
Explanatory note to the Italy North TSOs proposal for
a common intraday capacity calculation in
accordance with Article 21 of Commission Regulation
(EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a
guideline on capacity allocation and congestion
management

August 2019

Disclaimer: This explanatory document is submitted by the TSOs of the Italy North region for information and clarification purposes only accompanying the TSOs' proposal for a common intraday capacity calculation methodology in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulation 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a Guideline on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management.

Table of contents

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 1 | Introduction | 4 |
| 2 | ID Capacity Calculation Approach | 4 |
| 3 | Italy's import direction..... | 6 |
| 3.1 | Capacity calculation input | 6 |
| 3.1.1 | Transmission Reliability Margin (TRM) | 6 |
| 3.1.2 | Operational security limits, contingencies and allocation constraints | 8 |
| 3.1.3 | Generation and Load Shift Keys (GLSK) | 12 |
| 3.1.4 | Remedial Actions | 15 |
| 3.1.5 | Creation of Common Grid Model | 16 |
| 3.2 | Capacity Calculation Methodology | 17 |
| 3.2.1 | General principles..... | 17 |
| 3.2.2 | Principles to perform the Generation Shift..... | 18 |
| 3.2.3 | Dichotomy approach | 21 |
| 3.2.4 | Handling of Remedial Actions | 21 |
| 3.2.5 | Extrapolation algorithm..... | 23 |
| 3.2.6 | Results | 24 |
| 3.3 | Methodology for TTC Selection..... | 25 |
| 3.3.1 | UTTC..... | 25 |
| 3.3.2 | Criteria of selection and actions | 25 |
| 3.3.3 | Definition of the basic parameters..... | 26 |
| 3.3.4 | Selection procedure | 28 |
| 3.3.5 | Initial calculation (winter Period)..... | 29 |
| 3.3.6 | Band broadening..... | 29 |
| 3.3.7 | Band Fall back..... | 30 |
| 3.4 | Methodology for the validation of cross-zonal capacity | 31 |
| 3.5 | Methodology of bilateral splitting among borders | 31 |
| 3.6 | Fall back procedure..... | 35 |
| 3.7 | Implementation | 35 |
| 4 | Italy's Export direction | 36 |
| 4.1 | Capacity Calculation Input | 36 |
| 4.2 | Capacity Calculation Methodology | 36 |
| 4.2.1 | General principles..... | 37 |
| 4.2.2 | Principles to perform the Generation Shift..... | 37 |
| 4.2.3 | Dichotomy approach | 40 |



| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 4.2.4 | Handling of Remedial Actions | 40 |
| 4.2.5 | Extrapolation Algorithm..... | 40 |
| 4.2.6 | Results | 40 |
| 4.3 | Methodology for the validation of cross-zonal capacity | 40 |
| 4.4 | Methodology of bilateral splitting among borders | 40 |
| 4.5 | Fall Back procedure | 43 |



1 Introduction

This technical document sets out the main principles for the coordinated capacity calculation methodology for the intraday market timeframe applied in Italy North region. It contains a description of both the methodology and the calculation process in compliance with the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management guideline (hereafter CACM).

The participating TSOs for this calculation are TERNA (IT), RTE (FR), Swissgrid (CH), APG (AT) and ELES (SI), following borders are considered Italy – France, Italy – Switzerland, Italy – Austria, and Italy – Slovenia.

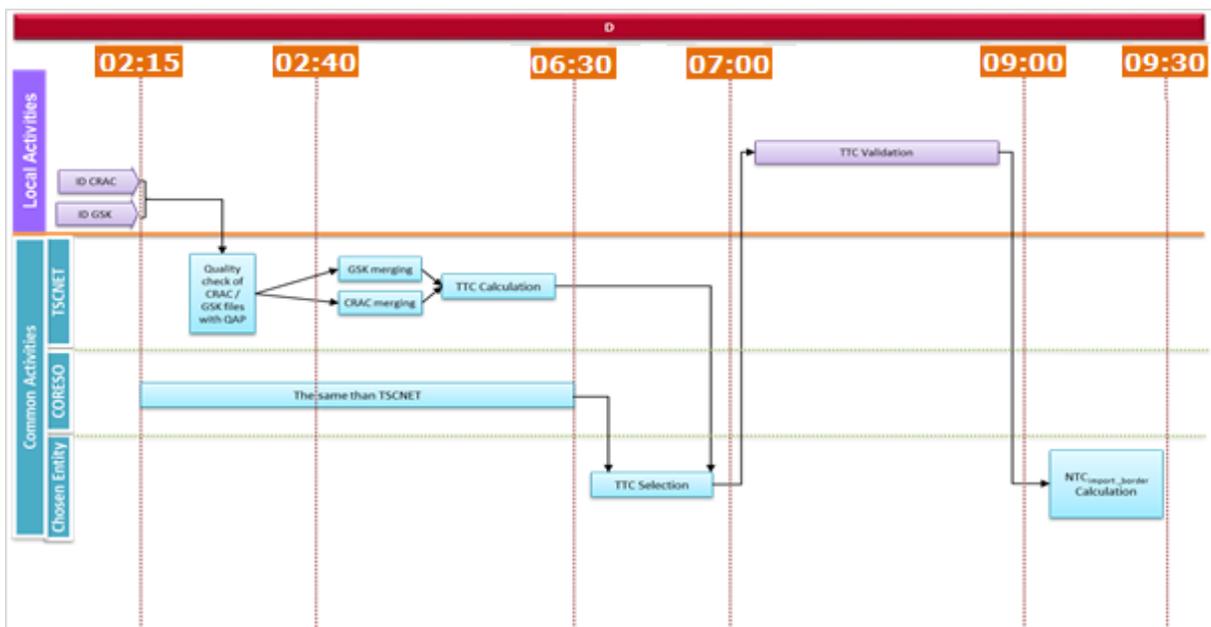
2 ID Capacity Calculation Approach

This document describes coordinated NTC approach to determine the cross-border capacities for each border of the Italy North (IN) CCR. The NTC of each border are calculated in two scenarios, one with Italy importing from all the borders of the Region at the same time and one with Italy exporting to all the borders of the Region at the same time.

The ID Capacity Calculation process is composed of several sub-processes. Each sub process is associated to a role and linked with all the other sub processes that depends on it.

In a first step, the individual values for cross-zonal capacity will be calculated and offered to the intraday market time unit covered by XBID2 auction (16h-24h).

The schema below describes the timings and the responsible of the whole process for the ID Capacity Calculation to be performed in this case:

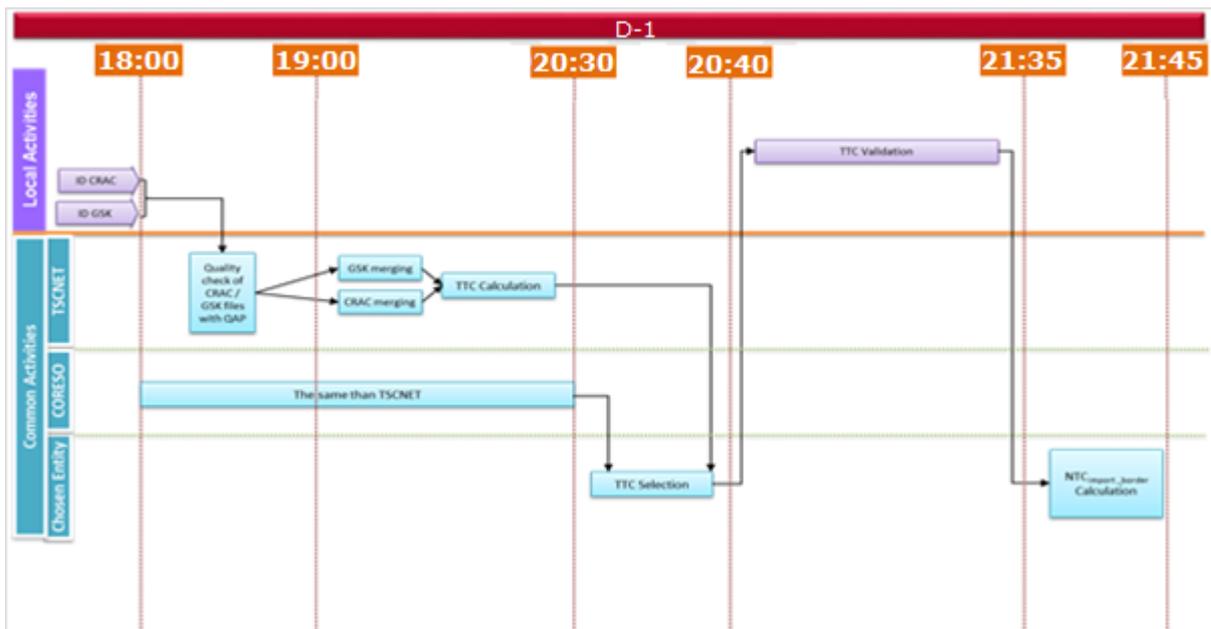


No later than when the intraday coupling model developed in accordance with Articles 55 and 63 of CACM is implemented for Italian Borders, the ID CCC methodology Proposal will be used to

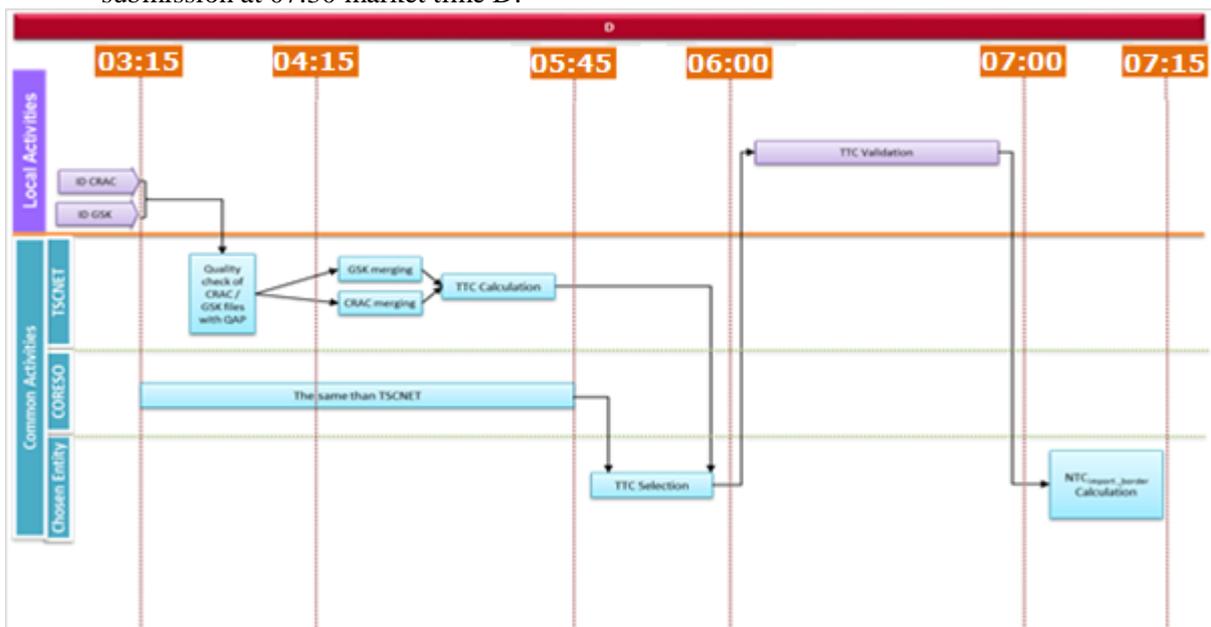
calculate the individual values for cross-zonal capacity offered to the complementary regional intraday auctions.

The schemas below describe the timings and the responsible of the whole process for the ID Capacity Calculation to be performed in this case:

- For the auction held in day D-1 for all market time units of the delivery day D with a deadline for bid submission at 22:00 market time D-1:



- For the auction held in day D for market time units 12 to 24 with a deadline for bid submission at 07:30 market time D:





The process starts with a data gathering sub-process, followed by quality control & merging sub-process, capacity calculation (optimization) sub-process, validation and finally NTC calculation sub-process. The full description of the whole process and its sub-processes is presented in the following chapters.

