

CEDREN Seminar on Large Scale Balancing from Norwegian Hydropower

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Simulating Pumped Storage Operation in Reservoirs Used for Balancing of Wind Power

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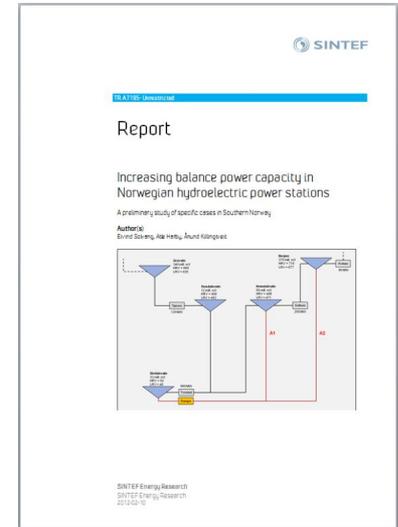


Pumped storage model

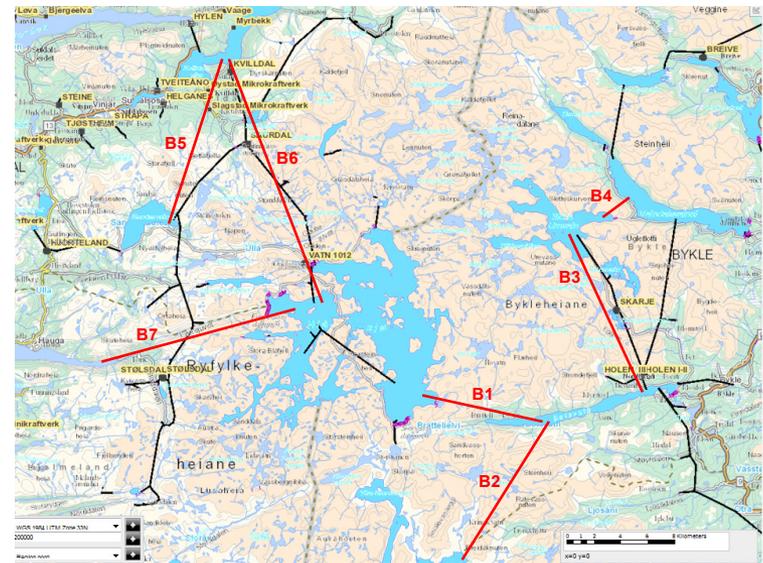
- Reservoir pairs in Southern Norway
- Balancing power capacity in addition to installed capacity
- Operation of existing power station remains unchanged
- Balancing power operation within current reservoir regulations
- Input data
 - Simulated wind power time series from North Sea
 - Observed reservoir water level and volume
 - Current operational regime
 - Natural inflow
- Time step: 1 day

Background

Increasing balance power capacity in Norwegian hydroelectric power stations – A preliminary study of specific cases in Southern Norway
Solvang, E. et al. (2011)



- **20.000 MW possible by 2030**
- Hydro storage + pumped storage
- Existing dams and reservoirs
- Outlet into reservoir or fjord/sea



