

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME



eBADGE









Project overarching objectives





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eBADGE: background and motivation

- On 11 September 2012, the European Parliament adopted the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED):
 - (29a) Demand response is an important instrument to improve energy efficiency, since it significantly increases the opportunities for consumers or third parties nominated by them to take action on consumption and billing information and thus provides a mechanism to reduce or shift consumption resulting in energy savings in both final consumption and, through the more optimal use of networks and generation assets, in energy generation, transmission and distribution.
- The eBADGE project baseline are ACER's Framework Guidelines on Electricity Balancing published on 18 September 2012:
 - One of the five **objectives** the specifications for national balancing reserve and balancing energy procurement and cross-border balancing exchanges shall pursue is:
 - facilitating wider participation of demand response and renewable sources of energy;







Is this "VPP ready" energy management?









eBADGE: Objectives

 To propose an optimal pan-European Intelligent Balancing mechanism, piloted on the borders of A, I and SLO, that is also able to integrate
Virtual Power Plant Systems that can assist in the management of the electricity Transmission and Distribution grids in an optimized, controlled and secure manner.









eBADGE: Objectives

- Project objectives were:
 - To develop the components: simulation and modelling tool; message bus; VPP data analysis, optimisation and control strategies; home energy cloud; and business models between Energy, ICT and Residential Consumers sector;
 - 2. To integrate the above components into a single system (Ebadge Pilot)
 - 3. To validate in lab and field trials: validation of simulation, modeling tool, message bus and pilot cloud.
 - 4. To make impact evaluation











The consortium





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- Development of Novel ICT tools for integrated Balancing Market Enabling Aggregated Demand Response and Distributed Generation Capacity (<u>http://www.ebadge-fp7.eu/</u>)
- Coordinator: Telekom Slovenija d.d.
- Technical coordinator: CyberGRID GmbH
- Presented accomplishments are joint effort of 13 partners from 5 EU Member States
- Project duration: 3 years (1.10.2012-30.11.2015)
- Budget: 4.95 million EUR









13 Consortium partners, 5 countries

- Cybergrid
- Telekom Slovenije
- AIT
- APG
- **TU Wien**
- **XLAB**

- **ELES**
- Vaasa ETT
- SAP
- Borzen
- Elektro Ljubljana

- Austria
- Slovenia
- Italy
- Germany
- **Finland**





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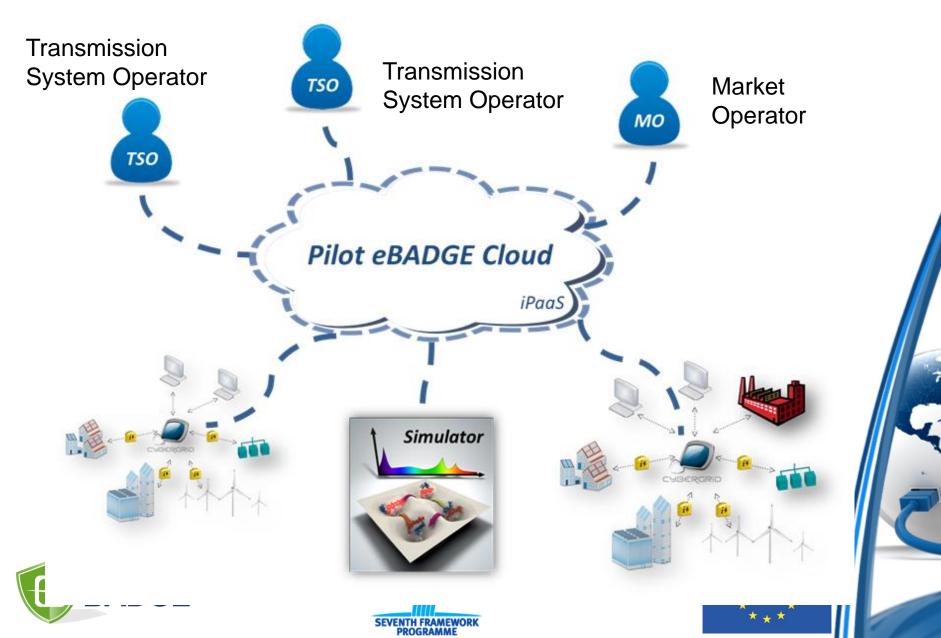


