

Improving the Reactive Power Balance between a German MV and HV Grid through Coordinated Reactive Power Provision by WPPs



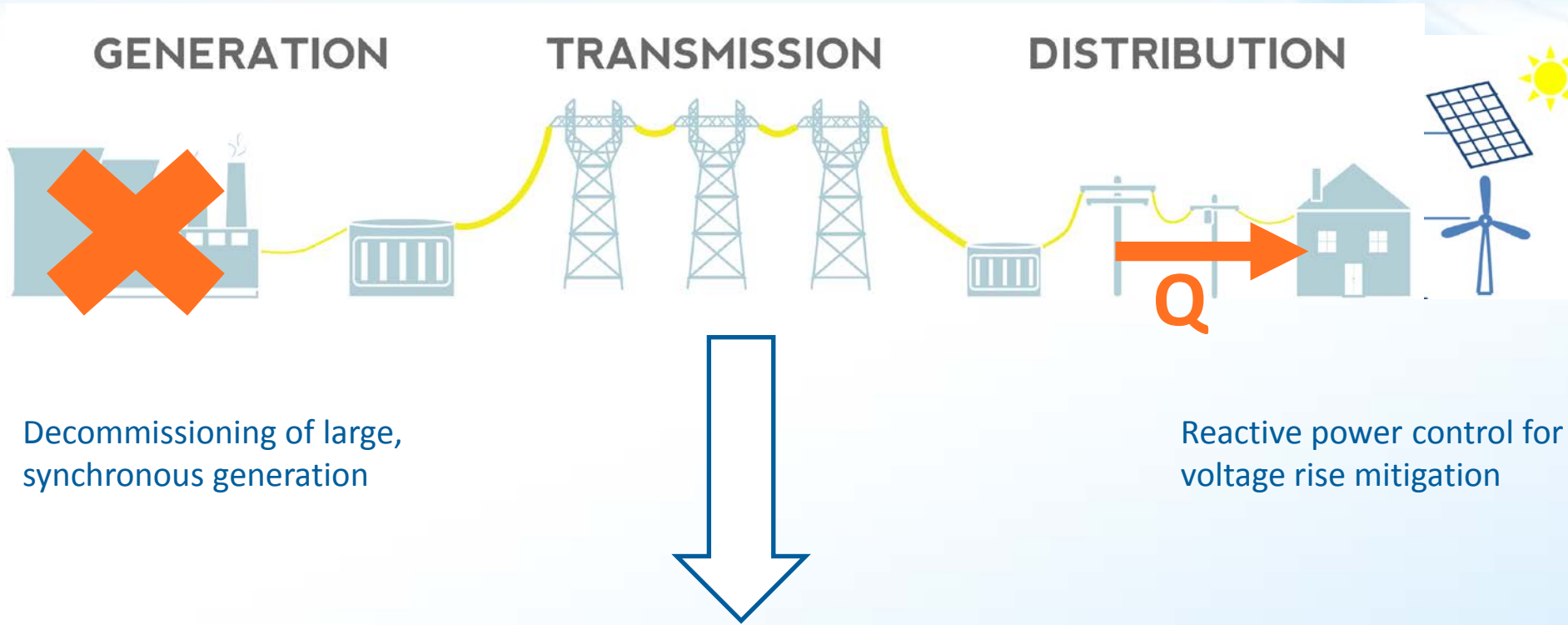
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solutions for a sustainable development

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Motivation



Decommissioning of large, synchronous generation

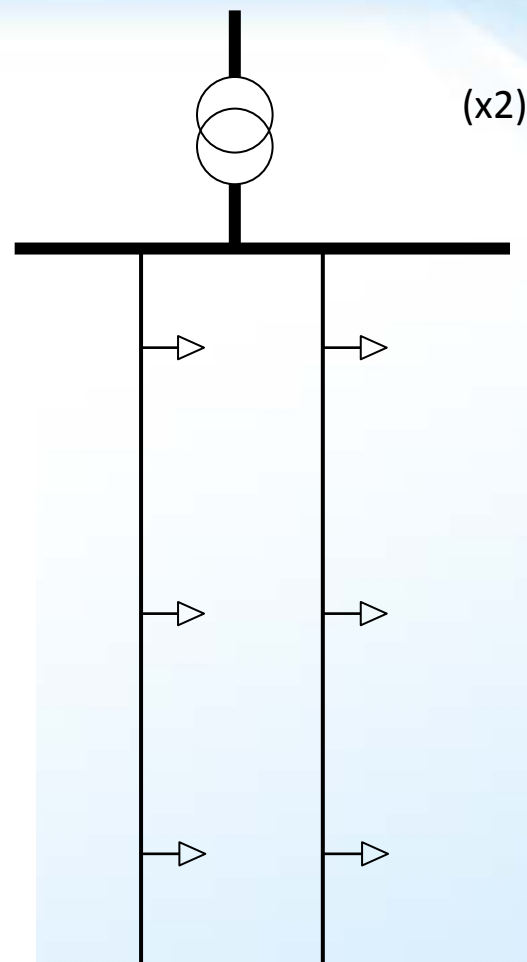
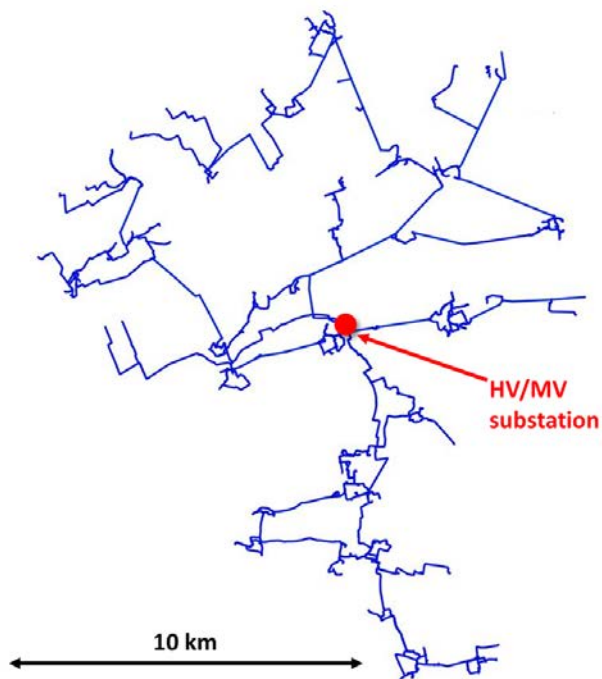
Reactive power control for voltage rise mitigation

- 1st goal: Compensate reactive power in the distribution grid
- 2nd goal: Providing reactive power with VRE for the transmission grid



