SmartNet

Smart TSO-DSO interaction schemes, market architectures and ICT Solutions for the integration of ancillary services from demand side management and distributed generation

Future Power Market Platform - Meeting on TSO-DSO-PX Cooperation| Milan, 10.01.2018

SmartNet project: TSO-DSO interaction architectures to enable DER participation in ancillary services markets

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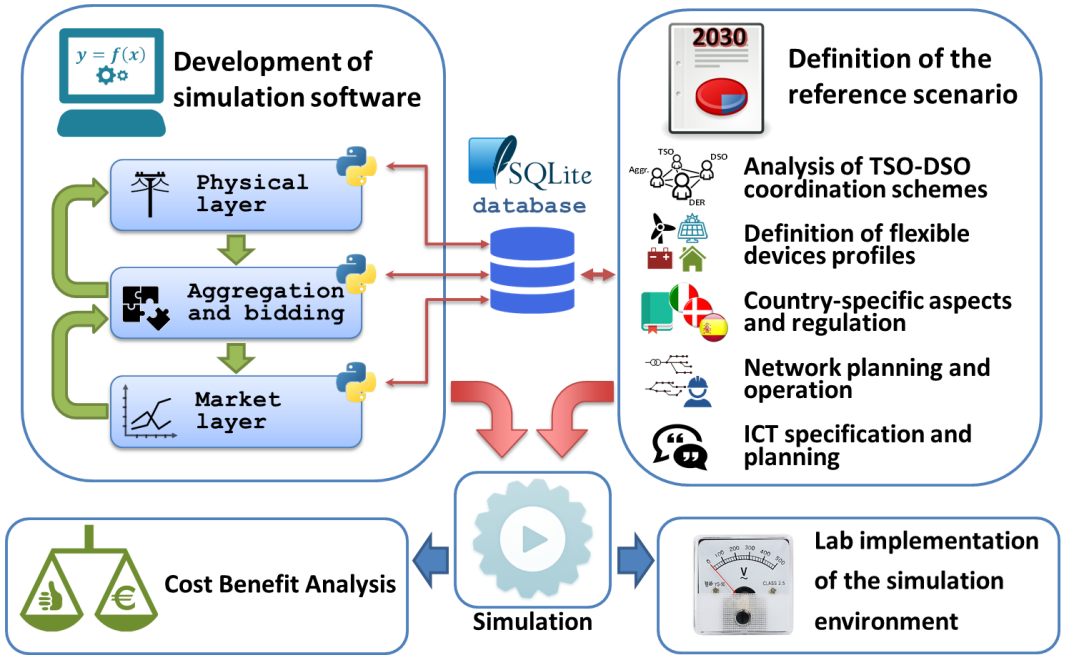
Agenda

- The project SmartNet
- Five TSO-DSO coordination schemes
- Proposed AS market design
- The simulation platform
- Cost-benefit analysis of the coordination schemes
- Layout of three project pilots
- Some hints for the debate

The SmartNet project http://SmartNet-Project.eu

Project video: https://vimeo.com/220969294/73d98edde6

- **architectures for optimized interaction between TSOs and DSOs** in managing the purchase of ancillary services from subjects located in distribution.
- **three national cases** (Italy, Denmark, Spain);
- *ad hoc* **simulation platform** (physical network, market and ICT)
- **CBA** to assess which TSO-DSO coordination scheme is optimal for the three countries.
- use of **full replica lab** to test performance of real controller devices.
- **three physical pilots** to demonstrate capability to monitor and control distribution by TSO and flexibility services that can be offered by distribution (thermal inertia of indoor swimming pools, distributed storage of radio-base stations).



