

Decentralized Energy Markets and a Path to DSOs: An EU Perspective

Panel: Flexibility Solutions in Distribution Systems

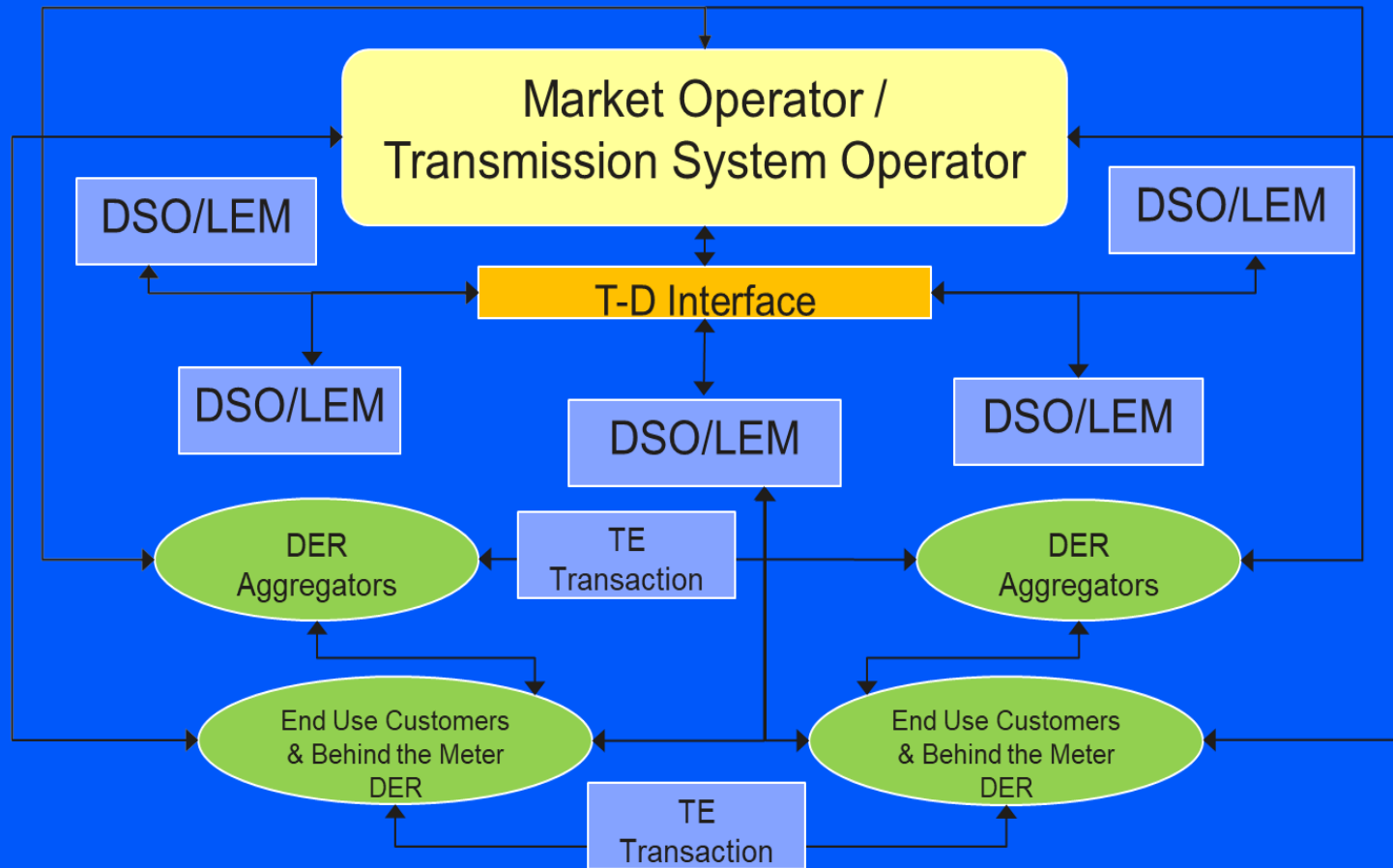
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Outline

- ❑ The Decentralized, Hierarchical Energy Model
- ❑ UK: The Nodal DLMP DER Market Development
 - ❑ Nodal DLMP Market Solution Method
 - ❑ Use Cases
- ❑ Greece/Poland: The DSO Market Evolution
- ❑ EU Horizon 20/20 Project: The Blockchain-based Transactive Energy Development
- ❑ Conclusions

Decentralized Hierarchical Multi-Tier Energy Markets



What Factors are Driving DER Proliferation?

