

Challenges and options for the capacity management of grids through the use of flexible load



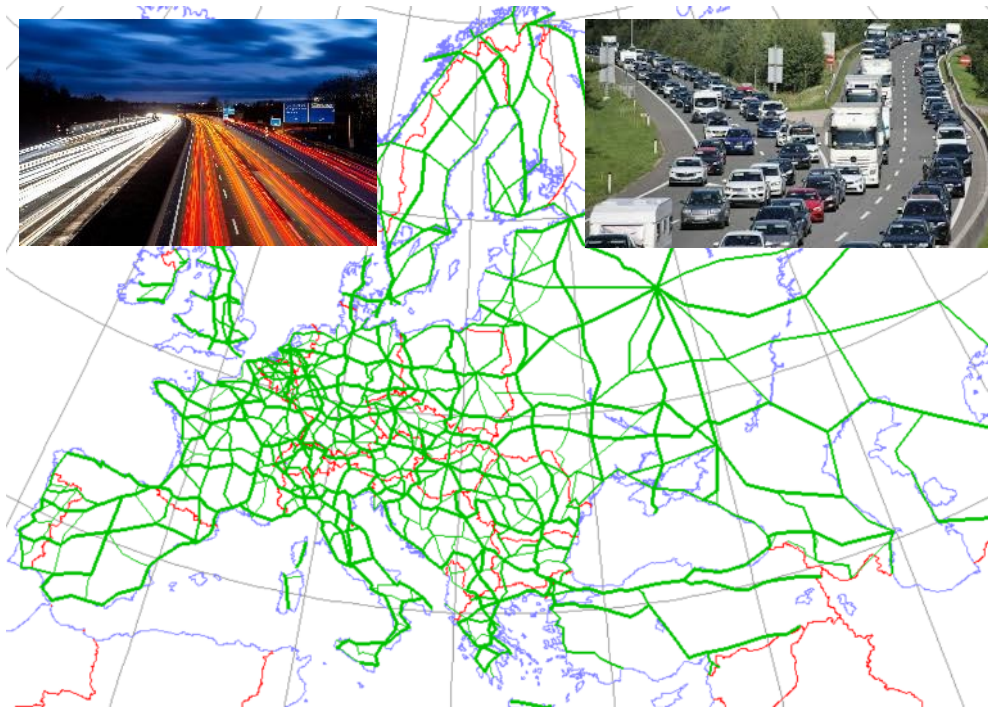
Gut vernetzt.
Bestens versorgt.

Andreas Abart

13.10.2022

NETZÖÖ
Ein Unternehmen der Energie AG

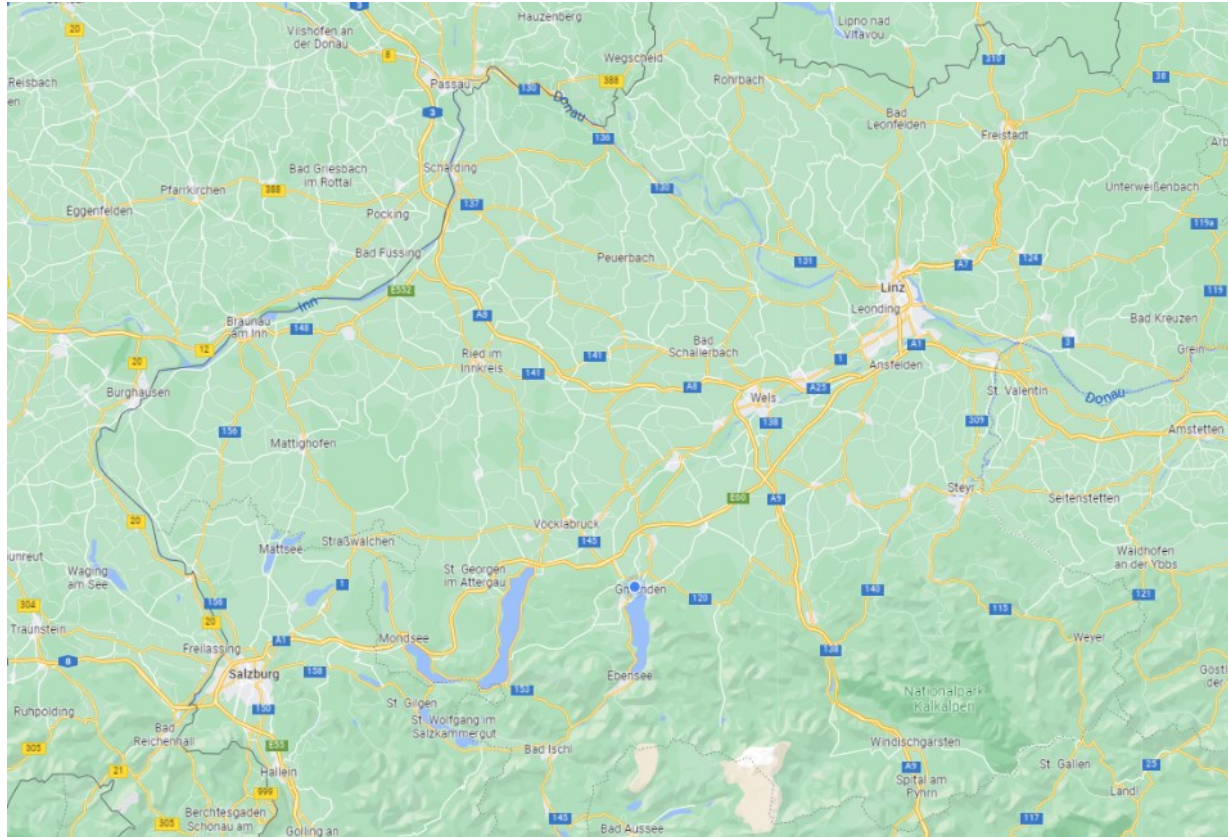
All in plan? – Transmission system



Legend:
320 - 350 km/h
300 km/h
250 km/h
200 - 230 km/h
< 200 km/h
Under construction