TSO-DSO coordination schemes

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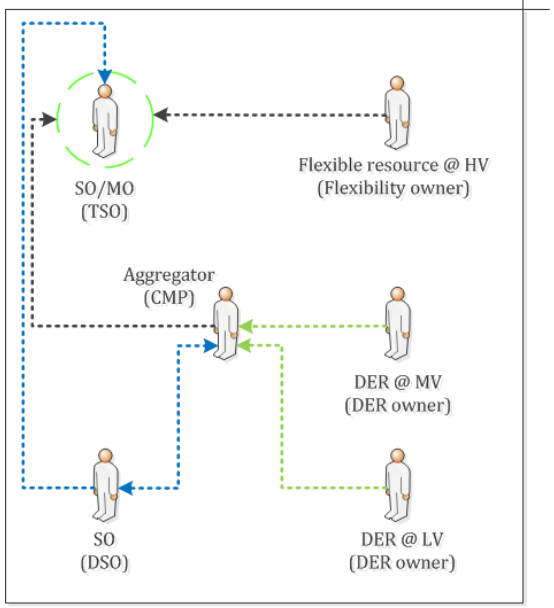
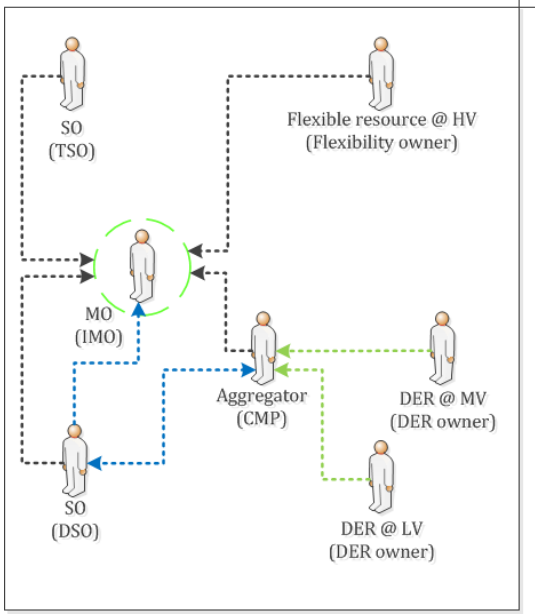
5 possible coordination schemes TSOs & DSOs for AS by distributed flexibility resources

A. Centralized AS market model
B. Local AS market model
C. Shared balancing responsibility model
D. Common TSO-DSO AS market model
E. Integrated flexibility market model

