



Flexibility means for power grid Resilience

Emil Hillberg

RISE Research Institutes of Sweden

ISGT Europe 2021

**Panel session: Electrification and digitalization pathway on
land, at sea & in the air
21st October 2021**

**RI.
SE**

Content

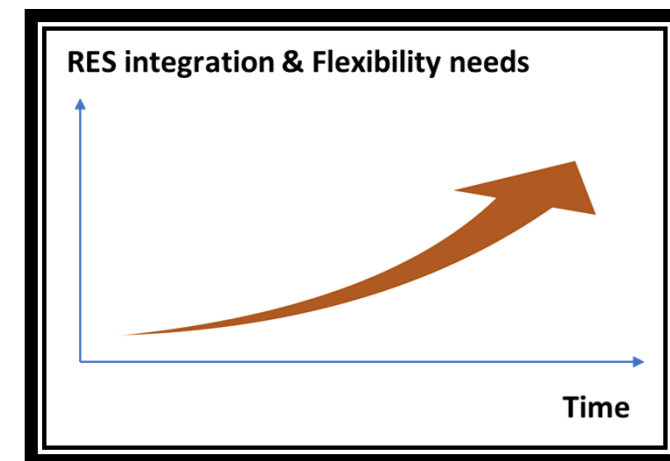
- Flexibility meets Resilience
- Flexibility categorization & needs
- Resilience needs & solutions
- Examples of Flexibility benefits for Resilience
- Conclusions

Flexibility meets Resilience

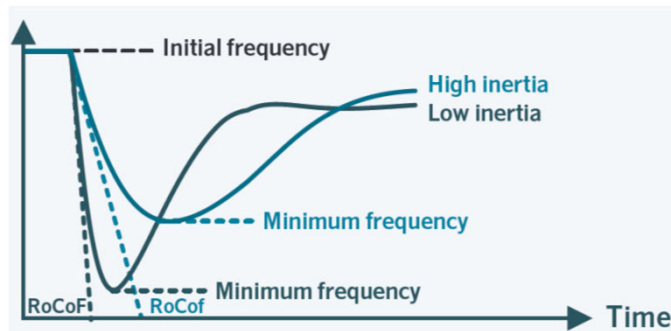
- Flexibility in normal operation to enable massive VRES penetration
 - Values: decrease overall costs & overcome challenges
- Resilience for extreme situations to prevent severe events (n-x, blackout, HILP)
 - Threats: instability, cybersecurity, climate change, ...
- **How do they meet???**

Flexibility needs

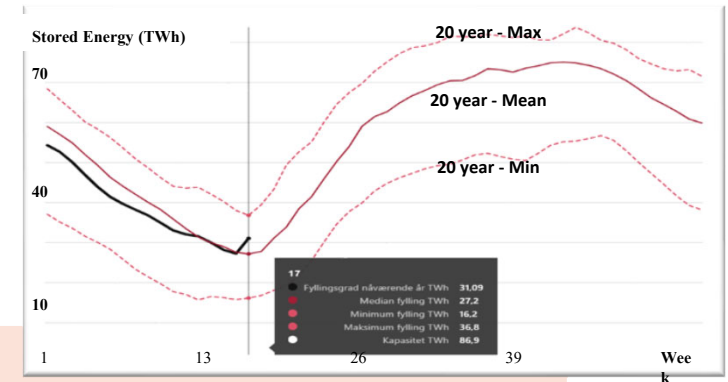
- Flexibility relates to the ability of the power system to manage changes (ISGAN, 2020)
- Many variations, incl.:
 - “the capacity of the electricity system to respond to changes that may affect the balance of supply and demand at all times” (CEER 2018)
- Flexibility needs foreseen to increase, due to:
 - Variable RES integration
 - Increased grid utilization & fast societal developments



