

# Plenary Talk Large Scale Integration of Renewable Energy Systems into Electricity Markets

#### Dr. Andreas Poullikkas

*Ph.D, D. Tech, FIET* Chairman, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority

andreas.poullikkas@eecei.cut.ac.cy

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EU energy strategy

- 2020, 2030, 2050
- Challenges in electricity markets
  - **RES** integration
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- Modeling for optimum large scale integration of RES
  - Simulation of RES operation
  - Integration of storage

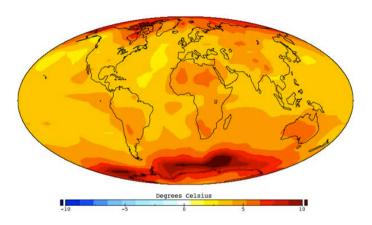


# EU energy strategy 2020, 2030, 2050

# **Future energy systems**



# Climate change



# Third energy revolution

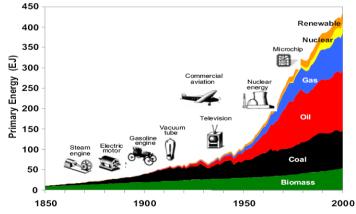
# Future energy economics

# **EU energy objectives**



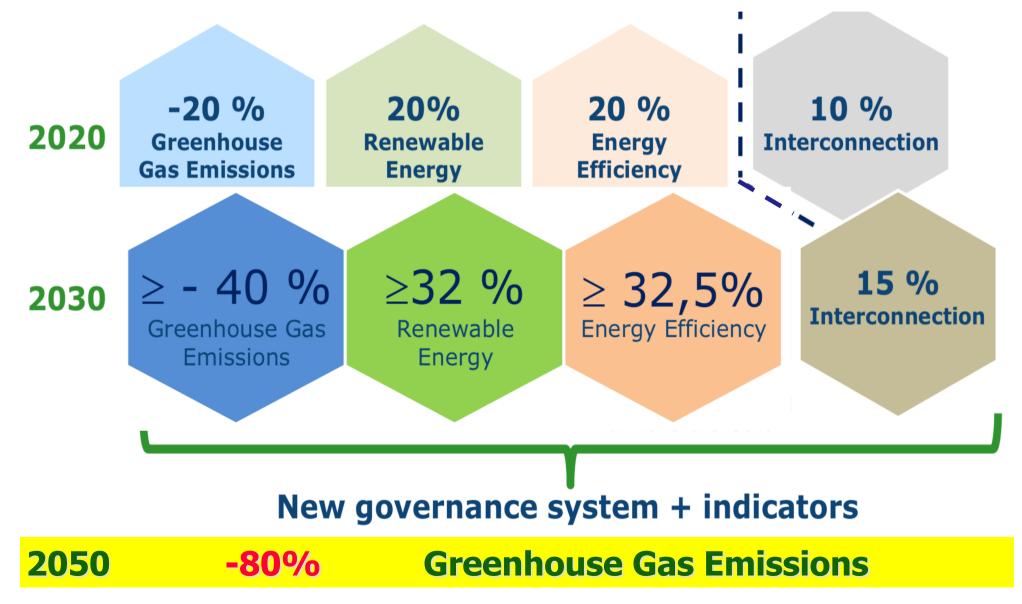
- greenhouse gas reduction
- sustainable production and consumption
- competition in electricity and natural gas markets

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security of supply
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## EU medium and long term targets

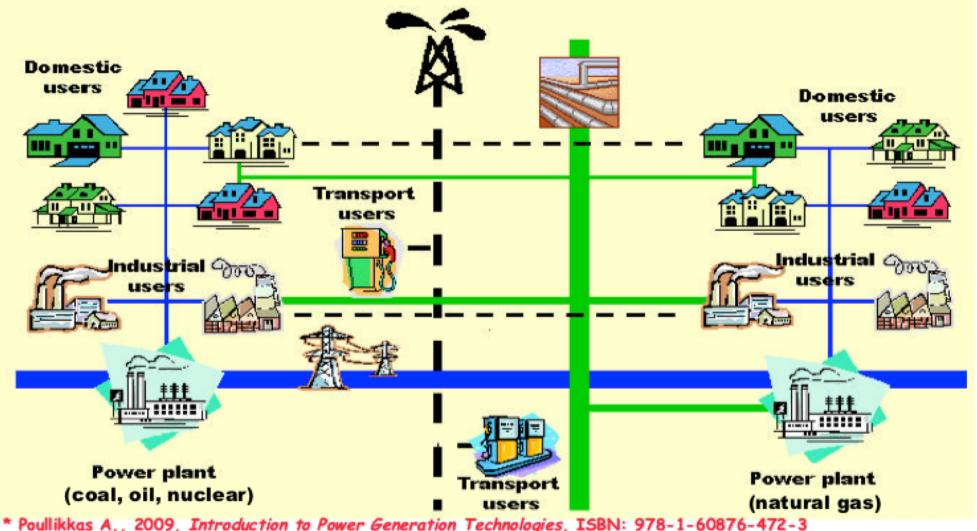




# **Current energy system**



#### EU energy system today\*

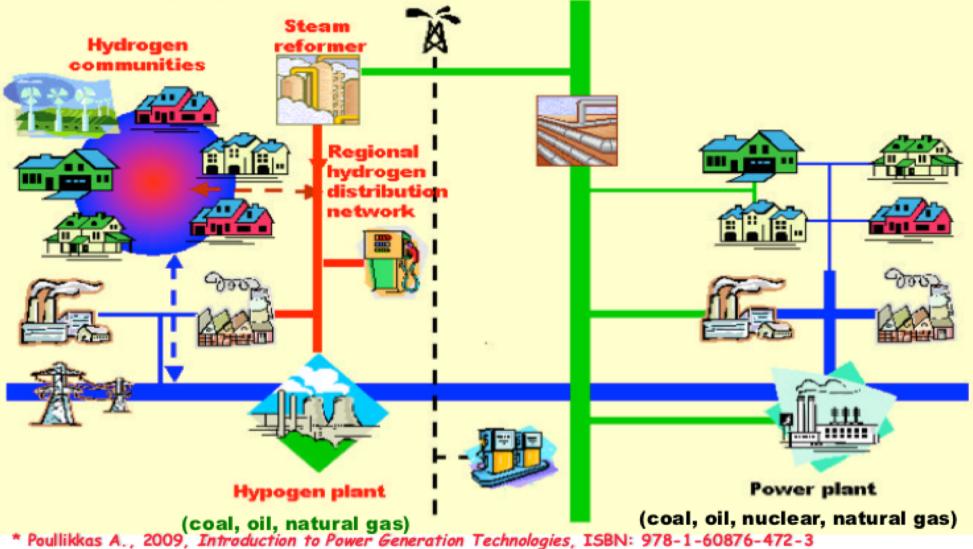


" POUILIKKAS A., 2009, Introduction to Power Generation Technologies, ISBN: 978-1-600

### Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)



