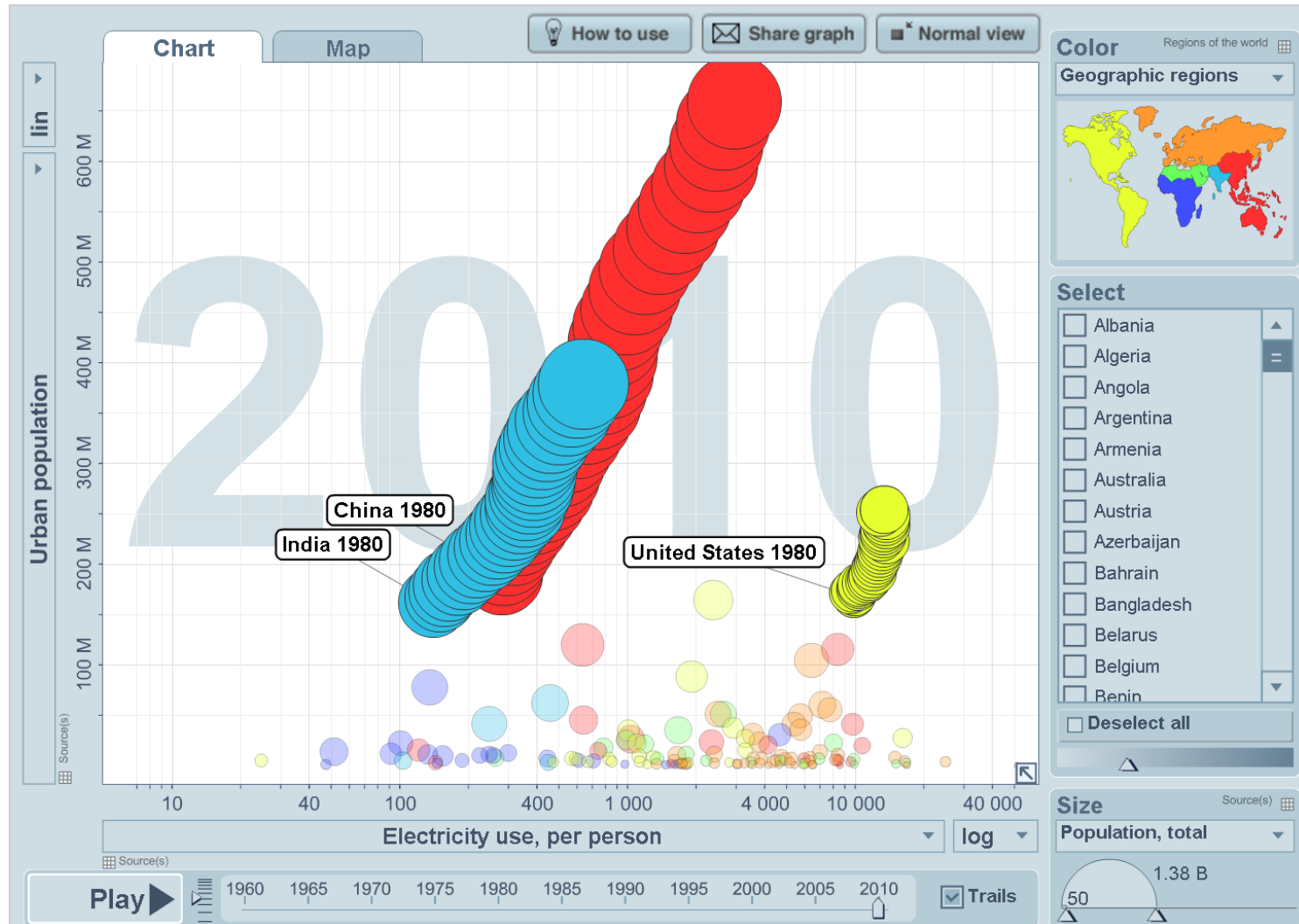

The Boston Community Energy Study

Eric R. Morgan
Group 73 – Energy Systems
MIT Lincoln Laboratory
Lexington, MA
September 14, 2017



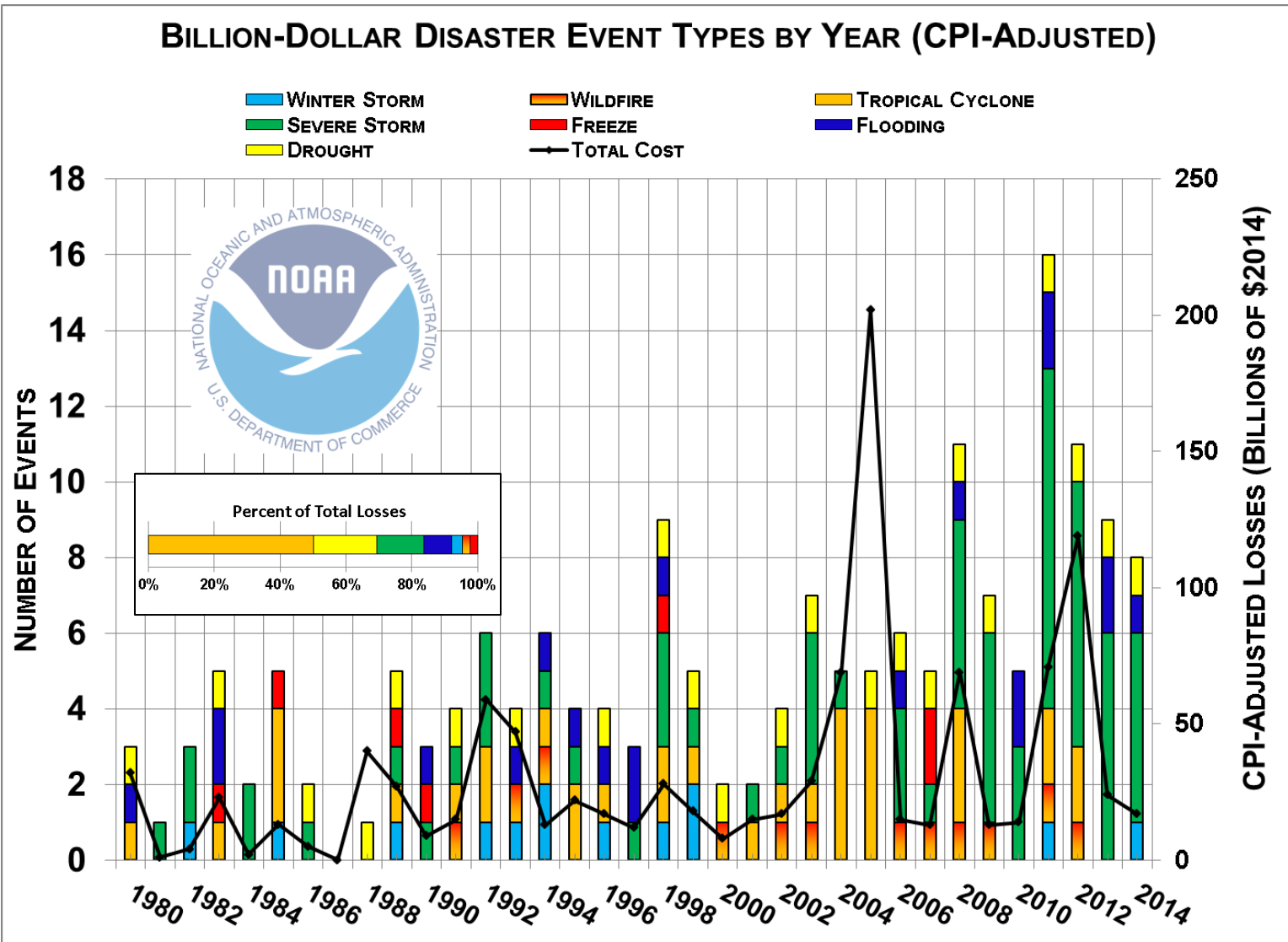


World Urban Population and Electricity





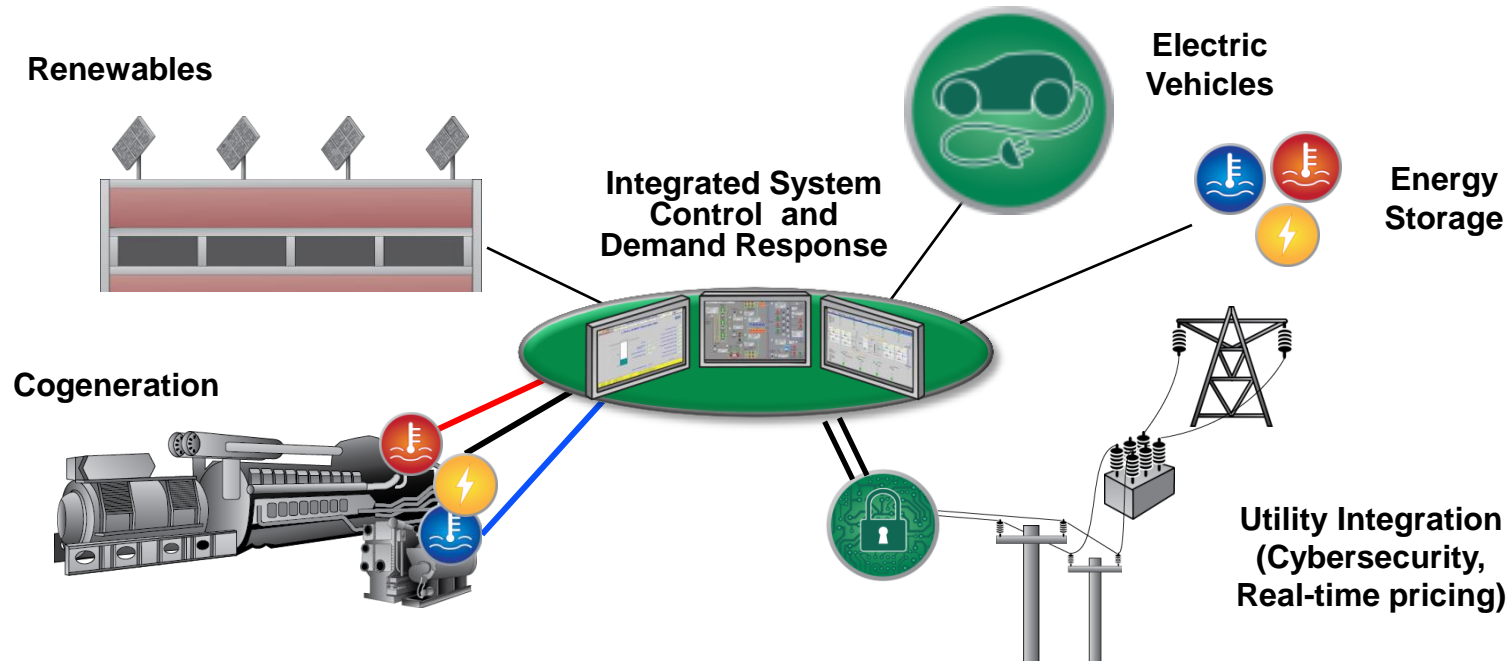
US Billion Dollar Disaster Events





Introduction to Microgrids

Microgrid: *A set of interconnected loads and energy resources that acts as a single integrated entity with respect to the grid and can operate in both grid-tied and island mode.*



- **Microgrids can improve energy...**
 - Security, grid stability and resilience in the face of outages and demand variability
 - Cost-effectiveness and efficiency through demand response and distributed generation
 - Sustainability through enabling the incorporation of intermittent renewables
- **System integration challenges are significant**

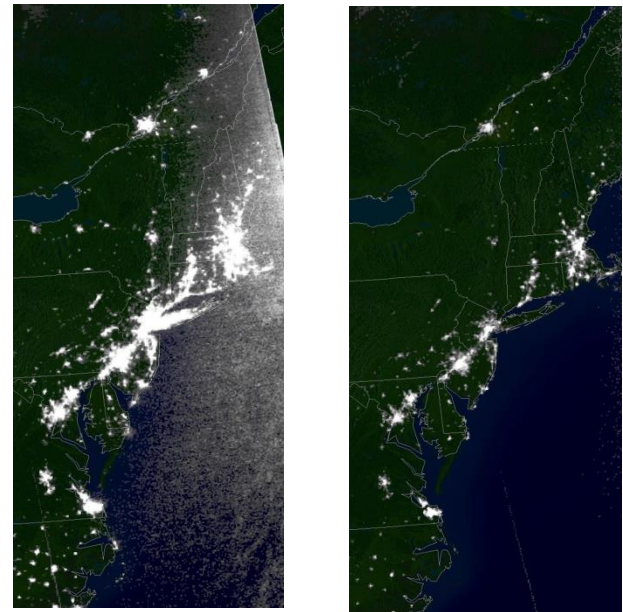


Microgrids and Resiliency

- **During Superstorm Sandy, all microgrids in NYC and the surrounding area performed without incident**
 - **Eleven facilities, 145 MW of power**
 - **Hospitals, places of refuge, municipal entities**
- **During the 2003 blackout, ½ of NYC's hospital backup gensets failed**



Superstorm Sandy



2003 Blackout



Boston Key Statistics



- Home to 655,000 people
- Covers 48 square miles
- Contains 84,345 parcels of land
 - 92,000 buildings
- Globally, the equivalent of 3 Bostons/week are moving into cities



Citywide Energy Study Objectives

- **Analyze regions in Boston where microgrids and distributed energy resources:**
 - **Make economic sense**
 - **Support critical loads**
 - **Serve vulnerable populations**
 - **Reduce GHG emissions**
- **Develop an approach that can be implemented in many other cities and regions**
- **Foster relationships between Boston's government, utility stakeholders, and the public**
- **Assess necessary information for large-scale energy transitions**

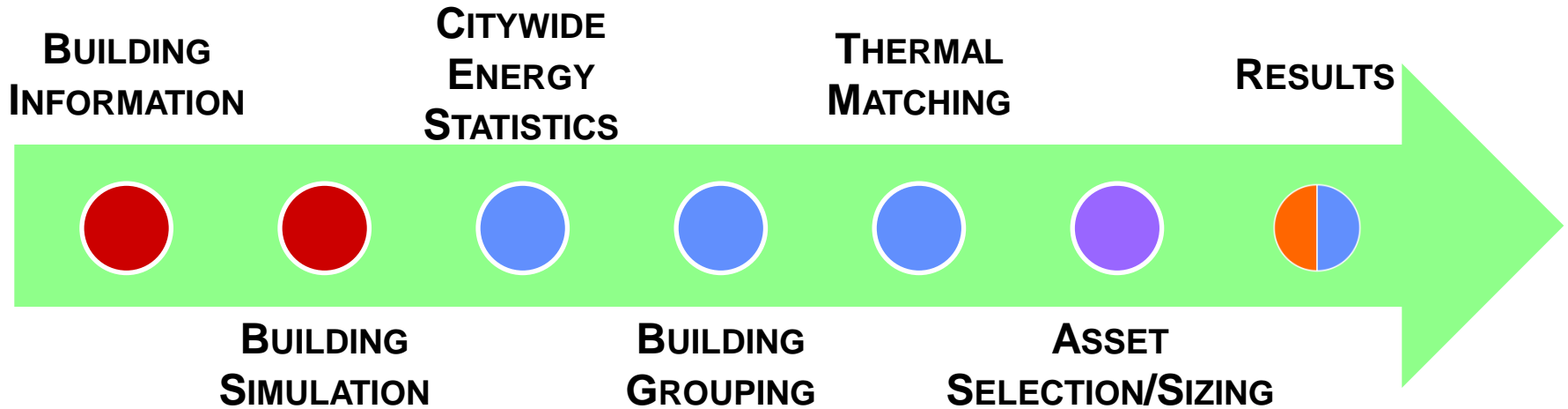






Outline

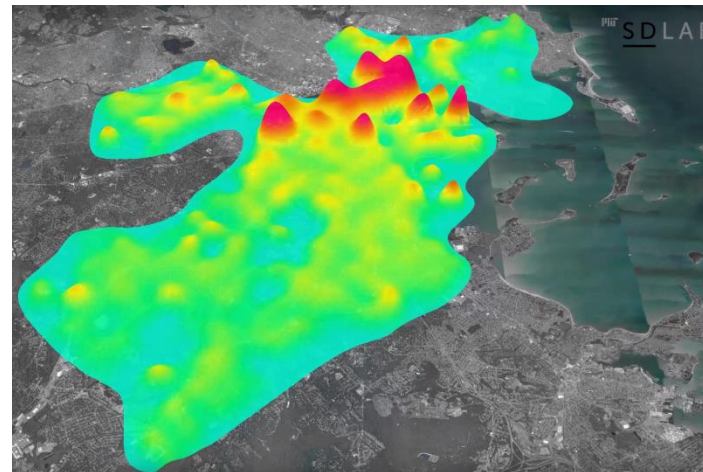
- **Study approach**
- **Overview of building modelling**
 - MIT Sustainable Design Lab data set
 - Boston's simulated energy use
- **Distributed Energy Resources Customer Adoption Model (DER-CAM) primer**
- **CHP search algorithm using GIS and building data**
- **Results & way ahead**



