



## BENEFITS OF AN ENERGY COMMAND CENTER

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A 3x3 grid of images related to energy and technology. The top row shows solar panels, a control room with many orange buttons, and a close-up of a person's hand holding a tablet. The middle row shows a dam, a close-up of a person's hand holding a tablet, and a close-up of a person's hand holding a tablet. The bottom row shows an oil pumpjack, a close-up of a person's hand holding a tablet, and a close-up of a person's hand holding a tablet.

# AGENDA

## 1. UMass Amherst Campus

- Background & Context

## 2. Anatomy of costs

- Eversource T-5 Tariff
- Commodity, ISO NE

## 3. Energy Command Center

- Project Goals
- Implementation

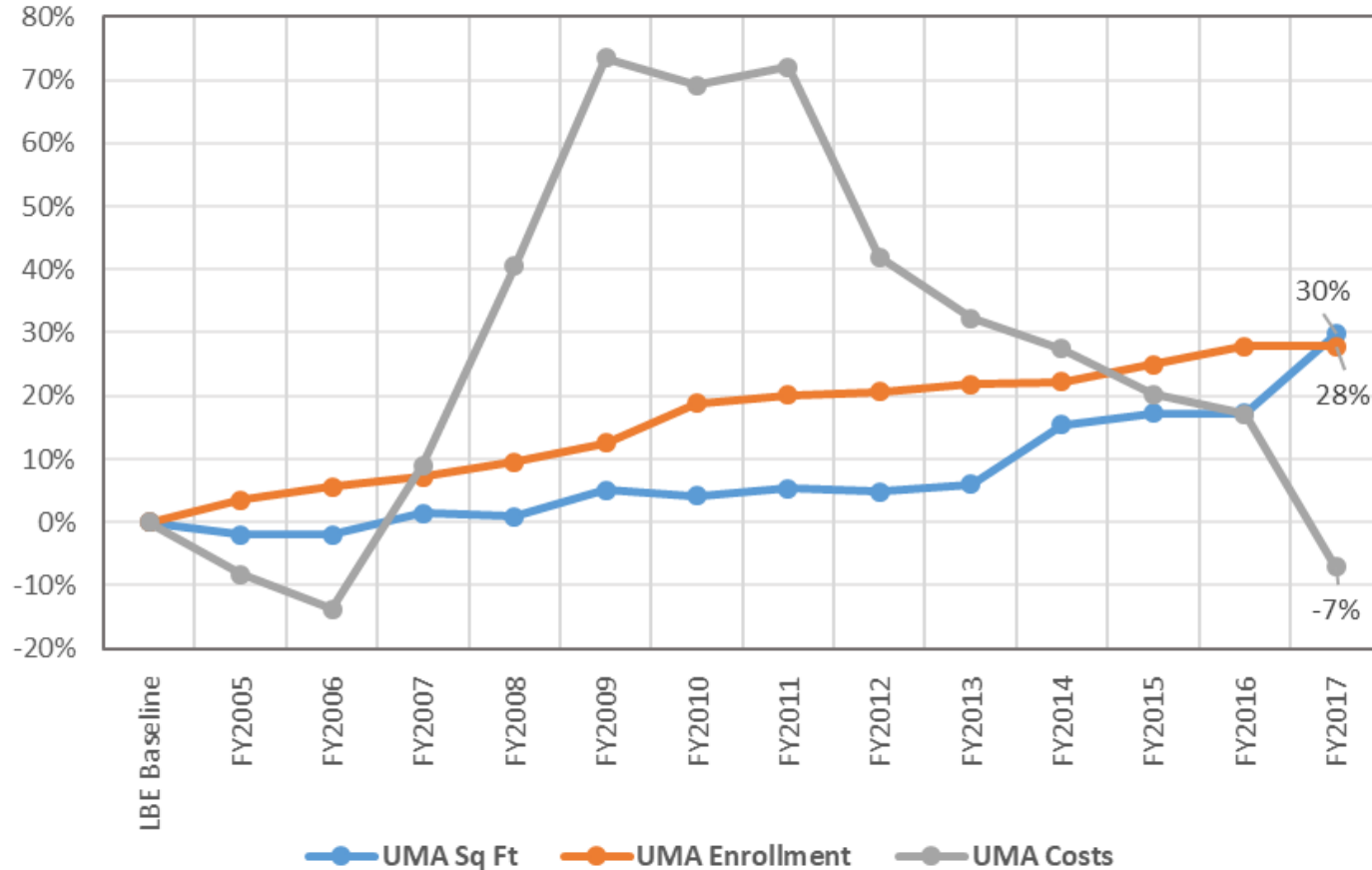




# CAMPUS BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

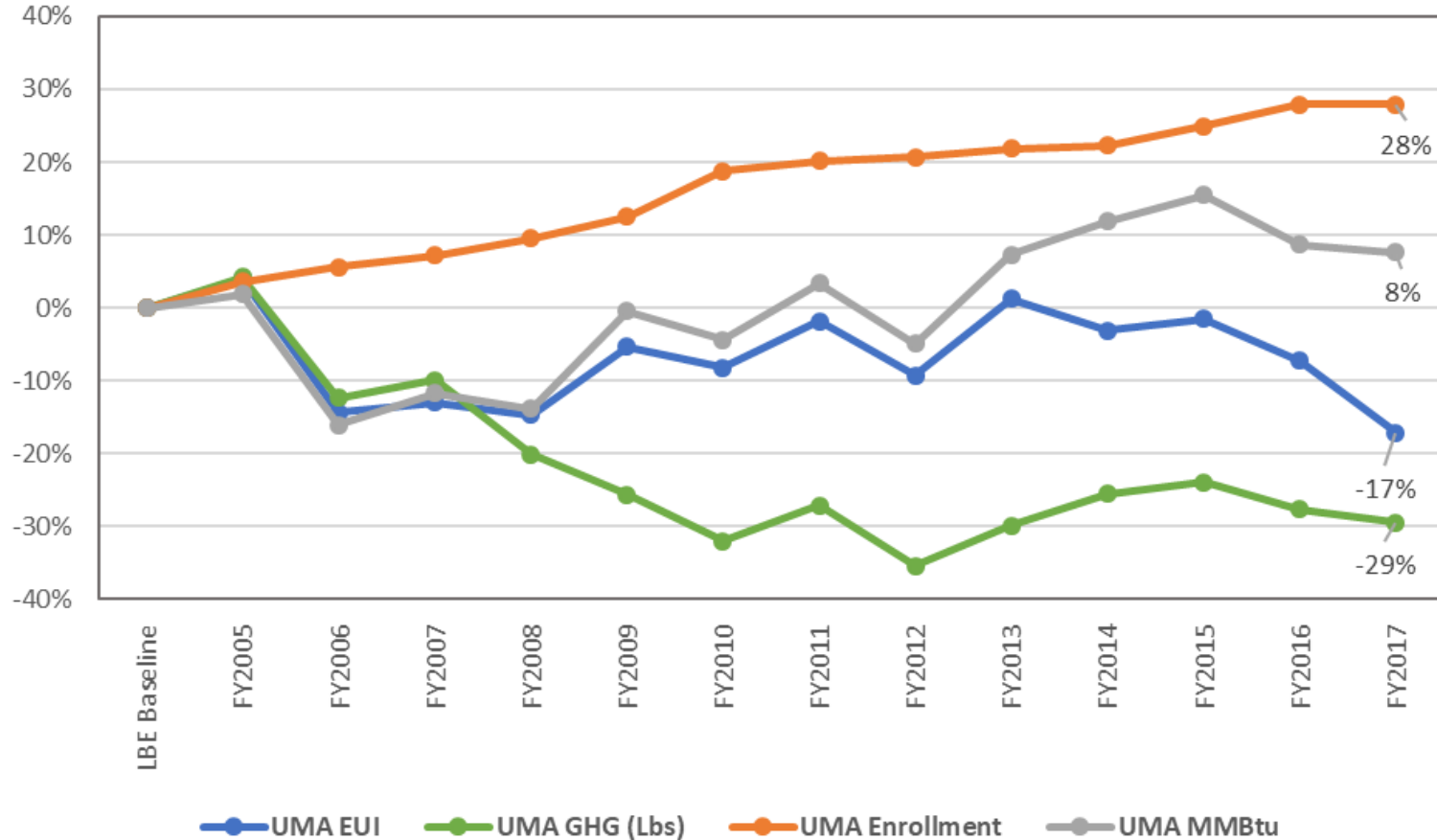


# OVERVIEW | Despite Growth, Costs are Declining





# OVERVIEW | Despite Growth, Carbon is Shrinking





- 15 MW CHP Installation
- LNG Installation
- Energy Master Plan
- Onsite Solar
  - Parking Canopies/Rooftops- 5.6 MW
- Battery Storage
- Energy Command Center
- Continuous Commissioning





