

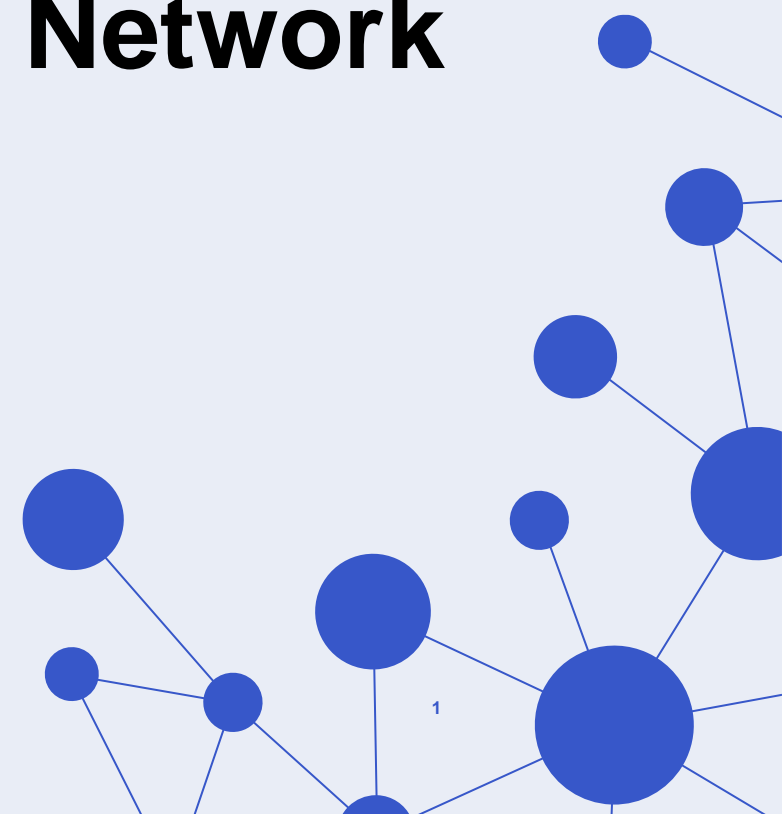
ISGAN

International Smart Grid Action Network

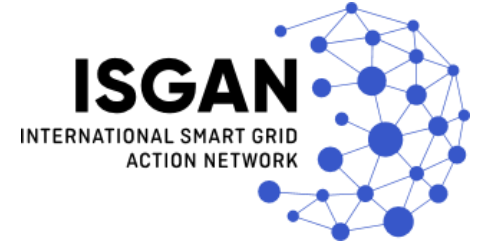
ISGAN Academy Webinar

Demonstration of close-to-real-time cross
border flexibility market
(OSMOSE project)

21. 04. 2022
Online Webinar



ISGAN in a Nutshell



ISGAN is the short name for the *International Energy Agency (IEA) Technology Collaboration Programme (TCP)* for a Co-operative Programme on Smart Grids (ISGAN – *International Smart Grids Action Network*).

It is also an initiative of the *Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)* and was formally established at CEM2 in Abu Dhabi, in 2011 as an Implementing Agreement under a framework of the *International Energy Agency (IEA)*.

The *International Smart Grid Action Network (ISGAN)* creates a strategic platform to support high-level government attention and action for the accelerated development and deployment of smarter, cleaner electricity grids around the world.



ISGAN in a Nutshell

ISGAN currently consists of 27 Contracting Parties.
Their nominated representatives form the Executive Committee headed by the Presidium,
assisted by two co-Secretariats and the Operating Agent of ISGAN.



Vision

ISGAN's vision is to accelerate progress on key aspects of smart grid policy, technology, and investment through voluntary participation by governments and their designees in specific projects and programs. Its activities center foremost on those aspects of the smart grid where governments have regulatory authority, expertise, convening power, or other leverage, focusing on five principal areas:

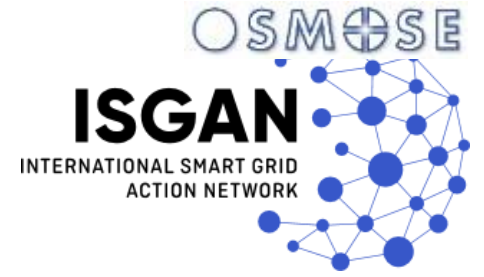
- Policy standards and regulation
- Finance and business models
- Technology system development
- Workforce skills and knowledge
- Users and consumers engagement

ISGAN facilitates dynamic knowledge sharing, technical assistance, peer review and, where appropriate, project coordination among its Contracting Parties.

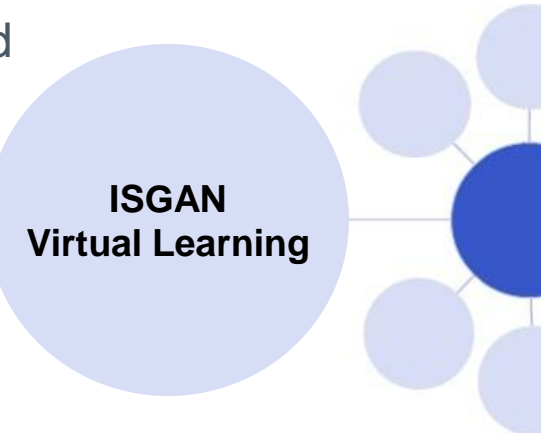
Value proposition



ISGAN Virtual Learning



- Offer the ISGAN community of high level engineers and decision makers a means of rational and efficient continuous technical skills complement and update in the field of smart grids
- ISGAN Virtual Learning proposes e-learning core modules dealing with the entire value chain of smart grid
- Fundamentals and further reading modules are also provided as appendices
- Webinars organized every two months or co-hosted with the Clean Energy Solutions Center



Operating Agent



ISGAN Website: www.iea-isgan.org

Demonstration of close-to-real-time cross border flexibility market



The speakers:

- Gorazd Ažman, Assistant Director | Strategic Innovation, ELES
- Andrea Bello, Energy Engineer, HDE
- Miran Kavrečić, Head of general analytics department, HSE
- Dusan Vlasisavljevic, Head of Energy Market Team, EKC
- Marilena Lazzaro, Researcher, ENG
- Charles Payement, Research Engineer, RTE

Please, use the **Q&A tool** to pose questions, the speakers will answer at the end of the presentation.

The recording will be available through the **ISGAN YouTube channel**.

Agenda

- Introduction to OSMOSE and WP6 demos (ELES)
- Creating flexibility providers bids (HDE & HSE)
- FEB-creator pre-processing and merge software description (ENG)
- Common grid model design and EN4M software presentation (EKC)
- Optimization platform development based on model-predictive control methodology (RTE)
- Conclusion & key take-away (ELES)

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Close to real-time potential of flexibility

There is a potential of available flexibility close to real time :

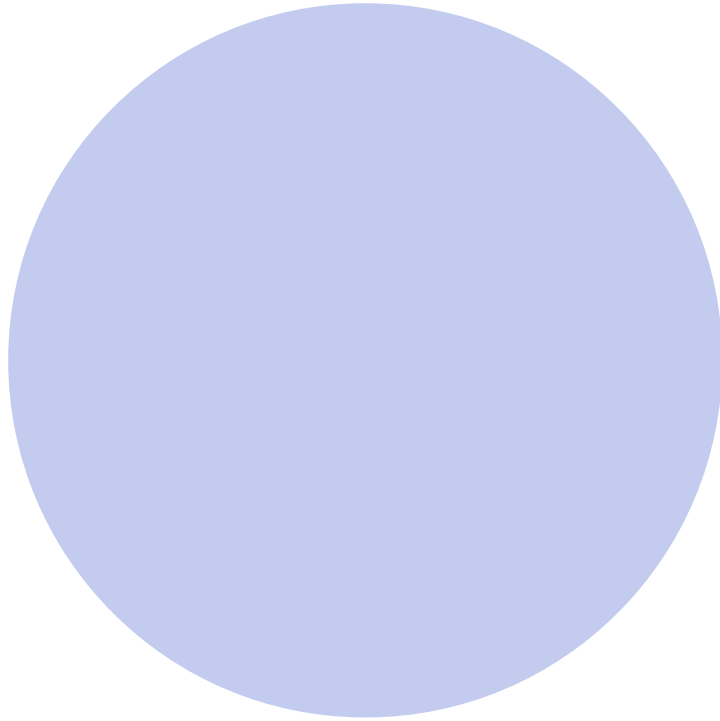
- **Latest RES forecasts** are available and can reveal an excess/a lack of generation
- Remaining **transmission capacity** can be exploited

