





Foto: Divulgação CESP



ENERGY STORAGE SEMINAR

**STATE OF THE ART OF ENERGY STORAGE
AND INSERTION OF INTERMITTENT RENEWABLE
SOURCES**

19 e 20 MARCH, 2018 * SÃO PAULO - SP

**INSTITUTO DE ENERGIA E AMBIENTE
DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO
IEE/USP**





Characteristics of Brazilian electric system and potential contributions of energy storage

Prof. Ildo Luís Sauer

Realização



Promoção



Apoio

**U.S. CONSULATE,
SÃO PAULO**

Participação:



Chamada de P&D Estratégico no. 21/2016. Projeto no. PD-00061-0054/2016

Brazilian National Interconnected Power System:

Total Capacity 152,980 MW Power Plants (June, 2017):

- Hydro 98,778 MW
 - Large and dispatchable 93,216 MW
 - Small 5,556 MW
- Thermal 43,253 MW
- Wind 10,712 MW
- Solar 237 MW
 - centralized 145 MW
 - Distributed 92 MW
- Other distributed sources 132 MW.

Brazilian National Interconnected Power System

- 538,053 GWh Yearly (Jun/16-Mai/17)
- Total storage capacity of large hydro reservoirs 211,913 GWh
- Hence 39.3% of annual consumption
- Peak power demand (February 2014)
 - 85,708 MW
- Below of large hydro capacity
 - 93,216 MW

High voltage transmission lines (230kV to 750 kV)
amount to 136,027 km.

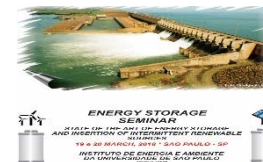
Questions regarding storage in Brazil

- Putting aside restrictions in transmission capacity, in principle the system can meet its peak and energy demand, even with large participation of intermittent sources.
- In this context, the technical question then becomes, mainly, electric stability parameters such as voltage and frequency regulation under short-term large variability of the intermittent sources.
- Besides the technological challenges, the regulatory framework to be adopted and implemented, in order to stimulate a sustainable and efficient transition, is a matter open for discussion. Hence the importance of reviewing the international experience.

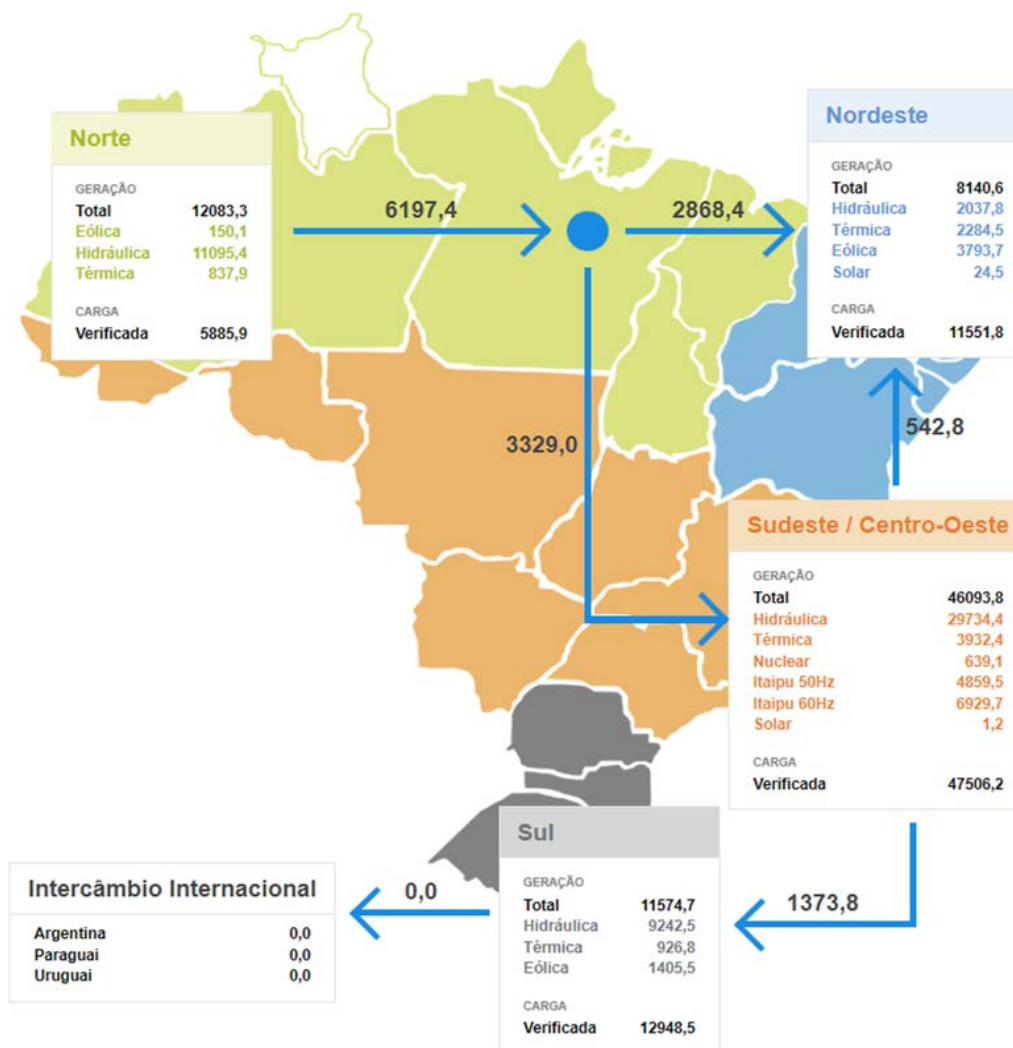
The seminar focus and questions

- The technical and economic strategies to accelerate the share of modern renewable energy in the Brazilian energy matrix.
- Explore the contribution of storage (here, mainly electrochemical and hydrogen) technologies.
- Management and regulation, as well as other, beyond battery and hydrogen, storage strategies to optimize expansion and operation of the unique Brazilian Interconnected Power system under large penetration of wind and solar power sources

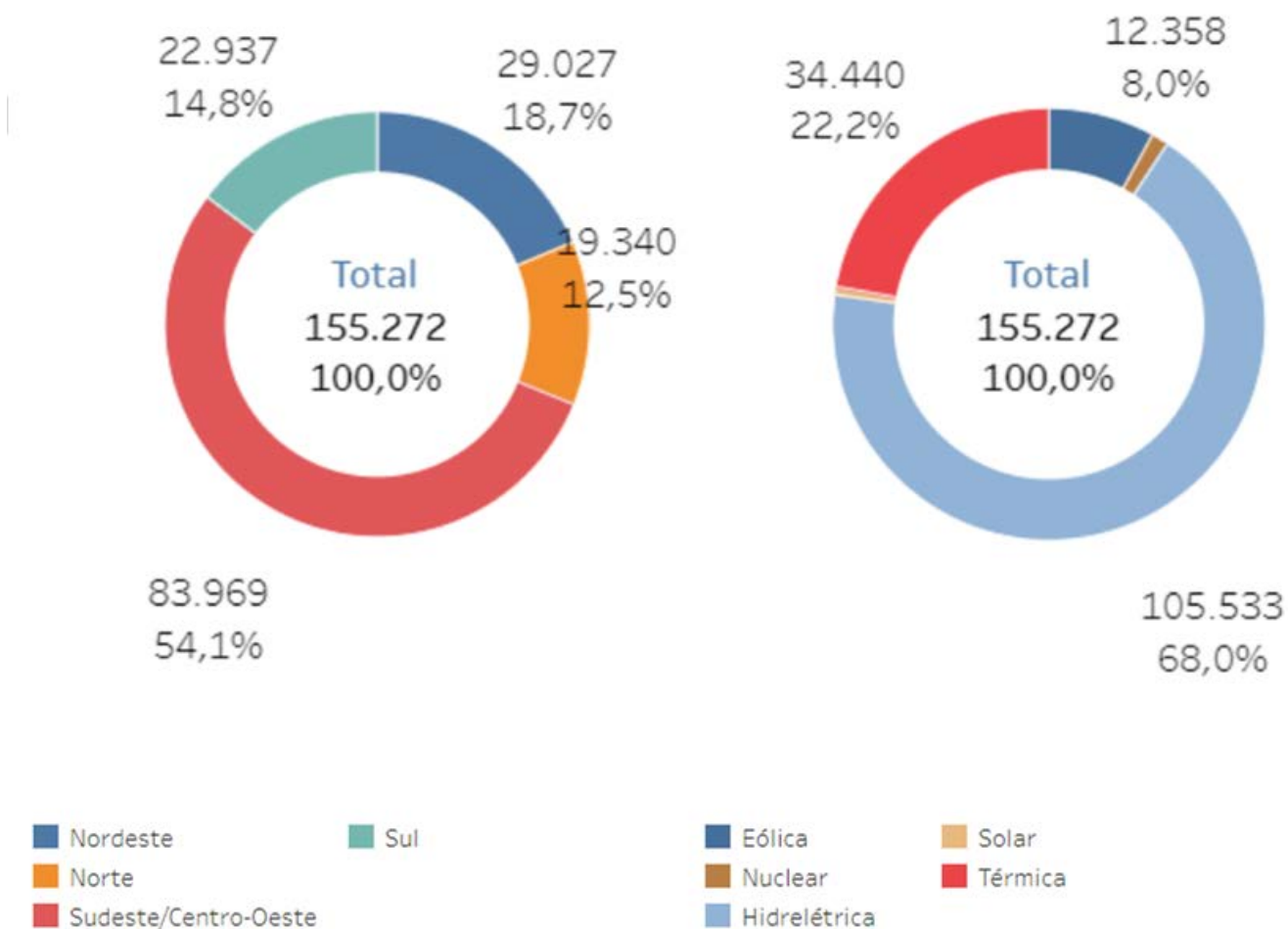
**ON MARCH 15, 2018 -
last thursday**



GERAÇÃO= CARGA	77.895 MW
HIDRAULICA	52.110,1
TERMICA	7.981,6
NUCLEAR	639,1
ITAIPU	11.789,2
EOLICA	5.349,3
SOLAR	25,7



Installed Capacity (MW) Region and Source



Source: ONS(2018)

