



RED ELÉCTRICA
DE ESPAÑA

**Converting Demand Side Operation in
an accurate tool
for the Transmission System Operator**

REE Research and Results

**II Madrid forum on Demand Side Operation, DSO
Oct 19 2005**

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- 1 ¿What will be DSM and DSO?
- 2 Fixing overhead objectives
- 3 Prospecting
- 4 Evaluation of DSO resources
- 5 Implementing infrastructure

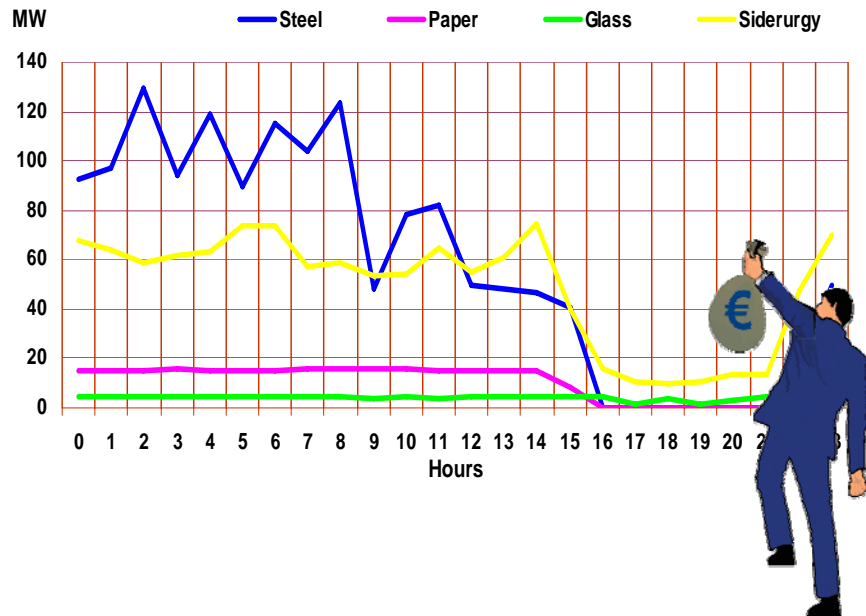


1. ¿What will be DSM and DSO?



TRIGGERS

THP tariff , dissuading price industrial consumer's response



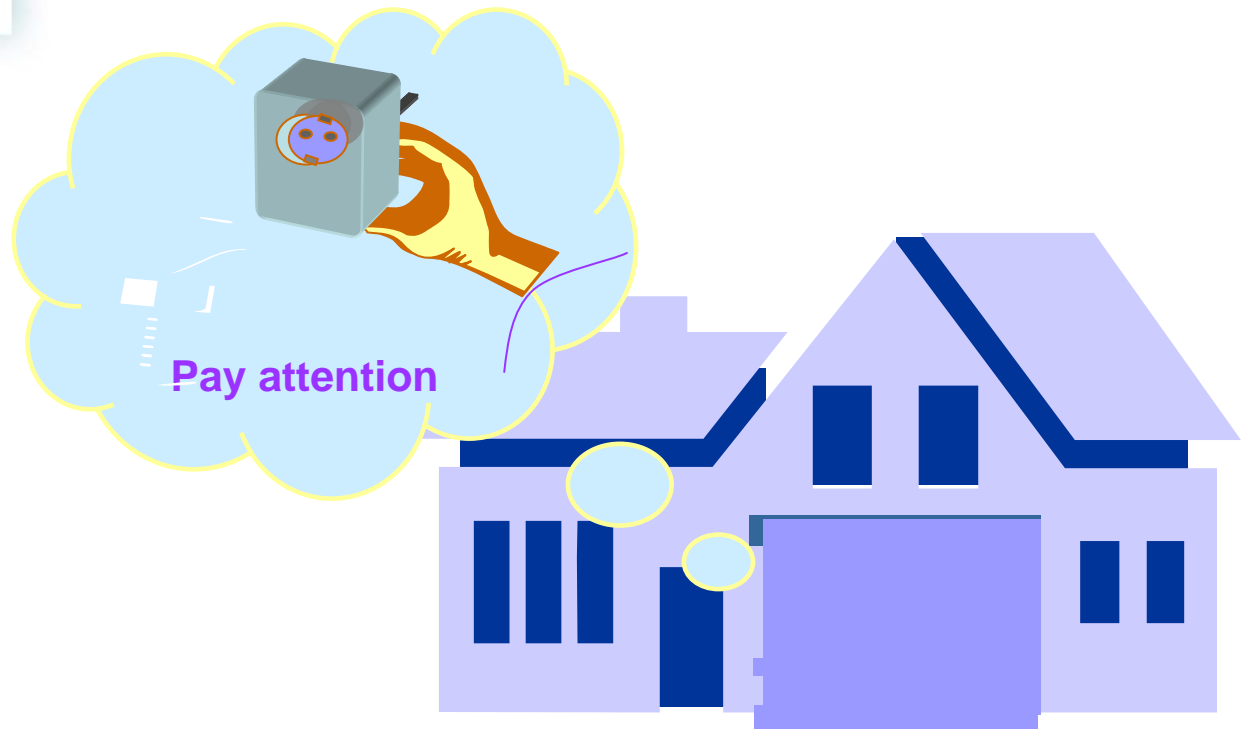


TRIGGERS





5. ¿What will be DSM and DSO?





Converting Demand Side Operation in an accurate tool for the Transmission System Operator

- **DSO is been considered by REE as an alternative resource to provide system margin scarcity, bottleneck solutions and other system services as technical balance.**

It has important advantages

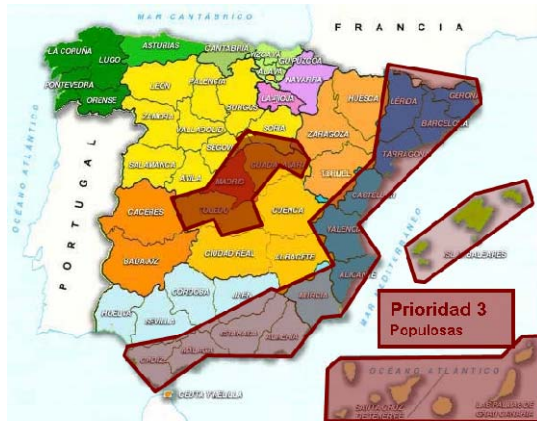
- Positive environmental effect
- Minor energetic cost
- Reduced electric cost for the provider costumer

Nevertheless,

- **there is a lot of work to do inside and outside the company in order to get accurate tools that**
 - can be operated in the control room and
 - considered in the network planning.



