



International Symposium
Renewables Integration
into the Japanese Power
Grid by 2030

A Frequency Stability
and Load Flow Analysis

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Power Systems with large amount of Renewables (Distribution Generations)



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+ Myth and Misunderstanding about Renewables

- “More outages would occur as More Renewables!”
 - Outages could occur even with no renewables.
 - There are certain measures to avoid outages even with large amount of renewables.
- “Distribution generations can prevent blackouts!”
 - It is fact that grid stability could become worse as more DG.
 - We should not be optimistic.
 - However, many measures have been proposed worldwide.

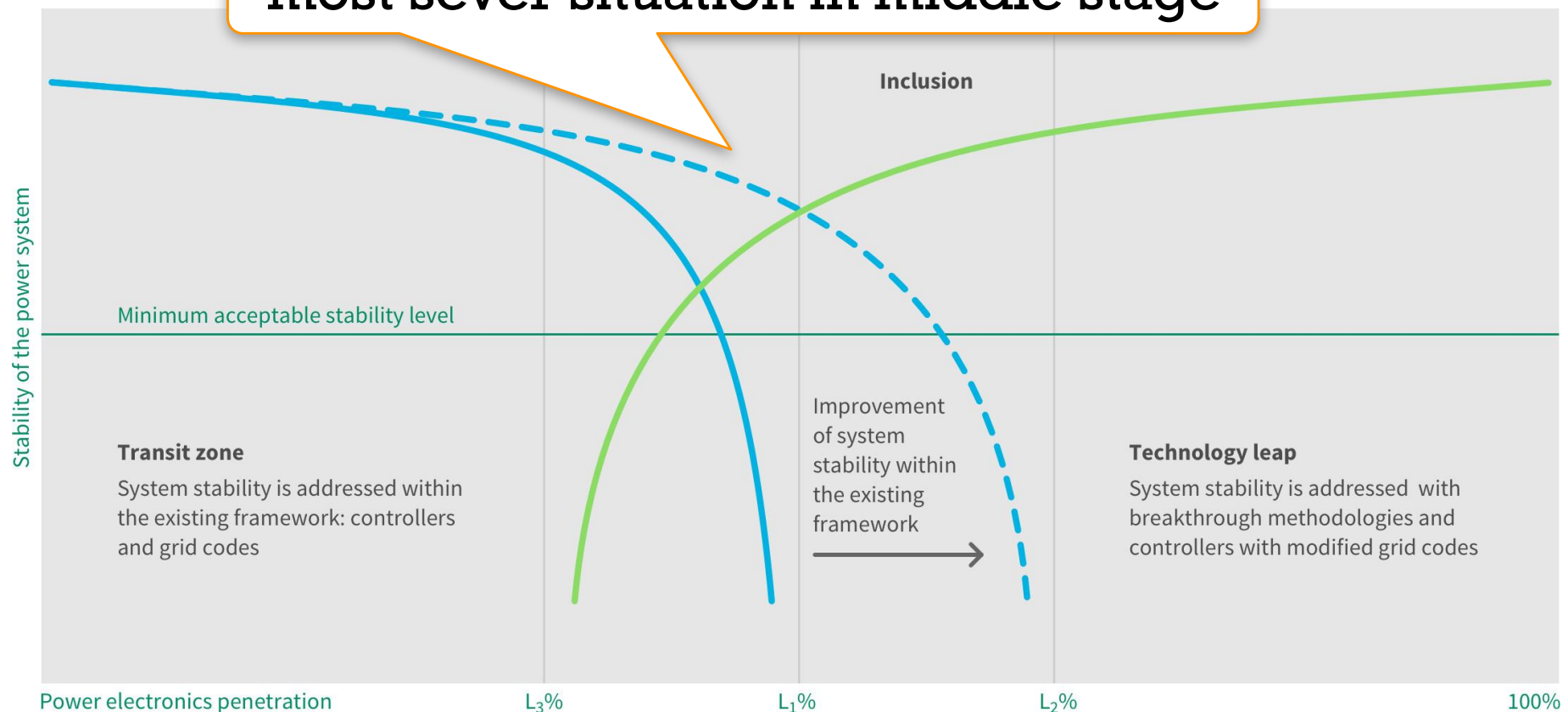


- Need for quantitative grid analysis

+ Challenging by large amount of Distribution Generations

- “Inertia Problem” would be more severe in higher share of distribution generations

