

eCommerce and Battery Cars: Challenges and Solutions



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Agenda

- Introduction and Background
- Use Case—Battery Car Charging
- The Bigger Picture
- What Have We Done?
- Where's the eCommerce?
- Challenges
- Questions
- References

Introduction

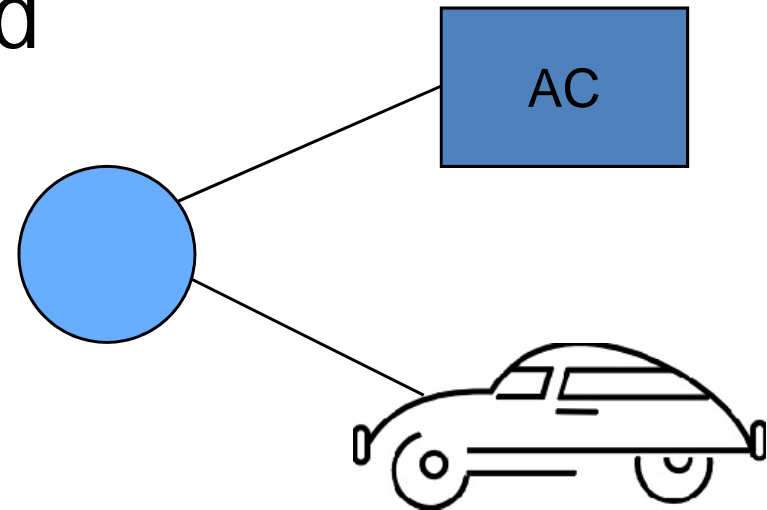
- Who am I?
 - Consulting enterprise software architect
 - Elected to OASIS Technical Advisory Board
 - OASIS is the leading eBusiness, Web services, and XML vocabulary standards venue
 - Skilled at building standards and products from ideas to adoption
 - Business, marketing, and technical background

Background

- Draws on previous session talk on eCommerce applications to building and energy systems
- Service-Oriented Architecture [SOA] and optimization
- Demand shaping versus demand shaving
- Power costs
 - Peak versus base
 - Emerging markets
 - Olympic Peninsula Project

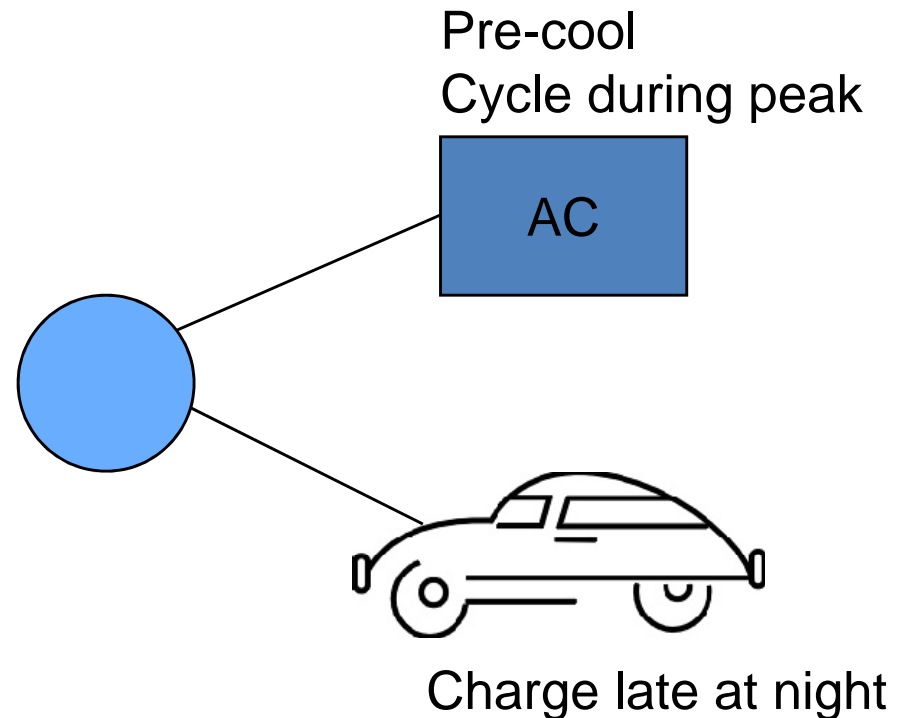
Use Case—Battery Cars

- Series of scenarios
- Significant energy demand
- Wrong Timing:
 - Come home at 6pm
 - Plug in car to charge
 - Flip on air conditioner
 - Peak demand increases (more power)
 - Cost to deliver increases (higher peak)



