



ASIA CLEAN ENERGY FORUM, Manila, June 2016

# “Renewables – challenges for system stability”

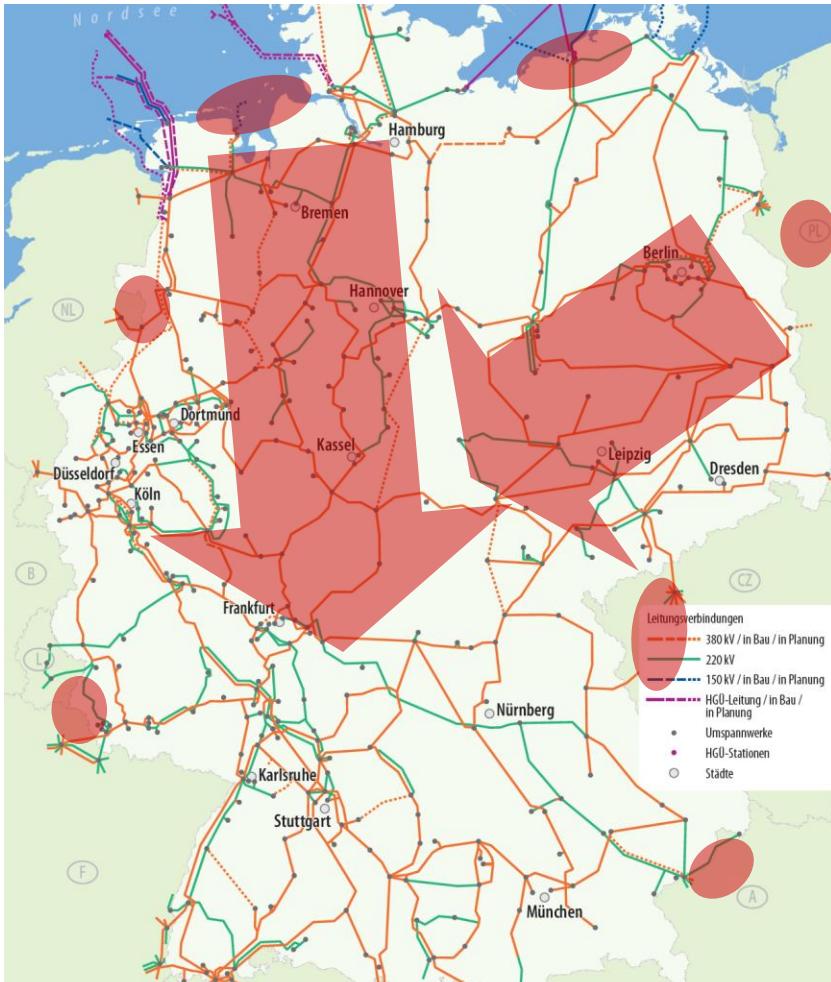
Dr. Edwin Lerch, Siemens AG, EM DG PTI PSC DYS

## Content

- Actual situation
- Generator and grid stability
- The role of renewables
- Actions to be taken
- Outlook

# German electric power supply system (614 TWh)

## Key data and selected issues – Transmission bottlenecks



### Key data of German power system

- Peak demand 2014 80,000 MW
- Installed capacity 2014 194,000 MW
- Gas 15 % conventional 55 %
- Hard Coal 11 %
- Lignite 11 %
- Wind 18 % (0.3 %)
- PV 20 % renewable 45 %
- Supply non-availability 20.4 min/a
- 2014 renewables 25,3 % of energy generation

### Transmission bottlenecks

- North-South
- East-West
- International interconnections

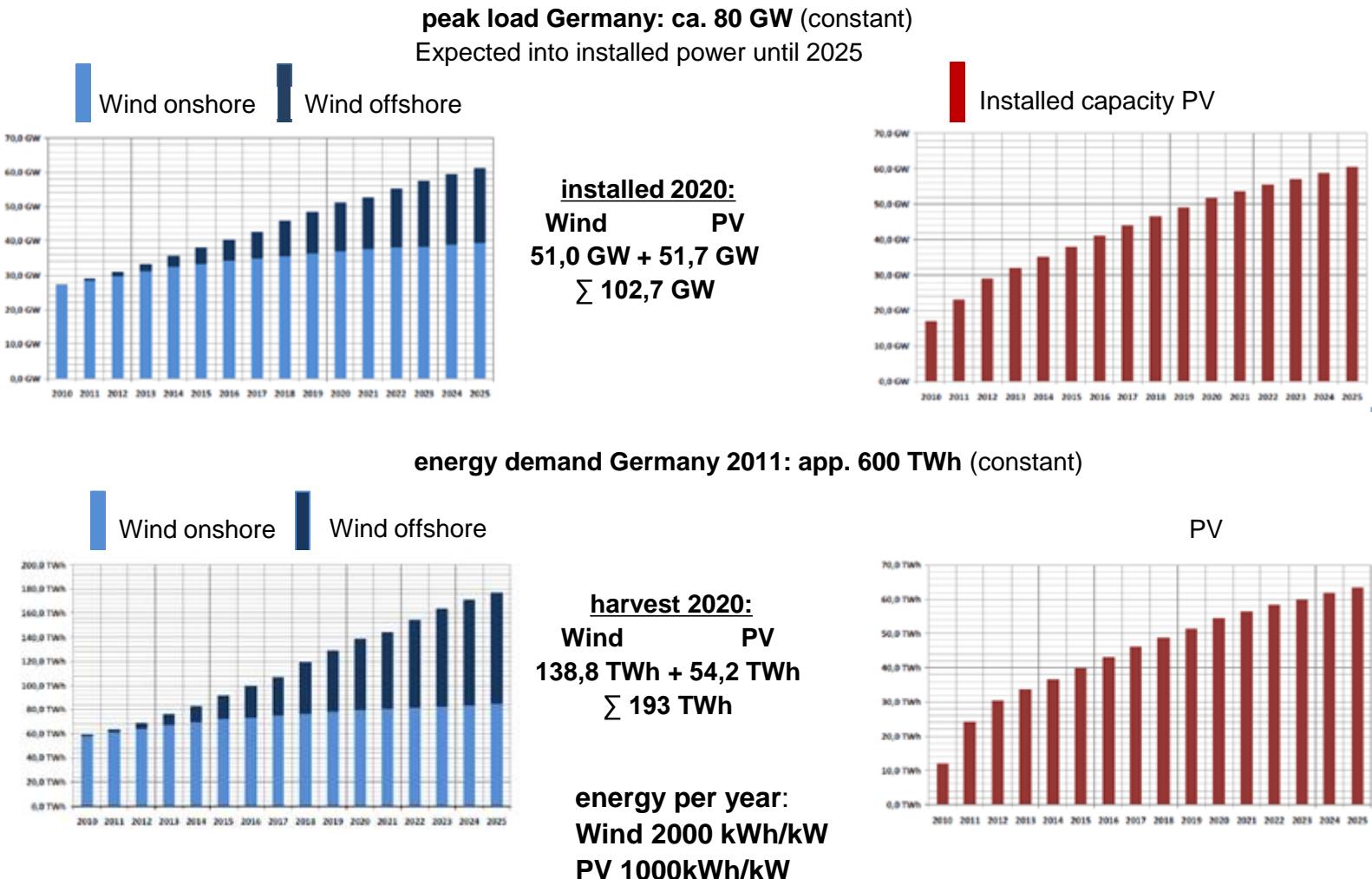
# Motivation, Targets and Challenges to rebuild the German Power System (“Energiewende” renewable energy act)

**Motivation:**    **Replacement of fossil sources by renewable source**  
                        **Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>**  
                        **Retirement of NPP's (Fukushima 2011)**

