

# Malawi Renewable Energy Symposium

Lilongwe, Malawi

August 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015



University of  
**Strathclyde**  
Engineering

## The future of smart grids – UK experience and vision for Malawi

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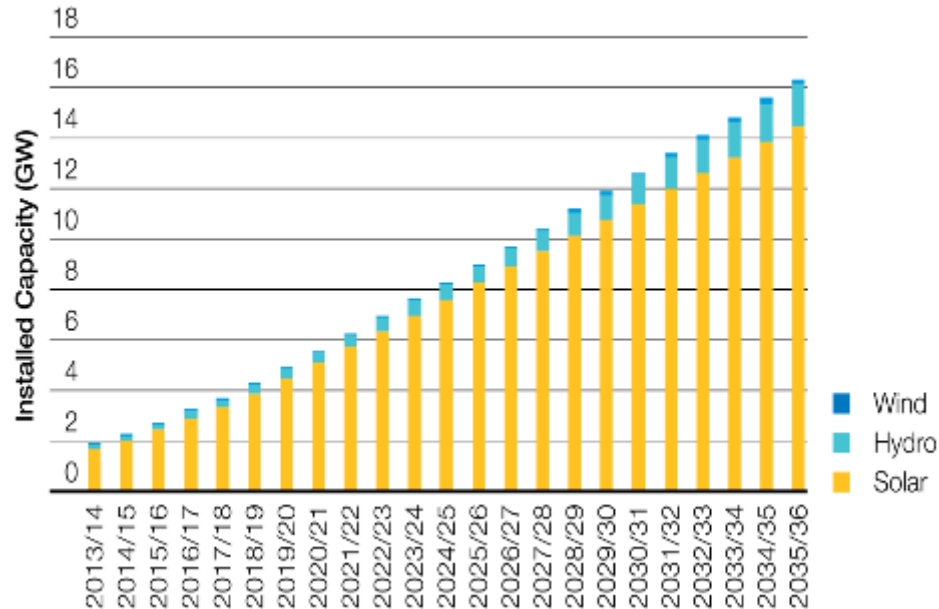


# Overview

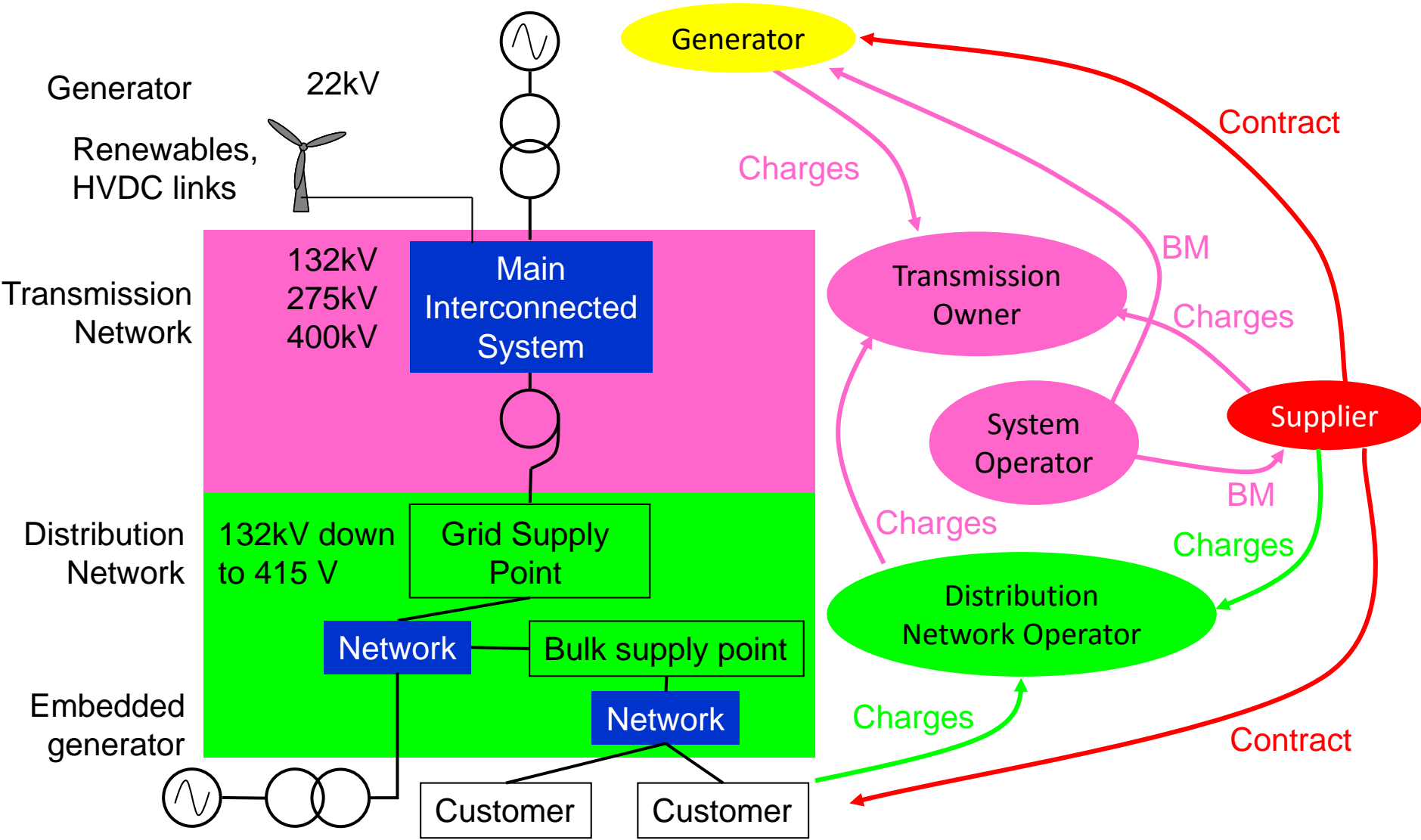
- The “traditional” power system in the UK
- The future: selected challenges
- Innovation in the UK
- Example projects and facilities
- Recommendations for Malawi



