

Open Energy System Project

Basis of Hyphae in LF Energy

October 2020

February 2021

OES Project

SDG Group

Sony Computer Science Laboratories, Inc.



Agenda

1. Who we are
2. What we have achieved
3. Our technologies
4. Next steps

Sony Computer Science Laboratories

Research Policy

We conduct researches for the future of humanity apart from existing business area of Sony Group

“Think extreme, Act beyond borders”

Research Areas

Global Agenda



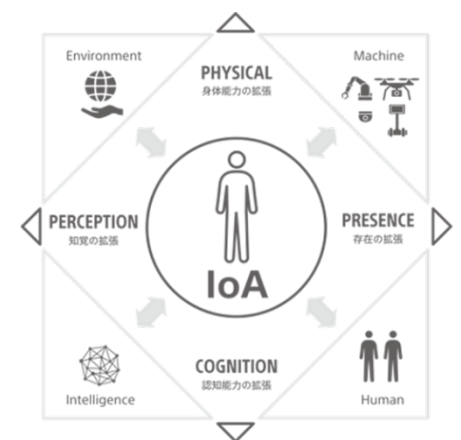
**SDGs – Energy(OES Project),
Healthcare, Agriculture, etc.**

Cybernetic Intelligence



**Data Analysis, AI,
etc.**

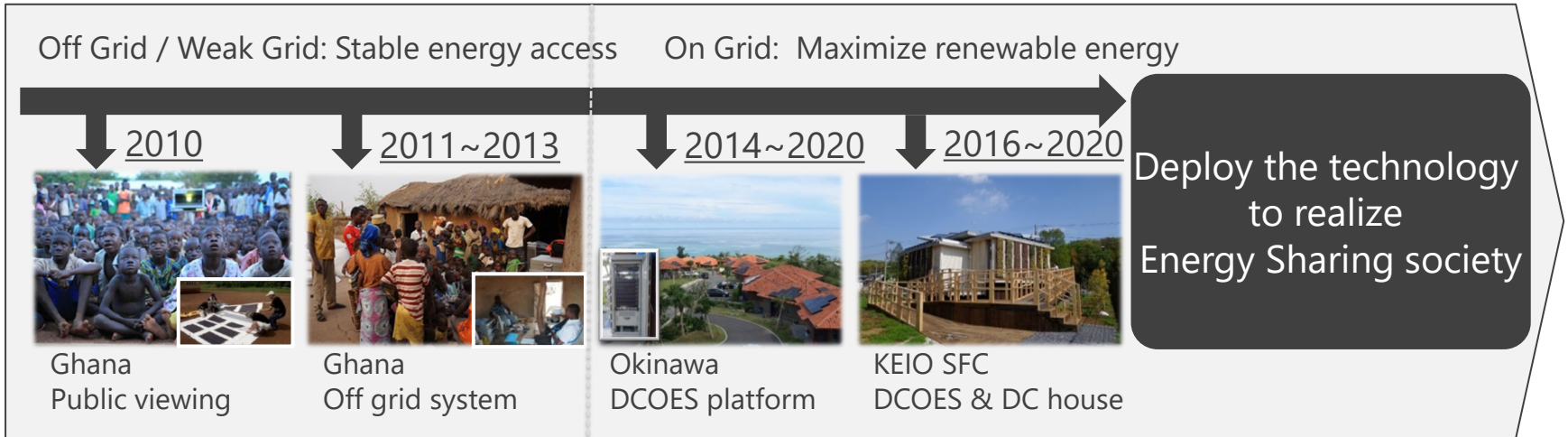
Human Augmentation



**Music, Language, Physical,
Perception, etc.**

OES Project History

For Sustainable energy society



Core technologies

- Storage based solution
- Autonomous distributed control
- Active current control

Physical P2P Energy Exchange Platform

Locally produced energy is shared among local users using peer-to-peer distribution mechanism.

Microgrid in Okinawa

Physical Peer to Peer Energy Exchange Platform

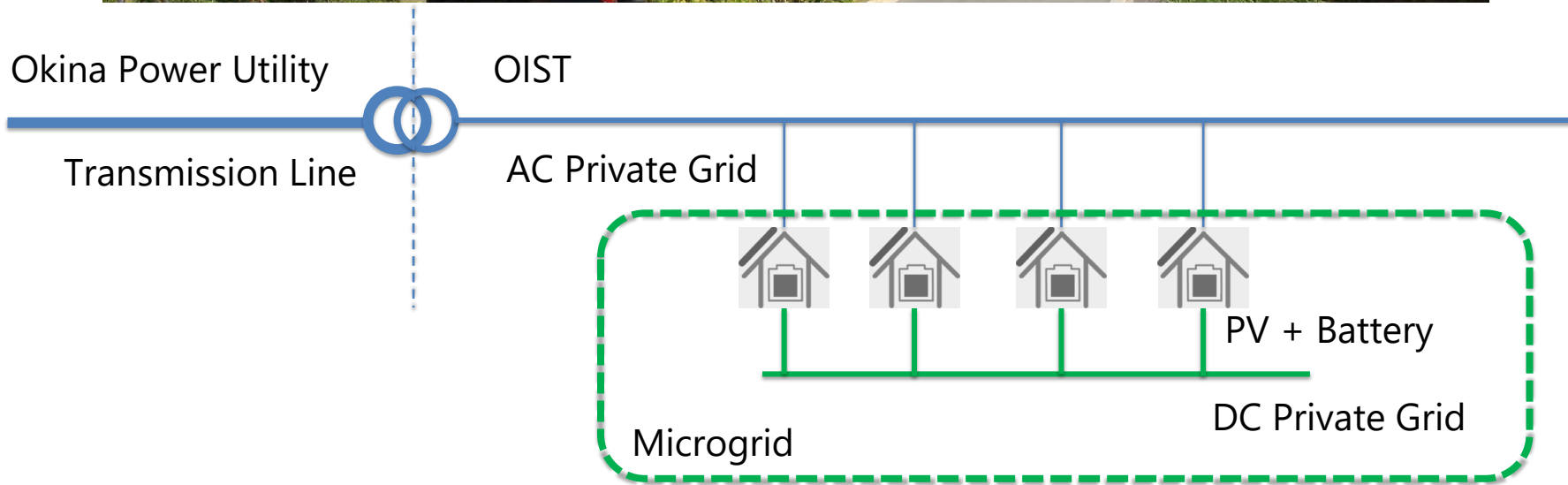
With Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduated University



- System installed to 19 Faculty houses located inside the university
- Behind the mater type of connection to the AC Grid.
- Each house has ether 2.8kW or 4.2kW PV Panels and 4.8kWh batteries.

Operation & Maintenance activities for more than **5** years since 2014 to 2020
Increase **10%** renewable energy up.

