



# Future role of DSO with large-scale DERs workshop

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## ELECTRA presentation

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[www.ElectraIRP.eu](http://www.ElectraIRP.eu)

- **ELECTRA project overview**
- **Web-of-cell concept**
- **Use cases synopsis**
- **Mapping to the 10 questions...**

**Proposal full title:** "European Liaison on Electricity grid Committed Towards long-term Research Activities"

**Proposal acronym:** **ELECTRA**

**Topic ENERGY.2013.10.1.8 - Integrated Research Programme on Smart Grids**

**Type of Funding scheme:** Combination of Collaborative Project and CSA

**Submitted:** 10/01/2013 **Starting Date:** 01/12/2013 **Ending Date:** 30/11/2017

## ELECTRA IRP in figures:

21

Partners

12

Work  
Packages

13.1 M€

Total Budget

48

Months

16

EU Countries

1 + 1

AB + ICB

10.0 M€

EU Funds

no.	Participant Organisation name	Country
1		IT
2		AT
3		BE
4		BE
5		DK
6		FI
7		FR
8		DE
9		GR
10		IT
11		LV
12		NO
13		PL
14		PT
15		ES
16		NL/BE
17		NL
18		TR
19		UK
20		DE
21		DE

# The ELECTRA IRP Goals and Objectives

The **ELECTRA IRP** will develop radically new control schemes for the real time operation of the 2030 power system. This will enable grid operators to ensure dynamic balance and stability in a future power system with a high share of decentralised generation.

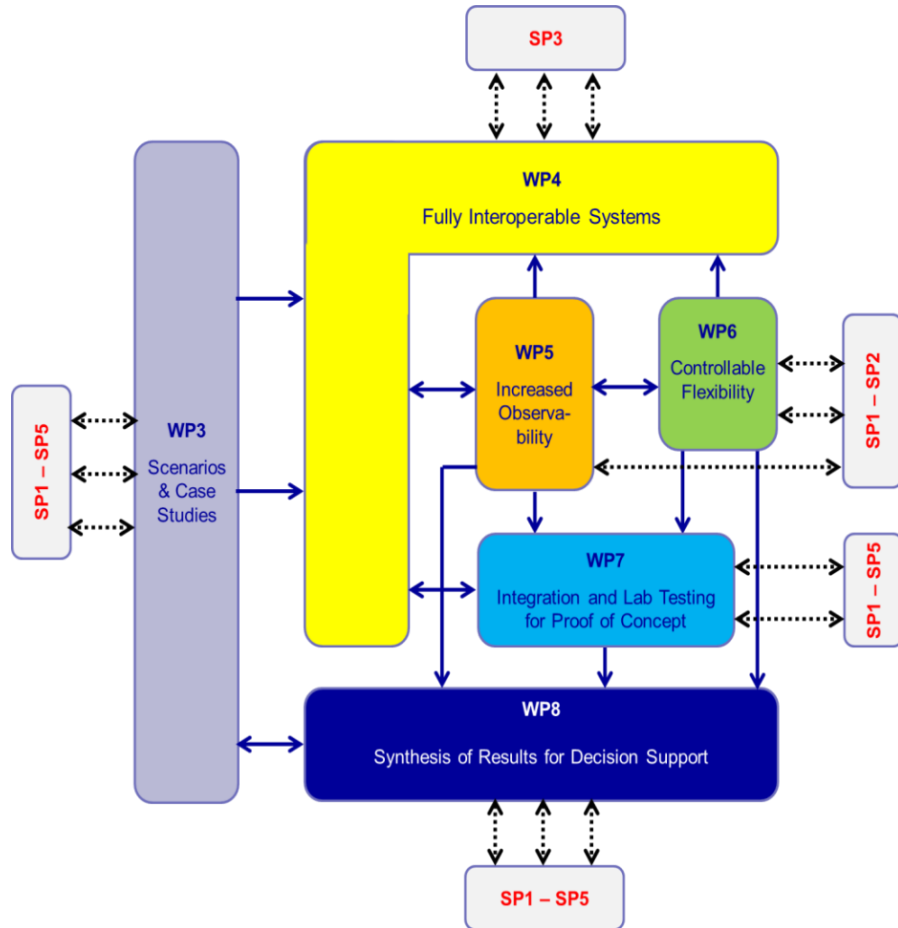
The ultimate goal of ELECTRA is to test the developed new control concepts at experimental level and in such a way that industrial stakeholders can implement these innovative solutions in field testing activities in a subsequent phase

