

Households as adopters of smart grid technology using Agent-Based Modelling (ABM)



Built with: **CASCADE** Complex Adaptive Systems,
Cognitive Agents and
Distributed Energy



Author: J. Richard Snape

Venue: Room 0.14, Queen's Building, De Montfort University, Leicester

Contents

- Adoption in a Smart Grid Context
- PV case study
 - Data – what has happened so far?
 - ABM model
 - Model results PV adoption
- Interaction with other technologies
- Current work on Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)
- Summary and Questions

Adoption in Smart Grid context

 Bidirectional power flow
 Bidirectional information flow

€, £, \$

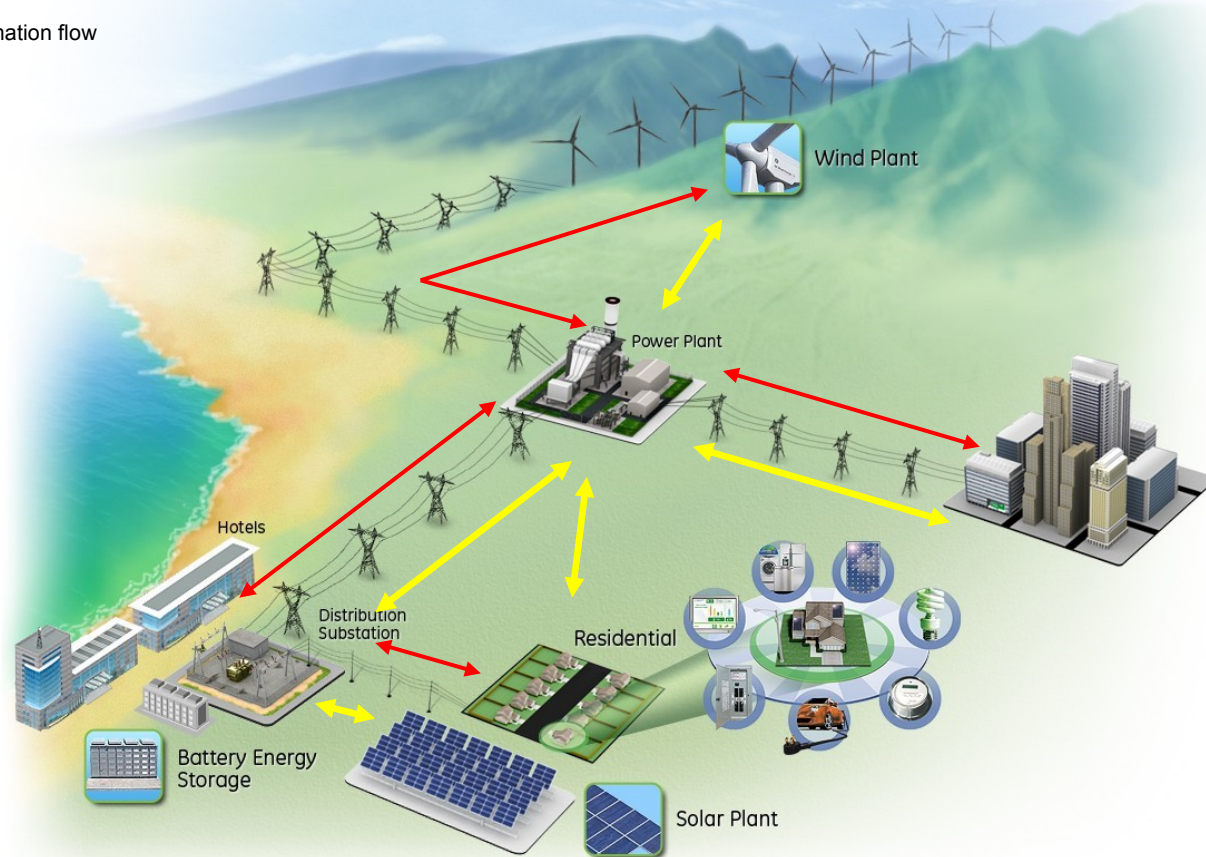


Image: Copyright 2006 by Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., all rights reserved

PV adoption - numbers

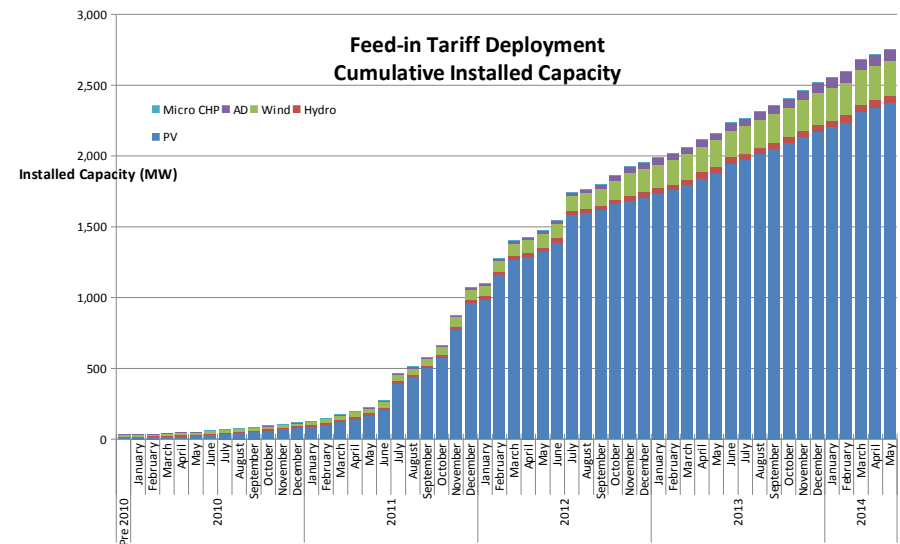
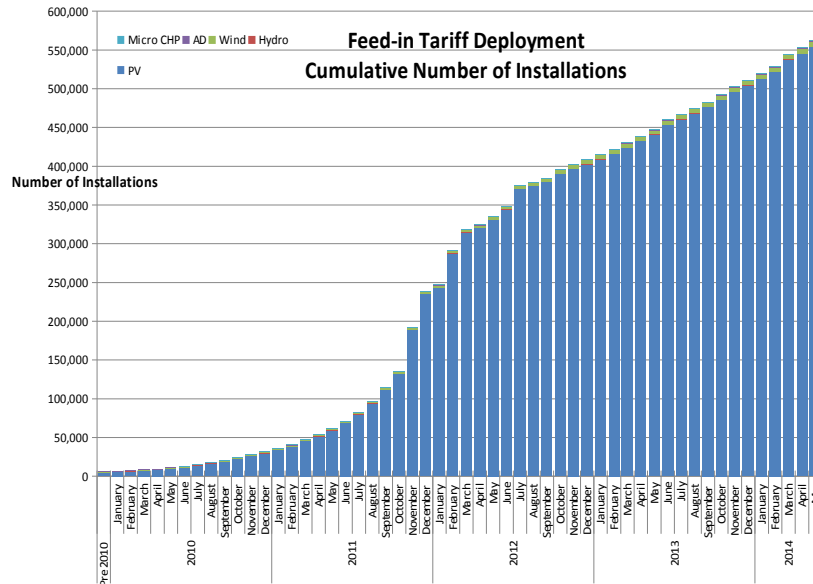
- Considering Feed in Tariff (FiT) registered installations only – excludes commercial farms registered for ROCs

As of May 2014

- 554,186 PV installations on FiT
- 2.4 GW registered capacity (comparison – large CCGT power station ~ 1GW, Drax ~ 4GW, London array offshore wind ~ 0.6GW, Eaglesham onshore ~ 0.5)
- 99% of registered FiT installations are PV, representing 86% of FiT registered capacity.

