

Virtual Energy System

Powered by National Grid ESO

BUILDING THE VIRTUAL ENERGY SYSTEM



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THE CHANGING ENERGY SYSTEM

40GW

Offshore Wind by 2030
FES - 2021

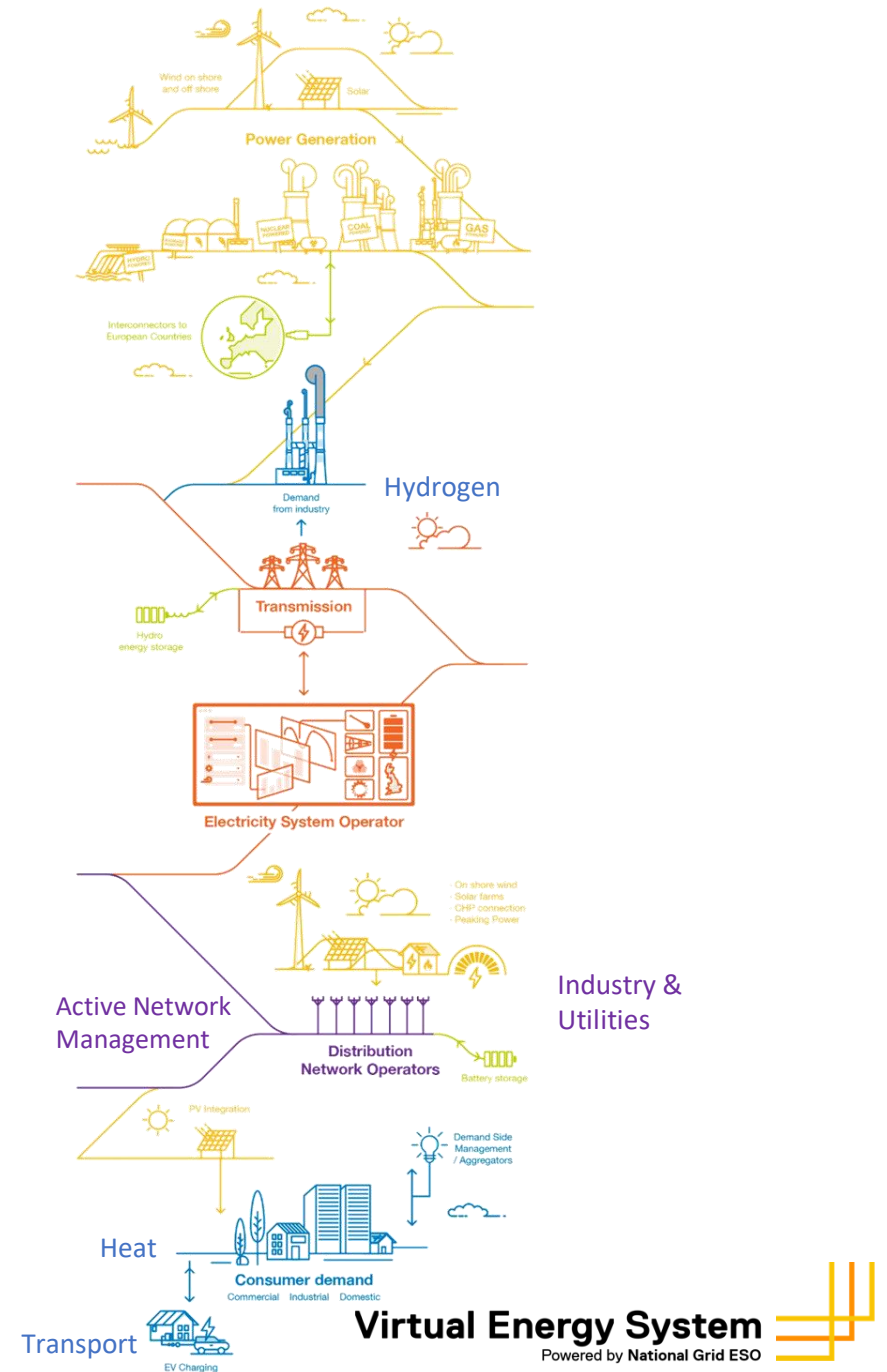
18-
30GW

Interconnection by 2041
NOA - 2022

120-
230GW

Flexibility by 2050
FES - 2021

“Increased data availability and digitalisation of systems is fundamental to enable markets and technology to manage peaks and troughs.”
Bridging the Gap 2021



