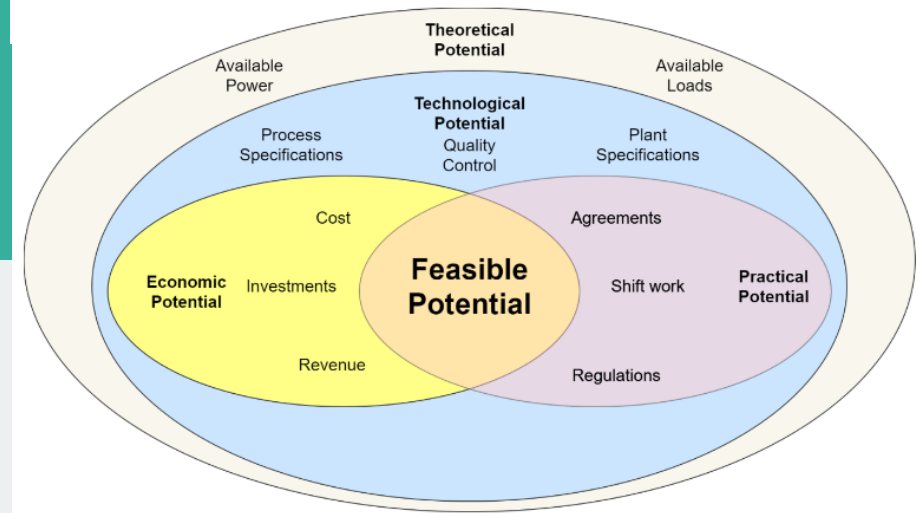
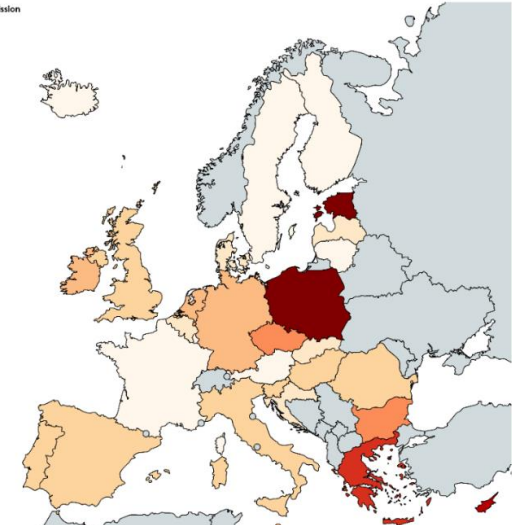


InduFlexControl: hoe flexibiliteit in energie- intensieve processen vrijstellen en vermarkten

Average annual CO₂ emission intensity of electricity generation

- 0-100 gCO₂eq/kWh
- 100-200 gCO₂eq/kWh
- 200-300 gCO₂eq/kWh
- 300-400 gCO₂eq/kWh
- 400-500 gCO₂eq/kWh
- 500-600 gCO₂eq/kWh
- 600-700 gCO₂eq/kWh
- >700 gCO₂eq/kWh



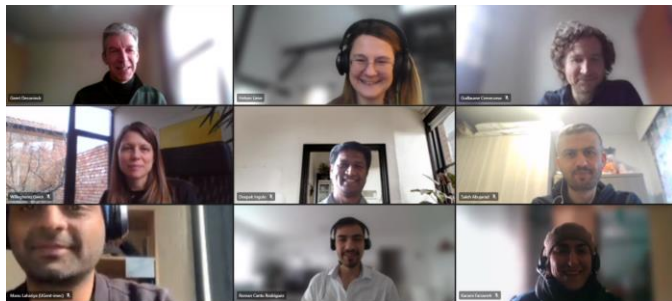
Flux50, Smart Energy Academy, 21 November 2024

prof.dr.ir. Geert Deconinck, KU Leuven ESAT-electa / KIES / EnergyVille

Control algorithms for flexibility in power-to-X and industrial processes

"4-year" Moonshot cSBO Catalisti/Flux50

- Mar 2020-Nov 2021: InduFlexControl-1
- Dec 2022-May 2025: InduFlexControl-2



KU Leuven

Faculty of Engineering Science

ELECTA – Electrical Energy Systems and Applications
The SySi– Thermal System Simulations



