

MANAGING THE UNCERTAINTY IN DEMAND-SIDE FLEXIBILITY FOR POWER NETWORKS

FLEXIBILITY?

A high-angle photograph of a person with their hair in a bun, performing a deep stretch on a blue yoga mat. The person is lying on their back with their knees pulled towards their chest and their arms extended upwards, holding their feet. The background is a light-colored, textured floor.

“Demand-side flexibility” means the capability of any active customer to react to external signals and adjust their energy generation and consumption in a dynamic time-dependent way, individually as well as through aggregation.

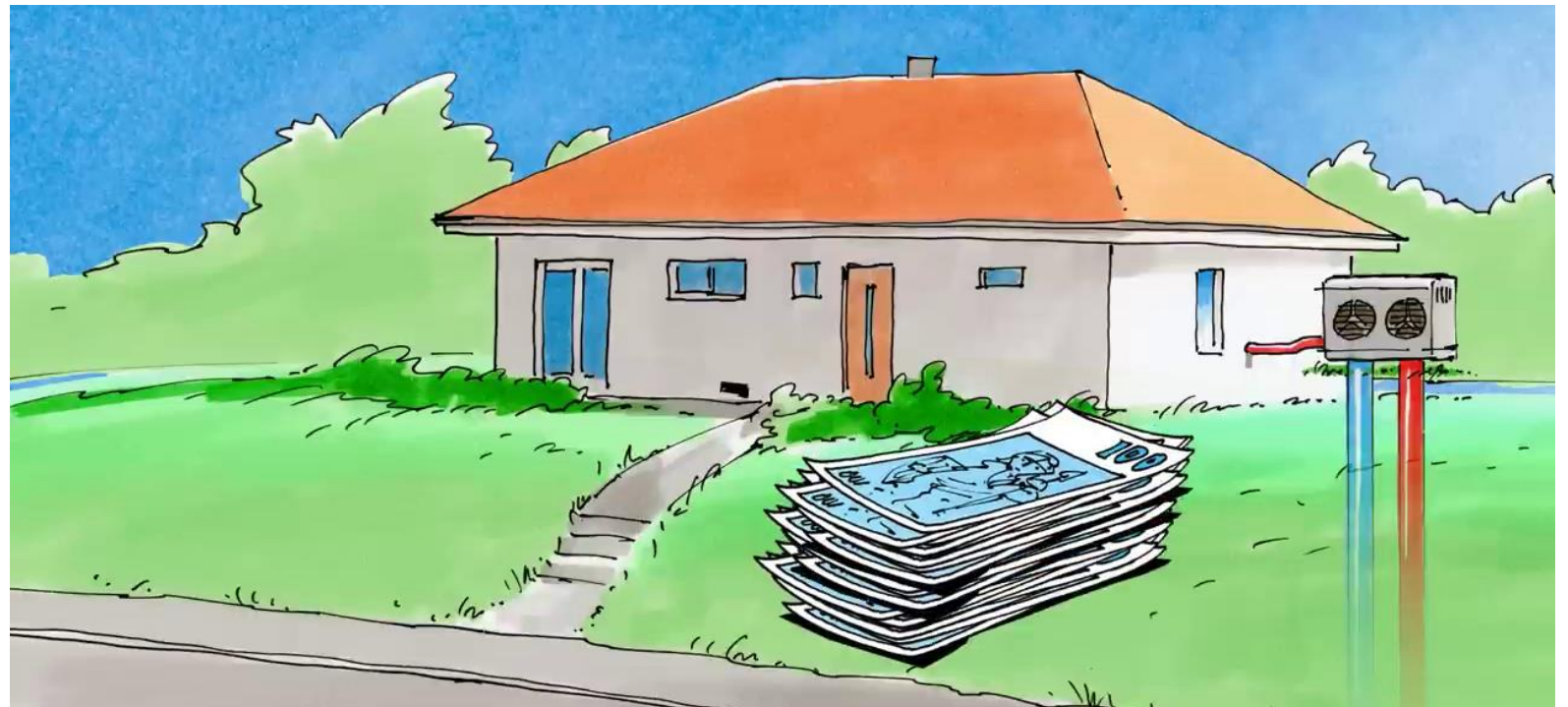
