

Jeju 2011 Symposium on
Microgrids

Overview of
Tecnalia's Microgrid
Projects and
Secondary Control

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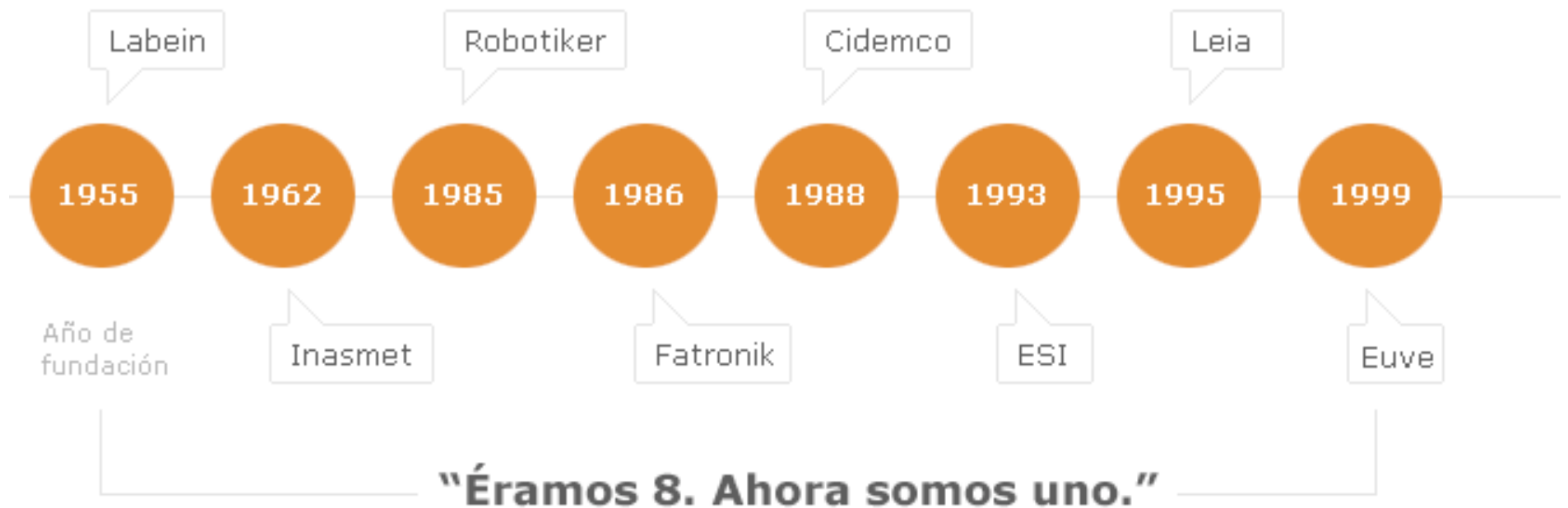
1. Introduction to Tecnalia-Energy
2. Microgrid research projects in Spain
3. Tecnalia's Microgrid laboratory
4. Secondary control implementation
5. Conclusions

1. Introduction to Tecnalia- Energy

- 1.1 Tecnalia Research & Innovation
- 1.2 Tecnalia-Energy

1.1 Tecnalia Research and Innovation

- Tecnalia was born in 2010 with the merging of 8 companies
- Tecnalia is now the first private R+D company in Spain and the fifth in Europe with 1.400 people and 125 M€ of turnover



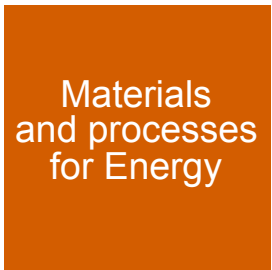
1.2 Tecnalia-Energy



Active
Electricity
Distribution



Control &
Conversion
of Electrical
Energy



Materials
and processes
for Energy



Electrical
Equipment
Test &
Certification



Energy Sector

The largest private research organisation in Spain in the Energy field in terms of:

Turnover

15

Million €

Staff

124

2. Microgrid research projects in Spain

2.1 PIMEs project: Salburua Microgrid

2.2 La Graciosa island Microgrid

2.3 Villa Solar Decathlon Europe

2.4 Other projects

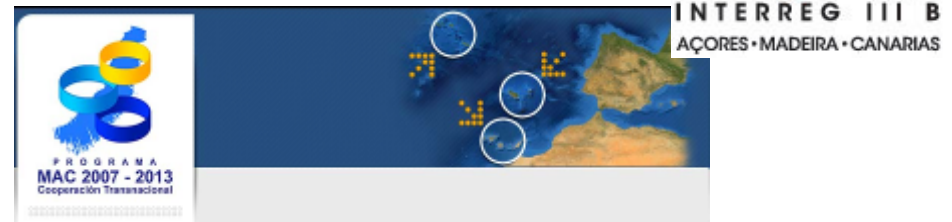
2.1 PIMEs project: Salburua Microgrid

- Development of the concept of an energy sustainable neighbourhood, based on Microgrids and replicable in different countries.
- Demonstration sites in:
 - Dale (Norway):
 - Szentendre (Hungary)
 - Salburua (Spain): 2 areas of intervention:
 - A block of flats: Natural gas CHP and PV panels are being installed for space heating and domestic hot water
 - A group of 4 blocks of flats: Space heating and domestic hot water needs, natural gas CHP, solar thermal and heat pump, connected to a geothermal seasonal heat storage



