

Public Seminar: Energy Flexible Buildings

Energy flexibility in residential buildings: Thermal mass and PV + battery systems

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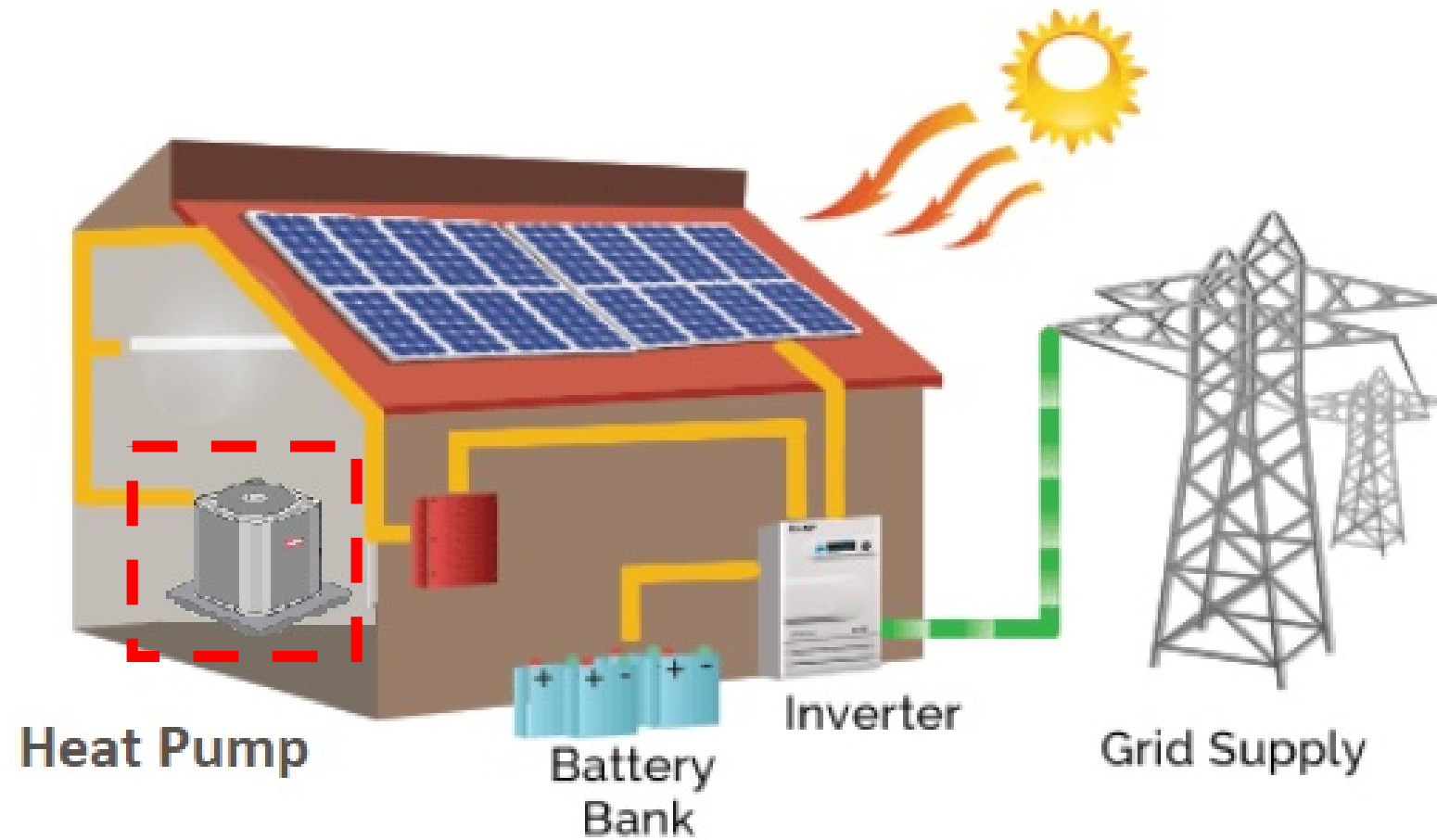
Polytechnique Montréal

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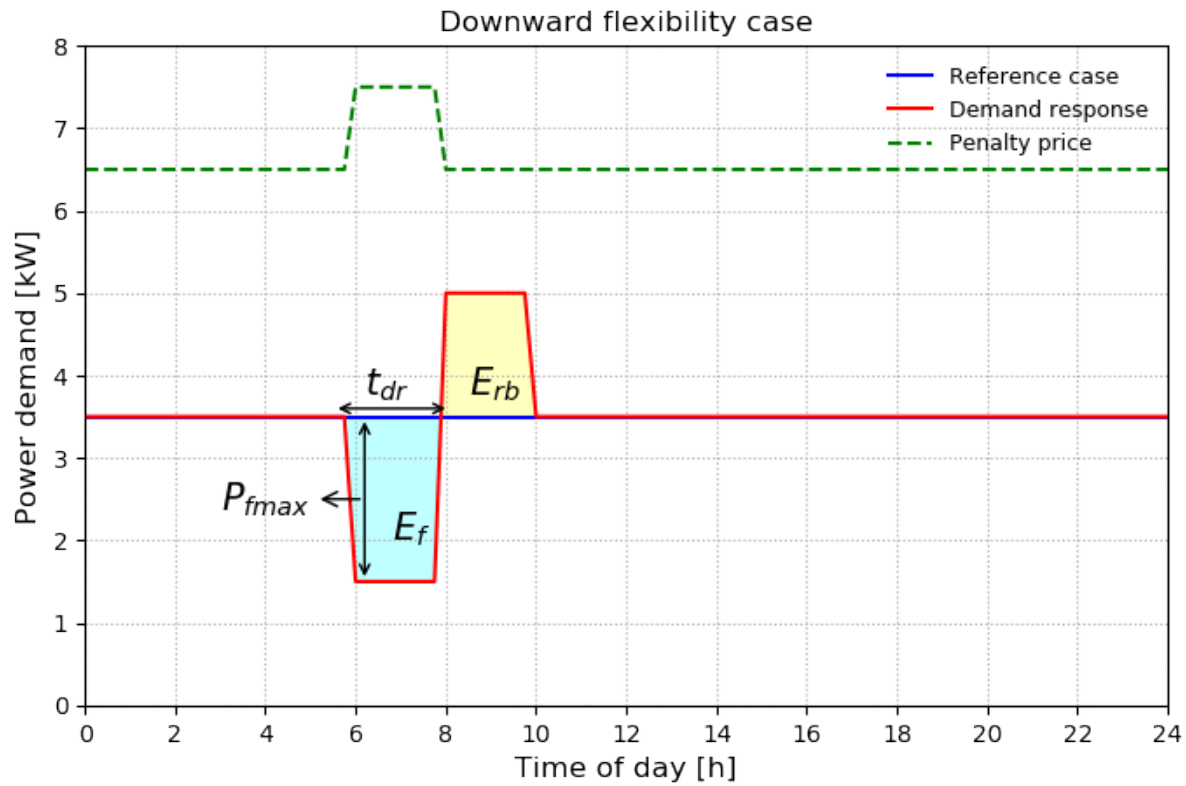


Context: building energy flexibility

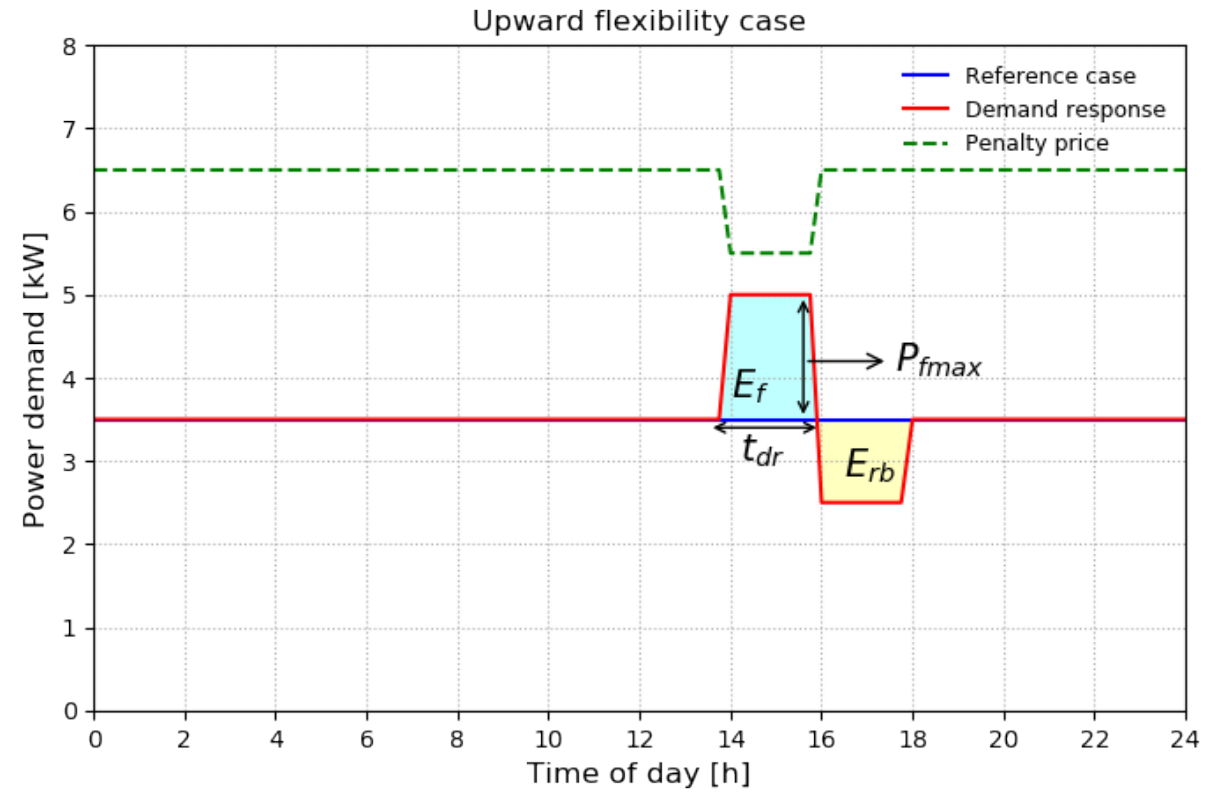


Energy flexibility cases

- Downward flexibility



- Upward flexibility



Energy flexibility: Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

- Flexible energy E_f

$$E_f = \int_0^{t_{dr}} (P_{dr} - P_{ref}) dt$$

- Rebound energy E_{rb}

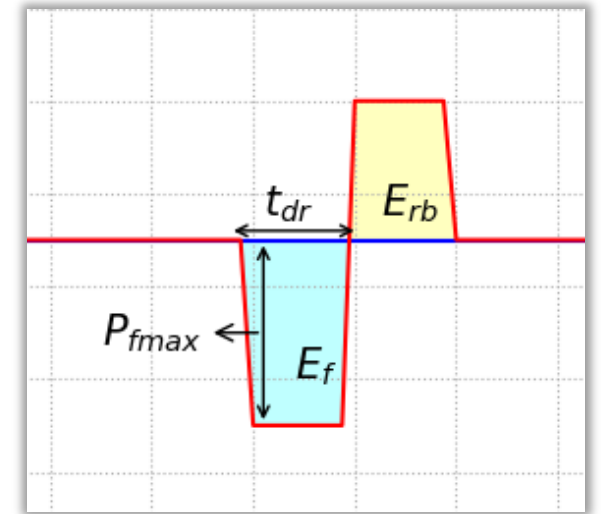
$$E_{rb} = \int_{t_{dr}}^{t_{\infty}} (P_{dr} - P_{ref}) dt$$

