

DEPARTAMENTO DE INGENIERÍA CIVIL: HIDRÁULICA Y ENERGÉTICA

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LARGE SCALE BALANCING FROM NORWEGIAN HYDROPOWER

The link between renewable energy in the future and storage needs – seen from Spain

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0. Author presentation



Technical University of Madrid

- Founded in 1971
- Master and bachelor degrees in different engineering areas, architecture and sports science



Civil Engineering School

- Founded in 1802
- Bachelor degrees in civil engineering and materials science
- Master degrees in civil engineering, civil engineering systems and structures, foundations and materials

Department of Hydraulic and Energy Engineering (DICHE)

Hydraulic engineering

Hydrology and water resources

Hydraulic structures

Physical and numerical modelling

Pipe networks

Dam safety

Electrical engineering

Optimal operation and control of hydropower plants

Grid integration of renewable generation (wind, ocean)

Thermal engineering

Energy efficiency in buildings

Geothermal energy

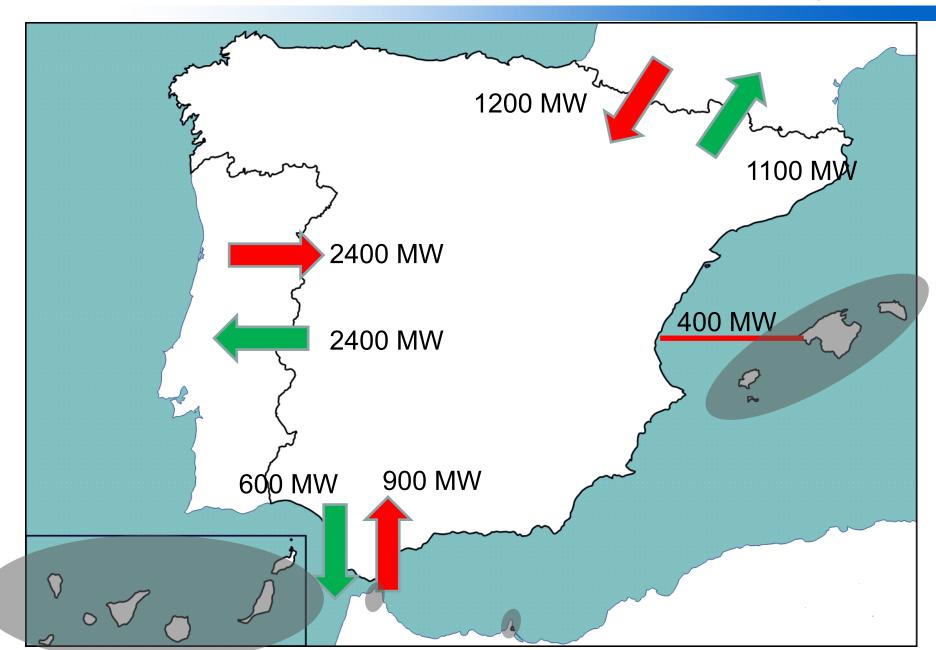
Environmental radioactivity

Measurements in drinking water, soil, air and food

Radiation detectors and portal monitors



servicios de explotacion y gestion hidroelectrica



Mainland Electric Power System (MEPS)

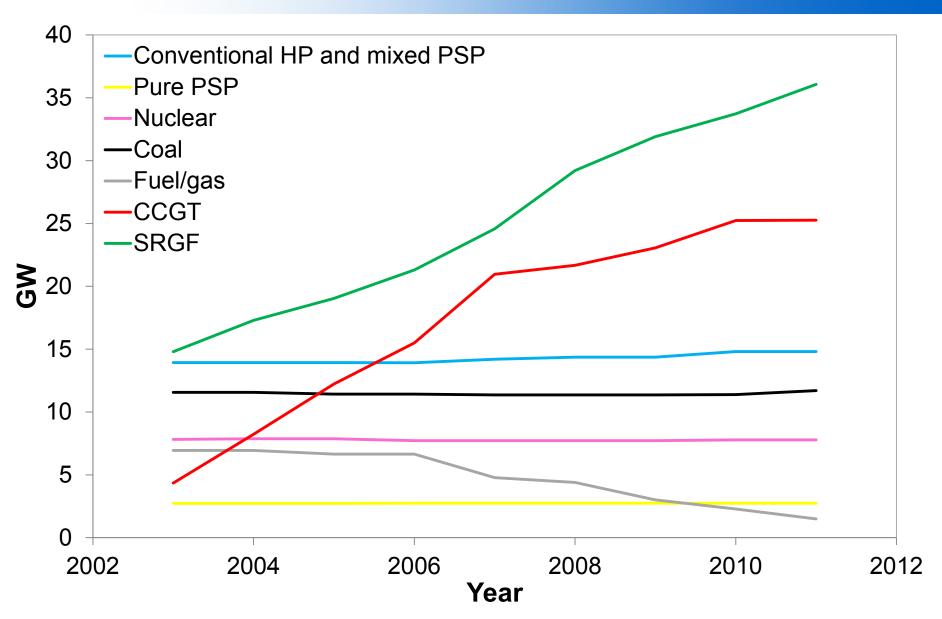
- Since January 1st, 1998, the Spanish Electricity Market is deregulated
- Since January 1st, 2007, the Spanish and Portuguese electricity markets merged into the Iberian Electricity Market (MIBEL)
- MIBEL is organized around a short-term wholesale poolbased market where every day generating companies, consumers and energy services companies submit bids for selling or buying energy for the next 24 h