The ELECTRA IRP overarching goal is to reinforce the EERA Joint Programme on Smart Grids with the aim to strengthen coordinated European research building support for realizing the European SET Plan objectives.

# The ELECTRA IRP Work Packages

Work package No	Work package	Type of activity	Lead participant short name	Person-month	Start Month	End Month
<b>CSA</b>						
<b>RTD Activity</b>						
<b>CSA MGT OTH</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>~1000</b>		

Work package No	Work package	Type of activity	Lead participant short name	Person-month	Start Month	End Month
<b>WP1</b>	Coordination and Networking	COORD	RSE		<b>M01</b>	M48
<b>WP2</b>	Development of Joint Research Facilities	COORD	DERlab		<b>M02</b>	M48
<b>WP3</b>	Scenario & Case Studies for Future Power System Operation	RTD	TEC		<b>M01</b>	M48
<b>WP4</b>	Fully Interoperable Systems	RTD	VITO		<b>M01</b>	M45
<b>WP5</b>	Increased Observability	RTD	SINTEF		<b>M03</b>	M45
<b>WP6</b>	Controllable Flexibility	RTD	VTT		<b>M06</b>	M45
<b>WP7</b>	Integration and Lab Testing for Proof of Concept	RTD	AIT		M20	M48
<b>WP8</b>	Future control room functionality	RTD	DTU		<b>M10</b>	M48
<b>WP9</b>	Researchers Exchange	COORD	USTRATH		<b>M06</b>	M45
<b>WP10</b>	Actions on International Cooperation	COORD	RSE		<b>M03</b>	M46
<b>WP11</b>	Program Management and Reporting	MGT	RSE		<b>M01</b>	M48
<b>WP12</b>	Dissemination, Knowledge Transfer and Exploitation	OTHER	RSE		<b>M01</b>	M48
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>~1000</b>		



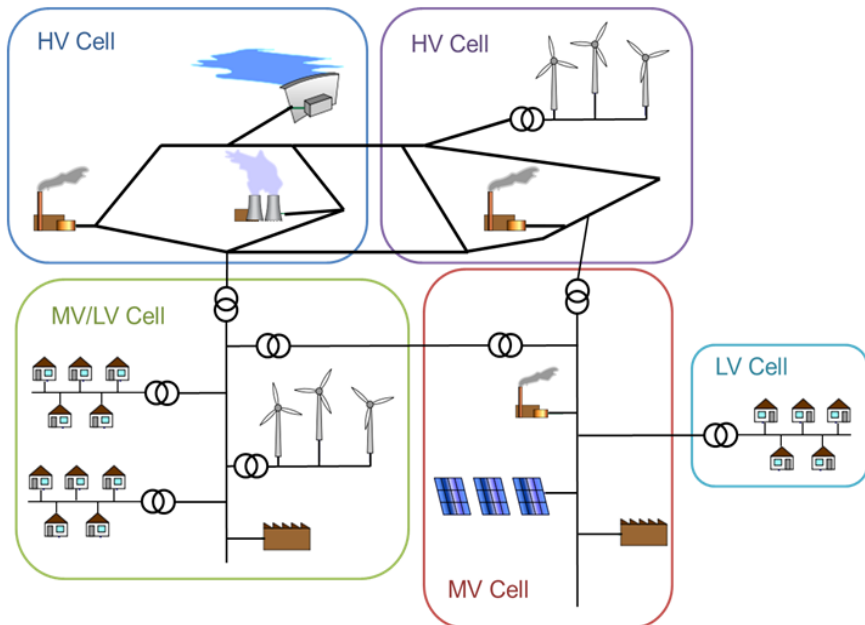
- **WP3:** How will the future power system look like?
- **WP4:** How can different concepts be translated in technical specifications?
- **WP5:** The uncertainty increases – What need to be observed?
- **WP6:** Need for flexibility from all available resources - What kind of flexibility will be available?
- **WP7:** How can new control concepts be evaluated at laboratory scale level?
- **WP8:** How can decision for future control rooms be supported?





