

Utilizing VOLTTRON™ Platform for Enabling Energy Efficiency and Grid-Responsiveness of Building Loads

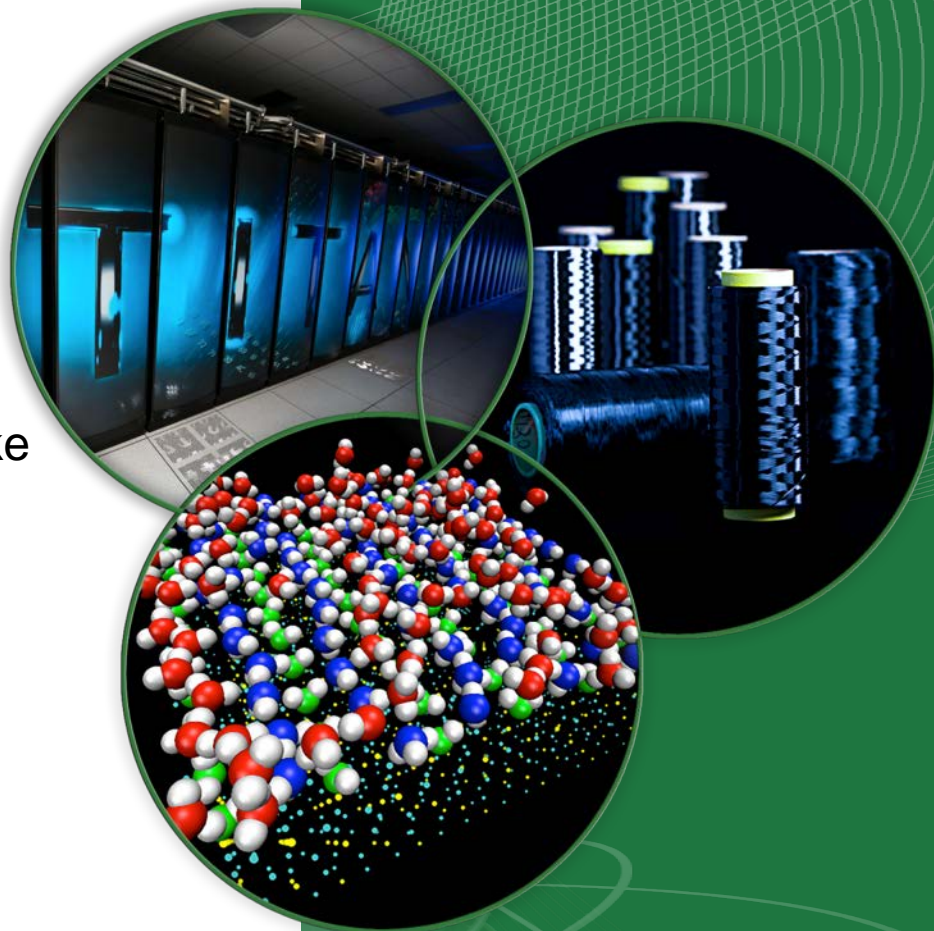
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Technical Meeting on Software
Framework for Transactive Energy:
VOLTTRON

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ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle
for the US Department of Energy



