

**DOCKETED**

<b>Docket Number:</b>	21-IEPR-06
<b>Project Title:</b>	Building Decarbonization and Energy Efficiency
<b>TN #:</b>	239952
<b>Document Title:</b>	Presentation - Grid Interactive Efficient Buildings Technology, a Case Study and the Demand Response Potential Study
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<b>Organization:</b>	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
<b>Submitter Role:</b>	Public Agency
<b>Submission Date:</b>	10/4/2021 12:17:10 PM
<b>Docketed Date:</b>	10/4/2021



# Grid Interactive Efficient Buildings: Technology, a Case Study and the Demand Response Potential Study

Presentation to the IEPR Workshop on GEBs  
Sep 24, 2021

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Research Sponsors: US DOE BTO, CPUC and CEC



ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES AREA

# Issues Motivating Advanced Buildings Technologies

Oil Embargo

Indoor Health

Urbanization

Changing  
Electric Grid

Climate  
Change

Equity Energy and  
Environmental Justice



TIME



# Grid Interactive Efficient Buildings Use Efficient Devices

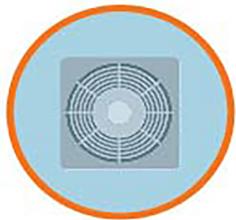
## Efficient Components



LED Lighting



Facades

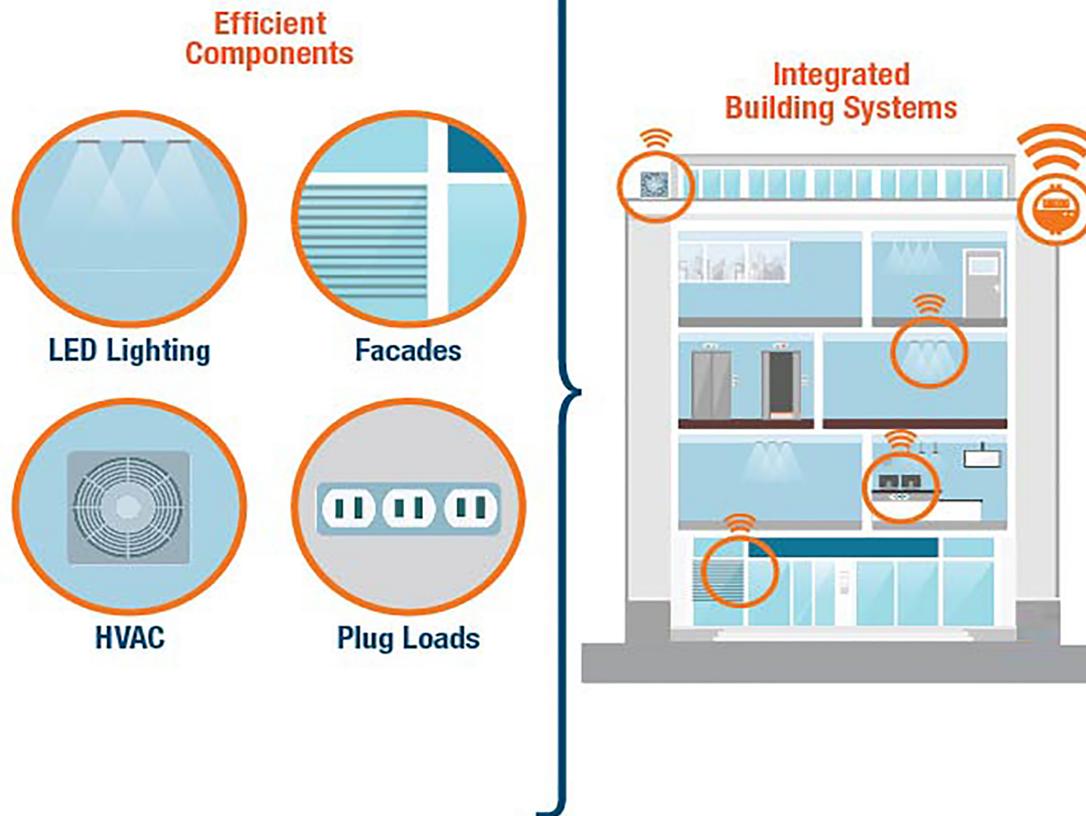


HVAC



Plug Loads

# Grid Interactive Efficient Buildings Are Integrated



# Grid Interactive Efficient Buildings (GEBs) Communicate with Grid and Optimize Use of Clean Energy

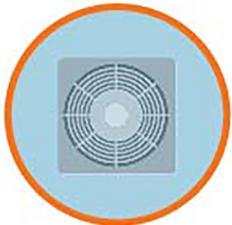
## Efficient Components



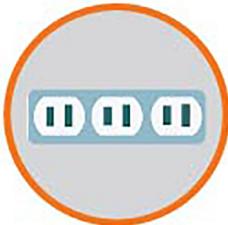
LED Lighting



Facades



HVAC

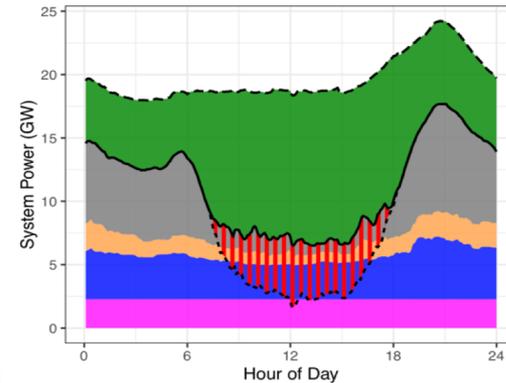


Plug Loads

## Integrated Building Systems



CAISO Generation and Demand  
May 27 2019



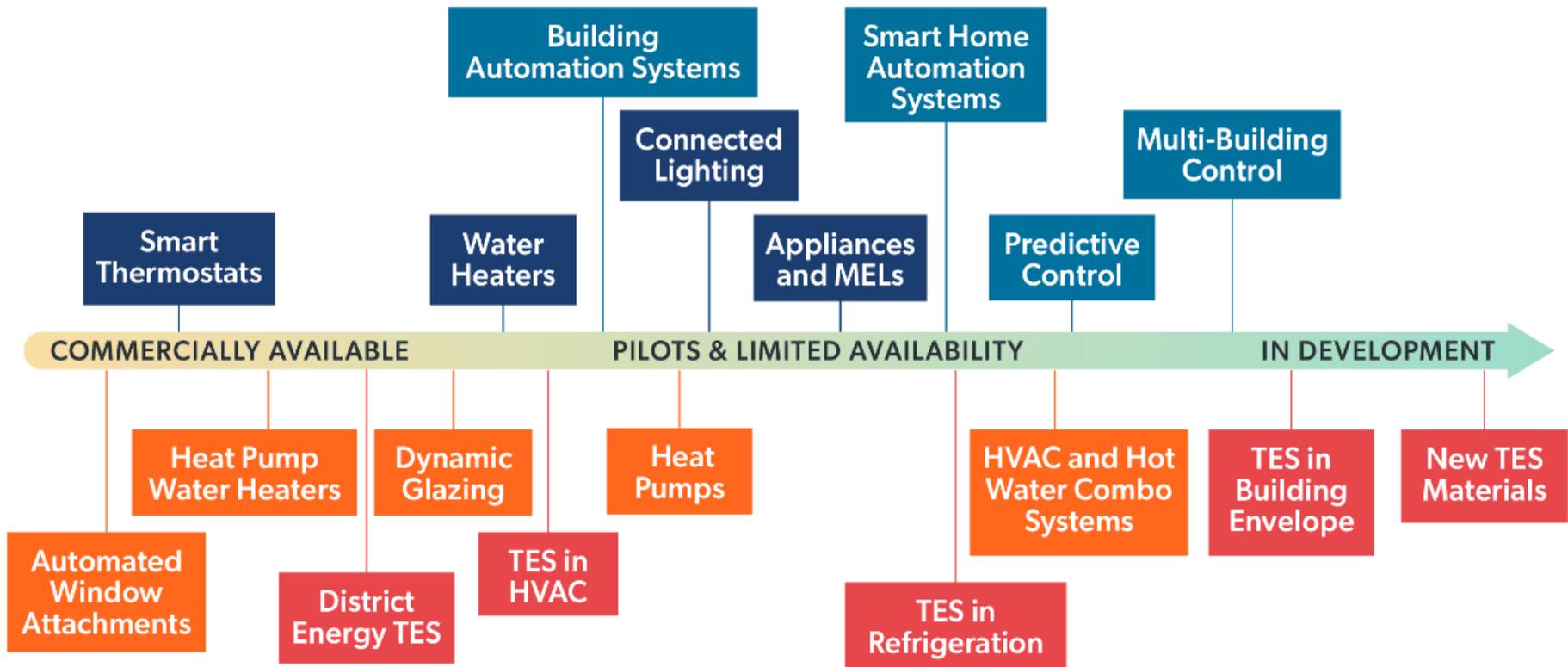
- Generation
- Exports
  - Renewables
  - Curtailment
  - Imports
  - Thermal
  - Large Hydro
  - Nuclear

- System Demand
- Tot. Load
  - Net Load
  - Net w/out Curtail.

