



Electrical Engineering and
Systems Technology

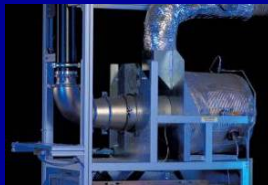
for the Use of
Renewable Energies

and Decentral
Energy Supply

Applications oriented
Research and Development

Institut für Solare
Energieversorgungstechnik
Verein an der
Universität Kassel e.V.

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Integration of Large Wind Farms into the Power Supply System

► **DEWEK 2008**

Session No. 15: Grid Integration

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e-on | Netz

VATTENFALL



**UNI KASSEL
VERSITÄT**



Bremen, 27. November 2008

Agenda

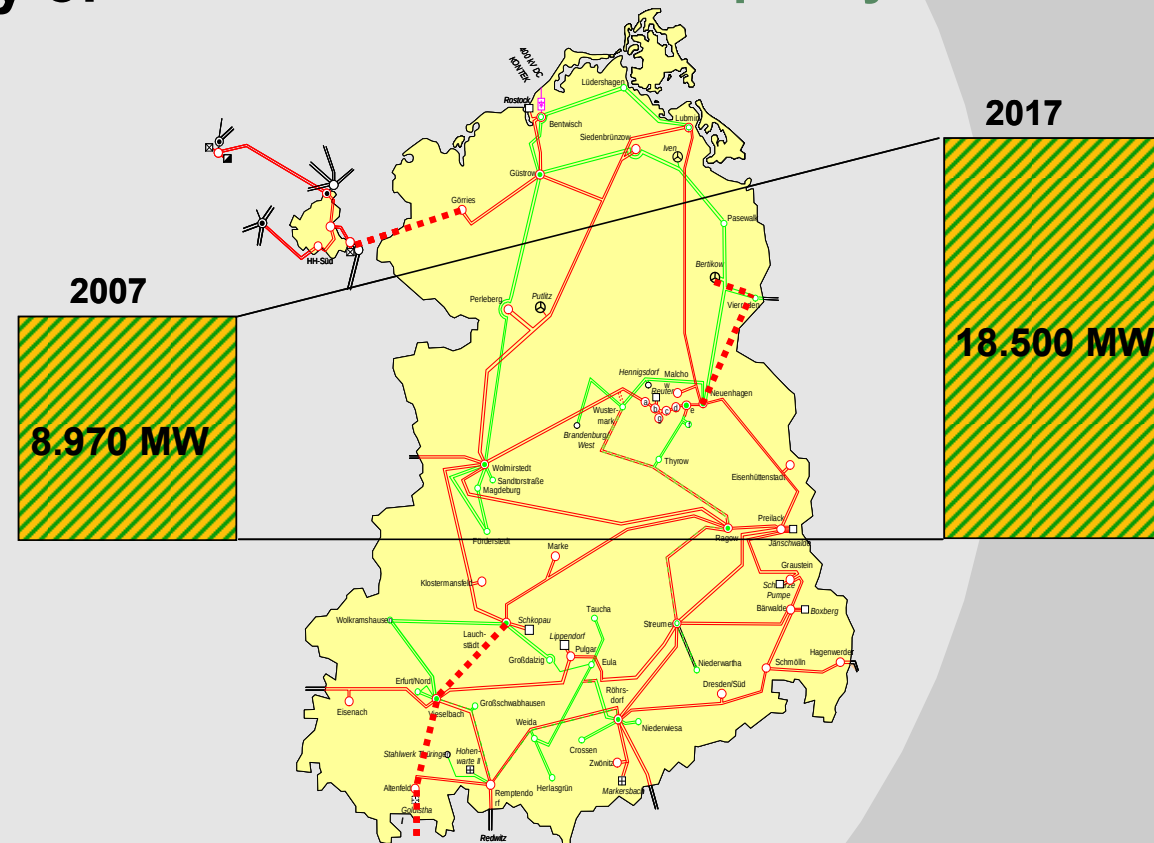
- **Introduction**
- **Analyses and strategies**
- **Concept elaboration**
- **Pilot plants**
- **Conclusion / Outlook**

Introduction

Influence of intermittent wind power feed-in on the reliability of the grids?

→ Development of new concepts and strategies and implementation in hard- and software.

Installed Wind Capacity:



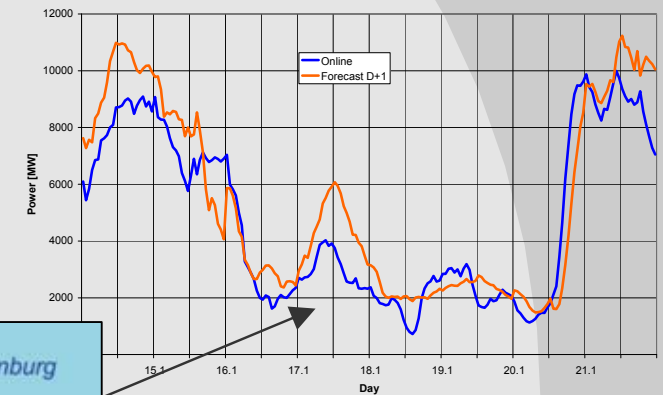
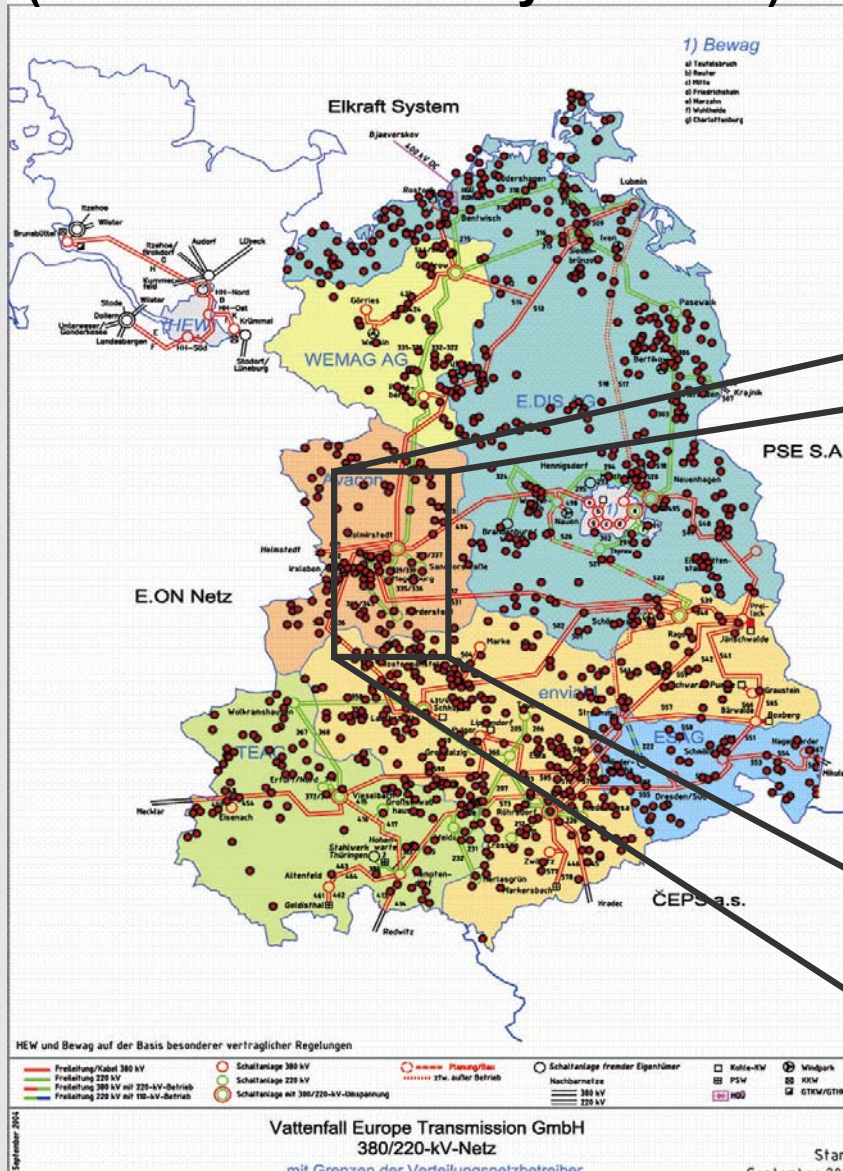
Source: Vattenfall Europe Transmission

