


Collaborative Energy and the Future Smart Grid

ISA Expo 2009-10-07



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Collaborative Energy and the Future Smart Grid

William Cox
Cox Software Architects LLC

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William Cox

- William Cox has a deep and practical understanding of software architecture and technologies such as XML, Web services, Service-oriented architectures, eBusiness, Networking and system software, and has been applying those skills to improved interoperation between smart power grids and smart buildings, industrial facilities, homes, and more.
- He has been working to define standards for Energy Interoperation, including Demand Response and Distributed Energy Resources, and Market Information such as prices and energy characteristics, and is a member of the NIST Domain Expert Working Groups for Industry to Grid, Building to Grid, and more.
- He earned a PhD and MS in Computer Sciences from the University of Wisconsin—Madison.



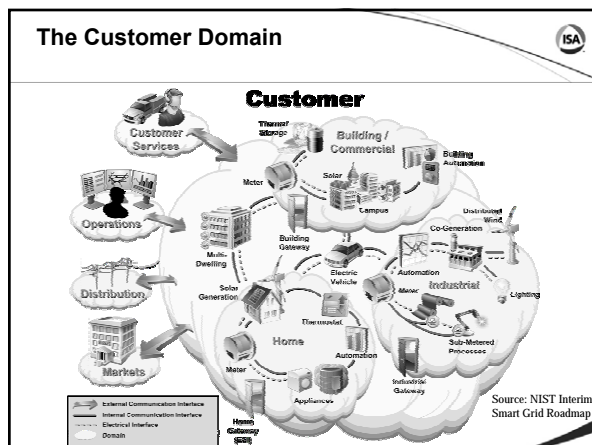
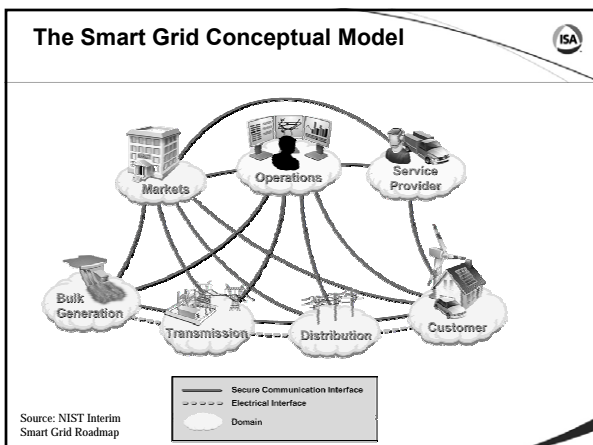
Outline

- Smart Grid Conceptual Model
- Key Architectural Elements
- Energy Production and Consumption
- Actionable Information
- Collaborative Energy
- Microgrids
- The Future is (sort of) Now
- Conclusions
- References and Contact Information

Terminology Affects Thought

Utility, Customer
Utility, Ratepayer → **Producer, Consumer**
CoGeneration, Utility

Load Side
Demand Reduction → **Collaborative Energy**
Demand Response
Distributed Energy Resources

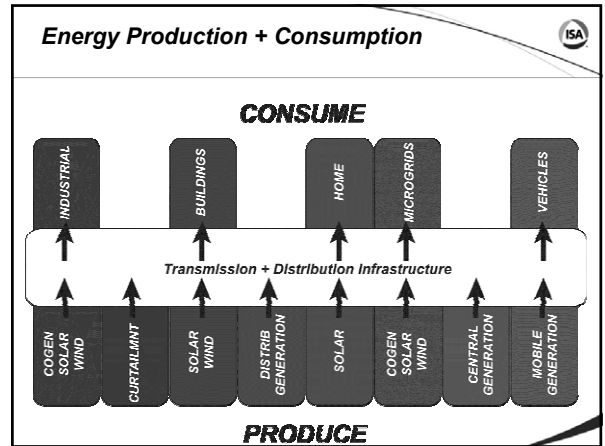


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Key architectural elements

- Gateway (also called Energy Services Interface [ESI])
- Line of demarcation
 - Physical
 - Ownership
 - Control
- Inter-domain interoperation is important
 - Light, flexible integration interfaces
- Industrial and large commercial have moved from Direct Load Control approaches toward **Collaborative Energy**
- Some Direct Load Control (**Managed Energy**) in residential and small commercial



