

CURSO DE GESTIÓN DE REDES ELÉCTRICAS INTELIGENTES

2 – LA TECNOLOGÍA AL SERVICIO DE LAS REDES INTELIGENTES

2.2 – Electrónica de potencia aplicada a las redes inteligentes

CURSO DE GESTIÓN DE REDES ELÉCTRICAS INTELIGENTES

1 – EVOLUCIÓN HACIA LAS REDES INTELIGENTES

1.1 – El reto de las redes inteligentes para las empresas eléctricas

Junio 2014

Ingeteam

Energy



Marine



Industry



**Basic
Tecnologies**



Traction



Services

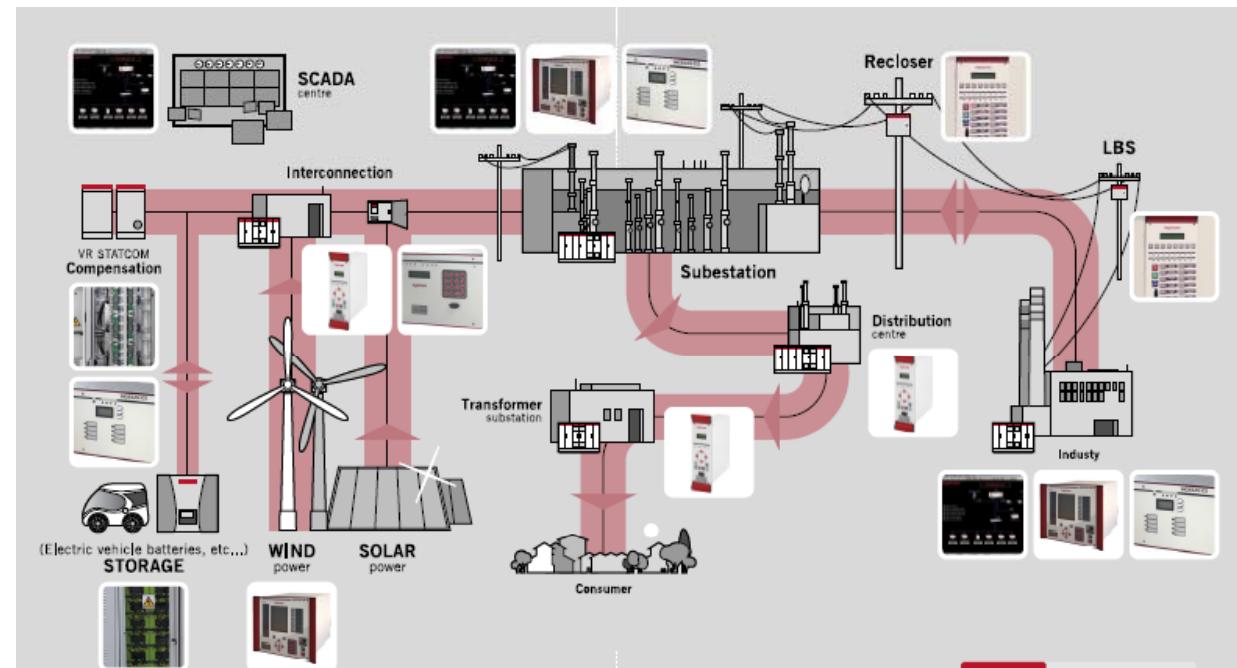


Power Grid Automation (PGA) Business Unit:

- Grid Automation
- Power Electronics Systems

Product Offering

- Substation Automation
- Distribution Automation
- FACTs & Custom Power
- EMS & Dispatching Centres
- Electric Mobility
- Energy Recovery Systems



Generator ←→ Transmission ←→ Distribution ←→ End User



Power Station



Power Transformers



Transmission Grid
(HV/HV)



Transmission Substation
(HV/MV)



Distribution Grid
(MV/MV)



Distribution Substation
(MV/LV)



Transformer Substation



Residencial & Industrial Consumer

Note:

EMS: Energy Management System

FACTS: Flexible AC Transmision Systems

Wind Generation



24 GW

Accumulated Power Installed

PV Generation



3,5 GW

Accumulated Power Installed

Hydro Generation



6,5 GW

Accumulated Power Installed



Solutions



INGEGRID STORAGE

Energy Storage



INGEGRID QUALITY

Electrical Supply Quality



INGEGRID RENEW

Integrating Renewables

Products



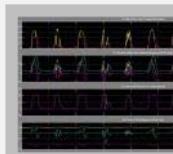
INGEGRID SH B/U

STORAGE. For battery & ultracapacitor storage systems



INGEGRID SHS

STATCOM For STATIC var COMPensation



INGEGRID SIM

Simulation Tools

INGEGRID is the product range that offers a **flexible, modular solution** for:

- Power Quality applications
- Power Flow management
- Storage applications: frequency regulation, peak shaving, integration of renewable energy

Ingeteam is an independent power electronics solutions partner that bridges the gap between



- Transmission & Distribution grid operators
- Renewable energy producers
- Grid Service Providers
- End users

- Cells / Racks / Battery
- Supercapacitors
- Reactors/Inductances
- Transformers

- 1. Select partners attending to:**
 - ✓ Geographical approach
 - ✓ Application or Technology
 - ✓ Financial Strength
 - ✓ Route to Market or Sales Entry
- 2. NDA, Confidential Agreement in order to protect IP, data, results,**
- 3. Memorandum of Understanding to regulate next steps and intentions**
- 4. Define the business model (Consortium or Buy/Seller)**
- 5. Regulate and agree on exclusivity terms**
- 6. Regulate leadership of the partnership**
- 7. Define the scope of supply of each party to prepare joint proposal fo the customer**
- 8. Present and defend together the joint proposal**
- 9. Define and prepare superseding agreements in case of award from the customer**
- 10. Set basis for and enter into strategic alliance for future operations**

➤ **Select Consortium Agreement or Buy-Supply contract**

✓ **Consortium Agreement> key futures**

- ✓ More competitive, not building up a company, etc.
- ✓ Joint and solidaire liability
- ✓ Diversify insurance cobertura and possibility to the customer to sue any of the parties
- ✓ Leadership to be entrusted
- ✓ Important to regulate and tackle the overlappings between Scope of supply
- ✓ Language and culture
- ✓ Consortium legal scheme: AIE, UTE, cooperativa..

✓ **Purchasing Order from customer-> Key features clave**

- ✓ Contract between customer and consortium members
- ✓ Extension and scope of supply of the EPC
- ✓ Liabilities and penalties
- ✓ Industrial Property
- ✓ Performance KPI, Efficiency, Availability test, grid code compliance...
- ✓ Terms& conditions and O&M Contract

SELECTING OPTIMUM TOPOLOGY BASED ON:

- APPLICATION (RRC, CPC, FC, etc)
- PLANT SIZE (xxkW, xxxxkW, xxMW)
- REQUIRED FUNCTIONALITIES
- GRID CODES COMPLIANCE (LVRT, HVRT, MPR,...)
- PRELIMINARY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY
- TARGET PRICE / EFFICIENCY / REDUNDANCY

POSSIBLE TOPOLOGIES:

- DC-DC INTEGRATED
- COMPACT AC
- SEPARATED RENEW & STORAGE (DC-AC)
- SEPARATED RENEW & STORAGE (DC-DC-AC)
- OTHERS

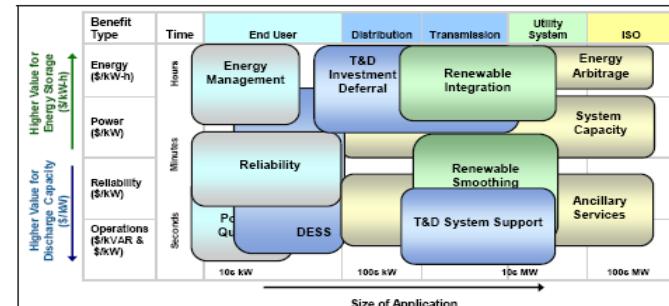
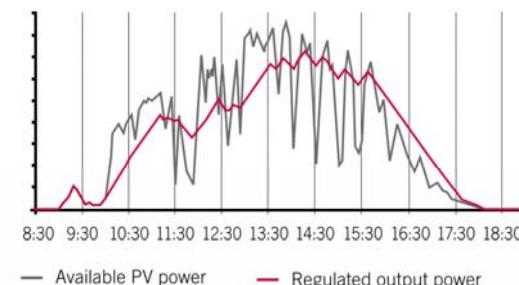
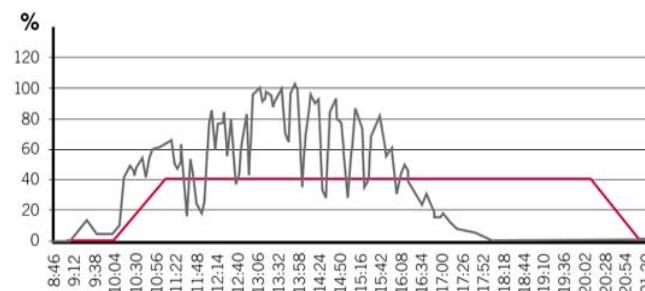


