



**Intelligent Assistants for Flexibility Management
(Grant Agreement No 957670)**

D3.8 Revised automated flexibility management module

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Abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence
AFM	Automated Flexibility Manager
ANN	Artificial Neural Networks
API	Application Programming Interface
BEMS	Building Energy Management Systems
CEM	Customer Energy Manager
DR	Demand Response
DRL	Deep Reinforcement Learning
DRMS	Demand Response Management System
DSO	Distribution System Operator
ESCO	Energy Service Company
HEMS	Home Energy Management System
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ML	Machine Learning
MPC	Model Predictive Control
MLP	Multilayer Perceptron
MTC	Machine Type Communication
MV	Medium Voltage
MVP	Minimum Viable Product
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
RL	Reinforcement Learning
VPP	Virtual Power Plant
WP	Work Package

1 Executive summary

This deliverable presents the second iteration of the Automated Flexibility Management (AFM) module. The AFM module is a key component of the iFLEX Assistant. It is responsible for evaluating flexibilities to market/aggregator module and optimizing energy management within the consumer premises. The goal for this deliverable is to document the second phase specification and implementation of the AFM module, its interfaces with other modules, and insights into different optimal control approaches.

The approach and methodology for implementing the AFM module is based on applying Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies together with optimal control methods. Instead of typical AI-based decision-making approaches that learn control policies directly the idea is to apply model-based planning and control where machine learning is applied together with physics-based modelling to learn accurate and robust models of the consumer (includes people and their premises). These models form a digital twin of the consumer that can be used to plan and optimize flexibility management.

The AFM control architecture is divided into two levels: Energy Planner and Controller(s). The Energy Planner is similar to the Customer Energy Manager (CEM) introduced in the EN 50491-12-x standard series. It is responsible for aggregating and optimizing the energy management at the consumer/building level without a need for flexible asset specific details. To realize this the Energy Planner interacts with Controllers. Each Controller is responsible for a logical group of devices providing a logical functionality (e.g., heating system). In contrast to the Energy Planner that optimizes energy management at the whole building level, each Controller just follows the load profile assigned to it by the Energy Planner. Section 4 describes the approach in more detail with the Monte Carlo Three Search Algorithm that is used for searching optimal control policies with the models.

The AFM prototype for the second phase is implemented with Python programming language. The implementation consists of four main classes: AFM, EnergyPlanner, Resource and MqttInterface. The AFM class is the one that needs to be initialized to run the AFM module. It aggregates all the other classes and provided the main run loop for the AFM module. The EnergyPlanner implements the Energy Planner component of the AFM architecture. The Resource class implements Controller component. It also provides a uniform interface to the Digital Twin Repository module enabling the EnergyPlanner to access baseline and flexibility of the consumer. The main limitation of the current implementation is that the whole consumer needs to be implemented as a single Resource. It should be noted that the Resource class implementation depends on the consumer and assets available in the consumer premises. Therefore, the main module provides only an abstract class that needs to be implemented and customized for different types of consumers. The MqttInterface class implements the MQTT interface of the AFM module. MQTT based interface was selected to allow lightweight communication protocol based on publish and subscribe communication pattern. The AFM module is customized for three different pilot sites in Finland, Greek and Slovenia. These instances and their differences are also briefly documented in this deliverable.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose, context and scope

The purpose of this deliverable is to document the second phase version of the Automated Flexibility Management (AFM) module developed in the Task 3.4 - *Automated decision-making and energy optimization*. The role of the AFM module is to provide automated and optimal flexibility management to maximize consumer benefits. This end, it utilizes digital twins of the consumer to plan and optimize control policies in the digital world and then select the best actions to be executed in the real world. This is achieved by using model predictive control with the digital twins created using the hybrid modelling approach combining machine learning with physics-based modelling (see D3.2 for more details). Furthermore, the control strategy involves multiple layers of control, including rule-based control to ensure safe and robust control.

The initial version of the AFM module, documented in D3.7, focused on explicit demand response functionality. The first version included the initial implementations of flexibility evaluation, control and also interface specifications with other software modules. Evaluating flexibility and control was done via heuristic approach whereas the energy consumption optimization and implicit demand response were not considered at the phase one. Moreover, the first version was only customized and later deployed into the Finnish pilot focusing on apartment building flexibility management.

In the phase two, we extend the initial prototype of the AFM module with new features including implicit demand response and local control. The architecture is also updated to better match with the new Customer Energy Manager Standard (i.e., EN 50491-12-x standard series). Moreover, in addition to the apartment building pilot, that served as the development and validation platform, the AFM will be customized to support piloting also in the Greek and Slovenian pilots. The main changes to the first version, documented in D3.7, are presented in section 2.2.

2.2 Main changes compared to D3.7

The main changes in D3.8 compared to the initial version of the deliverable are listed below:

- Section 3: The use cases and second phase focus sections have been updated.
- Section 4: The approach section has been updated with description of the Monte Carlo Three Search algorithm used for model predictive control (MPC) with the Digital Twin Repository (DTR). Moreover, the overall architecture control architecture description of the Automated Flexibility Manager has been revised based on the experience obtained in the phase 1.
- Section 5.1:
 - The software implementation of the AFM has been refactored to better align with the EN 50491-12-x standard series and especially the new EN 50491-12-2 standard released in April 2022. The documentation of the implementation has been also revised and complemented with UML class diagram and API documentations.
 - The flexibility management interface of the AFM module has had a major update since the first version. The baseline and flexibility forecast has been combined into one interface that provides all relevant data in a single message. The combined payload has been streamlined and several new parameters have been also added, including data on the flexible capacity and activated flexibilities at different time periods. New interface has been also added for accessing data about the device schedules via the MQTT interface. Finally, the serialization format for the payloads has been updated. The new format is easier to encode and is also easily interpretable by humans.
- Section 5: The AFM instantiations section has been updated with new implementations for the Slovenian (section 5.2.2) and Greek (section 5.2.3) pilots. Additionally, the implementation for the Finnish pilot (section 5.2.1) has been revised based on the experiences and limitations encountered during the pre-piloting phase.

2.3 Content and structure

This deliverable is structured as follows:

- Section 3 provides an overview, mapping the contents of the deliverable to the use cases and to the iFLEX architecture.
- Section 4 introduces the main methods and approaches applied in the work and presents the logical control architecture for the AFM module.
- Section 5 details the implementation of the Automated Flexibility Management module, outlining the software implementation, interfaces and real-world instantiations of the AFM module in the pilots.
- Section 6 concludes the deliverable.

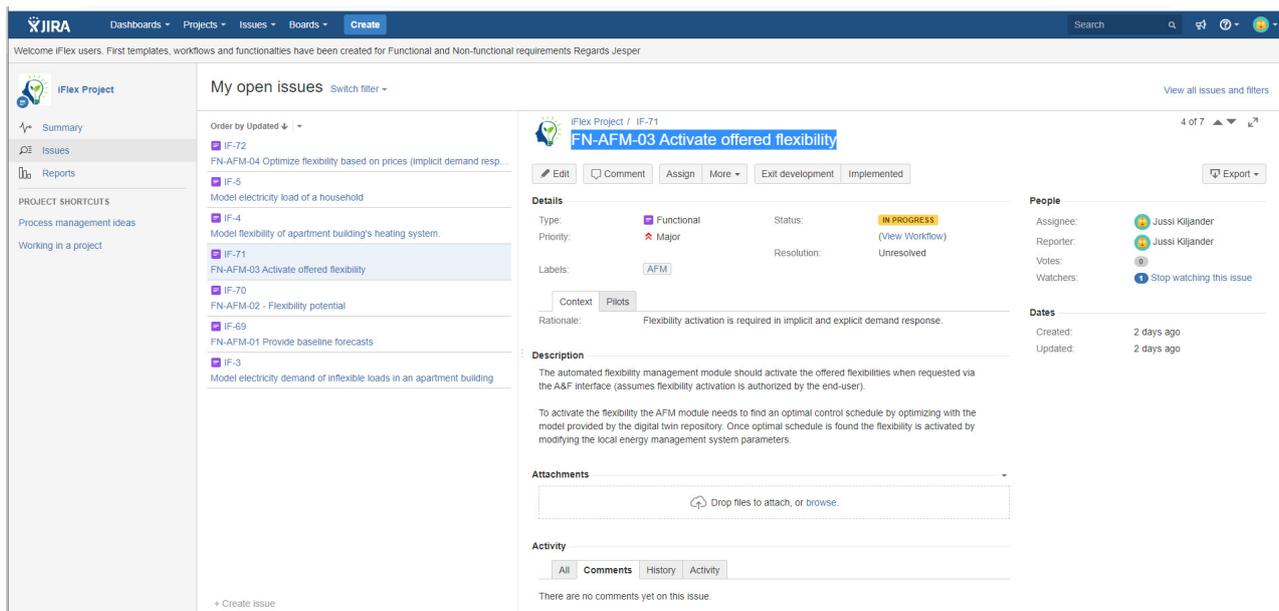
3 Overview

3.1 Relation to use cases

The use cases of the iFLEX project are documented in D2.1 - Use cases and requirements. Based on the use cases and system level requirements, component specific requirements have been defined for different functional components of the iFLEX Framework. Four high level requirements have been specified for the Automated Flexibility Management (AFM) component documented in this deliverable. The requirements are related to all three of the high-level requirements. The following list introduces the AFM specific requirements and maps them to the Primary Use Cases (PUC):

- FN-AFM-01 - Provide baseline forecasts, related to PUC-8
- FN-AFM-02 - Flexibility potential, related to PUC-8
- FN-AFM-03 - Activate offered flexibility, related to PUC-9
- FN-AFM-04 - Optimize flexibility based on prices (implicit demand response), related to PUC-9
- FN-AFM-05 - Optimize flexibility locally (maximize self-consumption), related to PUC-10.

The requirements in iFLEX are managed via Jira tool that provides methods for creating, prioritising, scheduling and monitoring requirements. Figure 1 illustrates how the requirements are managed in Jira. The full list of current requirements is presented in the Appendix.



The screenshot displays the Jira web interface for the 'iFlex Project'. On the left, a sidebar shows project navigation options like 'Summary', 'Issues', and 'Reports'. The main area is divided into two sections. The top section, 'My open issues', lists several issues, with 'FN-AFM-03 Activate offered flexibility' (IF-71) selected. The bottom section provides a detailed view of this issue, including its type (Functional), priority (Major), status (IN PROGRESS), and a description of the requirement. The description states that the AFM module should activate offered flexibilities when requested via the A&F interface. It also mentions that to activate flexibility, the AFM module needs to find an optimal control schedule by optimizing with the model provided by the digital twin repository.

Figure 1: AFM requirements captured in the project's Jira tool.

3.2 Relation to the functional architecture of the iFLEX Framework

Automated Flexibility Management module is at the centre of the iFLEX assistant framework, as is depicted in Figure 2. The main responsibilities of the module are:

- Forecasting on status and energy consumption of the building.
- Evaluation potential flexibilities on both electricity and district heat vectors.
- Optimization building demand-response with respect to energy price, CO2 emissions etc.
- Production of control signals to BEMS/HEMS according to the activated flexibility or optimized load plan.

Forecasting is done by utilizing Digital Twin repository, which contains, as the name implies, all models related to the system. These models provide forecasts on energy loads, flexibility and response of flexible assets with respect to various control inputs. The models are documented in detail in *D3.2 - Revised Hybrid Modelling Module*. Communication with BEMS/HEMS is done via Resource Abstraction Interface (RAI), which is documented in *D4.2 - Revised Resource Abstraction Interface*. This interface also provides access to external data sources, such as weather and CO2 emissions data. Additionally, the AFM module communicates with the end-user (through end-user interface, see *D3.5 - Revised Natural User Interfaces*) for receiving user-defined comfort and/or consumption preferences as well as request approval on changes to baseline consumption. Finally, activation of flexibilities is received from Aggregator and market interface, documented in *D4.5 - Revised Market and Aggregation Interface Module*.

