



# Data Analytics to Assist the Design of Storage-enabled Microgrid



Di Wu, Chief Research Engineer  
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory  
IEEE PES General Meeting  
July 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023

# Storage Can Help Solve Problems in All Parts of The Grid

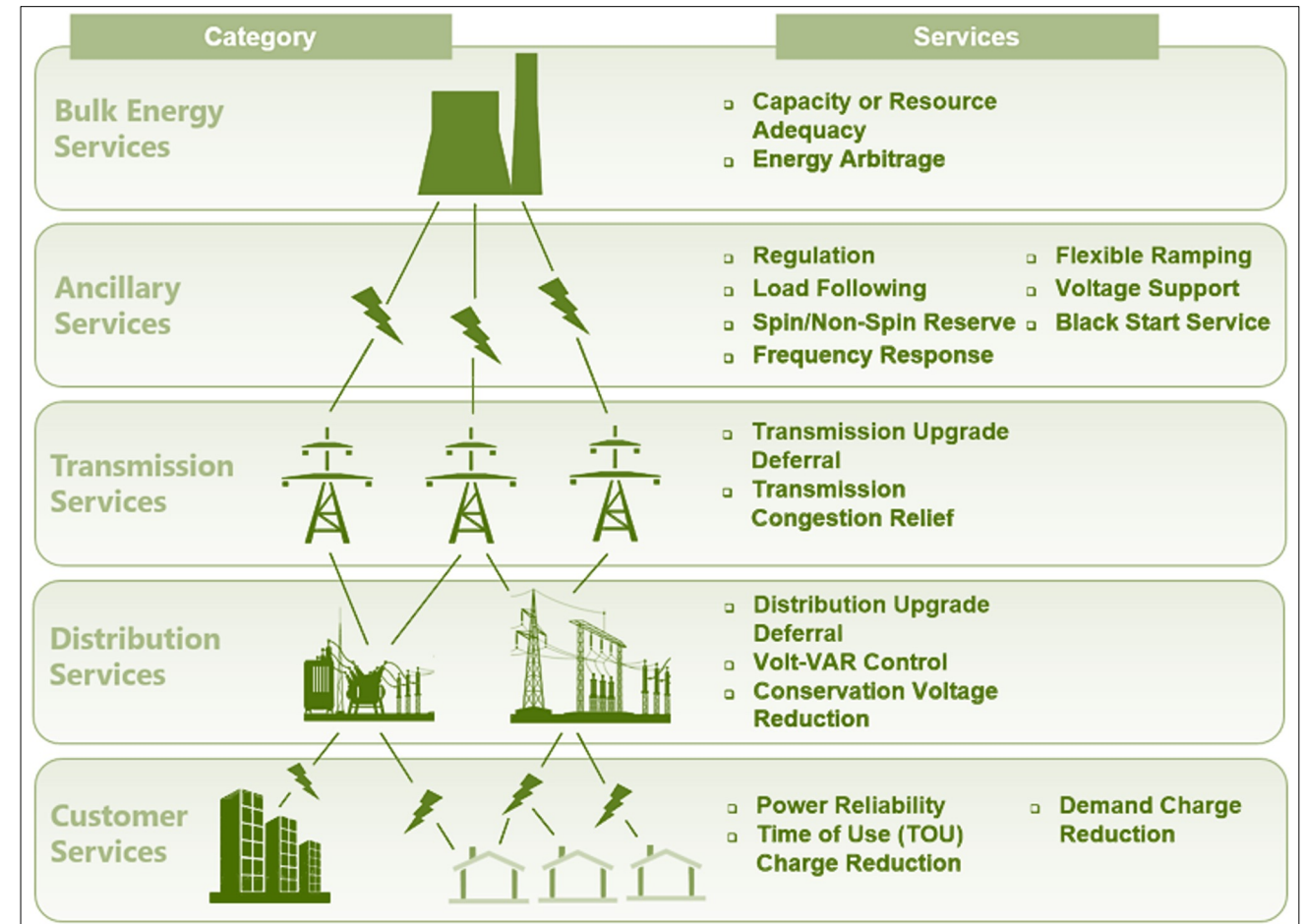
### Stationary BESS

### Hydrogen/P2G

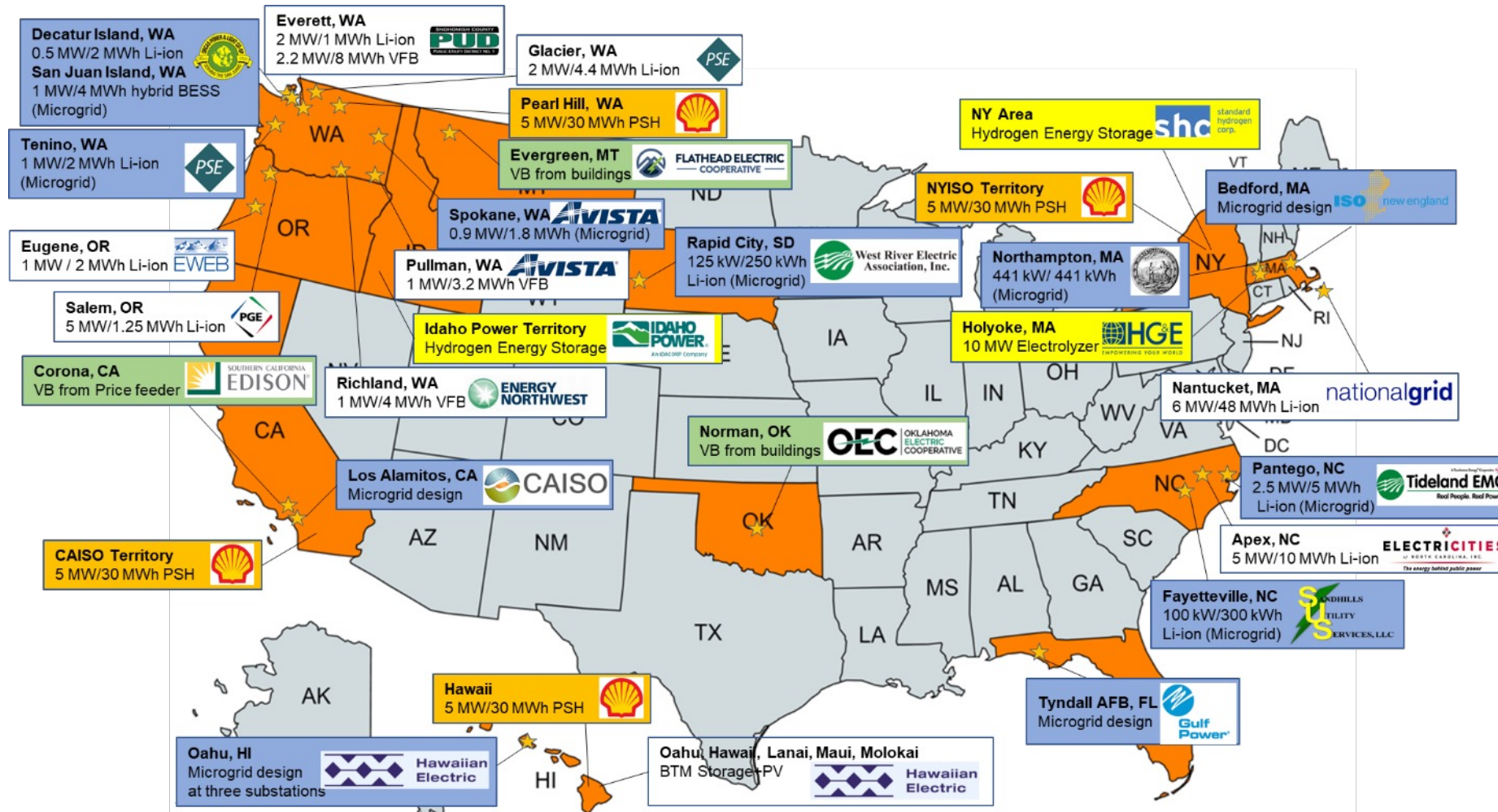
### Small Modular PSH

### PEVs

### Thermal Storage in Buildings



# PNNL Has Assessed Energy Storage and Microgrid Systems at More Than 30 Sites



Battery Energy Storage

Microgrids

Hydrogen

Building as storage

Pumped Storage Hydro

# Energy Storage and Microgrid Data Analytics

## System design and characteristics

- Energy storage technology, component sizing, physical capability, and characteristics

