

# DC Microgrids: Potential and Reality

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# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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1

## What is a Microgrid

- Generate, Distribute and Consume Power Locally
- Nanogrids - The Basic Building Blocks

2

## Why build a microgrid?

- Resiliency, Efficiency, EV Integration,
- The big picture

3

## Why DC Microgrids are the Future

- Transition to a DC world underway
- Resilience
- Efficiency
- Modular

4

## Barriers to entry for DC Microgrids

- Regulatory
- Availability of DC equipment, appliances, standards

5

## Examples of what is possible today

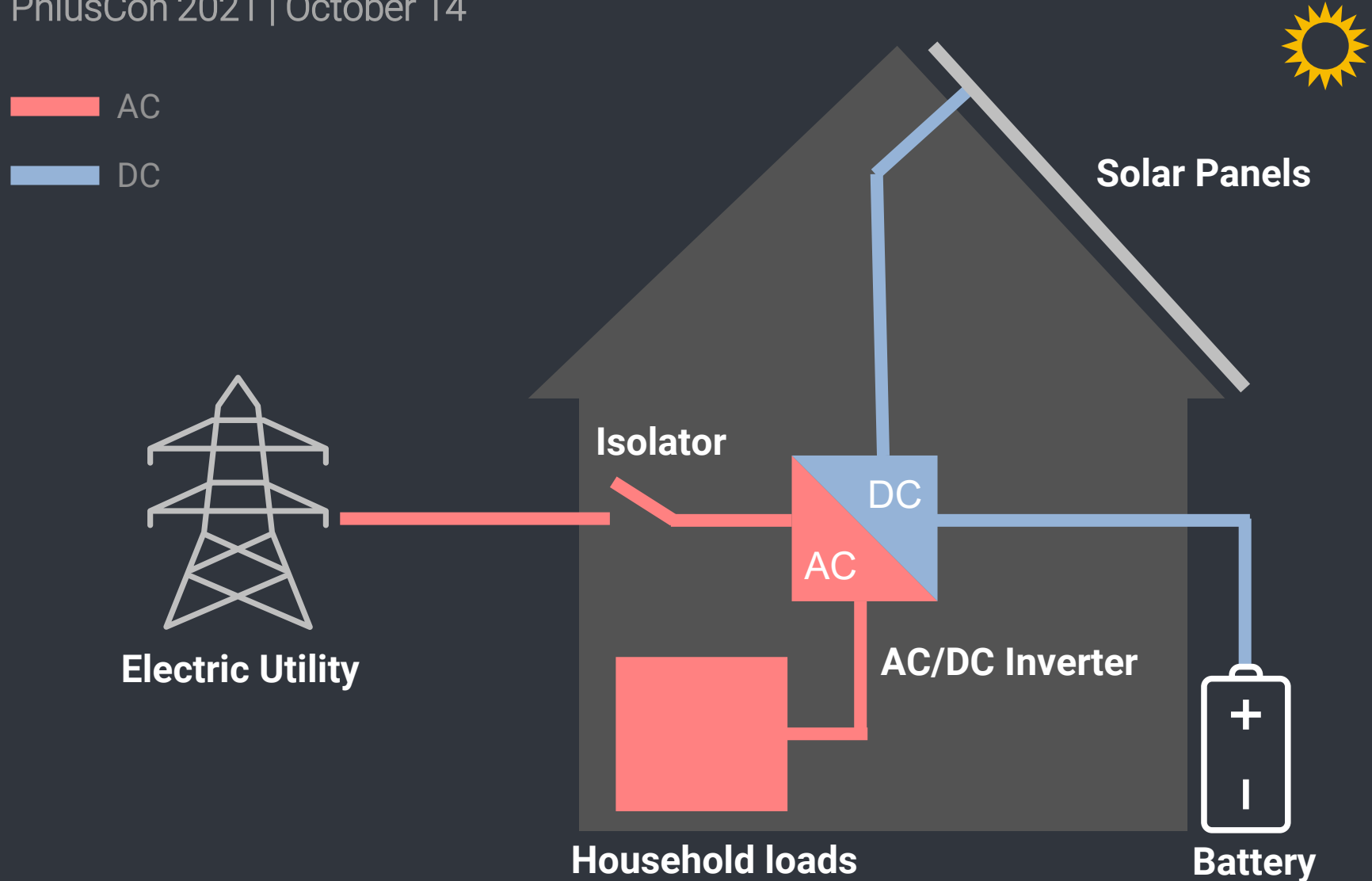
- Burnett house
- Fairmount Heights DC Microgrid

6

## Q + A

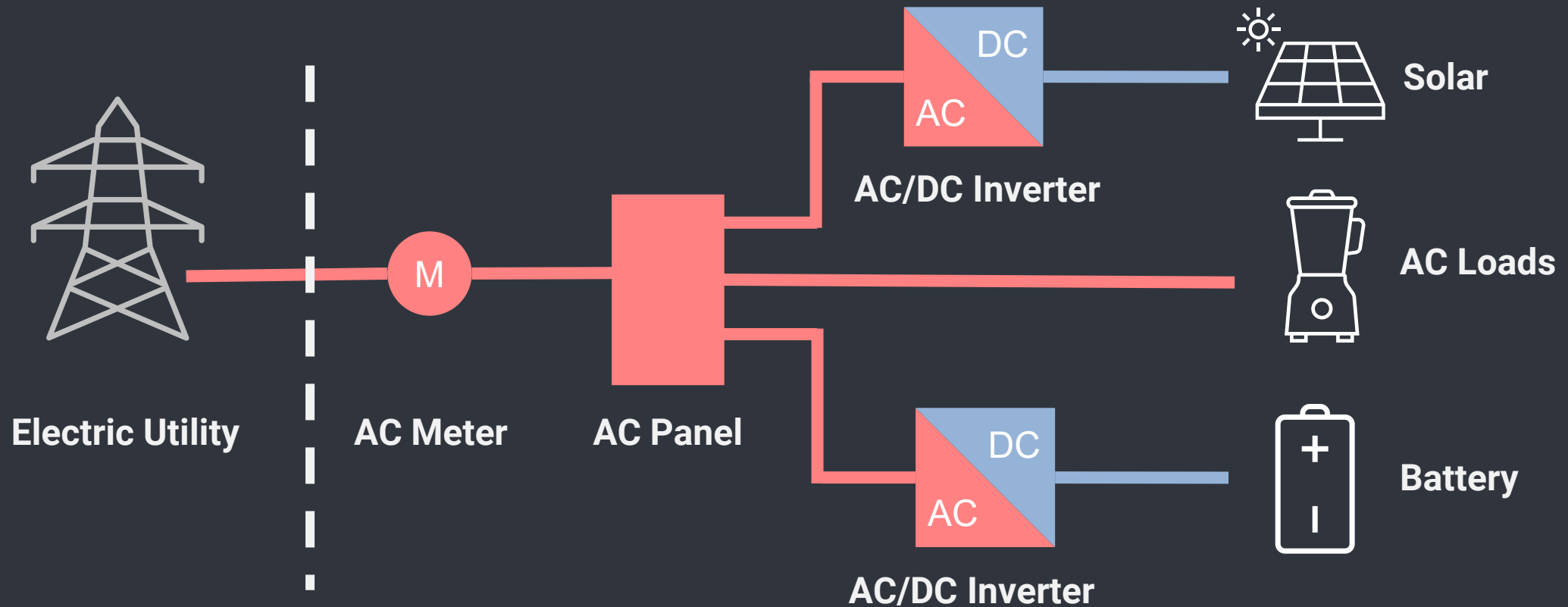
# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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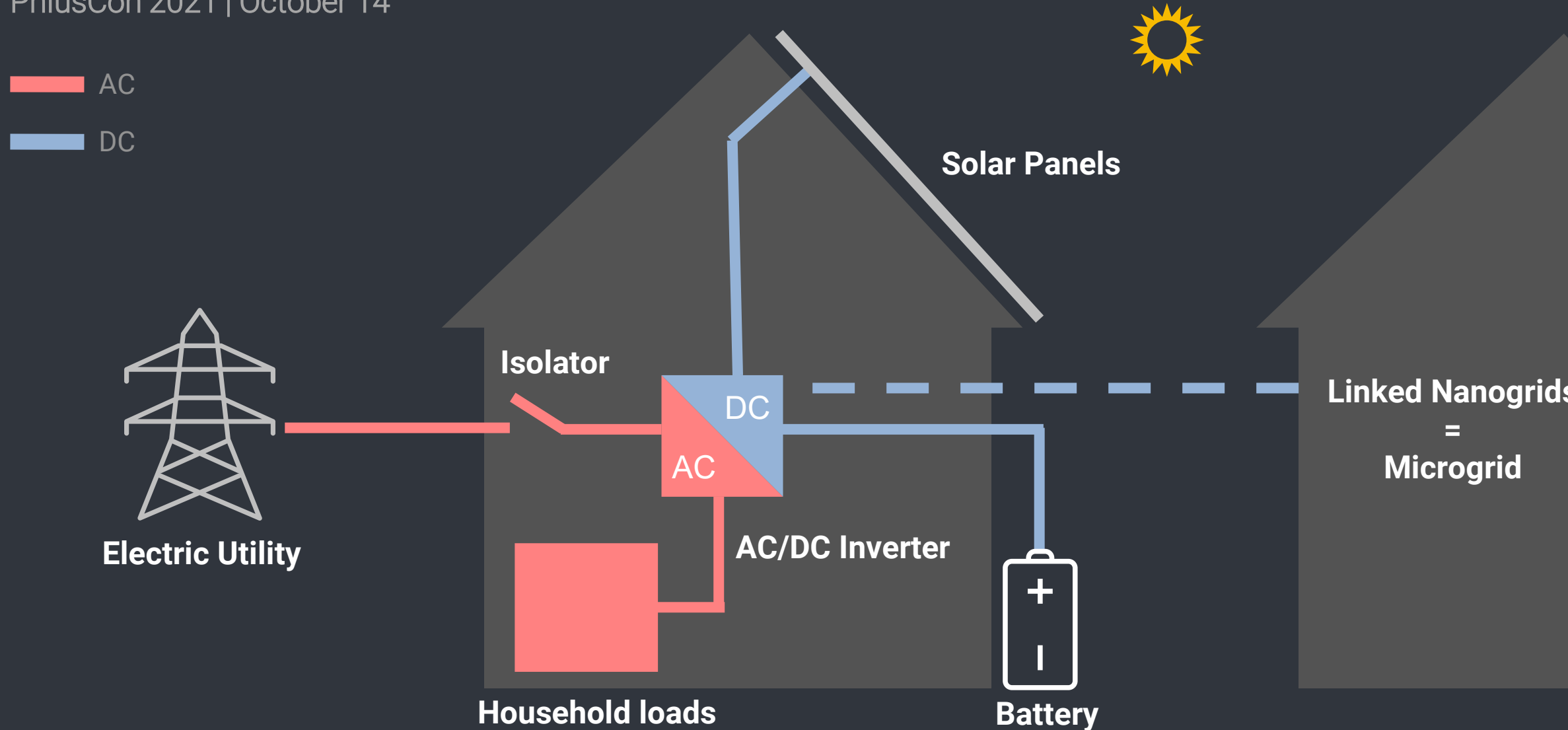
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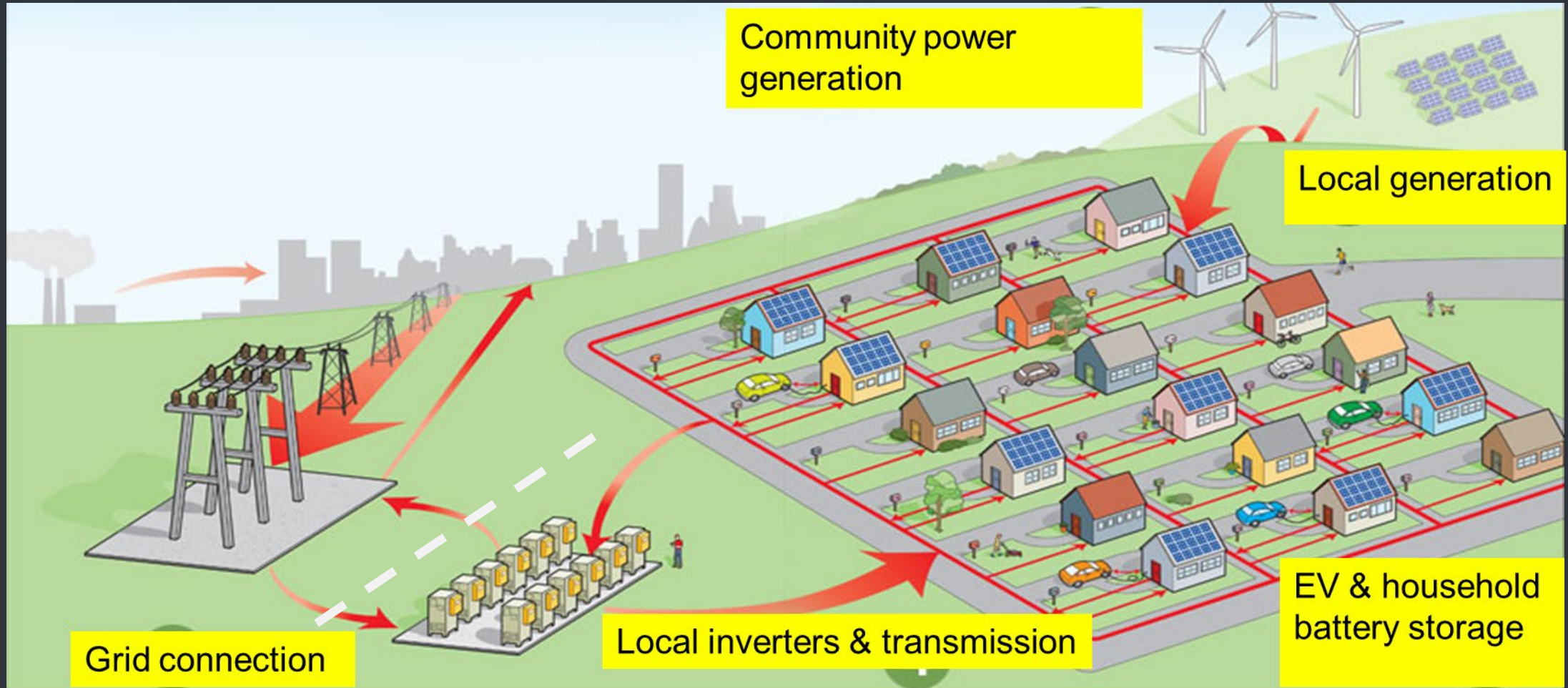
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## FORCES DRIVING ADOPTION OF MICROGRIDS