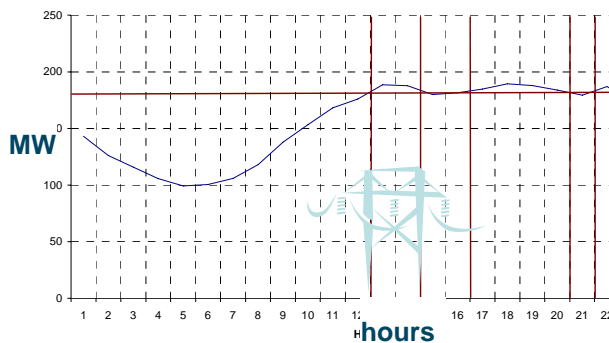
2. Fixing overhead objectives



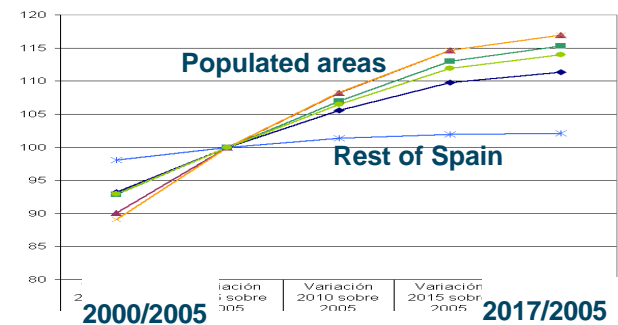
Quick population and economic growth

1. Provide local system margin, at least until new network or plants are in place
2. Energy saving at day time demand

Southern line saturation in a average summer labour day



Number of household growth index number



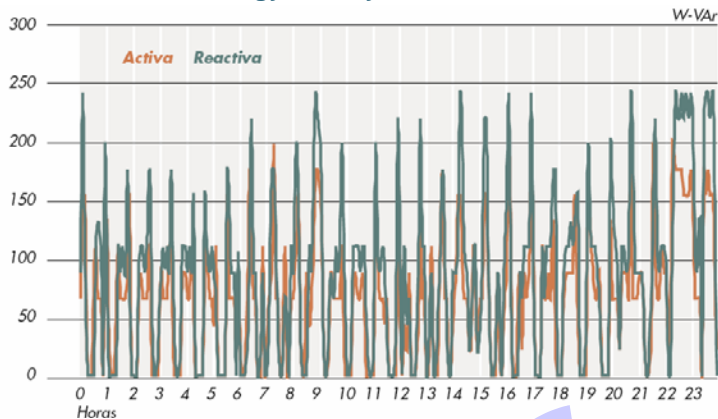
Source: INE



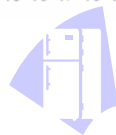
High increase on reactive power consumption on cooling, fridge and freezers

3. Provide distributed compensation management capacity
4. Reduce reactive power consumption on the appliances.

Active and reactive energy hourly consumed on a domestic fridge



hours





2. Prospecting



Prospecting

Following up of international experiences

- ❑ **DSM AIE agreement Spain participation representative**
Projects with REE active participation
 - **Annex XI Residential automatic response and modulation,**
Leader: Richard Fomby, EA technology, UK
 - **Annex XIII Market pace for DSM and DSO,**
Leader: PLMA, USA
 - **Annex XV Network driven DSM, DSO**
Leader: David Crosby, Utilities Association, Australia

- ❑ **Madrid Forums on Demand Side Operability, REE and DSM AIE cooperation**



Prospecting, **In deep consults to GYMCO**

To analyse the possibility of converting demand management into a control tool associated with the System's operation.

□ GYMCO SEGMENTS

- Water and desaltation
- Irrigation
- Hospital
- Airports
- Hotels
- Ceramic
- Large commercial and malls
- Frizz storage
- Already interruptible segments

□ GYMCO SEGMENT

- Large and medium consumers, power level in critical periods
- In Populated areas
- DSO capability expected

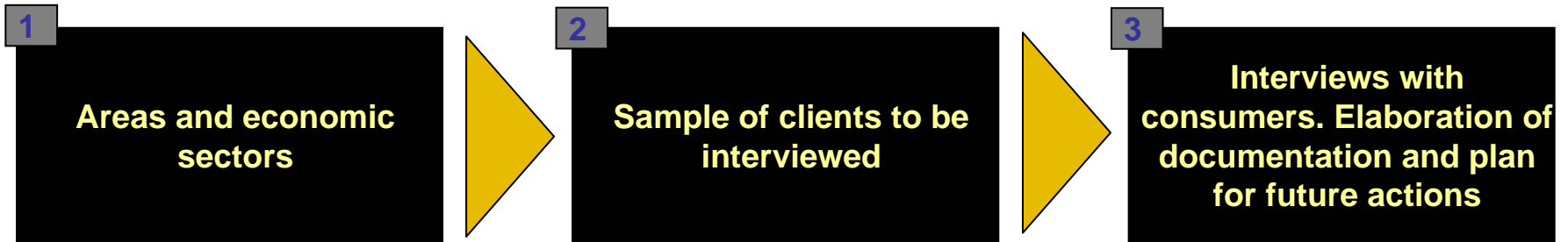
□ Sample 30 consumers





Prospecting, **In deep consults to GYMCO**

GYMCO Project within the Framework of the EMERGÍE Project



- Analysis of areas of interest (areas with smallest oversizing).
- Analysis of hourly periods during which summer and winter peaks are produced.
- Analysis of predominant economic sectors in each province to be analysed.

- Initial selection of client sample (sector, consumption, cogeneration capacity, emergency systems, international experience...)
- Analysis of load curves.
- Final selection of the sample of clients to be interviewed.

- Demand management analysis of the sectors/ consumers interviewed.
- Extrapolation of results to national and international level.
- Publication of results and presentations to the Organizations and Agents involved in the Spanish Electrical System.



Prospecting, **In deep consults to GYMCO**

Examples of preliminary findings

Analysis of the demand management capacity in other analyzed sectors.

| Sector | Demand management Capacity | Reason | Actions need to management | Facility of interest |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| Integral cycle of water | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Depuration · Desalination | Investment in tanks of storage (desalination). | Yes |
| CHP | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Autonomous generation | <p>The CHP capacity make them autonomous and with interruption capacity.</p> <p>Low additional investment.</p> | Yes |
| Beer Sector | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Flexible production · Maintenance | Capacity of DSR in winter. | Yes |
| Cement Sector | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Flexible production · Maintenance | Capacity of DSR in winter. | Yes |



Prospecting, **Short consults consults to GYMCO**

- ❑ **GYMCO, Inventory of distributed resources**
 - Quick response capability
 - Security generation plants
 - Reactive compensation capability
 - Cogeneration
 - Energy control systems on that facilities
- ❑ **Sample 200 consumers**
- ❑ **Phone media**





Prospecting, Residential survey and metering



RESCO

- Sample 2.000 households
- National representativnes
 - Actualise information on appliances possession, time of use, programmable, controllable ones and stably controlled
 - Infrastructures for control and bidirectional communication, domotica, security, internet, others
 - Preferences on remote control in short periods and override
- Nielsen permanent panels





Prospecting, **Residential survey and metering**

As one of the main targets of the study, a concept test will be carried out. The DSO concepts to be tested are the following:

DSO CONCEPT A:

“Installation of “intelligent” plugs with override option ”. These plugs will be able to receive interruption commands from REE, but the consumer could choose wether interrupting the service or reactivate it.

“Installation of “intelligent” plugs without override option”. These plugs will be able to receive interruption commands from REE, but in this case the consumer will not be able to reactivate the service.

