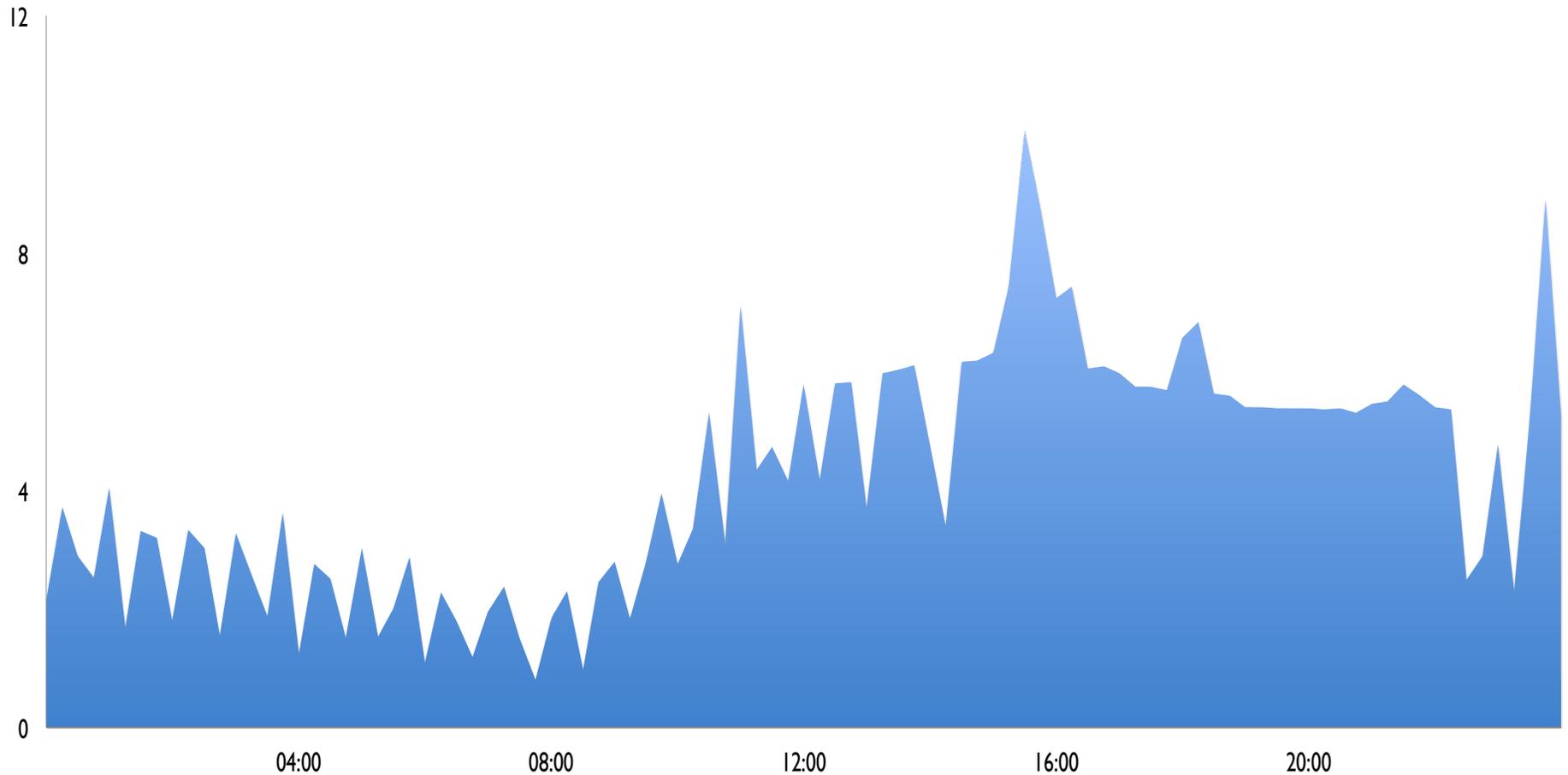
Granularity Comparison

August 10, 2011: 60-minute Consumption Data (kW)



Granularity Comparison

August 10, 2011: 15-minute Consumption Data (kV)