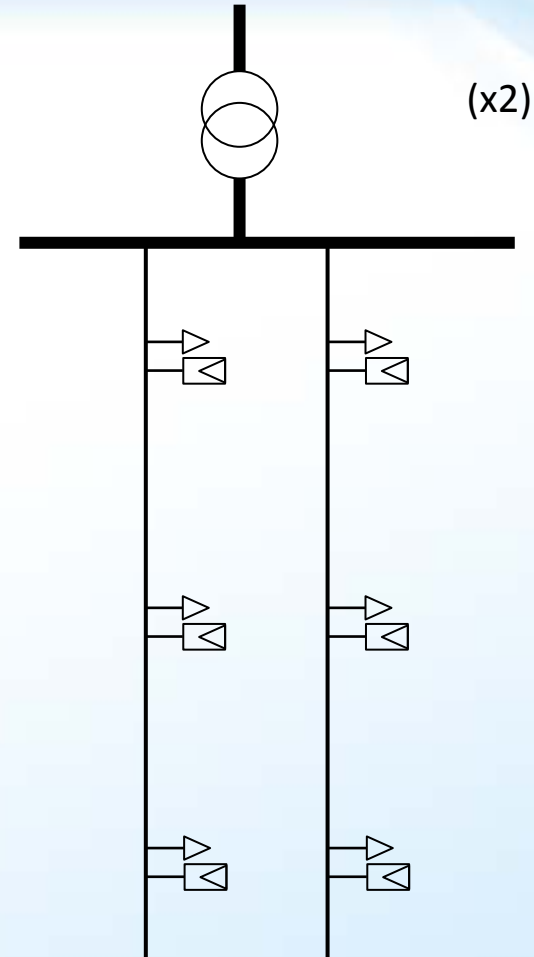
MODEL SETUP

- 20 kV network
- 2 transformers (combined 90 MVA)
- Maximum load (2015): 16.7 MW



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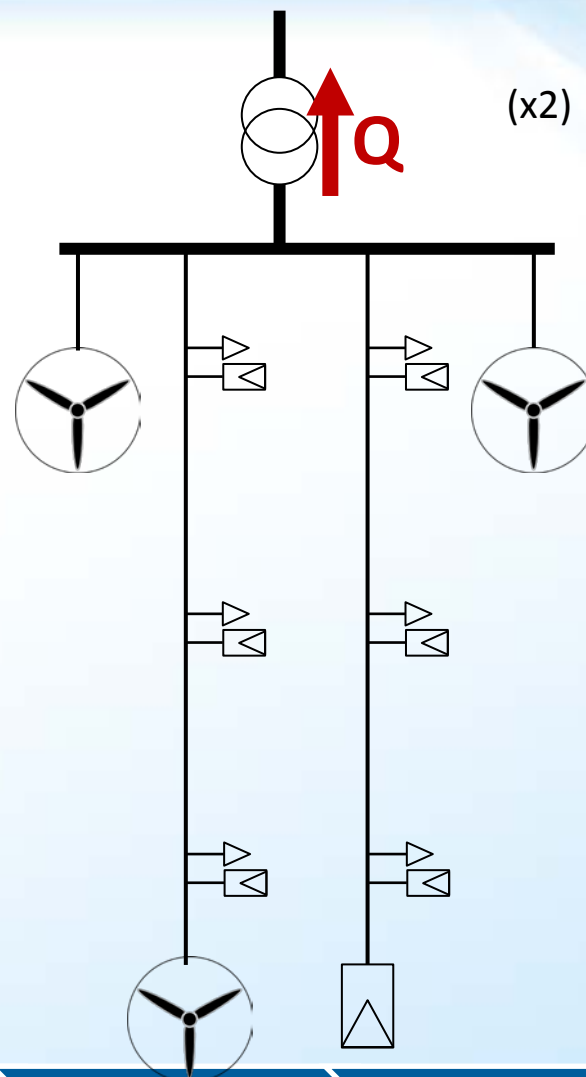
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- **MV-connected generation:**

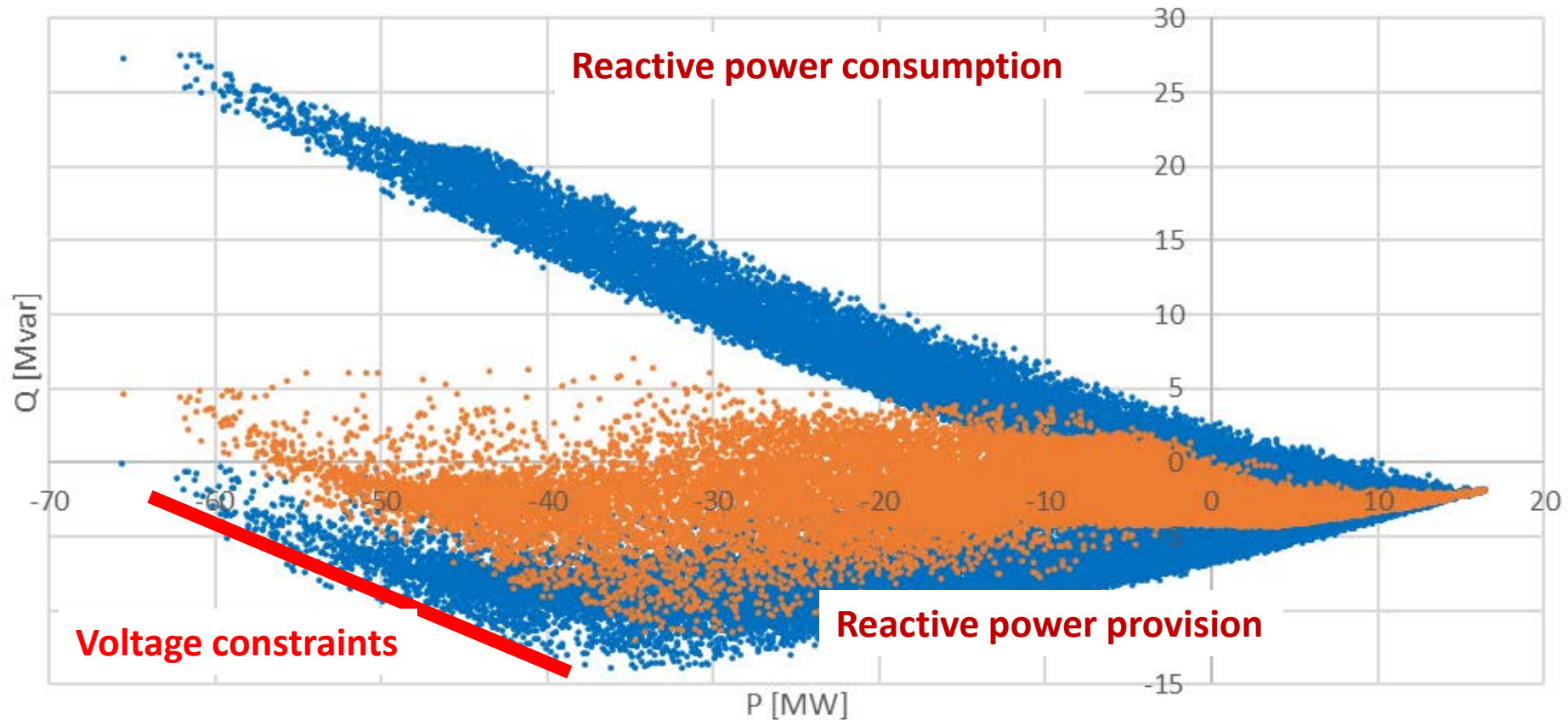
WPPs (connected to MV busbars)	35 MW
WPPs (connected to MV feeders)	19 MW
PVPP (connected to MV feeders)	7 MW