UGent

Faculty of Engineering Science

EELAB – Electrical Energy Laboratory
IDLab – Internet Technology and Data Science Laboratory

VITO

Department of Energy technology

AMO – Algorithms, Modelling and Optimisation
E-MARKETS – Energy Markets



industrial process

Unlock Industrial Flexibility

Investigate Control Methods

Reduce CO₂ Emissions

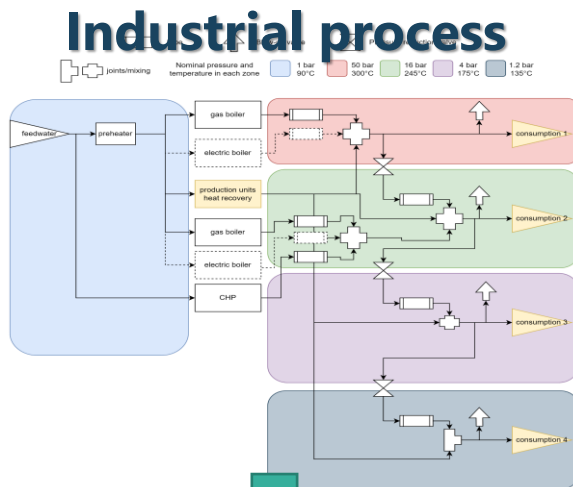
Redesign for Flexibility

energy ecosystem

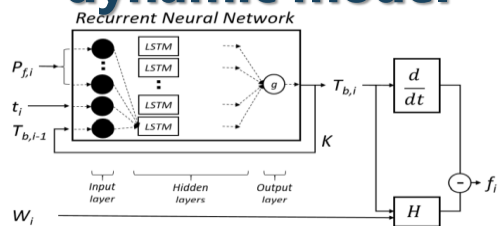
Fundamental research challenge

- integrate **model predictive control** (MPC) with data-driven **deep learning** (DL)
 - for unlocking flexibility from industrial processes
 - while incorporating constraints from industrial *process characteristics*, *energy market* design and *electricity grids*
 - combines best of both worlds
 - model-based approaches for **robustness**, and model-free/data-driven techniques to deal with the **uncertainty** and complex nature of energy-intensive processes.
- (re)design for flexibility of energy-intensive processes for **reduced costs and emissions**

