

# What to Expect When You're Expecting *a Shared Energy Economy* (An Introduction to Transactive Energy)

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**Background**

**End-Use Consumers**

**Electric Utilities**

**Society**

**Conclusions**

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# Background: Transactive Energy 101

- The most profound changes in the electric power industry stem from the ongoing digitization of industrialized society.
- The development of a shared energy economy is directly linked to the adoption of enabling technologies—most notably distributed energy resources (DERs).
- Transactive energy involves value-driven exchanges between any/all parties interested in buying and/or selling electricity.
- Early pilots and demonstrations have been steadily demonstrating the efficacy of transactive energy systems and approaches.

## Definitions of Transactive Energy

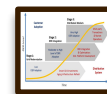
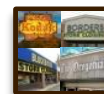
“A system of economic and control mechanisms that allows the dynamic balance of supply and demand across the entire electrical infrastructure using value as a key operational parameter.”

— GridWise Architecture Council

“Transactive energy engages customers and suppliers as participants in decentralized markets for energy transactions that strive towards the three goals of economic efficiency, reliability, and environmental enhancement.”

— Transactive Energy Association

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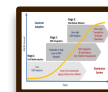
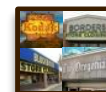
TE  
Activity





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### Distributed Computing

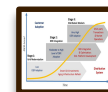
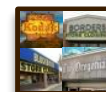


### Data Analytics & Machine Learning



### Mass Machine Learning



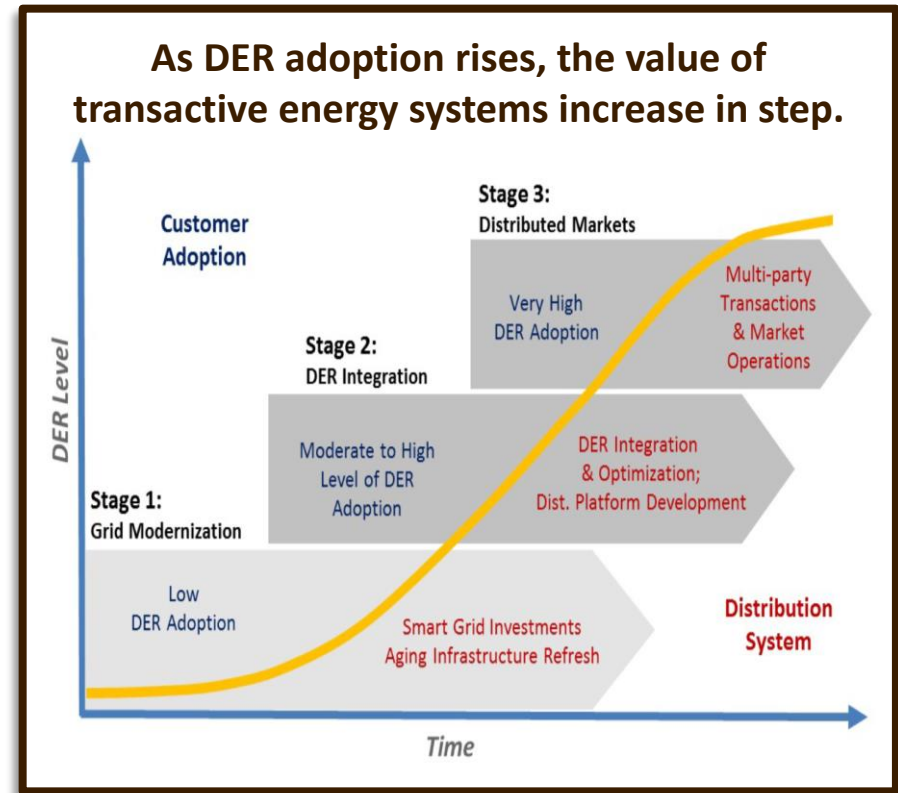


Image/Data Source: Google images

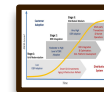


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## Transactive Energy Activity

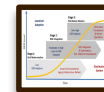
### Distribution/Transmission Operations Support

- Olympic Peninsula (PNNL, BPA, IBM)
- Pacific Northwest Smart Grid Demonstration Project (PNNL, BPA, and NW utilities)
- AEP gridSMART Demonstration Project (PNNL, AEP)
- Powermatcher Suite (Flexiblepower Alliance Network)
- Southern California Edison/TEMIX

