



The future Australian National Electricity Market – how renewable, how distributed, how synchronous, and how much storage?

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Conference*

Coogee, 29/10 – 1/11/2018

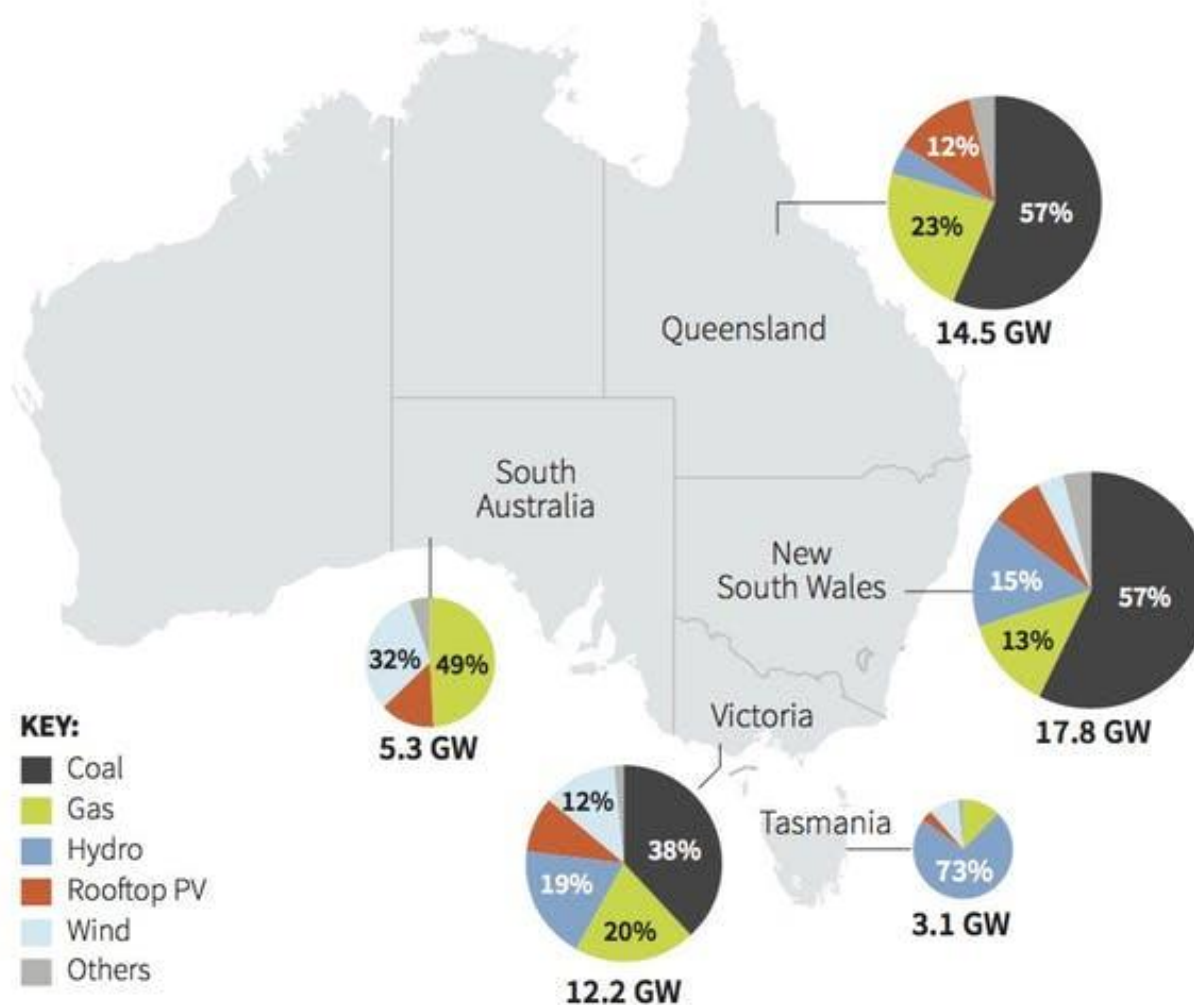


Australia's National Electricity Market

The National Electricity Market (NEM) covers eastern Australia, from Queensland to Tasmania.

POWER GENERATION BY SOURCE

NEM total: 52.8 GW



Source: NEM. Data as of June 14, 2017

J. Wu, C. Inton, 14/06/2017



A destination – shaped by energy trilemma

Choose any two?

Balancing the 'Energy Trilemma'

Energy Security

The effective management of primary energy supply from domestic and external sources, the reliability of energy infrastructure, and the ability of energy providers to meet current and future demand.

Energy Equity

Accessibility and affordability of energy supply across the population.

Environmental Sustainability

Encompasses the achievement of supply and demand-side energy efficiencies and the development of energy supply from renewable and other low-carbon sources.



ENERGY
SECURITY

"To promote efficient investment in, and efficient operation and use of, electricity services for the long term interests of consumers of electricity with respect to –

- *price, quality, safety, reliability, and security of supply of electricity; and*
- *the reliability, safety and security of the national electricity system."*

National Electricity Law (Schedule to the National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996), s.7



ENERGY
EQUITY

(World Energy
Council, 2016)

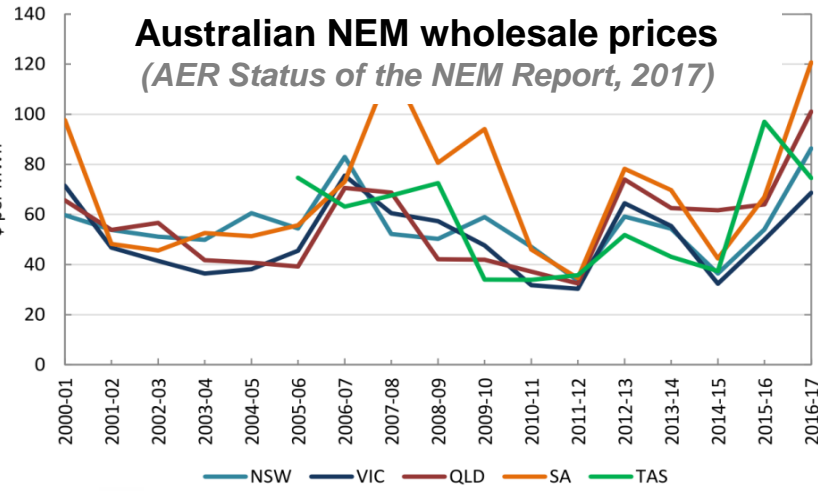
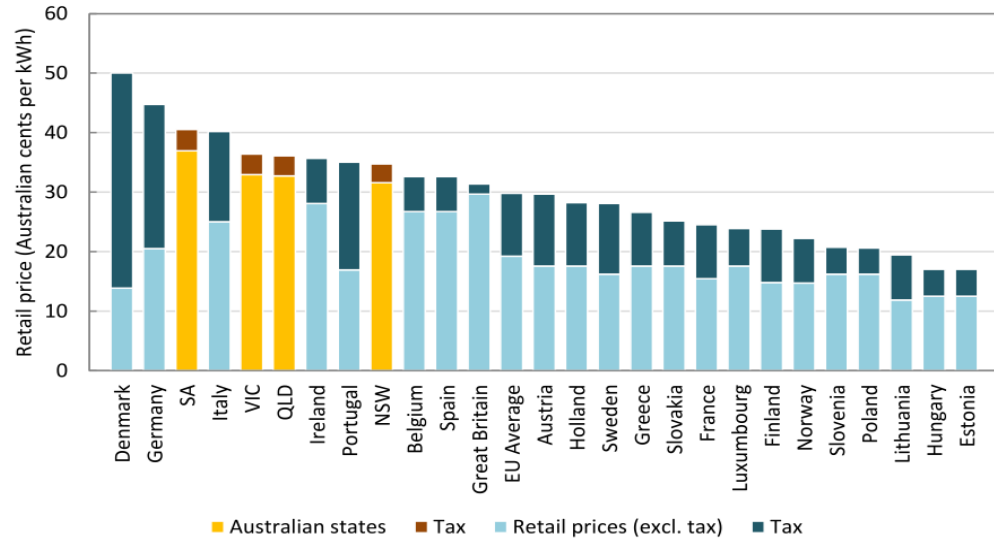


ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY

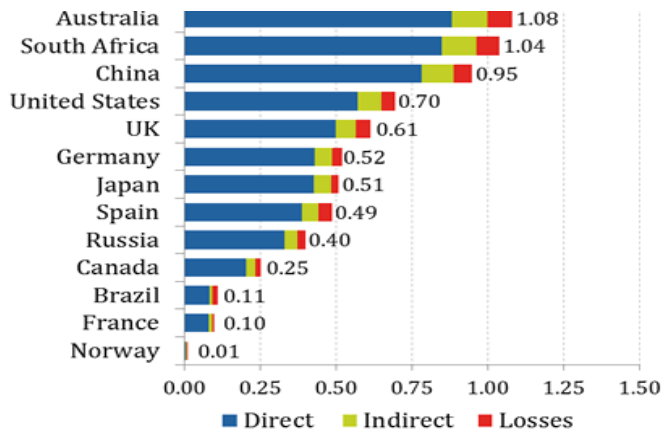


Might get none... currently high NEM wholesale & retail prices, emissions, *although now improving*

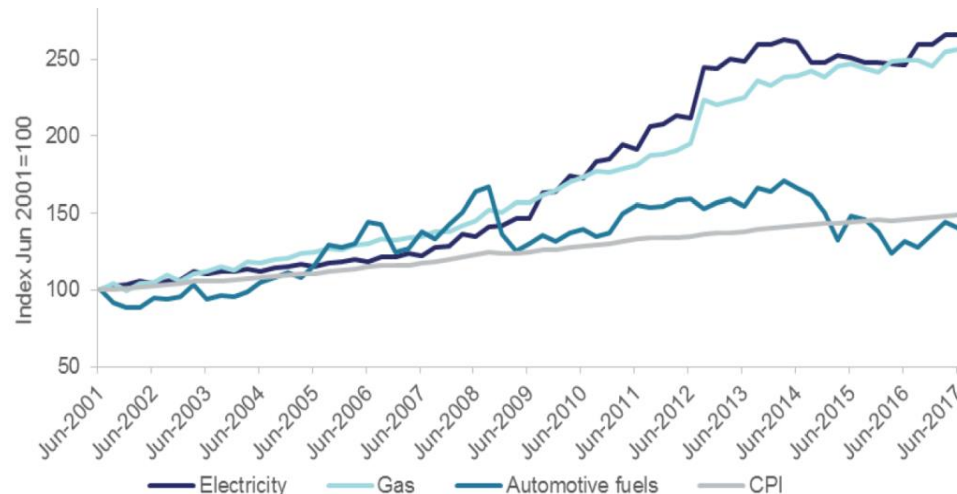
International retail electricity price comparison
(ACCC Retail Price Competition Inquiry, 2017)