Study Approach

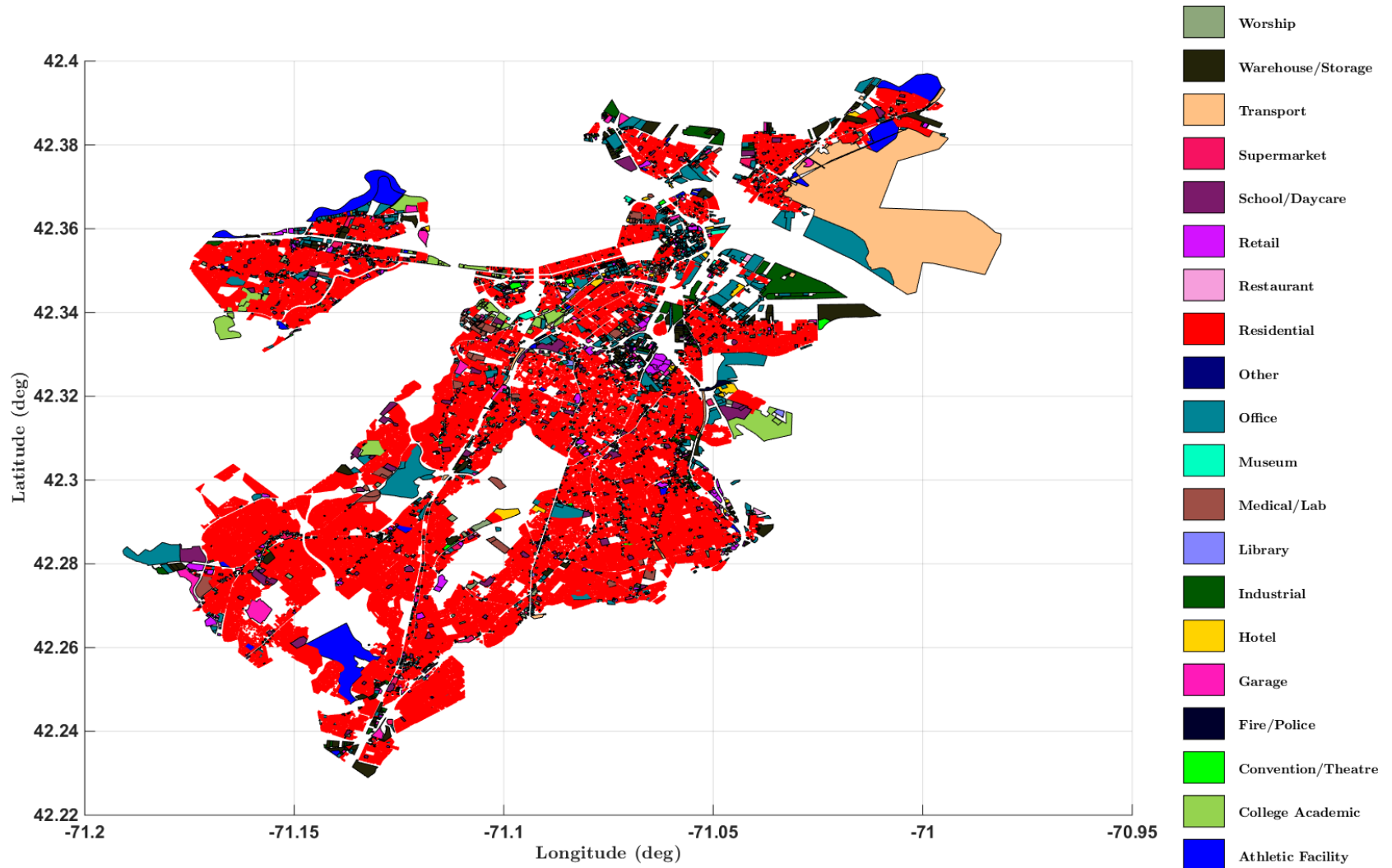


-  **MIT SDL**
-  **MIT LL**
-  **BRA/MIT LL**
-  **LBNL**



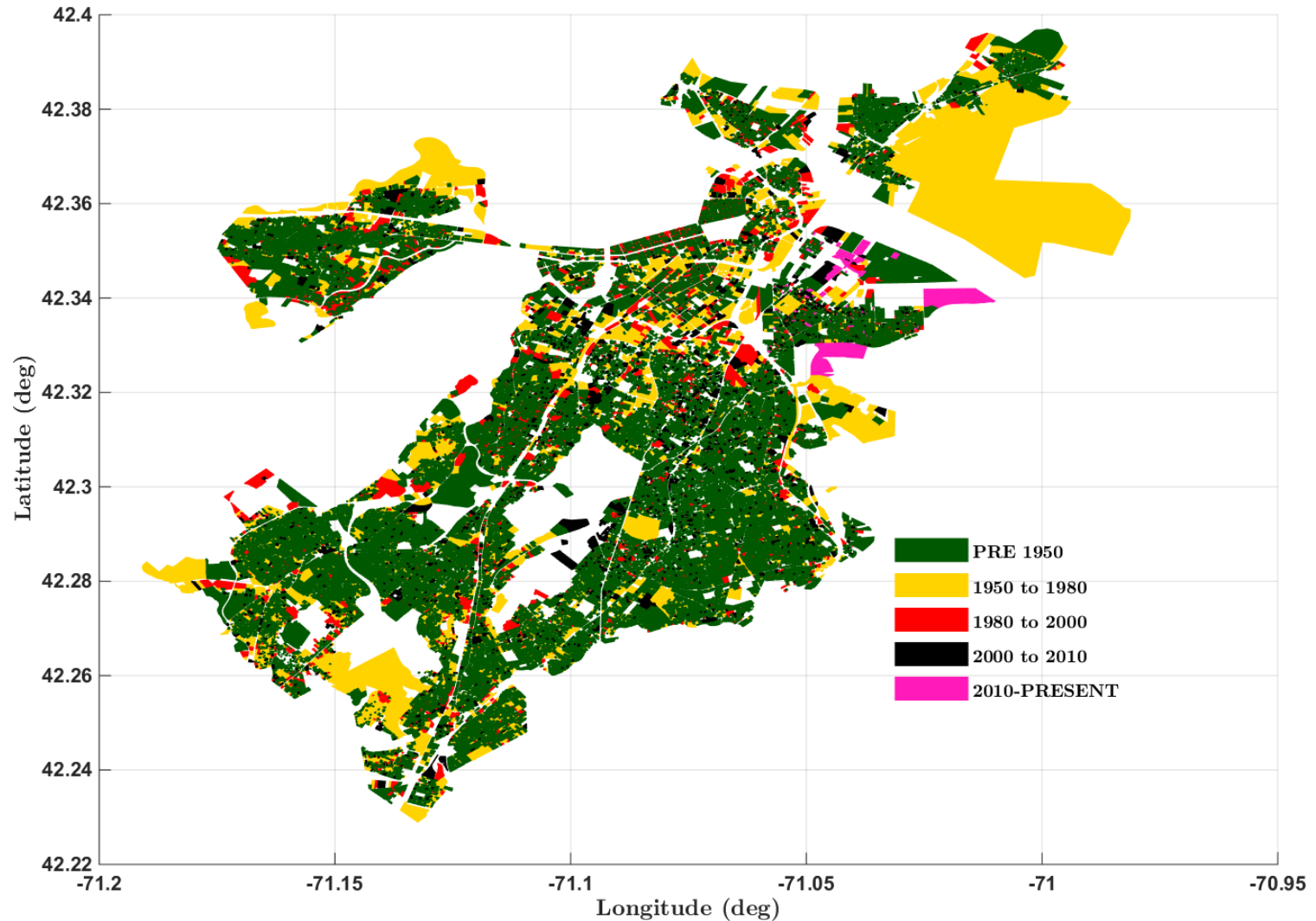


Boston's Building Types



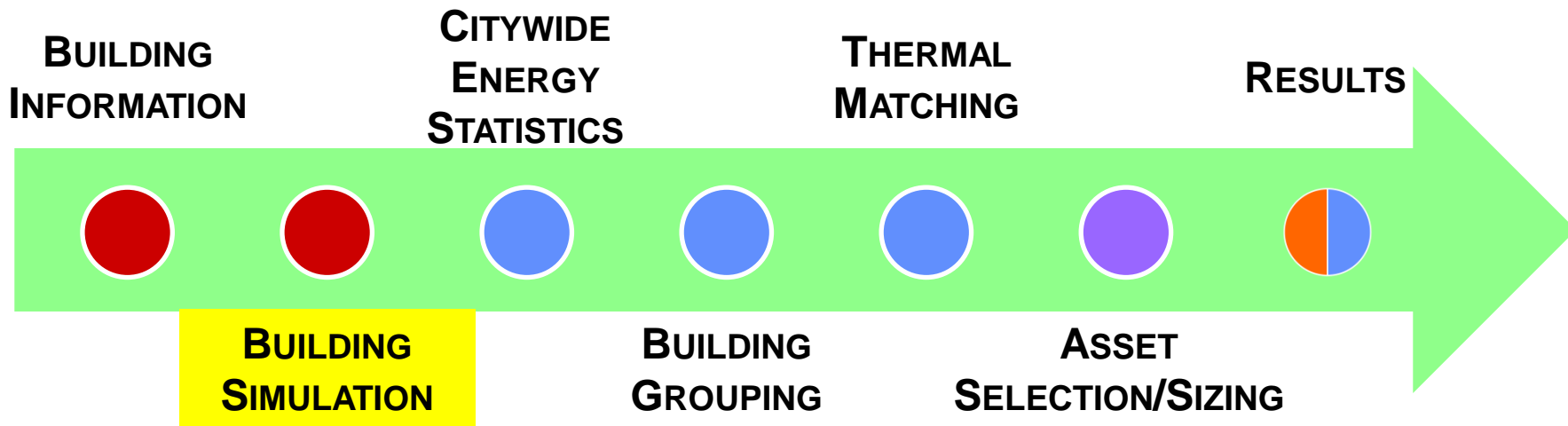


Boston Building Vintages





Study Approach



MIT SDL



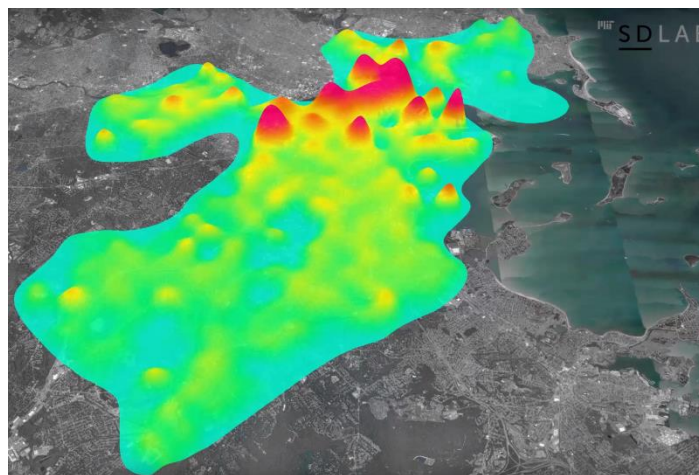
MIT LL



BRA/MIT LL



LBNL



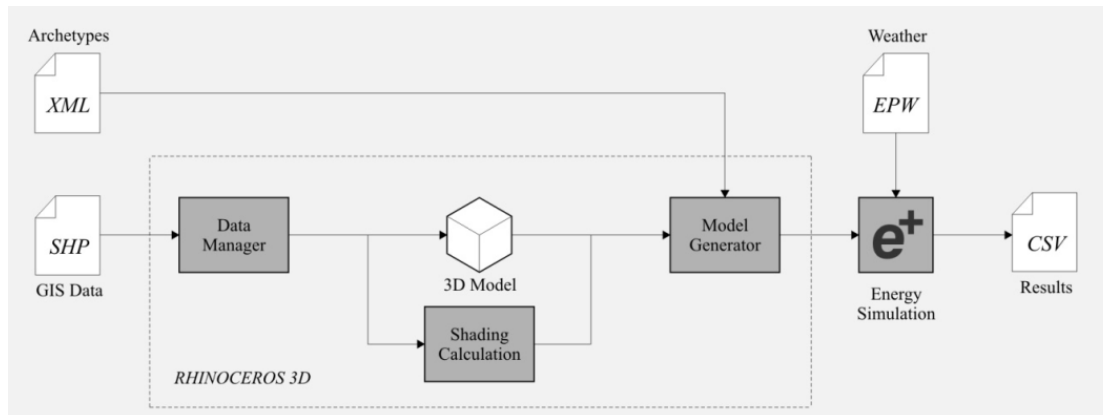
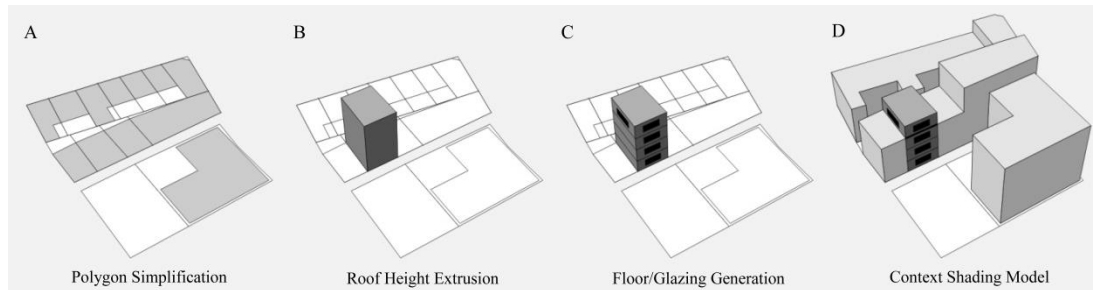
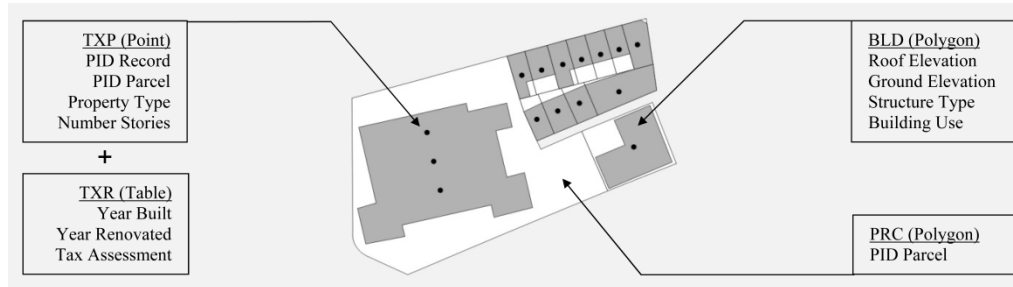