### Peer-to-Peer

- Sonnen Community
- Brooklyn Microgrid (LO3, Siemens)
- Vattenfall + 22 European energy traders

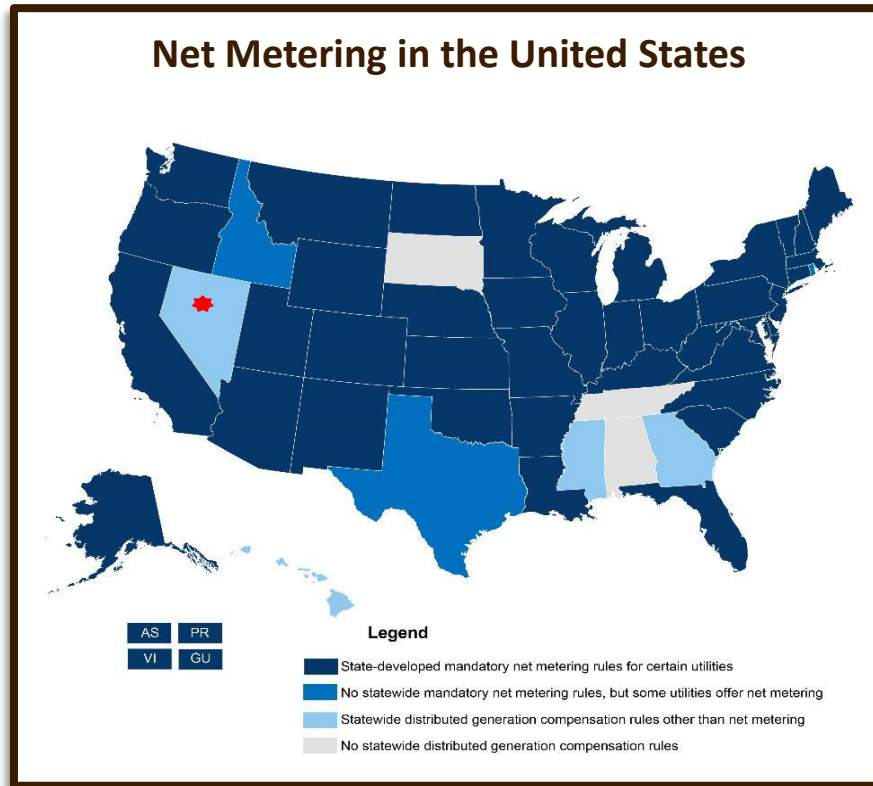
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# Consumer demand for enabling technologies has, by and large, been supported by local, state, and federal policies.