Goals - The Transactive Letter

- From the Grid Perspective

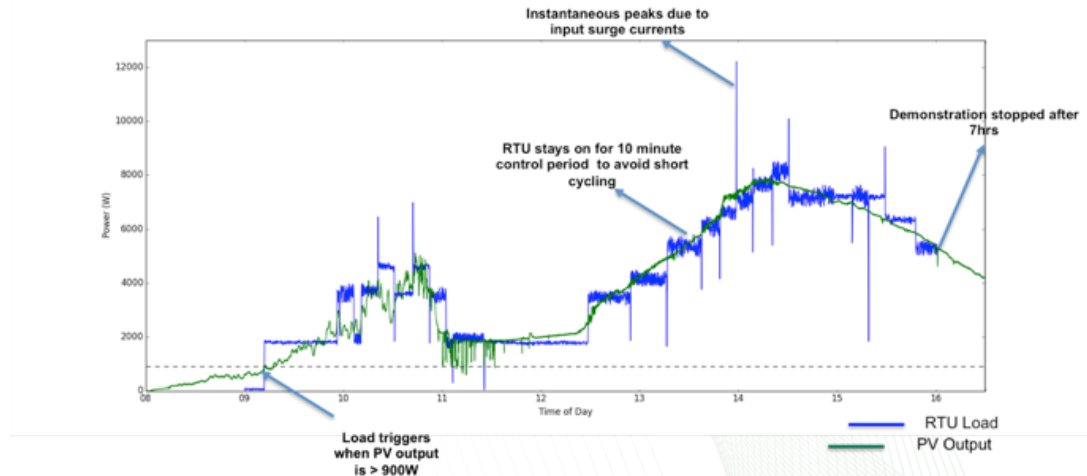
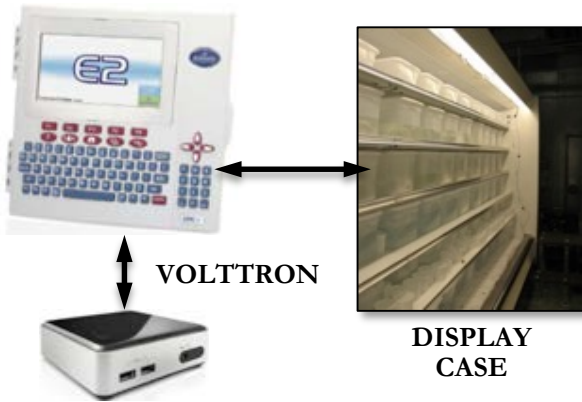
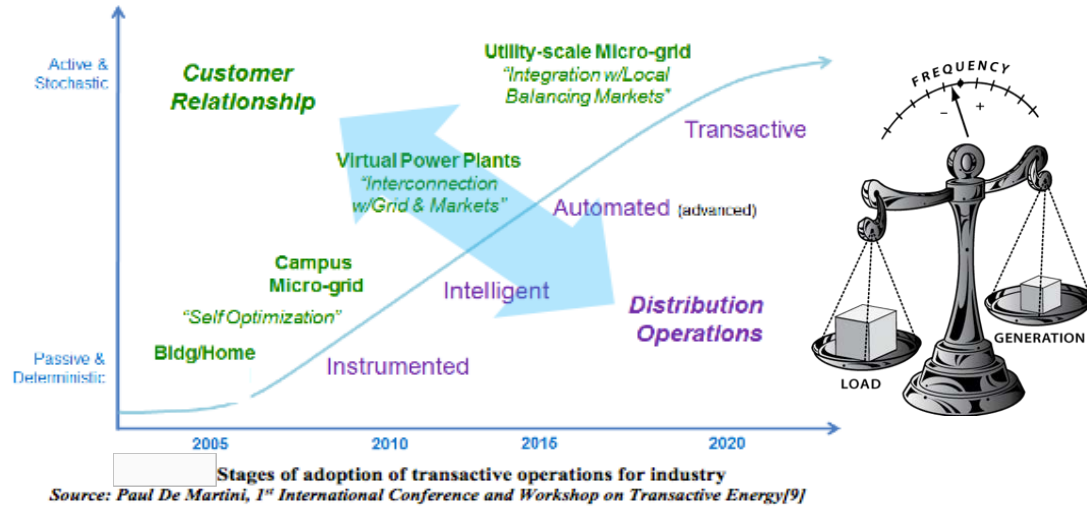
- Increase and enhance the hosting capacity of EE and RE technologies at scale - *“thinking beyond DR”*
 - (Fast) Demand Response
 - Ancillary Services
 - Load Shifting

- From the Building Perspective

- encourage transactive markets, both regulated and non-regulated, behind the meter to **drive EE** deeper or through new means - *“thinking beyond EE”*
 - Fully automated, self learning, dynamic and responsive
 - Create a market for EE solutions to DRIVE
 - Seamless deployment

Transactive Energy – Energy Efficiency & Grid-responsive

- High-speed wide area control loosely coupled loads
- Control response
 - Centralized or distributed
 - Utility level information
 - Building-level loads
- VOLTRON Platform
 - Unlocking Load Potential



Key Applications

Connected Loads

Supervisory Control of Various Building Loads

Modulate Load Shape – Renewables, EE, Grid Response

DER Integration

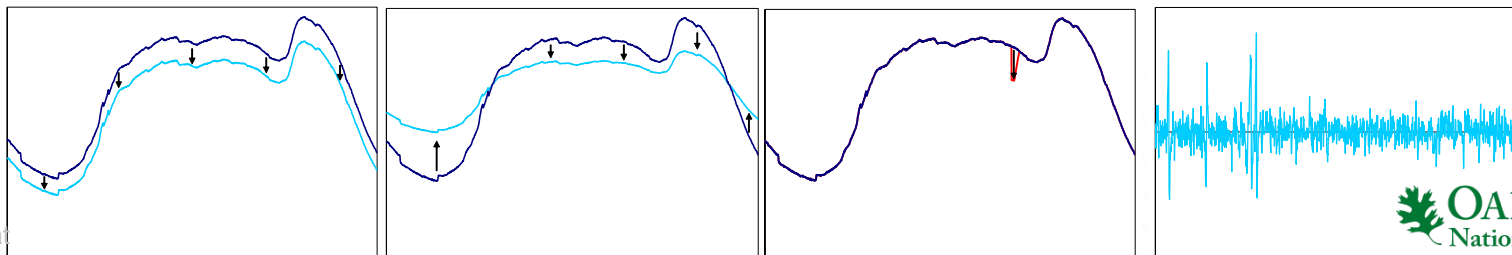
Open-source Interfaces to Inverters and Appliances

