

### omega-x OMEGA X standardization workshop

### Learnings and recommendations for [Energy] Data Spaces

Online | April 4th 9:00 to 11:00



Arturo Medela Eviden Omega X coordinator



Sebastian Steinbuss Chairman CEN/CLC JTC 25



Martin Brynskov Co-chair CEN/CLC JTC25 W & 2 Data Spaces



Antonio Kung Trialog



Javier Valiño Eclipse DSWG



Erik Maqueda Tecnalia



Fatma-Zohra HANNOU EDF

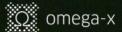


Olivier Genest Trialog CEN/CLC CG-SG



Silvia Castellvi Omega X Standardisation leader

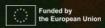




### OMEGA X standardization workshop Learnings and recommendations for [Energy] Data Spaces



Online | April 4th 9:00 to 11:00





### **OMEGA X standardisation workshop**

#### **Opening remarks:**

Arturo Medela, OMEGA X Coordinator – (5 minutes)

#### Part 1: Standard Development Organization (SDO) presentations

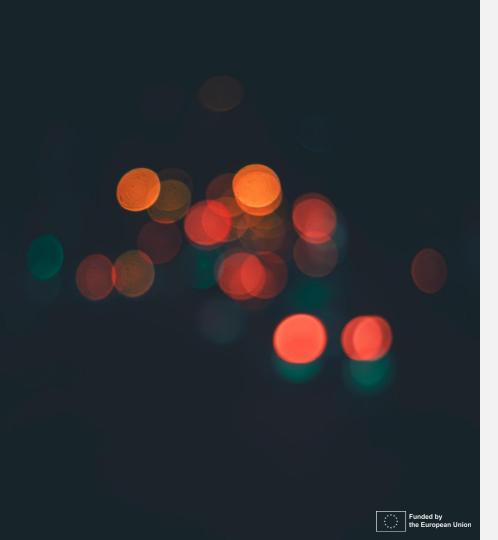
- Sebastian Steinbuss, Chairman, CEN/CENELEC JTC 25
- Martin Brynskov or Patrick Bezombes, Chair, CEN/CENELEC JTC 25-WG2 on Data Spaces
- Olivier Genest, Member of the CEN/CENELEC/ETSI Coordination Group on Smart Grids
- Antonio Kung, Standardisation expert, AIOTI chair of standardization working group, and Enershare standardization Task Leader.
- Javier Valiño, Eclipse Dataspaces WG

#### Part 2: Lessons learned and recommendations on Vertical and Horizontal Interoperability

- Silvia Castellvi, Omega X standardization Task Leader
- Fatma-Zohra Hannou, Common Semantic Data Model for Energy
- Erik Maqueda, Interoperability Framework in energy data spaces

Part 3: Discussion - Open floor for questions, comments, and next steps (30 minutes)





## Standardization Activities

Contributions to standards and data space initiatives

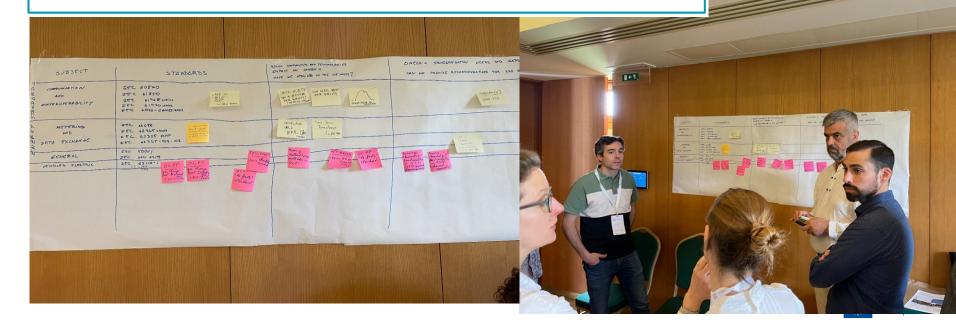


*April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2025* 



## Standardization workshop Objective

Explore together OMEGA X standards implementation, best practices, needs and recommendations to contribute to standardization bodies.





### Worldcafe method

We propose a creative process for leading collaborative dialogue around standardisation, sharing knowledge and creating possibilities for action in three groups.