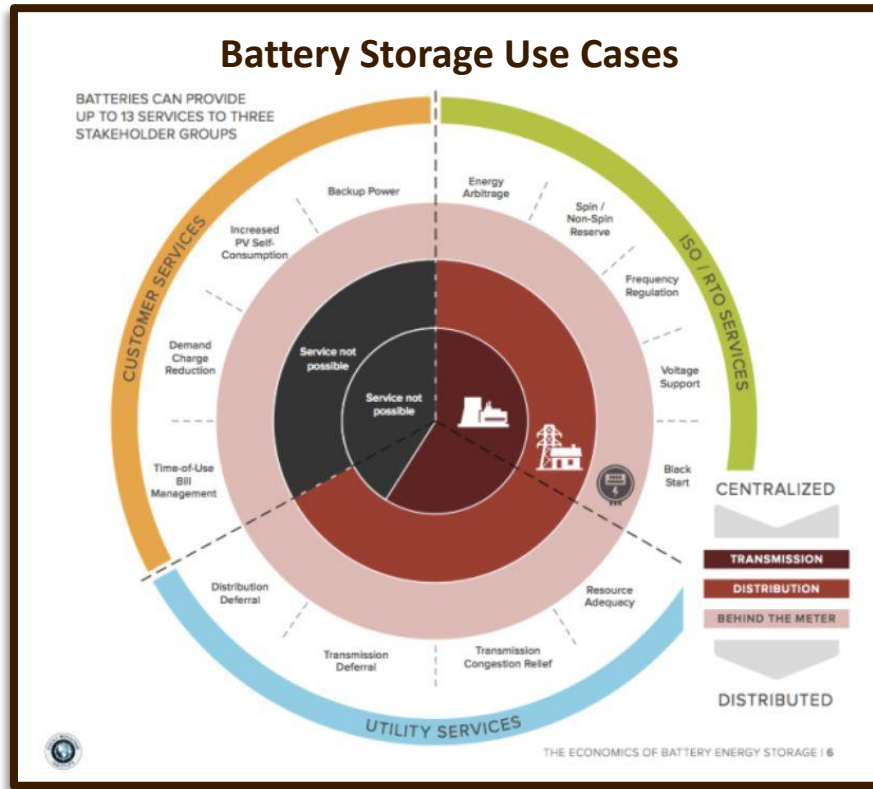


- **Solar PV** → Renewable Portfolio Standards, Net Energy Metering, incentives
- **Battery storage** → Self-supply, demand response, demand charge avoidance, and mandates
- **Electric Vehicles** → Emissions reduction targets, incentives
- **Microgrids** → Resiliency and peer-to-peer transactions





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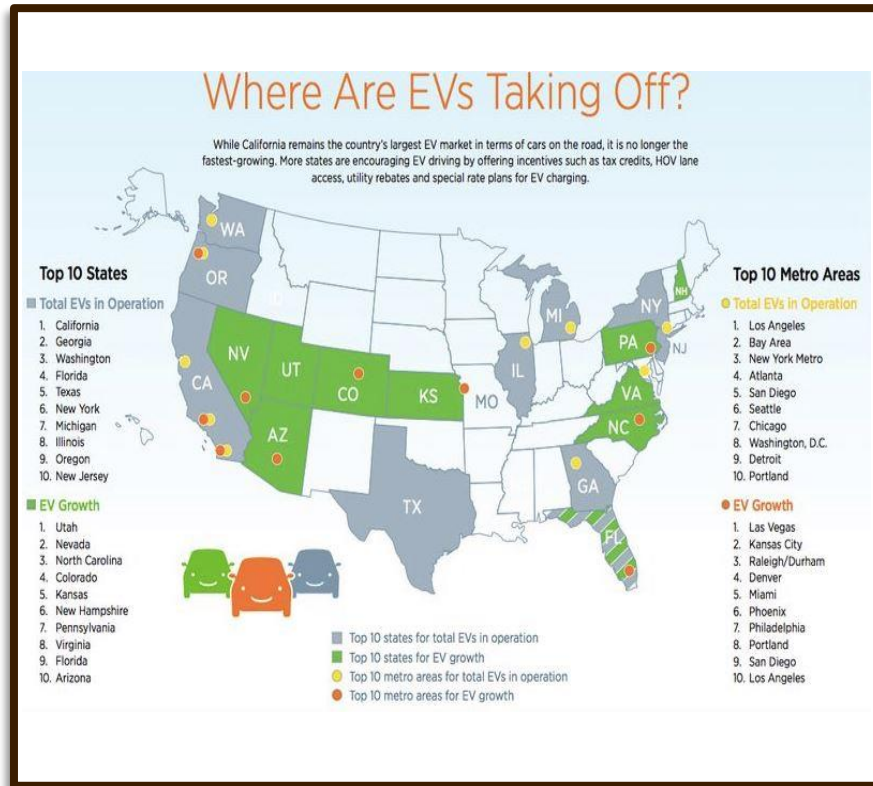


