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Local Flexibility Markets in Smart Cities: Interactions between Positive Energy Blocks (PEBs)

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Outline

- Motivation for Local Flexibility Markets
- Market Design
- Modelling Framework
- Case: P2P trading at an Industrial Site

Motivation for Local Flexibility Markets



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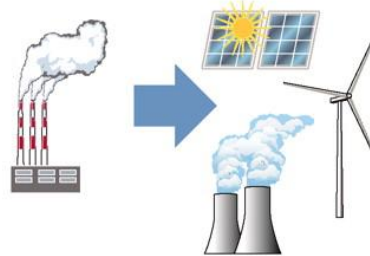
Decentralization

Wedge

ENERGY EFFICIENCY



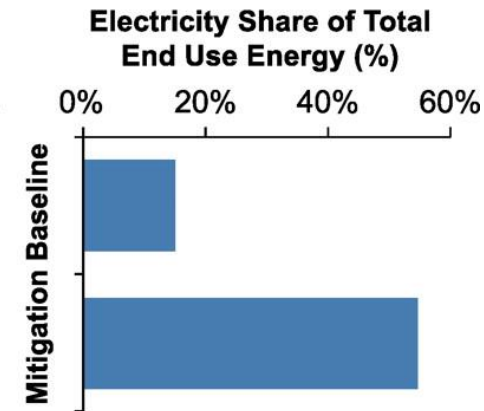
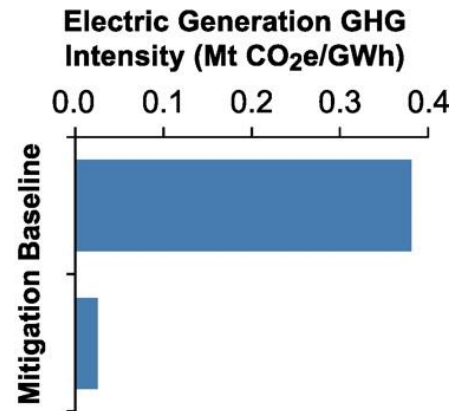
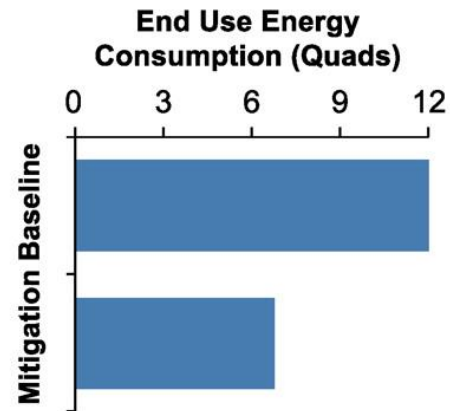
GENERATION DECARBONIZATION



