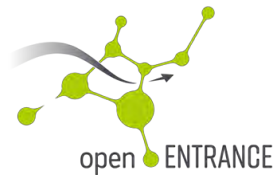


# Values and Impacts of Incorporating Local Flexibility Services in Transmission Expansion Planning

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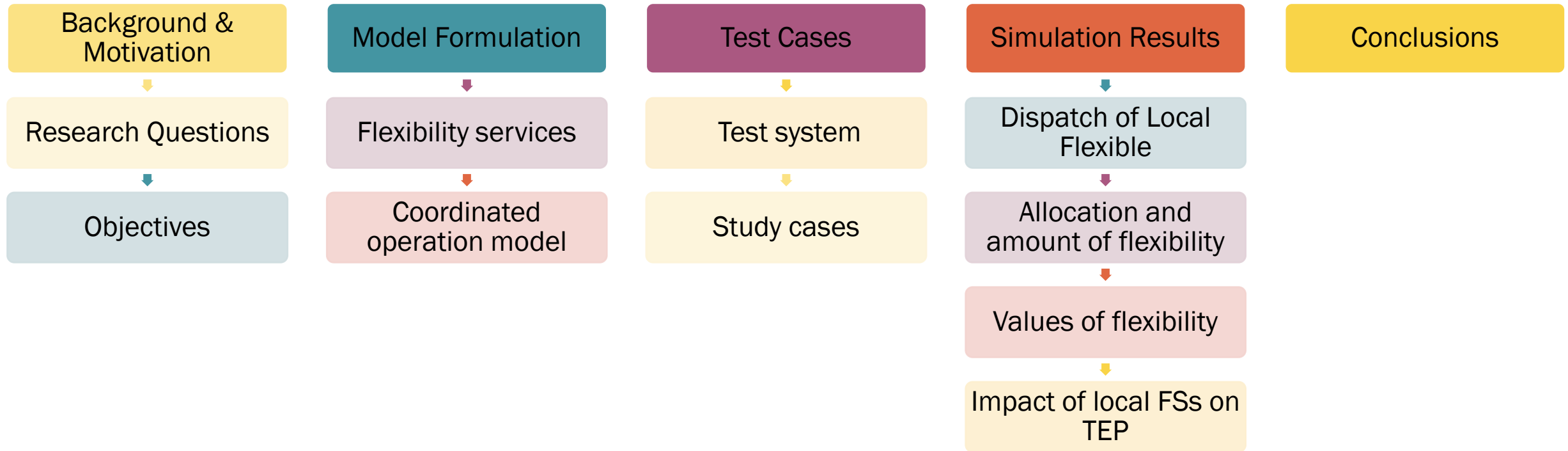
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# 1. Agenda



# 1. Background and Motivation

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- Transmission expansion planning (TEP), local flexibility services (FSs)
- Coordination: TSO, DSO, FSs providers → microgrids (MGs)

## Research Questions

*How does the...*

1. TSO-DSO coordination affect dispatch of MG resources?
2. TSO-DSO coordination affect flexibility (amount, allocation, values)?
3. Provision of FSs affect the transmission grid expansion?

# 1. Objectives

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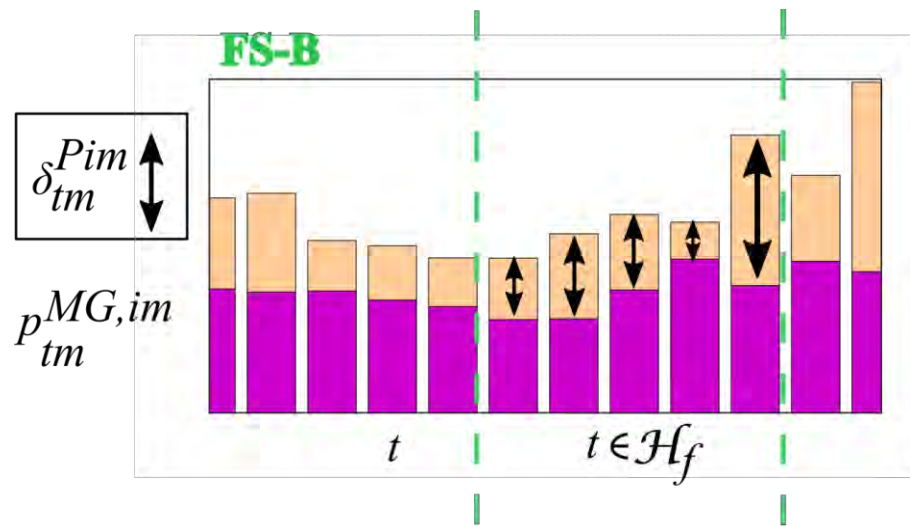
- To develop a TSO-DSO operation coordination model
- To control power exchanges at all grid interfaces
- To integrate grid operation and local FSs into TEP
- To quantify flexibility value for all connected systems

