

# Control of Distributed Energy Storage Systems for Energy Communities

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- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Current Status
- ❑ Analysis/Approach
- ❑ Solution
- ❑ Summary Findings/Conclusion
- ❑ Questions remaining, Other challenges to address
- ❑ Conclusion



- Most widely used Energy Storage Technologies and their possible applications
- For the End-user Services, most of the technologies are not proven yet, but have some promising aspects

	ELECTRICAL		MECHANICAL			ELECTROMECHANICAL			CHEMICAL	THERMAL
	Supercapacitors	SMES	PHS	CAES	Flywheels	Sodium Sulfur	Lithium Ion	Redox Flow	Hydrogen	Molten Salt
Possible applications by technologies										
Power quality	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✎		
Energy arbitrage			✓	✓	✎	✓	✓	✓	✎	✓
RES integration		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Emergency back-up					✓	✓	✓	✓	✎	
Peak shaving			✓	✓		✓	✓	✎	✎	✎
Time shifting			✓	✓		✓	✓	✎	✎	✎
Load leveling			✓	✓		✓	✓	✎	✎	✎
Black start						✓	✓	✓	✎	✎
Seasonal storage			✎	✨					✎	✎
Spinning reserve		✎			✎	✓	✓	✎	✎	
Network expansion			✓	✎		✓	✓	✎	✎	✎
Network stabilisation	✎	✓			✎	✓	✓	✎		
Voltage regulation	✎	✎			✎	✓	✓	✓		
End-user services	✎	✎			✎	✓	✓	✎		

✓ for proven

✎ for promising

✨ for possible



## □ Introduction

- How ESS are integrated at the demand side?

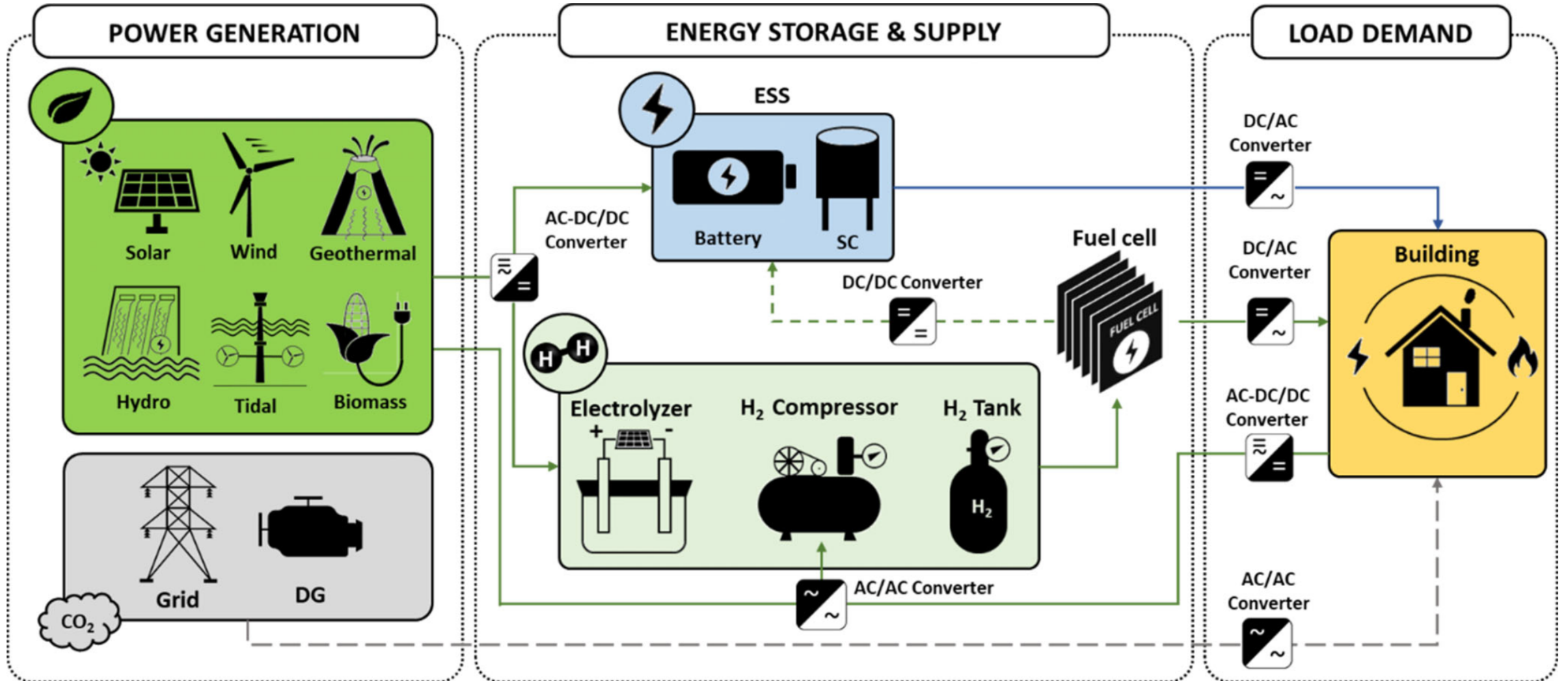


Fig: Integration of Energy Storage in Residential Sector and behind the meter

Ref: The role of hydrogen-based power systems in the energy transition of the residential sector, <https://doi.org/10.1002/jctb.6938>



