Grand challenge Grid –challenges and opportunities for offshore wind

Task 25: Design and Operation of Energy Systems with Large Amounts of Variable Generation



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Deepwind conference keynote, 18 Jan 2023



Grand challenge Grid

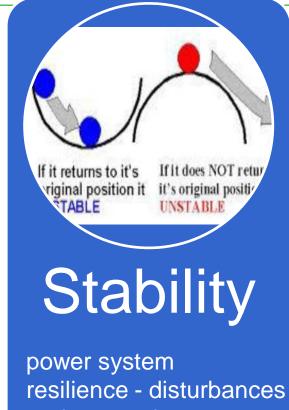


- -challenges and opportunities for offshore wind
 - Starting point: future where Inverter Based Resources (IBR) dominate power systems

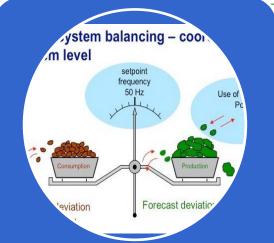
Contents

- Challenges and solutions
- Offshore wind opportunities

Challenges – short and long term



and external events; control interactions



Short term balancing

demand and supply in balance – flexibility

Climate Year J Climate Year N-J Climate Year N Wind N Climate Years

Long term balancing

increased weather dependency, extreme events of long wind, solar, hydro scarcity

seconds,

minutes, hours, days

seasons/years

Solutions



Stability: How to operate non synchronous system?

How to get resilience from wind, solar, batteries? exploit wider flexibility of inverters, not just replicating synchronous machine features

no mass

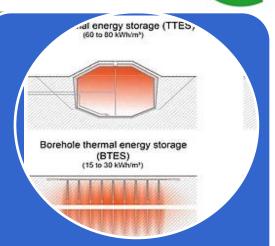
all brains



Short term balancing: technology solutions for flexibility are there (use demand, wind and solar and storage) - how to incentivise?

large and

fast markets



Long term balancing:

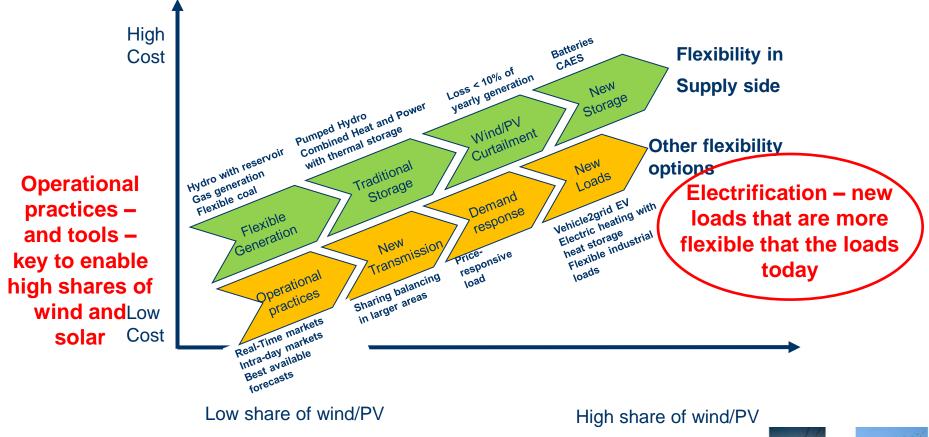
no more fixed load paradigm, optimise a combination of peakers, storage and demand side. How to incentivise smart sector coupling with all power2X storage options?

huge energy systems power, heat, gas,...

