

Flexibility 2.1: From Demand Response to Renewable Energy Communities

15 March 2021

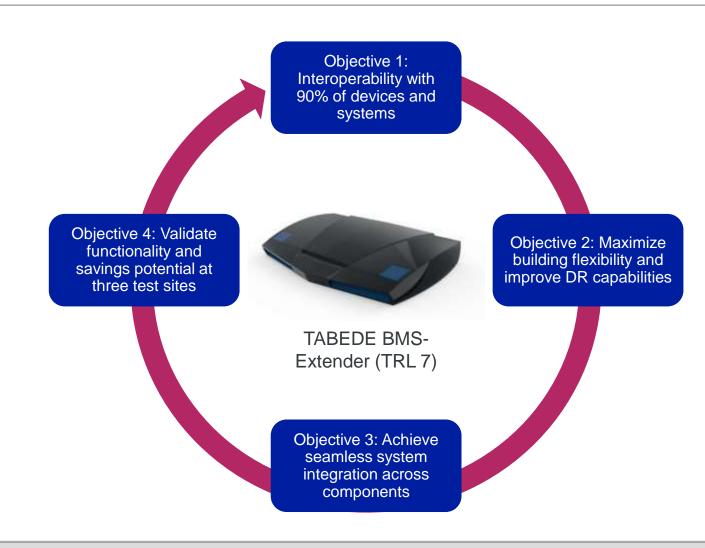
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What is TABEDE?

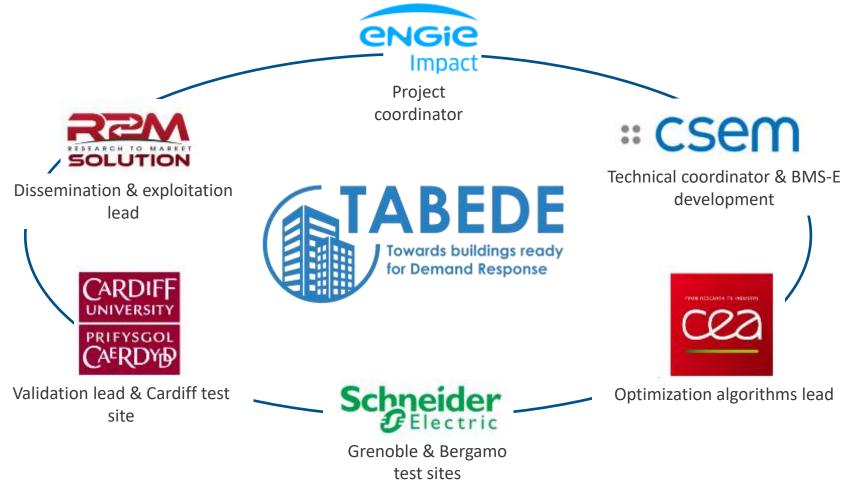
TABEDE is a 3.5-year Horizon 2020 project that aims to allow all buildings to participate in demand response (DR) schemes, independently of communication protocols

The TABEDE system is a mix of hardware and software components that together optimize and control building loads based on DR signals, user preferences, and RES availability





Who is the TABEDE Consortium?





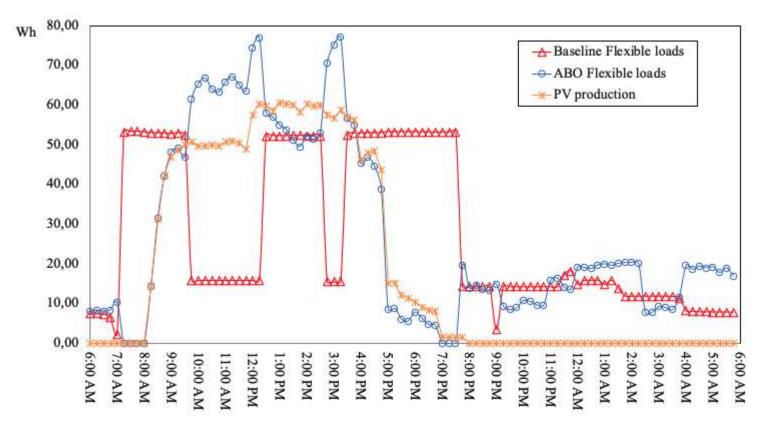
TABEDE Test Sites



| Location | Туре | Objectives |
|--------------------|--|--|
| 1. Cardiff, UK | 80 m ² , highly efficient smart house with 4 occupants | Load shifting to increase PV self-consumption by 10-25% and reduce energy costs by 10-30% |
| 2. Bergamo, IT | 160 m ² , typical home with average efficiency and 4 occupants | Load shifting to reduce energy costs 10-30% Activate thermal storage mechanism to achieve 100% PV utilization |
| 3. Grenoble, FR | 11k m², highly efficient commercial/industrial building with 600 occupants | Demonstrate TABEDE's applicability in a large, complex commercial building Achieve energy cost savings through implicit and explicit DR |

