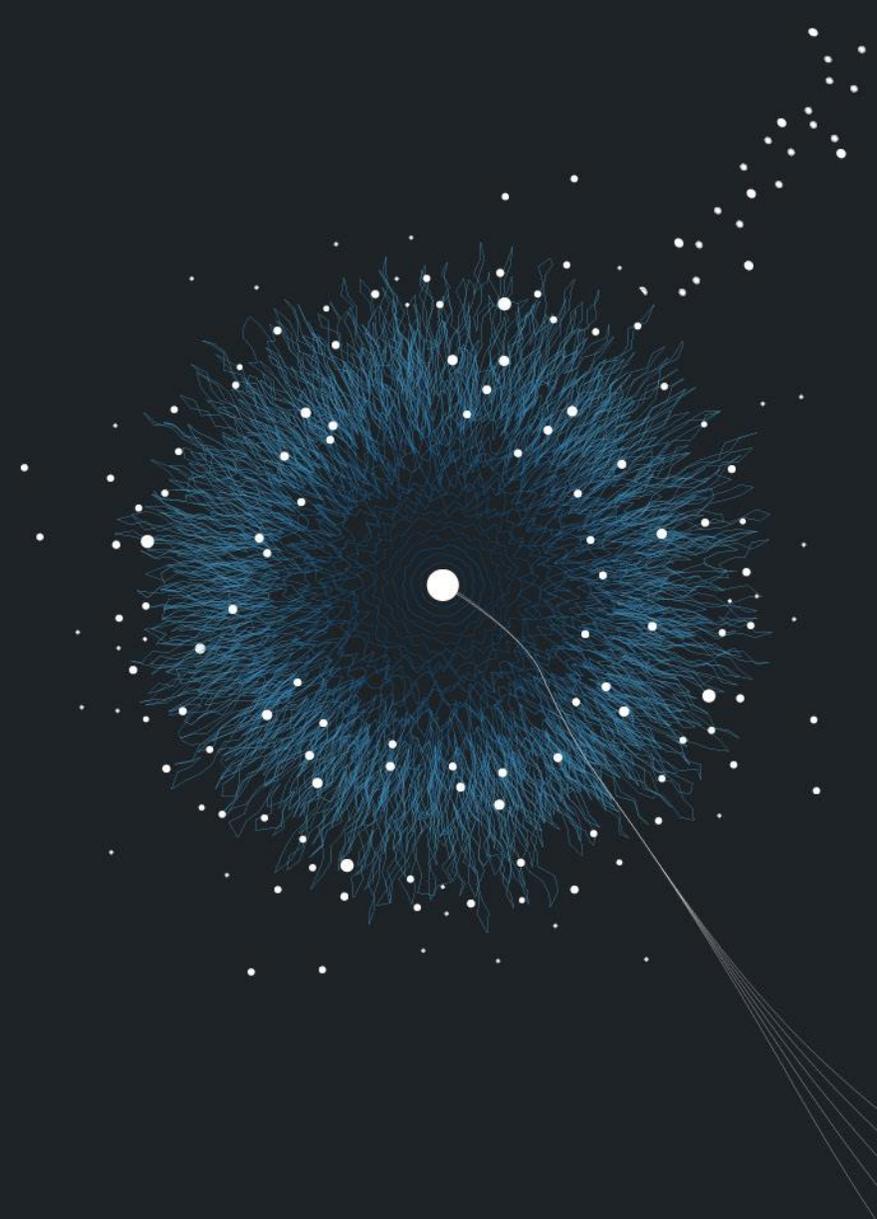
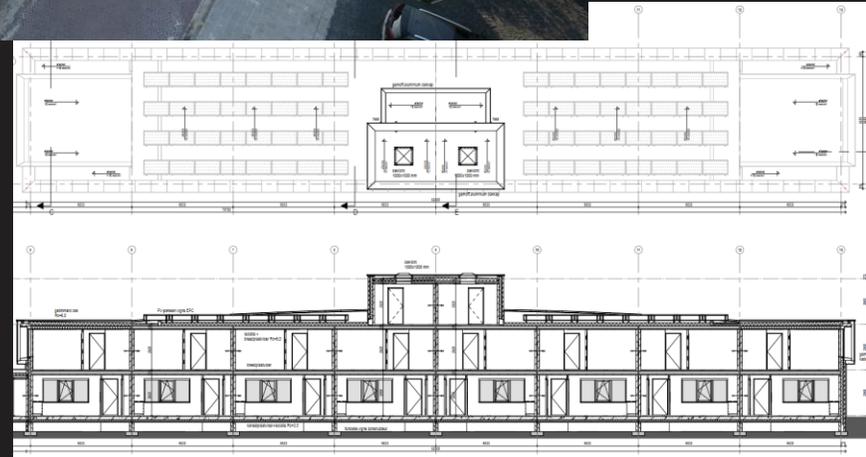
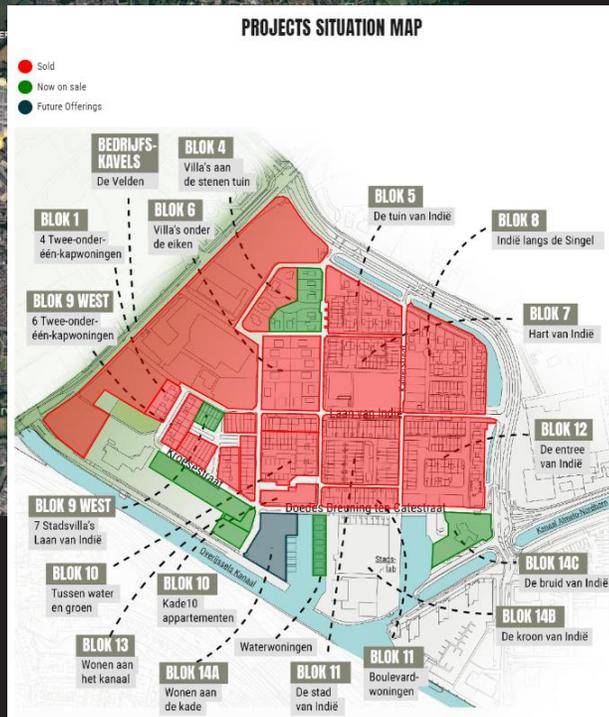
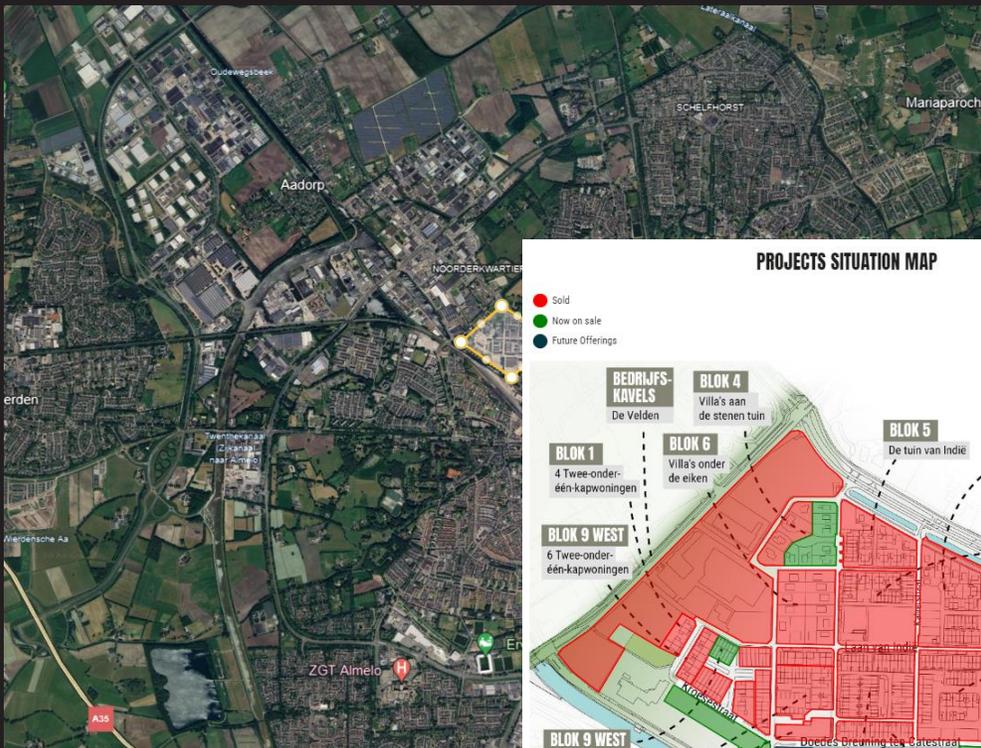


# HET INDIË-TERRAIN: EEN SLIMME BUURTBATTERIJ IN DE OUDE WEVERIJ

PROJECT RESULTS



# CASE STUDY: DE WEVERIJ



# OBJECTIVE:

Implement a local flexible multi-energy system at the Weverij, comprise by a PV system, a vanadium redox flow battery, and heat storage coordinated by a smart energy management system. Implementation of organisational/contractual frameworks for a local energy system (including shared use of installations).

