

Measures to improve the flexibility of RWE's lignite power plants as a reliable partner of the energy transition

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Powering. Reliable. Future.

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Agenda

Preliminary remarks on flexibility

Measures to improve flexibility

What if things went wrong?

Realizing an 80% Renewables feed-in Scenario in 2050: What is required for this at least?*

Needed installed (nominal) capacity wind + PV in a low consumption scenario [500 TWh/a]:					200 GW
500 TWh/a	80 %	8760 h/a	7 GW	20 %	200 GW
electricity consumption, low scenario	share of renewable energies	average 24/7 feed-in	generation from run-of-river and biomass	Annual full-load hours, no fluctuation	

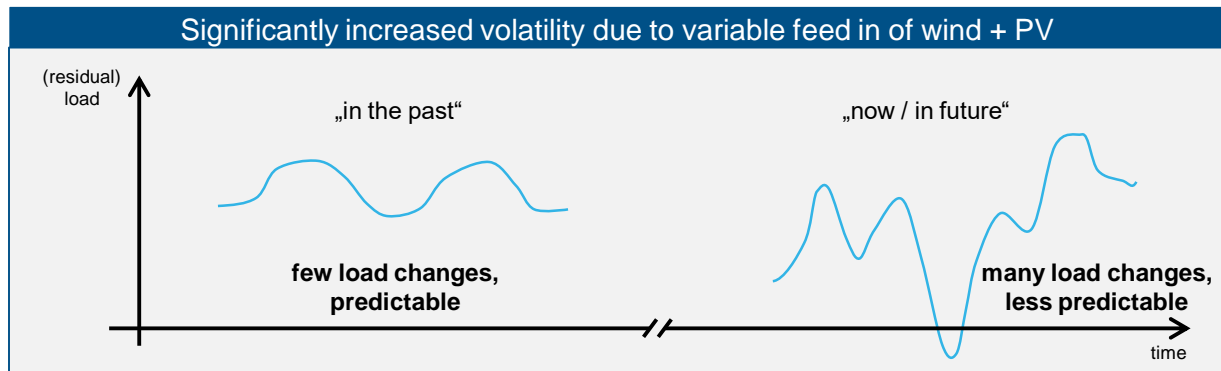
Needed storage performance for electricity from wind + PV:				100 GW
200 GW	75 %	50 GW	100 GW	
installed capacity wind + PV	maximum output of nominal capacity REN (as observed in grid)	grid load Fed by 100% REN, All conv. power plants switched off!		

Needed installed reliable capacity (in particular for long-term backup):					80 GW
90 GW	10 GW	7 GW	90 %	80 GW	
Annual peak load in grid	5% of installed wind + PV (at winter high)	generation from run-of-river and biomass	availability of reliable capacity of conv. PP		

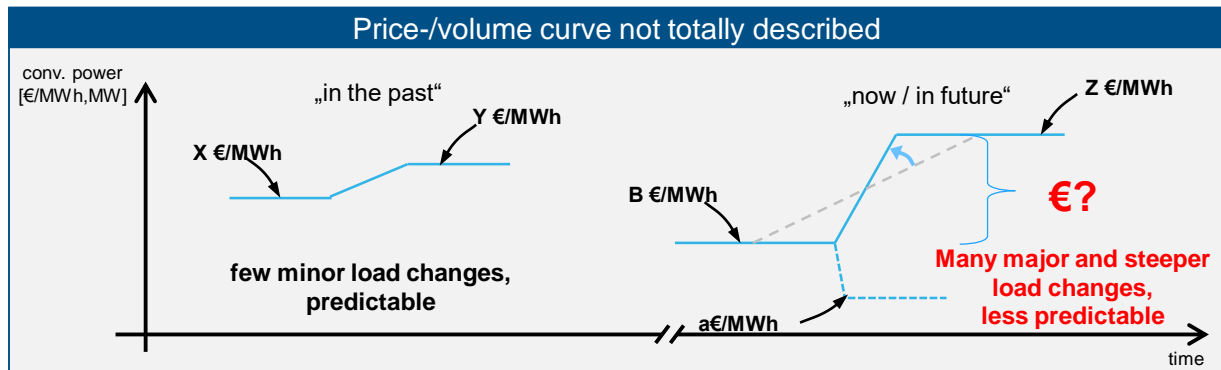
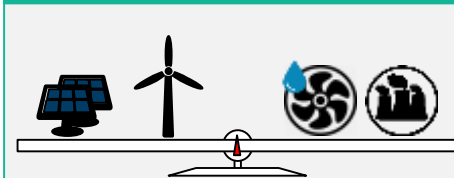
Massive expansion of electricity storage is essential
Even with 100% flexibility of conv. Power (i.e. zero feed-in) and other benevolent assumptions...

