





Session: Virtual Power Plant & Power System Flexibility

Presented By

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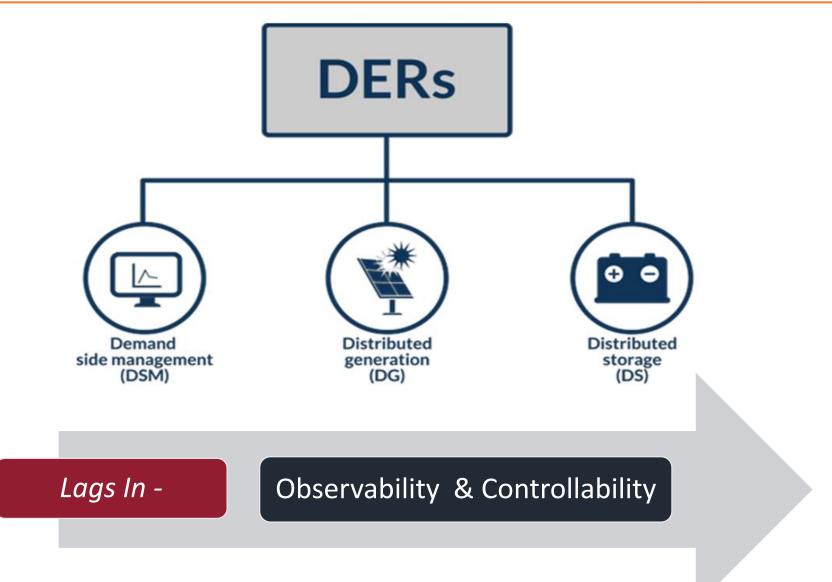












Why Virtual Power Plant



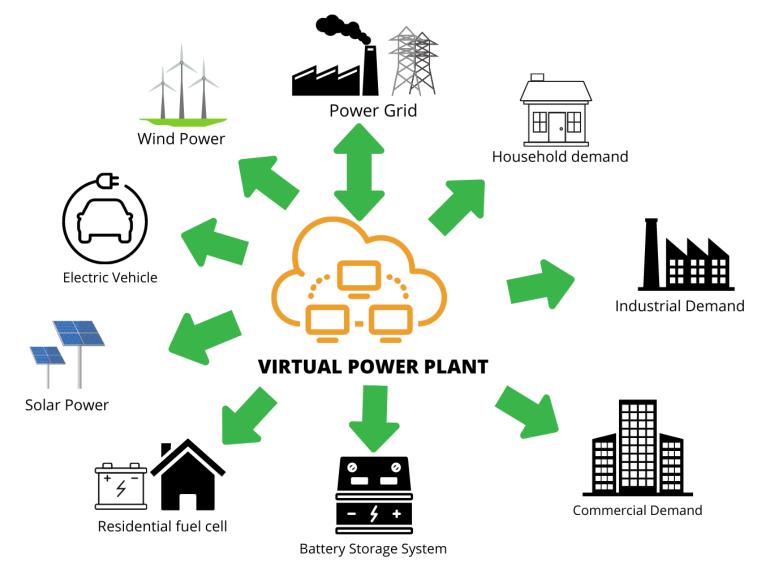


Current Challenge-

- Various Medium/ small capacity systems.
- Variable and random characteristics
- Reduced capacity compared to the entire power system

Need of Hour-

- Increased renewable & EV Integration
- In BSES Delhi alone-
 - > 163 MW;
 - > 6200 Points



Operation Flexibility in Power System





Parameter	Impact
Active Power	 Real time balance b/w generation and demand maintains frequency stability
Reactive Power	Maintain voltage levels
Energy requirements	Balance b/w generation and demand
Transfer Capacity	System Strength



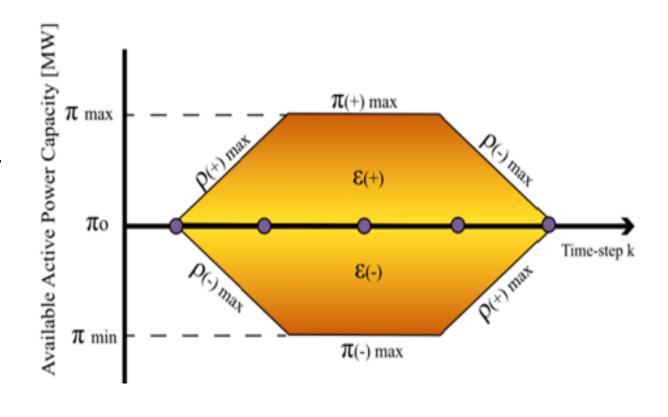
Active Power Modulation





- Active power capacity (π), MW
- Negative values for storage units
- Modulation speed/ Ramp rate (ρ), MW/ min
- Ramp slope (+) or (-) depending on requirement.

