

Overview of CalPlug Research



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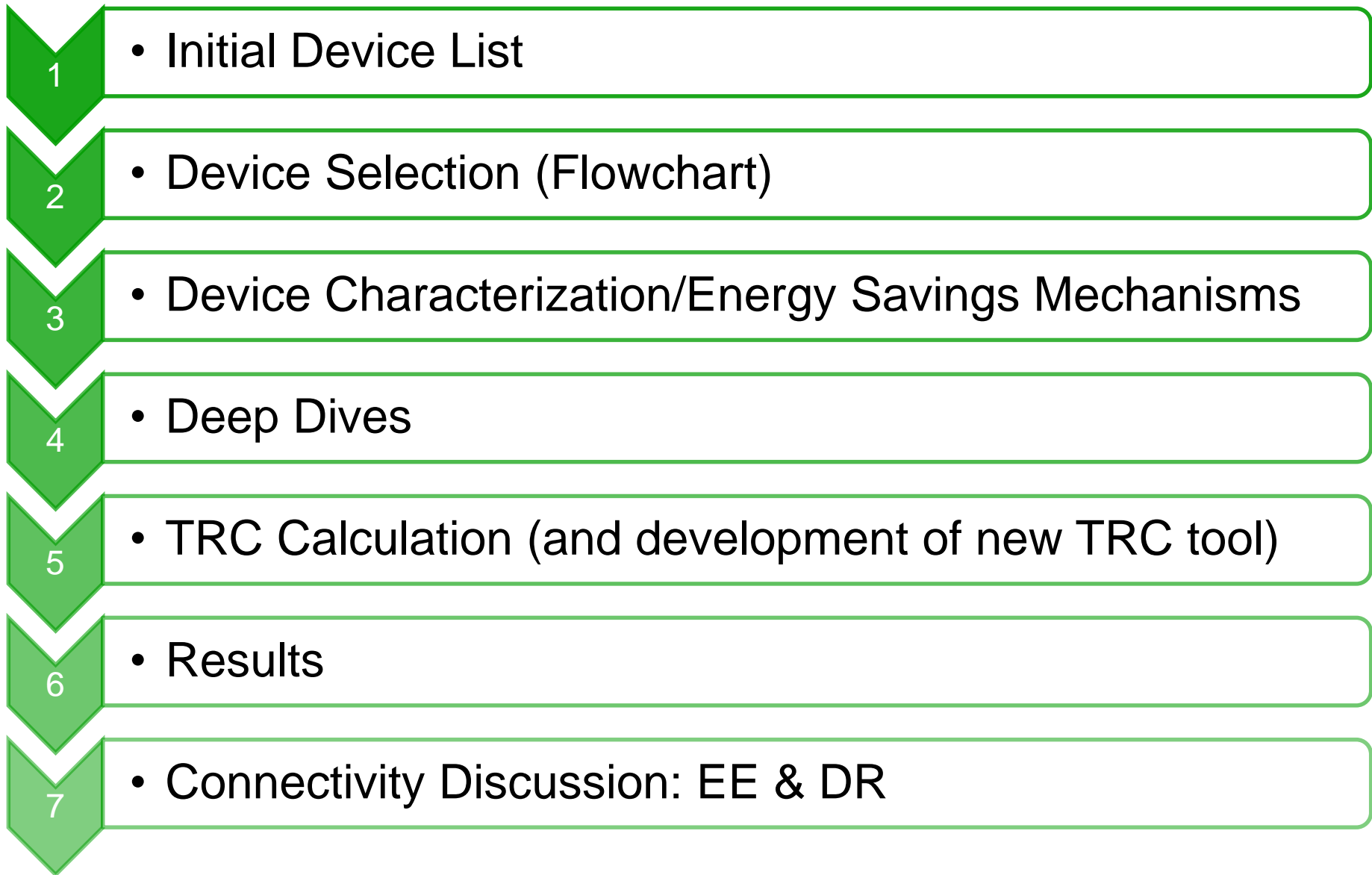
EE and DR Program Opportunities in Connected Plug Load Devices (SDG&E)

