

# Demonstration of Storage Enabled Integration of Smart Buildings in a Smart Grid

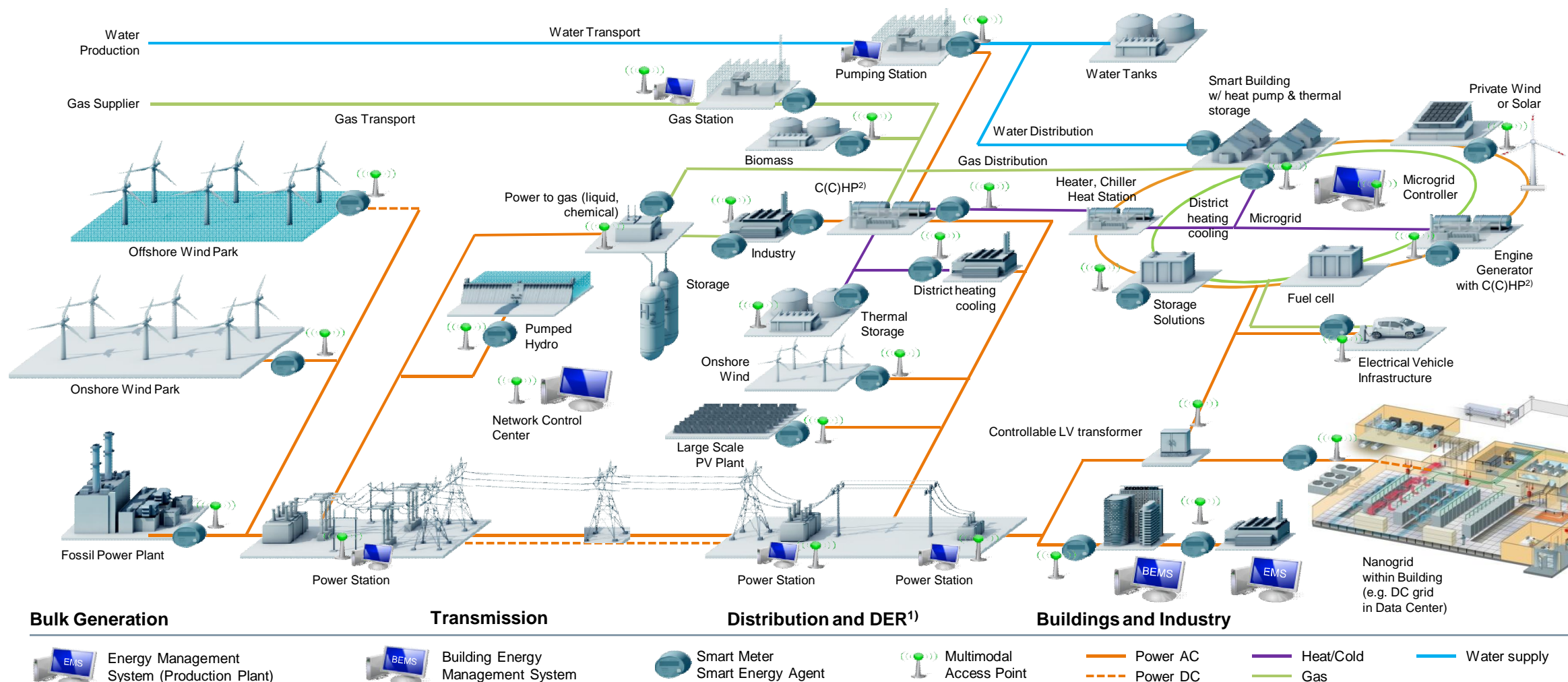
Siemens AG | CT REE PET DEH-DE | July 2016

Martin Kautz, [Stefan Langemeyer](#), Thomas Lehmann, Michael Metzger, Amjad Mohsen, Roland Reichenbacher, Jochen Schäfer

# Demonstration of Storage Enabled Integration of Smart Buildings in a Smart Grid - Outline

- 1 Building and Industrial Site End Customers
- 2 Use Cases for Building and Industrial Site Energy Management
- 3 Project SENSIBLE - Building Lab (DE)
- 4 Smart Building Lab Demonstrator

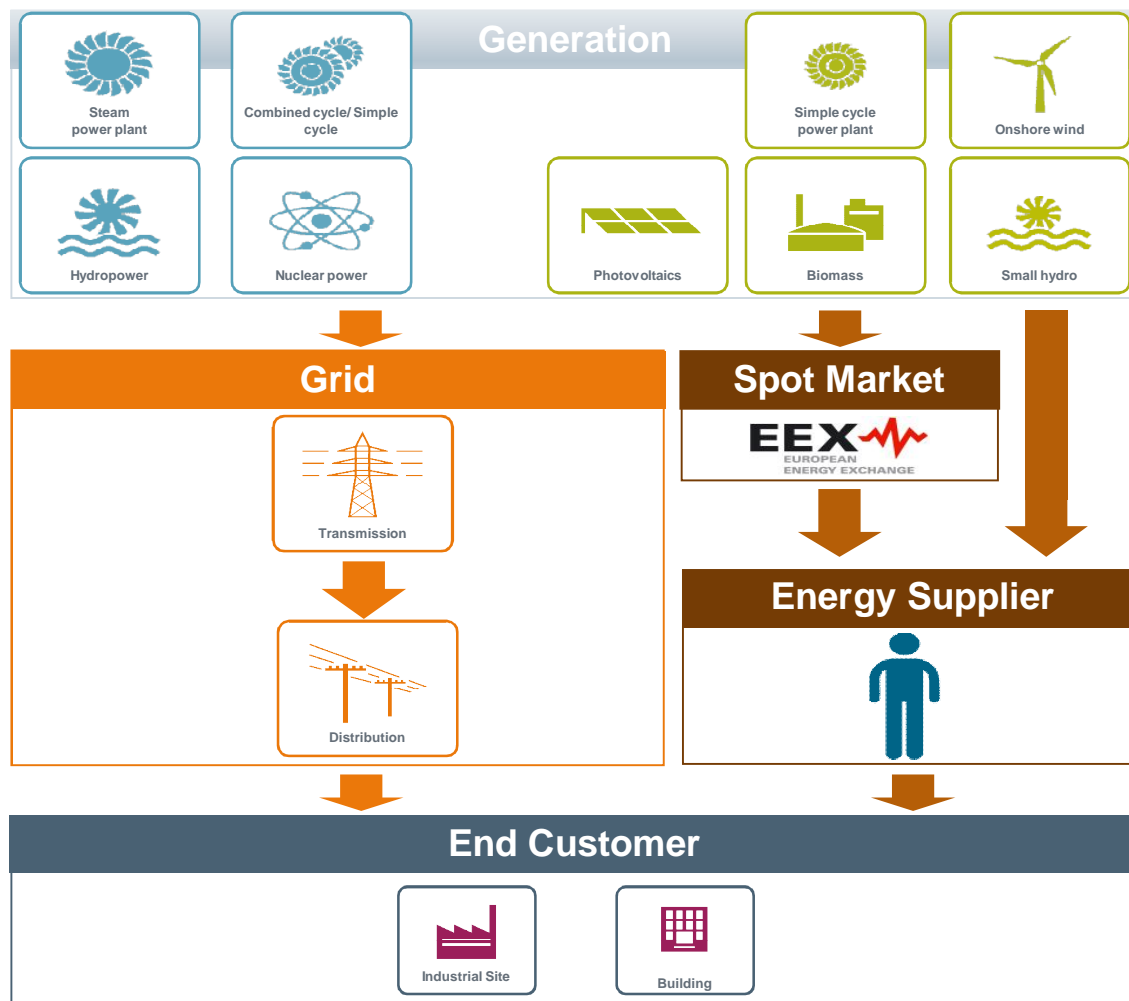
# The complex and heterogeneous energy system is changed by the influence of decentralized fluctuating renewable energy generation\*