SmartEn

SWITZERLAND APPROVED THE “CLIMATE & INNOVATION” LAW

HAPPY CAMPAIGNERS



HAPPY HOMEOWNERS

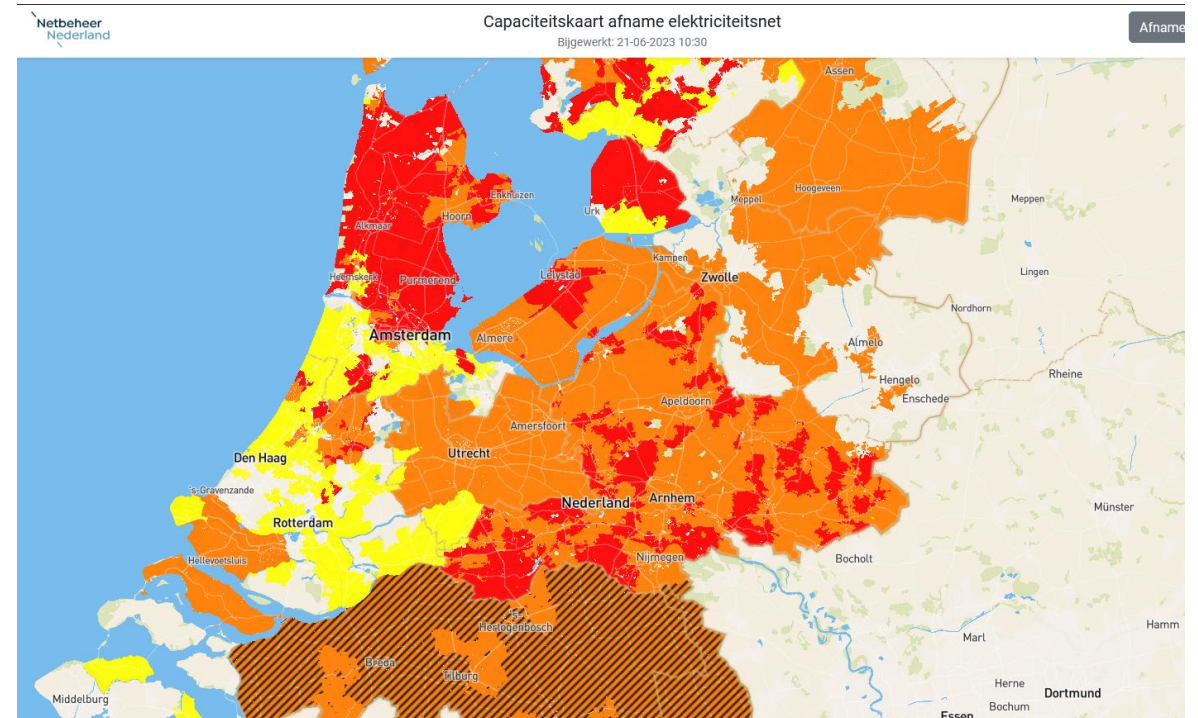


Key measure: Support for replacing heating systems

TRANSFORMATION CHALLENGES

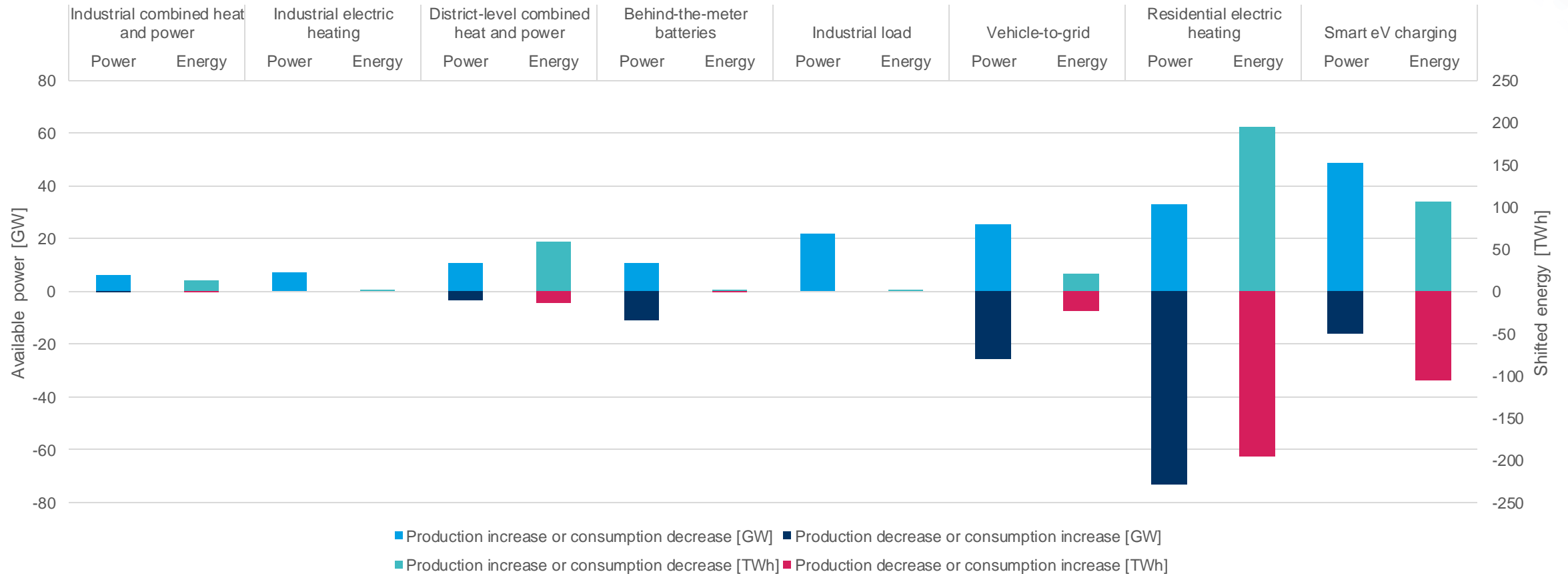


- **Fluctuations of renewable power production**
- Benefits of demand-side flexibility [1] (EU, 2030)
 - +15.5 TWh of renewable electricity
 - -43% to -66% lower balancing costs



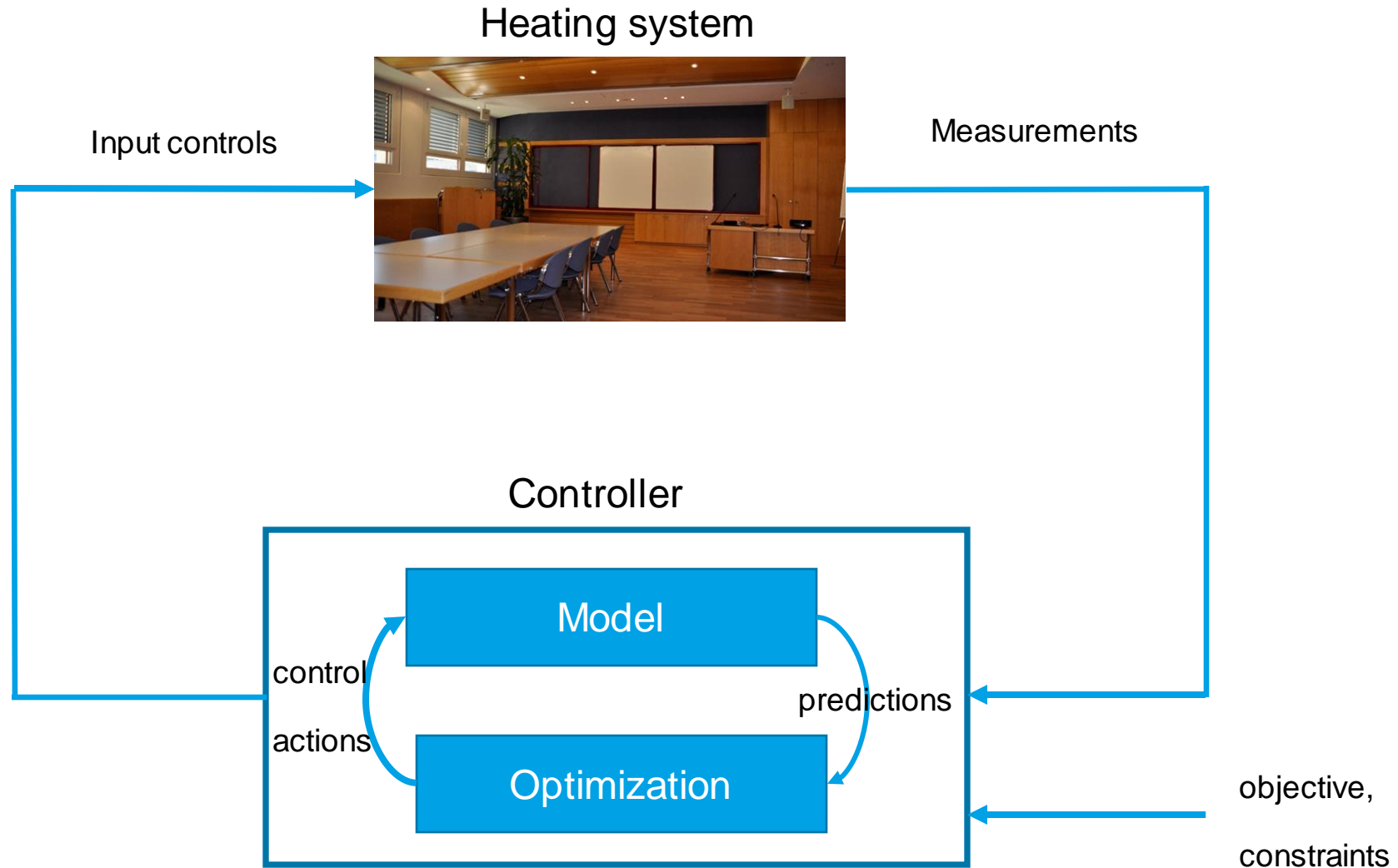
- **Network congestion**
- Benefits of demand-side flexibility [1] (EU, 2030)
 - 11 bn€ to 29 bn€ saved in grid investment