→ Day-ahead market

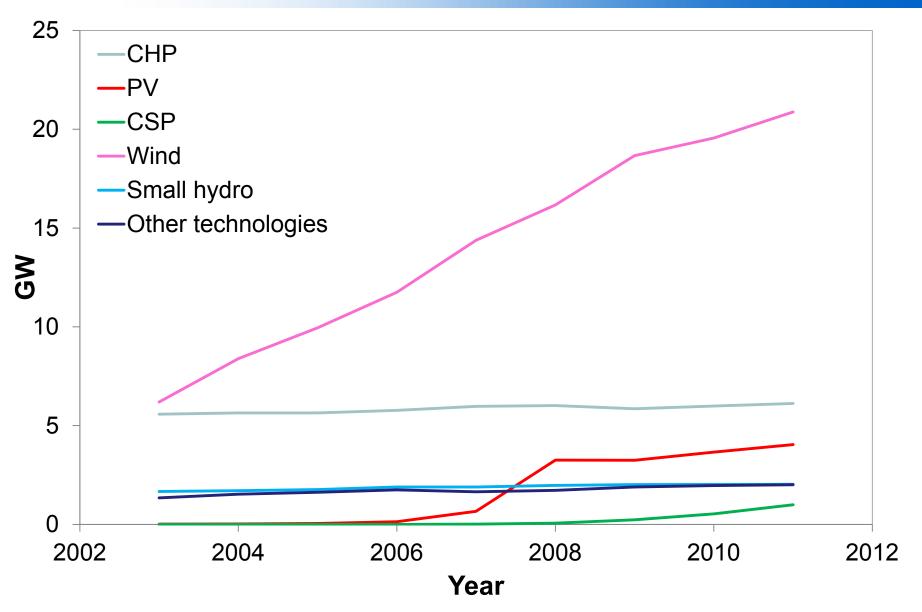
- Additionally, 6 pool-based *intraday or balancing markets* are celebrated everyday
- There exist several markets for load-frequency regulation (reserve markets), real-time balancing and voltage control

Mainland Electric Power System (MEPS)

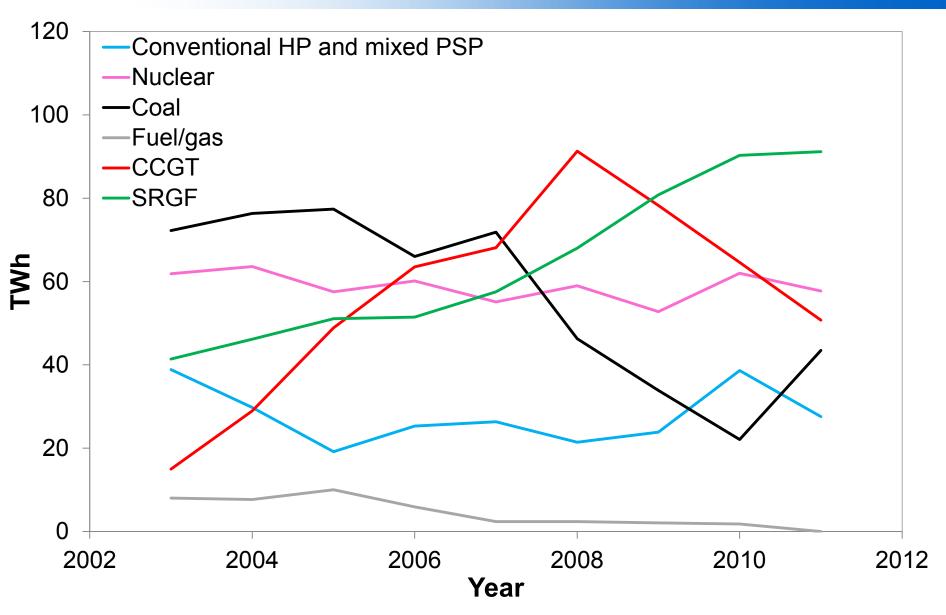
- Two different power production regimes are considered in the MIBEL framework → Ordinary and special regimes
- Generation facilities within the special regime are those with an installed capacity lower or equal than 50 MW and using combined heat and power, renewable energies and different types of residues, among others
- The rest of generation facilities belongs to the ordinary regime
- Special regime generation facilities (SRGF) have* certain economic advantages → feed-in tariff / premium
- Ordinary regime generation facilities (ORGF) are forced to participate in the day-ahead electricity market for selling energy