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Analyses and strategies

Time series of wind power feed-in for grid nodes (based on dena-study scenario)



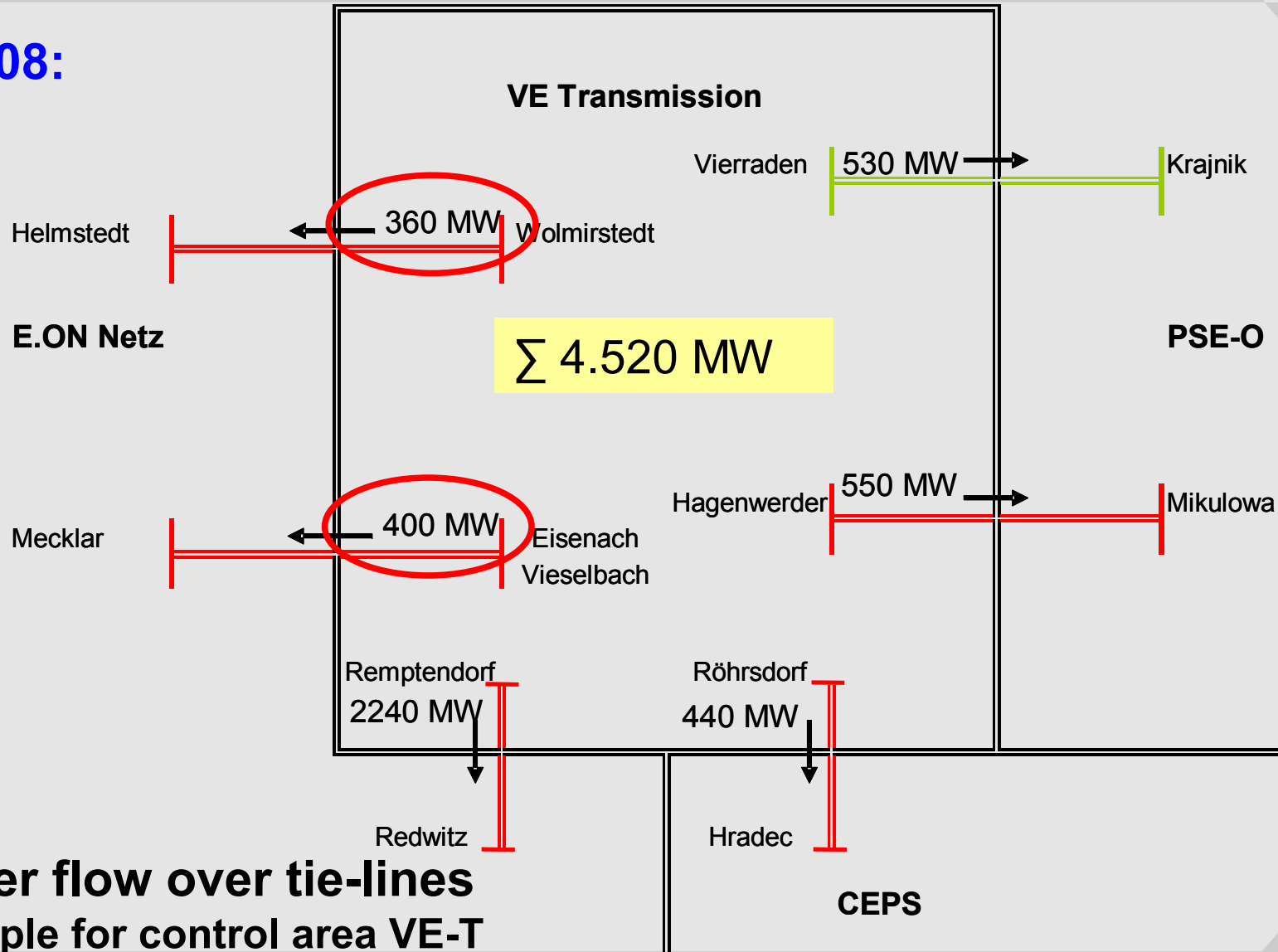
**Grid Calculation
by TSOs**

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Analyses and strategies

2008:



Power flow over tie-lines
Example for control area VE-T

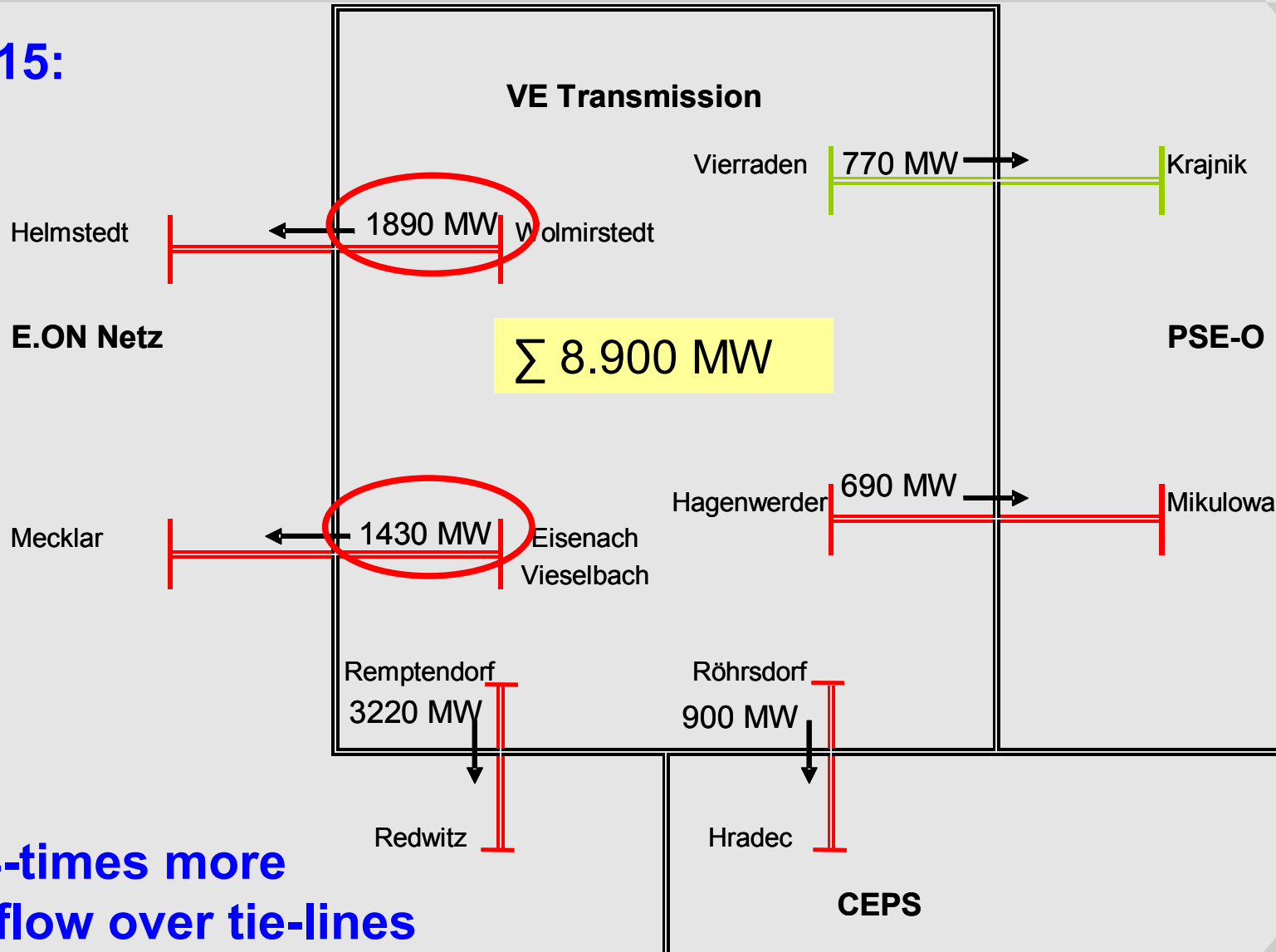
Source: Vattenfall Europe Transmission

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Analyses and strategies

2015:



Up to 4-times more
power flow over tie-lines

Source: Vattenfall Europe Transmission

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Analyses and strategies

Requirements for high penetration of wind power in the electrical supply system:

- **Generation Management**
- **Supply of reactive power**
- **Supply of balancing power (technical ability)**
- **Improvement of wind power feed-in scheduling**

→ Control system is needed to utilize the wind 'power plant' capabilities



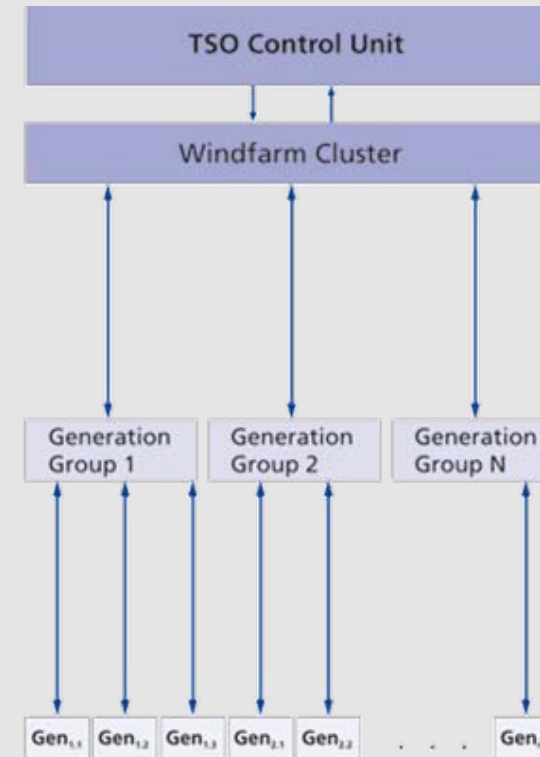
Concept elaboration

- Distributed generation

⇒ Aggregation necessary

Generation Group Cluster 	Requirements: Profile Based Operation Mode • active power limitation • supply of balancing power • supply of reactive power • scheduling • congestion management • generation management
Generation Group 	Requirements: • maximum power limitation (dynamic threshold values) • short circuit current • emergency cut-off (disconnection) by network outages • coordinated start-up and shut-down procedures (gradients limitation)
Single Generator 	Requirements: • safe and reliable operation • maximum energy yield

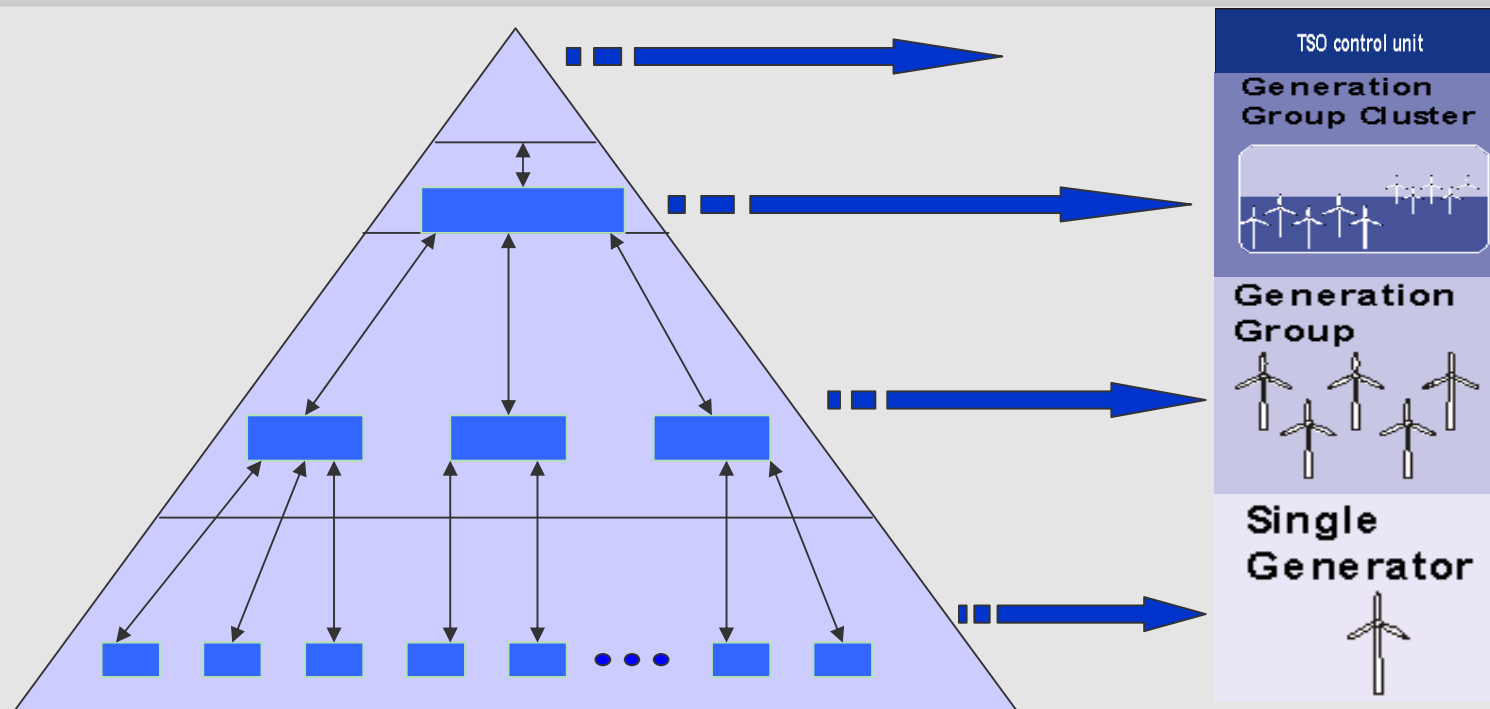
- Predictability



All wind farms connected to one grid node are the smallest unit for the system operator = Cluster