We organize three round tables of groups (10-15). One chair for each table.

#### Round table structure:

- 1. Round table 1. Data interoperability and privacy and preserving technologies
- 2. Round table 2. Energy domain: smart grids and use cases
- 3. Round table 3. Energy domain: communication and interoperability, metering and data exchange, general aspects.





## Internal standardization workshop

### **Summary**

- We organized four online and 2 F2F workshops.
- 57 standards identified
- 19 recommendations collected Review and enrich
- Report of the workshop recommendations





## Data interoperability and privacy and preserving technologies – Recommendations

- Knowledge acquisition methodology: Establish a structured methodology for acquiring knowledge from products before delving into technical aspects.
- 2. Managing data heterogeneity: Address the challenge of heterogeneous datasets within the same database by implementing standardized data structures and ontologies.
- 3. Standardized database solutions: Adopt a common database software standard to ensure consistent data storage and retrieval.
- **4. Standardized data exchange formats**: Define and promote standardized formats for data exchange, such as JSON and CSV, to enhance interoperability.





## Data interoperability and privacy and preserving technologies – Recommendations

- 5. Collaboration for semantic interoperability: Work closely with the IDSA Vocabulary Hub to improve semantic interoperability across systems based on the experience of developing CSDM framework for the management of vocabulary hub in data spaces
- **6. Unified semantic data modelling**: Develop a standardized semantic data modelling methodology that aligns with existing standards and well-known ontologies.
- **7. Al-driven maintenance forecasting**: Leverage Al-based predictive maintenance techniques to optimize asset management and enhance operational efficiency.





## Data spaces interoperability – Challenges and recommendations

- Connector to Connector communication interface –
- Connectors with different Dataspace Protocol (DSP) versions are not interoperable.
  - This is the most important challenge to focus.

We recommend using compatible versions of the DSP and clearly publishing and communicating which versions are compatible.





## Data spaces interoperability – Challenges and recommendations

#### 2. Identity Management -

- Each dataspace defines its own Trust Anchor and may enforce custom Verifiable Credential
   (VC) schemas—with specific required attributes, formats, or credential types.
- This leads to:
  - Incompatibility between VCs and VPs when crossing dataspaces.
  - Failure in authentication and authorization flows, because an attribute required in one dataspace may not even exist in another.
  - A barrier to peer-to-peer interoperability, especially if each dataspace evolves independently without common standards.

We recommend adopting a shared cross-data space credential profile to be decided and agreed upon among all interconnected data spaces (e.g., use OID4VC)





## Data spaces interoperability – Challenges and recommendations

#### 3. Connector management API -

Challenge: Lack of standardized connector metadata access

- In environments like Omega-X, where multiple connector implementations (flavors) and versions coexist, managing them via a unified interface is difficult because:
  - Each connector may expose a different set of management endpoints or schemas.
  - The EDC Management API does not expose metadata like:
    - connectorType (e.g., Sovity, Truzzt, Eclipse EDC, etc.)
    - connectorVersion (e.g., 0.2.1, 0.6.4), supported Features (contract negotiation, policy management, etc.)
- This makes it hard to:
  - Debug compatibility issues
  - Ensure lifecycle consistency
  - Provide support for users with different setups

Recommendation: Define a connector metadata endpoint specification to improve management, standardization, and UX: use the <a href="IDS information model">IDS information model</a> as a base and extend it..



### **Energy domain: smart grids and use cases**

#### **Recommendations:**

- **1. Data model standards for smart meters** Establish uniform data models (e.g., IEC 61968-9, IEC 62056) for interoperability and seamless integration.
- **2. Standardizing smart meter parameters** Define a common set of measurable parameters (voltage, frequency, consumption) for global harmonization.
- **3. Service provisioning** Enable automated service provisioning, dynamic tariffing, and real-time billing using blockchain-based smart contracts.
- **4. Service virtualization** Implement digital twins, cloud-based energy management, and Aldriven predictive maintenance for grid optimization.
- **5. Service quality evaluation** Define KPIs, real-time monitoring, and power quality standards (IEC 61000-4-30) for reliability assessment.
- **6. Endpoints lifecycle** Standardize onboarding, updates, and decommissioning of grid devices while ensuring cybersecurity compliance (IEC 62443).
- 7. Sharing best practices (IEC 62559) Use IEC 62559 to document and update best practices for emerging technologies in smart grids.