- Goal:

Control Q exchange with HV network



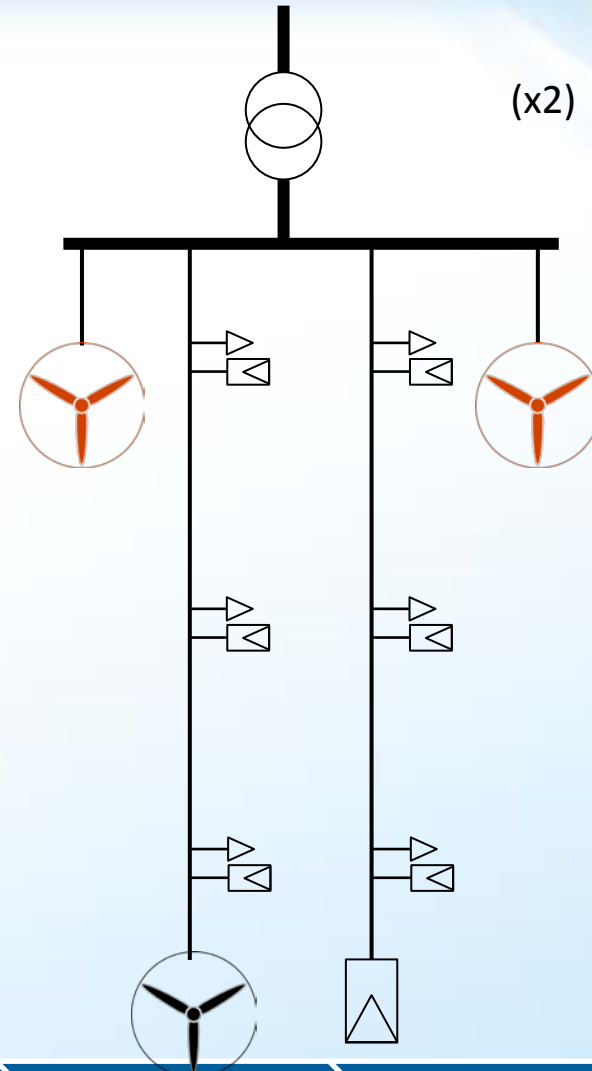
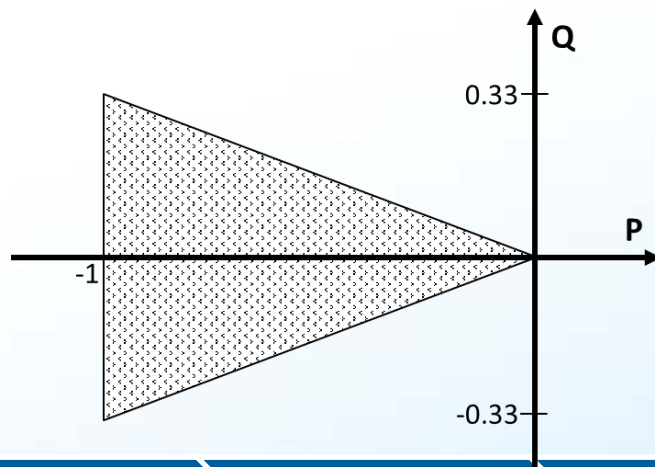
MODEL SETUP



3 strategies:

I. Control busbar-connected PV/wind

+ Easy implementation / few plants





CONTROL APPROACH

3 strategies:

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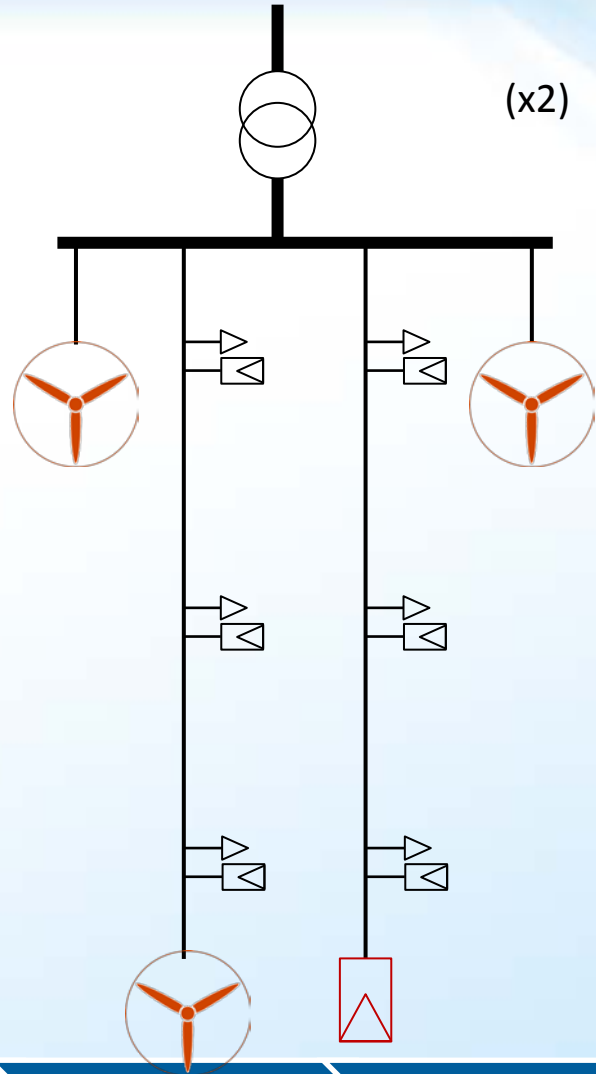
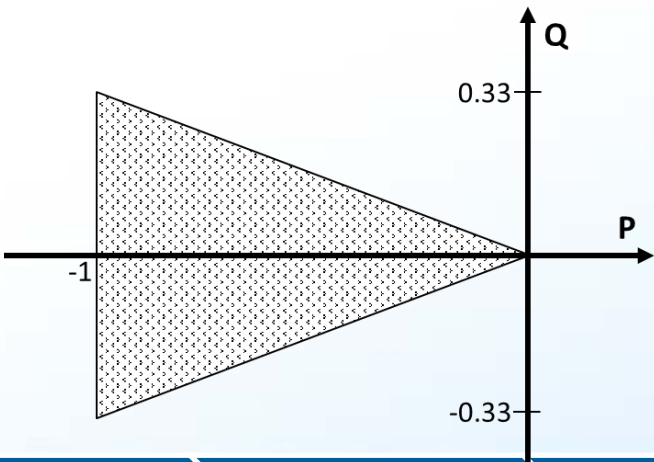
+ Easy implementation / few plants

II. Control all PPs (in MV grid)

+ More Q flexibility

- Higher complexity

- Limited contribution due to voltage/overload limits



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I. Control busbar-connected PV/wind