DSO CONCEPT B:

“Capability to change consuming behaviour to those time brackets which have cheaper tariffs. For this purpose special devices would be previously installed in every domestic appliance”.



DEREC projection of households response

- ❑ **Projection of the Demand response Portfolio for Residential Consumers in Spain.**
 - FORECAST PERIOD: 2010, 2015 y 2020
- ❑ **Desegregation level:**
 - **By end-use equipment:** lighting, fridge, freezer, laundry machine, tumble dryer, dishwasher, heat pumps, stand-by appliances, space heater, air conditioner, water heater, sauna, water filters, etc.
 - **By time of use and season-type day.**



DEREC projection of households response

- EXAMPLE: Total consumption estimation for one-door fridges by priority zones on an average season-type day.

| FRIDGE (one door) | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Average winter day | |
| Power | 0,02 KW |
| Dayly hours of use | 24,0 |
| Dayly consumption by equipment | 0,48 KWh |

| | % OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH FRIDGE (one door) | HOUSEHOLDS (Number) | NUMBER OF FRIDGE (one door) | ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (KWh) FRIDGE (one door) |
|------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| PRIORITY ZONE 1 | 6,72 | 2.008.619 | 134.912 | 64.758 |
| Málaga | 5,90 | 434.766 | 25.651 | 12.313 |
| Almeria | 6,40 | 176.170 | 11.275 | 5.412 |
| Cádiz | 8,40 | 347.038 | 29.151 | 13.993 |
| Granada | 6,30 | 281.557 | 17.738 | 8.514 |
| Sevilla | 4,10 | 555.605 | 22.780 | 10.934 |
| Gerona | 9,20 | 213.483 | 19.640 | 9.427 |
| PRIORITY ZONE 2 | 8,56 | 4.400.626 | 376.694 | 180.813 |
| Insular | 12,20 | 555.605 | 67.784 | 32.536 |
| Comunidad Valenciana | 7,30 | 1.492.792 | 108.974 | 52.307 |
| Murcia | 10,60 | 378.252 | 40.095 | 19.245 |
| Barcelona | 7,00 | 1.754.332 | 122.803 | 58.946 |
| Tarragona | 5,70 | 219.645 | 12.520 | 6.009 |
| PRIORITY ZONE 3 | 5,73 | 2.124.350 | 121.796 | 58.462 |
| Guadalajara | 5,80 | 64.741 | 3.755 | 1.802 |
| Toledo | 4,70 | 185.817 | 8.733 | 4.192 |
| Comunidad de Madrid | 6,70 | 1.873.792 | 125.544 | 60.261 |



4. Methodologies PUVS for evaluation of a disperse and probabilistic consumer response



Prospecting, Methodologies PUVS for evaluation

- **Statistic Methodologies PUVS for evaluation of a disperse and probabilistic consumer response;**

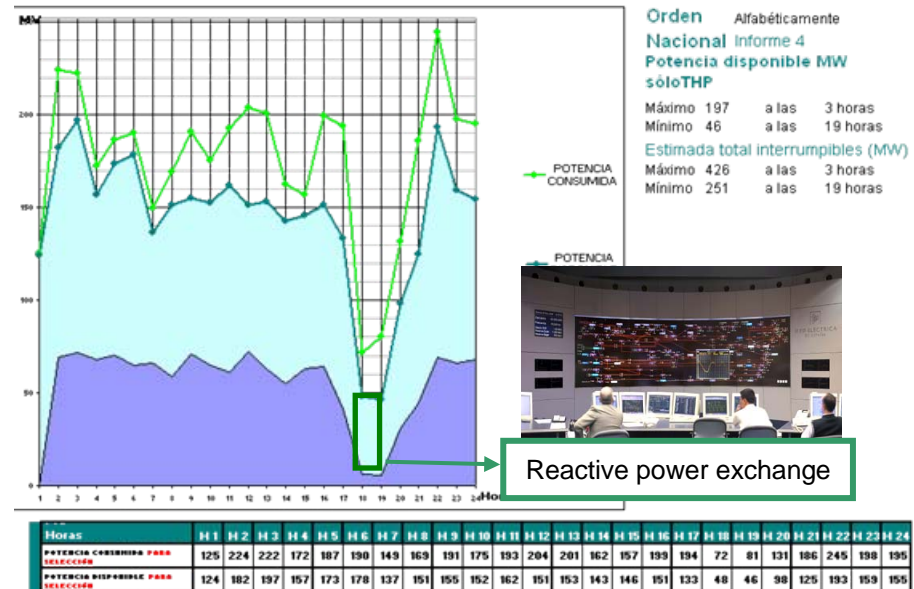
- on
- **Predictability,**
- **Uncertainty**
- **Variability**
- **Sensibility on the network**

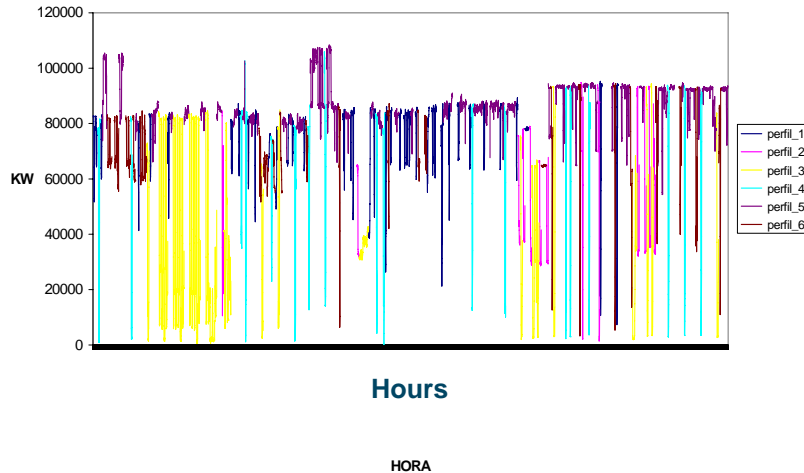
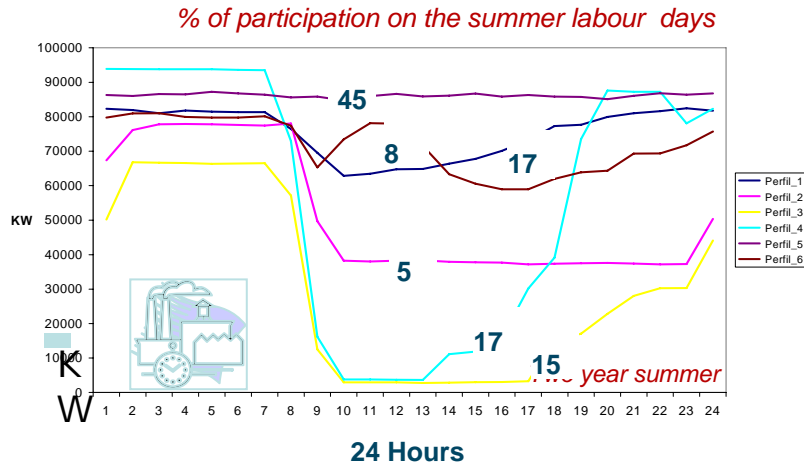
- **For assignment**



