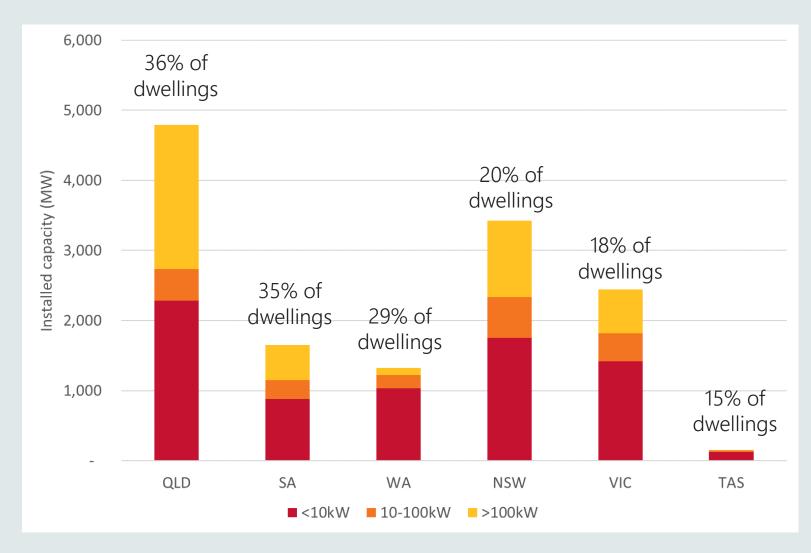


Integration of DER

Operational Impacts

Jenny Riesz Principal, Operational Analysis & Engineering

PV installations



South Australia:

- Installations at 185MW/year (2018-19)
- Minimum operational demand record: 458 MW

APVI Institute, https://pv-map.apvi.org.au/historical#4/-26.67/134.12

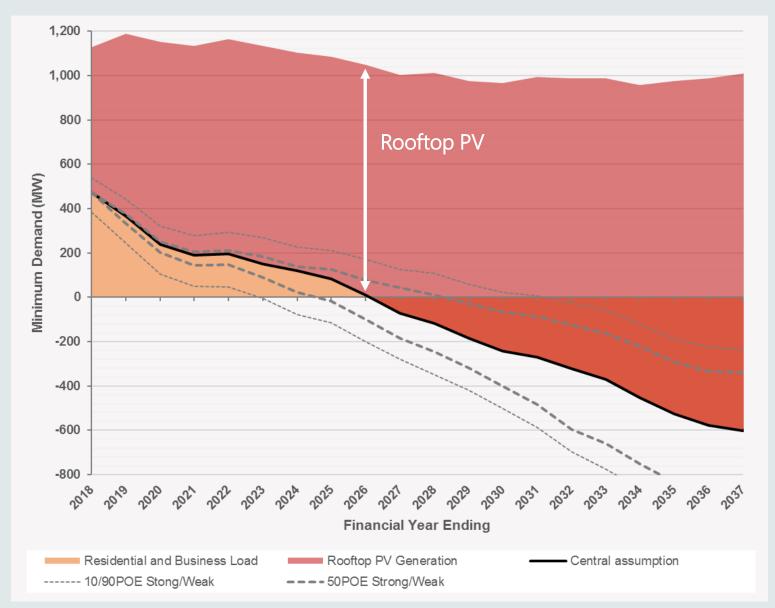


Context

DER generation will soon match entire demand in South Australia.

- What will this mean for the power system?
- How do we affordably maintain security and reliability for customers throughout this transition?
- What actions do we need to take?

Minimum demand in South Australia:



Technical challenges



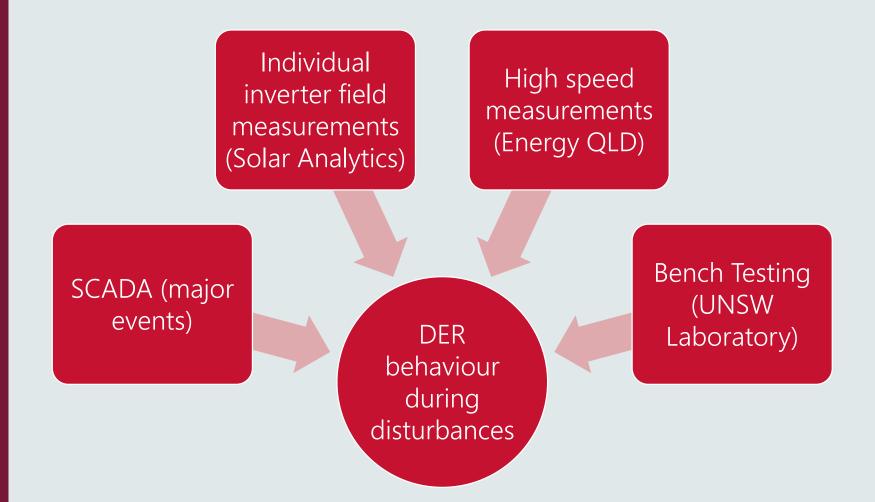


DER behaviour during disturbances



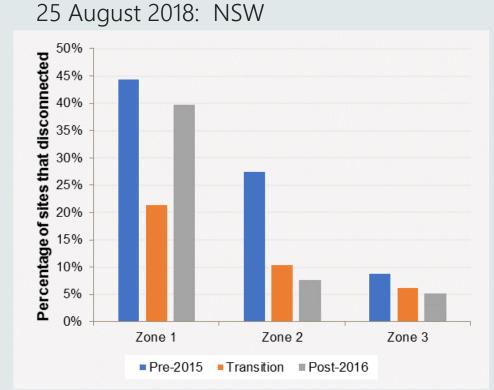
- DER may disconnect during power system disturbances
- Widespread disconnection could exacerbate a disturbance and increase the risk of system black
- Disturbance ride-through is essential for maintaining power system security
- Addressed via appropriate performance standards
 - Must implement early (before DER installation)
 - Long lead-times (changing standards can take years)
- Questions:
 - What types of behaviour have we observed?
 - What is the scale and nature of the risk?
 - Where do standards require review?

DER behaviour during disturbances





Distributed PV disconnections





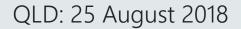
• Post 2016 inverters should not disconnect (but this behaviour is observed in around half inverters tested under laboratory conditions)

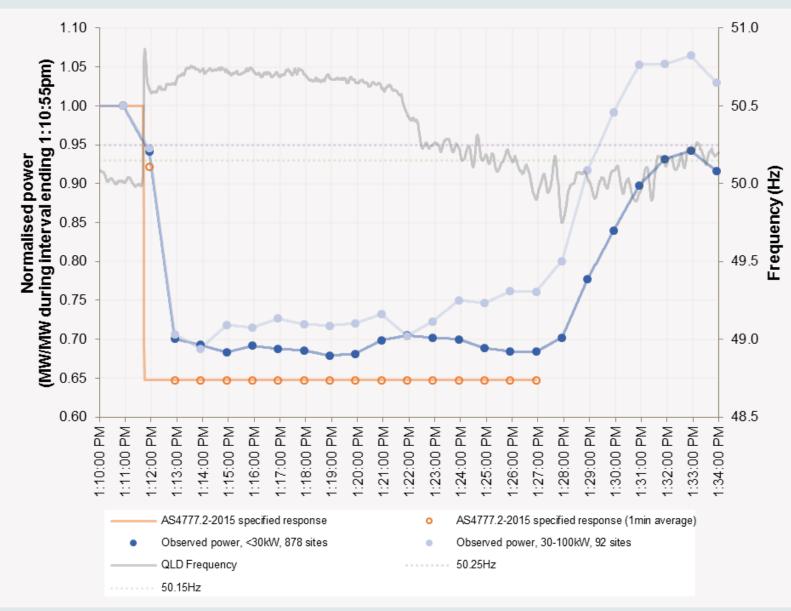


Analysis by Naomi Stringer, UNSW Sydney Data from Solar Analytics

Compliance challenges

 At least 30% of inverters in QLD (and 15% in SA) did not respond





Analysis by Naomi Stringer, UNSW Sydney Data from Solar Analytics

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DER performance standards



- Extend
- Multiple voltage disturbances
- Phase angle jump
- RoCoF ride through

Grid support

- Volt-Var and Volt-Watt enablement, refine settings
- Over-frequency response times
- Under-frequency response from curtailed inverters or storage

