

# BD4OPEM H2020: A step forward towards grids digital twins

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ORGANIZED BY:









## Ideal grid digital twin



Accurate digitalised model of the physical (real) grid that adapts itself to actual state and operating conditions (real time).

Potential of digital twin technology in power systems

- System state observability, efficiency improvement, asset management enhancement
- Able to replicate a system and predict its future

As grids become more decentralized operating near their operational limits, this potential becomes even more significant

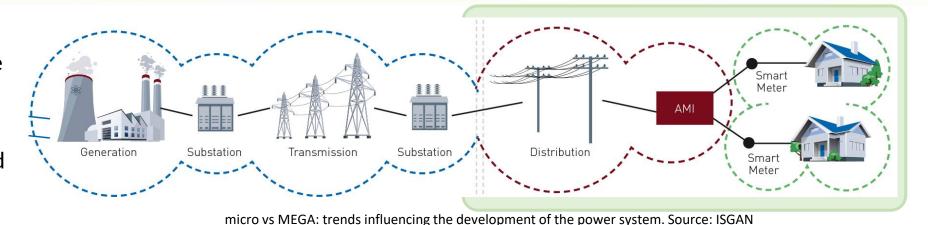
#### Challenges

modeling, data management, storage, computational requirements, and scalability



## Digitalisation of distribution grids

The smart meter is at the heart of the transformation of the electricity grid into a smart grid.



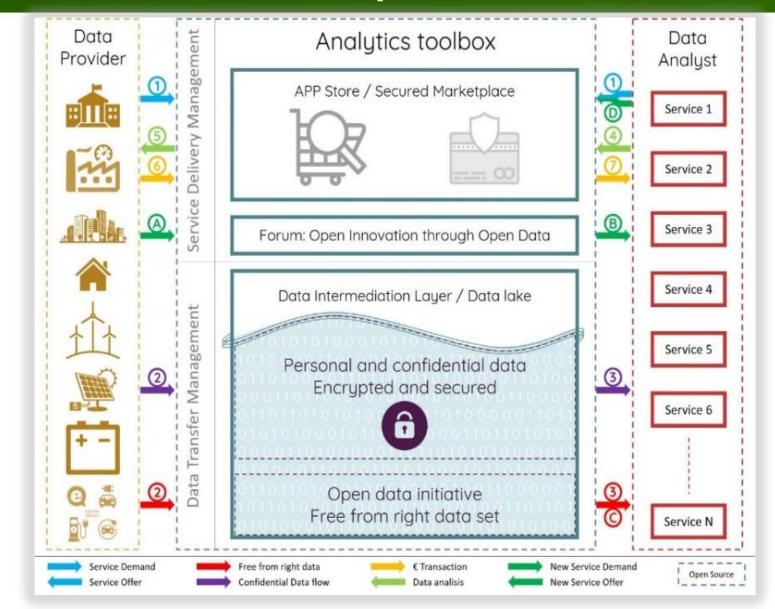
- Smart meters go beyond traditional meters
  - → provide detailed information on consumption (<= 1h basis) and enable billing at different tariffs
  - → permit simultaneous management of purchase and sale contracts
  - → more knowledge about the grid status (improves its performance and the quality of service)
- Information provided near real time
- Data collected is empowering the use of digital technologies: data-driven enabled services
- services
   Digital twins would enable the on-line execution of these services





## **BD4OPEM** marketplace





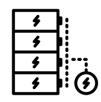




## **BD4OPEM services**











Category	Service in BD4OPEM		
	S1.1 Topology		
	S1.2 Observability		
Operation and	S1.3 Predictive maintenance in electrical power systems		
Maintenance	S2.1 Measurement errors detection		
	S3.1 Grid distrurbance simulations		
	S3.2 Impact study PV, EV & new loads		
Fraud Detection	S4.1 Inconsistences in energy balance and power-voltage		
	S4.2 Fraud patterns detection		
Flexibility and Demand Response	S5.1 Flexibility Forecast		
	S5.2 Flexibility aggregated services for BRPs		
	S5.3 Flexibility aggregated services for DSOs		
	S5.4 EV to Grid		
Smart houses, buildings and	S6.1 Energy management at household or at community level		
industries	S6.2 Demand estimation		
Trading	S7.1 P2P trading		
Planning	S8.1 Asset and investment planning		
	S8.2 Asset estimation optimization for microgrids		
Monitoring	S9.1 Grid KPIs		