National Interconnected System

Horizonte 2017

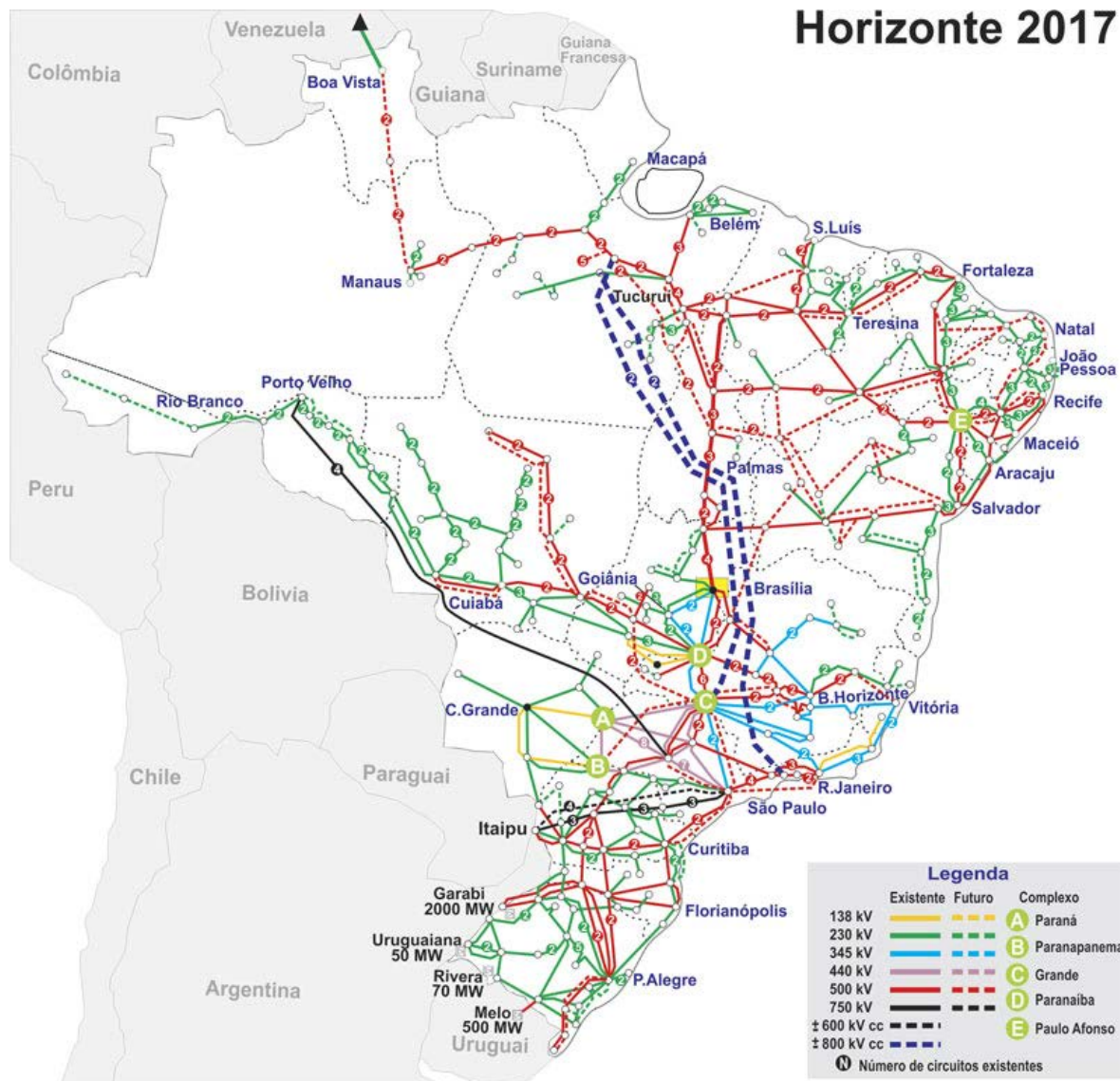


Diagrama Esquemático das Usinas Hidroelétricas do SIN

Usinas Hidroelétricas Despachadas pelo ONS na Otimização da Operação Eletroenergética do Sistema Interligado Nacional

Horizonte: 2018 - 2022



Legenda

Aproveitamentos Existentes
66 com reservatório
85 a fio d'água
4 bombeamento
Usinas Futuras 1 em Construção
1 com reservatório
4 a fio d'água

163 aproveitamentos

Fontes das Informações

- Agência de Gestão associada ao ONS
- ANEL - Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica
- ABR - Associação Brasileira de Energia
- EPE - Empresa de Pesquisa Energética

Potência Instalada

31 Dez	Hidroelétrica ^(*) (MW)	Percentual do SIN ^(*)
2017	93.323	62,9
2018	96.567	62,4
2019	99.984	62,5
2020	101.797	62,1
2021	101.797	61,6
2022	101.859	61,6

(*) Valores sujeitos a alteração em função da evolução do cronograma de expansão do sistema.

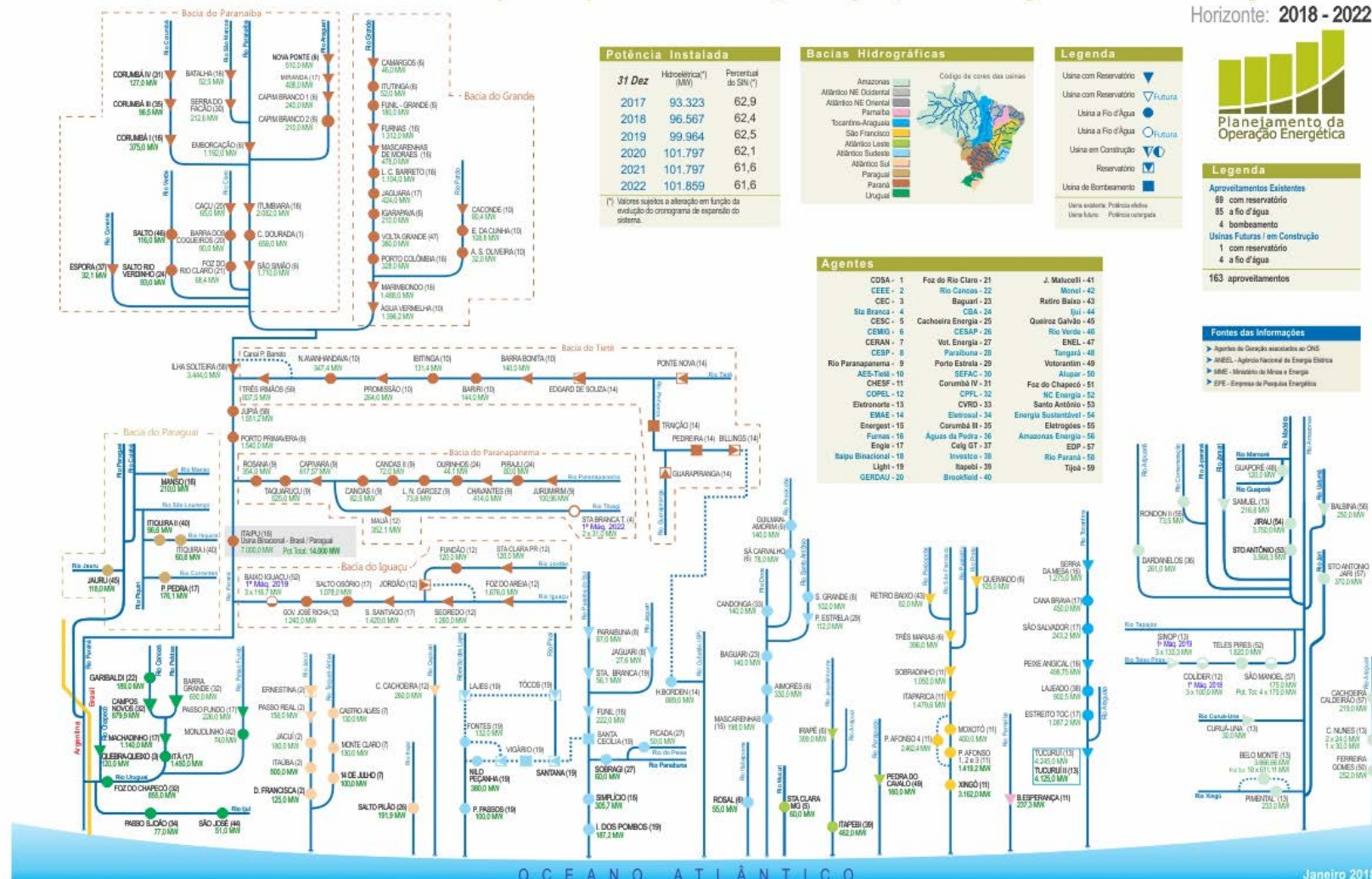


Legenda

- Usina com Reservatório
- Usina com Reservatório
- Usina a Fio d'Água
- Usina a Fio d'Água
- Usina em Construção
- Reservatório
- Usina de Bombeamento