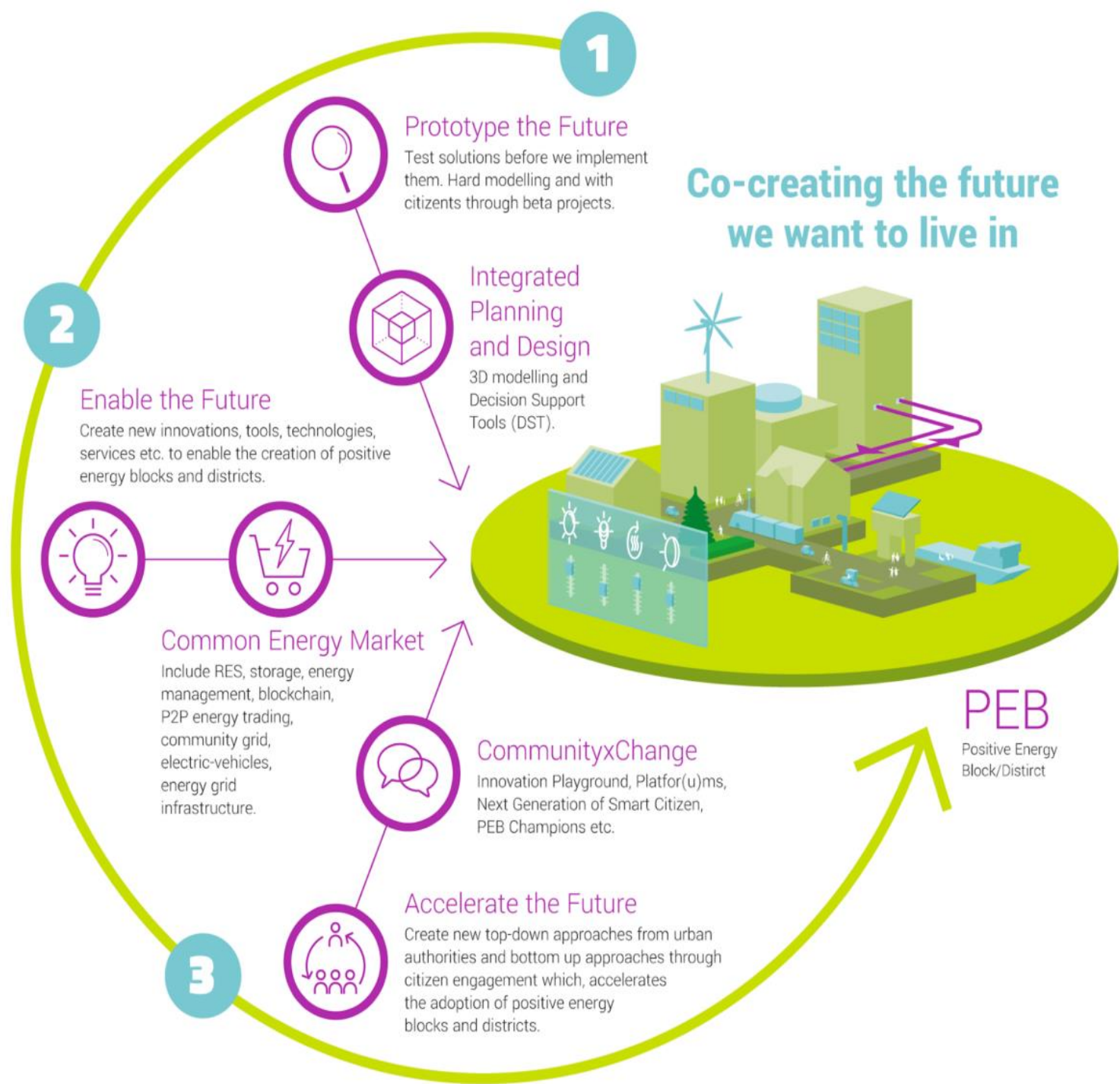
ELECTRIFICATION



Key Metric in 2050







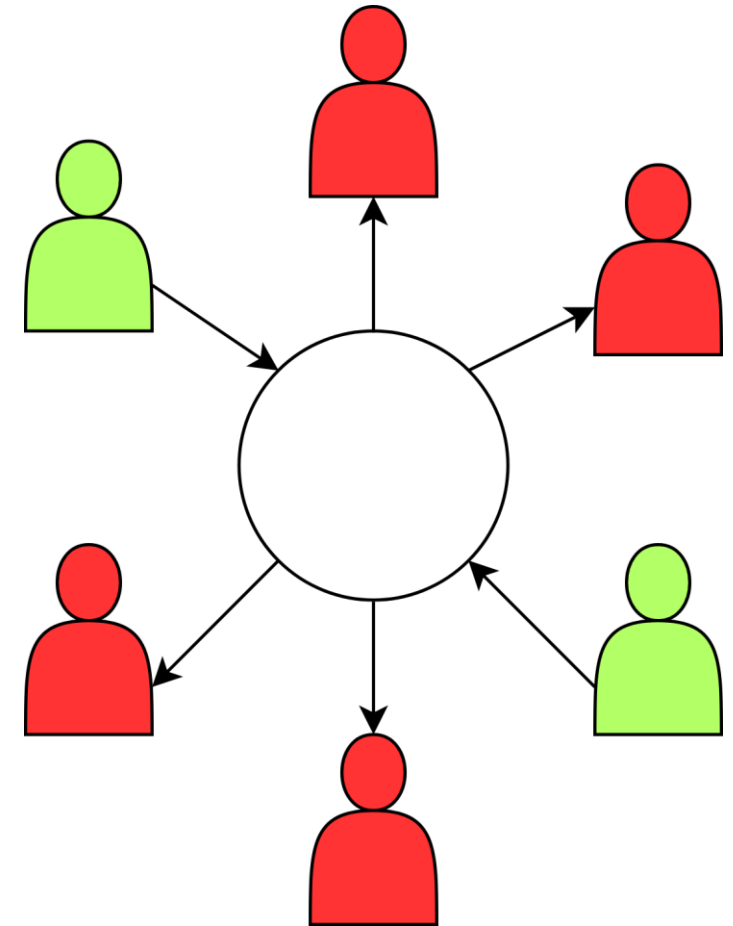
Market Design



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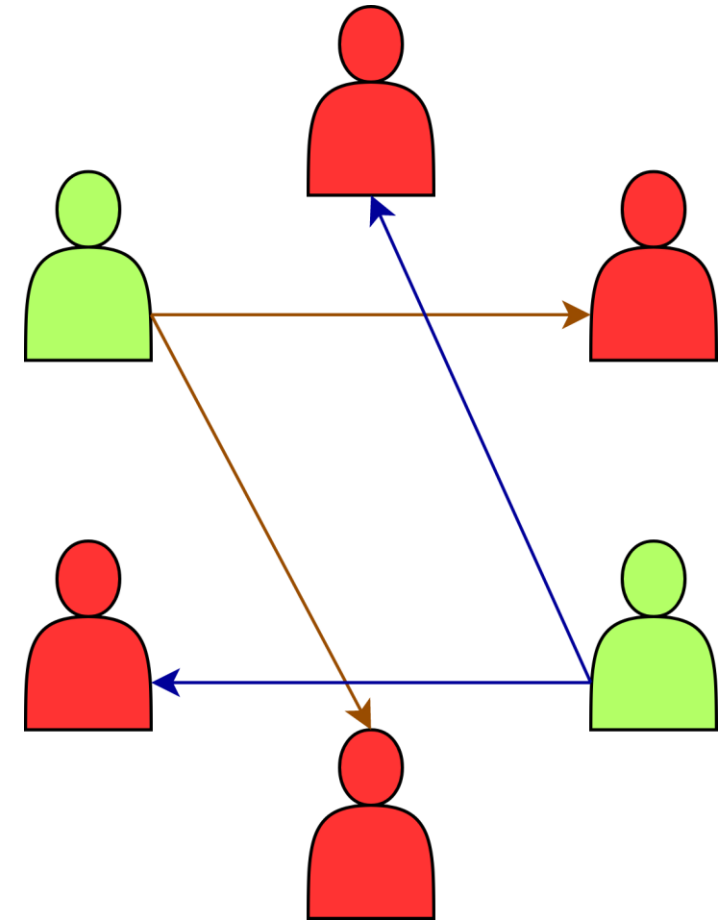
Pool-based trading

- Uniform terms
- Consecutive clearings (Day-ahead, intra-day, etc.)
- One-sided/Two-sided
- Price volatility
- Coordinated dispatch



Bilateral trading

- Customized terms
- Contract clearings
- Long-term bilateral relationships
- Lowered risk
- Decentralized dispatch



Key principles of electricity markets



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Key principles of electricity markets

Key principles of electricity markets	Principle in a local market?
Free choice of suppliers	Challenged
Non-competitive development of grid infrastructure	Challenged
Market liquidity	Challenged



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Market access	Strengthened
System adequacy	Strengthened
Asset utilization	Strengthened



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Market access	Strengthened
System adequacy	Strengthened
Asset utilization	Strengthened
Practical feasibility	Depends
System security	Depends



Modelling Framework

Linear programming and rolling horizon



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Local Flexibility Markets

Objective

- Deferring grid investments
- Facilitate local RES
- Preserve power quality
- Reduce energy transport



Local Flexibility Markets

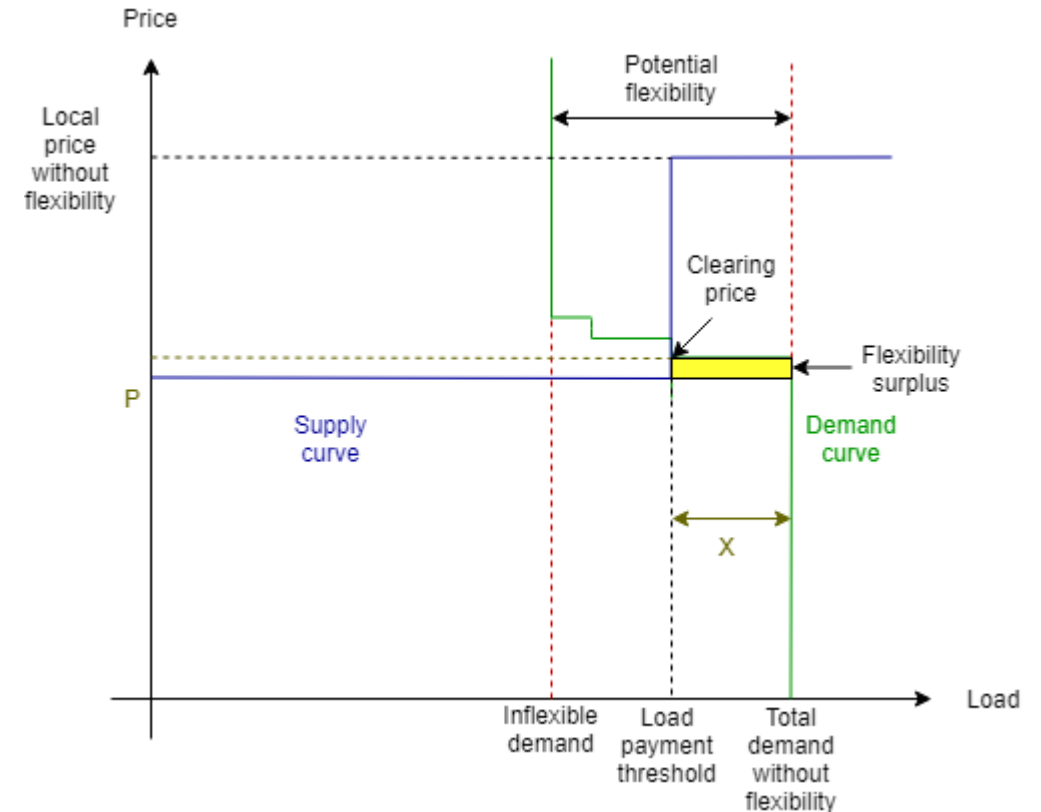
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- Citizen engagement

