

CalFlexHub: Flattening the Renewable Duck with Flexible Load

CalFlexHub Symposium
Nov 3, 2023

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#CALFLEXHUB23



Energy Technologies Area
BERKELEY LAB



Welcome to Berkeley Lab

- > \$1 Billion+ annual budget
- 1700+ scientists, researchers, joint faculty
- 16 Nobel Laureates, 16 Medals of Science, 16 new elements



Overview

BERKELEY LAB Energy Technologies Area

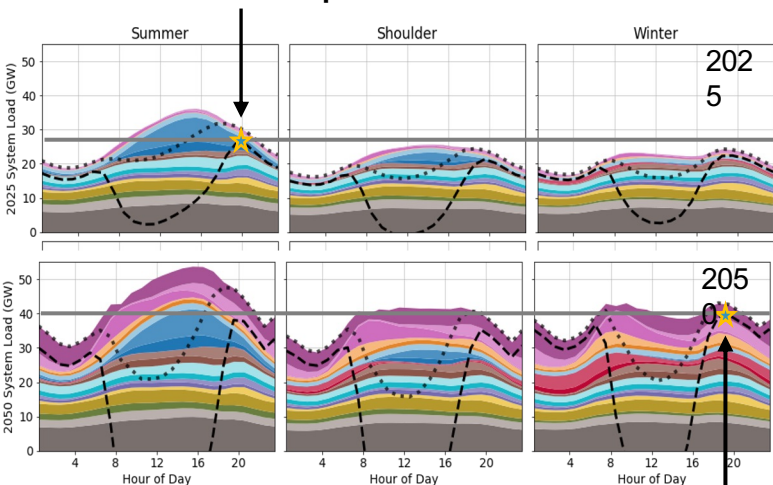


Challenges and Opportunities in Renewable Energy and Electrification

Challenges with Duck Curves

CalFlexHub will Accelerate Affordable Progress to 7 GW Load Shift Goals

Summer peak <30 GW



Cooling
Heating
EVs

Table ES-1: Proposed Statewide Load-Shift Goal

2022 Load Shift Estimate	2030 Load-Shift Goal	2030 Goal (Incremental)
3,100–3,600 MW	7,000 MW	3,400–3,900 MW

Megawatts shown are measured at the customer meter.
Source: CEC staff

Majority of > 3 GW today is **manual DR**

Majority of new GW expected from automated **price responsive load**

-- - distributed PV
--- system net, after removing distributed PV, utility wind, solar

Winter peak, 40GW

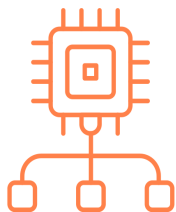
California Load Flexibility Research and Deployment Hub



Develop and demonstrate pre-commercial, load-flexible, **price-responsive technologies**

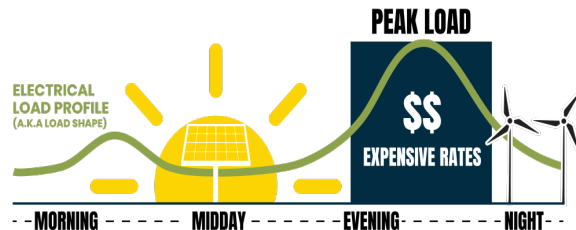


Evaluate use of standardized communication of **electricity price** and **GHG signals** and use of **MIDAS**



Evaluate **control** methods, **business** models and **value** to grid and customers

Collect user feedback and to improve **usability**, evaluate and ensure **equity**