Modelling Energy Use in Buildings

Data from
BRA

Building
Geometry

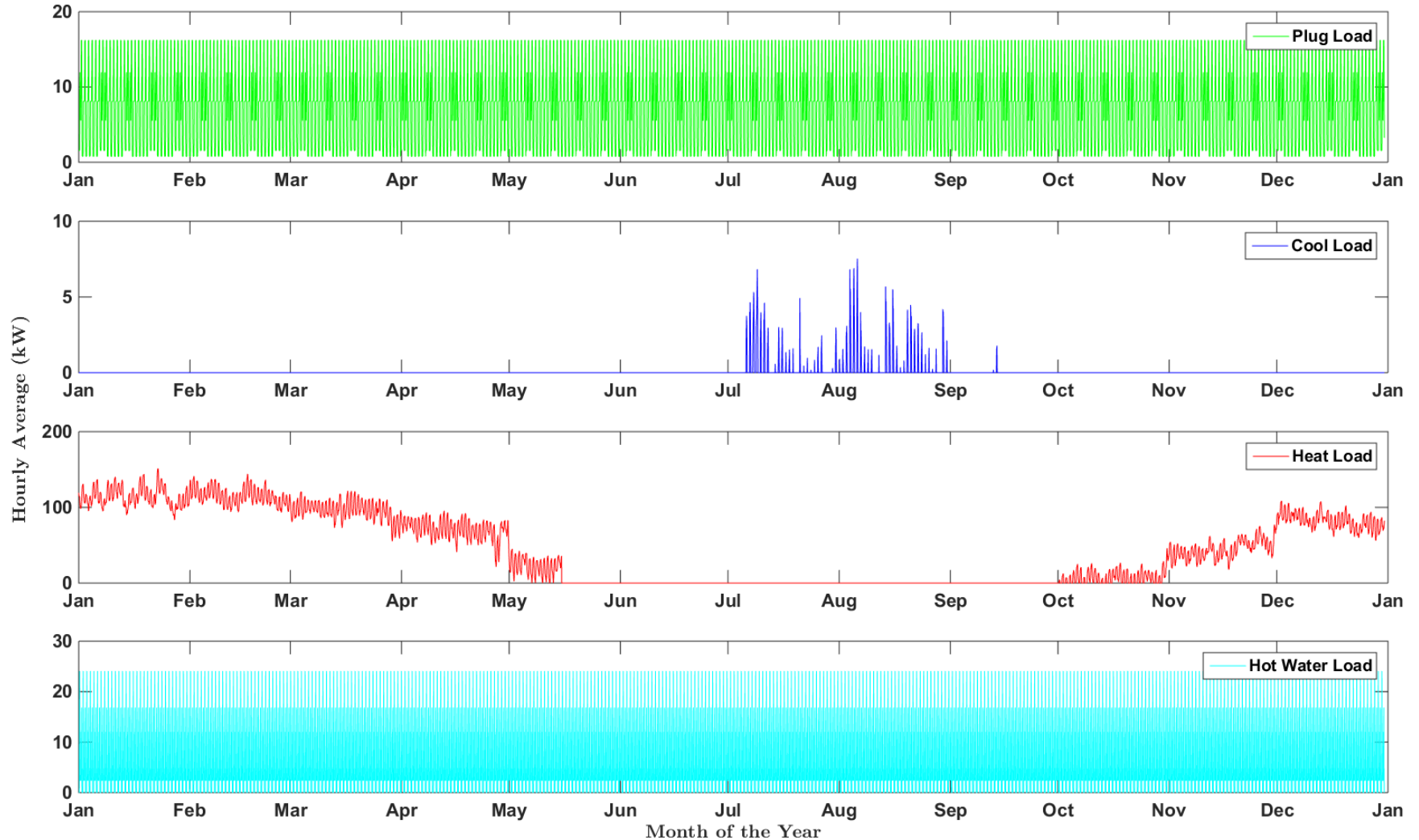
Building
Energy





Resulting MIT SDL Dataset

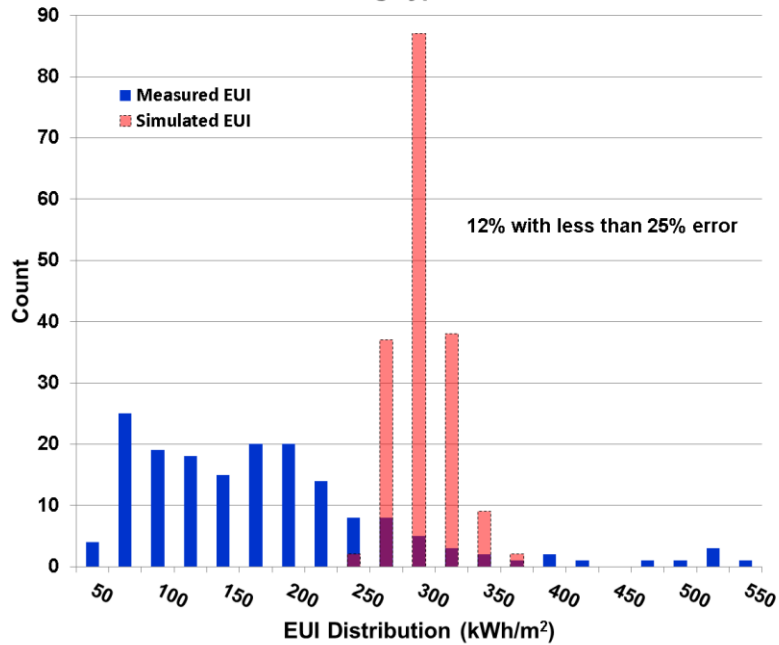
Simulated Energy Use in District Hall





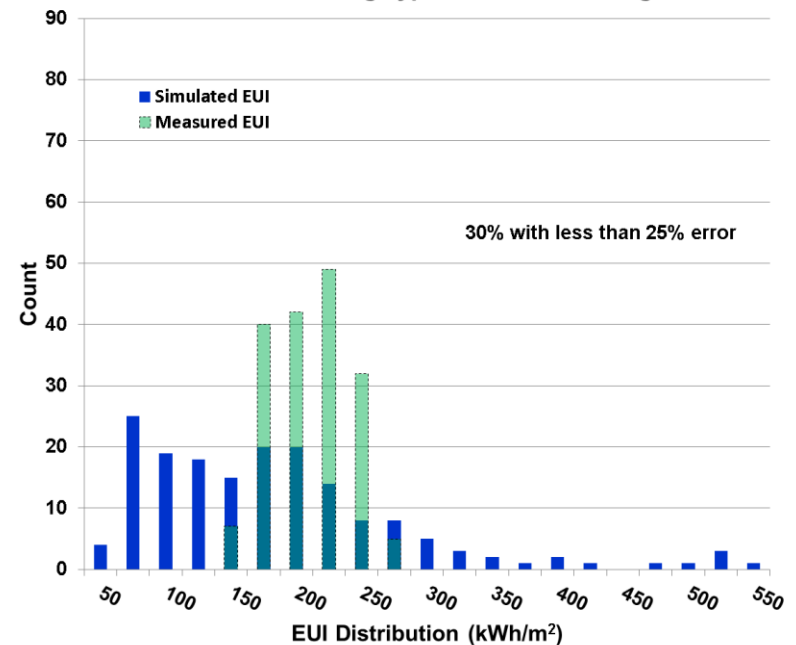
Kuwait Case Study

Building Type from Literature



Average MES = 175 kWh/m²
Average SIM = 290 kWh/m²

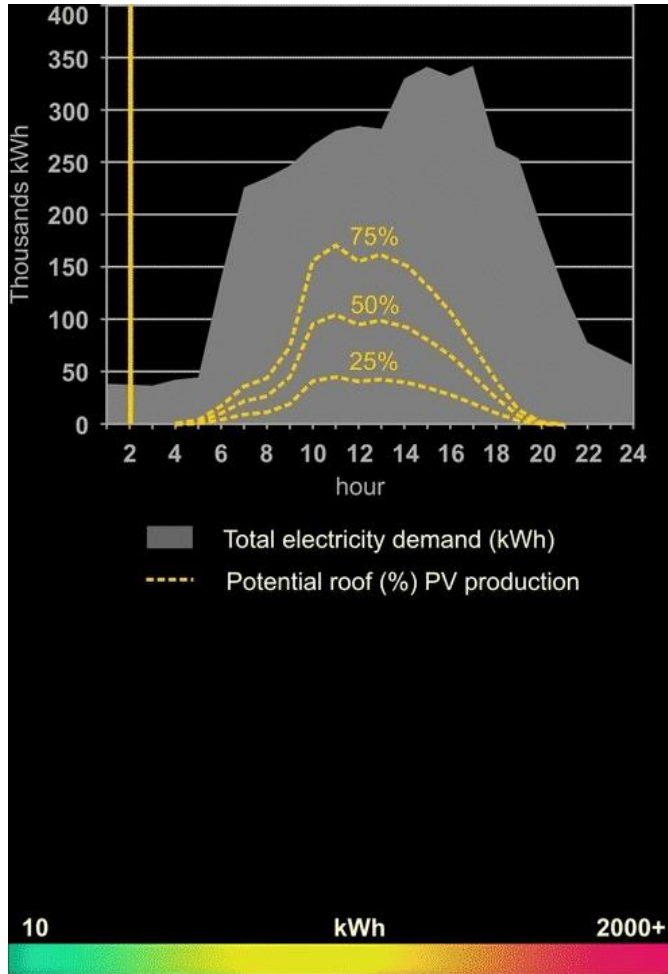
Building Type After Walkthrough



Average MES = 175 kWh/m²
Average SIM = 190 kWh/m²



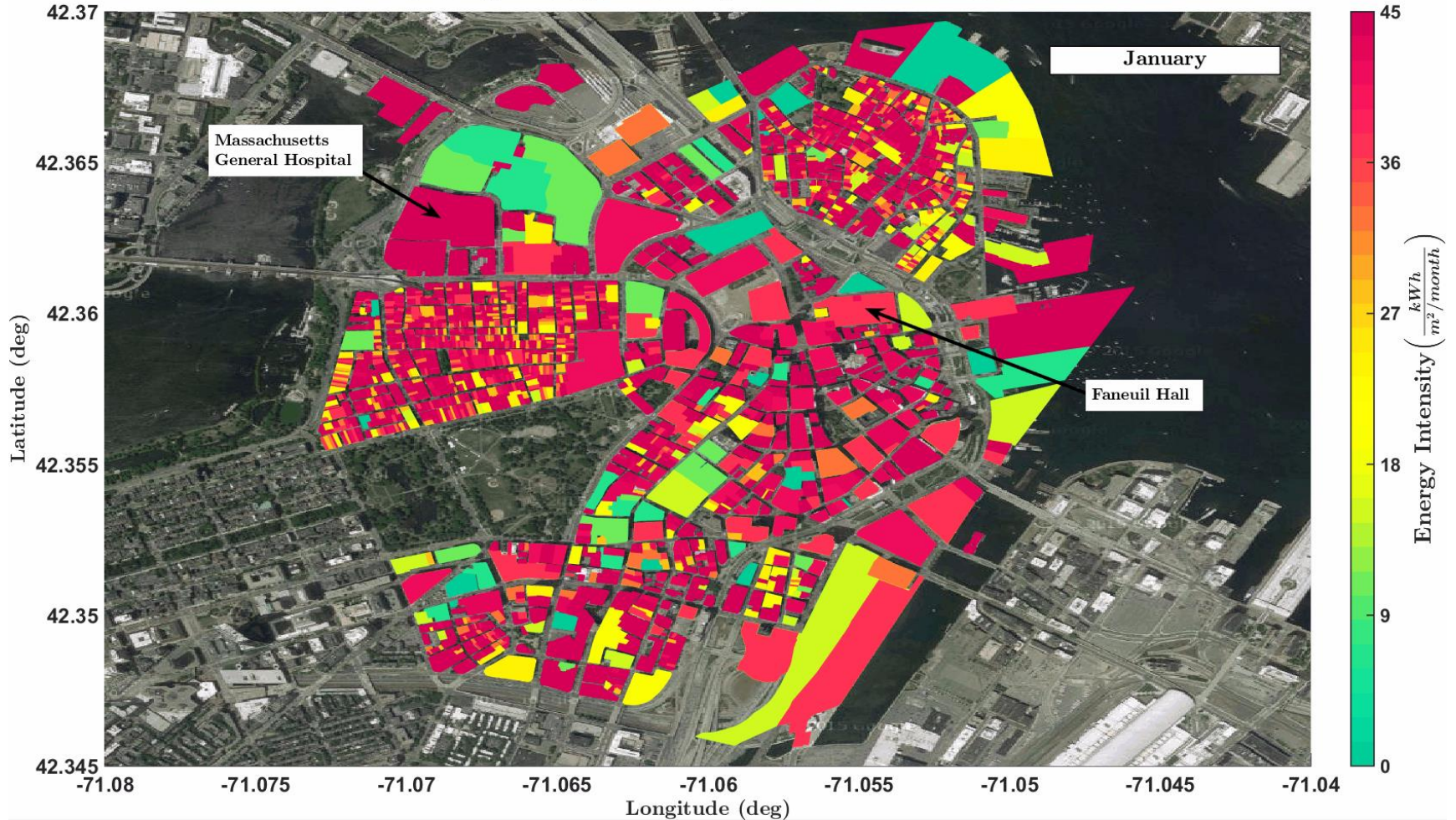
Back Bay Electricity





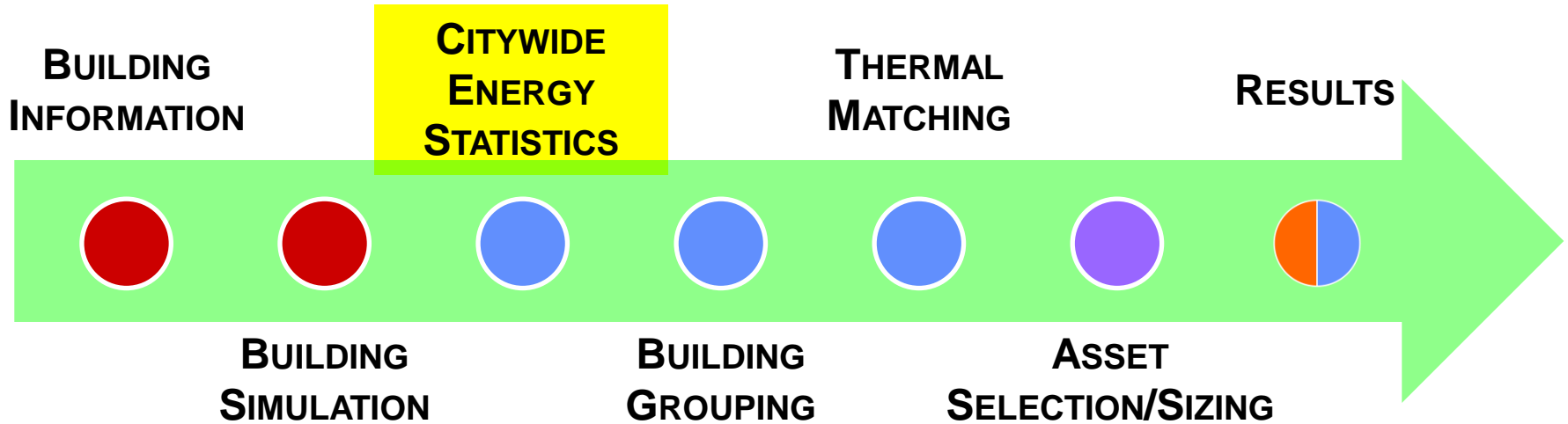
Downtown Monthly Energy Intensity

Building Energy Intensity in Downtown Boston





Study Approach



MIT SDL



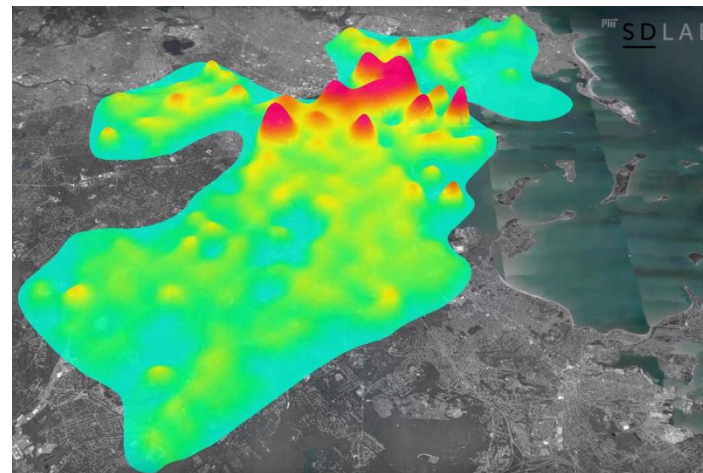
MIT LL



BRA/MIT LL

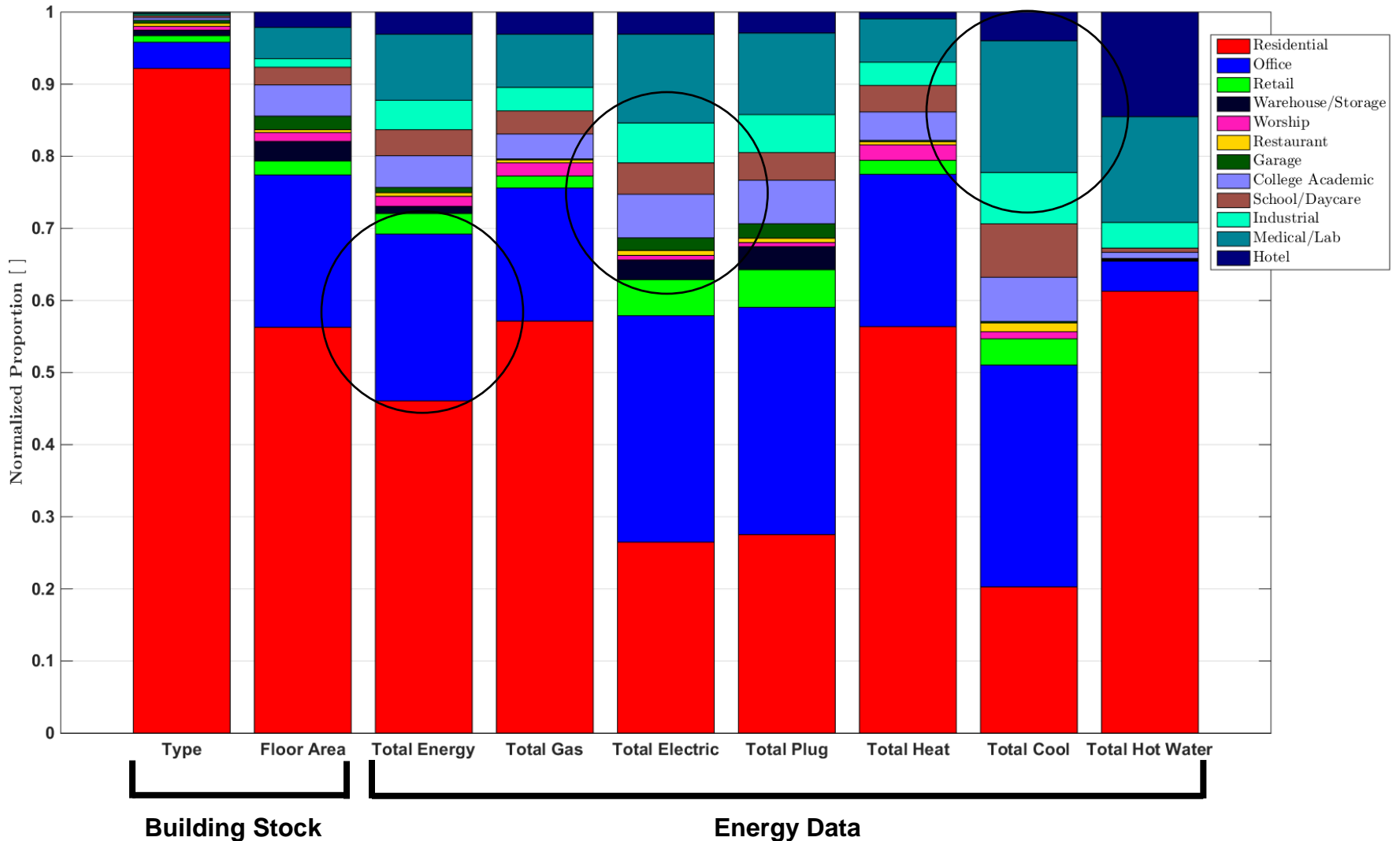


LBNL





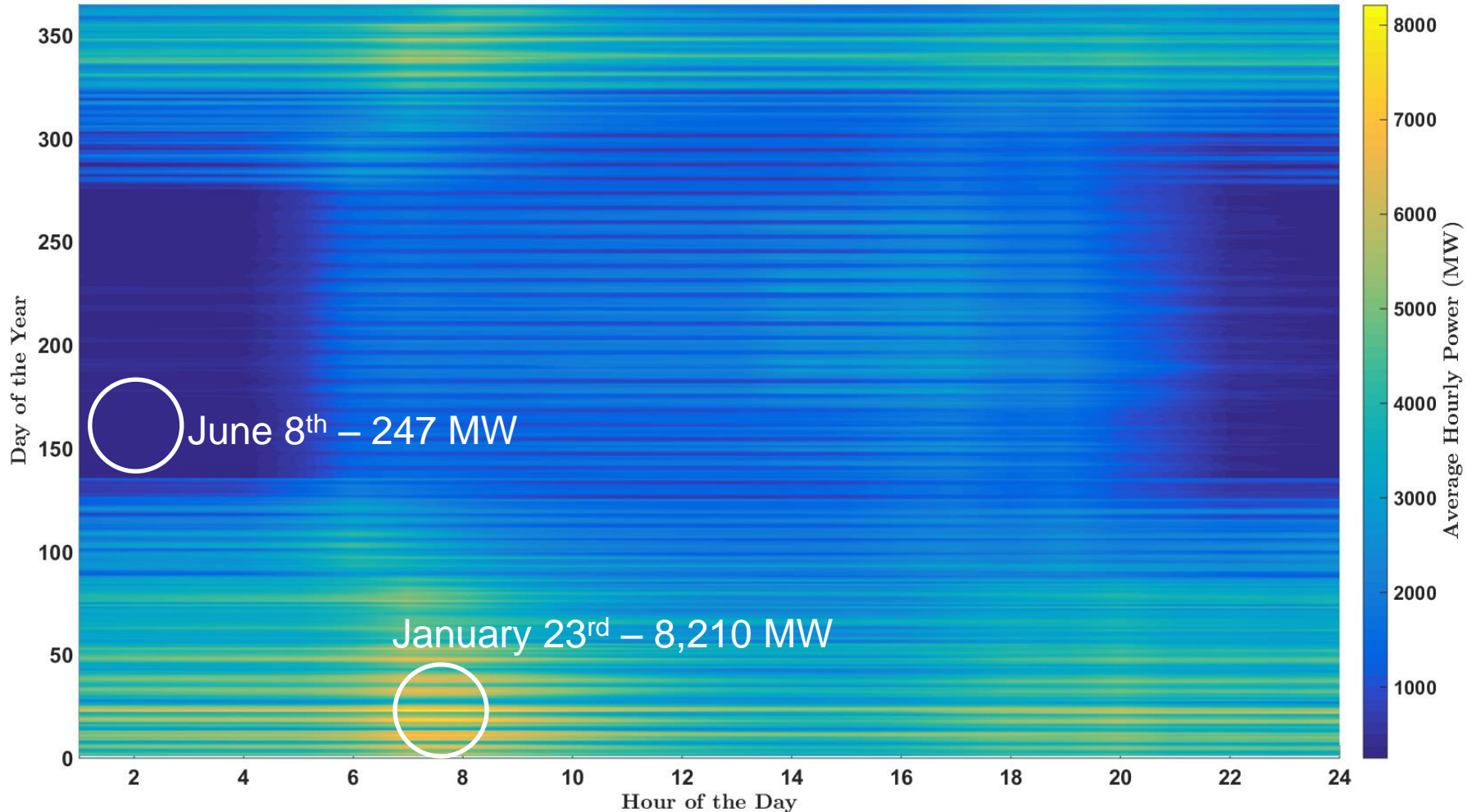
Boston's Building Stock & Energy Statistics





Boston Simulated Energy Heat Map

End Use Energy in Boston





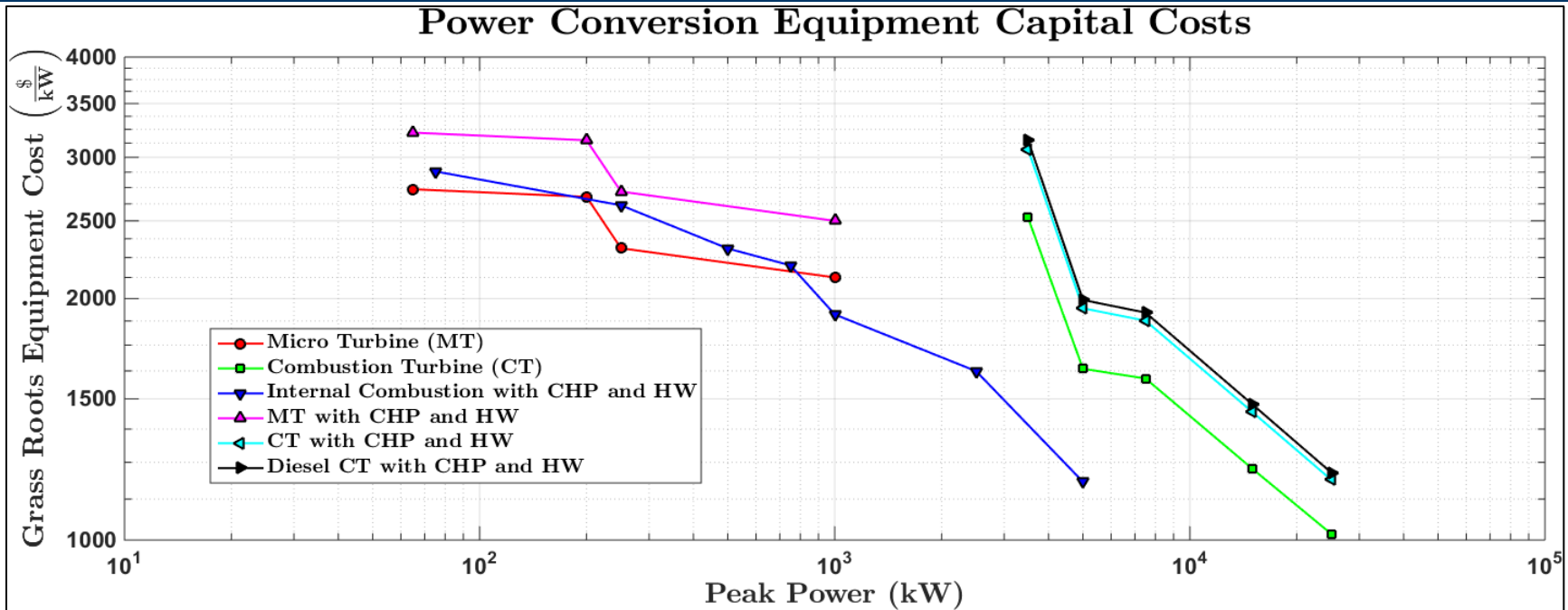
