

Research Paper: A Tool for Modeling and Optimization of Residential Electricity Consumption

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Outline

- Who we are
- Motivation and related concepts
- Focus and Objectives
- The Model
- Technology
- Screenshots
- Conclusion and Outlook
- Its all open source @ sourceforge.net!

Who We Are

- Students (8): Michael Belasus, Christian Bley, Mark Eilers, Michael Erlmann, Christian Hinrichs, Malte Hurrelmann, Ulrich Denecke, Moritz Eysholdt
- Supervisors: Prof. Michael Sonnenschein, Dr. Ute Vogel, Jörg Bremer, Barbara Rapp
- University of Oldenburg, Germany

What We Did

- Projektgruppe DIEM: Demonstrator InHouse-Energiemanagement
- One year of work, approx. 16 hours per person per week

**A Tool for Modeling and Optimization of
Residential Electricity Consumption**

Motivation #1: Electricity Supplier

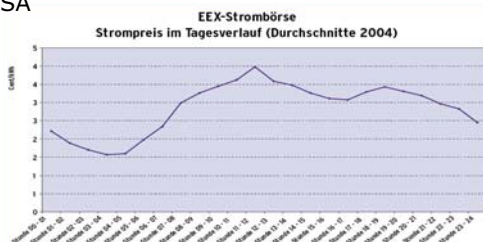
- Adjust imbalances of power supply and power demand
 - Demand varies based on consumer habits
 - Supply of renewable energy based on weather conditions: sun, wind, waves, etc.
 - Production of balancing energy is expensive
 - Storage of electricity is difficult and expensive

Demand Side Management (DSM)

...summarizes all utility activities that influence power consumption on the customer's side of the meter.

Fluctuating Power Tariffs

- Already available for major customers
- Field tests with residential electricity consumers
 - Eckernförde, Germany
 - California, USA



Motivation #2: Electricity Consumer

- a) Minimize electricity consumption
 - Efficient devices
 - Avoid unnecessary consumption
- b) Minimize electricity costs
 - (a)
 - Shifting loads to times when cheap electricity is available

Our Focus

- Private households
 - Consumption in 2004 in Germany: 140TWh
 - This equates to 27% of the total consumption
 - Tend to have a lack of awareness for power consumption

Our Solution

- Model and simulate the whole household's power consumption, including:
 - Devices and their usages
 - Tariffs
 - Loads

Objective #1: Awareness

- Create awareness among the users for the impact of single devices on the total power consumption
 - Basic requirement to reduce power consumption

Objective #2: Detect hidden devices

- Detect hidden devices by comparing measured loads with simulated loads
 - Devices Standby?
 - that consume electricity permanently or periodically
 - that the consumer might be oblivious about

Boiler?

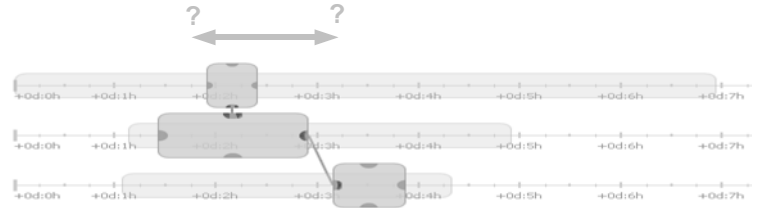
Heater?

Objective #3: Device Substitution

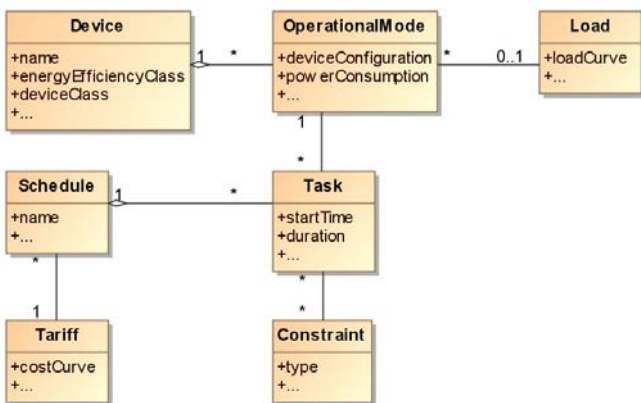
- Suggest devices with same functionality but less power consumption
 - We classify devices based on
 - Energy efficiency grade
 - Functionality

Objective #4: Schedule Optimization

- Optimize the activation intervals of devices based on a fluctuating tariff while preserving user defined constraints
- >Load Shifting

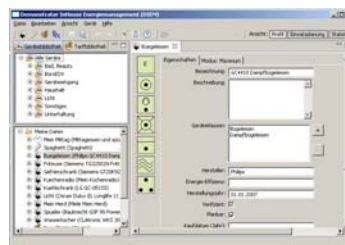


Model



Architecture

Client: Desktop Application



Server: Web Application



The Server is optional

Client

- Eclipse-Technology:
 - RCP: Editors, Views, Perspectives
 - EMF: Data Model, XML-Support
 - GEF: Graphical Editors



