



Scalable Energy Management Systems PowerMatcher

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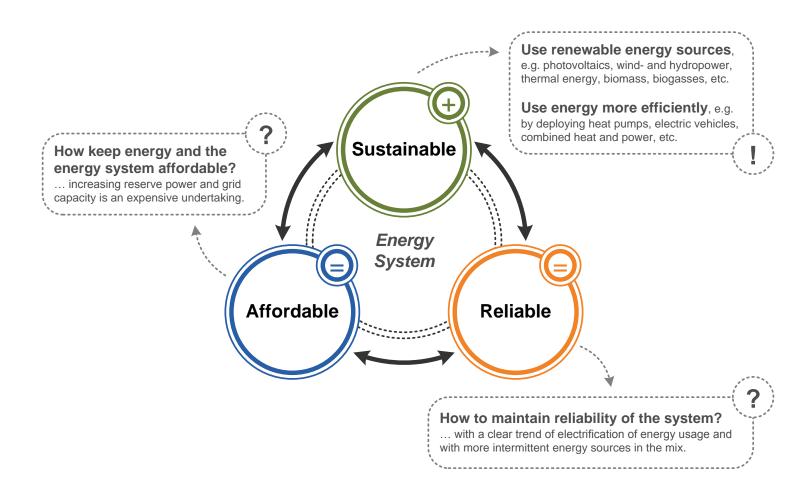
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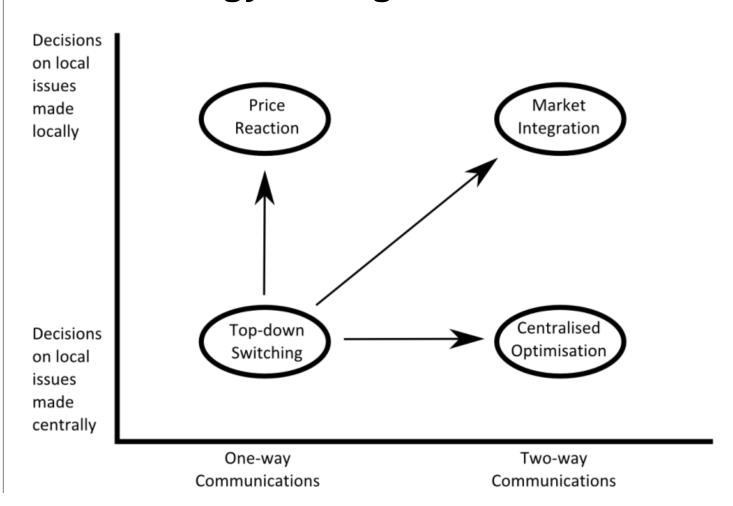
Smart Energy Systems Challenges







Smart Energy Management Matrix







Smart Energy Management Matrix

Decisions on local issues made locally

Decisions on local issues made centrally

Price Reaction

- + Full Use of Response Potential
- Uncertain System Reaction
- Market Inefficiency
- + No Privacy Issues

Top-down Switching

- Partial Use of Response Potential
- Uncertain System Reaction
- Autonomy Issues

Market Integration

- + Full Use of Response Potential
- + Certain System Reaction
- + Efficient Market
- + No Privacy Issues