## Deployment scenarios

- Vertically integrated utilities, electricity markets, distribution utilities, and large C&I customers

## Applications and use cases

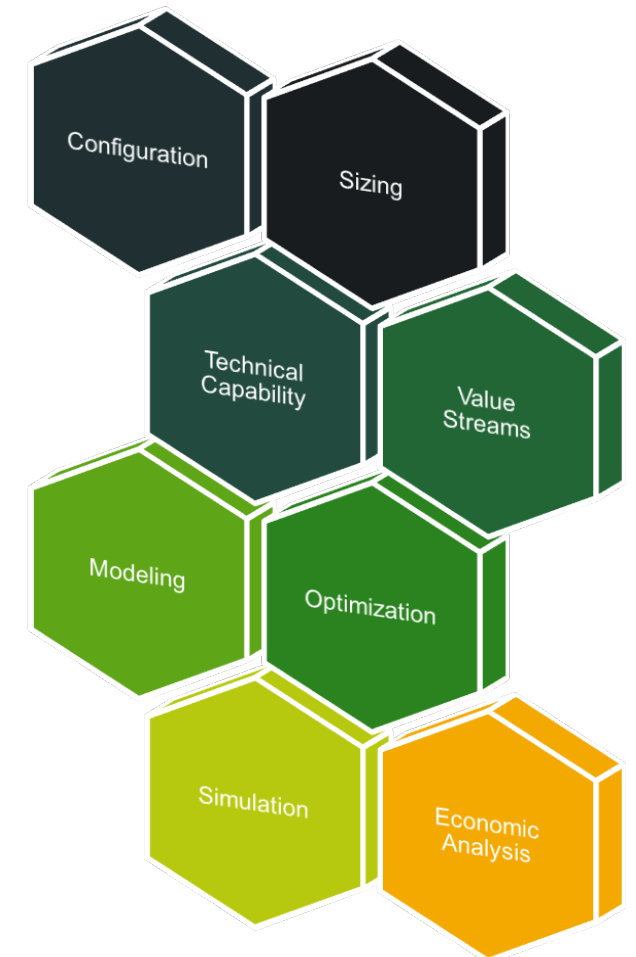
- Bulk energy, ancillary service, transmission-level, distribution-level, and end-user services

## Dispatch and control strategies

- Co-optimization, rule-based control, mathematical programming, stochastic/risk-aware control, learning-based method, hybrid-control

## Regions and systems

- Different generation mix, grid infrastructure, market structures/rules, distribution system capacity, and load growth rate



# Modeling With a Good Balance Between Fidelity and Simplicity

- A set of equations and constraints, or tables representing operational flexibility and physical constraints
- Often black- or grey-box models at the system level
- Relaxed and approximated models

## Batteries

- Operational flexibility
  - Constant vs varying efficiency
  - Static vs dynamic range
- Degradation effects
  - Loss of life
  - Degradation in performance

## Pumped Hydro

- Fixed vs adjustable speed
- Various configurations: separate and reversible pump/turbine as well as ternary sets
- Unit- and plant-level hydraulic short circuit

## Hydrogen

- Multiple energy delivery pathways
- Component-level modeling
- Coupling among different pathways and grid services

