

Fast, Scalable Demand-Shaping with ColorPower

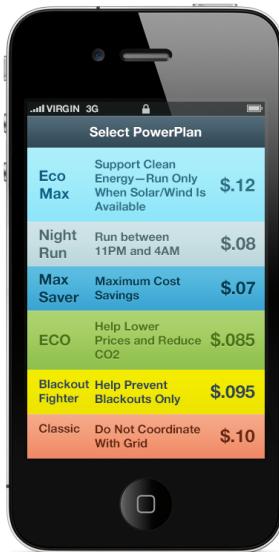
Jacob Beal

January, 2013

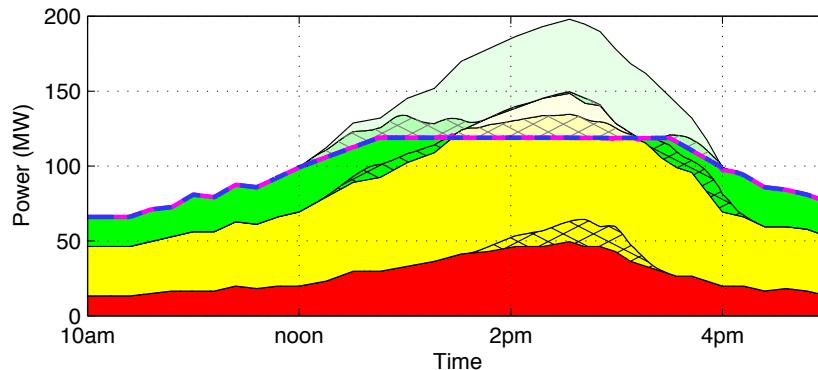
Raytheon
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ColorPower in a Nutshell:

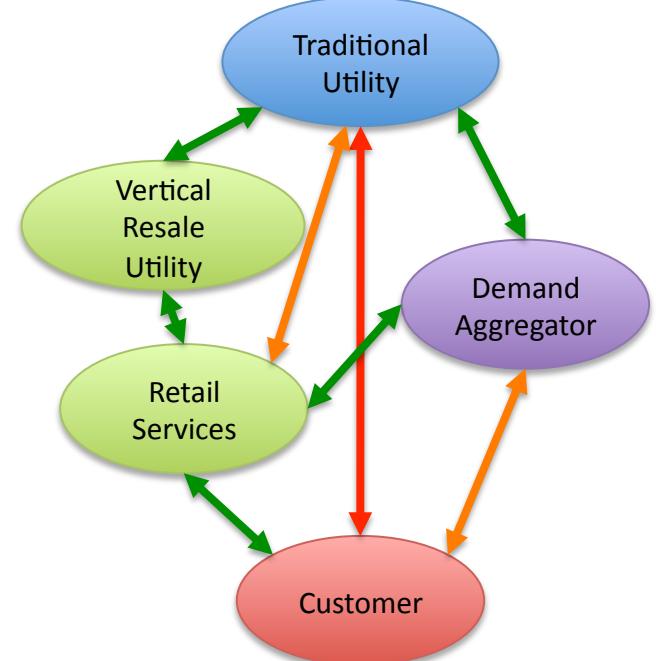
Energy service tiers...



... allow scalable distributed demand management...



... bringing disruptive change to the energy industry.



Talk Outline

- **Energy Flexibility Tiers**
- The ColorPower algorithm
- Implications and Impact

The Demand Challenge

- Future retail utilities must be able to effectively manage *demand fulfillment at the margin*
 - Defer consumption
 - Pull forward consumption
 - Cancel uneconomic consumption (in customers' best interest!)
- Problem: inadequate coordination between the grid and end user devices

Economists vs. Customers

Microeconomics View

- Customers can be modeled as rational marginal demand functions for a commodity
- Customers can be modeled as virtual power plants
- Customers need to be sent price signals to modify their behavior

Customer View

- I do not have a marginal demand for power, I want reliable service
- I am not a virtual power plant
- I don't want price volatility risk or to do laundry at midnight

Retail Power Is a Service

- Not a hot concert ticket
- Not a basket of commodity electrons
- Customers prefer to buy power as a service, not a commodity
 - Just like many other service industries

The service sector has largely abandoned congestion pricing as a way to manage demand peaking

Paradigms for Peak Demand Control

Industry	Process / Technology
Various (e.g. manufacturing)	“First Come First Serve” / Backlog Queue
Hospitals	“Most Urgent First” / Waiting Room
Road Transportation	“Alternating Access” / Traffic Light
General Digital Communications	“Best Effort Transport” / TCP/IP
Cellular	Automatic Protocol / CDMA
Cable Networking	Automatic Protocol / DOCSIS
DSL	Automatic Protocol / ATM
Electric Power - Today	Free-for All / Circuit Breaker
Electric Power – Future Consensus	Real-time Auction / Smart Grid

Technology As Auction Enabler

HOW MUCH IS THIS POWER WORTH TO YOU NOW?

HOW ABOUT NOW?

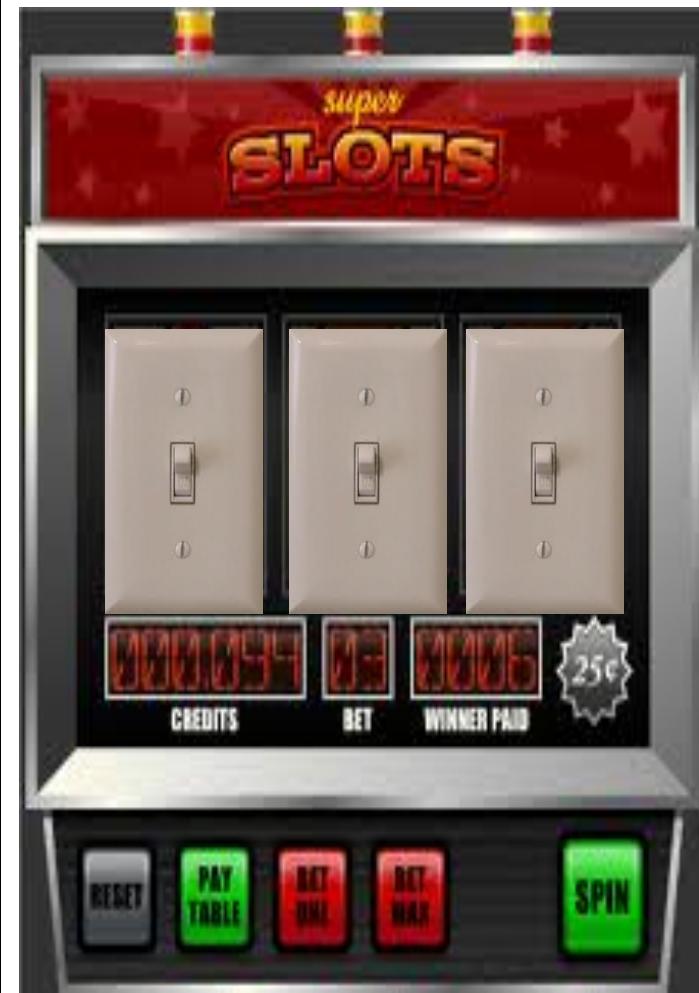
HOW ABOUT NOW?

SORRY YOU WERE JUST OUTBID BY R1CH_P0WRHAWG

YOUR POWER HAS MOVED TO A PLACE WHERE IT IS
MORE APPRECIATED

[POWER OFF]

THE GOOD NEWS IS YOU HAVE NOW SAVED 26 OPEN
SODA CANS WORTH OF CO₂ EMISSIONS



Energy efficiency or clever trading?



