

Verteilnetzbetrieb und Flexibilitätsbereitstellung

Erfahrungen aus kommerziellen Anwendungen und F&E

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Fachtagung „Neue Anwendungen in einer neuen Stromwelt“
e-control, Wien, 16. Jänner 2020

Outline

- ▶ About cyberGRID
- ▶ Local flexibility provision for DSOs
 - ▶ The Integrid approach
 - ▶ The hybridVPP approach
- ▶ Meter integration and new business opportunities
 - ▶ Technical VPP services provided by DSOs
 - ▶ New balancing system in Slovenia
- ▶ Barriers to utilization of flexibilities

About cyberGRID

- ▶ Utility partner since 2010
- ▶ Toshiba period 2012-2015
- ▶ Innovation period 2015 -2018
 - ▶ Over 120 partners across Europe
 - ▶ Our technology cyberNOC enables the **integration** of loads, renewable energies, storage devices, and energy markets.
 - ▶ 2019 Power Network Innovation Award Winner from EDSO and ENTSO-E.
- ▶ Focus on Commercialization since 2018



Local Flexibility for DSOs

The Integrid Project



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 731218

Local Flexibility for DSOs

The hybrid-VPP Concept



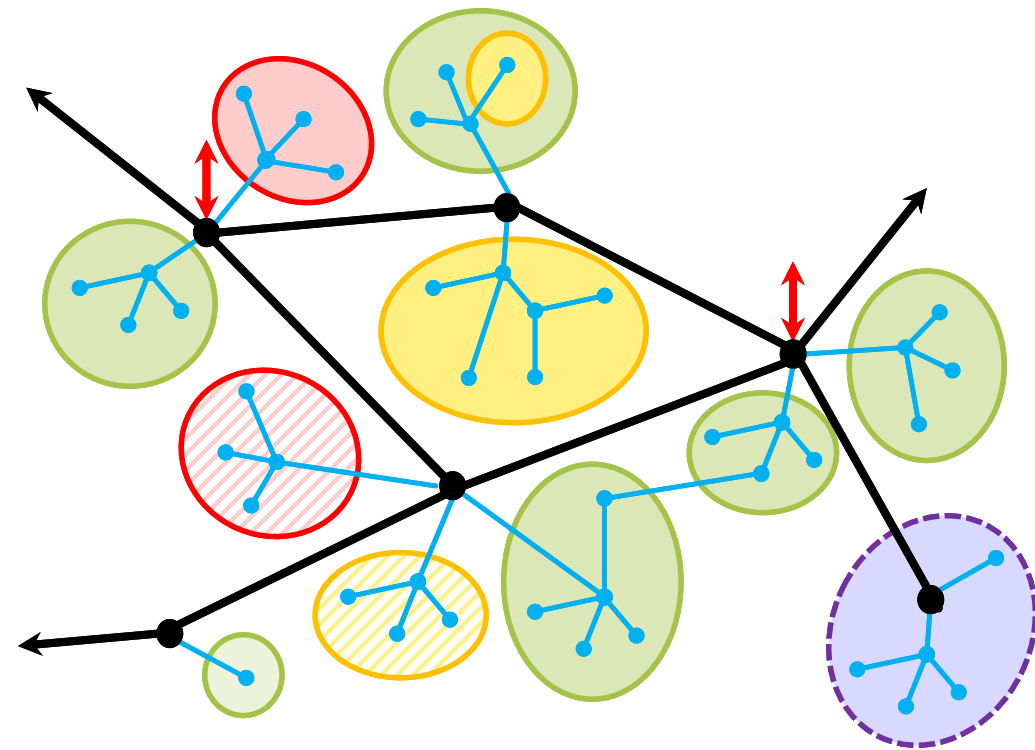
The hybrid-VPP supports the DSO by reducing voltage or congestion problems in stressed situations (e.g. special switching states) and thus preventing tripping of customers.









During non-critical hours, all units of the hybrid-VPP can participate in the balancing market.