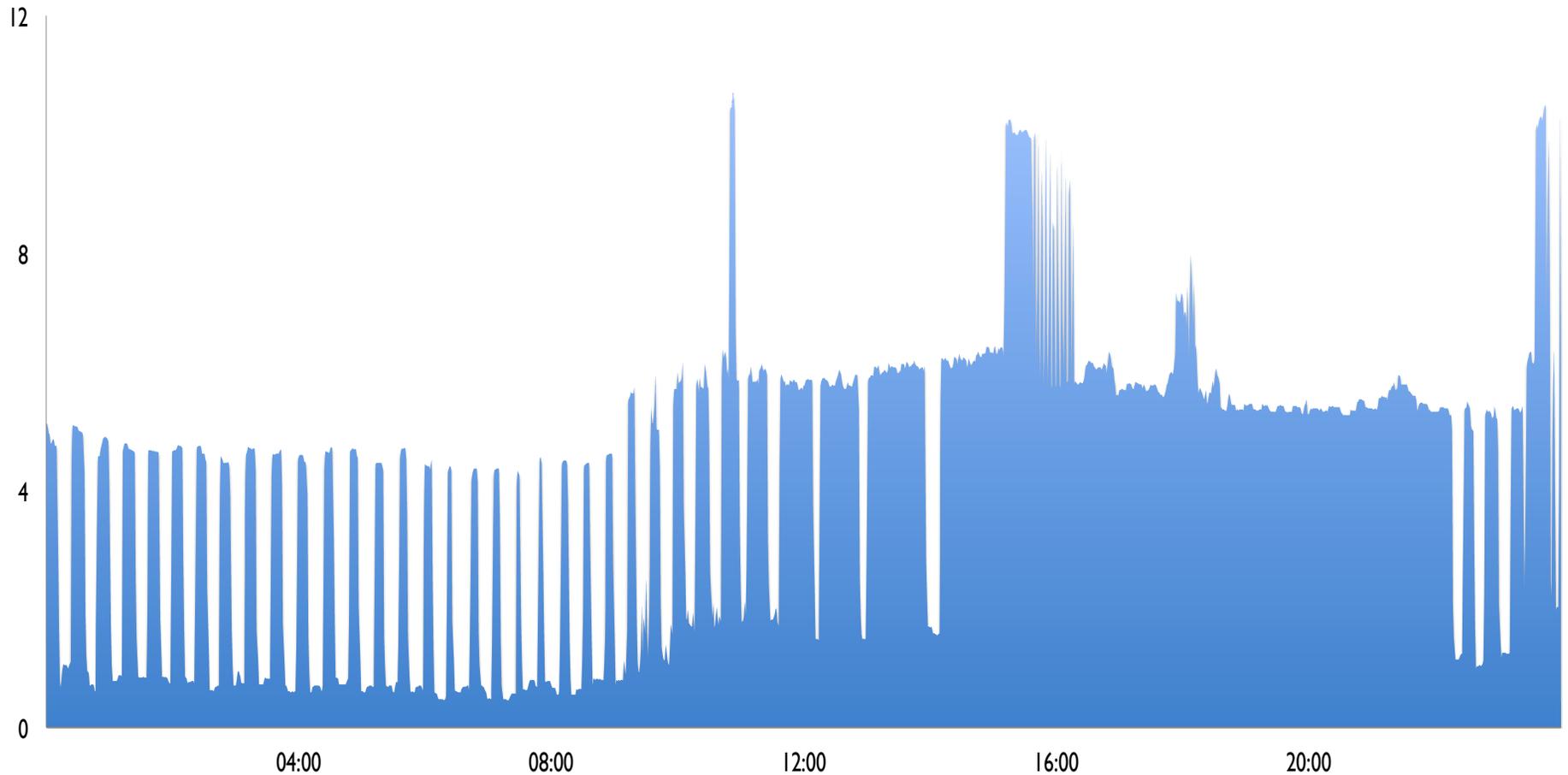
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Pecan Street Consortium

Granularity Comparison

August 10, 2011: 1-minute Consumption Data (kW)



Residential Renewable Energy

High Density Solar Deployment

Funded through a rebate program

Required participation in energy monitoring.



Plug-in Electric Vehicles

Highest Density Deployment

100% Level-2 EVSE

Total Combined Electrical Load = > .333 MW

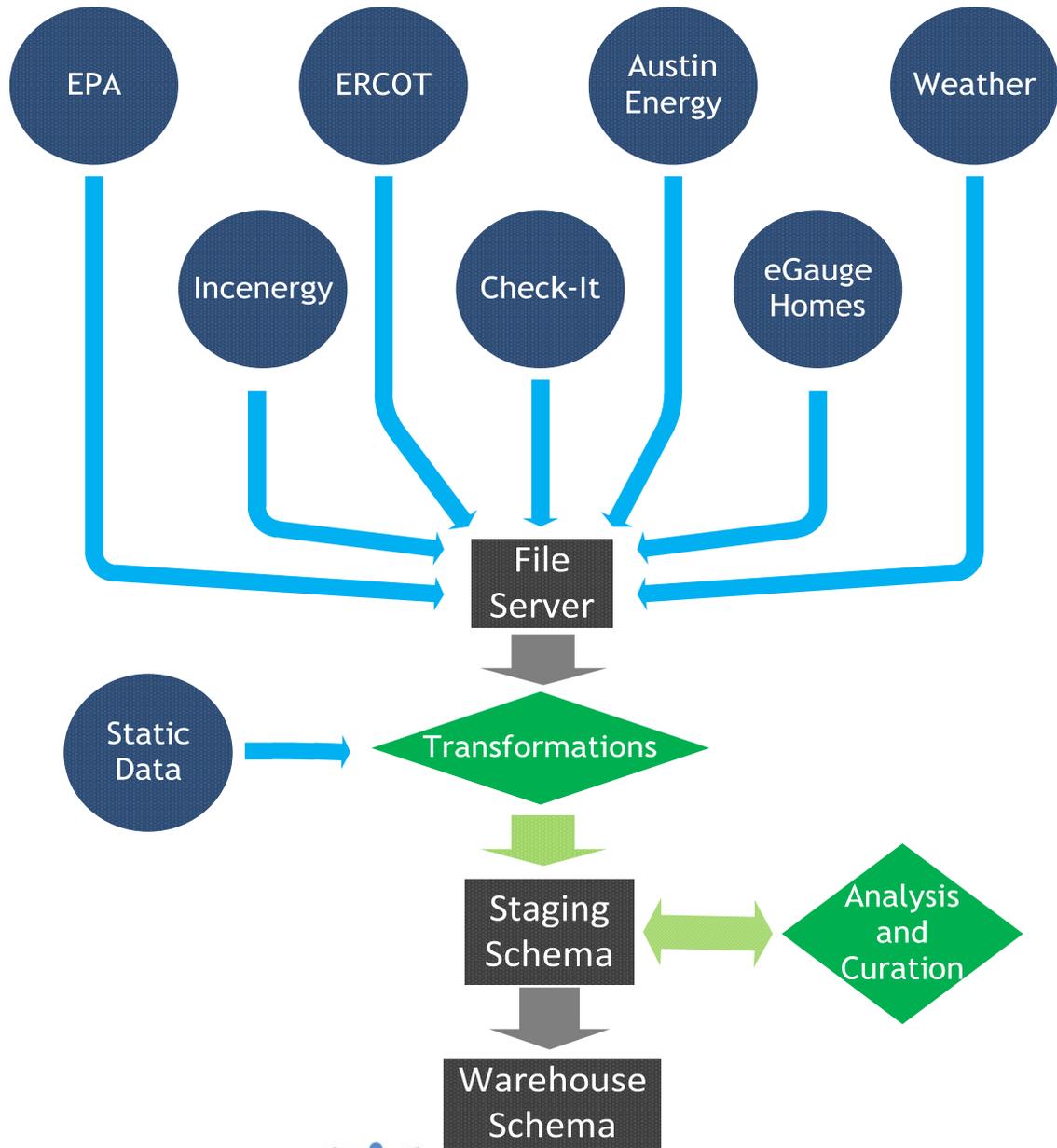
Data Analytics

Pecan Street Data Hosted at Texas
Advanced Academic Computing Center
(TACC)

