



# TSO - DSO INTERACTION

Austria

Wolfgang Hribernik

Head of Center for Energy

Secretary General CIGRE Austria

CIGRE SEERC Meeting, 23-24<sup>th</sup> January 2020, Athens



# MOTIVATION TSO-DSO INTERACTION

## Key Drivers

- **Increasing availability of flexibility in lower grid levels** due to electrification of heat and mobility, but also industrial processes
- **Increasing need for flexibility:** Flexibility is needed to counteract high volatile energy sources (Wind, PV) by Congestion management, Frequency/Voltage control

## Challenges

- Flexibility activation of the TSO can lead to **higher simultaneity** in the distribution grid
  - Flexibility should be **used optimally by both TSOs and DSOs**
- ⇒ **Coordination for flexibility use for network operators**

## Selected open issues for TSO-DSO interaction

- **Harmonization and standardization** of ICT architecture, requirement and interfaces
- **Improved regulatory mechanisms** to facilitate interaction between TSOs and DSOs

# TSO-DSO INTERACTION

## Preventive solutions

- **Fixed power limitation** or limited participation in the balancing energy market by fixed maximum value per unit
- **Feed-in management** (P (U) or Q (U)) as well as load management
- **Distribution of balancing energy activation** to different grid areas by virtual power plants regardless of the network status

## Continuous coordination

- Simplified coordination possible if there is only one virtual power plant operating in a distribution grid section (more interesting for simulation)
- Continuous coordination between VPP-DSO-TSO
  - Distribution of the activation signal by distribution system operators
  - Common marketplace for flexibility
  - Comparison of 4 different TSO-DSO schemes in 4 different countries
  - Constant coordination near real-time between distribution system operator, aggregator and transmission system operator



# integrid

---

## General Project Information & Traffic Light System (TLS)

ELLEVIO





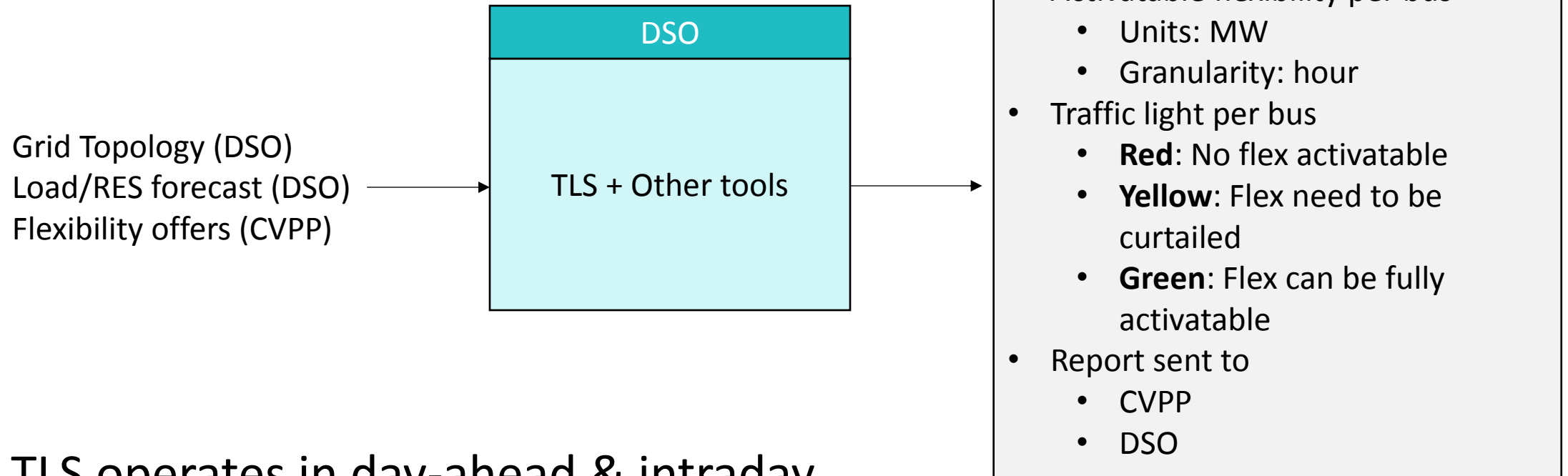
- **H2020 call:** “Demonstration of smart grid, storage and system integration technologies with increasing share of renewables: distribution system”.
- **Objectives**
  - The role of the DSO as system optimizer and as market facilitator.
  - Integration of existing demonstration activities in three different regions allowing to move from single solutions to an integrated management at a higher scale while focusing on the scalability and replicability considering current and evolving market (and regulatory) conditions.
- **3 Demonstrators & 3 DSOs**
  - *Portugal (EDP.D), Slovenia (Elektro Ljubljana) and Sweden (Ellevio)*
- **Budget**
  - **EU Contribution :** 11.320.811 €
  - **Total Cost :** 14.553.618 €
- **Project duration**
  - **Start:** 1 January 2017
  - **End:** 30 June 2020