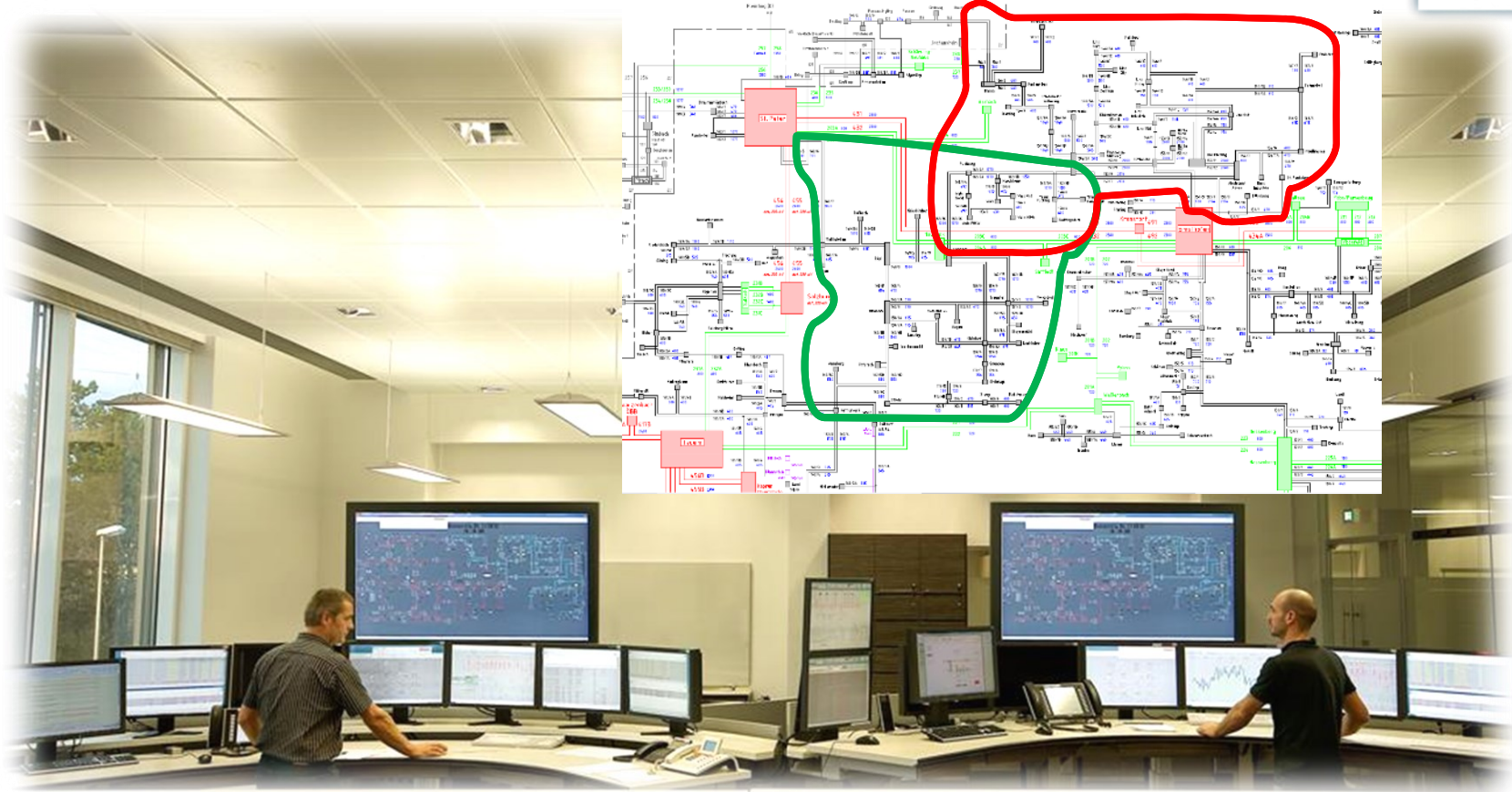


Roads in upper austria

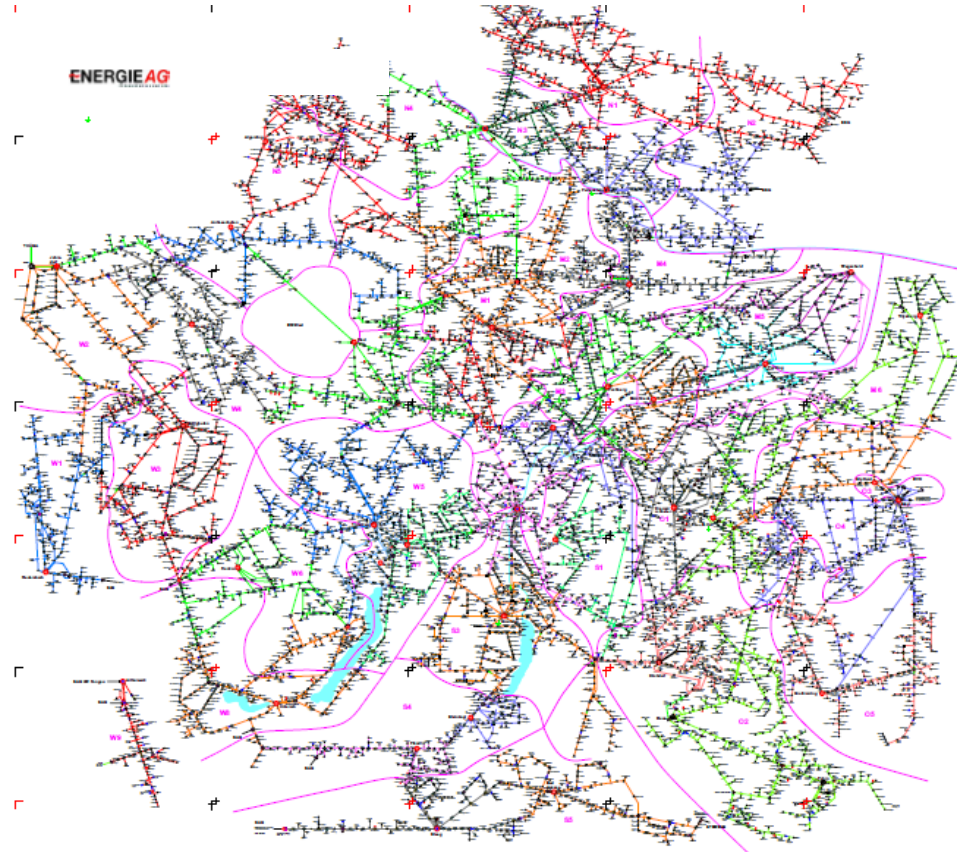


- Planned traffic on highways – but lack of capacity => constraints, traffic jam
- well predicted traffic on main roads– but lack of capacity => constraints, traffic jam
- Lack of prognosis for other roads and streets
- Individual flexibility driven by experience

Control of 110-kV-Grid, n-1 secure load control in emergency case only



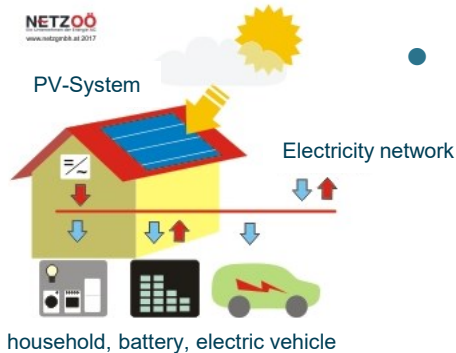
Medium voltage distribution Grid



- ~50 prim. substations
- ~15 MV/MV (small urban areas)
- 10 (urban)-20/30 kV (rural)
- Cables and over head lines (only existing)
- Feeders starting at primary substations
- Typ. Load per MV grid
urban: 20...100 MW
rural: <40 MW
- Typ. Load per feeder
2...5 MW
- n-1 save, open meshes
- Feeders length up to 10...50 km (dep. on voltage and load)

