



Teknologisk Møteplass 12 mai 2011  
Regulering og utfordringer  
Bjørn Åril



**RAINPOWER**

# EU - mål for 2020

# 20%

- 20 % reduksjon i utslipp av CO<sub>2</sub>
- 20 % høyere energi-effektivitet
- 20 % energi fra fornybare energikilder (hvilket betyr at i elektrisitetsforsyningen må 35% av kraftproduksjon komme fra fornybare kilder).



# Fremtidens energisystem, hvorfor vannkraft?

Vindkraft er i flere land allerede en viktig bidragsyter i kraftforsyningen, men.....



Bilde: Vestas

Vindkraften trenger system for energilagring og regulering.

Vannkraften er det beste system for energilagring, både hva angår kapasitet, virkningsgrad og reguleringsegenskaper



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# Hydropower – support of regulation services

The planned development of wind power according to the goals for 2020 could lead to total collapse of Europe's electricity grid system. It will be increased demand for:

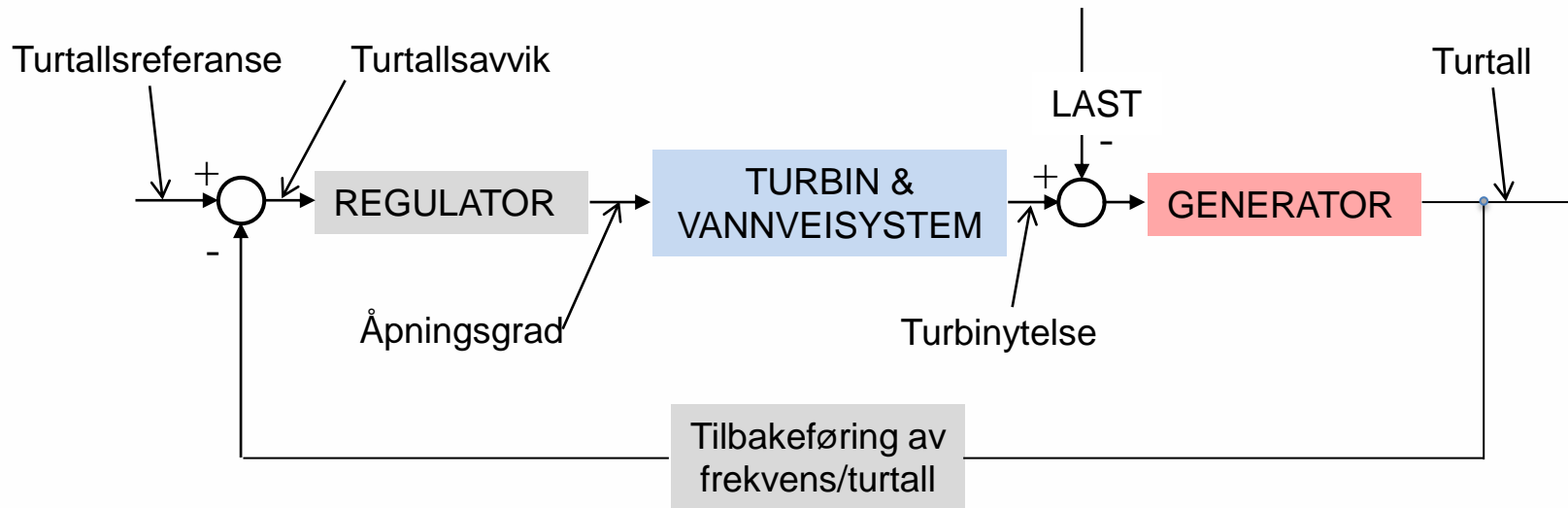
- Peak power
- Frequency control
- Regulating gain and active power back-up



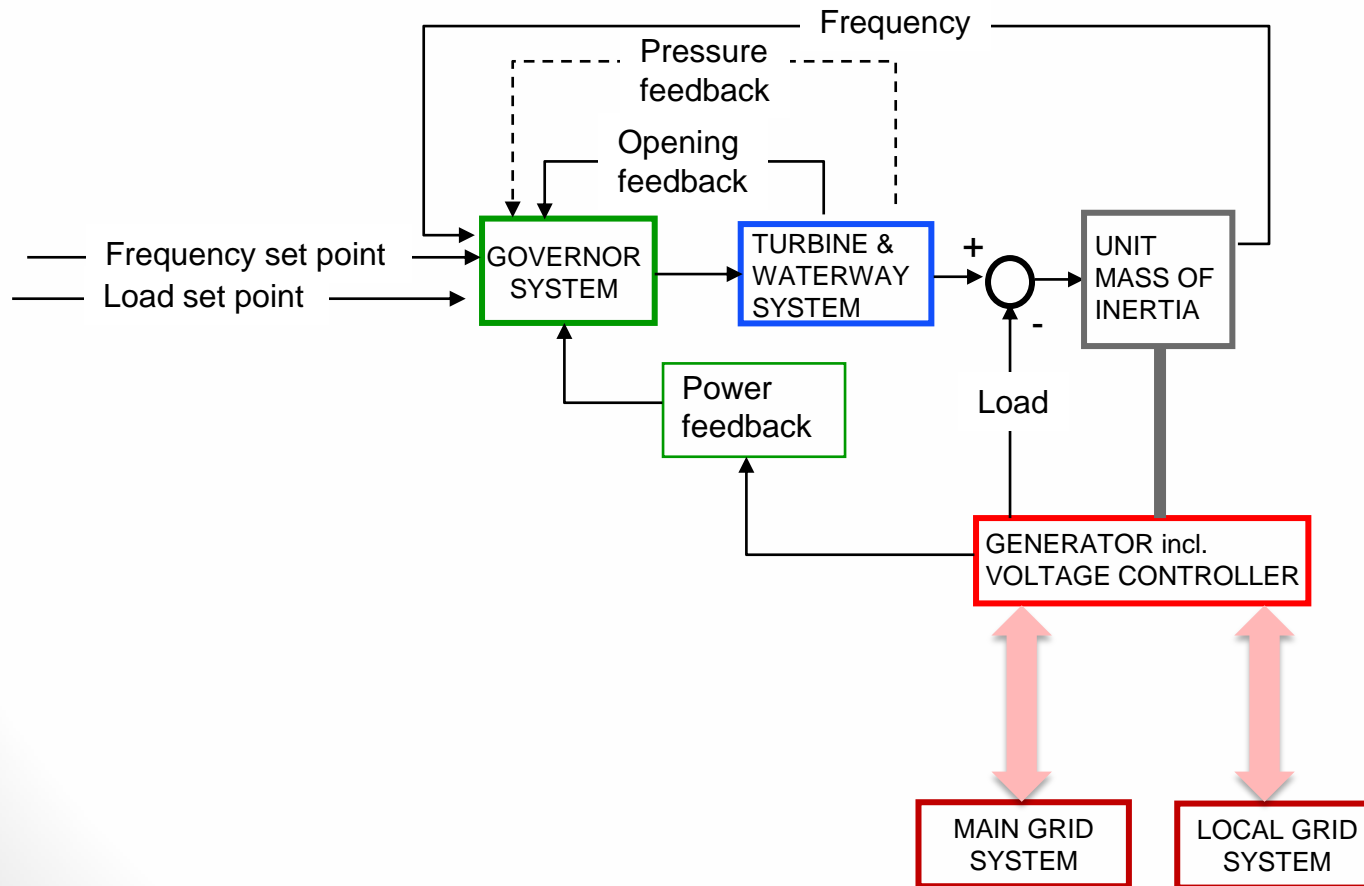
- Hydro can take the role to fulfill these requirements.
- It will be customized to ensure grid stability, long term reliable operation and with focus on green values



# Enkelt blokkskjema for regulering



# General System Structure – Block Diagram



# Overall System – Technical Evaluation

Grid System



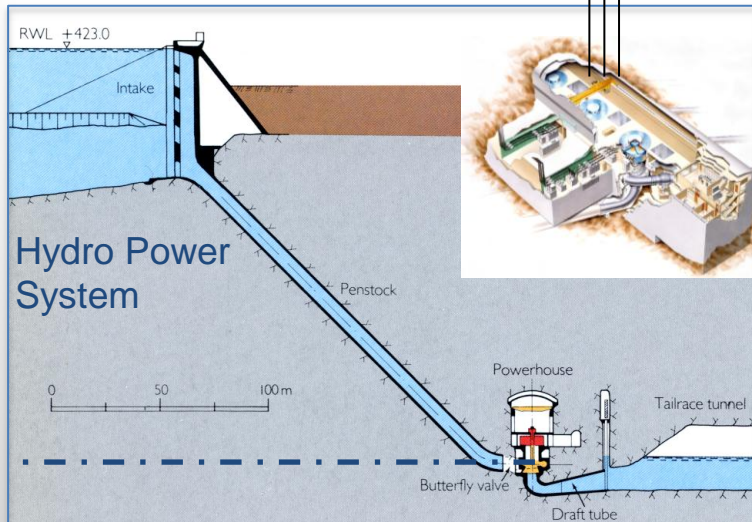
Grid System  
Operating  
Requirements

- Frequency Control
- Load Control
- Reserve Power
- Peak Power
- Load Rejections
- Condenser Operation