3 Italy's import direction

3.1 Capacity calculation input

3.1.1 Transmission Reliability Margin (TRM)

3.1.1.1 General principles

The Reliability Margin can be modelled as a probability distribution function resulting from taking into account two variables:

- uncertainties of the forecast between intraday capacity calculation studies and real time,
- unintended deviations on the whole Northern Italian Interconnection.

Therefore, the RM probability distribution function can be obtained by the convolution of the two probability distribution functions corresponding to the described variables (TRM₁ for the uncertainties of the forecast and TRM₂ for the unintended deviations).

The TRM refers to the whole Northern Italian Interconnection.

The TRM shall be calculated every year for the next year. Until the TRM will not be calculated according to this methodology, the TRM value is equal to 500 MW.

Uncertainties in TTC computation

The Coordinated NTC calculation methodology is based on different inputs provided by TSOs, they are based on best available forecast at the time of the capacity calculation for RES, consumption, production plans or available network elements and those could differ from the real-time situation. Differences between forecasts and real time situations may lead to unsecure TTCs given to the markets endangering the security of supply.

Unintended load-frequency regulation deviations

For control-related reasons, in an AC interconnected system, deviations continuously occur between the scheduled exchange values and the actual physical flows between neighbouring control areas. This implies that at any moment the physical exchange between two control areas can be significantly higher than the scheduled exchange, endangering the security of supply.

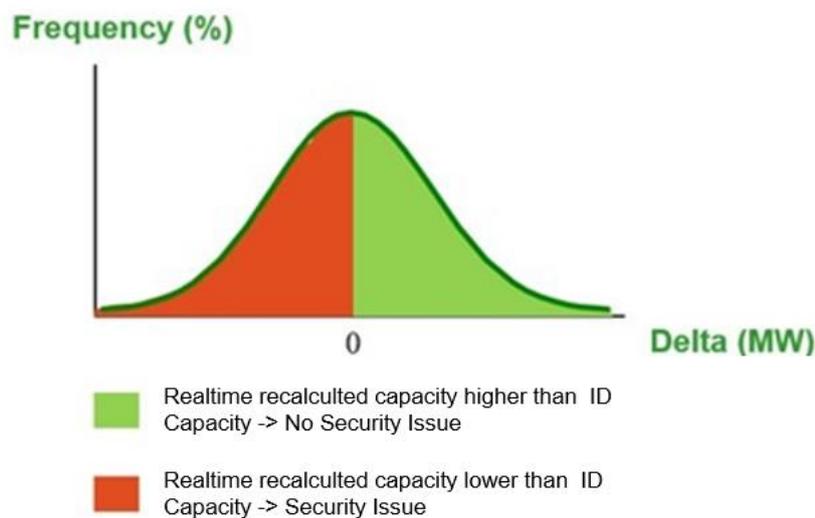
3.1.1.2 TRM figure computation

The process for the TRM₁ determination could be described as follows:

- step 1: define the statistical period: one full year.

- step 2: discard the timestamps (TSs) of the statistical period not useful for the study (e.g. TS where no capacity calculation has been performed, TS with the capacity limited by Additional Constraint, etc.). step 3: retrieve the following data for all the selected TS:
 - o ID TTC without cap/floor (referred as “TTC ID”),
 - o the Real time CGM for the selected TS,
 - o reduced Splitting factors.
- step 4: estimate the TTC on the real time CGM (referred as “TTC RT”) selected after step 3 for all the selected TS. The estimation will be based on a linearised approach checking the operational security limits of a fixed set of CNECs. Then compute all the difference between ID and real-time estimated TTCs (“TTC RT” – “TTC ID”) and plot those deltas in a distribution curve.

Δ (« SN TTC » - « ID TTC ») Distribution

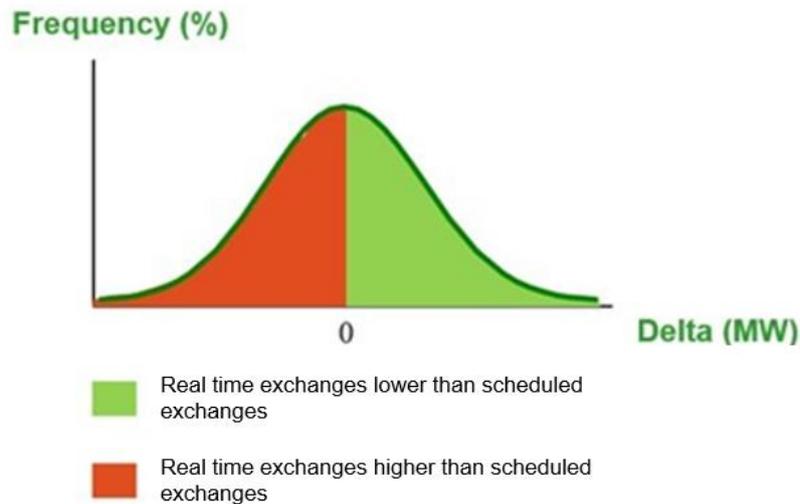


TRM₁ distribution function= uncertainties of the forecast

The process for the TRM₂ determination could be described as follows:

- step 1: define the statistical period: one full year.
- step 2: for the statistical period retrieve the control program error for the Italian control area (difference between the scheduled program and the actual physical exchange at the Northern Italian interconnection). One minute average values could be used.
- Step 3: plot those deltas in a distribution curve:

Control Program Deviation Distribution



TRM₂ distribution function= unintended deviation

Once TRM₁ and TRM₂ distribution functions have been calculated (f_{TRM1} and f_{TRM2} , respectively) the TRM distribution function (f_{TRM}) can be calculated as convolution of above-mentioned distribution functions:

$$f_{TRM} = f_{TRM1} * f_{TRM2}$$

The TRM shall be defined as the percentile of the convolution of the probability distribution functions of the two variables TRM₁ and TRM₂, with risk level kept below 10% (e.g. 90 percentile means 10% risk, 99 percentile 1% risk). When defining the percentile and the risk level, the historical experiences (i.e. TRM of 500 MW) should be taken into account.

3.1.2 Operational security limits, contingencies and allocation constraints

Operational security limits, contingencies and allocation constraints in capacity calculation on Italy North are provided daily by all TSOs of the Italy North region in form of the critical network element contingency (CNECs) list, list of critical network elements (CNEs) and additional allocation constraints.

The critical network element contingency (CNEC) list describes the contingencies to be assessed during capacity calculation. A contingency can be a trip of a line, a cable or a transformer or a set of the aforementioned contingencies. This list, called “reference outages”, contains all Italian interconnectors as well as internal lines of the 5 TSOs which are affected with Italian import and is predefined and agreed among the participating TSOs; however, the list can be updated as soon as it is required and agreed among the participating TSOs.

Critical network element (CNE) is a network element either within a bidding zone or between bidding zones taken into account in the capacity calculation process, limiting the amount of power



that can be exchanged. Each participating TSO is required to provide a list of critical network elements (CNEs) of its own control area based on operational experience as well as operational security limits. A critical network element can be an interconnector, an internal line or a transformer. The operational security limits used in the common capacity calculation are the same as those used in operational security analysis. CNEs are independently and individually associated with relevant outages. Additionally, for each CNE for each outage, zero or more remedial actions that relieve the CNE is/are defined. As the selection of CNEs might have an impact on the total calculated capacity, it is defined that CNE can only be an element that is consistent with the real time security rules and at the same time its loading is significantly impacted by the Italian import.

For that, at the beginning of the process, TSOs have to create an initial list of CNEs for each calculated timestamp. There will be a so-called “selection” of CNEs, based on sensitivity of exchange, in order to avoid that pre-congested grid elements whose loading is almost not influenced by cross borders exchanges could limit the exchanges at the Italian Northern Border. For the moment, this methodology is not yet implemented, but under testing phase, with a sensitivity equal to 5%. According to the initial experimentation, it is expected that this threshold will ensure all important critical elements are included, and also ensure the exclusion of elements not impacted by the Italy North import. At the end of this experimentation phase the TSOs will have the possibility to reassess the sensitivity threshold. TSOs have the possibility to add a specific CNE if it is sensitive in a particular situation but would not be detected by the pre-processing with an ex-post justification.

In case there is any CNE whose power flow is influenced by cross-zonal power exchanges in different Capacity Calculation Region, before including it in the Capacity Calculation process, the TSOs have to define rules for sharing the power flow capability of the CNE among the different Capacity Calculation Regions in order to accommodate this flow.

Allocation constraints are typically used to take into account additional security constraints that cannot be expressed with CO/CNE combinations. In the Italy North CCR, such constraints are typically referred as “Special Periods”. They are currently defined by the Italian TSO and shared with the other TSOs and CCC as a maximum value of acceptable import at the whole Northern Italian Interconnection in order to cope with operational security constraints related to voltage control and dynamic system stability. These two kinds of constraints are needed to maintain the transmission system within secure operations but cannot be translated efficiently in form of maximum flows on critical network elements. Furthermore, they require additional data and more complex calculations, which shall be adapted to cover specific and different cases.

Such Italian operational constraints related to the control of voltage profiles and dynamic stability of Italian system, which are needed to maintain the transmission system within operational security limits but cannot be transformed efficiently into maximum flows on critical network elements, shall be expressed via allocation constraints in the market coupling algorithms pursuant to Article 2(6) of CACM Regulation.

With reference to the specific request to investigate on the alternative solutions to the constraint for voltage and stability issues, IN TSOs identified several possible measures to mitigate such constraints,



distinguished in curative solutions (i.e. solution to be put in operation once the market results are known) and preventive solutions (i.e. measures that can be adopted before the day-ahead market gate closure time).

With reference to the preventive solutions, the IN TSOs will focus in particular on market measures: a procurement of certain dispatching resources in Italy before the day-ahead market would allow to mitigate the impact on the NTC. Terna will evaluate, together with the Italian NRA, the possibility to implement this process – and its compliance with the regulatory framework in force also at European level - in the context of the Italian ancillary service market evolution.

In addition, with regard to infrastructure investments, Terna's strategic plan foresees investments on synchronous condensers and highlights the need of new storage systems. These assets may contribute to mitigate the voltage stability issues and will be taken into account in the definition of constraints as soon as they will be available. However, the realization of such infrastructures takes several years, and it is not possible to benefit from them in the near future.

In theory a co-optimization of the energy and balancing market would allow a more efficient management of the electric system. However, the gained efficiency and the application of this process has to be evaluated at European level and according with the current and future regulatory framework.

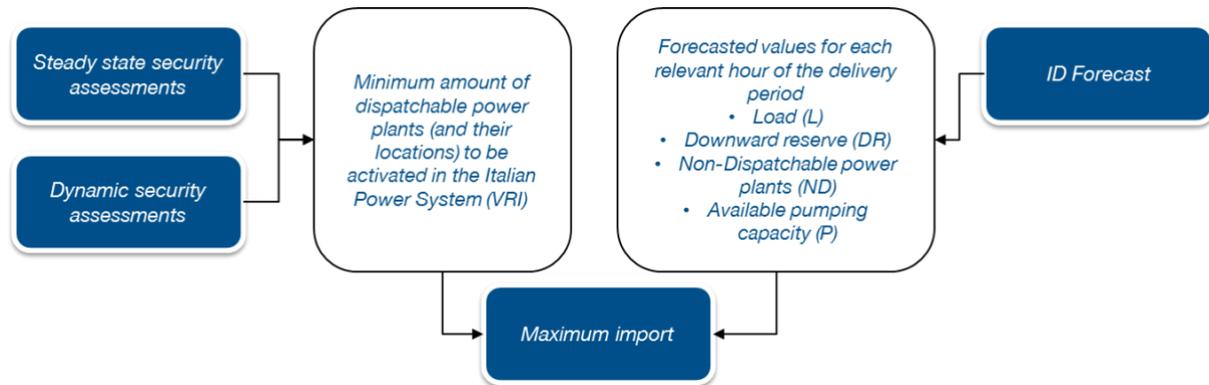
Concerning the curative solution, the IN TSOs already have in place emergency procedures in order to reduce import flows for activating internal generation able to provide ancillary service. However, since it is not guaranteed that the required reduction could be accepted by neighbouring TSOs (due to lack of resources in the intra-day or real-time time frames), TSOs cannot trust on such measures. IN TSOs could investigate in signing bilateral contracts (or improving the existing ones) that would allow emergency energy exchange in real-time and in day-ahead time-frame (MEAS and Downward MEAS contracts).