- Present status and future scenarios of residential ESS in Europe

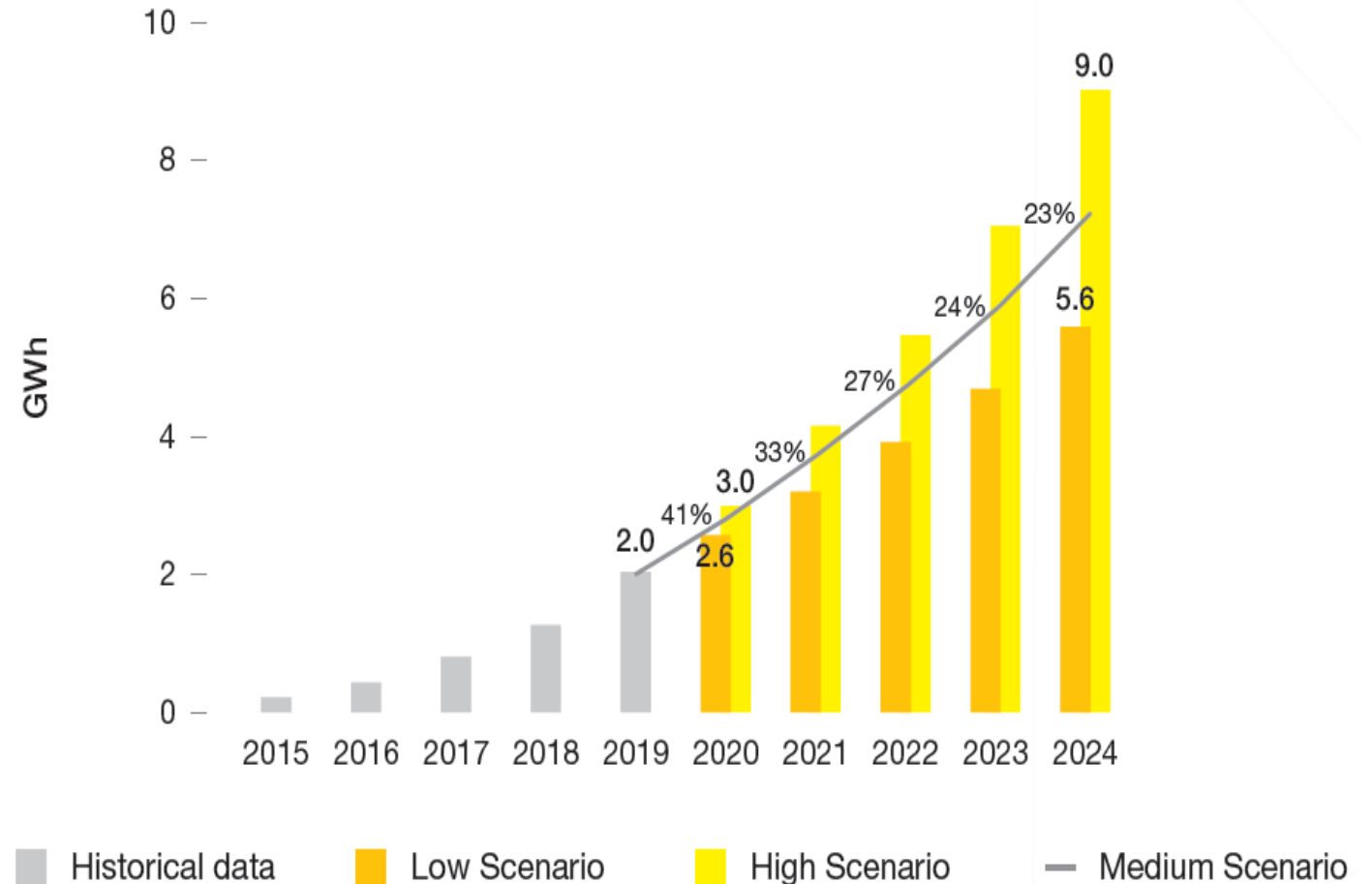


Fig: Residential BESS cumulative scenarios 2020 – 2024 in Europe

## □ Current Status

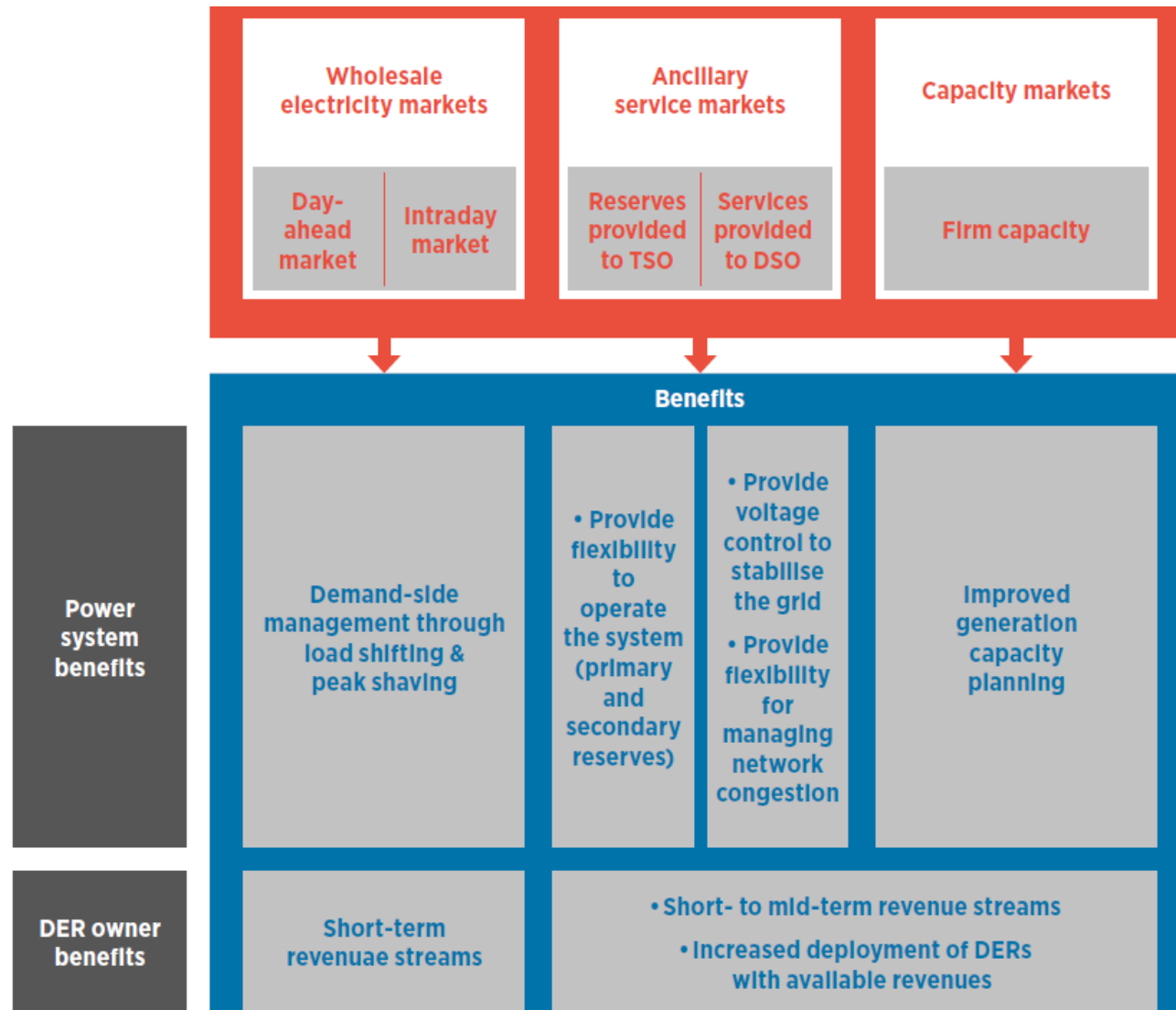
- Most advanced countries in Europe on ESS integration

COUNTRY	GERMANY	ITALY	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRIA
Authorisation to self-consume	✓	✓	✓	✓
Energy arbitrage possible	X	X	✓	X
Aggregation and grid services possible	Pilots ongoing	Pilots ongoing	✓	X
Financial support schemes	Several regional support mechanisms (about 2/3 of states).	50% fiscal rebate; 110% depreciation alongside energy efficiency improvements; regional grants for storage in Lombardy and Friuli Venezia Giulia.	No	Federal investment grant; some regional support mechanisms.
Remaining barriers	Double charging for BESS connected to the grid, poor smart-metering infrastructure.	Political uncertainty on the various support schemes, net-metering.	Incomplete smart-metering infrastructure, lengthy DSO approval processes.	Poor smart-metering infrastructure.