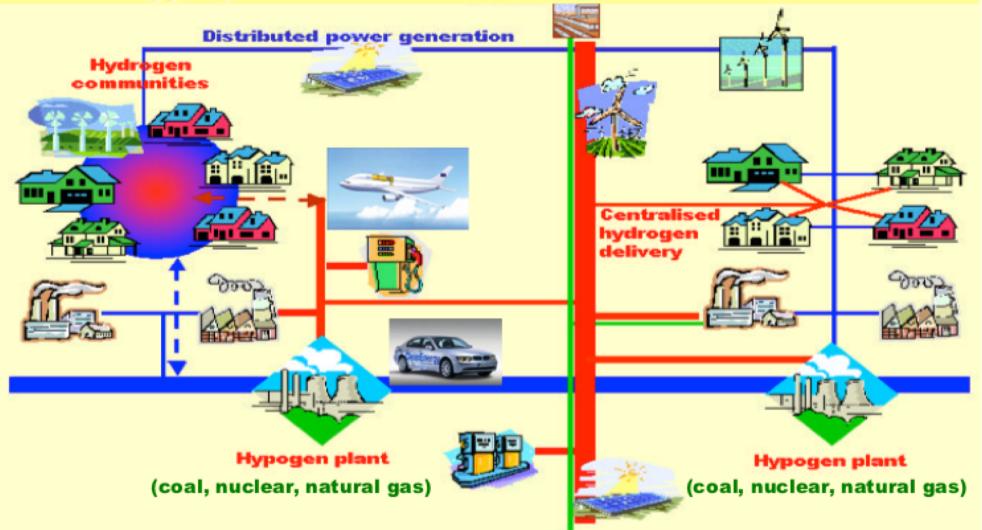
#### EU energy system in 2020-30\*



### Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)



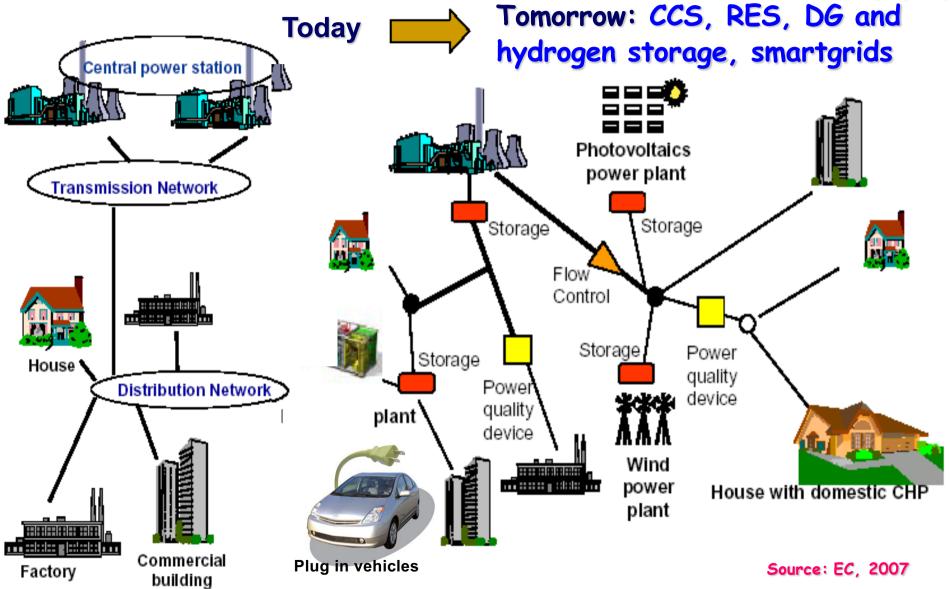
#### EU energy system in 2040-50\*



\* Poullikkas A., 2009, Introduction to Power Generation Technologies, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

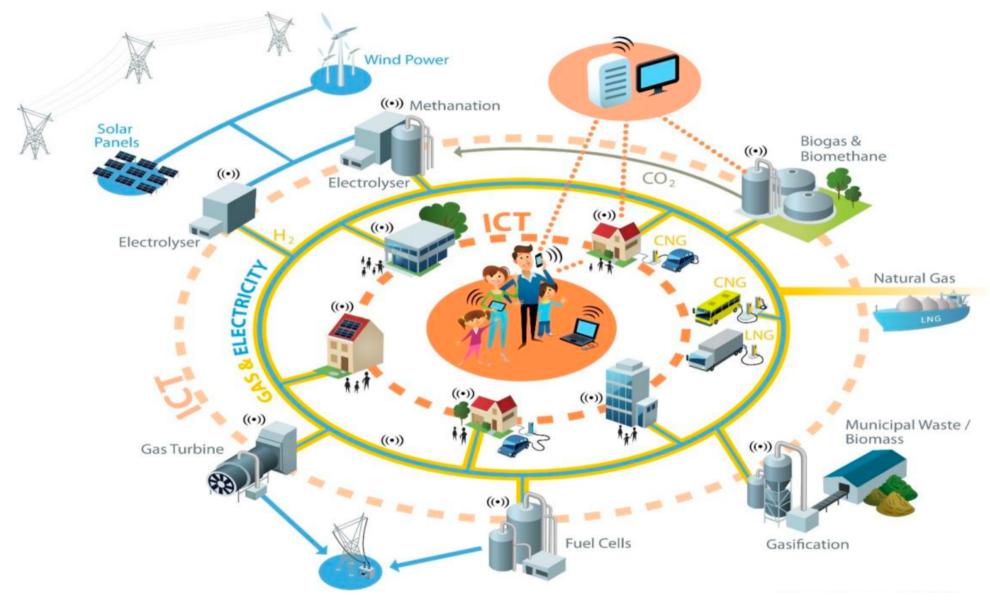
### **Future power systems**





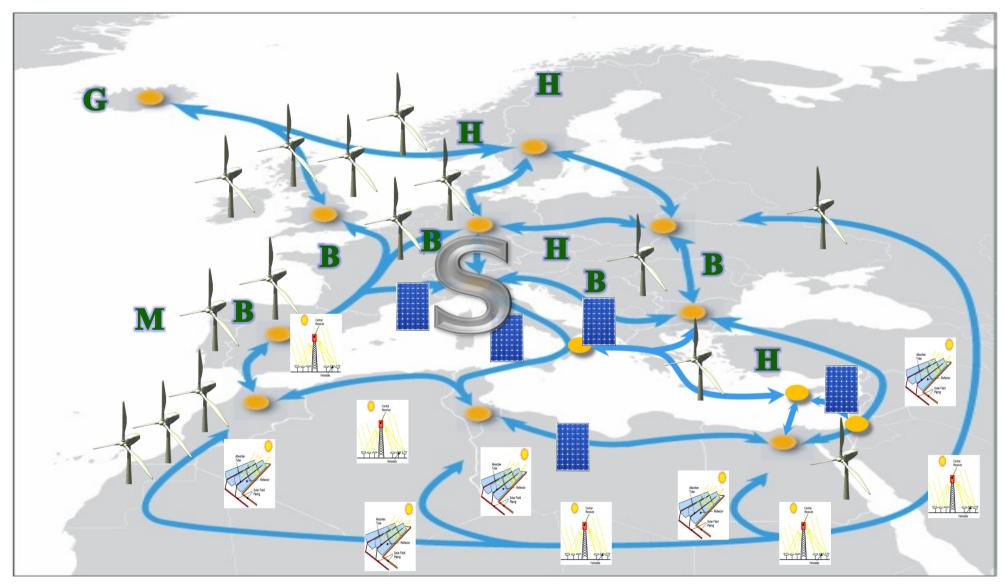
# End goal – the smart future





#### The Super Smart Grid after 2050\* (may allow for 100% RES)





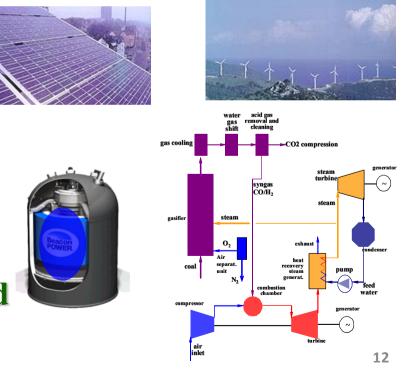
\* Poullikkas A., 2013, Sustainable Energy Development for Cyprus, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-3-2