Agentes

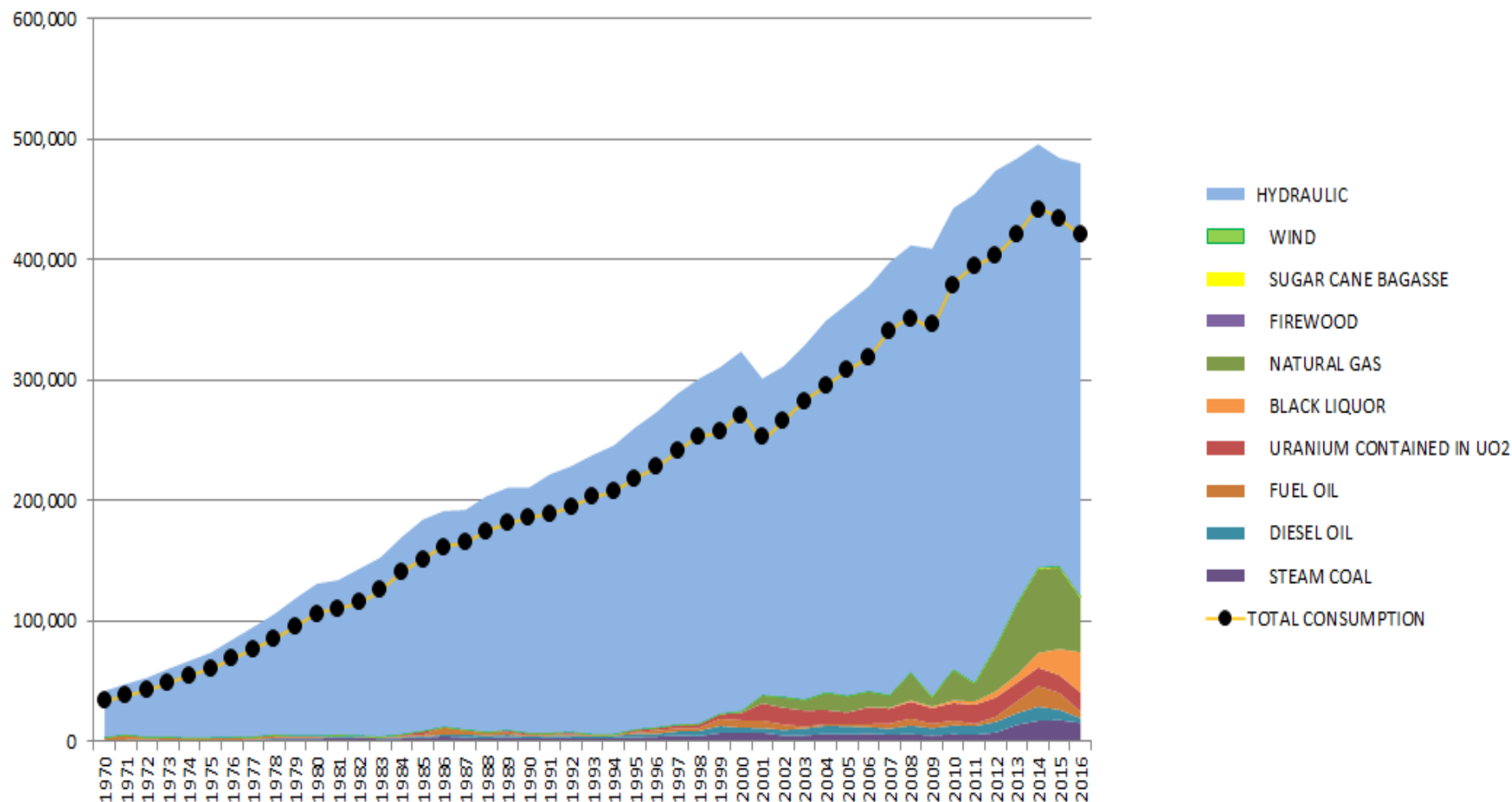
COISA - 1	Foz de Rio Claro - 21	J. Malcotti - 41
CEEE - 2	Rio Cançães - 22	Moni - 42
CEC - 3	Biquari - 23	Rafael Basso - 43
São Branca - 4	CSA - 24	Iguai - 44
CESC - 5	Cachoeira Energia - 25	Quilômetro Galvão - 45
CEMIG - 6	CEAP - 26	Rio Verde - 46
GERAN - 7	Vol. Energia - 27	ENEL - 47
CESP - 8	Paraná - 28	Tangará - 48
Rio Paranaíba - 9	Porto Estrela - 29	Votorantim - 49
ASS-TUA - 10	SEFAC - 30	Algar - 50
CHEF - 11	Corumbá II - 31	Foz de Chapeão - 51
COPEL - 12	CPFL - 32	NE Energia - 52
Eletronorte - 13	CVRD - 33	Santo Antônio - 53
EMAE - 14	Eletronor - 34	Energia Sustentável - 54
Energiet - 15	Corumbá III - 35	Eletronor - 55
Puma - 16	Águas de Pedra - 36	Amazonas Energia - 56
Engie - 17	Celg GT - 37	EDP - 57
Itaipu Binacional - 18	Investor - 38	Rio Paraná - 58
Light - 19	Baptist - 39	Tijão - 59
GERDAU - 20	Brookfield - 40	