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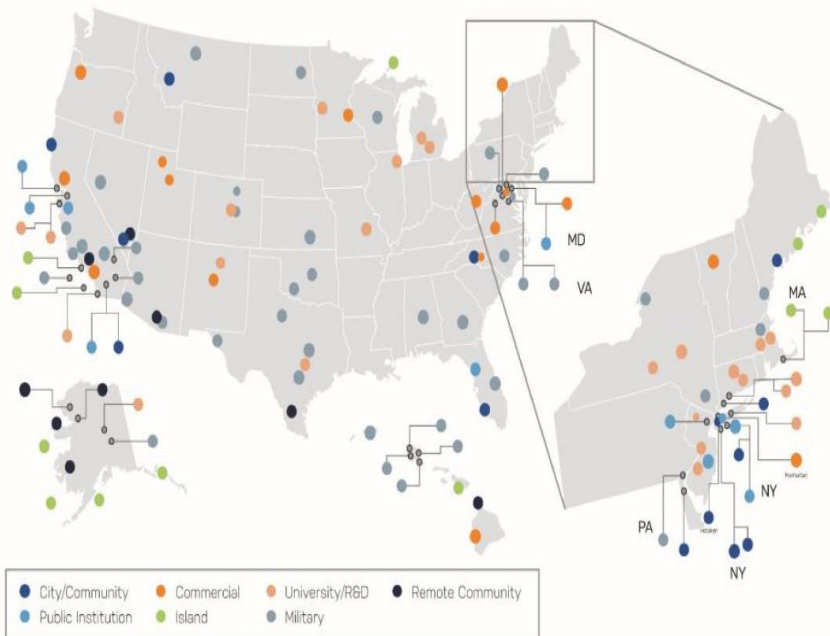


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## Operational Microgrids in the U.S. (2016)



Source: GTM Research, U.S. Microgrid Tracker Q3 2016

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Regulators will continue to hear from consumers.



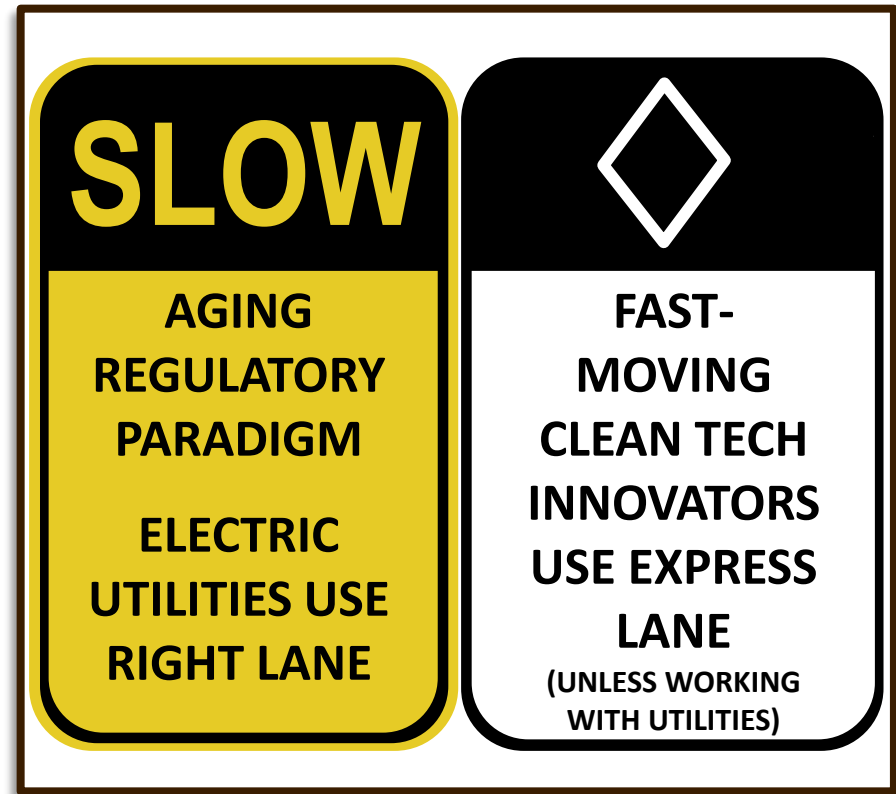
Volunteers deliver comment cards to the PUC while students deliver testimony reminding the commissioners that they will inherit the future created by the decisions made in the present. Photo Credit: Gregory Monahan