# 2. Model Formulation

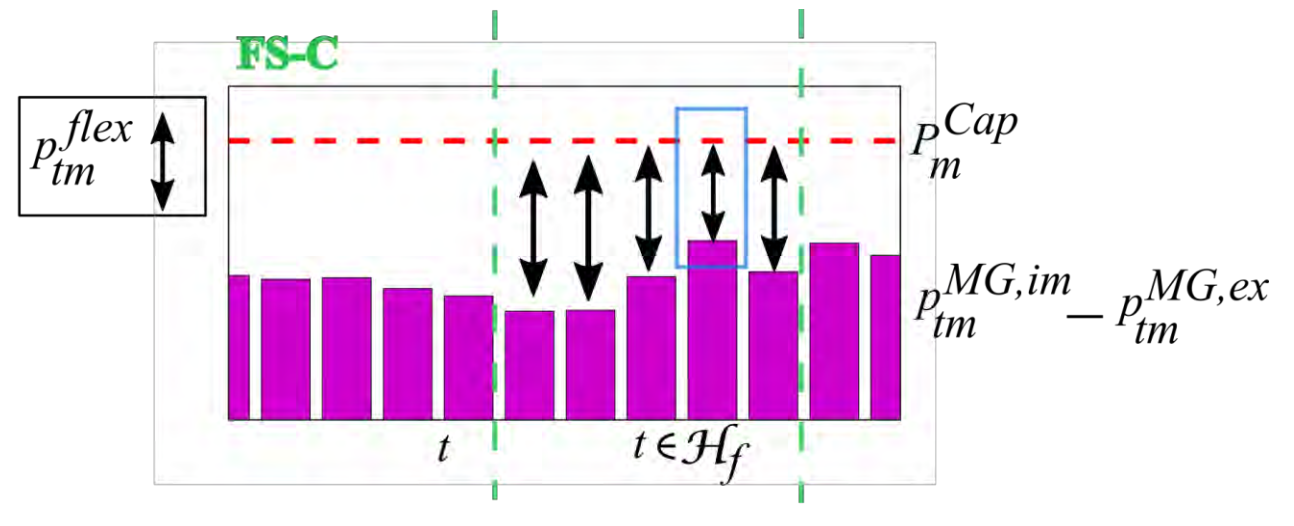


<b>Optimization model</b>	<b>Objective function (minimization)</b>	<b>Constraints</b>
TSO	Investment costs + operation costs (generation dispatch, load shedding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DC OPF</li><li>• Investment decisions</li><li>• Transmission and generation bounds</li></ul>
DSO	Peak power cost + purchase cost FSs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AC OPF</li><li>• FSs</li></ul>
MGs	Cost of energy purchase – Revenue from selling energy – Revenue from selling FSs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy balance</li><li>• BES model</li><li>• FSs</li></ul>

