



Friedrich-Alexander-Universität
Technische Fakultät



Lehrstuhl für
Elektrische Energiesysteme

The Transition of the German Power System: Challenges and Solutions

RTDS European Users Group Meeting
Nuremberg - 20 September 2023

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Matthias Luther



Contents

- About us
- Power system development in Germany: facts and figures
- Solutions and research for grid planning and operation
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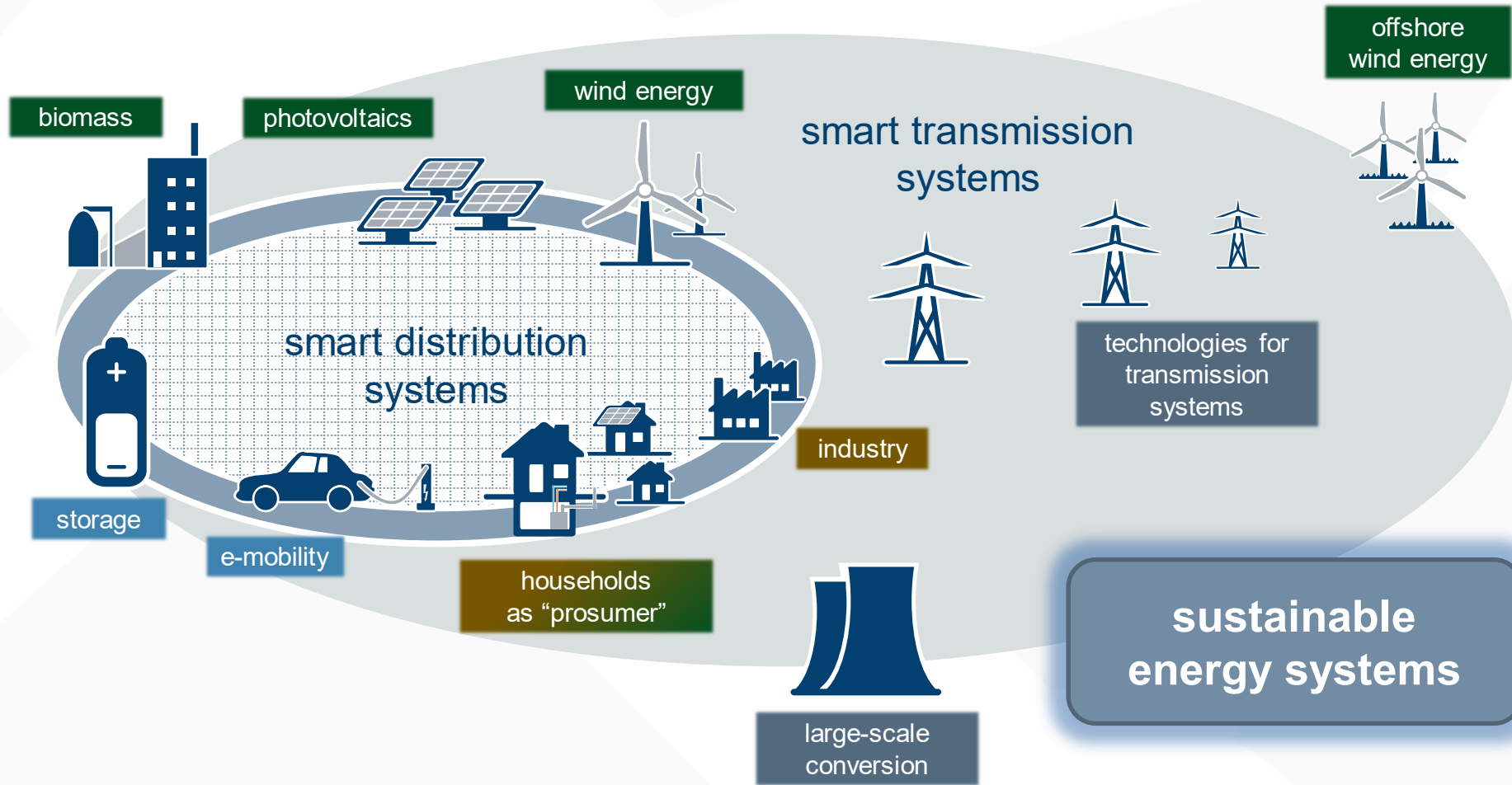


Full-spectrum university with 5 faculties, including a University Hospital

- > 39,650 students
- ~ 630 professorships
- > 3,600 academic staff members
- > 272 degree programs, among them
 - > 82 Bachelor's degree programs
 - > 98 Master's degree programs
 - > 42 degree programs taught in English
 - > 14 double degree programs

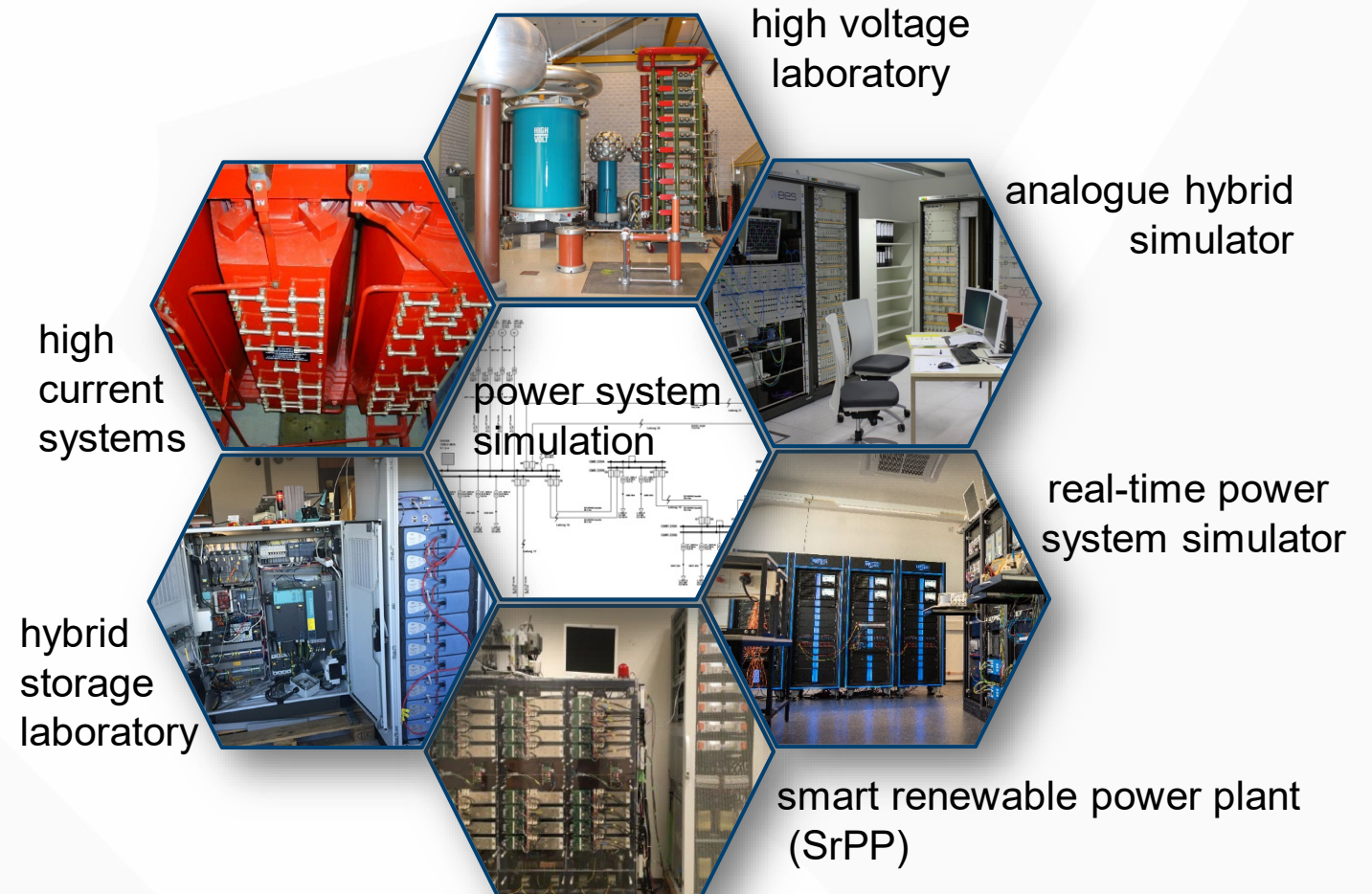


Our research concept: overall system analysis

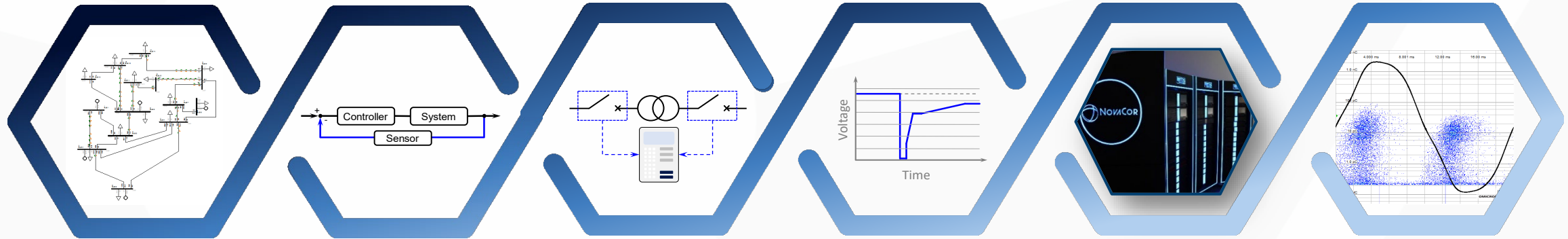


Methods and tools for research

- Hardware/software coupling: merging the analogous and digital world
- Combination/verification of simulations and measurements
- Adaptation and extension of laboratories according future system structures