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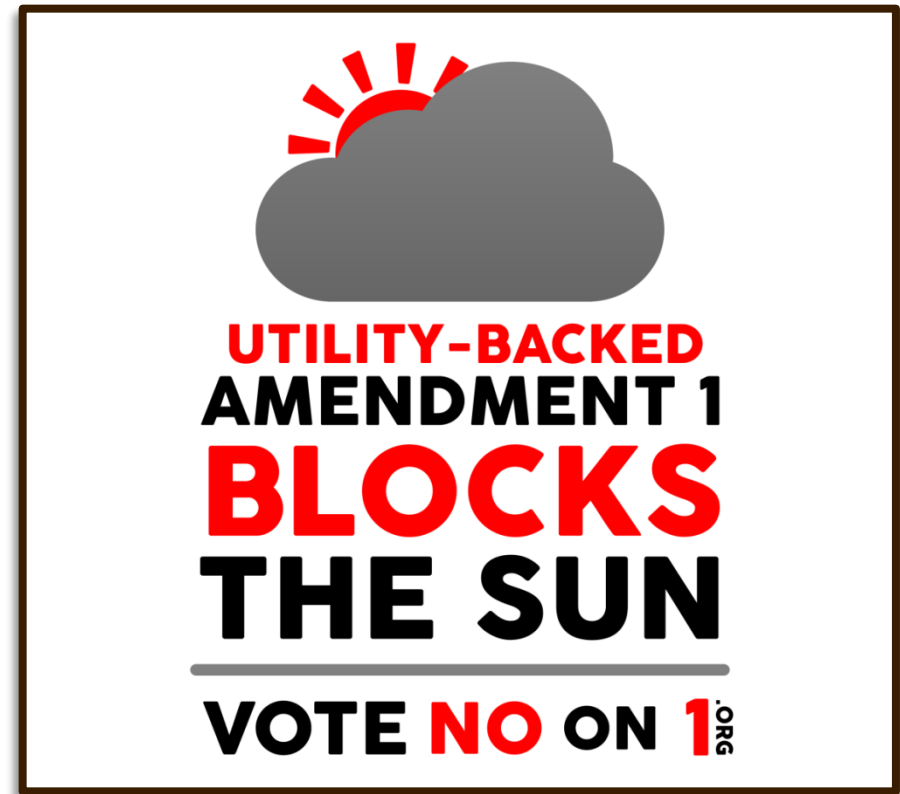
- The responsibility of maintaining reliability, combined with the need to maintain affordable rates, contributes to a slow-moving, conservative utility industry and regulatory environment.
- Utility business models based on volumetric sales of electricity have clearly been threatened.
- Some utilities and regulatory bodies have responded by actively trying to slow DER penetration—especially rooftop solar PV (e.g. NV Energy, Duke, Florida Power and Light, etc.).
- Forward-leaning utilities and regulators are looking at DERs for grid support and T&D infrastructure investment cost savings.





