



Sistemas HVDC

SESIÓN 2 :
Operación e impacto de Sistemas HVDC en redes existentes

Future Challenges in Power Electronics to existing Networks



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Un evento:



The footer contains logos for CIGRE Colombia, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, and isa (Instituto Colombiano de Electricidad).

Trends Disrupting the Traditional Power Sector



DECARBONIZATION

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BY 2040, RENEWABLES will represent 30% OF GLOBAL NET ELECTRICITY

IMPACT

- Generation is becoming difficult to forecast & variable
- Grid stability and increasing need for system services and flexibility



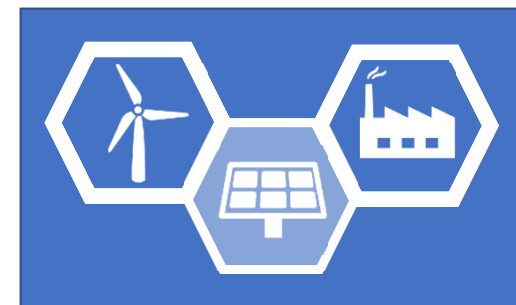
DIGITIZATION

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GROWING THE NUMBER of connected devices & smart sensors, management and new software capability

IMPACT

- Reliable cybersecurity
- Orchestration of generation, grid and flexibility with grid software
- Data management and analytics



DECENTRALIZATION

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GROWING PENETRATION of distributed resources (renewables, storage)

IMPACT

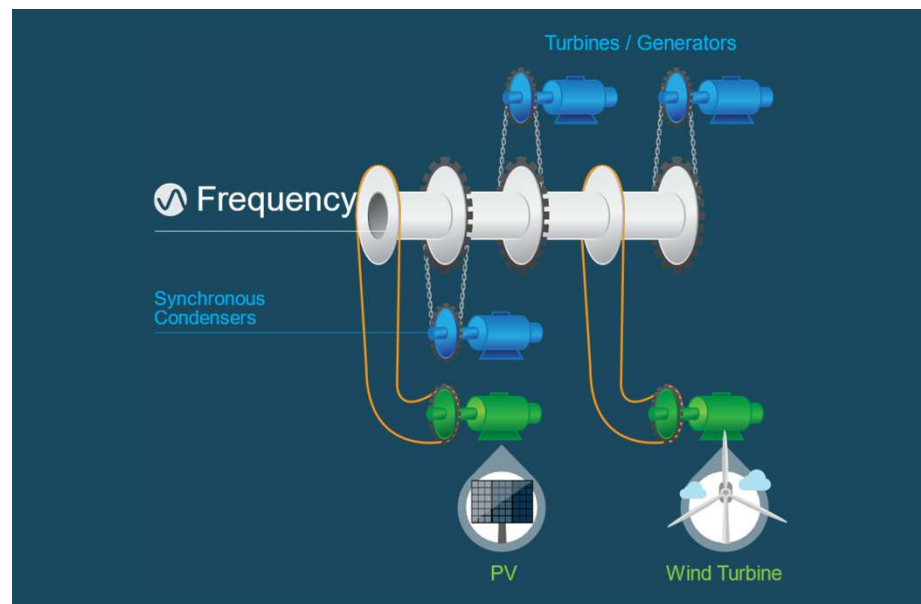
- End user becomes an active actor of the power system ('prosumer')
- Growing complexity of distribution grids
- Hedge devices management

Displacement of Conventional Generation Plant can Lead to Stability Problems

With 60% renewables in the continental European system lower inertia reduces system robustness following to generation outages:

- a risk of load shedding ($f < 49$ Hz) – 0.8 % of the time
- a violation of ENTSO-E security limit ($f < 49.2$ Hz) - 25% of the time

Curtailment to avoid stability problems during critical periods can only be limited if new technologies are available to provide fast frequency response





The grid of the future requires a range of new solutions to address growing technical and organizational shortfalls