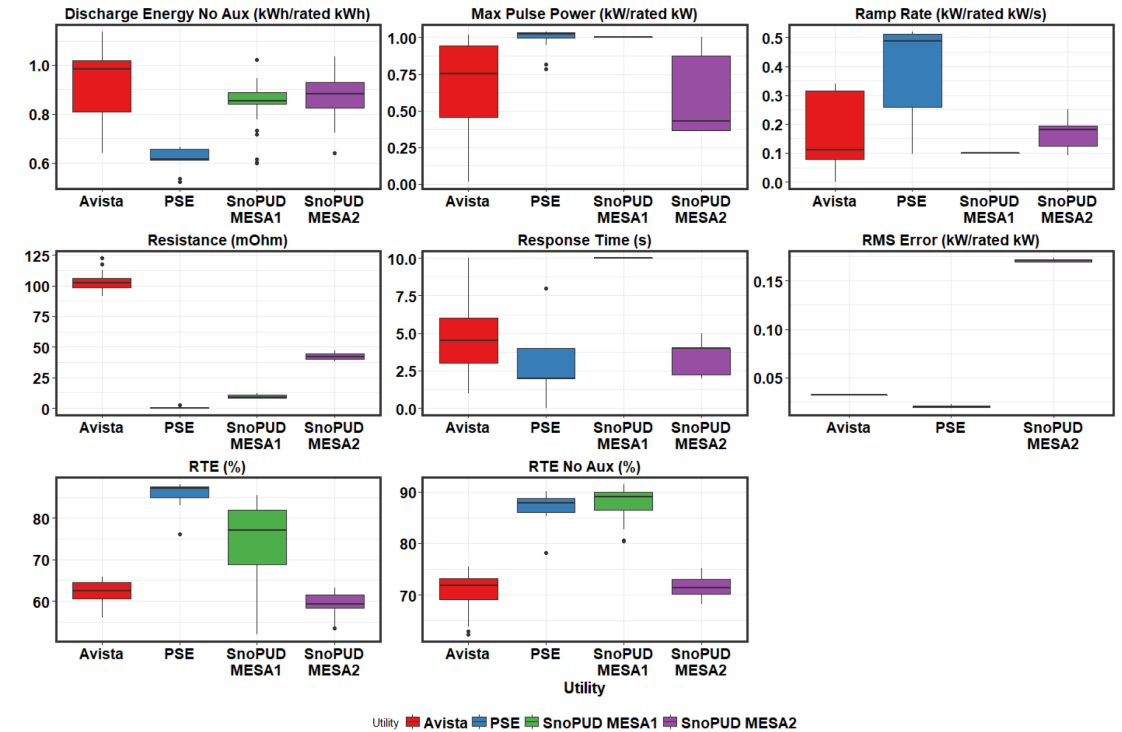
# Performance Quantification

Time series testing and operation datasets over multiple seasons or years

- Data requirement
- Quality, granularity, consistency
- Scarcity and insufficiency
- Privacy and security

## DOE Rapid Operational Validation Initiative (ROVI)

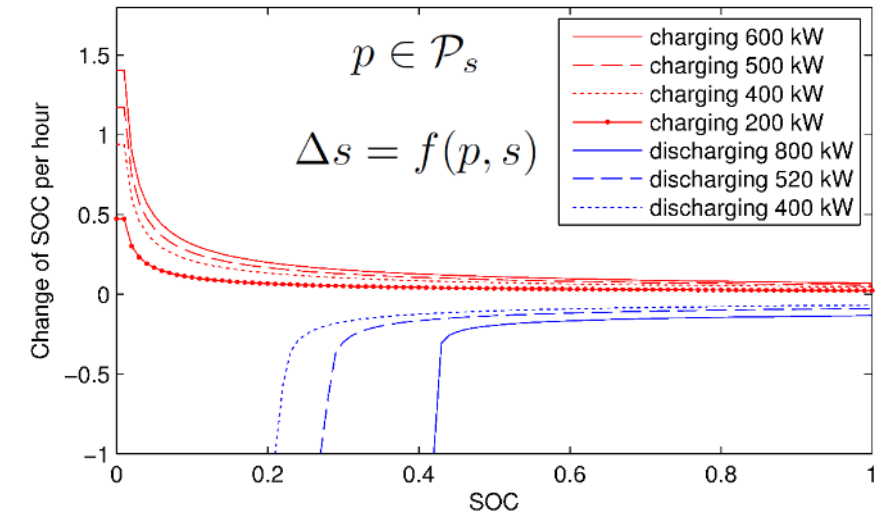
- Driven by DOE National Labs
- Establish data collection framework and protocols for field deployments
- Performance prediction tools; engagement with a larger storage community



*Bankable storage technologies*  
 15- to 20-year financial grade performance projections with 1 year of combined testing and validation

# Model Construction

- Limitation of constant-efficiency models:
  - $[-p_{\min}, p_{\max}]$ : incapable of modeling varying charging/discharging range
  - $E_{\max}$ : inaccurate to represent energy capacity
  - $\eta^-, \eta^+$ : inaccurate to capture varying losses
- Constructing high-fidelity models through regression using testing data:
  - Power measured at batteries and the grid-coupling point
  - Battery direct current and voltage
  - State of charge estimated by battery management systems



The gradient boosting machine (GBM) algorithm for ranking predictor importance and determining coefficients.