FrigidTrader 3000

- Aggressive risk/reward tradeoff!
- Detects and avoids hedge-fund price-manipulation strategies!
- Free trading strategy upgrades!
- Icemaker upgrade available

Retail Price Volatility: Be Careful What You Wish For

Price Signal

PEANUTS ARE VERY EXPENSIVE
RIGHT NOW

WIDE-SCALE PRICE VOLATILITY:
GOOD FOR SPECULATORS
BAD FOR CONGESTION CONTROL
**CATASTROPHIC FOR SYSTEM
RELIABILITY**

WE'LL PAY YOU TO TAKE
THESE PEANUTS AWAY

Smart Appliance/EV Stampedes



Core problem: price is overloaded

- Too many stakeholders, not enough leverage:
 - Customer preferences
 - Customer impact
 - Procurement of supply
 - Operations reliability
 - Regulatory policy
 - Shareholders and financial traders

Alternative: *less* information

ColorPower: Tiered Energy Priority

Humans:
Always In Control
Privacy Respected



Flexible

ColorPower Appliance Priorities

1. Obey Your Humans' Preferences
2. Donate Flexibility to Power Grid



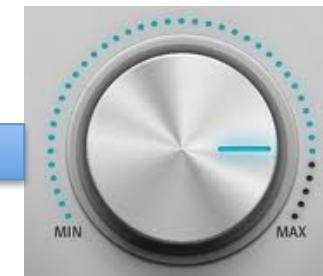
Emergency



Not Flexible



Smart Grid:
Coordinates Orderly Power
Access For Flexible
Appliances & Machines
Invisible to Humans



*"Shed 12 MW
of Flexible"*

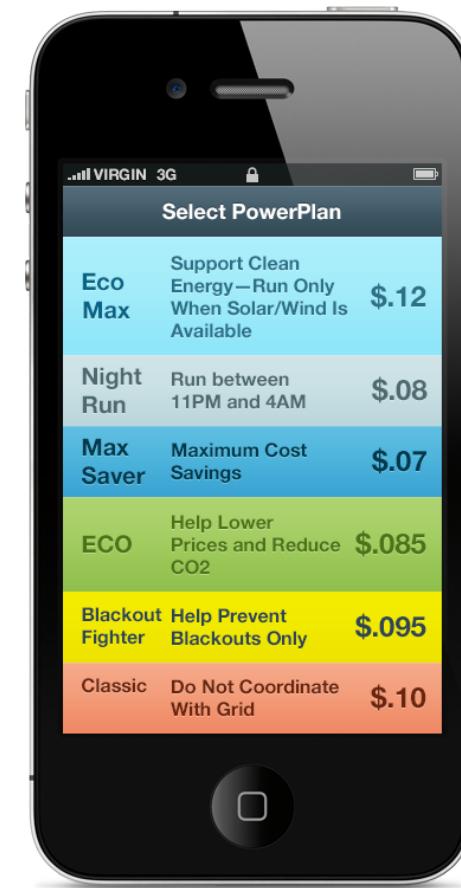
Self-Identification of Demand Flexibility



Leaf Button:
On = Flexible

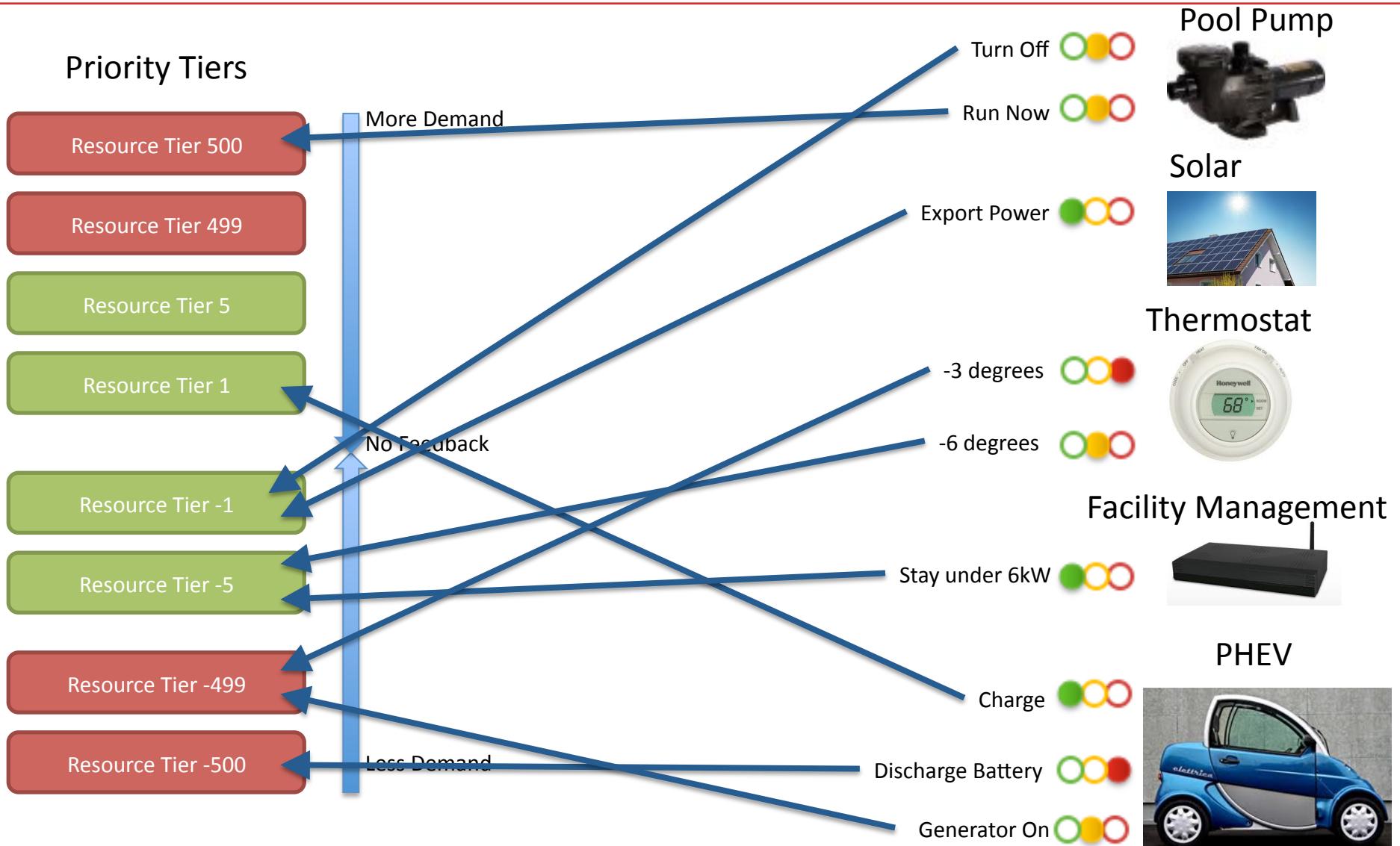


Green = Price Sensitive
Yellow = Reliability Responsive
Red = Opt Out



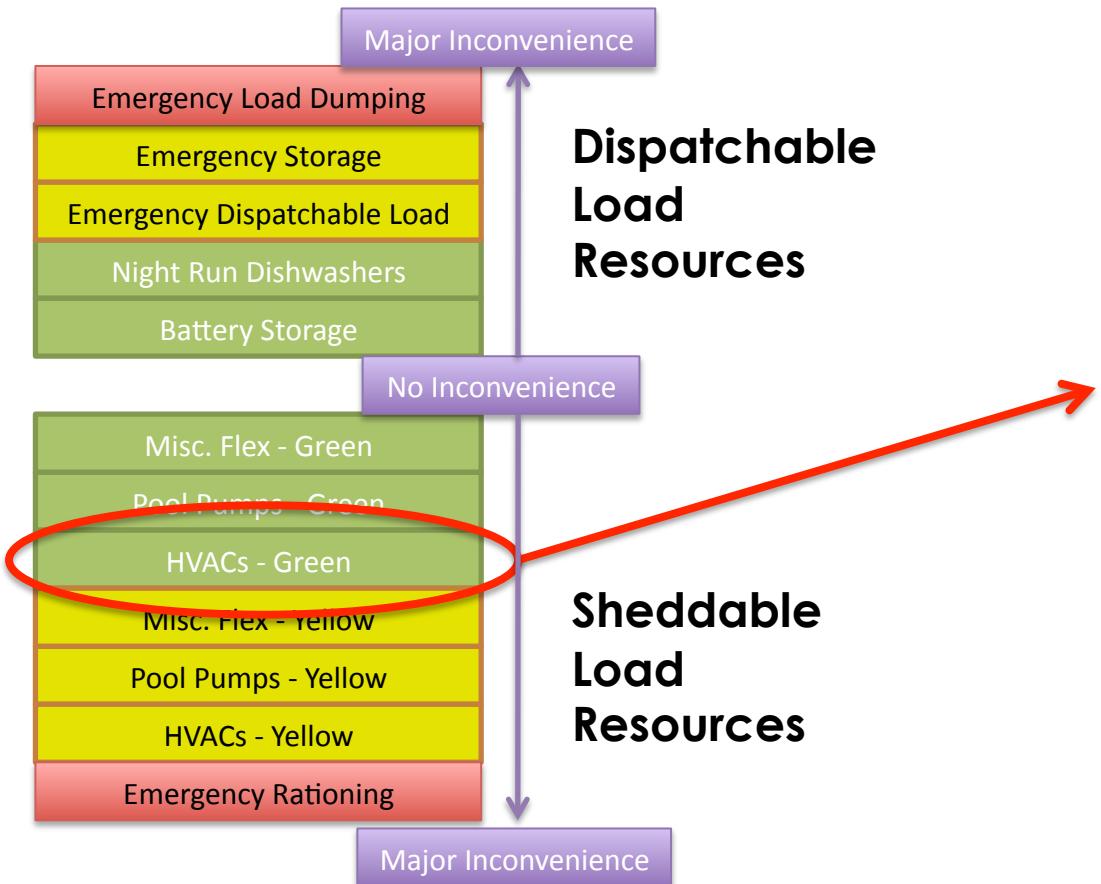
Cloud Software
With More Options

From Flexibility to Priority Tiers



Default Tier Assignment Via Color/Device Type

Tiered Aggregations



HVACs – Green Service Levels

- Max Curtailment: 60%
- Min Cycle Power Timeslice: 10 min
- Max Cycle Downtime: 20 min
- Max Ramp Rate: 200kW/min