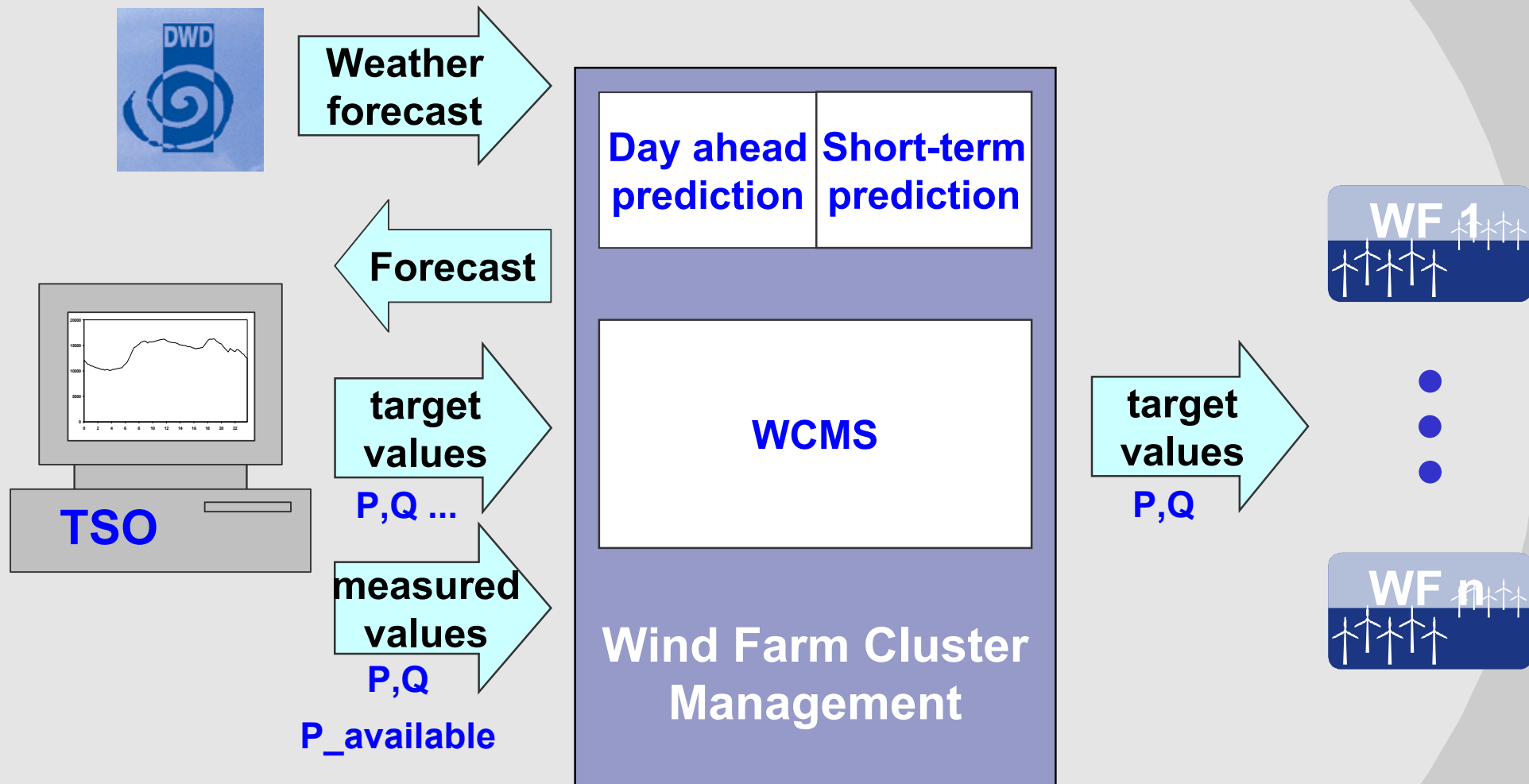
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Concept elaboration



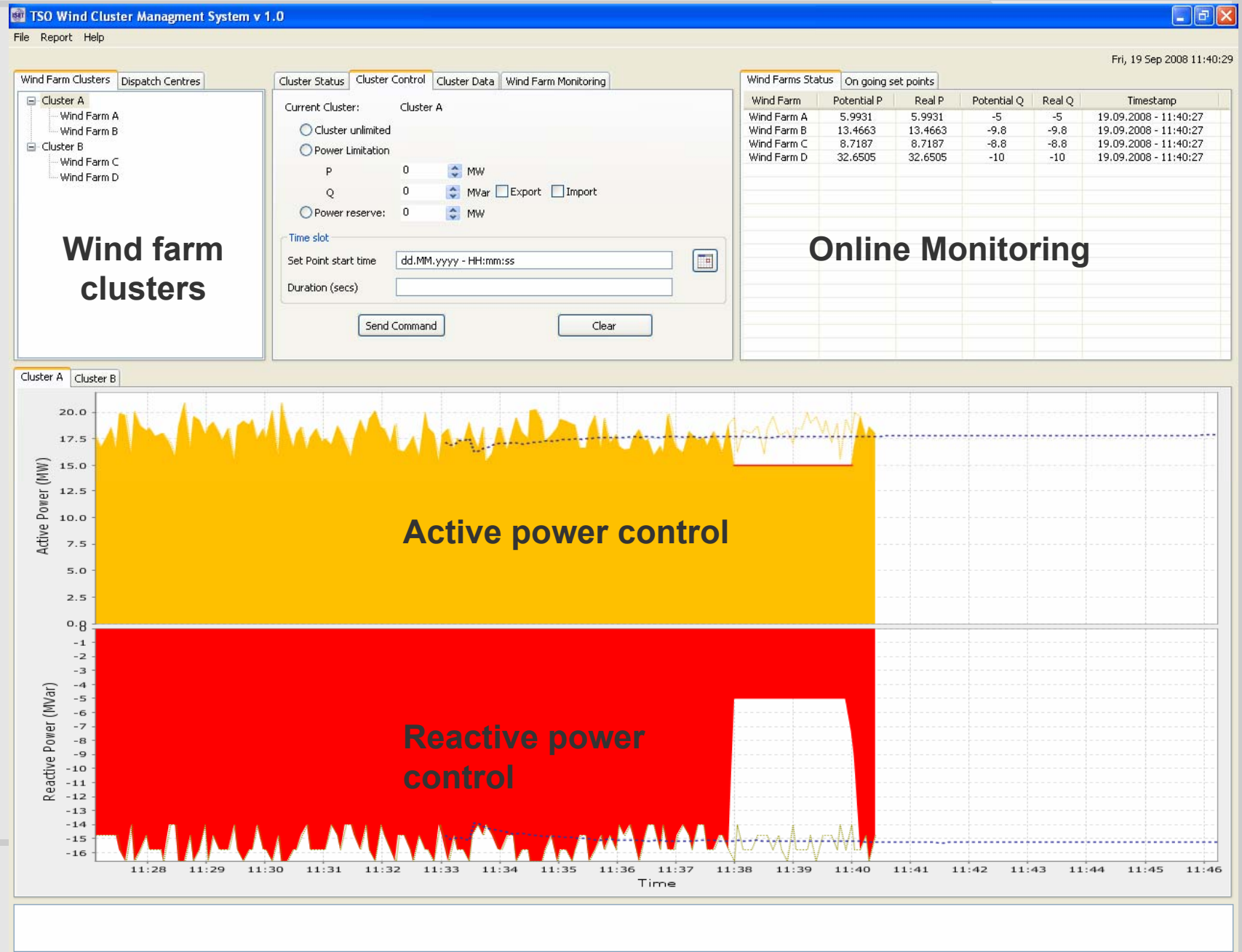
- Geographical distributed Wind Farms are aggregated to *Wind Farm Cluster* (one Cluster for every transmission system node)
- *Wind Farm Cluster Management System* supports the TSO by operating the cluster according to the requirements of the *power transmission system*

