System Reliability and Ancillary Services

Presentation at Agora Energiewende, November 12 2015

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Generation in the Danish electricity system*

20 Central Power

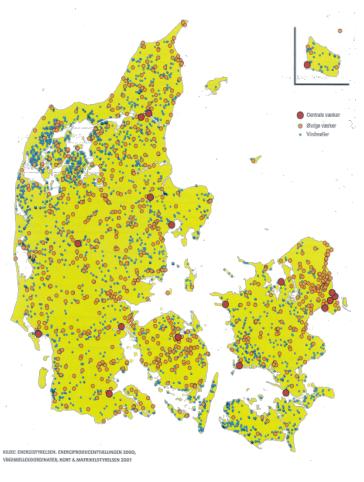


4.300 MW

~650 Local



2,500 MW



>5,000 Wind



4,900 MW

~90,000 Solar PV

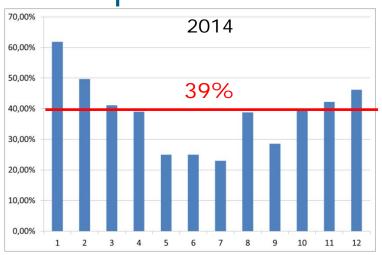


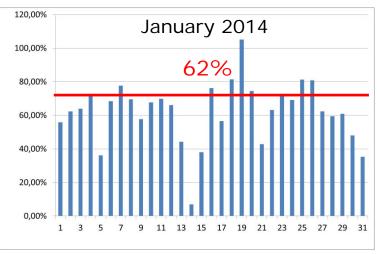
600 MW

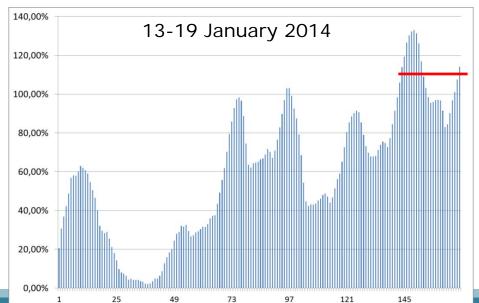
*January 2015



Wind power share in Denmark



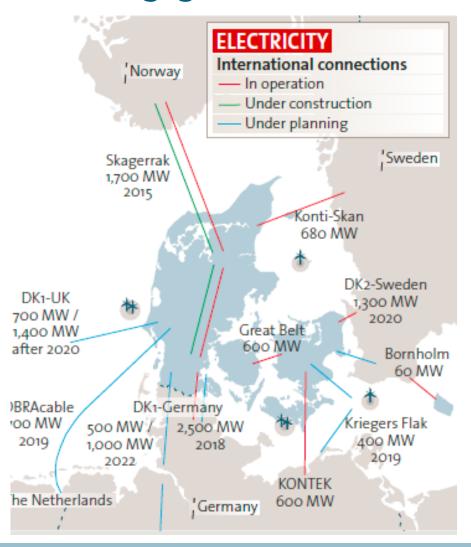




Sunday 19 Jan 105%



Strong grid and interconnectors



Interconnector capacity:

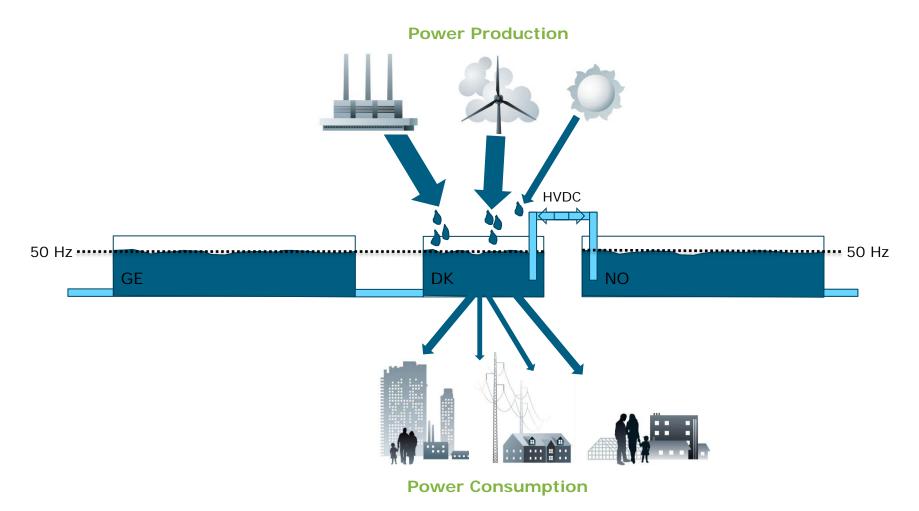
~5.800 MW

Maximum electricity consumption

~6.000MW

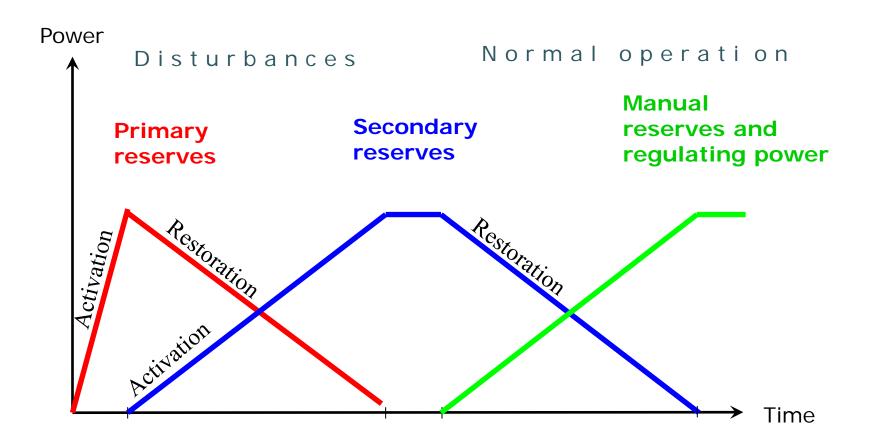


Keeping the system balanced



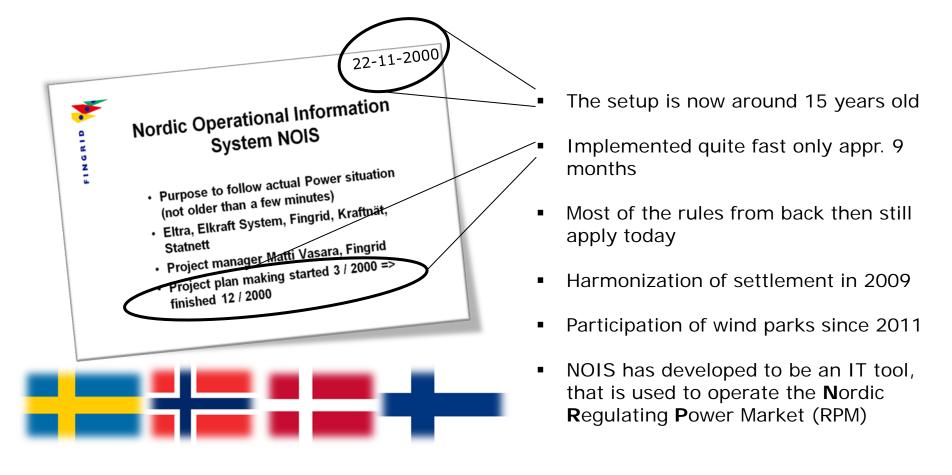


Balancing philosophy





The Nordic regulating power market (RPM)





How the RPM works

- Capacity contracts and voluntary bids
- Common Nordic merit order list
- Activation of cheapest, Nordic bids unless there's a congestion
- Most expensive, activated bid sets the imbalance settlement price