System configuration for OIST



Priority of Energy resource: Solar > Battery > Energy Sharing > AC

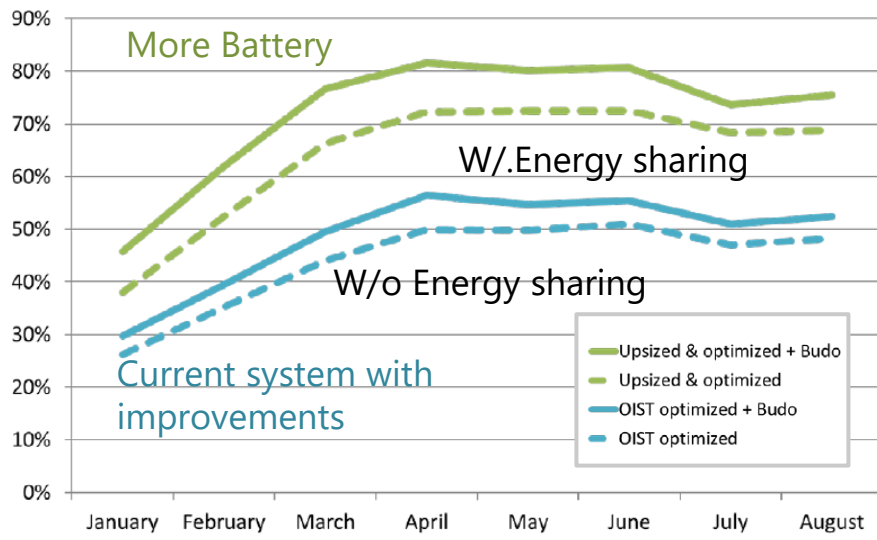
No reverse current flow from DC to AC



Effectiveness of energy sharing among batteries Sony CSL

Self-sufficient rate in OIST 2015

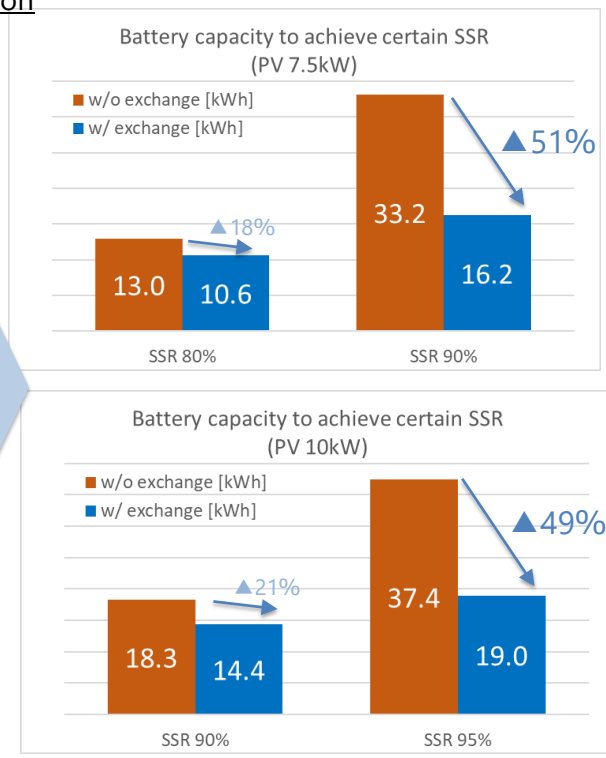
Actual data



消費はOISTの2015年の実データより
 バッテリー増強: Battery 4.8kWh => 12kWh
 改善版 Sharing current 2A=>7A / Change UPS trigger level / Reduce loss

More Self-sufficient rate with more PV

Simulation



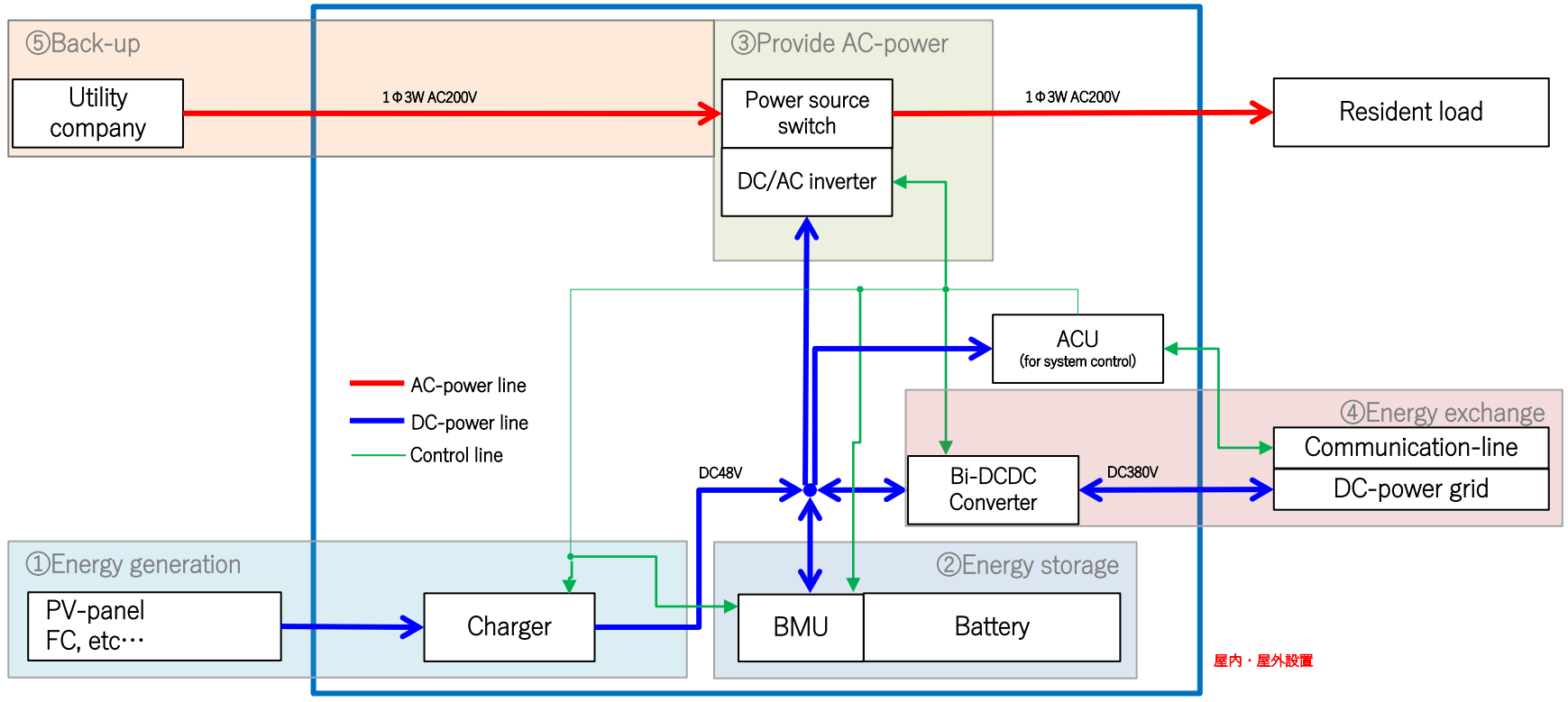
Energy sharing with battery consumes more renewable energy within a community effectively

Hardware in OIST case

Battery system for energy exchange

- ① Energy generation : DC
» PV, FC, etc.
- ② Energy storage : DC
- ③ Energy supply for appliances : DC/AC
- ④ Energy exchange : DC
- ⑤ Backup energy source : (AC)

Share energy among batteries in the community by charge/discharge battery. Reserve backup energy source for the case of lack of battery.



System overview

System administrator

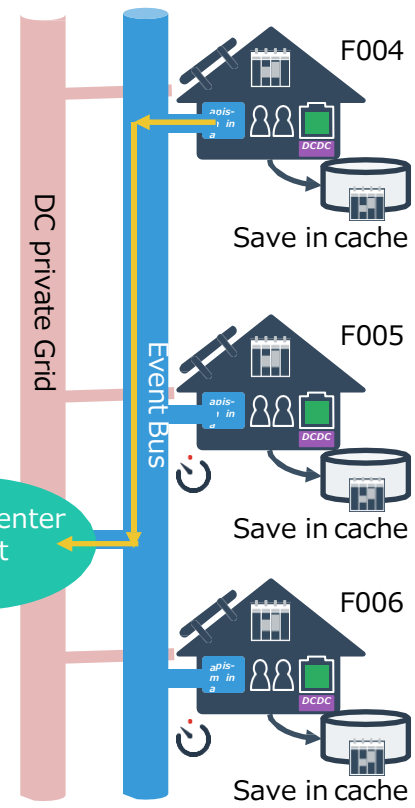


- System monitoring
- Trouble management
- Firmware management
- Scenario management