SYSTEM SHORTFALL	ASSOCIATED ISSUES
Frequency control	<p>System inertia</p> <p>Reserves and Ramping capability</p>
Voltage control	<p>Short circuit strength</p> <p>Steady state and dynamic voltage control</p>
Rotor angle stability	<p>Small signal stability</p> <p>Transient stability</p>
Network Congestion	<p>Network hosting capacity</p> <p>RES curtailment</p> <p>Interconnection capacity allocation</p>
System restoration	<p>Black-start capability and load restoration</p> <p>Network reconfiguration</p>
System adequacy	<p>Uncertainty of RES generation</p> <p>System interdependencies</p>

Source: H2020 EU-SysFlex

TECHNOLOGY

RES and HVDC controls, DLR, storage, FACTS

DIGITAL

EMS, WAMS, ADMS, DERMS, MMS, TSO/DSO interface tools

ORGANIZATION

TSO/DSO cooperation

TSO-TSO coordination

Grid codes



System Operational Challenges

- Frequency & Voltage Support
- Modifying the way we operate the Power System
- New Behaviour of our developing Networks

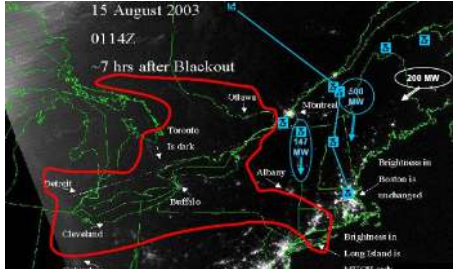
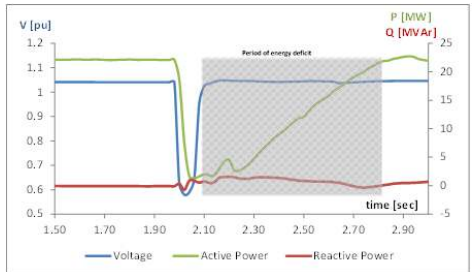
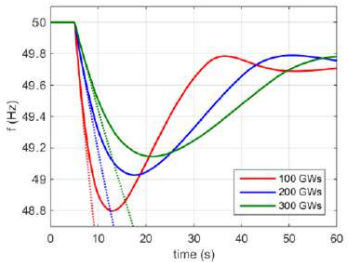
System Operational Challenges

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System Operational Challenges: Frequency & Voltage Support

- Changes in Frequency due to reduction in Inertia
- Reactive Power : Static & Dynamic
- Restoring Power Systems

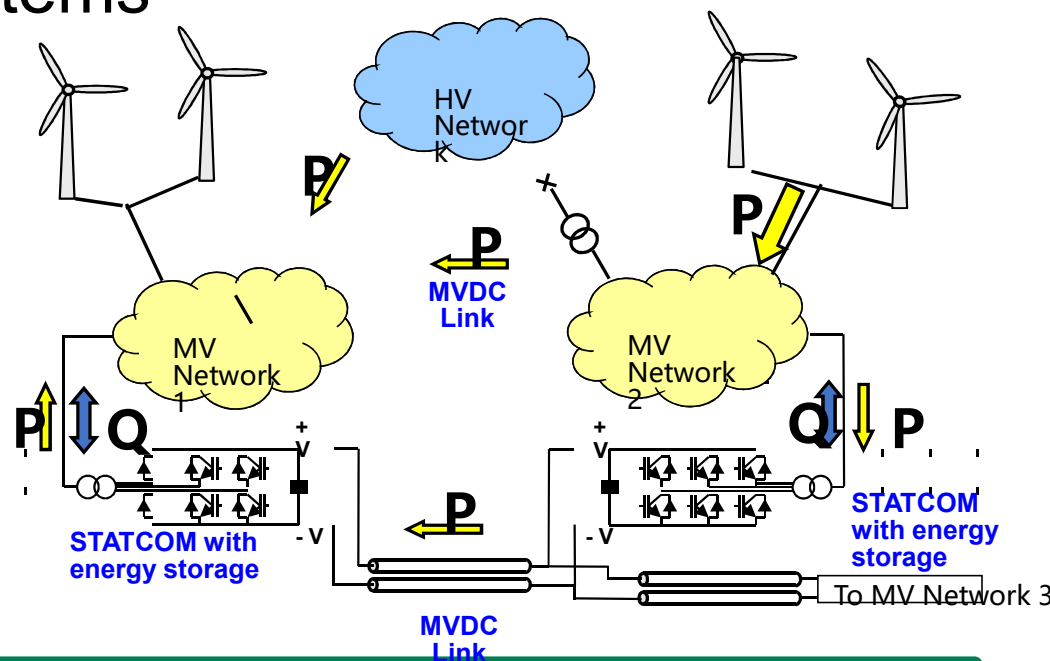
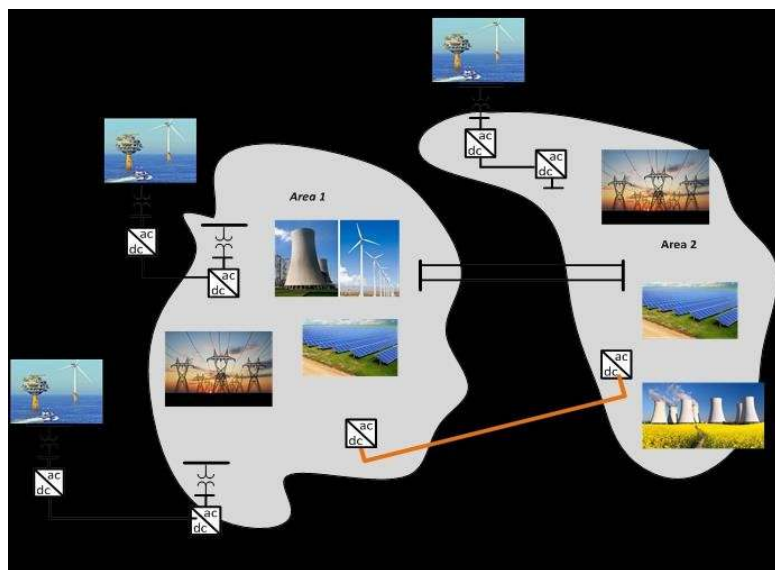