## □ Current Status

- Market benefits of ESS





## □ Current Status

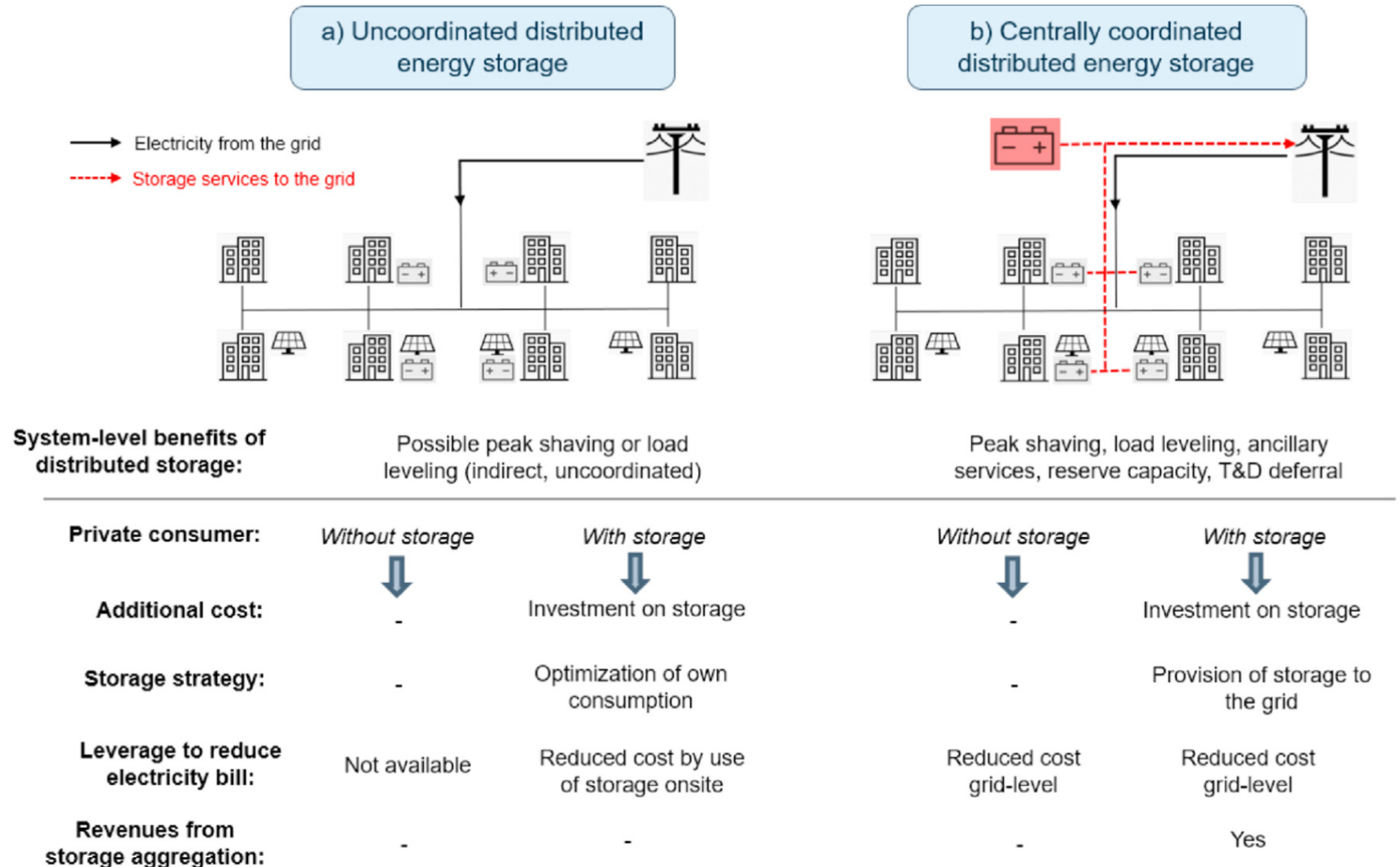
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- Market barriers
  - ✓ Less favour compared to the dispatchable generators in some markets
  - ✓ lack of clear mechanism for participation in the wholesale market
  - ✓ Participation mechanism in local energy market framework is not defined yet--significant barriers to entry for small-scale
  - ✓ Lack of price signals presents and revenue compensation mechanisms
- Economic barriers
  - ✓ High capital cost-- uncertainty in investments
  - ✓ Lack of standards and experience in ESS development and deployment
- Technical barriers
  - ✓ There are very limited studies available on lifetime and degradation limitations, standardized control and interfaces, grid impacts and benefits
- Other regulatory barriers
  - ✓ No incentive to provide flexible generation power quality services
  - ✓ No obligation for renewable generations to install energy storages



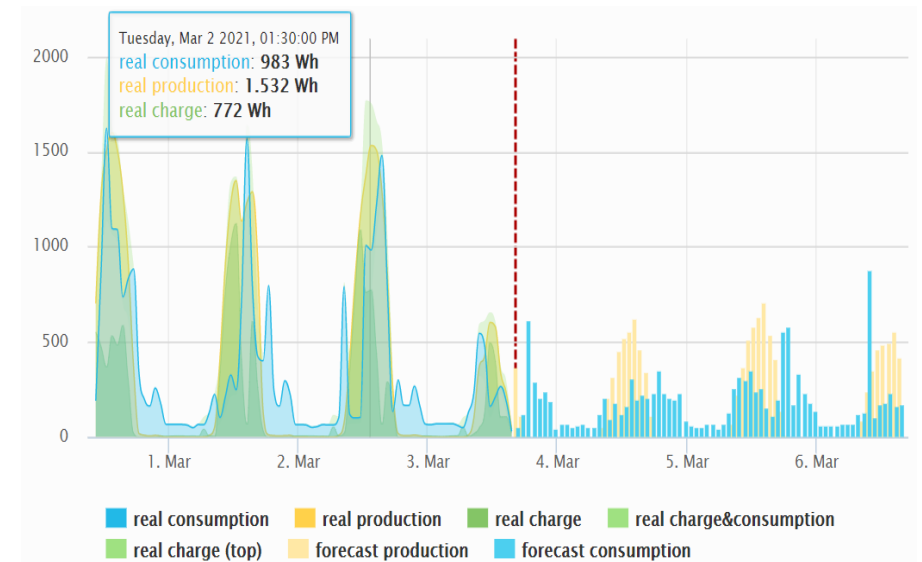
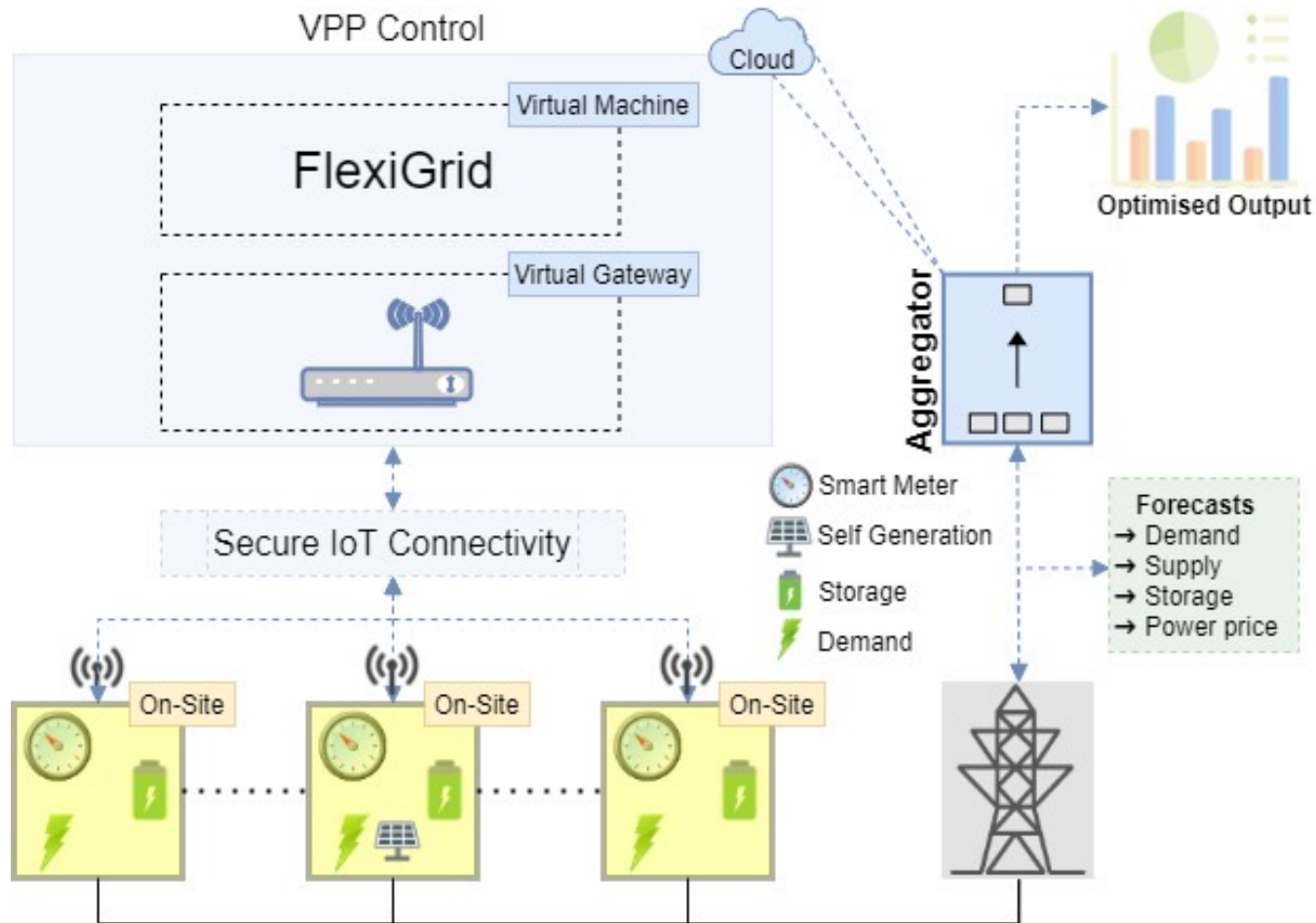
## □ Current Status

- How distributed ESS are generally controlled?