Centralised Optimisation

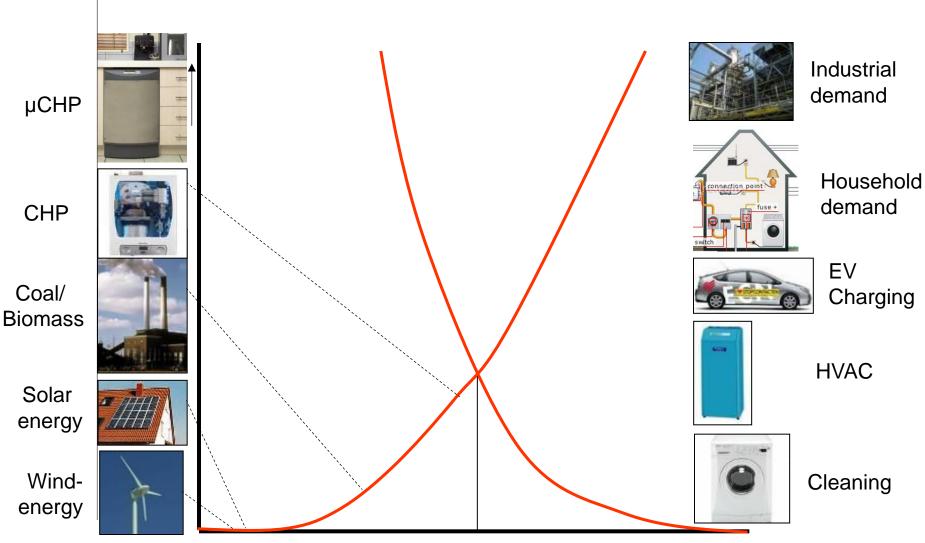
- + Full Use of Response Potential
- + Certain System Reaction
- Privacy and Autonomy Issues
- Low Scalability

One-way Communications Two-way Communications





Energy Management



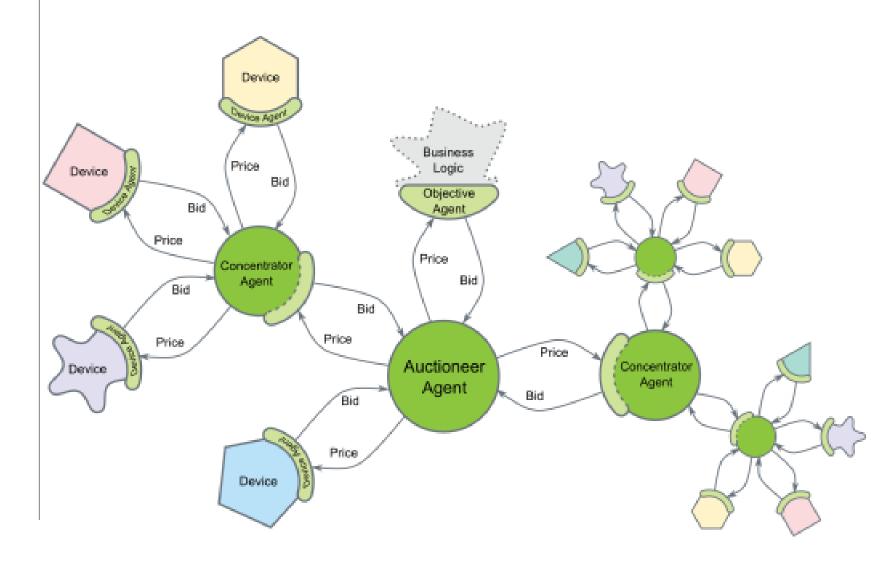
Supply/Demand equilibrium

kWh





PowerMatcher agent interaction







PowerMatcherCoordination for the Smart Grid

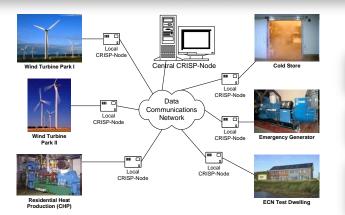
Energy optimization of high numbers small units (<5MW)

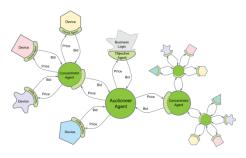
Demand Response

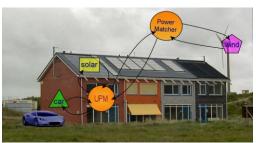
Distributed Generation

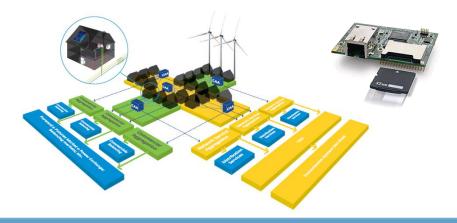
Storage (Electrical Vehicles)