# ACTIVITIES:

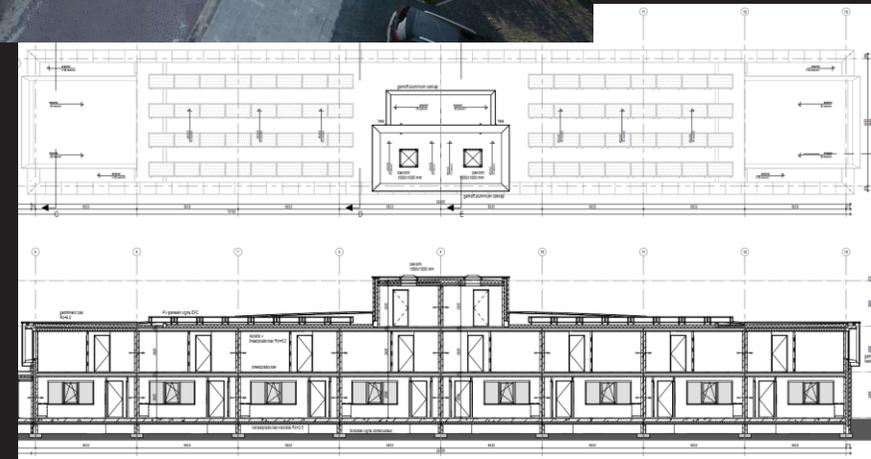
WP1 – Design Phase

WP2 – Construction and installation of prototype at test location

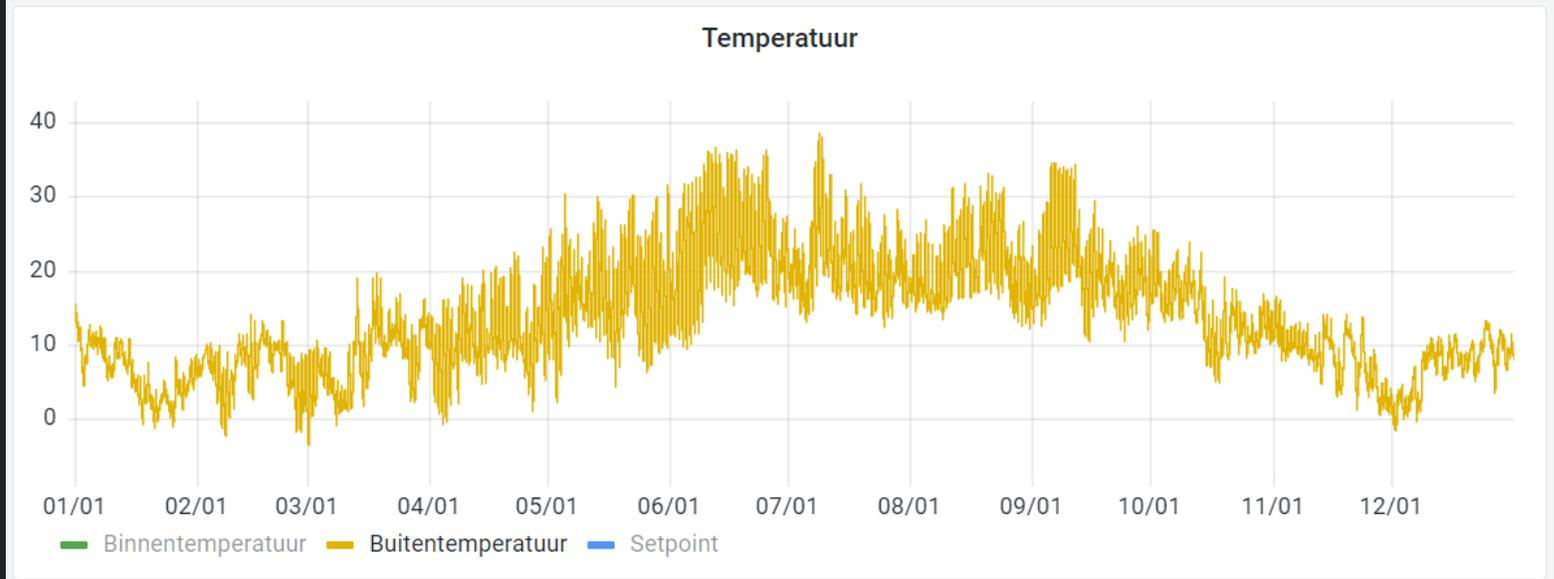
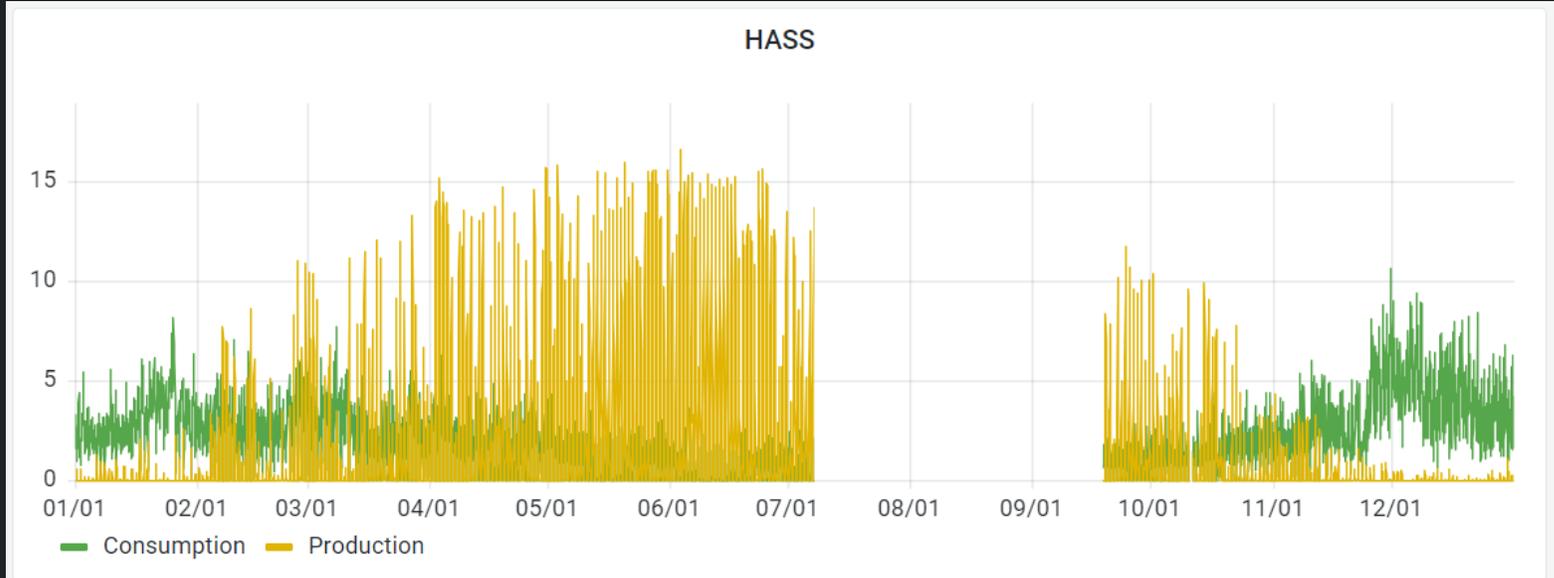
WP3 – Test phase

WP4 – Reporting phase

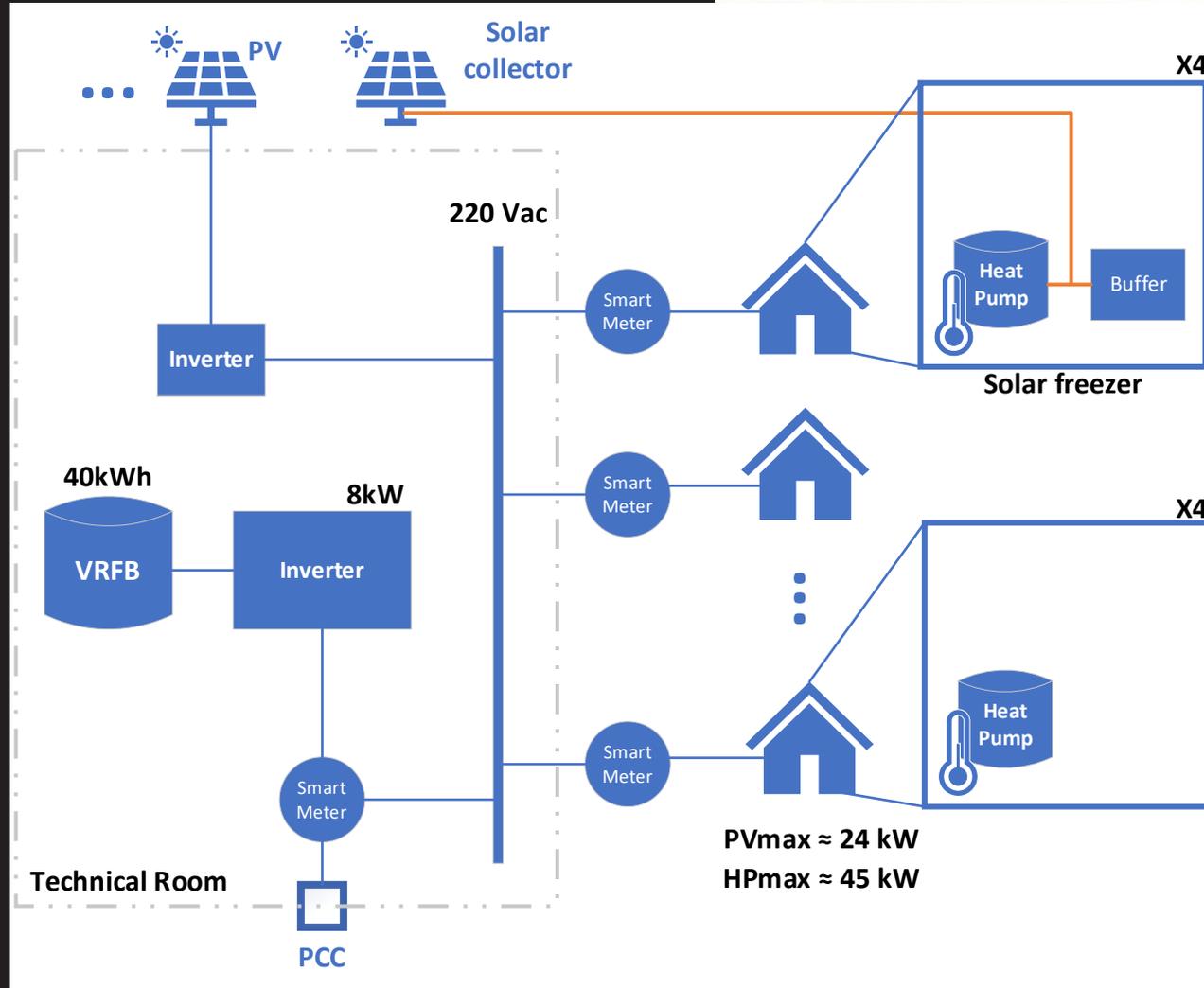
# STAKEHOLDERS:



# PV PRODUCTION AND HEATING DEMAND



# PHYSICAL ARCHITECTURE:

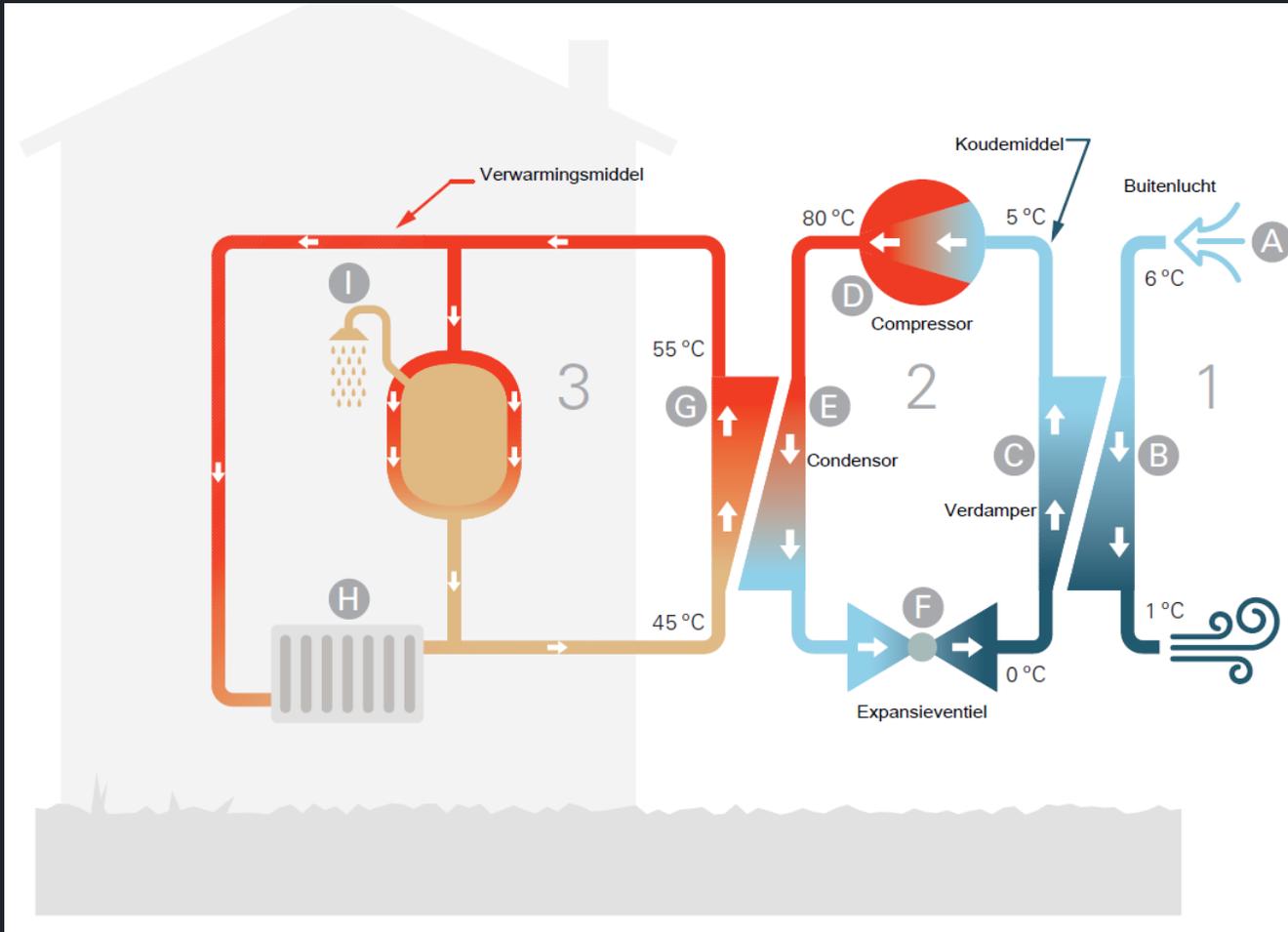


# VANADIUM REDOX FLOW BATTERIES



- ✓ Liquid Power Storage
- ✓ Long Life and Deep Discharge
- ✓ Safety First
- ✓ Scalable Design
- ✓ Geared Towards Grid Applications
  
- X Slower Discharge Rates
- X Bulkier Footprint
- X Cost Considerations

# HEAT-PUMPS



NIBE VVM S320

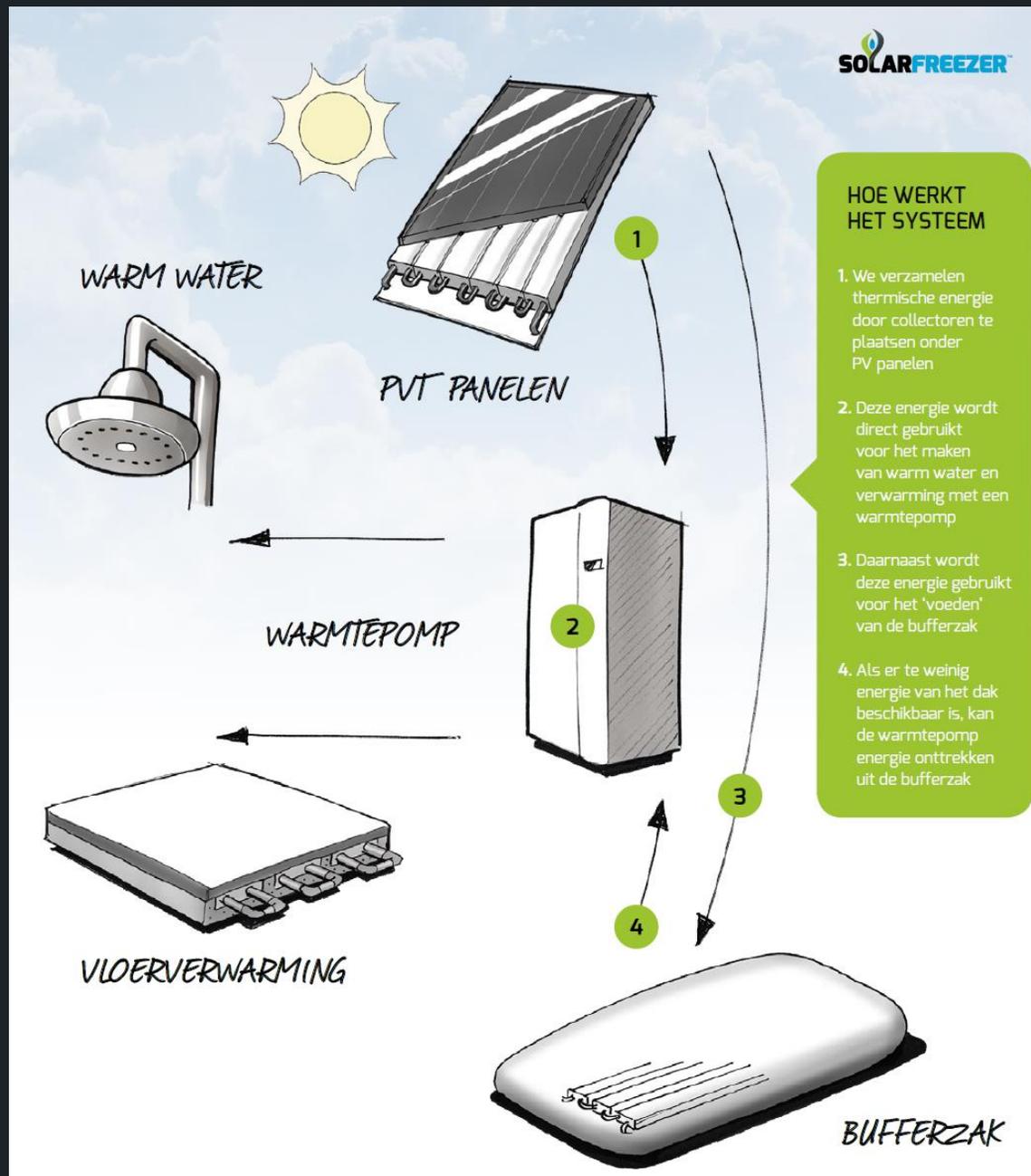
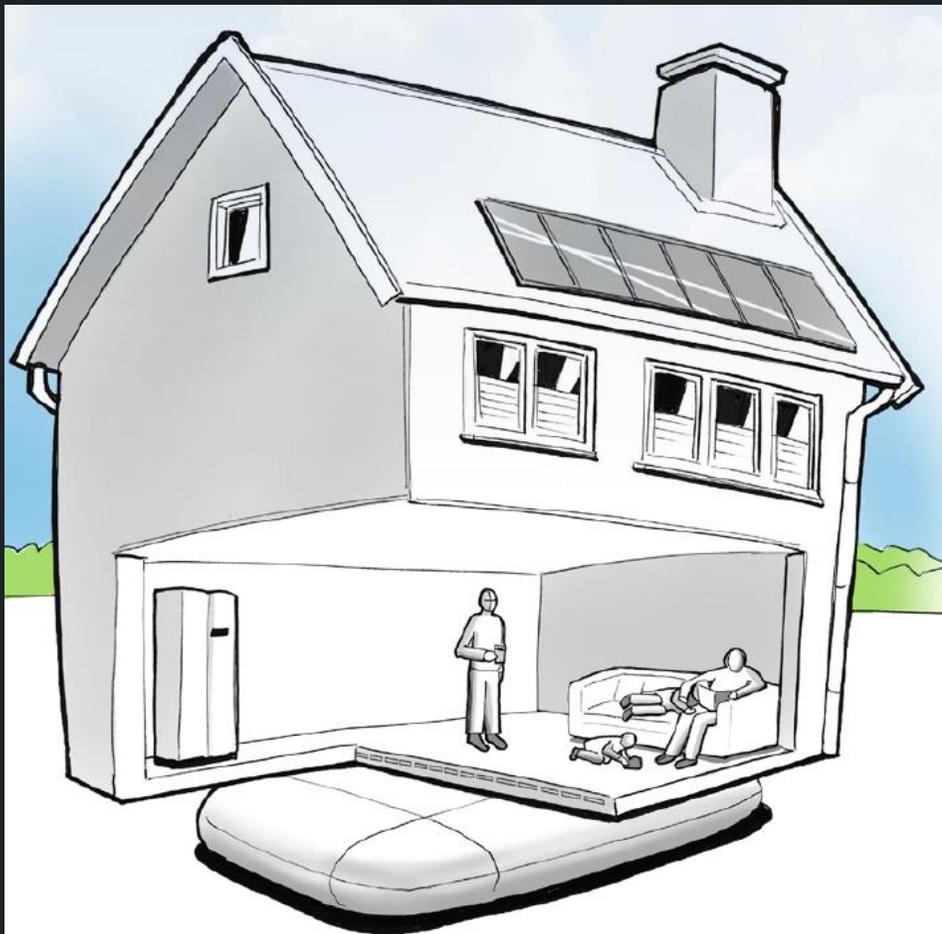


