



Ecodesign Lot 33 Preparatory study Smart appliances\*  
Task 7 – Policy and scenario analysis

## Task 7 – Context and strategic decisions

Project team at stakeholder workshop 14 September 2017:

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\*Under multiple framework contract N°ENER/C3/2012-418-Lot N°1

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- Part I      Enabling residential demand response
- Part II     Use cases from a appliance perspective
- Part III    Interoperability scope and decisions
- Part IV    Technical appliance categories
- Part V     Summary strategic decisions

# Enabling uptake of smart appliances

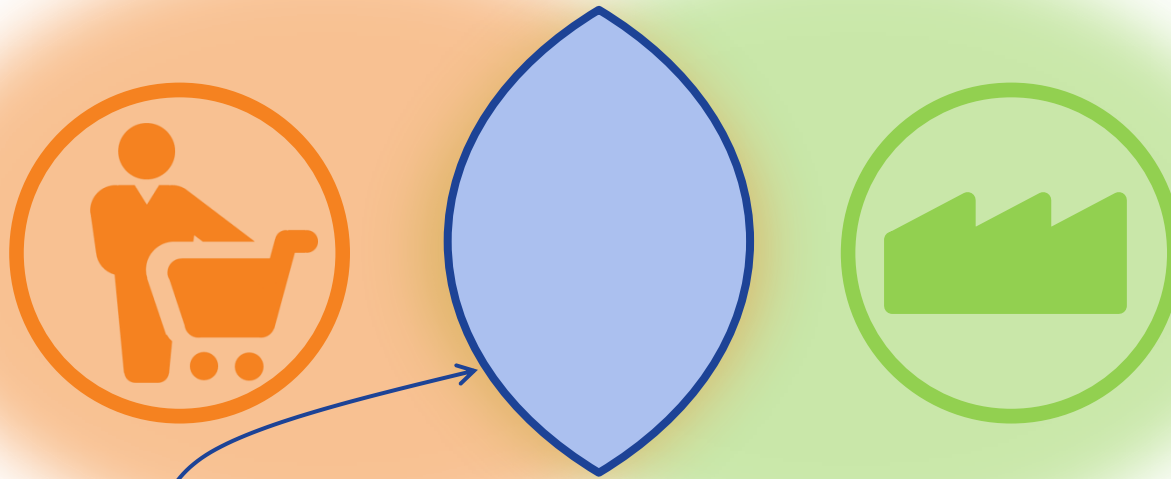


interests of the customers  
of smart appliances



interests of the manufacturers  
of smart appliances

# Enabling uptake of smart appliances



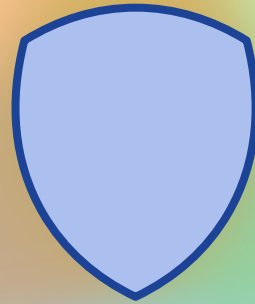
overlapping interests of customers and manufacturers  
enable the uptake of smart appliances

# Enabling residential demand response



interests of users  
of flexibility:  
aggregators, suppliers,  
grid operators

# Enabling residential demand response



overlapping interests of  
customers, manufacturers and  
users of flexibility will  
enable residential demand response



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Part I Enabling residential demand response

**Part II Use cases from a appliance perspective**

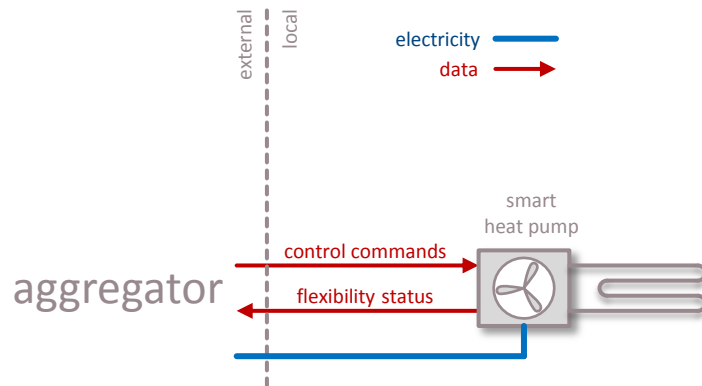
Part III Interoperability scope and decisions

Part IV Technical appliance categories

Part V Summary strategic decisions

## Use case 1:

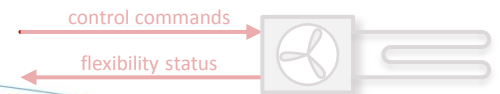
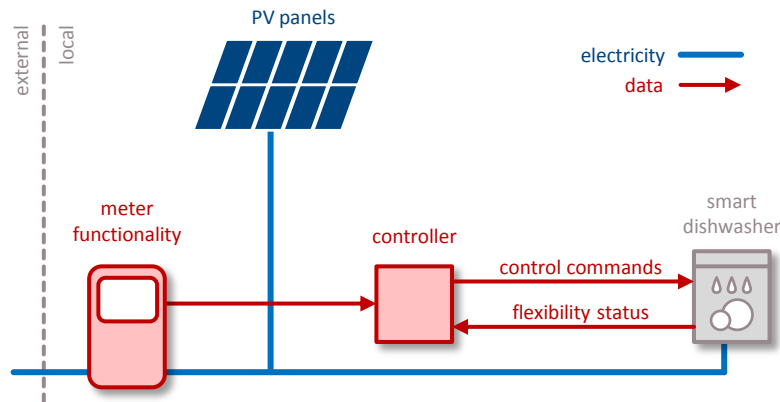
# Load shifting of heat pump supplied houses





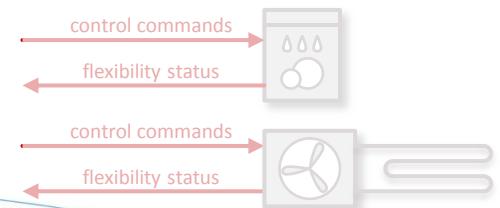
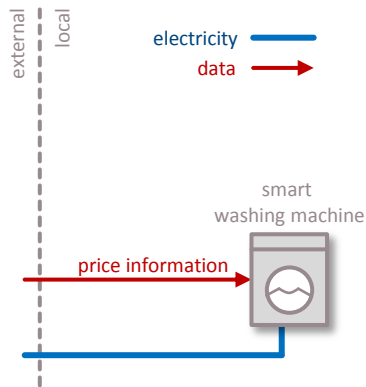
## Use case 2:

# Self consumption of on-site produced renewable energy



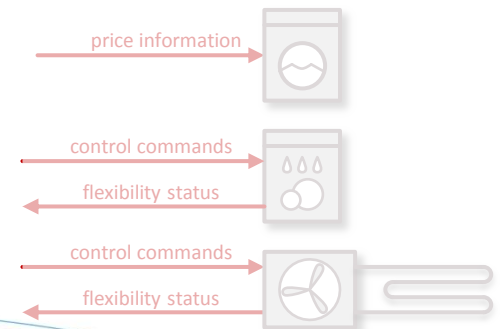
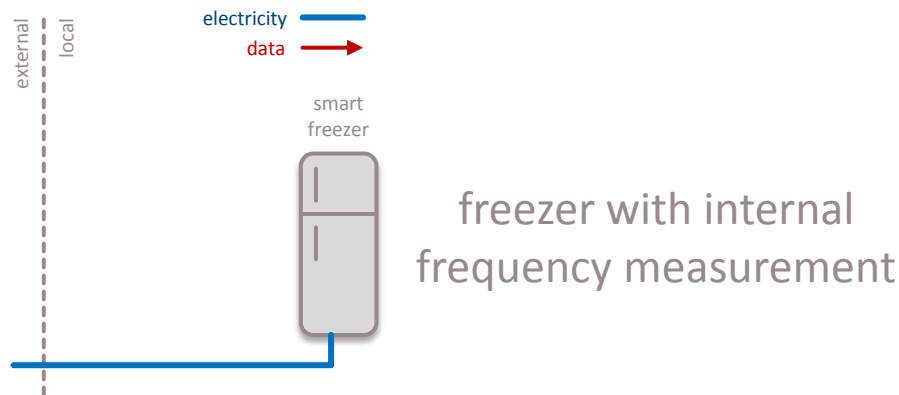
## Use case 3:

# Variable pricing support by a washing machine



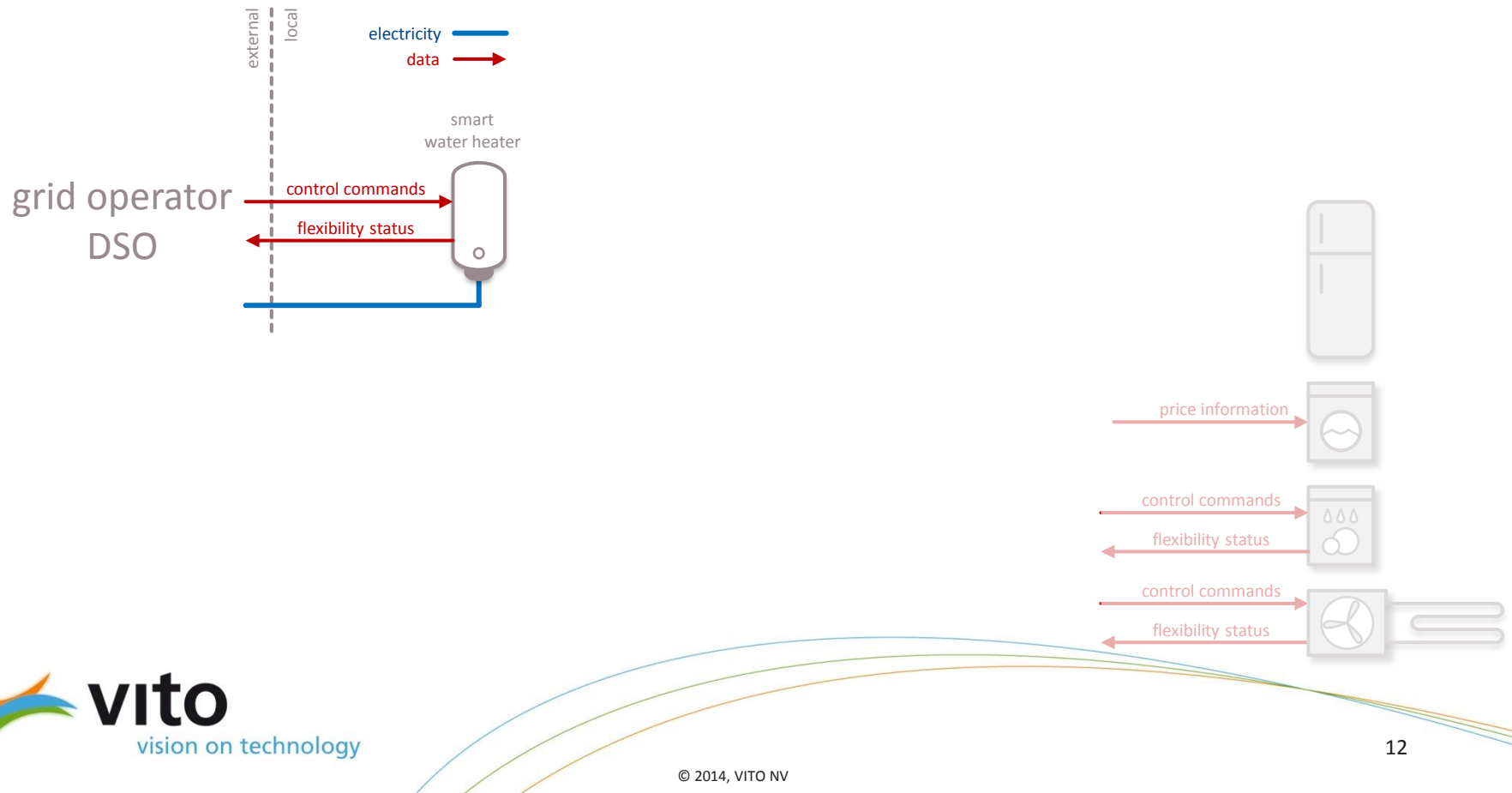
## Use case 4:

# Appliance based system frequency control of freezers



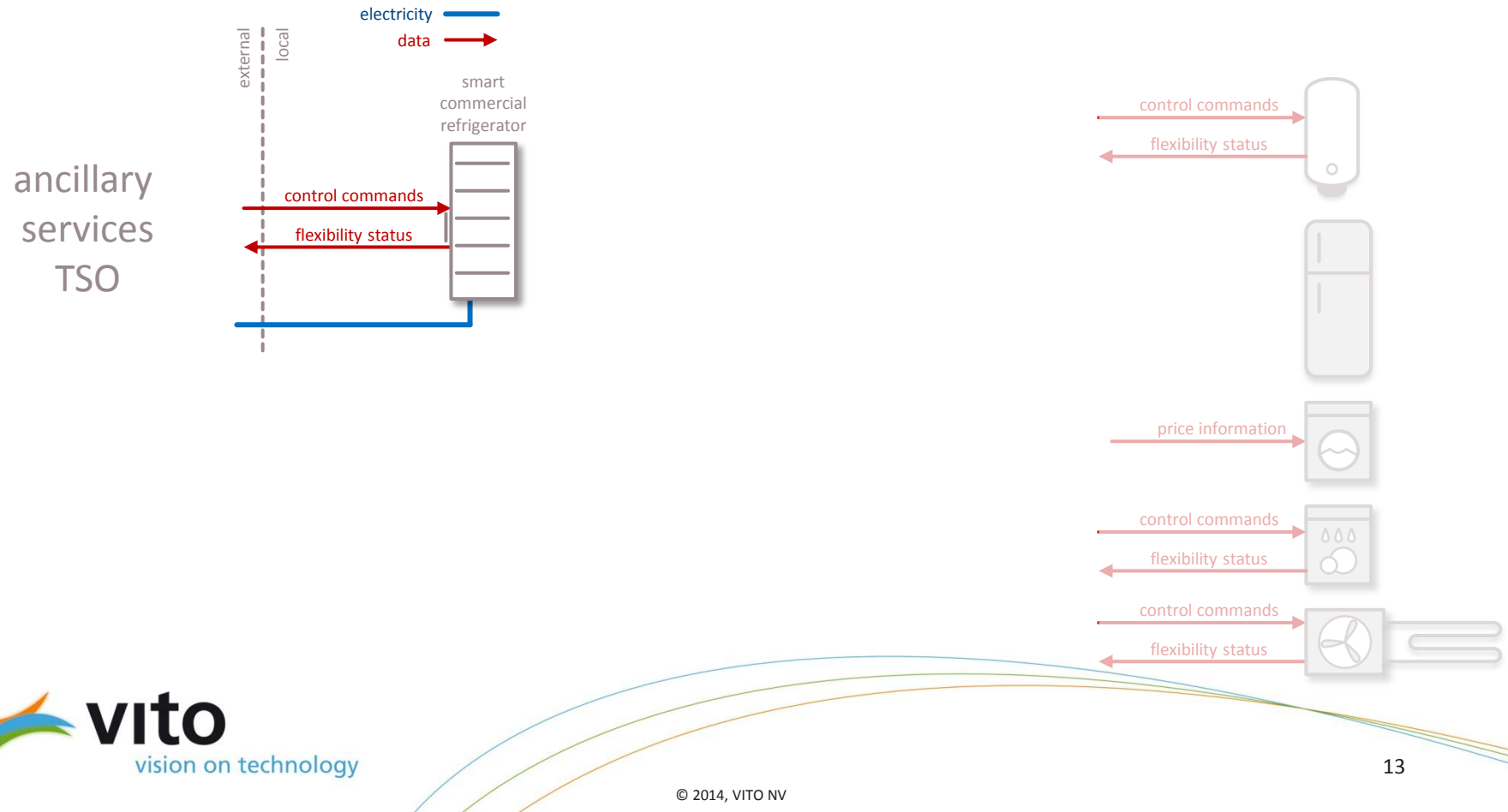
## Use case 5:

# Distribution grid congestion management by buffered water heaters



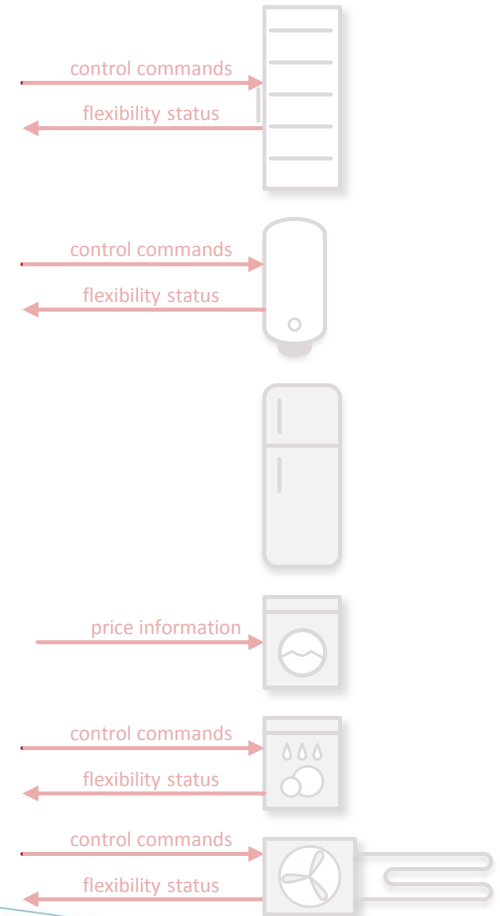
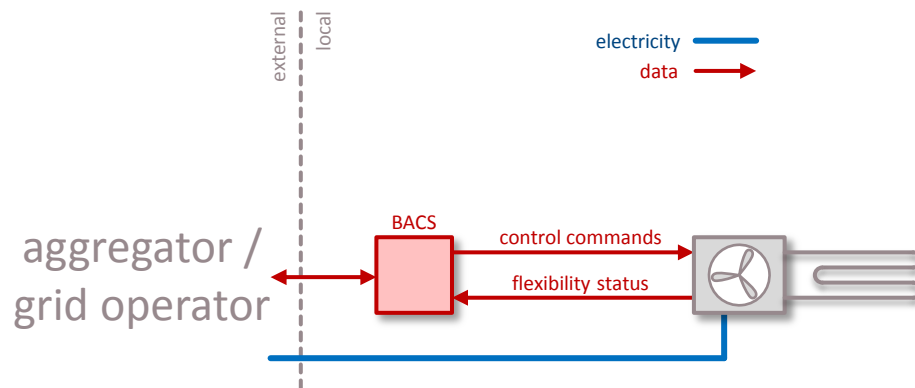
## Use case 6:

# Frequency restoration reserves based on commercial refrigeration



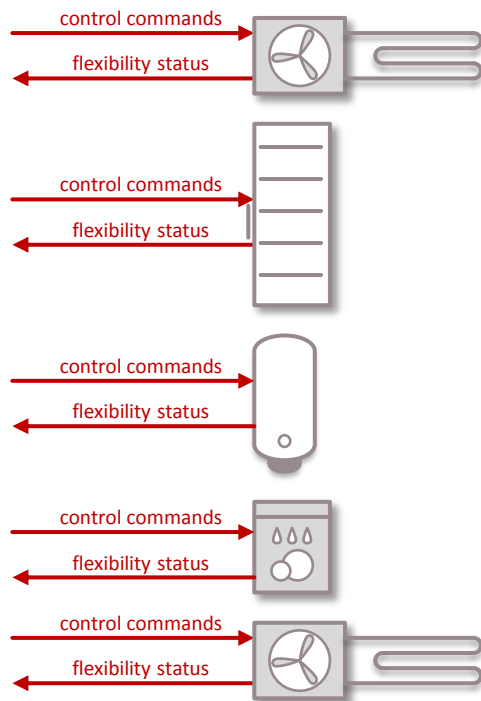
## Use case 7:

# Peak shaving combined with energy efficiency controlled by a building automation control system



# Interface architectures

## direct flexibility interface



## indirect flexibility interface

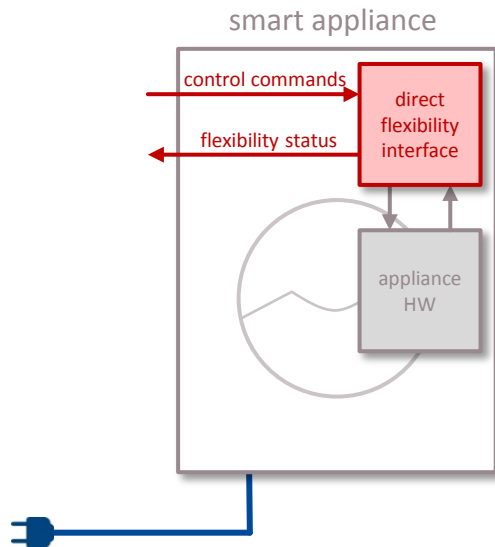


## internal measurement interface

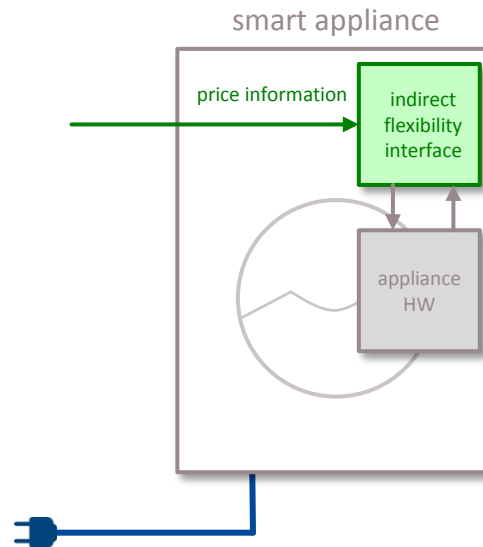


# Interface architectures

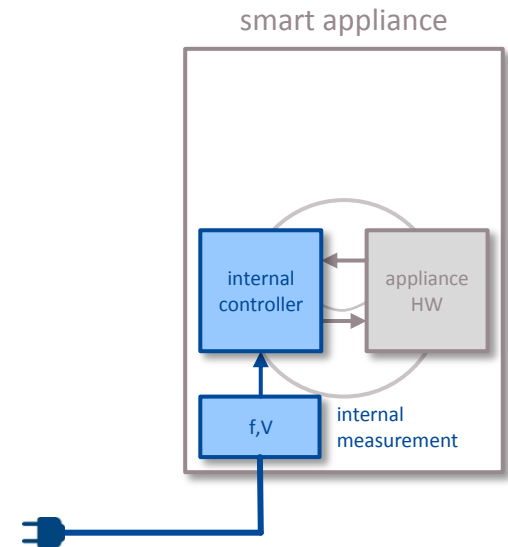
## direct flexibility interface



## indirect flexibility interface



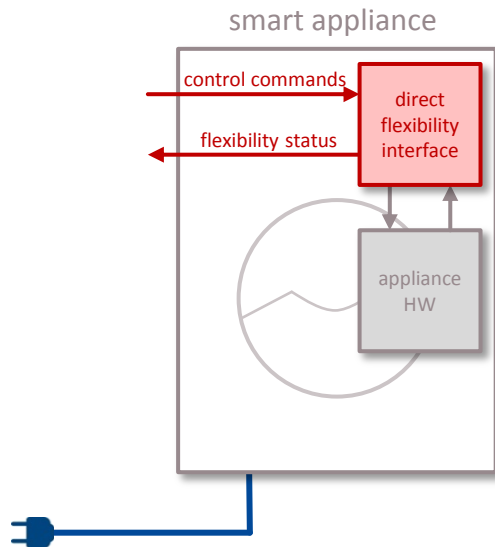
## internal measurement interface



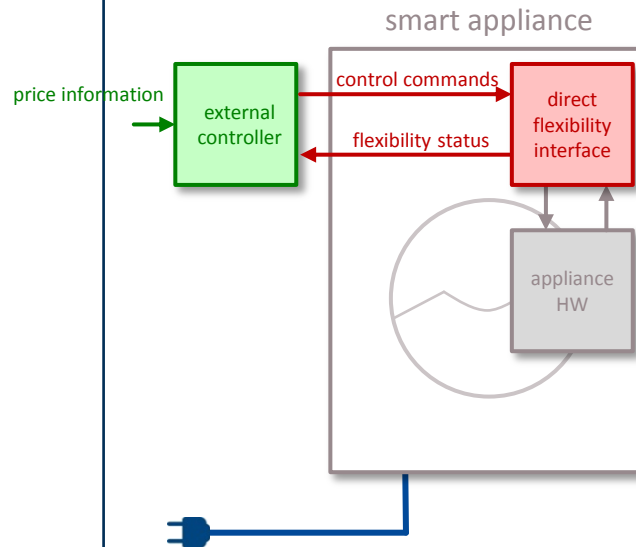


# Interface architecture relationships

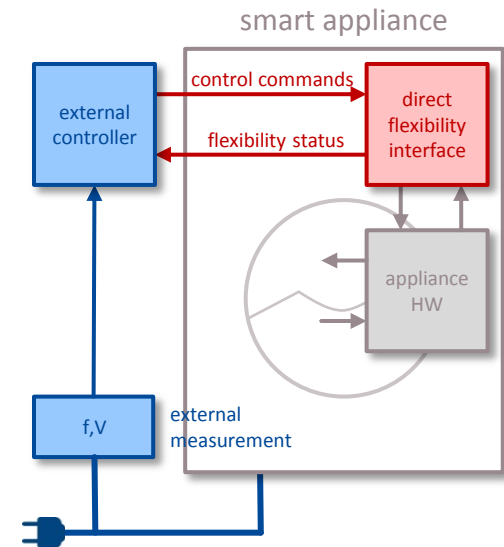
## direct flexibility interface



## indirect flexibility interface



## internal measurement interface



# Interface architecture recommendation

## direct flexibility interface

- used in quite a lot of use cases
- generic building block for other interfaces

recommendation:

**MANDATORY**

## indirect flexibility interface

- only used in variable price based demand response
- difficult to reuse for other use cases

recommendation:

**OPTIONAL**

## internal measurement interface

- only used grid support oriented demand response
- impossible to reuse for other use case
- solve grid issues in (local) specific cases

recommendation:

**OUT of SCOPE**

# Interface strategic decision

## Keeping in mind:

- » the generic character of the direct flexibility interface
- » the importance of variable pricing
- » the very specific character of the internal measurement interface

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*Direct flexibility interface : **MANDATORY***

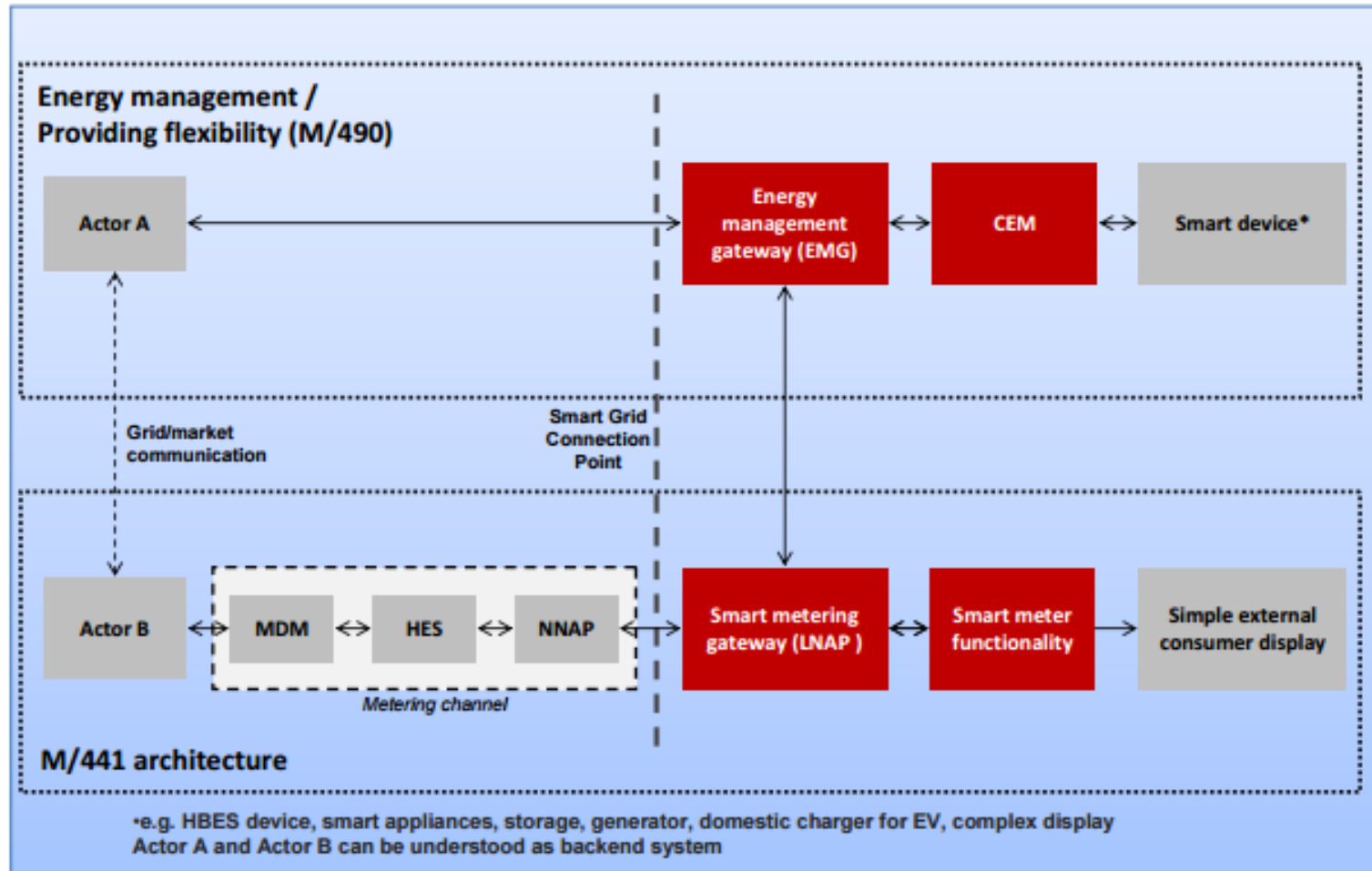
*Indirect flexibility interface: **OPTIONAL***

*Internal measurement interface: **OUT of SCOPE***

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# Interoperability: Starting point top-down

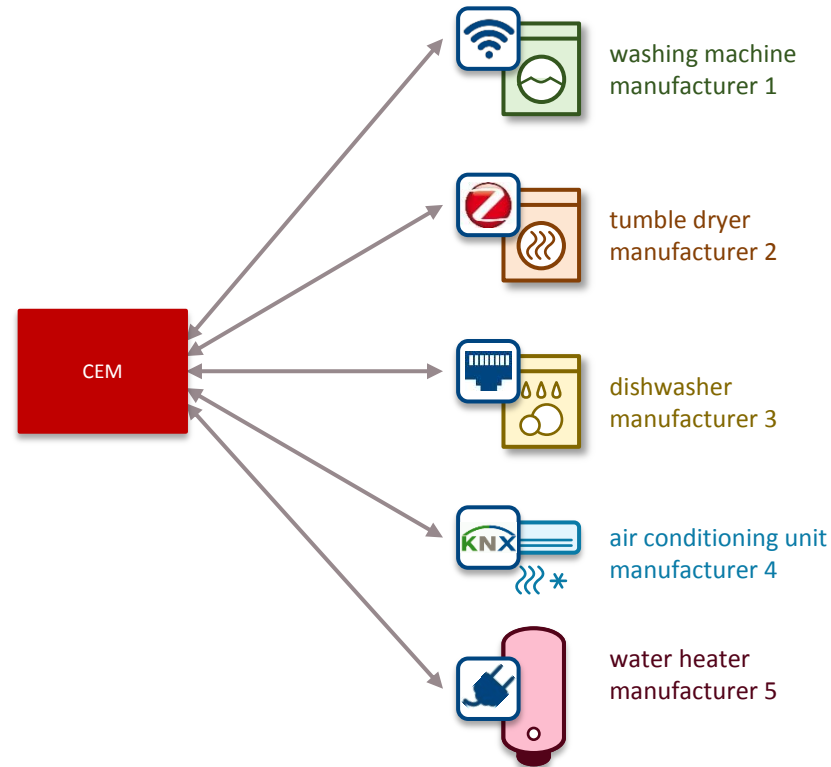


CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Grid Coordination Group – Flexibility functional architecture

