

Possible future concepts for optimized solutions for maximizing power transits

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Possible future concepts for optimized solutions for maximizing power transits

Umbrella – iTesla Workshop

Background



- ▶ Load flow calculations and (n-1)-contingency analysis show if violation of security conditions are expected to occur
- ▶ Measures that remedy congestions are selected based on experience
- ▶ Increasing number of possibilities for load flow control
 - Topology changes
 - FACTS-devices
 - Phase shifting transformers
 - Redispatch
 - HVDC-terminals
- ➔ Operational degrees of freedom become more powerful and important

- ▶ Increasing uncertainties in transmission grid operation
 - Renewable power infeeds
 - Intraday trading
- ➔ Additional security margins required for real time grid operation

- ➔ Potential for maximizing power transits in transmission grid operation



Steps to Maximize Transits



1. Identify the uncertainties

- i. Analysis of uncertainties in transmission grid operation
- ii. Time-adaptive forecast of uncertain parameters and critical system state parameters

2. Optimize transmission grid operation

- i. Optimization algorithms for operational planning
- ii. Optimization of operational planning considering uncertainties
- iii. Short term optimization methods for real time operation

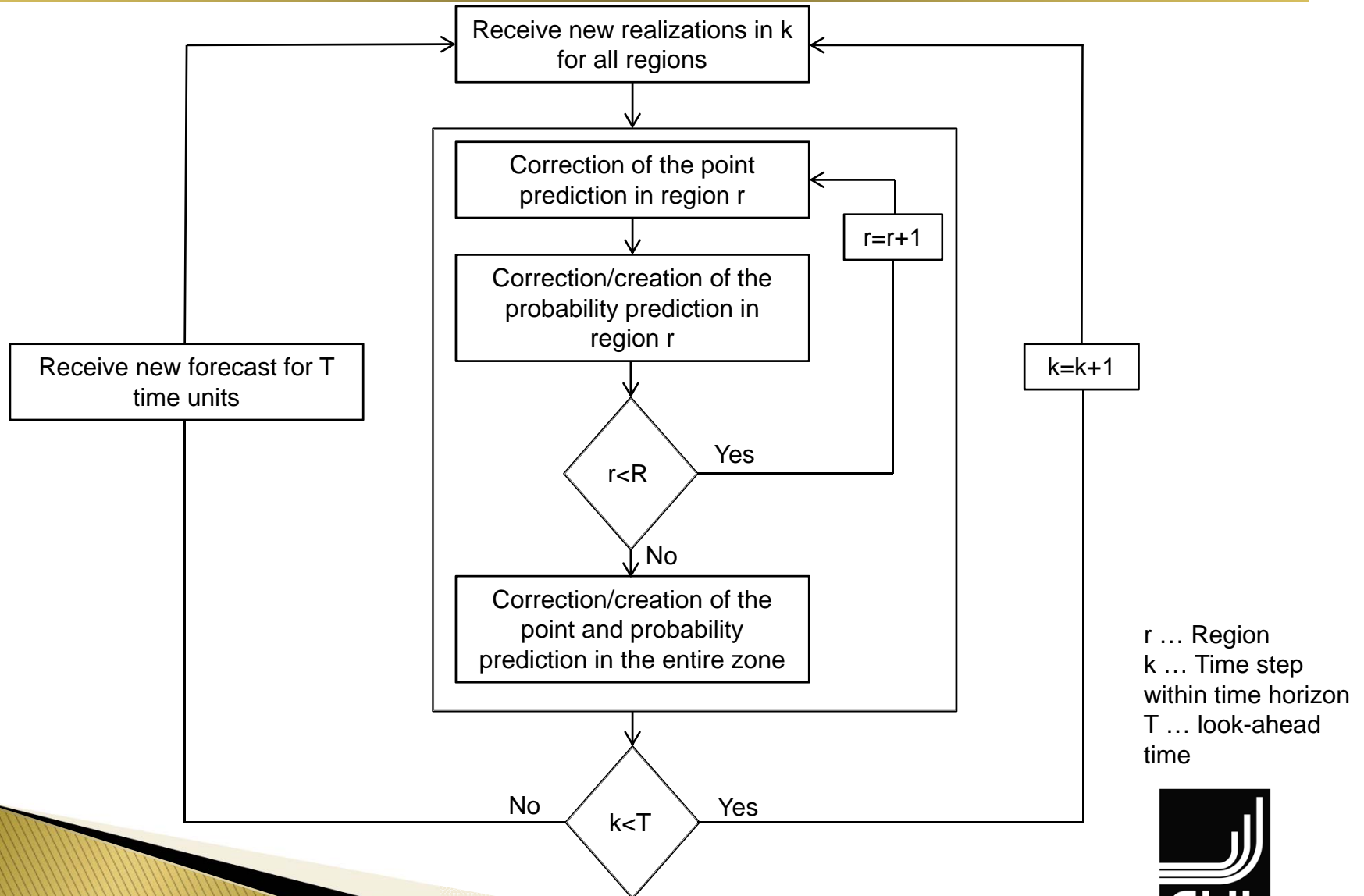
Considered Uncertainties

1. Feed-ins from renewable energy sources
 - Status quo: only strongly aggregated point predictions
2. Load
 - Status quo: only point predictions in DACF
3. Intraday trading
 - Status quo: forecast improvement desirable
4. Power plant outages
 - Status quo: forecast improvement desirable

Wind and solar power forecasts

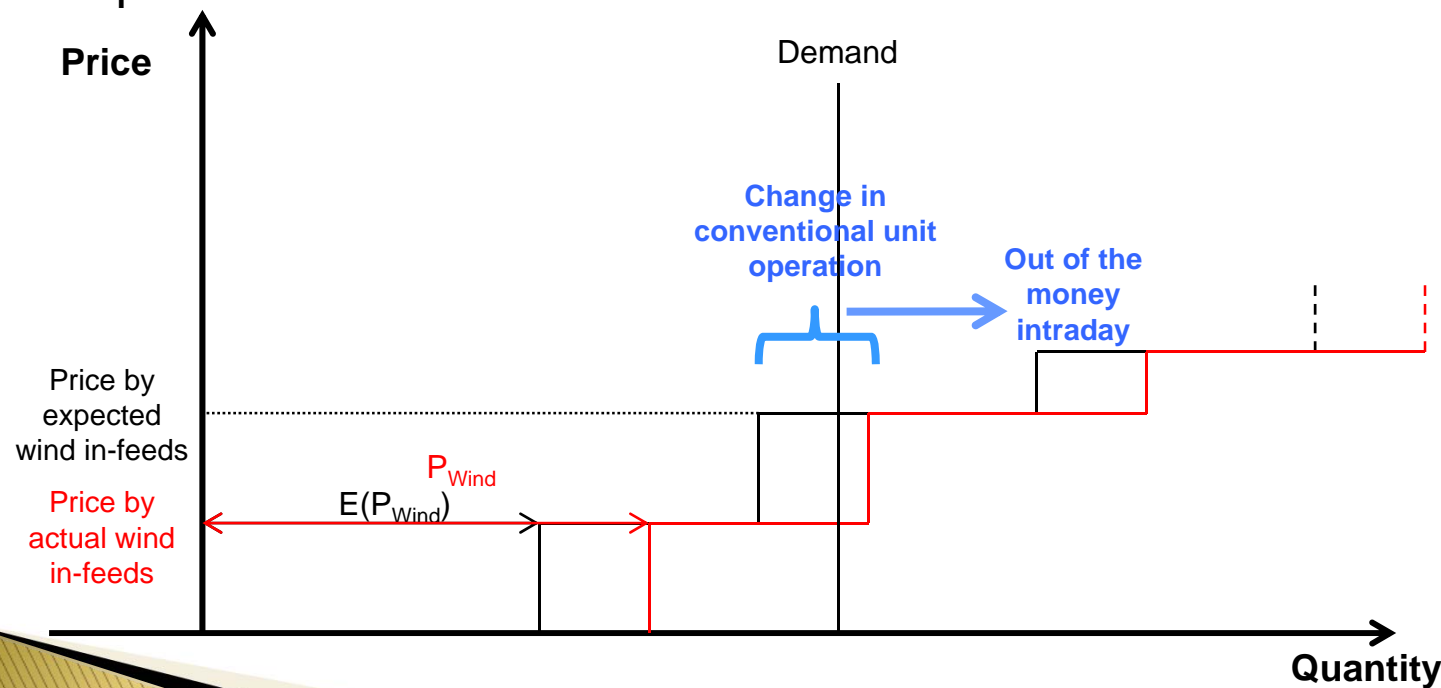
- ▶ **Improve accuracy:**
 - Using spatio-temporal information
 - Providing also time-adaptive intraday forecasts that make use of the newest information (IDCF)
- ▶ **Provide distribution forecasts:**
 - Describes the stochastic nature of RES precisely
 - Quantiles could be integrated into the DACFs
- ▶ **Refine spatial resolution:**
 - RES forecasts could be generated for each grid node

