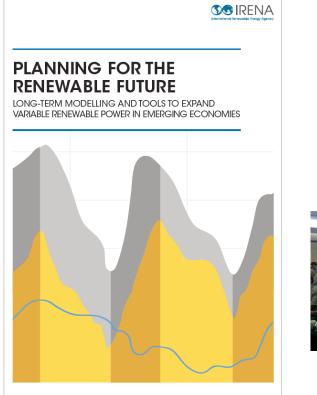
# International Repewable Energy Agency

## Long-term Planning with a High Share of Variable Renewable Energy





# Addressing Variable Renewables In Long-term planning (AVRIL) project













How much electricity demand will there be?



How much and what type of generation is needed to serve this demand?

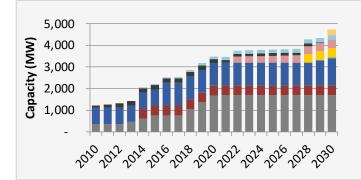


What enhancements to the network are needed to ensure the reliable supply of electricity?

Energy/power system models are used to answer these questions while taking into account economic and technical consequences of alternative choices.

# Power sector planning: Planning scopes for techno-economic analysis



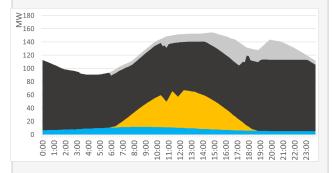


#### **Generation expansion planning**

- Ministry of Energy
- Planning agency
- Utility

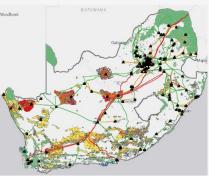
#### **Dispatch simulation**

- Utility
- Regulators
- TSO



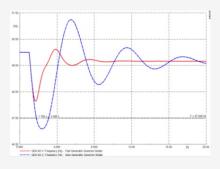
#### Geo-spatial planning

- Ministry of Energy
- Planning agency
- Utility
- TSO



#### Technical network studies

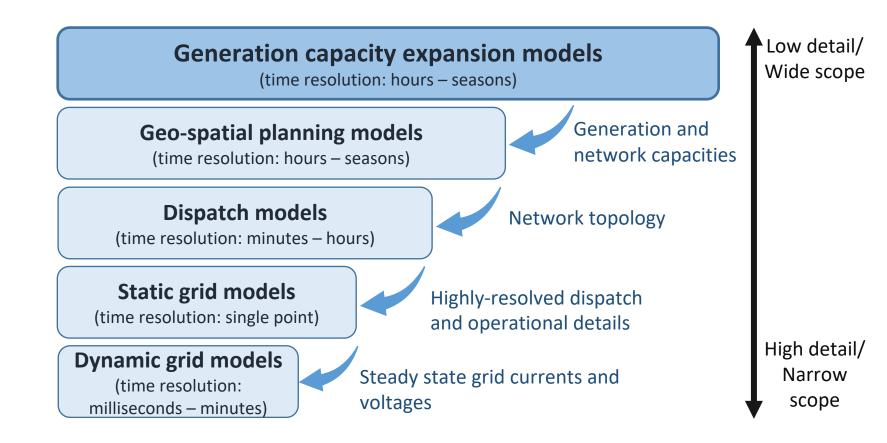
- TSO
- Regulator
- Project developer



### **Application of planning tools**



## ... without VRE

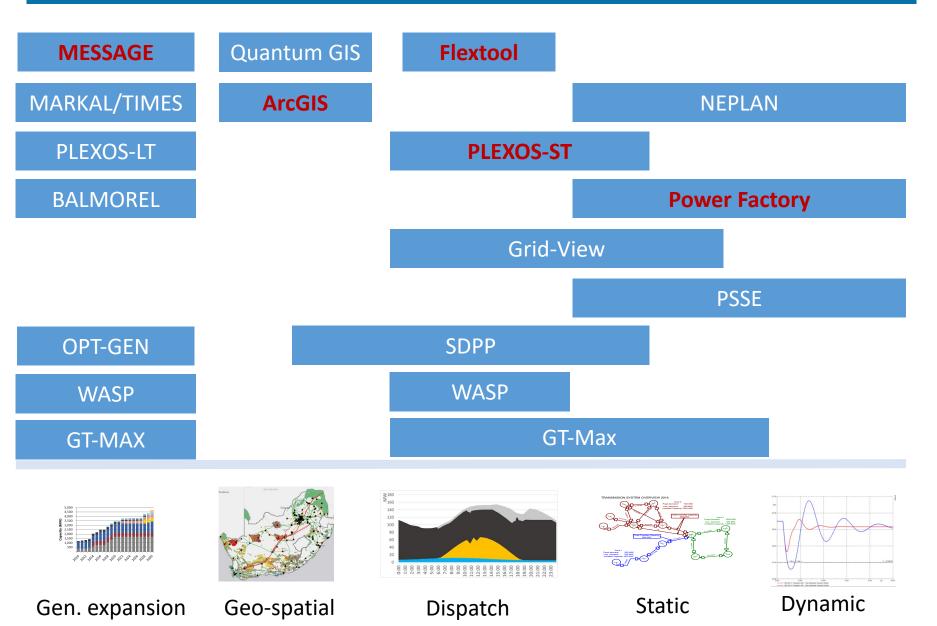