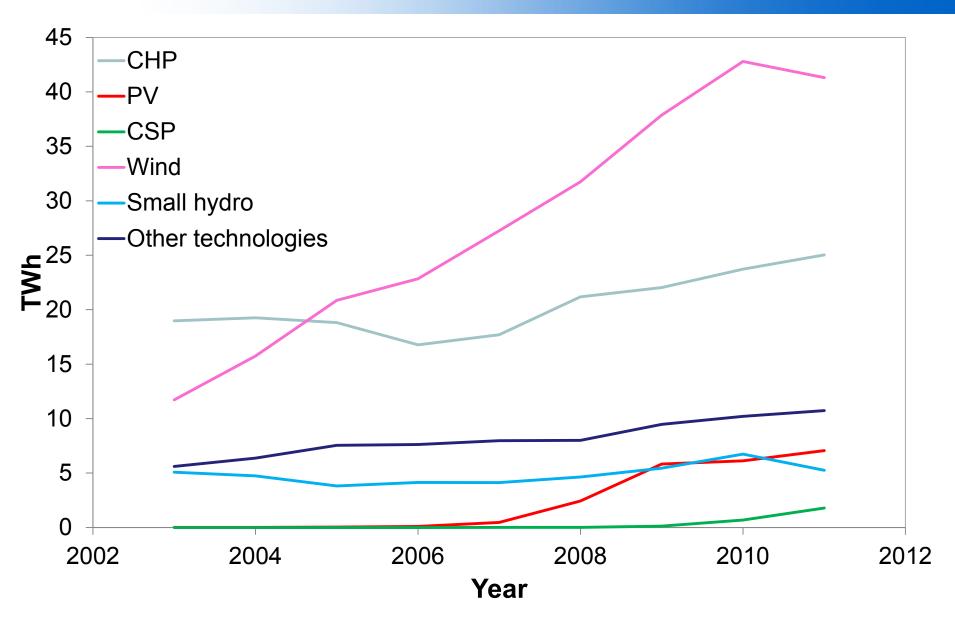
Installed capacity evolution in MEPS



SRGF Installed capacity in MEPS



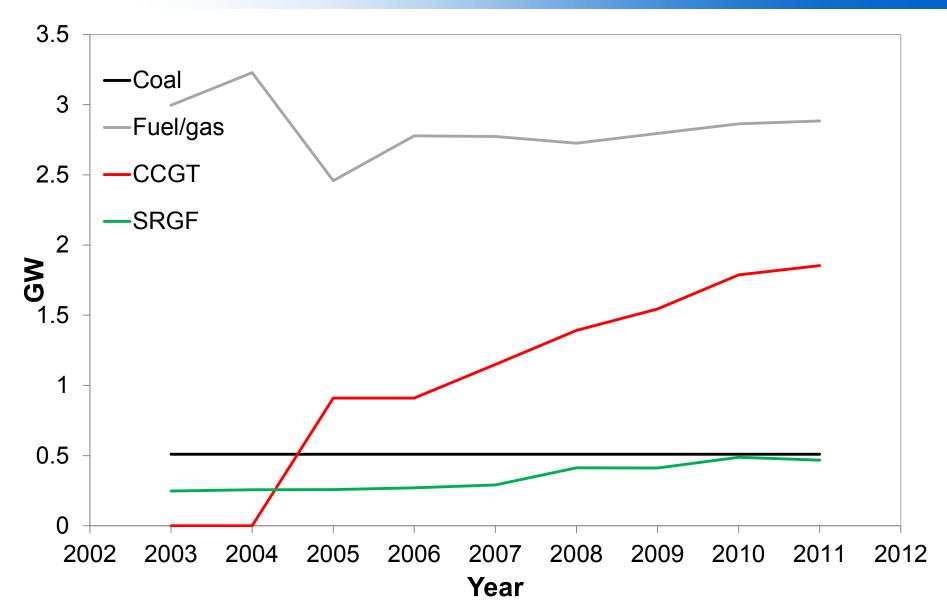
Demand supply evolution in MEPS



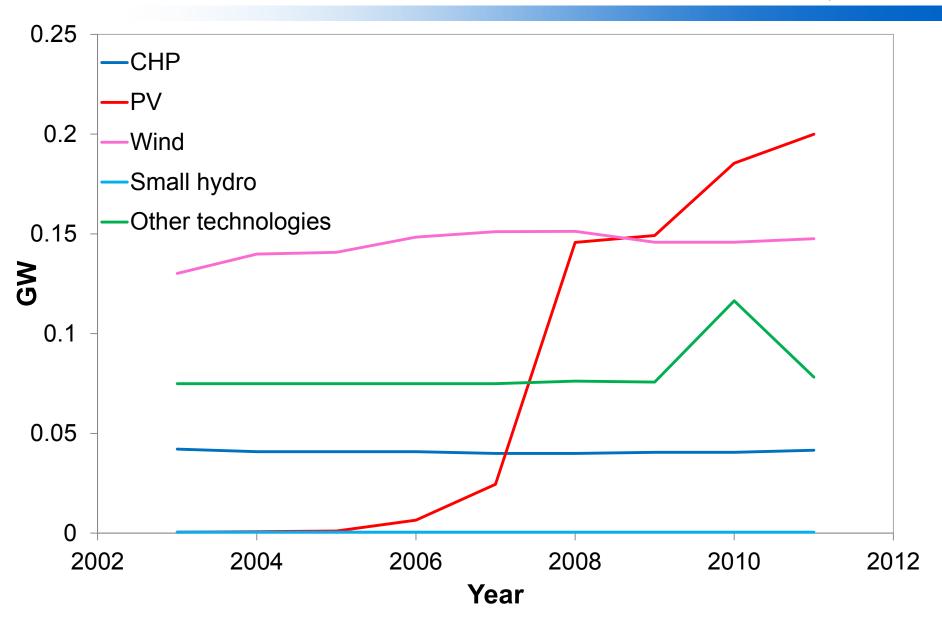
Contribution of SRGF to demand supply in MEPS

Extrapeninsular electric power systems (EEPS)

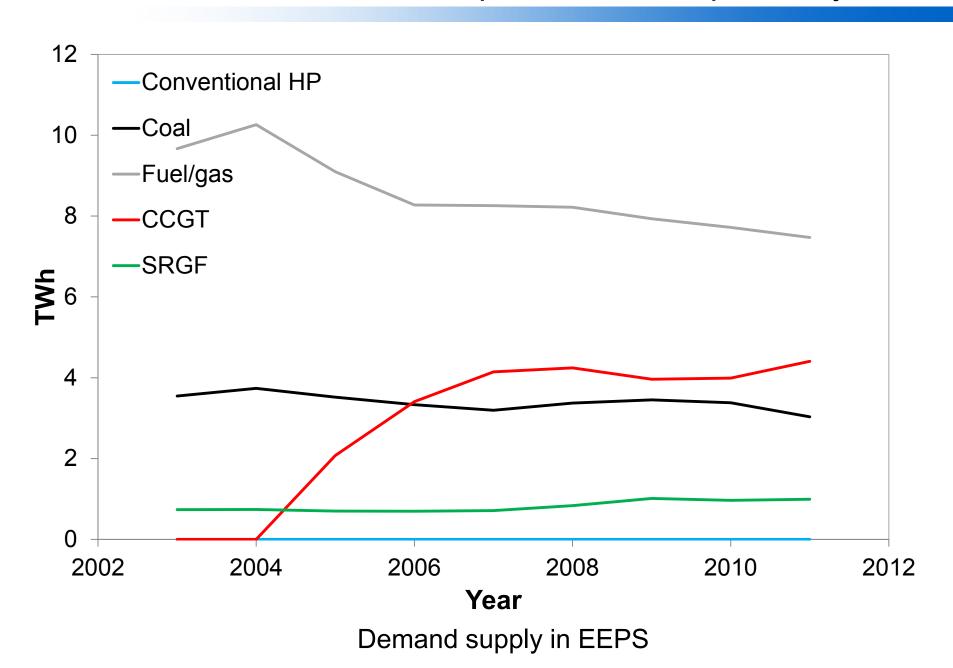
- Power production remuneration in the EEPS is regulated by the Spanish Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism
- There are 4 different EEPS: Canary and Balearic islands, Ceuta and Melilla
- In the Canary archipielago, 2 islands (Fuerteventura and Lanzarote) are electrically connected to each other
- In the Balearic archipielago, 2 islands (Formentera and Ibiza) are electrically connected to each other and 1 island (Mallorca) is connected to the MEPS
- The rest of islands are electrically isolated