- ❑ **Bottom-up demand & adoption:** customers want them
 - ❑ Individual R/C/I customers want more flexibility & control
 - ❑ Many customers want to participate in wholesale markets, individually or through DER Aggregators
 - ❑ Local resilience is an increasing concern driving microgrid formation
 - ❑ Cities & counties explore synergies among municipal services, want to implement climate action plans, and make renewable energy available to renters & underserved communities
- ❑ **Top-down policy directives:** policy makers recognize that DERs can support environmental & energy policy goals
- ❑ EU performance based regulation
- ❑ DER technologies continue to get cheaper & more powerful

Background

- ❑ Traditionally ISOs/TSOs model distribution networks as loads
- ❑ DSO, traditionally, regard transmission systems as slack buses with unlimited resources (often modeled as voltage sources)
- ❑ Decentralized markets are considered in EU as essential to the energy transition
- ❑ Distribution systems are becoming more **active**:
 - ❑ Integration of **Distributed Energy Resources** (DERs)
 - ❑ Integration of **Information & Communication Technologies** (ICTs)

The UK Project is a £19m project, funded by Centrica and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

Summary:

- Develop a Nodal DLMP platform to facilitate the selling and buying of flexibility on the distribution network
- £13m ERDF and £6m Centrica investment
- DNO is different than the DSO

Objectives:

- Learn about the future by doing
- Reduce constraints by increasing flexibility
- Make it easier for consumers to access DSO, ISO/TSO, and wholesale market revenues

LEM Platform	• Distribution network flexibility services • Single access to multiple markets • Flexibility for constraints management • Avoids/defers network reinforcement
Technical Installation	• Install flexible technologies in 60 businesses • Access core DSR revenue streams • Connect to LEM platform • Use assets for constraint management
Energy Storage	• 2.75 MW of storage installations • 6 separate applications • Sell flexibility to national grid and LEM
Residential	• 100 homes • 100 batteries • Aggregate as one unit
Research	• Learnings on regulations, barriers, markets, technology, customer etc. • Insights that inform future policy