Project Goals:

- Provide insight into under-researched connected devices
- Assess potential energy savings for connectivity in residential plug loads
- Make relevant EE and DR program recommendations



Approach



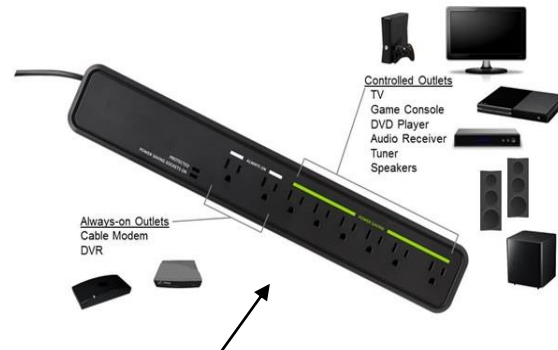
Initial Device List and Selection

Significant Residential Plug Loads

Device OR System

Evaluation for:

1. Connectivity
2. Market Trends
3. Program Savings Potential



APS with controlled devices



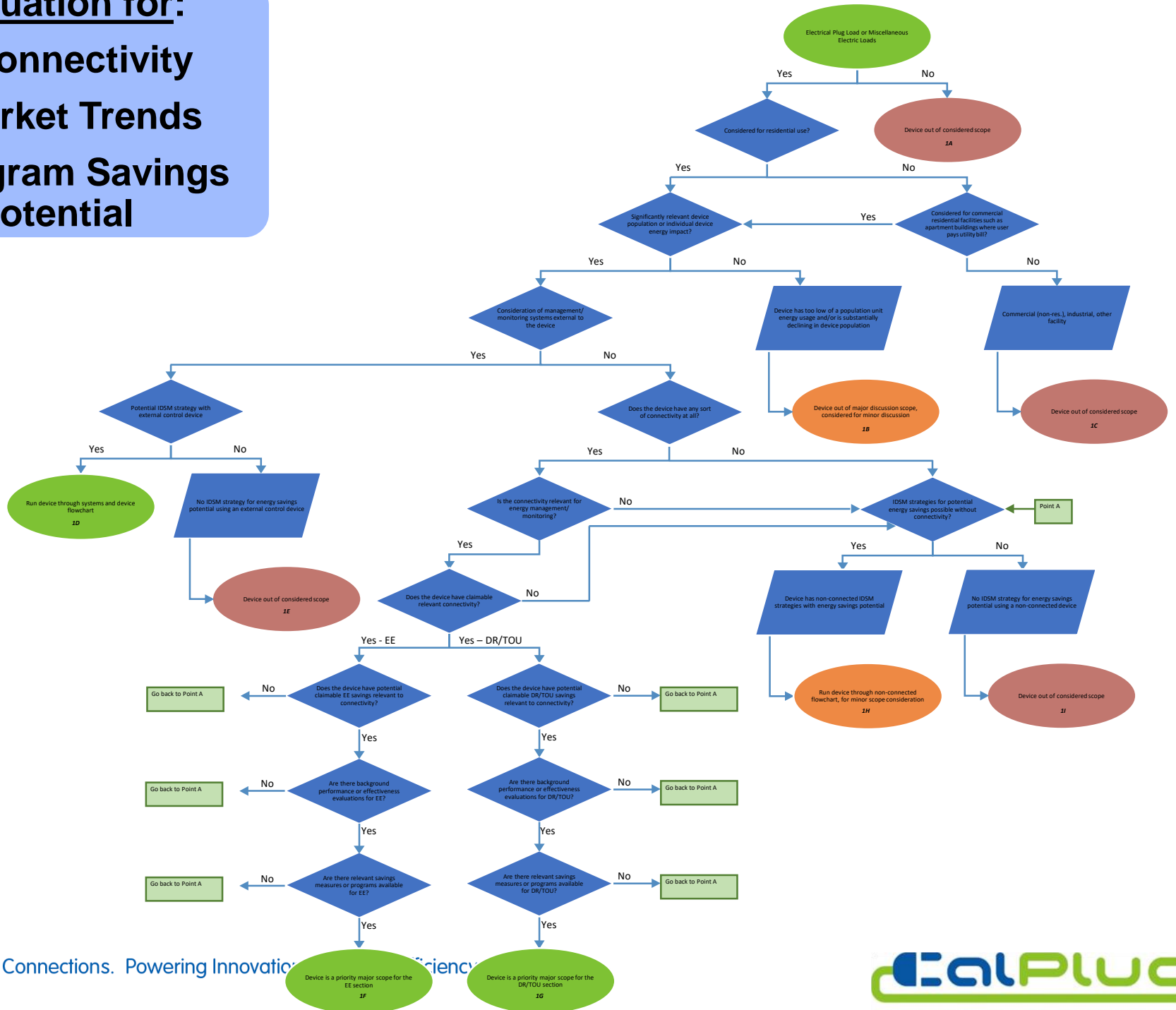
Device with onboard energy management



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Evaluation for:

- 1. Connectivity**
- 2. Market Trends**
- 3. Program Savings Potential**



CalPlug Connectivity Classification

Connectivity Class	Class Identification	Class Description
0	Non-Connected (Null Case)	Power management w/out connectivity
1	Reporting Only	Energy usage reporting; manual DR notifications
2	Real Time Monitoring w/Control	Connectivity class 1 + ability to adjust settings remotely
3	Demand Response (Automated)	Remote triggering for DR actions
4	Network-Based Device Management	Remote/cloud capability to control or fine tune device operation
5	Network-Based Management w/ Edge Computing Control	Connectivity class 4 + capability of local (edge) processing



Assessing Cost Effectiveness

- **TRC = Total Resource Cost**
- **Problem: Insufficient data**
- **Solution: We created a new assessment tool for modified TRC calculation**
 - **Simplifies and streamlines the variables**
 - **Allows a range of inputs to reflect uncertain data**
 - **Produces reasonable program performance bounds to assess cost-effectiveness**



Simplified TRC Calculation

Equation:
$$TRC = \frac{Benefit}{Cost} = \frac{UAC_t + TC_t}{PRC_t + PCN + UIC_t}$$

Cost Effectiveness = TRC > 1

	Variables	Definition of Variables
Benefits	UAC _t	Utility avoided supply costs in year t (Energy savings)
	TC _t	Tax credits in year t
Costs	PRC _t	Program Administrator program costs in year t
	PCN	Net Participant Costs
	UIC _t	Utility increased supply costs in year t



