

Projects LEAFS and Blockchain Grid

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Ein Unternehmen der
ENERGIE STEIERMARK

How a citizen energy community is optimizing local generation and utilization with the aid of the DSO

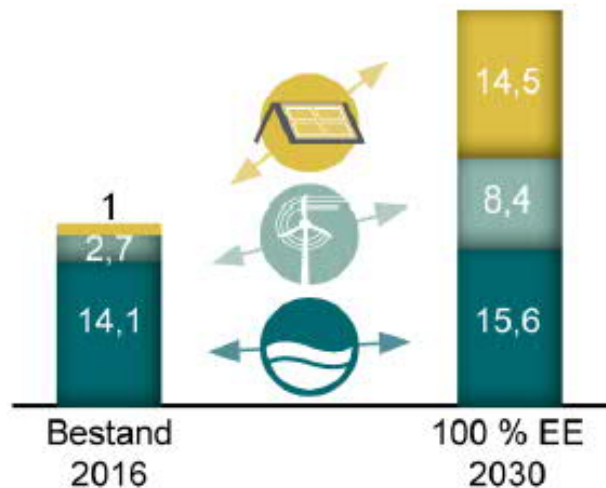
■ AGENDA

- #mission2030 – 100% Renewable Electricity
- Project LEAFS
 - Integration of Loads and Electric Storage Systems
- Project Blockchain Grid
 - Blockchain-enabled utilization of grid resources

#mission2030 100% Renewable Electricity in Austria

Installierte **Leistung aus erneuerbarer Erzeugung****

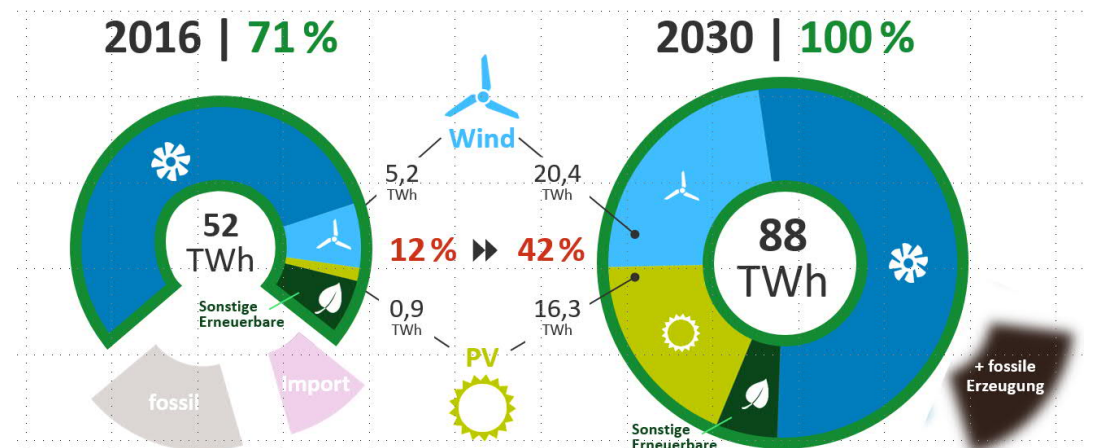
Angaben in GW; 2016 und 2030



Quelle: Austrian Energy Agency 2018

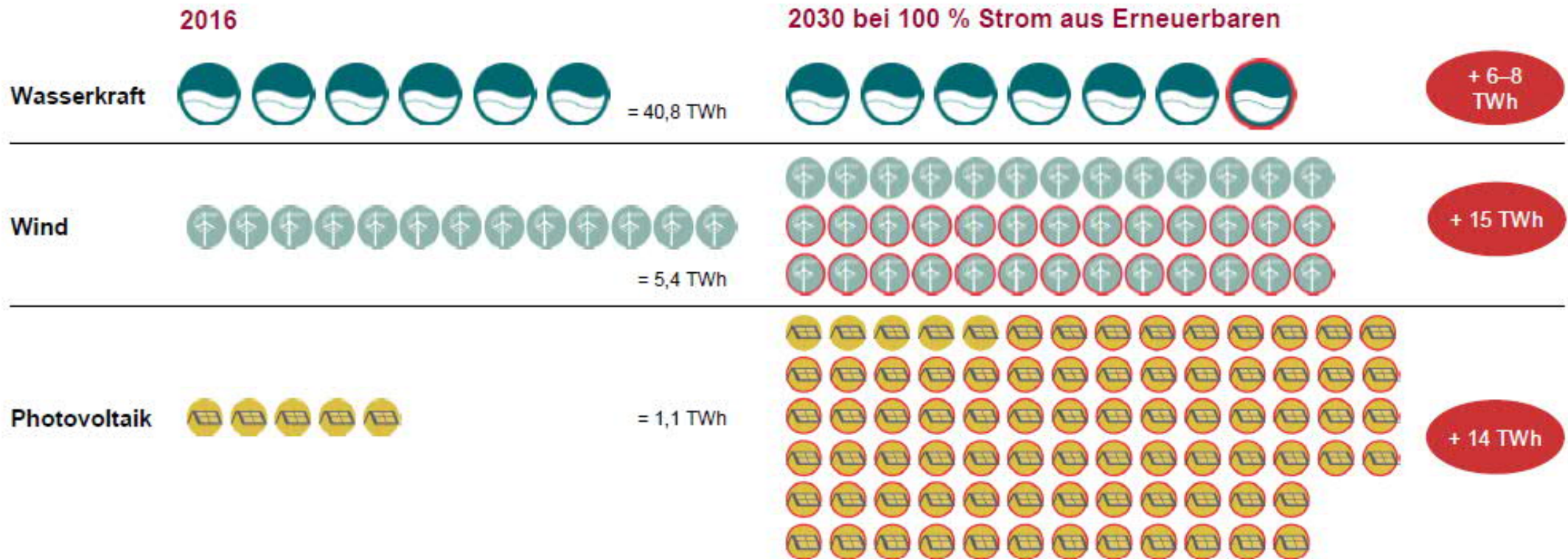
** Die Betrachtungen fokussieren aufgrund der erwarteten Erzeugungspotenziale auf Wasserkraft, Windkraft und Photovoltaik.