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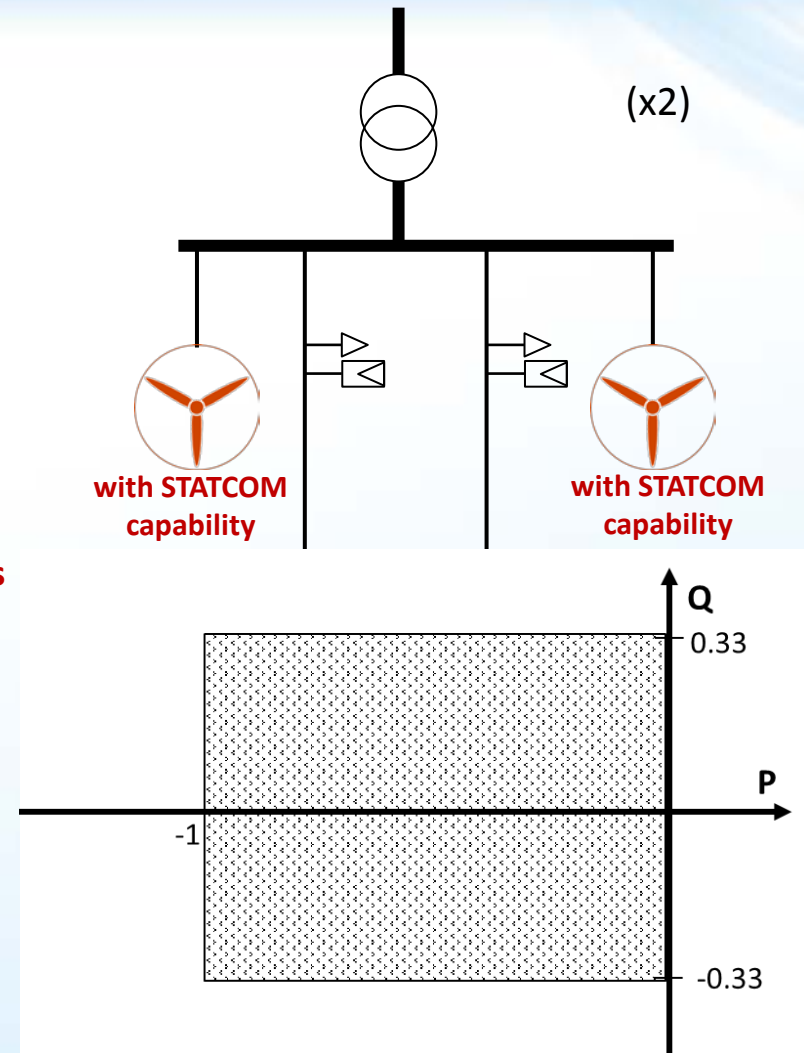
- Limited contribution due to voltage/overload limits

III. Control busbar-connected PV/wind with STATCOM capability

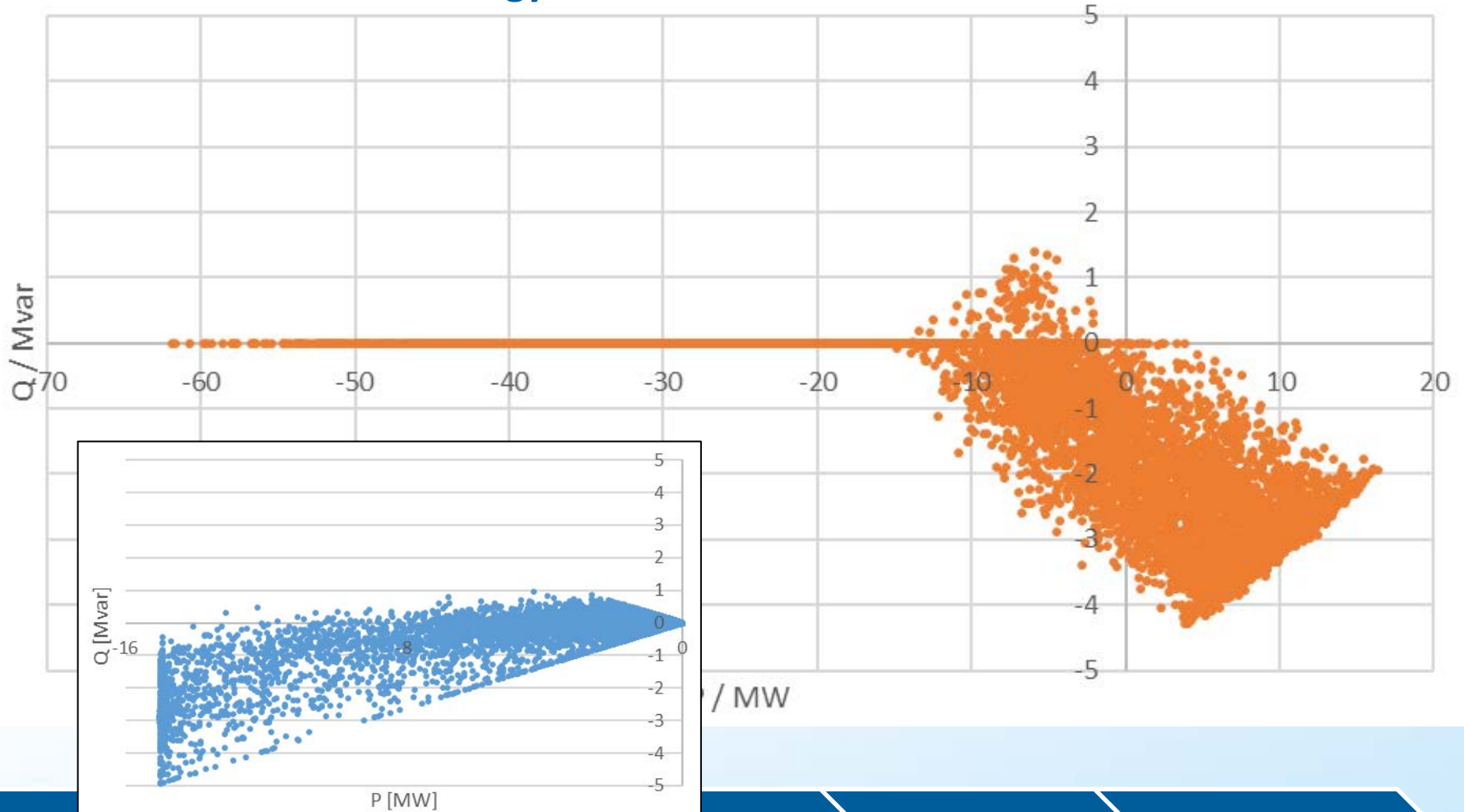
+ Maximum Q flexibility with few plants

- Additional CAPEX (plant upgrade)

