

FLEXIBILITY

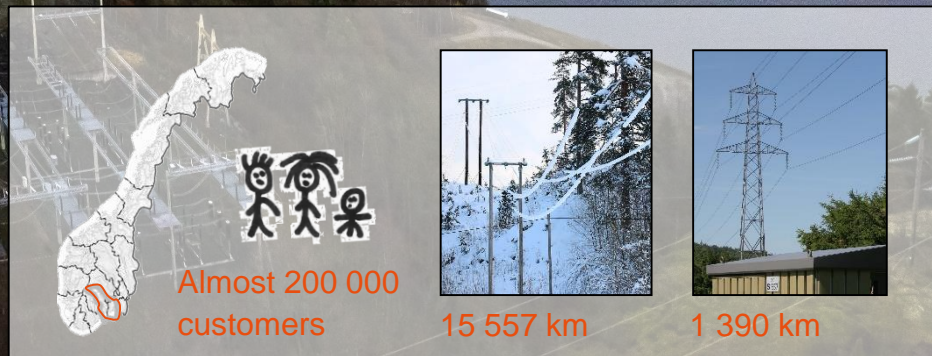
seen from a DSO perspective (demand-side)

FME CINELDI Future Electricity Distribution Grid R&D

Eivind Gramme, Trondheim 9/4-2019

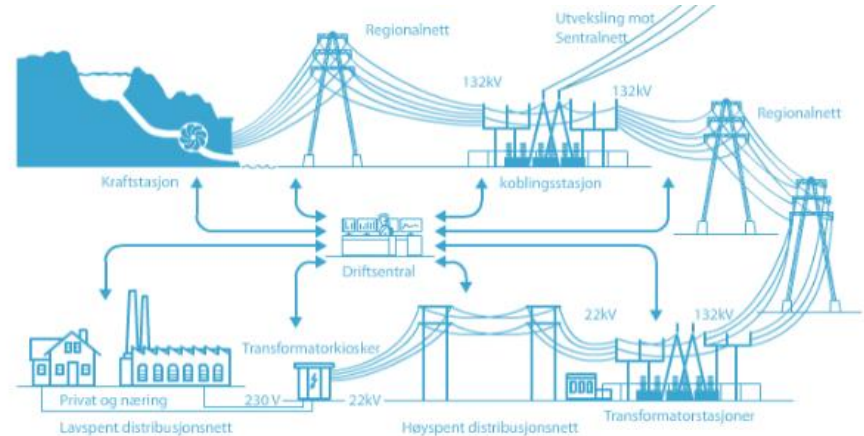


Skagerak Nett



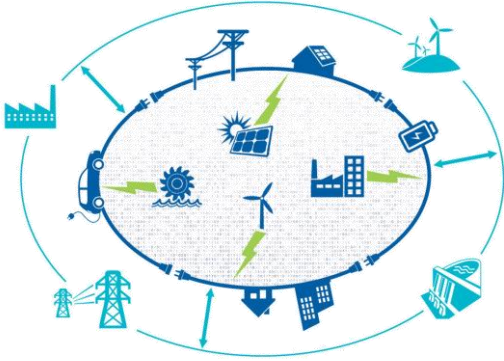
Agenda

- ▶ A vision for tomorrow's power system
- ▶ Alternatives when new loads are added to the power system
- ▶ Incentives and barriers for flexibility
- ▶ Going forward