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## Grid Fragility



### Stressors from age

- 100 years old, uncoordinated ad hoc growth

### Stressors from climate

- Increased violent weather events
- Necessity for greater strategic reserves

### Vulnerability to attack

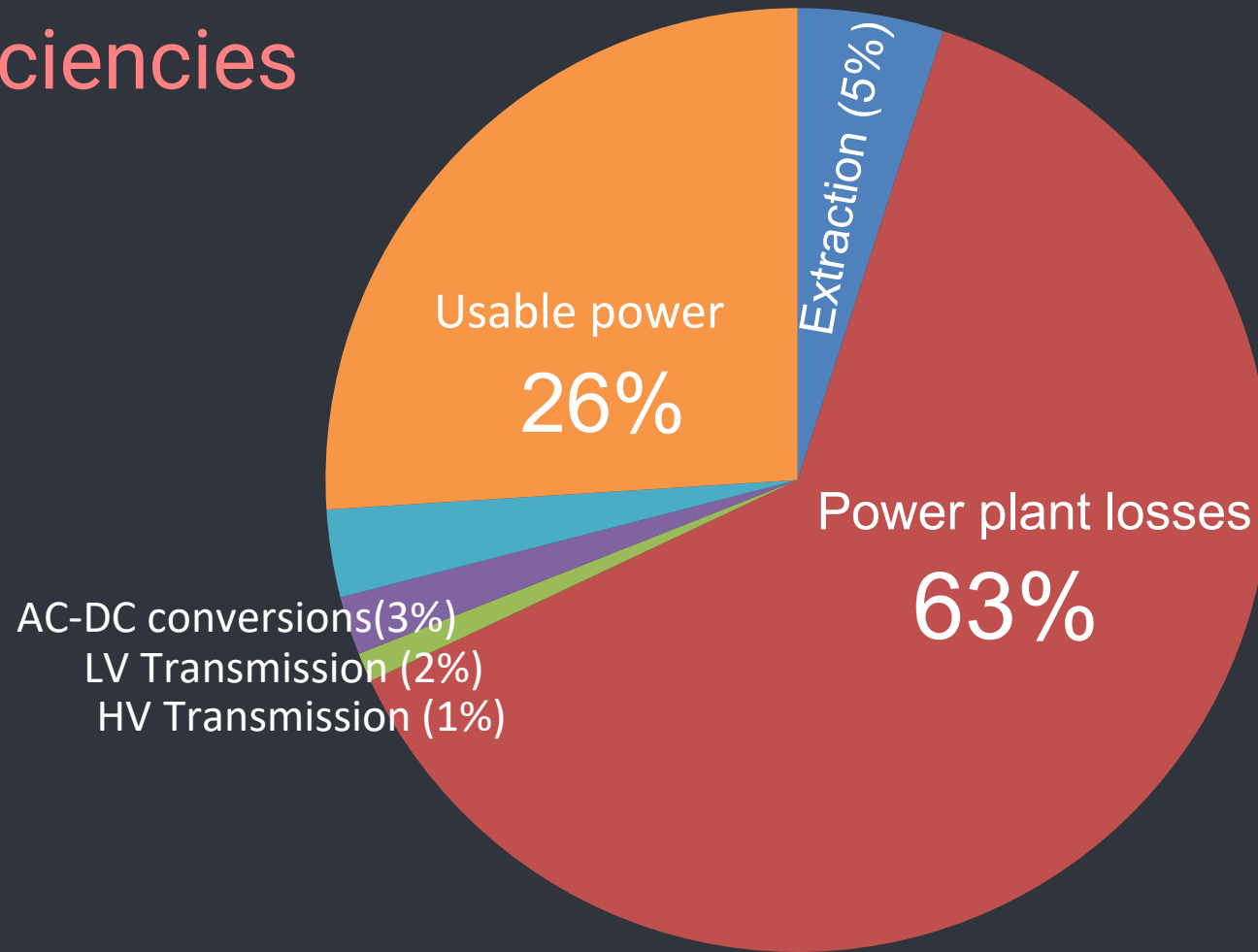
- Solar electromagnetic pulses (EMP's)
- Cyberattack
- Terrorist attack