- Steigerung der zur Verfügung stehenden Engpassleistung ... 25,2 GW → 38,5 GW
- Höchstlast10,0 GW → 12,0 GW
- Leistungsüberschüsse bzw. Leistungslücken (Pumpspeicher, Power2X, Import/Export)

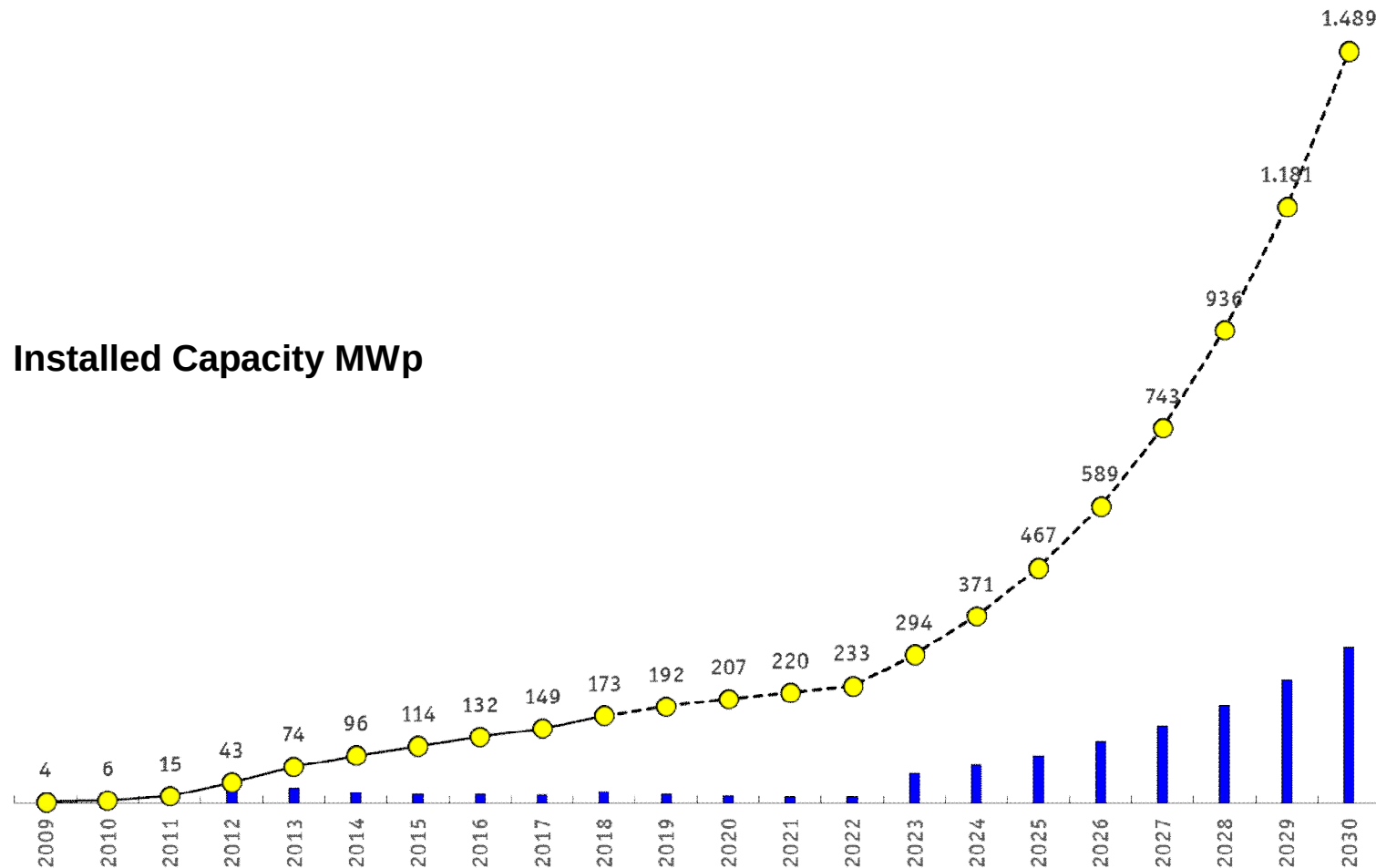


UND: weiterhin thermische Kraftwerke (KWK) notwendig, um stark schwankende Erneuerbare auszugleichen

Woher kommen zusätzliche 30 TWh an erneuerbarem Strom?



■ Challenge for Energienetze Steiermark



Goals 2030?

Challenges?

Solutions?

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■ Overview

- Title: Integration of Loads and Electric Storage Systems into advanced Flexibility Schemes for LV Networks
- Acronym: Leafs
- Budget: 3.3 Mio €
- Duration: 3 Years
- Type: Lead-Project
- Consortium:



Integration of Loads and Electric Storage Systems
into Advanced Flexibility Schemes for LV Networks



SIEMENS

NETZÖÖ
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**ENERGIE
INSTITUT**
an der Johannes Kepler Universität Linz

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JOHANNES KEPLER
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SALZBURGNETZ
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AIT
AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY

**TU
WIEN** **energy
economics
group**

Fronius
SHIFTING THE LIMITS

■ Concept

■ Why LEAFS? What is the Idea?

- alternative to the classical grid expansion (DSO)
- Better economics through Multi-Use
- Multi-Use (DSO, Customer, Market,...)

■ Why „central “ Storage?

- Lower specific costs
- Simple Communication, Control and Maintenance
- New Business Models

■ Why connected locally?