# Long term EU energy strategy (2050)



- A vision of carbon free EU
- Main ingredients of future sustainable energy systems:
  - Large scale integration of renewable energy sources
  - Distributed generation
  - Carbon capture and storage
  - Smartgrids
  - Electric vehicles
  - Storage devices
  - Hydrogen

#### Need to develop advanced simulation tools, new sustainable technologies and infrastructure !!



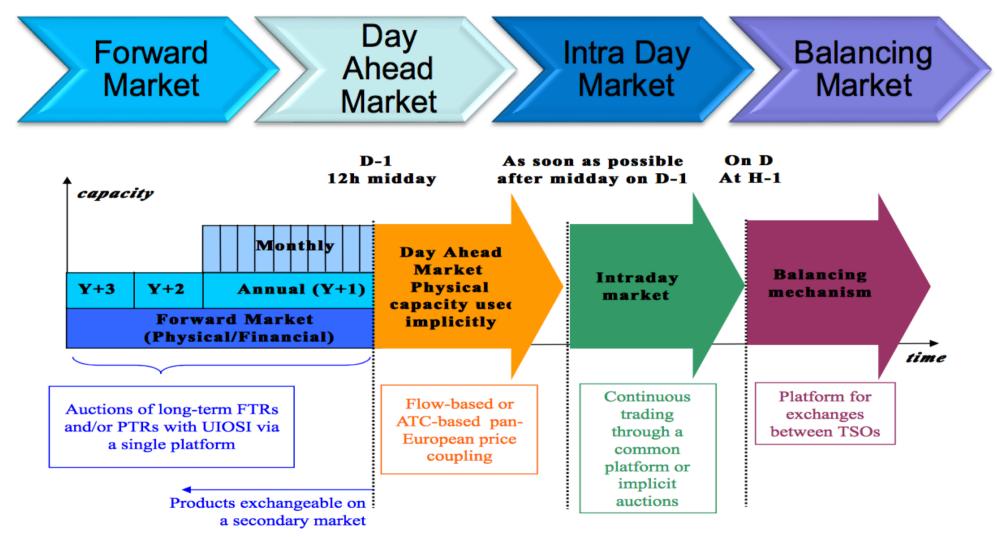


# Challenges in electricity markets

**RES integration** 

### EU electricity market target model





### **Integration of RES: LCOE vs Reliability**

# **Power system reliability\***



• adequacy, PS ability to satisfy

customers needs both in power and electrical energy

• security, PS ability to remain in operation after sudden disturbances

\* Poullikkas A., 2016, Fundamentals of Energy Regulation, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-8-7

# **Intermittent energy source\***



• Any source of energy that is not

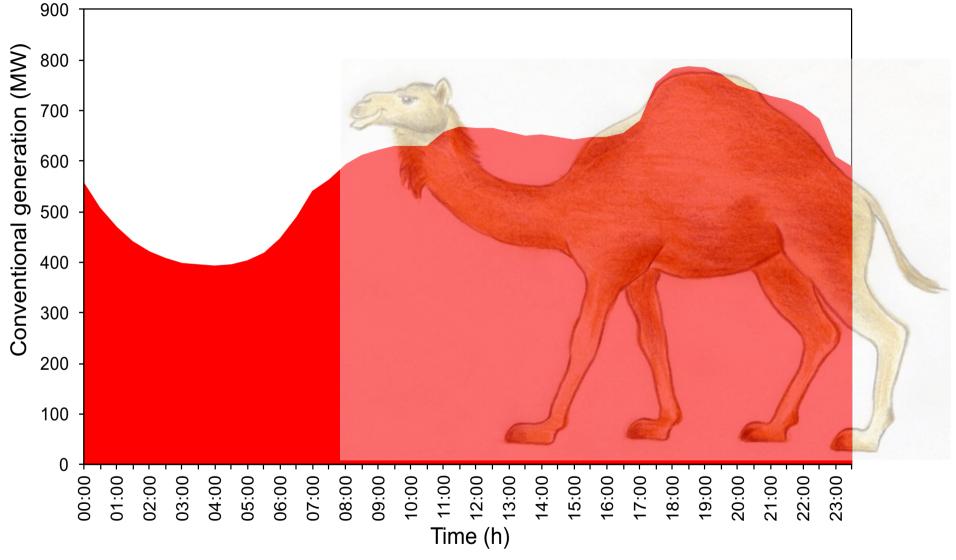
continuously available



- May be quite predictable
- Cannot be dispatched to meet the demand of a power system
- For dispatching need storage
- \* Poullikkas A., 2013, *Renewable Energy: Economics, Emerging Technologies and Global Practices*, ISBN: 978-1-62618-231-8

### Daily load curve (the 'camel curve')\*

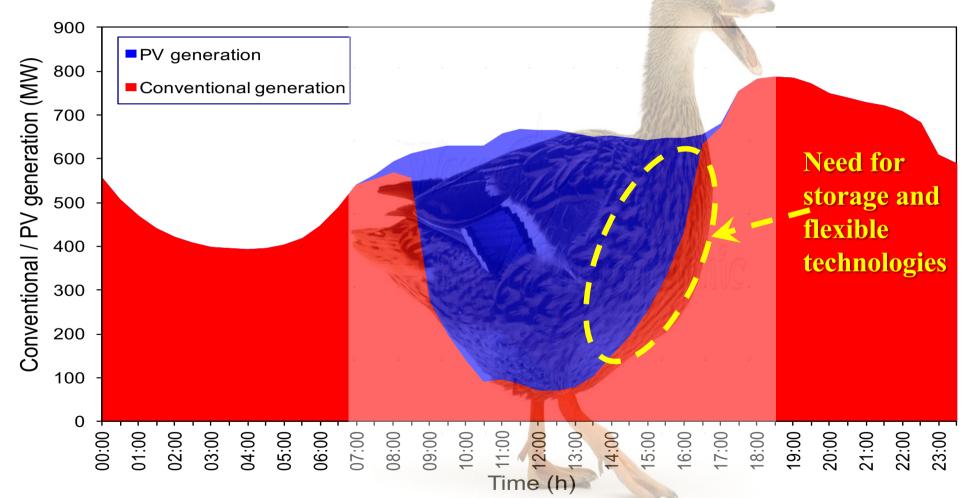




#### \* Poullikkas A., 2016, "From the 'camel curve' to the 'duck curve' on electric systems with increasing solar power", *Accountancy*

# Effect of PV generation on load curve (the 'duck curve')\*





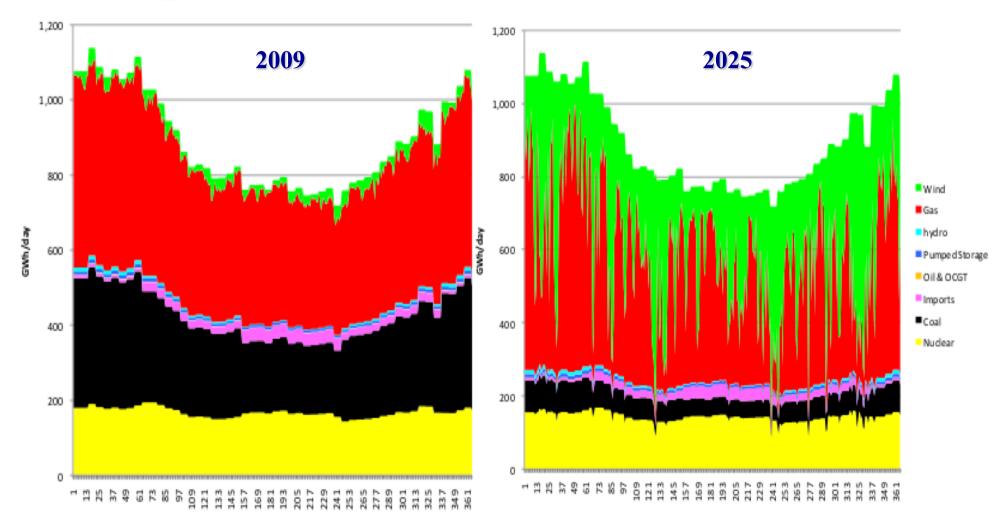
#### \* Poullikkas A., 2016, "From the 'camel curve' to the 'duck curve' on electric systems with increasing solar power", *Accountancy*

