



Подкомитет Технического комитета РНК СИГРЭ по тематическому направлению С6 «Системы распределения электроэнергии и распределенная генерация»

Промежуточный отчет

о деятельности рабочей группы WG С6.28 "Гибридные системы для автономного электроснабжения", август - декабрь 2014 года

Представитель РНК СИГРЭ в
исследовательском комитете С6
"Распределительные сети и распределенная
генерация", член рабочей группы WG С6.28

П.В. Чусовитин

Екатеринбург, 2014

На 45-ой Сессии СИГРЭ в августе 2015 года прошло первое собрание рабочей группы WG C6.28 "Гибридные системы для автономного электроснабжения". На собрании обсуждался состав участников, возможные места для последующих встреч, а также проекта содержания итогового отчета о деятельности группы.

В группу вошли два представителя от РНК СИГРЭ:

- Чусовитин Павел Влeryевич, к.т.н., доцент кафедры "Автоматизированные электрические системы" Уральского федерального университета;
- Корев Дмитрий Андреевич, руководитель подразделения Smart Grid компании EnerZ в России.

В ходе первой встречи и последующей переписки обсуждались и вносились правки в проект содержания итогового отчета по работе группы. Окончательно содержание отчета (представлено в Приложении 1) было согласовано в ноябре 2014 года.

После встречи на 45-ой Сессии СИГРЭ работа в группе велась по переписке через электронную почту. В ходе переписки была установлена договоренность на первом этапе работы сфокусироваться на изучении существующих автономных систем электроснабжения. От некоторых членов рабочей группы поступили инициативные предложения предоставить информацию о некоторых существующих автономных схемах электроснабжения. Корев Д.А. предложил подготовить информацию о проекте электроснабжения комплекса золотодобычи, которым занимается компания EnerZ.

На данный момент от членов группы поступило несколько отчетов с описанием существующих систем автономного электроснабжения. Описание основных представлено в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 - Описание автономных схем электроснабжения

Место размещения системы	Мощность установок на органическом топливе, кВт	Мощность установок ВИЭ, кВт	Мощность/емкость накопителей, кВт/кВт*ч
Остров Китнос, Греция	9	11 (солнечные панели)	-/48 кВт*ч (аккумуляторные батареи)
Оркнейские острова, Шотландия	12700	11320 (ГЭС); 11500 (ВЭС)	6000/- (ГАЭС)

Кроме представленных в таблице 1, направлено обобщенное описание применения автономных систем в ВС США, а также в странах Африки. Обобщение информации по этим отчетам пока не производилось.

В ходе переписки активно обсуждался вопрос наполнения рабочей группы представителями максимального числа стран. За период с сентября по декабрь 2014 года к группе присоединились представители Бразилии, Чили, Южной Кореи, Индонезии. Актуальный список членов рабочей группы представлен в Приложении 2.

Еще одним вопросом, обсуждаемым в переписке было место и время проведения следующей встречи. После многочисленных обсуждений круг был сужен до следующих мероприятий:

- Indian Smart Grid Forum, March 3-7 in Bangalore, India;
- IEEE PES GM, July 26–30, 2015 Denver, USA;
- Cigre Symposium, Oct 26-30, 2015, Cape Town, South Africa (Our Second Meeting selected).

Симпозиум СИГРЭ в Кейп Тауне уже определен в качестве места встречи рабочей группы. Что касается первых двух мероприятий, между ними еще идет выбор.

В заключение следует отметить, что пока ведется подготовительная работа конкретных результатов в работе группы пока не достигнуто.

Приложение 1. Содержание итогового отчета рабочей группы WG C6.28

CIGRE C6.28 WG Hybrid Systems for Off-grid Power Supply (Remote Grids) Finalised Table of Contents

Nov.10, 2014
(Target 120 pages)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- Members, Experts, Corresponding Members,
- Other Contributors

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TERMS OF REFERENCE

A. CHAPTER 1 – Background and Overview

A.1.0 Functional Definitions & Terminology

- A.1.1 Functional Definition
- A.1.2 Key Elements of Remote Grids
- A.1.3 Key Differentiating Factors