grid digital twin





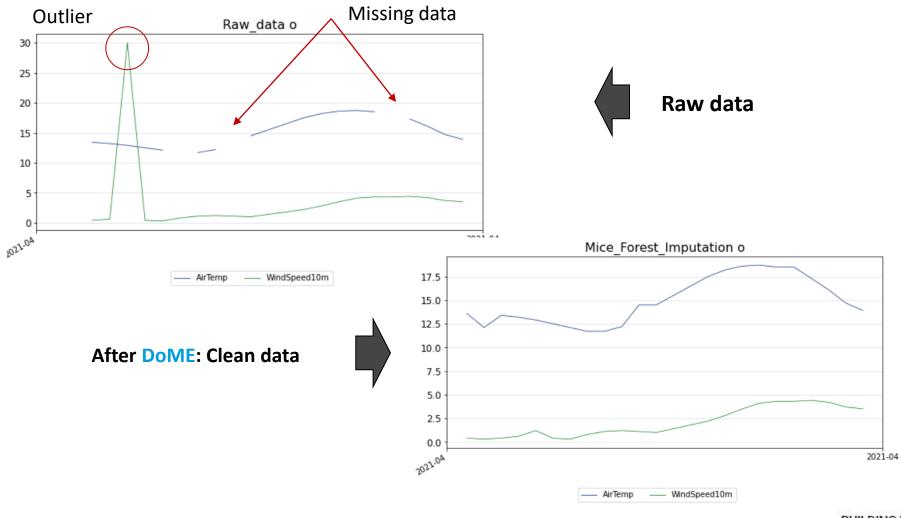


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## **Errors detection**





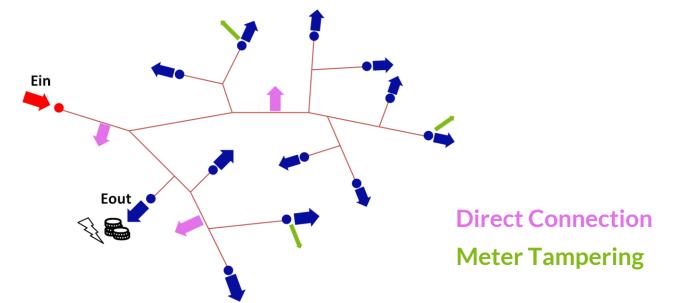


# Fraud patterns detection



detects and classifies fraud according to its profile pattern. It also provides useful information such as magnitude and duration. Finally, it flags possible culprits.

- Meter measuring energy entering the grid
- Meters measuring energy consumed



#### **Distribution Grid Losses = TL + NTL**

TL (Technical losses): Variable losses, fixed losses and network service losses (uncontracted consumptions of network equipment)

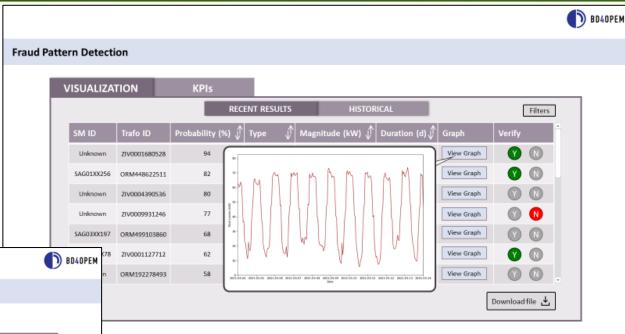
NTL (Non-technical losses): Network equipment issues, network information issues and energy data processing issues