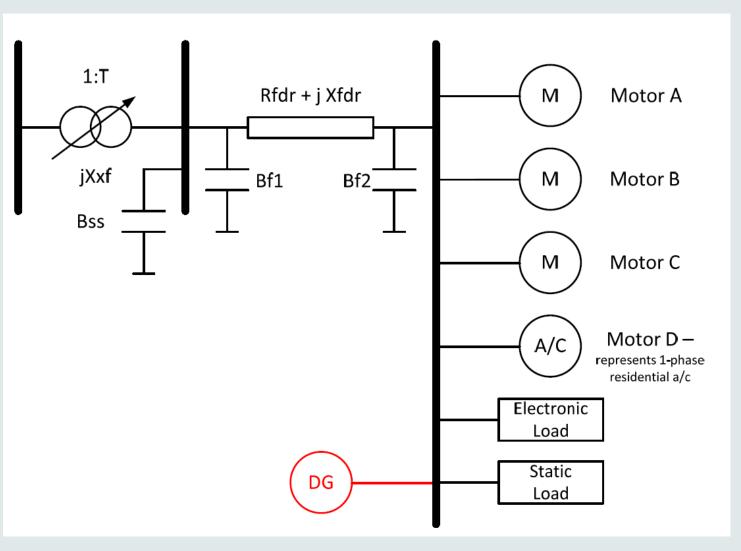
Other

- Compliance
- Interoperability
- Cyber security
- Coverage (loads?)
- System restart behaviour



Dynamic model development

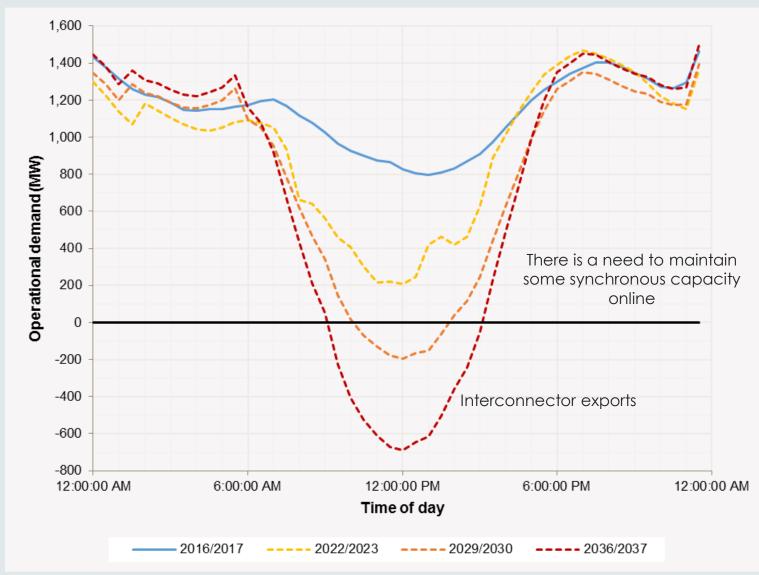
DER is now influential in power system disturbances. It is essential that this new complexity is represented in AEMO's models





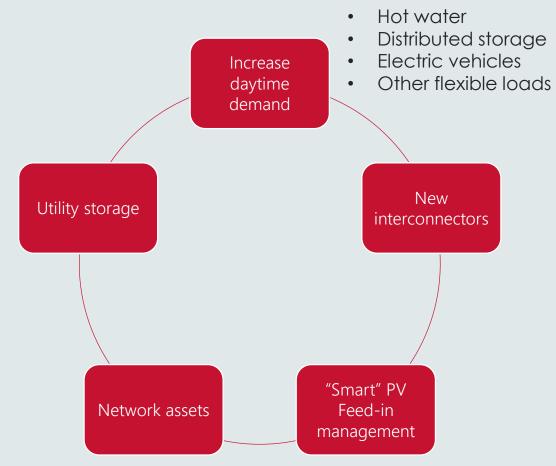
Dispatchability

South Australia:





Options



- Voltage control
- Synchronous condensers



"Smart" PV feedin management



AEMO AUSTRALIAN ENERGY MARKET OFFEATOR

EPRI report for AEMO (2018), "International Review of Residential PV Feed-in Management".

