

System Development

Methods and lessons learnt from pilot tests



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EXPERT POWER
SYSTEM PLANNING



Elia

BELGIUM

WP4 Contributors

Work Package on implementing GARPUR to System Development

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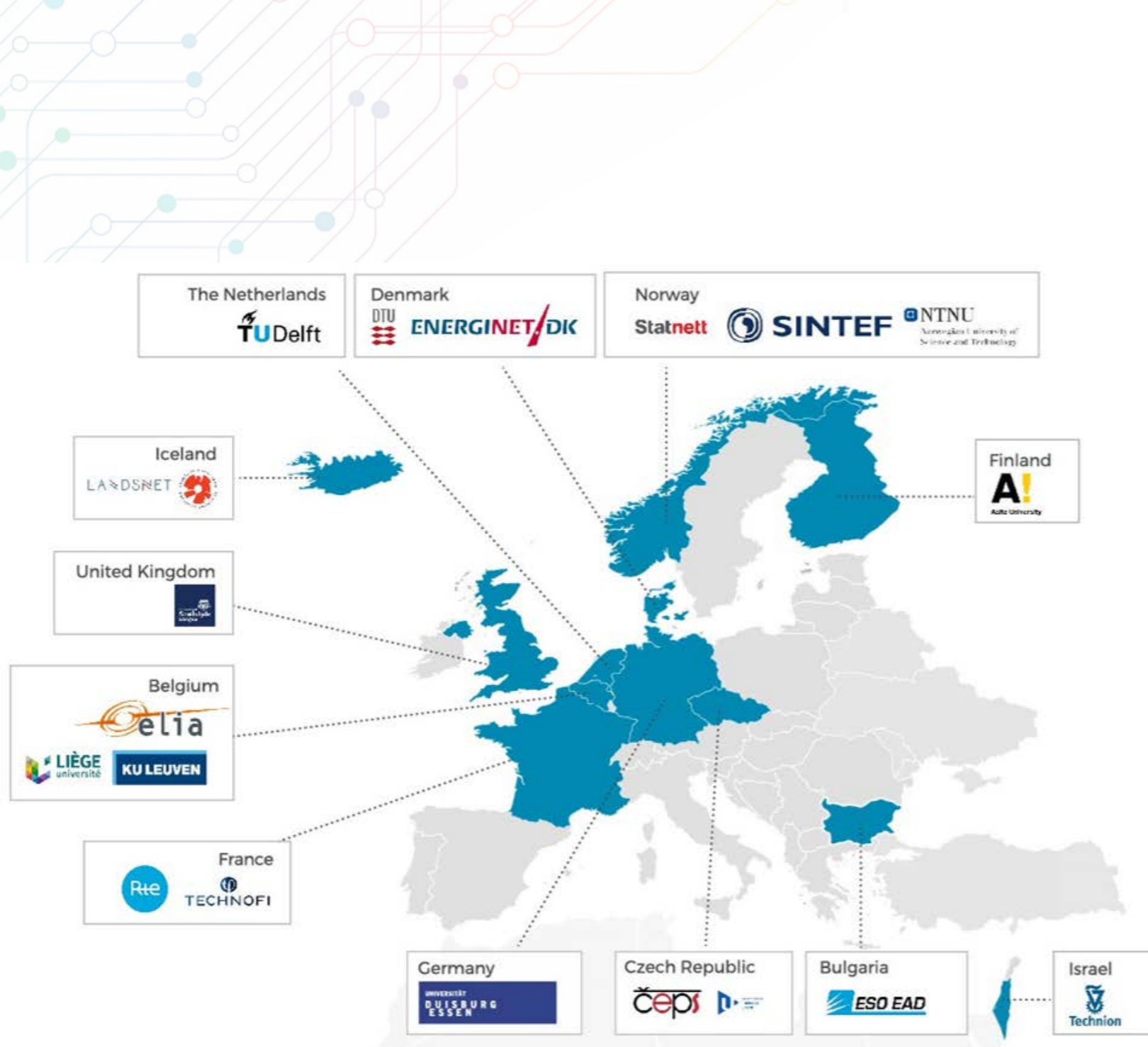
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2 public deliverables
2 internal deliverables