The main lessons learned and barriers to innovation deployment





eBADGE: Concept



Requirements for VPP ready solutions at prosumer locations

- Real time energy metering
- Real time communication of instantaneous power measurements
- Secure communication channel
- Sub minute reporting periods
- One-2-One connection between prosumer and VPP or DSO
- User interface for tracking energy profile
- ON/OFF manual or automatic capability
- Integration with other smart grid market stakeholders
- Upgrade path: meter \Rightarrow smart meter + energy hub

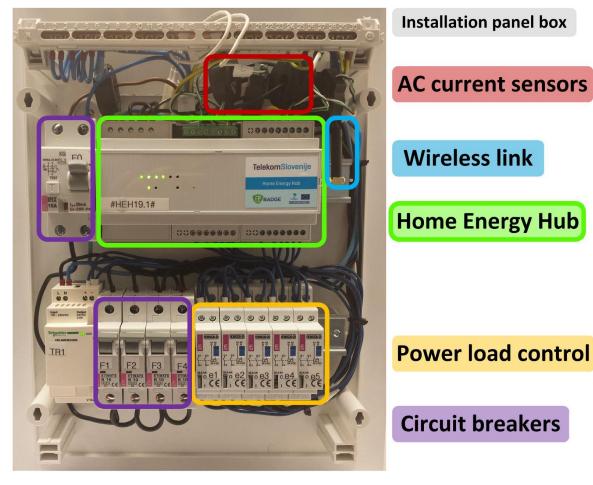






Energy management device: Home energy hub

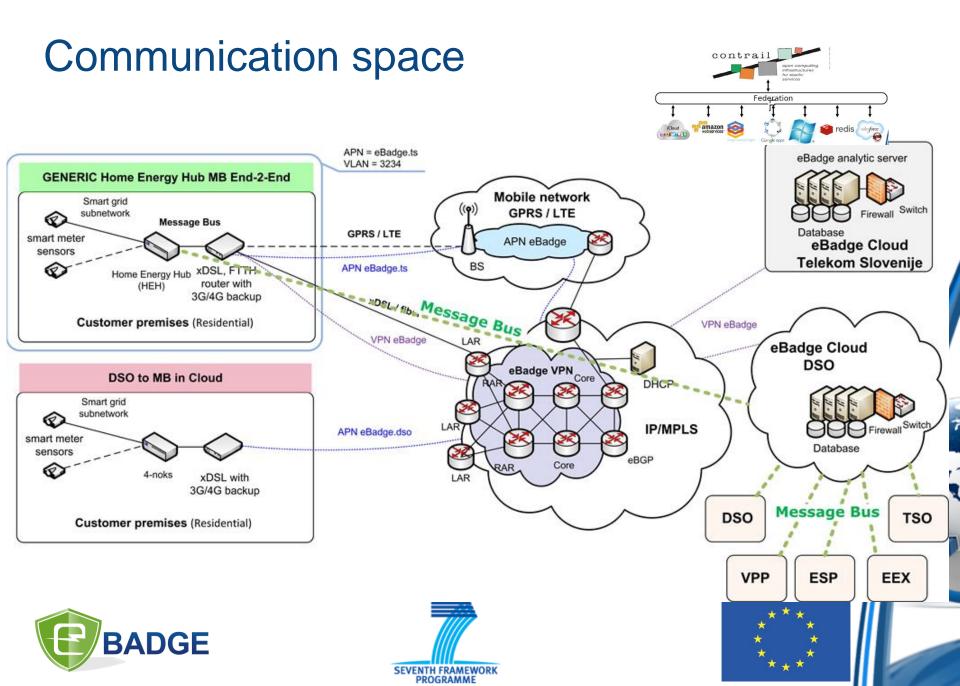
Installed at 120 test locations









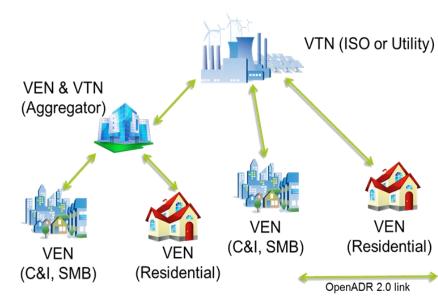


Some existing standards

- OpenADR 2.0
 - popular in USA
 - in California, automatic demand response obligatory in new commercial buildings
 - XML messages
 - transport: HTTP or XMPP-based message bus
- IEC 61850
 - parts still under development
 - complex to implement





