

Grid Stability with High Share of Renewables - Transforming Small Island Power Systems

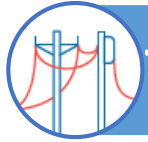
Presenter:

- Gayathri Nair, Grid Integration team

TUESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY 2020 • 10:00 – 10:30 CET

Grid Integration – What we do?

Assist Member States and stakeholders in addressing key questions on integration of Renewable Energy/Variable Renewable Energy:



Technical constraints in the power system for integrating VRE



The enablers and advanced technologies



Hosting capacity of the existing power system



Resource diversity



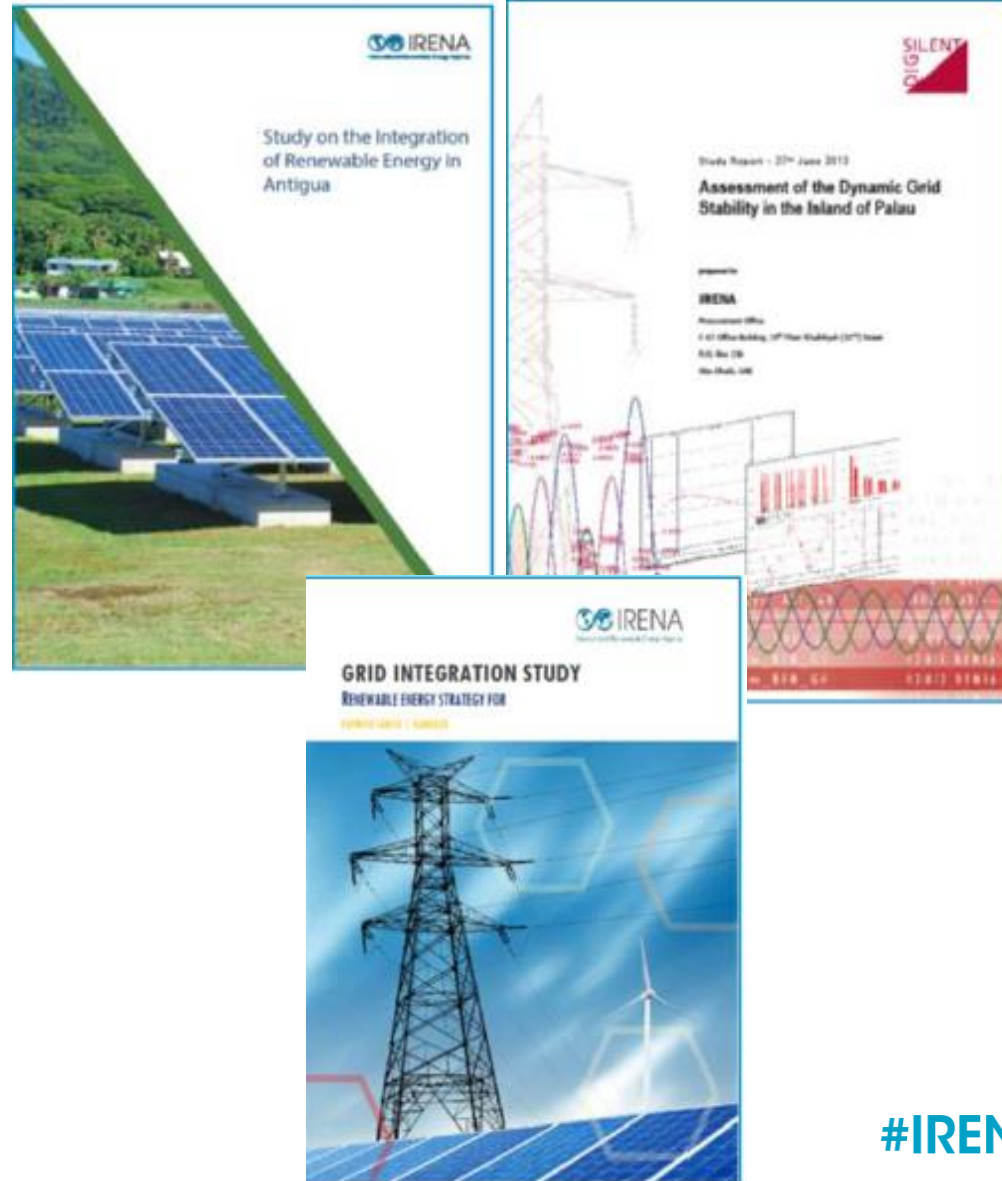
Pathway to 100% renewable power system



Improving power system resilience

Grid studies to date

- **Antigua and Barbuda**
 - Island of Antigua (2015)
- **Cook Islands**
 - Island of Aitutaki (2015)
- **Samoa (independent state)**
 - Island of Upolu (2014, 2016)
- **Palau**
 - Island of Palau (2013)
- **Vanuatu**
 - Island of Espiritu Santo (2018)
- **Fiji**
 - Island of Viti Levu (2019)
- **Dominican Republic**
 - National power grid (2019)
- **Tonga**
 - Nine islands (ongoing)
- **Mozambique**
 - Two asynchronous systems (ongoing)