- **Capability contracts**
- **Optimise operational orders**

Consumers operation aid prototype OPCO





□ **Classifying the Type Days of an industrial consumer** In order to establish the impact of:

○ **Load reduction capabilities in the contracts**



And

○ **Load reduction when reductions activation has to be assigned, OPCO**



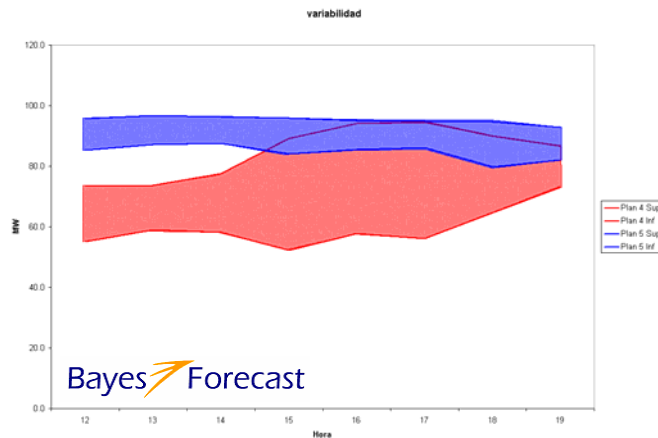
Developed by





PUVS uncertainty

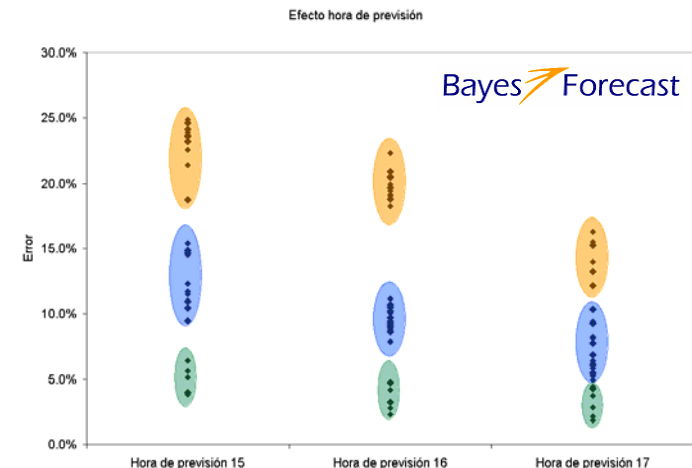
El nivel, la incertidumbre y la variabilidad es muy dependiente del plan de producción. La composición de dichos planes de producción es fundamental para la valoración de la respuesta esperada del consumidor.



| Forecast's Hour | Winter (16 a 22) | | | Summer (12 a 19) | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|-----------|------------------|------------|-----------|----|
| | Participation | Level (MW) | Error (%) | Participation | Level (MW) | Error (%) | |
| Plan | 1 | 18 | 24 | 64 | 14 | 31 | 41 |
| | 2 | 19 | 30 | 16 | 26 | 82 | 4 |
| | 3 | 12 | 77 | 6 | 8 | 36 | 29 |
| | 4 | 27 | 80 | 2 | 16 | 72 | 11 |
| | 5 | 17 | 52 | 8 | 24 | 90 | 4 |
| | 6 | 7 | 76 | 8 | 11 | 69 | 14 |
| | Average | 19 | 57 | 16 | 19 | 70 | 13 |

Bayes Forecast

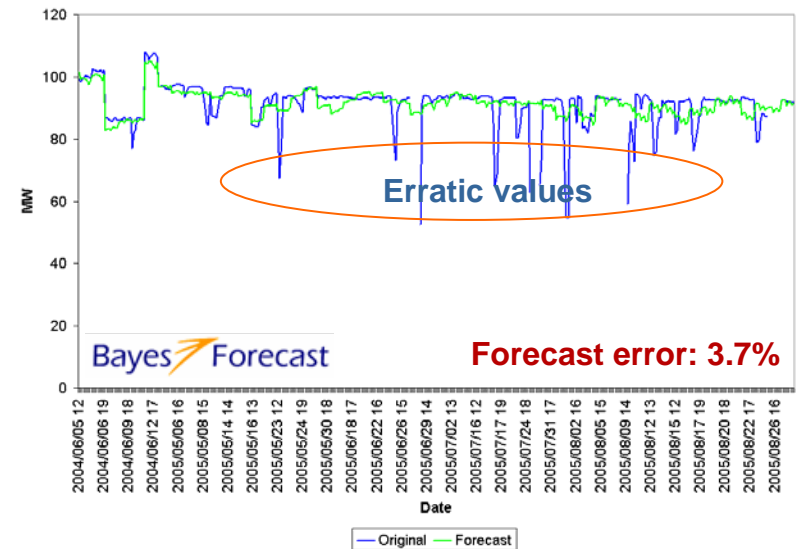
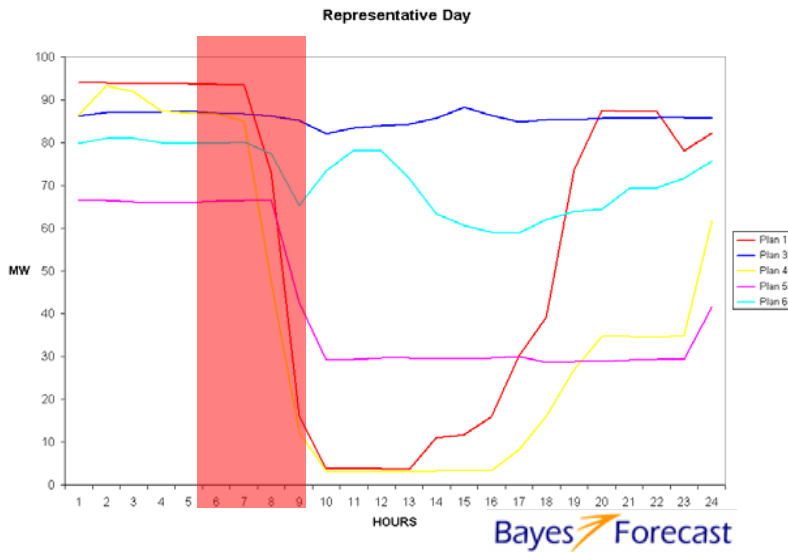
El error previsión es menor a medida que la hora de realización de la previsión está más cercana a las horas a prever





PUVS **predictability**

El sistema de previsión identifica los planes de producción en un periodo inicial del día.
(En este caso de 6 a 9 de la mañana)



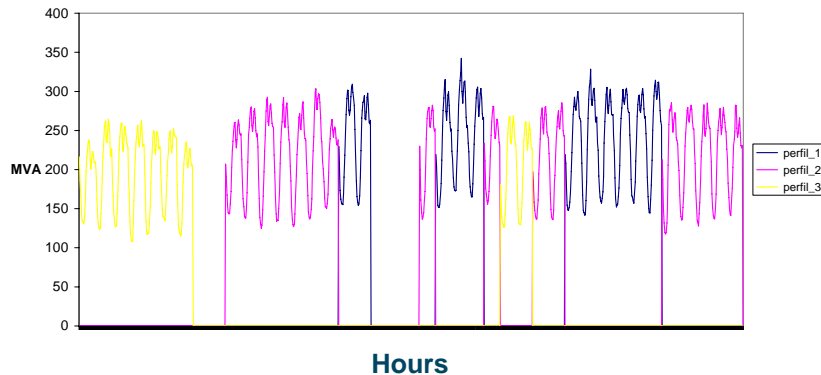
Se realiza el modelo de previsión sobre el plan de producción teniendo en cuenta el comportamiento histórico y la información del periodo inicial.