Concept elaboration



Concept elaboration

Graphical User Interface



Concept elaboration

Control strategies:

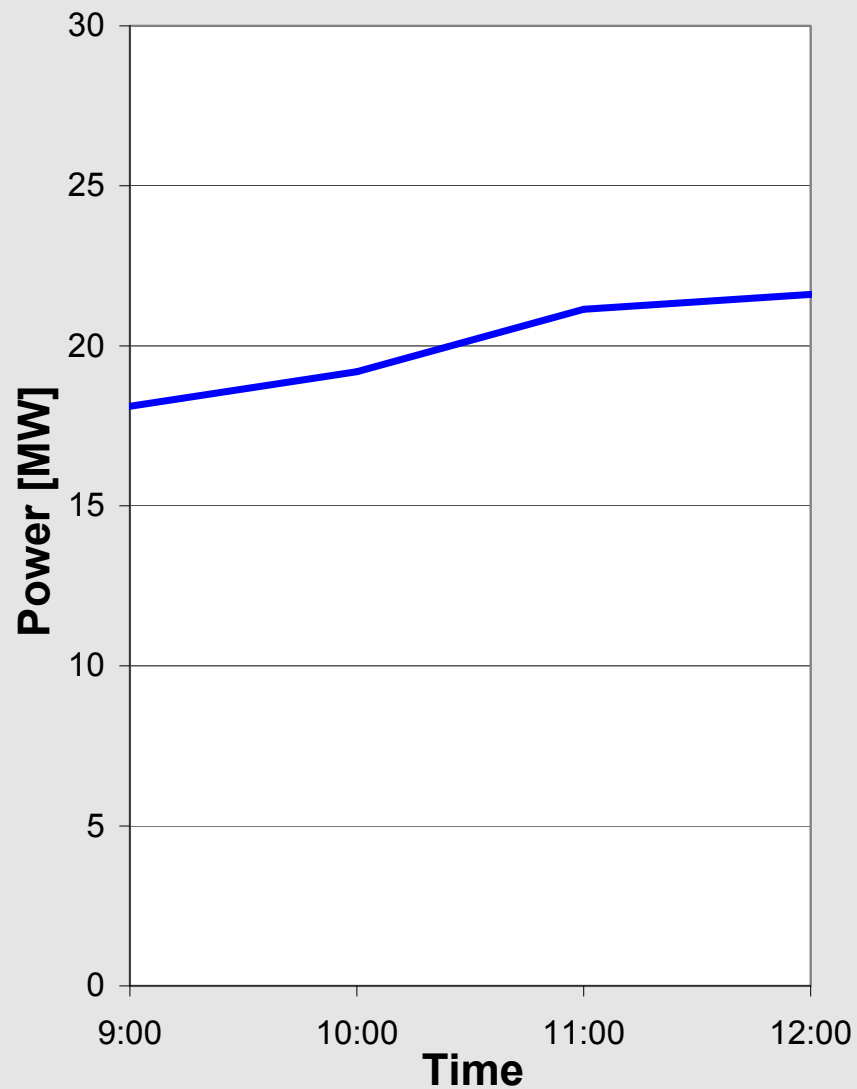
Active power control

- Congestion Management
- Reduction of gradients
- Supply of balancing power
- Scheduling of wind power feed-in