Before that alternative reliable measures/procedures will be implemented compared to the current situation, TSOs will request, through the change control procedure of the Multi-Regional Coupling (MRC) and the Cross-Border Intra-Day (XBID) projects, the implementation of such allocation constraint in the market coupling algorithms (day-ahead and intraday). The time needed for the implementation is not known in advance, it depends on the impact that it has on the coupling systems, on the algorithm performance and on the other changes that are already on-going on the algorithms.

As a temporary solution, this additional constraint will be directly applied to the TTC calculation process according to the following process.

When the additional constraint is applied, the TTC will be no higher than the value TTC_{max} , at the end of the calculation.

The procedure applied by the Italian TSO is described in the following chart:



In particular, during low demand/high renewable infeed periods, the Italian Power System has to be properly managed in order to avoid:

- Voltages above the operational security limits;
- Low system inertia;
- Dynamic instability.

Hence, a minimum amount of dispatchable power plants able to provide system services according to the criteria of System Operation Guidelines (e.g. voltage regulation, primary reserve...) has to be activated.

This minimum set of power plants is quantified performing:

- Weekly steady-state security assessments;
- Dynamic assessments on several scenarios considered representative of the expected system conditions.

Once this minimum set of power plants is defined, the maximum amount of import at the Northern Italian Border for each market time unit is computed considering demand and generation forecast available in ID: the scope is to make the Italian TSO able to activate the needed set of power plants, applying redispatching actions at national level. This maximum amount is computed according to the following formula:

$$Import_{max}^h = [L^h - DR^h] - [ND^h + VRI^h] + P^h$$

Where:

- *L*: hourly load forecast
- *DR*: downward reserve defined according to the uncertainties related to load and RES forecasts
- *ND*: infeed expected from non-dispatchable power plants
- *VRI*: is the infeed from the minimum set of dispatchable power plants
- *P*: available pumping capacity



All the data above is included in a so called “individual CRAC” file of each TSO. Prior to calculation, individual CRAC files of all TSOs are merged.

3.1.3 Generation and Load Shift Keys (GLSK)

GSK file is defined for:

- an area
- a time interval: GSK is dedicated to individual daily hours in order to model differences between peak and off-peak conditions per TSO.

Generation and Load shift keys are needed to transform any change in the balance of control area into a change of injections in the nodes of that control area. In order to avoid newly formed unrealistic congestions caused by the process of generation shift, TSOs define both generation shift key (GSK) and load shift key (LSK), where GSKs constitute a list specifying those generators that shall contribute to the shift and LSKs constitute a list specifying those load that shall contribute to the shift in order to take into account the contribution of generators connected to lower voltage levels (implicitly contained in the load figures of the nodes connected to the 220 and 400 kV grid). Each TSO can decide how to represent its best generation shift.

If GSK and LSK are defined, a participation factor is also given:

- G(a) Participation factor for generation nodes
- L(a) Participation factor for load nodes

The sum of G(a) and L(a) for each area has to be to 1 (i.e. 100%).

Definition of GSK and LSK Nodes:

The list of GSK nodes contains one or more node defined by:

- the name of UCTE Node
- the maximum power production of the node > (optional for prop and fact, mandatory for the other methods)
- the minimum power production of the node (optional for prop and fact, mandatory for the other methods)

Several methods are supported by the process:

- **Proportional:**

Shift in defined generation/load nodes, proportionally to the base case generation/load.

- Pg(n) Active generation in node n, belonging to area a (nodes n defined in GSK list or
- Pl(n) Active load in node n, belonging to area a (nodes n defined in LSK list)

The participation of node n in the shift, among selected gen. nodes (GSK) is given by:

$$Kg(n, a) = G(a) \cdot \frac{Pg(n)}{\sum_n Pg(n)}$$

The participation of node n in the shift, among selected load nodes (LSK) is given by:



$$Kl(n, a) = L(a) \cdot \frac{Pl(n)}{\sum_n Pl(n)}$$

- **Participation factors:**

Shift in defined generation/load nodes (PV or PQ nodes), according to the participation factors:

- kg(n) Participation factor for generation in node n, belonging to area a
- kl(n) Participation factor for load in node n, belonging to area a

The participation of node n in the shift, among selected gen. nodes (GSK) is given by:

$$Kg(n, a) = G(a) \cdot \frac{kg(n)}{\sum_n kg(n)}; 0 \leq kg(n) \leq 10$$

The participation of node n in the shift, among selected load nodes (LSK) is given by:

$$Kl(n, a) = L(a) \cdot \frac{kl(n)}{\sum_n kl(n)}; 0 \leq kl(n) \leq 10$$

- **Reserve:**

All power plants, which are chosen for the shift, are modified proportionally to the remaining available capacity, as presented hereafter in these equations (1) and (2).

$$P_i^{inc} = P_i + \Delta E \cdot \frac{P_i^{max} - P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (P_i^{max} - P_i)} \quad (1)$$

$$P_i^{dec} = P_i + \Delta E \cdot \frac{P_i^{min} - P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (P_i^{min} - P_i)} \quad (2)$$

Where:

P_i = Actual power production.

P_i^{min} = Minimal power production.

P_i^{max} = Maximal power production.

ΔE = Power to be shifted.

P_i^{inc} = New power production after positive shift.

P_i^{dec} = New power production after negative shift.

- **Merit order**

The chosen generation nodes shift up or down according to the correspondent merit order list GSKup or GSKdown, as described following:

- upward list contains the generation nodes which performs the total positive shift.
- downward list contains the generation nodes which performs the total negative shift.

Merit order factor defines the number of generation node to be shifted simultaneously.



It means that the first group (number defined with Merit order factor) of generating nodes are shifted together and if it is not sufficient, the next group generating nodes are used to complete the total shift, and so on.

The total shift is distributed to the last group of Merit order factor generation nodes proportionally to their available margin as defined for Reserve shift.

Generation shift keys in Italy North region are determined by each TSO individually on the basis of the latest available information about the generating units and loads.

- Italy: Terna uses Merit Order GSK, which gives the best forecast of the Italian generation pattern that can be used for the capacity calculation process. For each selected unit, all the available upward/downward margin within its capability is given for the calculation.
- Switzerland: Swissgrid will use in its GSK flexible and controllable production units which are available inside the swiss grid (they can be running or not). Units unavailable due to outage or maintenance are not included as well as nuclear power stations, which are considered to be run at base load. The methodology used by Swissgrid is the Reserve methodology. This methodology allows to have all units reaching their limits at the same time. Pmax and Pmin are defined according the maximal and minimal capability of the generator. The regulated power for primary, secondary and tertiary control is subtracted of Pmax, as this energy will not be available for energy market. Remaining power plants in the CH GSK are only hydro power plants. It means that marginal production prices is more or less the same for all units. Therefore, it is difficult to apply a merit order list for CH GSK.
- Austria: APG's method only considers market driven power plants in the GSK file which was done with statistical analysis of the market behaviour of the power plants. This means that only pump storages and thermal units are considered. Power plants which generate base load (river power plants) are not considered. Only river plants with daily water storage are also taken into account in the GSK file. The list of relevant power plants is updated regularly in order to consider maintenance or outages.
- France: The French GSK is composed of all the flexible and controllable production units connected to RTE's network in the D-2 CGM. The variation of the generation pattern inside the GSK is the following: all the units which are in operation in the D-2 CGM will follow the change of the French net position based on the share of their productions in the D-2 CGM. In other words, if one unit represents n% of the total generation on the French bidding zone in the D-2 CGM, n% of the shift of the French net position will be attributed to this unit.
- Slovenia: GSK file of ELES consists of all the generation nodes specifying those generators that are likely to contribute to the shift. Nuclear units are not included in the list. In addition also load nodes that shall contribute to the shift are part of the list in order to take into account the contribution of generators connected to lower voltage levels (implicitly contained in the load figures of the nodes connected to the 220 and 400 kV grid). At the moment GSK file is designed according to the participation factors, which are the result of statistical assessment of the behaviour of the generation units infeeds.
- **So-called "Hybrid GSK"**

Energy trading and as a result intraday schedules are depending on the price differences between the particular bidding zones. In order to reflect the behaviour of the intraday market in the IDCC process

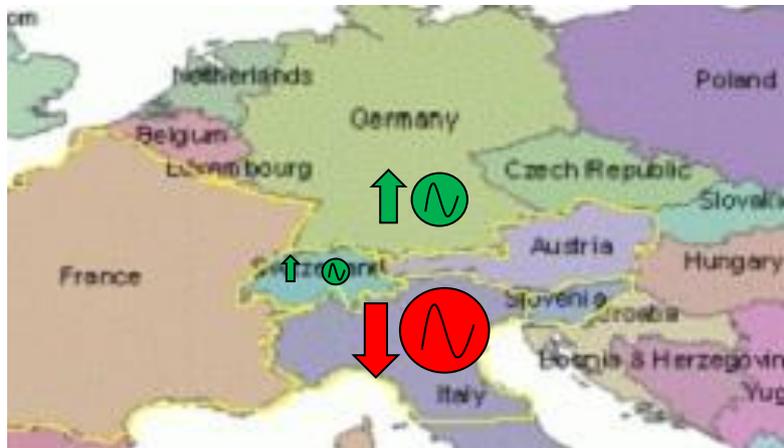
the IN TSOs have the possibility to use some nodes belonging to non-participating TSOs for the shifting.

After Day-Ahead market closed, spot prices are known and clear market directions can be defined. Let assume the example below. The D-2 NTC CH->IT is fully used after Day-Ahead Market. There is a remaining ATC DE->CH of 400 MW and price in Italy is equal to 90€/MWh.

In this example, it is clear, that if the IDCC process can give some free ATC CH->IT, the energy to supply Italy from Switzerland will be first generated in Germany, as the prices are more attractive than in Switzerland, up to the remaining ATC at the DE->CH border.

Example of the use of the “Hybrid GSK”:

| Country | DA price |
|---------|----------|
| CH | 50€/MWh |
| FR | 60€/MWh |
| DE | 40€/MWh |
| AT | 70€/MWh |



Swissgrid will use some nodes in Germany in a first place, in the limit of ATC between DE->CH, for the shifting in the IDCC process. Then, nodes in Switzerland will be used if the required shift is higher than the ATC between CH-DE.

The “Hybrid GSK” will be used only in winter period (from October 1st to April 30th).

There is no change within the process. As described above, the shifting within Switzerland will be performed by using nodes in Germany up to the ATC DE->CH, which will be indicated and then by using CH nodes.

3.1.4 Remedial Actions

The term Remedial action refers to any measure applied in due time by a TSO in order to fulfil the n-1 security principle of the transmission power system regarding power flows and voltage constraints. Capacity calculation in Italy North region uses two types of remedial actions:

- Preventive Remedial Actions (PRAs) are those launched to anticipate a need that may occur, due to the lack of certainty to cope efficiently and in due time with the resulting constraints once they have occurred;
- Curative Remedial Actions (CRAs) are those needed to cope with and to relieve rapidly constraints with an implementation delay of time for full effectiveness compatible with the Temporary Admissible Transmission Loading. They are implemented after the occurrence of the contingencies. Preventive and curative actions in Italy North region may be declared as shared or declared to be used only locally by TSO.



All types of remedial actions can be used in preventive and/or curative state.

Only SPS (Special Protection Schemes) will act in curative stage, after tripping of grid elements.

SPS refers to special protection scheme application that automatically applies remedial actions in the grid (for example line disconnection) if predefined set of conditions is fulfilled (for example if outage of parallel line occurs). The SPS protection equipment is located in the relevant substations and reacts within several seconds. For lines equipped with SPS, three loadings have to be checked compared to just two for typical N-1 states: the one directly after outage (typically around 140 %), one after application of automatic remedial actions by the SPS (typically 120 %) and current after application of all other remedial actions (typically 100 %). Remedial actions are defined by each TSO of the region daily as a part of individual CRAC file. Each remedial action has a pre-agreed name so other TSOs can refer to it. The remedial actions are used by CC if they have a positive impact on capacity of import of Italy. New preventive remedial actions can be added by a TSO in its daily CRAC file and some others can be removed depending on the forecasted situation.