How to capture this close to real-time flexibility given that processes need to be:

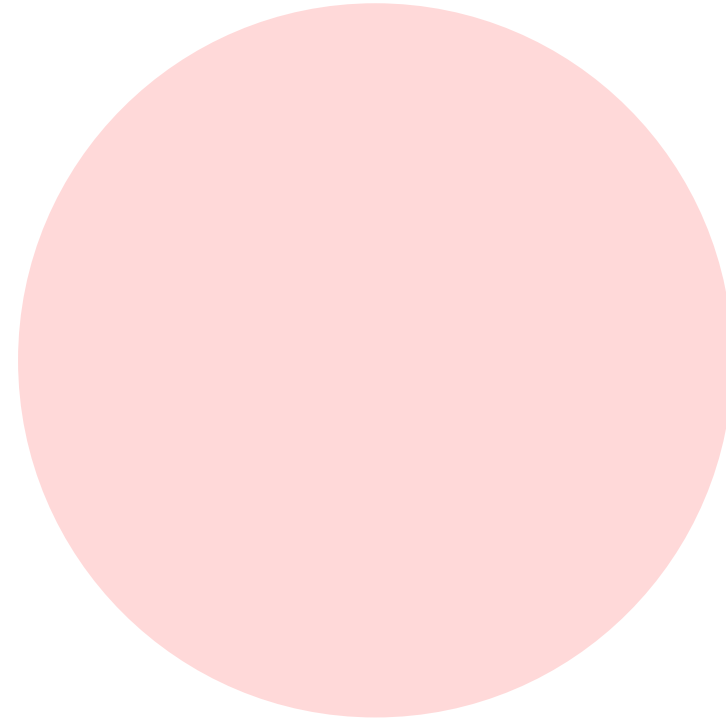
- Very **fast**
- **Secure** for the grid since no operator will be able to act after

WP6 demo objective

Experiment a close-to-real-time joint optimization of generation/storage/demand & grid, in order to extract the most value from remaining flexibilities of the electrical system



Congestion management



Flexibility markets

A hot research topic

- Although feedback controls have been used for specific subjects as frequency control, the utilization of the technics for **AC Optimal Power Flow (OPF)** problem is recent.
- Several universities and laboratories currently work on the subject.
- Open questions remain and the practicality is still to demonstrate on a real system.

[1] A Survey of Distributed Optimization and Control Algorithms for Electric Power Systems, Molzahn, Daniel K. Dörfler, Florian; Sandberg, Henrik; Low, Steven H.; Chakrabarti, Sambuddha; Baldick, Ross; Lavaei, Javad, **2017**

[2] An optimization-on-manifold approach to the design of distributed feedback control in smart grids, Saverio Bolognani; Florian Dörfler; Automatic Control Laboratory ETH Zürich; **2016**

[3] Networked Feedback Control for a Smart Power Distribution Grid Saverio Bolognani, Saverio Bolognani; **2017**

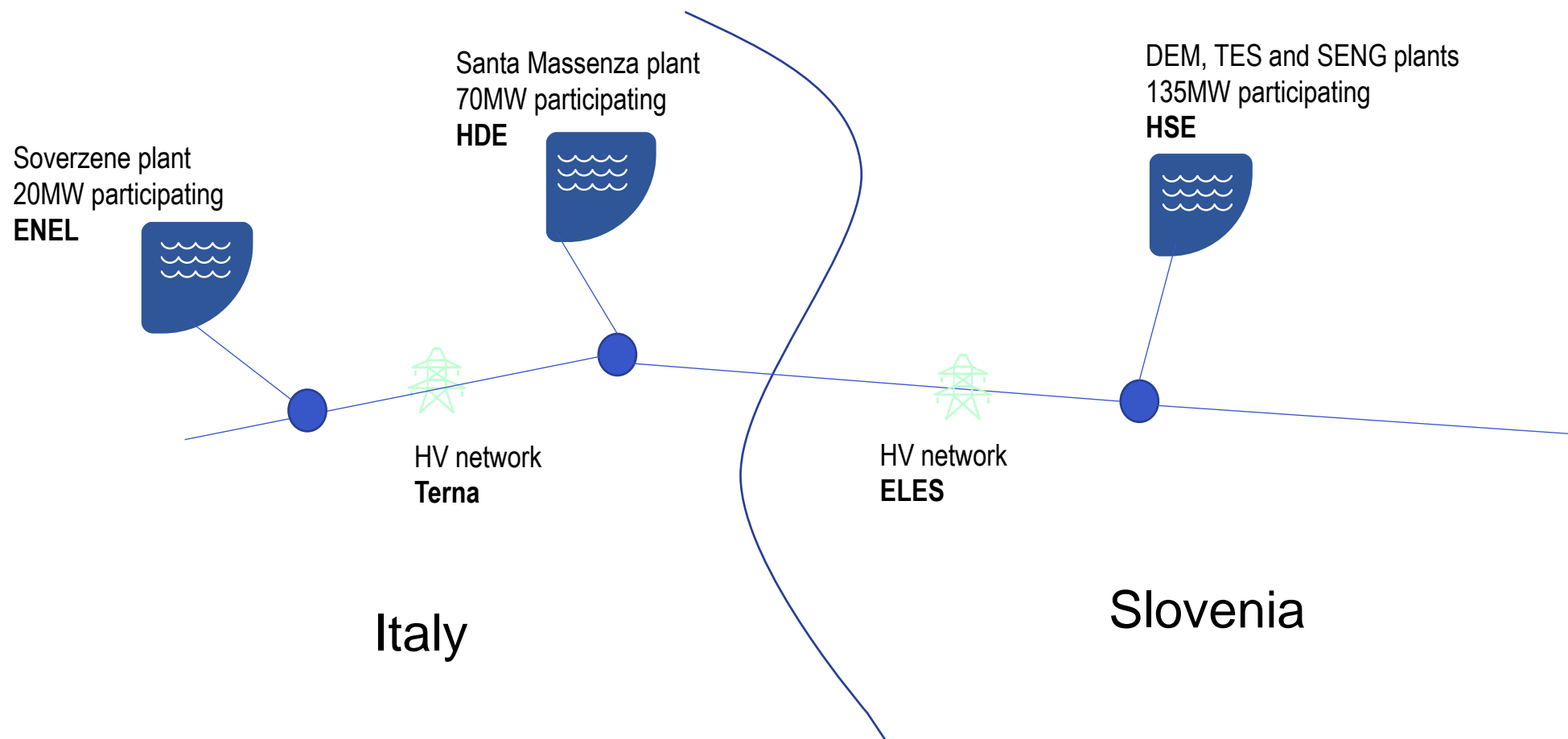
[4] Distributed reactive power feedback control for voltage regulation and loss minimization, Saverio Bolognani

[5] Online Optimization in Closed Loop on the Power Flow Manifold, Adrian Hauswirth; Alessandro Zanardi; Saverio Bolognani, Florian Dörfler; and Gabriela Hug, Automatic Control Laboratory ETH Zürich, **2017**