Reactive power control

- Supply of reactive power
- Voltage control

Concept elaboration



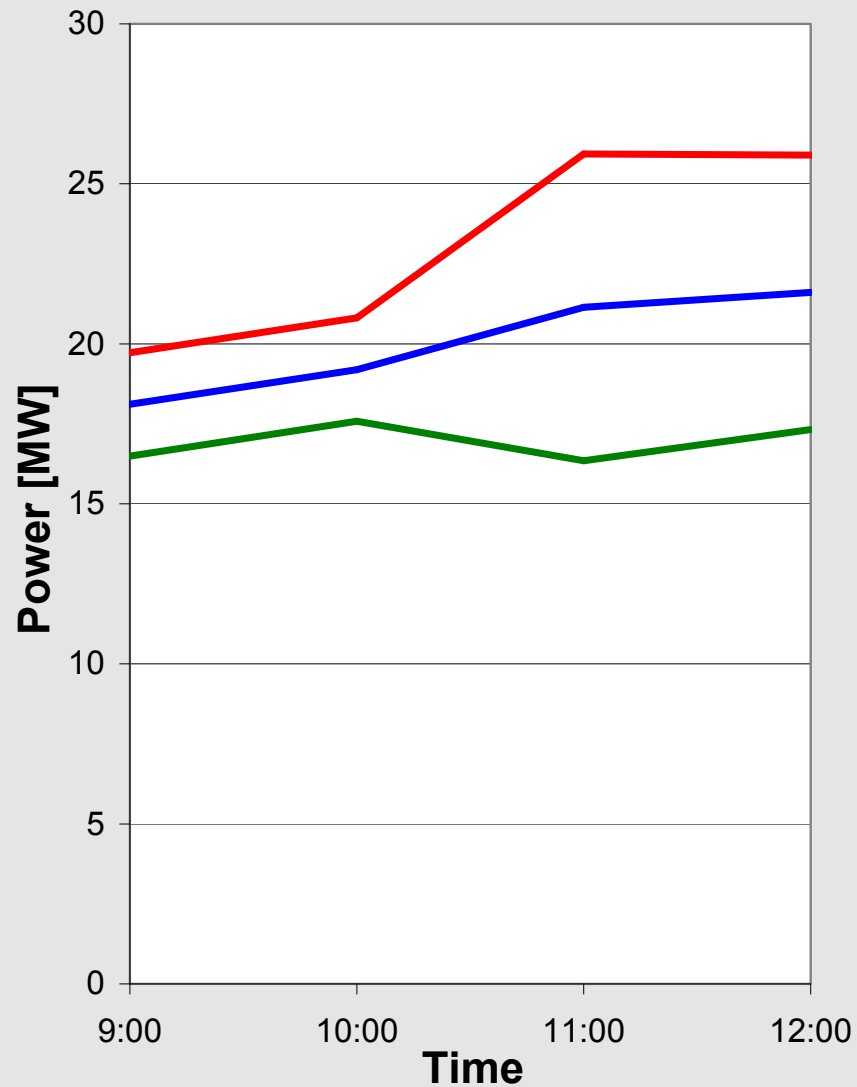
forecast

**Supply of balancing
power by means of
short term prediction
and tolerance band**

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Concept elaboration



upper level of prediction interval

forecast

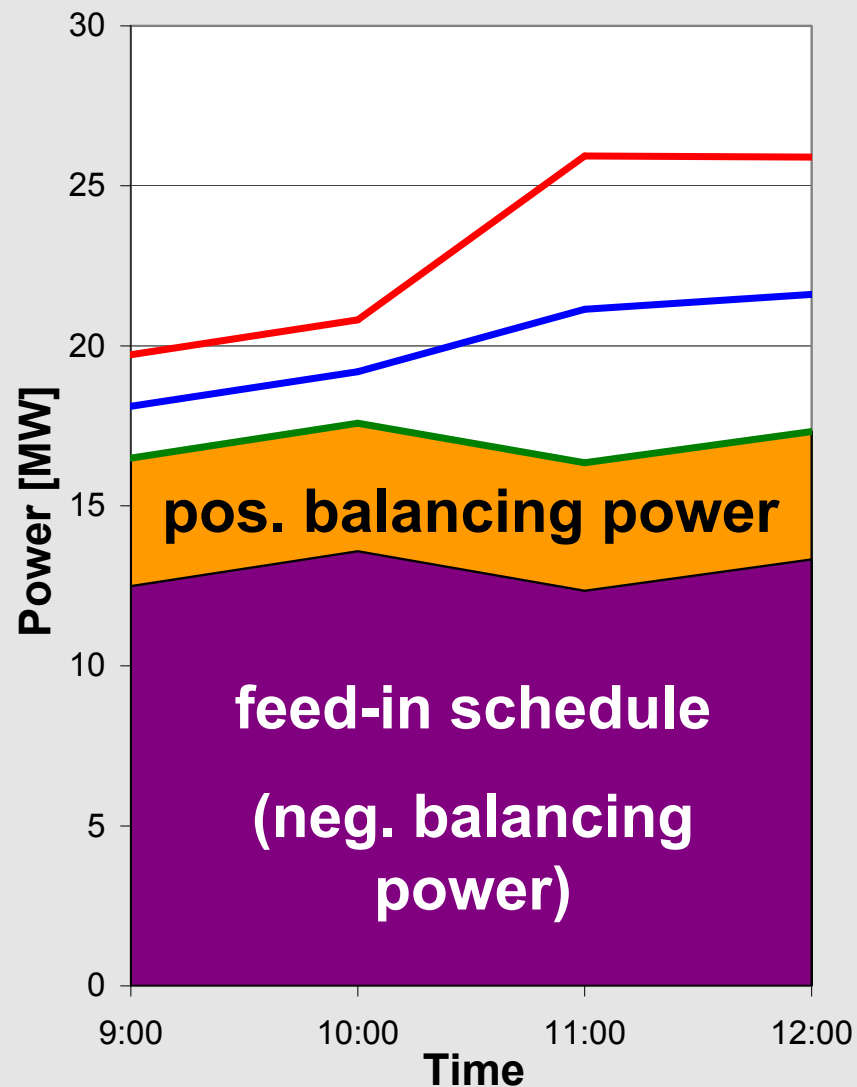
lower level of prediction interval

**Supply of balancing
power by means of
short term prediction
and tolerance band**

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Concept elaboration



upper level of prediction interval

forecast

lower level of prediction interval

Supply of balancing power by means of short term prediction and tolerance band

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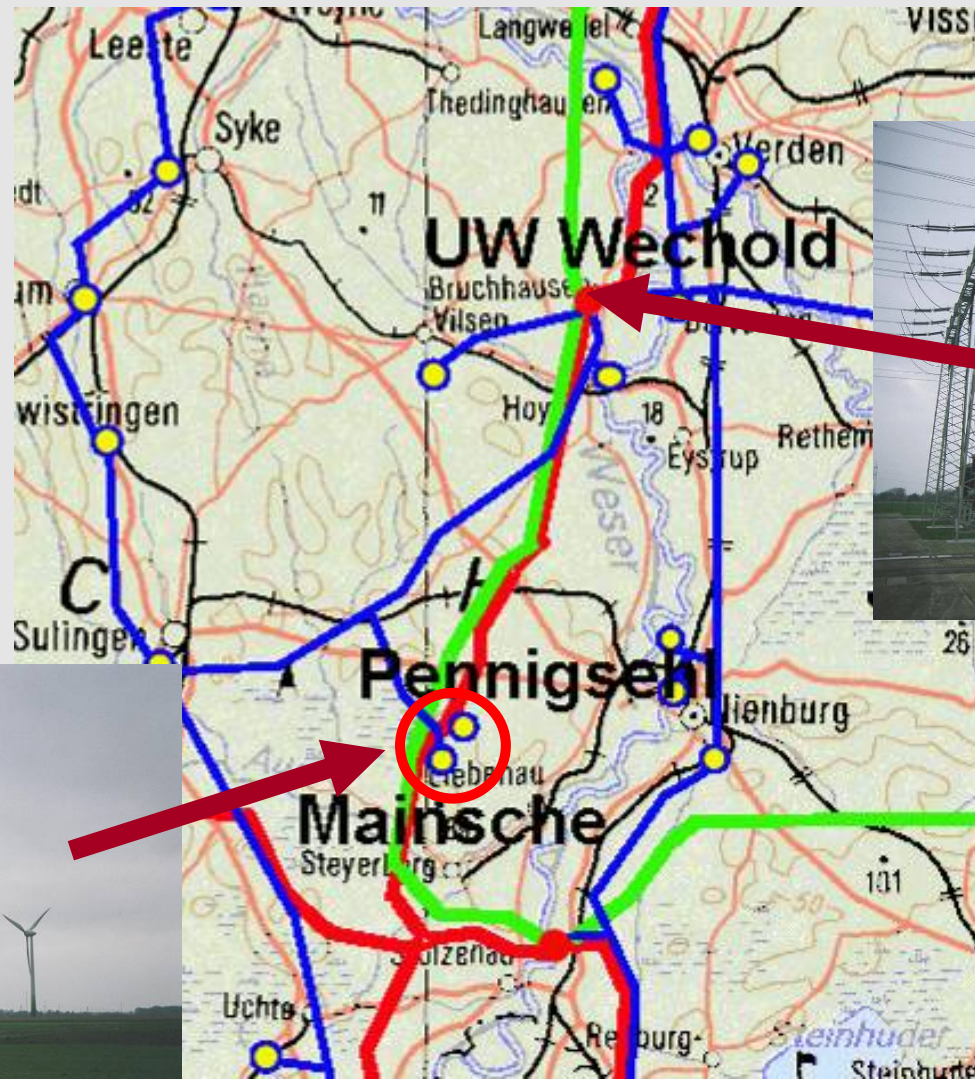
Pilot plants