Each TSO within the Italy North Region shall coordinate with the other TSOs of the Region regarding the use of remedial actions to be taken into account in capacity calculation and their actual application in real time operation.

Each TSO shall ensure that remedial actions are taken into account in capacity calculation under the condition that the available remedial actions remaining after calculation, taken together with the reliability margin referred to in Article 5, are sufficient to ensure operational security.

The use, during the real time, of remedial actions defined during capacity calculation process will be described in the implementation of security analysis according to the SO GL Article 75 and 76.

Preventive Remedial Actions are implemented in the final CGM of the capacity calculation. Their application in during later operational security timeframes (IDCF and real time) is evaluated based on the Security Analysis taking into account the latest grid information.

Example:

Let assume the activation of the preventive remedial action, 2 nodes in Substation A, during the D2CC to relieve congestions on axis A-B.

In real time, due to other market situation, the violation is not monitored by the TSO X, most probably, the opening of the busbar coupler will not be performed, in order to avoid loss of meshing of the grid. But, in case this violation really occurs in Real Time, then the remedial action will be activated and implemented.

3.1.5 Creation of Common Grid Model

A Common grid model (CGM) is used for capacity calculation. The detailed structure of the model, as well as its content is described in the Common Grid Model Methodology (CGMM), which was developed in accordance with Article 17 of CACM and is common for the entire ENTSO-E area.

As the CGMM is not implemented yet, this chapter describes a temporary regional methodology which will be used until 6 months after the implementation of the CGMM at the latest, provided that the necessary tools are developed, and compatibility is ensured.



The CGM used for capacity calculation represents expected state of ENTSO-E interconnected grid for selected timeframe. CGM is obtained with merging of individual grid models (IGMs) provided by the TSOs.

All TSOs of the region are obliged to provide ID IGMs for selected timestamps (currently 2 timestamps per day) prior to the calculation. The ID IGMs (known also as IDCF) have to contain the following information:

- Best estimation for:
 - the planned grid outages;
 - the outages of generating units and the expected output power of the running generating units;
 - the forecasted load pattern;
 - the forecasted RES generation.
- Have the balance compliant with a reference day balance on the day-ahead reference Website (Vulcanus).

Once all IGMs are available, the merging entity starts the process of merging them into CGM. If non-participating TSO's inputs are missing, a predefined back-up procedure is applied replacing the missing IGMs with the most appropriate alternative ones. If any IDCF by a TSO of the region is missing, merging process is interrupted immediately, as replacing an IGM of a TSO of the region with one of an older topology can have a significant influence on power flow distribution and as consequence on performed security analysis results.

The merging process itself is split into the following sub-processes:

- Data pre-treatment (each participating IGM is checked for compliance with the rules, check of convergence and balance);
- Building of control blocks corresponding to the day-ahead reference Website data;
- Balance adjustment on control blocks or TSOs;
- Merging of the ENTSOE wide data set;
- Final balance adjustment of the ENTSOE data set.

The result of merging process is a common grid model used for capacity calculation in the Italy North region.

3.2 Capacity Calculation Methodology

Each Coordinating Capacity Calculator (CCC) performs, for each timestamp, a capacity assessment to calculate the TTC_{total} by combining the inputs and applying the capacity calculation methodology as detailed in the next chapters.

3.2.1 General principles

The Total Transfer Capacity (TTC_{total}) for the whole northern Italian border is assessed using the following principles:

- based on merged IDCF grid models;
- all calculations are performed using Alternate Current (AC) load-flow algorithm, considering reactive power capability limits of generators;



- Italian import maximization is divided into multiple steps (latter described in the dichotomy approach section); for each step Italian import is increased more until maximum import is found;
- the modification of exchanges is realized according to GSKs and $\text{Splitting Factor}_{\text{Border}}$ (which take into account the impact of planned outages near a specific border, assessed through NTC reductions);
- the maximum current for the network security of Critical Network Elements is respected (taking into account effects of remedial actions used);
- being not higher than the additional constraint (corresponding to low consumption periods);
- aiming at maximizing the $\text{TTC}_{\text{total}}$ by respecting the above mentioned constraints, especially by combining efficiently the given Remedial Actions.
- optimization of remedial actions is performed using combination of heuristic search and linear optimization

3.2.2 Principles to perform the Generation Shift

- For any modification of total import on the northern Italian border, the modification of balance shall be shared among TSOs according to splitting factors.
- Exchanges through some particular lines are kept constant and equal to predetermined values given by the TSOs. Are considered as particular lines the following:
 - Lines not represented in the grid model, whose flows are conventionally considered as fixed;
 - Those of the Merchant lines which are operated at a fixed flow during real time for operational reasons.
- When during the calculation a GSK is exhausted (cannot provide additional shift), then a load redistribution is allowed to continue the calculation (based on the load of the related country), except for the Italian GSK. In case the Italian GSK is exhausted, then the calculation automatically stops, even if there is no security issue.
- For all types of GSK except MERIT ORDER, in case, some generating nodes are reaching their maximum or the minimum limitations, this node is set to P_{max} or P_{min} . The rest of the power to be shifted in the CGM should be distributed to the other nodes being contained in the GSK files, without taking into account the node which is at the saturation.

Starting from the merged models IDCFCs, the balance of participating countries will be changed using their GSK to reflect additional exchanges towards Italy. The methodology to be followed when increasing the Italian import is described below.

For an improved readability the following convention will be used for Reduced splitting factors:

$$\rho_{border}^{timeframe}$$



The parameter *timeframe* can be either D-2 or ID (Intraday).

The parameter *border* can have such values: FR>IT (from France to Italy), CH>IT, AT>IT and SI>IT.

Before the process starts, the Intraday schedules will be checked. If $IDExchange_{i>IT} < 0$, i.e: Italy is exporting towards this country, then the

$$NTC^{D-2}_{i>IT} = X * NTC^{D-2}_{i>IT}$$

X is equal to 0.25 during the experimentation. The values will be reassessed, if necessary.

This is carried out in order to avoid unrealistic values during the calculation, as it is very unlikely, if a border is in import from Italy after Day-Ahead Market closed, that this border is full in export after Intraday activity.

The relation between D-2 NTCs, Intraday exchanges and ATCs, is as follows:

$$NTC^{D-2}_{FR>IT} = IDExchange_{FR>IT} + ATC^{ID}_{FR>IT}$$

$$NTC^{D-2}_{CH>IT} = IDExchange_{CH>IT} + ATC^{ID}_{CH>IT}$$

$$NTC^{D-2}_{AT>IT} = IDExchange_{AT>IT} + ATC^{ID}_{AT>IT}$$

$$NTC^{D-2}_{SI>IT} = IDExchange_{SI>IT} + ATC^{ID}_{SI>IT}$$

$$NTC^{D-2}_{IT} = IDCP_{IT} + ATC^{ID}_{FR>IT} + ATC^{ID}_{CH>IT} + ATC^{ID}_{AT>IT} + ATC^{ID}_{SI>IT}$$

In any case, $IDCP_{IT}$ will always be lower or equal to NTC^{D-2}_{IT} . The shifting will start from the merged rescaled IDCF and will reach the target *Northern Italian Import*, which can be either higher or lower $IDCP_{IT}$.

$$\Delta Balance_{IT} = |IDCP_{IT}| - |Northern Italian Import|$$

Three different situations have to be considered:

1. $IDCP_{IT} \leq Northern Italian Import < NTC^{D-2}_{IT}$

The first methodology has to be used to reach that the Northern Italian Import is equal to NTC^{D-2}_{IT} .

2. $Northern Italian Import \geq NTC^{D-2}_{IT}$

Then, once the Northern Italian Import reaches the value of NTC^{D-2}_{IT} , the second shifting methodology has to be used.

3. $Northern Italian Import < IDCP_{IT}$

If the grid is on IDCP-level unsecure, the third shifting methodology must be used in order to reduce Northern Italian Import.

First Methodology: $IDCP_{IT} \leq Northern Italian Import \leq D-2 NTC$

This situation is only possible if the D-2 NTC was not fully allocated.

The increase of the Italian import will use bilateral exchanges on borders that are not fully allocated proportionally to the remaining ATC at the border.

$$\Delta Balance_{IT} = |IDCP_{IT}| - |Northern Italian Import|$$

$$\Delta Balance_{FR} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \frac{ATC^{ID}_{FR>IT}}{NTC^{D-2}_{IT} - IDCP_{IT}} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \cdot \rho^{ID1}_{FR>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{CH} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \frac{ATC^{ID}_{CH>IT}}{NTC^{D-2}_{IT} - IDCP_{IT}} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \cdot \rho^{ID1}_{CH>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{AT} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \frac{ATC^{ID}_{AT>IT}}{NTC^{D-2}_{IT} - IDCP_{IT}} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \cdot \rho^{ID1}_{AT>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{SI} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \frac{ATC^{ID}_{SI>IT}}{NTC^{D-2}_{IT} - IDCP_{IT}} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \cdot \rho^{ID1}_{SI>IT}$$

Second Methodology: Northern Italian Import \geq D-2 NTC

In this case, the shifting will be performed in two steps as described below:



A first part will consist in shifting bilaterally the remaining ATCs, and for the remaining shifting required to reach the desired Northern Italian import, the D-2 reduced splitting factors provided by TERNA will be used.

$$\Delta Balance_{IT} = IDCP_{IT} - \text{Northern Italian Import}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{FR} = ATC^{ID}_{FR>IT} + \rho^{D-2}_{FR>IT} \cdot (\text{Northern Italian Import} - NTC^{D-2}_{IT})$$

$$\Delta Balance_{CH} = ATC^{ID}_{CH>IT} + \rho^{D-2}_{CH>IT} \cdot (\text{Northern Italian Import} - NTC^{D-2}_{IT})$$

$$\Delta Balance_{AT} = ATC^{ID}_{AT>IT} + \rho^{D-2}_{AT>IT} \cdot (\text{Northern Italian Import} - NTC^{D-2}_{IT})$$

$$\Delta Balance_{SI} = ATC^{ID}_{SI>IT} + \rho^{D-2}_{SI>IT} \cdot (\text{Northern Italian Import} - NTC^{D-2}_{IT})$$

Third Methodology: Northern Italian Import $<$ IDCP_{IT} :

In this case the Northern Italian Import should be decreased based on the D-2 NTC values as long as the respective border is in export direction towards Italy.

$$\Delta Balance_{IT} = |IDCP_{IT}| - |\text{Northern Italian Import}|$$

$$NTC^{D-2}_{Import} = \alpha_{FR} \cdot NTC^{D-2}_{FR-IT} + \alpha_{CH} \cdot NTC^{D-2}_{CH-IT} + \alpha_{AT} \cdot NTC^{D-2}_{AT-IT} + \alpha_{SI} \cdot NTC^{D-2}_{SI-IT}$$



$$\text{If } IDExchange^*_{FR>IT} > 0: \alpha_{FR} = 1, \text{ else } \alpha_{FR} = 0$$

$$\text{If } IDExchange^*_{CH>IT} > 0: \alpha_{CH} = 1, \text{ else } \alpha_{CH} = 0$$

$$\text{If } IDExchange^*_{AT>IT} > 0: \alpha_{AT} = 1, \text{ else } \alpha_{AT} = 0$$

$$\text{If } IDExchange^*_{SI>IT} > 0: \alpha_{SI} = 1, \text{ else } \alpha_{SI} = 0$$

It is required to update α_{FR} α_{CH} α_{AT} and α_{SI} after each iteration by updating $IDExchange^*_{x>IT}$:

$$IDExchange^*_{FR>IT} = IDExchange_{FR>IT} + \Delta Balance_{FR}$$

$$IDExchange^*_{CH>IT} = IDExchange_{CH>IT} + \Delta Balance_{CH}$$

$$IDExchange^*_{AT>IT} = IDExchange_{AT>IT} + \Delta Balance_{AT}$$

$$IDExchange^*_{SI>IT} = IDExchange_{SI>IT} + \Delta Balance_{SI}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{FR} = - \frac{\alpha_{FR} \cdot NTC^{D-2}_{FR-IT}}{NTC^{D-2}_{Import}} \cdot \Delta Balance_{IT} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \cdot \rho^{ID2}_{FR>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{CH} = - \frac{\alpha_{CH} \cdot NTC^{D-2}_{CH-IT}}{NTC^{D-2}_{Import}} \cdot \Delta Balance_{IT} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \cdot \rho^{ID2}_{CH>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{AT} = - \frac{\alpha_{AT} \cdot NTC^{D-2}_{AT-IT}}{NTC^{D-2}_{Import}} \cdot \Delta Balance_{IT} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \cdot \rho^{ID2}_{AT>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{SI} = - \frac{\alpha_{SI} \cdot NTC^{D-2}_{SI-IT}}{NTC^{D-2}_{Import}} \cdot \Delta Balance_{IT} = -\Delta Balance_{IT} \cdot \rho^{ID2}_{SI>IT}$$

3.2.3 Dichotomy approach

The Capacity calculation step can be described as a calculation by dichotomy. The CCC will define a starting capacity level and check if this level of exchange allows the transmission system to be operated within its operational security limits. The process is described in detail in the technical Annex of the D-2 capacity calculation methodology.