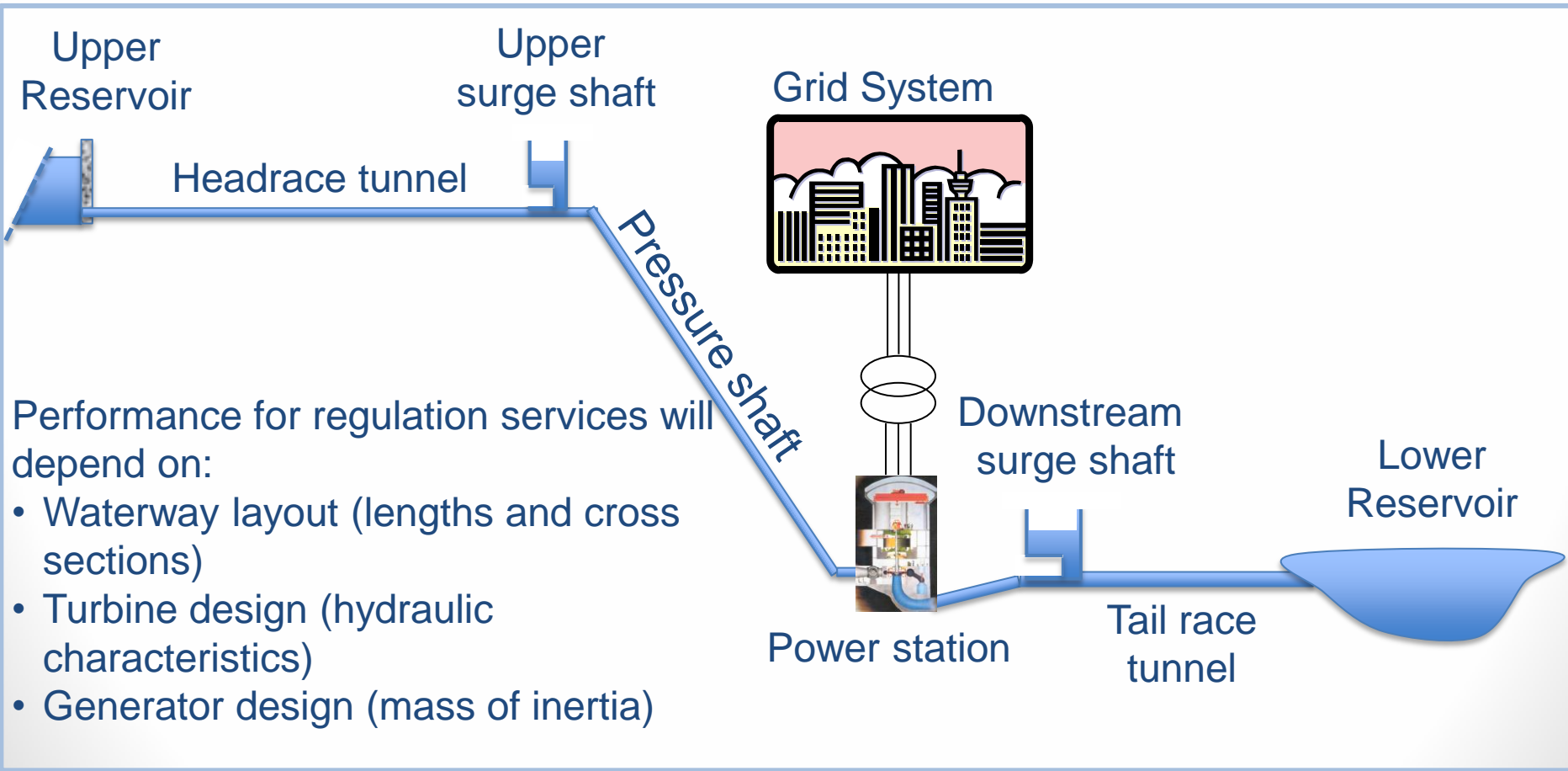
Technical Evaluation!!

Hydro Power  
System Main  
Characteristics

- Unit Acceleration Time ( $T_a$ ), sec.
- Head
- Flow
- Water Inertia Time ( $T_w$ ), sec.
- Water Hammer Number ( $hw$ )
- Turbine governor parameters

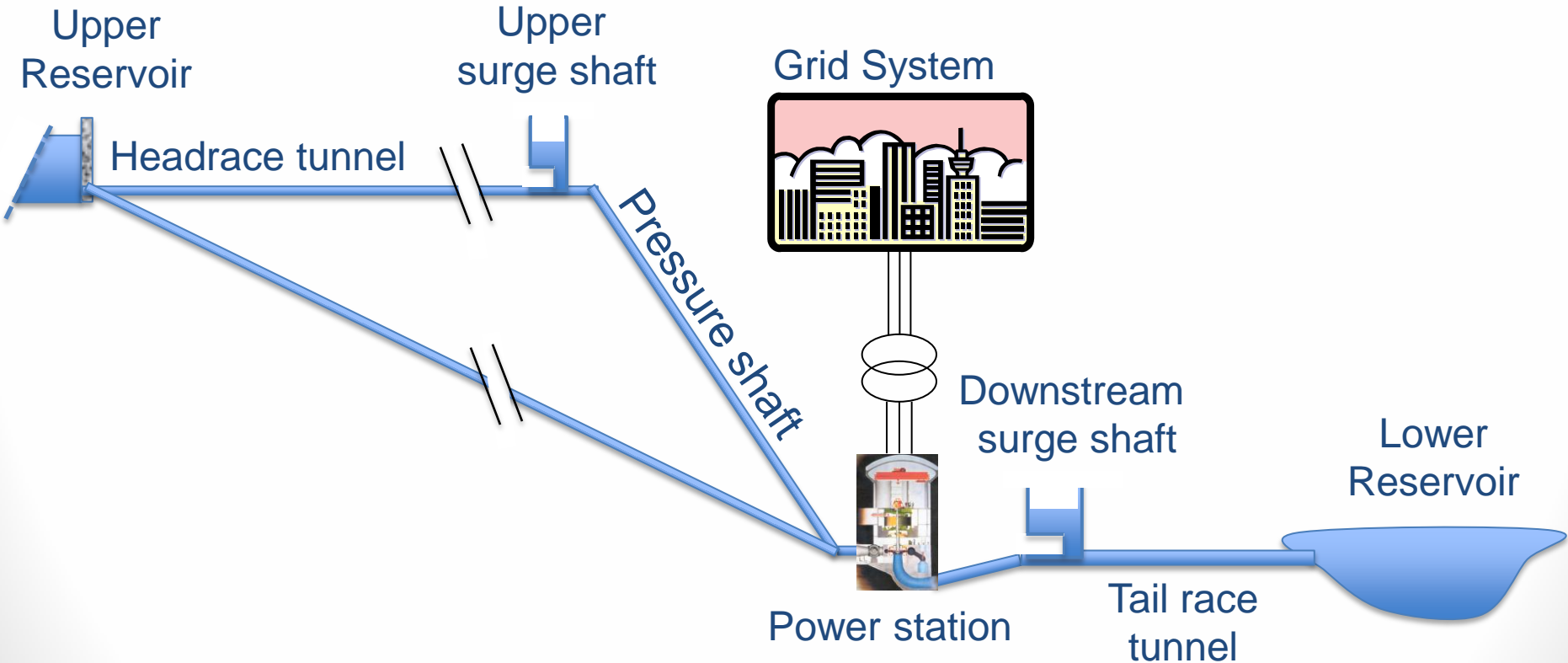


# Schematic overview of typical hydropower system



System integration and optimization with focus on dynamic characteristics for grid control

# Hydropower System – Waterways Characteristics

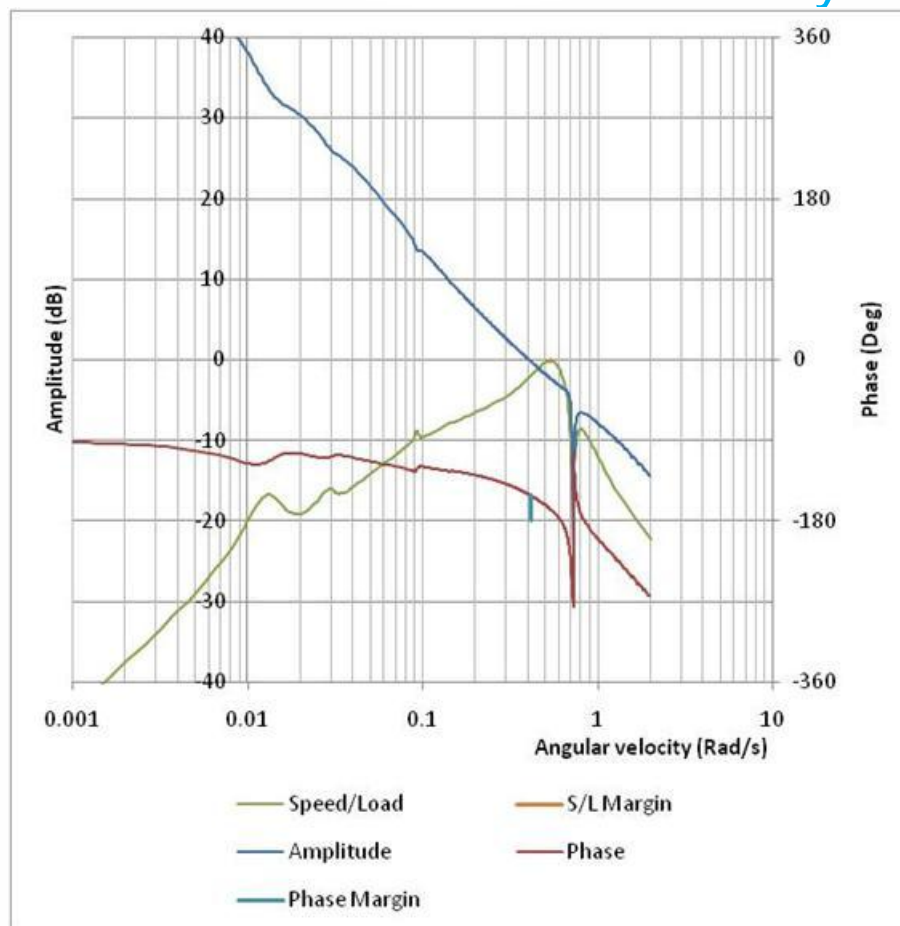


***System with surge shaft: May have excellent regulation capability***

***System without surge shaft: May have limited regulation capability because of critical dynamic characteristics***



# Rendalenen – stabilitetsanalyse



Forsterkningsmargin i åpen sløyfe	$\Delta K$	=	3.3 dB
Fasemargin i åpen sløyfe	$\Delta f$	=	29.2°
Maks turtallsavvik/lastforstyrrelse i lukket sløyfe	$(\Delta n/n_o)/(\Delta P/P_o)$	=	-0.14 dB

# Fra: Funksjonskrav i kraftsystemet (FIKS) om regulering

## 5.3.5 Hastighet

Reguleringshastigheten bestemmes av PI(D)-parametre, hvor normalt  $K_p > 2$  og  $T_i > 12s$ .

