

IES

Integrated Energy Systems

Resilience for IES

FORCE Overview and Training
April 4-6, 2023

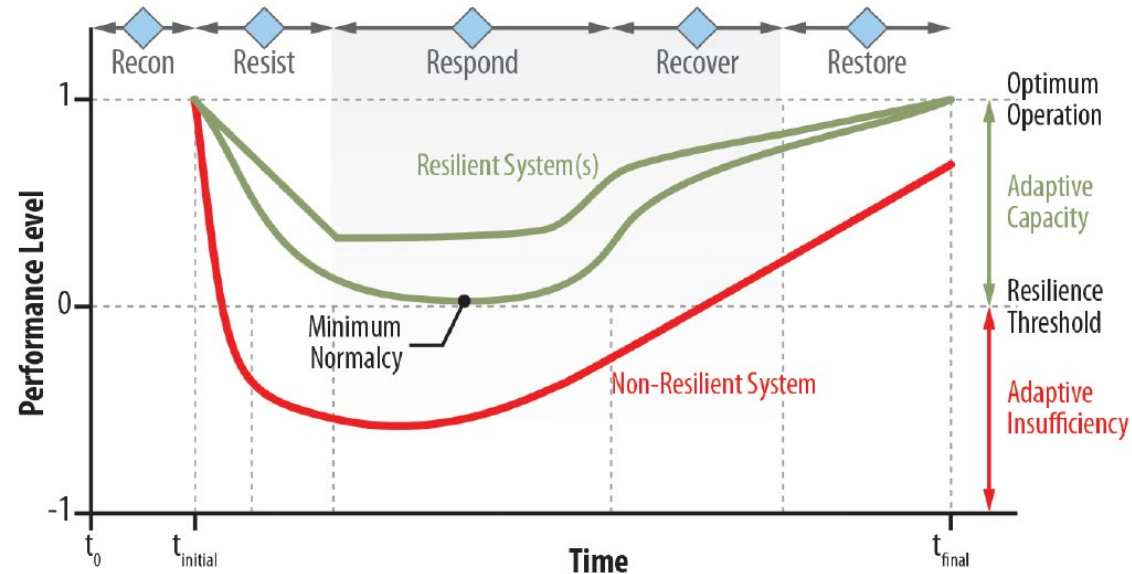
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Tyler Phillips

Overview

- What is resilience?
- Introduce resilience metric
 - Power system specific
- Metric results visualization
 - Hydro assets, solar & storage
- Resilience of integrated energy system
- Resilience metric calculation for IES assets
- Resilience-informed planning and operation

What is Resilience?

- There is no accepted definition of resilience
- General commonality among all definitions
 - Ability to anticipate a possible disaster
 - Adopt effective measures to reduce losses or failures
 - Restore quickly
 - 5 Rs of resilience



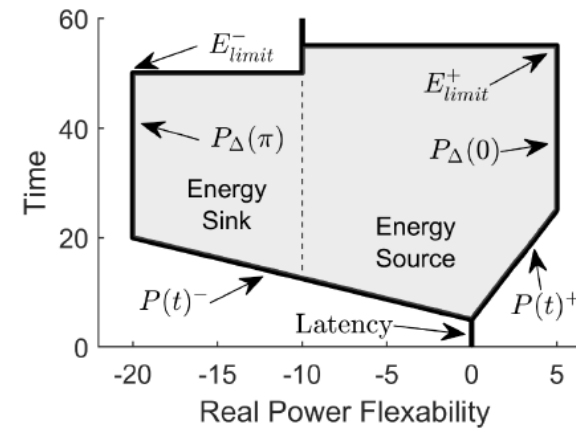
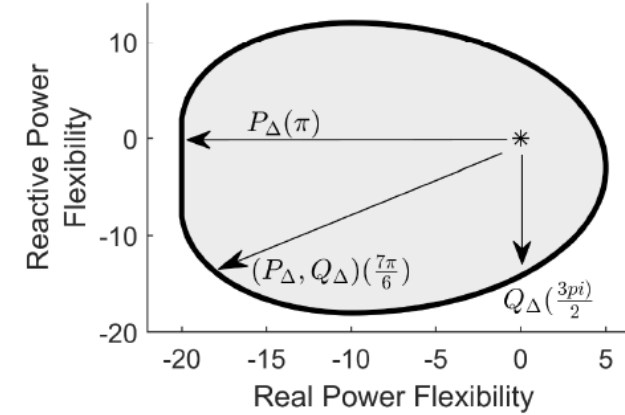
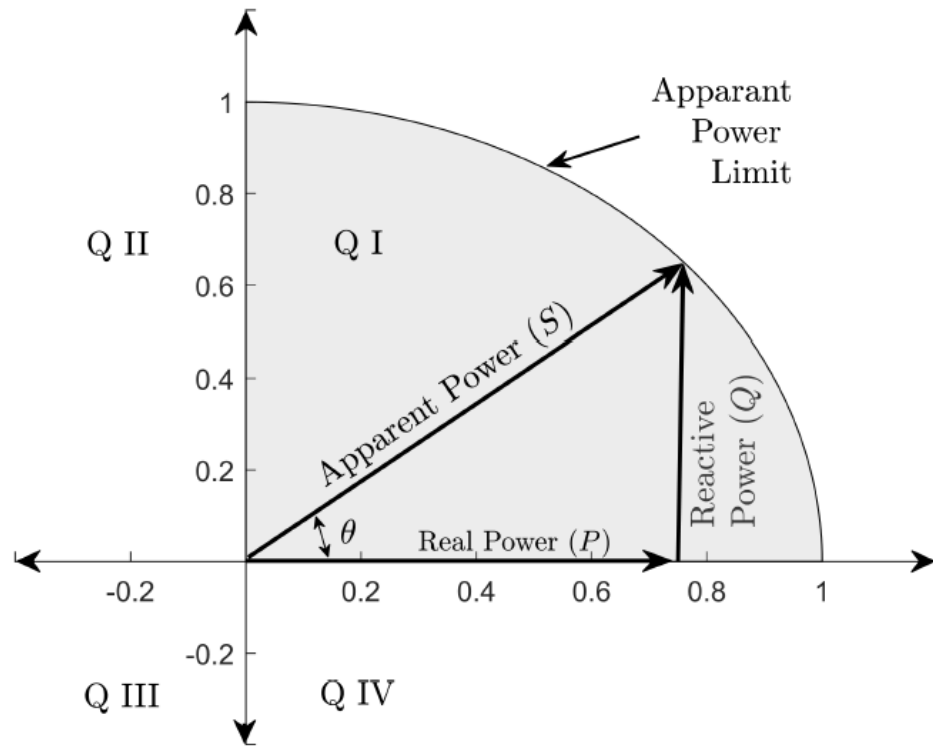
Resilience Metric Introduction