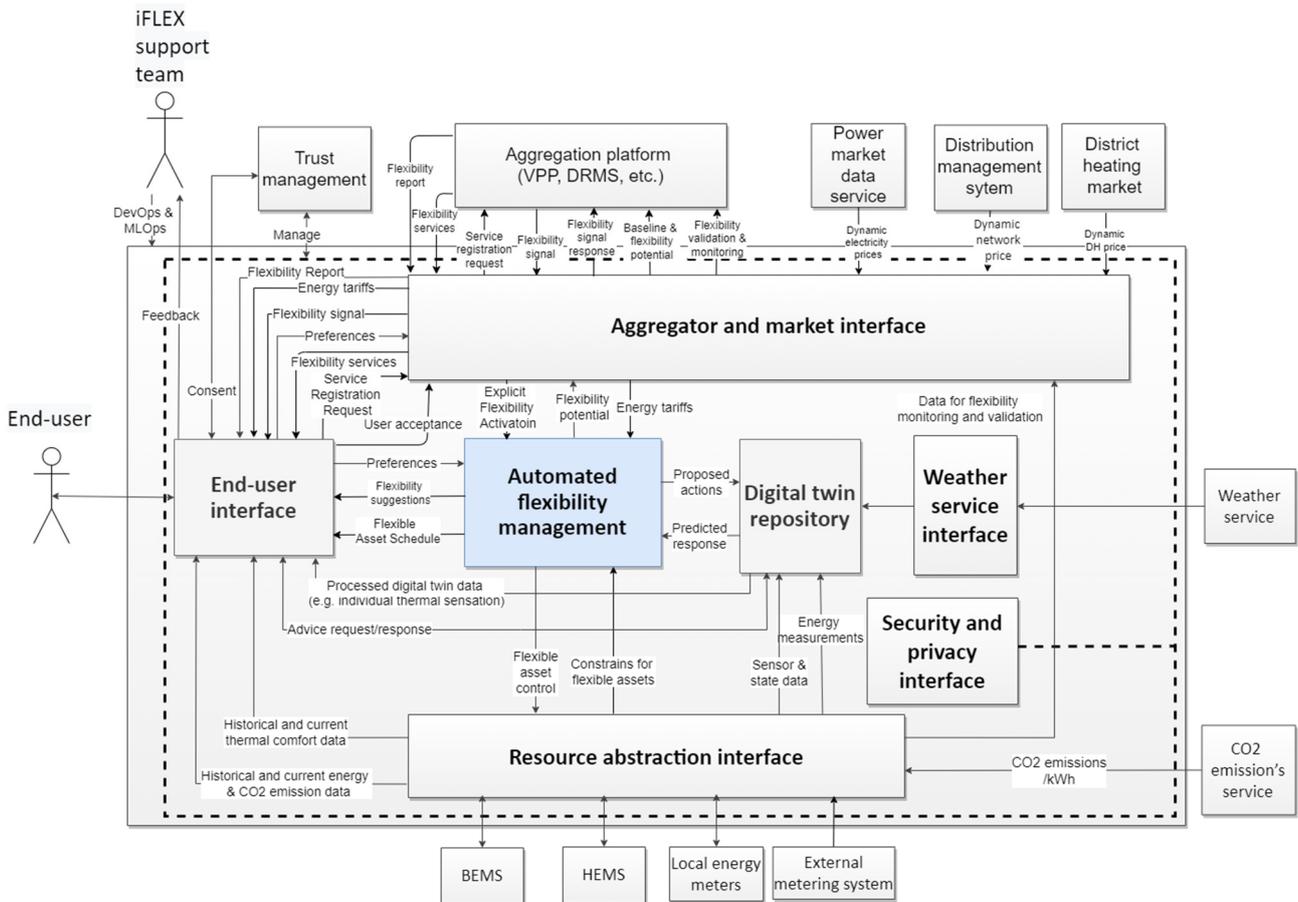


Figure 2. Functional view of the iFLEX assistant with Automated Flexibility Management module highlighted.

3.3 Second phase focus

In the first phase, the AFM module was designed and implemented to provide automated flexibility management for the apartment building, where the flexibility is obtained from the building's heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system. In the second phase, the goal is to generalize the approach and replicate it for the single-family houses in the Greek and Slovenian pilots. To this end, the AFM architecture and implementation are fully revised. In the Greek pilot, the flexibility will be provided mainly by the boilers. In Slovenia, the flexibility comes from the building's heating system supplied by a heat pump. To this end, the goal is to generalize the AFM module implementation so that it is able to provide baseline load and flexibility forecasts and execute automated explicit control initiated by the aggregator. New type of optimization algorithm, namely Monte Carlo Three Search is also implemented to improve the brute force method implemented for phase 1. Moreover, the AFM module will be extended with implicit control mechanism to enable reduction of peak load and improve energy efficiency at the apartment building level.

4 Methodology and approach

4.1 Functional architecture

The functional architecture of the Automated Flexibility Manager is depicted in Figure 3. The figure presents the internal architecture of the AFM module and the other iFA functional components interacting with the AFM module. The AFM consist of two types of components: Energy Planner and Controller.

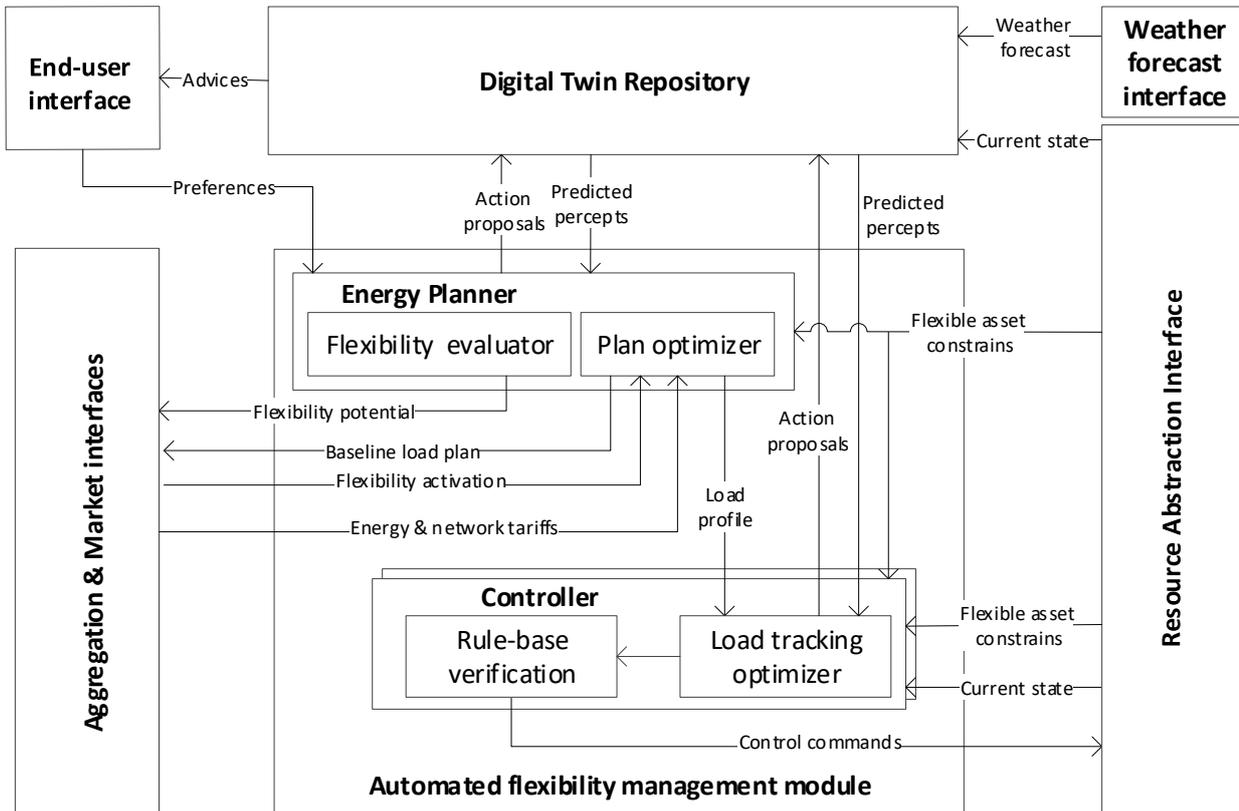


Figure 3: Functional view of the Automated Flexibility Management module.

There is a single Energy Planner component for each AFM/iFA. It is responsible for:

- 1) Aggregating and optimizing flexible assets within the consumer premises.
- 2) Delivering baseline and flexibility forecast to Aggregation and Market interface.
- 3) Reacting to price, incentive, and explicit control signals to maximize consumer benefits while meeting their preferences.
- 4) Informing each Controller about the flexible asset specific load profiles the asset should follow.

The Energy Planner utilizes MPC based approach for optimizing the energy and flexibility management within consumer premises. The Digital Twin Repository (revised version documented in D3.2) provided the models utilized for searching optimal load profile for each flexible asset. The optimality of the load plan is measured by a reward (or cost function), which depends on the market setting and end-user preferences. Additionally, the Energy Planner can utilize models for inflexible loads and local generation from RES generation to optimize the load profiles. A formal representation of the Energy Planner's objective is presented in (1). The functions f_f , f_g and f_d are represented with the hybrid models provided by the Digital Twin Repository.

There is a single Controller for each flexible asset (or logical group of flexible assets) within the consumer premises. Each controller is responsible for following the individual load plan provided by the Energy Planner. The optimization problem presented here can be labelled as a load following problem, which in standard optimization problem form can be presented as

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{a_1, \dots, a_T} \sum_{t=1}^T (E_t - \hat{E}_t)^2 \\ \text{s. t. } s_t = f_f(s_{t-1}, a_{t-1}) \\ s_{\min} \leq s_T \leq s_{\max} \\ \hat{E}_t \in s_t, \end{aligned}$$

where E_t is the energy in the load plan, \hat{E}_t is the energy consumption predicted by the model f_f , and s_t is the state of the system including the energy consumption and user comfort. This can be solved in many ways, for example if f_f is a continuous function, convex optimization algorithms such as quadratic programming can be used (Bianchini et al., 2016; West et al., 2014). However, if the control horizon is short and control space limited, a brute force (guess and check) method will suffice.

Depending on control frequency and resource dynamics the Controller can be implemented either with traditional reactive control mechanisms such as Proportional-Integrative-Derivative (PID) control or with more complex predictive control approach utilizing the models provided by the Digital Twin Repository. Important part of each Controller is also a rule-based control system that ensures safe and reliable operation of the system in case AI-based control is unsure of its decision or is otherwise compromised.

In addition to these two components the energy management system (EMS), interfaced via the Resource Abstraction Interface of the consumer premises, is an important part of the control architecture. The EMS is responsible for ensuring the normal operation, i.e. operating range, of the system and also translates more high-level control (e.g. temperature set point) signals into actuator control signals. An example of this could be the controller inside a heat pump that turns the pump on and off while maintaining a desired temperature. In addition, it will maintain its parameters in operational range even by overriding incoming control signals if necessary. Typically, a Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) controller is used, which uses feedback mechanism to minimize error between desired set point and measured process variable.