Our value chain: research topics in the overall system design



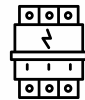
Power System Planning

- Network Modelling
- Scenario Development
- Network Reduction
- Automation



Control Development

- Research & Design Development
- Control Structure Model
- Simulation Models



Protection Schemes

- Special Algorithms
- Voltage & Frequency
- Over/Under Current



Grid Compliance Study & Analysis

- Dynamic Stability
- Fault-ride-through Capability
- Security & Ancillary Services



Control Validation

- Model-in-the-loop
- Software-in-the-loop
- Hardware-in-the-loop



High Power Technologies

- High Voltage Tests
- High Current Tests
- Prototype Development

RTDS image source: <https://www.rtds.com/technology/simulation-hardware/>

European key figures for GHG reduction

- European Union (EU)

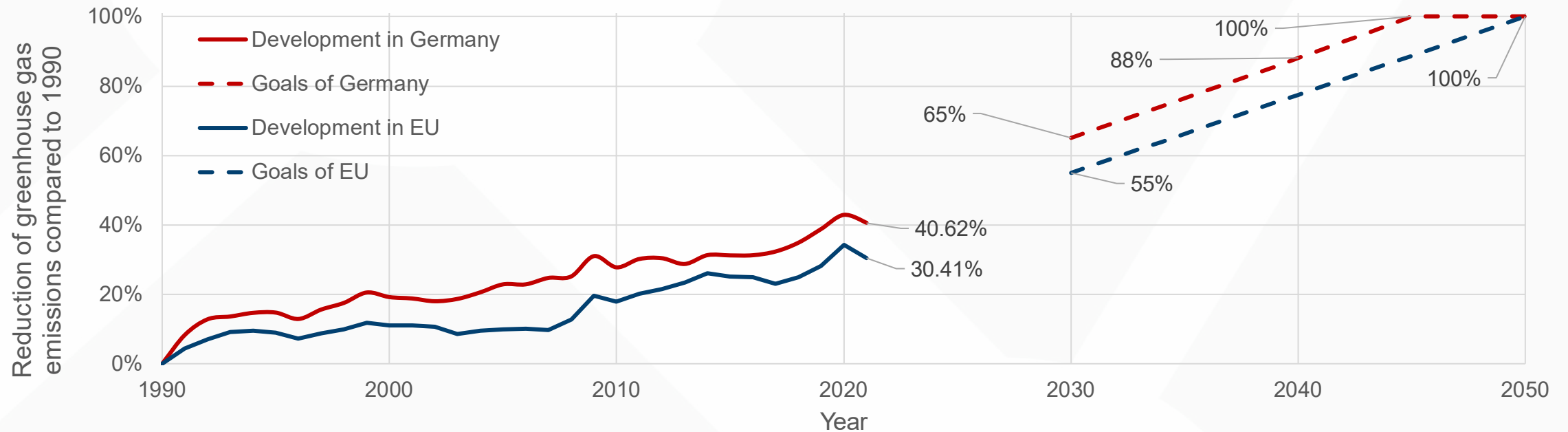
- „European Climate Law“:

Climate-neutral by 2050

- Germany

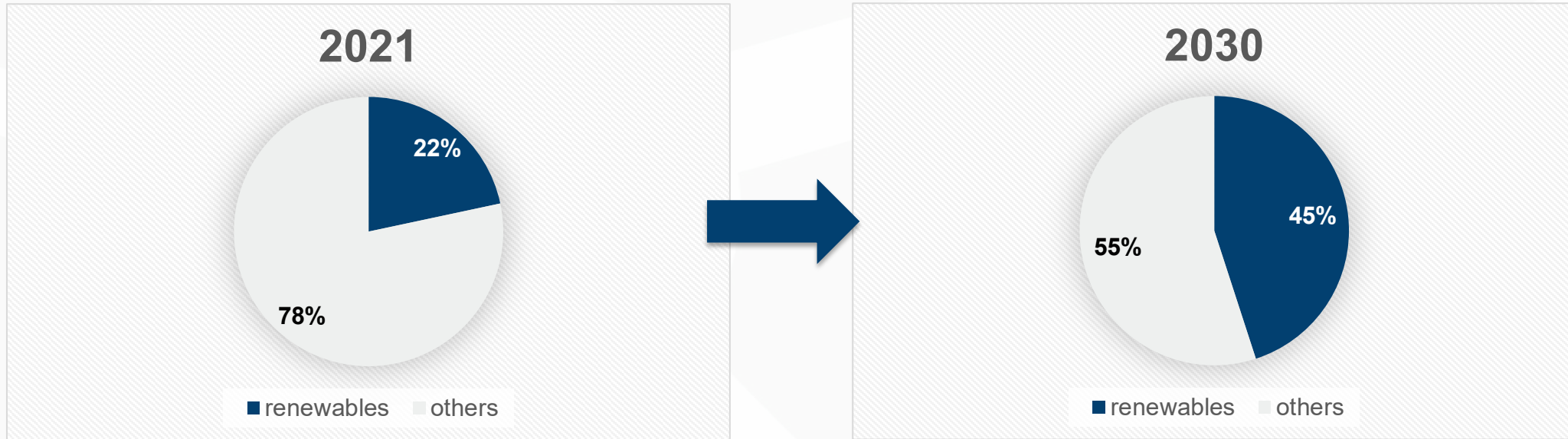
- „Bundes-Klimaschutzgesetz“ (German Climate Law):

Climate-neutral by 2045

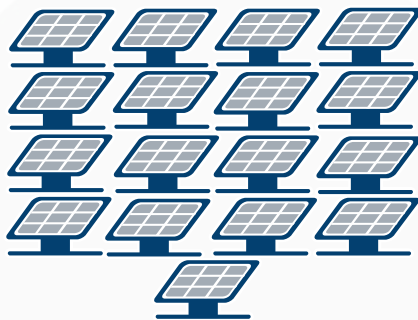


Source: European Environment Agency
European Climate Law
Bundes-Klimaschutzgesetz

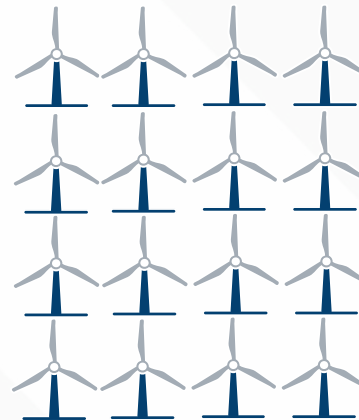
European target for integration of renewables (RED III)