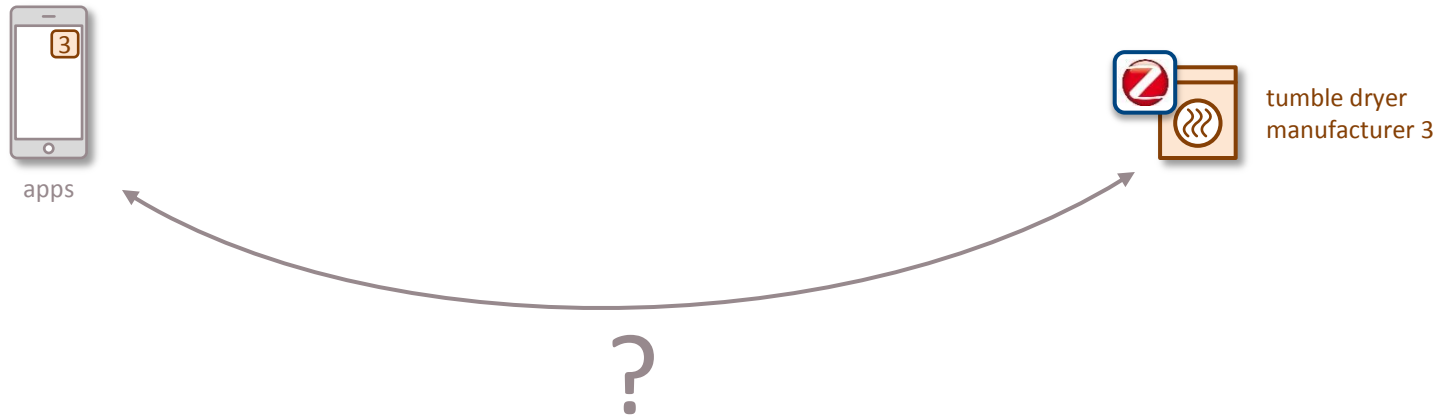
# Interoperability: Points of attention

- » This study aims at defining requirements for energy smart appliances keeping the SG-CG functional architecture in mind
- » This study is **not defining** a complete **smart grid architecture**
- » Avoid creating barriers by introducing unnecessary dependencies

# Interoperability: Pragmatic bottom-up investigation

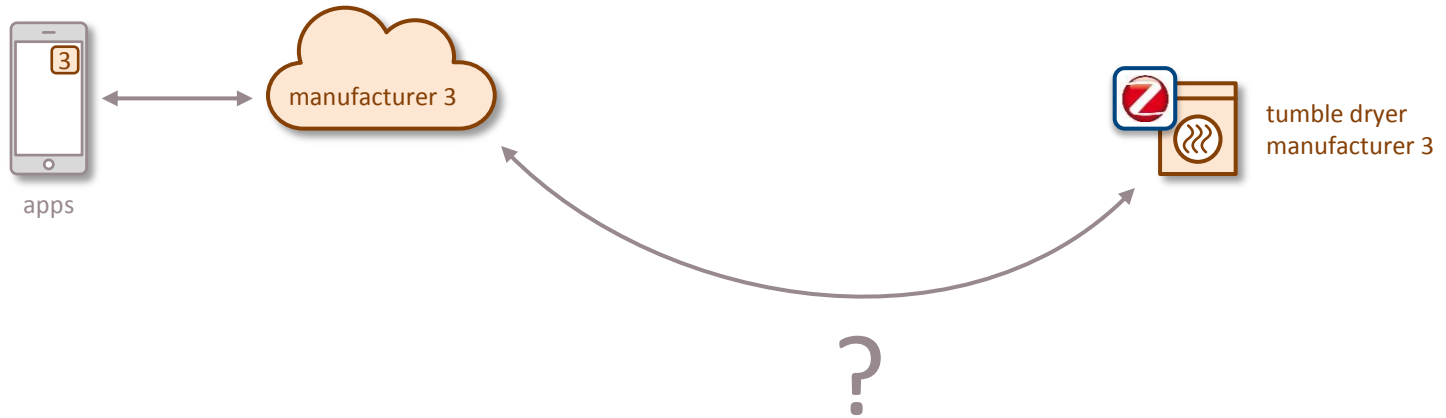


# Apps as de-facto common market practice today

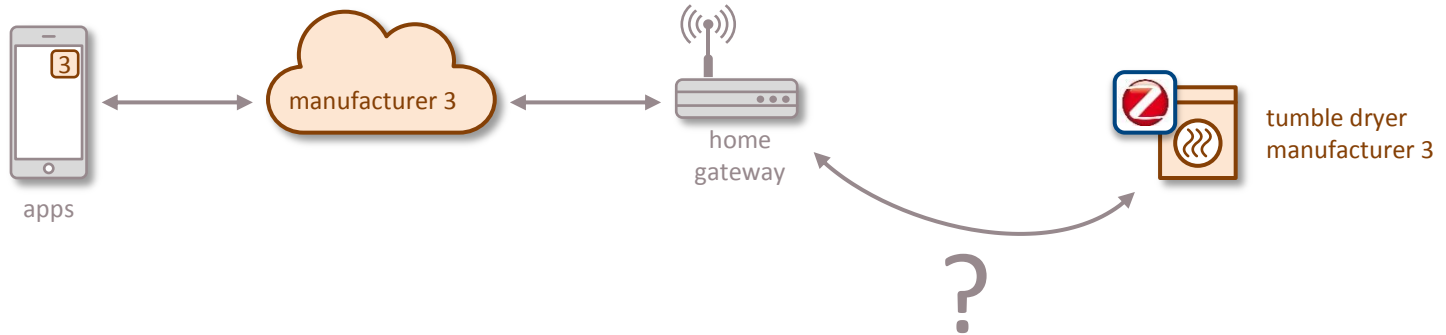




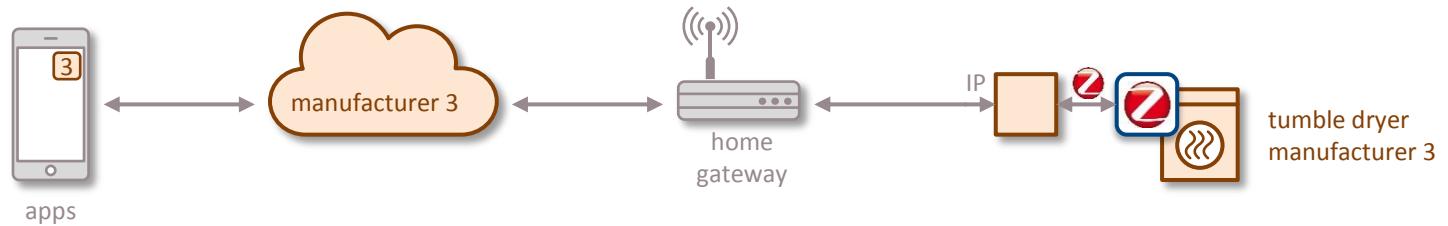
# Apps as de-facto common market practice today



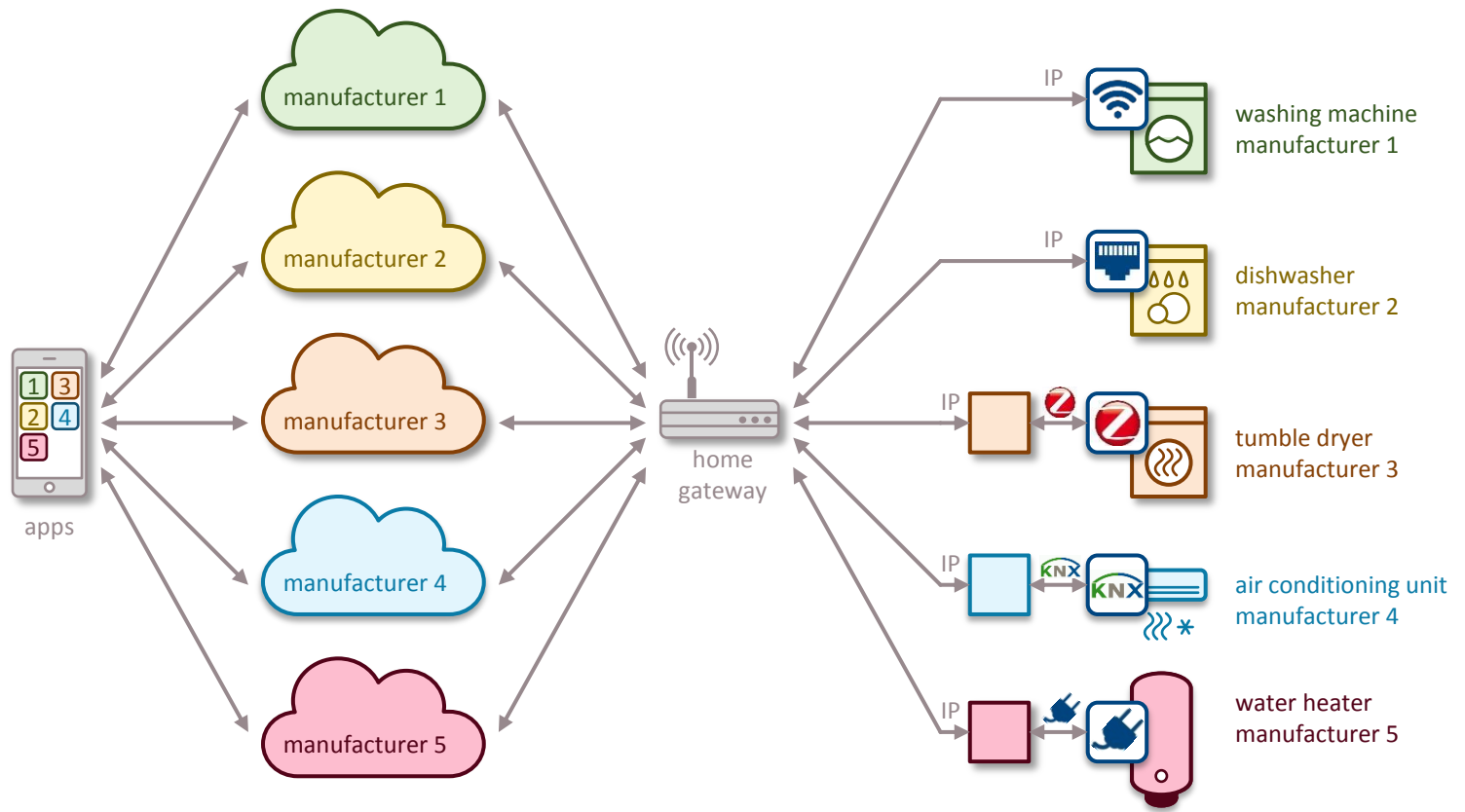
# Apps as de-facto common market practice today