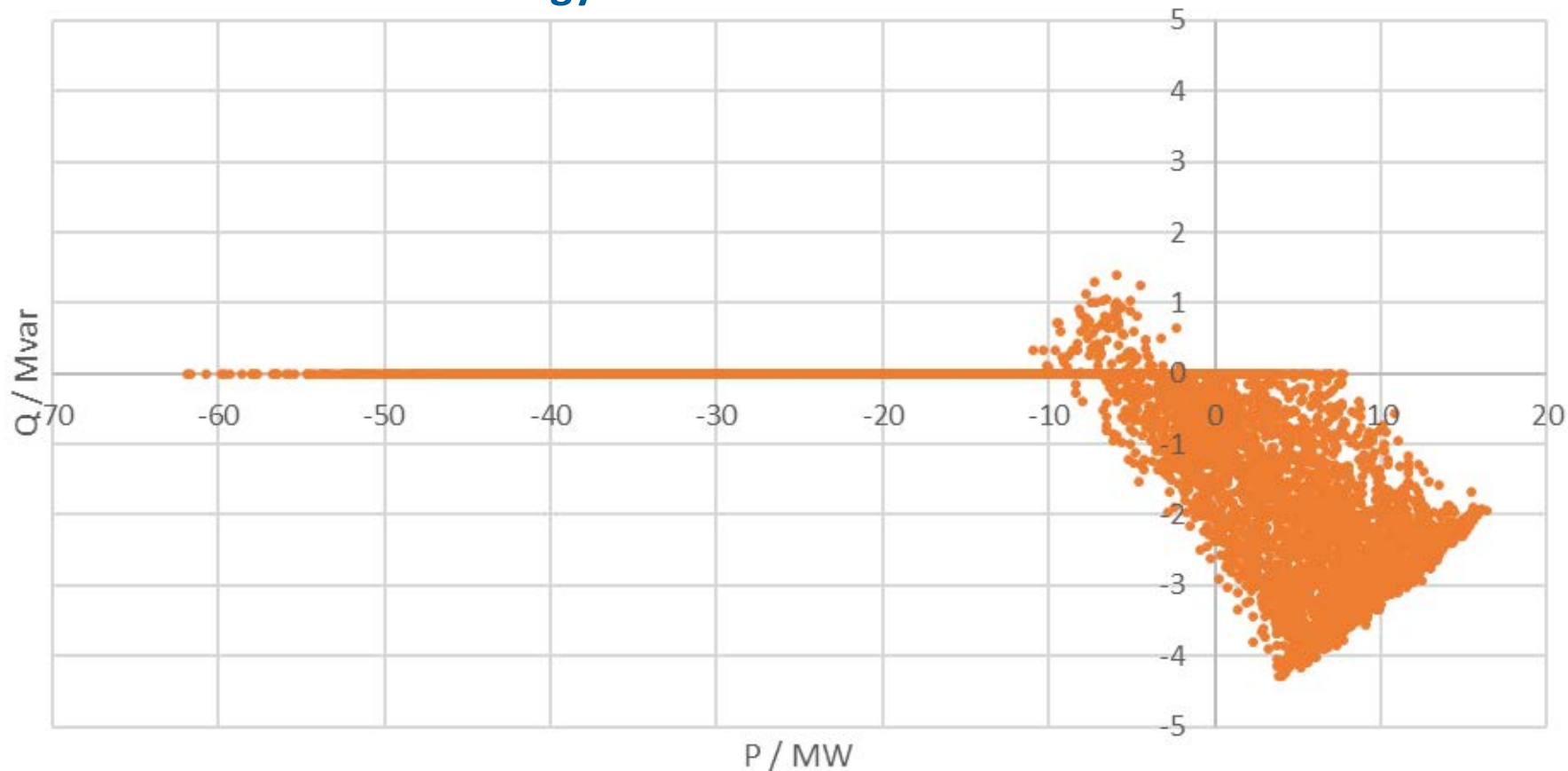
- Additional OPEX (losses, aging)