RE-responsive load control

Demonstrations

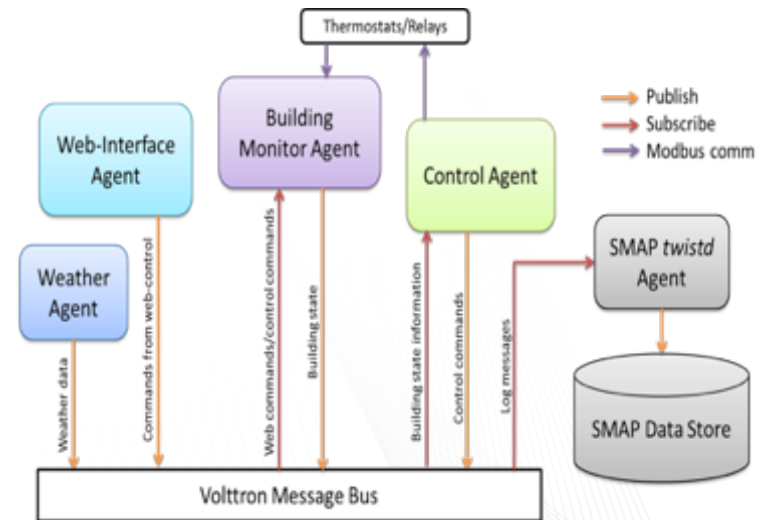
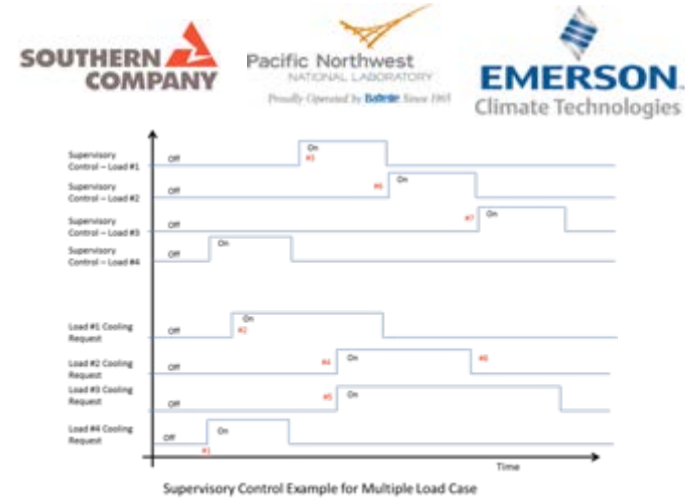
Connected Homes