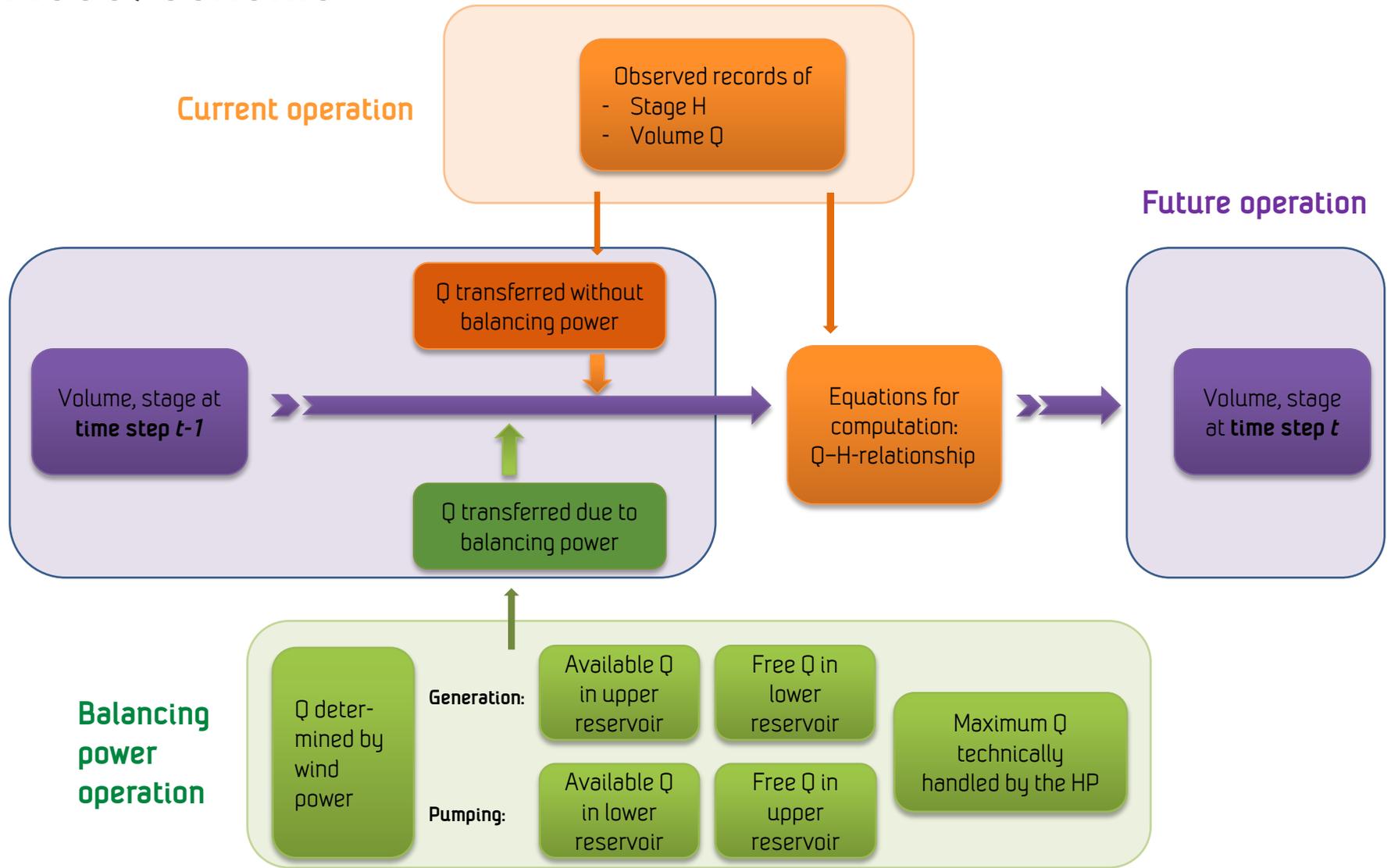
Model purpose

1. Simulate magnitude of water level fluctuations
2. What determines the amount of balancing power?
 1. Turbine capacity
 2. Reservoir capacity
3. Basis for assessment of environmental impacts

Simulated stage Urarvatn 2002

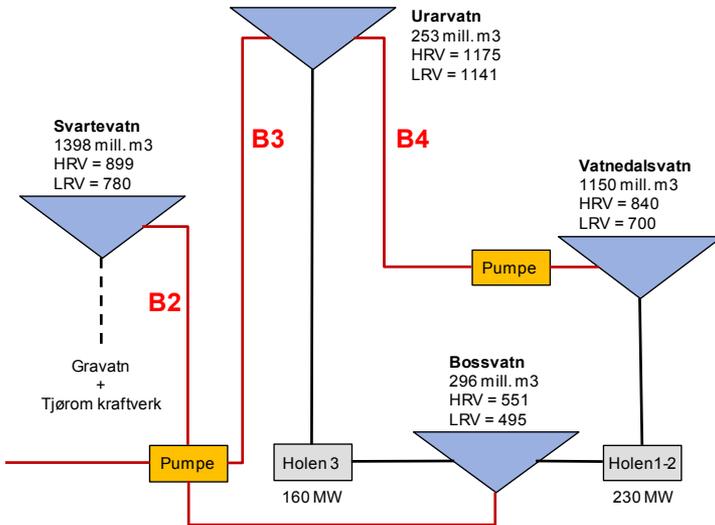


Model scheme



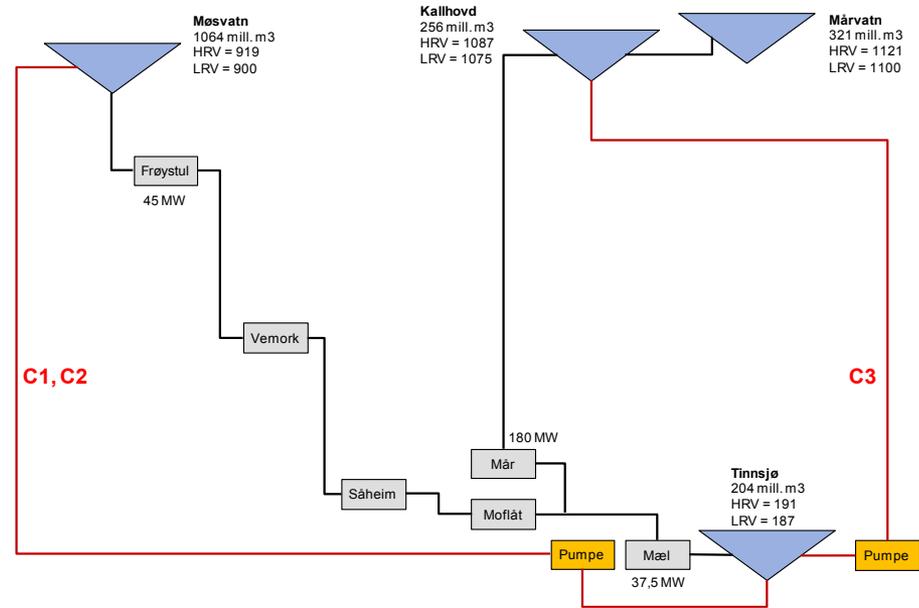
Example cases

Holen (Urarvatn-Bossvatn)