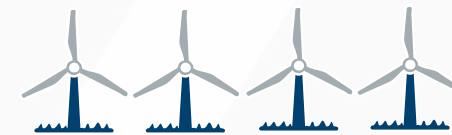
**Construction
of**



17 football pitches pv systems



16 wind turbines onshore



4 wind turbines offshore

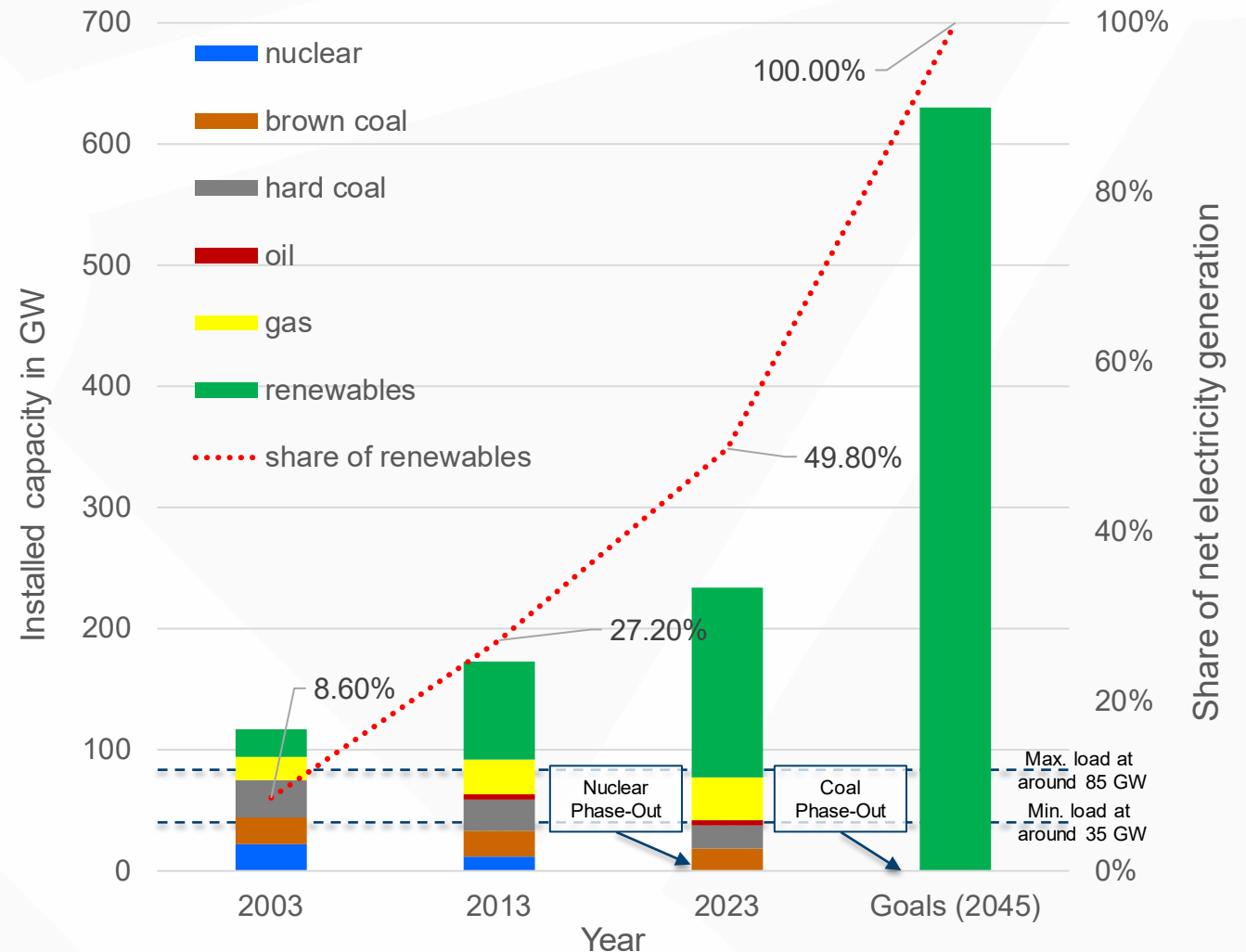
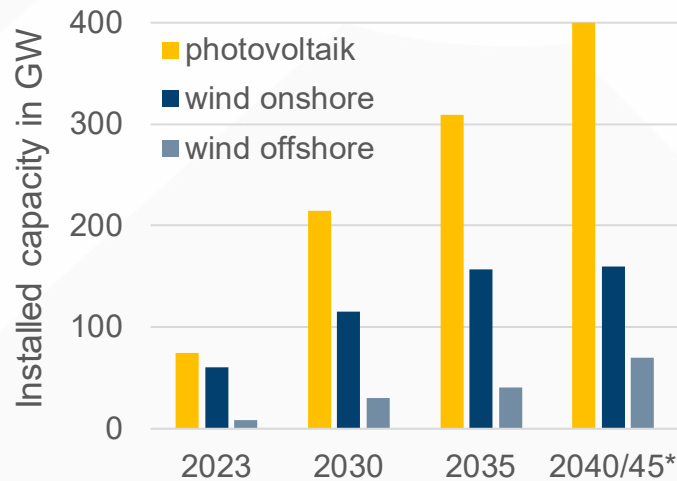
every day!

Power generation planning in Germany until 2045

Shut down of thermal power plants

- Nuclear: April 2023
- Coal: 2038 (at the latest)

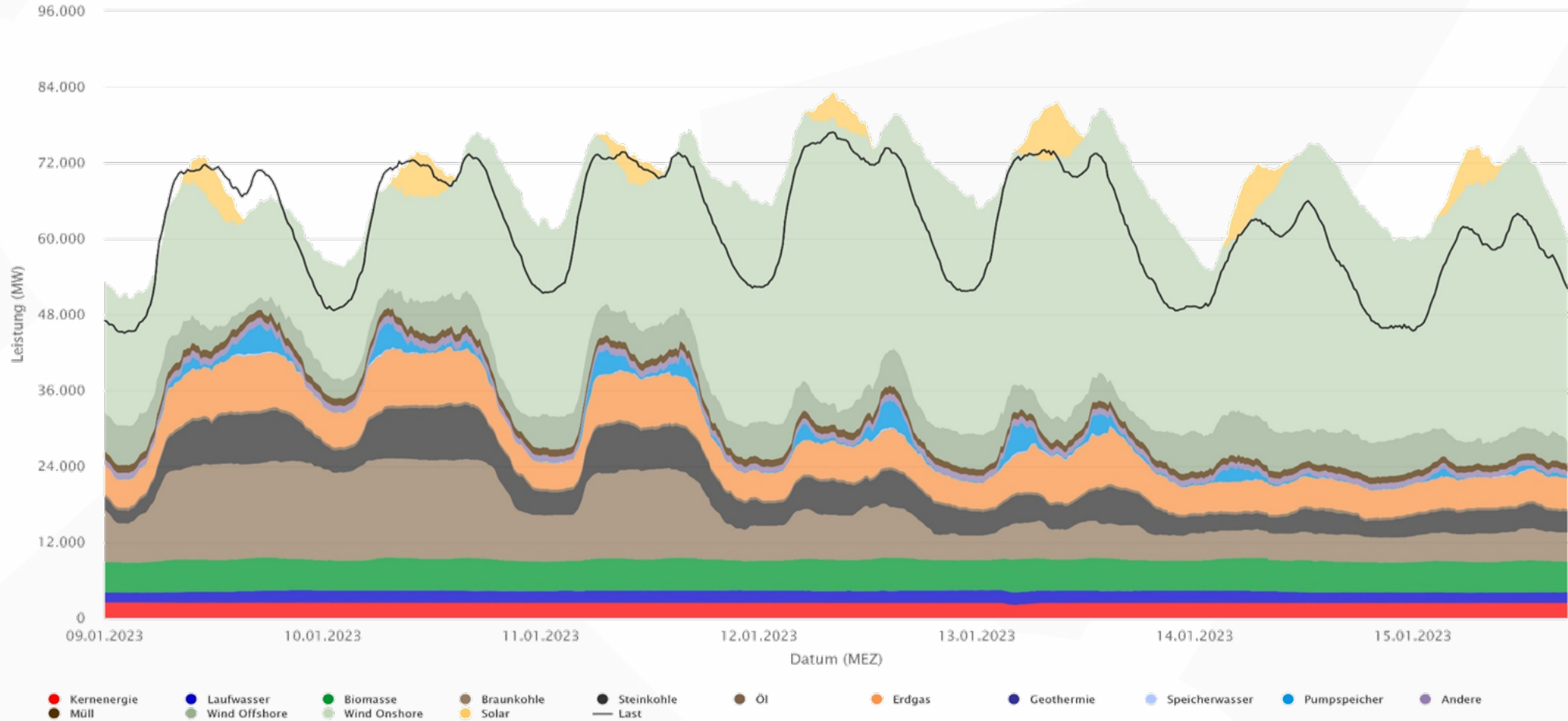
Expansion of renewable generation



Source: Energy-Charts, Fraunhofer-Institut für Solare Energiesysteme
 Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz
 Windenergie-auf-See-Gesetz