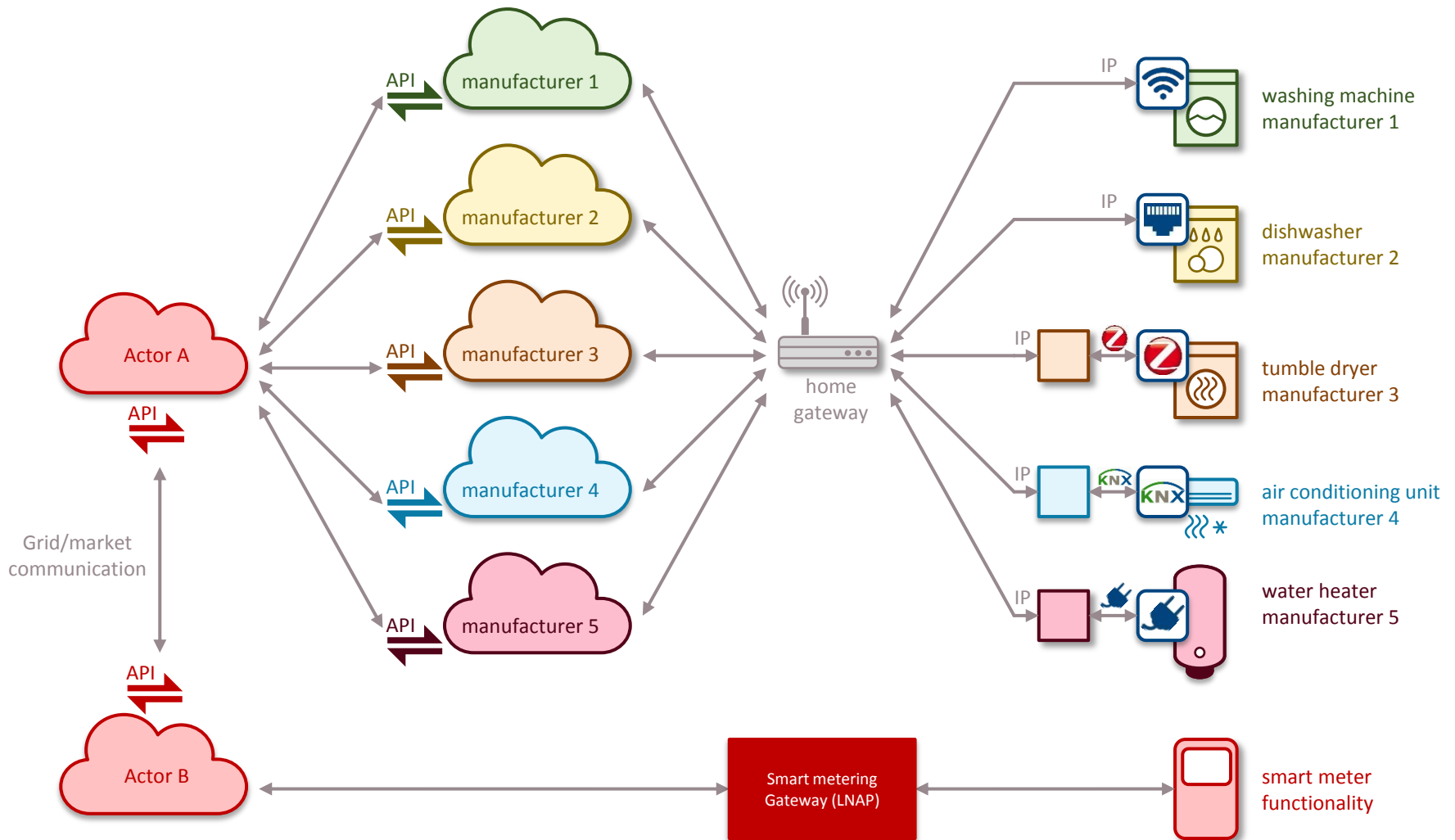
# Apps as de-facto common market practice today



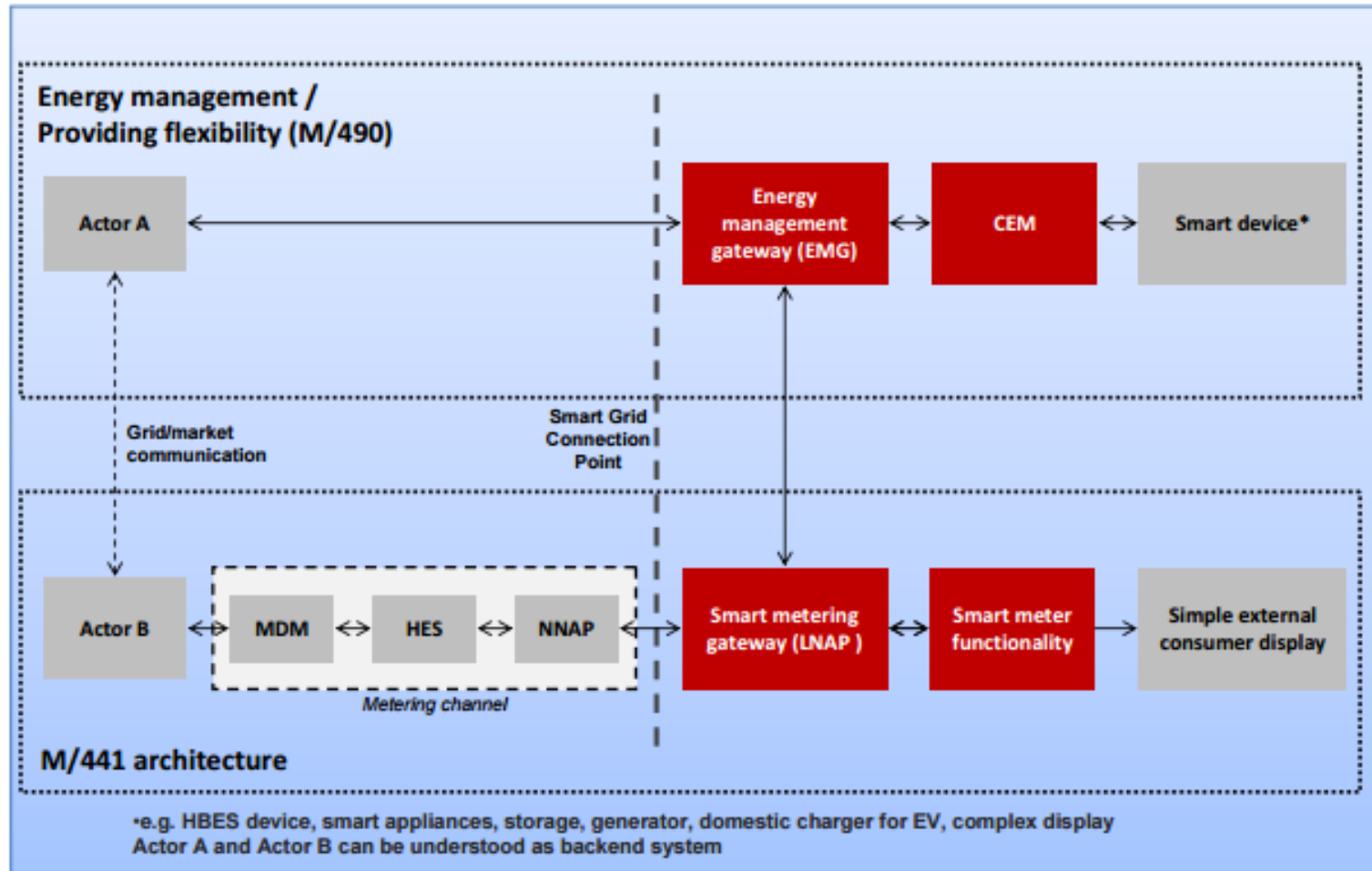
# Apps as de-facto common market practice today



# From apps to smart grid interoperability



# And back to the flexibility functional architecture



CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Grid Coordination Group – Flexibility functional architecture

# Interoperability strategic decisions

## Although:

- » CEM can play a role in aggregating local flexibility
- » CEM can play a role as a local controller (e.g. local renewable energy)
- » CEM can implement translation of price signals into direct control signals

## But keeping in mind that:

- » Role of a CEM in cloud based solutions is limited
- » (Lack of) CEM interoperability/standardization should not create an additional barrier

2

*Energy smart appliances should be able to function **without the presence of a Home/Customer Energy Manager***

# Interoperability strategic decisions

## Although:

- » smart meter can act as a variable price information interface
- » smart meter can act as an interface for real time electricity consumption

## But keeping in mind that:

- » smart meter can not distinguish consumption of smart appliances and other consumers in the house
- » measurement requirements typically not sufficient for settlement
- » there are large differences in smart meter specifications and planned roll-out over Europe

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*Energy smart appliances should be able to function **without** the presence of a **Smart Meter***



# Interoperability strategic decisions

Keeping in mind that:

- » energy smart appliances should be able to connect to a local customer/home energy manager
- » energy smart appliances should be able to connect to interfaces of external parties

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*Energy smart appliances should be able to receive instructions from a controller **inside and outside** the customer **home network***

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# 4 technical appliance categories

## Category I: Periodical appliances

- dishwasher
- washing machine
- tumble dryer

## Category II: Thermal appliances

### Category IIa: internal controller internal flexibility

- refrigerators
- freezers
- commercial refrigeration
- storage water heater
- electric radiator with inertia
- heatpump with internal thermal storage
- air conditioning with internal storage

### Category IIb: internal controller, external flexibility

- electric radiator without inertia
- electric boiler
- heatpump without thermal storage
- air conditioning without thermal storage

