

# On Operation Reserves in Electric Energy Systems

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Presentation on WP3.2

Centre for Electric Technology  
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# Why study Reserves?

## ”Markets meet Control”

### a) System Operation *requires* Reserves

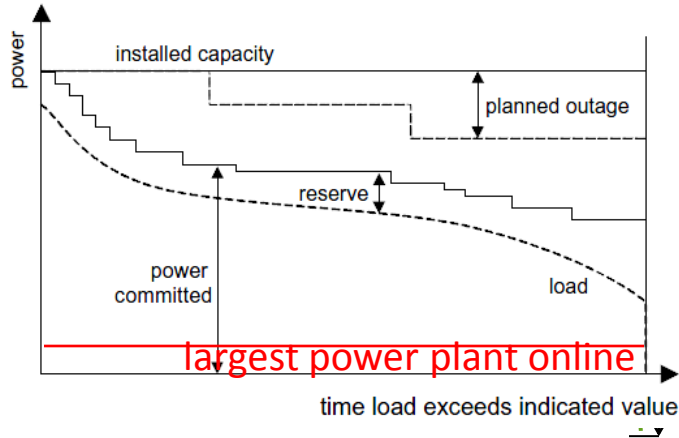
- System Operation is System Control
- Control is challenged – and that will change

### b) Reserves are *allocated by* Markets

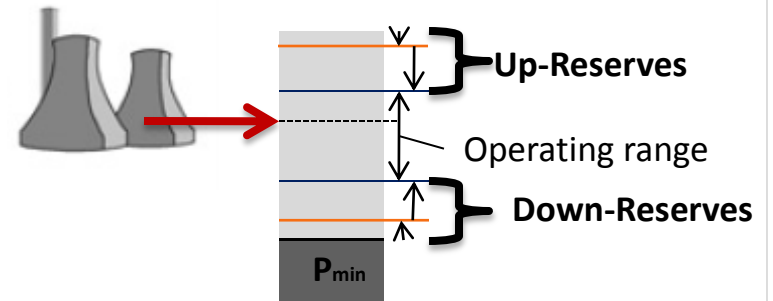
- Investment needs (costs & possible savings)
- Regulation and market structure

# What is Control Reserve?

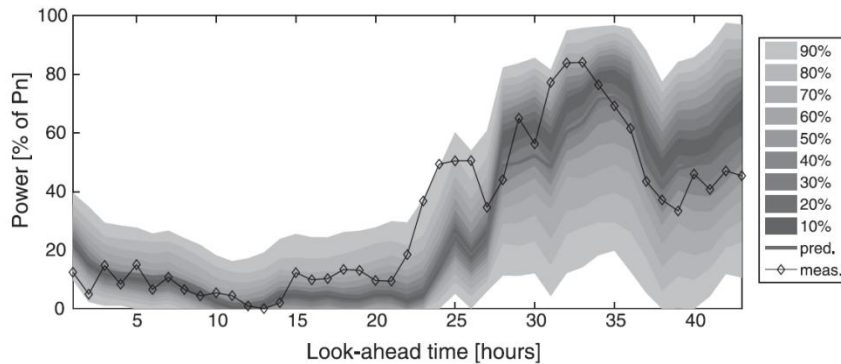
## System Perspective (*classic N-1 procurement*)



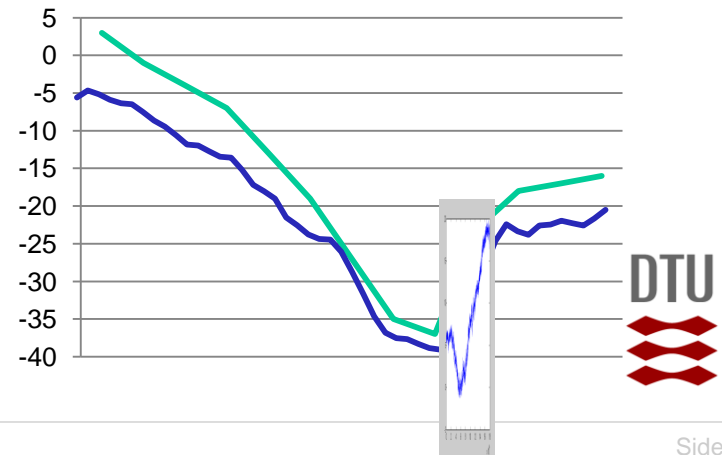
## Power Plant Perspective (*committed reserves*)



