

CIRED 2025 Webinar

How are DSOs using flexibility to deliver the low-carbon energy transition now and in the future?

- Peter Söderström, CIRED GA Chair and Director, Sweden
- Marie Cecile Alvarez, Associate Professor Grenoble INP-UGA and G2Elab, France
- Fabrizio Pilo, Full Professor of Power Systems, Università di Cagliari CIRED TC Chair, Italy
- Alfred Einfalt, Principal Key Expert, Foundational Technologies, Siemens, Vienna, Austria
- Mark McGranaghan, EPRI Fellow , EPRI Europe

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Network Planning and System Design with Flexibility

Main outcomes of the CIRED working group Case of France

Marie-Cecile Alvarez-Herault Associate Professor, Grenoble INP-UGA, G2Elab SmartGrids chair holder with Enedis





CIRED working group on flexibility

Broader definition of flexibility

Power (P & Q) modulation (\uparrow or \downarrow)

Any flexible resources

- Customer devices (heaters, electric vehicles, etc.)
- Assets owned by the DSO (in some countries)

Voluntary response to a need (a signal)

- direct (control action)
- indirect (incentives or restrictions on use)

Global flexibility related to the mission of the TSO



Power system operator or other third parties optimize their operation condition without affecting their security and reliability

Local flexibility related to the mission of the DSO



CIRED working group on flexibility

R&D efforts must support flexibility evolution based on existing and coming policies

- ✓ Development of proper simulation methodology and tools to integrate flexibility into planning
- $\checkmark\,$ Technical and economic enablers



- Development of proper simulation methodology and tools to integrate flexibility into planning
 - Cross-sectoral models and tools to integrate other energy sectors
 - Network observability
 - Integration of new metrics related to risk, reliability, uncertainties, hosting capacity and market into planning (for example: availability of flexibility, willingness to accept not to be served for a certain period, willingness to be payed to be flexible, etc.)
 - Prosumer modelling and involvement thanks to collaboration around flexibility with the social science community



CIRED working group on flexibility

- ✓ Technical and economic enablers
 - Dynamic tariffs could be a game changer
 - Compatibility and/or standardization of communication networks and protocols
 - Development of a flexibility market to accelerate the integration of flexibility
 - The exchange of flexibility must operate across organization boundaries



Case of France

Case of France

3 main types of flexibility

- Structural flexibility: defining the network "as it will be"
- Operational flexibility (dynamic and balancing from systems perspective) : operating the network "as it is"
- Safeguard flexibility to handle exceptional situations

which can be addressed by 4 economic models

- Tariff-based
- Rules-based
- Flexible connection agreements
- Market-based



Case of France

	Structural flexibility	Operational flexibility	Safeguard flexibility
Tariff-based	Off-peak time in winter at night (hot water boilers and recharging electric vehicles) "Solar" off-peak time in summer	Dynamic time ToU	Х
Rules-based	Definition of limitation quotas in contracts allowing works (eg. S3RENR).	Optimization of the unavailability of assets and the use of quotas. Use of capacity short term reservation contracts (a few months or weeks). Examples: • Avoidance of power cuts during works • To get through cold peaks	Emergency disconnection Rotating outages Example: "temporary power limitation" tested with positive feedback during winter 2023-2024 on 100 000 Linky customers.
Flexible connection agreements	Permanent smart connections, i.e., more customers can be connected to the same structure. Examples in the next slides (ORA-MT & REFLEX)	Activating forward capacity allocation (FCA).	X
Market-based	Flexibility contracts with capacity reservation to postpone the reinforcement date. See example of Enedis flexibility plateform	Flexibility with or without capacity.	Х

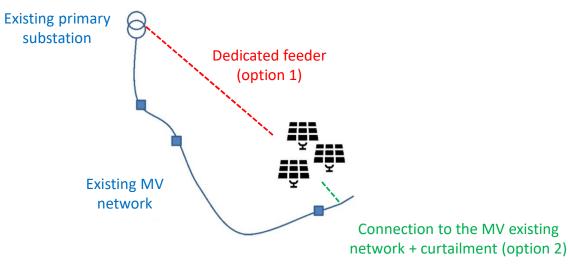


Case of France

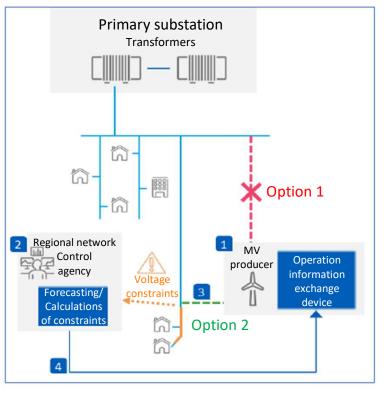
Alternative connection offer with power modulation (ORA-MP) since 2021