- VPP in Integrid's view
  - **Technical VPP** (TVPP): Flexibilities exclusively for the DSO
    - **No need** for the **Traffic Light System**
  - **Commercial VPP** (CVPP): Flexibilities for the TSO and other agents.
    - Increasing need of **ancillary services** for the **TSO**, in particular balancing reserve, through **CVPP** (offering aggregated DER)
      - **Need** for the **Traffic Light System**
- **Traffic Light System Solution (TLS)**
  - **Technical validation of flexibility products** in MV & LV grids in order not to create potential violations at the distribution side
  - **AIT as developer and implementor in Slovenia and Portugal**

### 1. TLS Input/Output overview



### 2. TLS operates in day-ahead & intraday

# Implementation of the TLS

## Timeline

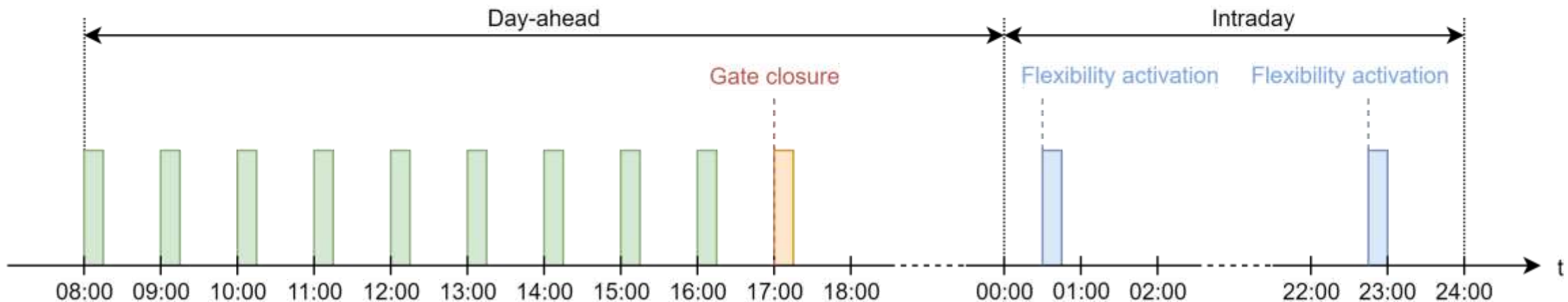
### Procedure

- In day-ahead, the evaluation is performed hourly for the 24h of the next day (**before gate closure time** of the balancing markets)
- In intraday, the evaluation is made upon request in real time (after an mFRR activation by the TSO) and for the next hour

- Day-ahead requests and evaluations
- Day-ahead evaluation of the final bids
- Intraday evaluation (on request)

### Possible enhancements of InteGrid concept

- **Potential extension to other markets as for example** secondary balancing control (aFRR) and redispatch/congestion management
- **Periodical intraday evaluation**  
(-> evaluation not after activation -> reduction of response time)