- Flexible energy efficiency η

$$\eta = \left| \frac{E_f}{E_{rb}} \right|$$

- Maximum flexible power P_{fmax}

$$P_{fmax} = \begin{cases} \max_{t_{dr}} (P_{ref} - P_{dr}) & \text{for downward} \\ \max_{t_{dr}} (P_{dr} - P_{ref}) & \text{for upward} \end{cases}$$



Case study: typical Canadian home

- Canadian Centre for Housing Technologies (CCHT) houses
 - Twin houses
 - 3 stories (basement, main and sleeping floor)
 - Wood frame structure with brick facing
- Space heating system
 - Electric resistance heating

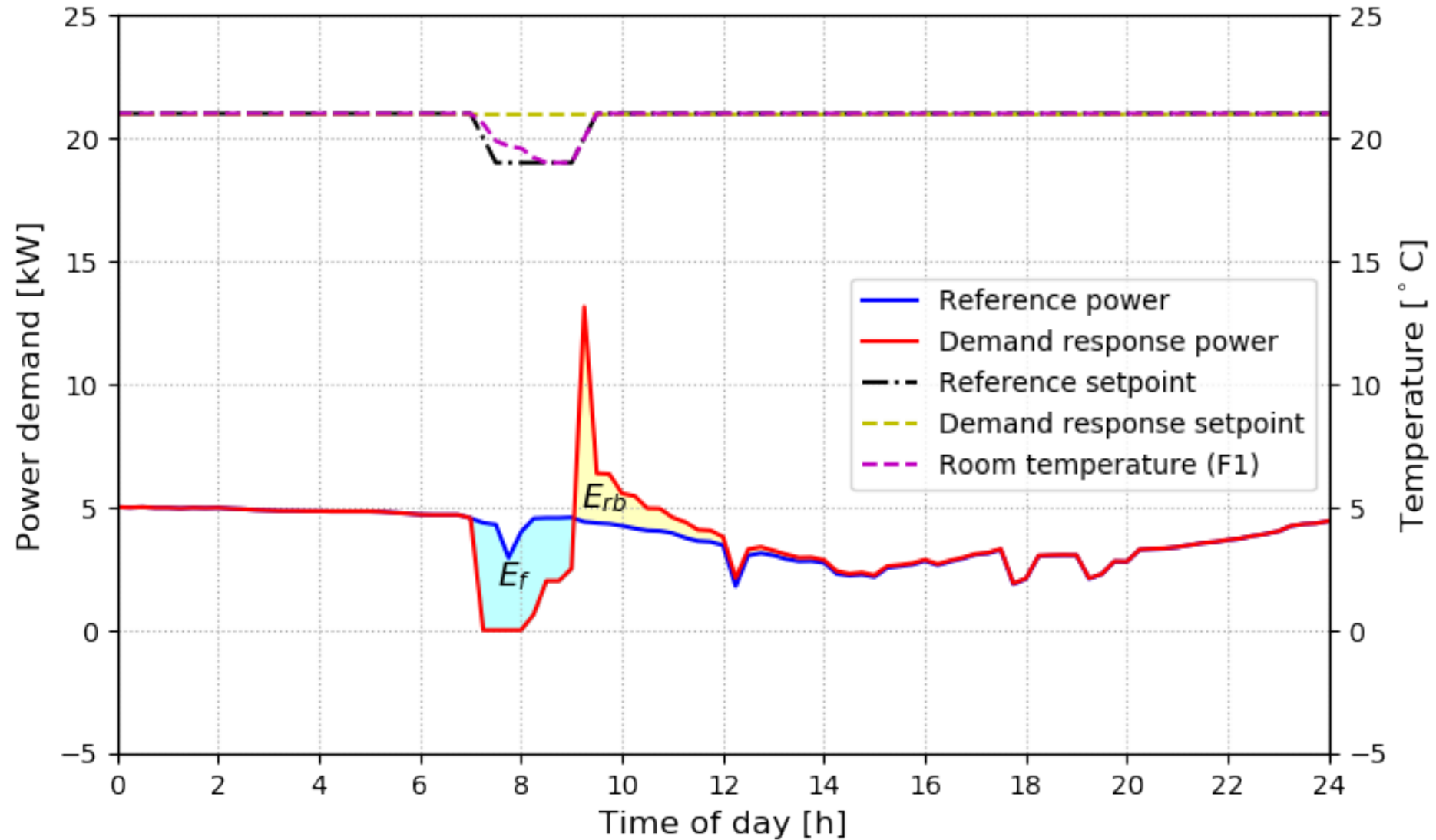


The CCHT twin houses

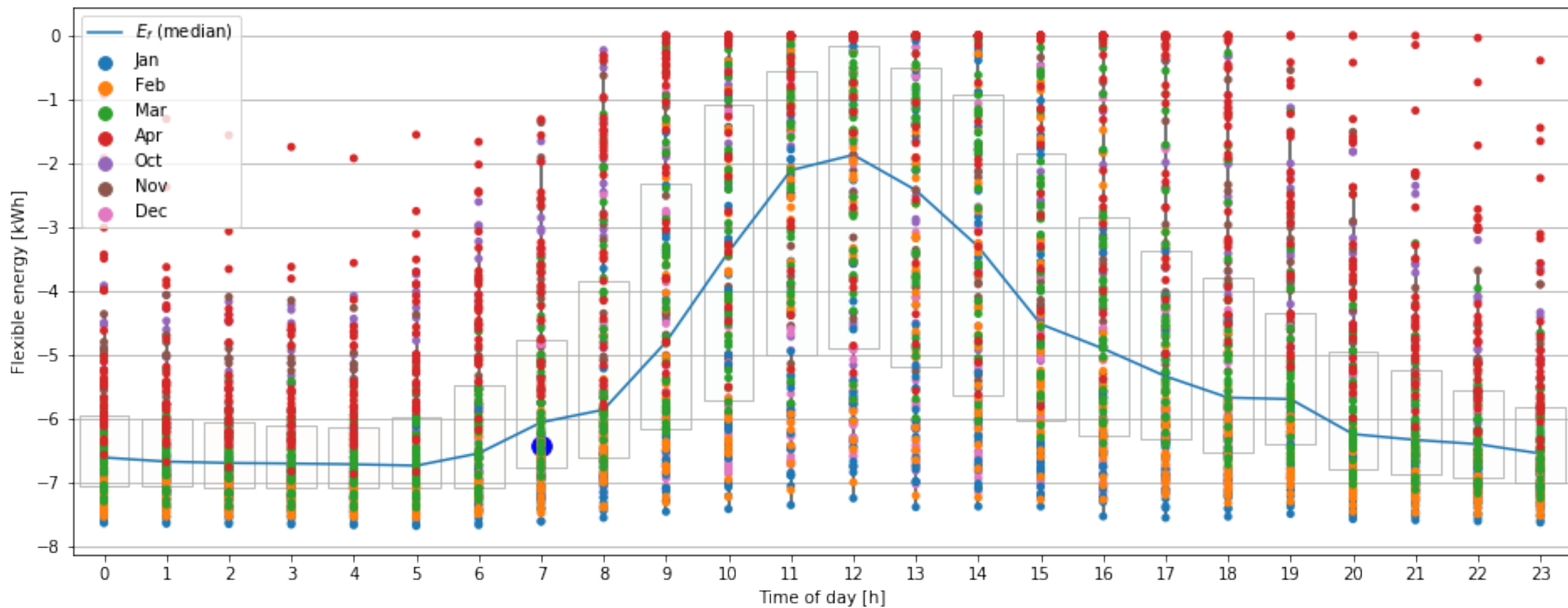
Application: space heating system

- Reference operation: constant setpoint 21 °C
- Reactive control
 - Penalty aware thermostat: $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Demand Response (DR) duration $t_{dr} = 2$ hours
 - DR event: every hour
 - Heating season: October 15th ~ April 29th (4704 hours)
 - 4704 simulations for each case
- Predictive control