**Targets:**        **Co<sub>2</sub> reduction 80 % until 2050**  
                        **Retirement of NPP's until 2022**  
                        **Stake of renewables 45 % (2020) and 70 % (2040)**

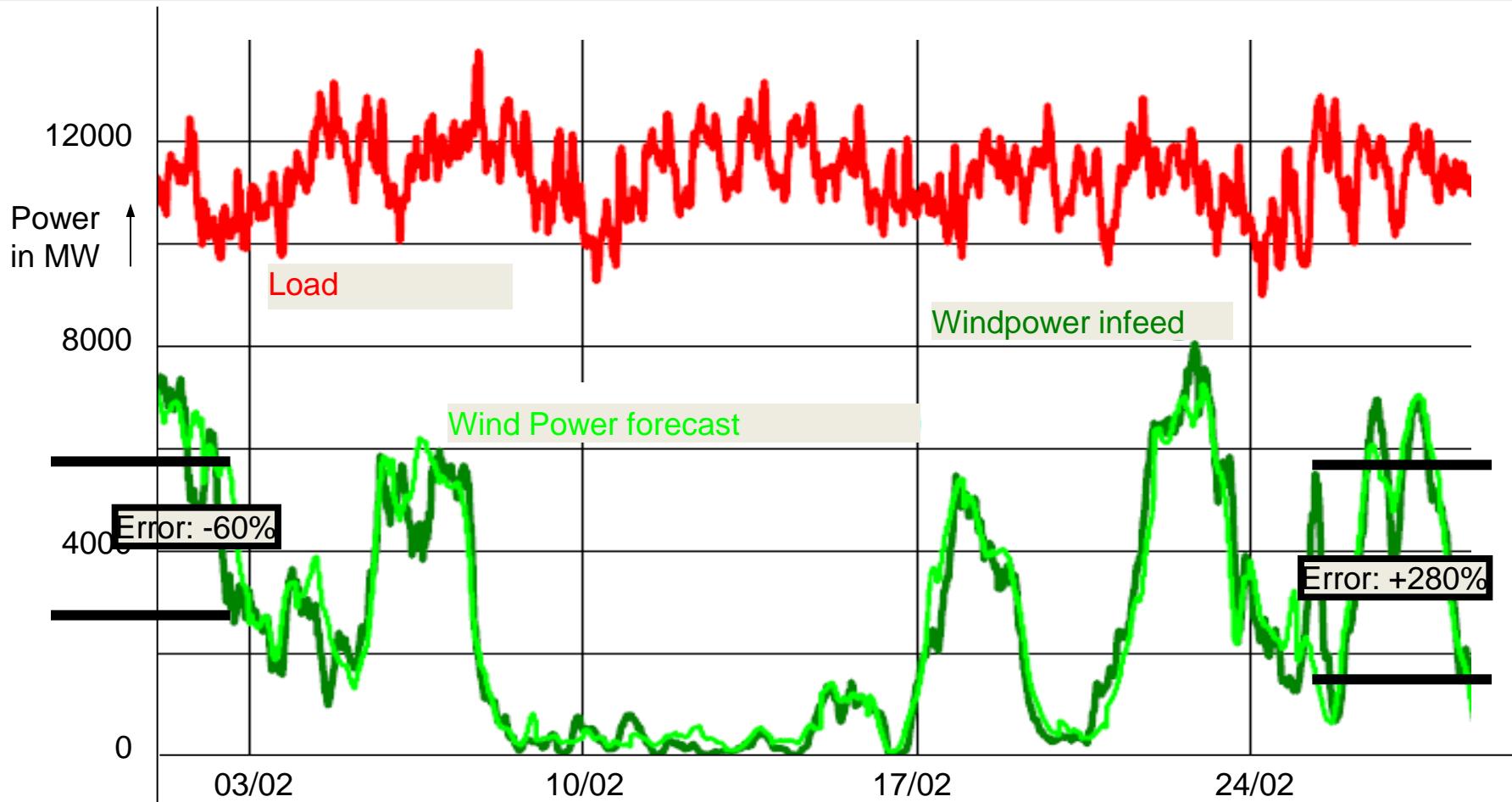
**Challenges:**      **Maximum utilization of renewables (potential, storage, losses)**  
                        **Balancing of fluctuating sources by conventional power plants**

# Development of Renewables in Germany



# Predictability and Dynamics of Wind Power

## Example: Vattenfall Europe



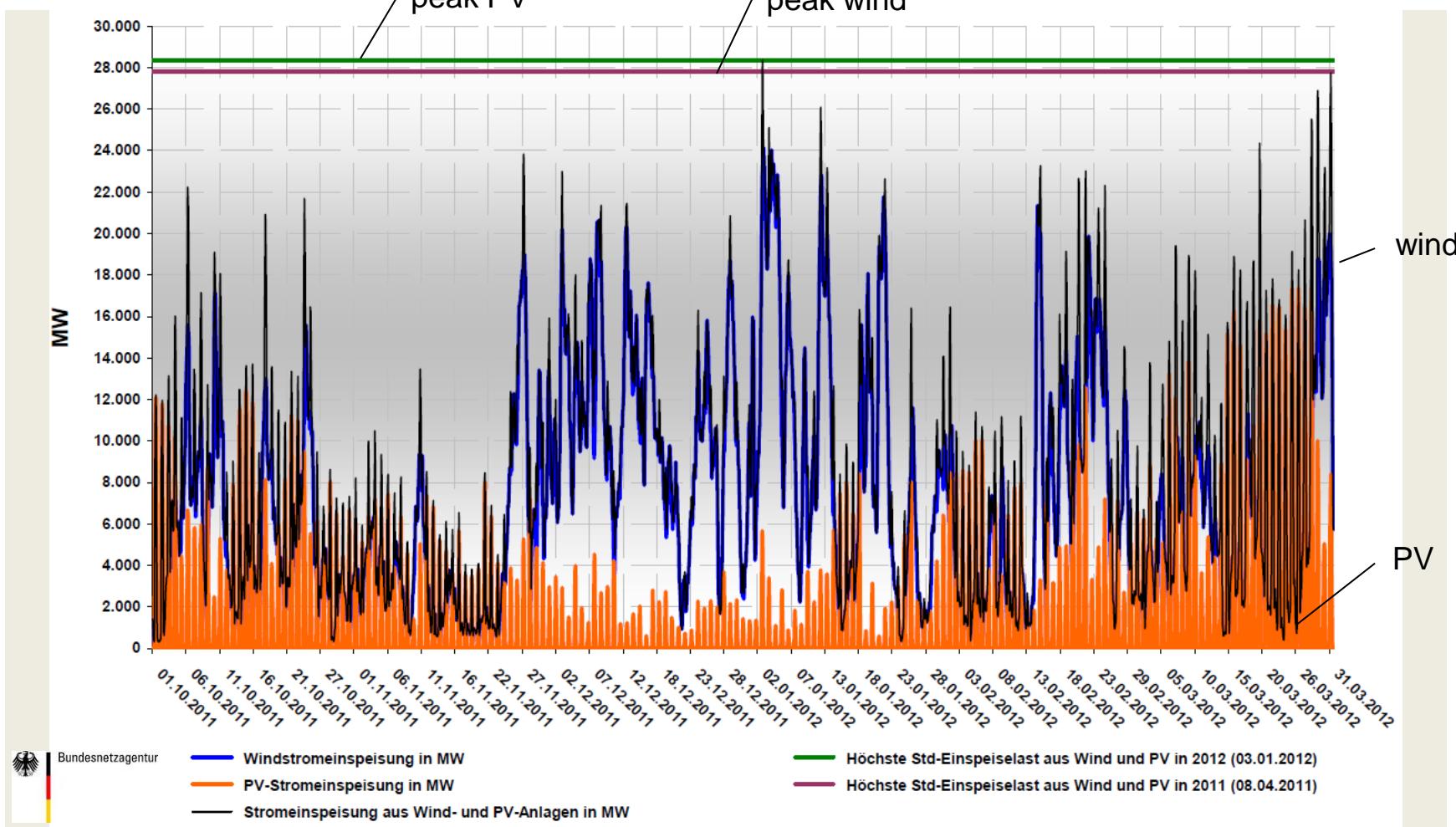
Source: IfR, TU-Braunschweig,  
Vattenfall Europe Transmission, Feb. 2008