1) Distributed Energy Resources 2) Combined (Cooling) Heat and Power

\* M. Metzger, CT REE PET

# Electrical power supply in Europe relies on two distinct principles: Grid vs. Energy Supply / Spot Market\*



**Grid**

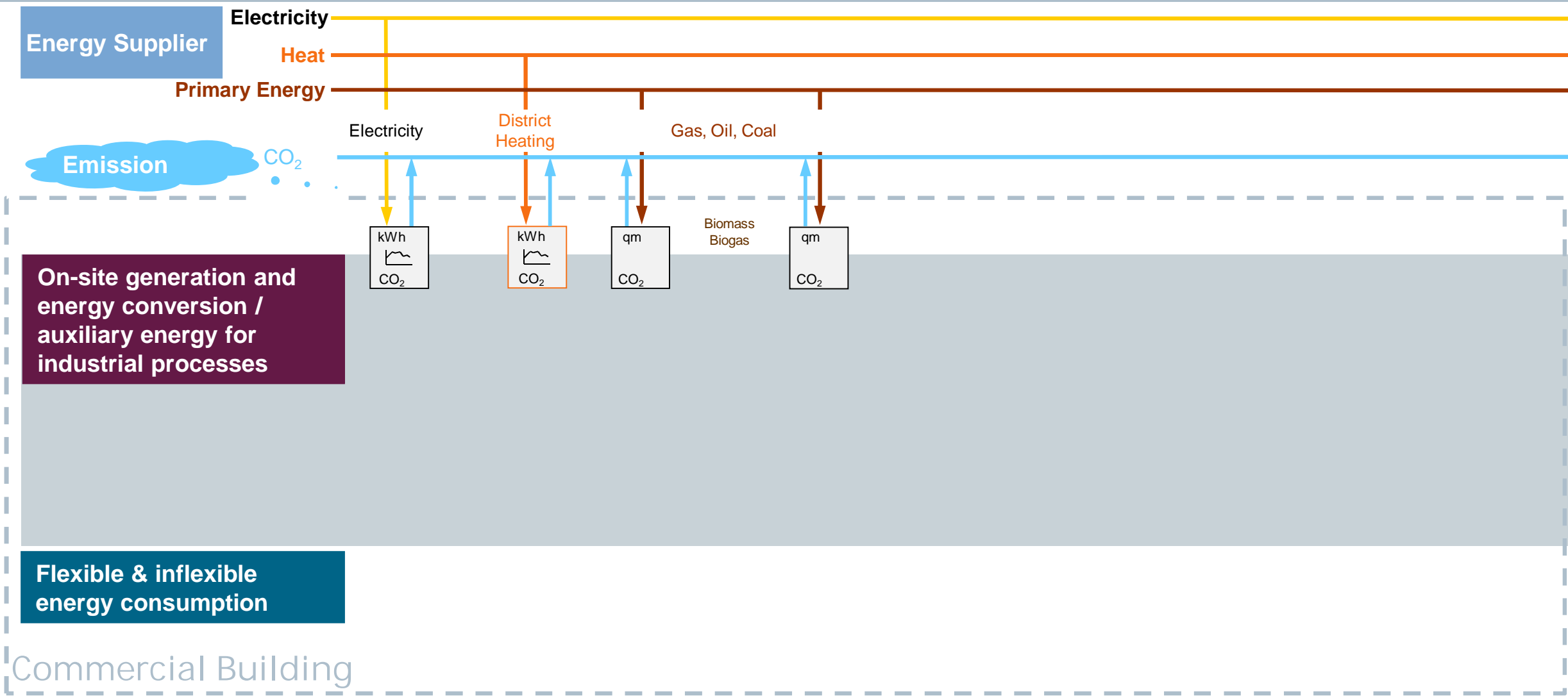
Transmission and distribution grid operators are responsible for grid stability.  
Transmission and distribution grid operators have a monopoly.