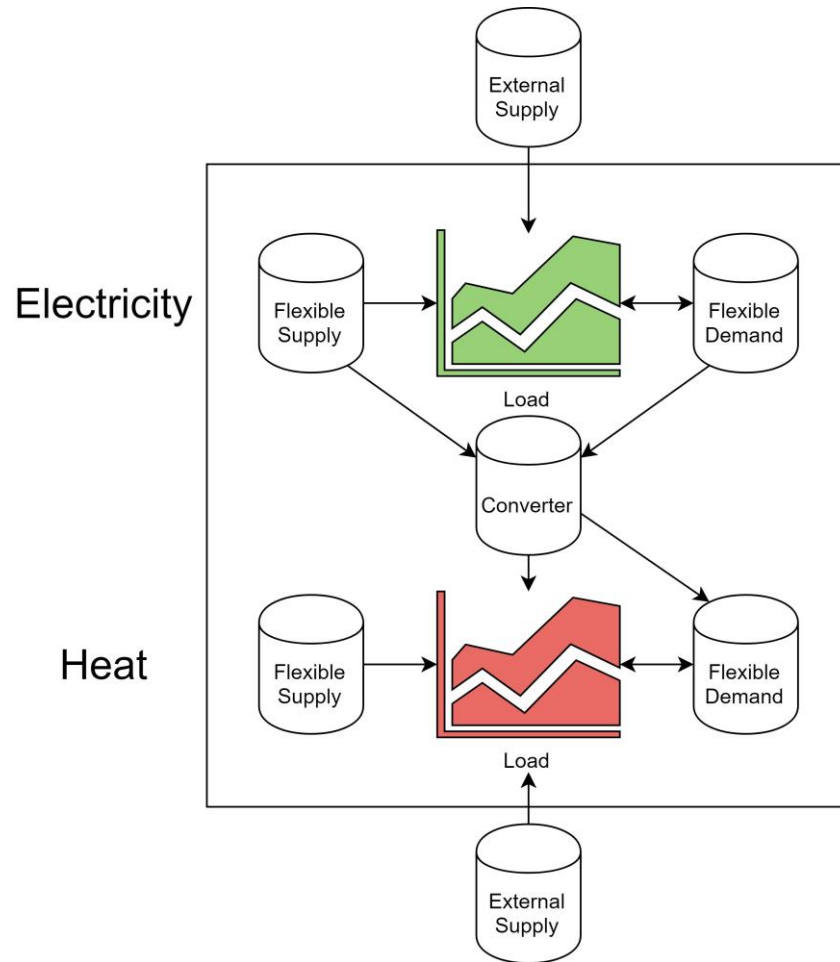
Local Flexibility Markets

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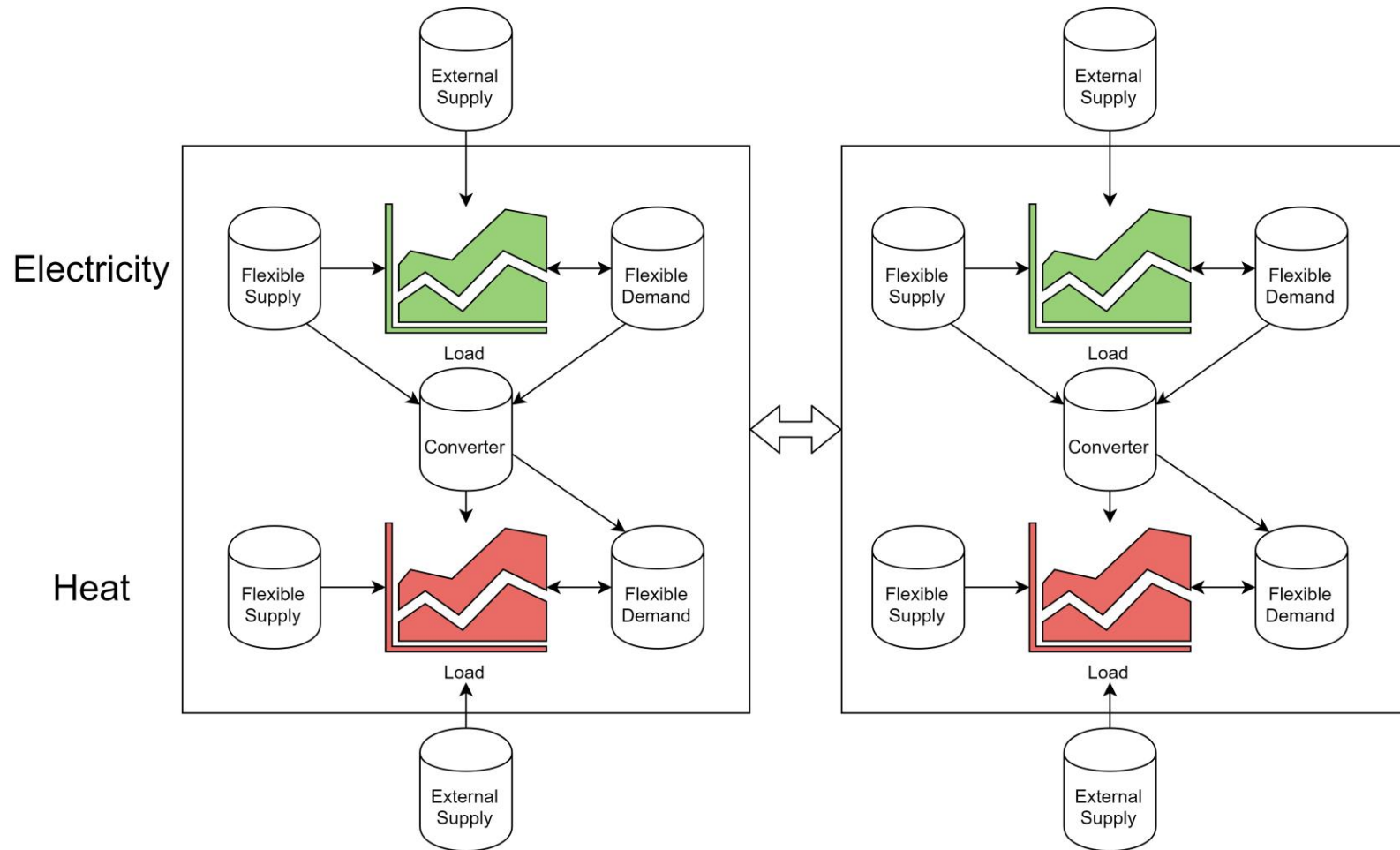