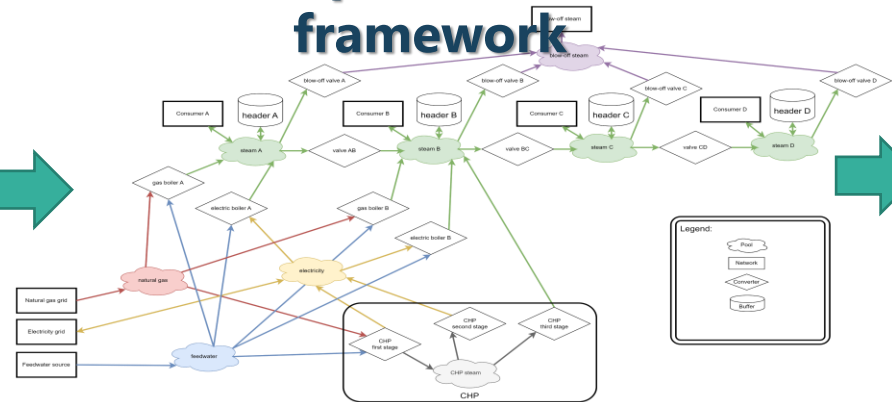
Approach



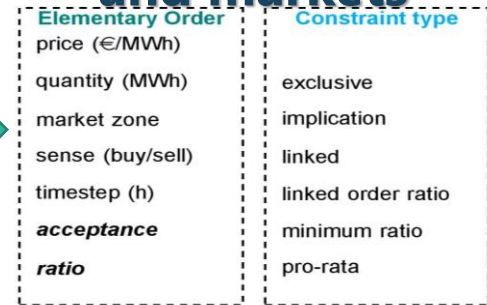
Physics-inspired NN dynamic model



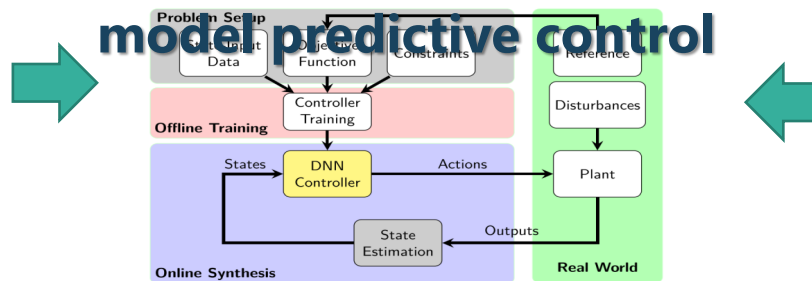
Flex quantification framework



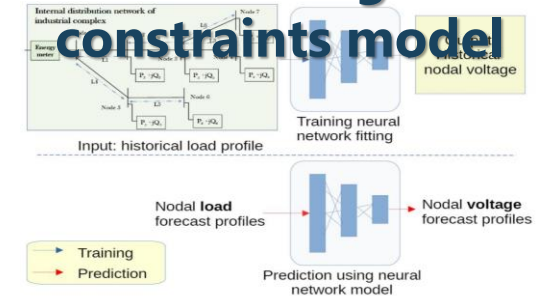
Bids generation and markets



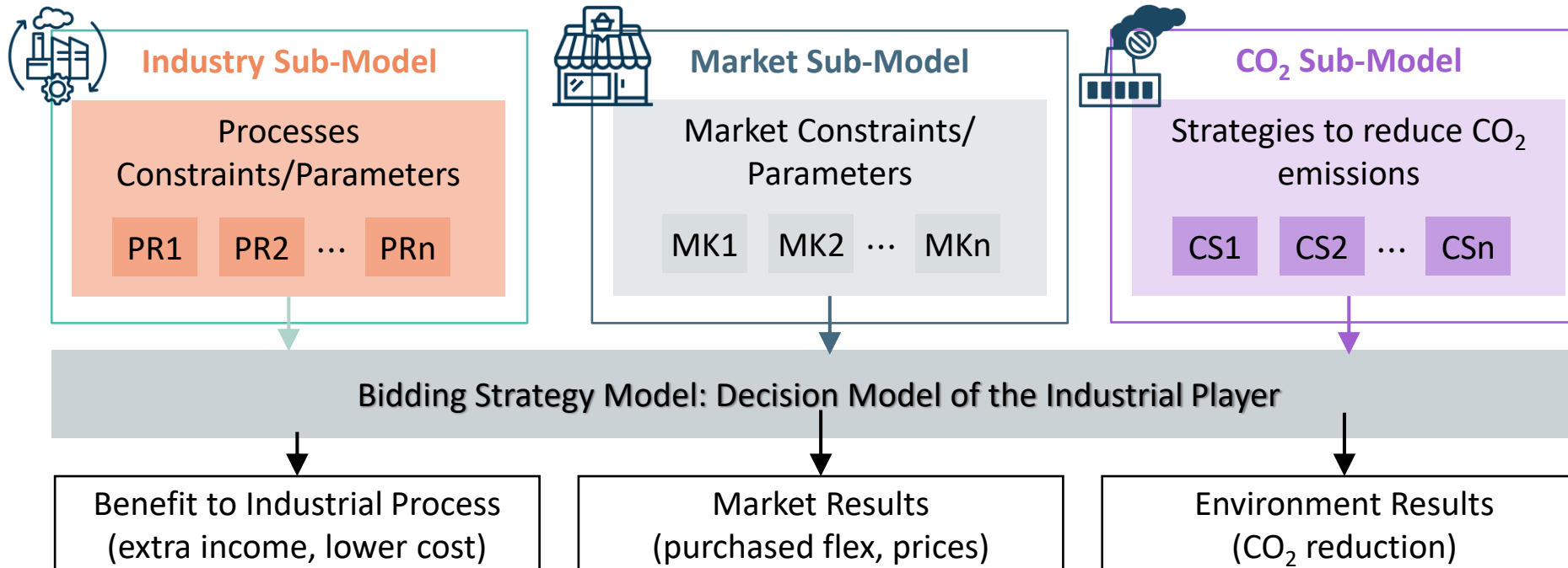
DNN model predictive control



Industrial grid constraints model



Result example 1: Multi-market integration for industrial flexibility



Uncertainty in market prices
(day-ahead prices, balancing
prices, **imbalance settlement**
prices, products prices)

Result example 1: Multi-market integration for industrial flexibility



Objective

What is most economical and carbon-efficient way to leverage industrial flex in energy and balancing markets?