# OVERVIEW | Battery Storage

- 1 MW/4MWh lithium ion battery to be installed by Tesla and operated by UMass Amherst
- Operations aim to reduce peak marginal capacity, help optimize onsite solar, and provide resiliency
- Comprehensive research initiative to be conducted by the UMass Clean Energy Extension
- Tesla to contribute \$80,000 for educational initiatives

## PROJECT TEAM

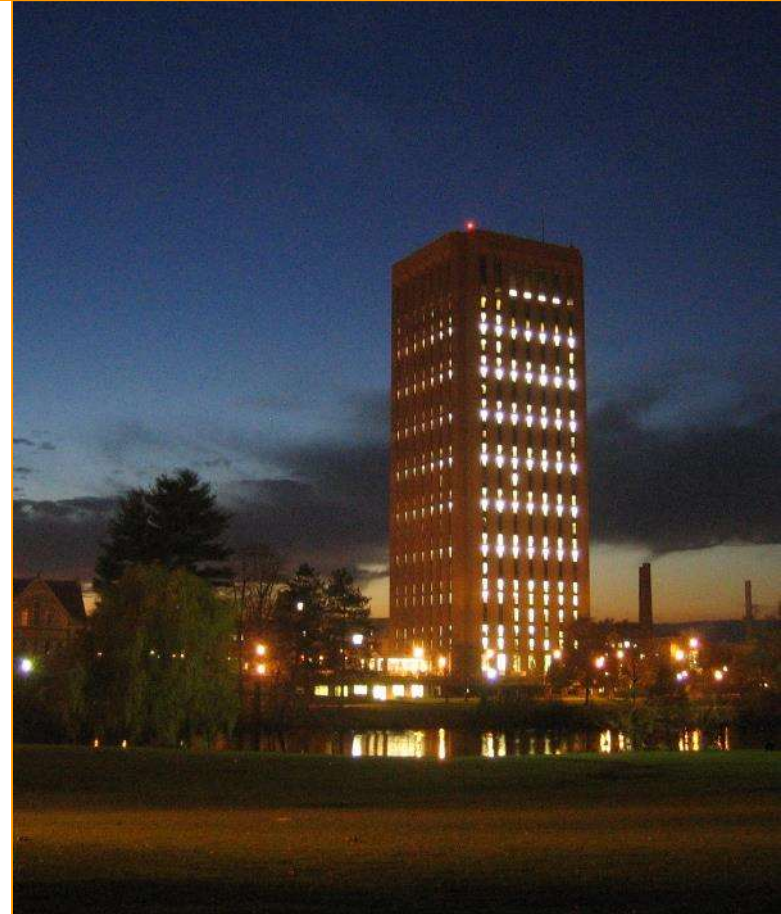
University of Massachusetts Amherst, University of Massachusetts Clean Energy Extension, Tesla Energy, Competitive Energy Services

## FUNDING AMOUNT

Requested ACES grant would cover 47% of \$2.42 million total cost

## SELECTION PROCESS

Extensive RFP and review process to select Tesla as project partner





1. Demonstrate value of coincident peak demand management
2. Optimize integration of renewable distributed generation
3. Educate Massachusetts' next generation of clean energy experts

### PEAK DEMAND MANAGEMENT

UMass Amherst is in a unique position to demonstrate value of reducing demand to limit additional generation and transmission capacity need

### RENEWABLES INTEGRATION

Campus has 15 MW of cogeneration and 5.6 MW of solar PV in service, resource integration poses operational constraints

### RESILIENCY

Battery to feed campus distribution system serving the Mullins Center, a regional emergency shelter for Hampshire County





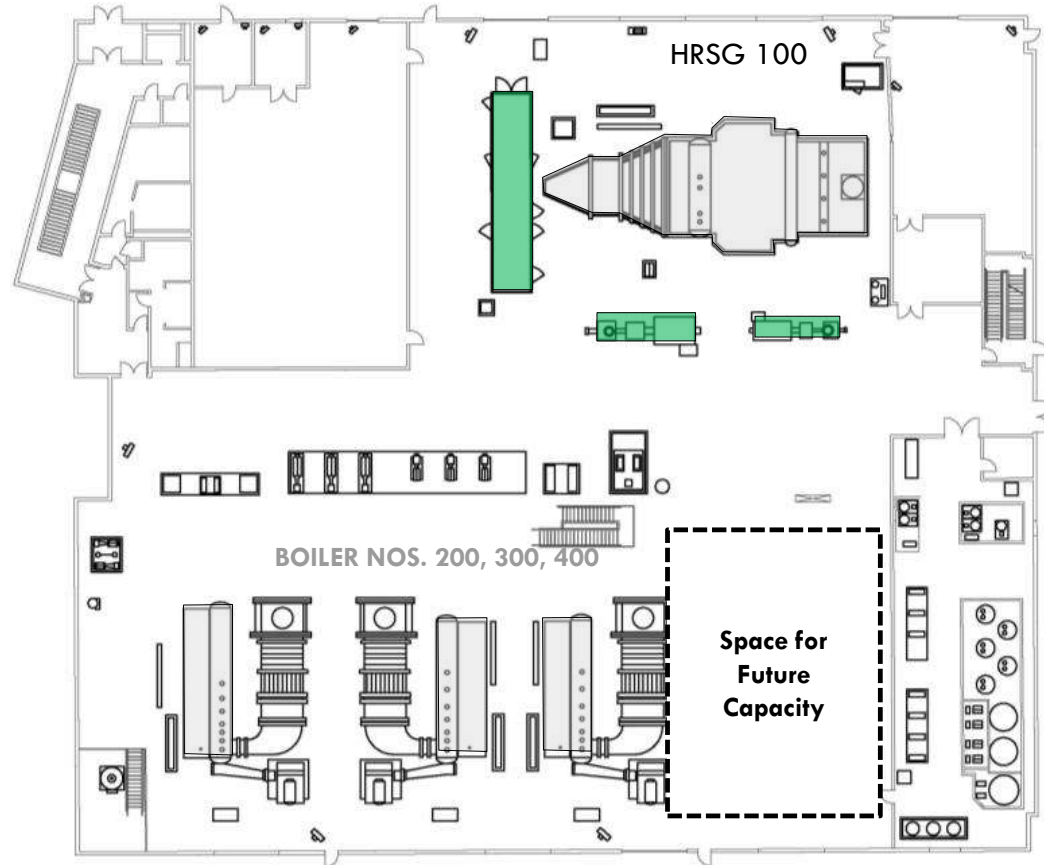
# OVERVIEW | Steam Generation System

## BOILER CAPACITY

| HRSG/<br>Boiler No. | Boiler Capacity<br>(pph) | Firm Capacity<br>(pph) | Second<br>Fuel |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 100                 | 100,000                  | 100,000                | ---            |
| 200                 | 125,000                  | ---                    | Diesel         |
| 300                 | 125,000                  | 125,000                | Diesel         |
| 400                 | 125,000                  | 125,000                | Diesel         |
| Total               | 475,000                  | 350,000                | ---            |