Categorization of Assets



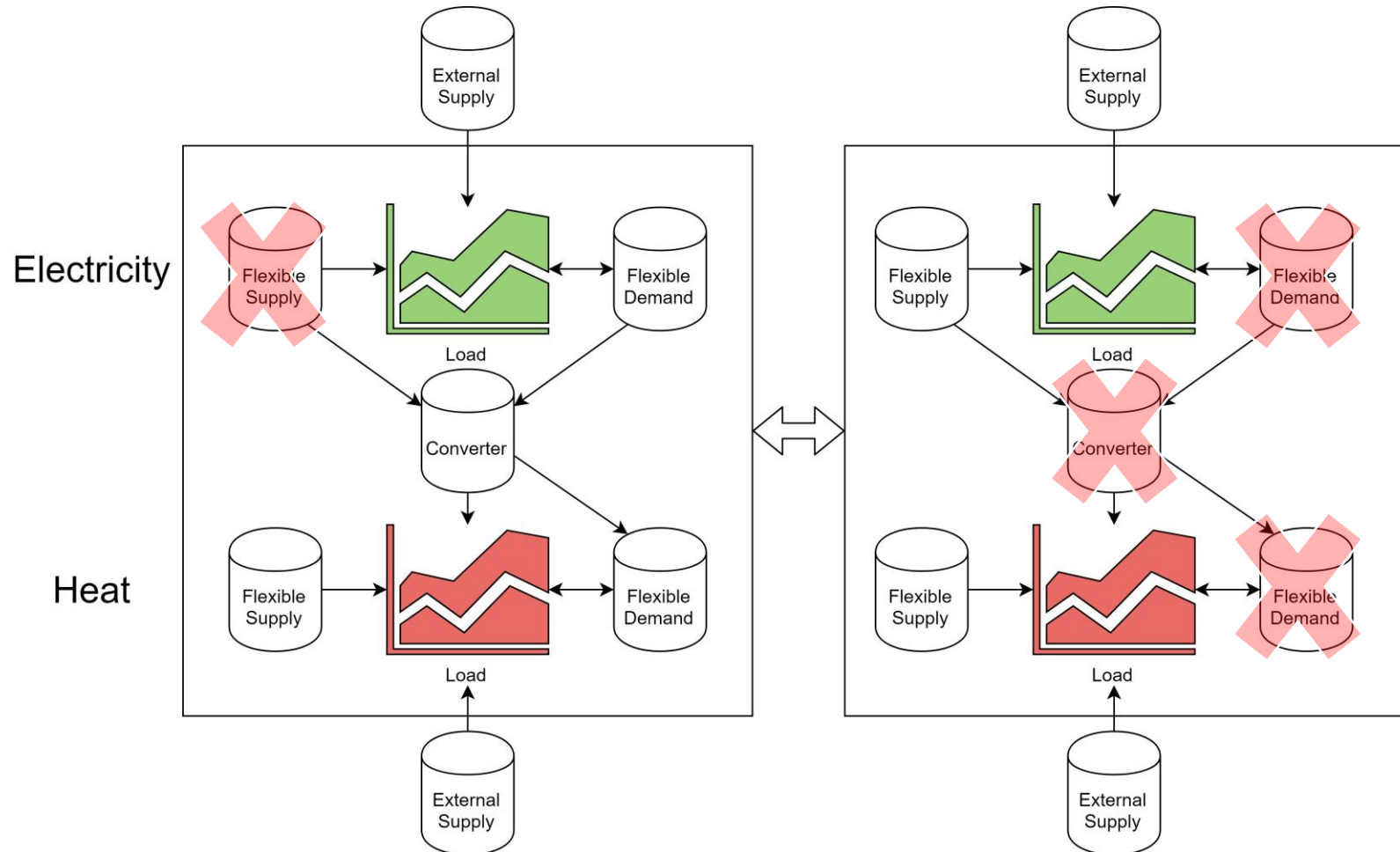
Inside the PEB

Categorization of Assets



Temporal link
between all
time steps

Categorization of Assets



Trading
between
PEBs

Case: P2P trading at an Industrial Site

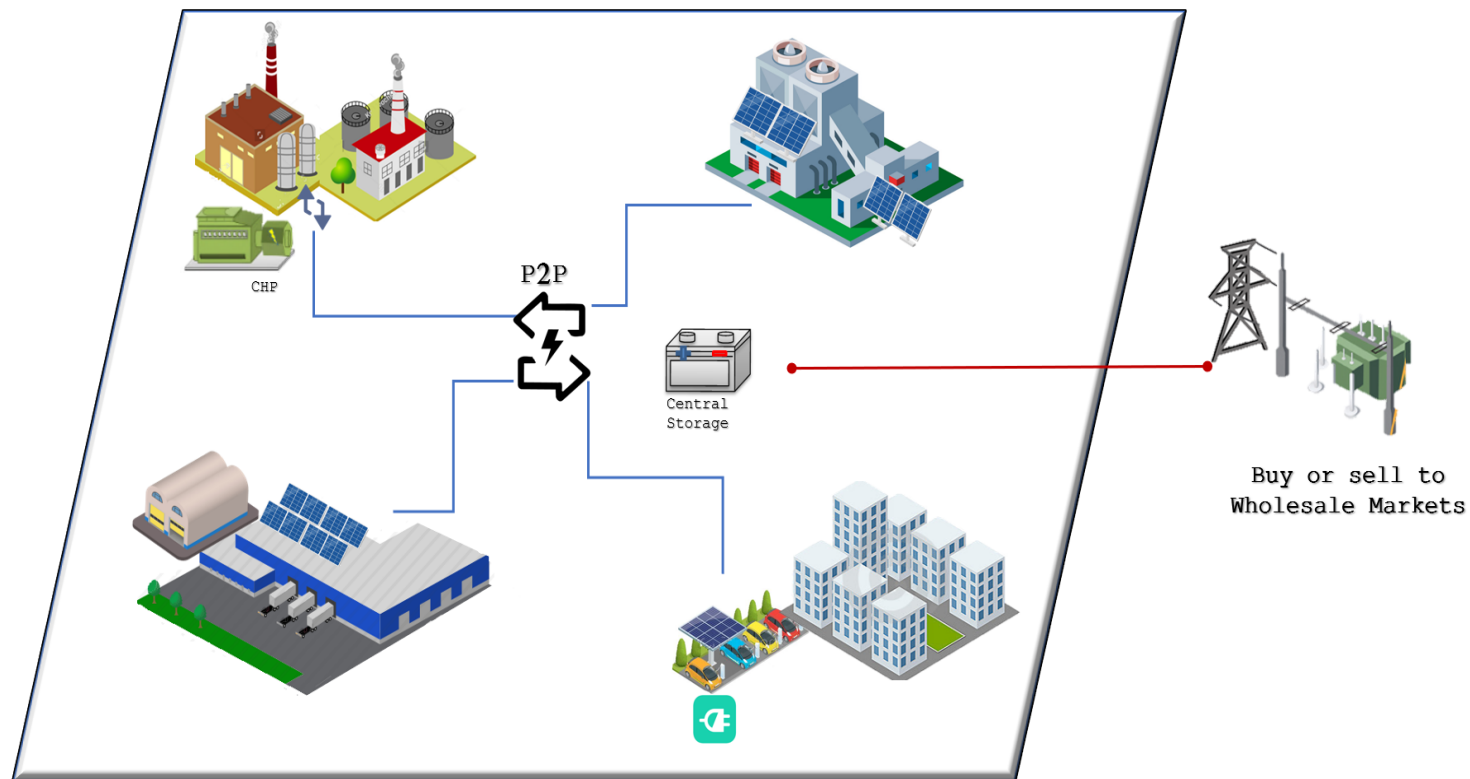
Value of peak load reduction and shared flexibility assets



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Conceptual study of Norwegian site

- Value of P2P trading at an industrial site
- Peak power pricing



Cases

Base Case:

Flexible buildings

$$C_{feed-in} < C_{g,tot}$$

Each customer
dispatch flexibility
with only an
individual perspective



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Case 1:

P2P trading

$$C_{feed-in} < C_{p2p} < C_{g,tot}$$

Trading between
customers to utilize
flexibility collectively

Cases

Base Case:

Flexible buildings

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Each customer dispatch flexibility with only an individual perspective

Case 1:

P2P trading

$$C_{feed-in} < C_{p2p} < C_{g,tot}$$

Trading between customers to utilize flexibility collectively

Case 2:

P2P + Central storage

$$C_{feed-in} < C_{ch} < C_{p2p} < C_{dch} < C_{g,tot}$$

Trading between customers with the option of using a shared battery for flexibility

Further assumptions

- Electricity only
- Linear model (Kirchoff's laws are neglected)
- No investments
- Perfect information
- No storage degradation