DER-CAM Overview

- **DER-CAM (Distributed Energy Resources Customer Adoption Model)**
- **Mixed integer linear program (MILP)**
- **Optimal DER asset selection while minimizing:**
 - total energy costs
 - carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions
 - weighted objective that simultaneously considers both criteria
- **Input building data for optimization**
 - Heating loads
 - Electric loads
 - Hot water
 - Cooling





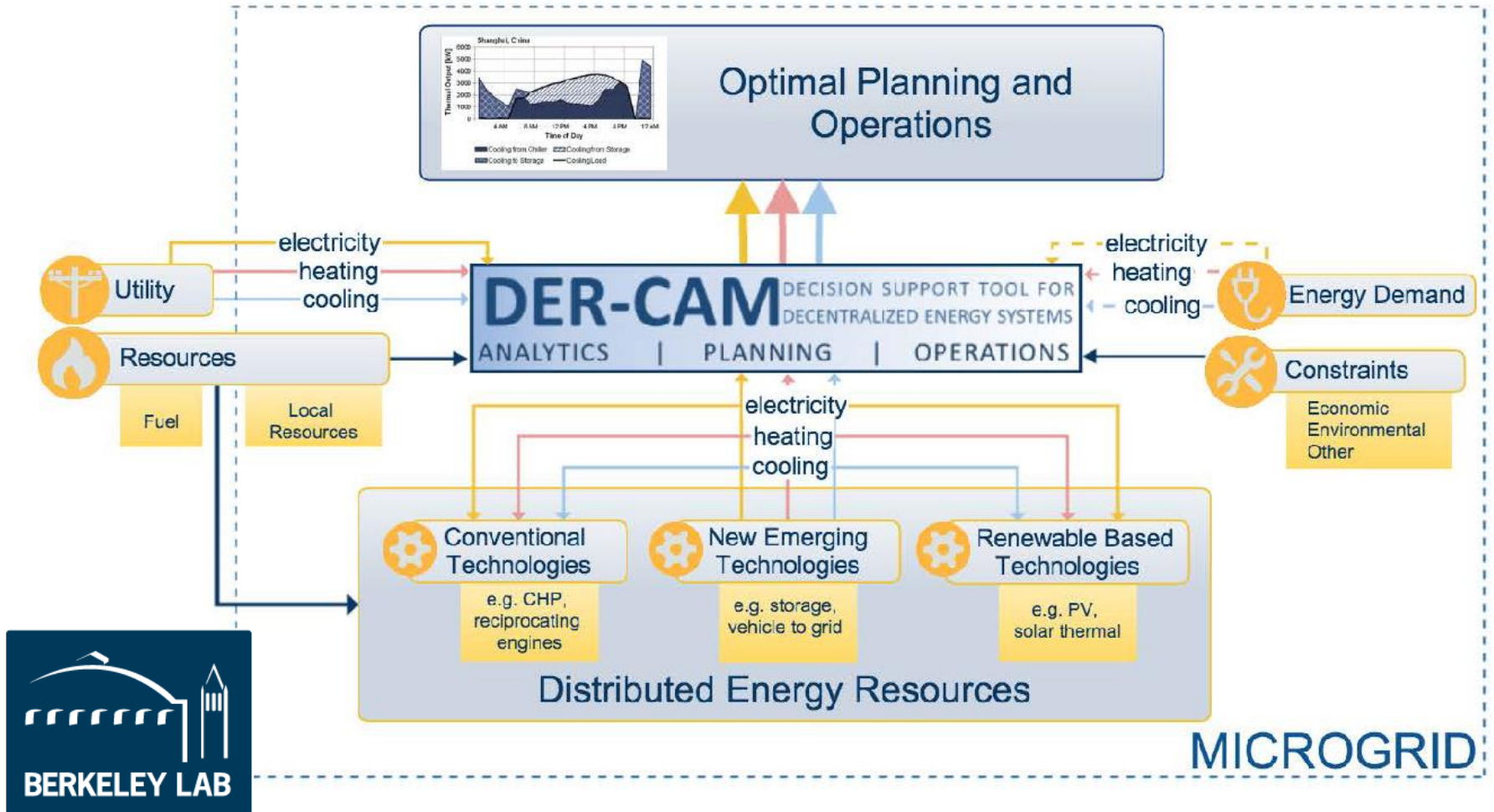
DER-CAM Technology Lists



| Technology | Upfront Cost (\$) | Capital Cost (\$/kW or \$/kWh) | Lifetime (years) | O&M (%/year) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Heat Storage | 10,000 | 50 | 17 | 0 |
| Cold Storage | 10,000 | 50 | 17 | 0 |
| Battery | 295 | 193 | 5 | 0 |
| Absorption Chiller | 93,900 | 685 | 20 | 1.88 |
| Refrigeration | 93,900 | 753 | 20 | 2.07 |
| Photovoltaic | 3,850 | 3,240 | 30 | 0.25 |
| Solar Thermal | 0 | 500 | 15 | 0.5 |
| Air Source Heat Pump | 0 | 70 | 10 | 0.52 |
| Ground Source Heat Pump | 0 | 80 | 10 | 0.32 |