### Vedlegg 3 om turbinregulatorer:

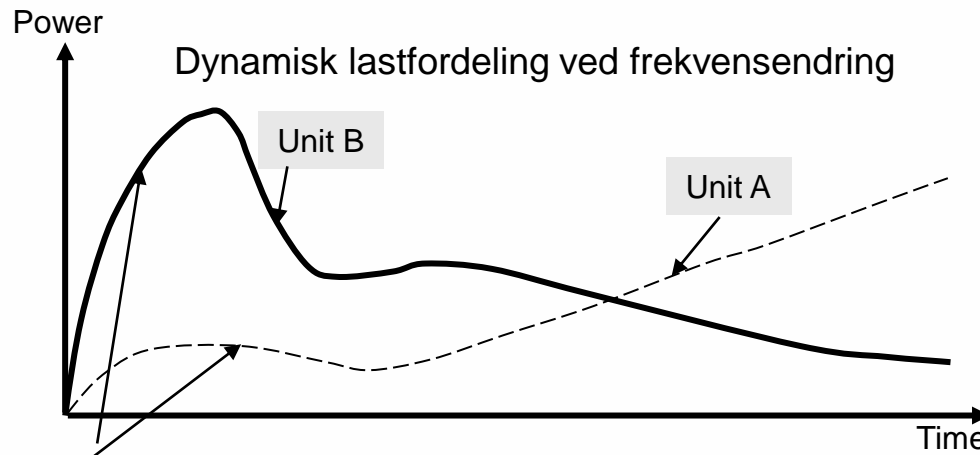
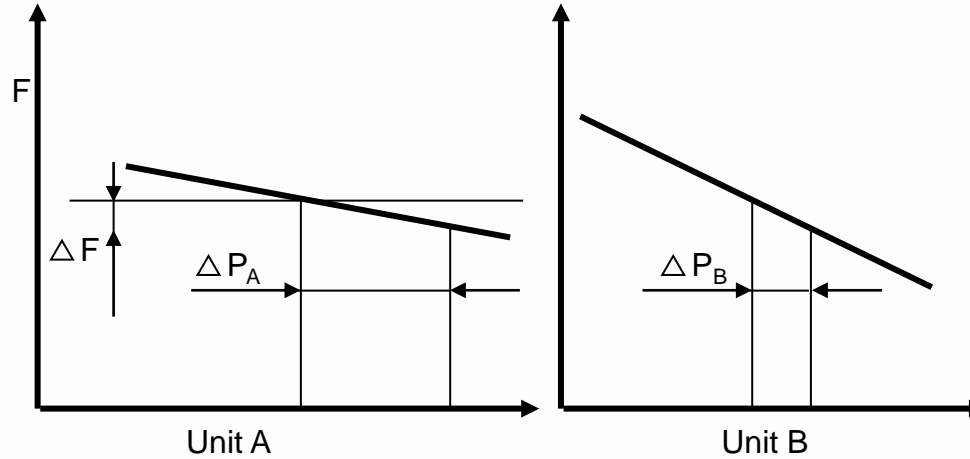
Det har fra systemansvarlig mest vært stilt krav mhp. den langsomme respons etter lastpå-/avslag eller driftsforstyrrelser. Transient respons har vært målt som sprangrespons, der utreguleringstiden har et stort variasjonsområde. Det har vist seg nødvendig å stille strengere krav til den transiente (*momentane*) responsen. *Pga. den rivende tekniske utviklingen som er skjedd på regulatorfronten, har den transiente responsen stor betydning for kortvarig frekvensavvik, total utreguleringstid, fordeling av transient regulerstyrke mellom aggregater og evne til å overleve i separat nett.*

Nye regulator typer har svært mange innstillingsparametre og *tilleggsfunksjoner*. Dette kan introdusere både fordeler og ulemper for den systemansvarlig med hensyn på hva som best tjener den totale systemdrift. Transient respons har stort sett vært forutsigbar i de gamle mekaniske/elektromekaniske regulatorne og har vært optimalisert så godt det har latt seg gjøre ved prøving. Nyere elektroniske, og spesielt digitale regulatorer er så vidt komplekse at gal parametring iht. praksisen i angjeldende kraftsystem, kan gi helt uønskede egenskaper.



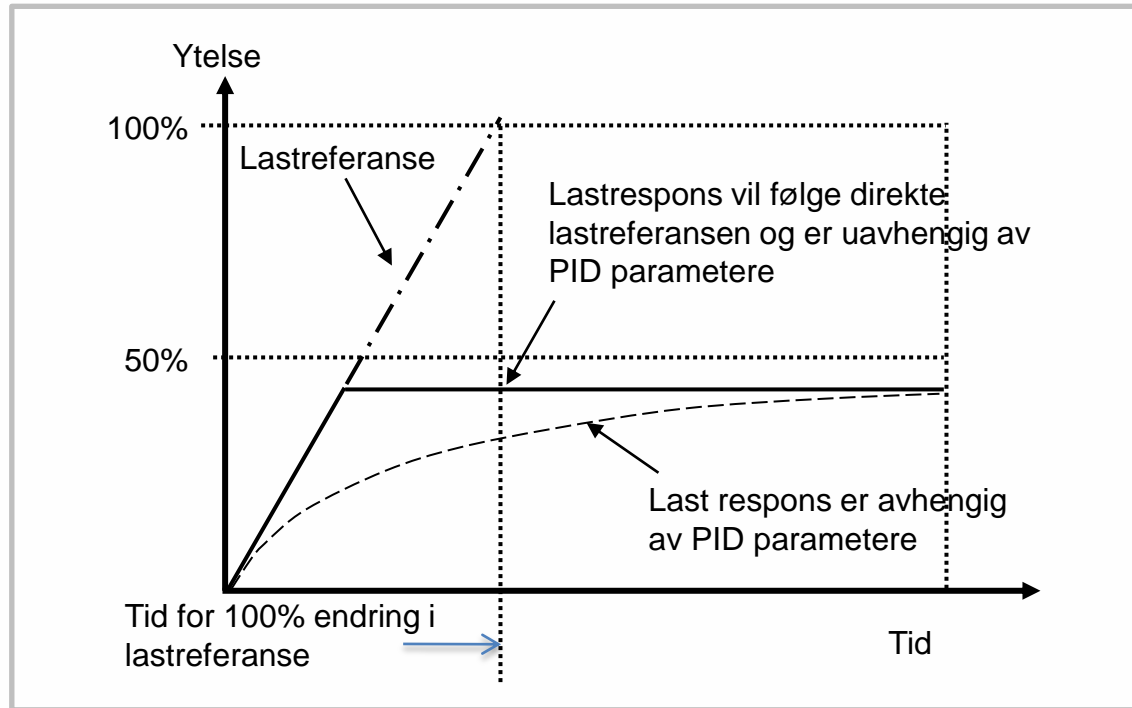
# Reguleringsparametere og lastfordeling