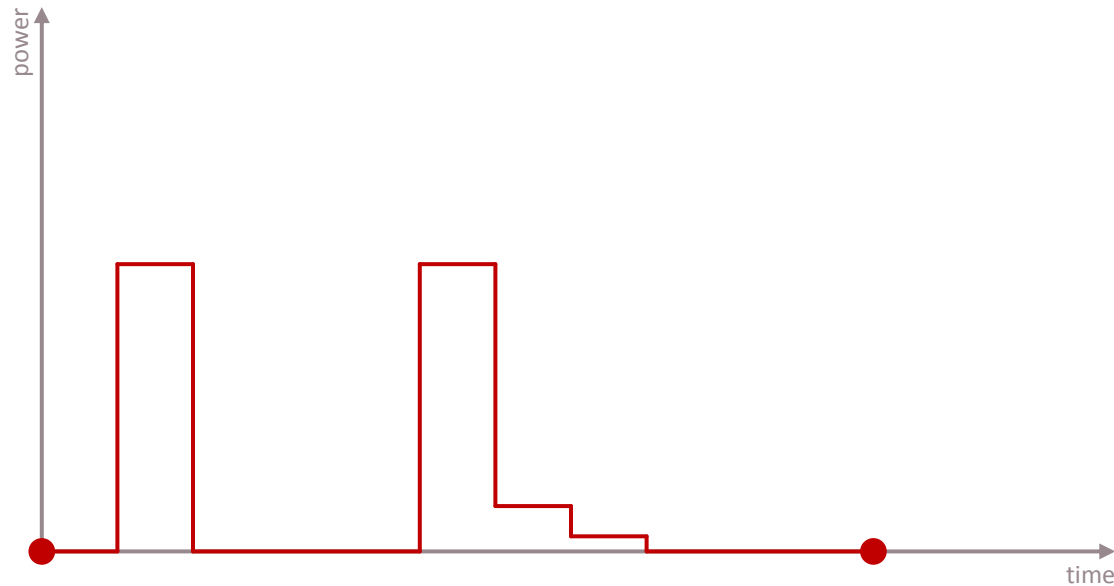
## Category III: Energy storage systems

## Category IV: EV charging poles

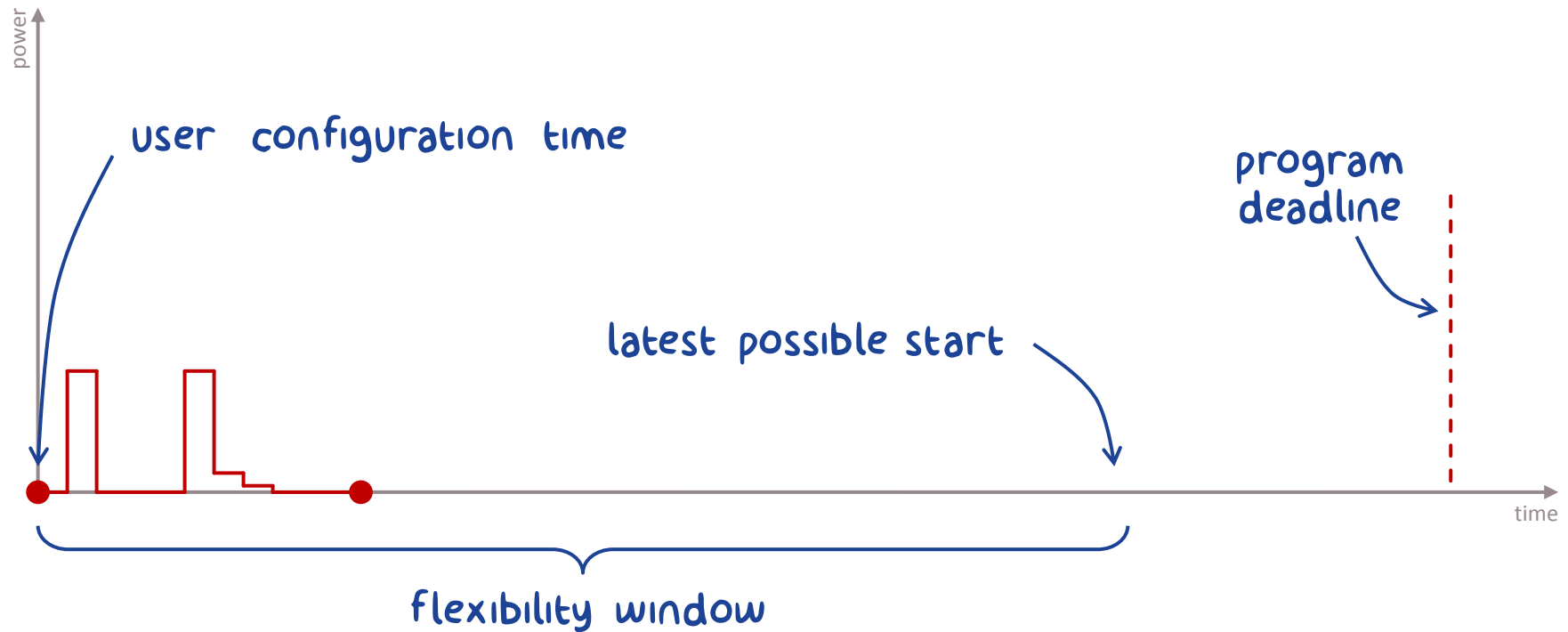
5

***Split-up in appliances groups with vertical requirements where needed***

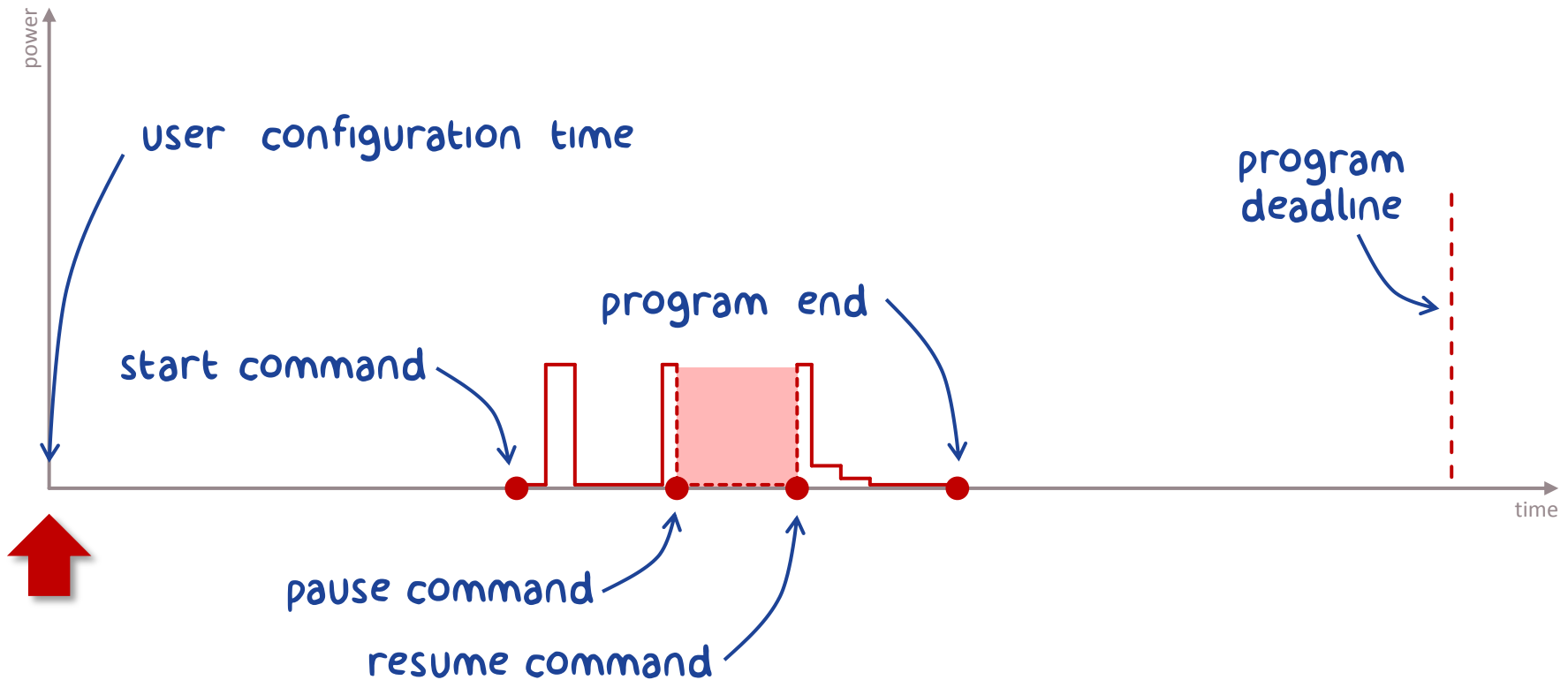
# Periodical appliance basics: the program



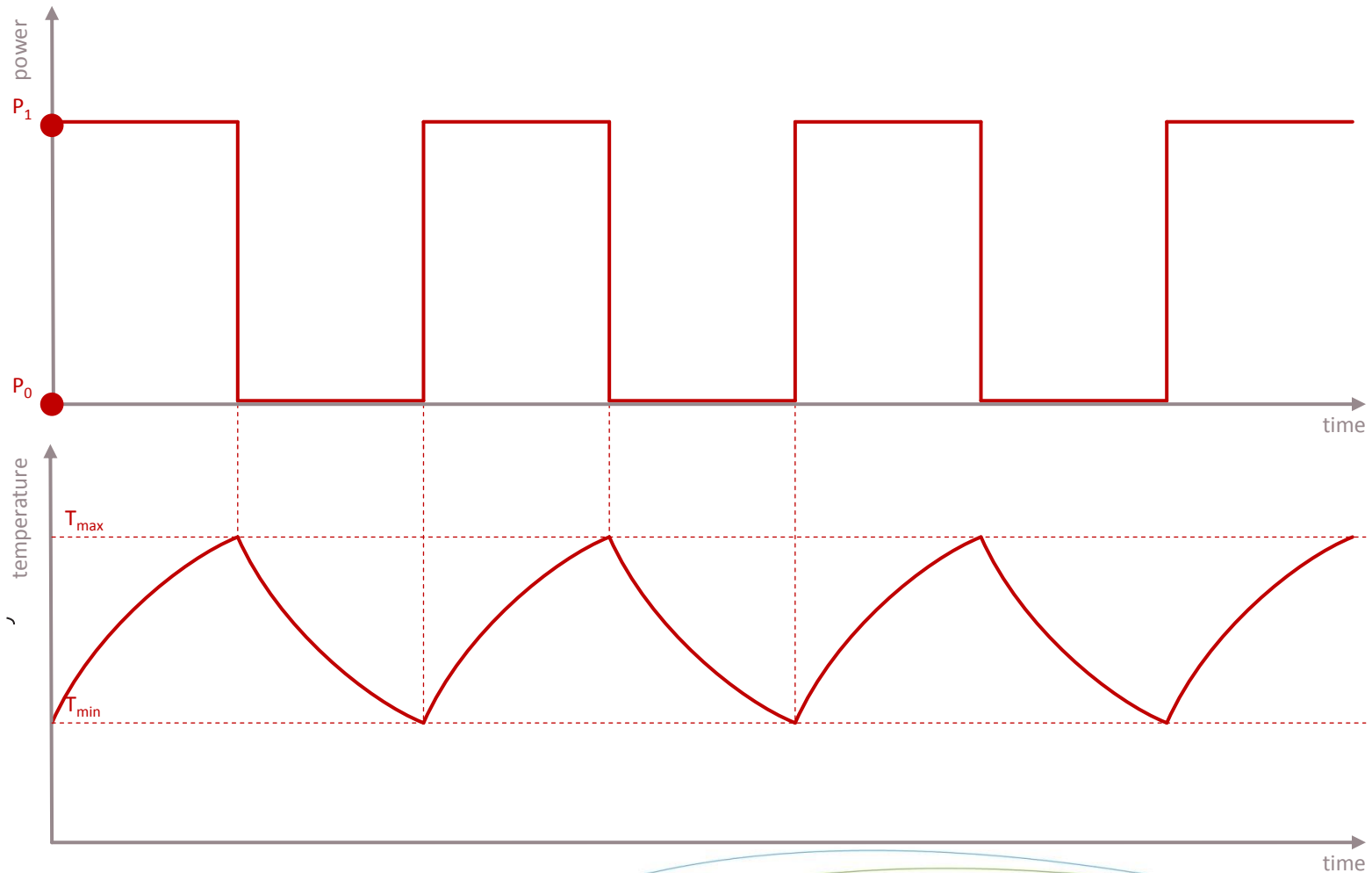
# Periodical appliance basics: the flexibility window