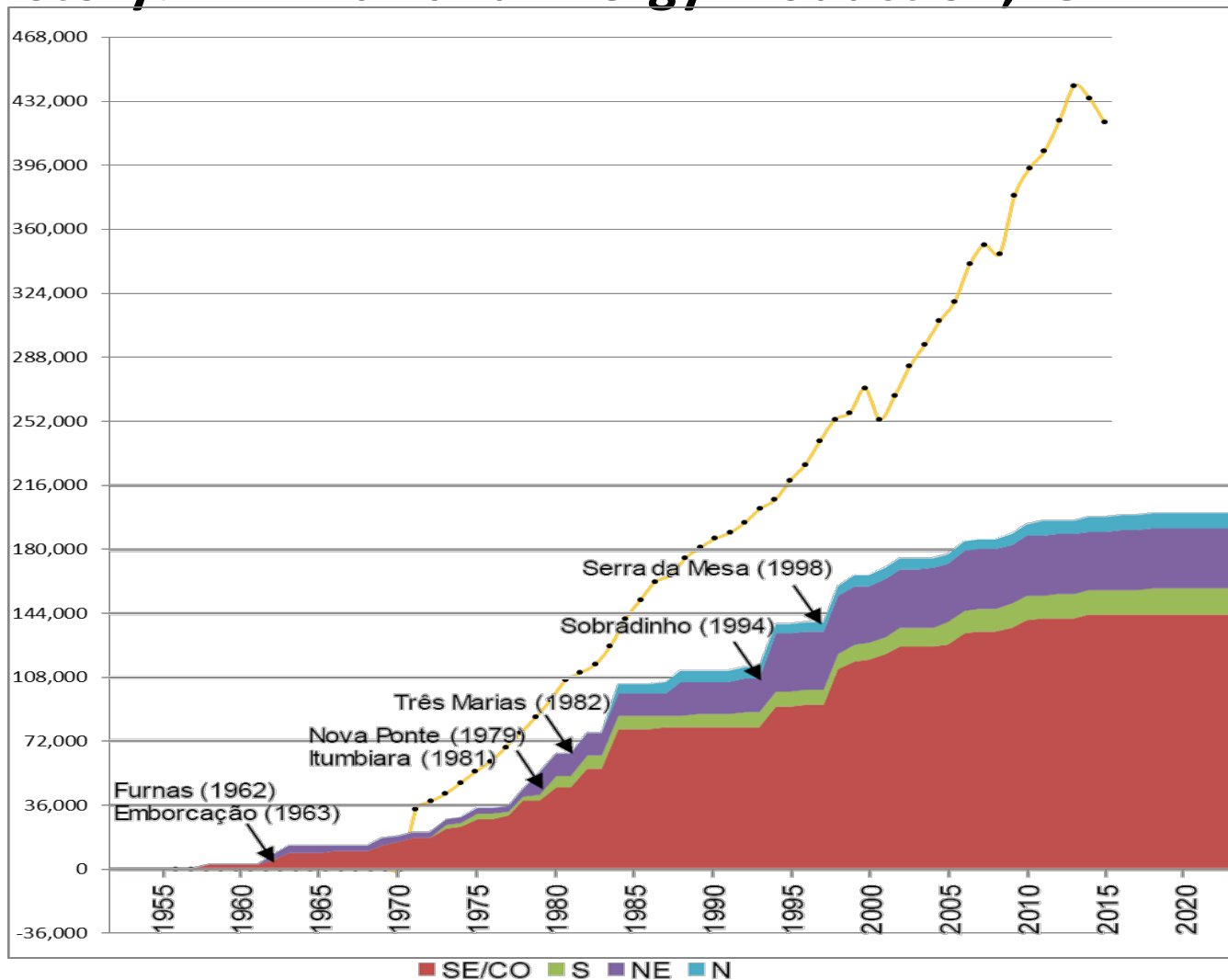
OCEANO ATLÂNTICO

Janeiro 2018

Brazil Electricity Production x Consumption GWh

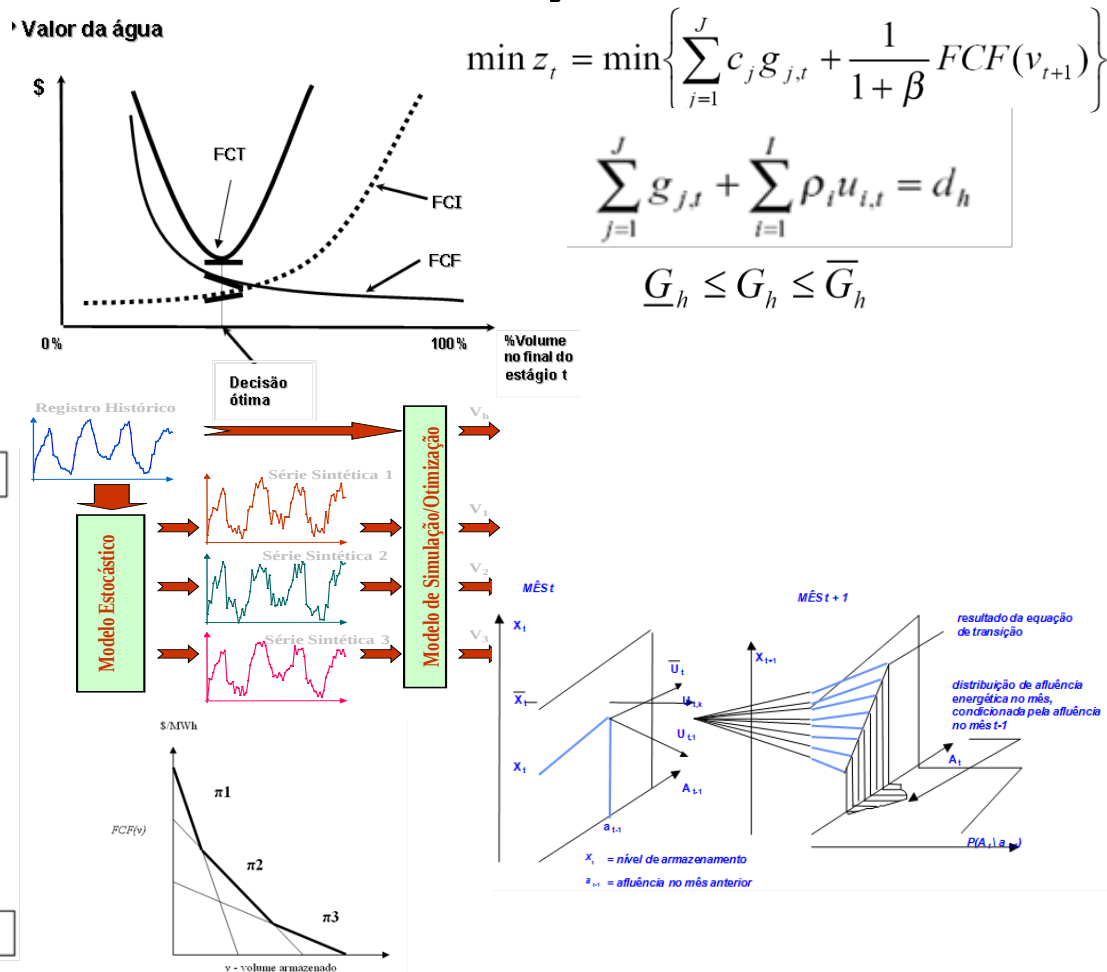
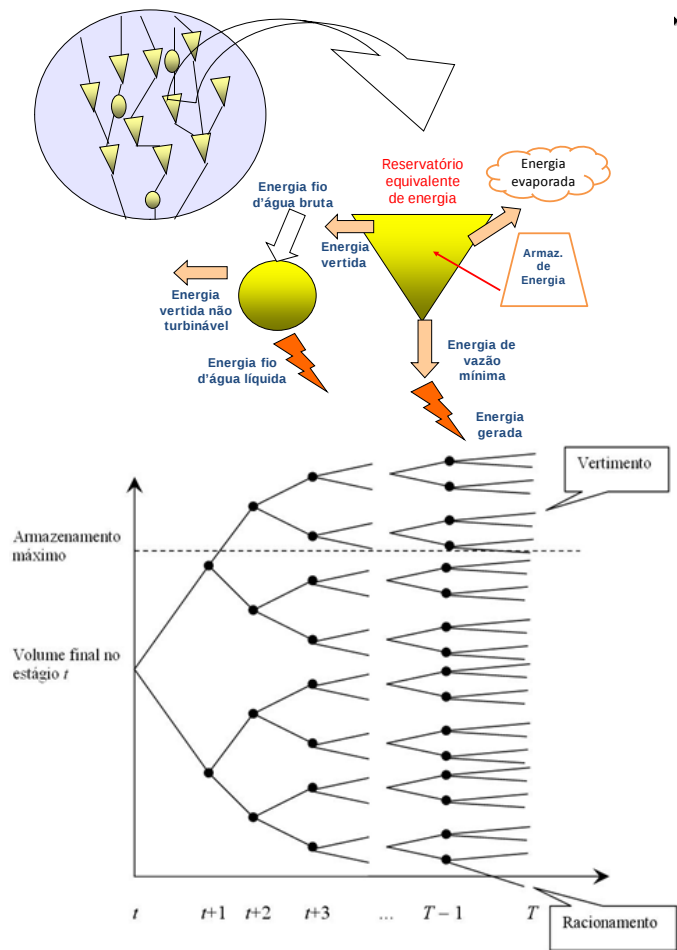


SIN – History: EArmax and Energy Production, GWh



Source: FALCETTA, 2015: 141 Usinas existentes + 29 Usinas previstas

Newave Software – Stochastic Dual Dynamics Process



Source: Rodrigues, 2009 apud Medeiros 2003; Kelman, 1999; Maceira et al., 1999; Ramos, 2009; Pereira& Pinto, 1995; Gorestin et al 1992 e 1993; Pereira 1999 .

Newave – Periodic Autoregressive Model

$$\left(\frac{Z_t - \mu_m}{\sigma_m} \right) = \phi_1^m \left(\frac{Z_{t-1} - \mu_{m-1}}{\sigma_{m-1}} \right) + \dots + \phi_{p_m}^m \left(\frac{Z_{t-p_m} - \mu_{m-p_m}}{\sigma_{m-p_m}} \right) + a_t$$

ou, resumidamente

$$\Phi^m(B) \left(\frac{Z_t - \mu_m}{\sigma_m} \right) = a_t$$

Z_t stochastic process;

μ_m seasonal average of time period m ;

σ_m seasonal standard deviation of the time period m ;

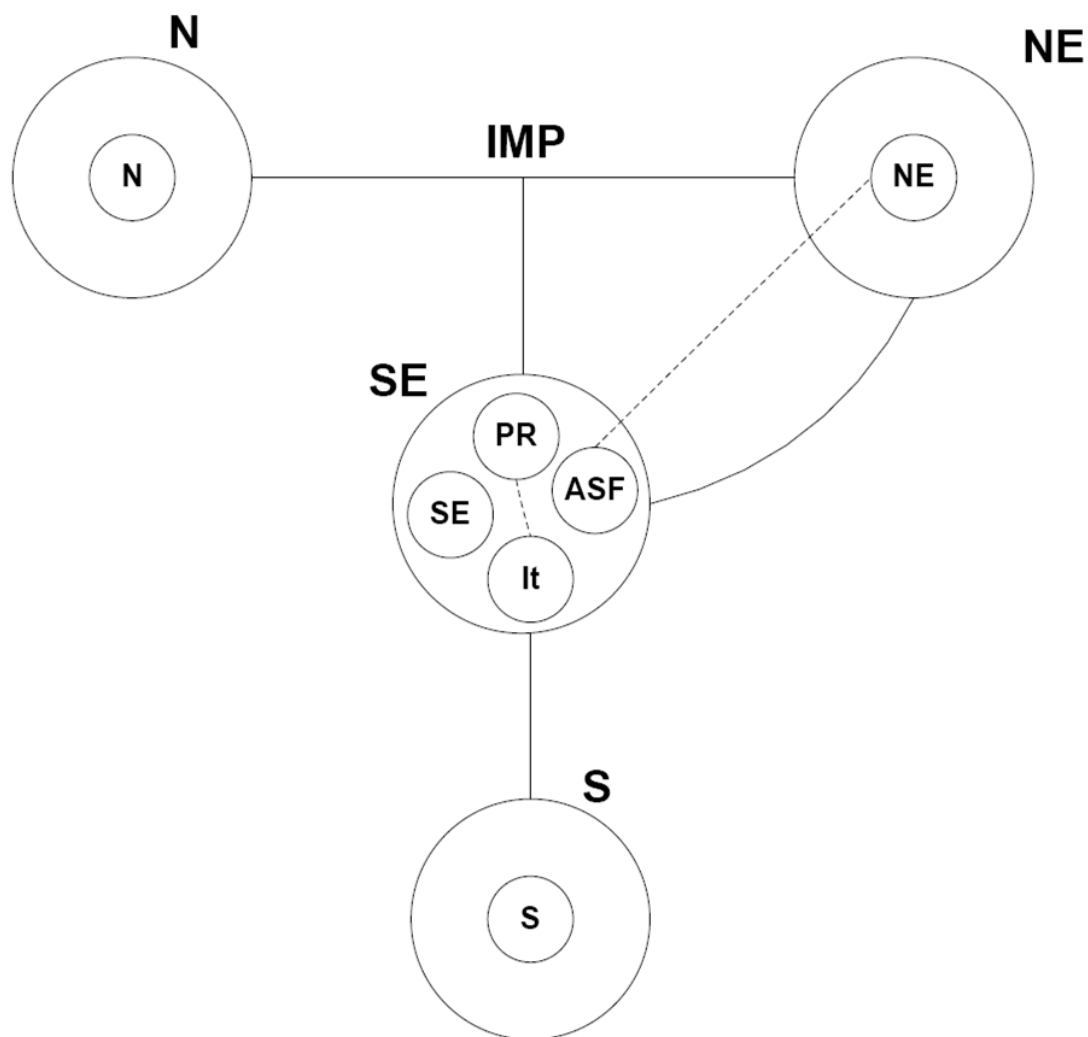
$\Phi^m(B)$ autoregressive operator of p_m order;

p_m é a autoregressive order of the period m ;

a_t é serial time noise, independent, zero average and variance $= \sigma_a^{2(m)}$.

Source: MACEIRA et al., 1999b

Hydraulic coupling between REEs Alto São Francisco and Northeast, and between REEs Paraná and Itaipu

