

The Integration requirements and whole-process assessment of Renewable Energy in China

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RE integration technical requirements

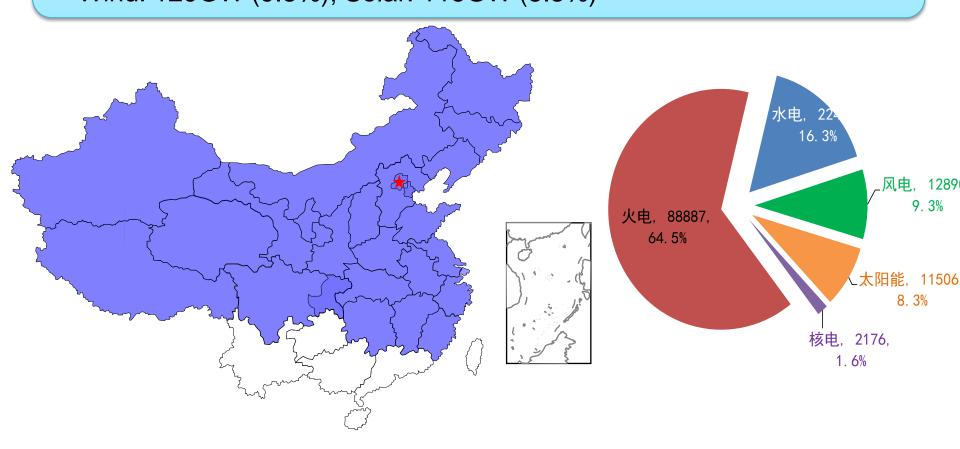
3 新能源消纳全过程评估

Whole-process assessment on RE accommodation

1. Overview of SGCC



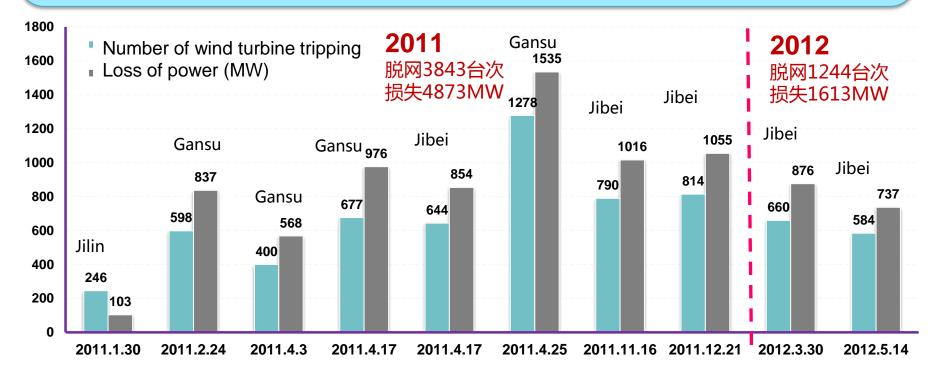
- SGCC's core business is to build and operate power grids in China
- The service area covers 26 of 32 provinces, taking 88% of China's territory. SGCC is the biggest utility company worldwide
- The total installed capacity had reached 1,379GW by the end of 2017
 Wind: 129GW (9.3%); Solar: 115GW (8.3%)



2. Integration technical requirements

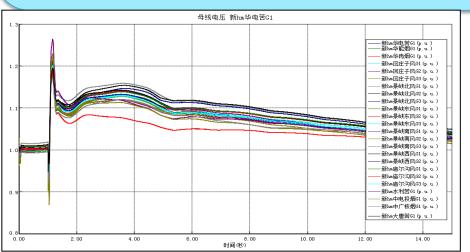


- In 2011 and 2012, 10 times of power grid faults occurred in some provinces, which results in 5,087 wind turbines tripping due to lack of LVRT capability
- Revised two national standards: Technical rule for connecting wind farm and photovoltaic power station to power system
- By the end of 2015, completed a total of 200 types of wind turbine testing of LVRT capability