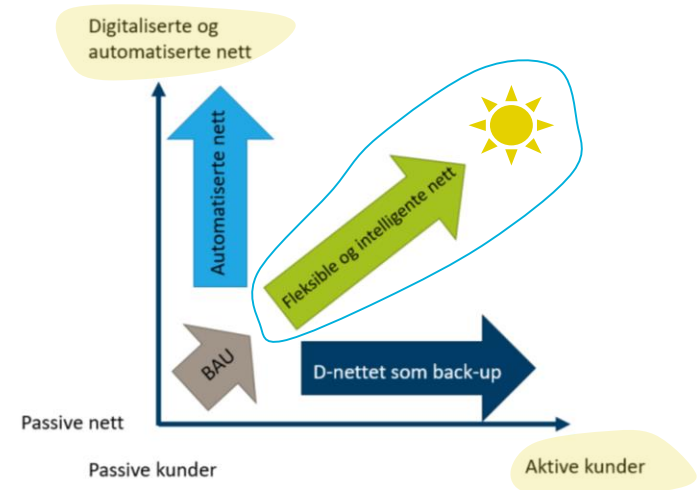
A vision for tomorrow's power system

- An active, automated, digitized and asset light power system enabling further electrification of society



Flexibility

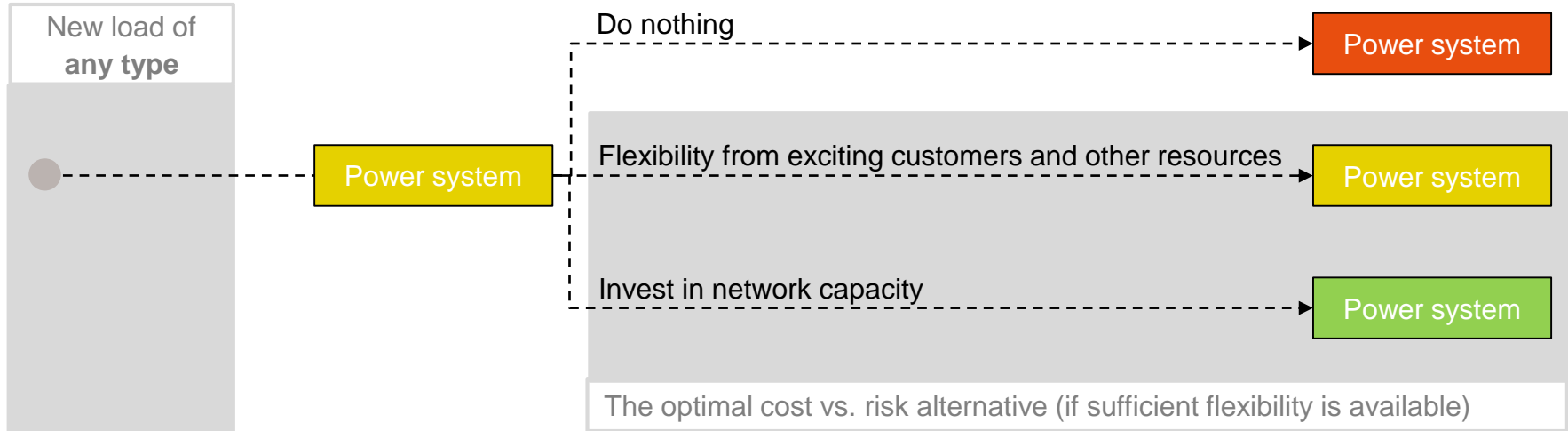
CINELDI
Centre for intelligent electricity distribution
- to empower the future Smart Grid