*Gone Green micro-generation installed capacity*



# The power system in the UK

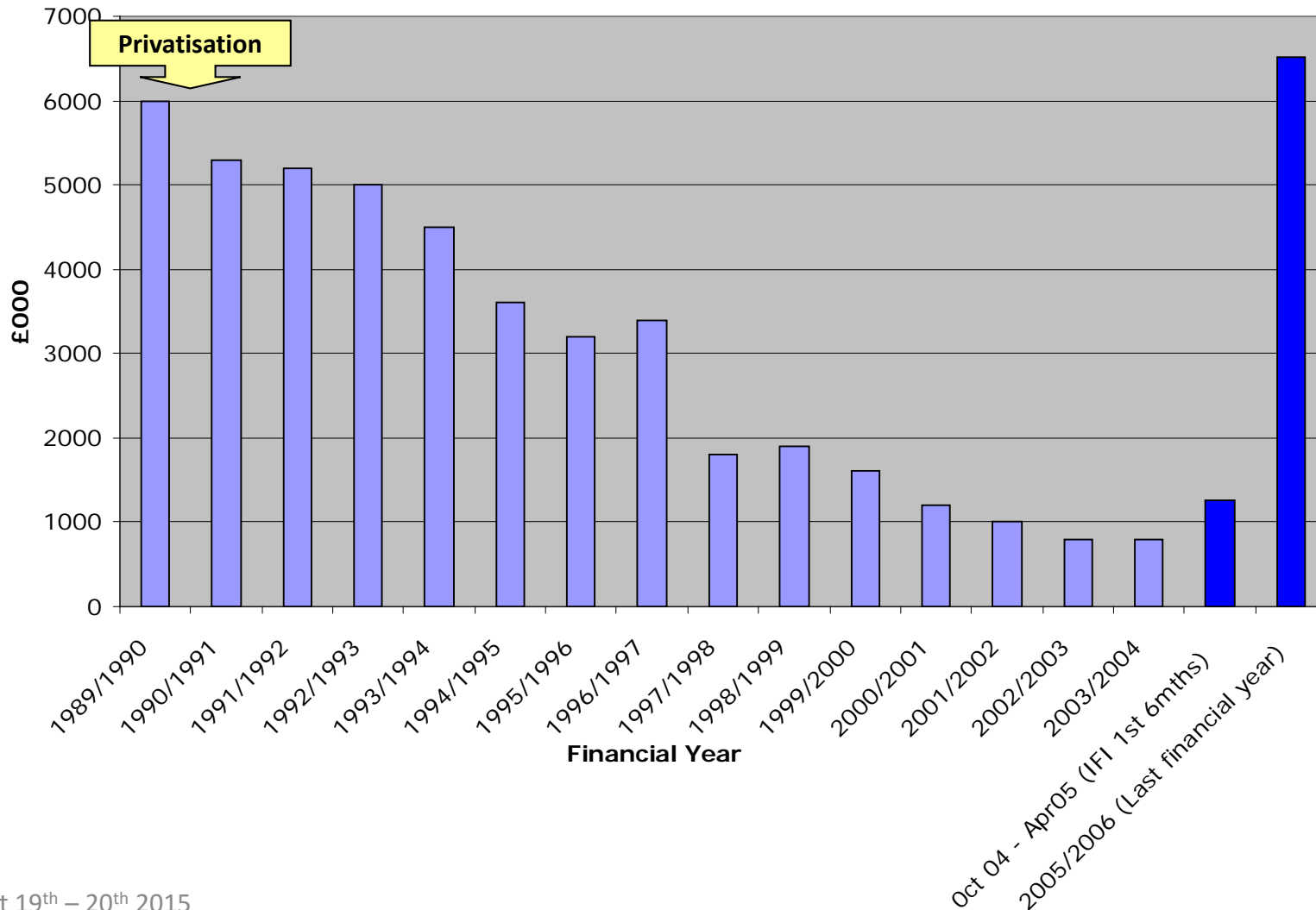


# Drivers for innovation

- Renewables, de-carbonisation of generation and demand
  - Renewables massively distributed
  - System will behave *completely* differently in future



# Drivers for innovation in GB - history



## 1. Introduction – The Requirement to Innovate

In the UK, the energy sector faces significant challenges. The demands of moving to a low carbon economy and meeting our renewable targets whilst maintaining safe, secure and reliable energy supplies will lead to profound changes in its design and operation. Network companies will need to invest an estimated **£32bn by 2020**. This is a doubling of the average rate of investment over the next 10 years compared with that for the last 20 years. This is only part of the **£200bn or more** which has to be spent on energy infrastructure.

As the Energy Minister has publicly stated, "£200bn represents the biggest energy challenge of our lifetime." These targets include:

- The UK Climate Change Act (2008) to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> by at least 26% by 2020 and greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050
- The Scottish Government has recently increased its national target from 50% to 80% of Scottish electricity consumption to come from renewables by 2020
- Legally-binding UK targets to deliver cuts in greenhouse gas emissions, with 15% of our energy to come from renewable sources by 2020 which equates to 30% of electricity from renewable sources.

In order to meet the challenges of developing the transmission network in a sustainable and economic manner, a range of existing and innovative solutions will be required. To

# Future energy mix in GB

Gone Green			
	2013	2020	2035
<b>Electricity</b>			