Industry & Utilities

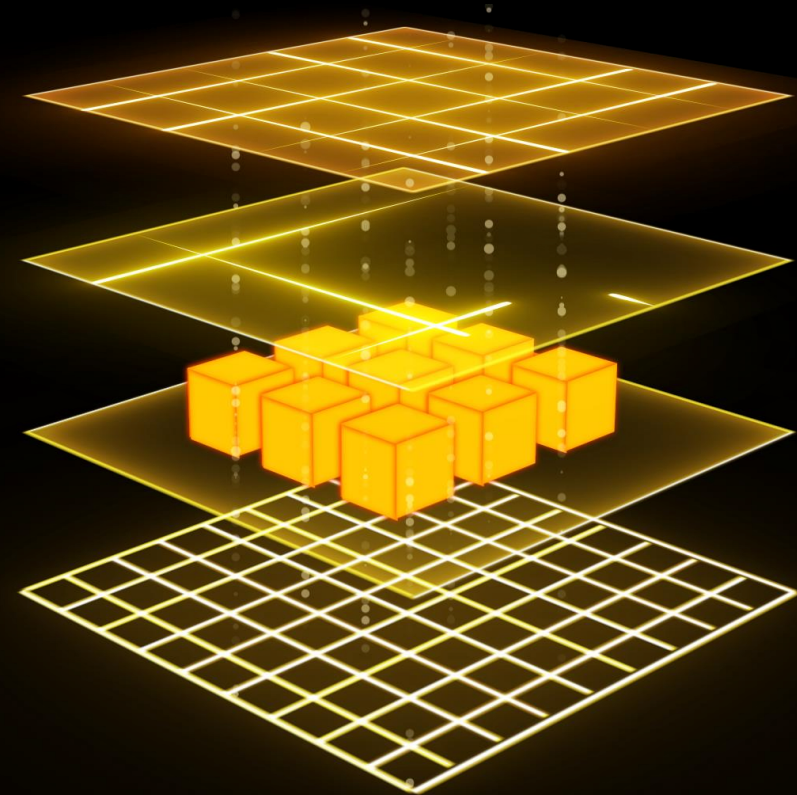
VIRTUAL ENERGY SYSTEM

Objective:

- enable the development of an ecosystem of digital twins for the GB energy system

3 workstreams:

- Stakeholder engagement
- Common framework & principles
- Use cases



INITIAL USE CASES

1. National Control

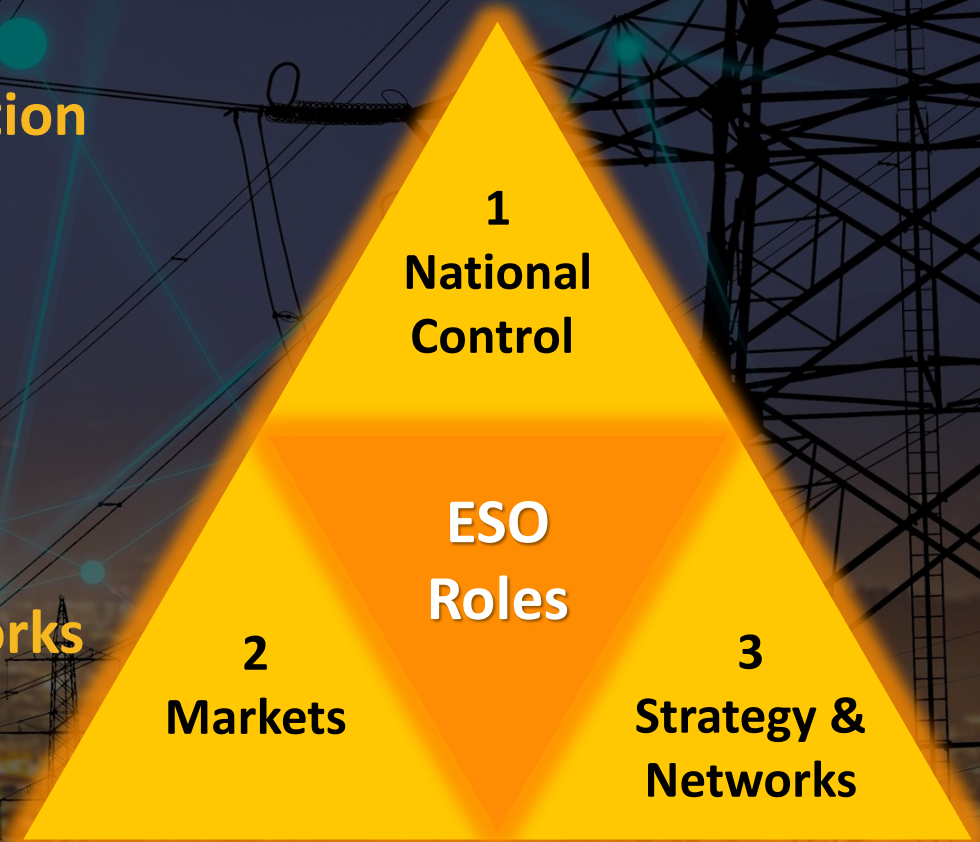
- ◆ enhancing **optimisation** and **data integration** capabilities to support **dispatch** decisions

2. Markets

- ◆ understanding **consumer** and **technology** dynamics to simulate **flexible demand**

3. Networks

- ◆ developing digital twins of **physical networks and assets** to support system **stability**



VIRTUAL ENERGY SYSTEM: COMMON FRAMEWORK

1. **Benchmarking:** Understanding the current cross-sector and global best practice for connecting assets, systems, and digital twins.
2. **Key socio-technical elements:** Determining the key socio-technical factors that need to be considered for the Virtual Energy System to succeed.
3. **Demonstrating the common framework:** Collaboratively prove and demonstrate, with industry, how the socio-technical principles work

The ARUP logo consists of the word "ARUP" in a large, red, serif font.The CATAPULT Energy Systems logo features the word "CATAPULT" in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font, with "Energy Systems" in a smaller, lighter blue font below it.The IB1 Icebreaker One logo includes a dark blue circle containing the text "IB1" in yellow, followed by the words "Icebreaker One" in a dark blue, sans-serif font.