- Energy supply (ε), MW·h
- Express unit stamina
- Negative values for storage units

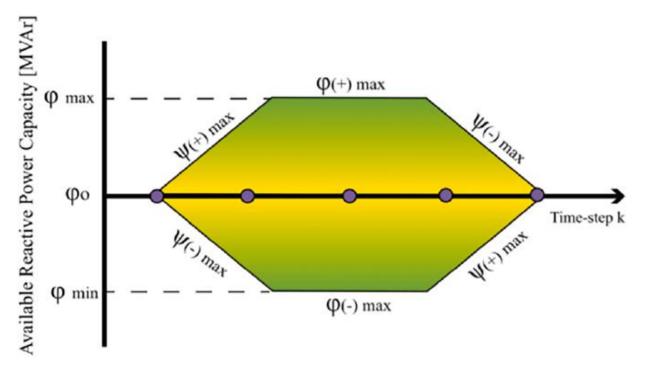


Reactive Power Modulation





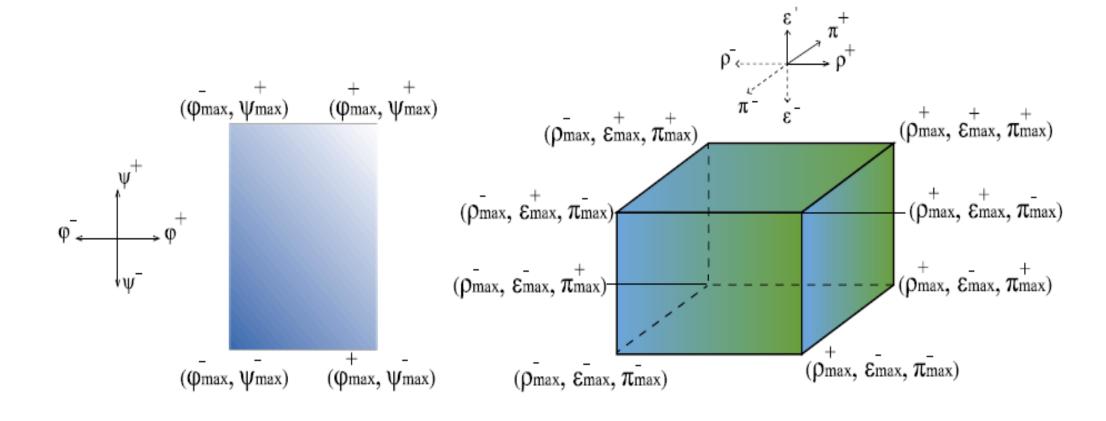
- Reactive power capacity (φ), MVAr.
- (+) or (-) depending on technology of each unit.
- Modulation speed/ Ramp rate (ψ), MVAr/min.
- Ramp slope (+) or (-) depending on requirement.



Active & Reactive Power Modulation



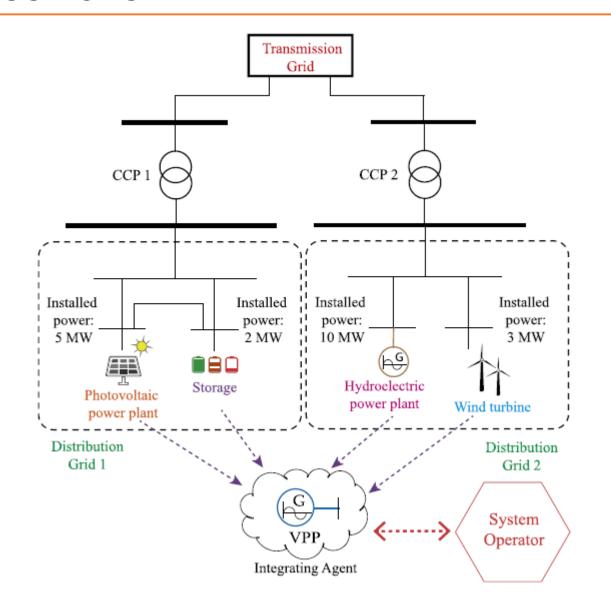




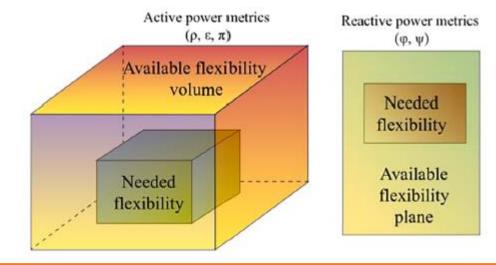
USE CASE









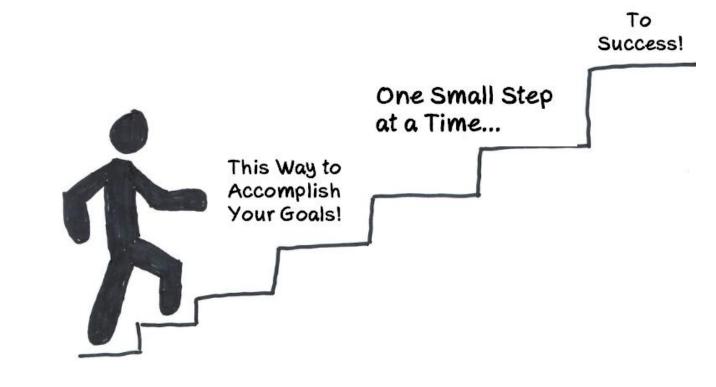


Way Forward





- Cost effective solution
- System Modelling setting DERs as a single virtual element
- Communication method
 - Smart Metering
 - Distribution automation
- Real-time access for each set of DER.
- DERs to participate in power exchange
- Interoperable Software & systems in interconnectivity domain.







THANK YOU

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