Grid Integration – Transforming Small-Island Power Systems



TRANSFORMING SMALL-ISLAND POWER SYSTEMS

TECHNICAL PLANNING STUDIES FOR
THE INTEGRATION OF VARIABLE RENEWABLES



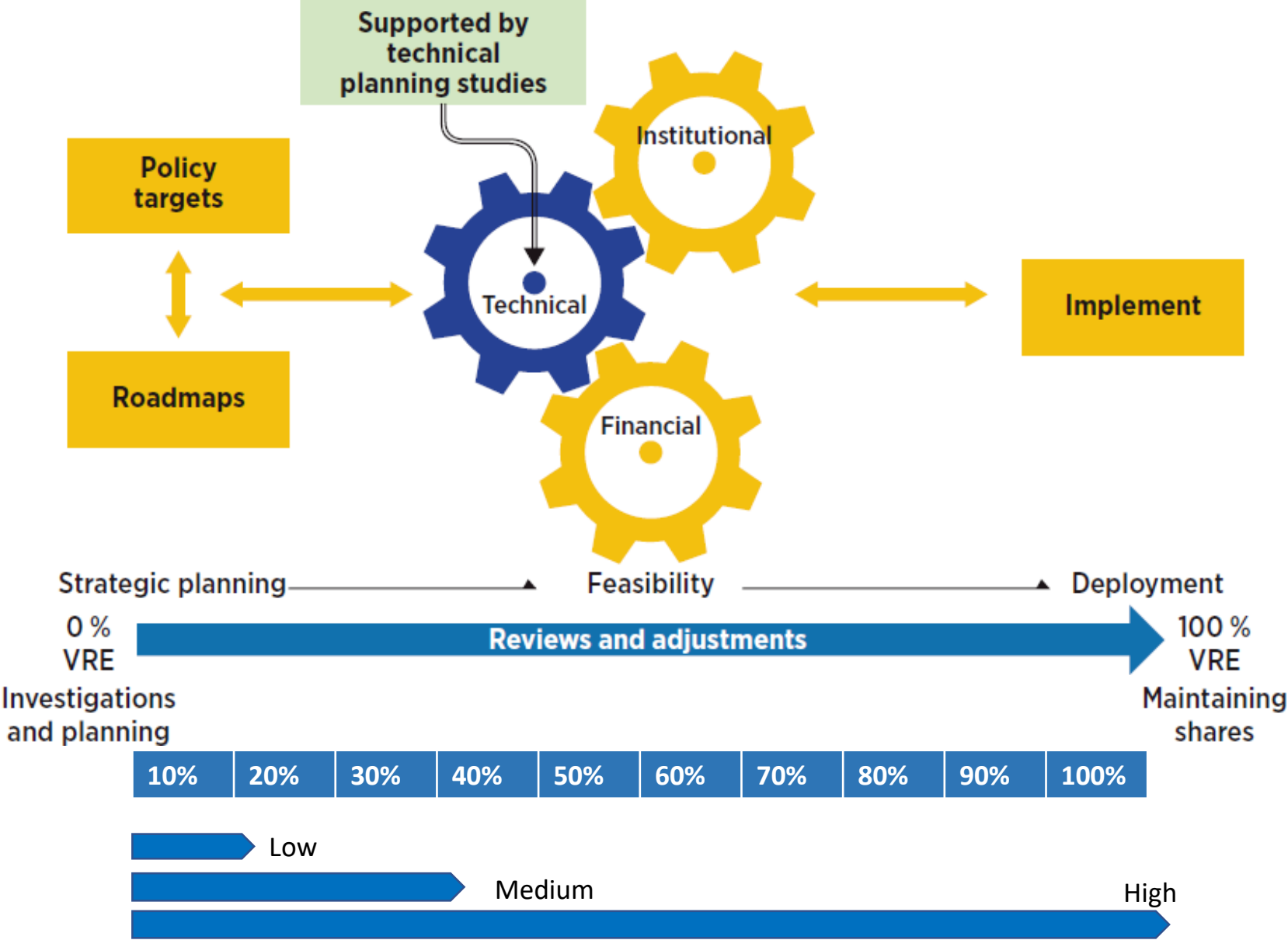
Highlights

- **the expected challenges** associated with Variable renewable energy (VRE) integration in Small Island Developing States (SIDs);
- **the VRE integration planning** required to overcome technical challenges,
- **the technical studies needed** to analyse and quantify such challenges, and how to carry out these studies;
- **the solutions required to overcome** VRE integration challenges.

<https://www.irena.org/publications/2019/Jan/Transforming-small-island-power-systems>

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Transformation of the SIDS power systems-The strategy



VRE Integration and why we need grid assessment

System Specific Challenges

- Limited primary resource
- Uncertainty in demand growth
- Small size of the system
- Compliance with environmental constraints

VRE Challenges

- Non-synchronous- affects frequency and voltage response and control
- Location constrained- needs more transmission capacity
- Uncertainty- needs more flexibility
- Variability-affects firm capacity and therefore needs more flexibility and

Technical studies for VRE Integration in the different planning time frames

Expansion Planning:
long/mid-term



Load and Generation
Balancing studies

Generation
adequacy

Sizing of
operating
reserves

Generation
scheduling

Operational Planning: short term



Network Studies

Static network analysis

System
stability
analysis

Special network analysis

Load flow

Static security

Short-circuit
studies

Transient
Frequency
and
Voltage

Defence plans

Grid
connection
studies

Solutions for better integration of VRE-Infrastructure investments and Operational Measures



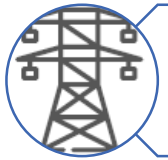
Diversification of VRE installations



Flexible generating units



Energy storage systems



Grid Reinforcements



Distribution automation and smart grid technologies



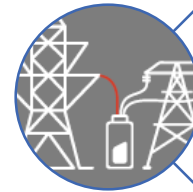
Interconnection with neighboring countries



Demand response programs



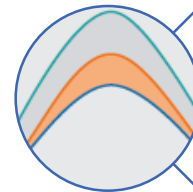
Enhanced generation dispatch and control