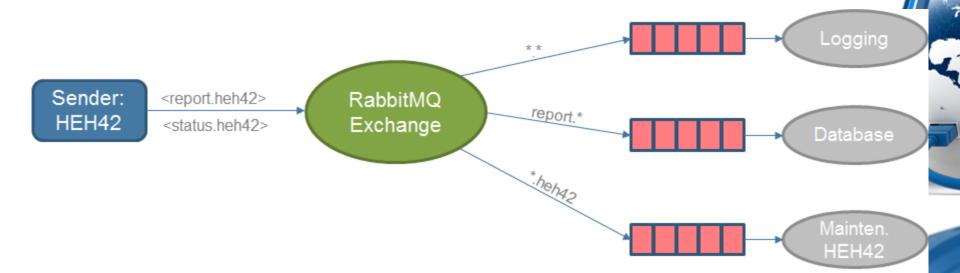






eBADGE message bus with RabbitMQ

- Based on RabbitMQ
 - two-way communication through firewalls
 - high performance, reliable, secure
- Short messages (JSON) {"msg":"report", "from":"2013-07-21T10:00:00", ..., "values":{"el.p":[0.12,0.17,0.33,0]}, "heh_id":"HEH42"}
- Configurable communication patterns



HEH ↔ VPP messaging example

Message type: get_load_report

Meaning: request for an individual load report (sent by VPP).

Field	Description/comment	Example value
from	start of period for which the report is to be returned	"2013-07-21T10:00:00.000Z"
to	end of period for which the report is to be returned	"2013-07-21T10:30:00.000Z"
resolution	in seconds	120
device	the ID of the device to report for; use null for "total"	"WaterHeater01"

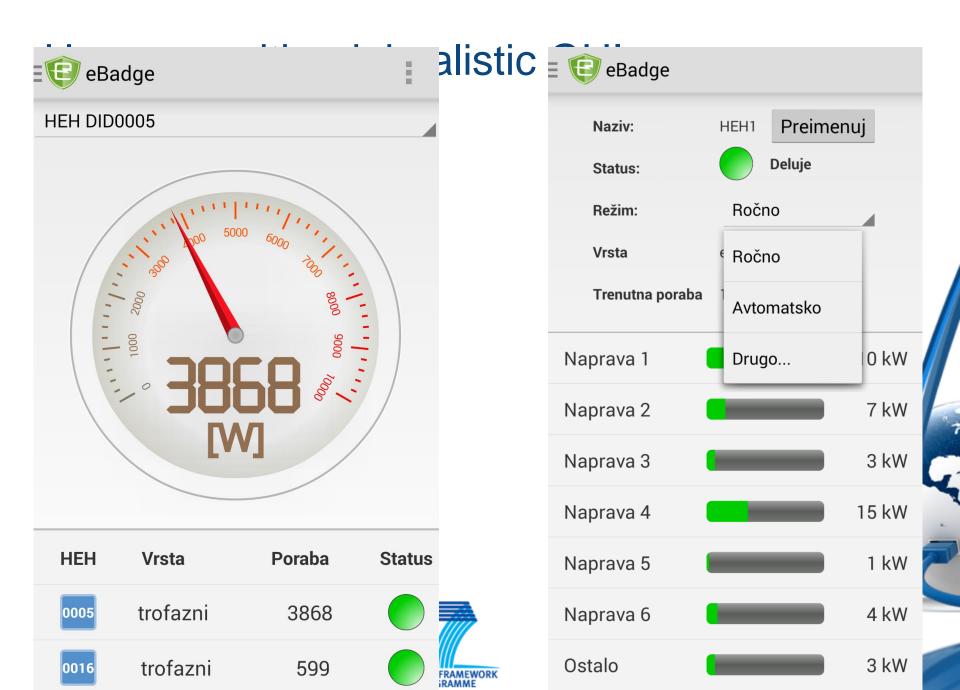
Raw JSON example: {"msg":"get_load_report", "from":"2013-07-21T10:00:00.000Z", "to":"2013-07-21T10:30:00.000Z", "resolution":120, "device":"WaterHeater01"}

Message type: load_report

Meaning: load report, sent either as response to individual request or periodically (sent by HEH).