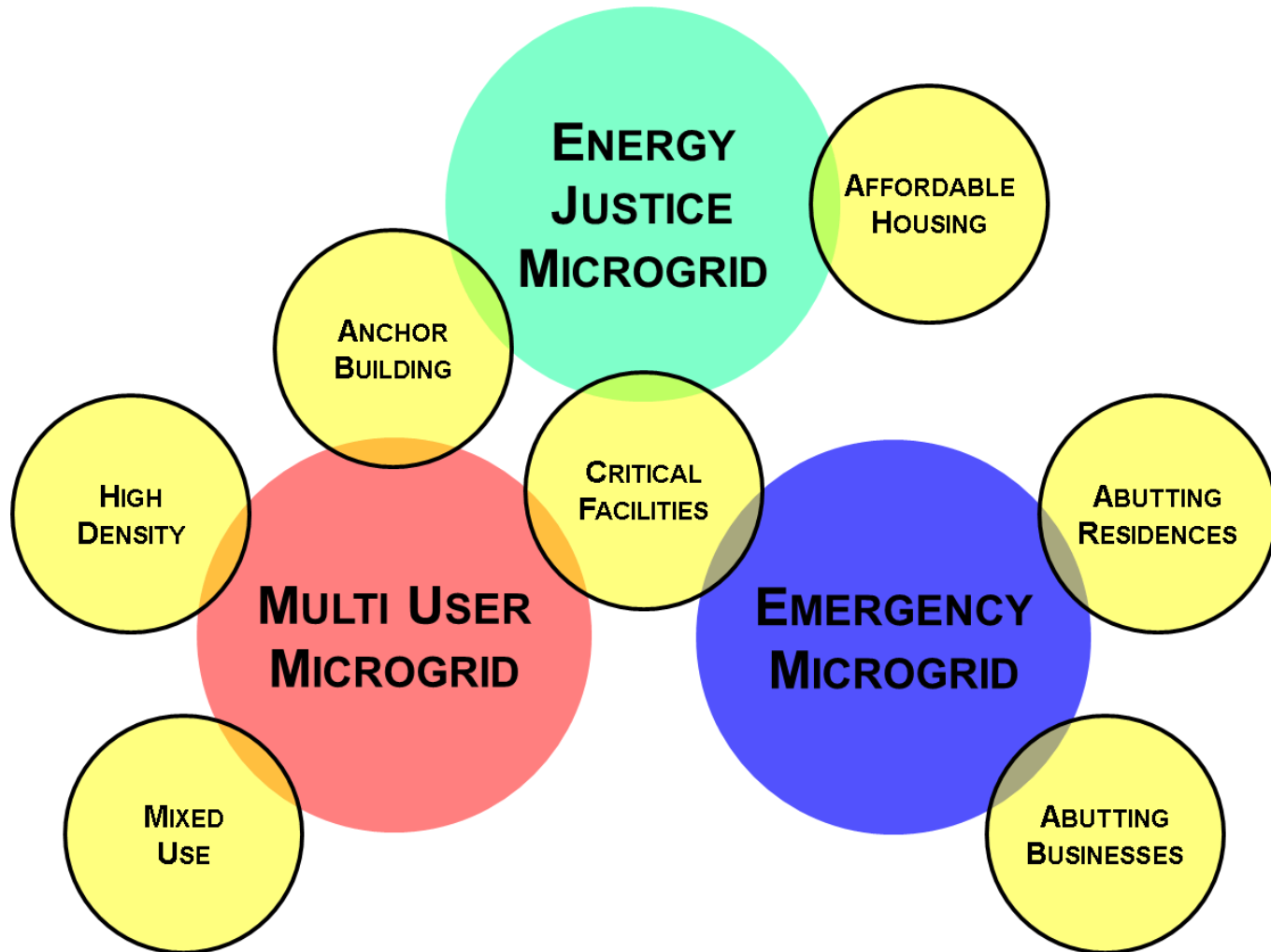


DER-CAM Flow Chart



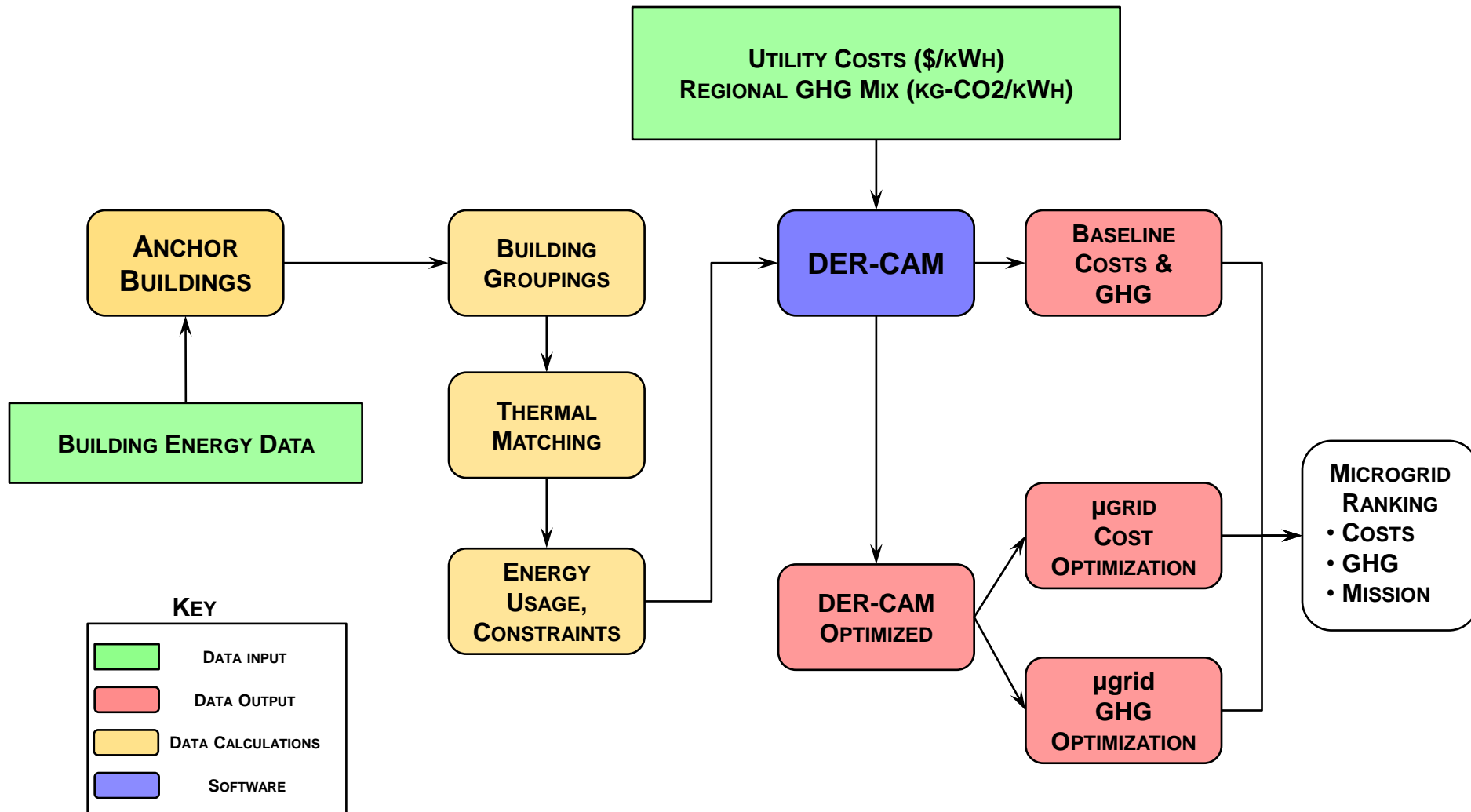


Three Microgrid Types



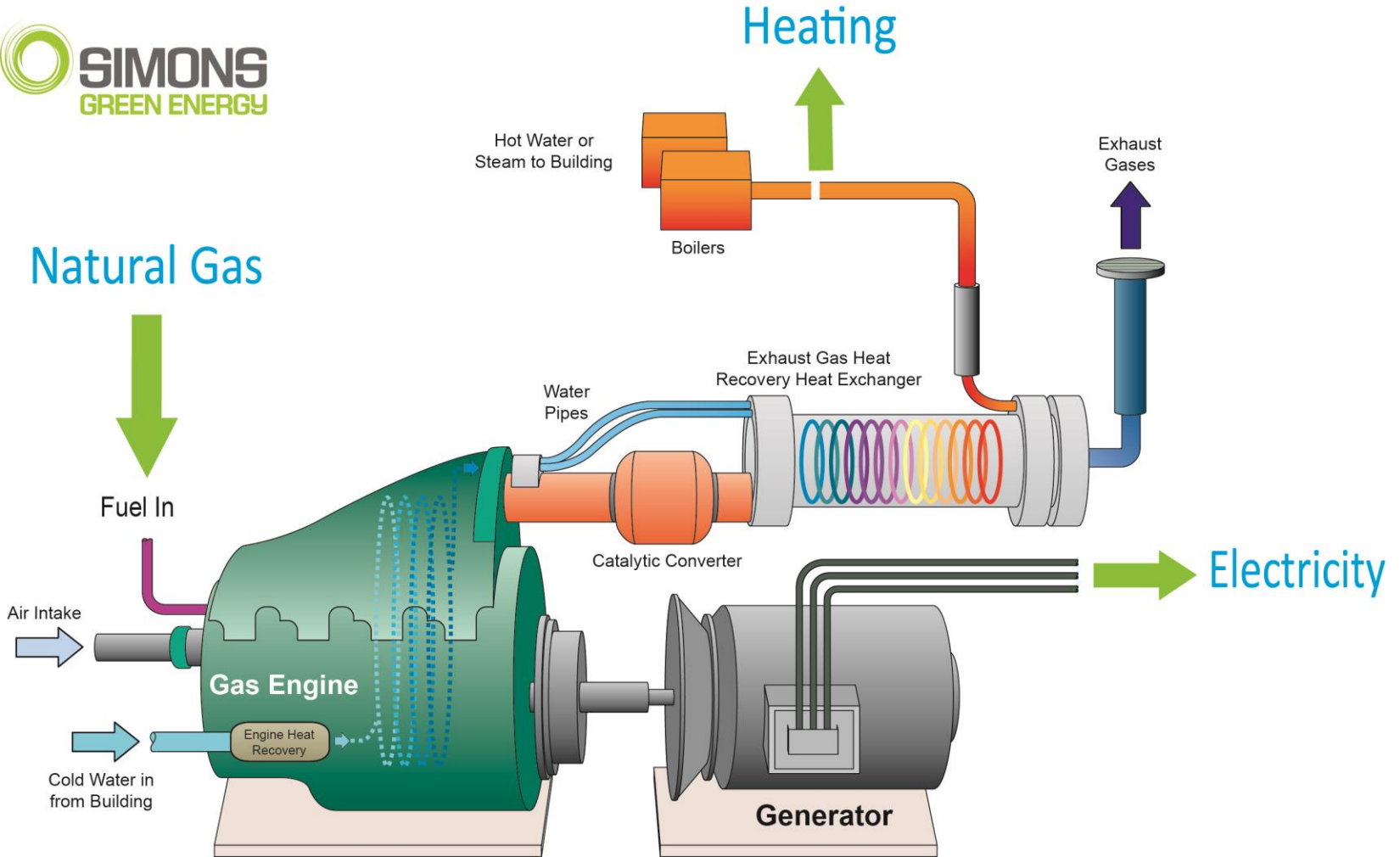


Microgrid Analysis Methodology



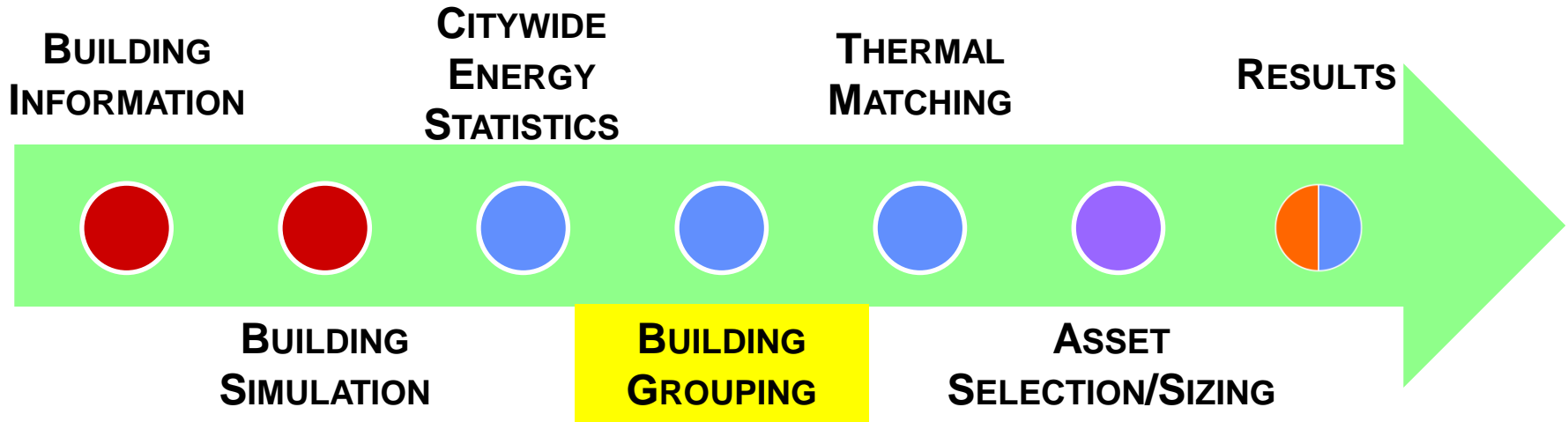






Combined Heat and Power

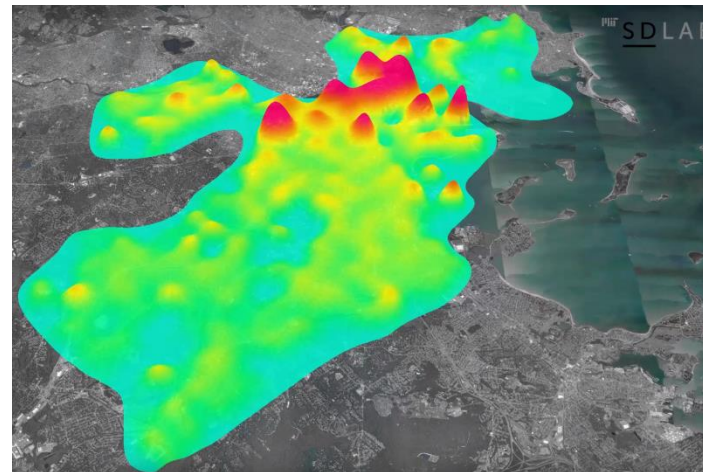




Study Approach



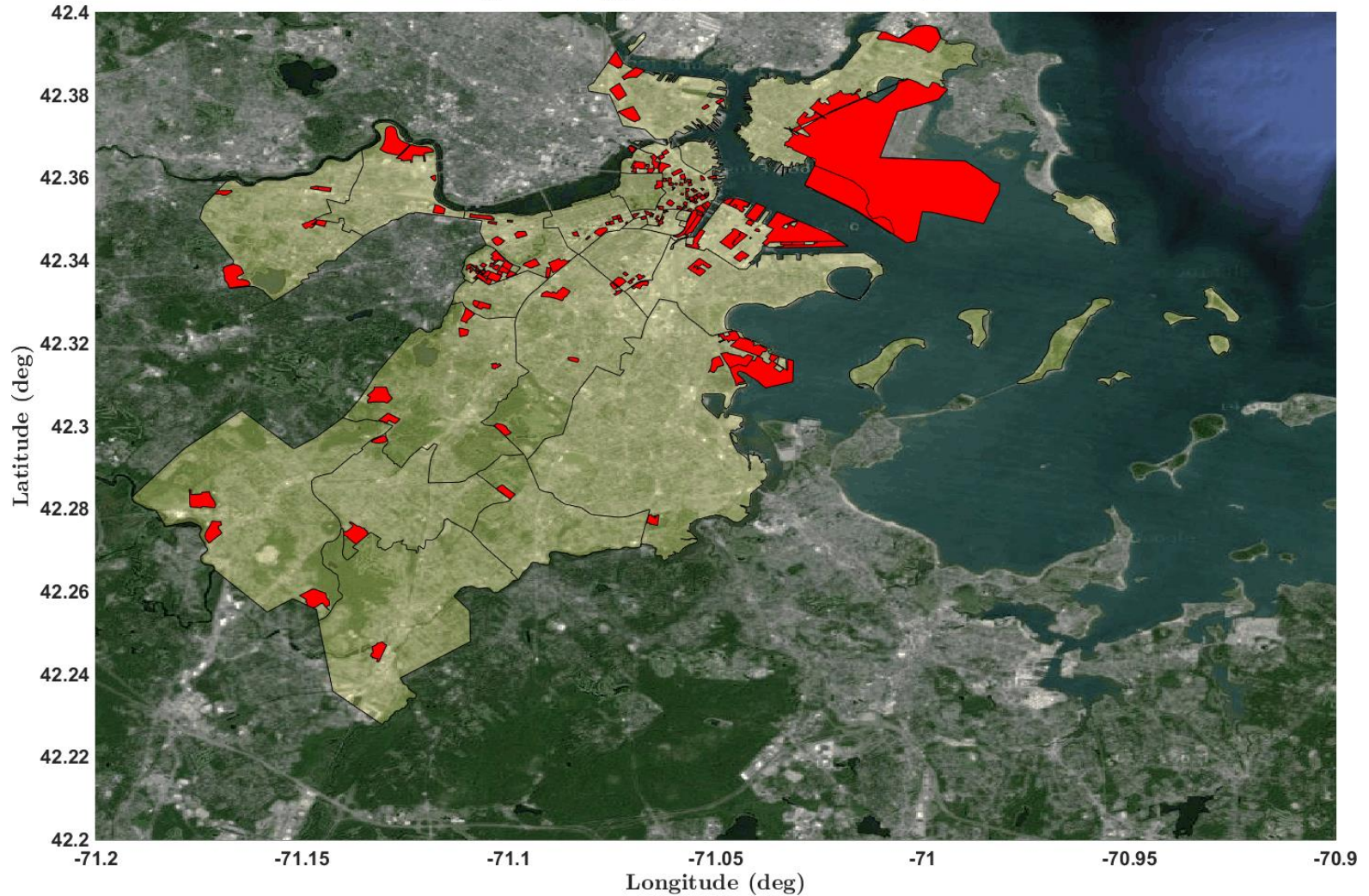
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Top 0.2% By Energy Use

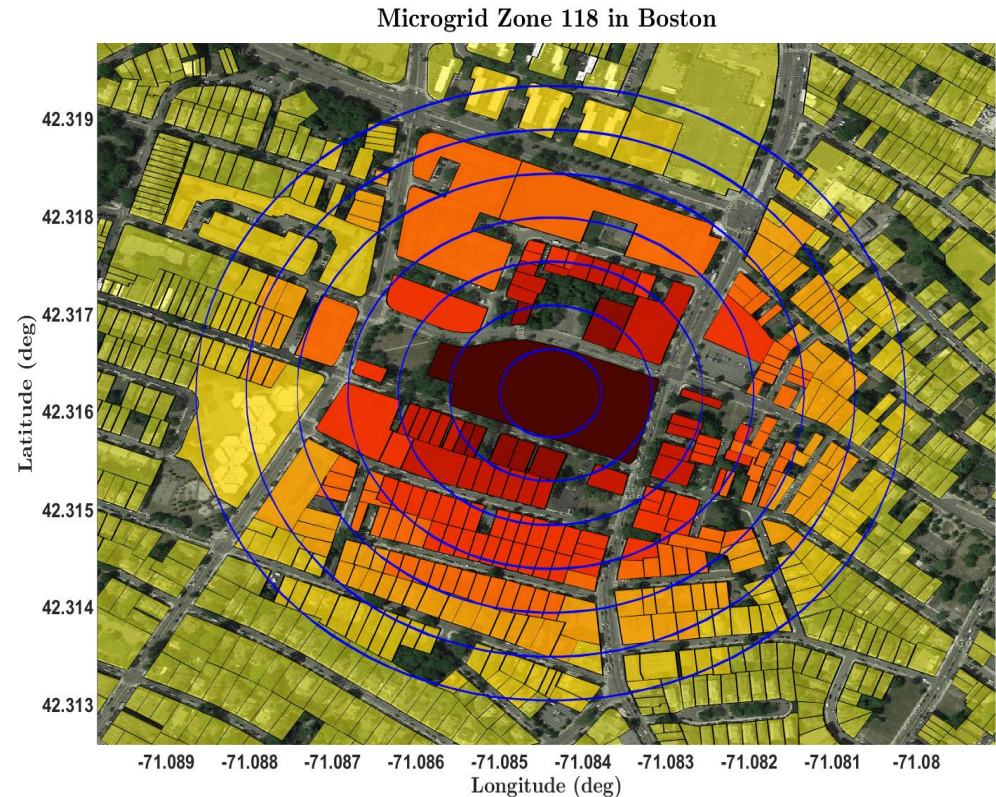
High Energy Use Parcels in Boston





Multi-User Microgrid Screening Algorithm