- Advantages for the DSO



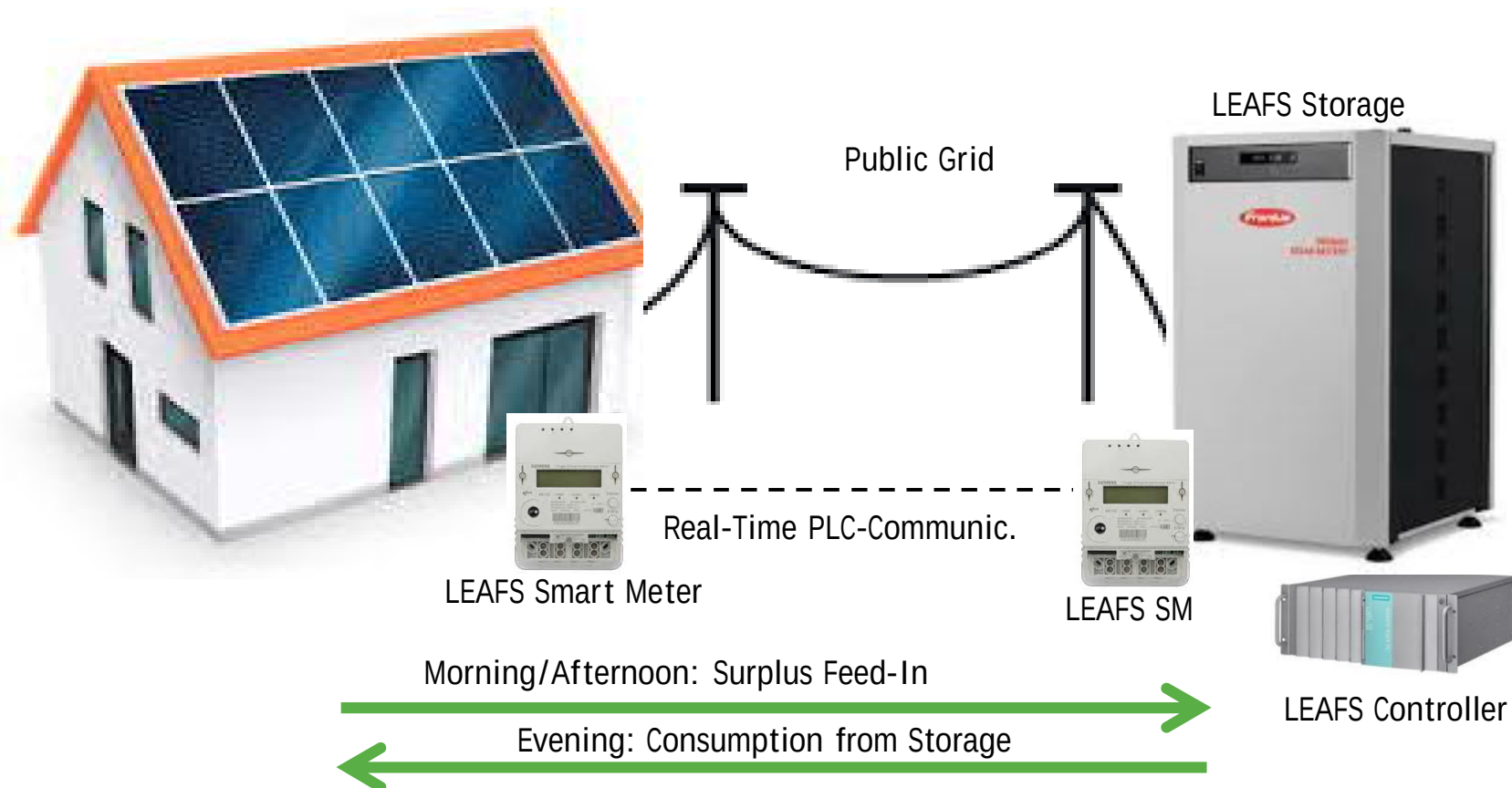
■ Community Storage

- Grid support: Location by DSO, Algorithms: $Q(U)$, $P(U)$
- Customer Friendly:
 - No space needed
 - No adaptation of the electrical installation
 - Easy contract settlement
 - Possible to cancel the contract
 - No Maintenance for Customer
- Better Economics:
 - Multi-Use
 - „Overcrowding“ possible
 - Reduction of Losses
- Challenge:
 - Existing Grid Tariff Model