- The transient overvoltage of power grid reached 1.2 or 1.3 times of the rated voltage
- Large number of wind turbines tripped at the sending region of UHV DC lines when phase changing failure
- In 2016, choose some wind farms in Mengdong area as pilots to carry out the capability improvement of high voltage ride through (HVRT)

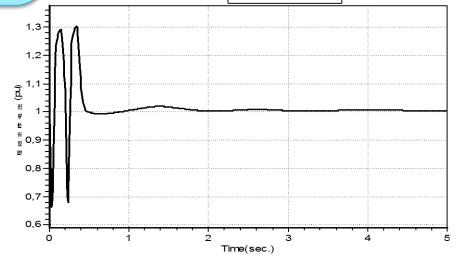


Simulation results of Hami-Zhengzhou UHV line phase changing failure

Simulation results of Zhalute-Qingzhou UHV line phase changing failure



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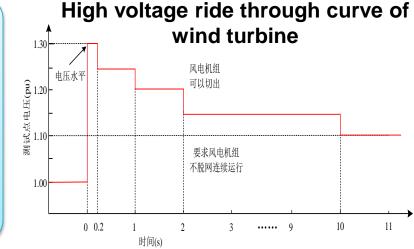
HVRT requirements

- Wind turbine: 1.3*Un*, 200ms
- PV inverter: 1.3*Un*, 500ms

Frequency tolerance requirements

■ 51.5Hz

Revising the standards for HVRT



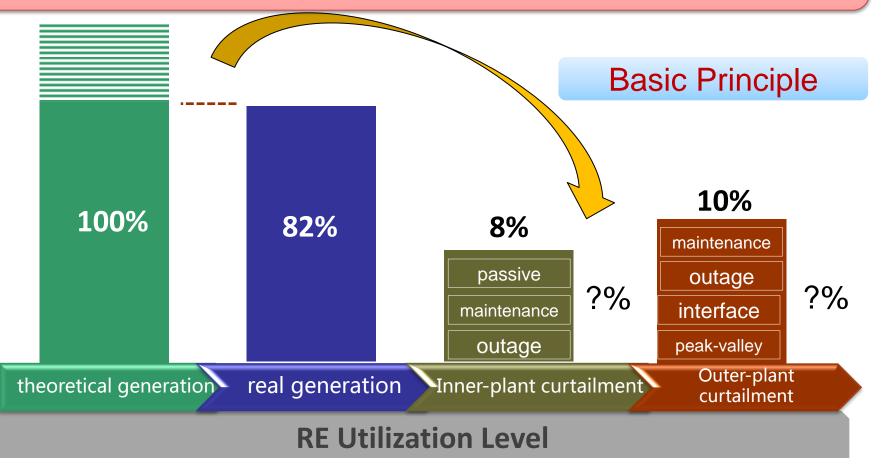
Cost of LVRT and HVRT Improvement of wind turbine

LVRT Improvement	Cost (thousand yuan)	HVRT Improvement	Cost (thousand yuan)	
UPS	5, (3.8%)	UPS	—	
Control system logic	10, (7.7%)	Control system logic	—	
Converter testing and control	50, (38.5%)	Converter testing and control	_	
Converter protection circuit	45, (34.6%)	Converter protection circuit	—	
Converter LVRT control strategy	20, (15.4%)	Converter HVRT control strategy	20,(100%)	
Total	130	Total	20	

3. Whole-process Assessment on RE accommodation

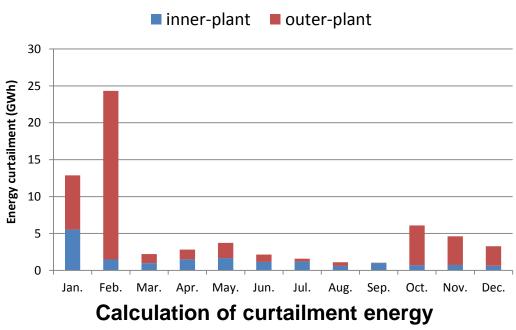
Many factors influence renewable generation utilization level: wind and solar resources, equipment reliability, grid operation constraints, and priority dispatching
 The purpose of whole-process assessment is to analyze the influence