POTENTIAL AND ACTIVATED DEMAND-SIDE FLEXIBILITY (EU 2030)



Data source: L. Fiorini, M. Miranda Castillo, and T. Slot, 'Demand-side flexibility in the EU: Quantification of benefits in 2030', smartEn, Brussels, Sep. 2022

OPTIMAL CONTROL

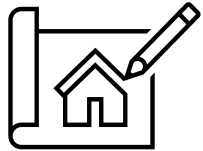


WHERE DOES THE UNCERTAINTY COME FROM?



**HOW DO YOU CONTROL
60 MILLION
HEAT PUMPS?**

INCREASING DATA EFFICIENCY



Simple physical
model

First training of
“digital twin”



Retraining of
“digital twin” with
measured data

Learning control
rules by playing with
the “digital twin”



20%

- energy savings
- more comfort

B. Schubnel, R. E. Carrillo, P.-J. Alet, and A. Hutter, 'A Hybrid Learning Method for System Identification and Optimal Control', *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 2020, doi: [10.1109/TNNLS.2020.3016906](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNNLS.2020.3016906).

NON-LINEAR DATA-DRIVEN MODELS

Linear state space model + kernel regression

Internal state variable
Commands + ext. parameters

$$x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k + \varepsilon_k$$

noise

$$y_k = Cx_k + Du_k + \varepsilon'_k,$$

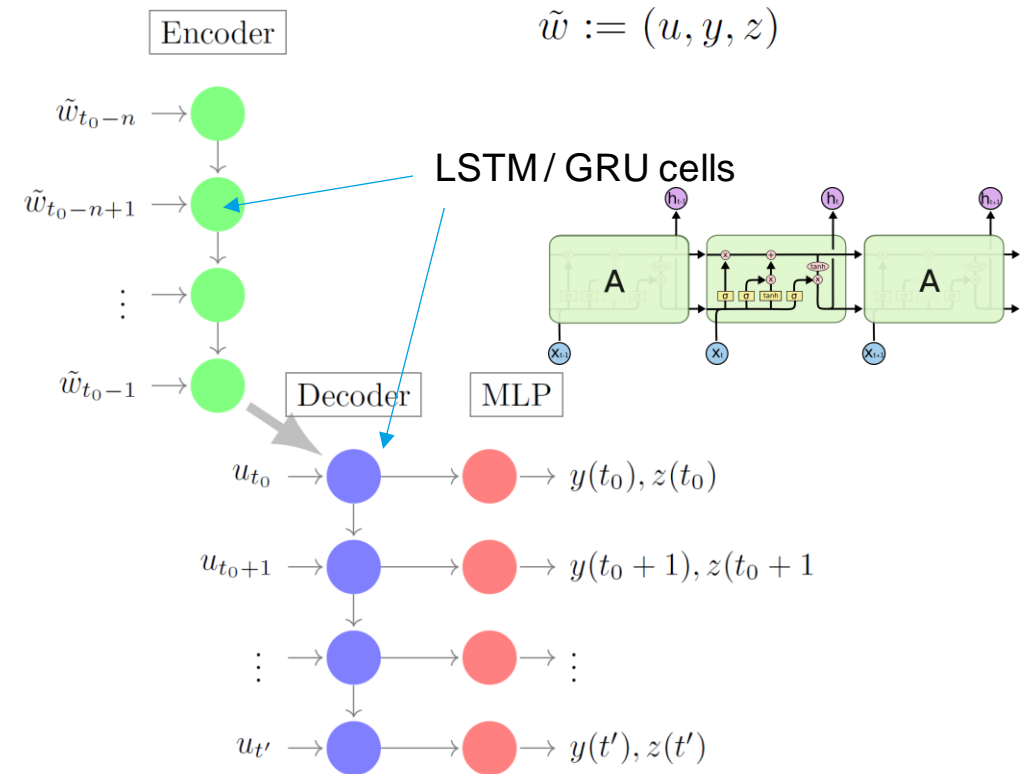
Room temperature

$$z_k = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \varphi(w_i, w_k)$$