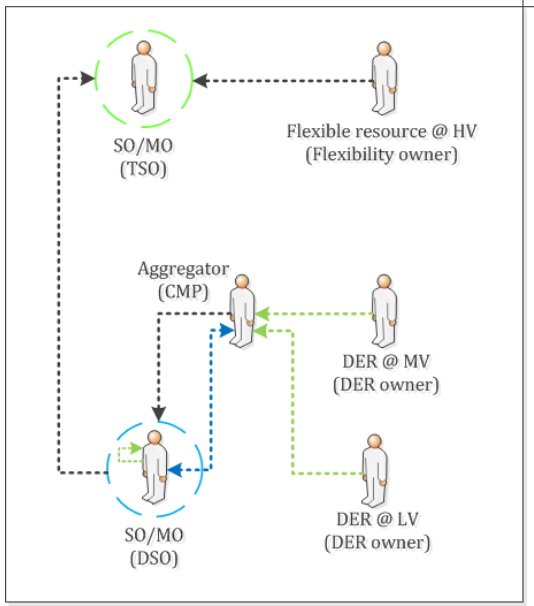
Centralized AS market model



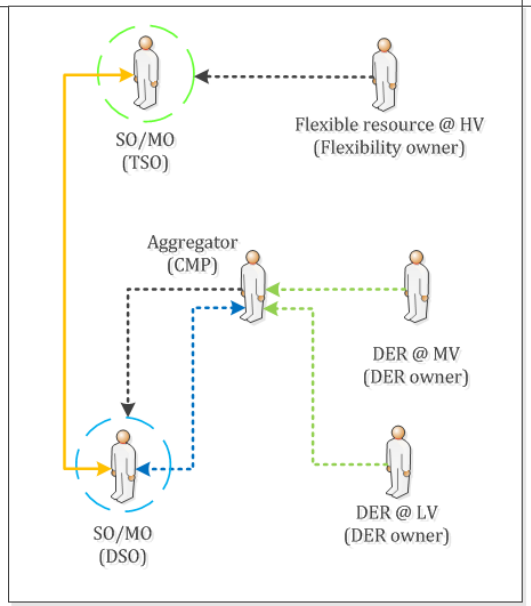
Integrated flexibility market model



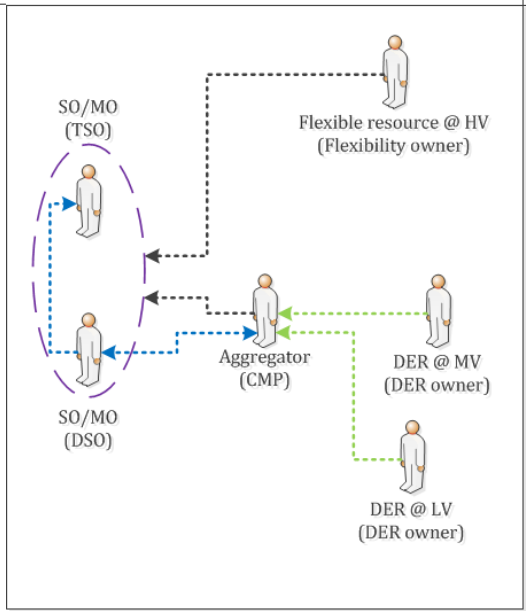
Local AS market model

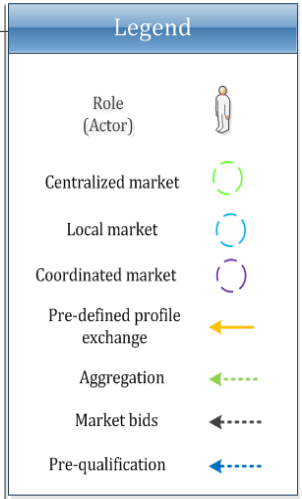


Shared balancing responsibility model



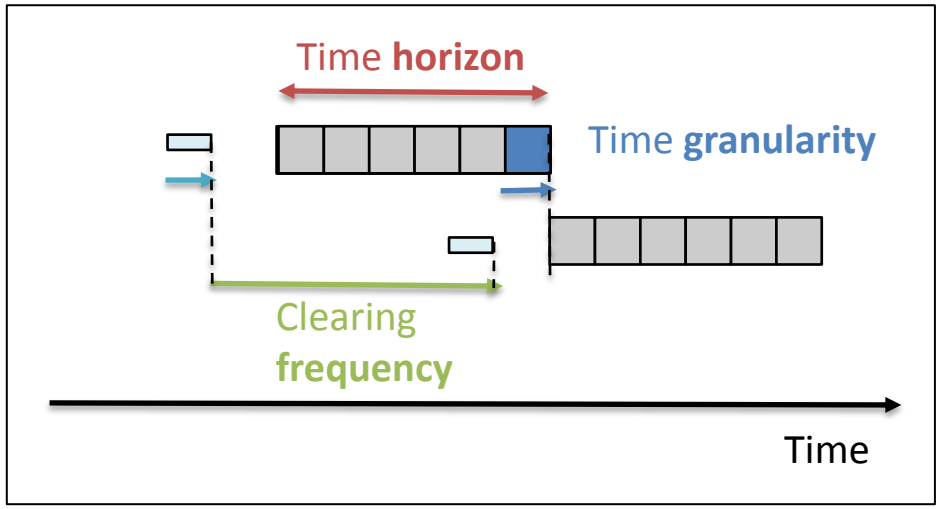
Common TSO-DSO AS market model

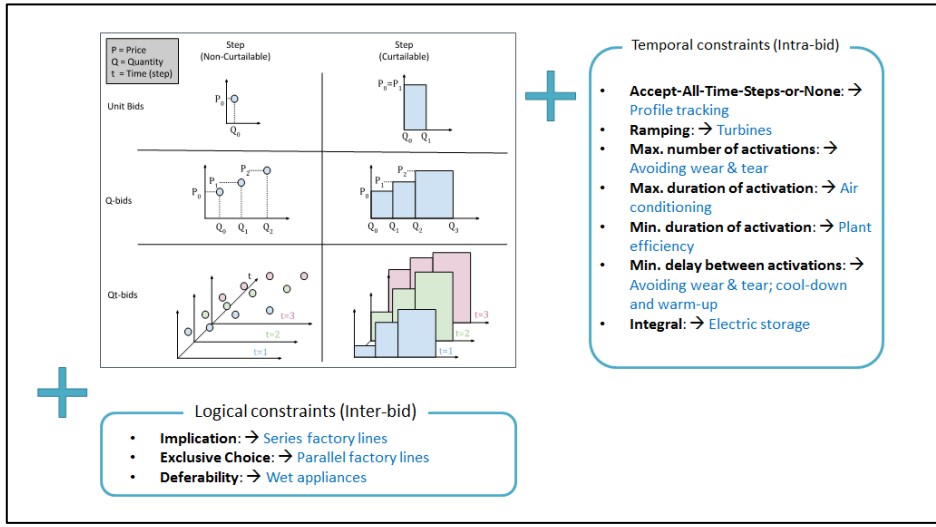




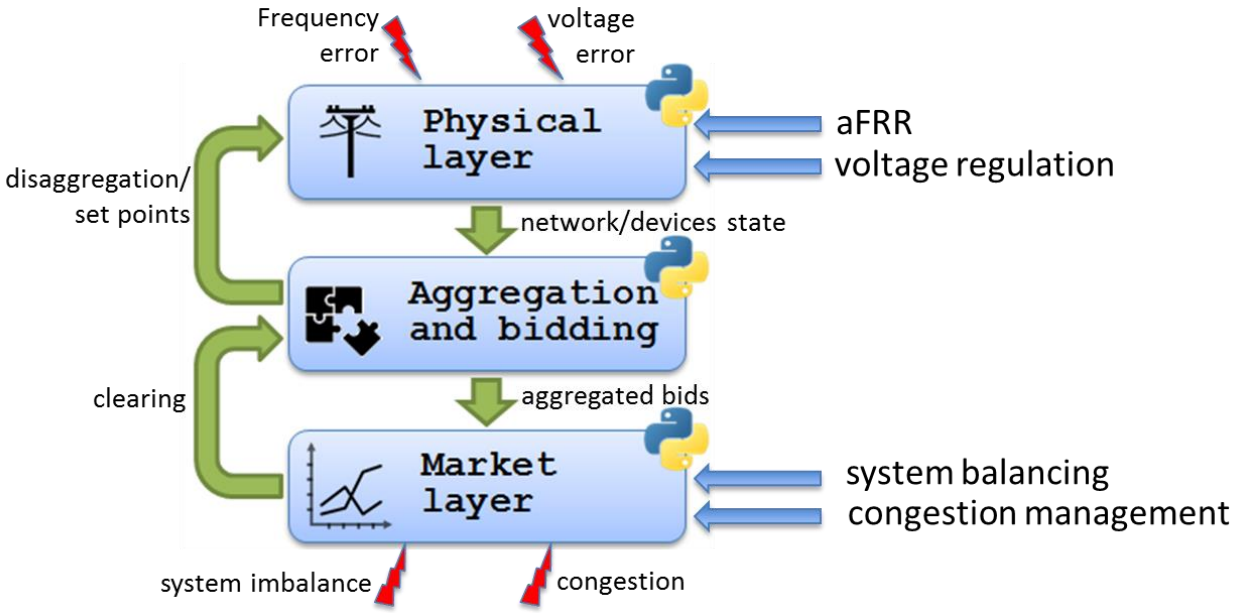
Proposed Market Design

- **Considered services:** **balancing** and **congestion** management at transmission (HV) and distribution level (MV), including voltage constraint at MV
- **Rolling optimisation concept:** Results for the **first** time step are a **firm** decision. Results for the **next** time steps are **advisory** decisions.
- **Network representation:** DC approximation for HV, SOCP for MV
- **Market products:** implementation of typical constraints of flexibility providers (extension to **multi-period bids** with **temporal** and **logical** constraints
- **Representation of arbitrage opportunity between cascading markets:** day-ahead, intraday, AS market