- Reliability metrics often consider number and/or length of outages
 - Looking back in time
 - Want a metric looking forward in time
- Measure of the ability of a system to maintain frequency and voltage stability during a disturbance
- Frequency stability
 - Balance of real power
 - Unbalance leads to frequency change
- Voltage stability
 - Balance of reactive power
- Metric based on assets adaptive capacity
 - Control flexibility of the system in terms of real and reactive power
 - Operating point and nameplate capacity
 - Temporal constraints
 - Control latency and ramp rates

Resilience Metric Calculation

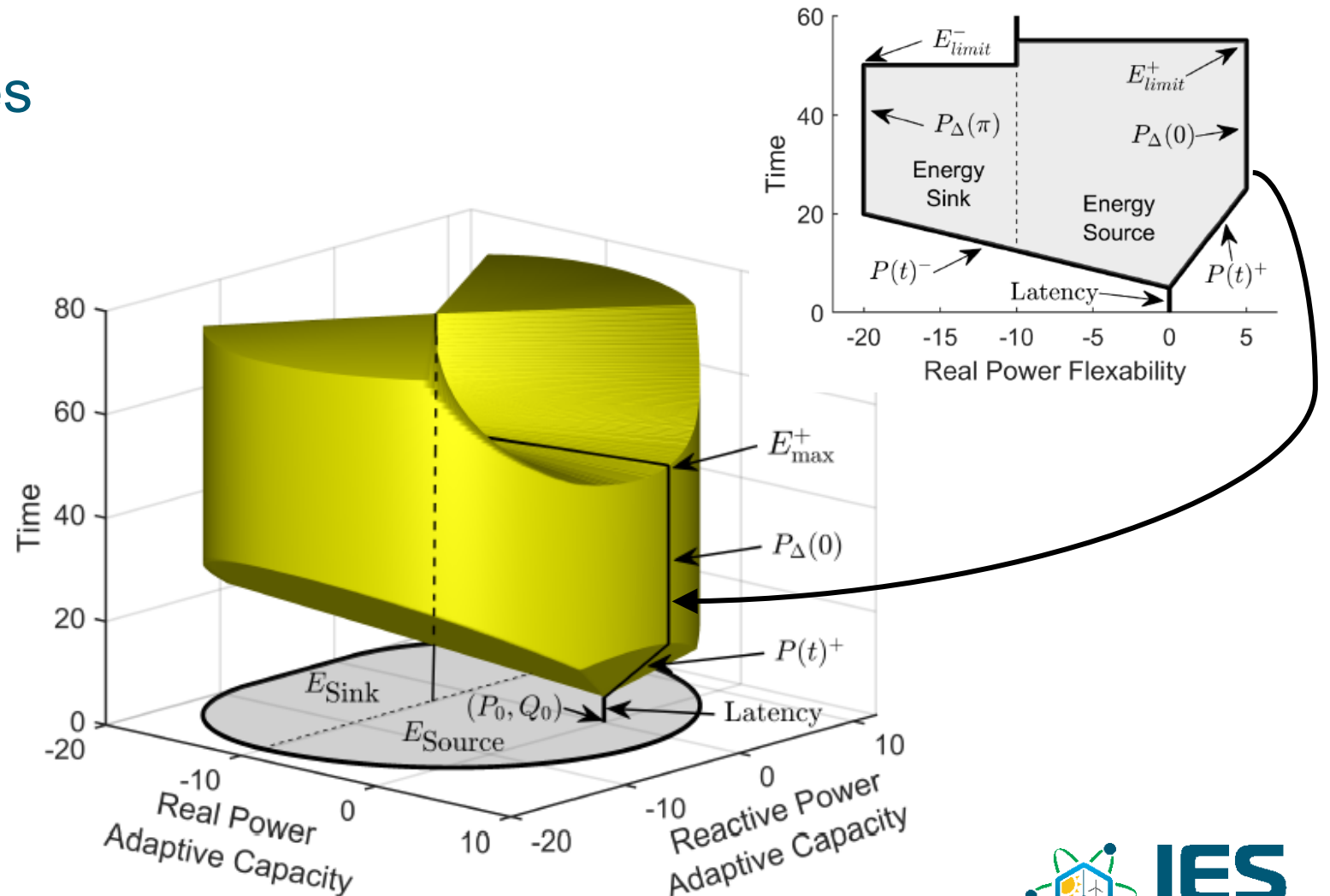