Power consumption

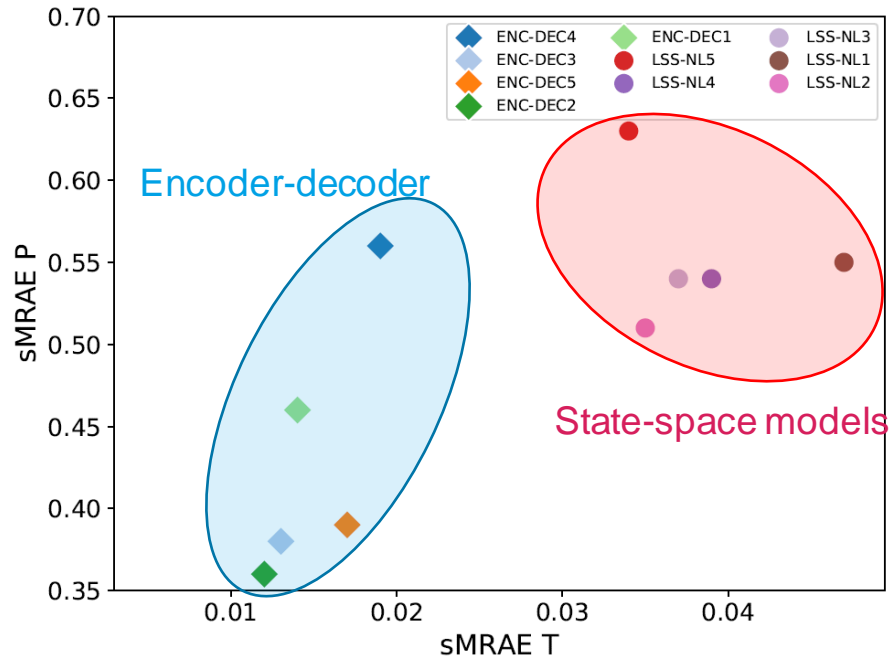
$$w_k := (u_k, y_k)$$

Encoder-decoder neural network

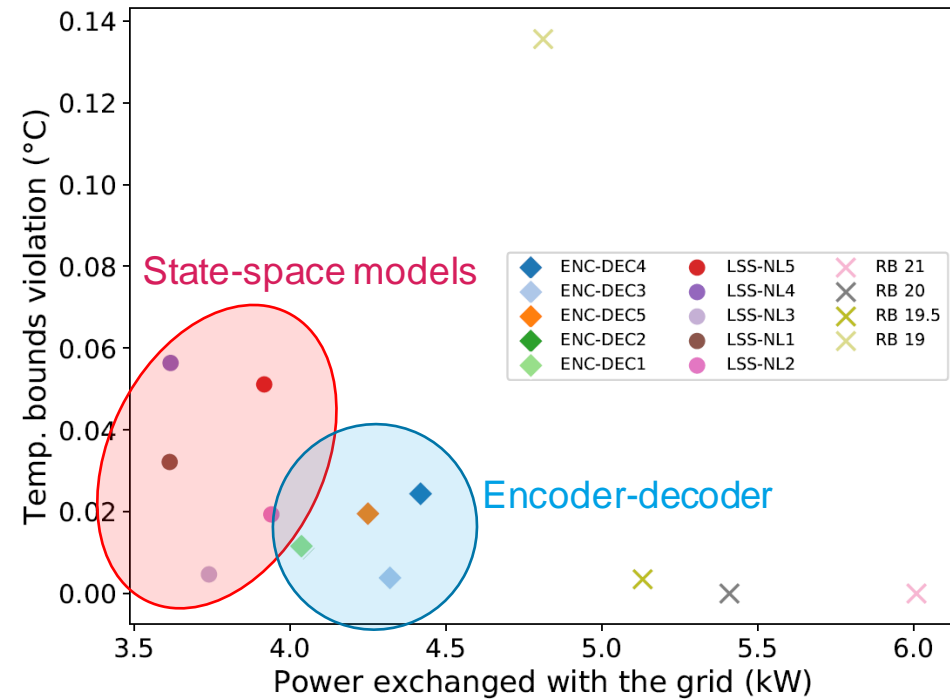


ACCURACY VS. CONTROLLABILITY

Model accuracy

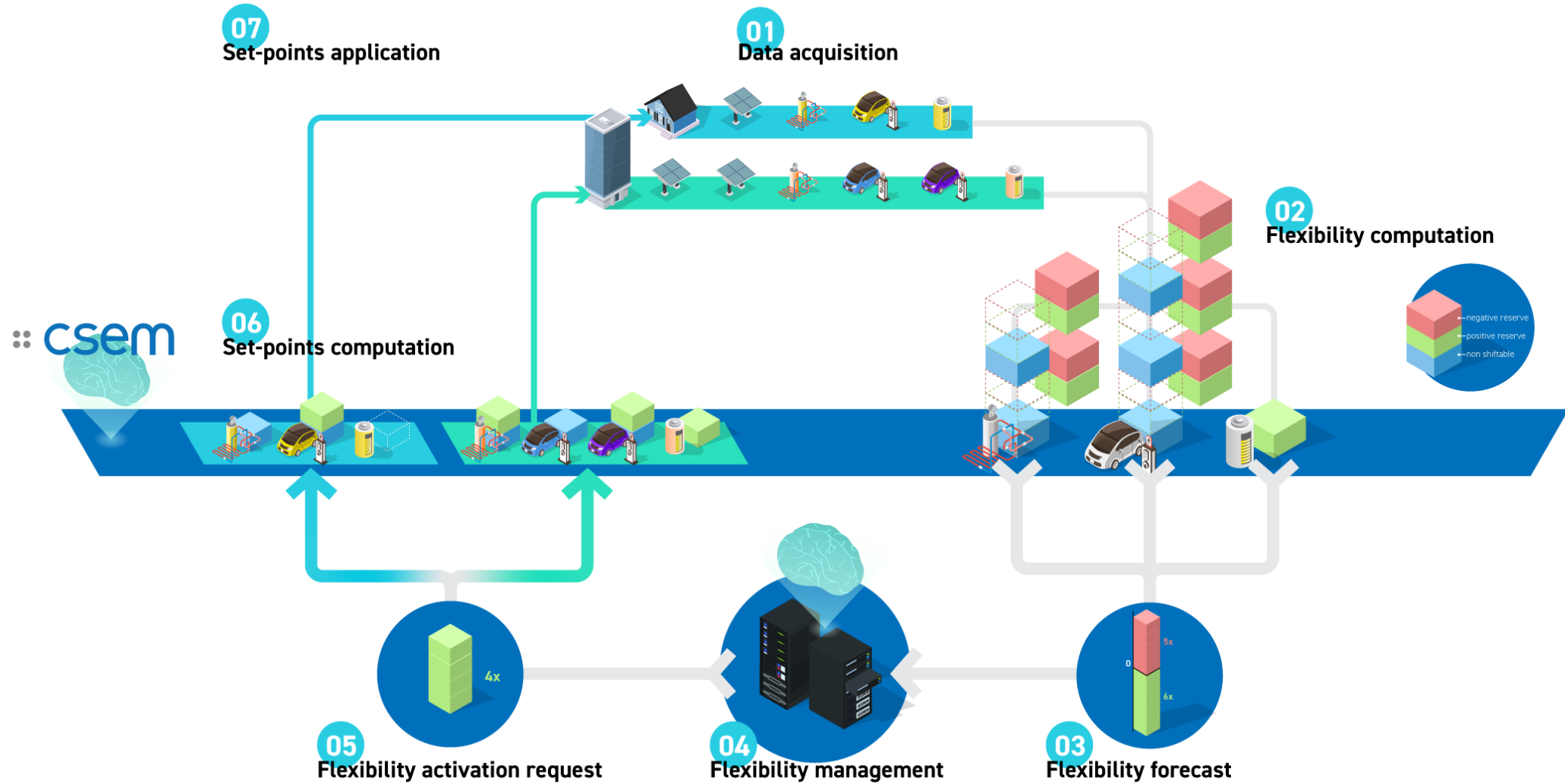


Control performance

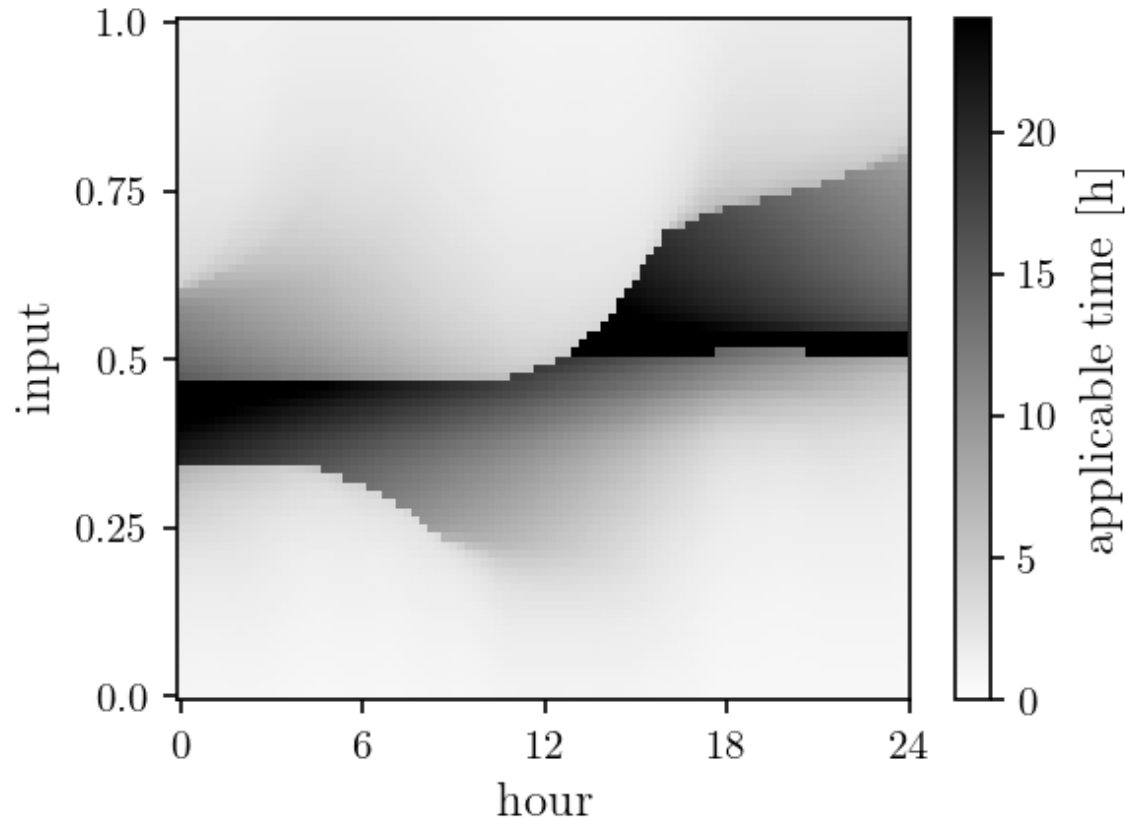


B. Schubnel *et al.*, 'State-space models for building control: how deep should you go?', *Journal of Building Performance Simulation*, vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 707–719, Nov. 2020, doi: [10.1080/19401493.2020.1817149](https://doi.org/10.1080/19401493.2020.1817149).

EXPLOITATION OF FLEXIBILITY FROM DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES



FLEXIBILITY ENVELOPES



R. D'hulst et al., "Demand response flexibility and flexibility potential of residential smart appliances: Experiences from large pilot test in Belgium," *Applied Energy*, vol. 155, pp. 79–90, 2015
J. Gasser et al., "Predictive energy management of residential buildings while self-reporting flexibility envelope," *Applied Energy*, vol. 288, p. 116653, Apr. 2021

- Quantification of flexibility over horizon:
 - Achievable power
 - Achievable duration
- Desired characteristics:
 - Data-driven
 - Risk aware: robust estimation with respect to uncertainties