Cheaper and faster connection of MV producer

- Curtailment not remunerated
- Power injected by the producer is limited to P_{lim} ($P_{lim} \ge 70\% P_{ini}$)
- Annual energy curtailed limited to 5% of the annual production



Picture from @Smartgrids CRE modified



Picture from @Enedis modified

Alternative connection of MV consumer and storage under experiment



Case of France

Flexibility platform created in 2019



Increasing hosting capacity



Prague

Autriche

Slovénie

Tchéquie

Enedis flexibility needs



Geographical information

In 2024 : 51 contracts awarded (\sim 46 MW of flexibility) which will be provided by 3 FSPs^{*} no later than June 2025

*FSP : flexible service provider



REFLEX project

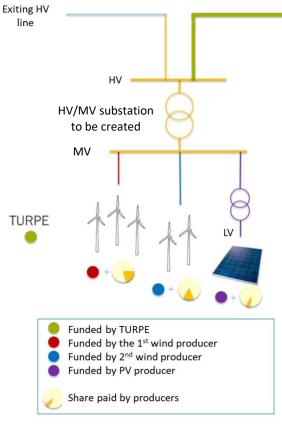
S3RENR : Hosting capacity maps at the level of primary substations

- Definition of a reserved capacity for producers
- Evaluation of the cost of reinforcement or creation of new assets
- Computation of a share between producers

REFLEX project : On-going experiment

- Extend the capacity of primary substations to
- Period : 2021-2024
- Renewable producers are remunerated to be curtailed to avoid network reinforcement
- Tested on 10 primary substations, increase of 210 MW of production capacity expected

Curtailment of renewable productions will be added in the S3RENR if positive feedback of the experiment



Case of France



Source: Network Development Plan, 2023 preliminary document, Enedis







The Role of Flexibility in the Italian Distribution networks:

some considerations from research and pilot projects

Fabrizio Pilo – CIRED TC Chair Università di Cagliari, Italy

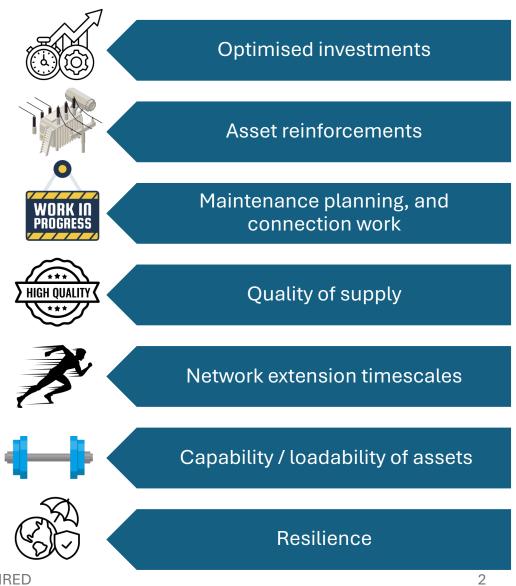




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Planning and Flexibility

- Feasibility and costeffectiveness of flexibility versus "copper and iron" investments
 - DER
 - Forecast
 - Uncertainty and related risks
- Regulation and market?
- CAPEX vs OPEX?
- Resilience?