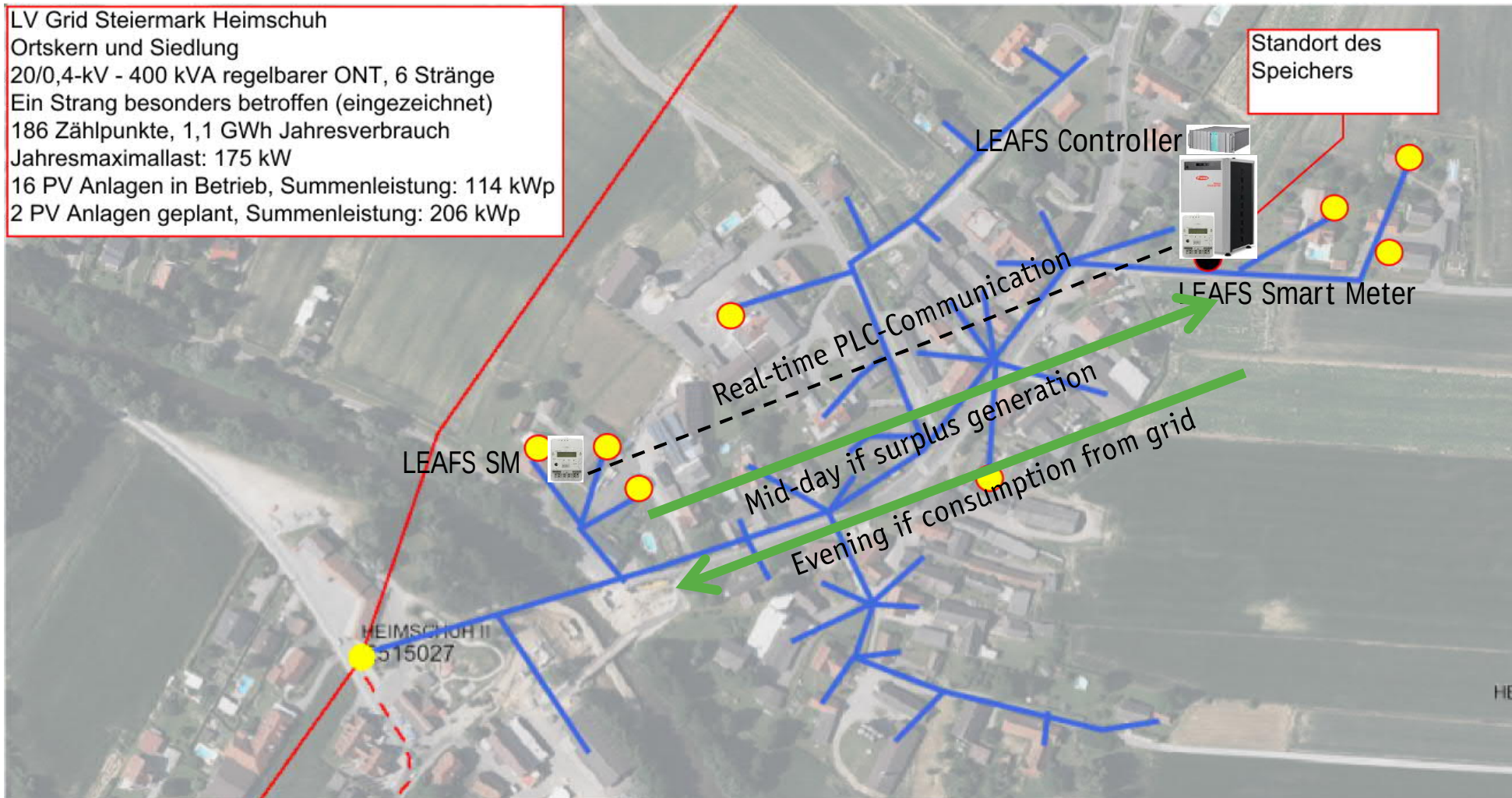
■ Self-Consumption Optimization

- Precondition: Smart Meter Roll-Out -> Data Transfer on Minute Basis



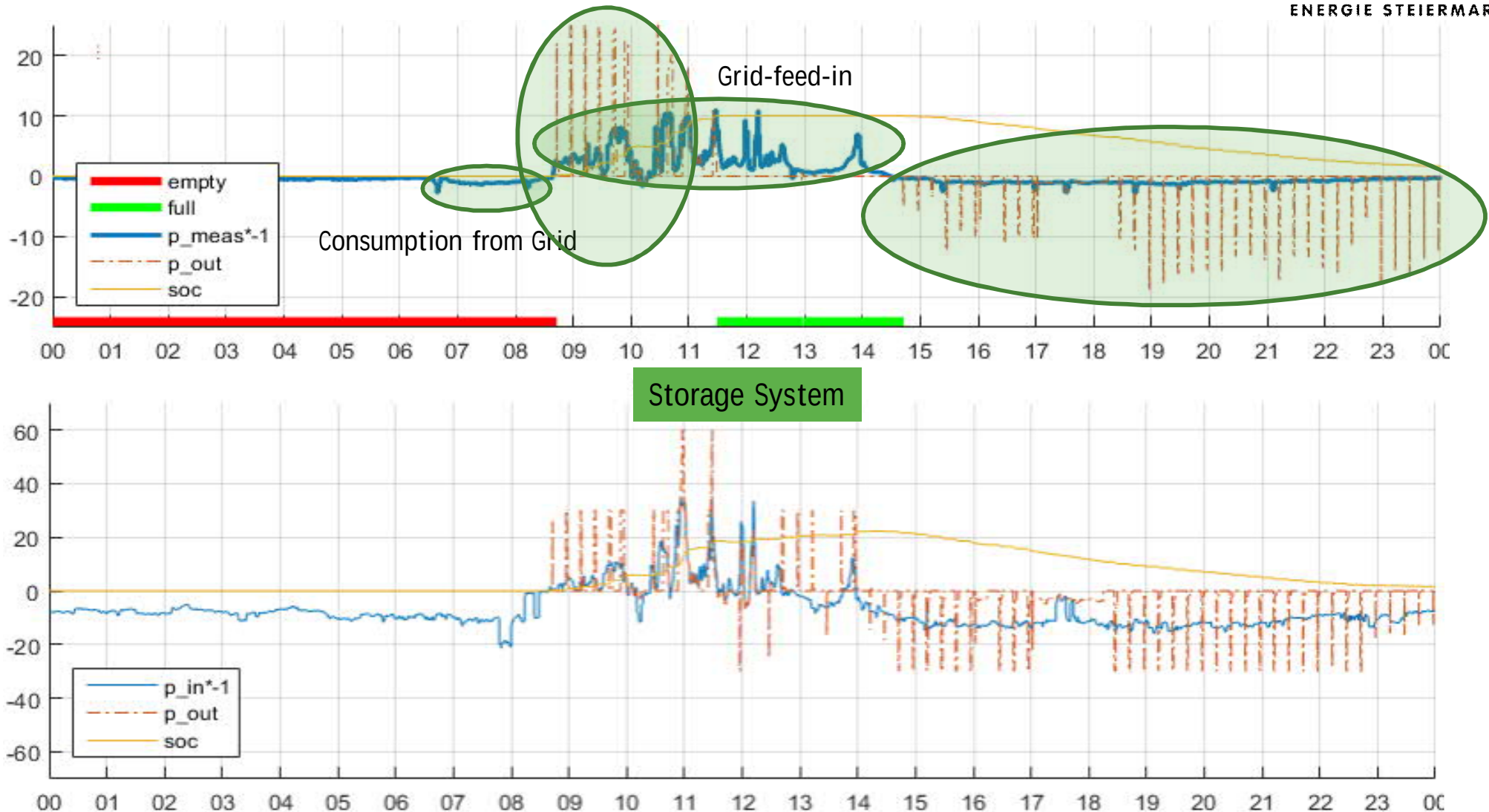
■ State of the Project

- Smart Meter roll-out completed -> Data transfer on Minute basis
- Control algorithms implemented (Grid Support, Self-Consump., Market Signal)

