



Integrating Wind and Solar – The German Experience

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Fraunhofer
IWES

Fraunhofer IWES: Institute Profile



Wind energy



Photovoltaics



Bio energy

Research spectrum:

- Wind energy from material development to grid optimization
- Energy system technology for all renewables

Foundation: 2009

Annual budget: approx. € 35 million

Personal: approx. 500



Electricity grids



Hydro power

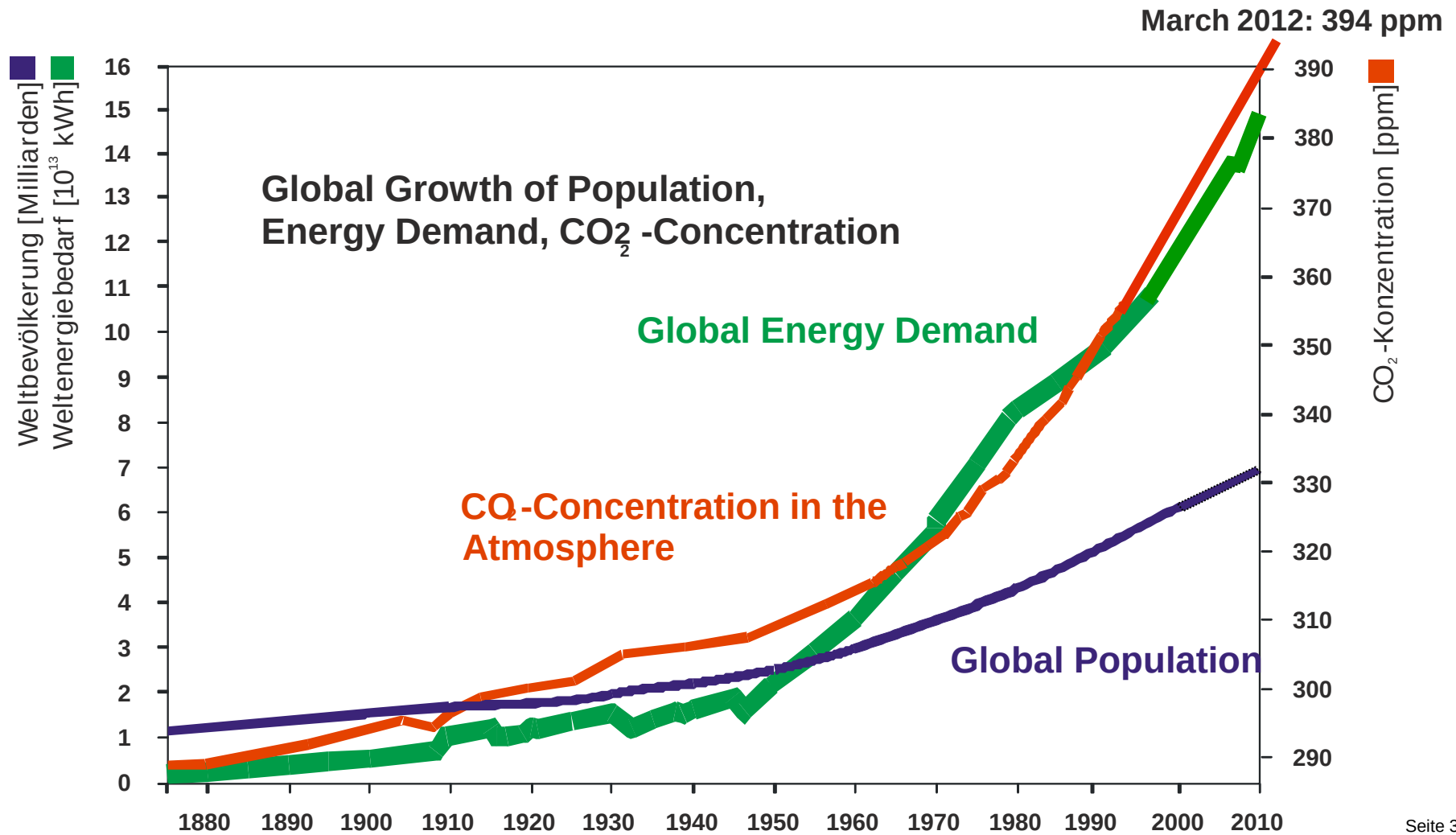


Marine energies

Seite 2

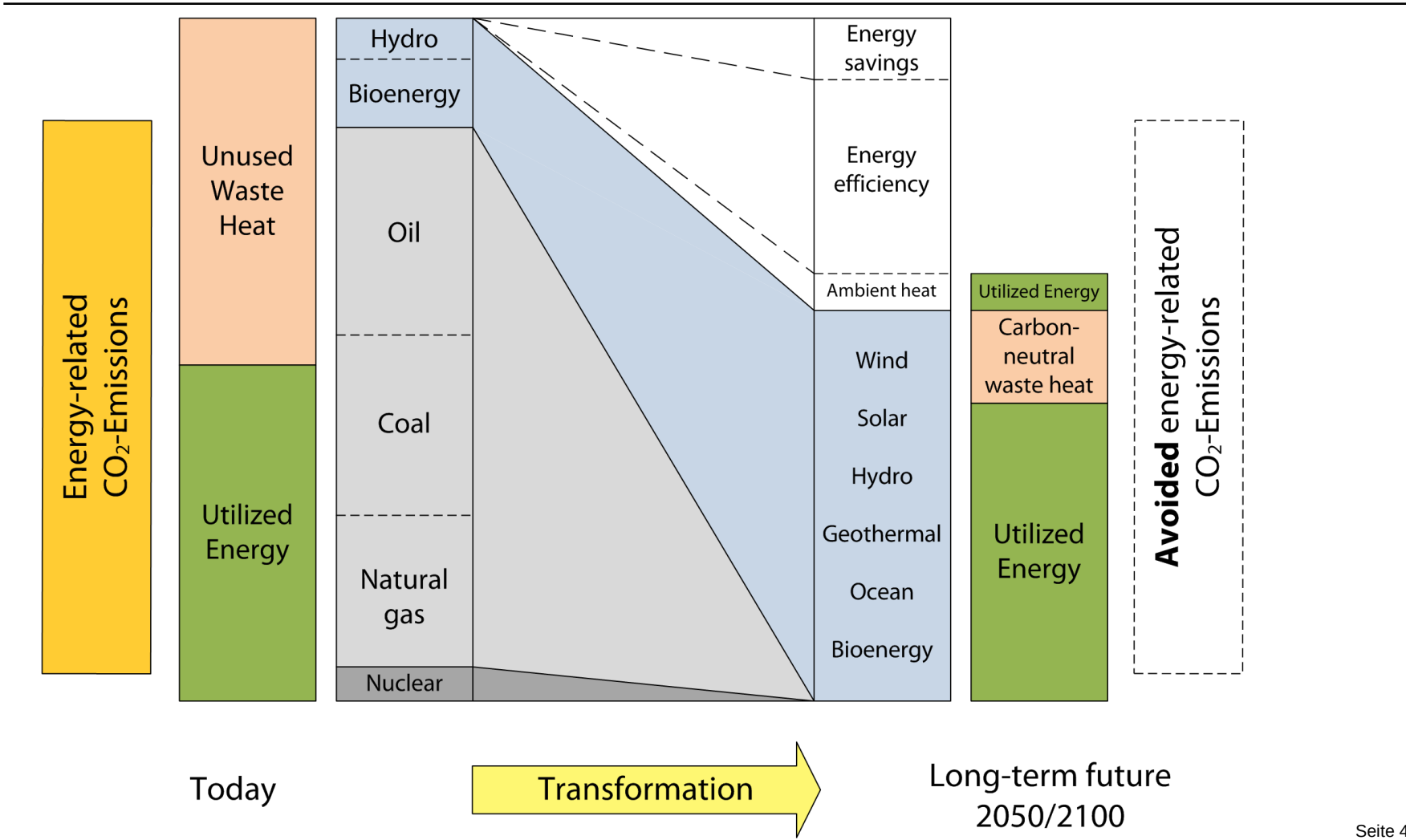
advancing wind energy and energy system technology