**Energy Supplier**

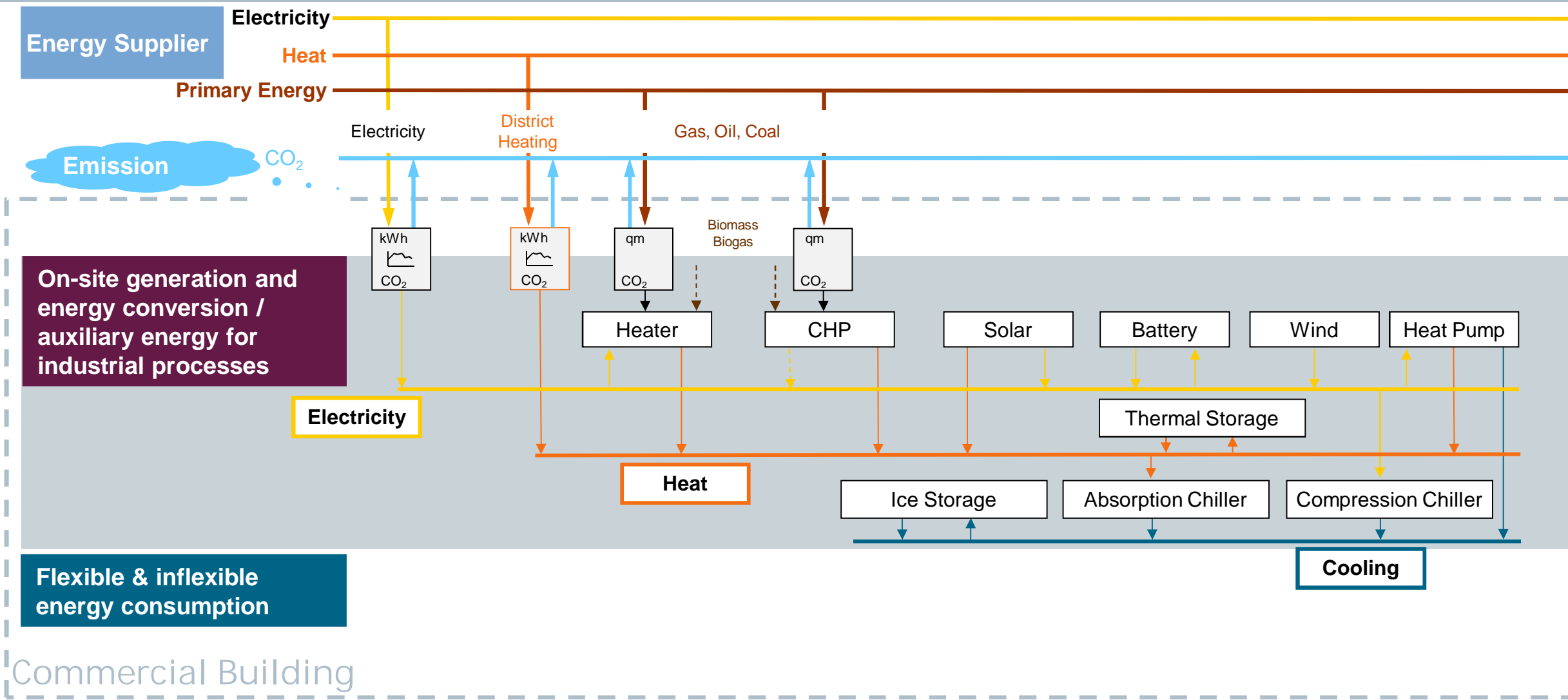
Energy suppliers are responsible for energy supply.  
Energy suppliers are competitors.  
A distribution grid is used by multiple energy suppliers.

The end customer can choose an energy supplier.

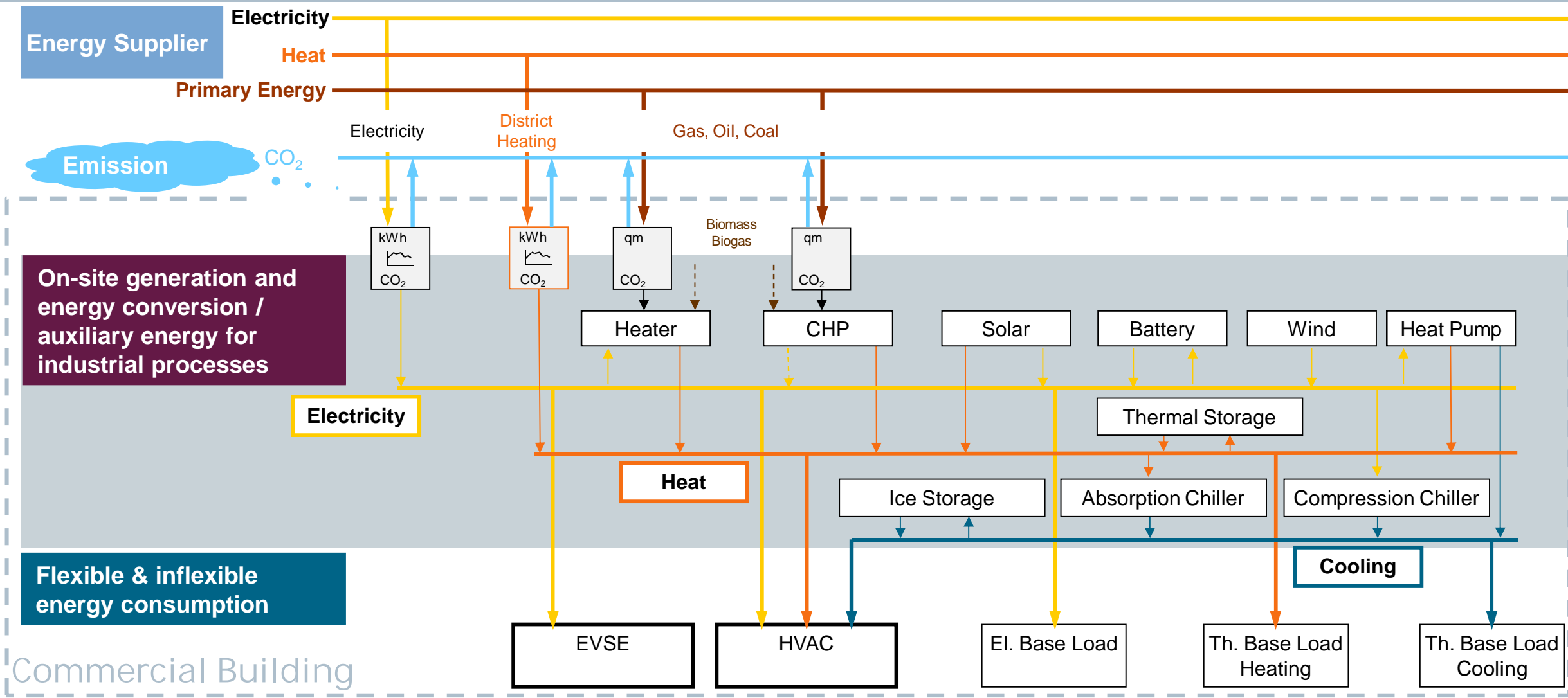
# Future infrastructure at end customers provides flexibility with respect to the energy demand\*