Connected Neighborhood



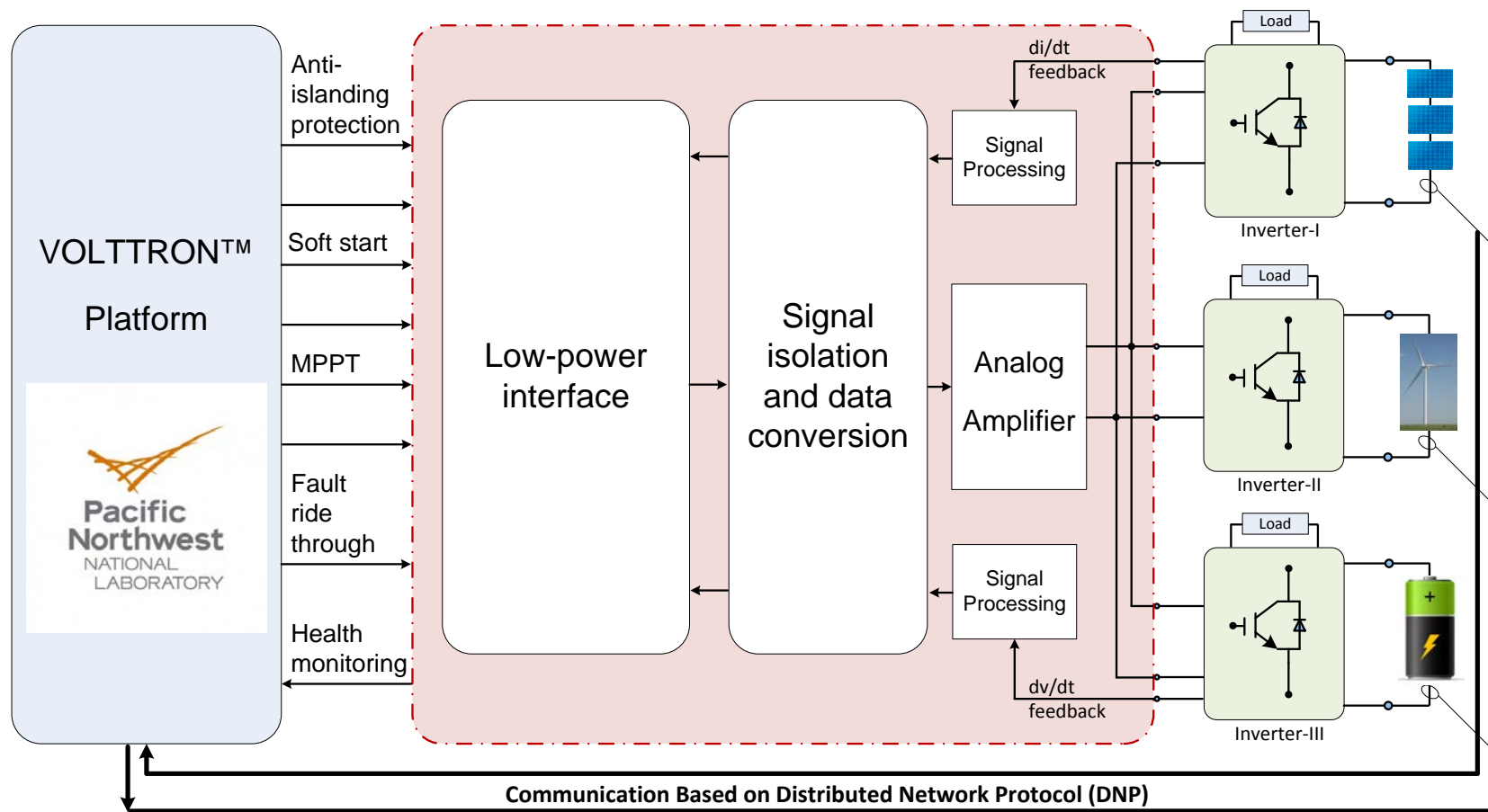
Connected Loads

- Supervisory load control for flattening or otherwise shaping the load profile
 - Flat load profile to reduce peak demand charges
 - Intelligent load shed prioritization
 - Enable transactive applications such as demand response, support for renewables, etc. that generate revenue generating for the building owner
 - Generate desired load shape
- Operate loads within safety constraints set by control sub-systems for individual equipment
 - e.g., by using thermal storage in refrigerated cases and room air to calculate scheduling slack
- Data-driven analytics for fault-detection
 - Reduce operational inefficiencies of refrigeration and HVAC systems



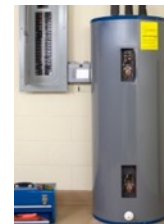
VOLTTRON™ Enabled DER Power Electronics Applications

Universal Hybrid Inverter Driver Interface

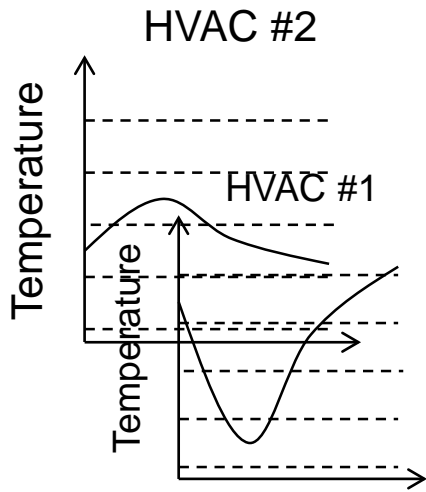


Connected Homes & Neighborhood

- Open-source VOLTTRON platform enabling the full potential of connected equipment in residential buildings
- Demonstrate technologies in partnership with Southern Company in their “**Neighborhood of the Future**”
- Quantify impacts of transactive controls, energy efficient construction, and building-level renewable generation and storage.