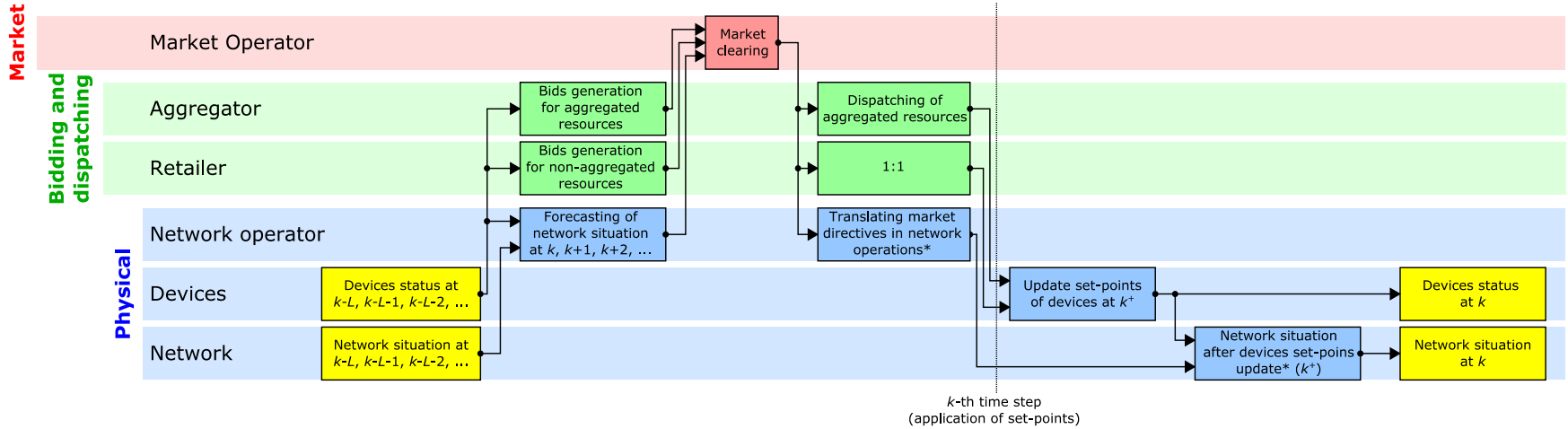




The simulation platform



System imbalance not «seen» by the market layer (e.g. CS-A disregards congestion in distribution), is trapped by the physical layer (f-regulation) and economically penalized



CBA among TSO-DSO coordination schemes

- Literature review:
  - EPRI/JRC
  - REALISEGRID
  - e-Highway2050

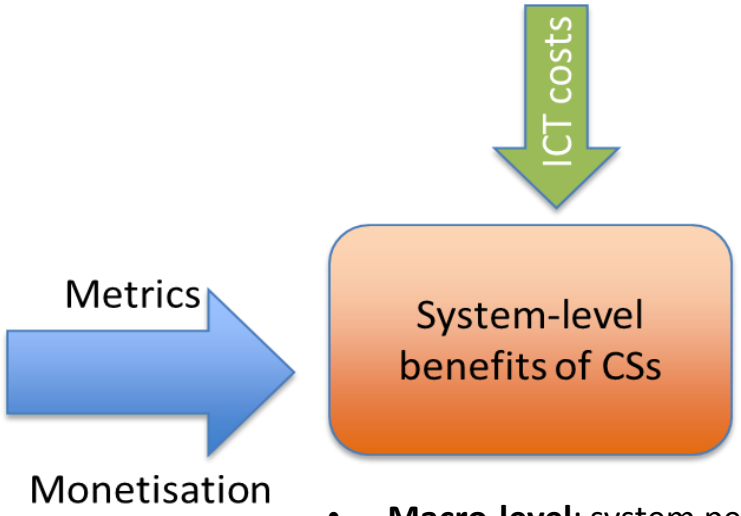
- Proposed indicators:
  - **Reduction of total balancing cost** (not social welfare!)
  - **Reduction of network losses** (calculated ex-post)
  - **Reduction of congestion not "seen" by the AS market:** trapped by the regulations of the physical layer

- Sensitivity factors
  - **Emissions savings**: with standard emission rates for each generation technology and CO2 prices forecasted at studied horizon.
  - **Cost percentage due to network limitations:** comparing costs with Ideal situation (bus-bar network)

ICT costs include communication, market clearing software)…. Steps :

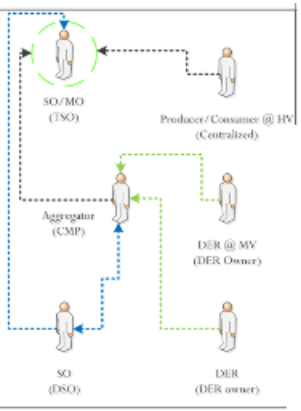
1. Comparison of the coordination schemes in terms of functionalities and ICT
2. Convert each ICT system into a cost at target year