Industrial Installations Domestic Appliances









Business Cases

Energy Trading

Active Distribution

Virtual Power Plant

Imbalance Reduction **Congestion Management**

Black-Start Support





Tangible Results from Trails and Simulations

9	Service/Characteristic	Result	From
-	Trade & Supply		
	Portfolio Balancing	Wind imbal. reduction: 40 to 60%	Field Trial
	Balancing Market Reaction	Realisation of desired reaction	Field Trial
	Active Network Management		
	Congestion Management		
	Coordination of μ -CHPs	Peak reduction: 30-50%	Field Trial
	Smart charging of EVs	Peak reduction: up to 30%	Simulation
	Smart charging of EVs	Peak reduction: 35%	Field Trial
	VPP & Congestion Mgmt	Proof of Principle of FastLMP	Field Trial
	Black-Start Support		
	Coordination of HPs	Grid capacity can be $3 \times$ lower	Simulation
]	RES Integration		
	Increased RES utilisation	Uncommitted RE used: 65-90%	Simulation
	Avoided gray energy usage	Reduced use of gray: 14–21%	Simulation
9	Scalability		
	Large-scale VPP reaction	1M households in < 1 min.	Field Trial





Congestion Management with Heat Pumps

Question: Can the PowerMatcher aid to ride through extreme situations with a lower network capacity?

Simulation Features:

- 100 households, each with Heat Pump and auxiliary Heater
- MV/LV transformer

Two Extreme Scenarios:

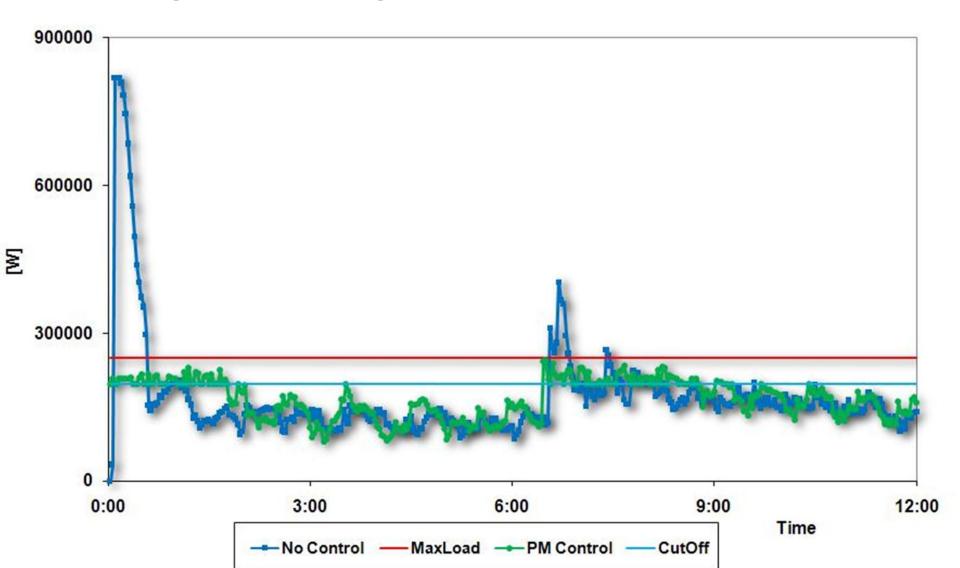
- Black Start Recovery
- Cold Winter Morning