- Search around the anchor for other buildings in concentric rings
 - Size CHP plant for 60% of peak electric
 - Assume 40% electric generation efficiency
 - “Spark spread” \approx \$70/MWh
- For each ring continuous thermal sinks are identified
- Assume that electricity can always be bought from the utility grid
 - Not sold to the utility grid



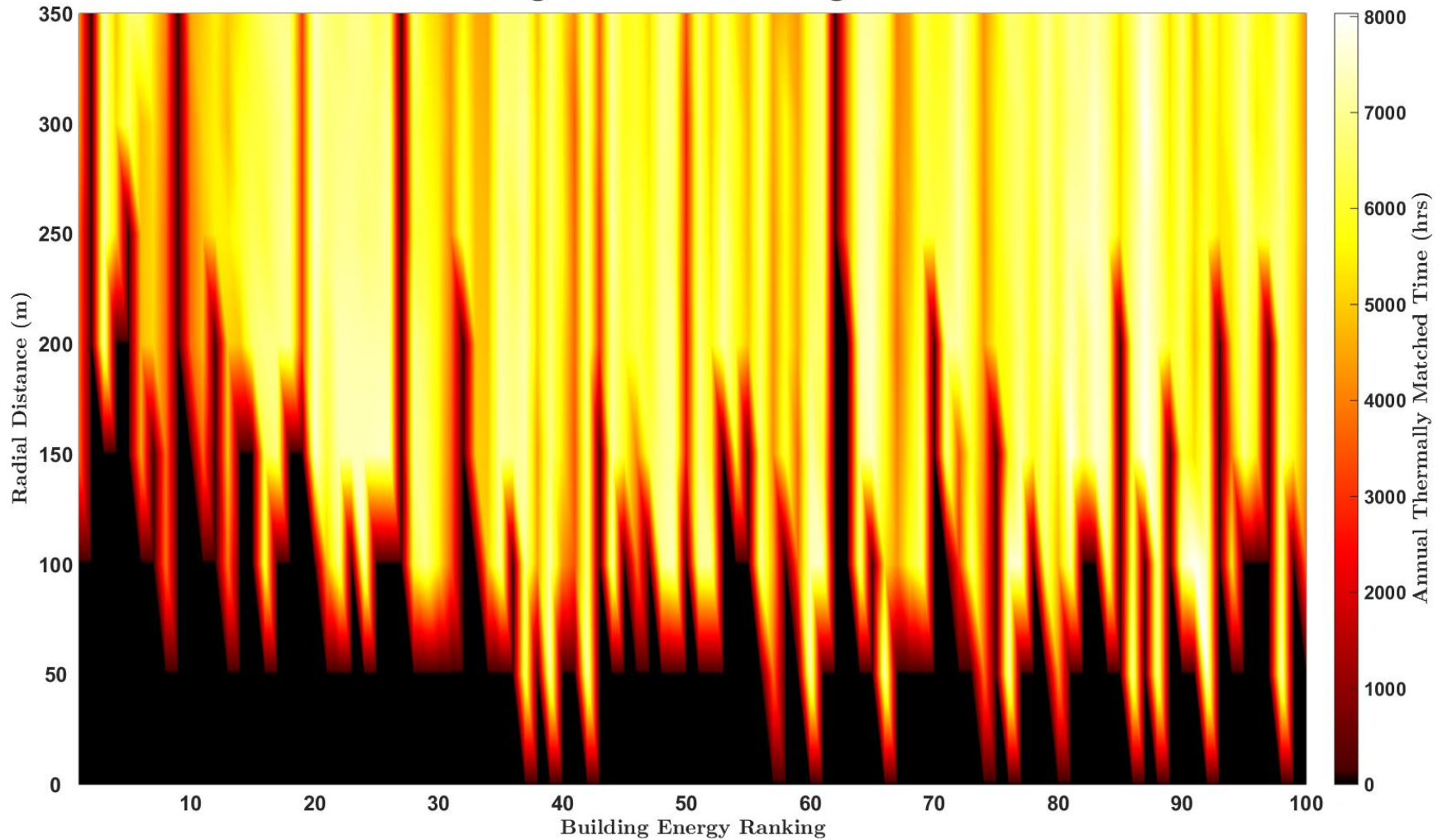
$$\text{CHP Design, Sizing: } \frac{(\max(\text{Elec}) \times \frac{3}{5})}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{3}{2}(\max(\text{Elec}))$$

$$\text{CHP Score: } \sum_{t=1}^{8760} \max(\text{Elec}) - \text{HeatLoad}(t) > 0$$