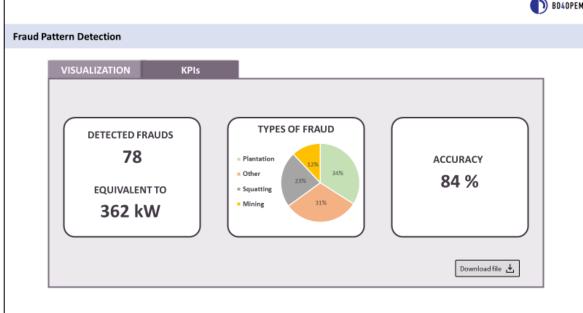


# Fraud patterns detection



provides information on detected frauds to optimize field inspections



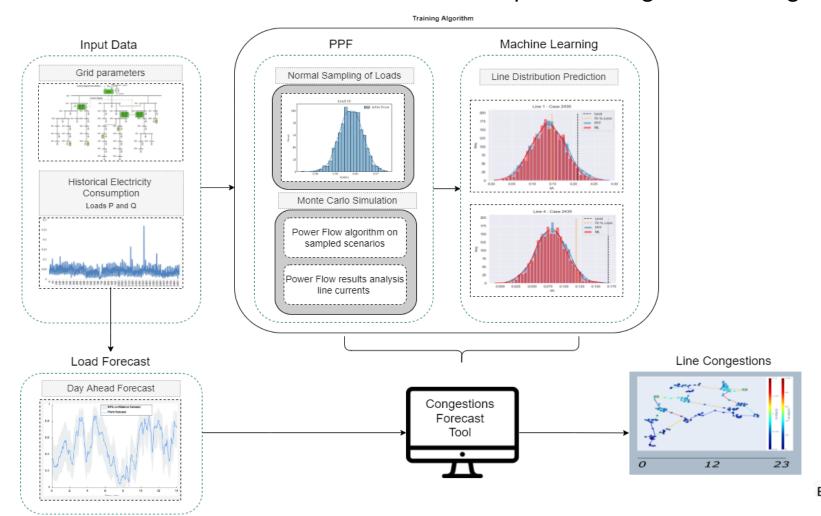




# 2ND BUTIC Congestions forecast



congestion scenarios for the day-ahead operation planning. The output of this service contains information such as location and time of a possible congestion in the grid.





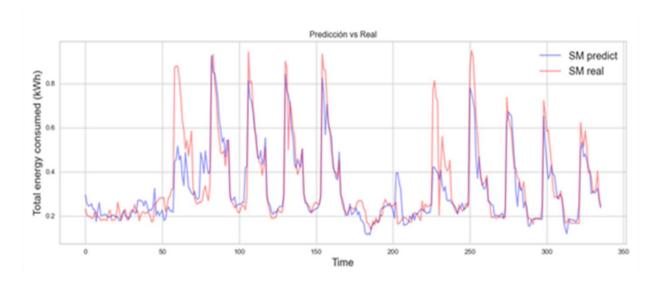
# Generation and demand forecasting



day ahead forecasting for inflexible and flexible electrical assets (PV generation, building consumption, EVs, HVAC...)

FORECASTING Dashboard							
Pi	redictions			KPIs			
<b>Start date</b> 2021/05/09	End date 2021/05/21	Frecuency					