More complexity and amount of data is exploding - digitalisation



Balancing challenge: Using more of the flexibility solutions we know

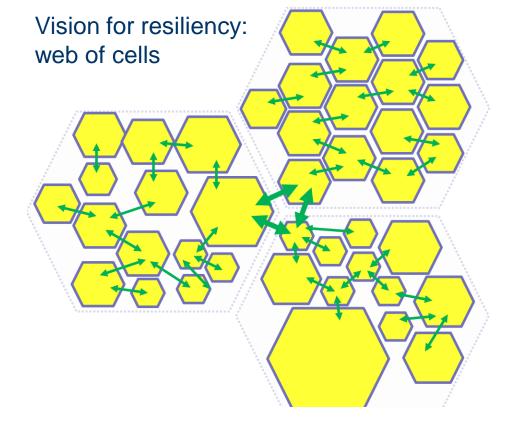


Wind and solar – and loads and electrical storage can provide the system support services provided by generators today



Demand Response: energy transition is also load transition

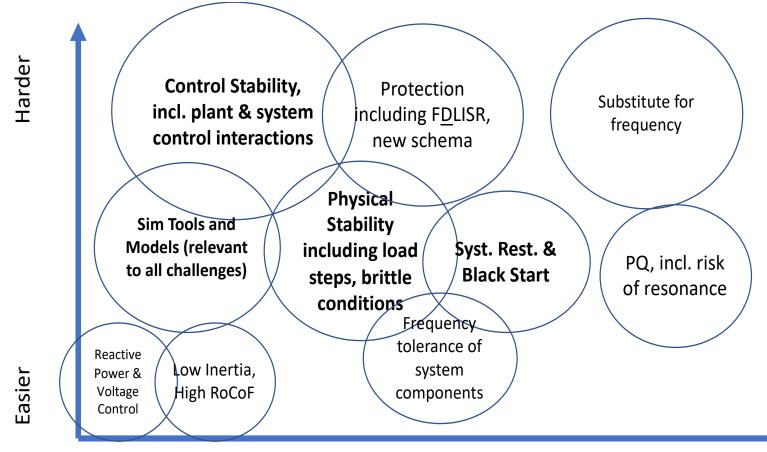
- Smart grids and digitalization for short term flex: enabling distributed resources, prosumers. AI, HEMS, BEMS responding to local and system wide price signals
- P2X can offer also longer term flexibility: changing the fixed load paradigm LOLP



Vision: dispatch loads for available generation

Stability – new paradigm of operating non synchronously





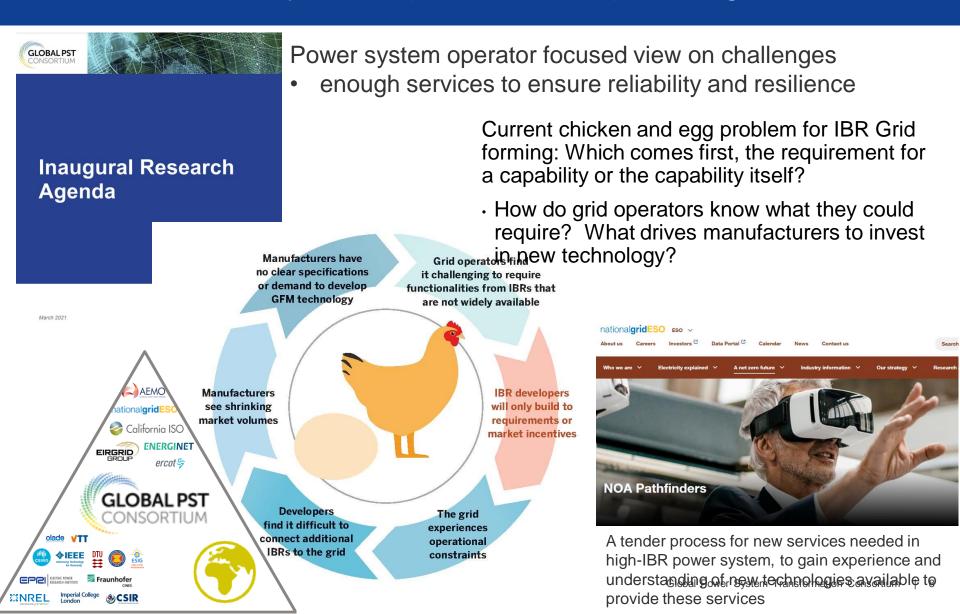
Closer to 100%

FDLISR fault detection, location, isolation and recover; RoCoF Rate of Change of Frequency PQ Power Quality

