Enhancing Energy System Resilience with a Recommendation System for Voluntary Demand Response

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INSTITUTE FOR SYSTEMS
AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING,
TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE



# InterConnect at a glance

- H2020 Large Scale Pilot (2019-2024)
  - InterConnect gathers 50+ European entities to develop and demonstrate advanced solutions for connecting and converging digital homes and buildings with the electricity sector.
- Cross-domain semantic interoperability based on SAREF over several use-cases
- Validation in 7 connected large-scale test-sites:
  - PT, BE, DE, NL, IT, EL and FR.

SIF

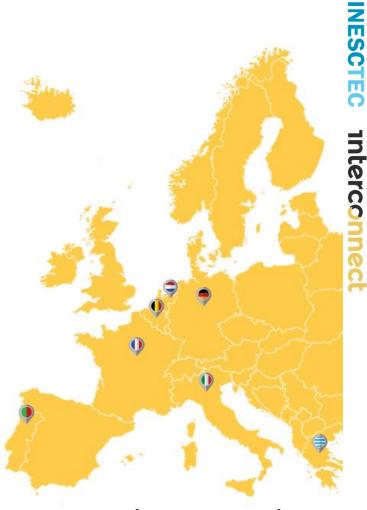
**DSOi** 

IR

**Open Calls** 

OC1: Interoperable Prototypes

OC2:EnergyApplications



interconnectproject.eu



# Challenges and Roadmap for Energy Resilience in Europe

Challenges: Climate change, geopolitical risks, decarbonization → increased reliance on renewable energy, but with variable supply.

Need: Greater flexibility in energy consumption to help prevent periods of excess demand or energy generation

Sustainability: Aligned with the EU's action plan goals by promoting smarter energy use

# **CERF-Compliant Energy Applications (EU2020 InterConnect)**

Goal: Demonstrate the adaptability of H2020 InterConnect project to support a new use-case: Energy applications aligned with the Common European Reference Framework (CERF)

Method: Use flexibility from the demand side alongside "grid signals" to engage end-users to help improving system resilience

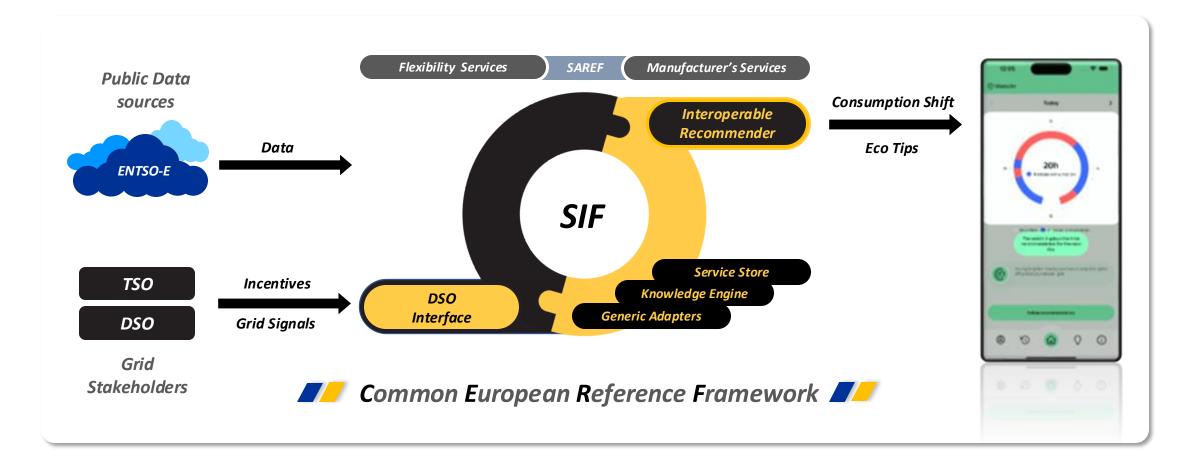
Challenge: implement a credible technical and scientific strategy for end-user participation