Wind and solar power forecasts



Intraday trading

- ▶ **Objective:** prediction of intraday trades
- ▶ **Approach:**
 - Merit-order model that incorporates the stochastic behavior of renewable energy in-feeds in order to anticipate future trades
 - Operational restrictions should be considered as well



Load forecasting and power plant outages

▶ **Approach:**

- Analysis of state-of-the-art prediction tools
- Evaluation and application

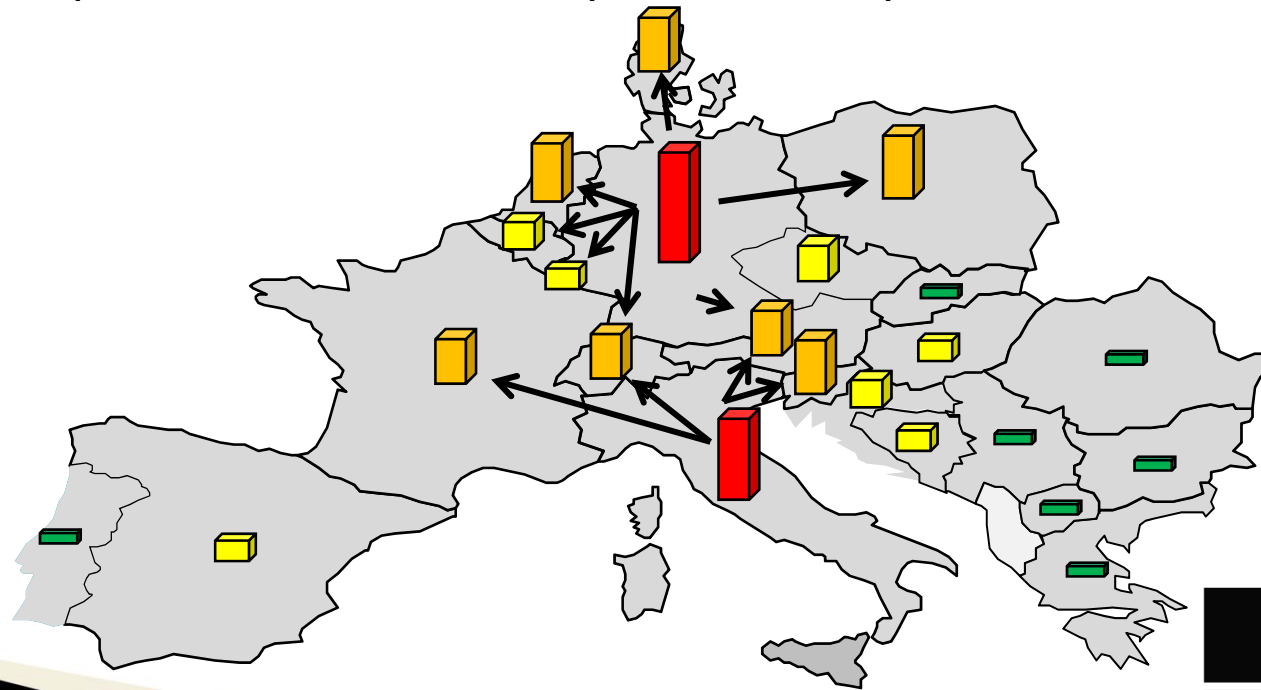
▶ **Challenge:**

- Differences between the vertical grid load and total grid load are unobservable
- Power plants are also connected to the subordinated grids, which causes important variations in the vertical grid load
→ proxies needed

