



CIGRE US National Committee
2021 Grid of the Future Symposium

Presentation Title:
Harvesting the Nano-Grid Flexibility

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October 2021





Problem Statement



- Development of consumer-owned Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) is accelerated driven by carbon-free future, grid resilience, favourable electricity time-of-day pricing, and possibility to trade power.
- A particular DER called nano-Grid (n-Grid) brings a high flexibility due to the high ramp rate of its components.
- ✓ The flexibility of the n-Grid can be harvested to:
 - a) Minimize the cost of energy use by the n-Grid owner.
 - b) Offer its energy capacity in the wholesale market Ancillary Service Products (ASP).
 - c) Provide the distribution grid support through a retail market service.
- ✓ We will summarize several use cases of the utilization of n-Grid's flexibility.



N-Grid Features



- Controllable loads
 - PV generation with smart inverter
 - Battery energy storage system (BESS) with bidirectional charger
 - EVs with bi-directional charger
- ❖ All the components are connected to a common AC bus rated at 230-240V.

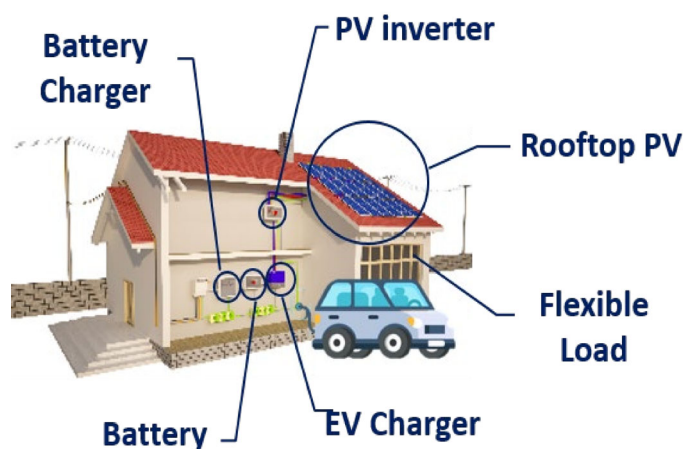


Fig. 1. n-Grid Architecture



Harvesting n-Grid Flexibility

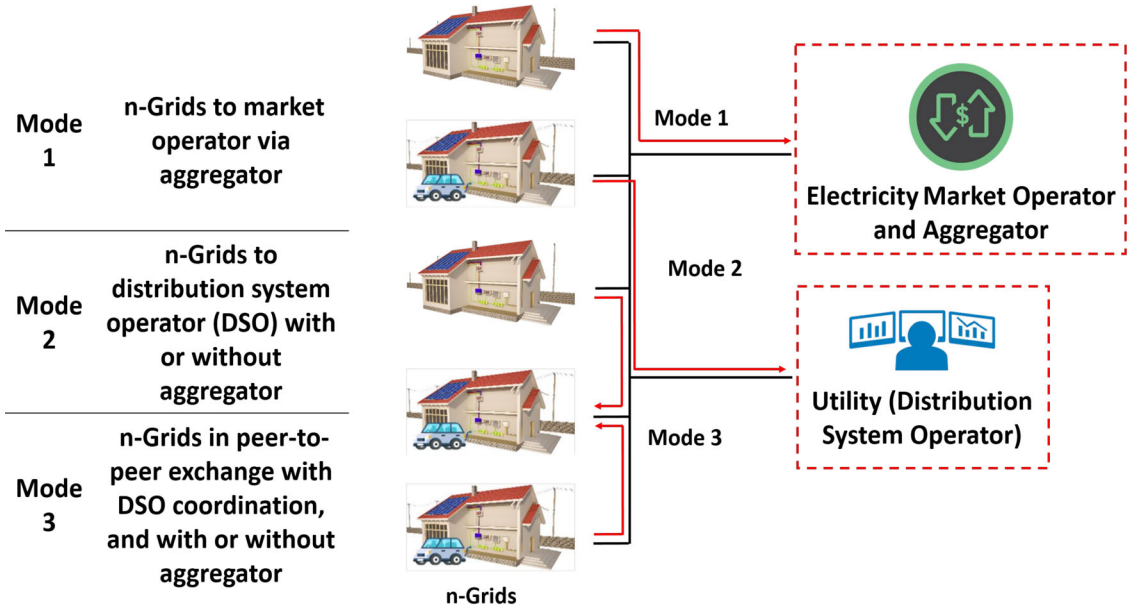


Fig. 2. n-Grid operating modes



N-Grid participation in Wholesale Market (WSM)