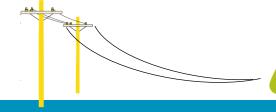






# CERF - Enabling an Ecosystem of Stakeholders









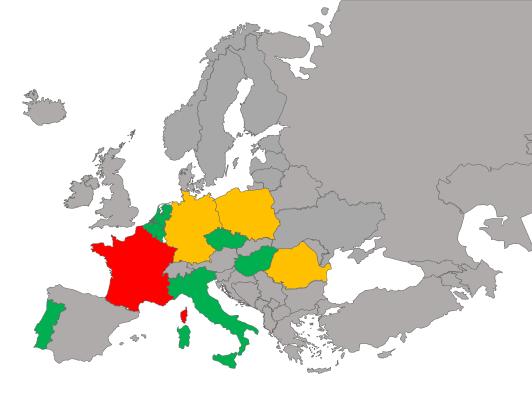






# Interoperable Recommender Objectives

- Develop a methodology to assess periods of <u>expected system</u> <u>vulnerability</u> in Europe's energy infrastructure
- Promote <u>country-level actions</u> (increase/decrease energy consumption) during those periods to enhance resilience
- <u>Data-driven methodology</u> to assess vulnerability and compute actions with publicly available data, considering the status of each country and its neighbours/interconnections
- Share this information with other interested parties, through the **EnergyAPP** *backend*



# Interoperable Recommender Methodology

### System vulnerability? Why?

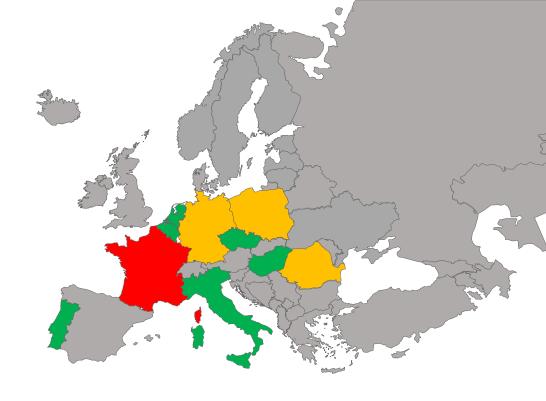
- RES generation variability and forecast uncertainty
- Increasing challenges of day-ahead load forecasting

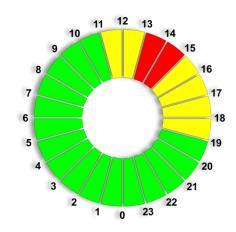
### Risks?

- Risk of energy scarcity or renewable energy curtailment
- Unexpected problems and unavailability of reserve capacity

### How to proceed?

- Calculate the system margin per country considering load and RES forecast uncertainty
- Extract risk attributes from the system margin to assess the impact of a potential reserve level
- Define **country-level actions** to mitigate this risk and enhance resilience for **each country and its neighbours** (interconnections)





Hourly recommendations (per country in the pilot)



## Methodology

- 1. Data Acquisition: Collect real-time, publicly accessible system data from ENTSO-E Transparency Platform
- 2. Forecasting: Create RES / Load Probabilistic Forecasts (Quantiles)
- 3. Risk Assessment (country specific)\*:
- **Calculate system margin**
- **Develop risk-reserve curves**
- Calculate reliability indexes (LOLP, PCRE)
- Find operating reserve requirements (based on TSO risk threshold)
- Calculate deterministic rule for reserve (DRR)

### 5. Final Recommendations

- Evaluate if the current DRR meets acceptable risk criteria.
- Simple output. Easy to communicate.
- $R \leq DRR \rightarrow$  Healthy
- R > DRR → At Risk



**Healthy** → No recommendation

**Upward Risk** → *Decrease* Consumption

Downward Risk → *Increase* Consumption

Assess if a country's interconnections could help mitigate risk

<sup>\*</sup> Reference: M.A. Matos, R.J. Bessa, "Setting the operating reserve using probabilistic wind power forecasts" IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, vol. 26(2), pp.594-603, May 2011.