## Prediction Uncertainty



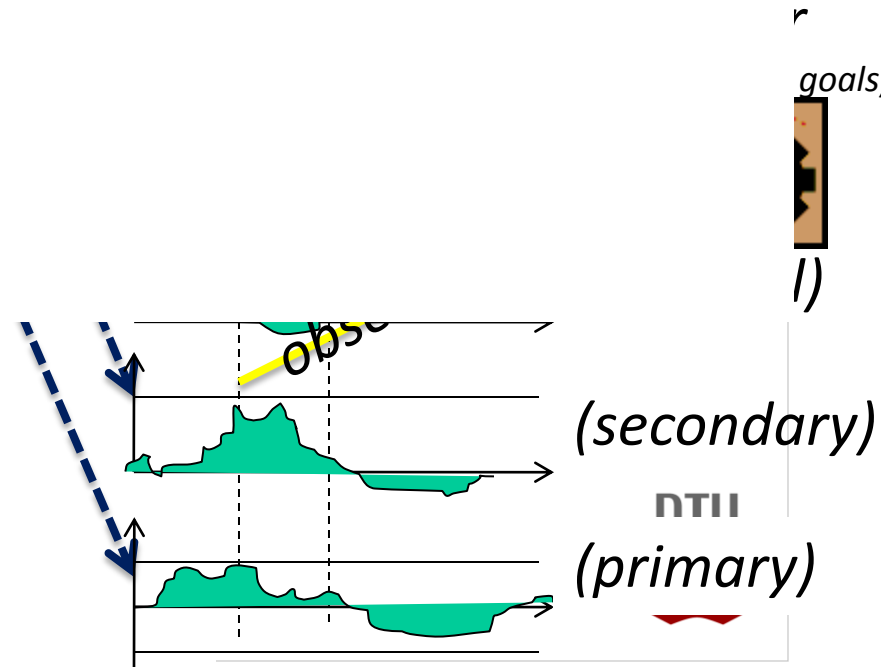
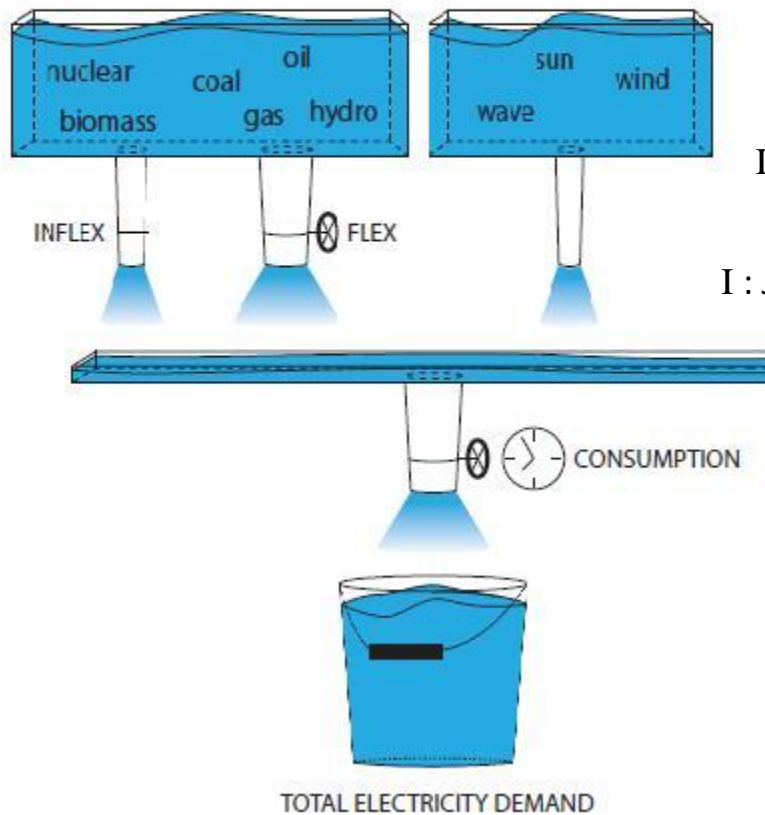
## Short-term Variability



# Utilization of Reserves in System Operation

## Energy Market

(Schedule + prediction uncertainty, unplanned outages, ramping, variation, etc..)



# Reserve Drivers in CEESA scenarios

## 2030

### A. Central Generation

- **fuel cell CHP** plants, equal to 35-40 per cent of total power plants in 2030,
- Introduce 450 MWe large **heat pumps**

### B. Renewable Electricity (uncontrolled)

- Increase **wind power**  
3000 MW to 6000 MW in 2030  
onshore@3000MW, 3000MW offshore)
- 500 MW **wave**; 700 MW **PV**

### C. (controllable) Distributed Generation

- Replace natural gas boilers by **microCHP**  
~10 per cent of house heating

### D. Electricity Demand Reduction

- by 50% / 30% in households / industry

### E. (controllable) Demand flexibility

- **Flexible electricity demand**  
(quantification?)