Mode 1 n-Grids to market operator via aggregator

Mode 2 n-Grids to distribution system operator (DSO) with or without aggregator

Mode 3 n-Grids in peer-to-peer exchange with DSO coordination, and with or without aggregator

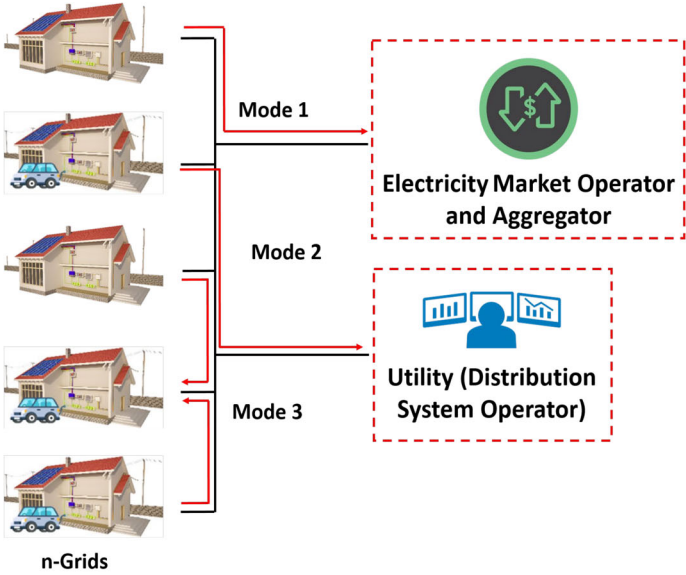


Fig. 2. n-Grid operating modes



N-Grid participation in Wholesale Market (WSM)



Table 1. Different ASPs offered in the market

Type of ASP	Main purpose	Requirements	Time-frame
Frequency regulation	Maintain Freq. to 60Hz	Equipped with AGC	~ 4 Sec
Spinning reserve	Contingency Response	Sync. to Grid	< 10 min
Non-spinning reserve	Contingency Response	Be able to Sync. to Grid	< 10 min

- The minimum capacity required for participation in the WSMs in the US is 100 kW to 1 MW.
- Participation of n-Grids in the WSM calls for an aggregator to aggregate n-Grids' resources and participate in the WSM on their behalf.



N-Grid Resource Management for WSM

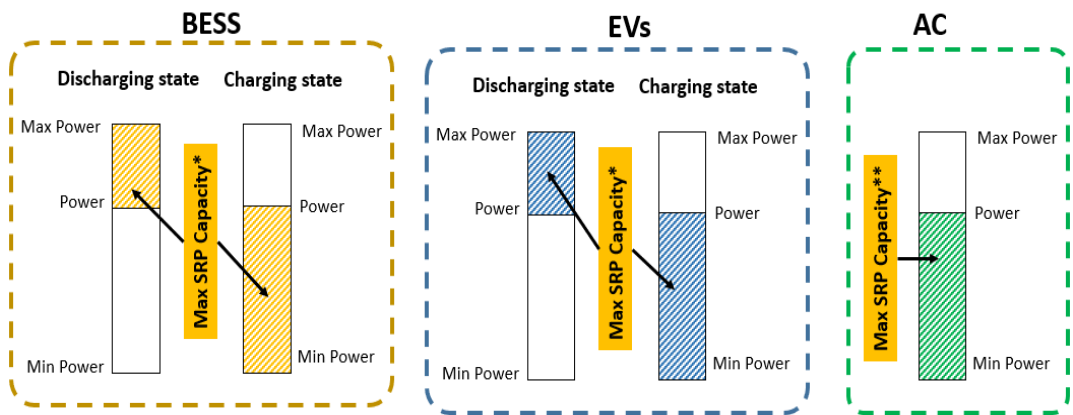


Fig. 3. Flexibility of n-Grid resources deployed for spinning reserve

- ❖ In BESSs and EVs, the reserve capacity is limited by the remaining energy.
- ❖ In AC, the reserve capacity is also limited by the temperature comfort range of occupants.