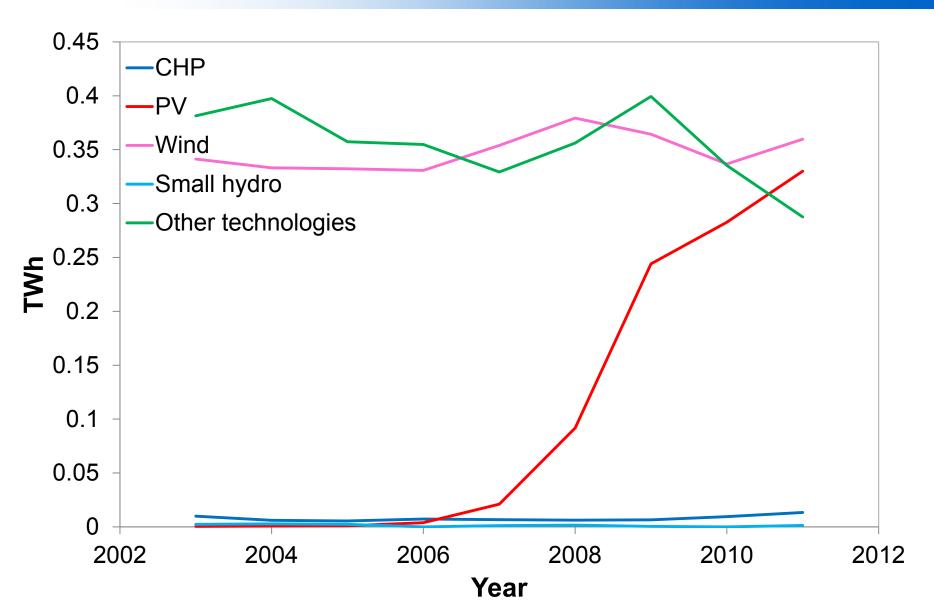


Installed capacity evolution in EEPS



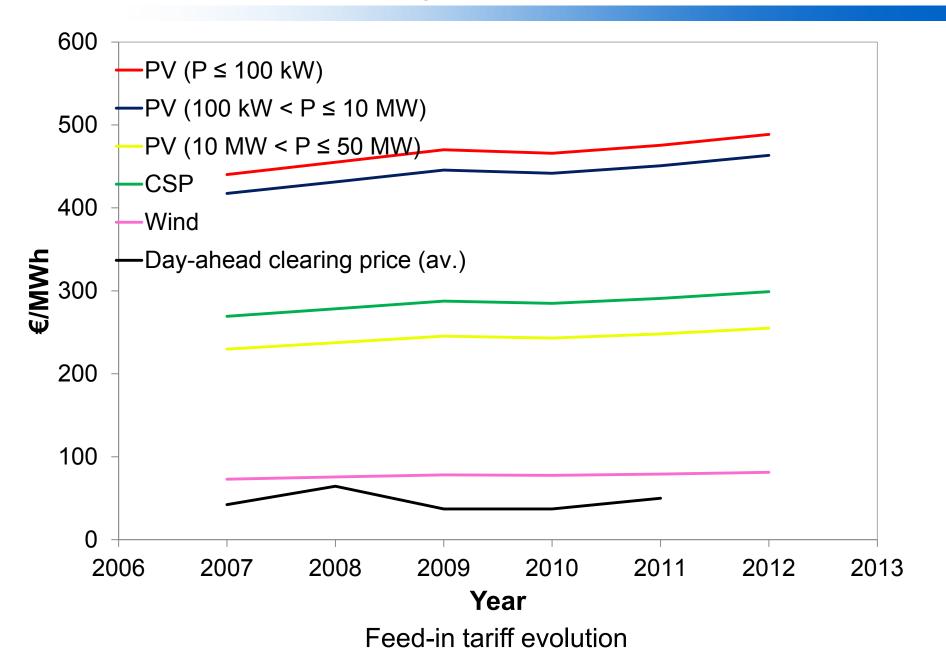
SRGF Installed capacity in EEPS





Contribution of SGRF to demand supply evolution in EEPS

- In 2005, the deficit of the electric power sector reached
 3811 M€
- In 2009, the Spanish TSO (REE) stated that no additional capacity would be necessary until 2014 and warned that the rate of growth of RE would cause power curtailments
- In 2009, the Spanish Energy Secretariat estimated that the installation of the already registered RE installations could cause an extra cost of 6 M€
- An increase of 15000 MW in wind power and of 4000 MW in PS was established as an objective in the Renewable Energy Plan (PER) 2011-2020