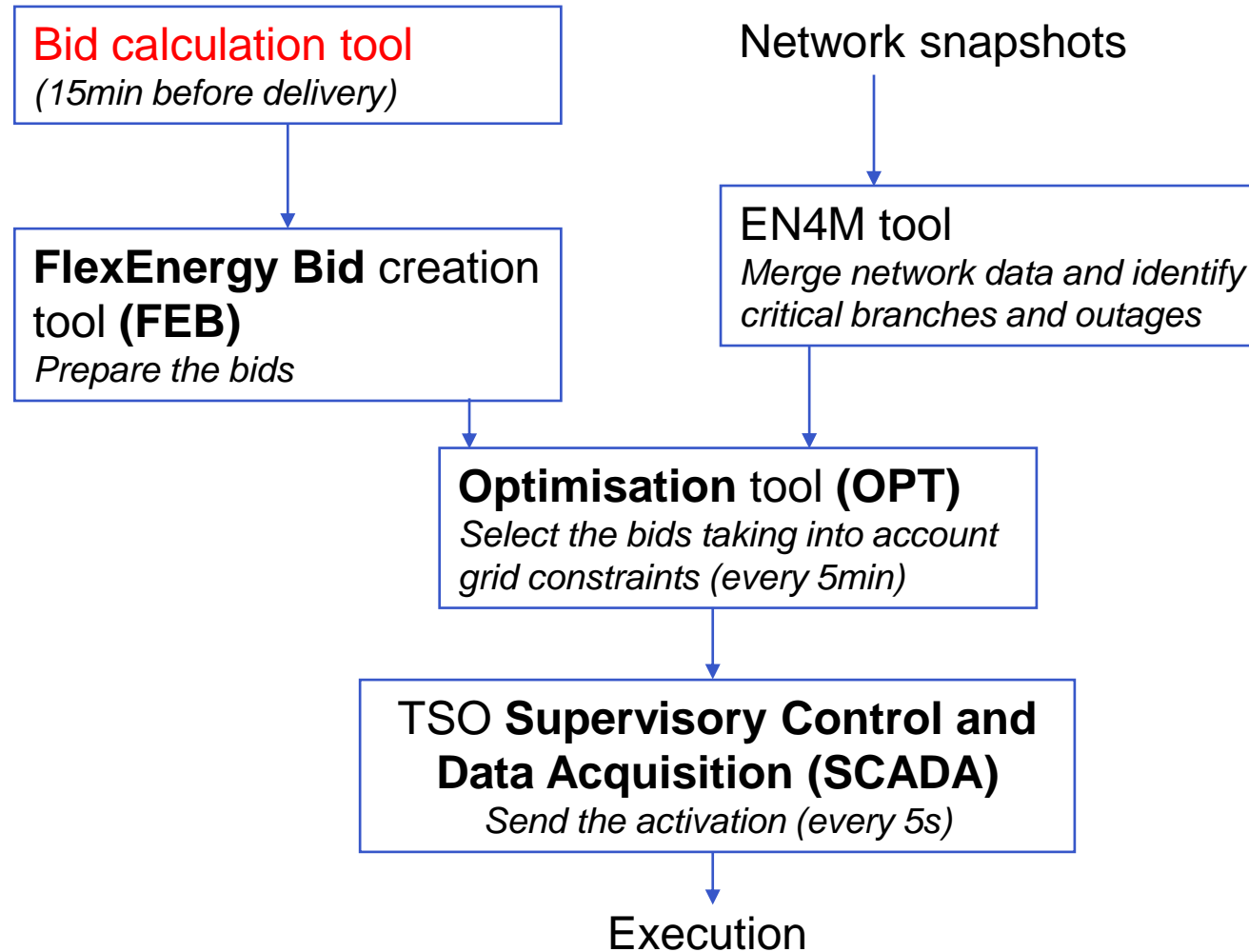
[6] D. B. Arnold, M. Negrete-Pincetic, M. D. Sankur, D. M. Auslander, and D. S. Callaway, "Model-free optimal control of var resources in distribution systems: An extremum seeking approach," IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, vol. 31, no. 5, **2016**.

Etc...

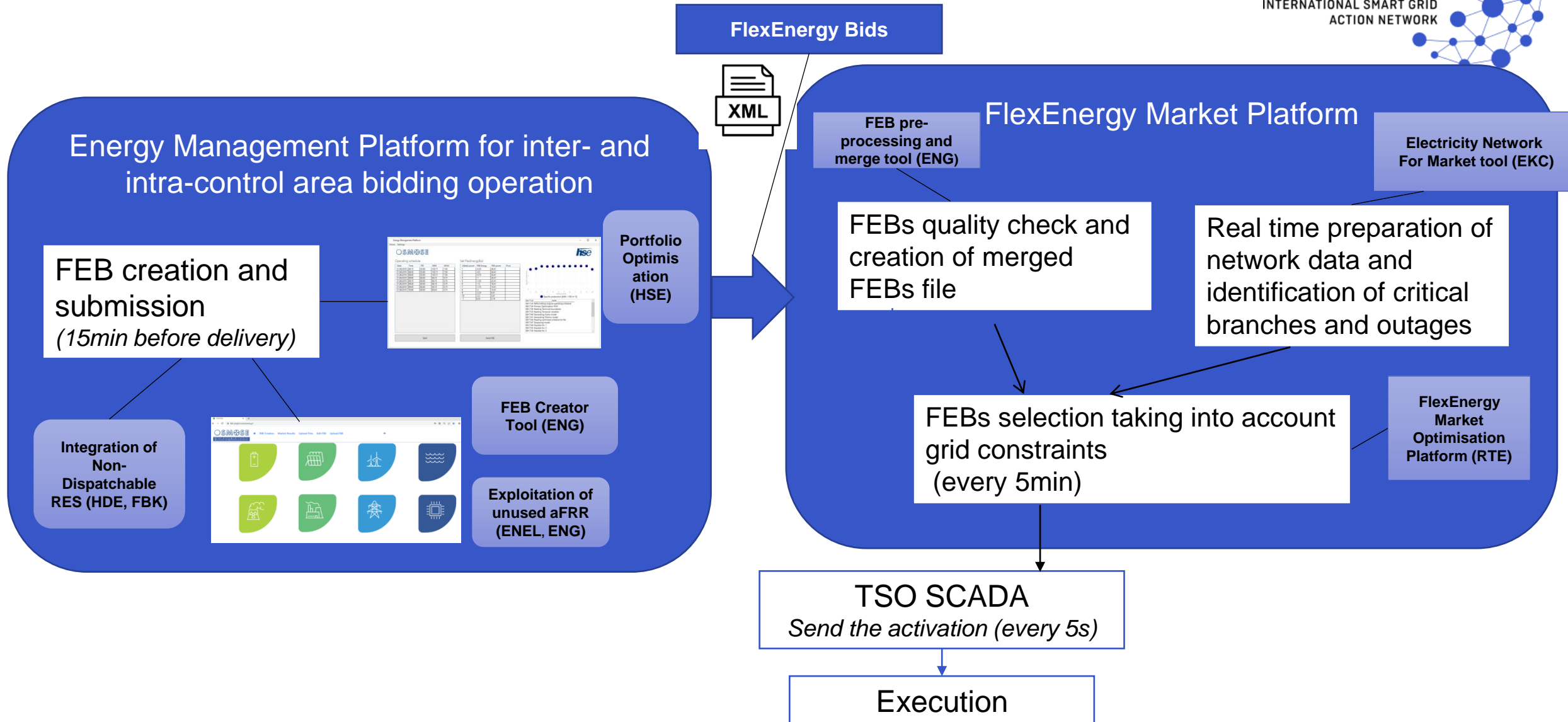
Demo set-up



Overview of the FlexEnergy market platform



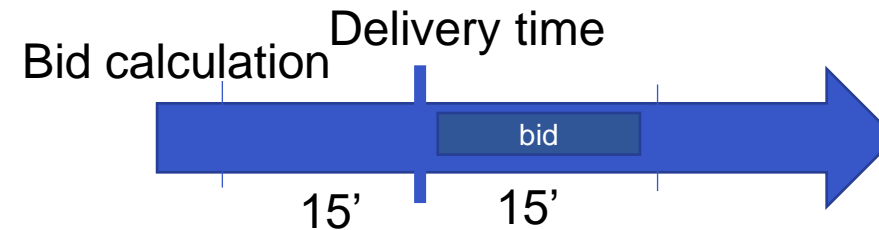
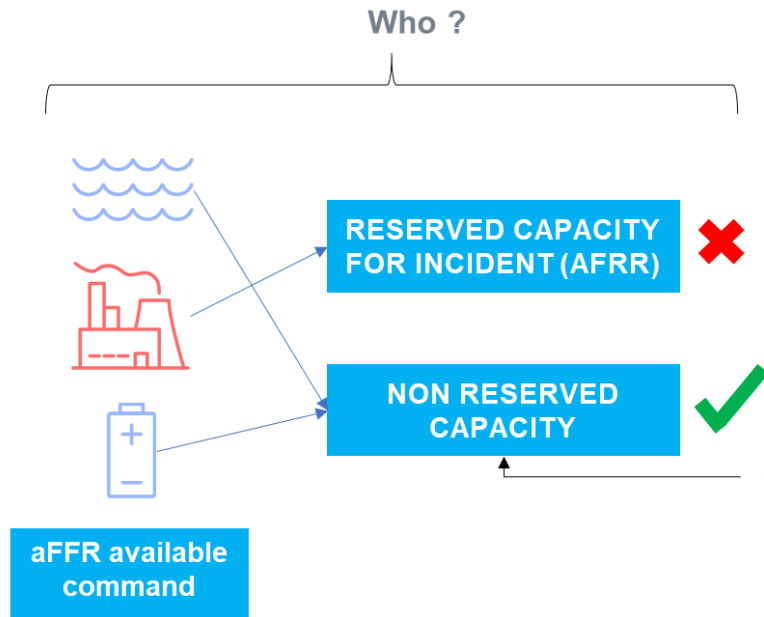
Overview of the WP6 demo – platforms and tools



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Bids generation by producers



- Step 1 : Evaluate power not exploited by other market or the provision of ancillary services
 - Step 2 : Define bids taking into account technical constraints and optimizing the portfolio.
- Two innovative algorithm were developed on producer's side and are explained in Deliverables 6.2 and 6.3:** the *Mixed Integer Linear Program* and the *Integration of Non-Dispatchable RES* with neural network nowcasting.