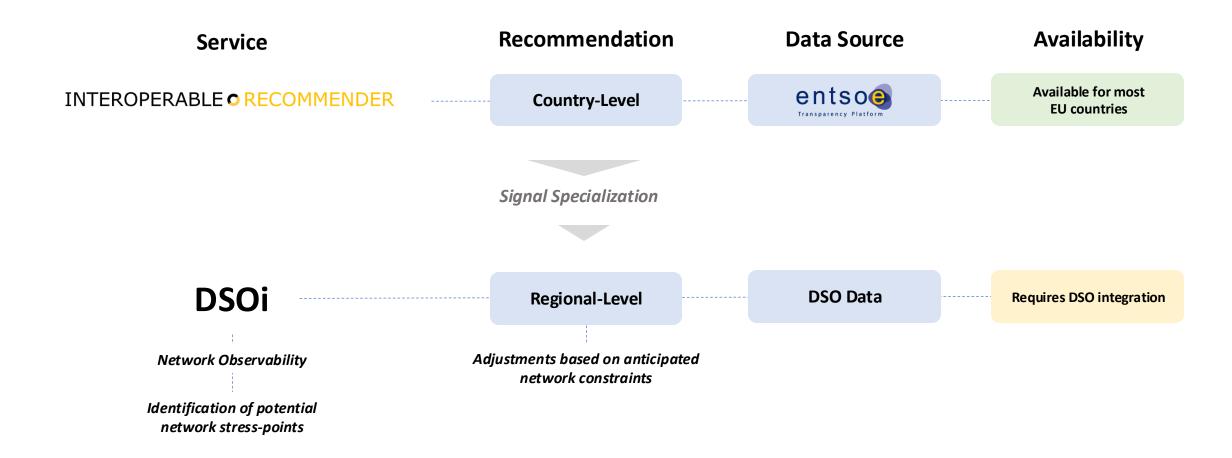




(Wattchr APP)

<sup>4.</sup> Risk Coordination:

# Towards regional recommendations



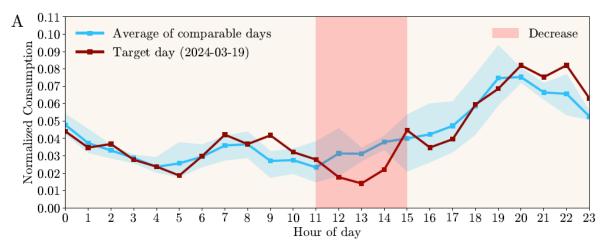


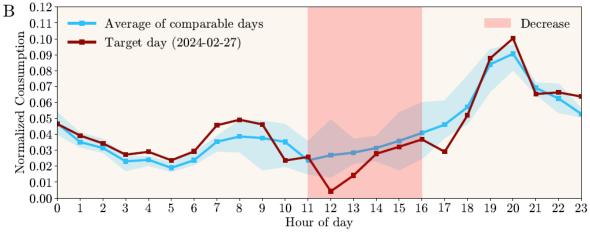
# **Pilots Key Results**

- Service operational during multiple months in 12 countries
- 400+ consumers involved in testing
- Preliminary results show **consumer response**:
  - ✓ (PT) 4% consumption decrease during *Decrease* recommendations when analysed against *comparable days*
  - ✓ (PT) 81.6% of collected feedback showed commitment to adopt recommendations (4 to 5 stars)

# Not Available Decrease None Increase Not Available Decrease None Increase Not Available Decrease None Increase Not Available Decrease None Increase

### (PT) Residential setting





Histogram of recommended actions for Portugal.

Portuguese pilot: Comparison between days with recommendations and historically comparable days.



### What's next? Some ideas

### **Enhance Data and Methodology**

Improve data reliability with backup sources and detailed country-specific models.

### **Integrate Consumer Feedback**

Use real consumer energy data for feedback loops and personalized recommendations.

### **Optimize DR Program Efficiency**

• Evaluate DR strategies, addressing scalability, infrastructure, and GDPR compliance.

### **Expand Studies for Long-term Insights**

Extend pilot programs, generalize findings across Europe

Improve coordination with TSO-DSO



### **Publications / Source Code**

Enhancing the European Power System Resilience with a Recommendation System for Voluntary

Demand Response

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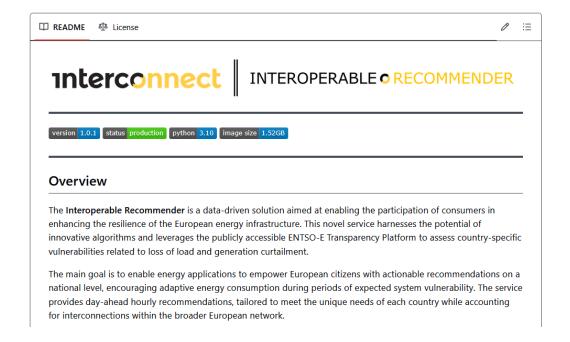
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(under review in iScience)









### The Team



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