- Apparent power limit

- $S(\theta) = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$



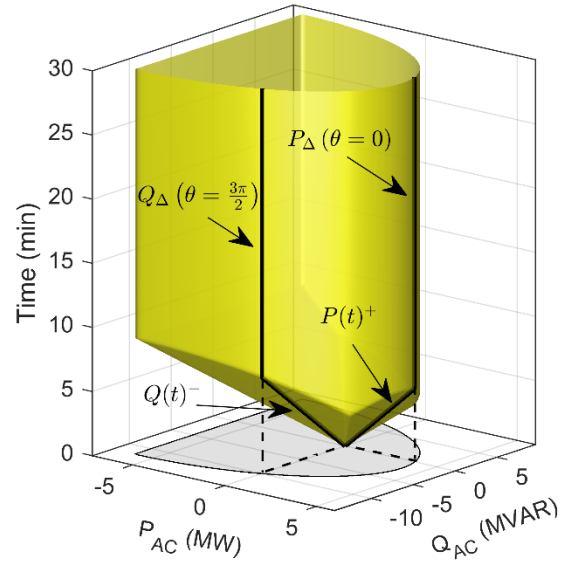
Adaptive Capacity Result

- Adaptive capacity at all power factor angles
 - Assets can be aggregated to define the system
- Surface represents the maximum extent the system can be controlled
 - From its current operation point
- Size of disturbance that can be withstood

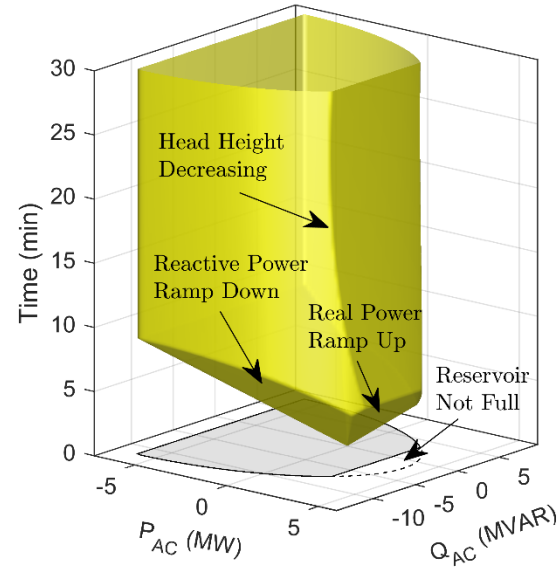


Hydro Power Adaptive Capacity

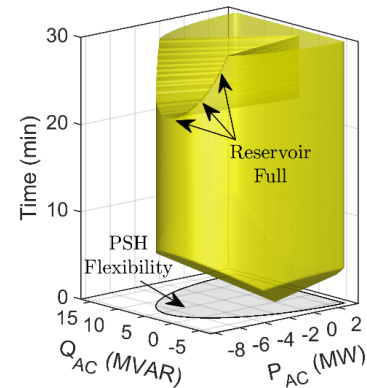
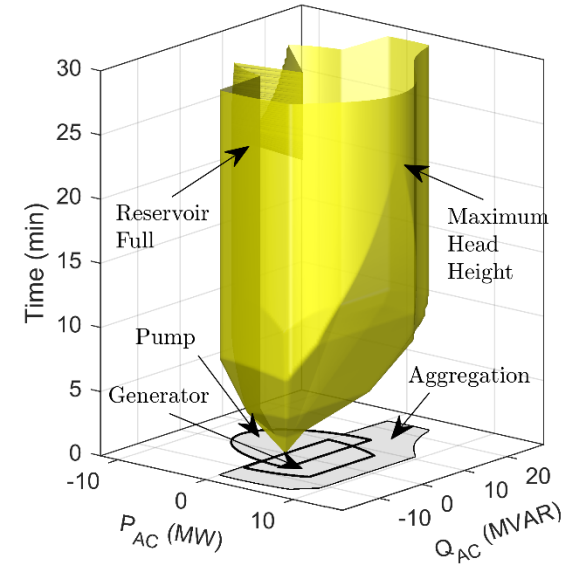
Run of River



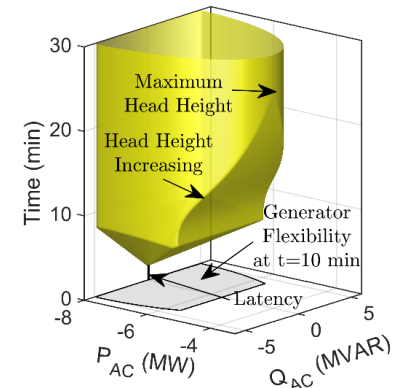
Hydro with Reservoir



Pumped Storage Hydro (PSH)