2.2 La Graciosa island Microgrid

- In the scope of the TRES project 2010-2012 (Transition towards a sustainable energetic model for Madeira, Azores and Canary Islands)
- European funds (FEDER) for the cohesion of regions in Europe
- Characteristics:
 - Weak electrical networks (poorly interconnected) add high restrictions for renewable generation (non-controllable)
- Objectives
 - Facilitate the deployment of renewables in islands
 - Development of forecasting models (wind and solar)
 - Dynamic stability studies
 - Evaluation of electrical storage technologies
 - **Demonstration of the results in La Graciosa island as a Microgrid**



2.3 Villa Solar Decathlon Europe 2012



- Roots in the US DOE Solar Decathlon (competition between universities over the world)
- Main objective is to design and build a self-sufficient house powered only by solar energy
- Implemented with technologies for an efficient use of the house's resources
- Tecnalia's role:
 - Technical specification (basis of competition) in order to obtain an electrical integration of houses as a Microgrid connected to the distribution network
 - Efficiency must be considered at the local level (house) and at the community level (Microgrid)
 - Apart from lighting, heating and cooling loads, the EV recharge must be considered

2.4 Other projects

- Optimagrid:
 - Project for developing Microgrids for industrial facilities
 - PV (25 kW), wind generation (20 kW), diesel generation (55kW) , flow batteries (50 kW x 4 hours), lead acid batteries (50 kW x 2 hours)
- IREC Microgrid:
 - Experimental station in which research can be conducted into the integration of all components into a new energy supply system.
 - Integration of: conventional microgeneration technologies (diesel or natural gas engines), emerging technologies (microturbines or energy from storage devices), and renewable technologies (small wind turbines or solar generators).
- iSare project:
 - Smart Microgrid in the Miramon Technology Park (San Sebastian) to be operational in late 2012
 - Will enable companies to develop and validate equipment designed to enhance the capabilities of electricity distribution networks of the future
 - Storage systems, generation and micro grid architecture, made up of interoperable communications, a control centre, and charging points for EVs

3. Tecnalia's Microgrid laboratory

3.1 Tecnalia's laboratory

3.2 New facilities under development

3.1 Tecnalia's laboratory



Power Sources:

- Diesel Generator (2x55kW)
- μ Turbine (50kW)
- Pacific Power Sources - programmable network simulator- (2x62.5kVA/50kW)
- PV single phase (0.6kW and 1.6kW)
- PV (3.6kW three phase)
- Wind Turbine (single phase 6kW)
- Ballard Fuel cell (1 kVA)
- DC power source (125 kW)

Static Switch:

- Islanded – Grid connected

Main switching board:

- Three busbars (Three phase)
- Most devices can be connected to any busbar

Tests switching board:

- Concentrates all load banks at a single connection

Communication network:

- Ethernet, WiFi, RS 485 & RS 232, TCP/IP, ModBus...

Storage:

- Flywheel (250kVA)
- Ultracapacitor bank (48V 2.8MJ)
- Battery banks (48V-1925Ah and 24V-1120Ah)

Controllable load:

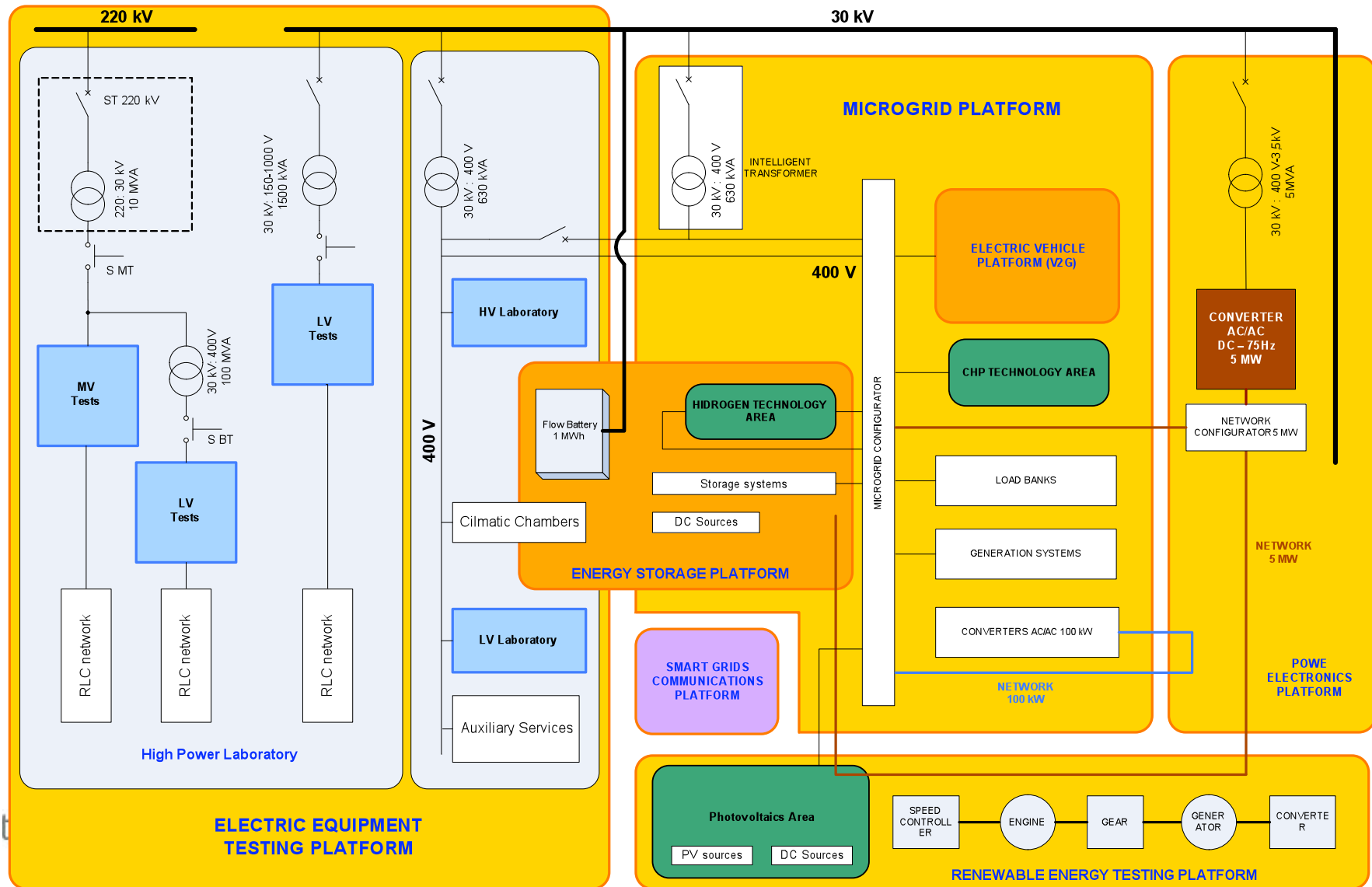
- Resistive load bank (150kW & 55kW)
- Reactive load banks (up to 200kVARr reactive or capacitive)

Other:

- Line simulator (R & X)
- DC Network, Rectifier and PM1000 Inverters (2x100kW)
- Hidrotec
- EV platform
- Kubik

3. Tecnalia's Microgrid laboratory

3.2 New facilities under development



4. Secondary control implementation

- 4.1 Secondary control of Microgrids
- 4.2 Design of the control system
- 4.3 Hardware
- 4.4 Generation, Load and Grid bids
- 4.5 Bid/Offer matching
- 4.6 Tests

