



国家电网  
STATE GRID

上海市电力公司

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上海交通大学  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

# Chongming Smart Grid Demonstration Project

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# Chongming Island

China's third largest island. 76km \* 18km.  
Area: 1267km<sup>2</sup>  
Population: 800K

A county in Shanghai.

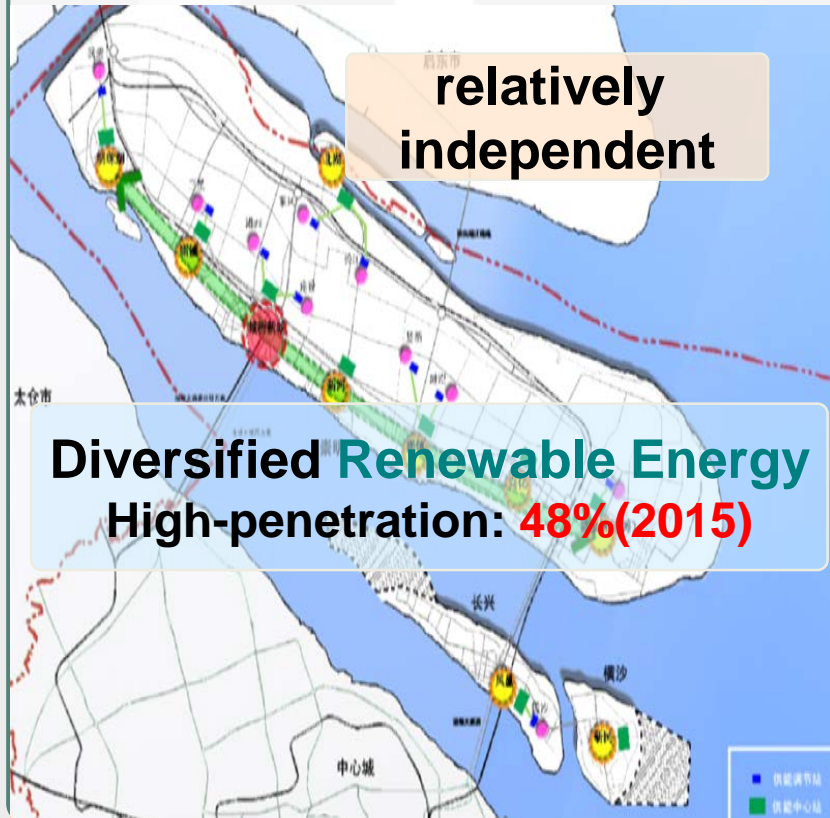
Main industries:  
agriculture, animal husbandry, tourism and shipbuilding.



# Background and development plan

## Chongming island

Ideal place for utilization of large scale renewable energy



## Development Plan

Long-term

- Total RES installation: 3,200 ~ 4,200MW
  - CCPP: 800MW
  - Max Load: 2,000~2,500MW
- ➔
- **Green energy output base**

2015

- Wind: 223MW
  - Solar: 3.8MW
  - Biomass: 9MW
  - CCPP: 400MW
- Max Load: 345MW
  - RES Penetration: 48%

# Purpose of the demonstration project

## Large-scale renewable energy utilization

- Efficient and eco-friendly use
- Schedulable, Dispatchable, Controllable

- Green Energy Output Base in Sea Island

Transmission



- Hierarchical Integration of DER using ADN

Distribution



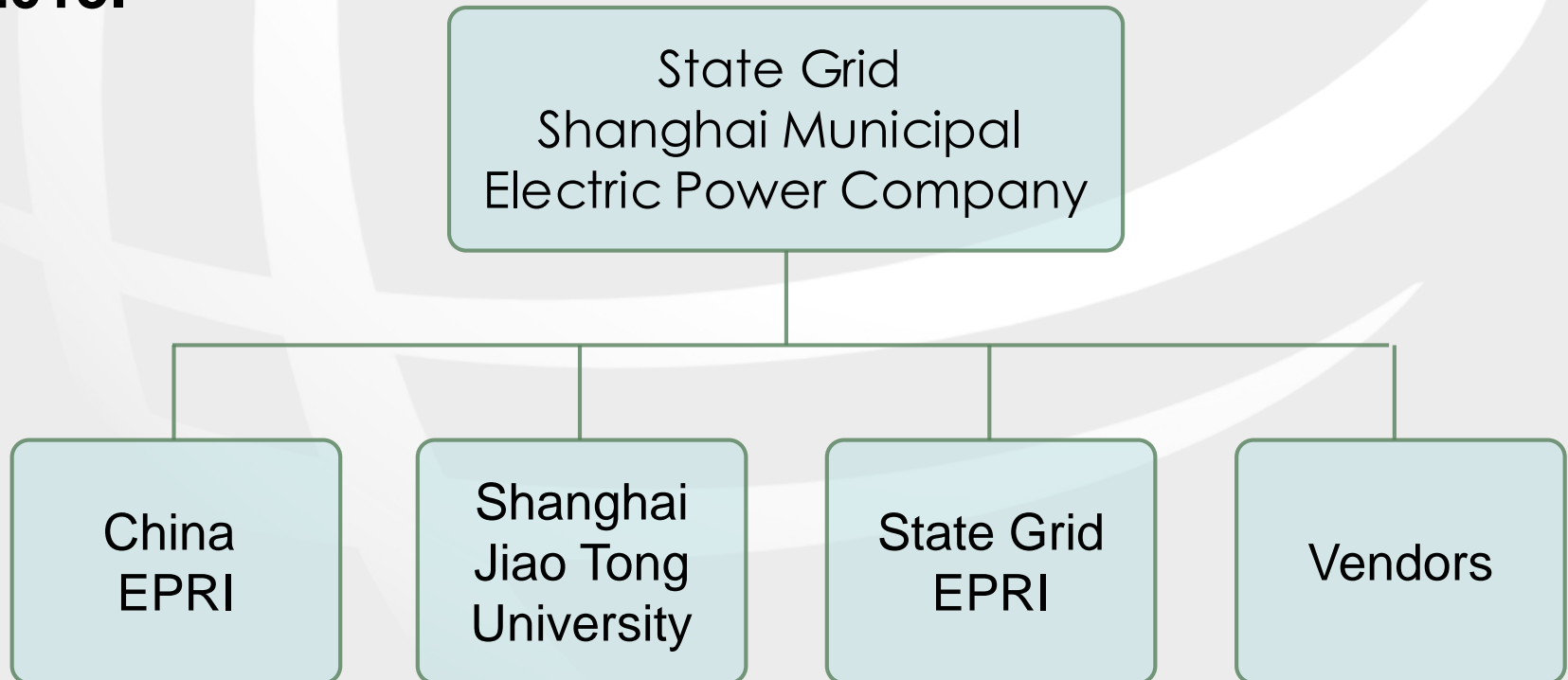
- Local accommodation of RES, and responsive users

Consumption



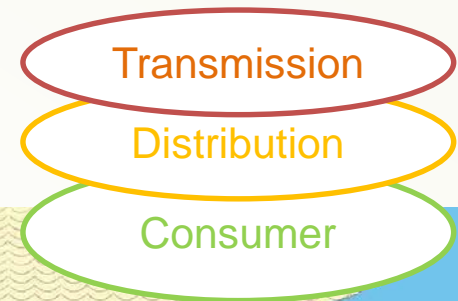
# Funding, organization of the demonstration project

- This project is funded by National Science and Technology Support Program, and jointly completed by State Grid Corporation, Shanghai Jiao Tong University and several institutes and vendors.
- The implementation time of this project is from 2013 to 2015.