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## Efficiencies



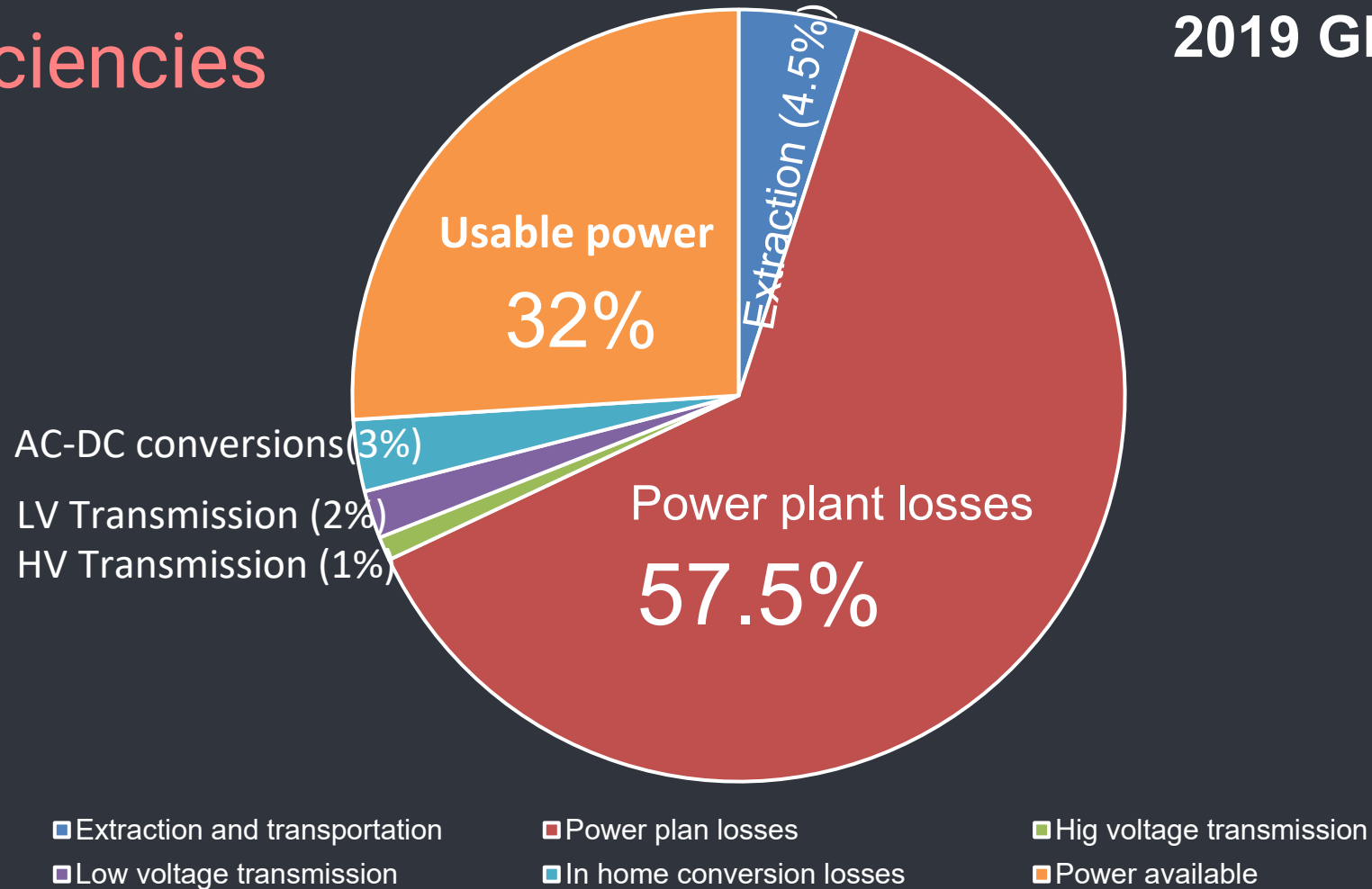
**1999 GRID**

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## Efficiencies

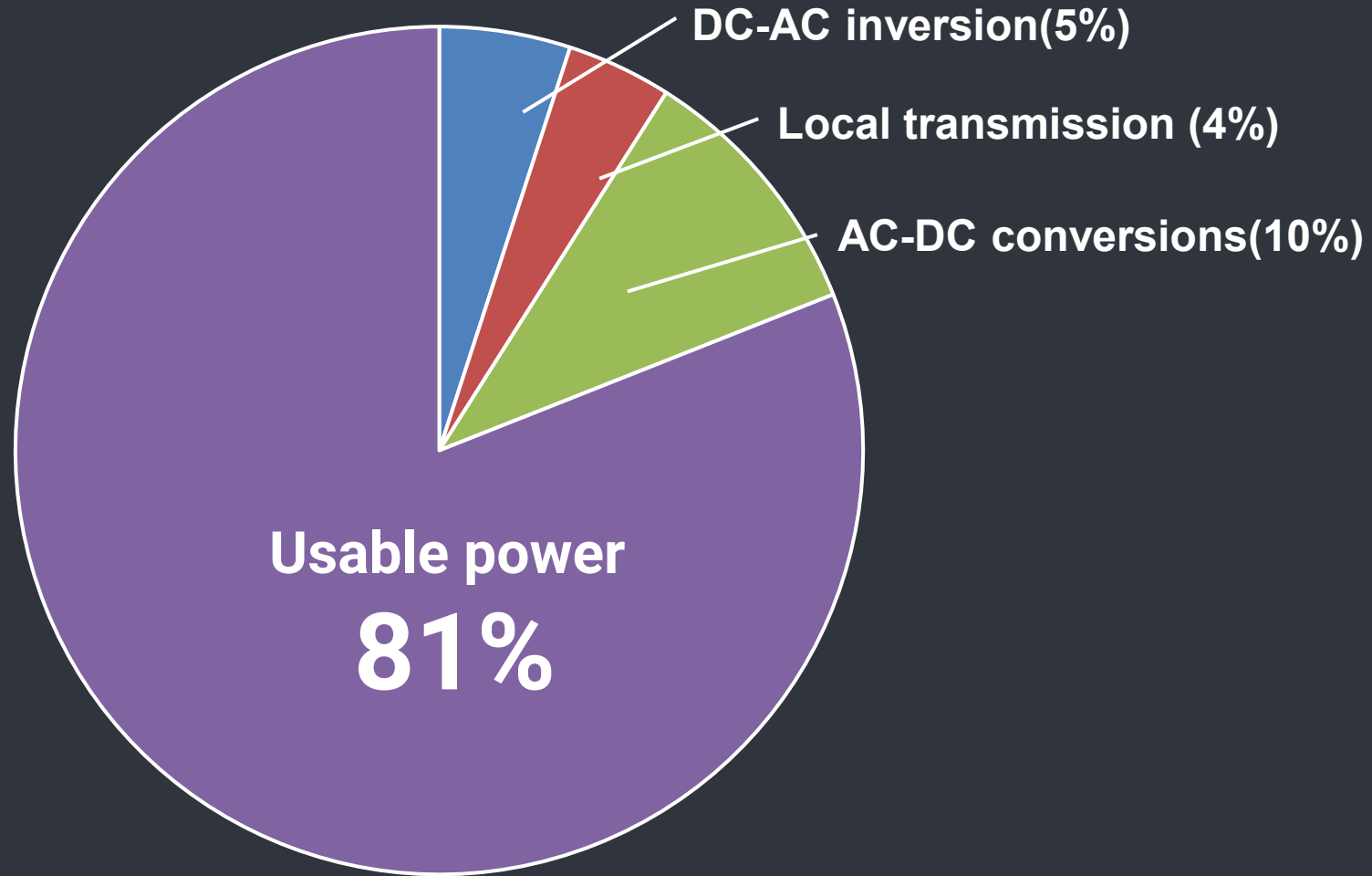
2019 GRID



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## Efficiencies



■ DC-AC conversion

■ Neighborhood transmission

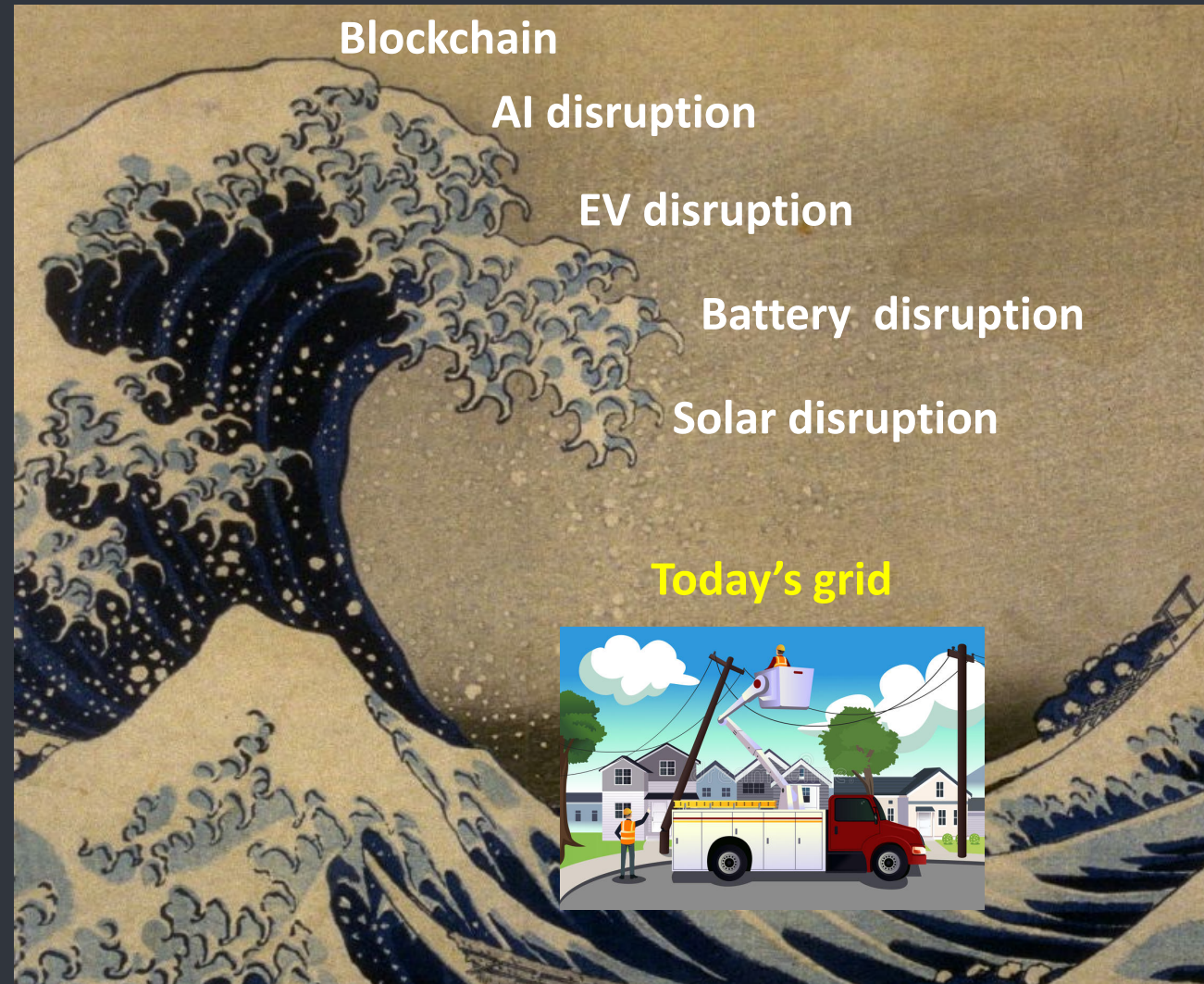
■ Conversions back to DC

■ Power available

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## Technology Disruptions

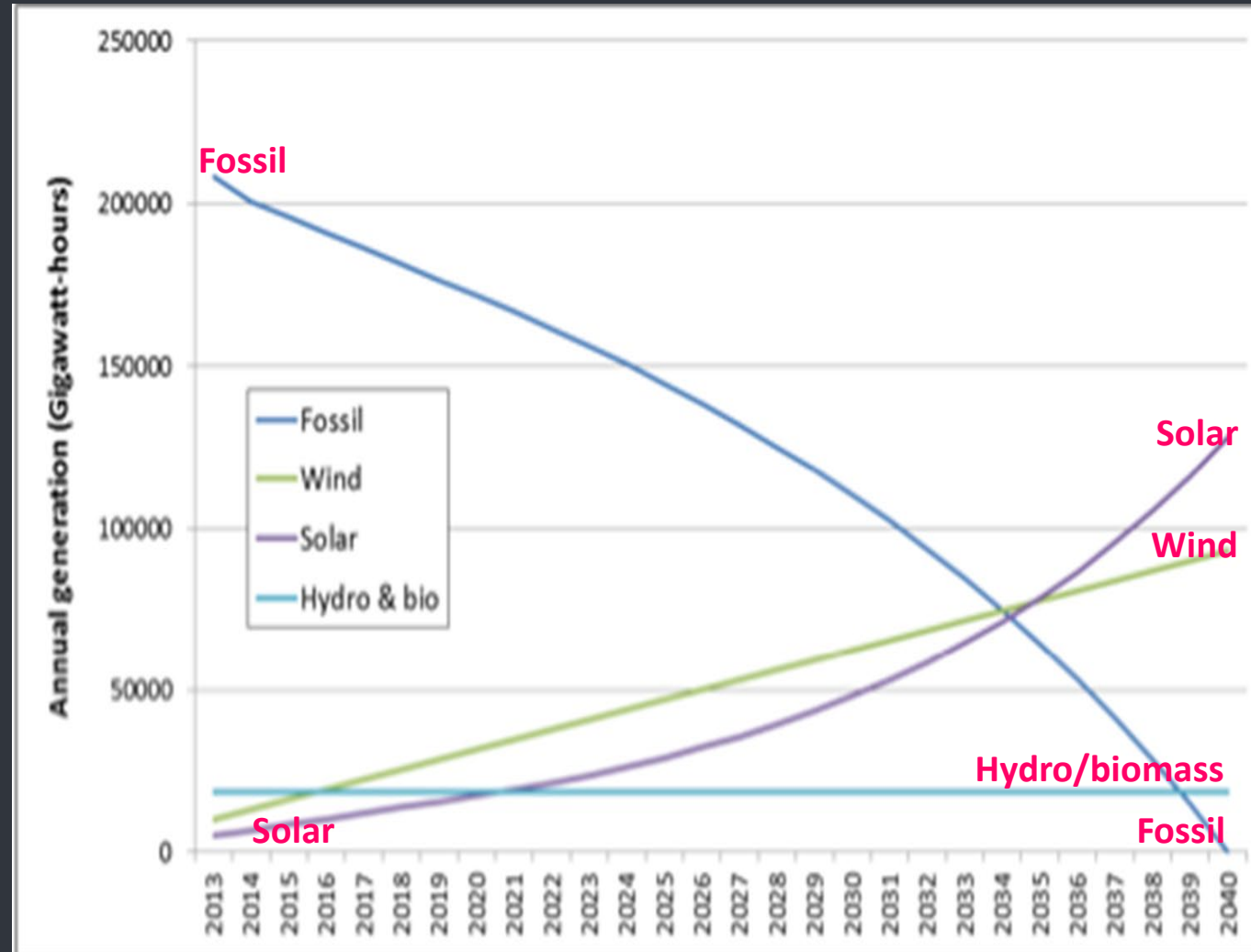


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Technology  
Disruptions

Solar  
Growth

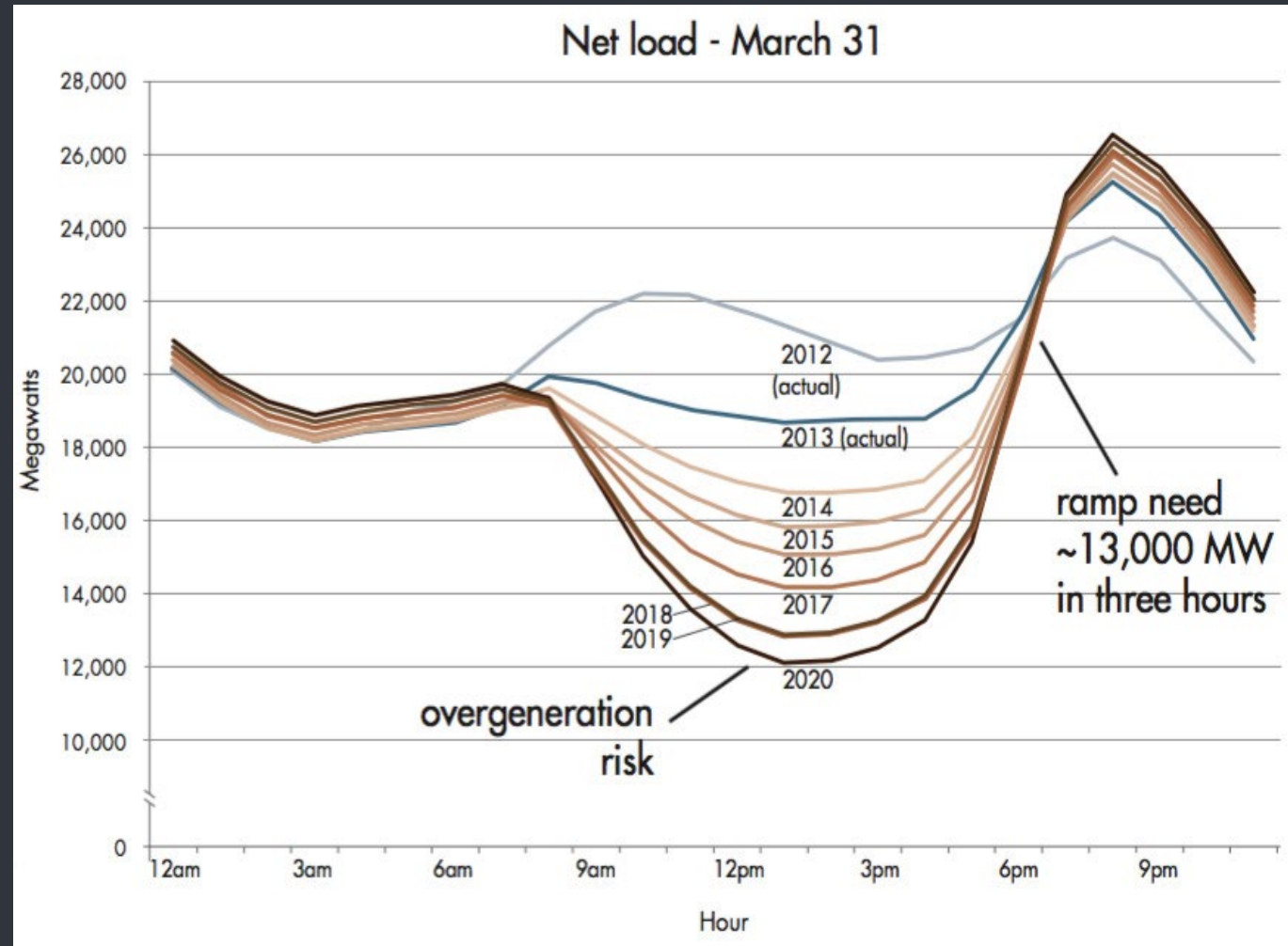


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Technology  
Disruptions

Solar  
Intermittency

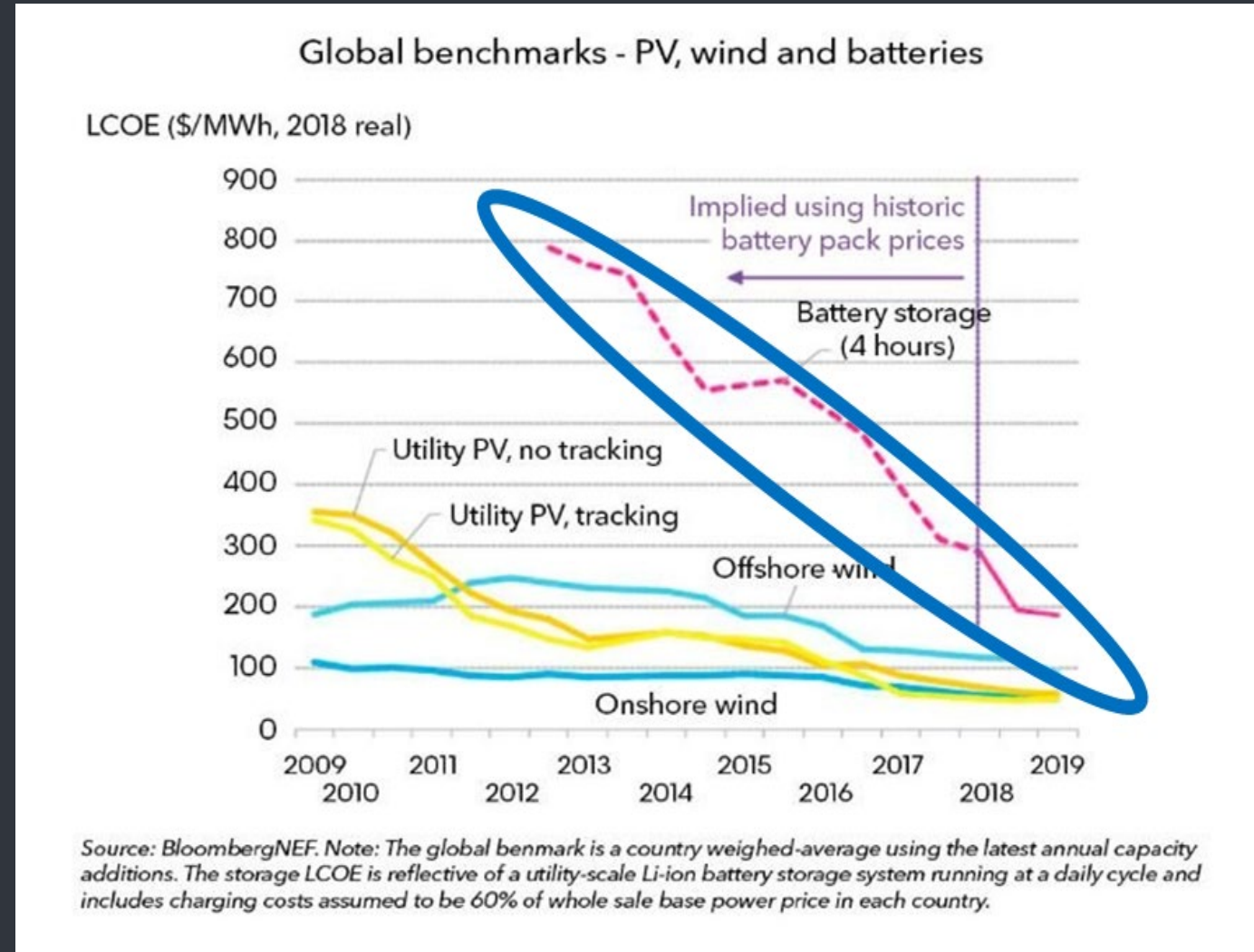


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Technology  
Disruptions

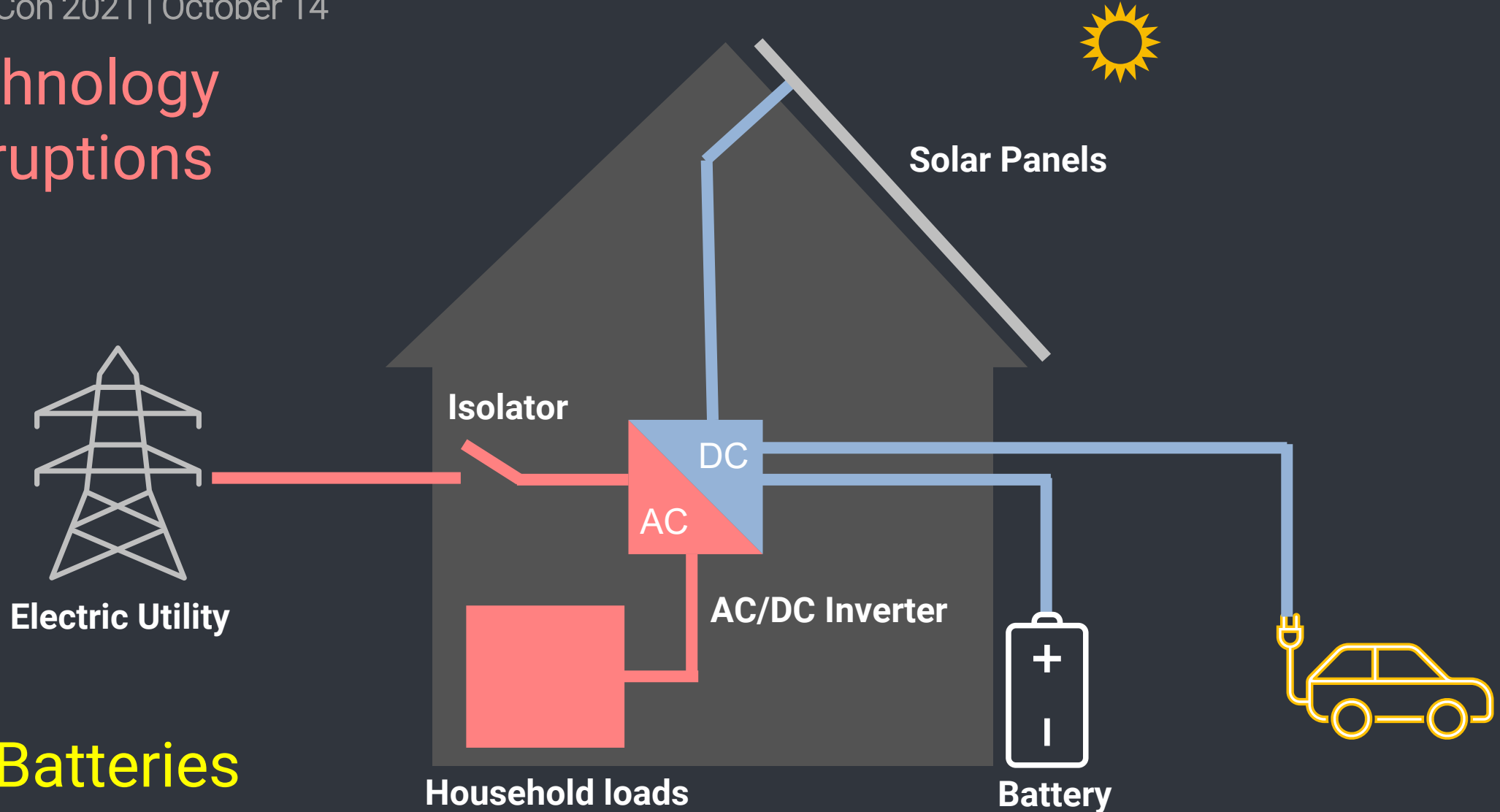
Battery Cost



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Technology  
Disruptions



EV Batteries



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Technology  
Disruptions

- Peer to peer energy trading
- Buildings become virtual power plants
- Homeowners become prosumers of energy

*“Around 2030, because of the convergent disruptions acting upon the energy grid, locally produced and stored power will be cheaper than the cost of transportation alone of any other form of energy. Game over.”*