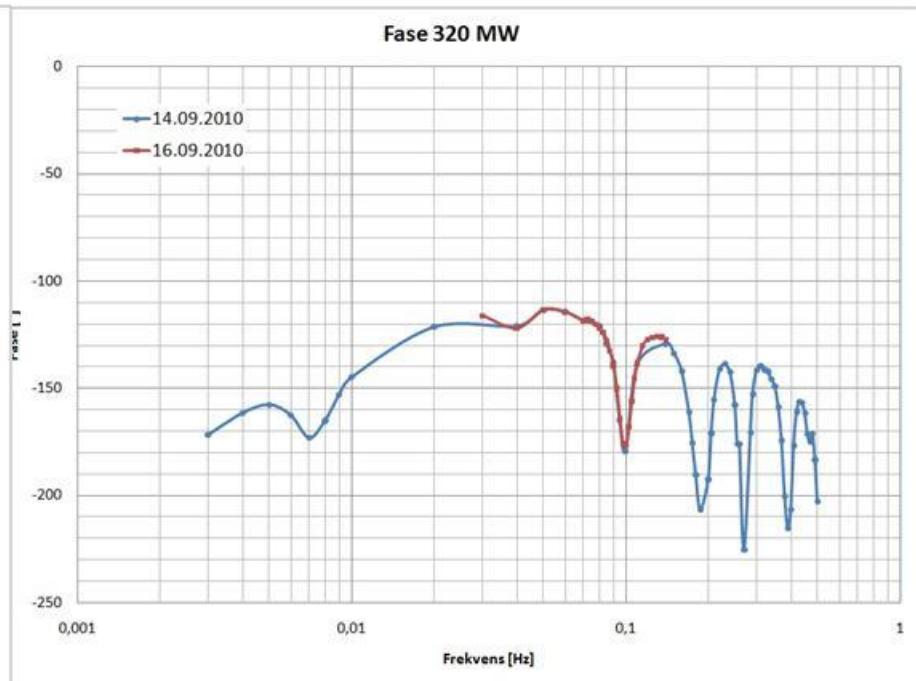
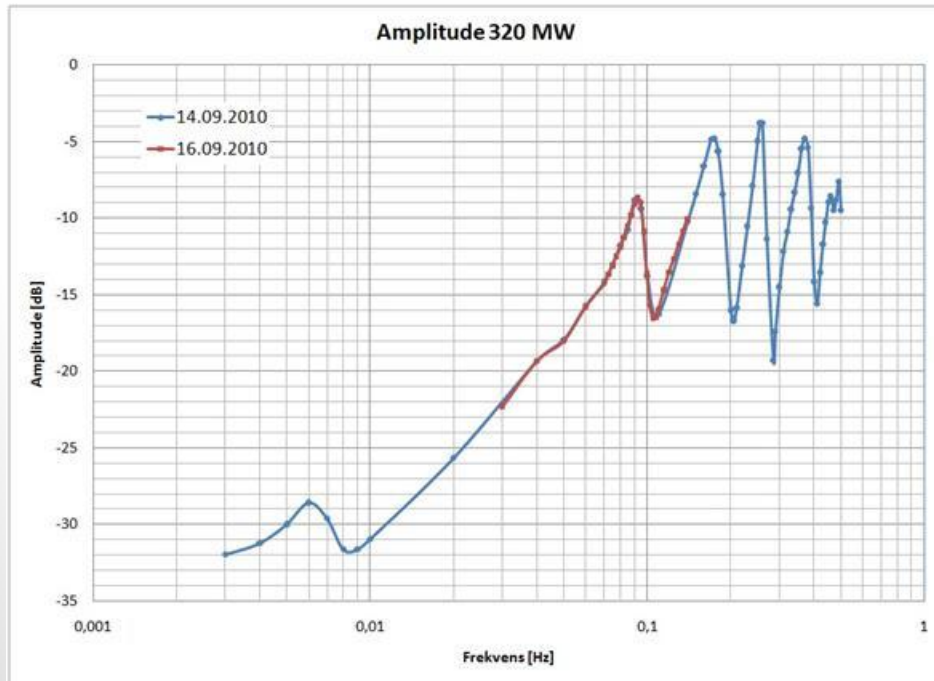
## Lastfordeling med forskjellig statikkinnstilling



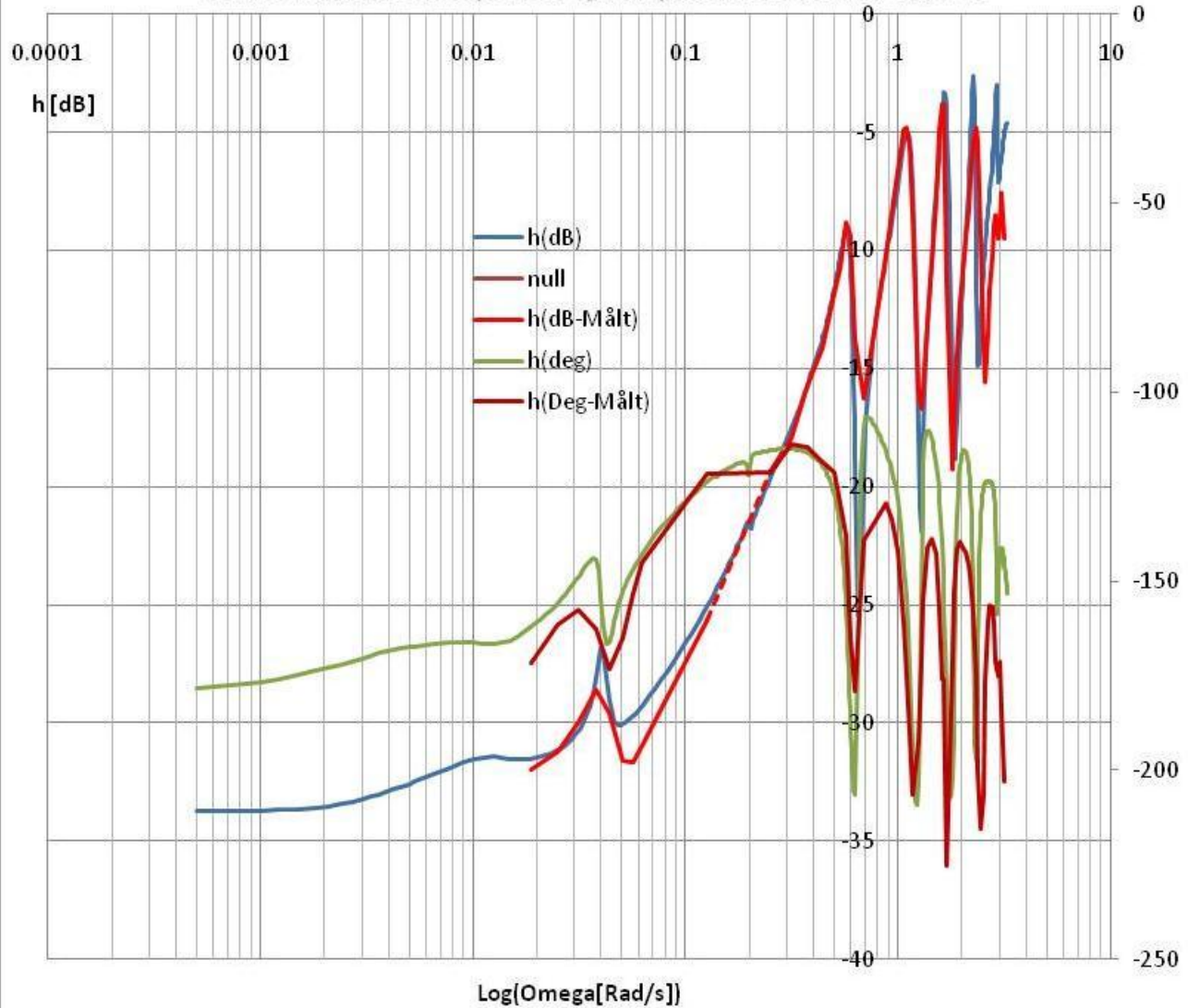
Lastrespons avhenger av PID innstilling og statikk

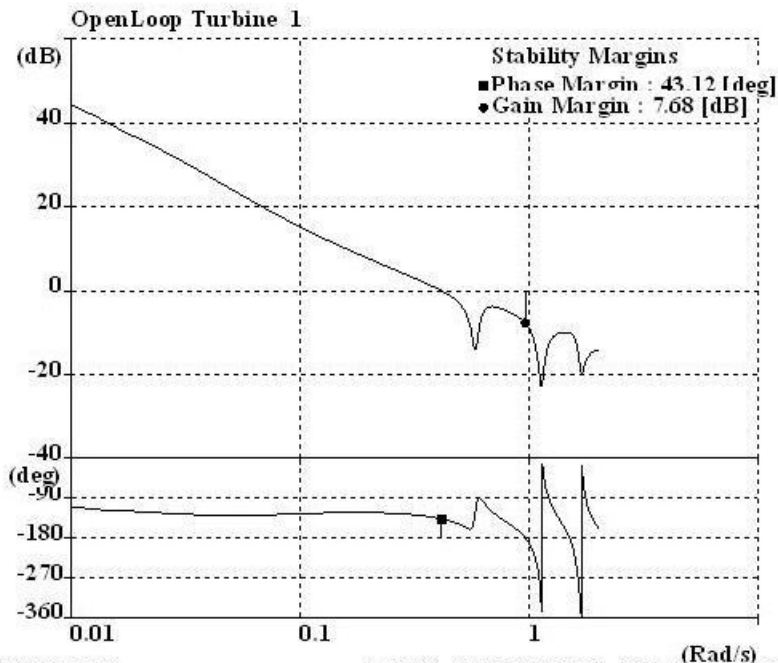
# Turbinregulering – direkte lastrespons





### Svartisen: Frekvensrespons av Sjakttrycket ved 320 MW 14/9-10

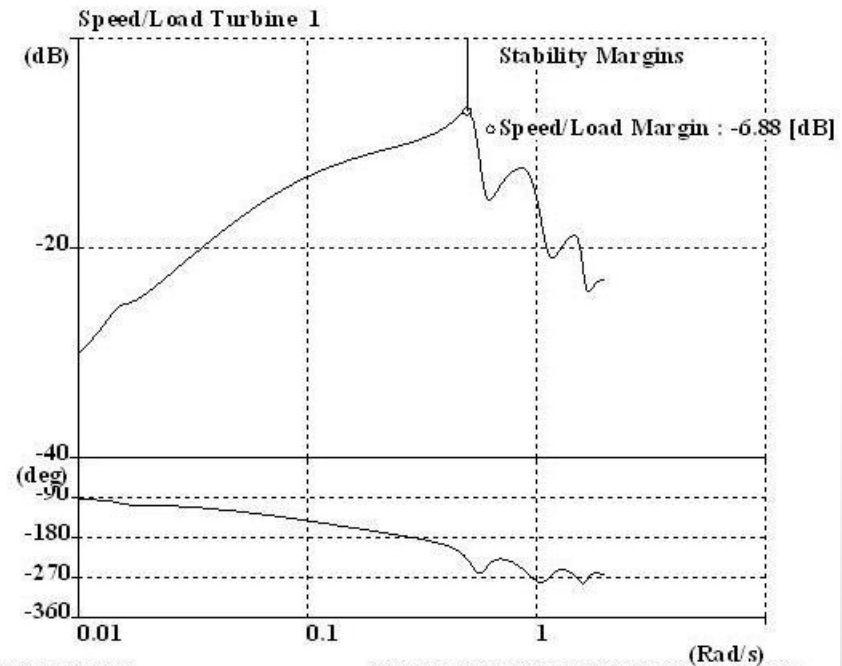




DATE 2011-04-11 14:04

FILE : C1\_A1+A2=600MW\_585m\_NoPFB\_Lur=11-4-11.bss

Åpen sløyfe med nominelle data for begge turbiner på Svartisen.