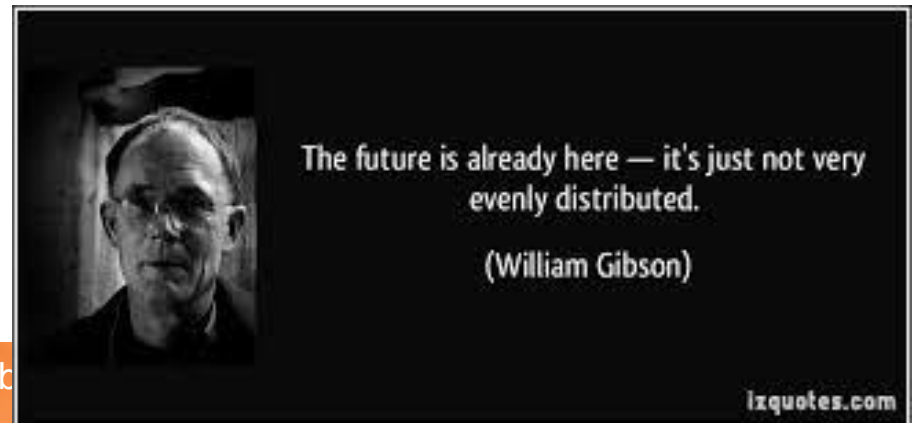
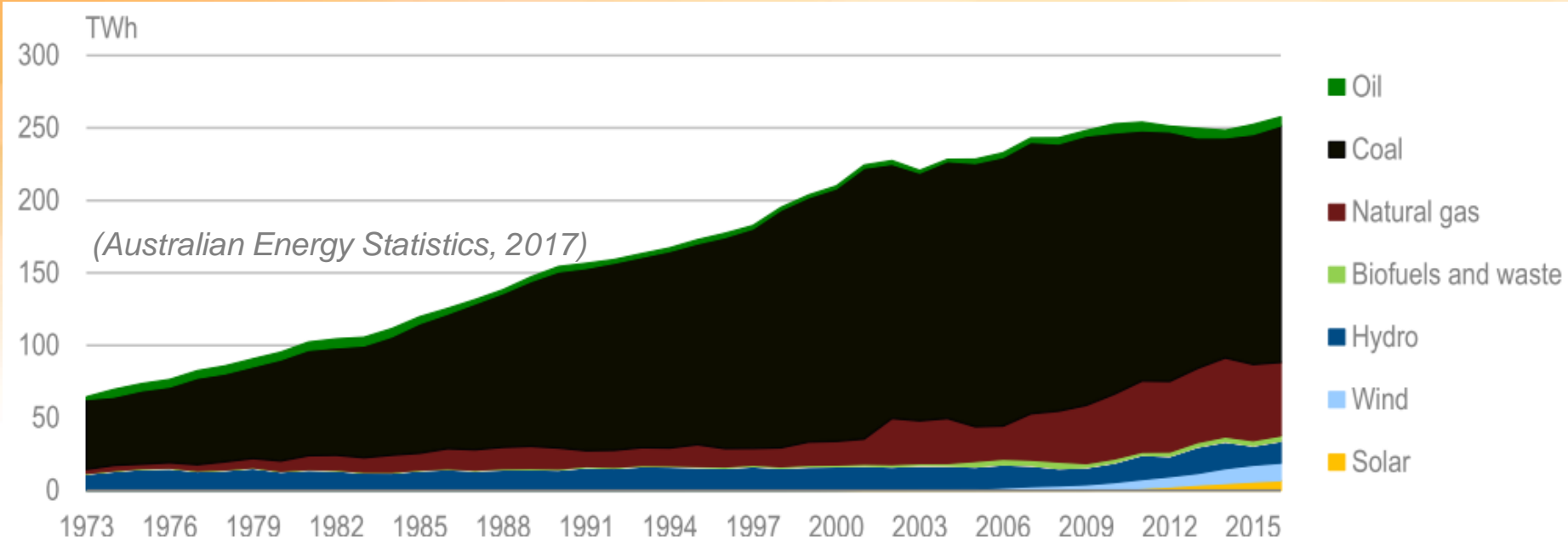
Electricity emissions intensity comparison
(shrink that footprint)



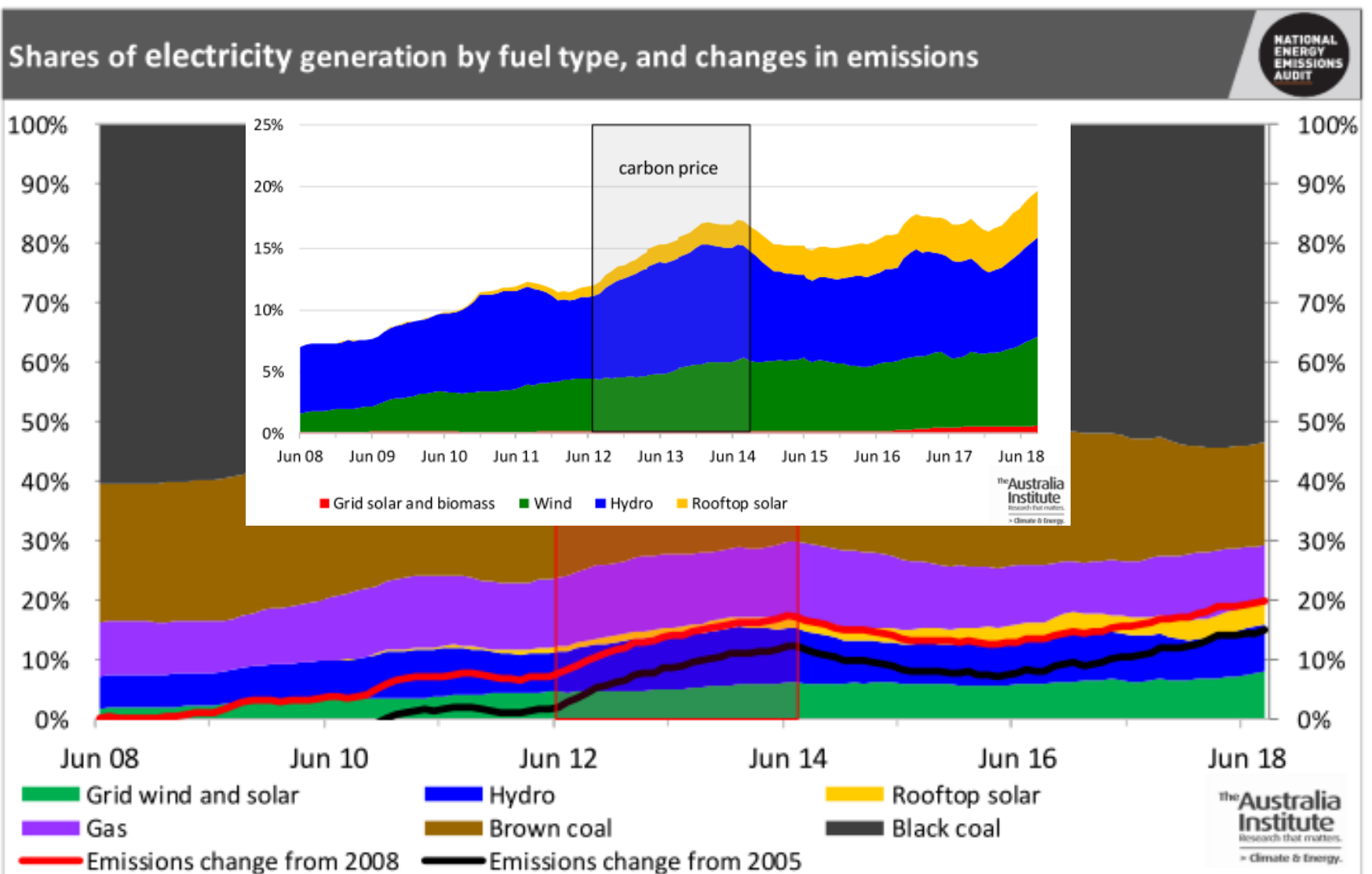
Australian residential energy prices index
(Australian Energy Statistics Update 2017)



If trend is destiny for the Australian electricity sector



More recently, RE penetrations growing

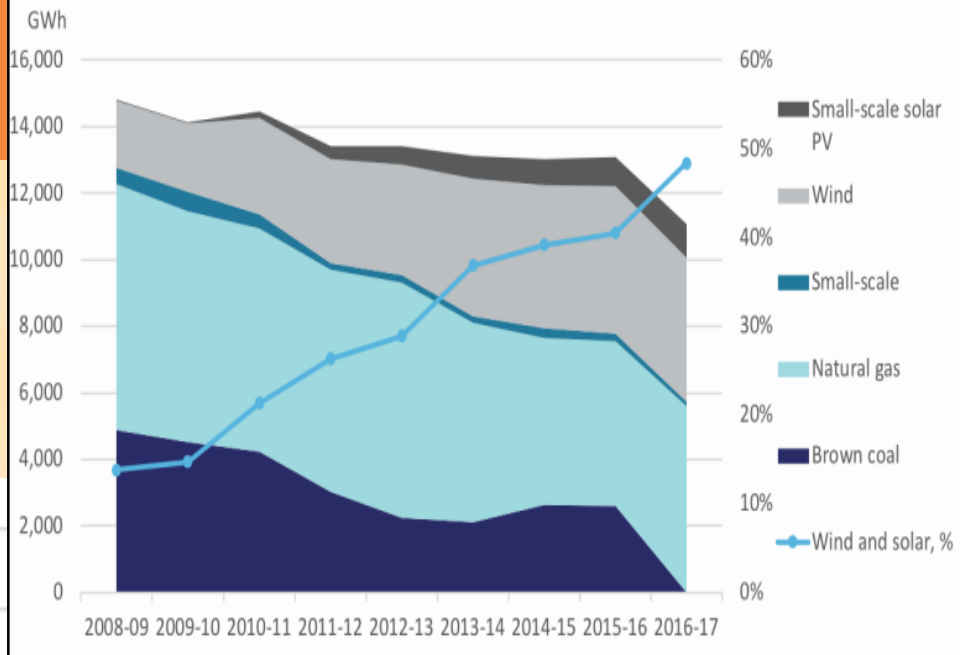
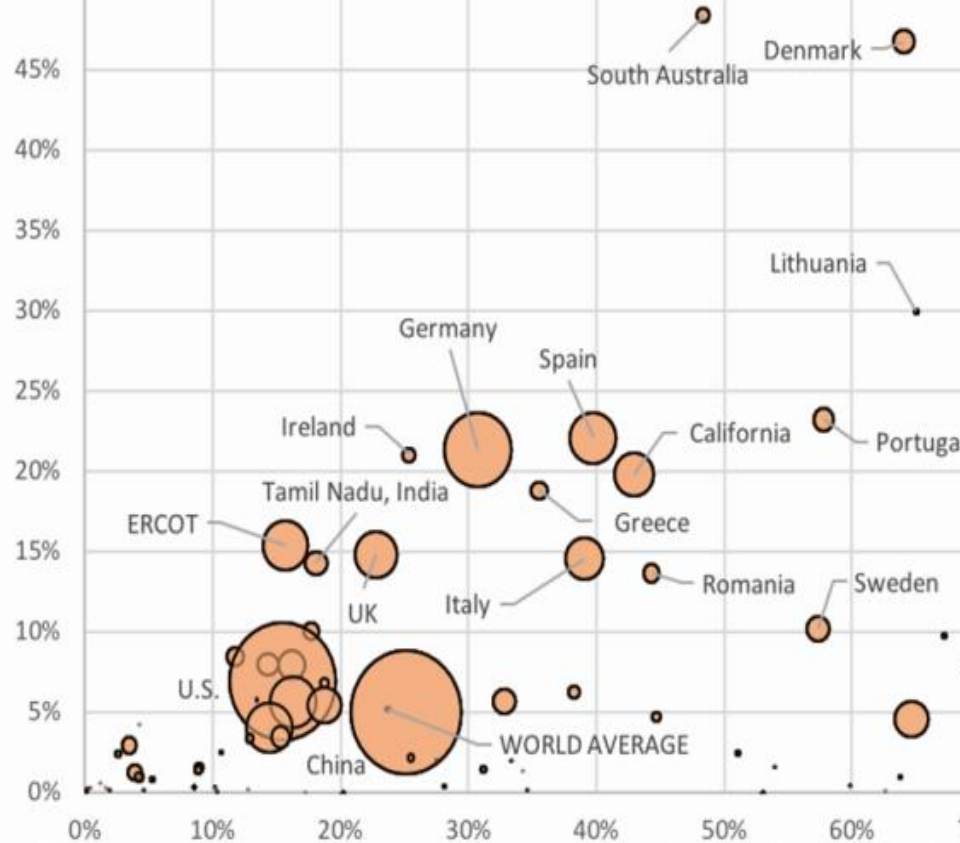




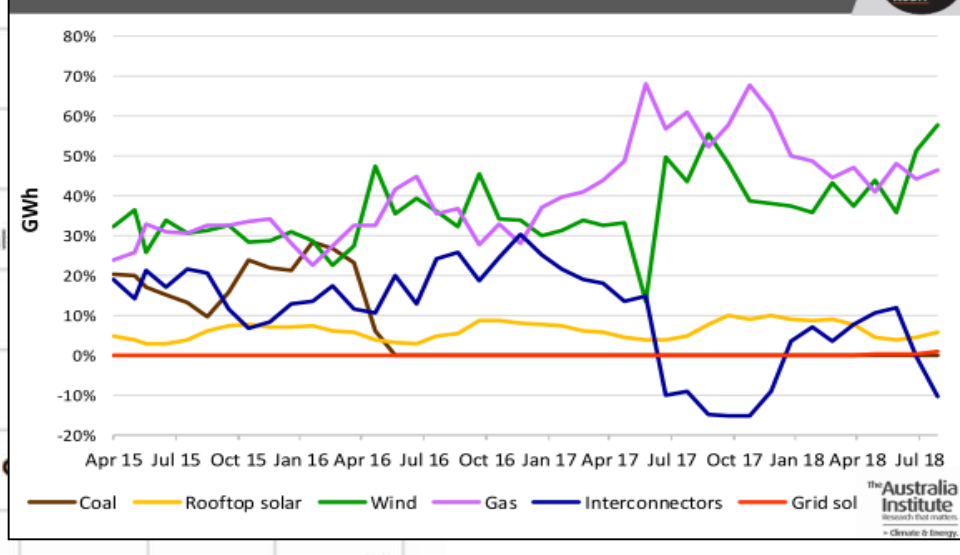
.. while in South Australia

% wind and solar

(IEEFA, Power Industry Transition, here and now, 2018)