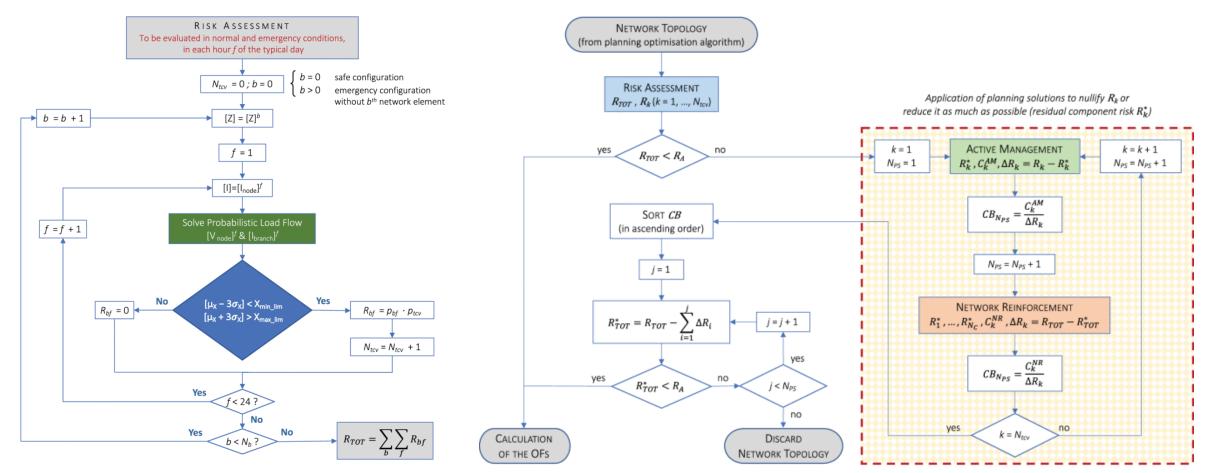






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Flexibility and Risk Management

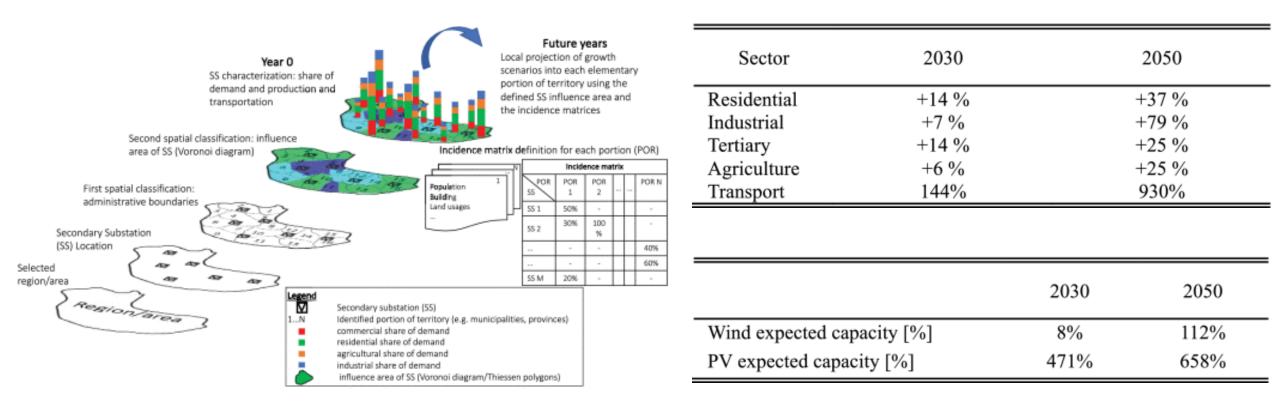






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Geospatial Forecasting – From Scenarios to Networks

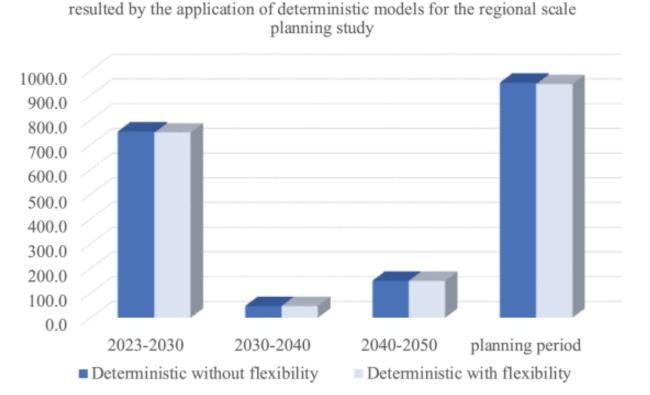






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The model is crucial – Development plans are affected by models – Standardisation? How to standardise? How to compare development plans?



Extension (km) of new lines with and without flexibility services as

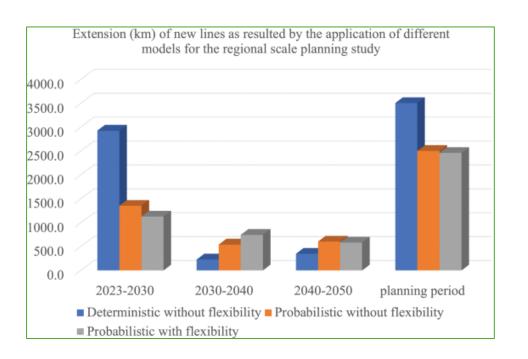
- To face the expected growth of demand and generation, the kilometres of new or renovated lines are almost the same (maximum variation 0.6 %) with or without flexibility if deterministic models are used.
- The deterministic model cannot capture flexibility's worth