Service Center

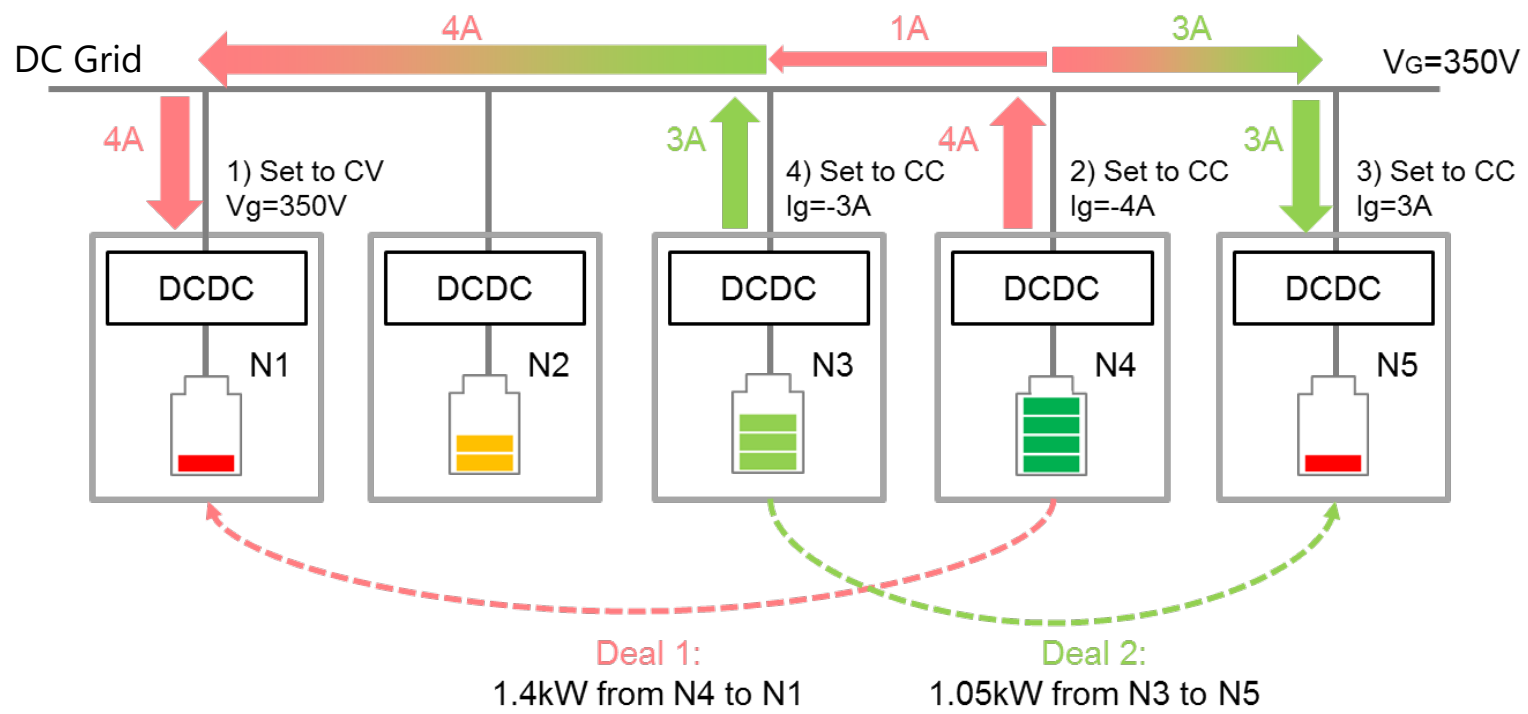


Customer site



Physical P2P energy exchange

APIS : Autonomous Power Interchange System



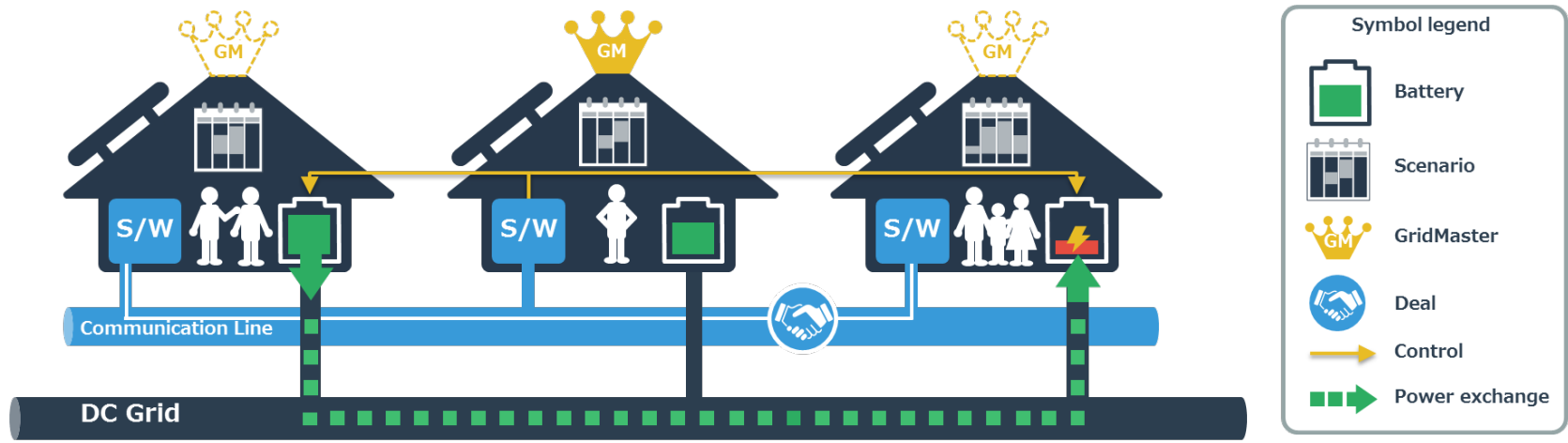
Physical P2P : Energy exchange between certain nodes, certain amount.

CVCC : Control of power flow without having to worry about physical phenomena caused by location of the houses etc.

DC Bus : DC-DC converters are to be turned-on only during energy exchange in order to minimize the loss.

Autonomous distributed control

APIS : Autonomous Power Interchange System

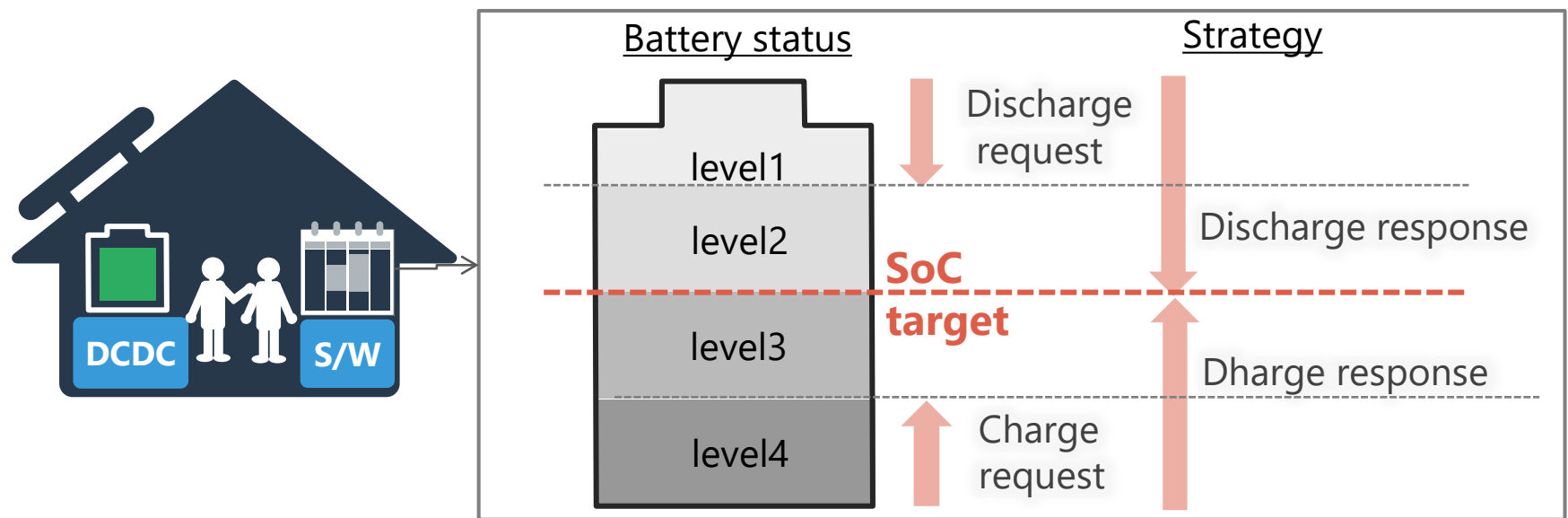


Main points of the APIS

- No central control unit
- Each node has the same software
- Each node check the battery and scenario to determine its action