Figure 5
Operational Benefits Monetizing the Value of Energy Storage

Ramp Rate Control Puerto Rico



Constant Power Control



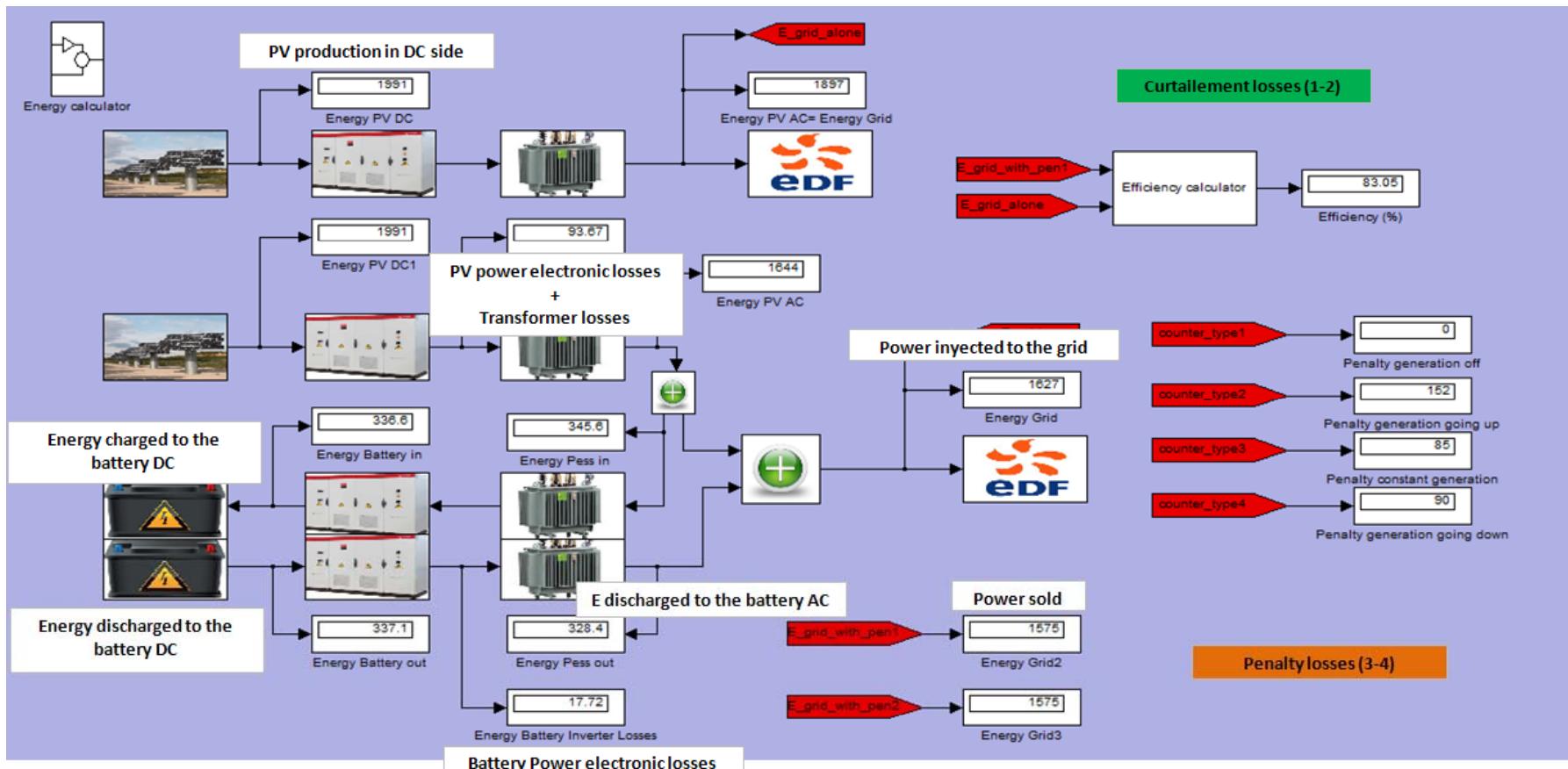
INGEGRID™ SIM : SIMULATION TOOLS FOR THE APPLICATION

NECESSITY TO RUN SIMULATION MODEL FOR THE PLANT OPERATION TO VALIDATE EXPECTED OPERATION AND PERFORMANCE.

- **IMPORTANCE OF SITE ENERGY SOURCE INFORMATION ACCURACY, PRECISION AND TIME FRAME.**
- **RUN SIMULATIONS AND ANALYZE EFFECT OF CURRENT PROFILES IN BATTERY LIFE (JOIN TASK WITH BATTERY MANUFACTURER).**
- **SELECT BEST PERFORMING BATTERY TECHNOLOGY.**
- **RUN DIFFERENT SIZING SIMULATIONS TO SELECT BEST BUSINESS CASE.**

Simulation studies of Real Time Control Systems

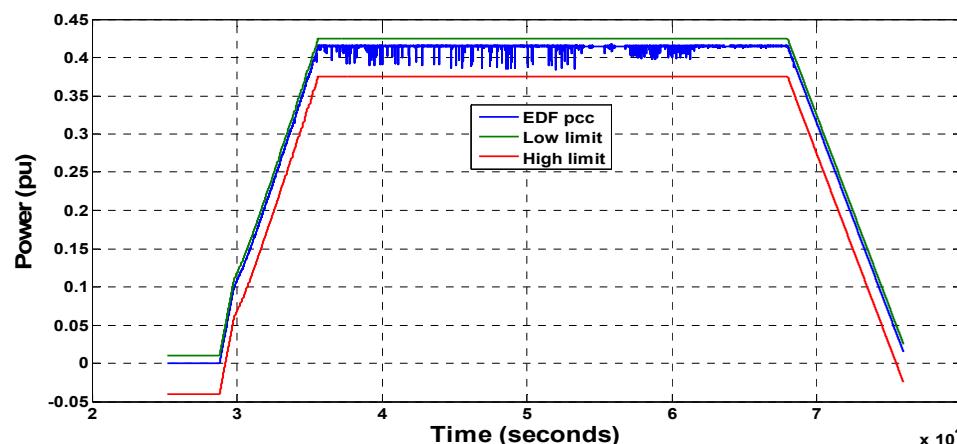
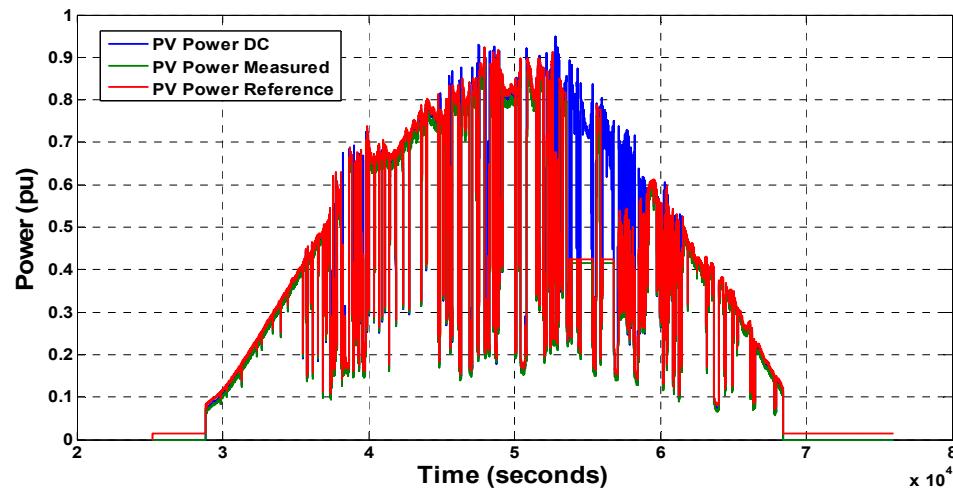
→ Long term simulations: sample time of minutes with analysis of several years



Simulation studies of Real Time Control Systems

→ Short term simulations: sample time of milliseconds with analysis of hours / day

INGEGRID SIM PV



Li-ION Battery Storage System in transportable container



Present Value of the storage applications

Table 3
Representative Benefit PVs of Selected Energy Storage Benefits (expressed as \$/kW-h and \$/kW)

Value Chain	Benefit	PV \$/kW-h		PV \$/kW	
		Target	High	Target	High
End User	1 Power Quality	19	96	571	2,854
	2 Power Reliability	47	234	507	2,686
	3 Retail TOU Energy Charges	377	1,887	543	2,714
	4 Retail Demand Charges	142	708	450	2,297
Distribution	5 Voltage Support	9	45	24	119
	6 Defer Distribution Investment	157	783	298	1,491
	7 Distribution Losses	3	15	5	23
Transmission	8 VAR Support	4	22	17	83
	9 Transmission Congestion	38	191	368	1,838
	10 Transmission Access Charges	134	670	229	1,145
	11 Defer Transmission Investment	414	2,068	1,074	5,372
System	12 Local Capacity	350	1,750	670	3,350
	13 System Capacity	44	220	121	605
	14 Renewable Energy Integration	124	520	311	1,555
ISO Markets	15 Fast Regulation (1 hr)	1,152	1,705	1,152	1,705
	16 Regulation (1 hr)	514	761	514	761
	17 Regulation (15 min)	4,084	6,845	4,021	1,711
	18 Spinning Reserves	60	400	110	550
	19 Non-Spinning Reserves	6	30	16	80
	20 Black Start	28	140	54	270
	21 Price Arbitrage	67	335	100	500

Note: each benefit is modeled in isolation using a consistent battery configuration of 1 MW of discharge capacity and 2 MWh of energy storage capacity, with a 15-year life and a 10% discount rate. Here we introduce the nomenclature "\$/kW-h" used throughout this report. In this table it is the present value of the benefits divided by the useable kWh of the energy storage device.

- Maximize Value of each appl. And thus the IRR so,
- Incorporate all benefits in the business case
- Prove value through simulation
- Benefit from simultaneous modes operation
- Minimize CAPEX through engineering evaluation
- Minimize OPEX through preventive and corrective O&M contracts
- Minimize penalties to Regulator through EMS
- Achieve suitable pay back
 - Storage < 5 years (depends)
 - Storage fast response < 1y
 - Power Flow < 5 years
- Each business case linked to local regulation and prices
- Run away from “commoditization”

INGEGRID™ STORAGE/RENEW : Some references & Energy Storage Comparison

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Technology	Stored Energy	Max Power	Time
Super capacitors LS	~ 10 kWh	4 MW	6 seconds
Li – Ion / Valence	105 kWh	100 kW at 1 C	1 hour
High-Temp. / Zebra	70 kWh	35 kW at 0,5 C	2 hours
Li – Ion / SAFT	3000 kWh	1000 kW at 0,37 C	3 hours
Li – Ion / SAFT	560 kWh	1000 kW at 1,75 C	0,5 hours
Li – Ion / SAFT	38 kWh	100 kW at 2,6 C	0,3 hours
Li – Ion / SAFT	9000 kWh	4500 kW at 0,5 C	2 hours
Li – Ion / Confidential	400kWh	1000 kW at 2,5C	0,4 hours
Li – Ion / SAFT	2000 kWh	1000 kW at 0,5 C	2 hours

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Grid Support+ peak shaving +reactive power mgmt. application