## Conclusions

- **Functioning concept for full TSO-DSO interaction still work in progress**
- **Traffic light system good starting point**
  - Enables indirect coordination between TSO and DSOs via the VPP that bids on the balancing market and is constraint by the DSO in constraint grids
  - TLS deployment eases **pre-qualification** for the flexible units in constraint areas  
→ **TLS enables more available flexibility**
  - Deployment interesting for already constraint areas or foreseen constraint areas
  - Solid communication infrastructure
- VPP shall have **backups** to avoid penalties (as some flexibilities might not be activatable due to grid limitations)
- **National regulatory implementation:** EU Regulation is existing and it needs to be defined and implemented on national level

*Electricity balancing guideline (EB GL): System Operation Guideline (ENTSO-E), Article 182, Paragraph 5, Article 5: Each reserve connecting DSO and each intermediate DSO shall have the right, in cooperation with the TSO, **to set, before the activation of reserves, temporary limits to the delivery of active power** reserves located in its distribution system. The respective TSOs shall agree with their reserve connecting DSOs and intermediate DSOs on the applicable procedures*

# TSO - DSO INTERACTION

Austria

Wolfgang Hribernik

AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH

Giefinggasse 6 | 1210 Vienna | Austria

M +43 664 8251283 | [wolfgang.hribernik@ait.ac.at](mailto:wolfgang.hribernik@ait.ac.at)

[www.ait.ac.at](http://www.ait.ac.at)

CIGRE SEERC TAC Meeting, 23-24<sup>th</sup> January 2020, Athens







KW 22

# TSO/DSO Cooperation Austria: Flex Hub

SEERC Workshop Athens, 22.01.2020



# Situation



The Decarbonisation requires next to Innovation also Participation and Courage for Change



## Situation

- Austrian Energy Goals are summarized in #mission2030 and include:
  - Exit from fossil energy production,
  - Strengthen the Security of Supply,
  - Extension of Balancing Market,
  - Using flexibility potentials of households, commerce and industry (grid stability).




## Challenges

- Simultaneous opening of markets and ensuring system stability can only be done by introducing consistent and standardised processes.
- Flexibility potentials in the lower grid levels may be limited technically.
- A thorough coordination and communication between the actors (consumers, producers, stock market, TSO, DSOs, regulators, innovative partners, aggregators, etc.) is vital.
- Other challenges are cyber security as well as handling the data flow.



## Key Question

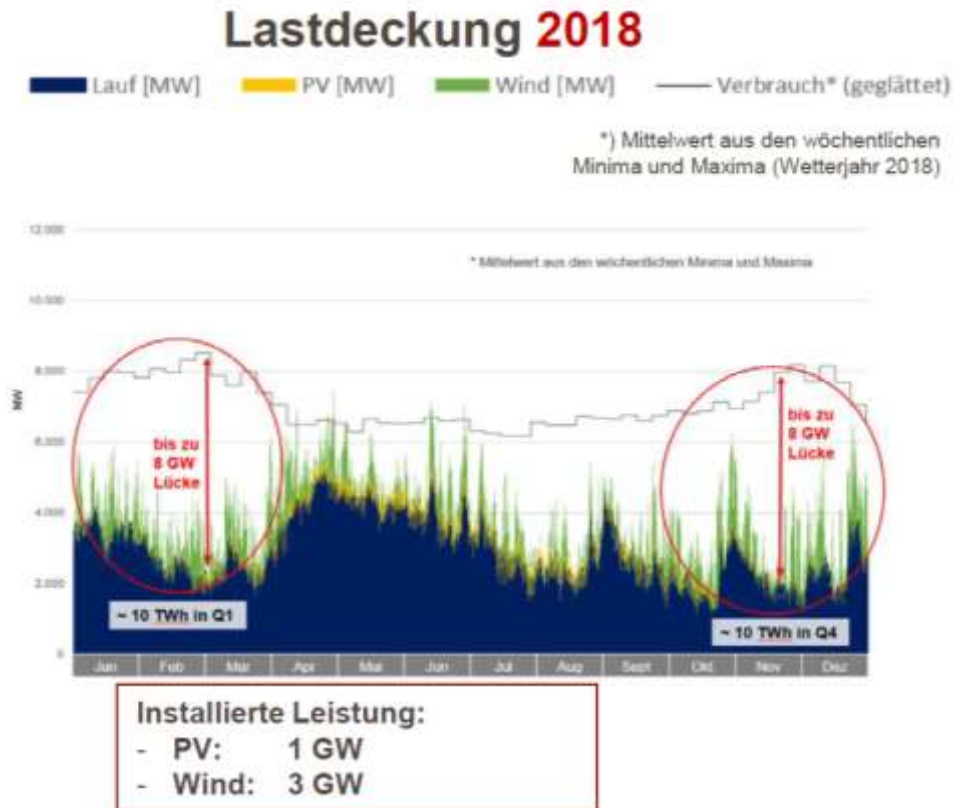
-  How can the, in the future (massively) increasing, flexibility potentials be provided and used for grid stability.

