# Managing Knowledge in Energy Data Spaces

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#### Policy Framework (Energy Data Ecosystems as data-driven infrastructures)

#### Motivation: Energy Data Ecosystem

- The Case of Serbia
- Actors & Challenges

### Energy Data Space – Vision

- Industrial Data Space Concept
- IMP contribution in the Energy Sector in Serbia
- IMP Innovative Solutions for the Energy Data Ecosystem
- Lessons Learned & Concluding Remarks

# **EU Policy Framework**

- Energy system integration refers to the planning and operating of the energy system "as a whole", across multiple energy carriers, infrastructures, and consumption sectors, by creating stronger links between them with the objective of delivering low-carbon, reliable and resource-efficient energy services, at the least possible cost for society.
- Digitalisation enables dynamic and interlinked flows of energy carriers, allow sfor more diverse markets to be connected with another, and provide the necessary data to match supply and demand at a more disaggregated level and close to real time.



# **EU Policy Framework**

- European Green Deal, December 2019
- European Strategy for Data, February 2020
- Energy System Integration Strategy, July 2020
- Governance Act, November 2020





Set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making Europe climate neutral in 2050

- Aims to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy and stop climate change, revert biodiversity loss and cut pollution
- For the European union to reach their target of climate neutrality, one goal is to decarbonise their energy system by aiming to achieve "net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050
- Guidelines for the Implementation of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, October 2020
  - Clean Energy Transition reduce energy imports, develop renewable energy sources, strengthen regional energy security, unlock greater economic growth
  - EU's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation



aim is to create a single European data space where personal as well as nonpersonal data, including sensitive business data, are secure and businesses also have easy access to an almost infinite amount of high-quality industrial data, boosting growth and creating value, while minimising the human carbon and environmental footprint.



- Technical tools for data pooling and sharing
- Standards and interoperability (technical, semantic)
- Sectoral Data Governance (licensees, access rights, usage rights)
- IT capacity, including cloud storage, processing and services

# **Energy System Integration Strategy, July 2020**



- This strategy will profoundly reform the European energy system.
- We are designing a more efficient and integrated system that links energy sources and infrastructure to support decarbonisation and build a climate neutral EU by 2050.
- It will help to build modern infrastructure, make European industry more sustainable and competitive, create jobs, and provide clean energy for citizens.



https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-systemintegration/eu-strategy-energy-system-integration en



- Data Space construction is a multilayer, interdisciplinary, and has technically several complexities (cybersecurity, software architectures, interoperability, standards, etc.
- Data Governance Act defines measures to foster the availability of data for use by increasing trust in data intermediaries and by strengthening data-sharing mechanisms across the EU.
- Trustworthy data-sharing systems through four broad sets of measures:
  - Mechanisms to facilitate the reuse of certain public sector data that cannot be made available as open data.
  - Measures to ensure that data intermediaries will function as trustworthy organisers of data sharing or pooling within the common European data spaces.
  - Measures to make it easier for citizens and businesses to make their data available for the benefit of society.
  - Measures to facilitate data sharing, in particular to make it possible for data to be used across sectors and borders, and to enable the right data to be found for the right purpose.

https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-governance

# **Motivation: Energy Data Ecosystem**

- Actors and Challenges
- Integration and Interoperability



## Motivation (Example – Country level)





#### Acknowledgement

PLATOON - Digital PLAtform and analytical TOOIs for eNergy

ARTEMIS - ARTificial Intelligence in Energy Management Innovative Services

**TRINITY** – **TR**ansmission system enhancement of regIoNal borders by means of Intelligen**T** market technolog**Y** 

Energy management deals with monitoring and controlling the energy production, distribution and usage with different objectives including improvement of energy efficiency, increasing the flexibility and renewable generation share, and reducing the energy cost, e.g. the Serbian Energy Value Chain

### Challenges

- Digitalization of the energy sector Energy Management Applications are fragmented, developed against energy data silos, and data exchange is limited to few applications
- Big Data in the energy domain
- Integration of renewable energy sources (RES)

### Integration of renewable energy sources



 VIEW4 SCADA
 DSC - Digital Control Systems





 Commercial Projects, <u>https://www.p</u> <u>upin.rs/en/ref</u> <u>erences</u>





# **Actors and Challenges**



ACTOR	CHALLENGES
TRADITIONAL	<ul> <li>Prepare to face the SmartGrid challenges soon; Use all the available</li></ul>
POWER	information to optimize operations and extend asset useful life; Provide
GENERATION	value to existing, often old generation facilities and be able to switch to
COMPANY	best- in-class solutions
TRANSMISSION	<ul> <li>Extend the portfolio of energy services that can be provided; Optimize</li></ul>
SYSTEM	energy sale strategies; Use all the available information to optimize
OPERATOR	operations and extend asset useful life
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OPERATOR	<ul> <li>Manage hundreds/thousands of assets geographically distributed consumers; Extend asset useful life</li> </ul>