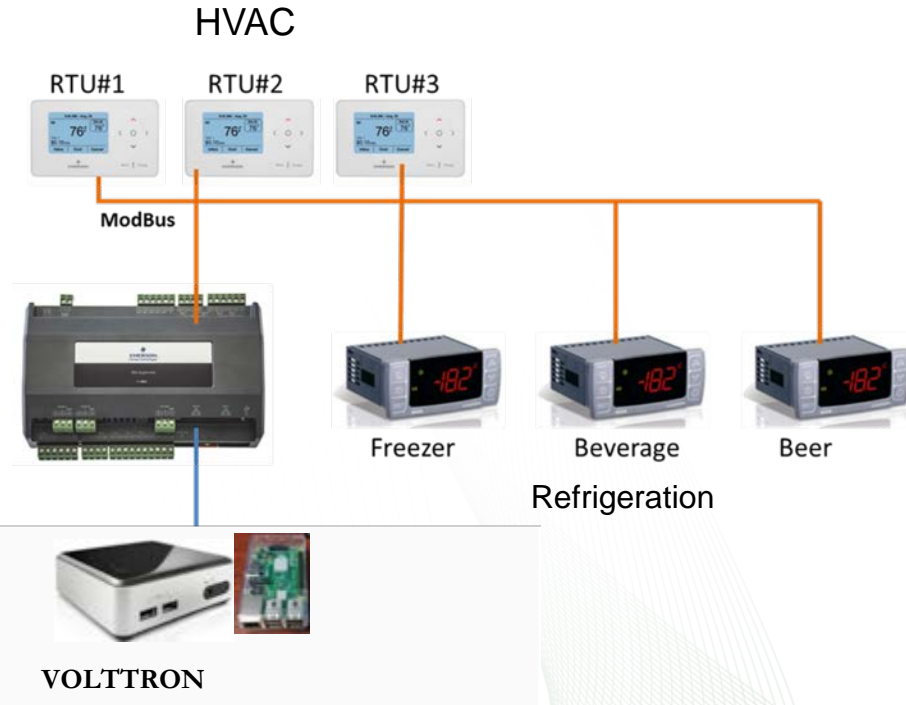


Supervisory Control – Peak Demand Reduction



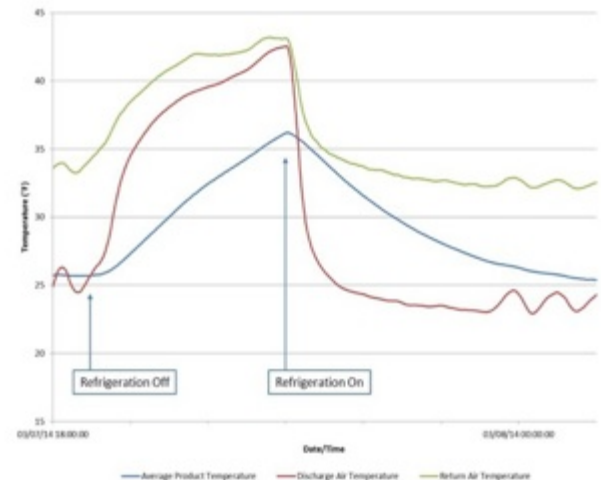
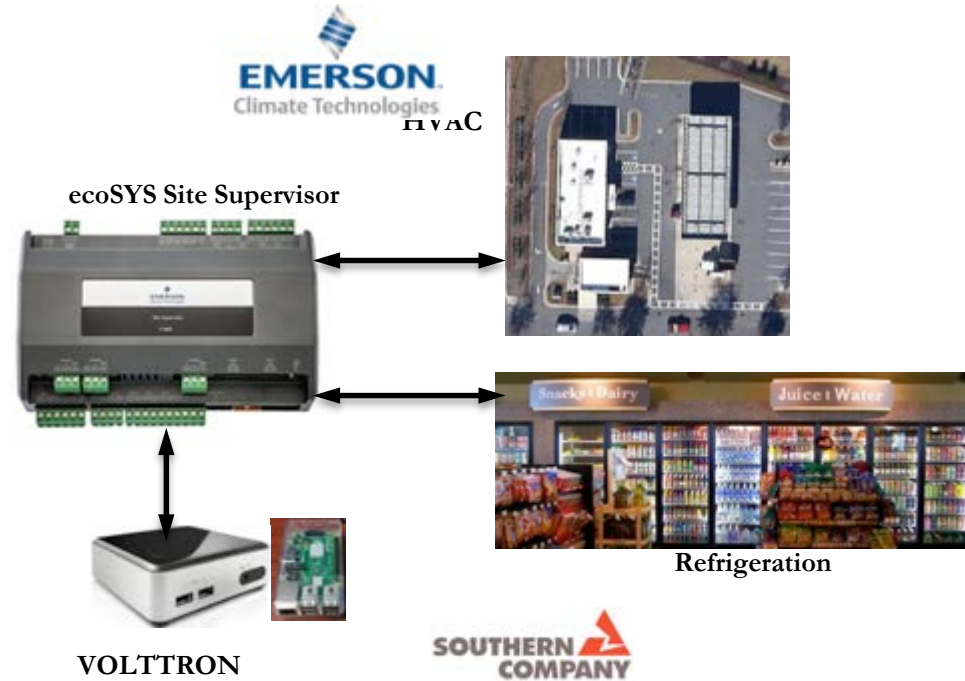
$$p = \begin{cases} \text{ceil}\left(\frac{T - S}{0.1}\right) & \text{if } 0 < T - S < 1 \\ 0 & T \leq S \\ 10 & T - S \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Scheduling