### F. Transportation – V2G

- 20 % of fuel for road transport by e

## 2050

### A. Central Generation

- **Replace all CHP by fuel cell-**

### B. Renewable Electricity (uncontrolled)

- Increase **wave power** to 1000 MW
- **Wind power** (all offshore)  
IDA2050: 7000MW //  
IDA2050Biomass: 3000MW //  
IDA2050Wind: 12000MW

### C. (controllable) Distributed Generation

- Convert **micro CHP** systems from natural gas to hydrogen

### D. Electricity Demand Reduction -

### E. (controllable) Demand flexibility

- 3TWh of industrial heat from **heat pumps**

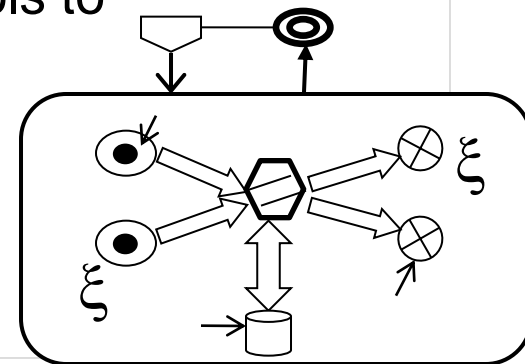
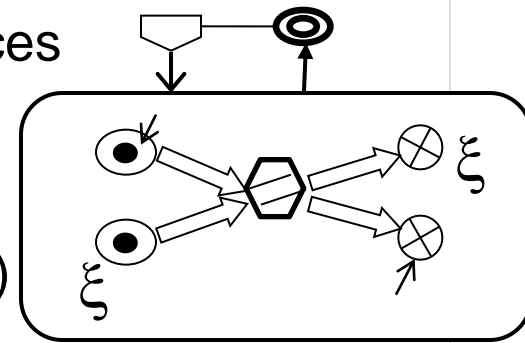
**Mix of new reserve drivers:  
(more wind / smaller CHP/ less Inertia )**

**New resources**

**→ mostly storage-bound!**

# System Operation Model With Energy Storage

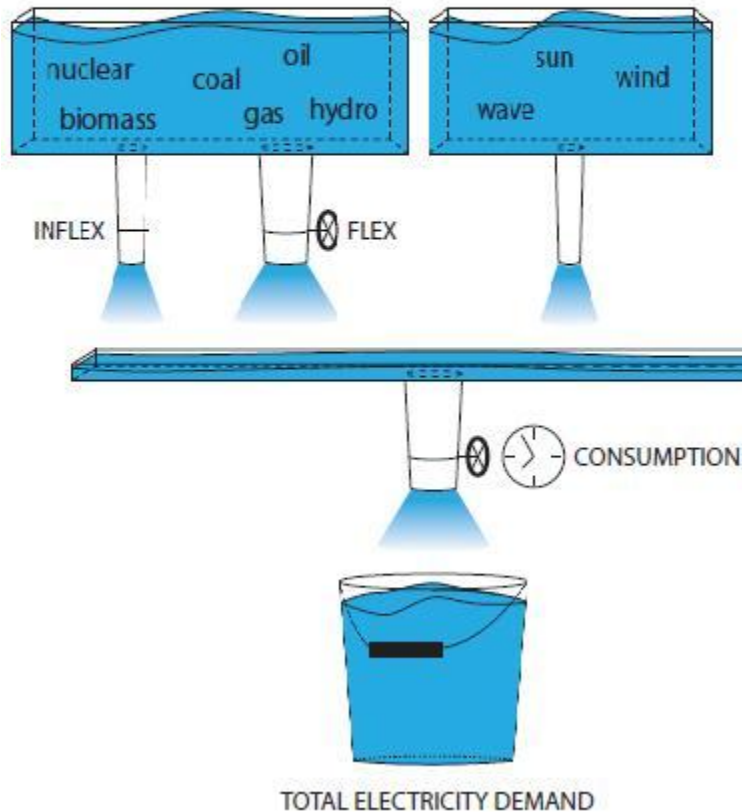
- In current market-based operation models, system operation does not reflect limited-energy resources
- Operation strategies for such systems are more complex, e.g. *anticipate coming situations* (Farø)
- Especially short-term (heat-)energy-storage clusters could provide valuable regulation reserves at low cost.
- Effective utilization requires operator-support tools to ensure (risk-)situation awareness (trade-off):  
*risk* not balancing the system vs. *cost*,