6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change (ESCC2019) Chania, Greece, June 3-7, 2019

900 т

## Gas is a pillar of renewable energy (power production in UK\*)





\* H.V. Rogers, 2011, The Impact of Import Dependence and Wind Generation on UK Gas Demand and Security of Supply to 2025, The Oxford Institute For Energy Studies



# Modeling for optimum large scale integration of RES Advanced simulation tools

# The problem



### The need

- Large scale integration of RES
  - e.g., EU RES targets by 2020, 2030

## **Main objective**

• Assessment of the increase (or benefit) in the cost of electricity of a given power generation system at different RES-E penetration levels

# **Model capabilities**



- Use of unit commitment algorithms
- Energy mix and include storage
- Cost or benefit in the cost of electricity
- Price of FiT, FiP, etc

### • Green tax (if necessary)

# **Objective function\***

- Minimizing total cost
- satisfy constraints
  - Load demand
  - Unit capacity
  - Available capacity
  - Reserve margin
  - Spinning reserve
  - Fuel constraints
  - Environmental constraints
  - Power transmission constraints, etc
- \* Poullikkas A., 2009, "A decouple optimization method for power technology selection in competitive markets", *Energy Sources*

$$n \sum_{n} \frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

$$\min C = \min \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i(c_i)$$

$$P_{D(t)} = \sum_{i} I_{(i,t)} P_{(i,t)}$$

$$P_{g,\min(i)} \le P_{(i,t)} \le P_{g,\max(i)}$$

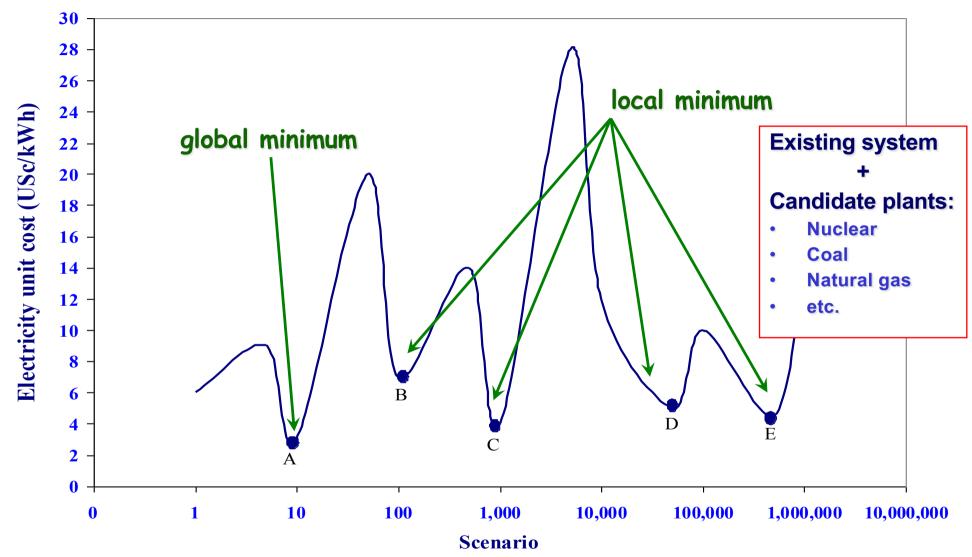
$$R_{O(t)} \leq \sum_{i} r_{o(i,t)} I_{(i,t)} \qquad r_{o(i,t)} = \begin{cases} q_i, \text{ if unit } i \text{ is OFF} \\ \\ r_{s(i,t)}, \text{ if unit } i \text{ is ON} \end{cases}$$

$$R_{S(t)} \leq \sum_{i} r_{s(i,t)} I_{(i,t)} \qquad r_{s(i,t)} = \min \left[ 10MSR_{i}, P_{g,\max(i)} - P_{(i,t)} \right]$$
$$\sum_{i} \sum_{t} C_{ei} \left[ P_{(i,t)} I_{(i,t)} \right] + S_{e(i,t)} \leq E_{\max}$$

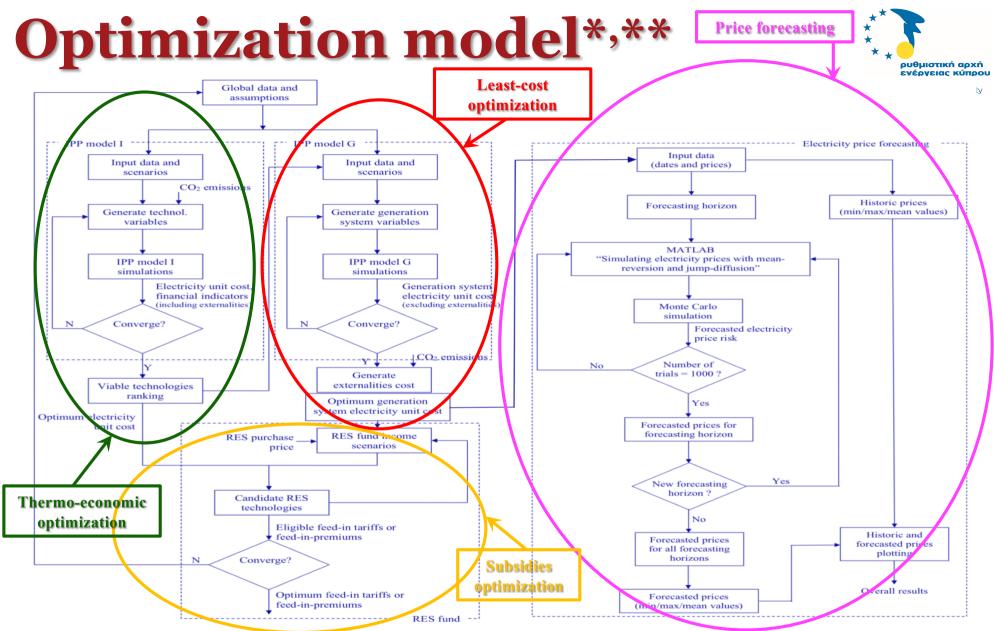
$$-P_{km}^{\max} \leq P_{km(t)} = f\left[\mathbf{B}_{(t)}, \varphi_{(t)}\right] \leq P_{km}^{\max}$$