However, other reliable capacity, e.g. conventional generation, is still required for longterm backup.

Flexibility: curve flank sufficiently designed in the market?



Compensation essentially provided by conventional and pumped storage power plants*

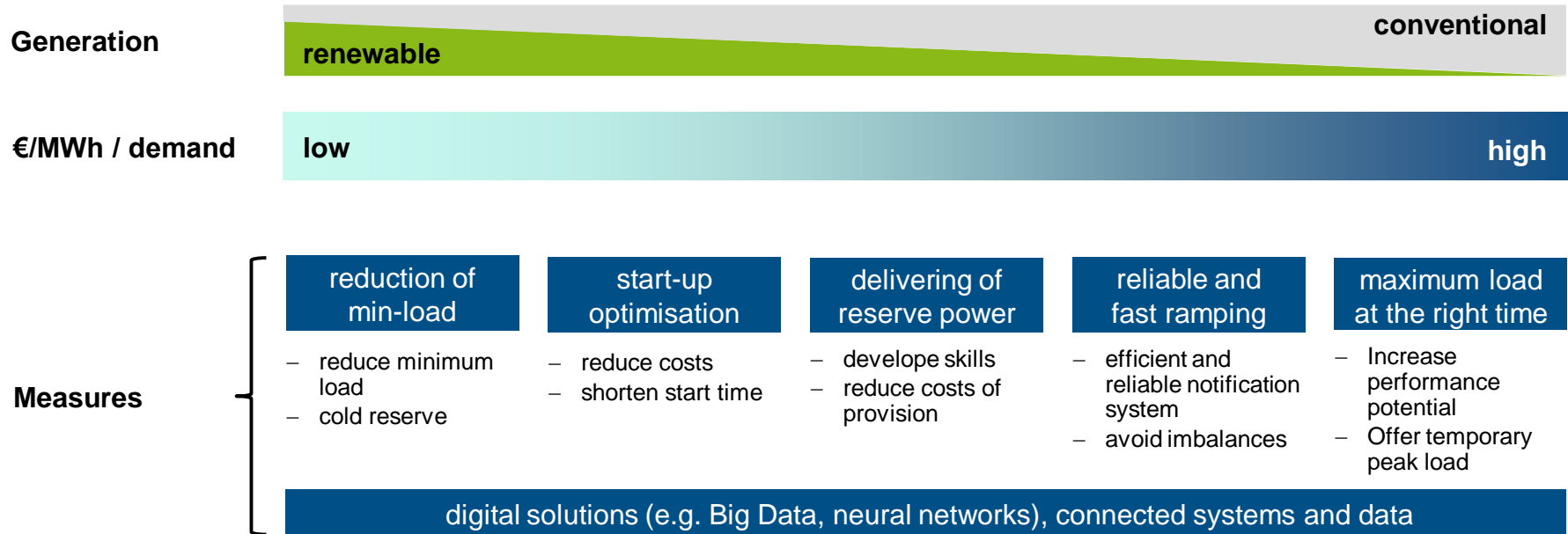


Market incentives for
- flexible operation
- storage technologies sufficient?