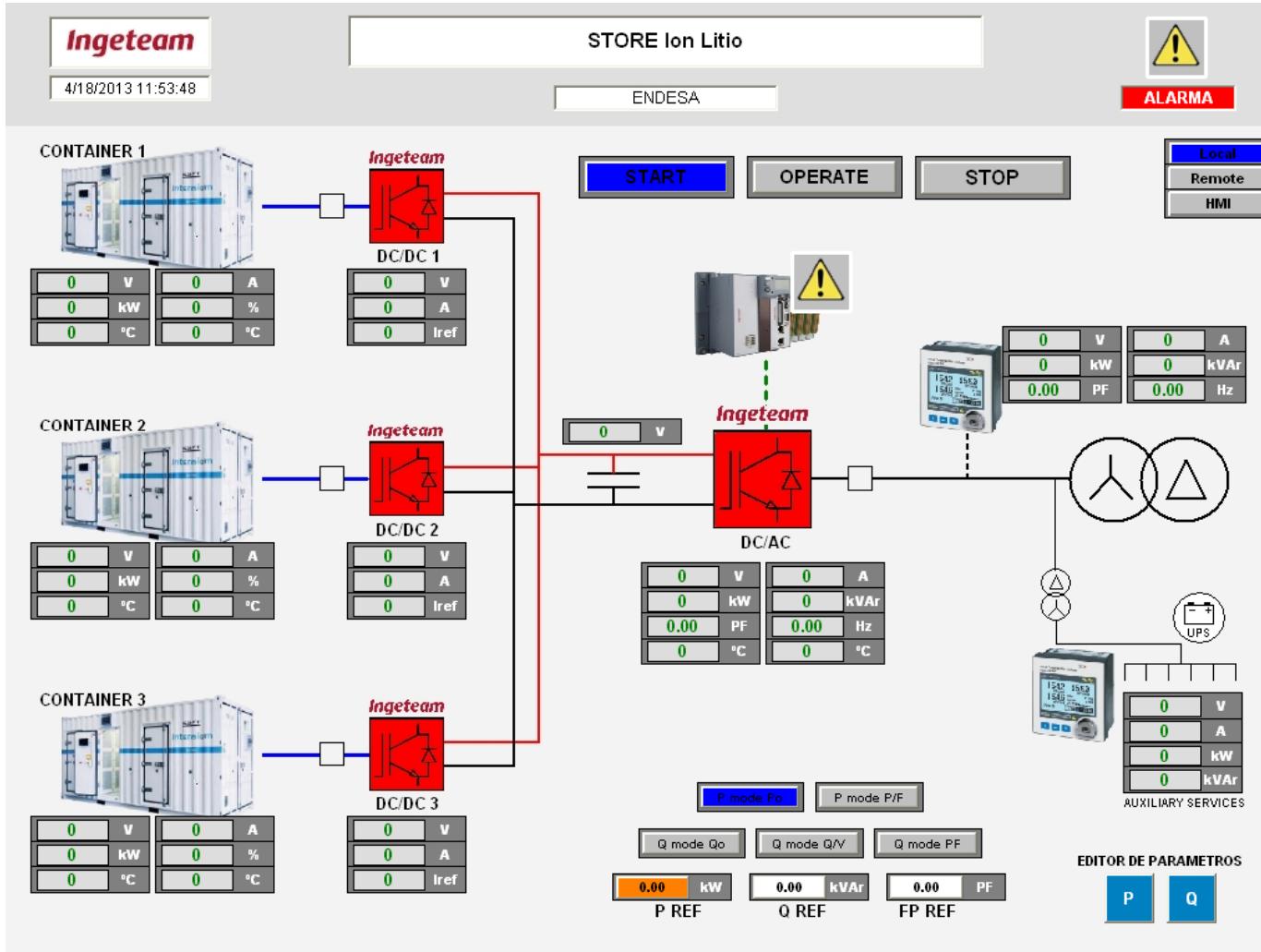
What is the PROBLEM we are facing?

Aldea de San Nicolás is situated on the western side of Gran Canary island and it is connected to the generation power plants via a single overhead transmission line which runs across a protected area - the Tamadaba Natural Park. The village is located in an industrial area. Consumption using the existing line is at its maximum limit and investment into new infrastructure (generation plant, new transmission line, etc.) is restricted by both financial costs and by the environmental impact that it may have.

What is the primary Objective?

- ***To demonstrate the technical and financial viability of large-scale storage systems***
 - ***improving the reliability and operation of the grid in island networks.***
 - ***managing temporary unbalances between generation and demand, thus helping to make transmission grids more flexible and reliable and enhancing both quality of supply and system operation.***
- ***Storage systems can also help solve the problems inherent in isolated systems, such as island networks, where the grid's stability is affected by unpredictable technologies as is the case with renewables (*),***
 - ***and where conventional generation costs are higher than in the mainland system due to variable costs such as fuel.***
 - ***These technologies are particularly useful in isolated systems with low installed capacity as is the case with the Spanish non-mainland systems.***

Li-ION Battery Storage System in transportable container

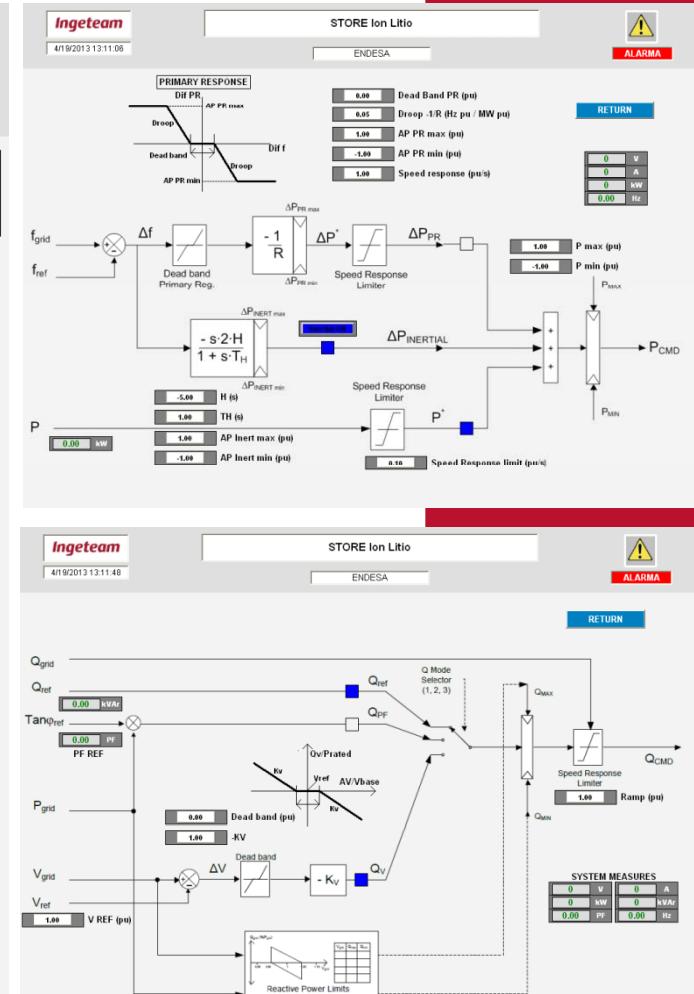


DC side

3 x 1MW hour / 3 x 335 kW

AC side

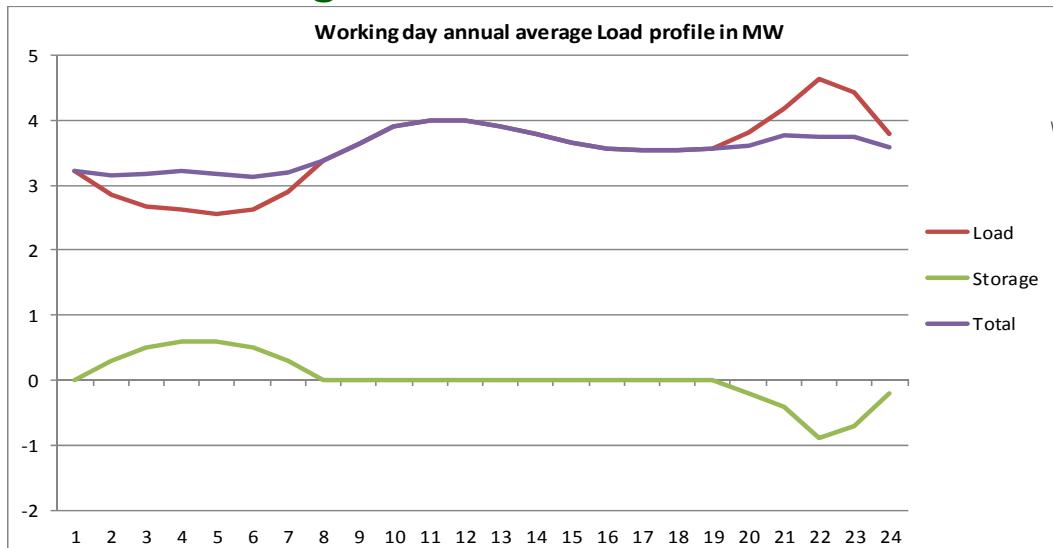
400 V / 1MW



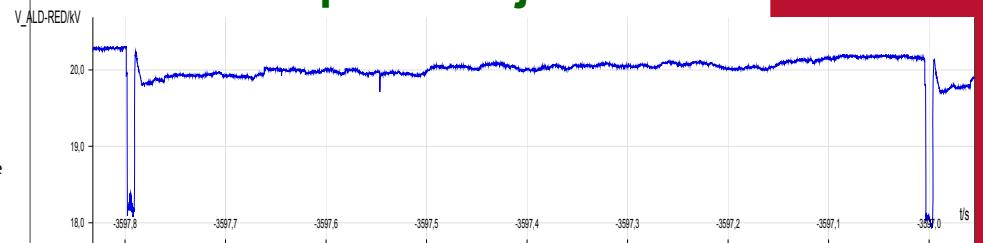
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Li-ION Battery Storage System in transportable container

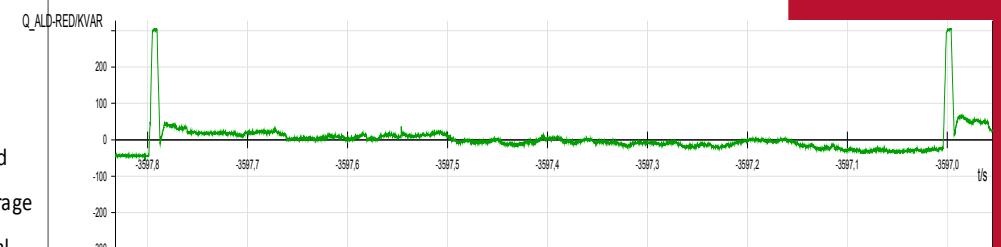
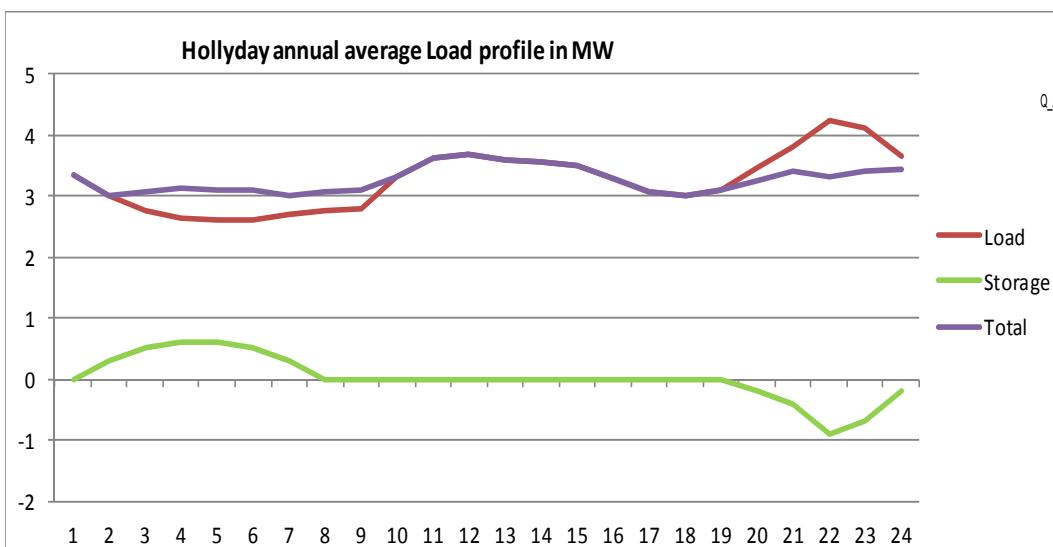
Peak Shaving in an overloaded feeder