Server

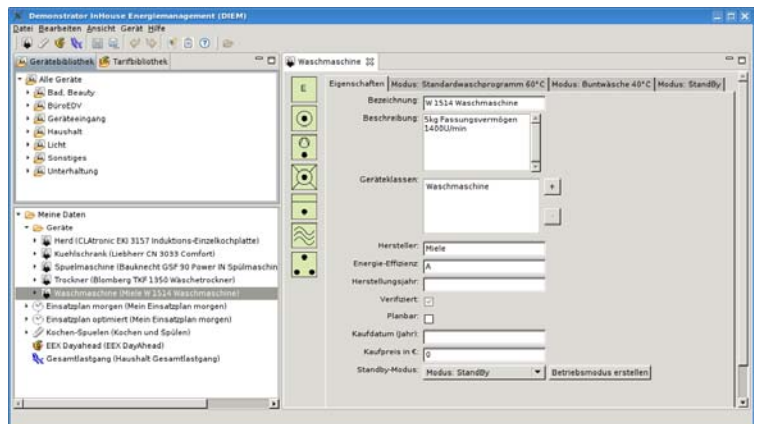
- Generally: Success and effort of modeling heavily depend on availability of data
- Therefore: A Server as database for:
 - Devices
 - Tariffs
- Users can upload their devices to the server, administrators can verify these
- The server can automatically import tariff descriptions from other servers

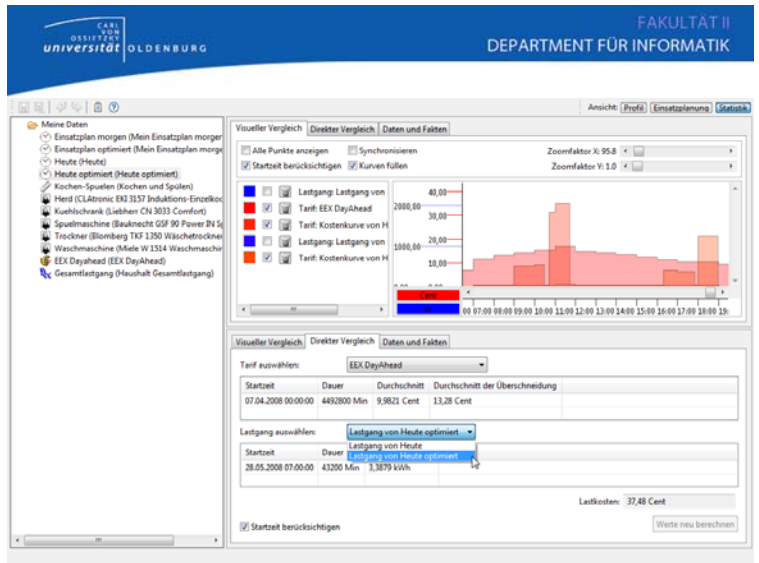
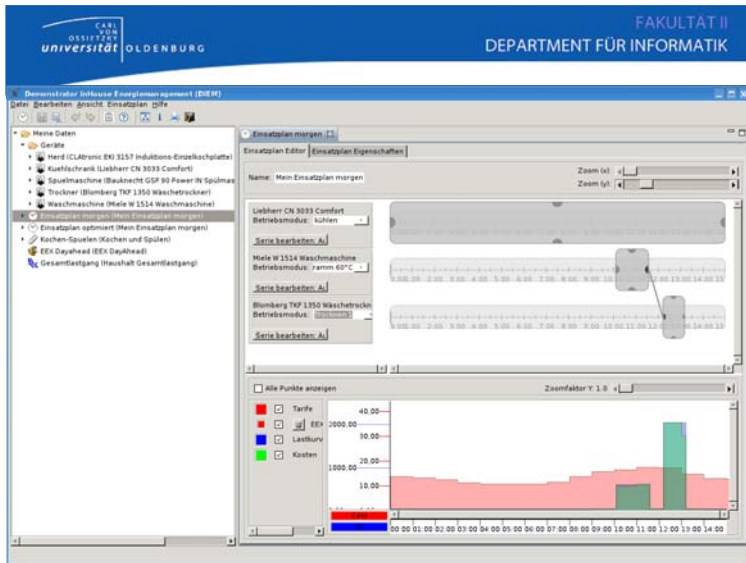
Server

- Runs within Servlet Container (Tomcat)
- Generates HTML via JSPs
- Uses the same EMF data model as the Client
- Persists its data via EMF Teneo, Hibernate and a PostgreSQL Datenbank
- Communicates with the client via XML over HTTP



PostgreSQL





Conclusion

- Pro: It works
 - Find hidden power consuming devices
 - Substitute Devices
 - Schedule optimization
- Contra:
 - The effort of modeling is still tremendous
 - It is difficult and time-consuming to obtain good data, however, this is critical for usable simulation results

Outlook

- Applicability not restricted to private households
 - Tool usable for other fields without adaptation
 - Just the data would have to be changed
- Integration of periphery:
 - Sensors: automatic monitoring of power consumption
 - Actuators: Schedules could be "executed", modeled devices would be controlled automatically
- Upcoming project: Subtask in the BMWi project eTelligence

Download, Inspect, Modify, Continue or Fork!



Sources

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- Prager, W., Entwicklung und Test eines lastabhaengigen Echtzeit-Tarifs in Eckernfoerde, Energiestiftung Schleswig Holstein, Kiel (in German), 1997
- Orans et al., Phase 1 Results: Incentives and Rate Design for Energy Efficiency and Demand Response, Energy and Environmental Economics. DRRC Report, 2006