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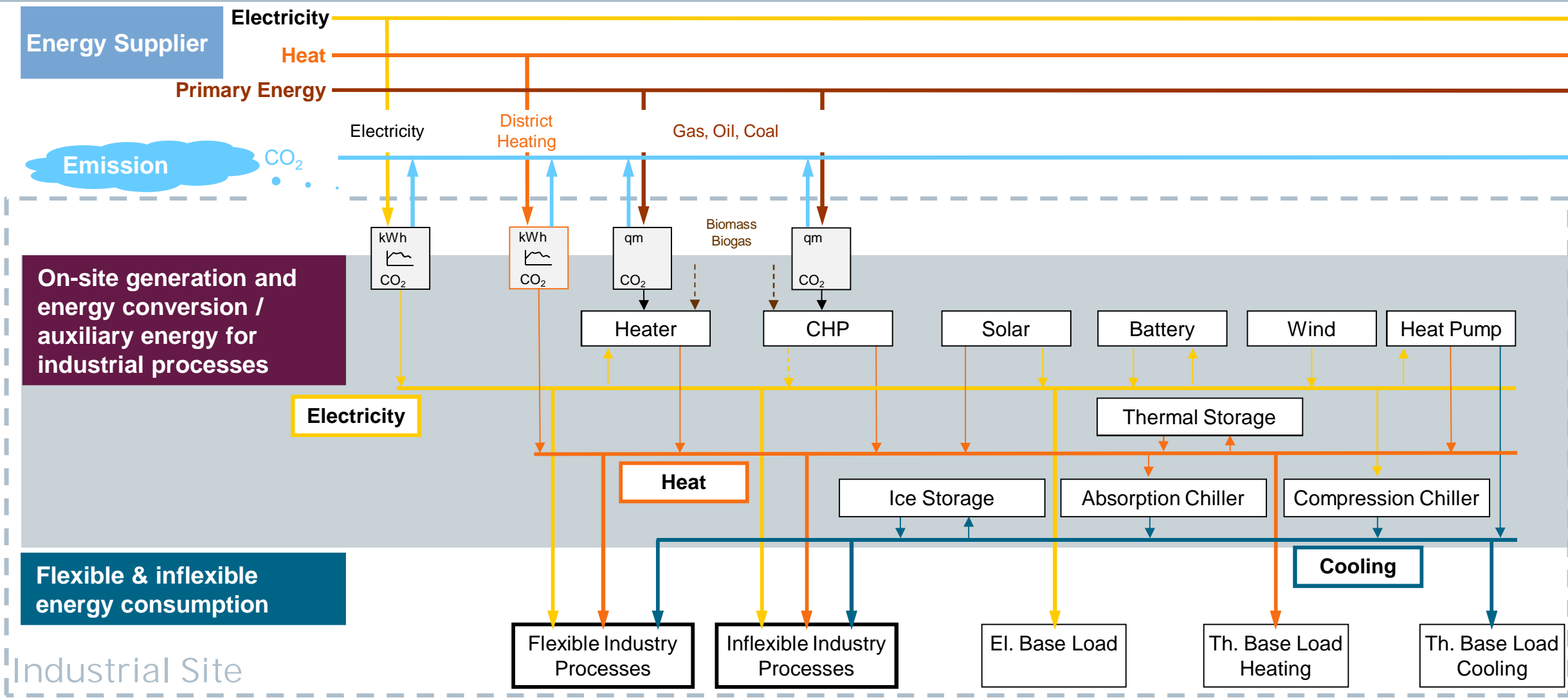
# Future infrastructure at end customers provides flexibility with respect to the energy demand\* - Commercial Buildings



\*based on Input from M. Weiss, EM MS S TIP

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# Future infrastructure at end customers provides flexibility with respect to the energy demand\* - Industrial Automation



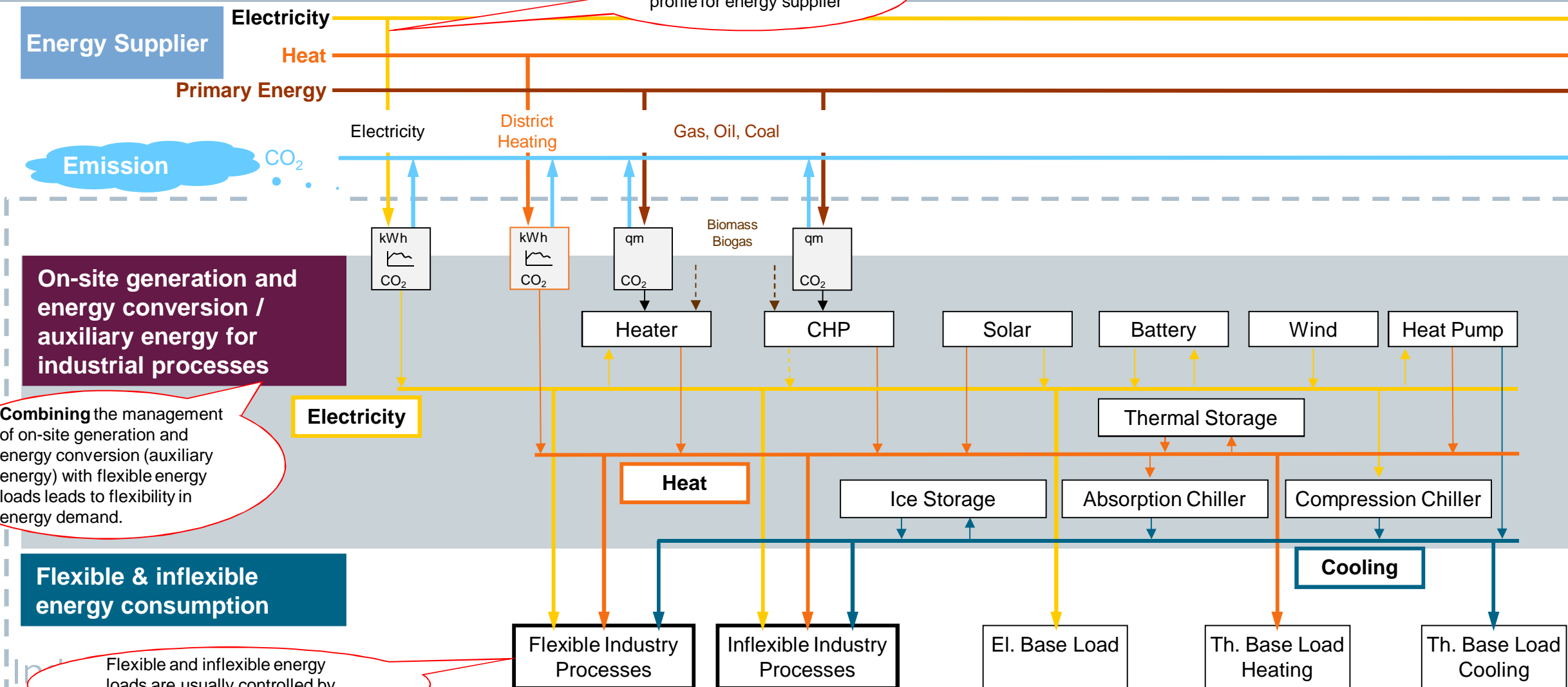
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# Future infrastructure at end customers provides flexibility with respect to the energy demand\* - Industrial Automation

Forecast of nominal power profile for energy supplier



Combining the management of on-site generation and energy conversion (auxiliary energy) with flexible energy loads leads to flexibility in energy demand.

Flexible & inflexible energy consumption

Flexible and inflexible energy loads are usually controlled by Automation System.