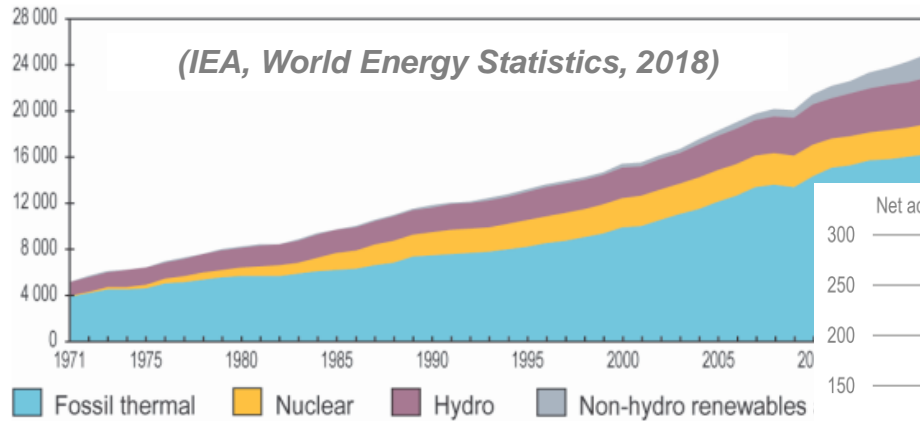


Shares of monthly average daily electricity consumption by generation type, S.A.



Globally

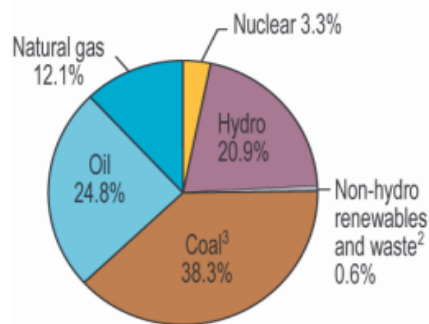
World electricity generation¹ from 1971 to 2016 by fuel (TWh)



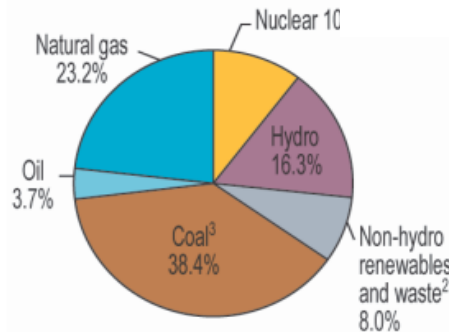
1973 and 2016 source shares of electricity generation¹

1973

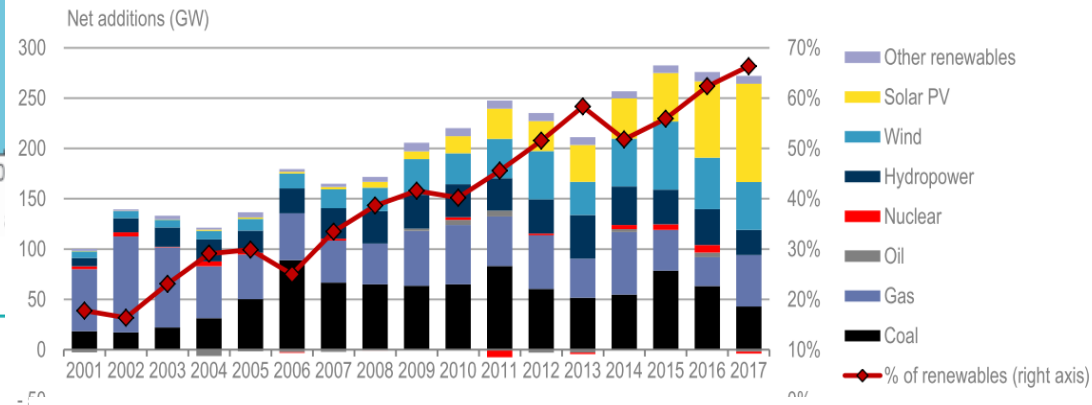
2016



6 131 TWh



24 973 TWh

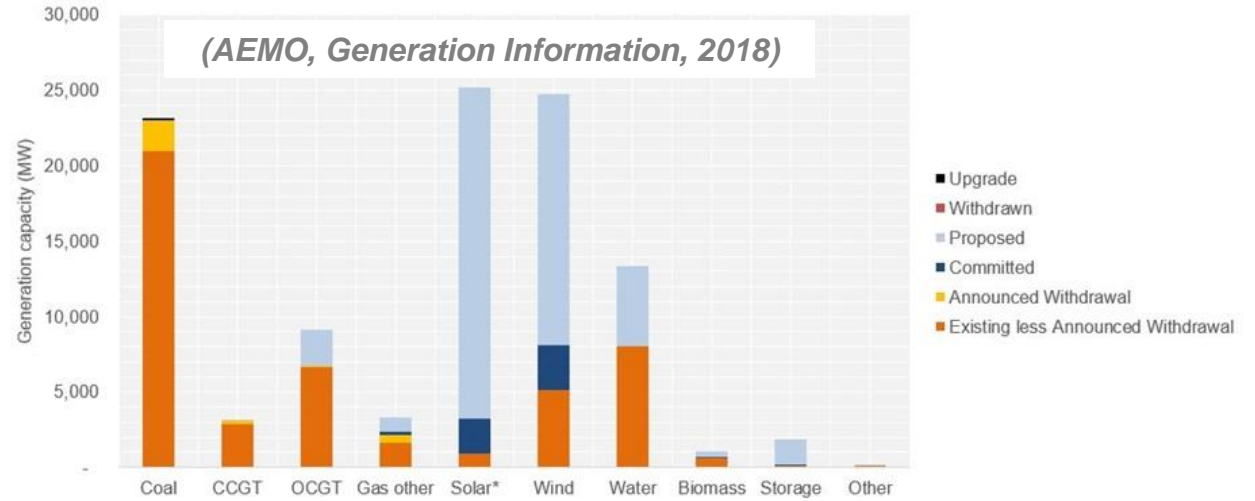


(IEA, World Energy Investment, 2018)



In the short-term for Australia

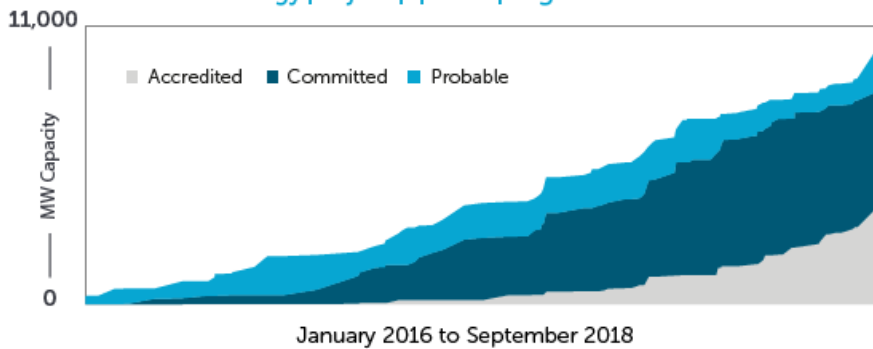
NEM Installed Capacity



| Status | Coal | CCGT | OCGT | Gas other | Solar* | Wind | Water | Biomass | Storage | Other | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Existing | 23,006 | 3,093 | 6,717 | 2,158 | 960 | 5,114 | 8,021 | 665 | 100 | 155 | 49,990 |
| Announced Withdrawal | 2,000 | 208 | 34 | 480 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,722 |
| Existing less Announced Withdrawal | 21,006 | 2,885 | 6,683 | 1,678 | 960 | 5,114 | 8,021 | 665 | 100 | 155 | 47,268 |
| Upgrade | 180 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 180 |
| Committed | - | - | - | 210 | 2,315 | 2,992 | - | 24 | 107 | - | 5,648 |
| Proposed | - | 60 | 2,389 | 990 | 21,899 | 16,643 | 5,349 | 385 | 1,688 | 59 | 49,462 |
| Withdrawn | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

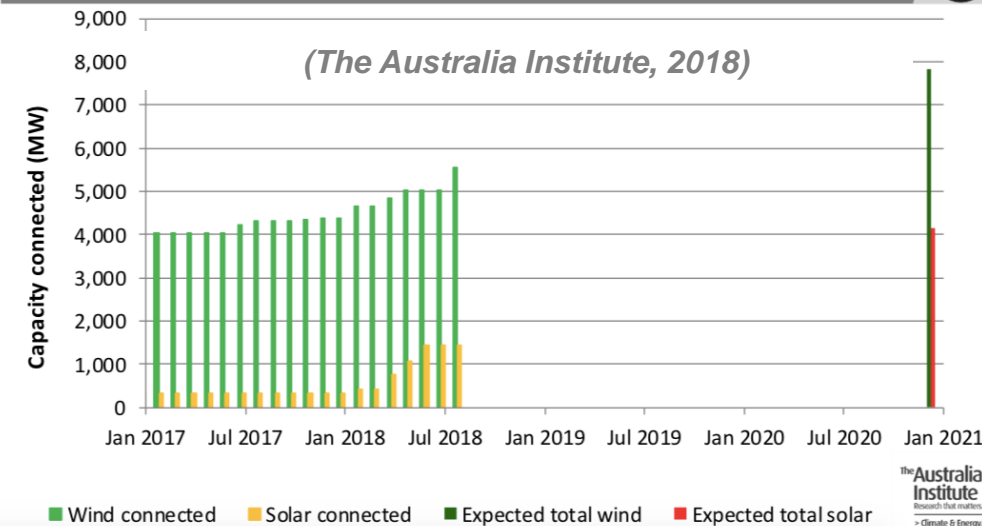
Note: Existing includes Announced Withdrawal. This data is current as at 1 July 2018.

Renewable energy project pipeline progress



(Clean Energy Regulator, Project database 2018)

New wind and solar grid connections by month



Wind + PV projects getting larger, cheaper

Innogy breaks ground on 349 MWp Australian Limondale solar farm

Germany's innogy is all set to deliver its first utility-scale solar PV project in Australia. Preparation works and pre-piling tests are currently underway, and main works are expected to commence this October.

SEPTEMBER 27, 2018 **MARIJA MAISCH**

UTILITY-SCALE PV AUSTRALIA



Belectric was key to the innogy project acquisitions in Australia.

Image: Belectric

Share

From [pv magazine Australia](#)

Germany's innogy SE has confirmed it has taken the final investment decision for the Limondale solar farm in New South Wales (NSW). At 349 MWp, Limondale is expected to be Australia's largest solar power plant once completed.