NIBE F2040-6

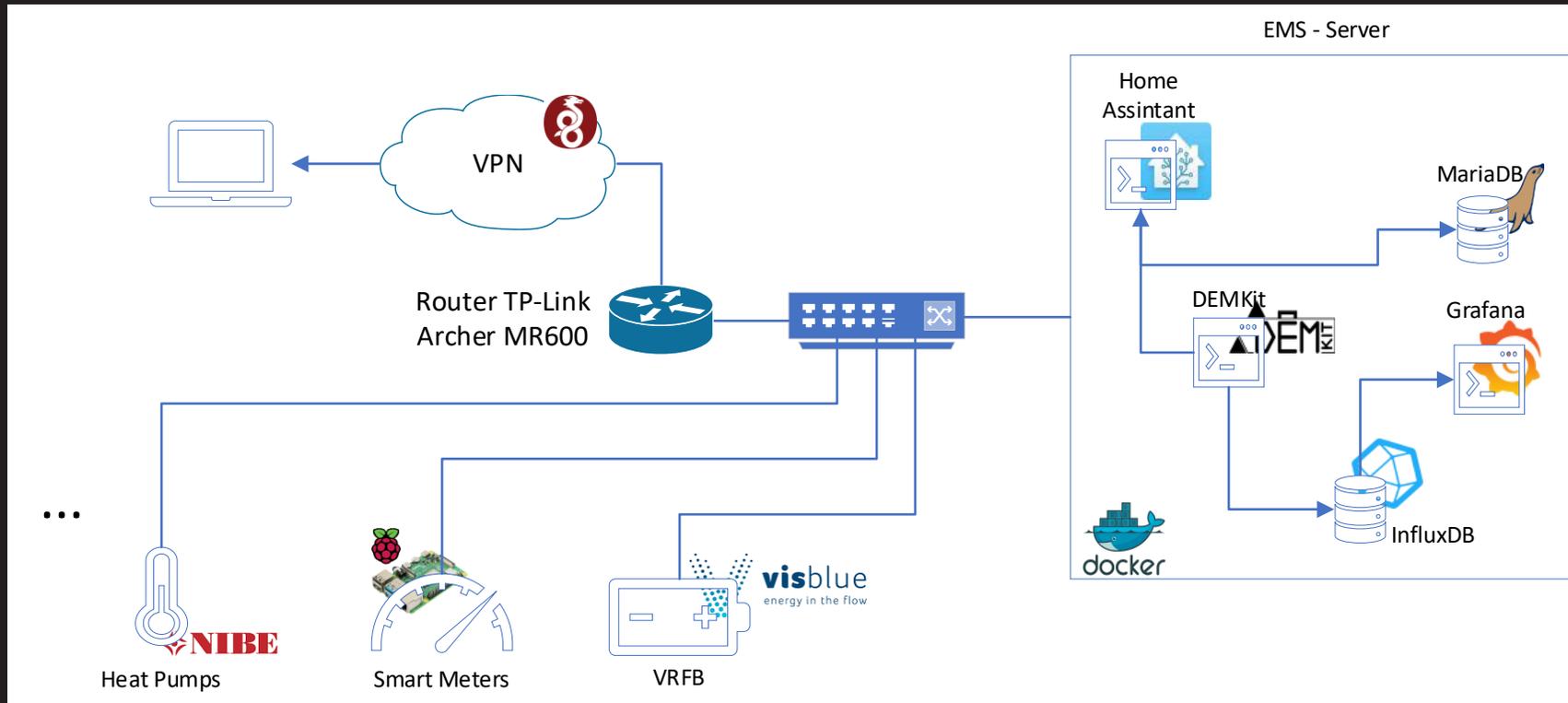


RMU S4

# SOLAR FREEZER



# CYBER-PHYSICAL ARCHITECTURE



# CONTROLLABILITY OF VRFB

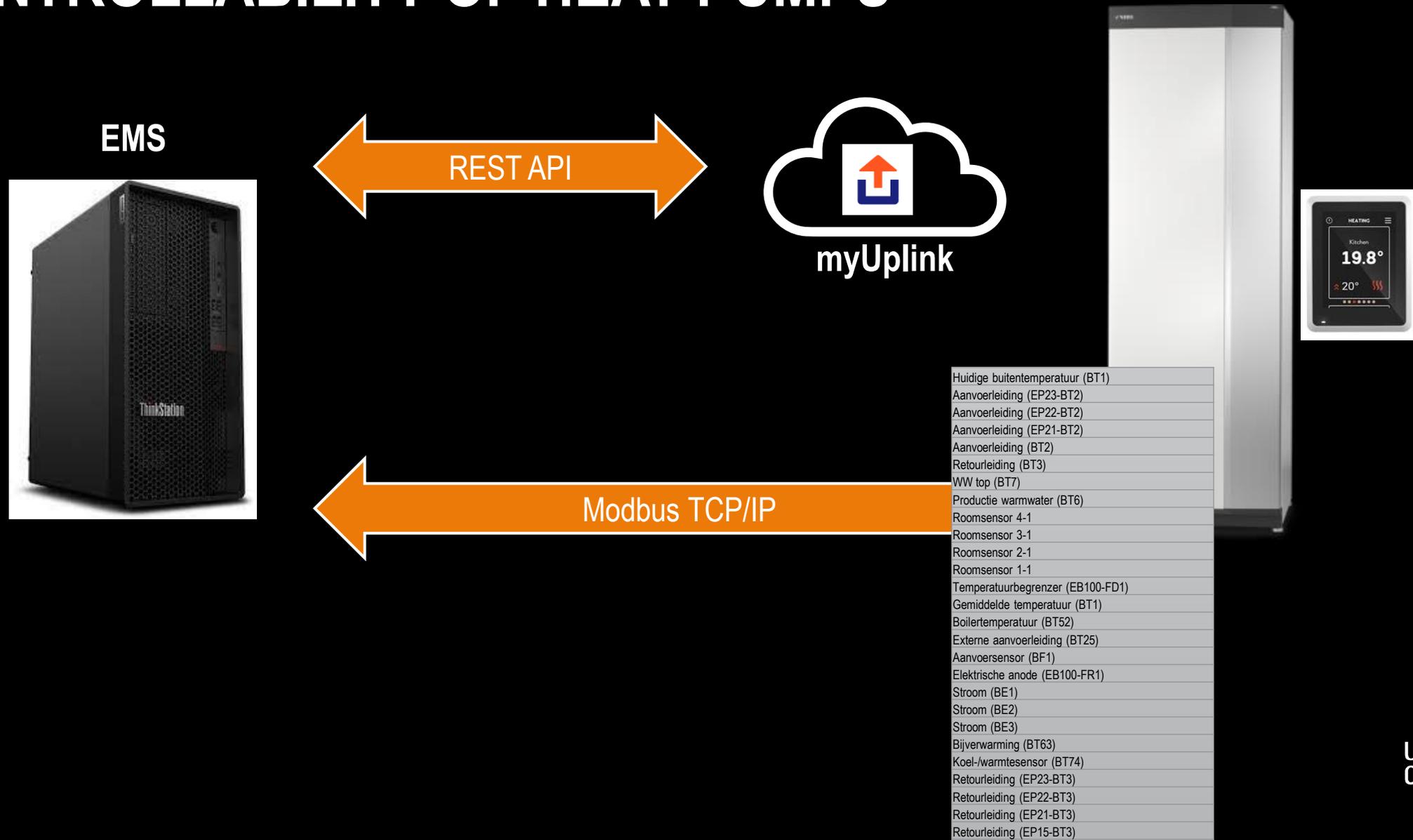
EMS



```
battery state
battery Alarmcode
Subbattery 1 power
Subbattery 1+2 DC voltage
Subbattery 1 DC current
Subbattery 1 electrolyte temperature
Voltage phase 1
Voltage phase 2
Voltage phase 3
Current phase 1
Current phase 2
Current phase 3
Active Power phase 1
Active Power phase 2
Active Power phase 3
SOC
Alive signal
Total charge energy since start
Total discharge energy since start
Total charge energy last cycle
Total discharge energy last cycle
Total cycles
Total charge power setpoint
Total discharge power setpoint
Total charge power setpoint
Total discharge power setpoint
Master control
Master Reset
Master Reset ready
```