Developpement of electricity supply

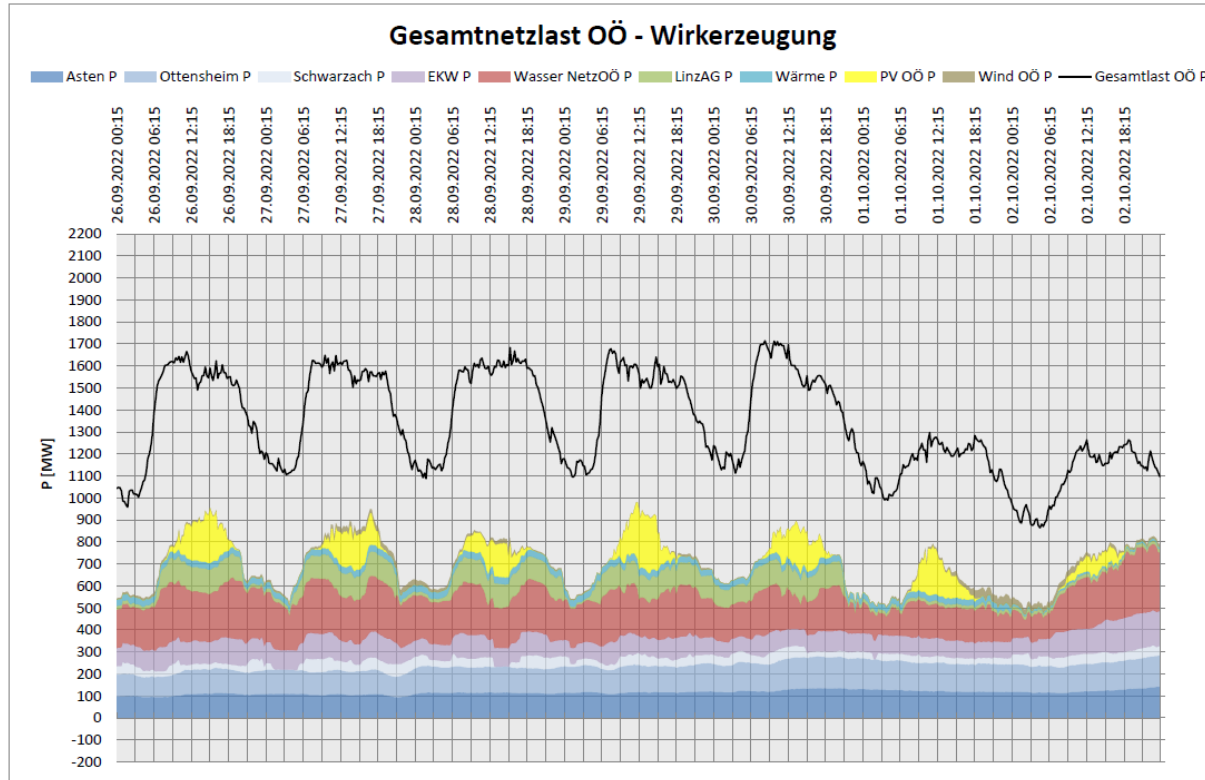
... 1892-2022



- private, local supply
- public, regulated networks
- Electricity market
 - liberalisation
 - regulation
- zero emission electricity
 - Dezentrale Erzeugung
 - storage
 - flexible loads
 - electric vehicle

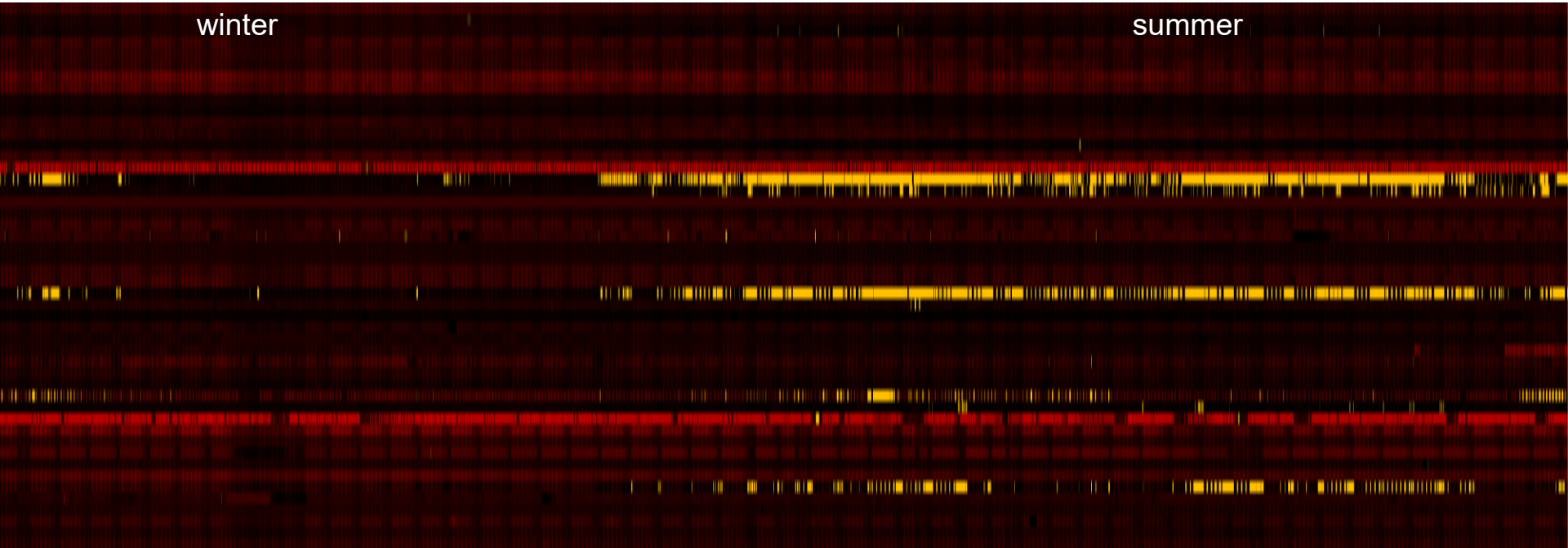


Example of total demand 110-kV-grid OÖ



- little peak monday morning
- Decrease of demand between 18:00 and 6:00 from 1,6...1,7 GW to 0,9...1,2 GW
- Significantly reduced demand at weekend
- around 50% of demand supplied by generators in the same 110-kV-grid

Diversity of load for all Netz OÖ primary substations (110/30/10 kV)