N-Grid Resource Management for WSM



- The aggregator is envisioned as a mediator between the n-Grids and the WSM.
- It can manage the n-Grids resources directly through internet of things (IoT).
- The aggregator must capture different uncertainties to ensure its profitability:
 - market prices,
 - EVs arrival, departure and initial energy,
 - ambient temperature,
 - PV generation and
 - n-Grids' electric load.

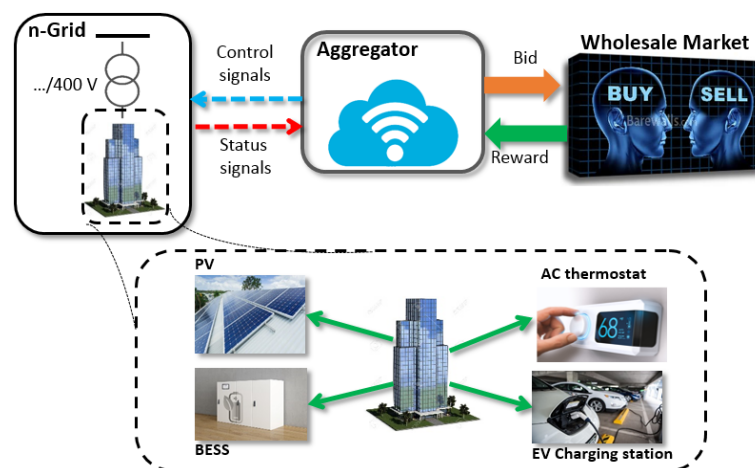


Fig. 4. The n-Grid aggregator framework for participation in WSM.



Case Study and Simulation Results



A proper optimization framework is a bi-level optimization in which the uncertainties are captured through predefined scenarios.

- The aggregator schedules the n-Grids at the upper-level optimization and
- runs an estimate of the market at the lower-level to obtain the forecasted marginal prices.

Our case studies demonstrate that:

- ✓ The aggregator can make significant profit out of ASPs in the market.
- ✓ In fact, the spinning reserve profitability is ~10% of the total energy costs.
- ✓ The ASP is mostly provided by the EVs connected to the commercial buildings. Then, EVs in residential buildings, BESSs and ACs.
- ✓ EV and BESS provide high ASP energy amounts since they can operate in both charging and discharging modes.
- ✓ The AC load is not significant and cannot offer much capacity due to temperature limits set by the occupants.



Benefits of n-Grid Resource Flexibility for WSM



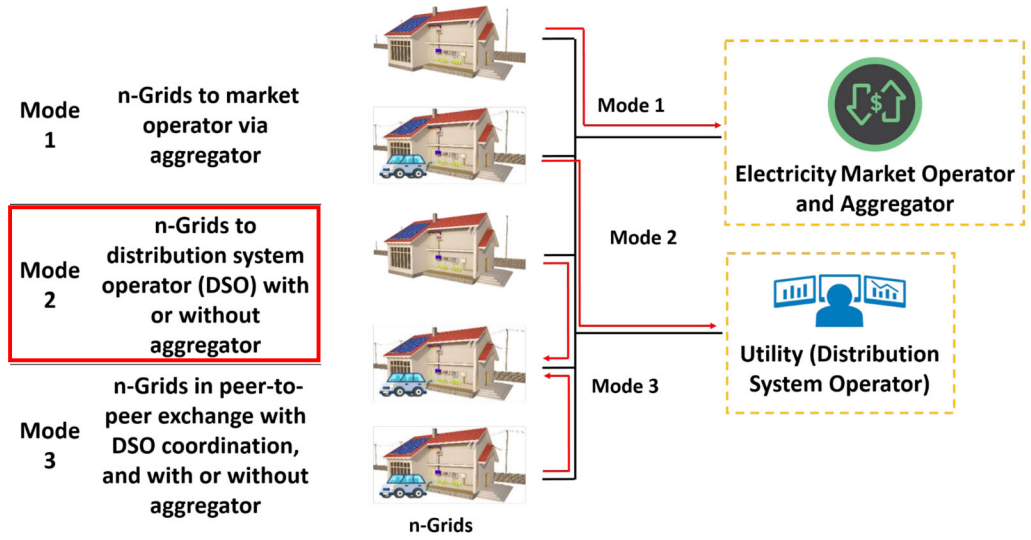
- ❖ Modern WSMs suffer of low flexibility caused by high penetration of intermittent renewable resources, e.g., wind farms and solar plants.
- The high ramp rate and storage capacity of n-Grids can be utilized to mitigate renewable generation intermittencies.
- Their ramp rate can be also employed in procurement of spinning reserve and frequency regulation.
- Under attractive incentives, they can also participate in demand response and load shedding programs.