Two fundamental approaches can be recognized for Artificial Intelligence based optimal control, namely *model-free* and *model-based* optimal control. In model-free control, as the name implies, there is no dynamics model to simulate states from. A popular technique is to use *reinforcement learning* in which the agent learns to control the system through interaction with the environment, bearing similarities with human learning. With the rise of neural networks, the agent used today is typically a neural network, in which case the technique is labelled as *deep reinforcement learning (DRL)*. Among different DRL algorithms, the most popular for DR control is *Q-learning* (Sutton & Barto, 1998), which has been battle-tested in many scenarios (Chen et al., 2018; Patyn et al., 2018; Ruelens et al., 2017; Ruelens et al., 2015). In Q-learning, the agent learns a function, labelled as Q-function, that estimates the *value* of an action in a given state (Figure 4). It does this by exploring the system by doing different actions and observing different reward-action pairs and then updating the value function using the following equation iteratively:

$$Q^{new}(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q^{old}(s_t, a_t) + \alpha \left(r_t + \gamma \max_a Q(s_{t+1}, a) - Q^{old}(s_t, a_t) \right),$$

where s_t is the state, a_t is the action, α is the learning rate and γ is the future rewards discount factor. In essence, the new value of Q-function is obtained by adding the total net reward scaled by the learning rate to the previous value.

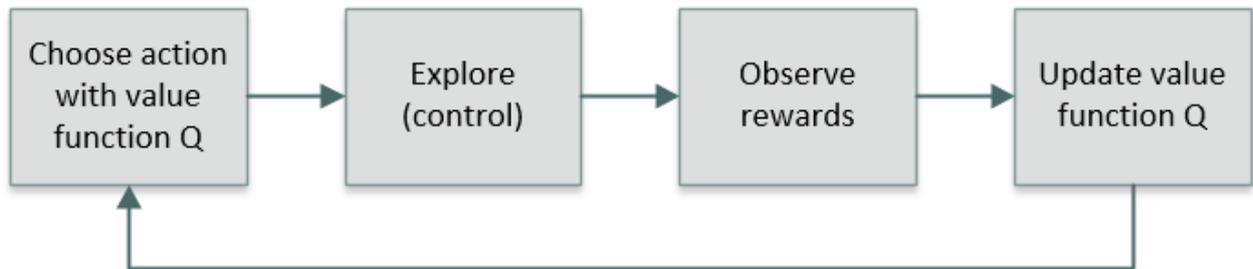


Figure 4. Q-learning algorithm.

In contrast to model-free algorithms, model-based control techniques rely on dynamics model, which is used to simulate different control scenarios. This optimal control problem for DR can be presented in general level as (Kiljander et al., 2021):

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{a_1, \dots, a_T} \sum_{t=1}^T r(s_t, a_t) \\ \text{s.t. } & s_t = f_f(s_{t-1}, a_{t-1}) + f_g(s_{t-1}) + f_d(s_{t-1}) \\ & s_{min} \leq s_t \leq s_{max}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where r is the reward function, s_t is the state of the system, and a_t is the action. The s_{max} and s_{min} represent possible constraints such as the minimum and maximum values for indoor temperature. The f_f , f_g and f_d represent models for flexible resources, power generation and inflexible demands, respectively. The dynamics models f_f, f_g, f_d can be any functions, from simple heuristics to deep neural networks. However, the choice of the models also dictates the possible algorithms that can be used to solve the problem. Generally, the optimization algorithms can be divided into *gradient-based* and *gradient-free* methods. Gradient-based methods are usually faster and also can (mathematically) guarantee an optimal solution but are notoriously difficult to use with neural network models. This is mainly due to the exploding and vanishing gradient problem (Pascanu et al., 2013). Gradient-free methods, such as genetic algorithms and particle swarm optimization (Kusiak et al., 2014; Ma & Wang, 2011; Tang & Xu, 2011), do work well with neural networks and are used extensively with them but lag on accuracy and efficiency compared to gradient-based methods. In addition, model-based optimal control with neural networks typically employs a *Nonlinear Model Predictive Control (NMPC)* approach, a form of closed-loop control, where the control algorithm uses feedback from the system when making new decisions, as is shown in Figure 5. In practice, this means that a new optimized plan is done at every time step with the latest information available, compared to doing it only once per period. An upside of this approach is that it leads to more optimal control with a trade-off in plan predictability.

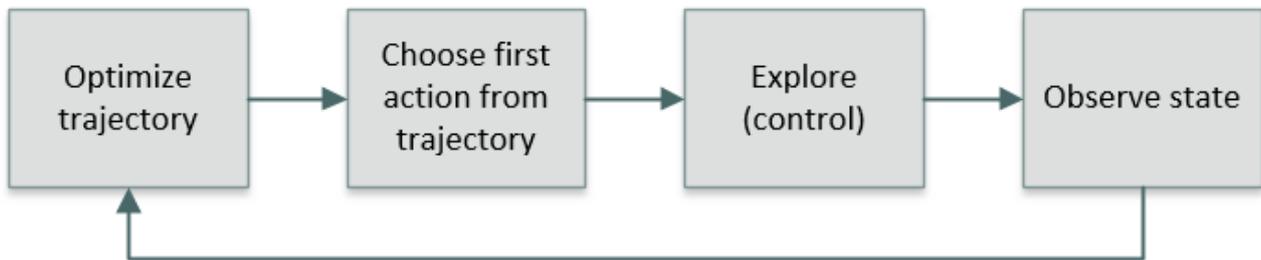


Figure 5. Model predictive control (MPC) method for model-based optimal control.

4.2 Monte-Carlo Tree Search for optimal control with hybrid models

The model predictive control withing the AFM is realized with the Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS) algorithm (Browne et al., 2012). MCTS is a simulation-based tree search algorithm that has become popular in Artificial Intelligence (AI) solutions for game playing such as the AlphaGo (Silver, 2016), and AlphaZero (Silver et al., 2018) developed by the DeepMind. These solutions combine MCTS with deep reinforcement learning (DRL) to achieve state-of-the-art performance in Shogi, Go, and Chess.

To the best of our knowledge, the optimal control solution developed for AFM module is the first that applies MCTS for demand-side flexibility management and building energy optimization. MCTS provides a lightweight optimization framework that is a natural selection over derivative-based methods when the control inputs are not continuous (e.g., the heat pump setpoints in this case). Furthermore, the main reason for using MCTS is that it is suitable for the hybrid-models (documented in D3.1 and D3.2) that do not provide gradients to be used for optimization.

In MCTS the search space of possible trajectories (alternative control actions at different time periods) is represented as a tree. The goal is to find the most optimal set of actions that maximizes the reward. Each execution is an iterative process that simulates many trajectories starting from the current state and running to a terminal state (i.e., end of the optimization window). MCTS uses Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the value of different states to guide the search toward optimal trajectories in the search space. In addition to exploiting the trajectory that is currently perceived as the optimal one, MCTS continues to evaluate other alternatives periodically. This balancing between the optimal strategy and search for alternative trajectories is known as the "*exploration-exploitation trade-off*". There are many variants of MCTS proposed in the literature.

The current implementation of the algorithm for the AFM module comprises of following four steps: *selection*, *expansion*, *simulation*, and *backpropagation*. (Sutton & Barto, 2018)

In the **selection step** the algorithm selects an optimal path in the search tree using a tree policy. The path represents the optimal actions (e.g. HVAC set points) at different time periods. The search starts from the root node (i.e., current state of the system) and continues until a leaf node is reached. A leaf is any node that has a child node from which no simulation has been executed. An important part of the tree policy is to balance the exploration and exploitation (i.e., how much to emphasize the most promising parts of the search space versus exploring the tree for new regions which could provide even more value). The tree policy implemented for the AFM modules uses the Upper Confidence Bound applied to Trees (UCT) (Kocsis & Szepesvári, 2006) selection rule to balance exploration-exploitation trade off. The equation below specifies how the value for each node is calculated. The node with the highest estimated value is selected.

$$V_i = x_i + C \sqrt{\frac{\ln(n_p)}{n_i}}$$

V_i is the estimated value of the node i , x_i is the empirical mean value of the node i , C is a constant used for balancing between exploitation and exploration, and n_i and n_p are the number of times the node i and its parent have been visited, respectively. A typical value for the C in game playing is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. This value is found to be optimal when the rewards remain within the range $[-1, 1]$. To avoid the hyperparameter search for this variable in the demand-side flexibility management we adopted the approach where the rewards are scaled so that they remain within the range $[-1, 1]$ as much as possible. The scaling factors were estimated by running a fixed setpoint policy with historical data.

In the **expansion step** the search space (tree) is expanded with new node. This step is executed unless the leaf node is the last time step in the optimization window. The new node is created by randomly choosing an action (i.e., set point) and sampling a valid action with the hybrid models.

The purpose of the **simulation step** is to evaluate the value of the current state (and consequently its parents states). To this end, a rollout from the new node, expanded in the previous step, is completed. The rollout consist of sampling new states, using a simulation policy, until the end of the optimization window is reached. Instead of using the typical random policy as the simulation policy, the AFM modules simulates with a fixed policy based on the default control strategy (e.g. fixed set point for temperature). The fixed setpoint policy is used, because it is more likely policy than random sampling and provides thus more accurate estimate for the state values.

In the **backpropagation step** the empirical value (x_i) of the nodes are updated or initialized based on the results obtained from the simulation step. Only values for the tree are updated (i.e., no values for states beyond the three that were visited during the simulations step).

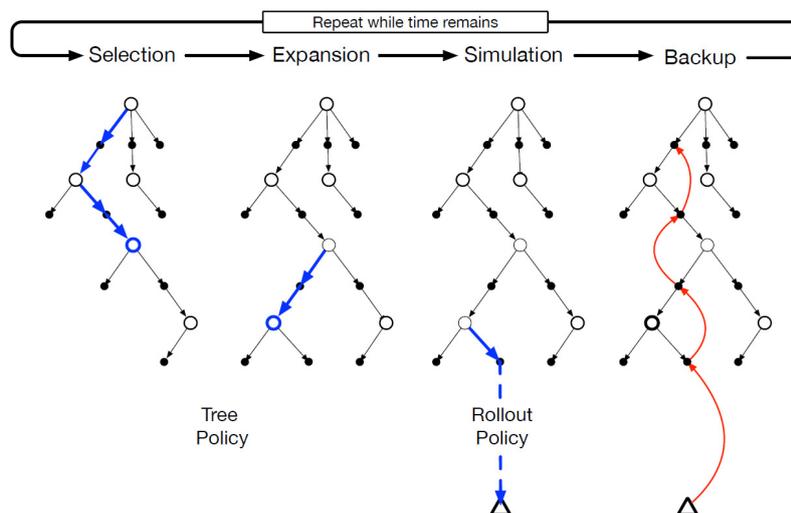


Figure 6. Monte Carlo Tree Search. Reprinted from Image from An Introduction: Reinforcement Learning by Sutton & Barto (Sutton & Barto, 2018)

MCTS executes iteratively the abovementioned steps until the time allocated for optimization runs out. Every iteration is started from the root node (i.e., current state of the system). Finally, the action with highest empirical value to be executed from the root node is selected. After the environment transitions to a new state, MCTS is run again starting with a tree containing any descendants of the new state (i.e., node) left over from the tree constructed by the previous execution of MCTS.

5 Implementation

5.1 Overview

The AFM module is implemented with Python programming language. Code implementation follows object-oriented programming paradigm and is overall designed with expandability in mind. Interfacing with other modules is done via MQTT protocol, using the Eclipse Paho MQTT Python client library. Data between software modules is transferred in Pandas DataFrame format, serialized to JSON notation. Various run parameters are specified in a separate configuration file, where data polling, flexibility evaluation, planning and control intervals are set as well as paths and MQTT topics are configured.

5.1.1 Software architecture

An Unified Modelling Language (UML) class diagram of the AFM implementation is depicted Figure 7. The implementation consists of five classes: AFM, EnergyPlanner, Resource, MqttInterface and OperationTimer.