Holen

Rjukan (Møsvatn-Tinnsjø)



Rjukan

Volume upper reservoir	253 mill. m ³
Volume lower reservoir	296 mill. m ³

Volume upper reservoir	1064 mill. m ³
Volume lower reservoir	204 mill. m ³

Assumptions

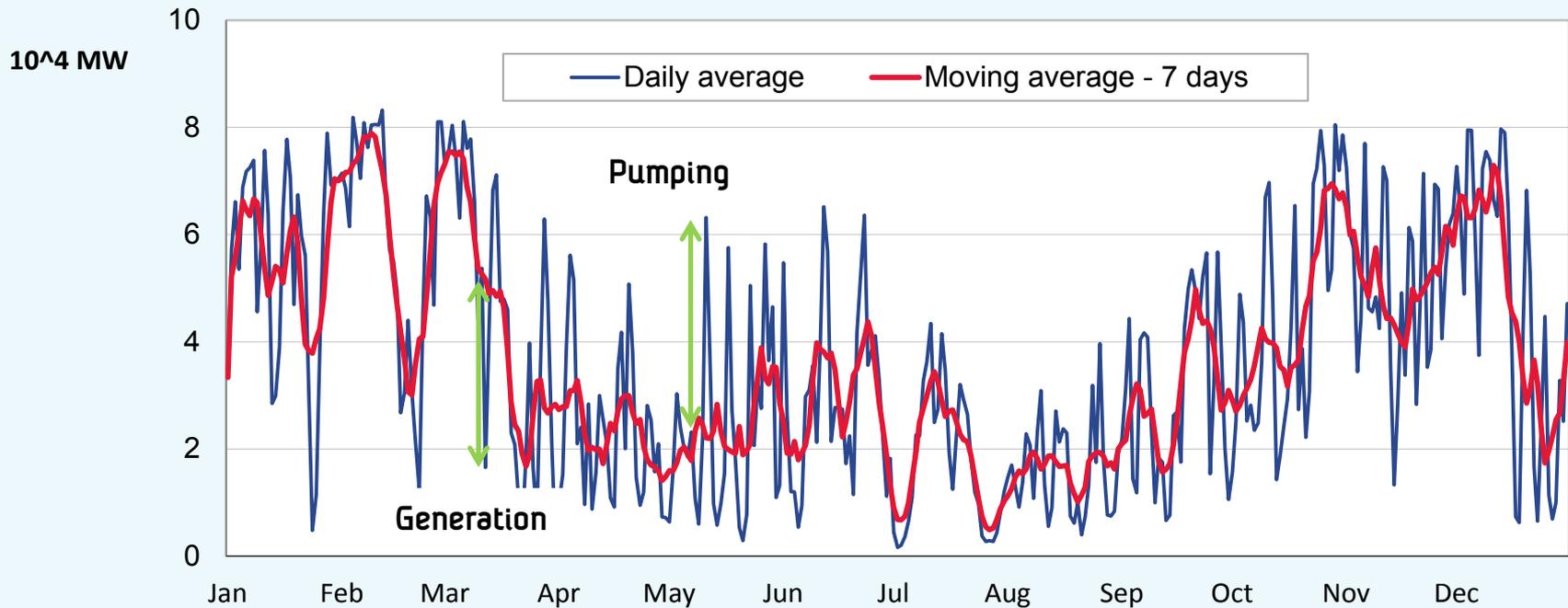
- Power stations
 - Reversible turbines
 - Energy equivalent [m^3/kWh] adapted to nominal head
 - Efficiency 0.9

- | | Holen | Rjukan |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Installed capacity | 1400 MW | 2800 MW |
| Percentage of total balancing load | 7 % | 14 % |