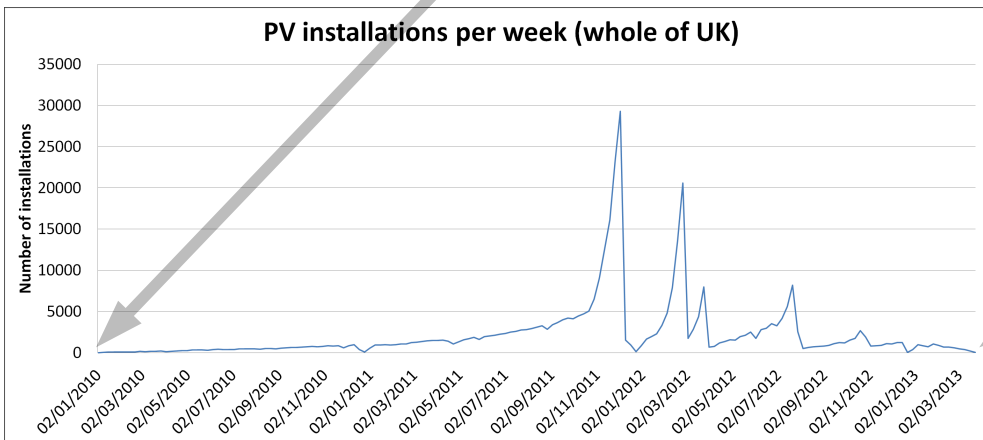
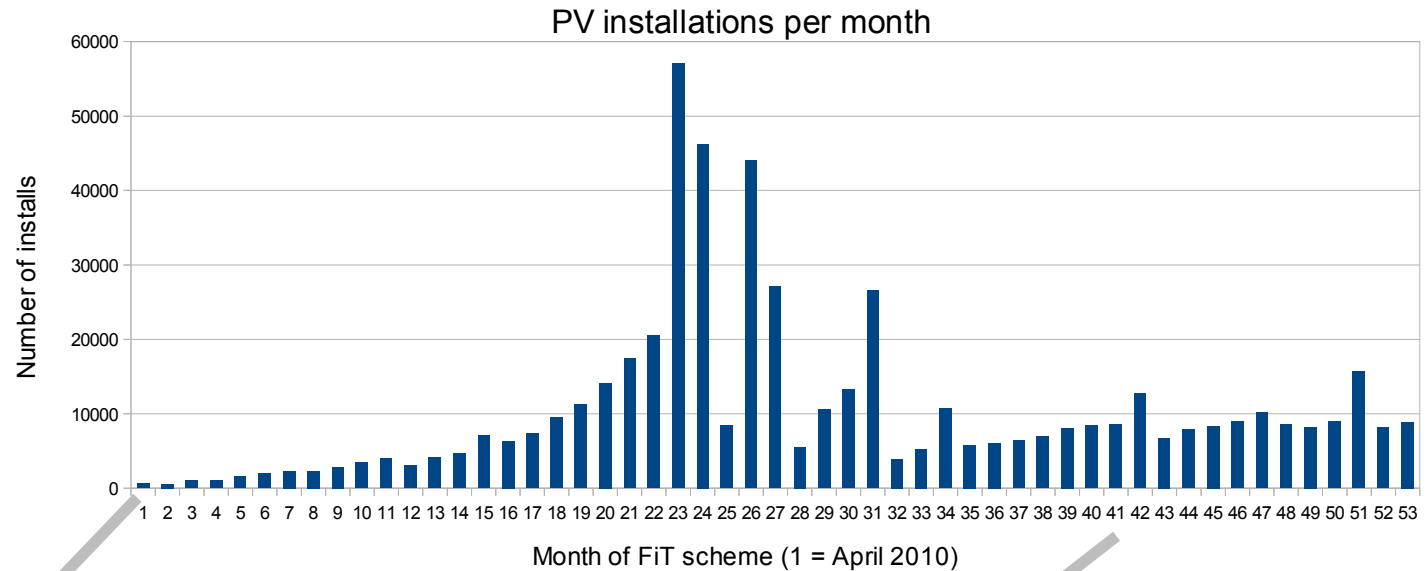
Source: DECC (2014)

PV adoption - graphs



Source: DECC (2014)

PV adoption - graphs



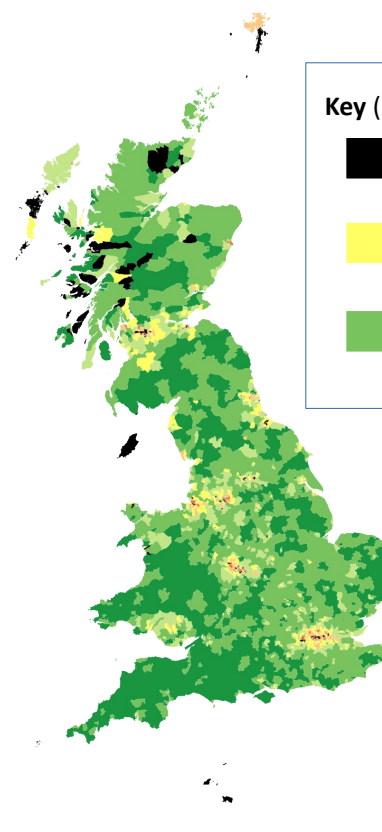
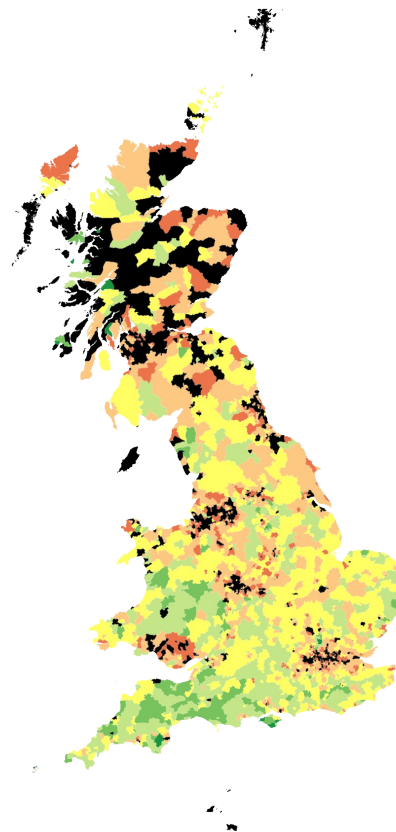
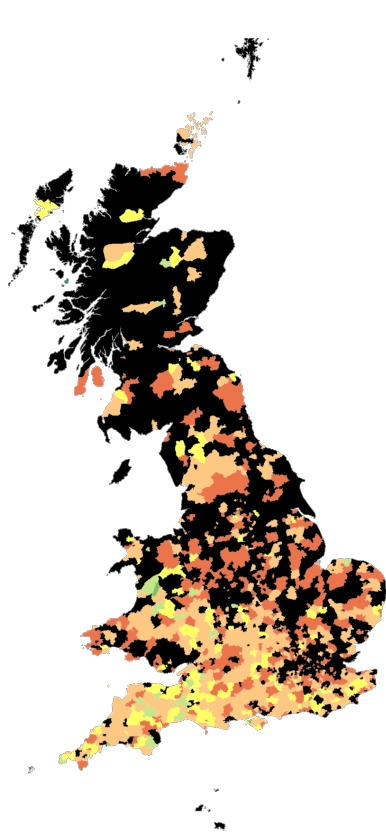
Source: DECC (2014)

PV adoption - maps

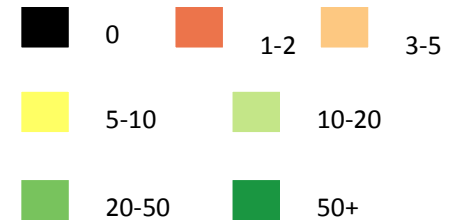
Pre FiT

End 2010

End 2011



Key (installations per 10000 population):