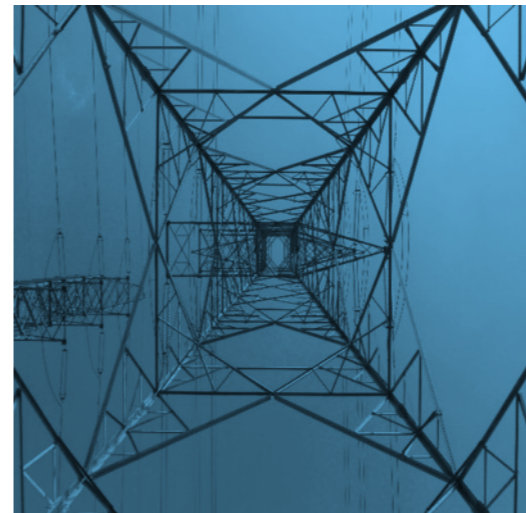
OUTLINE



Main challenges of the system development process



Proposed workflow for system development analysis in the GARPUR framework



Near real-life pilot testing



Lessons learnt and main recommendations

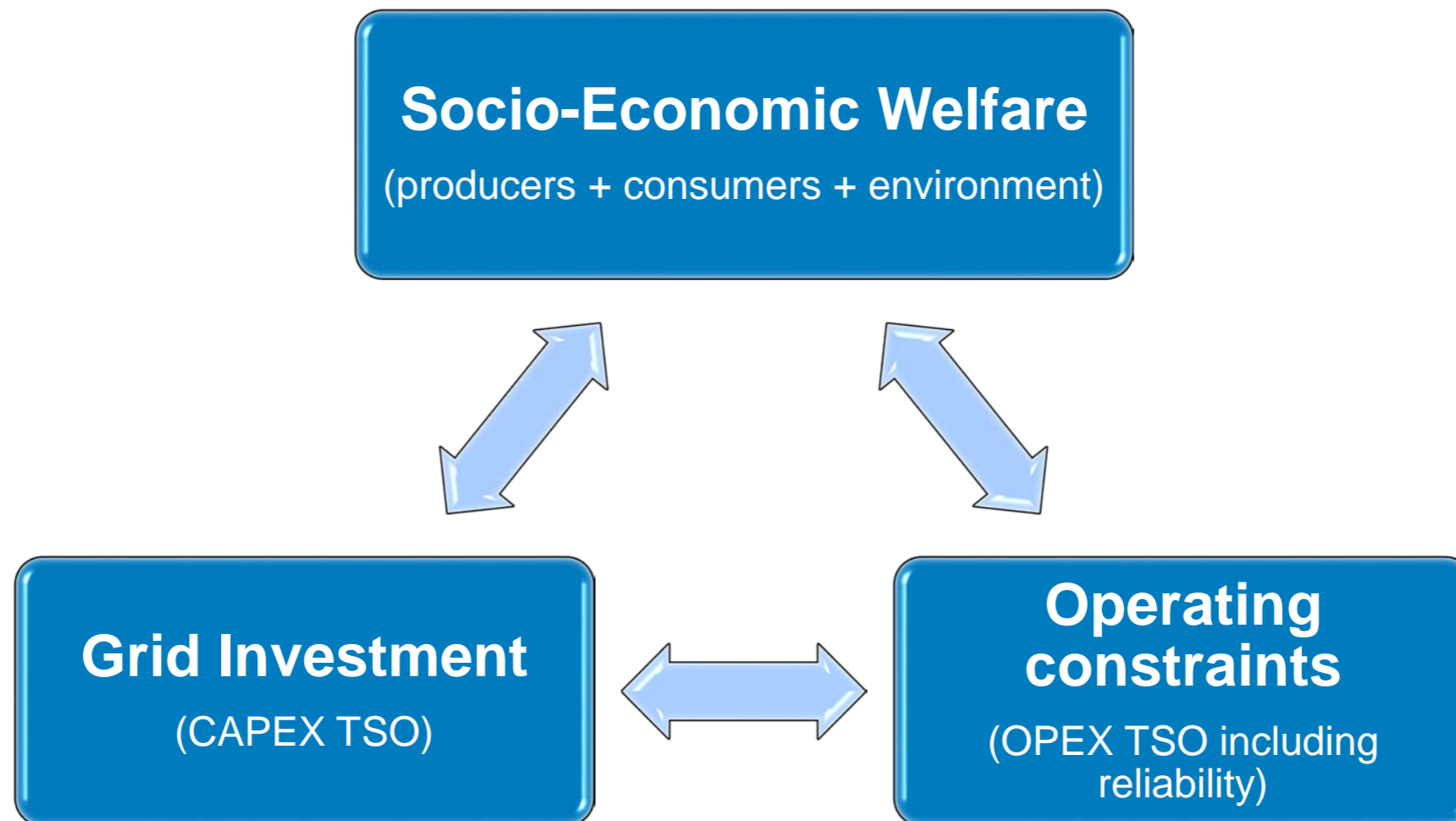


Main challenges of the system development process



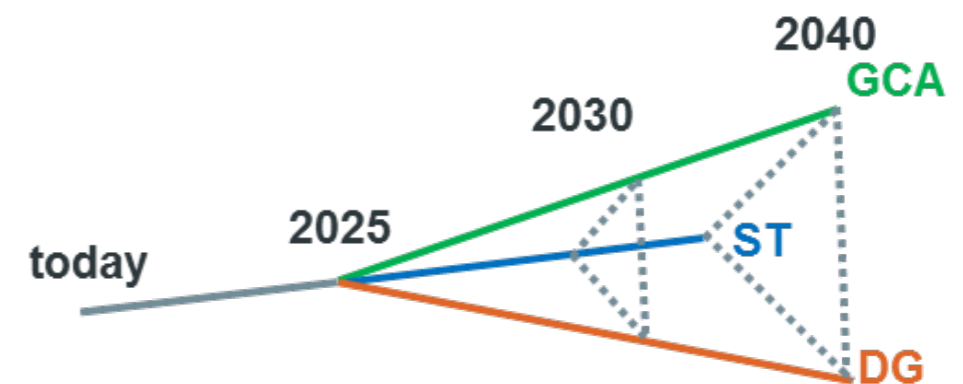
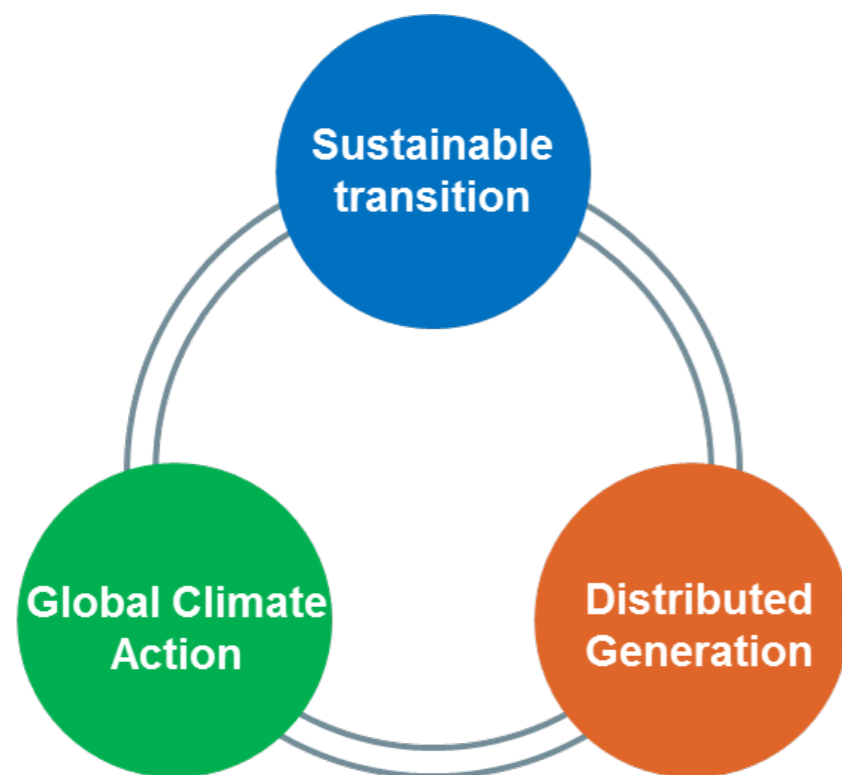
Main challenges of the system development process

- The core of system development is development of an adequate transmission system in taking into account economic efficiency



Main challenges of the system development process

- System development looks very far ahead in time → very large range of uncertainties
- Macro-scenarios group the uncertainties about fuel prices, technology prices & maturity, load evolution, generation mix & location...