Traffic Lights in Distribution Networks

The hybrid-VPP Concept



-  **Noncritical:**
VPP operation $P\updownarrow$ permitted
-  **Semi-critical:**
only $P\downarrow$ permitted
-  **Critical:**
 $P\downarrow$ required by DSO
-  **Semi-critical:**
only $P\uparrow$ permitted
-  **Critical:**
 $P\uparrow$ required by DSO
-  **Highly critical:**
VPP operation prohibited

 MV grid
 HV grid

This work was funded by the Austrian Research Funding Association (FFG) under the scope of the eMission program.



Traffic Light for Distributed Flexibilities

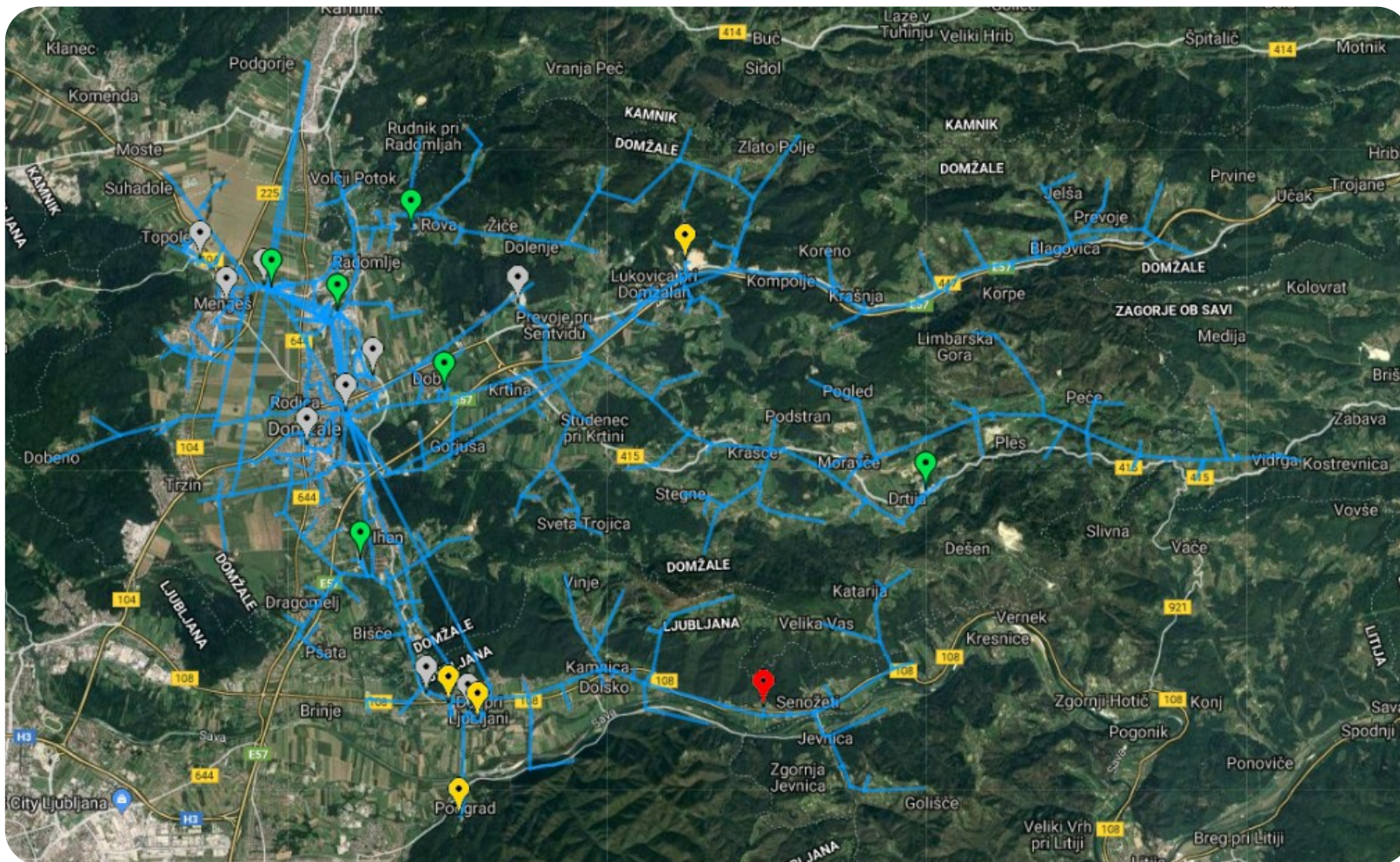
The Integrid Project



- ▶ A Traffic Light System (TLS) operated by the DSO can enable the exploitation of flexibilities from stressed distribution grid sections.