La línea verde muestra la previsión a las 9 de la mañana de cada día.

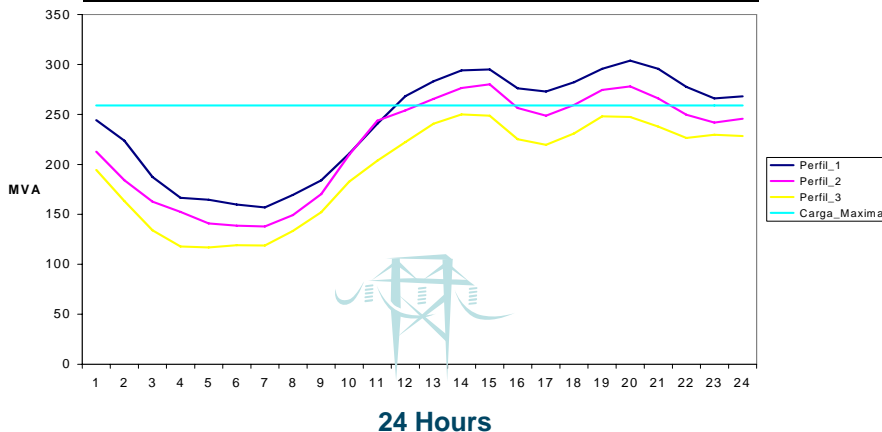


PUVS Evaluation, Sensibility on the network Marginal line criteria

Southern line



| | Grupo 1 | Grupo 2 | Grupo 3 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| NDias | 11 | 16 | 10 |
| Participación | 29.7% | 43.2% | 27.0% |
| Error | 3.5% | 3.6% | 4.4% |



- Classifying the days profile of a marginal line the one that first gets into over- load risk

In order to establish the impact of

- Load reduction capabilities on the contracts



And

- Load reduction when reductions activation has to be to be assigned, OPCO



Developed by





PUVS Evaluation, Sensibility on the network

Estate 1: 26.8% of total hours



Transmission system states criteria

Andalucía. Jul-Dec Period. 2005

1 multivariate cluster analysis to find groups of hours as homogeneous on level and direction on transmission lines and

2 discriminating analysis to chose a subset of lines that detect the states

Estate 2: 14.4% of total hours



Estate 3: 28.4% of total hours



Estate 4: 11.2% of total hours



Developed by





PUVS Evaluation, Sensibility on the network

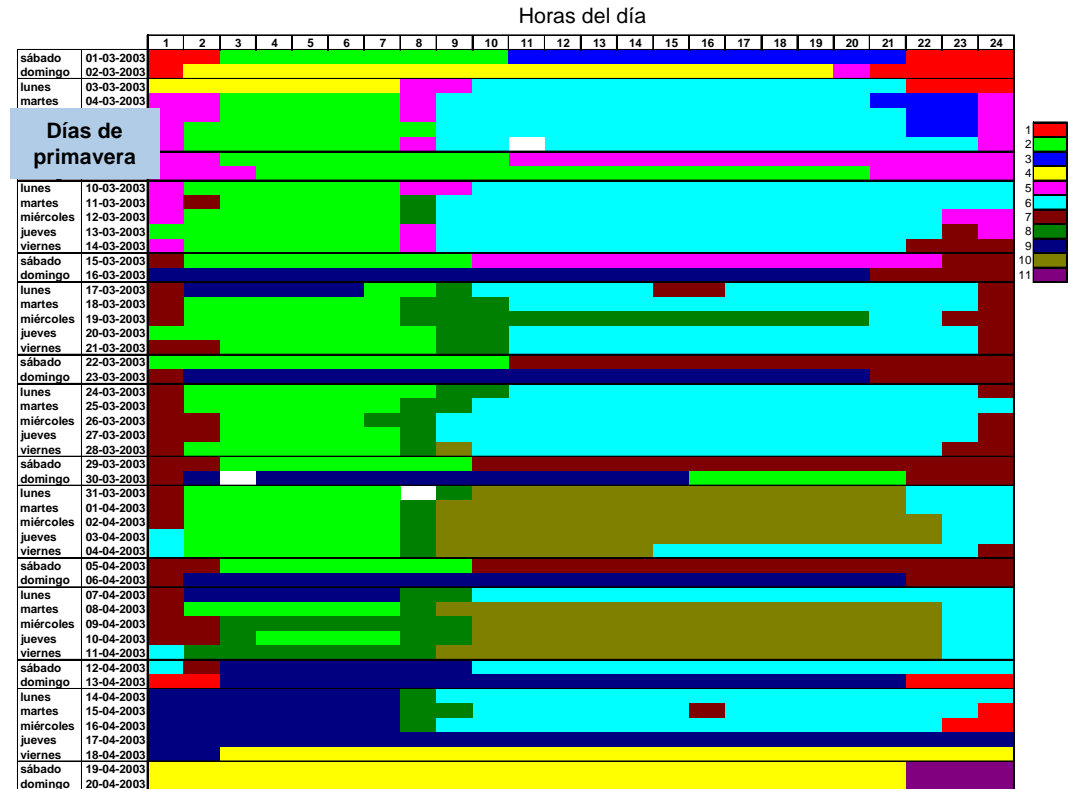
Clasificación de las horas de la primavera según estados del sistema

Cada color supone un grupo de horas homogéneo

Transmission system states criteria

Spain Jul-Dec Period. 2005

Multivariate cluster on Transmission between electric operational zones on spring
Each color means an homogeneous group



Fuente REE, Proyecto EMERGÍE, Clasificación de los estados del sistema mediante un una clusterización multivariante sobre los flujos netos entre zonas de operación.