- An increase of 850 MW in wind power was established as an objective for the Canary islands in the Canary Energy Plan (PECAN); an increase of 299 MW in PS was established as an objective for the Canary islands in the Electricity and Gas Sectorial Planning 2008-2016

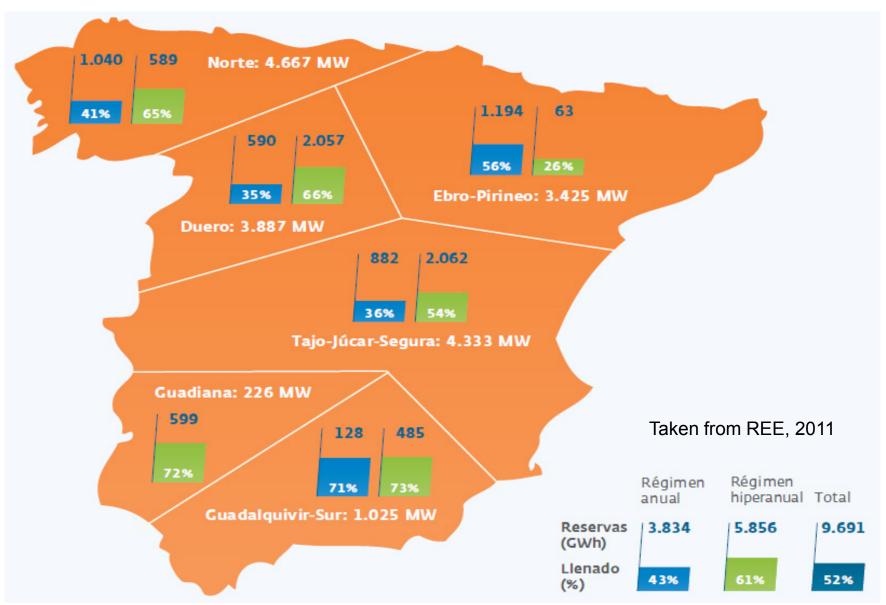


- In January 27th, 2012, all economic incentives (feed-in tariffs, premiums, etc.) for new RE installations were suppressed by the Royal Decree Law 1/2012
- In February, 2012, the National Energy Commission carried out a public consultation process about potential regulatory changes in the Spanish electric power system
- Many important regulatory changes are currently being discussed