1: Improve AC Demand

- Better
 - Intelligent house pre-cools
 - Below peak
 - Come home at 6pm
 - AC cycles
 - Limit use
 - Late at night charge car



- BUT
 - No consumer benefit in today's markets

2: Peak Shaving Applied

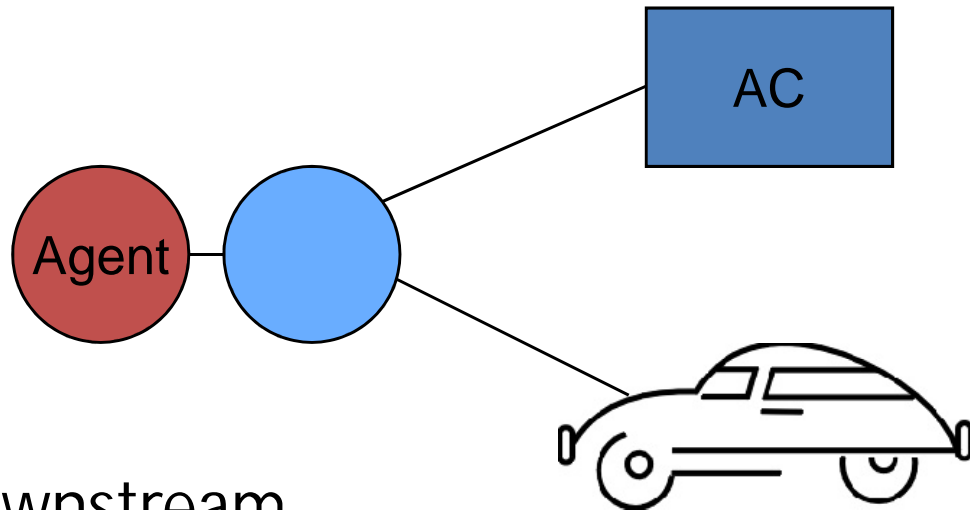
- Peak shaving
 - Limits peak demand, otherwise no effect
 - Like a throttle governor in your car
 - Requires controls and policies
 - How and when do you limit?
 - Whole house or just some devices?
 - In our example, the house receives a signal to reduce demand, controls what it can (the AC)

3: Demand Shaping Applied

- Demand shaping
- Let economic signals (cost) show through
- Economic signals guide and (in the aggregate) control use
- Best case: Usually don't need peak shaving

4: Pricing Information

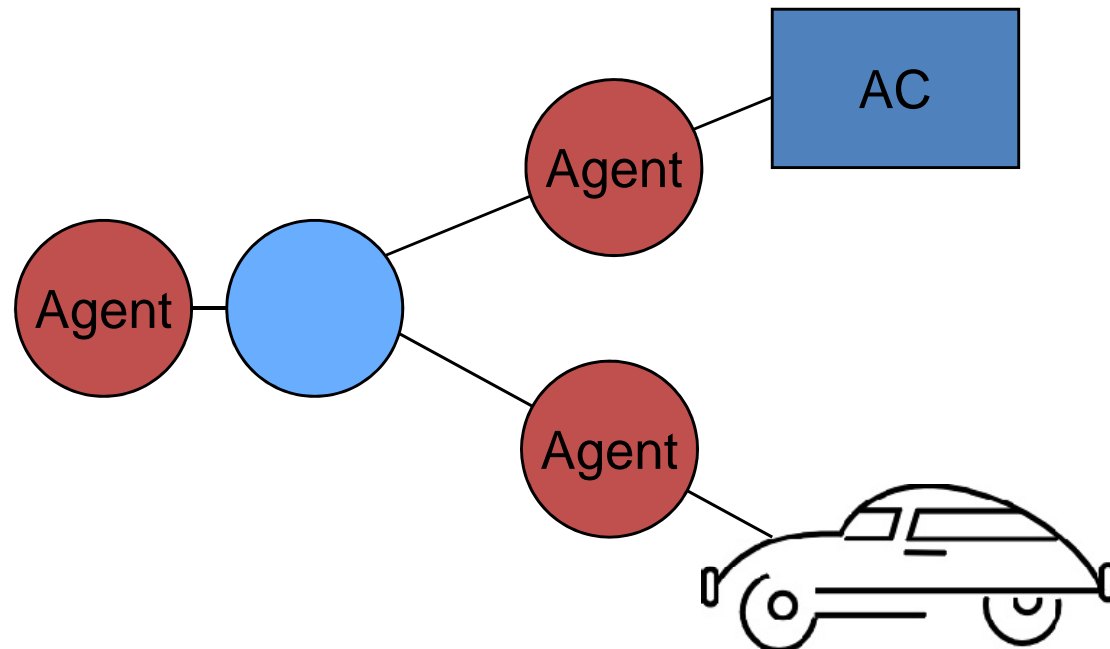
- Simplest scenario
 - Whole house single agent
 - Contracts for power
 - Makes decisions
 - E.g. buy in cheaper forward market