Energy Exchange Scenario

- State of Charge (SoC) Target energy exchange



	SOC level	Amount	Request		Accept		8:00-17:00
			Discharge	Charge	Discharge	Charge	
level1	90-100	4320-4800	limitWh = 4320	×	limitWh = 3600	×	17:00-20:00
level2	75-90	3600-4320	×	×		×	
level3	60-75	2880-3600	×	×	×	limitWh = 3600	...
level4	0-60	0-2880	×	limitWh = 2880	×		

scenario.json

```

"00:00:00-24:00:00" : {
  "batteryStatus" : {
    "4320-"      : "excess",      level1,
    "3600-4320" : "sufficient",  level2,
    "2880-3600" : "scarce",     level3,
    "-2880"     : "short"       level4
  },

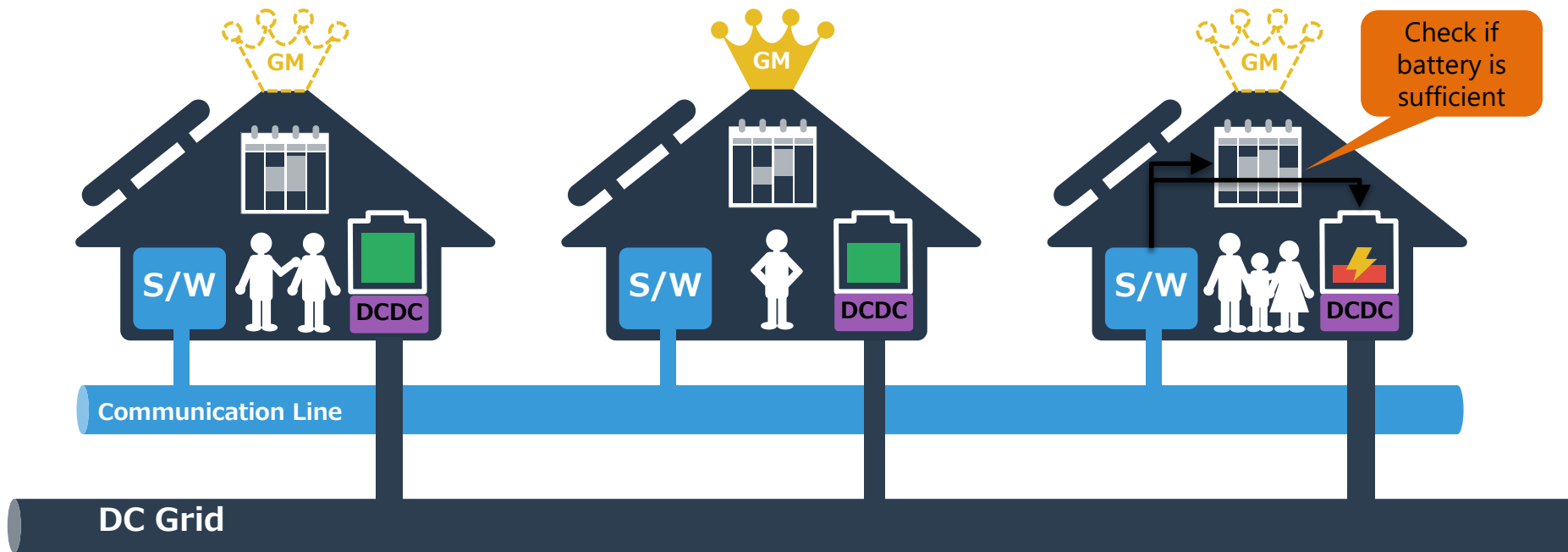
  "request" : {
    "excess" : {
      "discharge" : {
        "limitWh" : 4320,
        "pointPerWh" : 10
      }
    },
    "sufficient" : {
    },
    "scarce" : {
    },
    "short" : {
      "charge" : {
        "limitWh" : 2880,
        "pointPerWh" : 10
      }
    }
  },
},

"accept" : {
  "excess" : {
    "discharge" : {
      "limitWh" : 3600,
      "pointPerWh" : 10
    }
  },
  "sufficient" : {
    "discharge" : {
      "limitWh" : 3600,
      "pointPerWh" : 10
    }
  },
  "scarce" : {
    "charge" : {
      "limitWh" : 3600,
      "pointPerWh" : 10
    }
  },
  "short" : {
    "charge" : {
      "limitWh" : 3600,
      "pointPerWh" : 10
    }
  }
},
}

```

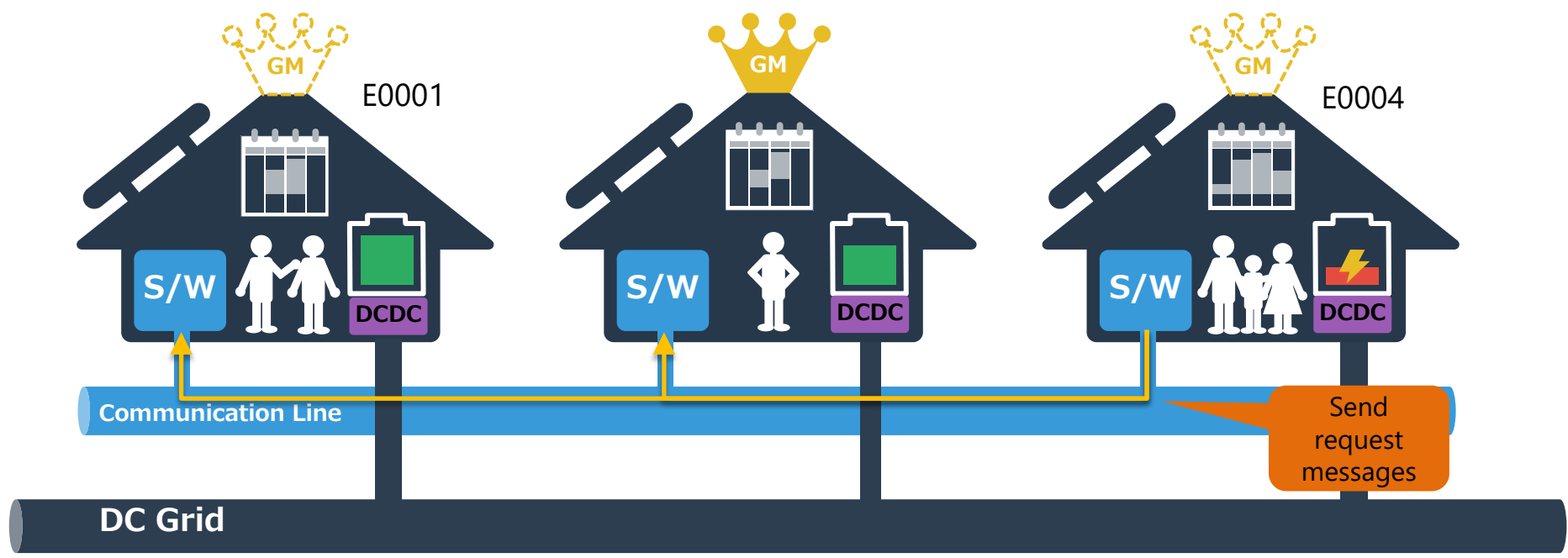
<https://github.com/SonyCSL/apis-main/blob/master/exe/scenario.json>