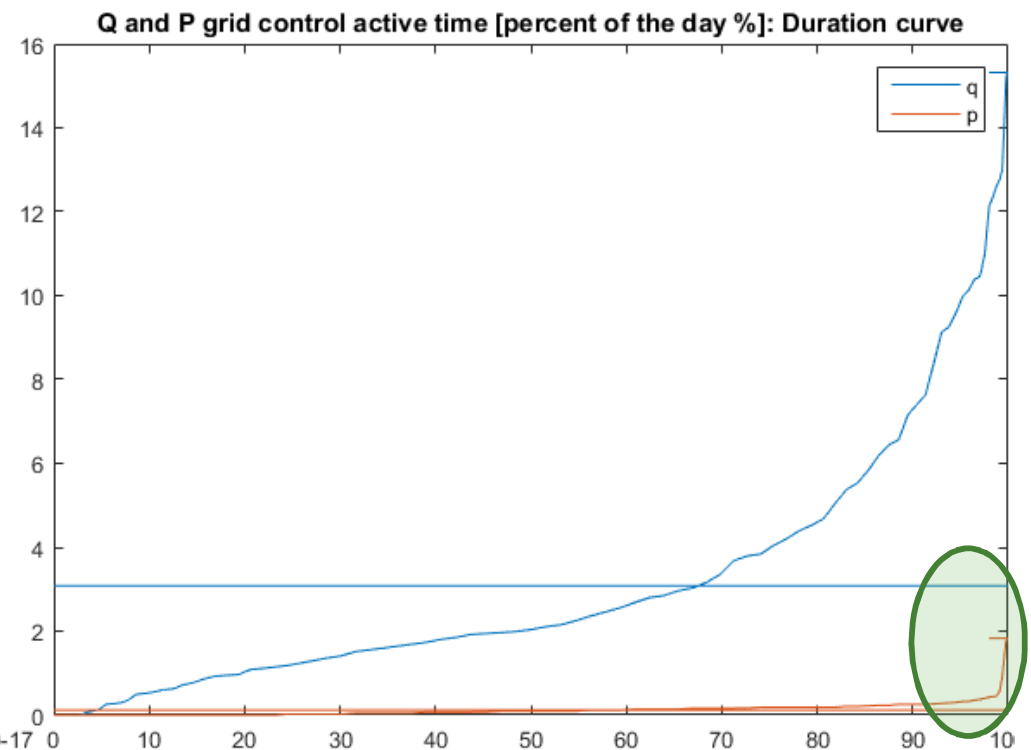
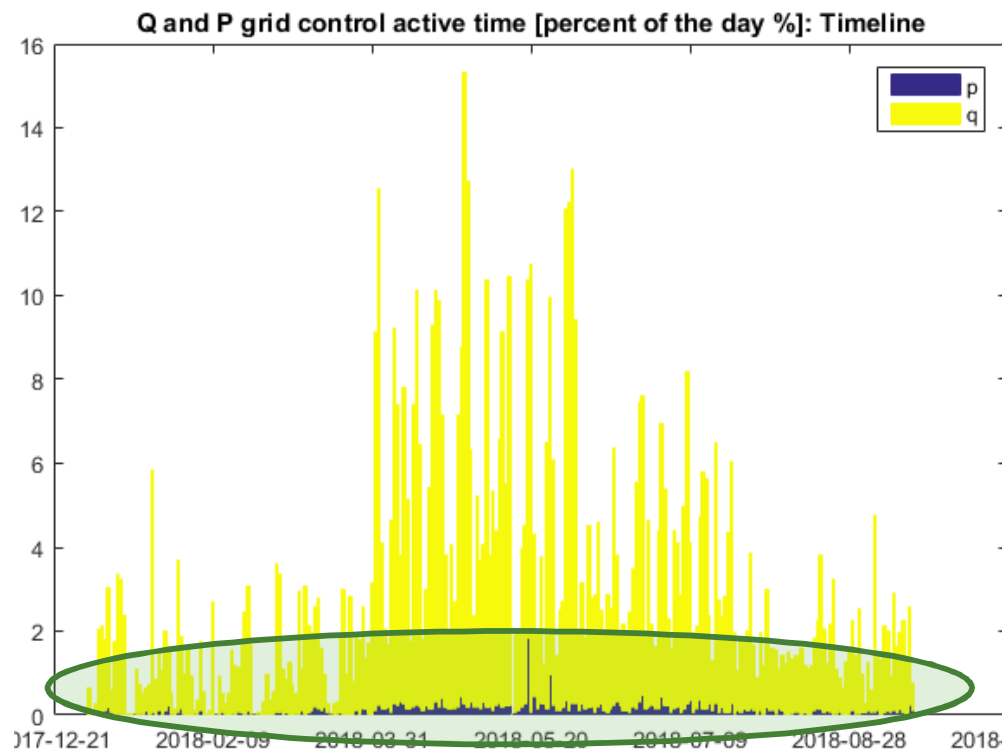


■ Results – Self Cons. Opt: Typical Day

■ Tuesday 03.01.2018, House 35



■ Results – Grid Support



- Q: 266 h per Year
- P: 10 h per Year

Cost Reduction Potential in Grid Expansion:

- Voltage Controller ca. EUR 30.000,-
- Cabling EUR 50.000,- bis EUR 70.000,-

■ Market Design

■ Basic principles:

- Community storage should be treated equally to private storage
- No change in ownership of electricity -> no charges and levies should be imposed

■ Legal Framework and Ownership

- CEP: Market-based Procurement of flexibility should be preferred_(BGRP, TSO,...)!
- DSO Ownership is allowed for grid support (fully integrated component)
(no delegation of security of supply to third parties)
- Commercial use of storage only by third parties (lease)

■ Grid Tariff Framework

CEP: „... Grid Tariff Structure ... should not lead to discrimination of Energy Storage and should not lead to negative incentives for the use of DSM“

- Reduced Tariff for community storage if grid interests $[P(U), Q(U)]$ are considered
- If in same LV-Grid -> Reduced Tariff for the consumption from storage (CEC)
- Selection of Location by DSO -> Proportional Investment by DSO possible!
- Use of Storage by DSO only in frame of efficient Asset Management

Besitz und Betrieb netzdienlicher Speicher durch Netzbetreiber

Netzdienlichkeit von Netzspeicher

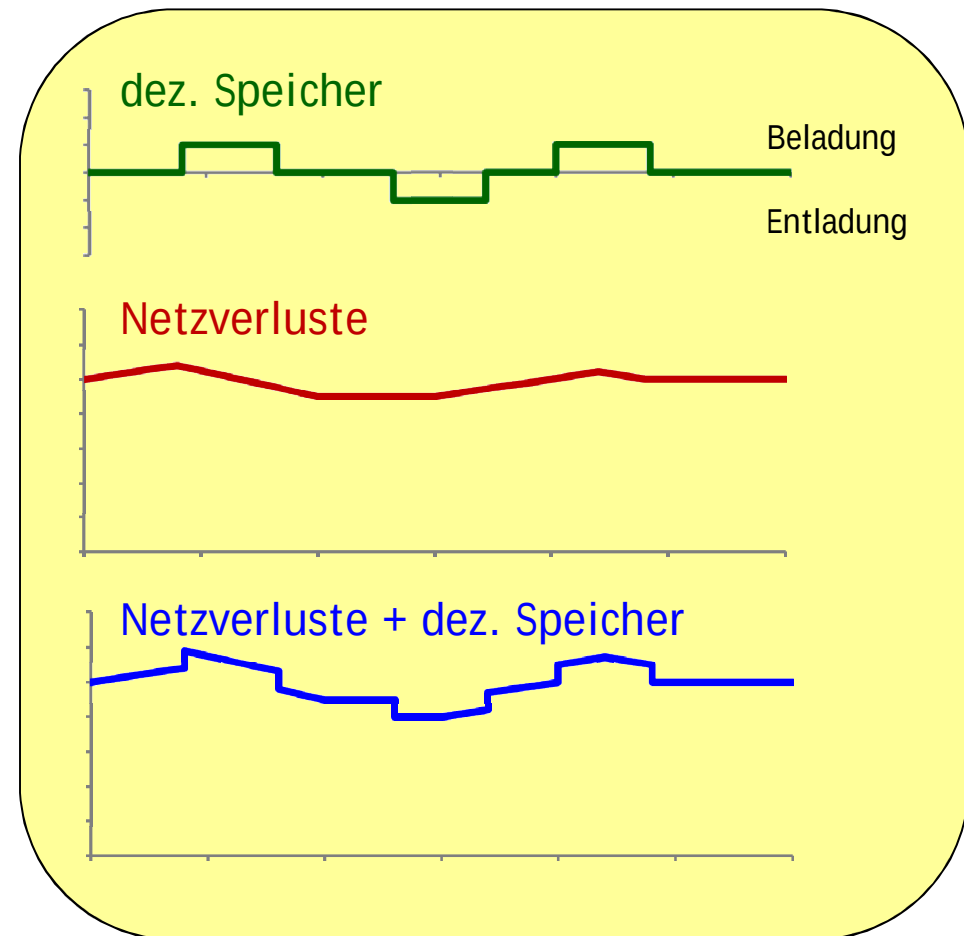
- Vermeidung lokaler Überlastungen
- lokale Spannungshaltung
- ...