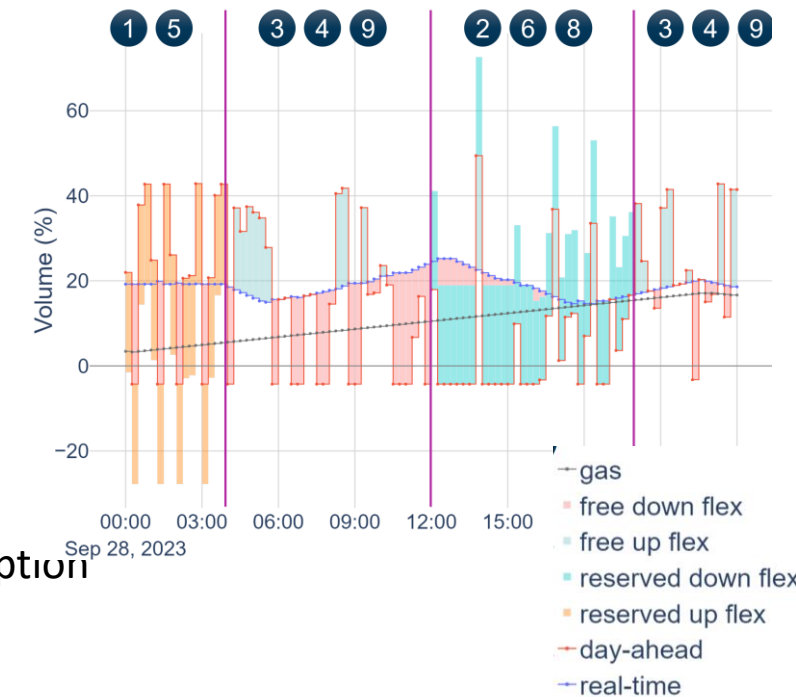
Key Findings

aFRR: Free bids provided highest profitability; decisions can be taken closer to real-time when more information is available.

mFRR: Reservations dominated with no activation; provision of mFRR leads to losses in most quarters.

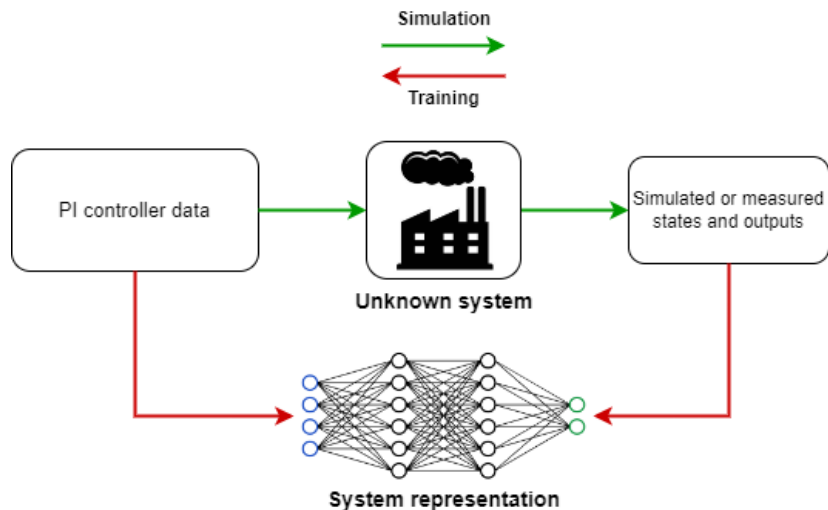
Imbalance: Significant gains possible by optimizing real-time consumption and generation adjustments; highly profitable but assumes “perfect foresight”

CO₂ reduction: Both indirect and direct strategies reduced emissions, with gas consumption lowered by 11% in direct reduction scenarios.

