

# **WP 3.2**

# **Control Architecture of Future Power System**

Kai Heussen

Centre for Electric Technology  
DTU Elektro

**DTU Electrical Engineering**  
Centre for Electric Technology



# Overview

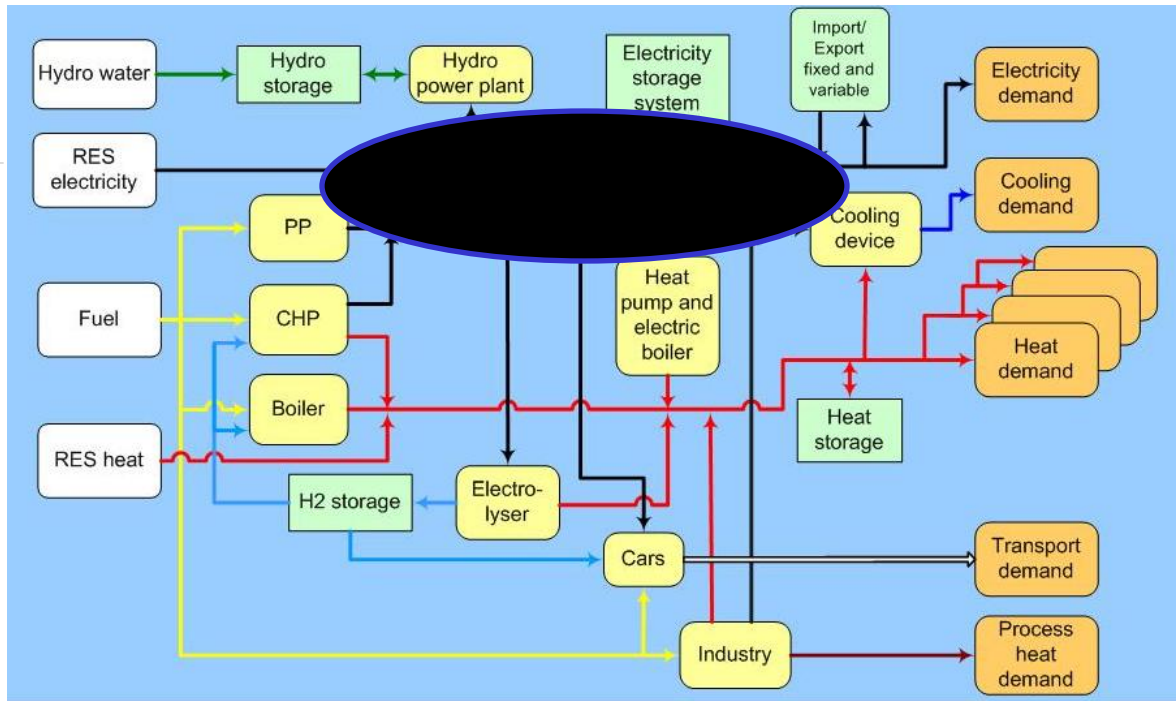
← how i'm going to answer the questions posed

## Sections

- I. Fundamentals  
← Q. 3
- II. Activities in WP3 / WP3.2  
← Q. 2
- III. Integration within CEESA  
(WP1 and WP4)  
← Q. 1

## Questions we got:

1. What are the technical barriers and challenges for the grid and control system in [...] scenarios [...]?
2. How are we going to approach the task of analysing and solving the problems?
3. What feedback *are we able to come up with* in terms of modification that are needed to be made to the scenarios for electro-technical reasons?