# Power Fluctuations through Renewable in Germany

2011/2012

Time period 01.10.2011 to 31.03.2012

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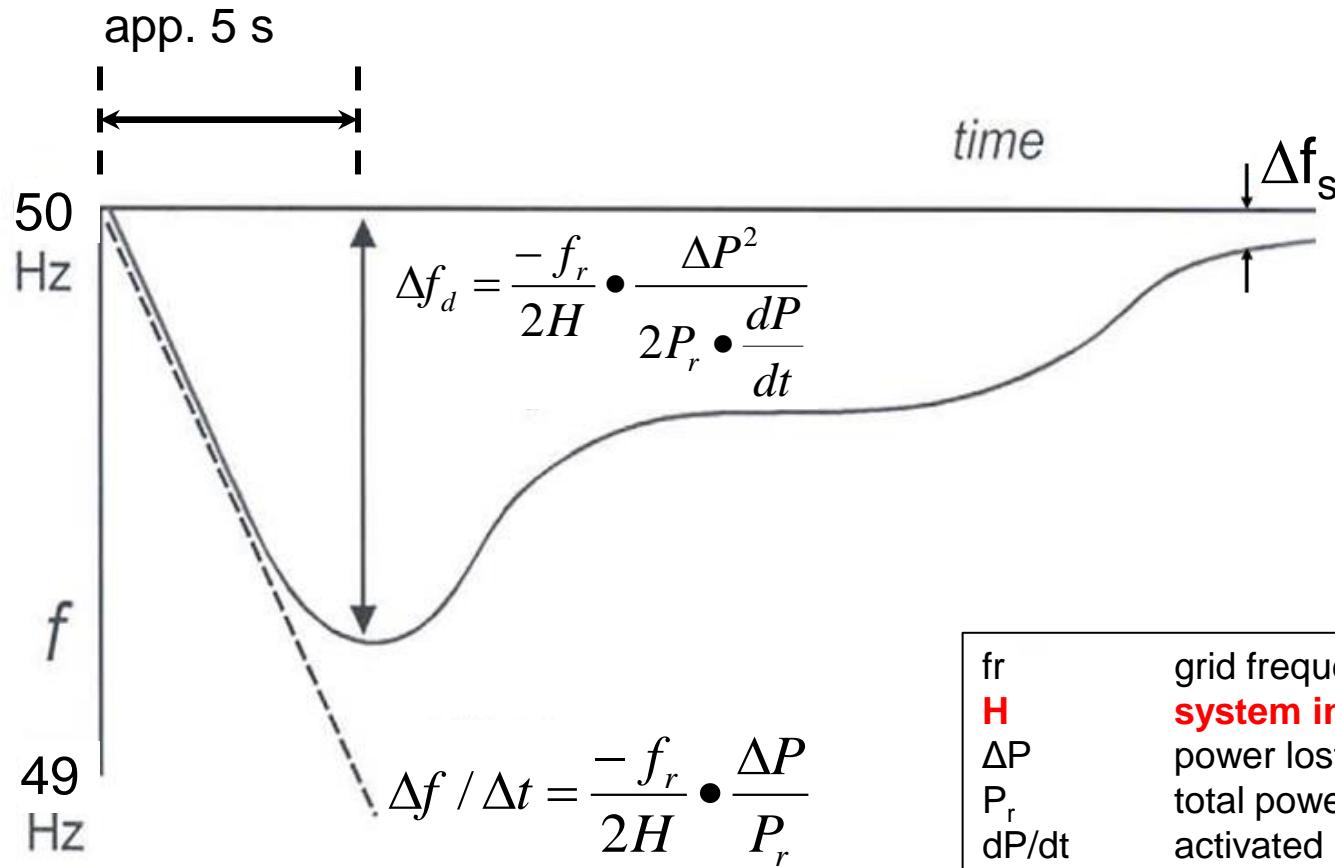


Bundesnetzagentur

# Grid stability

- Stability of generators after disturbances
- Frequency behaviour after generation outages
- Balancing of frequency
- Primary reserve stability
- Voltage stability
- Bottlenecks in transportation

# System behavior after outage of generation



## Necessary Primary Reserve to stabilize frequency



\* Source: 2005-08-29 UCTE-GDR – Final Report 3 – Primary Reserve – Version 1

# Stability problems through renewables (1)

## 1. Balancing stability (global task)

- large frequency gradients and frequency fluctuations
- forecast errors
- balancing power from conventional plants (renewable energy act)
  - primary reserve and secondary reserve
  - high flexibility for large frequency gradients
  - low efficiency at part load
  - high stress

## 2. Voltage stability (local task)

- large power transportation from sources to loads
- unbalanced voltage profile
- lack of reactive power
- danger of voltage collapse

## Stability problems through renewables (2)

### 3. Influence of renewables (today)

- renewables do not support stability
- no share of synchronizing torque → ROCOF (rate of change of frequency) is increasing from below 0,5 Hz/sec to above 1 Hz/sec
- no primary reserve
- underfrequency / overfrequency problems
- reduction of frequency stability ( no contribution to system inertia )
- wearout of conventional power plants (lifetime reduction)

## Former NPP Biblis A becomes synchronous condenser

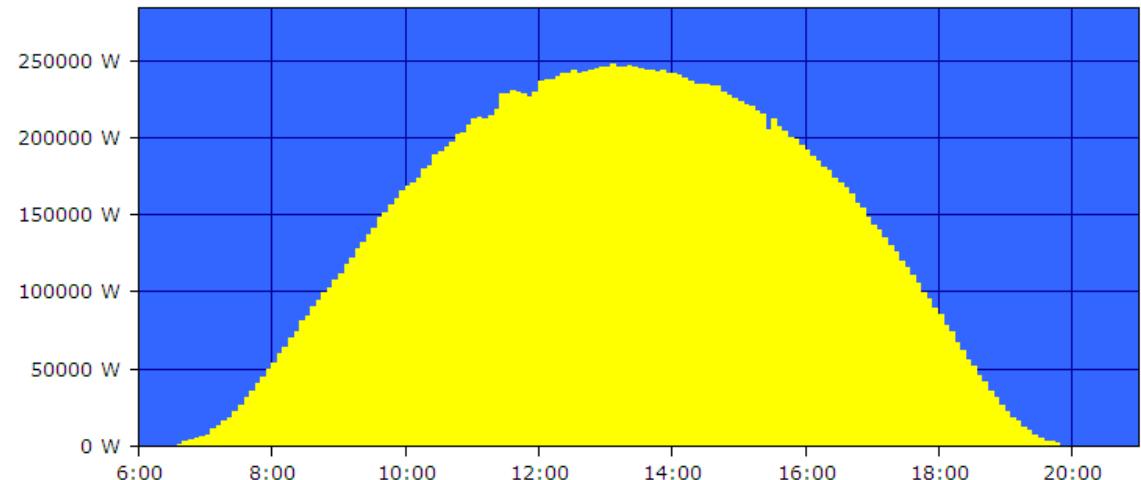
Reactive power to support voltage profile and voltage stability