Reactive control: one downward event

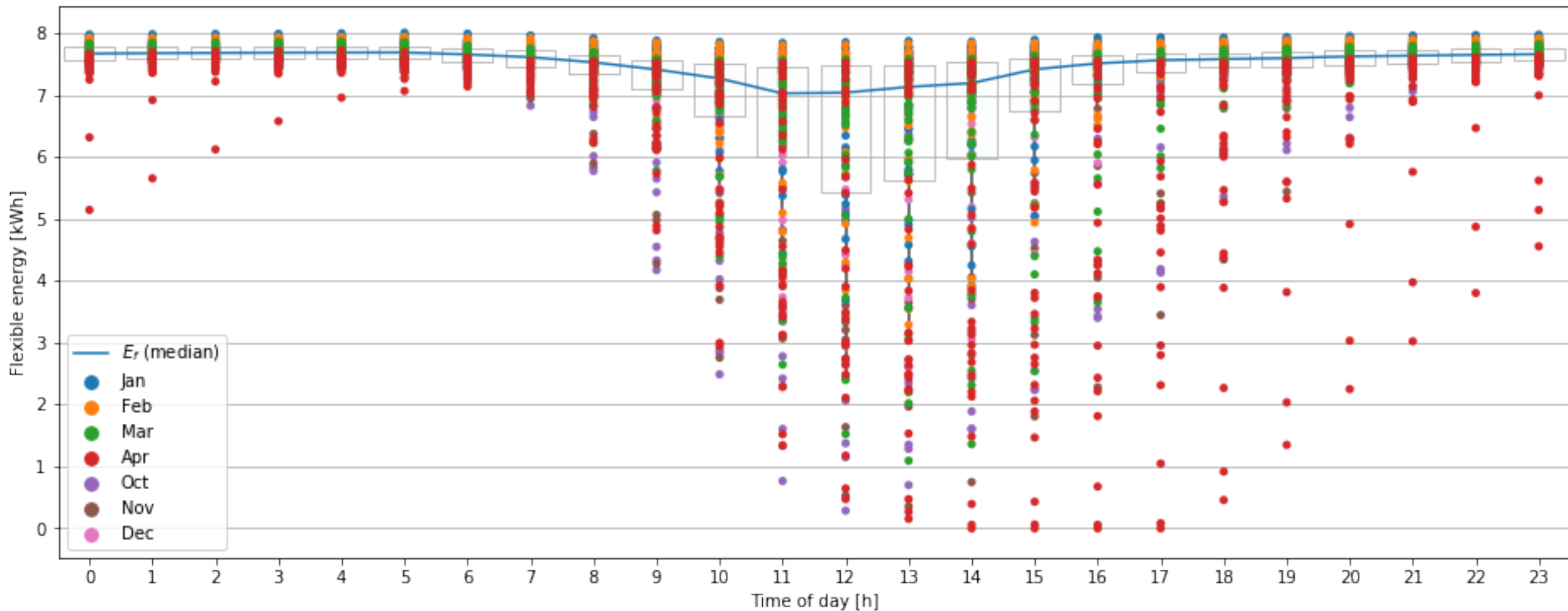


Reactive control: whole heating season



Downward flexibility

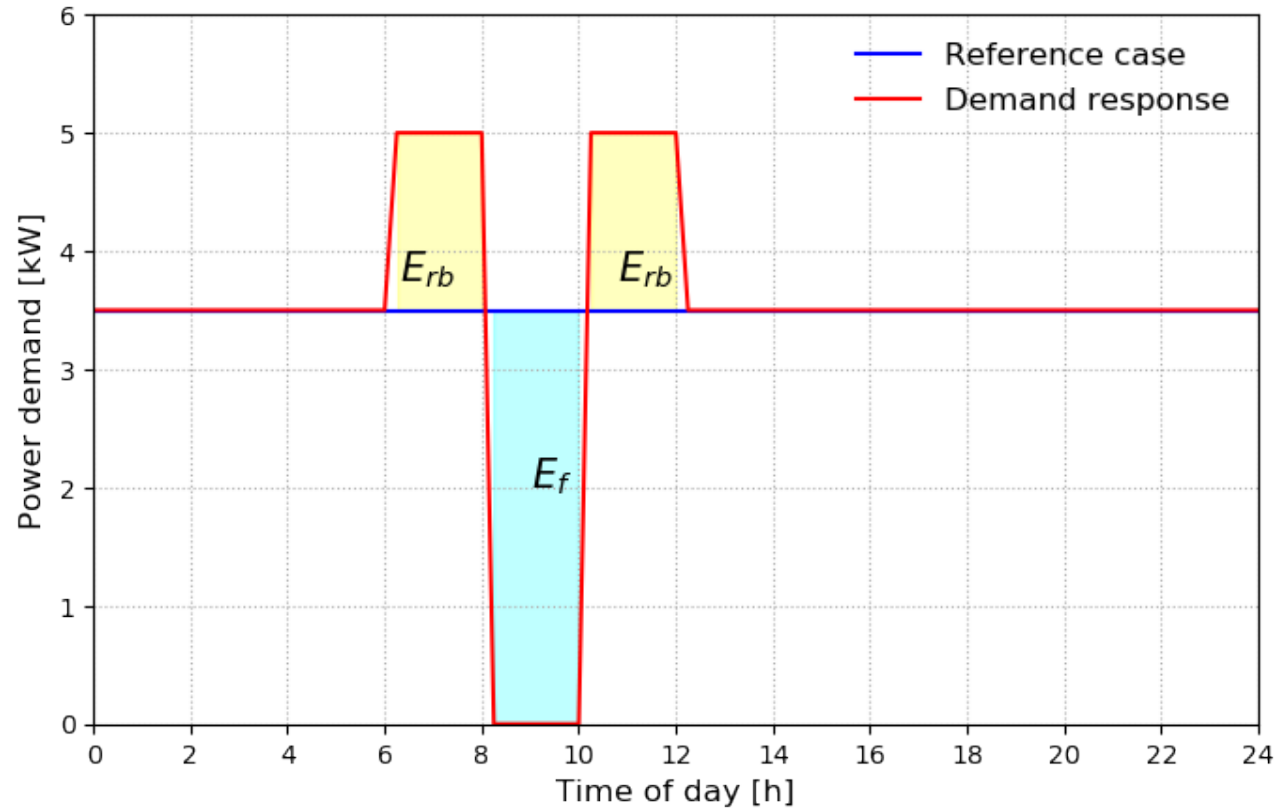
Reactive control: upward flexibility



Upward flexibility

Predictive control: KPI adaptation

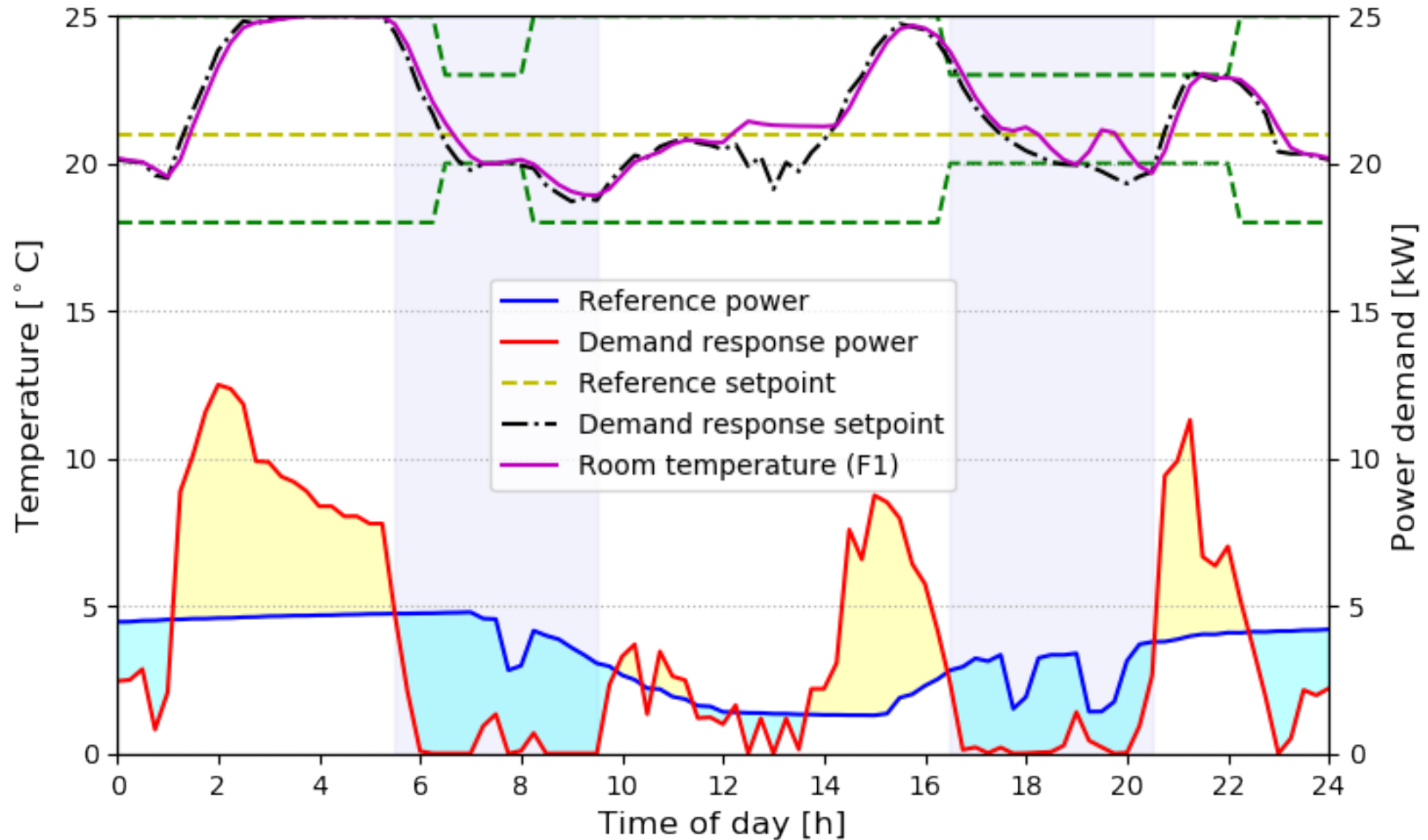
- Anticipation effect



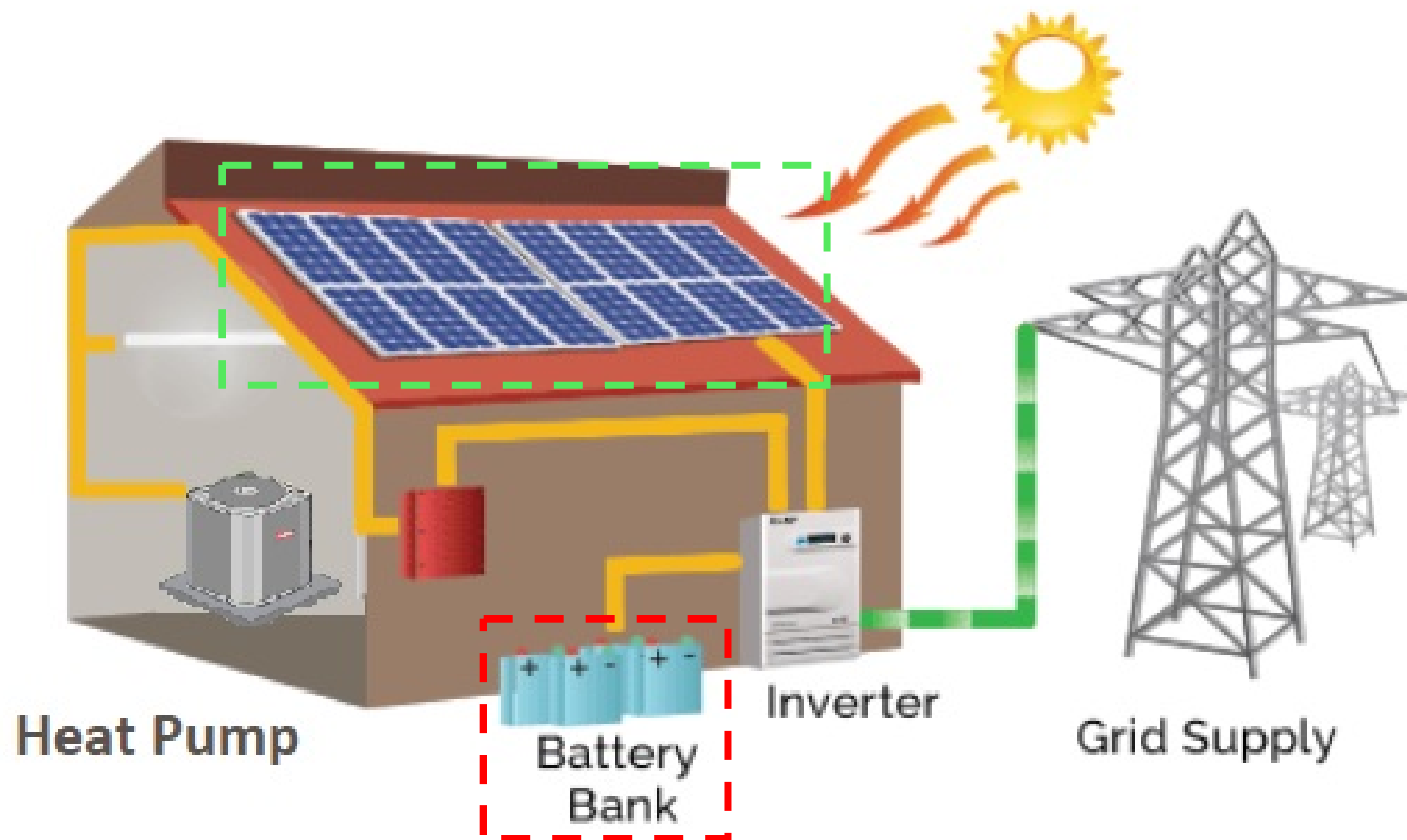
Downward flexibility

$$E_{rb} = \int_{t_{dr}}^{t_{\infty}} (P_{dr} - P_{ref}) dt + \int_{t_{-\infty}}^{t_{dr}} (P_{dr} - P_{ref}) dt$$