Source: IRENA (2017), Planning for the Renewable Future: Long-term modelling and tools to expand variable renewable power in emerging economies

### **Modelling software – indicative**

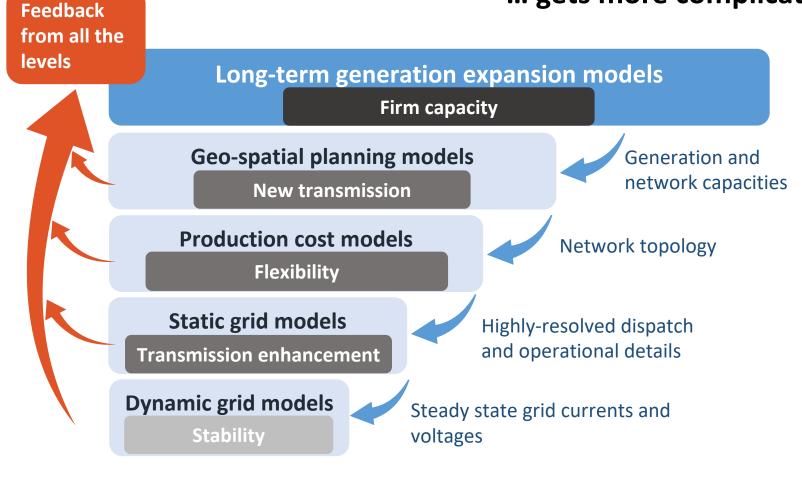
#### coverage





# Long-term energy planning with VRE

#### ... gets more complicated



High

Low

Relevance of VRE impact in long-term planning



	Generation	Networks
Adequacy	Sufficient firm capacity	Sufficient and reliable transport and distribution capacity
Security	Flexibility of the system Stability (Robustness to contingency)	Voltage control capability Stability (Robustness to contingency)



Generation from VRE generators is variable, uncertain, location-constrained, non-synchronous, and often distributed (connected to distribution grid).

# Technical properties of VRE and their impacts to the aspects of reliability



	Generation	Networks
Adequacy	Variability reduces contribution to firm capacity	Location-constraints may require grid extension and reinforcement
Security	Variability and limited predictability requires system to follow residual load Lack of inertia and governor response may pose the technical limit to VRE penetration	Location-constraints may change voltage control requirements Distribution level connection may affect voltages and protection system coordination RE's behavior during fault may affect system stability