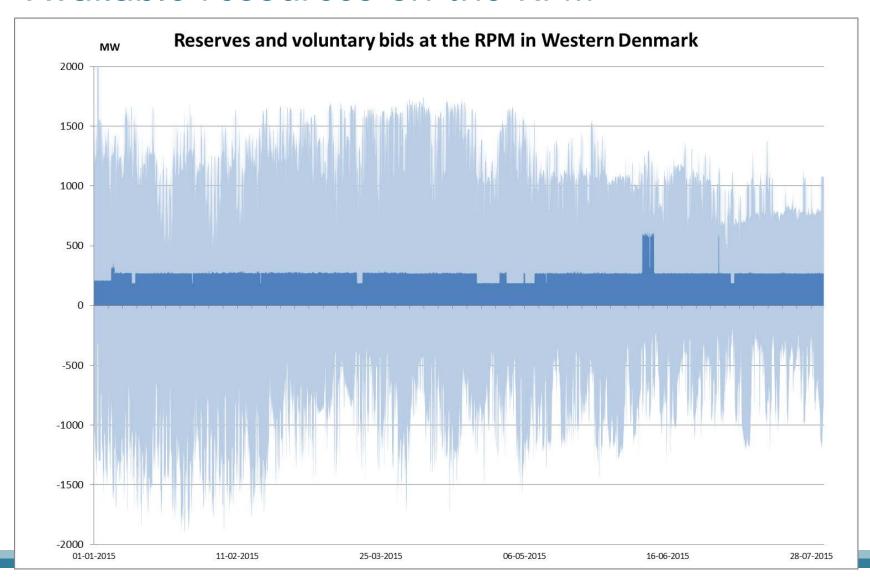
 Used to ease grid constraints e.g. redispatch with Germany



Source: Nordpoolspot



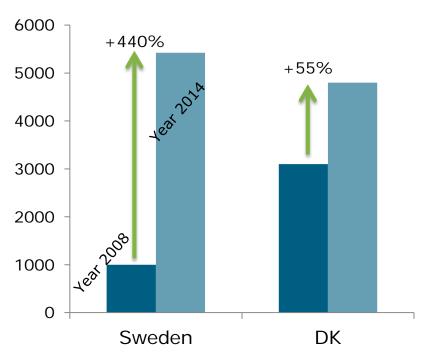
Available resources on the RPM





Example: wind integration in the Nordics

MW Wind



Fact:

Significant increase in installed wind capacity in the Nordic in the period from 2008-2014

Questions of interest:

Has this affected imbalances?

Has this affected the Regulating power market?

Do we have to change the balancing incentives for the BRP's?



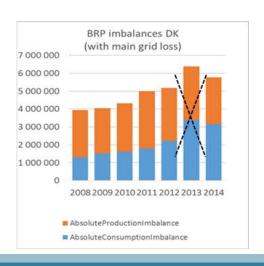
Example: wind integration in the Nordics

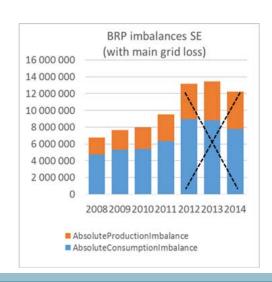
- BRP's imbalances have increased significantly in DK and SE
- Increased wind power production is the main reason.

(Structural changes another, crossed in graphs)

- Production imbalances are moved to consumption imbalances
- However, yearly regulation volumes have not increased but

decreased.

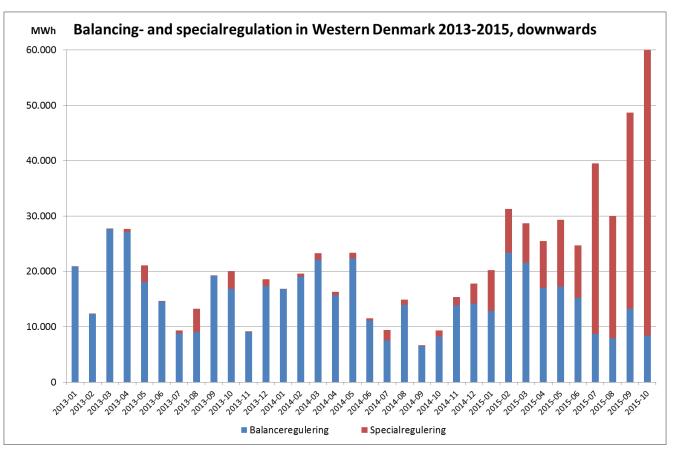








Grid constraints - redispatch with GE



Regulation process in GE:

- Available German resources are regulated
- Neighboring countries are asked if they can regulate
- 3. German wind parks are regulated