most severe situation in middle stage

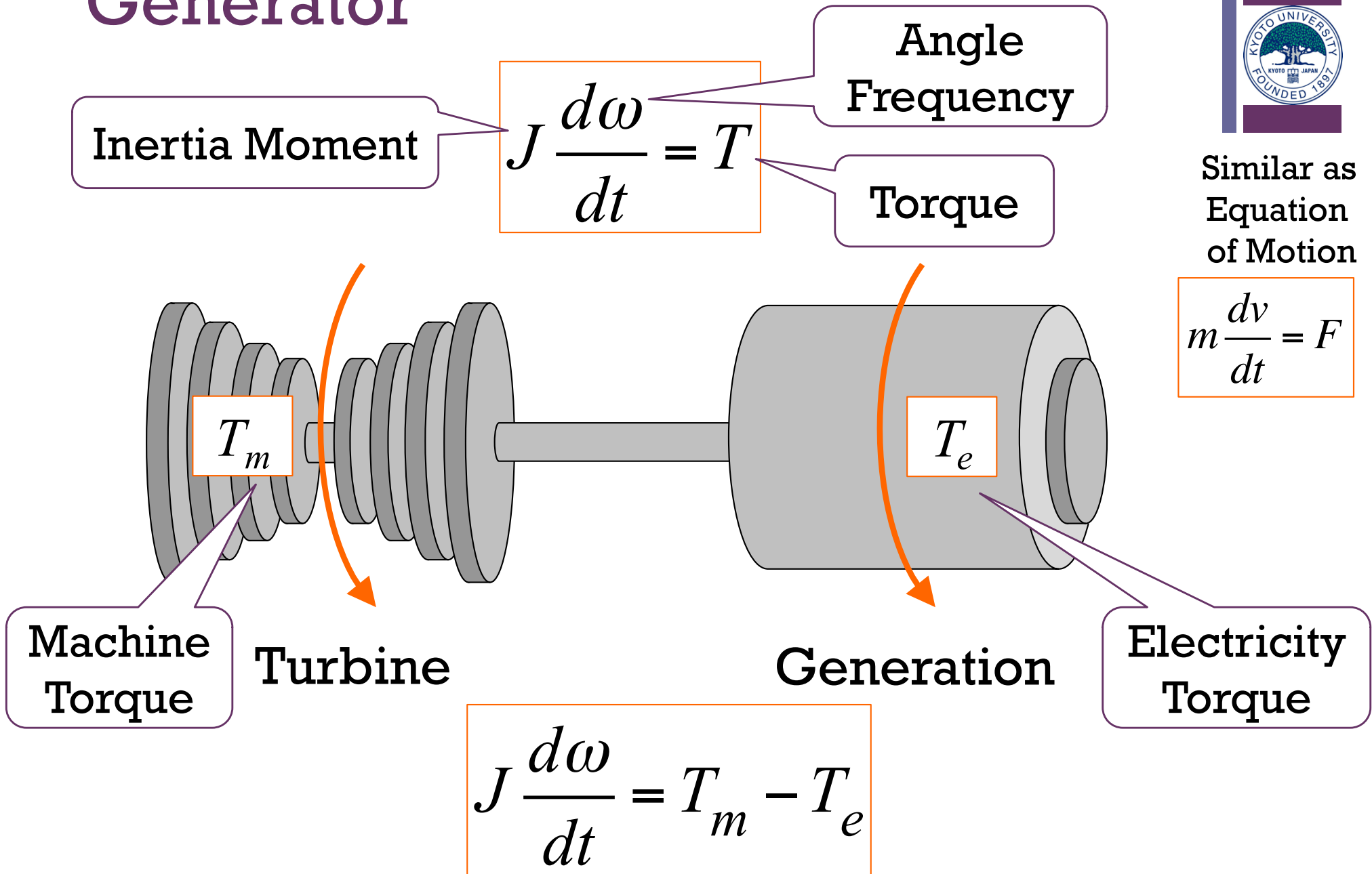


+ Fundamental Equation of Turbine Generator

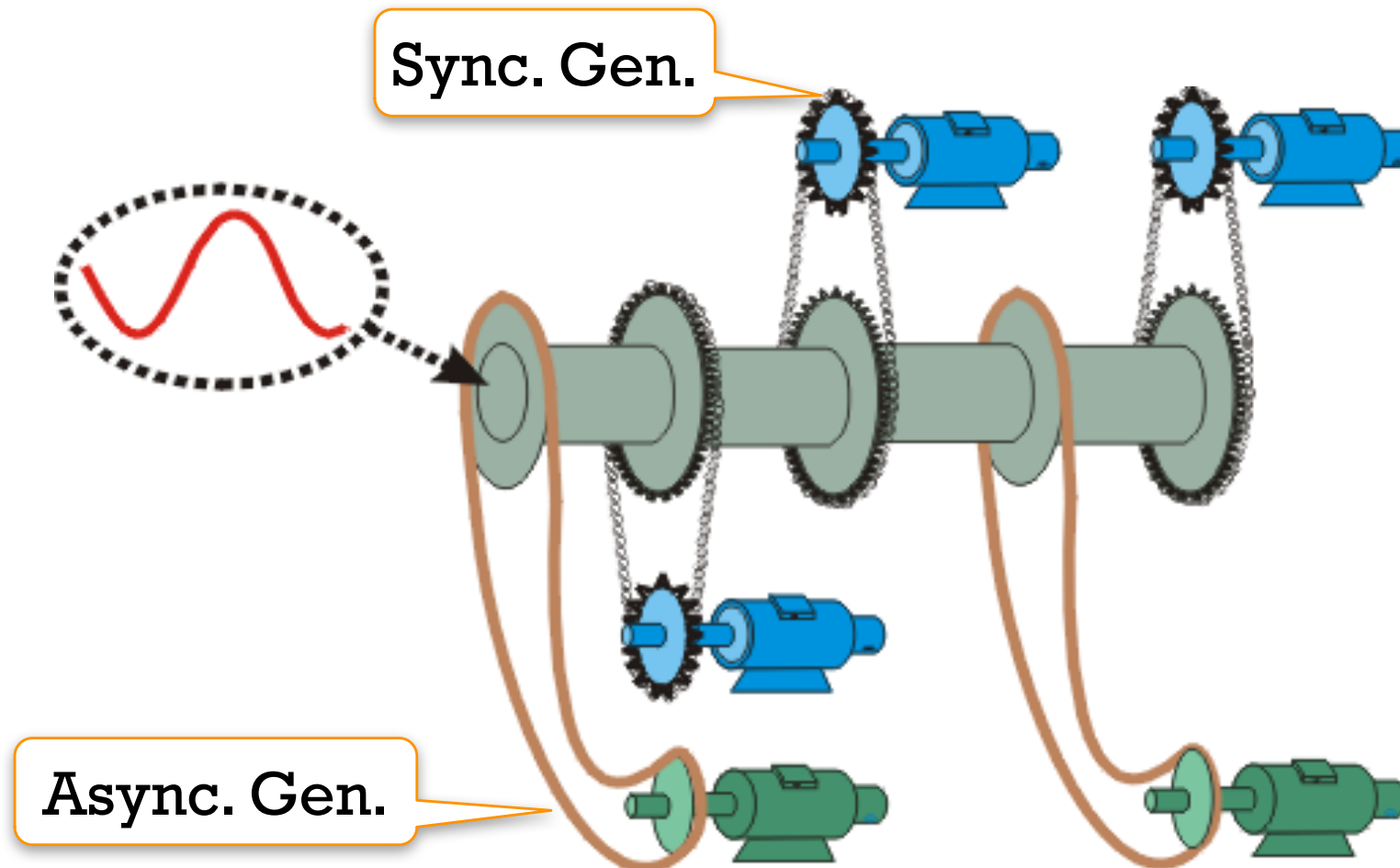


Similar as Equation of Motion

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = F$$