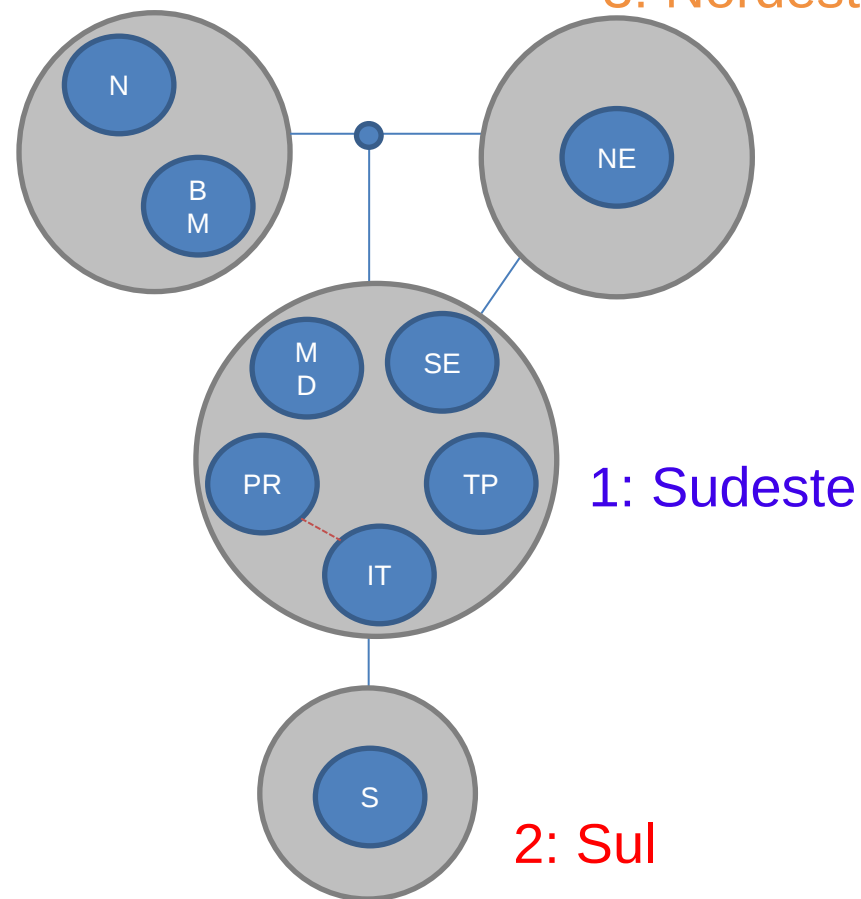


Newave: Reservatórios Equivalentes de Energia

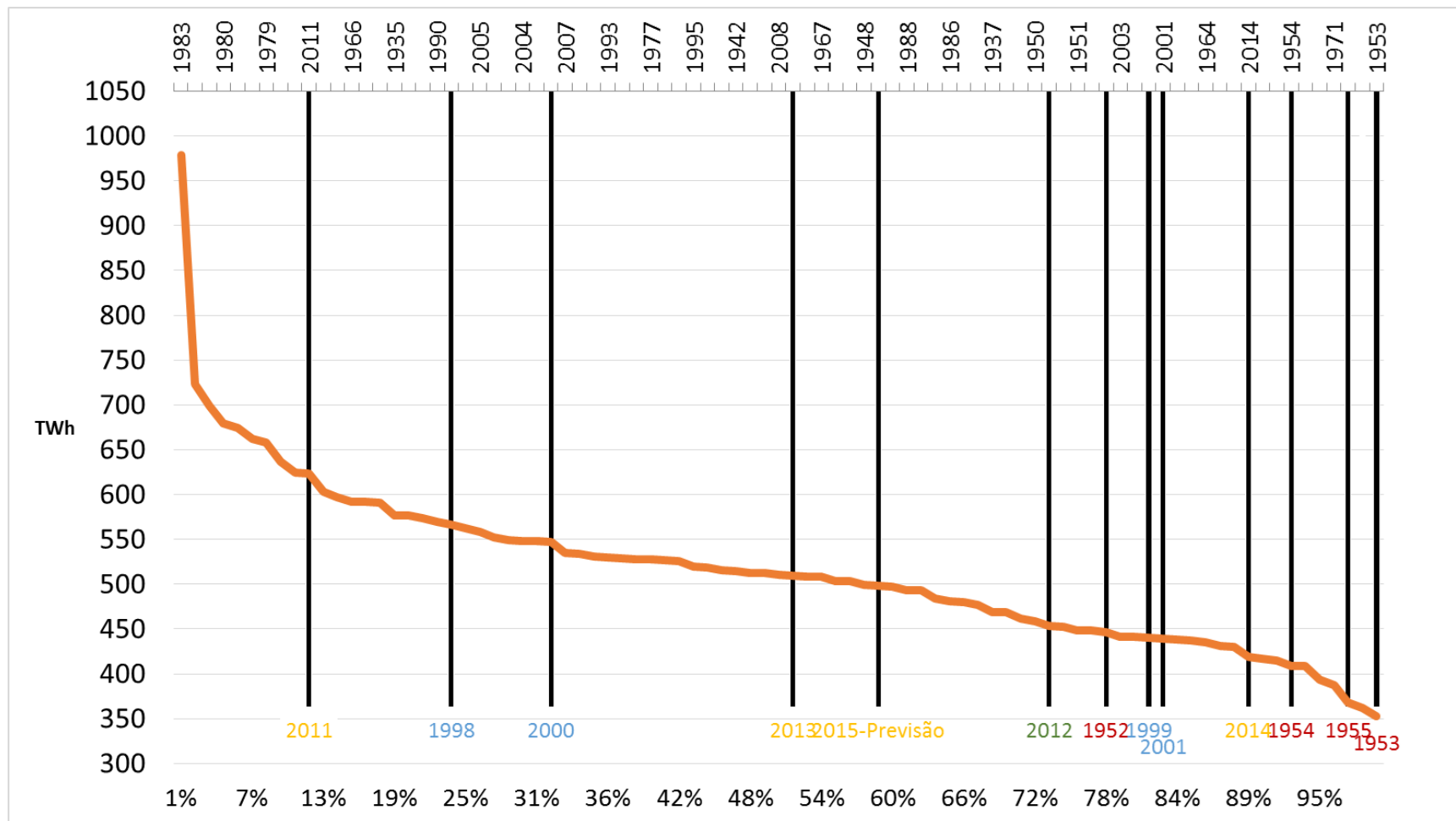
4: Norte

3: Nordeste

Reservatório Equivalente	Nome	Submercado
1	Sudeste	1: Sudeste
5	Itaipu	1: Sudeste
6	Madeira	1: Sudeste
7	Teles Pires	1: Sudeste
10	Paraná	1: Sudeste
2	Sul	2: Sul
3	Nordeste	3: Nordeste
4	Norte	4: Norte
8	Belo Monte	4: Norte