PUVS Evaluation, Sensibility on the network

Transmission system states criteria

Spain Jul-Dec Period. 2005

ESTATE 10 SPRINT LABOUR DAY EXPORTING TO NEIVERS. High hydro and wind production

Periodo DIURNO laborable de primavera EXPORTADOR TIPO 10

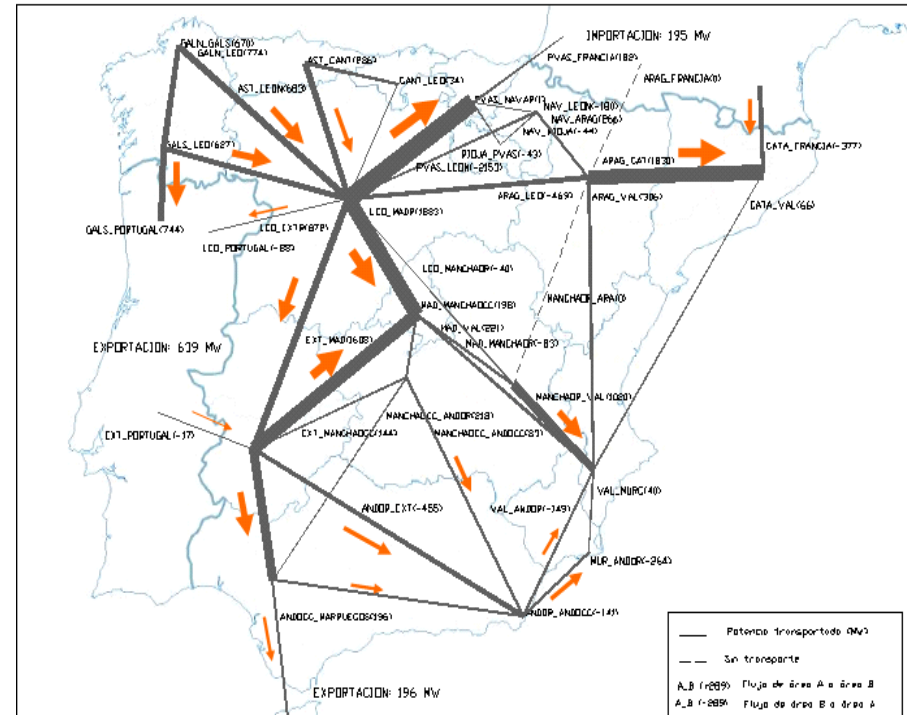


Ilustración 1: Estado de la red tipo 10 - Diurno laborable de primavera exportador

Fuente REE, Proyecto EMERGÍE, Clasificación de los estados del sistema mediante un una clusterización multivariante sobre los flujos netos entre zonas de operación.



PUVS Evaluation, Sensibility on the network

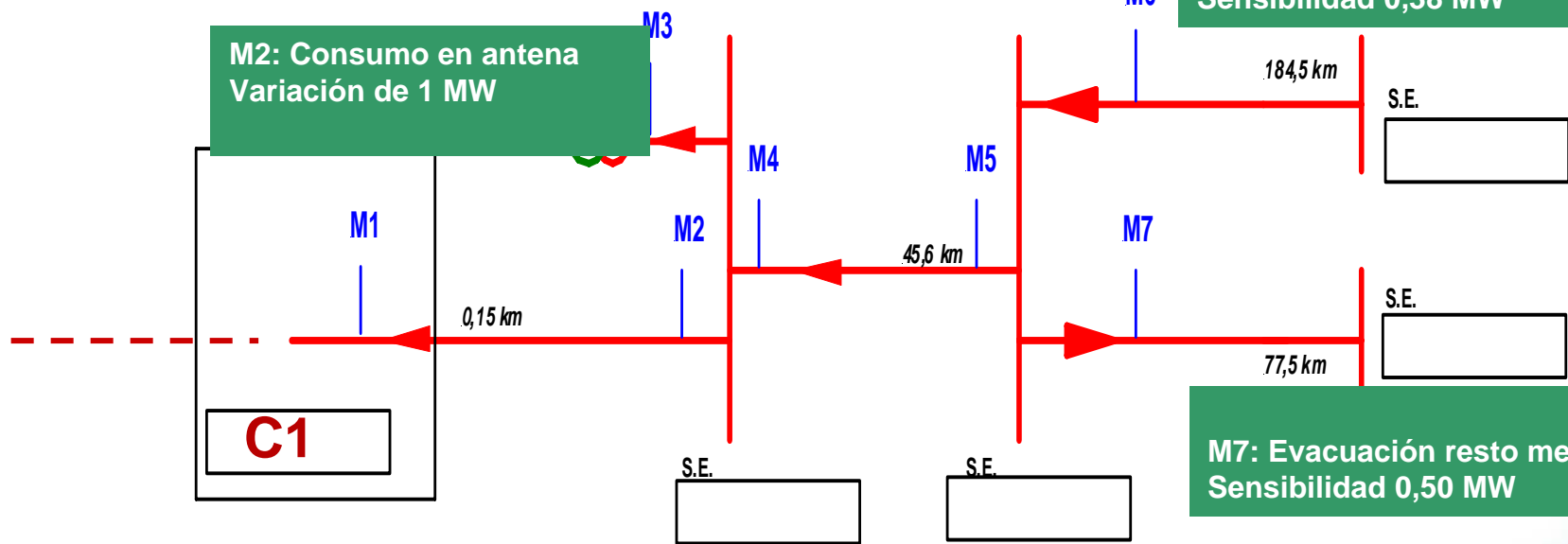
Consumo en la red de distribución

Conexión con transporte
M4 (lectura salida): Sensibilidad 0,87 MW
M5 (lectura entrada): Sensibilidad 0,86 MW

M3: Evacuación distribución local
Sensibilidad 0,12 MW

M6: Alimentación desde nuclear
Sensibilidad 0,38 MW

M2: Consumo en antena
Variación de 1 MW



M7: Evacuación resto mercado
Sensibilidad 0,50 MW



4. Implementing infrastructure



GFI

flexible interruption system

Gestión flexible de la interrumpibilidad, GFI

- ❑ **Los consumidores envían a REE información de consumo en tiempo real, Real time consumption (active and reactive) information to TSO: 1 minute period from the 3,000 MW larger consumers.**
- ❑ **Previsiones de consumo, Continuous consumption programs information to Red Eléctrica.**



Centro de Control Eléctrico de Red Eléctrica (CECOEL)