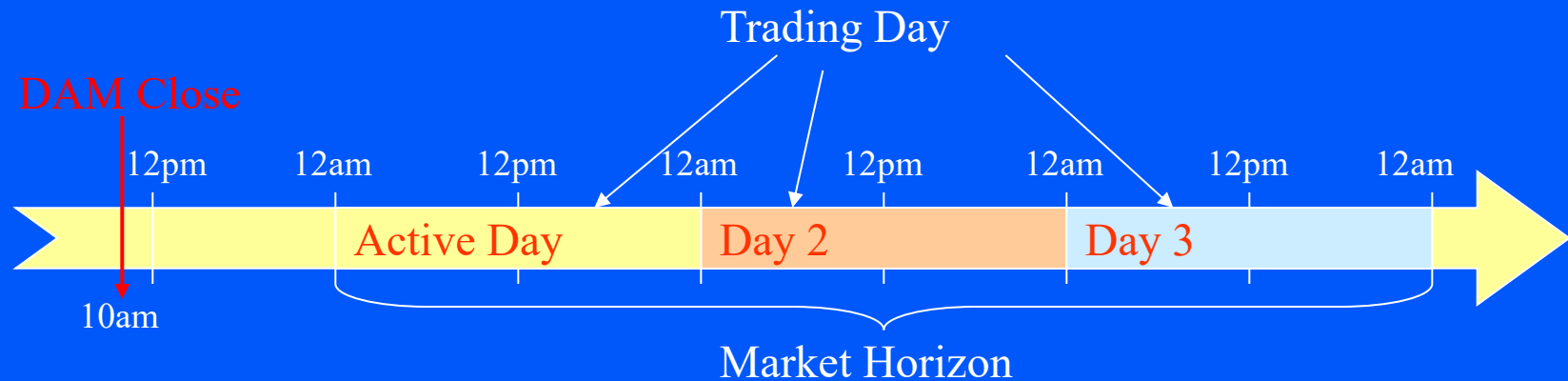
Nodal DLMP Market Design Elements

Day Ahead Market

Adjustment Market

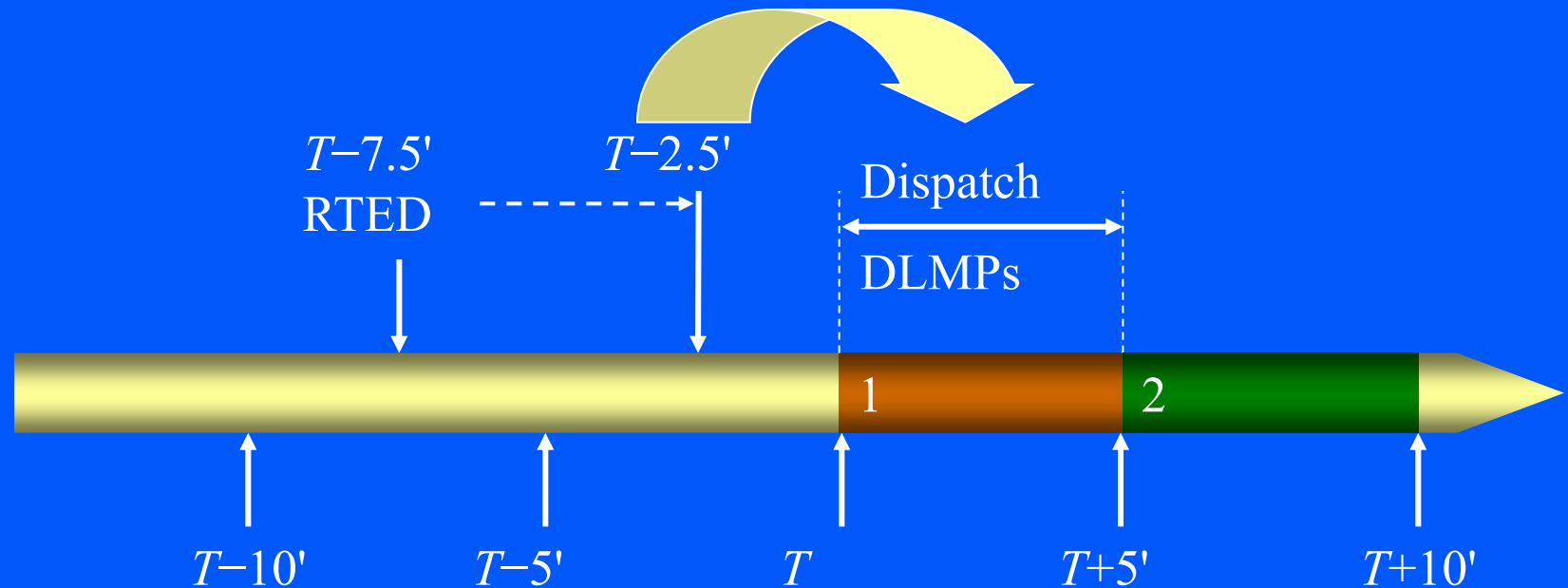
Real-Time Market

Day-Ahead Market Horizon



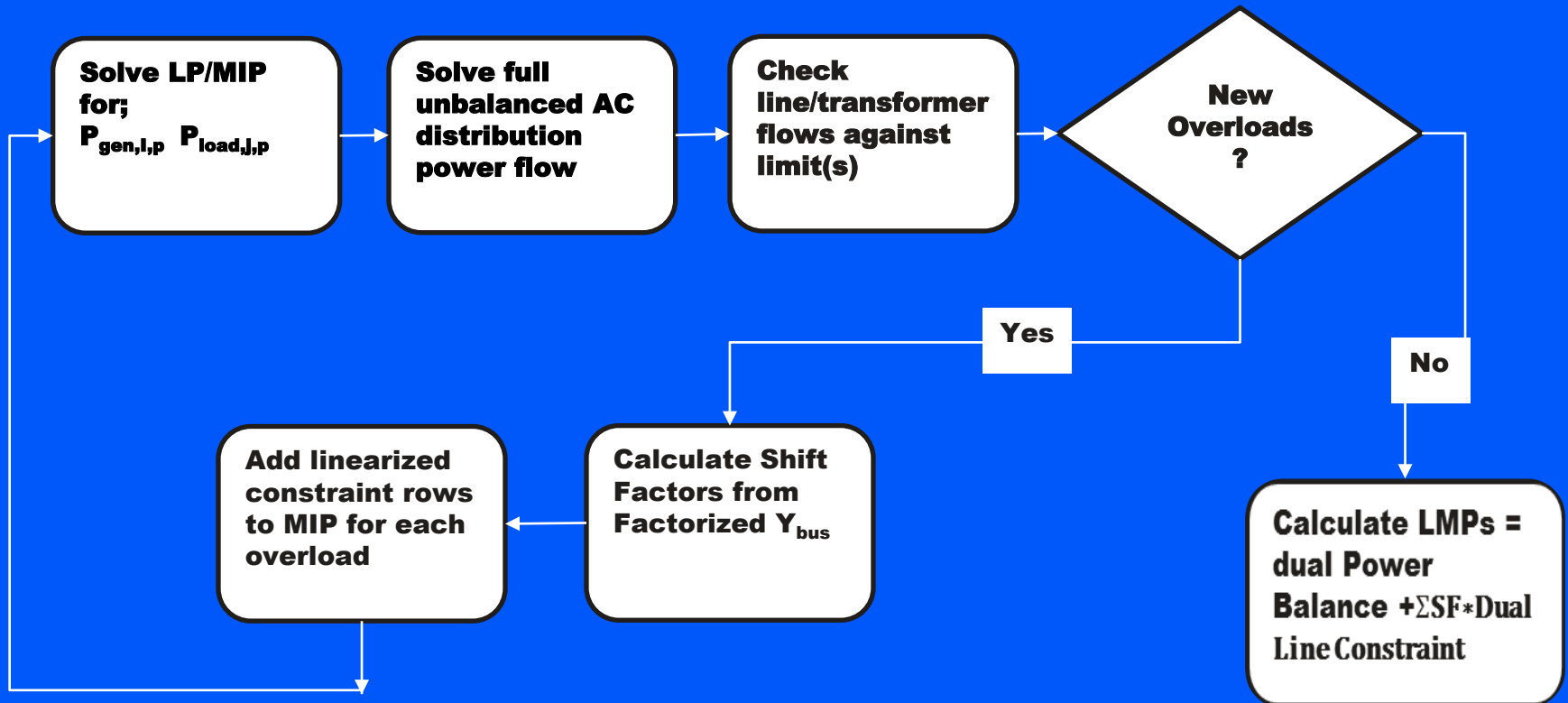
- Gate closure at 10 AM
- Time Horizon = 24 hours
- Time intervals = $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

