

2008 Title 24 Non Residential CASE Proposal

Demand Response Controls for Indoor Lighting

Integrated Lighting Concepts In support of

PG&E Codes & Standards Program



Proposal Scope

- Require Automated Demand Responsive Lighting Controls
- Target Selected Nonresidential Spaces Over 100,000 SQ. FT.
- Provide both Voluntary (economic) and Mandatory Curtailment Scenarios
 - Economic scenario 4 hour curtailment during ten highest valued days PV\$250/kW
 - Mandatory curtailment 2.5 h/yr
 - Economic + Mandatory PV\$661/kW



Focus & Highlights

- Primary Objective Turn Off Non Essential Lighting Loads to Avoid Blackouts
- Secondary Objective Reduce selective lighting loads for Economic Reward and Reduce Strain on Power Grid
- Two Approaches to Compliance
 - Low Cost Bare Bones ON/OFF Control (non-uniform)
 - Costlier Comprehensive Control (uniform)



Benefits

Energy Benefits

- LPD Curtailment to Avoid BLACK-OUTS
- Uniform System Contains Night Adaptive Potential

Non-energy Benefits

- Cost Avoidance/Savings for Users & Utilities
- Minimize Potential Damages/Losses associated with a BLACK-OUT



Proposed Approaches and Costs for Demand Response in Spaces w/EMS

Bare Bones Control (non-uniform)

- Basic ON/OF Switching
- Low Cost Implementation \$0.05 to \$0.10 Square Foot
- Temporary Loss In Lighting Quality
- Comprehensive Controls Not Required

Comprehensive Control (uniform)

- Multi Level Switching, Stepped Illumination, Etc.
- Higher Cost Implementation \$0.20 to \$0.25 Square Foot
- Minimal Loss In Lighting Quality
- Requires Multi Level Control Prerequisite



Costs and Approach to Demand Response in Spaces without EMS

Spaces without Energy Management System

- Smaller spaces
- Offices with occupancy sensor rather than time sweep
- Warehouse with no bi-level control

Bare Bones Control (non-uniform)

- Same as previous slide
- Low Cost Implementation \$0.20 to \$0.25 Square Foot

Comprehensive Control (uniform)

- Same as previous slide
- Higher Cost Implementation \$1.00 to \$1.25 Square Foot



Building Types – Partial List

Retail Spaces

- Grocery/Markets
- Electronics & Sports
- Big Box & Discount
- Super Centers
- Drug & Convenience
- Medium Retail
- High End Retail

Utility Spaces

- Warehouse
- Sales & Services

Office Spaces

- Large Office Complex
- Small Office Suite
- Government Buildings

Hospitality

- Hotel/Motel
- Movie Theaters
- Resorts & Entertainment
- Conference Centers



Potential Load Shed Building Types – 100,000 Sq. Ft.

Туре	Load	DR (non uniform)	DR (uniform)
Warehouse	60 KW	1.8 KW <i>(03%)</i>	3.0 KW <i>(05%)</i>
Large Office	110 KW	15.5 KW <i>(15%)</i>	22.0 KW <i>(20%)</i>
Big Box A	170 KW	5.1 KW <i>(03%)</i>	8.5 KW <i>(05%)</i>
Big Box B	170 KW	25.5 KW (15%)	34.0 KW (20%)
Anchor Store	170 KW	34.0 KW (20%)	42.5 KW (25%)



Potential Load Shed Building Types – 25,000 Sq. Ft.

Туре	Load	DR (non uniform)	DR (uniform)
Small Office (5000 Feet)	5.1 KW	0.77 KW <i>(15%)</i>	1.2 KW <i>(20%)</i>
Drug & Service	42.5 KW	4.25 KW (10%)	8.5 KW (20%)
Medium Retail	50.0 KW	7.5 KW (15%)	12.5 KW (25%)
High End Retail	55.0 KW	11.0 KW (20%)	16.5 KW (30%)



Economic & Societal Values of Demand Response Participation

- Economic Value PV\$/kW = \$250.00
- Emergency Value PV\$/kW = \$366.00
- Combined Emergency & Economic Value PV\$/kW = \$616.00



Big Box Retail A & B Prototype Lighting Layout – 100,000 Sq. Ft.