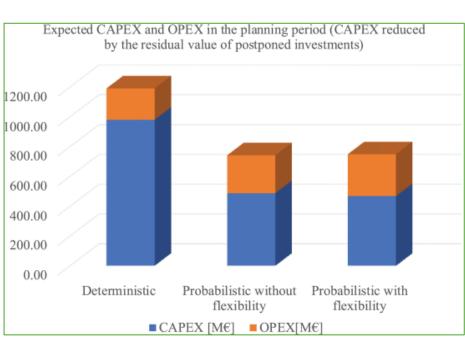




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The worth of flexibility





- Faster electrification and RES connection
- Acceptable scheduling of workin-progress in cities and villages
- Postponing investment reduces risk
- 30% new lines reduction
- 50% less CAPEX





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Italian Pilot Projects for Local Ancillary Services

- EDGE (e-distribuzione)
 - Flexibility for MV grids
 - Amount of Flexibility (downward or upward) calculated with Risk approach
 - No devices for communication between customers and DSO
 - Strict cooperation with academia
 - Four regions involved (Campania, Puglia, Piemonte, Veneto)
 - Local market for flexibility (PLICO like)
 - First-year of auctions completed

- ROMEFLEX (areti)
 - Mostly on LV grids and MV/LV transformers
 - Rome involved
 - Customers connected with a device
 - Local market through a customised platform
- MINDFLEX (unareti)
 - Mostly on LV
 - Milan
 - Customers connected with a device
 - Local market through a customised platform

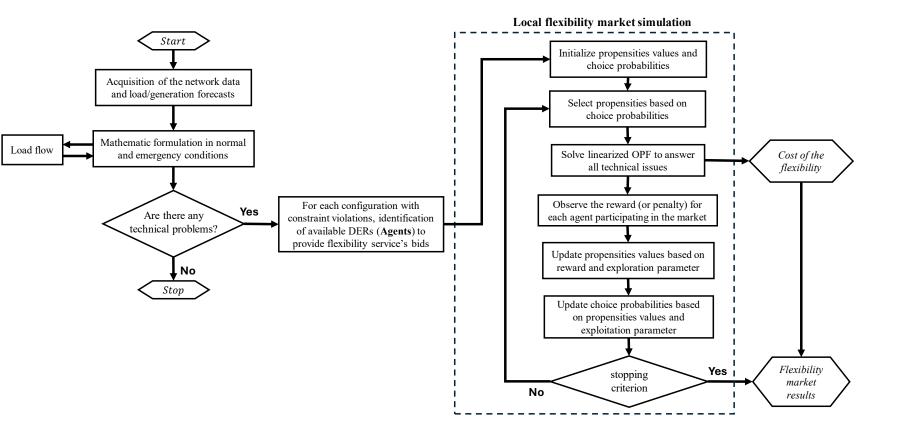




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First Results and Market Issues

- Managing markets with small LV customers aggregated is critical
- Market liquidity is not enough
- Some local markets are too small (congestions)
- Most of the flexibility in the short term is for post-fault reconfiguration, which is very convenient
- How can other DSOs manage large areas of auctions without interfering with markets?
- What is good for transmission cannot be simply applied to distribution

