Open Source Community Day ...

23 - 24 September



Co-located with AIOTI Days 2025

Holistic Approach
towards Empewerment of the
Digitalization of the Energy Ecception
through adoption of the Energy Ecceptions

HEDGE-10T

HEDGE-IoT Project

Focus: Semantic interoperability enabler

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Open Source HEDGE-IoT presentation



Holistic Approach towards Empowerment of the DiGitalization of the Energy Ecosystem through adoption of IoT solutions

Call

HORIZON-CL5-2023-D3-01-15 Supporting the green and digital transformation of the energy ecosystem and enhancing its resilience through the development and piloting of AI-IoT Edge-cloud and platform solutions

Project Grant Agreement: No. 101136216

Project Coordinator: European Dynamics Luxembourg SA

Budget: 21.9 M Euro **Grant**: 17.9 M Euro **Duration**: 42 months

Start Date: 1st January 2024

Number of pilots: 6

Vision

HEDGE-IoT will:

Dataspace

- **deploy IoT assets at different levels of the energy system** (from behind-the-meter, up to the TSO level)
- add intelligence to the edge and cloud layers
- bridge the cloud/edge continuum introducing federated applications governed by advanced computational orchestration solutions.

Smart Energy

Domain

Grid management/optimization

Semantic interoperability

Flexibility

A

Energy community

Main components

App Store

Computational orchestration

Edge-Cloud services

Al/ML-based energy services

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Project objectives

- To add local/distributed intelligence leveraging IoT solutions at the edge/fog/cloud layers establishing the edge/cloud continuum through computational orchestration
- To design AI/ML tools for edge/fog/cloud services for increased flexibility, resilience and observability
- To enable extended service and semantical/ontological interoperability and interconnectivity among distributed open platforms, systems and edge devices through a decentralized IDScompliant Interoperability Framework
- To demonstrate, validate the HEDGE-IoT solutions and frameworks in 6 Demonstrators
- To apply and extend open standards for IoT, interoperability, grid and market related data exchanges and to create a set of commonly accepted standards
- To facilitate the market uptake of the proposed solutions

Anomaly detection and fault forecasting

Flexibility management

Energy forecasting and critical grid events prevention

Predictive and real-time congestion management

Energy flow optimisation with dynamic grid limits

Use cases examples

Maximizing asset capacity for increased lifetime grid equipment

Enhanced
Network
Manageability
and
Observability

Harnessing the potential of **energy communities**

Open Source Open source goals



- Build on open-source tools, technology building blocks, and platforms to facilitate legacy and proprietary energy and beyond data hubs/platforms to be federated with a minimal effort.
- We build open source for interoperability also on proprietary interfaces (e.g., via data space connectors and also via semantic adapters)
- **Obeyelop and extend open-source tools** and **building blocks**:
 - Semantic enablers
 - Computational orchestrator integrated with the energy data space
 - Al systems

Open Source Synergy through standards Community Day



- **Objective:** To apply and extend open standards for IoT, interoperability, grid and market related data exchanges and to create a set of commonly accepted standards.
- Main HEDGE-IoT standardisation targets for contribution:
 - Standards related to dataspace, IoT, interoperability, digital twin, edge/cloud continuum, trustworthiness and AI
 - Standards related to semantic interoperability, including SAREF and its extensions
 - Standards related to smart energy/smart grid domain

© Examples of HEDGE-IoT active participation to standards:

- SAREF
 - Contribution to the new major SAREF release (SAREF 4.1.1)
 - Continuous reflection SAREF governance, semantic interoperability and JRC CoC ESA
 - Contribution to SAREF suite of ontologies and SAREF-related applications
- Standardisation Request European Trusted Data Framework Article 33 of the EU Data Act - Data Catalogue Framework (Deliverable 4) and Semantic Assets Implementation (Deliverable 5)
- ISO/IEC 21823-1 Internet of Things (IoT) Interoperability for IoT systems -Part 1: Framework
- ISO/IEC 21823-5 Behavioural and policy interoperability
- ISO/IEC AWI 30152 Guidance on the integration of IoT and digital twins in data spaces
- IEC 63417 Guidance and plan to develop smart energy ontologies
- ISO/IEC JTC1/SC38 20151 Information technology Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Dataspace concepts and characteristics
- CEN/CLC JTC21/WG3 AI Engineering aspects technical reports
- JRC CoC Energy Smart Appliances (ESA) (voluntary initiatives)

Open Source Community Day

Synergy with data space



- HEDGE-IoT is built on:
 - Data interoperability [Dataspace]
 - Computational interoperability [Computational Orchestrator]
 - Functional interoperability [App Store]



- HEDGE-IoT includes an open-source dataspace component to foster a sovereign data sharing.
- Selected connector: Eclipse Dataspace Components (EDC)

The Eclipse Dataspace Components (EDC) is a comprehensive framework (concept, architecture, code, samples) providing a basic set of features (functional and non-functional) that dataspace implementations can re-use and customize by leveraging the framework's defined APIs and ensure interoperability by design.

- IDSA compliance aligned with European dataspace standards and Dataspace protocol.
- Open-source and community-driven ensuring transparency and sustainability
- Actively maintained continuous updates and improvements
- Flexibility easily extensible to adapt to energy-specific requirements
- Strong ecosystem wide adoption across other EU projects
- Selected EDC distribution: Minimum Viable Dataspace (MVD)
 - Most actively supported distribution
 - Most up-to-date documentation
 - Widely used in the EDC community → knowledge sharing & sustainability



Features:

- Monitor data assets
- Manage contracts & policies
- Explore the federated catalog
- Track data transfers

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Synergy with similar projects, using the hourglass model



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Policy
maker
European
Trusted
Data
Framework
(Data ActArt 33),
JRC Code
of Conduct
Energy
Smart
Appliances

Energy data user Information model governance

Need for improved ontology governance (e.g., SAREF,...)

Interoperability service provider Use of ontologies for semantic interoperability (e.g., ODC-T, STH, SIF)

Energy data provider Information model governance

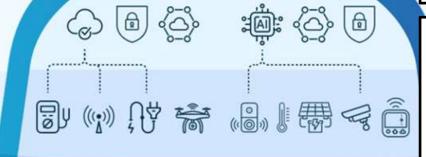
Energy space i

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Narrow Layer: Simple interface

Semantic interoperability Focus

Lack of Minimum
Interoperability Mechanisms



Energy data space usage layer Cross domain Information models

Standardised cross domain ontologies (SAREF & CIM)

Interoperability

Energy data exchange layer

layer

Profile management and assurance (behavioral testing)
Standardised profile*

Lack of interoperability profiles*

Energy data collection

Standardised domain ontologies (CIM)

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^{*:} A profile is a standards writing concept defined in ISO/IEC TR 10000-1:1998. In essence, a profile is a named set of requirements on an object of conformity assessment.





Thank you