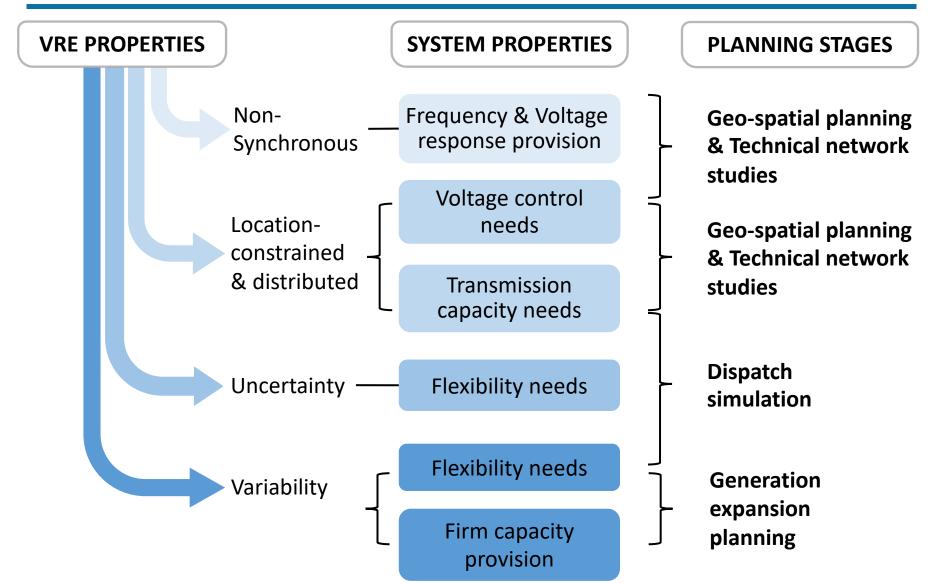
	Generation	Networks
Adequacy	Firm capacity	Transmission capacity
Security of operation	Flexibility	Voltage control capability
	Stability (frequency response and voltage response)	
Most relevant System-specific High relevance Near-term relevance		

Source: IRENA (2017), Planning for the Renewable Future

#### **VRE features and planning stages**



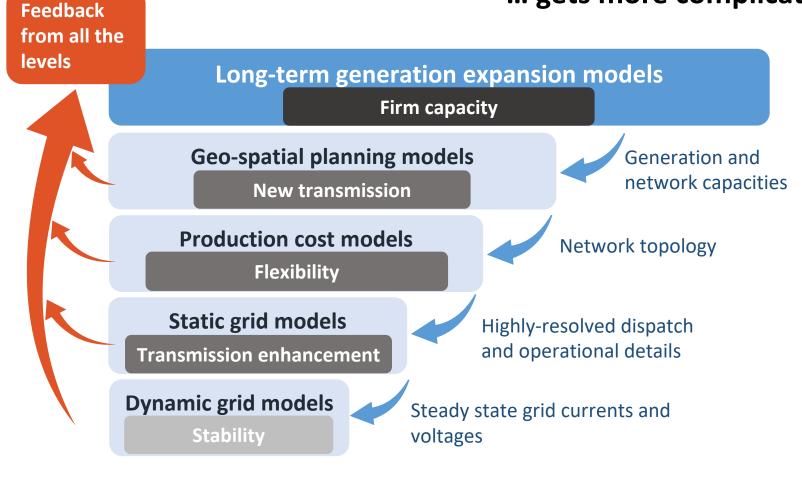
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Source: IRENA (2017), Planning for the Renewable Future: Long-term modelling and tools to expand variable renewable power in emerging economies

# Long-term energy planning with VRE

#### ... gets more complicated



High

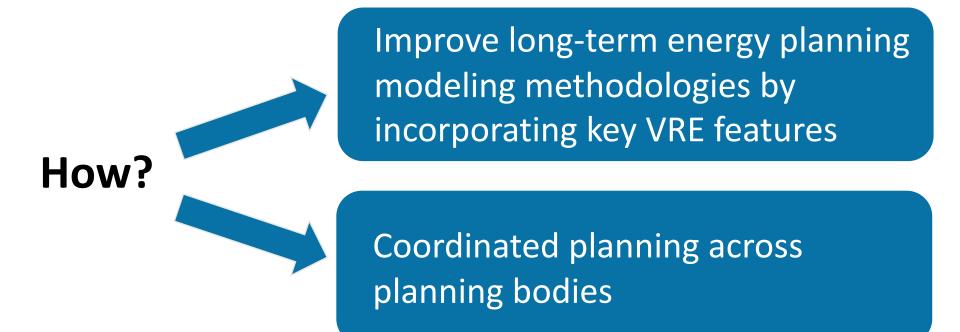
Low

Relevance of VRE impact in long-term planning





#### It is important to do it right from the beginning!



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### Thank you Asami Miketa, Amiketa@irena.org