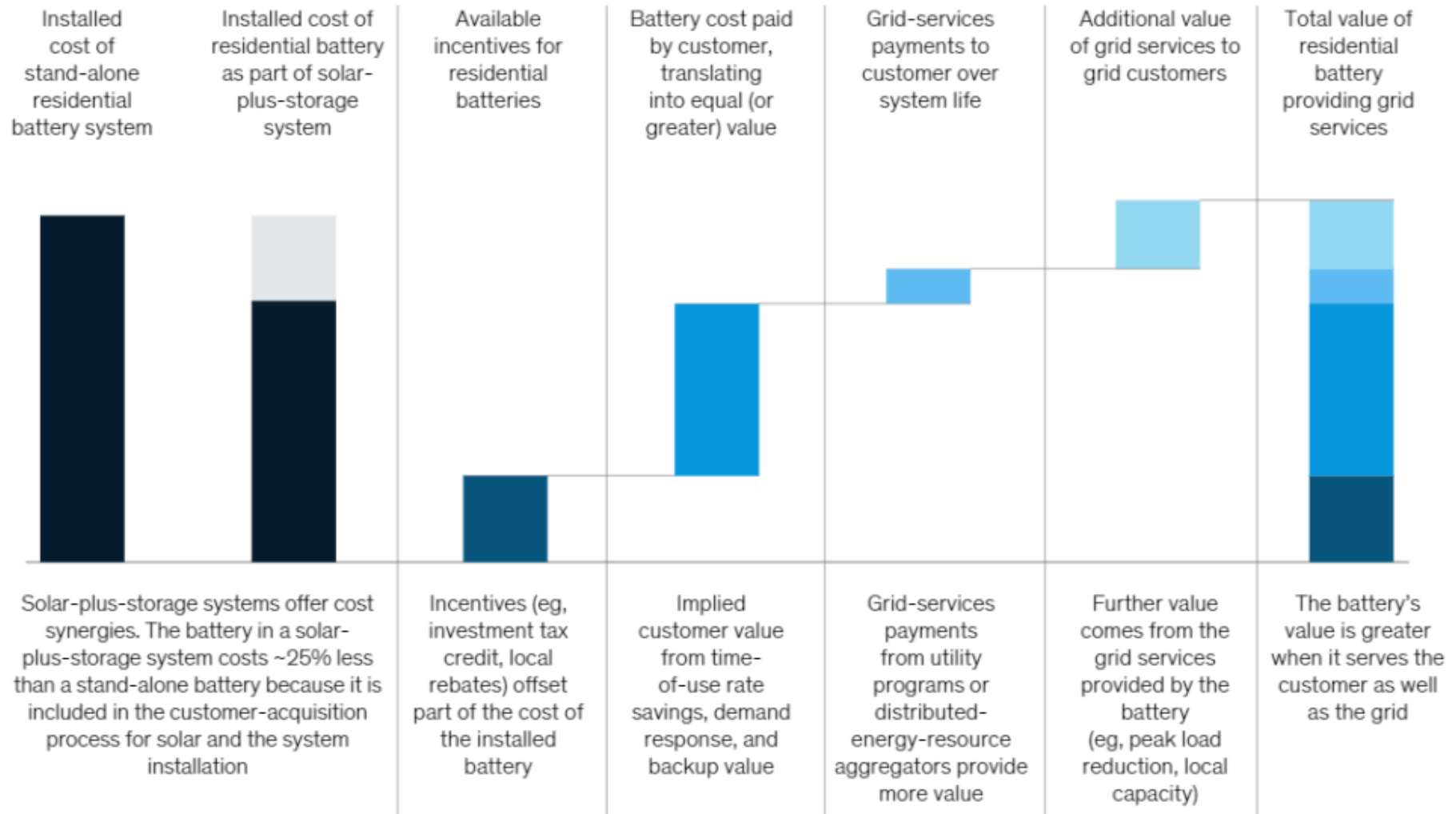
## □ Analysis Approach

- How distributed ESS can form a VPP?



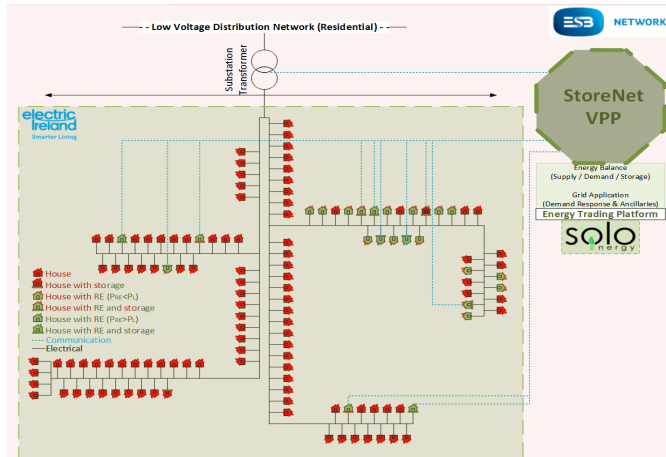
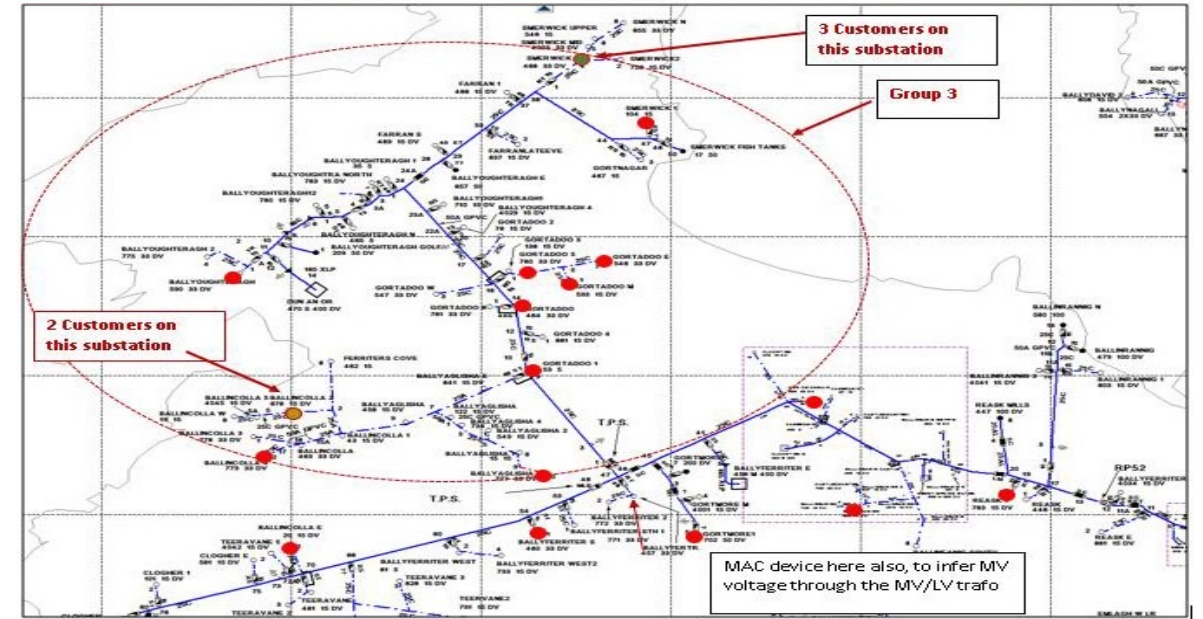
## □ Analysis Approach

- How it can provide more benefit?