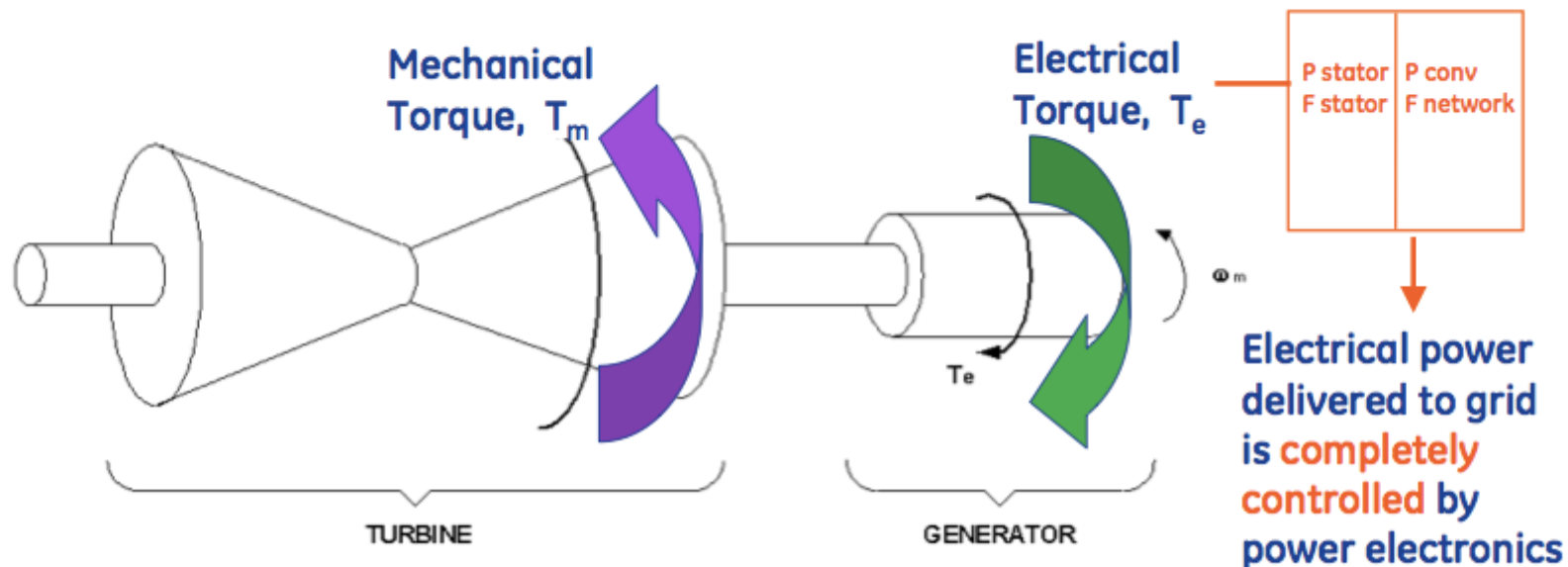
+ Synchronous and Asynchronous Generators



(source) Mark O'Malley: Wind Integration in Ireland: a National Effort with International Consequences, JWEA Wind Integration Workshop (2012)

+ Virtual Inertia (GE Energy)

How does it work?