Origin stuns industry with record low price for 530MW wind farm

28

By Sophie Vorrath & Giles Parkinson on 8 May 2017

Origin Energy has set a stunning new benchmark for renewable energy off-take deals in Australia – and sounded the alarm for energy incumbents – after committing to a long-term power purchase agreement of below \$60/MWh for the 530MW Stockyard Hill Wind Farm in

Print

And globally.. according to the IEA

Figure 5.3 Average auction prices for solar PV and wind, by region and commissioning date

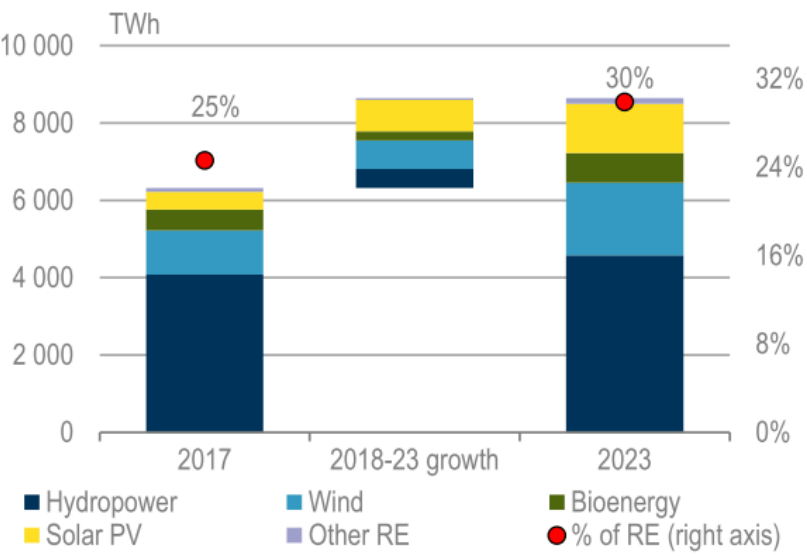
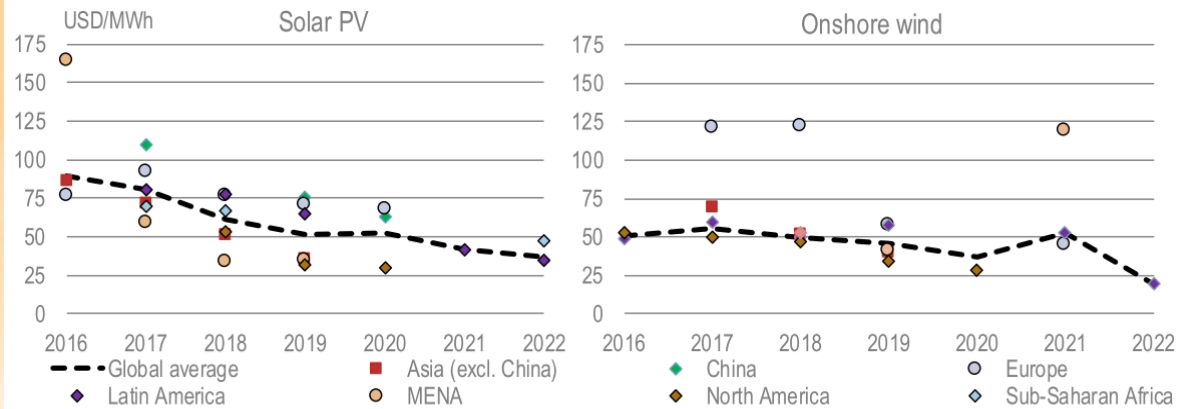
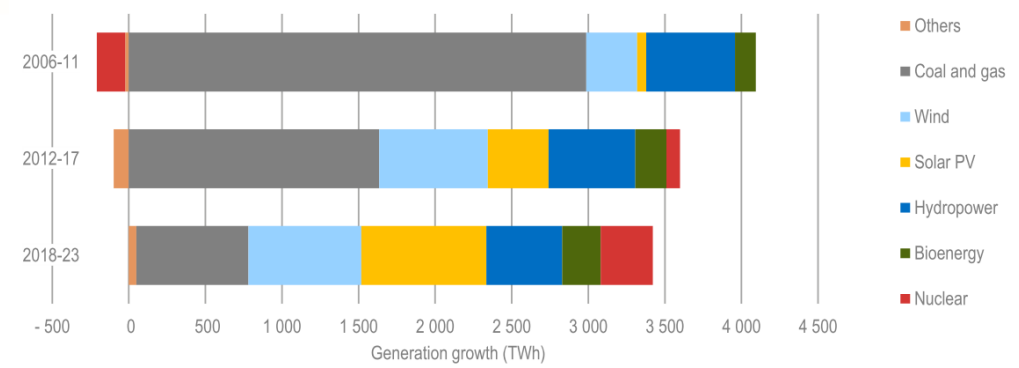


Figure 1.8 Electricity generation growth by fuel, 2006-23

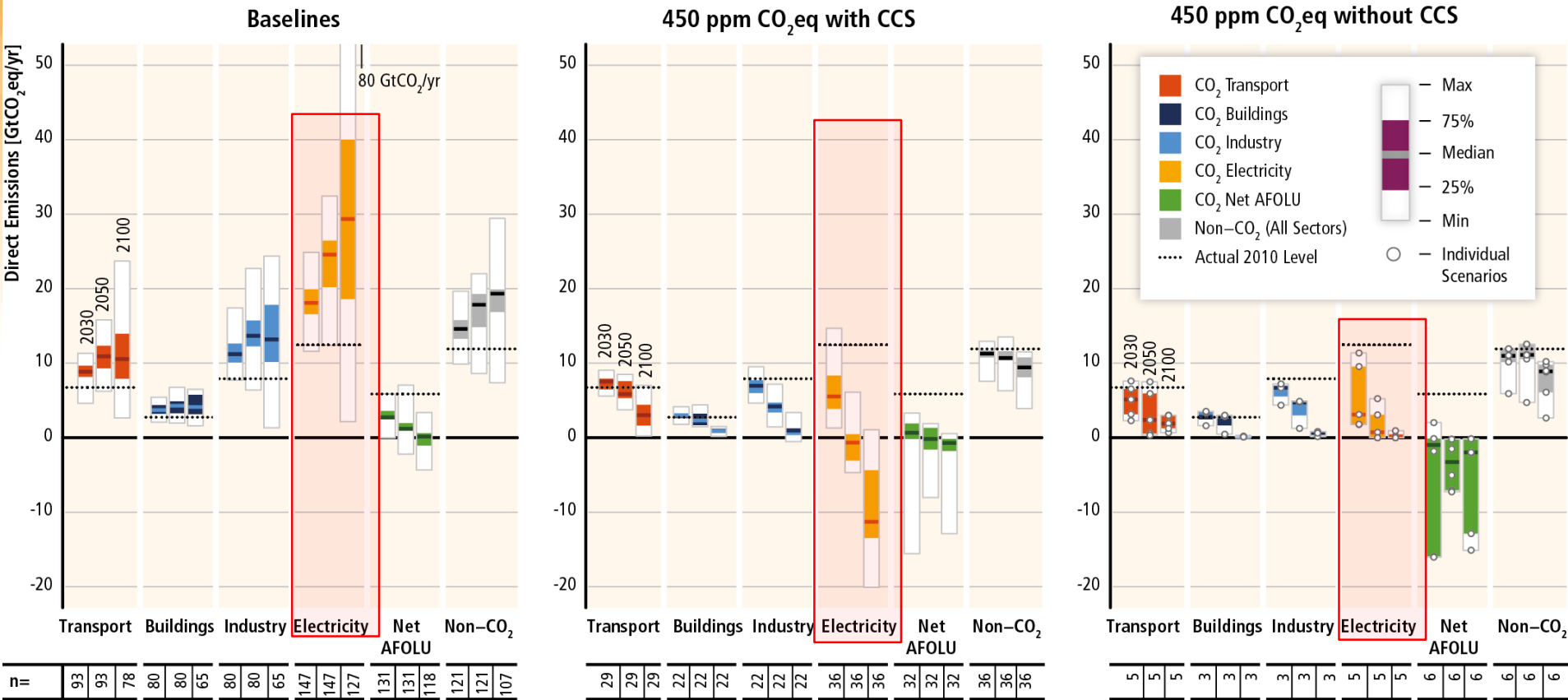


(IEA, Renewables 2018)

In the longer term, it depends

IPCC scenarios for avoiding dangerous climate change

Direct Sectoral CO₂ and Non-CO₂ GHG Emissions in Baseline and Mitigation Scenarios with and without CCS



(IPCC, Fifth Assessment Report, 2015)

In the longer term? Quick Poll – Q1

- What generation mix do you see as more likely for the Australian NEM in 2040?
 - Approaching 80-100% renewables (RE)
 - Around 50% RE, 50% coal and gas without Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)
 - Around 50% RE, 50% coal and gas with CCS
 - Around 25% RE, 75% coal and gas without CCS

Tools for exploring the future

- Projections
 - Project from current data and historical trends into the future

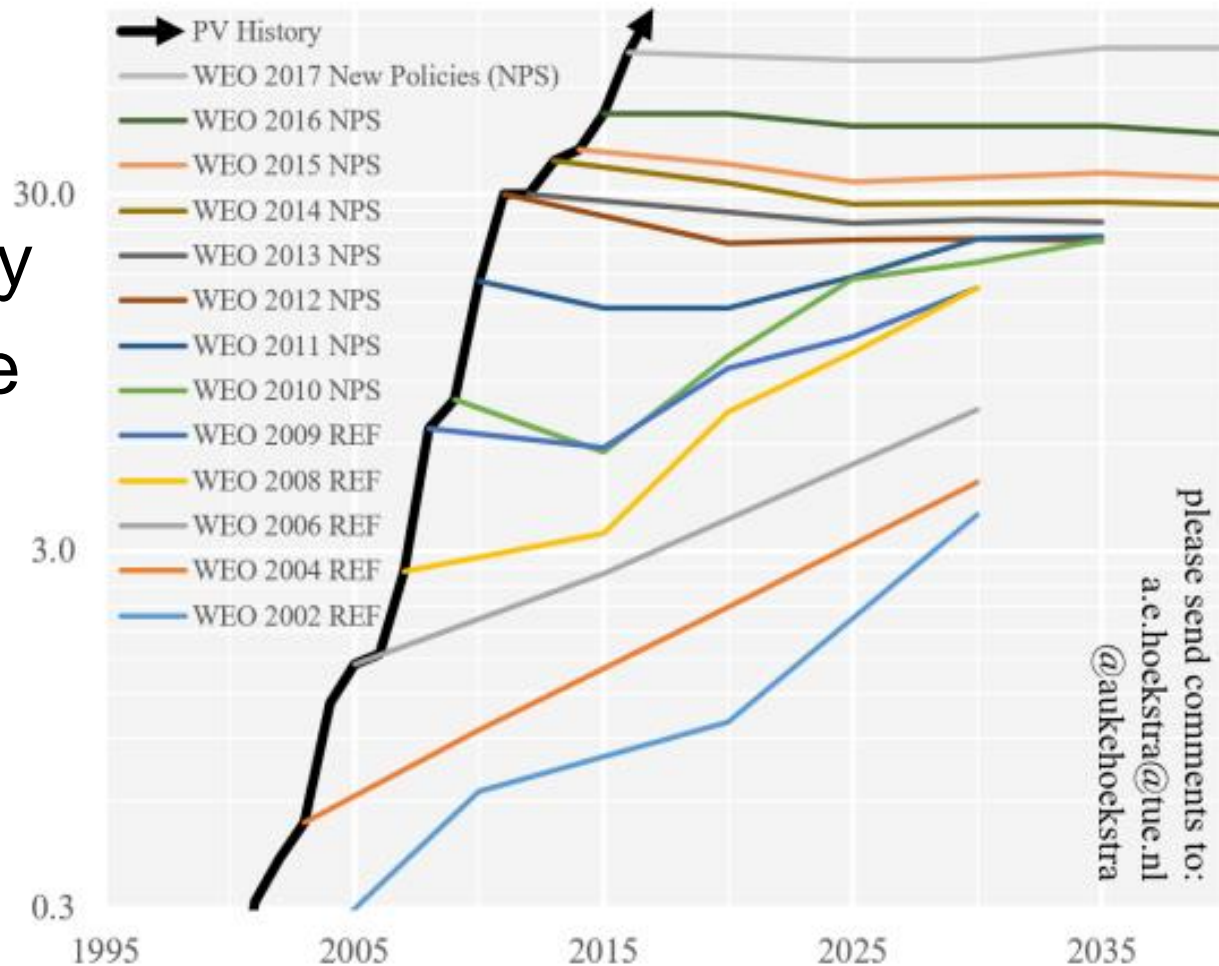
- Forecasts / predictions
 - Add judgements – eg related trends