# Architecture of the demonstration project

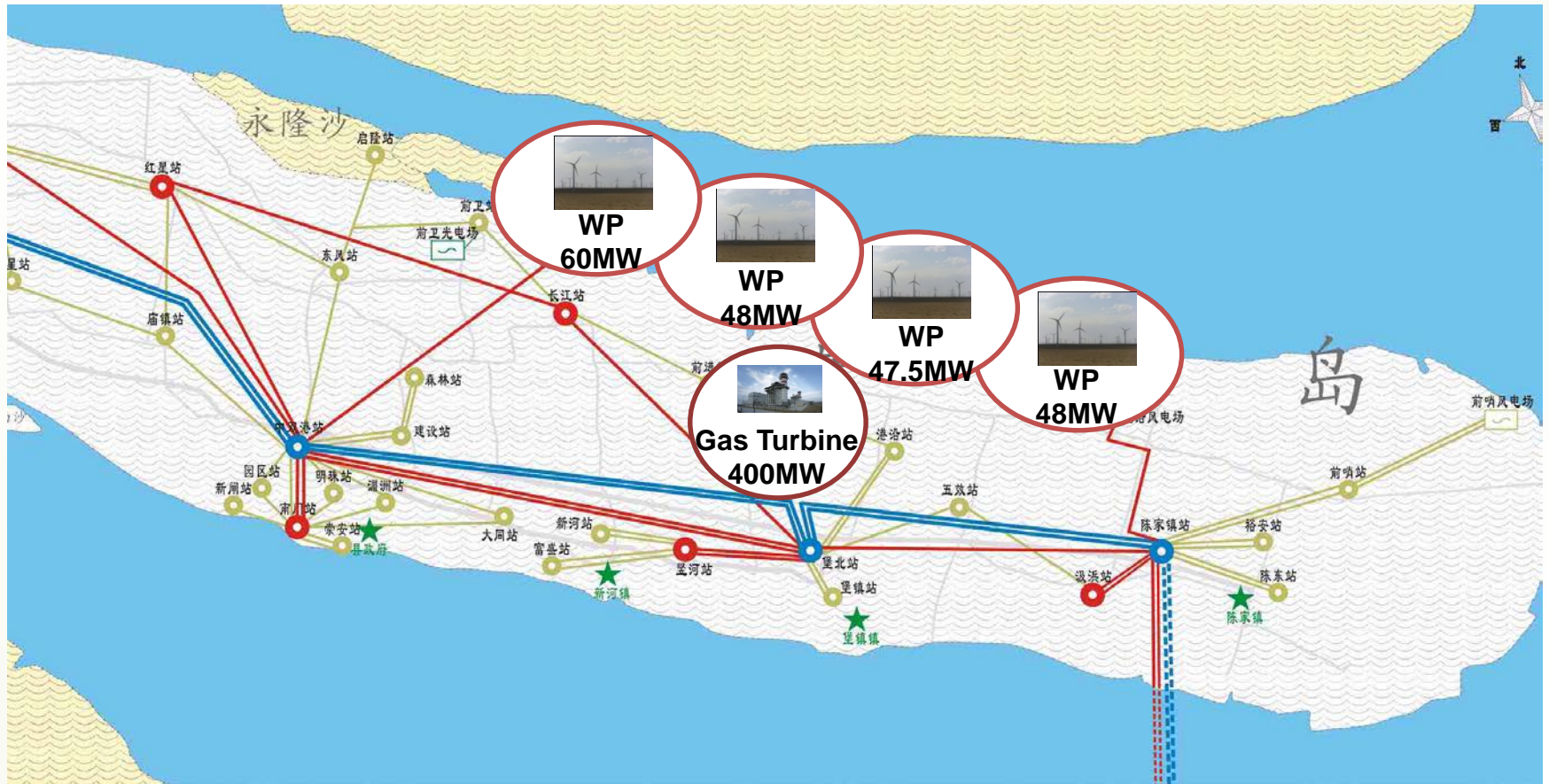
## Geographical Map of the Demo by 2015



# Architecture of the demonstration project

**Transmission**

## Geographical Map of the Demo by 2015



# Architecture of the demonstration project

## Geographical Map of the Demo by 2015

Distribution

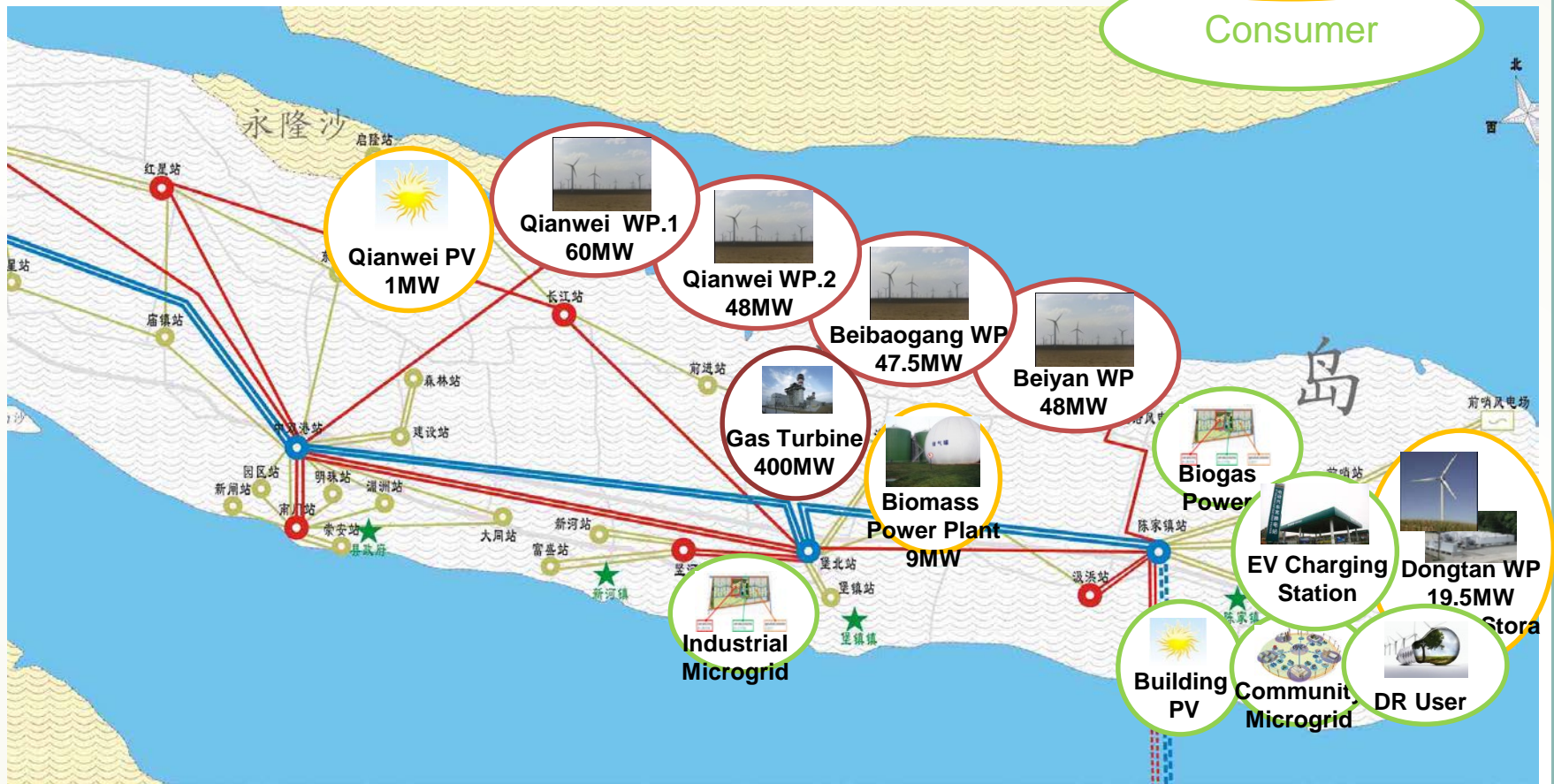
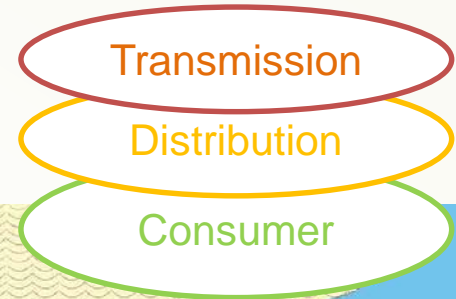






# Architecture of the demonstration project

## Geographical Map of the Demo by 2015



# Architecture of the demonstration project

## Green Energy Output Base

Layer I, 110 -220kV

- Large scale offshore, onshore wind plants, gas power plants
- Wind power bundled with gas turbines
- **Schedulable and controllable equivalent power plant**

## Active Distribution Network

Layer II, 10-35kV

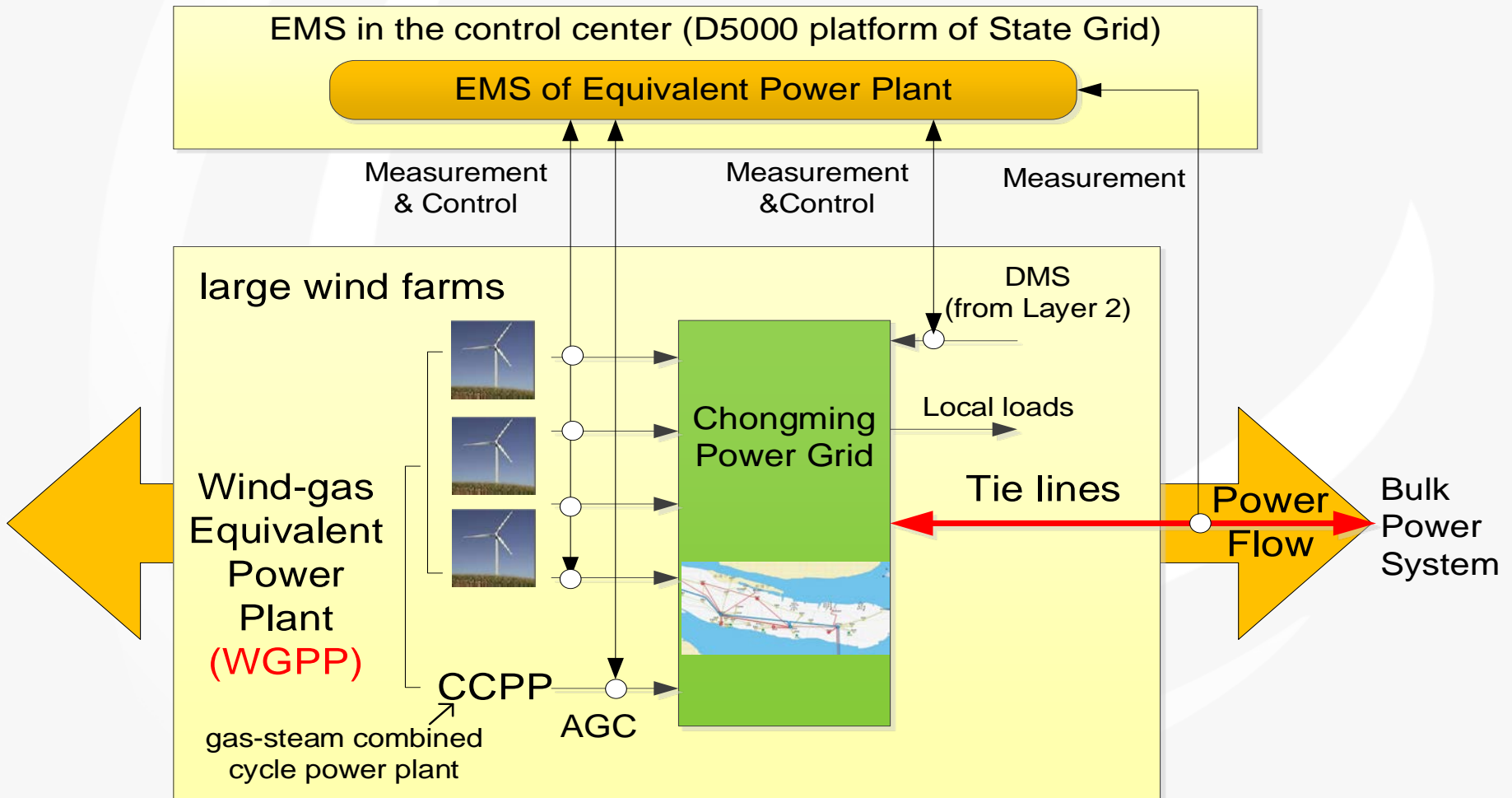
- DERs (wind, solar, biomass, storage), various types of microgrids
- ADN
- **Hierarchical integration and aggregation of DERs**

## Flexible and Reliable Power Consumption

Layer III, 0.4-10kV

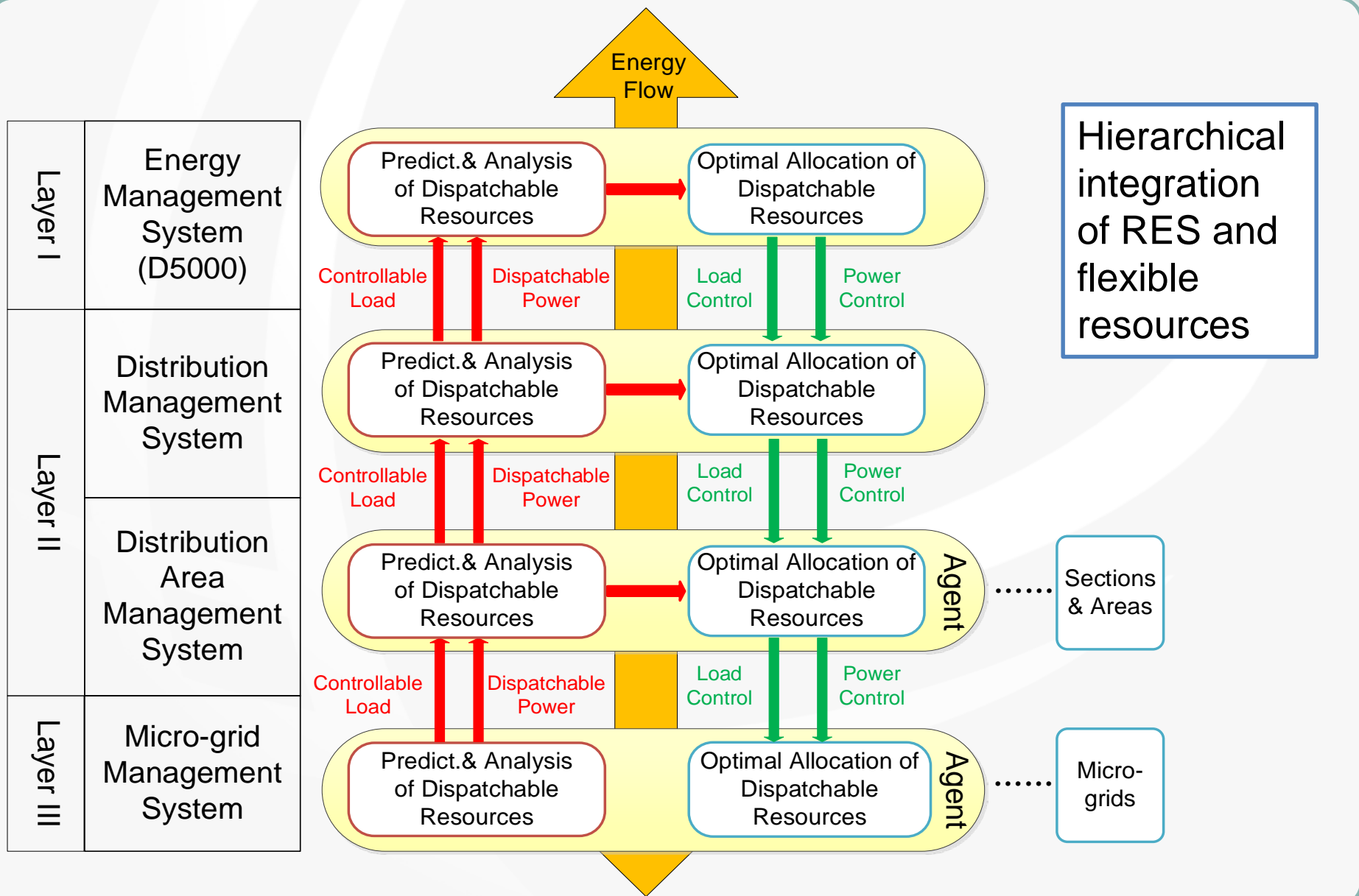
- Microgrid and demand response users
- **Interaction between highly autonomous microgrids and users**

# Horizontal Coordination



In the transmission level, two types of green energy, wind and gas, are bundled, making the WGPP schedulable, dispatchable and controllable.