- BUT
 - Still needs to control downstream
 - Individual appliance control missing
 - Control is too coarse
 - Simpler for sysop

5: Add Device Agents

- Add agents for each appliance
- Communicate with household agent
- Agents take pricing info and buy power
- Your agents need to collaborate
- BUT
 - Use of car?
 - Comfort?
 - Occupancy?



6: Situation Information

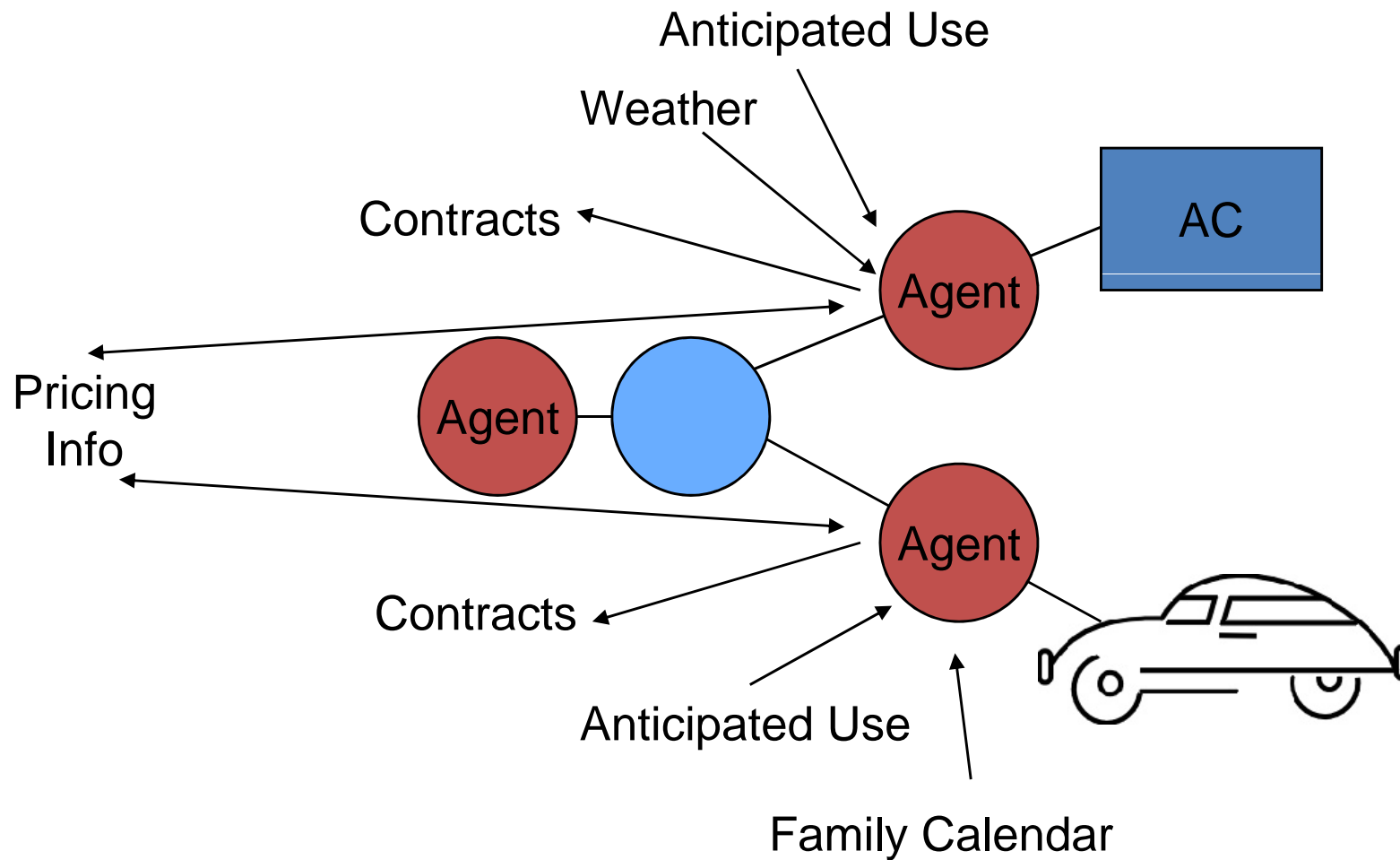
- What is anticipated use of car?
 - Charge time 4 hours
 - Pick up son at 7:30pm
 - Buy more expensive power to charge now
 - Top up battery now so have reserve for trip
 - OR no use until morning
 - Buy less expensive power in forward market
- What is anticipated use of Air Conditioner?
 - Going out at 7:30pm?
 - Precool at cheaper rates
 - Cycle compressor to keep comfortable