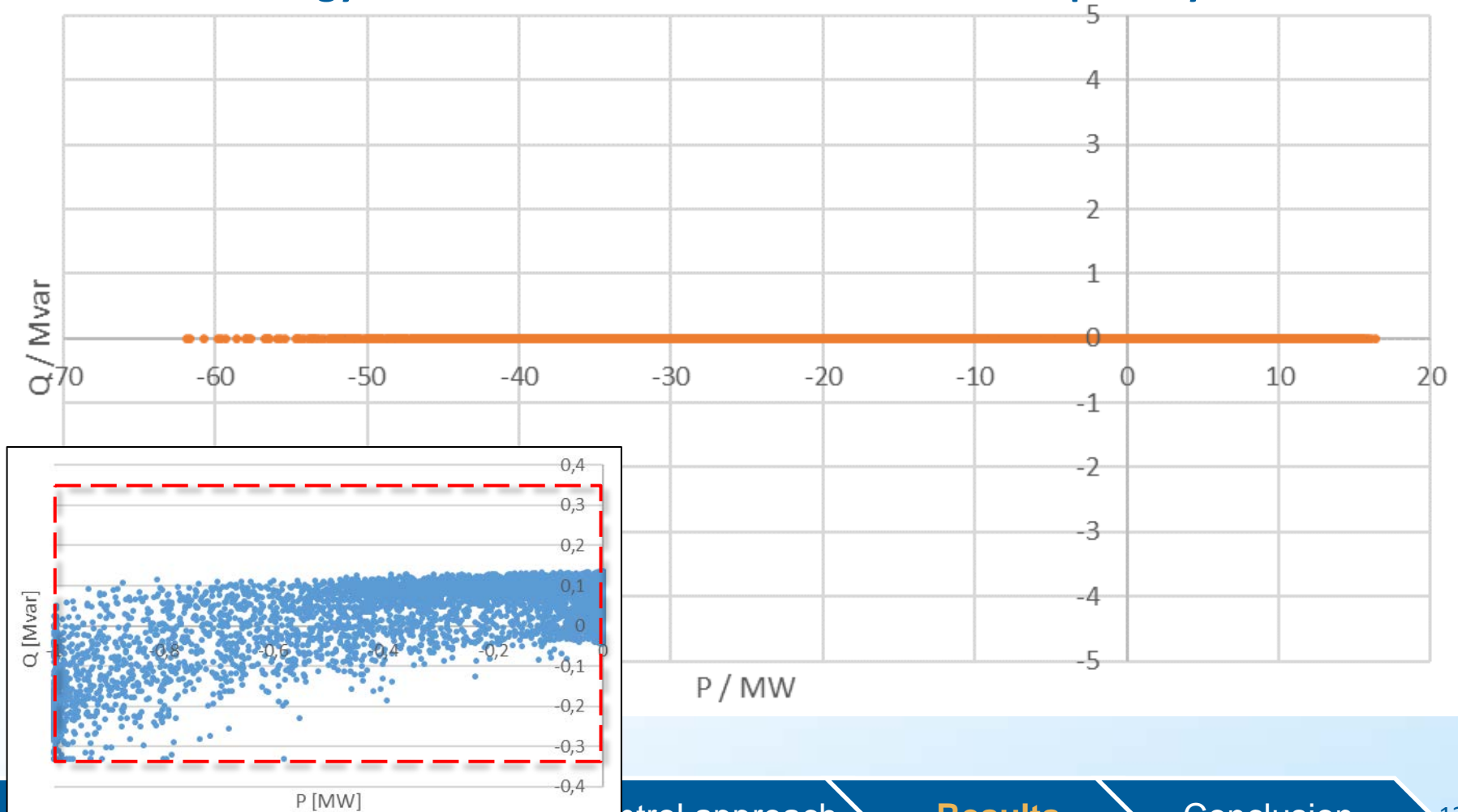
Strategy 1: busbar-connected PPs



Strategy 2: all MV-connected PPs

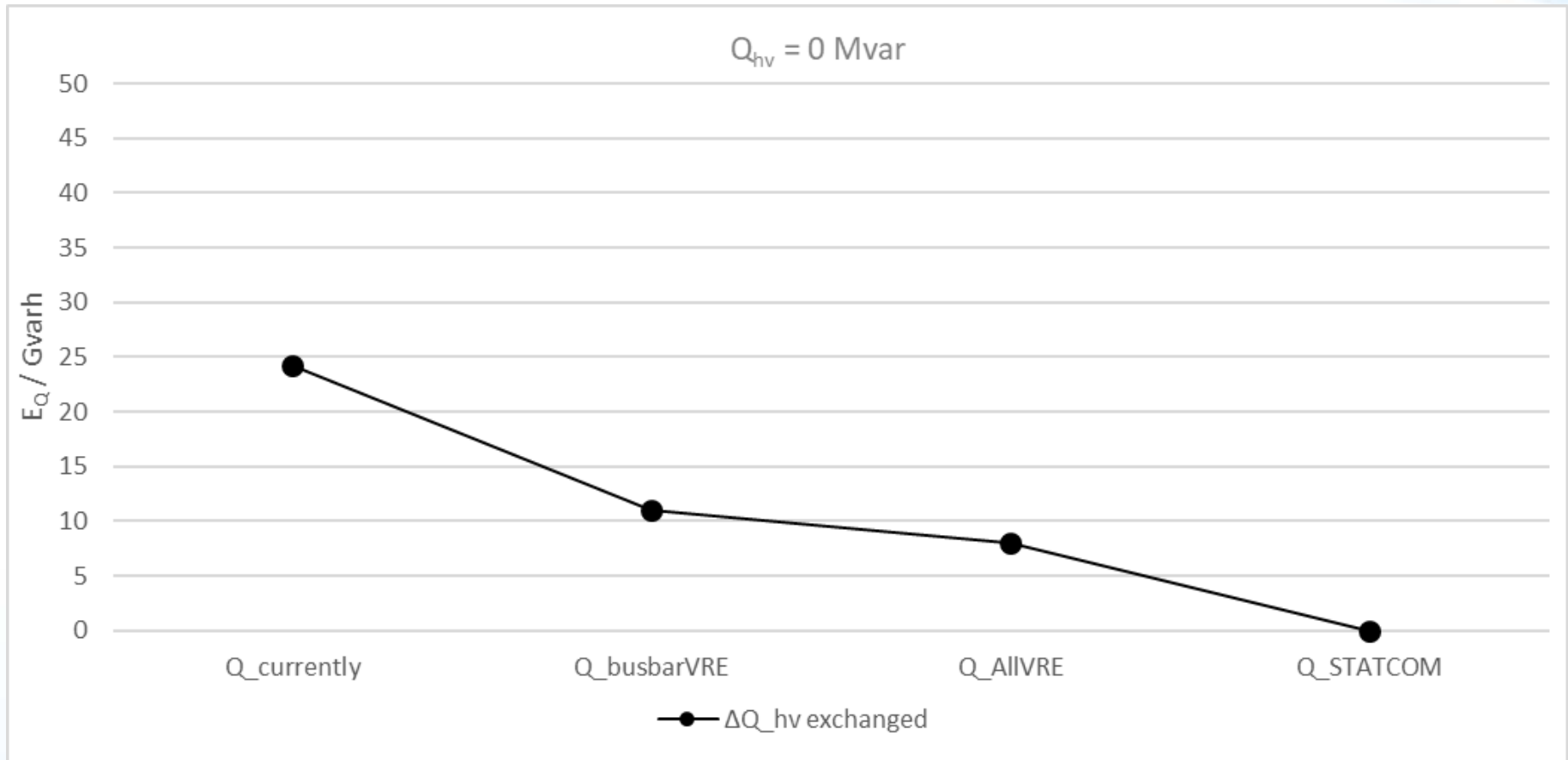


Strategy 3: busbar-connected PPs + STATCOM capability



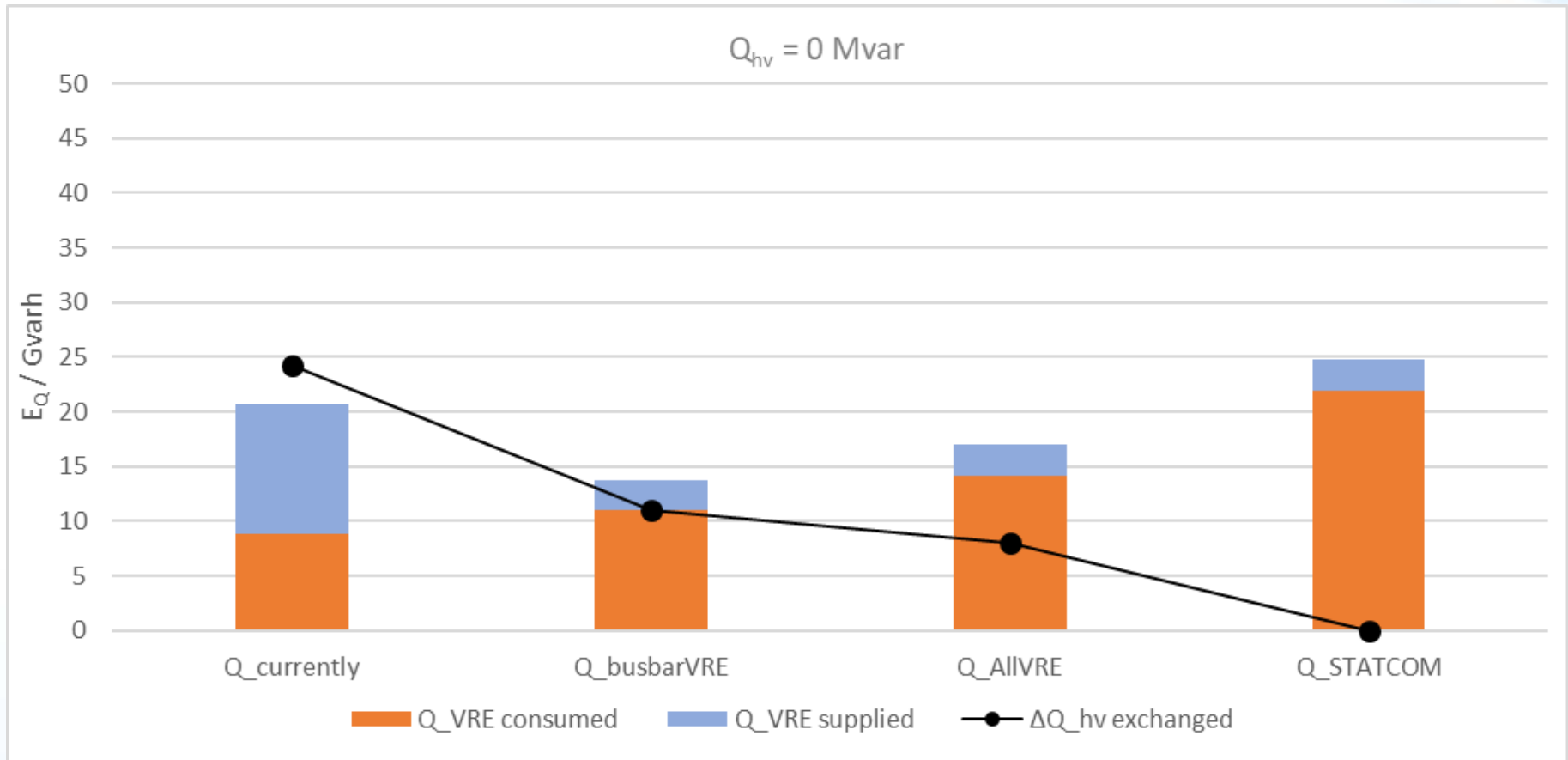
RESULTS

- Q import/export over a year is significantly reduced



RESULTS

- Q from VRE can also be reduced (strategy 1)