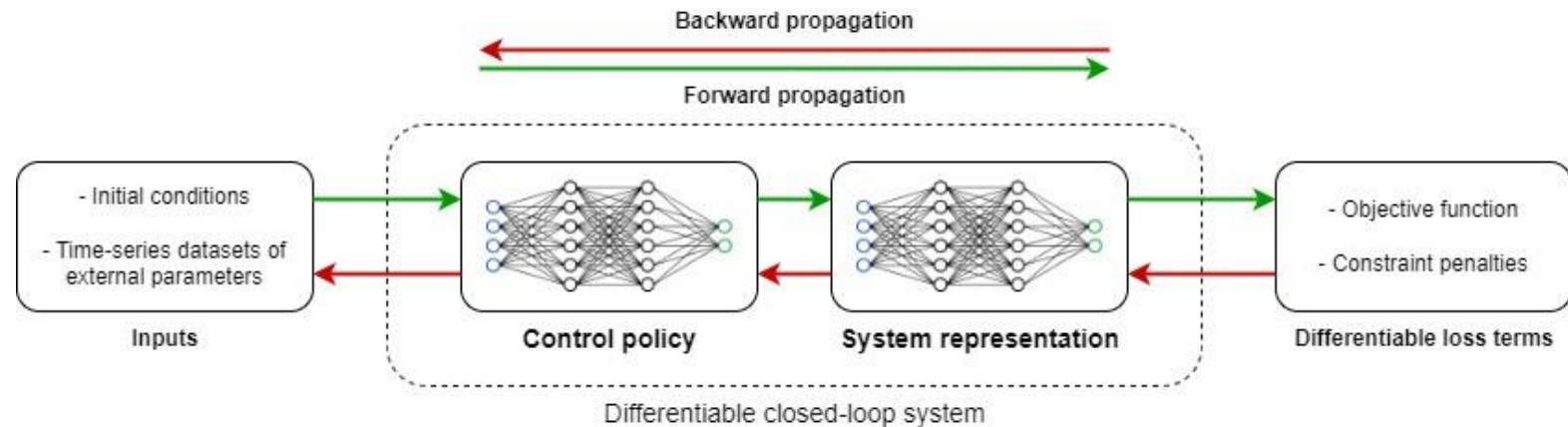


Result example 2: from white-box to data and combining MPC with ML

System identification



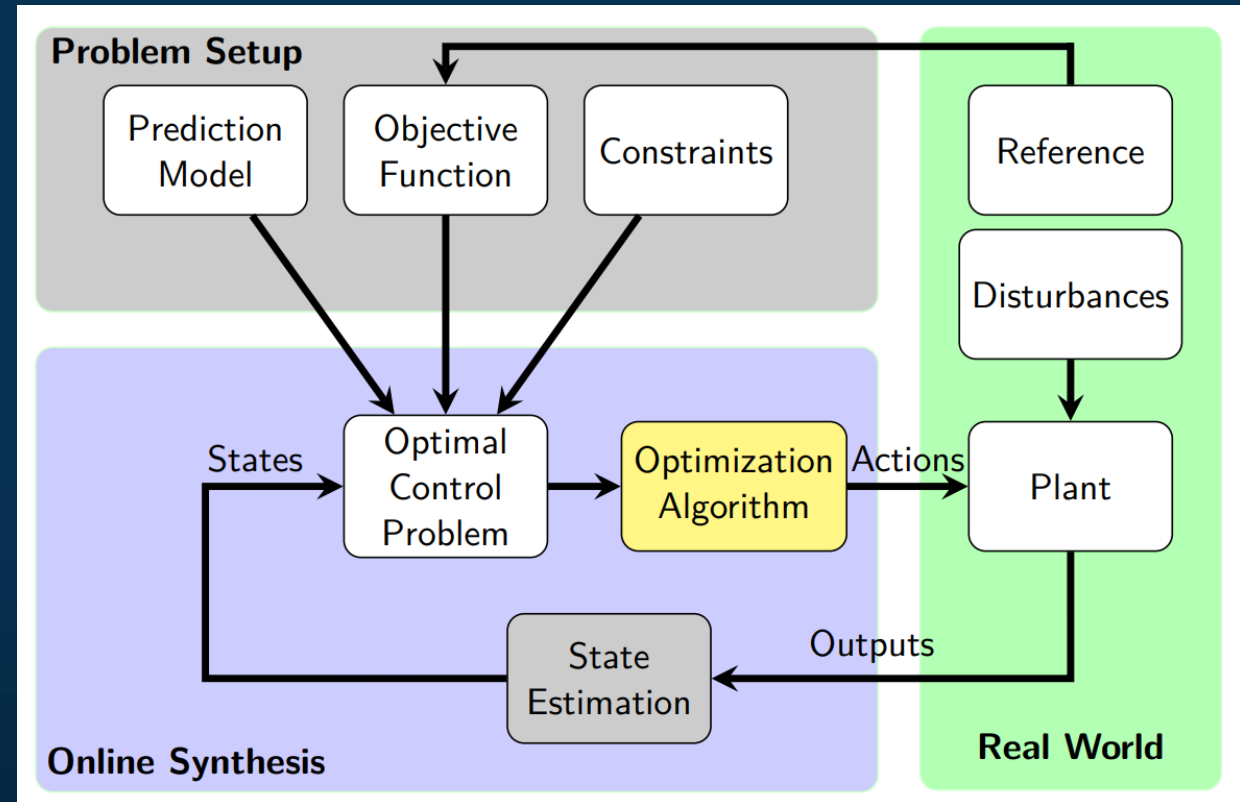
Control policy training



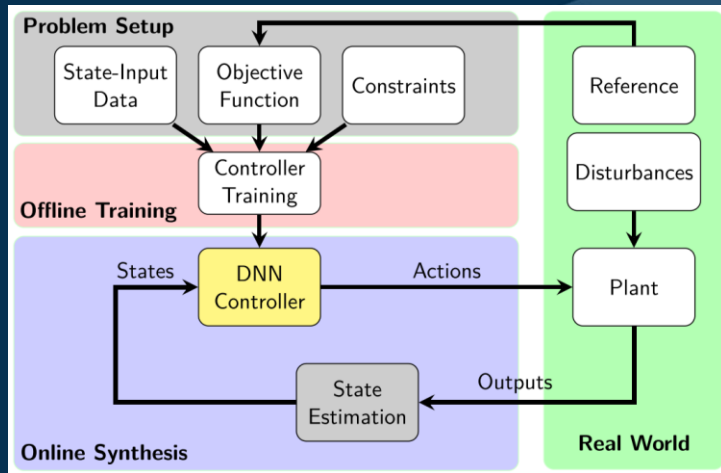
Ján Drgoňa, Karol Kiš, Aaron Tuor, Draguna Vrăbie, Martin Klaučo, Differentiable predictive control: Deep learning alternative to explicit model predictive control for unknown nonlinear systems, Journal of Process Control, Volume 116, 2022, Pages 80-92

Implement fast and robust model predictive control

- Strengths of MPC
 - Control → solve optimisation
 - Nonlinear dynamics
 - Input constraints
 - General objective functions
- Weakness
 - Computationally demanding
 - Online optimisation
 - No explicit formulation for nonlinear systems

