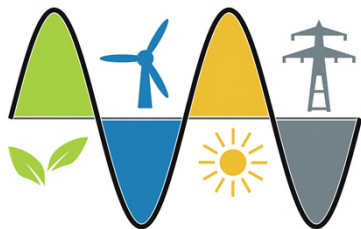


Regeneratives Kombikraftwerk Deutschland: System Services with 100 % Renewable Energies

Dr. Kurt Rohrig
Fraunhofer IWES
Paris
28.03.2014

Kombikraftwerk 2



Review „Kombikraftwerk1“



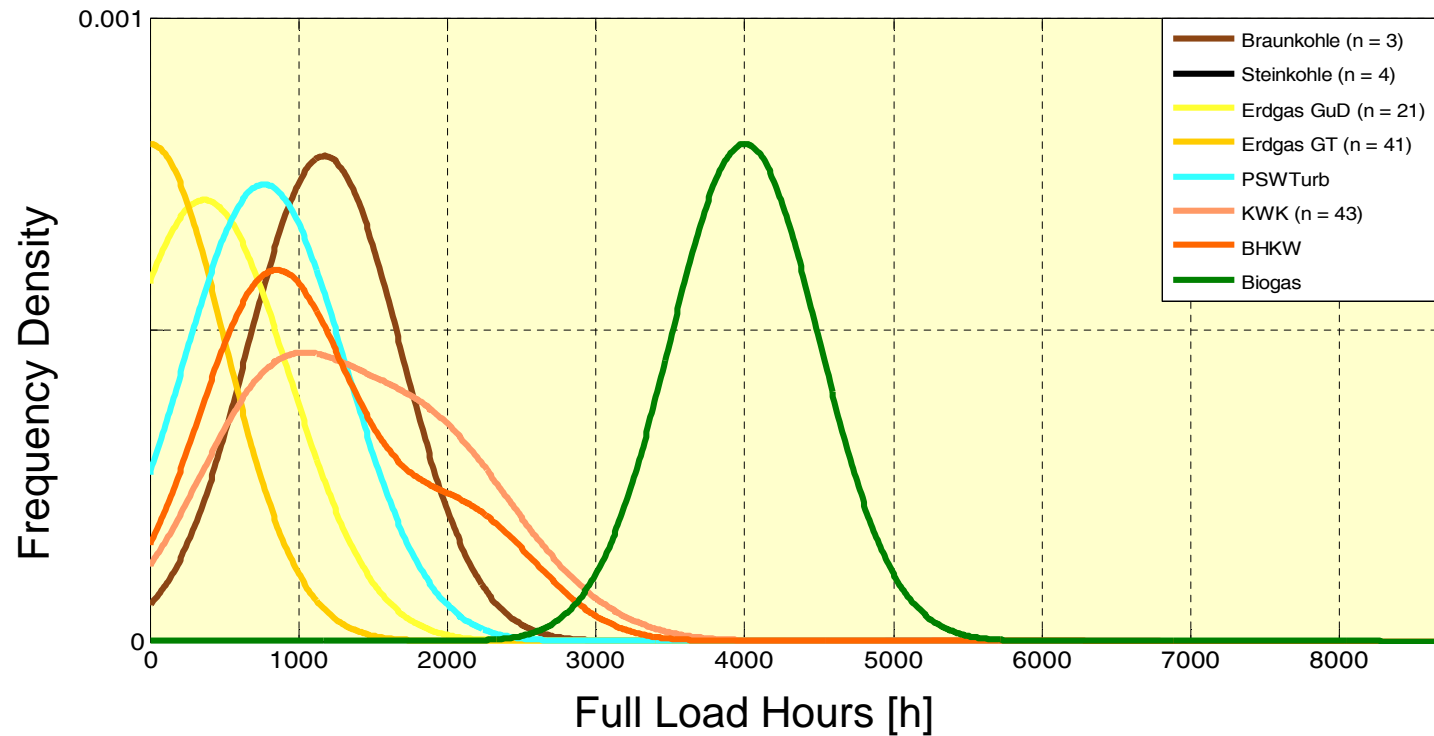
- **Finished:** October 2007
- **Objective:** Demonstration of feasibility of 100% RES Energy Supply
- **Method:** ICT linkage of wind, solar and biogas power plants to a RES VPP
Energy mix and capacity of plants correspondent to 100% scenario