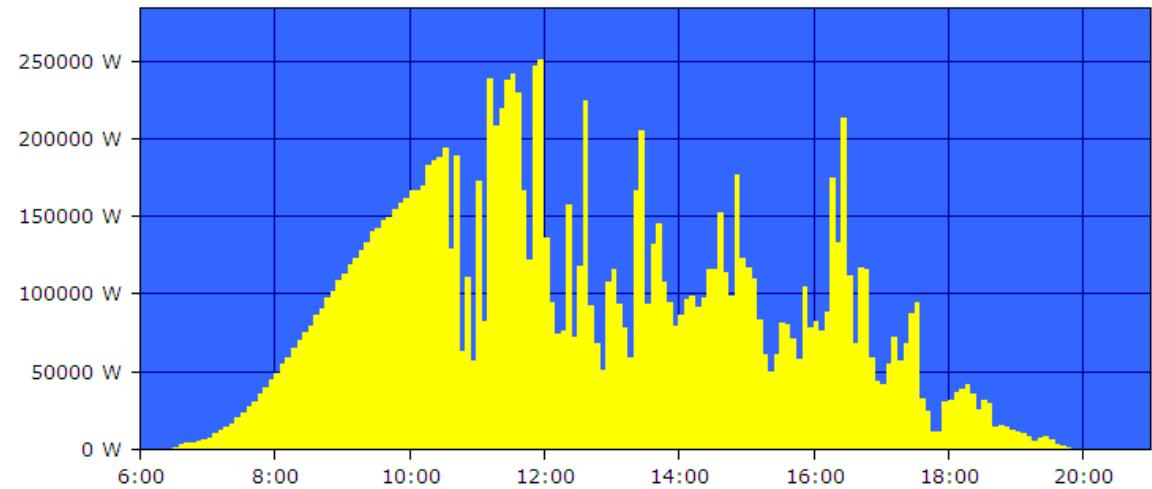
- Biblis A nuclear power plant shut down after Fukushima incident
- Generator 1,500 MVA
- Modification into synchronous condenser
  - Largest synchronous motor worldwide
  - Reactive power support from -400 to +900 MVar
  - Commissioned in February 2012

# Predictability and Dynamics of Solar Power

Sunny Day, April: 1,9 MWh



Cloudy Day, April: 1,2 MWh



Source: Michael Weinhold & friends

## 2016, May 15: Marking a milestone for chancellor Angela Merkels 'Energiewende' policy

May 8 clean energy 95 % of power needs

May 15 clean energy (wind & solar) met pretty much 100 % of Germany's power needs (45.8 kW)

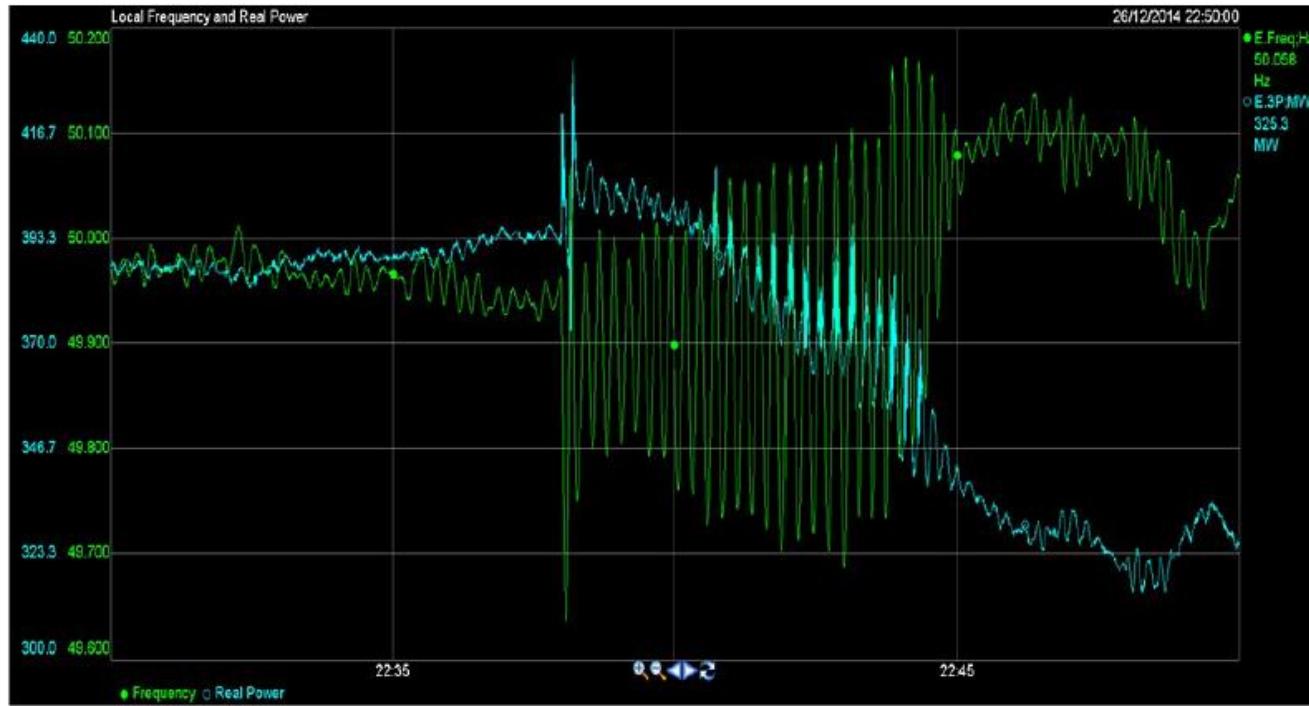
- **for several 15 min power price turned negative (57 \$/MW)**
- **Commercial customers were being paid to consume electricity for few hours**

Power system still too rigid for suppliers and consumers to respond quickly to price signal

# Dec. 2014 grid instability in Ireland by 37 % wind (full generation with part load → reduced generation with full load ( $H = 2 \text{ MWsec/MW}$ ))

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## Oscillations – 22:38 26 December 2014