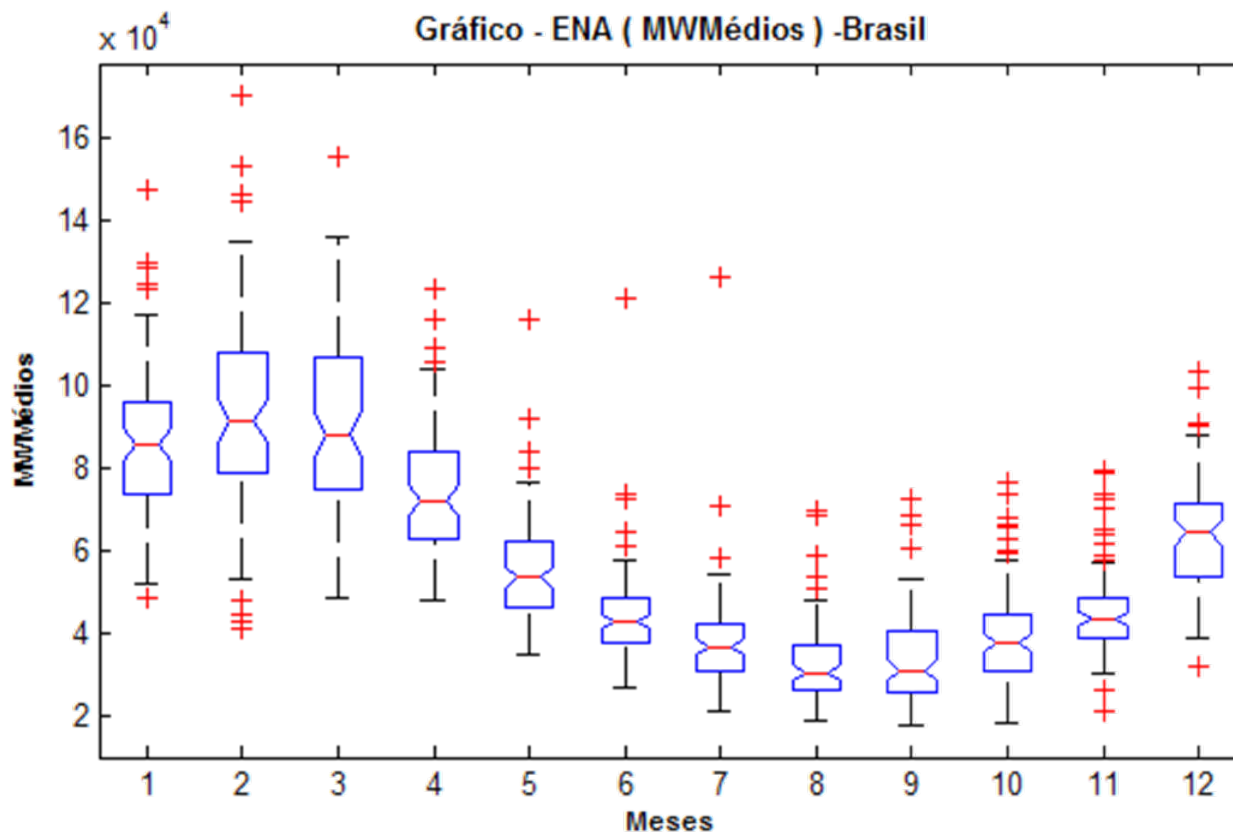


BRAZIL – NATURAL ENERGY INFLOW, TWh



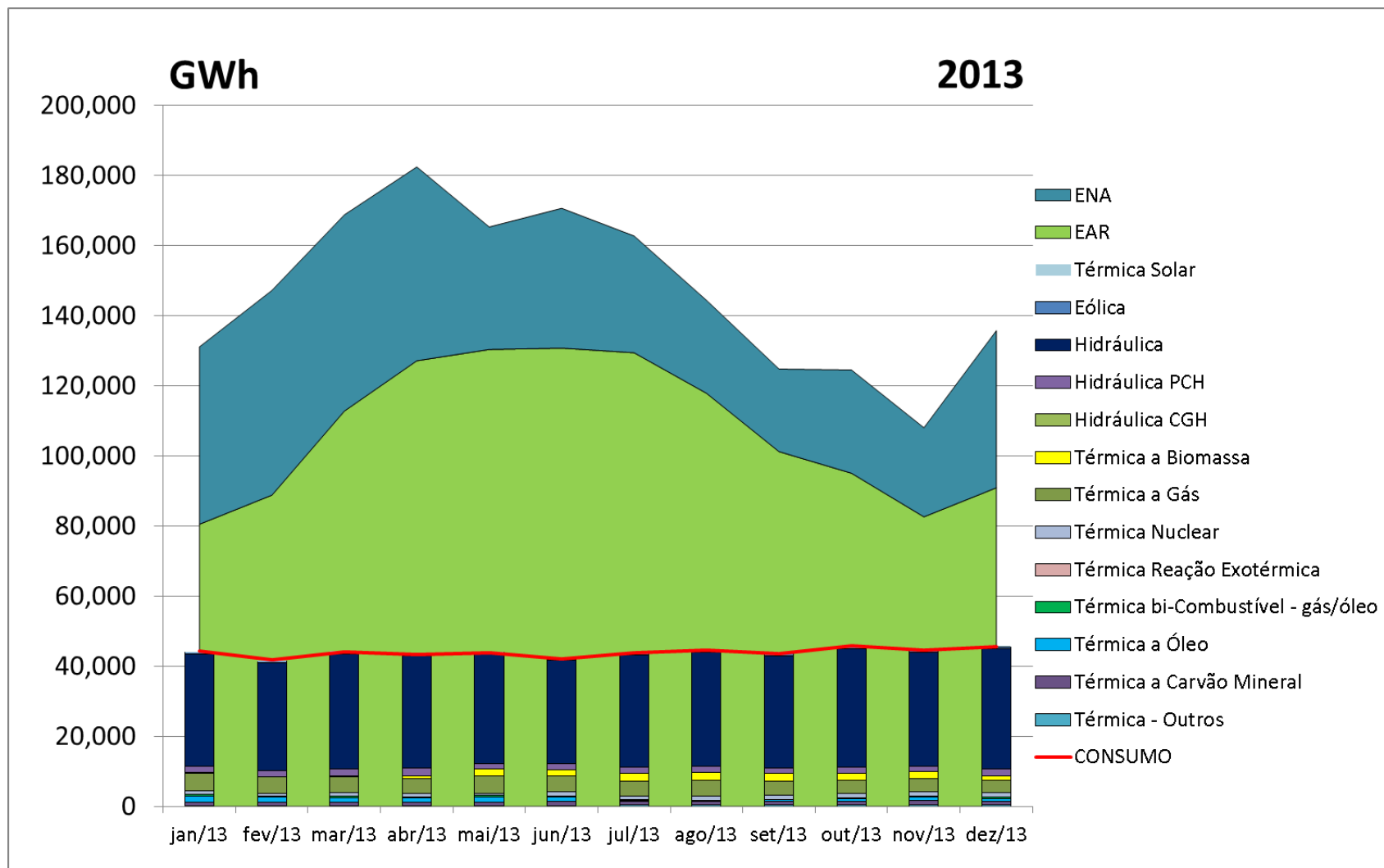
Elaborado por Alcantaro Lemes Rodrigues. Fonte de Dados: ONS, 2015

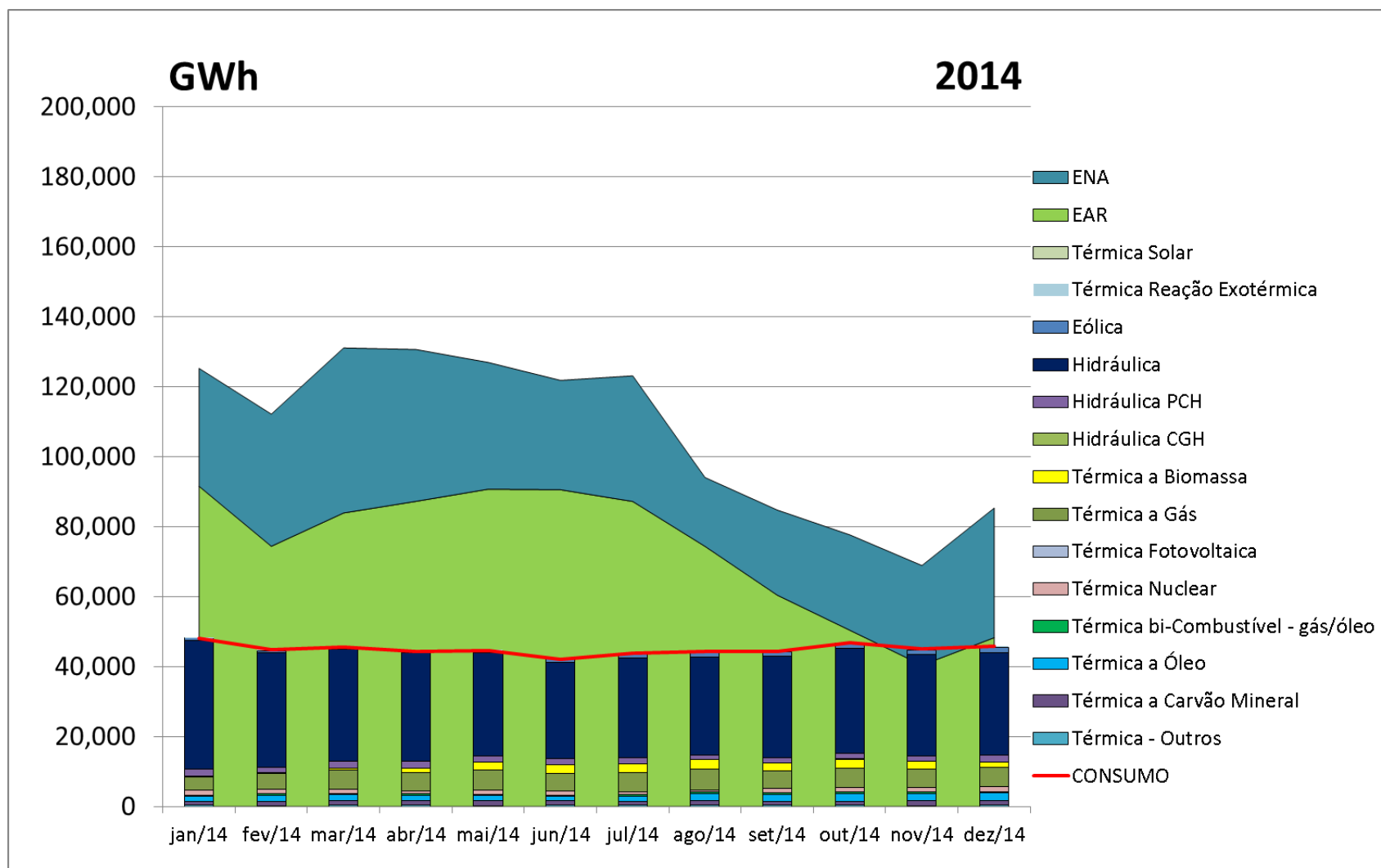
Brazil – Afluentg Natural Energy – Boxplot