German Award
for Climate Protection
2009

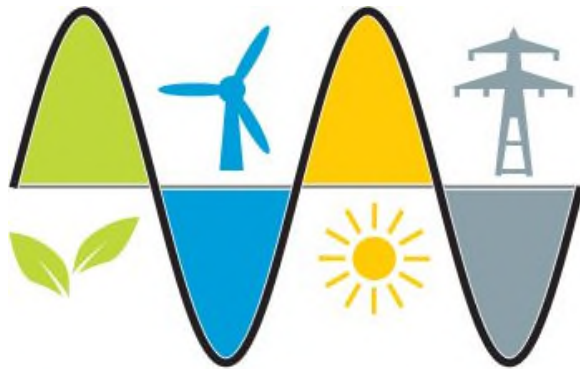
- **Open Question:** Is a 100% RES scenario technical reliable and robust?
- **Quality of supply?** (voltage, frequency and grid stability)

Development of Generation System in Germany



Source: BMU-Leitstudie 2011 (2020/2050)

„Kombikraftwerk 2“



Kombikraftwerk 2

Gefördert durch:



Bundesministerium
für Umwelt, Naturschutz
und Reaktorsicherheit

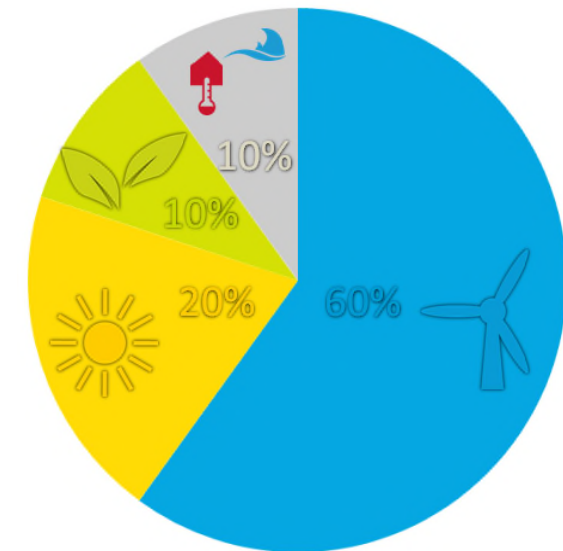
aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

- **Objective:** Analysis of stability of 100% RES electricity supply in Germany (not considered: heat and mobile sector and economical aspects)
- **Supported:** Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit
- **Total Budget:** 3,053 Mio Euro
- **Support:** 1,810 Mio Euro
- **Duration:** 3 years
- **Finished:** December 2013
- **Team:** 10 partners from science, industry and service provider
- **www.kombikraftwerk.de**

Part I: Simulation of a Future Electricity Generation with RE

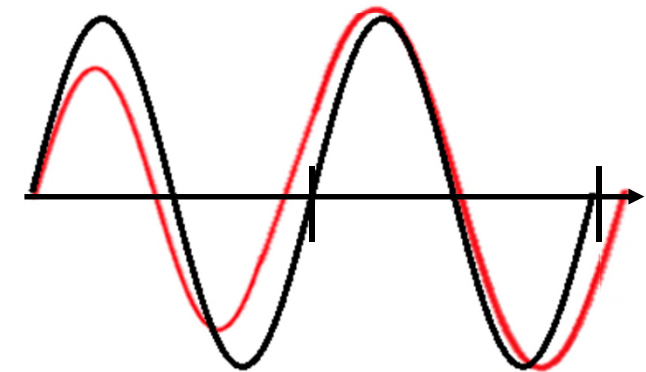
Development of a consistent, spatial high-resolution scenario

- energy mix
- detailed modelling of future generation park
- determination of storage capacity
- determination of generation peaks, surpluses and lacks
- where and when appear extreme situations in terms of frequency and voltage in future?