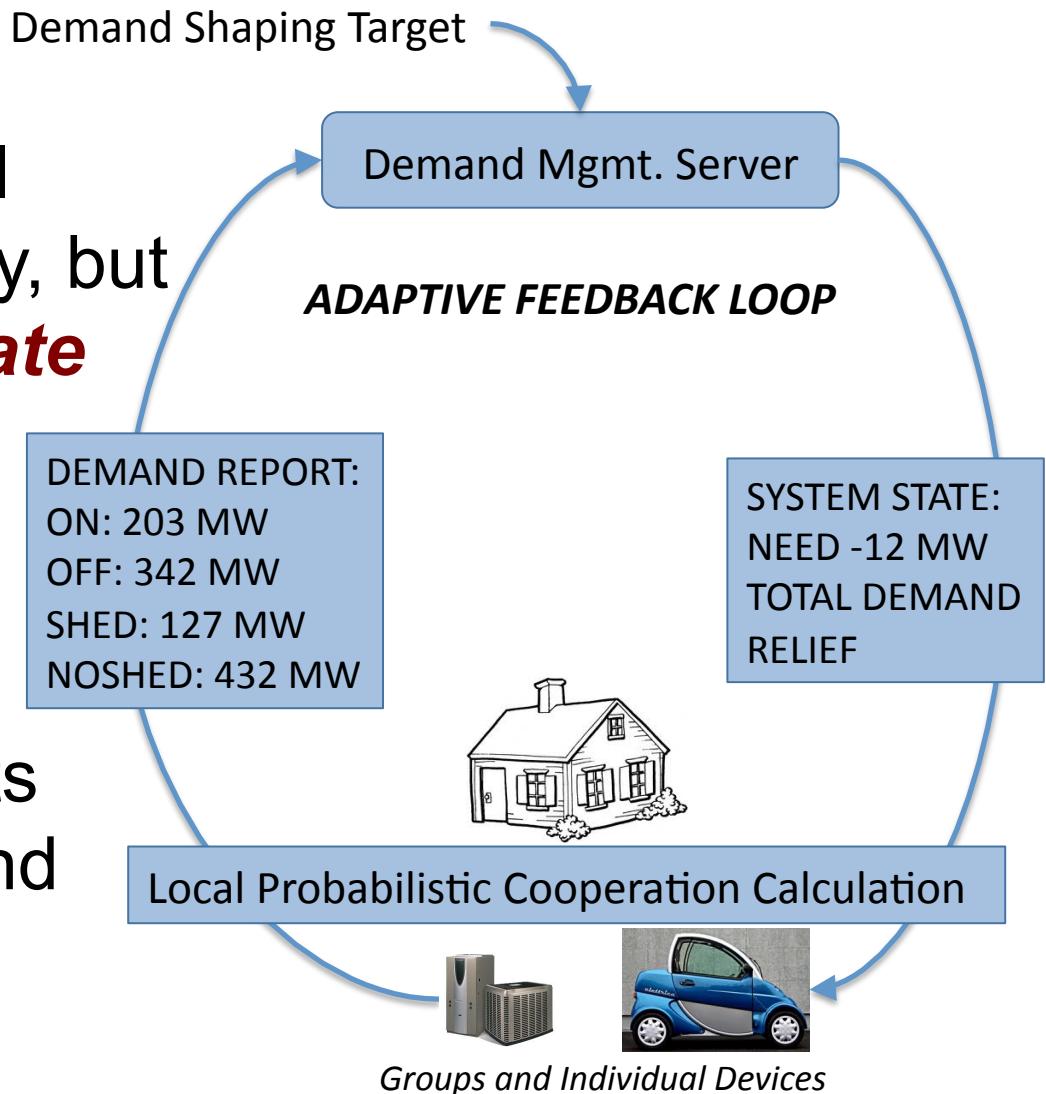
Outline

- Energy Flexibility Tiers
- The ColorPower algorithm
 - **Control Architecture**
 - ColorPower Algorithm
 - Validation in Simulation
- Implications and Impact

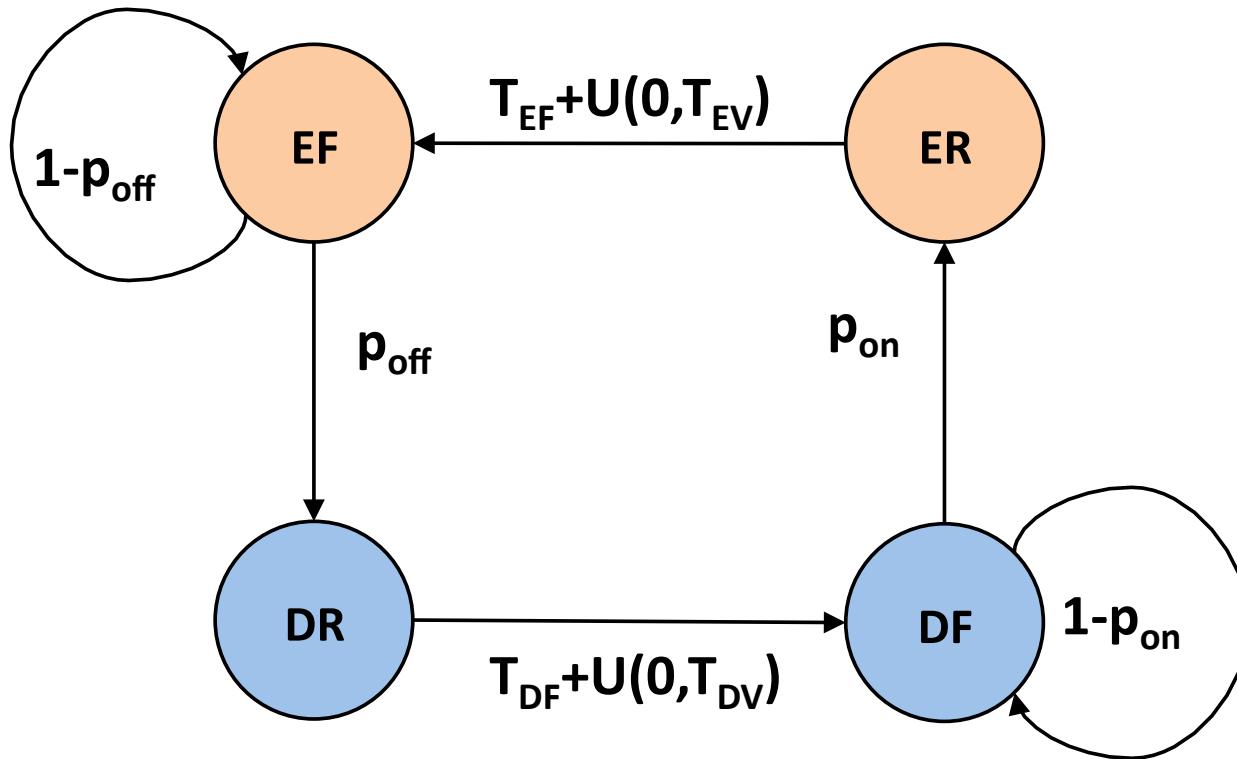
[Beal, Berliner, & Hunter, SASO'12; Ranade & Beal, SASO'10]