# 2. Models of Flexibility Services



Baseline



Capacity limitation

## 2. Coordinated operation model



### Bilevel optimization

Upper level (leader):  
DSO

Lower level (followers):  
MGs

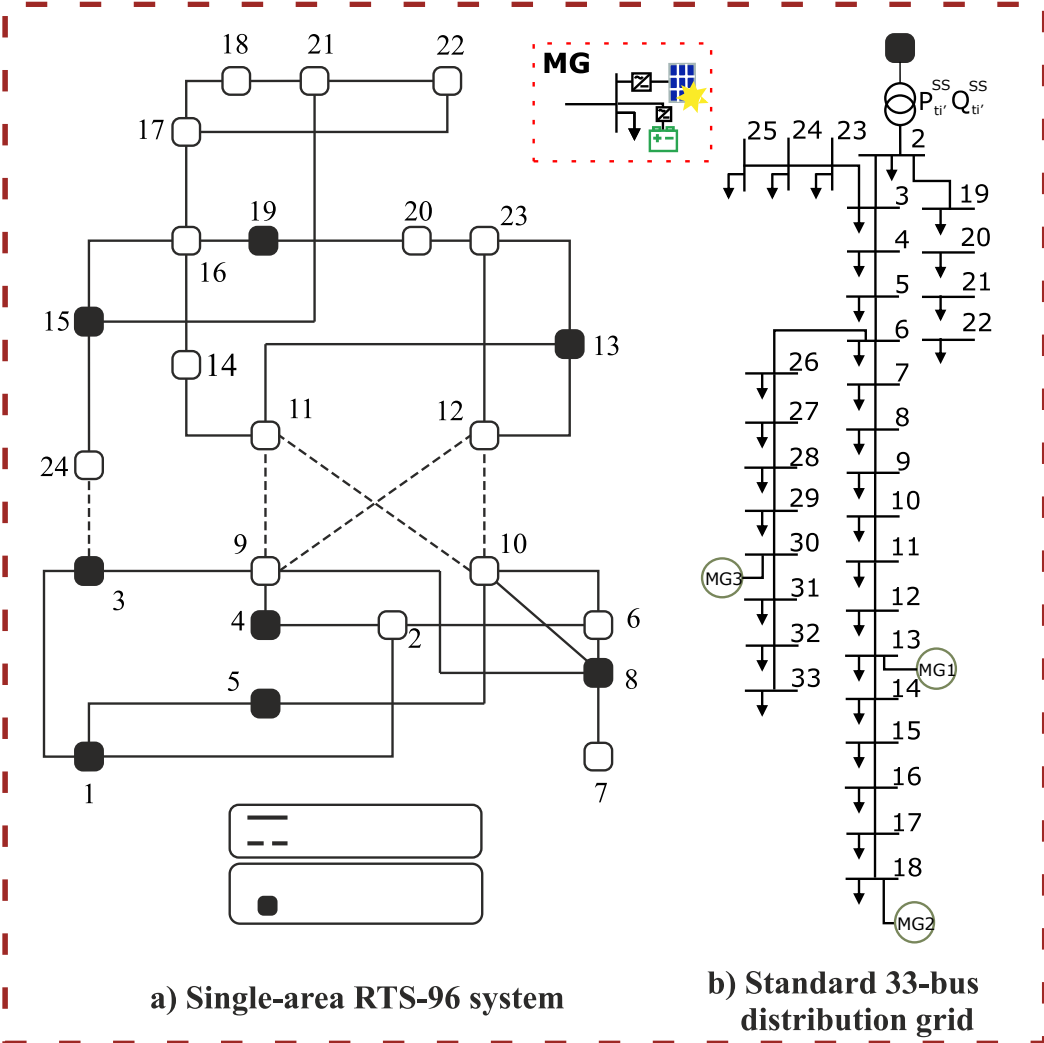
Equivalent single-level  
optimization model  
solved by DSO  
(MILP)

DSO's objective function  
(equivalent single-level)  
+ TSO's objective  
function  
(MILP)