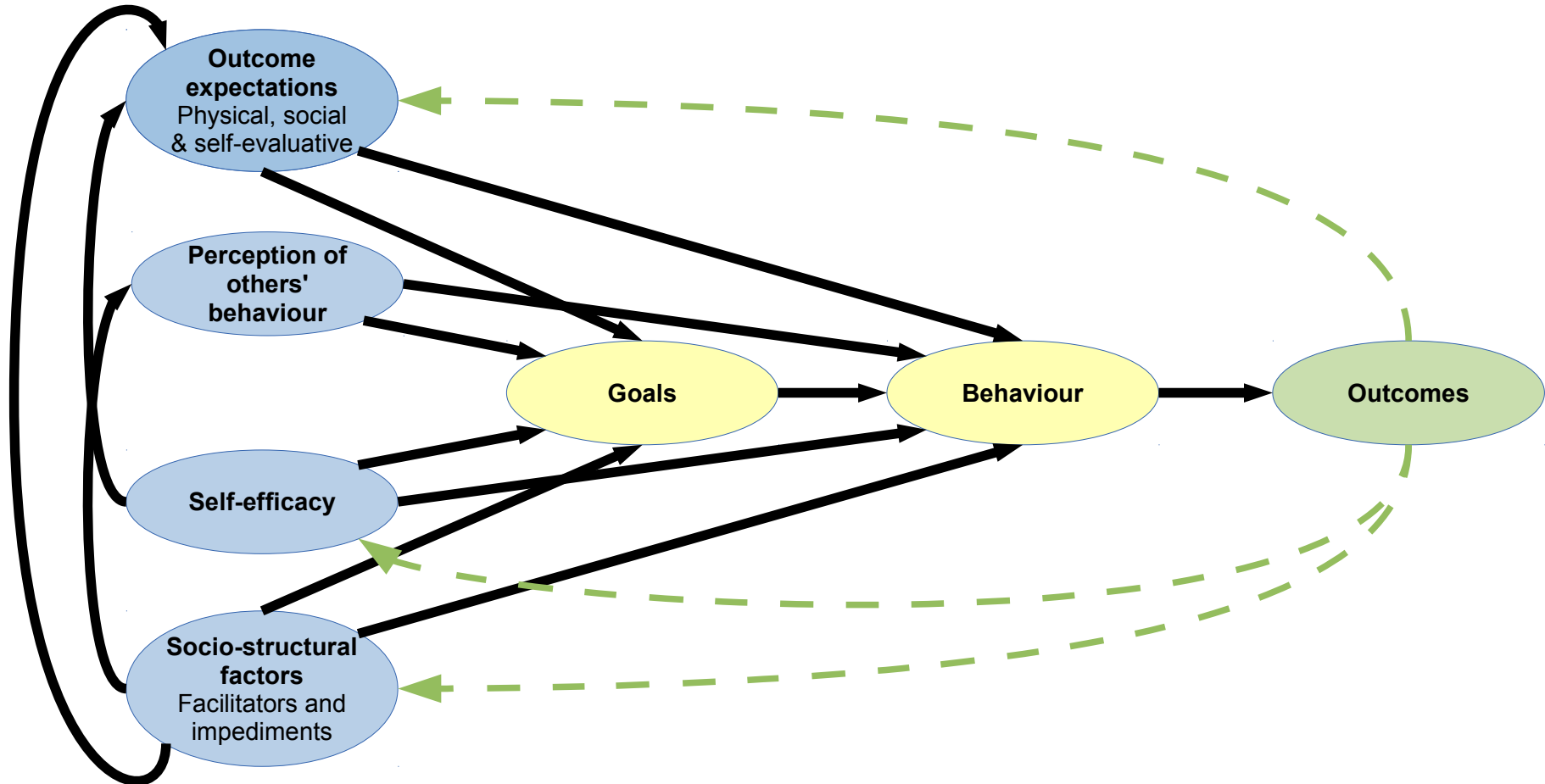


PV adoption – the movie... :)

[Link to video of PV adoption by week in each PCD](#)

My ABM model – decision making

Social Cognitive Theory model (Bandura 1986)



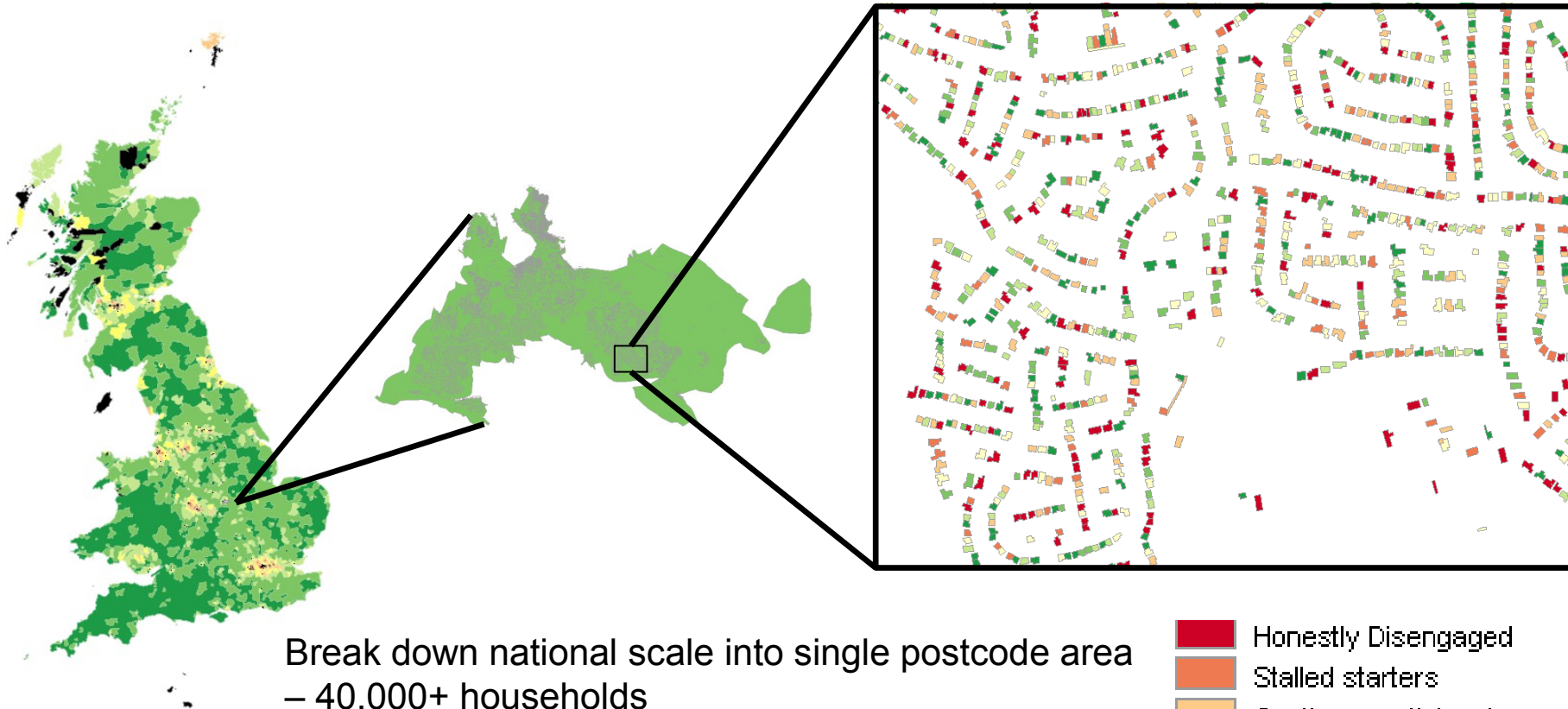
My ABM model – decision making

| Construct | Contributing factors | Modelled as |
|---|---|---|
| Outcome expectations | Expectation that installing the technology will contribute to avoiding climate change. | (noisy) calculation by agent of expected monetary benefits (gets quote, works out previous bill and therefore monthly benefit & payback period) |
| | Expectation that installing the technology will save money on electricity bill | |
| | Expectation that the investment outlay will quickly be offset by savings on electricity bill (i.e. perception of payback period) | |
| Perceptions of others' behaviour | Perception of number of people having solar panels installed | Fraction of neighbours with PV panels installed |
| | Perception that people are having solar panels installed because of the money they will be paid for the electricity they generate | |
| | Perception that people are having solar panels installed because they care about reducing climate change | |
| Self-efficacy | Internal belief in the ability to have the technology installed | Pro-environmental behaviour category. |
| | Perception of the ease with which others have installed the technology. | |
| Socio-structural factors | Household size (is there enough space to install a viable PV system) | House physical size position / orientation etc from OS map. Tenancy all assumed owner occupied for this study. Income bracket and occupancy assigned to agents drawn from distribution matching national stats. |
| | Household orientation (is there a roof facing between SE and SW). | |
| | Tenancy – owner occupier / private rented / social housing etc. | |
| | Household income bracket | |

My ABM model – decision making

| Construct | Contributing factors | Modelled as |
|------------------|---|---|
| Goal | adopting a particular piece of technology (i.e. a PV panel, or in the further exploratory study a smart controller) | - |
| Behaviour | Procuring the technology and having it installed. | Agents have a threshold based on pro-environmental category. If this is exceeded, the agent will get a price and, if sufficient funds, procure. |
| Outcomes | Money saved on electricity – | measured as the difference between total energy bought from the grid 2 months before adoption and 2 months after. |
| | Perceived ease of installation | Installation time is drawn from a Poisson distribution following the time of the behavioural decision to install. |
| | Perceived functioning of the panel. | Facility to give some agents defective equipment (not used as yet) |