WP6 Smart grid scenarios
and transition strategies

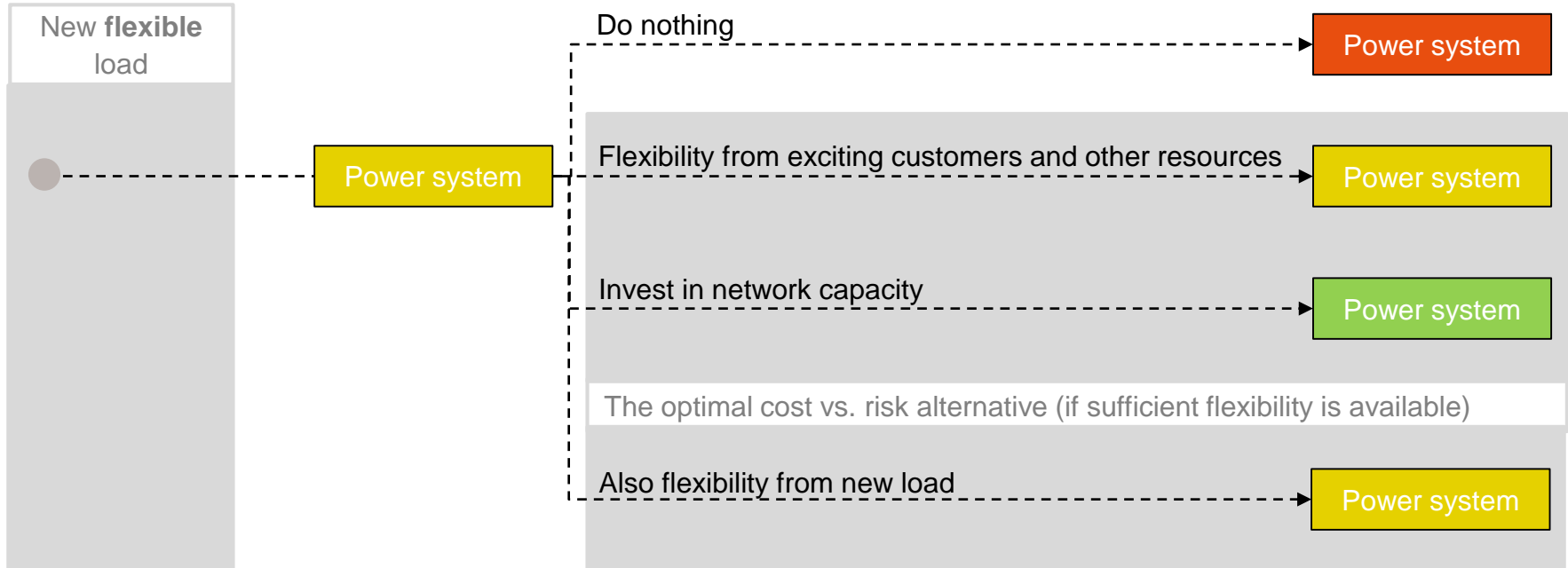
1. Alternatives when new loads are added to the power system




New load



-  Beyond operational criteria
-  Heavily loaded network close to operational criteria / dependant of available flexibility
-  Good margins to operational criteria