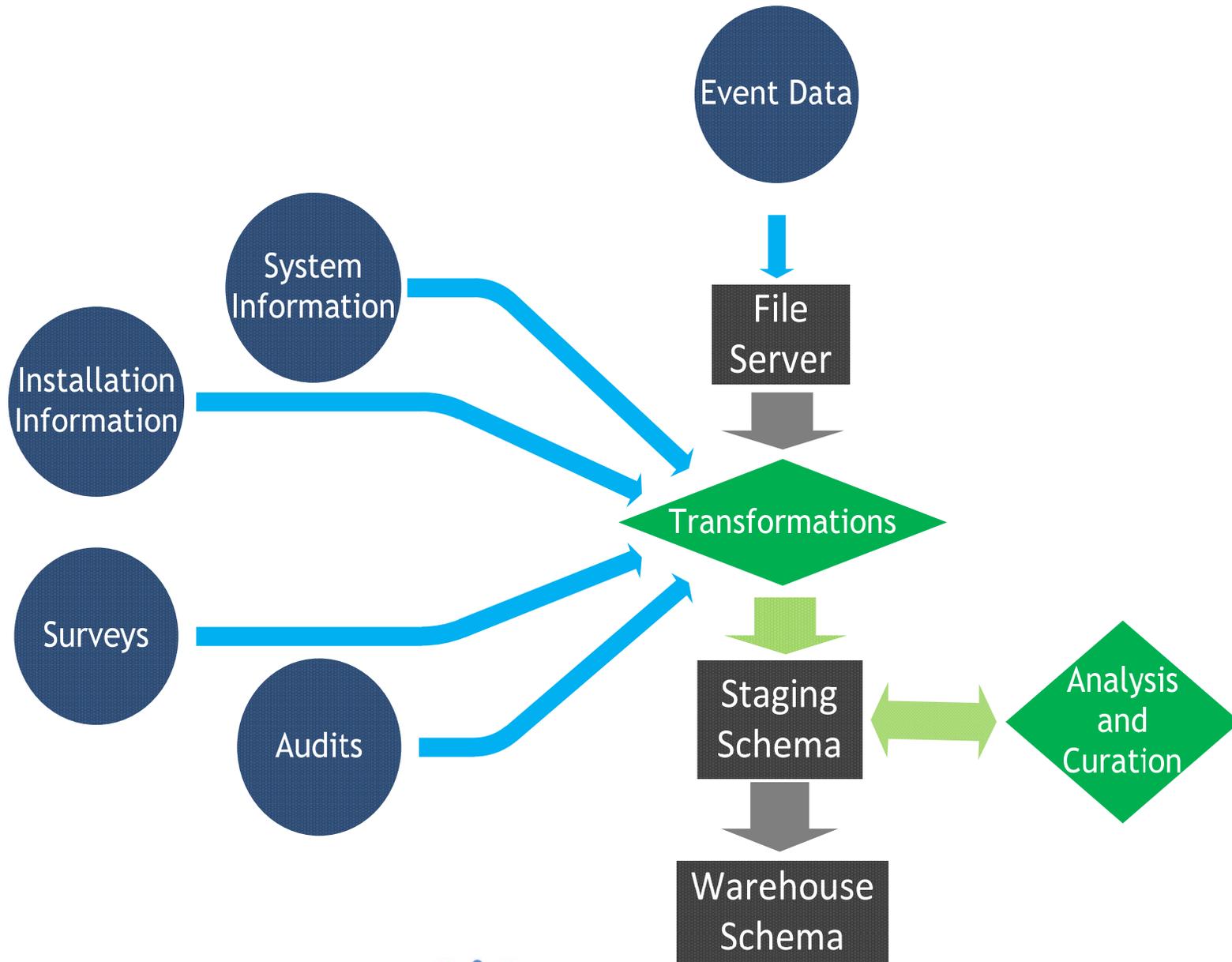
Complex Data Structures

Massive Quantities of Data





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TACC Database

3 Billion data points

Over 200 GB

Pecan Street data for 200 homes = 100,000
homes with 15-minute AMI data

Affiliations

The University of Texas at Austin
Austin Technology Incubator
Industry Advisory Council

Best Buy

Freescale

Intel

Landis + Gyr

LG

Oncor

Oracle

Sony

SunEdison

Texas Gas Service

Whirlpool



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Pike Powers Commercialization

1 2 3



Michael Hsu
Office Of Architecture

3423 Guadalupe Street, Suite 200
Austin, Texas 78705
(512) 706.4303

Pecan Street Project

Austin, Texas

31 May 2011

Exterior View



Pike Powers Commercialization Lab

Purpose

Location

Capabilities



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Light Bulbs

Markets Change

Power Factor

Compact Fluorescent

LED

Whole Home Impact

Grid Impact

Markets Change

Legislation (some examples)