DATE 2011-04-11 14:04

FILE : C1\_A1+A2=600MW\_585m\_NoPFB\_Lur=11-4-11.bss

Lukket sløyfe med nominelle data for begge turbiner på Svartisen

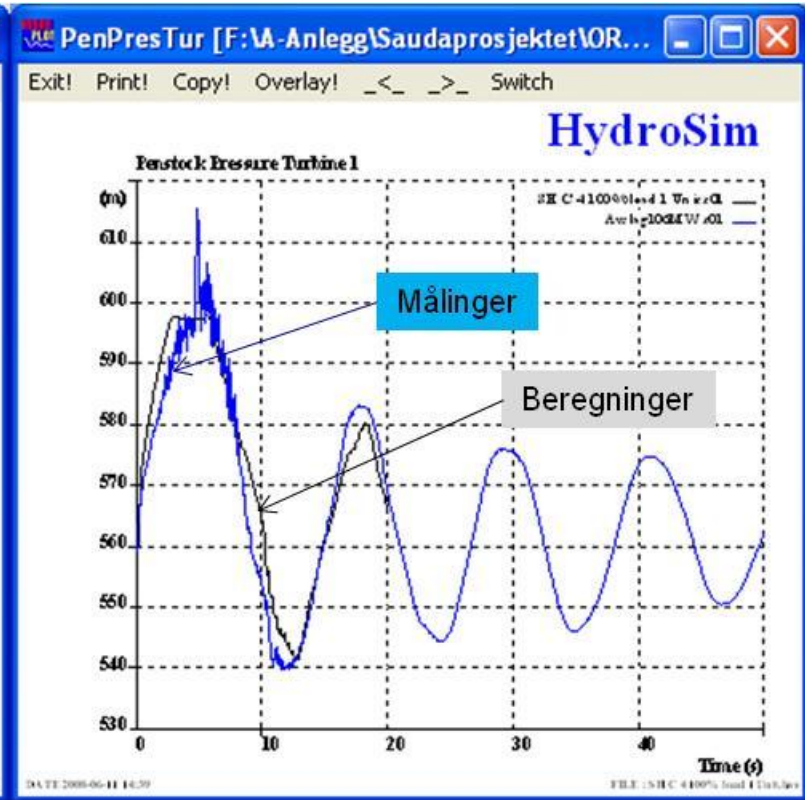
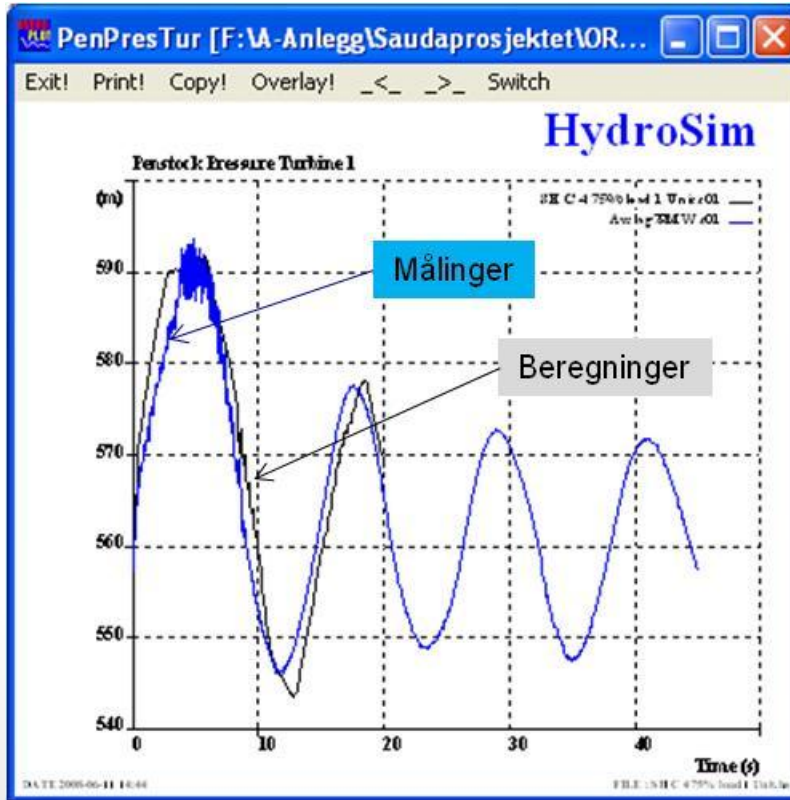