Total Curtailment = 39 GWh, 16% of total renewable potential  
Net Load Ramp: 4-hour = 9.8GW; 1-hour = 3.7GW

# GEB Technology Will Unlock Opportunities to Improve Building Efficiency plus Deep Grid-Interactivity

## DF-ENABLED TECHNOLOGIES



## PHYSICAL SYSTEMS

### GEB TECHNOLOGY LAYERS

- Supervisory Control
- Local Control
- Physical Systems
- Thermal Energy Systems

Need to expand control R&D to integrate with PV, EVs, Elec Storage

# GEB Predictive Control Reduces GHG and Energy Costs

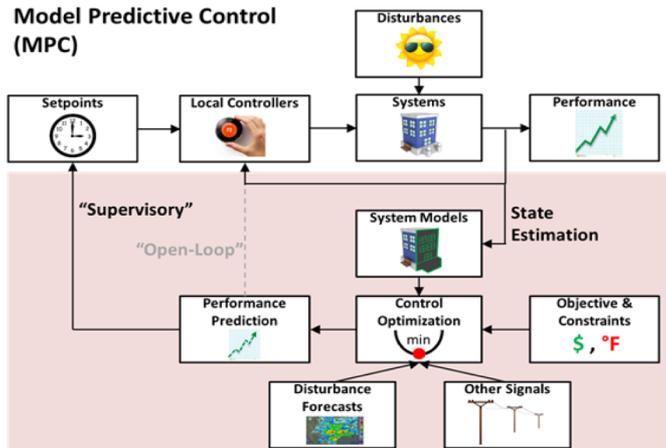
## Predictive Control with PV and Thermal Energy Storage

- Identified optimal control for campus chiller plants w/ TES and PV to decarbonize and stabilizing the grid

## Societal/Market Impact

- CO2 reduction of ~ **1 mTCO2e/day** while reducing peak demand \$.
- Approx **2500** miles in a car at 22 mpg.

### Model Predictive Control (MPC)

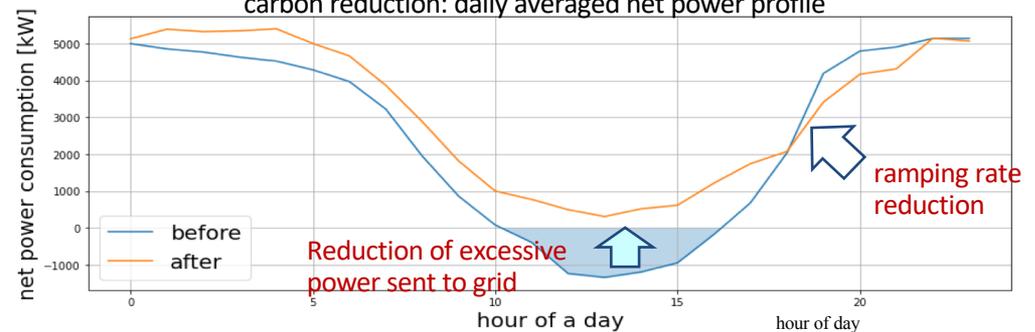


UC-Merced Campus

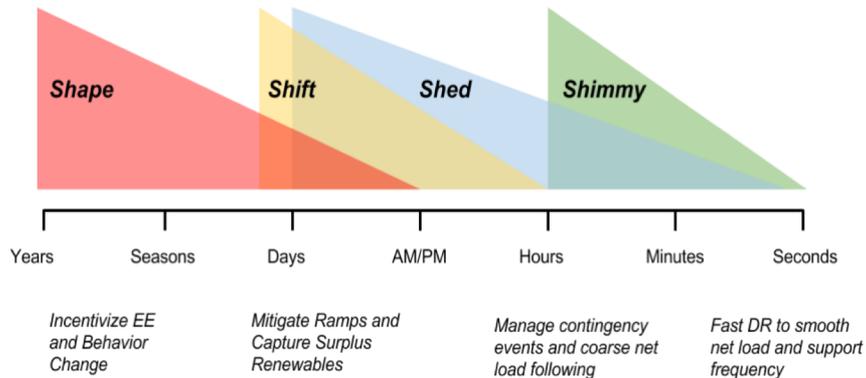


4 MW Solar Farm

Experimental assessment of renewable energy integration and carbon reduction: daily averaged net power profile