# CONTROLLABILITY OF HEAT-PUMPS



# CONTROLLABILITY OF HEAT-PUMPS

EMS



REST API



The screenshot shows a mobile control interface with various settings and status indicators:

- Operating Mode:** Set to 0.
- Min Supply:** 24 °C
- Max Supply:** 36 °C
- S1155 More hot water:** 0
- Heating Offset:** 0
- Hot Water Demand M...:** 4
- Operating Mode (Status):** Heat
- Compressor:** On
- Hot Water Demand (Status):** 0.0
- Curve Offset:** 0.0
- More Hot Water (Status):** 0.0
- Minimum Supply:** 24.0 °C
- Maximum Supply:** 36.0 °C
- Heatpump Power Consumption:** 746 w
- Temperature Gauges:**
  - Hot Water (Top): 48.3 °C
  - Hot Water Charging: 47.2 °C

Modbus TCP/IP

- Huidige buitentemperatuur (BT1)
- Aanvoerleiding (EP23-BT2)
- Aanvoerleiding (EP22-BT2)
- Aanvoerleiding (EP21-BT2)
- Aanvoerleiding (BT2)
- Retourleiding (BT3)
- WW top (BT7)
- Productie warmwater (BT6)
- Roomsensor 4-1
- Roomsensor 3-1
- Roomsensor 2-1
- Roomsensor 1-1
- Temperatuurbegrenzer (EB100-FD1)
- Gemiddelde temperatuur (BT1)
- Boilertemperatuur (BT52)
- Externe aanvoerleiding (BT25)
- Aanvoersensor (BF1)
- Elektrische anode (EB100-FR1)
- Stroom (BE1)
- Stroom (BE2)
- Stroom (BE3)
- Bijverwarming (BT63)
- Koel-/warmtesensor (BT74)
- Retourleiding (EP23-BT3)
- Retourleiding (EP22-BT3)
- Retourleiding (EP21-BT3)
- Retourleiding (EP15-BT3)

**RESEARCH**



# BATTERY SIZE ANALYSIS

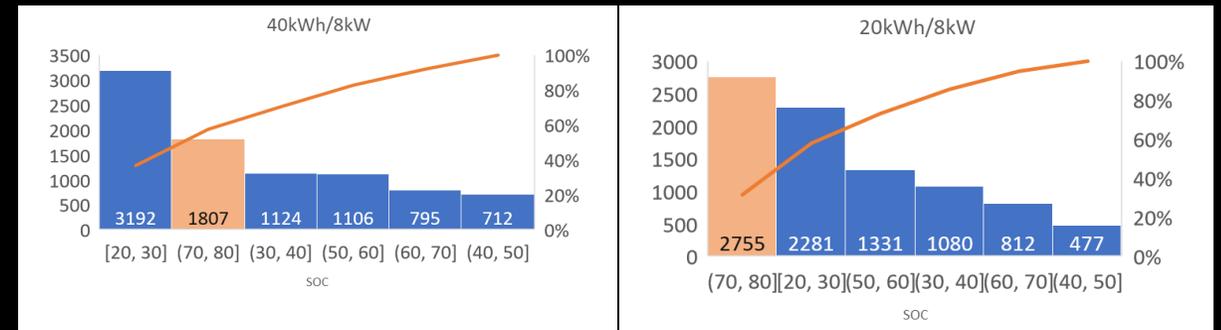
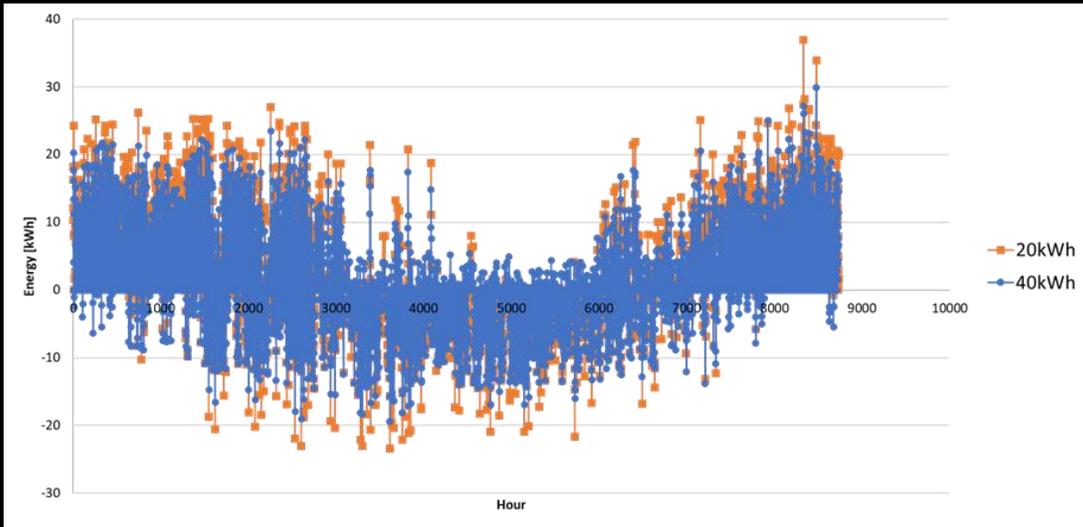
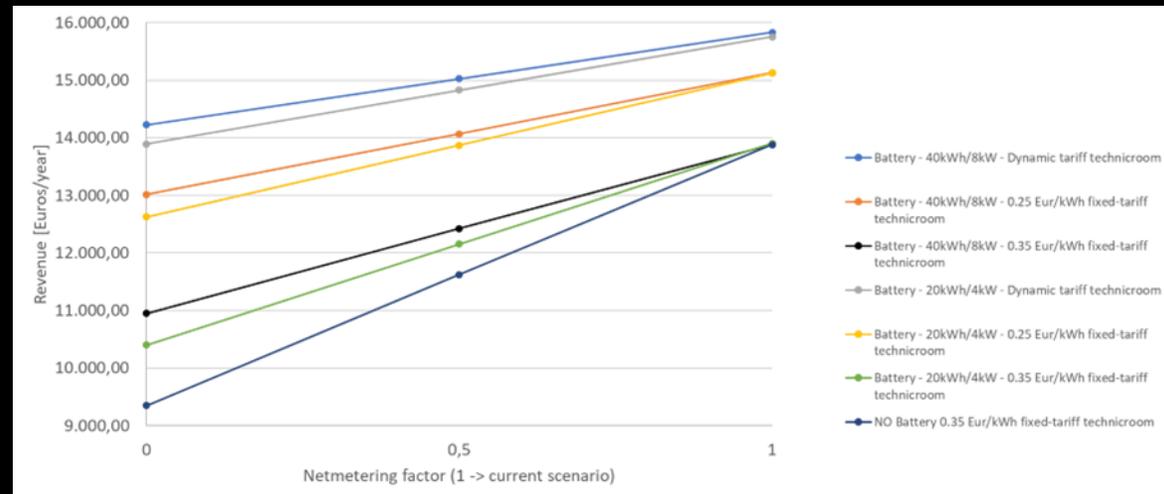
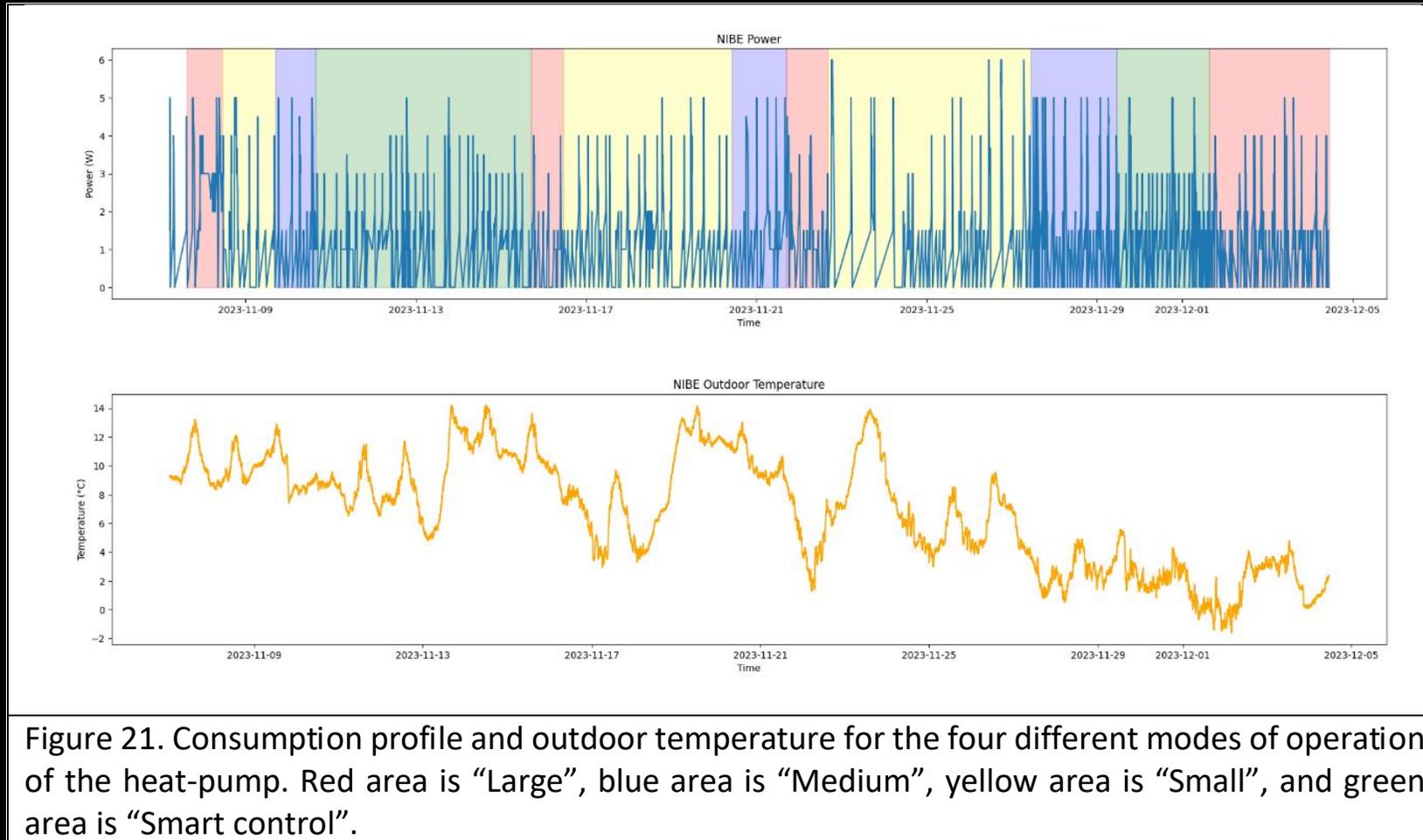