Input data

	Building 1	Building 2	Building 3	Building 4	Building 5
Area of business	Construction material production	Mechanical workshop	Food processing	Food processing	Forestry
Yearly demand [<i>kWh/yr</i>]	1 170 000	250 000	1 400 000	360 000	2 800 000
Yearly peak demand [<i>kWp/yr</i>]	345	157	261	115	789
Roof top area [<i>m</i> ²]	5 500	2 000	6 000	6 000	9 000
Assumed energy features	PV, CHP and load shifting	EVs during work hours	CHP and load shifting	PV	PV and CHP

Flexibility assets

- Load shifting (10% of peak load)
 - **Building 1** – 34.5 kW, 138 kWh
 - Initial available 100%, available during work hours
 - Load shifting cost: 0.4 NOK/kWh
 - **Building 3** – 26 kW, 104 kWh
 - Initial available 100%, always available
 - Load shifting cost: 1.2 NOK/kWh

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 - **Building 2**
 - Initial available 60%, available during work hours
 - Required available 70% at the end of each work day

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- Central storage – 33.3 kW, 1 000 kWh

Results

	Base Case <i>(Reference)</i>	Case 1 <i>(P2P trade)</i>	Case 2 <i>(P2P & storage)</i>
<i>Total costs [NOK]</i>	2,334,921	2,175,170	2,077,326
<i>Total savings [NOK]</i>		159,751	257,596
<i>Total savings [%]</i>		6.8 %	11.0 %

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Yearly peak demand [kWp]	1,412	-7.0 %	-19.5 %
Cost of peak power	1,017,800	-15.0 %	-25.6 %

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Cost of peak power	1,017,800	-15.0 %	-25.6 %
Power sold to grid [kWh]	110,346	-67.0 %	-87.9 %
P2P export [kWh]		206,208	260,537
Central storage charge [kWh]			56,894

Results - Savings per building

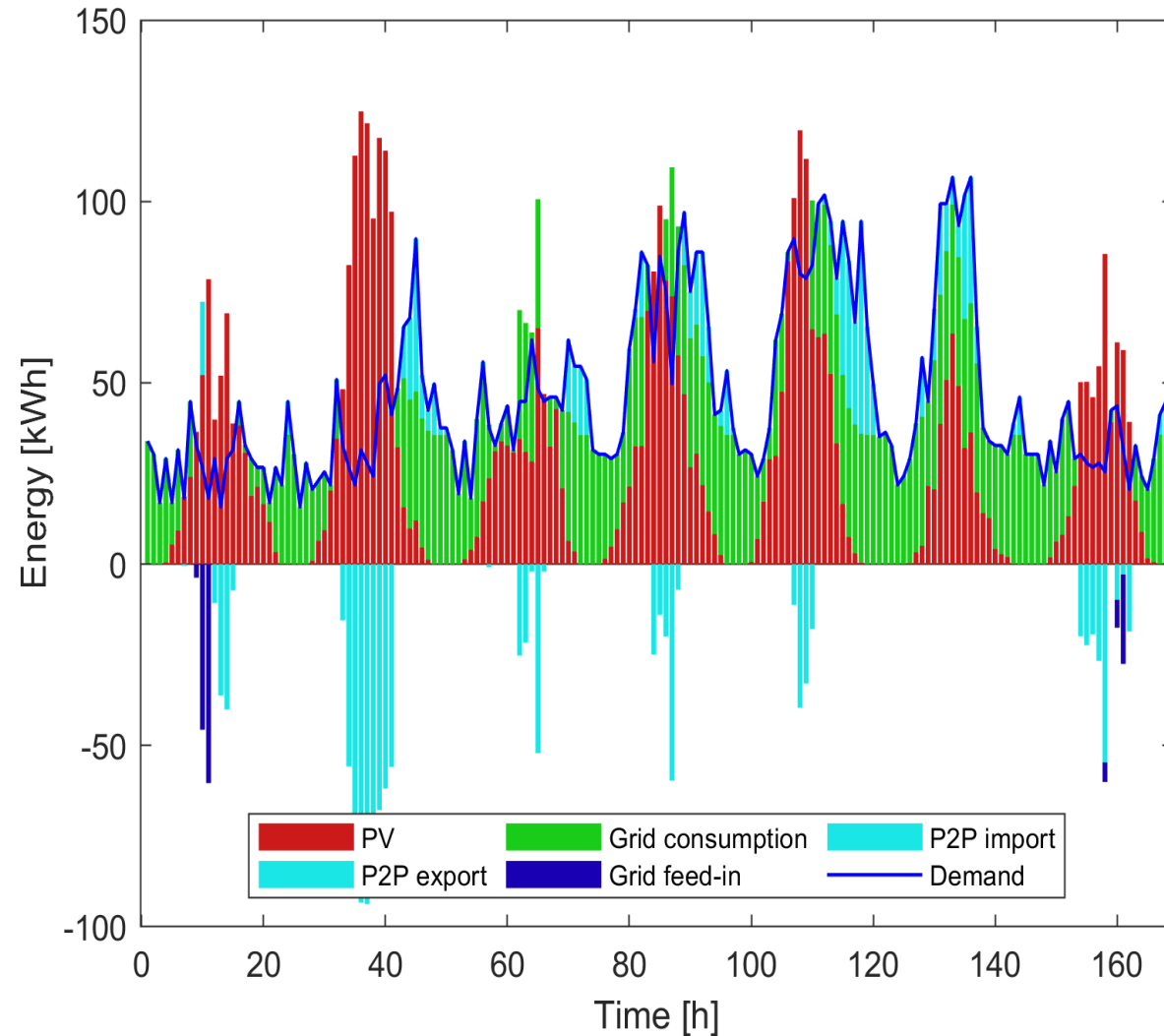
	BC: reference	C1: P2P		C2: P2P & Shared storage	
	Tot costs [NOK]	Tot costs [NOK]	Tot savings	Tot costs [NOK]	Tot savings
B1	422,847	404,073	4.4 %	378,984	10.4 %
B2	201,494	176,569	12.4 %	172,827	14.2 %
B3	443,605	413,391	6.8 %	412,649	7.0 %
B4	182,655	147,645	19.2 %	140,137	23.3 %
B5	1,083,698	1,033,493	4.6 %	972,728	10.2 %