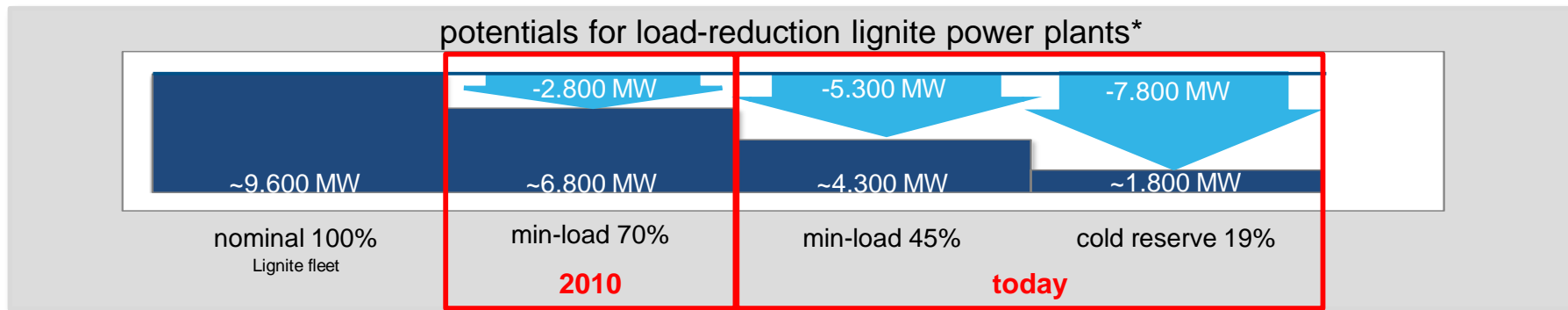


Measures to improve flexibility

Flexible power plants remain vital part of the foreseeable energy-transition



Demand-oriented use of various options for load reduction



Nearly doubling the load-reduction-potential to minimum load (70 → 45%):

- Load change of $\pm 5,300$ MW within < 60 min. using standard gradients**

Further load reduction by using the full cold reserve potential to ~19% of nominal capacity

- Reduction of generation by a further 2,500 MW by maximum shutdown of units (only must-run remaining)

Ongoing efforts to further optimize the potential for load reduction

Load-reducing potential increased significantly.

The fluctuating feed-in of renewable energies can be compensated in a wide range.

Start-up optimization

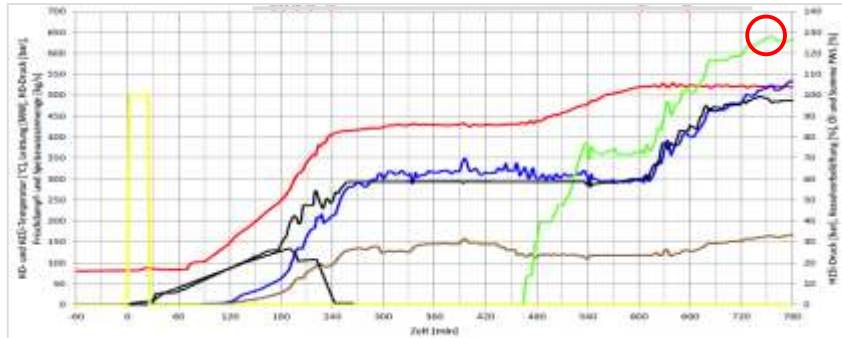


Goals:

- Minimizing the costs and duration of start-up
- Increasing the reliability for dispatch

Cold-start 2010:

- Max-load after > 10h
- High consumption of ignition-oil

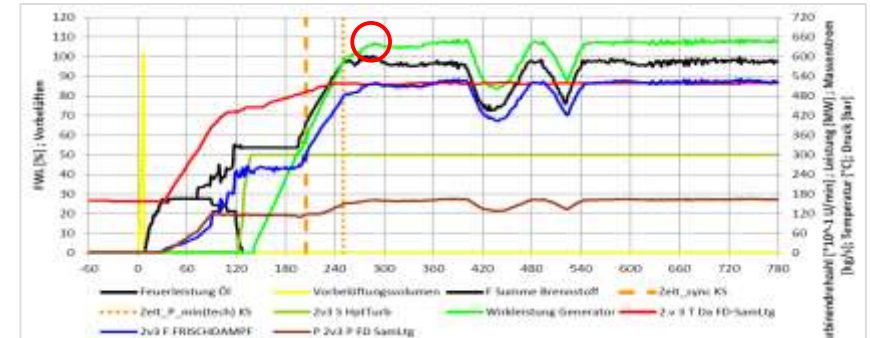


Approach:

- Detailed, systematic process analyzes
- Identification of action priorities
- Ensuring sustainability

Cold-start 2017:

- Max-load after < 5h
- Ignition-oil ~ 50%



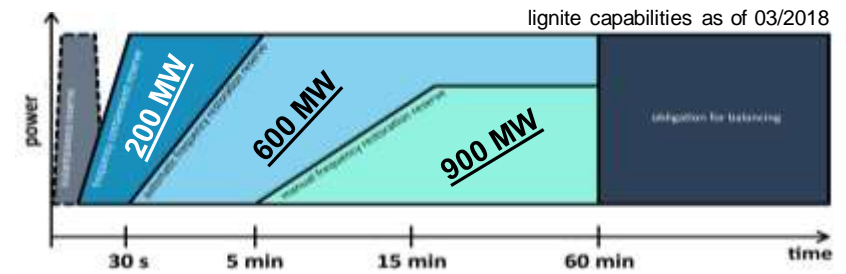
Time and ignition-fuels for start-up reduced by 50%

Delivering balancing and reserve power



The balancing and reserve power is a unique feature for lignite at high renewable generation and may offer a "second pillar" in the market

- Skills for the provision of reserve power have been significantly expanded.
- Costs for provision of reserve power are continuously reduced.



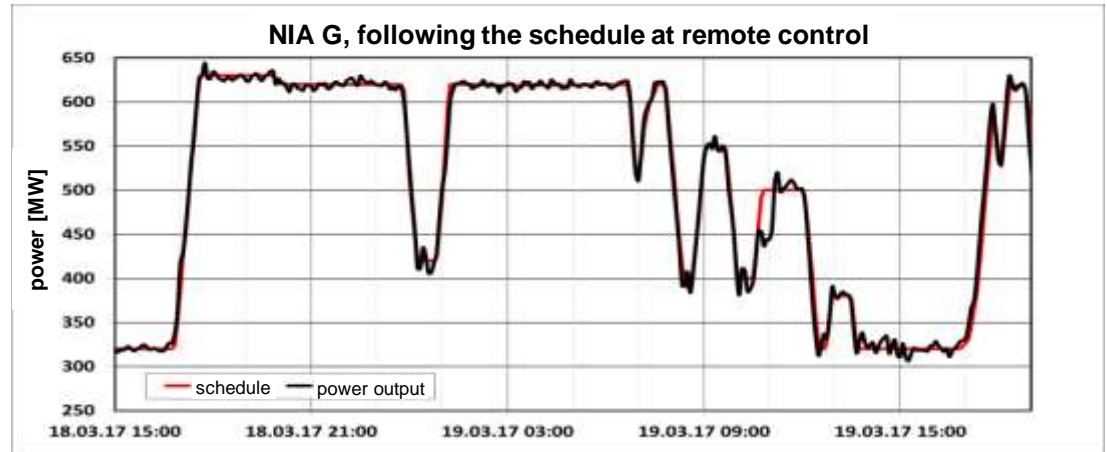
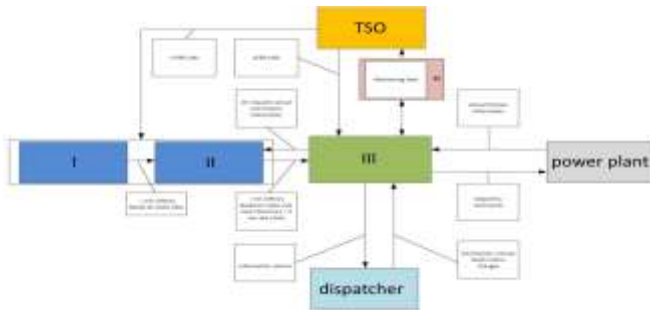
Reliable and substantial provision of requested reserve power.

Automated remote control enables flexible plant operation



Beginning in 2011, an IT-supported remote control of the units by the dispatcher was gradually built up:

- Units follow the schedule automatically
- Automated call of reserve power
- Currently 16 of 18 units connected



Efficient, automated process reduces costs due to imbalance and allows a fast reaction to market requirements