- ▶ In regular intervals the TLS calculates the supported (allowed) usage of flexibility from connected units
 - ▶ per **grid node**, per **direction** and per **unit**, for the next 48 h
 - ▶ TL status has a resolution of 1 h and is updated in 15 min intervals.
- ▶ Traffic Light evaluation
 - ▶ **Green:** All kind of operation allowed.
 - ▶ **Yellow:** Flexibility provision is only allowed to limited extend (max. value prescribed by the TLS).
 - ▶ **Red:** no flexibility provision allowed for particular unit(s).
- ▶ The results of the TLS are communicated to all flexibility operators (VPPs) active in the grid.

Traffic Light for Distributed Flexibilities

The Integrid Project



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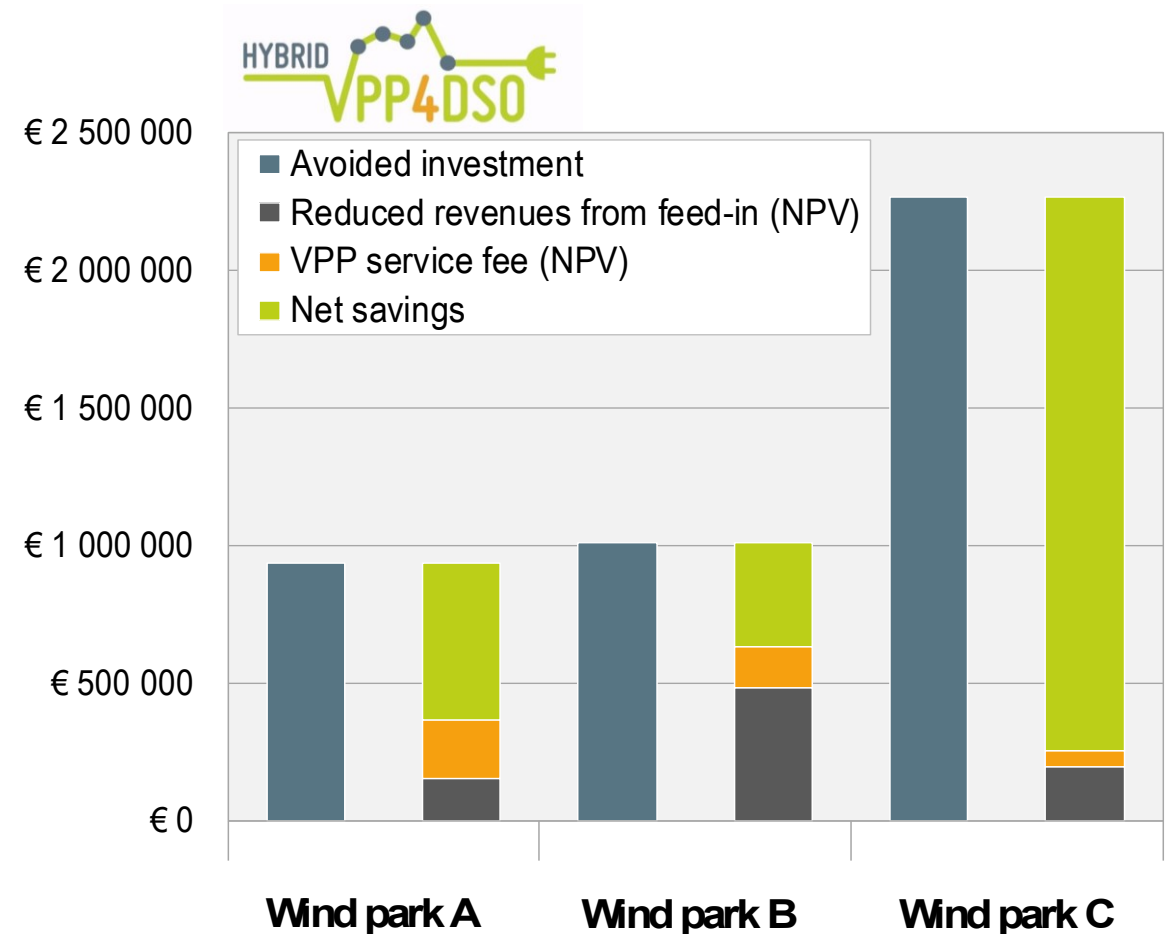
European Commission

Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation

Local Flexibility for DSOs

Hybrid VPP Concept

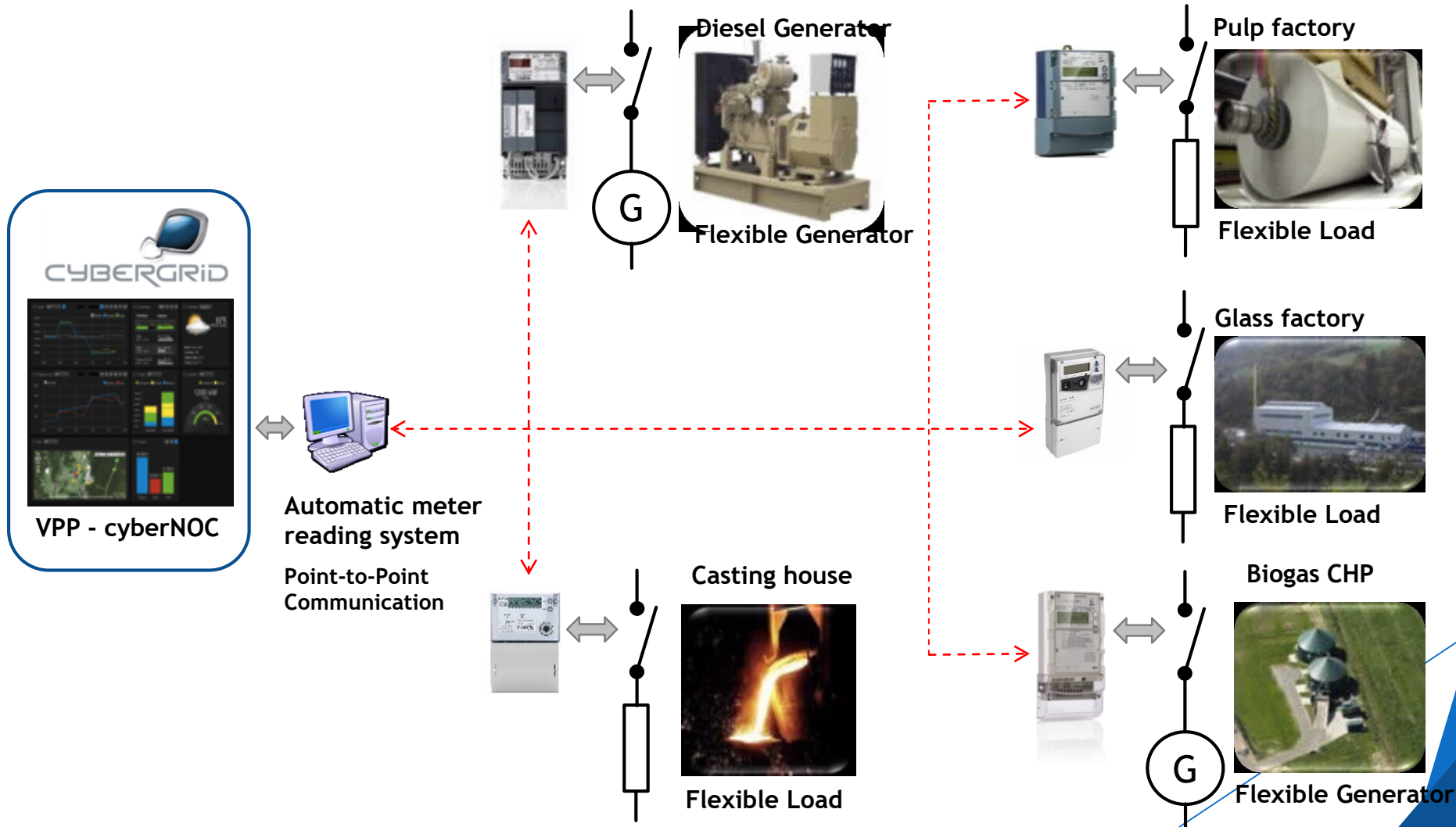
- ▶ Substantial savings are possible *if* investments into a new grid connection or reinforcement of existing connection can be minimized.
- ▶ The customer has the main benefit.
- ▶ The combined operation of a hybrid-VPP for balancing energy provision and support of grid operator can be highly profitable.