# Energy domain: communication and interoperability, metering and data exchange, general aspects – Needs and gaps

- **1. Standardized forecasting for energy systems** → Need for a standardized approach to forecasting in energy systems.
- 2. ILT Blockchain & Generative Al → Ensuring trust in Al-generated outputs and blockchain applications.
- 3. Gap in OCPI\* reservation functionalities
  - Interoperability → Lack of standardized interoperability mechanisms for EVSE optimal planned reservations.
  - Reproducibility → No clear framework for planned reservations reproducibility.
- **4. OCPP\* de facto standard** → Need to reinforce or formalize it further.
- Lack of common semantic binding → No common methodology today to handle user agent (UA) variability.
- **6.** Common standard for data exchange → Need for common formats (e.g., JSON, CSV) for seamless data interoperability.



<sup>\*</sup> OPCI: Open charge point Interface / OPCP: Open charg point protocol



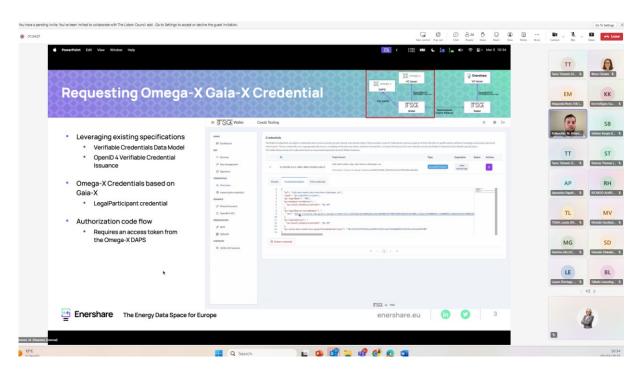
# Energy domain: communication and interoperability, metering and data exchange, general aspects – Recommendations

- 1. Standardize forecasting methods → Investigate whether an ISO standard can be defined.
- 2. Develop reservation mechanisms in OCPI → Improve interoperability and reproducibility frameworks.
- Ensure semantic interoperability → Collaborate with standardization bodies to create a unified methodology.
- 4. Strengthen OCPP as an industry standard → Recognize and reinforce it within regulatory frameworks.





### EDSCP - Semantic Interoperability UC - Live Demo Bilbao - March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2025









### Key findings & challenges in energy standardization

#### **Energy Data spaces interoperability framework workshop**

- 1. Difficulties in achieving interoperability across different components.
- 2. Need for standardized onboarding and credential verification.
- 3. Challenges in aligning different projects and architectures.
- 4. Metadata synchronization issues in data spaces.
- 5. Differences in contract negotiation across platforms.
- 6. Lack of a unified semantic data binding methodology.



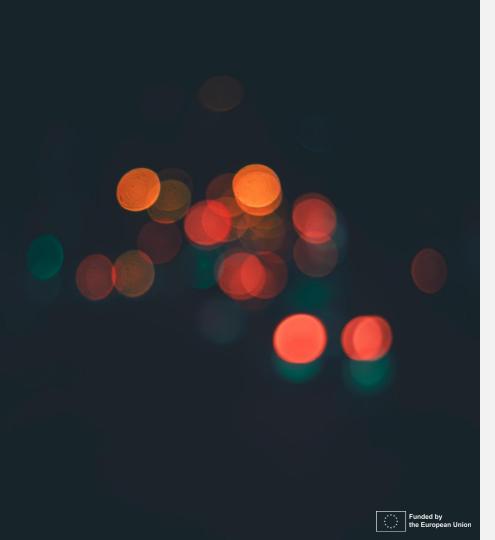


### Recommendations

#### **Energy Data spaces interoperability framework workshop**

- 1. Adopt standardized credentials such as OPEN ID and eIDAS for authentication.
- 2. Ensure compatibility between data space connectors (Omega X, Enershare, etc.).
- 3. Encourage common data formats (JSON, CSV) for interoperability.
- 4. Develop a standardized methodology for metadata exchange.
- 5. Promote cross-domain collaboration and alignment with European digital identity frameworks.
- 6. Continue testing interoperability scenarios with real use cases.





### Thank you



*April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2025*