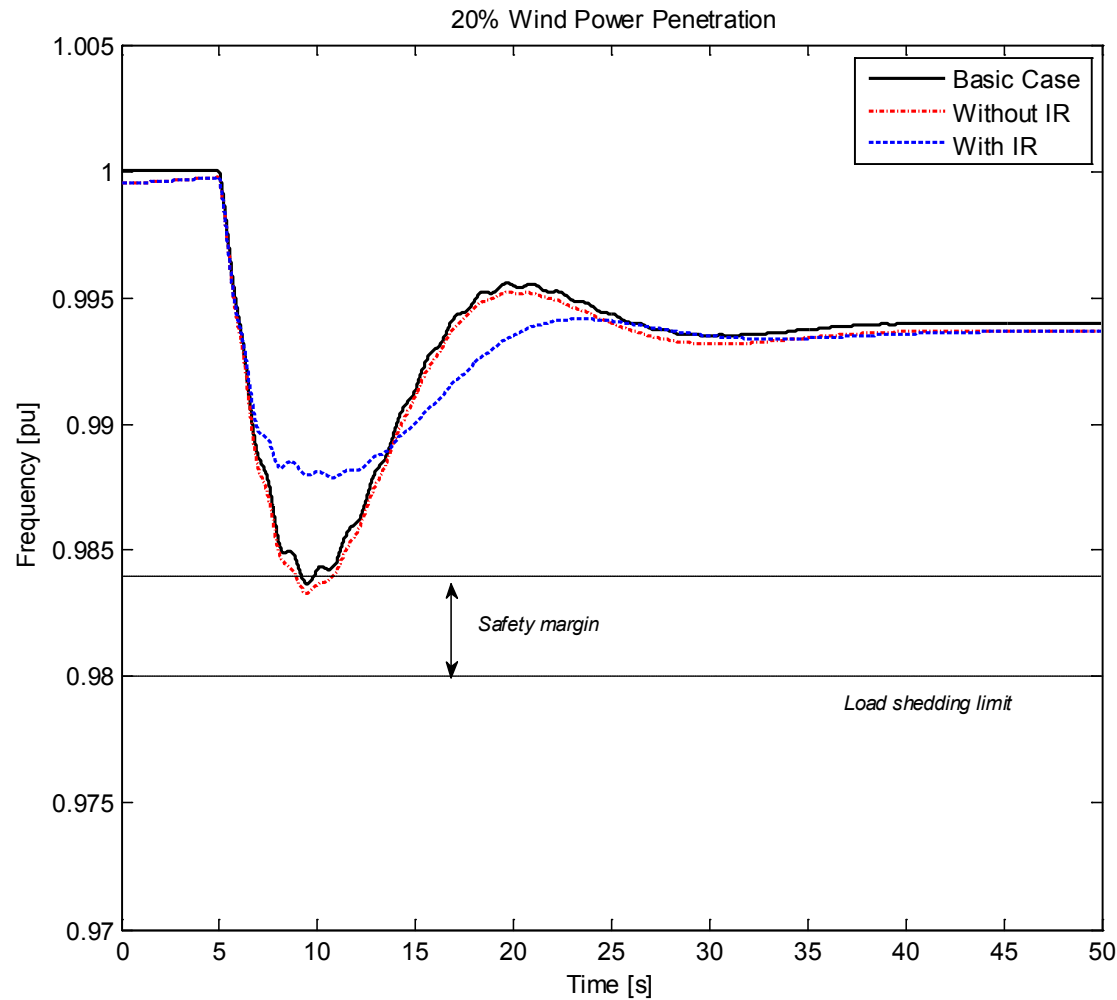


- In steady-state, torques must be balanced
- When electrical torque is greater than mechanical torque, the rotation slows extracting stored inertial energy from the rotating mass

WindINERTIA uses controls to increase electric power during the initial stages of a significant downward frequency event



+ Virtual Inertia (Risø-DTU)