- Scenarios
 - Hypothetical alternative futures to help explore decision making

Take care with projections + forecasts

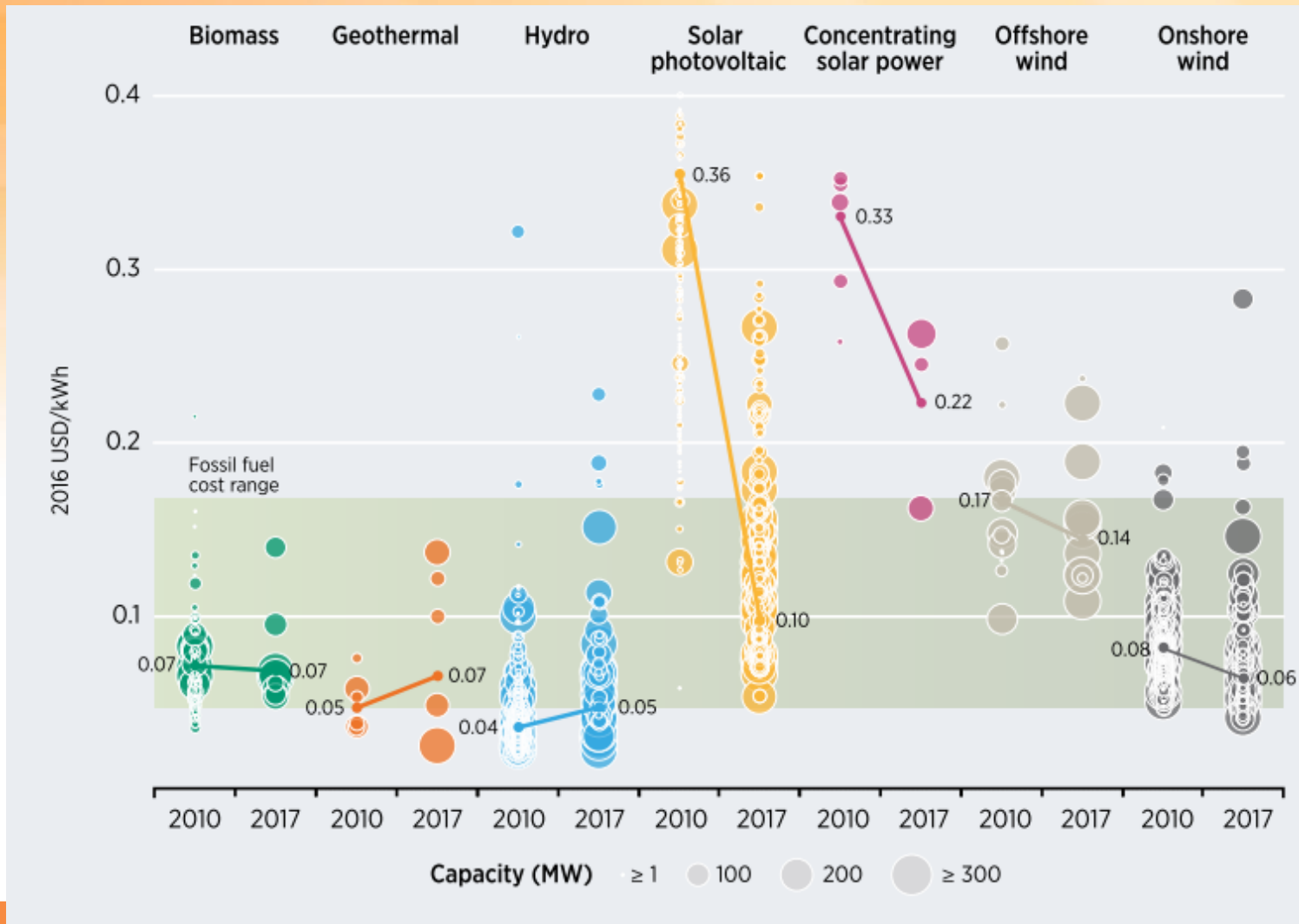
Trend is not destiny
Neither is expertise

Annual PV additions: historic data vs IEA WEO predictions
In GW of added capacity per year - source International Energy Agency - World Energy Outlook



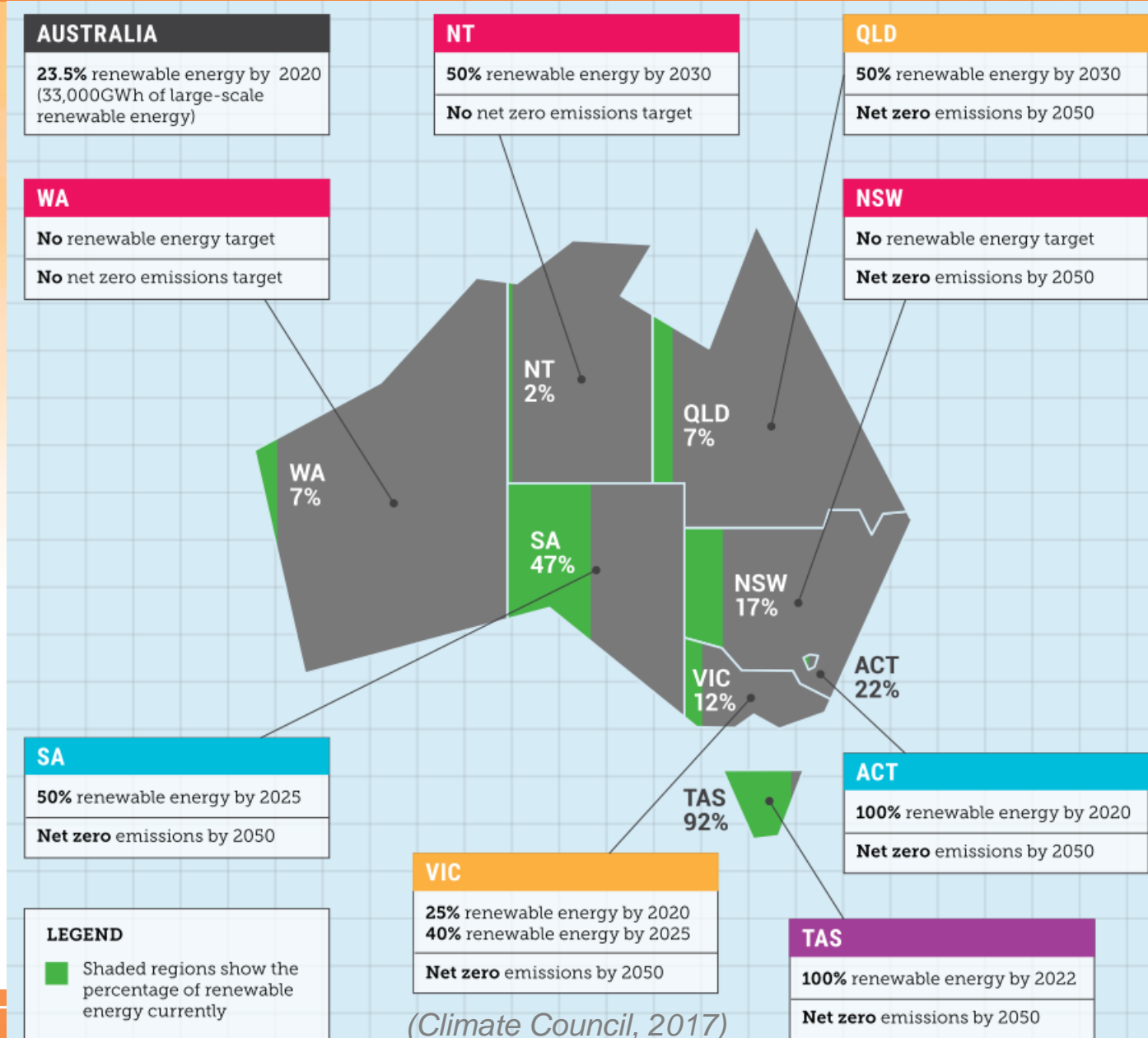
please send comments to:
a.e.hoekstra@ue.nl
@aukehoekstra

What we know keeps changing...