Real Time Market Timeline



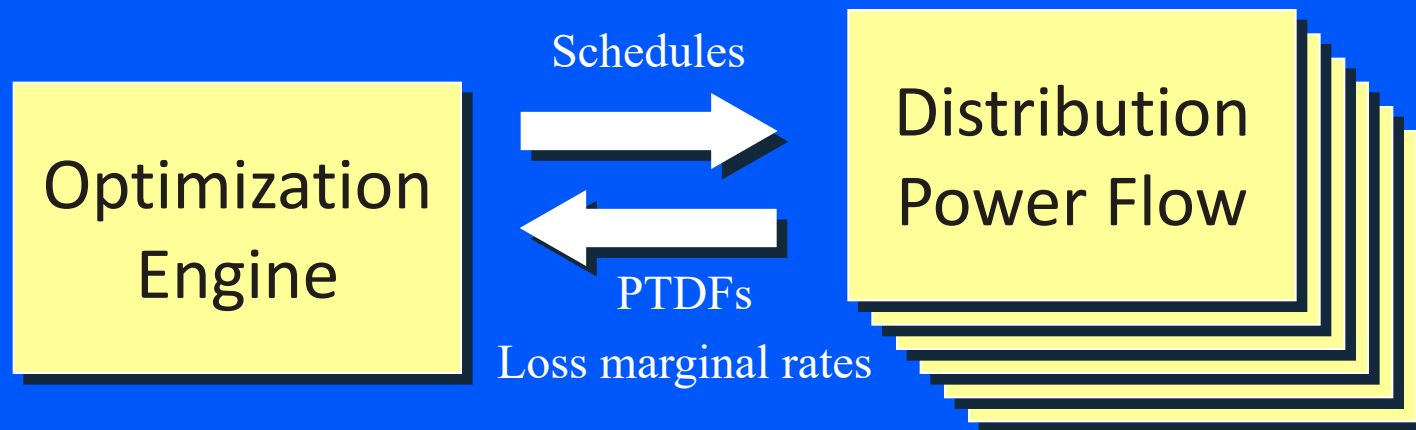
- Gate closure $T - 15$
- Time Horizon: 1 hour
- Time intervals = 5 minutes

Nodal DLMP Market Basic Models



Nodal DLMP Market Solution Method

- Mixed Integer Linear Programming (MILP) or LP
 - Separate distribution power flows for each time interval
 - Iterate with optimization engine that has a single power balance constraint and the active inequality constraints for each time interval



Nodal DLMP Market Clearing

Minimize $\sum P_{\text{gen},l,p} * C_{\text{gen},l,p} - \sum P_{\text{load},j,p} * C_{\text{load},j}$

Subject to:

$\sum P_{\text{gen}} - \sum P_{\text{load}} = \sum P_{\text{fixedload}}$ (System Power Balance Constraint)

Linearized branch constraints

$$P_{\text{min},m,n} \leq \sum (P_{\text{gen},l,p} - P_{\text{gen}0,l,p}) * SF_{mn,i} - \sum (P_{\text{load},j,p} - P_{\text{load}0,j,p}) * SF_{mn,j,p} + P_{mn,0} \leq P_{\text{max},mn}$$

Focus on Three DER Services

Service	Definition
Distribution Capacity	The dispatch of power output (MW) of DER assets or DR that reliably reduces net load on desired distribution infrastructure
Voltage Support	Dynamic voltage management that corrects voltage limit excursions and supports future conservation voltage reduction strategies with utility power control systems
Reliability (back-tie) and Resiliency (micro-grid)	Load modifying or supply service that improves reliability and/or resiliency by providing a fast reconnection and excess reserves to reduce demand when restoring customers during abnormal configurations In addition, resiliency (micro-grid) services for systems with enabling technology that provides power to islanded end use customers when central power is not supplied, reducing the duration of outages