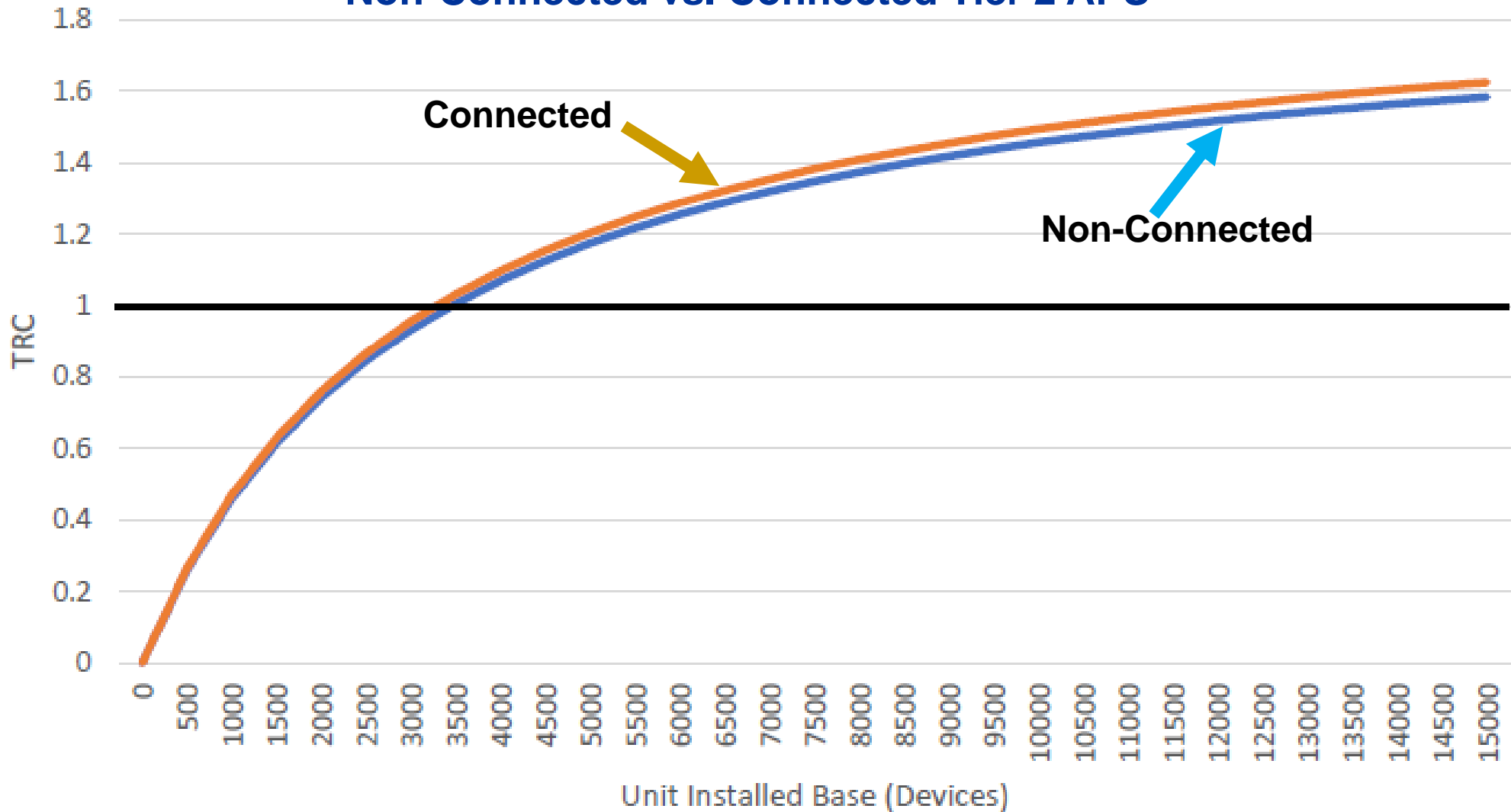
Results: Devices/Systems (EE)

Device/System	CA Work Paper	Energy Star Specific Product Category	Modeled lifetime (yr)	Model Max TRC
Connected Refrigerator (v. non-connected) Class 1,2,3,4	✓	✓	14	0.05
Connected Washing Machine (v. non-connected) Class 1,2,3,4	✗	✗	11-15	0.62
Variable Speed Pool Pump (v. 2-speed) Class 1,2,3	✗	✓	9-11	5.71
Smart Plug with Window AC Unit (v. without smart plug) Class 1,2,3	✗	✗	3-5	1.6
Smart Plug with Hot Water Dispenser (v. without smart plug) Class 1,2,3	✗	✗	3-5	0.97
Tier 2 APS with AV/Entertainment (v. without APS) Class 1	✓	✗	3-5	1.6



Example TRC Calculation – Tier 2 APS Comparison

Non-Connected vs. Connected Tier 2 APS



- Non-Connected Tier 2 APS Unit Energy Net Savings (234 kWh/yr)
- Connected Tier 2 APS Unit Energy Net Savings (240 kWh/yr)

So Does Connectivity Save Energy?

