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# Terminology and Definitions

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- DOE envisions a future where Smart and Grid-Connected Devices provide value through engagement with End-User and Grid Services. Quantifying device Actions through Physical Characterization is a key step toward this future.
- These terms need to be defined in order clarify this vision and to provide common ground for discussion.
- How can these terms be better defined?
- What other terms are important to define?

# Devices

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- **“Devices”** include all appliances, equipment, or systems located in residential, commercial, or industrial settings. “Devices” are equivalent to “Building End-Use Equipment and Appliances”.
- The list of devices is very long. Some examples include:
  - Refrigerator
  - Pool pump
  - Television
  - Roof top unit (RTU)
  - Inverter
  - Vehicle charger
  - Computer/printer
  - Induction furnace
  - Storage

# Smart Device

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- **“Smart Devices”** modify their state by employing **decision logic** that is informed by:
  - Customer requirements
  - External input signals
  - Self-awareness
  - Interactions with external devices or systems
- Example of a smart refrigerator and RTU:
  - Incoming signal requests 500W load increase from 5:00-5:30am
  - Refrigerator is scheduled for a 30 min defrost cycle at 4:00am
  - Refrigerator/HVAC/EMS negotiate the following agreement:
    - Refrigerator delays defrost cycle until 4:45-5:15am
    - RTU pre-heats building from 5:15-5:30am

# Connected Device

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- **“Connected Devices” receive and act on signals** generated by utilities, third parties, energy management systems, or other devices.
- Example of connected devices:
  - HVAC senses clogged filter and transmits maintenance request to 3<sup>rd</sup> party. Refrigerator and clothes dryer detect HVAC signal and inform owner that the water filter and exhaust duct are due for service within the next two weeks.

# Services

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- **“Services”** are resources or functions provided for the benefit of interested parties.
- **“Grid Services”**
  - Energy related products and services purchased, or incentivized, by the power grid to improve grid operations.
  - Examples: Peak shifting, ancillary functions, renewable capacity firming
- **“End-User Services”**
  - Energy related products and services purchased by consumers to optimize their overall energy costs, comfort, or convenience.
  - Examples: Maintenance, diagnostics, automated commissioning

# Device Actions

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- **“Device Actions”** include the modification of operating state, generation of information, or interaction with other devices for the benefit of customers, utilities, or third parties.
- Example device actions include:
  - Modifying electrical load
  - Scheduling future events
  - Reporting maintenance issues
  - Identifying cost saving opportunities

# Physical Characterization

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- **“Physical Characterization”** involves quantifying the operating conditions, actions, or impacts that are possible for a device.
- Physical characterization is not energy efficiency testing (e.g. appliance standards testing).
- Examples of physical characterization include changes in...
  - Energy consumption
  - Power
  - Time
  - Frequency
  - Temperature
  - Service life

# Public Comments

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DOE envisions a future where Smart and Grid-Connected Devices provide value through engagement with End-User and Grid Services. Quantifying device Actions through Physical Characterization is a key step toward this future.

- How can these terms be better defined?
- What other terms are important to define?

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# End-User and Grid Services

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- Physical characterization of smart and connected devices is needed to access valuable services.
- Example service categories include:
  - Grid services
  - End-User services
  - Other?
- **What other service categories are important to consider?**

# Grid Services

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- Grid Services: Energy or energy-related products and services purchased, or incentivized, by the power grid to improve grid operations, reduce cost, or improve reliability.
- Example grid services include:
  - Capacity
  - Cold start
  - Peak shifting
  - Congestion
  - Load following
  - Ancillary
  - Direct load control
  - Scheduling imbalance
  - Renewable capacity firming
  - etc...
- **What other grid-related services are on the horizon?**
- **Does a clean-energy economy require new services?**

# End-User Services

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- End-User Services: Energy and energy-related products and services purchased by customer or building owner to reduce energy consumption or cost, improve comfort, or enhance operations.
- Example end-user services include:
  - Operation and maintenance
  - Device diagnostics
  - Automated commissioning
  - Purchase energy from third-party distributed energy provider
- **What other end-user services are on the horizon?**