- Wind power to balance
 - Above or below 7-days moving average

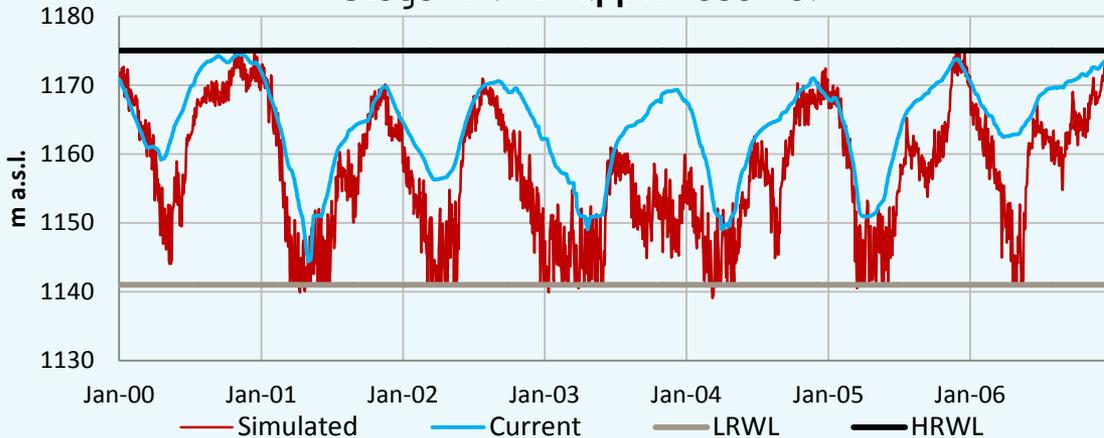
Balancing power needs

Daily wind power generation and 7-days moving average



Water level fluctuations

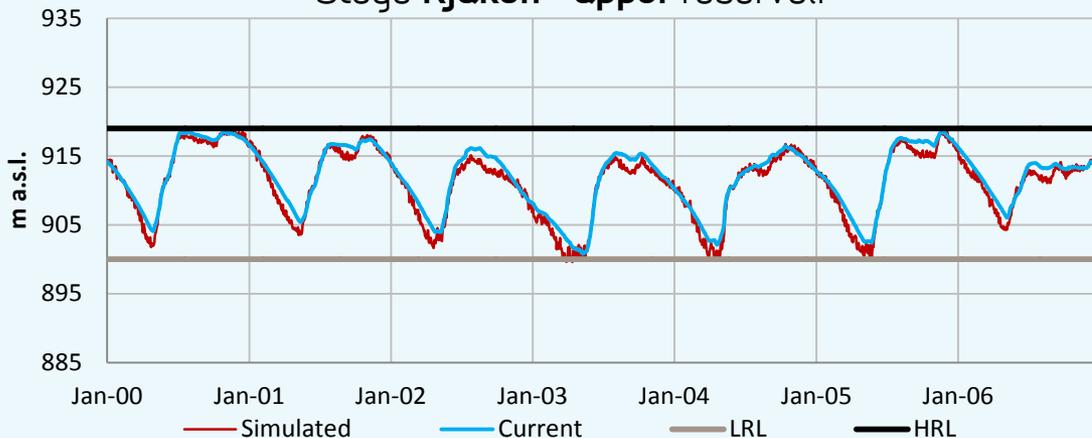
Stage **Holen** - upper reservoir



	Current		Simulated	
m/day	Rate of stage INCREASE	Rate of stage DECREASE	Rate of stage INCREASE	Rate of stage DECREASE
Median	0.05	0.12	1.10	1.23
P90	0.21	0.26	3.40	3.56

- Strong increase in rates of change in water level
- Shorter periods with high WL
Longer periods with low WL

Stage **Rjukan** - upper reservoir

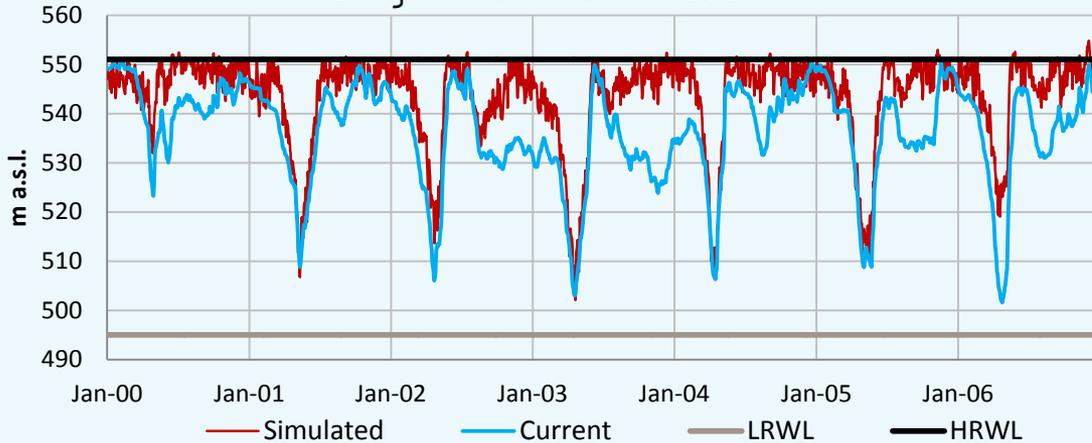


	Current		Simulated	
m/day	Rate of stage INCREASE	Rate of stage DECREASE	Rate of stage INCREASE	Rate of stage DECREASE
Median	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.21
P90	0.26	0.10	0.50	0.63

