



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 768936.



TEMPO

Integrated innovations in the Windsbach
DH network– decentralized buffers and
CHP optimization

Davy Geysen - EnergyVille/VITO

TEMPO workshop

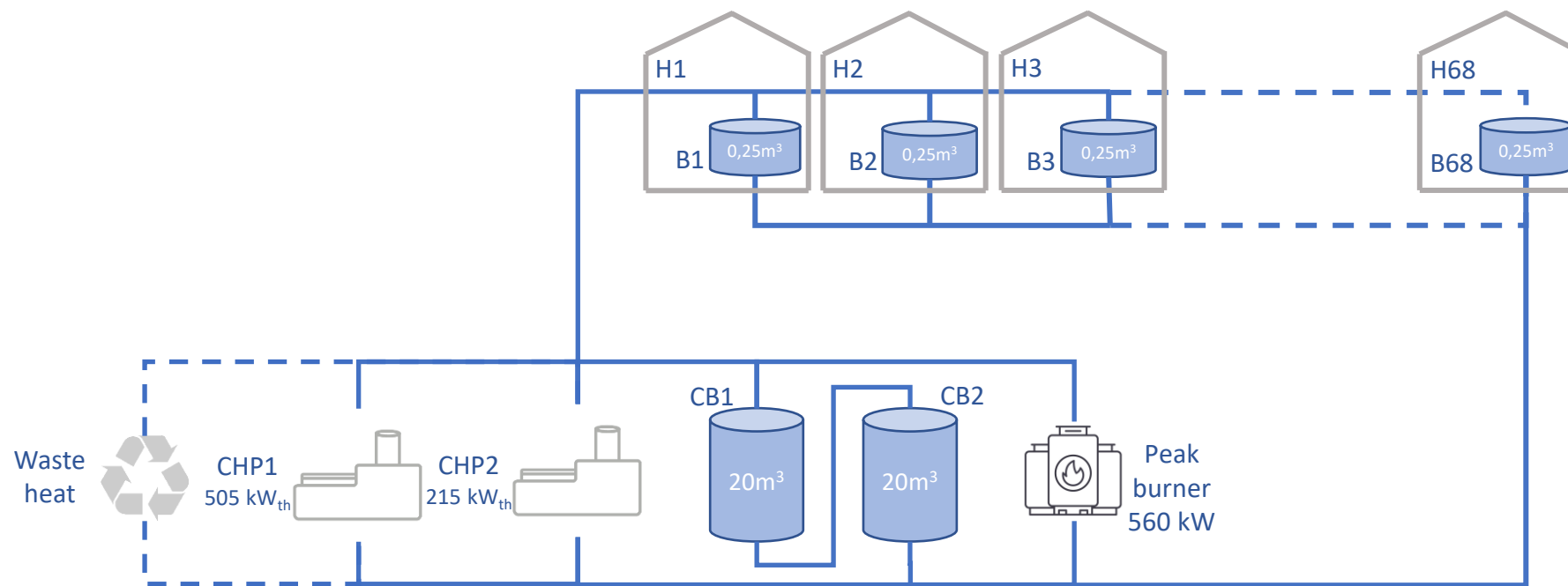
28 January 2021

Enerpipe demonstrator



- DH network overview
- CHP optimization
- Smart charging decentralized buffers
- Conclusion & next steps