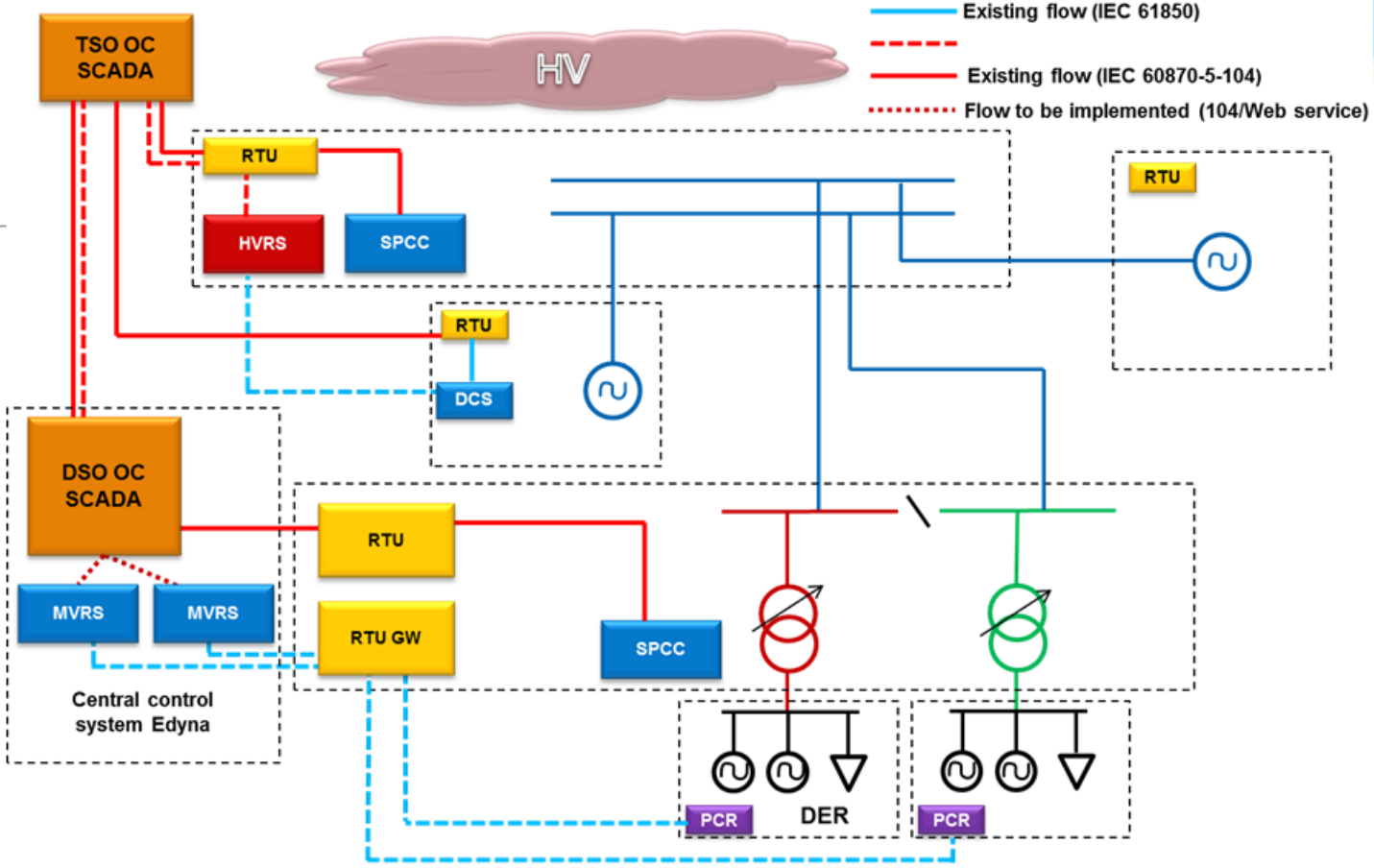
Main focus on issues that can differ between coordination schemes.