Reactive power control & Reactive power injection



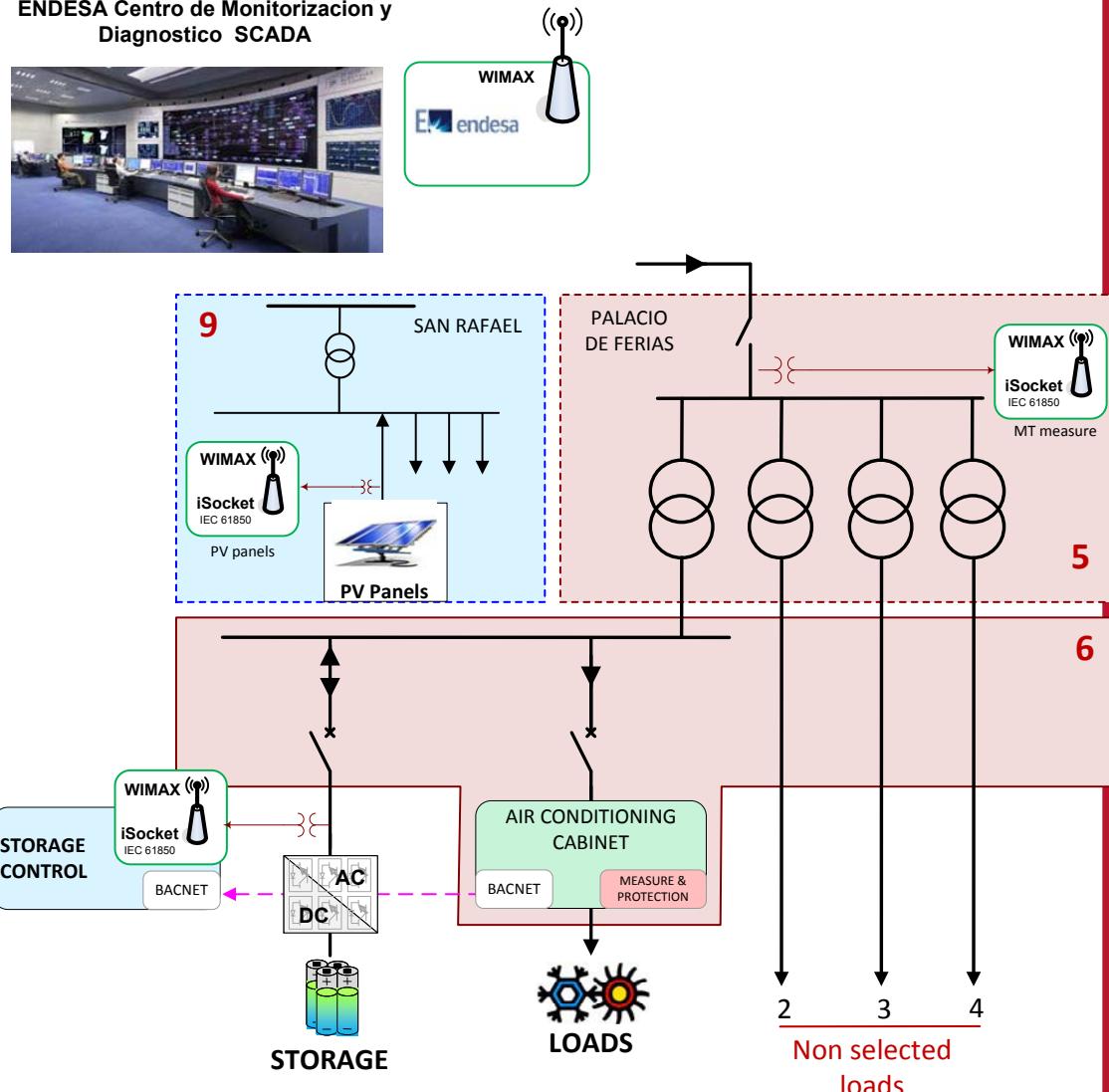
Pump DOL connection

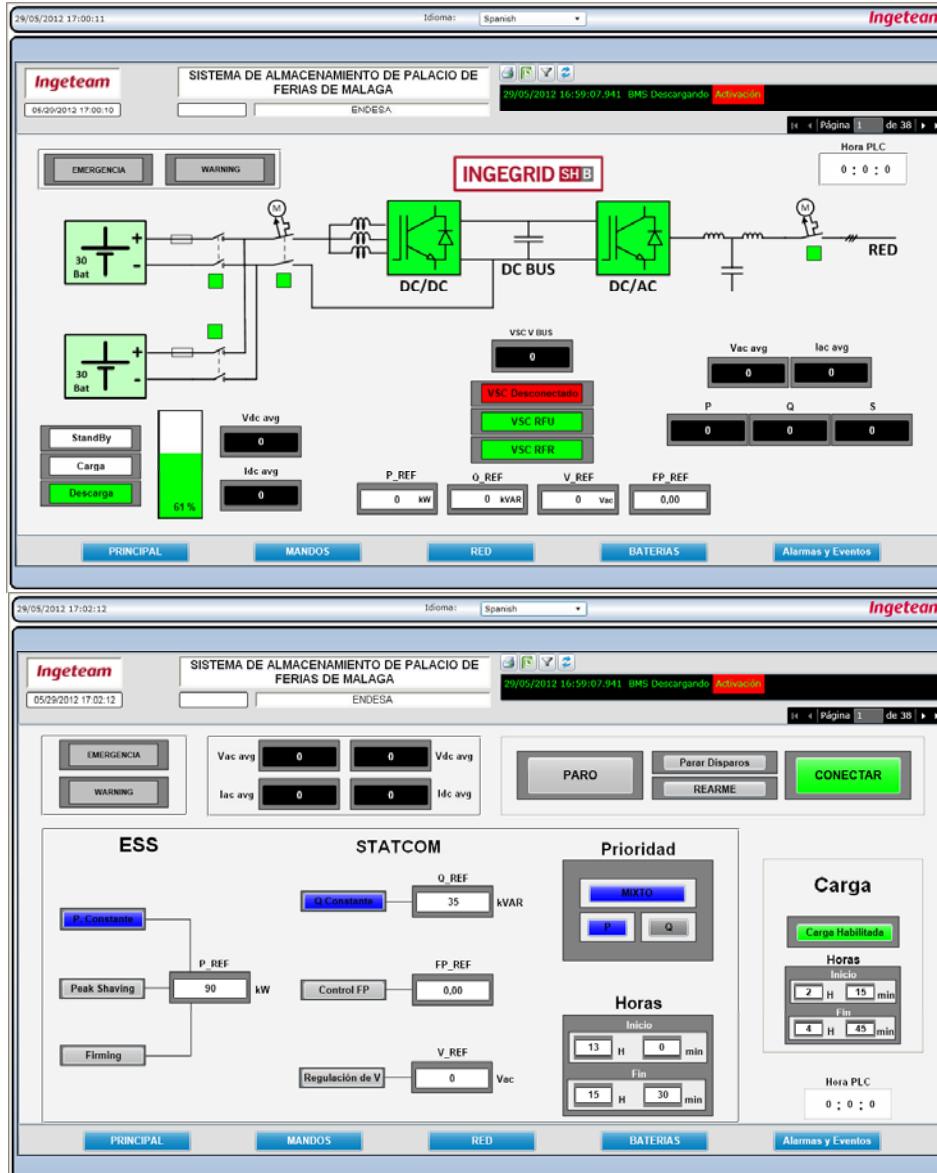


Peak Shaving & Load shifting application



ENDESA Centro de Monitorizacion y Diagnostico SCADA





End User use cases

- Peak shaving of HVAC system
- Firming of 100 kW solar plant
- TOU of energy
- Power factor regulation

Distribution Grid Operator use cases

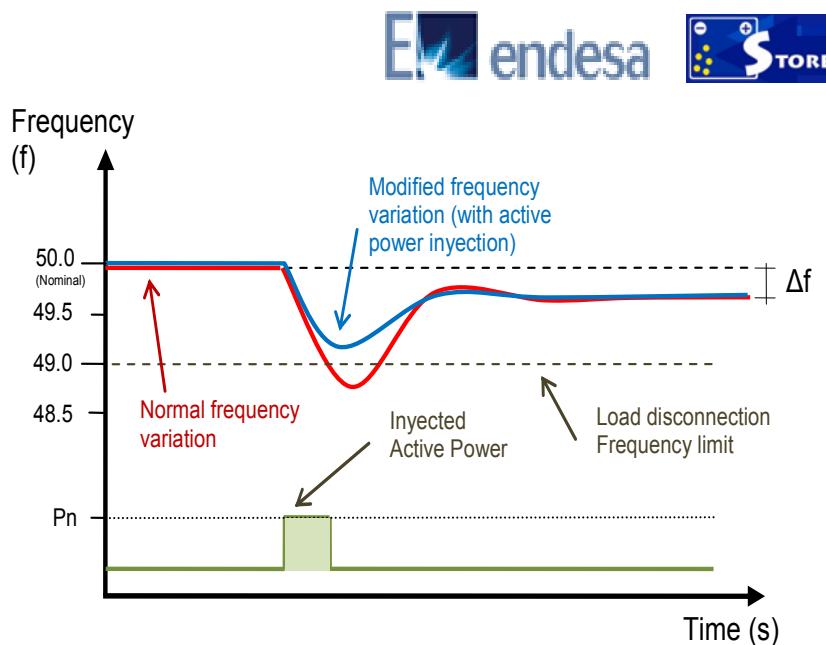
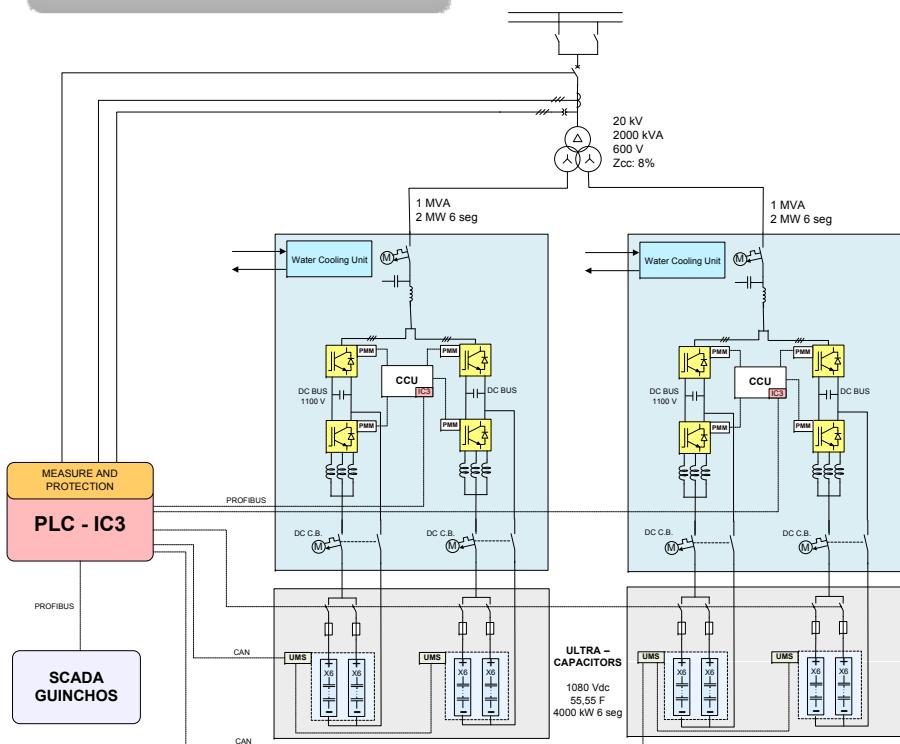
- MV Voltage control
- Line power flow control – price sensitive

Primary Objective:
Reduce the overall electricity cost to the end user

Frequency Response application



Super Capacitors



**PAY BACK less than 1 year
(one blackout pays it back*)**

1. After a generation unit disconnection, the system injects active power
2. The rest of generation sets have enough time to respond (inertial response and speed regulator).