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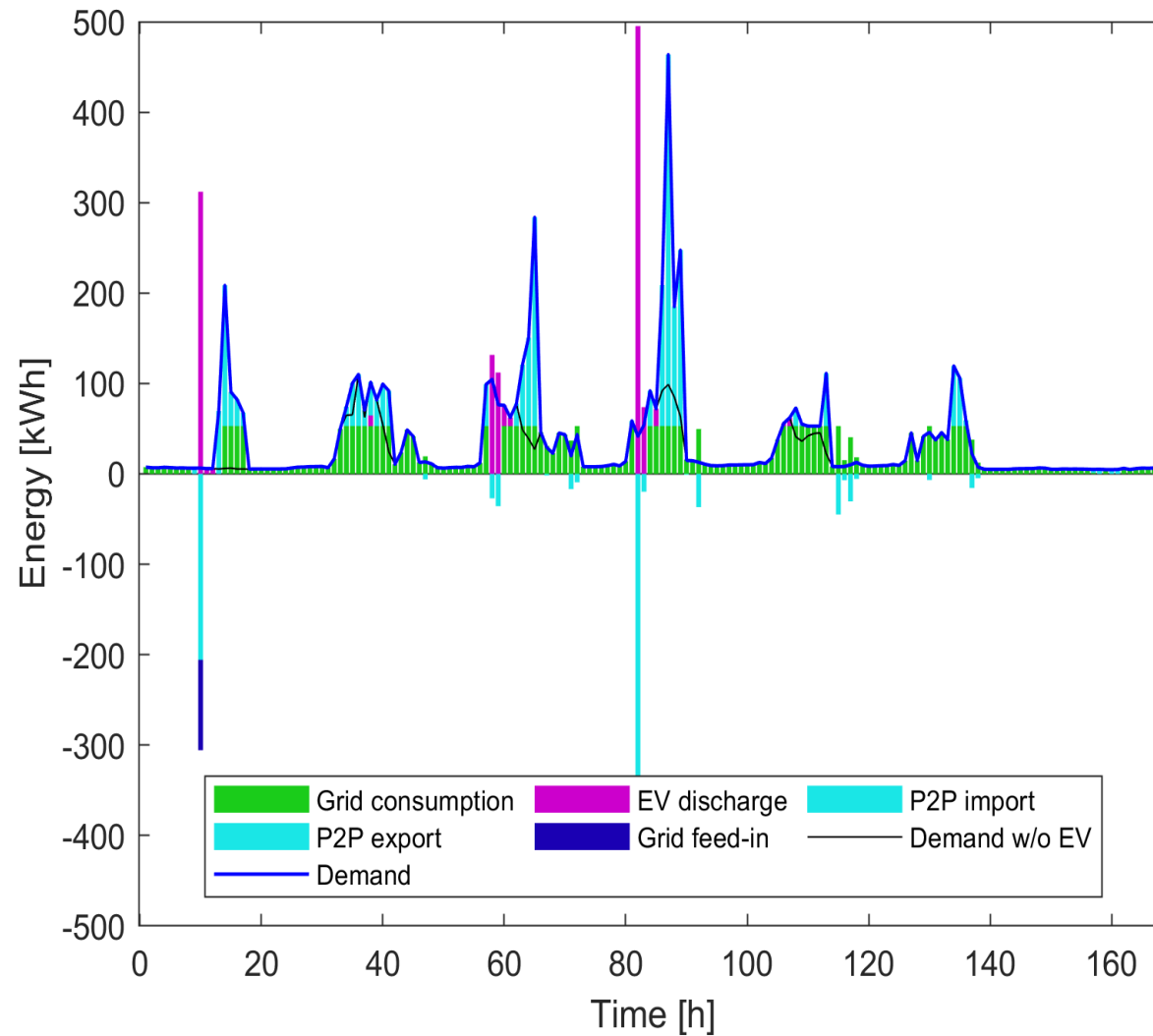
Results – B4 (summer week)