# CPUC Demand Response Potential Studies Explore Size and Value of GEBs



- **Shape:** persistent daily load modifications
- **Shed:** acts like virtual **generation** capacity
- **Shift:** acts like a virtual **storage** resource
- **Shimmy:** acts like a virtual **regulation/ancillary services** resource

- Phases 1, 2 and 3 provided the shed capacity (GW) and shift (GWh) from GEBs. Buildings could provide about 2 GW at \$200/kW-yr Levelized cost for 2025.
- Current modeling (Phase 4) will cover new end-uses and update customer data.
- Key questions: **How large** is Shed and Shift resource, **where** are resources and **when** is it available, and at **what cost**?
- **Key takeaway:** Shift can play important role in California's renewable grid, but it will need to grow. We can explore ways to bring down costs and drive participation.

# Enabling Technology Modeling Framework



## Components:

### Costs

- Initial
- Operating

### Performance

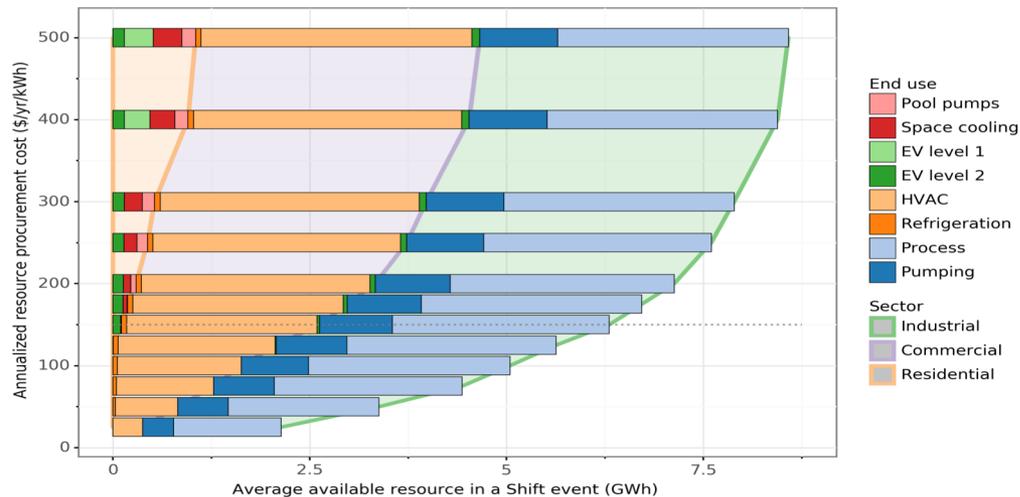
- Speed of response
- Magnitude
- Persistence