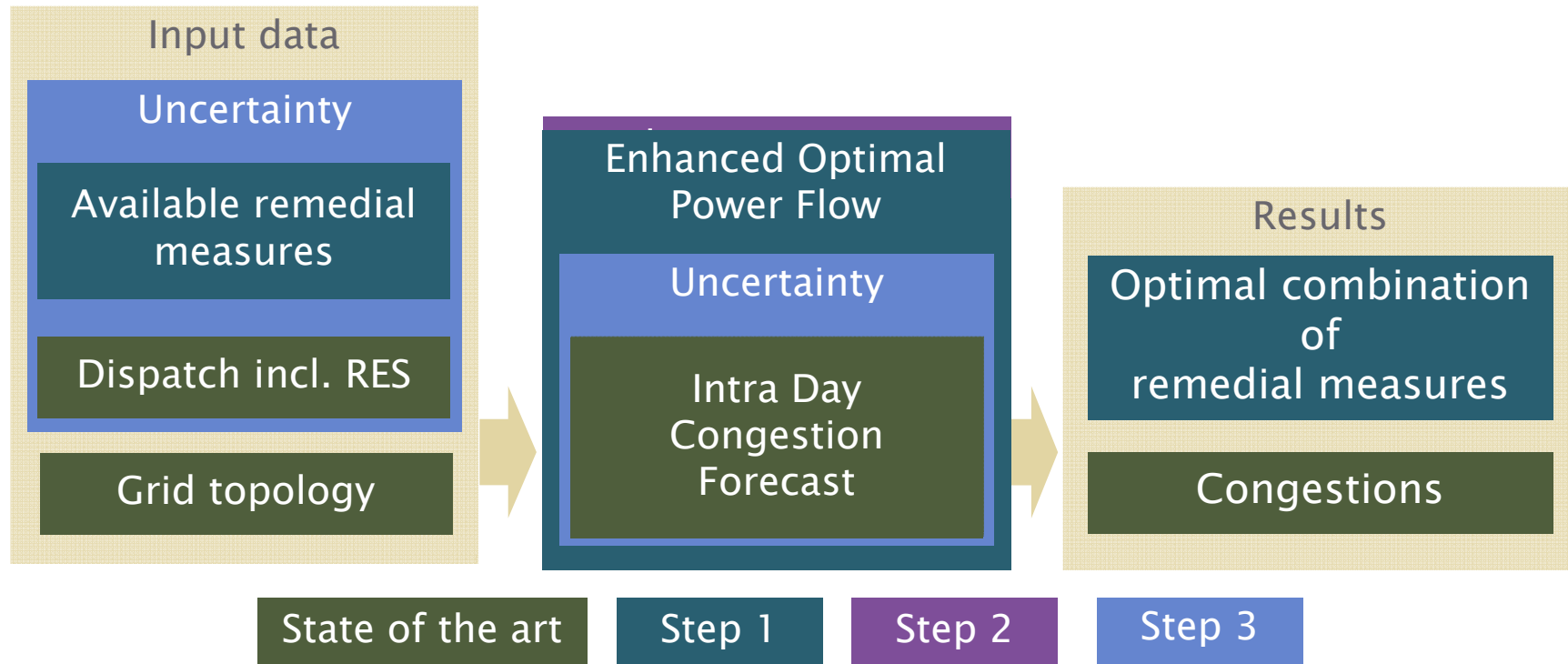
Forecast of critical system states

Approach:

- The identification and forecasting of critical system states permits to organize remedial actions before an actual critical system state occurs
- Requires the definition of system state parameters and their impact on the system security
- System state parameters should ideally condense key information about the system