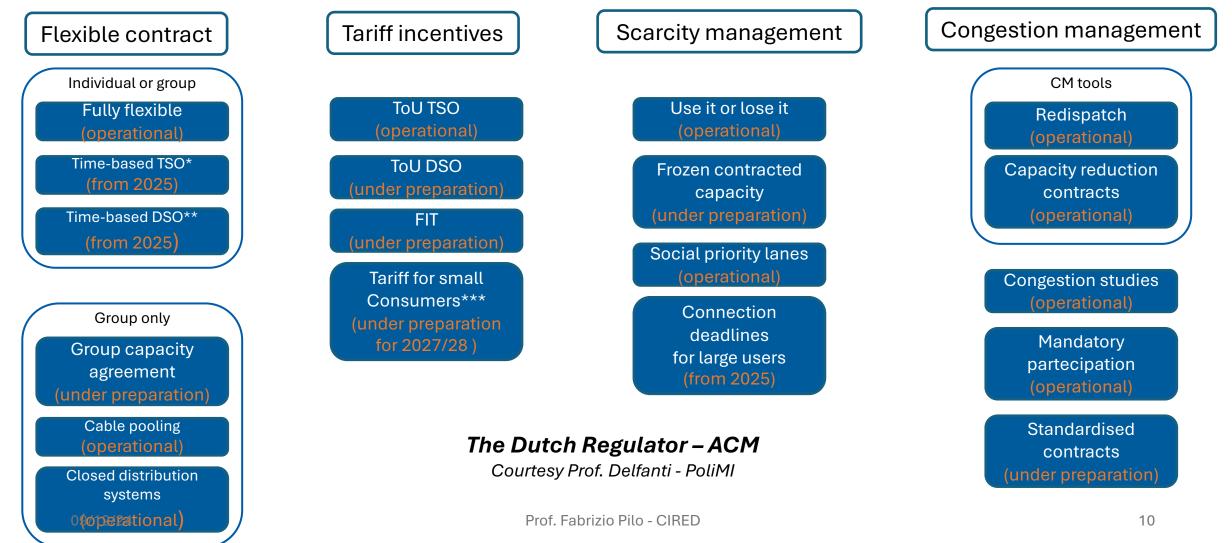






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Flexibility does not come only from customers



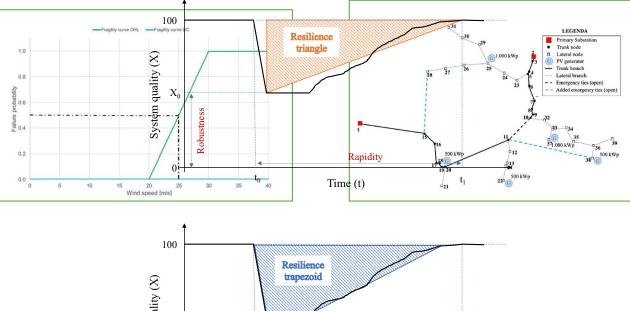


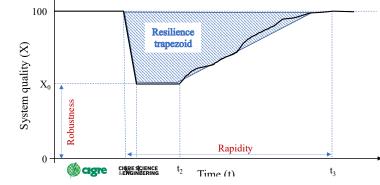


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Flexibility is not only from customers

- Sector coupling
- MVDC and LVDC
- Soft-open points
- Capacity management
- Flexible connections
- Microgrids and other innovative solutions





G. Pisano et al.,, Impact chains' analysis for making resilient the distribution system, *CIGRE Science and Engineering* Vol. 26, November 2022

Haz



Conclusions

- Flexibility in grid operation is crucial for Energy Transition
- Flexibility gives rapid response capabilities and distributed black start solutions.
- Future planning must incorporate flexibility
- The distribution grid can provide higher flexibility
- Sector coupling 09/12/24







Thank you!