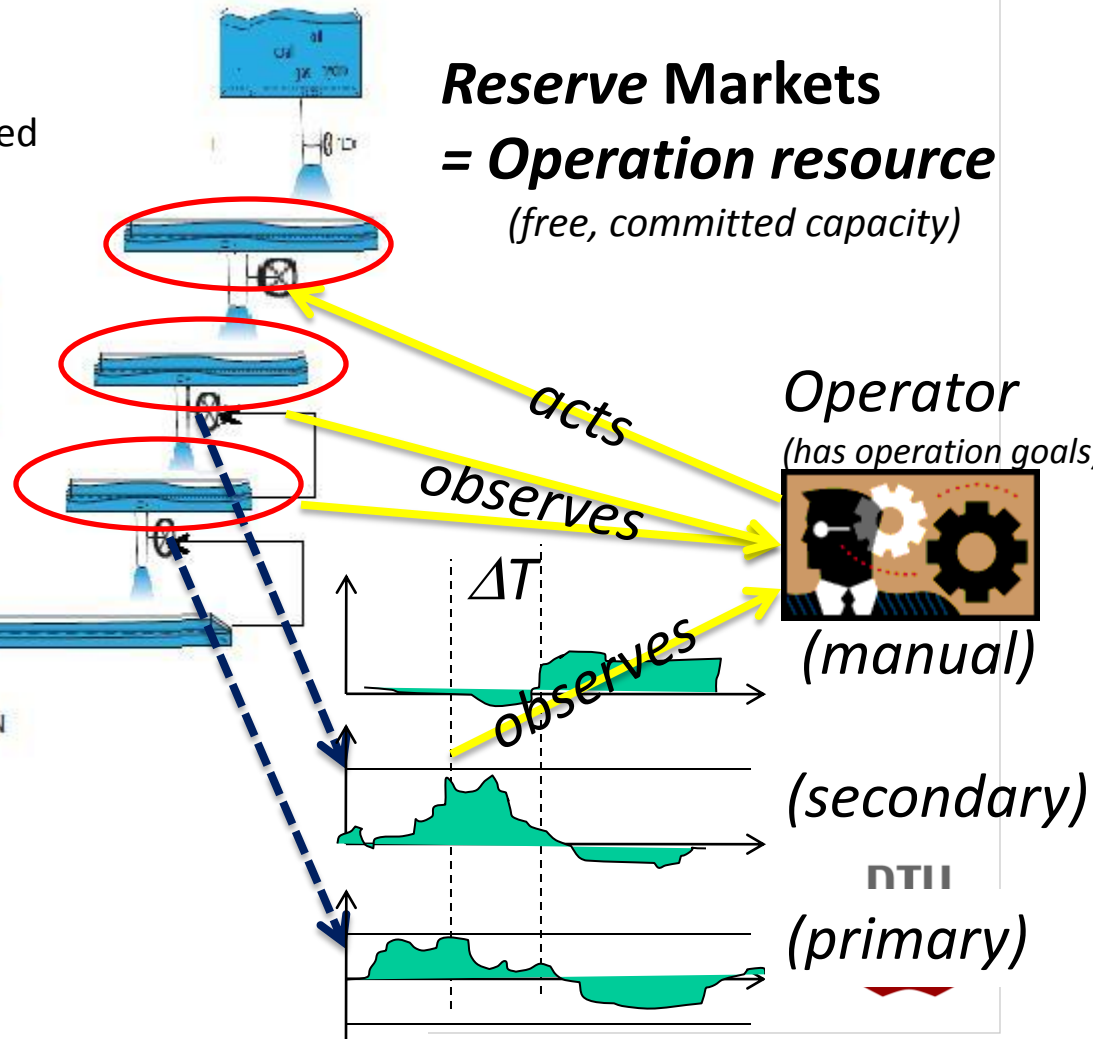
# System Operation Model With Energy Storage