Autonomous distributed control (1)



1. The software checks battery level and evaluates scenario (target battery level).

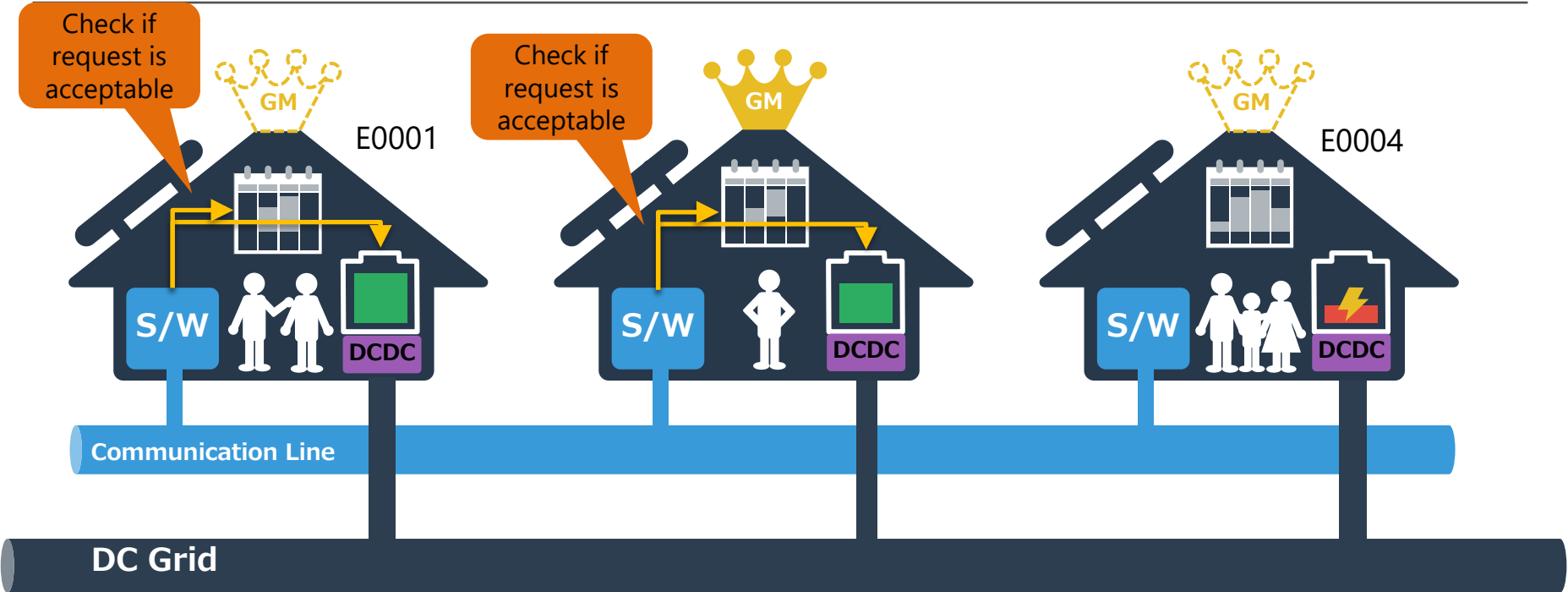
Autonomous distributed control (2)



1. The software checks battery level and evaluates scenario (target battery level).
2. If battery level is lower than scenario, the software sends request messages to other units.

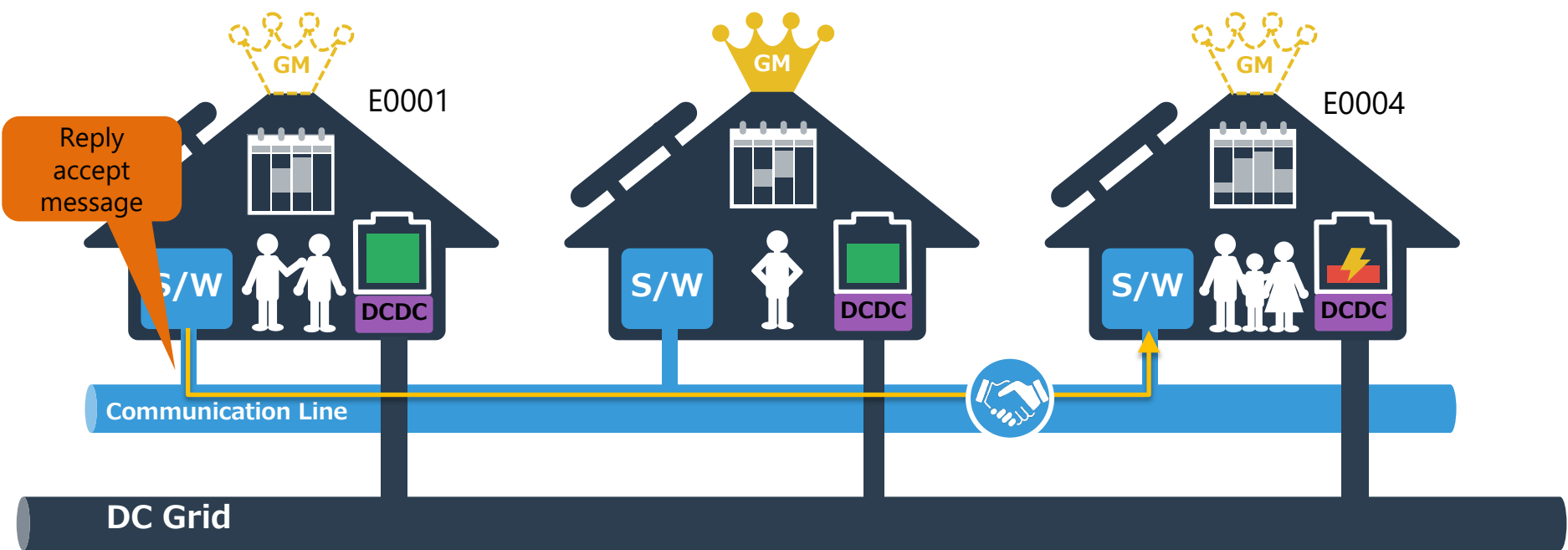
```
Messages from E0004 to all request :  
{ "type": "charge", "amountWh": 607, "pointPerWh": 10.0, "efficientGridVoltageV": 312.0, "dateTime": "2020/01/01-00:14:40", "dealGridCurrentA": 1.0, "unitId": "E004" }
```

Autonomous distributed control (3)



1. The software checks battery level and evaluates scenario (target battery level).
2. If battery level is lower than scenario, the software sends request messages to other units.
3. If the software receives a request from other unit, it evaluates its own battery level and checks if it can accept the request.