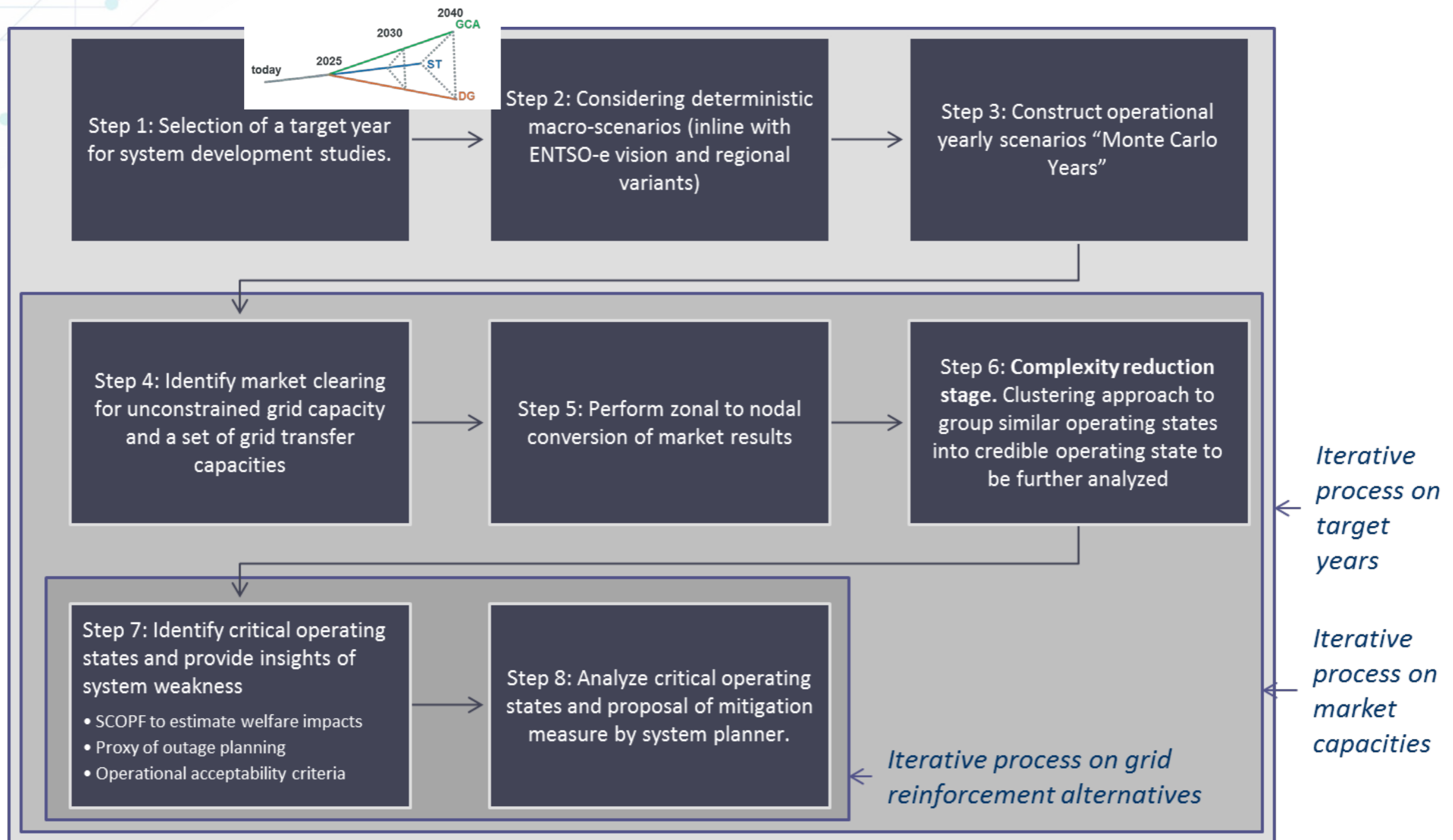


i.e.: Macro-scenario TYNDP 2018



Proposed workflow for system development analysis in the GARPUR framework

Proposed workflow for system development analysis in the GARPUR framework





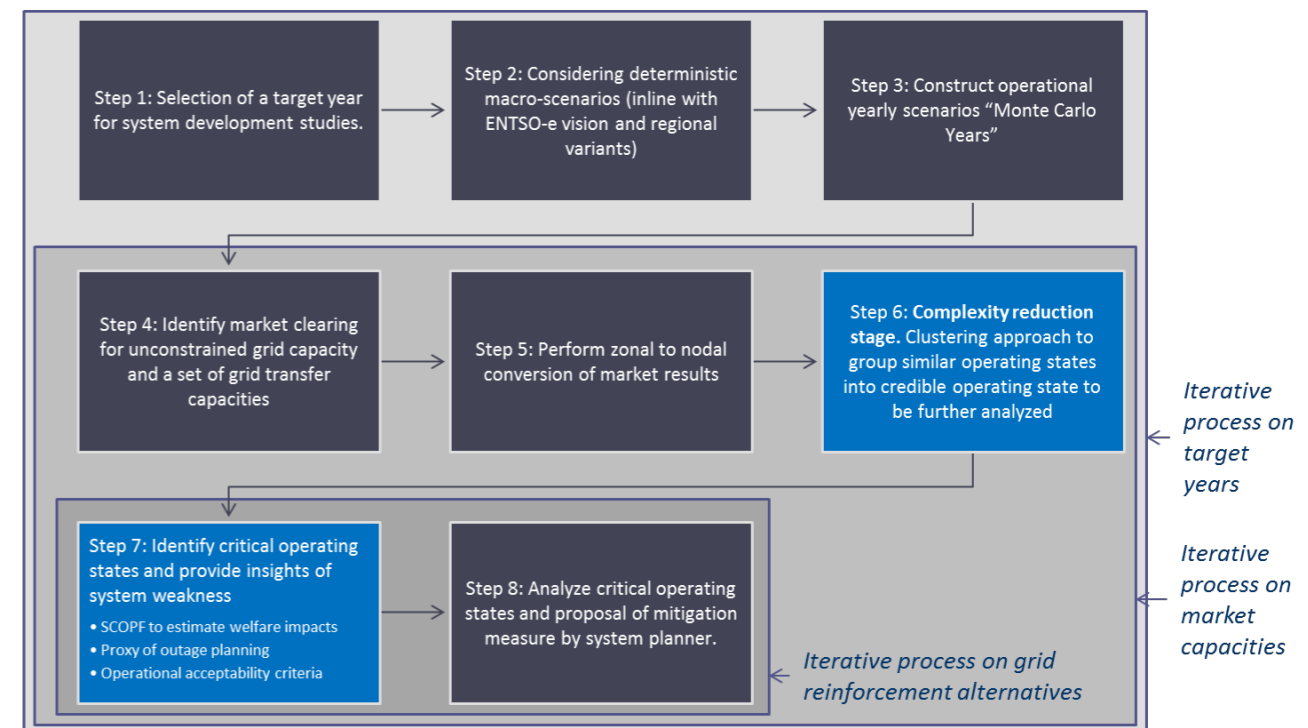
Near real-life pilot testing



Near real-life pilot testing

Pilot test objectives:

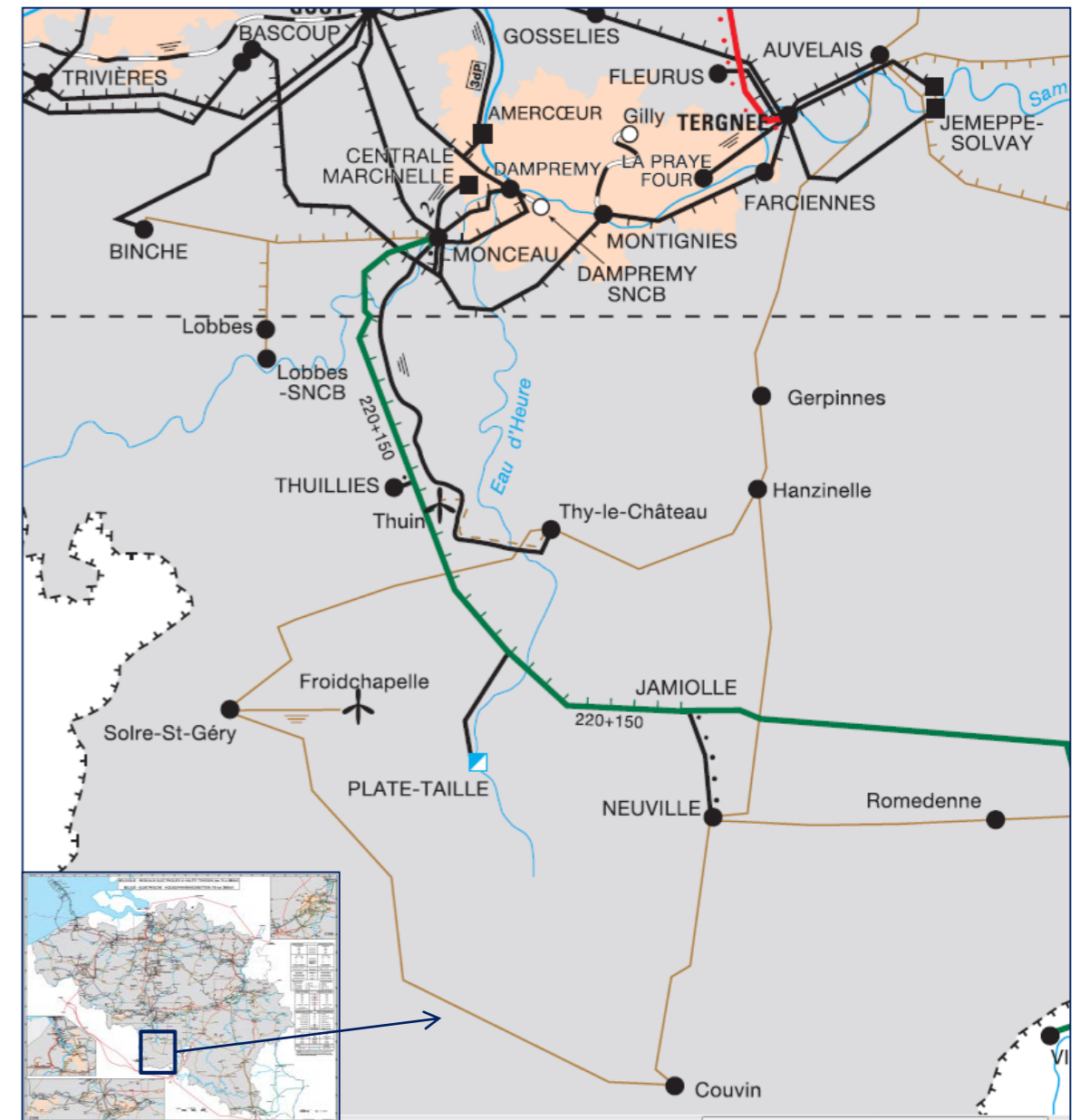
- To validate the concept proposed by GARPUR for the screening of operating states in a near-real life environment
- To compare its performance with more conventional approaches implemented in the same environment
- Recommendations for improvement of the new approach



Near real-life pilot testing

Belgian regional transmission grid:

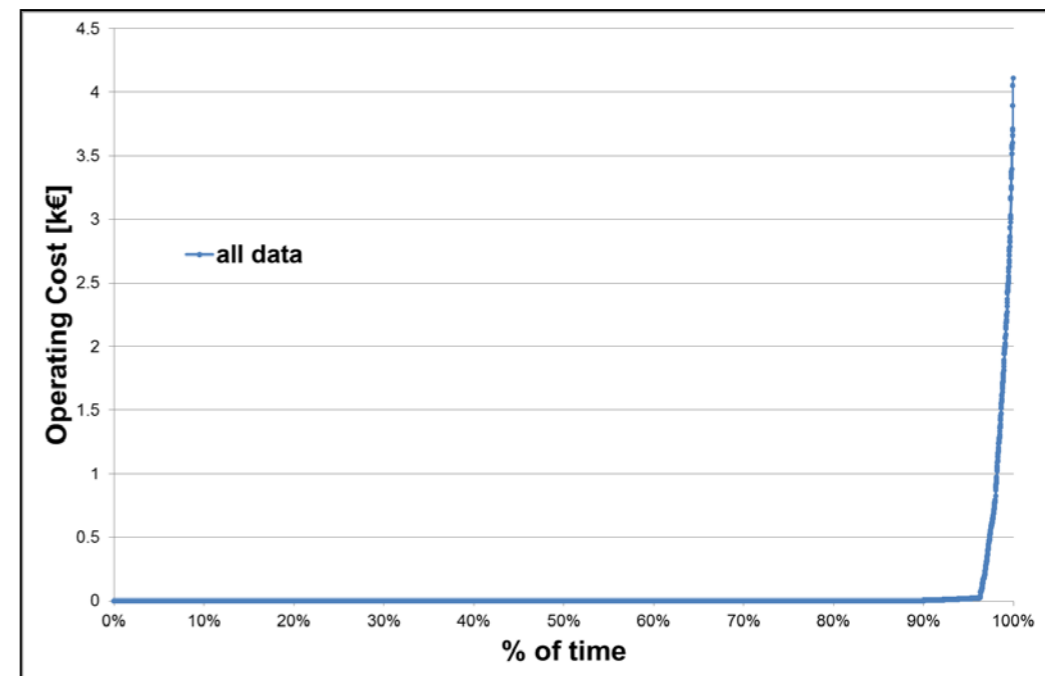
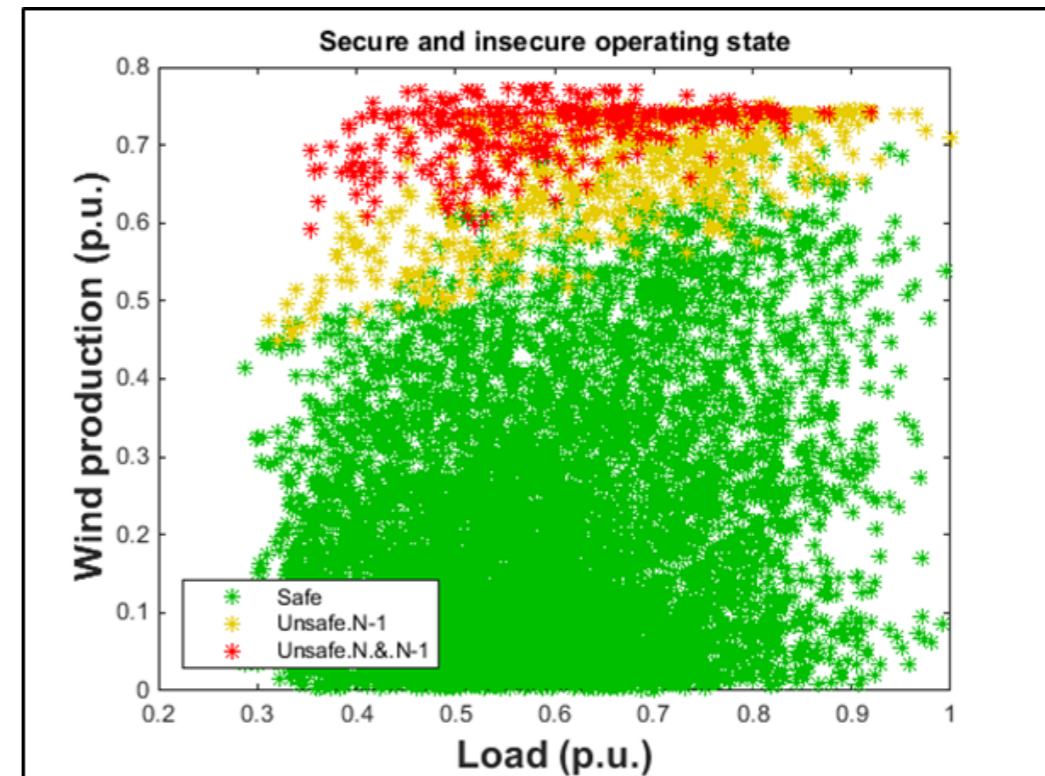
- Rural 150 - 70 kV grid
- Main needs in LT:
 - End of Life: [2025 – 2030]
 - Wind integration
 - Maintainability assessment