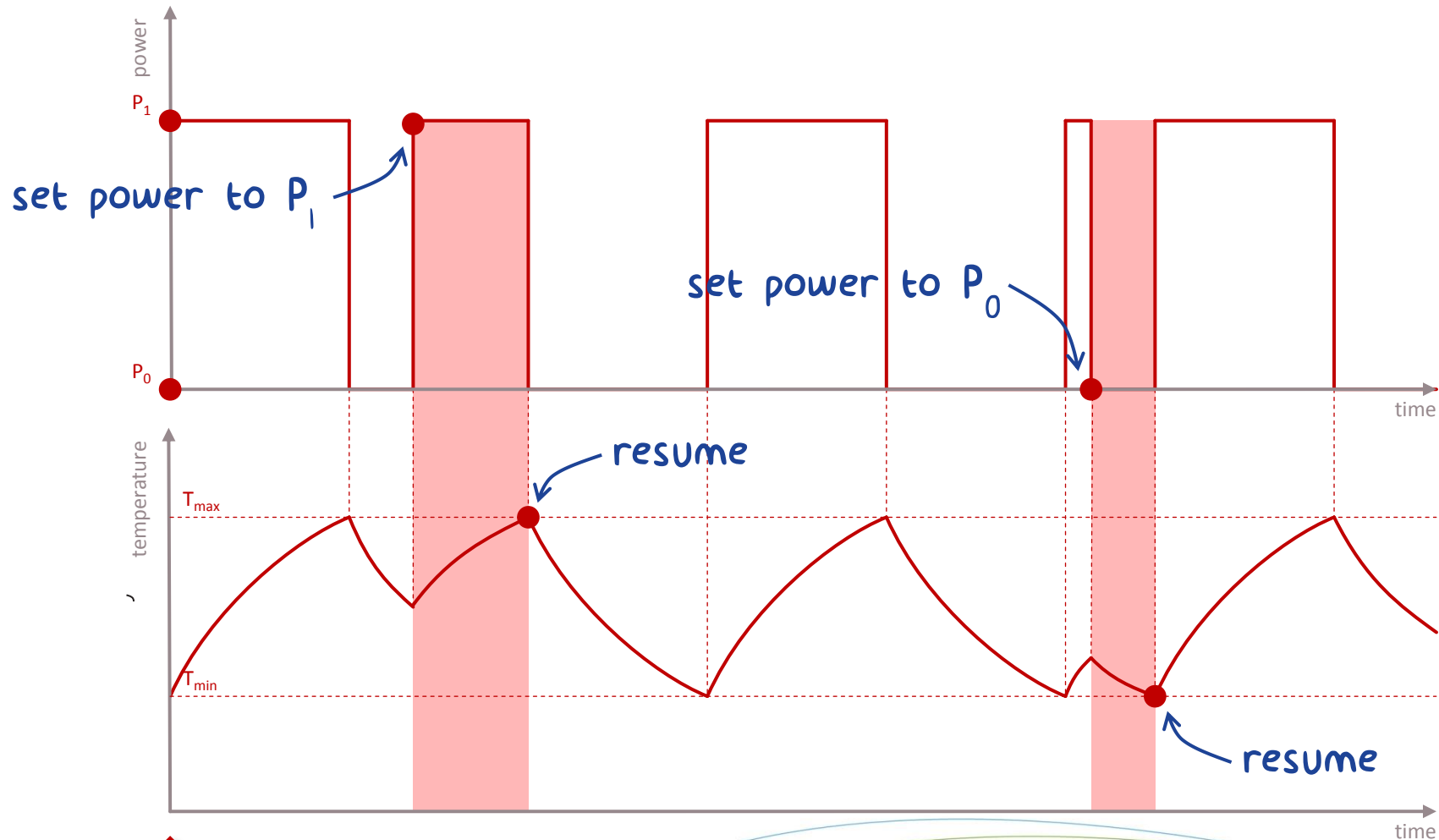
# Periodical appliance basics: interruptibility



