

IEA DSM Task 17

Phase 4: Responsive Prosumer Networks ExCo Meeting The Hague, October 5th 2017

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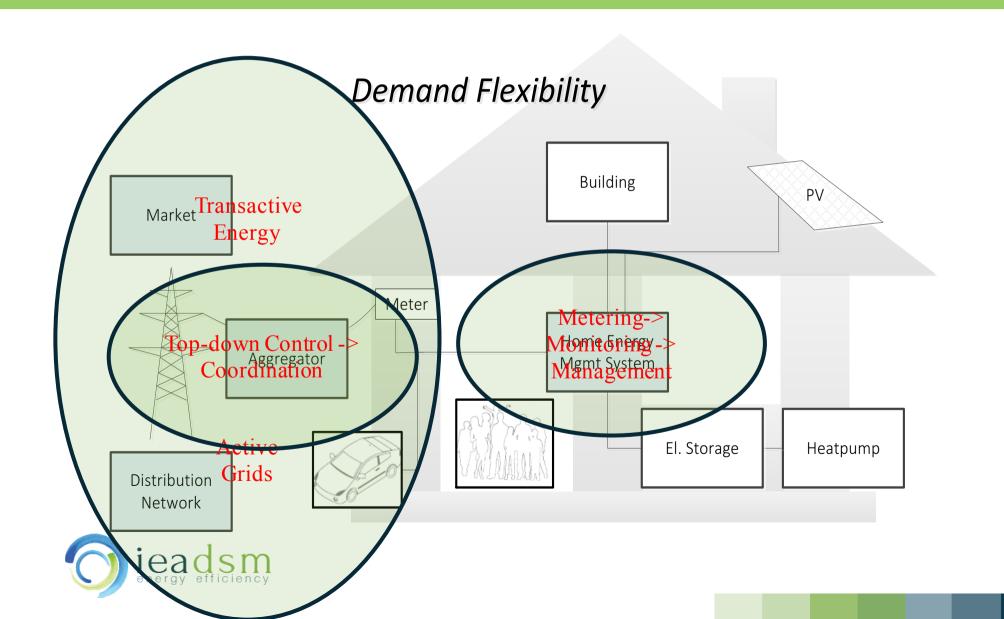


Task 17; Integration of Demand Side Management, Energy Efficiency, Distributed Generation and Renewable Energy Sources (previous phases)

- Phase 1 (VTT: 2008-2010): Information collection on technologies and analysis
- Phase 2 (VTT: 2011-2013): Projects inventory, qualitative analysis and maturity assessment
- Phase 3 (AIT/TNO 2014-2016): Potentials, business models and quantitative analysis (US, Copper Alliance, S, CH, A, NL)



Overview: Deployment view: one step further



Phase 4; Demand Side <u>Management</u> -> <u>Integration</u>

Metering

-> Monitoring

-> Context awareness

Control

-> Coordination

-> Participation

Passive

-> Active grids

-> Pre-emptive grids

Tariffed

-> Microtransactions

->Transactive Energy



Responsive via incentives

Metering-> Monitoring

ControlCoordination

Passive -> Active grids

• Fixed Tariffs -> Flexible tariffs



Prosumer (Producing consumer <> Buying supplier)

Consumption

-> Net supplier

Supplier

-> Net consumer

System operator

-> Active assets in grids

Aggregator

-> Intermediate between parties

More responsibilities at the regional level

- Smart Cities,
- Smart communities



Networks

Operation mode: Top-down
 -> More bottom-up

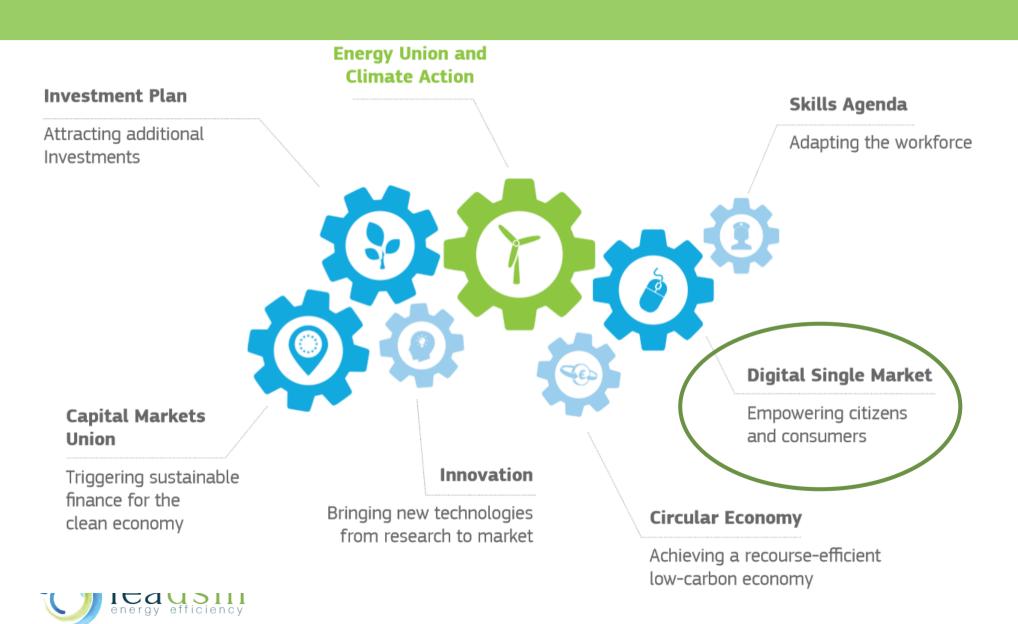
• Investments: Asset driven (30+y) -> Risk driven (10-15y)

