#### UC Berkeley Energy Use in Buildings Enabling Technologies

**Title** Systemic Control of PCT Networks

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## Systemic Control of PCT Networks

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# Vision

#### PCT network reducing peak power demand.

Programmable Communicating Thermostat (PCT): •A replacement thermostat for individual homes. •Reacts to Demand Response signals by adjusting setpoint.

The PCT network consists of:

•PCT enabled homes.

•DR message dispatch.

#### Benefits

•On demand load reduction. •Eliminate rolling blackouts.

# Research Questions

#### How does the network respond to DR signals?

•The system is complex and stochastic.

•Power systems require high reliability.

•Load control introduces an additional level of complexity.

•Reliability requires predictable response.

### What control methods provide the best response?



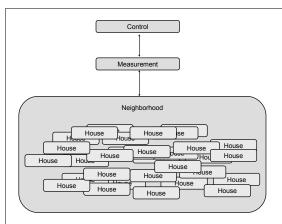
#### **Load Group Simulation**

- •Neighborhood Task
- Array of individual PCT homes.

House parameters randomly generated.

- •Measurement Task
- Takes power measurements.
- •Control Task

Implements control algorithm.





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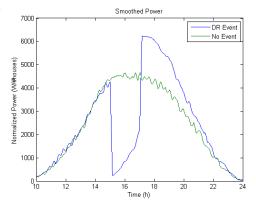


## Findings

#### Response to static setpoint change.

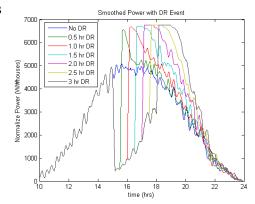
•500 random houses

•4° F setback



#### Response to different length setpoint changes.

- •100 random houses
- •4° F setback•Different length events



#### **Future Work**

•Examine different types of DR signals – price, feedback control...

•Examine alternative event end strategies – random end time, ramped setpoint end, controlled end...