State RE targets in the NEM



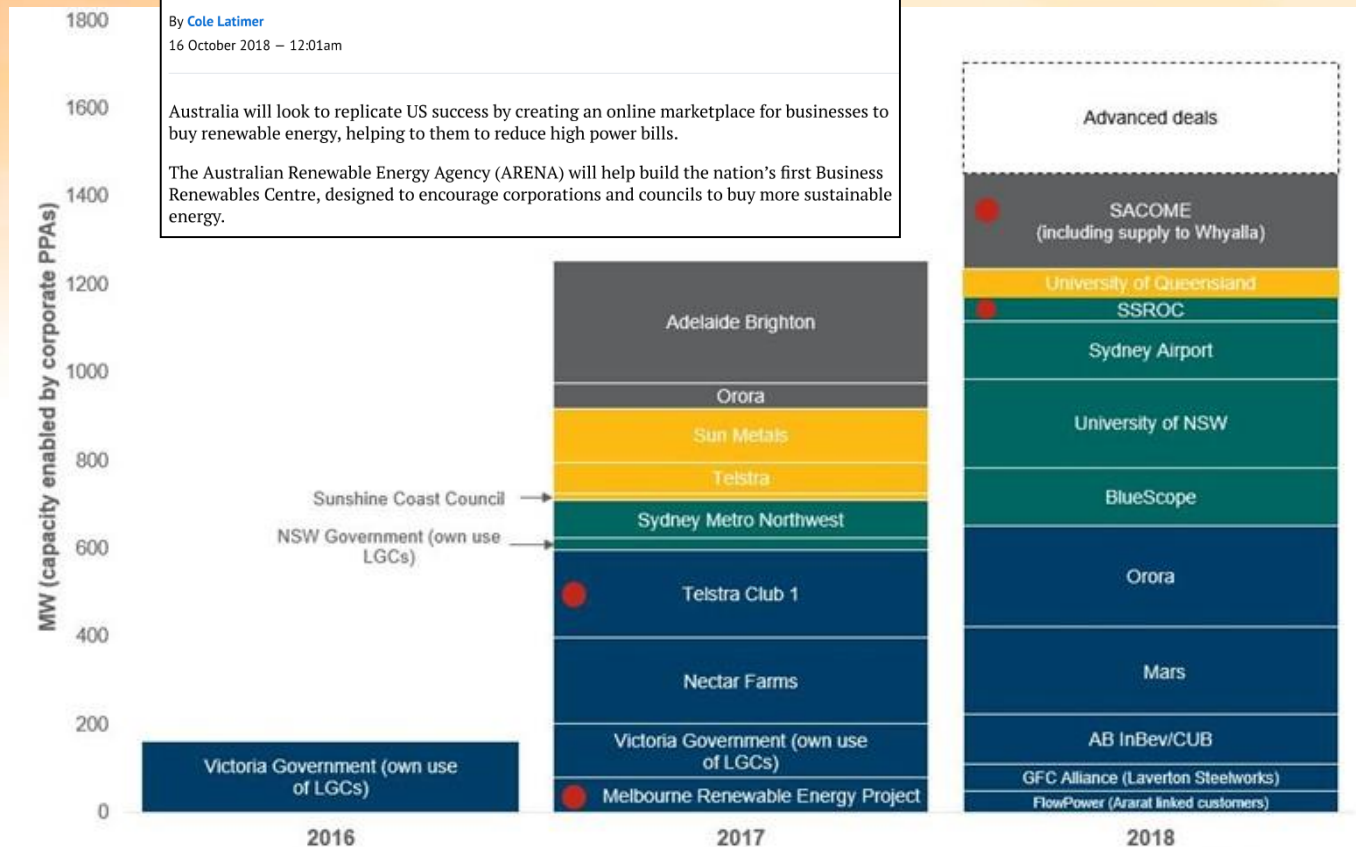
Corporate renewable PPAs also a driver

Online renewable marketplace aims to help business cut power bills

By Cole Latimer
16 October 2018 – 12:01am

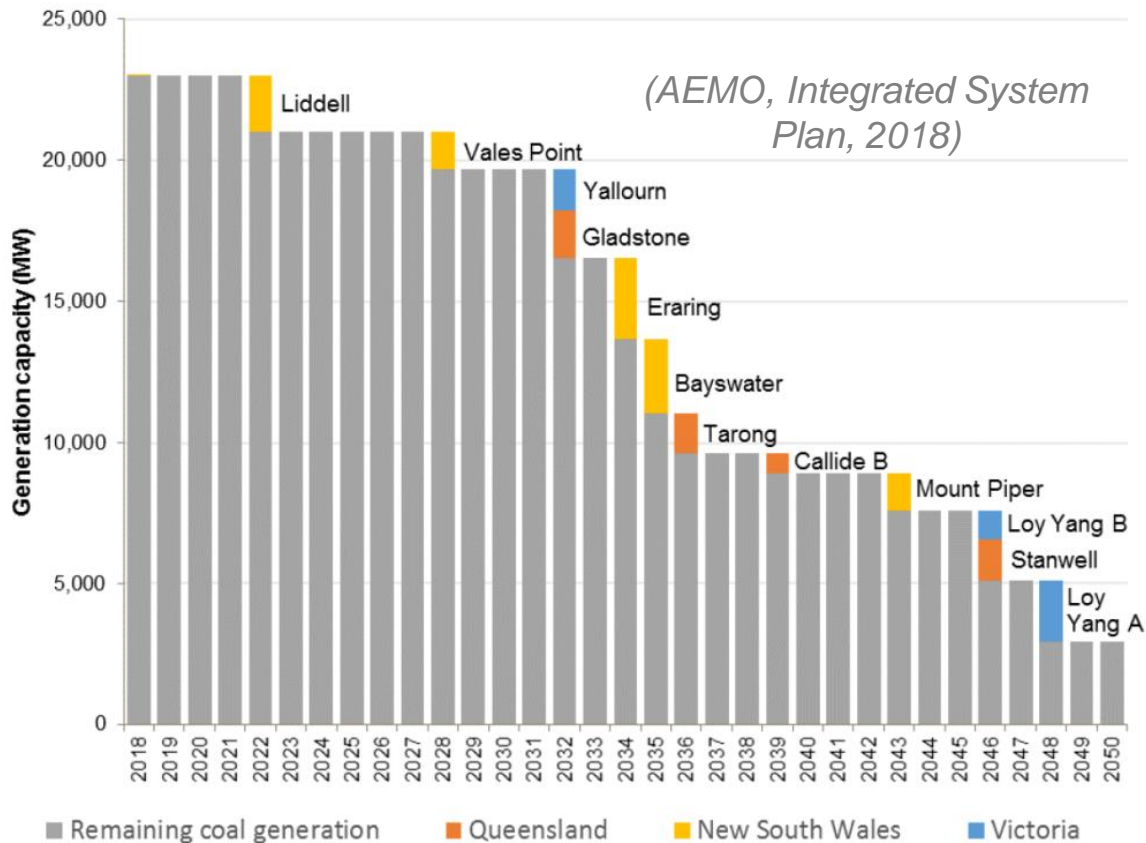
Australia will look to replicate US success by creating an online marketplace for businesses to buy renewable energy, helping to them to reduce high power bills.

The Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) will help build the nation's first Business Renewables Centre, designed to encourage corporations and councils to buy more sustainable energy.



..and what happens with existing coal fleet?

Figure 4 NEM coal generation fleet operating life to 2050, by 50th year from full operation or announced retirement





Scenarios for NEM

- A wide range to choose from
- AEMO ISP likely the most useful

Figure 9 Preliminary projections of NEM generation capacity (left) and generation output (right), Neutral scenario

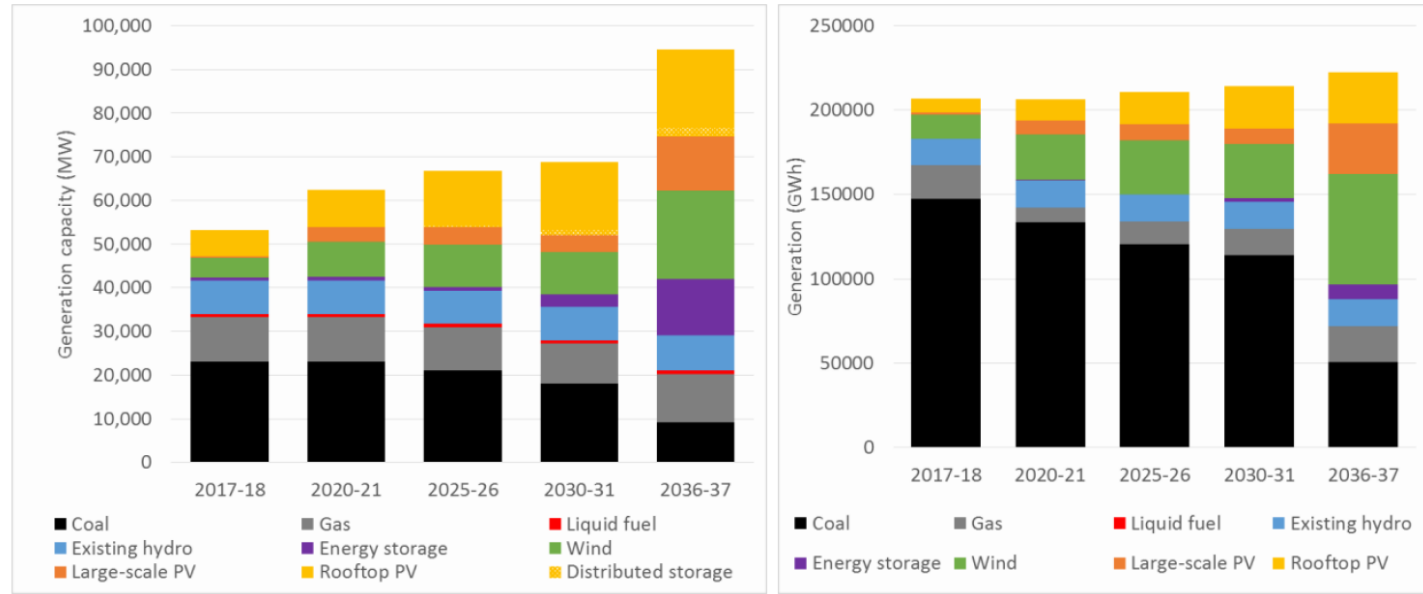
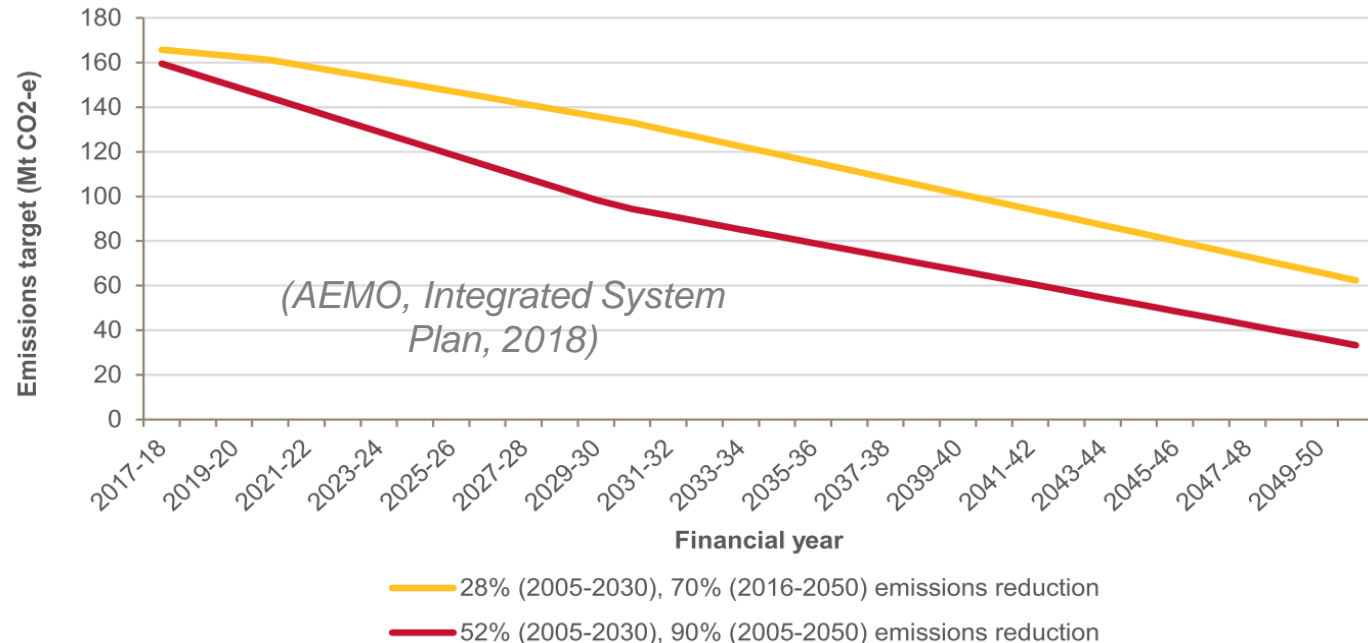
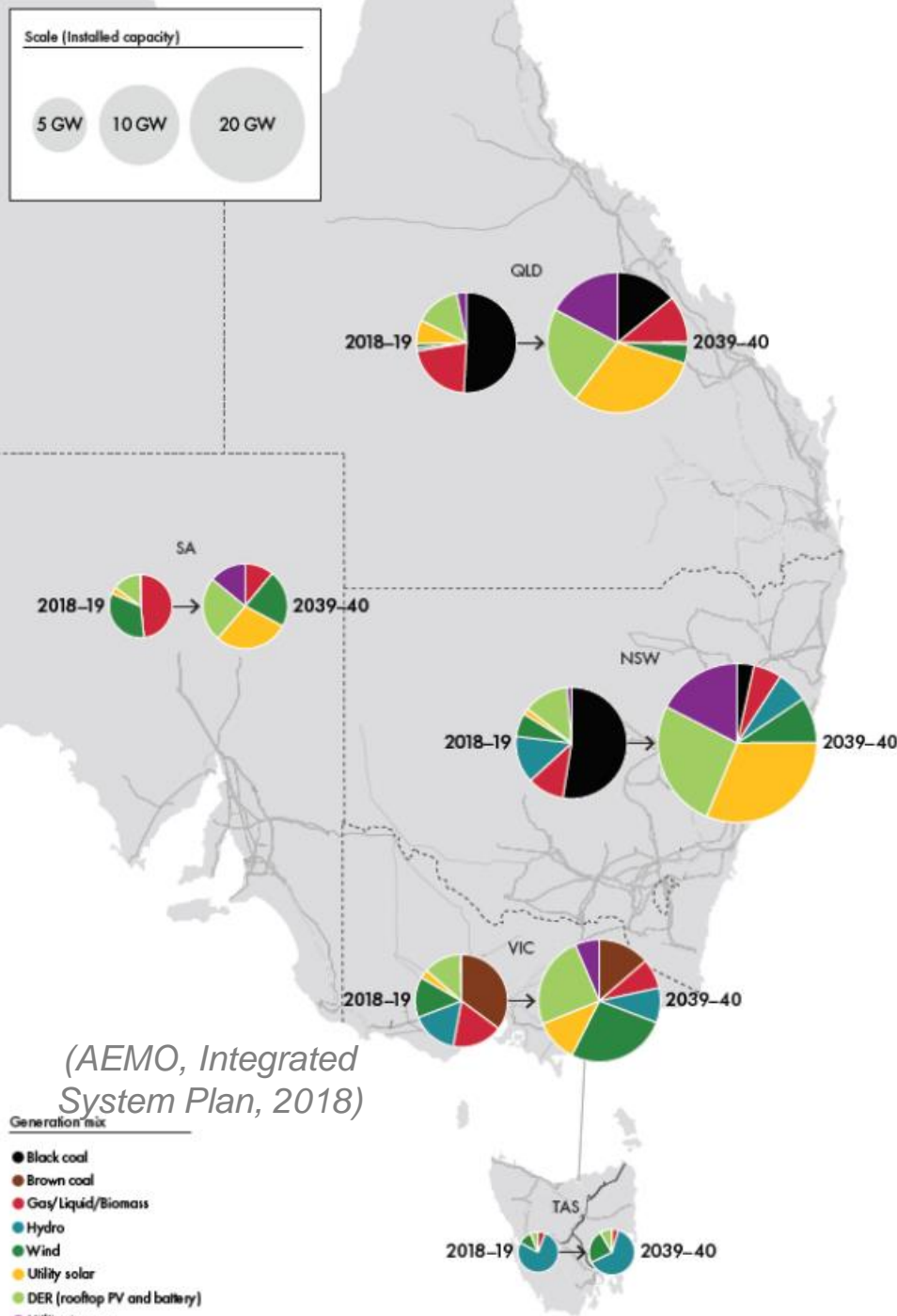