ABM model – start condition



Break down national scale into single postcode area
– 40,000+ households

Geographical data incorporated

Simulation assigns predisposition from empirical
distribution of attitudes (DEFRA)

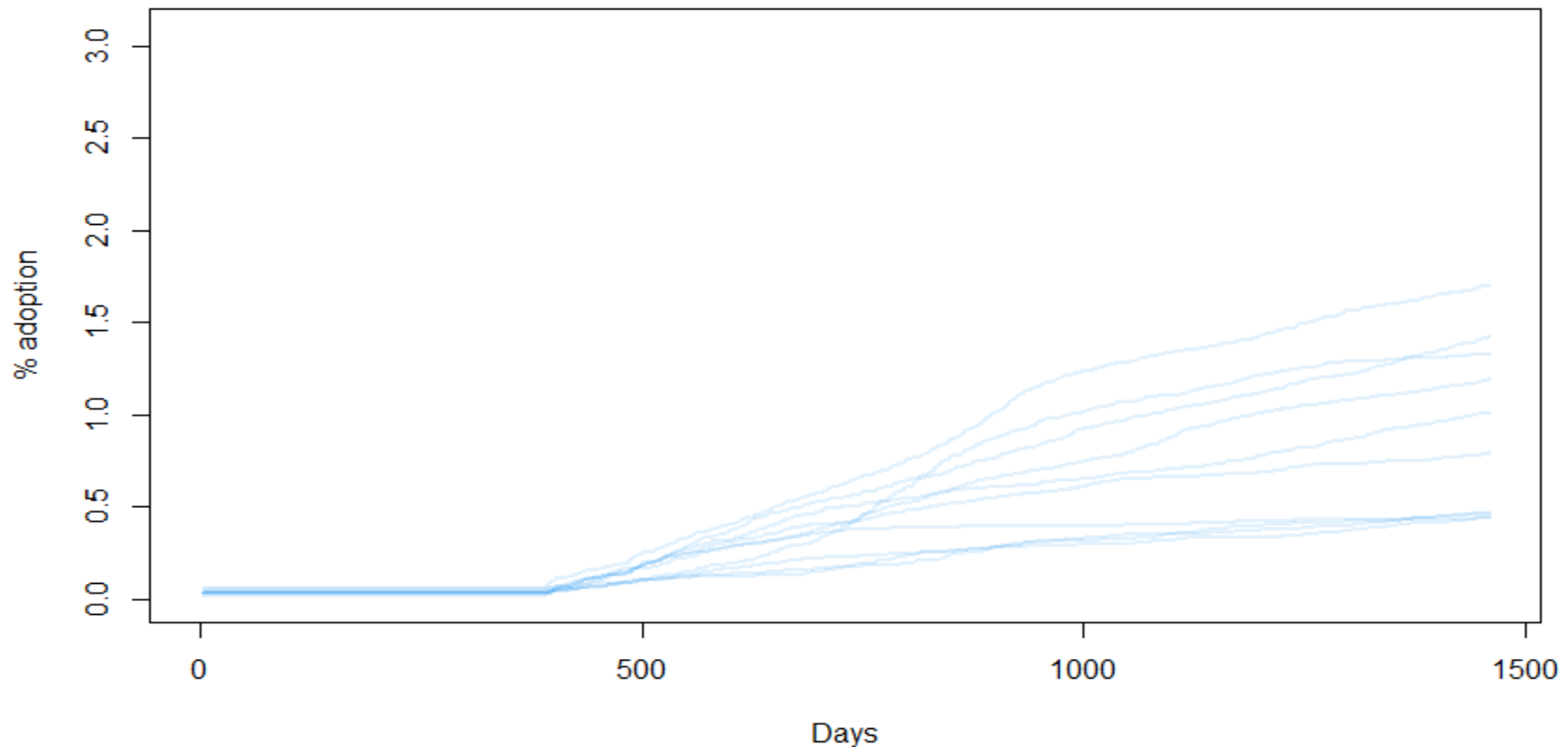


Example results

- Varying **only** the area over which agents observe neighbours
- Affects perception of others' behaviour construct in psychological model
- Illustrates need for many ABM runs when stochastic
- Illustrates range of possible outcomes
- Illustrates dependence on only two parameters...