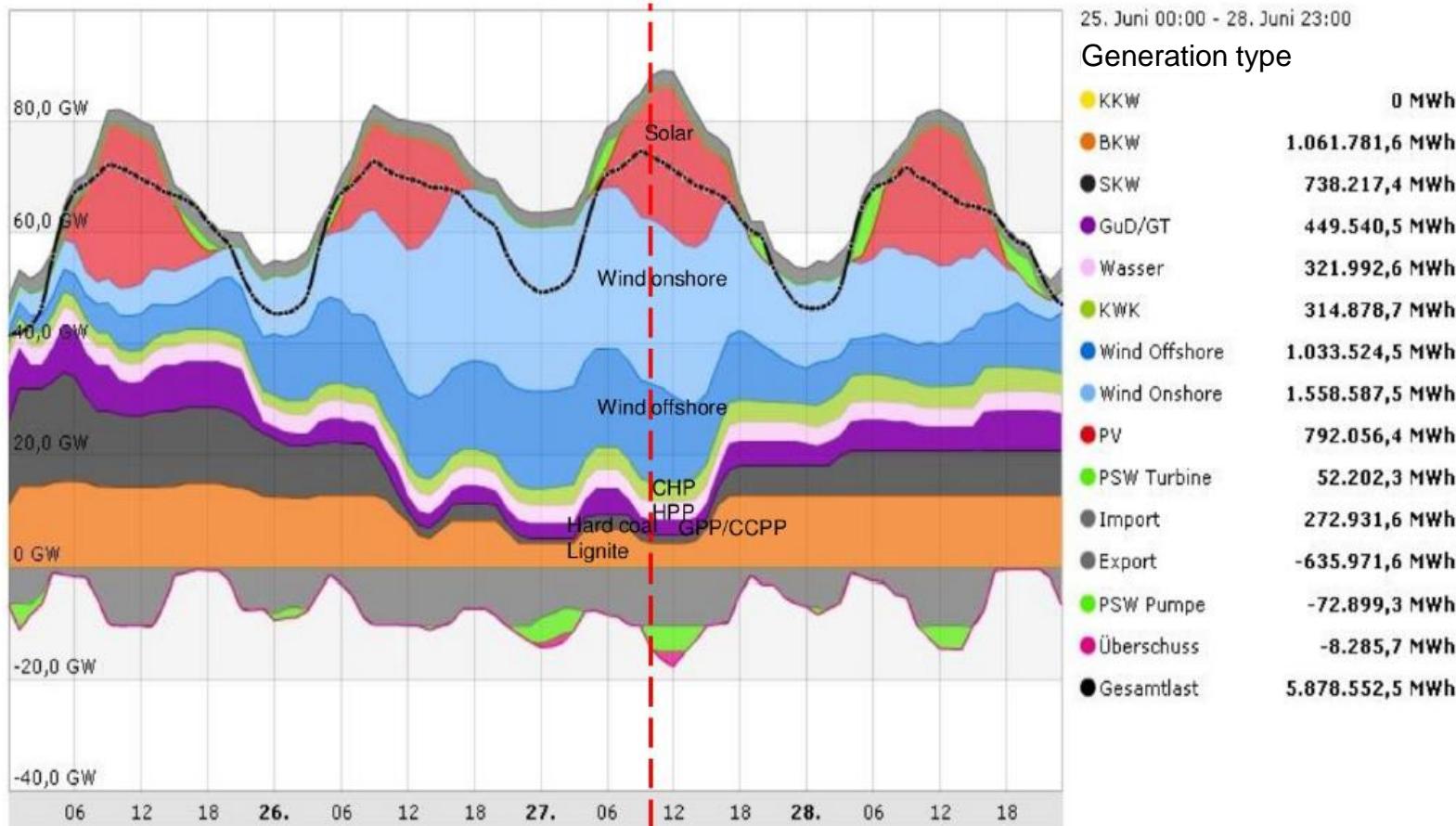


- C30 Trip at 22:38
- DB1 MW; Hz
- 7 Min Oscillation
- Pk-Pk: ~0.3 – 0.4 Hz
- Period of Osc: 15 s (0.066 Hz)

# University Rostock

## Summer scenario 2023

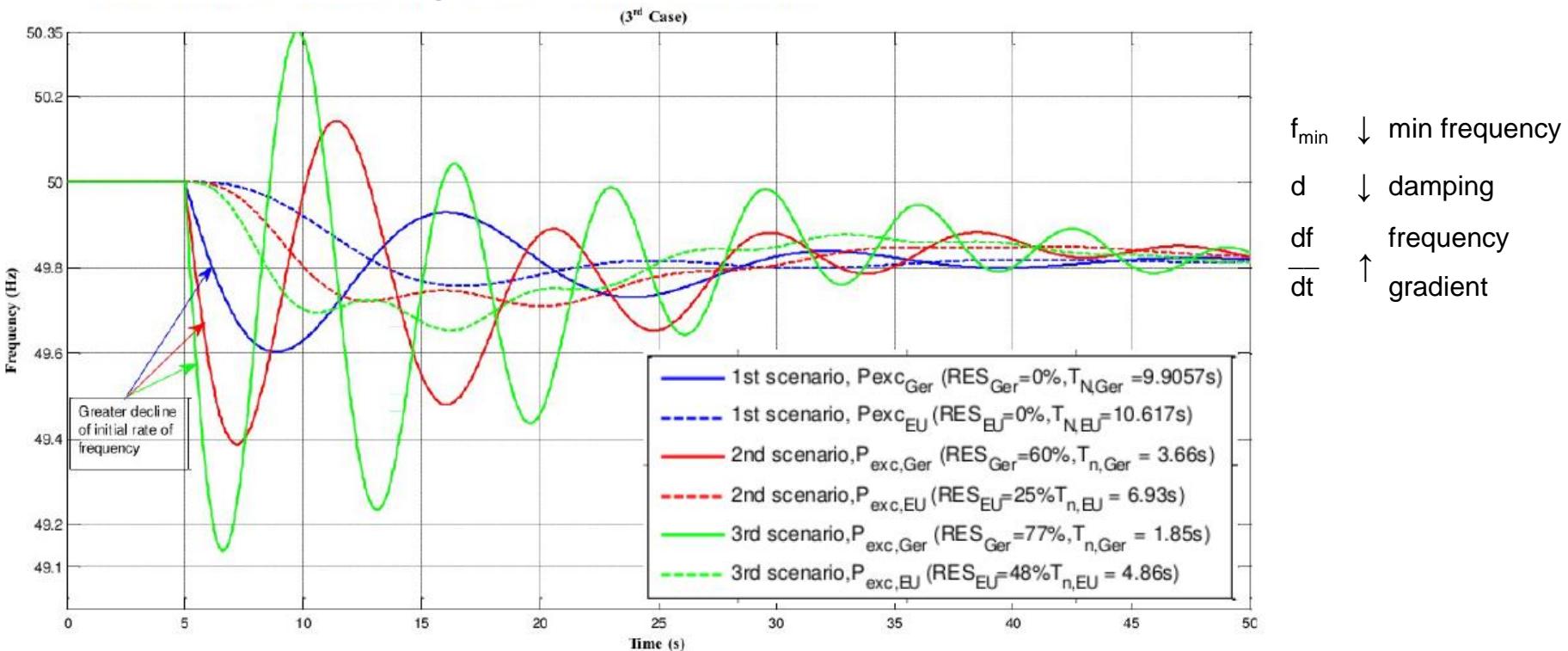
### Uni Rostock: summer generation scenario 2023



Source: Uni Rostock

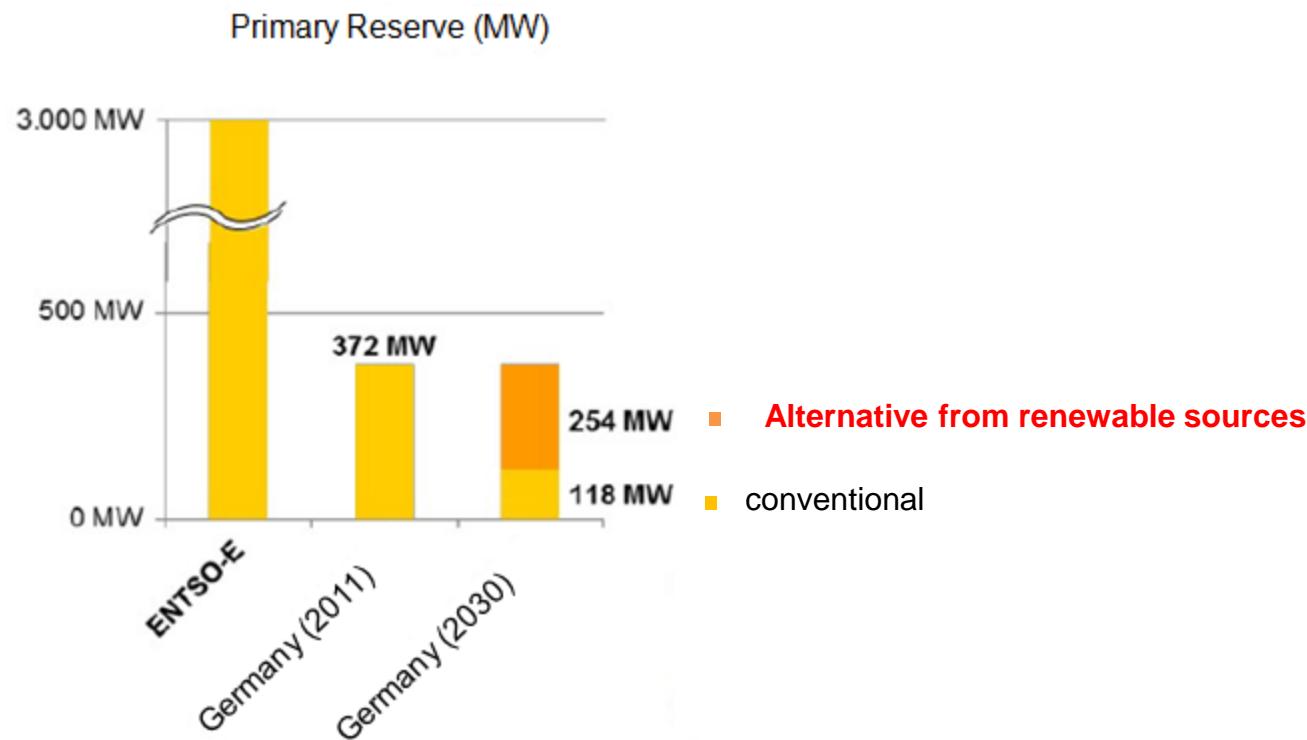
# University Rostock outage of 3000 MW 2020