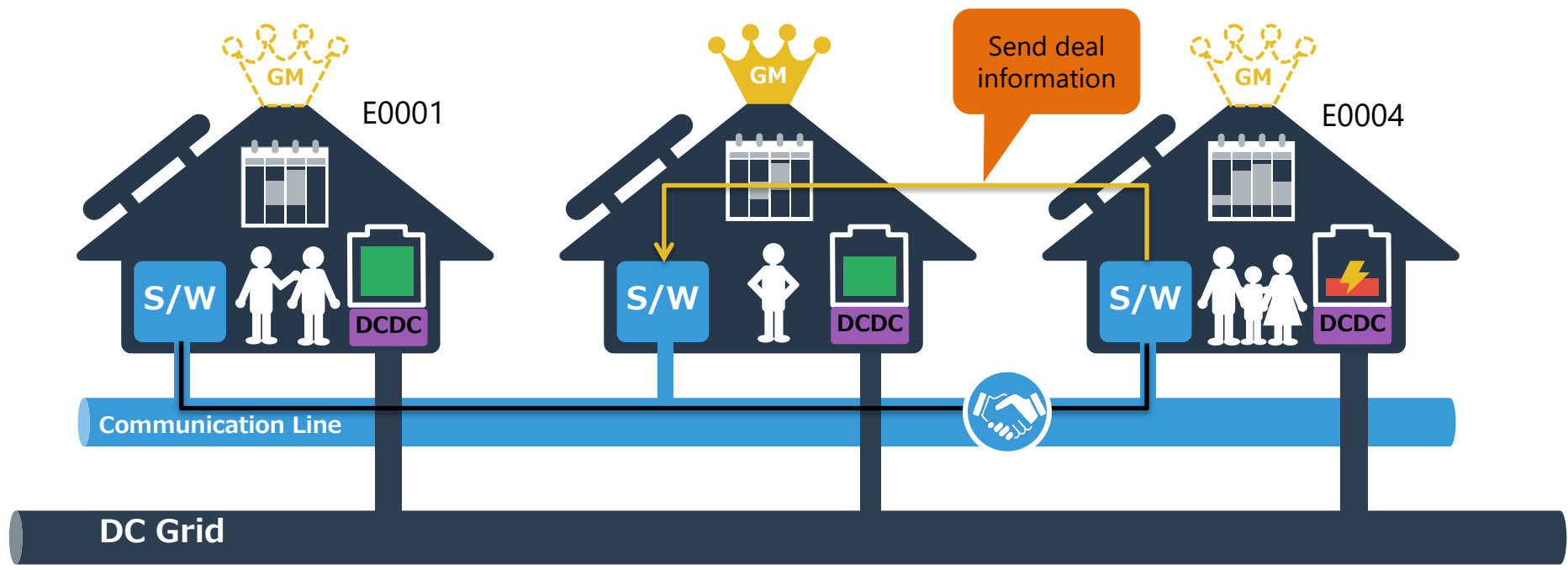
Autonomous distributed control (4)



1. The software checks battery level and evaluates scenario (target battery level).
2. If battery level is lower than scenario, the software sends request messages to other units.
3. If the software receives a request from other unit, it evaluates its own battery level and checks if it can accept the request.
4. If the request is acceptable, it replies with an accept message.

```
Messages from E0001 to E0004
accept :
{"type":"discharge","amountWh":1096,"pointPerWh":10.0,"efficientGridVoltageV":312.0,"dateTime":"2020/01/01-00:14:40","dealGridCurrentA":1.0,"unitId":"E001"}
```

Autonomous distributed control (5)



1. The software checks battery level and evaluates scenario (target battery level).
2. If battery level is lower than scenario, the software sends request messages to other units.
3. If the software receives a request from other unit, it evaluates its own battery level and checks if it can accept the request.
4. If the request is acceptable, it replies with an accept message.
5. If requested unit receives an accept message, it sends deal information to Grid Master (GM).

Autonomous distributed control (5)

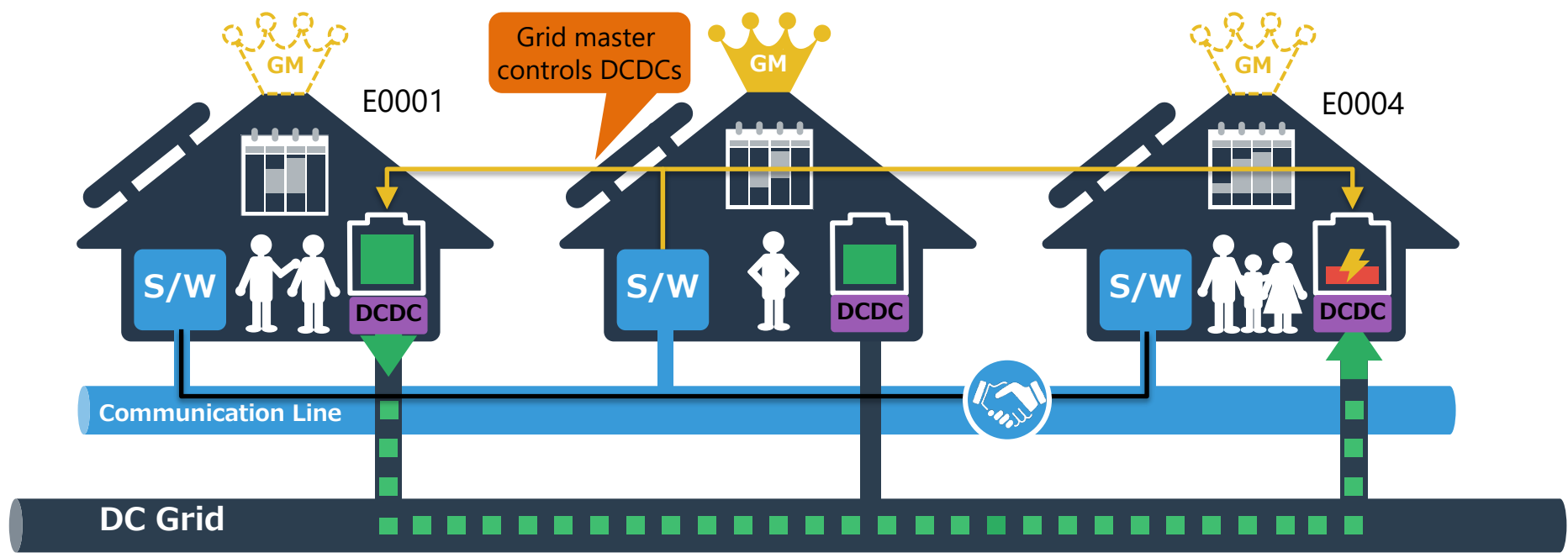


1. The software checks battery level and evaluates scenario (target battery level).
2. If battery level is lower than scenario, the software sends request messages to other units.
3. If the software receives a request from other unit, it evaluates its own battery level and checks if it can

Messages from E0004 to Grid Master
Deal:

```
{
  "unitId": "E004",
  "negotiationId": "9a9b3fd6-dcf0-4673-bdd1-a7c707172f2c",
  "requestUnitId": "E004",
  "acceptUnitId": "E001",
  "requestDateTime": "2020/01/01-00:14:40",
  "acceptDateTime": "2020/01/01-00:14:40",
  "requestPointPerWh": 10.0,
  "acceptPointPerWh": 10.0,
  "requestDealGridCurrentA": 1.0,
  "acceptDealGridCurrentA": 1.0,
  "type": "charge",
  "chargeUnitId": "E004",
  "dischargeUnitId": "E001",
  "pointPerWh": 10.0,
  "chargeUnitEfficientGridVoltageV": 312.0,
  "dischargeUnitEfficientGridVoltageV": 312.0,
  "dealGridCurrentA": 1.0,
  "requestAmountWh": 607,
  "acceptAmountWh": 1096,
  "dealAmountWh": 50,
  "dealId": "ac085f02-73b4-44bf-80ad-6dd5313becef",
  "createDateTime": "2020/01/01-00:15:40",
  "compensationTargetVoltageReferenceGridCurrentA": -1.0,
  "activateDateTime": "2020/01/01-00:16:00",
  "isMaster": true
}
```

Autonomous distributed control (6)