# Public Comments

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**We recognize that identification of services that can be delivered by smart and connected devices is challenging. We are seeking input on this topic.**

- **What other service categories are important to consider (e.g. grid, end-user, other)?**
- **What other grid-related and end-user services are on the horizon?**

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# Physical Characterization Framework

# Physical Characterization Framework

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- **Physical Characterization** of smart and connected devices is needed to access valuable services.
- DOE is seeking to develop a **Framework** for characterizing smart and connected devices.
- We envision that this framework would...
  - Define a systematic approach to characterizing devices
  - Describe protocols for characterizing device actions
- What should a physical characterization framework contain?
- What device actions should be characterized?

# What is Physical Characterization?

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## Illustrative

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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical characterization is...<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– The evaluation of device actions and performance</li><li>– Can it be externally controlled? If so, how?</li><li>– To what extent? How long?</li><li>– What are consumer impacts?</li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical characterization is not...<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Annual energy efficiency testing</li><li>– Seasonally adjusted rating</li><li>– Label development program</li><li>– Test procedure development</li><li>– ENERGY STAR</li></ul></li></ul> |
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Characterization is the first step toward:

- Mapping physical characterization to services that can be delivered
- Identifying value to consumer and operational benefits
- Evaluating national impact of smart and connected devices

# Framework Content

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- A physical characterization framework would provide a systematic approach for evaluating the performance of smart and connected devices.
- Example content for a framework may include:
  - Conceptual model
  - Reference implementations
  - Device test protocols
  - Metrics for comparison
  - Other?
- **What content should the framework contain?**

# Device Actions

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- A key component of the framework will likely include which, and how, device actions are characterized.
- Example device actions to be characterized may include:
  - Magnitude of load modification (thermostat adjustment, delay tasks)
  - Time dependent behavior (in-rush current, lock-outs, delays)
  - Impacts on consumption (consumption variation)
  - Information generated (measured confirmation, forecast)
  - Operational limits (duration, frequency, deficit)
- **What device actions should be characterized?**

# Public Comments

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**We recognize that development of a physical characterization framework is challenging and are seeking input on this topic.**

- **What should a physical characterization framework contain?**
- **What device actions should be characterized?**

# Device Testing at ESIF

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- The DOE, PNNL and NREL are launching research at ESIF to characterize the performance of smart and connected devices.
- Initial testing will be used to inform development, and provide validation, of the physical characterization framework.
- NREL facilities leverage existing infrastructure and experience.
  - Device testing capabilities include appliances, HVAC, energy management systems, generation, and energy storage.
  - Testing can occur at the device or integrated system levels.

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# Value, Benefits & Metrics

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- DOE envisions that considerable **Value & Benefits** can be derived from deployment of smart and connected devices at scale.
- Recent analyses suggest that significant value exists for services enabled by smart and connected devices.
  - McKinsey (2010)  $\approx$  \$30B/yr (grid and customer applications)
  - PNNL (2013)  $\approx$  \$22B/yr (grid services only)
- What studies are there that estimate the value and benefits of smart and connected devices? From the grid perspective? From the consumer perspective?

# National Benefits

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- Metrics are required to quantify the national value and benefits of smart and connected devices.
- Example national benefit metrics may include:
  - Total value (\$)
  - Societal benefit (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - Consumer acceptance (# Devices)
- **What metrics should be considered at the national level?**

# Device Metrics

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- Device level metrics are needed to quantify benefits at three primary levels:
  - Consumer, Utility, and National levels
- Example device level metrics include:
  - Fraction or multiple of baseline consumption (e.g. load)
  - Fraction or multiple of baseline service (e.g. temperature)
  - Time, Binary Y/N, # of attributes, information
- Physical characterization of individual devices is required in order to project the performance of a population of devices.
- **What metrics should be considered at the device level?**

# Public Comments

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**We understand that quantifying the value and benefits of smart and connected devices is challenging. We are seeking input on this topic.**

- What are the national level values and benefits?**
- What studies are there that estimate the value and benefits of smart and connected devices? From the grid-perspective? From the consumer perspective?**
- What metrics should be considered? At the national level? At the device level?**