# 3. Test system

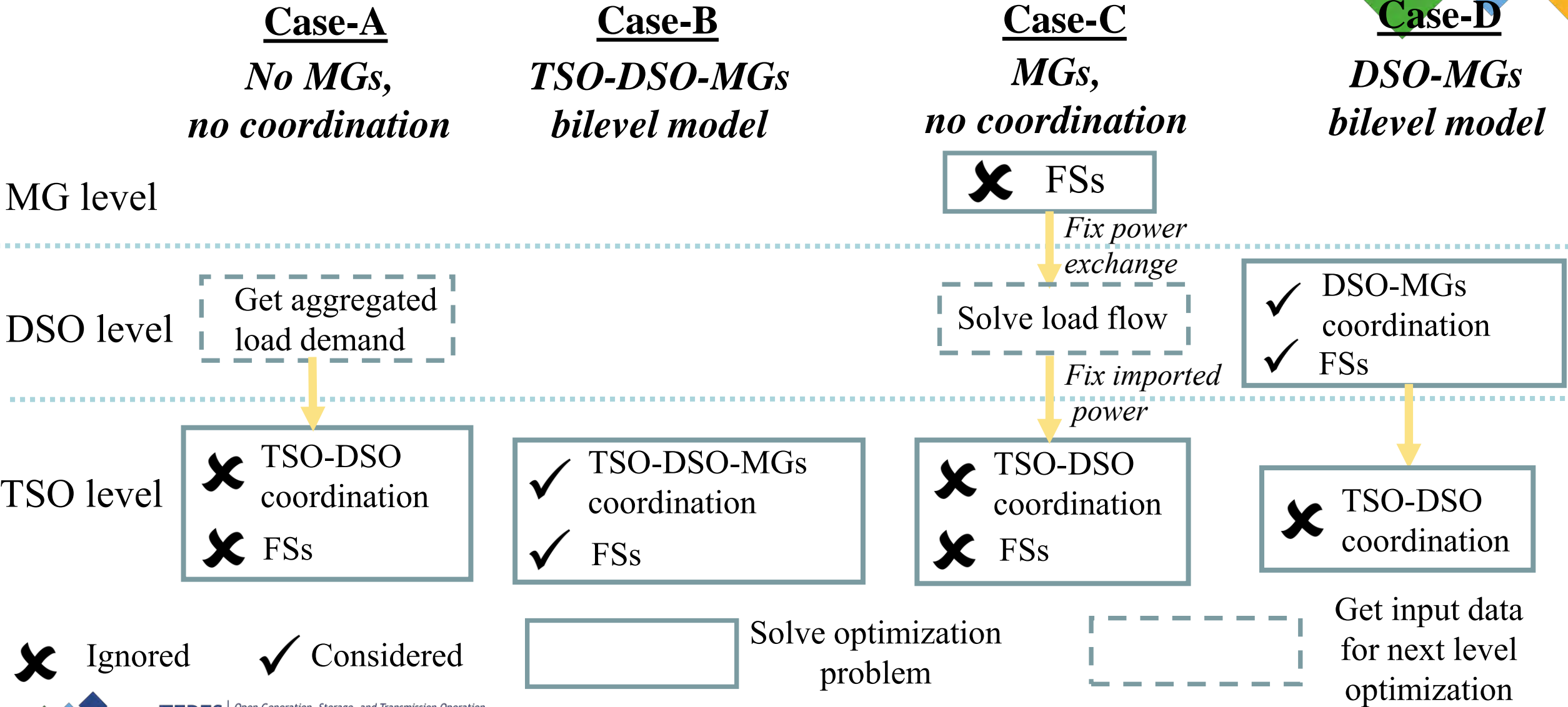


- Generation technologies: coal, gas, hydro, solar, and wind
- BES energy-to-power ratio: 17.2kWh/14.4kW, 25.9kWh/21.6kW, and 134.9kWh/111.76kW
- In total: 80 distribution networks and 240 grid-connected MGs
- Total system load: 6783.37 MW (10% at distribution)





# 3. Study Cases

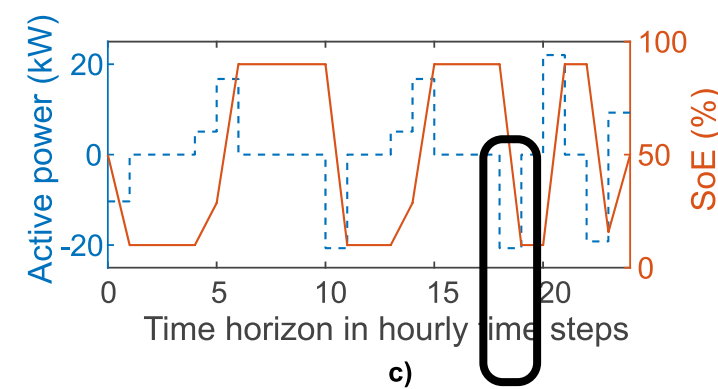
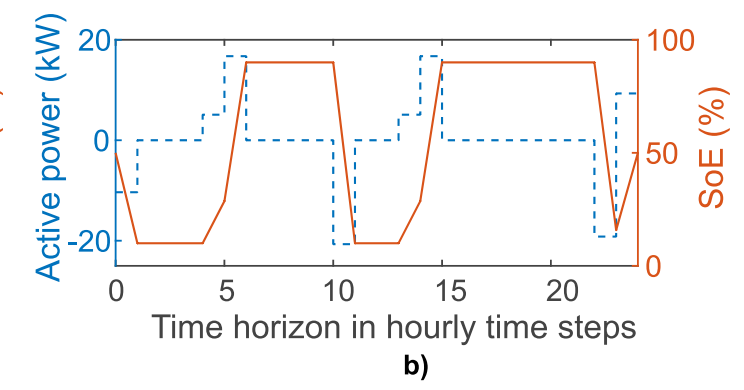
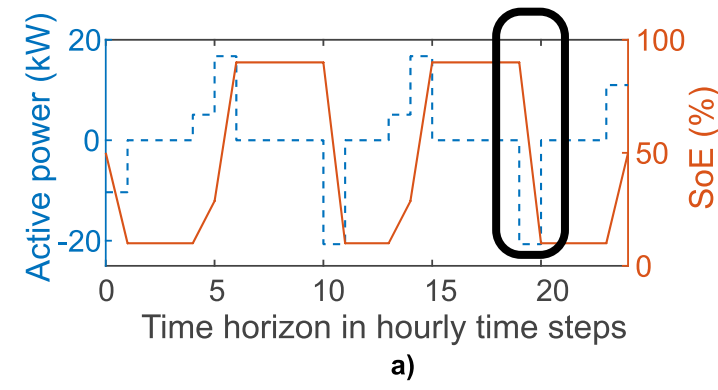