Basic ColorPower Architecture

- Groups and Individual Devices Act Randomly, but **Precisely in Aggregate**

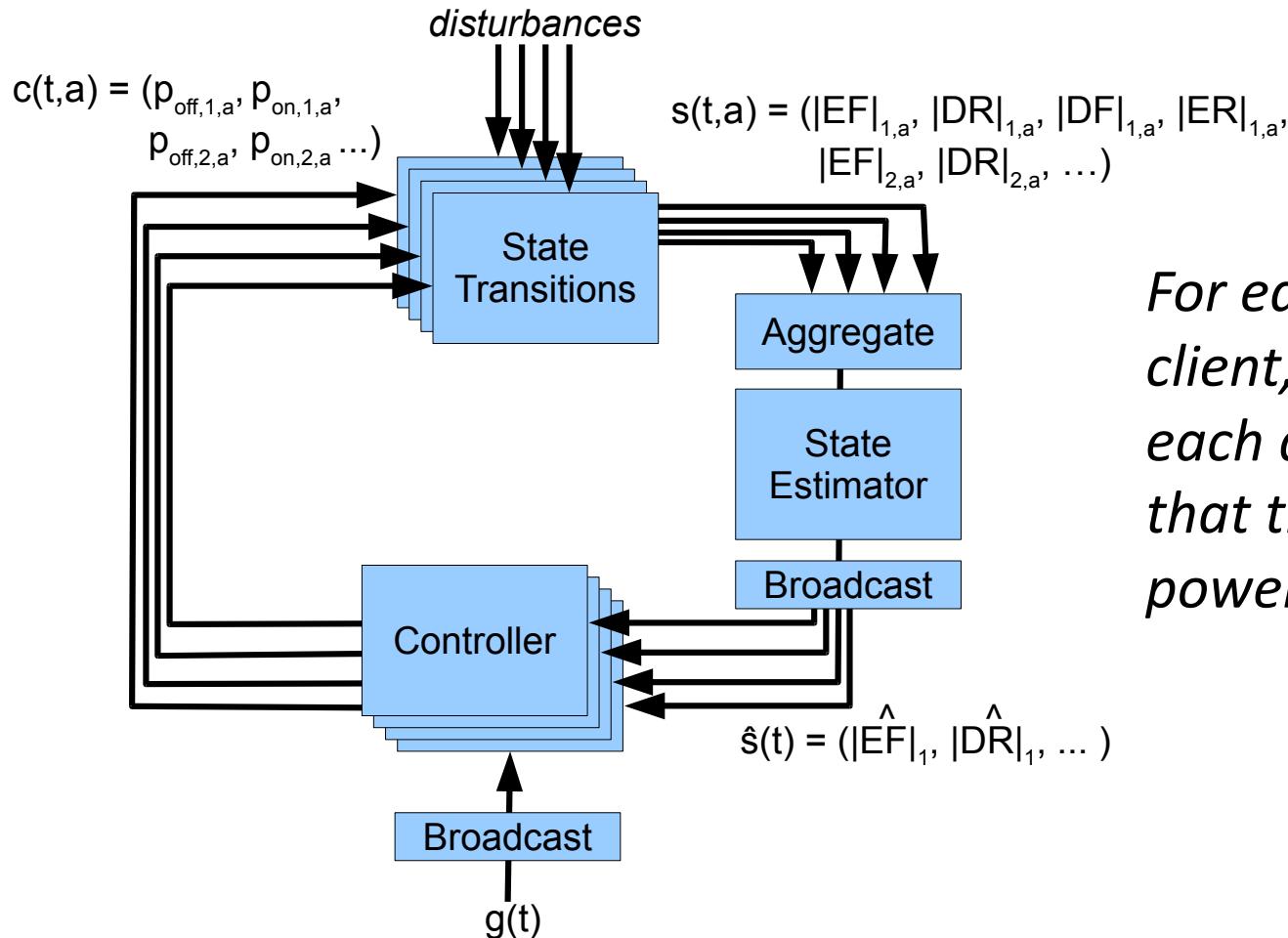


ColorPower State Transitions



- (E)abled vs. (D)isabled
- (R)efractory vs. (F)lexible

Formal Control Problem



For each ColorPower client, set p_{on} , p_{off} for each device group, such that the total enabled power in $s(t)$ tracks $g(t)$

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ColorPower 2.0 Algorithm: Intuition

- Flexibility accumulates as Refractory devices finish their timeouts.
- Allocate flexibility budget in order of importance:
 1. Goal tracking & hard priority constraints
 2. Soft priority
 3. Cycling devices to ensure fairness
 4. Maintaining flexibility reserves for future needs

Constraints

- Goal tracking: *shape power demand*

$$g(t) = \sum_i |EF_i| + |ER_i|$$

- Color priority: *respect user preferences*

$$|EF_i| + |ER_i| = \begin{cases} D_i - D_{i+1} & \text{if } D_i \leq g(t) \\ g(t) - D_{i+1} & \text{if } D_{i+1} \leq g(t) < D_i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$D_i = \sum_{j \geq i} |EF_j| + |ER_j| + |DF_j| + |DR_j|$$

- Fairness: *no devices are favored*

$$\forall_{a,a'} c(t, a) = c(t, a')$$

- Cycling: *don't keep the same devices off*

$$(|EF_i| > 0) \cap (|DF_i| > 0) \implies (p_{on,a,i} > 0) \cap (p_{off,a,i} > 0)$$

ColorPower 2.0 Algorithm: Equations

Boundary color b : $D_{b+1} \leq g(t) < D_b$

Allocation 1: Goal Tracking

Correction Goal:

$$C^g = \alpha \cdot (g(t) - \sum_i |\hat{EF}_i| + |\hat{ER}_i|)$$

Downward shift:

$$\Delta_i^{g-} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } C^g \geq 0 \text{ or } i > b \\ |\hat{EF}_i| & \text{else if } \sum_{j \leq i} |\hat{EF}_j| \leq |C^g| \\ |C^g| - \sum_{j < i} |\hat{EF}_j| & \text{else if } \sum_{j < i} |\hat{EF}_j| < |C^g| \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Upward is converse

Allocation 2: Color Priority

$$|\hat{EF}_i'|' = |\hat{EF}_i| - \Delta_i^{g-} \quad |\hat{DF}_i'|' = |\hat{DF}_i| - \Delta_i^{g+}$$

Downward shift:

$$\Delta_i^{p-} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \geq b \text{ or } \sum_{j \leq i} |\hat{EF}_j|' > |\hat{DF}_b|' \\ |\hat{EF}_i|' & \text{else if } \sum_{j \leq i} |\hat{EF}_j|' \leq |\hat{DF}_b|' \\ |\hat{DF}_b|' - \sum_{j < i} |\hat{EF}_j|' & \text{else if } \sum_{j < i} |\hat{EF}_j|' < |\hat{DF}_b|' \end{cases}$$

Upward is converse

Allocation 3: Cycling

$$|\hat{EF}_b|'' = |\hat{EF}_b| - \Delta_i^{g-} - \Delta_i^{p-}$$

and similar for other states

Reserve fraction f :

$$\frac{|\hat{EF}_b|}{|\hat{ER}_b|} \geq f \text{ and } \frac{|\hat{DF}_b|}{|\hat{DR}_b|} \geq f$$

$$r(t) = (D_b - g(t))/(g(t) - D_{b+1})$$

$$p_{on,ss} = \frac{1}{f \cdot T_D} \quad \text{when enabled domainates,}$$

$$p_{off,ss} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r(t)}(f+1)T_D - T_E} \quad \text{else converse}$$

$$\Delta_b^{c-} = \Delta_b^{c+} = \min(p_{off,ss} \cdot |\hat{EF}_b|'', p_{on,ss} \cdot |\hat{DF}_b|'')$$

Computing p_{on} and p_{off}

$$p_{off,i,a} = \frac{\Delta_i^{g-} + \Delta_i^{p-} + \Delta_i^{c-}}{|\hat{EF}_i|}$$

$$p_{on,i,a} = \frac{\Delta_i^{g+} + \Delta_i^{p+} + \Delta_i^{c+}}{|\hat{DF}_i|}$$

Analysis

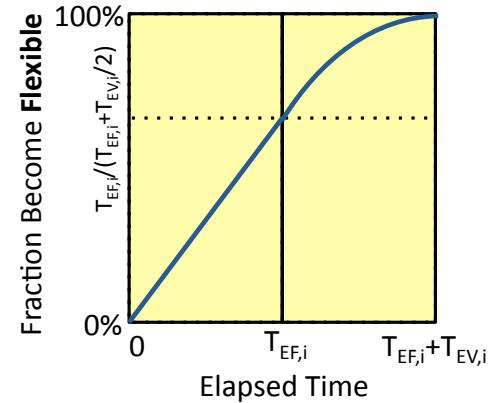
- Convergence:

- Sufficient Flexibility:
- Insufficient Flexibility:

Quadratic: $r_c = T_{EF,b} + \sqrt{\frac{\Delta - F - R'}{R - R'}} \cdot T_{EV,b}$

Linear: $r_c = \frac{\Delta - F}{R'} \cdot T_{EF,b}$

$$\epsilon = (1 - \alpha)^{r_c} \cdot \Delta, \text{ where } r_c = \frac{\log \epsilon - \log \Delta}{\log(1 - \alpha)}$$



- Quiescence: (conservative)