Meter Integration and new Business Opportunities

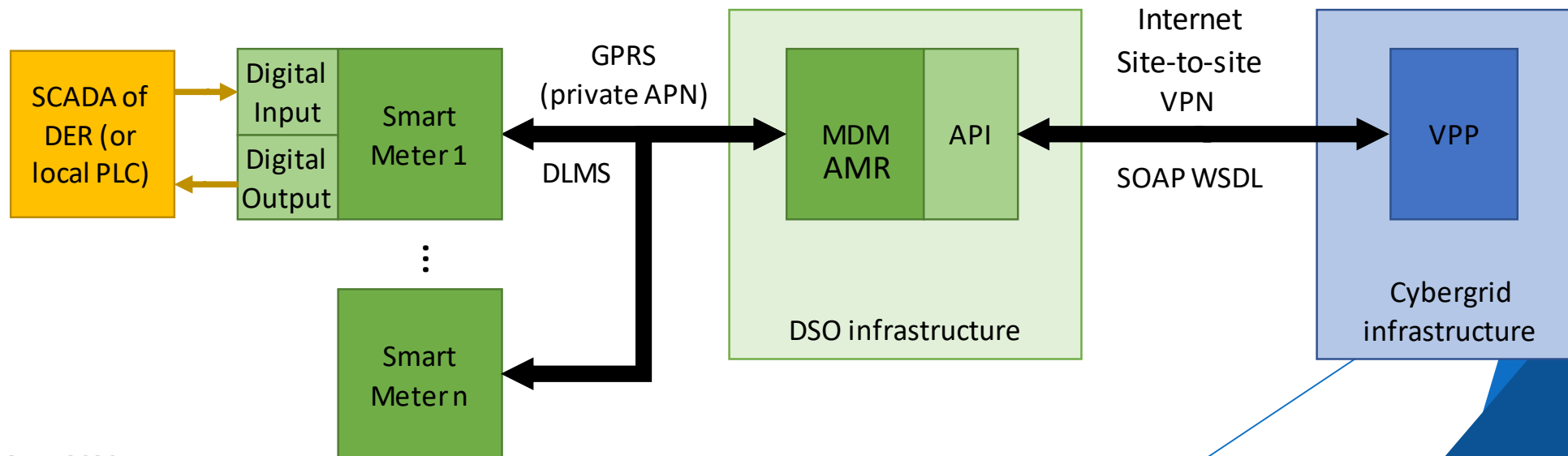
Meter Integration & New Business for DSOs