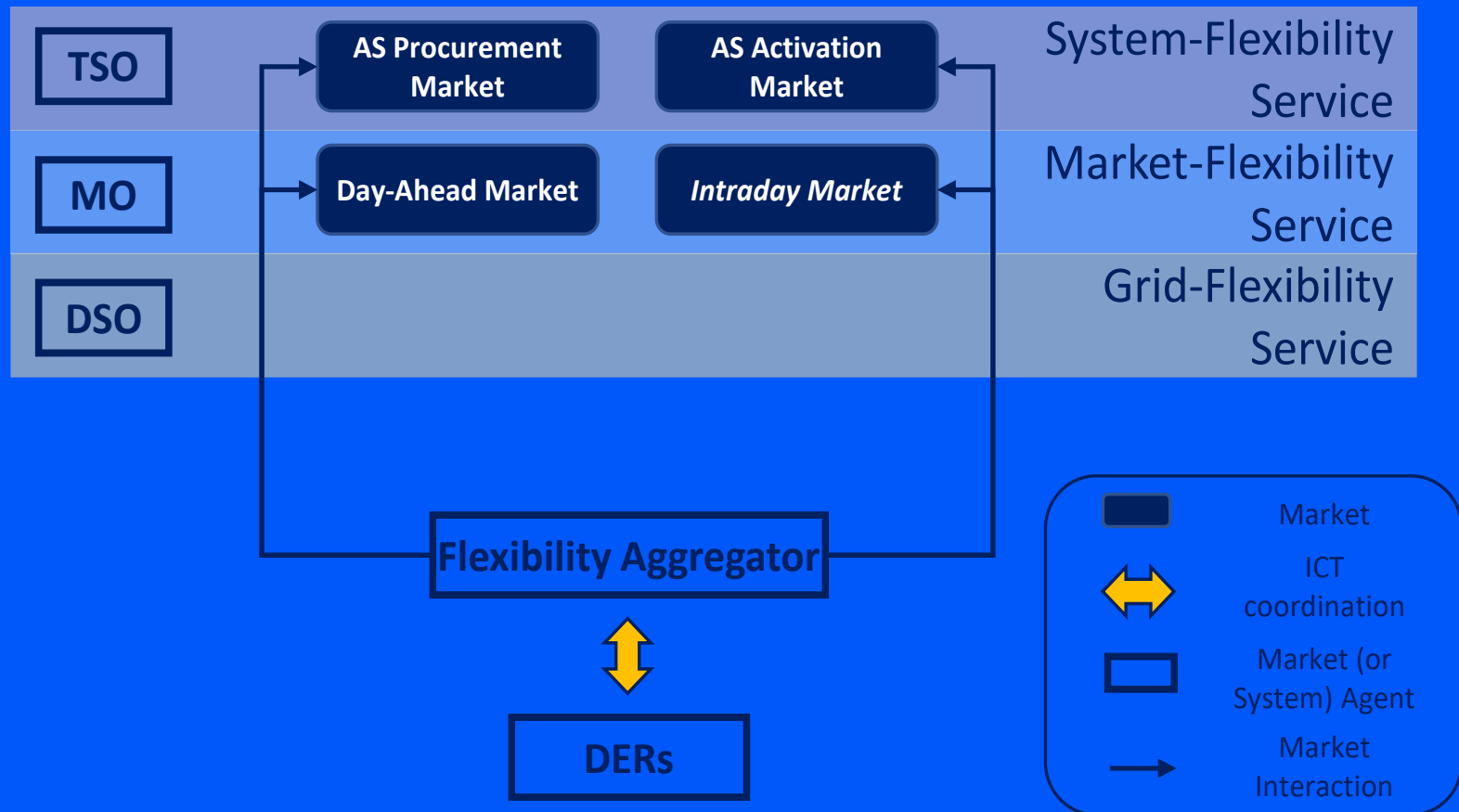
Challenges to the DLMP DSO Development

- ❑ Need data with near real-time 5-15 minute periodicity; most current smart metering rollouts are next day upload, not near real-time
- ❑ Availability of network data (GIS/DMS extract)
- ❑ Communication challenges, but solvable
- ❑ Centralized models with distribution power flows are not scalable and hard to solve
- ❑ Convergence issues with AC OPF/UC (nonlinear, nonconvex formulations)
- ❑ Difficult to coordinate or co-optimize resources across T&D boundaries
- ❑ Behavior of DLMPs, Market Power Issues, Scarcity pricing
- ❑ Coordination issues between DSOs/TSOs