## TURBINE SUMMARY

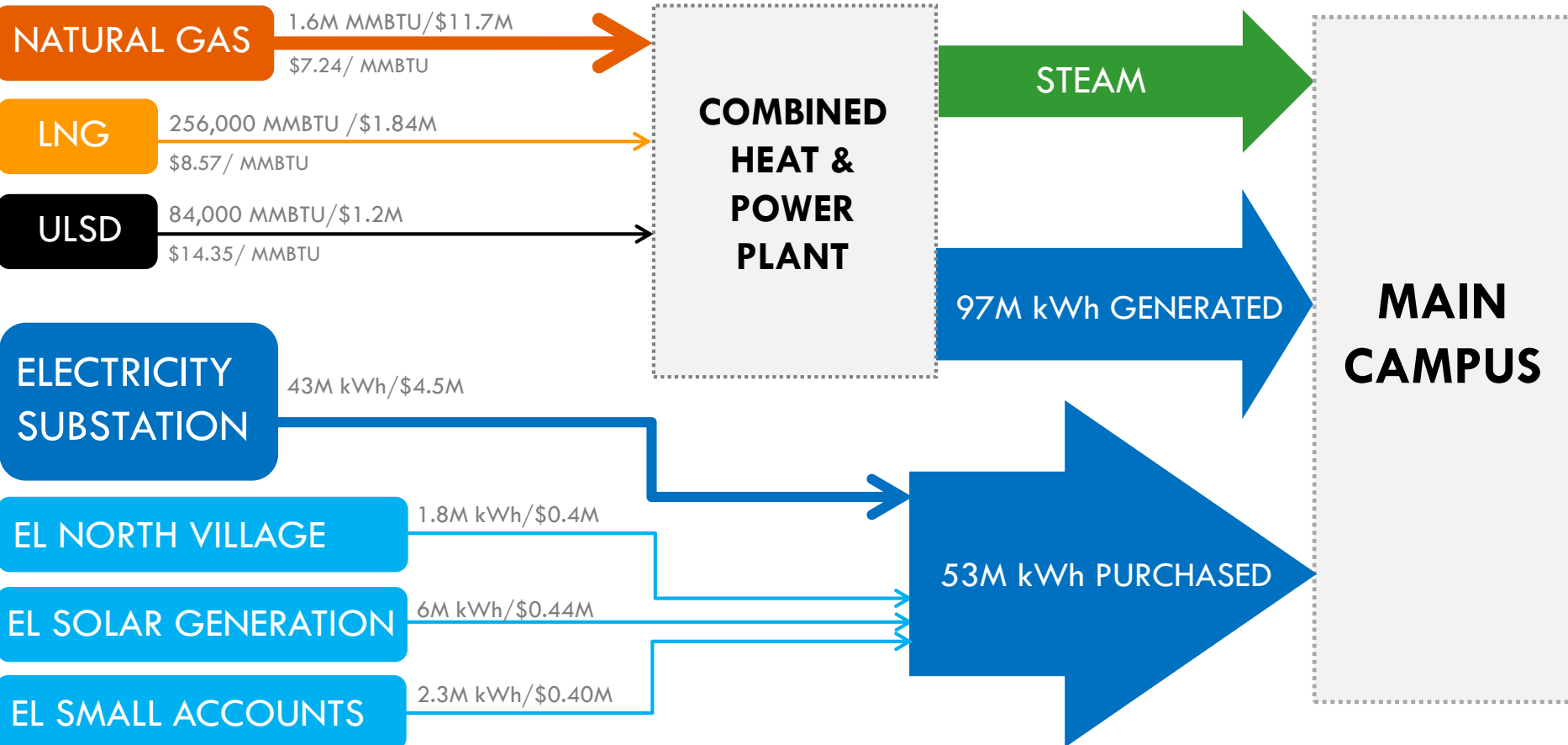
| Turbine No. | Turbine Type | Capacity (kW) |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| G-1         | Comb. Turb.  | 10,000        |
| STG-1       | Steam Gen.   | 2,000         |
| STG-2       | Steam Gen.   | 4,000         |
| Total       | ---          | 16,000        |





# OVERVIEW

## Main Campus FY17 Energy Forecast







# UMA ENERGY COST ANATOMY

## Supply & Utility Breakdown





## SUPPLY

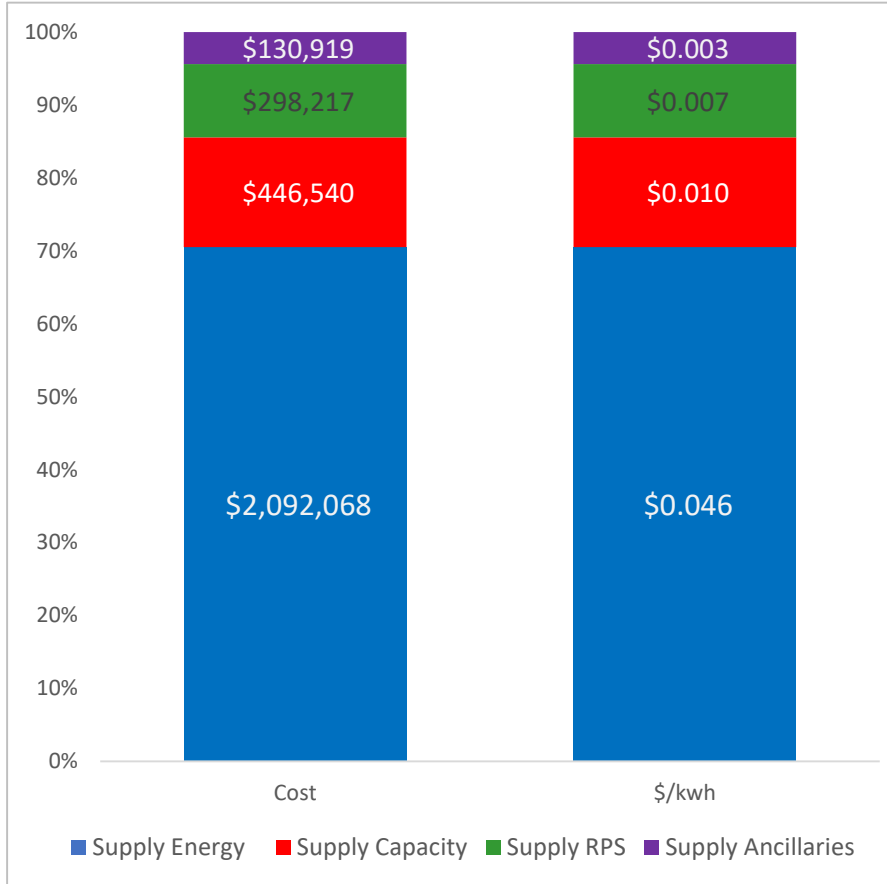
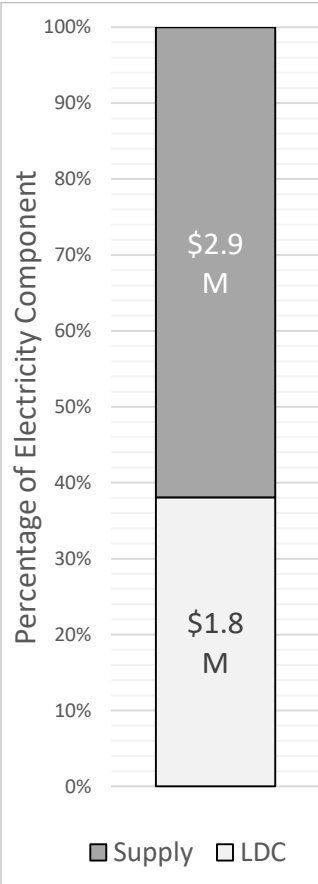
The SUPPLY is the source of the energy. SUPPLY is the commodity, what is bought, sold and traded. The supplier generates the power and transmits it to the power grid. This also includes ISO-NE costs for the forward capacity market along with the ancillary services.