- Moderate increase in rates of change in WL
- Same seasonal cycle

Water level fluctuations

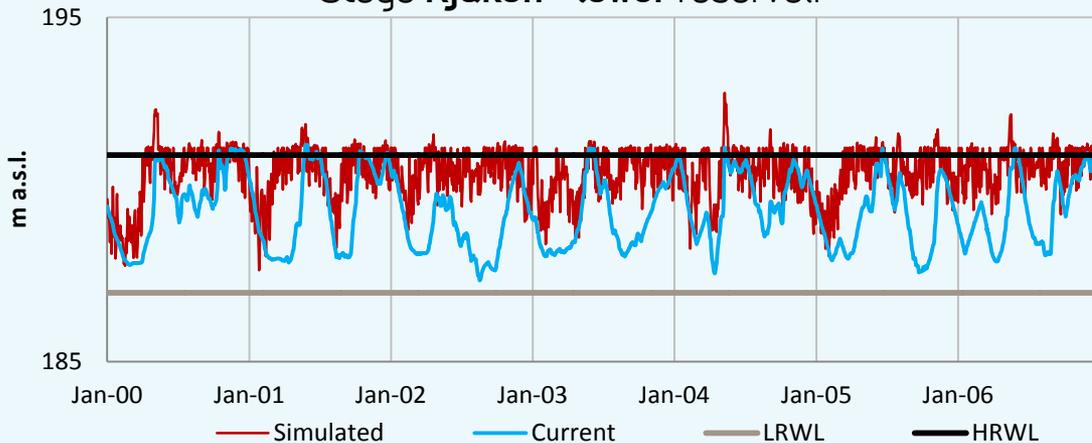
Stage **Holen** - lower reservoir



	Current		Simulated	
m/day	Rate of stage INCREASE	Rate of stage DECREASE	Rate of stage INCREASE	Rate of stage DECREASE
Median	0.28	0.28	1.10	1.22
P90	1.11	0.78	3.04	2.70

- Strong increase in rates of change in water level
- Longer periods with higher WL

Stage **Rjukan** - lower reservoir



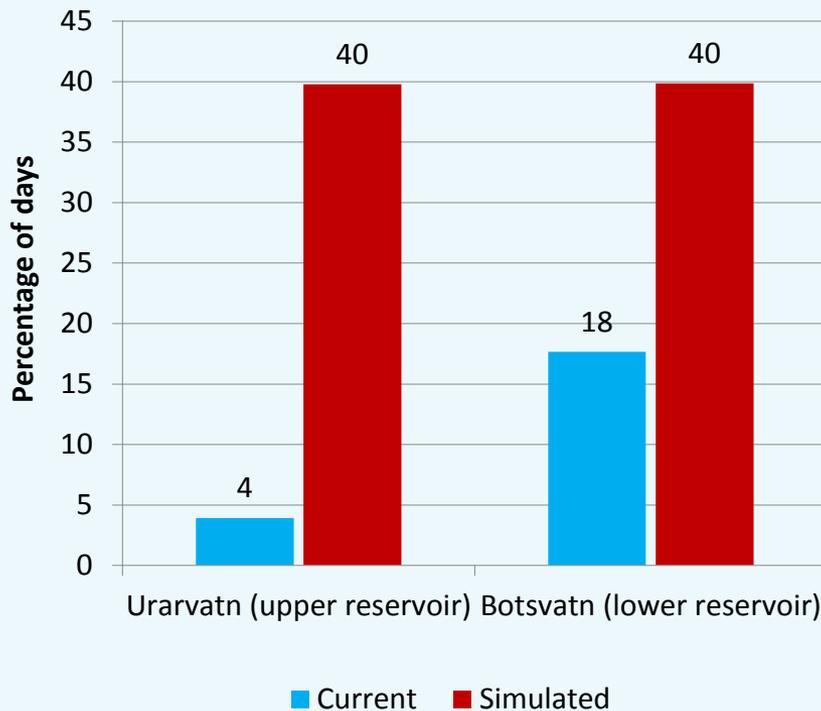
	Current		Simulated	
m/day	Rate of stage INCREASE	Rate of stage DECREASE	Rate of stage INCREASE	Rate of stage DECREASE
Median	0.03	0.04	0.22	0.27
P90	0.10	0.09	0.69	0.60