The Greece/Poland Project: DSO Market Evolution

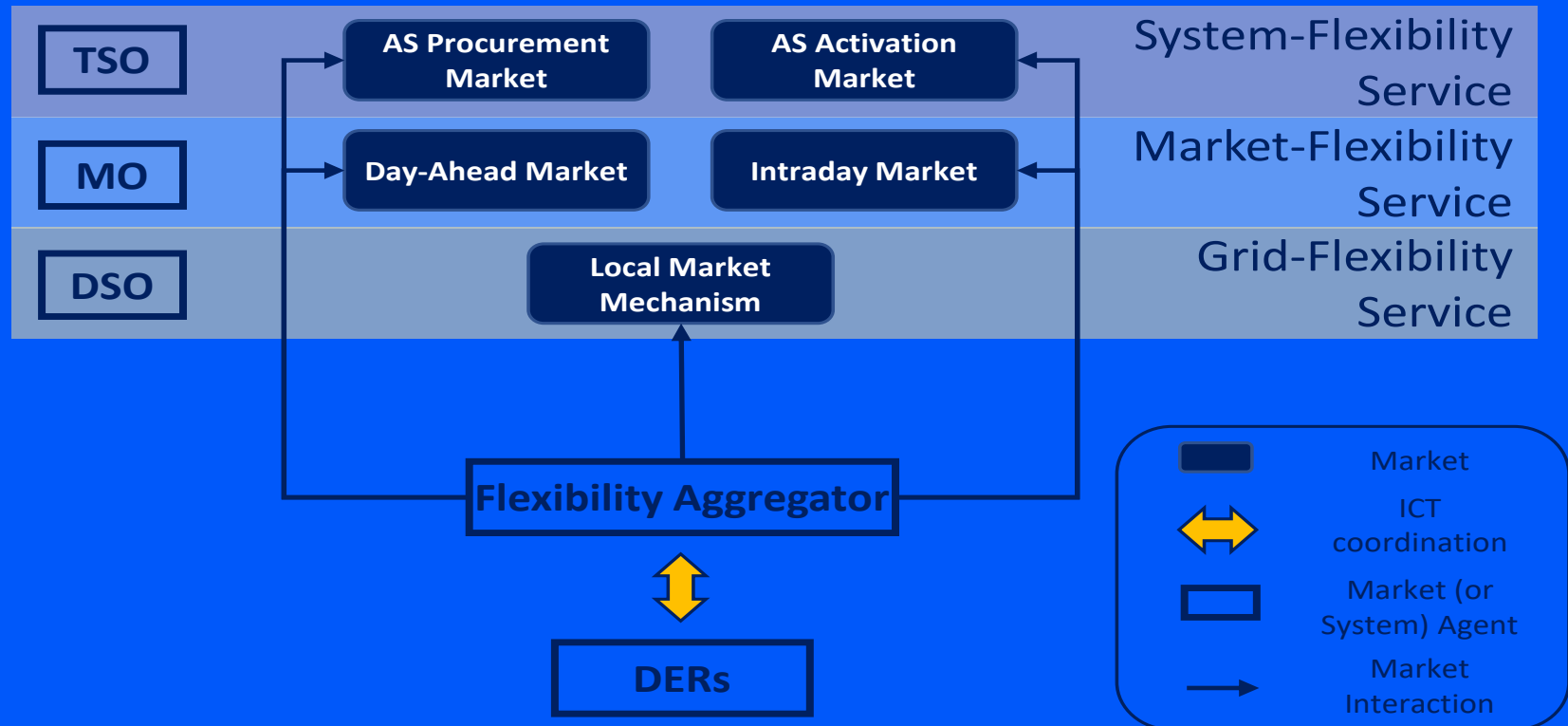
- ❑ Stage 1 – DER Aggregator Model with Existing Short-Term Markets (MO/TSO Only)
- ❑ Stage 2 – DER Aggregator Model with Short-Term Markets (MO/TSO, DSO)
- ❑ Stage 3 – DER Aggregator Model with Short-Term Markets (MO/TSO & DSO's Local Flexibility Market Platform)

Stage 1 – DER Aggregator Model with Existing Short-Term Markets (MO/TSO Only)