## Frequency changes: generation scenario 2020: 3000 MW outage

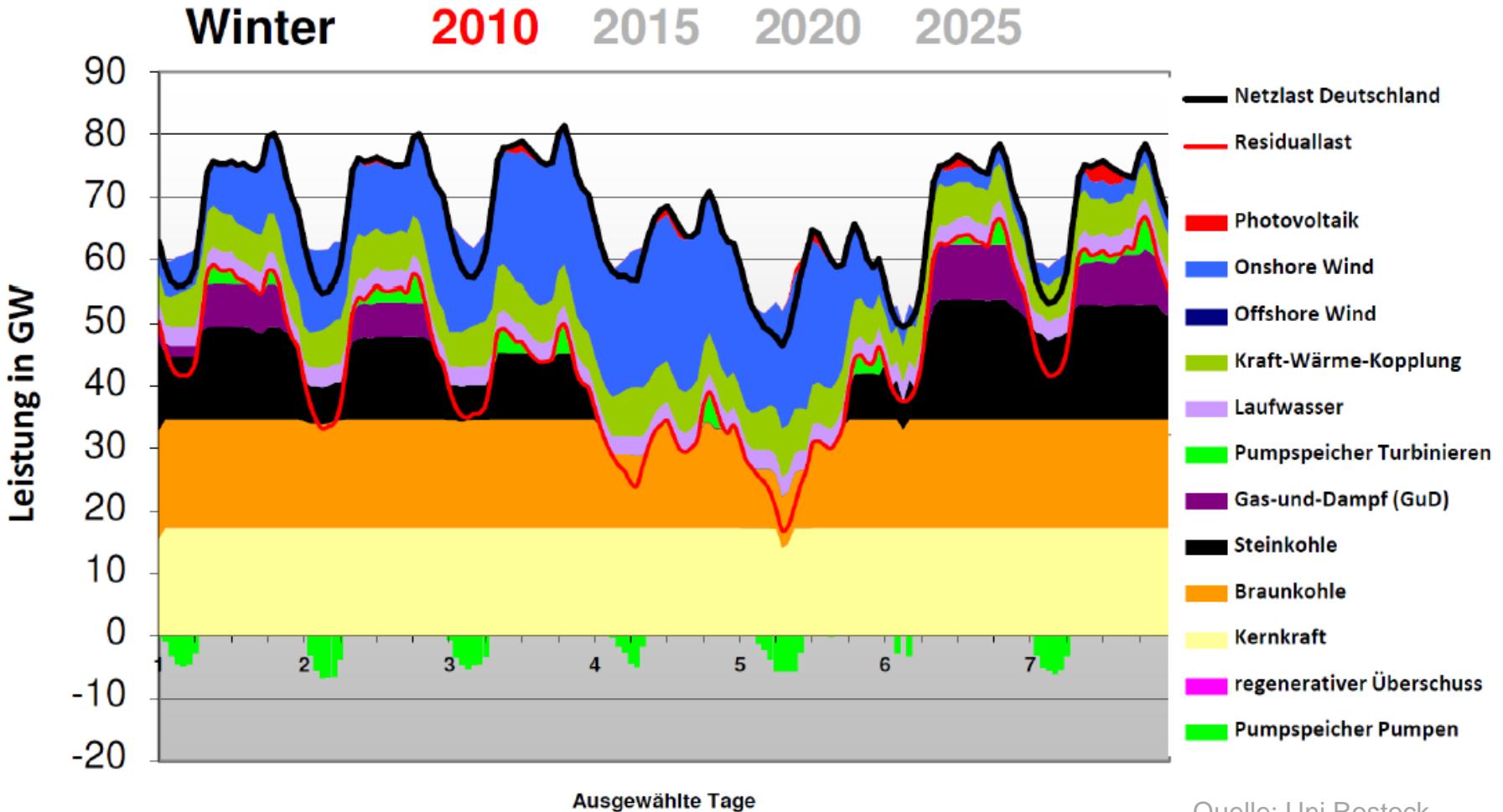


# Dena\* Investigation: Necessary primary reserve

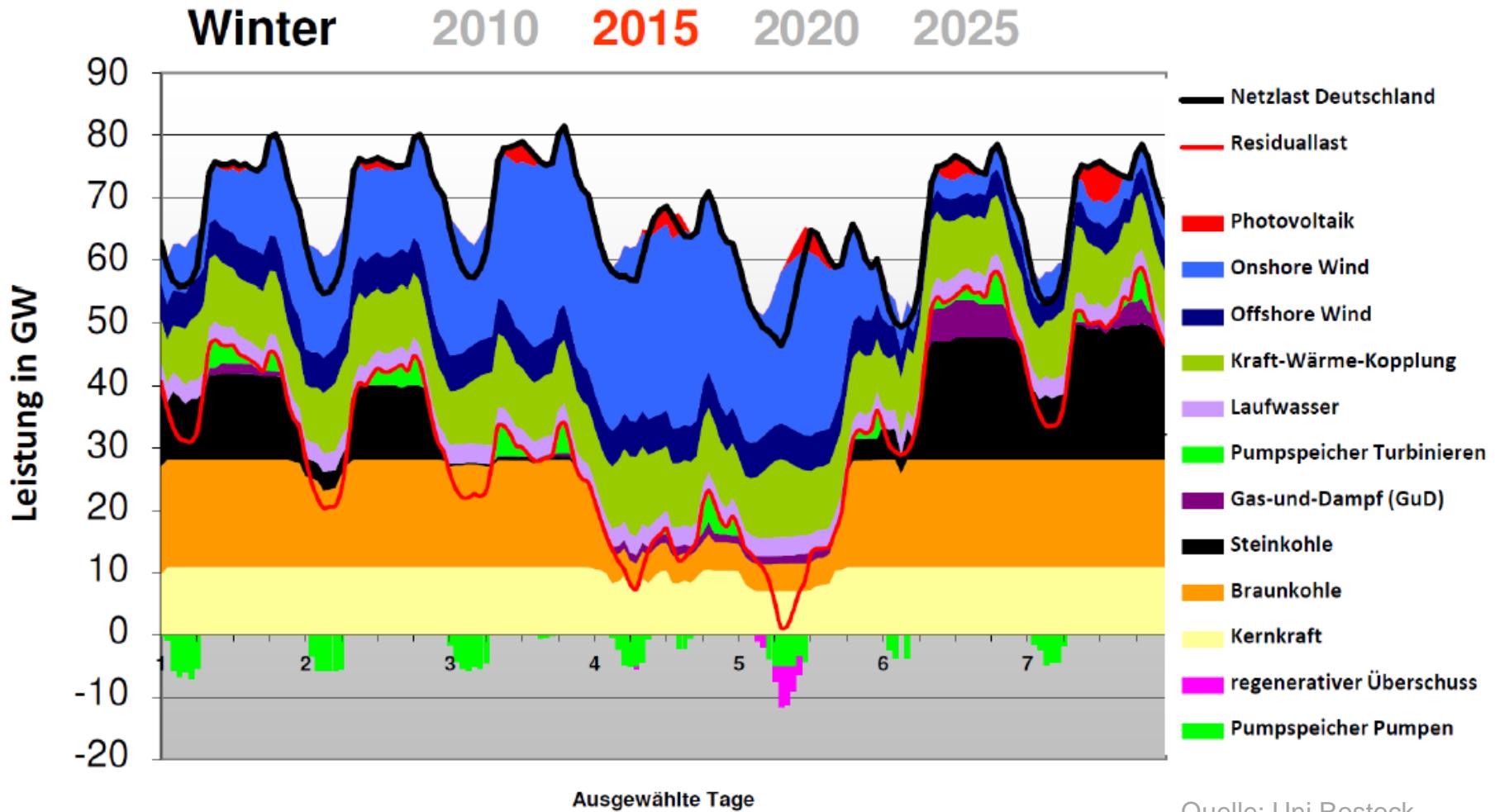
\*German Net Agency