110 kV grid ———

220 kV grid ———

380 kV grid ———

Wind Farm
Mainsche/Pennigsehl:
33 WT / 60,4 MW



Substation Wechold



Cluster Wechold

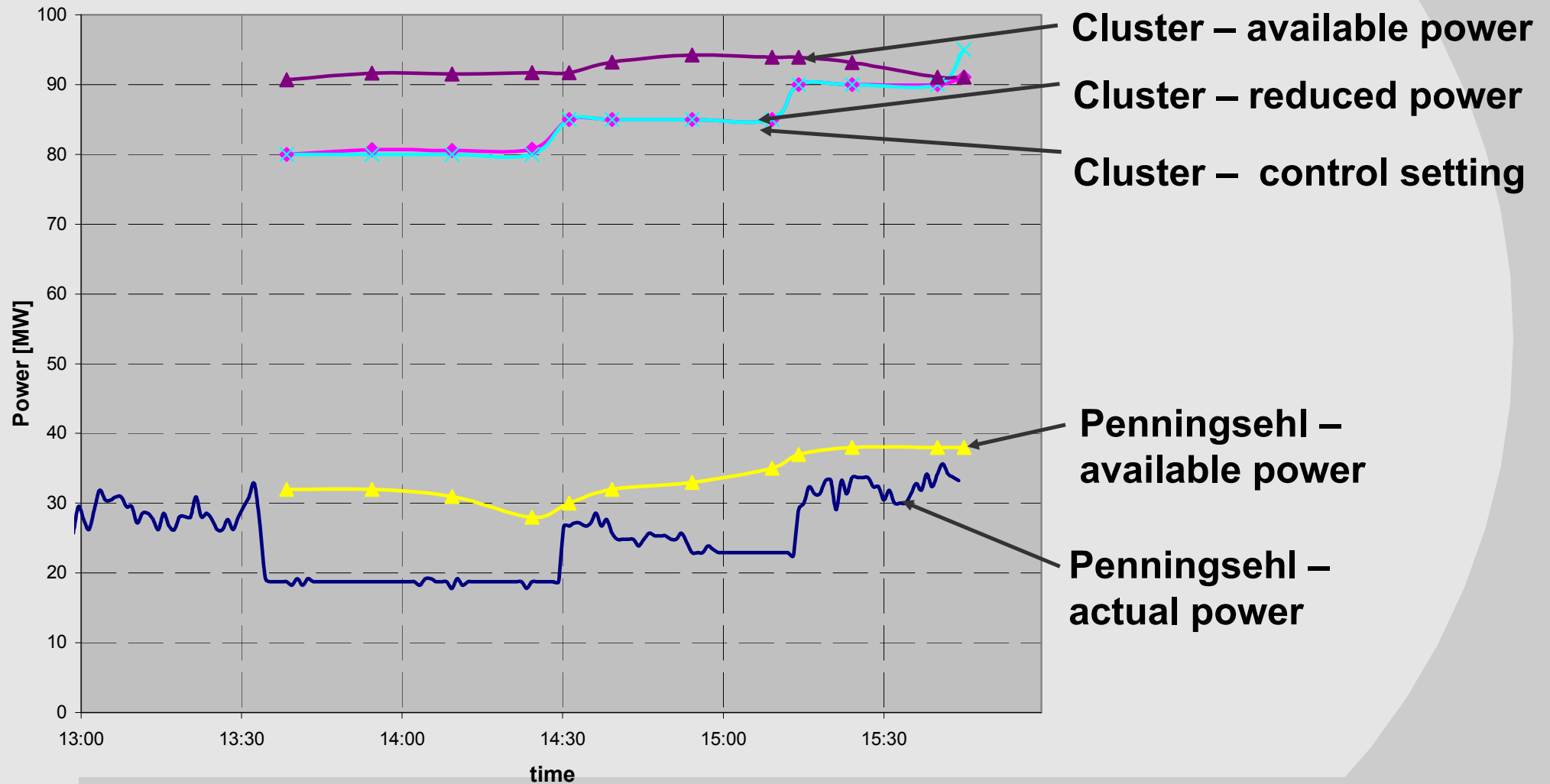
16 wind farms
about 250 MW

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Pilot plants

Power Limitation for the Cluster



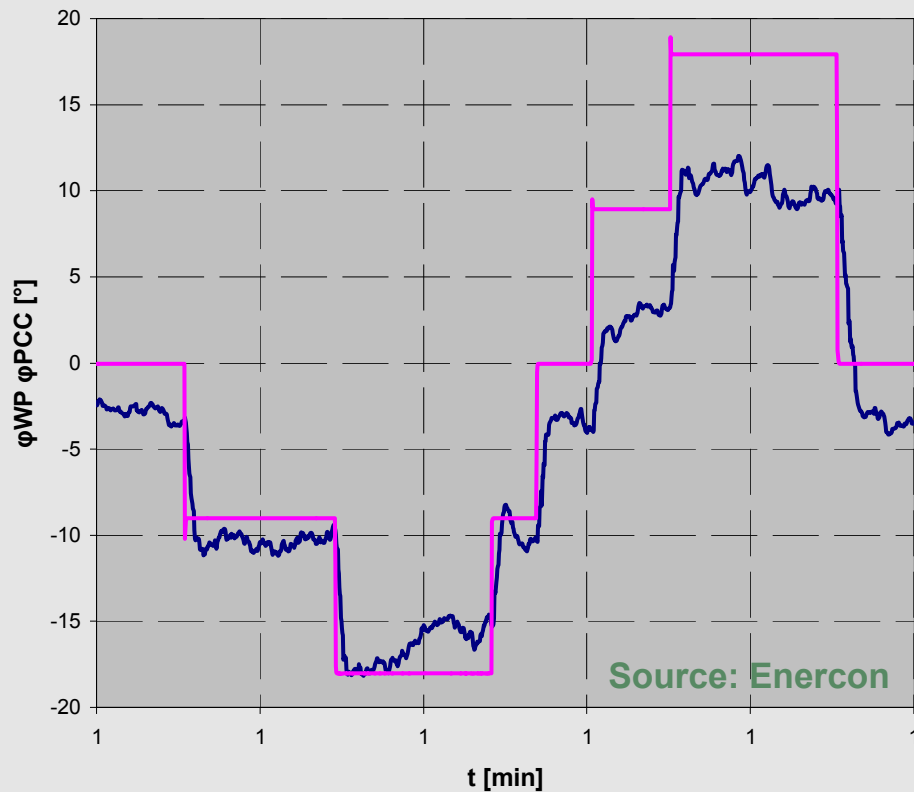
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Pilot plants

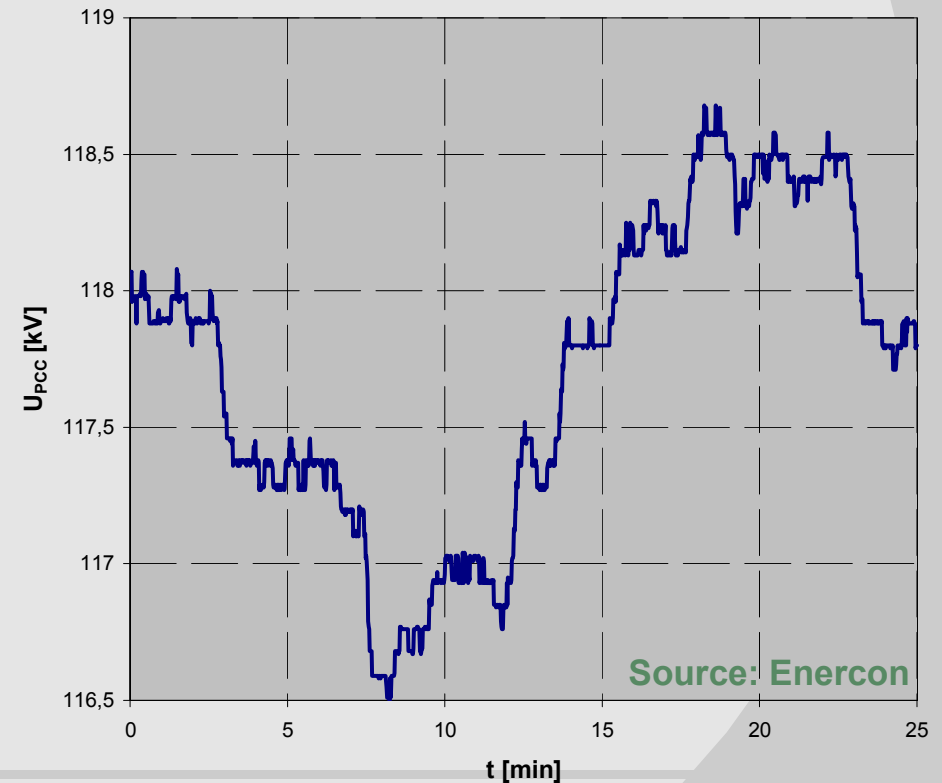
Control of the $\cos \varphi$ at the wind farm...