RED ELÉCTRICA DE ESPAÑA

GFI

flexible interruption system

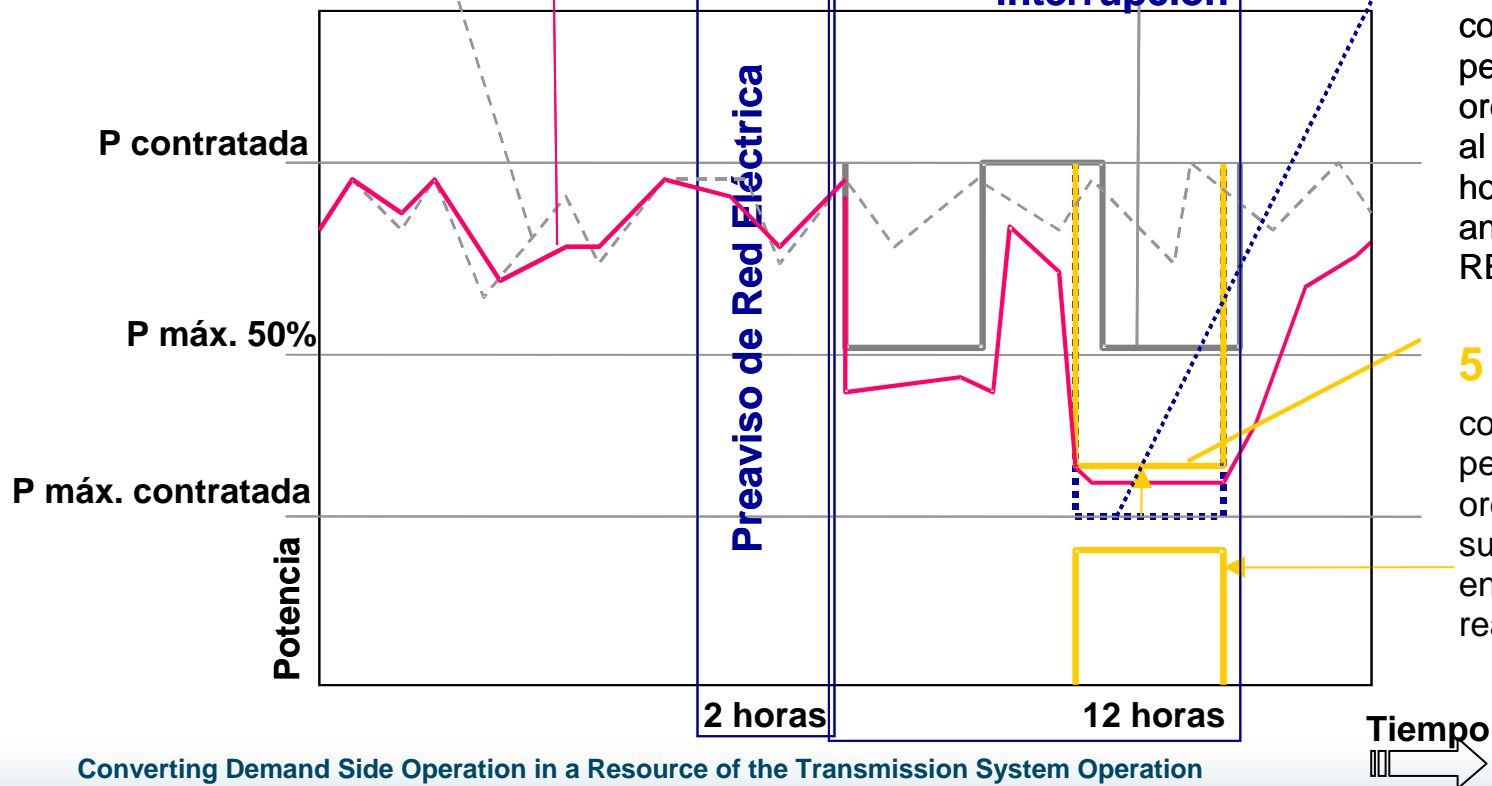
1 El consumidor envía permanentemente a Red Eléctrica su Demanda real

2 El consumidor envía permanentemente su Demanda prevista y capacidad de compensación de reactiva

3 Ejemplo de Máximo perfil de consumo permitido en la orden inicial por Red Eléctrica

4 Ejemplo de Máximo de consumo permitido en una orden modificada, al menos con una hora de antelación por REE

5 Máximo de consumo permitido en la orden con sustitución por entrega de reactiva

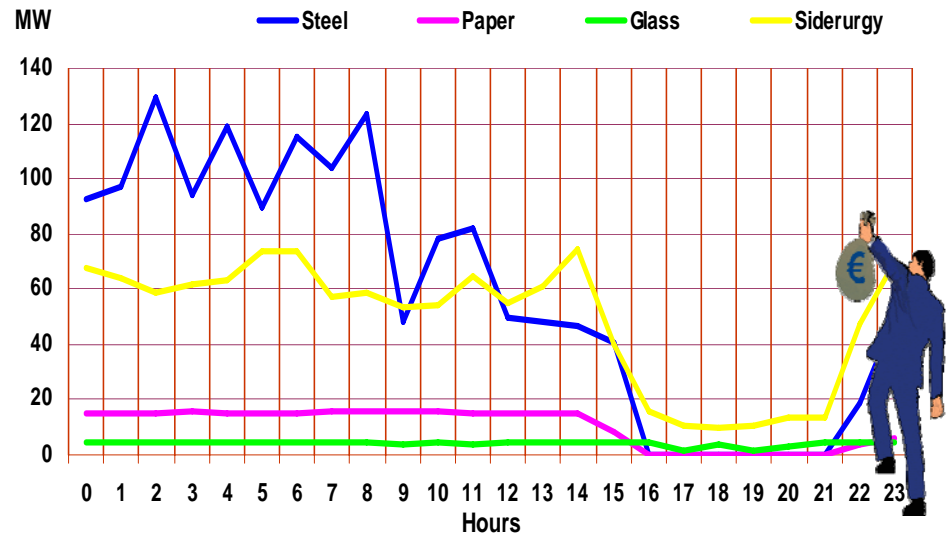




OPCO consumers operation aid prototype

- The response used to be 80% than expected
- The procedure was unnecessarily harmful for industrial processes
- Instructions communication system failure

THP consumer's response



□ Respuesta de los consumidores interrumpible con tarifa THP a una orden de interrupción el xxx

Fuente REE, Proyecto EMERGÍE, OPCO Prototipo de ayuda a la OPERación de CONsumos.



OPCO consumers operation aid prototype

OPCO Interrupción Prevista en consumidores THP Dia: 22-sep-04 Tipo: B

Orden: Alfabéticamente
Nacional Informe: B

Potencia disponible MW sólo THP

Máximo 160 a las 18 horas
Mínimo 150 a las 9 horas

Estimada total interrumpibles (MW)

Máximo 363 a las 18 horas
Mínimo 343 a las 9 horas

P max: 1,15 MW LABORABLE

Ordenar: Alfabéticamente

| MV | H | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | ZONAS |
|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 109 | 105 | 109 | 109 | 111 | 107 | 106 | 109 | 114 | 110 | 111 | 109 | 105 | ANDALUCIA |
| 2 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ANDALUCIA |
| 3 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ANDALUCIA |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ANDALUCIA |
| 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ANDALUCIA |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ANDALUCIA |
| 7 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | ANDALUCIA |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | GALICIA-ASTURIAS |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | PAIS VASCO |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | CATALUÑA-ARAGON |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | MADRID |
| 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | VALENCIA-MURCIA |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | VALENCIA-MURCIA |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NAVARRA |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | VALENCIA-MURCIA |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | PAIS VASCO |

P max 1,15 MW LABORABLE

Ordenar: Alfabéticamente

Zona disponible

Zona a ordenar

Potencia disponible

CANTABRIA
CASTILLA LA MANCHA
CASTILLA LEÓN
CATALUÑA-ARAGON
EXTREMADURA
GALICIA-ASTURIAS
INSULAR
MADRID
NAVARRA
PAIS VASCO
RIOJA
VALENCIA-MURCIA