Generation and consumption in Germany: winter 2023

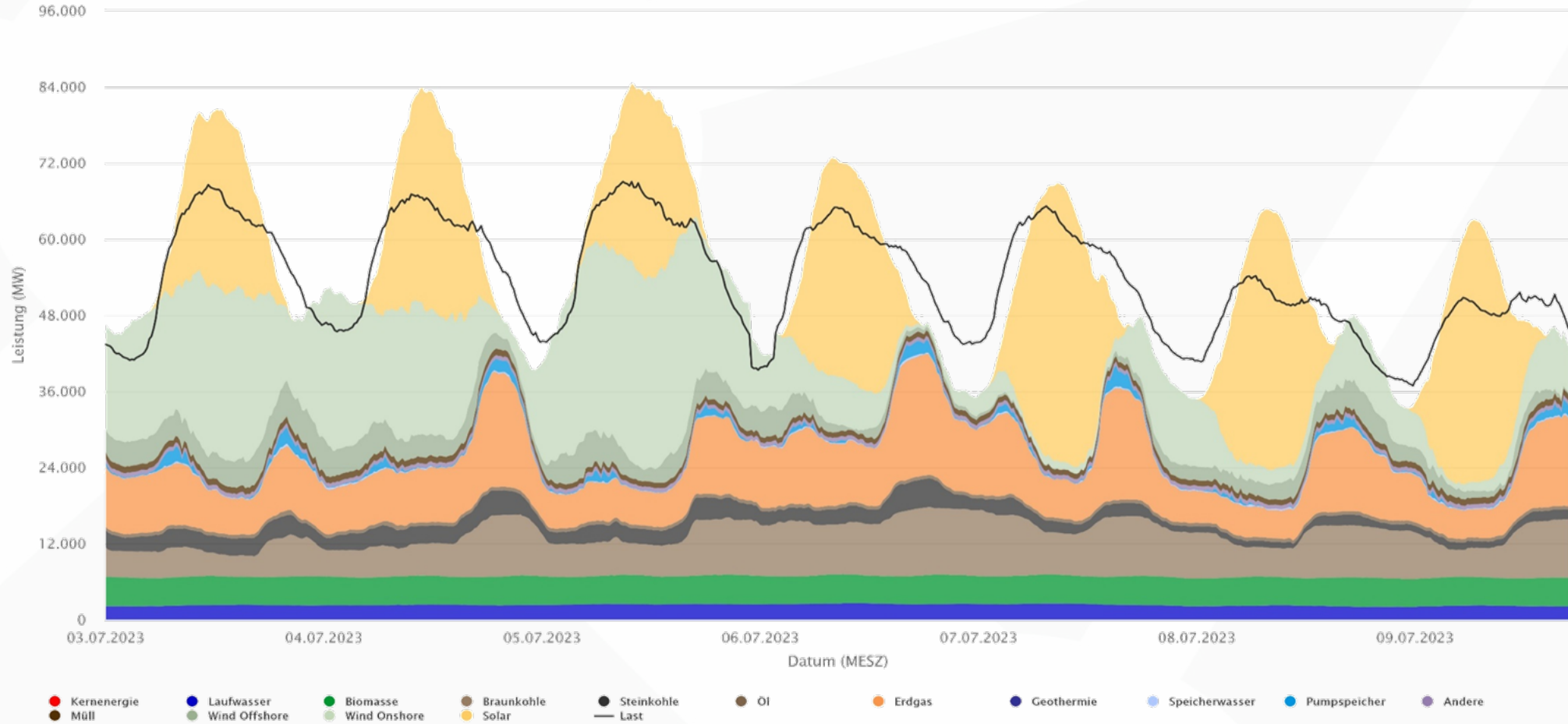
Low photovoltaics and high wind infeed



Source: Energy-Charts, Fraunhofer-Institut für Solare Energiesysteme

Generation and consumption in Germany: summer 2023

High photovoltaics infeed and fluctuating wind generation

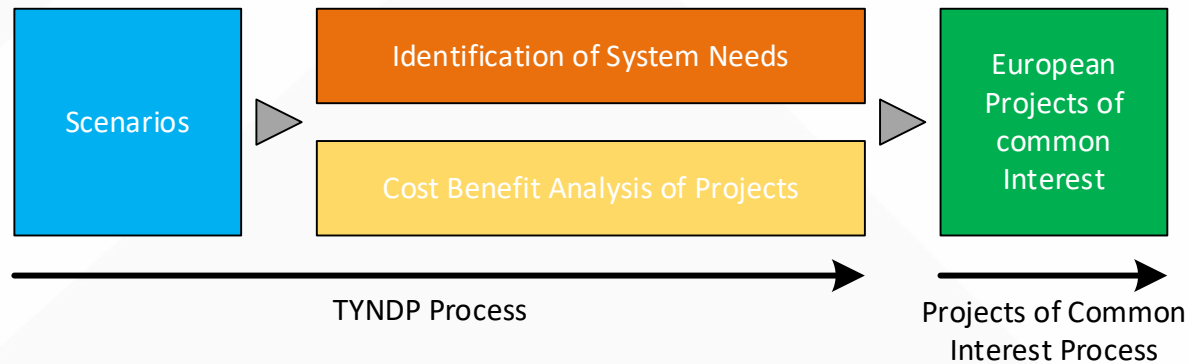


Source: Energy-Charts, Fraunhofer-Institut für Solare Energiesysteme

ENTSO-E: The Ten Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP)

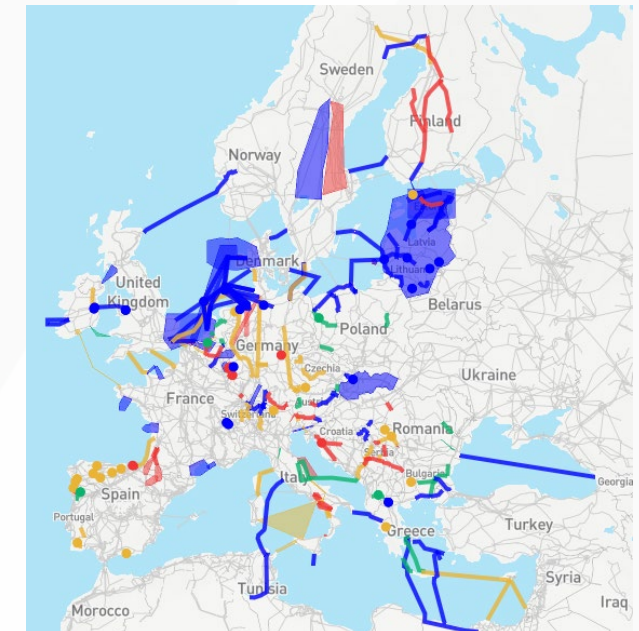
- Why is a European Network Development Plan being prepared?
 - Achieving the climate targets (emission-free in 2050) and safe grid operation
 - Support and complement national network development plans
 - European vision of the future electricity system

- Development of the TYNDP



- Key figures
 - 164 transmission and storage projects assessed
 - 91 GW cross-border capacity increases by 2030
 - 1.6 million jobs created by the development of electricity infrastructure projects in the EU

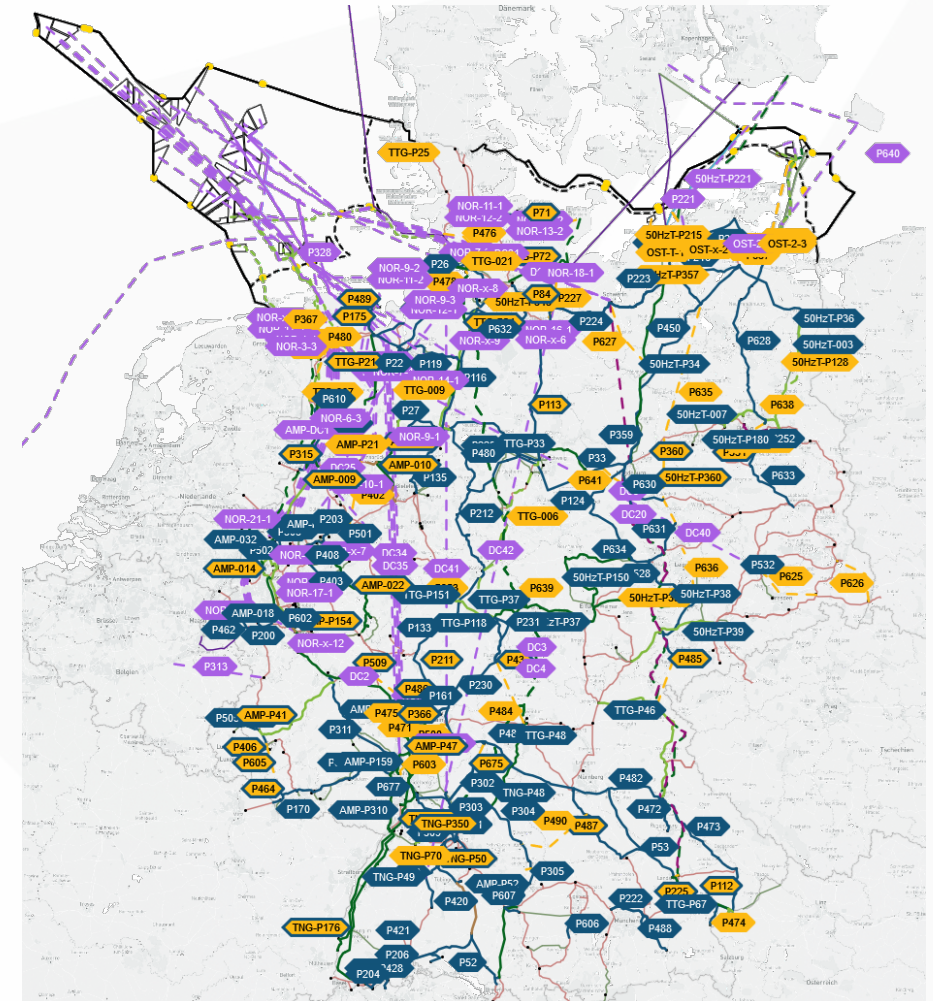
- TYNDP 2022 Projects



Source: ENTSO-E, TYNDP

The German Network Development Plan (“Netzentwicklungsplan Strom”)

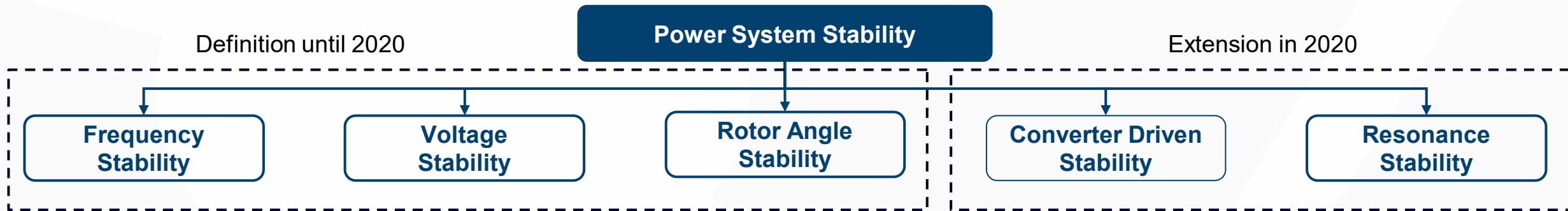
- To be prepared by the four German TSOs in accordance with the resolution of the “Bundestag” in August 2011
- Network development plan in a two-year cycle since 2012
- Progressive changes in the operating environment of the electric power system
- The GNDP should include the measures necessary for safe and reliable network operation
- Review and approval by the German regulator: Bundesnetzagentur (BNetzA)
- A key component of the “Bundesbedarfsplan”



Source: NEP 2037/2045 (2023)