Beladung/Entladung von Netzspeicher

- keine Zuordnung zu Lieferant, kom. Bilanzgruppe bzw. Endverbraucher (weil **keine kommerzielle Verwendung!**)
- Netzspeicher 'atmet' mit Netzverlustenergie
- ausschließlich netzdienlicher Einsatz von Netzspeicher
- Funktion ähnlich wie Rohrspeicher Gas (line pack)

Umsetzung im dzt. Marktmodell

- Netzspeicher im dzt. gültigem Marktmodell möglich
- Berücksichtigung bei gemeinsamer NV-Beschaffung durch NV Sonderbilanzgruppe
- ✓ NV-Lastgang wird durch Beladung/Entladung des Netzspeichers überlagert
- ✓ **(nahezu) keine Auswirkungen auf den Markt**
- ✓ ausgleichende Effekte durch Berücksichtigung bei gemeinsamer NV-Beschaffung mehrerer Netzbetreiber



Lokale Energiegemeinschaften

Integrierte regionale Energiesysteme

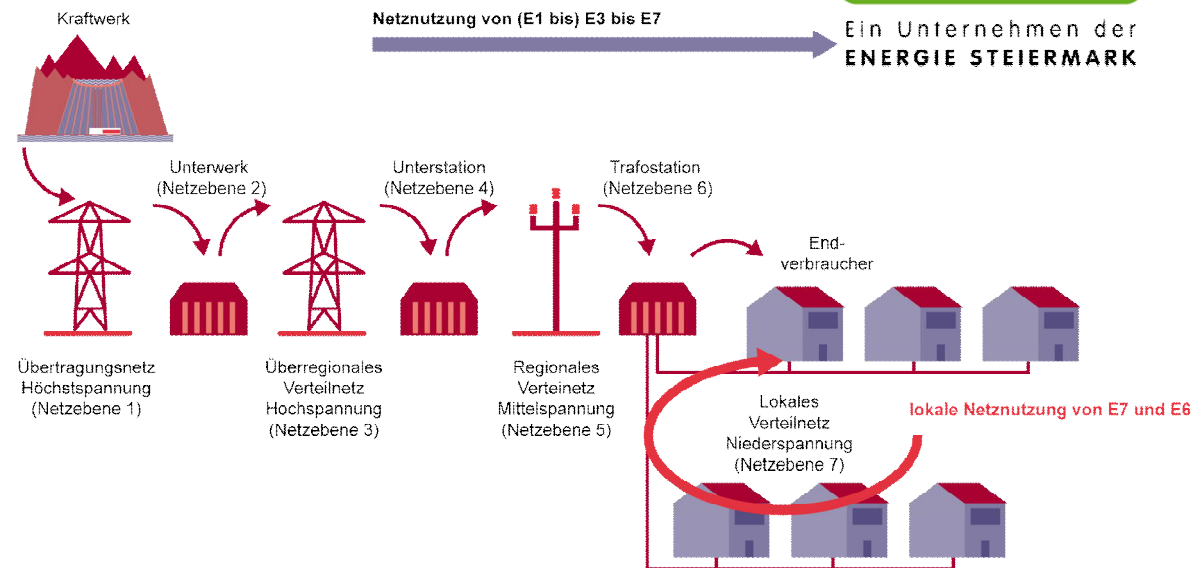
- Clean Energy Package
- Gemeinschaftliche Erzeugungsanlagen

Virtuelles lokales Energiesystem

- Netzbetreiber stellt weiterhin Infrastruktur, techn. DL, Administration zur Verfügung
- Vermeidung paralleler Strukturen
- Lokale Energiesysteme beschränken sich auf Erzeugung, Speicherung der lokal erzeugten Energie

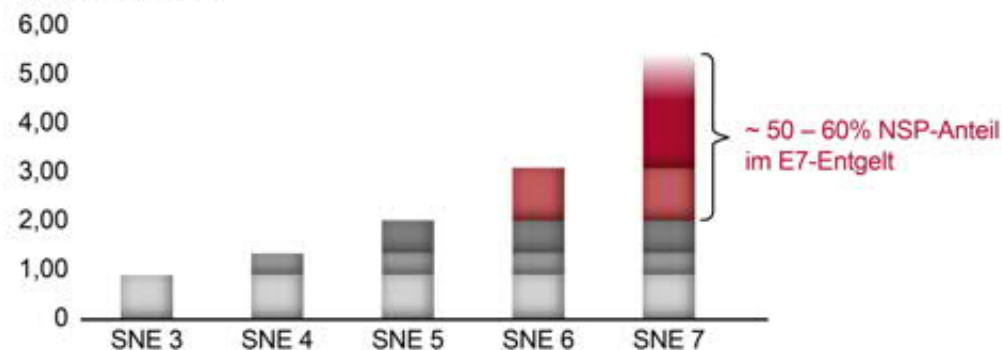
Mögliche Umsetzung im Marktmodell

- Wenn lokal erzeugte Energie lokal verbraucht wird, ist eine teilweise reduzierte Netznutzung zulässig ?
- Kostenanteil für Niederspannungsnetznutzung beträgt ca. 50-60%
- praxistaugliche Anwendung evt. durch Mischung aus
 - + lokaler Netznutzung (Verbrauch der lokal erzeugten Energie)
d.h. Anwendung eines reduzierten Netzentgeltes
 - + herkömmlicher Netznutzung (Restverbrauch, Ausfallvorsorge)
d.h. Anwendung des herkömmlichen Netzentgeltes (Leistungs- und Arbeitspreis)