N-Grid Participation in Retail Market (RTM)



- Supporting the grid through interactions between DSO and n-Grids.
 - Incentive programs.
 - Real-time bidding.
- Interactions:
 - Direct interactions between n-Grids and DSO.
 - Interactions through aggregators.

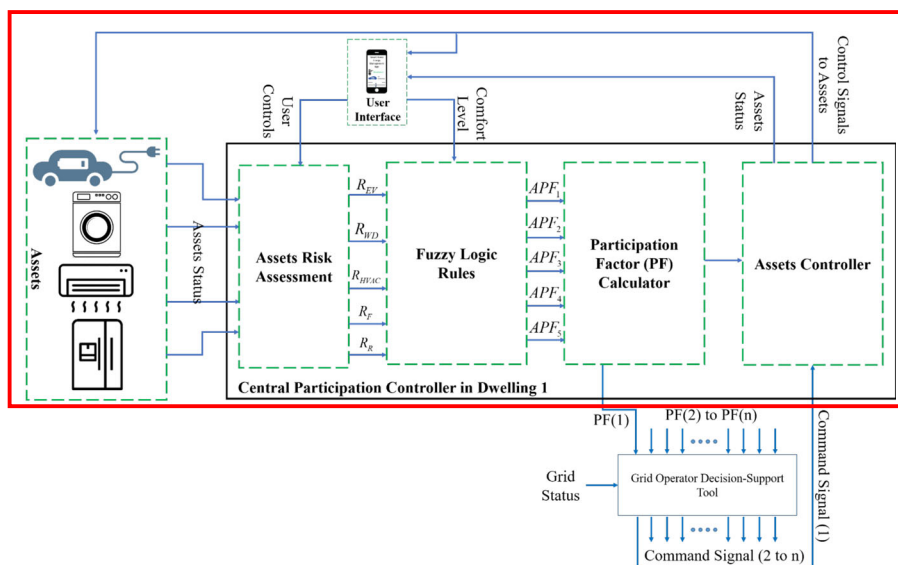




N-Grid Resource Management for RTM



- Managing the resources using on-site controller:
 - Specific characteristics of each component.
 - Control signals from user interface.
 - Level of comfort.
- Output is an index, namely Participation Factor (PF), for DSO decision support tool.

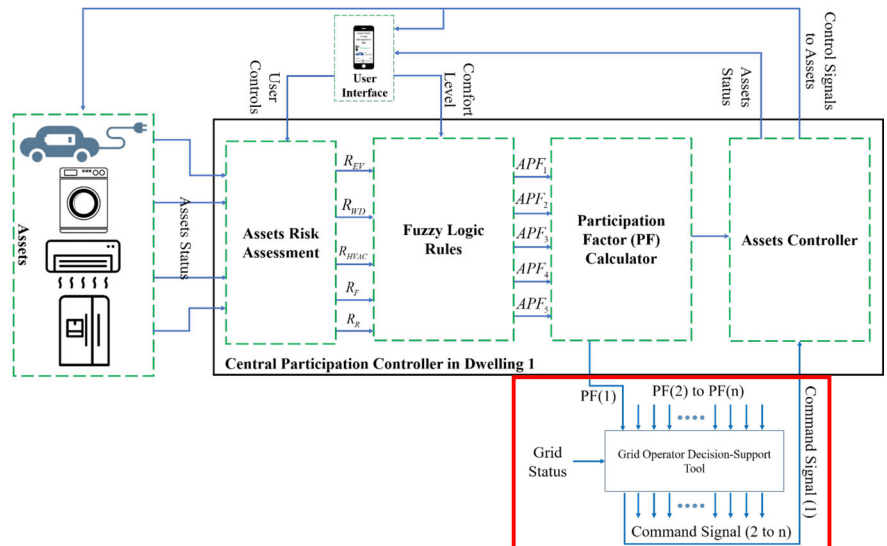




DSO Decision Support Tool



- Receives Participation Factors from n-Grids' on-site controllers.
- Receives grid status from meters in the grid.
- Uses an algorithm to optimally deploy n-Grid resources.
- Send the command signal back to n-Grids' controllers to control the resources.