# Stochastic Sizing

A framework for optimization that involves uncertainty:

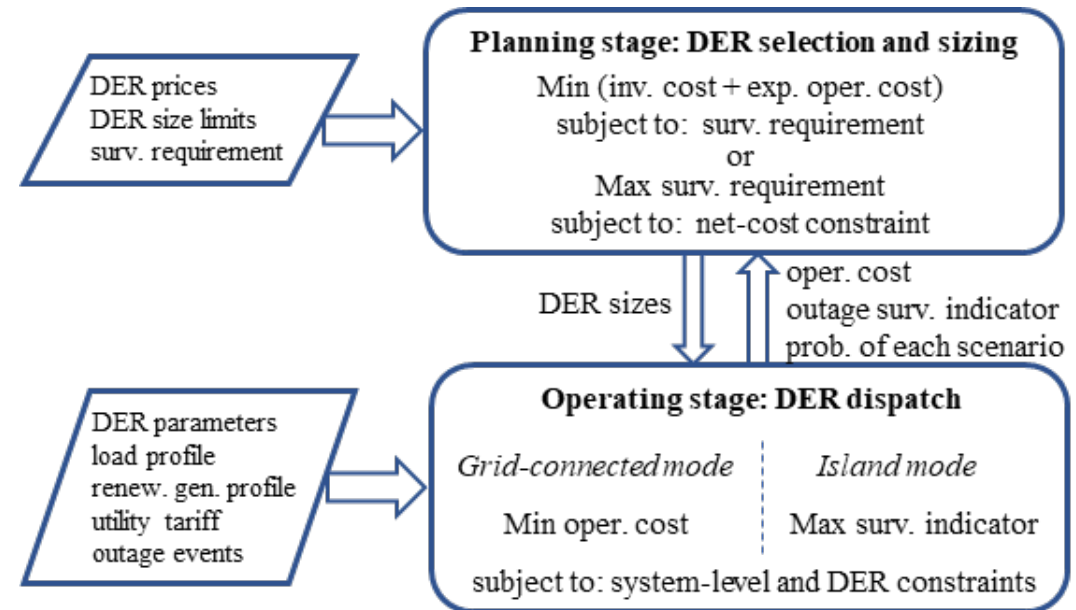
- First stage: making “here-and-now” decisions before the realization of uncertain parameters is known (a single policy)
- Second stage: making decisions in response to each random outcome given the decisions made at the first stage (a collection of recourse decisions)

Probability distribution for uncertain parameters



A finite number of possible realizations (scenarios)

Deterministic equivalent of a stochastic problem



Two-stage stochastic DER sizing method



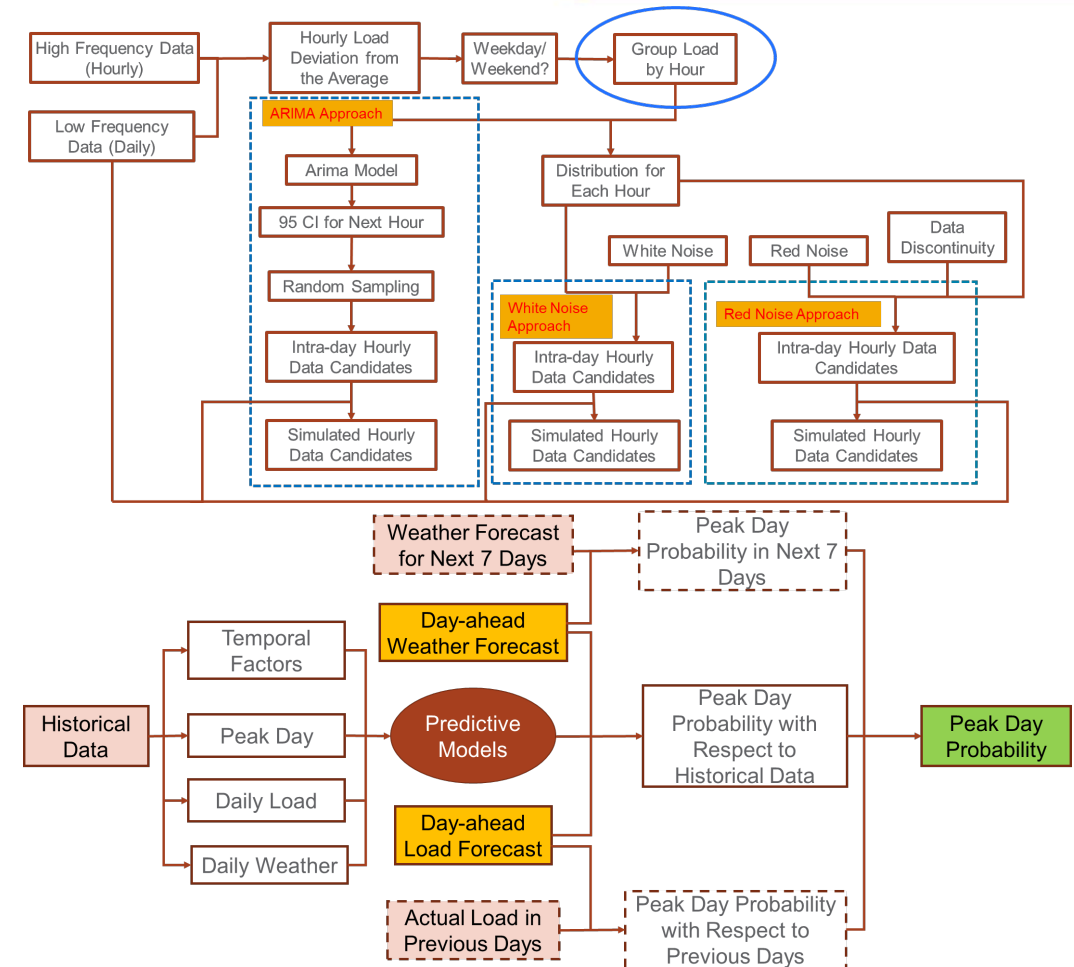
# Data Analytics for Load Construction and Forecast