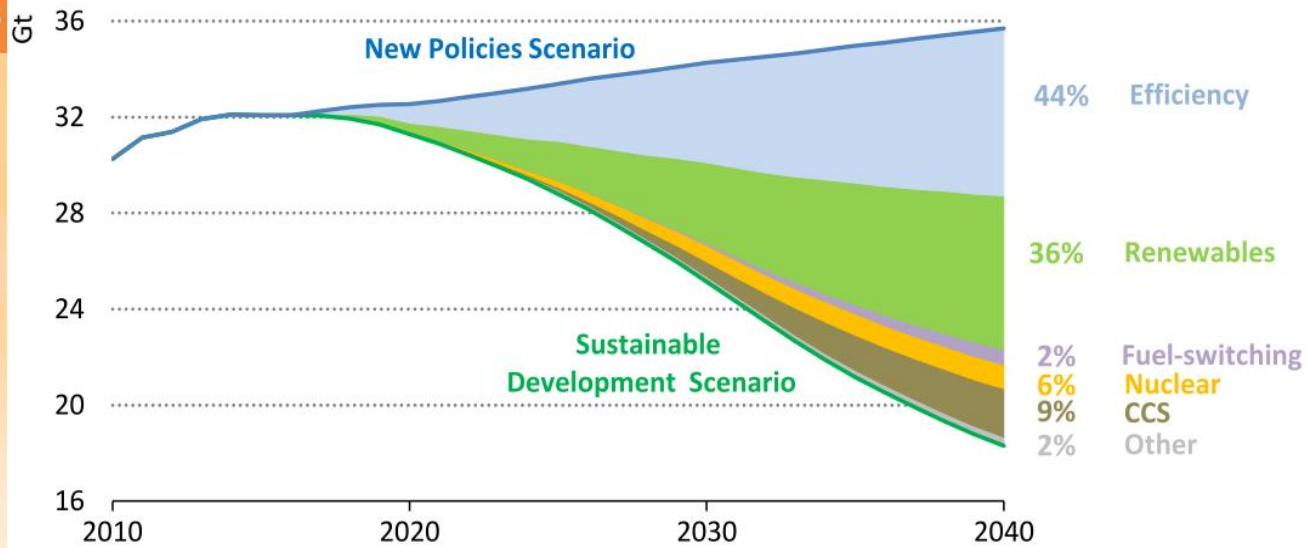
Figure 5 Proposed NEM emissions reduction trajectories to be examined in ISP scenarios



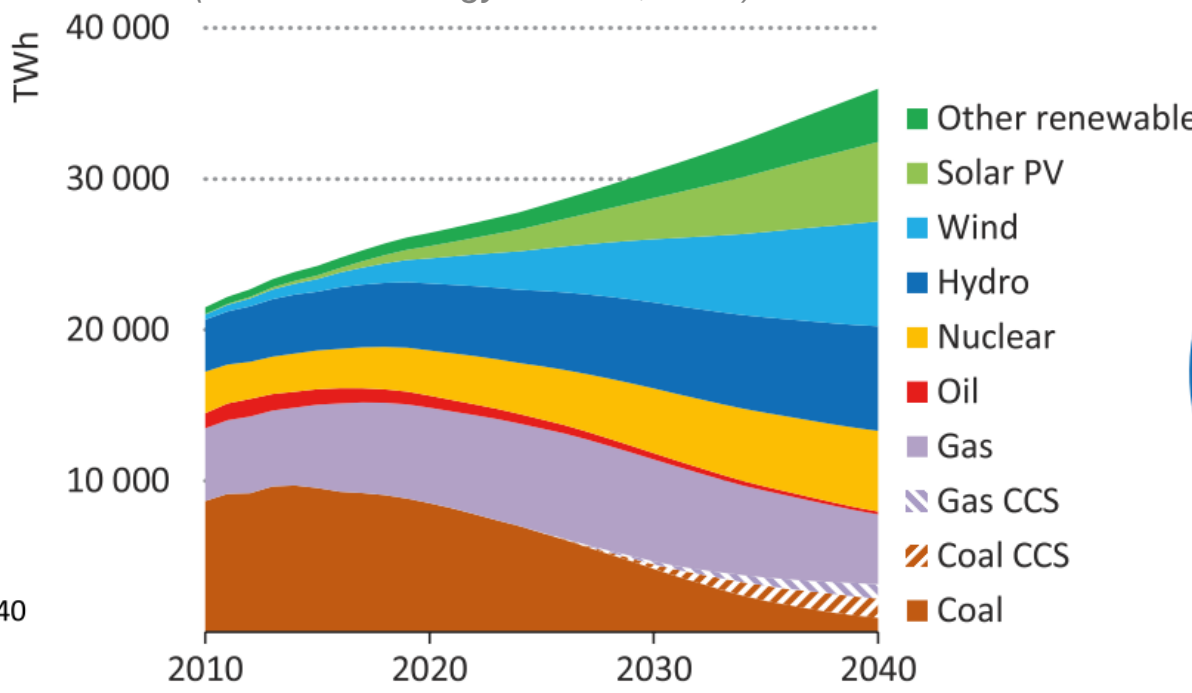
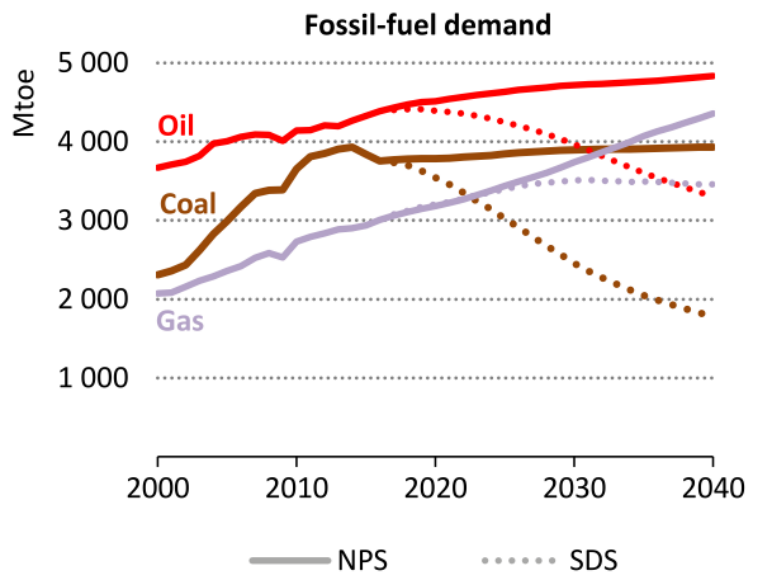




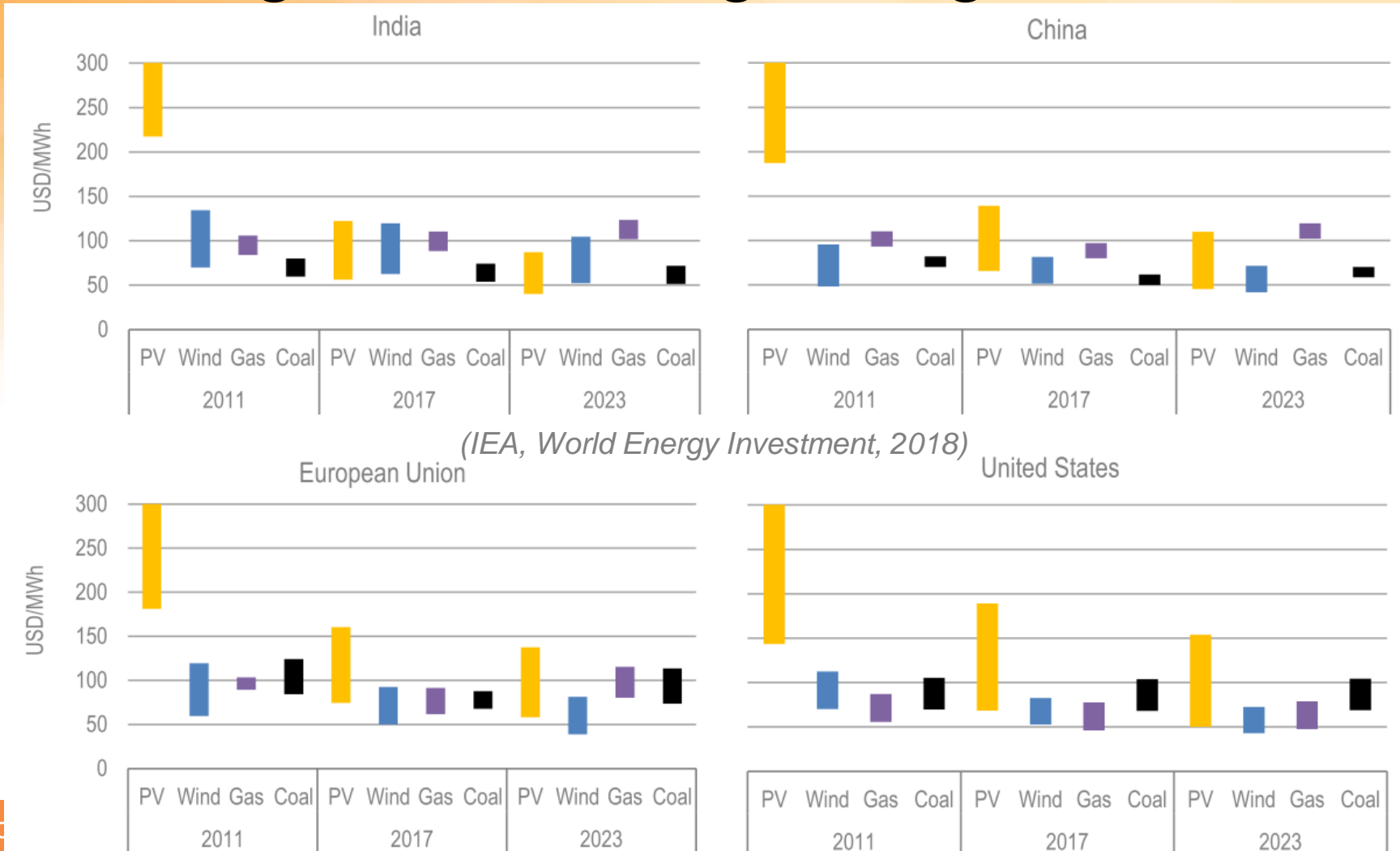
IEA pathways



(IEA World Energy Outlook, 2017)



Policy still required... but falling RE costs a growing driver





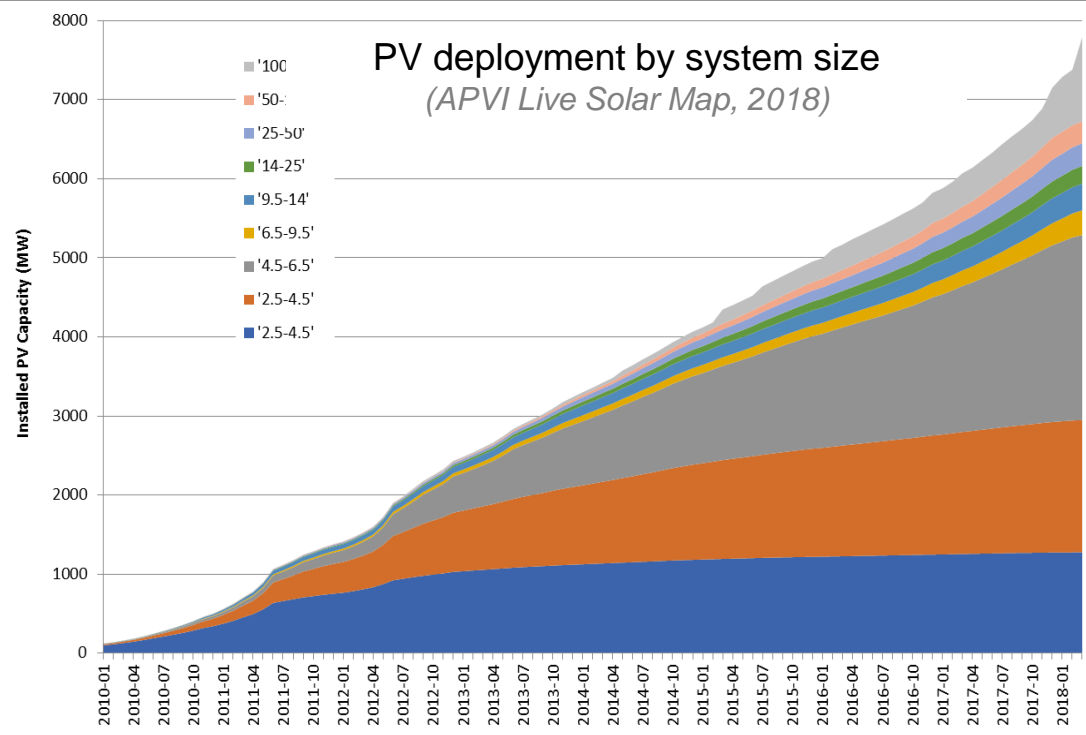
PV's ultimate scalability .. and battery storage too