Categorisation of Flexibility needs

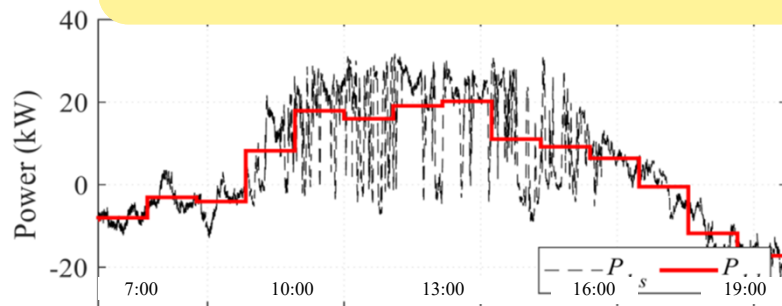


Flexibility for Power

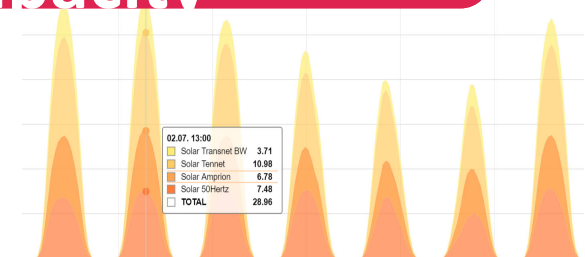


Flexibility for Energy

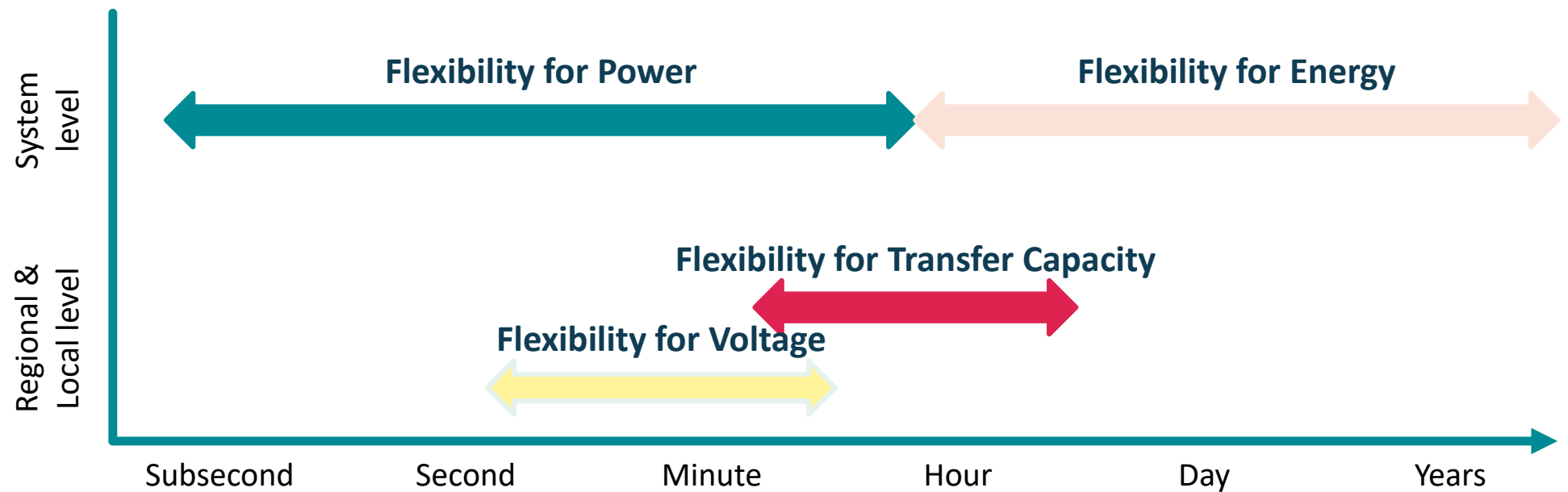
Flexibility for Voltage



Flexibility for Transfer Capacity



Categorisation of Flexibility needs



iea-isgan.org/flexibility-in-future-power-systems/

Resilience needs

- **Power system resilience reflects the ability of the power system to cope with severe events**
- Many variations, incl.:
 - “the ability to limit the extent, severity, and duration of system degradation following an extreme event” (CIGRE 2019)
- Resilience needs foreseen to increase due to several reasons, including:
 - Increased electrification and sectorial integration

Resilience solutions

Resilience areas: Anticipation, Preparation, Containment, Mitigation, Rapid recovery, & Adaptation

Novel Resilience solutions: increased possibilities with integration of DER & controllable assets

Resilience solutions (*conventional containment and restoration*): diminish with decommissioning of primary energy reserves

Resilience requirements: increase with grid utilization, climate change/ severe weather, data handling/cybersecurity

Flexibility benefits for Resilience

- Four identified areas:
 1. New/improved System Integrity Protection Schemes
 2. Improving System Technical Performance
 3. Alternative grid development
 4. Financial values

Flexibility benefits for Resilience

1. System Integrity Protection Schemes (SIPS)

- Improving existing and enabling new solutions, including:
 - Controlled load-shedding
 - Islanding and island operation
 - Distributed recovery / black-start
 - Emergency controls

Flexibility benefits for Resilience

2. System Technical Performance

- Flexible capacities and controllable assets providing resilience support for
 - Increased no of mitigating measures
 - Improved performance (congestion, voltage, stability, loss-reduction, etc.)
 - Simplified maintenance & operation processes

Flexibility benefits for Resilience

3. Alternative Grid Development:

- Optimise investments vs. operation
- Investment deferral, more efficient planning
- Moving towards TOTEX regulation

Flexibility benefits for Resilience

4. Financial Values:

- Decrease cost of resilient solutions
- Reduce cost for security measures (e.g. redispatch)
- Provide incentives for resilience-enhancing investments

Conclusions

- Even though Flexibility and Resilience are stemming from different situational needs, it is obvious that these areas are related
 - They have a common foundation in the basis of the increased needs, originating largely from the increase in RES integration and grid utilization
- The future holds increased possibilities for Flexibility and Resilience to provide added benefit to the power system, where:
 - Flexibility solutions become fully deployed and utilized for operation and planning of the power system
 - Advanced system protective, as well as monitoring & control solutions become integrated in the daily operation

Thank you!

Emil Hillberg

**Researcher Electric Power Systems
RISE Research Institutes of Sweden
emil.hillberg@ri.se**