section I

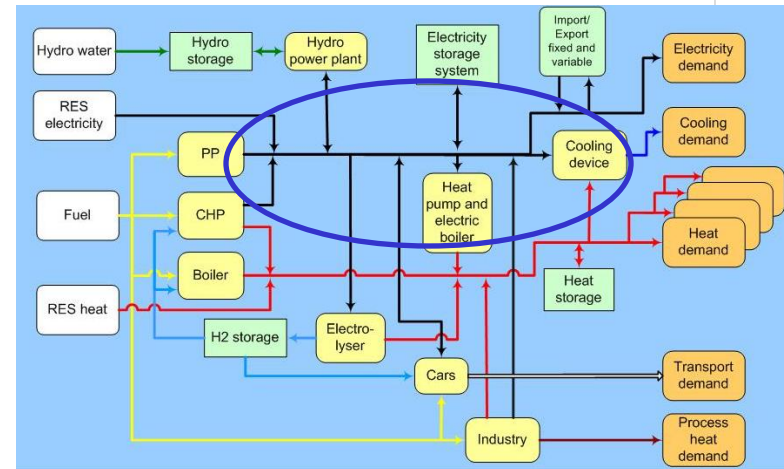
# FUNDAMENTAL "BLIND SPOTS" OF ENERGY PLANNING

DTU Electrical Engineering  
Centre for Electric Technology



# Three (Electrical) “Blind Spots”

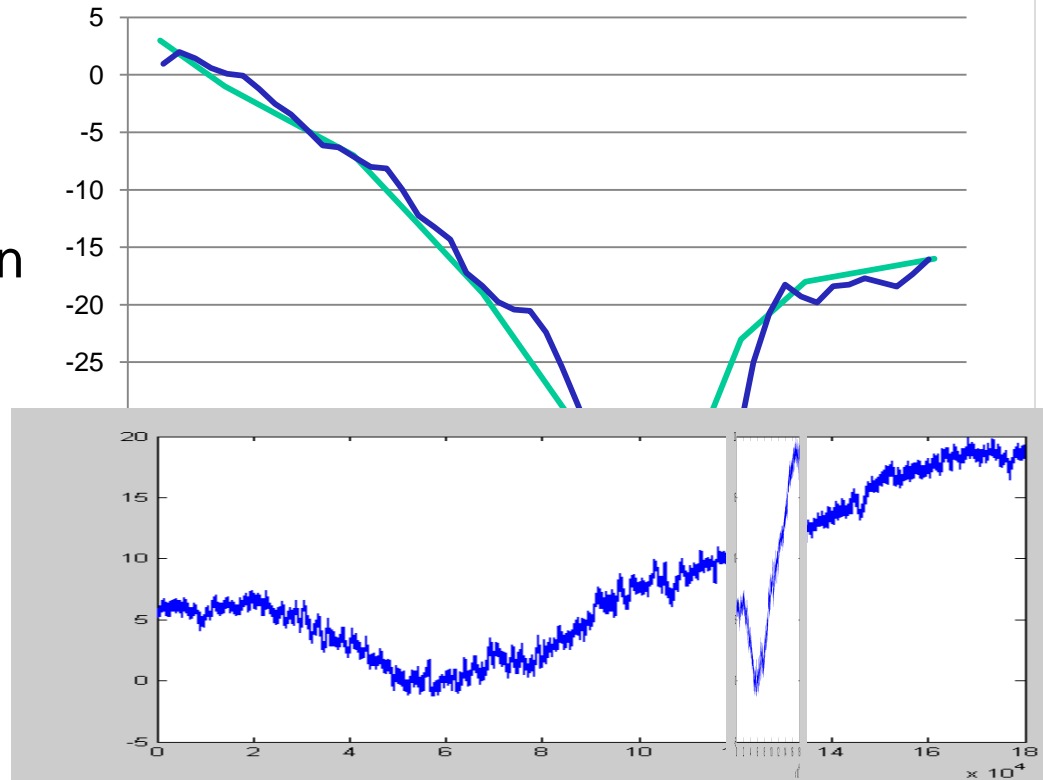
- Time Resolution
  - ”What happens within the hour?”
  - Fluctuations and balancing
- Granulation & spatial distribution
  - Big central or distributed generation?
  - Placement
  - transmission capacities
- The future is uncertain! How to prepare?
  - E.g. Uncertainty of wind power prediction
  - Market Design
  - Control Architecture



# Time Resolution

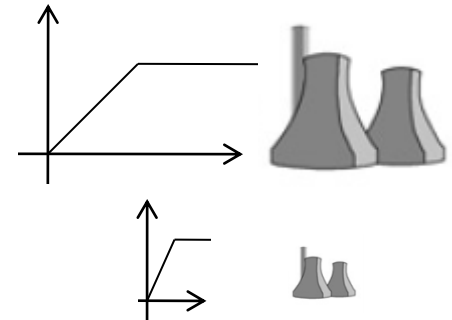
## – what happens within the hour?

