Demand Response Optimization in Buildings and Energy Communities A case in value stacking



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Demand Response Flexibility Services



- Demand Response (DR) relates to
 - programs that stimulates prosumers to make short-term changes in their energy demand.
- Flexibility at Prosumer level
 - ability of devices/applications to adjust the power it may take out of the grid or may feed into the grid over time.
- Positioning papers of USEF Foundation (Universal Smart Energy Framework, www.usef.energy) prove to be very useful. For a good understanding of
 - who can profit from demand-side flexibility
 - how it can be delivered (mechanisms, actors, value chain, markets)



Demand Response Optimization in Buildings and Energy Communities INTRODUCTION

- Last few years demand response has been proved
 - technically and economically viable for large commercial and industrial prosumers
 - but for residentials and tertiary users (for example buildings) it is still under development.
- Many residential pilots have been setup to demonstrate that
 - together with adequate technology, flexibility on the demand side works

- introduction of business applications is slow
- What next?



Demand Response Optimization in Buildings and Energy Communities CONCLUSION

- H2020 project HOLISDER (WP Business Innovation) shows that
 - energy flexibility products/services are not commercial interesting on their own

- but certainly are an add-on by cross value stacking to regular energy services
- For groups of prosumers such as energy communities
 - cross stacking can enlarge the awareness and commitment within the communities
 - Thus play an important role in the **uptake of citizen communities** as promoted by the EU Clean Energy Package.



Implicit Demand-Side flexibility

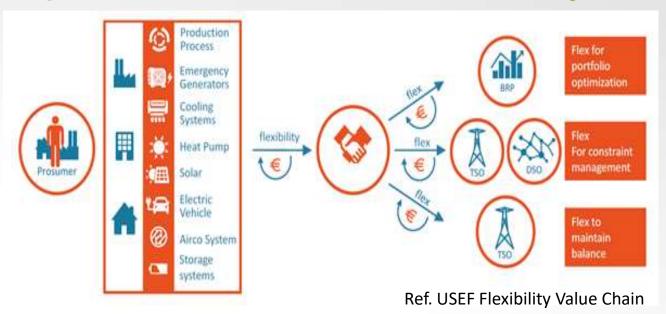


Ref. USEF Flexibility Value Chain

 Short-term responses triggered by price signals from the energy market belong to the domain of Implicit demand-side flexibility.



Explicit Demand-Side flexibility



• Explicit demand-side flexibility covers flexibility services initiated by an energy party, e.g. by the Balance Responsible Party (BRP) or the system operators: Transmission System Operator (TSO) or Distribution System Operator (DSO).







- H2020 HOLISDER (lead Tecnalia, 2018 -2021): development of holistic DR optimization framework
 - to use and combine effective tools for unlocking flexibility of residential and small commercial buildings
 - HOLISDER System is based on an "open" and modular end-to-end interoperability and data management framework which enables open standards-based communication along the DR value chain
 - 4 different pilot sites with a mix of building owners and occupants, energy retailers, aggregators and facility managers
 - Energy flexibility products/services are not commercial interesting on their own but certainly are an add-on by cross value stacking



Demand Response Value stacking of Flexibility Services



- Enhancing the economics of investments in flexibility value chains regarding new technologies one may bundle services
- Stacking of flexibility services is possible on different levels such as in time, in pools and by double serving
 - Aggregators can maximize value by providing multiple flexibility services to one
 or more market parties based on portfolio of accumulated flexibility from a set
 of prosumers (Explicit case). In the implicit case one has for Prosumers the addon value of stacking flexibility services.
- Cross-value stacking: on top of regular energy services (consumption or generation)
 offering of flexibility potential to an ESCo is bonus for Prosumers
 - more comfort or obtain less energy related (operational) costs (energy efficiency).



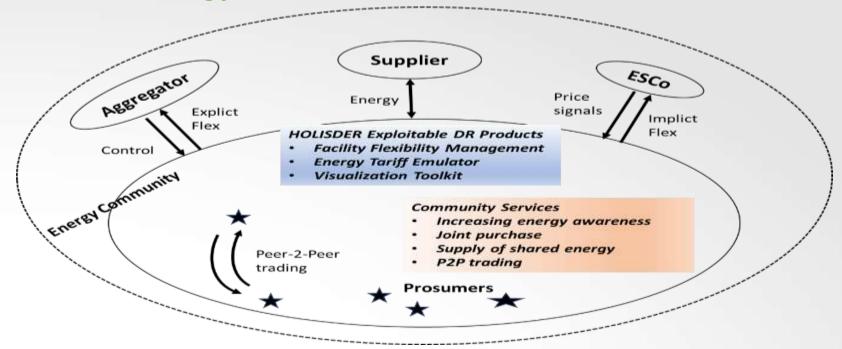
Leveraging Energy Communities

- Enhanced role of energy communities in the market
 - Clean Energy Package (CEP) establishes Citizen Energy Community (CEC) as new energy market entity

- driving forces: social cohesion, member acceptance and community well-being
 - guide decisions and promote business case continuous viability
 - by bundling seemingly unrelated services
- Stacking of services in energy communities
 - Members extract added value by stacking various services that match the community's local needs, both short and long term.
 - A CEC may choose to act
 - as its own aggregator and pursue a role within different flexibility markets.
 - simply actively manage self-consumption and generation (towards for example a Positive Energy District (PED).
 - Bundling services with peer-2-peer trading (see H2020 POCITYF, www.pocityf.eu)



Overview Energy Communities Services



- Community Services offered to its own members (prosumers)
- Energy services and stacking Flexibility services that Energy parties can offer to the community as a whole.

(Dashed contour: energy community takes on the roles of the energy parties itself)

Demand Response Optimization in Buildings and Energy Communities CONCLUSION

- To conclude,
 - energy flexibility products/services are not commercial interesting on their own

- Around energy communities: the value of demand-side flexibility is increased by aggregating parties that perform value stacking by providing multiple services to other parties in the business eco-system
- the cross-value stacking of flexibility products as promoted within H2020 HOLISDER project
- can be an important driver for the uptake of Citizen Energy Communities (CEC) as envisioned within the EU defined Clean Energy Package









Thank you!

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