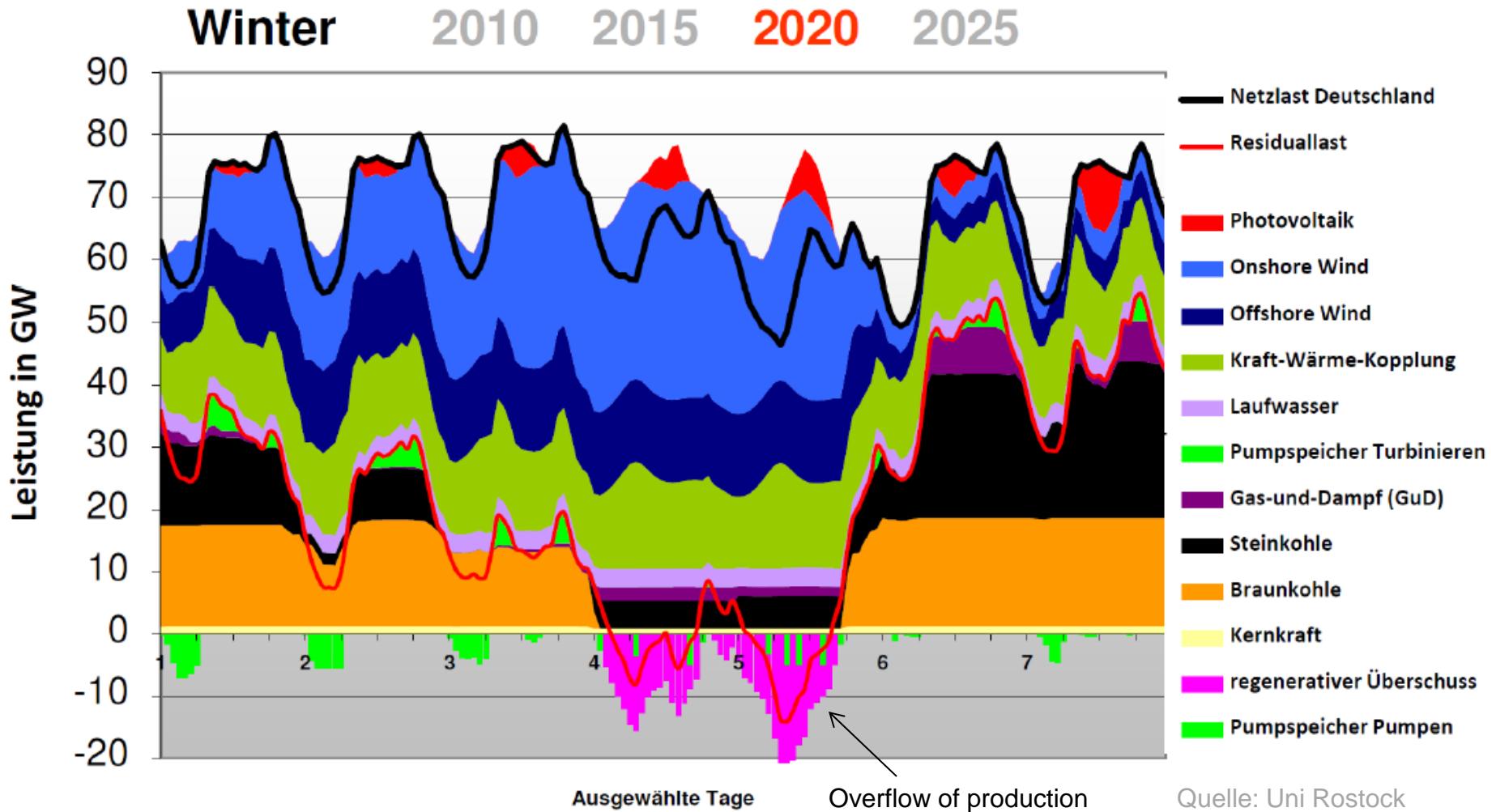
# Elimination of conventional power plant winter scenario



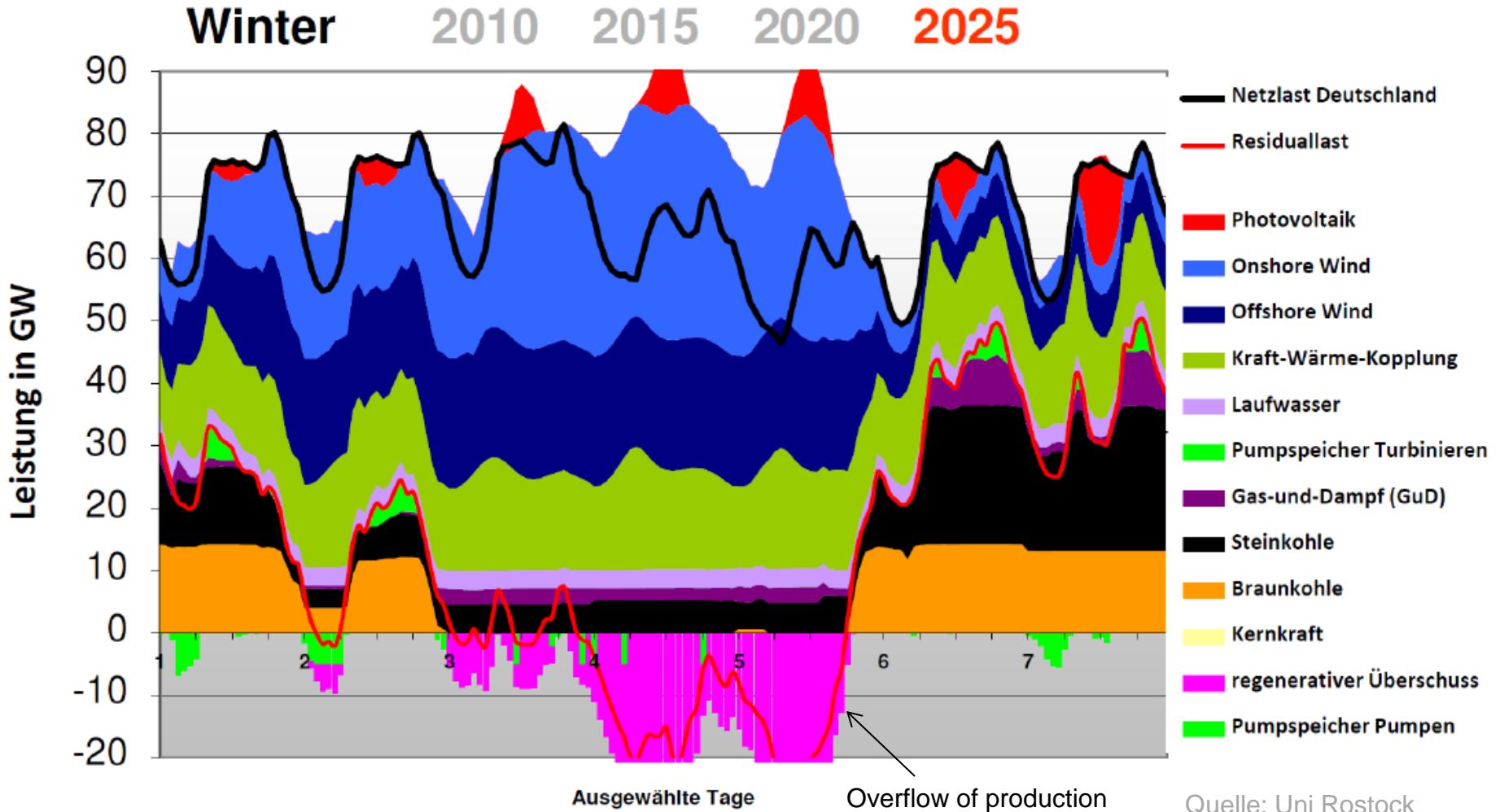
# Elimination of conventional power plant winter scenario