### **Typical shape of objective function\***



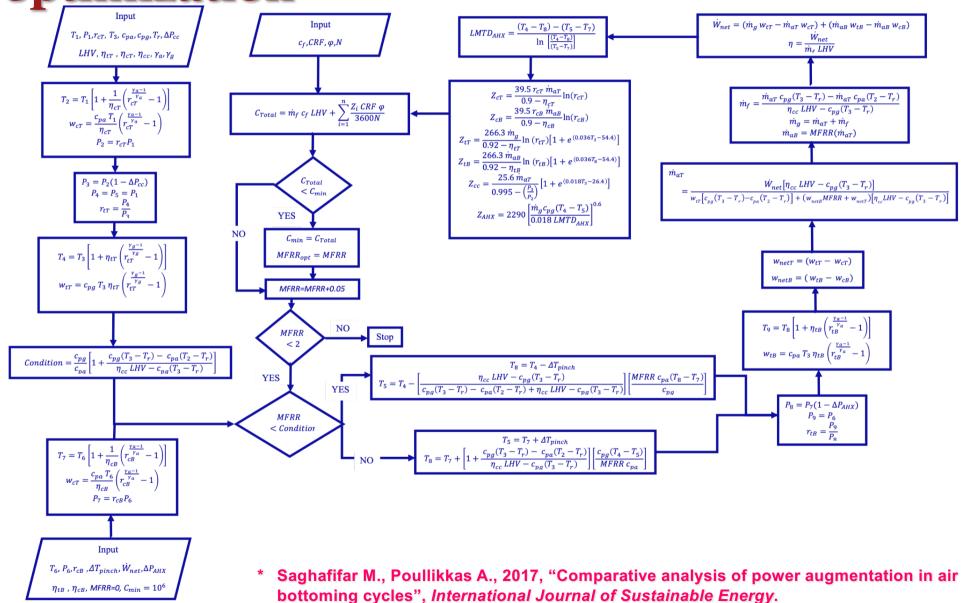


\* Poullikkas A., 2009, "A decouple optimization method for power technology selection in competitive markets", Energy Sources



- \* Poullikkas A., Kourtis G., Hadjipaschalis I., 2011, "A hybrid model for the optimum integration of renewable technologies in power generation systems", *Energy Policy*
- \*\* Poullikkas A., 2018, "An adaptive longterm electricity price risk modelling using Monte Carlo simulation", *Journal of Power Technologies* 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change (ESCC2019)

# Example of thermo-economic optimization\*

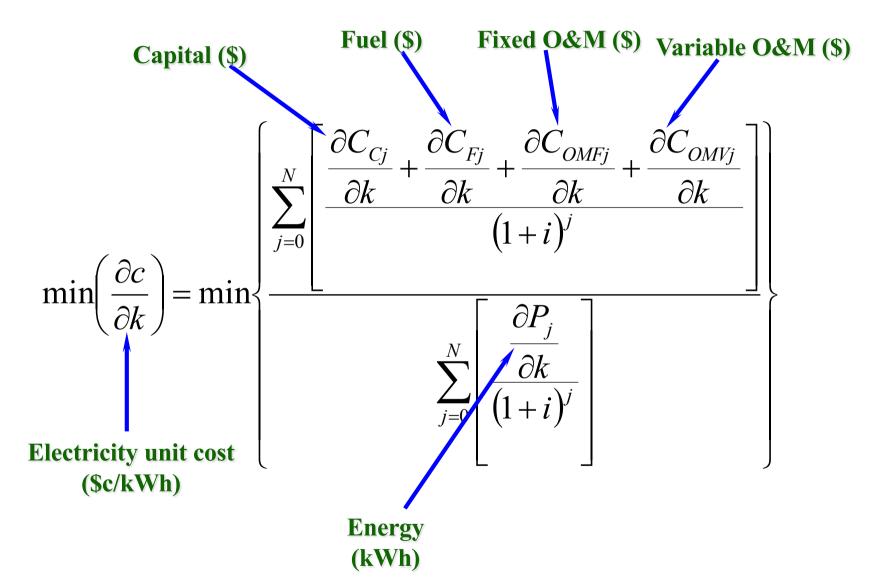


6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change (ESCC2019) Chania, Greece, June 3-7, 2019 ρυθμιστική αρχή

**ενέργειας κύπρου** cyprus energy regulatory authority

### **Decoupled objective function\***

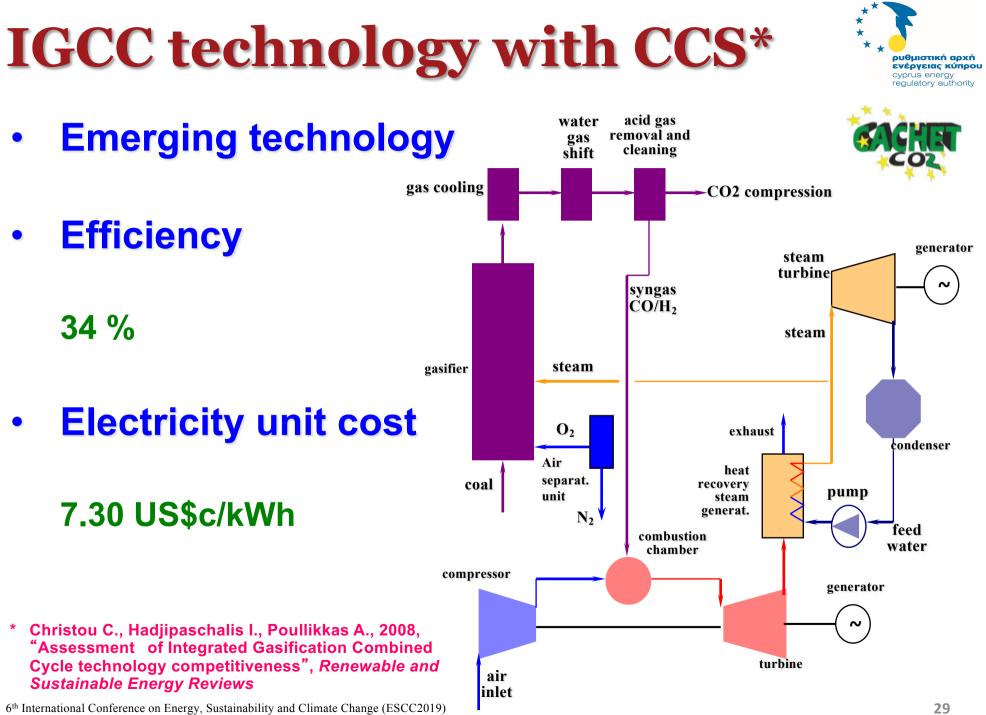




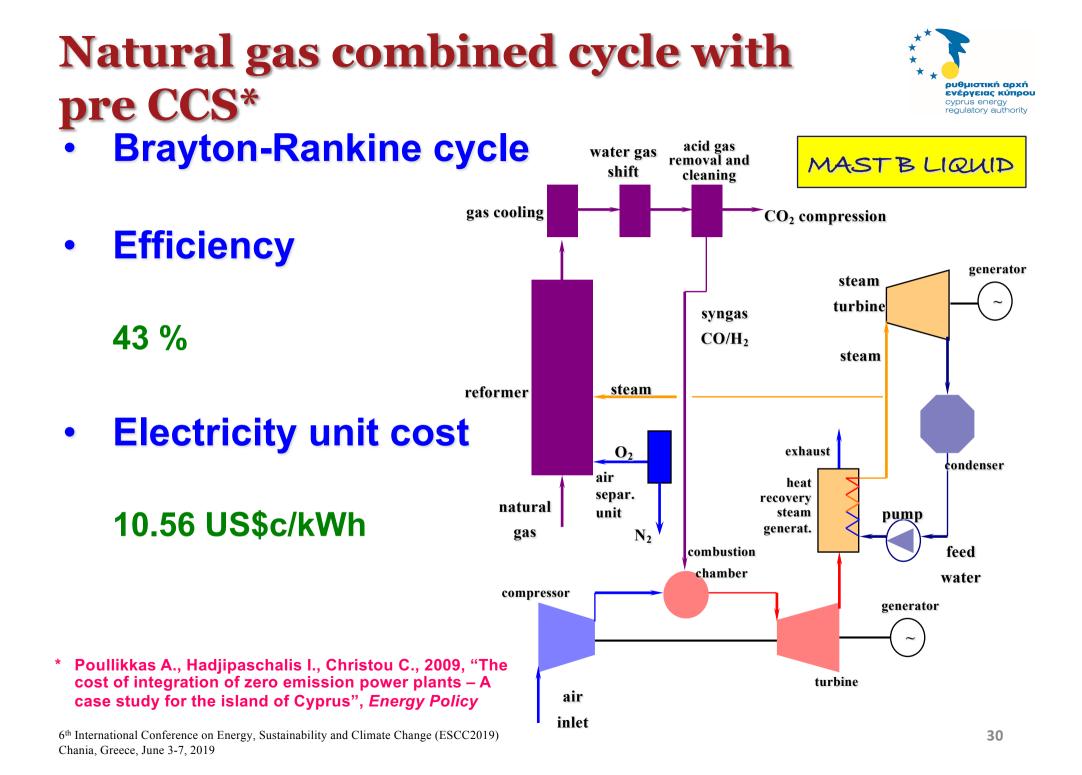
\* Poullikkas A., IPP algorithm version 2.1, User manual, © 2000-2006