Global Situation and Future Trends

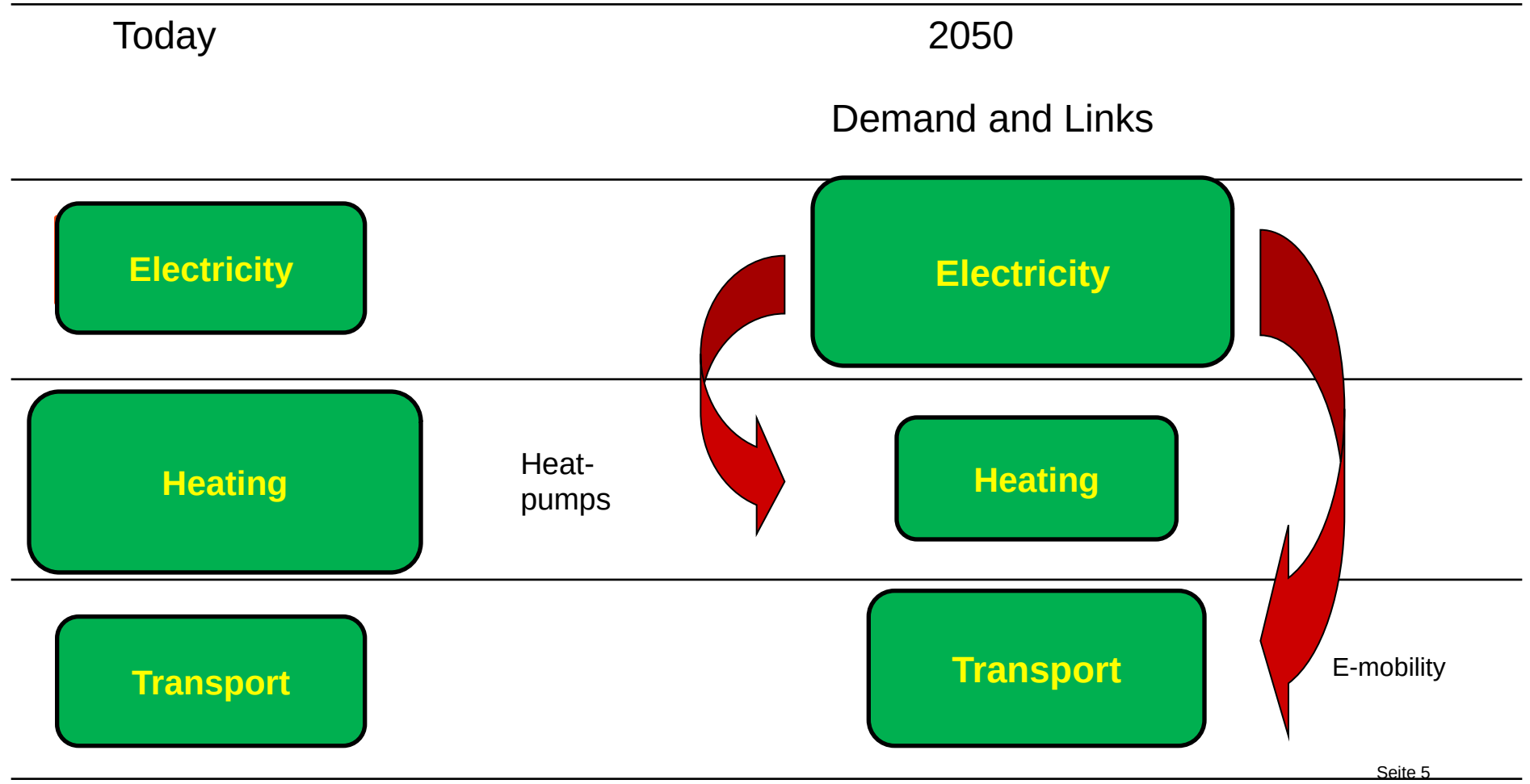


Seite 3

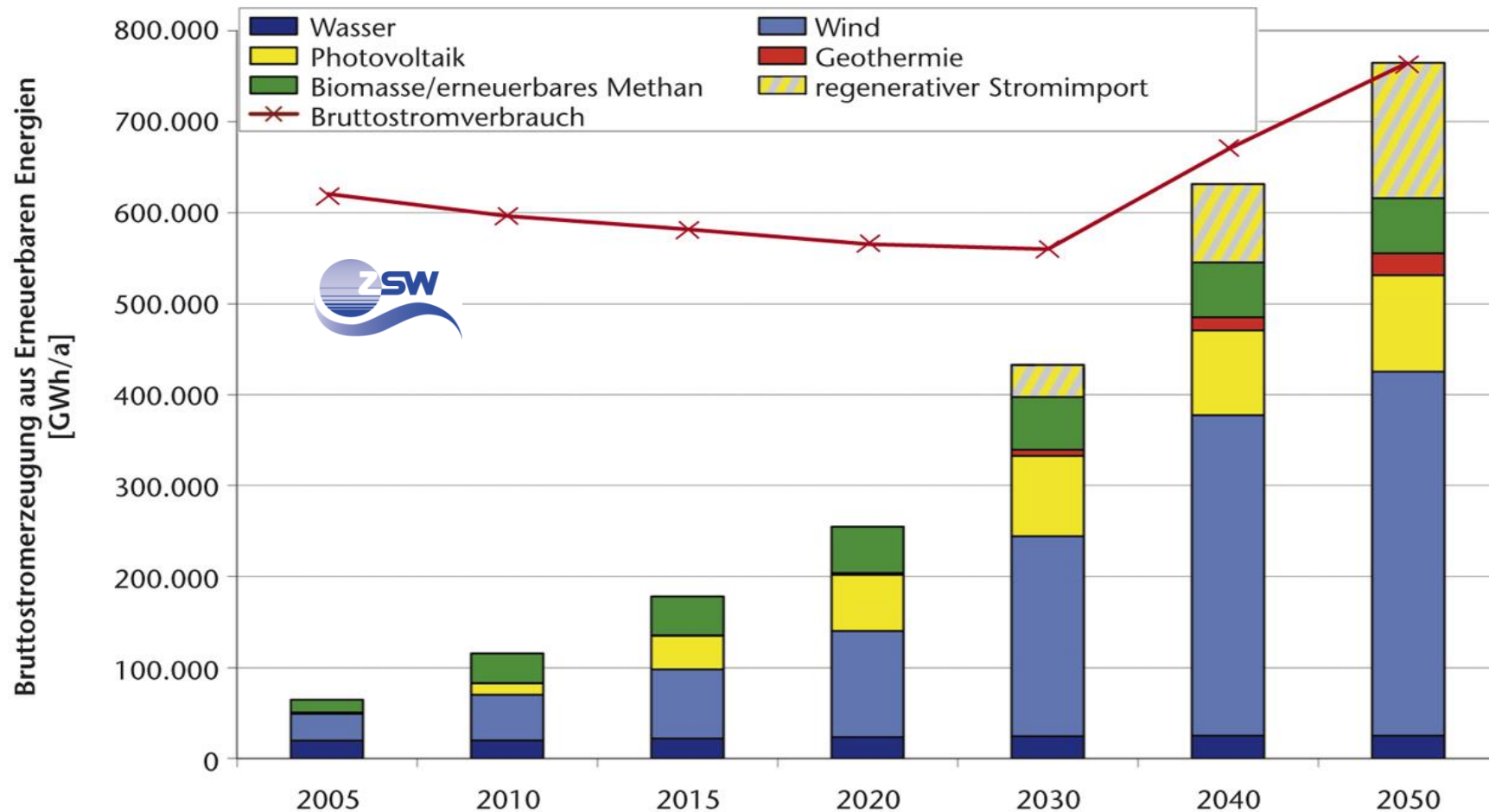
Transformation of Electricity Sector



Transformation of Energy Supply System



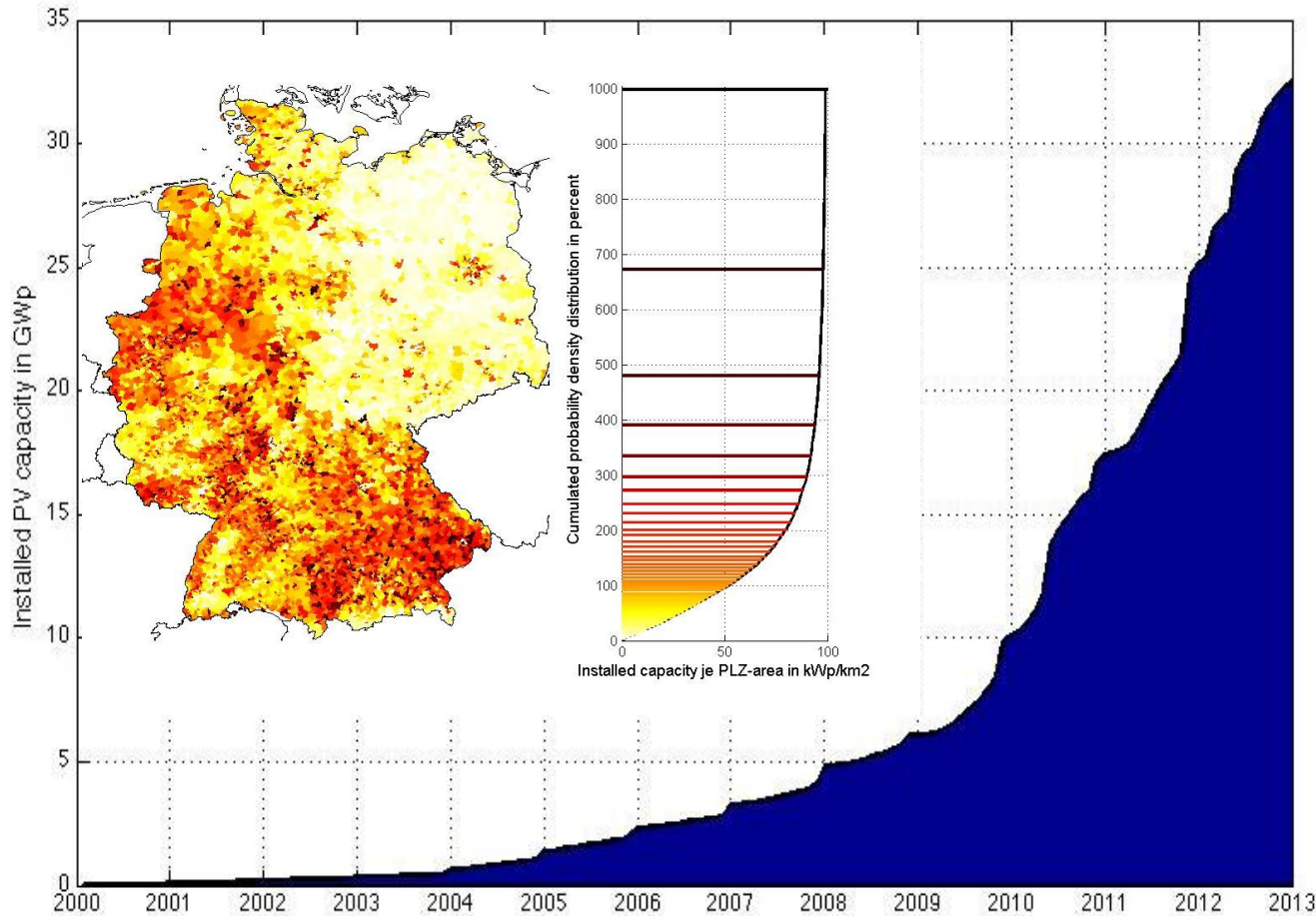
Energiewende Roadmap for the Transfer of the Energy Supply System



Gross Electricity Generation from RES and Consumption in Germany up to 2050

ite 6

Fast Development of PV-power production in Germany

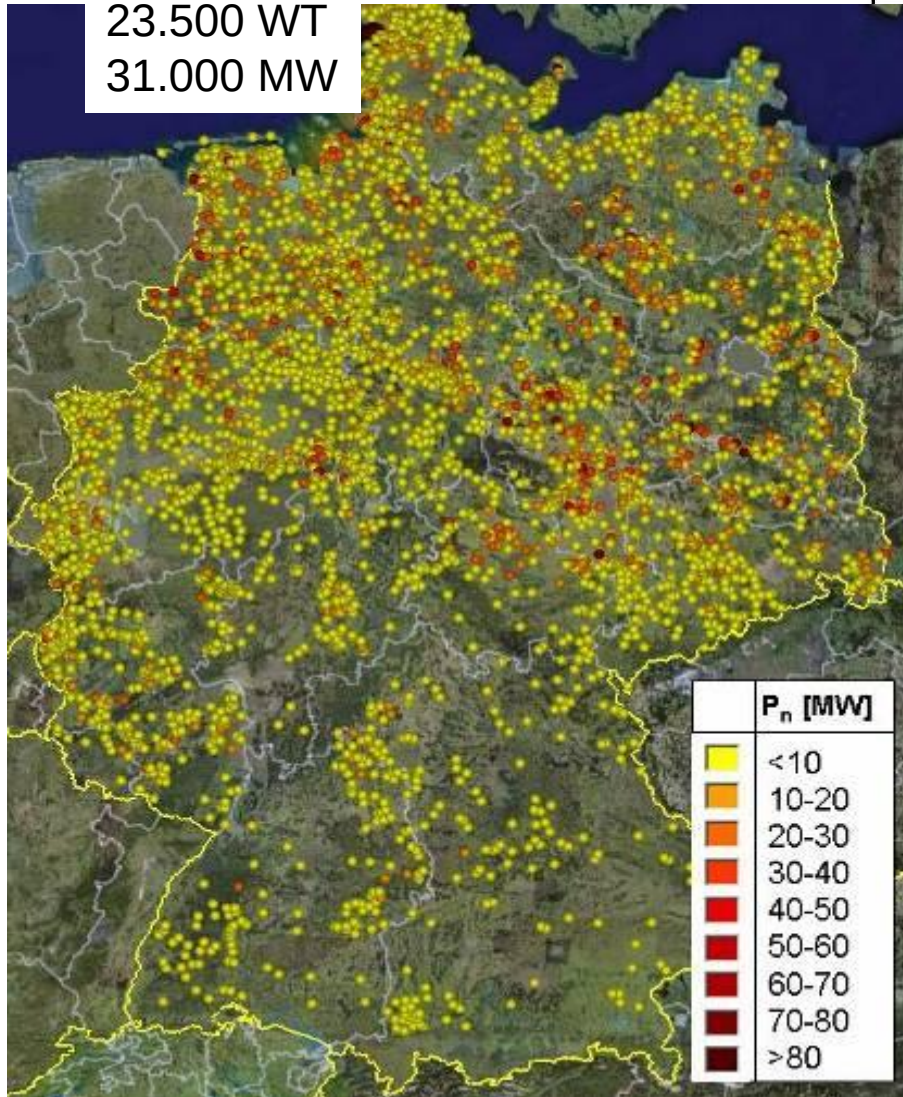


June 2013:

34 024 Gwp installed
1 337 890 PV-plants

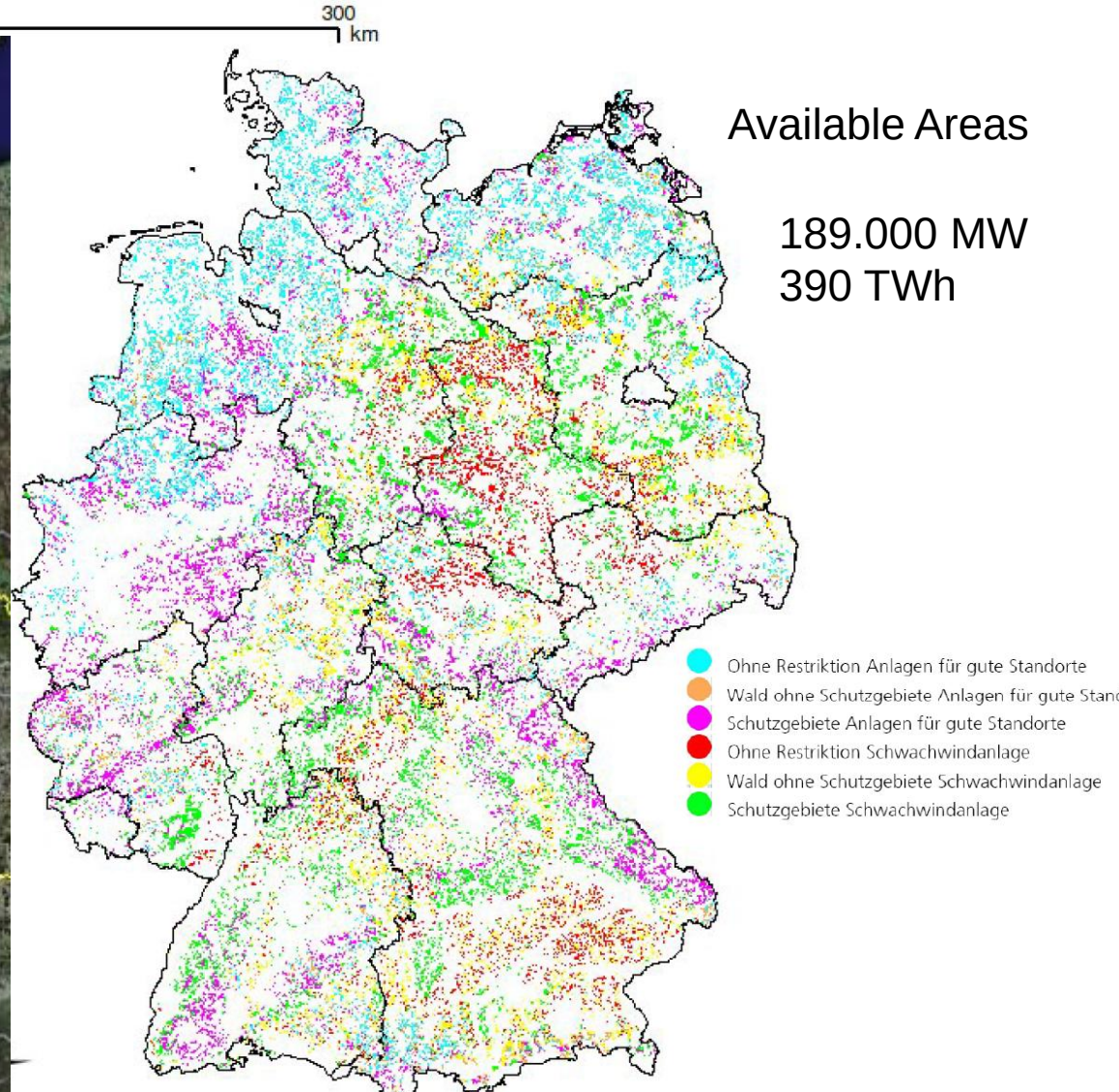
Wind Energy in Germany – State of the Art and Potential