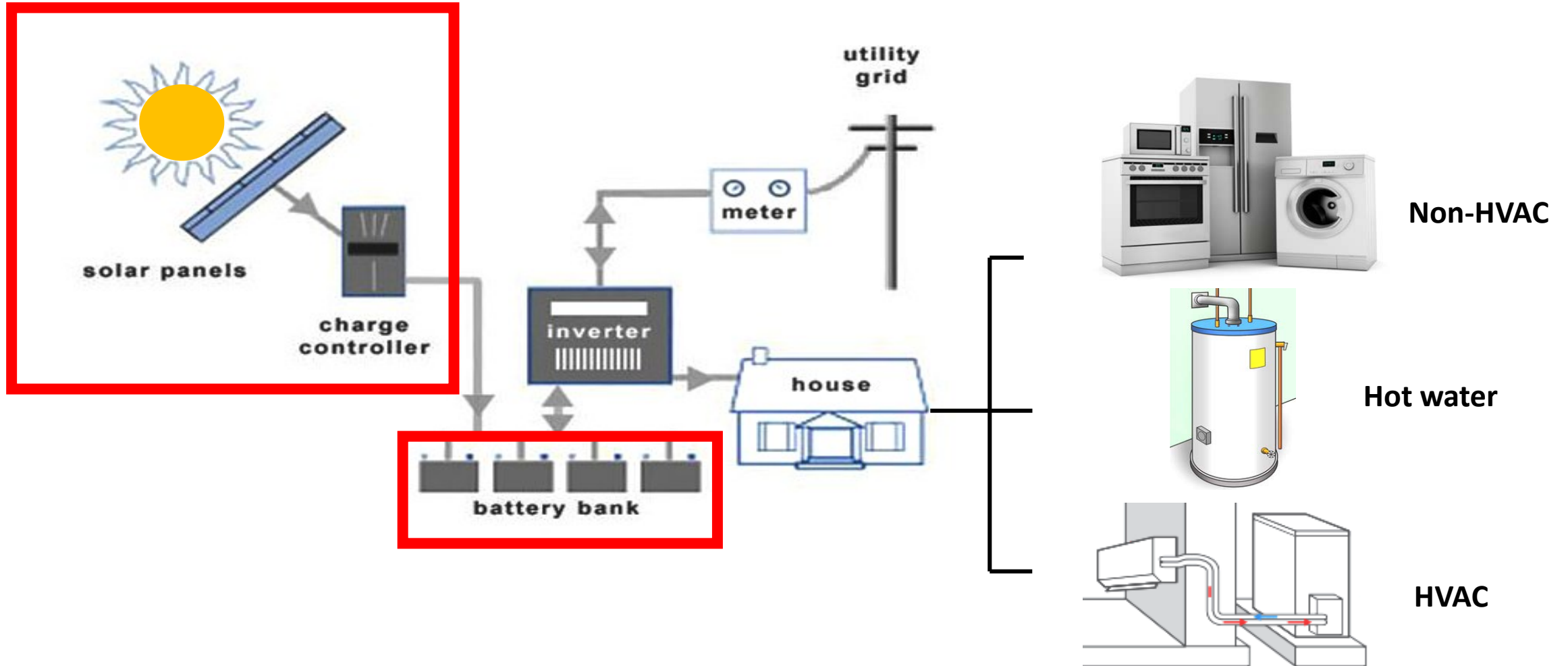
Predictive control: two consecutive events (downward)



PV + battery for energy flexibility

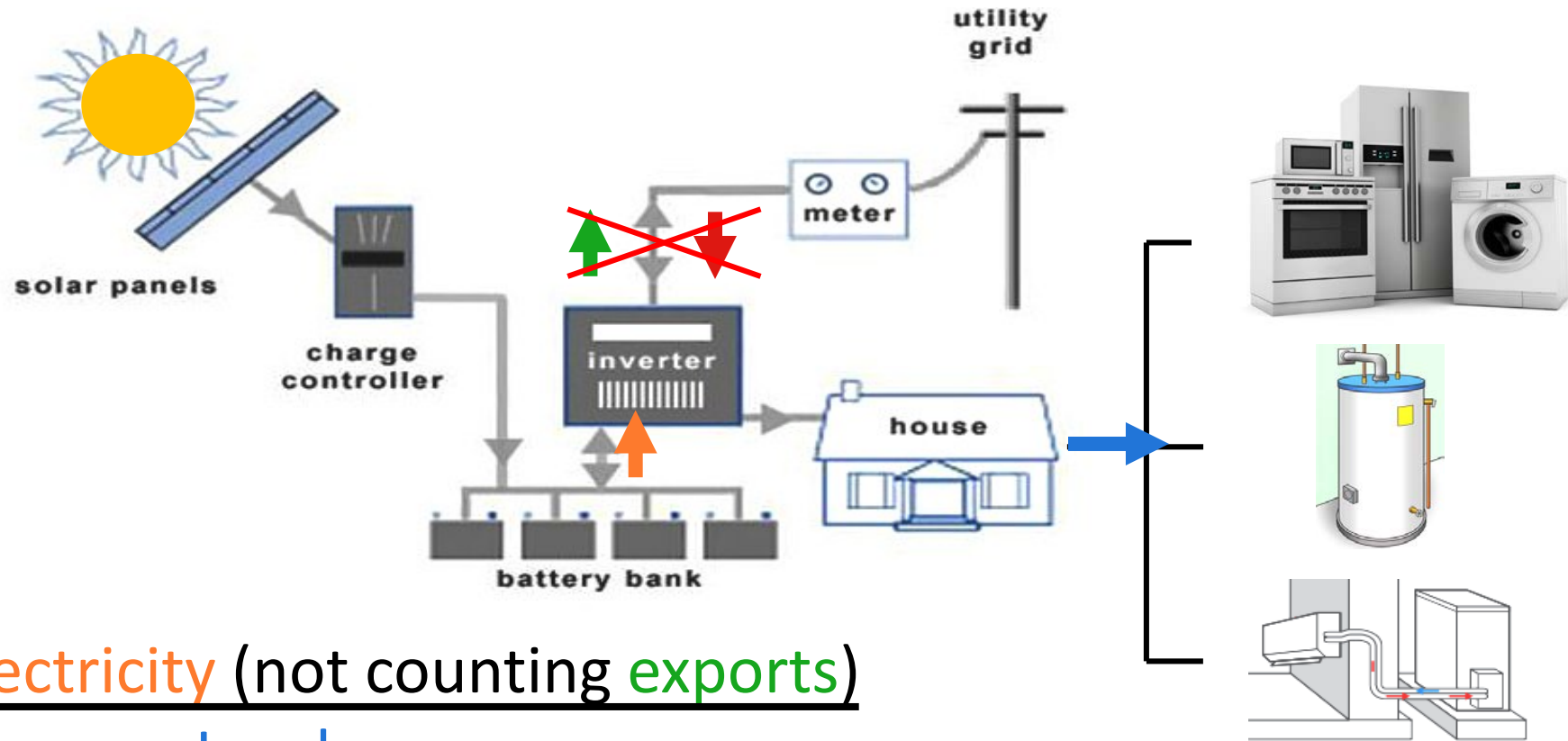


Grid-tied Solar Power System



Yearly KPIs

Self-generation = Share of the load met by PV + battery system

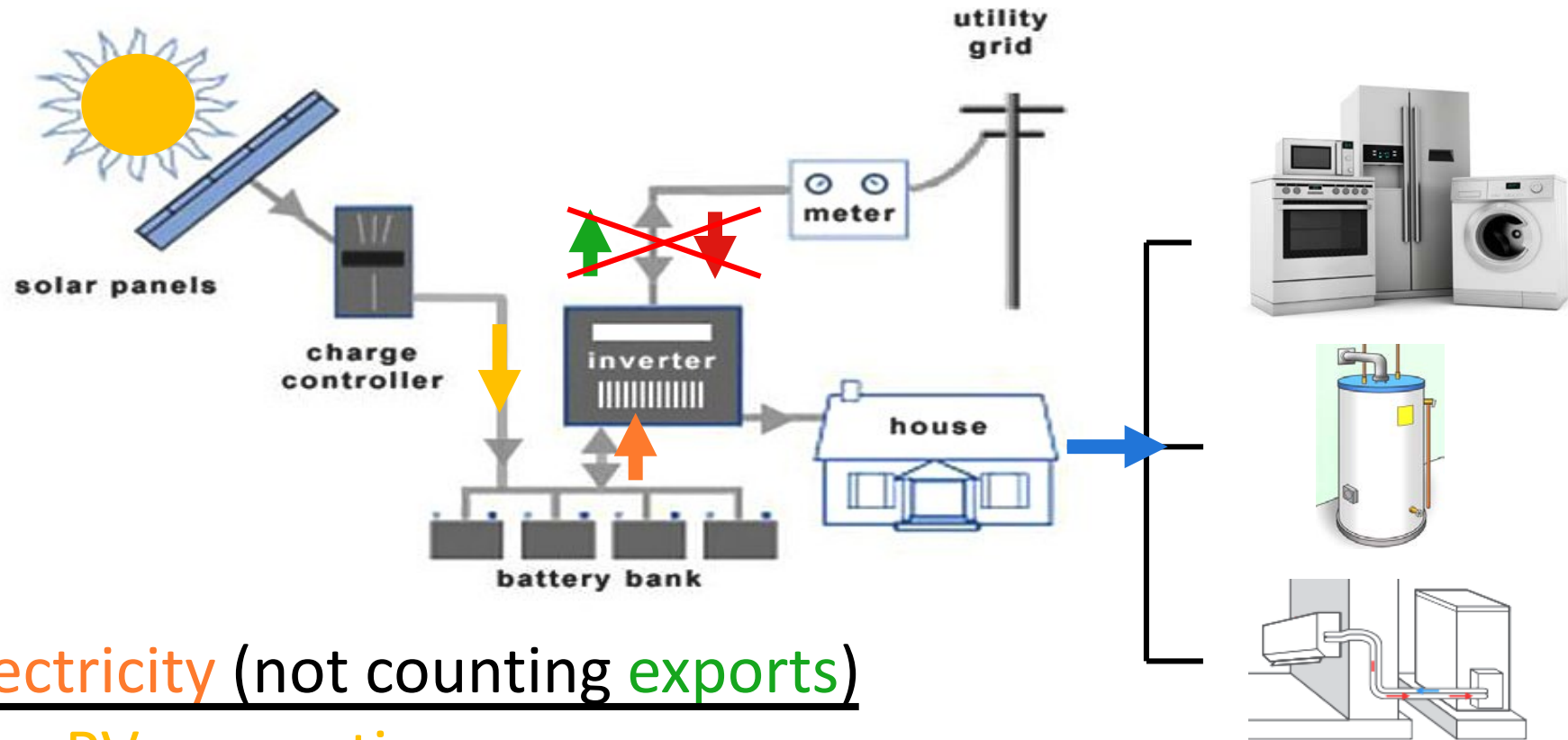


Net solar electricity (not counting exports)