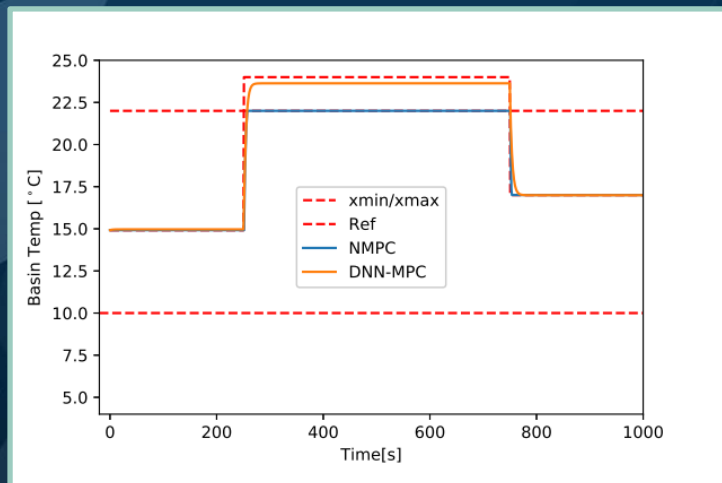


Neural Network based approximate nonlinear MPC

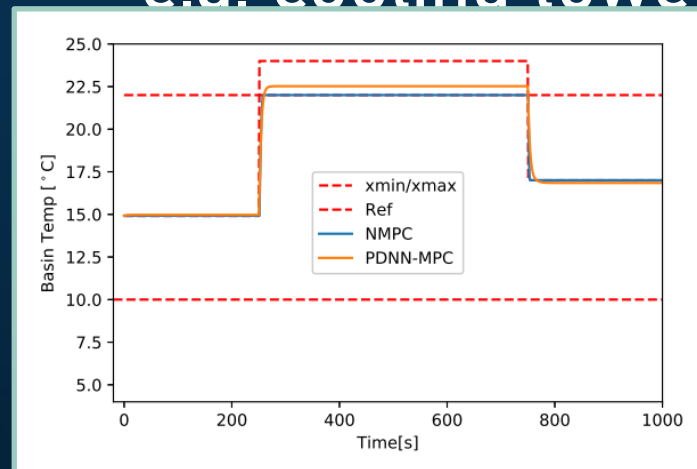


- Deep neural network MPC
 - Offline training based on observations
 - Learn optimum control policy
 - Different methods for constraints handling