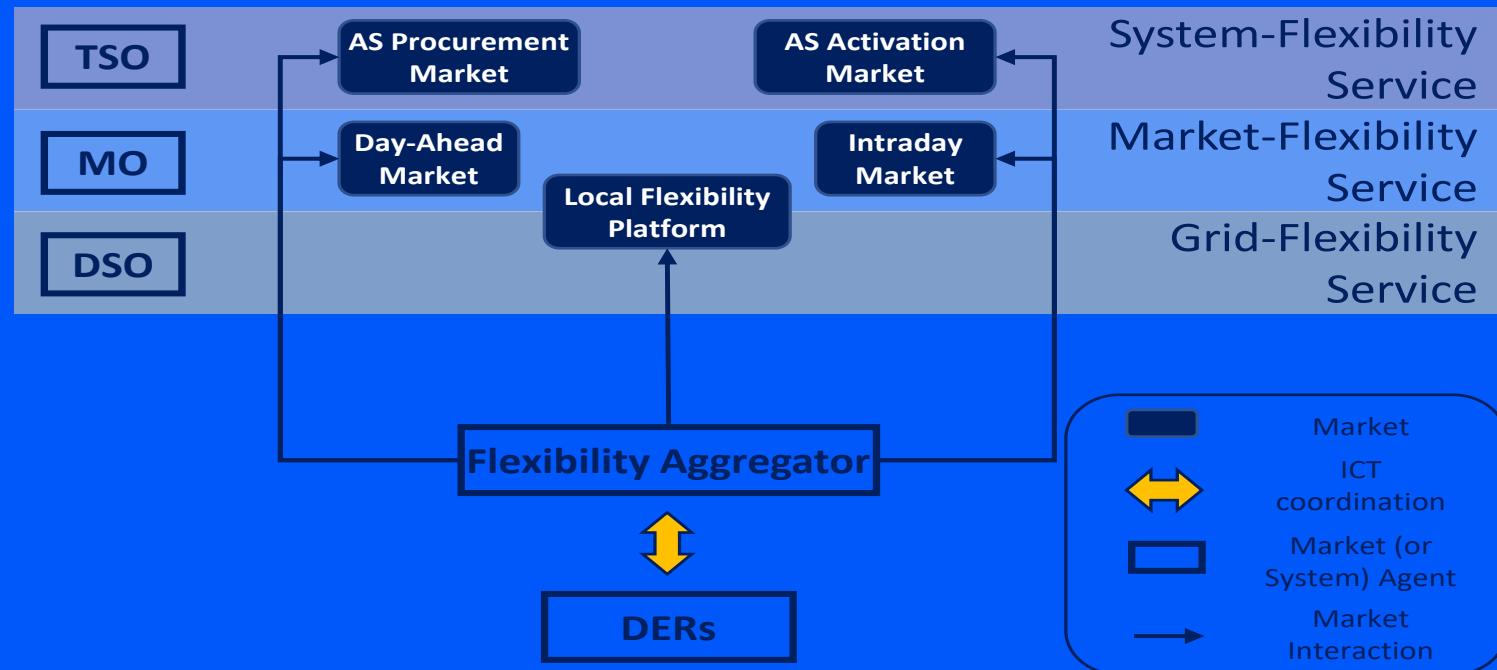
Stage 2 – DER Aggregator Model with Short-Term Markets (MO/TSO, DSO) (Monopoly Test Phase)

- Local DSO Platform: 1) manage local problems by exploiting DER flexibility at the distribution level and 2) avoid grid investments on additional transfer capacity
- Two market products: 1) reservation contracts, and 2) activation market