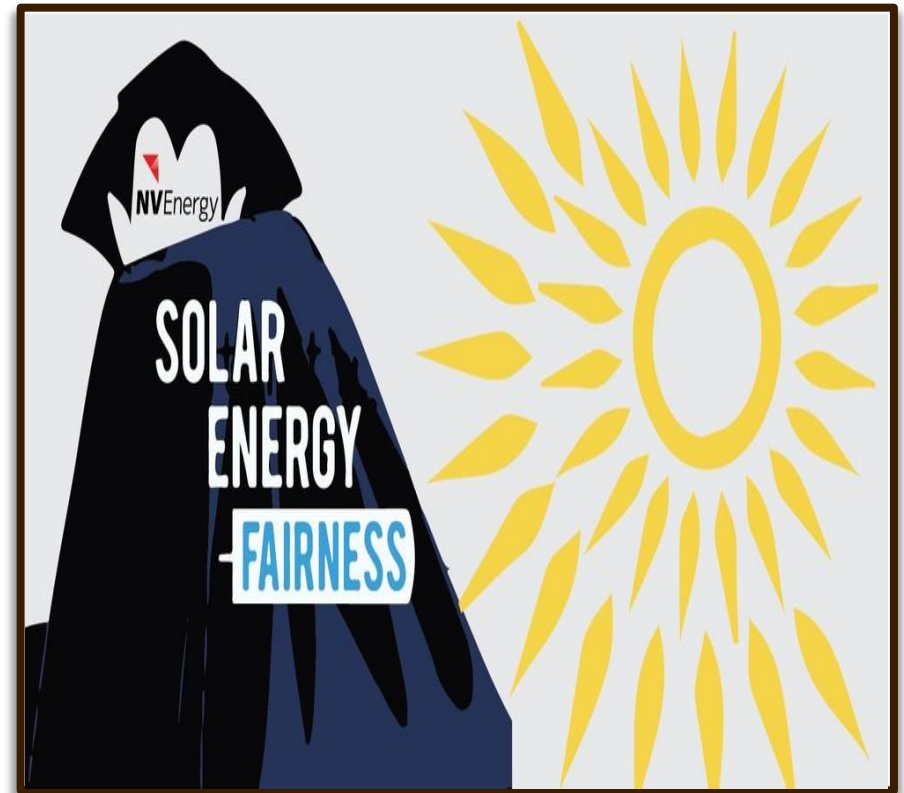
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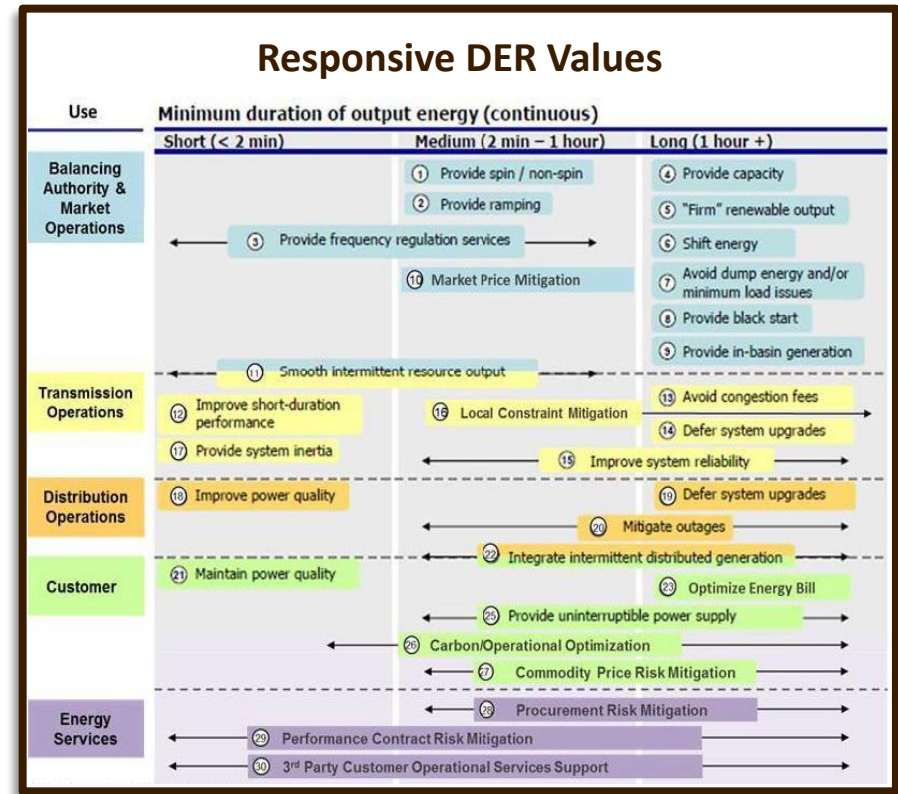
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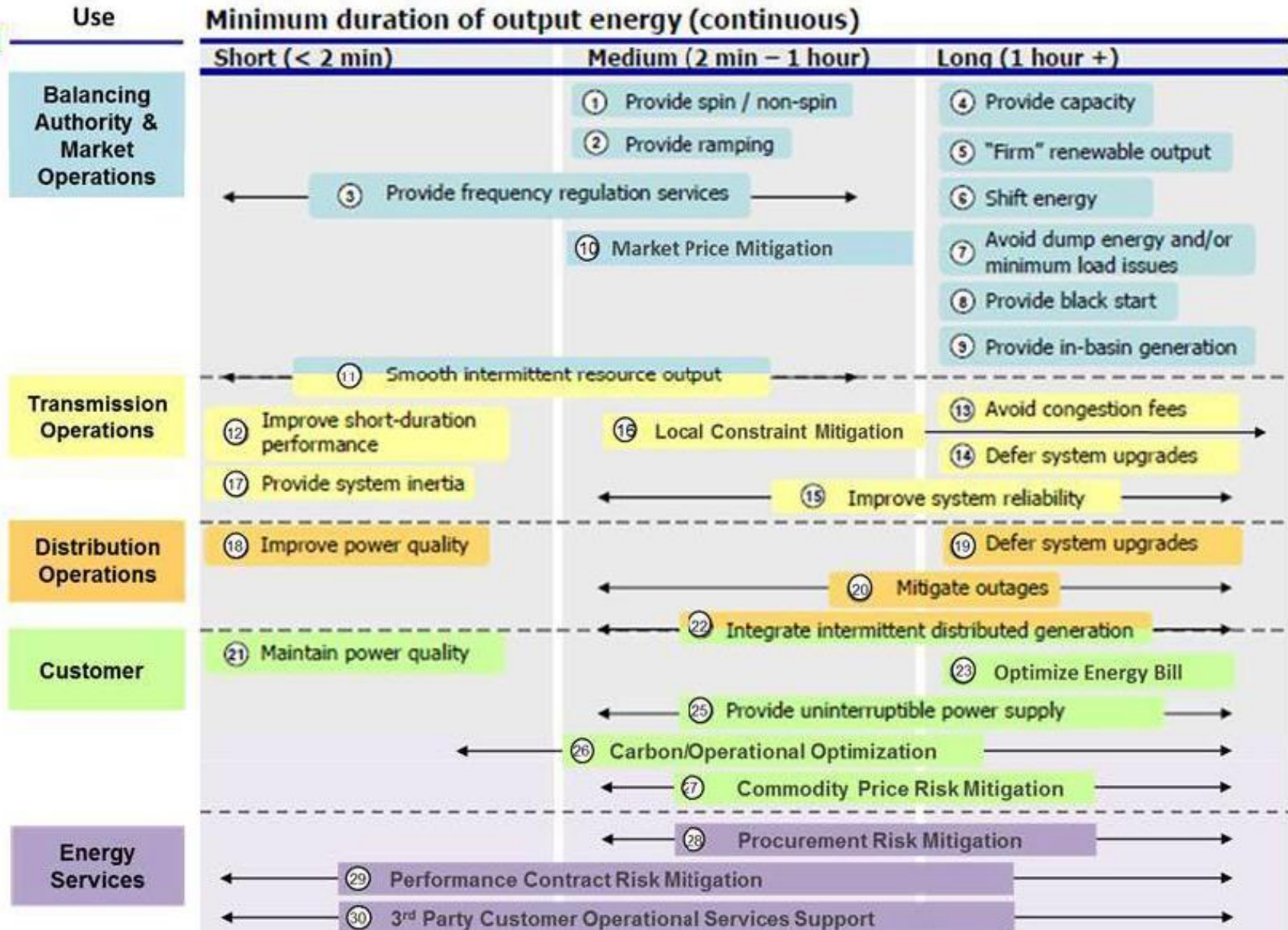
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# Responsive Distributed Energy Resource Values