## TRANSMISSION & DELIVERY

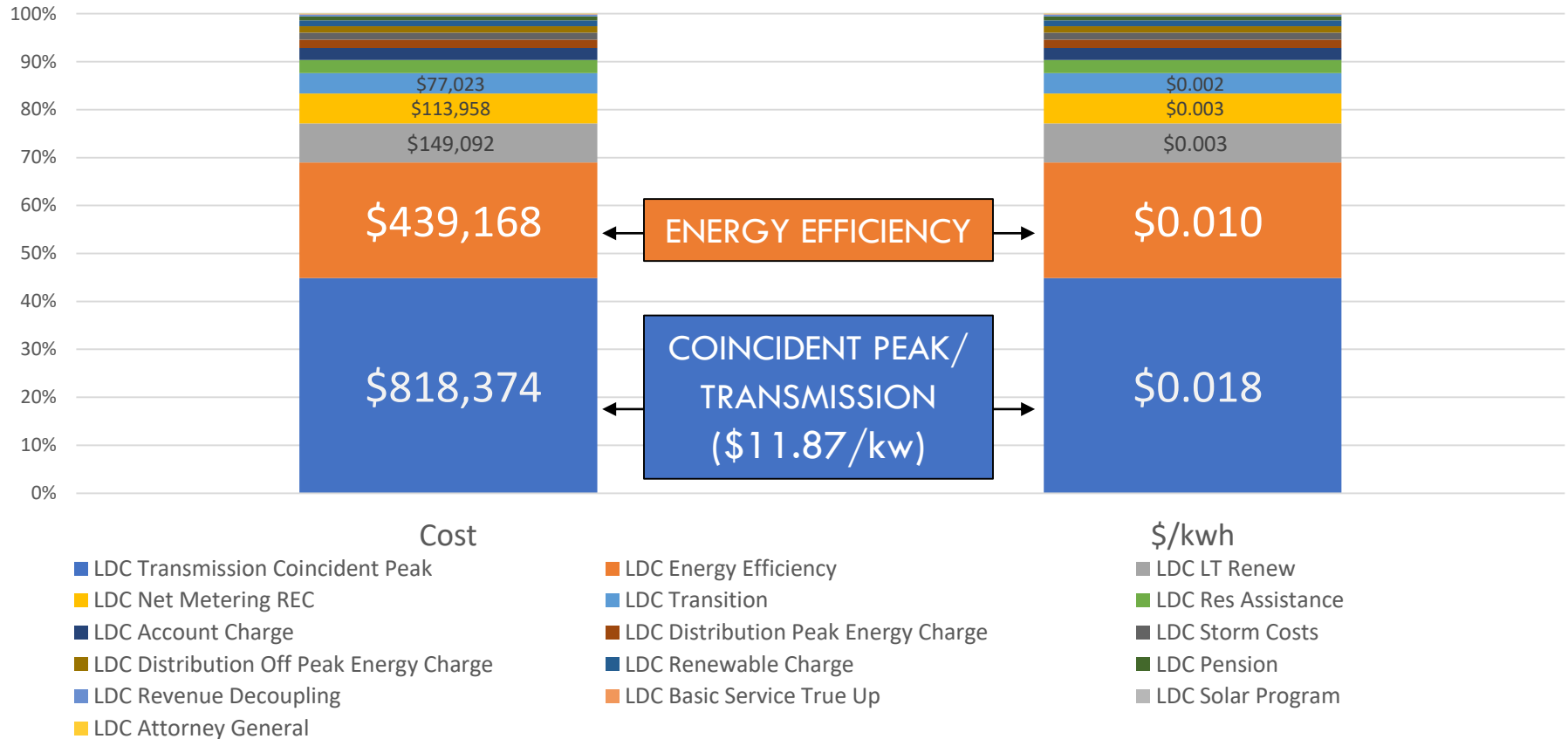
The Utility, or Local Distribution Company (LDC), takes the power off the grid and transports it to the consumer. These TRANSMISSION & DELIVERY (T&D) charges make up the other half of your bill.





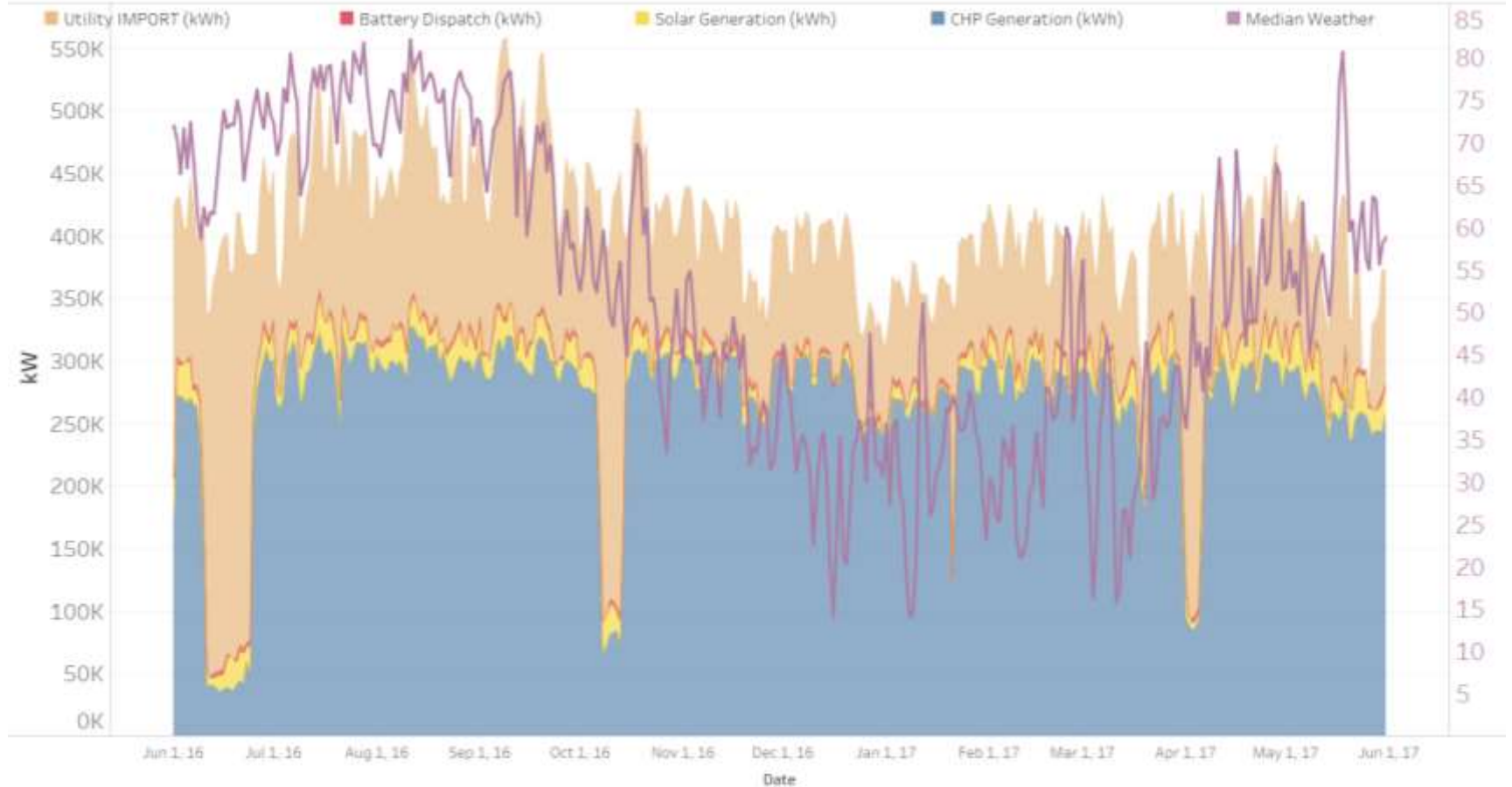
- ANCILLARIES:** Administrative charges billed to load-serving entities by the NEISO to operate grid safely and reliably
- RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARDS (RPS):** Mandates set by individual states for load-serving entities to purchase a certain amount of renewable energy; determined by state regulated compliance percentages and the financial market for renewable energy certificates (RECs).
- CAPACITY:** Determined by NEISO scaling factors, price auctions and customer's capacity tag. Designed to ensure grid reliability and ensure enough generation available to the region.
- ENERGY:** The cost of procuring the actual electrons transmitted through the T&D lines.