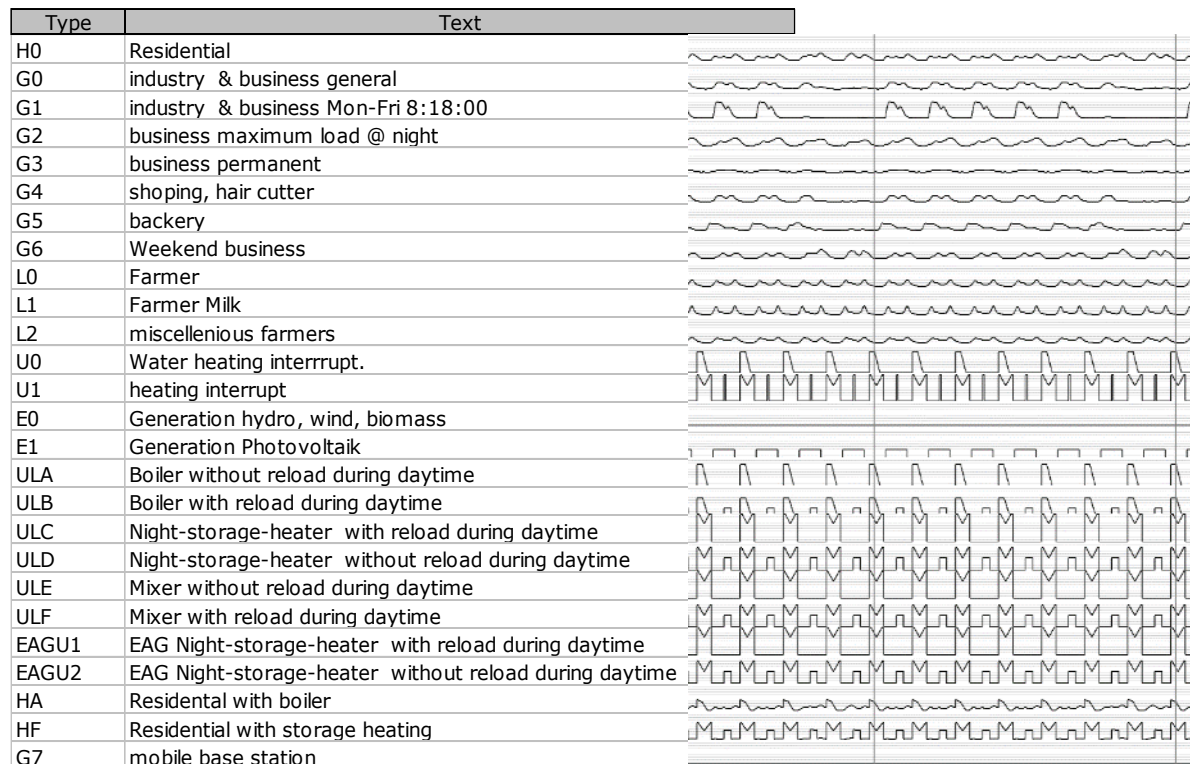


Behind the total demand...

- Demand 15-min-profiles gathered with meters for customers with medium or large demand
- Peak demand per month values for customers with small demand
- Total annual demand for customers with very small demand

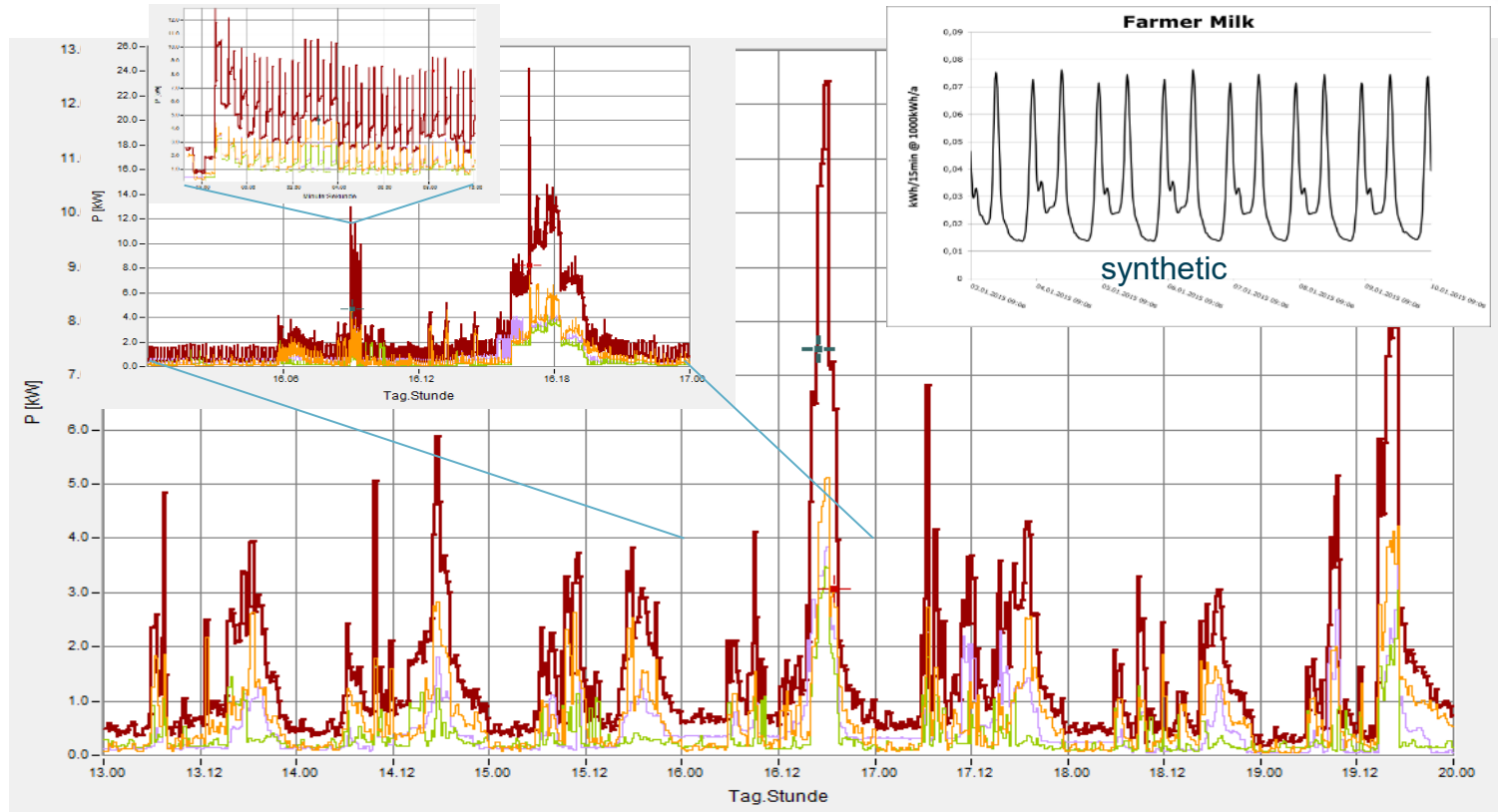
Actually: smart meters gathering load profiles for all customers
...but without relevance for billing