A.2.0 Study Objectives

- A.2.1 Motivation and Strategic Directions
 - A.2.1.1 Social & Environmental Opportunities
 - Access to clean energy
 - A.2.1.2 Economic Development Opportunities
 - Energy as an essential means to poverty alleviation
 - Rural and Agriculture Sector Development
 - A.2.1.3 Maximization of Renewables, Minimizing Fossil Fuel Dependency
 - Islands – reduce dependency on fossil fuel imports;
 - Advance control systems to maximise renewables
 - A.2.1.4 Sustainability, Reliability and Dependability Considerations
 - Local Community ownership, tariff setting, maintenance skills
 - Hardy systems for “rustic settings”
 - Baseline simple/requisite cybersecurity principles
 - A.2.1.5 Financial Viability and Bankability of Solutions
 - Affordability, credit-worthiness of solutions, pre-paid options
 - Credit Champions
 - On-going performance /reporting metrics
 - A.2.1.6 Challenges
 - Technical (required systems intelligence for autonomous operation)
 - Standards/Testing protocols given its global diverse applications
 - Regulatory/Ownership models
 - Local Safety and Maintenance

- Quantifying Benefits (value, cost, reliability and resiliency)

A.3.0 Scope of Study

A.3.1 Inclusion

- Permanent Off-Grid
- Geographical Islands, Rural Villages, Remote Communities, Remote Mines, Mobile Platforms, Off-shore fixed Platforms, Shipping/Mobile Platforms, and Remote Observation/Security/Military bases
- Structured and Replicable Guidelines
- Grid-ready/Potential for Grid-tie later (not become stranded asset)
- SHORT review of different business models for off-grid rural electrification in developing countries

A.3.2 Exclusion

- DETAILED Socio-economic models, Social Customs and Practices

A.4.0 Architecture and Technical Applicability

A.4.1 Potential AC and DC Architecture

A.4.2 Power, Voltage and Frequency Balancing

A.4.3 Energy Storage

A.4.4 Small Renewable Generation Types

A.4.5 Intelligent Load Management

A.4.6 Energy Efficiency, Soft-start motor controls

A.4.7 Synthetic and Rotating Inertia Requirements

A.4.8 Intelligent Inverters and Power Electronics (Complex Controls)

A.4.9 Measurement Systems – Dynamic performance, P-Q, energy/load management

A.4.10 Diesel Gensets

A.5.0 Potential Impact on Existing Standards, Rules and Codes

A.5.1 General Policies, Regulatory and Tariff setting

A.5.2 Varying Types of Operations (Individual vs. Community based vs. Utility)

A.5.3 Impact on Distribution Systems Codes

A.5.4 Maintenance Practices & Management

A.5.5 Potential Power Quality Deviations from Standard Grid Supply

B. CHAPTER 2 – Existing Market Based Topologies (Commercial & Industrial)

B.1.0 Current Configurations

B.1.1 Large Campus / Industrial Complex

B.1.2 Commercial Complex

B.1.3 Mines

B.1.4 Apartment Buildings and Residential Complex

B.1.5 Individual Homes

B.2.0 Current Hybrid Systems (Remote Grids)

B.2.1 Diesel Generator Anchored with some Renewables

B.2.2 PV-Wind-Storage Systems; PV Irrigation systems

B.2.3 Microhydel-Storage Systems

B.2.4 Controllers and their Functions (Power Systems, Energy Management, Other)

B.2.5 Reliability, Operability and Maintenance

B.2.6 Grid-Tie Ready / Future Potential - Interconnection Standards to Utility Grid

B.3.0 Power System and Energy Management Dynamics

- B.3.1 Renewable Penetrations Achieved and Limitations
- B.3.2 Power System Dynamic Performance and Challenges
- B.3.3 Limitations in Islanded Capabilities
- B.3.4 Real-time Fuel Switching Issues

B.4.0 Vendors and their Current Offerings

- B.4.1 Diesel Hybrid Gensets
- B.4.2 Energy Storage for Renewables
- B.4.3 Supervisory Control Platforms (multiple Generation Control, Fuel Optimization)
- B.4.4 Reliability, Maintainability and Operations

B.5.0 Existing Remote Grid Sites

- B.5.1 Uses Cases included in Appendix -A

C. CHAPTER 3 – Evaluation of Existing Remote Grid Systems & Integration of Future Technologies

C.1.0 Sample Existing Off-Grid Sites

(Systems, Topology, Fuel Mix, Reliability, PQ, Dynamic Performance, Issues & Challenges)