## StoreNet

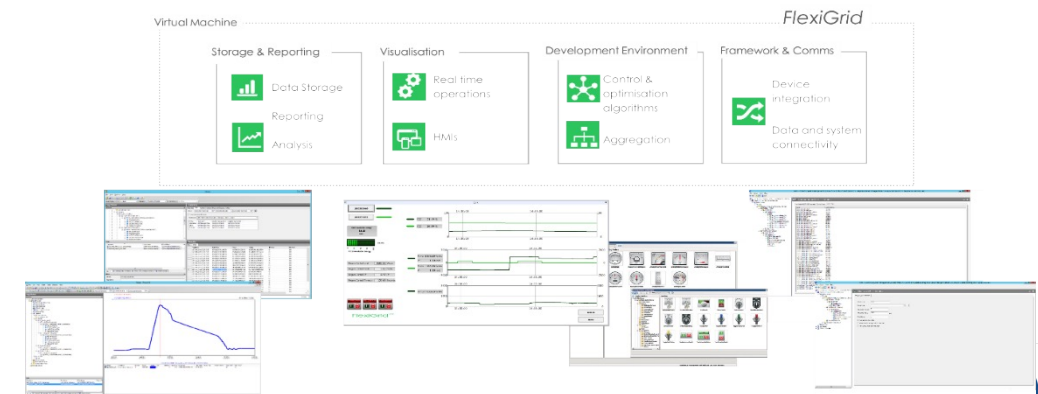
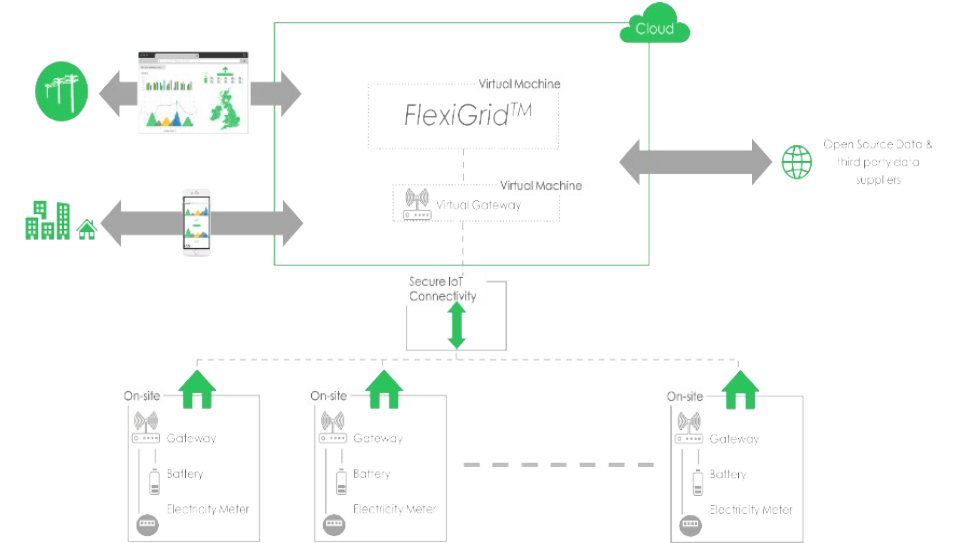
- A distributed ESS based residential VPP
- A real-life demonstration project
- First of its kind in Ireland
- Demonstrating the value proposition of consumers/prosumers, aggregator, network operator



# StoreNet

- Recommend the technical specifications of the required integrated infrastructure

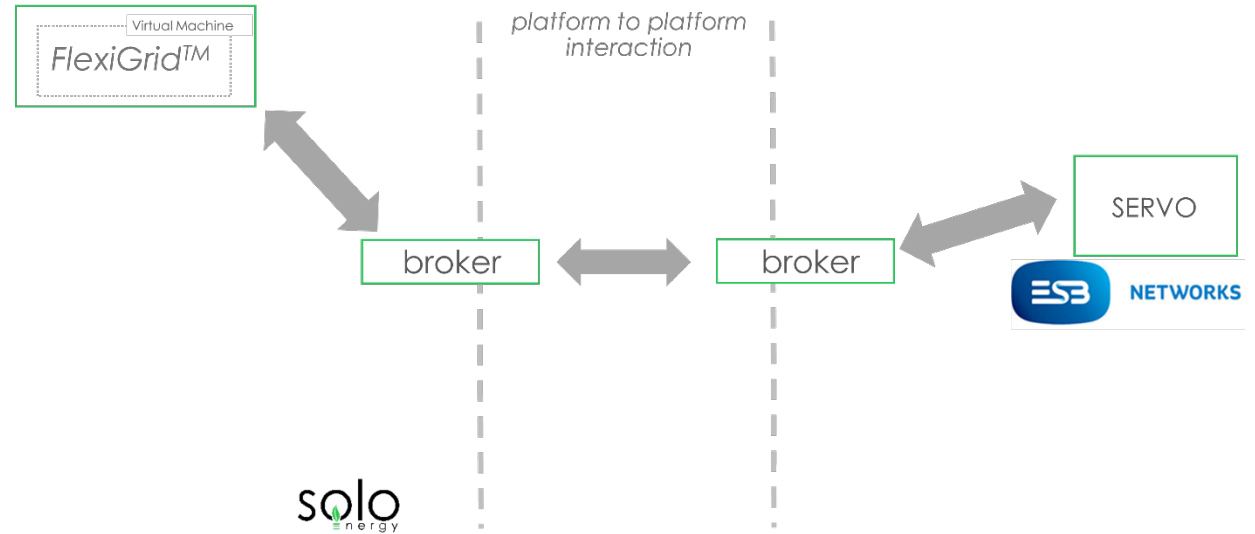
VPP architecture – a cloud based platform, *FlexiGrid*, incorporates a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) control system which communicates in real-time across a private IoT network to energy storage assets across the grid.



# StoreNet

- Identifying the ICT mechanism for the stakeholders

Solo and ESNB have already fully tested the interaction between the FlexiGrid platform and ESNBs' *SERVO* platform via an MQTT broker. For example, performance data such as active power output, grid voltage, frequency, battery state of charge, and power factor has been successfully published to, and received by, ESNB.