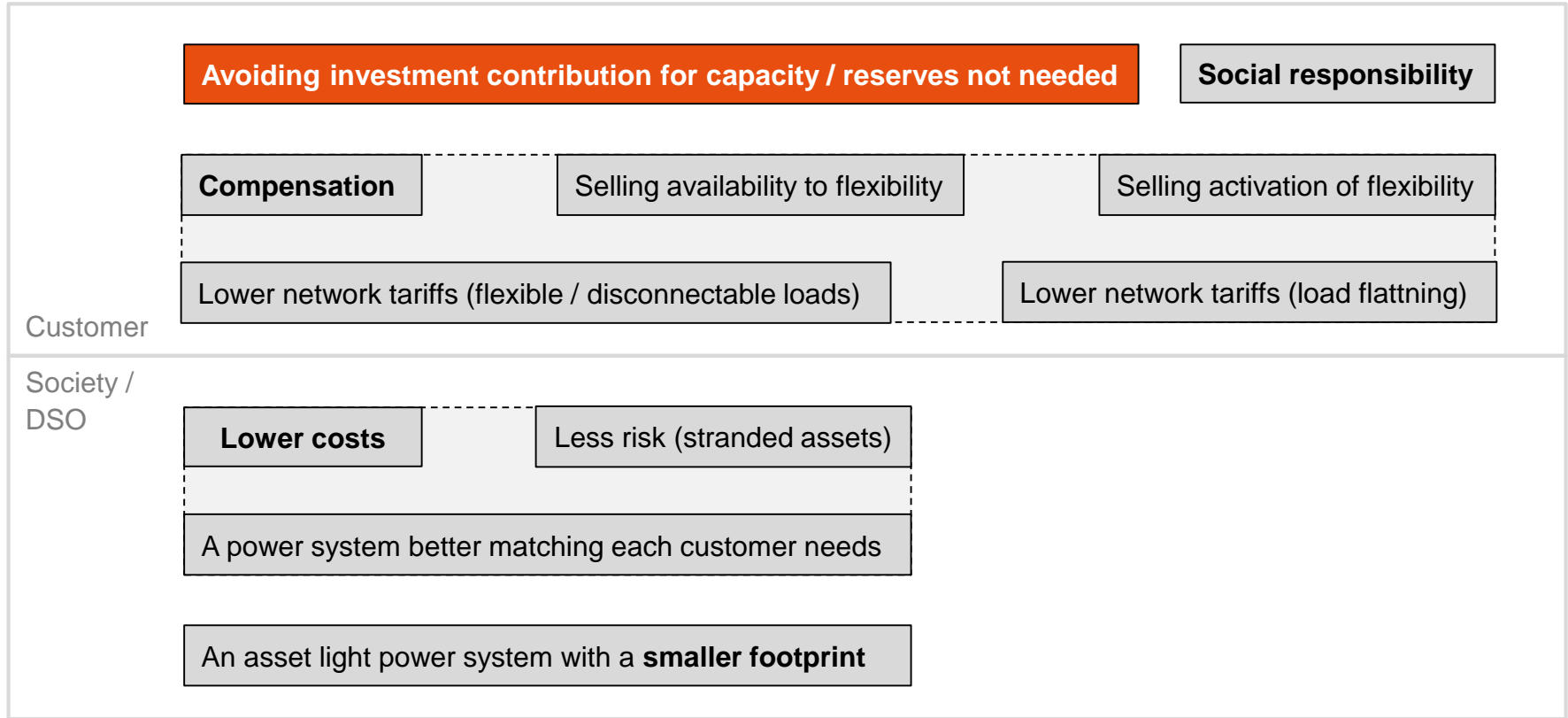
New flexible load



-  Beyond operational criteria
-  Heavily loaded network close to operational criteria / dependant of available flexibility
-  Good margins to operational criteria