Load

Yearly KPIs

Self-consumption = Share of PV system output for accommodating the load



Net solar electricity (not counting exports)
PV generation

Case study

PV size :

- 8.1 kW
- 12.2 kW
- 16.2 kW



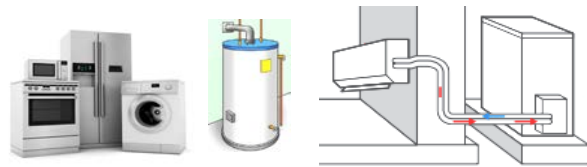
Battery capacity:

- 30.1 kWh
- 61.2 kWh
- 122.4 kWh



Electrical load:

- 70-90 kWh/Day

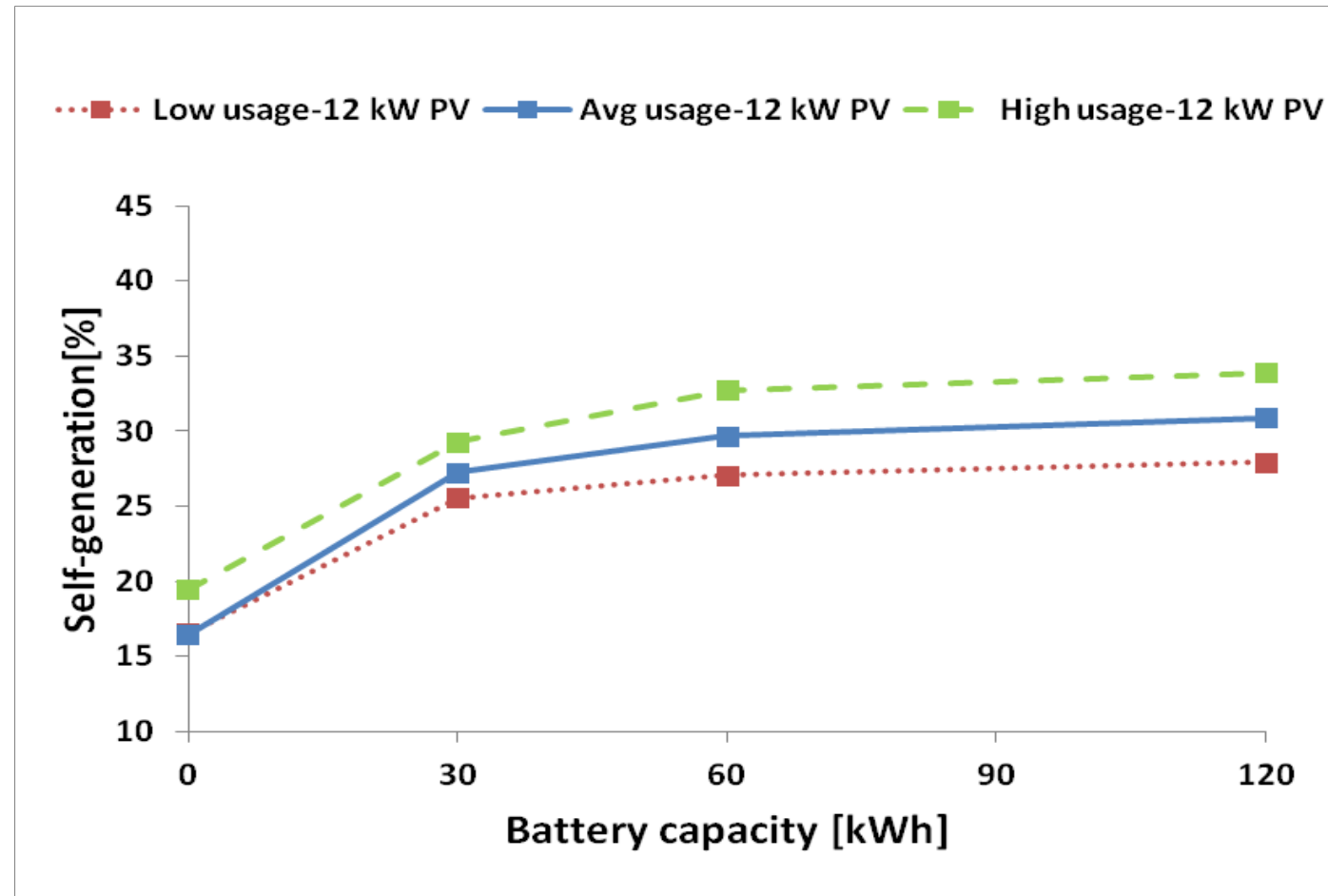


Load management method:

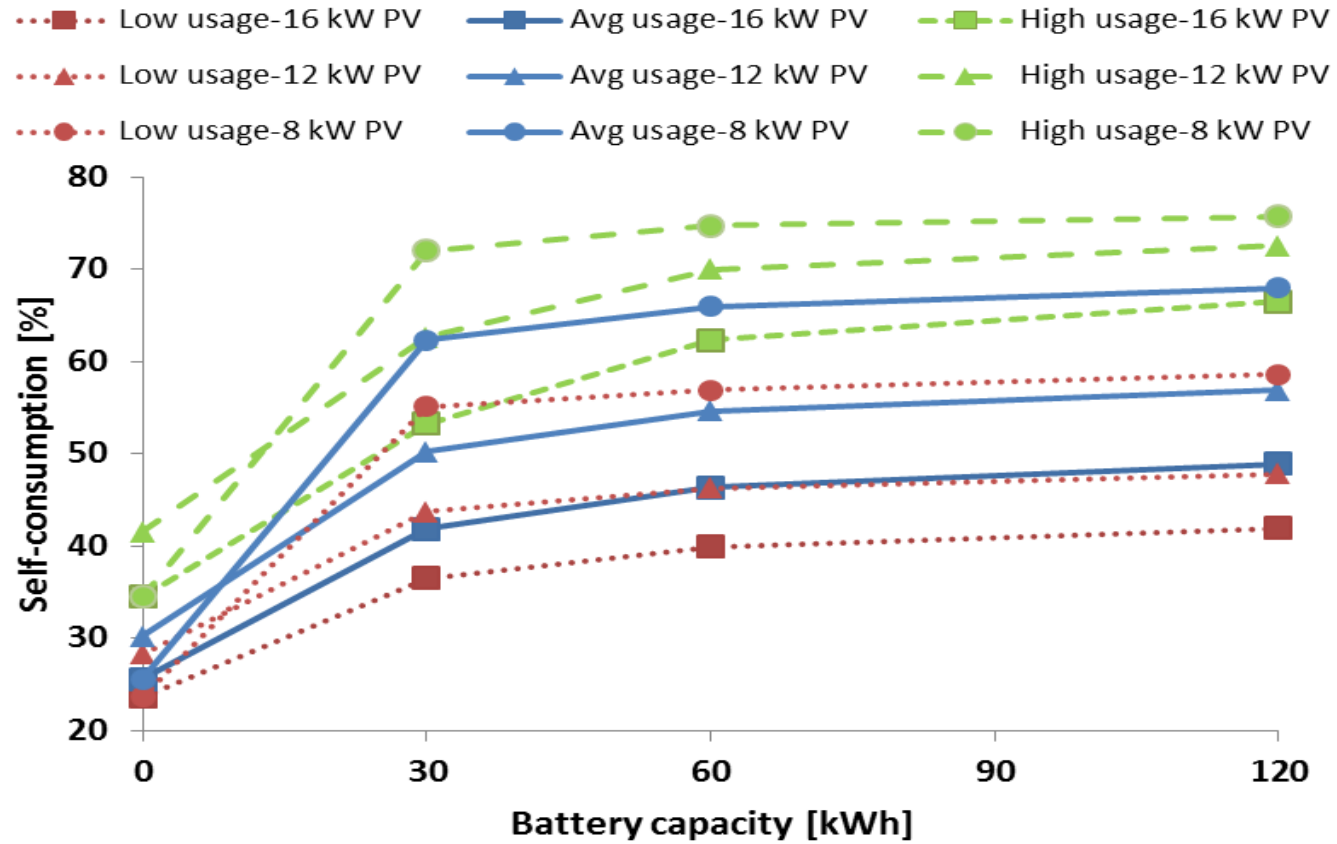
- Grid support
- Uninterrupted Power System (UPS)