Questions? Fabrizio.pilo@unica.it





The value of data and flexibility in low voltage

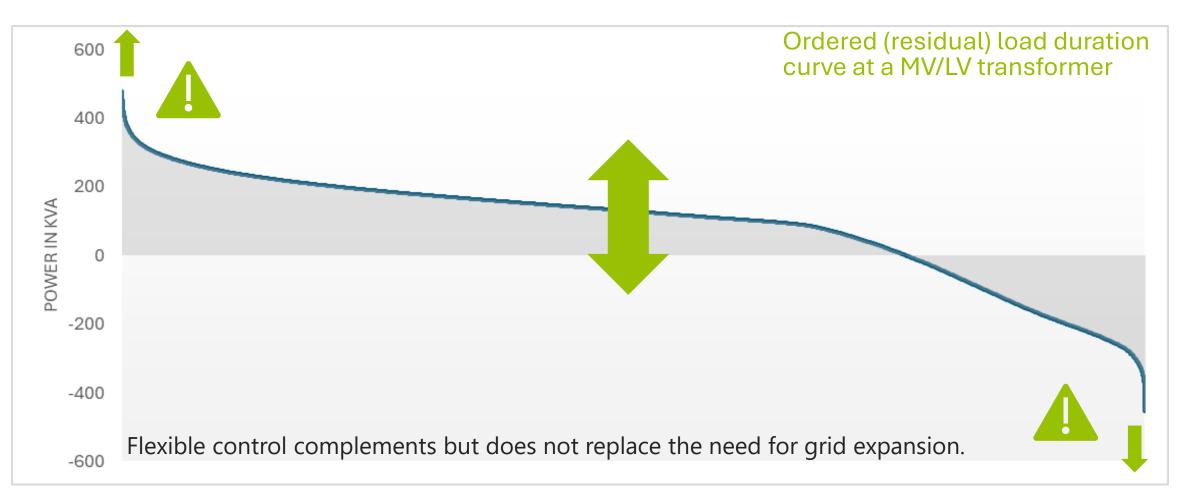
Dr. Alfred Einfalt

Principal Key Expert Foundational Technologies – Siemens AG Austria





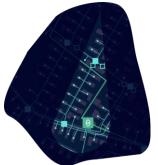
Motivation



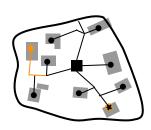




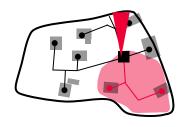
Technical challenges



Get **LV grid transparency** based on existing/new instrumentation



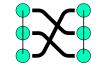
Increase hosting capacity by utilization of flexibilities



SIEMENS

Gridscale X[™]

Avoid overloading, limit violations and outage times



Create and manage full low voltage grid data model including DERs

Interaction with DERs owned by prosumers





SIEMENS

Gridscale X*



Organisational Challenges

The framework is well defined

✓ Purpose §14a EnWG (Energiewirtschaftsgesetz):

Allows **control of flexible** consumption **devices** to distribute grid load efficiently and avoid congestion.

Classification:

Devices classified as controllable (**Heat pumps, EV charging stations**, and **certain storage technologies**) can be managed by network operators to maintain grid stability.

Control Mechanisms:

Network operators can send signals to adjust device performance.

Intelligent metering system (iMSys) (Smart Meter + Smart Meter Gateway + Switchbox) is used for monitoring and control.

Benefits for Prosumers:

Potential access to flexible and power related grid tariffs.

Grid Benefits:

Reduces peak loads, relieves congestion, and promotes efficient grid use.



...but Smart Meter roll-out at about 14% and transparency is still a big issue!



Organisational Challenges

The Framework is still undefined!

- EIWG (Elektrizitätswirtschaftsgesetz) Proposal in parliament, still pending due to elections
 - Legal framework for the temporary reduction of flexible consumers
 - Permission for usage of 15-min smart meter data
 - Draft for flexible grid tariff (nearly) aligned

O Agreement on technical infrastructure is missing

- Pilot projects for references started
- ✓ Smart Meter roll-out
 - Close to 95% by the end of the year

...but DSOs, regulation authority and technology provider are very motivated!



SIEMENS

Deployment Szenario

or EMS

eployment Szenario 2

Component(s)

or EMS

eployment Szenario

Component(s

or EMS

nalDra

working group

2022

OCPF

Sunspec

Modbus

EEBus

KNX IoT IEEE 2030.5 Gridscale X[™]

IEC 61850

DNP3

DSO

interface

(EEBus)

Number of aggregators Number of devices per aggreg

Number of customers per DSC

Database customer flexibili

Database device flexibility

working group

2023

mapping customer flexit Existing parts of system

napping grid topology

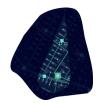
IEEE 2030.5 IEC 62746 (OpenADR) IEC 60870-5-104





A technology provider perspective:

We are ready to start the journey!



Speed and agility will be crucial. Transparency is only the first but a very important step.



A well thought-out and future-proof **data model** for grid assets and interconnected DERs is the basis.



□ Increased hosting capacity due to utilization of flexibilities enabled by transparency and new insights.



□ A mix of centralized and decentralized intelligence increases **resilience**.



□ The **regulatory framework** plays a key role in implementing the role of flexibility.