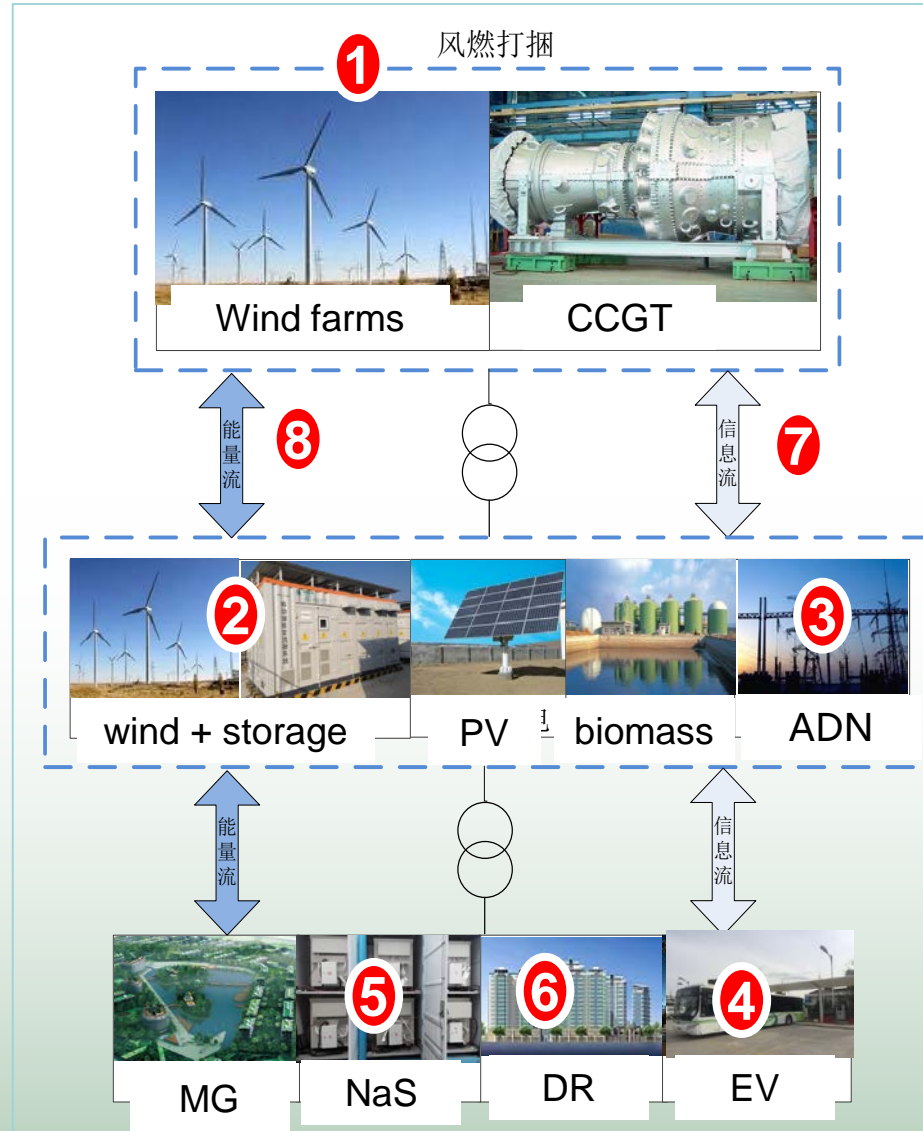
# Vertical Coordination





# Demonstration Applications

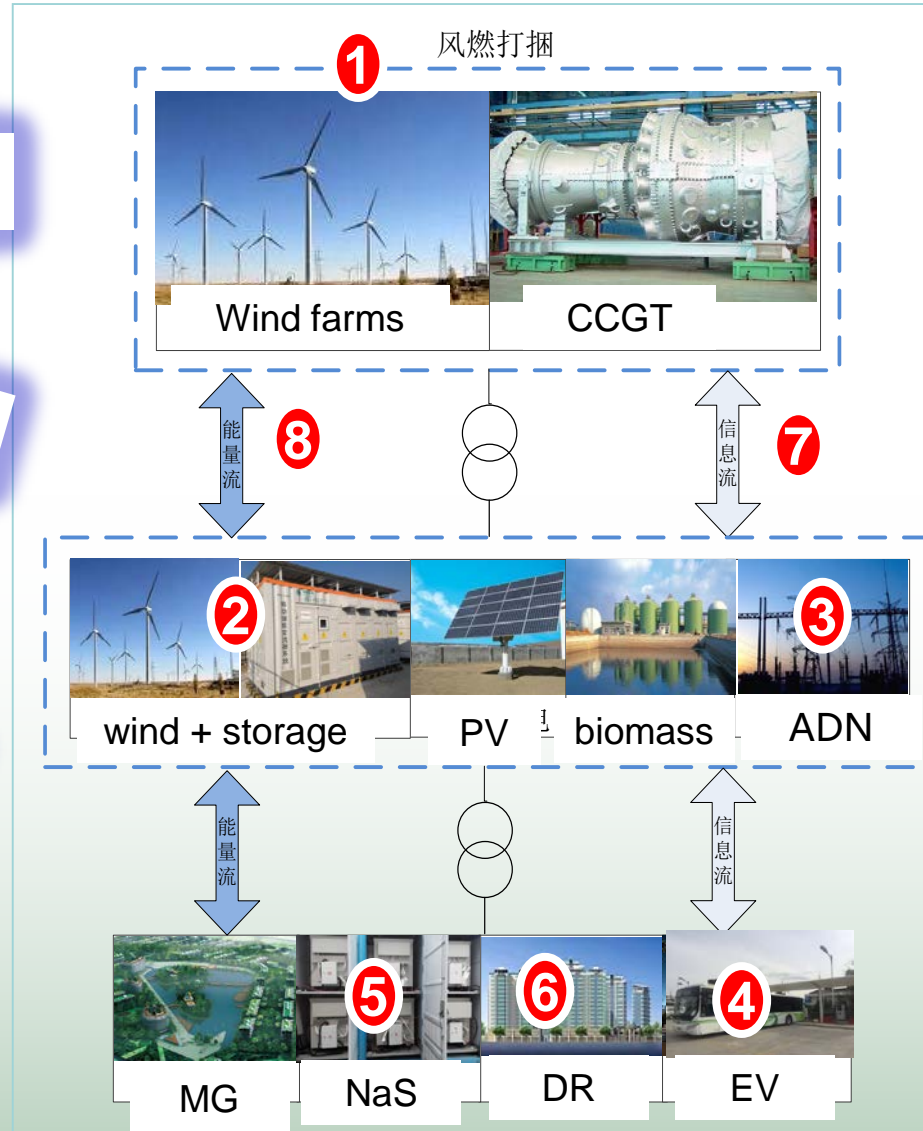
| # | Application                      |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Wind-gas equivalent power plant  |
| 2 | Wind-storage combined generation |
| 3 | Active distribution network      |
| 4 | Electric Transportation          |
| 5 | Sodium-sulfur BESS               |
| 6 | Demand response programs         |
| 7 | Unified Information System       |
| 8 | Island-wide Integrated EMS       |





# Demonstration Applications

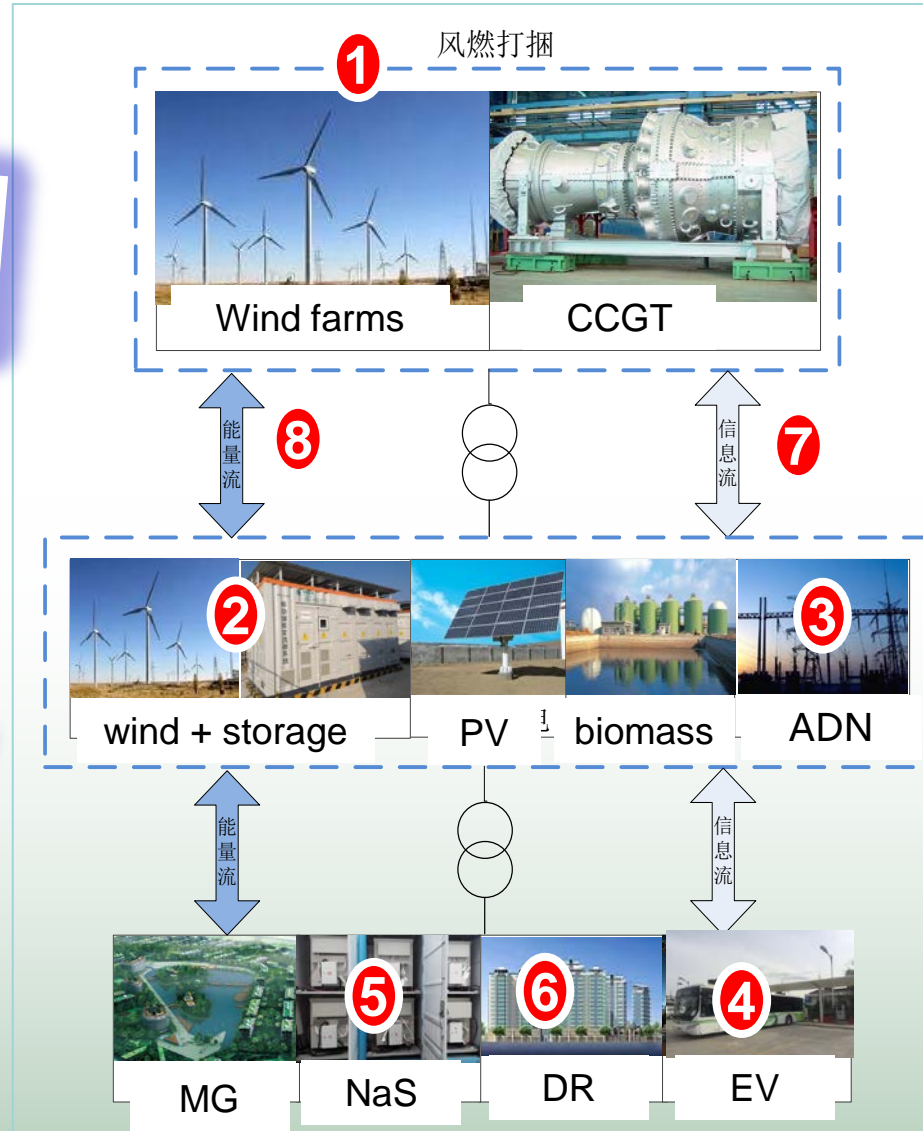
| # | Application  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Wind-gas equivalent <b>Transmission</b>              |
| 2 | Wind-storage combined generation <b>Distribution</b> |
| 3 | Active distribution network                          |
| 4 | Electric Transportation <b>Consumption</b>           |
| 5 | Sodium-sulfur BESS                                   |
| 6 | Demand response program                              |
| 7 | Unified Information System                           |
| 8 | Island-wide Integrated EMS                           |





# Demonstration Applications

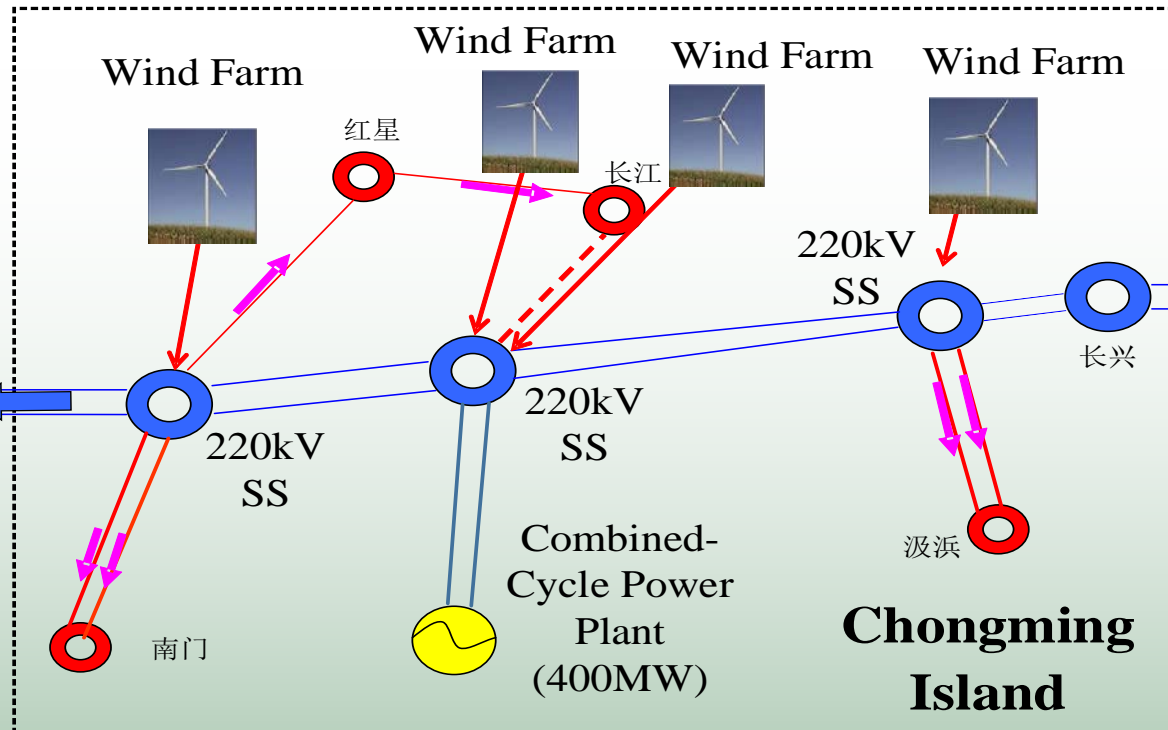
| # | Application                                     |
|---|---|
| 1 | Wind-gas equivalent <b>generator control</b>    |
| 2 | Wind-storage combined generation <b>control</b> |
| 3 | Active distribution network                     |
| 4 | Electric Transportation <b>load control</b>     |
| 5 | Sodium-sulfur BESS                              |
| 6 | Demand response program                         |
| 7 | Unified Information System                      |
| 8 | Island-wide Integrated EMS                      |





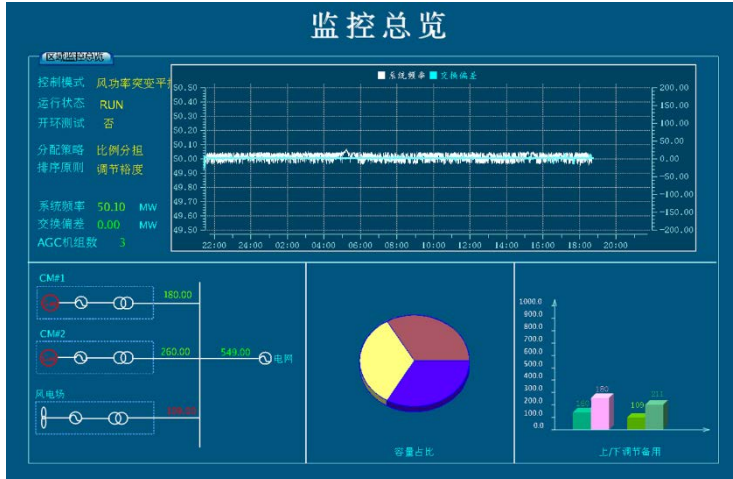
# 1. Wind-Gas Equivalent Power Plant

- Thanks to the high ramp-rate of CCPP, the Area Control Error  $ACE = \sum P_{tie\_line} - P_{schedule}$  can be kept within 2%, such that the island power grid as a whole can be dispatched like a traditional power plant.
- The purpose is making the large scale RES schedulable and dispatchable.