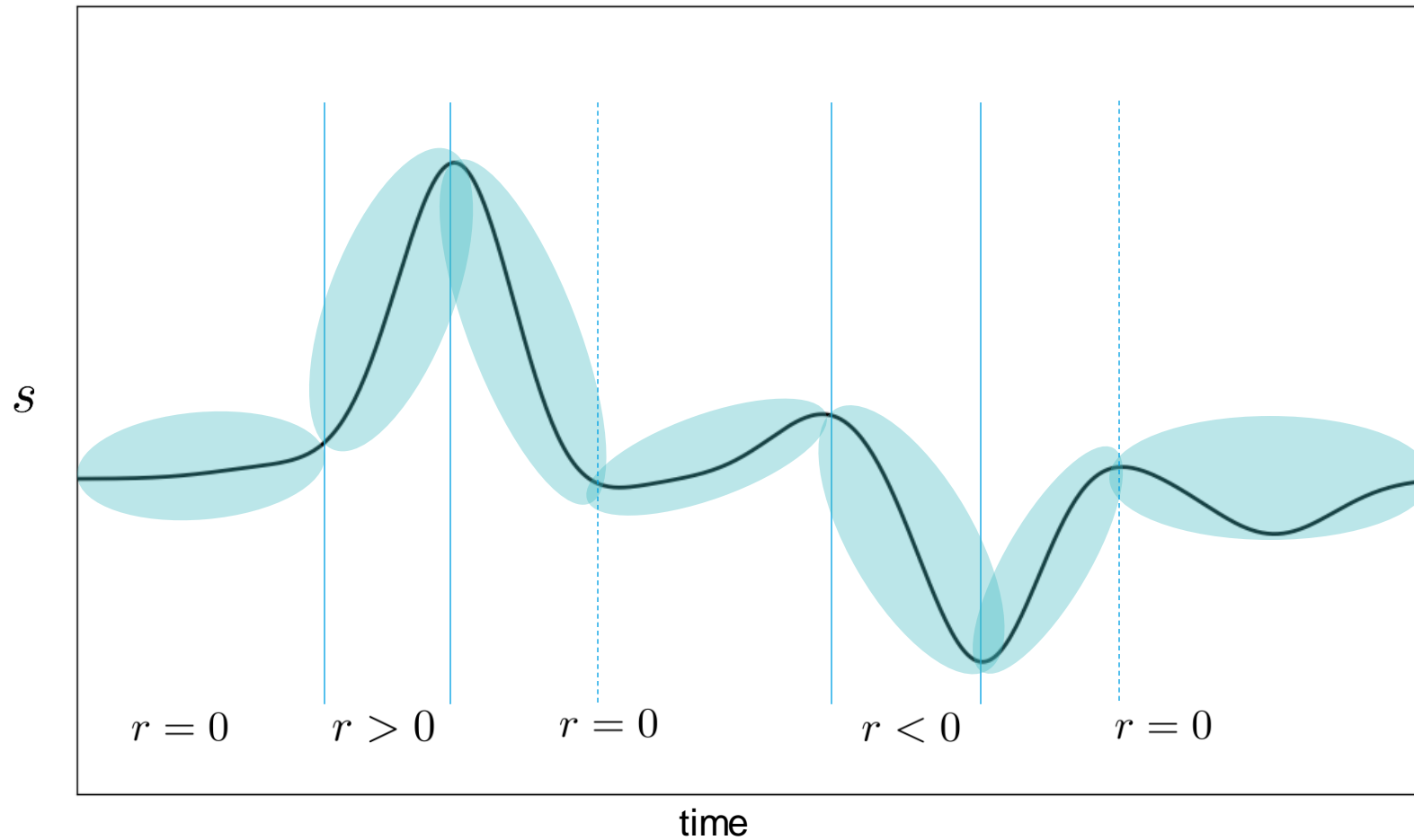


Building = virtual battery
Integrate uncertainty in battery parameters

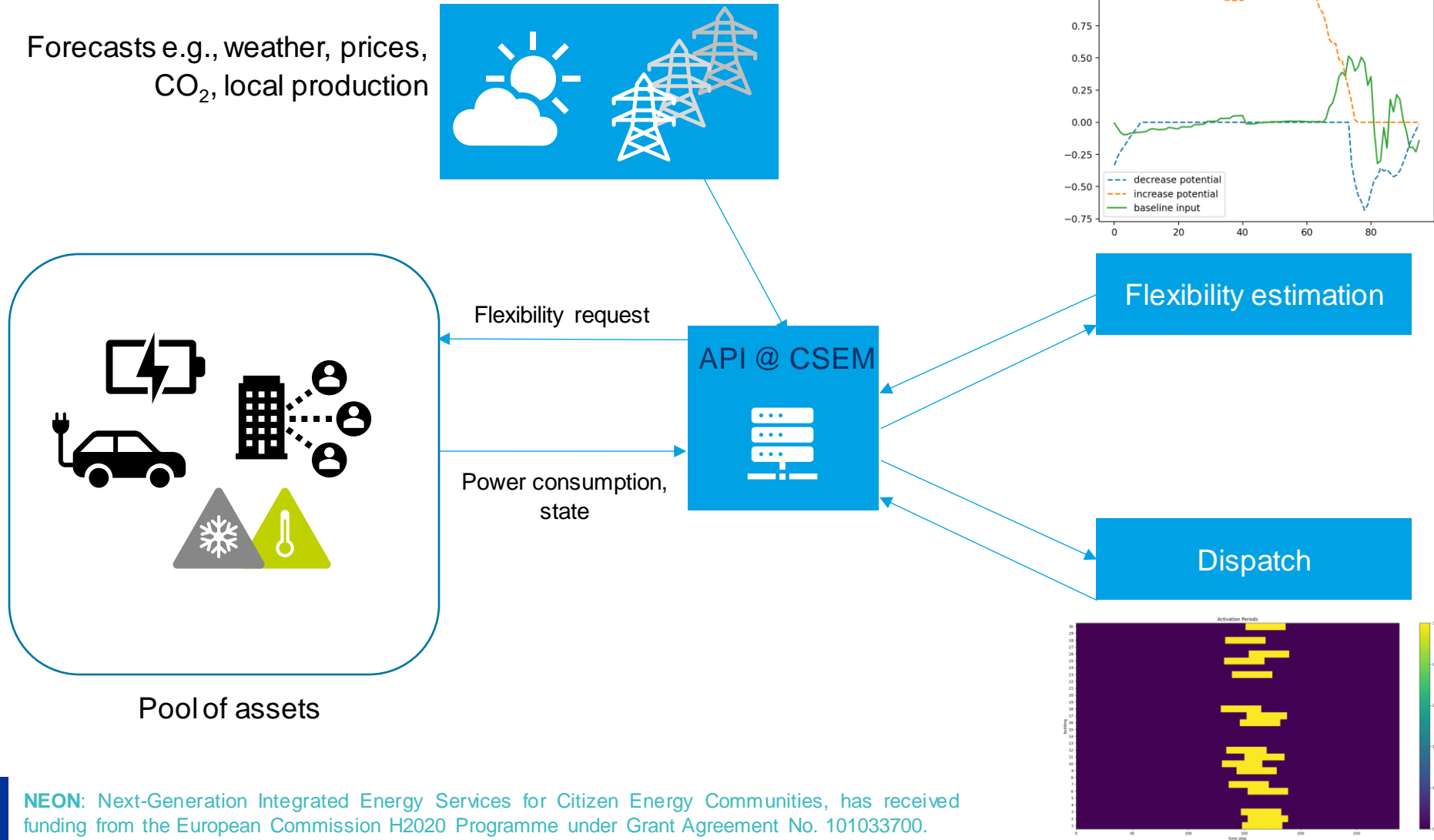
P. Schamhorst, B. Schubnel, R. E. Carrillo, P.-J. Alet, and C. N. Jones, "Uncertainty-aware flexibility envelope prediction in buildings with controller-agnostic battery models". *arXiv*, Oct. 07, 2022. doi: [10.48550/arXiv.2210.03604](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2210.03604)

