PV Diesel 101

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Powerwater Remote Operations/ACEP

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Abstract

An introduction to PV Diesel Systems including principles of operation for medium and high penetration systems.

Overview

This talk covers:

- ▶ Electricity, PV, Diesel, Control.
- ▶ How PV/Diesel Systems can be applied in isolated grids.

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There will be another chat about that, this is why and how not what..

> *"There had been certain difficulties during the expedition and afterwards, There was no use denying it, I had simply told the story from my own point of view, as honestly as I could" - Tenzing Norgay.*

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    - P = power, Q = reactive power, I = current

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  So what is:
    - ▶ `Gen3P, GenP, ...`
    - ▶ `PvSetP, Gen2I3`
- ▶ See also Ackermann for Wind Diesel Hybrid Systems.

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Dill Alert: never confuse peak with average or kW and kWh!

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- **Frequency (Hz)**, typically ranging from 49 to 51Hz. (cycles per second for the boffins).
- **Voltage (V)**, typically 430V, for the hydro analogy this is height.
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- **Reactive Power (vars)**, regulates the voltage, similar to kW it must balance:
  GenQ = LoadQ

Note that:

- Increasing P results in an increase F.
- And a decrease in P results in a decreate in F
- Similarly for Q and V.

PV good days and bad days
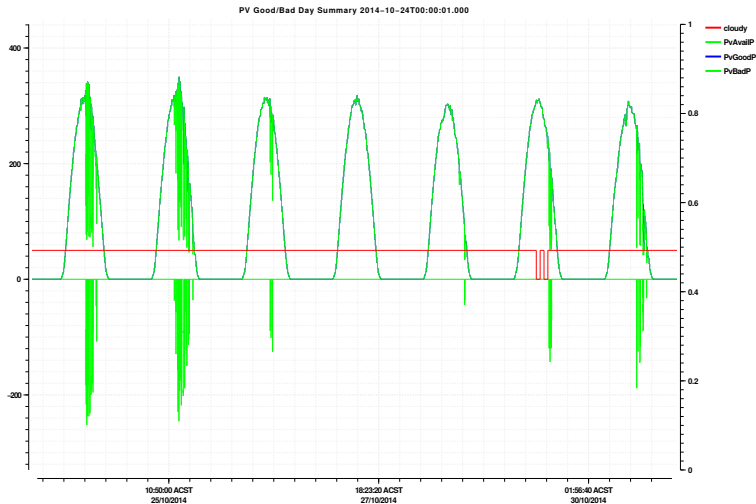
PV Good/Bad Day Summary 2014-10-24T00:00:01.000

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- **Step Load**: the capability to take a single immediate increase in load. Typically:
  `StepP < SpinP`

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- ▶ **Setpoint control**: can be used to control output of devices but we need a mixture of Droop and Isochronous in order to balance the system.

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  `SpinP > SpinMinPPa`
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Dill Alert: Lets replace Station X with 2 x 1MW containerised sets where load varies from 500..1400 kW

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  Dill Alert: PV varies once every minute for data sampled once every minute
- A bad cloud event typically takes 10s, e.g.
  1. Wind speed at 1000m = 5m/s
  2. Field is 50m across.
  3. Result is obvious, i.e. PV variability depends on wind speed.
- Low Penetration is limited to 10..20% (spinning reserve).

Dill Alert: Designs a power system where we keep 30kW of Spinning Reserve and try to install 60kW of PV.

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3. So control:`GenMaxP` and `PvSetP` in order to meet 1 and 2.

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- We must limit PV output in order to the diesels loaded: `PvSetP = LoadP - GenMinP`
- The system must keep a diesel online all the time, the PV cannot create the grid (vars, ...)
- Finally: if min loading is 40% the maximum penetration is 60% if the loads match the generators.

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- Load dump
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Examples are available from WA, AQ, AK, MY, ID, etc.

But its not off the shelf for larger systems.