# **Actors and Challenges**



ACTOR	CHALLENGES
RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION COMPANIES	<ul> <li>Manage geographically distributed asset fleets; Optimize energy sale strategies; Forecast producible power and optimize energy bids</li> </ul>
ICT SUPPLIERS / TECHNOLOGY PROVIDERS	<ul> <li>Develop specific solutions to address industry problems; Promote the use of their platforms and solutions (e.g. Institute Mihajlo Pupin SCADA System); Extend the portfolio of services to be provided</li> </ul>
AGGREGATORS AND ENERGY SERVICES PROVIDERS	Play a role in the energy market by grouping together the interests of many individual independent producers; Extend the portfolio of energy services that can be provided ; Integrate multi-source data to benefit from opportunities and provide value to customers; Use multi-source data (weather, prices, etc.) to determine optimum consumption strategies; Optimize energy consumption, lowering costs; Extend the portfolio of energy services that can be provided



One of the long-term objectives of the EU is creation of common market that will eliminate trade barriers between EU Member States

PLATOON – <u>Digital PLAtform</u> <u>and analytical TOOls</u> <u>for eNergy</u>

 Several DEs will be interconnected into a DE network

Data sovereignty

Decentralized soft architectures



## **Example: PLATOON Architecture for Smart Grid**





- Real-time integration and Big Data analysis needed upon the high-volume data streams from metering devices and power grid elements (e.g. switches, transformers, etc.)
- Decentralised Data Processing Architectures needed for processing multi-stream datasets of different velocity
- Variability and degree of uncertainty of power output from renewable sources increases with penetration of distributed generation (Wind / PV / Solar Power Plants) and data analytics toolbox (e.g. Accuracy of forecasting, production) and edge computing solutions are needed for optimised real-time energy system management

# **Energy Data Space – Vision**

- Industrial Data Space Concept
- IMP role in the Energy Sector in Serbia







## **Standards for Energy Data Ecosystems**



Smart Grid Architecture Model (SGAM) that is a product of the standardization process in the EU Mandate M/490, the work of the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Grid Coordination Group

#### THE INTERNATIONAL DATA SPACE (IDS) Information Model

Virtual data space leveraging existing standard and technologies, as well as governance models well accepted in the data economy, to facilitate secure and standardized data exchange and data linkage in a **trusted business ecosystem** 



Figure 6: Grouping into interoperability layers

CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Grid Coordination Group: Smart Grid Reference Architecture

### **Integrated Energy Value Chains**

- Data sources may have different data models, follow various data representation schemes, and contain complementary information
- New smart grids services needed for effective and scalable semantic interoperability and creation of data spaces (also supported with EU Data Strategy)
- message-based infrastructure needed to enable the communication of the different nodes and components in the energy value chain and integration in the European Energy Data Space



Services

Unified KB

IDS

Conn

Supplier

IDS

Services



End customers

# **APPLICATION: A USE CASE**

- Semantic pipline
- Developing a Global Schema for the Energy Domain
- Unified Knowledge Graph Creation Process
- Traversing the Knowledge Graph
- Federated Query Processing



#### Methodology





#### **Example Scenarios**



#### TransmissionSystem Operator (TSO):

**Load/Demand forecasting**. The aims of this use case are load forecasting and prediction of the load pattern. It involves accurate prediction of both magnitudes and geographical locations of electric load over the different periods of the planning horizon. Load forecasting is divided into three categories: short-term forecasts, medium-term forecasts, and long-term forecasts which is a crucial part in the electric power system planning, tariff regulation and energy trading.

#### Renewable Energy Sources (RES) Producer:

**RES forecasting**. RES allows prediction of when the transformer connecting the distribution grid to the transmission grid will be overloaded, i.e., when local wind turbine generator production will be very high. The various forecasting approaches can be classified according to the type of input (weather prediction, wind turbine generators data, historical production data). Statistically based approaches allow very short-term predictions (2 hours).

#### **Producer**:

**Predictive maintenance**. The aim of this use case is to provide services that able to identify rare events that could occur in power plant infrastructure due to infrastructure health problems, progressive degradation or failure.