Peak demand/GW	60.5	59.3	68.1
Annual demand/TWh	345	338	366
Total capacity/GW	91	106	163
Low carbon capacity/GW	28	50	109
Interconnector capacity/GW	4	6	11
Residential HPs/Millions	0.1	1.2	10
EVs number/Millions	0.01	0.6	5.4

# Challenges

Why do we need a System Operability Framework in GB?

**nationalgrid**

**Islanded AC power system**

**Changes in the energy landscape**

**Generation**

**Demand side**

**Network**

Increase in non-synchronous generation

Closure of conventional plants

Increase in Embedded non-synchronous generation

Change in Demand type (LED lights – Heat Pump)

First Embedded HVDC Link (parallel to AC)

Thyristor Controlled Series Compensation (TCSC)



# Challenges

## Change

System Inertia

Short Circuit Level

Reduction on Controlability

Distributed Generation Increases

Electrification of Heating and Transportation

Demand Side Response

Conventional Generation Closure

New Nuclear Power Plant

Increased Reliance on External Power Networks

Series Compensation

New CSC HVDC Links

New VSC HVDC Links

## Affected Subjects

RoCoF

Frequency Containment

Generation Withstand Capability

System Stability

Protection

Voltage Dips

Voltage Management

Resonance and Harmonics

LCC HVDC Commutation

Supply and Demand Predictability

DNO-TSO Interaction

Emergency System Restoration

System Resilience

Sub-synchronous Resonance

Control Systems

Fre



Microgrid boundary



Synchronous generator (main grid)



Research

People

Collaborate

Learn

News and events

About us

Home / Research / Energy networks / Project highlight: ACCEPT

< Home

< Research

✓ Energy networks

Project highlight: CLASS

Project highlight: ACCEPT

Project highlight: Esters



## Bye bye blackouts!

An international research collaboration is developing new Phasor Measurement Units to prevent power system protection from triggering unnecessary blackouts.