# 1. Wind-Gas Equivalent Power Plant

## Wind-Gas Coordinated Dispatch (Embedded in D5000)



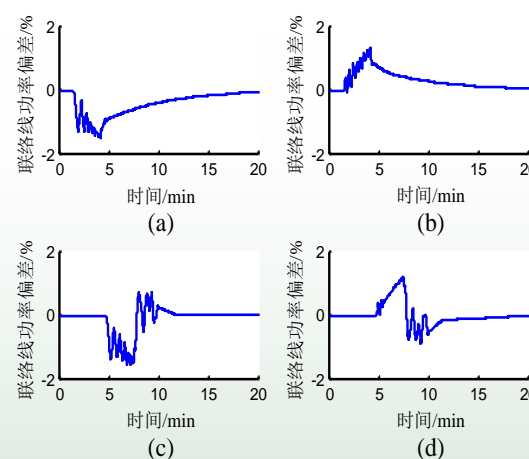
SCADA/EMS GUI

### 控制参数设置 (Control Parameter Settings)

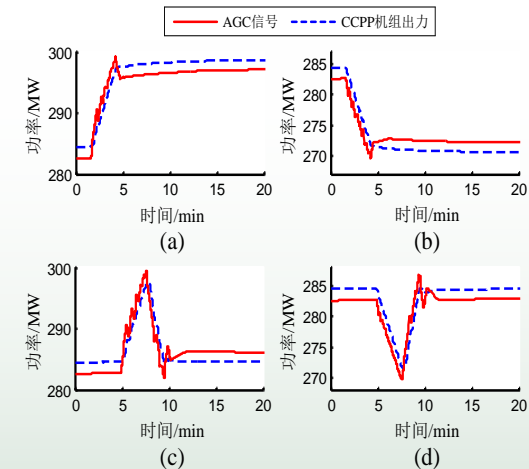


Control Parameter Settings

■ The exchanged power of tie-line can follow the schedule curves even in case of large wind forecast errors and wind power events.



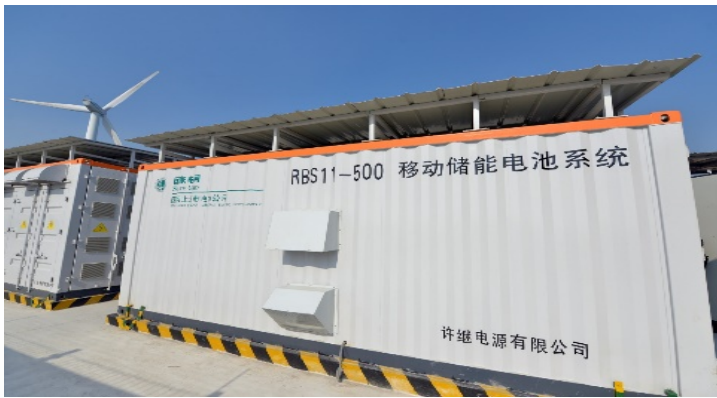
power deviation of tie-line during wind power events



AGC signal and CCPP power output

## 2. Wind-Storage combined generation

- At the distribution level, a lithium iron phosphate BESS(2MW/2MWh) was constructed at the Dongtan wind farm (19.5 MW), which constitutes a combined power generation system.



4\*500kWh Battery Containers



1 Monitor & Control containers

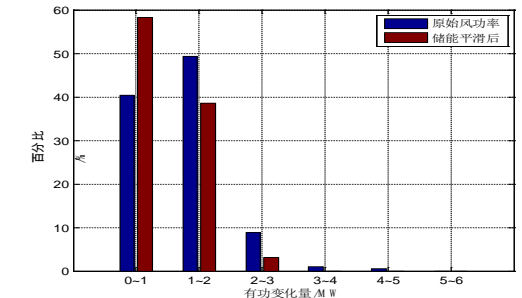
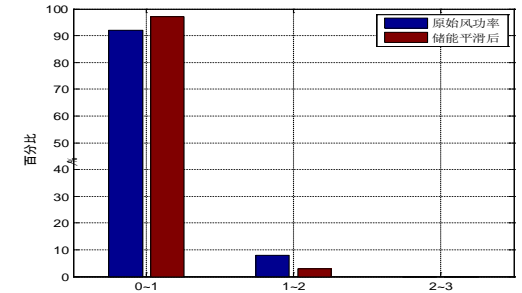
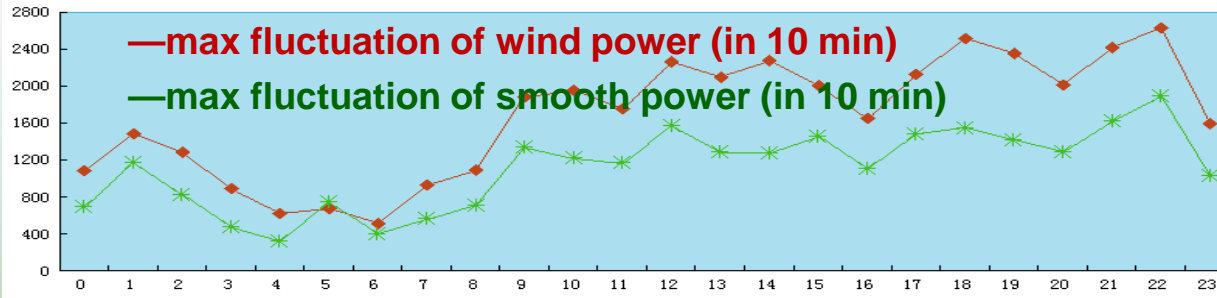
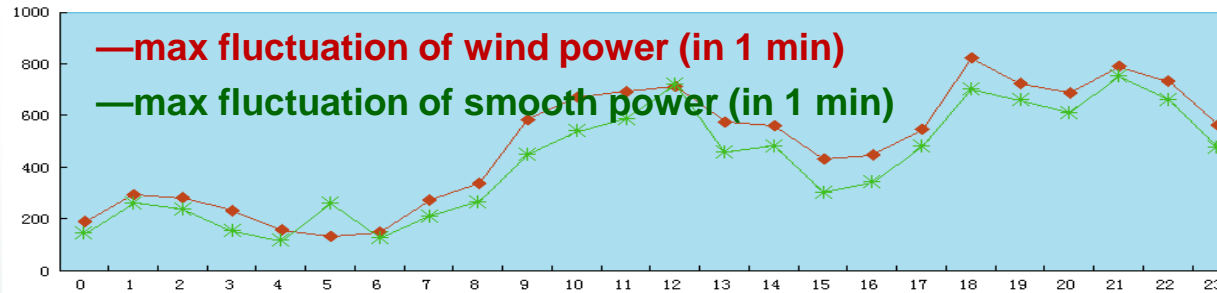
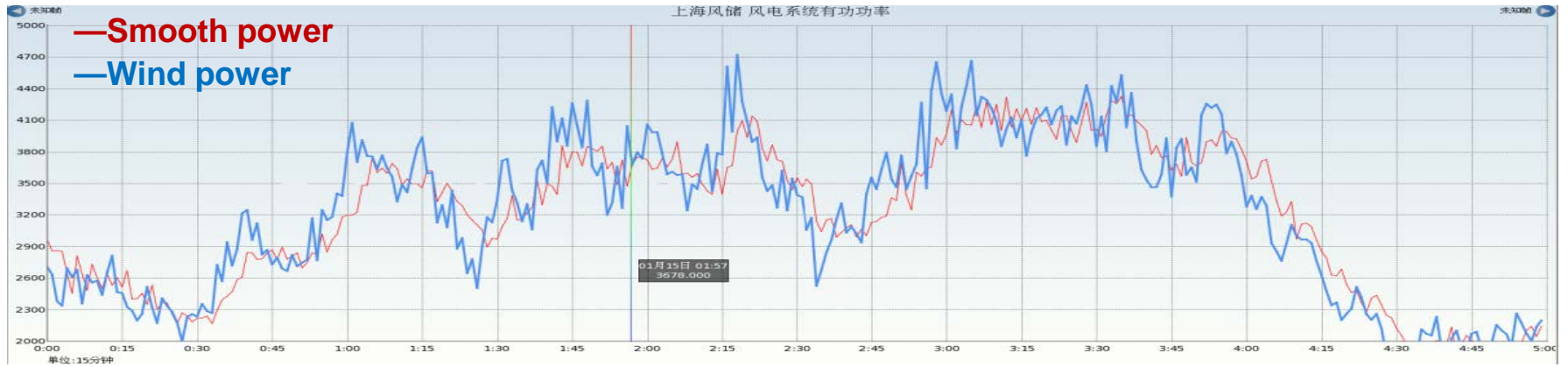


2 PCS containers



# 2. Wind-Storage combined generation

■ Max fluctuation decreased by 22% in 1 min, and 31% in 10 min

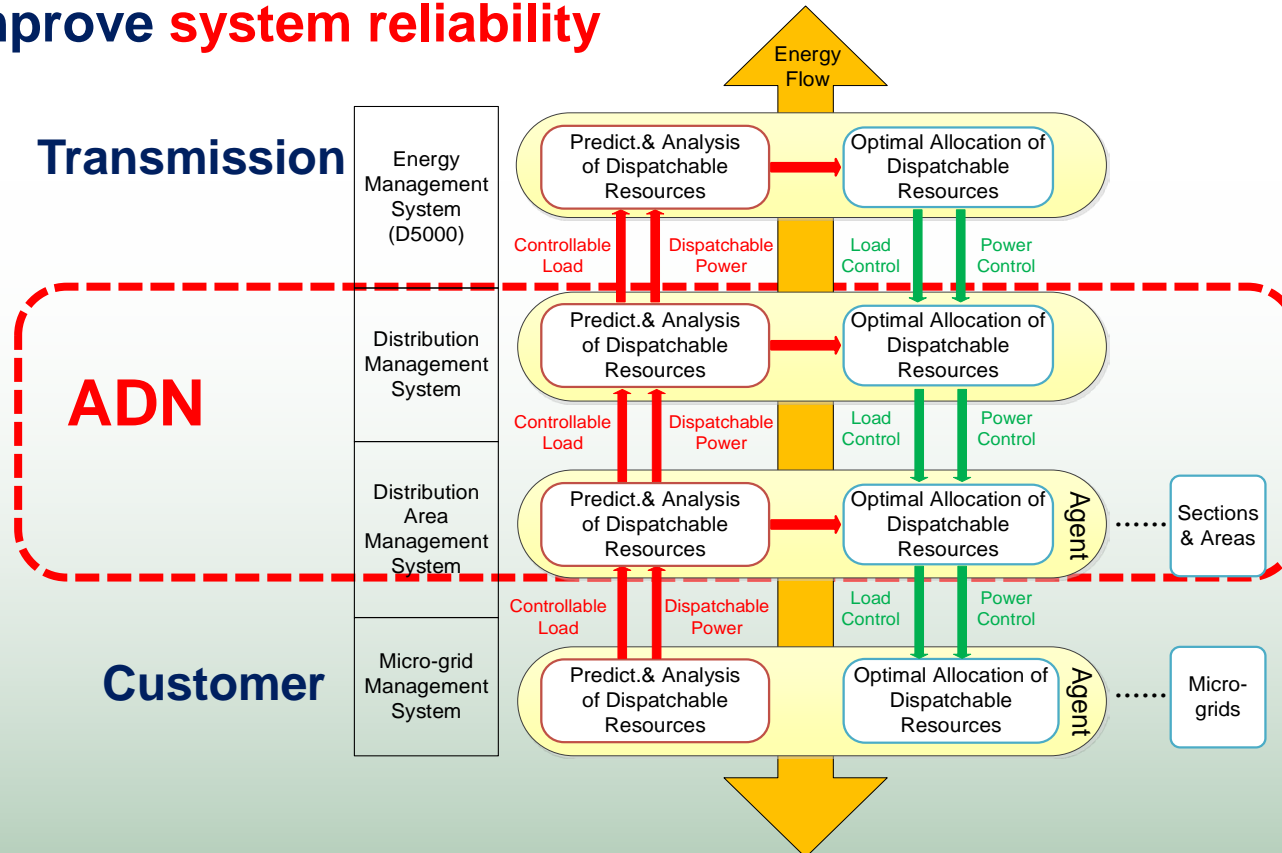




### 3. Active Distribution Network

Main purposes of the ADN demonstration are:

- To promote accommodation of RES and support **hierarchical integration** of DERs
- To make DSO act as **interface** between the transmission and DERs, to ease dispatch of DERs
- To improve **system reliability**