- C.1.1 Remote Communities (Northern Canada and Alaska, USA)
- C.1.2 Mines (Australia)
- C.1.3 Hutacondo Village (Chile)
- C.1.4 Rural Villages (India, China, Brazil, South Africa, Russia, Other)
- C.1.5 Kythnos Island (Greece)
- C.1.6 Other Islands (Caribbean, Indonesia, Philippines)
- C.1.7 Mobile Platforms (USA, Canada, Other)
- C.1.7 Above Uses Cases (if available) to be included in Appendix

C.2.0 Externalities and Varying Local Conditions in Above Sample Off-Grid Sites

(Climatic, Power Theft, Crime, Education, Ownership models, Maintenance/Service considerations, Fuel delivery, Landed Cost of Delivered Fuel, Reliability, Power back-up provisions, Power Tariff, LCOE, How Financed and Built, etc.)

- C.2.1 Remote Communities (Northern Canada and Alaska, USA)
- C.2.2 Mines (Australia)
- C.2.3 Hutacondo Village (Chile)
- C.2.4 Rural Villages (India, China, Brazil, South Africa, Russia, Other)
- C.2.5 Kythnos Island (Greece)
- C.2.6 Other Islands (Caribbean, Indonesia, Philippines)
- C.2.7 Lessons Learnt – Identification of Similarities and Differences

C.3.0 Issues in Implementing Future Technology in Above Sample Off-Grid Sites

(Power/Frequency/Voltage Balancing, Intelligent Load Management, Renewables Maximization, Instrumentation, Controls, Integration, Communications, etc.)

- C.3.1 Remote Communities (Northern Canada and Alaska, USA)
- C.3.2 Mines (Australia)
- C.3.3 Hutacondo Village (Chile)
- C.3.4 Rural Villages (India, China, Brazil, South Africa)
- C.3.5 Kythnos Island (Greece)
- C.3.6 Other Islands (Caribbean, Indonesia, Philippines)
- C.3.7 Lessons Learnt – Identification of Similarities and Differences

C.4.0 Gap Analysis in Implementing Future Technology

- C.4.1 Technical Gaps
- C.4.2 Externalities and Varying Local Conditions
- C.4.3 Others
- C.4.4 Key Success Factors in Future Architecture and Designs

D. CHAPTER 4 – Systems Architecture and Technical Requirements

D.1.0 Generic Functional Requirements

- D.1.1 Current & Future Loads
- D.1.2 Targeted Renewable Penetration and Future Growth
- D.1.3 Power System Dynamics and Power Quality Management
- D.1.4 Overall System Functional Specification (autonomous vs. supervisory)
- D.1.5 Performance Expectation and Criteria
- D.1.6 Overall Architecture, Topology, Configuration
- D.1.7 Addressing Gap Analysis identified in Section C.4.0 (Chapter 3)
- D.1.8 Telecommunications Requirement (Fiber, Wireless, Other)
- D.1.9 Cybersecurity Design Principles
- D.1.10 Target Financials – LCOE, ROI, Bankability
- D.1.11 Robustness of System – Maintainability, Simplicity of Operation
- D.1.12 Functional Owner/Operator Expectations

D.2.0 Systems Integration and Vendor Equipment Availability

(Datasheets, Performance, Warranty, Maintenance, Operation,

- D.2.1 Supervisory Control
- D.2.2 Small Scale Renewable Generation (PV, Wind, Biomass, Micro-hydel, Other)
- D.2.3 Power System Dynamic Controller
- D.2.4 Energy Management /Fuel Mix Controller
- D.2.5 Smart Inverters and PCS
- D.2.6 Spinning Inertia or Synthetic Inertia
- D.2.7 Intelligent Load Management Controllers

D.2.0 Gaps in Existing Standards

- D.2.1 Telecom
- D.2.2 Interoperability
- D.2.3 Control Platforms
- D.2.4 Energy Storage
- D.2.5 Smart Inverters and PCS
- D.2.6 Others
- D.2.7 Cybersecurity