Concept

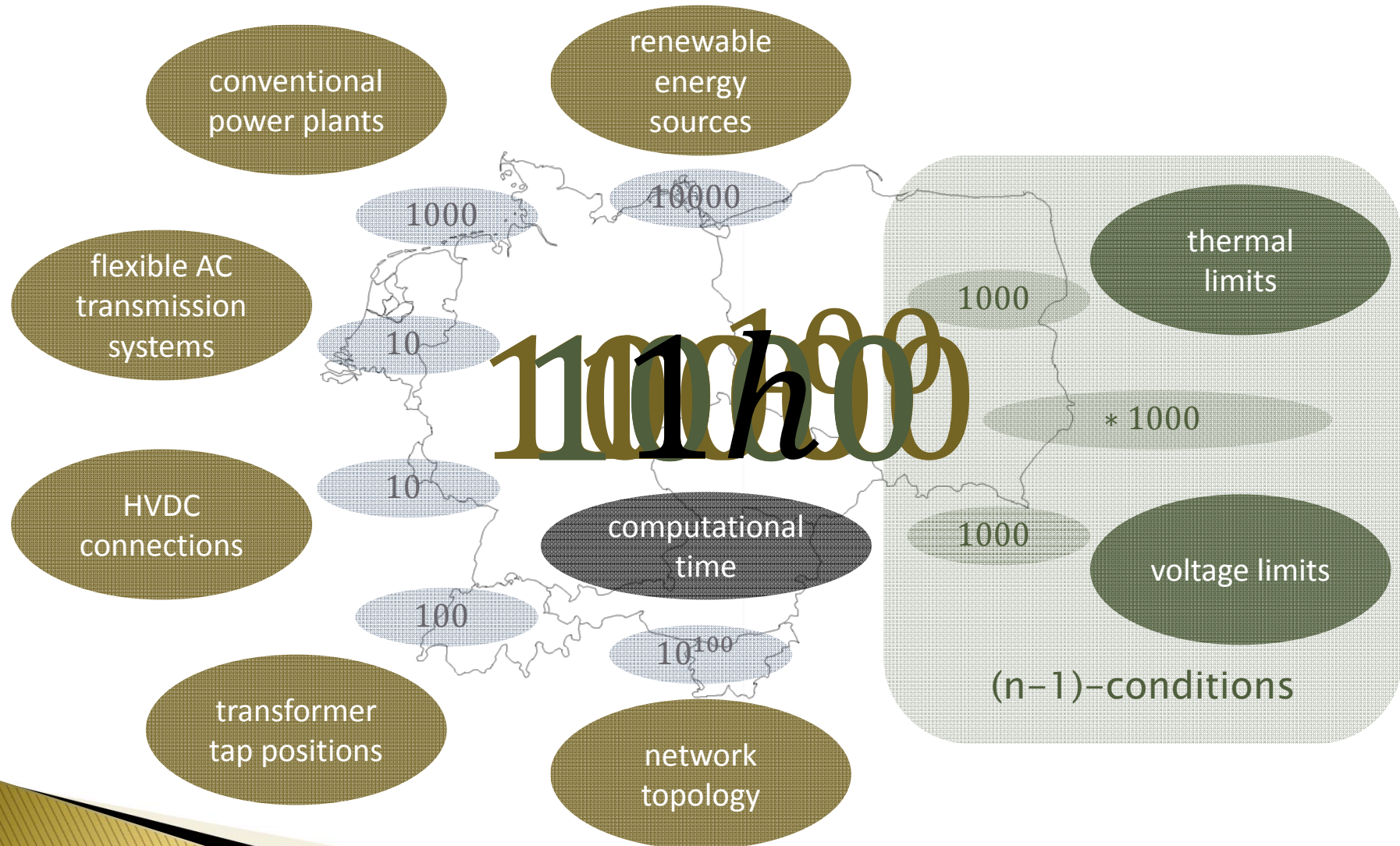


Step 1: Optimization algorithms supporting operational planning process

Step 2: Short term optimization methods for real time grid operation

Step 3: Optimized uncertainty accounting in operational planning

Orders of Magnitude



Possible Approaches

Modeling of Remedial Measures

- ▶ Considering electrical and physical distances
 - Impact of remedial measures limited to surrounding region
 - Neglecting measures with little effect on observed congestions (cf. observability area)
- ▶ Reducing model complexity
 - Linear approximation in operating point
 - Limiting the amount of simultaneously applied remedial measures

Handling of Constraints

- ▶ Critical situations known from congestion forecast
 - Identification of relevant technical restrictions
 - Neglecting dispensable constraints
- ▶ Alternative methods for outage calculation
 - Simplified approximation of load flow in (n-1) situations

Intended Outcomes

- ▶ Congestion forecast methods provide (DACF, IDCF, ...)