Bids generation by HSE

- One of three FEB Calculation Modules developed
- FEB from flexibilities not used in the current market
- Or gained from last-minute technical optimization
- Limitations: time (calculation, outage reporting)
- Advantages: possibility to exploit unused flexibility or flexibility gained from optimization after the existing markets
- Whole Automatic Generation Control should be simulated to obtain additional accuracy
- We're not so fast as we might think

Bids generation by HDE: INDRES

«Integration of Non-Dispatchable RES», one of the three FEB Calculation Modules developed

The concept of the algorithm:

- Nowcasting of power production of non-dispatchable RES
 - Comparison with last market schedule → estimation of upcoming imbalances
 - Internal rebalance of portfolio to ‘transfer’ bid opportunities from imbalances of non-disp. to dispatchable power plants
 - Bidding of the rebalanced energy on FlexEnergy Market, from dispatchable units
-
- Limitations: a specific nowcasting model must be developed for each target power plant; portfolio management is required for redispatch between non-disp. and disp. power plants
 - Adv: reduction & valorization of production imbalances from non-dispatchable RES

Ref: Deliverable 6.3 – chap 9.2

Bids generation by HDE: INDRES

Case study. Run-of-the-River HydroPower Plant (HPP) *Ala*: 38 MW installed power, max 210 m³/s

Three machine learning nowcasting models were developed and compared:

- input: flow rate (gauge, 25 km upstream of HPP intake); power produced (up to real time)
- output: power produced (from real time to +6h)

Nowcasting + near to real-time market proved to be very effective for imbalance reduction.

Internal rebalancing couldn't be demonstrated (in Italy, portfolio management is not allowed yet)

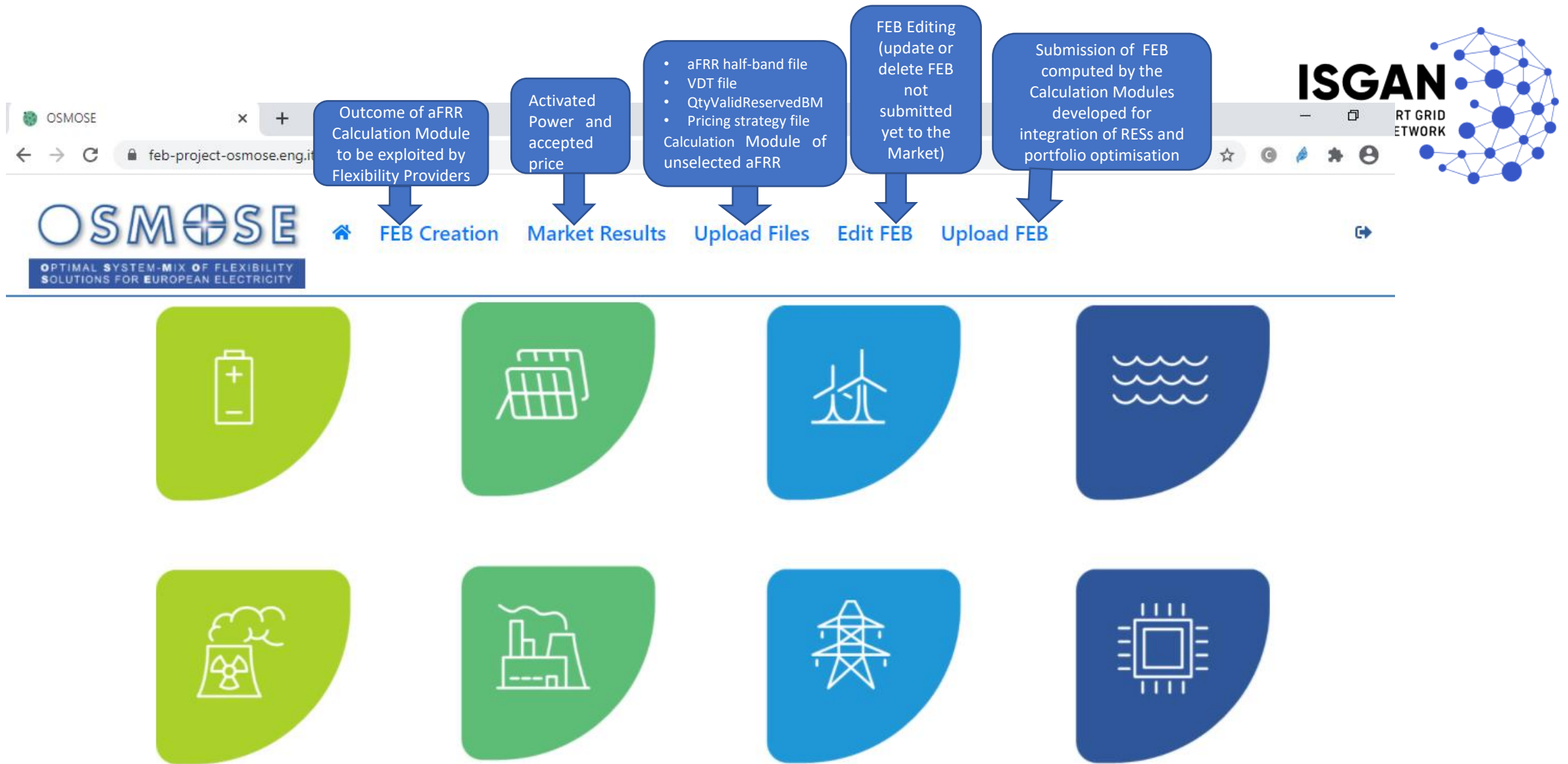
Limitations from real-world demo: delay in real-time data acquisition, need for fully automatic bidding (no time for human supervision).

Agenda

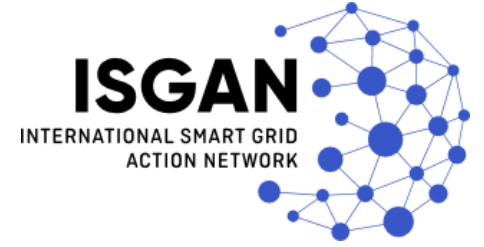
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FlexEnergy Bid Creator tool - overview

- The tool enables Flexibility Providers to offer their flexibility (**FlexEnergy Bid - FEB**) on FlexEnergy Market and to exploit the Market results
- The tool supports different Calculation Modules for the creation of FlexEnergy Bid and addressing the three different FlexEnergy market strategies:
 - Exploitation of unused **automatic Frequency Restoration Reserve aFRR** (ENEL, ENG)
 - Integration of Non-Dispatchable RES (HDE, FBK)
 - Portfolio optimisation (HSE)
- FlexEnergy Bid Creator Tool is a web application available at <https://feb-project-osmose.eng.it/login>
 - the back-end implements the overall logic of the application including the creation of FEB for unselected aFRR and the automatic submission of FlexEnergy Bid to the FlexEnergy Market. FEBs computed by the others two calculation modules are submitted as well.
 - The front-end is a Graphical User Interface put at disposal of Flexibility Providers for the participation to the FlexEnergy Market



FlexEnergy Bid pre-processing and merge tool



- FEB pre-processing and merge tool is responsible for performing the quality check of FEB.
- Valid FEBs are merged into a single file that is the input of Optimisation platform. The merged XML file is created and uploaded in the respective folder of the sftp server in the ELES environment to be further processed by the FlexEnergy Market Optimisation Platform (RTE).
- The quality check is made in order to check that FEB XML file is compliant to the agreed XSD schema.
- Additional control for checking the consistency of some relevant information provided in the XML file is performed. For example the consistency with the network data like the GridNode ID and the GridArea.
- Number of filtered bids is the KPI responsible for counting the number of valid bids relative to the initial submitted bids. From the beginning of the experimentation about 3030 FEBs files were submitted and only few FEBs were discarded.

$$KPI = \frac{\text{Number of valid bids}}{\text{Number of submitted bids}_i} = 0,99$$