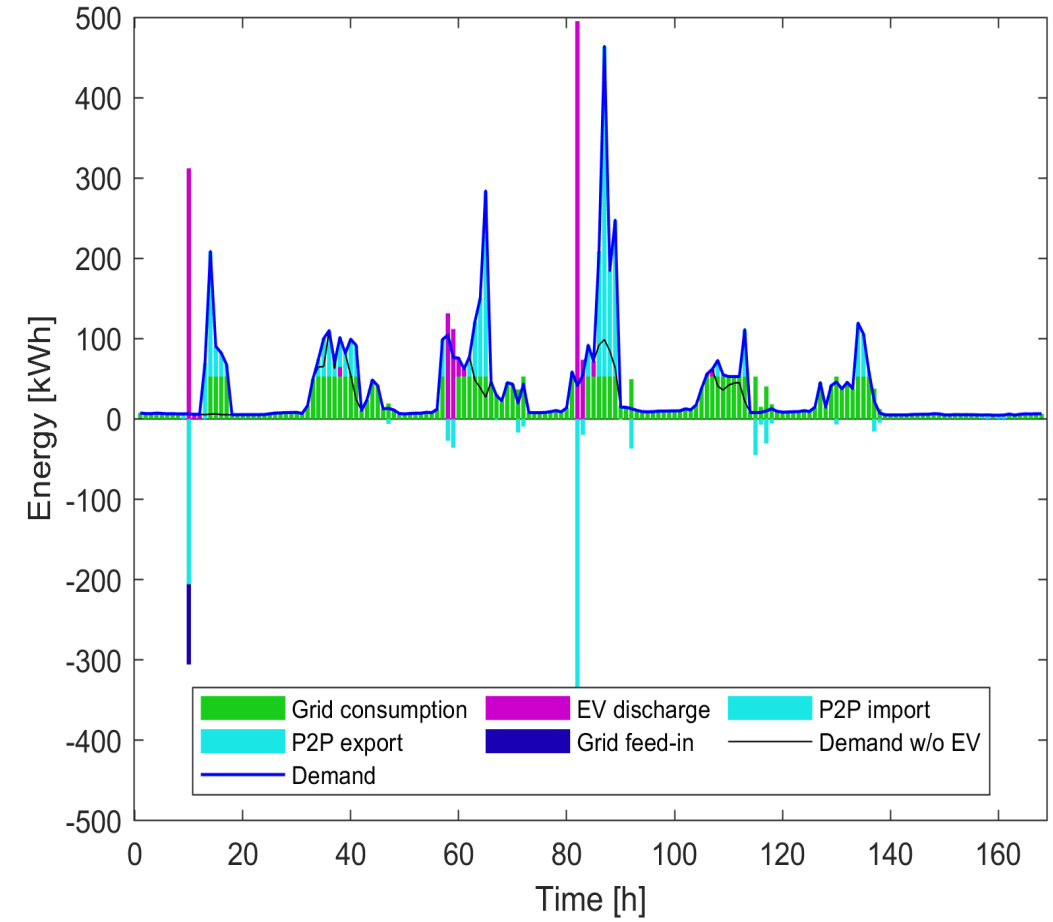
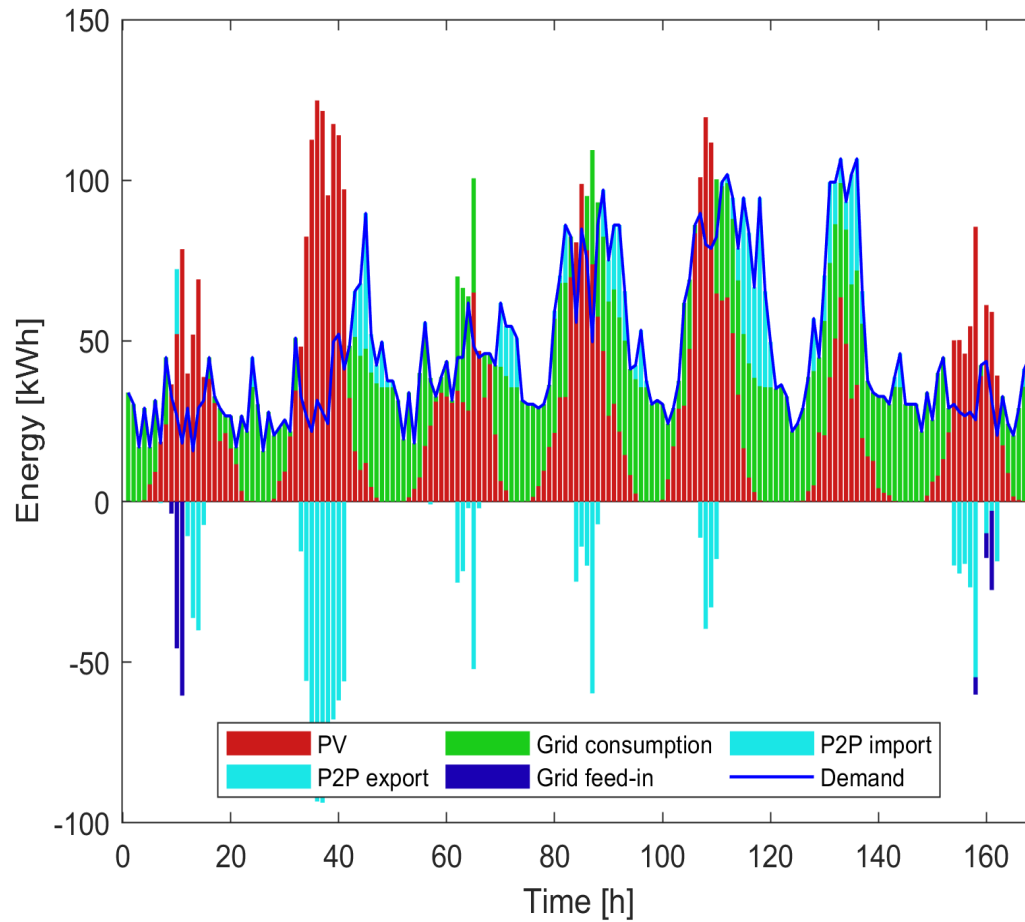
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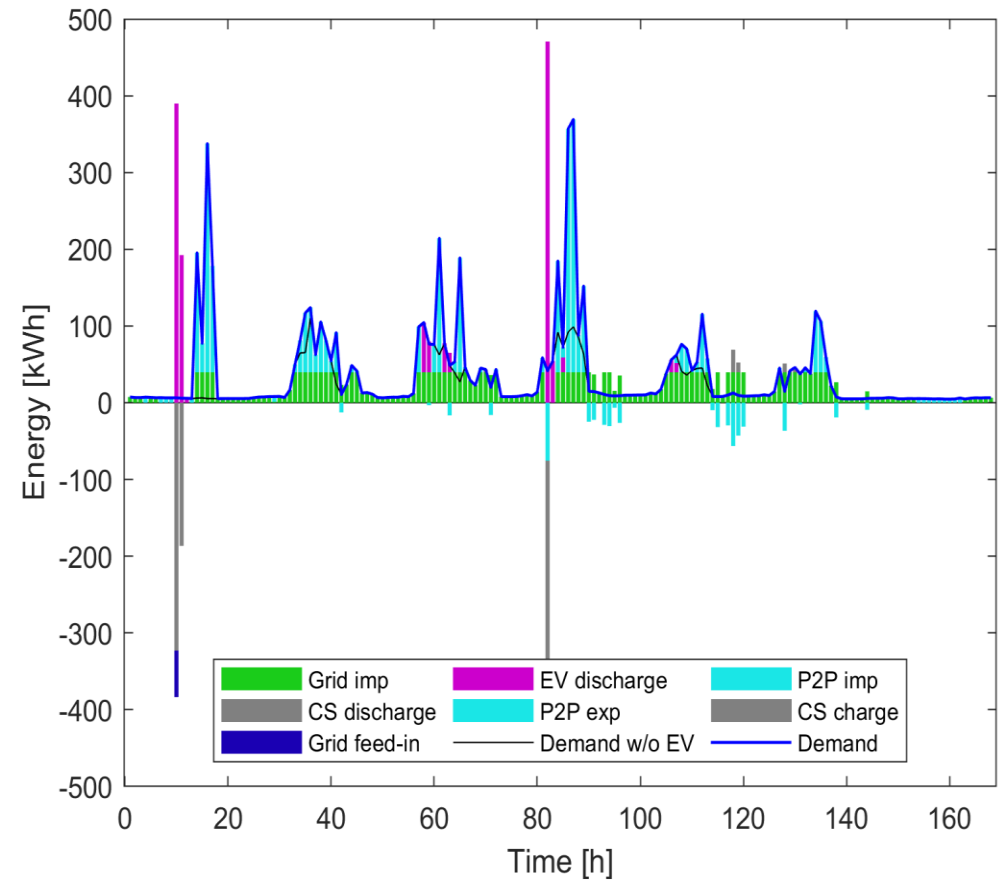
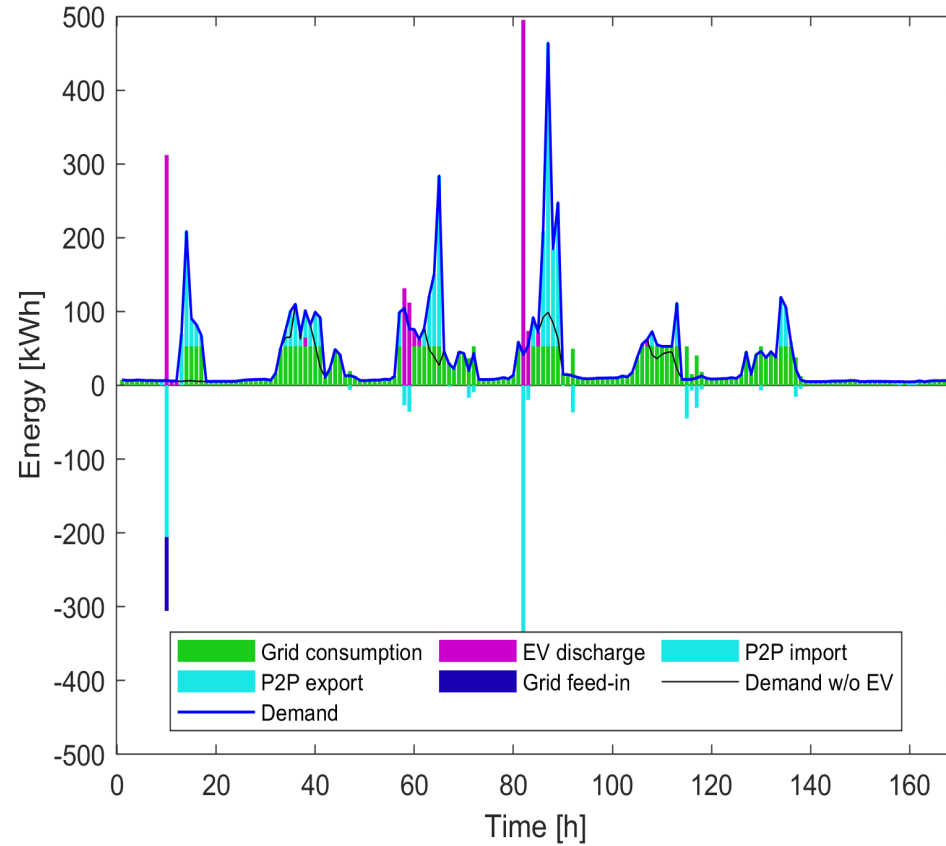
Results – B2 (summer week)



Results – B4+B2 (summer week)



Results – B2 (summer week)



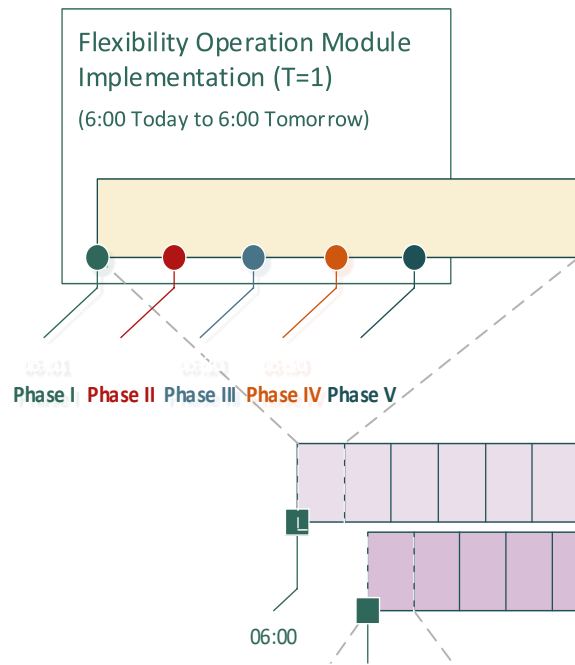
Case study - Conclusions

- Peak shaving amplified
 - Central storage gives large peak shaving
- Local generation valued on-site
 - No curtailment of local generation
 - Large reduction in grid feed-in