# Flexibility Demand



Without using flexibility potentials the energy change cannot be done\*\*.

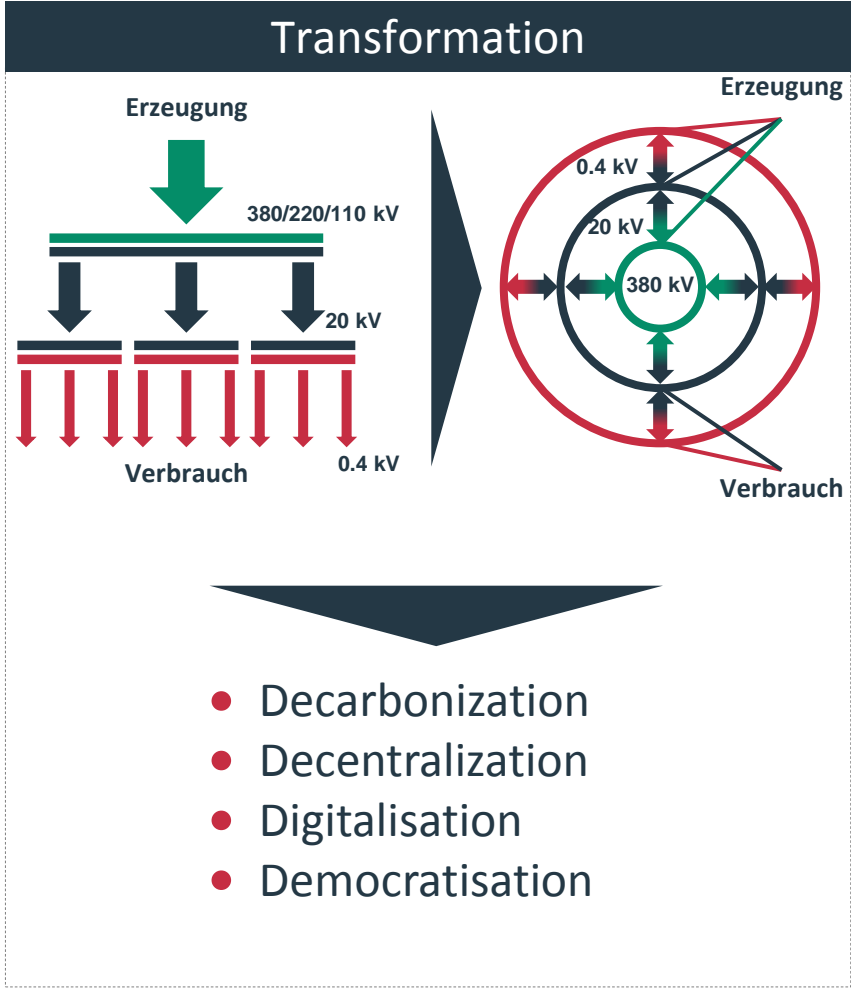
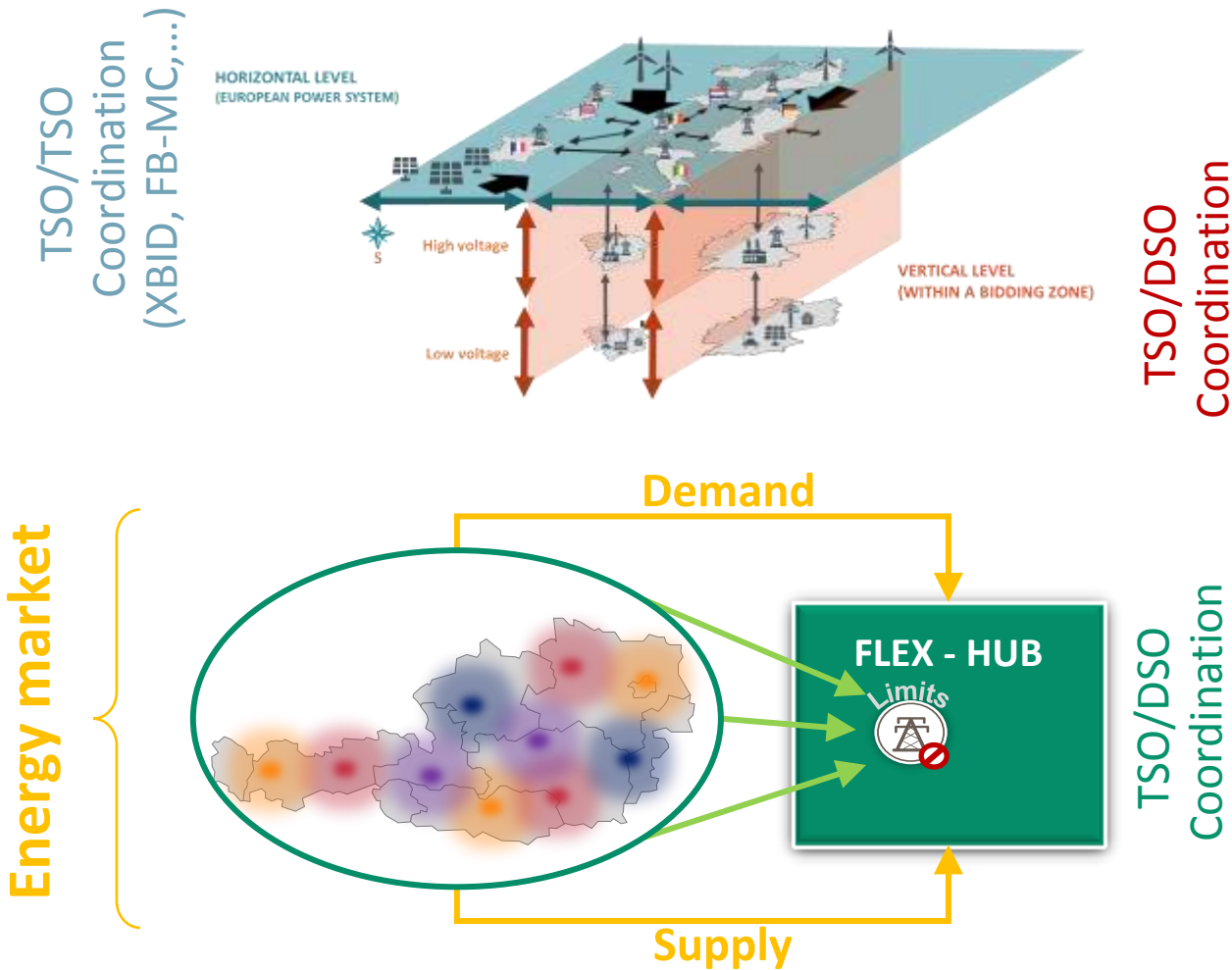
## Demand of flexibility



\*TU Wien; Stromzukunft Österreich 2030; Mai 2017

\*\*From the perspective of system stability and security of supply!

