

Research at OFFIS Energie, Oldenburg, Germany

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Overview

- ◉ My simulation needs in a nutshell
- ◉ How I identified a person doing relevant work
- ◉ How I became a Visiting Researcher
- ◉ OFFIS Energie, Univ. of Oldenburg
- ◉ My research experience there
- ◉ Quick visual tour



My simulation needs in a nutshell



My simulation needs in a nutshell

- ◉ Power system models represent high-voltage transmission OR low-voltage grids, not both
- ◉ Wanted to address transmission-level needs, given high wind penetration
- ◉ Goal: simulate thousands of air conditioners in low-voltage grids responding each day
- ◉ Wanted to avoid developing a combined high-voltage/low-voltage model from scratch



**How I identified a
person doing
relevant work**



Stefan Scherfke

SimPy

2002:
Started by *Klaus G. Müller* and *Tony Vignaux*

2008:
Ontje Lünsdorf's and my first contributions

2011:
Ontje and I became project maintainers

2013:
SimPy 3 released

SimPy

Event discrete simulation with SimPy

EuroPython 2014

Subscribe 2,156

4,163

Published on Jul 25, 2014

Often, experiments with real world systems are high-risk, accompanied by high costs or not even possible at all. That's when simulations come into play. This talk will give a brief introduction into the topic of simulation. By means

SHOW MORE

Articles – Stefan Scherfke

stefan.sofa-rockers.org/index2.html

Articles – archive – tags – projects – about

mosaik – An open co-simulation framework for smart energy systems

March 27, 2014 Mosaik is a co-simulation framework for smart energy systems. We've been working on it since four years now and finally had the opportunity to release it as Open Source Software.

SimPy: Environments

January 20, 2014 SimPy is a discrete-event simulation library for Python. This guide describes the simulation environments: A simulation environment manages the simulation time as well as the scheduling and processing of events. It also provides means to step through or execute the simulation.

How SimPy works

Searching on “discrete event simulation” -> Video of conference talk on SimPy
-> Projects listed on Stefan’s homepage



mosaik

- Allows simulations to exchange data
- Stefan Scherfke, S. Schutte were original developers.

SimPy

- Discrete event simulation.
- S. Scherfke developed SimPy 3
- Supports simulations in mosaik



Projects listed on Stefan Scherfke's homepage -> OFFIS -> Contacted Stefan



How I became a Visiting Researcher



Expressed enthusiasm about common and complementary interests

- ◉ Overlapping interest in co-simulation
- ◉ OFFIS project: distributed **energy** resources
- ◉ Me: distributed **demand** resources
- ◉ Stefan put me in touch with group manager of Simulation and Automation for Complex Energy Systems, Dr.-Ing. Sebastian Rohjans
- ◉ I noted that I had funding




Articulated my research goals and simulation plans

- Wrote proposal with problem statement, modeling approach, assumptions, and data sources.

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**Overview of OFFIS
Energie and Energy
Research at University
of Oldenburg**



OFFIS Energie

- ◉ Associated institute
- ◉ Application-oriented
- ◉ ~50 software engineers, PhDs, current PhD students
- ◉ Jun.-Prof. Lehnhoff oversees two groups
- ◉ Dr. Rohjans leads simulation group

Simulation and Automation of
Complex Energy Systems

Systems Analysis and
Distributed Optimization

Architecture Engineering and
Interoperability

Smart Resource Integration



Energy Research in Oldenburg



OFFIS

- Systems-level simulation
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- Smart Grid, Renewables, Markets, Demand-side, EVs



Image: forwind.de

ForWind

- Aerodynamics, damage detection, power train, structures, numerical simulation, offshore
- Joint center w/ Bremen, Hannover
- Partners: German Aerospace Center, Fraunhofer IWES Northwest