2. Which incentives and barriers are there for using flexibility?

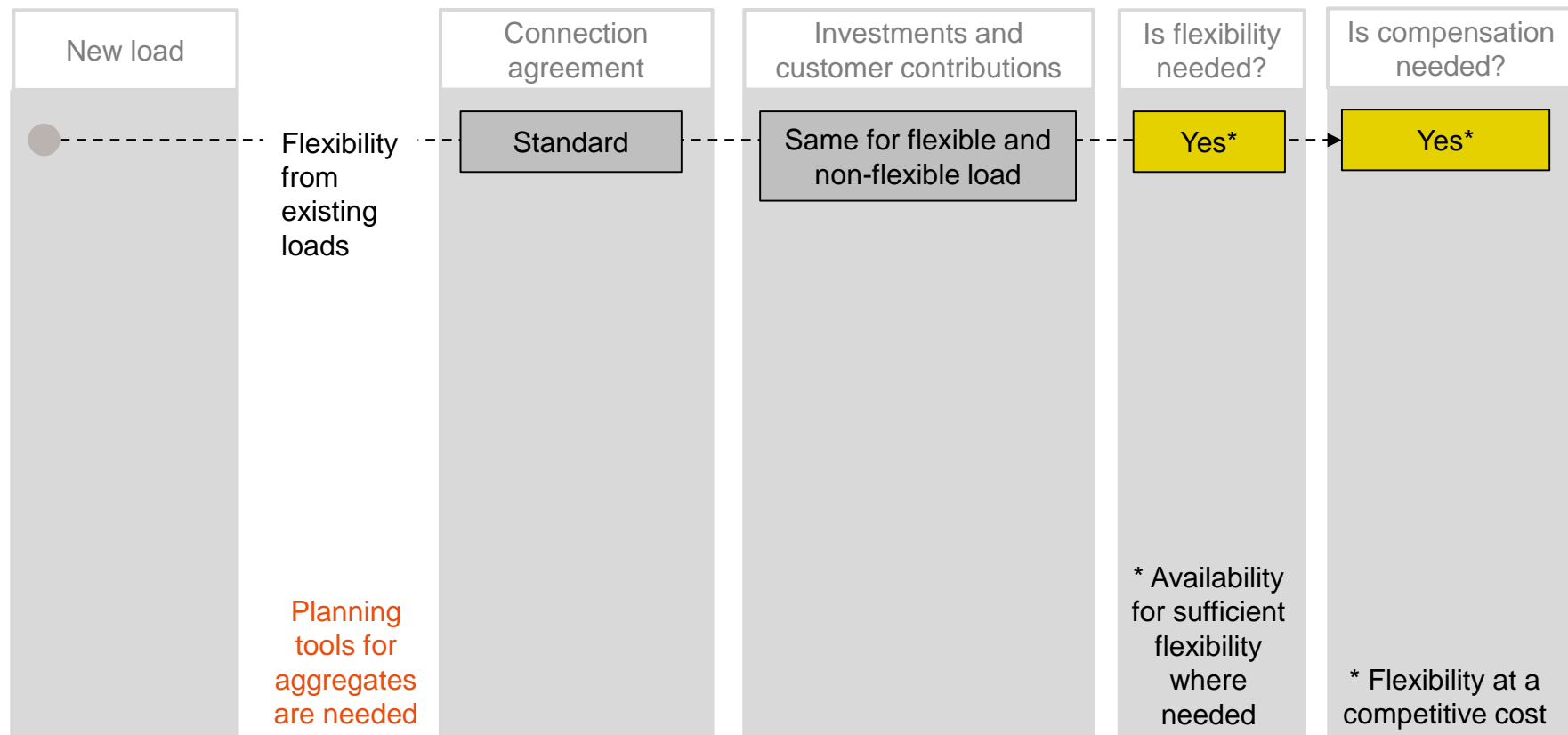
Incentives for flexibility



Barriers

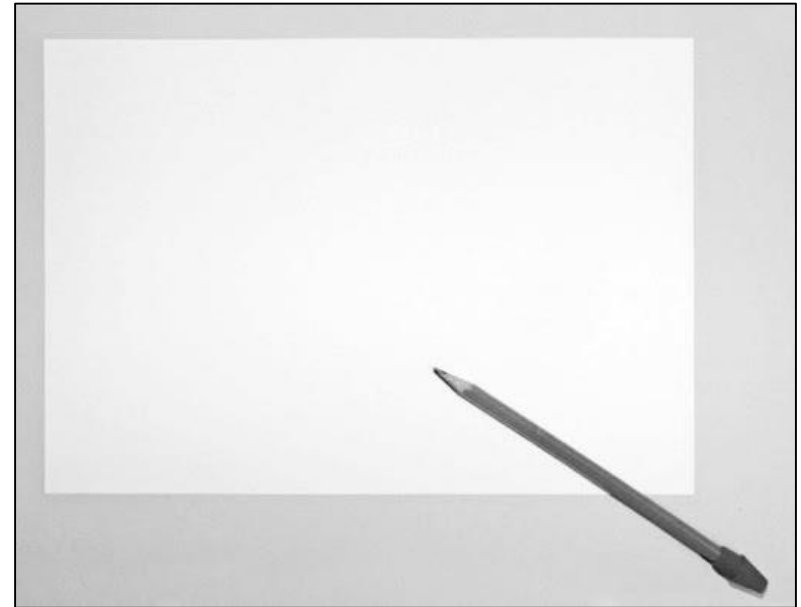
New load in combination with a power grid close to e.g. N-X criteria. Flexibility from excising loads makes connection / capacity increase possible.

