

**Test Case 7**

Author Julia Merino (TEC), Andres Cortes (TEC), Evangelos Rikos (CRES)  
 Project ERIGrid2.0

Version 1  
 Date 19/04/2021

<b>Name of the Test Case</b>	Evaluation of cost-effective operation of P2P-based local energy system
<b>Narrative</b> Incl. use case and test objectives.	The main advantage of a peer to peer (P2P) based energy system roots on a collective minimization of the costs for energy while maximizing the individual benefits of the prosumers. This way, the benefits for the prosumers are attractive, thus favouring the deployment of distributed energy resources (DERs) and the willingness of the end-users to participate in the local energy market. The operators are responsible for providing the local market platform and take care of their possible congestions while the prosumers have the full control over their DERs. This means a different perspective over the energy management problem, traditionally centred at the distribution system operators who look for certain overall performance and benefits for the full population of DERs (e.g., by providing ancillary services upstream) instead of improving the individual benefits of the participants.
<b>Function(s) under Investigation (Ful)</b> "the referenced specification of a function realized (operationalized) by the object under investigation"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bidding algorithms of the individual prosumers</li> <li>• Clearing function of the energy trading coordinator</li> </ul>
<b>Object under Investigation (Oul)</b> "the component(s) (1..n) that are to be qualified by the test"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modules for creating the bids at prosumer's level</li> <li>• Module of the energy sharing coordinator for estimating the internal price</li> <li>• Communication modules between a set of converters/distributed energy resources and manageable loads</li> </ul>
<b>Domain under Investigation (Dul)</b> "the relevant domains or sub-domains of test parameters and connectivity."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical Power</li> <li>• ICT</li> <li>• Market</li> <li>• Heating/Cooling</li> </ul>
<b>Purpose of Investigation (Pol)</b> The test purpose in terms of Characterization, Verification, or Validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pol1: Verification of the trading energy platform functioning to get a cost-effective operation for both the energy sharing coordinator and the prosumers (economic criteria)</li> <li>• Pol2: Validation that the control signals derived from the decision-making process are feasible to the controllable electrical devices (technical criteria)</li> </ul>