### **Global Schema for the Energy Domain**



CIM	Common       Information       Model,         https://ontology.tno.nl/IEC_CIM/       Metadat
DCMI	Dublin       Core       Metadata       Initiative,       Regiona Transmiss         https://dublincore.org/       Metadata about
SAREF	Smart Appliances REFerence ontology <u>https://w3id.org/def/saref4bldg</u> <u>https://w3id.org/def/saref4ener/</u> <u>https://w3id.org/def/saref4agri/</u> <u>https://w3id.org/def/saref4envi/</u> Balancing
IDS	Industrial Data Space (IDS) Information Model



#### **Unified Knowledge Graph Creation Process**





Materialized Knowledge **Graph Creation Process** 

Virtual Knowledge **Graph Creation Process** 

#### **Federated Query Processing**





- Federated query processing system provides a unified access interface to a set of autonomous, distributed, and heterogeneous data sources.
- While distributed query processing systems have control over each data set, federated query processing engines have no control over data sets in the federation, and data providers can join or leave the federation at any time and modify their data sets independently.

Figure 5: Federated Query Processing at TSO level

## **Deployment - Integration with existing systems**





## **IDS Based Architecture**

- Hybrid data and model driven local production forecasting offering energy generation prediction based on physical models and measured data (black/grey box modelling)
- Data-driven energy demand forecasting providing short and long-term forecast of different load types (i.e. electricity, heating and cooling)
- Hybrid ML-enabled energy performance assessment delivering a measure of consumer energy efficiency by normalizing energy consumption against context-related (e.g. climate, construction type, number of inhabitants etc.) and behavior-related aspects (e.g. deviations from expected consumption), which will be used for consumer benchmarking





# **Concluding Remarks**



## **Deployment of Innovations**



# Large-scale penetration of renewables implies

- Long-term energy supply sustainability
- Decrease of Green House Gas emissions
- Avoidance of energy distribution costs and losses

# However requires

- Adapted power system planning and more flexible use of power plants
- Standardized data exchange
- Integration of services in integrated value chains
- ...and others.

**Benefits** 



TITLE	BENEFITS
BALANCING IN CONTROL BLOCK	Improved cross-border trading
BALANCING THE GRID - DEMAND FORECASTING	Better matching of demand and supply across the energy mix; Standardize the interfacing services with the production plants
RES (WIND GENERATION) FORECASTERS	Increased reliability of supply; Increased renewable energy penetration; large-scale integration of RES
EFFECTS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES ON THE POWER SYSTEM (DISTRIBUTION LEVEL)	Reduce the cost of Operations and improved quality of service – management of unexpected variations to voltage profile of the power system
PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE IN RES POWER PLANTS	improved plant maintenance and optimized asset performance.





#### Integration challenges

- Real data in different formats
- Granularity of observed data is not the same (from ms, s, hour, month)

### Interoperability challenges

- Alignment of common vocabularies and ontologies
- Selection and further development of models based on the target scenarios (e.g. for forecasting)

### Analytics Solutions and explainability challenges

- More accurate predictive models
- Interpretability of the Output of Predictive Models
- Enhanced Reasoning



- 40 years in Process Control Systems (Thermal and Hydro PP)
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Systems (SCADA) and Digital Control Systems (DCS)
- 10 years in Solar and Wind PP, Natural Gas PP, Biomass PP
- Research related to EU climate and energy targets ("20-20-20")
  - 10 EU projects just in the last 3 years
    - InBetween ICT enabled BEhavioral change ToWards Energy EfficieNt lifestyles; IDEAS Novel building Integration Designs for increased Efficiencies in Advanced climatically tunable renewable energy Systems; RESPOND - Integrated demand REsponse Solution towards energy POsitive NeighbourhooDs; REACT -Renewable Energy for self-sustAinable island CommuniTies, ...
    - TRINITY TRansmission system enhancement of regloNal borders by means of IntelligenT market technology; PLATOON - Digital platform and analytical tools for energy, ...
  - SINERGY Capacity building in Smart and Innovative eNERGY management Regional Centre of Excellence
  - LAMBDA Learning, Applying, Multiplying Big Data Analytics Regional Centre of Excellence
- Research related to Circular Economy
  - <u>Danube-goes-Circular</u>, CIP/EIP (GREEN, WEEEN, IMAGEEN), <u>https://www.pupin.rs/en/research-and-development-projects/european-rd-projects/</u>
     <sup>32</sup>







# Thank you for your attention!



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