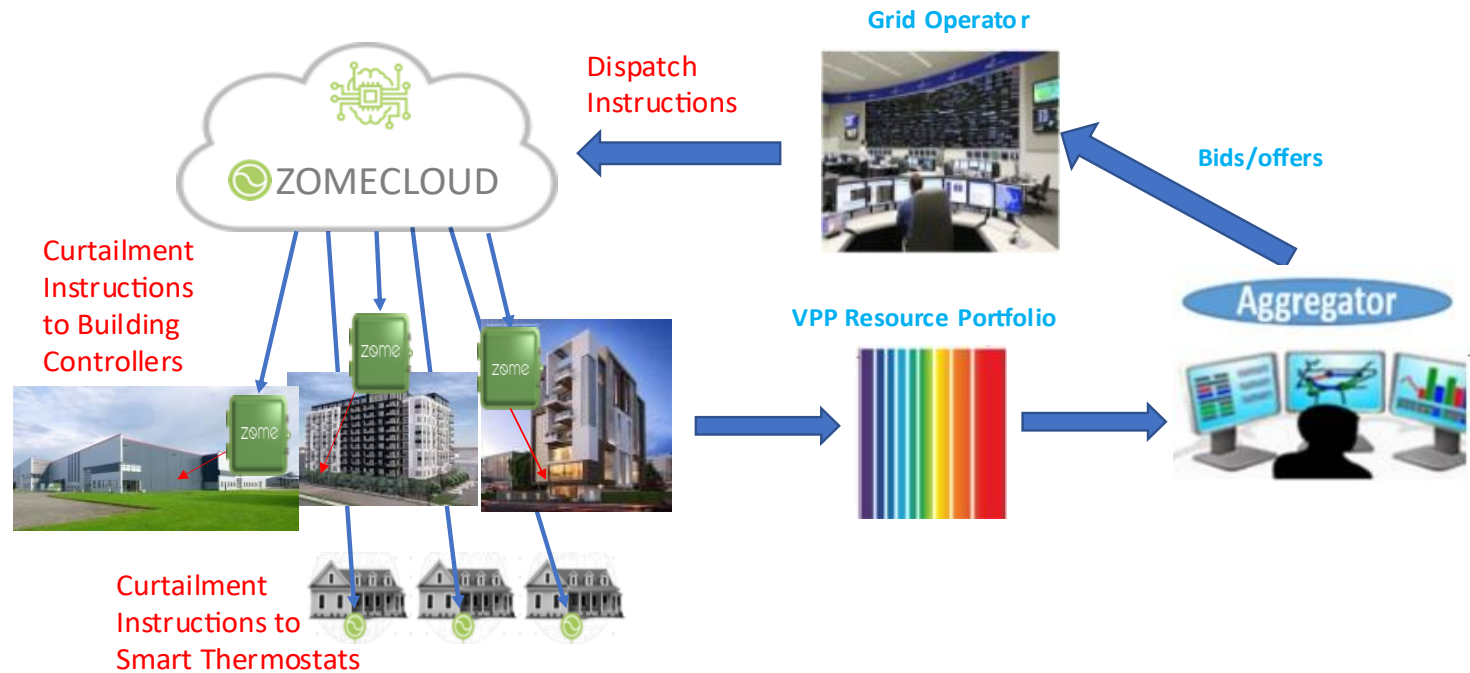


Stage 3 – DER Aggregator Model with Short-Term Markets (MO/TSO, DSO) (Local Flexibility Market Platform)

- DER market has enough liquidity and the final step will be the shift to a fully-competitive local DSO flexibility market where competition is allowed on both sides
- DERAs can trade different services: grid services and market services



The VPP Resource Portfolio Creation for Market Participation



The EU Horizon 20/20 Project: A Practical Path to the Transactive Energy Model

CONVENTIONAL BUILDING

Basically, energy "dumb"
95% of Today's
Multiple Dwelling Units



SMART ENERGY BUILDING

Installation of IOT Devices and
A control system linked to the
Energy cloud



MICRO-GRID BUILDING

Add Modules for
Solar, Batteries, EV Chargers



COMMUNITY MICRO-GRID



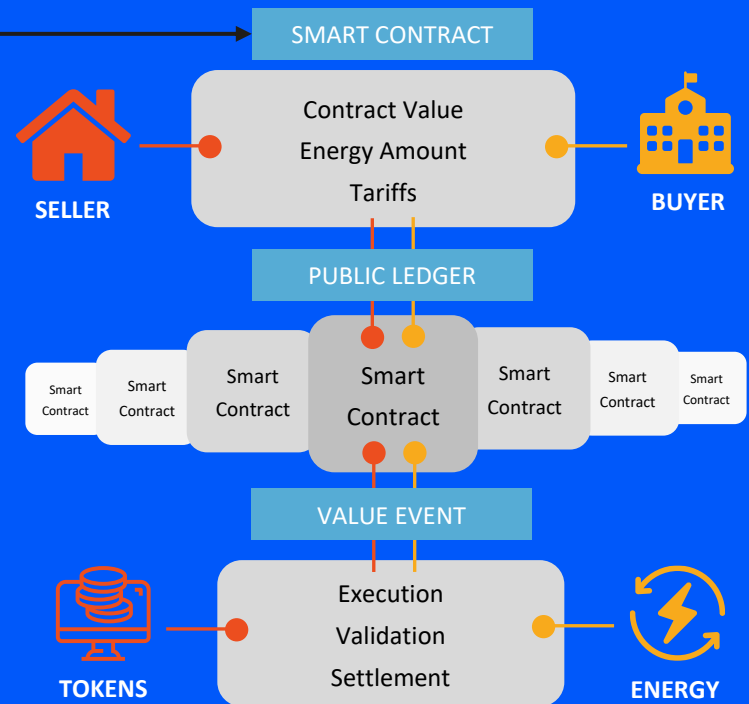
Local Energy Footprint
Distribution-mapped Energy Control
Fast-Acting Demand Response
Building to Building Energy Sharing
Peer-to-Peer Energy Trading
Transactive Energy / Blockchain

Transactive Energy and Blockchain

TRANSACTIVE ENERGY



BLOCKCHAIN



Key Messages

- ❑ The action has shifted from the wholesale ISO/TSO transmission markets to distribution DSO/LEM markets
- ❑ The EU DSO markets have emerged and the regulatory framework is evolving
- ❑ Unfettered participation in hierarchical multi-tier energy market is needed for maximize the value of DERs to the grid
- ❑ DER subsidies need to be phased out gradually to reduce the DER perverse incentives and allow markets to work
- ❑ Location is important and DSO/LEM markets should include distribution constraints and produce prices that reflect locational effects
- ❑ The DSO and TE markets are at an inflection point moving from pilot programs to mass implementation