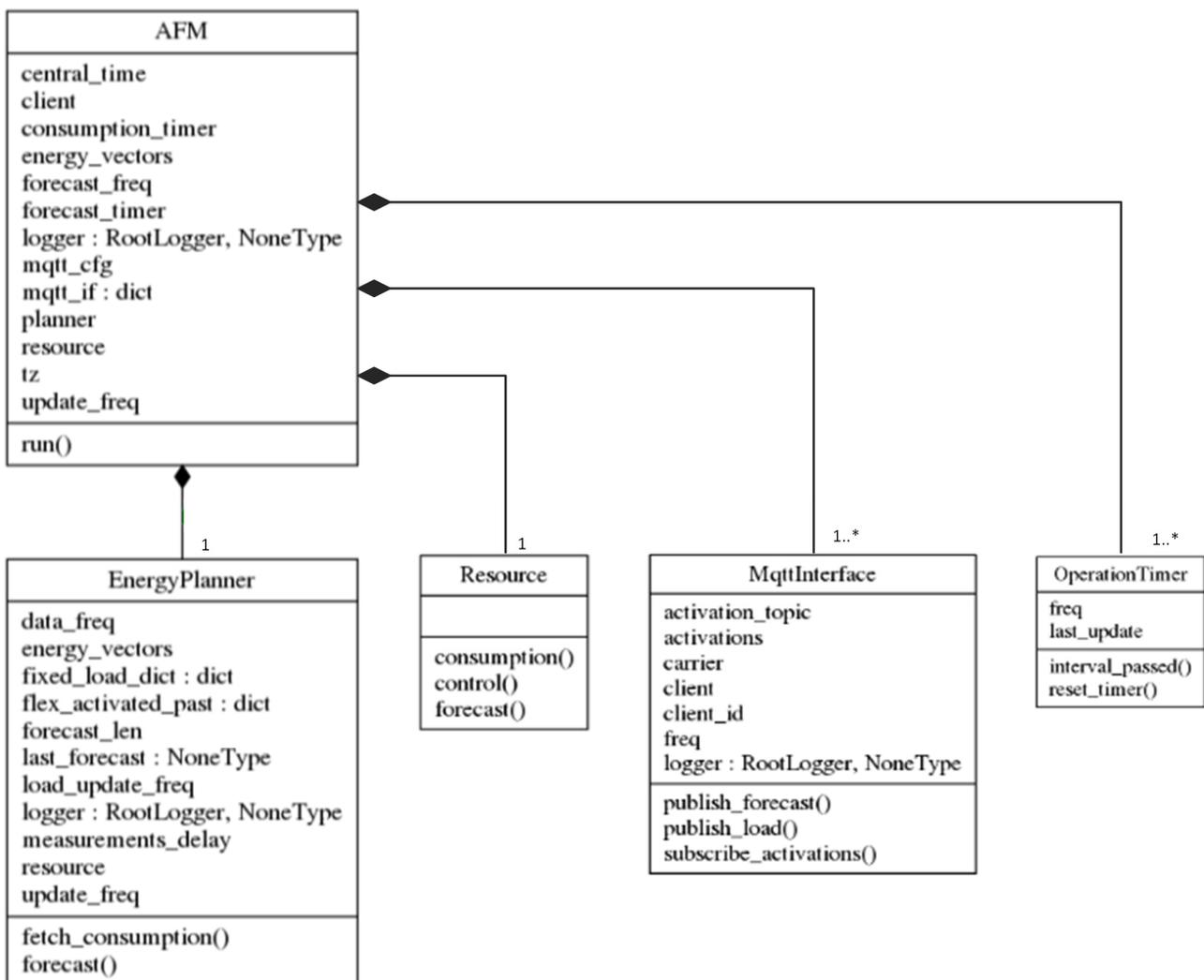


Figure 7: UML class diagram for the Automated Flexibility Manager.

The AFM class represents the whole Automated Flexibility Manager entity. To setup the AFM for a new consumer an instance of this class is created. The documentation of the class is represented below.

```
class AFM(flex_resource, cfg=None)
```

Automated Flexibility Manager.

Parameters

flex_resource : resource.resource
Instance of the resource class.

cfg : dict
Config for the AFM instance.

Methods

```
def run(self, only_log_exceptions=True)
```

Main loop for the Energy Planner

Parameters

only_log_exceptions : bool
If true exceptions are only logged (not raised).

The EnerPlanner class represent the Energy Planner component of the AFM architecture. The documentation of the class is represented below:

```
class EnergyPlanner(flex_resource, cfg=None)
```

Energy Planner component of the Automated Flexibility Manager.

Parameters

flex_resource : resource.resource
Instance of the resource class.

cfg : dict
Config for the AFM instance.

Methods

```
def fetch_consumption(self, now)
```

Fetches consumption data.

Parameters

now : Datetime
Current time.

Returns

dict - Dictionary of Dataframes (a DF for each energy vector). DF contains the consumption data.

```
def forecast(self, now, activations)
```

Forecast the baseline and flexibilities.

Parameters

now : Datetime
Current time.

activations : dict
New DR activations. Dictionary of DataFrames for each energy vector.

Returns

dict - Dictionary of Dataframes (a DF for each energy vector). DF contains the forecast.

The Resource class represents the consumer. In the current implementation the whole consumer (i.e., people, building, flexible assets, local production) is represented as a single resource. The Resource class implements the controllers for each flexible asset. It also provides the EnergyPlanner with baseline and flexibility forecasts by acting as an interface to the Digital Twin Repository. The implementation of this class is consumer specific and only an abstract class (defining the interface) is implemented as part of the generic AFM library. The documentation of the class is represented below:

class Resource

This is a blueprint for the flexible assets and baseline loads.

In the current implementation the whole consumer premises needs to be implemented as a single resource. (i.e., not possible to divide the consumer into several resources).

Methods

def consumption(self, start, end)

Returns consumption between start and end in the market resolution.

Parameters

start : datetime.datetime
Start of the period.

end : datetime.datetime
End of the period.

Returns

DataFrame - DF with consumption columns for each energy vector, e.g. [ele_load, dh_down]

def control(self, now, fixed_load)

Sends control commands to the flexible resource to follow the load plan.

Parameters

now : datetime.datetime
Current datetime.

fixed_load : dict
Dictionary of fixed loads (series) for every energy vector. Fixed loads represent loads planned by the AFM which need to be followed by the resource.

def forecast(self, now, start, end, fixed_load)

Forecasts the baseline and flexibilities.

Only down flexibilities are provided in the current version.

Parameters

now : datetime.datetime
Current datetime.

start : datetime.datetime
Start of the forecast period.

end : datetime.datetime
End of the forecast period.

fixed_load : dict
Dictionary of fixed loads (series) for every energy vector. Fixed loads represent loads planned by the AFM which need to be followed by the resource.

Returns

DataFrame - Forecast represented as a dataframe with following columns
[_baseline, __down]

The MqttInterface class implements the MQTT interface of the AFM module. The documentation of the class is represented below:

```
class MqttInterface(client_id, client, carrier, freq)
```

Parameters

client_id : str
The MQTT client identifier

client :
The MQTT client instance.

carrier : {'ele', 'dh'}
The energy vector/carrier.

freq : int
The sampling rate of the data shared via the interface.

Methods

```
def publish_forecast(self, now, forecast_df)
```

Publish baseline and flexibility forecast to MQTT.

Parameters

now : Datetime
Current time.

forecast_df : DataFrame
DataFrame containing the baseline and flexibility forecasts.

```
def publish_load(self, now, load_df)
```

Publishes the measured load info to the MQTT broker.

Parameters

now : Datetime
Current time.

load_df : DataFrame

DataFrame containing the energy measurement.

```
def subscribe_activations(self)
```

Subscribes explicit demand response activation messages.

The OperationTimer class represents timers that are used to synchronize the operation of the Energy Planner. The documentation of the class is represented below:

```
class OperationTimer(now, freq)
```

Parameters

now: datetime.datetime

Current time.

freq: int

Update frequency (sampling rate) of the timer.

Methods

```
def interval_passed(self, now)
```

Check whether the interval has passed.

Parameters

now: datetime.datetime

Current time.

Returns

bool

Boolean indicating whether the interval has passed.

```
def reset_timer(self, now)
```

Resets the time to start counting from now.

Parameters

now: datetime.datetime

Current time.

```
class Time(tz='UTC', update_freq=1, simulation=None)
```

This class is used to allow either simulated or real-time to be used.

Parameters

tz: str

Timezone.

update_freq: int

Update frequency.

simulation: dict or None

Simulation specific data. None if timer is used for real-time operation.

Methods

def now(self)

Get the current time.

Returns

Datetime - Current datetime.

5.1.2 Use cases

5.1.2.1 Offer flexibility

Flexibility refers to the potential to deviate from a baseline load at different time periods. The baseline load in turn is the power load that would ensue without explicit or implicit demand response. Flexibility can be used to either increase or decrease consumers baseline load. The potential to decrease the baseline is called down flexibility and the potential to increase up flexibility. The amount of down and up flexibility are presented more formally in equations (2) and (3), respectively.

$$D_i = C_i^{base} - \min(C_i^{ctrl}) \quad (2)$$

$$U_i = \max(C_i^{ctrl}) - C_i^{base} \quad (3)$$

Where D_i is the down flexibility and U_i the up flexibility at time step i , C^{base} is the baseline consumption and C^{ctrl} is the consumption obtained through DR control inputs. For simplicity reasons, we only consider the maximum flexibility value for each direction (up or down) in each time step. Even still, calculating the maximum amount of flexibility for each time step is not trivial. If we want to evaluate all possibilities, we would need to calculate $\sum_i^r n^i$ options, where n is the number of control options, r is the length of the forecast and i is the current time step. In practice this exponential growth implies that for any forecasts longer than a couple of steps it is impossible to use brute force (calculate all possible trajectories), so instead a heuristic or algorithm is used to reduce search space. One option is to perform control only in the step that is being evaluated while leaving the other as is. This approach reduces the number of iterations from $\sum_i^r n^i$ to $r * n$, which is much more feasible to calculate in short time.

Figure 8 depicts the flexibility evaluation process that is initiated by a timer (the OperationTimer is omitted from the figure for the sake of clarity). The EnergyPlanner first request the baseline load and flexibility from each Resource (only one resource per site is supported in the current implementation). The Resource calls the relevant models from the Digital Twin Repository to predict the baseline, minimum and maximum loads. This information is then returned to the AFM class that calls the MqttInterface to send the flexibility and baseline forecast to the Aggregation & Market Interface module.

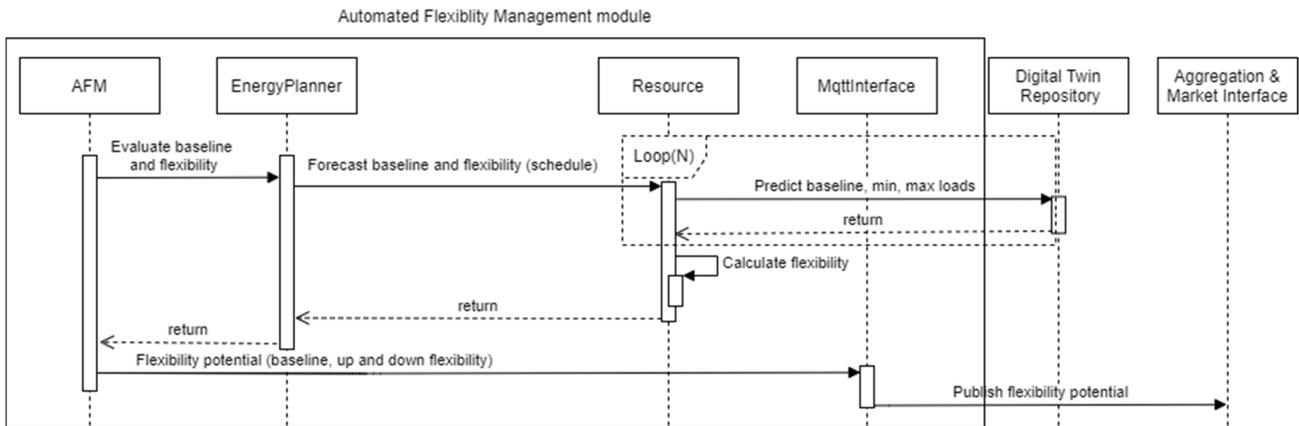


Figure 8. Sequence diagram of the flexibility offering process.