23.500 WT
31.000 MW

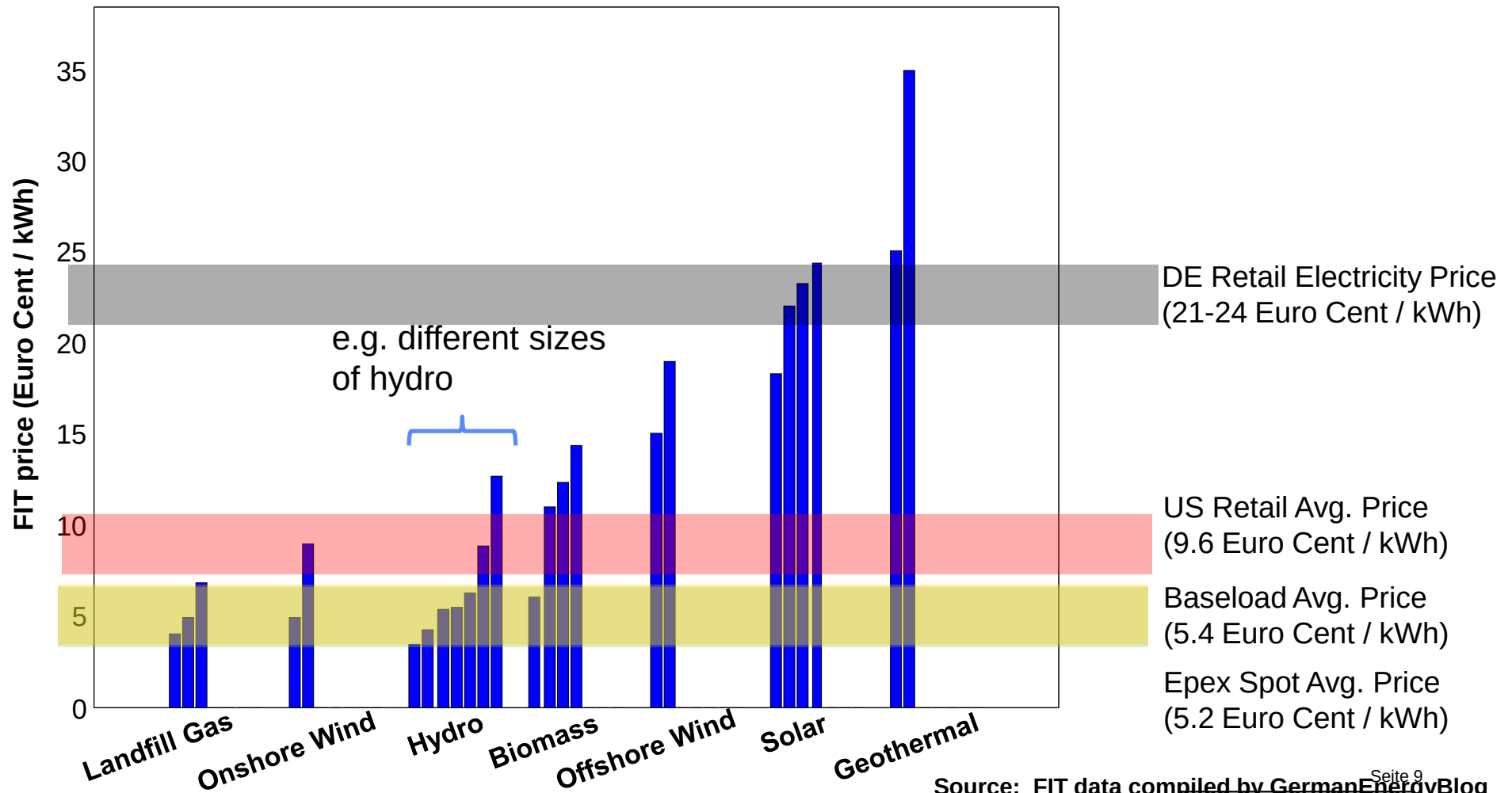


Available Areas

189.000 MW
390 TWh



German FIT Prices vs. Technology and Size (2012)



Source: FIT data compiled by GermanEnergyBlog
See notes for other price data sources

Willkommen auf der EEX-Transparenzplattform

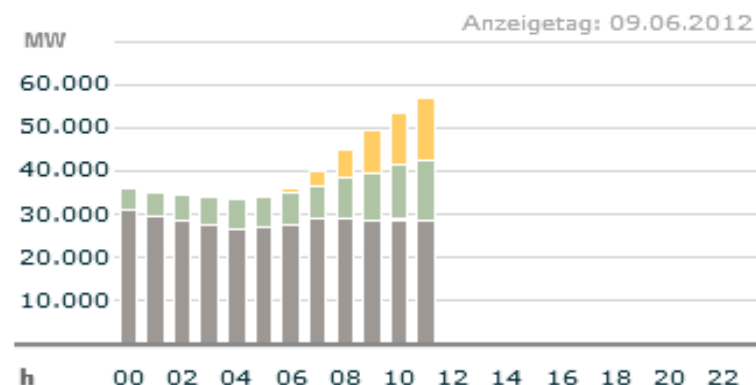
Auf der EEX-Transparenzplattform werden marktnah an zentraler und neutraler Stelle marktrelevante Erzeugungs- und Verbrauchsdaten veröffentlicht, um die Transparenz auf dem Großhandelsmarkt weiter zu erhöhen. Damit werden sowohl gesetzliche Veröffentlichungspflichten als auch freiwillige Selbstverpflichtungen der Branche umgesetzt.

DE/AT

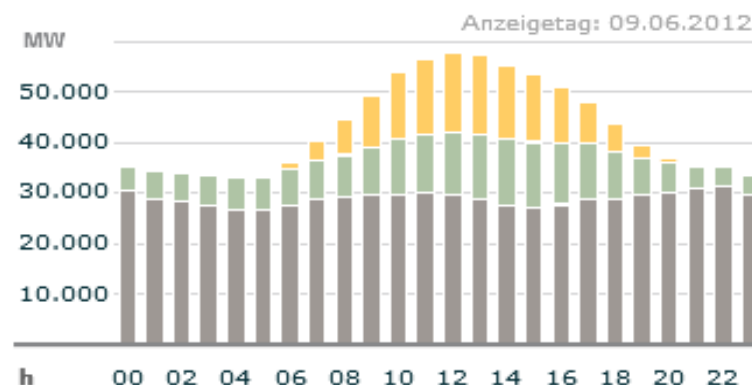
DE

AT

Tatsächliche Produktion (Strom)



Geplante Produktion (Strom)



Legende: Konventionell Wind Solar

Abdeckungsgrad gesetzliche Veröffentlichungspflichten

DE

[Weitere Info](#)

Marktinformationen

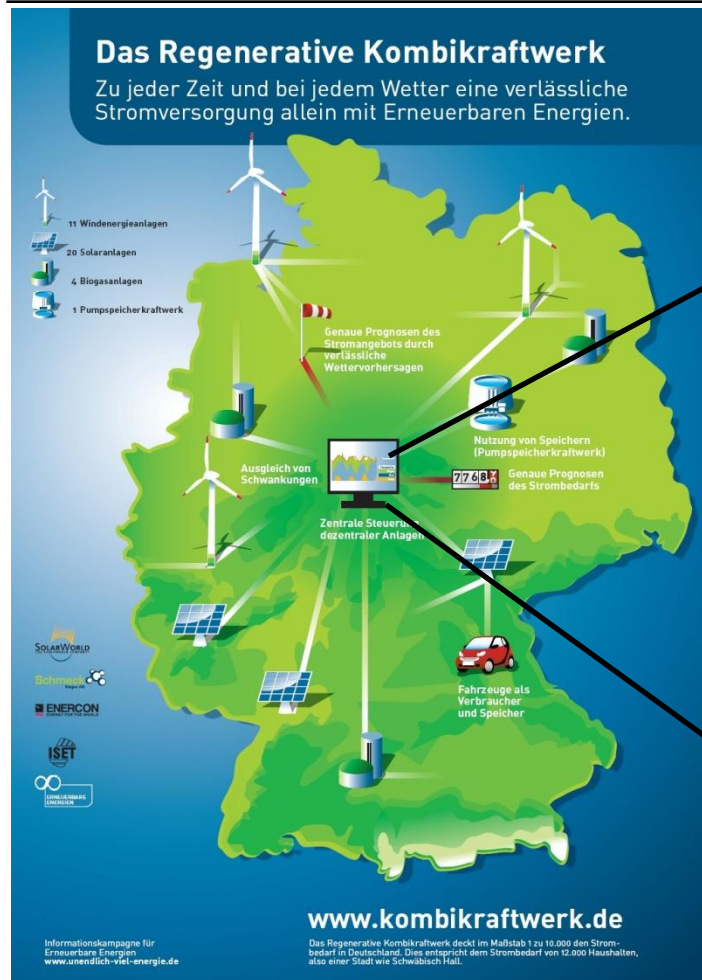
01.06.2012 EEX begrüßt SWB als Melder: Die swb Erzeugung GmbH hat heute mit der Meldung von Erzeugungsdaten auf der Transparenzplattform.

[Weiterlesen »](#)

23.05.2012 Aktualisierte Daten und Neuberechnung der Abdeckungsrate (QII/2012): Die Übertragungsnetzbetreiber aus Deutschland und Österreich.

[Weiterlesen »](#)

The German RES Power Plant Project



Wind	Solar	Biogas	Hydro	Import/ Export
12,6 MW	5,5 MW	4,0 MW	1,0 MW	1,0 MW



**Load coverage
of German electric
power
1/10000
at any time**

**Operation of real
RES power plants**

Renewable Model Region Harz

Übersicht

Vermarktung

Topologie

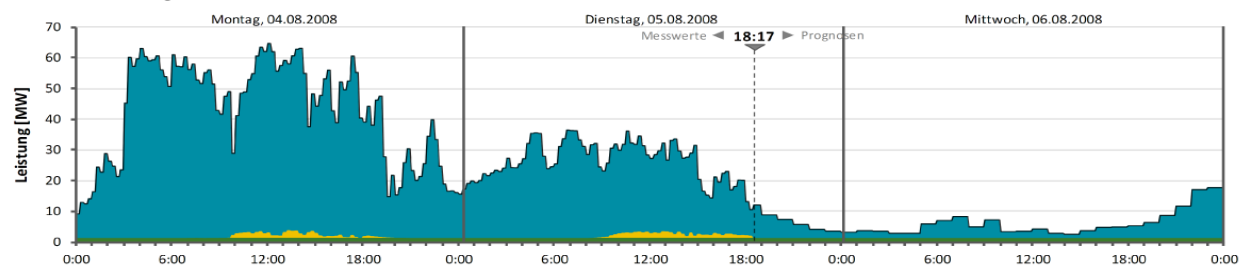
Meldungen

Virtuelles Kraftwerk
Leitwarte

REG MOD HARZ
Regenerative Modellregion Harz

Energie

Historie und Prognose des Strommix



Momentane Leistungsbilanz

- 8 MW Nennleistung 86 MW

Momentanleistung 12 MW (14%)

Momentaner Speicherstand

Speicher: 126 MWh

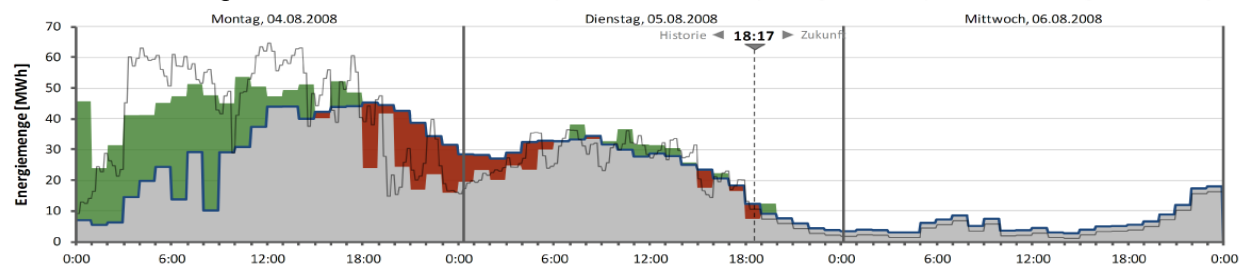
Speicherstand 102 MWh (81%)

Momentaner Stromerzeugungsmix



Vermarktung

Verlauf der Vermarktung



19:00 - 20:00 Menge / Umsatz

	Day-Ahead	Intraday
Menge	13,3	10,4 MWh
Umsatz	213,05	470,07 €

Sa, 01.01.2011 Menge / Umsatz

	Day-Ahead	Intraday
Menge	108,8	22,2 MWh
Umsatz	4.779,74	5.431,53 €

Menge und Umsatz gesamt

	Menge	Umsatz
Gesamt	21.371,9 MWh	1.168.401,77 €

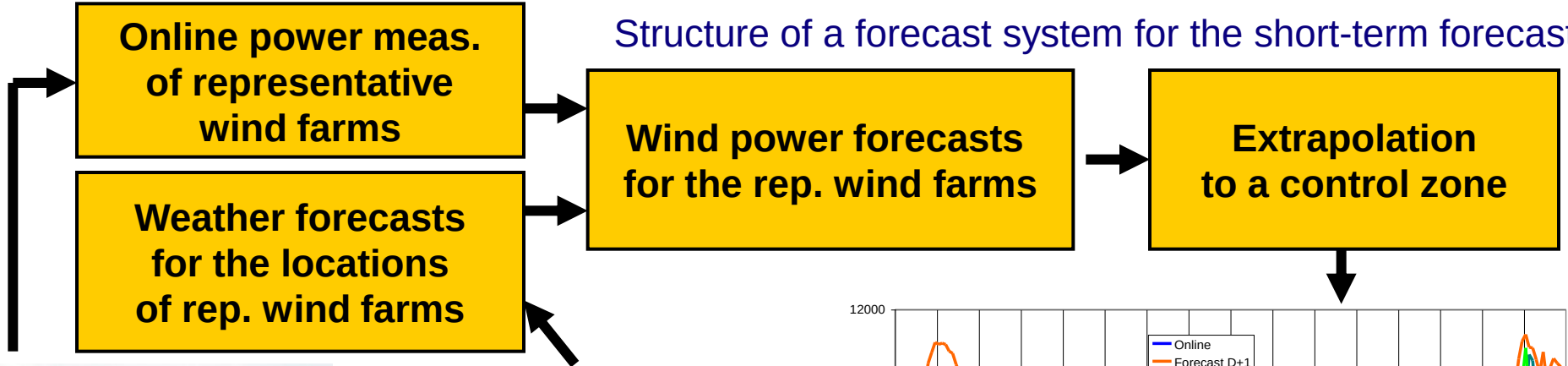
Benutzerkennung: max.mustermann / Angemeldet seit: 29.11.2010 09:00