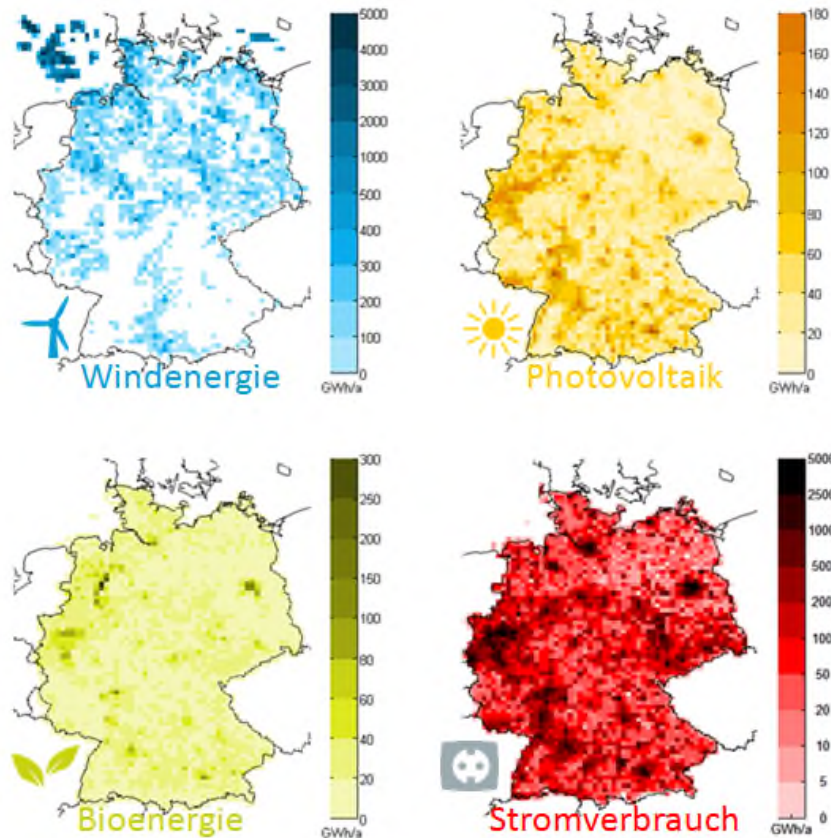


Analysis of the system concerning its stability

- amount of demand on control power and reactive power in the system
- can RES deliver all needed system services?



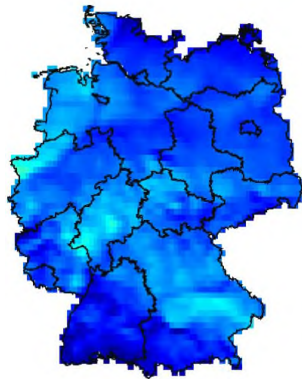
Modelling of spatial distribution



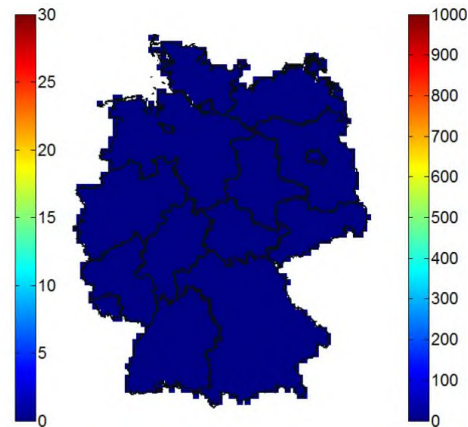
- High diversity of technology
 - ✓ 5 WPP-types
 - ✓ 5 PV-plant types
 - ✓ 10 bio energy types
 - ✓ Geo thermal
 - ✓ Hydro power
 - ✓ Methane power plants
 - ✓ 4 Energy storage types
 - ✓ 7 Demand scopes
 - ✓ Import and export
- considering potential areas, today's distribution and weather conditions
- unique high spatial resolution (exact location or 100m x 100m)
- interactive scenario map

