

7th AIEE Energy Symposium
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ROBUSTNESS ANALYSIS OF POWER SYSTEMS WITH A HIGH SHARE OF RENEWABLES

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Section 1

Introduction

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Introduction

- **Decarbonization** is a trend that is gaining more and more weight every year with governmental measures
- **Gas-fired power plants** is the main source to support renewables
- **Interdependence** between the electricity and gas systems
- Increase in renewables pose a serious problem that can affect the operation of the coupled grids



Research objectives

Evaluate the behaviour of power systems with different levels of renewable energy share under contingencies in the electrical grid



Analyze the interdependence between the electricity and gas systems

Section 2

Method

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Method

- Software **SAInt** (Scenario Analysis Interface for Energy Systems):
 - A mathematical formulation of models for electrical networks with a quasi-dynamic behavior
 - For gas networks with a time evolution of the fluid conditions in the pipelines
 - A formulation to represent the interconnections between both systems
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- Electrical behavior (fast dynamics)
 - Gas behavior (slow dynamics)
 - Simulations are designed to represent the behavior of the networks during the 24 hours of a day.

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Section 3

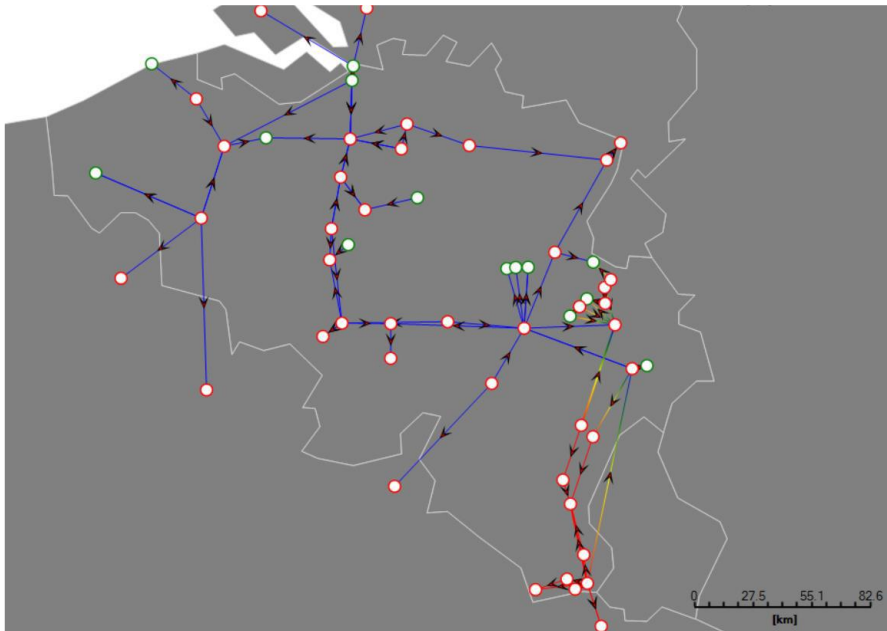
Case Study

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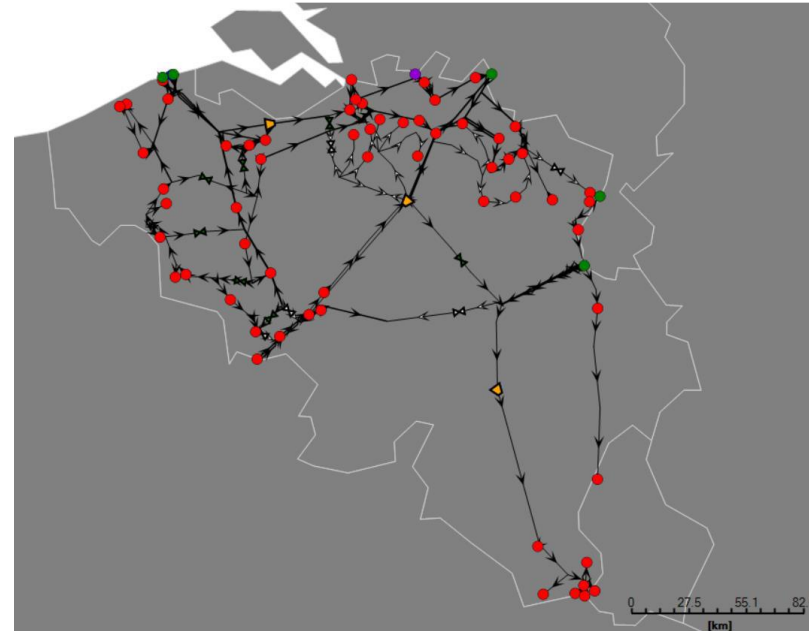
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Definition of case study

- Belgium infrastructures
- A critical day for electricity demand and gas consumption with low generation availability



Electricity transmission network



Gas transmission network

Definition of case study

Case 1	Base case without contingencies
Case 2	Base case with contingencies
Case 3	Case with higher share of renewables and without contingencies
Case 4	Case with higher share of renewables and with contingencies

Base case: 21% renewable energy in electricity generation mix

Case with higher share of renewables: 38% renewable energy in electricity generation mix

Section 4 Results

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Results

Simulations during 24 hours of a day

Comparison cases 1 and 2

- ❖ The electricity that could not be supplied in the network demand buses in each hour has been obtained.
- ❖ The gas not supplied in the consumption nodes of the gas network is also obtained.
- ❖ Case 2 presents an increase of 14% of the electricity not supplied regarding case 1 (line outages and generator shutdowns).
- ❖ The contingencies in the grid have a more significant effect on the gas system by affecting buses that fed compressor stations.

Results

Simulations during 24 hours of a day

Comparison cases 3 and 4

- ❖ Cases with significant changes.
- ❖ Case 3 reduces average gas consumption.
- ❖ Impact on the fluid stored in the network's gas pipelines by 2% with respect to Case 1.
- ❖ Case 4 increases the electricity not supplied due to the lack of generation assets.

**As renewable generation increases in the grid,
more critical problems appear in the supply**

Section 5

Conclusions

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Conclusions

- ✓ A future consisting entirely of renewable generation is not possible with today's technology
- ✓ Robust energy infrastructures must remain in place
- ✓ Need for storage systems for energy transition



Future research works

- ✓ Analyze the role of subway gas storage facilities
- ✓ Incorporation of hydrogen gas produced from electricity into networks



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