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# Elimination of conventional power plant winter scenario



# Highly efficient Combined-Cycle Power Plant Irsching 4 retiered because of uneconomicalness

Perspective 2015 (E.ON): „the economic perspective of the plant is very critical“

**Phase 1: Erection and Testing GT**

**SIEMENS**  
Global network of innovation

Exhaust Stack

Gas Turbine Set

**370 MW**

**Phase 2: Extension to CCPP**

**e.on**

-2.8 mt CO2/a  
(against coal fired plant)

Hot start to  
100 % P in  
30 min

Heat Recovery  
Steam  
Generator

Steam  
Turbine /  
Condenser

$\eta = 60,7\%$   
world record 2011

**+ 200 MW** **In total: 570 MW**

The SGT5-8000H will be validated prior to Market Introduction  
to provide superb Product Quality and Reliability to the Customer

# Ancillary services for system operation and stability are of essential importance

voltage	frequency	supply	operation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• reactive power</li><li>• voltage control</li><li>• power transportation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• control power</li><li>• re-dispatch</li><li>• primary reserve</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• black start capability</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• congestion management</li><li>• monitoring</li><li>• generation management</li><li>• DSA</li></ul>

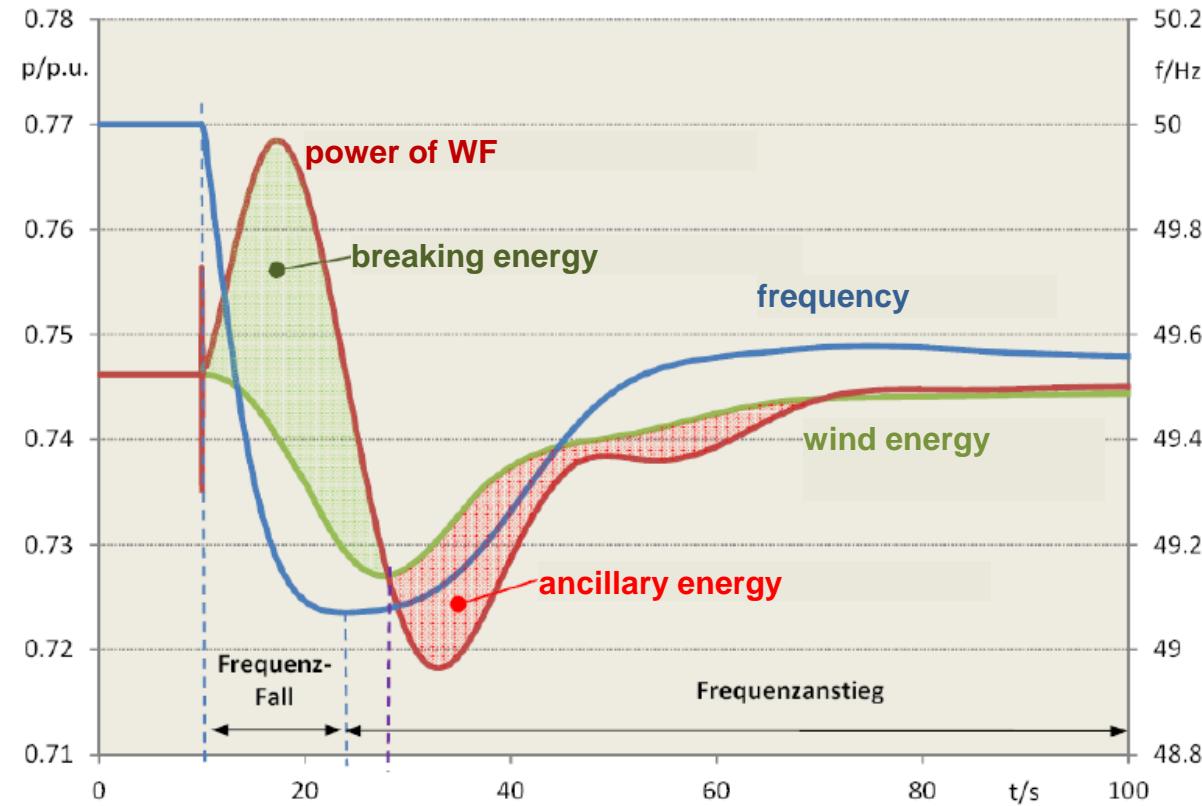
What is necessary?

- }
  - adjust market for renewables to support ancillary services
  - coordination between all parties concerned
  - guaranty of profitability for all parties
  - timely requirements are necessary

# Technical Capabilities of Offshore Windfarms for the Provision of Primary Reserve

The Future: Synthetic Inertia Capability through pitch control and storage equipment

**DONG**  
energy



# Challenges for all parties concerned

## System solutions

- evolutionary system adaption following technical and economical demand
  - flexible and faster system planning
  - adaption of renewables following technical progress and economic demands
- 
- Electric-Heat-Gas-Traffic coupling
  - heating with electricity
- 
- decentralized / cellular energy supply
  - local storage to reduce residual load
  - flexible consumption (smart metering)

# Challenges for all parties concerned

## System reorganisation

- reserve through power limitation in wind farms (smaller size, more full load hours)
- combination of wind power and pump storage plants
- storage of energy at wind generators (DFIG with capacitor banks)
- faster control (FACTS, faster and more flexible conventional plants)
- renewables with virtual inertia , power electronic with inherent 'inertia'

## Market and consumers

- renewable energy act to be adapted to market condition
- reduction of subventions
- trading in real time (smart meter)
- monitoring of overflow and shortage (consumer self-control)
- ancillary services from renewable sources
- MV system form energy regions, balancing power between LV consumer cells

# Challenges for all parties concerned

## Stability

- limited by inertia of conventional plants
- faster control (FACTS, faster and more flexible conventional plants)
- new role: voltage stabilization in low and medium voltage systems
- renewables with virtual inertia
- power electronic with inherent 'inertia'
- limitation of frequency gradients

## Fluctuations

- reduction of stress, wearout and high dynamic (conventional and renewable plants)
- limitation of life time reduction of generation

## Operation and Monitoring

- new and faster re-dispatch strategy (today per year 1 billion €)
- Smart meters, PMU monitoring and control
- DSA for operation at the system stability limits

## The future of renewable energy

When we stop and control all these challenges  
we are able  
to operate power systems  
with high penetration of renewables  
with high safety and suitable availability

**Thank you very much for your attention!**



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