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

$$\hat{s}_{t+1} = \hat{s}_t + a^+ r_t^+ + a^- r_t^- + b_f (f(e_t) - \hat{s}_t) \chi_{r_t} + f(e_{t+1}) - f(e_t)$$



MICROSERVICES FOR DEMAND-SIDE FLEXIBILITY

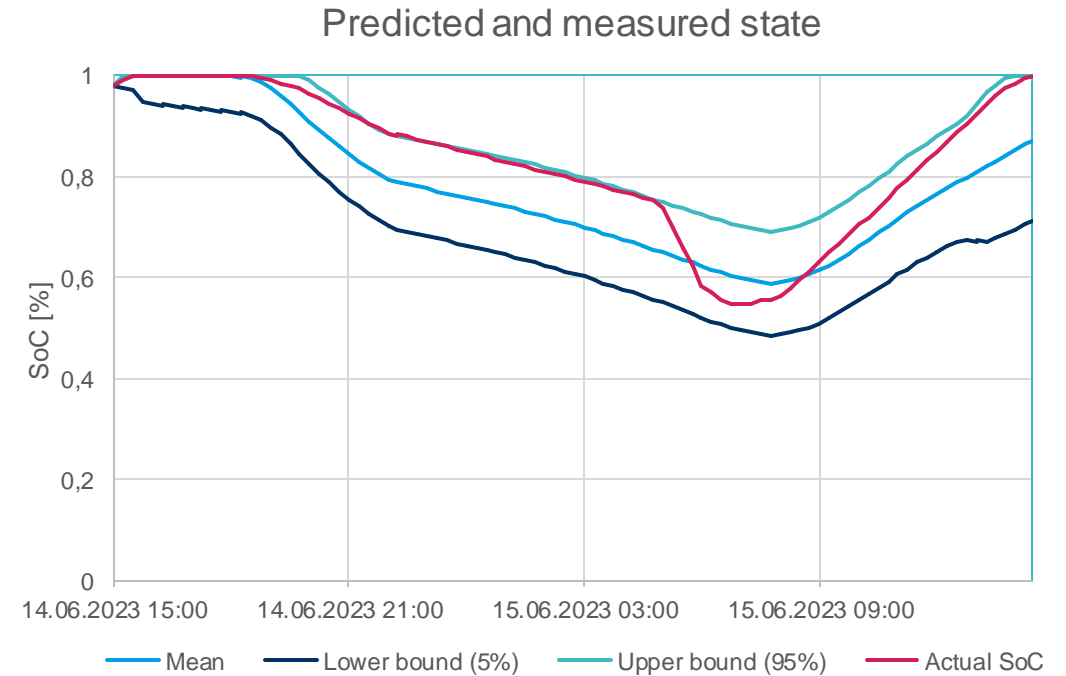


NEON: Next-Generation Integrated Energy Services for Citizen Energy Communities, has received funding from the European Commission H2020 Programme under Grant Agreement No. 101033700.

EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION



- Industrial park of Las Cabezas (Villacañas, Spain)



- Measured state within predicted range
- Information used for dispatch



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SCALABILITY TESTING WITH OPEN-SOURCE LIBRARY



Buildings Minimal Installation Getting Started Examples Full Installation Contributing API Reference

API Reference

- Main Classes
 - `energym.envs.env`
 - `energym.envs.env_fm`
 - `energym.envs.env_fm_eplus`
- Model Classes
 - `energym.envs.seminarcenter.seminarcenter`
 - `energym.envs.apartments.apartments`
 - `energym.envs.apartments2.apartments2`
 - `energym.envs.offices.offices`
 - `energym.envs.mixeduse.mixeduse`
 - `energym.envs.simple_house.simple_house`
 - `energym.envs.swiss_house.swiss_house`
- Utils and Main Functions
 - `energym.factory`
 - `energym.envs.utils.kpi`
 - `energym.envs.utils.weather`

Main Classes

`energym.envs.env`

`class energym.envs.env.Env` [\[source\]](#)

The main Energy gym class to describe an abstract simulation environment.

It encapsulates an environment with arbitrary behind-the-scenes dynamics. An environment can be partially or fully observed.

Available environments

Following environments are available:

Environment	Thermostat	Heat Pump	Battery	AHU	EV	PV	Software
<code>Apartments2Thermal-v0</code>	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	◆	E+
<code>Apartments2Grid-v0</code>	✓	◆	✓	✗	✓	◆	E+
<code>ApartmentsThermal-v0</code>	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	◆	E+
<code>ApartmentsGrid-v0</code>	✓	◆	✓	✗	✓	◆	E+
<code>OfficesThermostat-v0</code>	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	◆	E+
<code>MixedUseFanFCU-v0</code>	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	E+
<code>SeminarcenterThermostat-v0</code>	✓	◆	✗	✗	✗	◆	E+
<code>SeminarcenterFull-v0</code>	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	◆	E+
<code>SimpleHouseRad-v0</code>	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	◆	Mod
<code>SimpleHouseSlab-v0</code>	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	◆	Mod
<code>SwissHouseRad-v0</code>	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	◆	Mod

✓ : present and controllable, ◆ : present but not controllable, ✗ : absent.

Control variables are outlined in yaml files for all environments in the simulation folder. Environment simulations are packed into FMU's for windows and debian distributions.