48 Circuits all on – No DR or Day Light

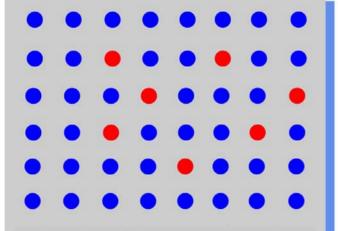
Lighting Criteria & Specifications

- **75 FC** (maintained ave. target)
- 400-400W Metal Halide Luminaires (425W per luminaire – electronic ballast – 277V)
- Lighting Power: 170,000W (170 KW)
- Total Lighting Load on 48 Circuits (8-9 fixtures per circuit)

- Demand Response: 0
- Maintained Light Level: 75 FC
- KW Curtailed: 0
- Maintained Uniformity: NA
- Implementation Cost: \$0.00
- B/C Ratios: NA



Big Box - B *(no daylight)* **Non Uniform Demand Response Control**



48 Circuits with 7 Off – DR

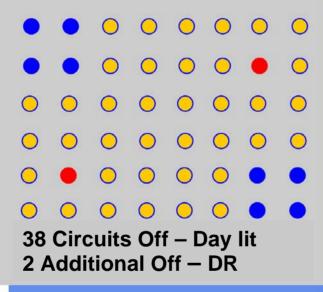


Lighting Criteria & Specifications

- **75 FC** (maintained ave. target)
- 400-400W Metal Halide Luminaires (425W per luminaire – electronic ballast – 277V)
- Lighting Power: 170,000W (170 KW)
- Total Lighting Load on 48 Circuits (8-9 fixtures per circuit)

- Demand Response: 15%
- Maintained Light Level: 64 FC
- KW Curtailed: 25.5
- Maintained Uniformity: Potential Poor
- Implementation Cost: \$5,000.00
- Economic B/C Ratio: 1.28
- Combined B/C Ratio: 3.14

Big Box – A (*Day lit*) Non Uniform Demand Response Control



Note: Most general lighting already turned off during hot summer afternoons

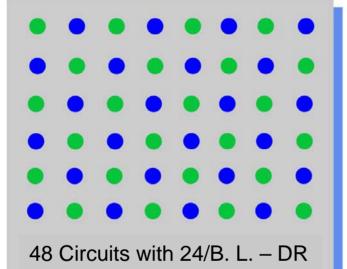
Lighting Criteria & Specifications

- **75 FC** (maintained ave. target)
- 400-400W Metal Halide Luminaires (425W per luminaire – electronic ballast – 277V)
- Lighting Power: 170,000W (170 KW)
- Total Lighting Load on 48 Circuits (8-9 fixtures per circuit)

- Demand Response: 3%
- Maintained Light Level: 64 FC
- KW Curtailed: 5.1
- Maintained Uniformity: Potential Poor
- Implementation Cost: \$5,000.00
- Economic B/C Ratio: 0.26
- Combined B/C Ratio: 0.63



Big Box - B Retail (no daylight) Uniform Demand Response Control



<u>Note:</u> Uniform control design also suited to night-time adaptive lighting scheme



Lighting Criteria & Specifications

- **75 FC** (maintained ave. target)
- 400-400W Metal Halide Luminaires (425W per luminaire – electronic ballast – 277V)
- Lighting Power: 170,000W (170 KW)
- Total Lighting Load on 48 Circuits (8-9 fixtures per circuit)

- Demand Response: 20%
- Maintained Light Level: 60 FC
- KW Curtailed: 34.0
- Maintained Uniformity: Very Good
- Implementation Cost: \$20,000.00
- Economic B/C Ratio: 0.43
- Combined B/C Ratio: 1.05

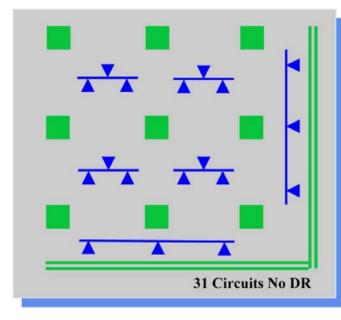
BIG BOX RETAIL-B Control Potential: Non-Uniform & Uniform





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Medium Retail Prototype Lighting Layout – 25,000 Sq. Ft.