Systemnutzungsentgelte (SNE-VO 18)

Angaben in Cent/kWh



■ AGENDA

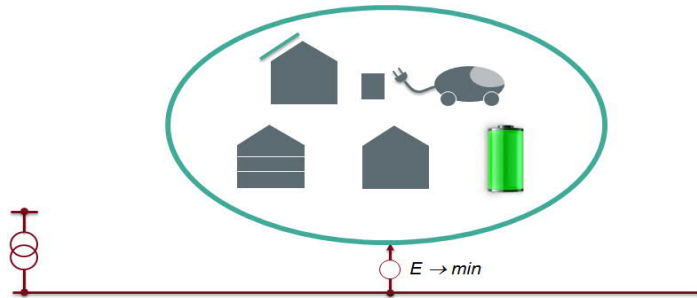
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■ Projekt Blockchain Grid: Overview

- Title: Blockchain-enabled utilisation of grid resources with prosumer flexibility
- Acronym: BC-Grid
- Budget: 1.5 Mio €
- Duration: 2 Years
- Type: Teilp. Green Energy Lab
- Consortium:

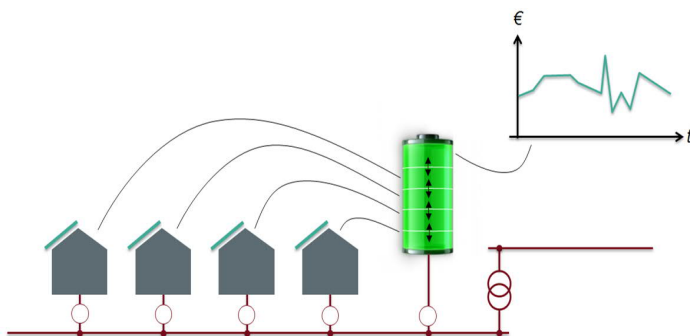
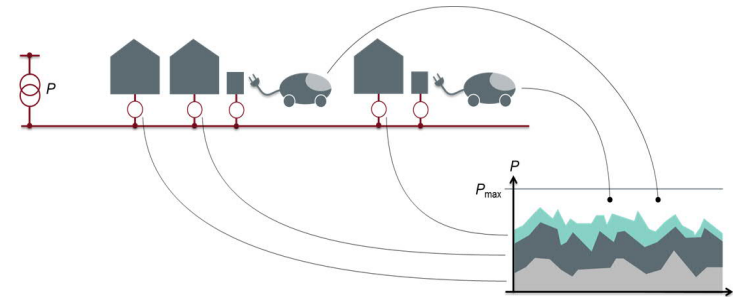


■ Use-Cases



- Support customers in forming and operating local energy communities connected to the public grid.
- Realise dynamic grid usage and applications such as peer-to-peer energy trading.
- Optimisation within the low voltage grid

- Make use of temporarily free local distribution grid resources for high-power applications such as e-car charging (scheduling/negotiation mechanisms).
- Organised in a distributed fashion so that grid customers share excess bandwidth in an automatic and fair manner.



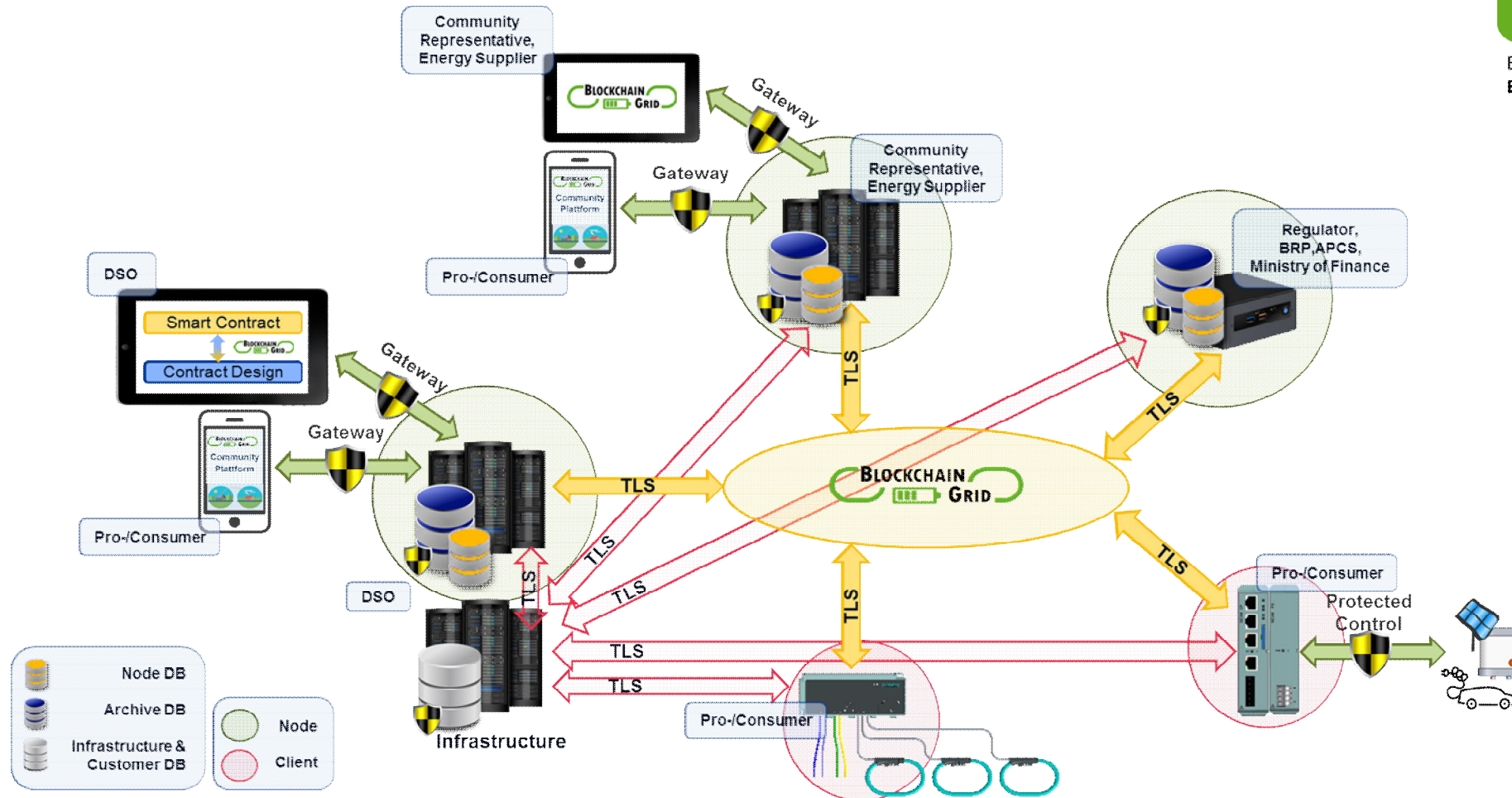
- Provide a pooled storage as a service for LV grid internal customers to optimize their PV self-consumption.
- PV generation from private households is balanced locally in the LV grid with a central battery at a useful grid connection point.
- Provide flexibility for a third party based on free capacity of the central battery.