### Control Cell concept: a "cell" is...

- ...a group of interconnected loads, distributed generation resources and storage units, with well-defined electrical and geographical boundaries.
- ...is connected to neighboring cells via tie-lines (one or multiple). By opening or closing the inter-cells connections, the global system is configurable.
- Has adequate monitoring infrastructure installed as well as local reserves capacity.
- Uses the inter-cell coordination in order to support system-wide optimized reserves activation.
- Can contain multiple voltage levels (MV/LV).
- Is managed by a **Control Cell Operator (CCO)**.

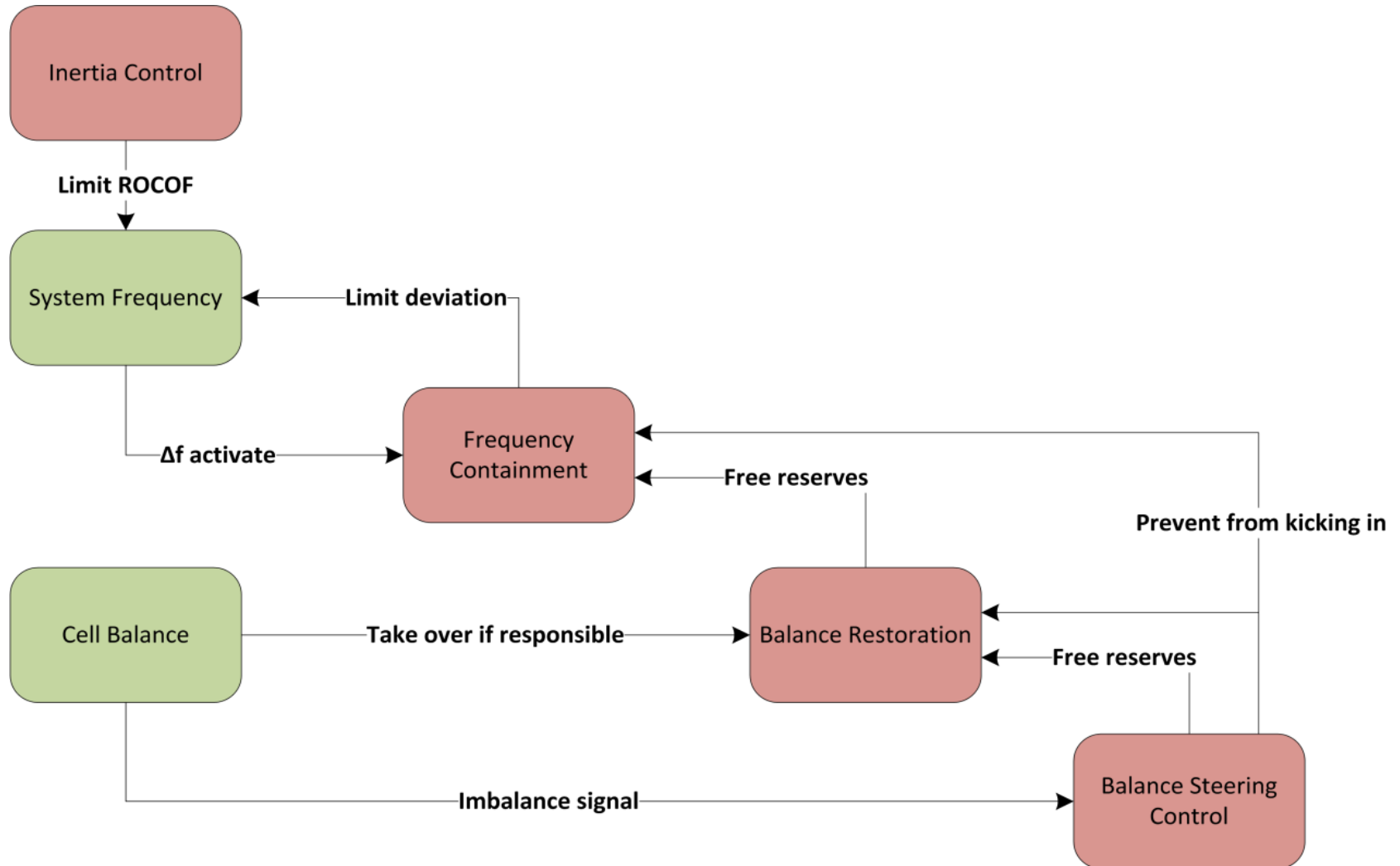


### Summary of Use Cases:

	PRESENT GRID	FUTURE 2030+ GRID
<b>BALANCE / FREQUENCY CONTROL</b>	-	Inertia control
	Frequency containment control (FCC)	Frequency containment control (FCC)
	Frequency restoration control (FRC)	Balance restoration control (BRC)
	Replacement reserve (RR)	Balance steering control (BSC)

	PRESENT GRID	FUTURE 2030+ GRID
<b>TRANSMISSION / VOLTAGE CONTROL</b>	Primary voltage control (PVC)	Primary voltage control (PVC)
	Secondary voltage control (SVC)	Post-primary voltage control (PPVC)
	Tertiary voltage control (TVC)	

- **Frequency stability is a global system wide issue.** In the proposed cell-based architecture, **the main principles of Load-Frequency Control still apply.** These principles are however applied at **cell level instead of at Control Area level**, requiring novel observables and a novel control architecture
1. **Inertia control:** limitation of rate of change of frequency ( $df/dt$ ) to a maximum allowed value  $df_{max}/dt$
  2. **Frequency containment control:** stabilization of the frequency deviation to a set safe band (as already done today, but including also the participation of loads)
  3. **Balance restoration control:** restoring cell active power balance (inter-cell load flows to their scheduled secure values).