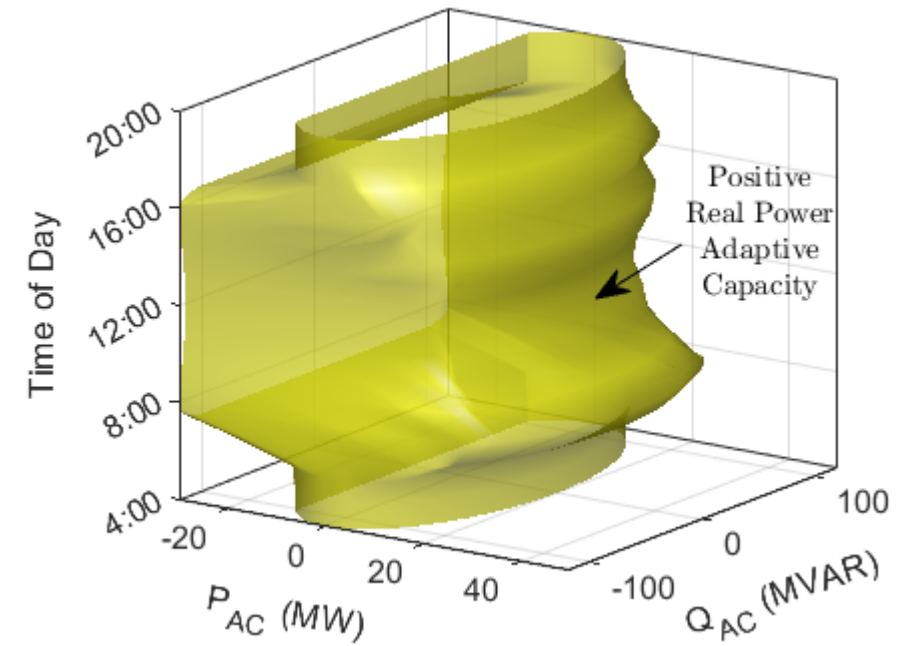
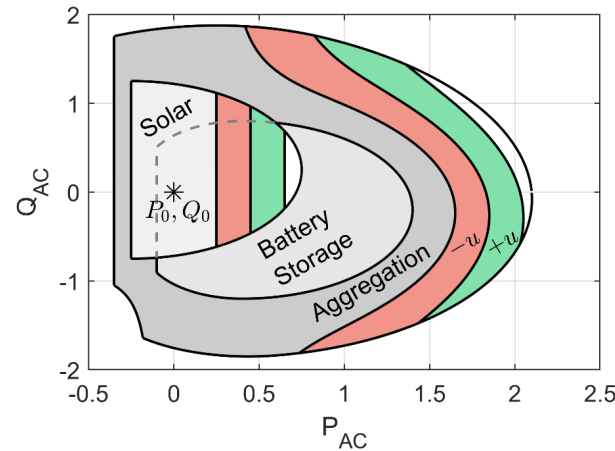
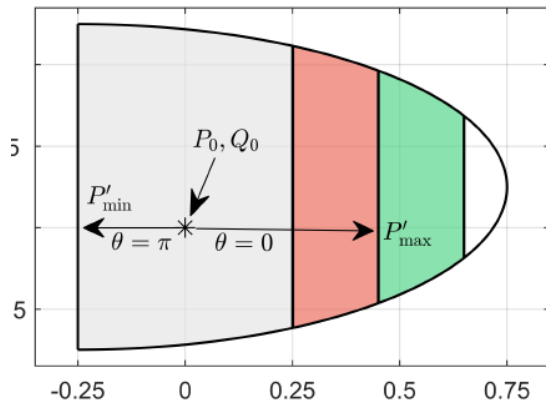
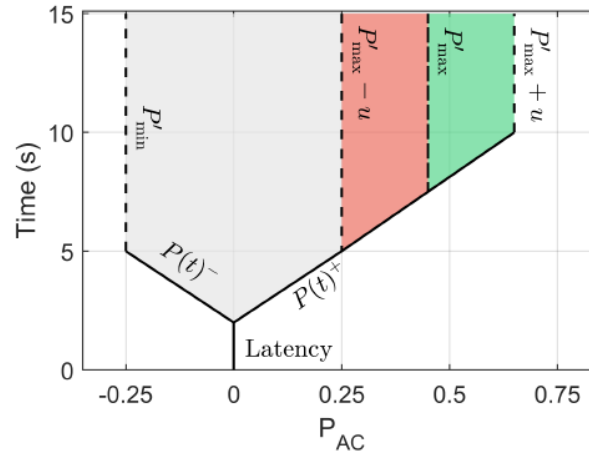
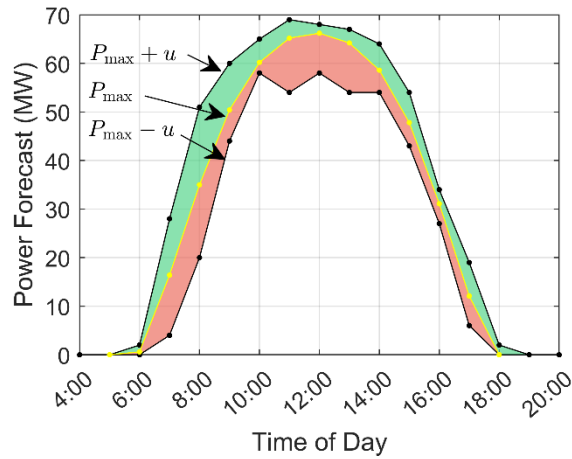
Pump