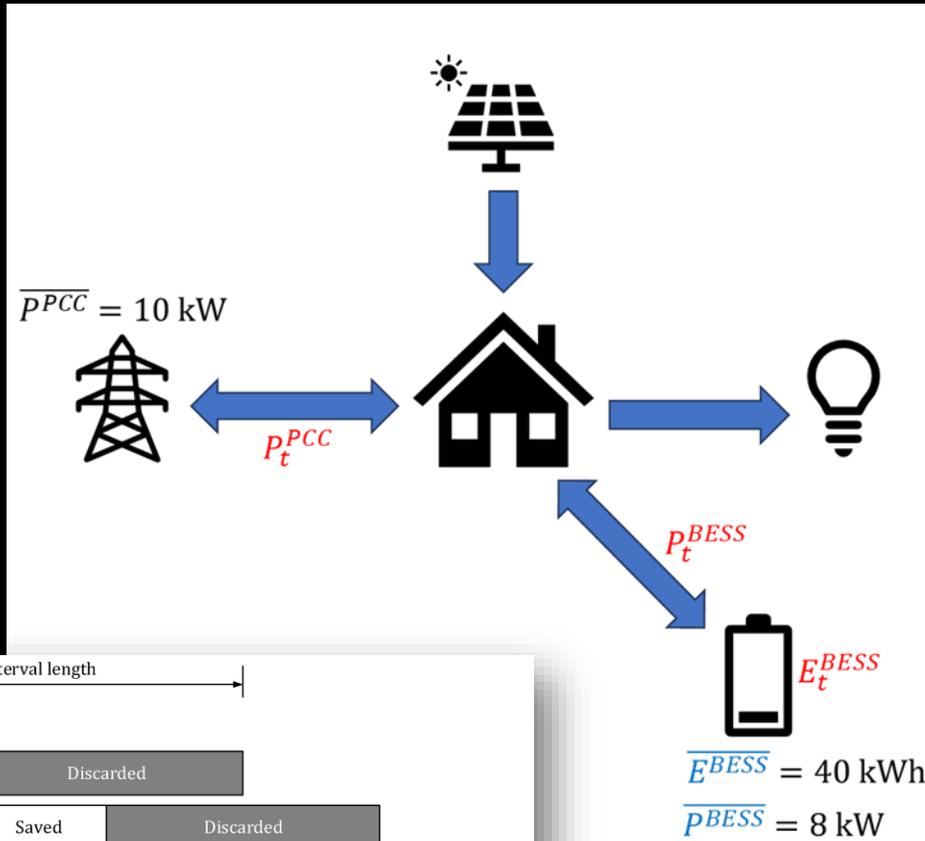
Figure 4. Estimated histogram of the state-of-charge of the battery considering a) a 40kWh/8kW BESS and a 20kWh/8kW.



# HEAT-PUMP CONTROL



# OPTIMIZATION BASED - EMS



Objective:

$$\min \left\{ \sum_{t \in T} c_t^{\text{elec}} \cdot p_t^{PCC+} \right\}$$

Constraints

$$p_t^{PCC} = p_t^{\text{cons.}} - p_t^{\text{prod.}} + p_t^{BESS}; \quad \forall t \in T$$

$$|p_t^{PCC}| \leq \overline{p^{PCC}}; \quad \forall t \in T$$

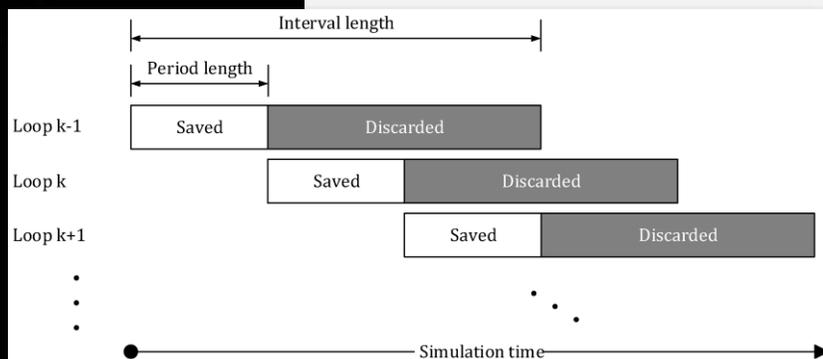
$$E_t^{BESS} = E_{t-1}^{BESS} + p_t^{BESS} \cdot \Delta; \quad \forall t \in T > 1$$

$$|p_t^{BESS}| \leq \overline{p^{BESS}}; \quad \forall t \in T$$

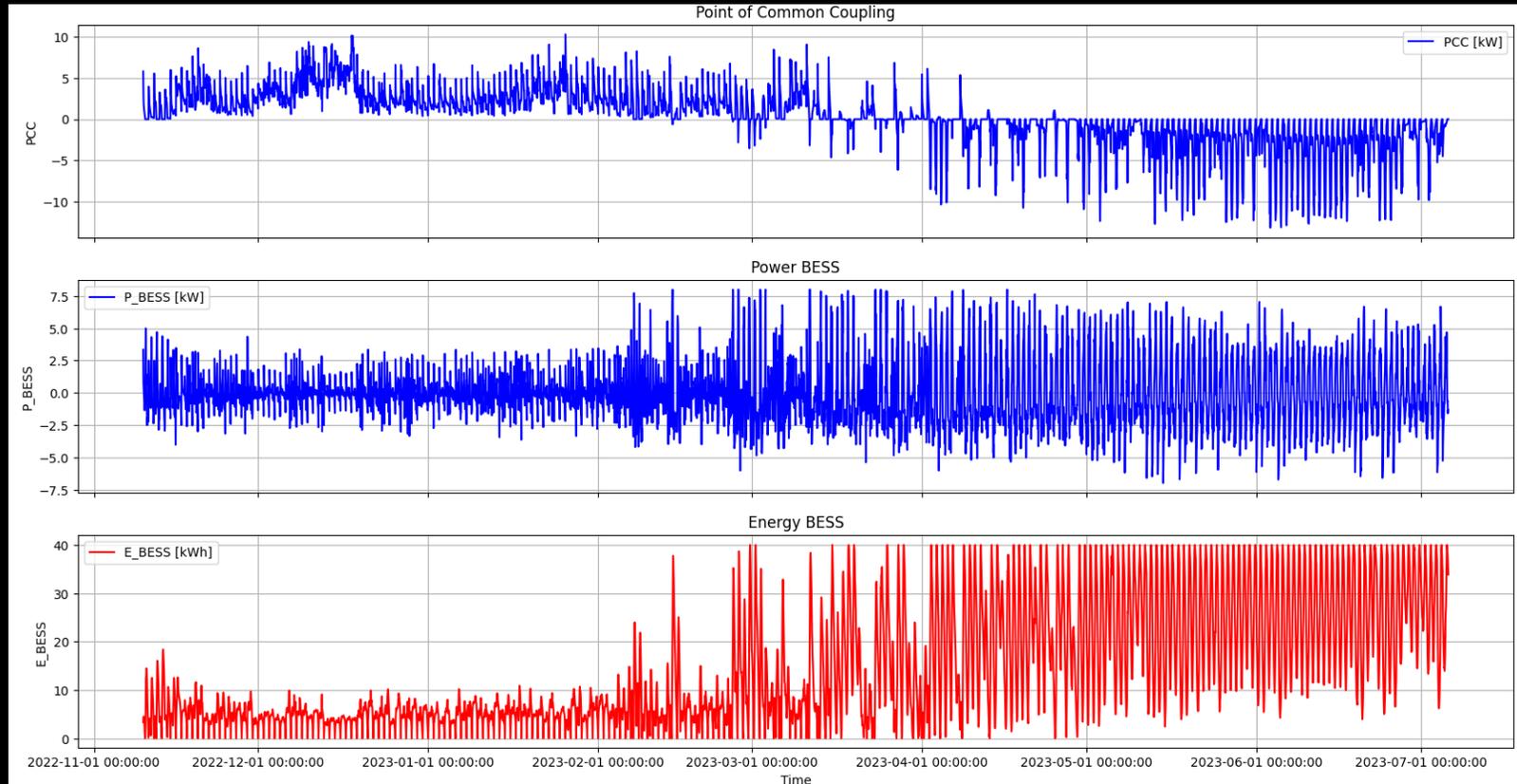
$$0 \leq E_t^{BESS} \leq \overline{E^{BESS}}; \quad \forall t \in T$$