Generation

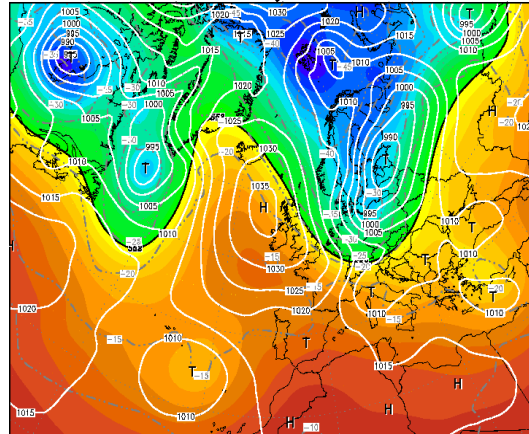
Loads

Storage

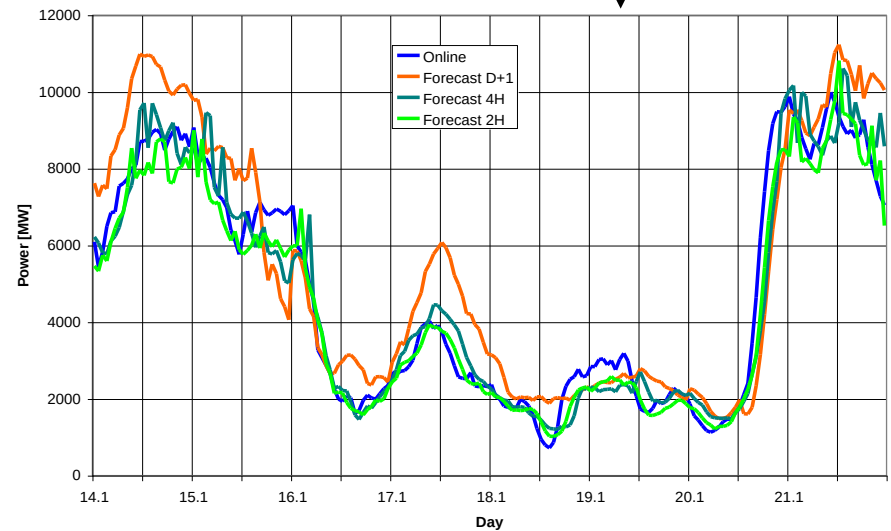
Short-term forecast



Representative Wind farms

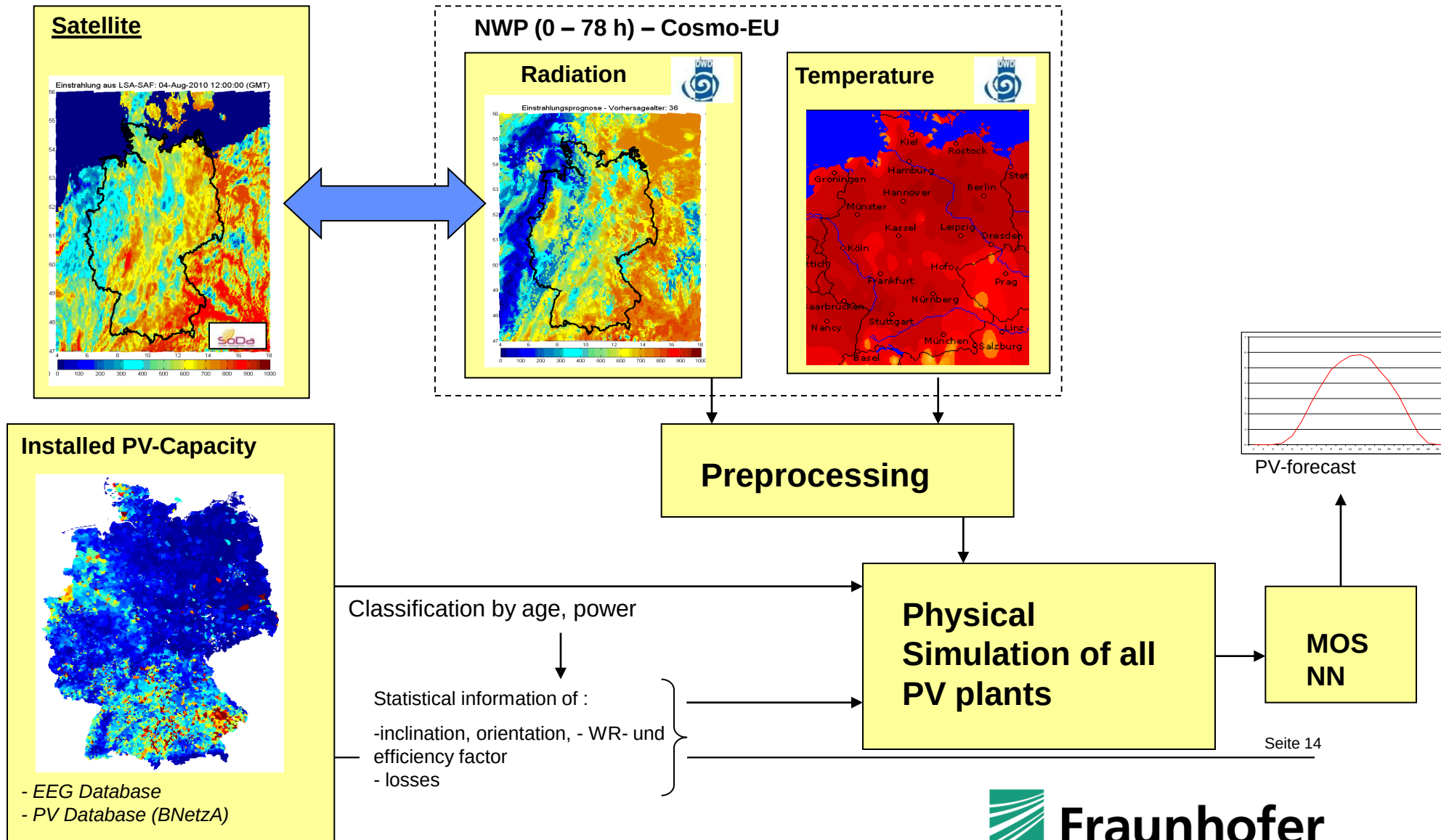


Numerical weather model

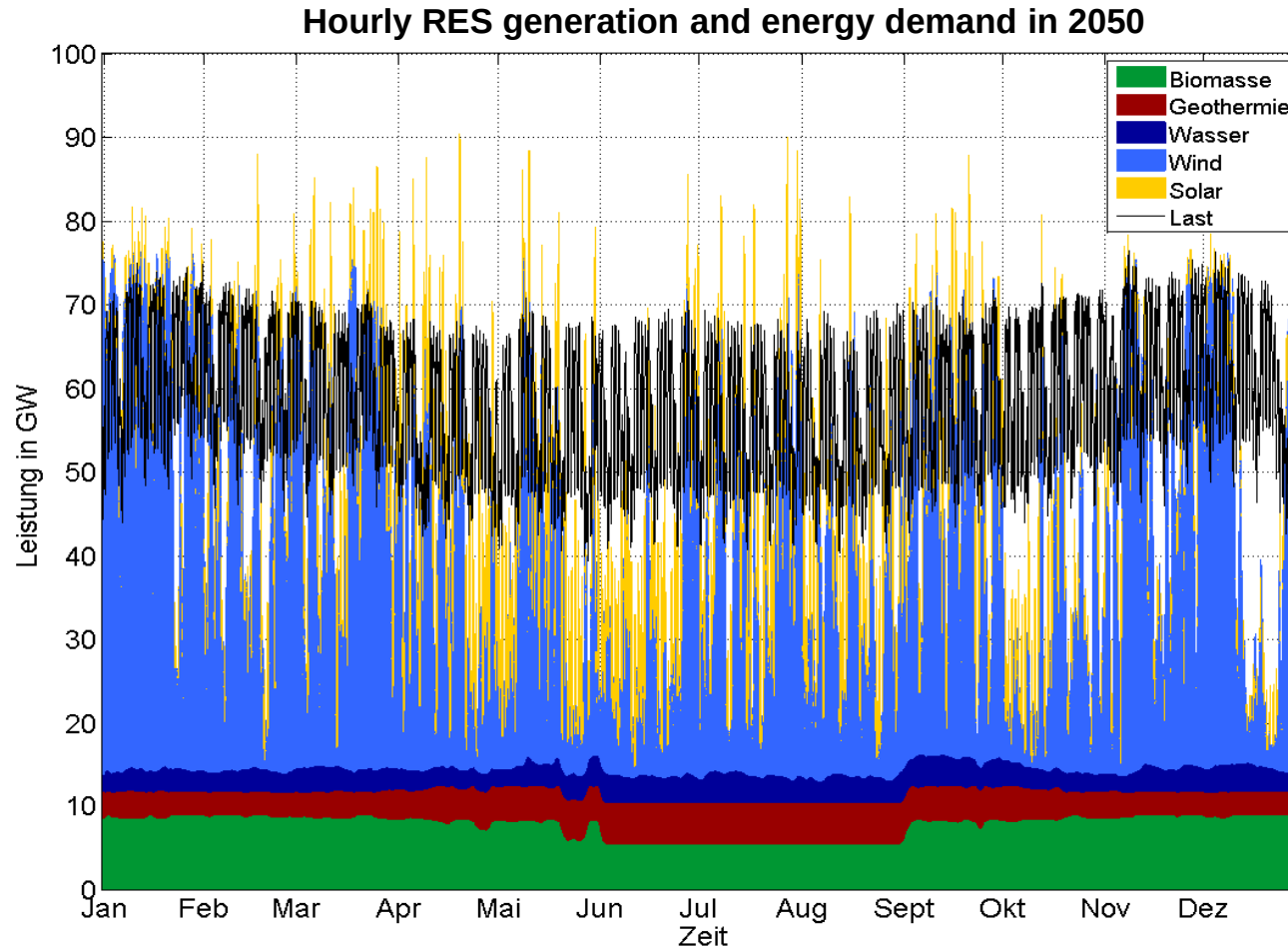


Wind power forecast for a control zone

Process of PV Power Forecast



Future Energy Supply Scenarios

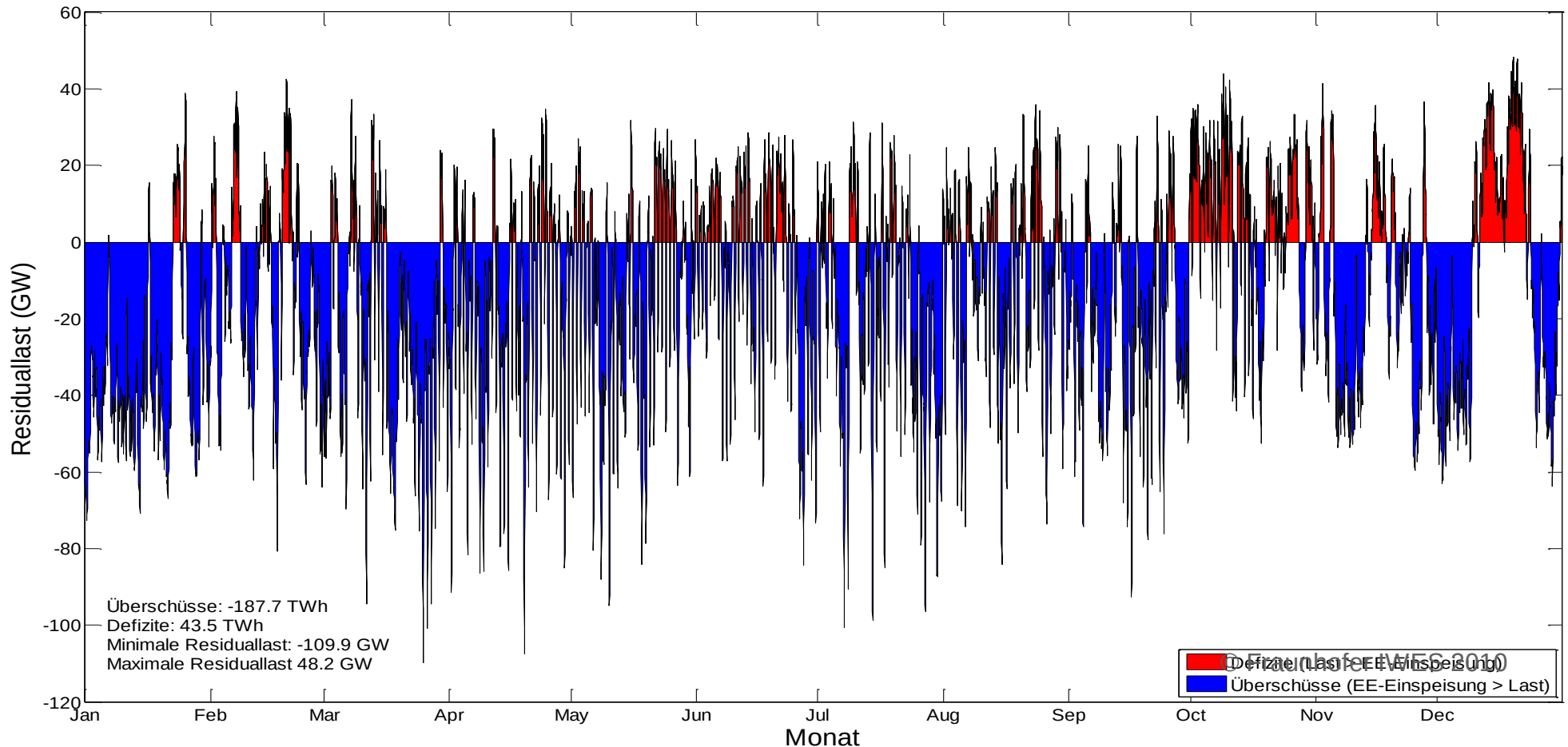


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German Lead Study 2009 without additional Consumers – 2050
(meteorological basis 2007)

Residual Load: Measure for Balance Efforts

Residual Load without E-Mobility, Heat-Pumps and Cooling Systems (met. Year 2007)