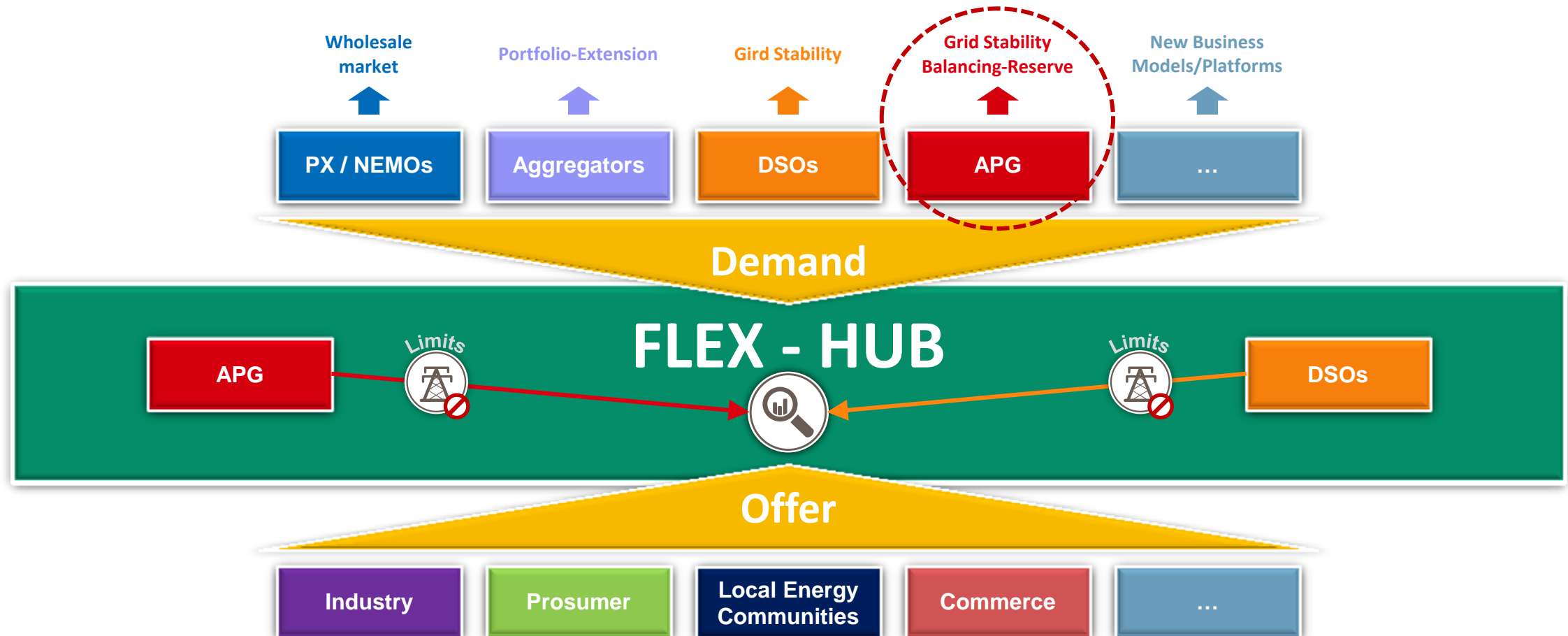
# Transformation of the Electrical Energy System



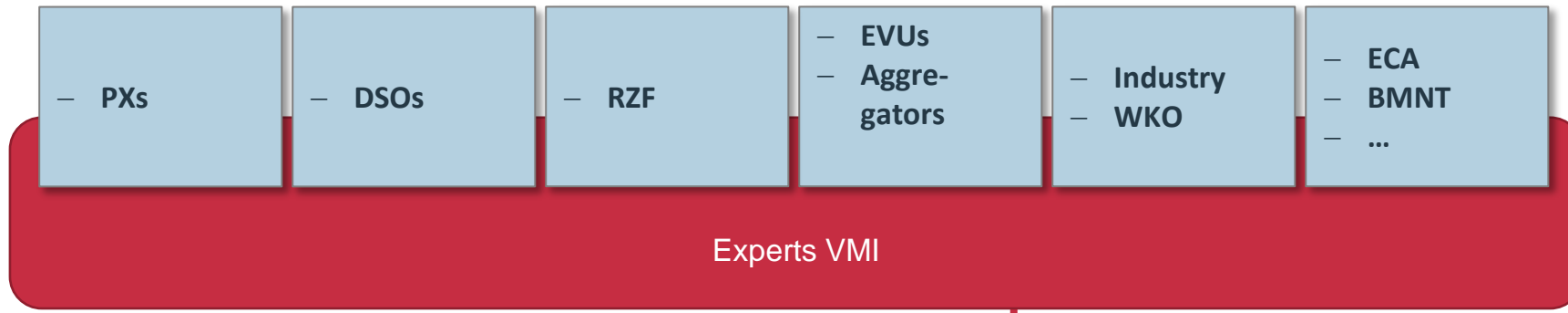
# Integration of decentral flexible Ressources