Priority constraint: $r_p = \max(T_{DF,b'} + T_{DV,b'}, T_{EF,b} + T_{EV,b})$

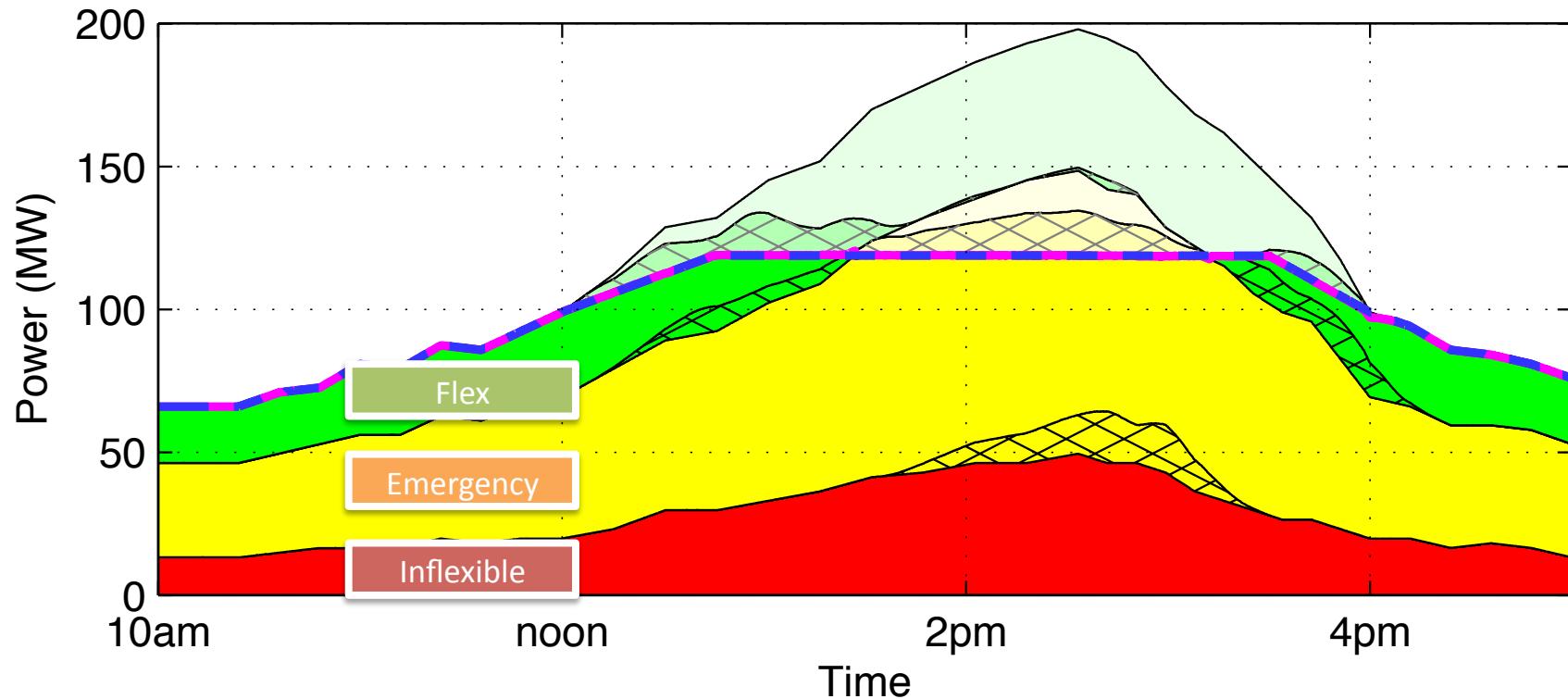
Total: $r_q = r_c + r_p + 2(T_{DF,b'} + T_{DV,b'}/2 + T_{EF,b'} + T_{EV,b'}/2)$

- Ramp Tolerance: $\Delta_r^- = |EF| \cdot p_{off,ss}$ and $\Delta_r^+ = |DF| \cdot p_{on,ss}$

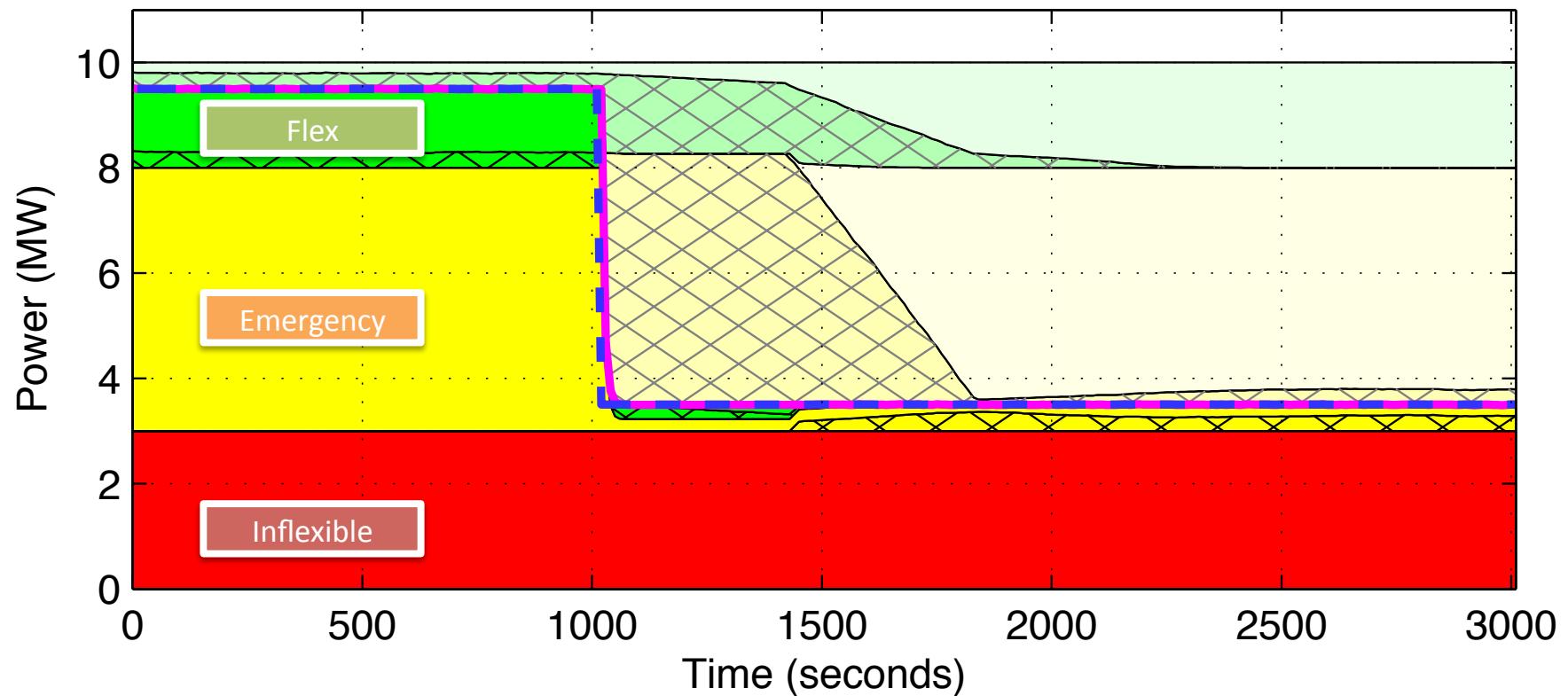
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Control Example: Hot Summer Day