■ Used Blockchain-Technology

- Solution: Ethereum Parity mit Proof of Authority
- Private Blockchain -> due to GDPR
 - Personal Data can be seen only by authorised stakeholders
- Proof of Authority vs. Proof of Work:
 - Energy Efficiency -> Mining not needed
- Separate BC for each regional LEC needed

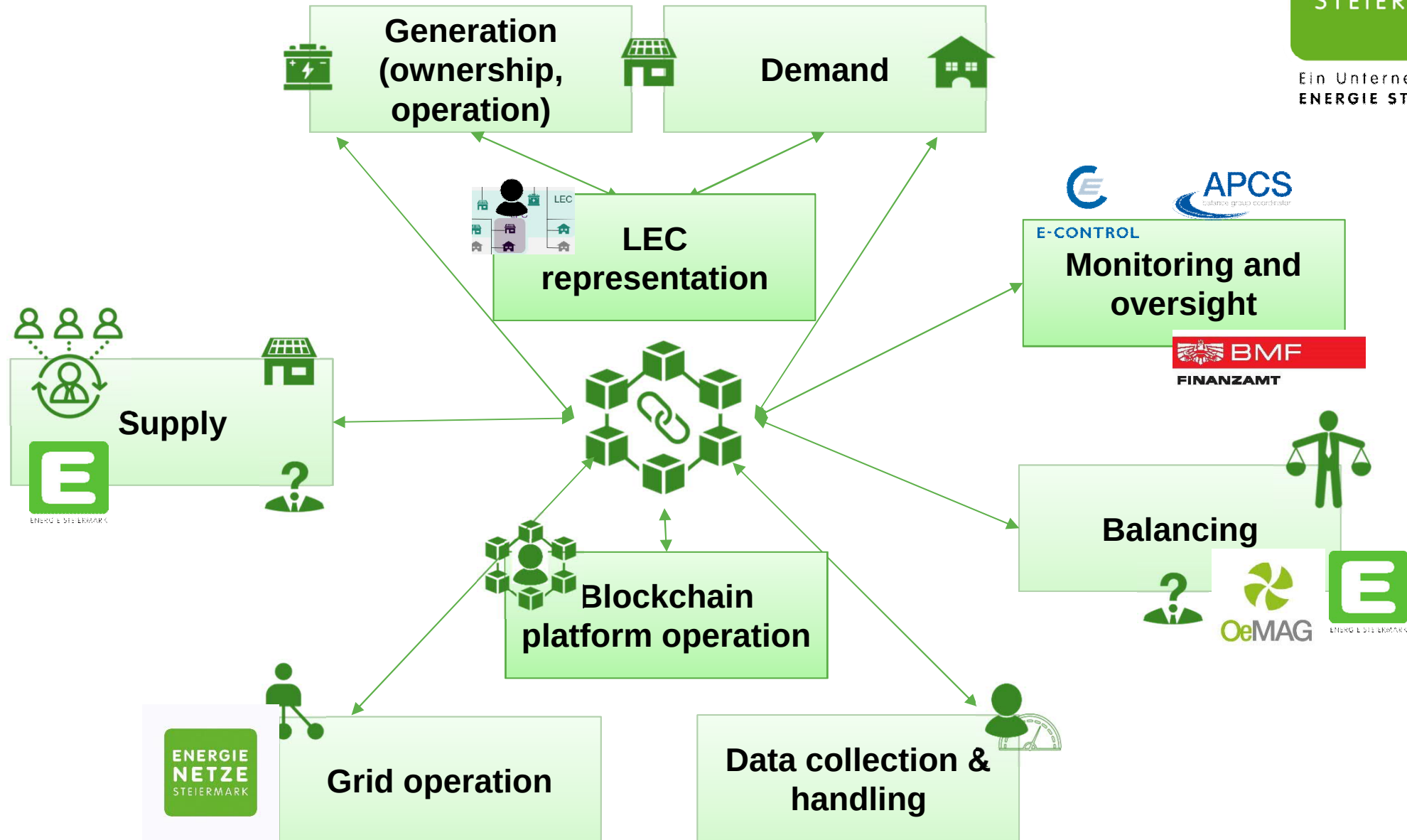
■ Data Privacy/GDPR Compliance



■ Deletion of Customer Data:

- If requested by Customer (Name, Birth Data, Contact Data, etc.)
- Invoices in Archive have to be maintained for Minimum 7 Years

■ Market Model / Roles 1/2



■ Market Model / Roles 2/2

Who should operate the Blockchain?

■ DSO as Market Facilitator:

- Independent and neutral -> non-discriminate to all Customers/Suppliers
- Offers Services in a non-discriminate way to all market participants
- Single Market Place for all Customers in a LV Grid!
- No need for several BCs per CEC

Benefits for Supplier

- Supplier provides the remaining consumption
- Each supplier can be node operator (real-time data)
 - Thus he gets online data from the BC:

■ Blockchain vs. Classical IOT

Potential Advantages to be proved in the project:

- Trust
- Scalability:
 - Costs for BC-Clients -> Integration in Smart Meters?
 - BC Technology should be adapted!
- Real-time Billing possible (i.e. Micro Transactions)
- No intermediary needed
- Low Transaction Costs
- Supplier Switching
- Real-Time Data Transfer

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Lots of Energy!