5.1.2.2 Optimize schedule consider prices and/or incentives

The schedule optimization use case covers both implicit and explicit demand response. In both cases the schedule optimization can be divided into two distinct parts: planning and control. The EnergyPlanner class is responsible for the planning while the control is implemented by the Resource class (i.e., Controller is embedded into the Resource class). The planning part is slightly different in implicit and explicit DR. The control part, focusing on following the load plan specified by the EnergyPlanner, is executed in the same way in implicit and explicit DR. Figure 9 illustrates the implicit DR optimization process.

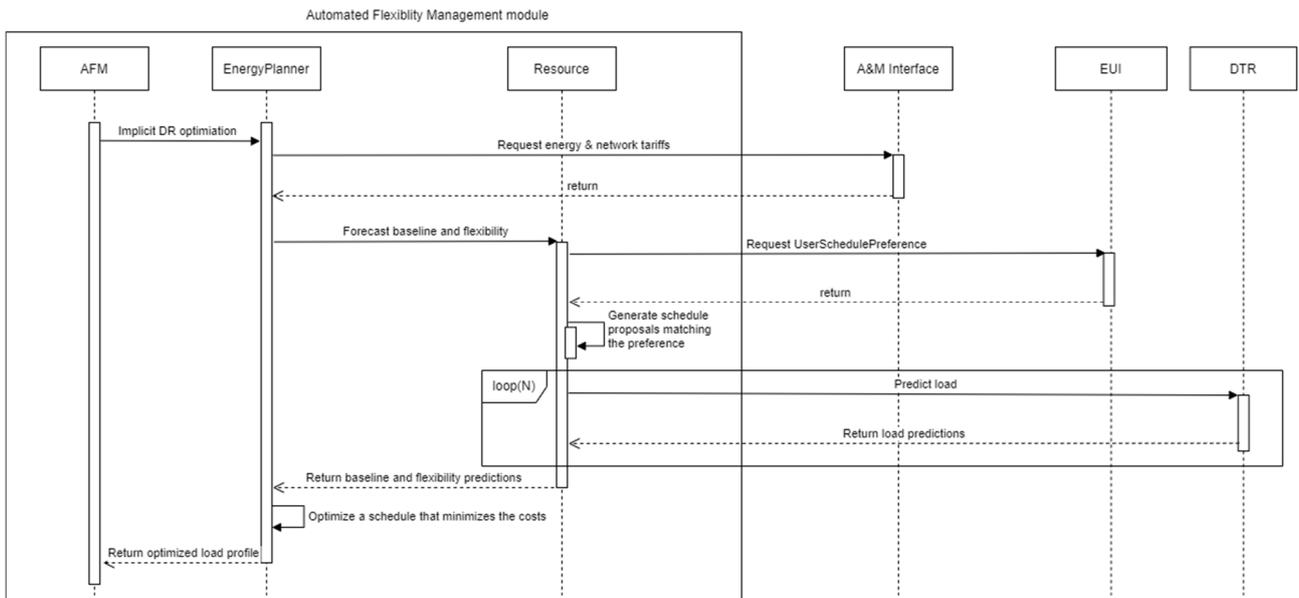


Figure 9: Sequence diagram depicting the implicit DR optimization.

The optimization is initiated by a timer in the AFM class (OperationTimer class is omitted from the figure for the sake of clarity) that synchronizes the implicit DR optimization at fixed intervals (defined in the AFM configuration file). The EnergyPlanner class is the main responsible for planning the optimal schedules for each Resource. It first fetches the energy and network tariffs from the A&M Interface and then request the baseline and flexibility forecast from the Resource. How the Resource forecast and calculates the flexibility depends on the type of resource. In this example the Resource first fetches user preferences from the user interface component. Then it generates schedule proposals matching the user preferences and request load profiles from the Digital Twin Repository (i.e., DTR) module. The EnergyPlanner then utilizes the baseline and flexibility forecast to find optimal load profile for each Resource (remember that only one Resource is supported in the current implementation). The optimal load profile is the one that minimizes the cost function. It should be noted that the term cost refers to the total value of the cost function (consumer specific) and can in theory include non-monetary parameters such as CO2 emissions.

Figure 10 represents the explicit DR optimization process. This example assumes that manual acceptance is not required from the end-user in this case. From the AFM point of view the scenario is initiated by the Aggregator and Market Interface. It utilizes the MQTT interface of the AFM module to notify about the explicit DR activation. Next the AFM request the EnergyPlanner to optimize a new load profile that matches the new flexibility activations. In this example this is done by requesting the Resource to forecast a load plan matching the activations. Finally, the AFM notifies the A&M Interface about the flexibility activation. It should be noted that the new schedule is not published to the End-user Interface at this point but instead during the Resource control phase.

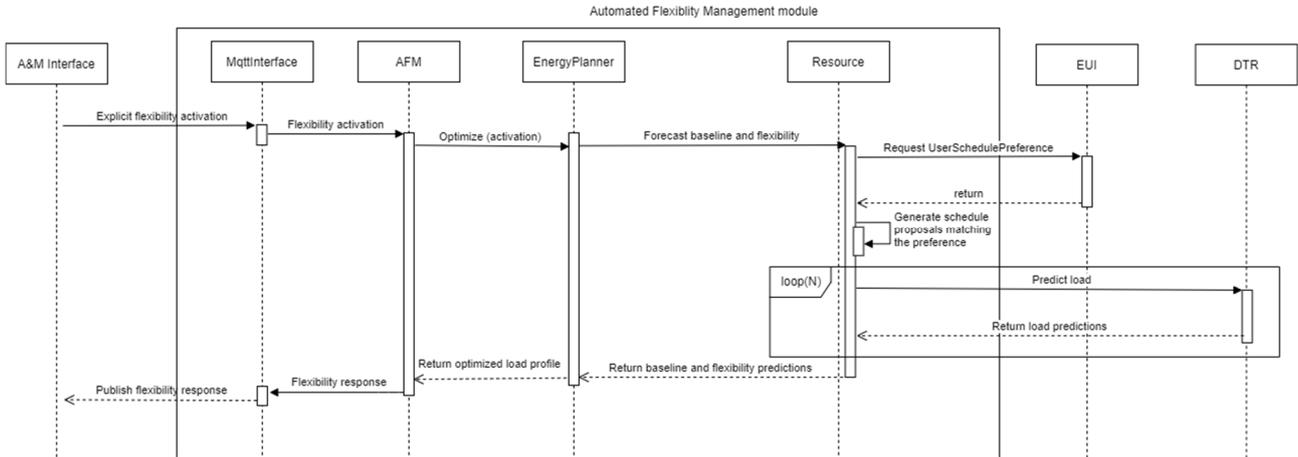


Figure 10: Sequence diagram illustrating explicit DR signal and schedule optimization.

The control part of the optimization process is represented in Figure 11. In the same way as the other operations, the control is initiated by a timer in the AFM class. The AFM class then request the optimized load plan from the EnergyPlanner and request the Resource to follow the load plan. The Resource class then calculates the set point (control command) that provides the closest response to the optimized load plan. The Resource could utilize the models in DTR to search for optimal set point but in this example is considered to be simple enough so that this is not needed.

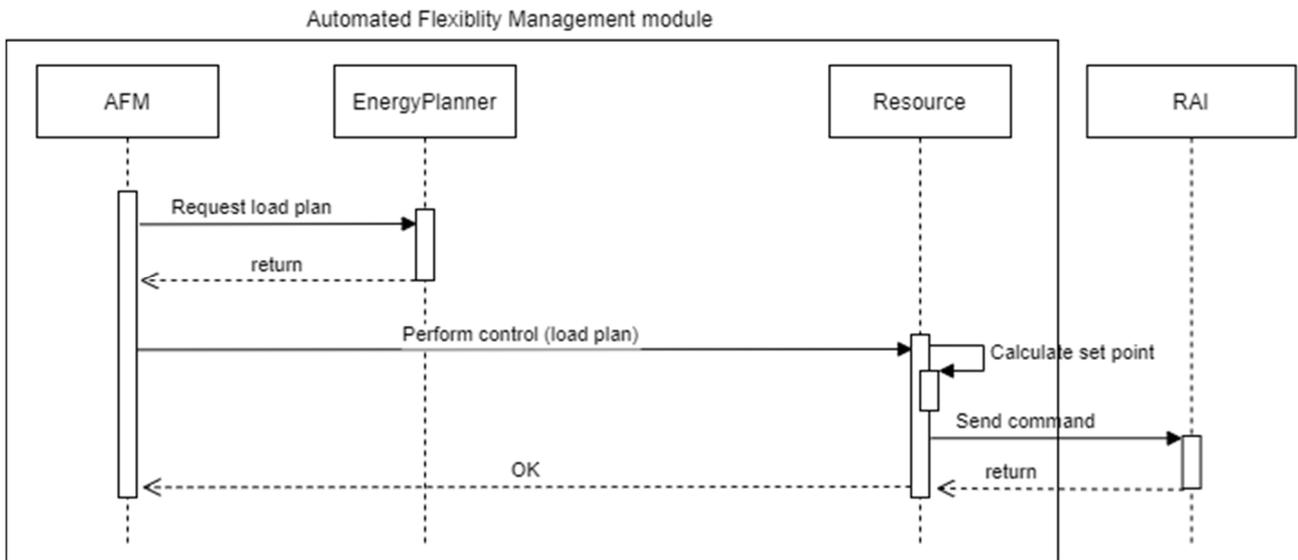


Figure 11: Sequence diagram illustrating the control process.

5.1.3 Interface provided by the Automated Flexibility Management module

Automated Flexibility Manager provides an MQTT interface for accessing forecasts and activating flexibilities. This interface can be utilized e.g., by an aggregator. JSON is utilized for serializing the payloads. All timestamps in the payloads are presented in ISO format. All loads are presented in kW and represent the average load during the sampling period. Table 1 introduces the MQTT topics that form the AFM interface.

Table 1. MQTT topics of AFM interface.

Interface	Topic	Message
Flexibility potential	afm/<ifa_id>/<energy_vector>/flexibility	A
Explicit flexibility activation	afm/<ifa_id >/<energy_vector>/activation	B
Load measurement	afm/<ifa_id >/<energy_vector>/load	C
Flexible asset schedule	afm/<ifa_id >/<energy_vector>/<asset_id>/schedule	D

As can be seen from Table 1, there are following parameters in the MQTT topics: *ifa_id* and *energy_vector*. The *ifa_id* parameter is a unique identifier for the iFLEX Assistant. The *energy_vector* specifies the energy vector for associated flexibility forecast, activation and measurements. Currently supported energy vectors include electricity (represented with keyword *ele*) and district heating (represented with keyword *dh*).

```
afm/hoas/ele/flexibility
afm/hoas/ele/load
afm/hoas/ele/activation
afm/hoas/dh/flexibility
afm/hoas/dh/load
afm/hoas/dh/activation
afm/hoas/ele/heat_pump/schedule
```

Figure 12. Examples of the MQTT topic instances.