$$E_1^{BESS} = E_0^{BESS} + p_1^{BESS} \cdot \Delta; \quad \forall t = 1$$

$$p_t^{PCC+}, p_t^{PCC-} \geq 0$$



# EMS – SELF-CONSUMPTION

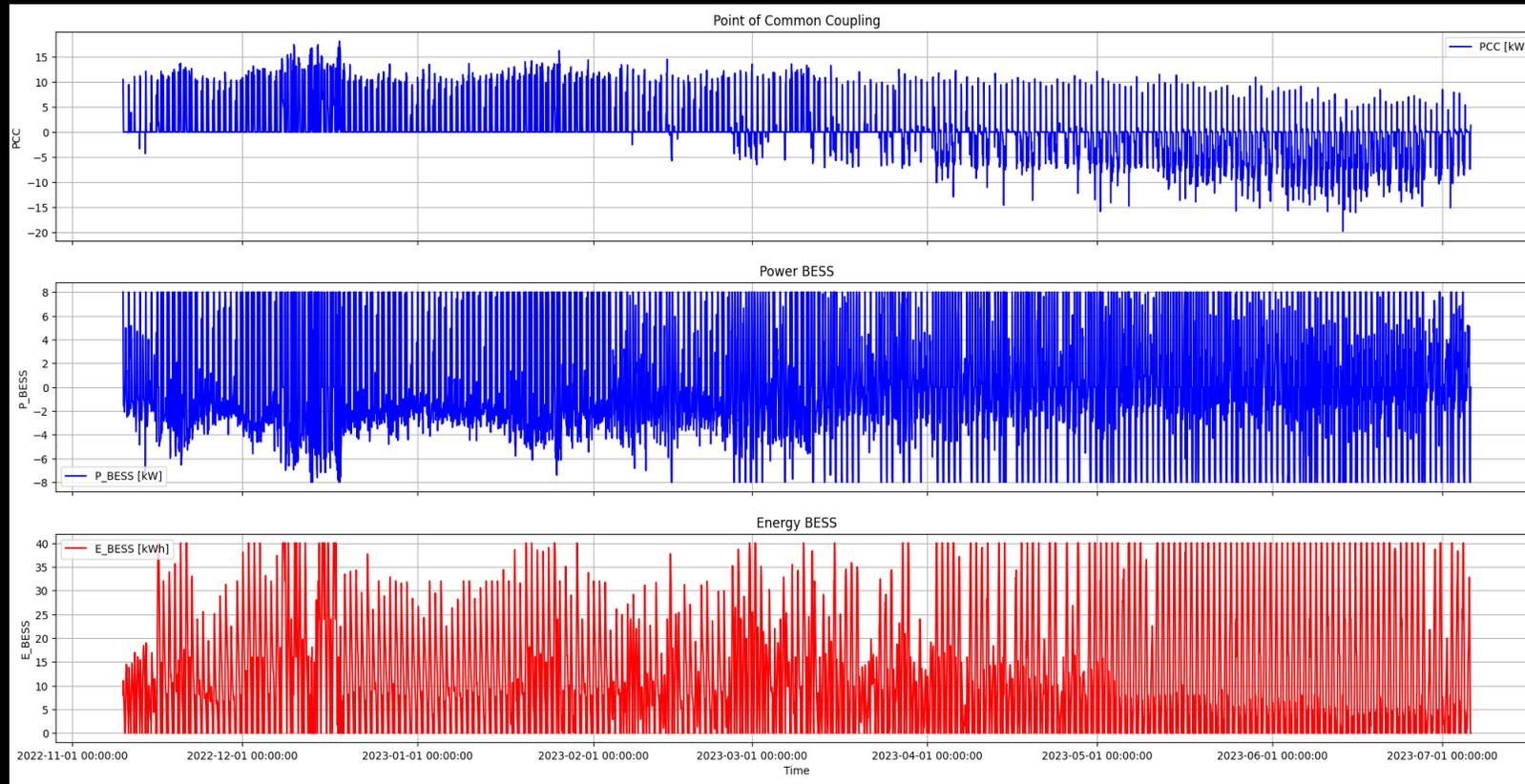


Fixed price (0.250 EUR/kWh)

2444 EUR

-10.0%

# EMS – PRICE STEERING

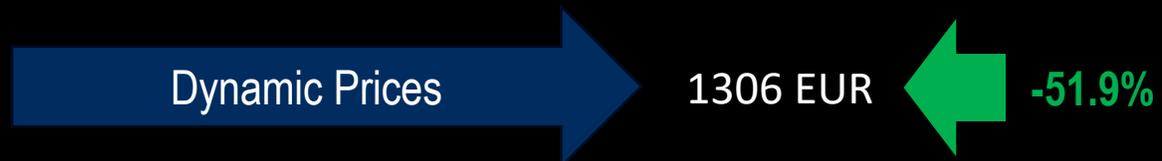
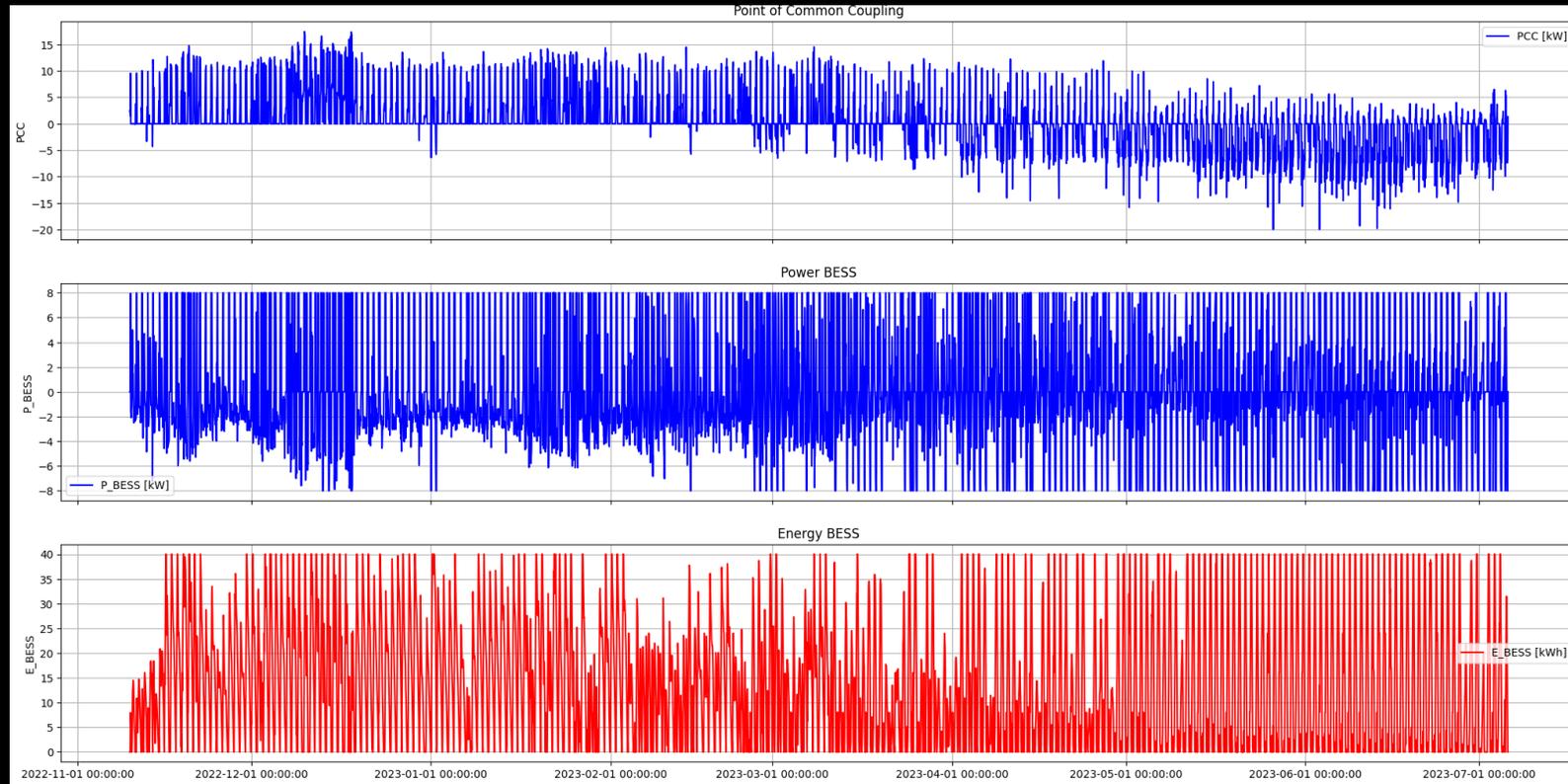


Fixed price (0.250 EUR/kWh)