E. CHAPTER 5 – Development Guidelines

E.1.0 Modularization and Sizing Blocks

- E.1.1 Overview and Discussion

E.2.0	Residential Cluster
E.2.1	Design Guidelines for Residential Cluster
E.2.2	Module R1A - (0.5–1 KW)
E.2.3	Module R1B - (2.0– 3.0 KW)
E.2.4	Module R1C – (3.0 – 5.0 KW)
E.2.5	Key Technical Criteria Metrics (Robustness, Performance, Maintenance)
E.2.6	Key Socio -Economic Criteria Metrics (Owner/Operator, Bankability)
E.2.7	Testing and Performance Verification (FAT, SAT, Other)
E.2.8	Expected Deviations from Performance Standards
E.3.0	Community/ Commercial Cluster
E.3.1	Design Guidelines for Community Clusters (Residential + Commercial)
E.3.2	Module C1A - (50-100 KW)
E.3.3	Module C1B - (100-200 KW)
E.3.4	Module C1C – (200 KW +)
E.3.5	Key Technical Criteria Metrics (Robustness, Performance, Maintenance)
E.3.6	Key Socio -Economic Criteria Metrics (Owner/Operator, Bankability)
E.3.7	Testing and Performance Verification (FAT, SAT, Other)
E.3.8	Expected Deviations from Performance Standards
E.4.0	Remote Mines
E.4.1	Design Guidelines for Remote Mines (Heavy Industrial, HVAC , Motors)
E.4.2	Module M1 - (2.0-5.0 MW)
E.4.3	Key Technical Criteria Metrics (Robustness, Performance, Maintenance)
E.4.4	Key Socio -Economic Criteria Metrics (Owner/Operator, Bankability)
E.4.5	Testing and Performance Verification (FAT, SAT, Other)
E.4.6	Expected Deviations from Performance Standards
E.5.0	Mobile Units
E.5.1	Design Guidelines for Mobile units (Residential + Commercial + Light Industrial)
E.5.2	Module MU1 - (200-500 KW)
E.5.3	Key Technical Criteria Metrics (Robustness, Performance, Maintenance)
E.5.4	Key Socio -Economic Criteria Metrics (Owner/Operator, Bankability)
E.5.5	Testing and Performance Verification (FAT, SAT, Other)
E.5.6	Expected Deviations from Performance Standards

CONCLUSIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

Appendix-A – Topologies of Existing Global Remote Grids

1. Some islands in Asia using his contacts (e.g. Indonesia, Jeju/Korea)
2. Russia Mining Remote Grids (e.g. Gold mines, others)
3. Off-grid Islands in the South China Sea
4. Hutacondo Rural Community Project, Chile
5. Bonholm Island and Samsøe Island, Denmark
6. Island of Texel, North Holland
7. Orkney Island, Scotland and El-Hierro, Canary Islands
8. French Islands (Utility EDF) of Guadalupe/Corse/La-reunion

9. DC Microgrid, Xiamen University, China
10. Perfect Power, Illinois Inst. Of Technology and microgrid at UCSD Campus, USA
11. Microgrid at BCIT Campus and Hartley Bay First Nations Community in BC, Canada
12. Kasabonika Lake First Nation Community, and one more in Northern Ontario, Canada
13. Kangiqsualujjuaq First Nation Community, Quebec and Ramea Island (Wind-Diesel-Hydrogen), NFLD, Canada
14. Remote Mines that now has extensive Solar adoption
15. Kythnos Island and a few others, Greece
16. 59 Palms, CA and one Alaskan Remote Grid, USA
17. Examples of Rural Remote Grids, in Sub-Saharan Africa or in South Africa
18. Cronimet Mine, Thabazimbi, South Africa
19. Island of "Fernando de Noronha", Brazil
20. Island of "Pellworm", Germany

Приложение 1. Список членов рабочей группы WG C6.28

Cigre C6.28 WG Membership
Hybrid Systems for Off Grid Power Supply
 As of January 1, 2015