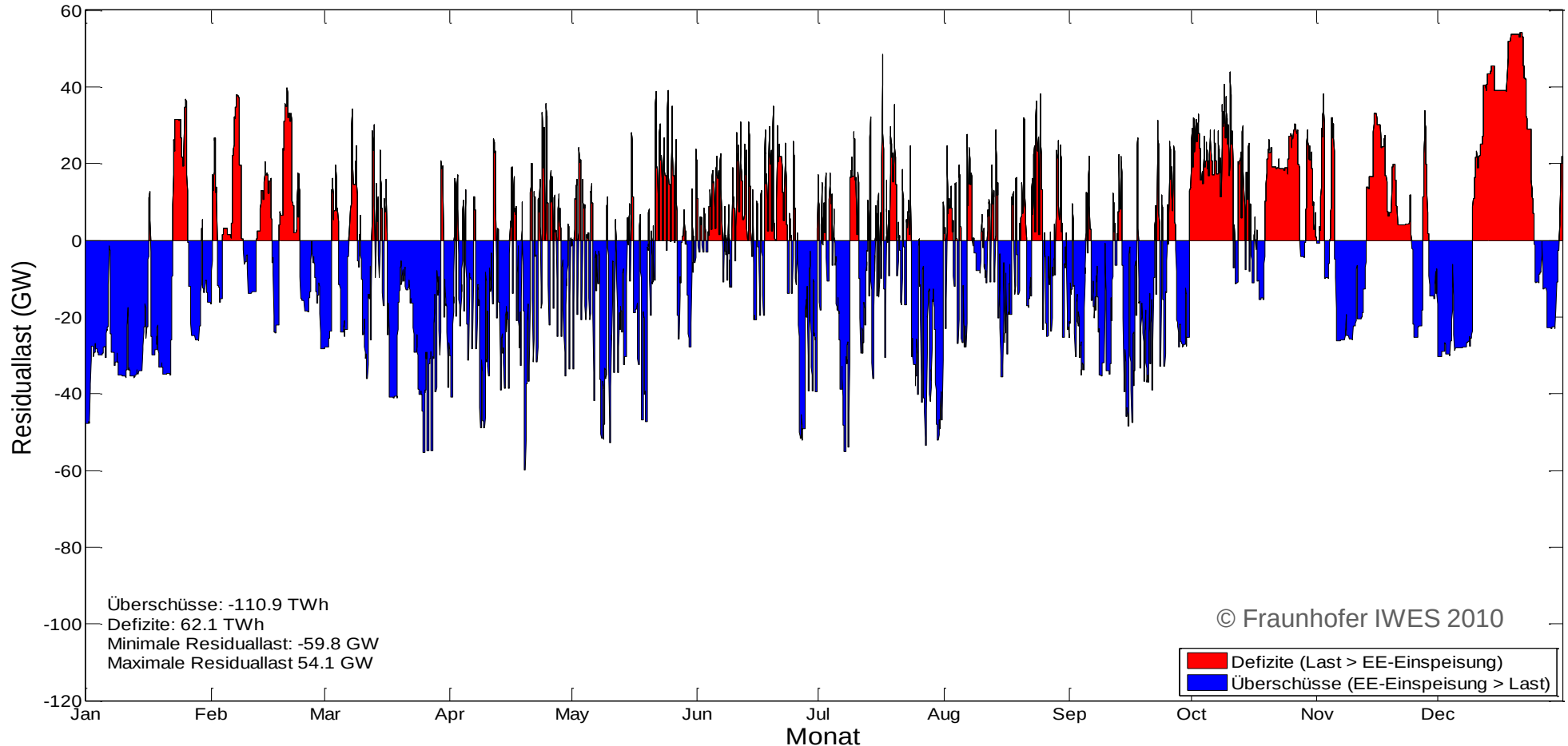


Source: IWES-Calculation for UBA Energy Target 100% Electricity from RES



Load Management to Reduce Balance Efforts

Residual Load incl. E-Mobility, Heat-Pumps, Cooling Systems and Hydro Storage (met. Year 2007)

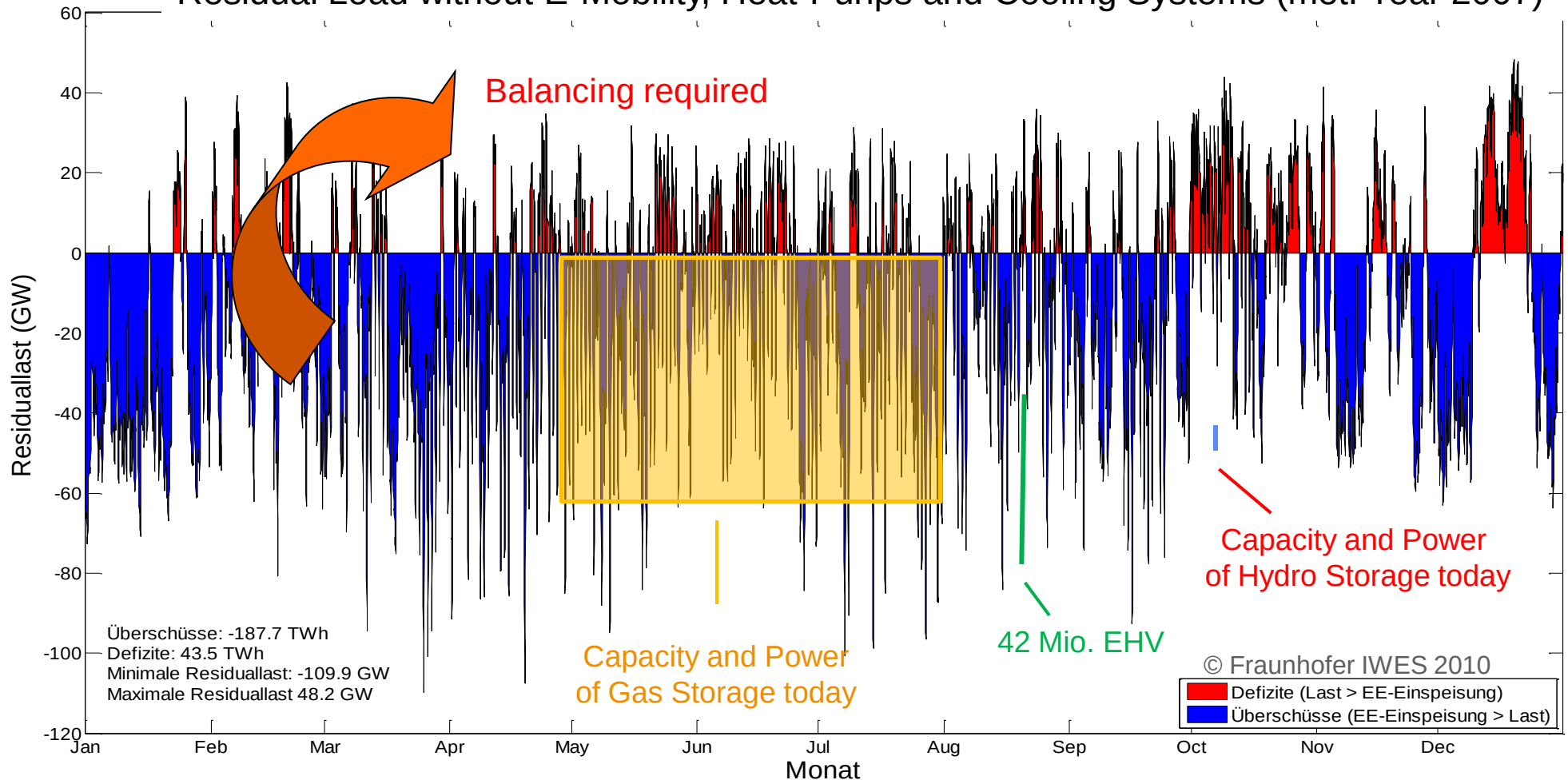


Source: IWES-Calculation for UBA Energy Target 100% Electricity from RES



Germany has insufficient Storage Capacity

Residual Load without E-Mobility, Heat-Pumps and Cooling Systems (met. Year 2007)



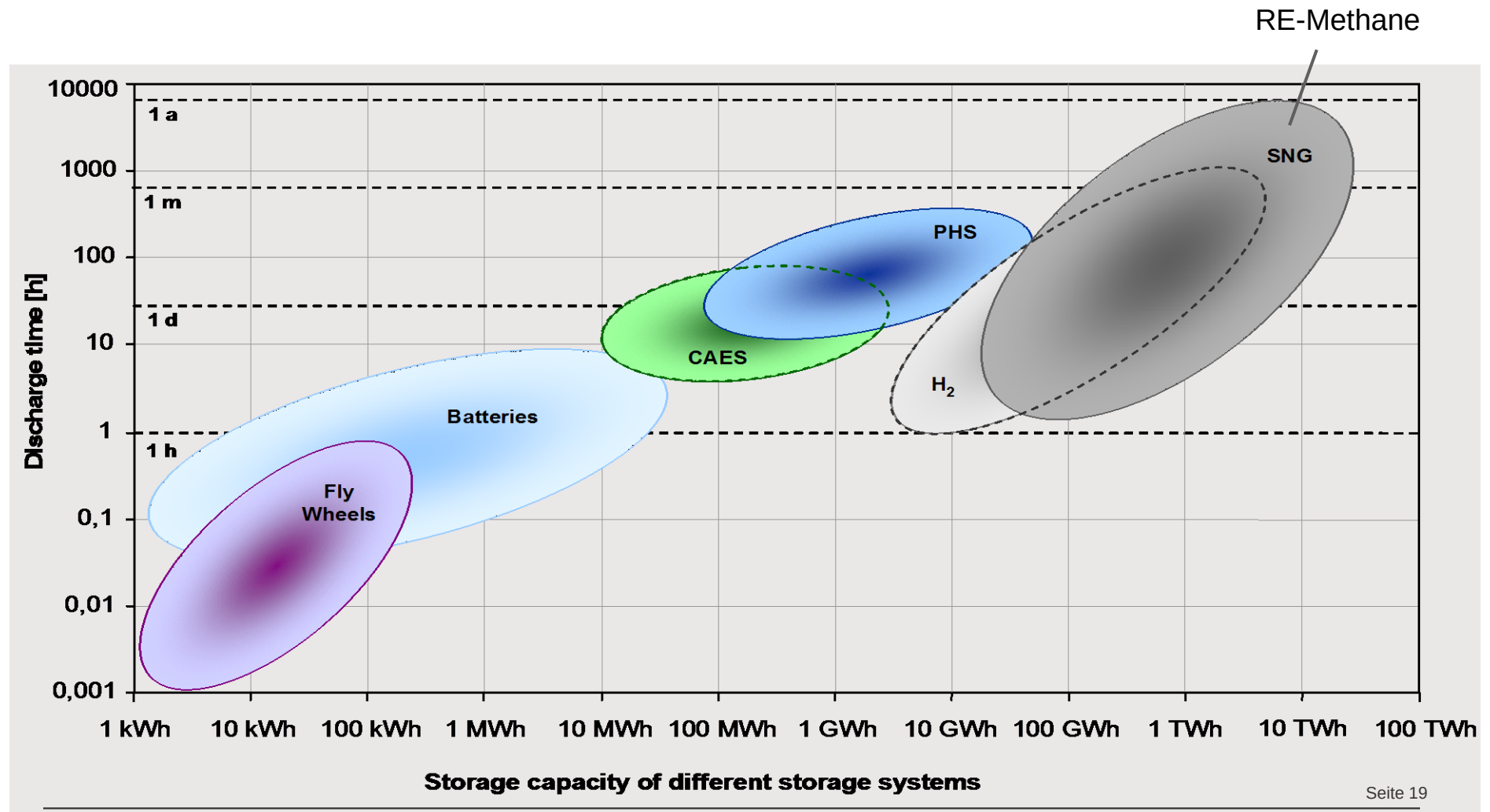
→ Gas storage = 1500 – 3000 x capacity of all hydro storage systems (bei $\eta_{GT,GuD} = 28-55\%$)

Source: IWES-Calculation for UBA Energy Target 100% Electricity from RES



Fraunhofer
IWES

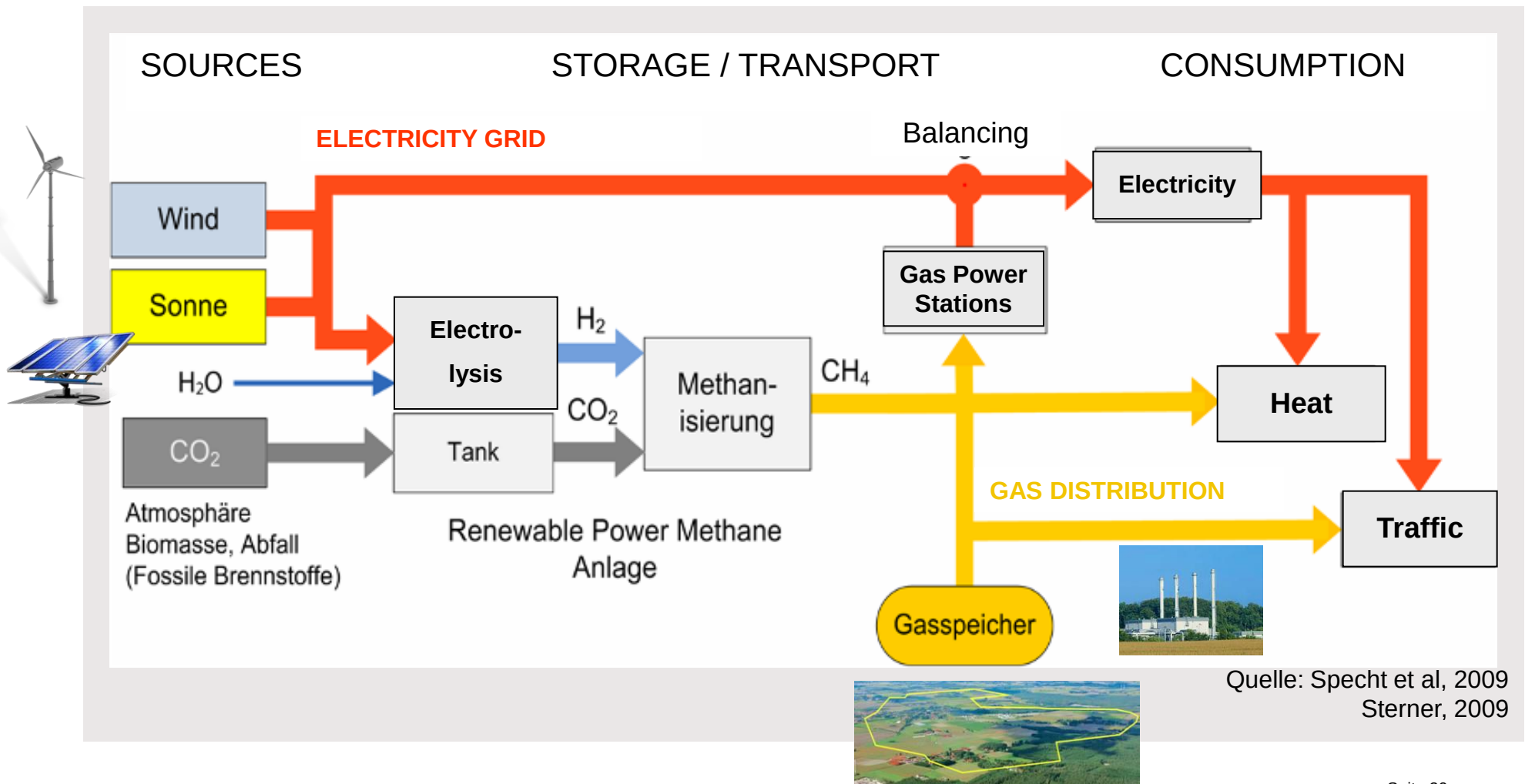
Capacity and Discharging Times of different Storage Technologies