- **Comparison between connected and non-connected Tier 2 APS shows almost identical hardware, software, and functionality**
 - **Connectivity adds user monitoring features, but no real extended EE**
 - **Connectivity features lead to only about 6 kWh/year additional savings per field trial results**

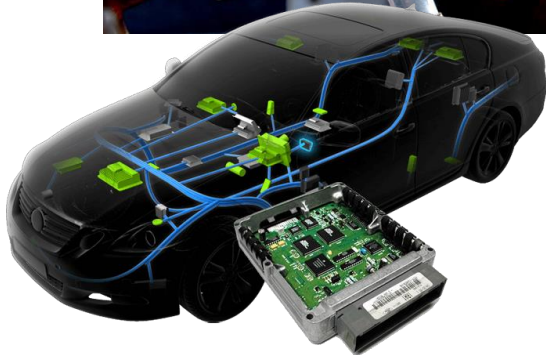
- **Similar findings for other devices:**
 - **Washing machines**
 - **Refrigerators**
 - **VSD pool pumps**
 - **Smart plugs**



Technical Considerations of Connectivity

Role of Connectivity and Decision Space

Assessing value, accuracy, and actionability



Automatic and Coordinated Control

More parameters and potentially more stable decision space. Often logical rules: What added benefit can coordination, AI, or connectivity add?



Human in the loop (HIL) control

Summarized user feedback in a convenient user interface improves both usage efficiency and reduction of wasteful use estimated at 2-6% savings in many cases.



Energy Efficiency and Connectivity: Discussion

- **Current status of EE with Connectivity**
 - **Limited CA work completed to current date**
 - Need further device field tests
 - **Limited EE connectivity opportunities for plug load appliances**
 - Role of user interfaces and device interaction, expanding actionability and decision space
 - Connectivity enabling operation towards Human-in-the-Loop/User behavior
- **Extended considerations**
 - **Costs/overhead of connectivity**
 - **Integration into IoT systems/SHEMS**



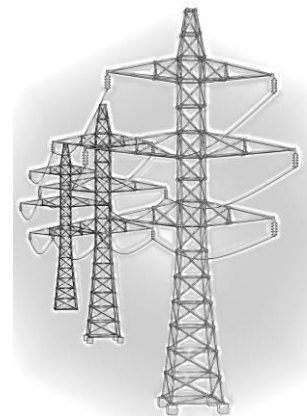
Connectivity and DR: Results

Device	Shift period duration (ENERGY STAR)	Shift savings (261 periods/yr) kWh/yr	Shed period duration (ENERGY STAR)	Shed savings (261 periods/yr) kWh/yr
Connected Refrigerator	4 hr	15.97 kWh/yr	10 min	1.53 kWh/yr
Connected Washing Machine	4 hr	15.40 kWh/yr (at 100%)	10 min	1.55 kWh/yr (at 100%)
VSD Pool Pump	4 hr	63.20 kWh/yr	20 min	8.10 kWh/yr



Connectivity and DR: Discussion

- **ENERGY STAR Smart Connected Devices category largely is focused on DR action.**
- **AutoDR relies on connectivity for control**
- **Load shift/shed limited for plug load devices**
 - **User experience**
- **DR solutions better suited to major appliances than smaller plug loads**
 - **Larger peak loads to shed**
 - **Physical control limits**



Summary

- **Connectivity offers limited EE savings in plug load devices**
 - **IoT systems in future may address this challenge**
- **Connectivity offers limited DR savings in plug loads**
 - **Potential for Human-in-the-Loop**
- **Recommendation: Continued collaboration between utilities, DOE/ ENERGY STAR program, and manufacturers to improve EE standards and DR protocols for plug loads**



Questions?

Thank you!

**CalPlug Team Presenters:
Joy Pixley, Katie Gladych, Michael Klopfer**



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