Use the interface

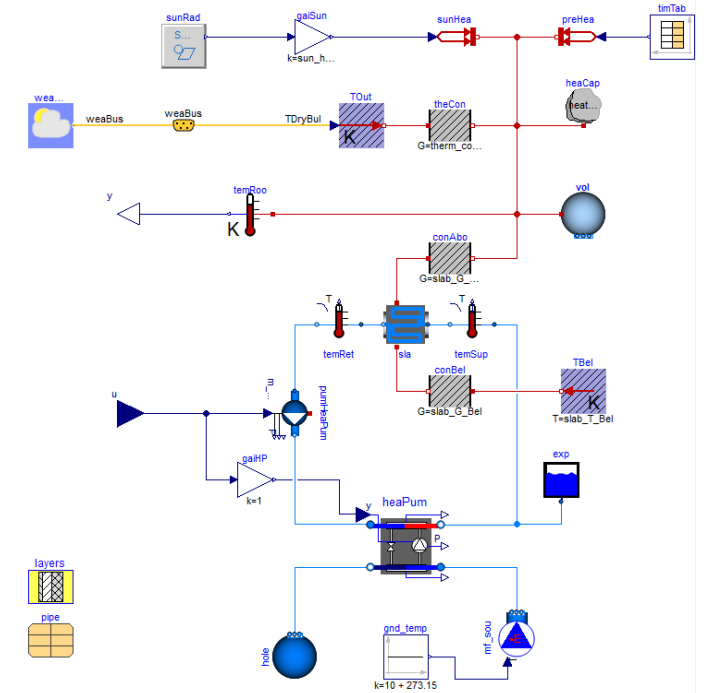
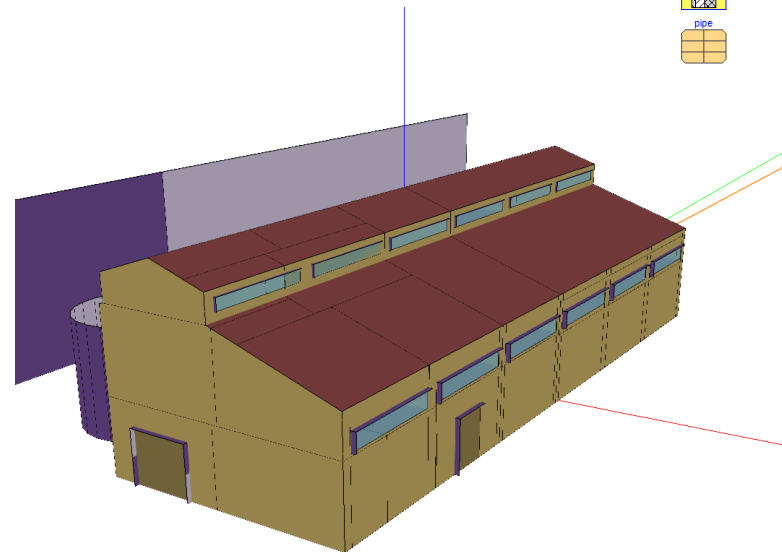
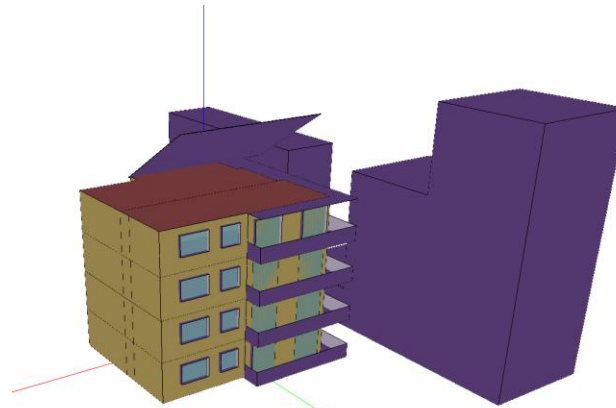
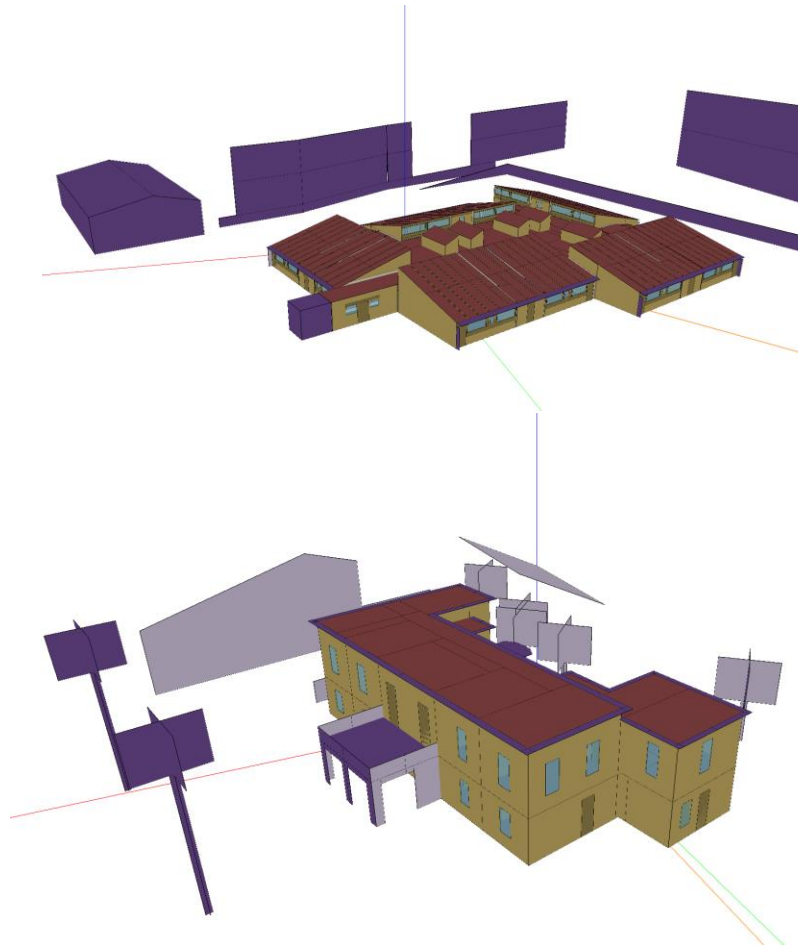
An exemplary usage of Energy gym (assuming a function `get_input()` for computing the controls) looks as follows

```
import energym

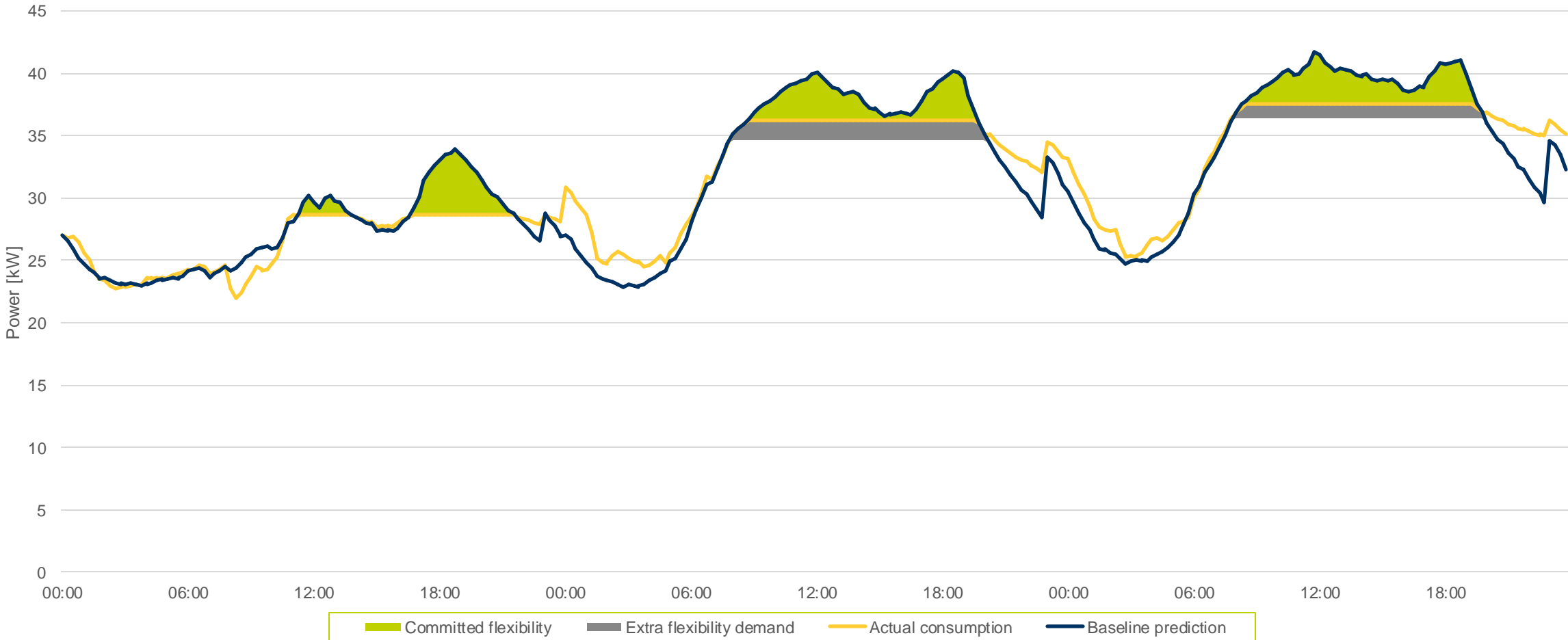
envName = "Apartments2Grid-v0"
```

P. Scharnhorst *et al.*, 'Energy gym: A Building Model Library for Controller Benchmarking', *Applied Sciences*, vol. 11, no. 8, p. 3518, Apr. 2021, doi: [10.3390/app11083518](https://doi.org/10.3390/app11083518).
 B. Schubnel, P. Scharnhorst, and M. Boegli, 'Energy gym'. CSEM, Neuchâtel, Jun. 30, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/bsl546/energym>

SCALABILITY TESTING WITH OPEN-SOURCE LIBRARY



APPLICATION: PEAK REDUCTION IN 10 BUILDINGS



SUMMARY

- Distributed flexibility essential for cost-effective energy transition
- Scalability challenge requires efficient ML
- Uncertainty coming from incomplete description, weather, people behaviour
- Battery-like modelling with uncertainty quantification provides robust solution
- Experimental validation; simulated scale up
- Deployment as cloud microservice



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