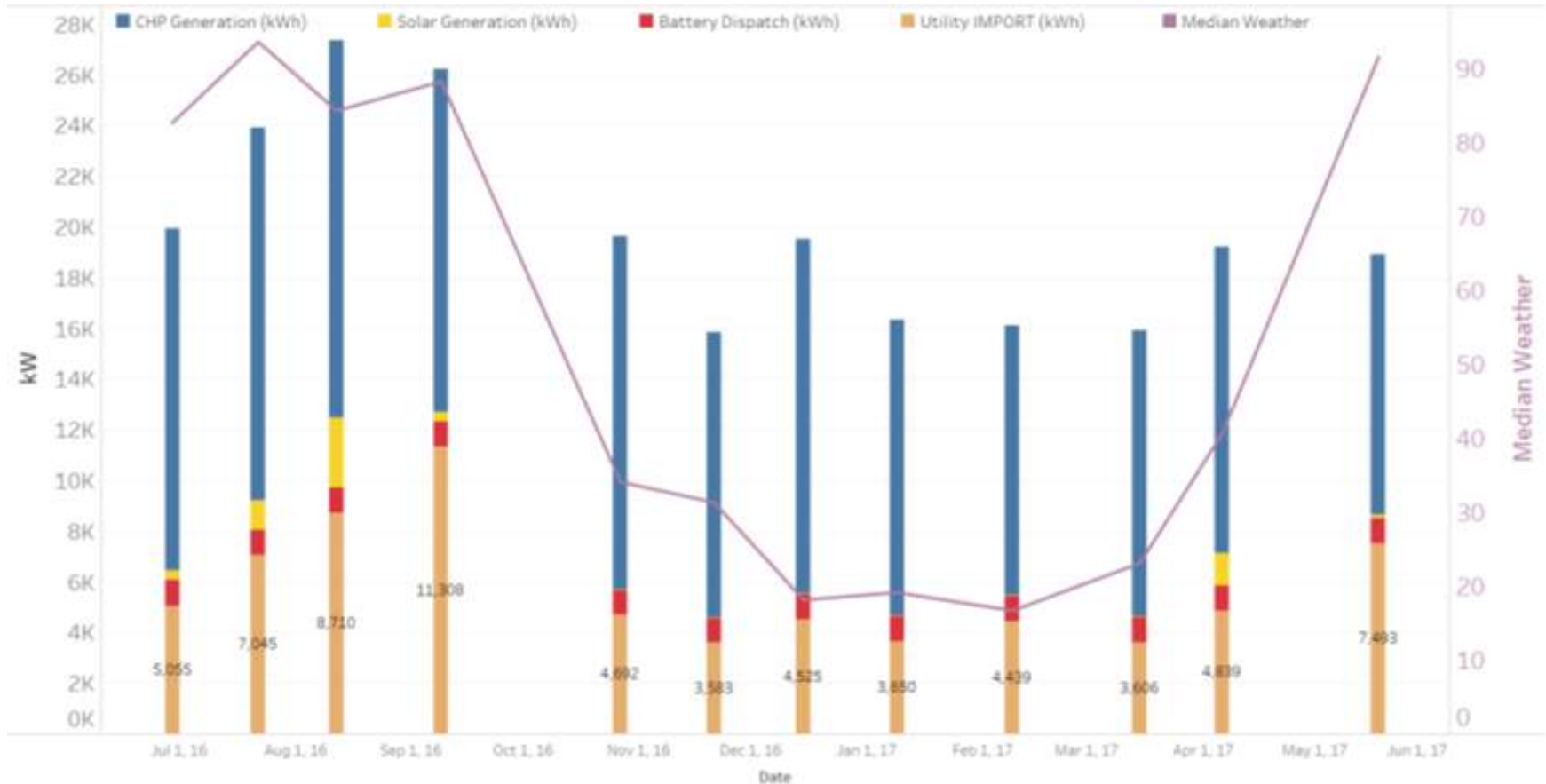


# COST ANATOMY | UMA FY17 Energy Profile





# COST ANATOMY | LDC Coincident Peak



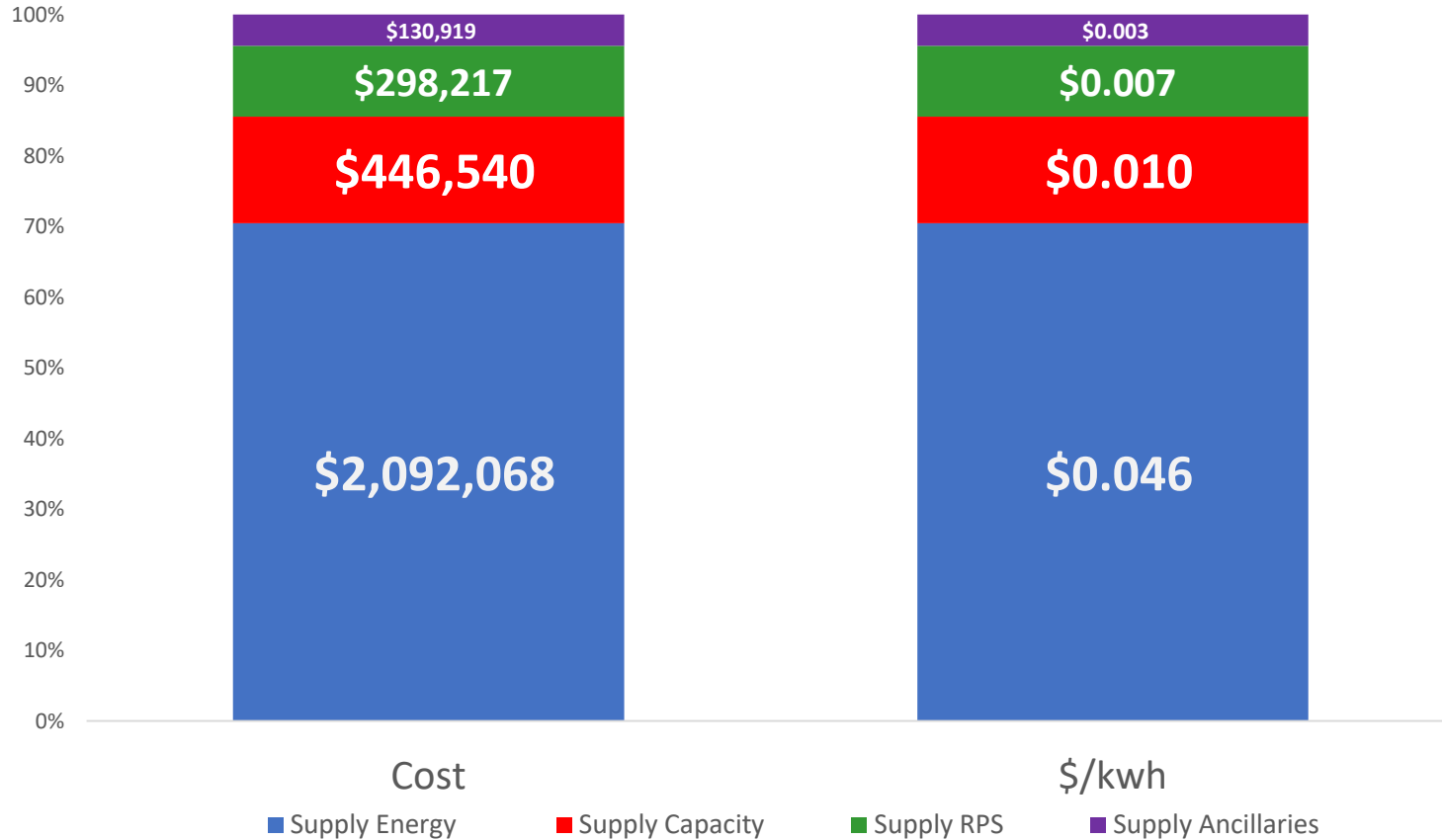


| Date       | Day of Week | HE | UMA Total Load | UMA WMECO IMPORT (kW) | UMA Solar Generation (kW) | UMA CHP Generation (kW) | UMA Battery Dispatch (kW) |
|------------|-------------|----|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6/29/2016  | Wednesday   | 17 | 18,542         | 5,055                 | 370                       | 13,487                  | 1,000                     |
| 7/22/2016  | Friday      | 17 | 21,749         | 7,045                 | 1,144                     | 14,704                  | 1,000                     |
| 8/12/2016  | Friday      | 15 | 23,587         | 8,710                 | 2,759                     | 14,877                  | 1,000                     |
| 9/9/2016   | Friday      | 16 | 24,847         | 11,308                | 368                       | 13,539                  | 1,000                     |
| 10/27/2016 | Thursday    | 18 | 18,627         | 4,692                 | -                         | 13,936                  | 1,000                     |
| 11/21/2016 | Monday      | 19 | 14,850         | 3,583                 | -                         | 11,267                  | 1,000                     |
| 12/15/2016 | Thursday    | 18 | 18,490         | 4,525                 | -                         | 13,965                  | 1,000                     |
| 1/9/2017   | Monday      | 18 | 15,326         | 3,650                 | -                         | 11,676                  | 1,000                     |
| 2/9/2017   | Thursday    | 19 | 15,101         | 4,439                 | -                         | 10,662                  | 1,000                     |
| 3/15/2017  | Wednesday   | 19 | 14,902         | 3,606                 | -                         | 11,295                  | 1,000                     |
| 4/6/2017   | Thursday    | 17 | 16,939         | 4,839                 | 1,273                     | 12,099                  | 1,000                     |
| 5/18/2017  | Thursday    | 18 | 17,787         | 7,493                 | 127                       | 10,294                  | 1,000                     |

| Unit/Scenario    | No Cogen     | Status Quo | Solar Reduction | CHP Reduction | Battery Reduction |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Total (Kw)       | 220,746      | 68,945     | 6,041           | 151,802       | 12,000            |