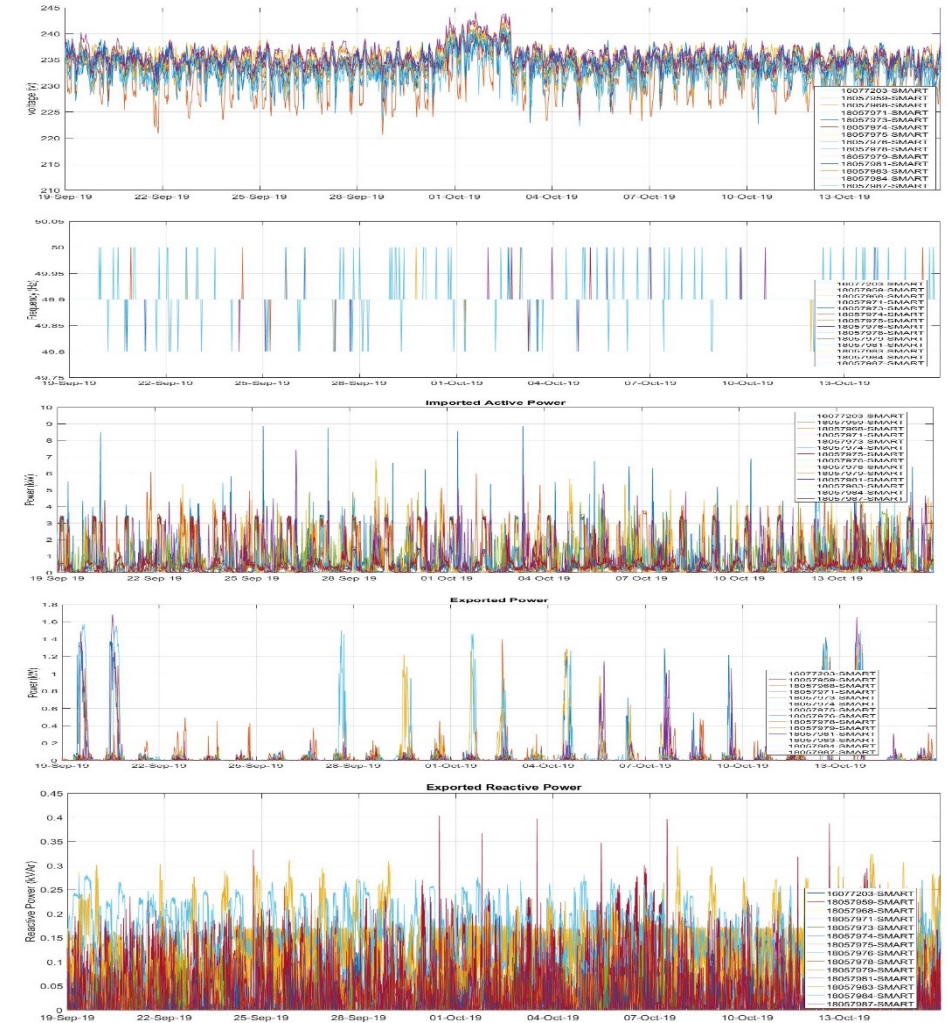
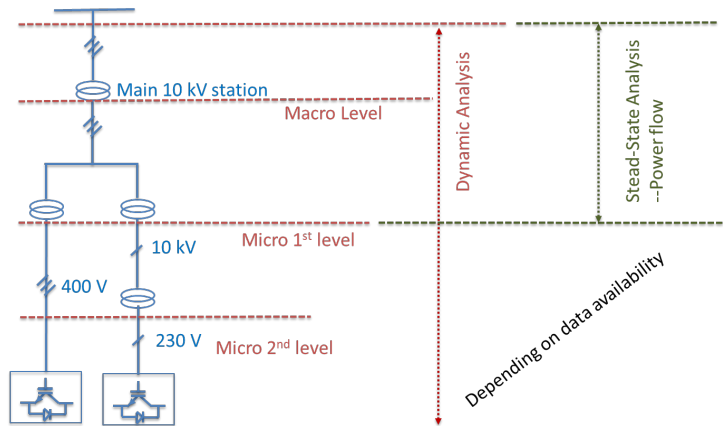


Platform to platform API interaction using MQTT



# StoreNet

- LV Network Analysis (how the solution provides grid services / stability improvement / high penetration of clean energy...)

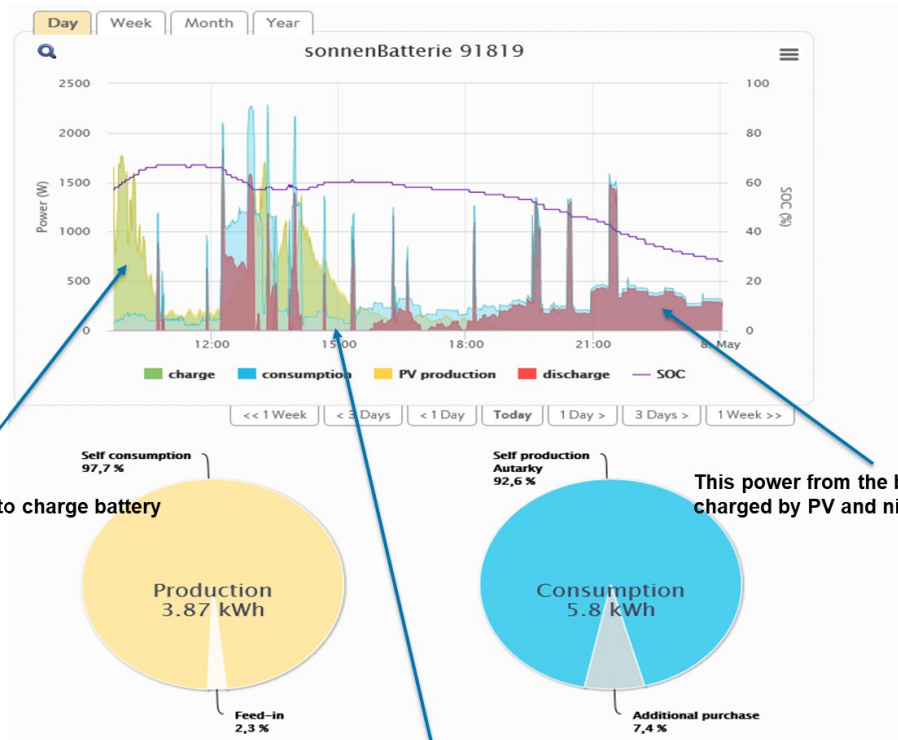




# StoreNet

- VPP optimisation

PV production consumed in-house, also used to charge battery plus battery discharged to house



This PV power used to charge battery

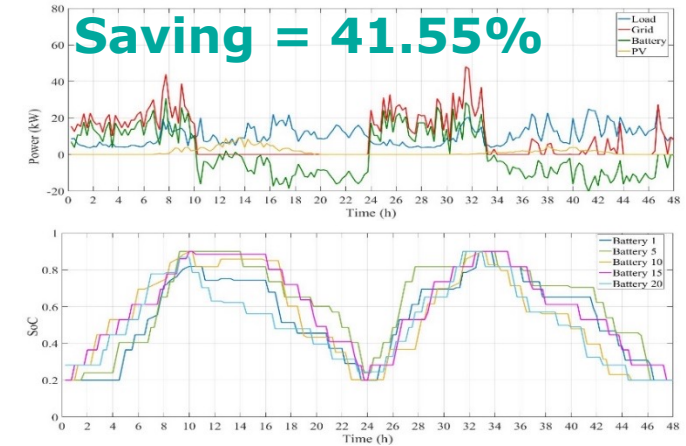
This power from the battery which was charged by PV and night rate charging