Near real-life pilot testing

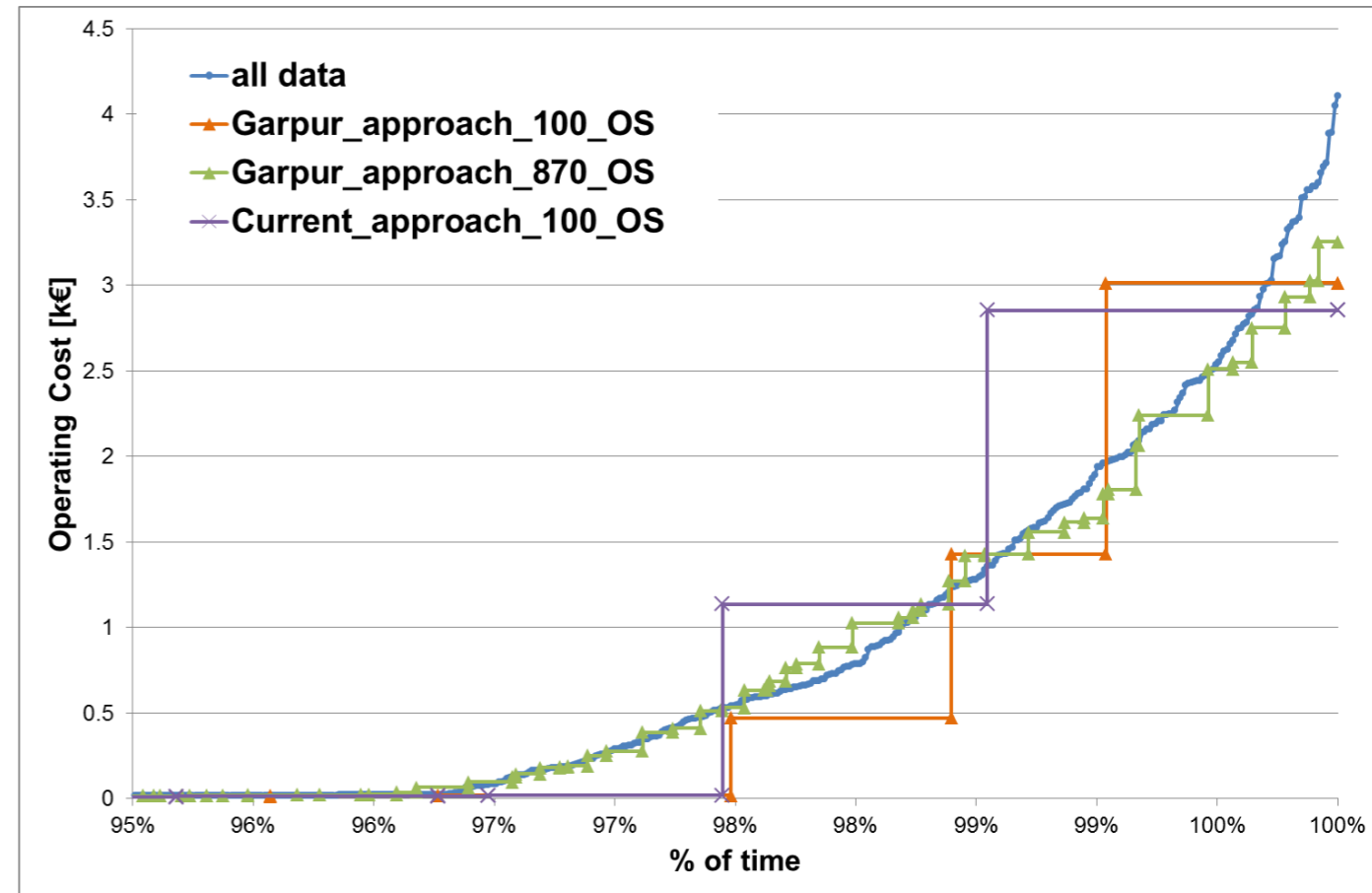
Results on full year data set (1 point = 1 hour)

- 14% of the operating cases were insecure (N and N-1)
- Only 4% of the operating cases are a significant operating cost (OPEX) if taking into account the failure rate (Insecure in N)
- Global operating cost is 414 k€/yr