Figure 13 presents an example of the Message A format. This serialization format was selected as it can be easily extended with new parameters. It is also directly supported by Pandas data frame JSON serialization methods so it is easy to implement in practise. The Message A consist of header and data fields. The header field consists of sentAt, and freq fields documented in Table 2. The data field consist of a list of JSON object literals with following attributes: *timestamp*, *baseline*, *down*, *up*, *capacity*, and *allocated_flexibility*. The semantics of these attributes is presented in

Table 3. The down and/or up attributes can be omitted if flexibility to that direction is not provided by the given AFM.

Table 2. Attributes of the Payload A header.

Parameter	Description
timestamp	The timestamp of when AFM sent the message.
freq	Sampling rate of the data in minutes.

Table 3. Attributes of a JSON object literal contained in Payload A. List of these structures is stored in the data attribute of the message.

Parameter	Description
timestamp	Start time of the period that the forecast targets (ISO format). End time can be calculated based on freq parameter present in the message header.
baseline	Forecasted load of the metering point (e.g., building) if the current control plan is followed. Flexibilities that are activated will modify the baseline. The values are represented in kW are refer to the average power during the time period.
down	Down flexibility provided for the given time period (kW). Down flexibility means reduction of the load

	with respect to baseline in the same forecast message.
up	Up flexibility provided for the given time period (kW). Up flexibility means increase of the load with respect to baseline in the same forecast message.
capacity	The capacity (kWh) for the down flexibility in the given period. The capacity means the total energy down flexibility in the given period.
max_capacity	The maximum capacity (kWh) for the down flexibility. The capacity for the up flexibility can be calculated by subtracting capacity from the maximum capacity.
allocated_flexibility	Used to represent how much flexibility has been allocated. The purpose of this parameter is mainly to notify the aggregator on how much flexibility the AFM estimates to be able to obtain. It should be noted that this attribute does not provide any new information that cannot be obtained by comparing different forecasts (its purpose is mainly to provide all the relevant information without the need to track previous forecasts). The flexibility allocation is taken into account in the baseline (i.e., the baseline is modified with respect to the allocation) and this attribute basically reflects the change compared to the previous baseline forecast before the modification.

Eight-hour forecast is illustrated in the example. Only down flexibility is presented in the example. In addition to the baseline and down flexibility forecast, each timestamp contains an *allocated_flexibility* field, which documents the flexibilities that will be activated by the AFM. The flexibility can be activated via the Flexibility activation interface. Message B documents the activation payload.

```

{"sentAt": "2022-05-07T20:00:00.436708+00:00",
 "freq": 60,
 "data": [
  {"timestamp": "2022-05-07T20:00:00.000Z",
   "baseline": 27.6585835829,
   "down": 27.6585835829,
   "up": 0.0,
   "capacity": 257.3231131519,
   "allocated_flexibility": 0.0},
  {"timestamp": "2022-05-07T21:00:00.000Z",
   "baseline": 24.7266916867,
   "down": 24.7266916867,
   "up": 0.0,
   "capacity": 107.4438195244,
   "max_capacity": 107.4438195244,
   "allocated_flexibility": 0.0},
  {"timestamp": "2022-05-07T22:00:00.000Z",
   "baseline": 20.5121587026,
   "down": 20.5121587026,
   "up": 0.0,
   "capacity": 82.7171278377,
   "max_capacity": 82.7171278377,
   "allocated_flexibility": 0.0},
  {"timestamp": "2022-05-07T23:00:00.000Z",
   "baseline": 17.6667239807,
   "down": 17.6667239807,
   "up": 0.0,
   "capacity": 76.0857834391,
   "max_capacity": 76.0857834391,
   "allocated_flexibility": 0.0},
  {"timestamp": "2022-05-08T00:00:00.000Z",
   "baseline": 16.6905958938,
   "down": 16.6905958938,
   "up": 0.0,
   "capacity": 73.4477026342,
   "max_capacity": 73.4477026342,
   "allocated_flexibility": 0.0},
  {"timestamp": "2022-05-08T01:00:00.000Z",
   "baseline": 15.0639232279,
   "down": 15.0639232279,
   "up": 0.0,
   "capacity": 72.5594715856,
   "max_capacity": 72.5594715856,
   "allocated_flexibility": 0.0}
 ]
}
    
```

Figure 13. Payload A: Baseline and flexibility forecast payload.

Figure 14 illustrates the Message B, which is used in Flexibility activation messages. It contains following attributes: *sentAt*, *startTime*, *endTime*, and *delta*. The semantics of these attributes are elaborated in Table 4

Table 4. Attributes of the Payload B.

Parameter	Description
sentAt	The timestamp (ISO format) when AFM sent the message.
startTime	The start time (ISO format) of the flexibility event.
endTime	The end time (ISO format) of the flexibility event.
accepted	This flag (Boolean) is set if the user has accepted the event. This is needed to inform the AFM that is should process an event happening outside of the user preferences.

delta	Specifies the change to the power when compared to baseline in the selected period. I.e., negative values indicate decrease to the building's load profile.
--------------	---

```
{
  "sentAt": "2022-05-01T14:32:41.864590+00:00",
  "startTime": "2022-05-01T11:00:00+00:00",
  "endTime": "2022-05-01T12:00:00+00:00",
  "accepted": True,
  "delta": -105.3111965137}

```

Figure 14. Payload B: Used in Flexibility activation messages.

Figure 15 presents an example payload for load measurement messages. It contains the same header field (see Table 2) as Message A. The data attribute consists of a list of JSON object literals with timestamp and load attributes.

```
{
  "sentAt": "2022-05-01T01:00:58+00:00",
  "freq": 60,
  "data": [{"timestamp": "2018-02-17T23:00:00.000Z", "load": 110.0}]}

```

Figure 15. Payload C: Used in Load measurement messages.

The Message D consists of a header field (with *sentAt* attribute) and a payload field called commands. The commands attribute consists of a list of JSON objects whose parameters are described in Table 5,

Table 5. Attributes of the Message D.

Parameter	Description
sentAt	The timestamp of when AFM sent the message.
commands	A list of command objects. Each command object contains a start, end, and setpoint attributes.
start	The start time of the command.
end	The end time of the command.
setpoint	The set point of the command.

An example for the Message D is depicted in Figure 16.

```
{
  "sentAt": "2022-05-24T13:57:24.918187",
  "commands": [
    {
      "start": "2022-05-24T13:57:24.918187",
      "end": "2022-05-24T17:57:24.918187",
      "setpoint": 0
    },
    {
      "start": "2022-05-24T17:57:24.918187",
      "end": "2022-05-24T18:57:24.918187",
      "setpoint": 1
    },
    {
      "start": "2022-05-24T18:57:24.918187",
      "end": "2022-05-24T20:57:24.918187",
      "setpoint": 0
    }
  ]
}

```

Figure 16. Example of the Message D, used in flexible asset schedule messages.

5.2 Instantiations

5.2.1 Instantiation in the Finnish pilot

The apartment building consists of 90 residential apartments, each monitored for thermal comfort and air quality. All apartments share infrastructure for heating and domestic water. In addition, other notable (consumption related) infrastructure includes an elevator and a common sauna. The building is also equipped with a building automation system, including a building energy management system (BEMS).

The flexibility is provided by a centralized heating system that is responsible for space heating and heating of the domestic hot water (DHW). The flexible part is the space heating where the iFLEX Assistant

In practice, controlling heating and ventilation is done via actuating several components in the heating system, including valves, water pumps and heat exchangers simultaneously. To simplify control options, these controls are bundled into different control “modes” which are designed by human experts and stored in the Resource Abstraction Interface and the BEMS. The space heating can be controlled in three main modes. First, the space heating can be directly constrained by dropping the heating water temperature during a demand response event. How much this restricts the space heating in percentages is an identifiable parameter of the building’s digital twin. Please refer to *D3.2 Revised hybrid-modelling module* for further details on the digital twin and modelling. Second, the heat pump can be turned off. This will put all the heat production (i.e., space heating and heating of domestic hot water) responsibility for the district heating. Third, the ventilation can be constrained during the DR event. When the ventilation is constrained, its power is reduced to 30% from the maximum. This can be done only when the heat pump is also turned off. Detailed documentation of these control points is provided in *D4.2 - Revised Resource Abstraction Interface*.

A simplified overview of the energy flows in the building is presented in Figure 17. In short, incoming heating energy is coming from the district heating network and from electricity that is used to heat apartment air. Within the system is an exhaust heat pump that captures energy from exhaust air back into apartment heating. Additionally, there is a water boiler in the system.

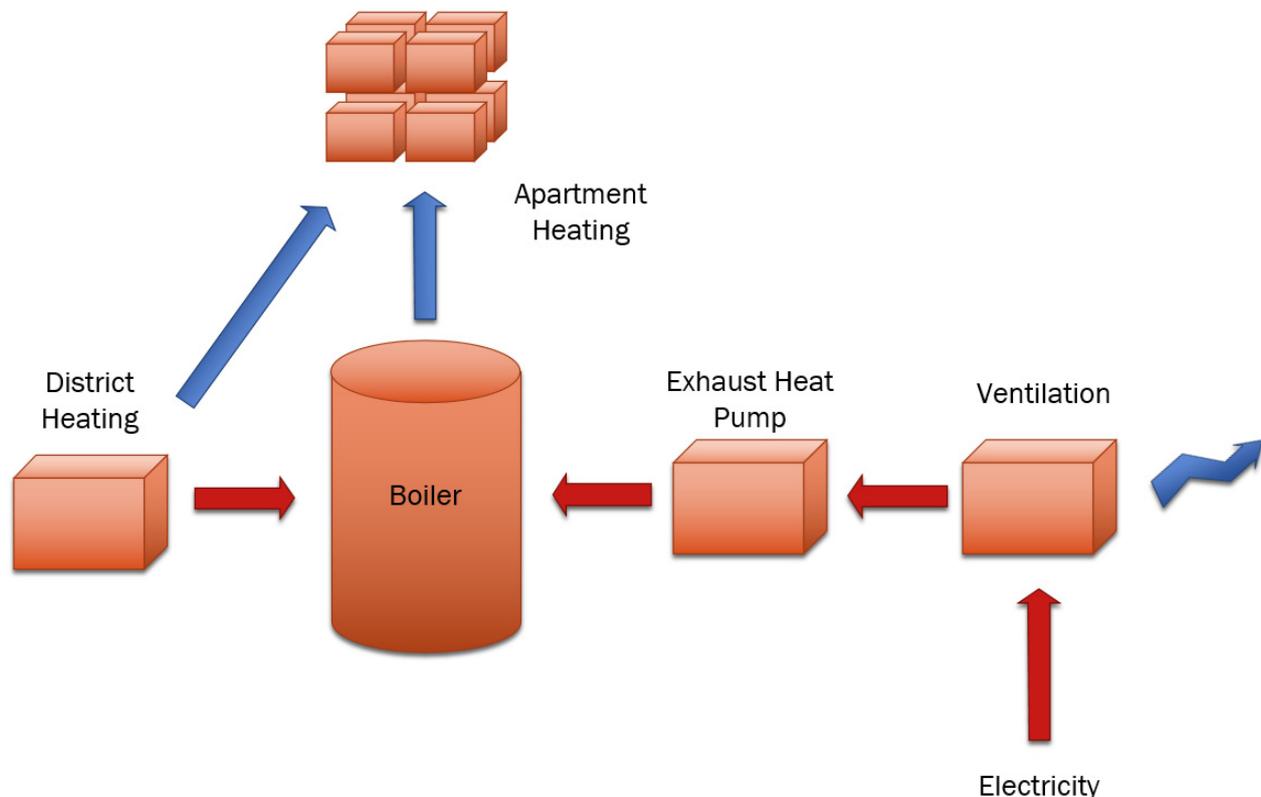


Figure 17. Simplified view of heating energy flows in the pilot building. Red arrows represent energy inflows while blue arrows indicate energy outflows.