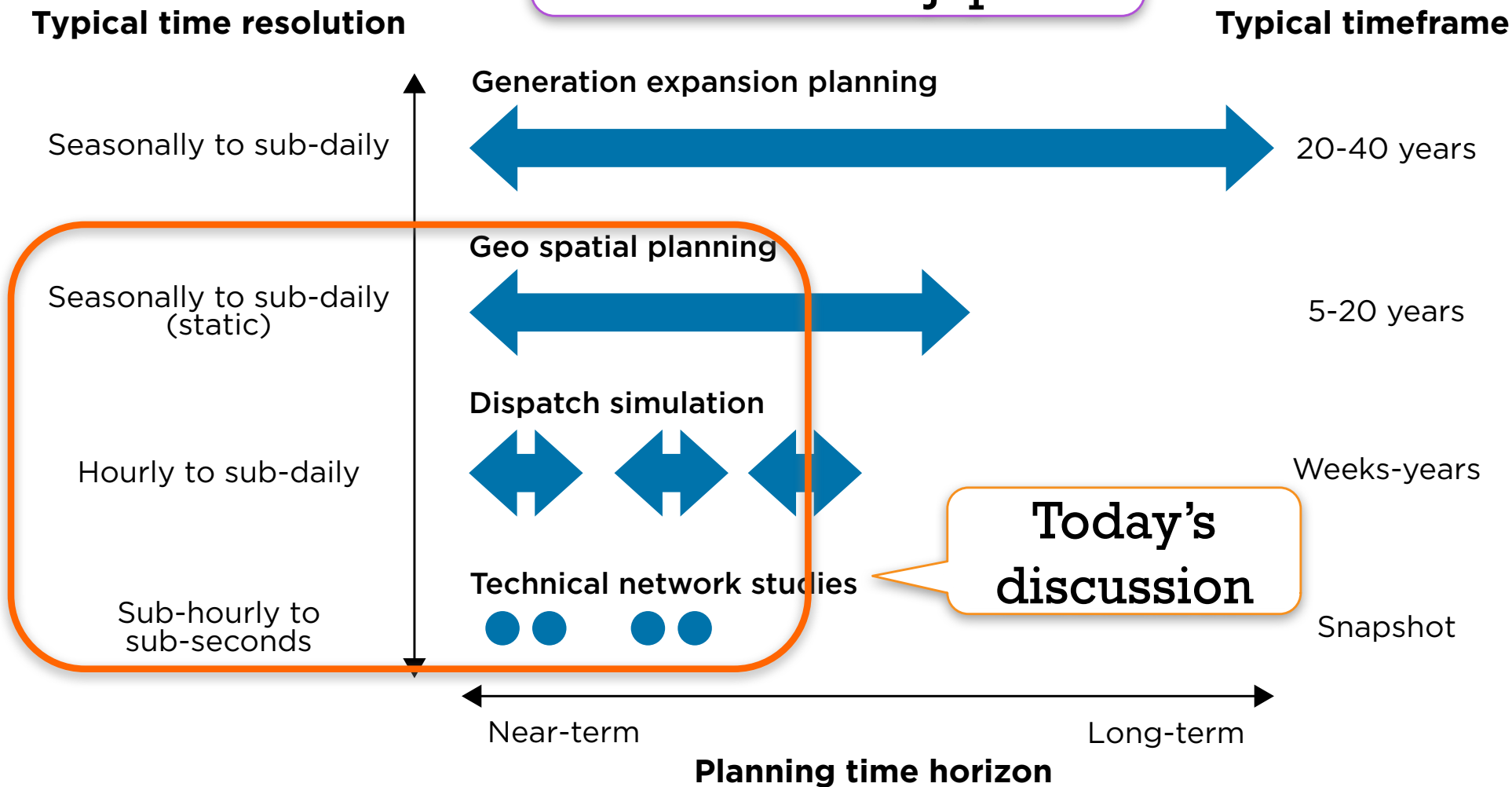


(source) A. Hansen and M. Altin: Impact of advanced wind power ancillary services on power system, DTU Wind Energy Report 2015