System Operational Challenges

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System Operational Challenges: Modifying the way we operate the Power System

- Interaction between Transmission Systems & Distribution Systems
- Hybrid AC & HVDC Systems

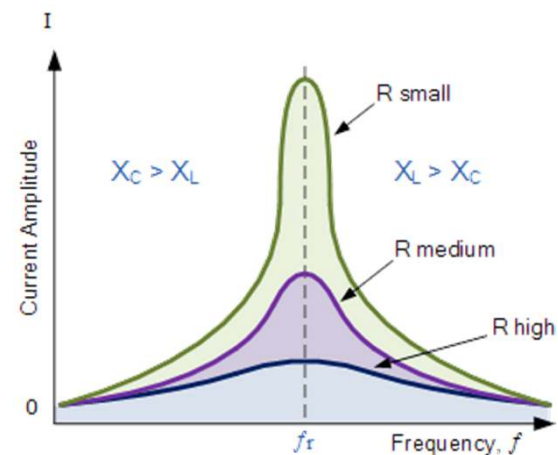
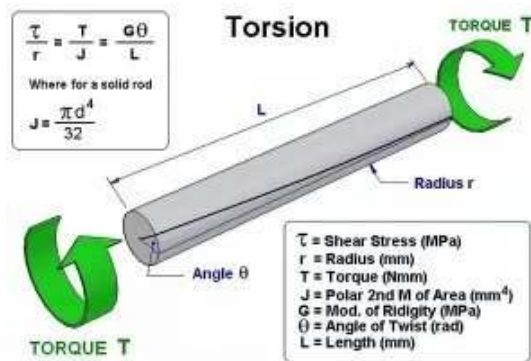


System Operational Challenges

- Frequency & Voltage Support
- Modifying the way we operate the Power System
- **New Behaviour of our developing Networks**

System Operational Challenges : New Behaviour of our developing Networks

- Sub Synchronous Resonance
- More Cable, more Power Electronics = Higher Risk of Resonances





Grid of the Future requires that we solve complex grid challenges

		Power flow control	Voltage control (dynamic)	Voltage control (steady state)	Power oscillation damping	Transient Stability	Supply of passive grids	Flicker compensation (volatile loads)	Fault current limitation	Phase Balancing (Dynamic)	Phase Balancing (steady state)	
RPC	MSC	●		●							●	\$
	MSR	●		●							●	\$
FACTS	STATCOM	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	\$\$\$
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Gracias