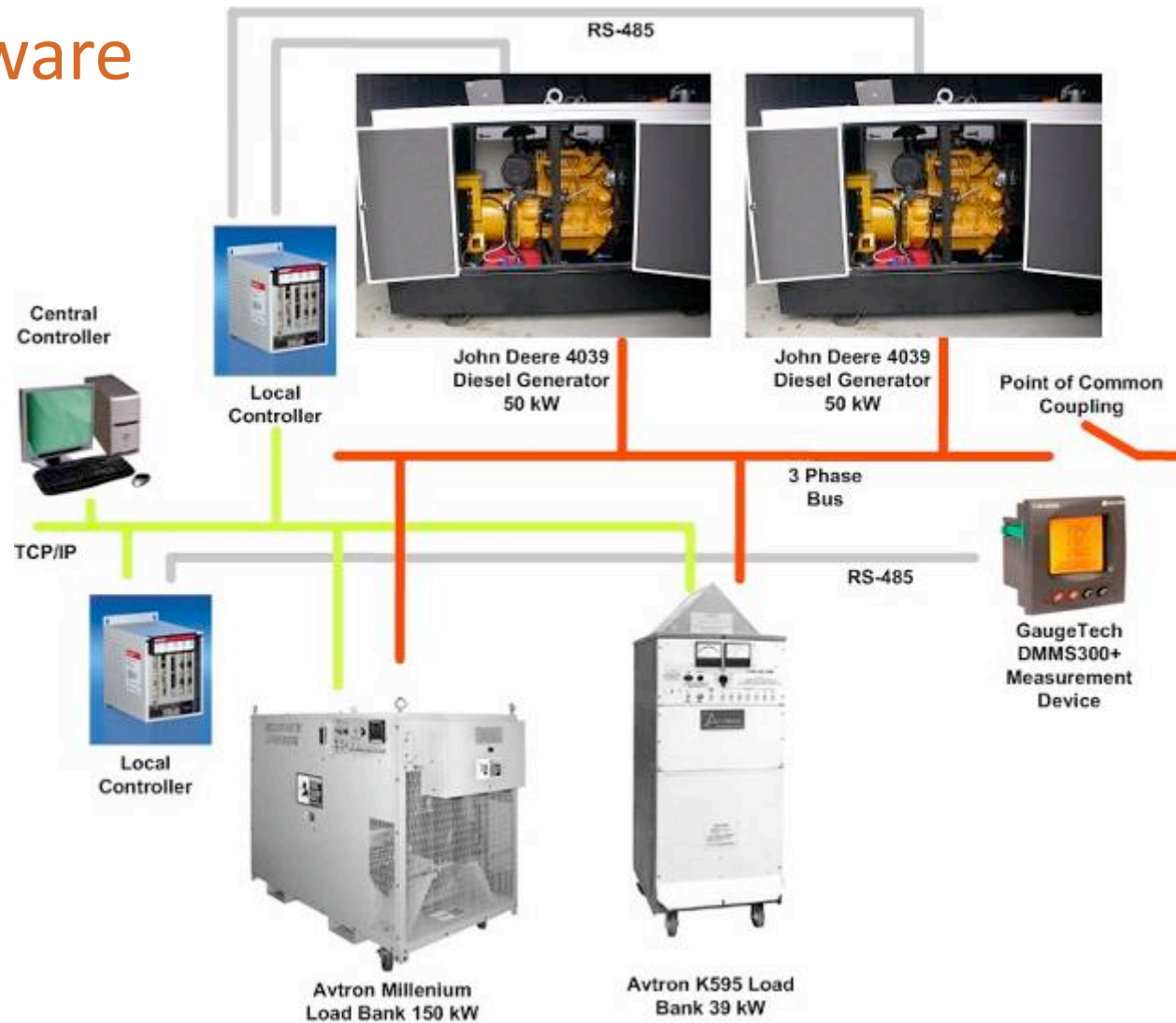
4.1 Secondary control of Microgrids

- Secondary control in transmission networks
 - “automatic control in charge of ensuring that power exchanges between control areas are maintained as scheduled and that the frequency is kept close to the reference value within allowed limits”*
- Secondary control in Microgrids
 - Grid Connected: Maintain the power exchange with the Main Grid as previously scheduled
 - Islanded: Recover frequency after changes in load

4.2 Design of the control system

- Market model:
 - Each device provides bids or offers
 - Generators: based on operating costs
 - Loads: based on priority
 - Storage: based on energy price and SOC
 - Main Grid: based on deviation price
 - Supply and demand are matched so a marginal price is obtained
 - Each device is assigned a power set point