3.2.4 Handling of Remedial Actions

The scheme below summarizes the conditions to be fulfilled with this combination of remedial actions to state that all security constraints are respected. Each rounded square represents a different network state.

On N state, preventive remedial actions are implemented and I_{max} of “base case” branches are monitored.

On N-1 states, CNECs are applied and $I_{max_AfterOutage}$ are monitored. They represent transient admissible current on the monitored branches. Transient current can exceed permanent admissible current

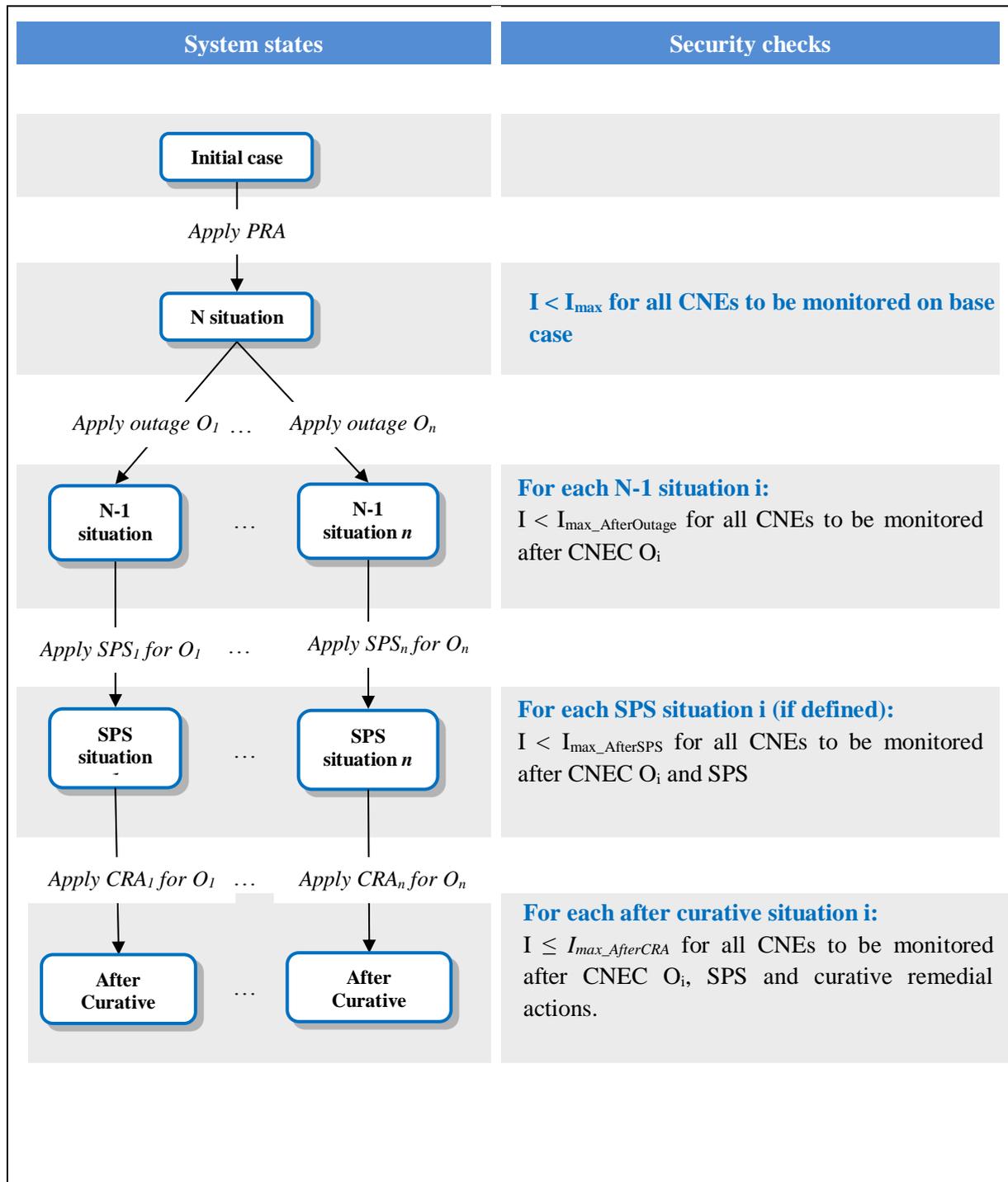


provided that available SPS and curative remedial actions are sufficient to keep permanent current not greater than permanent admissible current.

On After Curative states, outage, SPS and curative remedial actions are implemented and $I_{\max_AfterCRA}$ are monitored. They represent permanent admissible current on the monitored branches.

If an outage or a remedial action leads to an unbalance situation due to a modification of generation or load pattern, this unbalance has to be compensated inside the concerned country, by using the GSK of this one.

On SPS states, outage and SPS are applied, $I_{\max_AfterSPS}$ are monitored. $I_{\max_AfterSPS}$ represent transient admissible current on the monitored branches after SPS. Transient current can exceed permanent admissible current, provided that available curative remedial actions are sufficient to keep permanent current not greater than permanent admissible.



3.2.5 Extrapolation algorithm

This chapter describes how the TTC is calculated for those timestamps for which no direct calculation is performed during the transitory period in which only few timestamps will be taken into account as references for the whole day.

For each hour H, be Href the reference hour for TTC calculation (i.e. if 10:30 is the only studied timestamp for the period 07:00-23:00, Href=10:30 for all the hours h in the interval 07:00-23:00). The

TTC value for hour H is calculated according to the following table depending on the “type” of hours H and Href:

| | | H_{ref} | |
|----------|--------------|---|--|
| | | LC/Ramp | No LC |
| H | LC | $TTC_H = \min(TTC_{H_{ref}} + \Delta TTC_{P,H-H_{ref}}, AC_H)$ | $TTC_H = \min(TTC_{H_{ref}}, AC_H)$ |
| | Ramp | $TTC_H = \min(\max(TTC_{P,H_i}, TTC_{H_{ref}}), AC_H)$ Where $H_i \in$ (interval with the same H_{ref}) | $TTC_H = \min(TTC_{H_{ref}}, AC_H)$ |
| | No LC | $TTC_H = \min(\max(TTC_{P,H_i}, TTC_{H_{ref}}), AC_H)$ Where $H_i \in$ (interval with the same H_{ref}) | $TTC_H = \min(TTC_{H_{ref}} + \Delta TTC_{P,H-H_{ref}}, AC_H)$ |

Where:

- Type “No LC” means that the hour is in a normal period, without Low Consumption NTC;
- Type “LC” means that the hour is in a Low Consumption period;
- Type “Ramp” means that the hour is in a ramp period (e.g. connecting Low Consumption NTC to Normal NTC);
- $TTC_{H_{ref}}$ is the selected TTC of the reference hour H_{ref} ;
- TTC_{P,H_i} is the scheduled TTC (the TTC defined in the programming stage taking into account all the reductions for planned maintenances and low consumption period) of the generic hour H_i which has H_{ref} as reference hour;
- $\Delta TTC_{P,H-H_{ref}} = TTC_{P,H} - TTC_{P,H_{ref}}$;
- AC_H is the Additional Constraint defined for hour H.

The Type of all hours are input data provided within the CRAC files.

Finally, it is required to check TTC_H against the already allocated schedule $IDCPH$ in order to avoid curtailments. The final TTC $TTC_{H,final}$ is the maximum of TTC_H and $IDCPH$:

$$TTC_{H,final} = \max(TTC_H, IDCPH).$$

3.2.6 Results

For each Coordinating Capacity Calculator and each timestamp, the set of results is:

- The initial (merged) grid model and the final (merged) grid model corresponding to the final state of the network for a maximum secured northern Italian import. In this final state, all preventive (“pre-fault”) Remedial Actions are implemented;



- Concatenated GSKs, a concatenated CRAC files containing Critical Network Elements, Critical Outages, and Remedial Actions and additional constraint (maximum value of TTC_{total});
- TTC_{total} ;
- Limiting elements of TTC_{total} (Critical Network Elements and Critical Outages). In case the calculation stops to an import level equal to the additional constraint, there is no limiting element (the reason of limiting TTC_{total} is the additional constraint itself), otherwise limiting elements always exist. The calculation could stop also due to non-enough margin inside the Italian GSK;
- Results of security analysis with preventive and curative Remedial Actions.

3.3 Methodology for TTC Selection

The transition from the present practices based on D-2 NTC to the one based on the outcome of the ID calculation process requires attention in terms of security, costs and transparency. The final compatibility of the outcomes of ID calculations with the abovementioned requirements has to be assessed progressively on the base of the experience, by comparing and analyzing actual values in operation with forecast values. Other criteria based on comparison of simulations are not considered acceptable or even not transparent.

Even though this process is not explicitly foreseen in CACM Regulation, TSOs consider it a necessary step to avoid unreasonably low or unreasonably high capacities as a result of automatic process. A limiting band is considered necessary until the real operation proves that forecast evaluations are sustainable. To prove the sustainability this band has to be broaden gradually till the full stabilization of the ID process. The band is limited by the Upper Total Transfer Capacity (UTTC).

The UTTC limit is used to prevent unreasonably high calculated Italian import. The reasons for this might be incorrect input data (for example missing some critical monitored elements or outages) or serious bugs in the process of Coordinated Capacity Calculator.

3.3.1 UTTC

The document deals with the approach to the following aspects of the matter:

- a) The criterion to be used to select the credible NTC values and the actions in case of **out of range** results
- b) The definition and the calculation of the fundamental thresholds affecting the selection, both in the experimentation phase and once the process has been stabilized
- c) The minimum performances of the process (i.e. stability and robustness) to consider seamless the transition to the present practices to the ID capacity calculation process.

3.3.2 Criteria of selection and actions

The general approach is based:

1. on the *plausibility* of the result first, which highly depend on the quality of the input provided by the TSOs, and on the *comparison* of results as a second criterion which depend on the algorithms and residual of the High Level Business Process by TSCNET and Coreso.



2. in case of credible results; the smallest NTC value is assumed until re-dispatching rules (different from pentilateral) are defined, except in cases when the results from Coreso and TSCNET are close (e.g. delta < 100 MW). This threshold will be increased progressively on the base of the experience. In the meantime, Terna considers not appropriate increasing the risk of increasing the occurrence of the pentilateral procedure application due to systematic overestimation of the NTC, with the exceptions mentioned in this document.
3. Terna consider this approach in line with the recommendations of the ENTSO-E Operational Handbook as well.
4. the increases and decreases of NTC against the D-2 values have to be controlled until the experience of operation confirms the good quality of the calculations.
5. The criteria and practices have to be clear and applicable due to the time constraints in the process

3.3.3 Definition of the basic parameters

With the aforementioned rationale the selection criteria is described in the following.