Examples of AMR-Meter-Load Connection



Ancillary Services via Smart Meters

- ▶ Synergies in communication and metering
 - ▶ DSO operates smart meters and reliable communication lines
→ Use the DSO's smart meter to provide certified measurements to the VPP.
 - ▶ DSO can receive information from VPP operator about ongoing changes or general status of the grid.
- ▶ DSO can offer the entire technical infrastructure of a VPP and offer the technical service to market players



Meter Integration & New Business for DSOs

The Elektro Ljubljana Case

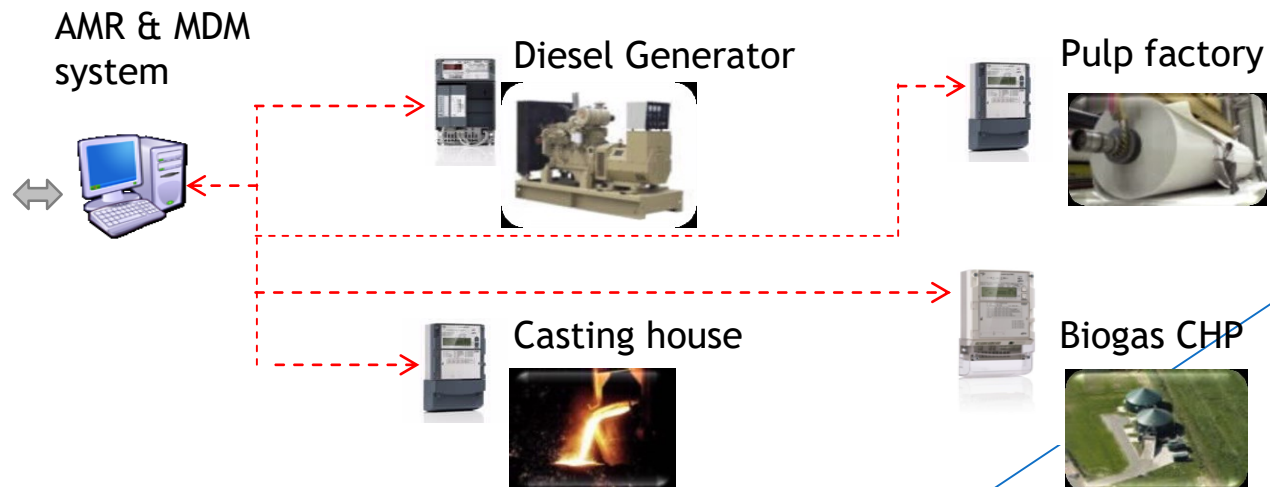


Elektro Ljubljana, Slovenia

Virtual Power Plant, Elektro Ljubljana

Operation started in 2011 providing 12 MW tertiary reserve
 100% availability of positive and negative capacity
 Load curtailment and distributed generation
 Connections: Smart metering, automation system, cyberCONNECT

cyberNOC



Advanced Utilization of Meter Infrastructure

Example: EccoSP in Slovenia

- ▶ ECCO SP is used for
 - ▶ Bidding in auctions for power; and collection of the energy offers
 - ▶ Sending mFRR activation signals to the BSPs
 - ▶ Collecting schedules at d-1 with updates - mFRR and aFRR
 - ▶ Collecting BSP reports at d+1 - mFRR and aFRR
 - ▶ Meter data (1 min load profiles), at the site of the energy asset providing flexibility
 - ▶ setpoints, baselines, limits
- ▶ Reporting
 - ▶ BSPs need to report for 24h periodically on d+1
 - ▶ The data is used for accounting and validation purposes
 - ▶ The requested data to be sent to the TSO in 1 min average:
 - ▶ Metered active power, baseline, setpoint, positive and negative control band
 - ▶ participation status (participation in the activation)
 - ▶ Data from public meter can be used.
 - ▶ Future option: TSO can forward data to the market operator.