## General requirements:

- Need to reproduce the overall statistical attributes from the datasets
- Need to capture changes in patterns by seasonality, weekday/weekend, and day/night

## Methods:

- Exploratory data analyses: summary statistics extraction, pattern recognition, and spectral analysis of individual time series
- Data imputation or reconstruction
- Neural Network models



T. Fu, H. Zhou, X. Ma, Z. Hou, and D. Wu, "Predicting peak day and peak hour of electricity demand with ensemble machine learning," *Front. Energy Res.*, vol. 10, Nov. 2022.

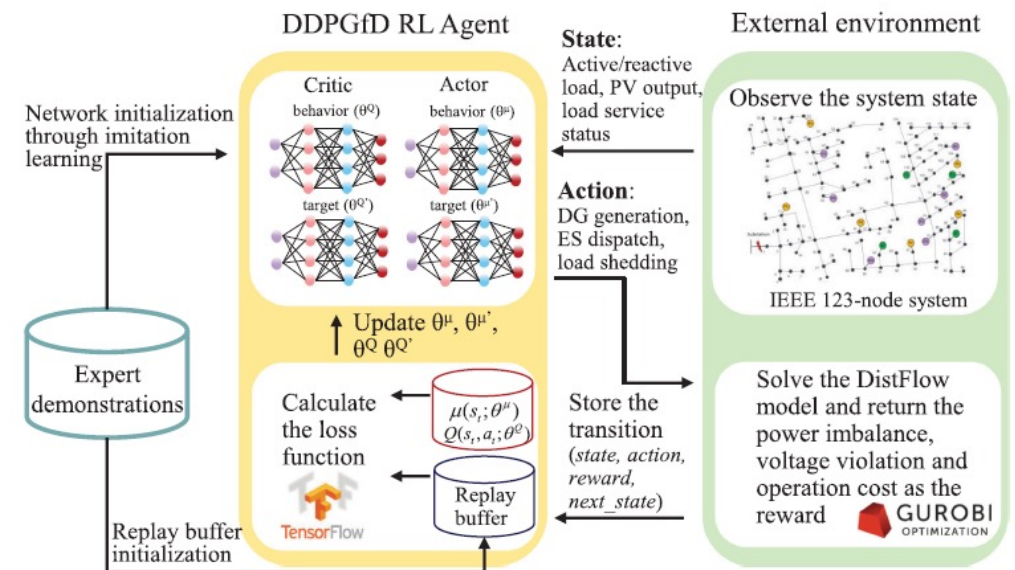
D. Wu, X. Ma, T. Fu, Z. Hou, PJ Rehm, and N. Lu, "Design of a battery energy management system for capacity charge reduction," *IEEE Open Access J. Power Energy*, vol. 9, pp. 351–360, Aug. 2022.