\*based on Input from M. Weiss, EM MS S TIP

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# A 2-stage approach for energy management realizes multiple use-cases and functions of a comprehensive Energy Management System



## 1. Planning

### Objective

- Optimize an energy schedule in advance
- Enable commercialization of flexibility
- Calculate nominal power profile at the point of common coupling

### Input

- Dynamic energy prices
- Forecasts
- Revenue for flexibility
- Parameters of infrastructure

### Key Partners

- Energy supplier
- Weather service
- Aggregator (Virtual Power Plant)

## 2. Online Energy Management

### Objective

- Compensate for any deviations and/or any disturbances in the plan
- Adhere to the nominal power profile at the point of common coupling
- Manage the demand for flexibility

### Input

- An optimized plan (from 1 above)
- Real-time measurements
- Forecasts (an update)
- Demand for flexibility

### Key Partners

- Weather service
- Aggregator (Virtual Power Plant)

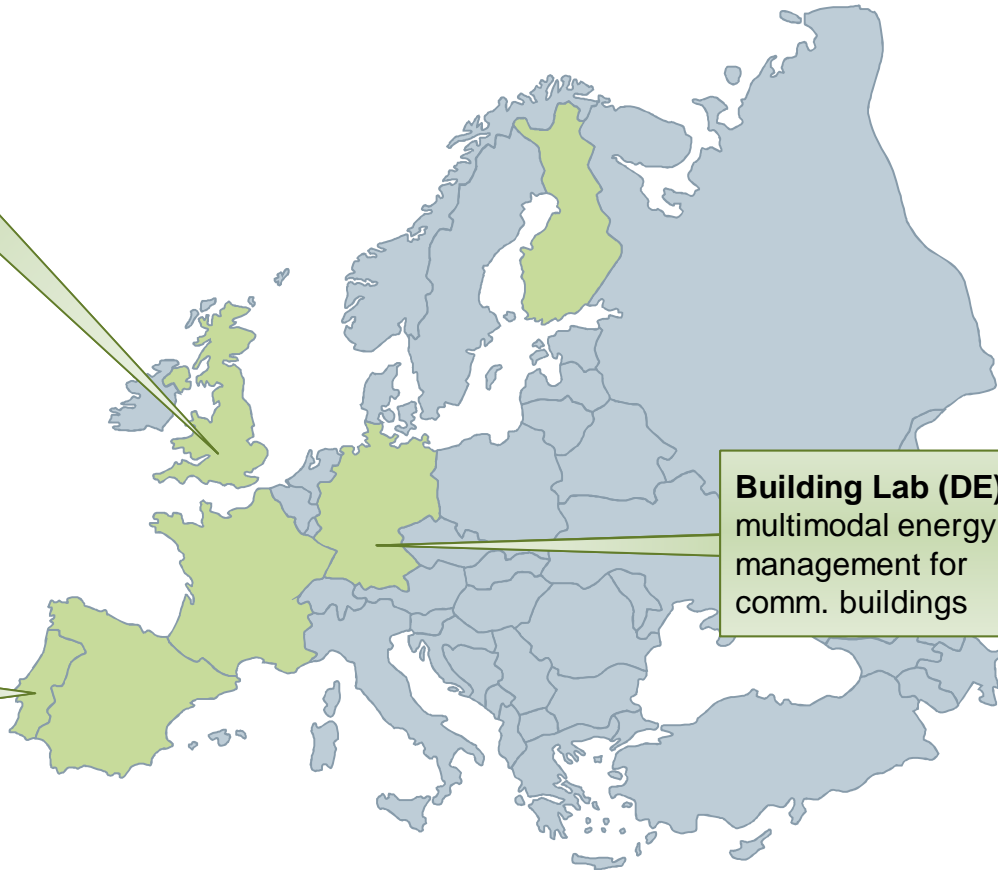
# H2020 Project SENSIBLE “Storage-Enabled Sustainable Energy for Buildings and Communities” - The benefits of small scale storage integration will be shown with three demonstrators

## The Three Demonstration Sites in SENSIBLE

**Living Lab Meadows / Nottingham (UK)**  
community with minor grid restrictions

**Living Lab Evora / Porto (PT)**  
weak, potentially unreliable distribution grids

**Building Lab (DE)**  
multimodal energy management for comm. buildings



■ Countries of partners



## H2020 Project SENSIBLE

- Duration 2015-2018, 15 partners
- 11.8MM € funding, 15 EU partners

### Living Lab Meadows / Nottingham (UK)

Energy management and energy market participation of residential buildings and communities

### Living Lab Evora / Porto (PT)

Power flow, power quality control and grid resilience in (LV) power distribution networks

### Building Lab (DE)

multi-modal energy storage in larger buildings considering thermal storage, CHP, and different energy vectors (electricity, gas).