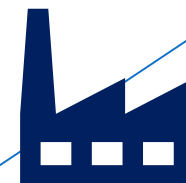
Barriers to Utilization of Flexibilities



The Magnitude Project:

Barriers to Flexibility Exploitation

- ▶ The Magnitude project investigates the potential of multi-energy-systems to provide flexibility to support the integration of renewables.
- ▶ Multi-energy-systems found in C&I facilities can provide flexible energy to ancillary service markets or to the intraday market.
Many C&I can shift consumption between electricity and natural gas.
- ▶ However, fees for system utilization and renewables contribution could be improved for the participation of C&I consumers.
- ▶ Provision of negative balancing energy results in an increase of consumption and may cause additional peak consumption values.
The operator of the industrial facility is charged for additional peak consumption.
- ▶ In case of ancillary service provision, only the system utilization fee is refunded.
- ▶ No refund of peak fees caused by intraday trades.



Example: Peak Load Rates

Network level 5

Published rates:

▶ Netznutzungsentgelt <i>for ancillary services</i>	39,00 €/kW/a 1,00 €/kW/a
▶ Ökostromförderbeitrag	6,377 €/kW/a
▶ Biomasseförderung	1,69 €/kW/a
NNE (peak) since 01/2020: 10,306 €/kW/a	

+1 MW peak means per month:

▶ Netznutzungsentgelt <i>for ancillary services</i>	3.312 € 85 €
▶ Ökostromförderbeitrag	542 €
▶ Biomasseförderung	144 €
Sum <i>for ancillary services</i>	3.997 € 770 €

Revenues p.m. from intraday trading

- ▶ Assumed margin: 10 €/MWh
- ▶ 400 h/m would be needed to cover peak fees!
Impossible!

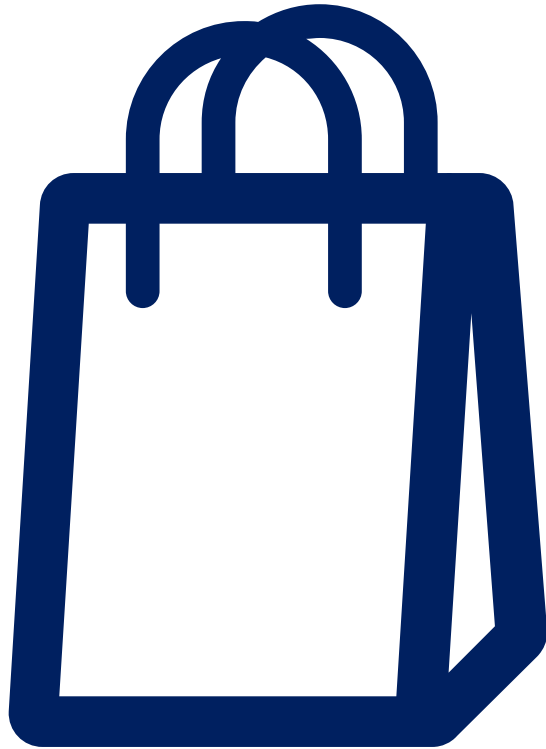
Revenues p.m. from mFRR provision

▶ 1,5 €/MW/h -400 €/MWh (ca. Ø12/2019)	
▶ Reserve fee	1.116 €
▶ Energy fee (3 h activated)	1.200 €
Sum	2.316 €
– Peak load fees	-770 €
Net revenues:	1.546 €

Peak load fees reduce revenues by **-33%**!

2020: **-48%**

Key Take-Aways



- ▶ Local flexibility markets for DSOs are difficult to realize in practice.
- ▶ Alternative approaches:
 - ▶ Use **traffic light systems** to maintain control over BSPs in the grid.
 - ▶ Offer **reduced connection fees** for new flexible customers.
- ▶ Added value for DSO infrastructure
 - ▶ **Monitoring and switching services**
 - ▶ **Data hub services**
- ▶ Rethink peak load charges

Many thanks for your attention!

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