High Renewable Energy Penetrations in Isolated and Remote Area Power Systems

Michael Negnevitsky

ENERGY 2018 May 20 - 24, 2018 Nice, France



Centre for Renewable Energy and Power Systems UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

Prof Michael Negnevitsky

Chair in Power Engineering and Computational Intelligence Director of the Centre for Renewable Energy and Power Systems School of Engineering University of Tasmania Private Bag 65 Hobart Tasmania, 7001 Australia



Opportunities

- Electricity in isolated power systems is traditionally generated using diesel generators.
- High cost of diesel fuel supply (the price exceeds US \$1/kWh).
- Incentive for introducing renewable energy generation.

Reducing diesel dependence in isolated grids is becoming an *accepted option*, with more interest from larger multi-lateral donor and banking organizations.



 Australian experience is typical of progress in transitioning to renewable generation. The smallest Australian states adopt the most aggressive renewable targets, 100% by 2020 and 2022 for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), and Tasmania, respectively.

ENERGY 2018

May 20 - 24, 2018 Nice. France

 This trend of small networks to lead renewable integration derives primarily from their ability to achieve high renewable penetrations for moderate renewable capacity addition.



Technology portfolio

- Wind and solar,
- Dual axis solar PV tracking system,
- Dynamic resistive frequency control,
- Flywheel diesel uninterrupted power supply,
- Biodiesel blending,
- Demand side management, and
- Battery energy storage.

ENERGY 2018 May 20 - 24, 2018 Nice, France

Centre for Renewable Energy and Power Systems







Battery energy storage?

- As penetrations of renewable energy increase within a system, conventional approaches may become unable to manage system security.
- Battery energy storage is a common solution.
 But it is an emerging technology and currently expensive.
- Australian experience advocates approaches able to reduce both the system cost and complexity.



Challenges

ENERGY 2018

May 20 - 24, 2018 Nice. France

- **Projects can be expensive.** Costs as high as \$17 per Watt have been reported for small (100-kW) installations.
- The need for energy storage. Especially in larger grids.
- Poor performance compared to modelled predictions. Poor resource assessment (wind and solar); poor system modelling; few qualified people to manage projects; long contracting and deployment timelines; lack of ongoing technical assistance; use of new, untested technologies in remote communities.
- Environmental regulations can limit potential project sites. Especially in islanded communities with protected or endangered species.



Main challenges

- Institutional. Poor understanding of the technology by decision makers; lack of trained personnel; no coordinated outreach, targeted industry or users group, or expanded communications network.
- Policy. Subsidized fuel markets and a lack of consideration of environmental impacts; perceived risk and associated higher financial costs; complicated, costly, and multi-jurisdictional permitting processes; and risk-averse culture.

ENERGY 2018 May 20 - 24, 2018 Nice, France



Case study metrics

| | King Island renewable energy integration project | Flinders Island hybrid energy hub | Rottnest Island water and renewable energy nexus |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Generation Configuration | | | |
| ■ Diese | I (MW) ■ Wind (MW |) ■ Solar PV (MW) | ⊗ BESS Capacity (MW) |
| Peak Load (MW) | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Average Load (MW) | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Annual Generation (GWh p.a.) | 12 | 6.7 | 5 |
| Generation Capacity Total (MW) | 8.35 | 4.4 | 3.3 |
| Generation Capacity Renewable (MW) | 2.35 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Renewable Capacity (MW) WIND | 2.25 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Renewable Capacity (MW) Solar PV | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Battery ESS Capacity (MW,MWh) | 3, 1.6 | 0.75, 0.3 | n/a |
| Flywheel System | Yes | Yes | No |
| Renewable Energy Penetration (% p.a.) | 65% | 60% | 50% |
| Development Period | 1998-2015 | 2014-2017 | 2016-2017 |
| Utility Network Connection | No | No | No |
| Capital Cost (\$m) | 28.15 | 15.38 | 9.81 |
| Capital Cost (\$m/per MW installed) | 11.98 | 10.99 | 8.18 |



Technology trends (Australian experience)

| Technology Progression | King Island renewable energy integration project | Flinders Island hybrid energy hub | Rottnest Island water and renewable energy nexus | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Wind | | | | | |
| Solar PV | | | | | |
| Battery | | ₽ | 仑 | | No Change |
| Flywheel | | ₽ | 仑 | | Increasing Relevance |
| Low Load Diesel | | | | $\hat{\mathbf{\Omega}}$ | Decreasing Relevance |



Modular scalable enabling systems for rapid deployment

ENERGY 2018

May 20 - 24, 2018 Nice, France





Want to see a 100% renewable energy island system operating?

www.kireip.com.au

Want to learn more about isolated power systems with high renewable energy penetration?

http://ipsconnect.org/