# 3. Results

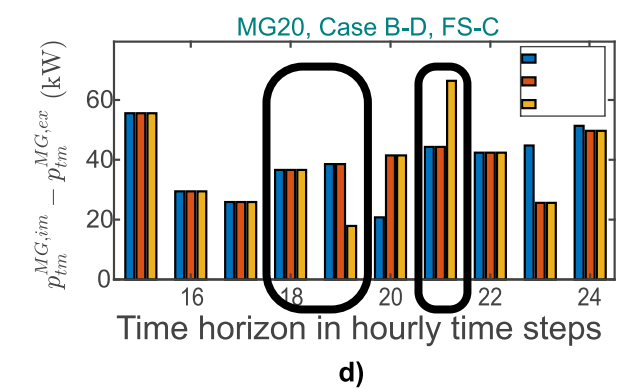


## Dispatch of Local Flexible Resources

Flexibility dispatched:  
19:00-20:00



Flexibility dispatched:  
18:00-19:00



- Case-B: TSO-DSO-MGs bilevel model
- Case-C: MGs, no coordination
- Case-D: DSO-MGs bilevel model
- SoE: State-of-energy

- The TSO-DSO coordination scheme can change the output profile of the flexibility resources.
- Right after the flexibility period in Case D, there is large increase in the imported power.

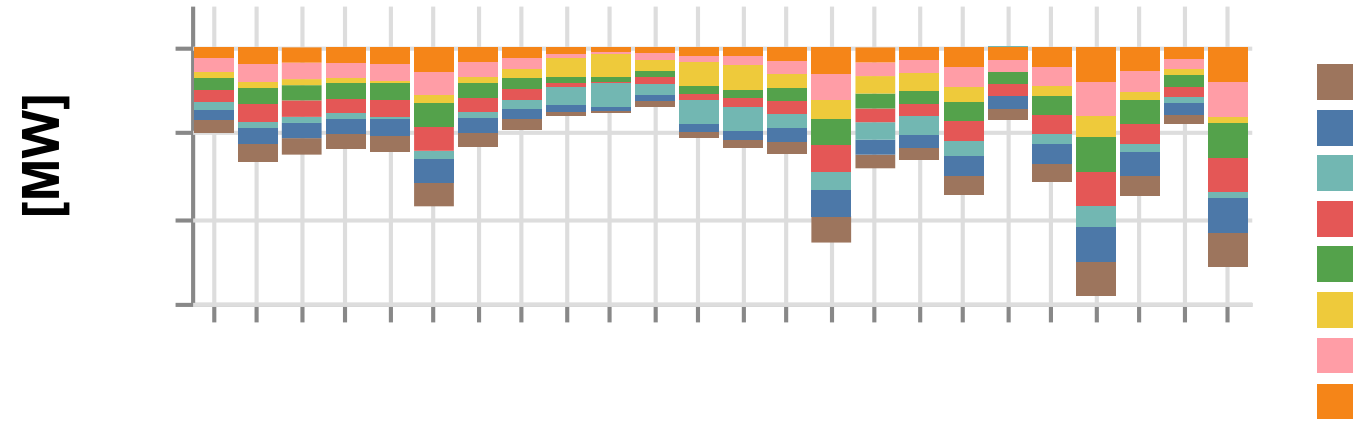
# 3. Results



Allocation  
and  
Amount of  
Flexibility

Case-A: No MGs, no coordination  
Case-B: TSO-DSO-MGs bilevel model

Case A vs Case B



*a notable difference in the net load amount in the transmission nodes with distribution grid*

# 3. Results



## Values of Flexibility

TSO

- FS-B: cost reduction
- FS-C: higher cost reduction

DSO

- FS-B: no value, Case C cost = Case D cost
- FS-C: low value, depends on capacity limit

MGs

- FS-B: dispatch modification in Case B, no value
- FS-C: promising, depends on capacity limit