*Tony Seba, Stanford University*

AI & Blockchain

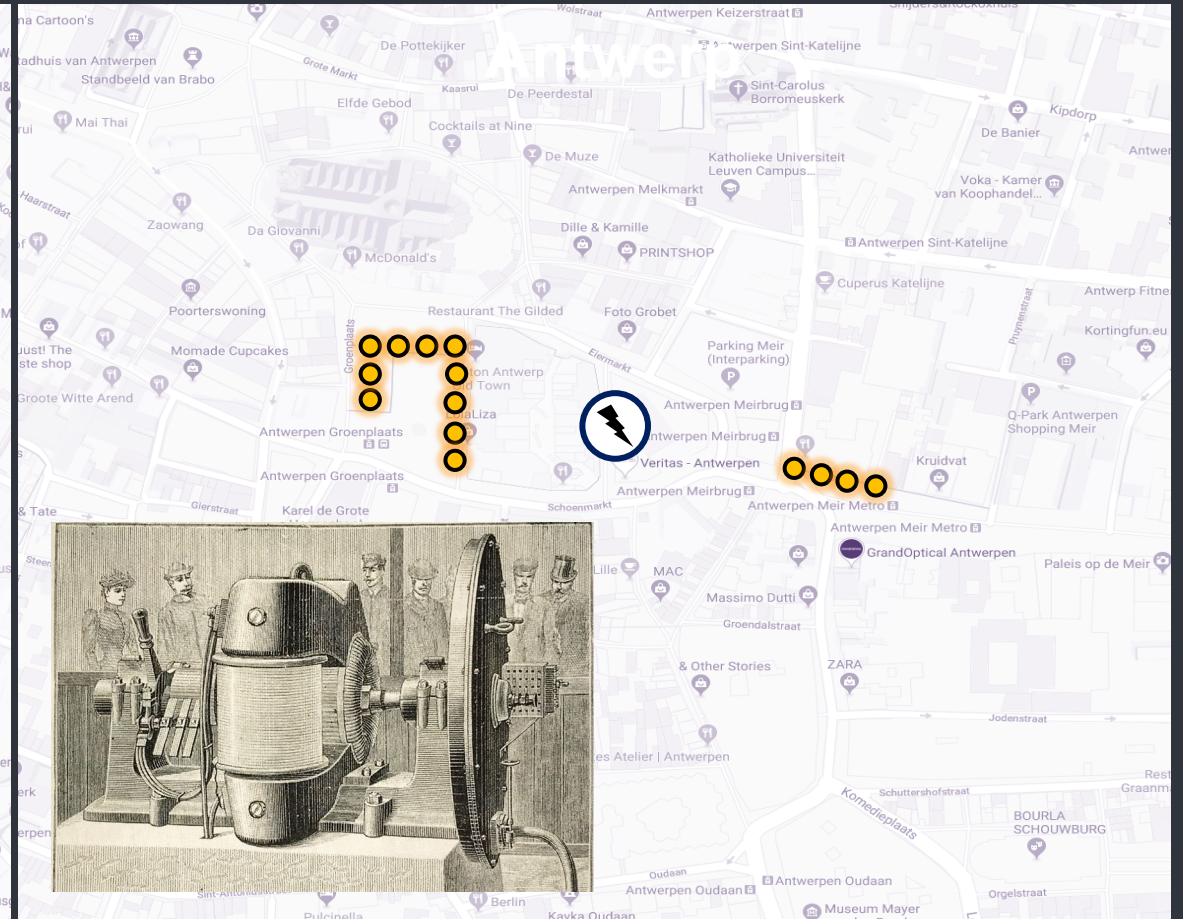
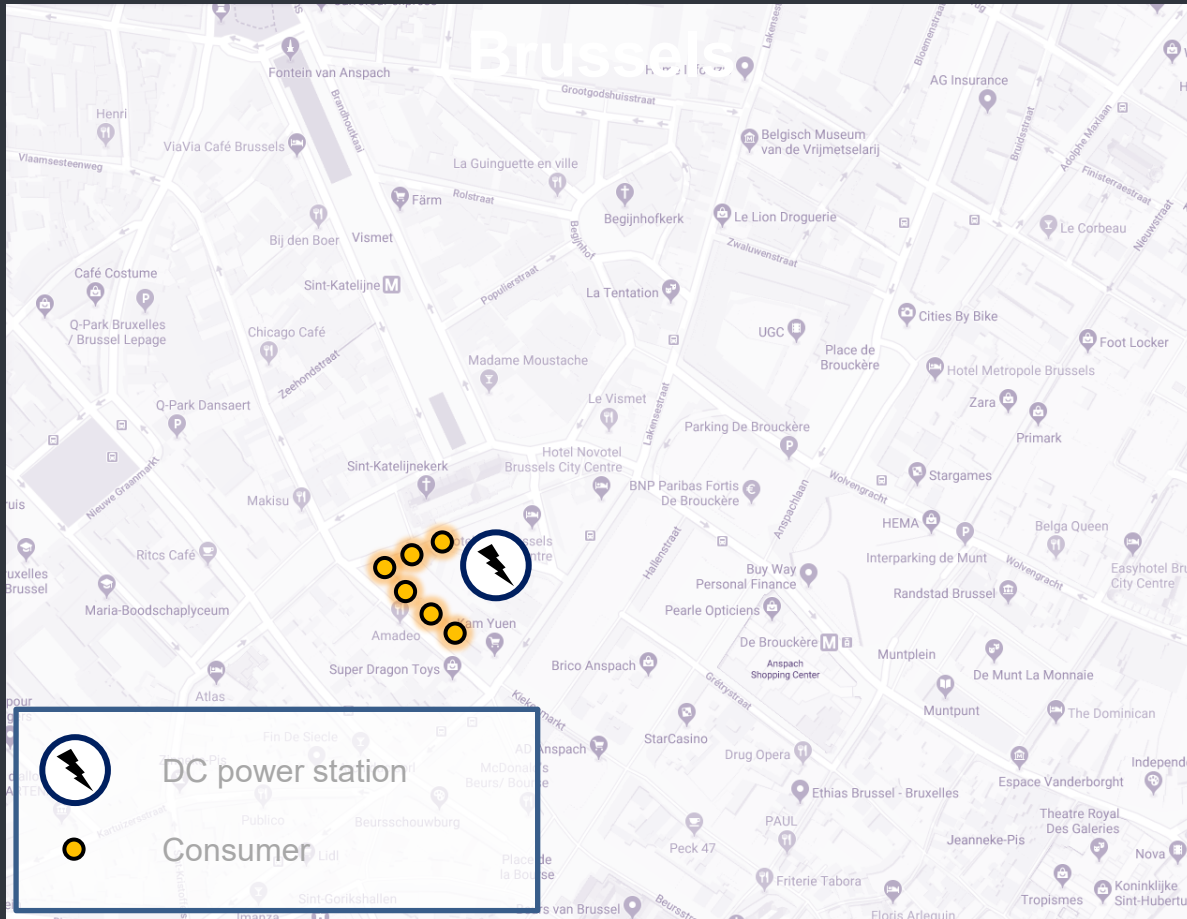
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## WHY DC MICROGRIDS

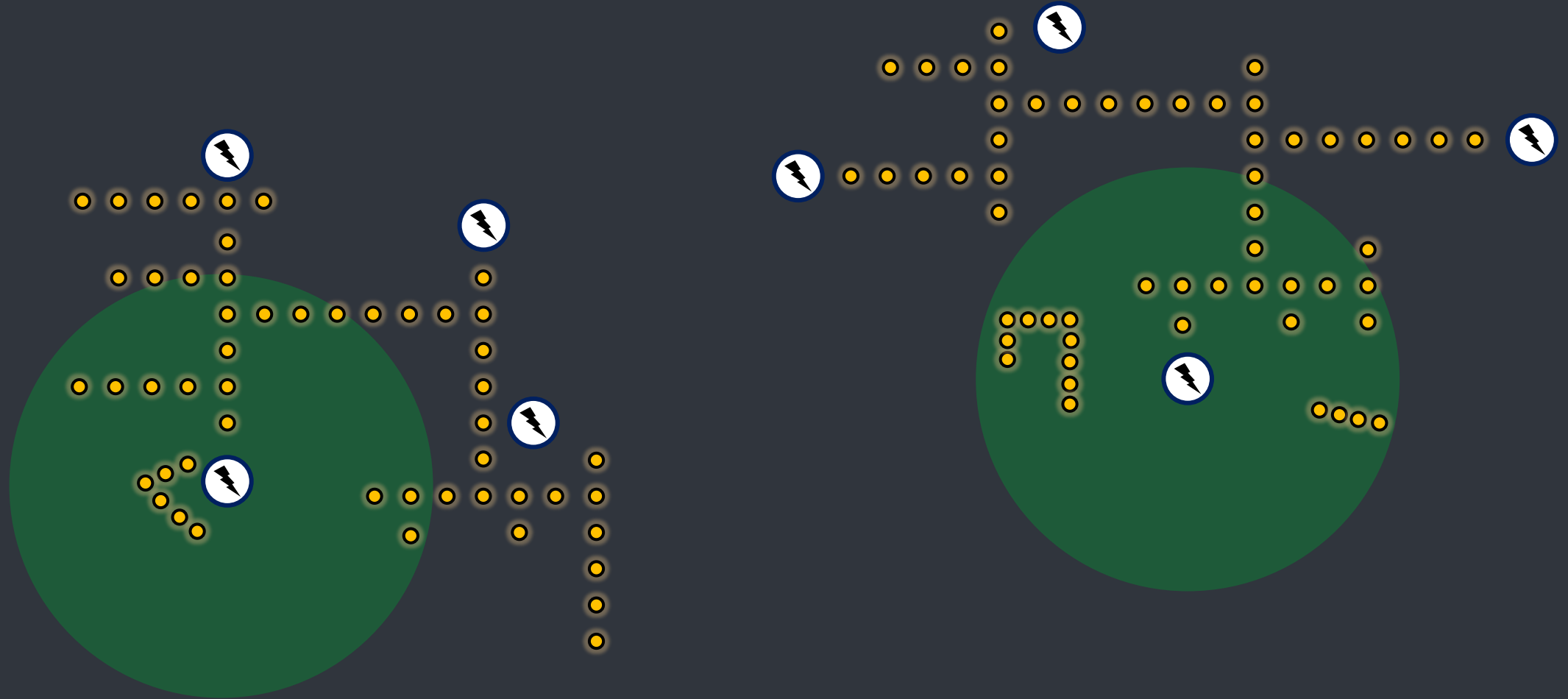
# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

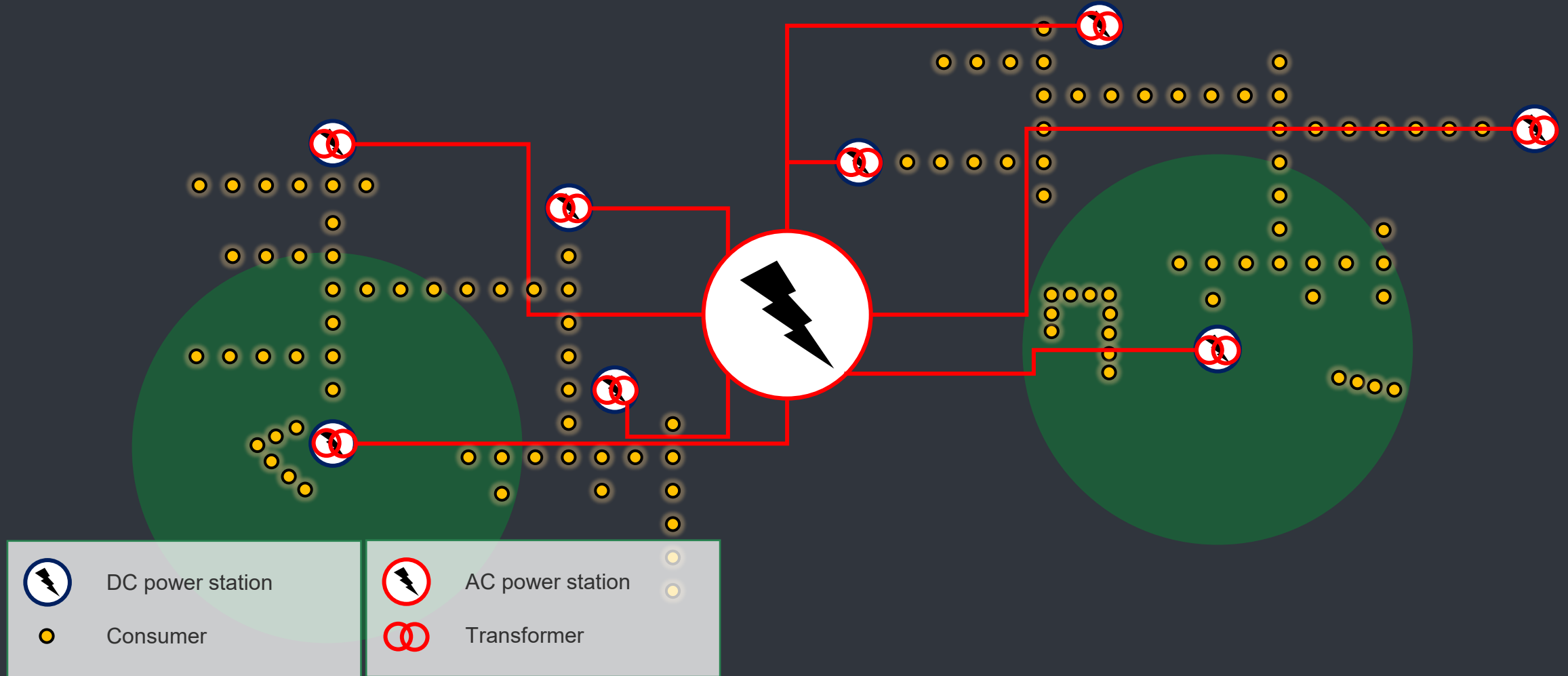
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ECONOMICAL RANGE OF DC SYSTEMS WAS LIMITED TO 500M

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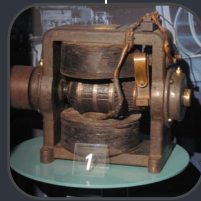
# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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BUT TIMES HAVE CHANGED ...