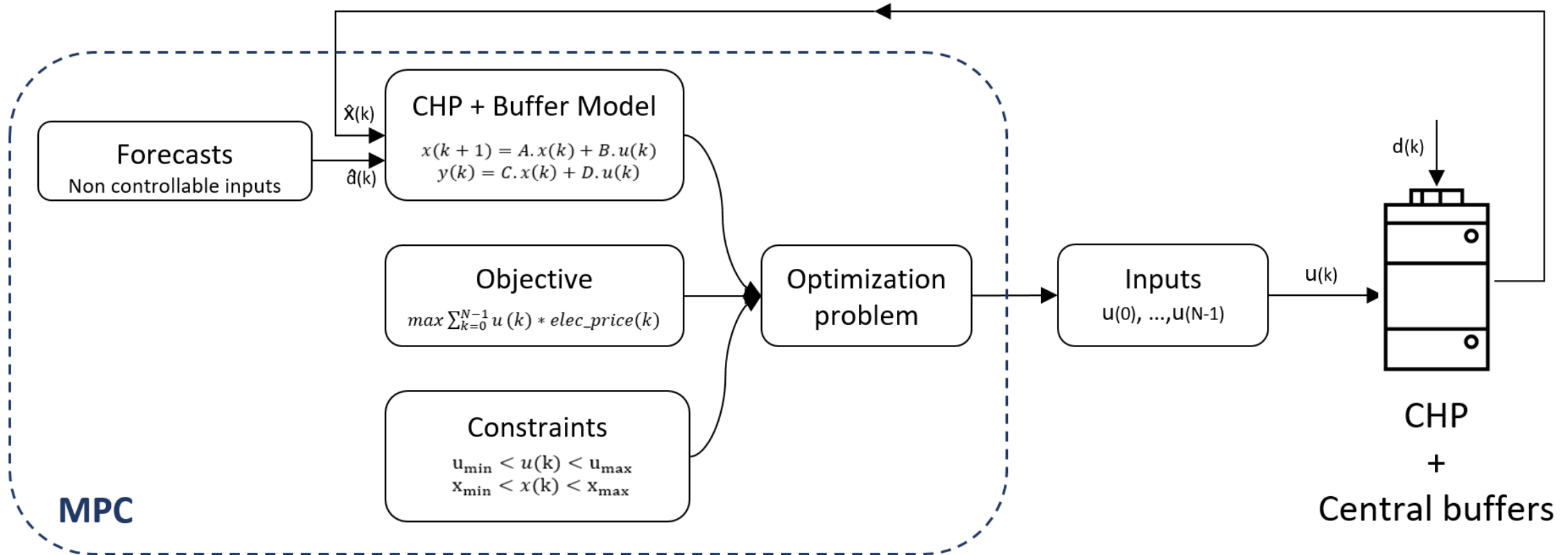
Enerpipe demonstrator



CHP Optimization

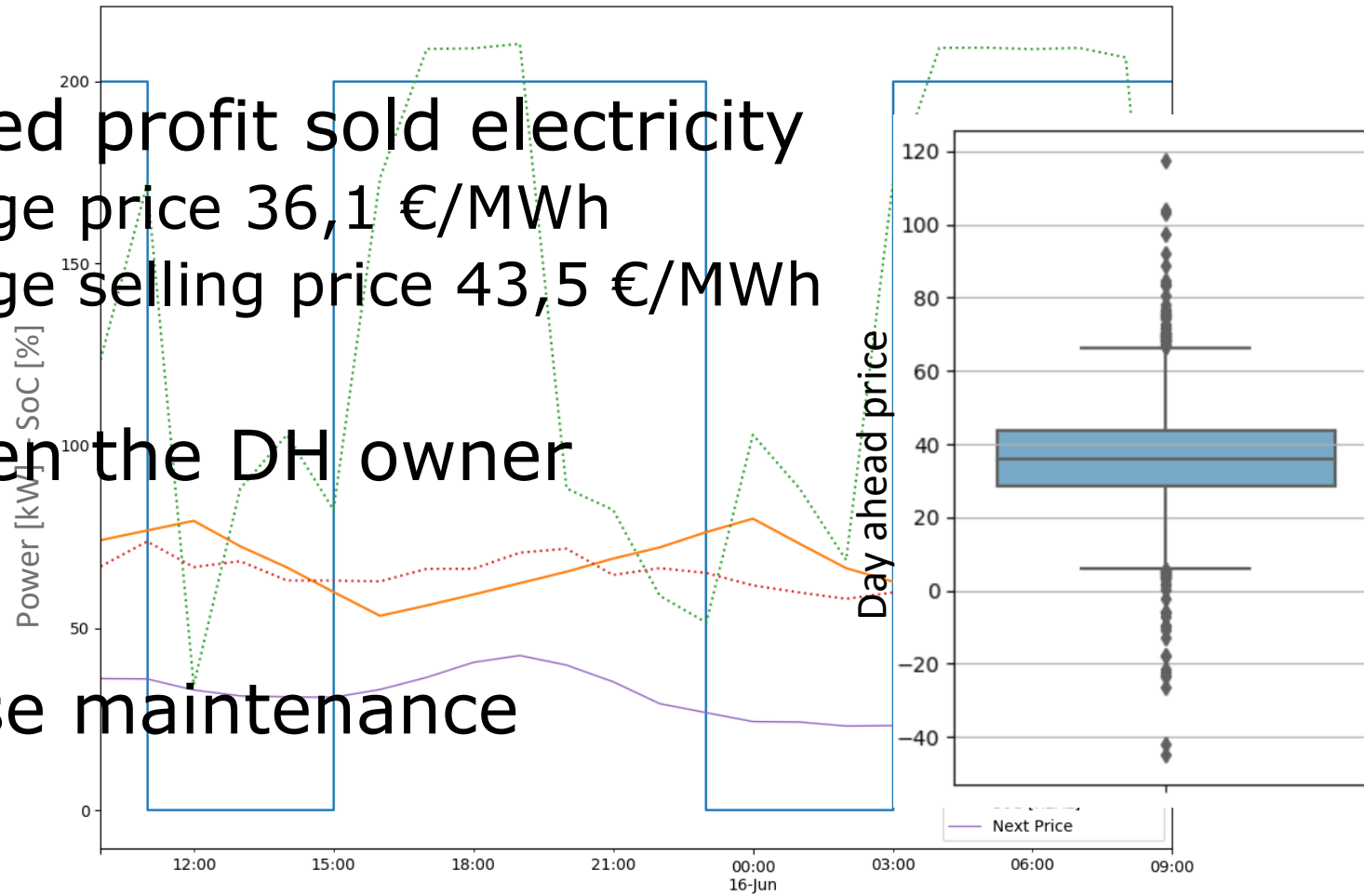
- CHP generates heat and electricity
 - Heat: fixed price
 - Electricity: real-time pricing (RTP)
- Goal
 - Operate CHP when electricity price is high
- How
 - Model predictive control

Model Predictive Control



Results

- Increased profit sold electricity
 - Average price 36,1 €/MWh
 - Average selling price 43,5 €/MWh
- Unburden the DH owner
- Decrease maintenance