### Propensity to Adopt

- Based on customer factors

# Shift Supply Curve for 2030

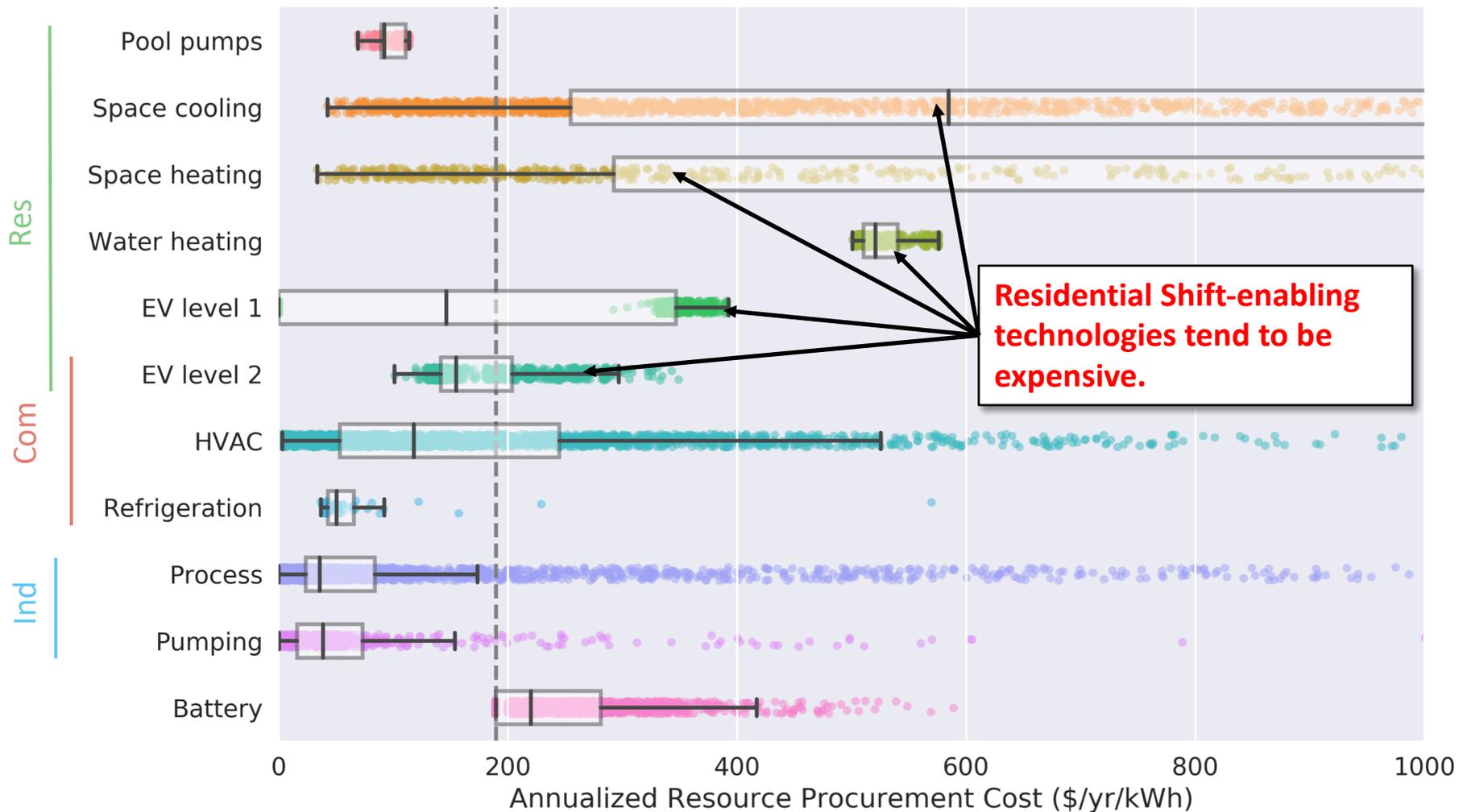
Battery threshold  
(reference price)



- **Shift DR** in California: 4-6 GWh of *virtual storage* cheaper than BTM batteries (~\$150/yr/kWh), about 40% from buildings, a significant portion of current grid challenges.
- **Electrification** will introduce a new Shift resource, modeled in new Phase 4.
- Shift resource will be **much larger** if customer participation is higher than observed historically for Shed DR.
- With ~1 percent of load shifted in 2017, ~150 GWh of total curtailment could have been avoided (~ 50 % of curtailment), replacing non-renewable generation with zero-carbon renewable energy.