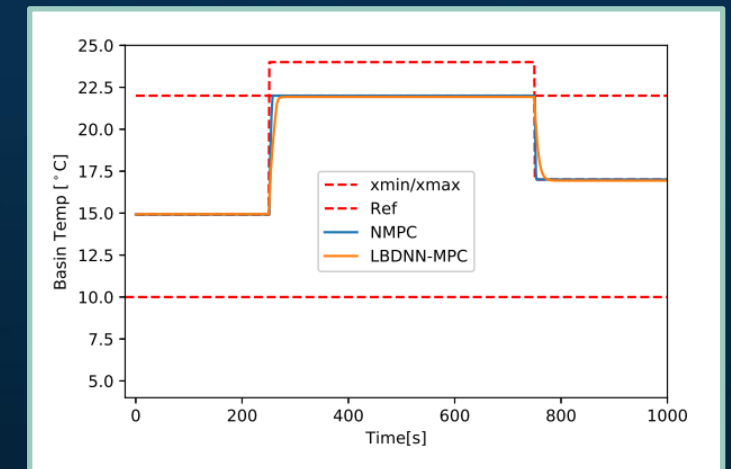
e.g. cooling tower



No Constraints



Penalty



Log Barrier

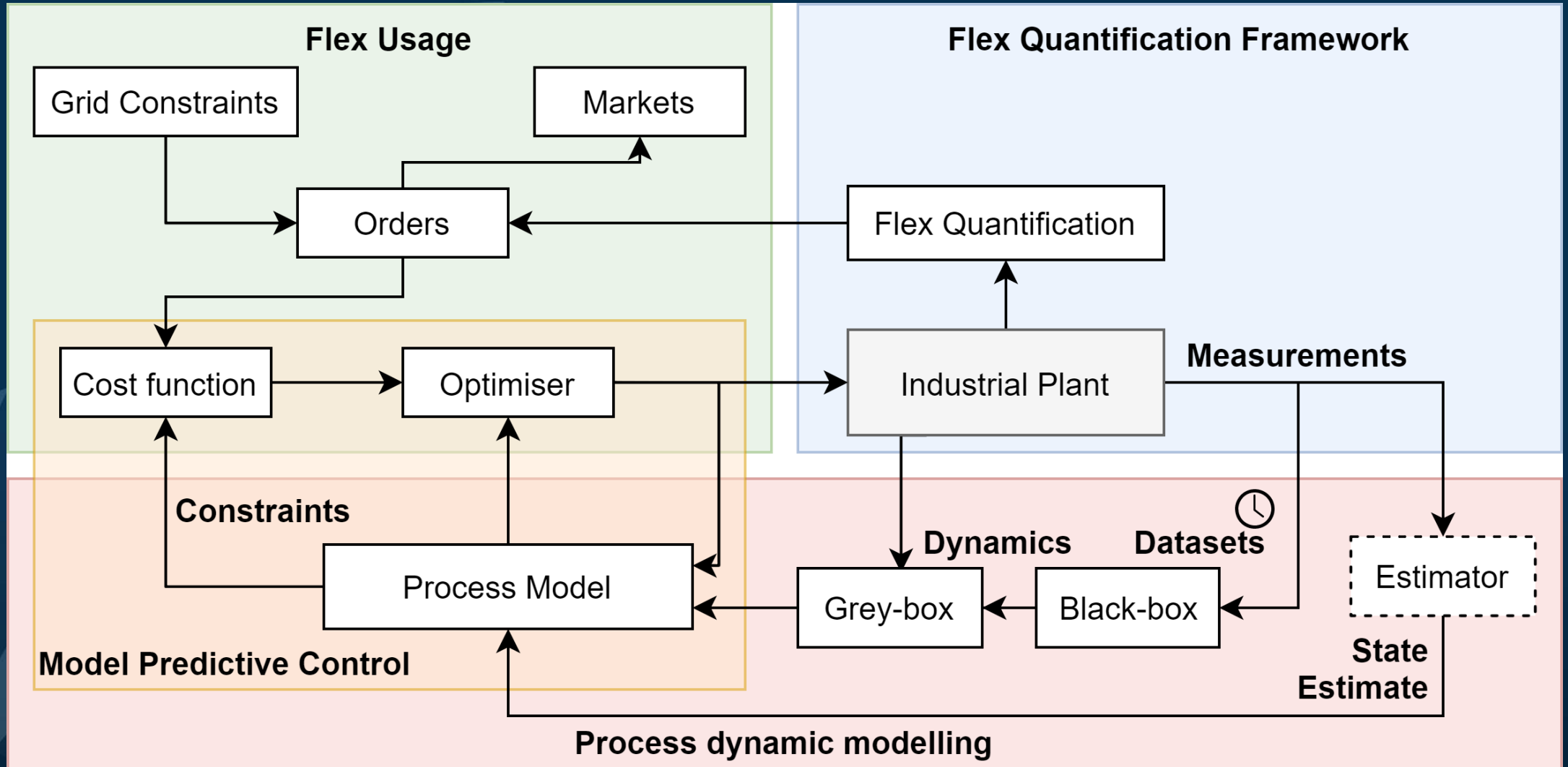


FLANDERS
INNOVATION &
ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Clusters for Growth

Closing the loop



Valorisation potential

- InduFlexControl can
 - quantify and design flexibility models for your target processes
 - develop data-driven representations of your processes and benchmark them with existing models
 - evaluate the use of your processes' flexibility in relevant energy markets and specific grid situations
 - design model predictive control methods for exploiting the flexibility of your processes

Reduce your CO₂ emissions by using the underlying flexibility of your processes

Highlights – publication output

- [J1] C. Manna, M. Lahariya, F. Karami, and C. Develder, “A data-driven optimization framework for industrial demand-side flexibility,” *Energy*, vol. 278, p. 127737, Sep. 2023, doi: 10.1016/J.ENERGY.2023.127737.
- [J2] M. Lahariya, F. Karami, C. Develder, and G. Crevecoeur, “Physics-Informed LSTM Network for Flexibility Identification in Evaporative Cooling System,” *IEEE Trans. Ind. Informatics*, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 1484–1494, Feb. 2023, doi: 10.1109/TII.2022.3173897.
- [J3] R. Cantu Rodriguez, E. J. Palacios-García, and G. Deconinck, “Redesign for flexibility through electrification: Multi-objective optimization of the operation of a multi-energy industrial steam network,” *Appl. Energy*, vol. 362, p. 122981, May 2024, doi: 10.1016/J.APENERGY.2024.122981.
- [B1] R. Cantu-Rodriguez, E. J. Palacios-García, and G. Deconinck, “Modelling and Optimal Scheduling of Flexibility in Energy-Intensive Industry,” in *Industrial Demand Response: Methods, best practices, case studies, and applications*, H. Haes Alhelou, A. Moreno-Muñoz, and P. Siano, Eds. Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET), 2022, pp. 209–240.
- + many conference publications

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PI VITO: Annelies.Delnooz@vito.be