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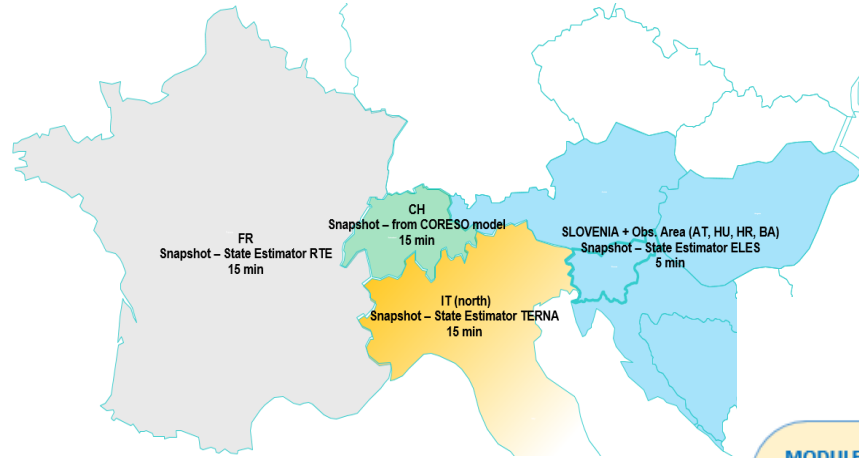
Electricity Network-for-Market software package

- Software demonstration platform for real time assessment of available cross-zonal capabilities for energy exchanges - **Electricity Network-for-Market software package (EN4M)**
- EN4M software package is a standalone platform for real time preparation of network data and automatic creation of merged network model and lists of constraints (critical branches/critical outages) used within the Optimisation platform (FlexEnergy market optimization platform).
- OSMOSE WP6 solution for the FlexEnergy Market converged towards one-step calculation and usage of the network capacities on nodal network representation, without differing between internal and cross-zonal limitations.



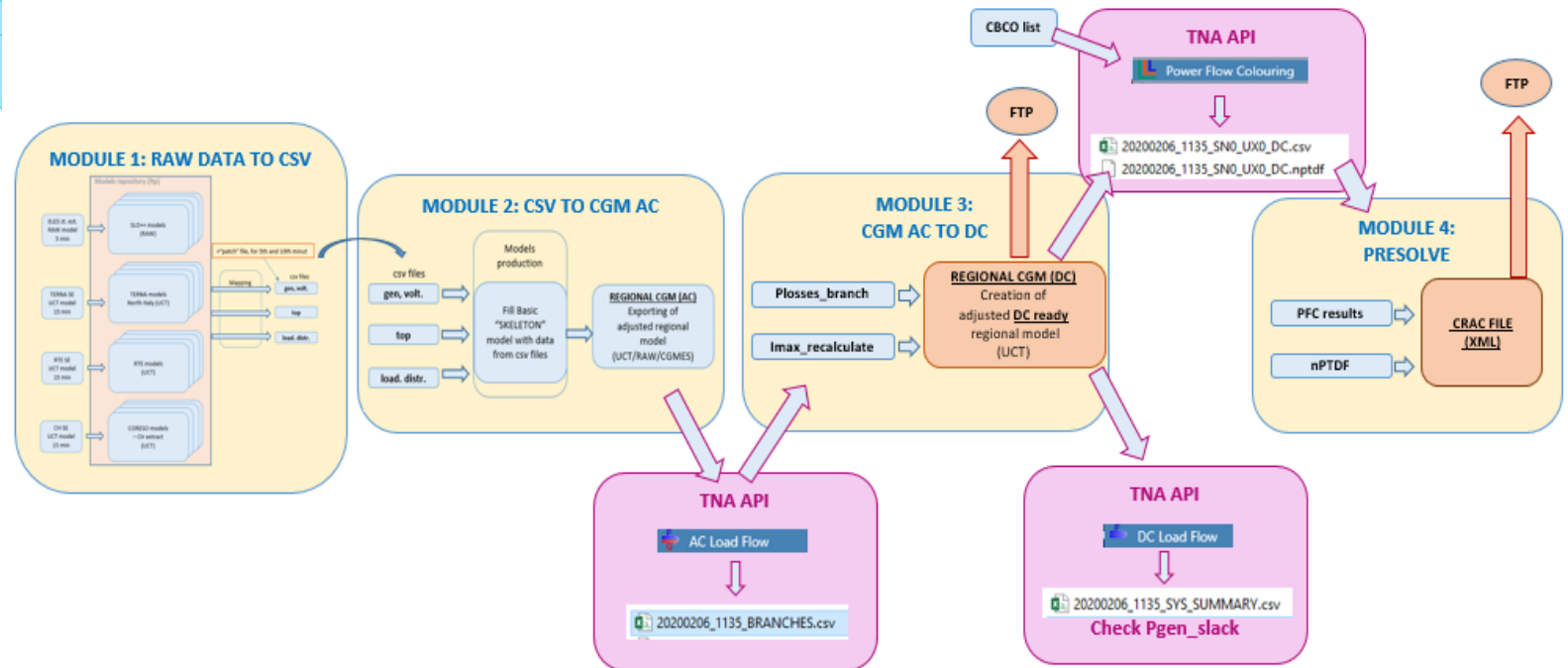
Preparation of the network model

(1) Collection and preparation of raw network data from snapshot models provided from state estimators of each TSO and creation of generation, load, topology, shunt and exchange data files.



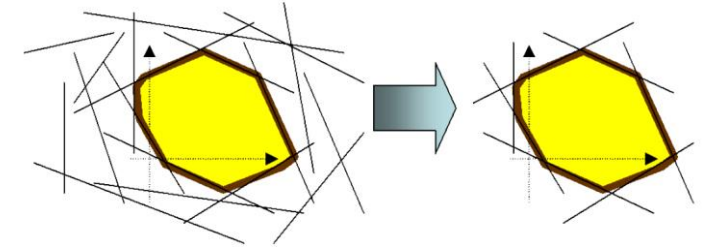
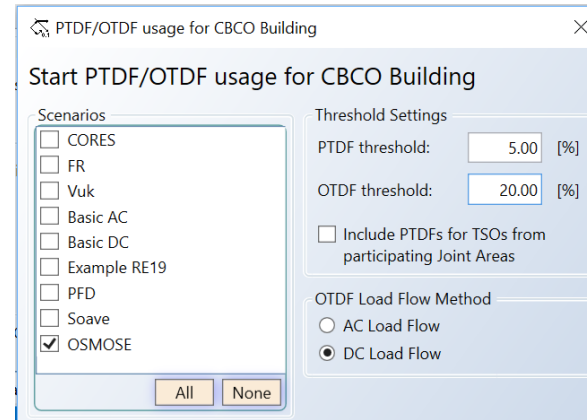
(2) Creation of the regional Common Grid Model (CGM) using basic snapshot model (initially merged and successfully validated: snapshot of SI, AT, HU, HR, BA, IT, FR, CH, with boundaries and ties), applying variable data among timestamps from prepared data files (active and reactive power injections, voltage set points, topology statuses, transformers tap positions, net positions) and exporting it in UCTE, RAW or CGMES format.

(3) The Final AC load flow CGM is adjusted to be DC-ready model, by converting active power losses to the injections at the sending end of the branches, and adjusting I_{max} of branches for the influence of reactive power flows. It is exported in UCTE, RAW or CGMES format.



Preparation of the list of constraints

- Last module of EN4M tool deals with the preparation of list of **Critical Branches (CB) /Critical Outages (CO)** pairs, as constraints for the FEM optimisation.
- Initial CB/CO list is created using EN4M function and filtered considering relative thresholds of nodal **Power Transmission Distribution Factor PTDf** (for CB) and Outage Transfer Distribution Factor OTDF (for CO).
- CB/CO list is further filtered through EN4M Presolve function, leaving only non-redundant and potentially limiting CB/COs.
- The algorithm shortlist constraints: from **4200** lines & **4200** buses to **30** critical branches/critical outages pairs
- The final list is exported in CSE CRAC format.