# Learning-based Control

Deep reinforcement learning from demonstrations to assist service restoration in islanded microgrids:

- Pre-training stage: imitation learning is applied to equip the control agent with expert experiences to guarantee acceptable initial performance.
- Online training stage: action clipping, reward shaping, and expert demonstrations are leveraged to ensure safe exploration while accelerating the training process.

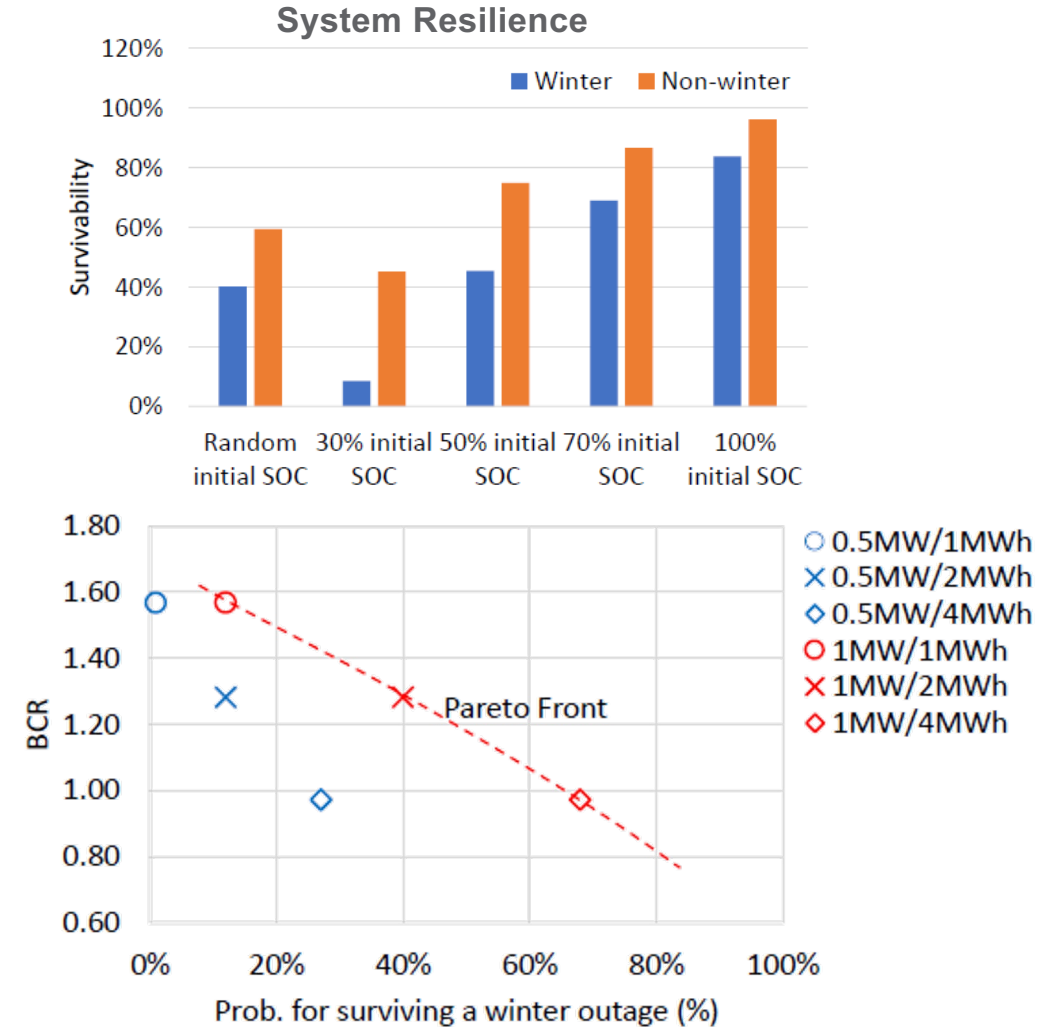
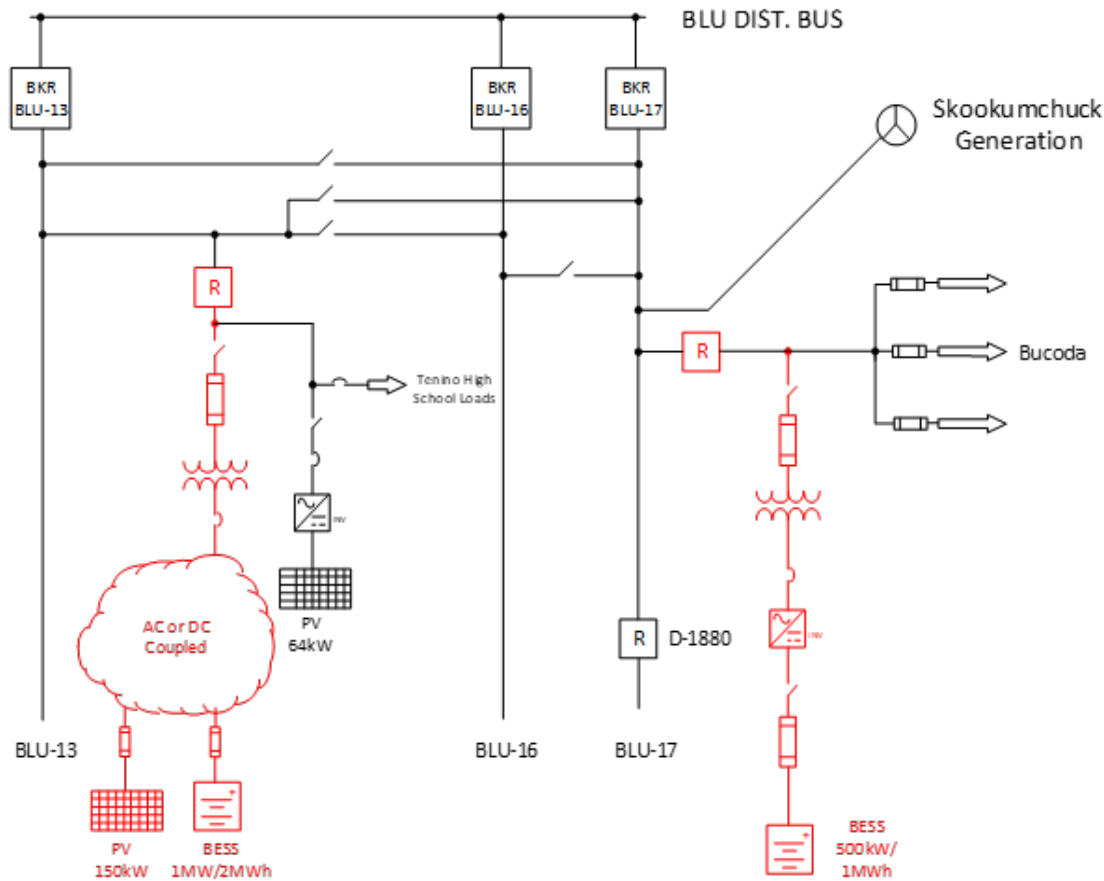
Data-driven methods face practical challenges such as potential hazards to microgrids during on-line training opportunities and insufficient on-line training due to low outage rates.



Y. Du and D. Wu, "Deep reinforcement learning from demonstrations to assist service restoration in islanded microgrids," *IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 1062–1072, Apr. 2022.

A. Das D. Wu, and Z. Ni, "Approximate dynamic programming with customized policy design for microgrid online dispatch under uncertainties," *Int. J. Electr. Power Energy Syst.*, vol. 142, Nov. 2022, 108359.

# PSE CEF III Tenino High School Microgrid



Y. Zhu, X. Ma, D. Wu, and J. Joseph, "A multi-objective microgrid assessment and sizing framework for economic and resilience benefits," *Proc. IEEE PES Gen. Meet.*, July 2023.

# Conclusions and Future Work

- Storage-enabled microgrids are becoming critical solutions in enhancing resilience and offering the required flexibility and capacity
- The emergence of advanced data analytics and machine learning techniques opens up new opportunities for the design and operation of microgrids
- Additional research is needed to further take advantage of data analytics and machine learning in this field:
  - Risk-averse control
  - Extreme weather conditions
  - Rate design
  - Uncertainties
- It's crucial that all stakeholders come together to storage-enabled microgrid

# Thank You

---

**Di Wu**  
**di.wu@pnnl.gov**