- however, more Q controllability leads to increase of Q from VRE (strategy 3)





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Q-setpoint: -3 Mvar

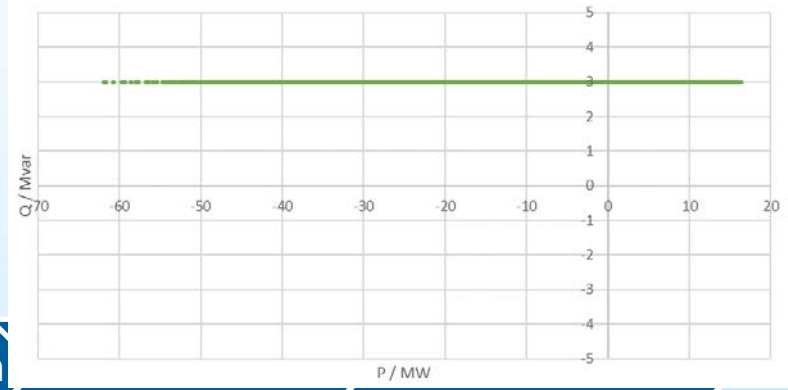
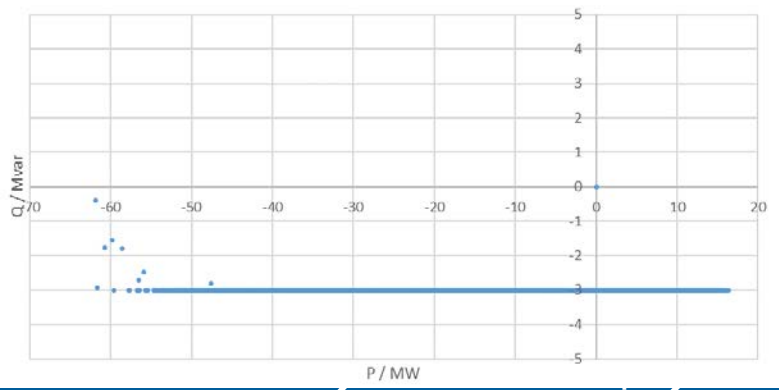
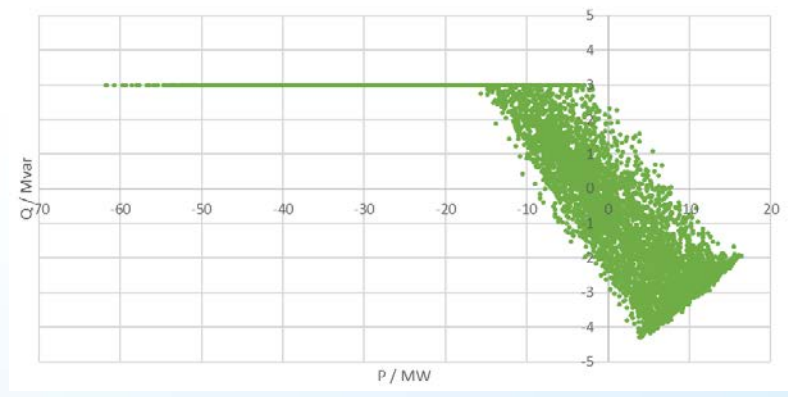
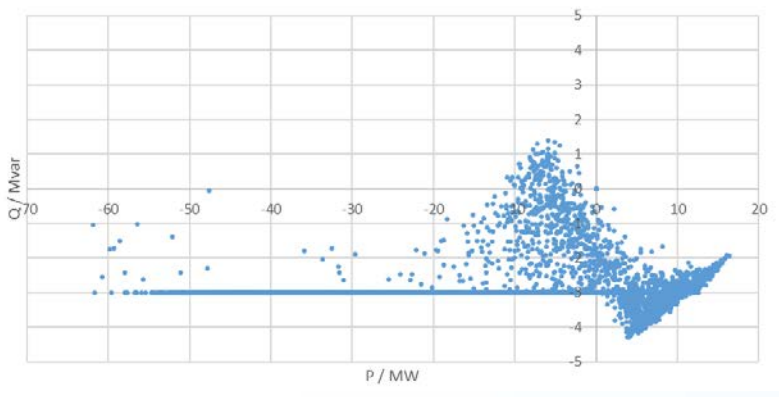
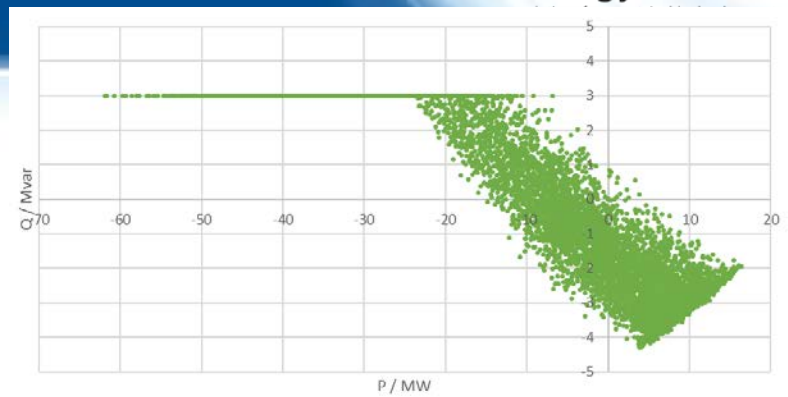
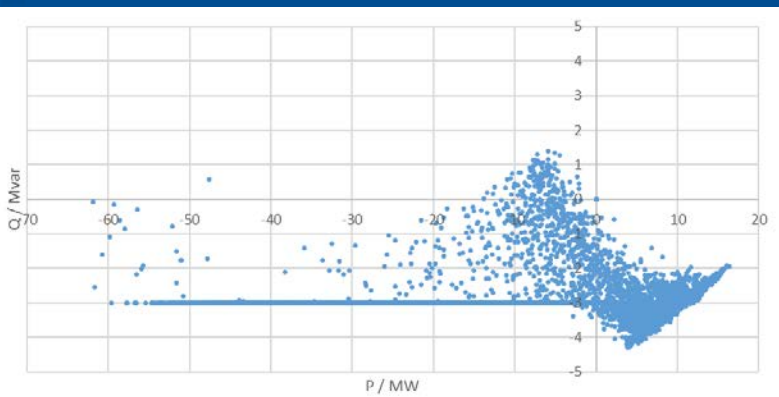
3 Mvar