Generate

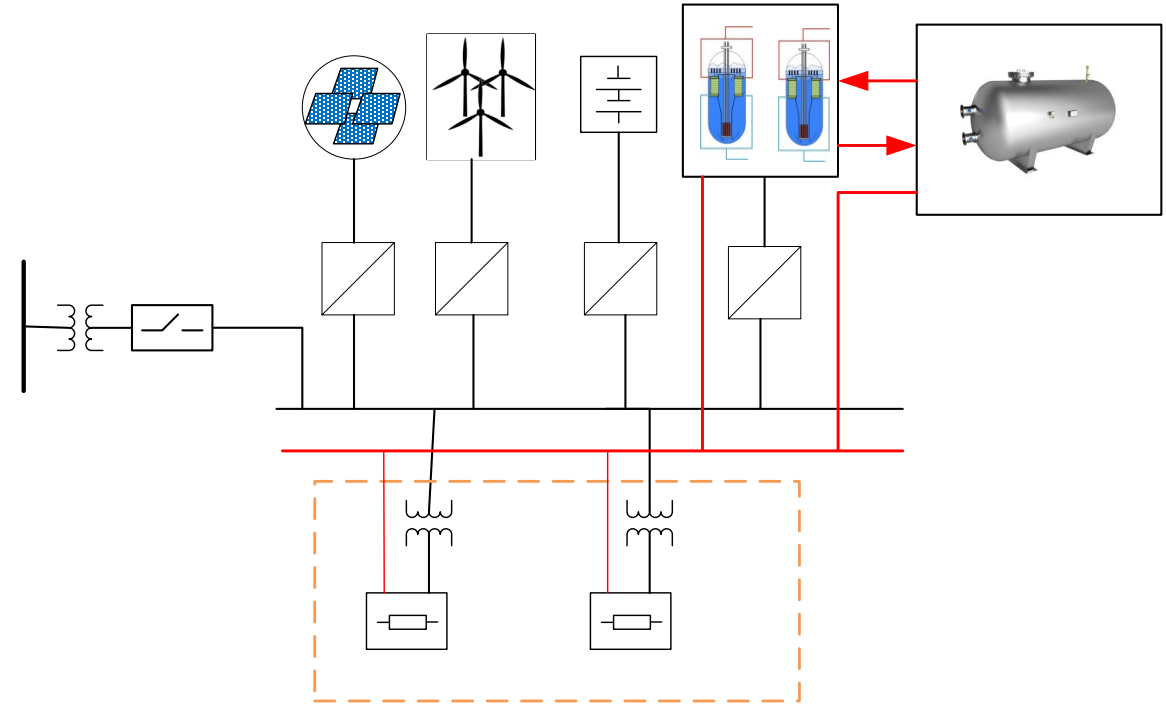
Solar PV and Battery Storage with Uncertainty

- Solar forecast with uncertainty



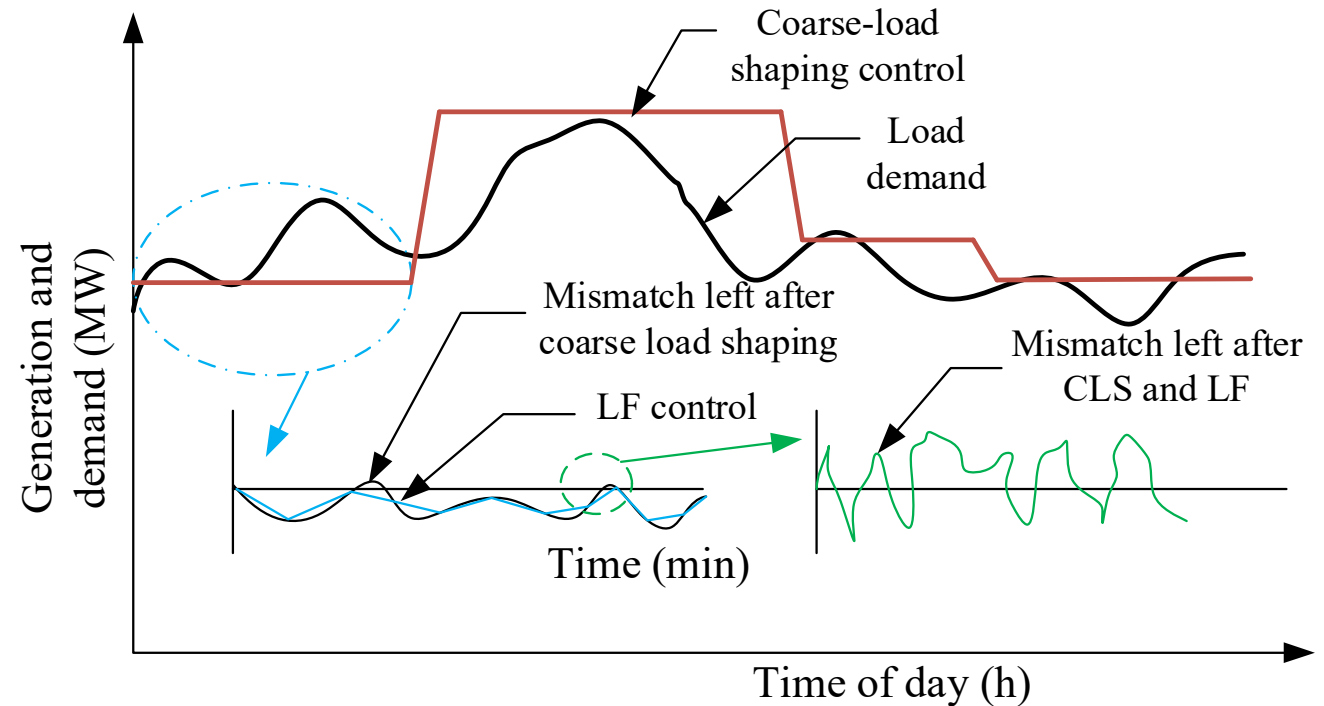
Resilience of Integrated Energy Systems

- IES components and resources with diverse flexibility profiles
 - Nuclear resources (Small Modular Reactors or Microreactors)
 - Flexible Heating/ Industrial process
 - Critical and non-critical loads
 - Thermal energy storage (TES)
 - Battery energy storage (BES)
 - Wind and PVs (source of disturbance)