Enabling DER Services in Distribution Grids

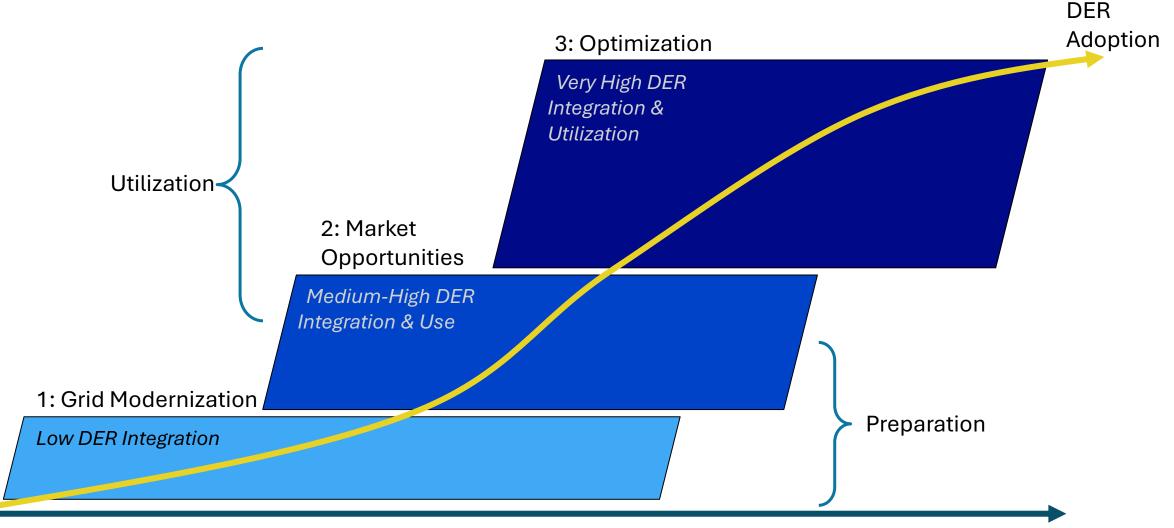
Where Did We Come From and Where Are We Going?

Mark McGranaghan Mário Couto EPRI Europe





Where Did We Come From and Where Are We Going?





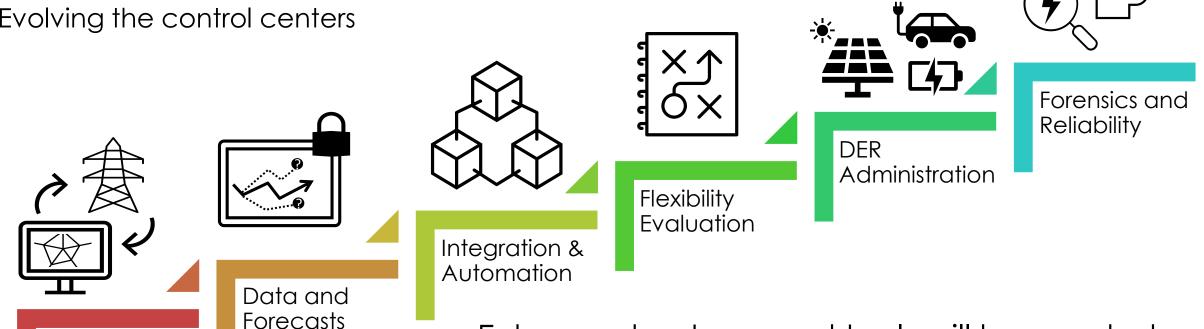


Implementation Challenges for DSOs

- » Additional systems to enable participation
- » New tools and system functions
- » New coordination between actors
- » Evolving the control centers

System

Models

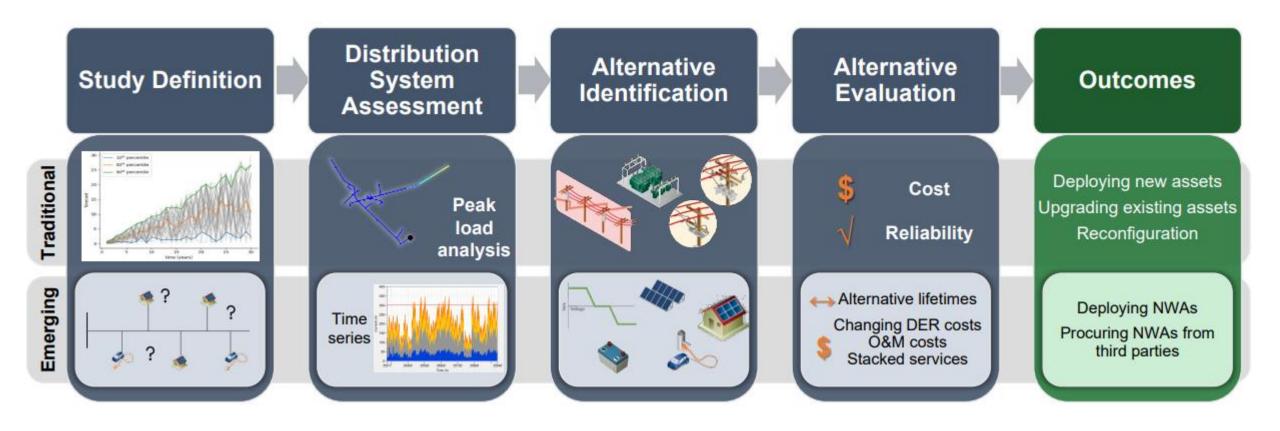


Enhanced systems and tools will be needed to facilitate coordination between stakeholders