6a: Situation Information

- Use agents to gather and apply information
 - Car agent input
 - Intended usage and range
 - Pricing in current forward market
 - AC agent input
 - Weather forecast
 - Intended usage and load
 - Pricing in current and forward market

The Bigger Picture

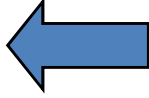
- Here's a more complete picture



Benefits

- Delivery infrastructure doesn't need expensive expansion
- Above the device level
- Peak power use is limited by market forces
 - Peak power use is reduced by people attracted to alternative times and lower costs
 - Market shapes demand by communicating real costs, not command and control signals
- Markets provide best communication and fastest response

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What Have We Done?

- Taken advantage of less expensive energy
- Adapted to our use
- Adapted to the weather
 - Current example: Water boiler adjustment to outside temperature
- Shaped demand
 - Limited peaks
 - Shaped demand, moved to valleys
- All in a distributed and efficient way

Where's the eCommerce?

- Who has the authorization to execute contracts?
 - Authentication, authorization, delegation, privacy
- Consistent contracts
- Agency and negotiation
- Web services for weather, pricing, contracts
- Calendaring and event standards for usage
- Easier communication of other considerations
 - Kids home for Thanksgiving?
 - Budget limits and tradeoffs?
- Economic information drives demand decisions

Implications

- Need continued enabling of residential markets that reflect actual costs
- Demand shaping helps reduce costs in regulated markets
- Market energy purchases can take advantage of time-based cost savings
- Demand-Response architectures should support price information and eCommerce

Summary

- eCommerce approaches take advantage of emerging markets in residential energy
- Demand shaping drives savings in regulated infrastructure investment and energy costs
- We've shown a use case where an emerging technology is made more effective
- Markets effectively communicate information

A Challenge

- If this is interesting, try solving problems with these eCommerce approaches
- Some candidates for standardization
 - Across industries, utilities, regions
- Have an idea or problem or question?
See my web site for free offer

A Further Challenge

- OASIS looking at Energy / Green Buildings / Building Management
 - Member section provides focus on a topic
 - Talk to me, Rik Drummond, or Toby Considine
 - Many opportunities for collaboration
 - Many opportunities for new businesses and models
- New energy and building technologies need to consider eCommerce/enterprise issues
 - Enable economic interaction and solutions
 - Move from Command & Control to markets

Questions



References

- Email me wtcox@CoxSoftwareArchitects.com
 - Put "ConnectivityWeek" in subject line
- Information, free newsletter signup at www.CoxSoftwareArchitects.com
- Gridwise Architecture Council for background
www.gridwiseac.org
www.gridwiseac.org/about/publications.aspx
especially interop constitution and tenets (page 4)
- Olympic Peninsula Project
 - www.nytimes.com/2008/01/10/technology/10energy.html
 - Search for publication 17167 at www.pnl.gov/publications/