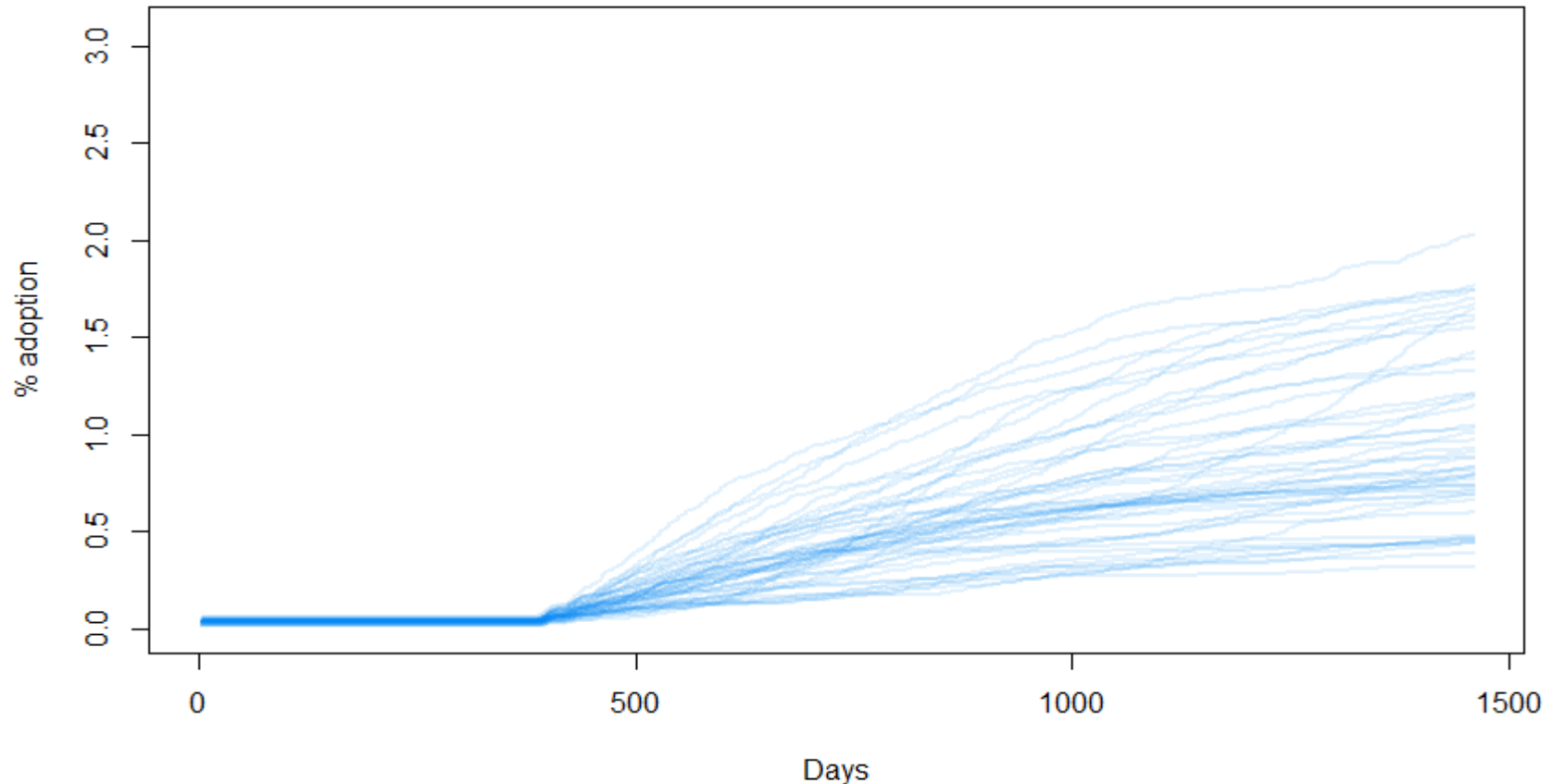
Stochasticity and uncertainty

Observed radius picked from Normal(10,5): 10 model random seeds



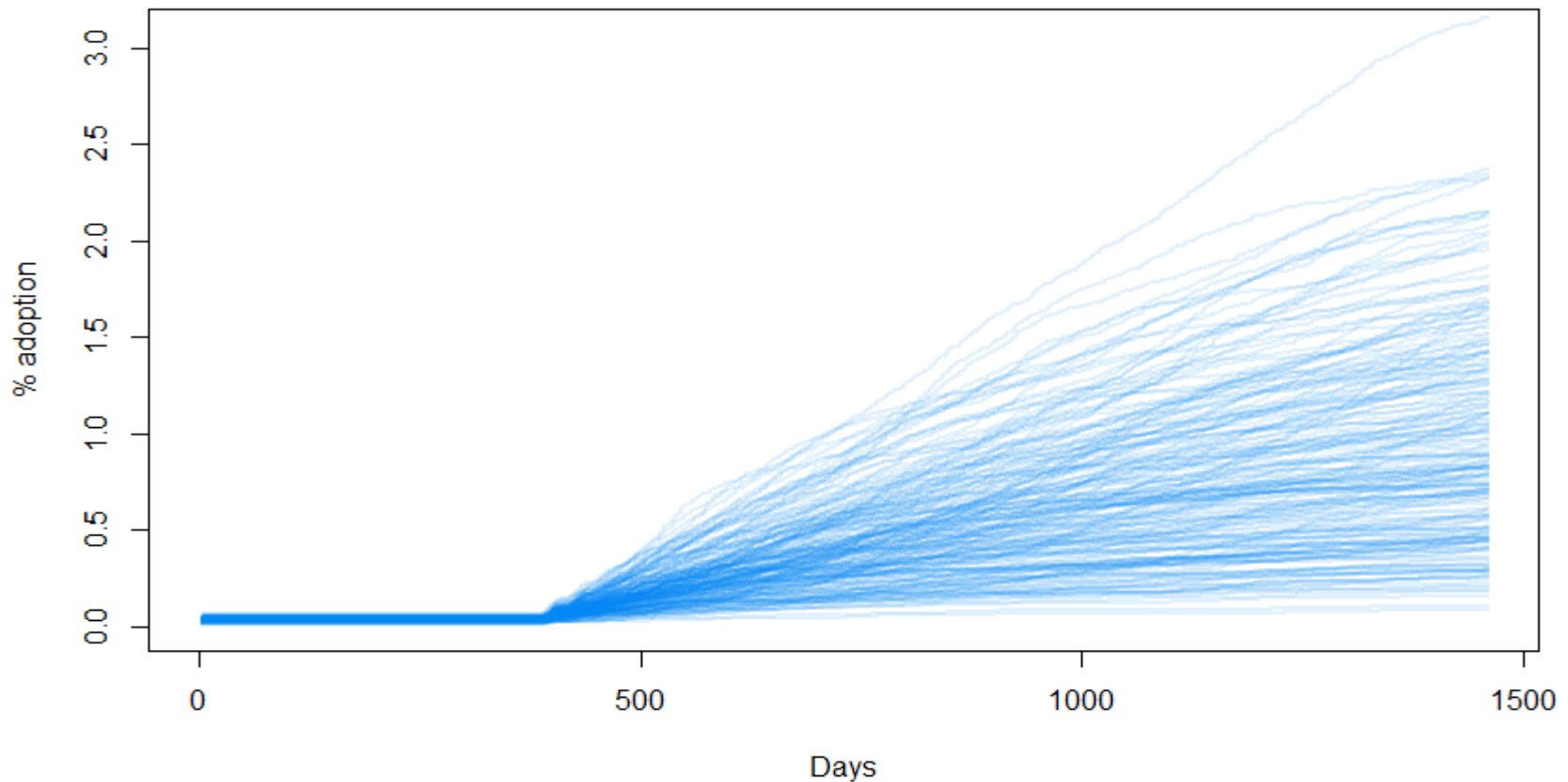
Stochasticity and uncertainty

Observed radius picked from Normal(10,5): 50 model random seeds

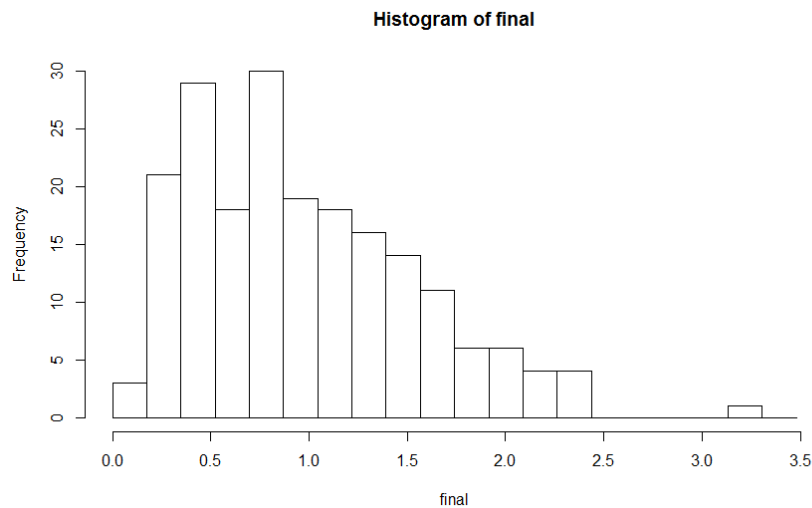
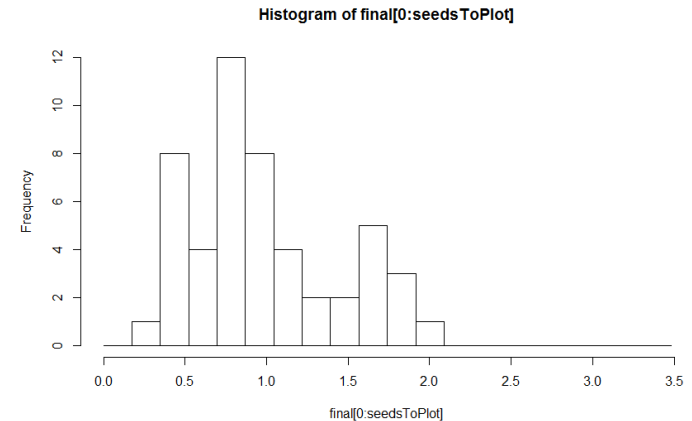
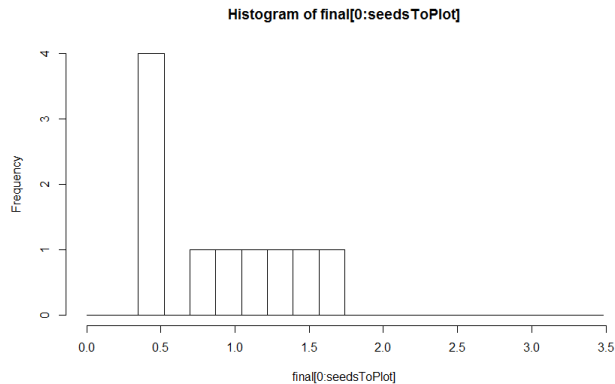