Objectives:

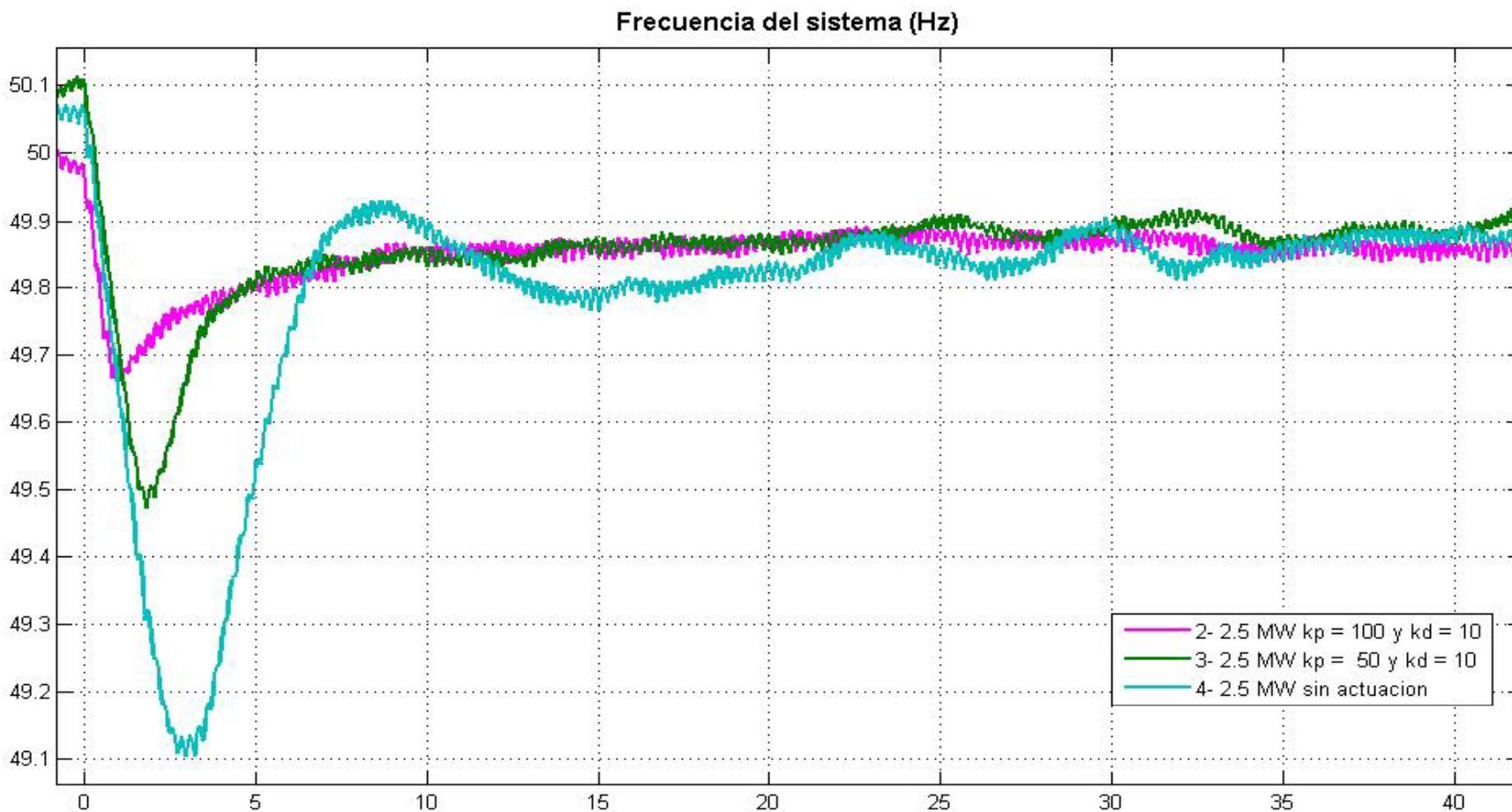
- a) Minimize the load seeding (customer disconnection) increasing service quality.
- b) Avoid new generation units investments.

Super Capacitors

July test: Loss of generation 2500 kW

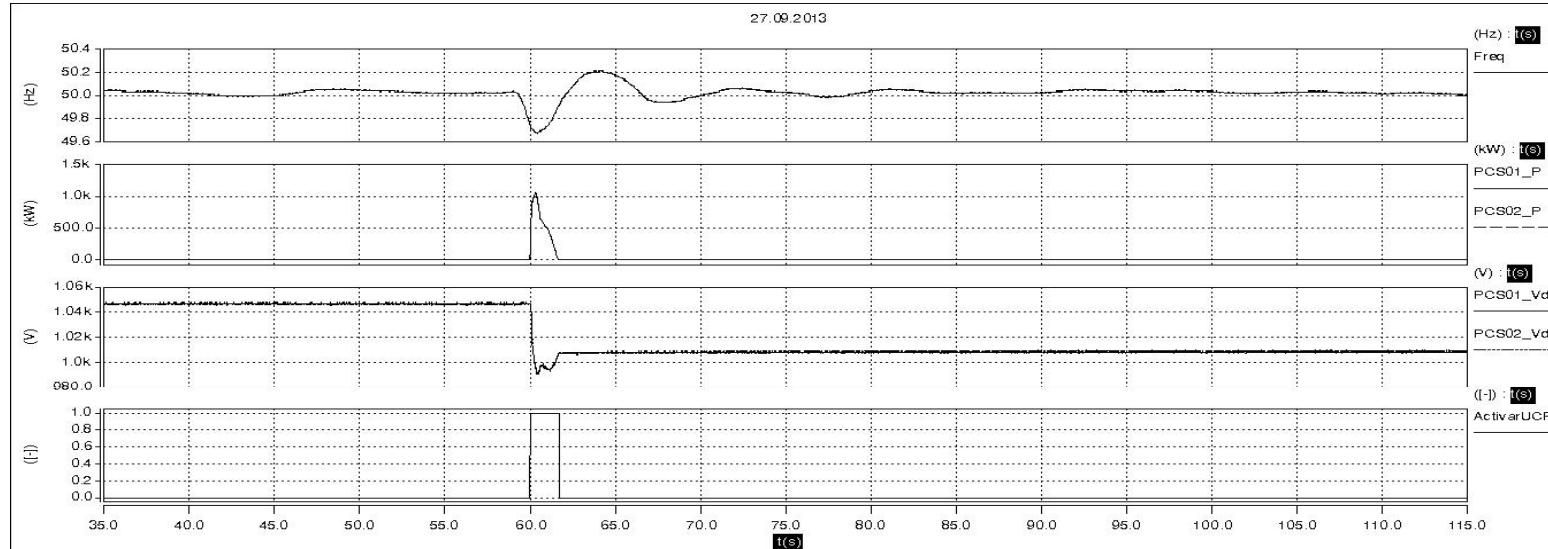
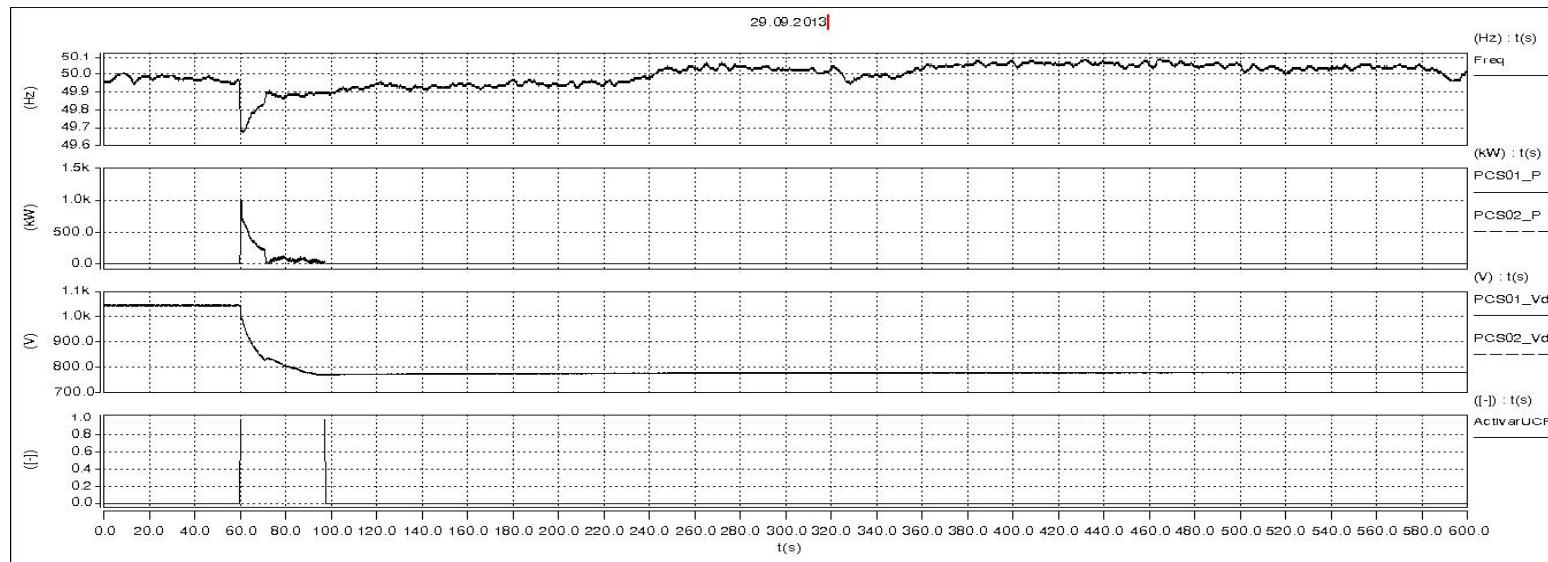