NextEnergy

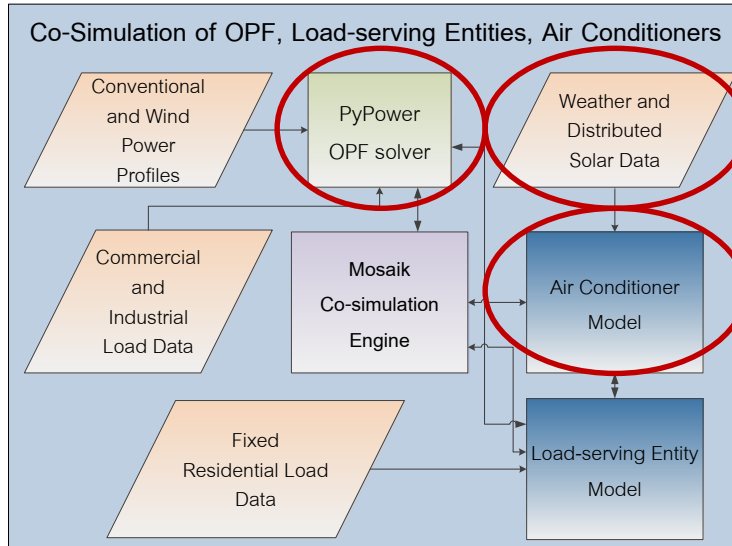
- PV, fuel cells, combined heat and power, energy storage
- Founded with EWE



My research experience there



Areas of research



- ◉ Item 1: Made high-voltage simulator PyPower run with PV buses and solve for gens' least-cost output
- ◉ Item 2: Collected data for air conditioner simulation, system benchmark
- ◉ Item 3: Developed equations for air conditioner model entities



Item 1: Made high-voltage simulator minimize cost

Before

- When using mosaik to run PyPower, PyPower ran power flow for distributed generation
- When using mosaik to run PyPower, mosaik accepted **Excel and JSON text formats as inputs**

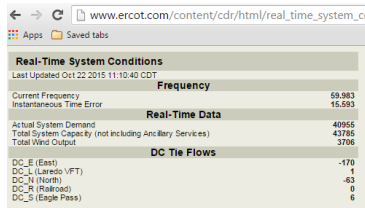
After

- When using mosaik to run PyPower, PyPower runs high-voltage **optimal power flow (least cost)**
- When using mosaik to run PyPower, mosaik accepts **Excel, JSON and standard PyPower case format**



Item 2: Web-scraped public power system (ERCOT) and weather through automation

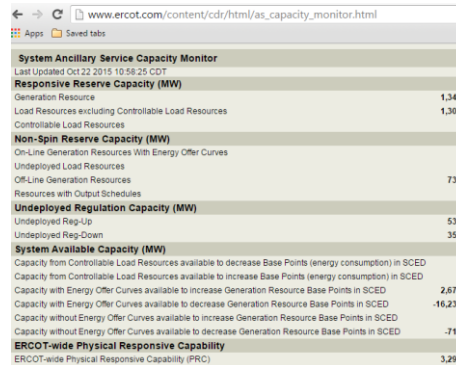
- Benchmarking: Total ERCOT demand, system capacity, total wind (every 5 mins.)



Real-Time System Conditions	
Last Updated Oct 22 2015 11:10:40 CDT	
Frequency	
Current Frequency	59.983
Instantaneous Time Error	15.893
Real-Time Data	
Actual System Demand	4955
Total System Capacity (not including Ancillary Services)	43785
Total Wind Output	3705
DC Tie Flows	
DC_E (East)	-170
DC_C (Laredo VFT)	1
DC_N (North)	63
DC_R (Railroad)	0
DC_S (Eagle Pass)	6

Energy

- Benchmarking: Online generation capacity, controllable load (every 5 mins.)