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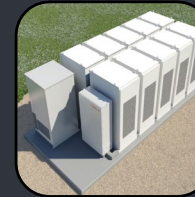
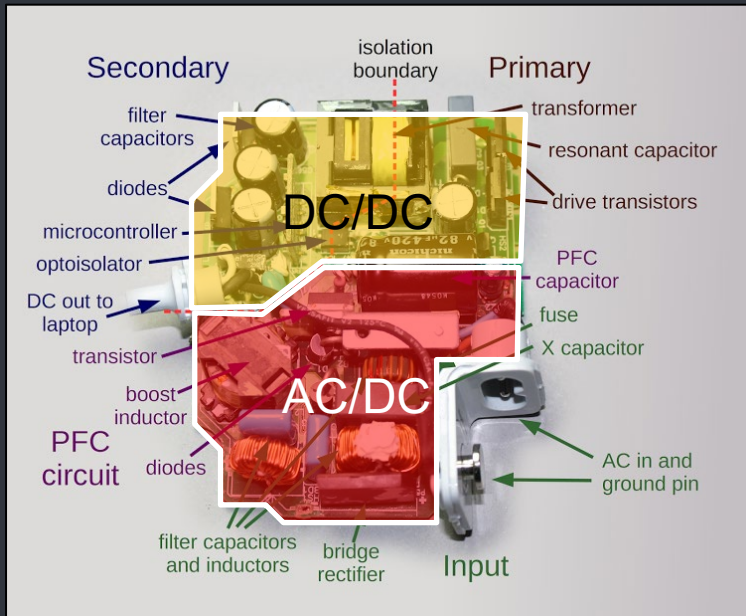
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- **Decentralized** load and generation assets are co-located
- Why?
  - Big = beautiful no longer holds in case of solar photovoltaics and battery systems
  - **Modularity** is the keyword
- But...
  - It presents us with a challenging **power management problem**
  - It presents us with an infrastructure paradigm shift with **bidirectional power flows**
- Microgrids: a “Divide and conquer” approach



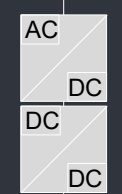
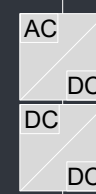
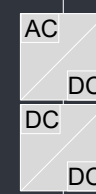
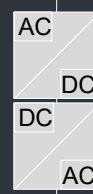
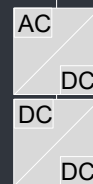
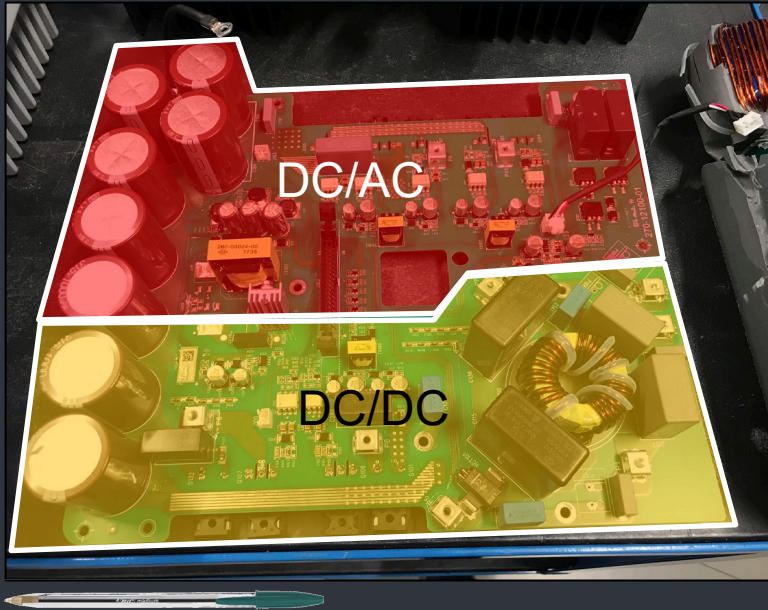
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# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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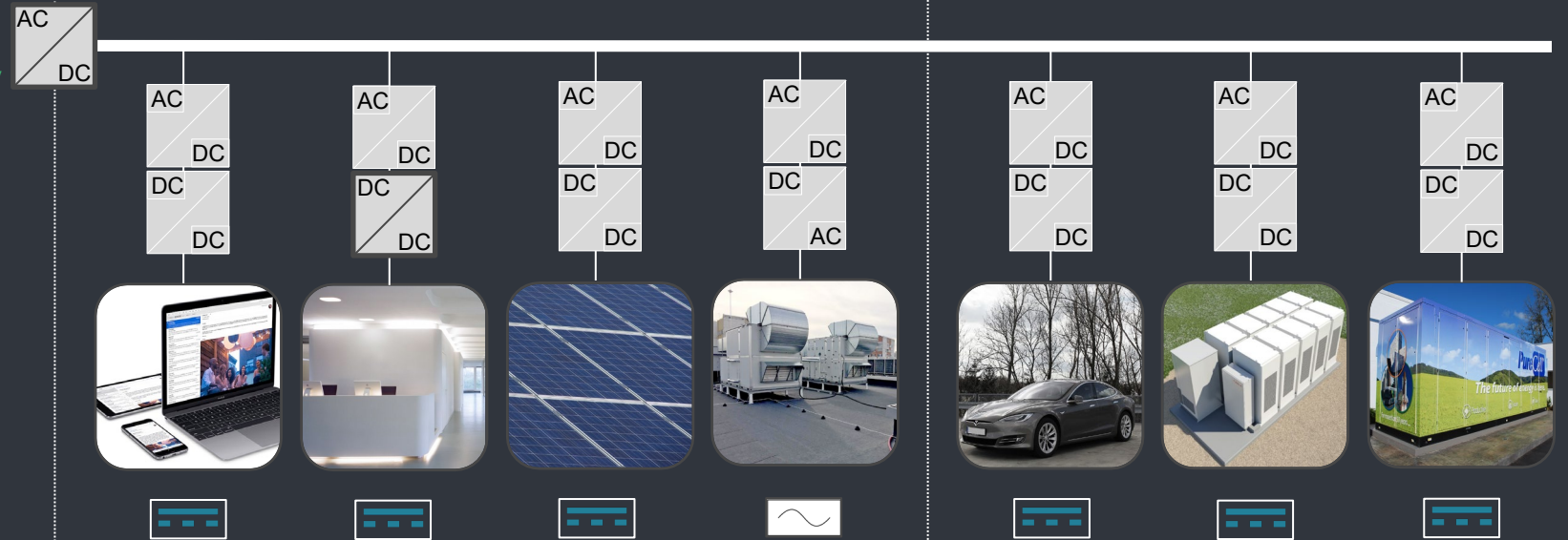


# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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## Why DC distribution systems?

- Increased **compatibility**
  - Efficiency gains (5-15% savings)
  - Reliability improvement (less components)
  - Upfront cost savings (-30%)
  - Material resource savings
- Increased **power transfer capability**
  - Upfront cost savings
  - Material resource savings



# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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Source: <https://www.quadranet.com>

## DATA CENTERS (380VDC)

- 10% efficiency gains (ABB, Green.ch datacenter, 1 MW)
- 15% less upfront capital cost
- 33% less floor space occupied
- Increased availability



Source: Direct Current BV

## STREET LIGHTING (+/- 350VDC)

- Copper conductor savings
- Feeder length up to 4 km reduces the number of AC connection points
- LED driver becomes more reliable



Source: Arda Power

## COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AND DISTRICTS (+/- 380VDC)

- Reduce the number of converters
- Less conversion losses
- Able to operate in islanding mode
- Able to provide ancillary services to the AC grid



Source: A. Jhunjunwala

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (48VDC)

- 4000 households in India
- 125W solar panel, lead-acid battery and a controller
- LED lighting, DC ceiling fan and smartphone charger



Source: DC Industrie

## INDUSTRY (600VDC)

Running on 600V<sub>DC</sub>

- DC improves immunity and grid stability
- 40% less copper consumption
- Able to operate in islanding mode



Source: Airbus

## ALL ELECTRIC AIRCRAFT (370VDC)

Running on 270V<sub>DC</sub>

- Hydraulic actuators are going electric (Boeing 787 - Airbus A380)
  - Weight reduction
- DC systems reduce the number of components
  - Weight and reliability improvement

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## BARRIERS TO ADOPTION OF DC MICROGRIDS

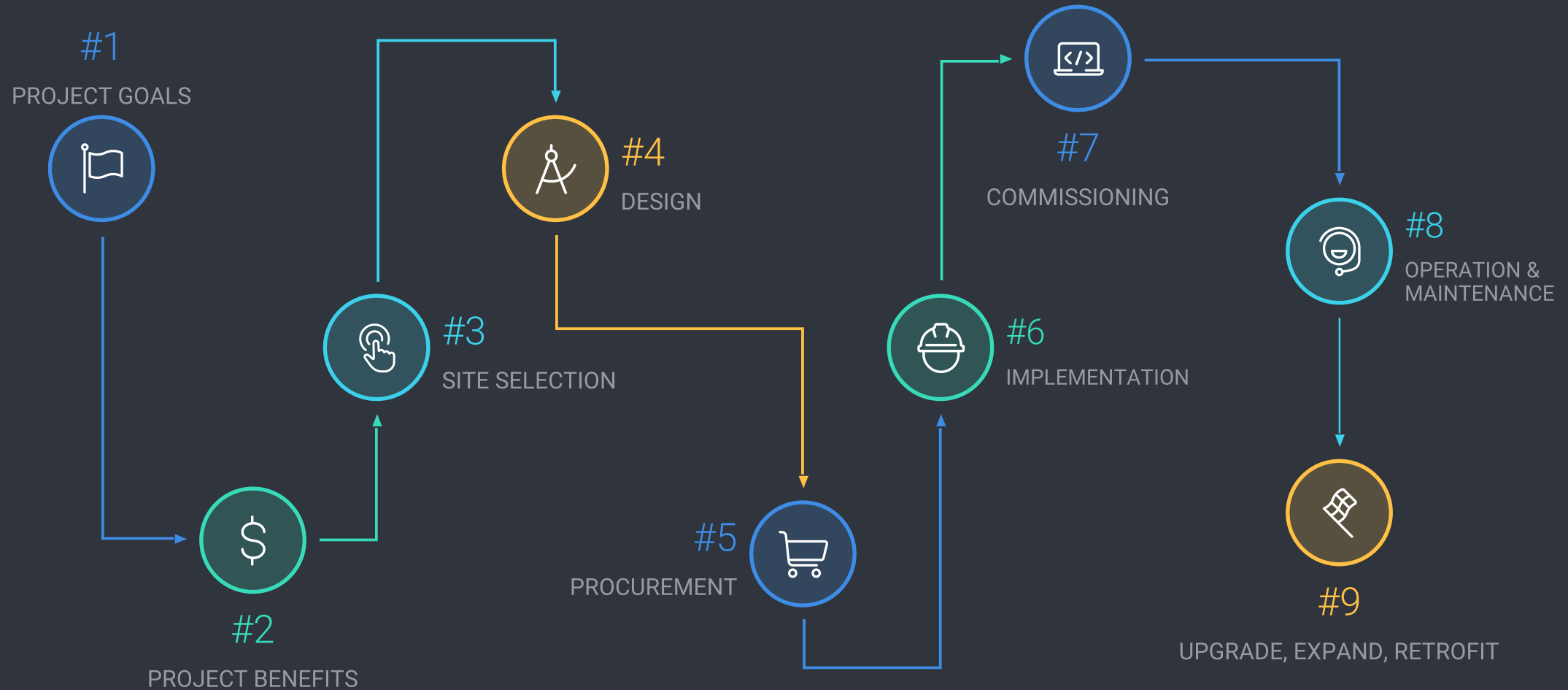
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- National Electrical Code – Legacy AC specific language
- Standards and testing
- Economies of Scale
- Market Readiness
- Product availability
- Customer/ Builder Adoption or Resistance
- Business Models

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## EXAMPLES OF WHAT IS POSSIBLE TODAY



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DC SOLAR

DC STORAGE

DC WIND

DC FUEL CELL  
(HYDROGEN)

DC POWER DISTRIBUTION

DC APPLIANCES

DC LIGHTING

DC HVAC ... ETC.

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LUXURY HOMES POWERED BY DC MICROGRID

GENERATE  
DISTRIBUTE  
CONSUME  
& SHARE  
POWER  
AS  
DC

# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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CENTRAL DC POWER DISTRIBUTION

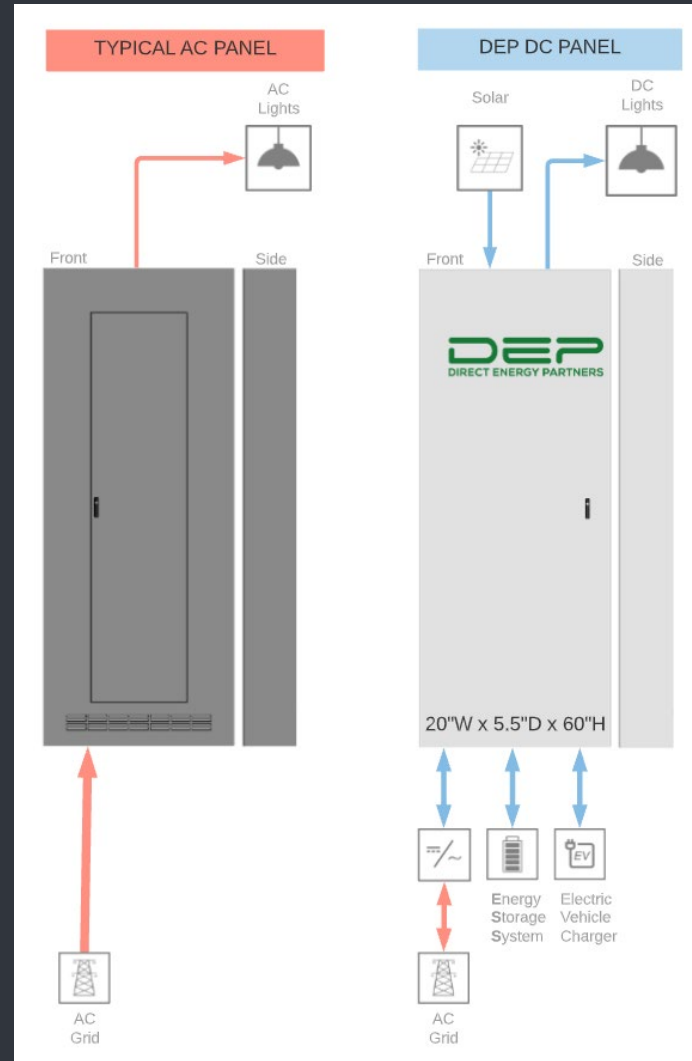
CENTRALLY GENERATE & DISTRIBUTE POWER AS DC

# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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DC POWER DISTRIBUTION PANEL



# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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Anderson 380VDC Connector



Nextek DCO USB-A, USB-C

# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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## Goals

- PHIUS+2018
- “DC- Ready” : Build in adaptability to next-generation appliances and equipment.