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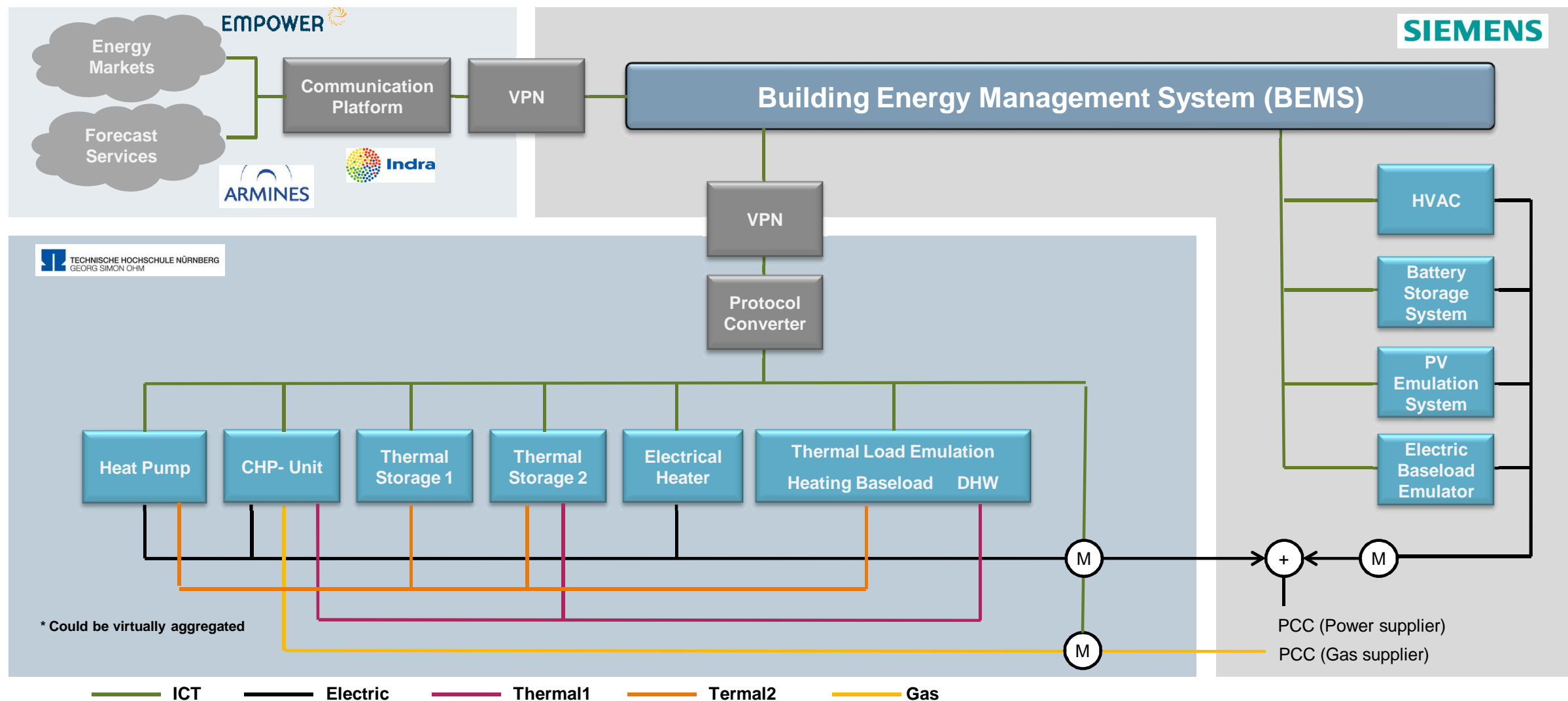
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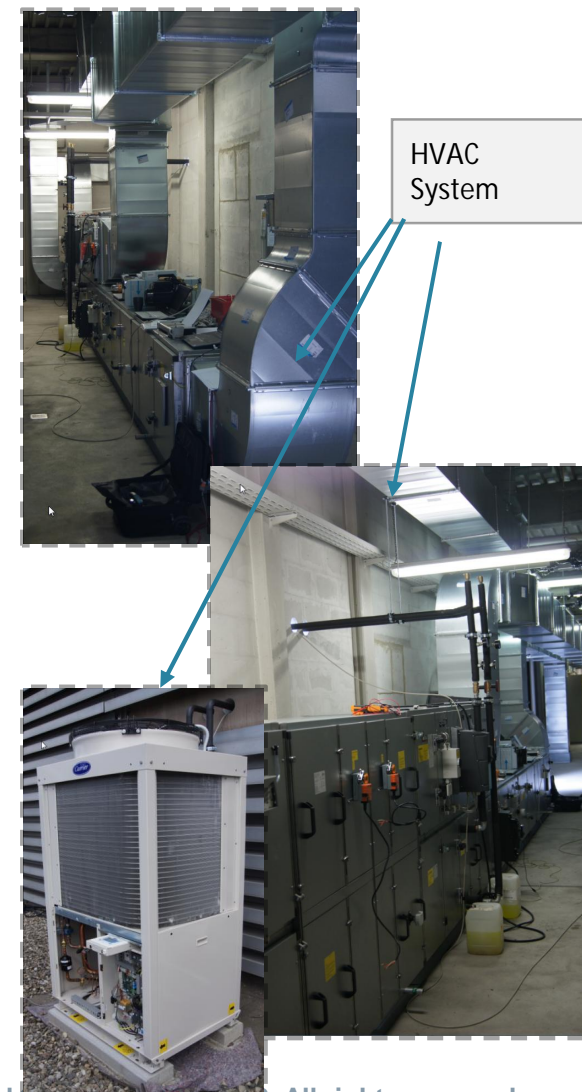
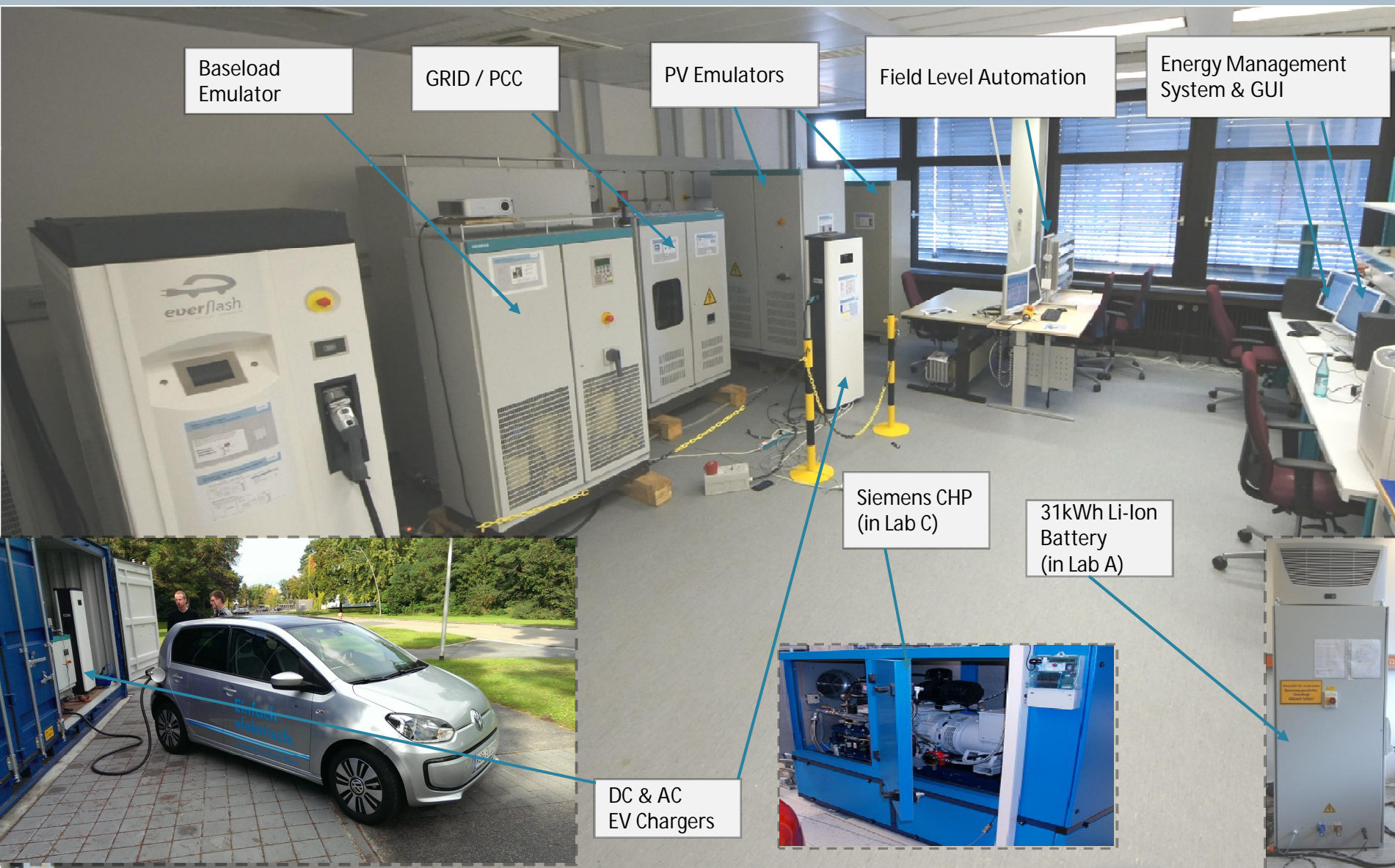
# SENSIBLE multi-modal Energy Management Building Lab (DE)