4.3 Hardware

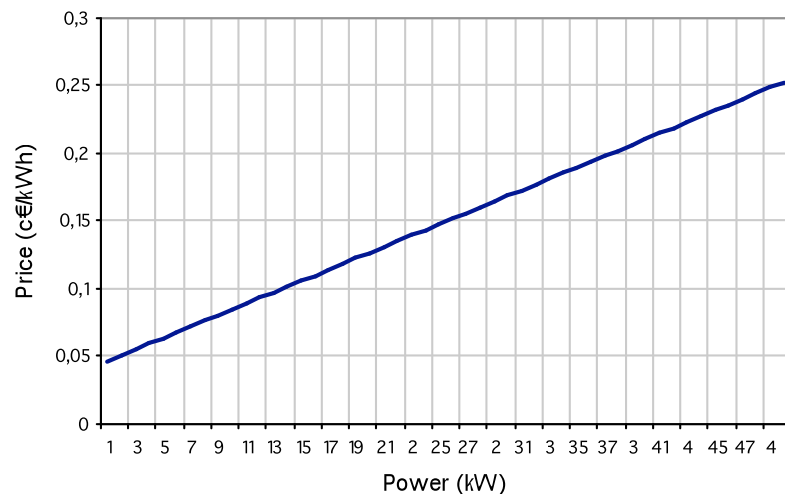


4.4 Generation, Load and Grid Bids/Offers

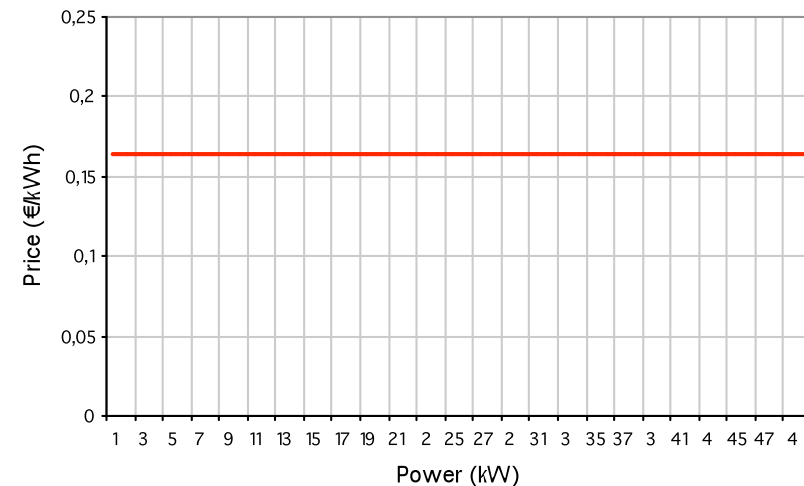
– Generation supply offers

- Cost equation $C = a + b \cdot P + c \cdot P^2$
- Incremental cost

$$MC_{\text{microturbine}} = 0.0021P + 0.0427$$

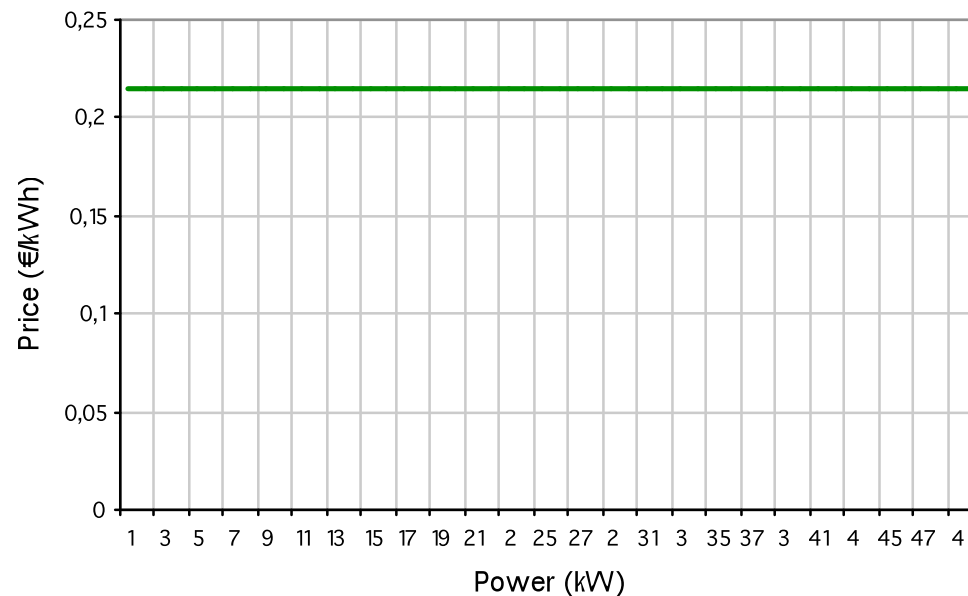


$$MC_{\text{diesel}} = 0.1647$$



– Electricity price from the Grid

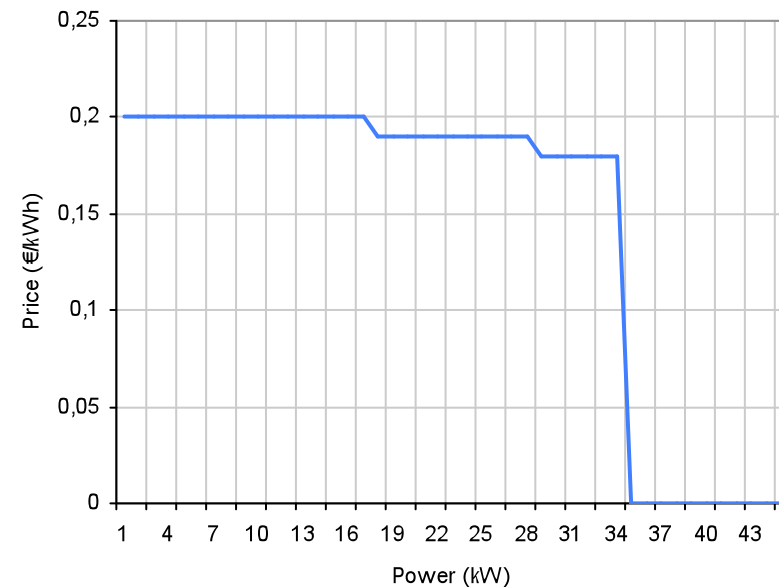
- Represents the price of the deviation costs



– Load bids

- Non-priority loads will be progressively disconnected when 80% of the Microgrid capacity is reached