China 5 year phase out of >100 Watts, starting 2012

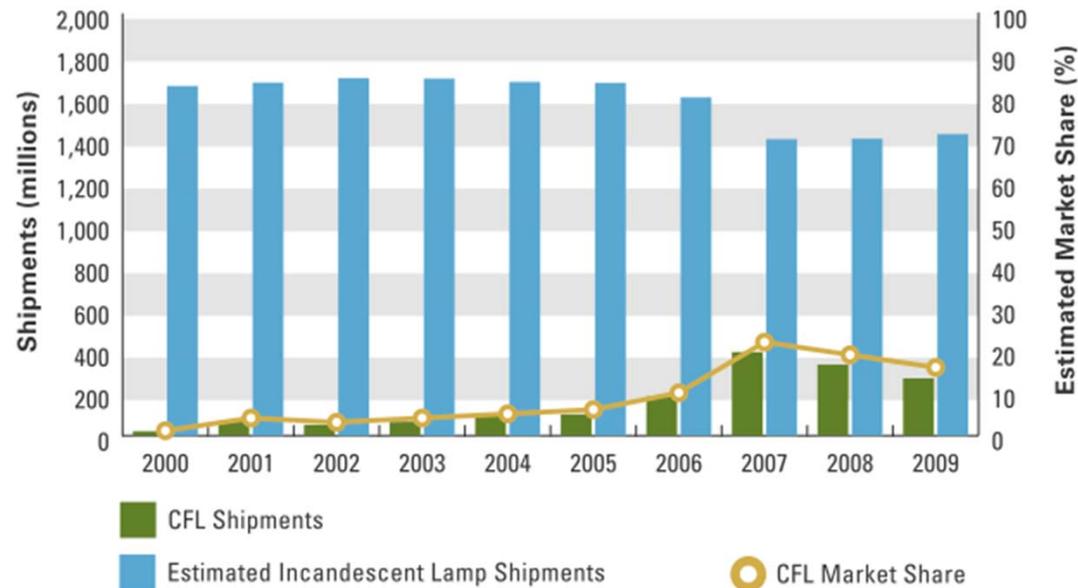
EU, some types of incandescent as early as 2009

Canada-Legal limbo...maybe 2014?

US, budget-enforcement delays October 2012??

Markets Change

Figure 2 | CFL and Incandescent Lamp Shipments Plus CFL Market Share, by Year



Source: Energy Star CFL Market Profile
2010



Define Power Factor

$$PF = \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) = \frac{P}{V_{rms} I_{rms}}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} V_{rms} I_{rms} [\cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) + \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)] dt$$

$$= \frac{V_{rms} I_{rms}}{T} \left\{ \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) \int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} dt + \int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i) dt \right\}$$

The complex power becomes

$$\mathbf{S} = V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) + j V_{rms} I_{rms} \sin(\theta_v - \theta_i) = P + jQ$$

where the real part of the complex power (P) is the same time-average power expression found using instantaneous quantities. The real part of the complex power is commonly referred to as the *real* or *average* power and can be expressed as the product of the apparent power and the power factor.

$$= \text{Re}\{\mathbf{S}\} = V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) = V_{rms} I_{rms} (PF) \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{real or} \\ \text{average power} \end{array} \right]$$

The imaginary part of the complex power (Q) is commonly referred to as the *reactive* or *quadrature* power.

$$Q = \text{Im}\{\mathbf{S}\} = V_{rms} I_{rms} \sin(\theta_v - \theta_i) \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{reactive or} \\ \text{quadrature power} \end{array} \right]$$

Note that the magnitude of the complex power is the apparent power.

$$|\mathbf{S}| = \left| V_{rms} I_{rms} e^{j(\theta_v - \theta_i)} \right| = V_{rms} I_{rms}$$

- ▶ The properties of the complex power and its components can be defined concisely in the complex plane using the *power triangle*.

Power Factor

In AC systems power flow has three components:

Real Power, P

Apparent Power, S

Reactive Power, Q

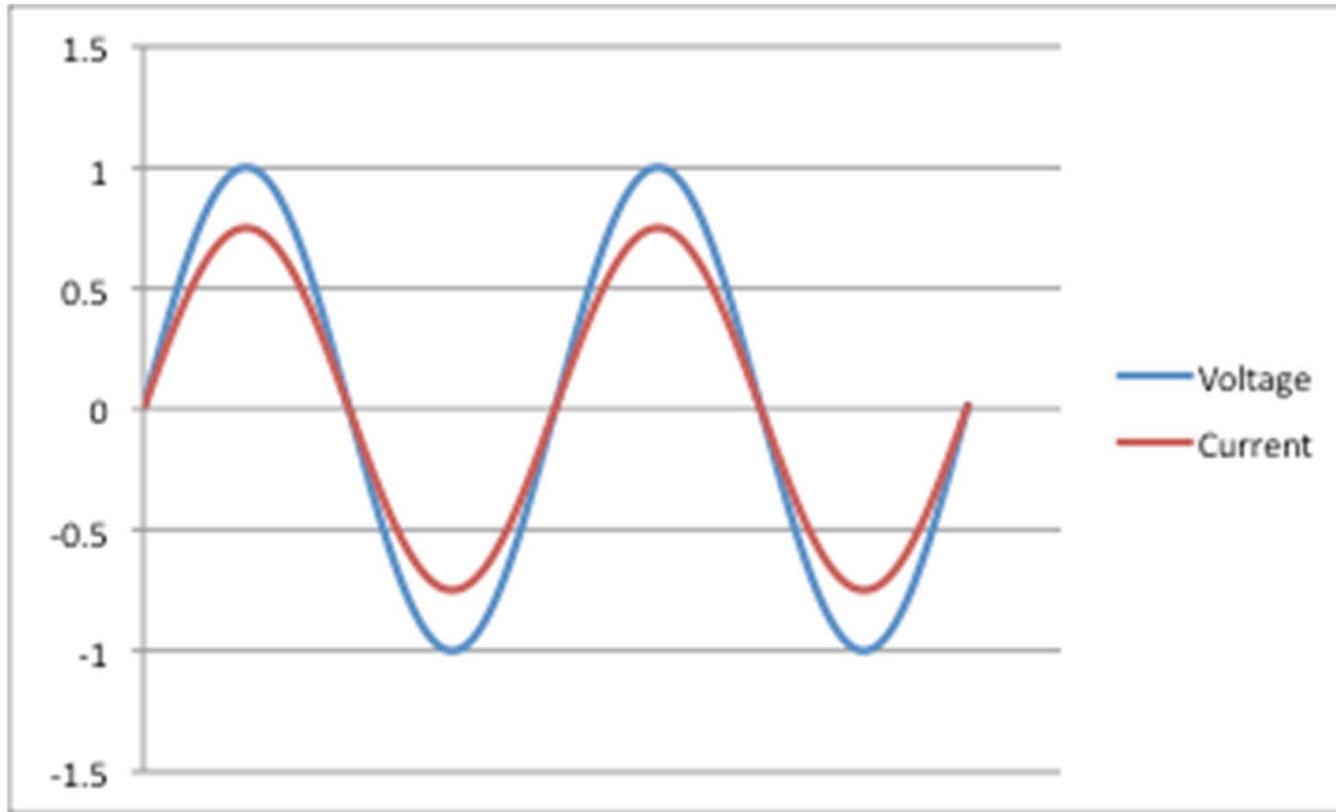
In AC systems power factor (PF) is defined as:

$$PF = P/S$$



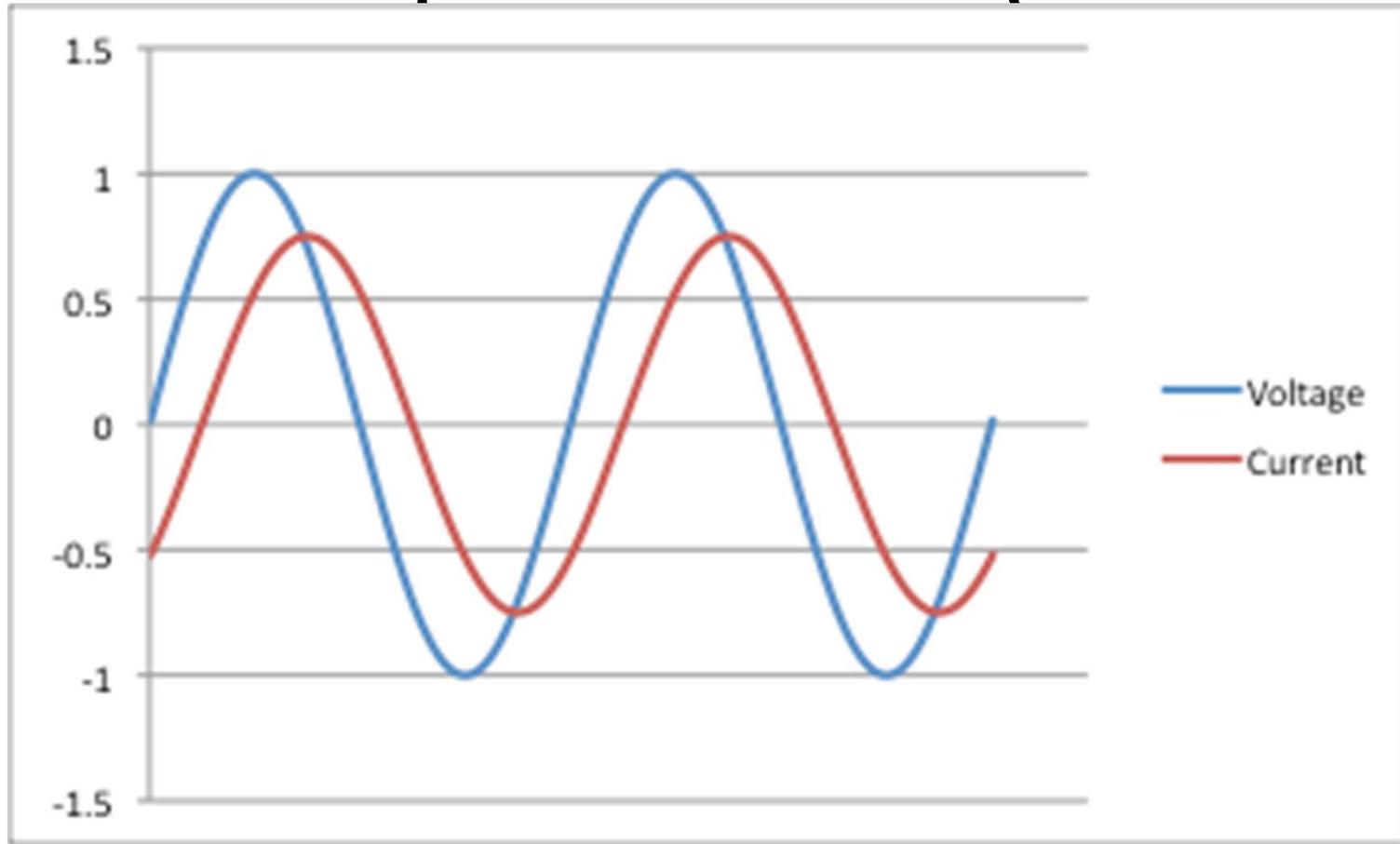
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Graphical Example