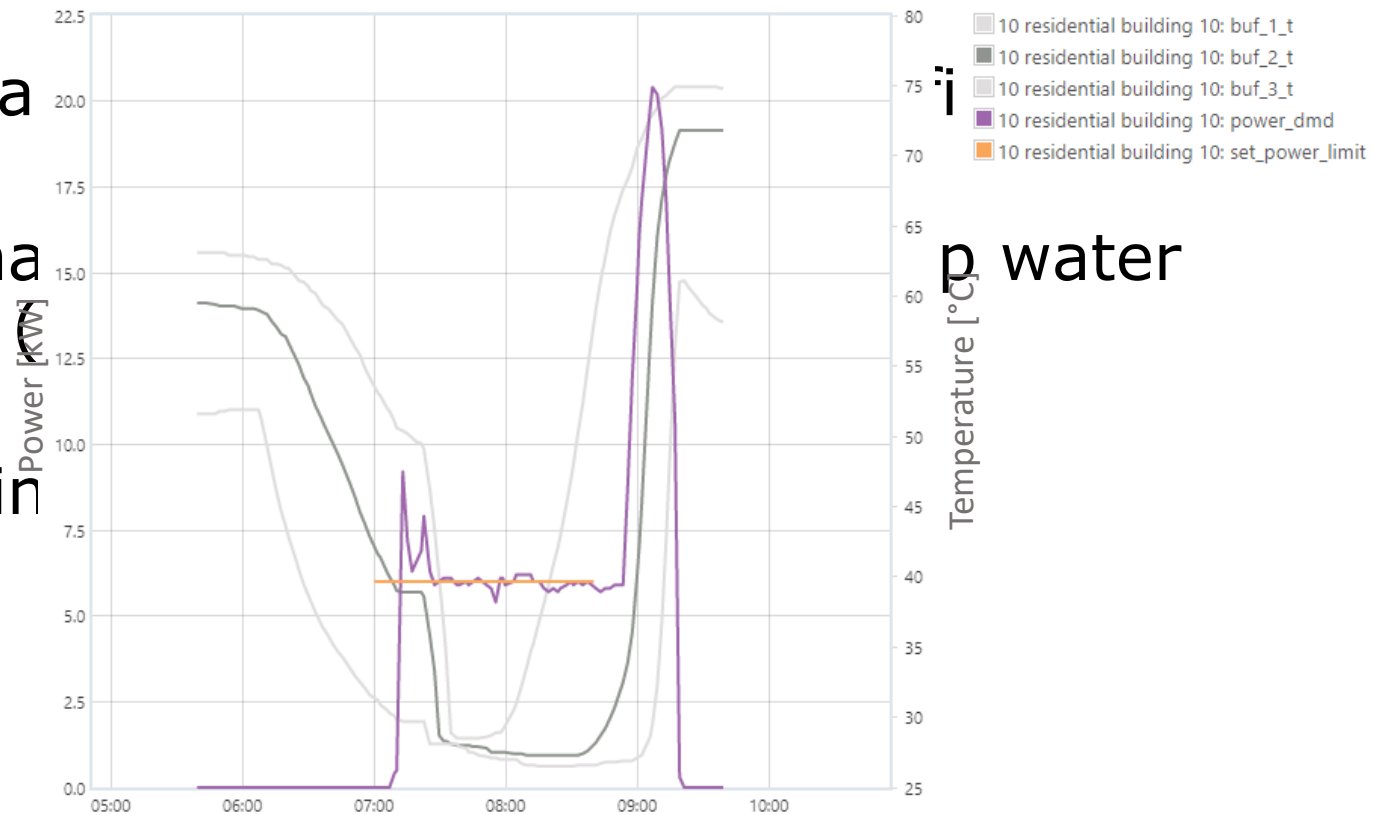
Smart buffer charging

- Conventional charging based on temperatures
 - Peak demand simultaneous charging
- Goal
 - Smart charging to reduce peak load
- How
 - Reinforcement learning approach (data-driven)