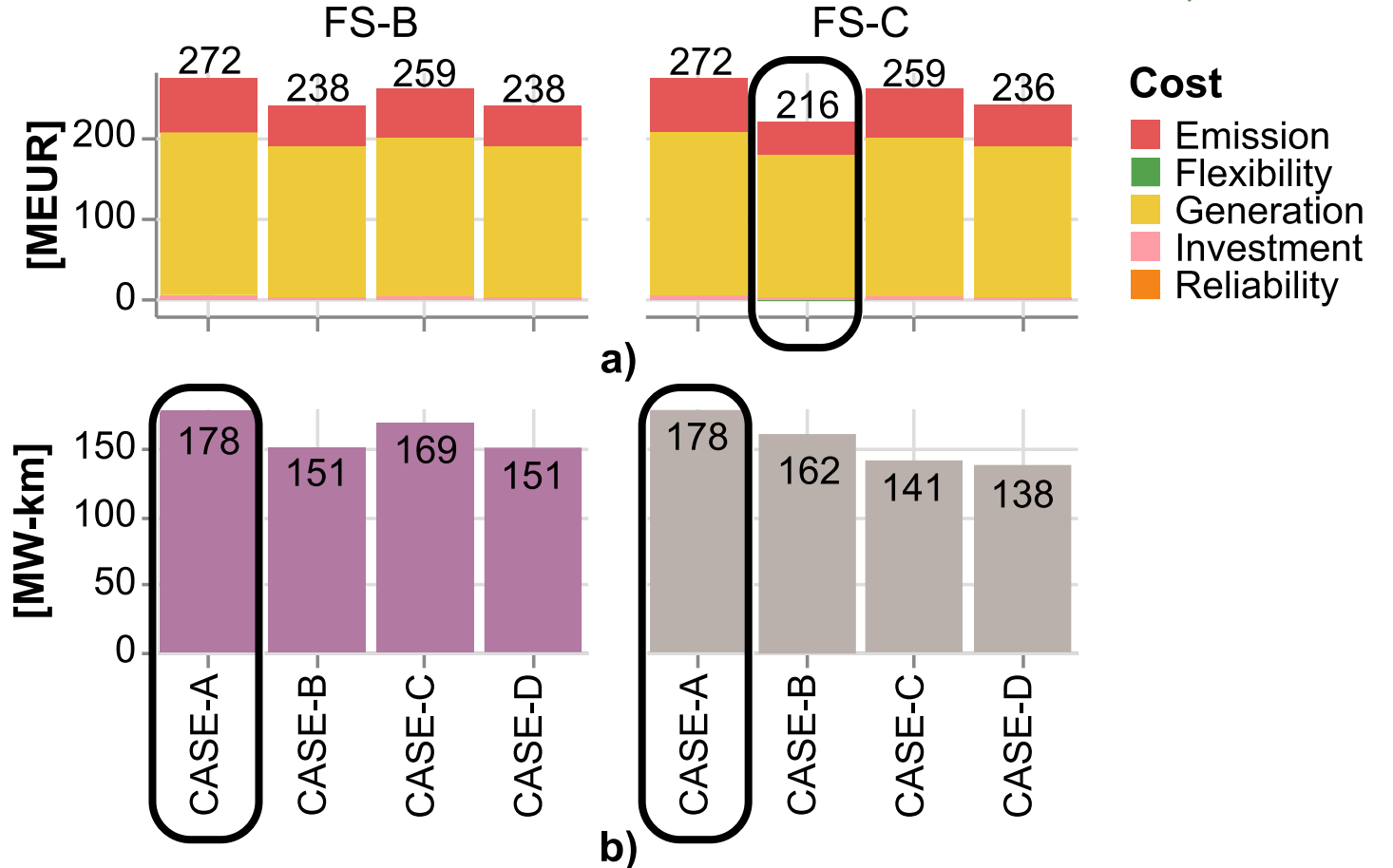
*Capacity limit should be separately customized for each MG*

# 3. Results



Impact of local FSs on TEP

- Case-A: No MGs, no coordination*
- Case-B: TSO-DSO-MGs bilevel model*
- Case-C: MGs, no coordination*
- Case-D: DSO-MGs bilevel model*



*where no MGs or FSs are considered, yields higher total system costs*

# 3. Conclusions

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1

Larger reduction in TEP cost achieved with FS-C.

2

FS-B benefited TSO, no value for DSO/MGs.

3

When local FSs were provided, transmission costs decreased.

# Thank you

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