The National Grid, which has to balance electricity generation and consumption across the UK in almost real time, is under constant strain. Relatively small excesses in generation or peaks in demand could lead to disaster.

The grid is under constant observation. System Integrity Protection Schemes

### Did you know?

In 2003 blackouts in America and Italy each disconnected 50 million people.

### Research links

ACCEPT on EPSRC Research Perspectives

ACCEPT on Research Atlas

sheddable loads

ts

# Facilities to investigate, *demonstrate* and *test* solutions



# Features

- Realism
- Flexibility
- Control room, industry-standard SCADA system, laboratories
- Accelerated testing (voltage, frequency, unbalance, power quality, faults...)
- Enhanced instrumentation and recording

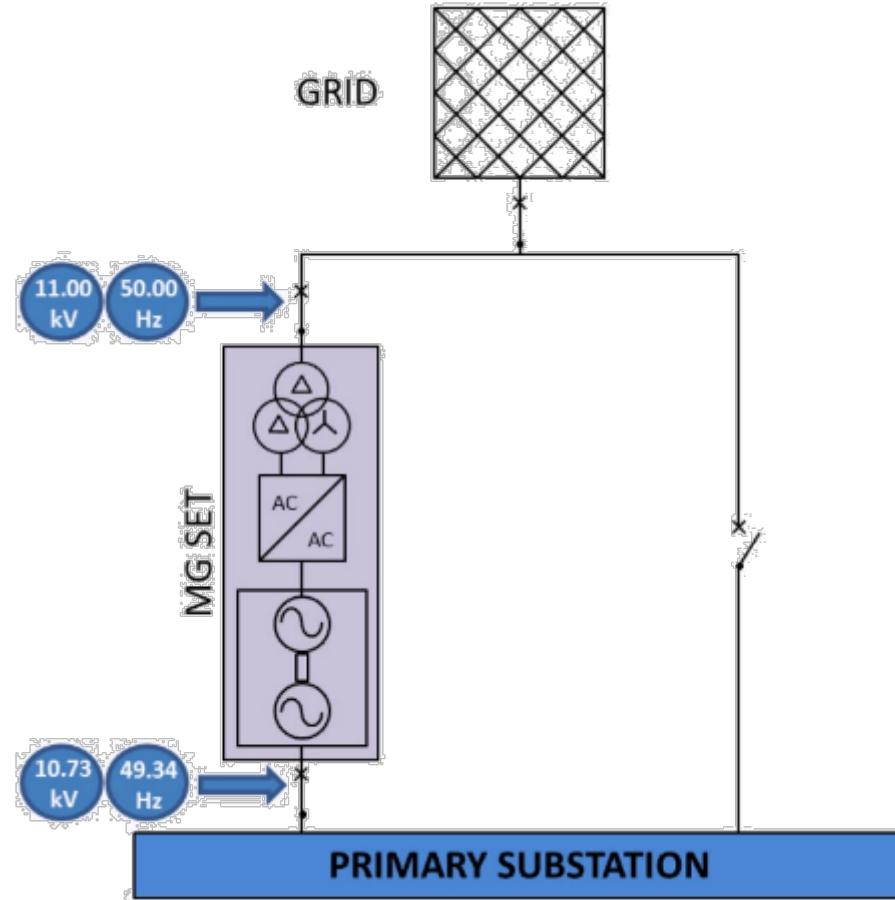


# Applications

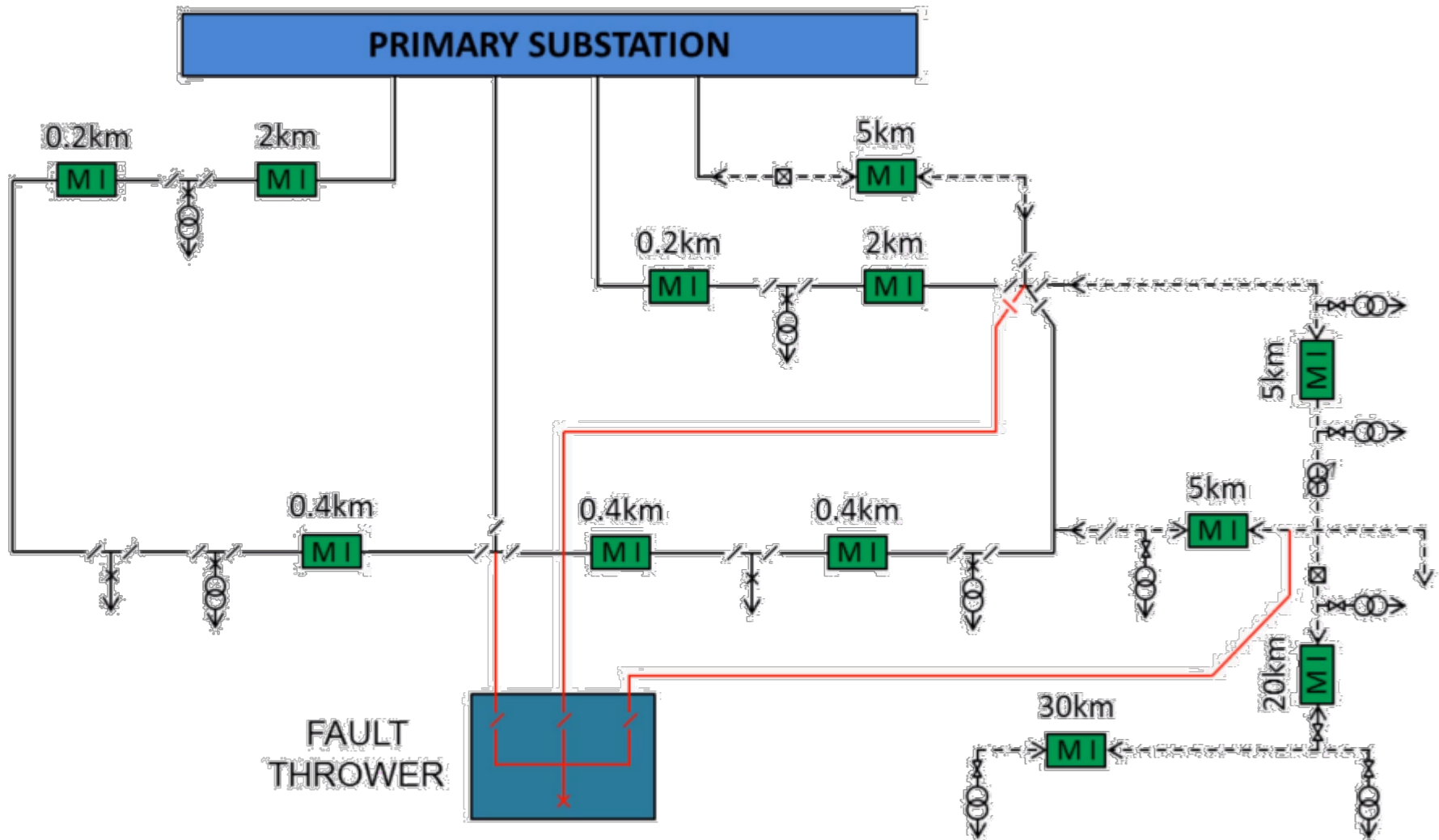
- Innovation projects
- Accelerated pre-field trials and tests
- “Crash” testing
- Investigations
- Training and CPD