| \$/Kw            | \$ 11.87     | \$ 11.87   | \$ 11.87        | \$ 11.87      | \$ 12.87          |
| Total Costs (\$) | \$ 2,620,260 | \$ 818,374 | \$ 71,701       | \$ 1,801,886  | \$ 154,440        |
| \$/kwh           |              | \$ 0.0182  | \$ 0.0016       |               | \$ 0.0034         |



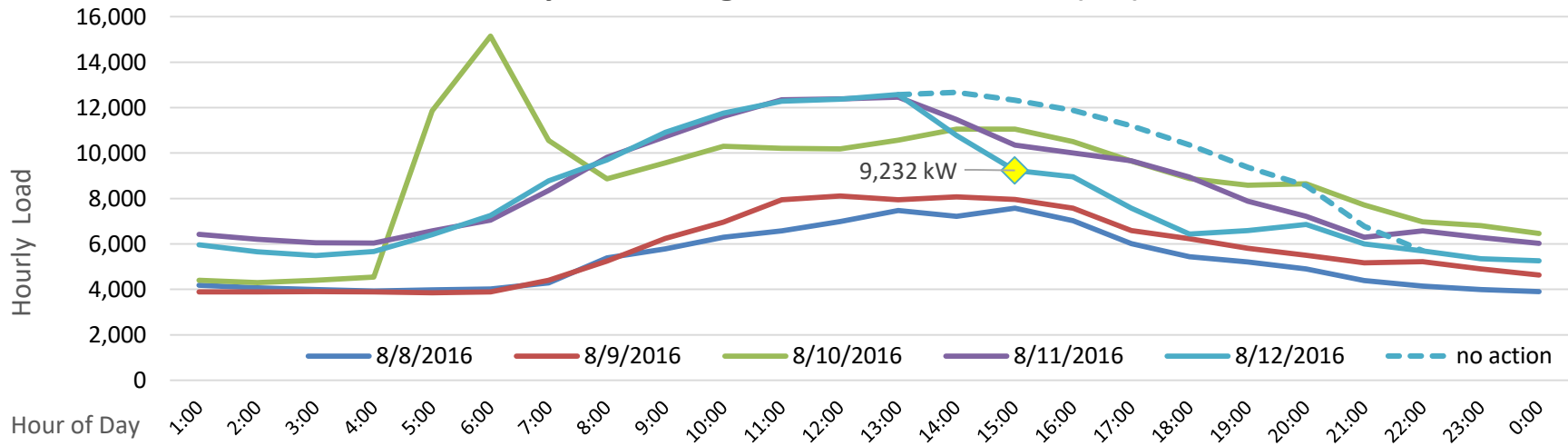
# COST ANATOMY | Supply Costs





| Year     | Applicable Time Range | Settlement Rate (\$/kW/month) | Reserve Margin | Effective Rate (\$/kW/month) | UMASS AMHERST Peak (kW) | Estimated Annual Capacity Cost | Monthly Capacity Costs | Capacity Costs (\$/kwh) | Potential Savings per 1 MW Reduction |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Peak '15 | 6/1/2016 - 5/31/2017  | \$2.88                        | 56%            | \$4.49                       | 8,811                   | \$475,033                      | \$39,586               | \$0.0105                | \$53,914                             |
| Peak '16 | 6/1/2017 - 5/31/2018  | \$7.44                        | 49%            | \$11.09                      | 9,232                   | \$1,228,107                    | \$102,342              | \$0.027                 | \$133,027                            |
| Peak '17 | 6/1/2018 - 5/31/2019  | \$9.29                        | 53%            | \$14.21                      | 4,621                   | \$788,178                      | \$65,682               | \$0.017                 | \$170,564                            |
| Peak '18 | 6/1/2019 - 5/31/2020  | \$7.03                        | 51%            | \$10.62                      | 6,732                   | \$857,546                      | \$71,462               | \$0.019                 | \$127,384                            |
| Peak '19 | 6/1/2020 - 5/31/2021  | \$9.55                        | 51%            | \$14.42                      | 5,732                   | \$991,900                      | \$82,658               | \$0.022                 | \$173,046                            |
| Peak '20 | 6/1/2021 - 5/31/2022  | \$5.30                        | 51%            | \$8.00                       | 5,732                   | \$550,478                      | \$45,873               | \$0.012                 | \$96,036                             |
| Peak '21 | 6/1/2022 - 5/31/2023  | \$4.63                        | 51%            | \$6.99                       | 5,732                   | \$480,890                      | \$40,074               | \$0.011                 | \$83,896                             |

Daily Load During the Week of Peak Hour (kW)