Power Factor = 1

Graphical Example



Power Factor = .7 Lagging

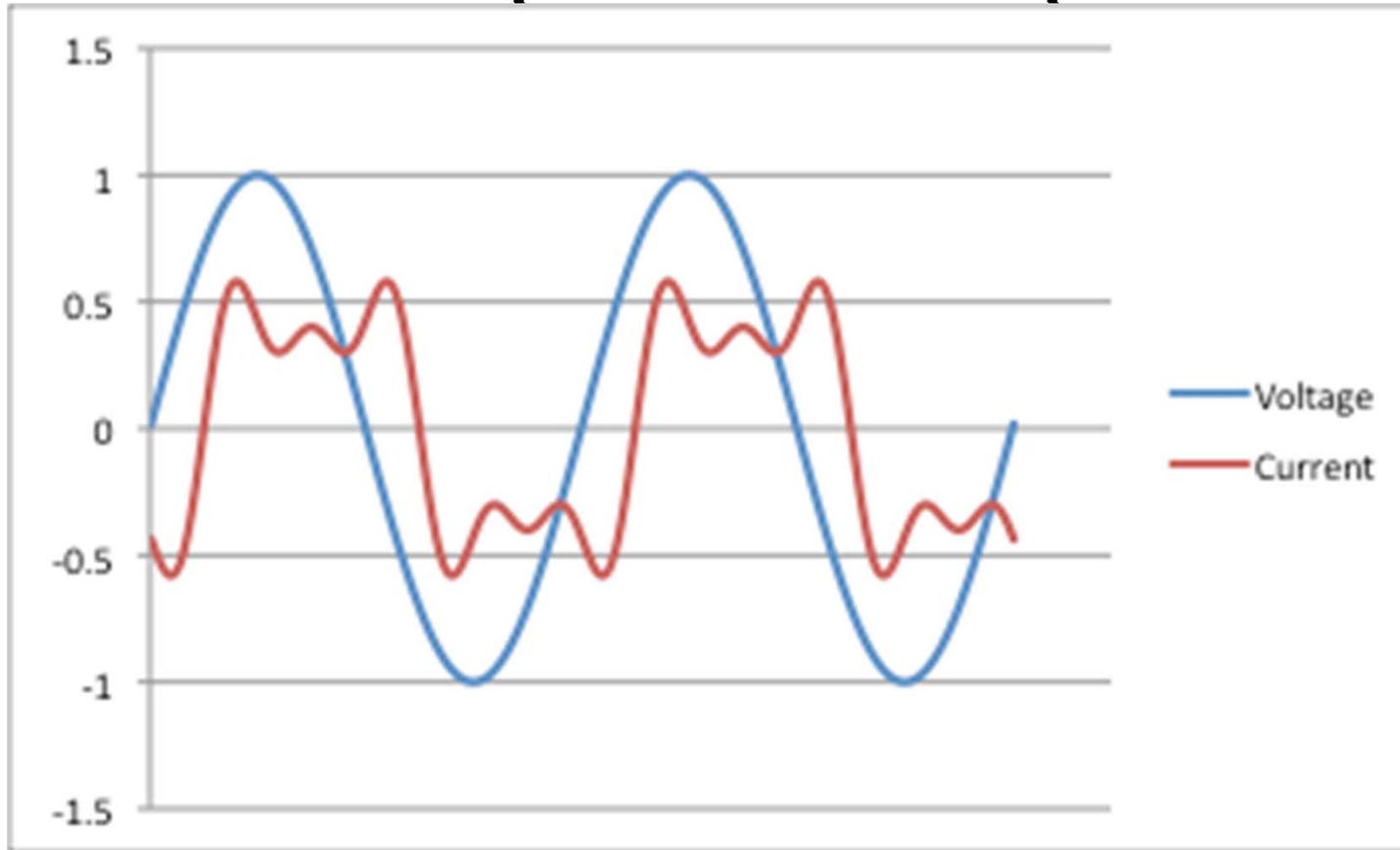


Current Harmonics

Current harmonics are caused by connecting non-linear loads to the electric system