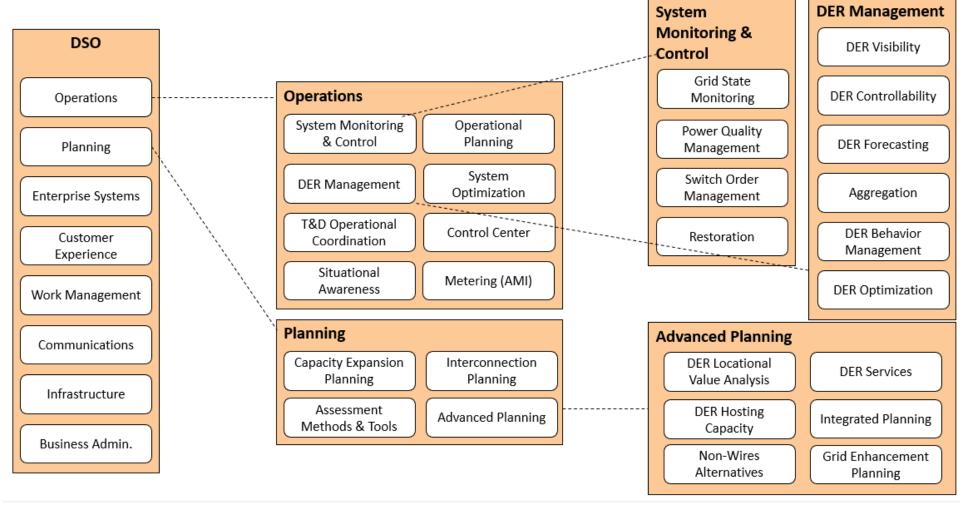
Evolving Distribution Planning Process







Refining a Vision for Greater Flexibility Services Map Actions to Capabilities



FERC ORDER 2222

A High Level Overview



What is a DER? What is a DER Aggregator?

DER: any resource located on the distribution system, any subsystem thereof or behind a customer meter

DERA: Entity that aggregates one or more DER for purposes of participation in RTO and ISO markets

How Does 2222 Enable DER to Participate in ISO/RTO Markets?

Key Eligibility Requirements

- All DER technologies can heterogeneously aggregate to meet RTO/ISO requirements, if aggregation is at least 100 kW in size
- Existing and/or new participation models
- Aggregation as geographically broad as technically feasible
- Data, bidding, metering, and telemetry for DERAs balanced with existing requirements, but reduce burden on DERs
- Limit compensation for the same service in other programs

What is the Timeline?

ISO tariff modifications due 7/19/21, most have extensions Implementation date part of each RTO/ISO proposal

What are the Key Implementation Challenges?



How Will Market Participation Be **ORDER 2222** enables DER **Coordinated?** participation in Main market interface: **RTO/ISO** \leftrightarrow AGGREGATOR **ISO/RTO** Key Elements of Coordination Markets Distribution utility preclears DER to join an aggregator Distribution utility may override DERA schedule to ensure \geq Who does distribution system safety and reliability this impact? Data sharing practices between all parties \geq Retail rate authorities involved in coordination \geq Customers Allow regional **flexibility**, no explicit **coordination framework** DER Aggregators **Relevant EPRI Research Areas** Distribution Utilities **Grid Operations DER & DER Information &** Energy & Planning Integration Communications Utilization RTOs/ISOs Regulators

Distribution Operations and Planning Key Findings from Workstream 2 WS2 Distribution Ops & Planning Registration Interconnection Visibility Control Metering Monitoring and Coordination with **Rules** based Current study ٠ ٠ Metering • visibility of BTM ISO/RTO and practices may not approach to DER configurations DER is limited or capture aggregate State/Local management will and rate impact from bulk regulators needed non-existent persist until tools structures vary to establish dual system services allow just-in-time between states ٠ Advanced participation analytics and regions forecasting and Firm capacity rules standards buy state estimation Communication Requirements ٠ • utilities some Enhanced data may be sufficient pathways with must balance to provide needed repositories or visibility, cost of time to prepare devices and/or situational for operational **DER** systems of aggregators are entry, and ability to audit override needs record will enable needed to enable awareness quick access and override performance sharing command













((2))











See you in Geneva for CIRED 2025 16 - 19 June 2025, Palexpo, Geneva



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