Load	Rated Power (KW)	€/kWh
k595-5	5.56	0.18
k595-6	11.11	0.19
k595-7	16.67	0.20



4.5 bid/offer matching

$$P^{nonctrl\ demand} = P^{nonctrl\ comp} + (P^{export} - P^{import}) + MRE$$

60 80 100 120 140 160

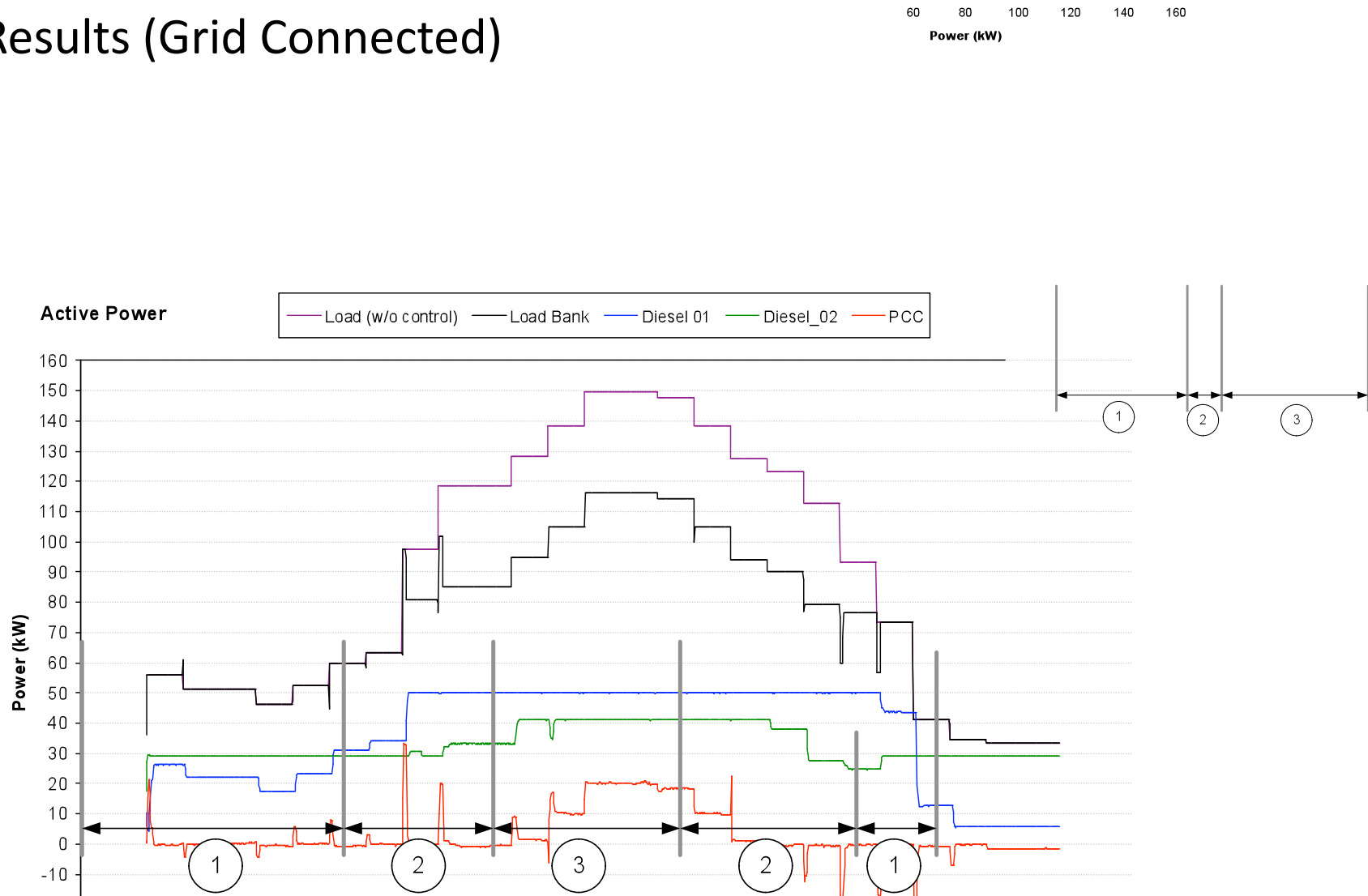
Power (← Non controlable demand →

4.6 Tests

- Measurement cycle 1 second
- Control cycle 5 seconds
- Test 1: Microgrid connected to the main grid
 - Objective: Zero power exchange with the main grid
 - Building normal load profile scaled to 100 kW

4. Secondary control implementation

Results (Grid Connected)