(Disponible) Performance maximization

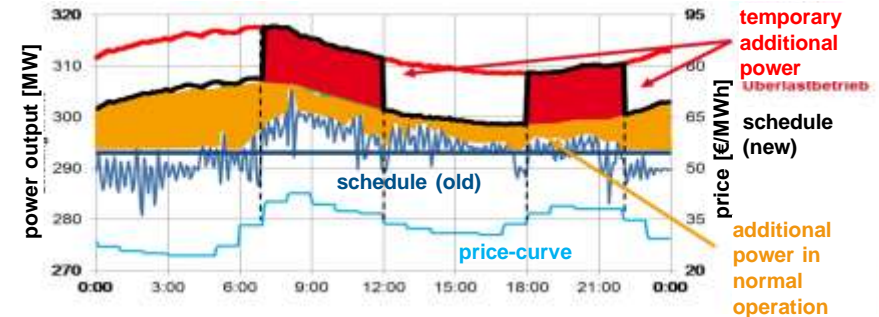


Approach:

1. **Determine the capacity of units as best as possible and optimally utilize them:**
maximum production in "normal operation"
➡ **> 200 MW** (compared to 2011)
2. **Scheduling performance-influencing processes to meet intraday variations of electricity demand:**
product "peak load" (e.g. shifting heating surface cleaning, exploiting technical plant boundaries).
➡ **> 70 MW** (compared to 2011)

To realize the performance enhancement potentials different technical and organizational tools are used:

- process-quality-optimization-system
- market-oriented control
- temperature-compensation
- peak load
- and other



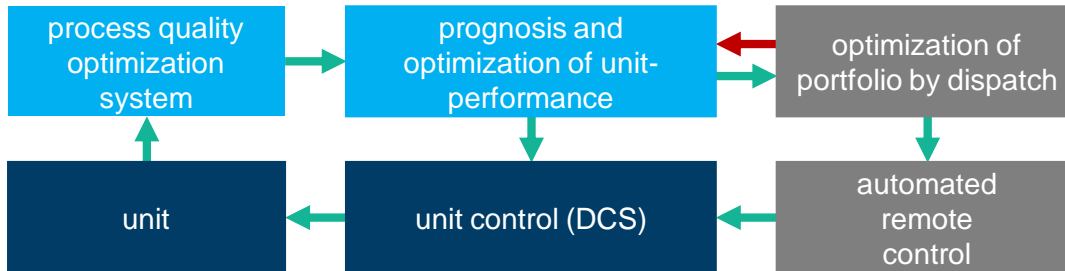
Current needs of market are optimally met by flexible plant operation

Forecasting and market-oriented control with a Big Data solution *



Approach:

- Forecasting maximum and minimum deliverable power due to technical parameters and extrinsic factors (price-curve, outside temperature...)
- Automatic power plant operation including retrieval of reserve power via remote control
- Closed, automated process between power plant and dispatch



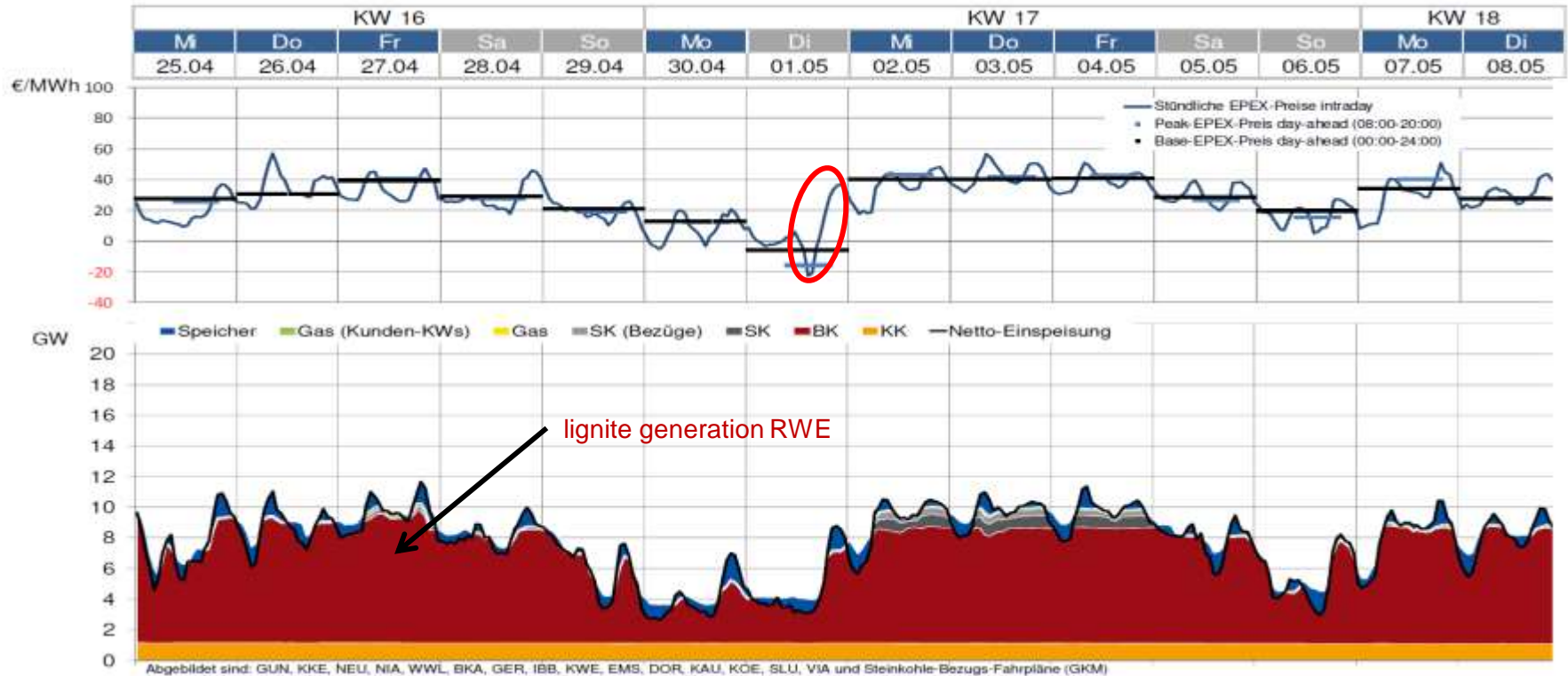
Advantages:

- Linking technical-operational and market-related information
- Optimized use of potential on the electricity market
- Increased reliability supports balancing group management

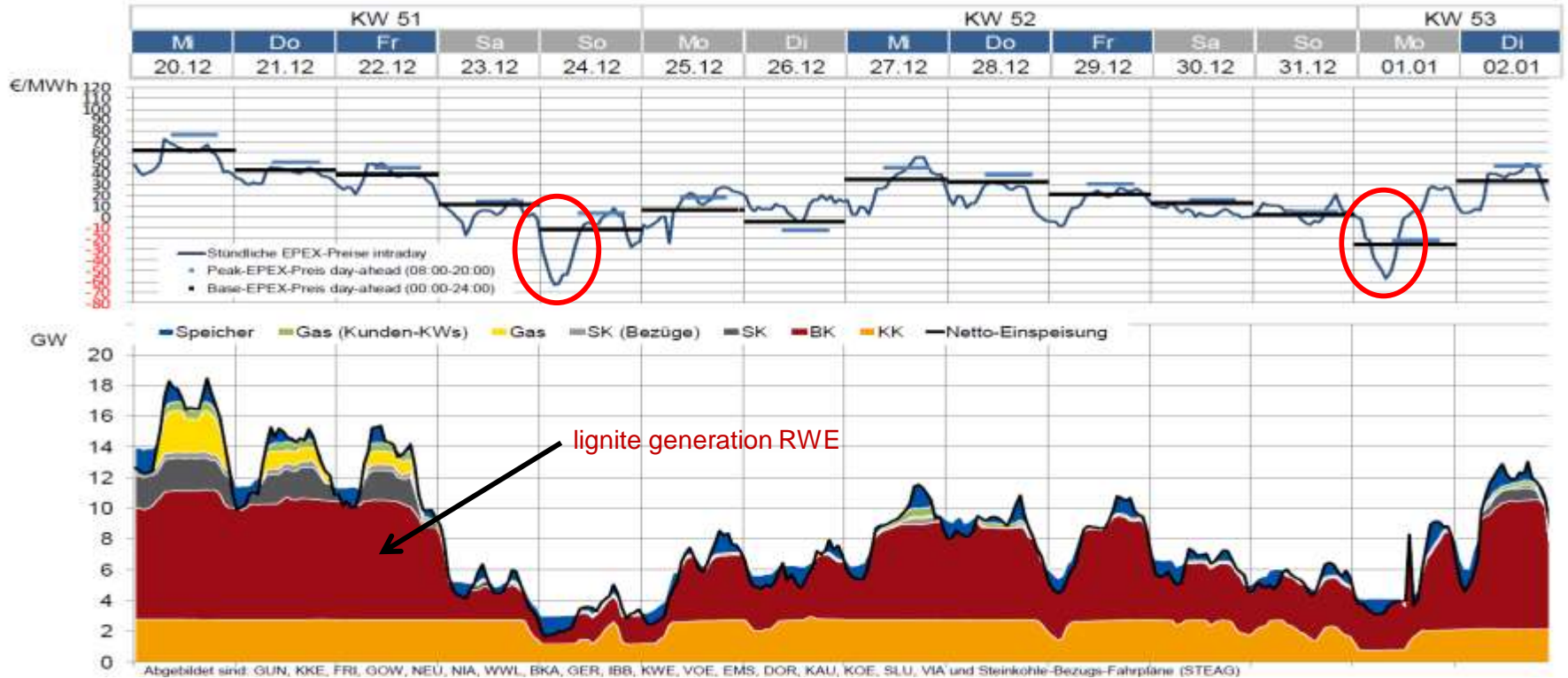
High benefit through additional functions:

- Forecast of min-load (district heating Weisweiler)
- Consideration of operating strategies
- Intra-day update/ re-optimization
- and other...

Flexible operation of lignite power plants at typical public holiday in spring 2018



Flexible operation of lignite power plants at Christmas 2017



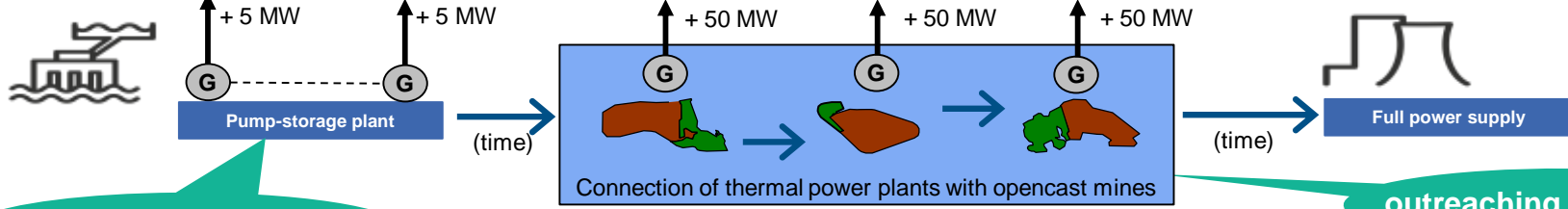
What if things went wrong?



Grid-Recovering Capability from isolated operation



Foto: RWE Imagedatenbank

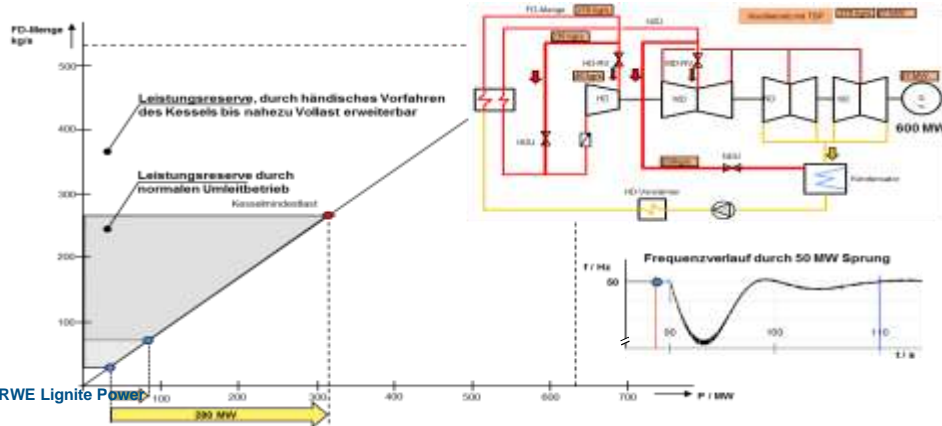


limited capabilities

- capacity
- endurance (duration)
- robustness at load jumps

outreaching capabilities

- capacity
- endurance (duration)
- robustness at load jumps



**Thank you very much for
your attention**

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