CBCO with PTDF/OTDF Factors | GSK List Builder | CBCO List Builder | AC System Summary Results | Report: OSMOSE

Scenario: OSMOSE Model: 20181116_1130

Number of CB: 6 Number of CB/CO pairs: 42 Different topologies: 7

Critical Branches - Base Case (6 / 6)

Name	Node 1	Node 2	Status	Cos φ	FRM 12	FRM 21	FAV 12	FAV 21	Max PTDF [%]	Reject
LDIVAC11_XME_DI11_CKT_1	LDIVAC11	XME_DI11	On	0.95	10	10	0	0	16.34	<input type="checkbox"/>
LDIVAC12_XRE_DI11_CKT_1	LDIVAC12	XRE_DI11	On	0.95	10	10	0	0	51.27	<input type="checkbox"/>
LDIVAC22_LKLECE21_CKT_1	LDIVAC22	LKLECE21	On	0.95	10	10	0	0	10.85	<input type="checkbox"/>
LDIVAC22_XPE_DI21_CKT_1	LDIVAC22	XPE_DI21	On	0.95	10	10	0	0	3.81	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LDIVAC22_XPA_DI21_CKT_1	LDIVAC22	XPA_DI21	On	0.95	10	10	0	0	16.37	<input type="checkbox"/>
LDIVAC11_LBERIC11_CKT_1	LDIVAC11	LBERIC11	On	0.95	10	10	0	0	35.32	<input type="checkbox"/>

Critical Outages (6)

Critical Outage	OTDF [%]	Reject
Outage 1	26.85	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outage 2	11.97	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Outage 3	13.21	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Outage 4	15.02	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Outage 5	64.08	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outage 6	17.02	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Branches in Outage (2)

Name	Node 1	Node 2	Status	FAV 12	FAV 21
LDIVAC12_XRE_DI11_CKT_1	LDIVAC12	XRE_DI11	On	0	0
LDIVAC22_XPA_DI21_CKT_1	LDIVAC22	XPA_DI21	On	0	0

Nodes in Outage (0)

Name	Substation	Status	Inj. change	FAV 12	FAV 21
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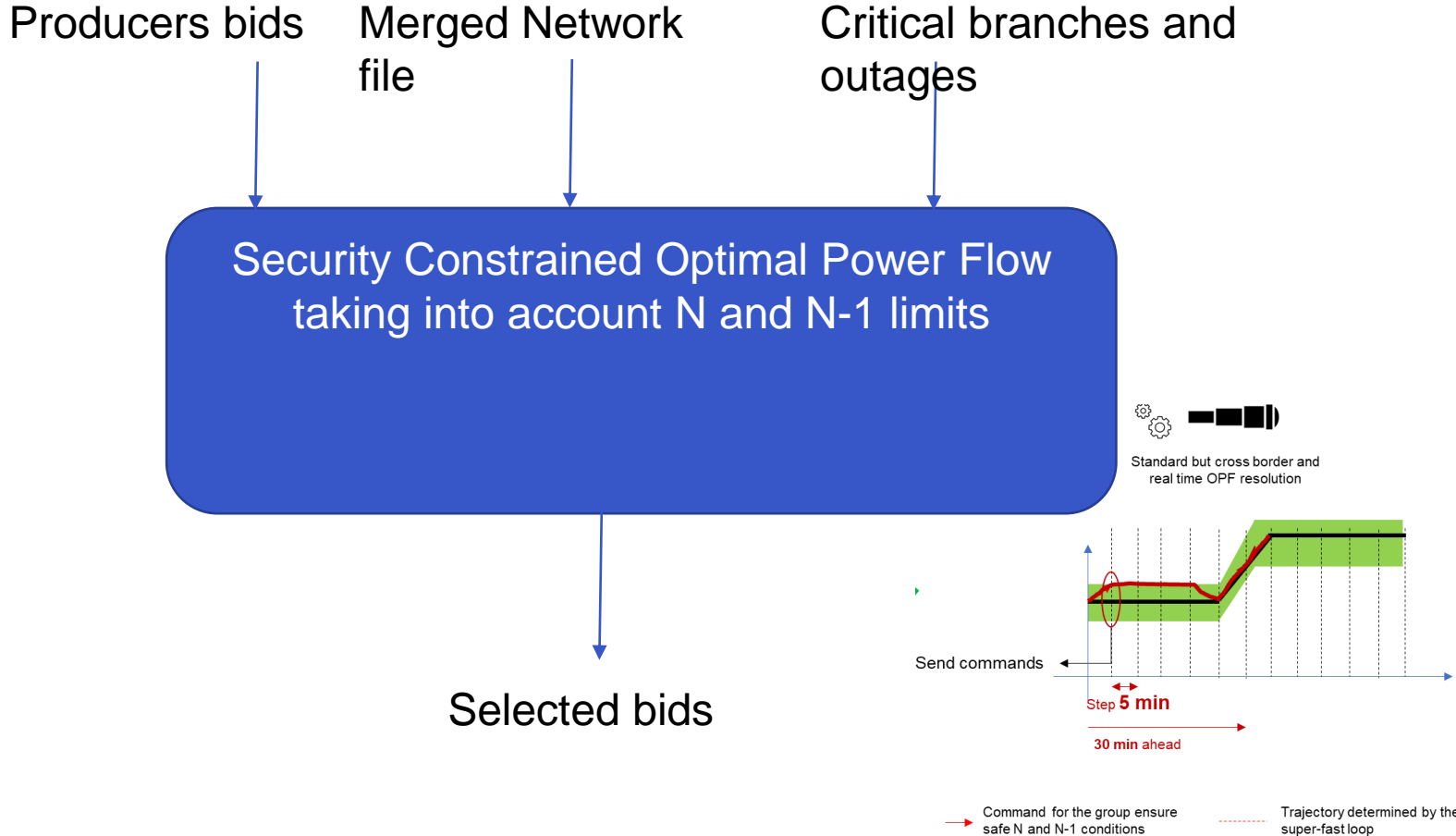
Color legend

- Above threshold
- Below threshold
- Outage below threshold
- Not Valid

Agenda

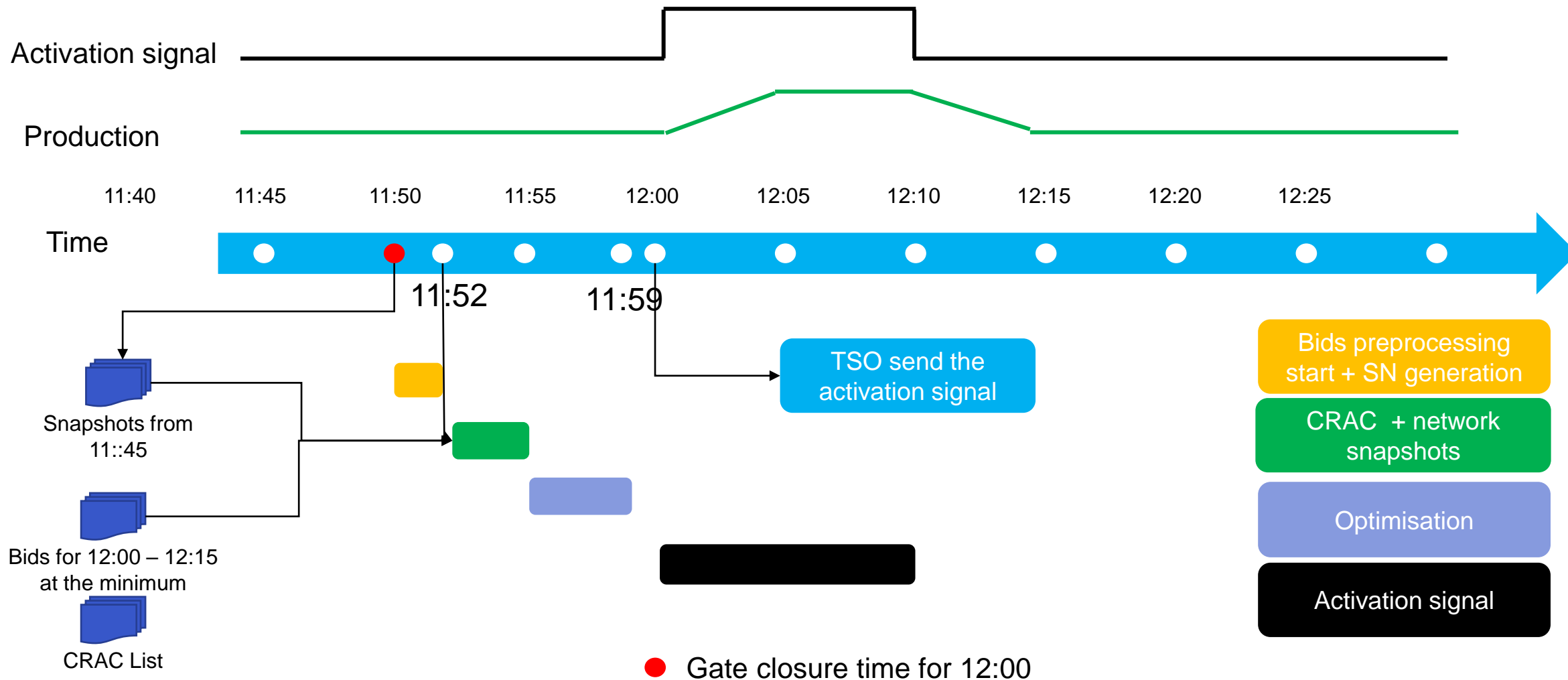
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Optimisation of the bids