Challenges

- Response test results

- Buffer is not a
- Charging behavior consumption
- High uncertainty



Reinforcement learning

- State space

- 3 x N (3 terms)
- Historical sequence
- Historical position
- Time since last

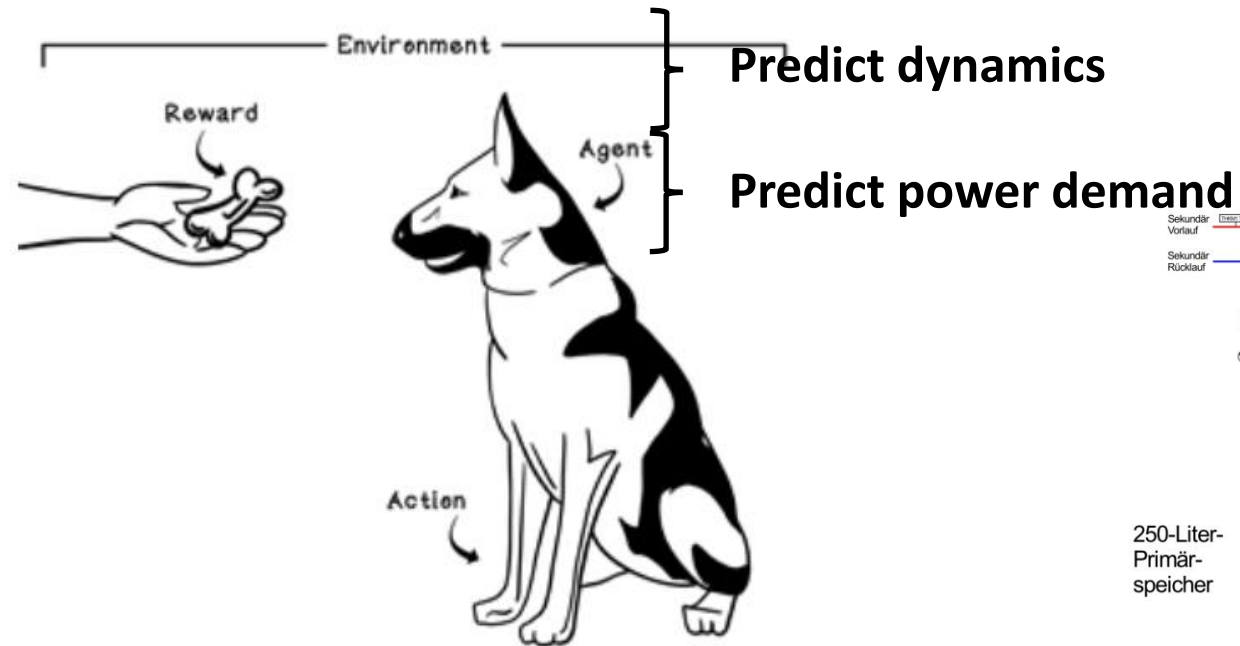
- Action space

- Activation: 0/1

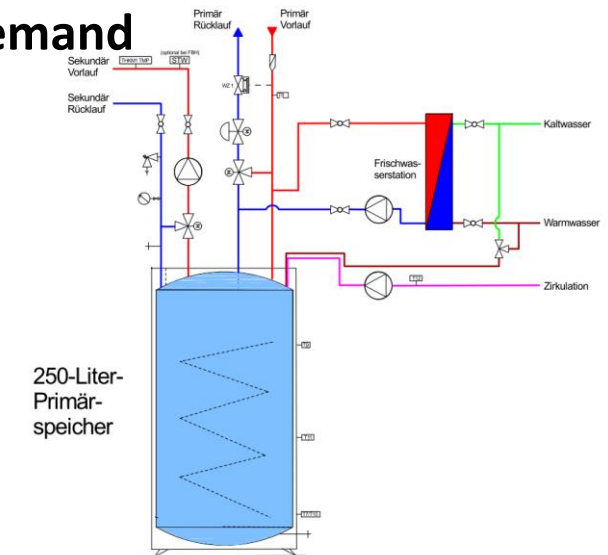
- Reward function

- Peak shaving

- Squared power demand + penalty for backup controller override



source: Hurbans R., Grokking Artificial Intelligence Algorithms, July 2020



Reinforcement learning

- Policy-iteration

- Initialize policy (π) as do-nothing policy
- While not V^*
 1. Evaluate given policy by calculating value function for all states

$$V_{\pi}(s) = E[R(s, \pi(s), s') + \gamma V(s')]$$

2. Improve policy: find better action for state s

$$\pi_1(s) = \arg \max_{a \in A} E[R(s, \pi(s), s') + \gamma V(s')]$$

$$\pi_0 \xrightarrow{E} V^{\pi_0} \xrightarrow{I} \pi_1 \xrightarrow{E} V^{\pi_1} \xrightarrow{I} \pi_2 \xrightarrow{E} \dots \xrightarrow{I} \pi^* \xrightarrow{E} V^*$$

- Practical hurdles

- Huge state space
 - Pruning by limiting to historical states
- Huge action space dimensionality
 - Pruning by limiting number of simultaneous activations

Conclusion & next steps

- Increasing number of connections
 - Learning data not representative
 - Difficult to forecast
 - Data interruptions
- CHP optimization
 - Unforeseen events difficult to forecast
 - Extend MPC with 2nd CHP
 - Add extra operational constraints
 - Automate application of control plan
- Smart buffer charging
 - Limited flexibility
 - 250 l buffer
 - Backup controller
 - Bypass valve
 - Test reinforcement learning approach



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 768936.



Thank you for your attention!

davy.geysen@vito.be

Follow us on:

www.tempo-dhc.eu

https://twitter.com/tempo_dhc