Enhanced defense plans

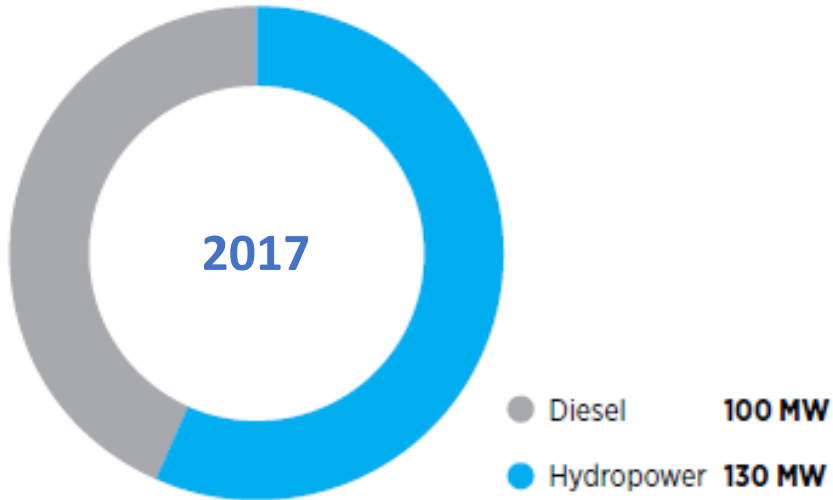


Automatic power controller and network monitoring

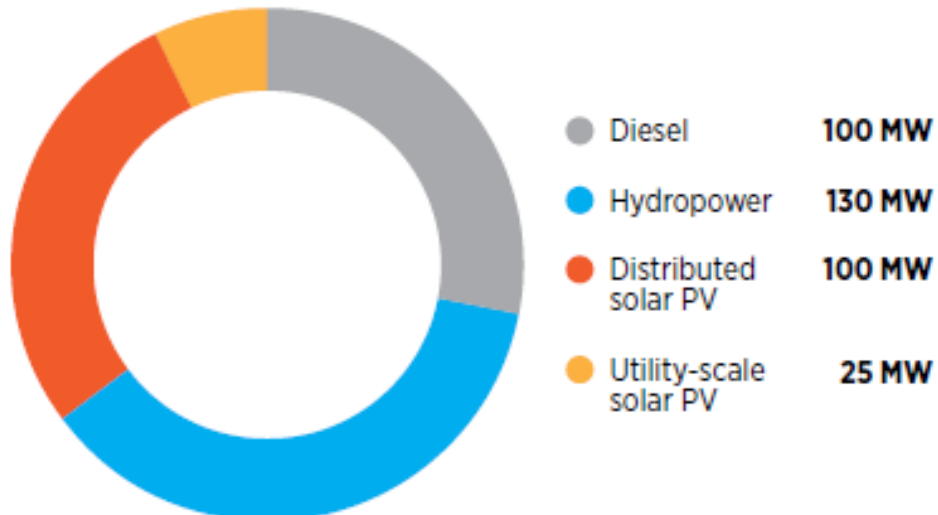


Short term VRE forecast

Power Generation Mix



Achievable generation mix



Technical studies conducted

Feeder level:

- Instantaneous and sequential power flow analysis
- Short-circuit analysis.

System level:

- N-1 contingency analysis;
- Transient stability study;
- Frequency stability study; and
- Voltage stability study.