# Development of sustainable technologies Design, development and testing



Chania, Greece, June 3-7, 2019



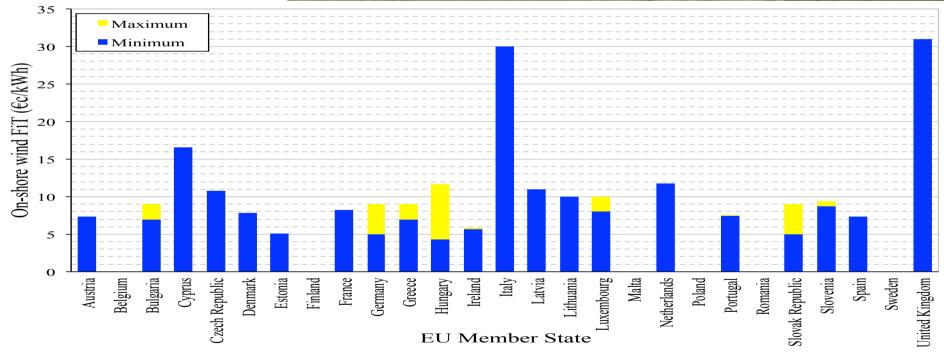
## 7.5MW wind turbine\*

**7**/w

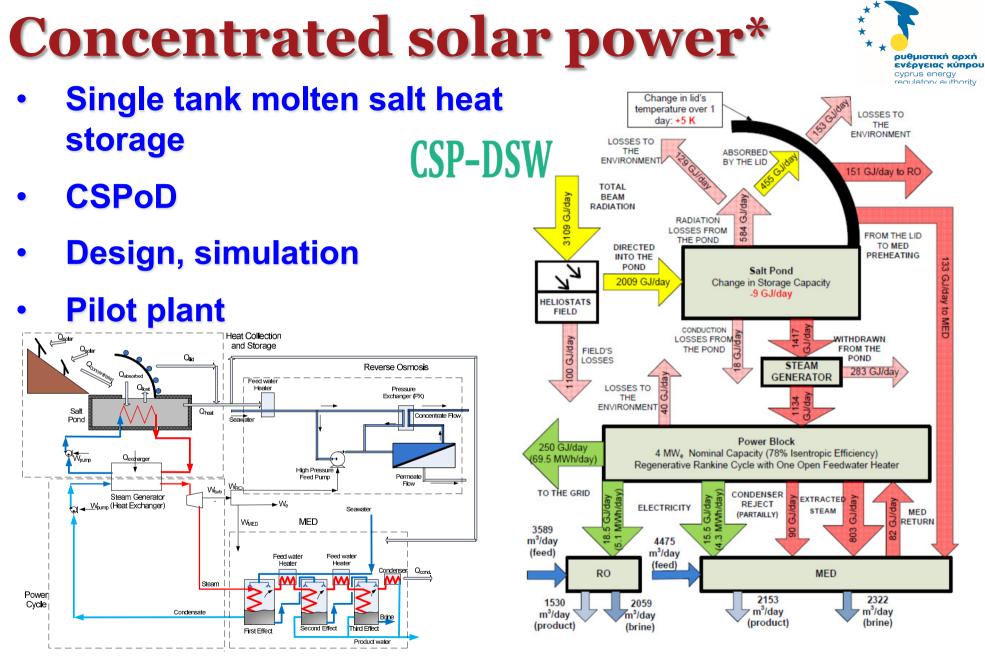
ρυθμιστική αρχή ενέργειας κύπρου cyprus energy

- Design
- Simulation
- Installation 11x7.5MW

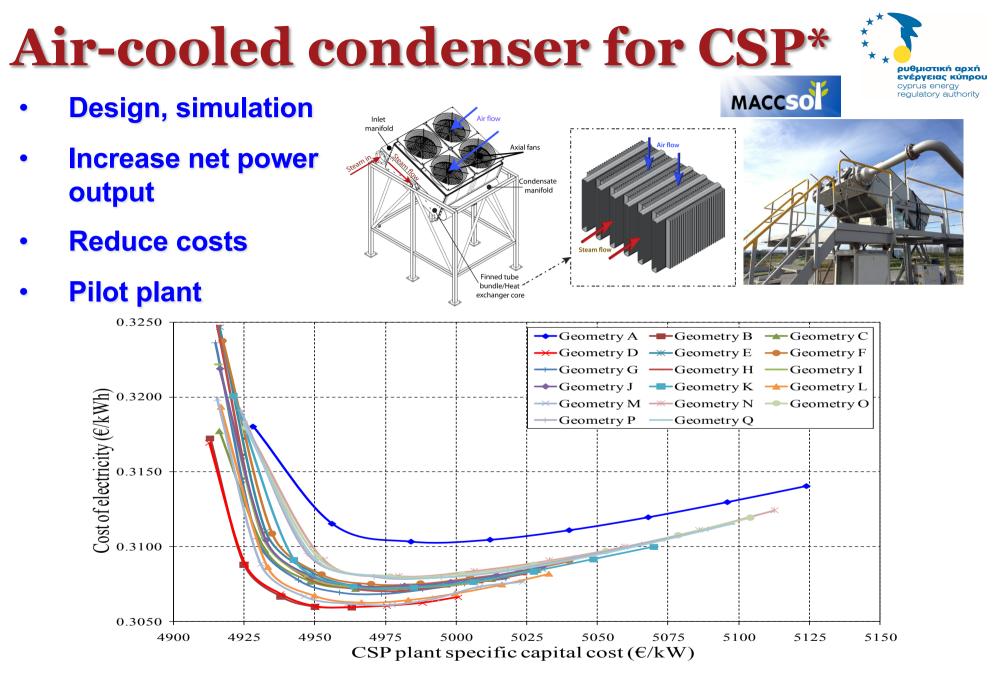




\* Poullikkas A., Kourtis G., Hadjipaschalis I., 2012, "An overview of the EU Member States support schemes for the promotion of renewable energy sources", *International Journal of Energy and Environment* 



\* Poullikkas A., Rouvas C., Hadjipaschalis I., Kourtis G., 2012, "Optimum sizing of steam turbines for concentrated solar power plants", *International Journal of Energy and Environment* 