Temporal Characteristics of Energy Supply System

Wind speed [m/s]



Solar radiation [W/m²]



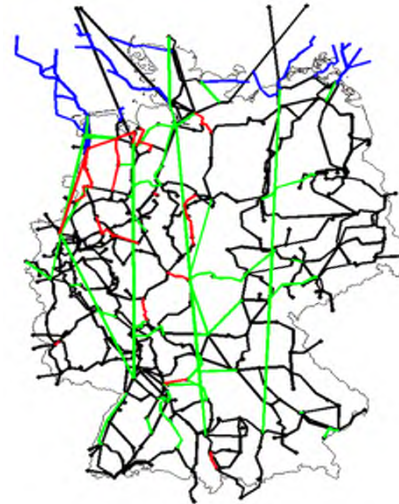
Transmission system model

Today's Grid

+ Offshore connection

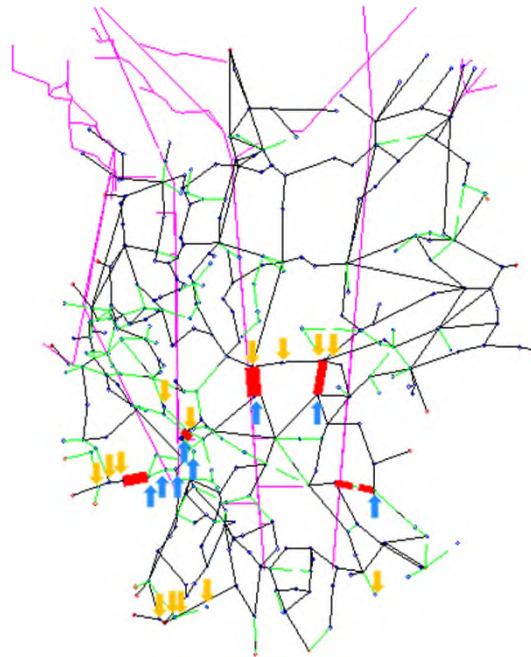
+ dena1 + NEP2012

+ Own extension

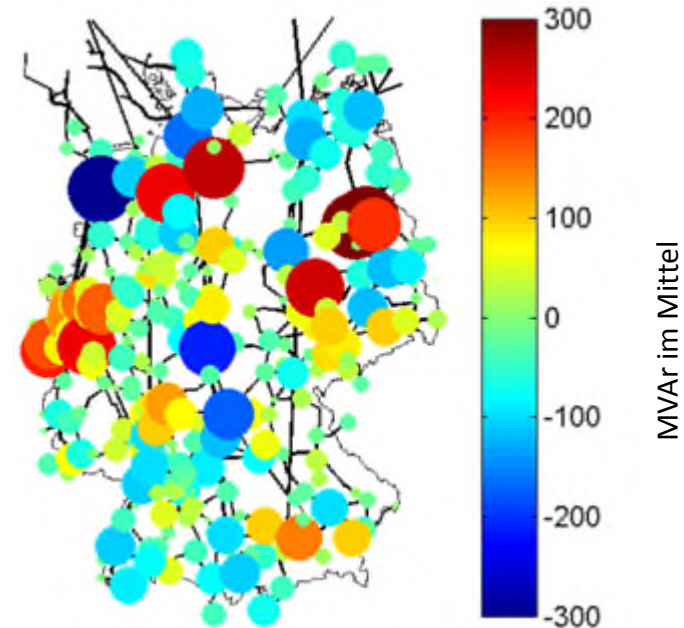


- Weather dependent generators
 - high resolution historic weather data from Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD)
 - physical plant models i.e. turbine characteristics, wake effects (wind), orientation, inclination (PV)
- Demand
 - historical load series
 - standard load profiles
 - load management strategies
- Balancing system (bio energy, storage systems, methane power plants)
 - determination of capacity and site selection by cost optimizing commitment and dimensioning
- Load flow animation