# The development of a shared energy economy offers benefits to society.

## Many policy makers will take note.

DER Installations are typically labor intensive.



- Increased economic activity (and local job opportunities)
- Recirculation of currency in local areas (instead of sending money to out-of-state entities)
- Reduction of electric bills
- Islanding capability of some DER configurations offers end-users & communities the potential to avoid power loss during wider grid disruptions
- Some environmental burdens associated with electric power generation and transmission are diminished as demand is met more locally (often with renewables)
- Potential for positive rural-urban trading relationships that benefit both parties (similar to benefits associated with local food systems).



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# Super Storm Sandy Black Out in Lower Manhattan



NYUs Micro Grid around Washington Square Park  
Area



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Navajo Generating Station, largest coal plant in the American West



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Commercial relationships between ruralites & urbanites contribute a counter narrative.



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# Conclusions

- Consumers (across all sectors) are the driving force behind the movement toward a shared energy economy.
- The digitization of the electric power industry will likely have as much impact as it did for the telecom, banking, entertainment, and other industries.
- Utilities and regulators are not in control, but play a key role as shepherds of the grid's overall reliability.
- Regardless of the revenue impacts to electric utilities, industrial society is likely to embrace the movement toward a transactive/shared energy future due to the potential societal benefits perceived.
- While blockchain technology may certainly speed up the introduction and adoption of transactive energy products/platforms, it is, ultimately, only one component of a larger portfolio of tools (including both technologies and business/regulatory policies) needed to actualize a shared energy economy.