Prueba	kd	kp
1	100	10
2	50	10



Super Capacitors

October 27 & 29, Automatic Operation



Renewable Integration application & power flow management



Scope of Supply

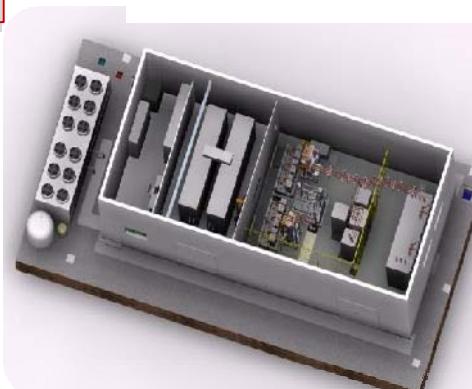
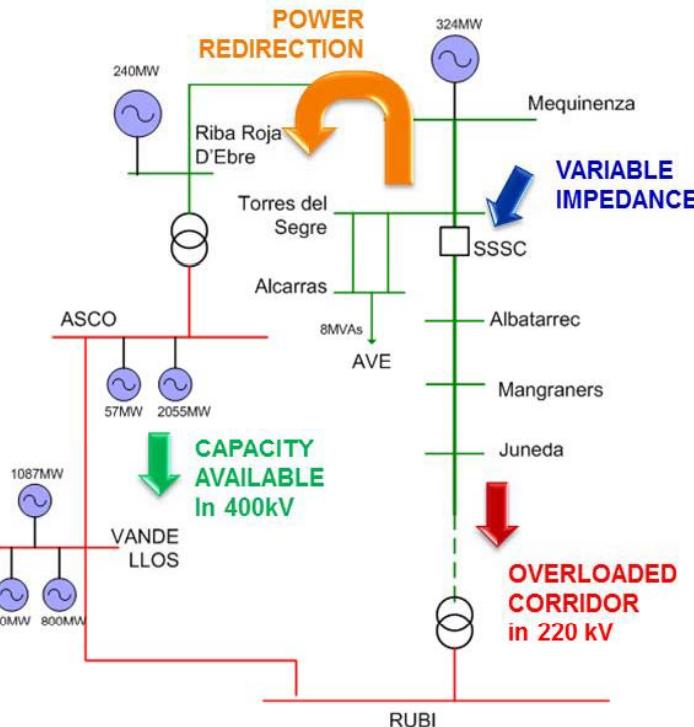
- Pre engineered building
- Chiller, Air Conditioning and Fire Extinction
- Electrical engineering
- Static and Dynamic simulations and modeling
- 2 x MV500, total rated 32
- Intermediate magnetic components
- Thyristor and breaker by-pass
- MV electrical cabinets.
- Substation control Automation.
- SCADA system
- FACTS projects management and leadership

Now on commissioning

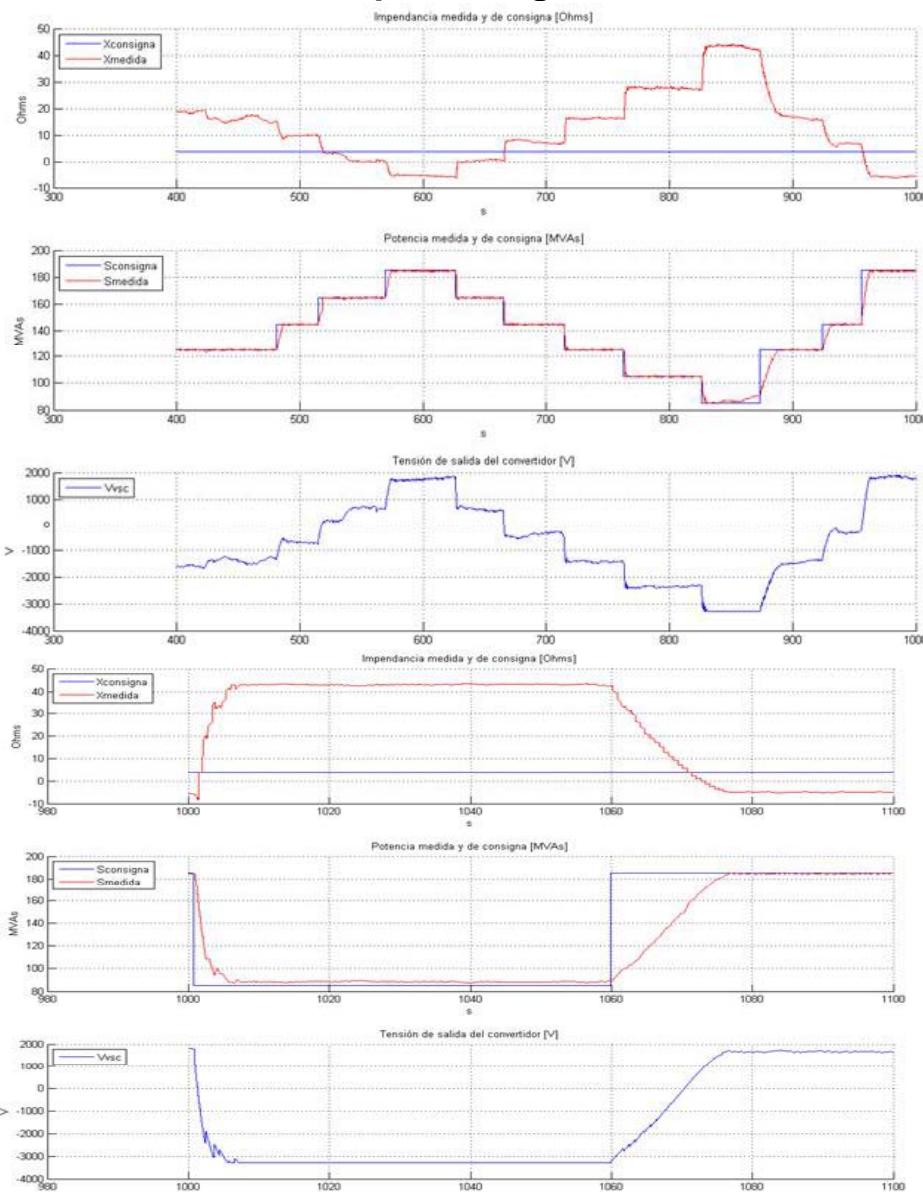
Conditions	
Line Voltage:	220kV
Line Current :	1250A
Transmission Line Capacity:	476 MVA
SSSC Power:	47,8 MVAR
SSSC Voltage:	12..500V
SSSC Impedance*:	-4Ω a 10 Ω

* Note: (with Maximum line current, 1250A):

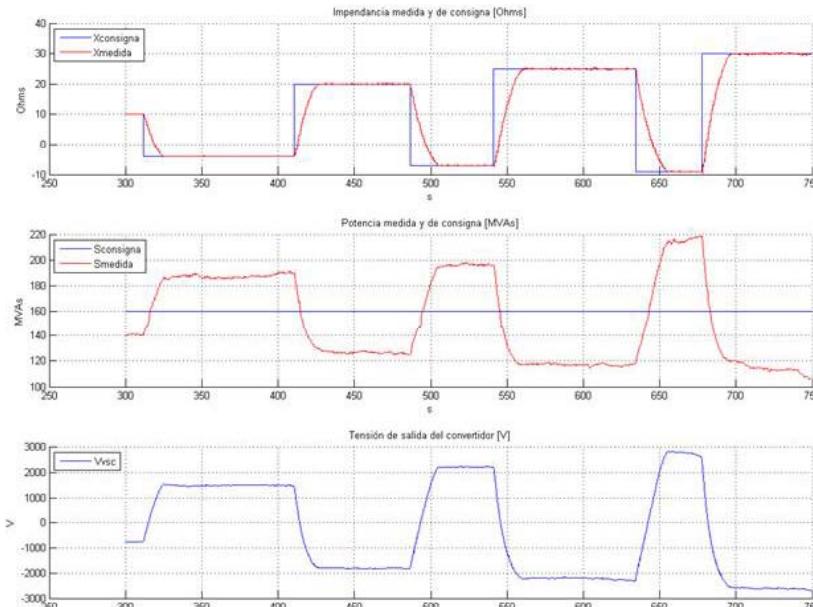
APPLICATION: Optimal Power Flow



Line power regulation



Impedance Regulation



Maximum Regulation Dynamic

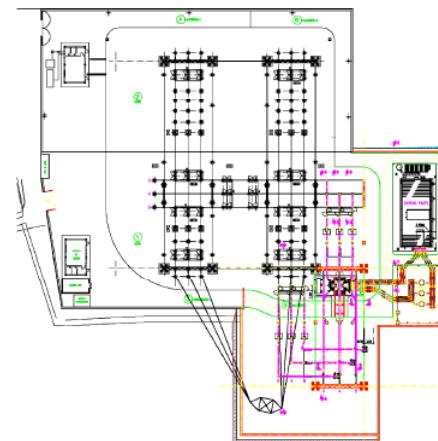
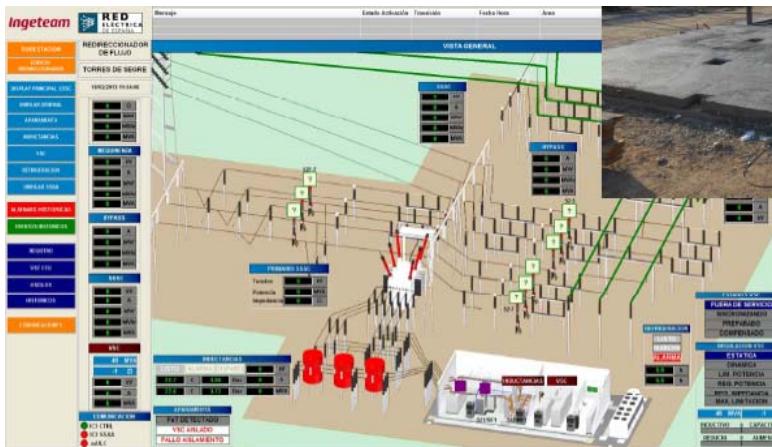
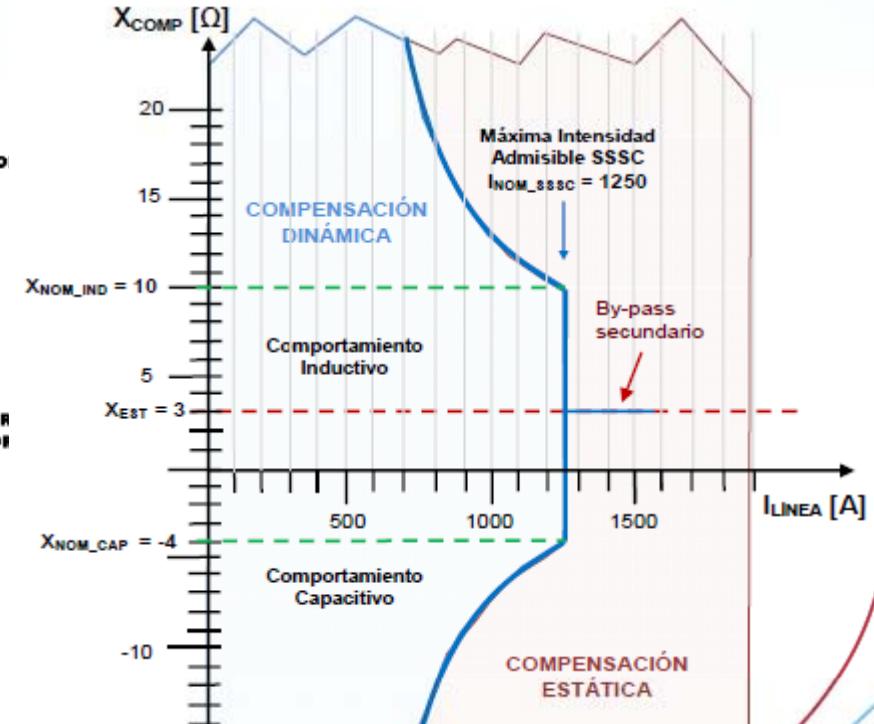
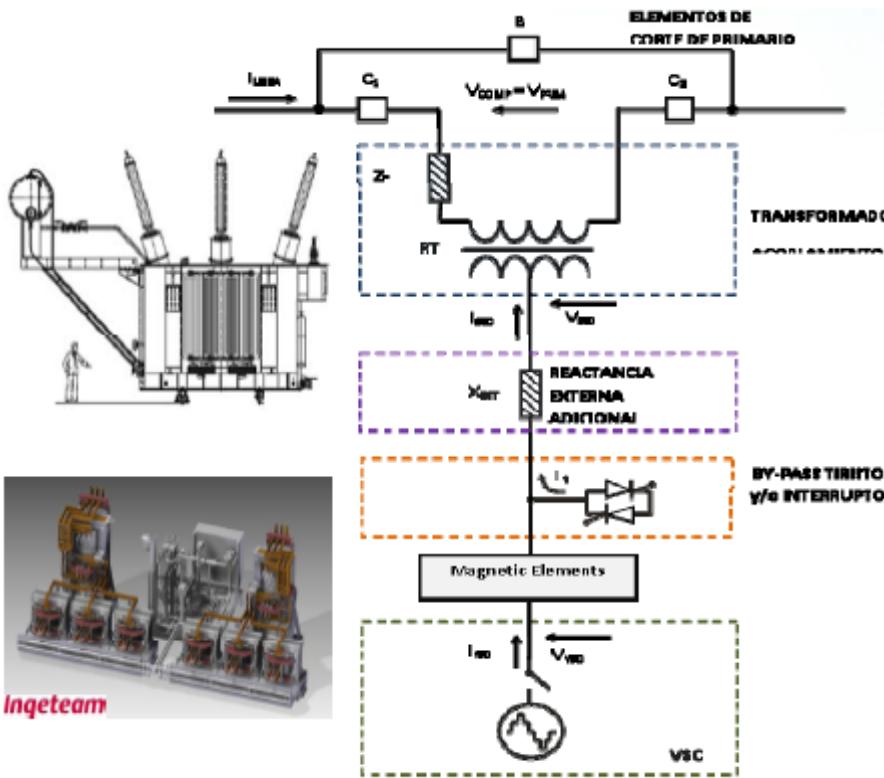
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INGEGRID™ PFLOW : Case Study: SSSC Red Eléctrica de España