Strategy 1

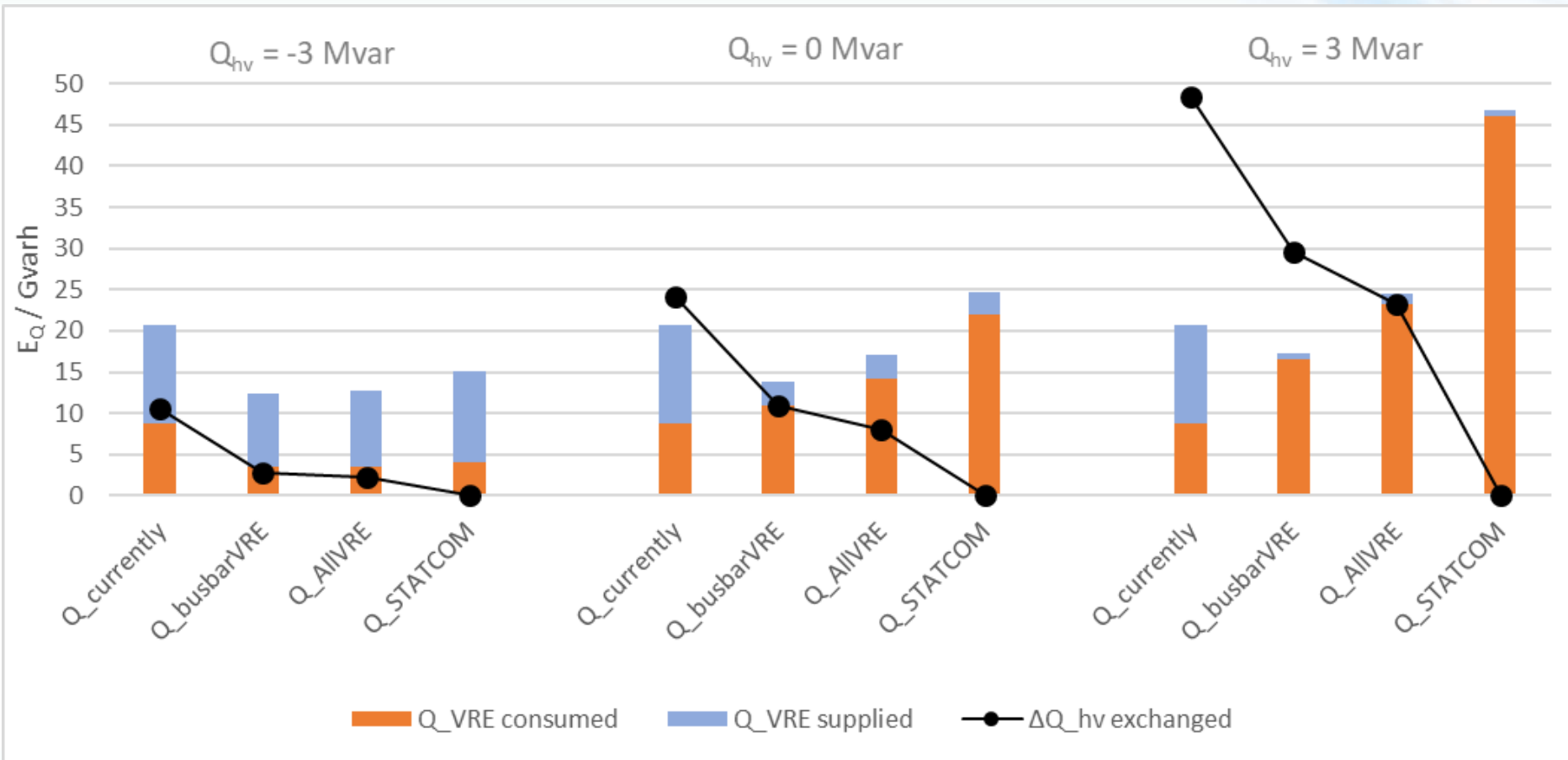
Strategy 2

Strategy 3

control approach



RESULTS



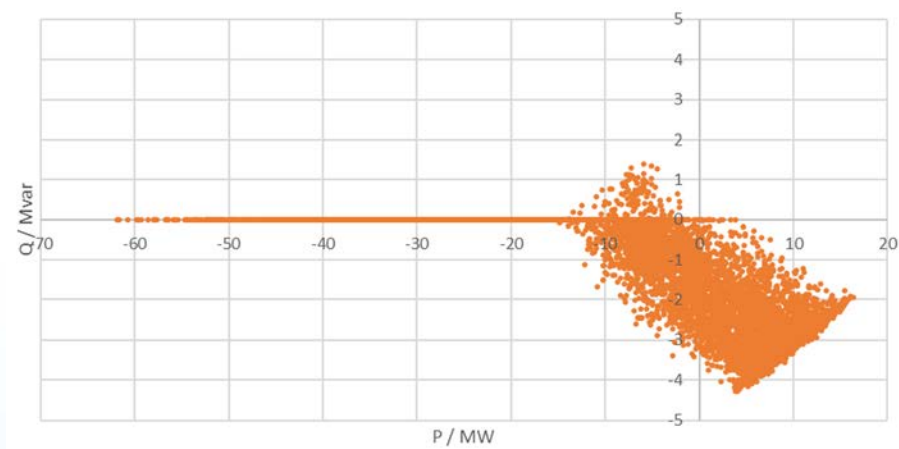
- Reactive power control of VRE in the distribution grid can both **reduce Q import/export** and **reduce Q from VRE**
- Only **controllability of few plants** is required => Simple and easy to implement
- **MV-feeder connected VRE** are inhibited by **voltage constraints** and cannot contribute significantly
- STATCOM capability can keep distribution within **strict reactive power limits** or provide reactive power as an **ancillary service**



Recommendations

- Reduction in Q import/export works best with a mix of PV/wind
- With STATCOM capability: Only use PPs with maximum flexibility (close to busbar)

- Control Q during load situations with batteries/electric vehicles?



- Use VRE for reactive power supply instead of STATCOM/SVCs/etc.

Barth, Heike, et al. "Technical and economical assessment of reactive power provision from distributed generators: Case study area of East Denmark." PowerTech (POWERTECH), 2013 IEEE Grenoble. IEEE, 2013.

Questions?

My question to you:

Could VRE with STATCOM capability be widely adopted?

- reactive power market?
- Inverter losses and aging too high?
- ...