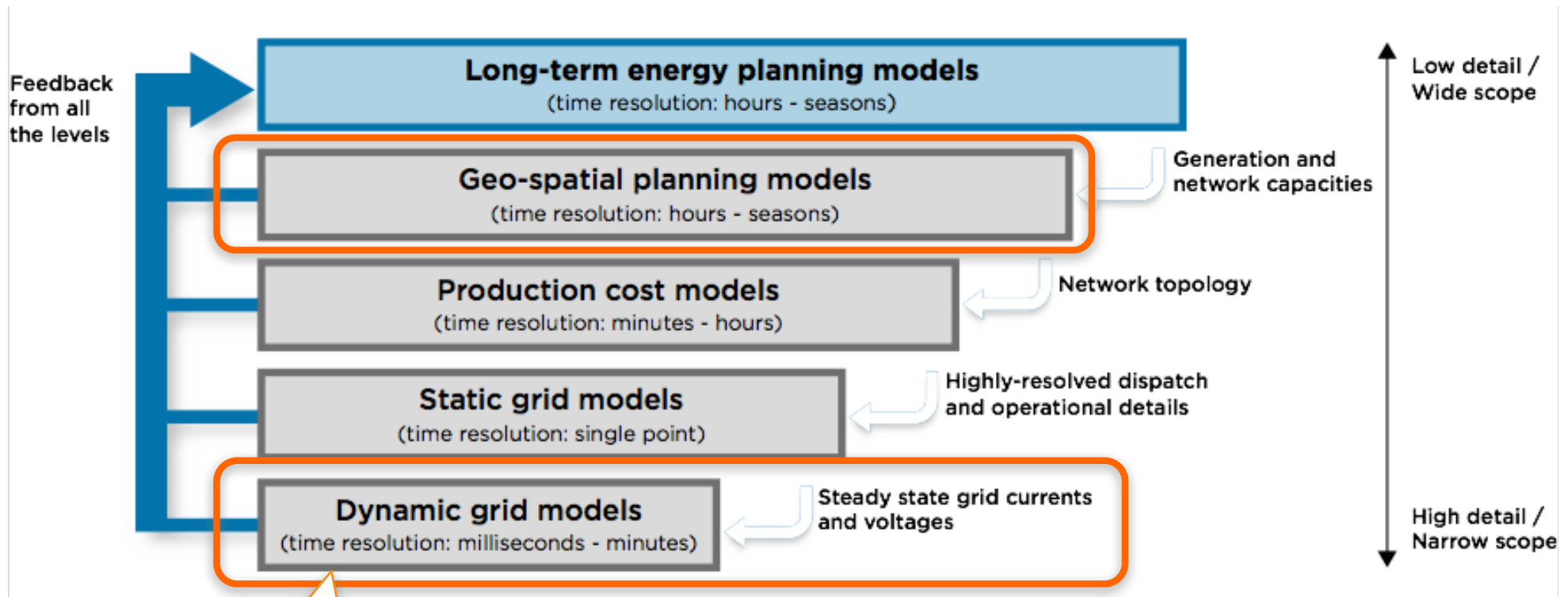
+ Power System Analysis



Very active worldwide.
How about in Japan?



+ Power System Analysis



Today's discussion