Field	Description/comment	Example value
from	start of period covered by this report	"2013-07-21T10:00:00.000Z"
to	end of period covered by this report	"2013-07-21T10:30:00.000Z"
resolution	in seconds	120
device	the ID of the device this report is for; null for "total"	"WaterHeater01"
load	each value is average load in kW for last "resolution" seconds	[0.12,0.17,0.33,0]

Raw JSON example: {"msg":"load_report", "from":"2013-07-21T10:00:00.000Z", "to":"2013-07-21T10:30:00.000Z", "resolution":120, "device":"WaterHeater01", "load": [0.12,0.17,0.33,0]}



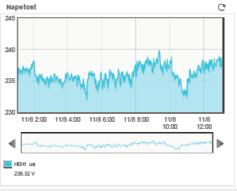
Power measurement dashboard on open portal



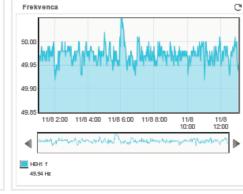
Power measurment DASHBOARD

FEEDBACK +





Poraba (amps)







https://portals.expsite.com/views/4124536770/1337423431







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Balancing market simulations

Scenario: 7 January 2015

- Timeframe: 15 minutes
- 96 Independent simulations (24 Hours*4 quarters)
- Using historical values for imbalances and bids