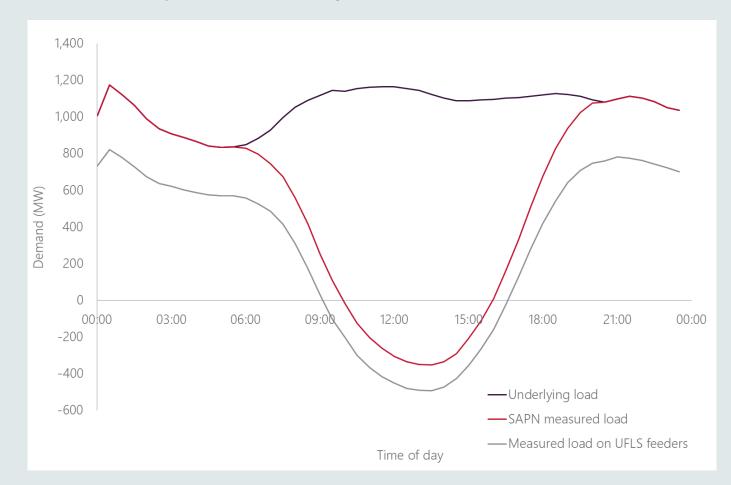
Under Frequency Load Shedding (UFLS)

- UFLS trips load as a last resort to stabilise the power system in the event of a major disturbance
- Net load is reducing

Mitigation:

- Add load to UFLS
- Constraints to minimise contingency sizes
- Dynamic arming of relays
- Alternative sources of under-frequency response

South Australia, Projection (2023-24), linear growth in PV at historical rates:





System Restoration

System black events are rare, but system operators must have resources available to restart and restore the system as safely and quickly as possible.

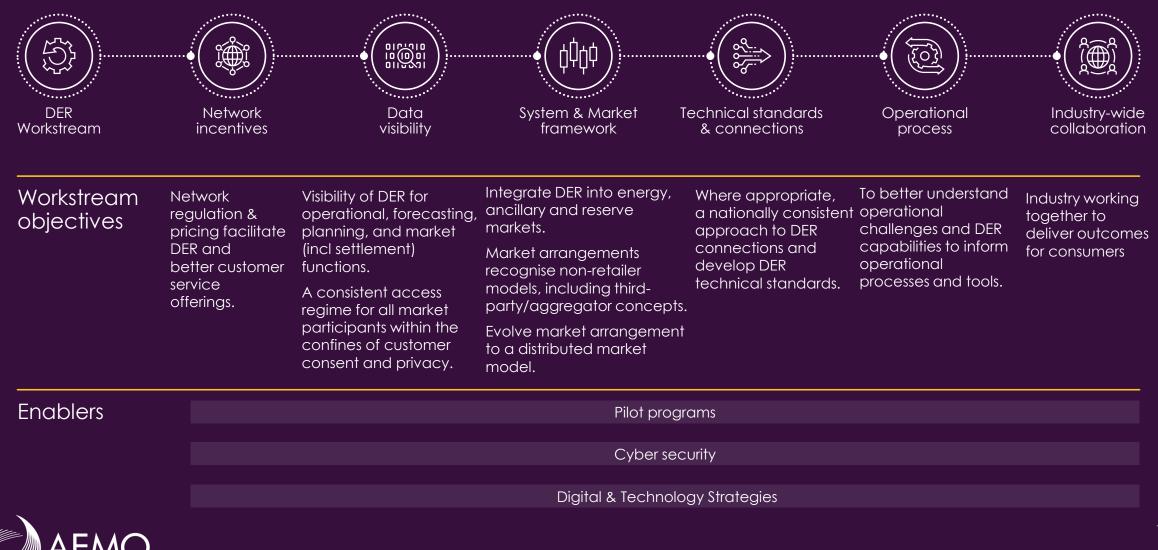


Load must be progressively added to the island in a controlled manner



With large quantities of uncoordinated DER, it may become increasingly difficult to anticipate the quantity of load being added to the island. Feed-in management offers a solution, if suitably designed.

Integrating DER to maximise consumer value



In closing

- DER represents a significant transition for the electricity industry
- •The impact of DER on power system security must be considered as a priority
- By identifying challenges early, we can implement the measures required to affordably maintain security and reliability for customers throughout this transition

