

# FlexTalk

**Project Overview** 



# Introduction

Overview



Key Stakeholders





# **INTRODUCTION** PROJECT OBJECTIVES



- 1. Determine the use cases for flexibility services to be communicated and create process maps for these.
- 2. Assess the advantages and limitations of OpenADR within the New Zealand context, including a high-level comparison against other communication protocols.
- 3. Demonstrate interoperability of communication protocols between EDB's, EV flexibility suppliers and consumers.
- 4. Assist industry participants in understanding the systems investment involved with utilising flexibility services.







We are here

Protocol Selection – Why OpenADR



# OpenADR

Mature demand response protocol

More suited to interfacing EDB's and Flex Suppliers

Transpower already had an operational head end (VTN)

# IEEE 2030.5

Used in Australia for PV Management

Suitable for interfacing directly with flexibility hardware

Built on an IoT Concept

OpenADR Concepts– VTNs and VENs

Thetrial will test OpenADR 2.0 communication protocol to achieve communication between the EDB and Flexibility Supplier.

Event Trigger Signal

These are the signals that are communicated via OpenADR from the EDB to the Flexibility Supplier. A SIMPLE messaging structure with signal levels 0 to 3 mapped will be used for Part A. The event details will also contain event information such as start time, date and Trigger Duration.

Event Response Signal

OpenADR 2.0 allows an acknowledgement to go back to the VTN.

Event Reporting

Post event reporting will be provide details of what was achieved during an event.

#### Trial Part A - OpenADR 2.0 communication flow







Programmes

#### TRIGGERS

The seven identified event triggers provide examples of the types of network scenarios that are likely to trigger the need for flexibility services.

Note. This list does not limit the scope of what might trigger an event.

#### 01. Temporary Distribution Network Constraint

Physical network constraints forecast ahead of time to enable more renewable distributed generation to be connected. This could include:

- Management of thermal limits..

#### 05. Network Investment/Deferral Replacement

Controlling peak demand on networks facing capacity constraints due to an increase in demand caused by electrification to defer the need for large capital investment in network infrastructure.

#### 02. Power Quality Issues

Power quality issues caused by:

- Low voltage on the LV network due to high demand.
- High voltage on the LV network due to solar PV or low demand.

#### 06. Grid Emergency

Grid emergency notice received from the System Operator requiring an immediate response to reduce demand or increase generation.

#### 03. Unplanned Outage Management

A short notice network event requiring reconfiguration. This could be caused by a severe weather event.

#### 04. Planned Outage Event

A pre-scheduled, planned maintenance event.

#### 07. System Operator/Market Support

The System Operator calls for offers to reduce demand, particularly during times of constraints such as extremely dry years. This may include market mechanisms to fund participation or via a reserves market with, money offered to customers. Electricity Engineers' Association

#### OVERVIEW: TRIGGERS > PROGRAMMES > EVENTS

#### Definitions

- **Trigger:** A scenario on the network that triggers the need for flexibility services.
- Programme: The Demand Flexibility programmes that the Flexibility Suppliers are enrolled in. All programmes are supported by a contract agreed in advance from EDB and Flexibility Supplier.
- **Event:** A notification from the EDB to Flexibility Supplier requesting flexibility services.

#### **Programme Structure**

The programmes are defined by the following characteristics.





#### TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS & PLANNING





# PROGRAMME 01.



#### IN ADVANCE NON PRICE RESPONSIVE





Messaging Architecture