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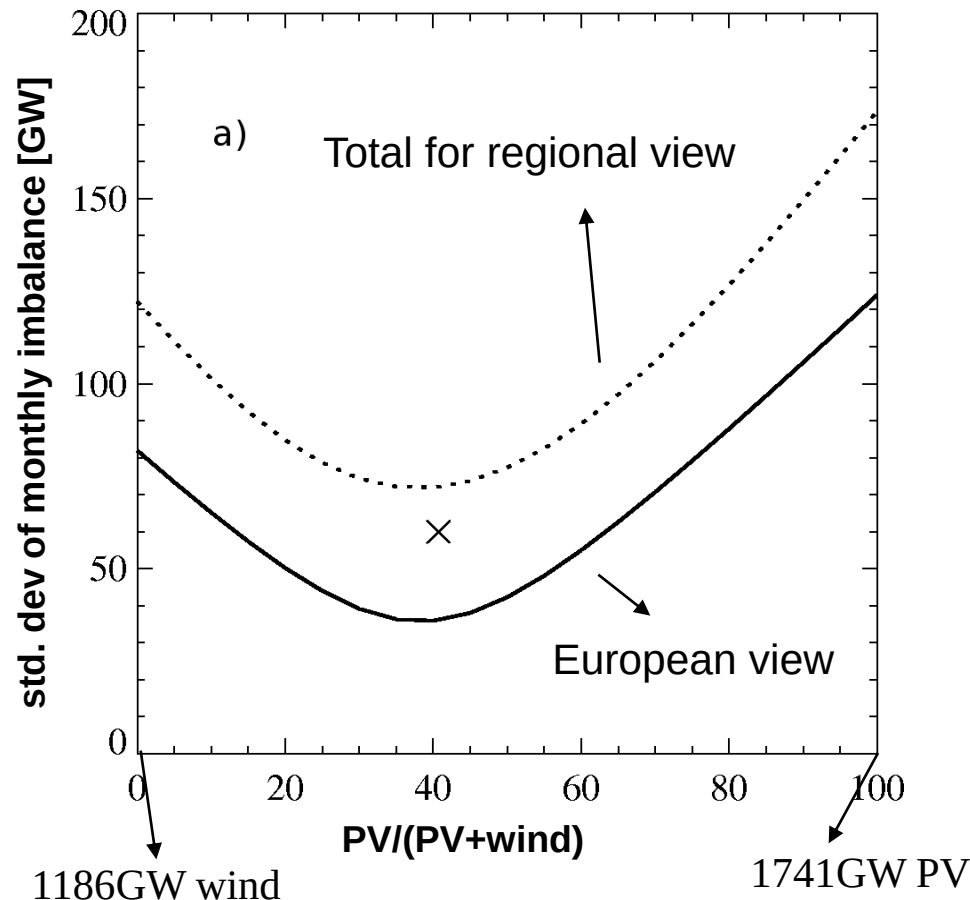
Quelle: Specht et al, 2010

Coupling of the Electricity Grid and the Gas Distribution System



Optimal Energy Mix and Transport to reduce Balance Efforts

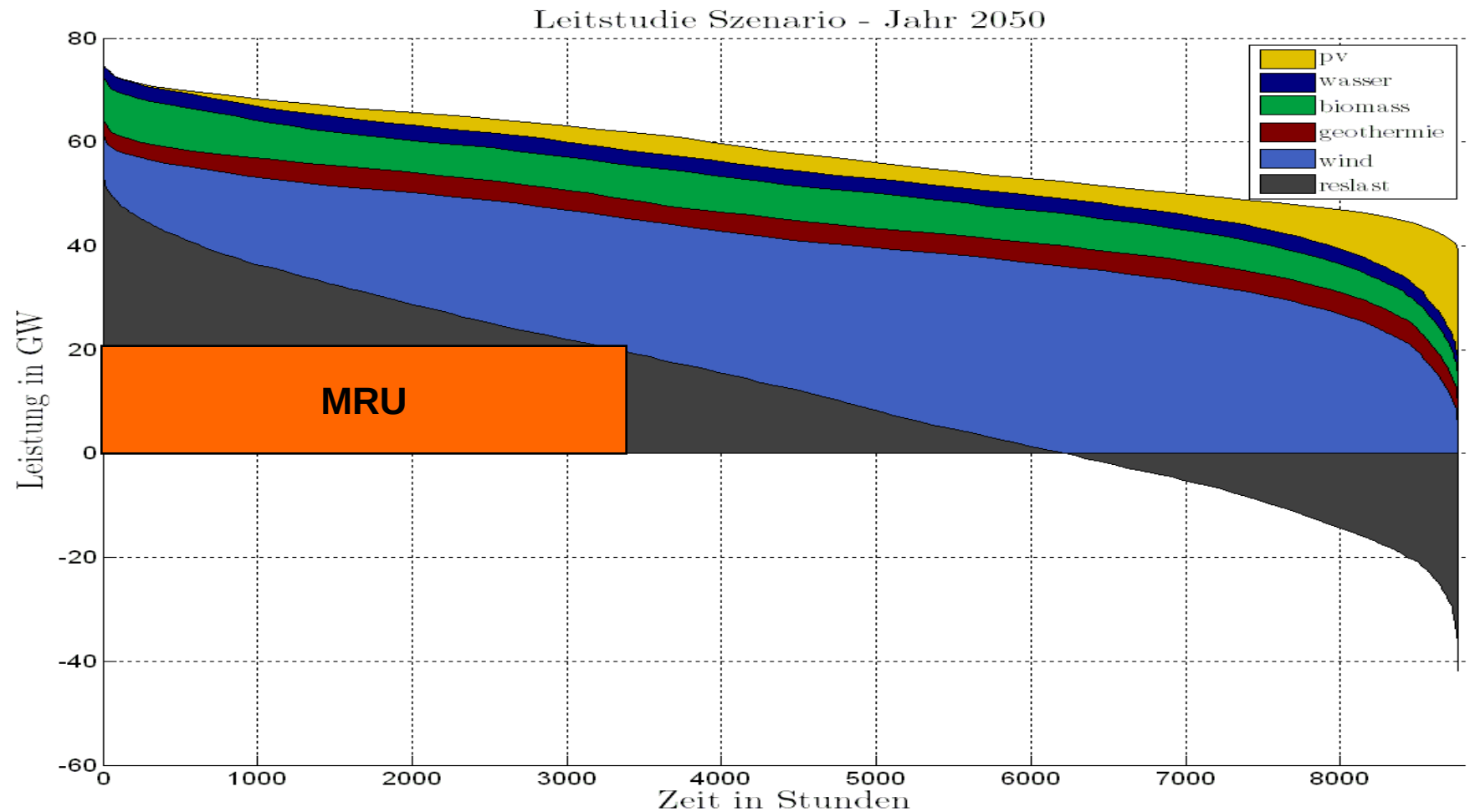
➤ Fluctuation of monthly residual load (RES-consumption) in a 100% renewables scenario



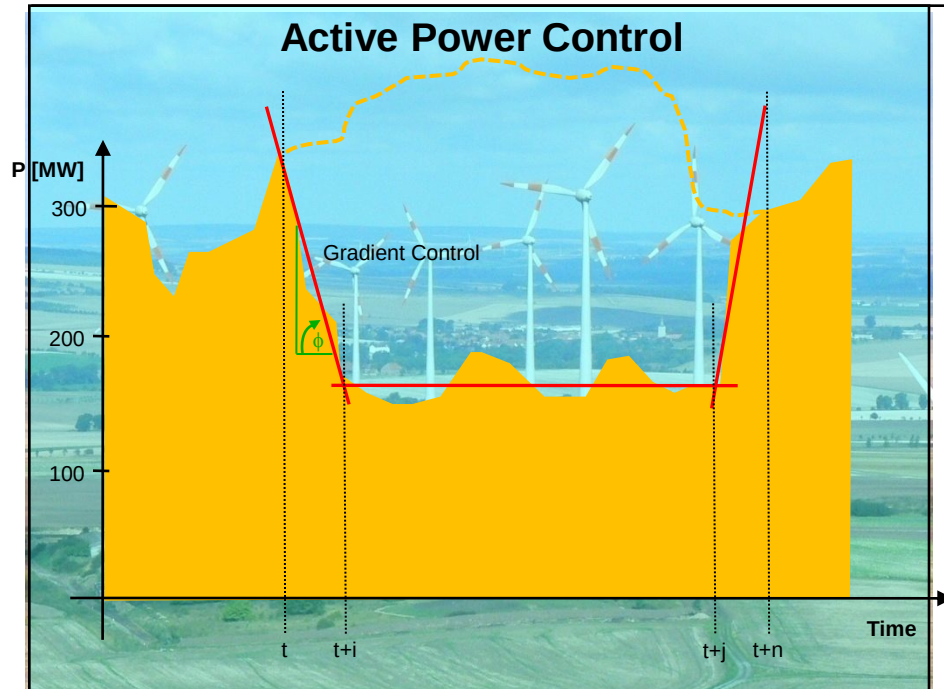
Highest required
average transport capacity
15 GW (in D) – Max. >>>

Required storage-
capacity
0,5% - 8% of average anual European
electricity consumption
16-260 TWh/a

Scenario 2050: System Services Required



Active Contribution to System Reliability



Frequency Control

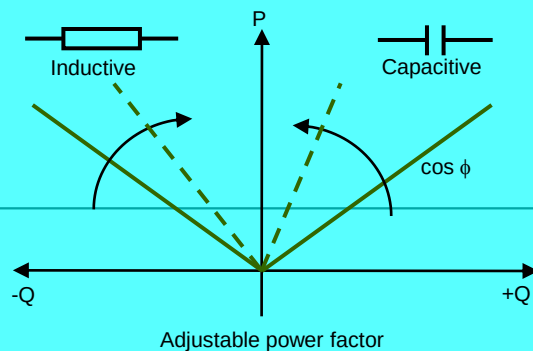
Wind power reserve

Congestion management

Power limitation

Gradient control

Reactive Power Control

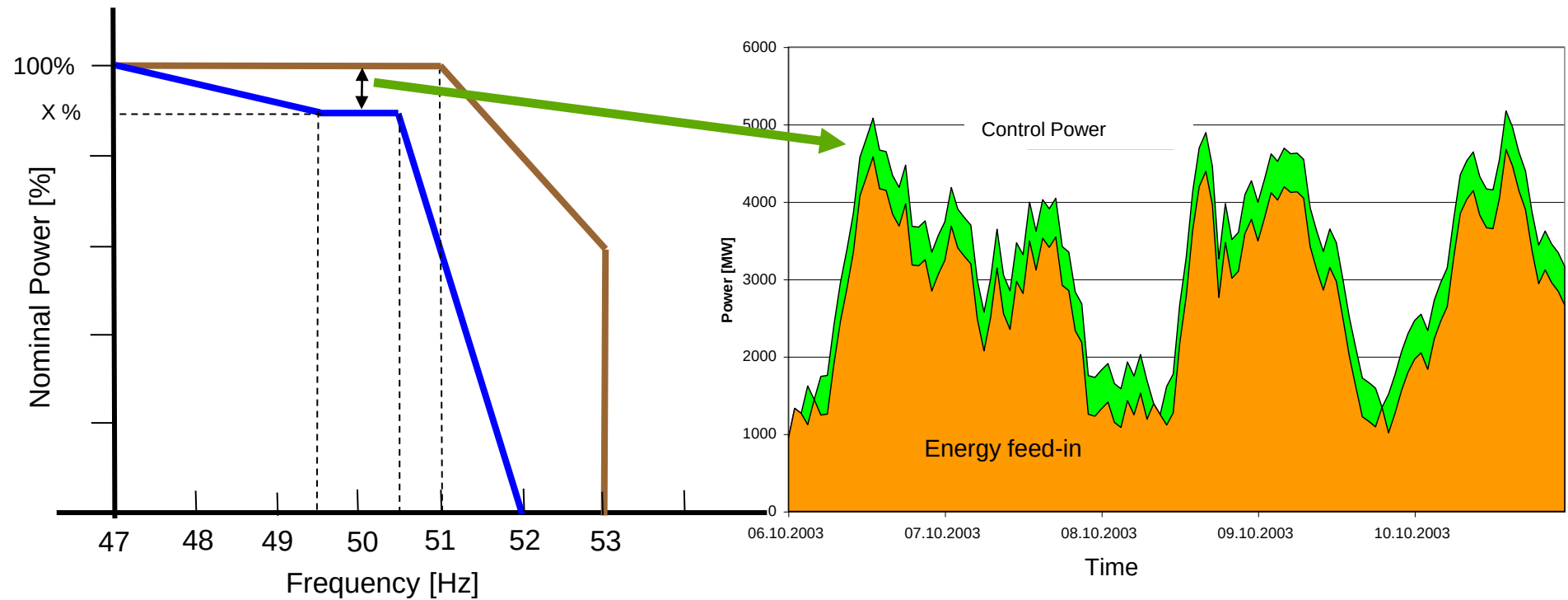


Reactive power range forecast

Reactive power control

Power factor control

Voltage changes control



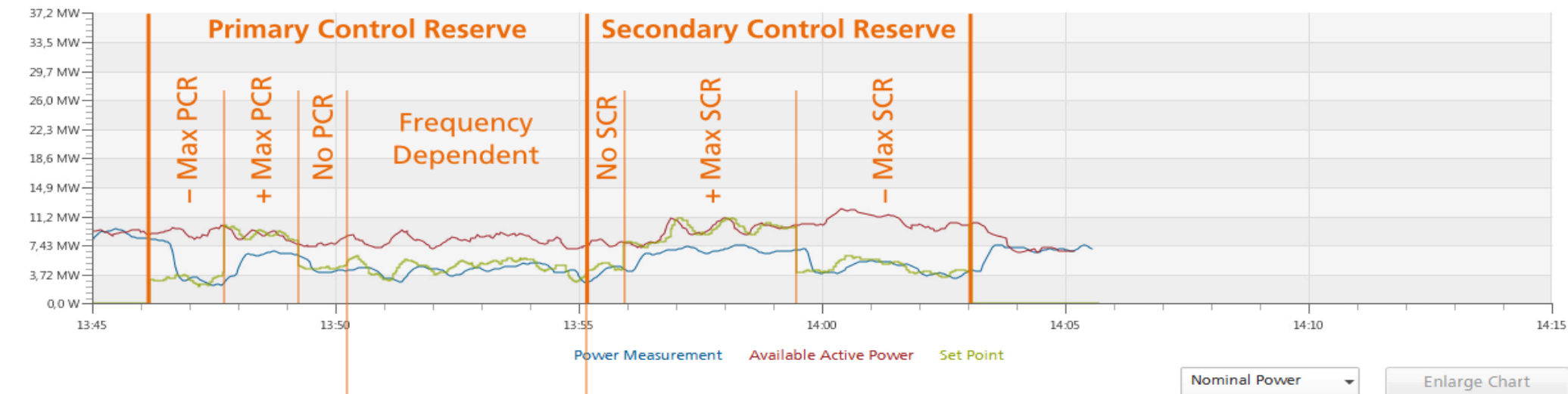
Services based on forecasts and confidence intervals