Applied to regular loads



Planning tools

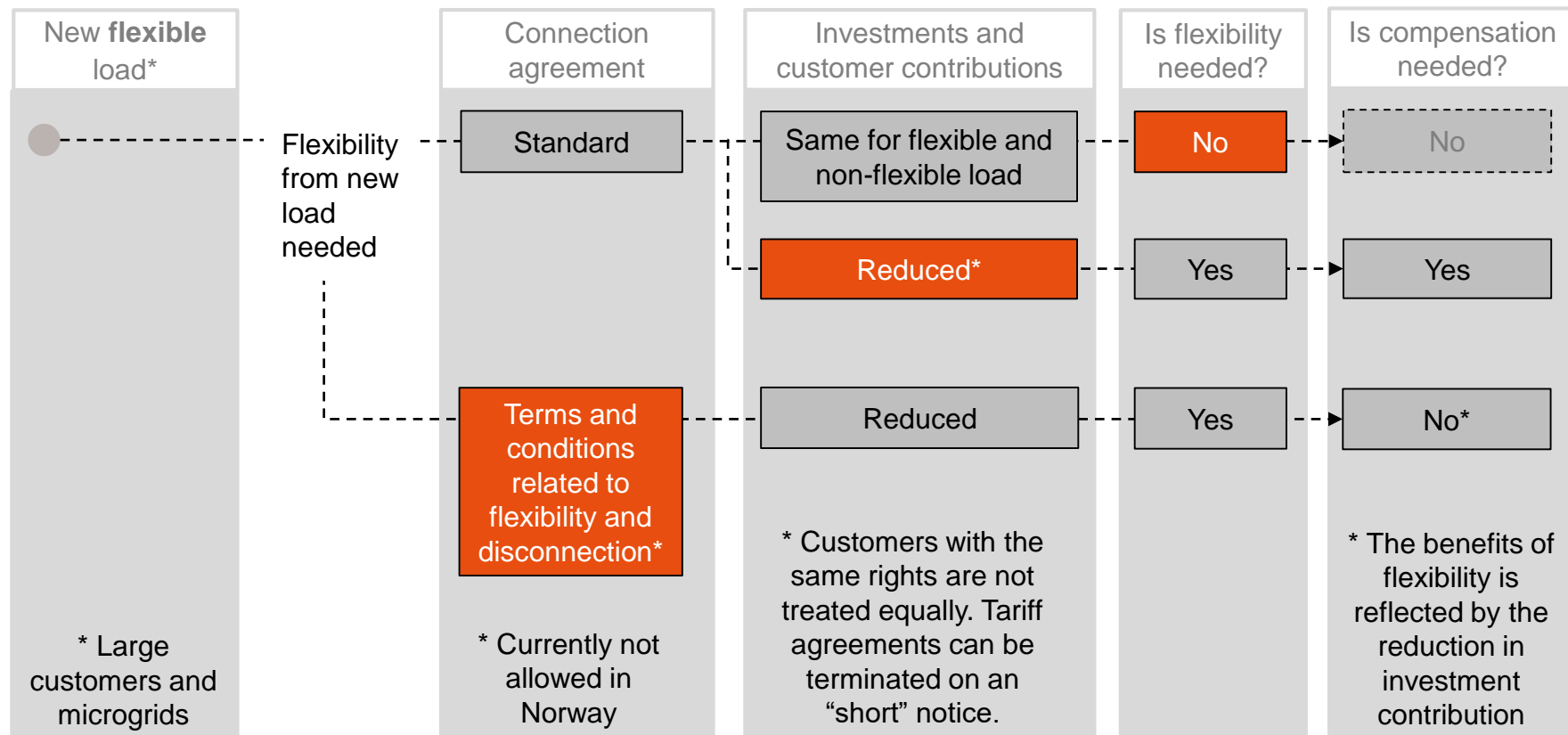
- ▶ Which flexibility is available from an aggregate with different flexible resources?
 - Volume vs. duration vs. security
 - When customers already are flattening their load because of network tariff incentives
- ▶ Taking load, flexible resources and production into consideration, which network capacity is sufficient for supplying an area?
- ▶ For a flexibility based alternative to network investment, what is the future need for activation of flexibility?
- ▶ Risk assessment of flexibility based alternatives to network investments