of each factor quantitatively



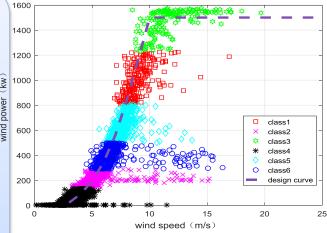
Calculation of theoretical generation

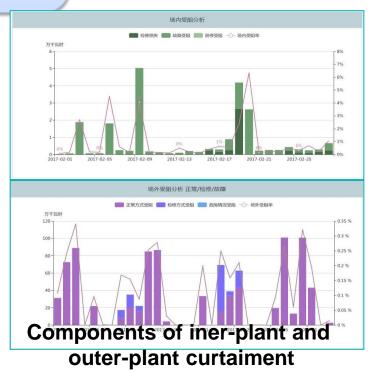
- Establish the mapping relationship between active power and nacelle wind speed for each turbine
- Calculate the theoretical power when curtailment is not concurs
- Integrate the theoretical power to get the theoretic generation during one period
- Calculate components of inner-plant and outer-plant curtailment



for one wind farm









THE END



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中外新能源发展特点对比 The development characteristic comparison

More than 80% of the power demand is distributed in astern and southern areas in China. By contrast, renewable energy is mainly in the '3-North' area.

The average capacity of wind farm in China is 88MW(3 times of Spain), and the largest one exceeds 400MW. Many wind farms in the region with good wind resources are integrated into the same substation, thus forming *wind farm cluster* (2-3GW). And then many wind farm clusters are integrated into higher-voltage level substation, forming a *wind power base* (10GW).

Comparison of renewable energy development between China and Europe

Europe and US	N	Market demand oriented		Near the load	Small- scale		Many owners		Highly dispersive	
China	Re	source oriented	Far from the load		Larg Sca	•	A few owners		Highly centralized	
欧美陆上区	【电	市场需求导向		靠近负荷	中心	小規	观模	多业	主	高度分散
中国陆上区	【电	资源导向		远离负荷	中心	大	观模	少业	主	高度集中

Integration testing requirements



	Testing Contents	Testing Requirements
Mandatory	Wind farm active/reactive power control capability	Whether AGC/AVC substation meets the operating conditions accessing to the main station
	Wind farm Power quality	 Whether wind power quality meets the standard requirements
	Wind farm low voltage ride through capacity and grid adaptive capacity verification	To ensure that the wind turbines are consistent with the testing unit parameters and configuration, and wind farms low voltage ride through capacity and grid adaptive capacity
	Dynamic reactive power compensation device performance test	The reactive power compensation device should have reactive power regulation and voltage control capability
		Detection of reactive power compensation device performance whether meet the standard requirements, for dynamic control performance optimization of reactive power compensation device to provide test data.
Optional	Wind turbines power characteristics test	Consistency of Wind turbines actual power curve inspection and theory power curve

Remote telemetry and signal data



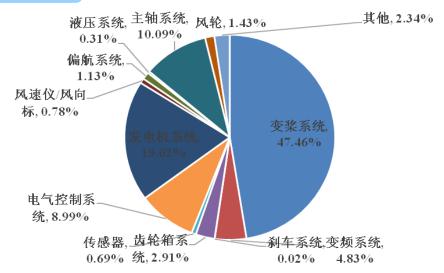
The component analysis of energy curtailment is based on high-quality operation information of each wind turbine and PV inverter

		Telemetry data		
wind turbine	Operatin g	Generation		
		Idle with low wind velocity	real power, reactive power, nacelle wind speed	
		Deregulated generation of dispatch		
	Shutdow n	Shutdown reserve from AGC		
		Schedule maintenance		
		Non-planed outage (inside)		
		Non-planed outage (outside)		
PV inverter	Operatin g	Generation		
		Deregulated generation of dispatch	real power, reactive power	
	Shutdow n	similar with wind turbine		
anemometer tower	wind speed (10m, 30m,50m,70m)			

Assessment of wind power utilization



- Wind farms in different geographical locations
- Power generation companies
- Equipment manufacturers



The impact of wind turbine component outage on wind curtailment