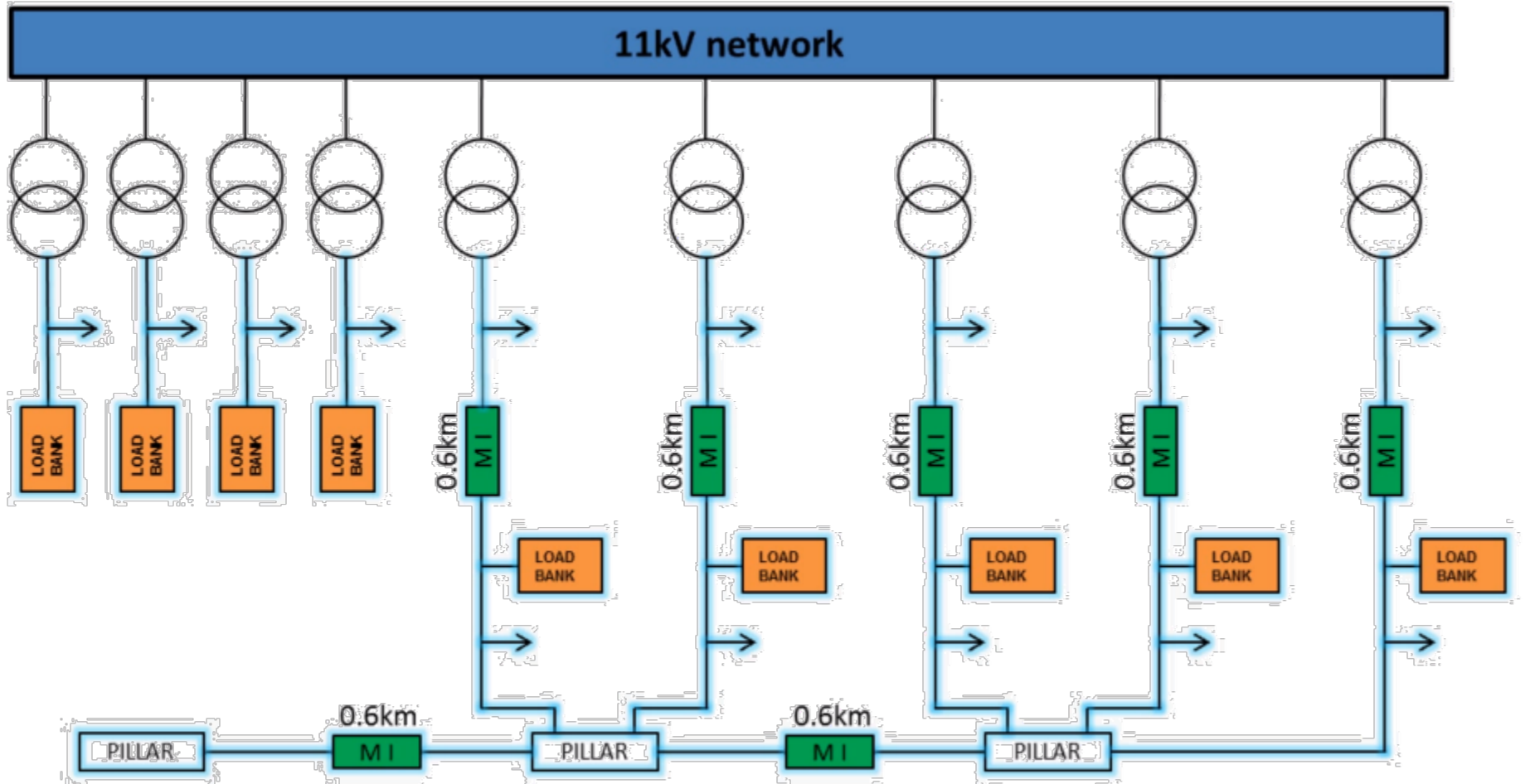
# Grid or islanded modes of operation



# 11 kV network



# LV network





# Components



Switchgear



Voltage regulator



Protection/Automation



Secondary substations



Load banks

# We are still learning....

**EAST!**



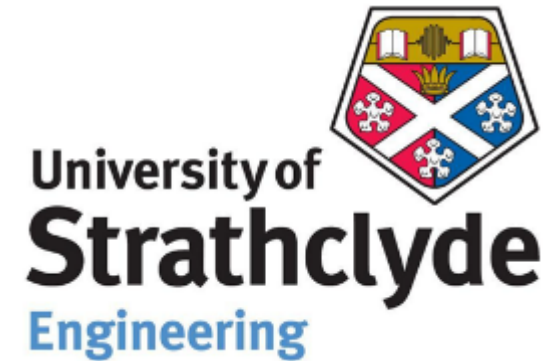
- This is only the beginning – PNDC is flexible
- We will react to industry, government and academic requirements - work with us

# Conclusions

- Opportunity to define a true “smart” and “future-ready” power system in Malawi
  - Collection of “microgrids” - grid-interconnected, but could be split in “defence” mode?
  - Control and operation – “smart” functions?
  - Role of DC?
  - Role of energy storage?
  - Sensing, communications?
- Share in UK experience: exchange knowledge, innovate and demonstrate potential solutions through partnerships
- Education and research:
  - Our Centres for Doctoral Training are available now



# Thanks for listening



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