## Energy Market

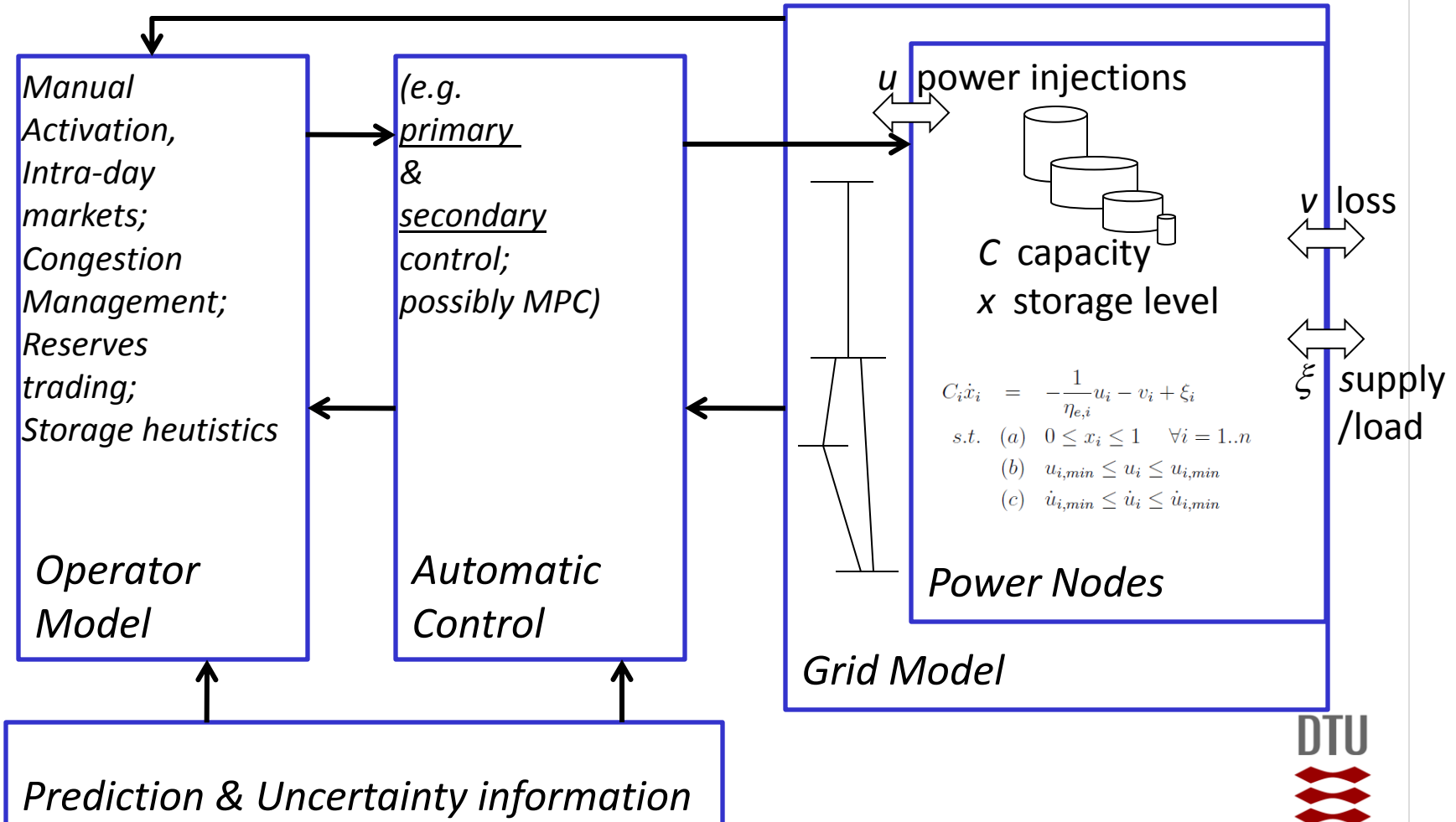
(Schedule + prediction uncertainty, unplanned outages, ramping, variation, etc.. )



**Reserve Markets**  
= **Operation resource**  
(free, committed capacity)



# Power-Nodes Model.





# Study Plan: Show Value of operation with ES

- Wind Energy -> Placement, Onshore/Offshore
- Controllable Demand ->
  - Controllable with storage
  - Deferrable demand (washing later)
  - Load shedding
- EVs as storage for different time-scales
- Dispatchable Generators (biomass?)
- Heat Pumps & CHP with shared heat storage
- Electrolysers
- Reserve “trading” need: Generator beyond “border”

# Plan til CEESA

- *This Study (for Grid Model & Analysis):*
  - June/July: initial model implementation
  - by August: get input data
  - By September: first study
  - By November: full study result
- **Other Reports & Papers**
  - *On the Integration of Planning, Operation & Market Perspectives (functional modeling of scenarios)*
  - *Modeling purpose and function of Power System Control Architecture...*

section II

# INPUT TO WP4

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# Toward future power system operation

- Focus on Dual-use options (such as EV, heat pumps)
- Strengthen DSOs – the front-end to distributed resources
  - Responsibility, Support & Regulation
- Regulation needs to be opened up
- Behavioural aspects
  - Influence possibilities need to be studied;
  - demand flexibility requires new statistics
- Technology incentives: rather don't pick winners

# Thanks for your Attention!

Questions? Please!

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