Control Example: Emergency Response

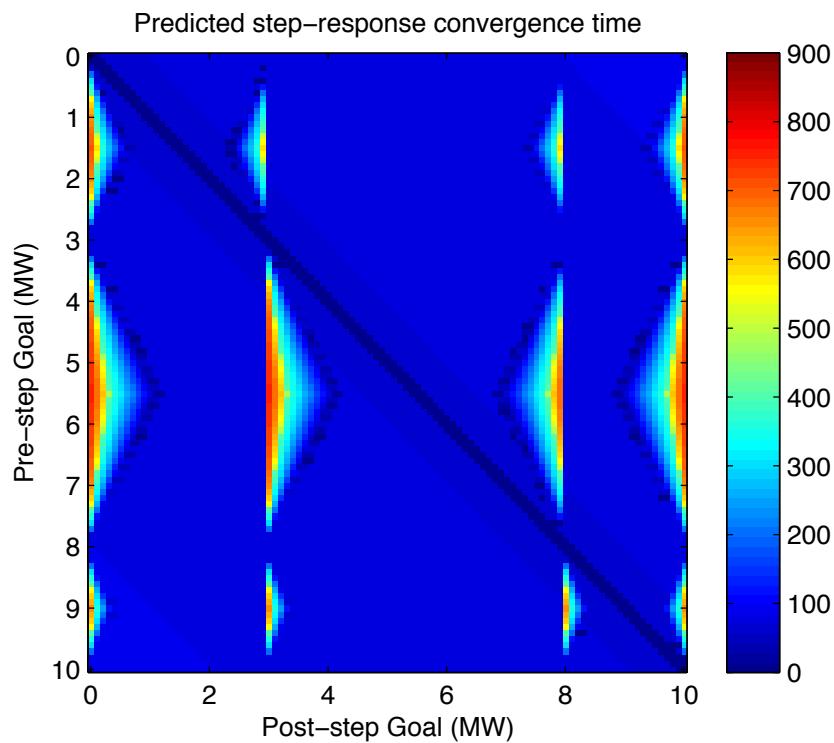


Simulation Base Configuration

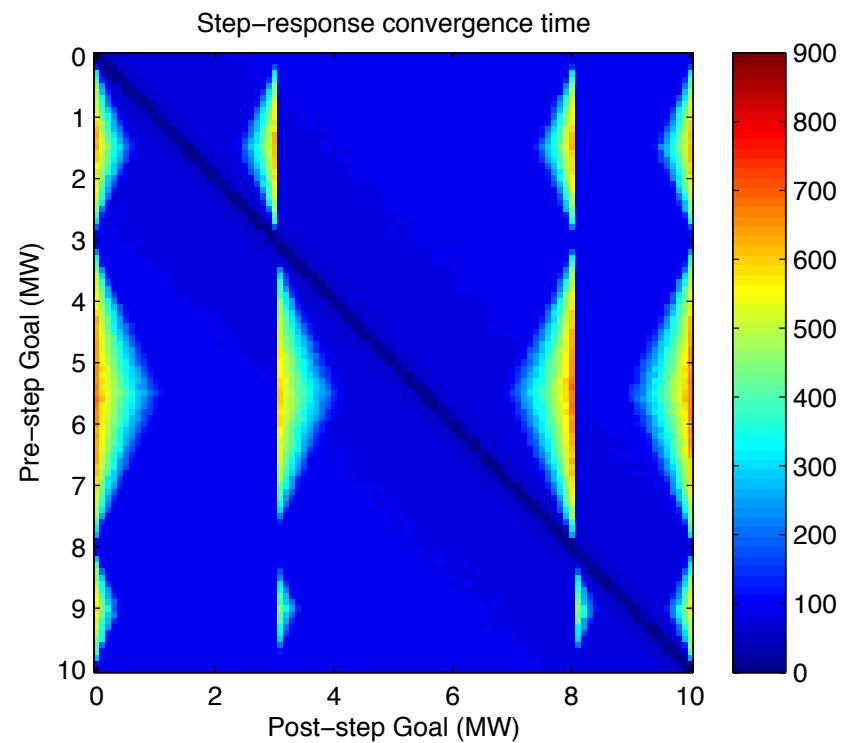
- 10,000 clients, each controlling a 1KW device
- Coloring: 20% green, 50% yellow, 30% red
- Measurement error: 0.1%
- 10 second rounds
- Refractory time: U[400,800] seconds
- Flexible reserve ratio: 1:1
- Attempted correction/round: 80%