## Demonstrator allows to emulate different scenarios for all use cases





# Multi-modal Energy Management Lab Demonstrator illustrates use case “Prediction of Power Profile” (Siemens)



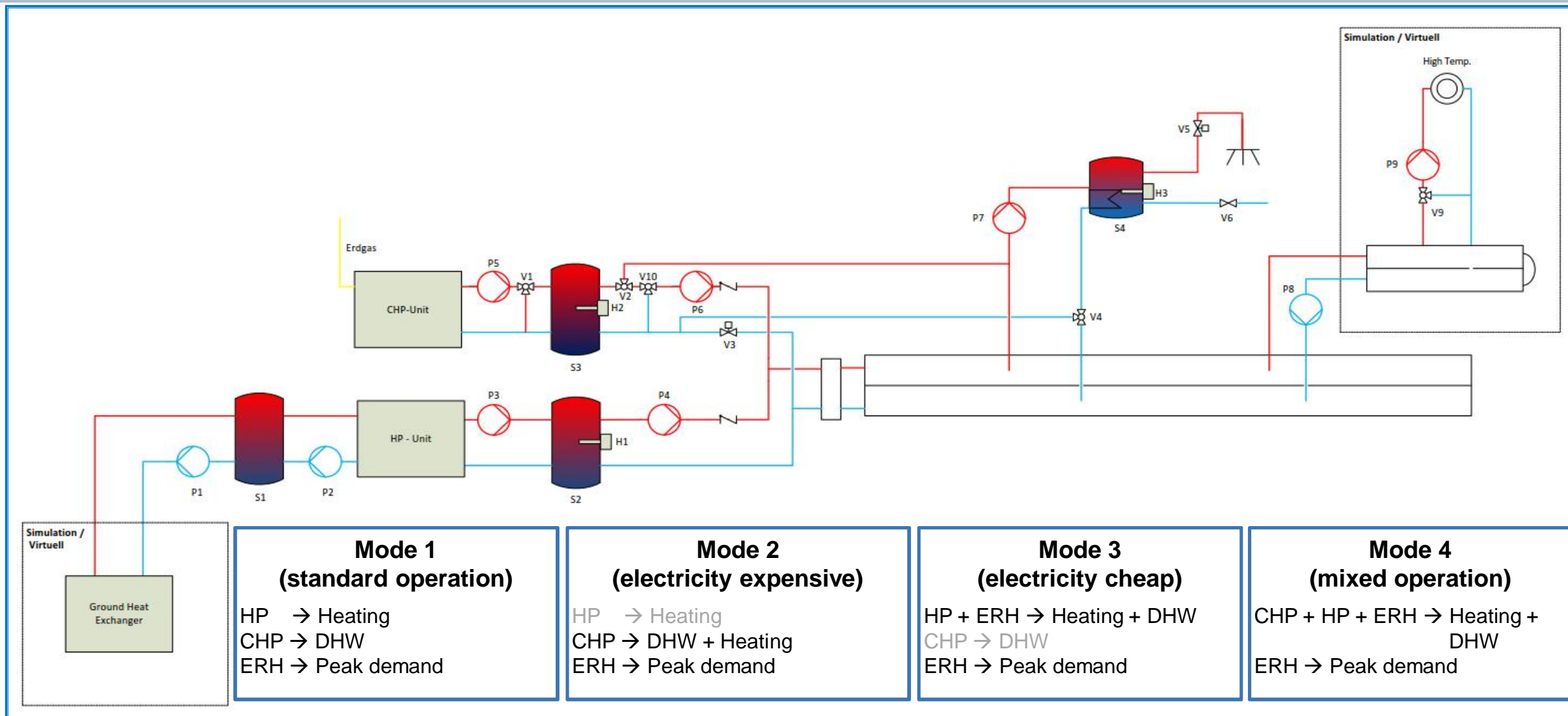


# Multi-modal Energy Management Lab Demonstrator illustrates use case “Prediction of Power Profile” (THN – Technische Hochschule Nürnberg)





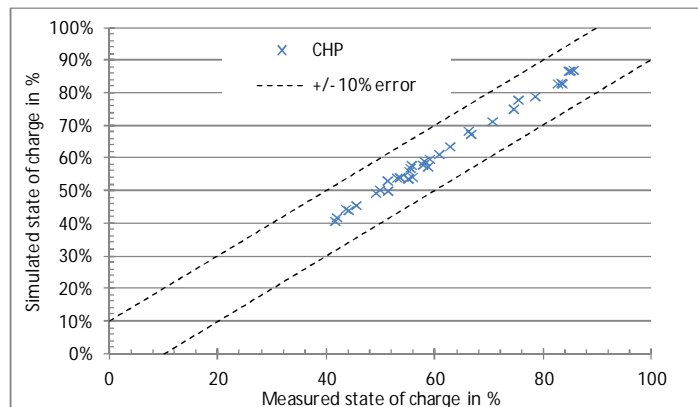
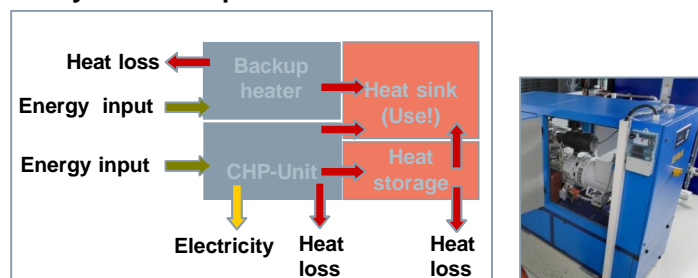
The thermal installation allows the demonstration and automatic adaptation of different operation modes for providing heat on different temperature levels



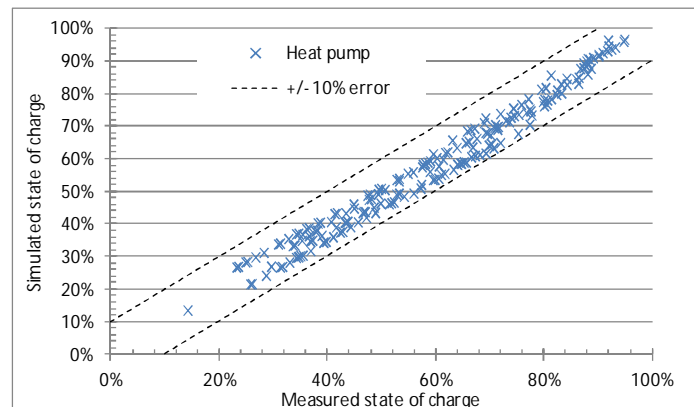
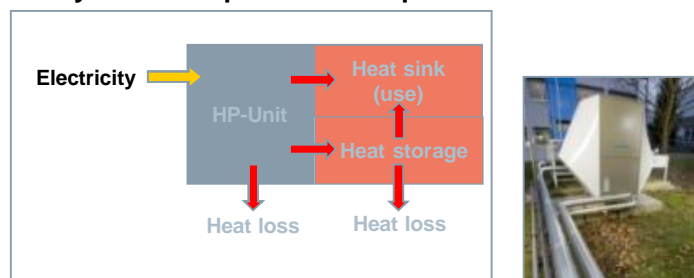
# Model-based Energy Management and validation of thermal component models