- Strong increase in rates of change in WL
- Different seasonal cycle

Number of changes in stage

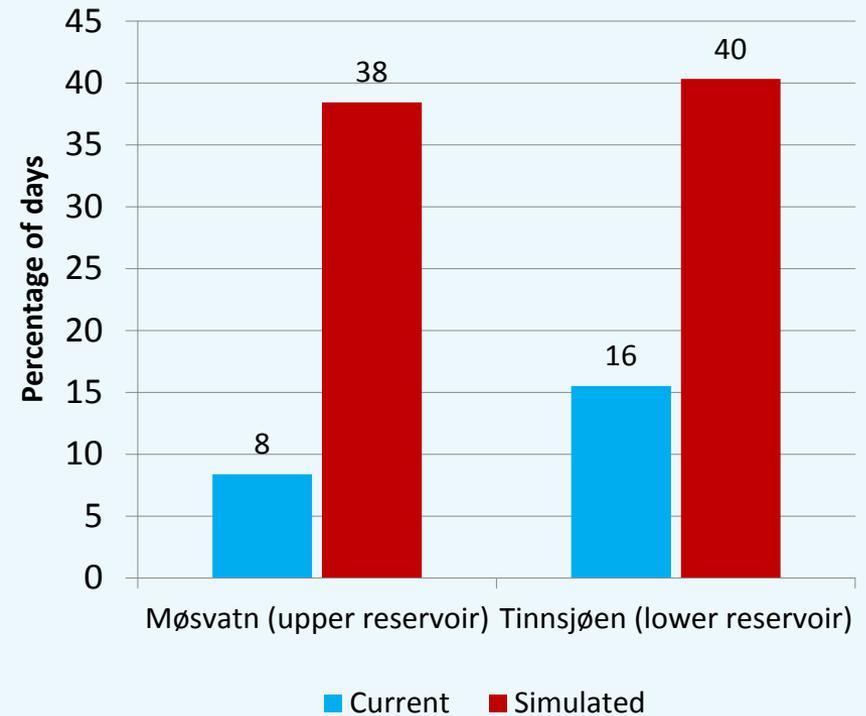
Holen

Current vs. balancing power operation

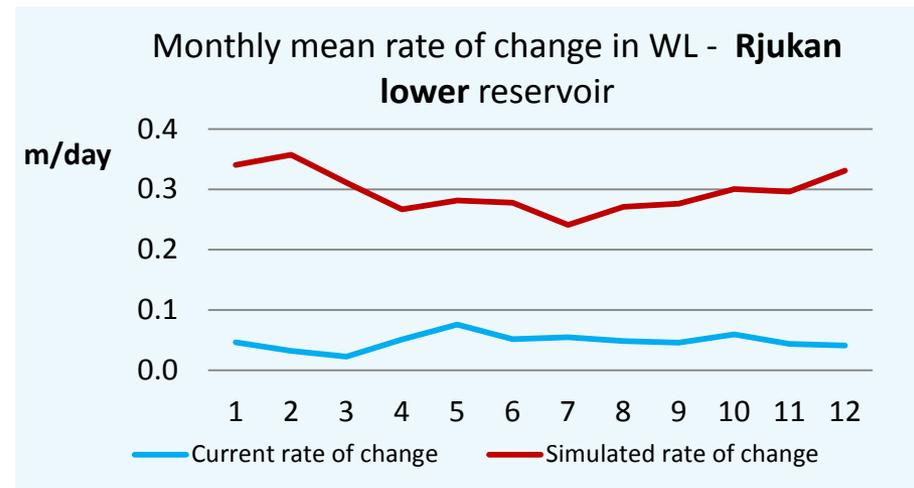
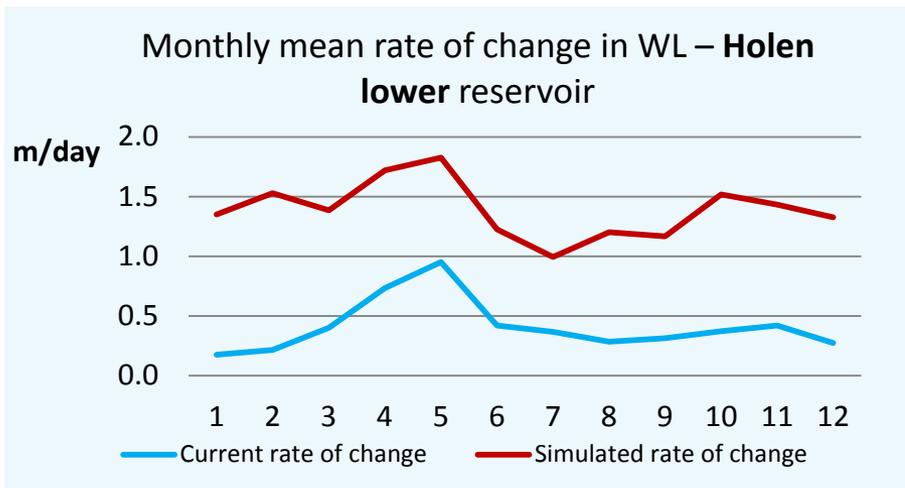
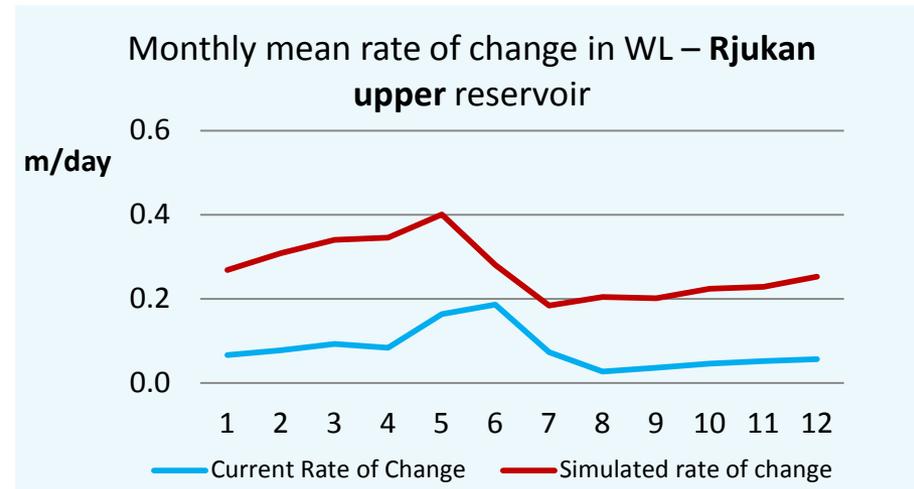
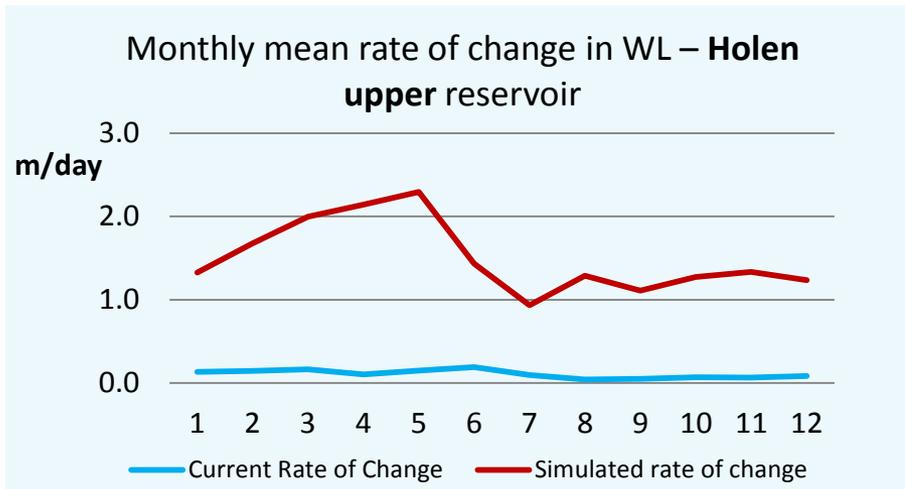