Market is using averaged profiles for clearing

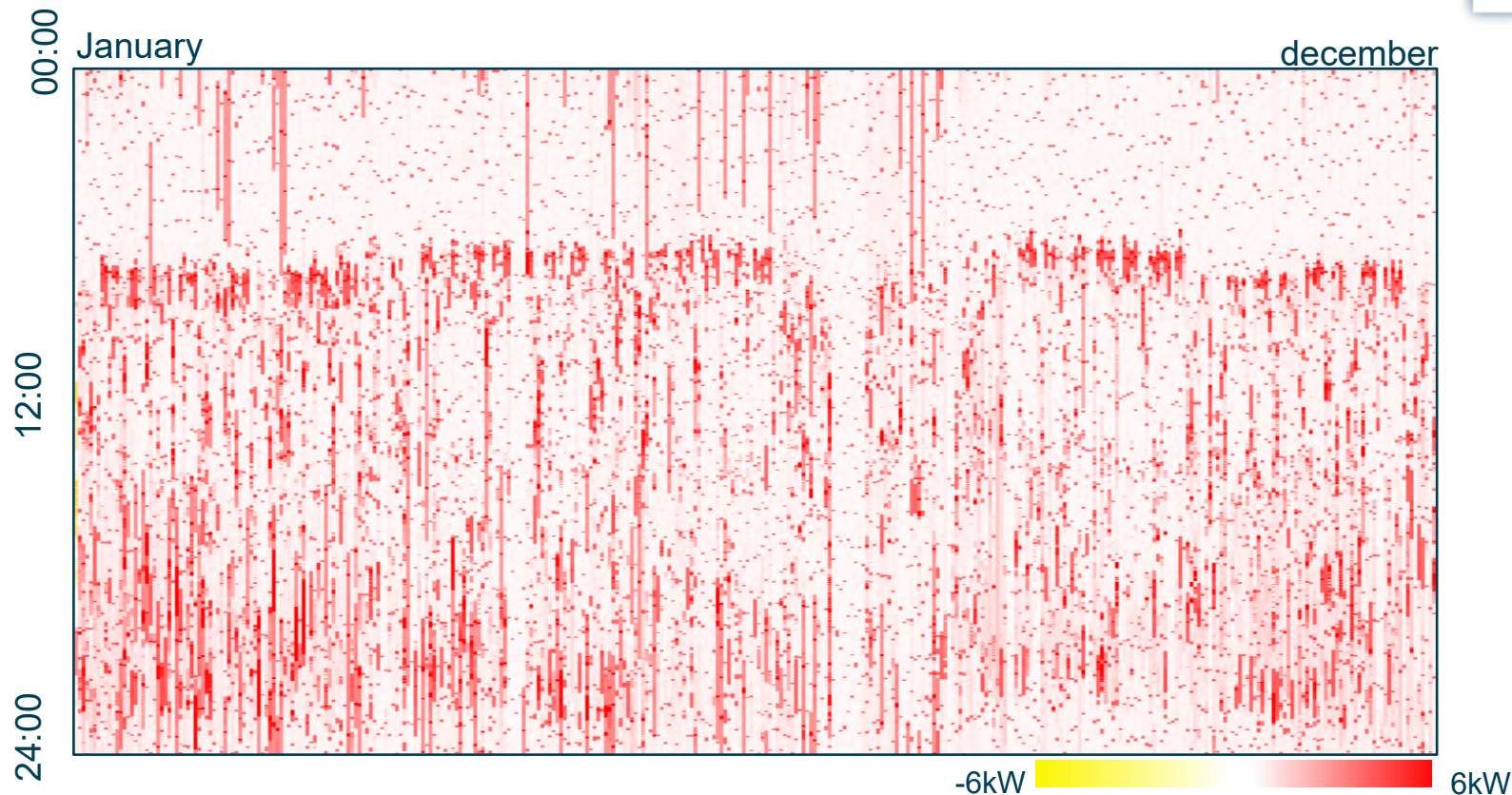


- 15-min-values are calculated from total annual demand
- more or less applicable for >100 customers