Stochasticity and uncertainty

Observed radius picked from Normal(10,5): 200 model random seeds

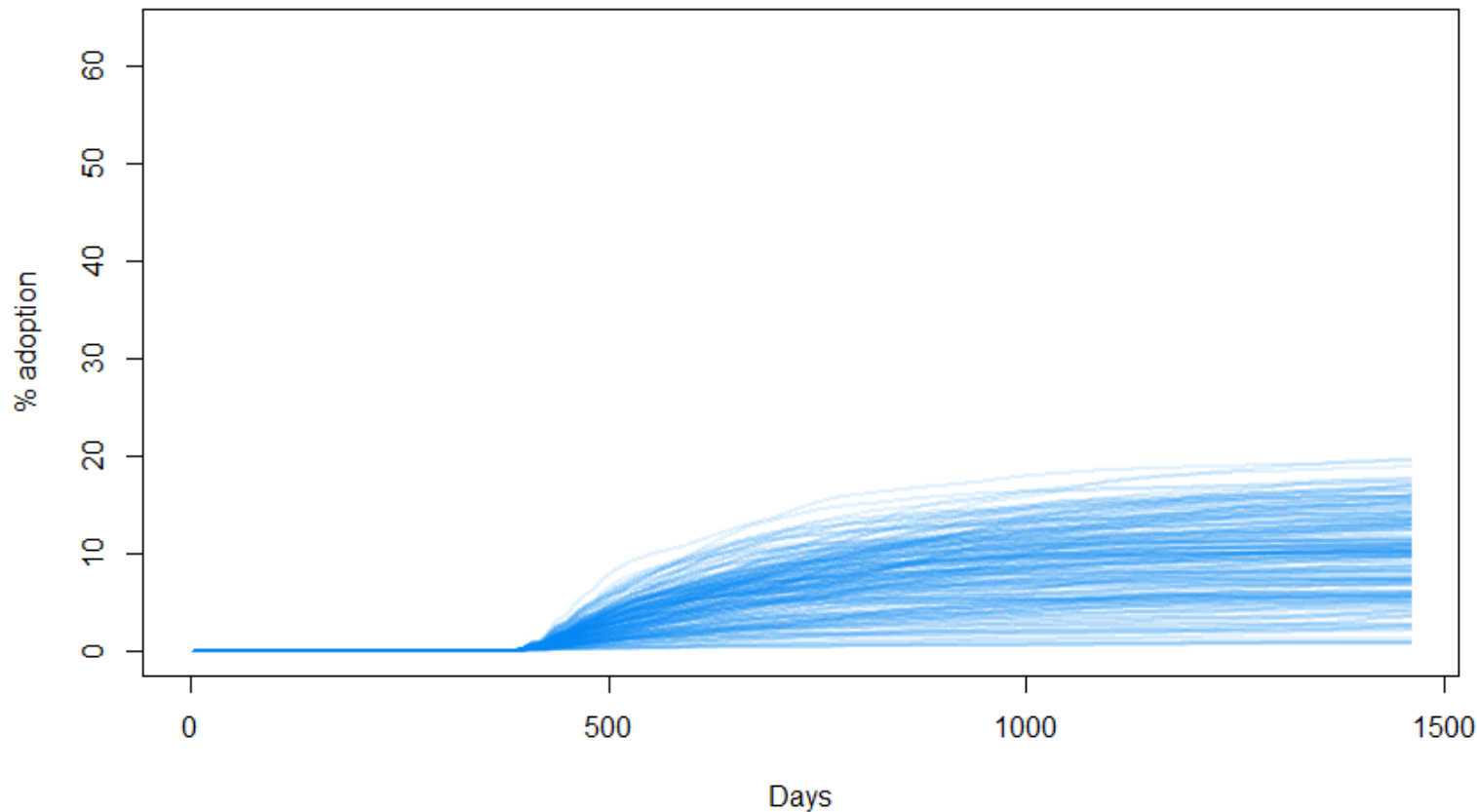


Stochasticity and uncertainty



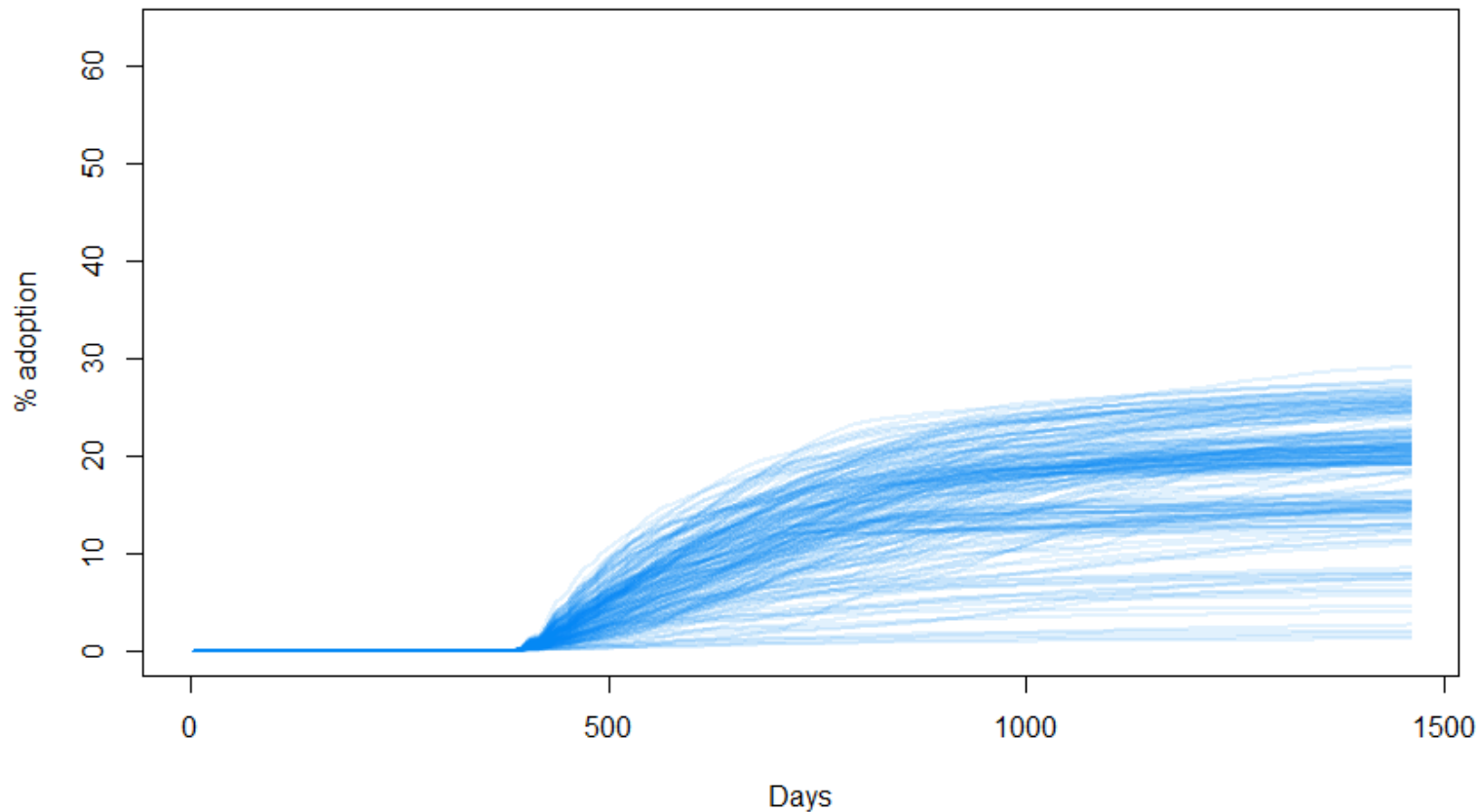
Magnitude of observation radius

Agent observation radius drawn from Normal(20,0)