UNCERTAINTIES

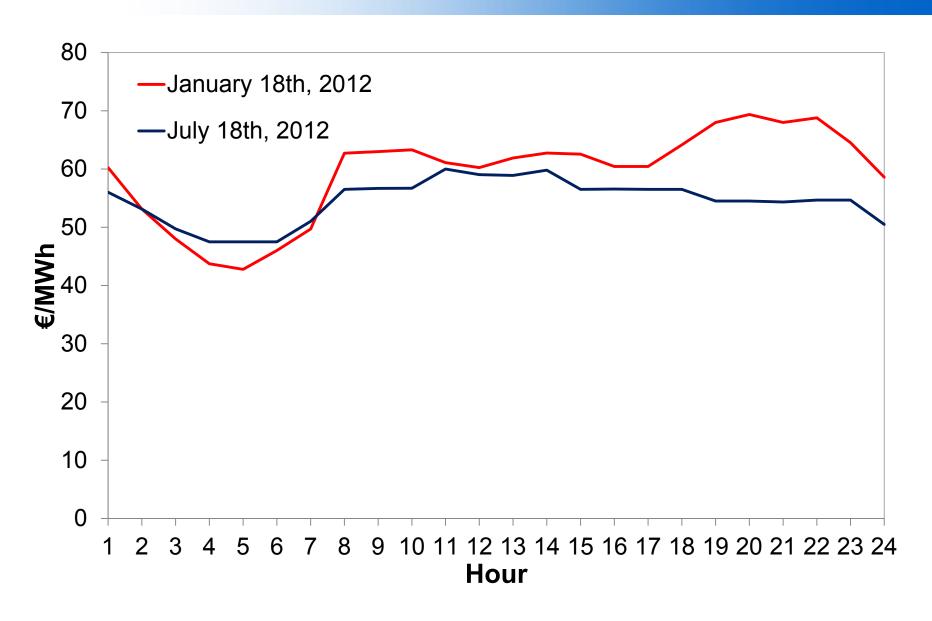
- Different taxes for each generation technology, including RE
- Subsidies for national coal
- Compensatory measurements for underused CCGT

CERTAINTIES ON HP and PS



CERTAINTIES ON HP and PS

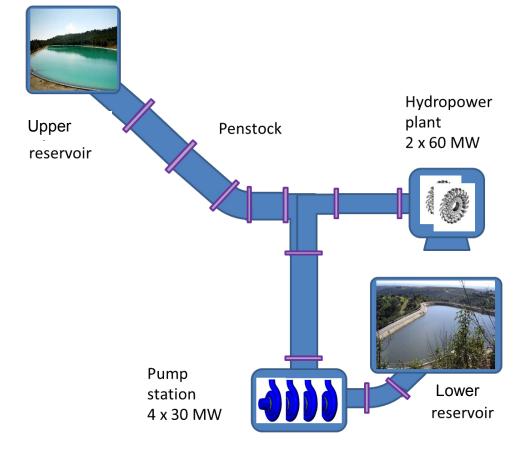
- At present, there are 23 PS power plants in operation
- At least 5 PS projects in the MPS and 6 in the Canary islands are currently in the planning, draft design or construction phase
- Special importance is being given in the planning phase to analyzing different alternatives for providing loadfrequency regulation in pump mode
 - Hydraulic short-circuit
 - Adjustable speed operation in pump mode
 - a) Synchronous machines + full frequency converter
 - b) Doubly fed asynchronous machine