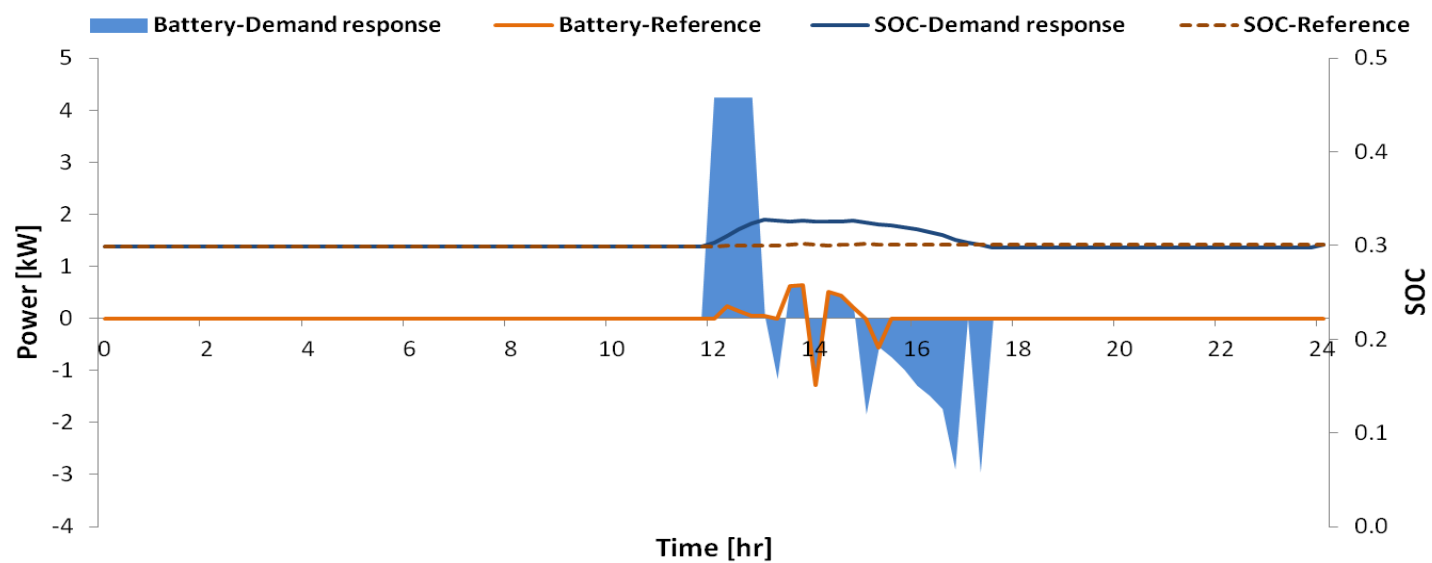
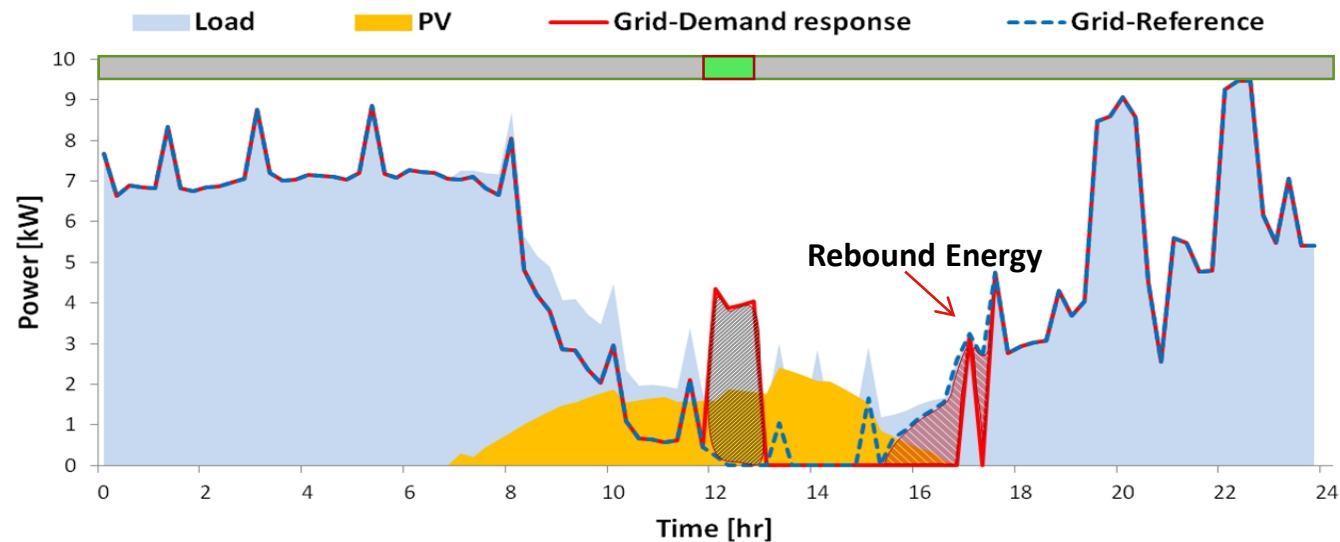
Yearly KPIs: self-generation



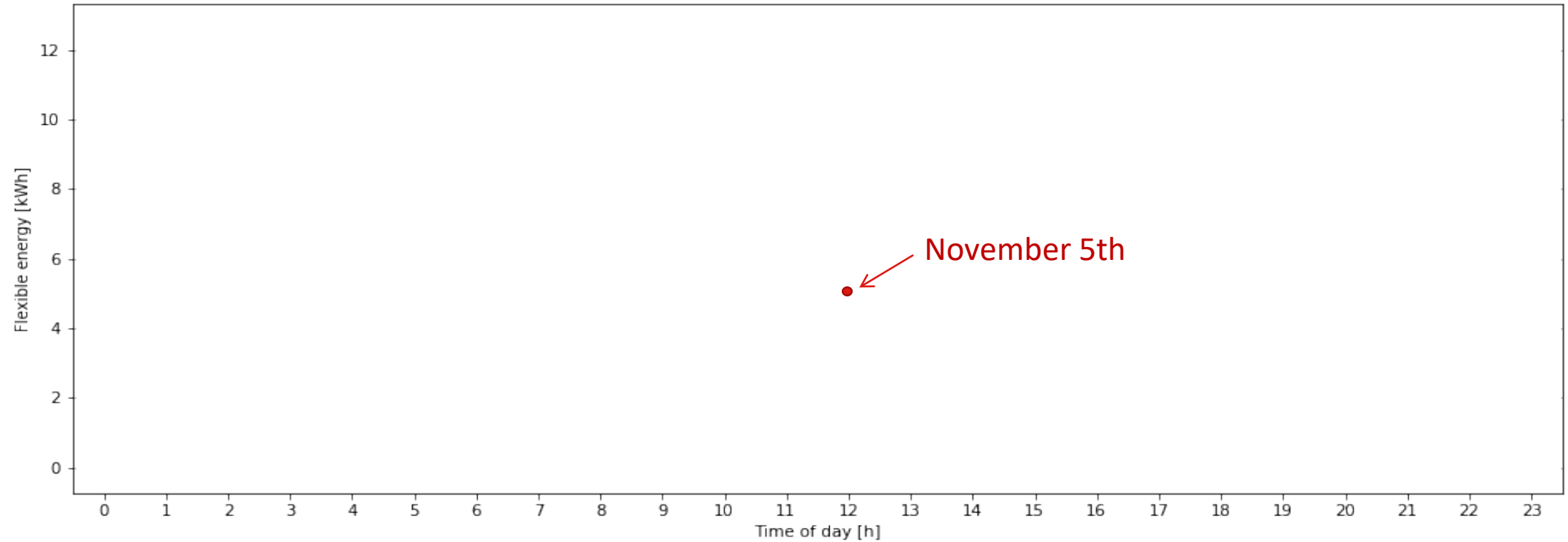
Yearly KPIs: self-consumption



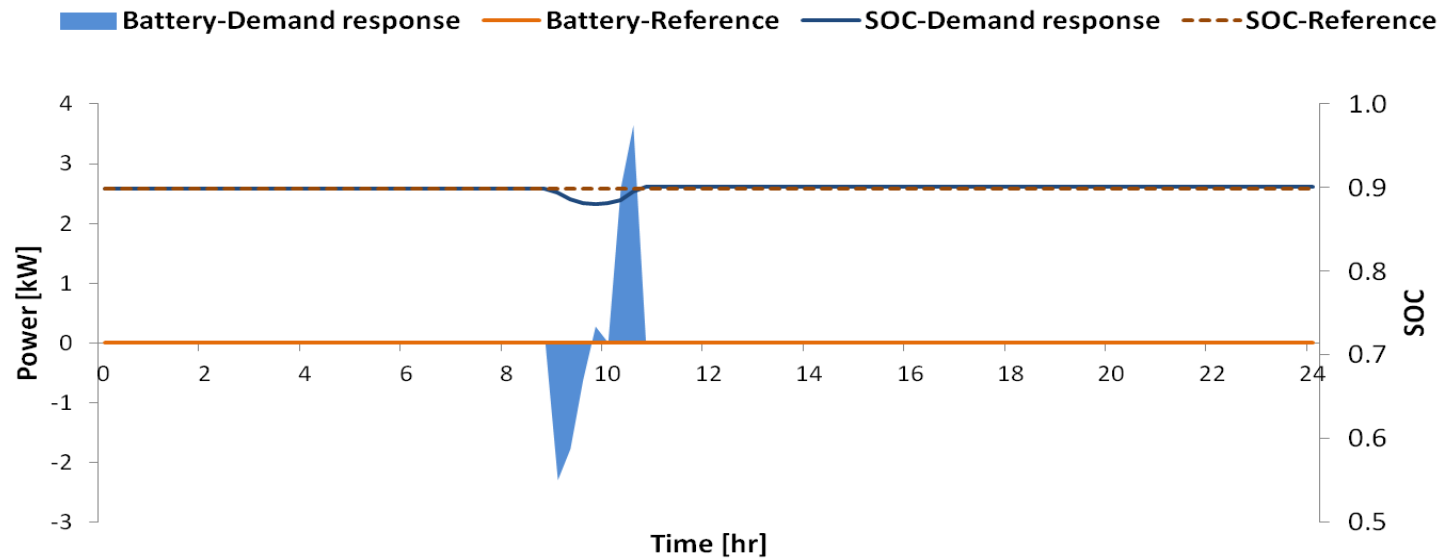
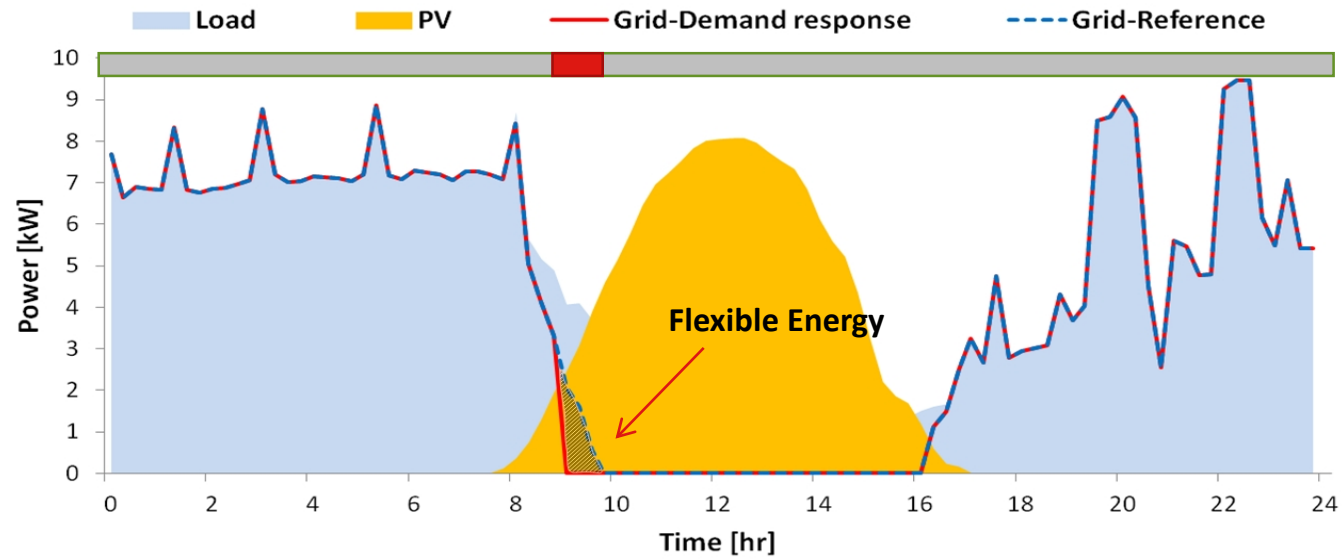
Flexible/Rebound Energy During the Event