A good selection of measurements is also available from the building. As with the control points, the full list of measurements is found in deliverable *D4.2*, but the most important are listed below:

- Building level electricity consumption (1-minute sampling rate)
- District heating consumption (1-minute sampling rate)
- Average indoor temperature (5-minute sampling rate)
- Weather forecast data from Finnish Meteorological Institute (60-minute sampling rate)

Figure 18 visualizes the AFM instance to be deployed into the Finnish pilot in the phase 2.

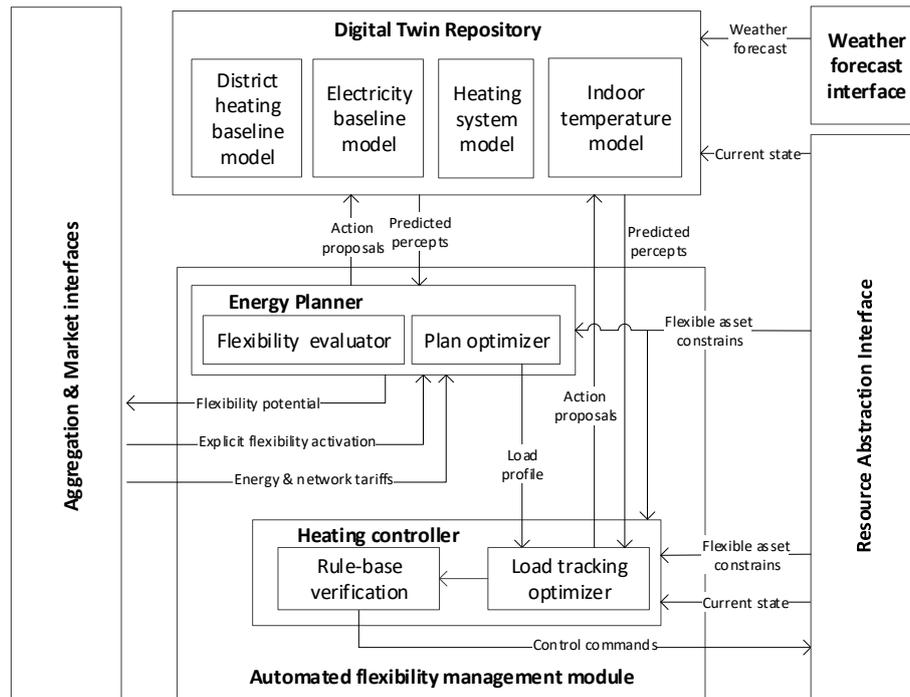


Figure 18. Functional view of the AFM instantiation in the Finnish pilot.

The AFM module instance is configured to optimize the flexibility obtained from the heating system. It consists of single controller, called Heating controller, and the common Energy Planner component. The Digital Twin Repository consist of four types of models, including District heating baseline model, Electricity baseline model, Heating system model and Indoor temperature model. The Weather forecast interface provides interface for Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) weather forecast service. The Resource Abstraction Interface is implemented as an oBIX Database with mappings to the BEMS and interfaces to receive weather and CO2 emissions data.

5.2.2 Instantiation in the Greek pilot

In the Greek pilot the iFLEX Assistants (and associated AFM components) are tailored for single family houses in three locations: Athens, Thessaloniki and Volos. The flexibility in these households is provided by white goods that can be controlled remotely. The main focus will be on water boilers that are controlled via a relay. Additionally, appliance control via smart plugs will be investigated. The approach for demand side flexibility with these types of assets is based on rescheduling the assets without compromising user preferences. Users define their personal preference for asset schedule and the AFM component utilizes this to plan optimal schedules. Figure 19 illustrates this process and depicts the user preferences and schedule allocated by the AFM component. It also highlights the up and down flexibilities calculated based on the user preferences.

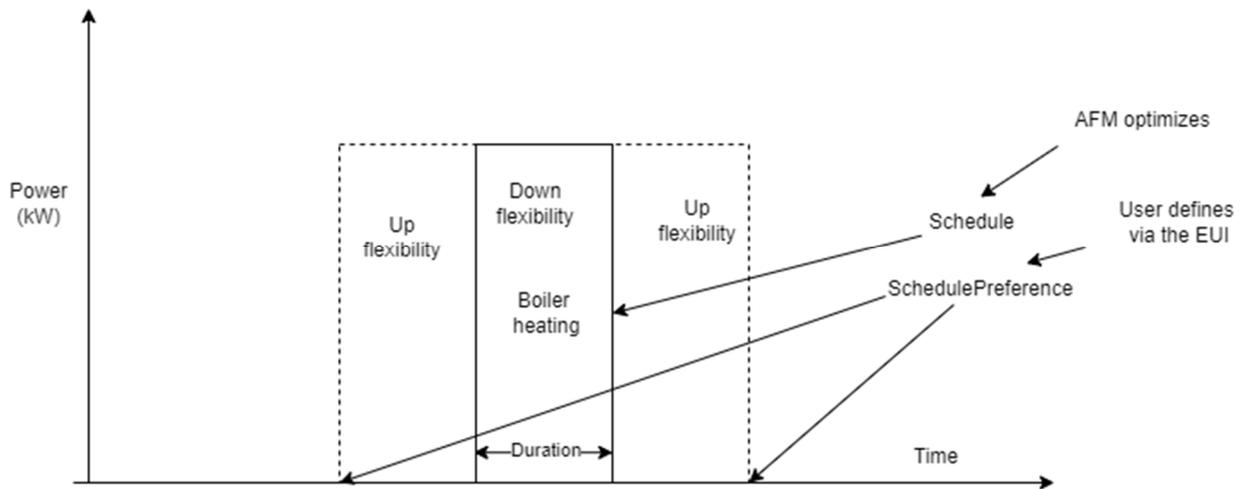


Figure 19: Illustration of the flexible assets scheduling based on user preferences.

Figure 20 illustrates a functional view of the automated flexibility manager component instantiated for the Finnish pilot. The AFM component is tailored based on the Digital Twin Repository (DTR) component that consist of three main models that are utilized by the AFM to plan and optimize flexibility management. These models include Electricity baseline model, Boiler model, and Smart appliance model. The boiler and smart appliance models are optional, and the actual model configuration depends on the flexible assets available in the consumer premises. The Energy Planner component is identical to the AFM instances in the other pilots. There is a controller for each flexible appliance in the consumer premises. In the example below a single controller is deployed for controlling the boiler.

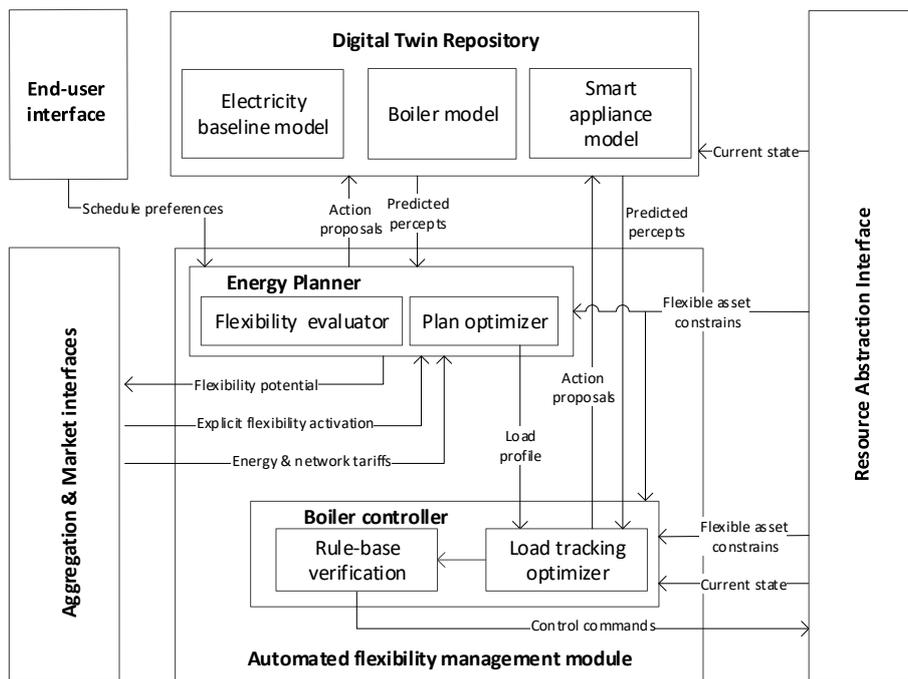


Figure 20: Functional view of the AFM instantiation in the Greek pilot.

5.2.3 Instantiation in the Slovenian pilot

In the Slovenian pilot the iFLEX Assistant (iFA) is tailored to the settings of individual households in the pilot. The households in the pilot are in Celje region, the D7.2 Revised Pilot Specification gives more details on household regions' properties. The primary source of flexibility in most households is a heating system. Some of the heating systems are installed together with a storage boiler. The boilers are of various capacities, some hold 900 or even up to 3000 litres of water. The household installations without a boiler rely on the household

building structure as a source of flexibility besides household inhabitants tolerance to change of indoor temperature. Some of the households in the pilot have available RES generation in a form of a PV power plant. More information on household installations is available in the D4.2 - Revised Resource Abstraction Interface.

The main focus in the second year pilot will be an ability of the household to self-optimize the household consumption. Self-optimization will combine the household sources of flexibility either with the PV generation, if available at the household, or in combination with a tariff system to optimize the consumption according to the price of the energy.

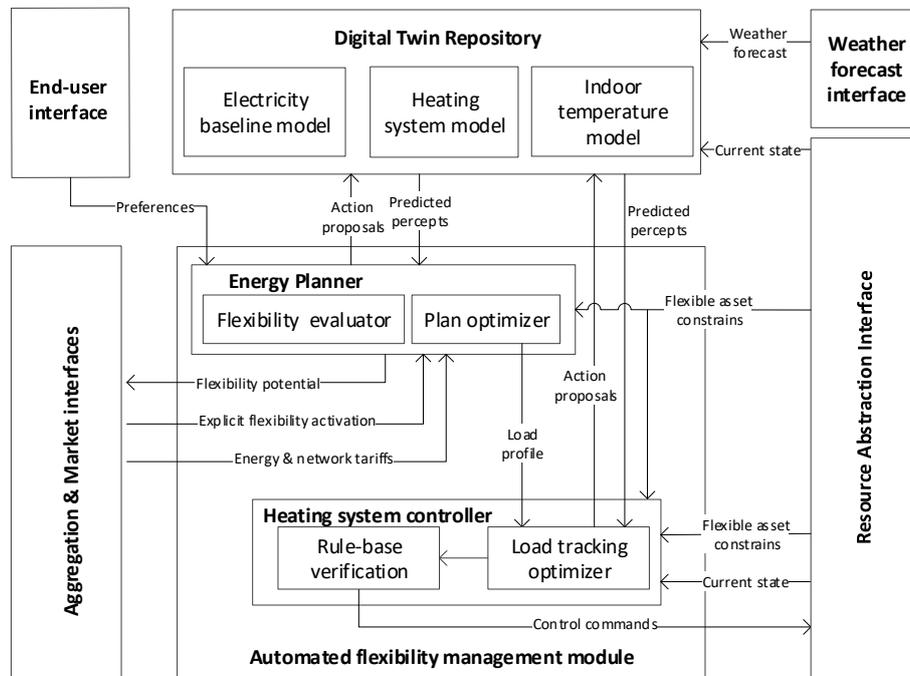


Figure 21: Functional view of the AFM instantiation in the Slovenian pilot.