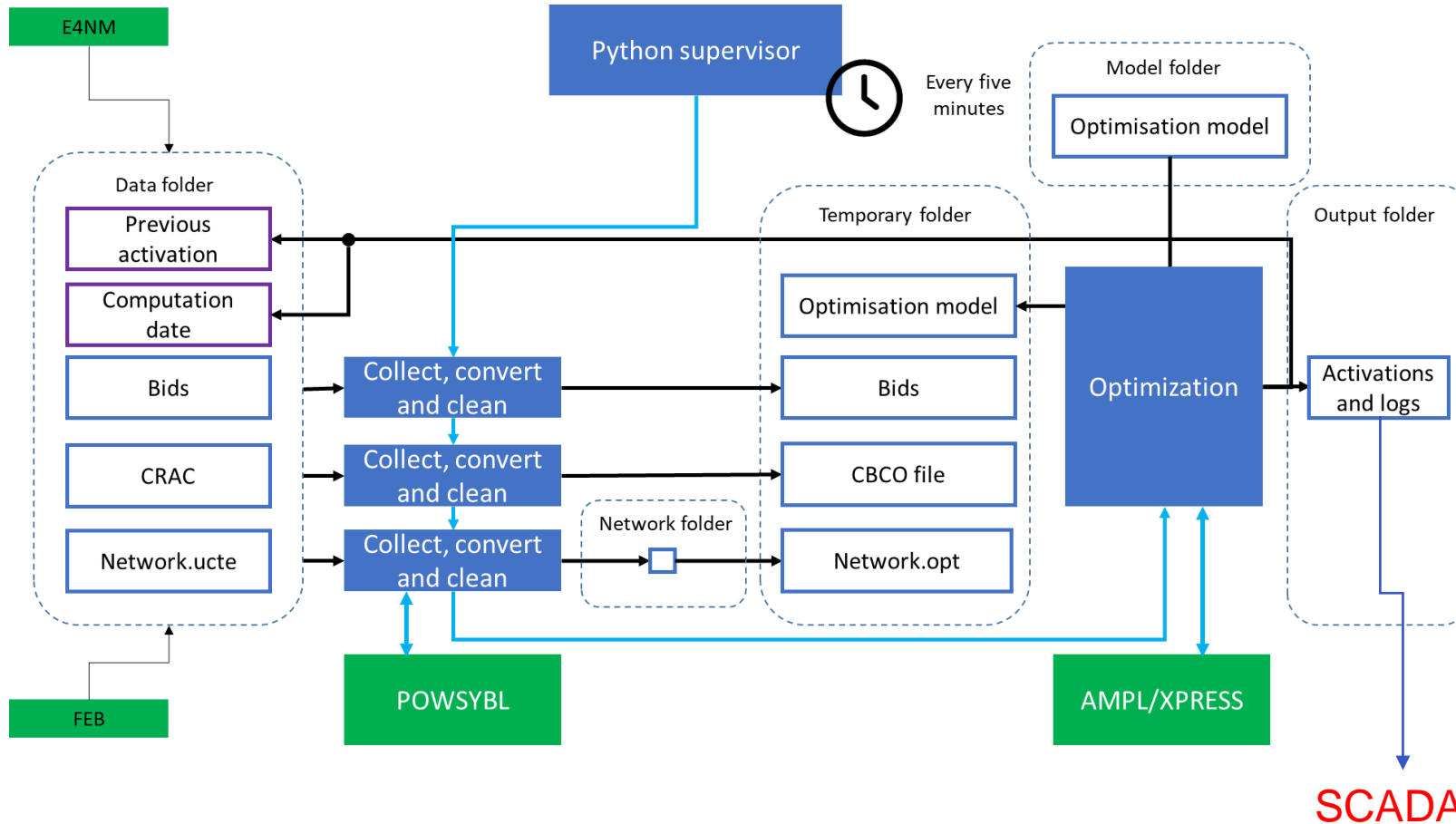


The algorithm to select bids ("OPT tool") takes into account the possible grid constraints in N and N-1 in the near future through an innovative security constrained Optimal Power Flow (OPF) using a Model Predictive Control (MPC) to simulate the future states of the grid.

Process description



Software components



The software is composed of several components :

- Open source library ***powsybl*** for dealing with network snapshots in uct.
- AMPL language to model the problem
- XPRESS for solving the problem
- Python code as *glue code* to deal with data manipulation

Optimal power flow on multiple time steps

Hypothesis

Direct current approximation:

$$F_{ij}^s[k] = \frac{\theta_i^s[k] - \theta_j^s[k]}{X_{ij}^s}$$

Annotations for the equation above:

- $\theta_i^s[k]$: Voltage angle
- $\theta_j^s[k]$: Voltage angle
- X_{ij}^s : Reactance
- $F_{ij}^s[k]$: Flow

Problem

MIN *On all time steps in the horizon*

$$J_{gen}(\Delta P^{gen}[k]) = \sum_{t=1}^N \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}} \Delta P_n^{gen}[k+t] * c_n^{gen}$$

Annotations for the objective function above:

- $\sum_{t=1}^N$: Volume of bids
- $\sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}}$: Whatever the network states.
- c_n^{gen} : Cost of bids

S.C.

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathcal{N}^{gen} : \Delta P_n^{gen} \leq \Delta P_n^{gen}[k] \leq \overline{\Delta P_n^{gen}}$$

Respect the max and min bid volume

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \forall (i, j) \in \mathcal{N}^b : F_{ij}^s \leq F_{ij}^s[k] \leq \overline{F_{ij}^s}$$

Respect the maximum flow

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathcal{N}^{gen} : Grad_min_n^{gen} \leq \Delta P_n^{gen}[k] - P_{previous_n}^{gen} \leq Grad_max_n^{gen}$$

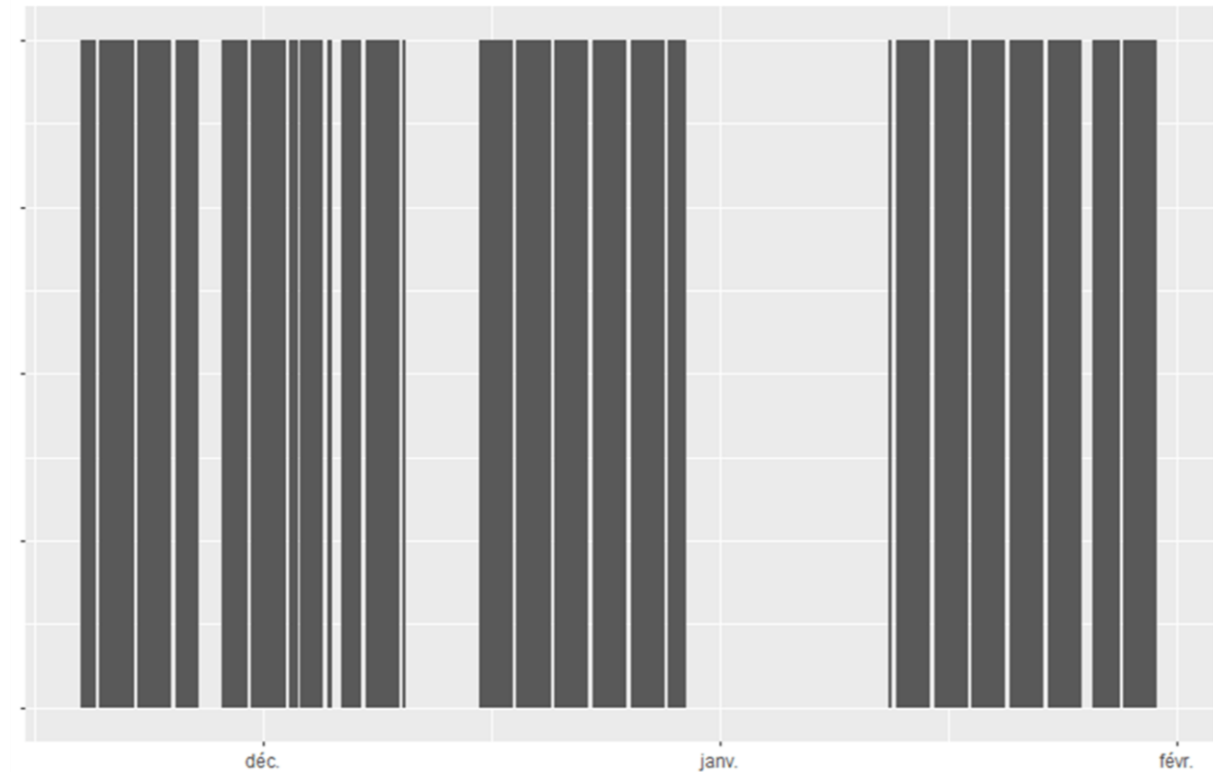
Respect the gradient

- We have modeled a standard Optimal Power Flow for the problem using the direct current approximation.
- This is a robust and well known approach.
- The main complexity is the size of the network.

