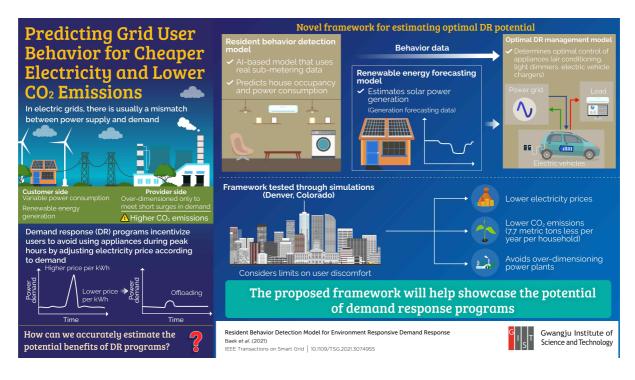
## **PRESS RELEASE**

Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology Scientists Showcase the Potential of Demand Response in Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

New artificial intelligence-based framework estimates the demand response potential in improving power consumption and reducing carbon footprint

Demand response (DR) programs incentivize electric grid users to consume less power during peak hours, relieving grid load and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, its potential as a practical approach remains unverified. Now, scientists from the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology propose an Al-based approach to estimate the DR potential per household based on real-world user behavior, demonstrating that DR programs are beneficial for customers, suppliers, and the environment.



Electrical grids are almost always over-dimensioned to meet short surges in energy demand. Put simply, power stations need to have an excess number of generators only to be able to provide electricity during peak hours. This mismatch between power supply and demand and the inefficient operation of power stations lead to higher carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. Moreover, distributed energy resources such as rooftop solar panels, which are becoming popular, only increases the supply–demand mismatch.

Fortunately, communication technologies have unlocked a clever strategy to address this problem: demand response (DR) programs. In this scheme, users are incentivized to use less electricity during peak hours by reducing the electricity price outside of projected peak hours and informing consumers about the prices in advance. Furthermore, they can be integrated with the management of distributed energy resources to take load off the grid whenever necessary.

However, few studies have focused on estimating the potential benefits of DR programs using real-world user behavior data. To this end, a team of scientists from the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST) in Korea have developed a novel artificial intelligence (AI)-based approach that analyzes and extracts the behavior of grid users in terms of energy consumption per household. In their paper, which was <u>published in IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid</u>, the authors describe a data-driven framework that estimates the optimal DR management for each household, taking into account user appliances and behavior patterns as well as the predicted generation of energy from distributed sources.

The researchers tested their model through simulations using data from the real world. "In our simulations, we considered and quantified the level of user discomfort related to the dynamics of home appliances in each household and then used it to estimate the optimal DR potential," explains Prof. Jinho Kim, who headed the study. The team also calculated the potential contributions of DR programs in terms of reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the cost of managing coal-powered generators.

Overall, this study showcases how AI can be leveraged to improve our electricity consumption, realizing both lower prices and a smaller carbon footprint. "Our results show that big data-based analysis can be used to convert information about household energy demand into large-scale integrated resources," highlights Prof. Kim. "We believe this technology can be further expanded to improve the efficiency and coupling of other sectors, including water, heat, gas, and electric vehicles sectors."

We certainly hope his vision is realized soon!

## Reference

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Title of original Resident Behavior Detection Model for Environment Responsive Demand

paper: Response

Journal: IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid

DOI: 10.1109/TSG.2021.3074955

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## About the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST)

The Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST) is a research-oriented university situated in Gwangju, South Korea. As one of the most prestigious schools in South Korea, GIST was founded in 1993. The university aims to create a strong research environment to spur advancements in science and technology and promote collaboration between foreign

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and domestic research programs. With its motto, "A Proud Creator of Future Science and Technology," GIST has consistently received one of the highest university rankings in Korea.

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## **About the authors**

Jinho Kim is a professor at the Graduate School of Energy Convergence and is the Director of Entrepreneurship Education Center at the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST). His current research includes power system economics, big data analytics for energy, optimal energy management system in power systems and electricity markets, energy policy and implementations, demand response, electric vehicle-grid integration, virtual power plants, smart/micro grid, and management of innovation. Before coming to GIST, he received an M.B.A. degree from University of Illinois in 2012 and a Ph.D. degree in electrical engineering from Seoul National University in 2001.

Keon Baek is currently pursuing a Ph.D. degree at the School of Energy Convergence at the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST). His research focuses on vehicle-grid-integration, consumer behavior analysis, and demand flexibility estimation. Before coming to GIST, he received a B.S. degree from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) in 2011. From 2011 to 2018, he has worked with Korea Shipbuilding and Offshore Engineering Company, Ltd., as an associate researcher.