System Ancillary Service Capacity Monitor	
Last Updated Oct 22 2015 10:58:25 CDT	
Responsive Reserve Capacity (MW)	
Generation Resource	1,346
Load Resources excluding Controllable Load Resources	1,305
Controllable Load Resources	0
Non-Spin Reserve Capacity (MW)	
On-Line Generation Resources With Energy Offer Curves	0
Undeployed Load Resources	0
Off-Line Generation Resources	732
Resources with Output Schedules	0
Undeployed Regulation Capacity (MW)	
Undeployed Reg-Up	537
Undeployed Reg-Down	350
System Available Capacity (MW)	
Capacity from Controllable Load Resources available to decrease Base Points (energy consumption) in SCED	0
Capacity from Controllable Load Resources available to increase Base Points (energy consumption) in SCED	0
Capacity with Energy Offer Curves available to increase Generation Resource Base Points in SCED	2,671
Capacity with Energy Offer Curves available to decrease Generation Resource Base Points in SCED	-16,234
Capacity without Energy Offer Curves available to increase Generation Resource Base Points in SCED	4
Capacity without Energy Offer Curves available to decrease Generation Resource Base Points in SCED	-713
ERCOT-wide Physical Responsive Capability	
ERCOT-wide Physical Responsive Capability (PRC)	3,290

Reserves

- Input to air conditioner simulation by Texas region: temp., wind, cloud cover (hourly)



D	Time	Wind	Vis.	Weather	Sky	Temperature (°F)		Relative	Wind	Heat	Pressure	Precipitation (in.)			
						Air	Dewpt					Chill	index	and	level
						Max	Min					(°F)	(°F)	(in)	(in)
22	06:53	E 9	10.00	Light Rain	BKN019 BKN032 OVC044	78	74	87%	NA	80	30.03	1017.1	0.01	0.01	
22	08:53	E 9	10.00	Overcast	SCT018 BKN023 OVC050	78	73	85%	NA	80	30.02	1016.7			
22	07:53	SE 15 G 21	10.00	Overcast	BKN014 OVC026	76	72	88%	NA	76	30.00	1016.0			
22	06:53	E 10 G 21	10.00	Mostly Cloudy	BKN015 BKN020 BKN028	76	71	85%	NA	77	29.98	1015.4		0.01	

Weather



Item 3: Derived temperature equation for air conditioner model entities

⊙ Temperature as a function of time

The following functions have been derived, beginning with a solution to the differential equation 13 from Ihara and Scheppe.

τ Thermal constant for building

T_f Ambient (outdoor) temperature

w Air conditioner on (1), off (0)

T_g Heat gain for air conditioner (< 0)

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\tau}(T - T_f - wT_g)$$

Solution:

$$T(t) = T_f + wT_g + \frac{T(0) - T_f - wT_g}{\exp\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)}$$



Item 3: Derived cycle duration equation for air conditioner model entities

⦿ Time as function of starting, ending temperatures

The derivation begins with the formula for $T(t)$ previously derived. The constant c is again based on $T(0) - T_f - T_g$.

T_{end} is the ending temperature and represents $T(t)$, while t is the duration of temperature change.

$$T_{end} = T_f + wT_g + \frac{c}{\exp\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)}$$

Solution:

$$t = \tau \ln \left(\frac{T(0) - T_f - wT_g}{T_{end} - T_f - wT_g} \right)$$



Ongoing discussion and support





Quick visual tour



Next to Campus Haarentor



Wheels



Campus Wechloy
Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg





Lüneburg

BATTERIE-CENTER

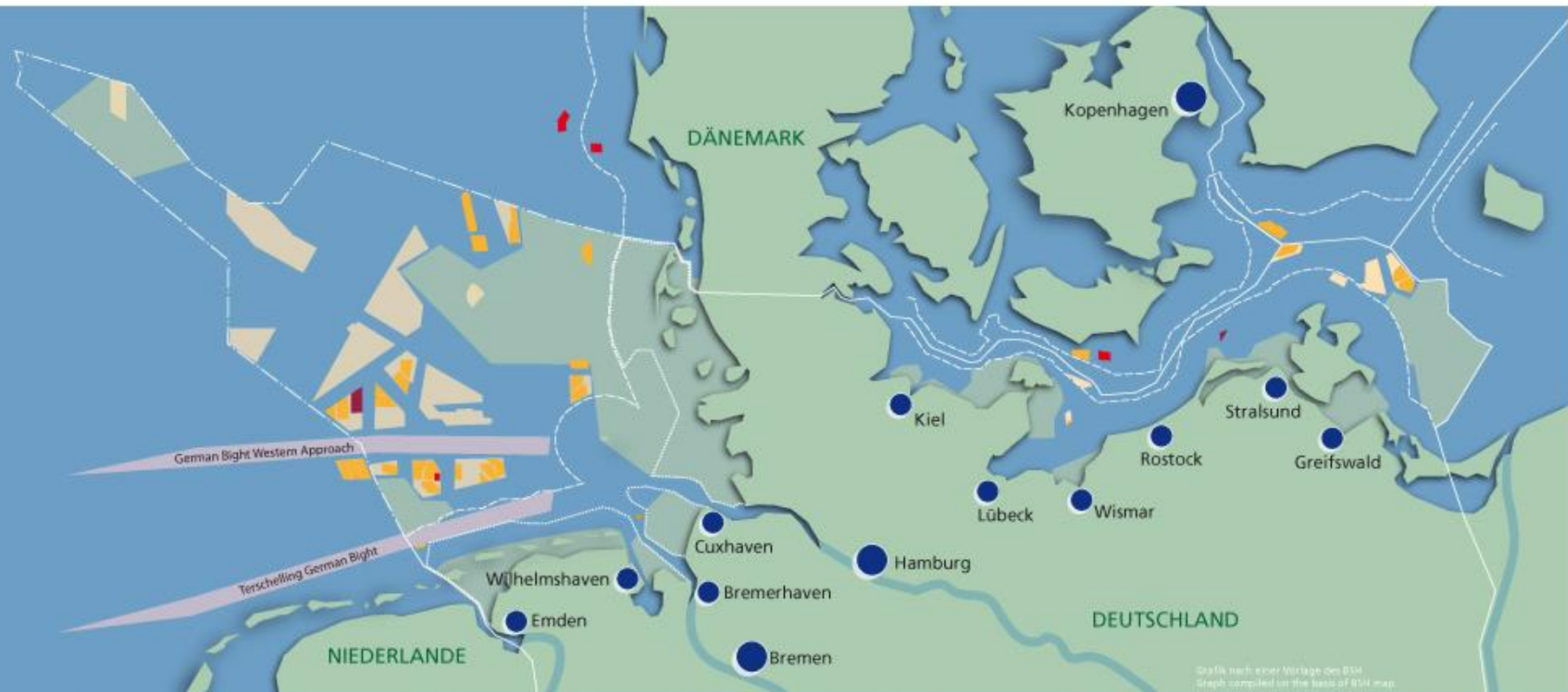
Information zum Blei
Pb

Bitte kein
Fahrad anschließen

Bitte keine Fahräder
vor dem Nachschleusen
abstellen!!!

Panasonic
RENATA





Grafik nach einer Vorlage des BSH
Graph compiled on the basis of BSH map

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>— Staatsgrenze
Countryborder</p> <p>- - - 12 sm-Zone
12 sm-area</p> | <p>- - - Grenze Nationalpark
Border of national trust</p> <p>- - - AWZ-Grenze
(Ausschließliche Wirtschaftszone)
EEZ-border
(Exclusive Economic Zone)</p> | <p>■ Hauptschiffahrtsstraßen
Main shipping lanes</p> | <p>■ Naturschutzgebiete
(FFH- bzw. Vogelschutzrichtlinie)
Nature Protection Areas
(FFH- and Bird Directive)</p> | <p>■ Flächen für geplante
Offshore-Windparks
Planned offshore wind farm sites</p> | <p>■ genehmigte
Offshore Windparks
Approved offshore wind farms</p> | <p>■ Offshore Windparks
im Bau
Offshore wind farms
in construction</p> | <p>■ Offshore Windparks
in Betrieb
Offshore wind farms
in operation</p> |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|



Danke (thank you)!