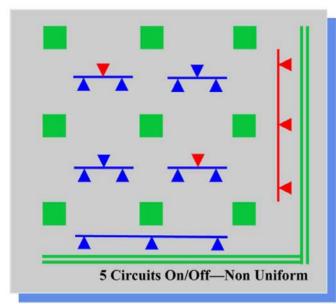
Lighting Criteria & Specifications

- 45 FC (maintained ave. general lighting)
- 150 FC 175 FC (accent & display)
- 58W Fluorescent & 60W Halogen/IR
- Lighting Power: 50,000W (50 KW)
- Total Lighting Load on 31 Circuits (30-32 fixtures per circuit)

- Demand Response: 0
- Maintained Light Level: 80 FC
- KW Curtailed: 0
- Maintained Uniformity: NA
- Implementation Cost: \$0.00
- B/C Ratios: NA



Medium Retail Non Uniform Demand Response Control



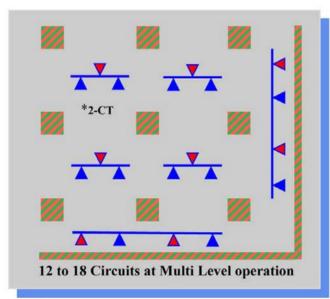


Lighting Criteria & Specifications

- 45 FC (maintained ave. general lighting)
- 150 FC 175 FC (accent & display)
- 58W Fluorescent & 60W Halogen/IR
- Lighting Power: 50,000W (50 KW)
- Total Lighting Load on 31 Circuits (30-32 fixtures per circuit)

- Demand Response: 15%
- Maintained Light Level: 68 FC
- KW Curtailed: 7.5
- Maintained Uniformity: Potential Poor
- Implementation Cost: \$2,500.00
- Economic B/C Ratio: 0.75
- Combined B/C Ratio: 1.85

Medium Retail Uniform Demand Response Control



*Note: 2-circuit track used in this scenario



Lighting Criteria & Specifications

- 45 FC (maintained ave. general lighting)
- 150 FC 175 FC (accent & display)
- 58W Fluorescent & 60W Halogen/IR
- Lighting Power: 50,000W (50 KW)
- Total Lighting Load on 31 Circuits (30-32 fixtures per circuit)

- Demand Response: 25%
- Maintained Light Level: 60 FC
- KW Curtailed: 12.5
- Maintained Uniformity: Excellent
- Implementation Cost: \$5,000.00
- Economic B/C Ratio: 0.50
- Combined B/C Ratio: 1.23

MEDIUM RETAIL Control Potential: Non-Uniform & Uniform





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Proposed Code Language

SECTION 101 – DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

- DEMAND RESPONSE PERIOD is a period of time during which the local utility is curtailing electricity loads by sending out a demand response signal.
- DEMAND RESPONSE SIGNAL is an electronic signal sent out by the local utility indicating a request to their customers to curtail electricity consumption.
- DEMAND RESPONSIVE LIGHTING CONTROL is a control that reduces lighting power consumption in response to a demand response signal.



Proposed Code Language

SECTION 131 – INDOOR LIGHTING CONTROLS THAT SHALL BE INSTALLED

- (f) Demand responsive lighting controls. If a retail building has a floor area greater than 100,000 sf and is provided a demand response signal by the local utility, demand responsive lighting controls shall be installed that reduces lighting power consumption by 15% while enabling occupied space activities albeit at lower illumination levels.
- Exception to 131(f): Buildings where more than 50% of the lighting power is controlled by daylighting controls.



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