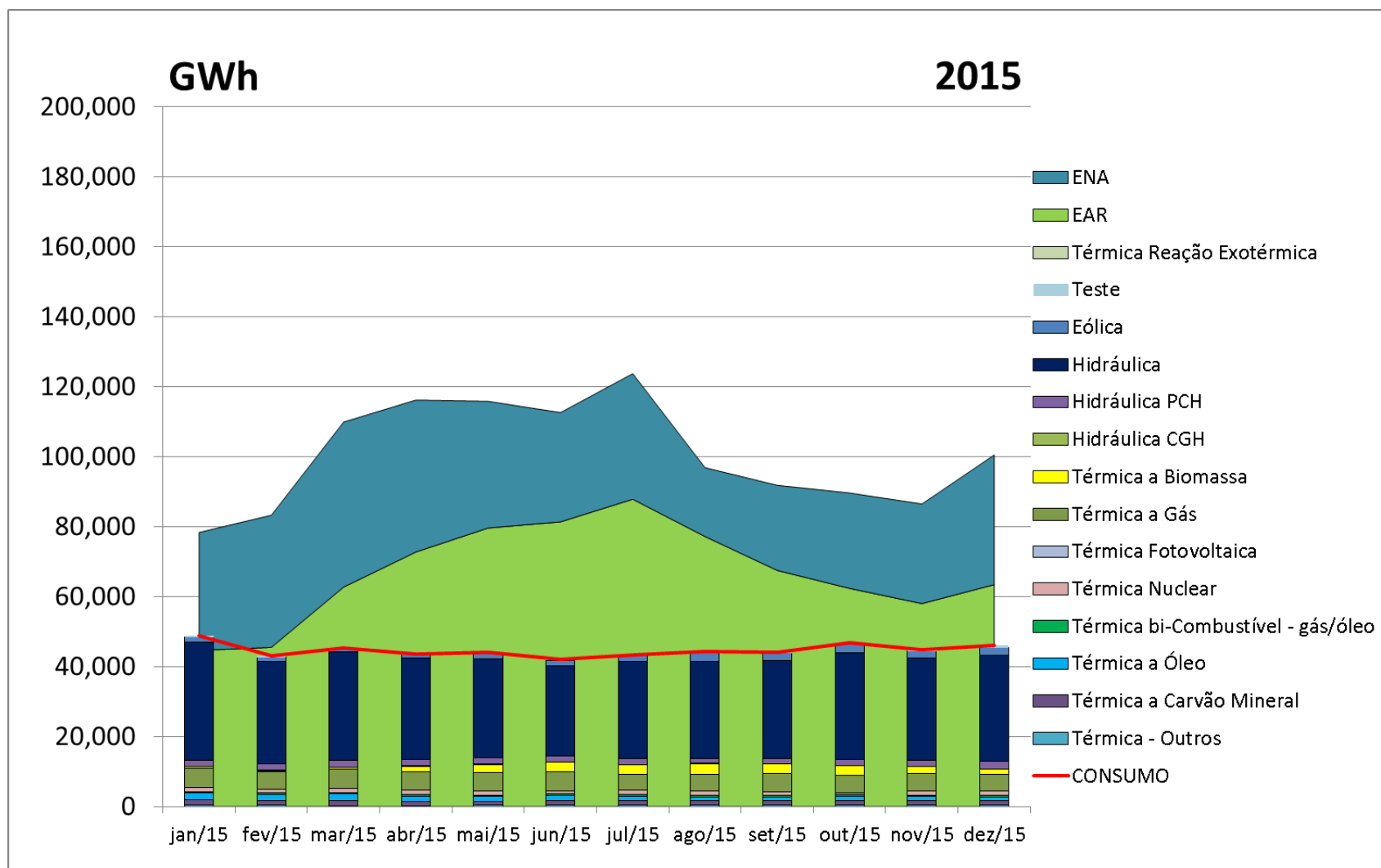


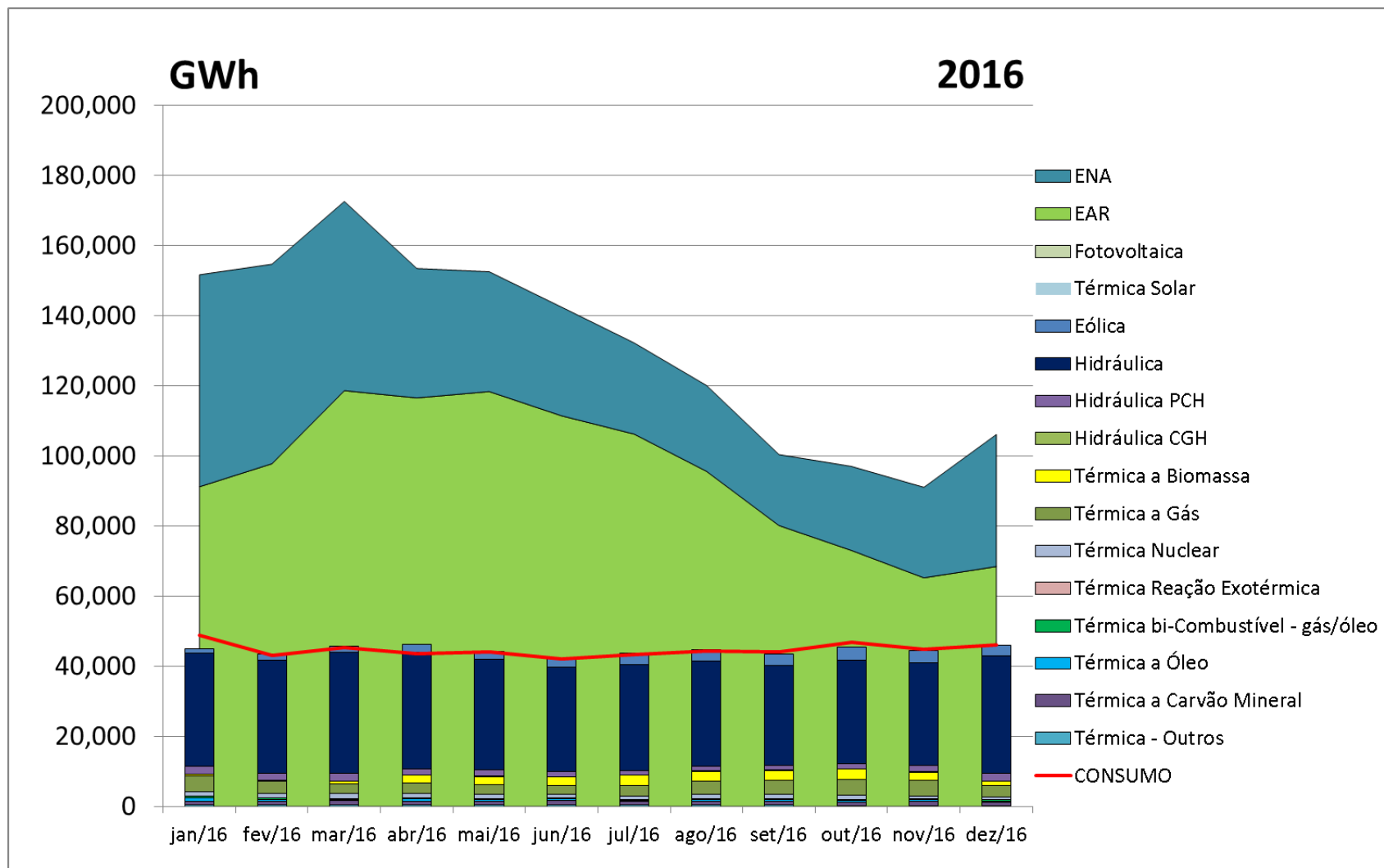
Boxplot - 1931 a 2014 – MWMÉDIOS

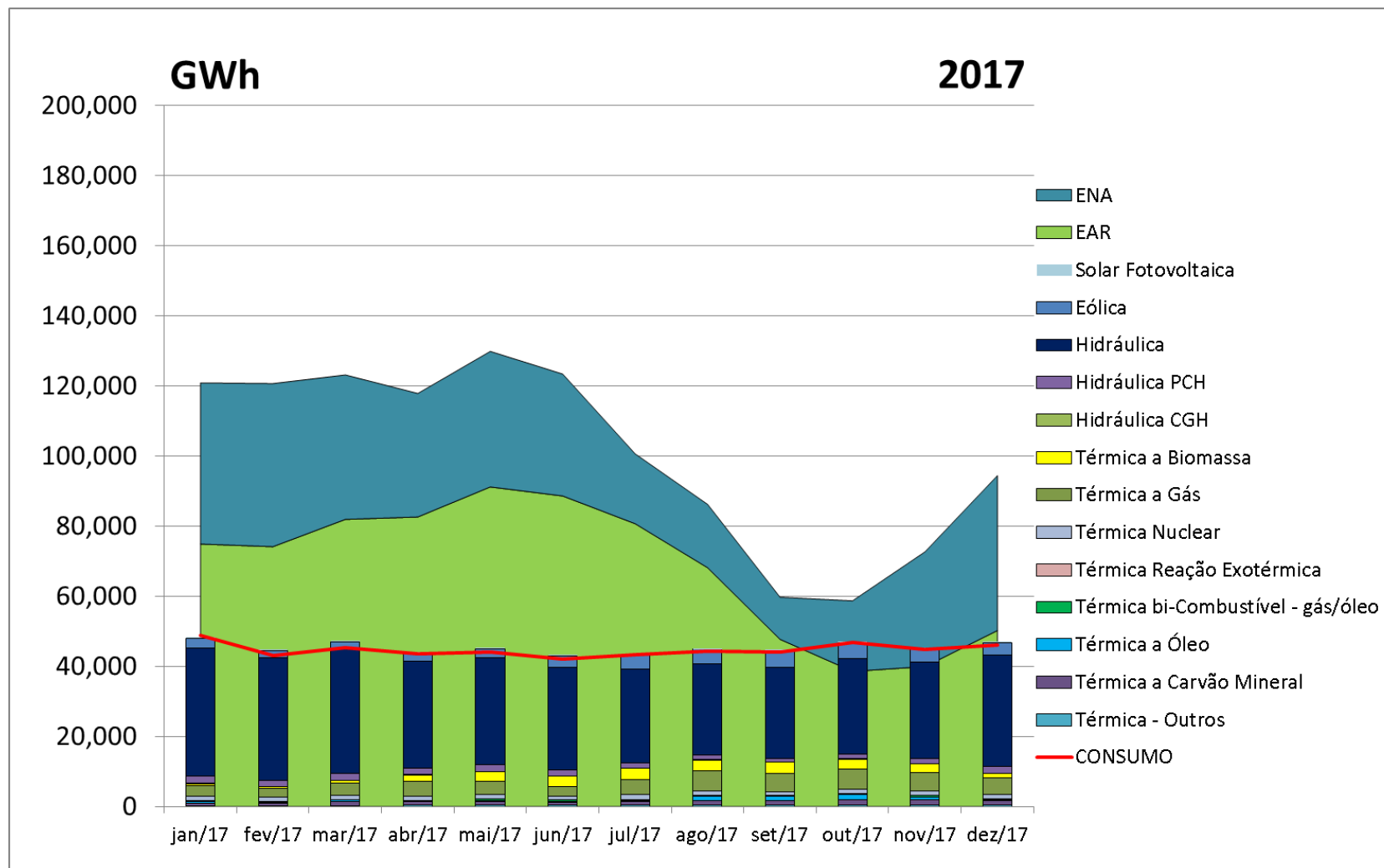
Author: Alcantaro Lemes Rodrigues. Datasource: ONS, 2014