1) BENCHMARKING - APPROACH

Segments

Generation

Transmission

Distribution

Retail

Consumption

Use cases

1. Transition to net zero
2. Asset monitoring & predictive maintenance
3. Optimisation of energy production
4. Linking electricity & gas networks
5. Real time and predictive balancing
6. Flexibility modelling for increase renewable
7. Model energy storage needs
8. Demand response
9. Planning the future transmission network
10. Optimise connectivity capacity
11. Model stability of network
12. Visibility of transmission & distribution interface

13. Hazard event & threat impact simulation
14. Multi-pathway resilience modelling
15. Asset monitoring for improved modelling
16. Predict localised energy production
17. Real time distribution network optimisations
18. Optimise energy storage usage
19. Planning future distribution network
20. Improve demand forecasting
21. Better services to customers
22. Smart demand response
23. Prosumers
24. Planning of local LCT implementation

Sectors

Aviation

Banking

Energy

Rail

Maritime & Shipping

Telecoms

Water

Australia
Estonia
Singapore

1) BENCHMARKING - LESSONS LEARNT

People

- Skills
- Capability
- Key roles

Process

- Government
- Regulatory involvement
- Political support
- Transparent Engagement
- Contractual relationships

Technology

- Cyber security
- Computing power
- Connectivity
- Security & privacy
- Trust in distribution
- Open software
- Ease of reliable interoperability
- Modelling
- Cost of technology

Data

- Data best practices
- Data completeness
- Harmonise existing data standards
- Interoperability
- Common taxonomies & ontologies
- Data visibility

2) KEY SOCIO-TECHNICAL FACTORS



3) DEMONSTRATING THE COMMON FRAMEWORK

“Collaboratively prove and demonstrate, with industry, how the socio-technical principles work”

Testing of key factors

Cross segment

Wide appeal

Leverages existing work

Theoretically feasible

Project Supporters:

TRANSMISSION

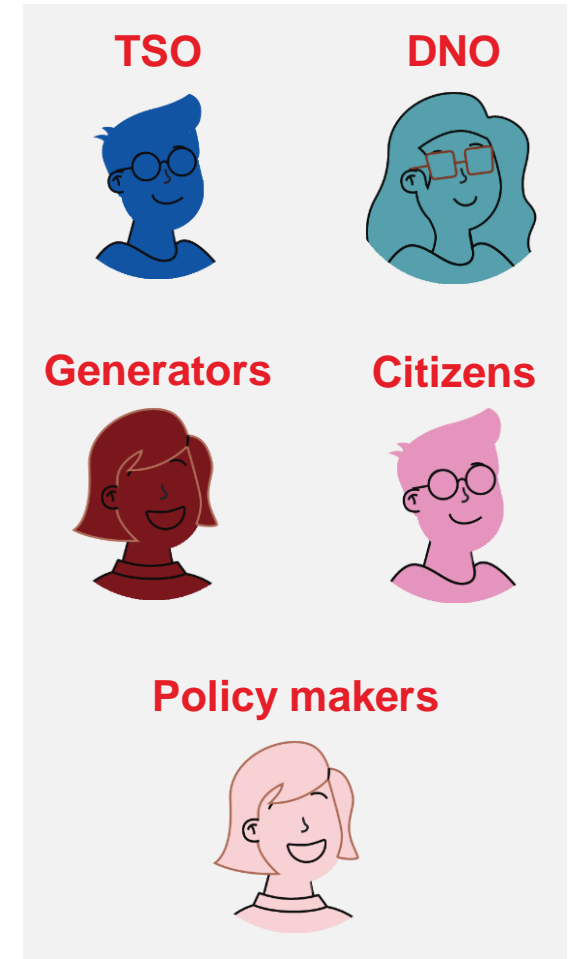
3) USE CASE: VISIBILITY FOR FLEXIBILITY

Context

- Net zero is a key goal of the industry
- Energy increasingly coming from renewable & distributed generation
- Significant impact on the flexibility of the energy system as a whole

Hypothesis

- Lack of end-to-end visibility of T&D assets, connectors, network capacities, and constraints
- This creates obstacles to accurately model, assess and control the whole system flexibility
- Enhance whole-system flexibility by making relevant information visible and accessible in machine readable formats, to all actors



HOW TO GET INVOLVED

- **Show and tell – 7th April 2022**
- **Join our Mailing List**

Contact Us: VirtualES@nationalgrideso.com

Find out more: <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/virtual-energy-system>