# Cost Barriers to Enabling Shift

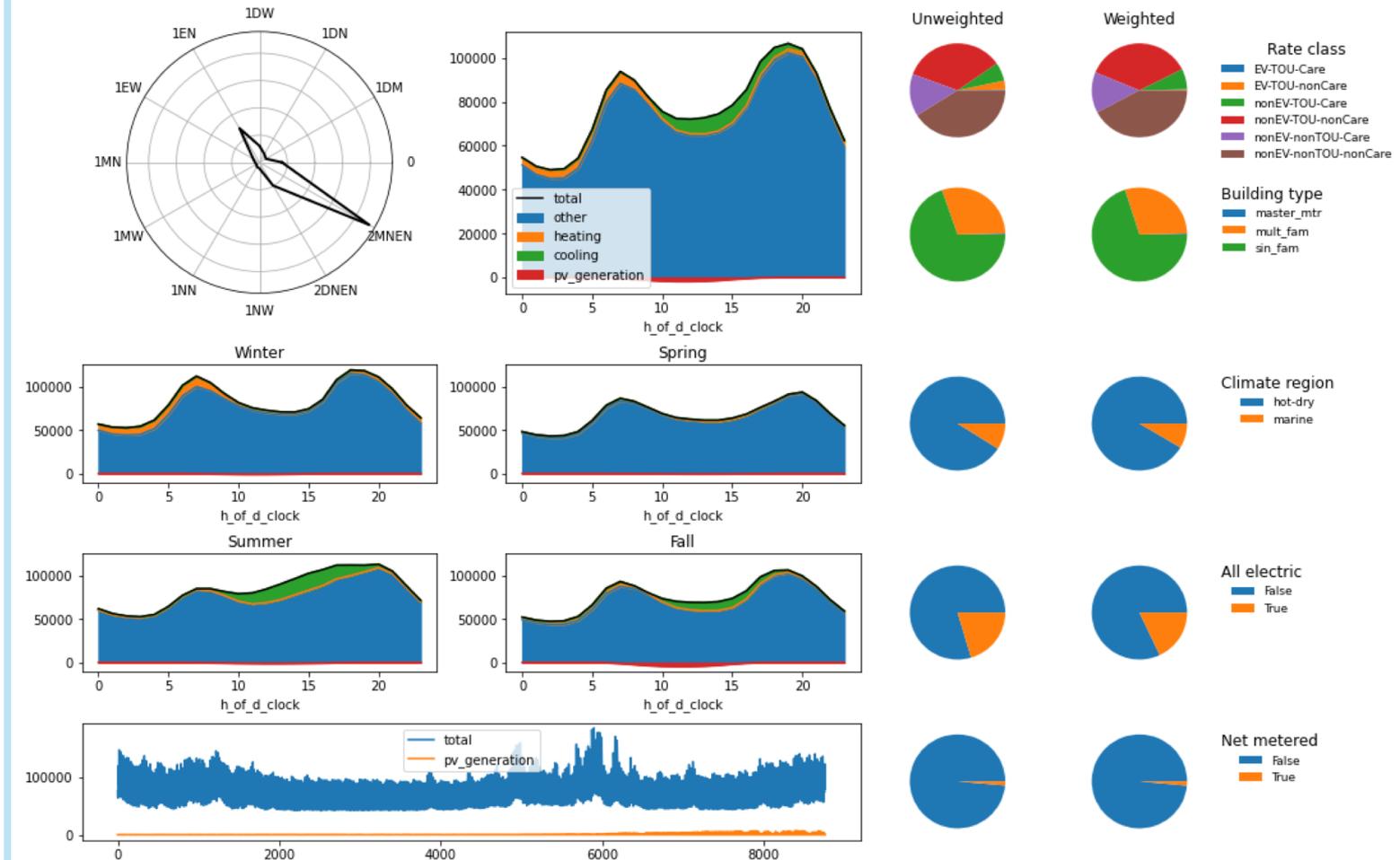
Reducing technology costs can unlock new resources