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**RED
ELÉCTRICA
DE ESPAÑA**

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PV comes through incorporating income and reduce costs by:

- Fewer number of generation re dispatching
- Lower technical losses in the system
- Increase security in the management of n-1 scenarios so lower penalties
- Reducing IPP curtailment when corridors are overloaded so avoids to pay for energy curtailed
- Higher integration of renewable power capacity dropping energy spot price
- Less emission of CO₂
- Financial Cost by differing investments on new assets
- Project management and legal issues of alternative solutions (permits, approvals, expropriations, etc..)
- Other attractive KPI to be taken into account

Achieve suitable pay back < 5 years

- Maximize Value and Incorporate all benefits in the business case
- Prove value through simulation and dummy project (small scale size)
- Benefit from simultaneous modes operation (voltage control, power flow,...)
- Minimize OPEX through preventive and corrective O&M contracts
- Life cycle of these assets are 30 years

INGEGRID™ QUALITY: STATCOM Applications

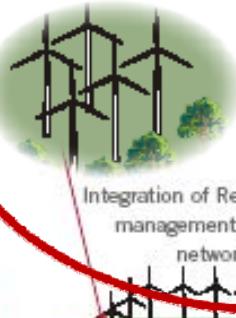
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SUBSTATIONS



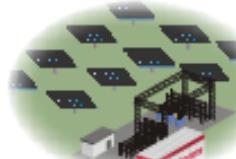
Voltage stability and control. Black-start.

WIND ENERGY

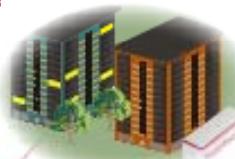


Integration of Renewable Energies: management of instructions network codes.

PHOTOVOLTAIC



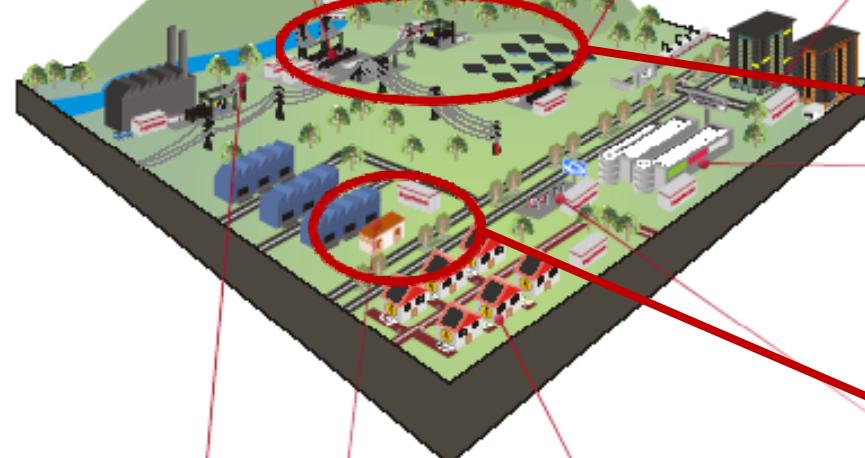
URBAN CENTRES



Supply continuity.

Voltage and Power factor control at PCC

Intermittent generation power plants, wind and PV kVAs – MVAs



LARGE COMPANIES



Service quality, sensitive continuous processes.

BUSINESS PARKS



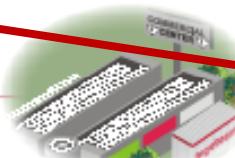
Power factor control, supply continuity, integration of mini-generation, V2G.

RESIDENTIAL AREAS AND DOMESTIC USES



Demand management, integration of mini-generation, V2G.

SUPERMARKETS



Supply continuity, energy services, integration of mini-generation, V2G.

CHARGING POINTS



Reduction of consumption peaks, integration of mini-generation, V2G.

Voltage control:

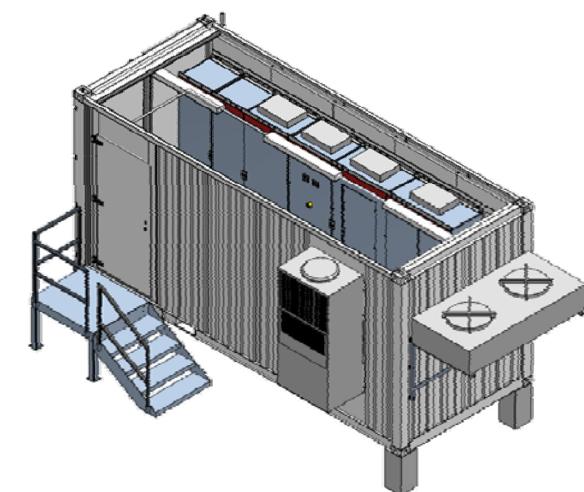
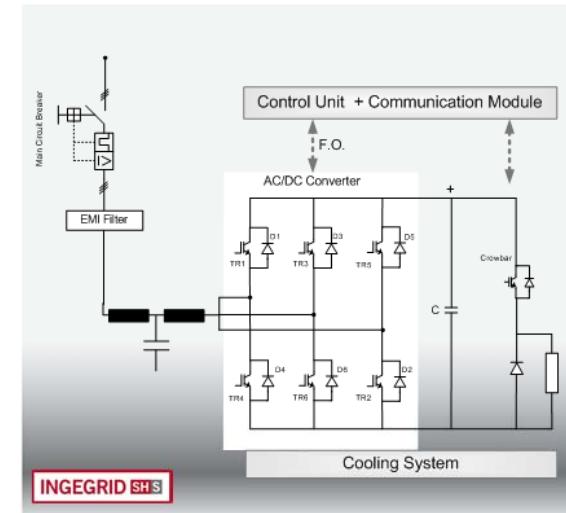
Overhead Rural distribution lines with distributed generation kVAs – MVAs

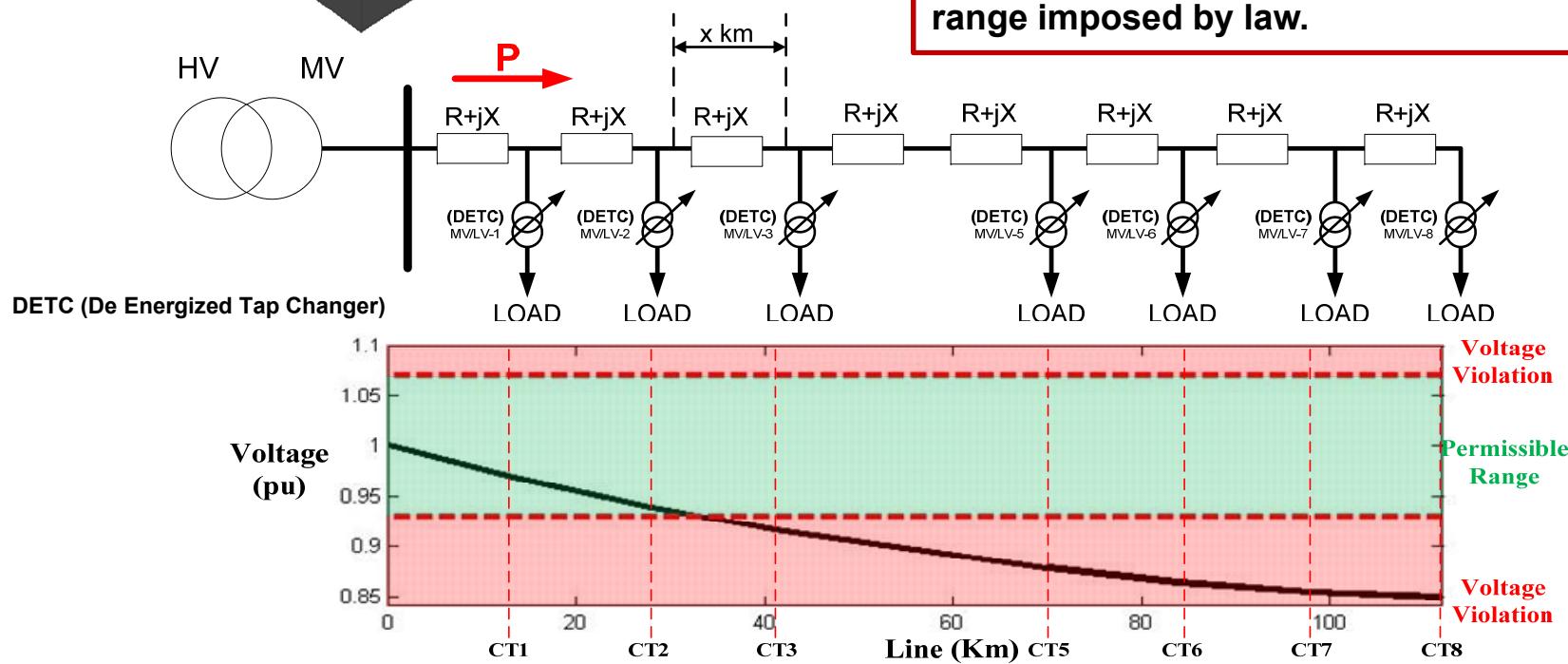
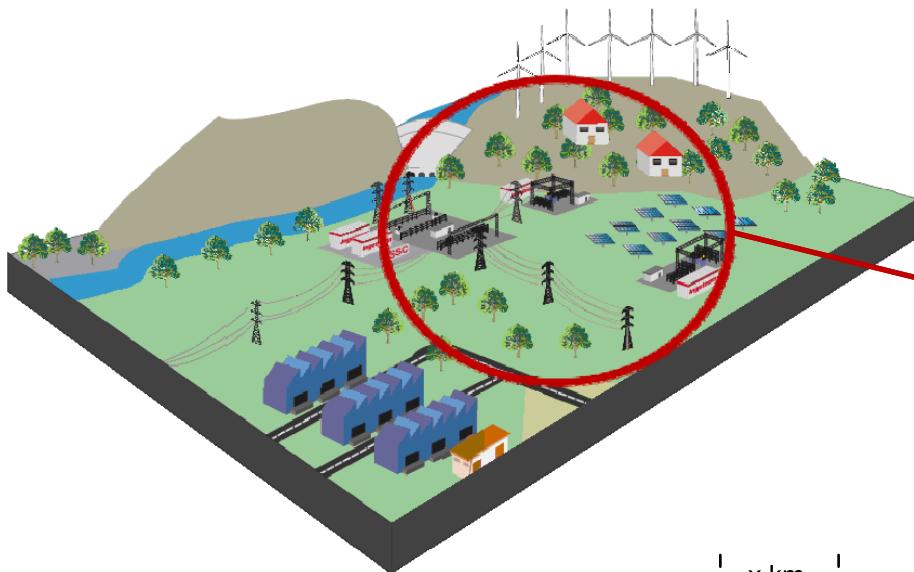
Power factor control at end users MV to LV Substations