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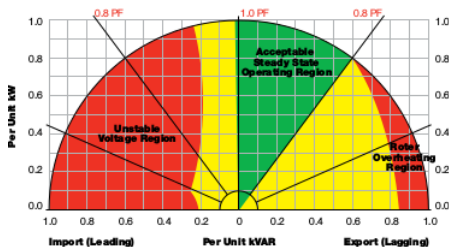
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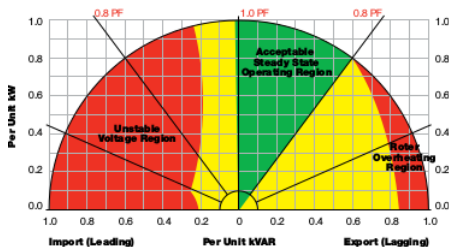
Dill Alert: At low loads my powerfactor is bad, panic
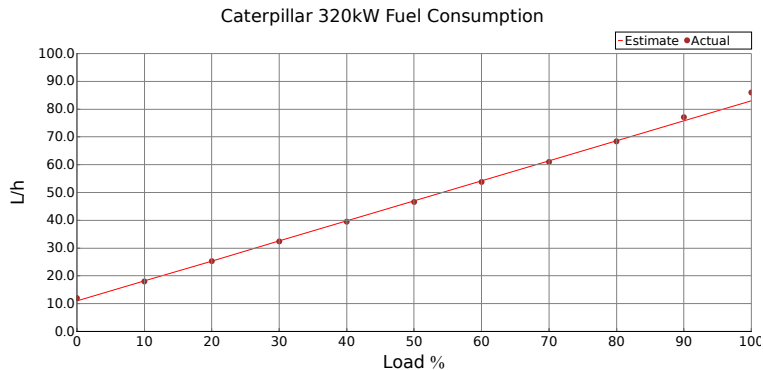
Fuel Efficiency