Needed Now

Holttinen et al. 2020 System Impact Studies for Near 100% Renewable Energy Systems Dominated by Inverter Based Variable Generation <u>https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9246271</u>

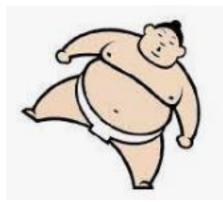
G-PST looking for reliability and resilience, new paradigms for system operation and planning



The superpowers of future power systems









Stability: no mass all brains, controls Short term balancing: flexibility, large and fast markets Long term balancing: longer flexibility from smart coupling, huge energy systems power, heat, gas, ...

How can offshore wind help?

Stability

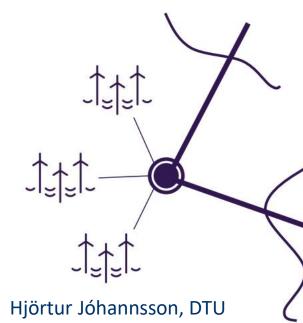


- Opportunities: offshore wind power plants options to provide grid forming support
 - Turbine and plant level
 - HVDC converters
 - Storage and electrolyzers
- Optimising, cost and reliability, where to provide the services?
- Challenge:
 - control interactions in power system
 - Offshore grids non synchronous operation

Short term flexibility



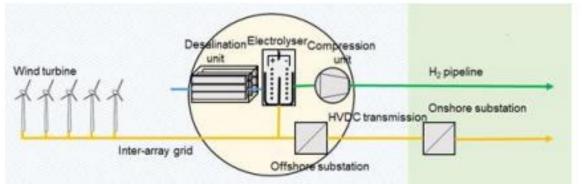
- Frequency control, balancing services
 - Day ahead and intraday markets
 - Real time (balancing) markets
 - Fast and well complying frequency control services
- Interconnectors as an enabler
- Optimising, market design
 - to minimise curtailments when providing balancing
 - to maximise value



Long term flexibility



- Power 2 X coupling at offshore wind power plants, and energy hubs
 - Surplus energy to e-fuels and other hydrogen derivatives, at sea
 - Scarcity situations, generate electricity to demand on shore
- Optimise for long term flexibility?

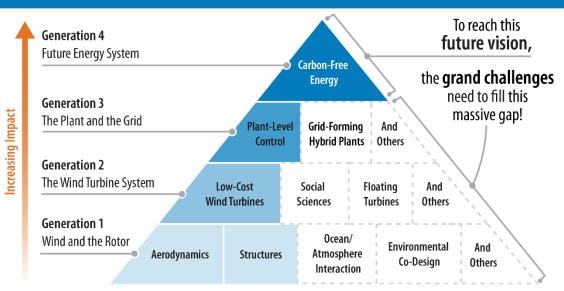


https://orbit.dtu.dk/en/publications/onshore-offshore-or-in-turbine-electrolysis-techno-economic-overv

Grand Challenge Grid – for wind energy science



- Securing 8 fundamental needs for power systems:
 - Energy and Capacity adequacy
 - Technical ancillary services: Frequency, Voltage, Angle stability, Protection, Damping, Restoration
- Wind power plants can provide most needs/services
- For some storage is required – this makes other options more cost effective
- Plant level and hybrids give more opportunities
- Offshore grids and HVDC opportunities



The Generations Build on One Another

Graphic by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory <u>https://wes.copernicus.org/articles/7/2491/2022/</u>

Thank you!

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Operating Agent of IEA Wind Task 25 "Design and operation of energy systems with large amounts of variable generation"

https://iea-wind.org/task25/

G-PST Pillar 5 lead "Open Source Tools and Data" <u>https://globalpst.org/</u>