Definitions:

- i** is the index of the observation period
- j** is the index of the generic TTC value resulting from the calculations of the 2 Coordinated Capacity Calculators
- h** is the hour of the day to which the timestamps refer. (e.g. at present **h=p** means peak hours **h=0** means off peak hours).
- T_i** is the *i*th observation period, being T₀ the last 3 months of the same season.
- TTC_{j,h}** is the TTC value resulting from the calculations of the 2 Coordinated Capacity Calculators referring to hour h.
- D-** Is the D-2 TTC value
- 2TT**
- C_h**
- UTTC_{i,h}** is the upper limit of the TTC for the period T_i and hour h. TTC_{i,h} greater than this upper limit are considered not credible Reasons of violation could be wrong input data or serious bugs in the process of one or both Coordinated Capacity Calculators.
- ΔTTC_h** is the acceptable difference in results of the two Coordinated Capacity Calculators with reference to the hour h.

It measures the effectiveness and consistency of the process. Out of range differences could reflect bugs or serious misinterpretation of remedial actions or in general of the High Level Business Process.



- ISS_{i,h}** is the significant set of statistical samples of **TTC_{j,h}** showing consistency of results between the two Coordinated Capacity Calculators in a given period of observation T_i . **ISS_{i,h}** does not includes cases:
- where:
 - days are affected by additional constraints (e.g. low consumption days)
 - data are affected by errors in individual grid models
 - one or both Coordinated Capacity Calculators fail the calculation process
 - one Coordinated Capacity Calculator is below **UTTC** and the other over **UTTC**
 - referring to days when the pentilateral procedure is applied (for upper limits only) ¹
- ISS_{i,h+}** is the subset of **ISS_{i,h}** including the samples **greater than UTTC** only
- εh_{i+}** is the mean value of the samples resulting from $\text{Max}(0; \text{ISS}_{i,h+} - \text{UTTC}_{i,h})$ in a given observation period T_i
- δh_{i+}** is the mean value of the samples resulting from $\text{Max}(0; \text{ISS}_{i,h+} - \mathbf{D-2TTC}_h)$ in a given observation period T_i respectively for

It follows that:

$$\mathbf{UTTC}_{i,h} = \text{UTTC}_{i-1,h} + \epsilon h_{i-1+}$$

The above-mentioned set of parameters will be processed for each additional timestamp adopted in the future in the ID process.

Considering that the above-mentioned formulas do not cover the full set of cases over a whole year (e.g. low consumption periods, maintenance periods, lacks of relevant data in the last month) the following set of formulas will be used:

$$\mathbf{UTTC}_{i,h} = \mathbf{D-2TTC}_h + \delta h_{i+}$$

¹ For lower limits days when the pentilateral procedure was applied have to be included and the $\text{TTC} = \text{TTC-pentilateral amount}$.

3.3.4 Selection procedure

It is worthwhile to remind that:

1. Selection and validation are the final functions of the ID process. The limited time available requires fast assessment operations based on “a priori diagnosis” of the quality of the outcomes provided by the Central Entities. That is operators should be required to judge the quality of results without network analyses. Different approaches would engage the operators in the repetition of calculations already made by Central Entities. This would vanish the scope of ID capacity calculation process.
2. The selection function is not the final decision on TTC to be released but aims at relieving the pressure of the validation, which is the final responsibility of TSOs in giving capacity to the market. A good selection limits the probability of error in validation. It allows to simplify the validation in most of cases.
3. The selection is inspired by the “credibility or plausibility” criterion and the “prudent approach”. The credibility of results is measured by $UTTC_{i,h}$ as an upper limit which reflects the statistics of good results. The lower limit is ensured by the Intraday Schedules already defined when the new IDCC is performed. The prudent approach is justified by risk of increasing costs of pentilateral reductions. This does not imply that pentilateral reductions are not allowed.
4. (Most important) the whole process is based on increasing confidence on the service provided by the Central Entities. Therefore the credibility band is not considered a limiting factor and the cases outside the band are expected to be very limited.
5. It is expected that the process will be stable in a few months after go live.

Figure 1 depicts the criterion with the following comments.

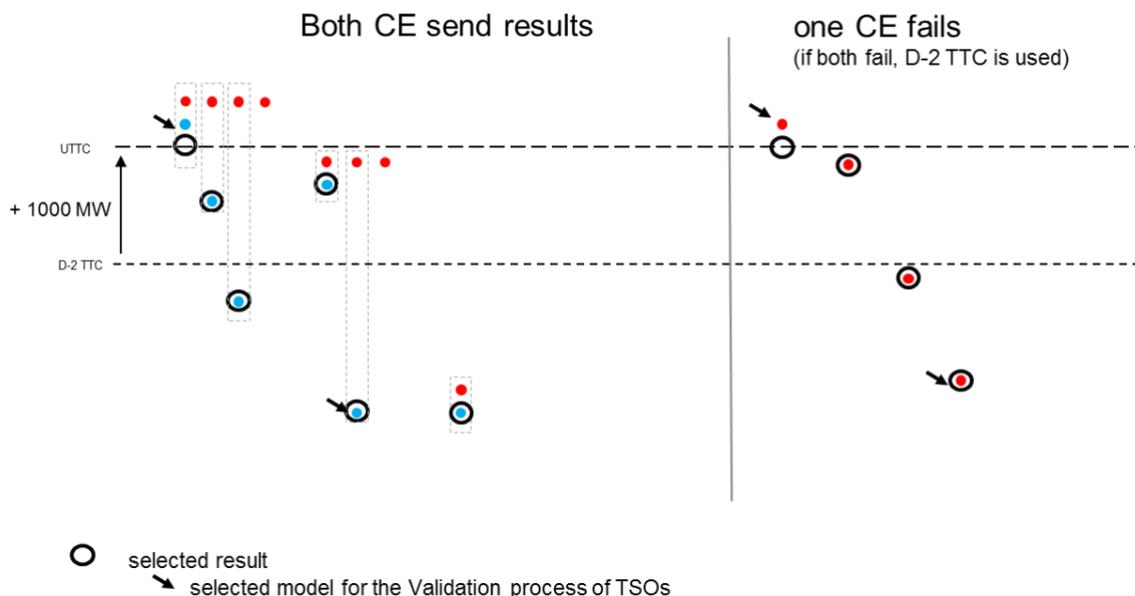


Figure 1

- If the couple of $TTC_{j,h}$ lies below the $UTTC$ - value, then the selected value has to be the lowest between the two outcomes,.



- If the couple of $TTC_{j,h}$ lies above the UTTC value and both on the same side, selected value will be UTTC. In this case the a priori diagnosis is that something went wrong with input data. More careful validation is required.
- In case of outcomes delivered by just one Central Entity, the comparison is skipped and according to the confidence on the process the values inside the band are supposed valid.

3.3.5 Initial calculation (winter Period)

Please note that the intraday TTC in days w/o lines out of services (i.e. the annual TTC) has been taken into account. This because the intraday values are variable, and it would be necessary to have a maximum for each possible topology.

This is considered acceptable because the final goal is to find plausible values.

In addition to that:

UTTC values have been calculated including days w/o maintenance and including in the Iss+ the values above the yearly TTC. Please note that some refinements are expected to be necessary in the future for the following reasons:

- a) The number of samples turned out to be limited from the statistical point of view
- b) A reason why there are differences against annual values deserve to be further analysed. In particular with regard to:
 - a. The influence of Remedial Actions
 - b. The influence of monitored elements
- c) Define set of parameters with and without planned outages.

3.3.5.1 Peak Hour Values [MW]

PEAK summer and winter

- $UTTC = D-2 \text{ TTC} + 1000 \text{ MW}$

3.3.5.2 Off peak values [MW]

OFF PEAK summer

- $UTTC = D-2 \text{ TTC} + 1000 \text{ MW}$

OFF PEAK winter

- $UTTC = D-2 \text{ TTC} + 1000 \text{ MW}$

3.3.6 Band broadening

The band $i+I$ is calculated at the end of each season (summer/winter).

Before calculating the band $i+I$, an observation period must be completed and some parameters must be respected in order to ensure that the data used for the calculation guarantee a sufficient degree of representativeness (i.e. if the calculated NTCs have almost never been fully used by markets it's not possible to state the calculations were reliable enough). For that, the following condition must be respected:



- $N_H \geq 240^2$ and $N_D \geq 20$: as soon as an observation period with the application of the band i is completed, they are evaluated:
 - a. the number of hours (N_H) for which $UTTC_{i-1, h} < S_h < UTTC_{i, h}$ and no import curtailment has been applied and no ATC reduction has been needed. S_h is the total schedule of Italy.
 - b. the number of days (N_D) during which at least in one hour $UTTC_{i-1, h} < S_h < UTTC_{i, h}$ and no import curtailment has been applied and no ATC reduction has been needed. S_h is the total schedule of Italy.

In case of the conditions above are not met, the observation period is considered as not yet completed and the new band $i+1$ is not calculated. The “observation period” will continue until both conditions are met and at this time the new band $i+1$ will be calculated.

Then, the application of the new band $i+1$ can be done only if the following additional conditions are met:

- The security of the grid is guaranteed with the former band i after an in-depth analysis of available remedial actions. The following security criteria must be full-filed:
 - a. Remedial actions available during Capacity Calculation were also available during operational phases (DACF, IDCF, Real Time).
- Any security problem, which may have led to import curtailments or ATC reductions, has been properly investigated and its causes identified;
- Solutions have been defined and implemented for the identified causes.

If the security criteria are not yet fulfilled, the TSOs can adjust the values for the new band $i+1$.

3.3.7 Band Fall back

The band fall back will be managed as follows:

- As soon as two import curtailments (not due to increases in the IDCC process) or two ATC reductions (ATC reduction will be taken into account until the IDCC V2 process will be in place) took place within a rolling time window of seven days, the current UTTC of the band i is restricted to the UTTC of former band $i-1$. After 2 weeks without any import curtailment, the band $i-1$ is enlarged again with the value of the band i .

In case during an observation period of a band fall back the same conditions for band fall back are reached an additional fall back to the UTTC of the former band is triggered (from band $i-k$ to band $i-k-1$).

After 2 weeks without any import curtailment, the band $i-k$ is enlarged again with the value of the band i .

² This means the band has been used at least in 240 hours, which roughly correspond to 10 full days.



3.4 Methodology for the validation of cross-zonal capacity

Once the Coordinated Capacity Calculator has calculated the TTC, it provides the concerned TSOs with these values. Each TSO then has the opportunity to validate the TTC value calculated centrally or can reduce the value in case the centralized calculation failed to consider a particular constraint.

Those constraints could be, but not limited to, dynamic behaviour of the grid, unplanned outage that occurs after the deadline to update the inputs.

The TSO requesting a capacity reduction is required to provide a reason for this reduction, its location (all borders or only one border with the reason for selecting one of the options) and the amount of MW to be reduced in accordance with article 26.5 of CACM regulation.

Where several TSOs of a bidding zone border request a capacity reduction on their common border, TERNA will select the minimum value provided by the TSOs. The reason associated to this value will be the one taken into account in all report required by relevant legislation.

If there is an unplanned topology, e.g. one TSO is informed of an unplanned outage at 04:00 am. Coordinated capacity calculator does not have enough time to perform a recalculation but TSOs have time to take it into account in the validation phase and to analyse if a reduction in the capacity is needed.

For particular grid situations that occur not very often, some contingencies or critical network elements could be missing in the lists provided to the capacity calculator if these particular outages were not taking into account. In these cases, TSO could take into account those elements during the validation until the lists for the capacity calculator are updated by sending red flag with a new value of the TTC (justification of the reduction amount must be given on the border(s) concerned by the reduction).

In case TSOs expect different flow patterns as a result of different market situations compared to the assumption of the Capacity Calculation process, the TSOs shall assess and validate a secure capacity value

3.5 Methodology of bilateral splitting among borders

This part of the document describes the algorithm for the NTC calculation and its splitting. It also describes how the NTC is calculated for those timestamps for which no direct calculation is performed during the transitory period in which only few timestamps will be taken into account as references for the whole day.