Congestion Management with Heat Pumps







Smart Charging of Electric Vehicles

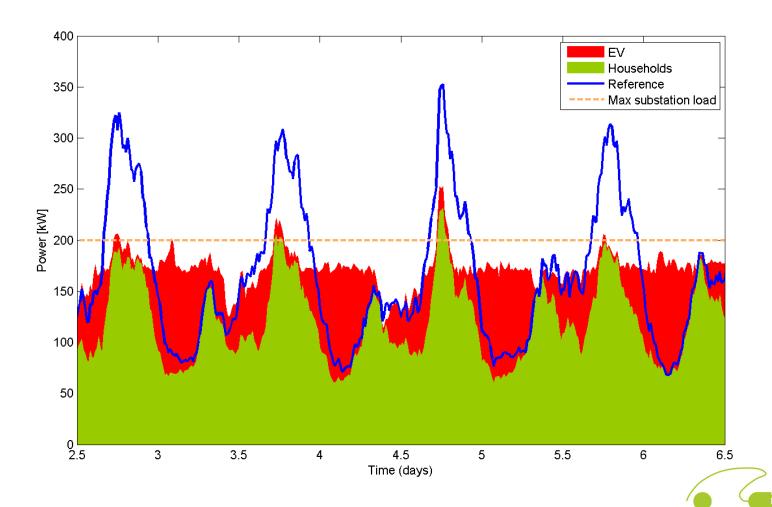






Grid for Vehicles

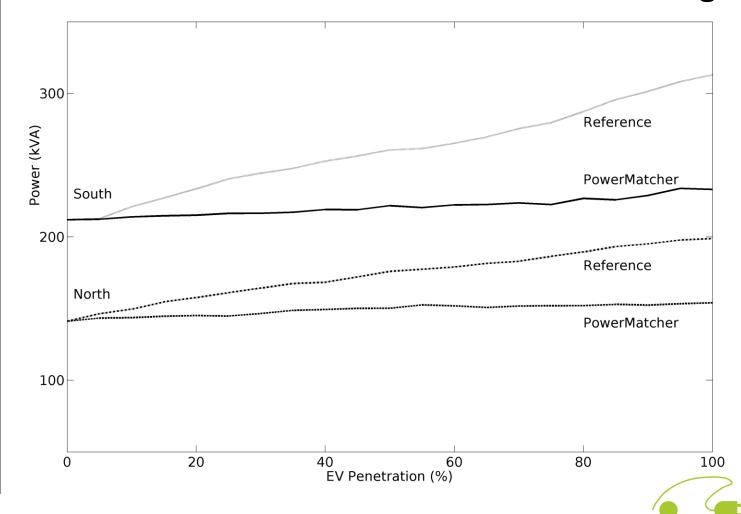
Intelligent Charging Results







EV Penetration and Distribution Peak Loading







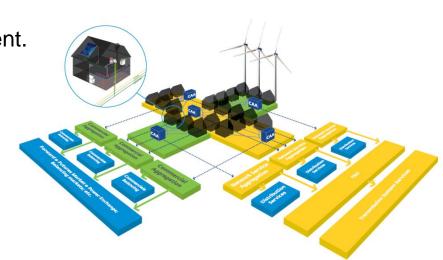
PowerMatching City I

- 22 family homes in a Smart Grid
 - Create Win-win-win:
 - Trading optimization (Supplier)
 - > Grid operation optimization (DSO)
 - Prosumer local optimization (End-customer)
 - Heat pumps, micro-Cogen, Home appliances, Renewables, Electric Vehicles
 - Partners: KEMA, Humiq, Essent.