## Challenges

- Single family home
- Owner not interested in living in “an experiment”
- High end finishes, appliances and lighting
- Supply chain of DC equipment not mature for residential market

## Zero-energy nanogrid, Arlington, VA



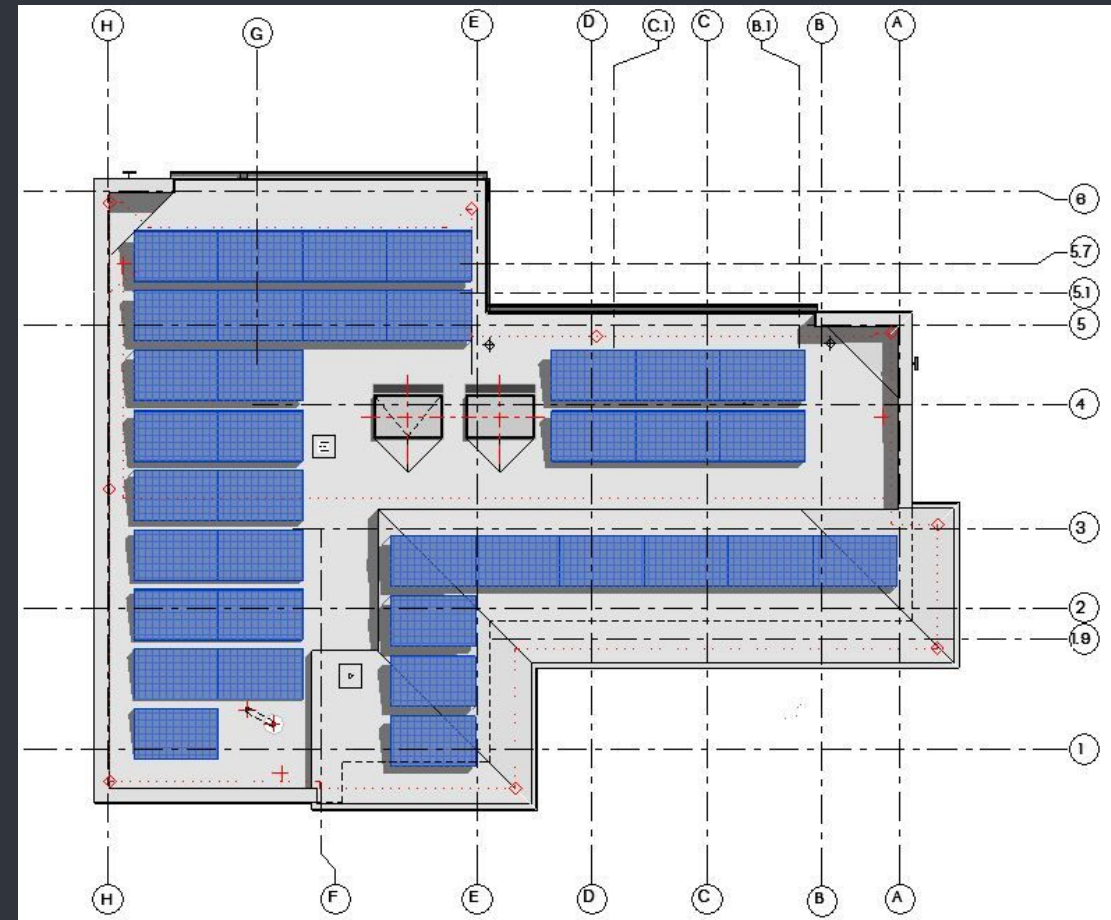
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## BASIC DATA

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| SIZE:           | 3,900 SF ~ 3 Bedrooms; 3-½ Baths  |
| FOOTINGS:       | 4" high density EPS below; R(20)<br>4" EPS at sides R(20)                   |
| SLAB:           | 4" concrete with 4" EPS below R(20)   |
| FOUNDATION:     | 10" concrete with 4" EPS outside,<br>2" EPS+ 3-1/2" batts inside (R44)      |
| WALLS:          | Double studs with 9-1/4" densepack<br>fiberglass + 4" EIFS outboard (R48)   |
| ROOF:           | 14" sloped wood trusses with dense-<br>pack fiberglass and 2" polyiso (R69) |
| WINDOWS:        | Zola triple glazed (R6)   |
| AIRTIGHT LAYER: | Outside face of sheathing   |
| MECHANICAL:     | Central high static VRF system<br>Zehnder Comfo-350 ERV                     |
| HOT WATER:      | Heat pump hot water heater  |
| SOLAR:          | 15.2 kW of REC 450-72 Series panels<br>SolarEdge Energy Hub inverter        |
| BATTERIES       | 2- LG Chem RESU 16H (32 kWh)  |
| AIRTIGHTNESS:   | 1.3ACH@50pa   |

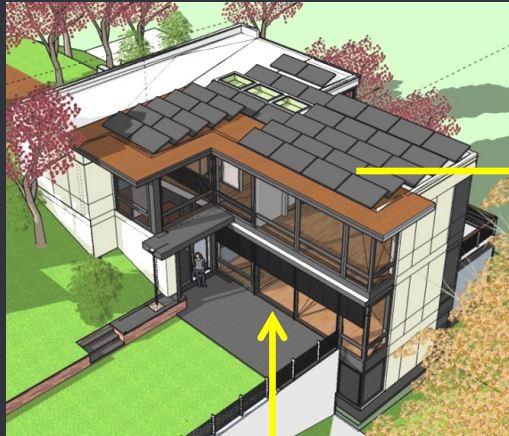
## Zero-energy nanogrid, Arlington, VA



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## Zero-energy nanogrid, Arlington, VA



*generation*

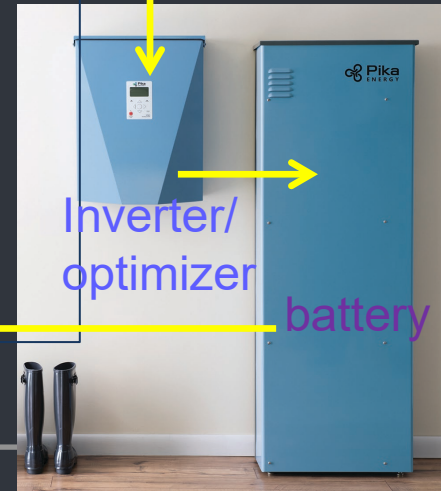
**ENERGY DEMAND** 14,200 KWH/YR

**SOLAR ARRAY:** 15.2KW

**ENERGY PRODUCTION** 19.500 KWH/YR

**ENERGY STORAGE** 32KWH

*storage*



Inverter/  
optimizer

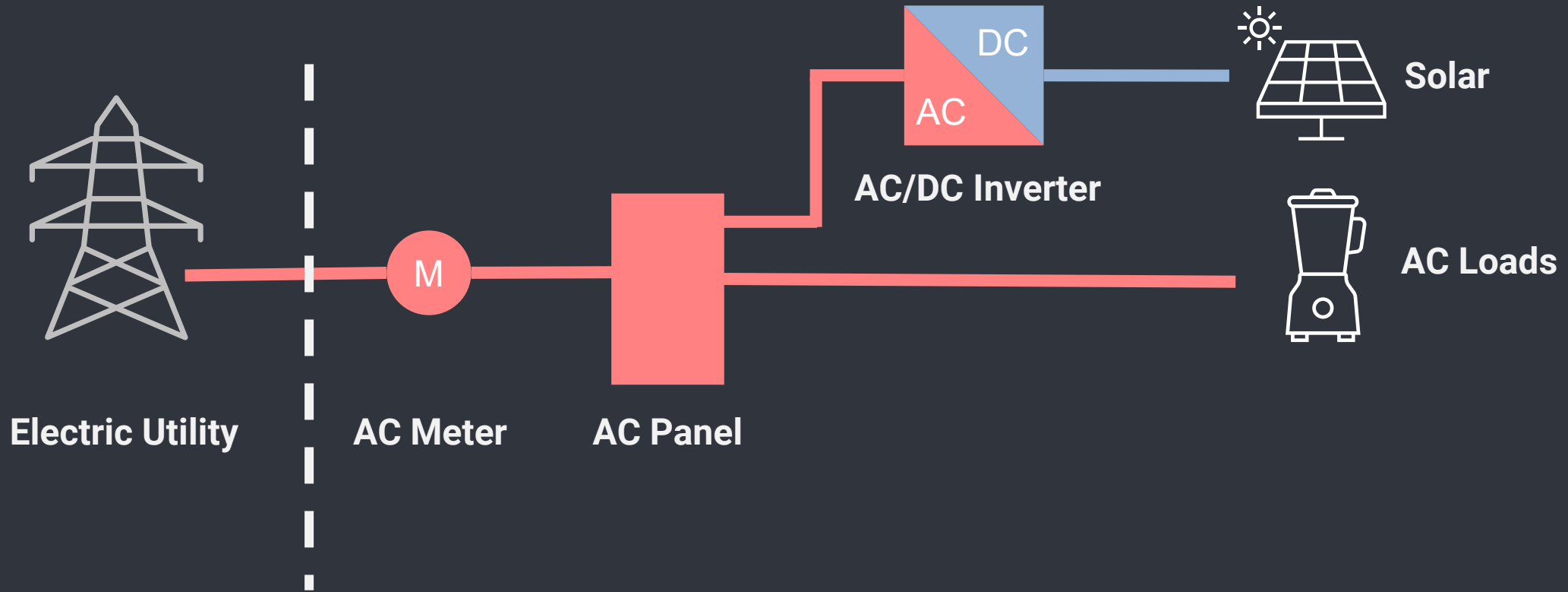
battery



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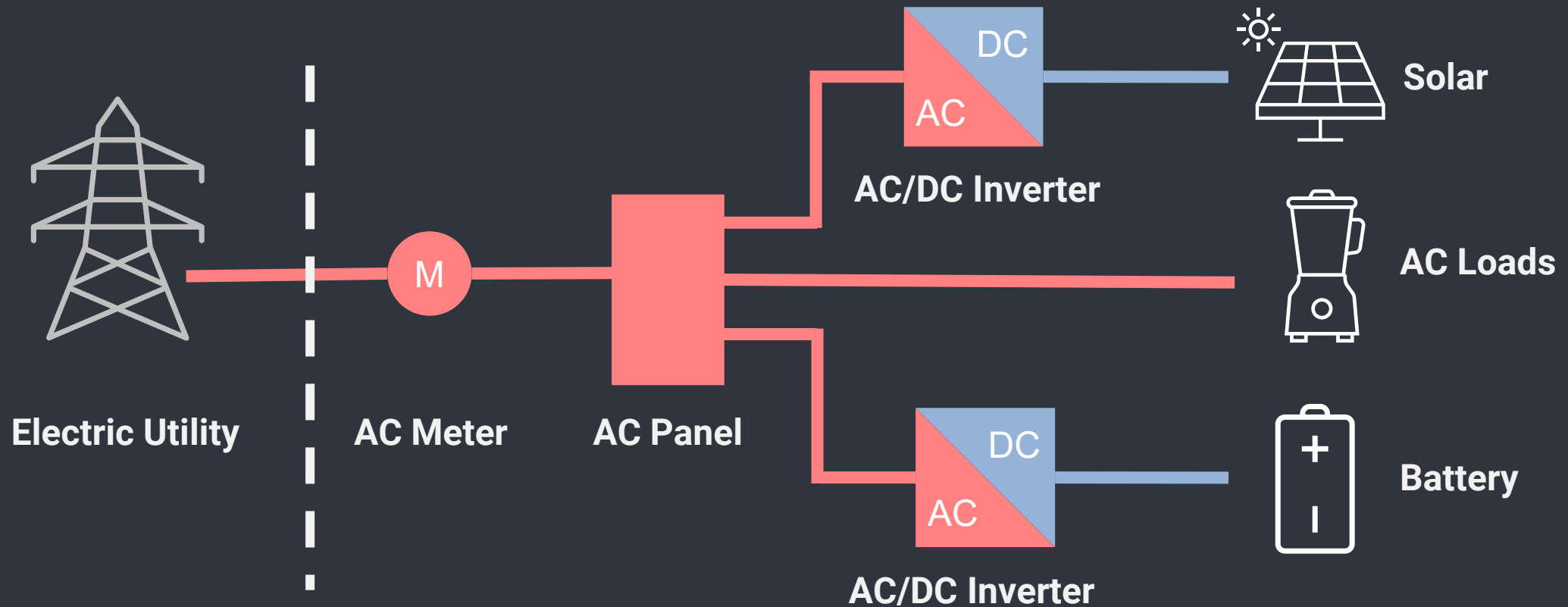
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## Zero-energy nanogrid, Arlington, VA



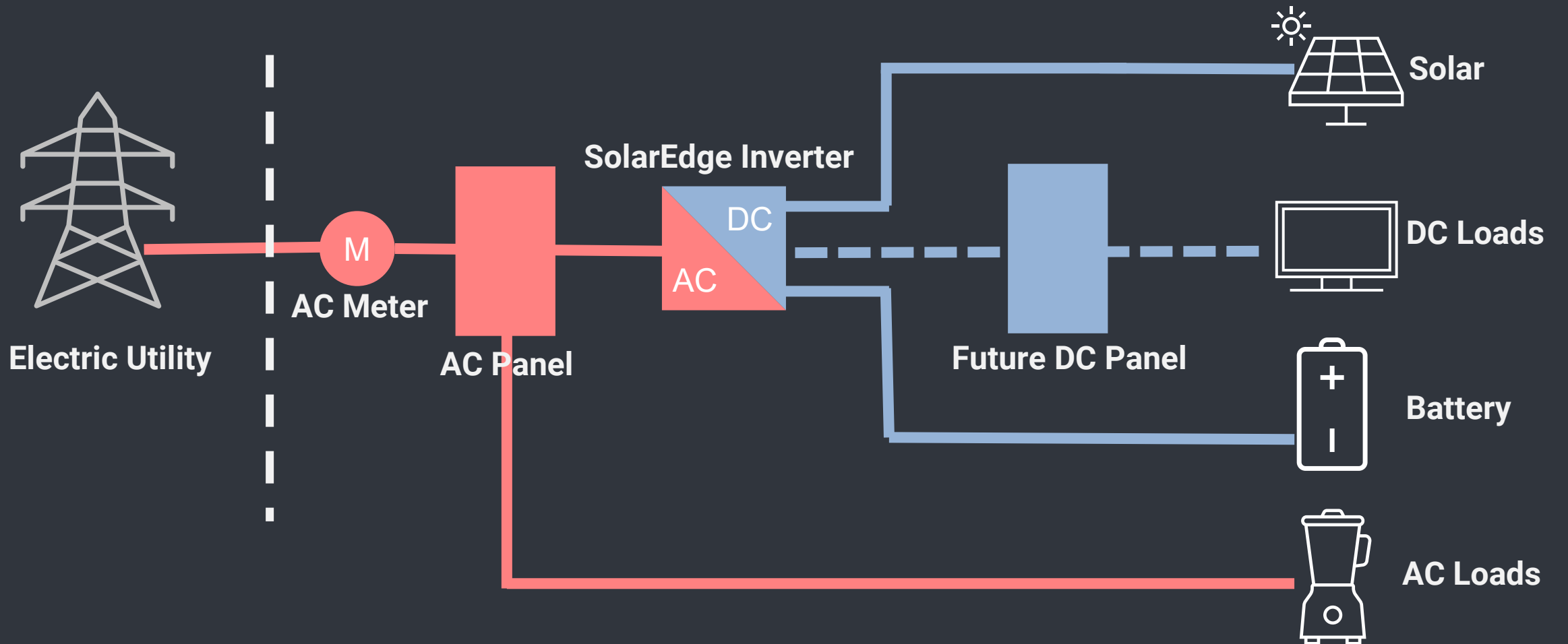
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## DC - READY

- 15.2 kW on main roof with room for additional 5kW on garage roof
- SolarEdge Energy Hub inverter takes DC from roof to battery without inverting to DC
- CAT7 cable runs to all lighting fixtures for power and control of future DC fixtures
- Electrical system can adapt to a future dc power management system with a DC bus
- Conduit runs to garage for future high voltage charging of EV's and for tying EV battery into household battery system
- Conduit runs to each neighboring property line for peer to peer connection in future neighborhood microgrid
- DC convenience outlets (USB ports) are installed throughout the house.