Flex-Hub provides flexibility under consideration of technical restrictions (TSO/DSO) for all market participants.



# Implementation



Regular project reporting  
Questions to experts  
Concrete Tasks

Inputs / Hints / Suggestions for the project  
Answering of questions

- APG
- evtl. Project Partners

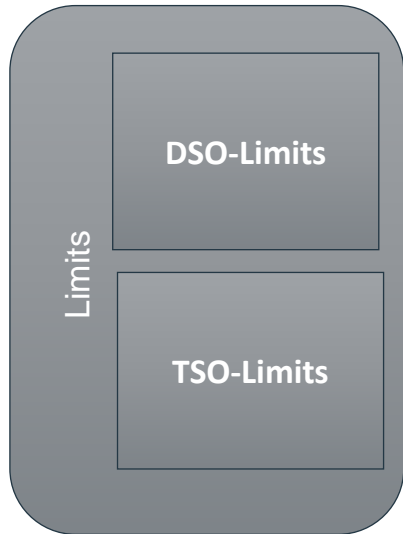
Implementation projects VMI

Delivers Flex-Hub

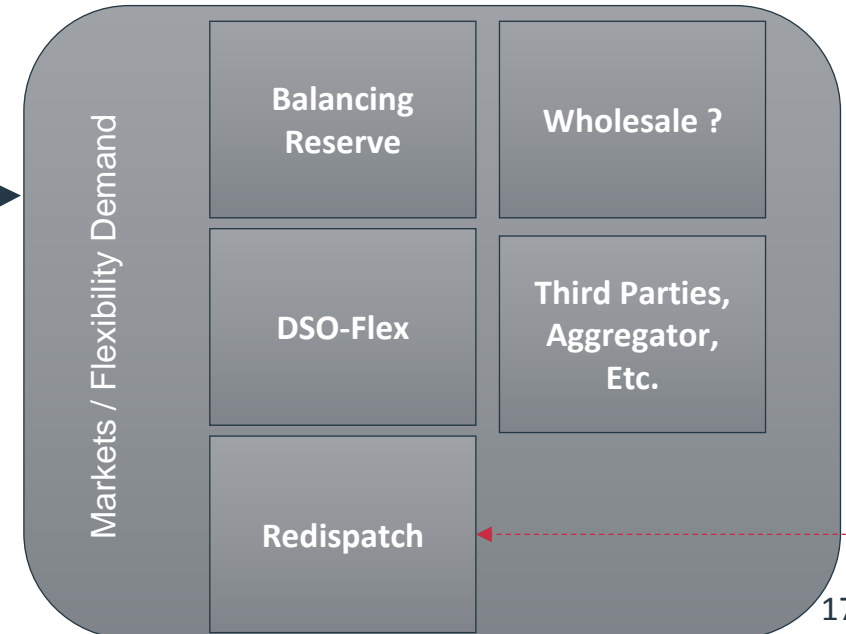
Research Project „Industry 4 Re-Dispatch“

- APG
- AIT
- DSOs
- ...

# Operation



- Ownership / Governance not defined yet ( = part of the project and discussion with experts)





Österreich braucht  
Strom.



For more questions:  
Markus Riegler, [Markus.Riegler@apg.at](mailto:Markus.Riegler@apg.at)