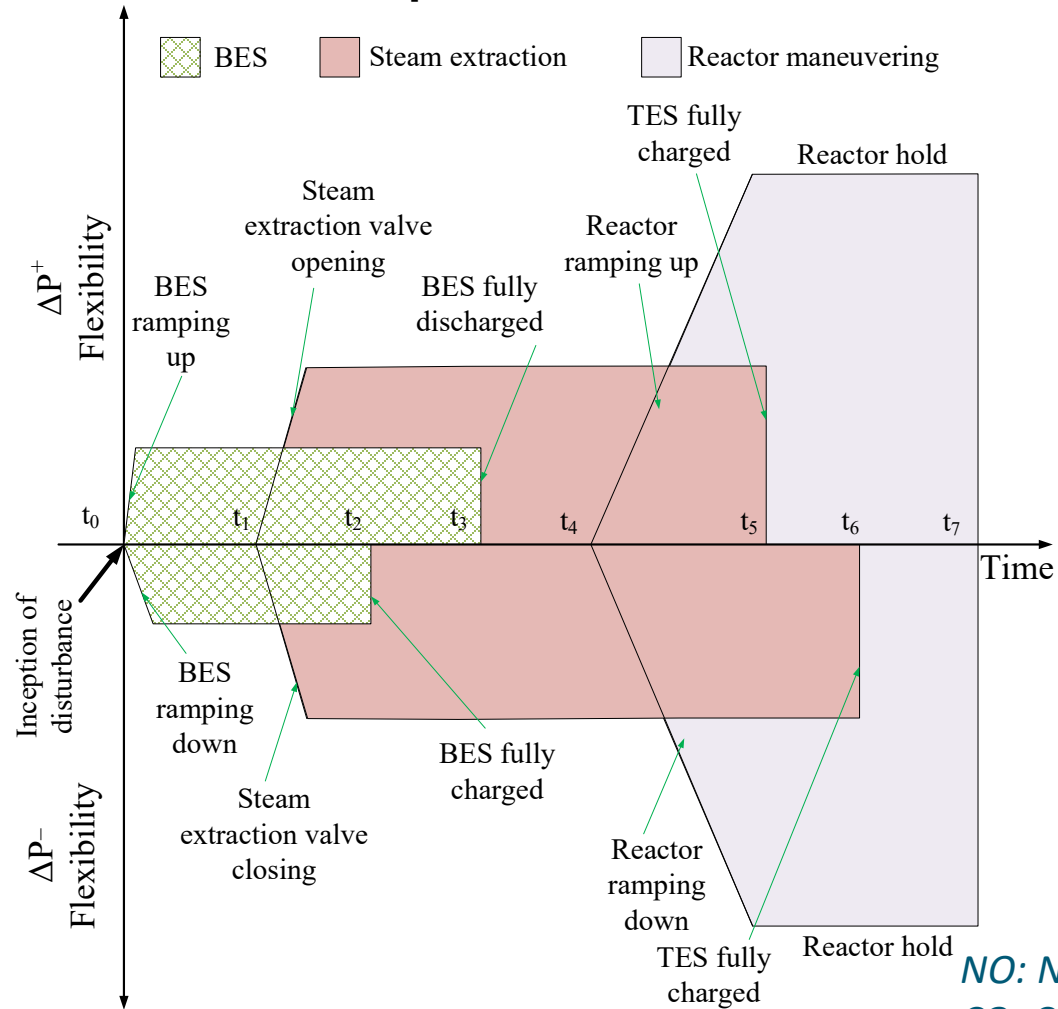
Hierarchical Control for Resilient Operation

- Hierarchical distributed control of flexible assets.
- Coarse-load shaping (CLS)
 - Reactor power maneuvering to provide coarse-load shaping.
 - Limited to 2-3 times a day.
- Load-following (LF) control
 - Flexible steam extraction to provide load following
 - More frequently than reactor control.
- Frequency control
 - Battery energy storage (BES) to provide frequency control
 - Steam bypass support battery energy storage, if the disturbance is too large.