Frequency Support – Control power provision

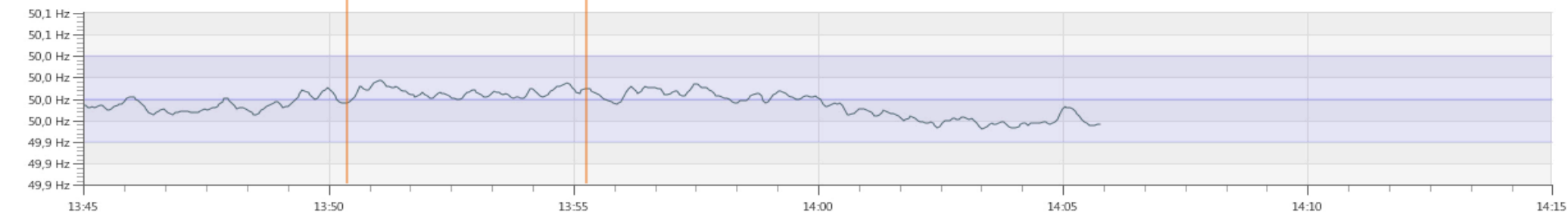
Windpark Altes Lager

30 Minutes centered around now ▾

Electricity Generation



Frequency



German Grid Development Plan



Bundesnetzagentur



Szenario	Neue Leitungen [km]		Netzausbau im Bestand [km]	Netzverstärkung im Bestand [km]		Kosten*** [Mrd. €]
	HGÜ*	HDÜ**	HDÜ	HGÜ	HDÜ	
A 2022	1800	1700	2800	300	1400	19
B 2022	2100	1700	2800	300	1300	20
C 2022	2400	1700	2700	300	1200	23

* HGÜ = Hochspannungsgleichstrom

** HDÜ = Hochspannungswechselstrom

*** Alle Maßnahmen realisiert als Freileitungen.



Supra-Regional Voltage Imbalance

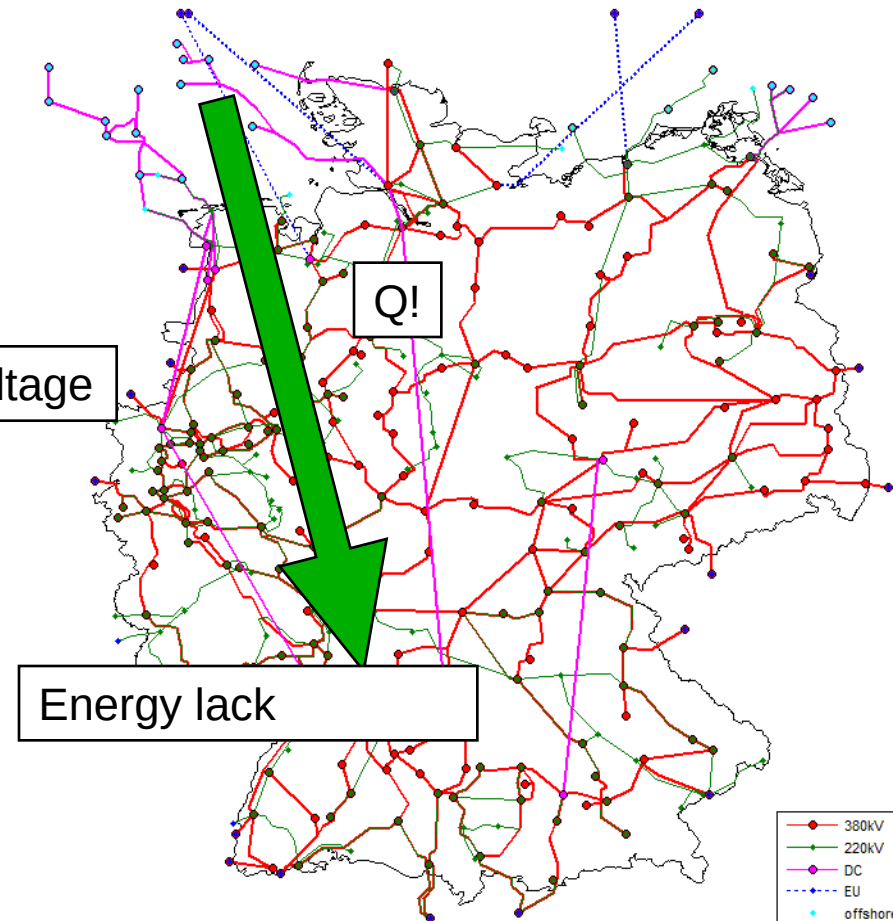
Energy surplus

AC-load flow calculation for HV level
(for HV w.o. conv. Power plants
or reactive power compensation)

→ Fall of Voltage

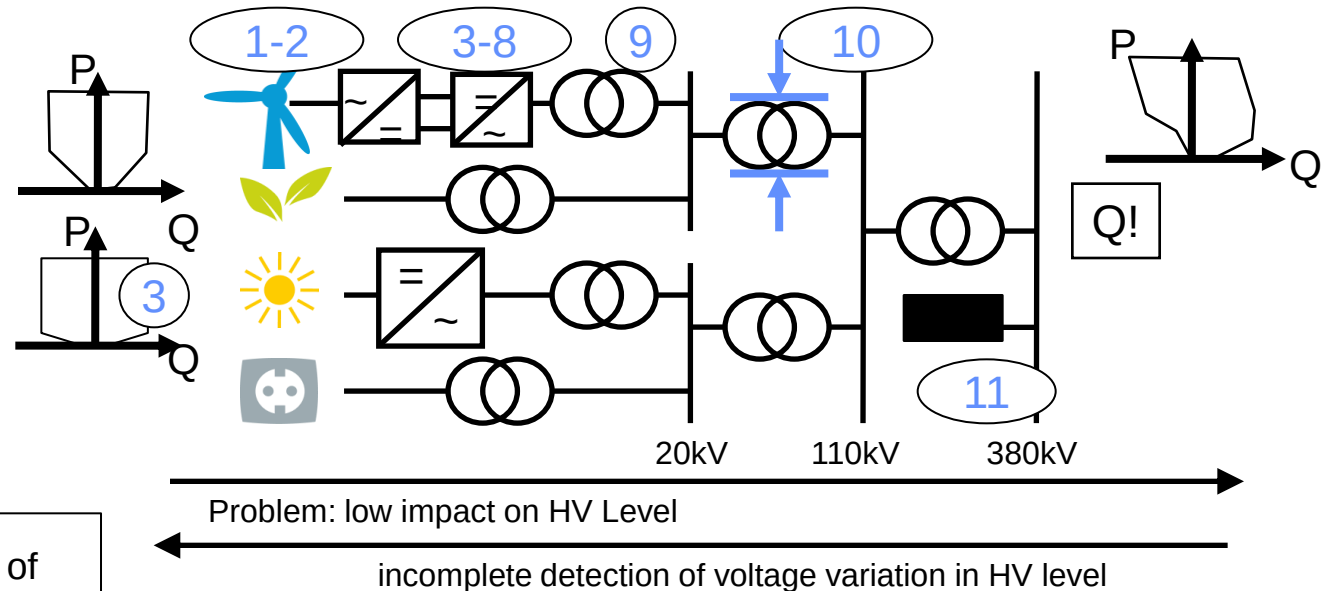
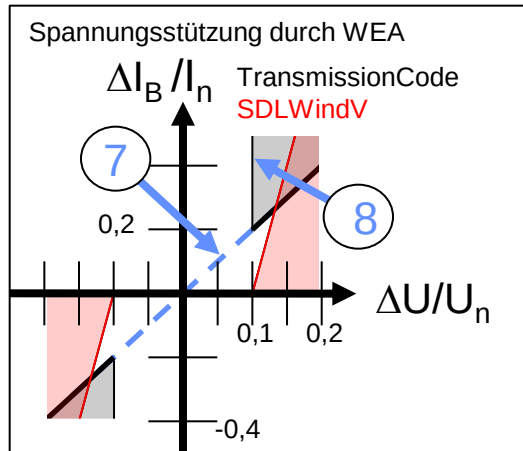
→ reactive power demand ($Q!$) at HV-
transformers

(increasement of up to 36000Mvar in 2020)



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Methods to increase capability of voltage control by RES



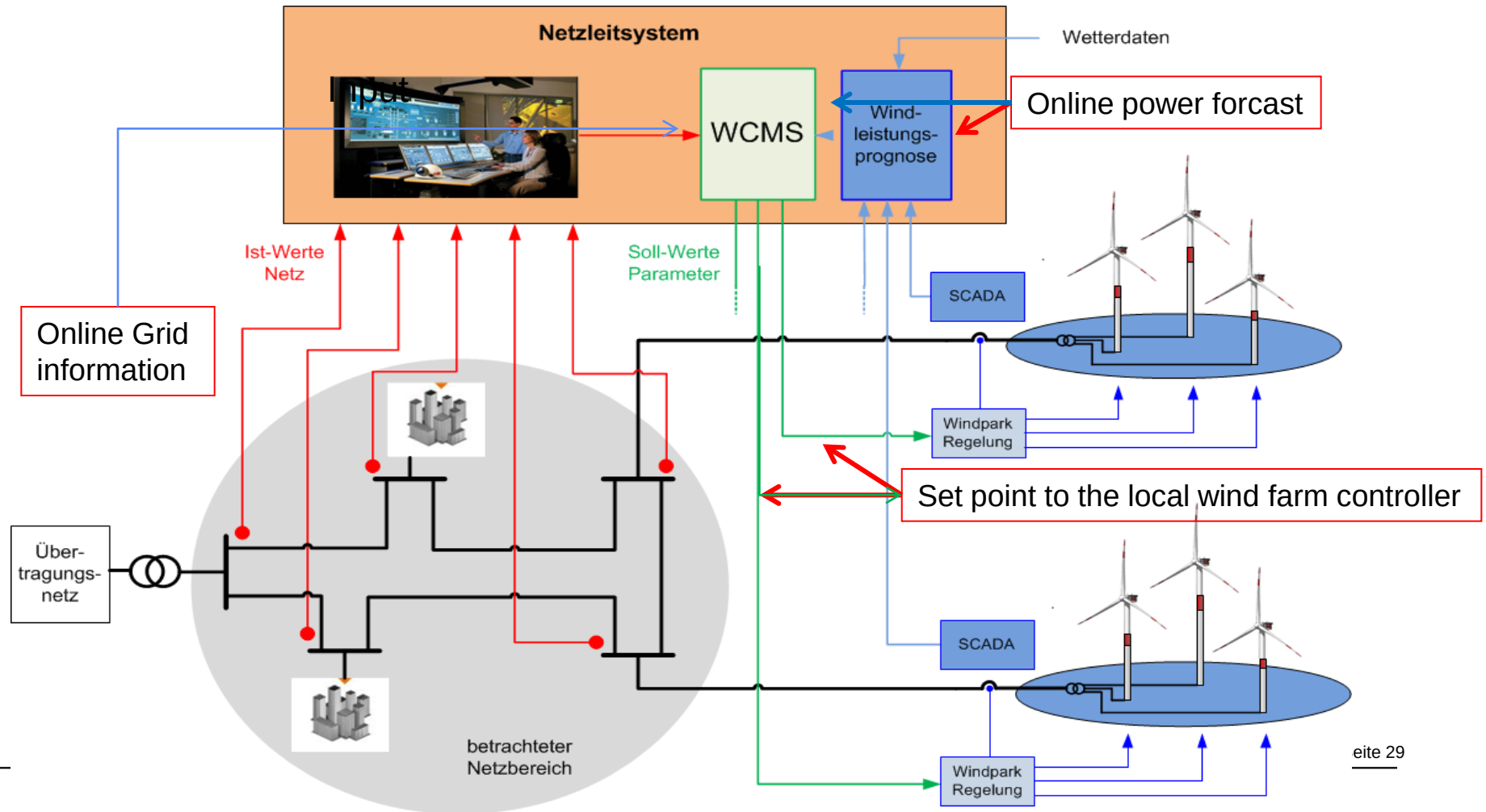
Methods to increase capability of Voltage control by RES