Stability Analysis and Calculation

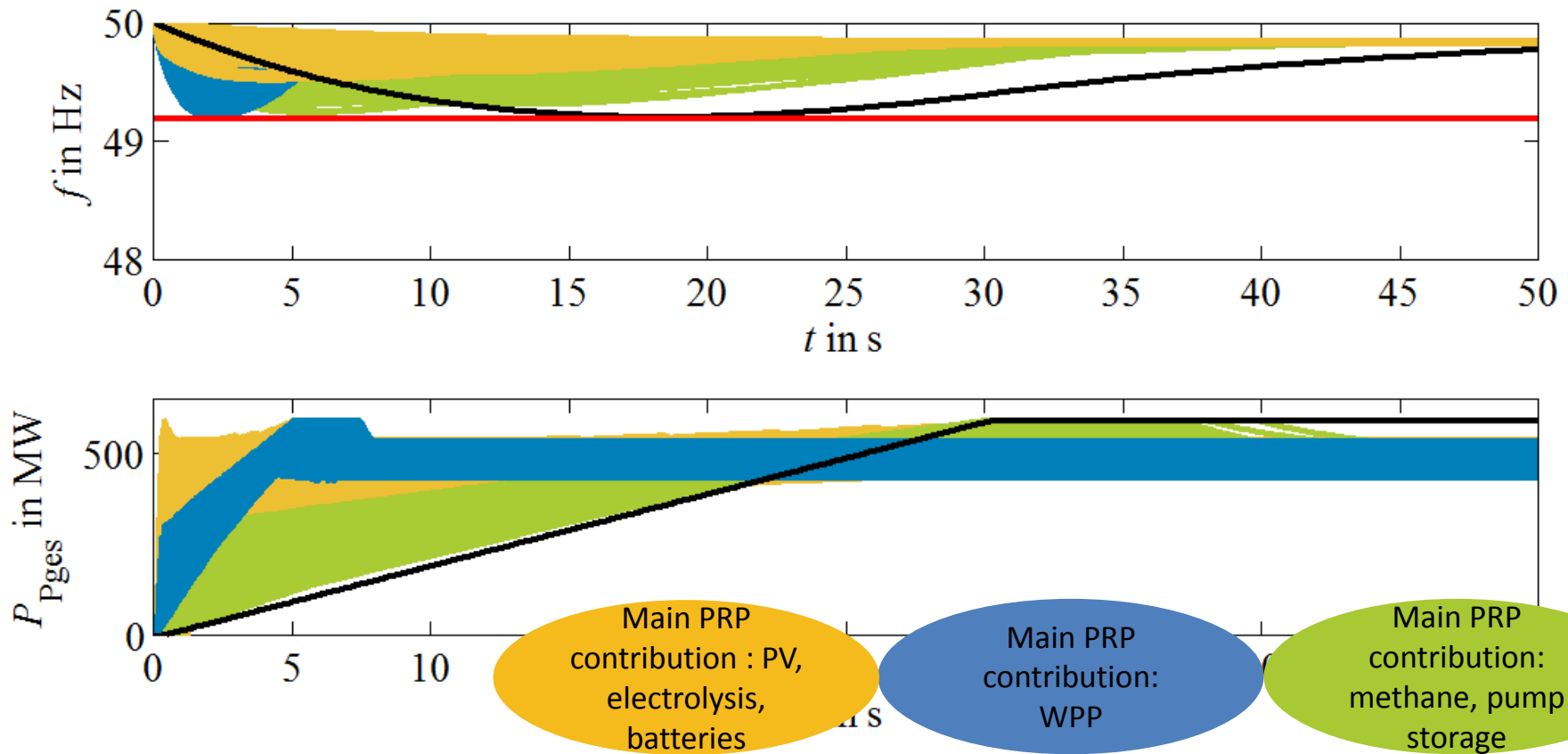


- **Congestion detection** by n-1-reliability analysis
- **Congestion management** by multitude of decentralized plants