#### **Building consumption**

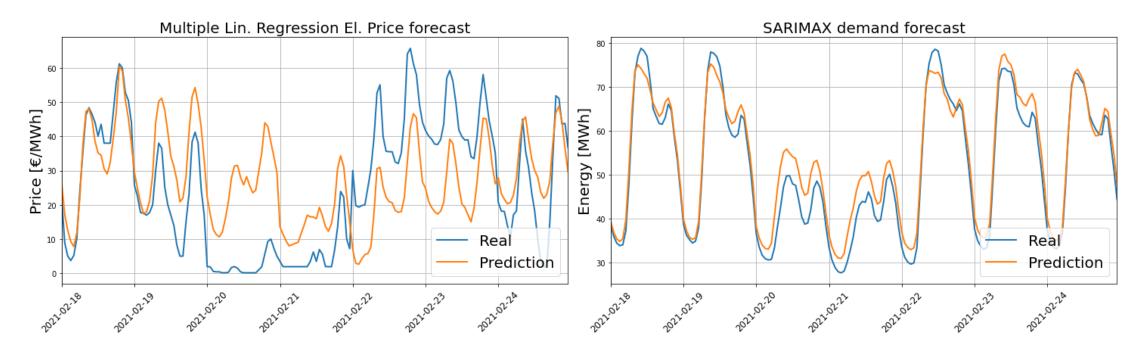




# BRP day ahead cost minimization



#### From 18/02/2021 to 24/02/2021



MAE	RMSE	R^2
2.24	14.19	0.33

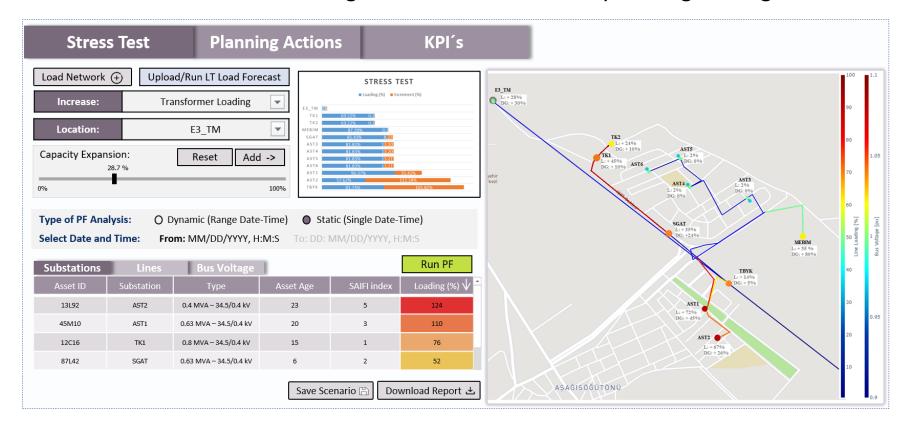
MAE	RMSE	R^2
2.22	3.57	0.95



# **Grid planning**



optimal planning actions for long term scenarios, aiming to minimize the asset investment costs for DSOs using traditional and flexible planning strategies.



#### **Power Flows:**

- Python (PandaPower)
- QGIS (Coordinate)

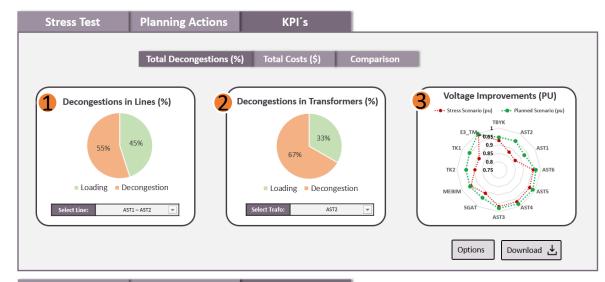
#### **Outputs:**

- Line Congestions
- Transforemer Congestions



# **Grid planning**





#### **Optimal Planning Actions**

- Traditional Planning (Asset Replacement)
- Flexible Planning Solutions (optimal battery –capacity, power, location-)
- 3. Hybrid Solutions



#### **KPIs**

- 1. Line Decongestion %
- 2. Transformer Decongestion %
- B. Bus Voltage Improvements (pu)
- 4. Asset Investment Costs
- 5. Operation Investment Costs



# Implementation



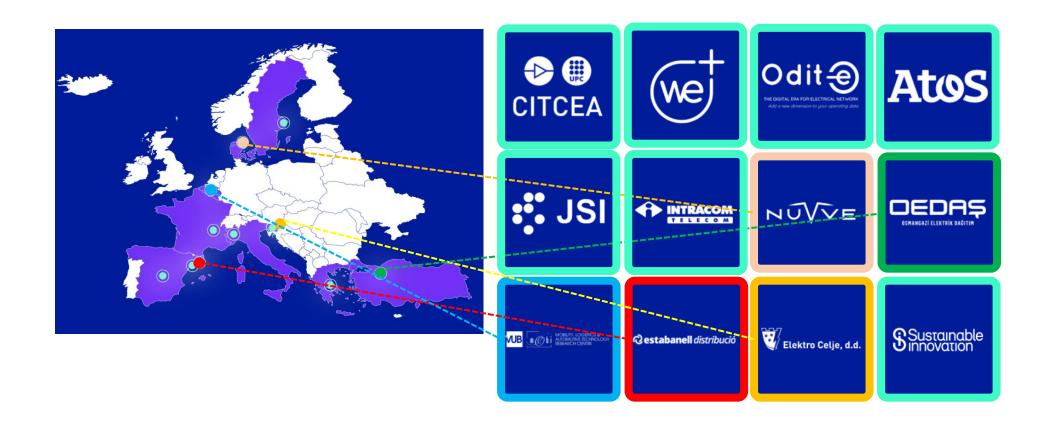






### **BD4OPEM consortium**











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