# 3. Active Distribution Network

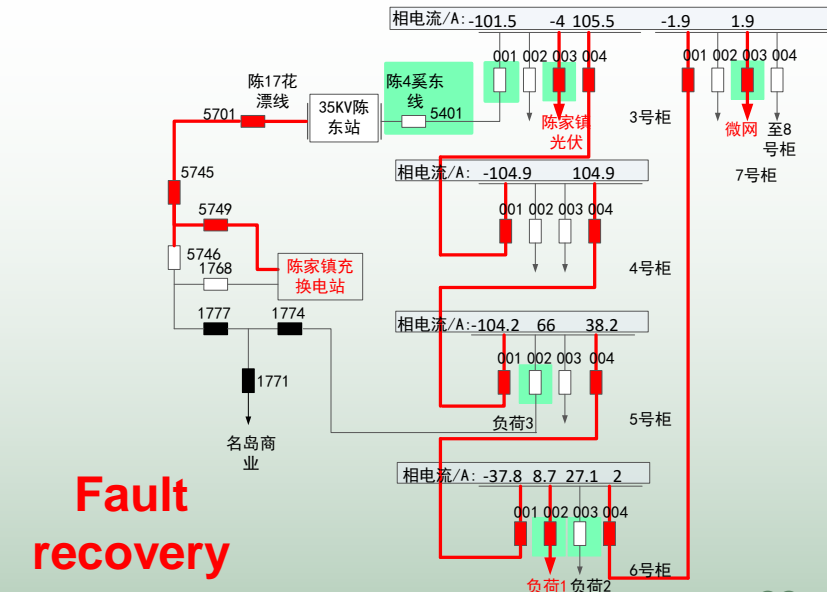
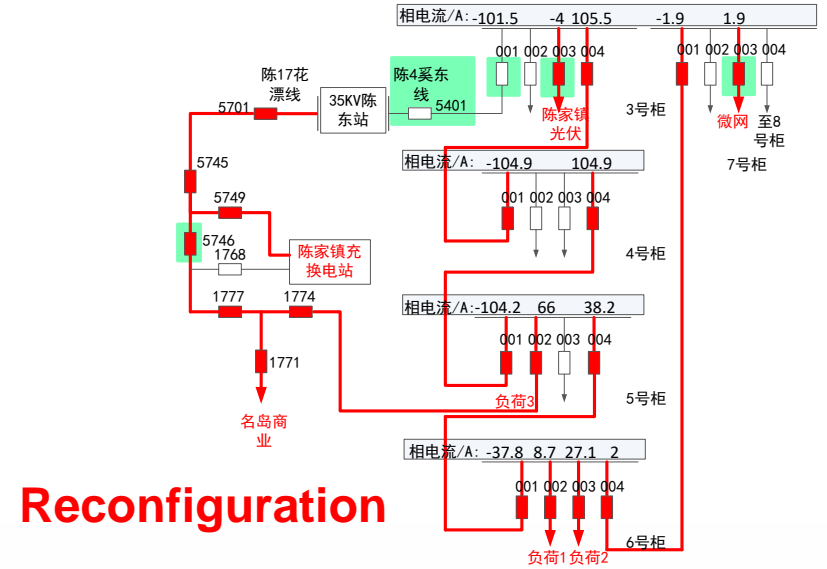
## Planning software for ADN

| 规划指标             | Traditional planning | ADN planning |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 负荷率              | 59.16%               | 58.10%       |
| 容载比              | 1.88                 | 1.91         |
| 10kV平均主干长度       | 4.2km                | 4.7km        |
| Total Investment | 17960万元              | 15725万元      |

## Distribution EMS

| 时间段         | 分布式电源出力 (kW) |        |       |       |
|-------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|
|             | 光伏1          | 光伏2    | 风机    | 充换储电站 |
| 0:00-6:00   | 0.000        | 0.000  | 0.498 | -7.49 |
| 6:00-13:00  | 40.95        | 95.08  | 0.451 | -2.24 |
| 13:00-16:00 | 58.95        | 148.56 | 0.575 | -1.43 |
| 16:00-19:00 | 10.13        | 25.52  | 0.795 | -2.33 |
| 19:00-24:00 | 0.000        | 0.000  | 0.414 | -4.33 |

| 序号 | 开关状态 |   |   |   | 有功网损(kW) | 无功网损(kVar) |
|----|------|---|---|---|----------|------------|
|    | K    | K | K | K |          |            |
| 1  | X    | √ | √ | √ | 928      | 680        |
| 2  | √    | X | √ | √ | 412      | 320        |
| 3  | √    | √ | X | √ | 358      | 310        |
| 4  | √    | √ | √ | X | 478      | 410        |



# 4. Electric Transportation

- Completed an island-wide EV energy supply system with 1 charging-swapping-storage integrated station, 10 bus charging stations, 13 public charging stations, and 343 charging piles.

**Quick Charging Station**

**Public Charging Station**

**Bus charging station**

**Charging-Swapping-Storage Integrated station**



# Charging-swapping-storage integrated station

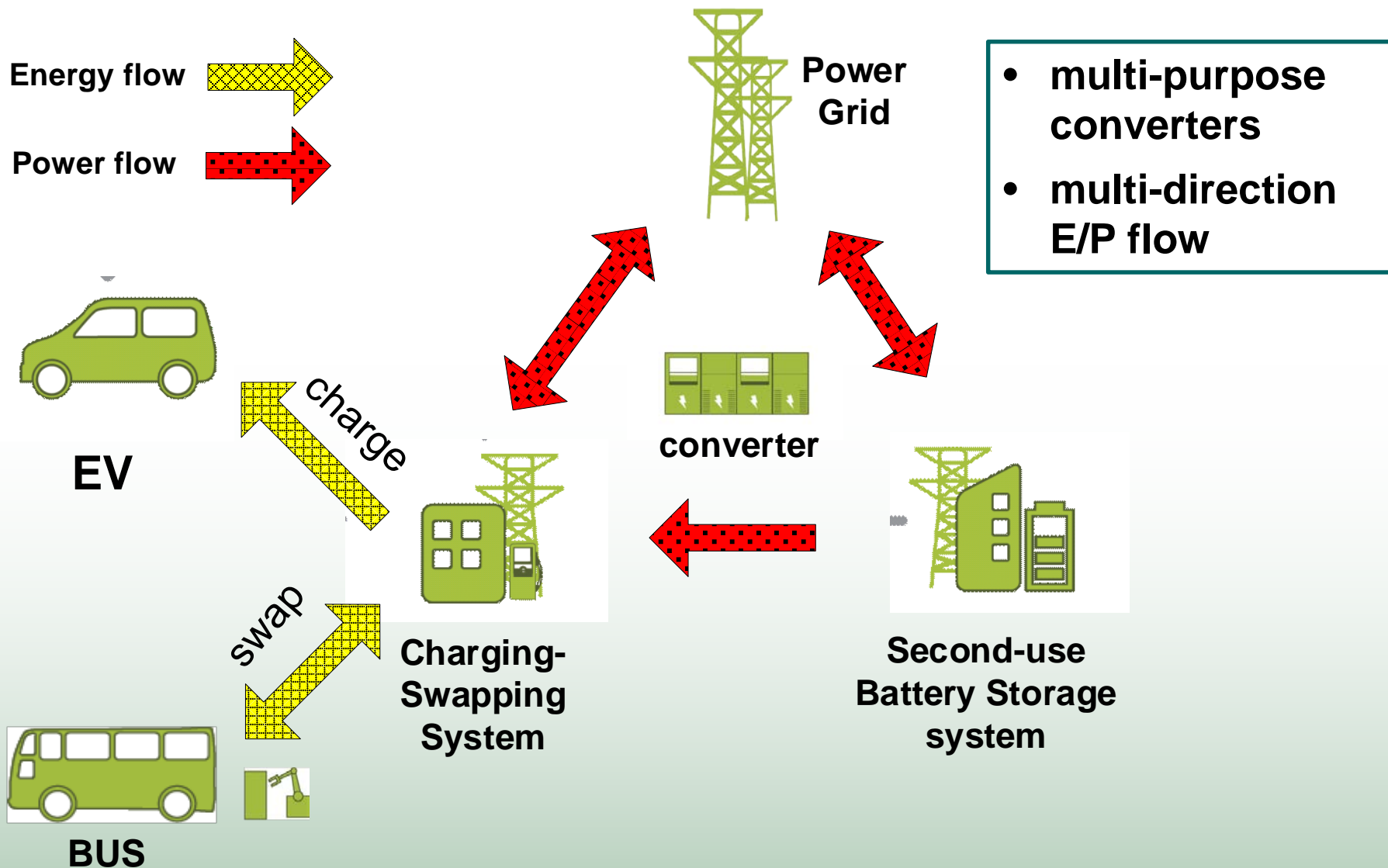


| Integrated Station | Capacity   |
|--------------------|--|
| Total Capacity     | 1.25MW/2.25MWh                                     |
| Charging System    | 2 quick charging points<br>19 slow charging points |
| Swapping System    | 40 cars per day<br>20 buses per day                |





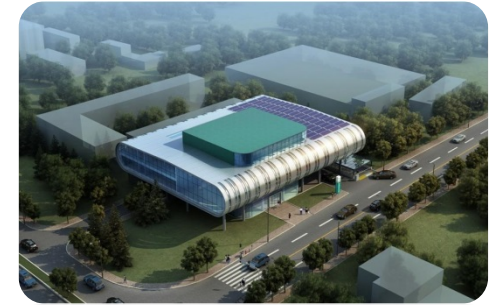
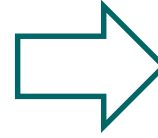
# Charging-swapping-storage integrated station





# Charging-swapping-storage integrated station

- EV Charging Station
- Battery Swapping Station
- Second-use Battery Storage Station



Achieving intensive construction, saving land resources



Improving battery efficiency, lowering battery use-cost

## Benefits



Shifting peak load, improving energy quality, Increasing renewable energy penetration



Benefitting auto companies, grid companies, battery companies and EV users

# 5. Sodium-sulfur BESS

- A Sodium-sulfur BESS (200kW / 1MWh) was installed to mitigate the impact load caused by industrial users.