Owned by the end user (commercial centers, industry)
Distribution company owned kVAs

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Reactive Power management with high penetration of DG



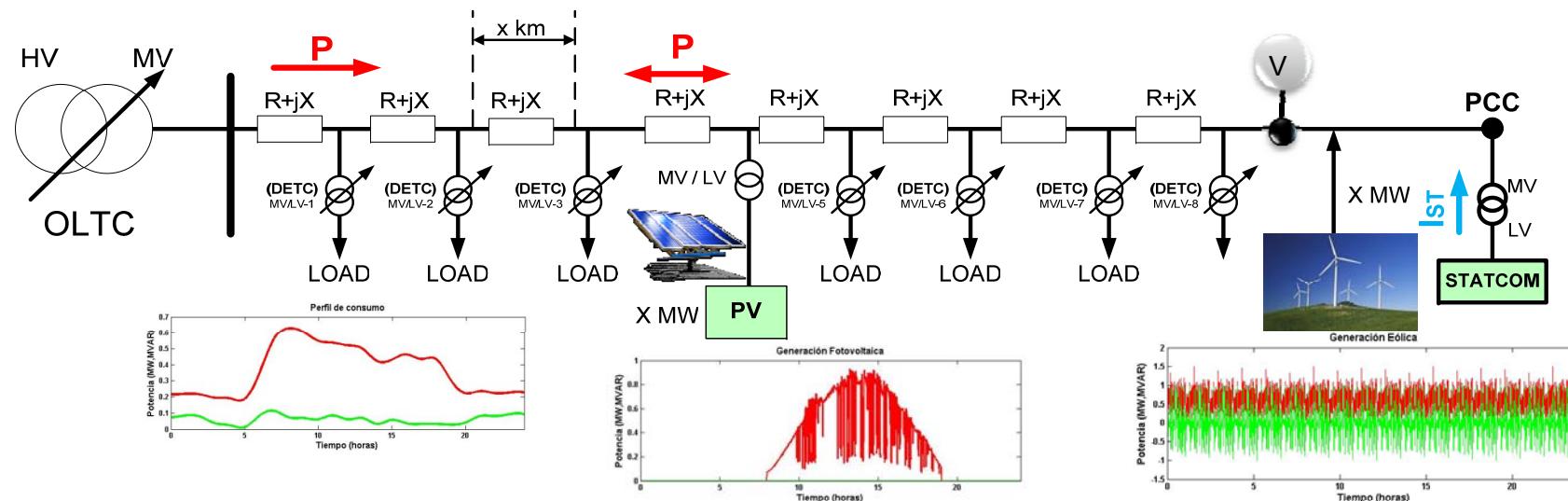


Rural grids

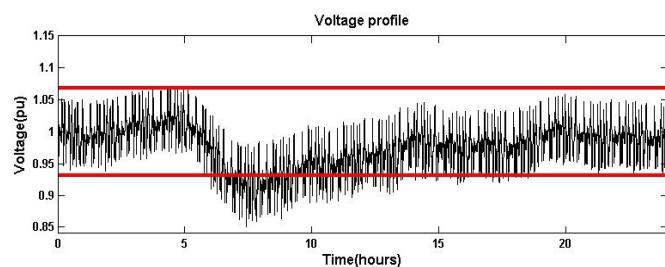
Rural Networks are composed usually by long lines, (10-50 km), and this lines usually are overhead lines.

The overhead lines have bigger X/R ratio than the underground lines, typical value X/R of a overhead line is 1 to 2.

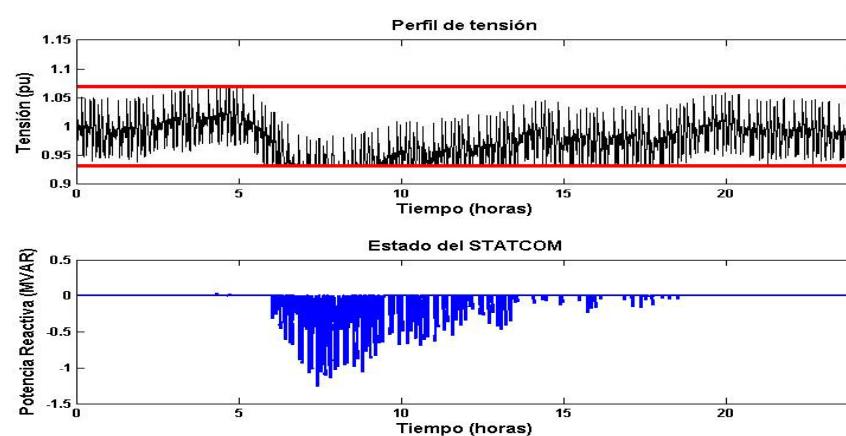
In Rural Network-s usually is NOT enough with the capacity of the OLTC to maintain the Voltage of the all feeder within the range imposed by law.

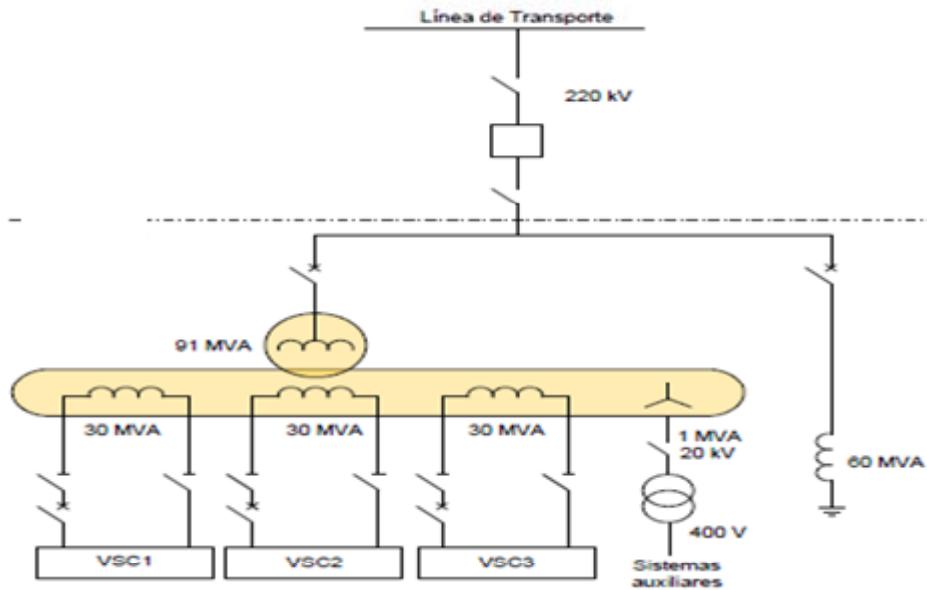


Without STATCOM



With STATCOM





HV STATCOM characteristics

- IGCT or IGBT power converters based
- 8MVAr up to 100MVAr STATCOM
- From 20 kV to 245 kV grids
- Modular and containerized
- Dynamic and Static simulations with power flow system tools. Transient studies.
- Substation control Automation.
- SCADA system
- FACTS projects management and leadership

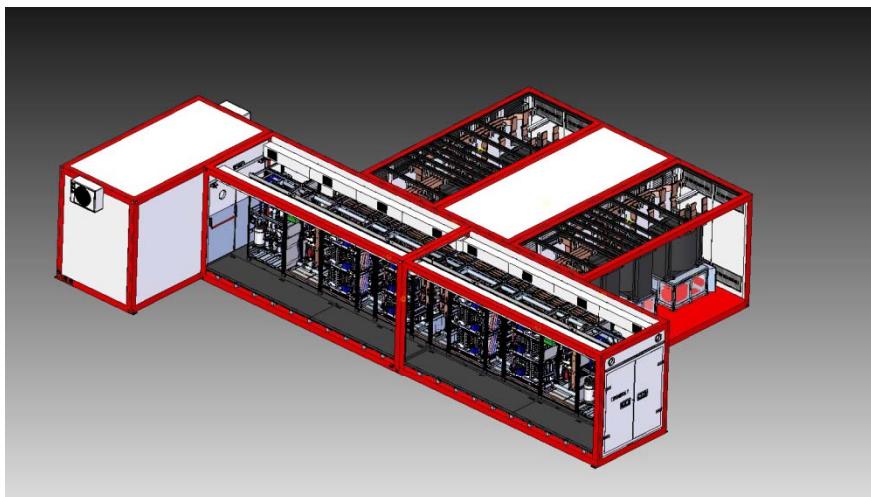
Voltage control at PCC (Point of Common Coupling)

Voltage control at PCC (Point of Common Coupling)

Makes the voltage profile more stable:

- Minimizes voltage fluctuations
- Compensates reactive power
- Optimal power flow transfer

3D Container design



Ingeteam

READY FOR YOUR CHALLENGES