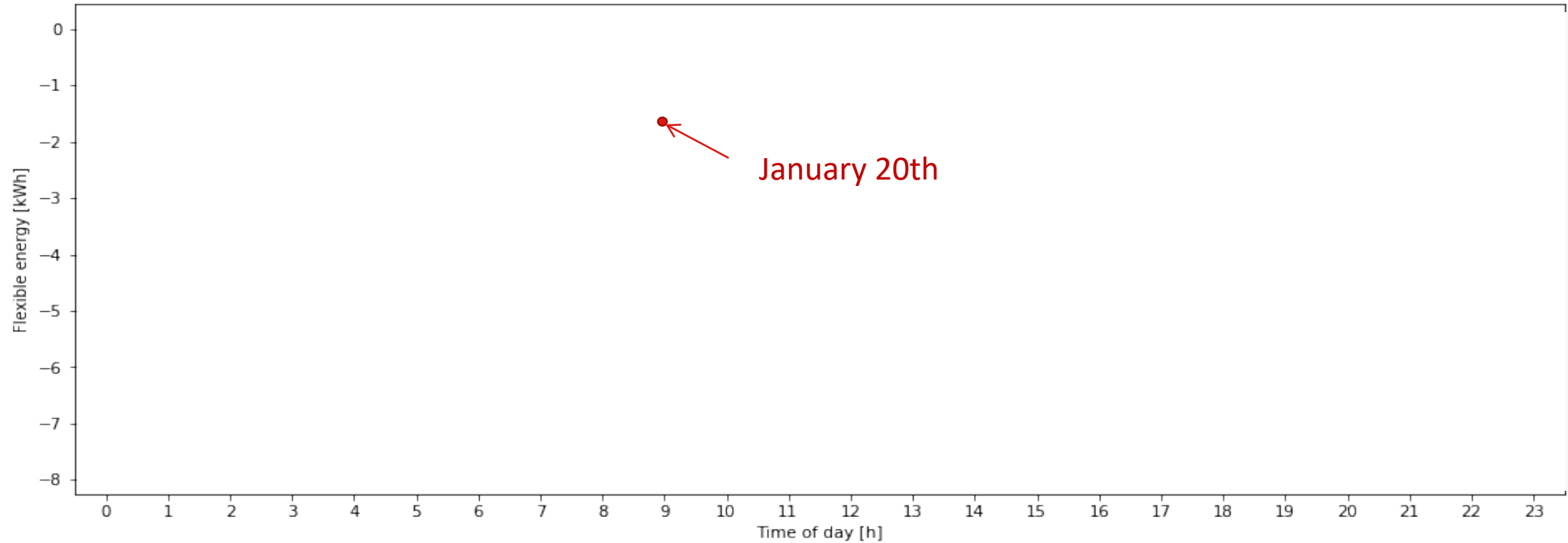
Upward Flexibility (Grid Support Mode)



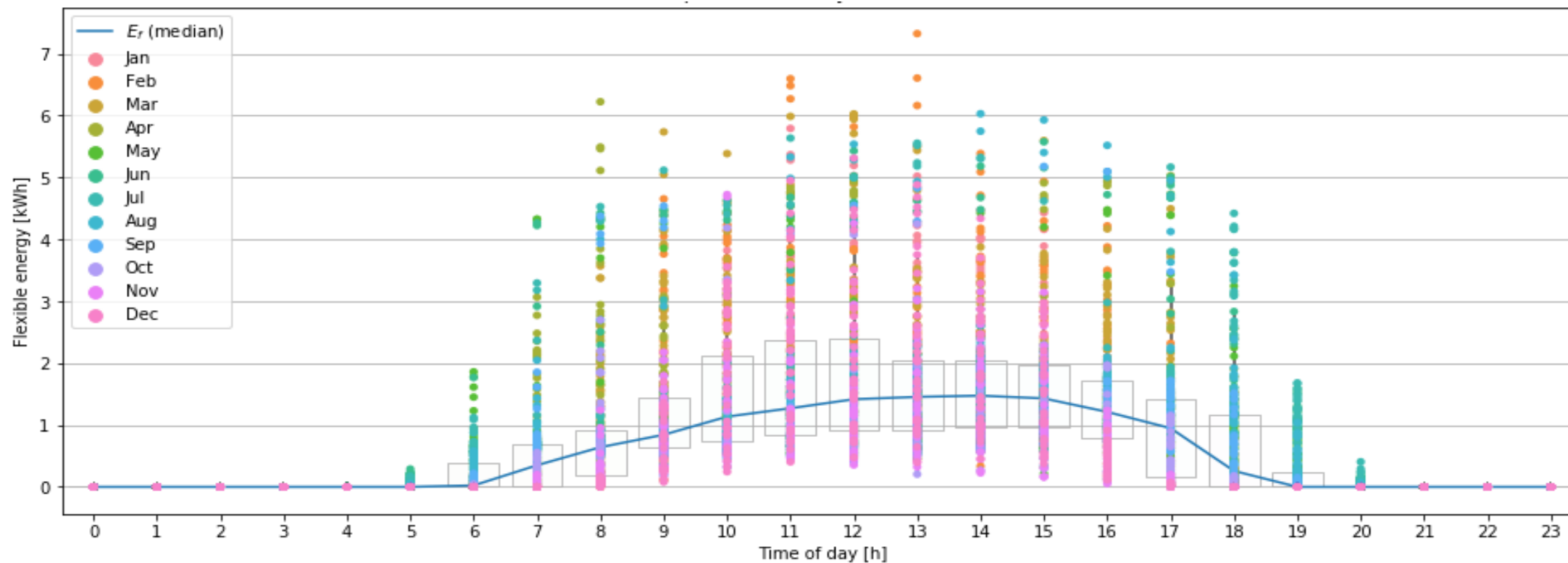
Flexible/Rebound Energy During the Event



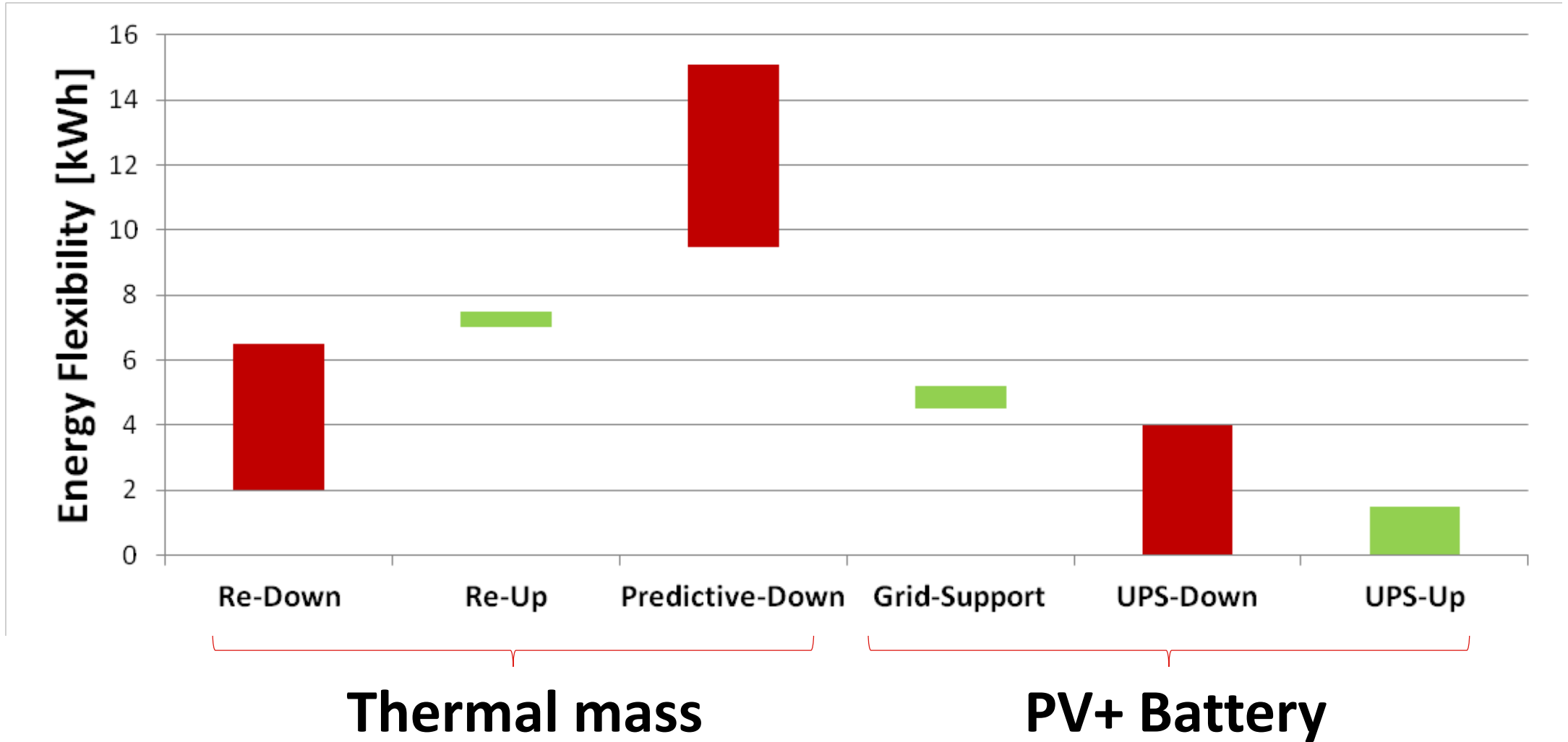
Downward Flexibility (UPS Mode)



Upward Flexibility (UPS Mode)