Phase angle at PCC



...leads to a voltage variation at the wind farm connection of 2 kV...

Voltage at PCC



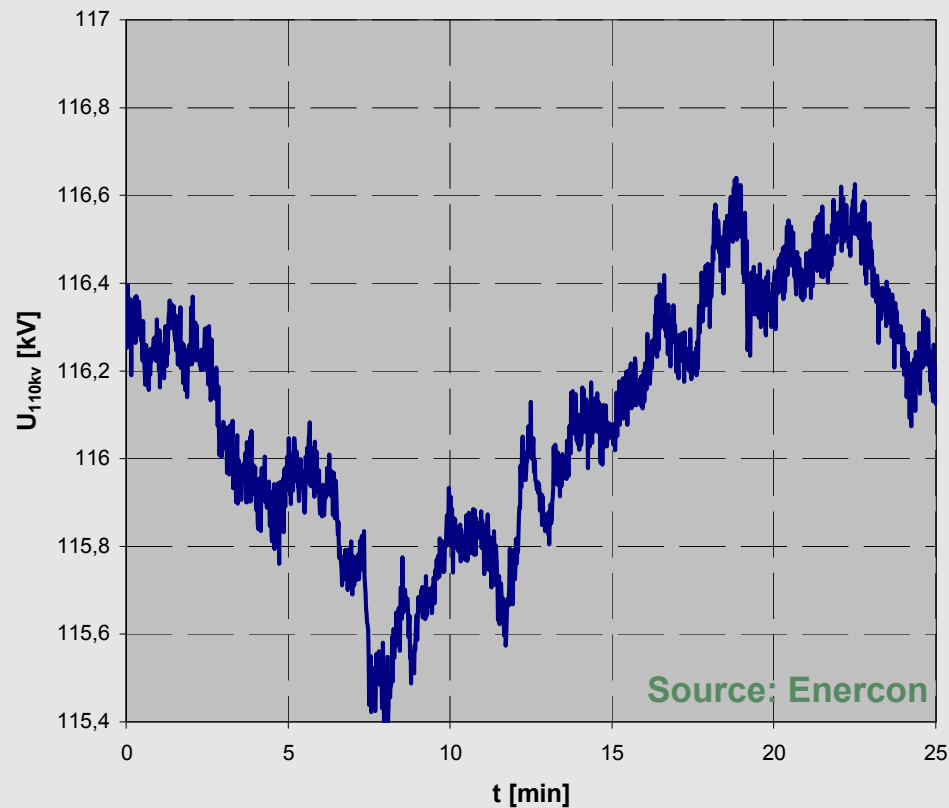
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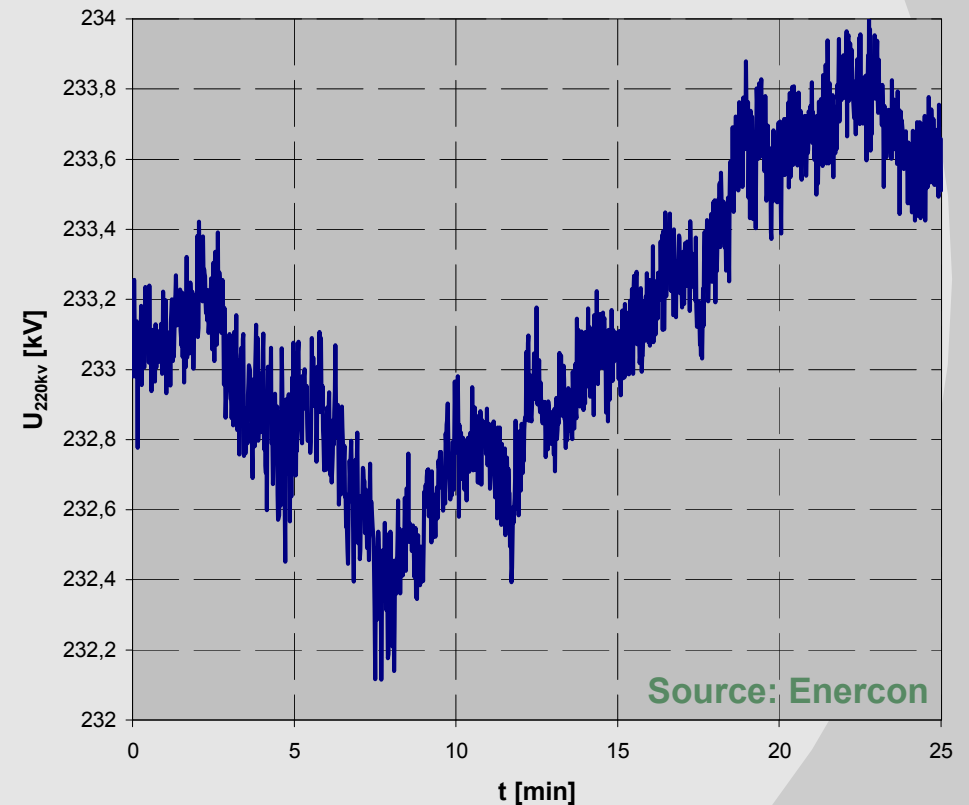
Pilot plants

... and of 1,2 kV at the 110 kV and 220 kV level at the substation Wechold

Wechold: Voltage 110kV



Wechold: Voltage 220kV



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Conclusion

- Integration of large amounts of wind power make new tools for grid operation necessary
- For integration of wind power, the Wind Farm Cluster Management System (WCMS) has been developed at ISET
- Provides forecast and allows control for each grid node
- Gives the TSO an extended control of the 'Wind Power Plant'
- Its capabilities have been demonstrated in a field test in Germany

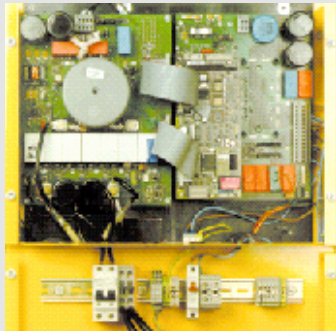
Outlook

- **Second field test in control area of Vattenfall Europe transmission**
- **European Project „Wind on the Grid“
Demonstration in Spain and Portugal**
- **Demonstration with the first german Offshore Windfarm “alpha ventus”**



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Thanks for your attention!

Visit ISET at Stand B 03

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