SCENARIO 1

Base Case

each zone solves the imbalances with its own resources

SCENARIO 2

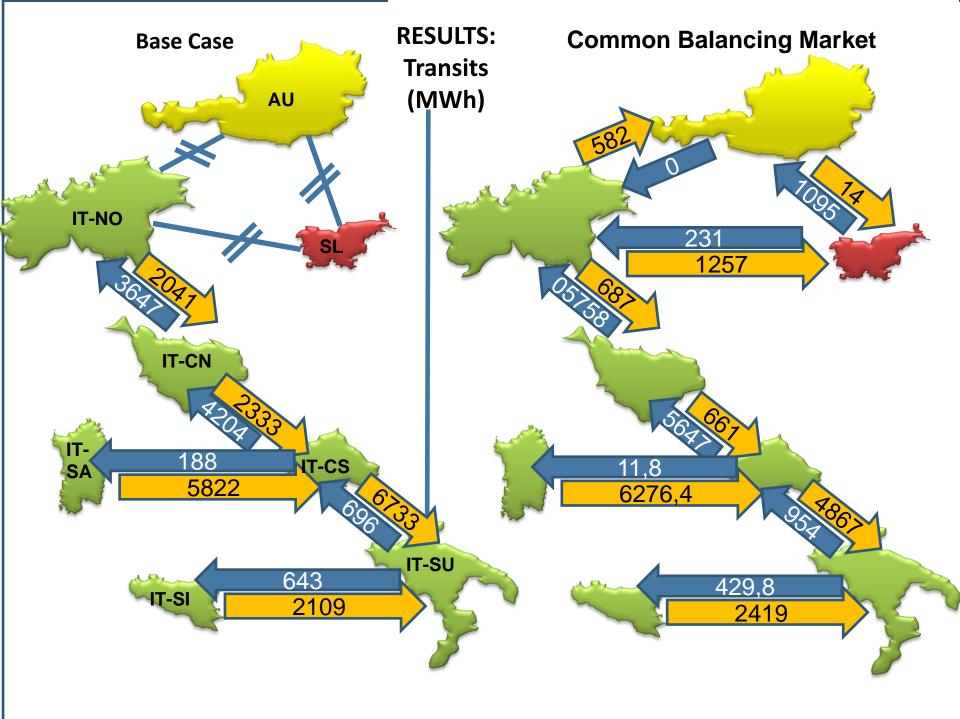
Common Balancing Market

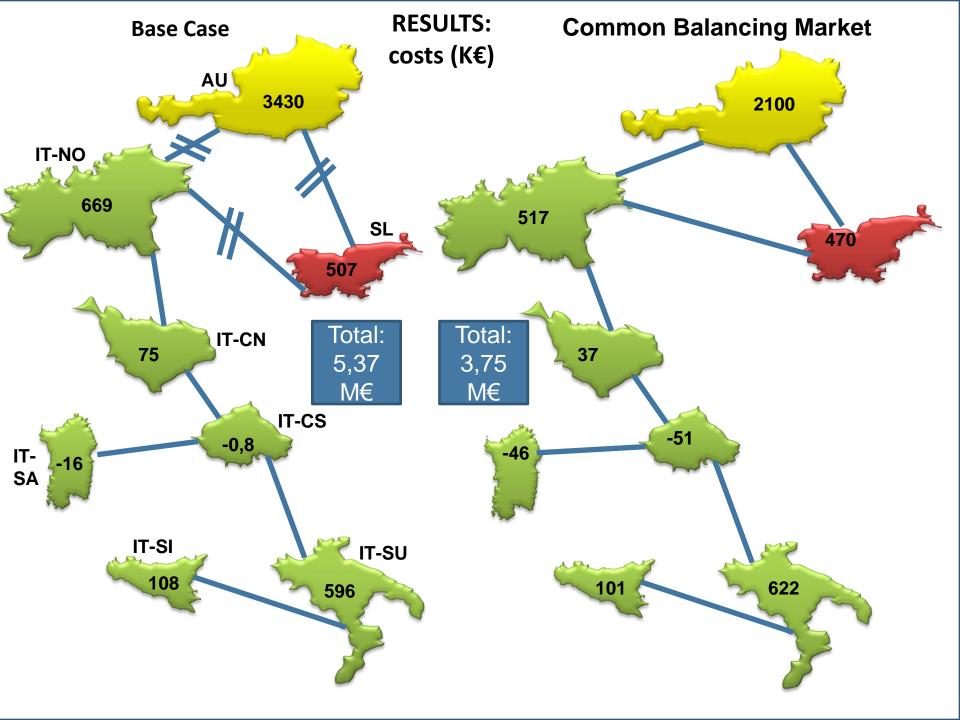
each zone solves the imbalances with all the resources available











Conclusions

- Simulation results highlight great benefits for the integrated system of a common management of the balancing energy market
- The system cost is in case of common balancing market decrease of 43%, passing from 5,37 M€ (no balancing market) to 3,75 M€ in case a transnational balancing market is implemented;
 - For Austria the cost reduction is 63%
 - for Italy the cost reduction is 21%;
 - For Slovenia the cost reduction is 8%;
- Transits between Italy, Austria and Slovenia in case of common balancing market reach 3,17 GWh.
- In common balancing market scenario Transits from Austria to North-Italy remains equal to zero; this is due to the fact that the transits limits do not allow an energy flow in this direction;
- Sardinia is a net exporter of energy: this is due to the fact that, for security system, the generation in DAM for Sardinia is overestimated, this is following markets (MSD+MB) the market operator has always a negative imbalance (so has to accept negative bids).







Succesful project conclusion

- Project final review on January 19th 2016 was very successful
- More objectives were reached than originaly planned
- Extended but within original budget











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Deployment prospects of the most promising solutions





Exploitation plan

- A new value-add service: Adaptation of consumption on the market for distributed generation (renewables).
- An energy efficiency value add service on top of telco multimedia offering and smart home services (internet-tv-voice + energy management).
- Enrichment of smart home services
 - Security, safety, video surveillance, home automation, intelligent light bulbs + energy management and efficiency
 - measurement of appliances (air conditioning, freezer, washing machine)
- Balancing demand response market service with enhanced "Self care management portal" and 4th screen intuitive user interface with social media apps (Twitter, FB)
- Building energy efficient households and local communities.