Rjukan

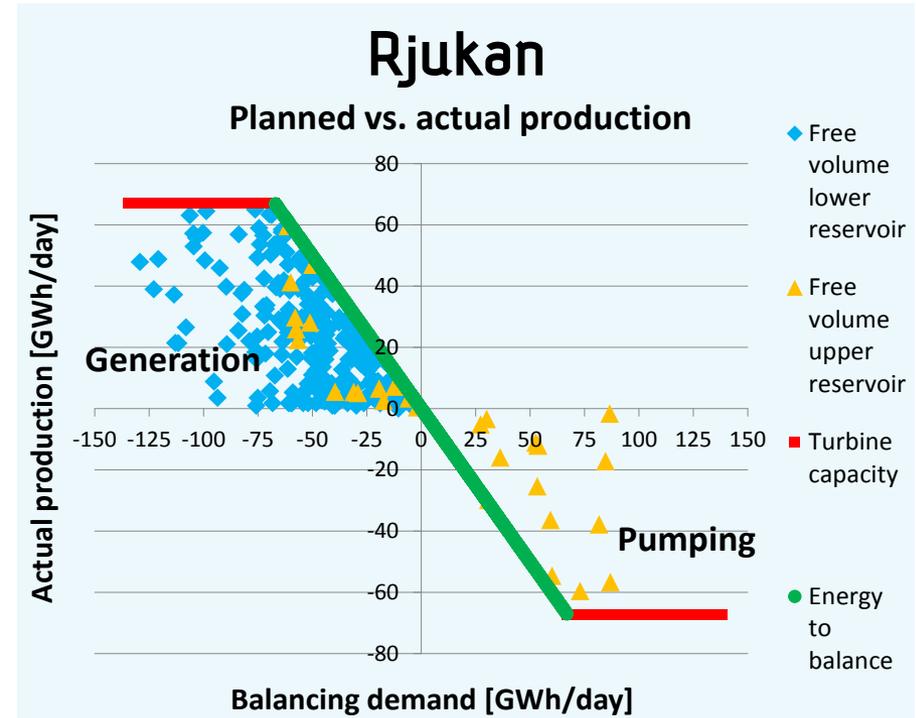
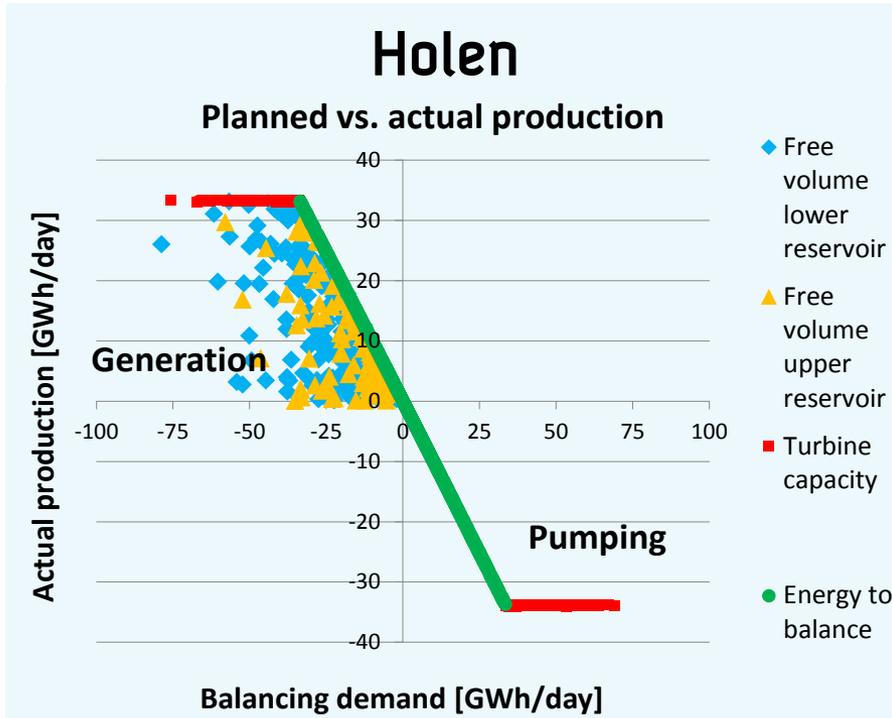
Current vs. balancing power operation



Necessity for seasonal regulations?