## Zero-energy nanogrid, Arlington, VA



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**Fairmount Heights AC-DC hybrid community microgrid**

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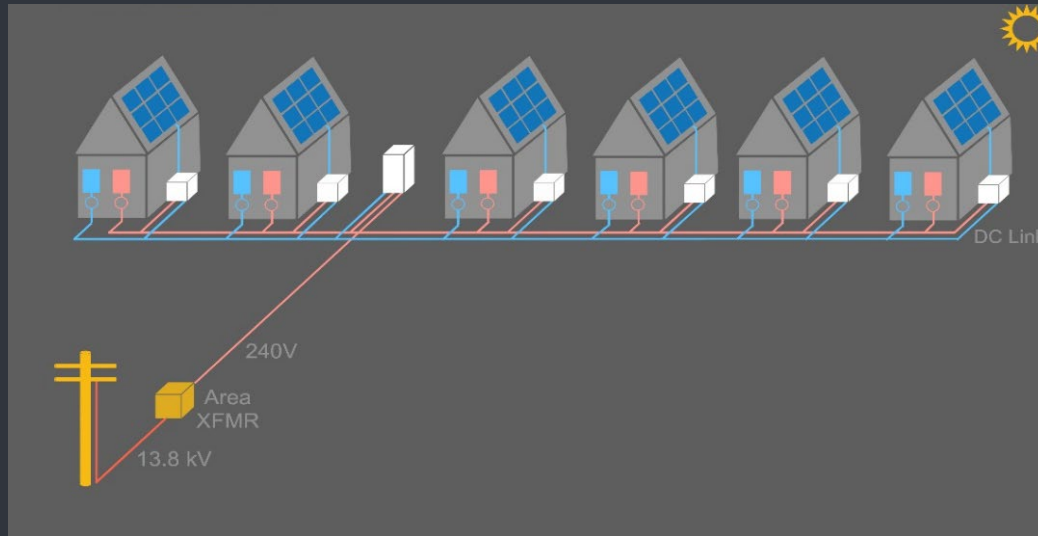
SIZE: 1600 SF ~ 3 Bedrooms; 2 ½ Baths  
FOOTINGS: Standard non-insulated  
CRAWL SPACE: Un-insulated, closed  
WALLS: 9-1/4" double stud with densepack fiberglass . ZipWall sheathing  
1" open faced polyiso outboard (R40)  
ROOF: 2x8 over vented attic  
2<sup>nd</sup> FL. CEILING: Loose fill cellulose over open-faced 1.5" SIP panels (R100)  
1<sup>st</sup> FL. ASSEMBLY: 2x12's with densepacked fiberglass insulation + 1.5" polyiso below (R51)  
WINDOWS: Zola triple glazed (R6)  
AIRTIGHT LAYER: Outside face of sheathing  
MECHANICAL: LG Residential 38K btu (3 ton) system  
Air handlers: 1 ducted, 1 cassette  
Zehnder ERV with Comfotube ducting  
AIRTIGHTNESS: 0.42 ACH @ 50 Pascals



## Fairmount Heights AC-DC hybrid community microgrid

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## GOALS OF THE PROJECT

- DC Rooftop Solar
- DC Energy Storage
- DC Load Panel for High Efficiency DC Loads
- AC Load Panel for Legacy AC Loads

## EACH HOME WILL SHARE

Locally generated and stored solar energy with each other via a Direct Current (DC) Link

**ISLANDABLE \* AFFORDABLE \* RENEWABLE**



# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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## Front of the Meter

Typically utility scale generation / energy storage



Transmission and Distribution Lines

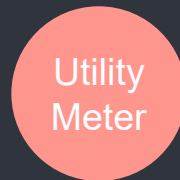
## Behind the Meter On-Site Generation

Solar Panels, Gas Powered Generators, Small Wind Turbines, Energy Storage

Power can be used on-site

Power generated does not pass through the utility meter

Excess energy generated can be sent back to the utility



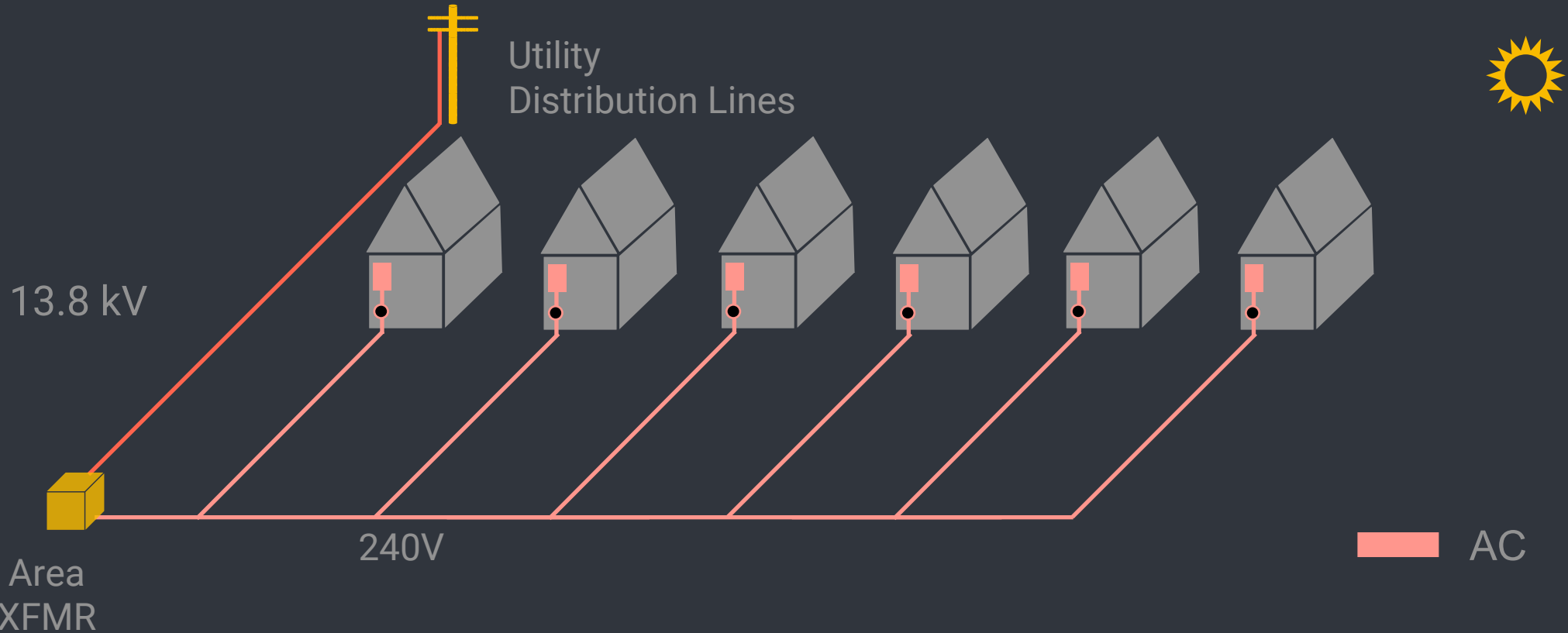
Home



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## Typical Neighborhood

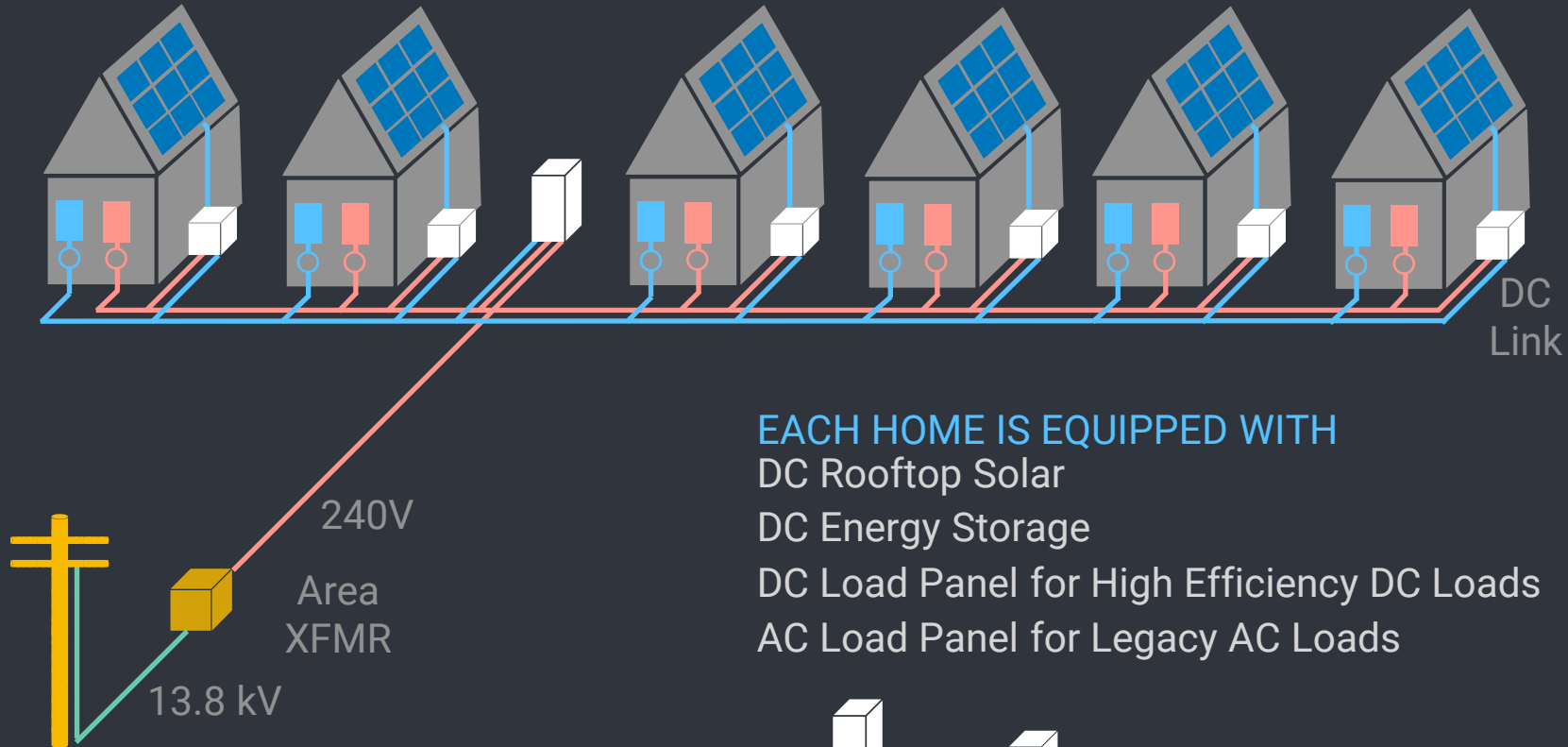


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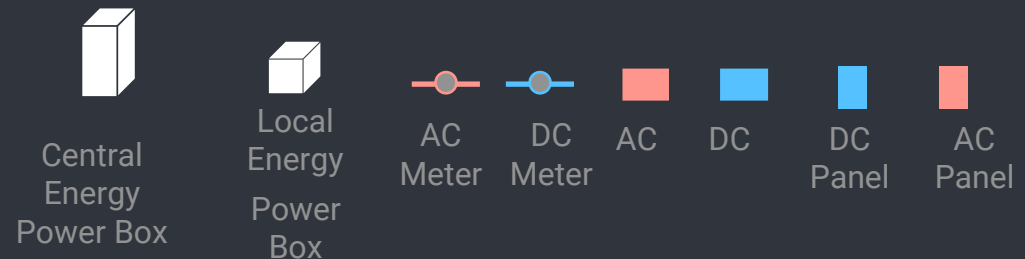
## The 60th PLACE COMMUNITY MICROGRID

In front of the meter



EACH HOME IS EQUIPPED WITH  
DC Rooftop Solar  
DC Energy Storage  
DC Load Panel for High Efficiency DC Loads  
AC Load Panel for Legacy AC Loads

Home + Solar + Energy Storage + DC Link + DC Loads + Utility Backup



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## The Microgrid

The community microgrid will combine these six isolated DOE Zero Energy Ready homes into a single zero energy microgrid that offers resilience to both the homeowners and the utility. In broad terms the microgrid will include the following:

- 8 kW solar array on each roof to produce approximately 11,282 kWh per year, equaling the projected annual energy demand of each home.
- Onsite battery storage of a minimum 17 kWh, available to be shared between the homes.
- Power management hardware and software, owned and managed by Pepco or an energy-as-service provider working with Pepco.
- Capacity to provide both an AC and DC service connection to the individual homes.
- Capacity to incorporate battery storage of future electric vehicles in the microgrid.

## Benefits

Anticipated benefits include:

- Improved asset utilization through shared resources (solar and storage)
- Improved power resilience through optimized and coordinated control of microgrid assets.
- Enhanced demand response and load shape
- Lower ratepayer costs
- Reduced energy consumption of homes by adding high efficiency DC lighting and appliances.

# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

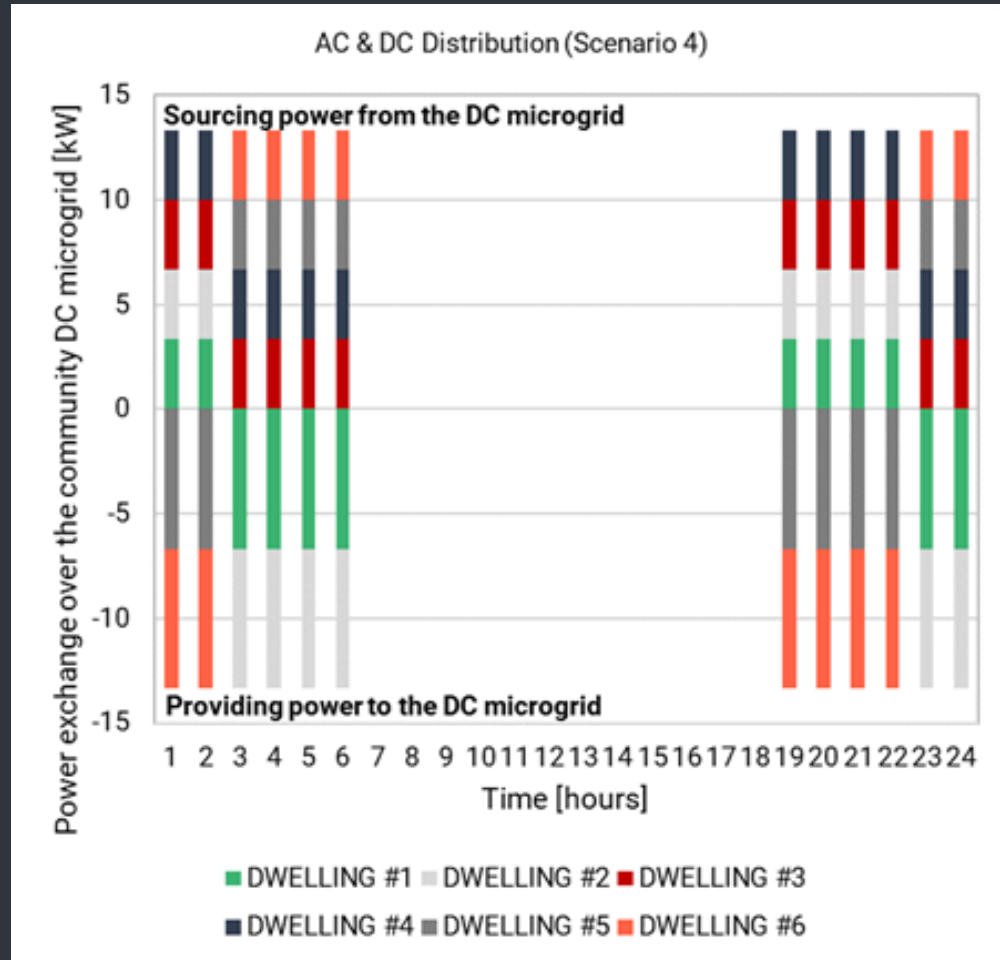
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## POWER CONVERSION CAPACITY [kW]