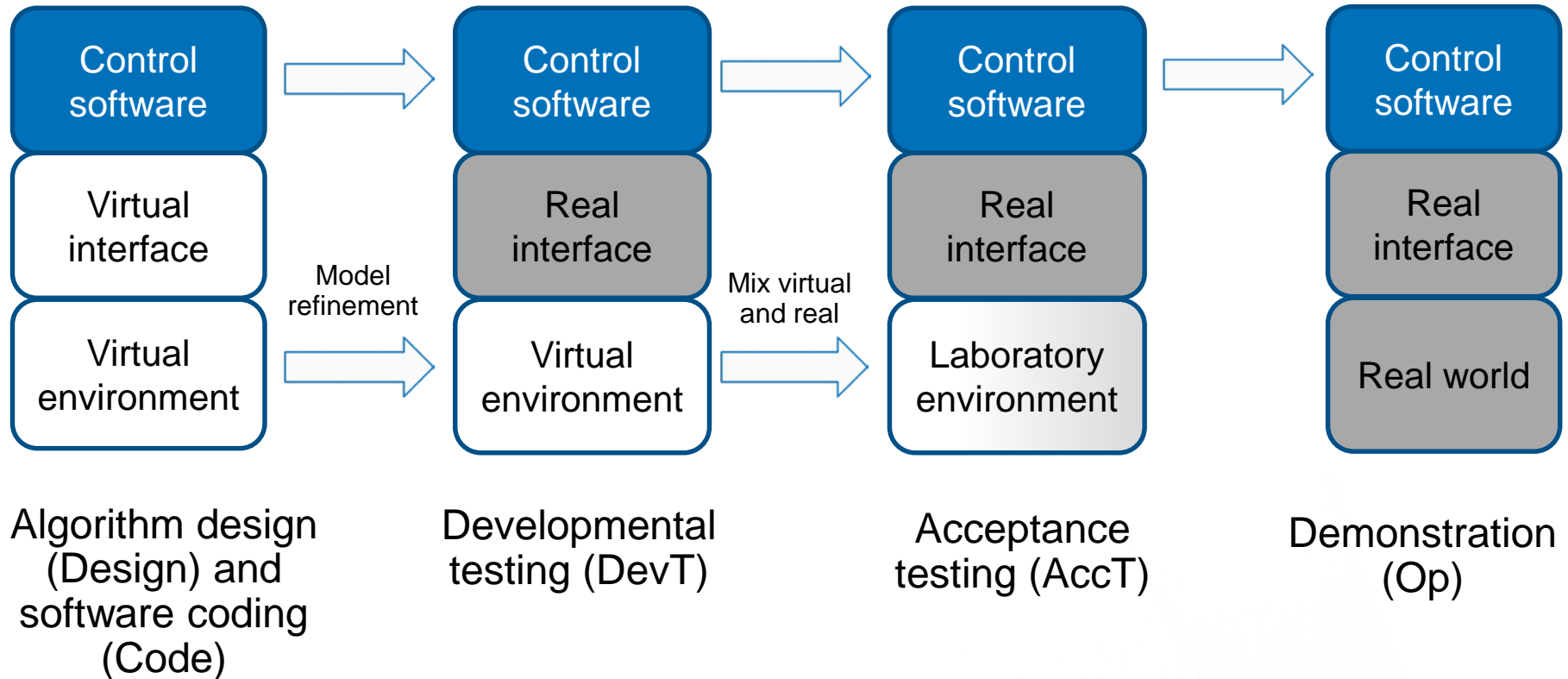


Deployment Strategy

- Retrofit deployment to existing buildings/stores
- Emerson has significant market
 - Supermarkets – 22,641
 - Small Format – 19,600
 - C Store – 5800
- Southern Company
 - Demand side research
 - Neighborhood of future
 - Utility rate structure
 - Commercial buildings
- VOLTTRON device – retrofit integration with site supervisor/E2 for control demonstration and validation
- Embedded computing devices that interact with loads to improve controllability



Incremental approach to Scalable Applications



- VOLTTRON on TinyCore
 - ~200 MB footprint – took some orchestrating
 - Connects over simulated serial to virtualized devices
 - Connects over simulated network to other V nodes
- Write & Test code as they are to be deployed and used

Developmental Testing

- A simulated building is accessed by the new control software via simulated Modbus library calls and operating systems calls.
 - The simulated Modbus library and system calls are implemented in a software library that is linked with the control software for testing
 - For deployment, the control software is linked with the actual Modbus library and operating system functions
- This approach allows much of the software *as it will be deployed* to be tested in *faster than real time*
 - More comprehensive testing that is possible in a hardware testbed
 - Enables model continuity – can avoid error prone transition from modeled control algorithm to deployable software

Building model

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{C_1} \left(\frac{T_2 - T_1}{R_{12}} + \frac{T_4 - T_1}{R_{14}} + \frac{T_a - T_1}{R_{a1}} + Q_{s1} + u_1 h_1 \right)$$

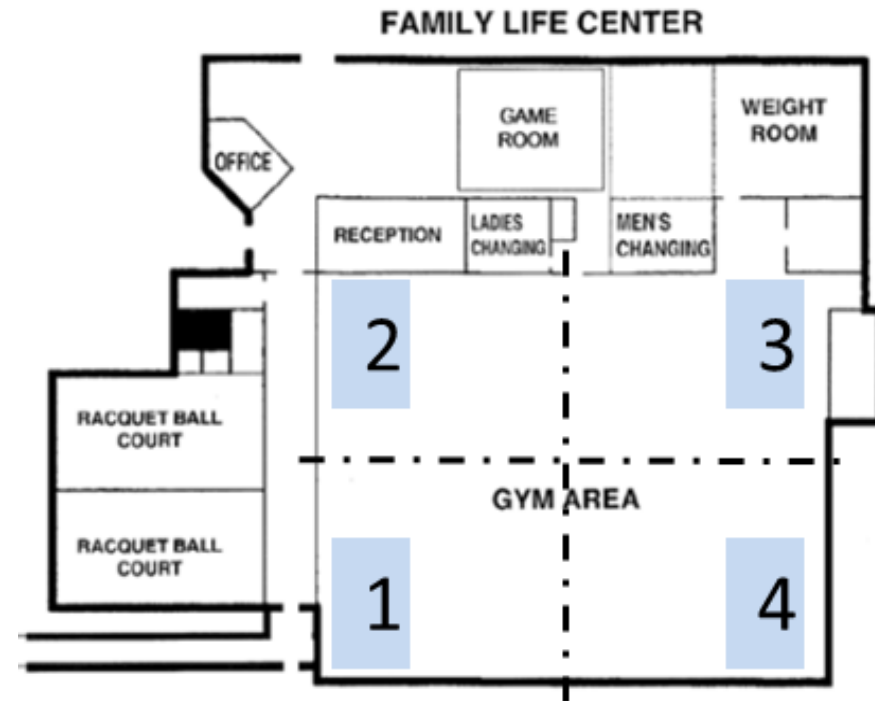
$$T_2 = \frac{1}{C_2} \left(\frac{T_1 - T_2}{R_{12}} + \frac{T_2 - T_3}{R_{23}} + \frac{T_a - T_2}{R_{a2}} + Q_{s2} + u_2 h_2 \right)$$

$$T_3 = \frac{1}{C_3} \left(\frac{T_2 - T_3}{R_{23}} + \frac{T_4 - T_3}{R_{34}} + \frac{T_a - T_3}{R_{a3}} + Q_{s3} + u_3 h_3 \right)$$