ANDALUCIA

167,85

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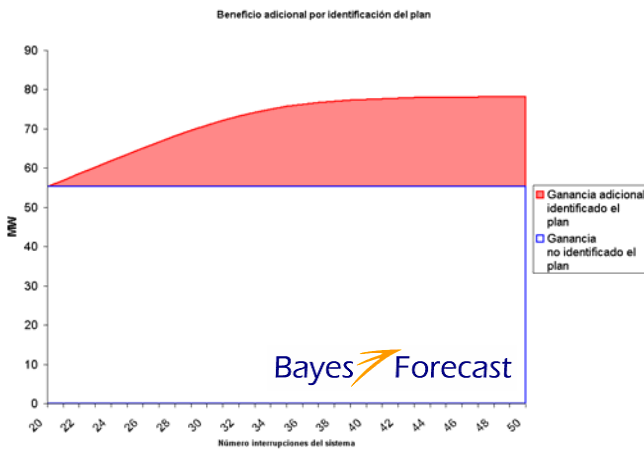
| MV | Horas | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | Consumidor 1 | 115 | 107 | 118 | 105 | 117 | 106 |
| 2 | Consumidor 2 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 3 | Consumidor 3 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 4 | Consumidor 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | Consumidor 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 6 | Consumidor 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Converting Demand Side Operation in a Resource of the Transmission System Operation



OPCO assignment process and algorithms

- The Contribution of each consumer in the portfolio is evaluated by a benefit function



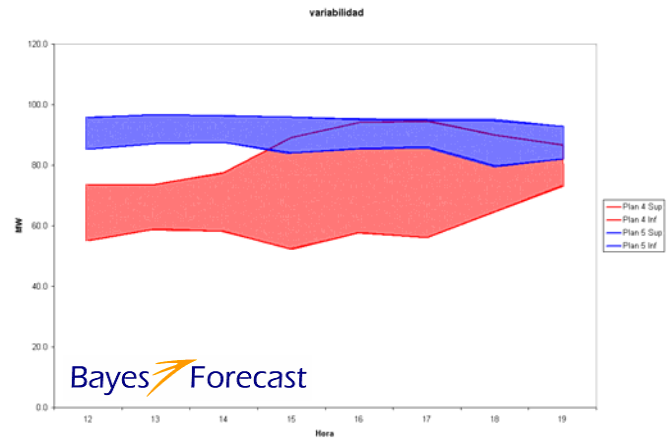
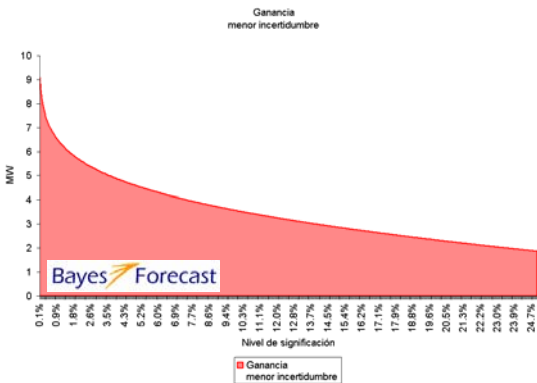
El beneficio generado por un consumidor con varios planes de producción es mayor que su valor esperado si a la hora de interrumpir se conoce su plan de producción.

Ejemplo: Si a la hora de ejecutar la interrupción no se conoce el plan el valor esperado es la línea azul pero si se conoce el plan y se espera en donde el valor presente sea mayor al futuro se tiene la línea roja que tiene una una posible ganancia adicional superior a 20MW.



El beneficio generado por el plan con menos incertidumbre es mayor a medida que se quiere estar más seguro del aportación al sistema

Ejemplo: La ganancia de interrumpir el plan menos incierto frente al incierto es mayor a medida que el coste de caída del sistema es mayor. La ganancia es la zona sombreada.





OPCO consumers operation aid prototype

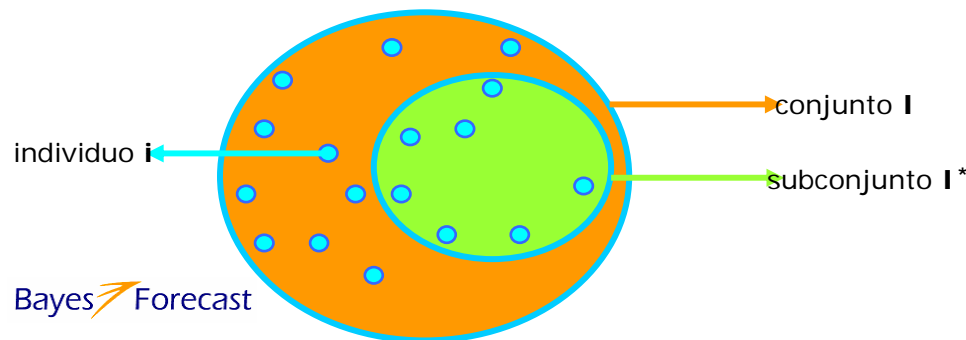
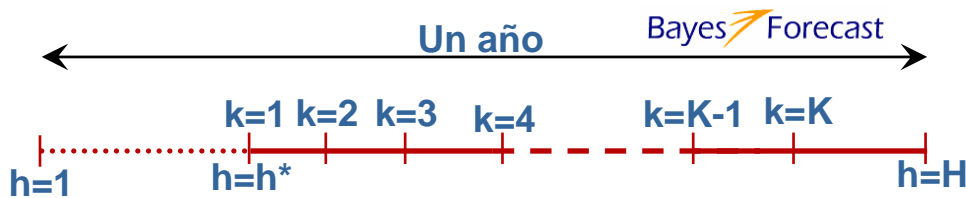
OPCO assignment process and algorithms

The Contribution of each consumer in the portfolio is evaluated by

- its average level of expected response on each production plan
- Uncertainty
- Location in relation on the network sensibility
- Functional form on the lose function
- Scarcity of available DSO resources



Objetivo: Asignar a un conjunto de consumidores unos niveles de interrupción, optimizando los contratos con criterios a largo y corto plazo



En la hora h^* se debe hacer frente a una interrupción con unas necesidades de potencia $L1$ con una tipología $T1$.

Después de la hora h^* se tiene que hacer frente a $K-1$ interrupciones con unas necesidades de potencia Lk y con una tipología Tk .

Se tiene I individuos con n_{hi} horas de interrupción cada uno

Cada hora de interrupción tiene una ganancia g_i que es función de la potencia consumida natural (PCN), del P_{Max} y de la tipología de la interrupción.



Loss functions

- Direct loss
When the DSO contributions are lower than the needs
- Indirect loss
When the DSO contributions became scarce than the needs

Objective

Assign the group of DSO response that minimize direct and indirect losses



Converting Demand Side Operation in an accurate tool for the Transmission System Operator



EMERGÍE

Electric market participants contribution on the electric system efficiency

On the R & D project EMERGÍE, REE is developing

- DSO priorities,
- Evaluation methodologies,
- technical tools prototypes and feasibility analysis

The scope of EMERGÍE

1. Develop DSO offer opportunities and tools
2. Evaluate alternative for DSO trade
3. DSO insertion on the system planning



Converting Demand Side Operation in an accurate tool for the Transmission System Operator



EMERGIE



Electric market participants contribution on the electric system efficiency

Bilateral collaboration

- REE value highly the exchange of ideas with operators, participants in the market, researchers, ESCOS and regulators
- www.ree.es
- carmenrodri@ree.es

Tank you