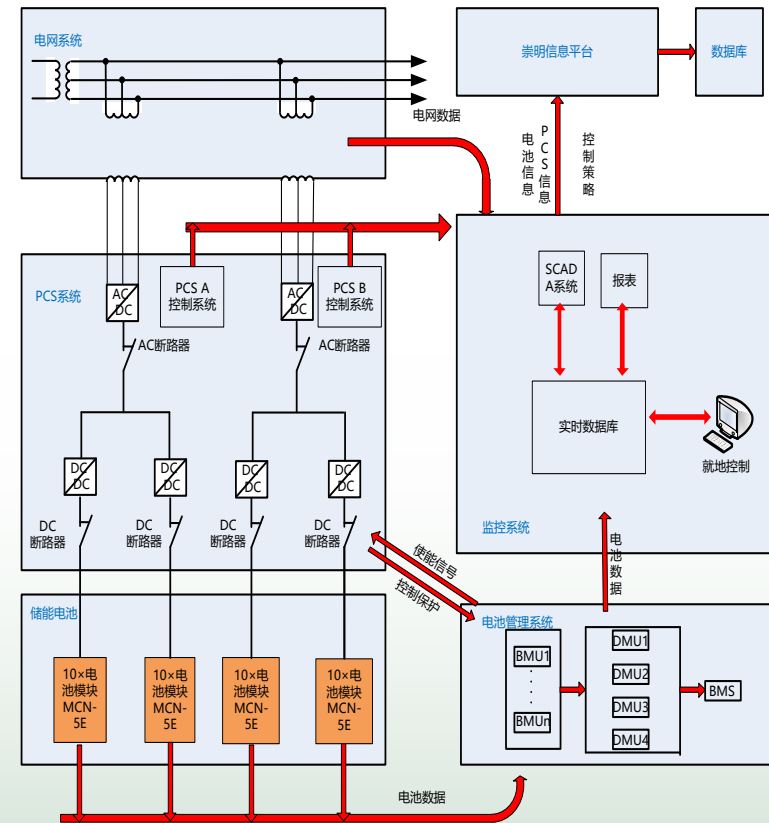
Sodium-sulfur BESS Station



Batteries



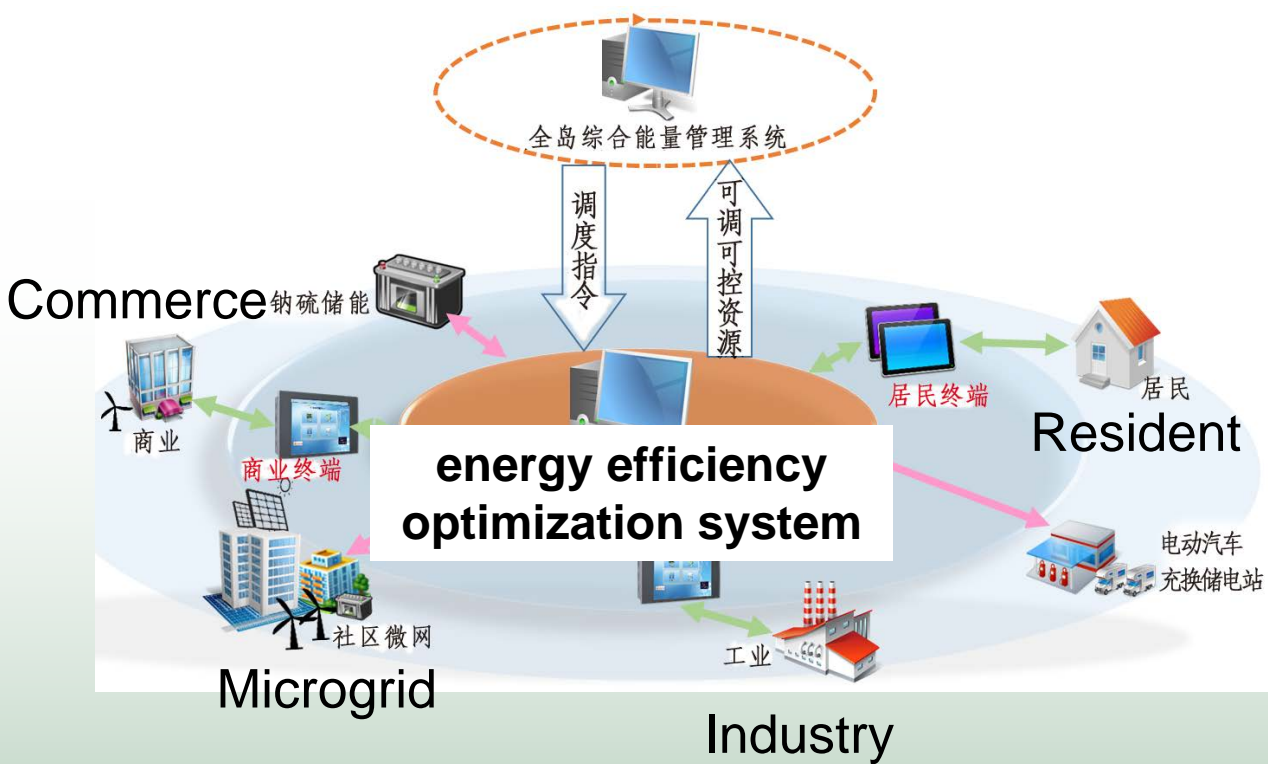
PCS



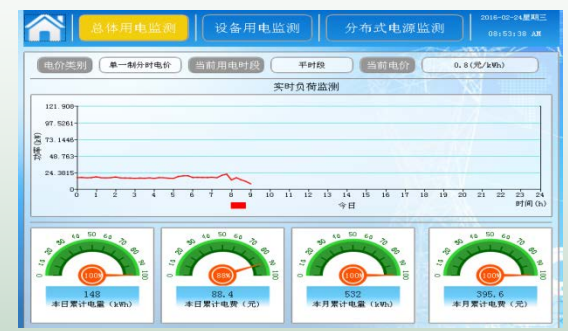
System Structure

# 6. Demand Response Programs

■ Constructed a demand-side energy efficiency optimization system to realize unified access and coordination of DR resources such as residents, industrial & commercial buildings and community microgrids.



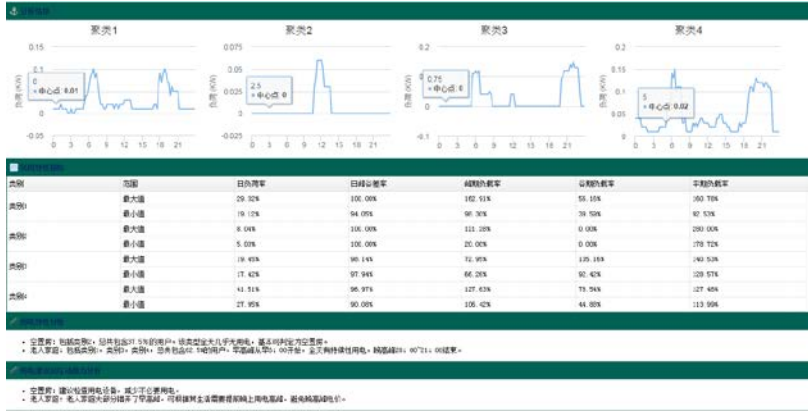
energy efficiency optimization system



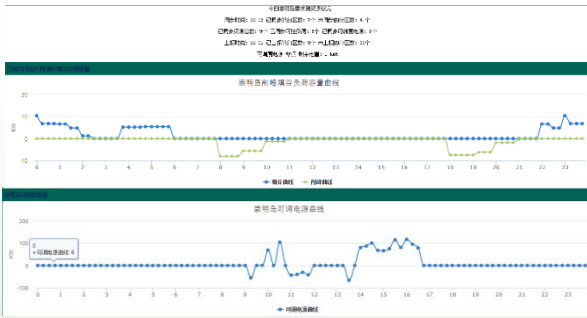
Intelligent Control Terminal

# 6. Demand Response Programs

## Effects of demand response:



- Residential users: account for 23~33% of expected DR potential, by direct control of ACLs;
- Industrial & commercial users: account for 64%~73%.



- Purposes of DR: promoting local accommodation of RES, peak shaving;
- Measurements: DLC, IL, TOU, Personalized bill services;
- The DR programs increased the energy efficiency by 5% during commissioning.



# Energy Efficiency Control Terminal for Residential Users



## Intelligent Socket

Infrared remote  
controller

- ◆ Information collection
- ◆ Remote Control

## Home Gateway

- ◆ Protocol conversion
- ◆ Information Transmission

## Interactive Terminal

- ◆ Data Presentation
- ◆ Information Interaction



# Energy Efficiency Control Terminal for Industrial & Commercial Users



## Efficiency monitor terminal

- ◆ Information Collection
- ◆ Remote Control

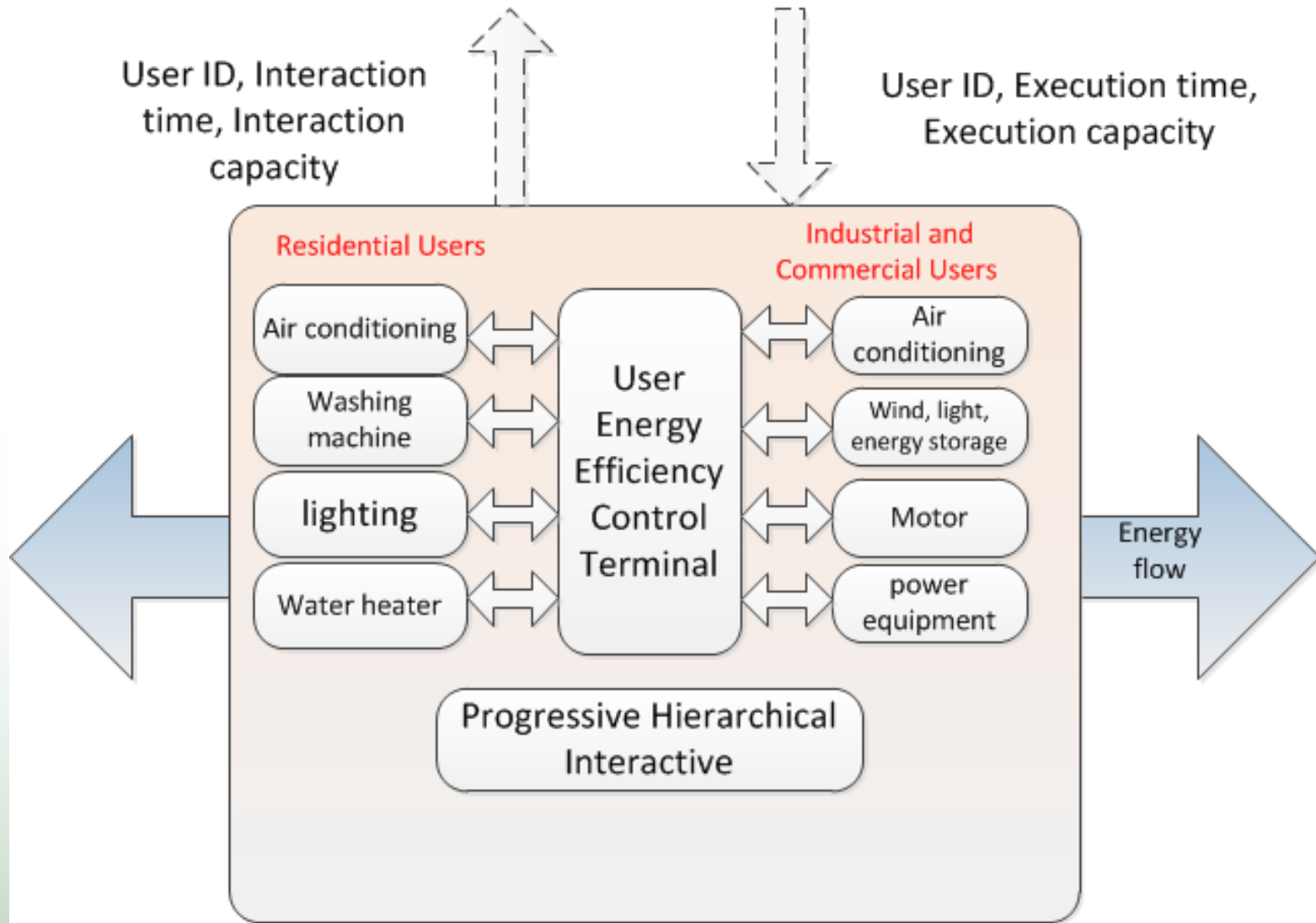


## Intelligent control terminal

- ◆ Equipped with 14" LCD touch screen, industrial protection grade
- ◆ Data Presentation, information transmission



# Energy Efficiency Control Terminals







国家电网公司  
STATE GRID  
CORPORATION OF CHINA

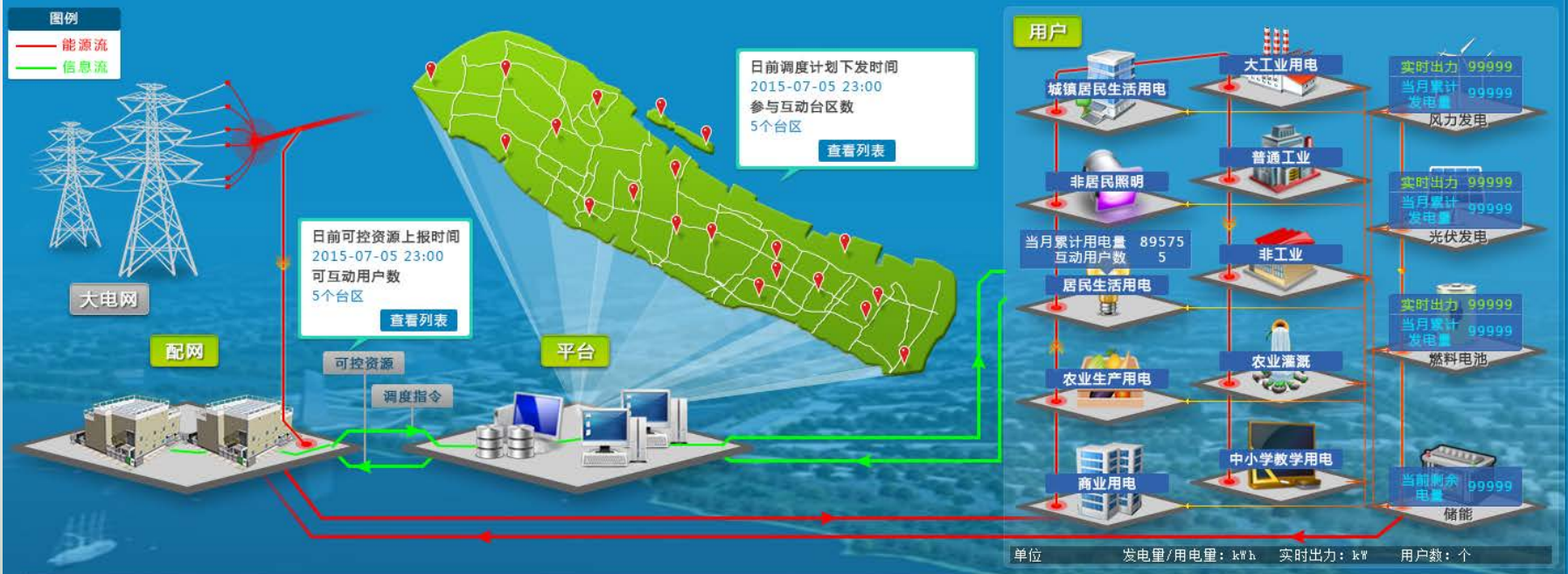
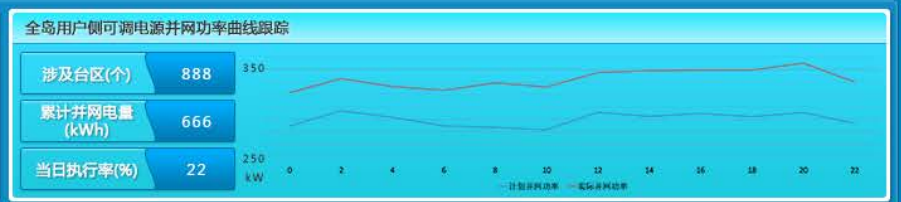
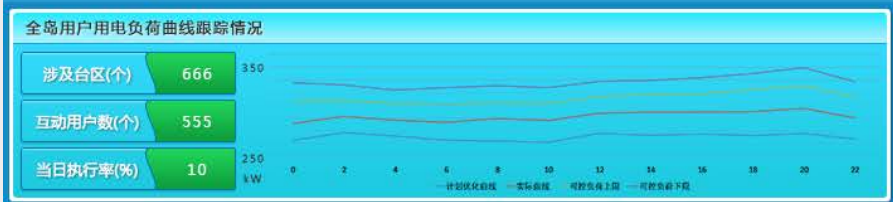
## 需求侧能效协调优化系统