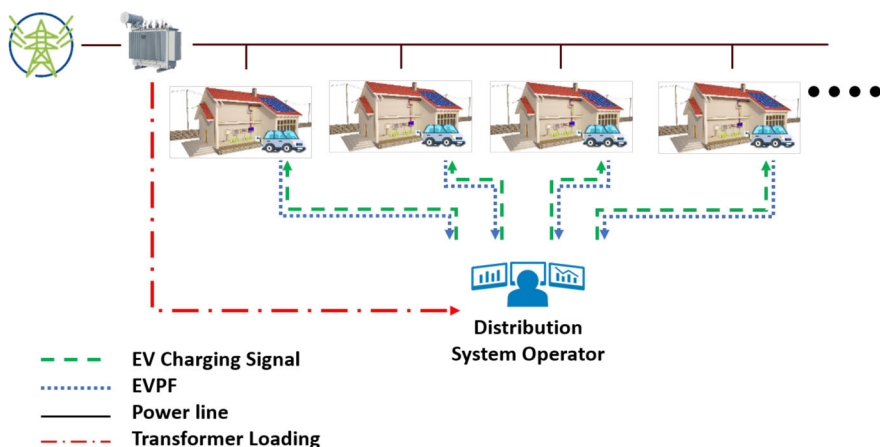




Transformer Overloading Example



- High penetration of EVs is causing overloading for transformers.
- Overloading may cause loss of life and lead to failure.
- The impact of EV charging is controlled by DSO and n-Grids interactions through on-site controllers and DSO decision support tool.

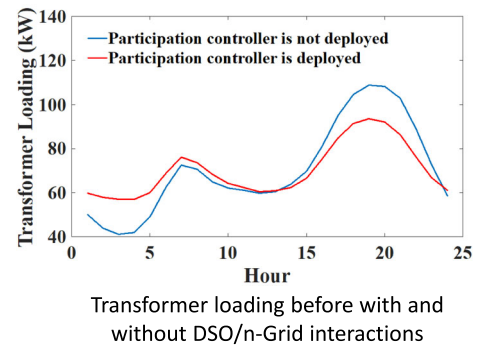




Case Study and Simulation Results



- It was observed that using the proposed framework, the peak of the load curve is effectively shaved.
- Using DSO and n-Grid interactions, the loss of life which is caused by transformer overloading is reduced from 53.5% to 3.1%.
- It is observed that the value of the paid incentives to the n-Grid is considerably lower than the economic benefit, which shows the proposed framework is profitable for DSO and n-Grids.



Scenario	Loss of life (%)	Economic impact transformer ageing and failure (\$)	Paid Incentives (\$)
A	53.5	7579	0
B	3.1	3361	1342



Benefits of n-Grid Resource Flexibility for RTM



- Distributed resources in n-Grid can be deployed by DSO to support the grid operation, including:
 - Peak shaving
 - Voltage regulation
 - Others...
- This deployment should not have a significant negative impact on the comfort of n-Grid owner.
- The interactions between DSO and n-Grids are regulated in an incentive- or bidding-based framework, namely Retail Market.



Conclusion and Acknowledgement



Conclusion:

- The n-Grid flexibility may be utilized in both WSM and RTM.
- For best results, the WSM participation may be coordinated through an aggregator as outlined by the FERC Order 2222.
- A local n-Grid energy management function may be needed to allow individual consumer decisions about an optimal use of the n-Grid resources.
- The WSM and Distribution company operators are expected to gain benefits from the n-Grid flexibility through ASP and grid support services, respectively.

Acknowledgement:

- This material is based upon work supported by the Department of Energy, Office of International Affairs and Office of Electricity under Award Number DE-IA0000025. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.



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