Near real-life pilot testing

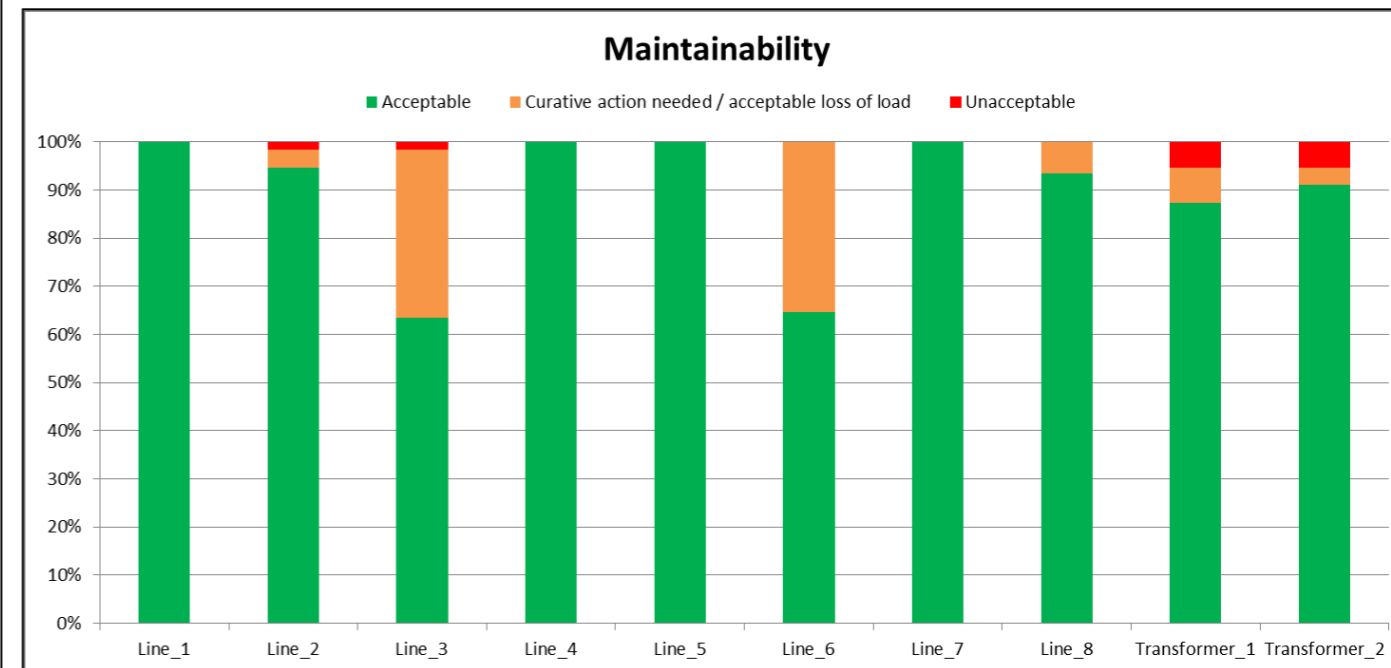
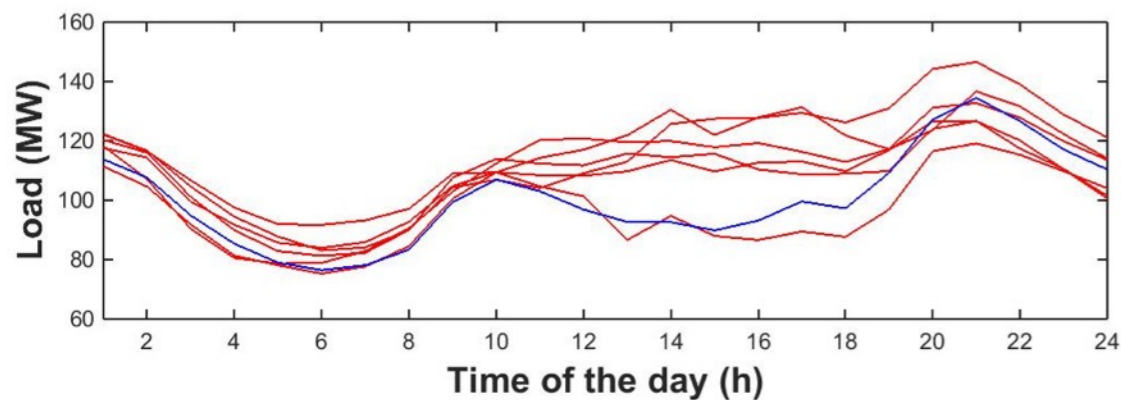
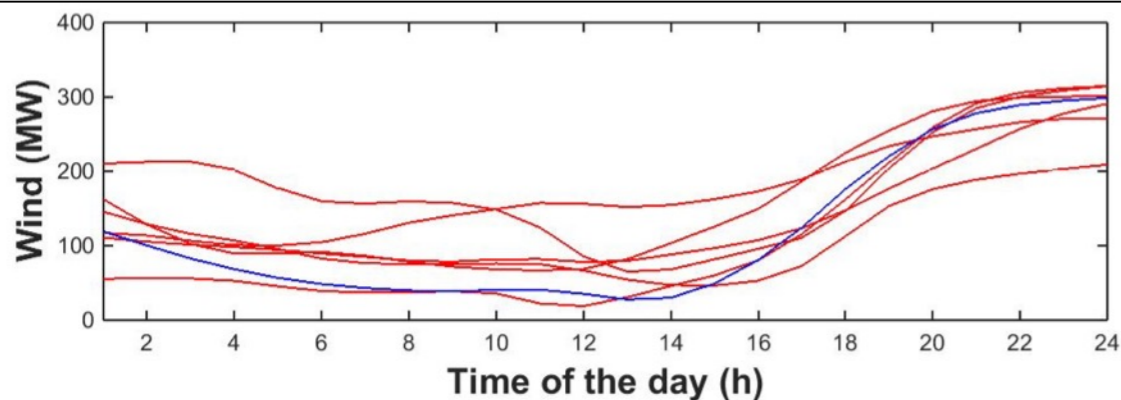
- All assessed clustering methodologies failed to capture the high impact / low probability operating state.
- Computation time to cluster all data to 100 representative Operating States (OS)
 - Current method : 15 minutes (Solver Tool in Excel)
 - K-means : 1 minute (Matlab)
 - (3.4 GHz – 8 cores – 16 GB)



Approach		Operating cost	
		[k€]	Relative Error
Full data set		414	0%
Clustering GARPUR (K-means)	100	377	-8.9%
	870	397	-4.1%
Clustering Current (Solver in Excel)	100	477	15.2%

Near real-life pilot testing

- To evaluate the “maintainability” of the grid:
 - To compute all the N-1-X (the first -1 being a planned outage and the -X being a contingency list) on the typical reference days (result of 24 h time series clustering).





Lessons learnt and main recommendations

Lessons learnt

- Proposed workflow for system development analysis:
 - The implementation of the reliability criterion and socio-economic assessment
 - To be adapted to different power systems
 - The migration from current TSO practices
- Method/proxies validated on a real test case and in a real-life environment (Tools used within Elia) with main focus on:
 - Complexity reduction stage
 - Impact quantification
 - Assessment of maintainability

Main recommendations

- Recommendation 1 - “Collect and share outage data”
 - Define a framework for collecting context dependent asset outage data.
 - Adopt framework on a larger sampling base to improve data quality
- Recommendation 2 - “Study a wide variety of contexts and clustering”
 - Establish grid development standards to consider the different expected future operating conditions and their evolution to plan the power system
 - Adopt suitable clustering methods to allow a greater but not excessive number of ‘micro-scenarios’ to be assessed
- Recommendation 3 - “Consider and quantify operational impact of events”
 - Improve the SCOPF algorithm to mimic the actions of the operator in short-term / real-time
 - Define at EU level the factors to be considered for adequate evaluation of the societal impact of events on grid users, TSOs and regulators
- Recommendation 4 - “Take into account maintenance scheduling in grid development context”
 - Adopt methods for the analysis and quantification of impact of maintenance and project work

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

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