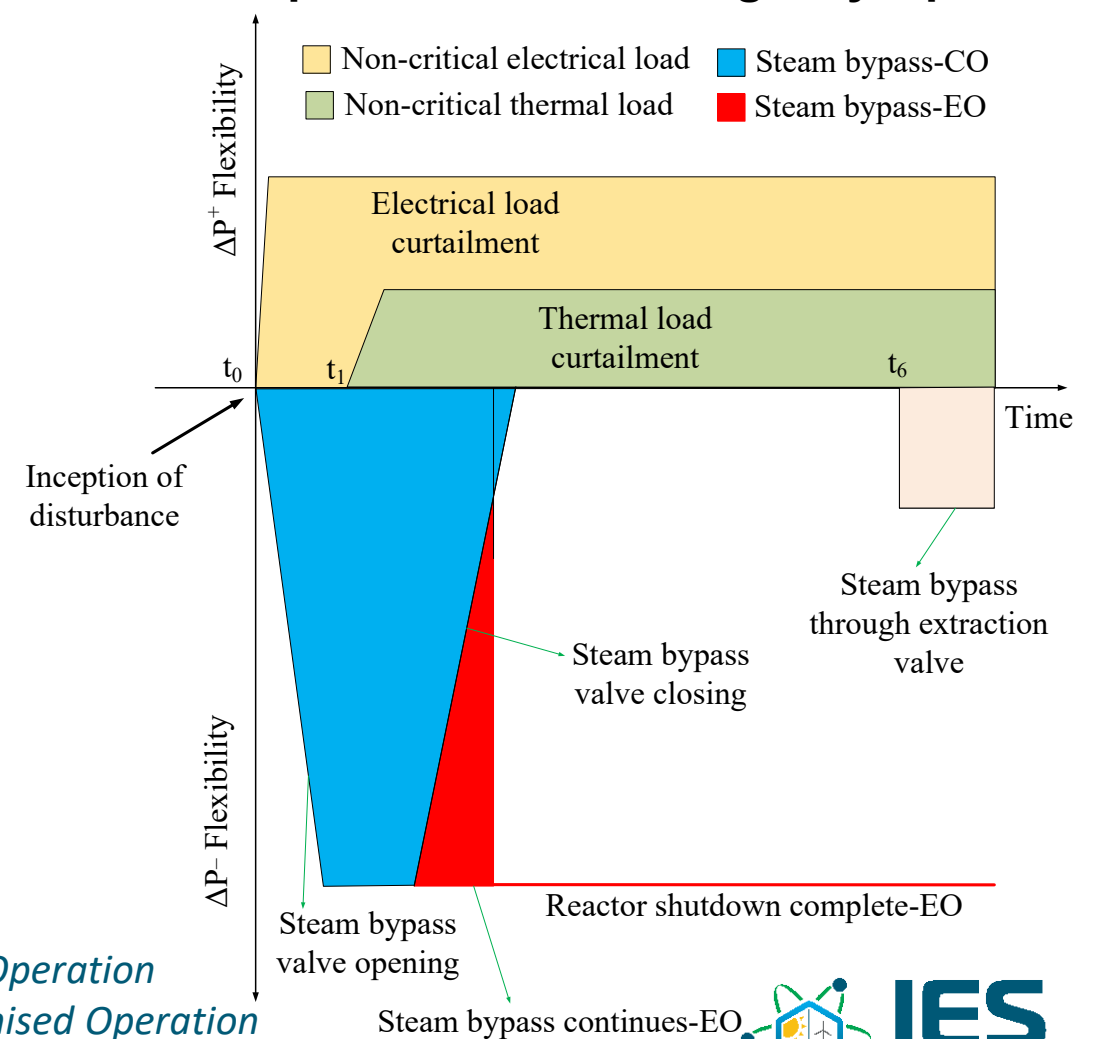


Adaptive Capacity Calculation of IES Assets

Normal Operation

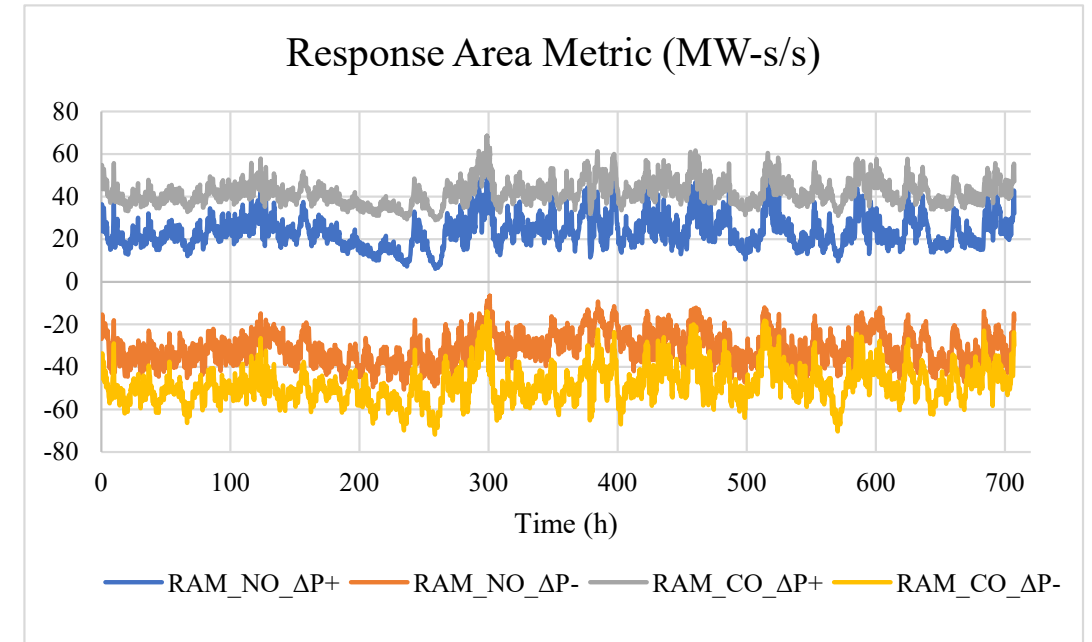
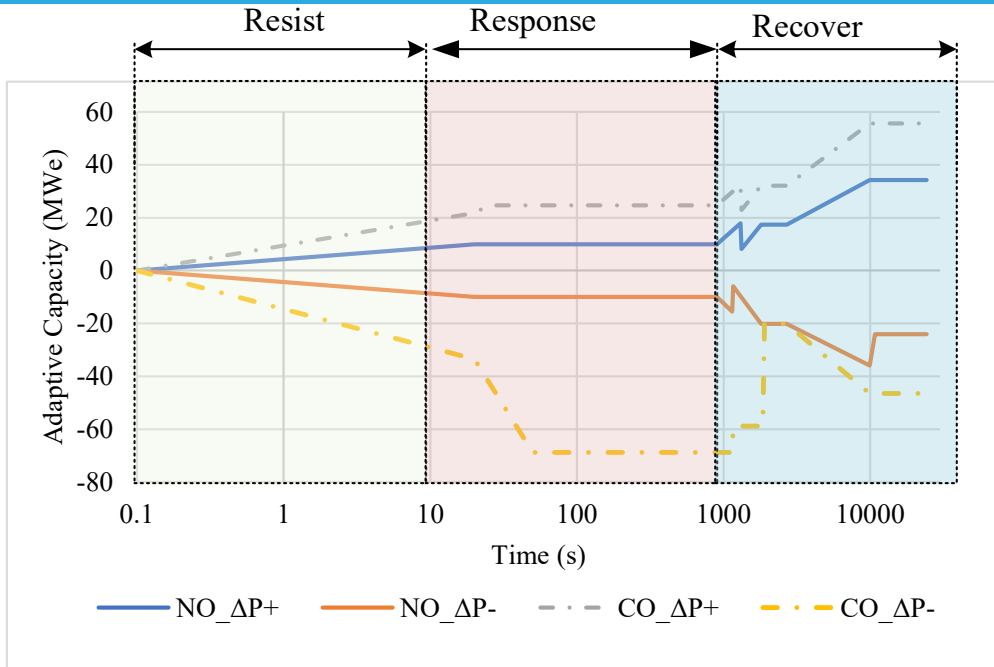


