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Impact of the energy transition on security and quality of electric power systems

Lukas Sigrist



Introduction

- Power systems are currently undergoing a transition to CO2emission free power systems.
- The impact of future non-synchronous RES generation on security and quality of the Spanish power system needs to be assessed.
- Dispatchable (thermal, CSP, ...) generation units could be needed to guarantee security and quality of a power system as a whole or part of it by:
 - Providing regulation reserves
 - Contributing to frequency stability
 - Contributing to transient stability
 - Providing short-circuit power





 Total installed capacity in Spain: 104 GW



- Peak demand (2018): 40.6 GWh
- Average demand (2018): 30.7 GWh



 Max. hourly RES penetration (2018): 63 %

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REE, El sistema eléctrico español, 2019



Key conclusions (i)

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cation (GW)

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 Non-synchronous RES generation reduces thermal generation, an effect counter arrested by larger demand growth rates.







Key conclusions (ii)

- Frequency dynamics are dominated by the European system.
- An increase in non-synchronous RES generation (up to 70% of the demand) does not give rise to frequency deviations that exceed maximum frequency deviations after the reference outage of 3000 MW.
- Quality of primary frequency control is fundamental to guarantee frequency stability.





Key conclusions (iii)

- Growth of non-synchronous RES increases regulation energy needs.
- Secondary frequency control requires response-compliant units.
- Active integration of RES in regulation zones mitigates new non-fulfillments and regulation energy needs. BESS could further enhance secondary regulation quality.

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