Actionable Information

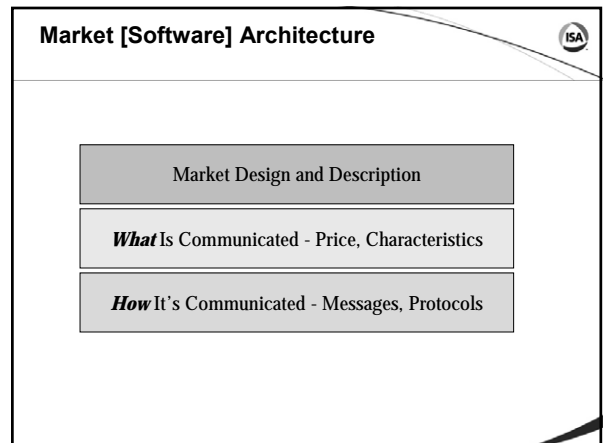
- For collaboration must **make timely decisions**
- Price
 - The **result** of a tariff computation, not the computation
 - The **currency**
 - Need tariff simplification/computation—a long way to go
- Product Definition
 - The **qualities** of energy sold, e.g. source, carbon characteristics
 - The **quantity** and the **units**
- Usage Information
 - Interval, other metrology—already available in industrial settings
 - Price applied to usage

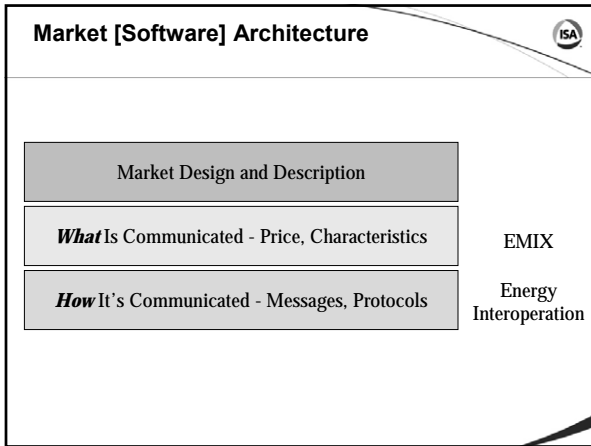
Collaborative Energy

- Collaborative Energy
 - Collaboration between consumer and producer
 - Adjust usage and generation to fit circumstances
 - Scales well
- Managed Energy
 - Control of consumption and distributed generation
 - Usually by utilities
 - Utility or grid management reaches into the facility
 - Commonly residential or where no facility Energy Management System or Facility Control Systems
 - Harder to scale
- Blends

Collaborative Energy Standards

- Primarily in OASIS, leading eBusiness, Web services, XML Standards Developing Organization
- OASIS Energy Interoperation Technical Committee
 - Started with Open Automated Demand Response, Lawrence Berkeley National Labs
 - Interoperation protocol
 - Signal semantics
 - More input needed from industrial operators
 - Started Summer 2009
- OASIS Energy Market Information Exchange TC
 - Actionable price information
 - Characteristics, quantity, price, currency, schedule
 - Starting October 15, 2009





- ## Microgrids and the Future
- Microgrids are being implemented now
 - District Power, campus, ...
 - Energy trading and collaboration within a microgrid
 - Goal—use consistent standards for collaborative energy
 - *Inside* a microgrid
 - *To and from* a microgrid
 - Where there are no microgrids
 - Avoid the net metering arguments
 - Blended inside-the-grid prices with lower spreads?
 - Industrial co-generation has obvious benefits
 - Much microgrid interaction will be DC, not AC
 - Avoid inverter losses, phase issues
 - Add DC-to-DC conversion issues

- ## In Some Ways the Future is Now
- For Some Industrial and larger Commercial Customers
 - Dynamic Prices
 - Price responsiveness
 - Distributed Energy Resources [DER/co-generation]
 - Large scale process and building control
 - But...
 - Inconsistent communication means custom implementations
 - 3000 ways to describe retail price, 27 different wholesale markets
 - Tariff and contractual limits on co-generation and collaboration
 - Microgrids being deployed but not in broad use
 - Collaboration is limited

- ## Conclusions
- Collaborative Energy will enable
 - More effective and efficient use of resources
 - More price competition
 - New market differentiation by source characteristics
 - Better use of industrial co-generation
 - Better grid stability with intermittent inputs
 - Microgrids will develop into a place for innovation
 - Better collaboration will lead to lower costs
 - Better collaboration will save you money

- ## References
- Energy Market Information Exchange TC
 - <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/emix/>
 - Energy Interoperation TC
 - <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/energyinterop/>
 - NIST Smart Grid Interim Roadmap
 - NIST Framework and Roadmap Release 1.0
 - NIST Smart Grid Home Page
 - <http://nist.gov/smartgrid/>
 - Microgrids
 - <http://www.galvinpower.org/> The Galvin Initiative

Contact Information

Newsletter Signup, Papers, Presentations
Energy Interoperation Technical Committee
Energy Market Information Exchange TC
Energy-related and other papers and presentations
are at <http://www.CoxSoftwareArchitects.com/>

William Cox
Cox Software Architects
<http://www.CoxSoftwareArchitects.com/energy>
wtcox@CoxSoftwareArchitects.com