- Expected congestions
- Critical faults

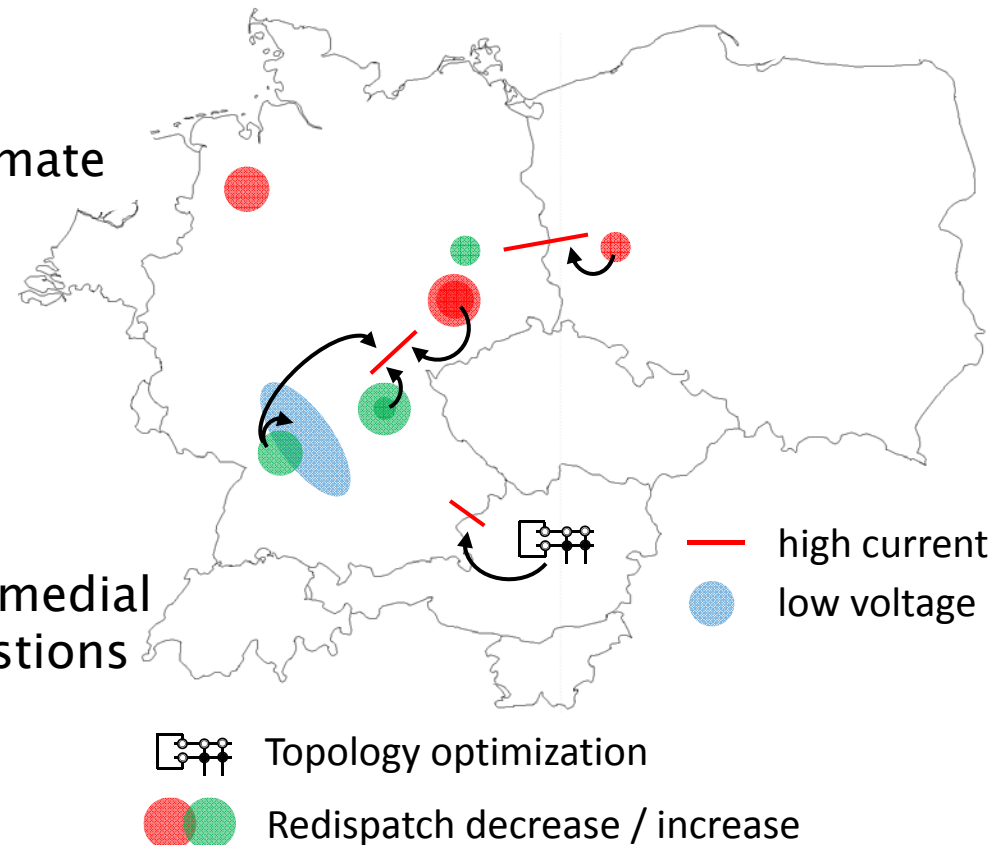
- ▶ Optimization algorithms estimate

- Switching state
- (Phase Shifting)
Transformer tap position
- Redispatch

In base case & per outage

- ▶ Combined optimization of remedial measures for multiple congestions

- ▶ Assignment of congestions to remedial measure



Challenges in Real Time



- ▶ Unpredicted changes of RES infeeds and intraday trading influence load flow
- ▶ Adaption of remedial measures required
- ➔ Need for real time optimization methods

Additional Challenges	Simplifications compared to Step 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Limited timeframe for optimization○ Reduced amount of remedial measures available	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Reduced amount of remedial measures available○ Reduced requirements regarding accuracy○ Initial solution available○ No uncertainties

- ➔ Tradeoff between computational speed and accuracy required
- ▶ Real time optimization directly assists grid operator
- ➔ Advanced requirements regarding reliability and robustness

Summary



- ▶ Growing uncertainties in transmission grid operation
 - ➔ Quantification of uncertainties
 - ➔ Uncertainty estimation tailored for transmission grid operation

- ▶ Increasing degrees of freedom (HVDC, PST, ...)
 - ➔ Maximizing power transits by
 - ➔ Optimization in operational planning considering uncertainties
 - ➔ Short term optimization for real time grid operation

- ▶ Dependency between system utilization and system security
 - ➔ System security needs to be considered in grid operation
 - ➔ Possible future strategies to limit extend and impact of major system disturbances