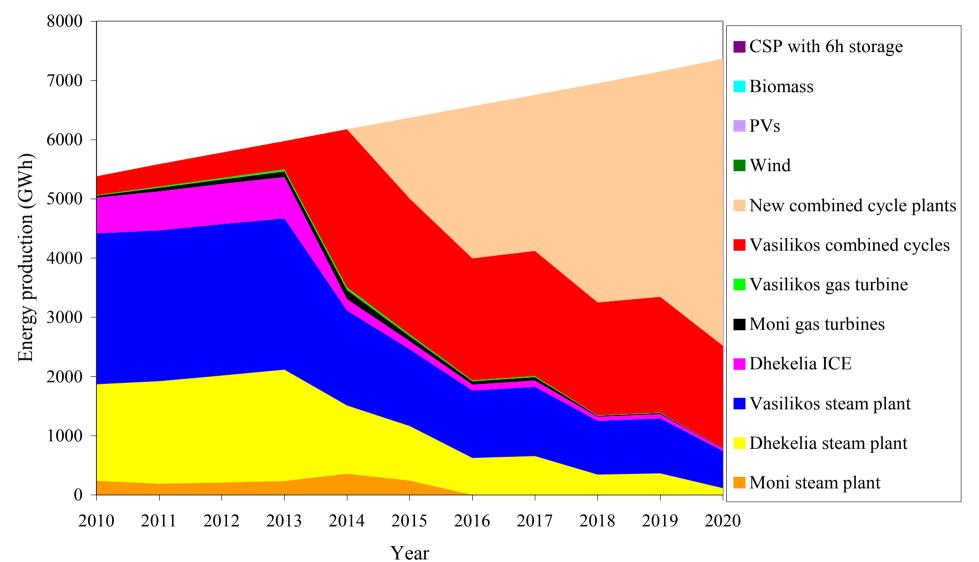
\* Poullikkas A., Grimes R., Walsh E., Hadjipaschalis I., Kourtis G., 2013, "Optimal sizing of modular air-cooled condensers for CSP plants", *Journal of Power Technologies* 



# Development of energy strategies Sustainable energy future

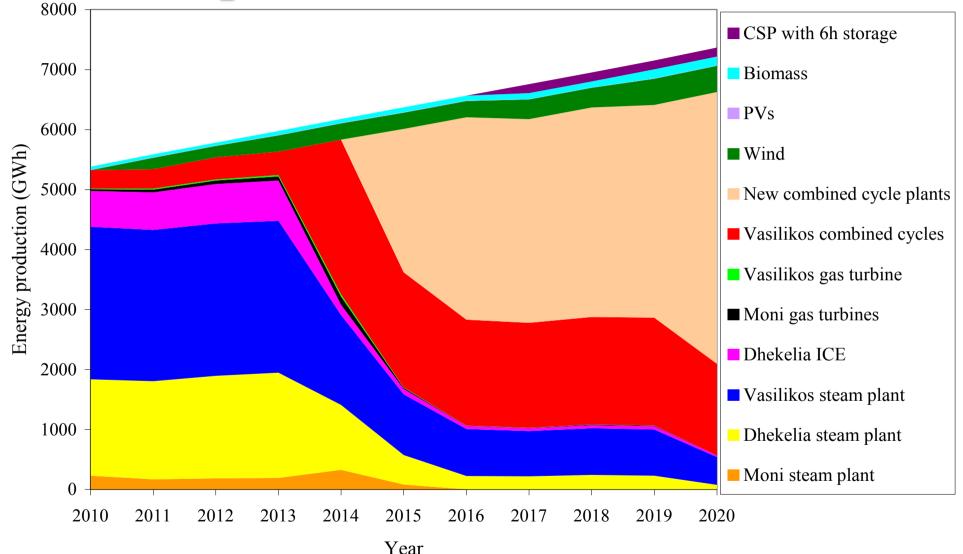
#### **Power generation system energy mix** with BAU\*





\* Poullikkas A., Kourtis G., Hadjipaschalis I., 2011, "A hybrid model for the optimum integration of renewable technologies in power generation systems", *Energy Policy* 

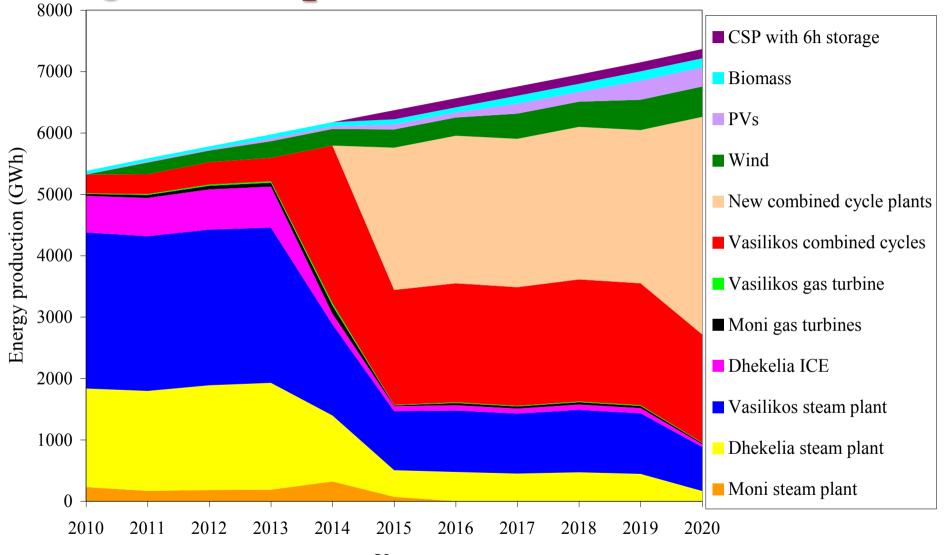
#### Power generation system energy mix with 10% RES-E penetration\*



\* Poullikkas A., Kourtis G., Hadjipaschalis I., 2011, "A hybrid model for the optimum integration of renewable technologies in power generation systems", *Energy Policy* 

#### **Power generation system energy mix** with 15% RES-E penetration\*



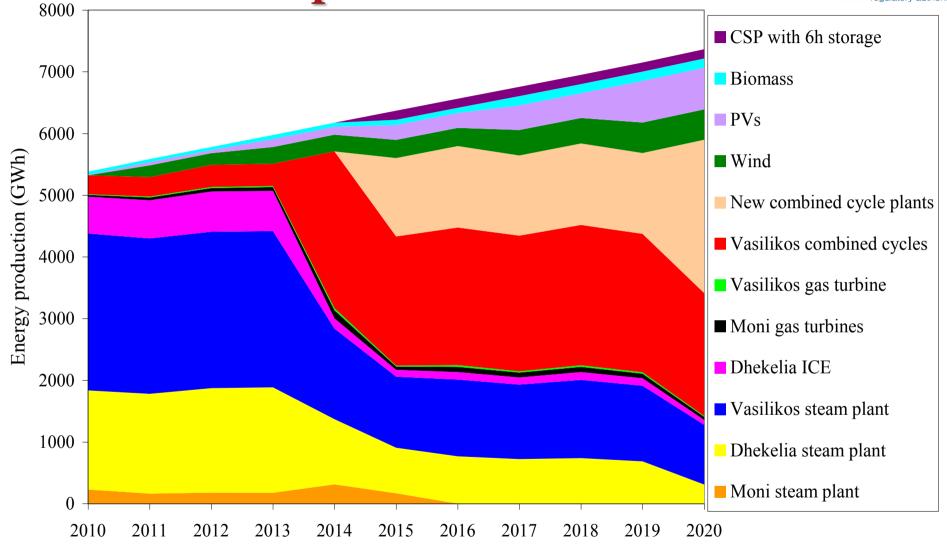


Year

\* Poullikkas A., Kourtis G., Hadjipaschalis I., 2011, "A hybrid model for the optimum integration of renewable technologies in power generation systems", *Energy Policy* 