Harmonics also play a role in power factor

Graphic Example

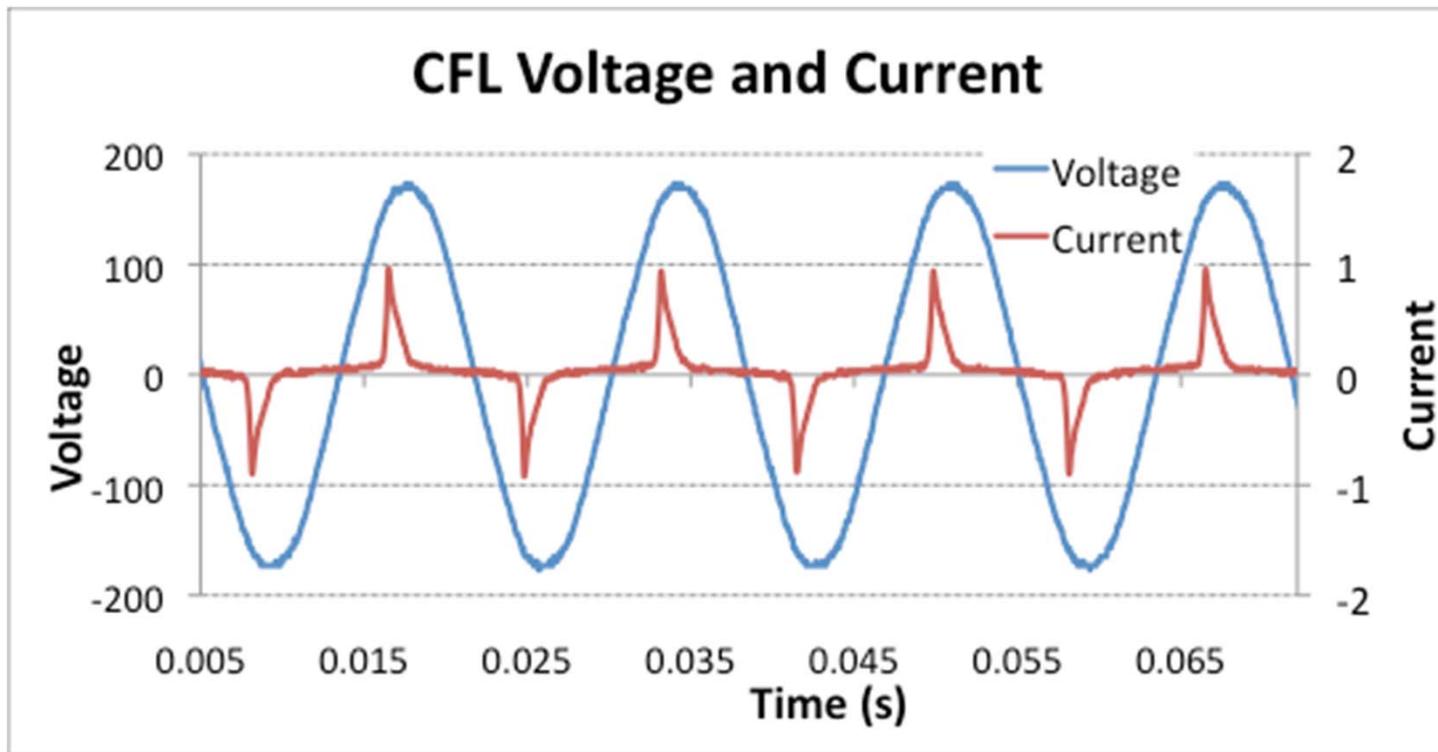


PF = .61 Lagging



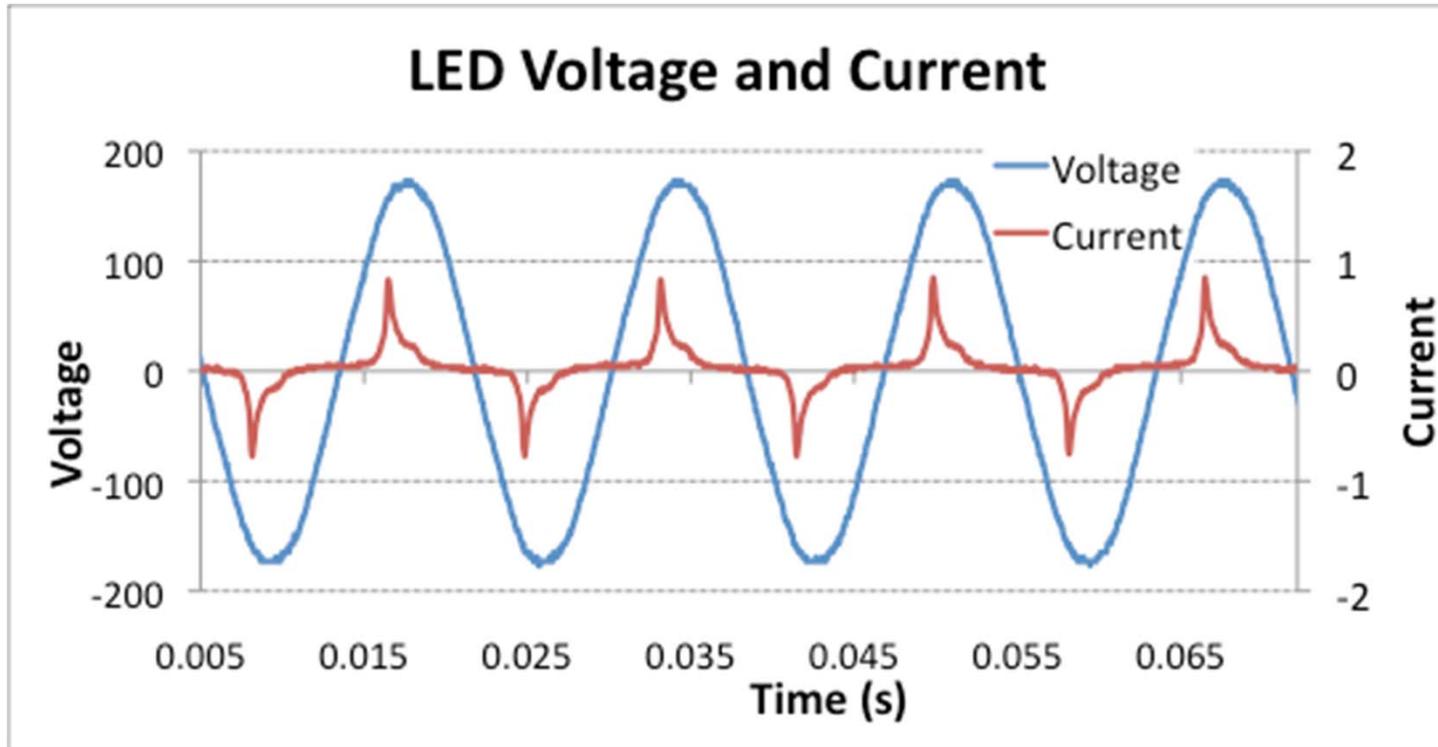
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Compact Fluorescent Light Bulb