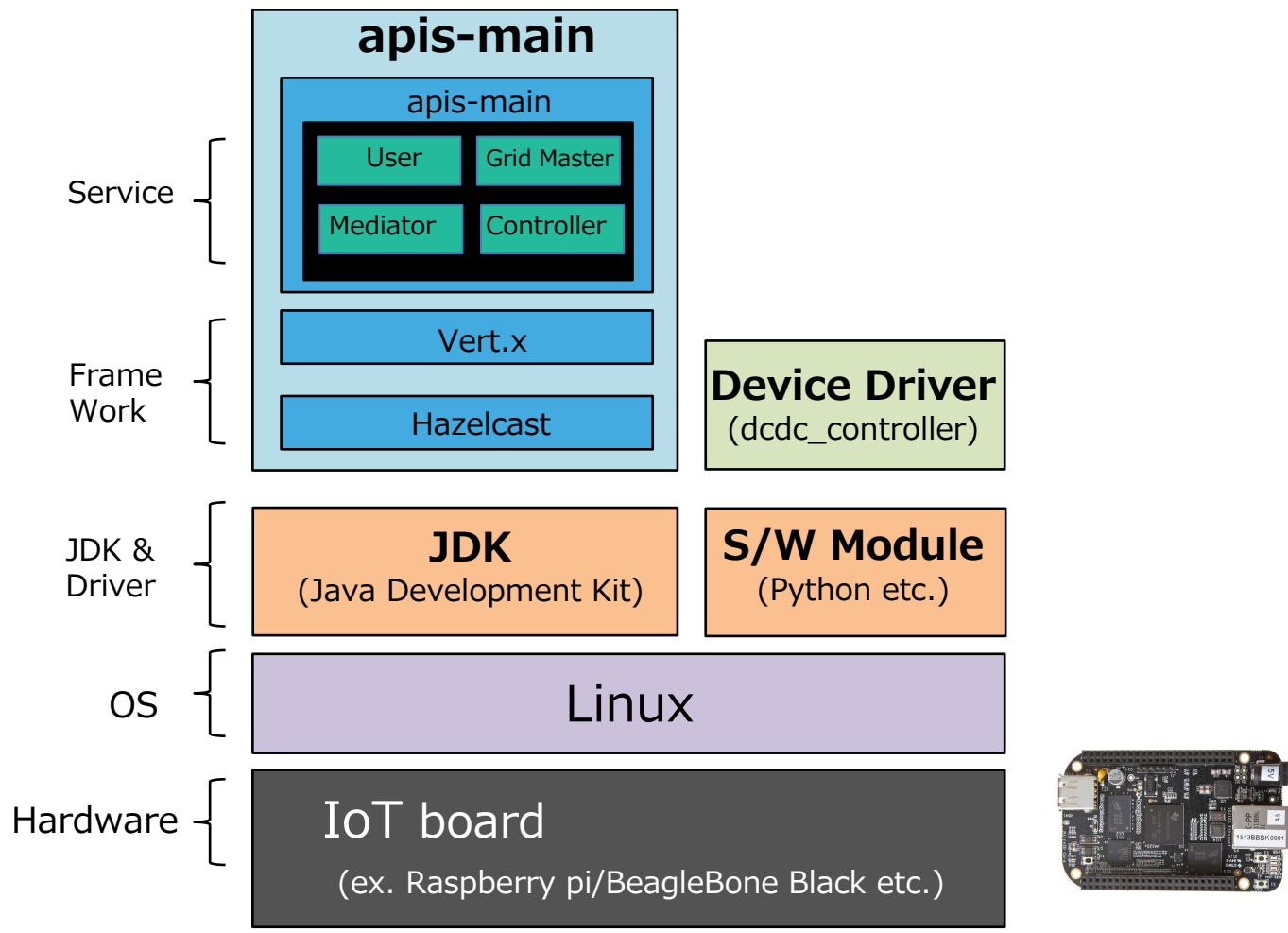


Grid master controls DCDCs

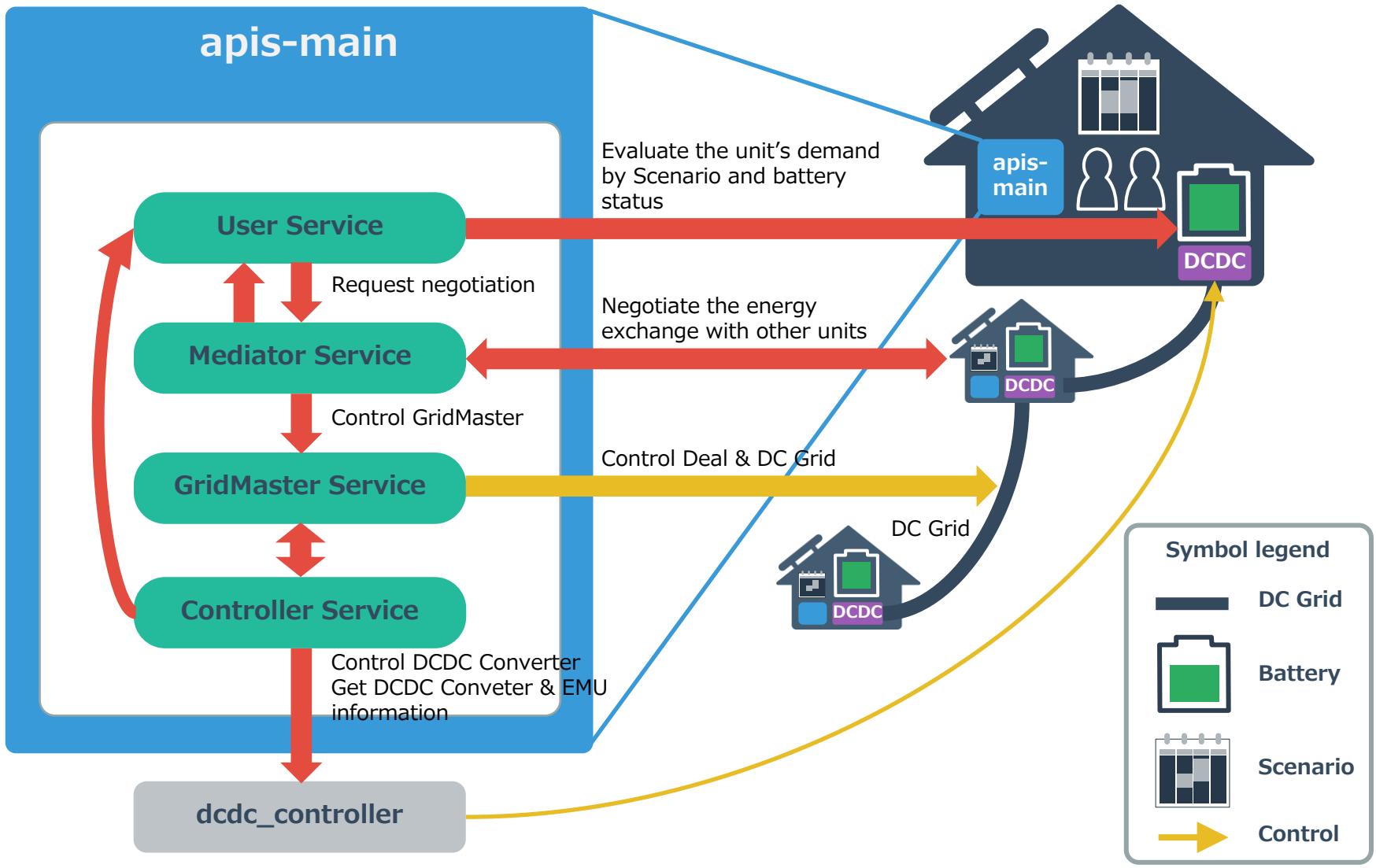
1. The software checks battery level and evaluates scenario (target battery level).
2. If battery level is lower than scenario, the software sends request messages to other units.
3. If the software receives a request from other unit, it evaluates its own battery level and checks if it can accept the request.
4. If the request is acceptable, it replies with an accept message.
5. If requested unit receives an accept message, it sends deal information to Grid Master (GM).
6. GM controls DCDCs to execute energy exchange.