5000 ton chiller plant, 2 M gallon TES



4 MW solar farm

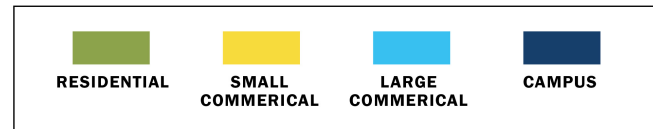
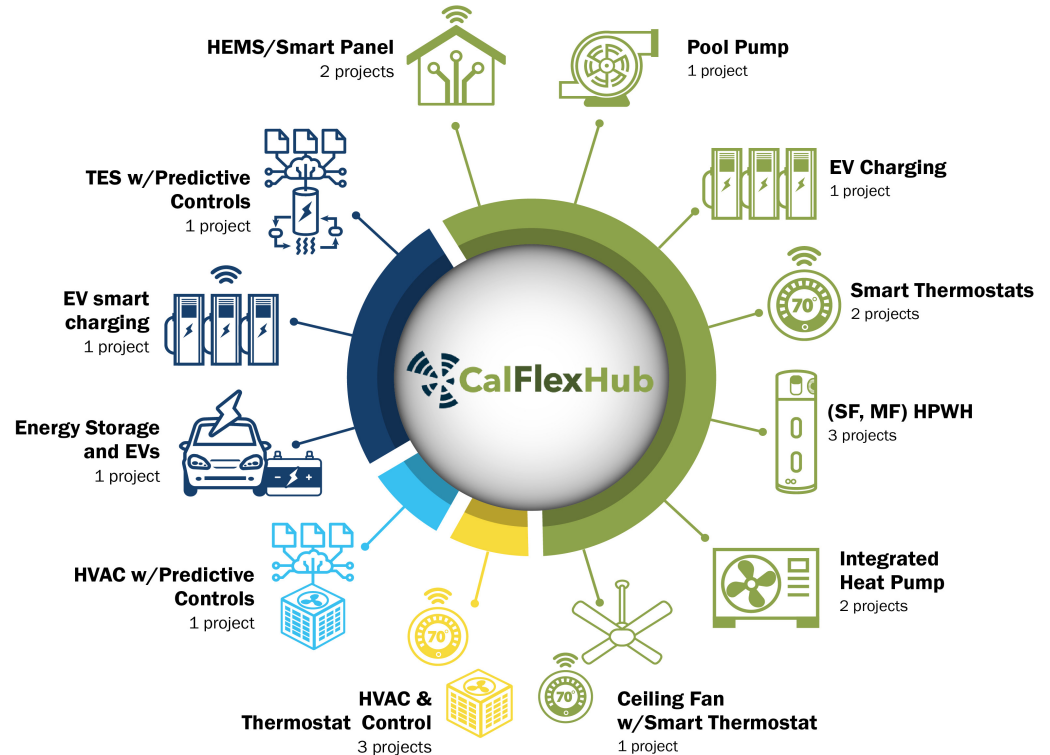