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# Sønnå – lastavslag

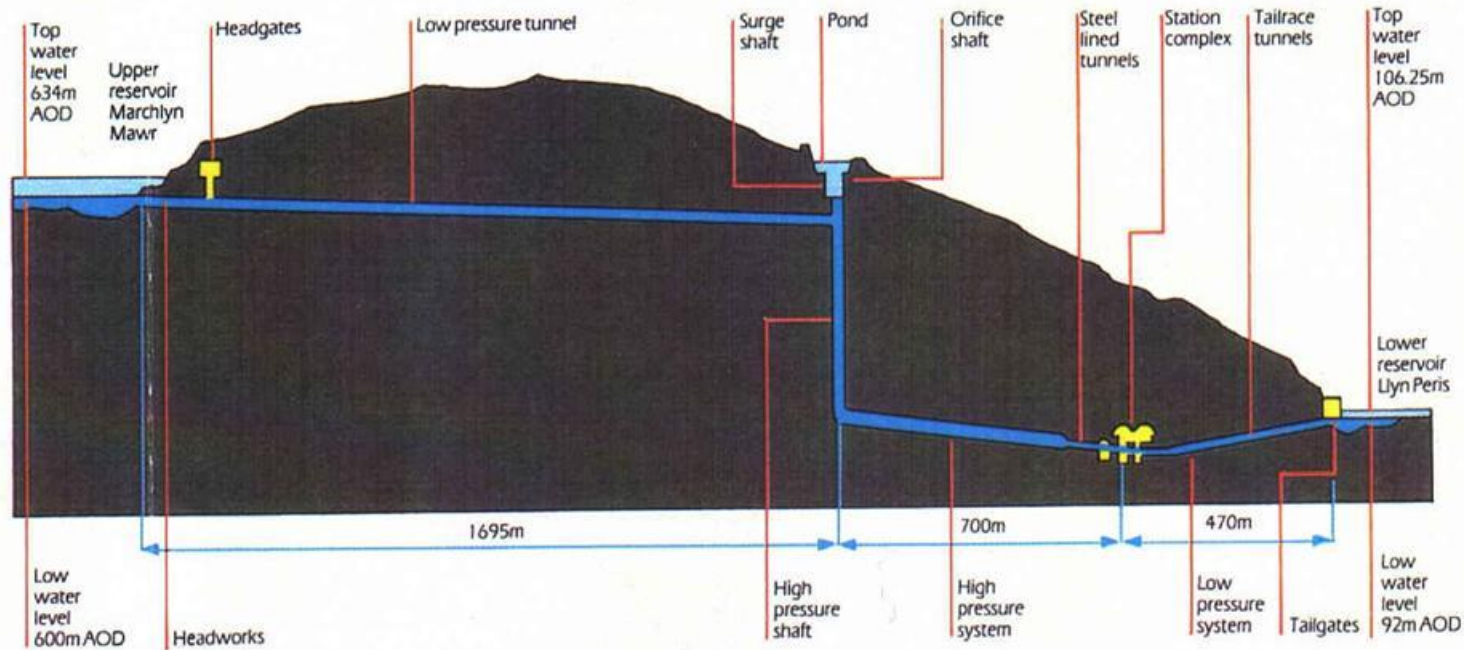
Sønnå- lastavslag 79 MW

Sønnå- lastavslag 106 MW



# Dinorwig - Pumped Storage for Grid Control

## The Scheme

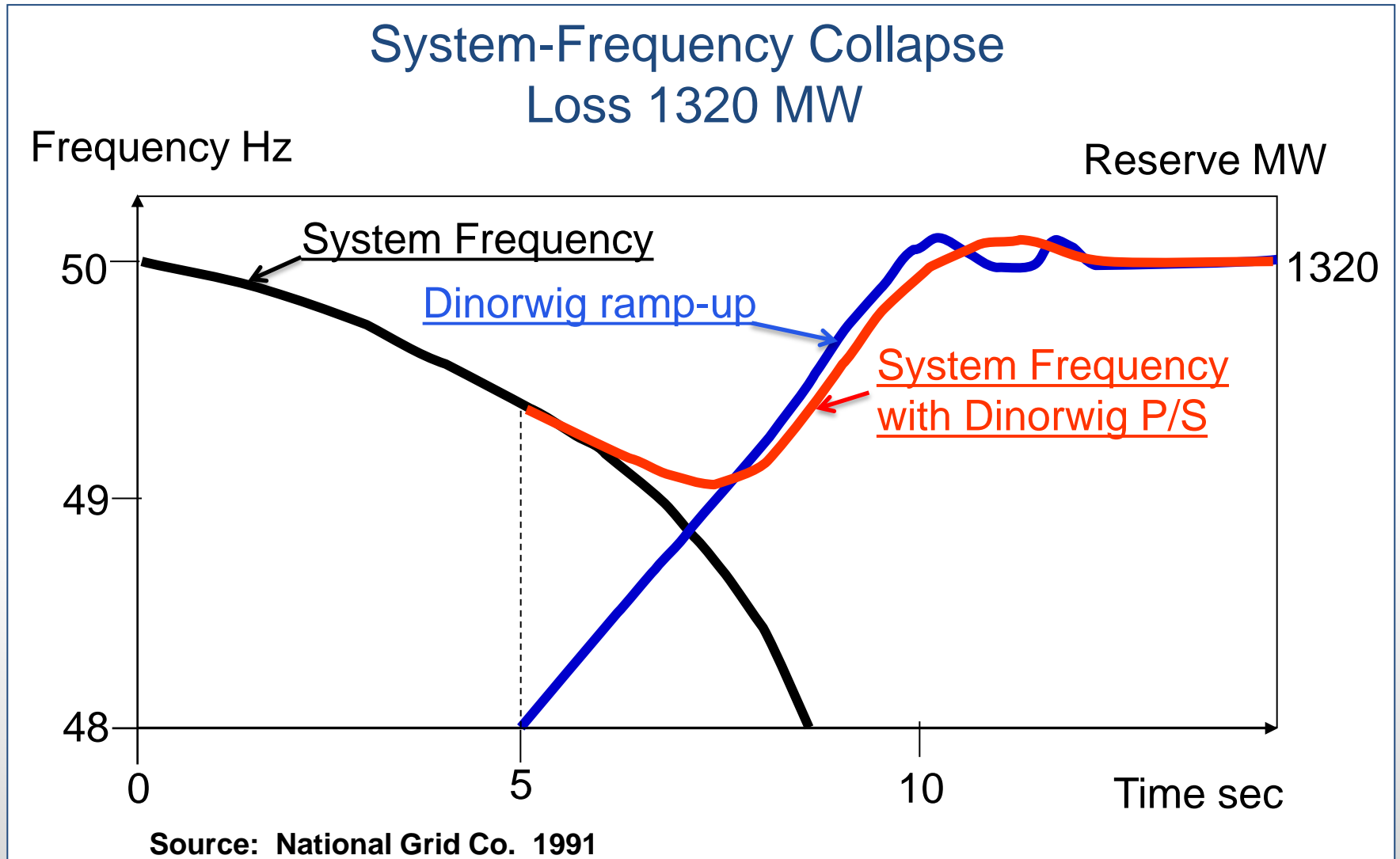


- Typical generation time of 5 - 8 hours at full load

***Short waterway – Hi dynamic capability:  
Load on 0 - 1320 MW in 10 secs.***

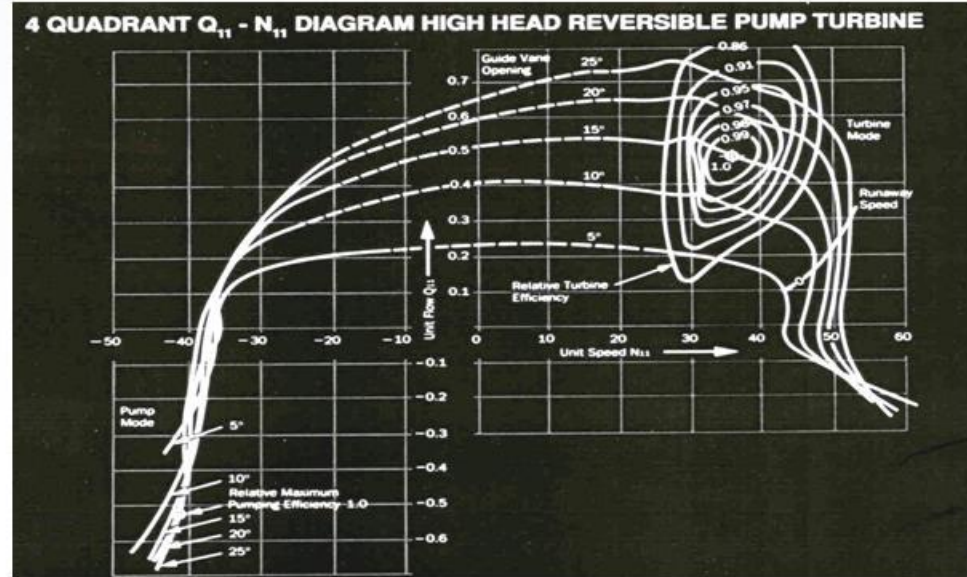
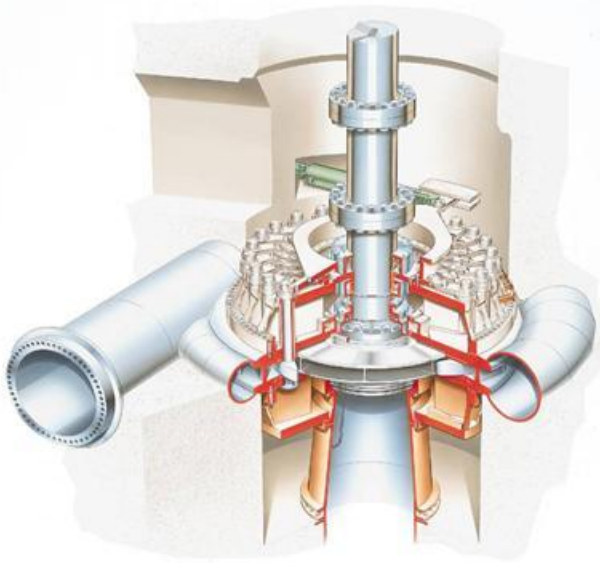


# Dinorwig - built to support for loss of large power units



# Pump Turbine Dynamic Characteristics:

Instability caused by the special “S-shape” turbine

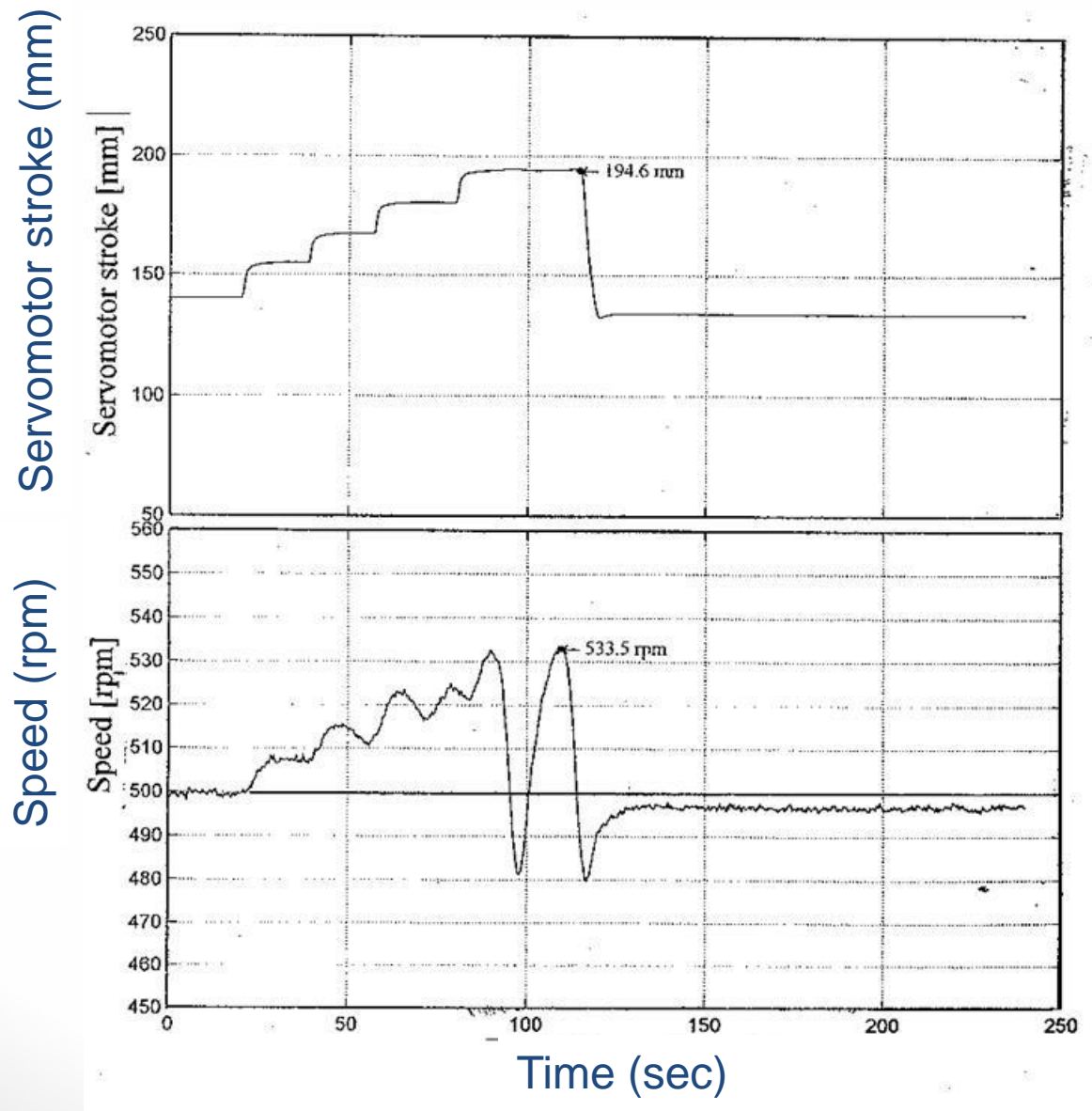


Challenges:

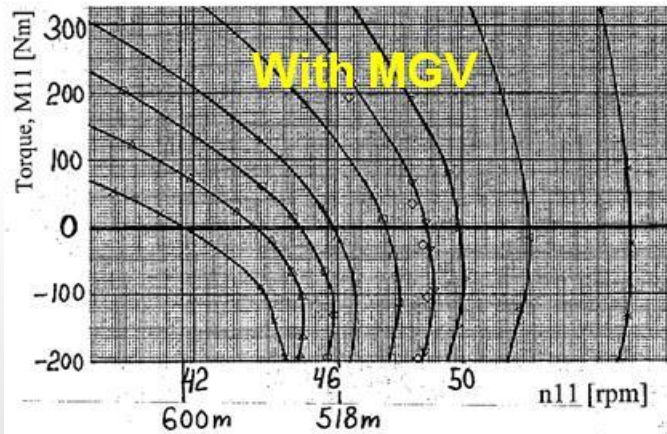
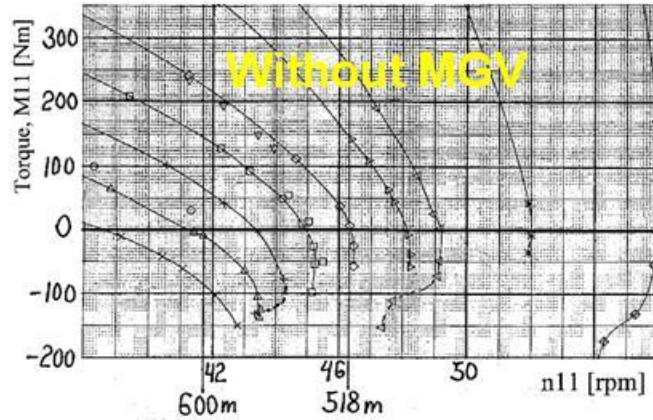
- Transients under control at load rejections
- Stable frequency control at low heads



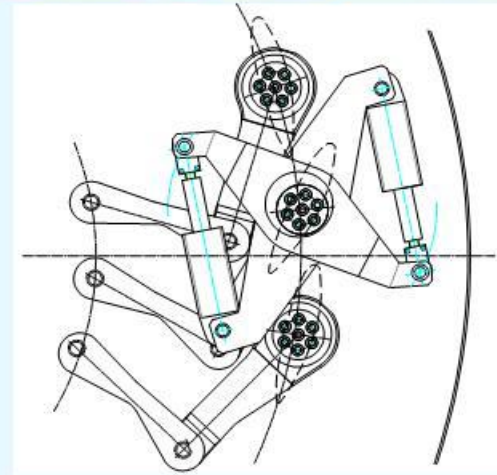
# TIANHUANGPING - stability at speed-no-load tests



# TIANHUANGPING - stability at speed-no-load model tests

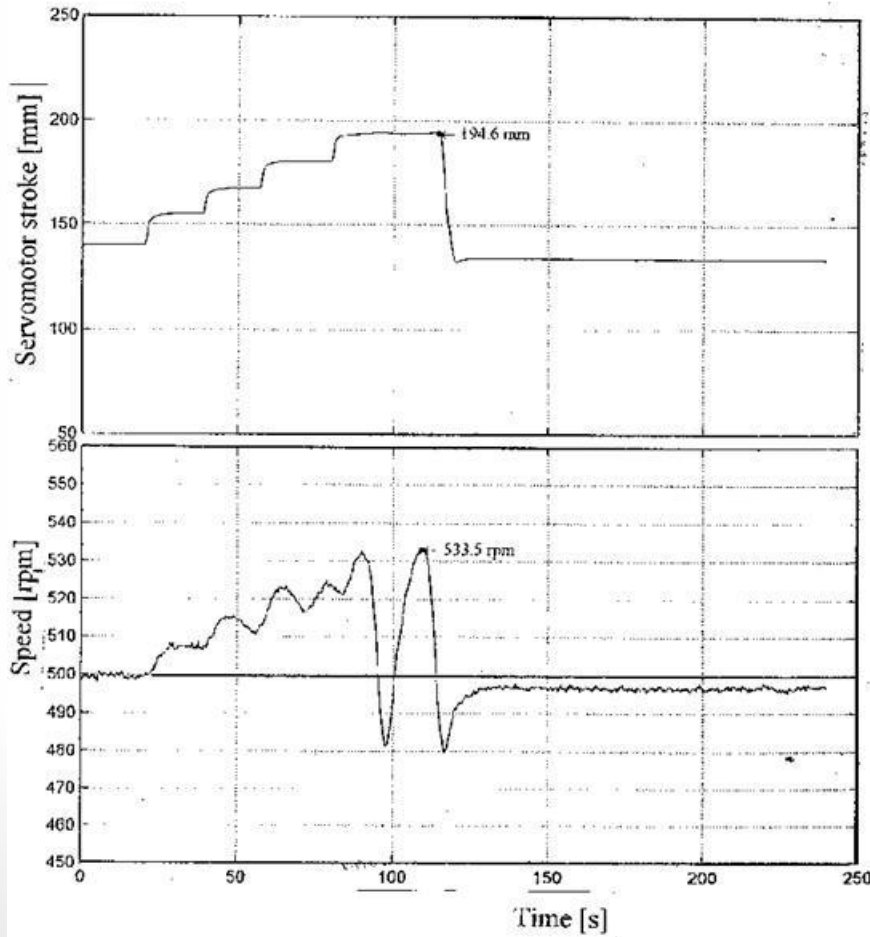


MGV Mechanism (Tianhuangping)