Dynamic stability analysis of hybrid grid structures

Classification according to IEEE and CIGRE



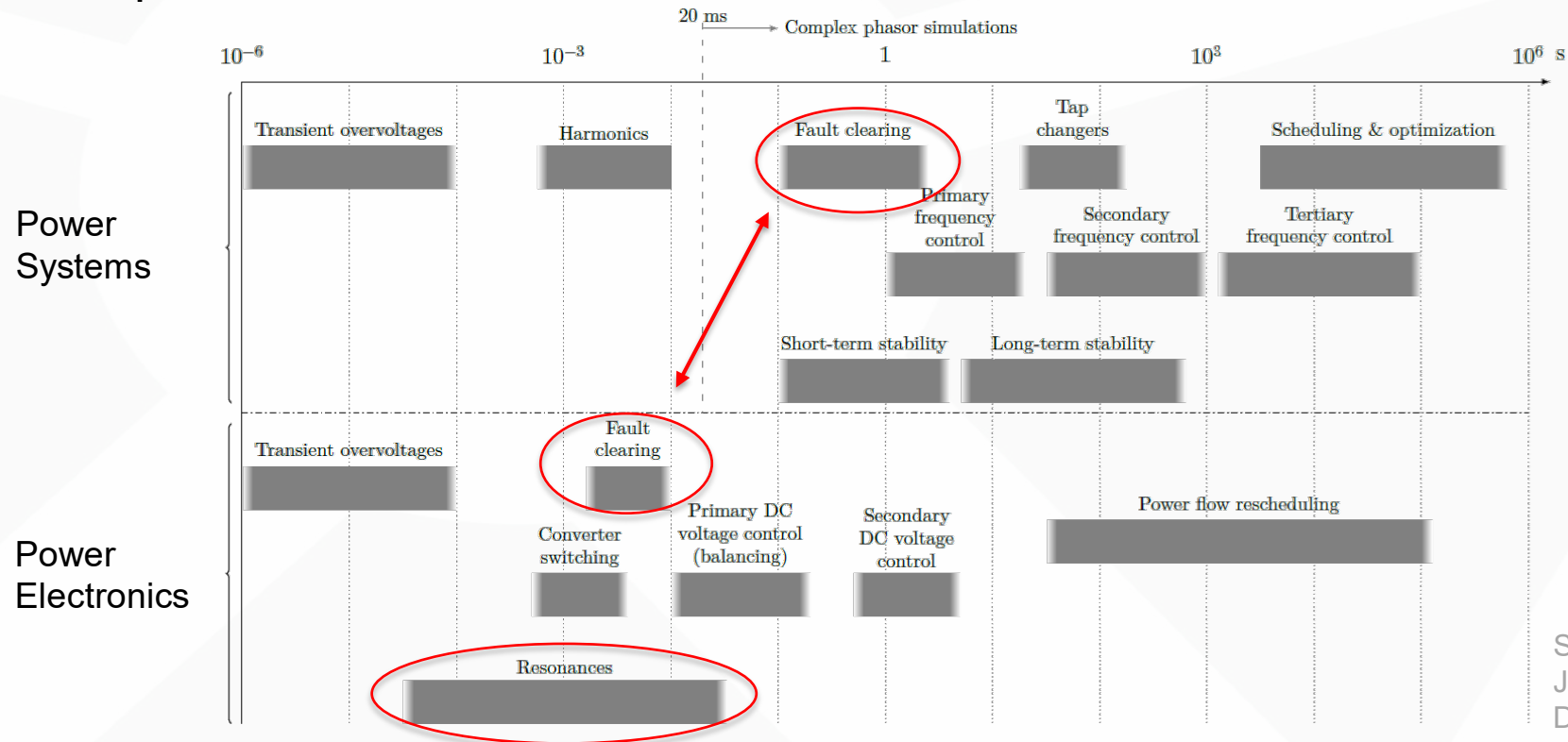
- In the past, stability considerations were mainly limited to the time domain of **electromechanical** interactions
- Voltages and currents could be considered as **steady-state phasors**
- Dynamics of the power system only defined by **control systems** and **machine equations**

- **Power electronics** are increasingly integrated into power systems today
- Power electronics significantly impact system stability

Source: IEEE, Definition and Classification of Power System Stability – Revisited & Extended

Dynamic stability analysis of hybrid grid structures

Impact of power electronics on the interaction time frames



Source:

J. Beerten – Modeling and Control of DC Grids
D. V. Hertem – HVDC grid developments

- Integration of new technologies
- Significantly faster system components
- New system interactions



New system structures and extended system models require innovative methodologies and tools

Real time system operation: the curative (n-1)-criterion

Higher utilisation of existing grid infrastructure

Preventive

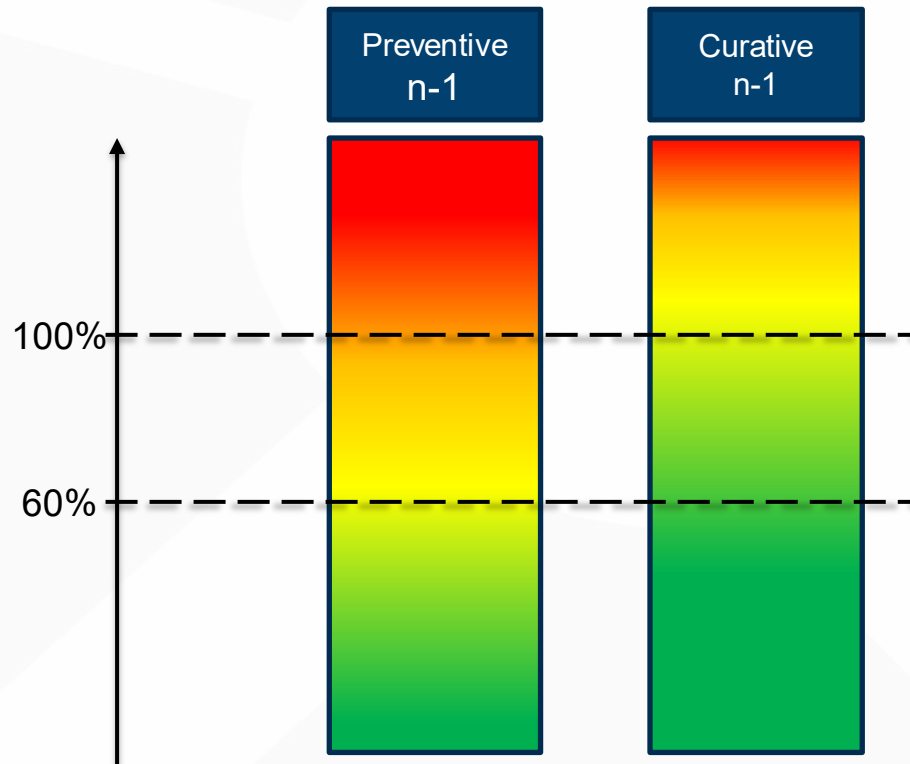
- The grids will be planned with (n-1) security for the undisturbed operation - i.e. designed with redundancy.
 - The redundancy will be held for a contingency in all grid equipment.
-
- Easy and proven application in planning and operation
 - Partial loading of assets in undisturbed operation
 - Deterministic approach without considering the probability of occurrence of (n-1) contingencies

Curative

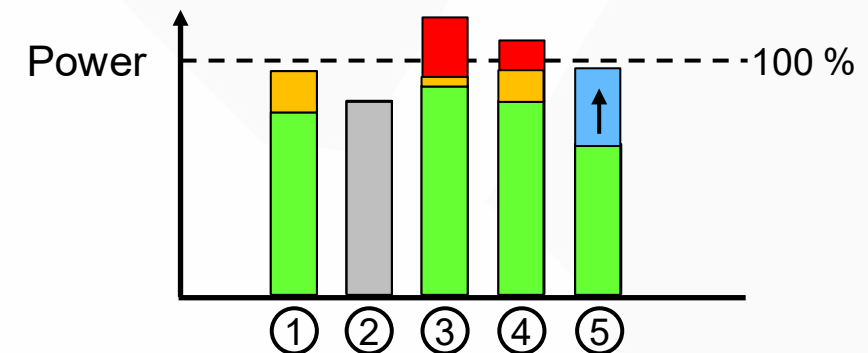
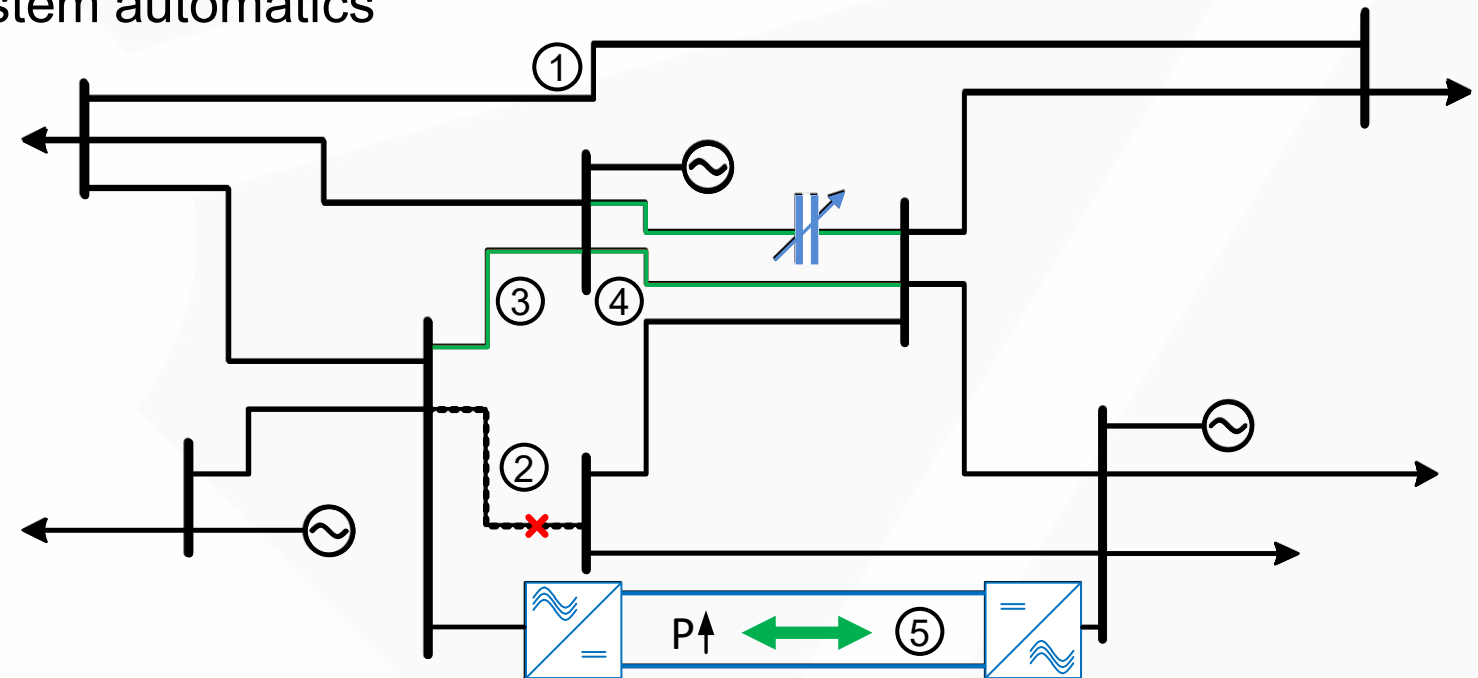
- The (n-1) principle will be maintained „curative“, i.e. after a disturbance by operative interventions.
 - There will be no or limited redundancy in the undisturbed operation.
-
- High complexity and necessity of additional operational degree of freedom (flexibility options, automatization)
 - Maximum loading of assets in the undisturbed (steady-state) operation
 - Increase of transmission capacity in the steady-state operation, long-term reduction of demand for grid extension