Optimisation tool performances

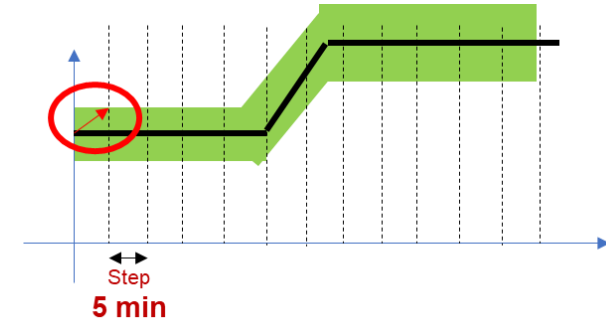
- Merging network data and identifying critical branches/outages took around 2min
- The optimization took most of the time less than 2 min down from 4 minutes in the first runs - mainly thanks to a higher quality Python code
- We managed to keep the whole process time within 5 minutes.
- Optimisation tool ran as expected as less than 2% of the instances failed, mainly due to data issue

Running period of the optimization tool



Lessons learned

- Assess the most impacting constraints on the problem like the number of CB/CO
- Advice using PTDF rather than full network modelisation for our optimal power flow
- How to integrate an optimization tool in a IT production environment
- Time to transform a prototype in a pre-production tool



Agenda

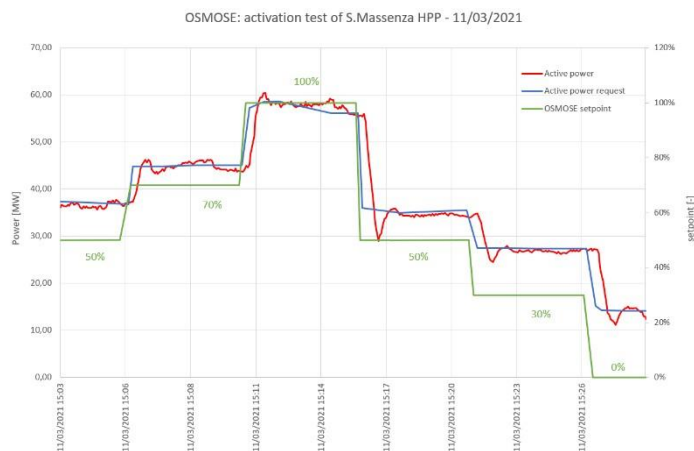
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How did we run the demo

- **Step 1** : Open loop tests directed to **input/output performance of platforms**. Platforms were first tested individually then simultaneously.
- **Step 2** : Closed loop tests directed to **tuning of platform parameters** under real system conditions – focused on overall stability of platforms, real time control tests on generator units.
- **Step 3** : Closed loop tests directed to business proof of concept :
 - For 1 month : **Simulating real business environment**, receiving bidding interest of players as made on market, identifying possible liquidity and real system environment challenges without activation
 - On pre-defined selected hours : **Real activation** of generation units

Real activation – closed loop test

Optimisation and bidding

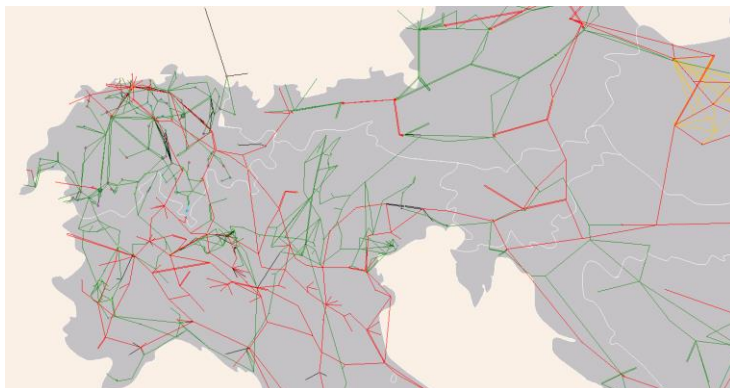


- Coordinated activation of 3 units
- Two 5MW/5min and one 10MW/5min
- Bids successfully submitted using FEB



Optimisation and bidding

Joint optimisation



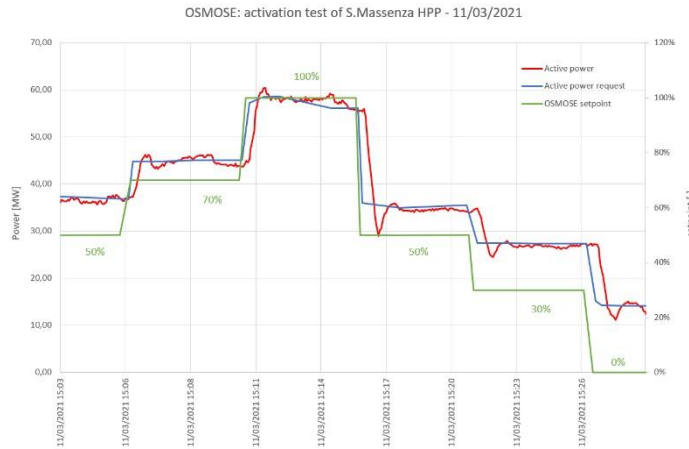
- Snapshots were provided by 2 TSOs
- EN4M and OPT worked within time limits
- OPT provided an activation list that was imported to SCADA
- Activation signals sent to flexibility providers



Optimisation and activation

Real activation – closed loop test

Activation of the units

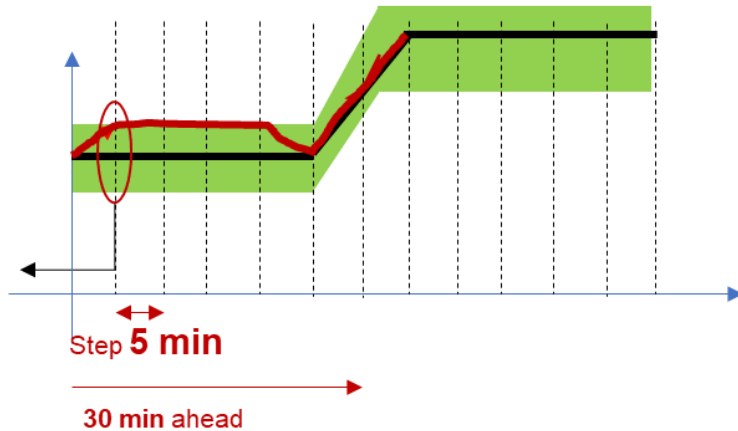


- Activation signals received
- Responded as expected



Final activation

Network state monitoring



- Operational results within boundaries



Secure operation

Key take aways

- The economic potential for such a market is quite small today and then shouldn't be prioritized compared to other evolutions of power markets.
- However, the penetration of renewables capacities in power systems, leading to more uncertainty in real-time, may increase the economic value of those markets in the coming decades.
- Near-to-real time exchange of flexibility it is possible even in cases of commercial congestions when using near-to-real time grid snapshots and near-to-real time bidding.
- Proposed next steps for research or pilot:
 - Separate use of optimization tools (generation, network)
 - Adding DSO network and/or additional TSO data
 - Adding other real time inputs like dynamic line rating data
 - Using of optimization tools for better decision making – higher security of supply

Further reading

Public deliverables

- [\[D6.1\] Mechanism design and specifications](#)
- [D6.5] Demonstration tests
- [D6.6] Impact analysis of the performed field tests and exploitation

Publications

- [M. Cosson, C. Payement, G. Azman and Z. Vujasinovic, "Close to real time controller performing energy exchanges under network constraints," 2020 IEEE PES Innovative Smart Grid Technologies Europe \(ISGT-Europe\), 2020, pp. 990-994, doi: 10.1109/ISGT-Europe47291.2020.9248980.](#)

OSMOSE Final webinar series



OSMOSE Final webinar series

Demonstration of grid forming capabilities and synchronisation services	05 April
Smart management of the grid: exploiting line temperature and load forecasts	07 April
Demonstration of close-to-real-time cross border flexibility market	21 April
Battery Energy Storage System: demonstration of multiple service provision, methods for design & control, data sharing	26 April
Optimal mix of flexibility in long-term scenarios	03 May
Market design modeling and analysis for flexibility	04 May

👉 To register visit the osmose website
www.osmose-h2020.eu

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Webinar Q&A – Demonstration of close-to-real-time cross border flexibility market

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