- 12hours:
  - 1h vs 15min
- 1h with higher resolution  
... As the output of a larger windfarm



# Granulation & spatial resolution

- The ramping capability of a generation unit is proportional to its size
  - Big units with inertia make "friendly" (slow, controllable)
  - Small units make it more flexible but difficult to control
- Big central or distributed generation?
  - Ramping / Flexibility
- But also: Location
  - Will you balance wind power locally?
  - transmission capacities



# Dealing with uncertain future ...

- Next *day / hour / minute / second*
- "benefit -of-hindsight" used in EnergyPlan
  - Yearly distribution is optimally utilized with storage
- Following a plan under uncertainty when operating
  - Uncertainty of forecast cannot be eliminated!
  - prepare for the uncertain.

→ What Can be known? (Theoretical limits?)

→ Allocation of balancing resources (Markets)

→ Connection of control architecture and short-term markets

section II

# ACTIVITIES IN WP3

**DTU Electrical Engineering**  
Centre for Electric Technology





# What is in the scenarios? (IDA 2030 / 2050)

## A. Central Generation

- Replace future power [...] by fuel cell CHP plants, equal to 35-40 per cent of total power plants in 2030, (individual house heating → district heating CHP)
- Introduce 450 MWe large heat pumps
- *Replace all CHP and power plants by fuel cell-based or biogas or biomass gasification*

## B. Renewable Electricity (uncontrolled)

- Increase wind power  
3000 MW to 6000 MW in 2030  
onshore@3000MW, 3000MW offshore)
- 500 MW wave; 700 MW PV
- *Increase wave power to 1000 MW*
- *Wind power (all offshore)*  
*IDA2050: 7000MW //*  
*IDA2050Biomass: 3000MW //*  
*IDA2050Wind: 12000MW*

## C. (controllable) Distributed Generation

- Replace natural gas boilers by microCHP, ~10 per cent of house heating
- *Convert micro CHP systems from natural gas to hydrogen*

## D. Electricity Demand Reduction

- ... by 50 per cent in private households
- ...by 30 per cent in industry

## E. (controllable) Demand flexibility

- Flexible electricity demand in order to integrate wind power and CHP better in the energy system. (quantification?)
- *3TWh of industrial heat from heat pumps*

## F. Transportation – V2G

- 20 per cent of fuel for road transportation by electricity (and 20 per cent by biofuels)
- *Stabilise the transportation demand at the 2030 level*

# Initial comments / Apparent challenges

- The fundamental (frequency-forming) unit of power systems is the *synchronous generator*.  
Introduction of *fuel-cell CHP plants* means to remove stabilizing system inertia.  
→ complete replacement of CHP plants by fuel cells seems most radical system change
- All measures are stated with reference to Ref2030 scenario\*  
→ scenario descriptions are only relative changes.  
A “business as usual” power system model does not exist.  
Further, a power system for the whole of Denmark is not available for us, neither tractable.