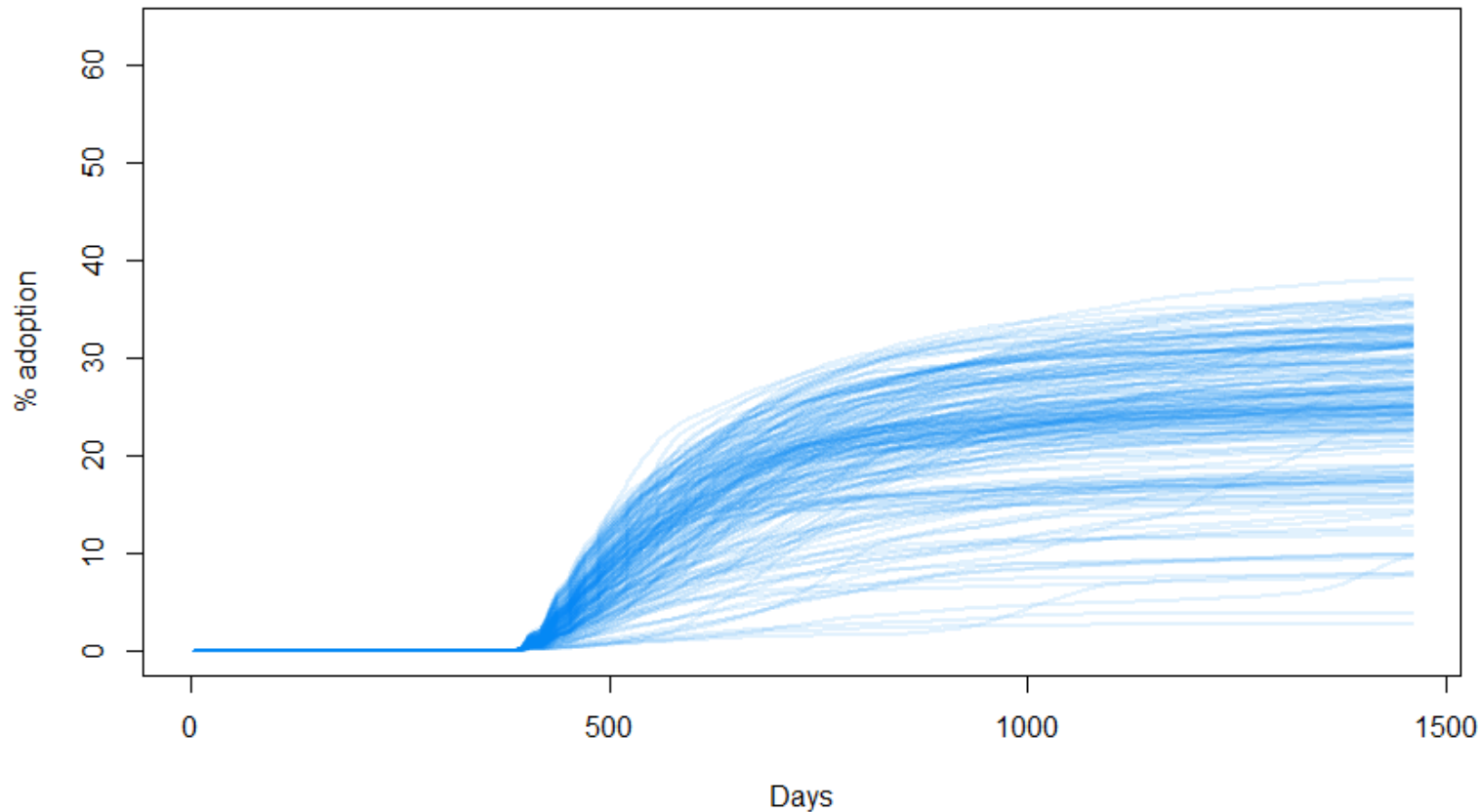
Magnitude of observation radius

Agent observation radius drawn from Normal(22.5,0)