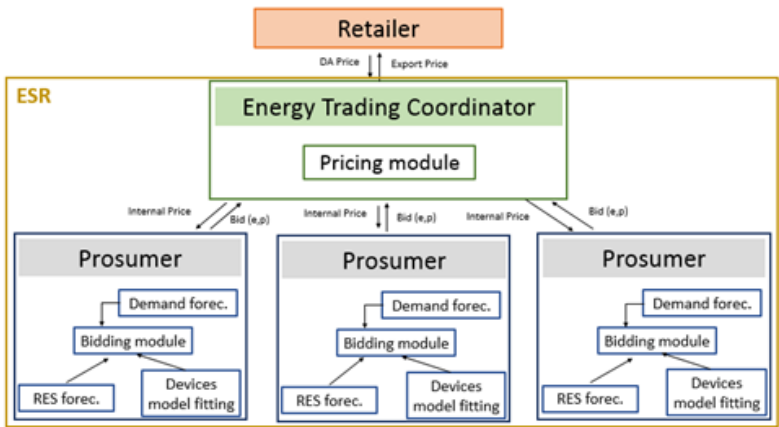
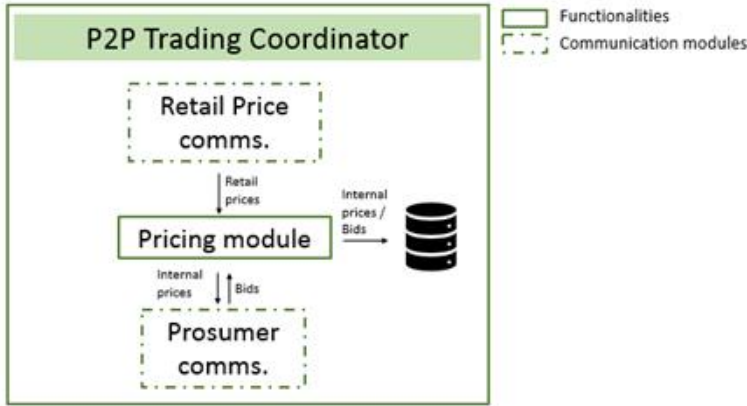
<b>System under Test (SuT):</b> Systems, subsystems, components included in the test case or test setup.	Local energy community (LEC), distributed energy resources (DERs), controllers, ICT components (measuring/monitoring devices), benchmark distribution system (optional).
<b>Functions under Test (FuT)</b> Functions relevant to the operation of the system under test, including Ful and relevant interactions btw. Oul and SuT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capability of communication among different Oul.</li> <li>• Capability of the device response by real-time to follow different characteristics (output profiles)</li> </ul>
<b>Test criteria (TCR)</b> Formulation of criteria for each Pol based on properties of SuT; encompasses properties of test signals and output measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The communication module between different agents should guarantee a reliable operating channel to send the bids and internal/external prices.</li> <li>• Each manageable device should adequately adjust its power according to the received signals</li> </ul>
<b>Target Metrics (TM)</b> Measures required to quantify each identified test criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The execution time of the optimal power/price time-series sent to each device is adequate</li> <li>• Execution time of the P2P platform algorithm</li> <li>• Complying with the network constraints as well as the energy needs of the devices</li> </ul>
<b>Variability Attributes (VA)</b> controllable or uncontrollable factors and the required variability; ref. to Pol.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power set point at a required time (Pol1 &amp; Pol2)</li> <li>• External price variability</li> <li>• Reliability of the forecasted time-series for demand and renewables</li> </ul>
<b>Quality Attributes (QA)</b> threshold levels for test result quality as well as pass/fail criteria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of communication between agents (fail)</li> <li>• Significant deviation from the optimal operating point of the devices respect to the control signal (fail)</li> <li>• Technical operating levels of the grid, i.e., voltage, losses, and thermal capacity (fail)</li> </ul>

### Qualification Strategy

Two test specifications will be implemented: one for verifying the price algorithm of the trading coordinator along with its communication modules, and another for the verification of the control signals derived from the decision-making process to the controllable electrical devices. Note that the distribution network, mainly at the LV level, can be represented by a benchmark or real grid.

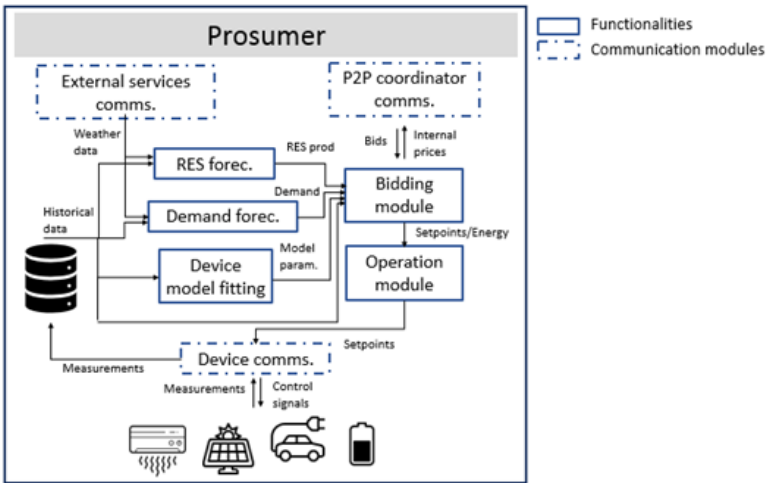
### Test Specification TC7.TS01

<b>Reference to Test Case</b>	TC7
<b>Title of Test</b>	Validation of the trading coordinator platform to get the internal prices based on the prosumer's received bids.
<b>Test Rationale</b>	As the P2P Trading Coordinator is responsible for receiving the bids from the prosumers and send them back the internal price and is also in charge of managing the trading of energy with the retailer agent, this test seeks to evaluate the algorithm of the pricing module along with the performance of the communication module with the