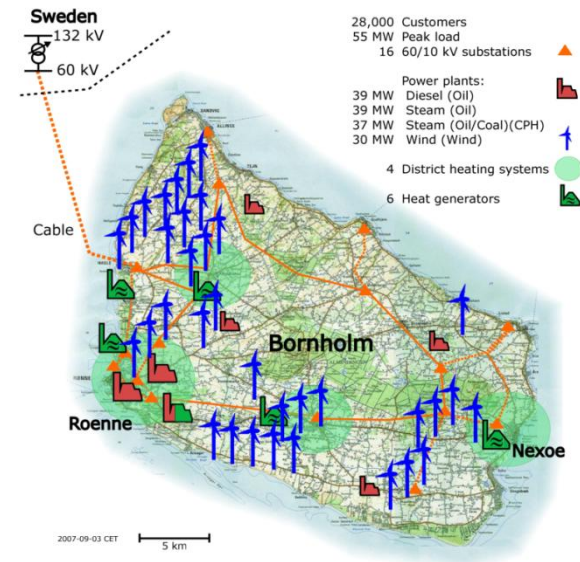
# Bornholm as a Model for Denmark

## Approach:

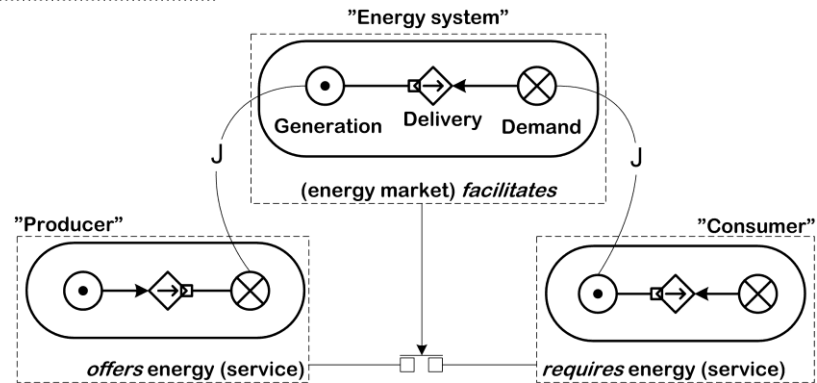
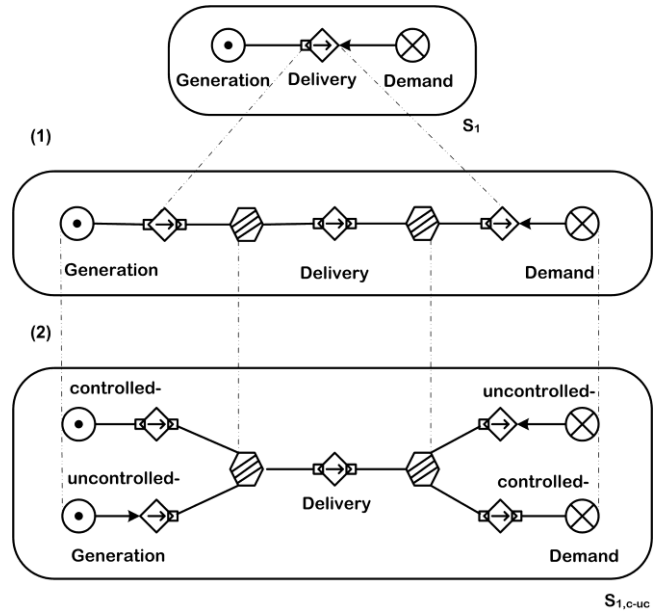
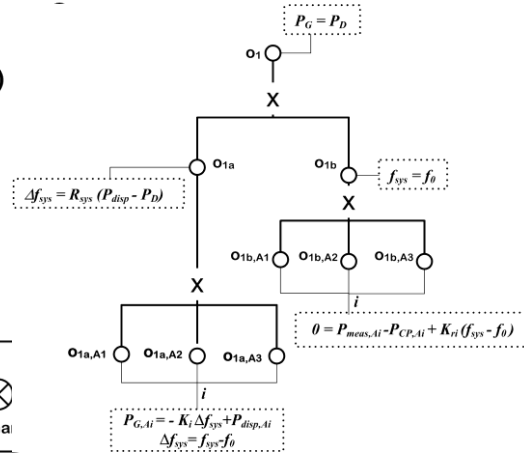
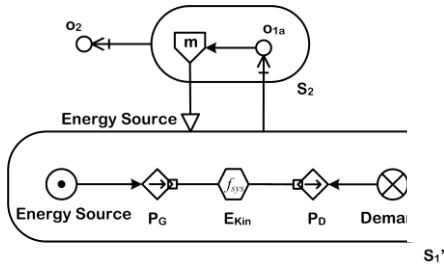
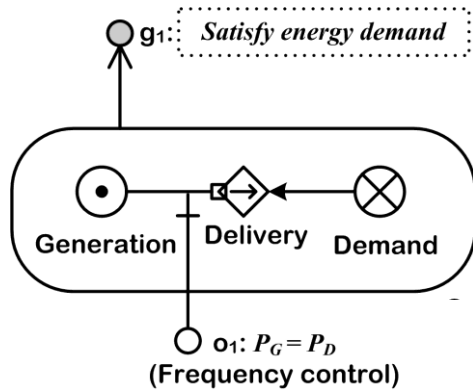
- scaling of CEESA scenarios to Bornholm (see WP3.1-presentation)
- Implementation of CEESA measures
- EnergyPlan Model + Dynamic models

## Goals

- Validate model results → how much wind can be intergrated
- Evaluate "possible futures" in terms of alternatives control approaches



# Functional Modeling of Control Architecture



section III

# INTEGRATION WITH CEESA

**DTU Electrical Engineering**  
Centre for Electric Technology



# Integration with WP 1 / EnergyPlan

- EnergyPlan addresses some grid requirements
- Required "stabilization share" (connected large synchronous generation):
  - Estimated 30% according to experience from system operators
  - CEESA calculates with 0%
  - *Theoretical minimum* unknown
- stabilizing contribution from renewable energies
  - Possible, to be investigated...