The final NTC values for each hour and each border are calculated following the steps described below:

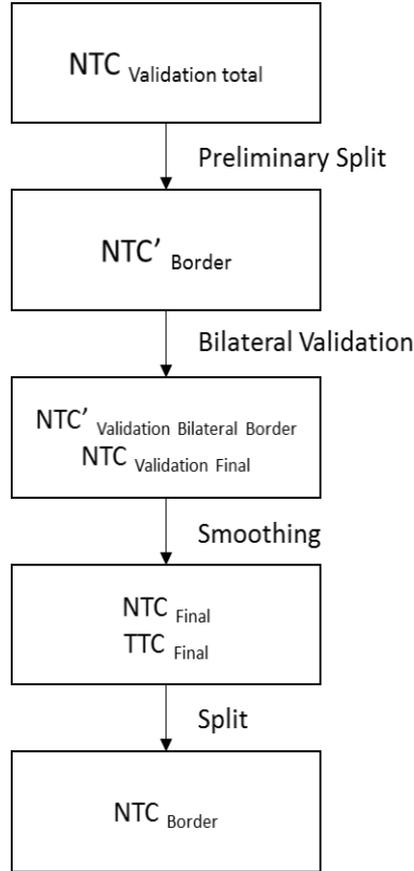


Figure 3: NTC Calculation diagram

Preliminary NTC calculation

For each hour h , the **NTCValidation Total** is calculated from the **TTCValidation Total** (**TTCValidation Total** is the result of TTC Selection, extrapolation included, and TTC Validation on the total Northern Italian Border):

$$\mathbf{NTC}_h = \mathbf{TTC}_h - \mathbf{TRM}$$

Preliminary Split

The preliminary NTC is split between the borders according to the formulas described below and the NTC values defined by the D2CC process. The values **NTCborder,p** are input data of the process.

For every hour h , the NTC of each border is calculated with the following formula:

$$NTC'_{border} = \left(NTC - \sum_{ML, \text{all borders}} NTC_{ML} \right) \cdot \text{Coeff}_{border} + \sum_{ML, border} NTC_{ML}$$

where:

$$\text{Coeff}_{border} = \frac{NTC'_{border, D2CC}}{\sum_{\text{all borders}} NTC'_{border, D2CC}}$$



$$NTC'_{border,D2CC} = \max\left(0, NTC_{border,D2CC} - \sum_{ML,border} NTC_{ML}\right)$$

Being:

- **Coeff_{border}** the splitting factor
- **NTC** the total NTC to be split.
- **NTC'_{border}** the preliminary NTC of the border.
- **NTC_{border,D2CC}** the NTC of the border defined by the D2CC process, which is an input of the process.
- $\sum_{ML,border} NTC_{ML}$ is the sum of the NTCs of the merchant lines belonging to the border, which are inputs of the process.

Bilateral Validation

For each hour h, the preliminary NTC values are subject to the Bilateral Validation thus obtaining **NTC'_{Validation Bilateral, Border}** and **NTC'_{Validation Final}**

$$NTC'_{Validation\ Bilateral,Border} = \min\left(NTC'_{border}, NTC_{Red\ Flag,border}\right)$$

$$NTC'_{Validation\ Final} = \sum_{all\ borders} NTC'_{Validation\ Bilateral,Border}$$

Being:

- **NTC'_{border}** the preliminary NTC of the border (as calculated in the previous step).
- **NTC_{Red Flag,border}** the bilateral red flag for the border possibly defined by the corresponding TSO.
- **Border** refers to AT, CH, FR and SLO

In case no bilateral red flag is defined for a border then **NTC'_{Validation Bilateral,border} = NTC'_{border}**

The NTC profile throughout the target timeframe is smoothed, in order to avoid large variations between one hour and the next, as described below.

Exchange programs profile smoothing

Large variations of exchange programs between one hour and the next may endanger the grid security during real time operations. Additionally, variations of exchange programs between one hour and the next cause higher area control error of the involved load-frequency control blocks thus lowering the system frequency quality. For both reasons, a ramping constraint will be set as allocation constraint in the market coupling algorithms pursuant to Article 2(6) of CACM Regulation.

TSOs will request, through the change control procedure of the Multi-Regional Coupling (MRC) and the Cross-Border Intra-Day (XBID) projects, the implementation of the ramping constraint in the market coupling algorithms (day-ahead and intraday). The time needed for the implementation is not known in advance, it depends on the impact that it has on the coupling systems, on the algorithm performance and on the other changes that are already on-going on the algorithms.



As a temporary solution, the ramping constraint will be directly applied to the NTC calculation process according to the following process.

NTC values of the target timeframe (whether they are calculated or extrapolated from reference timestamps), coming from the Bilateral Validation process, are subject to the following iterative process:

1. Detect all hours h for which:
 - $NTC_{h+1} > NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Step}_{\text{upward}}$
 - or $NTC_{h-1} > NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Step}_{\text{downward}}$
2. Start analyzing from the hour H , within those ones detected at point 1, with the minimum NTC
3. Step forward as long as $NTC_{h+1} > NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Step}_{\text{upward}}$:
 - Set $NTC_{h+1} = NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Step}_{\text{upward}}$
 - Step forward ($h=h+1$)
4. Step backward as long as $NTC_{h-1} > NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Step}_{\text{downward}}$
 - Set $NTC_{h-1} = NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Step}_{\text{downward}}$
 - Step backward ($h=h-1$)
5. Go back to step 1 (until no NTC value has to be changed)

The results of the Smoothing process are the NTC_{Final} of each hour. The TTC_{Final} of each hour are calculated as:

$$TTC_{\text{Final},h} = NTC_{\text{Final},h} + \text{TRM}$$

Final NTC splitting

The NTC after smoothing (NTC_{Final}) is split between the borders according the formulas described below which take into account the possible Bilateral Red Flags and the NTC values defined by the D2CC process.

For every hour h , the NTC of each border is calculated with the following formula:

$$NTC_{\text{border}} = \max(NTC_{\text{border,intermediate}} - \text{AdditionalReduction} \cdot \text{SF}_{\text{ATC,border}}, \text{IDS}_{\text{border}})$$

where:

- $NTC_{\text{border,intermediate}} = (NTC_{\text{Final}} - \sum_{\text{ML,all borders}} NTC_{\text{ML}}) \cdot \text{Coeff}_{\text{border}} + \sum_{\text{ML,border}} NTC_{\text{ML}}$



$$\text{Coeff}_{\text{border}} = \frac{\text{NTC}''_{\text{Border,Valid}}}{\sum_{\text{all borders}} \text{NTC}''_{\text{Border,Valid}}}$$

$$\text{NTC}''_{\text{Border,Valid}} = \max\left(0, \text{NTC}'_{\text{Validation Bilateral, Border}} - \sum_{\text{ML, border}} \text{NTC}_{\text{ML}}\right)$$

- $\text{Margin}_{\text{Border}} = \text{NTC}_{\text{Border, intermediate}} - \text{IDS}_{\text{Border}}$
- $\text{AdditionalReduction} = \sum_{\text{Border}} \max(-\text{Margin}_{\text{Border}}, 0)$
- $$\begin{cases} \text{SF}_{\text{ATC, border}} = \frac{\max(\text{Margin}_{\text{Border}}, 0)}{\sum_{\text{all borders}} \max(\text{Margin}_{\text{Border}}, 0)} & \text{if } \text{AdditionalReduction} > 0 \\ \text{SF}_{\text{ATC, border}} = 0 & \text{if } \text{AdditionalReduction} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Being:

- **AdditionalReduction** the additional reduction that need to be applied to the remaining borders if for at least one border the bilateral intraday schedule is higher than $\text{NTC}'_{\text{border}}$
- **Coeff_{Border}** the splitting factor
- **IDS_{border}** the bilateral intraday schedule per border
- **Margin_{Border}** the remaining capacity per border
- **NTC_{Final}** the total NTC to be split
- **NTC_{border}** the final bilateral NTC that is given to the market
- **NTC''_{border, valid}** the validated NTC of the border calculated in the step “Bilateral Validation” without Merchant Lines
- **NTC'_{Validation Bilateral, Border}** the validated NTC of the border calculated in the step “Bilateral Validation”
- $\sum_{\text{ML, border}} \text{NTC}_{\text{ML}}$ is the sum of the NTCs of the merchant lines belonging to the border, which are inputs of the process.
- **SF_{ATC, border}** the splitting factor that defines the distribution of the AdditionalReduction
- **Border** refers to AT, CH, FR and SLO

3.6 Fall back procedure

At the beginning and during every ID process the availability of all necessary files are constantly checked. For files that are missing or do not respect the formatting rules, automatic replacement is performed. If a necessary file is not received in time and no replacement is possible or the calculation dose not succeed, the process is ended and reported as failed. In case of process failure, the commercial department will use the output of the D-2-process (intraday ATC will be computed out of D-2 NTC).

3.7 Implementation

The TSOs of Italy North Region currently implement the ID CCC methodology Proposal. The intraday capacity calculation process will be ready to be in service during second semester of 2018. The individual values for cross-zonal capacity for each remaining intraday market time unit will be calculated and offered to the intraday market as soon as the ID common capacity calculation methodology will be approved by the regulators of the Italy North region. In a first step, the individual values for cross-zonal capacity will be calculated and offered to the intraday market time unit covered



by XBID2 auction (16h-24h). As soon as the Intraday Coupling Model proposal will be implemented for Italian Borders, the ID CCC methodology Proposal will be used to calculate the individual values for cross-zonal capacity offered to the complementary regional intraday auctions.

4 Italy's Export direction

In this chapter a methodology is described to calculate the Export Capacity of Italy. At the beginning of the process, the most likely market direction to be optimized will be chosen based on the expected situation of the target day. The actual methodology will be detailed in the experimentation phase.

4.1 Capacity Calculation Input

The capacity calculation Input of Italy's Export direction is the same as for the Import direction. (Refer to chapter 3.1)

The only additional parameter are:

- a flag indicating the most likely market direction to be optimized. It defines the countries that are expected to import from Italy and to export to Italy,
- specific remedial action(s) (un)availability for each/both market directions (export/import),
- specific CNE(C) for each/both market directions (export/import).
- Monitored Network Element (MNE)

A list of elements that are influenced by the application of cross-border-impacting remedial actions, but are not significantly influenced by the cross-zonal power exchanges. These MNE's shall be monitored during the RAO. The additional loading, resulting from the application of RAs, on these monitored elements may be limited during the RAO, while ensuring that a certain additional loading up to the defined threshold is always accepted. During the RAO, all the available transmission capacity of the MNEs can be used under the condition that MNEs' operational security limits including contingencies are respected. For the case where MNE is already overloaded over its operational limits in a contingency case, TSOs will define if an additional percentage of each MNE's respective thermal capacity in contingency case can be made available for the RAO, except for cases where the same percentage exceeding the operational security limits including contingencies was already deployed during D-2 CCC process. This potential percentage will be defined in line with the methodologies developed under Articles 75 and 76 of the SOGL Regulation.

4.2 Capacity Calculation Methodology

Each Coordinating Capacity Calculator (CCC) performs, for each timestamp, a capacity assessment to calculate the TTC_{import} in Italy's import direction of all countries exporting to Italy and the TTC_{Export} in export direction of all countries importing from Italy depending on the selected market position to be optimized.



Parallel to the calculation of Italy's Export direction described hereinafter, a calculation of Italy's Full Import direction (refer to chapter 3) will be performed in any case. The result of this calculation step is TTC_{total} .

4.2.1 General principles

The Total Transfer Capacity in Italy's import direction (TTC_{import}) of all countries exporting to Italy and the Total Transfer Capacity in Italy's export direction (TTC_{export}) of all countries importing from Italy will be assessed using the following principles:

- based on the merged D-2 and DACF grid models;
- all calculations are performed using Alternate Current (AC) load-flow algorithm, considering reactive power capability limits of generators;
- Italian import maximization for all countries exporting to Italy and Italian Export maximization for all countries importing from Italy is divided into multiple steps (latter described in the dichotomy approach section); for each step the import is increased in Italy and all countries importing from Italy and decreased in all countries exporting to Italy until a constraint is found;
- the modification of exchanges is realized according to GSKs and Splitting Factor_{Border}, which take into account the impact of planned outages near a specific border, assessed through NTC reductions;
- the maximum current for the network security of Critical Network Elements is respected (taking into account effects of remedial actions used);
- being not higher than the additional constraint (corresponding to low consumption periods) and the Italian import calculated for the Full Import scenario;
- aiming at maximizing the TTC_{import} and TTC_{export} by respecting the above-mentioned constraints, especially by combining efficiently the given Remedial Actions;
- optimization of remedial actions is performed using combination of heuristic search and linear optimization.
- additional loading, resulting from the application of RAs, on MNE's may be limited during the RAO, while ensuring that a certain additional loading up to the defined threshold is always accepted.