Barriers

*Applied to
regular loads*

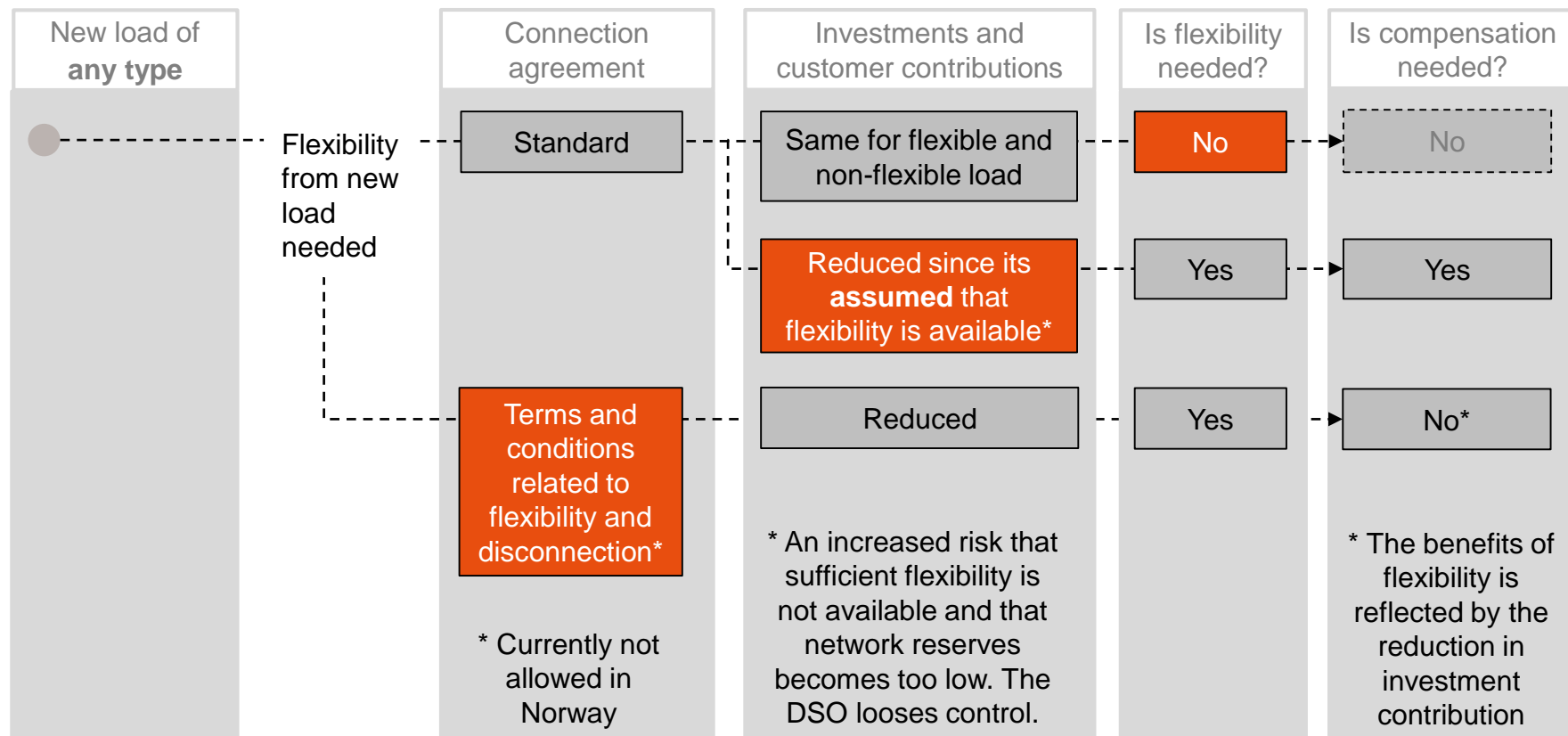
New flexible load in combination with a power grid close to e.g. N-X criteria.
Flexibility from the new load makes connection / capacity increase possible.