DTU Electrical Engineering  
Centre for Electric Technology

**Electric grid stabilisation requirements:**

Minimum grid stabilisation production share	<input type="text" value="0,3"/>
Stabilisation share of CHP2	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Minimum CHP in gr. 3:	<input type="text" value="300"/>
Heat Pump Maximum load:	<input type="text" value="0,5"/>

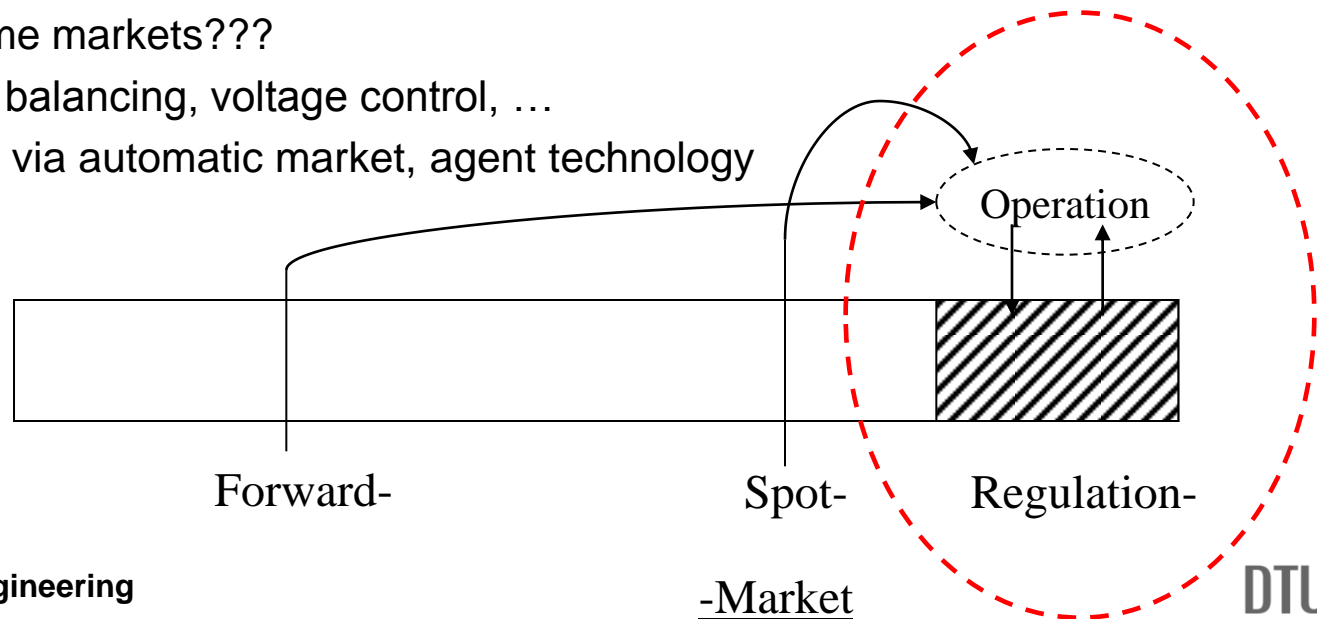
**Electricity production from Renewable**

	Renewable Energy Source	Capacity: MW	Stabilisation	sDistribution profile
<input type="button" value="Change"/>	Wind	<input type="text" value="1000"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="button" value="Change"/> Hour_win
<input type="button" value="Change"/>	Photo Voltaic	<input type="text" value="500"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="button" value="Change"/> Hour_win



# Possible communication with WP4

- Requirements for *market design*
- Toward *markets* for flexible allocation of balancing resources,
  - Realtime markets???
  - Power balancing, voltage control, ...
  - control via automatic market, agent technology





# Summary

- A careful mapping between between work packages is needed to achieve consistent results
- Most challenging questions with regards to the electricity system remain in the "blind spot" of EnergyPlan
- Integration with WP4: questions of market design
- Bornholm island central "mapping tool"
- Moving forward on the Functional Modeling

**Thanks for your Attention!**

Questions? Welcome!

**DTU Electrical Engineering**  
Centre for Electric Technology