Simulation Studies: Convergence

Predicted



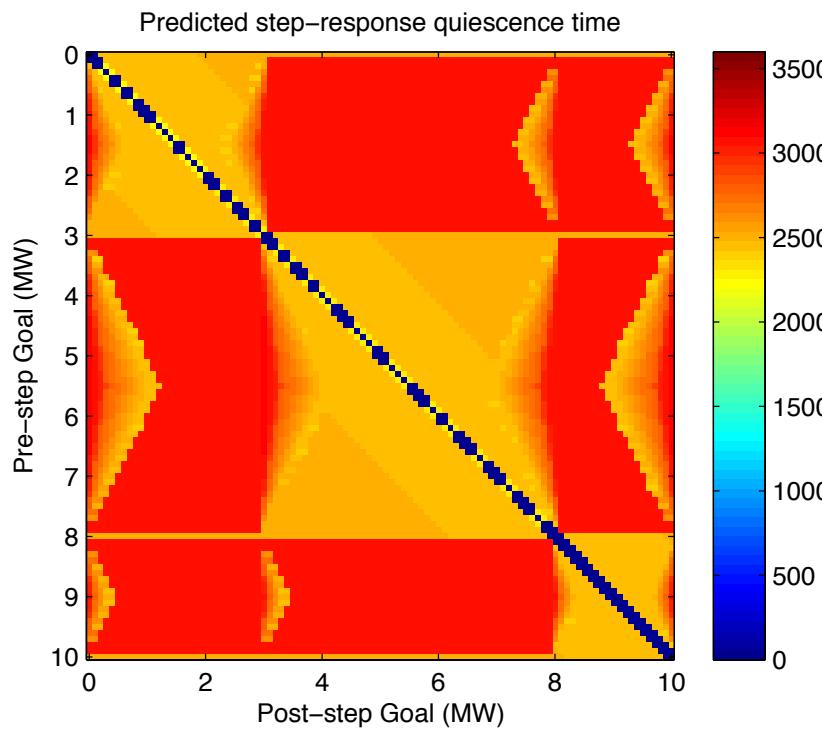
Measured



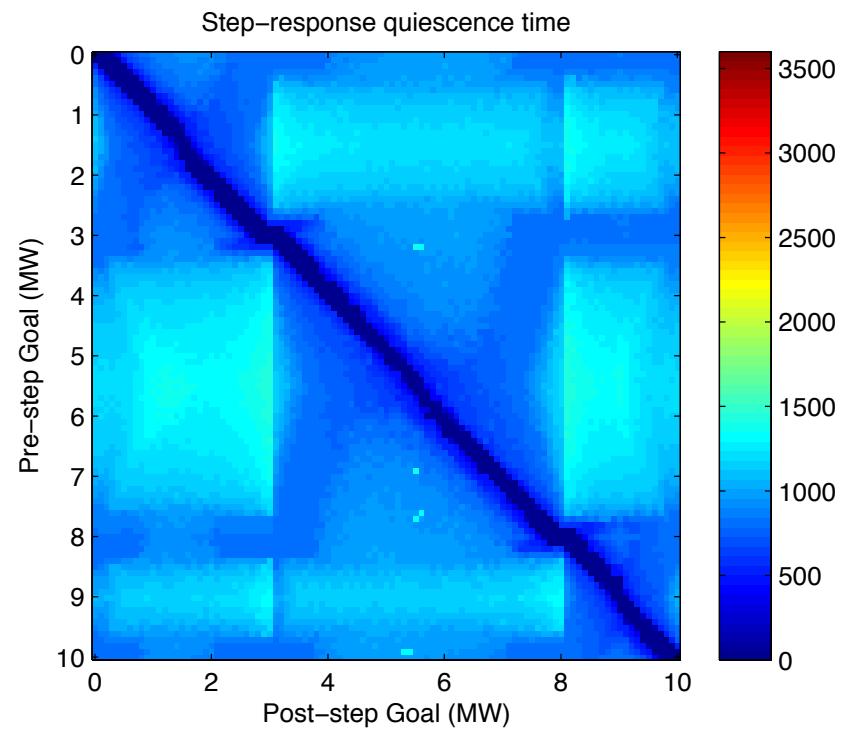
Excellent agreement

Simulation Studies: Quiescence

Predicted

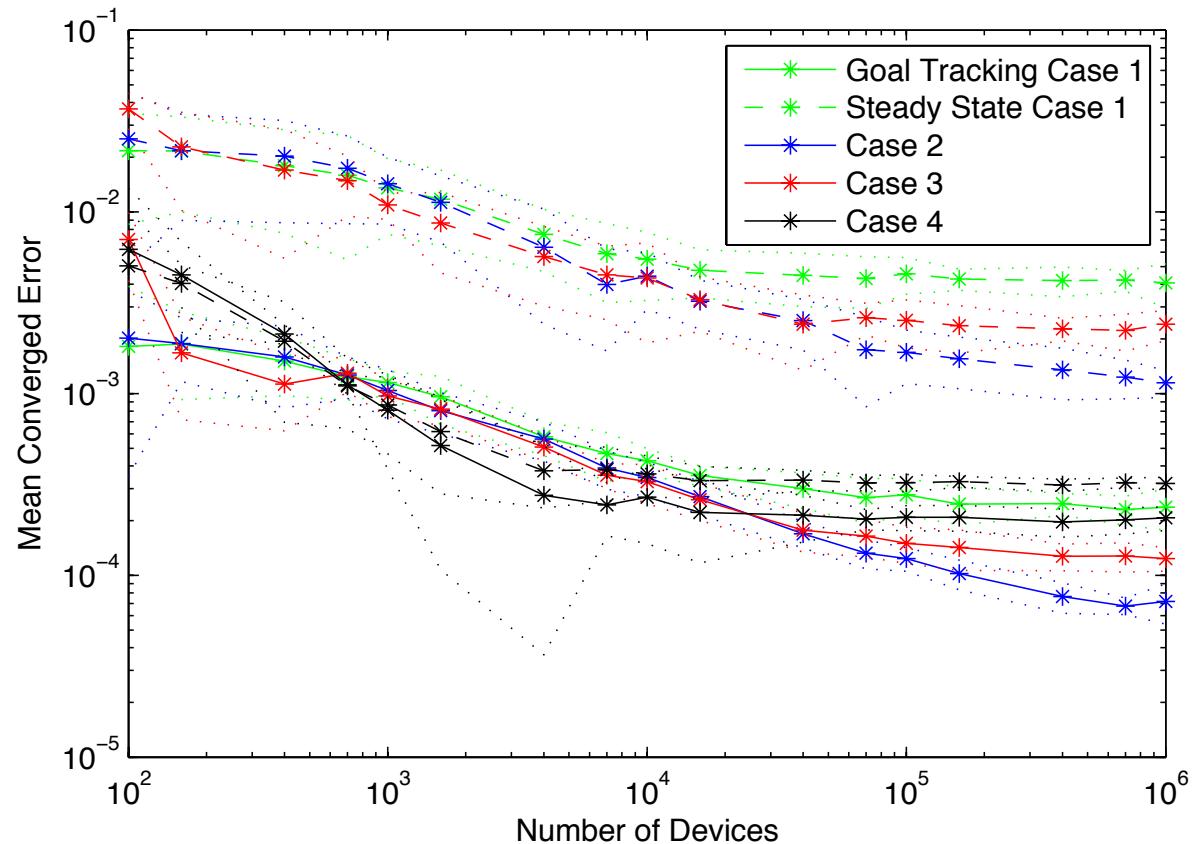


Measured



Much better than conservative estimate

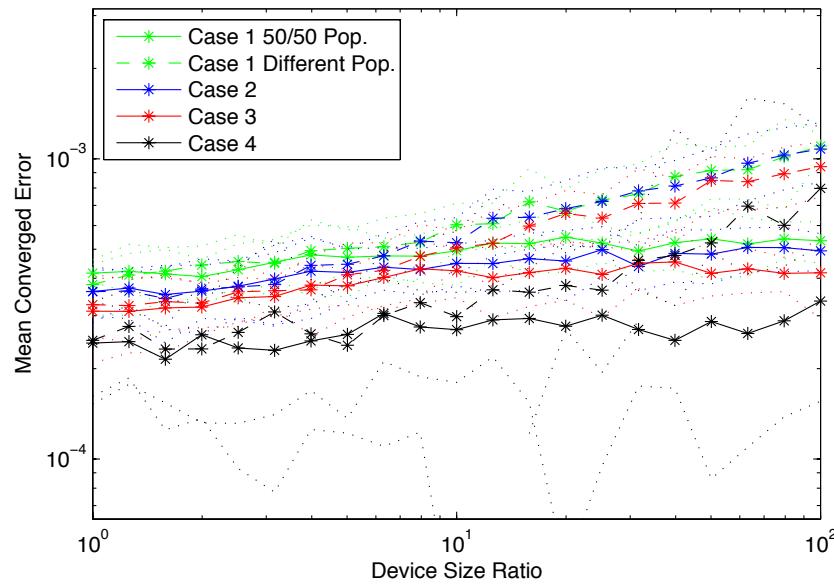
Simulation Studies: Scaling



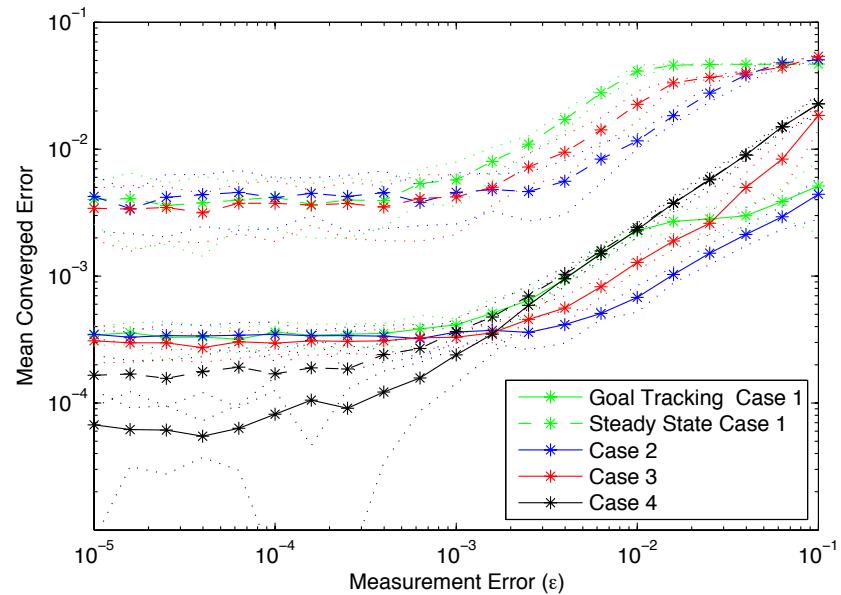
More devices = better accuracy

Simulation Studies: Heterogeneity & Error

Heterogeneous Devices



Estimation Error

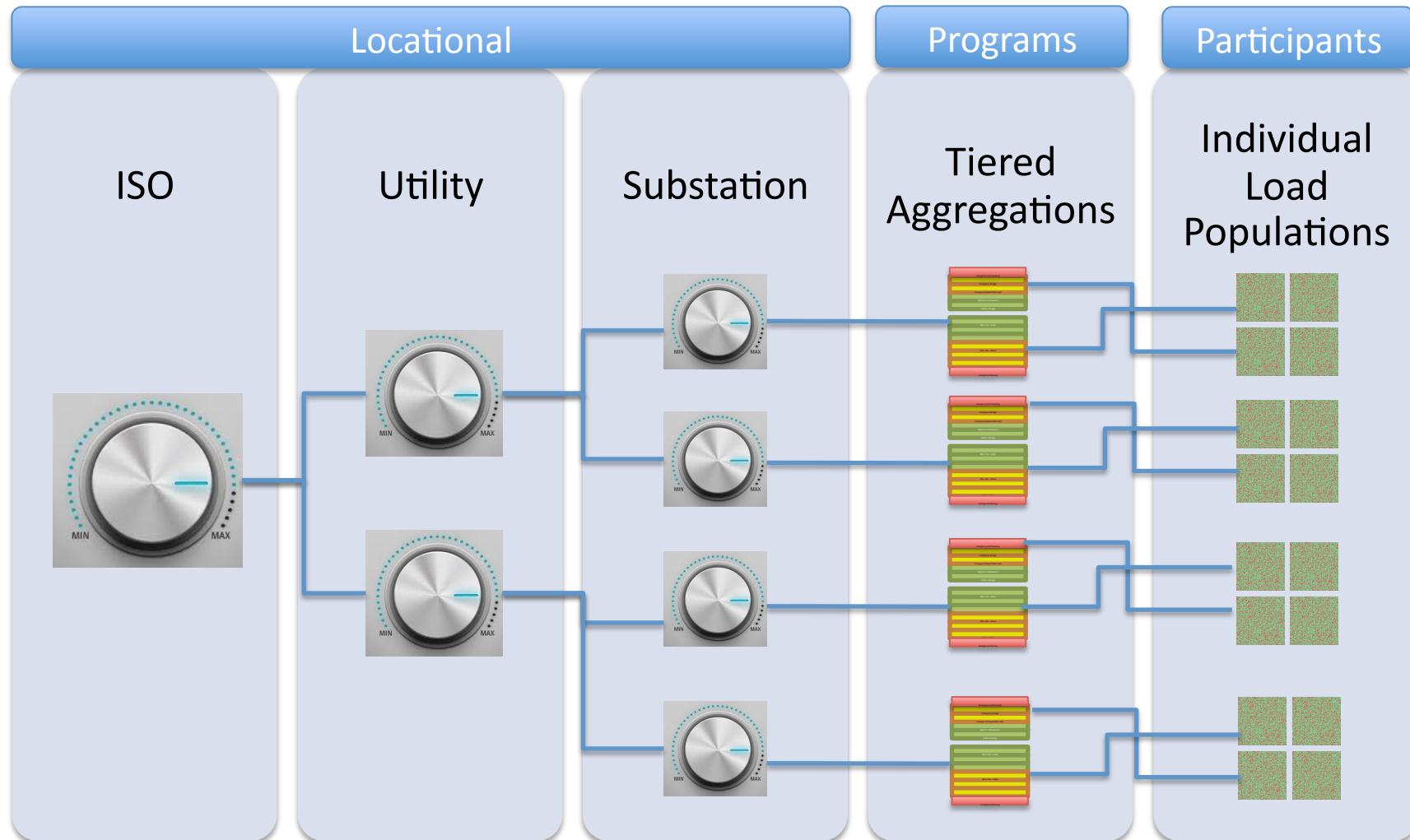


Robust to error and differences in devices

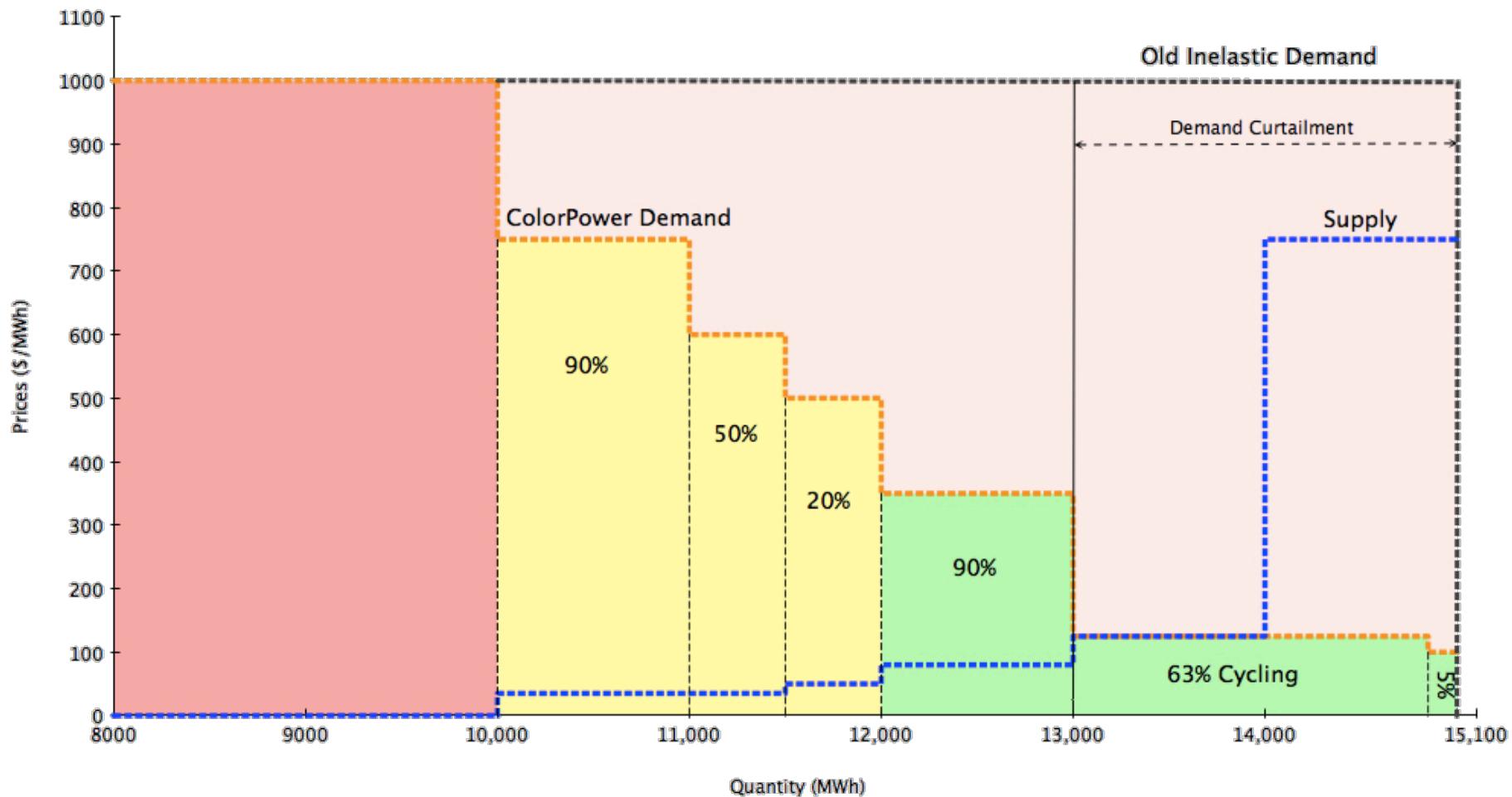
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Locational x Program Control



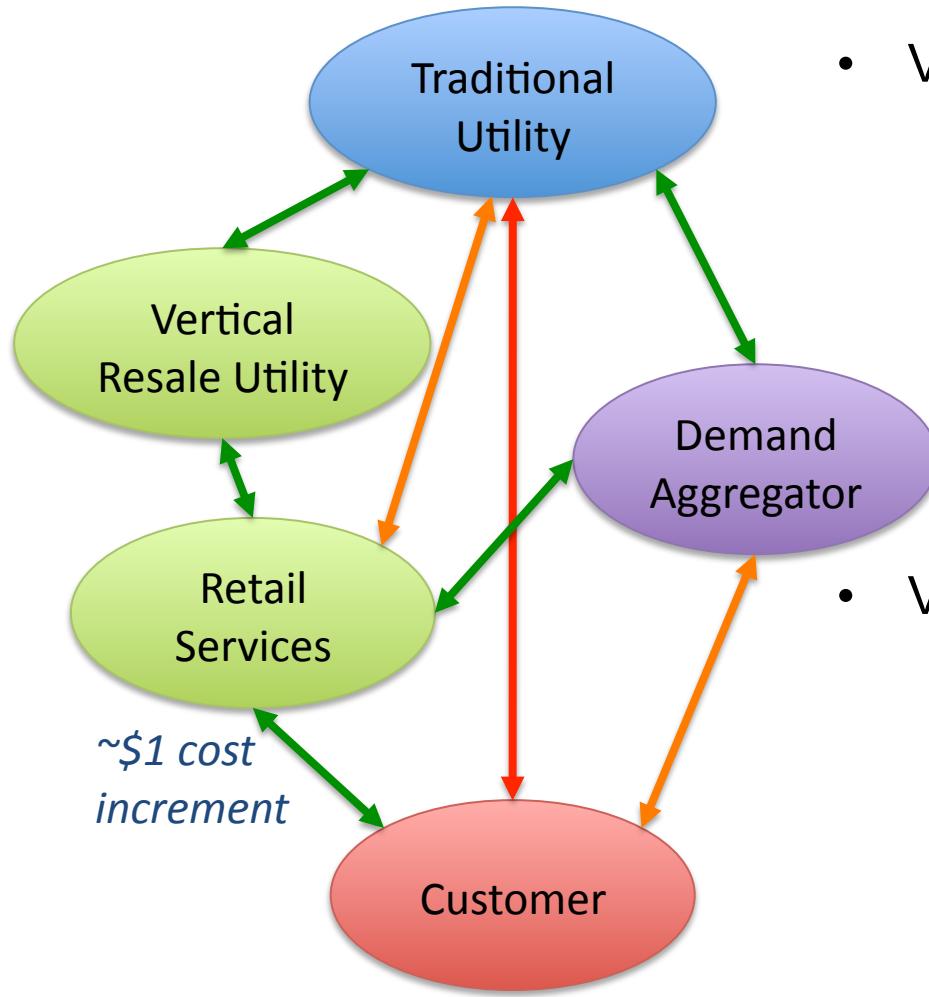
Demand Signals To Markets



Price signals to consumers from markets?

ColorPower can send demand signals from consumers to markets.

Disruptive Business Models



- Value-added services for appliances:
 - ColorPower = 21st Century EnergyStar?
 - Deployment as a side-effect of normal replacement cycles
 - Demand shaping capacity sold directly or contracted to 3rd party managers
- Vertical utilities:
 - Manufacturer / retailer assumes energy risk for a small premium
 - “Air conditioner with brownout protection plan”
 - “Pool pump with a lifetime energy supply”

*ColorPower enablers: cheap hardware & networking,
ability to bundle at organization boundaries*

Contributions

- Energy flexibility tiers allow separation of demand management concerns
- ColorPower algorithm allows fast, robust, and precise control of thousands to millions of devices.
- ColorPower is pragmatically deployable, and allows disruptive new energy business models.

Next Steps & Collaboration Opportunities

- Small-scale deployment (starting shortly)
- Standardization
- Improved integration with other grid systems
- Adaptation of base principles to other grid control problems?

Acknowledgements

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colorpower

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