Name	Affiliation	Country	Contact Details	Membership
Ravi Seethapathy	Adjunct Professor, University of Toronto	Canada	Ravi.seethapathy@gmail.com r.seethapathy@utoronto.ca	Convener
Hany Farag	Assistant Professor, York University	Canada	hefarag@cse.yorku.ca	Secretary
Ken Ash	Managing Director, HEG Consulting	Australia	kenash193@gmail.com	Member
Paulo Gama	Director, B&G Research & Dev.	Brazil	paulogama@bgpesquisa.com.br	Member; SC6 RM, Brazil
Reza Irvani	Professor, University of Toronto	Canada	iravani@ecf.utoronto.ca	Member
Hassan Farhangi	Professor, British Columbia Institute Of Technology	Canada	Hassan_Farhangi@bcit.ca	Member
Haoyong Chen	Professor, South China University of Technology	China	eehychen@scut.edu.cn	Member
Henrik Bindner	Professor, Technical University of Denmark	Denmark	hwbi@elektro.dtu.dk	Member
Jens Merten	CEA - Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission	France	jens.merten@cea.fr	Member
Georg Bopp	Team Head, Autonomous Systems & Mini-grid, Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems	Germany	georg.bopp@ise.fraunhofer.de	Member
Nikos Hatziargyriou	Professor, National Technical University of Athens	Greece	nh@power.ece.ntua.gr	Member
Panos Kotsampopoulos	Senior Researcher, National Technical University of Athens	Greece	Kotsa@power.ece.ntua.gr	Member
Toshihisa Funabashi	Professor, Nagoya University	Japan	funabashi@esi.nagoya-u.ac.jp	Member
Kazuto Yukita	Professor, Aichi Inst. Of Technology	Japan	yukita@aitech.ac.jp	Member
Adriaan Zomers	Alliander	Netherlands	a.zomers@inter.nl.net	Member SC6 RM, NL
Mihaela Albu	Professor, University of Bucharest	Romania	albu@ieee.org	Member
Pavel Chusovitin	Ural Federal University	Russia	pvchus@gmail.com	Member
Dmitry Korev	Head, Smart Grid, EnerZ LLC	Russia	dkorev@gmail.com	Member
David Mahuma	Programme Manager, South Africa National	South Africa	davidm@sanedi.org.za	Member

	Energy Dev. Institute			
Tebogo Snyer	South Africa National Energy Dev. Institute	South Africa	TebogoS@sanedi.org.za	Member
Alex Oudalov	ABB Corporate Research	Switzerland	Alexandre.oudalov@ch.abb.com	Member
Maria Brucoli	Senior Electrical Engineer, Arup Ltd.	U.K.	Maria.Brucoli@arup.com	Member
Nick Quarta	Parsons-Brinckerhoff	U.K.	quartan@pbworld.com	Member
Ben Hwang	Project Manager, Worley Parsons	USA	Benjamin.Hwang@WorleyParsons.com	Member
J. Charles Smith	Executive Director, Utility Variable-Generation Integration Group	USA	charlie@variablegen.org	Member
Amirnaser Yazdani	Professor, Ryerson University	Canada	yazdani@ryerson.ca	Corresponding Member
Farid Katirei	Practice Lead, Renewables & Sustainability, Quanta Technology	Canada	fkatiraei@quanta-technology.com	Corresponding Member
Michael Ross	McGill University / Hydro Quebec	Canada	Michael.ross2@mail.mcgill.ca	Corresponding Member
Guillermo Jiménez	Univ. of Chile	Chile	gjimenez@ing.uchile.cl	Corresponding Member
Stathis Tselepis	Director, PV & DG Systems, Center for Renewable Energy Resources and Saving	Greece	stselep@cres.gr	Corresponding Member
Pekik Argo Dahono	Professor, Elec. & Informatics, Institute of Technology	Indonesia	pekik@konversi.ee.itb.ac.id padahono@ieee.org	Corresponding Member
Jaeho Choi	Professor, Elect., Chungbuk National University	South Korea	choi@chungbuk.ac.kr	Corresponding Member
Clinton Brown	Technical Director – Energy Unit, Aurecon	South Africa	Clinton.Carter-Brown@aurecongroup.com	Corresponding Member
Raj Chetty	Research, Testing & Development, ESKOM Holdings	South Africa	raj.chetty@eskom.co.za	Corresponding Member
Samuel Jupe	Senior Engineer, Parsons-Brinckerhoff	UK	s.c.e.jupe@dunelm.org.uk	Corresponding Member; SC6 RM UK
Sarah Follmann	Parsons-Brinckerhoff	UK	Sarah.follmann@pbworld.com	Corresponding Member
James King	Parsons-Brinckerhoff	UK	James.king@pbworld.com	Corresponding Member; UK NGN Chair
Chris Marnay	Lawrence Berkeley National Lab	USA	chrismarnay@lbl.gov	Corresponding Member