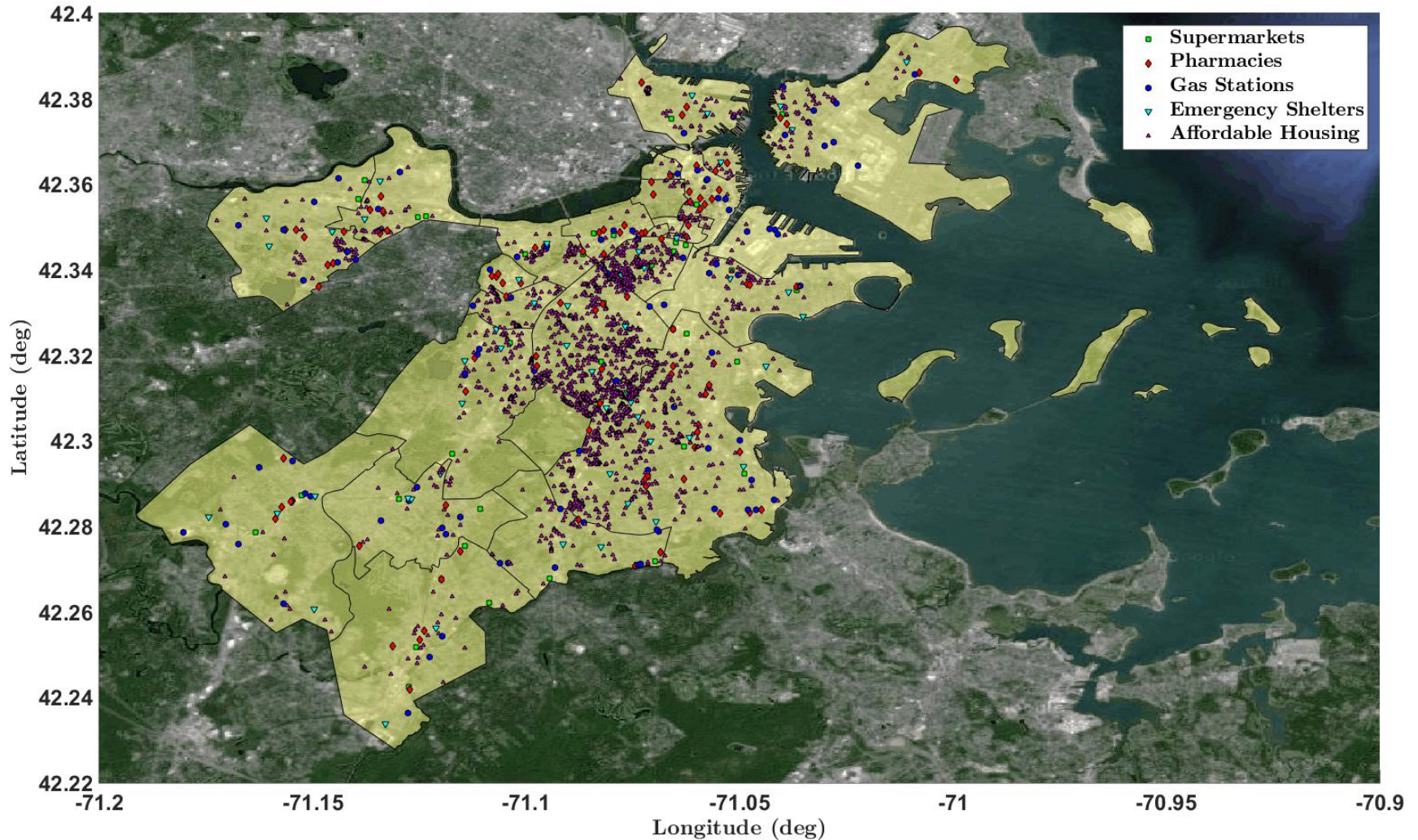
Thermal Sink Analysis

Microgrid Thermal Sink Algorithm



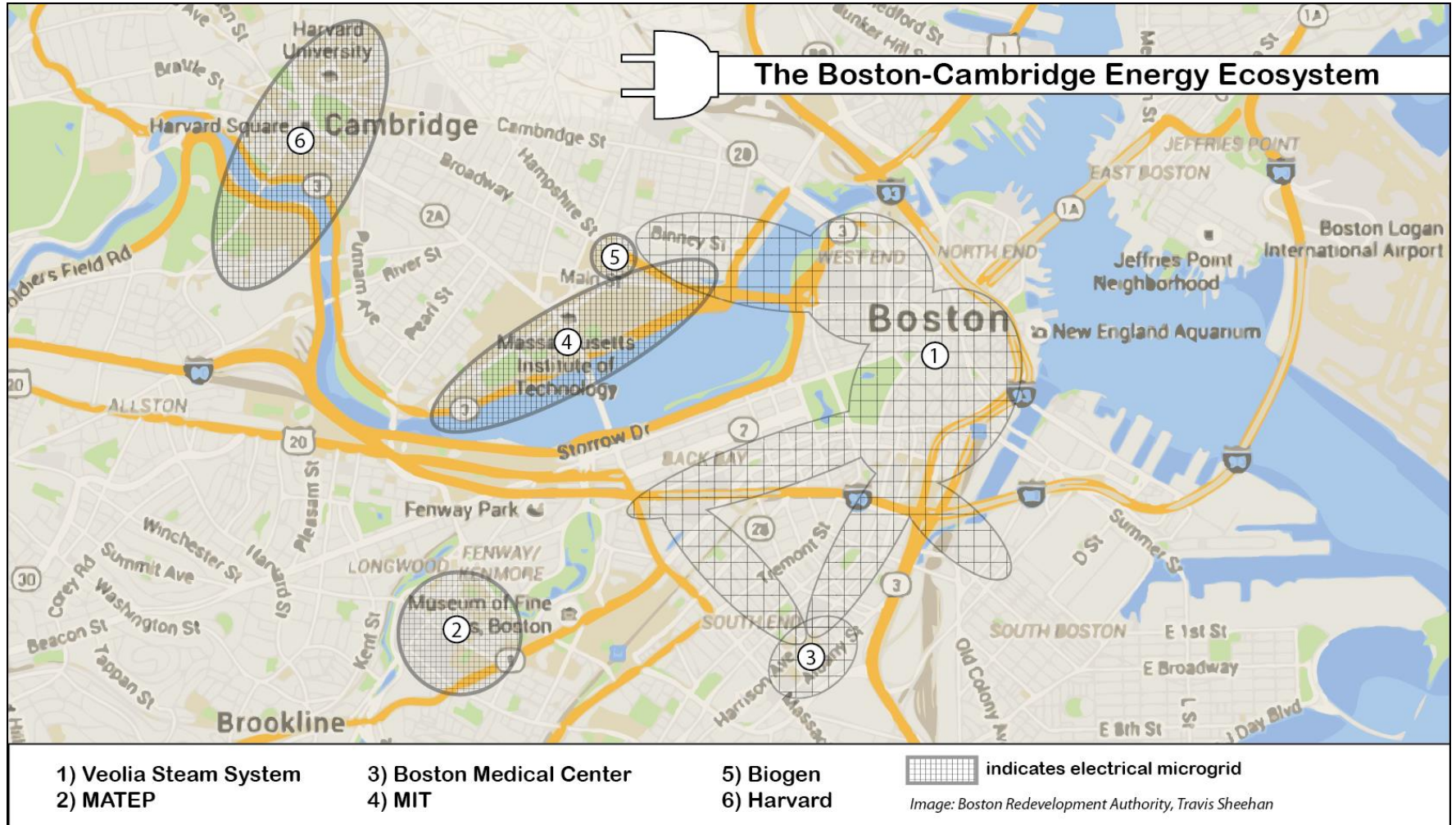


Critical Facilities & Affordable Housing in Boston



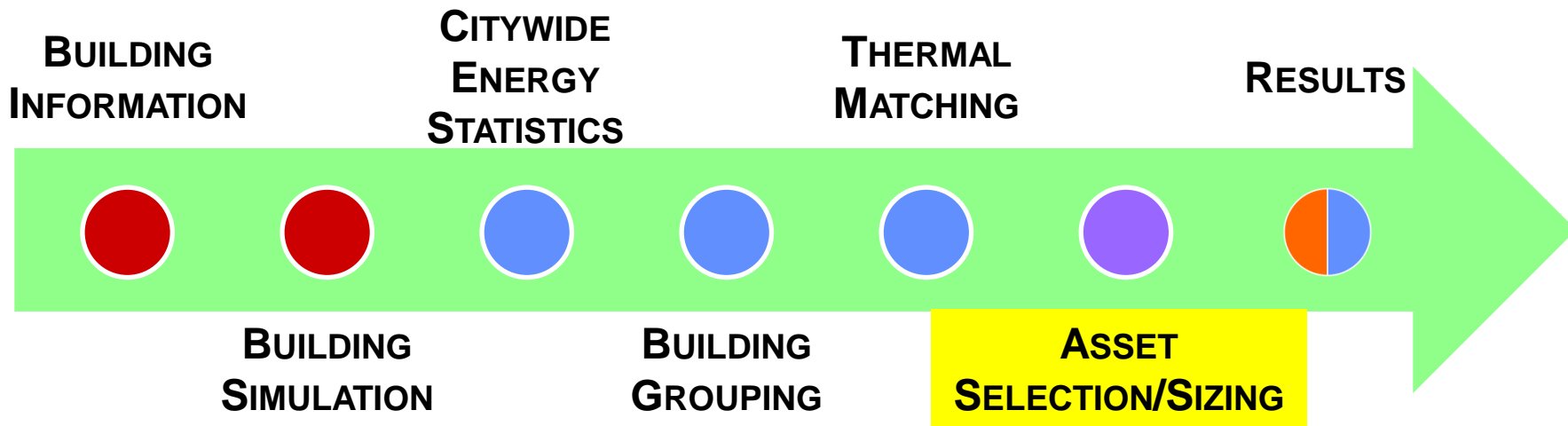






Other Constraints

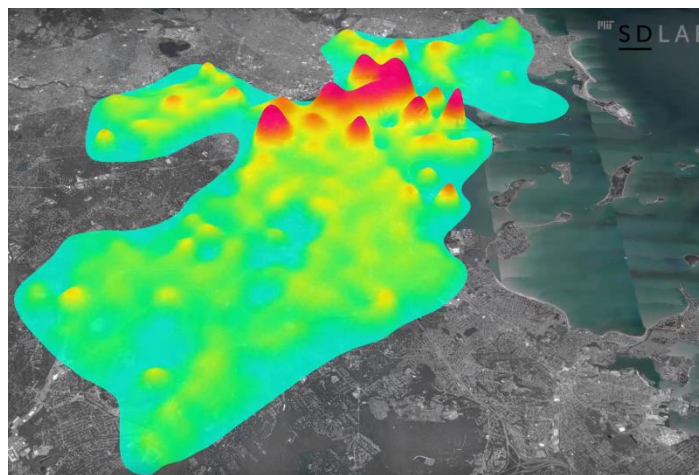




Study Approach

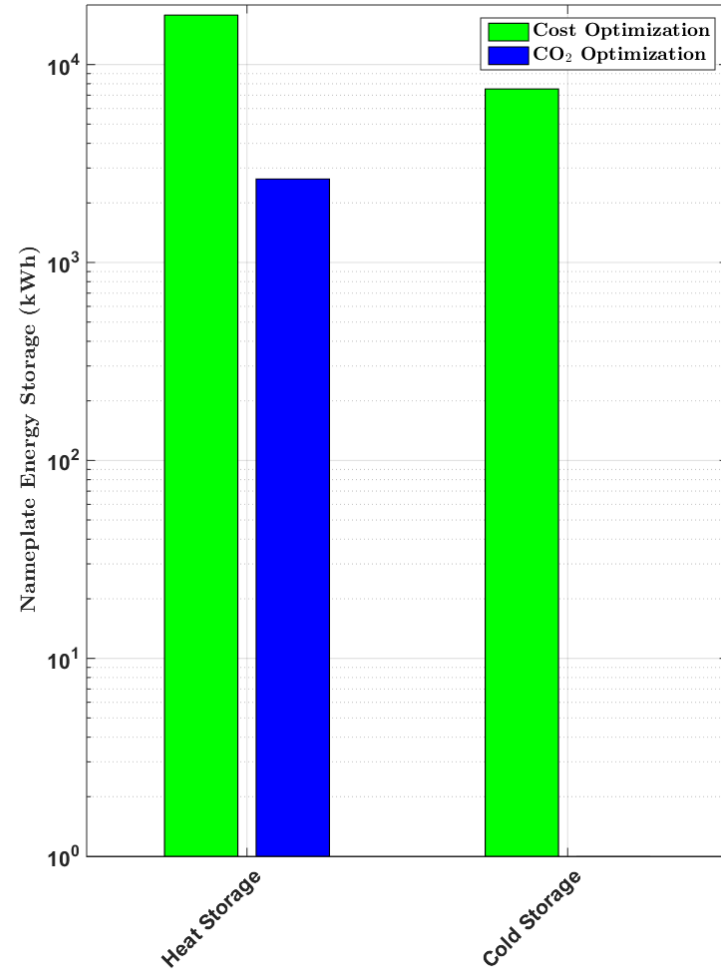
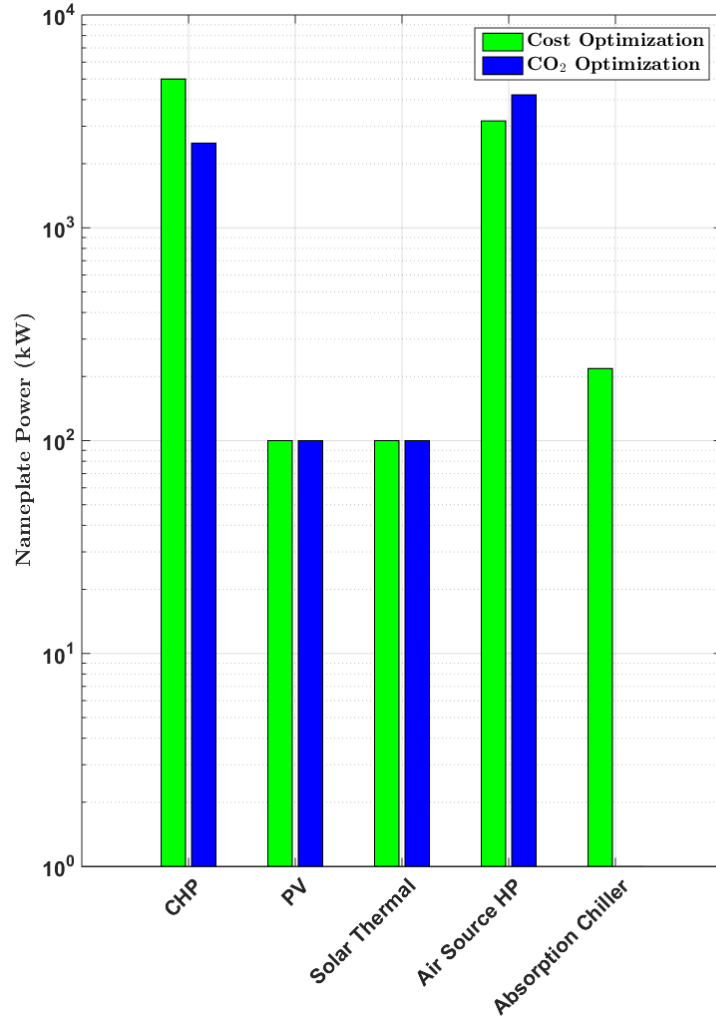


