Georgian State Electrosystem



Country Experiences with Long-term Capacity Expansion Planning with a High Share of Renewables

Georgia

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Georgian Power System Structure





Generatioin Cpacities' location





Different Zones of wind generation



Wind and Solar in Georgia

In recent years, the interest in construction of wind and solar power plants in Georgia has increased because:





Factors required for the integration of large capacity of wind and solar in Georgia





Tools we use



The Georgian State Electrosystem (Transmission System Operator of Georgia) created study using the world-wide DigSILENT PowerFactory Engineering Modeling Program with the support of European Consultants DigSILENT, DMCC, R2B Consortium, to explore the possibilities of integrating variable renewable energy sources into Georgian power system.





Base information and assumptions

✓ 520 MW solar

- ✓ 1330 MW wind
- ✓ Annual growth of consumption 5-6%

From 2020:

- ✓ Existence of balancing market
- Keeping current generators voltage and speed governors, , which should be done according to the plan by 2020;

From 2025 Year

- ✓ All planned HPPs are in operation except Khudoni and Tskhenistskali HPP.
- ✓ Maintaining existing generators voltage and speed governers, which should be made according to the plan by 2025;

2030 Year:

✓ All planned planned HPPs are in operation



Results

| Maximum Allowable VRE Integration | VRE Integration 25% Wind – 333MW; Solar -130 MW; | 50% Wind – 665 MW; Solar - 260 MW; | 75% Wind – 1000 MW; Solar - 390 MW; | 100% Wind – 1330 MW; Solar - 520 MW; |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Year 2020 | | #2a #2c #3 | | |
| Year 2025 | #2a #2c | | #1 #3 #4 | |
| Year 2030 | #2a #2c | | | #2b #4 |

Acceptable
Considering
some issuesThe survey was based on
international recommendations,
which considers geographical
scattering of wind farms as
much as possible by equal
capacity.

Surplus should be exported or curtailed

- ✓ Capacity of Interconnection is enough
- \checkmark Is it possible to export ?

1. Effect of saturation: Wind and Solar generation can not effectively replace thermal generation

2. Deficit of operating reserves:

- a. An additional 260 MW operating reserve is required
- b. An additional 380 MW operating reserve
- c. An additional reserve (for down-regulation) is required, which is 30% of the capacity of the Hydro Run Of River, Wind and Solar power plants
- 3. Improve frequency stability (installation of 65 MW batteries with estimated value 142 m ₾)





The Recommended capacity of Wind and Solar

| Solar recommended | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| The maximum total installed capacity | | | | | | | |
| Scenario | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | | | | |
| Total Capacity | 130 | 260 | 520 | | | | |

| Recommended maximum total capacity (Wind) | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
|--|-------|------|------|
| Central West | 83,15 | 171 | 605 |
| West | 83,15 | 150 | 150 |
| Central East | 83,15 | 171 | 380 |
| East | 83,15 | 171 | 195 |
| Total | 333 | 663 | 1330 |



Wind integration can not be concentrated in any specific zone, because in this case power system needs significant reserves and the network reliability is reducing. The survey does not consider such case.

Thank you for your Attention