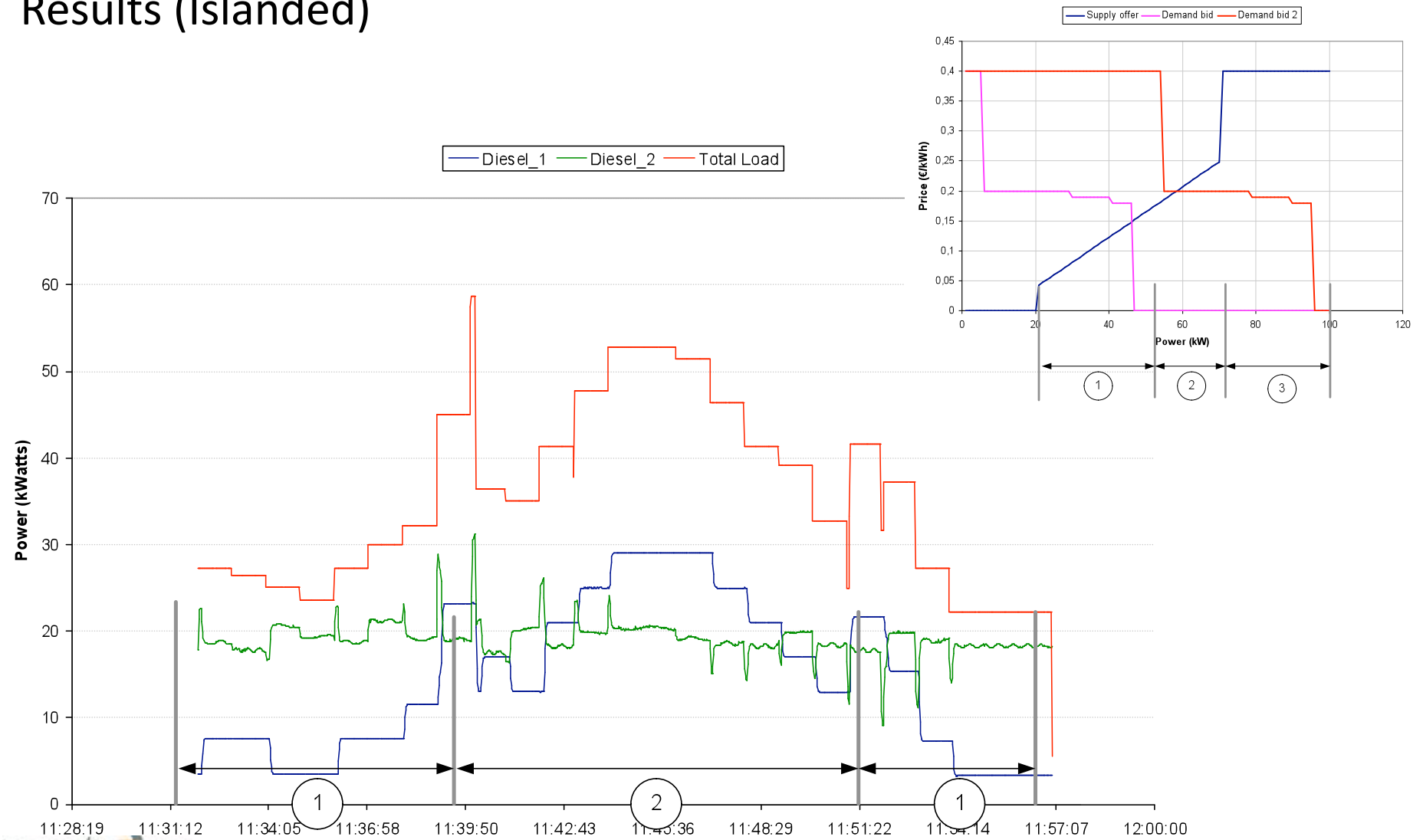
Test 2: Microgrid in islanded mode

- Objective: 50 Hz frequency should be maintained
- Diesel_1 as voltage source (Base power 20 KW)
- Load profile scaled to 80 kW