Real time system operation: curative fault clearing

Example: real time fault clearing by system automatics

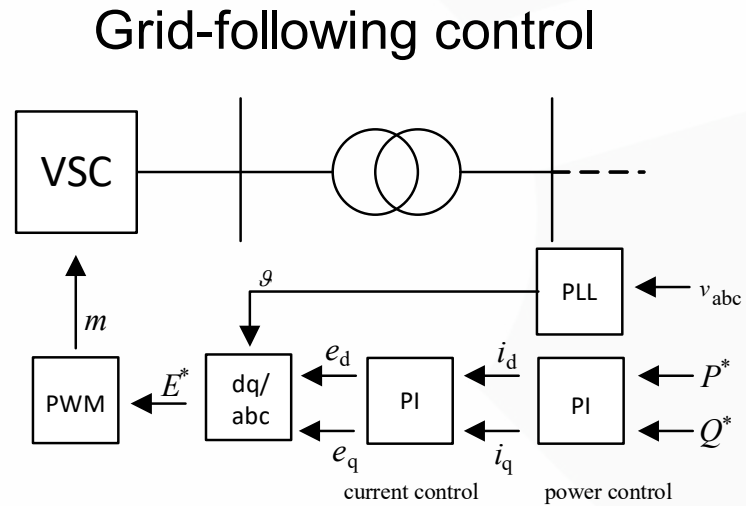


- Temporary overload is allowed
- Return to ($n-1$) secure operation with system automations and curative measures.

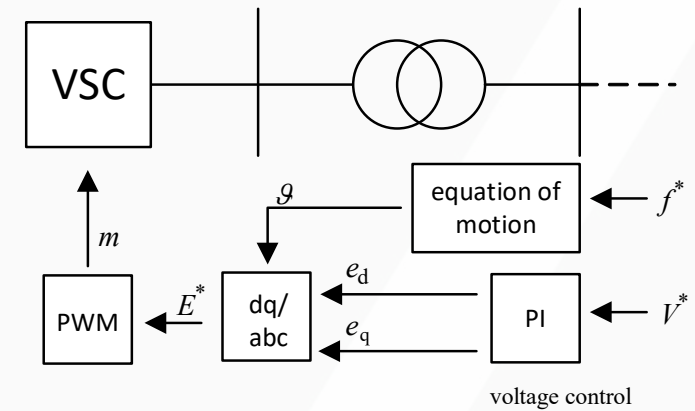


Advanced converter design and control

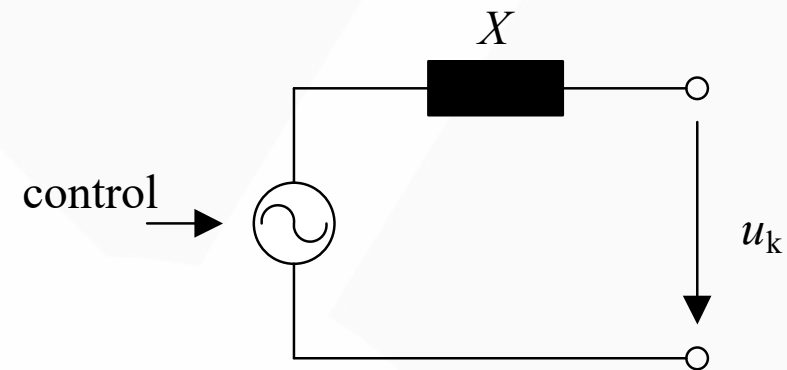
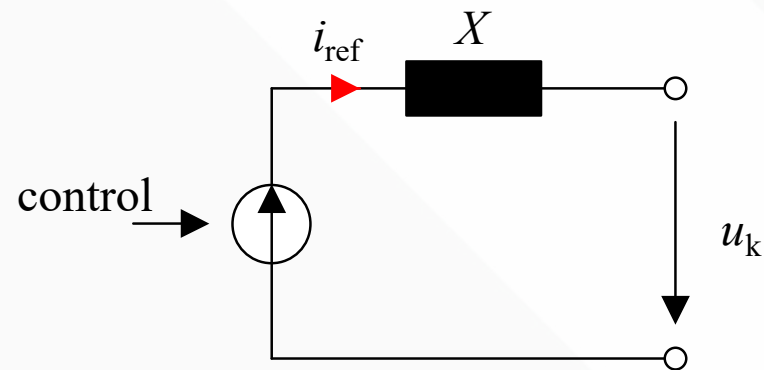
Control concept



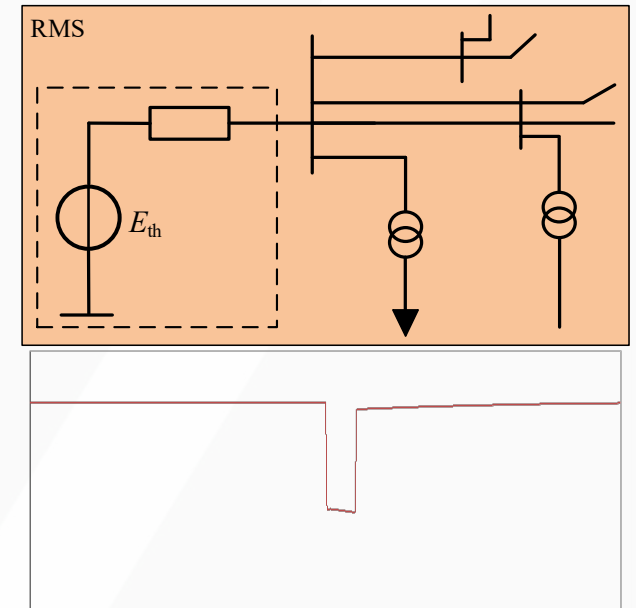
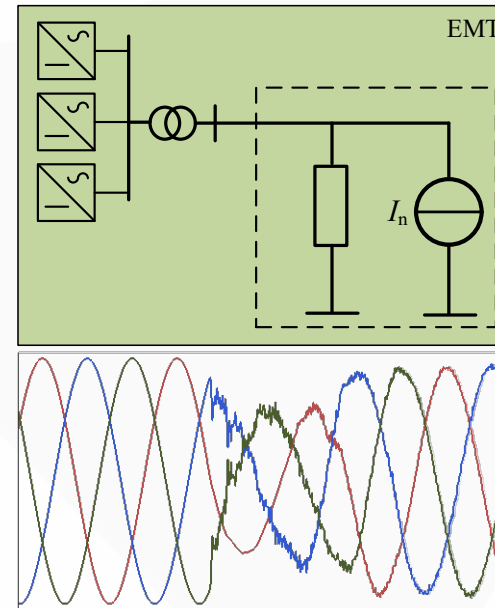
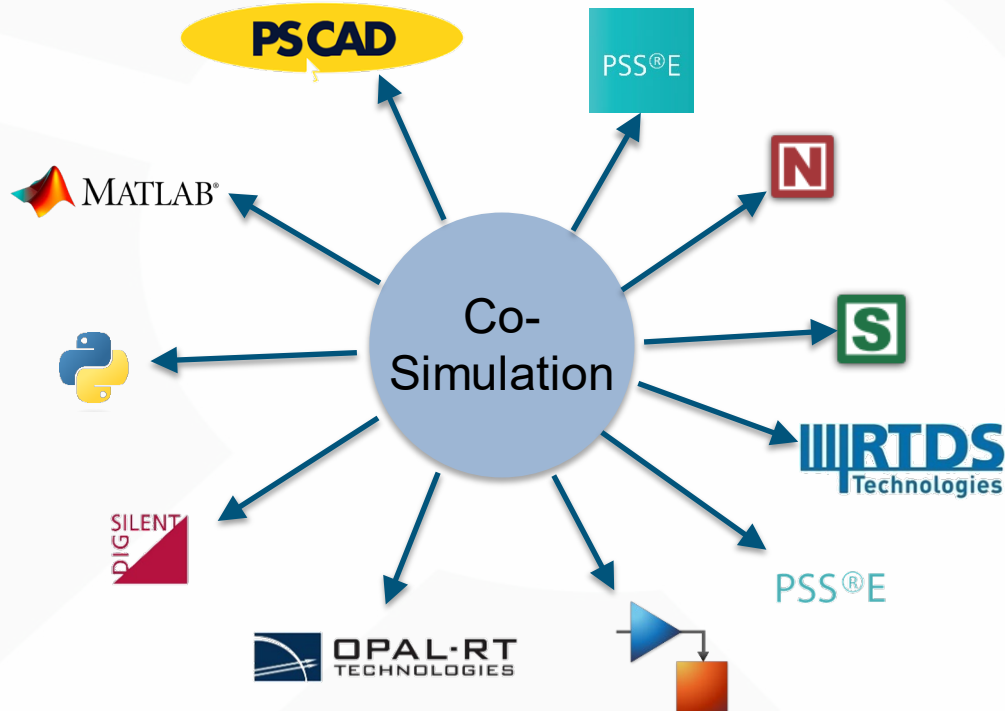
Grid-forming control:



Grid behaviour



Co-Simulation: Linking various simulation tools and methods

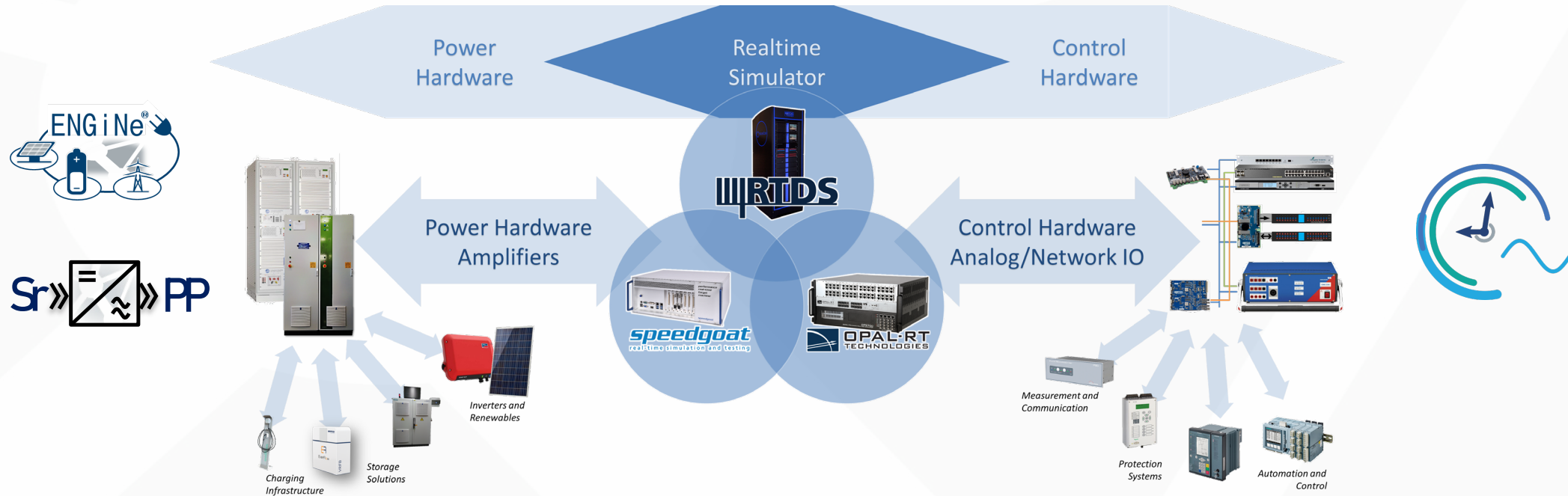


Advantages of Co-Simulation

- No need to convert models between programs or simulation types (RMS, EMT)
- Leverage the strengths of each simulation tool

Real time analysis – a new era in power system planning and operation

Setup and components of our RTA lab in Nuremberg

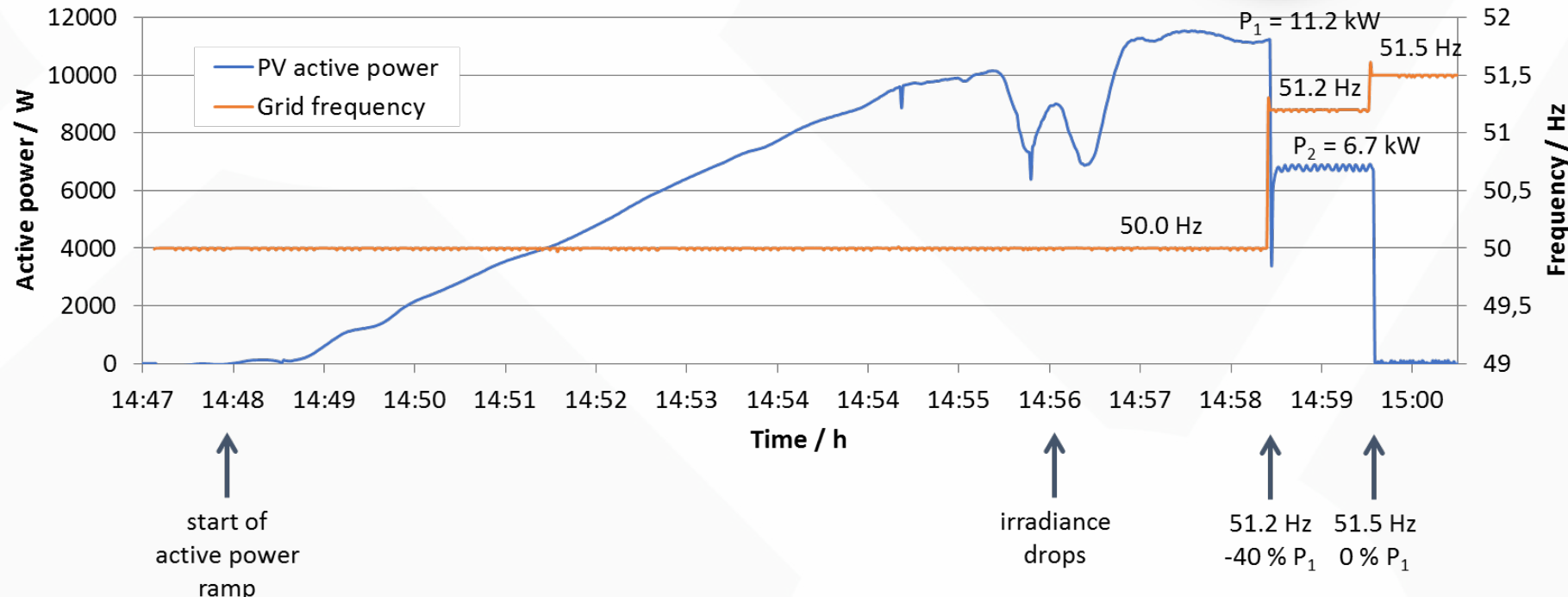


Benefits from realtime simulation:

- hardware analysis under realistic grid conditions
- cost- and time effective testing
- on-site development of equipment and control
- training of staff, e.g. system operators