Compromised and Emergency Operations



NO: Normal Operation
CO: Compromised Operation
EO: Emergency Operation

Case Study: Evaluating Resilience Metric

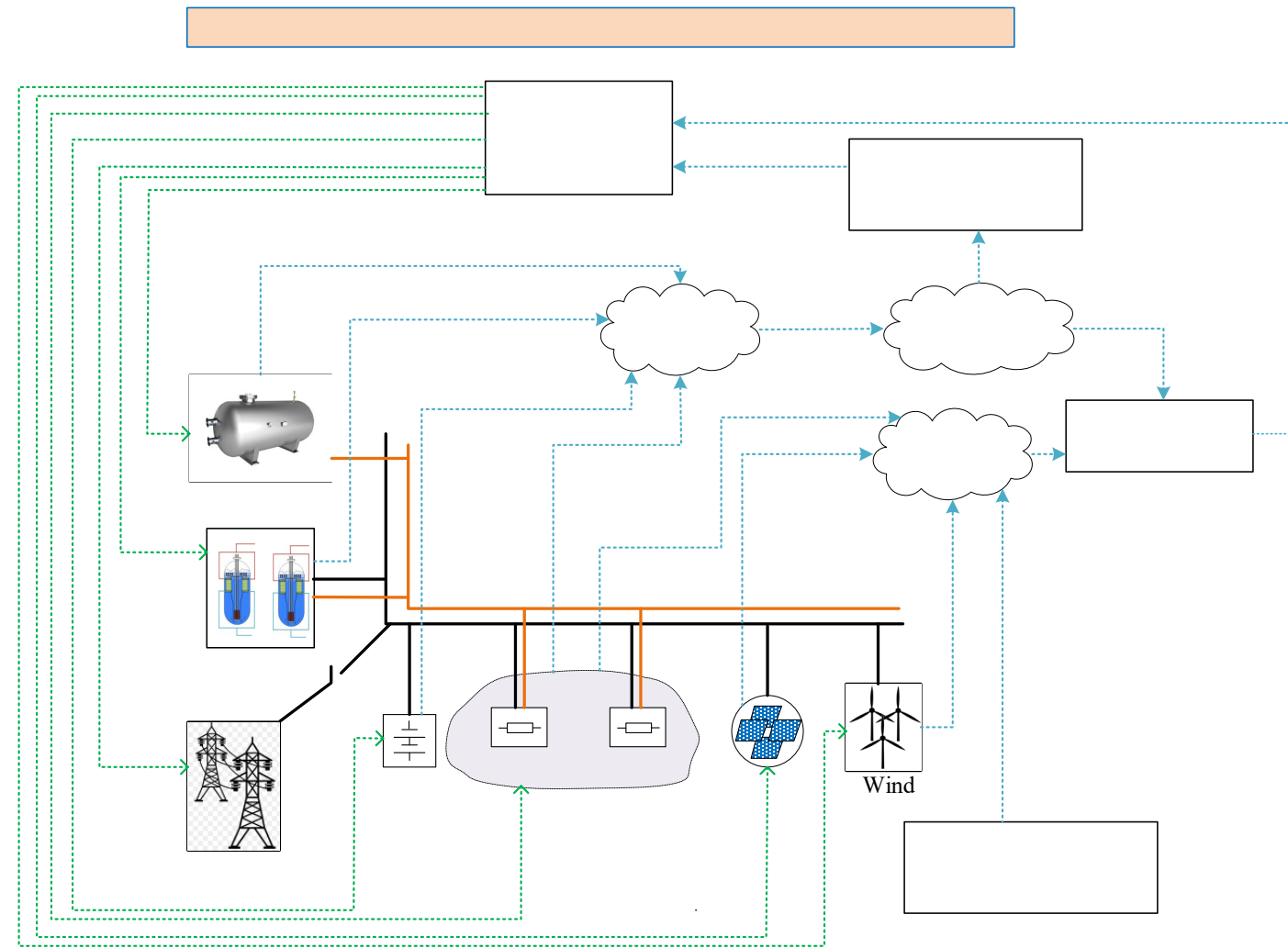


- The adaptive capacity of individual assets are aggregated to evaluate the net system adaptive capacity plotted in a logarithmic time scale.
- The response area metric (*RAM*) is calculated as:

$$RAM = \frac{\text{Area under the adaptive capacity curve}}{\text{Total duration}} = \frac{\int_0^{t_{FF}} P_{ad_MW} dt}{t_{FF}} \text{ MWe-s/s}$$

Implementation for Resilience-Informed Planning and Operation

- Phase 1: Implementing resilience into FORCE
 - Resilience-informed sizing and dispatch optimization in HERON
 - Resilience-informed control in HYBRID
- Phase 2: Integrating grid components to IES Resilience
- Phase 3: Extending the resilience framework for thermal and industrial resources



Discussion and Questions??

Thank You!!