APIS application stack

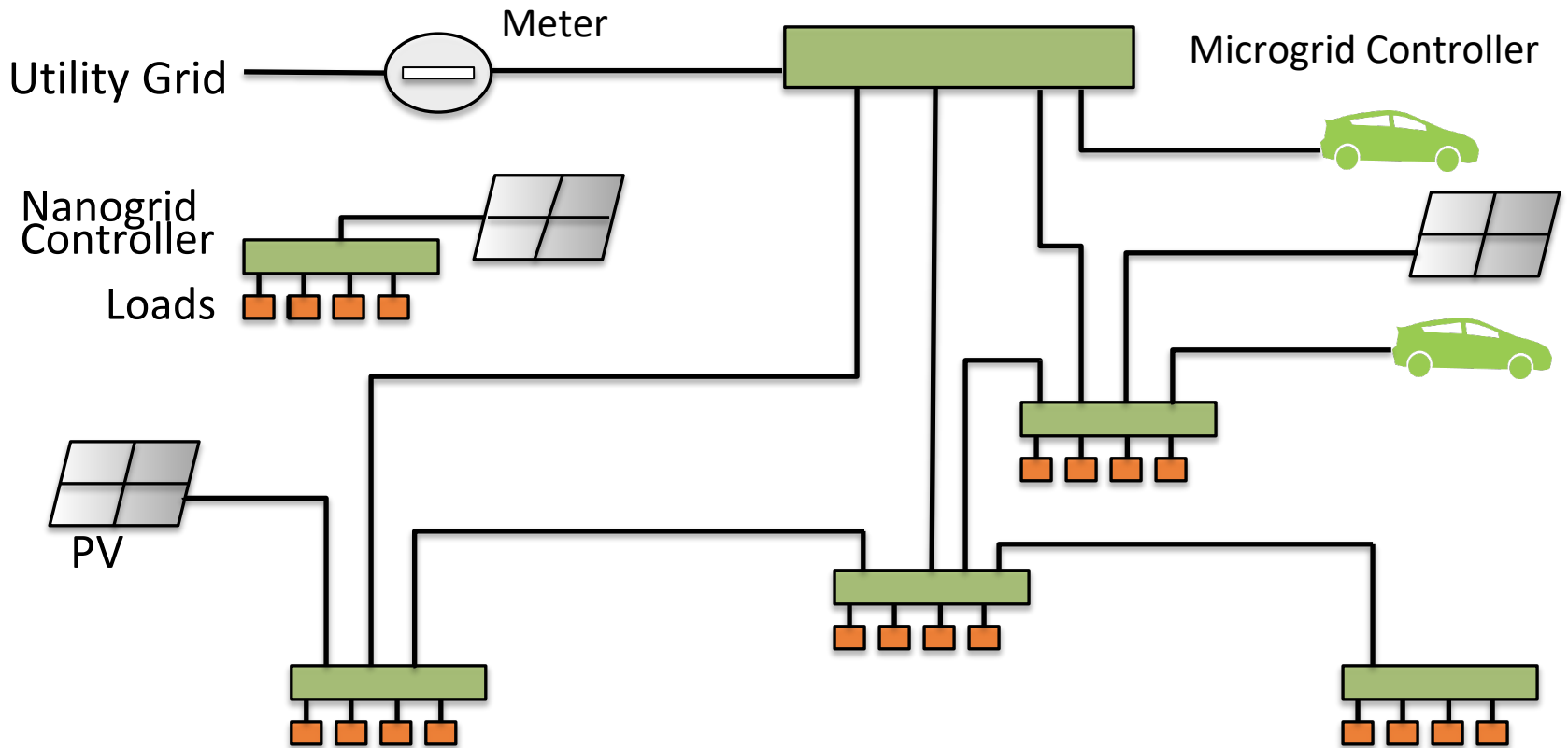
Linux based system



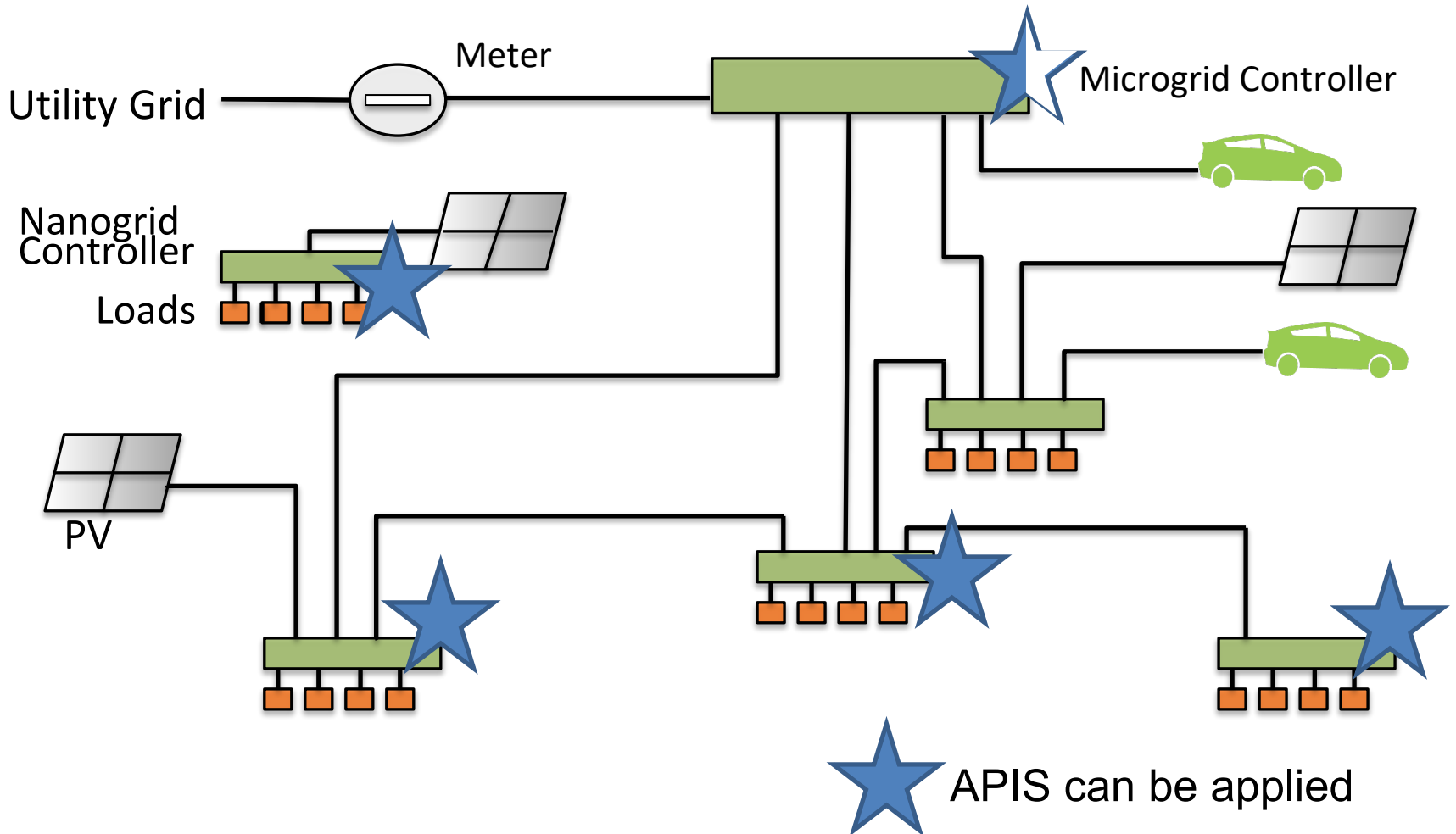
Services in apis-main



“Networked Electricity” - Example local grid network



“Networked Electricity” - Example local grid network



Next steps

- APIS with Physical P2P Energy sharing can accelerate more renewable energy installation with smaller amounts of batteries.

- Targets