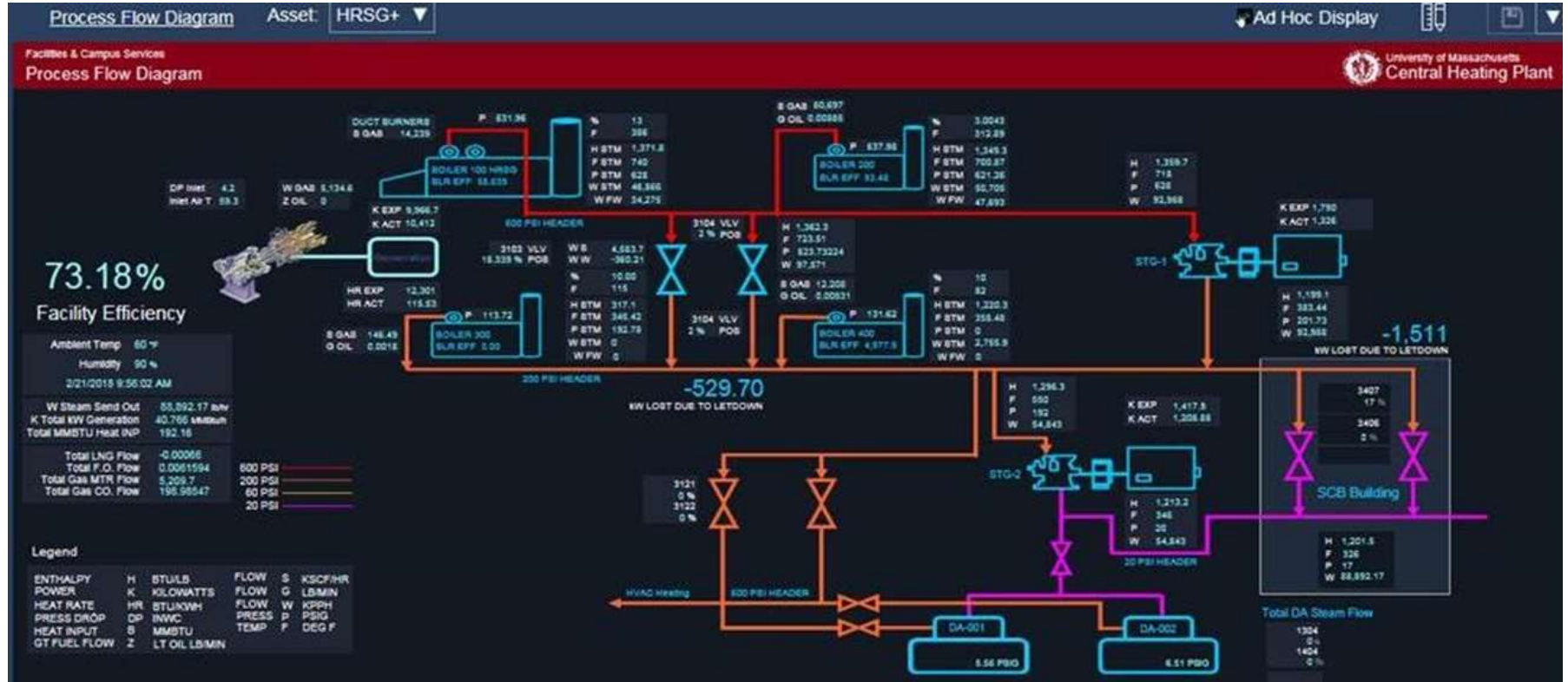




# ENERGY COMMAND CENTER



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1. Operate plant more effectively and efficiently
2. Deliver better visibility to operators
3. Add building level data to recalibrate building operations

## FUEL ARBITRAGE

With multiple fuels onsite, and live market data, the Energy Command Center will make arbitrage opportunities apparent.

## OPERATIONAL AWARENESS

Intuitive dashboards and consolidated data allows operators to have more insight into how their plant is operating.

## BUILDING DIAGNOSTICS

Providing whole building level data and internal building sensor data will provide actionable data to identify issues in real time.



CENTRAL HEATING PLANT





ONSITE LNG STATION

## TRACKED MARKET DATA

1. Electricity (LMP Day Ahead + Real Time)
2. Natural Gas Day Ahead
3. Static Contracted Prices and Volumes

### CHARGE OR DISCHARGE BATTERY

Monitoring the cost of electricity and campus demand, operators can choose the best time to dispatch this resource.

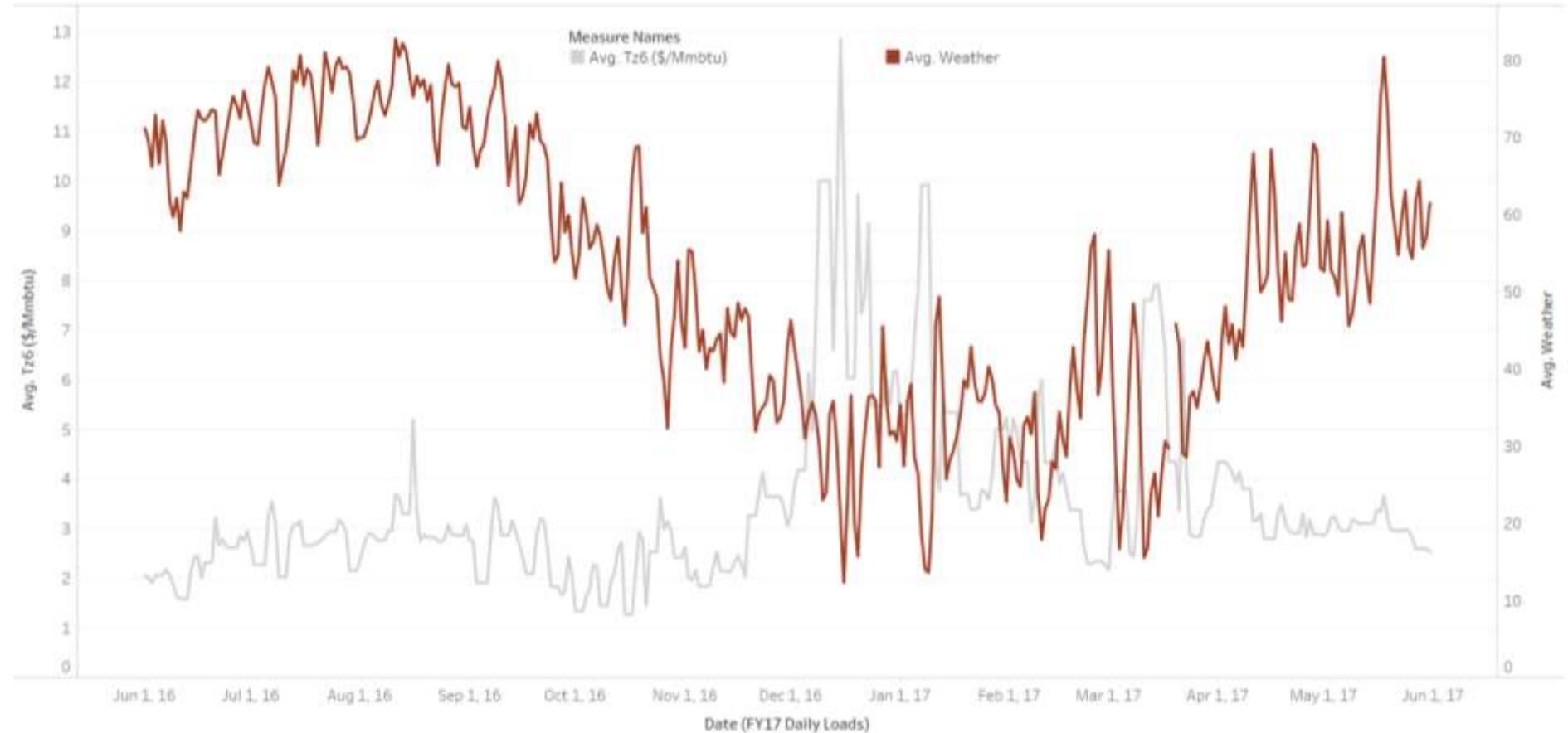
### MAKE OR BUY ELECTRICITY

During market spikes, it may be more effective to back down generation and purchase from the grid.