The self-optimization in the case of storage boiler/building structure flexibility and the PV generation will look into utilizing as much as possible of generated electricity for heating of the house. The optimization will utilize a capacity of the storage to store the heat at the times of high generation. The heat will be realized when needed, usually in the afternoon and in the evening, when outside temperatures drop. A brief example of such scenario is presented in Figure 22. In the figure two days of consumption are presented. On the left hand side a non-optimized day in January is shown. The self-consumption (denoted in sky-blue) is very low. The production, in green, is not properly used. The consumption in red happens in the morning and in the afternoon when the PV generation is no longer active. In the figure on the right-hand side an optimized day of consumption in March is presented. The afternoon consumption is at large shifted to the time of generation. The generation is much better utilized and afternoon consumption is more uniform than before.

The self-optimization case as described needs the following data in at least one hour granularity from a Digital twin repository, as is denoted in Figure 21:

- Electricity consumption prediction: based on electricity baseline model a prediction of the household electricity consumption is needed for next 24 hours,
- Heating demand prediction: based on heating system model a heating demand of the household needs to be provided for next 24 hours,
- Generation prediction: based on generation model a prediction of PV generation for next 24 hours are needed,
- Indoor temperature prediction: based on indoor temperature model an indoor temperature prediction for next 24 hours is needed,
- Weather prediction: weather prediction for next 24 hours is needed. The predictions are obtained through weather forecast interface. Typical weather parameters needed are temperature and radiation. Weather prediction is needed for other predictions and not for AFM operation directly.

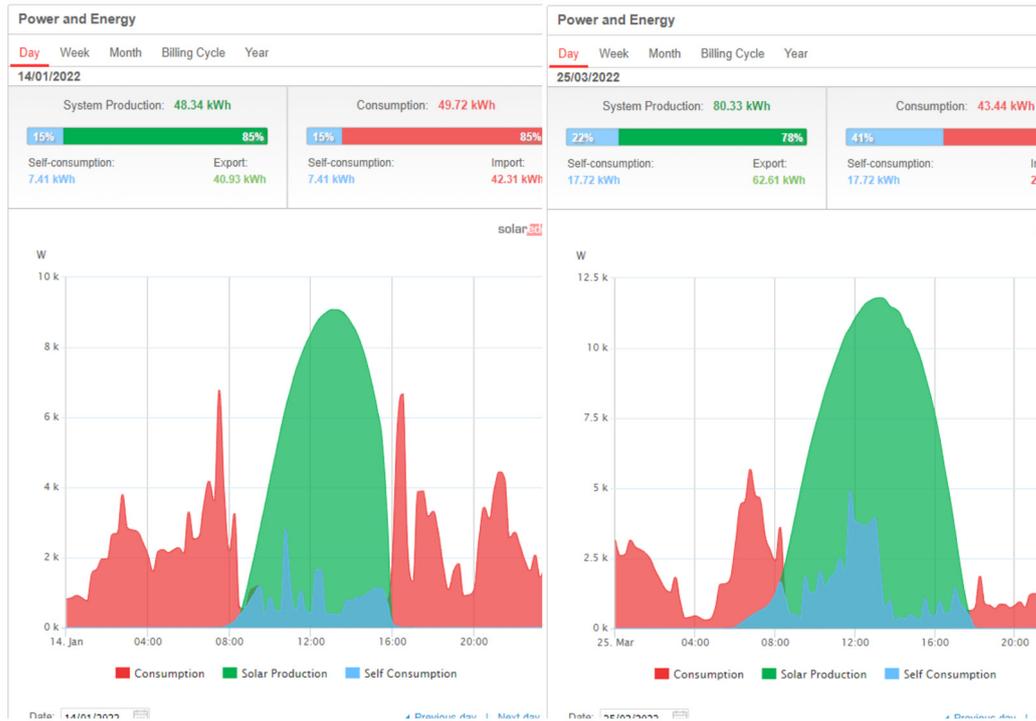


Figure 22: Self-optimisation in Slovenian pilot example, household flexibility and PV generation

In a case of self-optimisation regarding the tariff changes the available flexibility is used to optimise the consumption regarding the price of energy. The tariffs can be either static network tariffs or dynamic electricity prices as are described in the deliverable the D4.5 - Revised Market and Aggregation Interface Module. In any case the flexibility, either a storage boiler or household building structure thermal capacity, as described in D3.2., is used to consume the energy and store heat at the times when the energy prices are low and avoid to consume energy at the time when the prices are high. In the case of network tariffs, the consumption is scheduled over the night (between 22:00 and 6:00) and the heat is used over the day or even afternoons and evenings, when the tariffs are high.

In both cases of self-optimisations a type of flexibility available plays a crucial role in automated flexibility management implementation. In case of storage boiler the flexibility is more predictable and easier to exploit. The boiler can store the heat for a longer period of a time. The flexibility depends on capacity of the boiler. In the case when flexibility is obtained from household building thermal capacity the amount of flexibility can be smaller, the digital twin models could need some identification time before the model is accurate enough and the flexibility cannot be stored for a longer period of time. The automated flexibility management optimisations need to take into account that such flexibility cannot be retained for a longer period of time like in case of the storage boiler.

6 Conclusions

This deliverable documented the second phase prototype of the Automated Flexibility Management. The AFM is a core functional component of the iFLEX Assistant. It optimizes energy management within the consumer premises to maximize consumer benefits while offering the available flexibility to power grid and energy system balancing.

The AFM module is based in innovative approach that combines AI technologies with optimal control methods. The key idea in the approach is to apply model-based planning and control where ML is combined with physics-based modelling to learn accurate and robust models of the consumers, their premises, including flexible assets. The AI-based control algorithms such as the MCTS is then applied for finding optimal control policies.

The AFM control architecture consist of two types of components: single Energy Planner and one or more Controllers. The Energy Planner is responsible for maximizing consumer benefits by orchestrating the operation of individual Controllers. It plans the load profile for each Controller without a need to have detailed knowledge about the flexible assets. Each Controller is then responsible for following the load profile assigned by the Energy Planner.

The AFM prototype described in this deliverable is implemented with Python programming language. The implementation consists of four core classes, including the AFM, EnergyPlanner, Resource and MqttInterface. The AFM is the central class the aggregates all other classes to realize the AFM instance. The EnergyPlanner realizes the Energy Planner component of the AFM architecture. The Resource class implements the Controller component and also acts as an interface to the Digital Twin Repository utilized for model predictive control. Only single resource per consumer is supported in the current prototype of the AFM module. The AFM module provides MQTT based interface which is implemented by the MqttInterface class. MQTT based API was chosen as it provides lightweight communication protocol based on publish and subscribe communication pattern. The AFM module is tailored for three different types of pilot sites, located in Finland, Greek and Slovenia.

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8 Appendix: Jira requirements

8.1.1 [IF-107] [FN-AFM-05 Optimize flexibility locally \(self-consumption, consumer load reduction\)](#) Created: 30/Jul/22 Updated: 31/Jul/22

Status:	Part of specification
Project:	iFlex Project
Component/s:	None
Affects Version/s:	None
Fix Version/s:	None

Type:	Functional	Priority:	Major
Reporter:	Jussi Kiljander	Assignee:	Unassigned
Resolution:	Unresolved	Votes:	0
Labels:	AFM		

Rationale:	The requirement comes mainly from the needs of the PUC 10: Increase self-balancing through forecasting and automation.
Pilot Finland:	Phase two
Pilot Greece:	Not applicable
Pilot Slovenia:	Phase two

Description

The AFM needs to support energy management policies for local control. This focuses mainly on maximizing self-consumption (Slovenian pilot) but reduction of consumer peak loads (investigated in the Finnish pilot) is also covered by this requirement.

8.1.2 [IF-72] [FN-AFM-04 Optimize flexibility based on prices \(implicit demand response\)](#)

Created: 15/Jun/21 Updated: 31/Jul/22

Status:	Part of specification
Project:	iFlex Project
Component/s:	None
Affects Version/s:	None
Fix Version/s:	None

Type:	Functional	Priority:	Major
Reporter:	Jussi Kiljander	Assignee:	Jussi Kiljander
Resolution:	Unresolved	Votes:	0
Labels:	AFM		

Rationale:	iFLEX Assistant needs to be able to optimize flexible assets schedule and/or setpoints in order to reduce end-user costs.
Pilot Finland:	Phase two
Pilot Greece:	Not applicable
Pilot Slovenia:	Phase two

Description

The automated flexibility management module should provide mechanisms to optimize flexibility with respect to dynamic tariffs, possible across different energy vectors.

8.1.3 [IF-71] FN-AFM-03 Activate offered flexibility Created: 15/Jun/21 Updated: 14/Feb/22 Resolved: 14/Feb/22

Status:	Validated
Project:	iFlex Project
Component/s:	None
Affects Version/s:	None
Fix Version/s:	None

Type:	Functional	Priority:	Major
Reporter:	Jussi Kiljander	Assignee:	Jussi Kiljander
Resolution:	Validated	Votes:	0
Labels:	AFM		

Rationale:	Flexibility activation is required in implicit and explicit demand response.
Pilot Finland:	Phase one
Pilot Greece:	Phase two
Pilot Slovenia:	Phase two

Description

The automated flexibility management module should activate the offered flexibilities when requested via the A&F interface (assumes flexibility activation is authorized by the end-user).

To activate the flexibility the AFM module needs to find an optimal control schedule by optimizing with the model provided by the digital twin repository. Once optimal schedule is found the flexibility is activated by modifying the local energy management system parameters.

Comments

Comment by [Jussi Kiljander](#) [14/Feb/22]

The functionality is validated in the Finnish pilot.

8.1.4 [IF-70] [FN-AFM-02 Flexibility potential](#) Created: 15/Jun/21 Updated: 14/Feb/22 Resolved: 14/Feb/22

Status:	Validated
Project:	iFlex Project
Component/s:	None
Affects Version/s:	None
Fix Version/s:	None

Type:	Functional	Priority:	Major
Reporter:	Jussi Kiljander	Assignee:	Jussi Kiljander
Resolution:	Validated	Votes:	0
Labels:	AFM		

Rationale:	Flexibility potential data is needed to provide more deterministic explicit demand response.
Pilot Finland:	Phase one
Pilot Greece:	Phase two
Pilot Slovenia:	Phase two

Description

The automated flexibility management module should provide flexibility potential information to the A&M Interface module. The flexibility potential should be calculated by comparing the minimum and maximum loads to the baseline load profile at different time periods.

The length of the flexibility window and the frequency should be configurable.

Comments

Comment by [Jussi Kiljander](#) [14/Feb/22]

The functionality is validated in the Finnish pilot.

8.1.5 [IF-69] FN-AFM-01 Provide baseline forecasts Created: 15/Jun/21 Updated: 14/Feb/22 Resolved: 14/Feb/22

Status:	Validated
Project:	iFlex Project
Component/s:	None
Affects Version/s:	None
Fix Version/s:	None

Type:	Functional	Priority:	Major
Reporter:	Jussi Kiljander	Assignee:	Jussi Kiljander
Resolution:	Validated	Votes:	0
Labels:	AFM		

Rationale:	Baseline load profile is required to estimate and validate the flexibility at individual prosumer level. Prosumer/consumer specific baseline load profiles can be also used to calculate aggregated load profiles at different levels of the power system.
Pilot Finland:	Phase one
Pilot Greece:	Phase two
Pilot Slovenia:	Phase two

Description

The automated flexibility management module should provide information about the baseline load profile (including consumption and local production) of the prosumer/consumer.

Comments

Comment by [Jussi Kiljander](#) [14/Feb/22]

The functionality is validated in the Finnish pilot.