Barriers

Applied to
regular loads

New load in combination with a power grid close to e.g. N-X criteria. Flexibility from new load is needed to prevent an unacceptable reserve capacity.



Recent examples from our area illustrating possible benefits

- ▶ Increased capacity to an partly flexible industrial customer
 - Use network reserves needed for other customers in contingency situations: 1 mill. NOK (terms and conditions related to flexibility and disconnection in the connection agreement)
 - More limited industrial expansion matching current grid capacity: 1 mill. NOK
 - Establish new capacity in the MV and HV grid: 19 mill. NOK

132/22 kV power transformer etc.

22 kV cables

- ▶ Electrification of transportation
 - Use network reserves needed for other customers in contingency situations: 0,7 mill. NOK (terms and conditions related to flexibility and disconnection in the connection agreement)
 - Establish new capacity in the MV grid: 7,3 mill. NOK



3. Going forward

Hurdles to pass

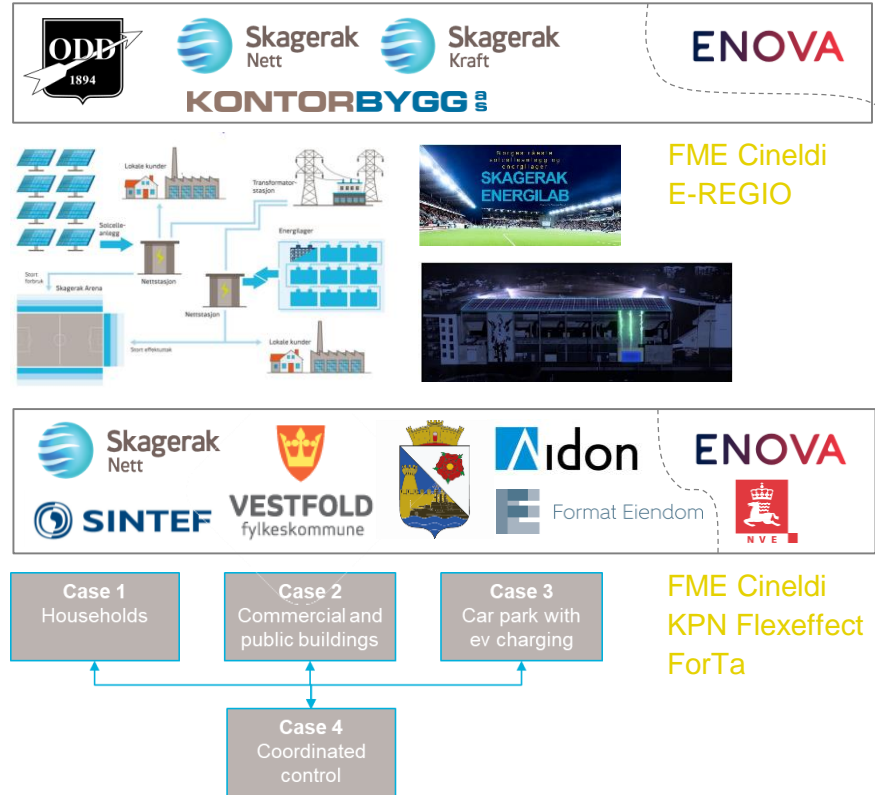
- ▶ Traditional approach to planning
 - New tools and thinking are needed
- ▶ There is limited need for flexibility until one starts to use it as an alternative to network investments
- ▶ **Connection agreements with terms and conditions related to flexibility and disconnection is currently not allowed**
- ▶ Inexpensive local availability of flexibility



Photo: Liz Roll, 14 January 2017 (FEMA Photo Library).

Our larger pilots

- ▶ Skagerak Energilab
 - “Test area for future technology”
 - Installation with PV and an energy storage at a stadium with local load designed for research.
- ▶ “Large-scale testing of demand side flexibility as a resource for efficient utilization of existing power grids”
 - Different customers with control systems incl. some with DER (optimization consumption with regard to needs and cost)
 - Across customers (benefits for the power system through coordinated control)





THANK YOU

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