### FUEL ARBITRAGE

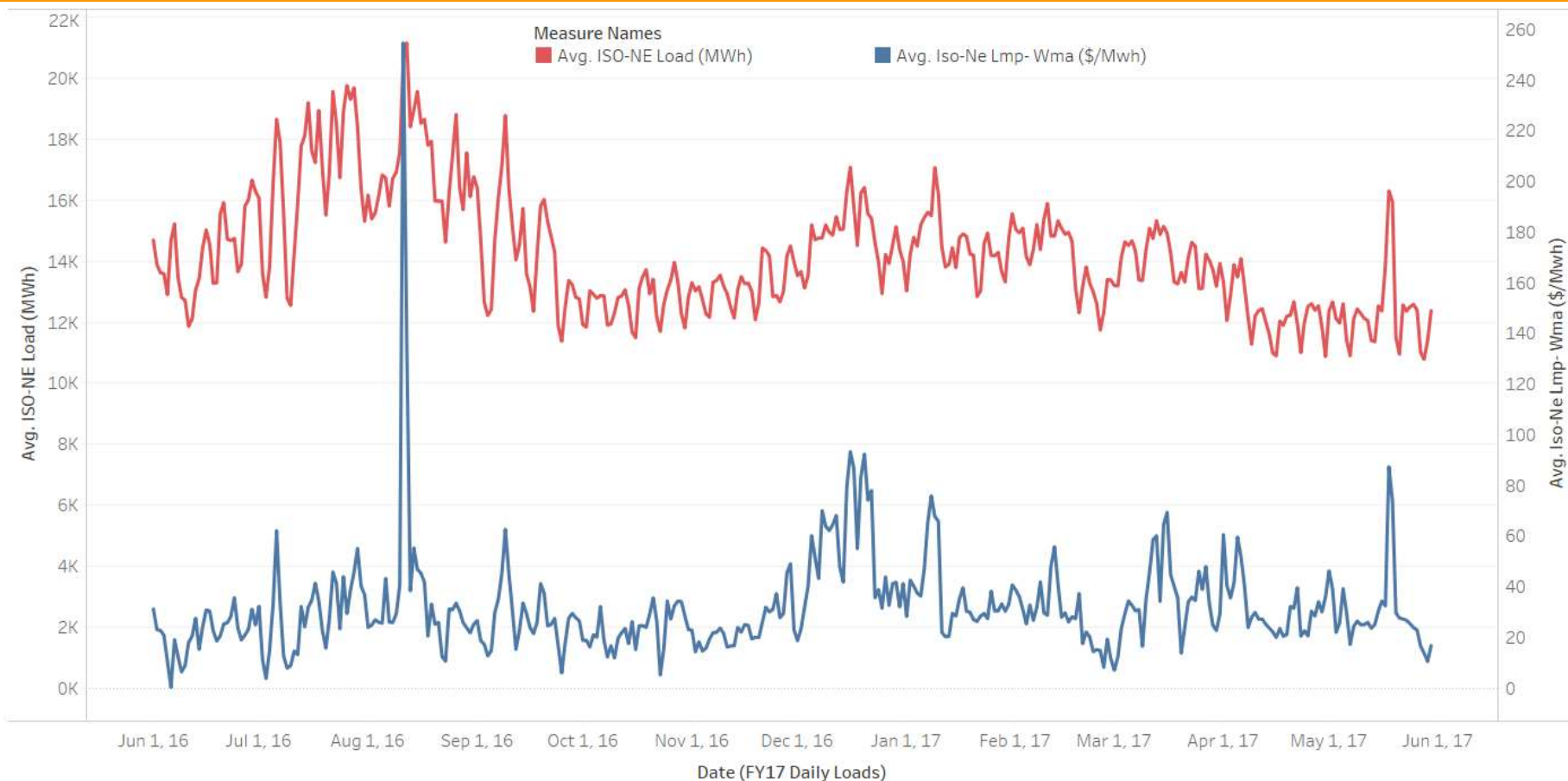
With Natural Gas, LNG, and Oil at the plants disposal, choosing the right fuel to use is apparent.





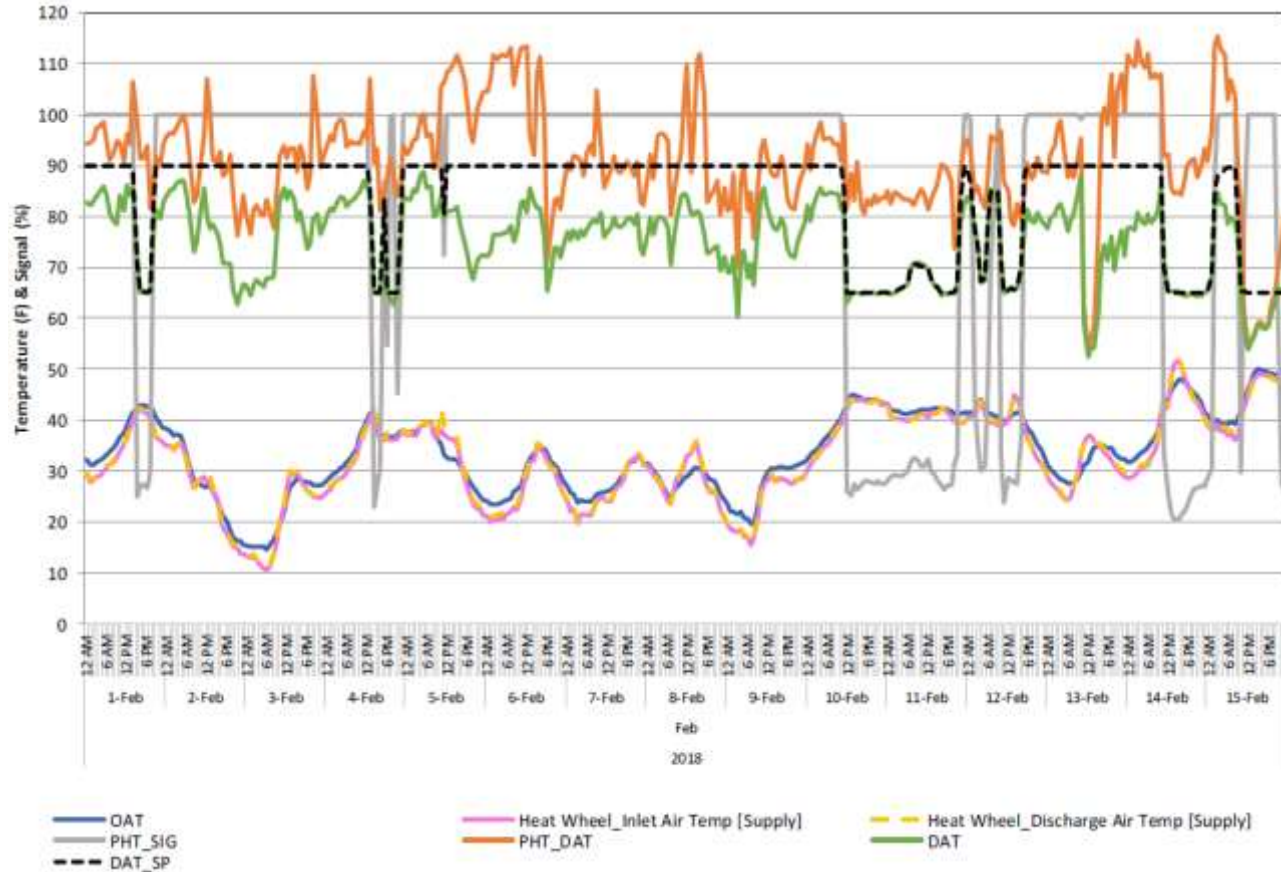


# ECC | ISO-NE Load & LMP Pricing





# ECC | Morrill- Heat Recovery Wheel (HRW)



- ERV2 is 100% Outside air, constant volume unit and runs 24/7 and contains a HRW
- Data shows HRW in not turning when the heat when command and status points are ON.
- Missed opportunities to preheat incoming air
- **Estimated Annual Savings:**
  - \$16,803
  - 933 Mlbs





# THANK YOU