| SCENARIO ID      | DESCRIPTION                                      | LED (per house) |       | HVAC (per house) | EV (per house) |       | SOLAR (per house) |       | BATTERY (per house) |       | AC/DC (per house) | DC/DC (per house)     | CENTRAL (community) | TOTAL (per house) |       |              | REL. <sup>(3)</sup> [%] |
|------------------|--|-----------------|-------|------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
|                  |  | AC/DC           | DC/DC | AC/DC            | AC/DC          | DC/DC | AC/DC             | DC/DC | AC/DC               | DC/DC | AC/DC             | DC/DC                 | AC/DC               | AC/DC             | DC/DC | AC/DC +DC/DC | AC/DC +DC/DC            |
| 1                | AC DISTRIBUTION ONLY<br>NO SOLAR NO BATTERY      | 1               | 1     | 12               | 10             | 10    | 0                 | 0     | 0                   | 0     | 0                 | 0                     | 0                   | 23                | 11    | 34           | -45%                    |
| 2                | AC DISTRIBUTION ONLY<br>SOLAR<br>NO BATTERY      | 1               | 1     | 12               | 10             | 10    | 8                 | 8     | 0                   | 0     | 0                 | 0                     | 0                   | 31                | 19    | 50           | -19%                    |
| 3                | AC DISTRIBUTION ONLY<br>SOLAR<br>BATTERY         | 1               | 1     | 12               | 10             | 10    | 8                 | 8     | 6                   | 6     | 0                 | 0                     | 0                   | 37                | 25    | 62           | 0%                      |
| 6                | AC DISTRIBUTION & IN-HOME DC<br>SOLAR<br>BATTERY | 0               | 1     | 6                | 0              | 10    | 0                 | 8     | 0                   | 5     | 7                 | 0                     | 0                   | 13                | 24    | 37           | -40%                    |
| 4                | AC & DC DISTRIBUTION<br>SOLAR<br>BATTERY         | 0               | 1     | 6                | 0              | 10    | 0                 | 8     | 0                   | 6     | 4                 | 7 <sup>(2)</sup><br>0 | 0                   | 10                | 32 25 | 42 35        | -32% -<br>44%           |
| 5 <sup>(1)</sup> | DC DISTRIBUTION ONLY<br>SOLAR<br>BATTERY         | 1               | 1     | 6                | 0              | 10    | 0                 | 8     | 0                   | 6     | 0                 | 0                     | 22                  | 11                | 25    | 36           | -42%                    |

# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

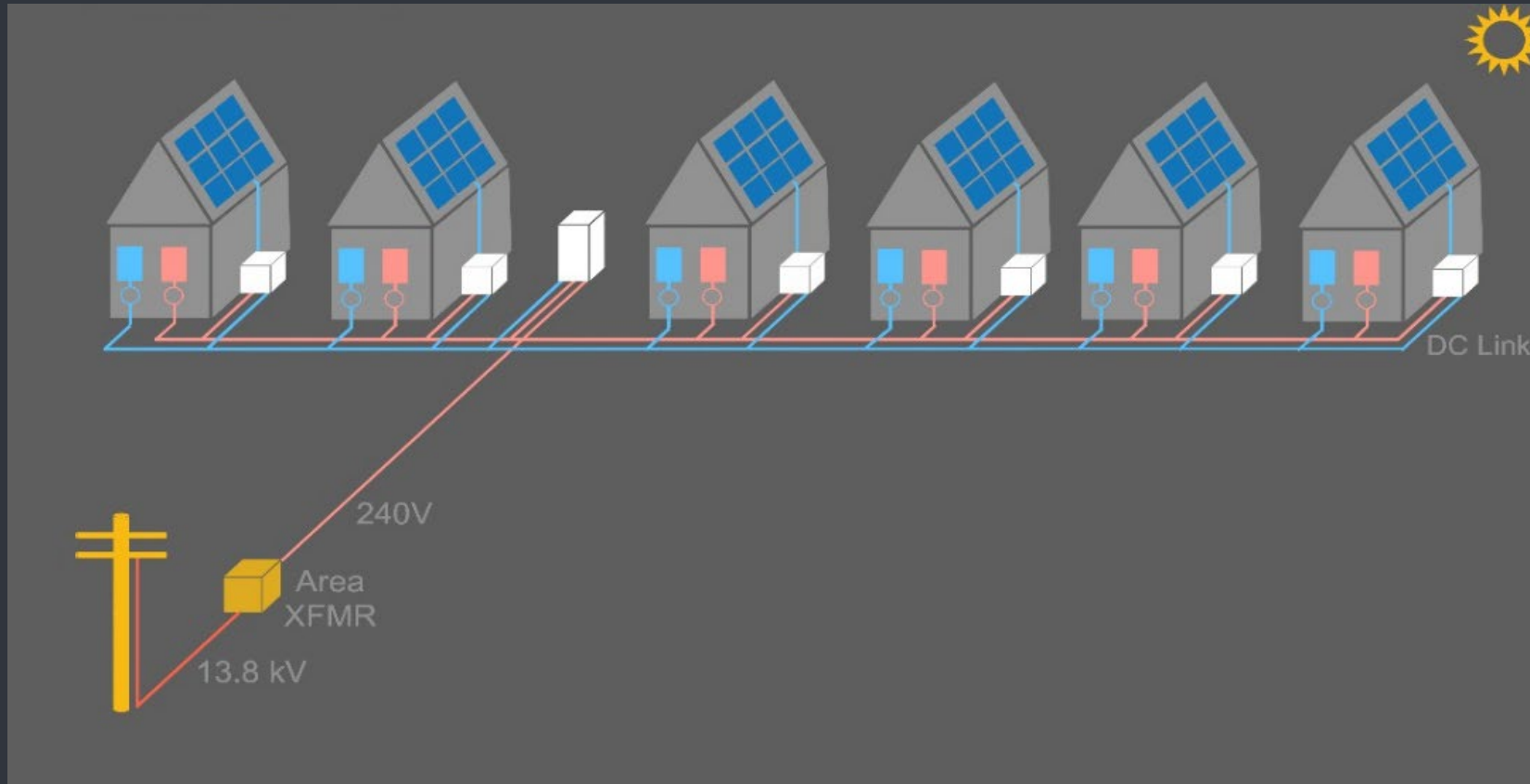
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No Energy Exchange Between Dwellings During Day

# DC MICROGRIDS: POTENTIAL AND REALITY

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## Tariffs

- Utility does not have microgrid tariffs
- Difficult to build new tariffs

## Business Model

- New business models needed
- Pilot programs are possible

# Q&A

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# MICROGRIDS

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Generation



Solar

Storage



Battery

Distribution



Local Distribution

Consumption



Loads

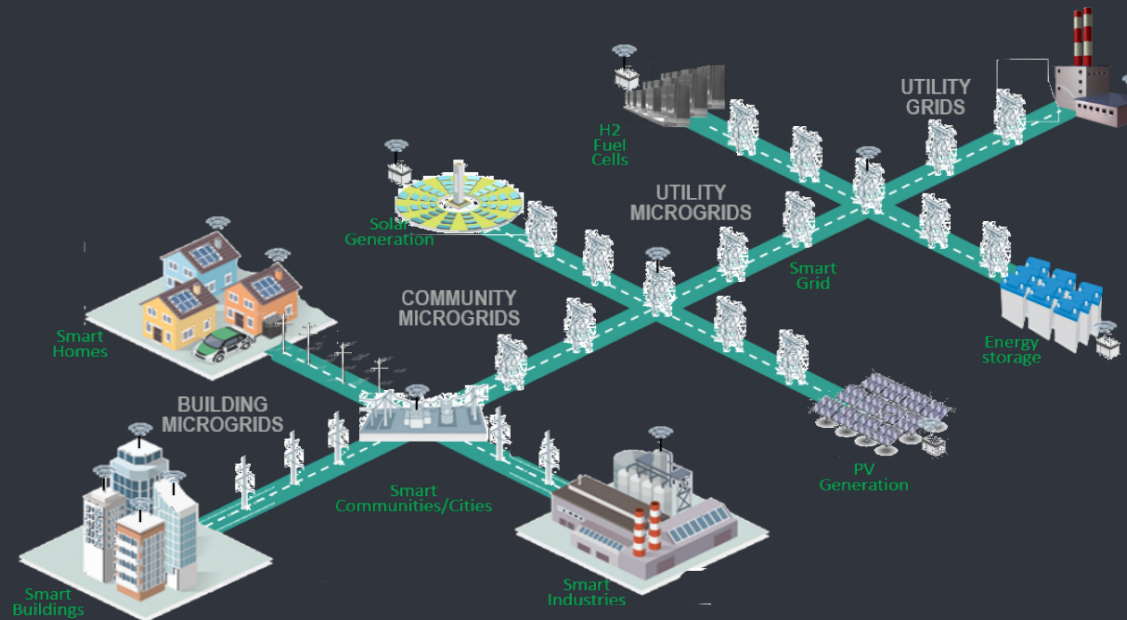
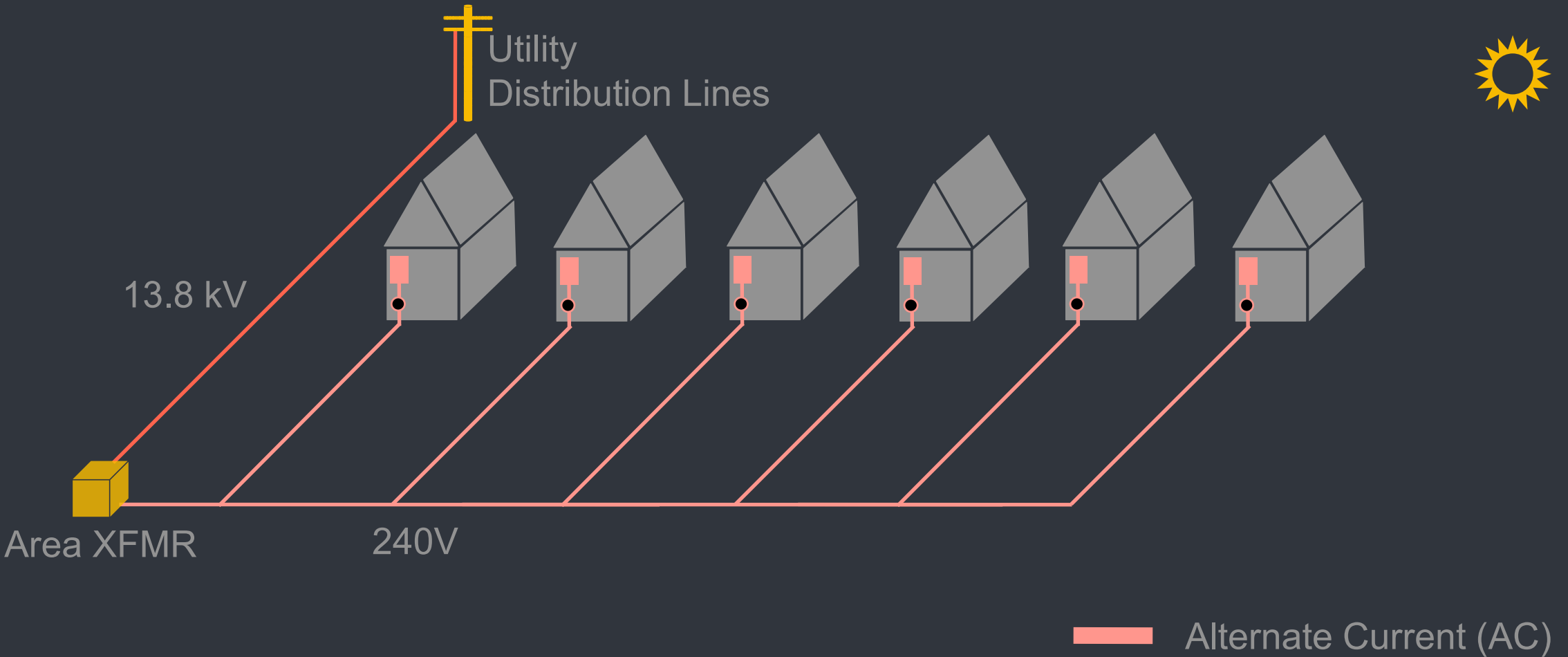


Image source: [emergealliance.org](http://emergealliance.org)



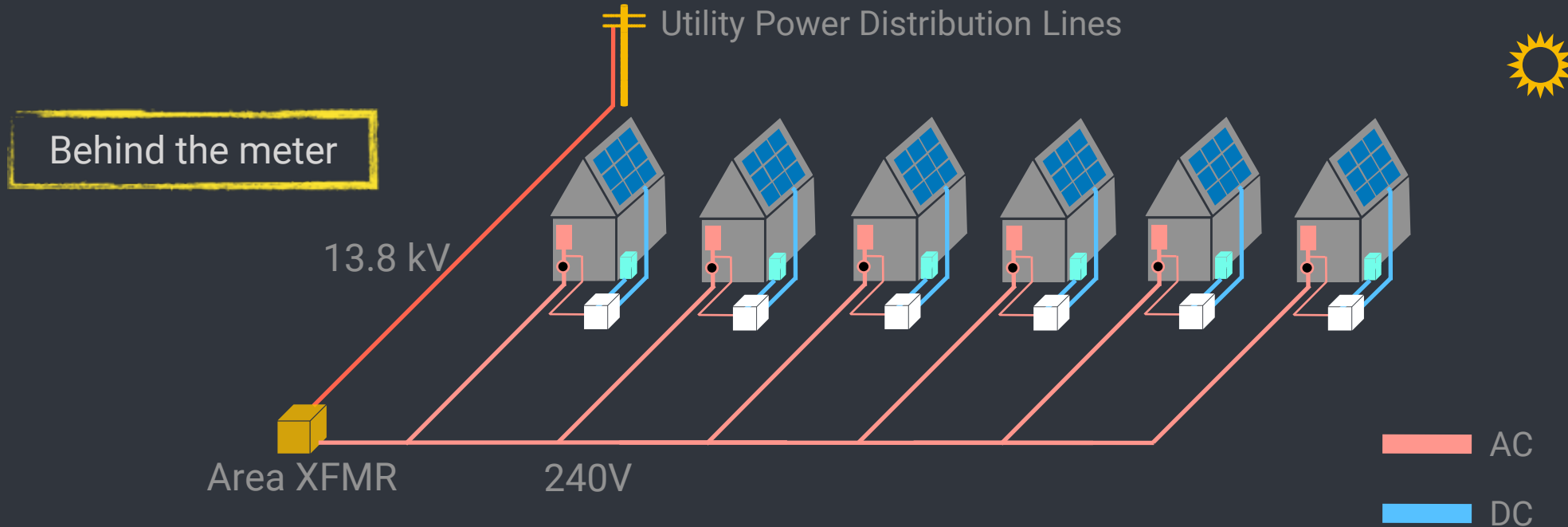
# TYPICAL NEIGHBORHOOD

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# TYPICAL NEIGHBORHOOD

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## Benefits

- Islanding - isolate from utility, operate without utility
- Smooth electricity prices through arbitrage
- No noise or air pollution
- Use energy storage during high utility peak hours

## Cons

- Not allowed to transfer power across property lines in **regulated** utilities.