Limiting factors for providing balancing power demand



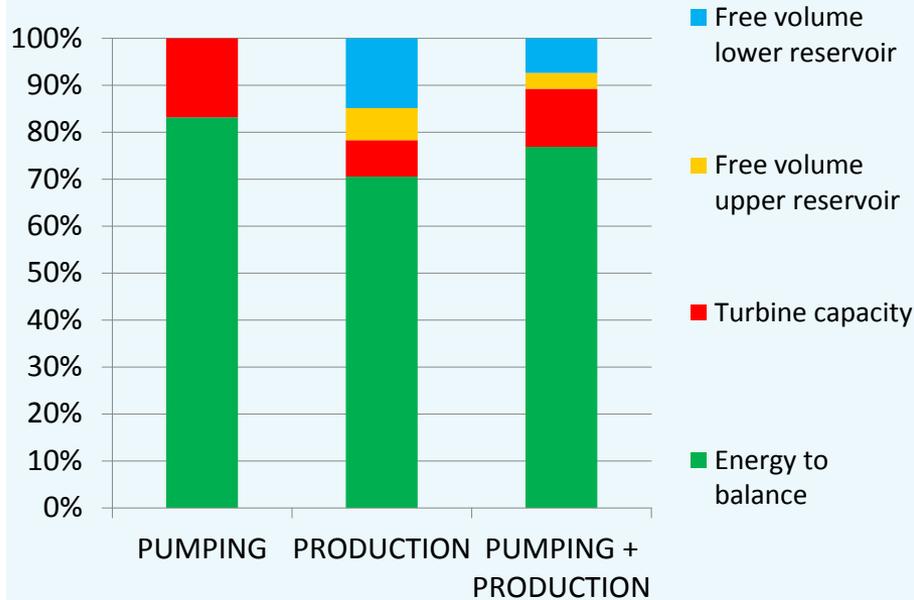
Holen	Balancing demand can be met	Limiting factors		
		Turbine capacity	UPPER reservoir	LOWER reservoir
% of days	77 %	12 %	4 %	7 %

Rjukan	Balancing demand can be met	Limiting factors		
		Turbine capacity	UPPER reservoir	LOWER reservoir
% of days	76 %	12 %	1 %	11 %

Limiting factors for providing balancing power demand

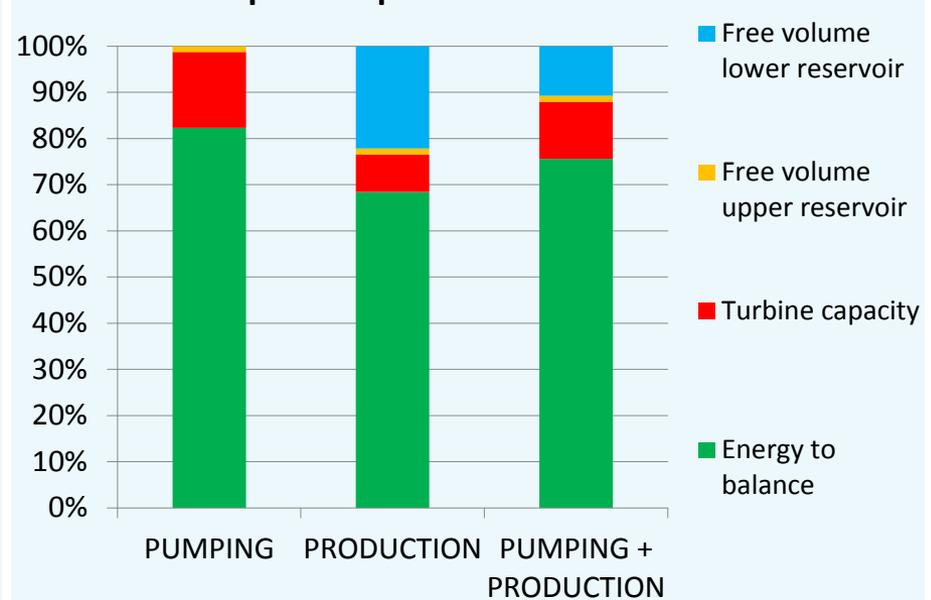
Holen

Factors determining amount of balancing power operation



Rjukan

Factors determining amount of balancing power operation



Required balancing power can be provided on

77 % of all days

76 % of all days

Conclusions

- Simulated courses of reservoir filling similar to current patterns
- Speed of water level changes increases
- Higher number of changes from increasing to decreasing water level and vice versa
- Seasonality of water level rates may change
- Limiting for provision of balancing power for these cases
 - Turbine capacity during pumping
 - Lower reservoir or turbine capacity during generation



Thank you for your attention!

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