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-  LBNL





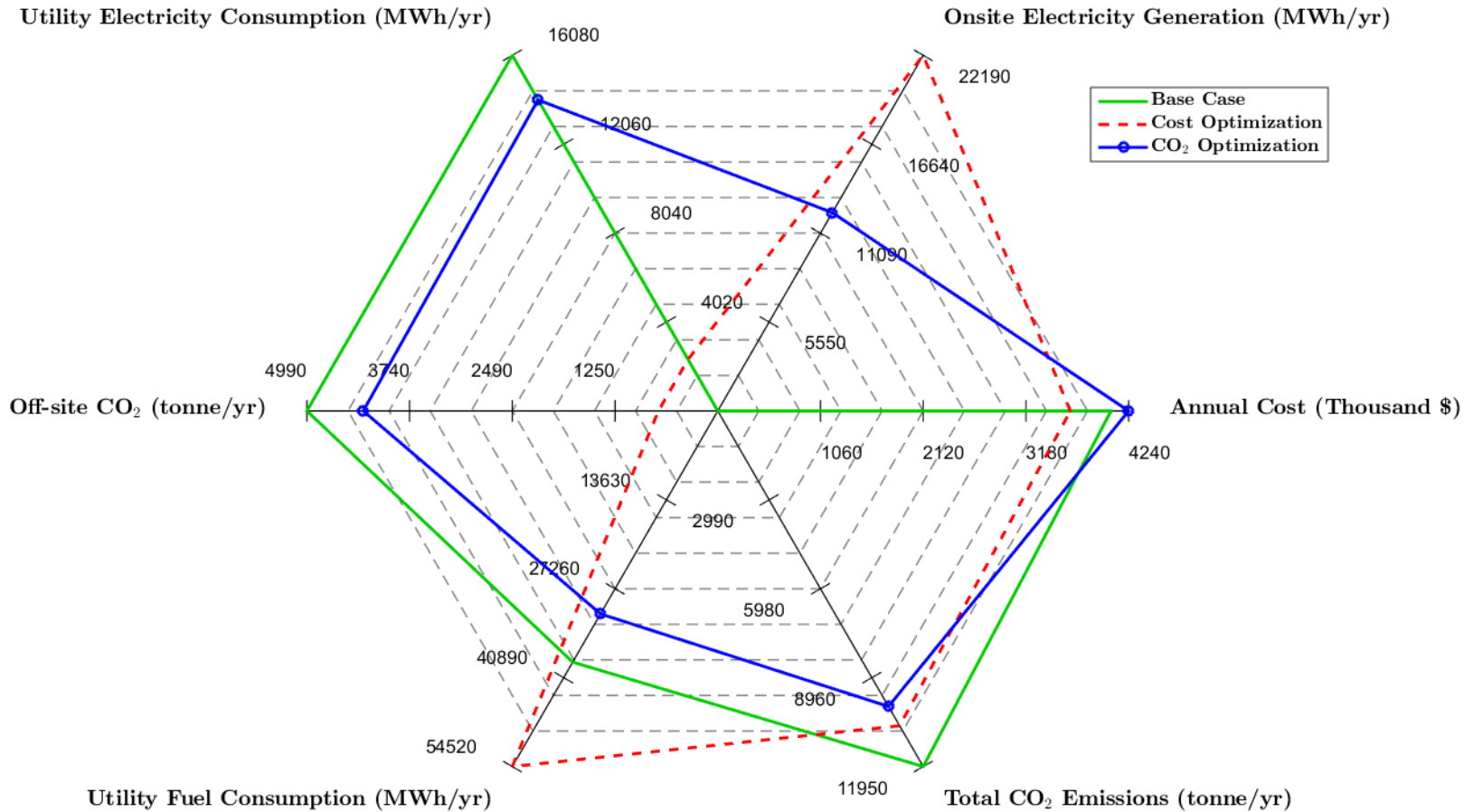
Asset Selection Example





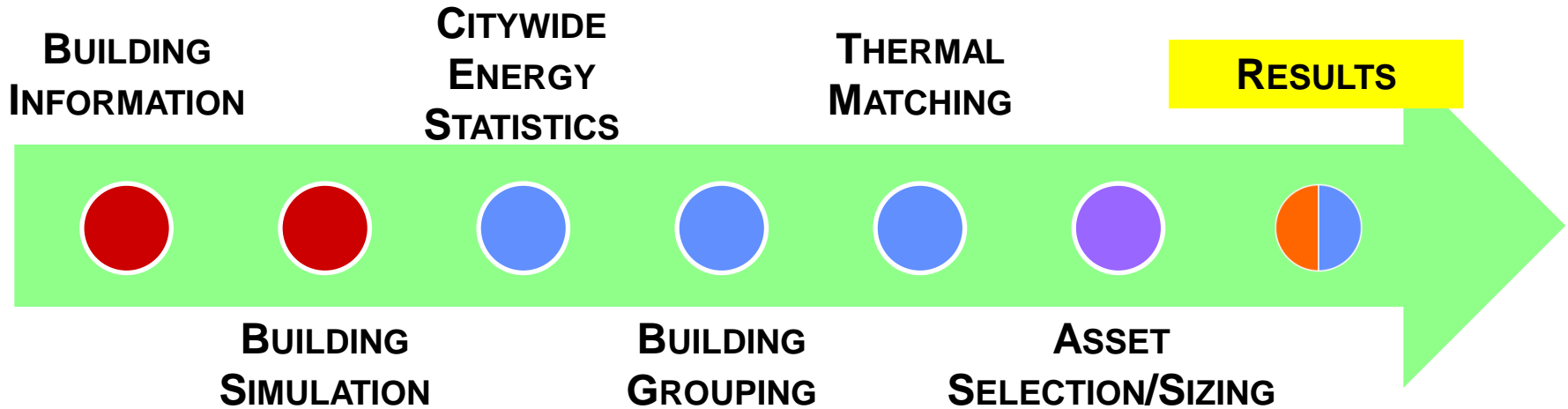
Example Microgrid Operation

Radar Plot for Zone 118

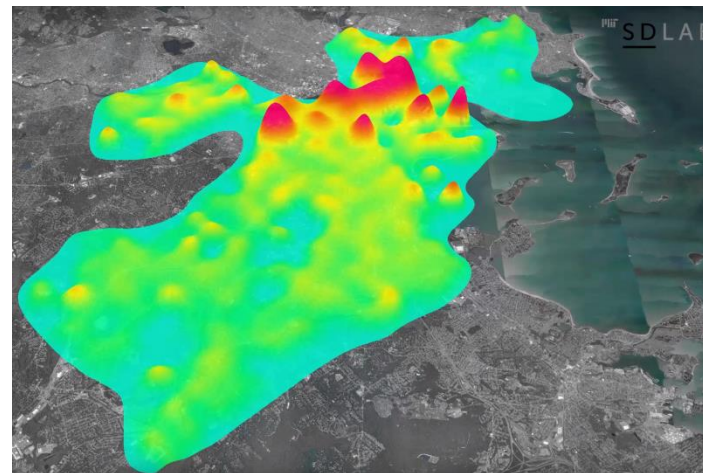




Study Approach

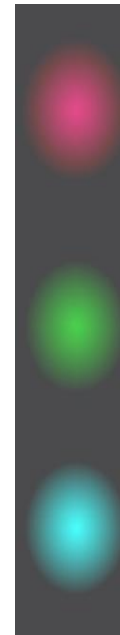
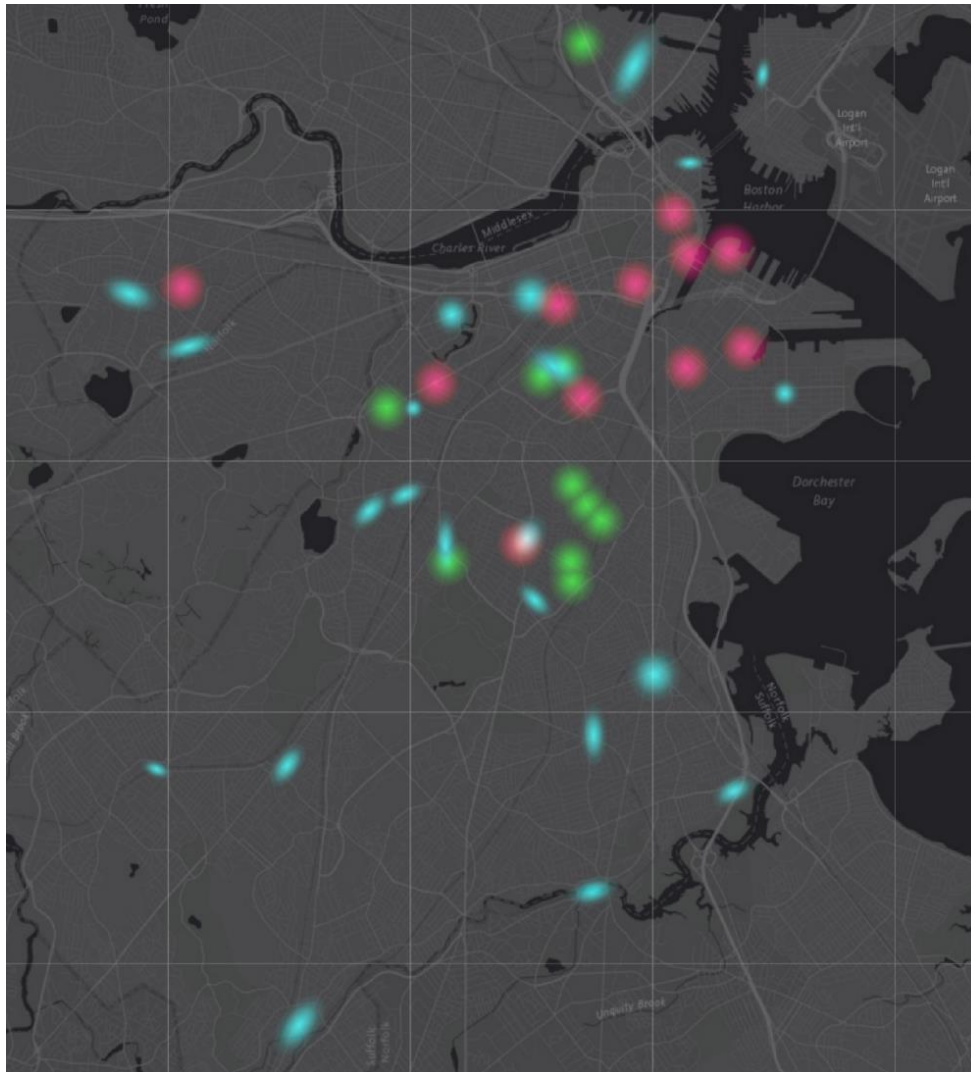


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Microgrid Placement



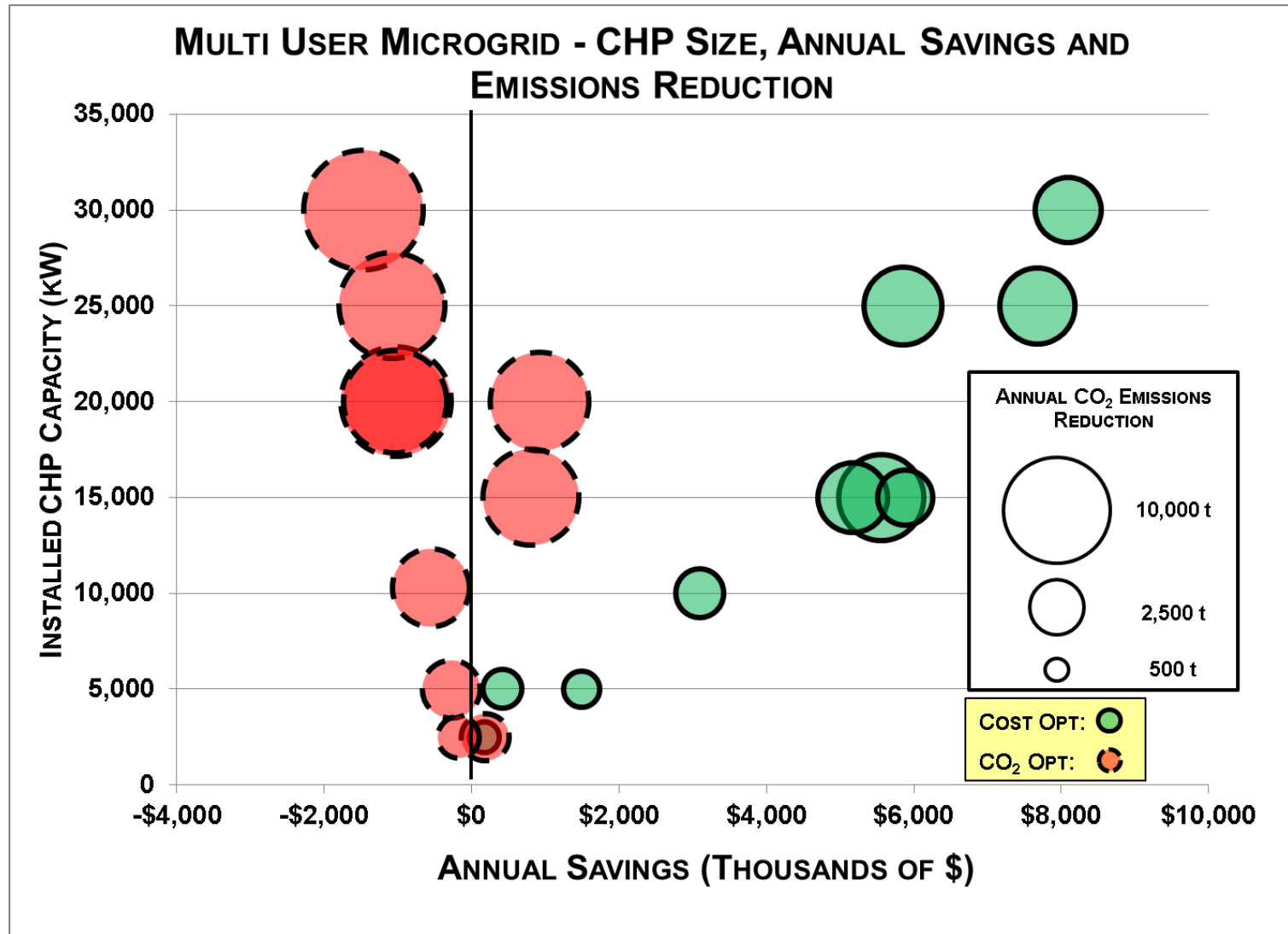
Energy load suitability
(Multi-User Microgrids)

Affordable housing
(Energy Justice Microgrids)

Clustering of critical
facilities (Emergency
Microgrids)

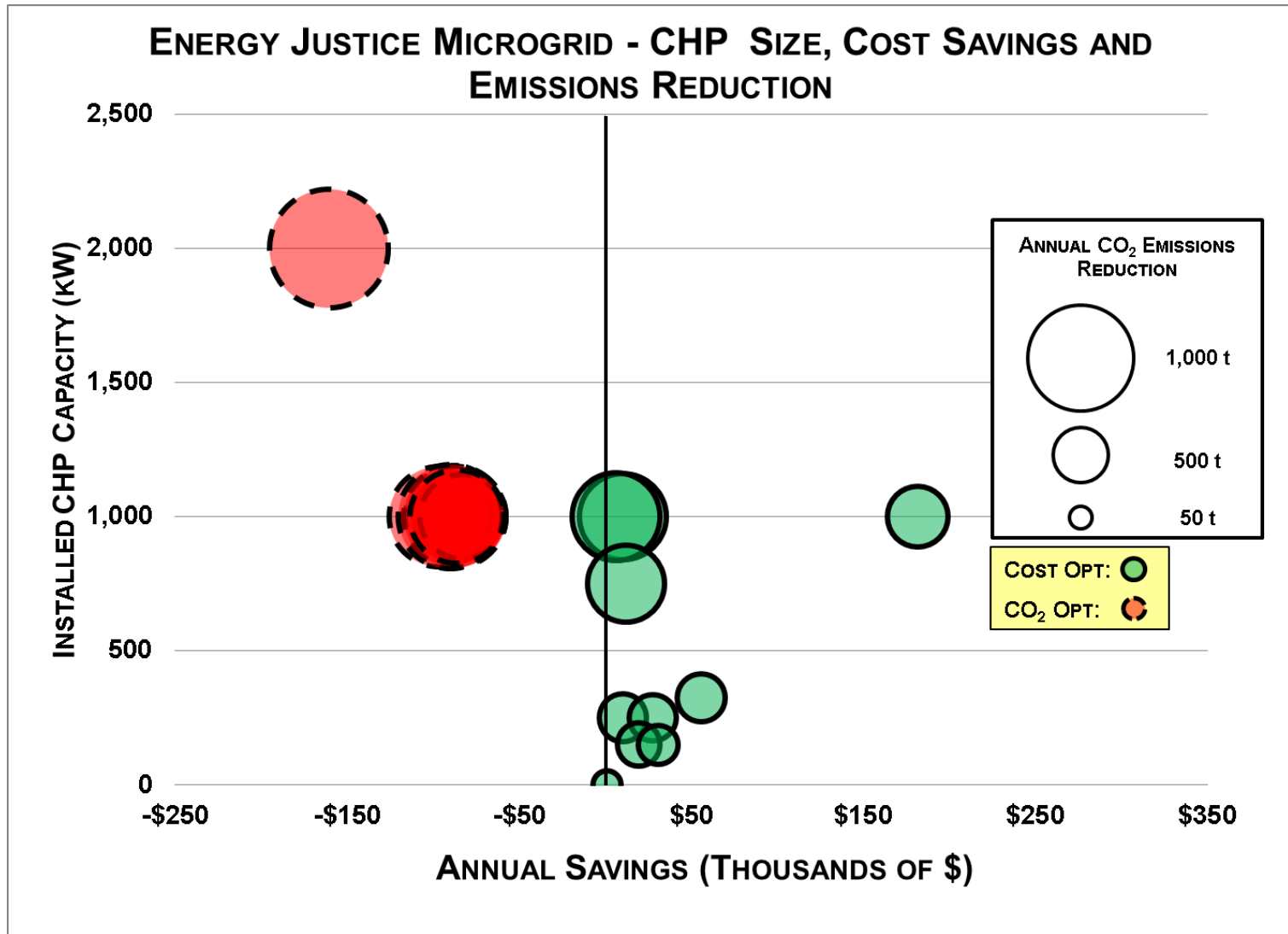


Multi-User Microgrid Outputs





Energy Justice Microgrids – Savings and Emissions Reductions





Way Ahead

- **Integrate additional GIS information**
 - Substation locations and loads
 - Electric line data
 - Natural gas pipeline networks
 - District steam lines
- **Criticality and vulnerability analysis using GIS data**
- **Run similar analysis on calibrated building data**



Summary

- **Pioneered a city-scale energy assessment**
 - **Identified 22 sites with \$1.7b in potential savings over 25 years**
 - **Established a framework that is applicable to other regions**
 - **Identified data needs and stakeholder impacts for faster execution**
- **Fostered relationships between the public, the utilities, and Boston**
- **Demonstrated that microgrids are economically and environmentally viable in Boston**



Partners



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY | OFFICE OF
ELECTRICITY DELIVERY
& ENERGY RELIABILITY



**Homeland
Security**

Science and Technology



MIT SUSTAINABLE DESIGN LAB



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 - Jon Lee
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