  4. **Balance steering control:** freeing up balance restoration and preventing activation of frequency containment (via short term forecast). Global optimization.



**Voltage stability is a local issue**, therefore it is appropriate to solve these issues **using resources located as close as possible** to the occurring problem (using as many resource as possible within each cell). Furthermore, since it is expected that more generating units will be connected at distribution level, **fewer big power plants will be available for voltage control services at transmission level**. As a consequence, there will be a displacement of responsibilities from transmission to distribution levels.

- 1. Primary voltage control:** automatic control accomplished by fast-acting devices (it may include also active power provision in LV grids).
- 2. Post primary voltage control:** bring the voltage levels in the nodes of the power system back to nominal values while optimizing the reactive power flows in order to reduce the losses in the network.

1. Expected outcome of the solutions?
  - 2030+
2. EU distribution automation trends?
  - Local problems solved locally
3. Observability needs?
  - WP5 is devoted to this. 20+ control triples identified (both classical and innovative)
4. Requirement for supply reliability?
  - TBD
5. DSO Resources for congestions management?
  - WP6 activities are devoted to this evaluation

6. Flexibility availability at DSO level (when)?
  - WP6 activities are devoted to this evaluation (R6.1)
7. Trading of flexibility services at DSO level?
  - 2030+
8. Coordination of resources among players?
  - TBD in WP6 (controller conflicts)
9. Standardization needed for information exchange?
  - TBD in WP4 (interoperability)
10. Regulation framework evolution?
  - Increased delegation of responsibilities to DSOs



# CONTACT

# INFORMATION

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**ELECTRA IRP website link:**

**[www.ElectraIRP.eu](http://www.ElectraIRP.eu)**