# New Load-Shape Clusters

## Residential: double-peakers

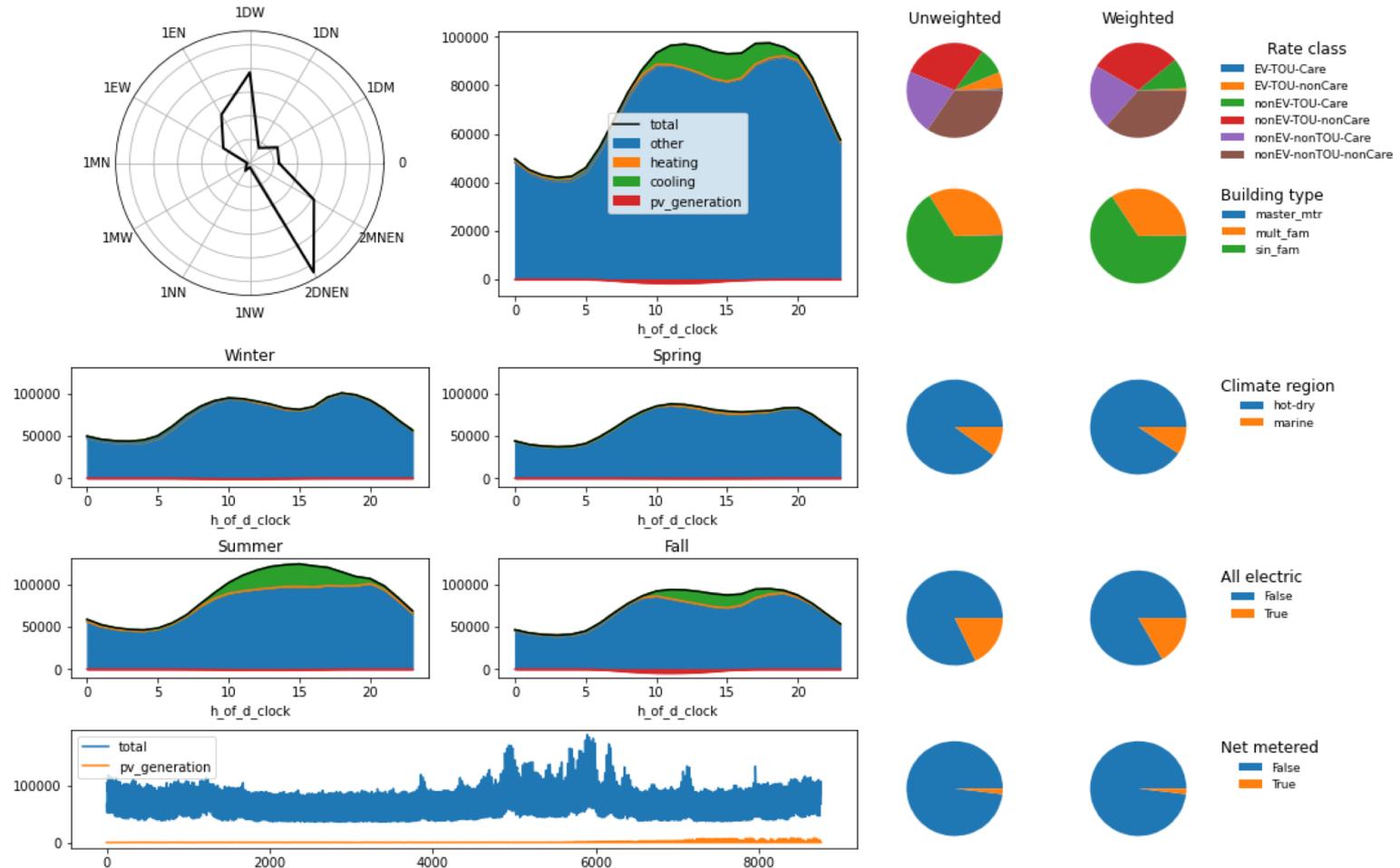
Cluster 9, N=2884



# New Load-Shape Clusters

## Residential: daytime occupants

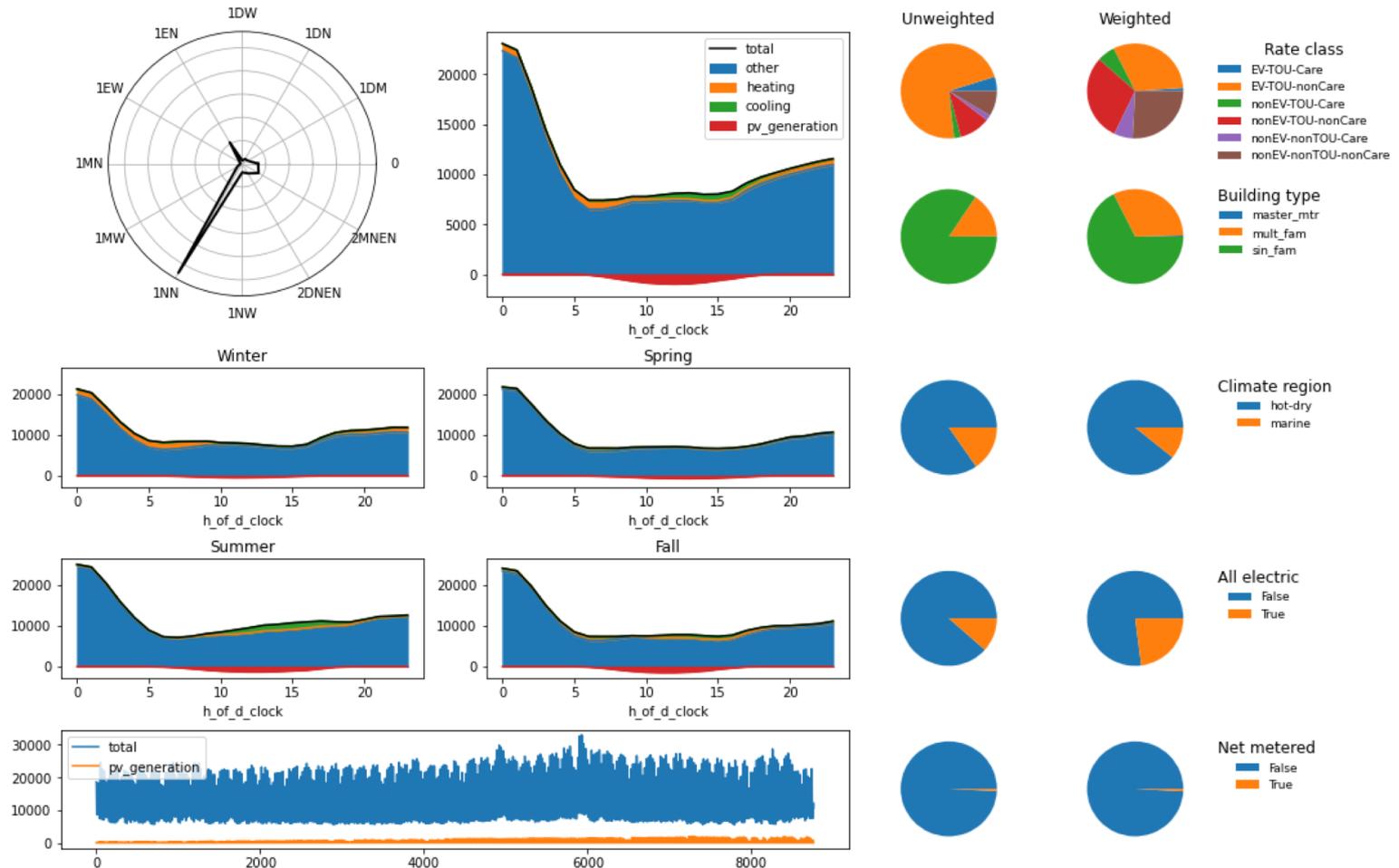
Cluster 10, N=1996



# New Load-Shape Clusters

## Residential: EV rate responders

Cluster 7, N=1112



# End-Uses Considered in Cluster Load Shapes

Recent updated AMI data analysis expands scope of buildings and end uses

Residential Sector		Commercial Sector	
Building Types	End Uses	Building Types	End Uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-family</li> <li>• Multi-family</li> <li>• Master meter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooling</li> <li>• Heating</li> <li>• Ventilation</li> <li>• Indoor Lighting</li> <li>• Outdoor lighting</li> <li>• Cooking</li> <li>• Dishwasher</li> <li>• Clothes Washer</li> <li>• Clothes Dryer</li> <li>• Refrigerator</li> <li>• Freezer</li> <li>• Pool pump</li> <li>• Spa heater</li> <li>• Spa pump</li> <li>• Television</li> <li>• Office equipment</li> <li>• PCs</li> <li>• Water heating</li> <li>• EV level 1</li> <li>• EV level 2</li> <li>• Rooftop PV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office</li> <li>• Retail-food</li> <li>• Retail-other</li> <li>• Dining</li> <li>• Lodging</li> <li>• Medical</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Assembly</li> <li>• Datacenter</li> <li>• Warehouse</li> <li>• Refrigerated warehouse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooling</li> <li>• Heating</li> <li>• Ventilation</li> <li>• Indoor lighting</li> <li>• Outdoor lighting</li> <li>• Office equipment</li> <li>• Refrigeration</li> <li>• Water heating</li> <li>• Datacenter IT</li> <li>• Misc.</li> <li>• EV charging</li> <li>• Rooftop PV</li> </ul>

Entries in **red** under development from AMI data in Phase 4

# Summary and Future Directions

- **GEBs are critical for decarbonization**
- **Key technologies:** heat pumps, envelope, controls, communications, integration with EVs, PV, storage
- **Customer Engagement:** We need more of it!
- **The California Load Flexibility Research and Deployment Hub:** will enable automated flexible demand