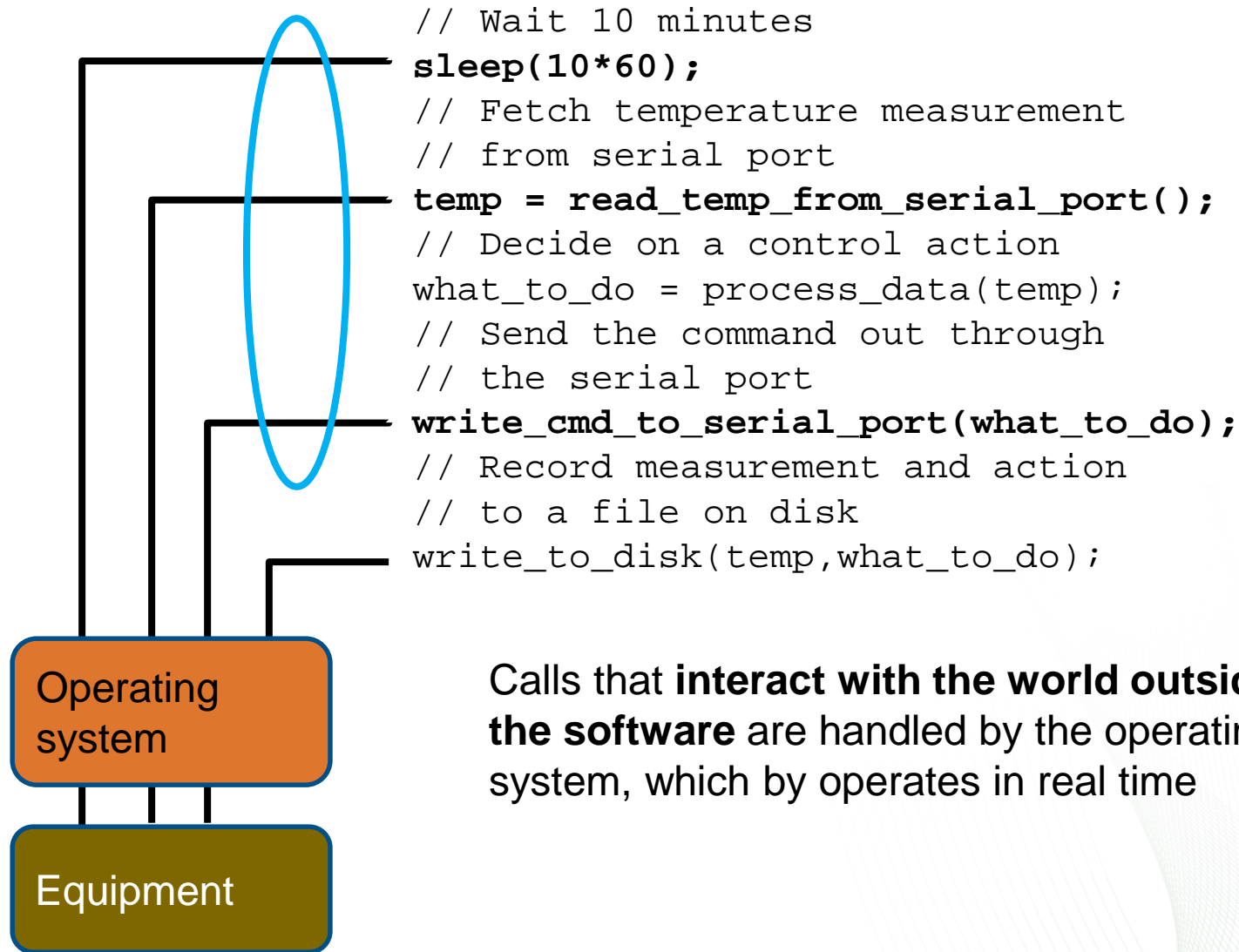
$$T_4 = \frac{1}{C_4} \left(\frac{T_1 - T_4}{R_{14}} + \frac{T_3 - T_4}{R_{34}} + \frac{T_a - T_4}{R_{a4}} + Q_{s4} + u_4 h_4 \right)$$

Table 1: Ranges for parameter values

Parameter	Value range	Units
C_k	$252,628.5 \pm 10\%$	Joules / Degrees Centigrade
R_{ik}	$1000 \pm 10\%$	Watts / Degrees Centigrade
R_{ai}	$10 \pm 10\%$	Watts / Degrees Centigrade
Q_k	$1,710 \pm 10\%$	Watts
h_k	$17,500 \pm 10\%$	Watts
S	21.111 (70)	C (F)