32-27°C 晴天

南京
2015年7月20日

综合展示
能效分析
能量管理
档案管理
系统管理

张三 欢迎您登录系统

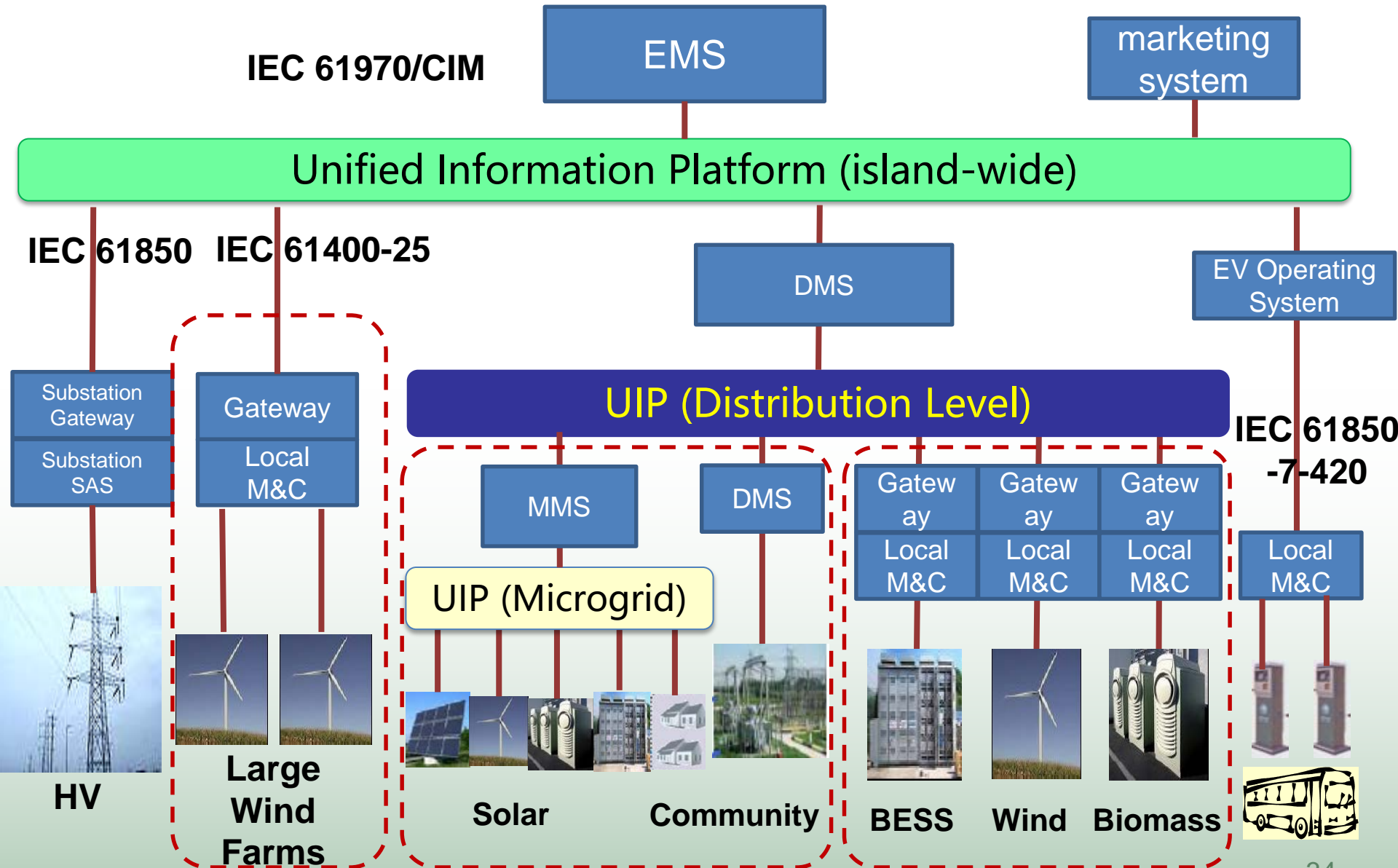


单位 发电量/用电量: kWh 实时出力: kW 用户数: 个

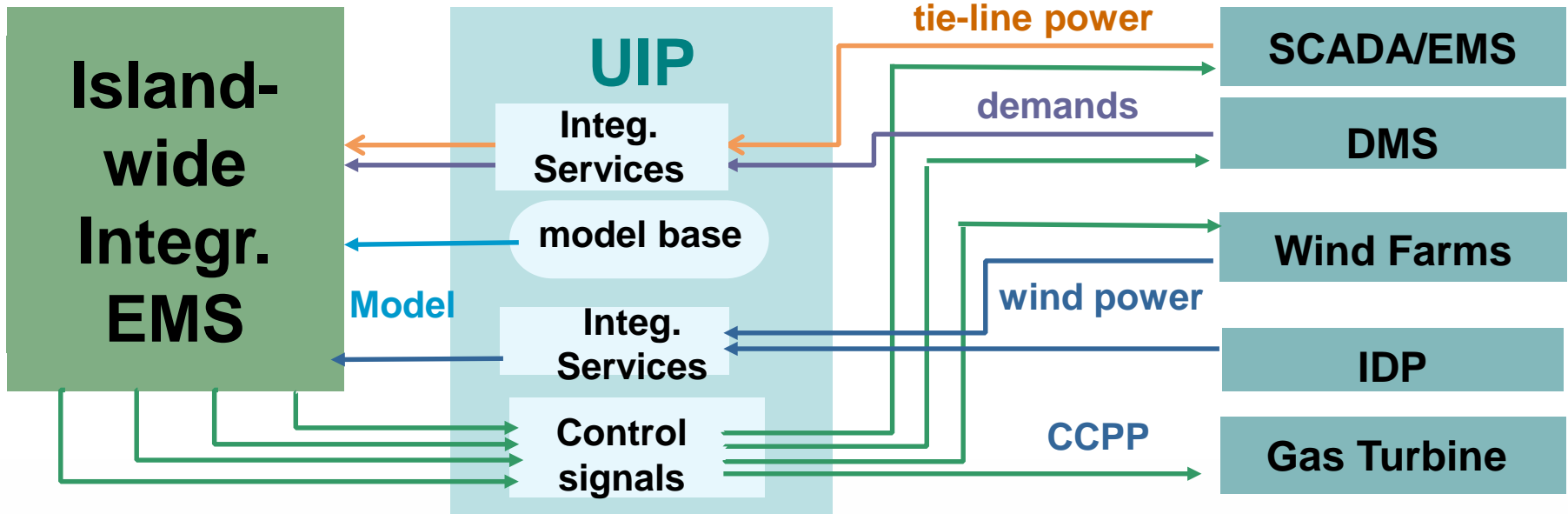
| 能效指标展示 | 时间 | 日负荷 | 峰谷差率 | 谷电占比 | 可再生能源自消纳率 | CO2减排量 | 互动用户数 |
|--------|----|-----|------|------|-----------|--------|-------|
|        | 今日 | 89% | 60%  | 89%  | 80%       | 68952吨 | 20    |
|        | 昨日 | 89% | 70%  | 89%  | 80%       | 68952吨 | 20    |



# 7. Unified Information Platform (UIP)



# 7. Unified Information Platform



## Information Flow

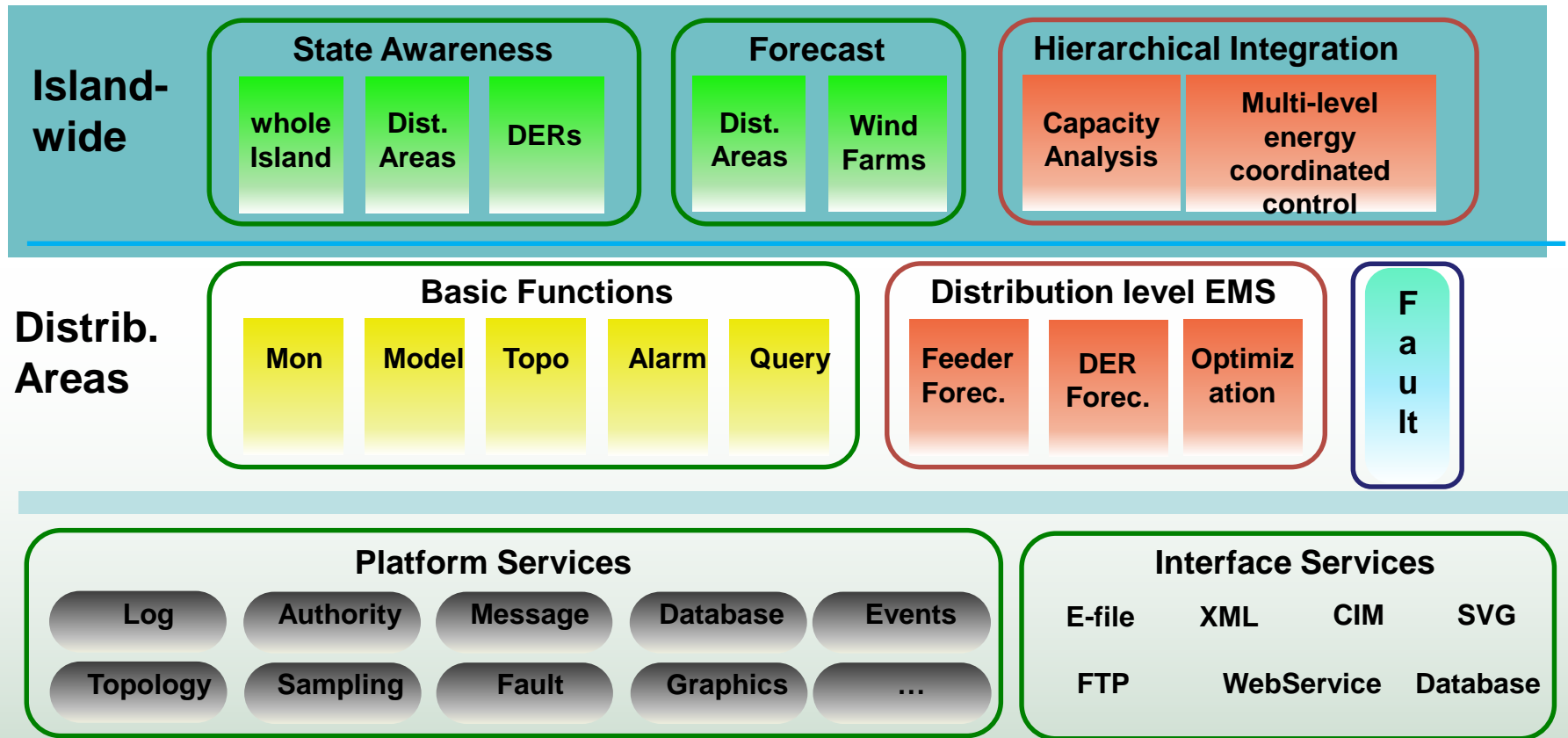


## Model Profile & Extension



# 8. Island-wide integrated EMS

- Based on UIP, the integrated EMS provides multi-level energy coordination control for the whole island.