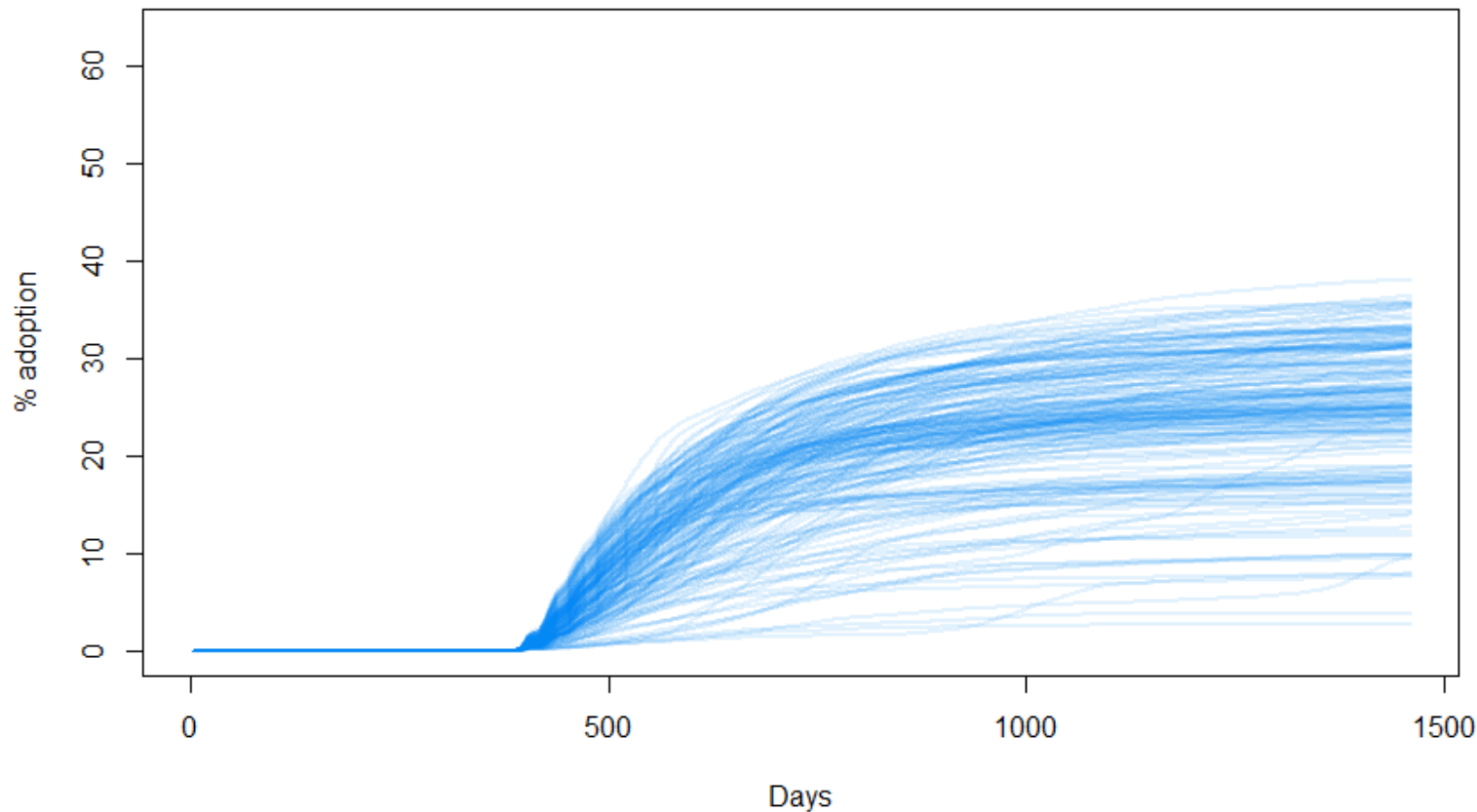
Magnitude of observed radius

Agent observation radius drawn from $\text{Normal}(25,0)$



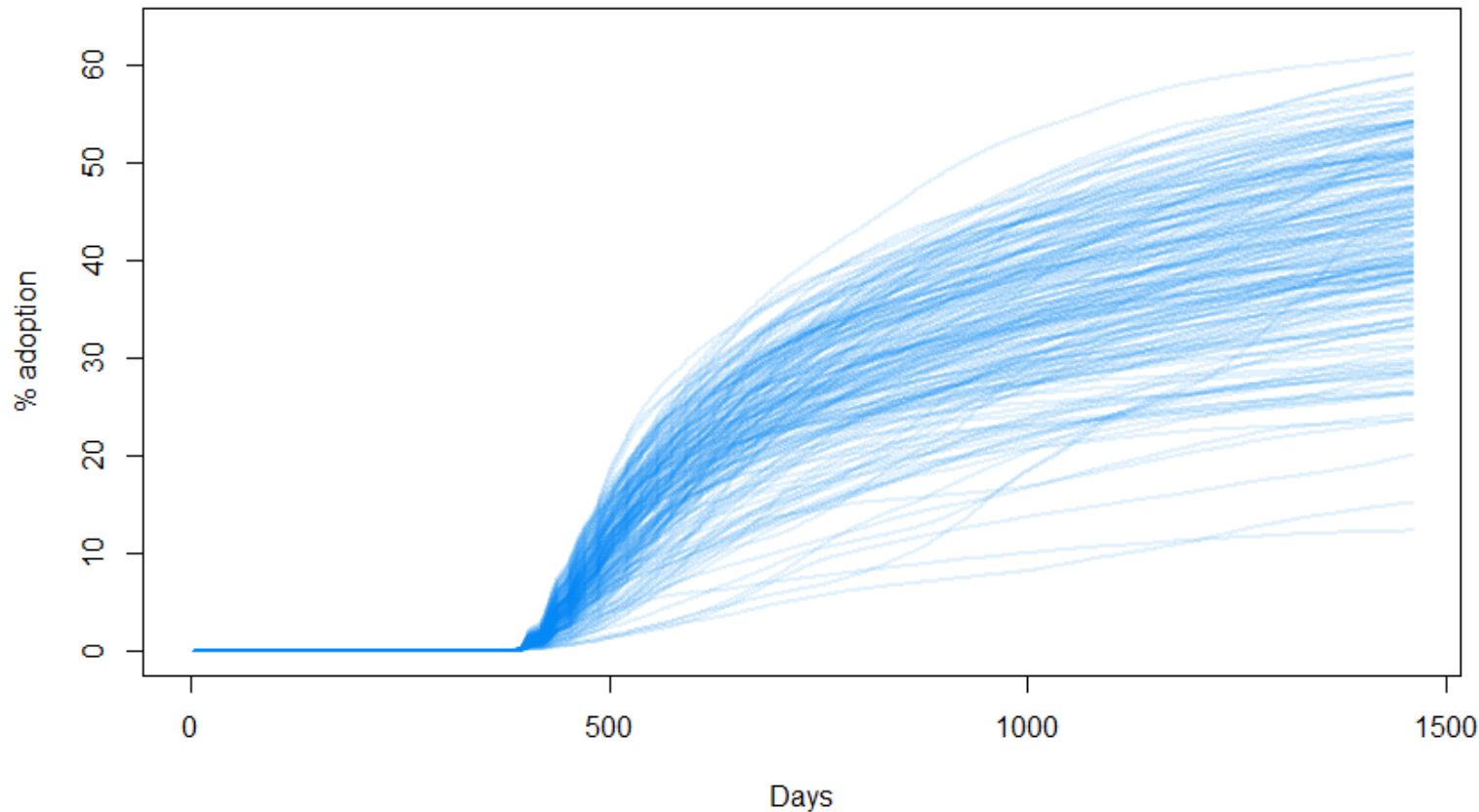
Observation radius heterogeneity

Agent observation radius drawn from $\text{Normal}(25,0)$

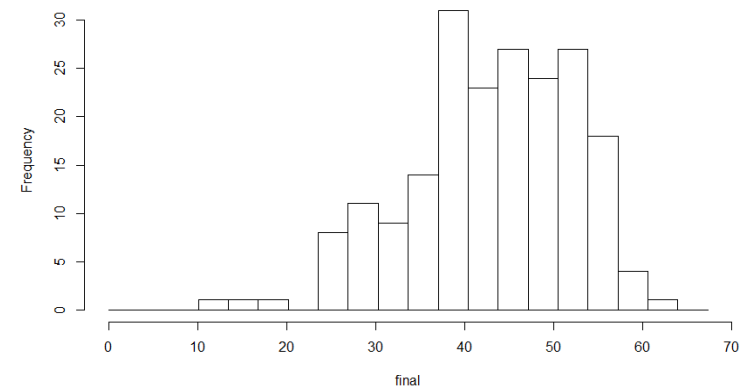
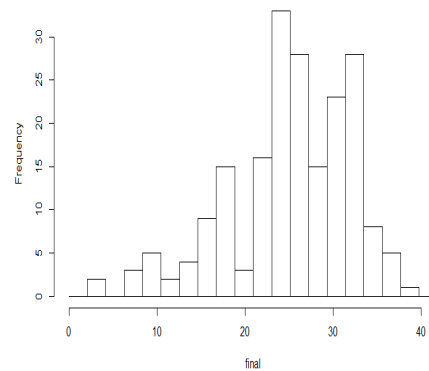
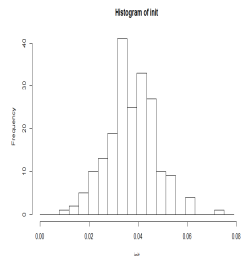
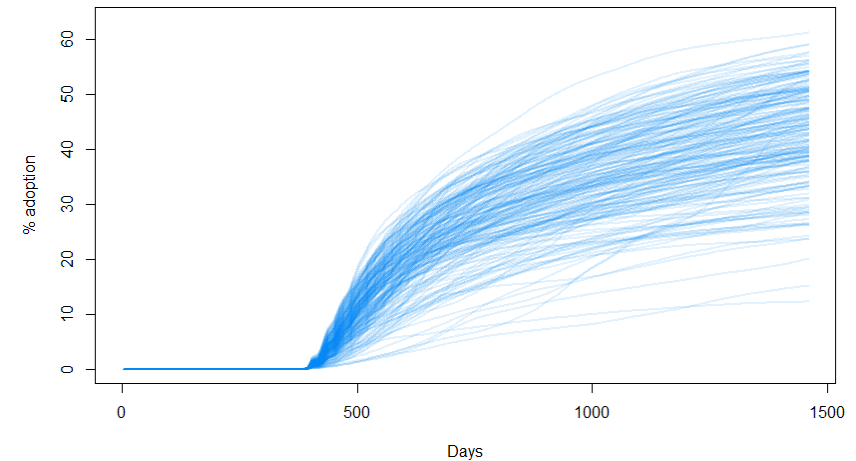
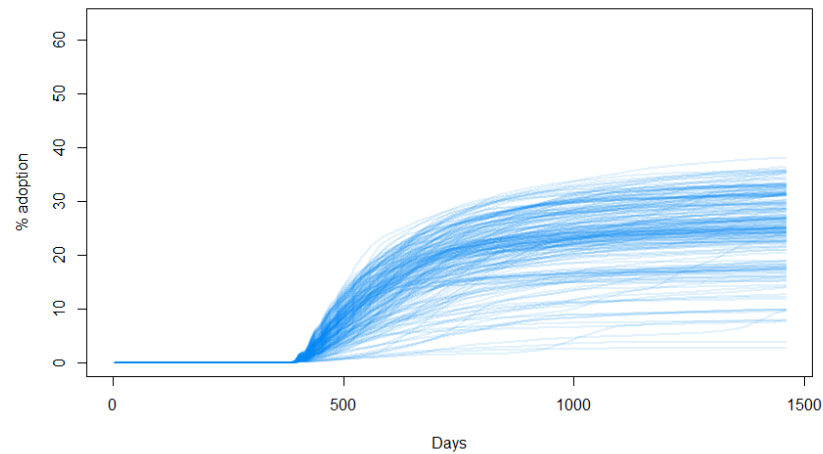


Observation radius heterogeneity

Agent observation radius drawn from $\text{Normal}(25,10)$



Observation radius heterogeneity



Interaction of multiple green / smart tech

- Subject of final part of PhD (forthcoming!!) and Snape & Boait (2013)
- Adoption of technology can influence propensity to adopt another:

| Increase likelihood | Decrease likelihood |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adopter has “taken the plunge” into green technologies• Money saved• Interest of others• Increased normalisation of owning / using green tech | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less money to spend• Worse than expected outcomes |

Current work - RHI

- Renewable Heat Incentive introduced to incentivise renewable heat generation as FiT incentivised renewable electricity
- Should make adoption tempting, especially in some circumstances (e.g. heat pumps to replace oil heating in off gas grid locations)

Unlike FiT...

- Technologies generally replacing existing system rather than pure add-on
- Hassle of installation may be greater (removal of old boiler etc...)
 - Tariffs not quite so generous
 - Mainstream media coverage generally minimal so far.

But....

- Degression mechanism built in and may “kick” the process as reducing the FiT did.

Summary and questions

- Adoption influenced by multiple factors
 - Incentive stimulus
 - Shock effect of incentive change
 - Social normalisation
 - Individual propensities
- ABM useful to model adoption highly heterogeneous actors in smart grid scenarios
- ABM reveals variability and responses that may not have been apparent from aggregate modelling techniques.
- Models sensitive to initial conditions
- Models sensitive to heterogeneity in agent parameters
- ABM useful to smart grid scenario investigation
- More work needed...

References

DECC (2014) Monthly Feed in Tariff statistics

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/feed-in-tariff-statistics>

Bandura, A. (1986) *Social foundations of thought and action*. Stanford University, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

ENSG (2010) *Electricity Networks Strategy Group - A Smart Grid Routemap*. United Kingdom

Snape, J.R., Boait, P., 2013. Enhancing efficiency through smart control: paths and policies for deployment, in: *Energy Efficiency First: The Foundation of a Low-Carbon Society - Proceeding of Eceee 2013 Summer Study*. Presented at the eceee 2013 summer study, ECEEE, Belambra Presqu'île de Giens, France.