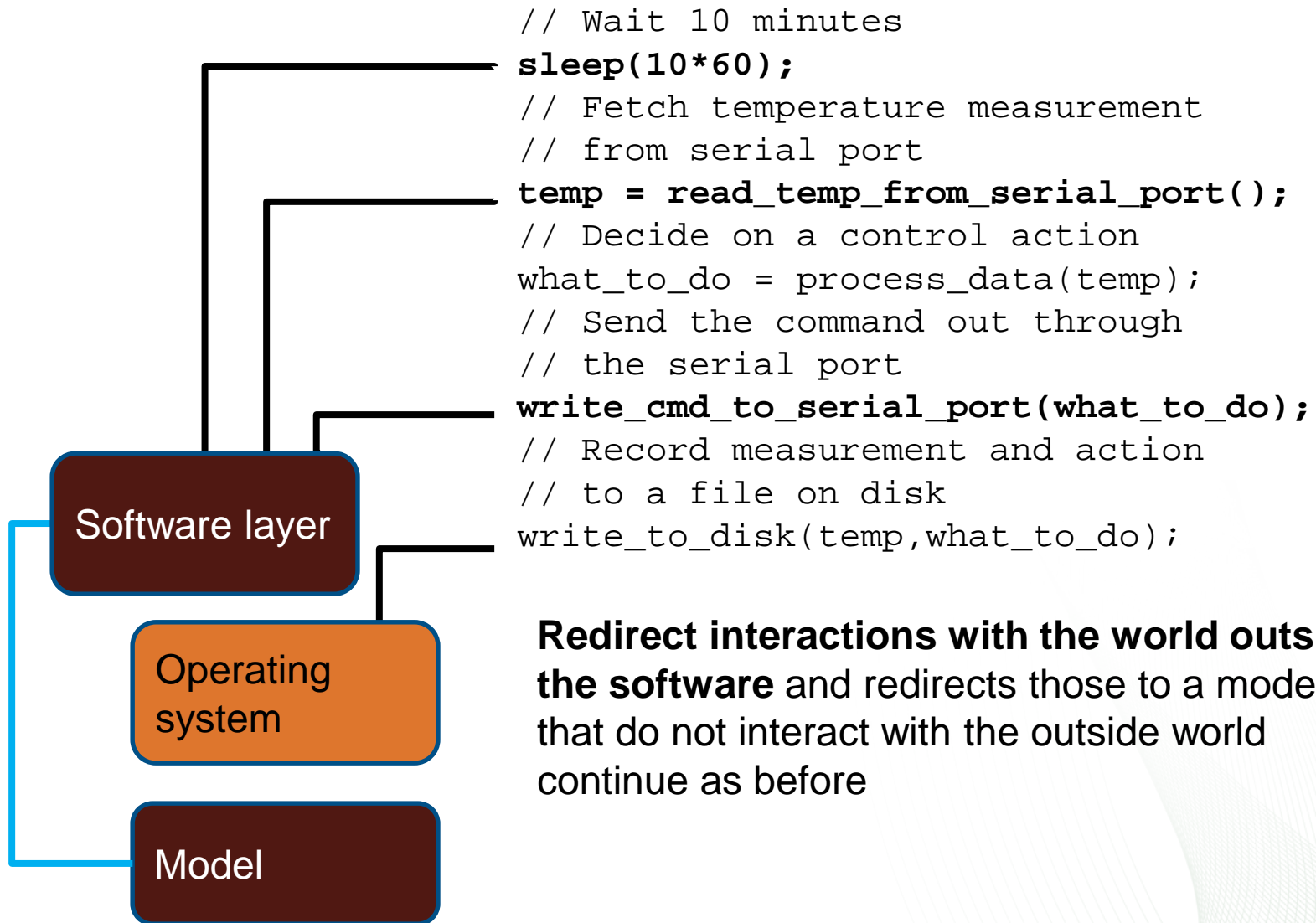


Testing with hardware



Calls that **interact with the world outside of the software** are handled by the operating system, which by operates in real time

Testing with simulation



Redirect interactions with the world outside of the software and redirects those to a model; calls that do not interact with the outside world continue as before

Outcome & Deployment Plan

- Control reduces peak load in the vast majority of cases while satisfying temperature constraints
 - Best results are achieved with N set to half the number of available units
 - Units with maximum priority will always run
 - Algorithm degrades gracefully under pressure
- Main logic of the software *as it will be deployed* was exercised for 40,000 days of simulated operation
 - Much more testing than would be feasible without the simulation
- Deployed at CBC Family Life Center operational for the month of August alternating between baseline and new control
- Testing at Home depot Fuel Store in September

Moving Forward

Applications that are a good fit for implementing with VOLTTRON will have several distinct features:

- They naturally call for a publish/subscribe type architecture
 - Applications consisting of large numbers of loosely coupled sub-systems that can be wrapped in an agent
 - Access to essential data sources are readily supported
- Can make good use of functionality that is part of the VOLTTRON system
 - coordinating access to shared resources
 - Access to essential data sources are readily supported
 - Repeatable installation of software
- Are readily conceived as performing tasks that can be accomplished by autonomous, but communicating, agents
- Seamless deployment requires:
 - Advanced Monitoring - Innovative “real” and “virtual” sensors
 - Automated Response - Distributed control strategies
 - Scalable Testing Platforms - Large-scale validation

Recent Publications

- Brian Fricke, Teja Kuruganti, James Nutaro, David Fugate, Jibonananda Sanyal, “Utilizing Thermal Mass in Refrigerated Display Cases to Reduce Peak Demand”, 2016 Purdue Conference on Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, July 11-14, 2016, West Lafayette, IN
- James Nutaro, Ozgur Ozmen, Jibonananda Sanyal, David Fugate, Teja Kuruganti, “Simulation Based Design and Testing of a Supervisory Controller for Reducing Peak Demand in Buildings”, 2016 Purdue Conference on High Performance Buildings, July 11-14, 2016, West Lafayette, IN
- Jibonananda Sanyal, James J Nutaro, David Fugate, Teja Kuruganti, and Mohammed Olama, “Supervisory Control for Peak Reduction in Commercial Buildings While Maintaining Comfort,” ASHRAE and IBPSA-USA SimBuild 2016 Building Performance Modeling Conference, Salt Lake City, UT, August 8-12, 2016

Discussion