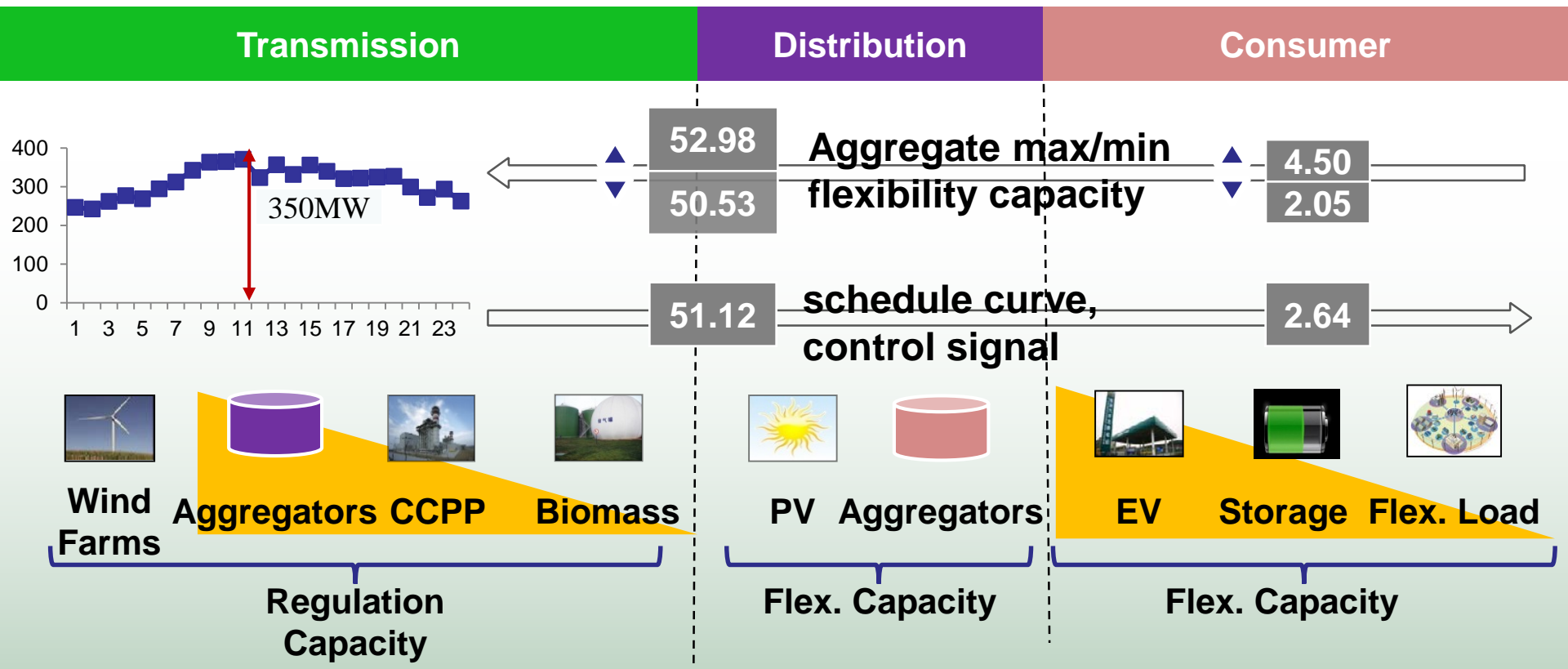


# Island-wide Integrated Energy Management System



# 8. Island-wide integrated EMS

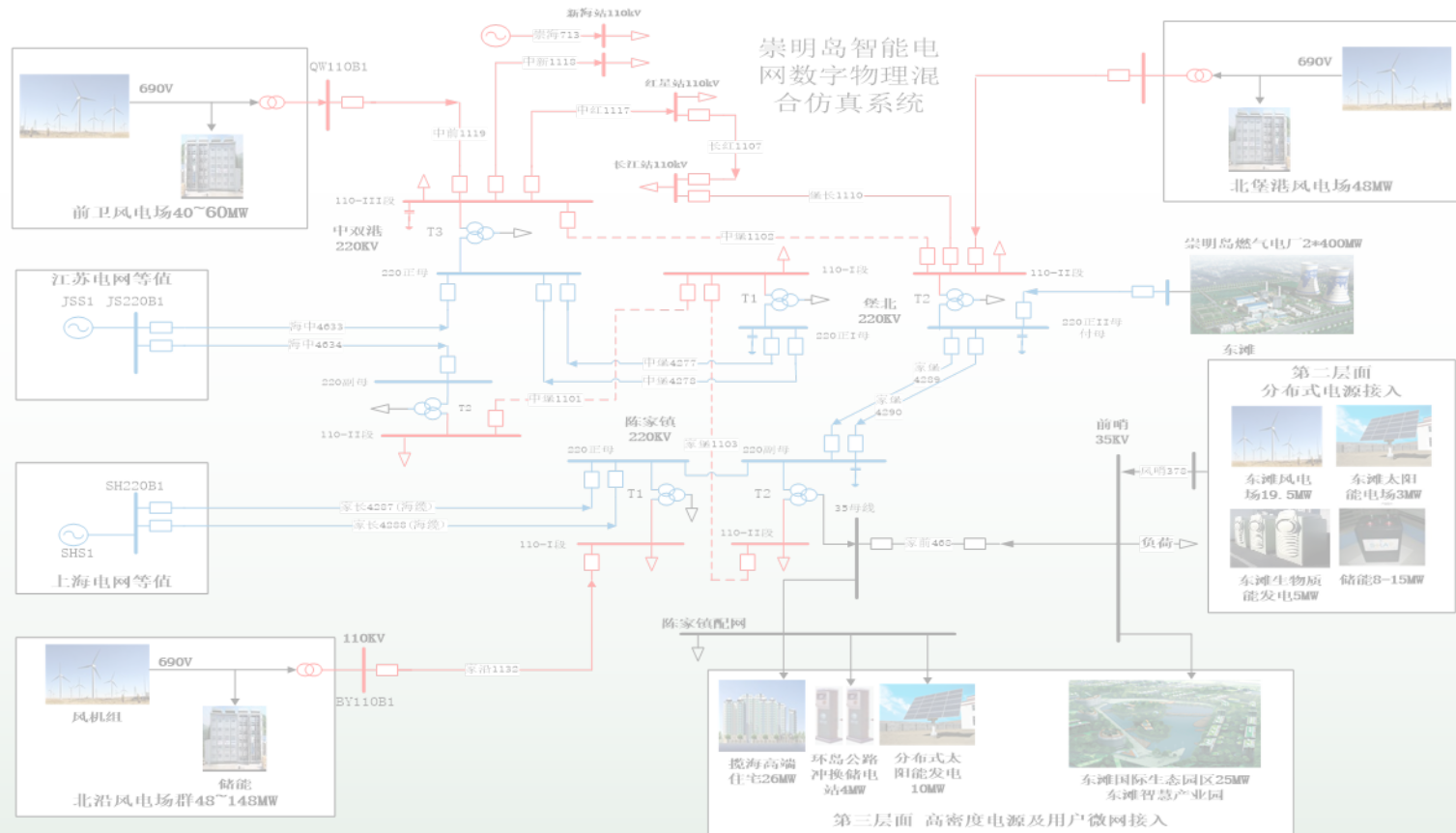
- multi-level energy coordination & control
- Upward: aggregate demands, flexibility (up/down reg.)
- Downward: schedule curves, control signals



# 9. Real-time Digital Simulation & Validation

A hardware-in-the-loop test bed was built based on RTDS

- validate strategies and test controllers before commissioning;
- validate concepts that cannot be realized at present.





# 9. Real-time Digital Simulation & Validation

## Lab configuration.

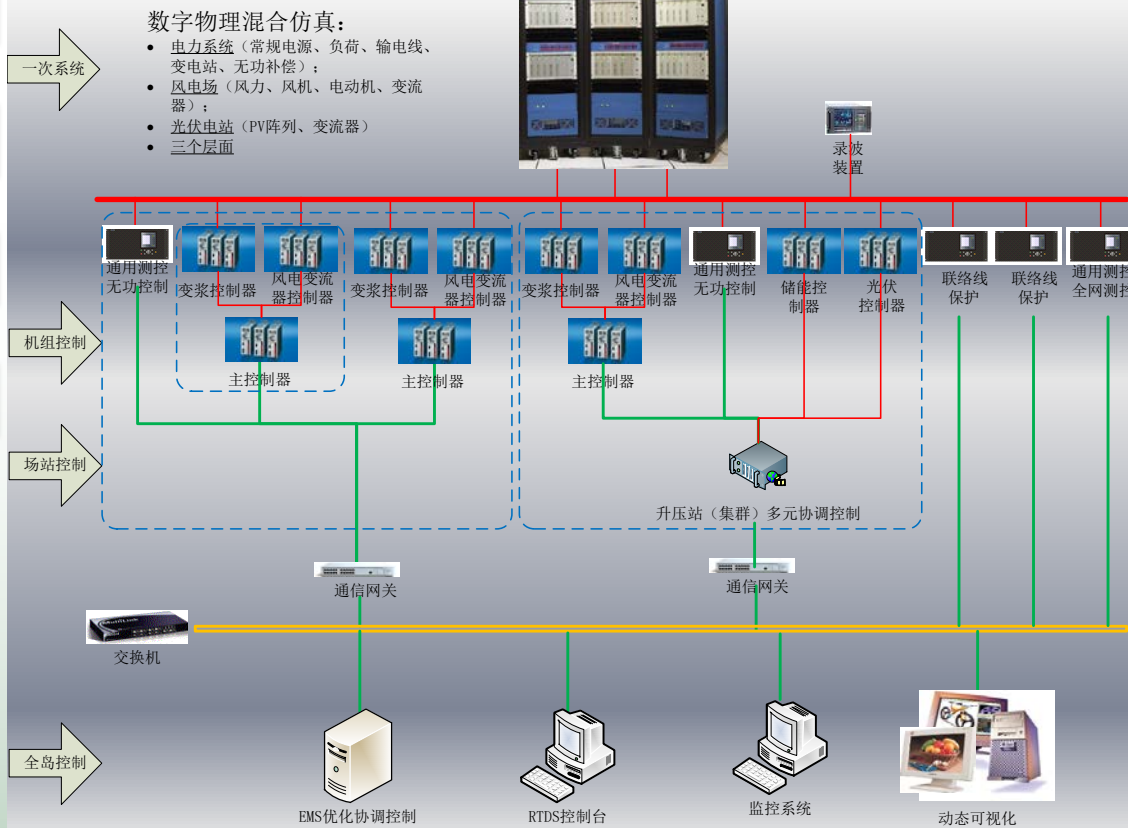


Wind farms

Substation

Island-wide

Bulk system



RTDS

Controller

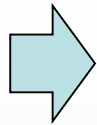
EMS



## 9. Real-time Digital Simulation & Validation

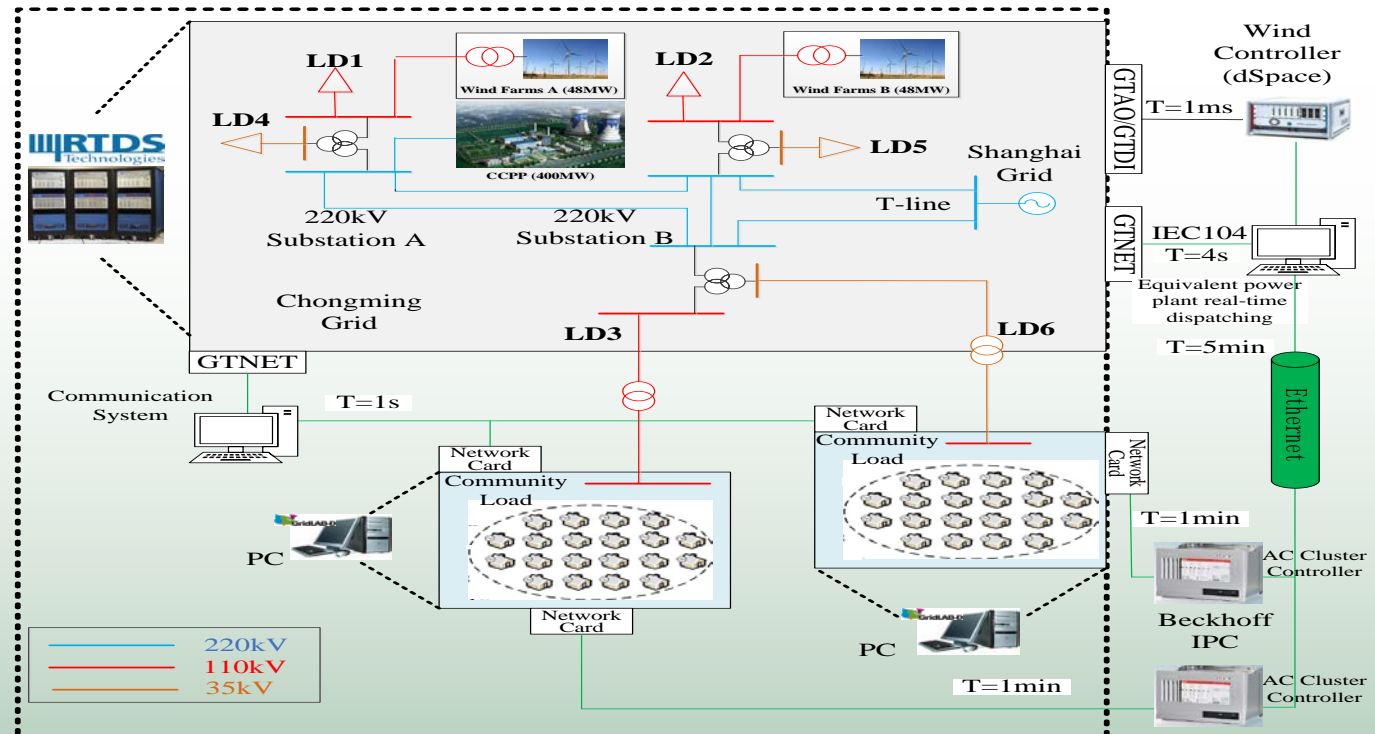
- A cluster of PCs was used to simulate residential users, which runs in parallel with RTDS.
- The co-simulation system can operate continuously and check different test scenarios, e.g., different wind penetration levels & profiles, user preferences.

RTDS



PC

(Gridlab-d)







# Future prospects

## EV and Storage

Further promote the demonstration application of energy storage in renewable energy integration; promote the development of EVs.

## Policy & Regulation

Promote the introduction of policies and regulations, standard development; From technical feasibility to economic feasibility and mode replicable.

## Internet + Power Supply

Based on UIP, promote the big data application in distribution; explore the new business mode of "Internet + power supply".

## Regional Energy Internet

Build a green, interconnected, shared and flexible regional EI to achieve comprehensive utilization of large-scale renewable energy.

## International ecological island

Construction of smart city in Shanghai; green, ecological and sustainable development of Chongming Island.



# Thanks