This PV power was consumed in-house

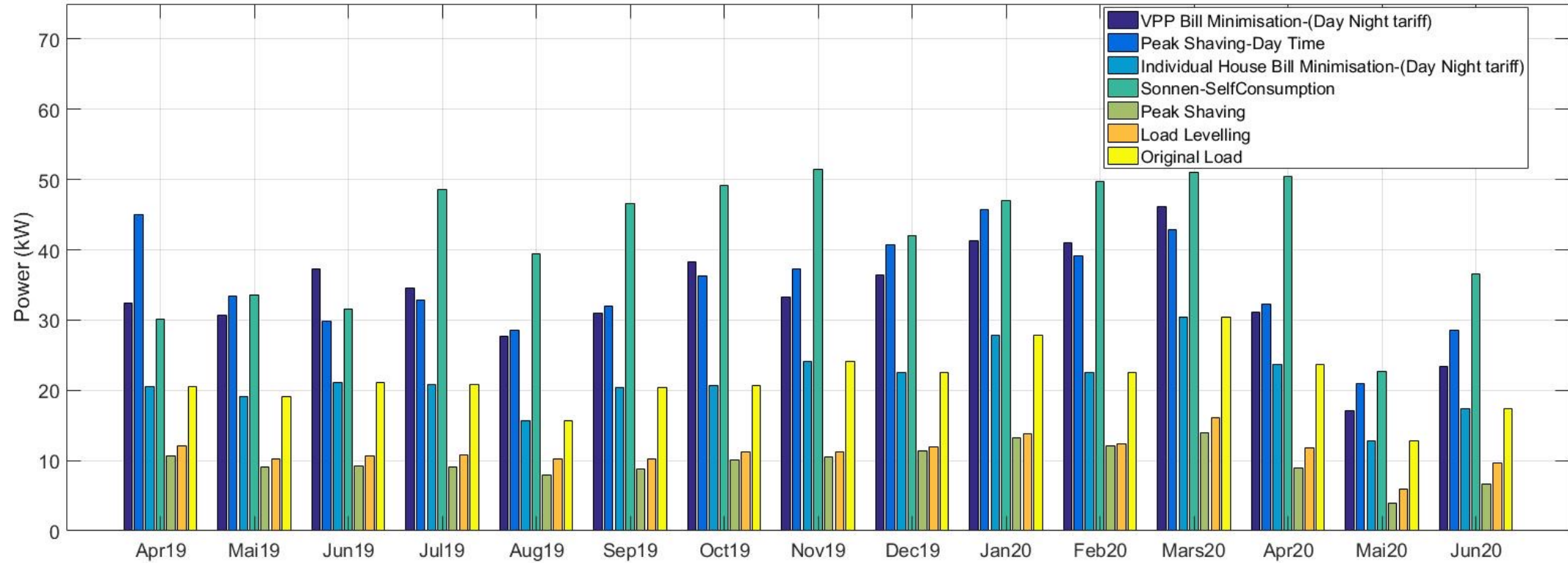
## Individual house optimization



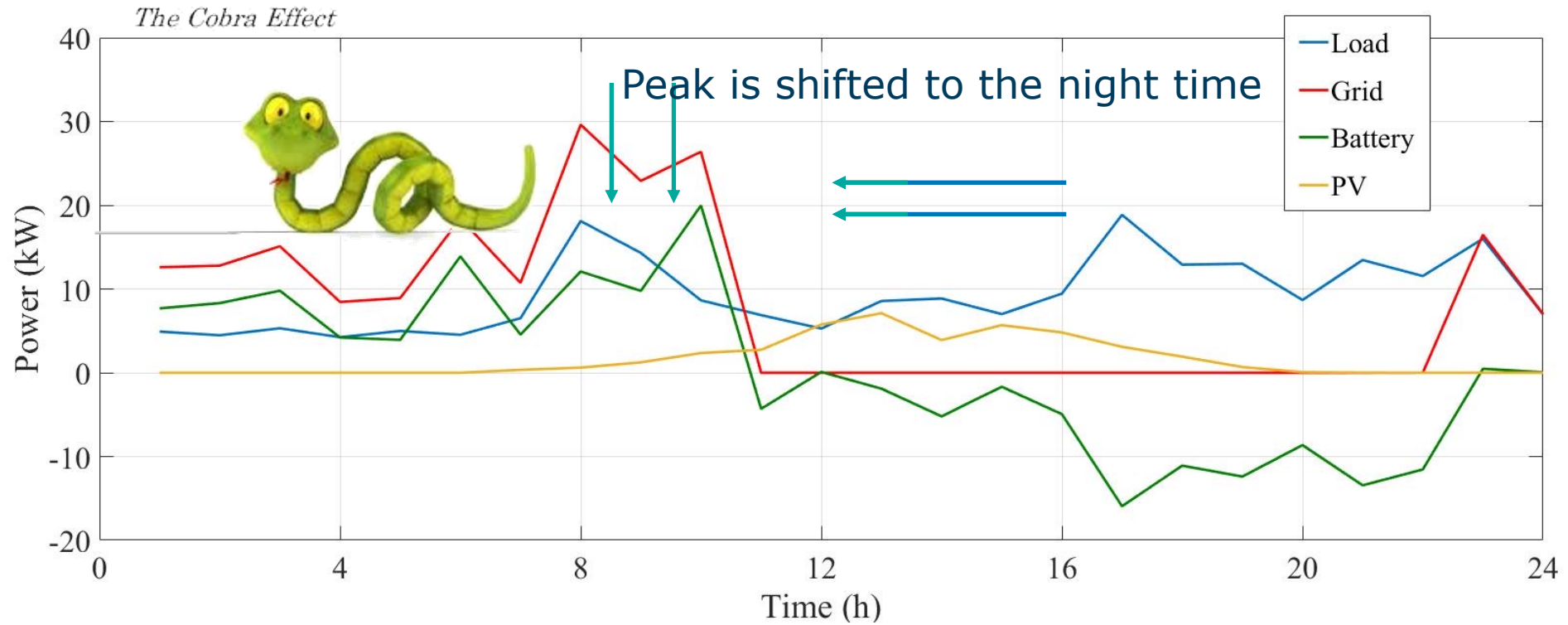
## Combined optimization



# StoreNet

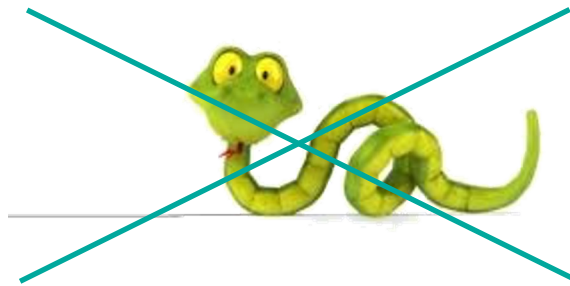


## The Cobra Effect



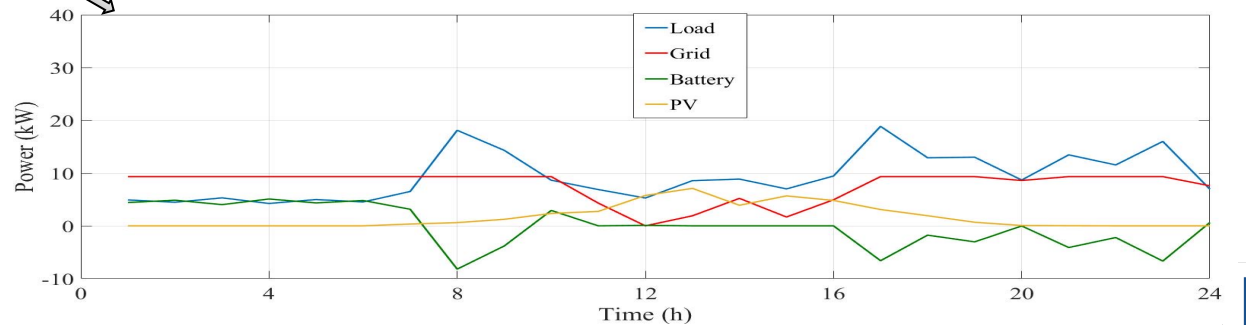
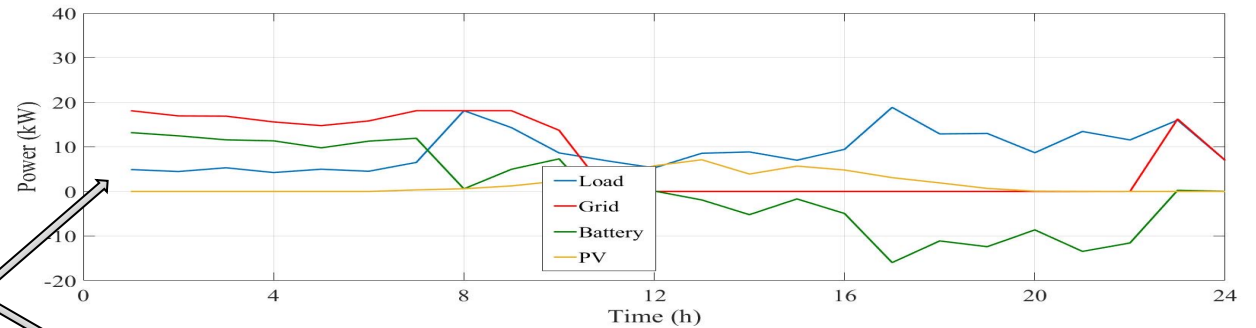
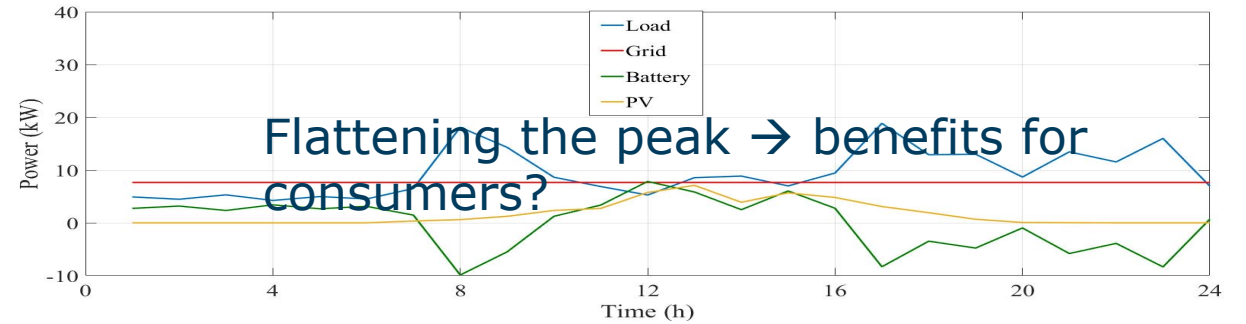
# Conclusion