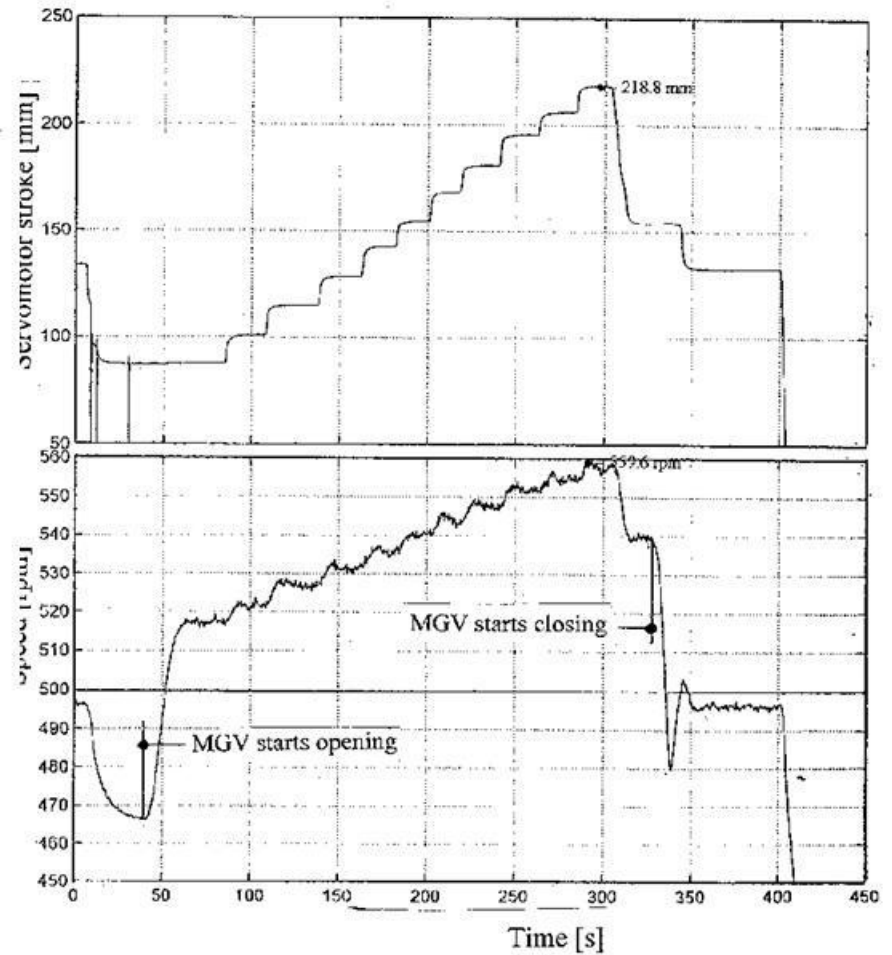


Improved pump turbine characteristics

# TIANHUANGPING - stability at speed-no-load tests



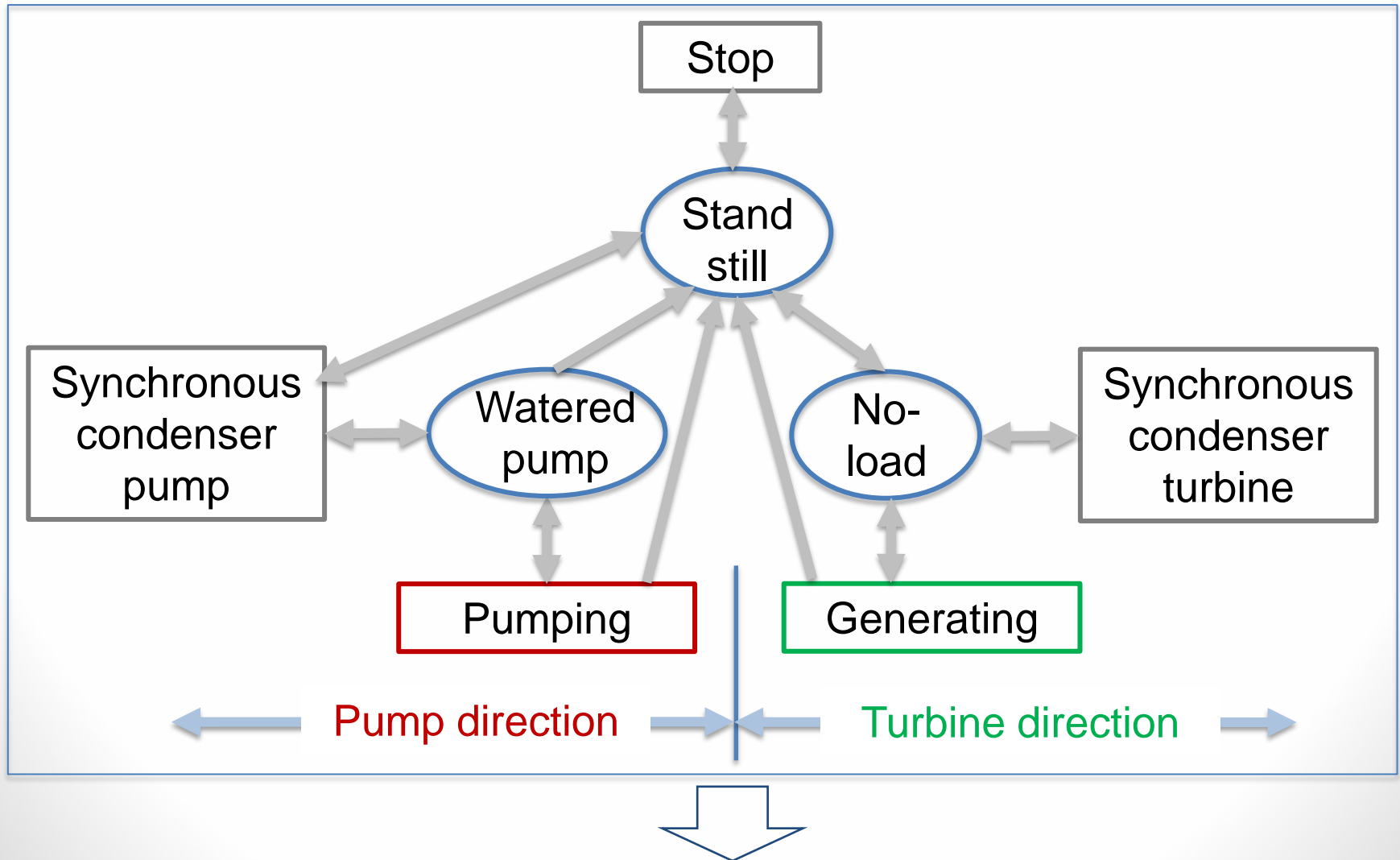
Without MGV



With MGV

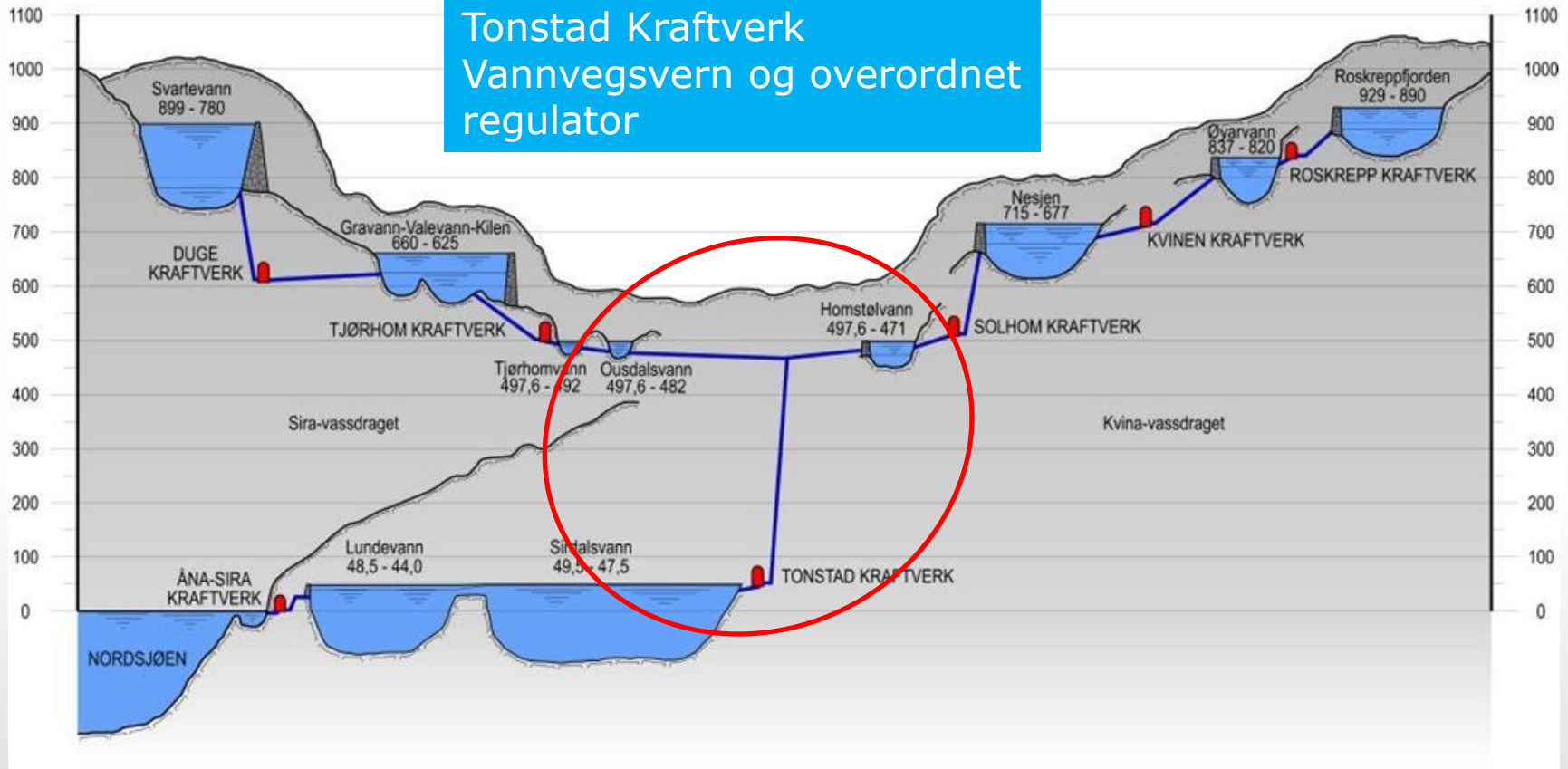


# Pumped Storage Plant – Mode Changes



Technical challenges: Smooth transfer for all mode changes

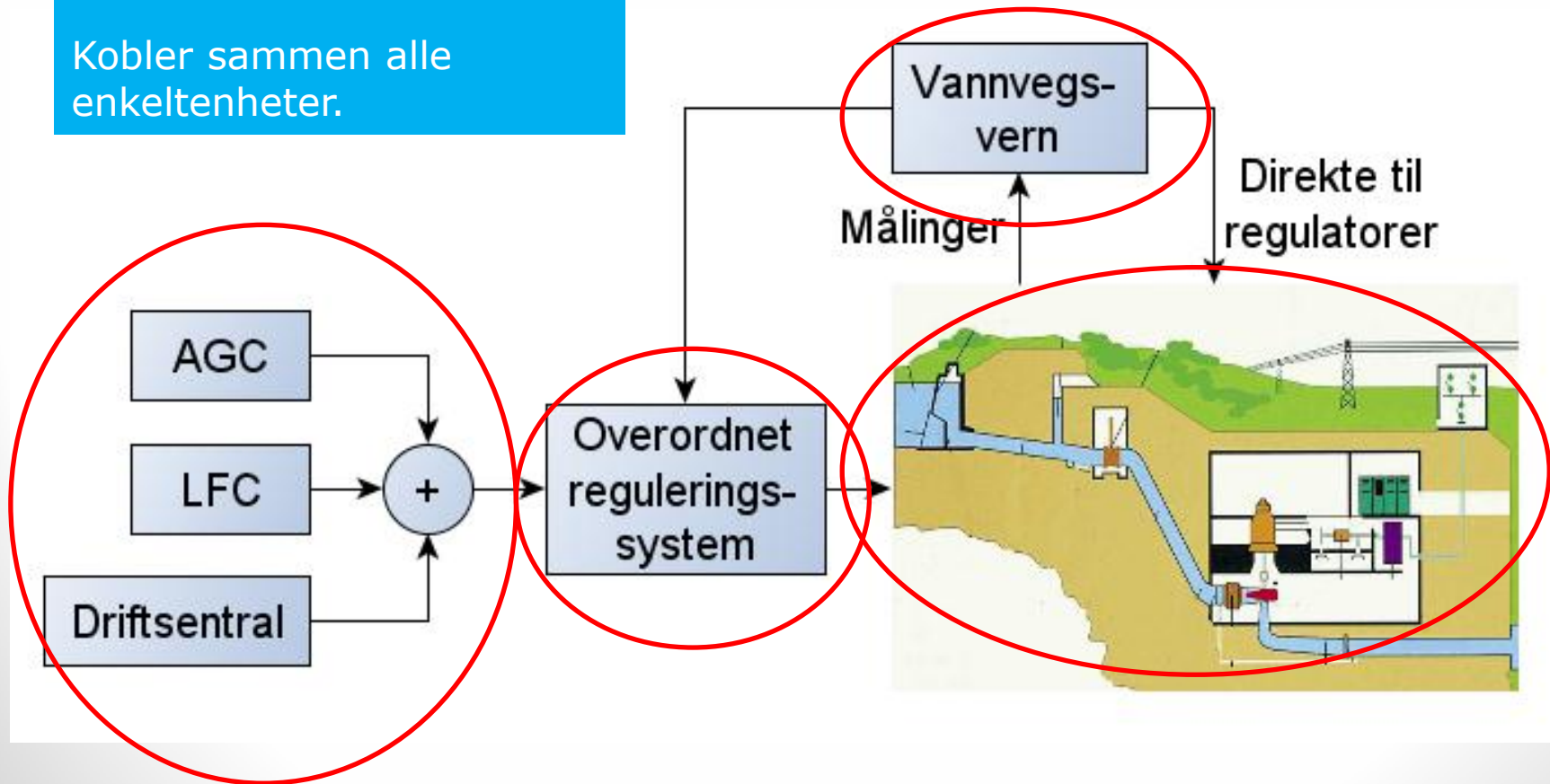
## VANNVEISYSTEMET



# Tonstad - hele systemet

Fibernet

Kobler sammen alle  
enkeltenheter.



Takk for oppmerksomheten!



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