- Energy Management System approach requires model-based forecasting
- Modeling of electrical, thermal components and (uncontrollable) loads:
  - Deriving physical models, identifying most relevant parameters
  - Extraction of real-time computable (general) automation models for optimizer
  - Model validation test on real hardware setup (incl. long term model accuracy test)
- Goal: Models and parameter sets for simple engineering and configuration (simplicity vs. accuracy)

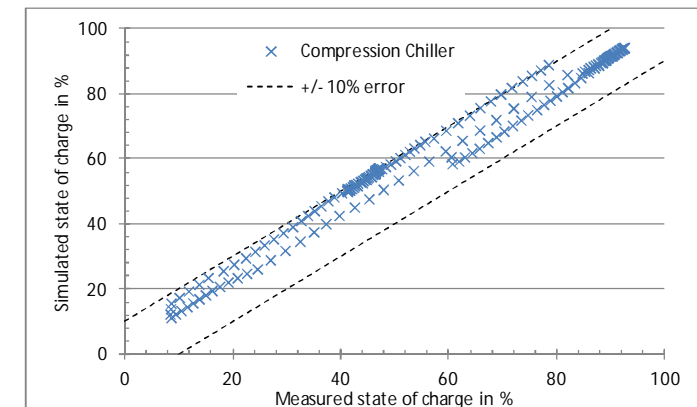
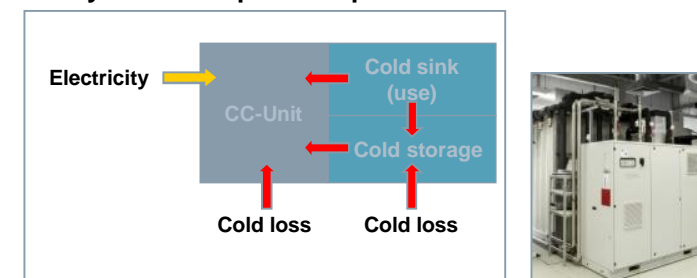
Parity Plot Example: CHP Unit



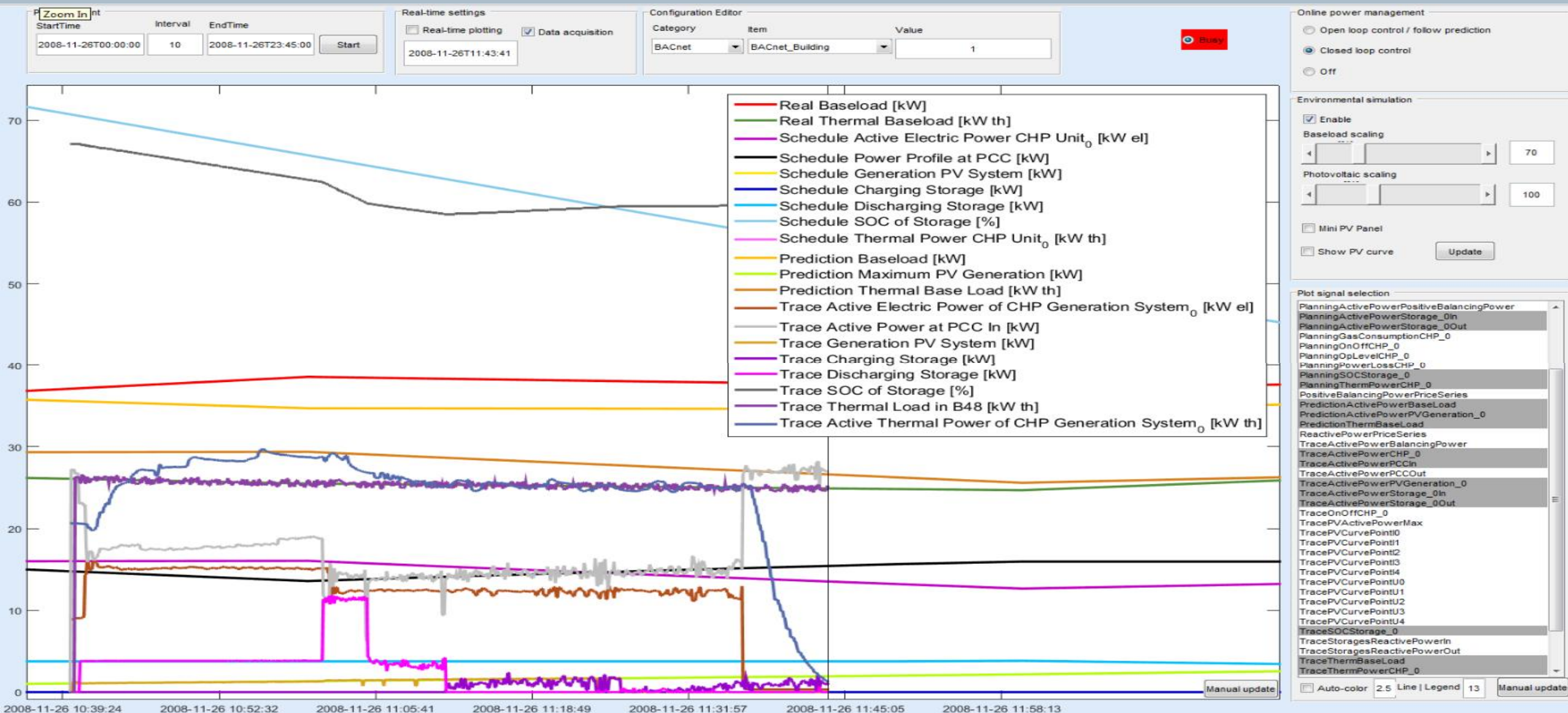
Parity Plot Example: Heat Pump



Parity Plot Example: Compression Chiller



# Graphical User Interface for Demonstrator control and visualization



# Demonstration of Storage Enabled Integration of Smart Buildings in a Smart Grid - Thank you for your attention.



## Contact:

### Siemens AG

Research Group: Distributed Energy Systems & Heat Conversion  
Technology Field: Power and Energy Technologies

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