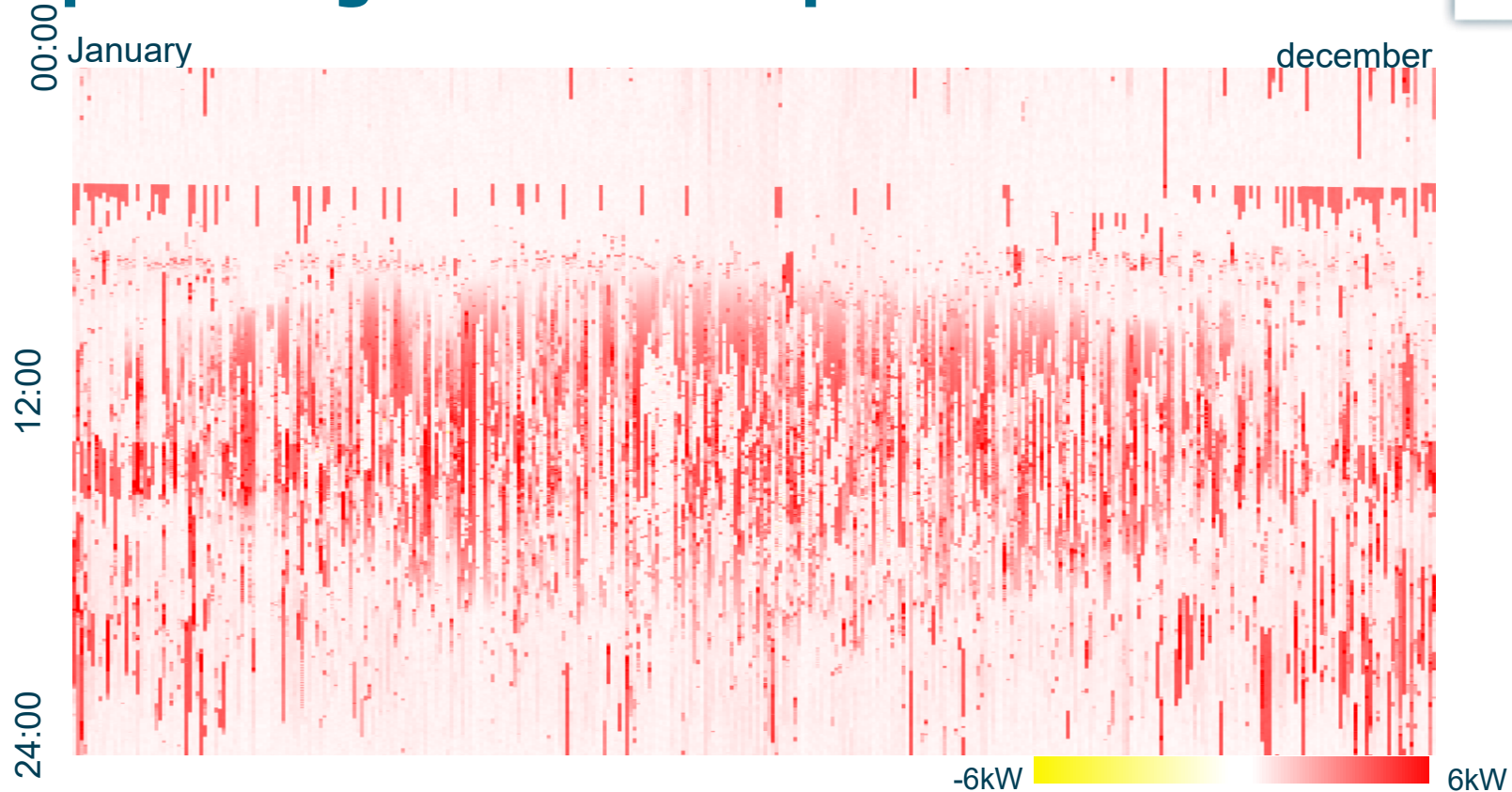
Farmer 10 MWh/year



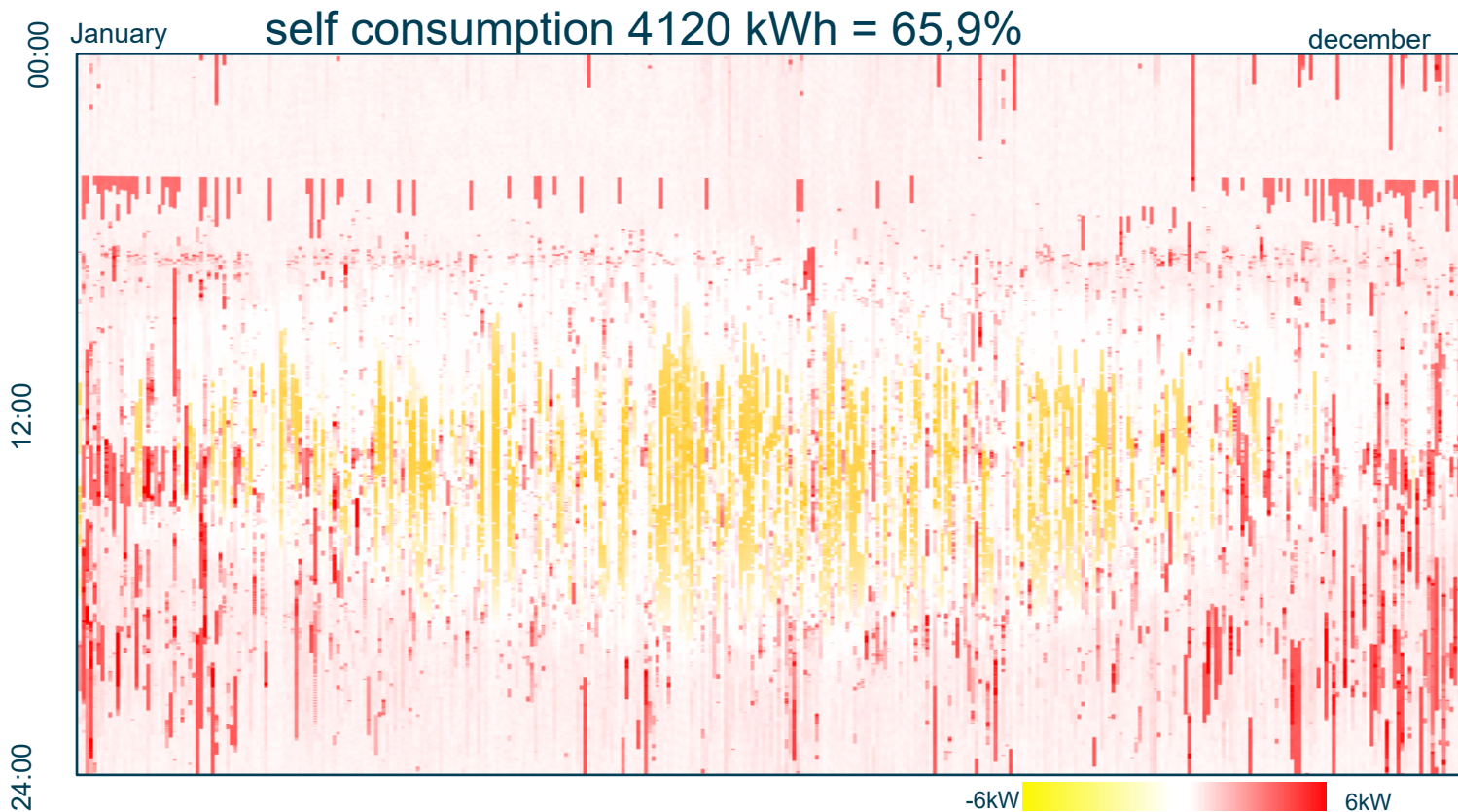
Household with water heating & EV



Household with water heating & EV optimizing self consumption from PV



Consumption & surplus of household with PV & EV & Boiler



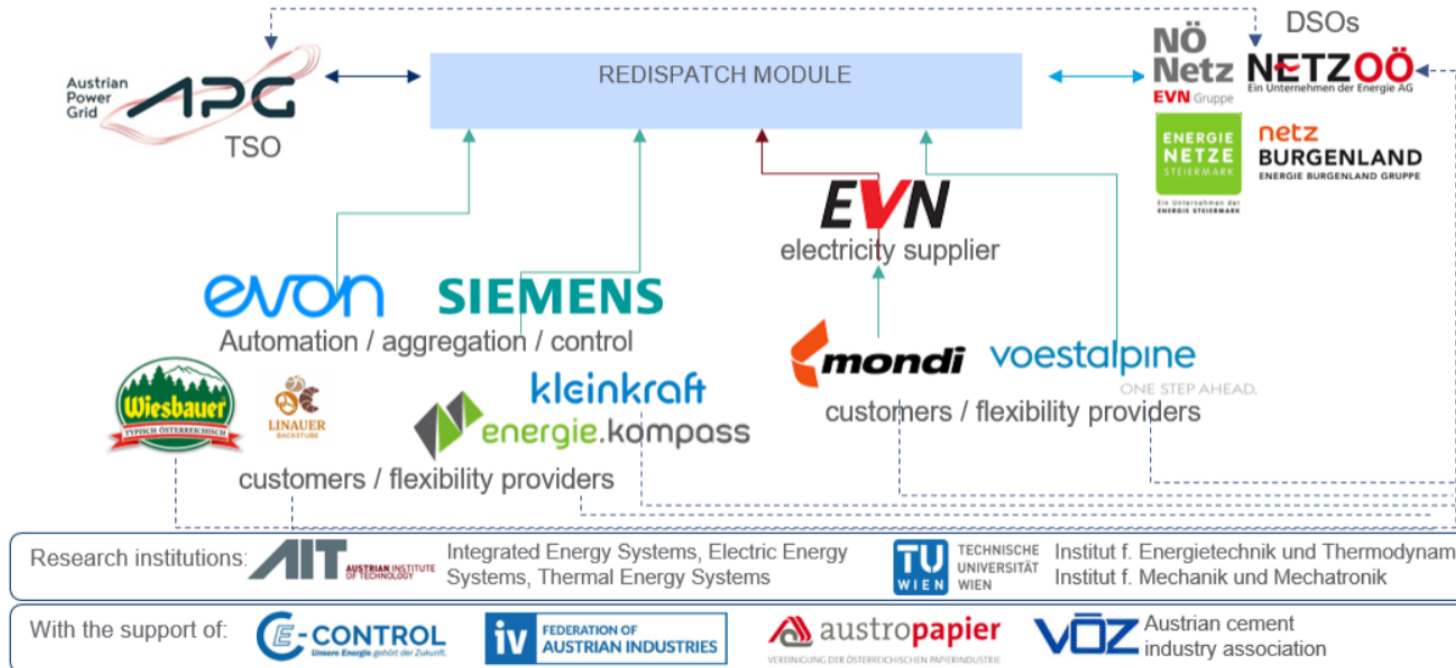
Markets versus grids & networks

- vendors are selling total power profile without regarding locations of generation and load
- constraints in transmission grids have to be resolved by redispatch from powerplants to be paid for
- constraints in distribution networks are not occurring ...yet.
- market offers with time dependent tariffs can cause shift of demands challenging distribution systems
- drivers for use of flexibility
 - self consumption
 - energy tariffs
 - network tariffs

I4RD – Industry for Redispatch utilization of flexible industrial demand

I4RD IN A NUTSHELL

NEFI
NEW ENERGY FOR INDUSTRY



conclusions

- the idea of using flexibility seems to be easy, but implementation is a big challenge
- SCADA systems need more data and features for
 - prognosis
 - calculation of free network capacity
 - Capacity management
 - TSO/DSO interface
- customers need (more) flexible loads, automation and interfaces to:
 - aggregators
 - markets
 - network/grid operators
- development of proper SCADA tools and solutions at customer's sites might take several years