	latter and the prosumers.
<b>Specific Test System</b> (graphical)	<p><u>Community-based P2P architecture</u></p>  <p><u>P2P Trading Coordinator architecture</u></p> 
<b>Target measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Price signal</li> <li>• Communication signals between agents</li> </ul>
<b>Input and output parameters</b>	<p><u>Input parameters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retailer's price</li> <li>• Prosumer's bids</li> </ul> <p><u>Output parameters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal price</li> </ul>
<b>Test Design</b>	Optimise the internal price based on the Prosumer's bids
<b>Initial system state</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement of input parameters</li> <li>• Communication established</li> </ul>
<b>Evolution of system state and test signals</b>	Evaluation of the algorithm response up to the calculation of the final internal price
<b>Other parameters</b>	N/A
<b>Temporal resolution</b>	It will depend on the price signal sample, which can be from minutes to hour resolution.
<b>Source of uncertainty</b>	Price value, communication delay
<b>Suspension criteria / Stopping criteria</b>	Detection of abnormal price values, communication failure between agents

### Test Specification TC7.TS02

<b>Reference to Test Case</b>	TC7
<b>Title of Test</b>	Validation that the control signals derived from the decision-making process are feasible to the controllable electrical devices (technical criteria)
<b>Test Rationale</b>	The test is to evaluate the performance of the decision-making

	process in the Bidding module, which outputs are final energy, price bids, and the control signals for the controllable electrical devices.
<b>Specific Test System</b> (graphical)	<p><u>Prosumer architecture</u></p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the Prosumer architecture. It features a central 'Prosumer' box containing several functional modules: 'RES forec.', 'Demand forec.', 'Device model fitting', 'Bidding module', and 'Operation module'. External services communications (dashed box) provide weather data to the RES forec. module. Historical data (database icon) feeds into both the Demand forec. and Device model fitting modules. The Bidding module receives internal prices and sends bids to the P2P coordinator communications (dashed box). It also exchanges setpoints/energy with the Operation module. The Operation module sends setpoints to the Device model fitting module, which then sends control signals to the Device communications module (dashed box). The Device communications module receives measurements from various devices (represented by icons: a house, solar panels, a car, and a battery) and sends them back to the Device model fitting module. A legend indicates that solid boxes represent 'Functionalities' and dashed boxes represent 'Communication modules'.</p>
<b>Target measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power on the devices and losses on the network</li> <li>• Device status</li> <li>• Voltage signal on several nodes</li> <li>• Price signal</li> </ul>
<b>Input and output parameters</b>	<p><u>Input parameters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weather data</li> <li>• Historical load data</li> <li>• Grid frequency</li> <li>• Grid voltage</li> <li>• Current per phase</li> <li>• Internal prices</li> <li>• Load parameters</li> </ul> <p><u>Output parameters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power setpoints per device</li> <li>• Price bids</li> </ul>
<b>Test Design</b>	The test considers several consecutive load and generation variations based on the forecasted modules, as well as price bidding variations. These are needed to adequately evaluate the capability of the operation and bidding modules to cope with these conditions.
<b>Initial system state</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement of input parameters to perform a perfect forecast of RES and demand</li> <li>• Measurement of electrical parameters</li> <li>• The imbalance should be under 5%.</li> <li>• Optimal setpoints to the devices</li> </ul>
<b>Evolution of system state and test signals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical constraints (e.g., voltage level, losses, loading, unbalance) are verified as a result of the continuous connection of several controllable electrical devices.</li> <li>• Correction of the prosumers' bids based on their power consumption and generation forecast, as well as the fitting parameters of their devices' models</li> </ul>
<b>Other parameters</b>	N/A
<b>Temporal resolution</b>	From several minutes to an hour
<b>Source of uncertainty</b>	Environmental conditions, consumers' demand, EVs arrivals, the accuracy of measured signals, communication delay, RES and demand forecasting
<b>Suspension criteria / Stopping criteria</b>	<p>Violation of the technical operating levels of the grid, i.e., voltage, losses, and thermal capacity</p> <p>A significant price deviation due to loss of communication</p>