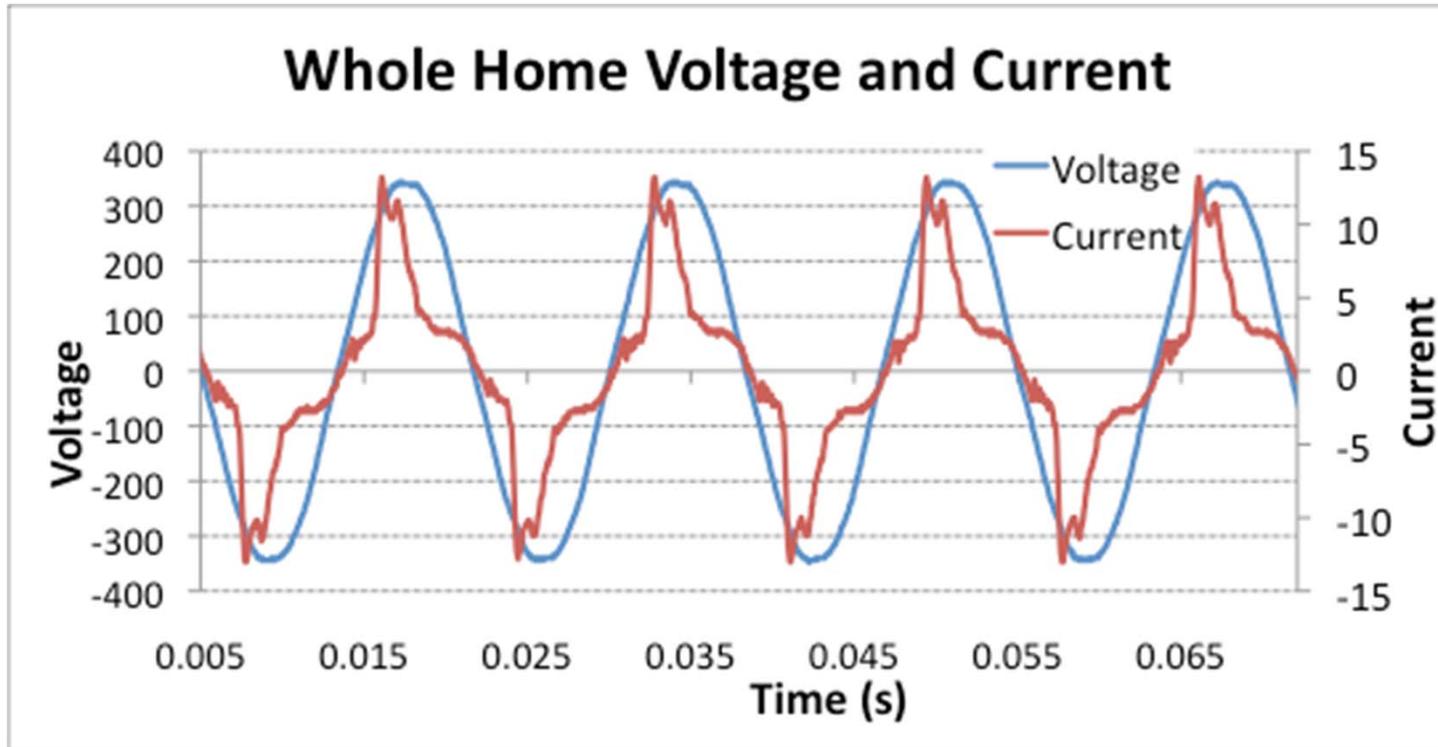
PF = .60 Leading

LED Light Bulb



PF = .70 Leading

Whole Home Impact

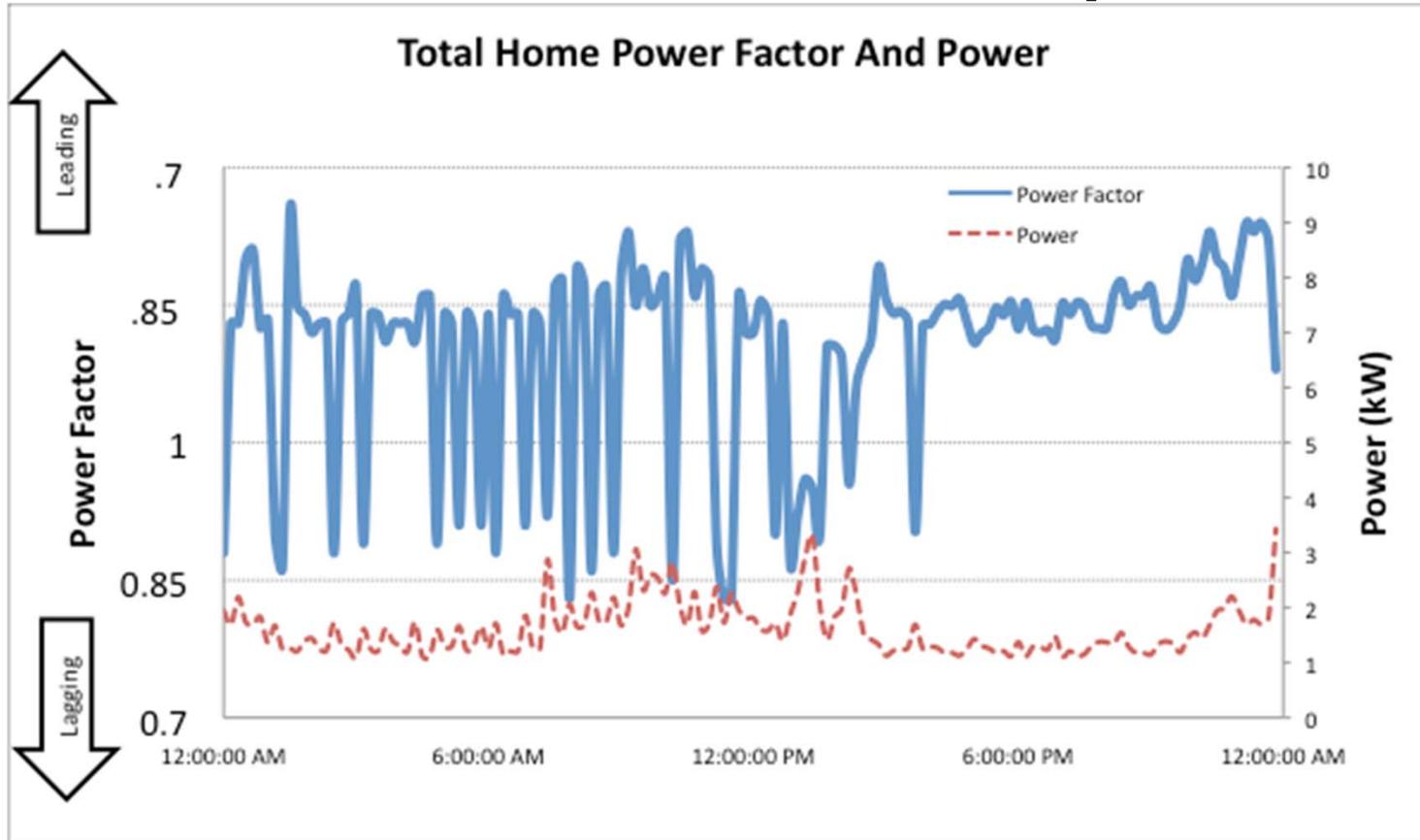


PF = .89 Leading



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Whole Home Impact



Power and Power Factor 24 Hour Period-10 Minute Data

Grid Impact

Low Power Factor and Harmonics

Contribute to:

Reduced Transformer Life

Lower Grid Stability

Higher Grid Infrastructure Costs



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Solutions?

Power factor correction/harmonic
cancellation:

Individual loads

Whole home

DC power distribution for lighting



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Thank You!

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Further Reading

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/technologies/eep_fluor_tips.html

http://ecmweb.com/lighting/hidden_costs_cfls_0109/index2.html

http://ecmweb.com/market_trends/cfl-market-share-20090818/index.html

http://www.energystar.gov/ia/products/downloads/CFL_Market_Profile_2010.pdf

<http://eetd.lbl.gov/ea/ems/reports/47043.pdf>



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