# Thermal appliance basics: hysteresis control without flexibility activation

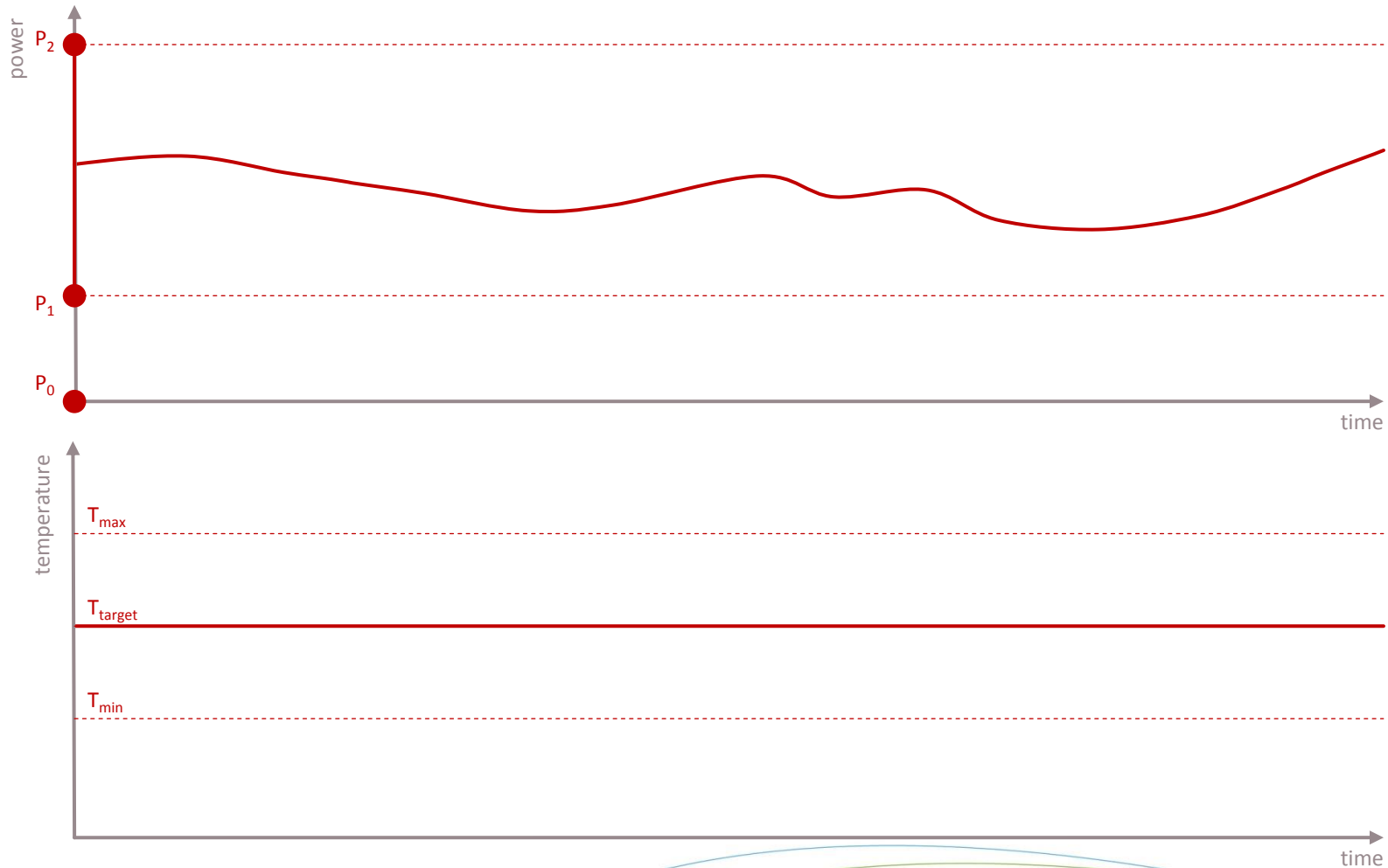


# Thermal appliance basics: hysteresis control with flexibility activation

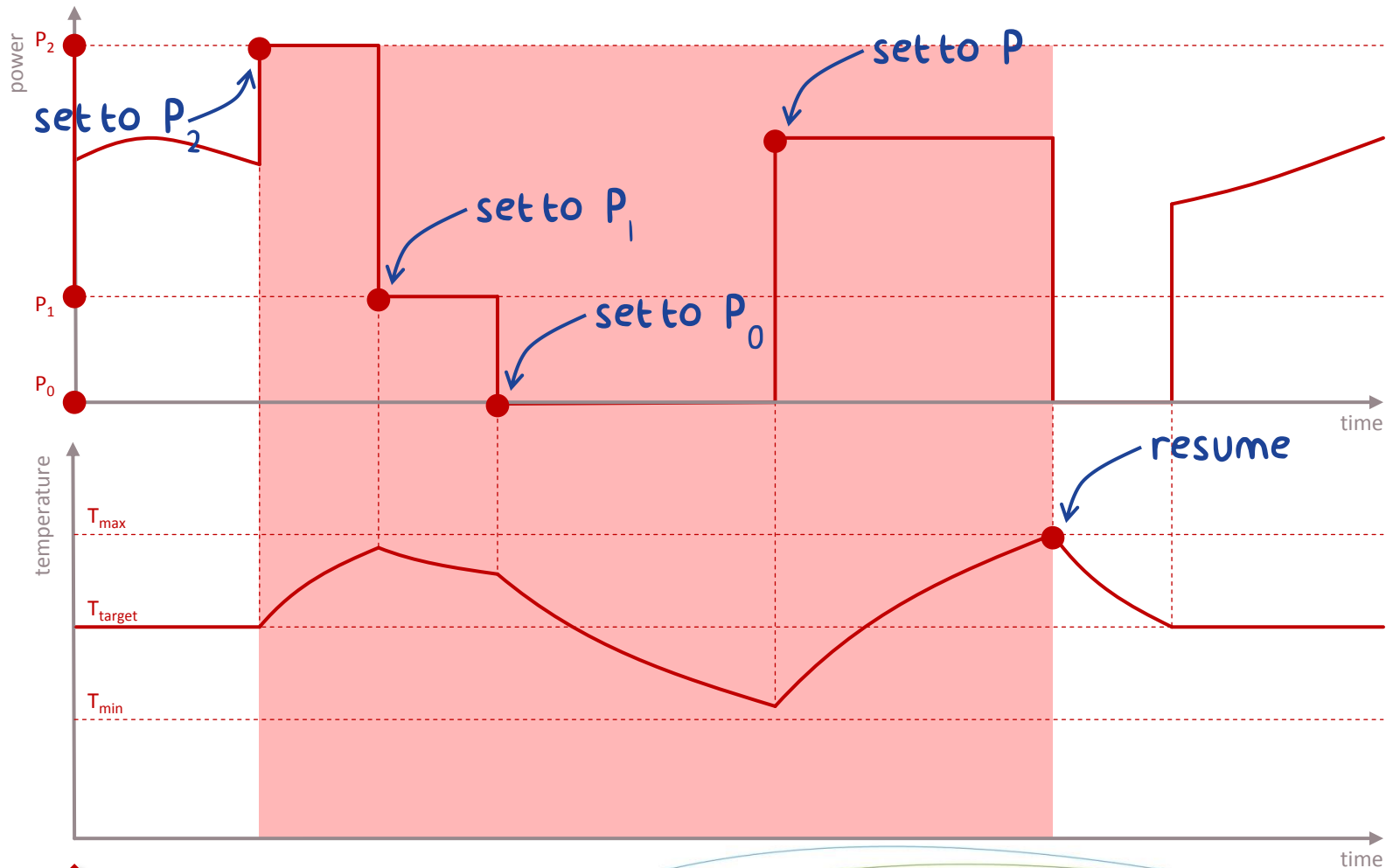




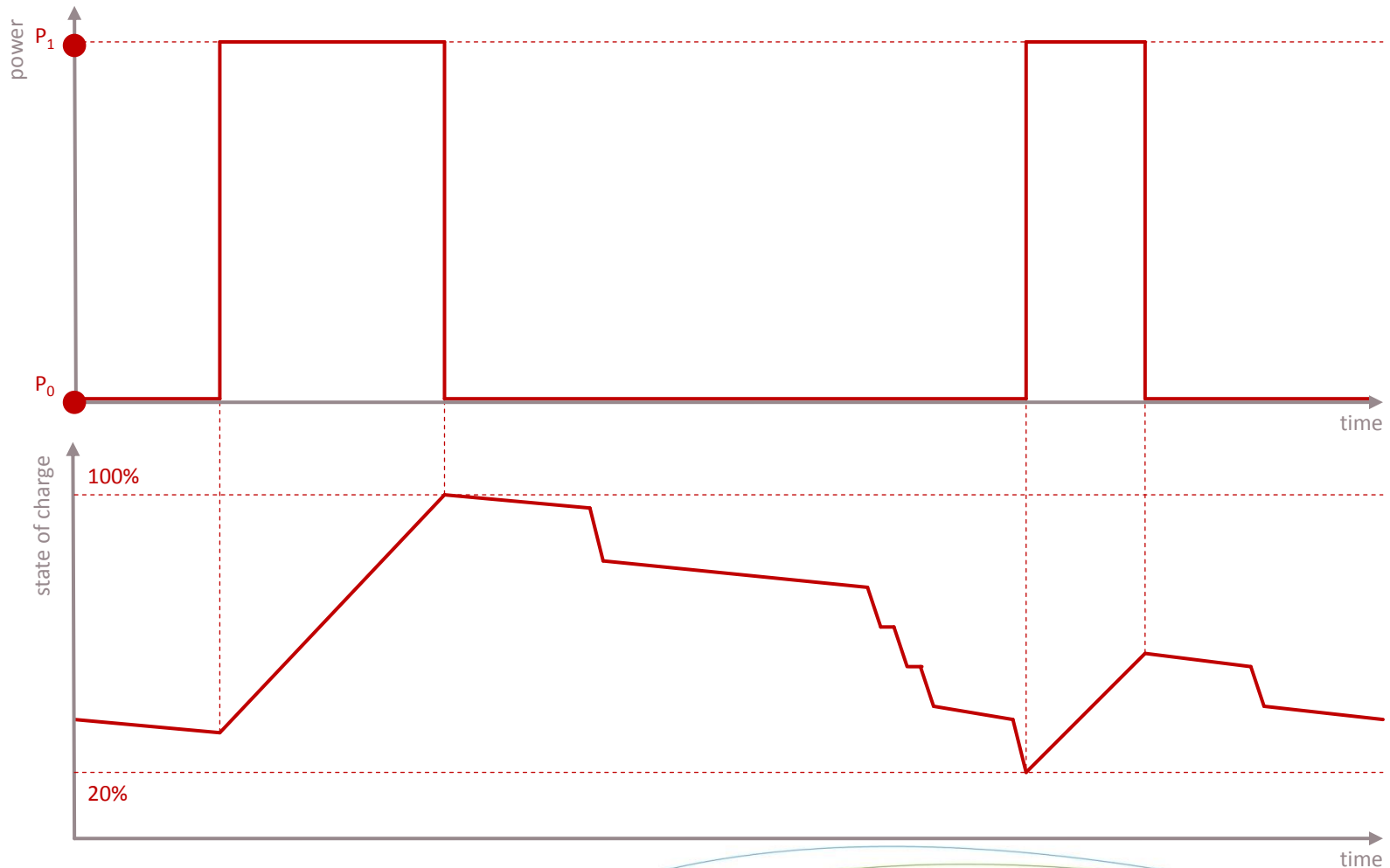
# Thermal appliance basics: continuous control without flexibility activation



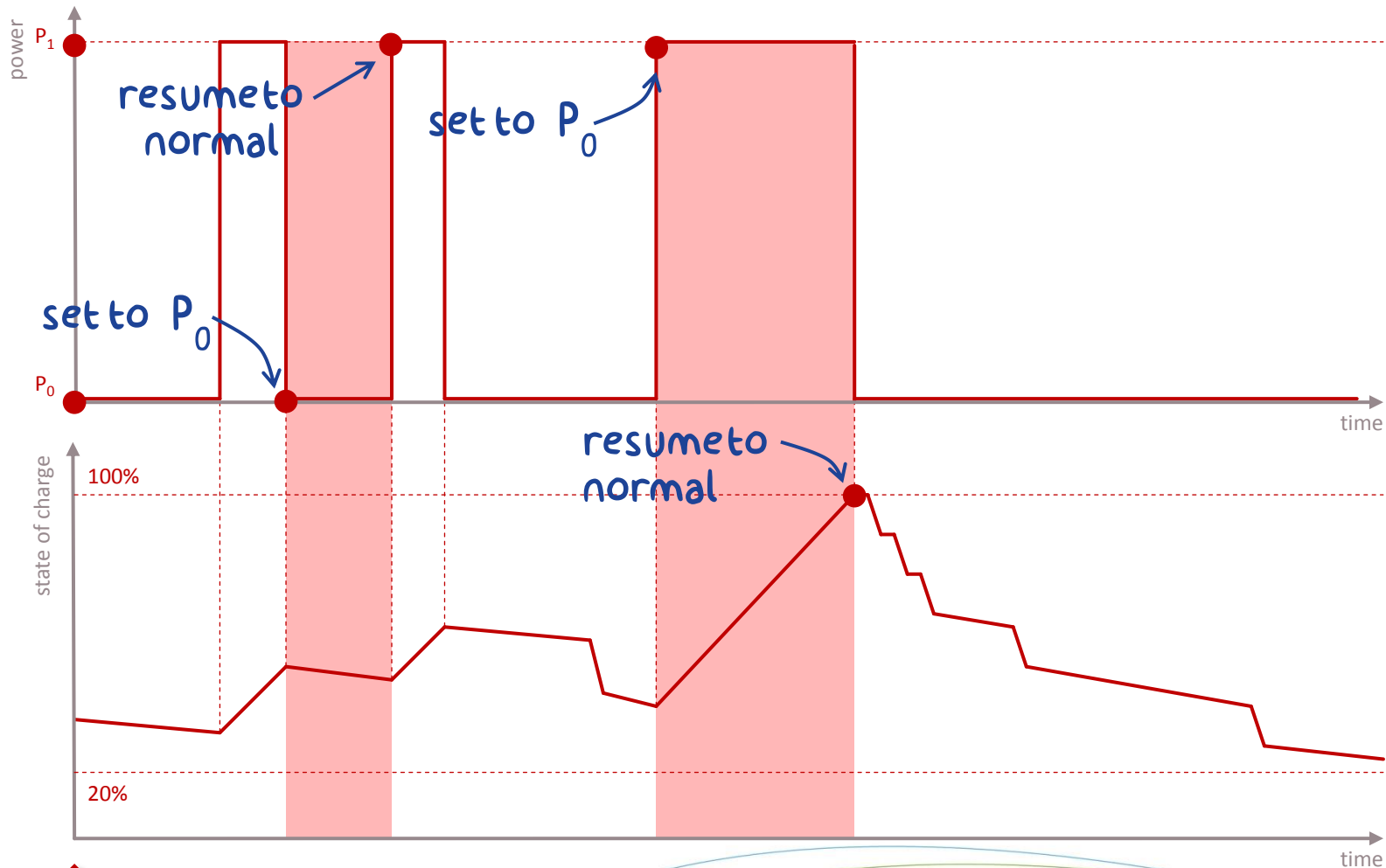
# Thermal appliance basics: continuous control with flexibility activation



# Thermal appliance basics: Domestic hot water boiler without flexibility activation



# Thermal appliance basics: Domestic hot water boiler with flexibility activation

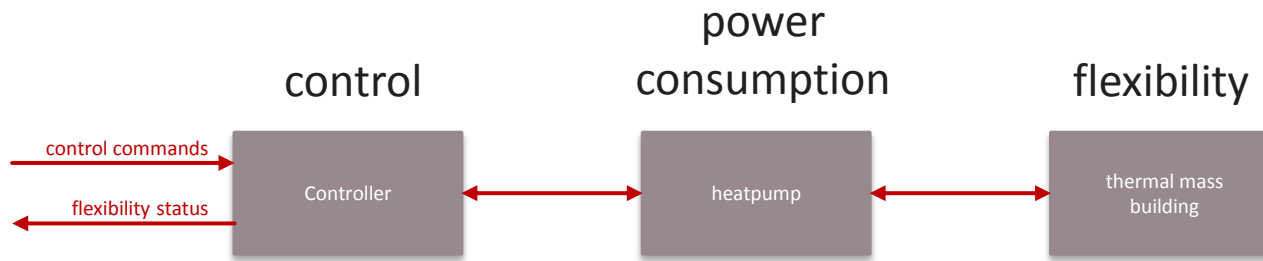


# Why different thermal appliance categories?

## Some properties of a smart appliance

- » contains flexibility: it is possible to adapt the electricity consumption pattern in such a way that the comfort of the customer is not affected
- » consumes electricity: otherwise it cannot adapt its electricity consumption
- » has a controller: which is able to interpret the instructions into actions

# A typical HVAC example



- » power consumption is in the heat pump
- » flexibility is in the thermal mass of the building
- » heatpump can be controlled by an external controller

# Thermal appliances strategic decisions

Keeping in mind that:

- » it is very difficult to define criteria for energy smart appliances without having a controller

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*From the thermal appliances group, only thermal appliances **including a controller** can be considered as energy smart*

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# Strategic decisions

1

*Direct flexibility interface : **MANDATORY***

*Indirect flexibility interface: **OPTIONAL***

*Internal measurement interface: **OUT of SCOPE***

2

*Energy smart appliances should be able to function **without** the presence of a **Home/Customer Energy Manager***

3

*Energy smart appliances should be able to function **without** the presence of a **Smart Meter***

# Strategic decisions

4

*Energy smart appliances should be able to receive instructions from a controller **inside and outside** the customer **home network***

5

***Split-up** in appliances groups with **vertical requirements** where needed*

6

*From the thermal appliances group, **only thermal appliances including a controller** can be considered as energy smart*

# Strategic decisions

**We would like to hear from you.  
Thank you for your input!**