Conclusion

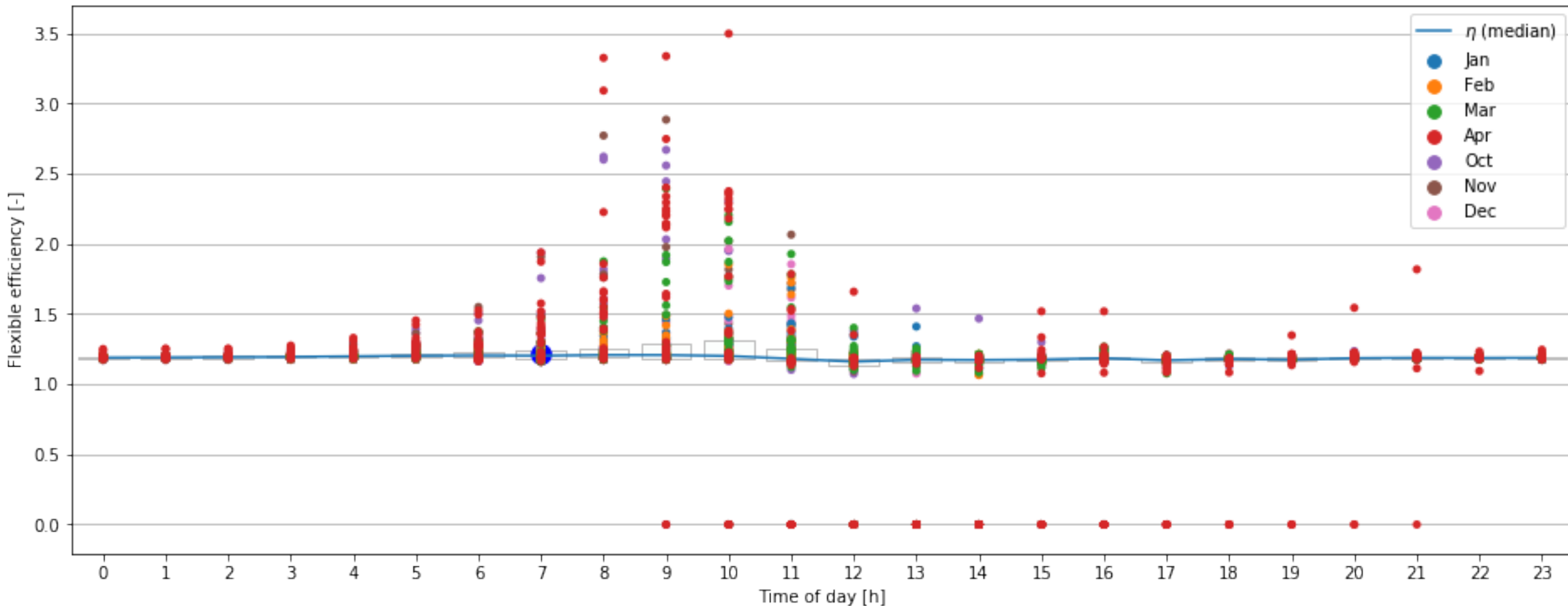


תודה
Dankie Gracias
Спасибо شكراً
Köszönjük Merci Takk
Grazie Dziękujemy Terima kasih
Ďakujeme Vielen Dank Paldies
Kiitos Täname teid 谢谢
Thank You Tak
感謝您 Obrigado Teşekkür Ederiz
Σας ευχαριστούμε 감사합니다
Bedankt Дěkujeme vám
ありがとうございます
Tack

Conclusion

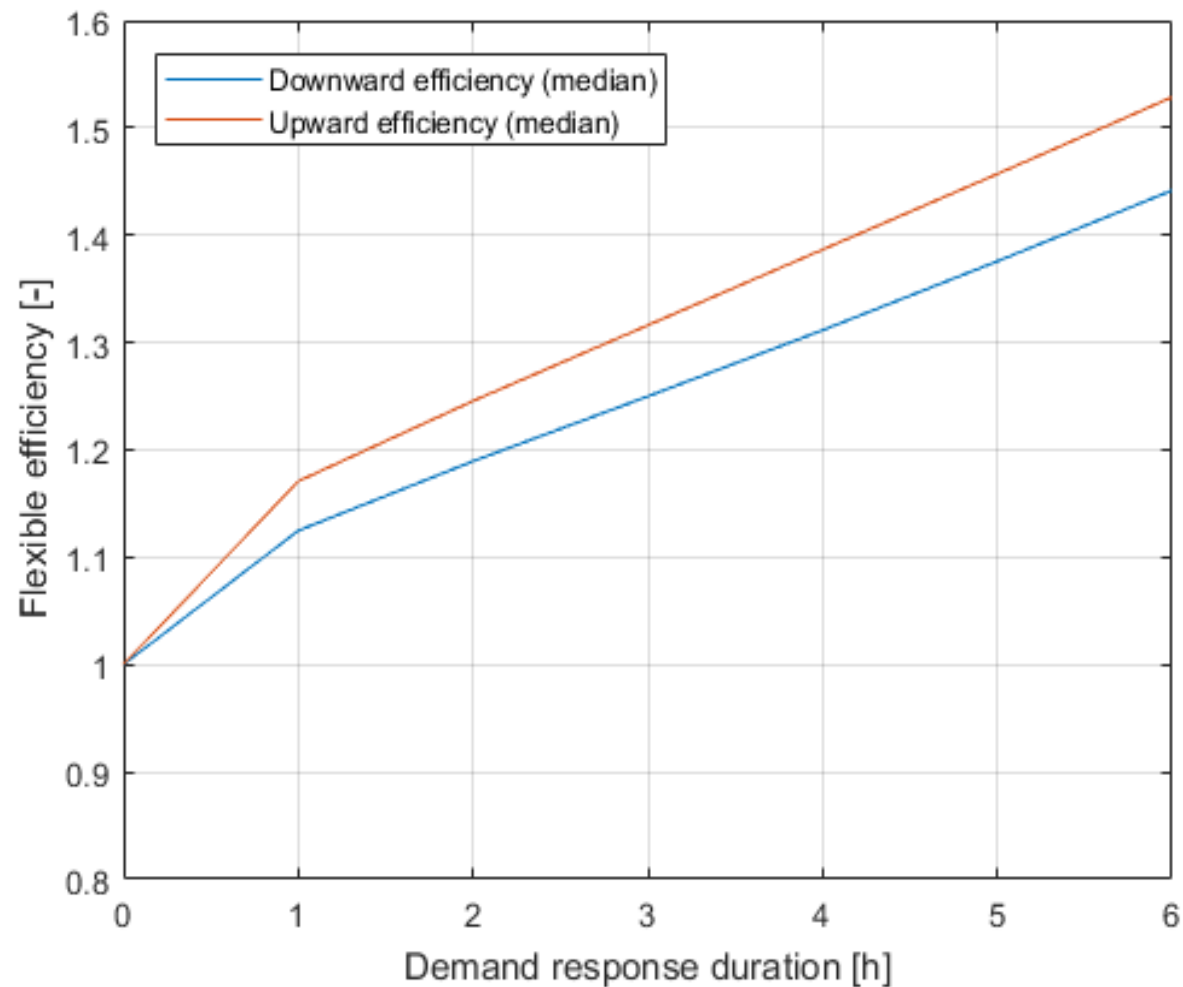
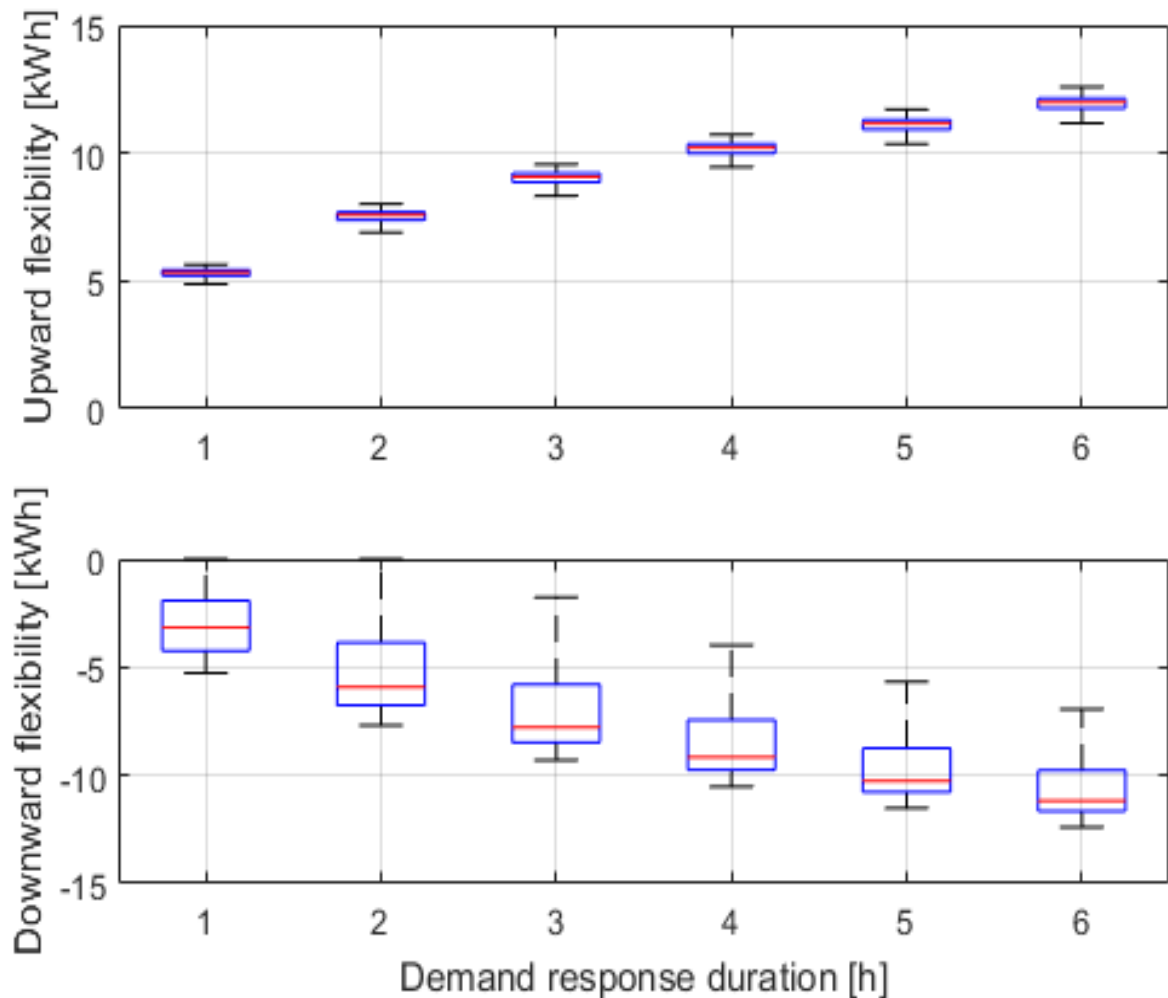
- Thermal mass
 - Reactive control delivers potential for energy flexibility
 - Predictive control can improve the potential
- PV + battery system
 - Coupling the battery improves the yearly self-generation and self-consumption
 - Variable upward flexibility with grid support mode
 - Downward flexibility
- Future work
 - Improve key performance indicators for energy flexibility
 - Test the methodology on different systems

Results: flexible efficiency



Downward flexibility

Results: DR duration impact on flexible energy and efficiency



Results: DR duration impact on maximum flexible power