Example: compliance test of converter integration

Validation of the Low Voltage Directive VDE AR 4105



<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/NightLights>



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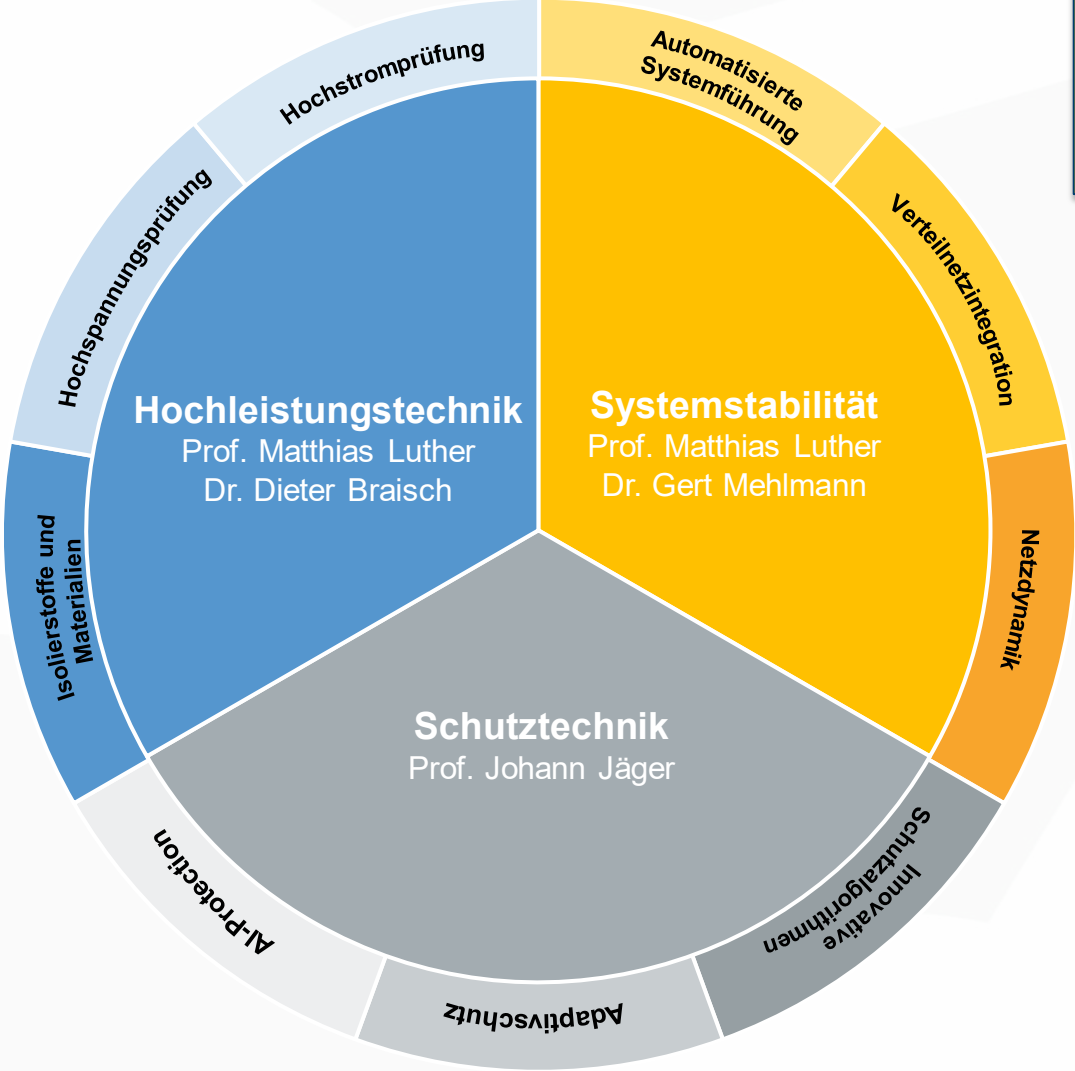
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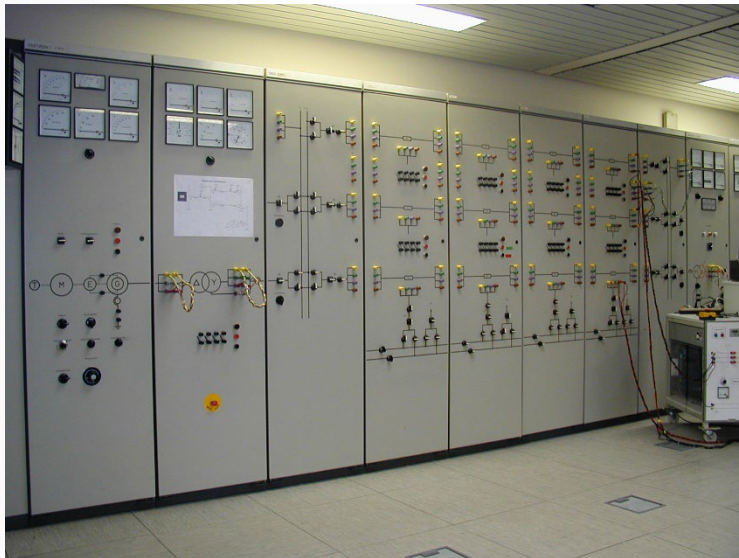


Übersetzen

Laboratories for Power System Analysis

1975

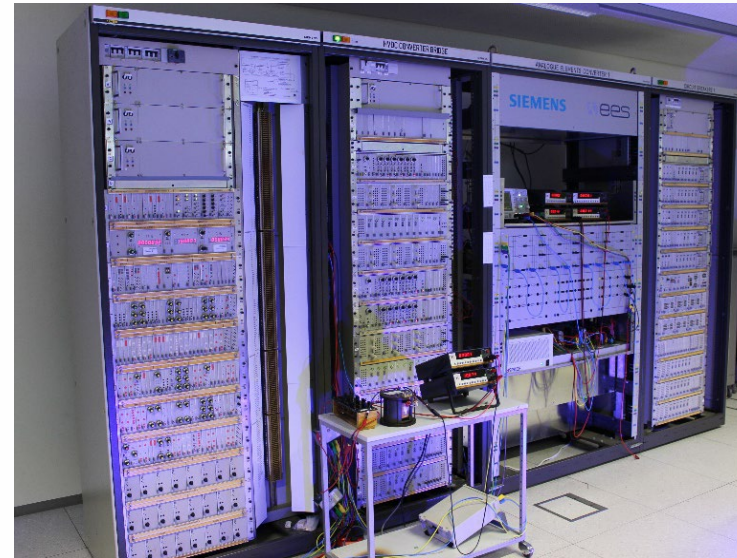
Analogue System Model



- Power System Operation and Control
- Distance protection
- Digital motor protection

1995

Analogue Hybrid Simulator



- Laboratory with measuring devices
- Analogue replication of a 12-pulse line-commutated HVDC system
- Analogue replication of a SVC (static var compensator)

2019

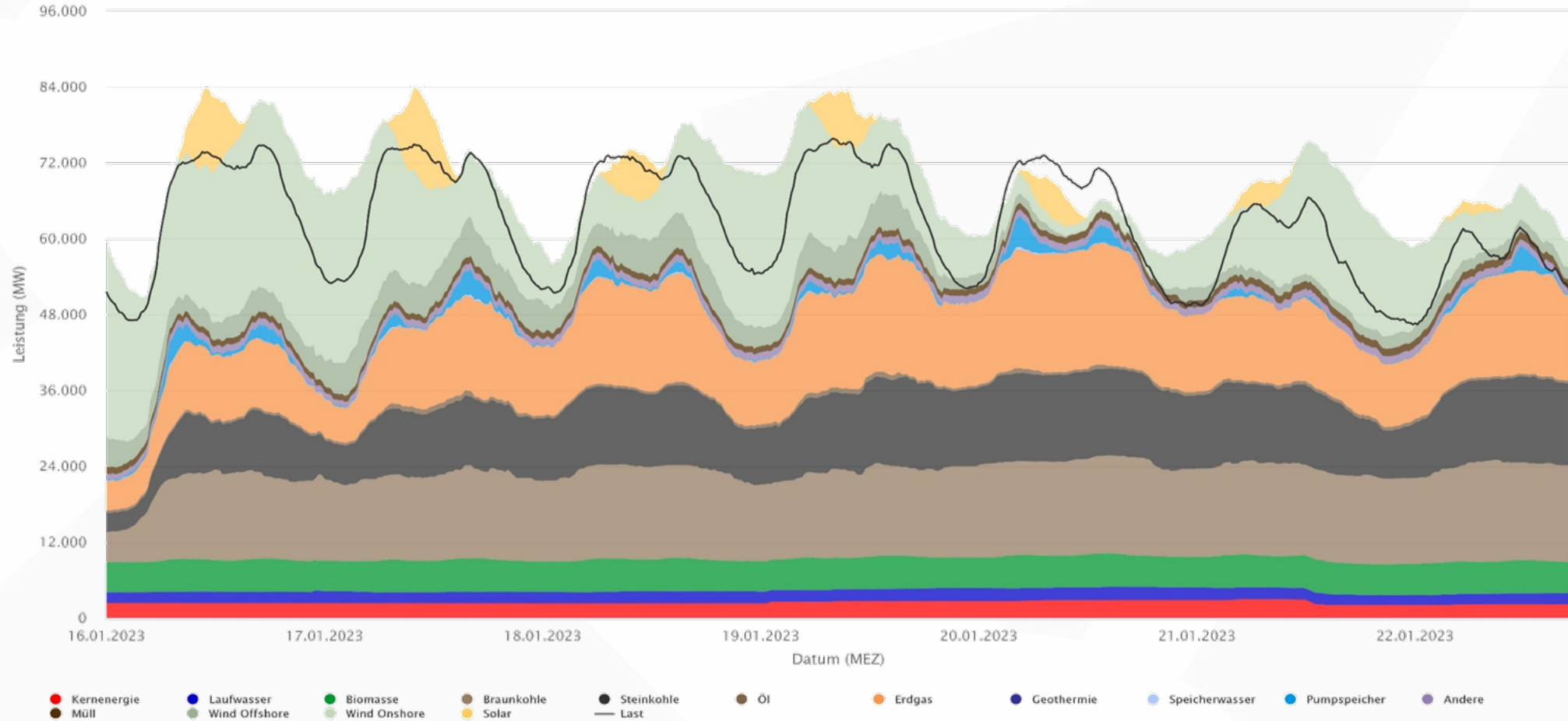
Real Time Simulation Laboratory



- PHIL and HiL testing
- Digital twinning
- System integration and compliance analysis

Generation and Consumption in Germany: Winter 2023

- Low PV infeed & Low Wind infeed



Source: Energy-Charts, Fraunhofer-Institut für Solare Energiesysteme

Distribution Systems: network extension and digitilisation

Eine knackige Folie was es in den Verteilnetzen zu tun gibt !
Sektorenkopplung, Digitalisierung, ... ggf Beispiel aus einem
deutschen Verteilnetz

Haben wir dafür eine Grundlage?
David?

An dieser Stelle eine Übergangfolien um von der Entwicklung der Netze zu den Stabilitätsthemen zu kommen.

Idee: Durch die Energiewende treten neue BM auf: Umrichter:

1. Folie Umrichtertechnologien: Grid Forming/Following
2. Dadurch Erweiterung der Stabilitätsbegriffe und Zeitbereiche
3. Dies erfordert neue Simulationswerkzeuge
4. Diese Werkzeuge ermöglichen:
 1. Echtzeit-Cosimulation
 2. Echtzeitbetriebsführung
 3. Power-hardware in the loop uvm.
5. Conclusion

Im nachfolgenden Abschnitt (ausgeblendet) haben wir dies einmal beispielhaft dargestellt.