#### Power generation system energy mix with 20% RES-E penetration\*



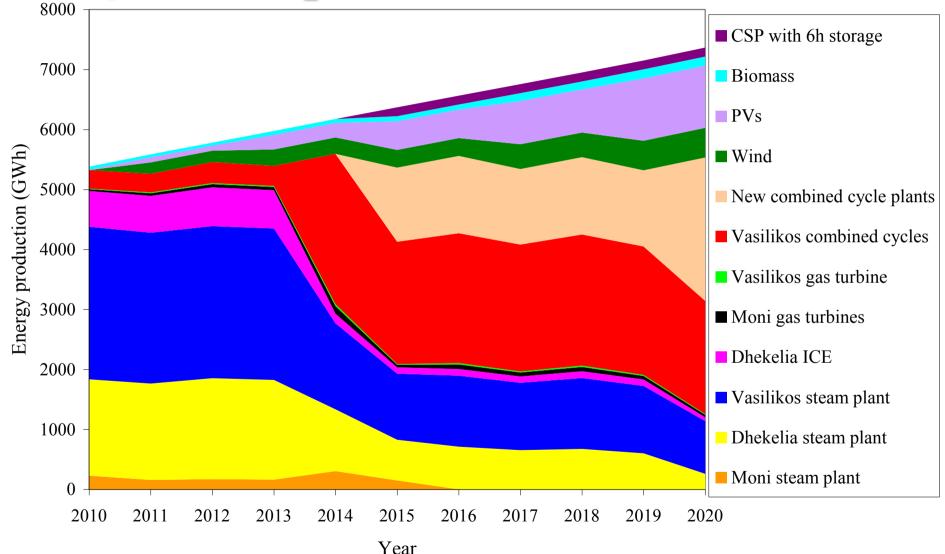


Year

\* Poullikkas A., Kourtis G., Hadjipaschalis I., 2011, "A hybrid model for the optimum integration of renewable technologies in power generation systems", *Energy Policy* 

#### Power generation system energy mix with 25% RES-E penetration\*

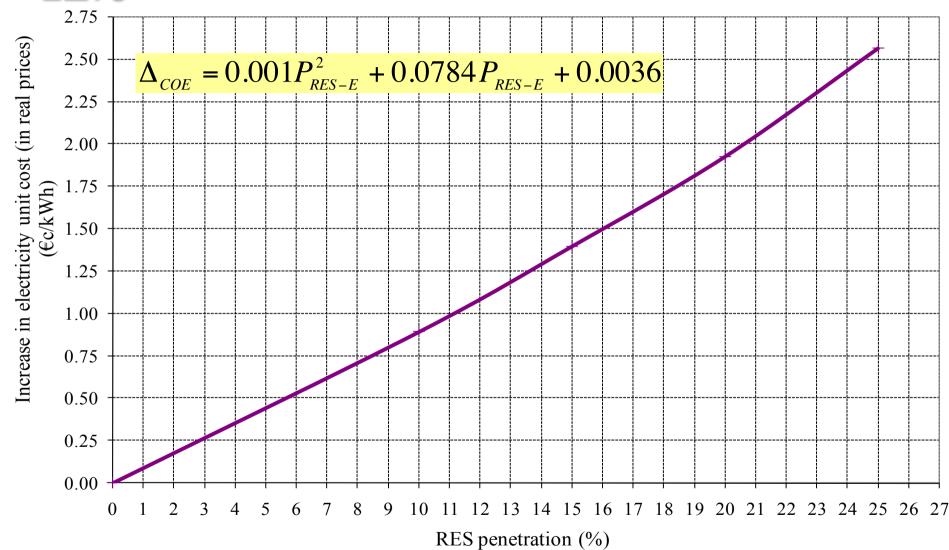




\* Poullikkas A., Kourtis G., Hadjipaschalis I., 2011, "A hybrid model for the optimum integration of renewable technologies in power generation systems", *Energy Policy* 

### **RES-E penetration cost at IRR** ~ 12% \*





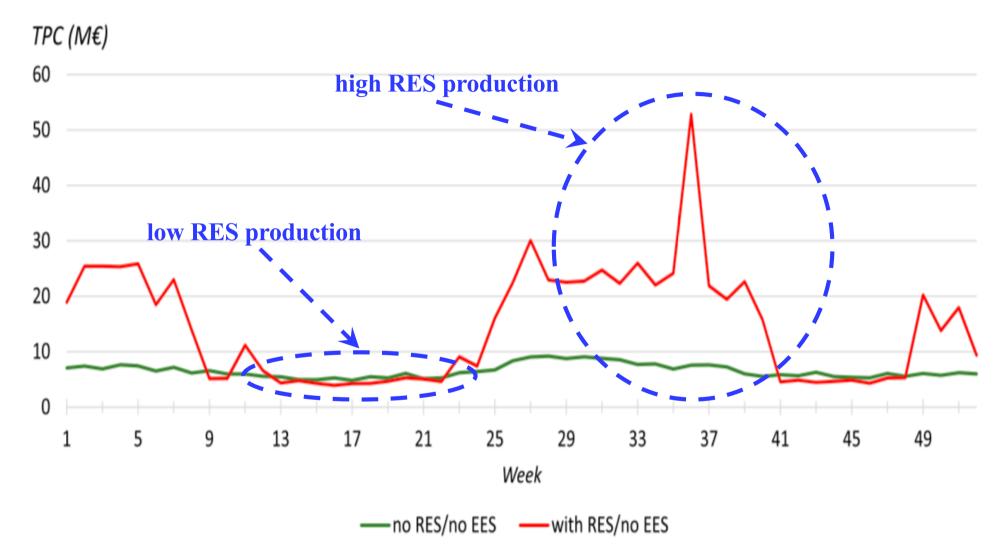
\* Poullikkas A., Kourtis G., Hadjipaschalis I., 2011, "A hybrid model for the optimum integration of renewable technologies in power generation systems", *Energy Policy* 



# Integration of storage More renewables

### **Cost of reserves with RES production\***

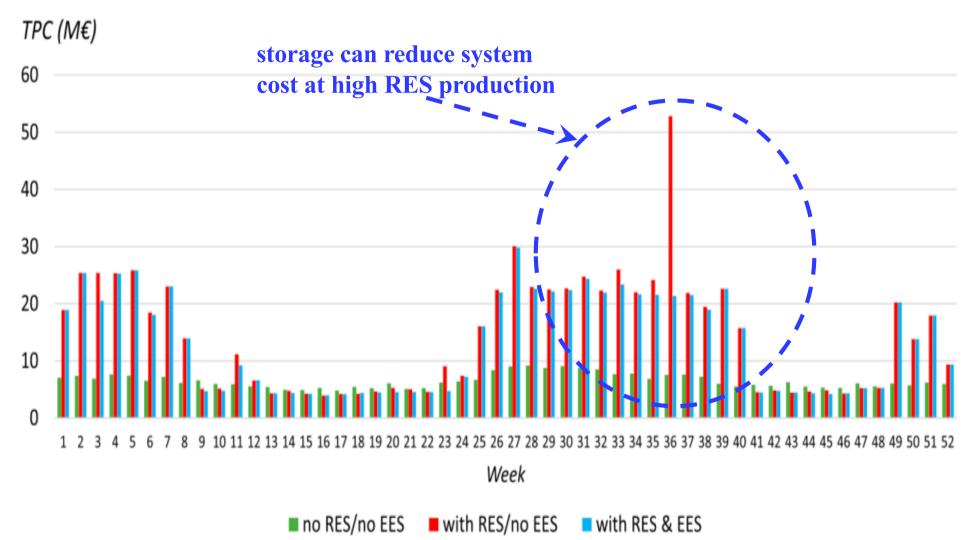




\* Nicolaidis P., Chatzis S., Poullikkas A., 2018, "Renewable energy integration through optimal unit commitment and electricity storage in weak power networks", *International Journal of Sustainable Energy* 

## **Integration of storage\***





\* Nicolaidis P., Chatzis S., Poullikkas A., 2018, "Renewable energy integration through optimal unit commitment and electricity storage in weak power networks", *International Journal of Sustainable Energy*