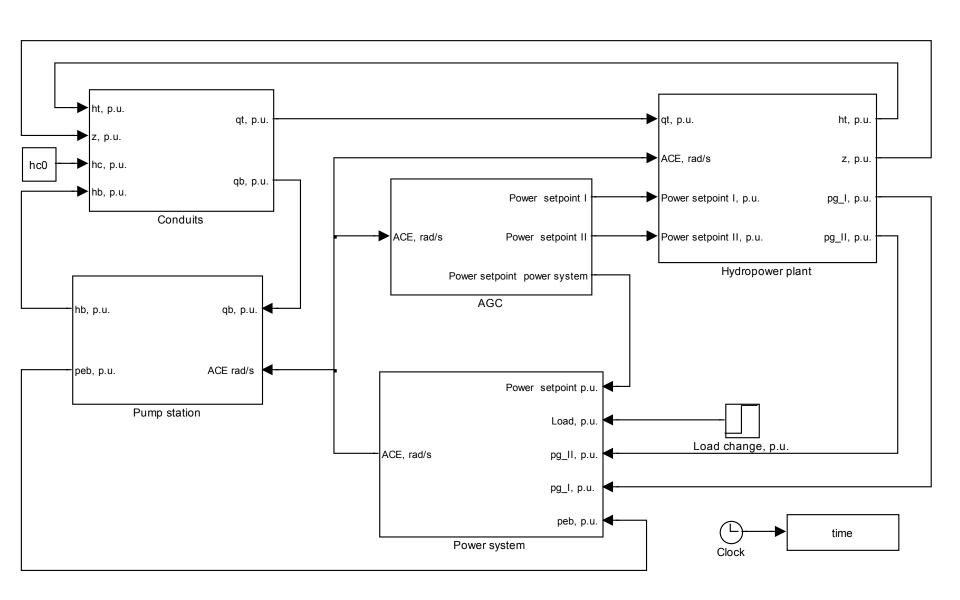


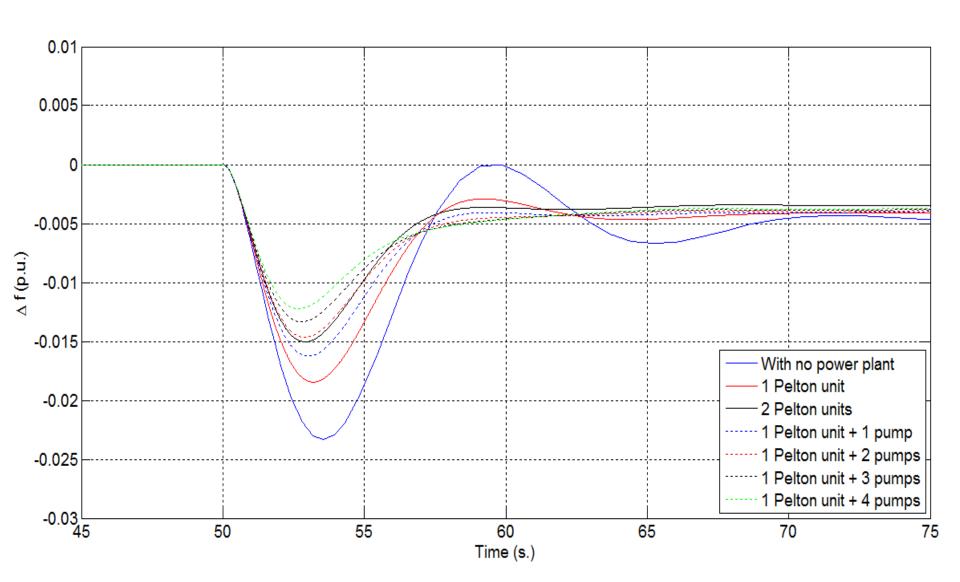
Pool prices

- The objective of the present study is to analyze the dynamic response of a hydraulic short-circuit pumped-storage power plant and to evaluate its load-frequency regulation capability in an isolated power system (Canary

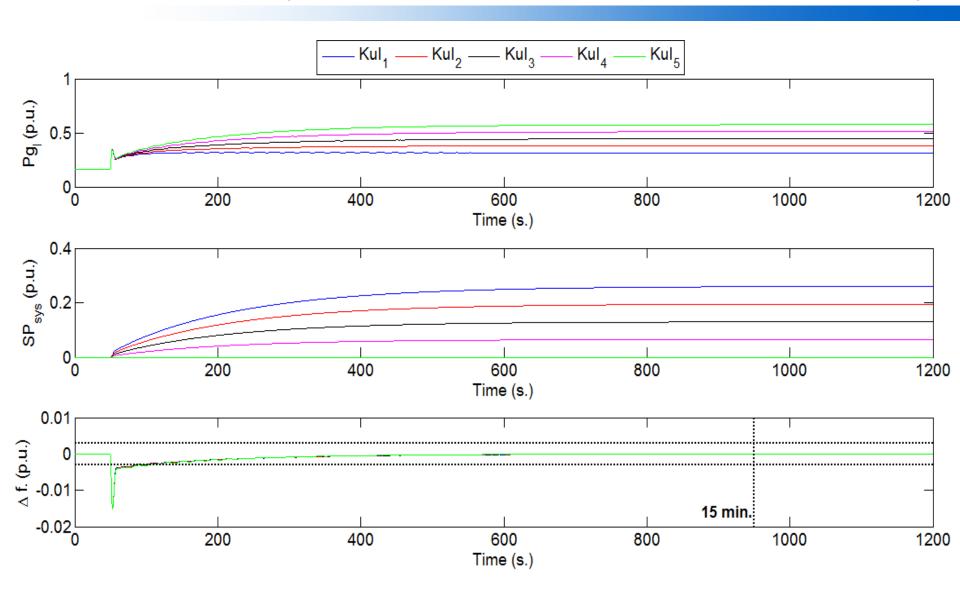
islands)







Frequency response under a sudden loss of a 50 MW generating unit



Electric power, system set point and frequency deviation after a sudden loss of a 50 MW generating unit, for different participation factors

- The hydro plant meets the mandatory requirements for providing load-frequency regulation either under the control of the AGC (normal operation), or by starting-up or shutting-down one Pelton or pump unit (emergency operation)
- The hydraulic short-circuit scheme provides the power plant with a great flexibility for load-frequency regulation

4. References

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Thank you very much for your attention

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