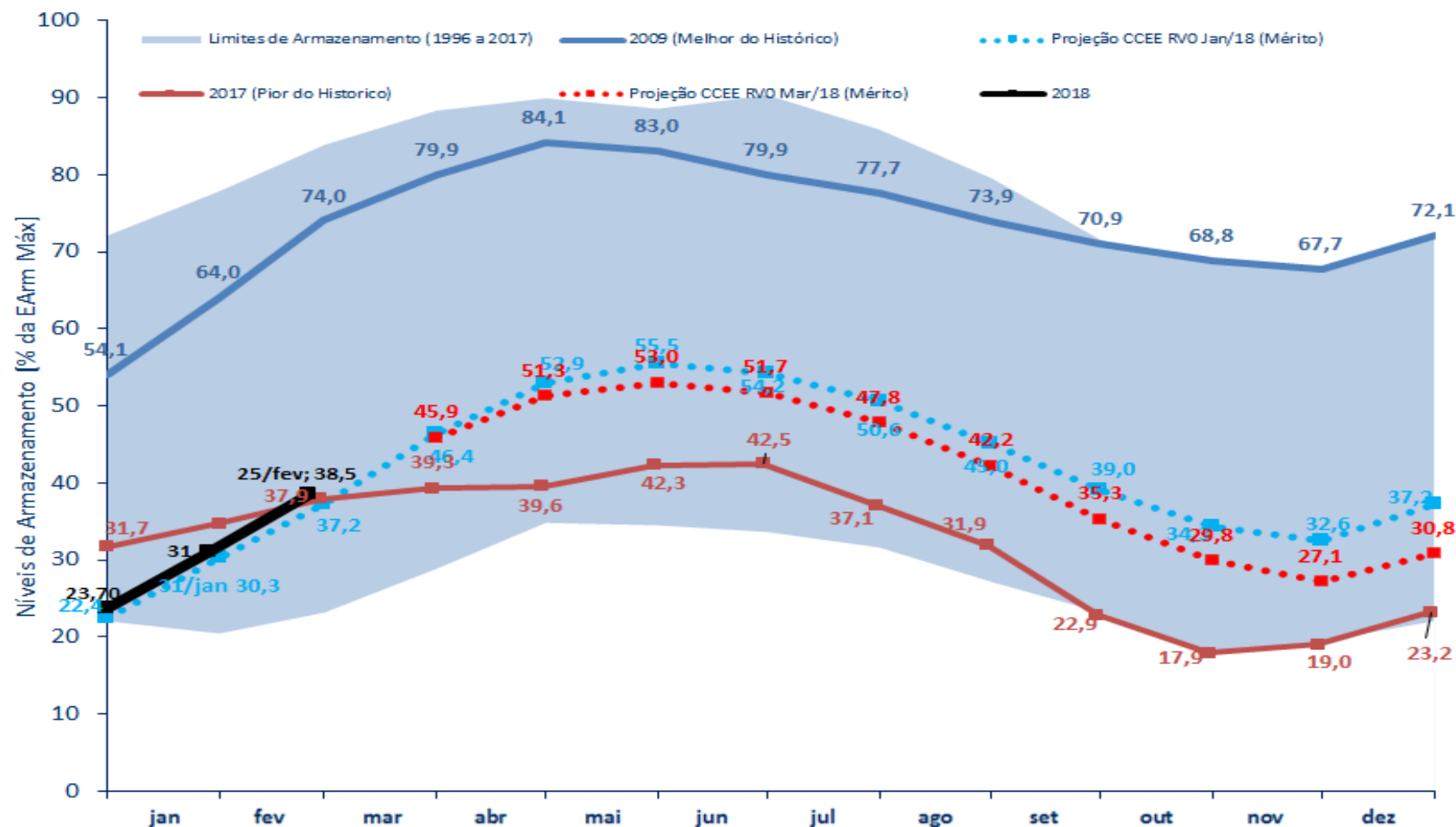




VARIABILIDADE DA GERAÇÃO NO NORDESTE

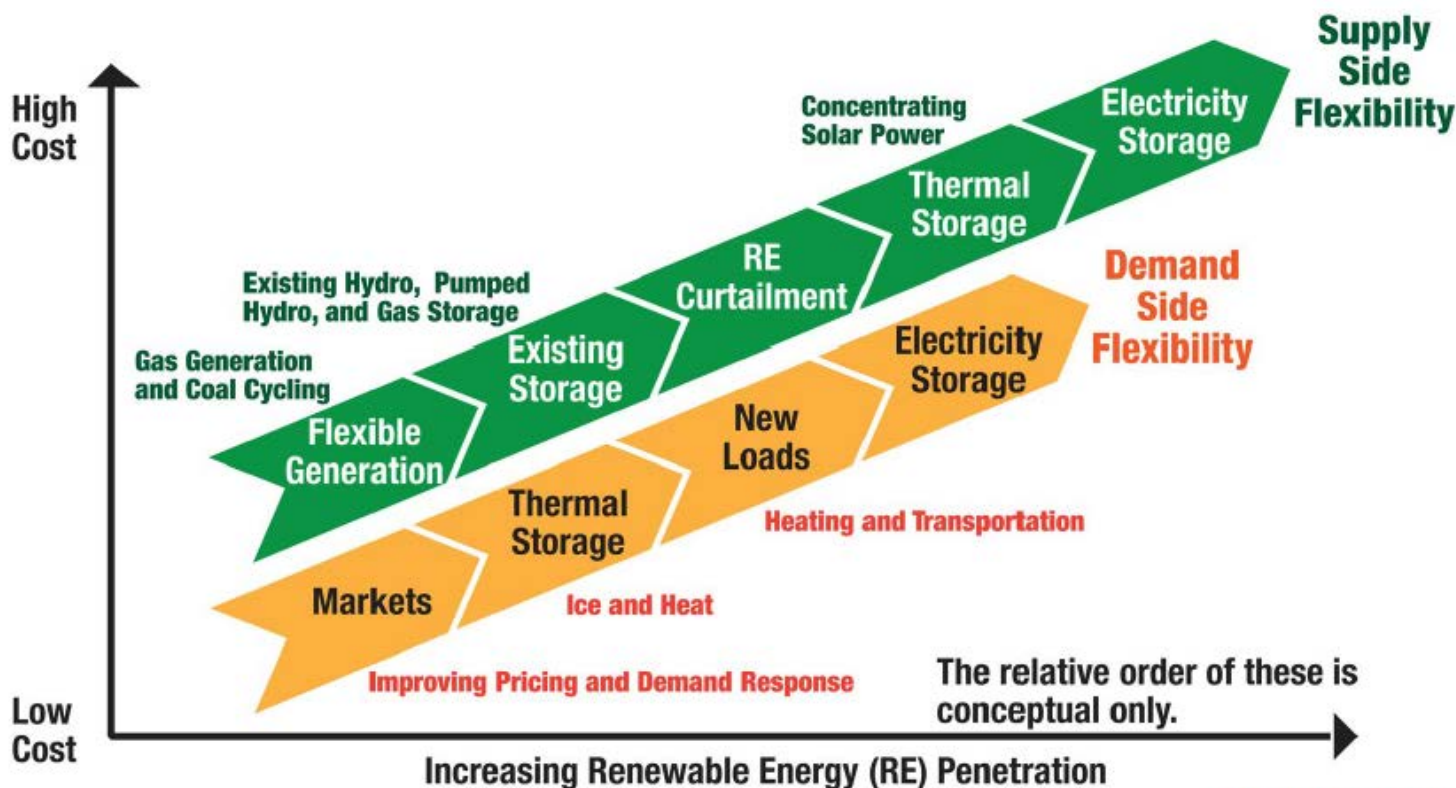
- A variabilidade da velocidade do vento causa diferenças na geração eólica diária, com variações de 1500 MWm para 4500 MWm de um dia para o outro, em outubro de 2016, por exemplo.
- A variabilidade da velocidade do vento causa diferenças na geração eólica diária, com variações de 1500 MWm para 4500 MWm de um dia para o outro, em outubro de 2016, por exemplo.

Water Storage - National Interconnected System



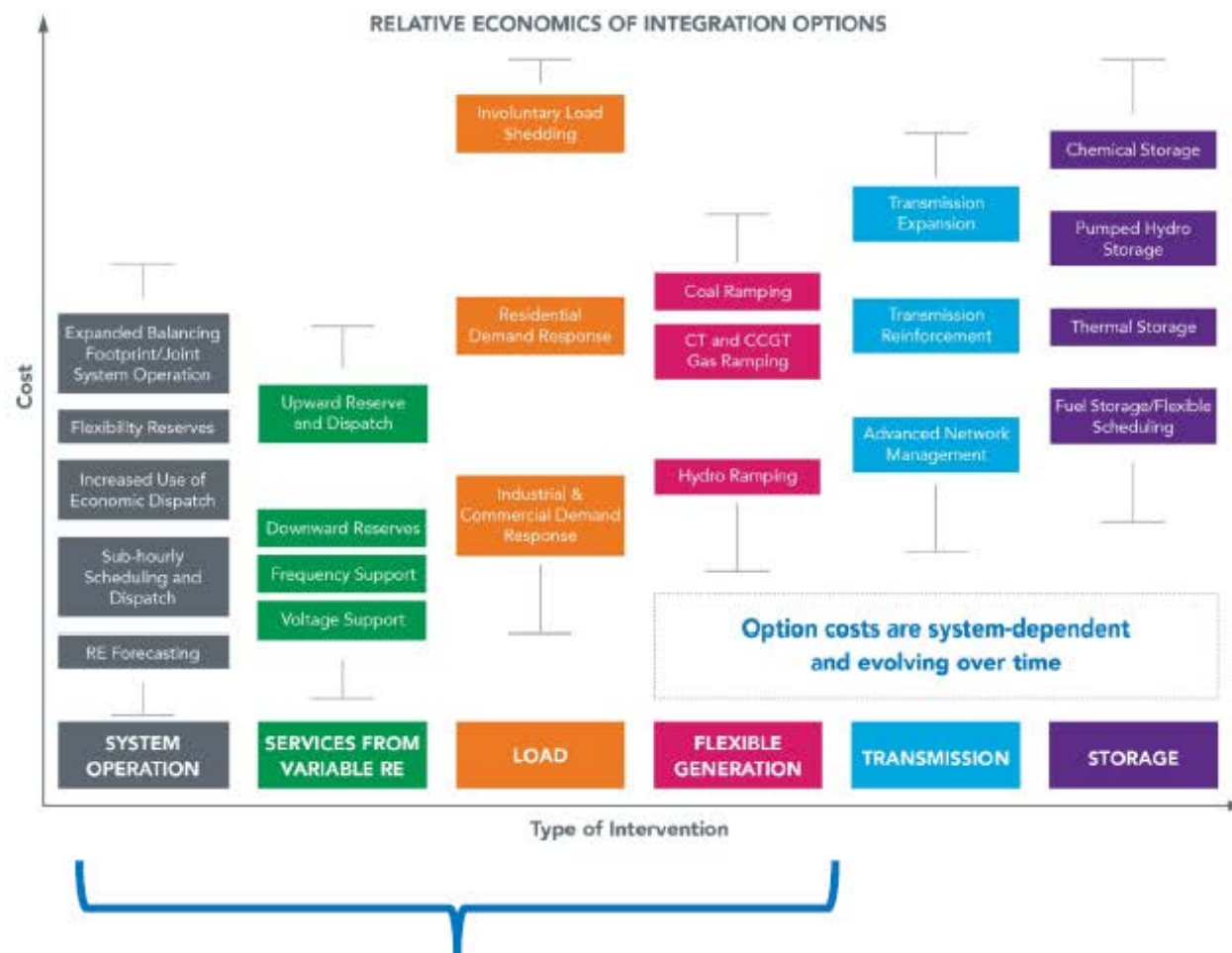
Source: ONS e CCEE(2018)

Flexibility Supply Curve Concept



Denholm et al. 2010

Flexibility Supply Curve Concept



PERGUNTAS

- QUANTO DE FONTES INTERMITENTES (GERAÇÃO VARIÁVEL) PODEMOS ADICIONAR, UTILIZANDO AS FONTES DE FLEXIBILIDADE ATUAIS?
- QUE NOVAS FONTES (ALTERNATIVAS DE FLEXIBILIDADE SERÃO ADEQUADAS, TÉCNICA E ECONOMICAMENTE, NO CONTEXTO DO SISTEMA INTERLIGADO BRASILEIRO?
- QUAIS AS ALTERAÇÕES NECESSÁRIAS NOS CRITÉRIOS DE OPERAÇÃO E DESPACHO?
- QUAL O MODELO ECONÔMICO, REGULATÓRIO, E DE REMUNERAÇÃO PARA AS FORMAS DE ARMAZENAMENTO REQUERIDOS?
- QUE O PAPEL DEVEM TER TECNOLOGIAS DE ARMAZENAMENTO MODERNAS, TAIS COMO ELETROQUÍMICO E HIDROGÊNIO, NO CONTEXTO BRASILEIRO?

THANK YOU

OBRIGADO!