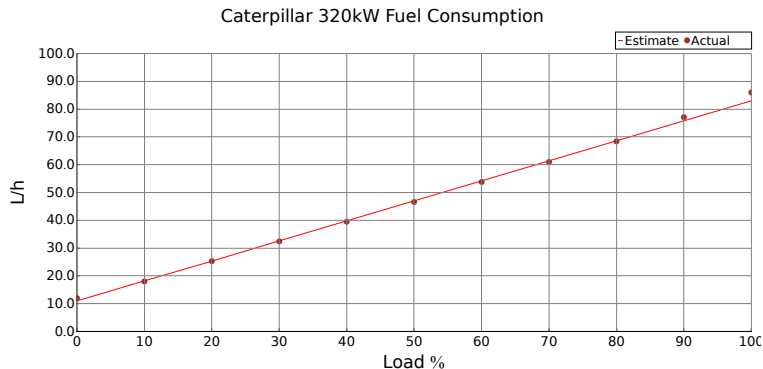Caterpillar 320kW Efficiency

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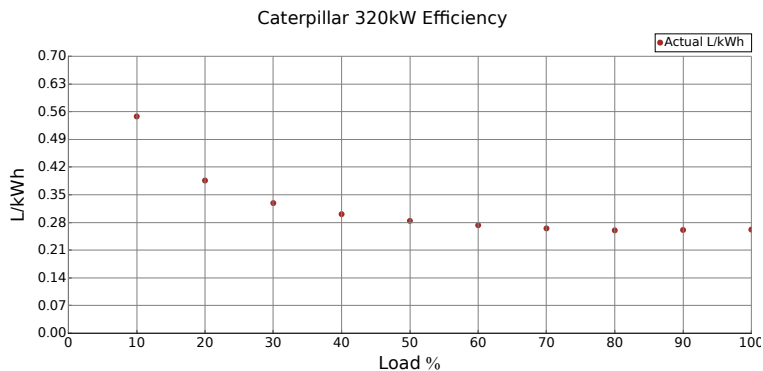
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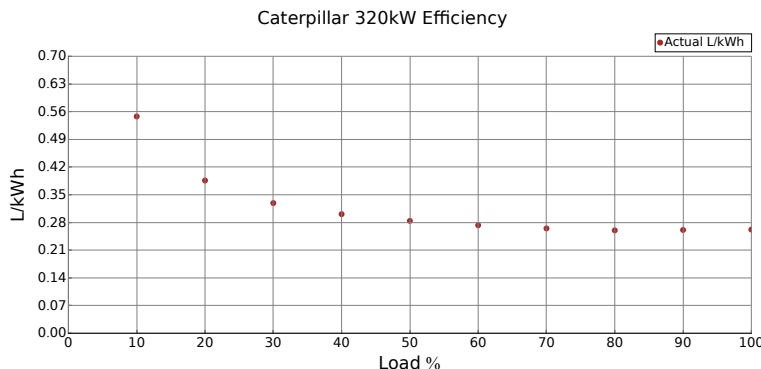
Dill Alert: So clearly we need to run diesels at around 80% load so they are efficient
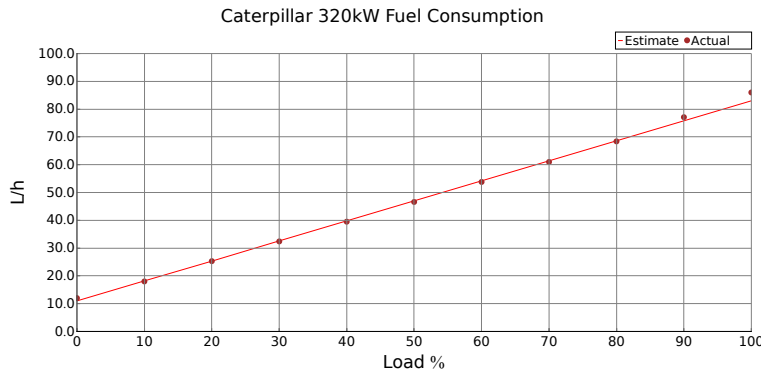
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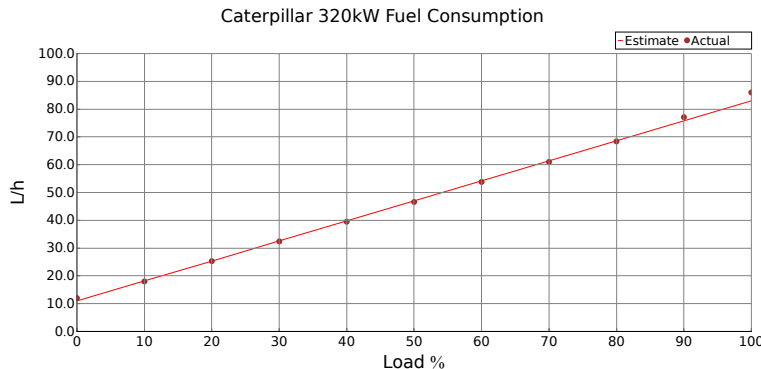# Fuel Consumption

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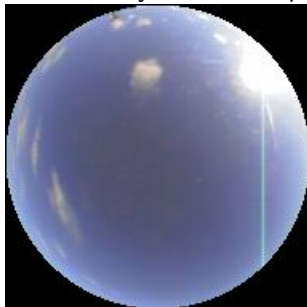- ▶ So every bit of PV saves fuel, running a smaller generator saves fuel.

Sky Camera Forecasting

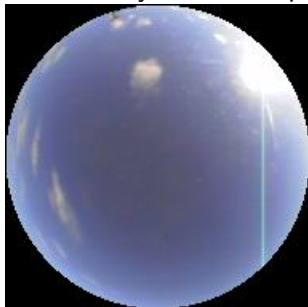Use the SkyCamera to predict cloud over the next 2 minutes:

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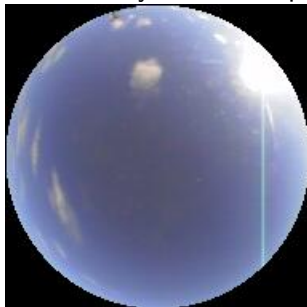Use the SkyCamera to predict cloud over the next 2 minutes:

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Then start the diesel when the cloud comes.

Demand Management

Control LoadP so we can turn off load, perhaps using:

Green Power Point power iff there is excess green power.

Brown Power Point we assure power but there might be an outage
for 2 minutes whilst we start a diesel.

Red Power Point always on.

The key thing is we need two way control and measurement. See
Saturn South

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