4.2.2 Principles to perform the Generation Shift

- For any modification of total import and total export on the northern Italian border, the modification of balance shall be shared among TSOs according to splitting factors in import and export direction.
- Exchanges through some particular lines are kept constant and equal to predetermined values given by the TSOs. Are considered as particular lines the following:



- Lines not represented in the grid model, whose flows are conventionally considered as fixed;
- Those of the Merchant lines which are operated at a fixed flow during real time for operational reasons.
- When during the calculation a GSK is exhausted (cannot provide additional shift), then a load redistribution is allowed to continue the calculation (based on the load of the related country).
- For all types of GSK except MERIT ORDER, in case, some generating nodes are reaching their maximum or the minimum limitations, this node is set to P_{\max} or P_{\min} . The rest of the power to be shifted in the CGM should be distributed to the other nodes being contained in the GSK files, without taking into account the node which is at the saturation.

The mathematical formulation is the following one, where:

- **Exchange** represents commercial exchanges. Therefore, they include all exchanges to be transmitted through the grid, either TSO-owned or merchant lines;
- **ExchangeTSO** represents the part of exchanges that will be transmitted through TSO-owned grid (as opposed to merchant lines);
- **ExchangeML** represents the part of exchanges that will be transmitted through merchant lines;
- **Border** index stands for one of the four north Italy borders: **CH-IT**, **FR-IT**, **AT-IT**, and **SI-IT**;
- **ref** index refers to quantities from the reference day, implemented in the merged **CGM**.

For each border we have by definition the identity:

$$\mathbf{Exchange}_{Border} = \mathbf{ExchangeTSO}_{Border} + \mathbf{ExchangeML}_{Border}$$

During TTC calculation, only **ExchangeTSO** shall vary,

- for borders exporting to Italy:

$$\mathbf{ExchangeTSO}_{Border} = \mathbf{Reduced\ Splitting\ Factor}_{Border, import} \cdot \mathbf{ExchangeTSO}_{North\ Italy}$$

- for borders importing from Italy:

$$\mathbf{ExchangeTSO}_{Border} = \mathbf{Reduced\ Splitting\ Factor}_{Border, export} \cdot \mathbf{ExchangeTSO}_{North\ Italy}$$

In both cases $\Delta\mathbf{Exchange}_{Border}$ is defined as follows:

$$\Delta\mathbf{Exchange}_{Border} = \Delta\mathbf{ExchangeTSO}_{Border} = \mathbf{ExchangeTSO}_{Border} - \mathbf{ExchangeTSO}_{Border}^{ref}$$

$$\Delta\mathbf{Balance}_{TSO} = \sum_{TSO\ Borders} \Delta\mathbf{Exchange}_{Border}$$



Variations are applied on the merged CGM for which exchanges values are given by the reference day values. Exchanges through ML are assumed equal to their daily Fixed Flow provided as input data.

$$ExchangeTSO^{ref}_{Border} = Exchange^{ref}_{Border} - \sum_{Border} Fixed\ Flow_{ML}$$

Summary

This may be summarized as:

- for countries exporting to Italy with the reduced splitting factors in Italy's import direction (I):

$$\Delta Balance_{TSO} = Reduced\ Splitting\ Factor_{Border, I} \cdot ExchangeTSO_{North\ Italy} - ExchangeTSO^{ref}_{Border}$$

- for countries importing from Italy and for Italy with the reduced splitting factors in Italy's export direction (E):

$$\Delta Balance_{TSO} = Reduced\ Splitting\ Factor_{Border, E} \cdot ExchangeTSO_{North\ Italy} - ExchangeTSO^{ref}_{Border}$$

$\Delta Balance_{TSO}$ shall be implemented from the initial merged CGM, according to GSK handling rules, for each participating TSO. Generation shift handling is described below.

The formulas below are used to calculate the Italian import applied in the model to assess the grid security. The initial model already contains schedules of a reference day. In order to modify the Italian import, it is required to adjust the net positions of FR, CH, AT, SI and IT. The adjustment of the net positions is done with the help of the formulas below.

For each country, this translates into the following formulas. The respective border can be either in import (I) or export (E) direction from/ towards Italy:

$$\Delta Balance_{FR-IT} = Reduced\ Splitting\ Factor_{FR>IT, I/E} \cdot ExchangeTSO_{North\ Italy} - ExchangeTSO^{ref}_{FR>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{CH-IT} = Reduced\ Splitting\ Factor_{CH>IT, I/E} \cdot ExchangeTSO_{North\ Italy} - ExchangeTSO^{ref}_{CH>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{AT-IT} = Reduced\ Splitting\ Factor_{AT>IT, I/E} \cdot ExchangeTSO_{North\ Italy} - ExchangeTSO^{ref}_{AT>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{SI-IT} = Reduced\ Splitting\ Factor_{SI>IT, I/E} \cdot ExchangeTSO_{North\ Italy} - ExchangeTSO^{ref}_{SI>IT}$$

$$\Delta Balance_{IT=} -\Delta Balance_{FR-IT} - \Delta Balance_{CH-IT} - \Delta Balance_{AT-IT} - \Delta Balance_{SI-IT}$$

Concretely, the import level used inside the calculation to check the grid security is split to all borders according to the **Reduced Splitting Factor** in order to know what the schedules would be, if the calculation would be over at this import level. In the initial merged model, reference schedules $ExchangeTSO^{ref}$ are already present inside this one. It means to know how much the model should be shifted inside the model to reach this import level, the difference between the hypothetical schedules and the initial schedules should be performed.



4.2.3 Dichotomy approach

The same approach which is applied for the full import calculation is used also for the Export Calculation. (Refer to chapter 3.2.3)

4.2.4 Handling of Remedial Actions

The same approach which is applied for the full import calculation is used also for the Export Calculation. (Refer to chapter 3.2.4).

Additionally, in order to prevent overloading of network elements that are influenced by the application of cross-border-impacting remedial actions during the CC in Export direction, these network elements can be included as monitored network elements (MNEs) in the RAO. For each MNE i in a contingency case, the following has to hold:

$$Loading_{after\ RAO,i} \leq \max(OL_i; Loading_{before\ RAO,i} + Threshold)$$

$Loading_{before\ RAO\ i}$... Loading of the MNE in a contingency case (based on max. thermal capacity) before RAO

$Loading_{after\ RAO\ i}$... Loading of the MNE in a contingency case (based on max. thermal capacity) after application of a remedial action during the RAO

OL_i ... Represents operational limits of the respective MNE in a contingency case

In words:

If $Loading_{before\ RAO}$ is over OL_i the $Loading_{after\ RAO}$ cannot become bigger than $Loading_{before\ RAO}$ plus the defined Threshold.

4.2.5 Extrapolation Algorithm

The same approach which is applied for the full import calculation is used also for the Export Calculation. (Refer to chapter 3.2.5)

4.2.6 Results

The same approach which is applied for the full import calculation is used also for the Export Calculation. (Refer to chapter 3.2.6)

4.3 Methodology for the validation of cross-zonal capacity

The same approach which is applied for the full import calculation is used also for the Export Calculation. (Refer to chapter 3.4)

4.4 Methodology of bilateral splitting among borders

This part of the document describes the algorithm for the NTC calculation and its splitting in case at least one border is expected to import from Italy. It also describes how the NTC is calculated for those timestamps for which no direct calculation is performed.

The final NTC values for each hour and each border are calculated following the steps described below:

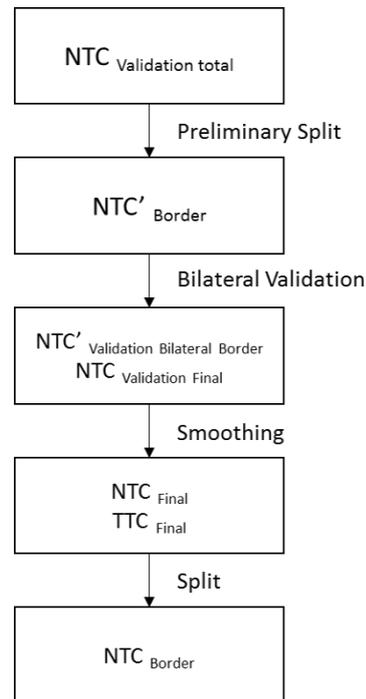


Figure 1 : NTC Calculation diagram

Preliminary NTC calculation

For each hour h , the Preliminary NTC is calculated from the result of extrapolation, and Validation on the total Northern Italian Border.

$$\mathbf{NTC_h = TTC_h - TRM}$$

Preliminary Split

The preliminary NTC is split between the borders taking into account the merchant lines on the North Italian Border and the splitting factors depending on the expected direction of each border (import or export). The splitting factors are calculated according to the NTC values defined in the programming stage by the programming departments of the TSOs taking into account the NTC yearly values and the planned maintenances, which affect the security of the Italian import and export.

Bilateral Validation

For each hour, the preliminary NTC values are subject to the bilateral validation. If a TSO sends a lower bilateral NTC value than the previously calculated (red flag), this value is taken into account for the final NTC calculation. Then all bilateral NTC values in the respective hour are summed and the NTC profile throughout the 24 hours is smoothed, in order to avoid large variations between one hour and the next, as described below.

Exchange programs profile smoothing

Large variations of exchange programs between one hour and the next may endanger the grid security during real time operations. Additionally, variations of exchange programs between one hour and the



next cause higher area control error of the involved load-frequency control blocks thus lowering the system frequency quality. For both reasons, a ramping constraint will be set as allocation constraint in the market coupling algorithms pursuant to Article 2(6) of CACM Regulation.

TSOs will request, through the change control procedure of the Multi-Regional Coupling (MRC) and the Cross-Border Intra-Day (XBID) projects, the implementation of the ramping constraint in the market coupling algorithms (day-ahead and intraday). The time needed for the implementation is not known in advance, it depends on the impact that it has on the coupling systems, on the algorithm performance and on the other changes that are already on-going on the algorithms.

As a temporary solution, the ramping constraint will be directly applied to the NTC calculation process as an NTC profile smoothing according to the following process.

NTC values of the 24 hours (whether they are calculated or extrapolated from reference timestamps), coming from the bilateral validation process, are subject to the following iterative process:

1. Detect all hours h for which:
 - $NTC_{h+1} > NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Stepupward}$
 - or $NTC_{h-1} > NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Stepdownward}$
2. Start analysing from the hour H , within those ones detected at point 1, with the minimum NTC
3. Step forward as long as $NTC_{h+1} > NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Stepupward}$:
 - Set $NTC_{h+1} = NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Stepupward}$
 - Step forward ($h=h+1$)
4. Step backward as long as $NTC_{h-1} > NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Stepdownward}$
 - Set $NTC_{h-1} = NTC_h + \text{Max_NTC_Stepdownward}$
 - Step backward ($h=h-1$)
5. Go back to step 1 (until no NTC value has to be changed)

The results of the smoothing process are the NTC_{Final} of each hour. The TTC_{Final} of each hour are calculated as:

$$TTC_{\text{Final},h} = NTC_{\text{Final},h} + \text{TRM}$$

Final NTC splitting

The NTC after smoothing (NTC Final) is split between the borders taking into account the merchant lines on the North Italian Border and the splitting factors corresponding to the expected import or export direction. The splitting factors take into account the possible bilateral red flags and the NTC values defined in the programming stage by the programming departments of the TSOs taking into account the NTC yearly values and the planned maintenances which affect the security of the Italian import or export.



4.5 Fall Back procedure

The same approach which is applied for the full import calculation is used also for the Export Calculation. (refer to chapter 3.6)