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1 Direct connected synchron generators | 5 Reduction of active power in favour of reactive current | 9 Neutral earthing of WT main transformers |
| 2 Piller-Princip (rotating mass) | 6 Use of STATCOM-Function | 10 Variation of voltage ranges |
| 3 Variation of P/Q-characteristics | 7 Continuous voltage support | 11 implementation of reactive power compensation |
| 4 Larger Inverters | 8 Increase amplification factor at voltage regulator | |

Fraunhofer Wind Farm Cluster Management System (WCMS)

Voltage Support

2



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Fast Transition from Consumption to Supply Grids

Power flow at 110 kV/ 20 kV Substation

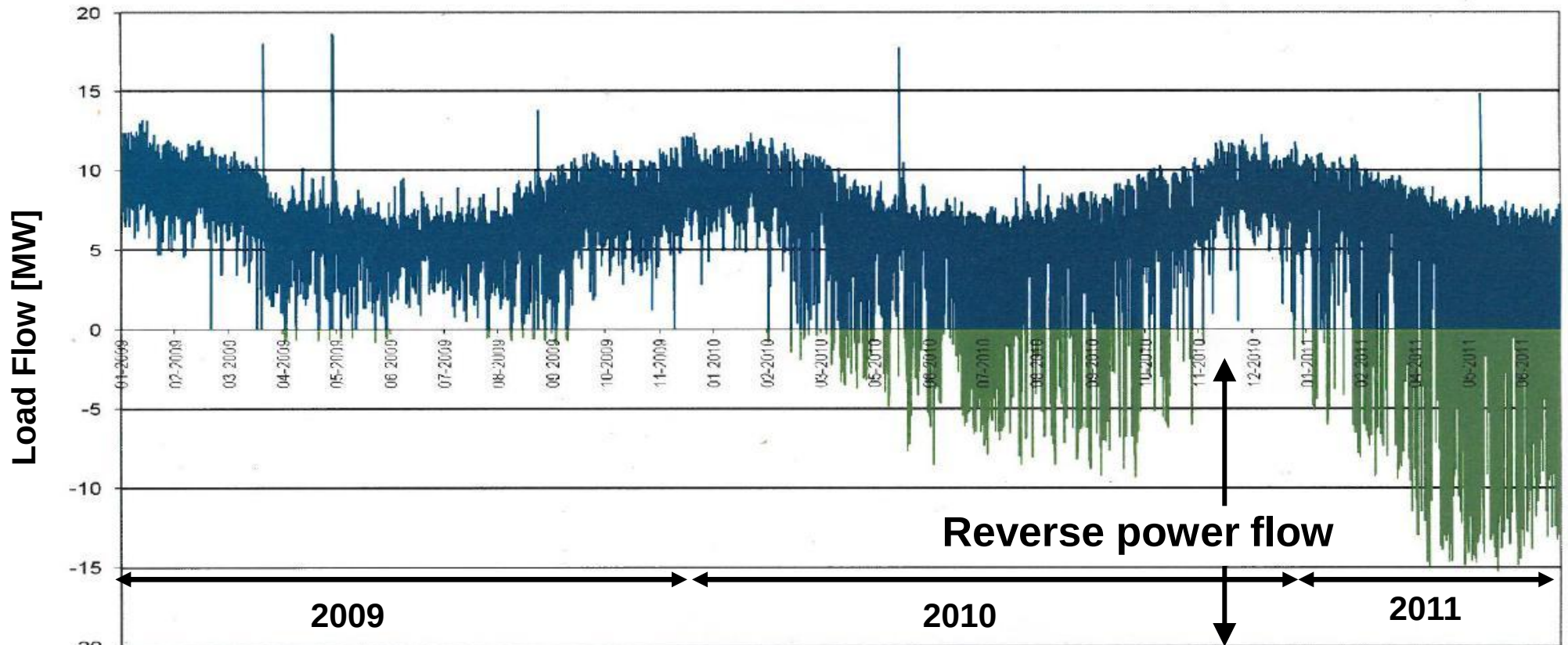
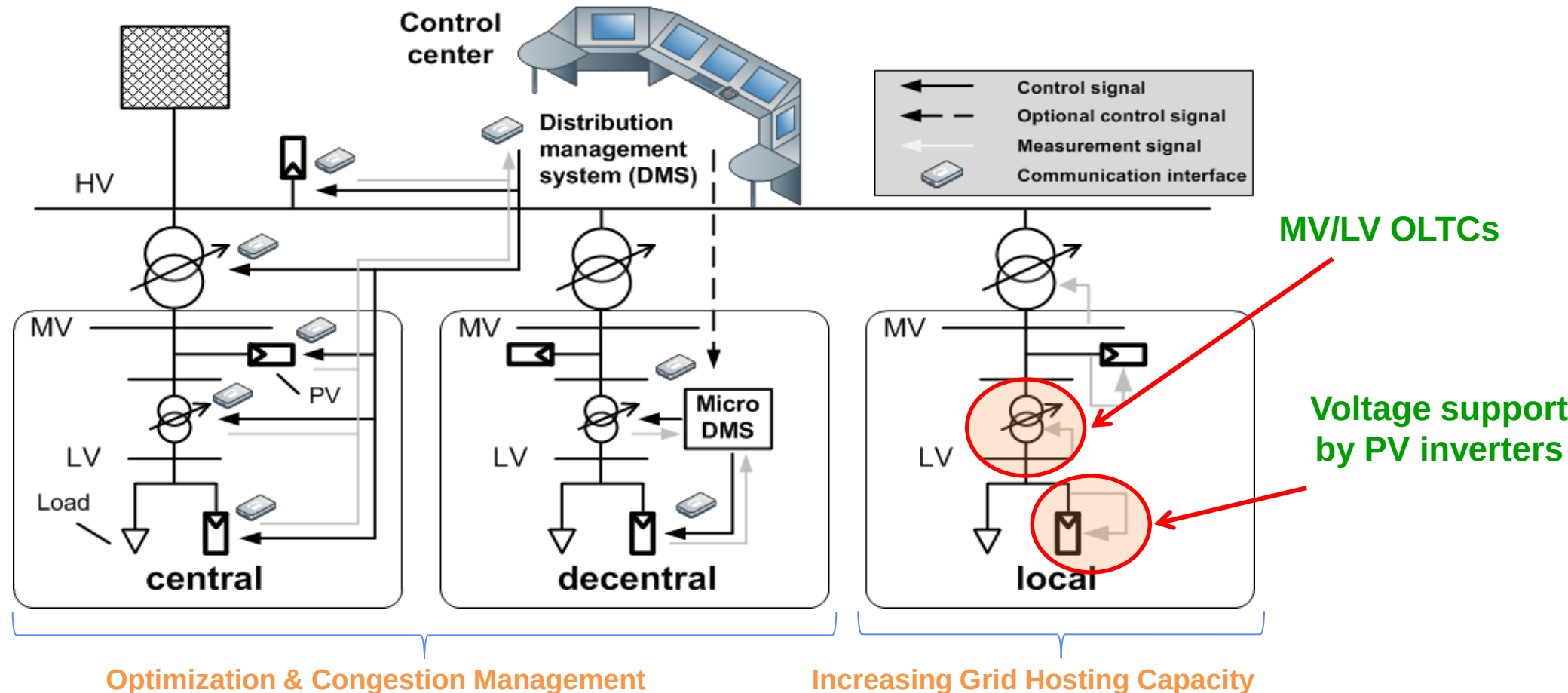
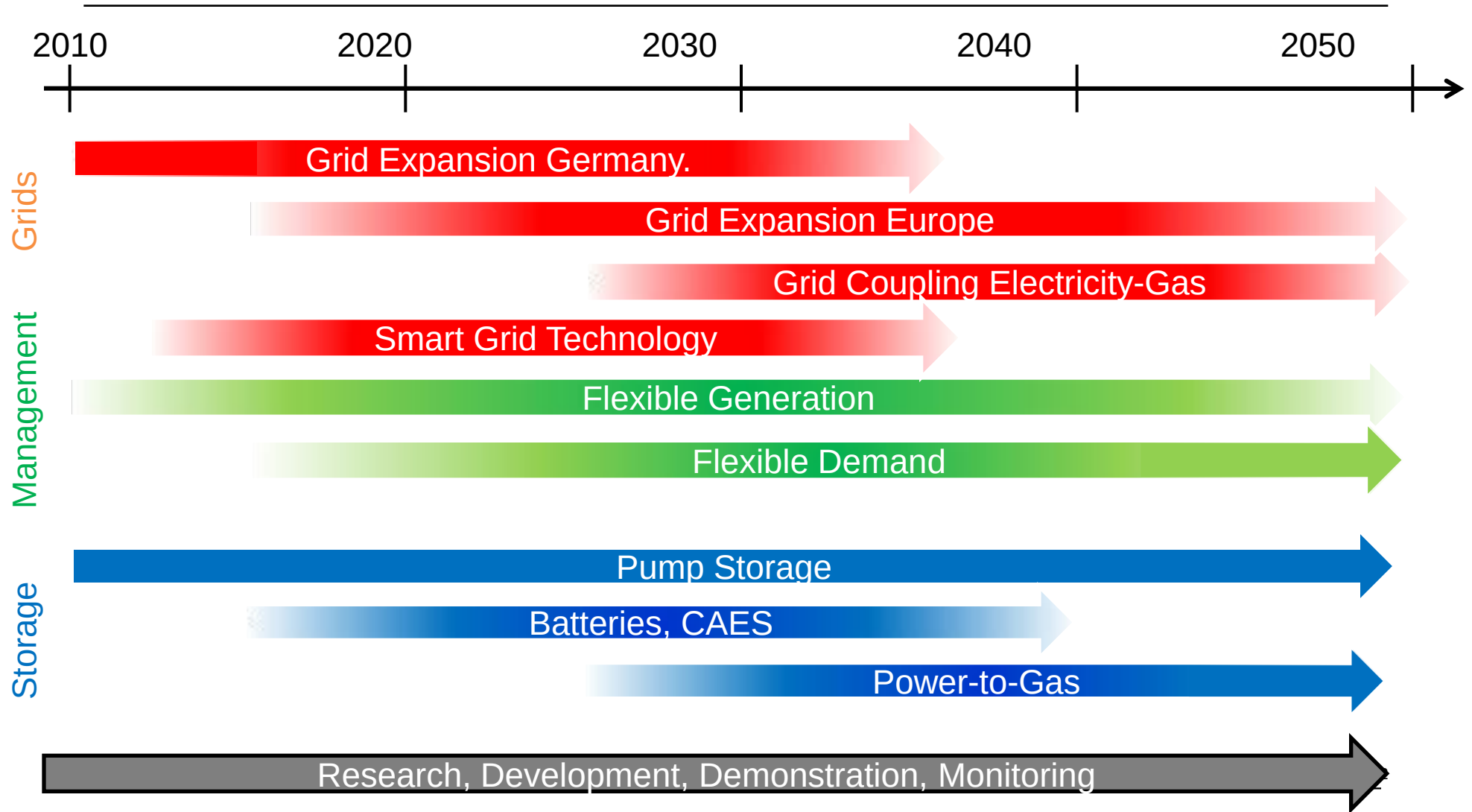


Fig: Courtesy of Bayernwerk AG

Distribution Management System



Roadmap Energiewende System Transformation Power Sector



Quelle: IWES, 2011

Thank You

The Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft in Germany

66 Institutes at 45 locations

2012

Staff

22.000

R&D-budget

2.500 Million €

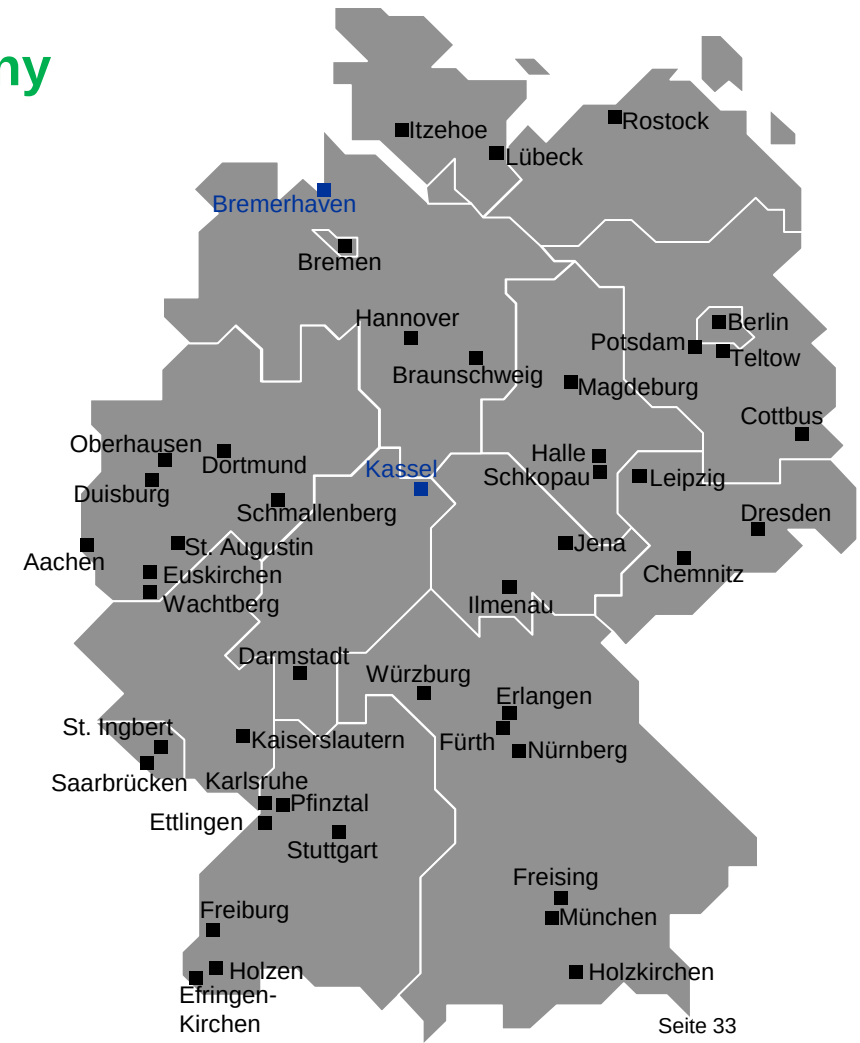
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