• Tariffs Capacity (max. kW/y) -> Real time (kW(t))

Monitoring
 Primary substation -> Secondary substation



Subtask 14: Context EU winter package



Subtask 14: Context EU winter package 2016

Some consumers – as individuals or in cooperatives – already generate renewable electricity self-consuming

We want to **break those barriers** by making the whole system less burdensome, more flexible and more responsive to the way consumers produce and consume.

It is central that consumers can trust the energy policies and services. We want to increase transparency in the energy costs and prices. The current situation wherewholesale prices for electricity and gas are close



bill or deal with a problem. We want to change this. With our proposals Europeans will have better access to smart meters and clear bills, and will be better able to switch energy provider. We want Europeans to have better information, more possibilities to engage in the energy market and to be more in control of their energy costs.

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Subtasks

- Subtask 14:
 - Context analysis, use cases and Smart City pilots positioning
- Subtask 15:
 - Metering, monitoring and coordination methods required to increase prosumer responsiveness
- Subtask 16:
 - Coupling to innovative user feedback, billing and transactive energy schemes
- Subtask 17:
 - Conclusions and Recommendations



Subtask 14: Context analysis, use cases and Smart City Pilots

- Energy transition
 - electricity: commodity, dissatisfier -> asset, gadget, part of life style
- Digitalization
 - Information available anywhere, anytime
 - Software or hardware cost no longer major issue
- Value creation \Leftrightarrow unburden (D: entsorgen)
 - Mapping roles and responsibilities
- Define the existing context, common practices and state-of-the-art in the sector as-a-whole and on a per-country basis
- Analyze and refine the role and level of aggregator and aggregation in common use cases
- Critical success factors for smart grid projects
- Bottlenecks in upscaling successful pilots
 - Increase technology readiness levels



Subtask 15: Metering, monitoring and coordination methods required to increase prosumer responsiveness

- Develop view on how to come to a better mapping of commercial tariffs on DR and DG customer behavior
- How do prosumer assets (including storage) become available for other actors
- Make inventory on current and future distribution grid asset management, operation modes and associated tariff scheme components
- Develop view on possible new tax and subsidy schemes
- Assess the relation to already existing and future automated control schemes



Subtask 16:Coupling to innovative user feedback, billing and transactive energy schemes

- Make an inventory of existing feedback, reconciliation and billing systems for electricity
- Assess a number of pilots, that have been implemented alternative approaches
- Develop common view on feedback (50% kWh/50 flex) and billing innovation (e.g. Ethereum/smart contracts)



Subtask 17: Conclusions and Recommendations

• Lessons learned



Collaborations

- IEEE, IEC and CENELEC standards committees
- ISGAN (SmartGrids)
 - Several annexes
- National stakeholder groups
 - NL/TKI Urban energy
- EERA/SmartGrids
- DERLabs HESI-facility
- IEA/TCP
 - ECES (Storage)
 - HPT (Heat pumps)
 - PVPS (photovoltaic)



Organization

IEA-DSM TASK 17 - Phase 4	Q3 17	Q4 17	Q1 18	Q2 18	Q3 18	Q4 18	Q1 19	Q2 19
Subtasks								
Subtask 14 - Context								
Subtask 15 - Metering, monitoring and billing								
Subtask 16- Billing and transactive								
Subtaks 17 - Conclusion and recommendations								
Expert meetings								
Biannual country expert meeting								
Workshops								
Workshops with stakeholders and experts								
Reports								
Subtasks reports								
Final report								



Deliverables

- IEA-DSM-17.4.14: "Context analysis, flexibility aggregation and Smart City initiatives"
- IEA-DSM-17.4.15: "Metering, monitoring and coordination methods required to increase prosumer responsiveness"
- IEA-DSM-17.4.16: "Innovative user feedback, billing and transaction schemes"
- IEA-DSM-17.4.17: "Conclusions and recommendations realizing responsive prosumer networks"



Financial

- Dependent upon the number of participating countries (>4); 32-24k€
- In kind country expert contribution 200-300 hrs over 2 years



Questions

TNO Netherlands organization for science and technology

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Energy efficiency program Monitoring and control systems

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