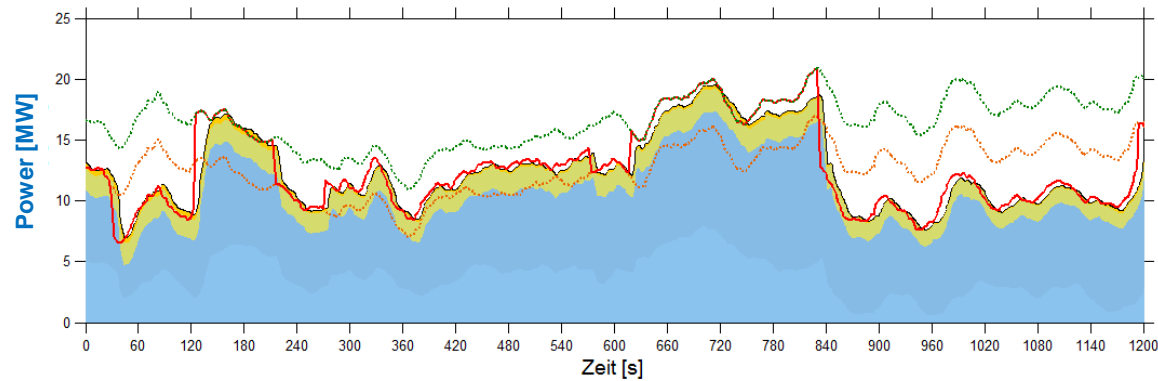
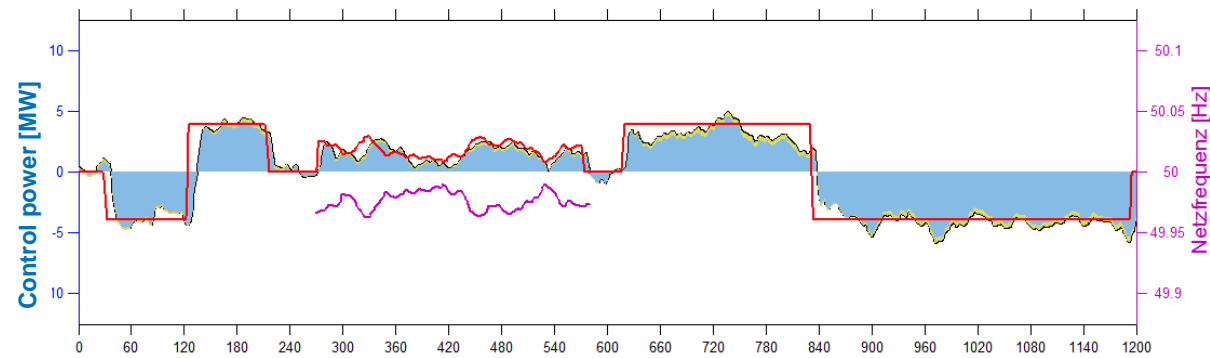


- **Reactive power demand** by AC-load flow calculation
- **Reactive power provision** by estimation of impact of connected plants

Improvement of Frequency Characteristics



Control Power Provision: Field Test - Record



Conclusion

A safe and stable 100% RES power supply is technically feasible if renewable energy generation, storage and backup power plants with renewable gas interact intelligent

1. System design

- 100 % RES are only feasible by the massive use of new storage technologies (eg electrolyzer, methanation , batteries).
- Weather independent producers (mainly methane , biomass and hydro) must be available for safety's sake , with a total power of the order of the maximum load.
- The DC lines of the NEP have a positive effect on network congestion and voltage stability .

2. Frequency stability

- The rise of average control power demand is not expected due a new type of dynamic dimensioning and can always be covered easily in the 100 % RE system.
- The reduction of rotating mass by increasing use of converter systems can be compensated by the rapid deployment of PRP due RE facilities and storage .

3. Voltage control

- Reactive power demand will always be covered , possibly with additional compensation systems in consumption centers .
- Distributed generation systems can be used to compensate the inductive reactive power demand of the loads.

4. Congestion management

- The flexible generators and storage devices were positioned and adapted to minimize grid loads. This limits the re-dispatch and grid expansion efforts.
Multiple (n-1) - bottlenecks can be overcome by optimized re-dispatch with distributed , small plants.

Thank You for Your Attention

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