*The Cobra Effect*



Adopting a novel tariff Scheme:

- Shift the consumption to the night time
- Minimise the Peak during night time



## □ Key Findings

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- ✓ How to maximise the utilization of ESS even when there is no separate regulation for storage installation in LV network (has to follow under the microgeneration regulation)?
- ✓ Whole system integration
- ✓ How to motivate passive consumer to become energy active consumer?
- ✓ Doing research with high TRL and developing solution for multi-stakeholders benefit
- ✓ Developing innovative business case for the benefits/value proposition of all involved stakeholders (Aggregator, DSO, Utility supplier, Consumer)



## □ Key Findings

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- ✓ No separate regulation for storage installation
- ✓ Funding mechanism
- ✓ Purchasing equipment
- ✓ Hardware and software standard and reliability
- ✓ ICT solution (internet connectivity)
- ✓ Consumer engagement (especially in remote/village areas)
- ✓ Introducing local ambassador (to motivate the community participants for the demonstration of the solution)
- ✓ Secure data sharing mechanism



## □ Key Findings

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- ✓ The project serves as a proof of concept for delivery of grid services from residential assets (energy storage). We see it as an important demonstration to facilitate the development of a marketplace for such services in Ireland.
- ✓ It presents a real-world demonstration and verification of the functionality of VPP software solution, FlexiGrid.
- ✓ It is highly energy efficient and intelligent solution
- ✓ Highly prospective
- ✓ Highly Replicable

✓ TRL: 5 to 8



## ❑ Questions remaining, Other challenges to address

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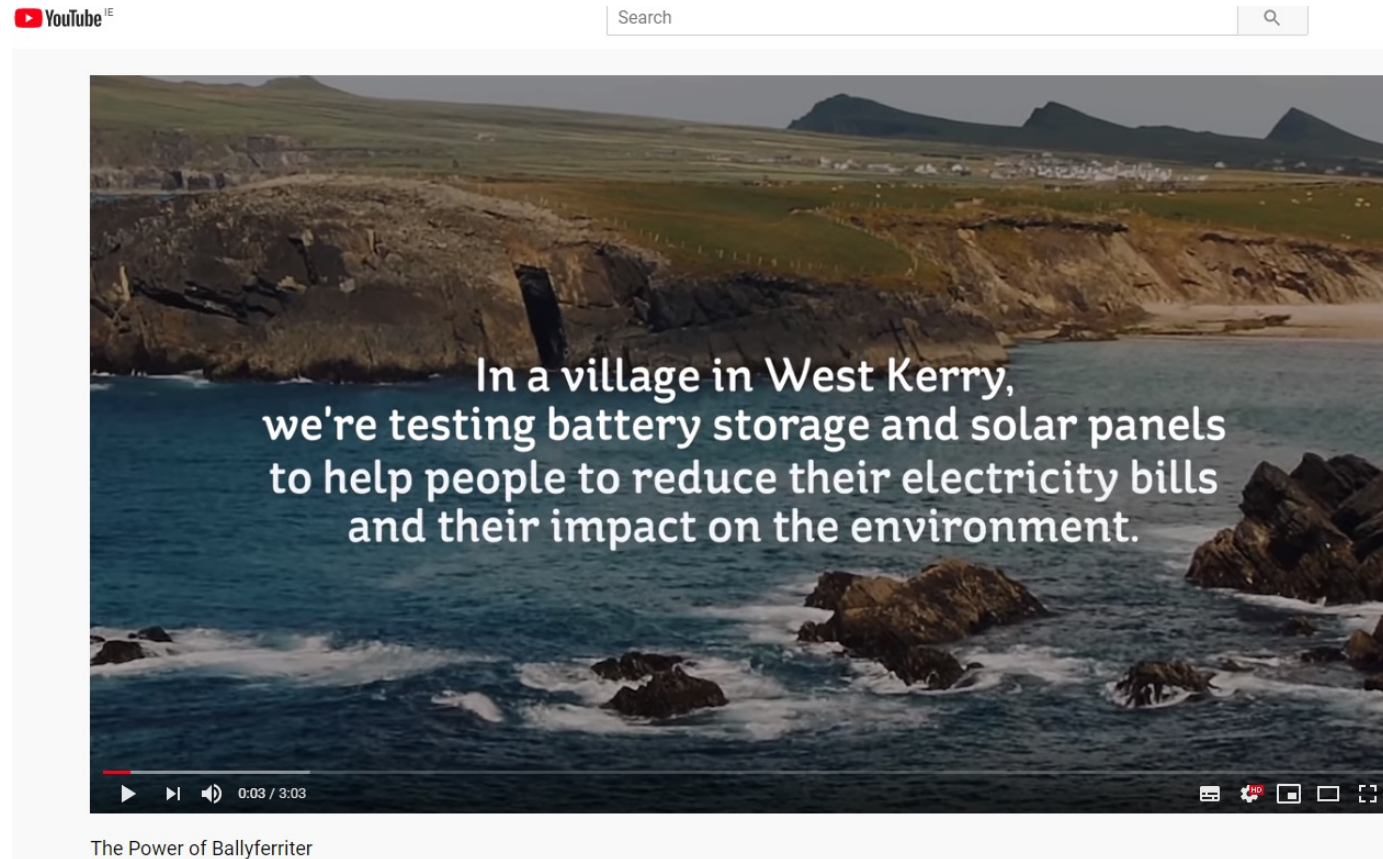
- Consumers interest on DSM participation
- How to improve the grid services (not only in the DSO level, decarbonize the LV network but also for DS3 services)
- Impact on Power quality (minimizing harmonics) due to high penetration of small scales renewables, PE converters, non-linear smart loads.
- Participation in peer-to-peer energy trading, energy market, from local to national/regional market





## □ Conclusion

✓ The real impact of **StoreNet**: The Power of Ballyferriter



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# Thank you for your interest.

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PSMA Energy Storage Committee