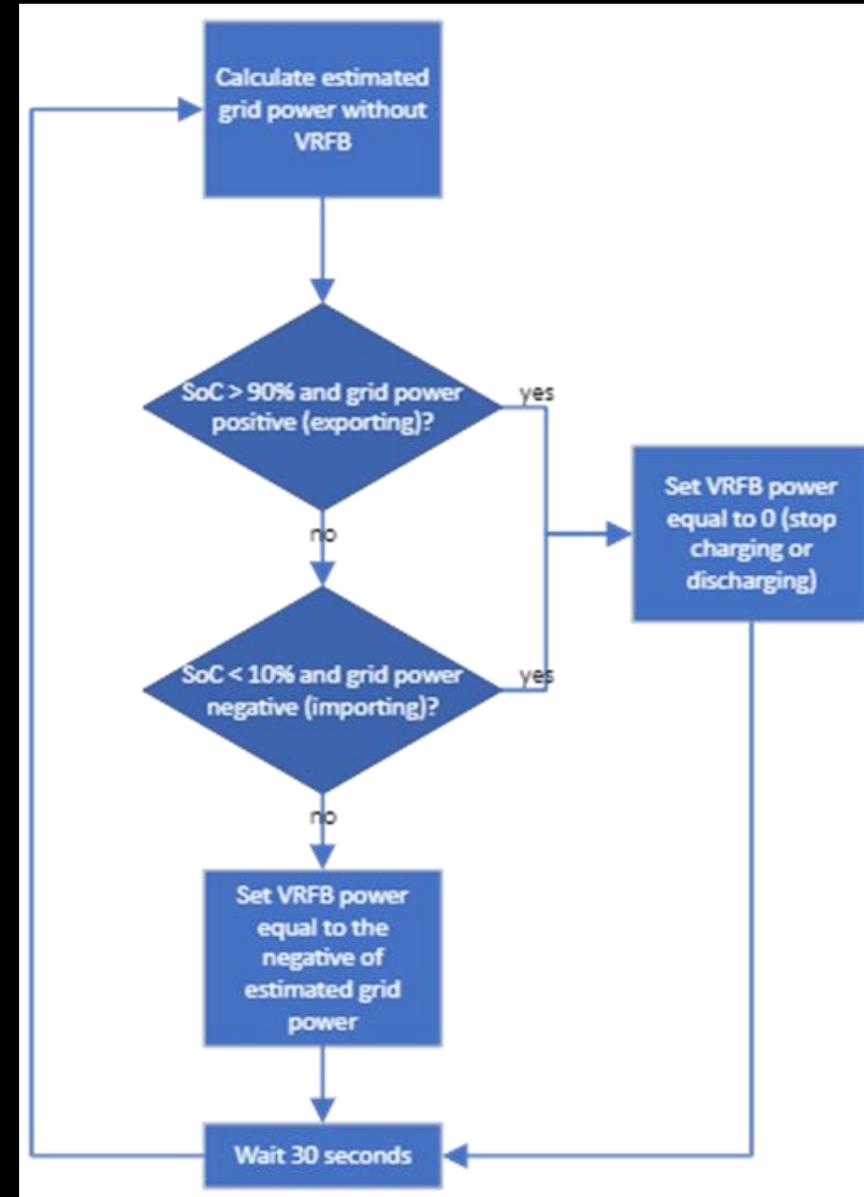
2374 EUR

-12.6%

# EMS – PRICE STEERING

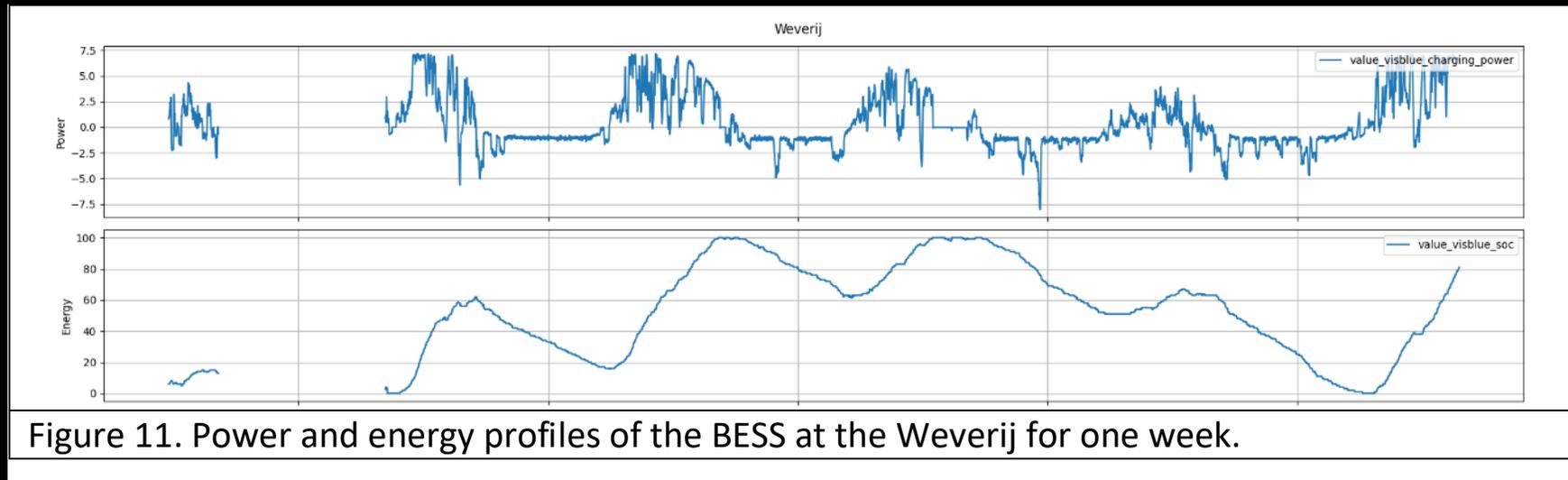


# STEERING ALGORITHM



# ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM MODEL

$$SoC_t = SoC_{t-1} + \Delta_t \left( \eta^{chr} P_t^{chr} - \frac{1}{\eta^{dis}} P_t^{dis} \right) - \Delta_t \beta^{self}$$



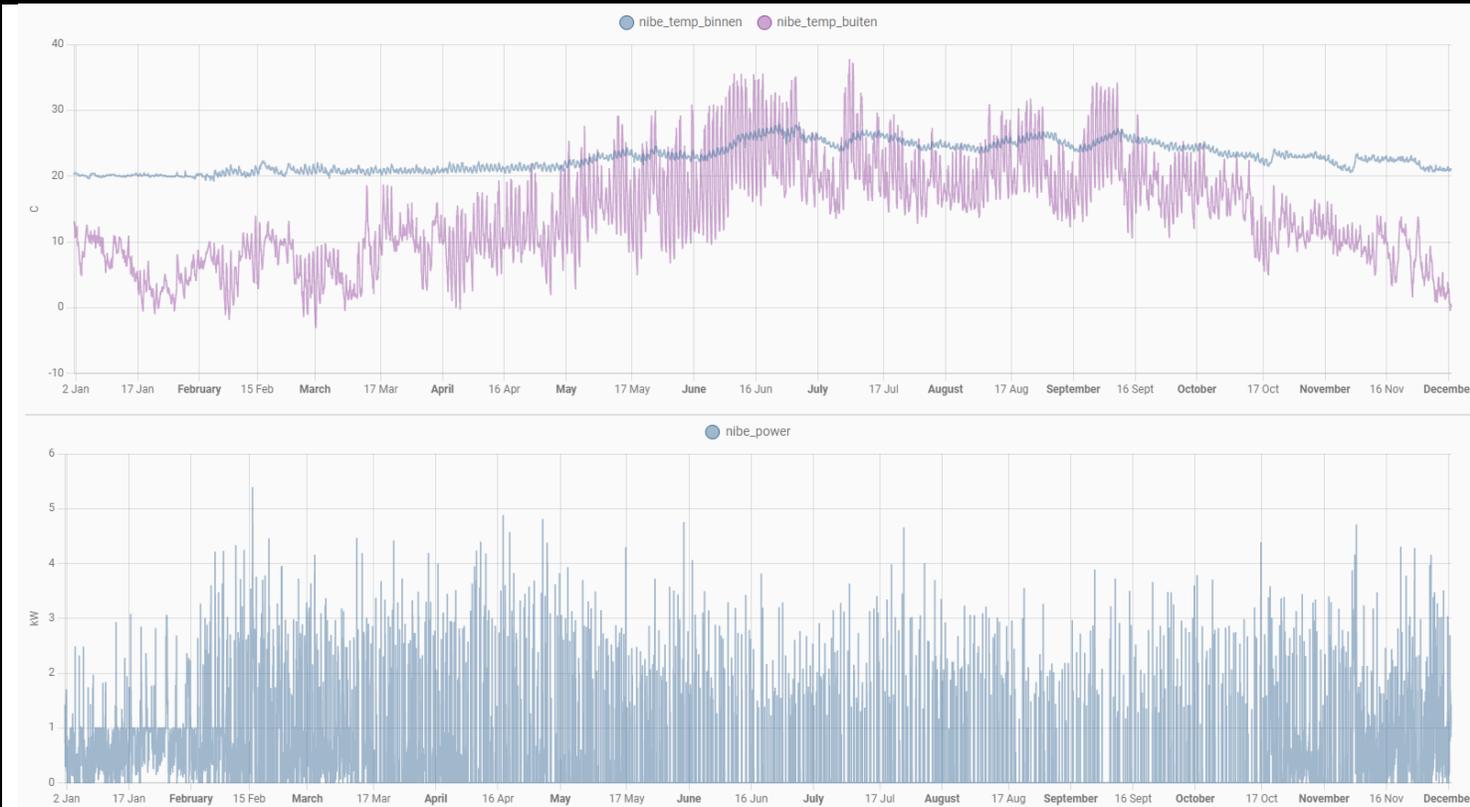
$$\eta^{chr} = 0.95466 \text{ p.u.}$$

$$\eta^{dis} = 0.83769 \text{ p.u.}$$

$$\beta^{self} = 0.21422 \text{ kWh/hour}$$

# THERMAL LOAD MODEL

$$T_{t+1} - T_t = b\Delta_t x_t + c(O_t - T_t) + d$$



Coefficients of (2)	Winter time
$b$ [°C/kWh]	0.038592
$c$ [°C/°C]	0.002299
$d$ [°C]	-0.041788

Figure 9. Power and temperature profiles of one heat-pump at the Weverij for one year.

EMS...



**LESSONS LEARNED...**





**Expertise Needed:** Projects with new user-facing technologies need integrators with microgrid/home energy management expertise in engineering and finance. Universities are good for prototyping, research, and consulting, but lack expertise for final solutions.

**Control Algorithm Complexity:** Electricity tariff significantly impacts control algorithm complexity. A simpler reactive algorithm might suffice if price optimization is not required.

**Heat Pump Controllability:** Involve integrators and manufactures with energy management expertise to address device control limitations and poor documentation/standardization.

**Prioritize Human Factors:** Consider user interaction, user interfaces, and user-centric control algorithms from the beginning.

**Risk Assessment:** Consider disruptions like COVID-19 through a robust risk assessment matrix.

**Post-Project Responsibilities:** Clearly define who monitors, operates, and maintains the system after project completion.