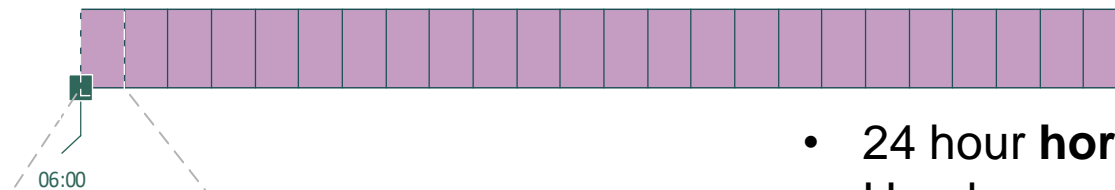
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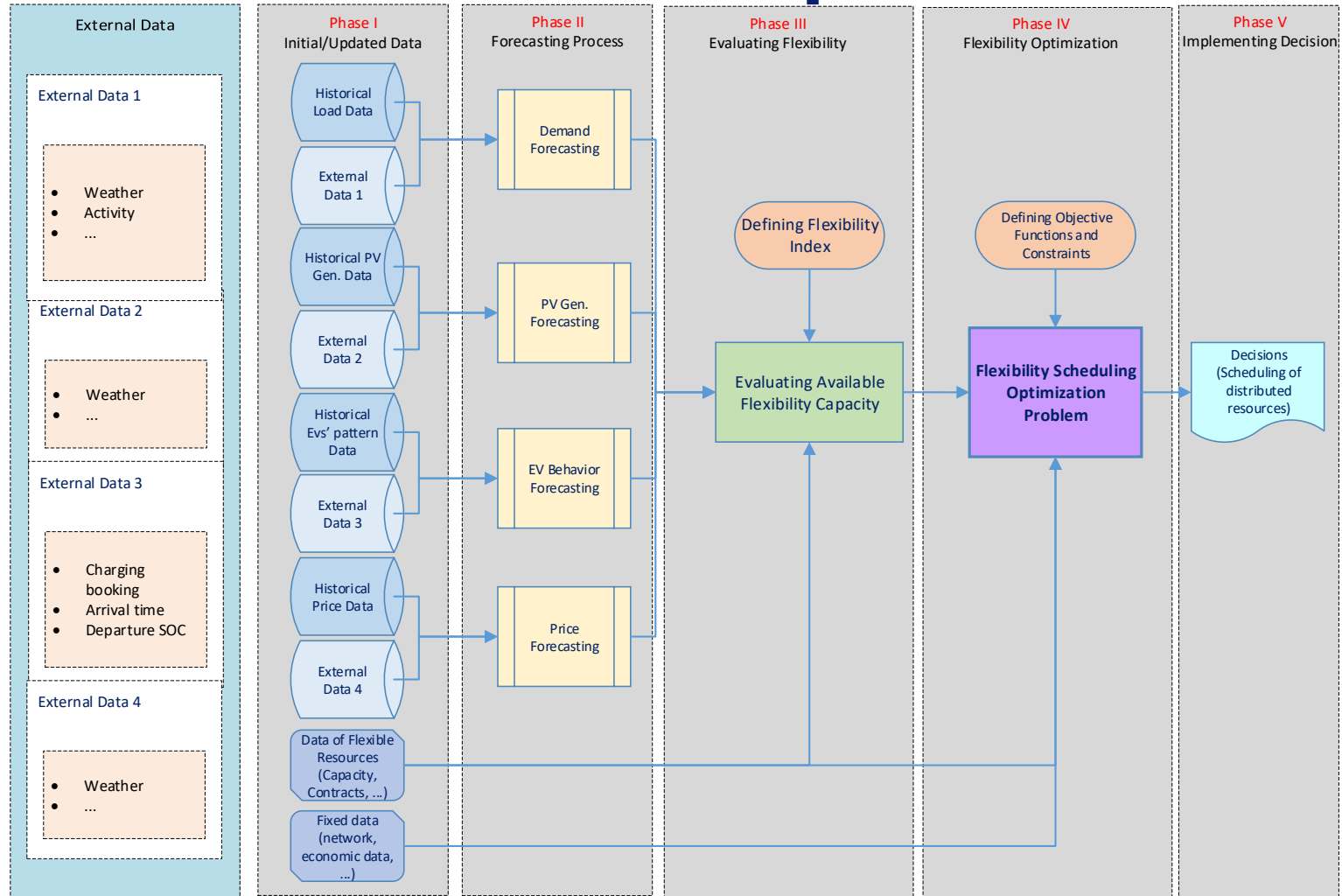
«Rolling horizon»

1. Define **horizon** (day, week, month etc.)
2. Define **temporal resolution** (15 min, 1 hour, 2 hours etc.)
3. Define **optimization frequency** (every hour, every 6th hour etc.)



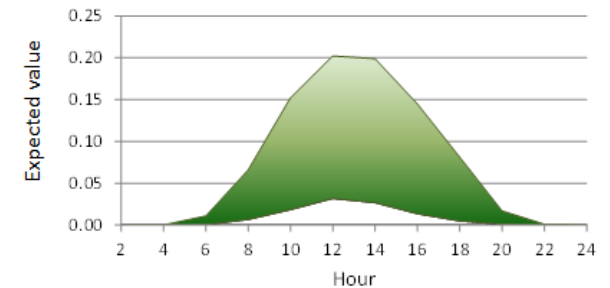
- 24 hour **horizon**
- Hourly **resolution**
- Hourly **optimization frequency**

Link between data and optimization model

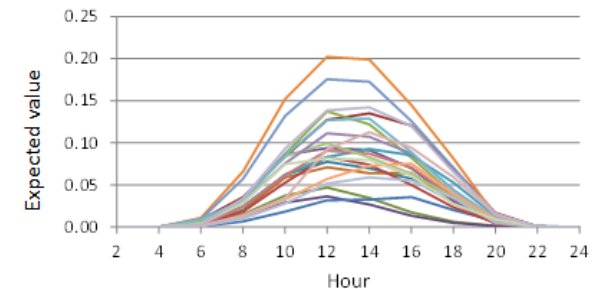


Decision making under uncertainty

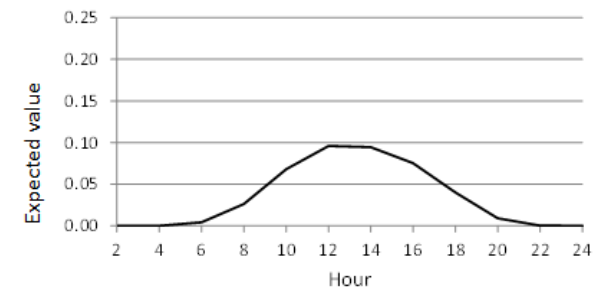
- Robust optimization
- Stochastic programming
- Deterministic planning
(with a high optimization frequency)



(a) Robust optimization



(b) Stochastic programming



(c) Deterministic planning