CalFlexHub Projects

12 Technologies/Systems

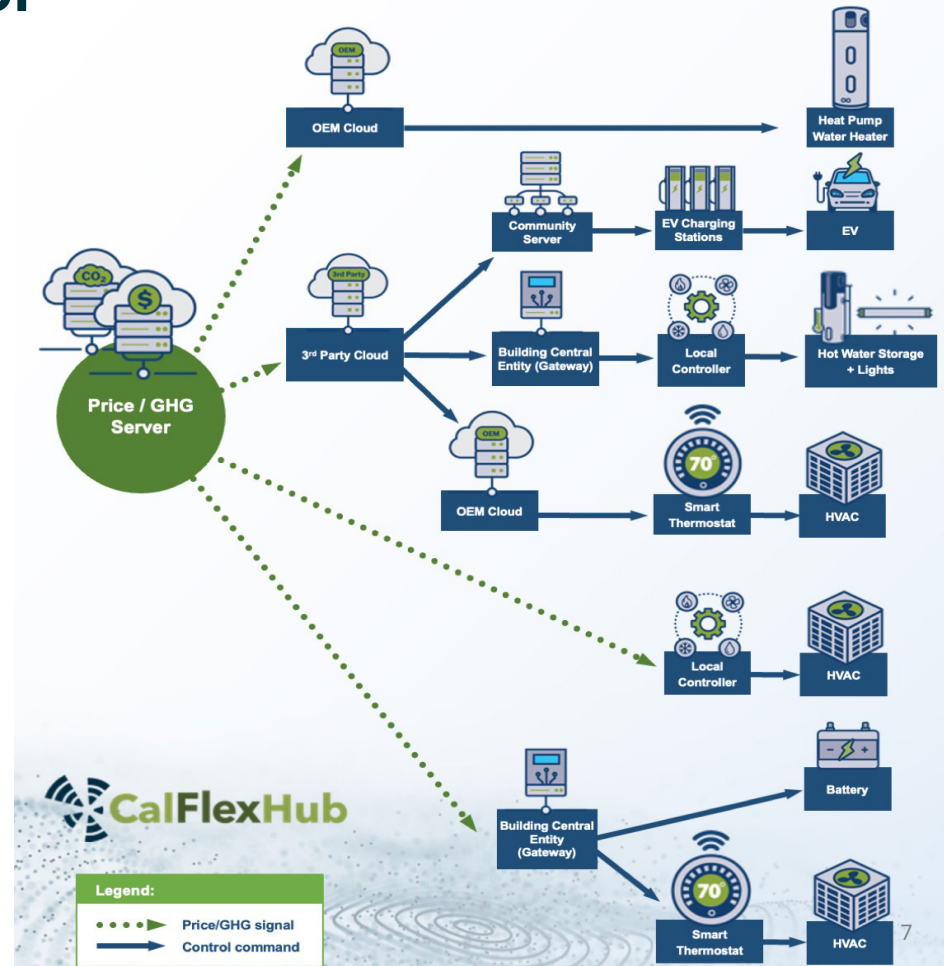
19 Individual Projects

> 30 Building/Site Locations



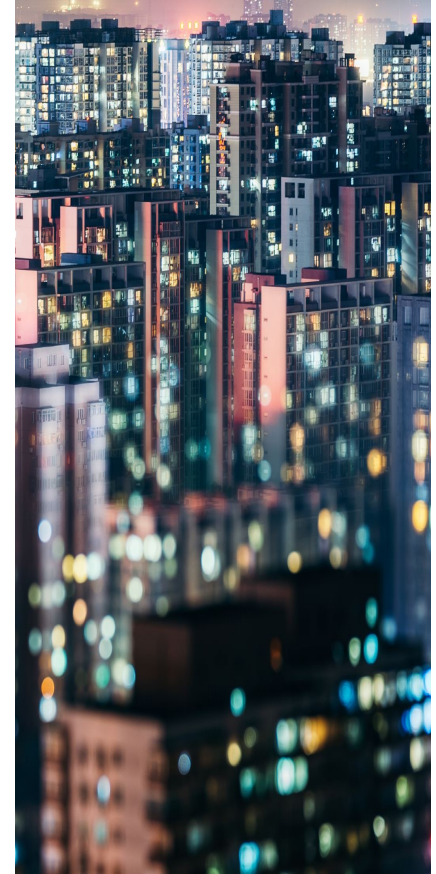
R&D to Evaluate Pathways for Price and GHG Signals

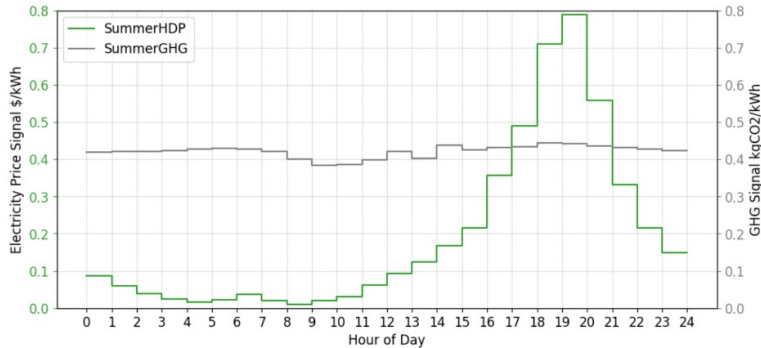
- ❑ How can devices and systems **receive** signals?
- ❑ What are pros and cons of **communication architectures**?
- ❑ Where is **control logic**, in cloud or local?
- ❑ What are **business** models and role of **utility, OEM vs 3rd Party**?



Lessons and Question

- **Technology Readiness** - Few flex technologies are ready to receive price signals and awareness of the concept limited but growing.
- **Usability and Customer Value** – Incentives from dynamic pricing may be insufficient to motivate adoption, while complexity and energy costs are other risk factors.
- **Get most value out of DERs** - Can automated retail price response co-exist and value stack with event-based DR? How to value shift?
- **Automation, Integration and AI** – Excitement around automation, integration and AI, but lack of interoperability limits innovation and customers are not sure who to trust.
- **APIs** - Some device APIs provide more access for 3rd parties for optimization, other OEMs in control of customer's experience. Approaches have pros and cons.





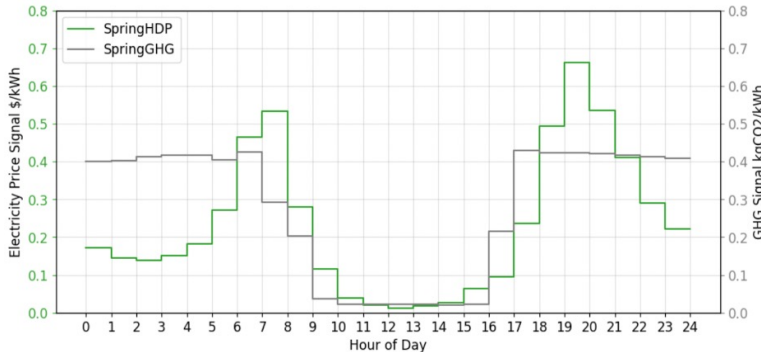
Purpose: growing an ecosystem, support flexible load control technology development

What we offer: prototype dynamic price and GHG signals for participants to test on their own; support on signal integration

No endorsement or financial reward; voluntary sharing of outcome; no risk

Why participate?

- Align with CA state's vision
- Gain experience with dynamic pricing control
- Help improve functionality of MIDAS
- Get visibility
- Benefit from peer learning



Thank For Joining Us Today