Preliminary TABEDE Results from the Cardiff Test Site

ToU Price simulation—Baseline vs. Optimized Flexible loads



Peak price: 0,20 €/kWh; Off peak: 0,13 €/kWh;

Export tariff: 0,04 €/kWh

| | Baseline | Optimized | Difference | % |
|--------------|----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | | | | |
| Total | 5,73 kWh | 5,73 kWh | | |
| consumption | | | | |
| Energy | 4,06 kWh | 3,81 kWh | 0,24 kWh | -6% |
| import | | | | |
| Energy | 0,24 kWh | 0,00 kWh | 0,24 kWh | -100% |
| export | | | | |
| Energy | 0,73 € | 0,68€ | 0,5 € | -8% |
| import cost | | | | |
| Export | 0,01€ | 0 € | 0,01€ | -100% |
| revenue | | | | |
| Total daily | 0,72 € | 0,68 € | 0,04 € | -6% |
| energy costs | | | | |

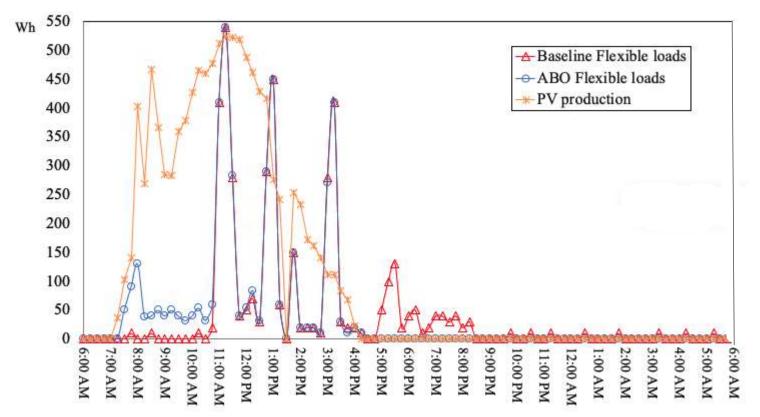
Across several similar tests, total daily energy cost savings have ranged from 4-12%



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Preliminary TABEDE Results from the Bergamo Test Site

ToU Price simulation—Baseline vs. Optimized Flexible loads



Peak price: 0,17 €/kWh; Off peak: 0,14 €/kWh;

Export tariff: 0,045 €/kWh

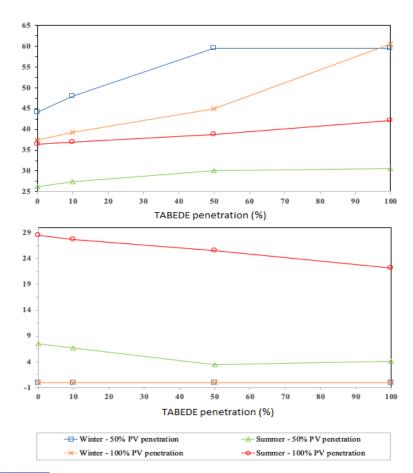
| | Baseline | Optimized | Difference | % |
|--------------|----------|-----------|------------|------|
| | | | | |
| Total | 20,9 kWh | 20,9 kWh | | |
| consumption | | | | |
| Energy | 14,3 kWh | 12,77 kWh | 1,54 kWh | -11% |
| import | | | | |
| Energy | 4,78 kWh | 3,24 kWh | 1,54 kWh | -32% |
| export | | | | |
| Energy | 2,29 € | 2,04 € | 0,25 € | -11% |
| import cost | | | | |
| Export | 0,22€ | 0,15 € | -0,07 € | -11% |
| revenue | | | | |
| Total daily | 2,07 € | 1,90 € | 0,17 € | 8% |
| energy costs | | | | |

Across several similar tests, total daily energy cost savings have ranged from 0,3-9%



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TABEDE District-Level Impacts—Early Results



- To assess TABEDE's impacts at scale, we built a simulated neighborhood of interconnected buildings
- This allows us to estimate aggregate savings across a large set of buildings, and grid level KPIs such as loss prevention, congestion relief, RES curtailment reduction
- In early tests, TABEDE is shown to increase PV self-consumption across a range of scenarios
- When we impose congestion limits, this increase in PV self-consumption can reduce RES curtailment by 22-45%, depending on the scenario
- Ultimately, TABEDE's impacts are highly dependent on the flexibility available within the buildings
- As a next step, we are incorporating behind-the-meter batteries to increase flexibility opportunities in the neighborhood



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