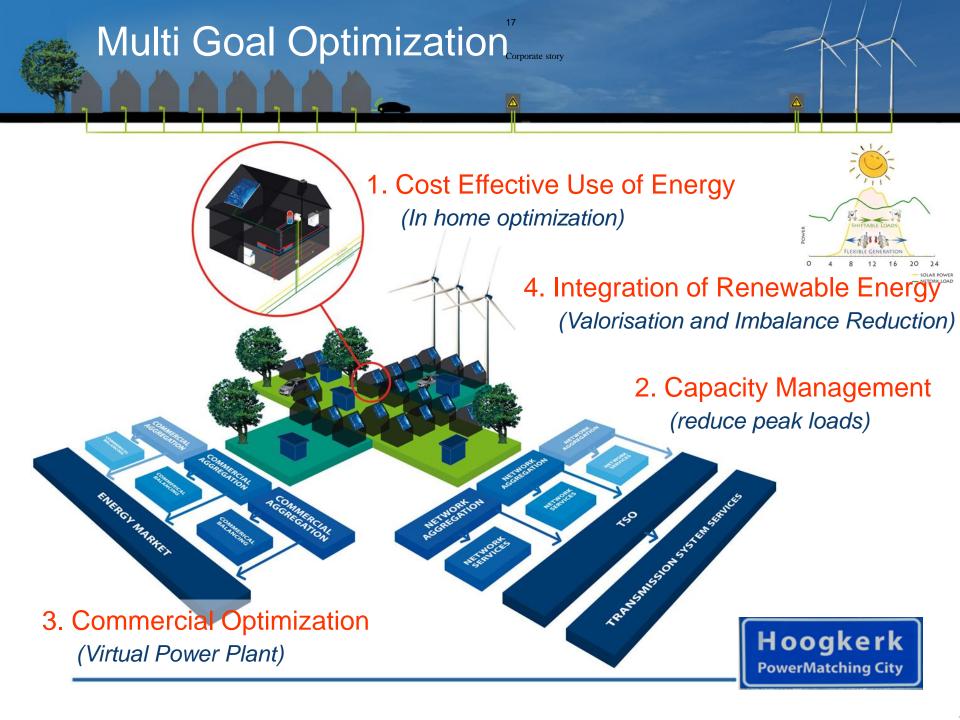
























PowerMatcher: "A World-Top Sustainable Solution"

- Sustainia100: the most powerful sustainable solutions in the world
- UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio de Janeiro
- PowerMatcher has two entries: "PowerMatching City" & "Ecogrid"

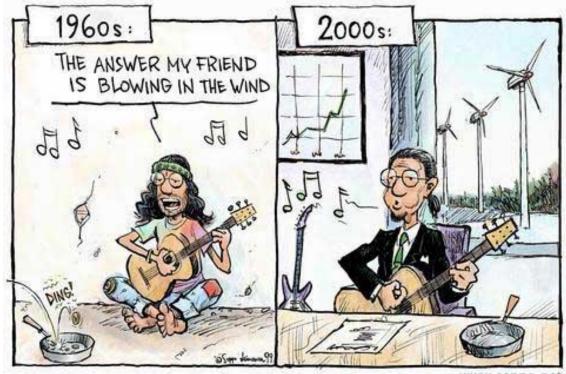






Thank You for your Attention

www.PowerMatcher.net www.tno.nl







Wind Generation Integration

Can end user response support the integration of wind power?

Simulation Features:

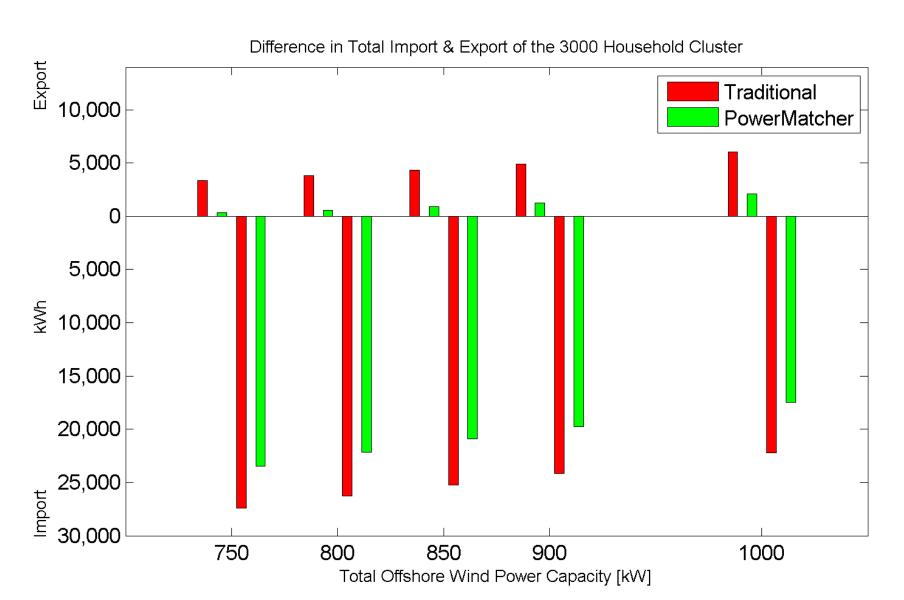
- 3000 households
- Inputs & Configuration based on Scenario Studies

Real world circumstances

- Field validated models:
 - Devices, heat demand patterns
- Measured time series for wind & solar power
- Measured time series for firm household demand











Suppliers and Network Operators involved in Current Deployment Projects