- **Macro-level**: system perspective
- **Micro-level**: actors' business case

Pilot A: Distribution monitoring and control



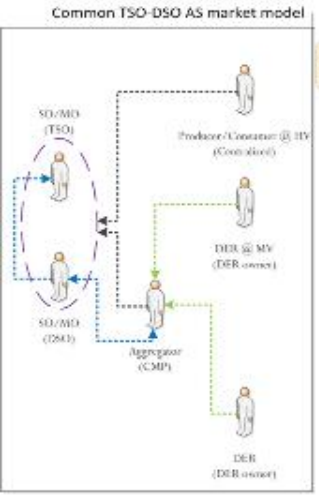


Aggregation of information
in RT at TSO-DSO interconnection (HV/MV transformer)

Voltage regulation
by generators connected at HV and MV levels

Power-frequency regulation / balancing
by generators connected at HV and MV levels

Pilot B: Ancillary services from indoor swimming pools



Receive Grid Load

Market Management System

Day-ahead | Intraday | Real-time

MO

Receive bids

Activate bids

Calculate residual capacity

Clear market

Energy Trading

Day-ahead market

Intraday market

Real-time market

CMP

CMP Trading System

EMS-SCADA

Ancillary services

TSO Trading System

Frequency control

Congestion management

Voltage control

EMS-SCADA

TSO

High Voltage Substation

Primary Substation

Secondary Substation

Send price signal incl. forecast

Technical aggregation

DER services

Value-added services

EMS-SCADA

DER aggregator

Ancillary services

DSO Trading System

Local Frequency control

DMS-SCADA

Local Voltage control

Congestion management

DSO

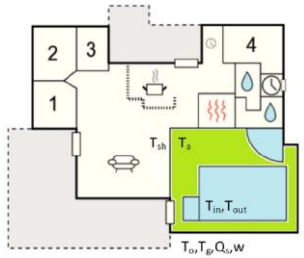
DER gateway

DER trading system

DER

Measurements

Setpoint

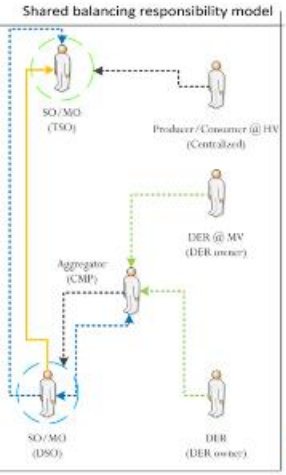


Congestion management
to better integrate PV, EV and HP

Price-based control
of thermal controllers of swimming pools in summer houses

Balancing
of wind power with decreasing contribution of thermal units

Pilot C: Ancillary services from radio-base stations



Congestion management at DSO level

Demand Response Aggregation by using storage flexibility (BS and EV)

Power-frequency regulation / balancing by respecting the exchange program at the TSO-DSO interconnection

Some hints for the debate

- If the contribution from entities in distribution will grow, DSOs should **implement real time network monitoring** and TSOs could need to **share with DSOs part of responsibility** for the provision of AS.
- Whatever coordination scheme is implemented, it is important that that actions taken by the **TSO and DSO don't cause counteracting effects** (e.g. between local congestion management and balancing) – see CEER Position Paper on Future DSO-TSO Relationship
- between the different AS markets, "**common marketplace**" (see ENTSO-E working paper on Distributed Flexibility and the value of TSO/DSO cooperation) is preferable in order to avoid duplicating bids and avoiding double activations.
- before implementing a separate market for a given AS, it should be attentively considered if it can be **sufficiently liquid** (e.g. local congestion management in distribution).
- restructuring national AS markets should take into account possibility of a **seamless integration with preceding energy markets** (DAM, ID) so as to avoid providing gaming opportunities (e.g. between non-nodal energy markets and nodal AS market)
- new AS architectures should **integrate with on-going transnational integration process** (ENTSO-E platforms): sharing reserve between Countries is a key for allowing further RES integration.
- a **balance** has to be sought for between local optimality (e.g. for a given Country) and the implementation of a harmonized pan-European design.
- **smaller DSOs have to integrate their efforts** in order to be fit for the new responsibilities.
- **real-time market architectures** must take into account the characteristics/constraints of the potential flexibility providers connected to distribution grids
- **aggregators** must be able to provide a simplified interface towards the market, hiding details of flexibility providers, and deliver efficient price signals to incentivize participation from distribution.
- **viable business models** must be available for all market participants, including DERs, aggregators and other customers.
- **network planning** will also have to facilitate better utilization of RES exploiting flexibility.

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Thank You

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