Recommendations



Grid reinforcement



Fault ride through of PV systems



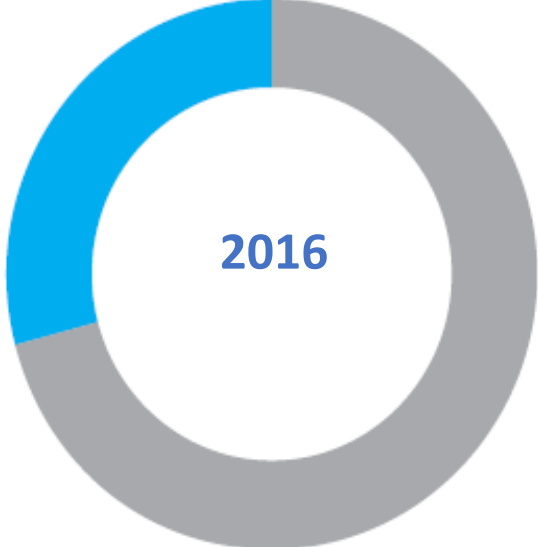
Curtailment and grid code



Corrective measures

Grid Integration – Grid study for the Island of Espiritu Santo, Vanuatu

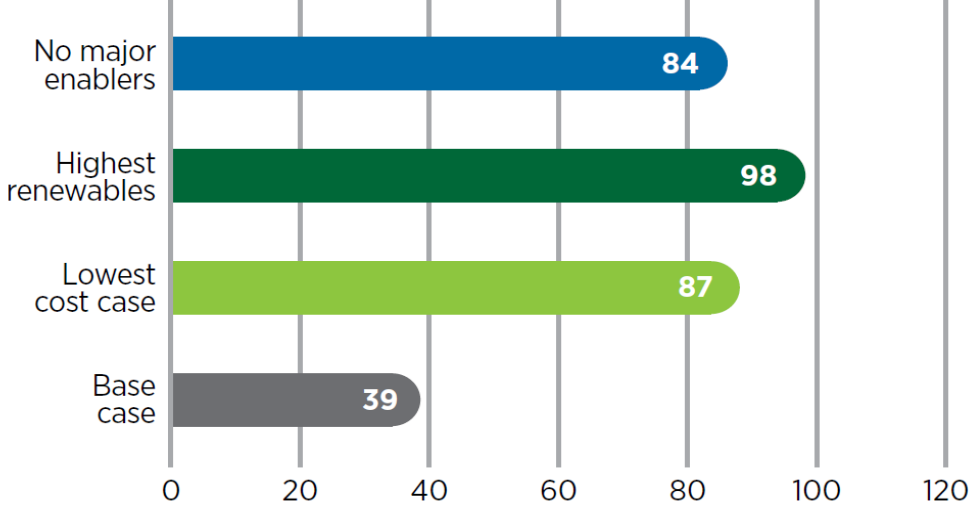
Dispatch at Peak Demand



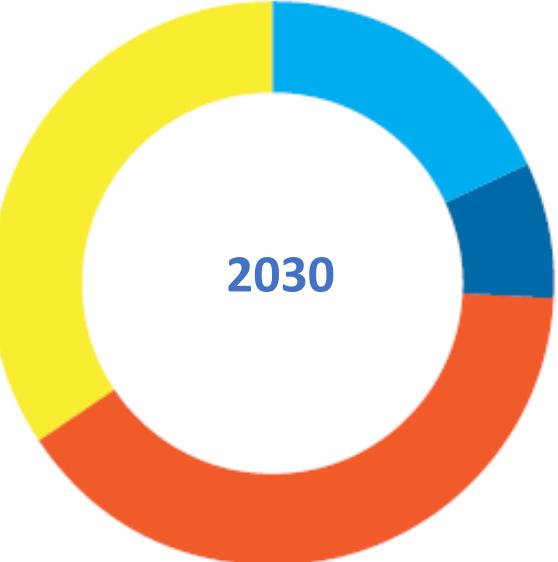
● Diesel (1.6 MW) 71%

● Hydropower (0.6 MW) 29%

Renewable Shares (%) Achievable By 2030



Achievable dispatch at peak demand



● Diesel (n/a) 0%

● Hydropower (existing) (0.6 MW) 17%

● Hydropower (new) (<0.3 MW) 8%

● Utility-scale PV (1.4 MW) 40%

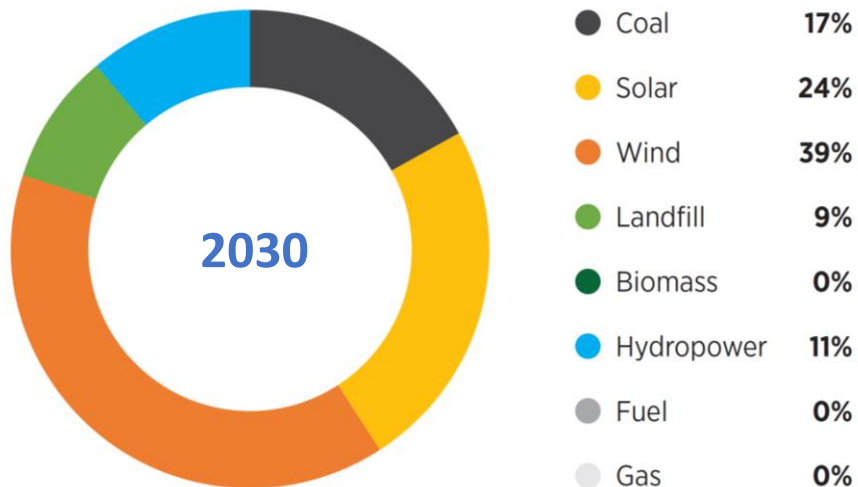
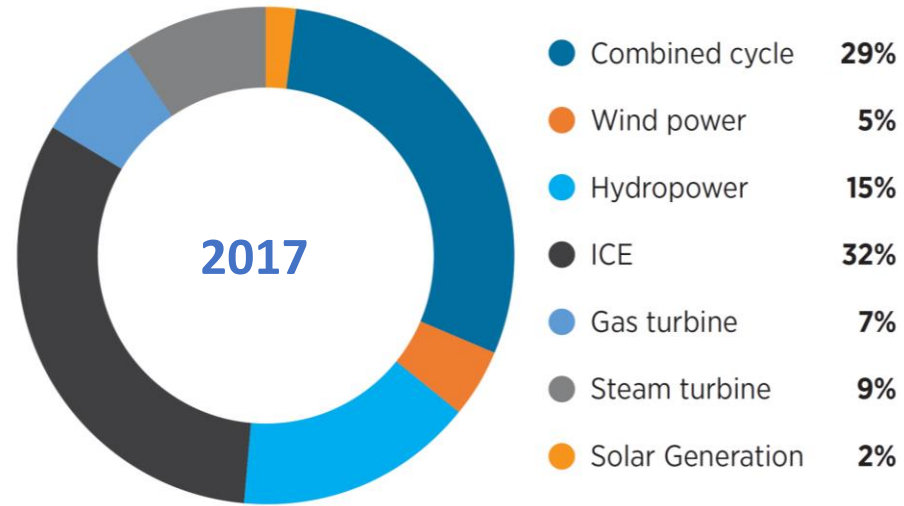
● DPV (1.2 MW) 35%

Technical studies conducted

- Frequency stability analysis
- Voltage stability
- Transient stability analysis
- Contingency analysis

Recommendations

- Installation of batteries/storage
- Diesel UPS
- Solar PV
- Hybrid control system



Technical studies conducted

- 2020 (17% Renewable)
- 2025 (25% Renewable)
- 2030 (45% Renewable)
- Frequency stability analysis
- Voltage stability
- Transient stability analysis
- Contingency analysis

Snapshots considered for study

- Peak demand
- Mean demand
- Low demand

Recommendations

Wind **↑ 36%** Gas **↓ 25%**
 Solar **↑ 24%** Coal **↓ 15%**
 Fuel **↓ 26%**

vs. 2018 base year

Battery storage capacity

Grid reinforcement

Parallel transmission lines

Corrective measures

Questions & Answers

grid.integration@irena.org

Please use the 'Questions' feature on the webinar panel

Next webinars

☐ TUESDAY, 3 March 2020 • 10:00 – 10:30 CET

“Planning for the renewable future: improving use and development of long-term energy scenarios”

☐ TUESDAY, 17 March 2020 • 10:00 – 10:30 CET

“Innovations for 100% renewable power: a systemic approach”



Thank you!

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