4. Secondary control implementation

25/32

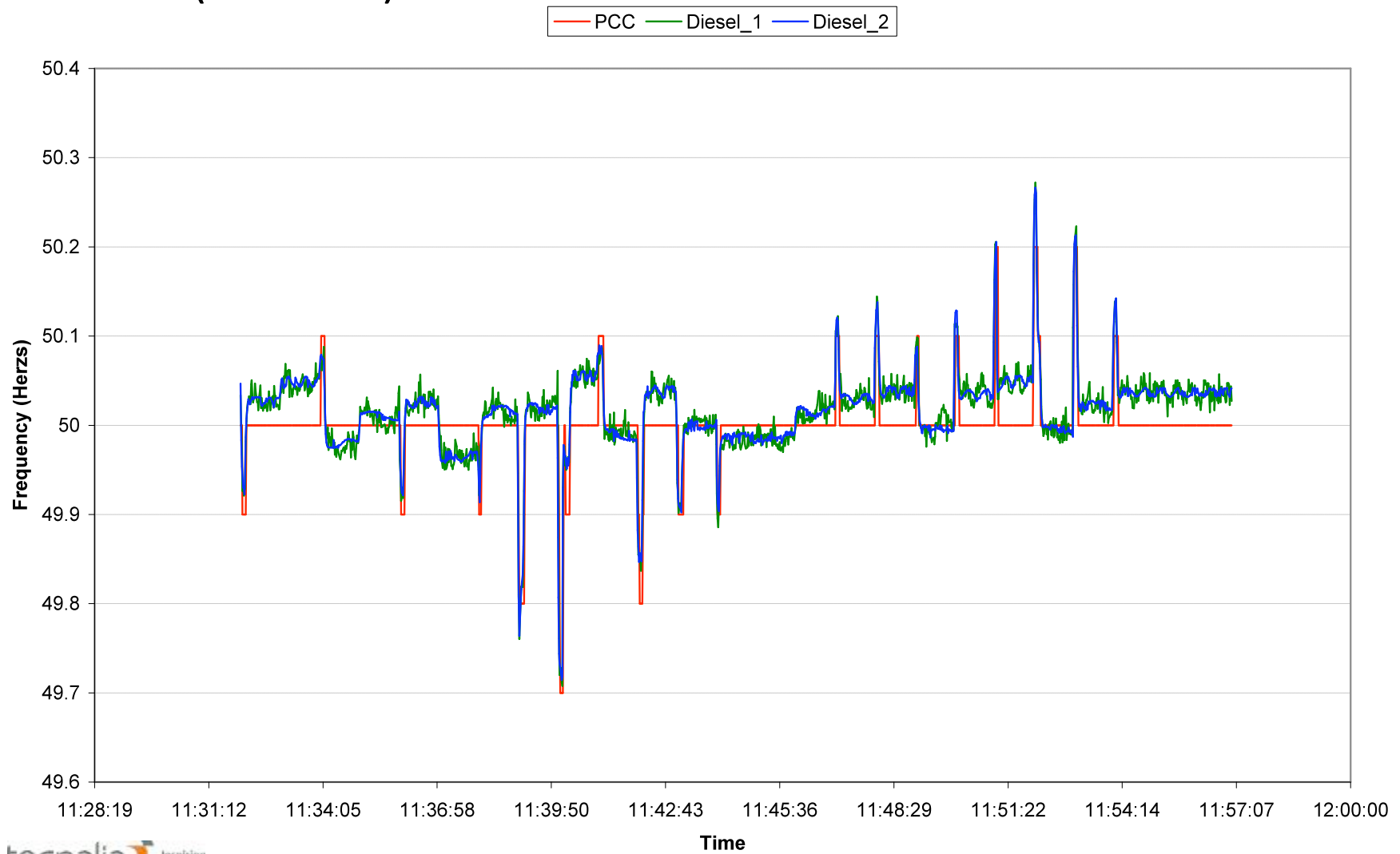
Results (Islanded)



4. Secondary control implementation

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Results (Islanded)



5. Conclusions

1. Several Microgrid research projects are being developed in Spain
 - PIMEs: Residential Microgrid in existing households
 - La Graciosa: Microgrid for renewable integration in an island
 - Villa Solar: Contest for solar sustainable houses with Microgrid functions
 - Others
2. Tecnalia's laboratory and the new facilities under development are a flexible platform for Smart Grids technologies testing and research
3. Practical implementation of a secondary control system
 - Real time (secs) control
 - Supply/demand balance problem
 - Most economical operation
 - Grid connected and islanded modes
 - Market based model

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Thank you for your attention !!

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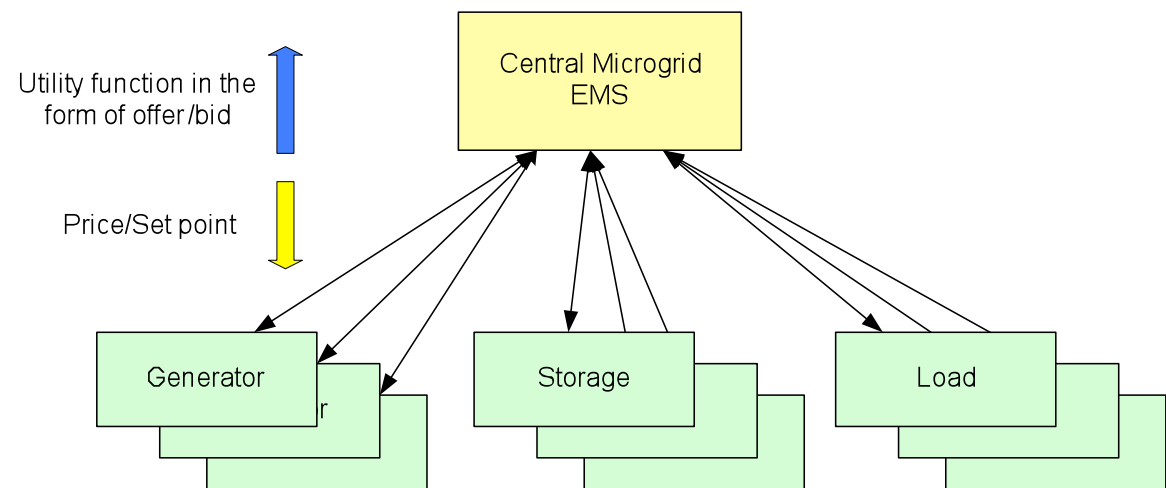
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Business

Jeju 2011 Symposium on Microgrids

4.1 Microgrid Energy Management System

- Flexible control and monitoring system for DER coordination in a Microgrid
- Implementation based on Multi Agent technologies:
 - Modular
 - Plug&Play
 - Decentralized



4. Secondary control implementation

4.5 Software deployment