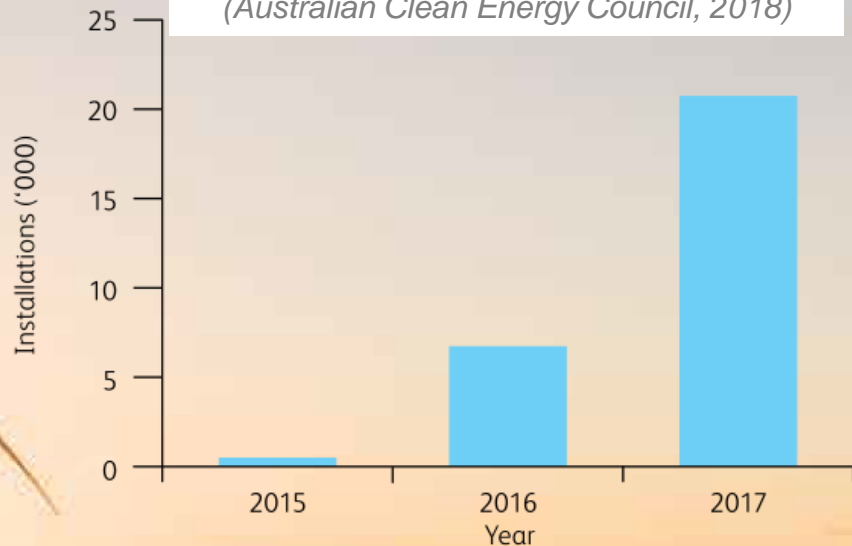
Australian PV

- Over 80% is 'rooftop' PV
- World leading residential PV penetration
- ~15% new Residential PV includes energy storage



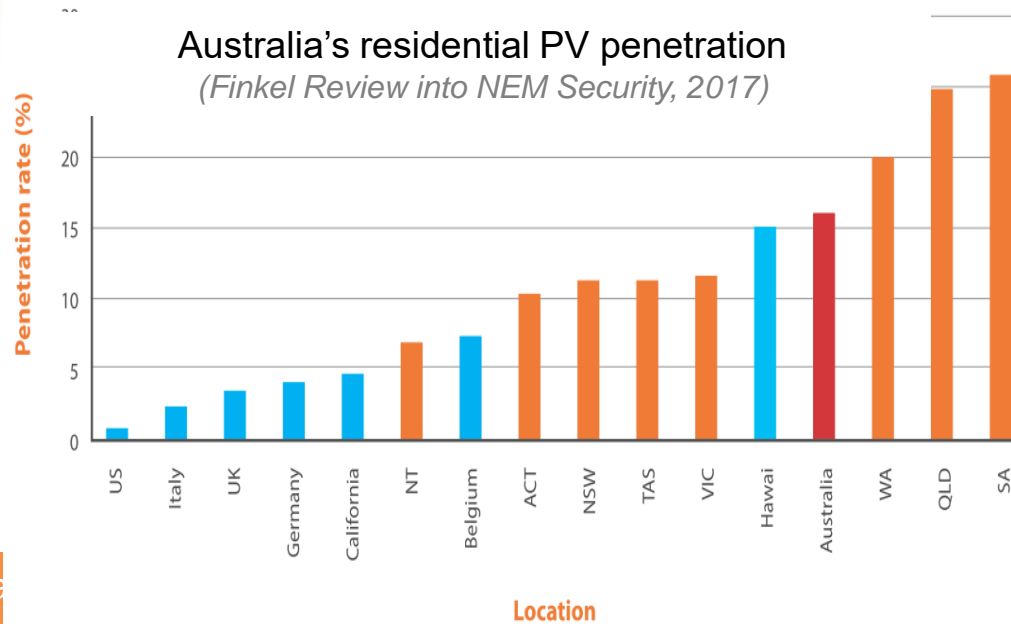
RESIDENTIAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM INSTALLATIONS³⁰

(Australian Clean Energy Council, 2018)



Australia's residential PV penetration

(Finkel Review into NEM Security, 2017)



Quick Poll – Q2

- What mix of centralised vs distributed generation do you see as most likely for the NEM in 2040?
 - Significantly >50% distributed
 - Around 50% distributed
 - Around 25% distributed
 - Around 10% distributed

Key question – where are prices going?



Figure 3: Rooftop solar PV capacity installed by month in NEM states





Scenarios for NEM

- Neutral has only modest dx generation
- ...but do have a high DER scenario

Figure 9 Preliminary projections of NEM generation capacity (left) and generation output (right), Neutral scenario

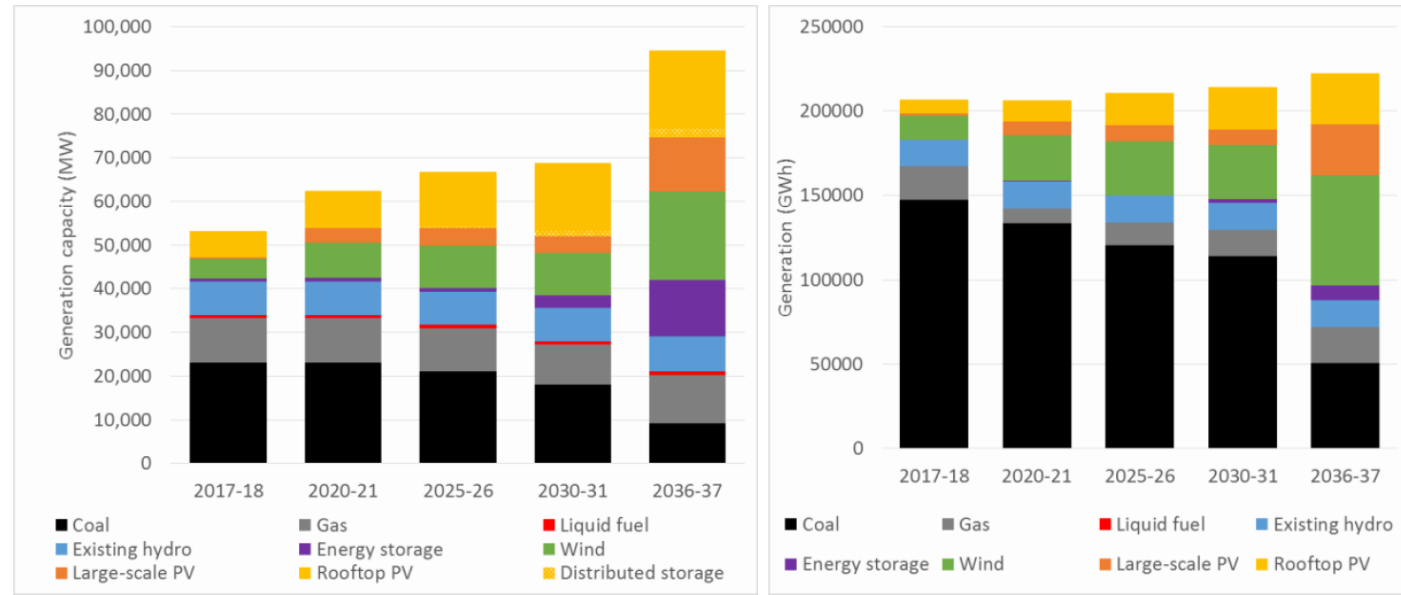
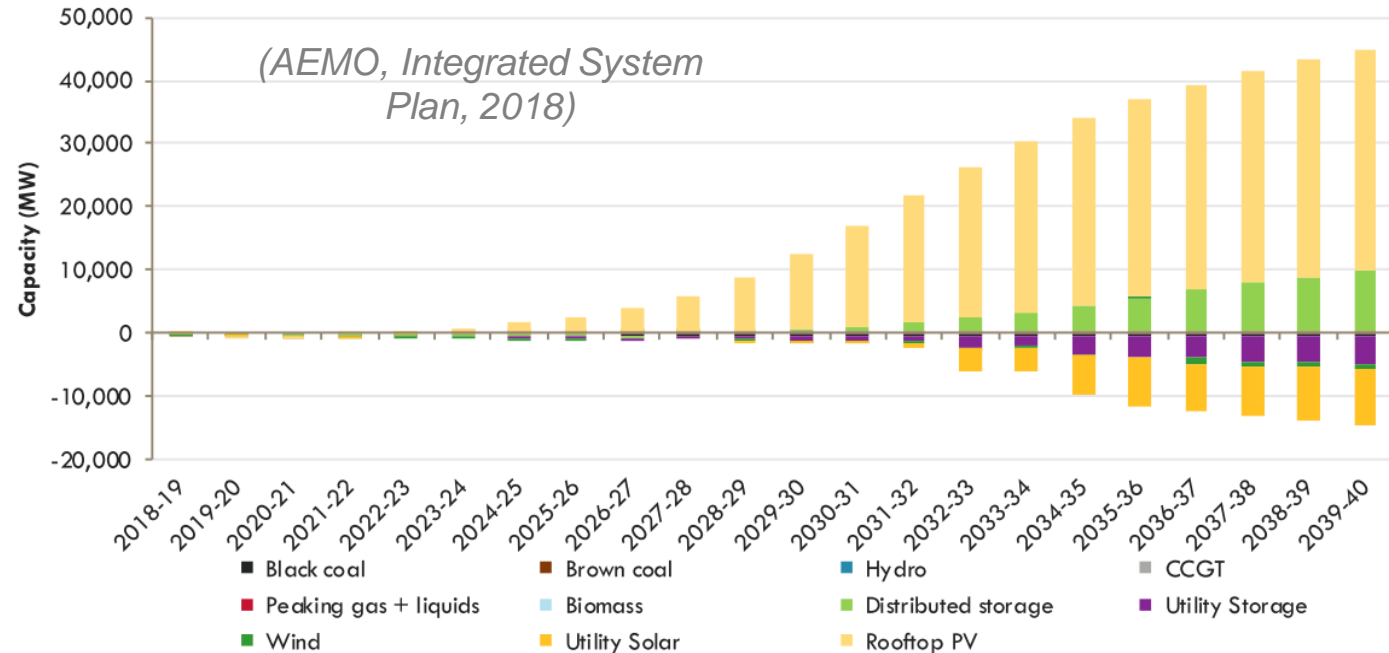
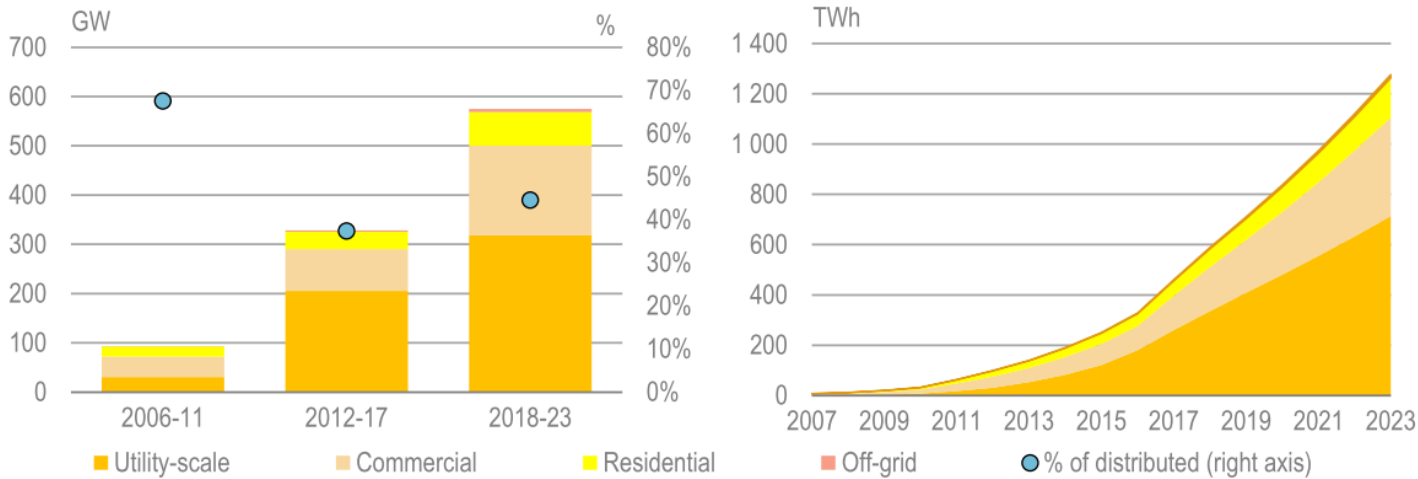


Figure 20 Projected installed capacity, High DER scenario relative to Neutral case

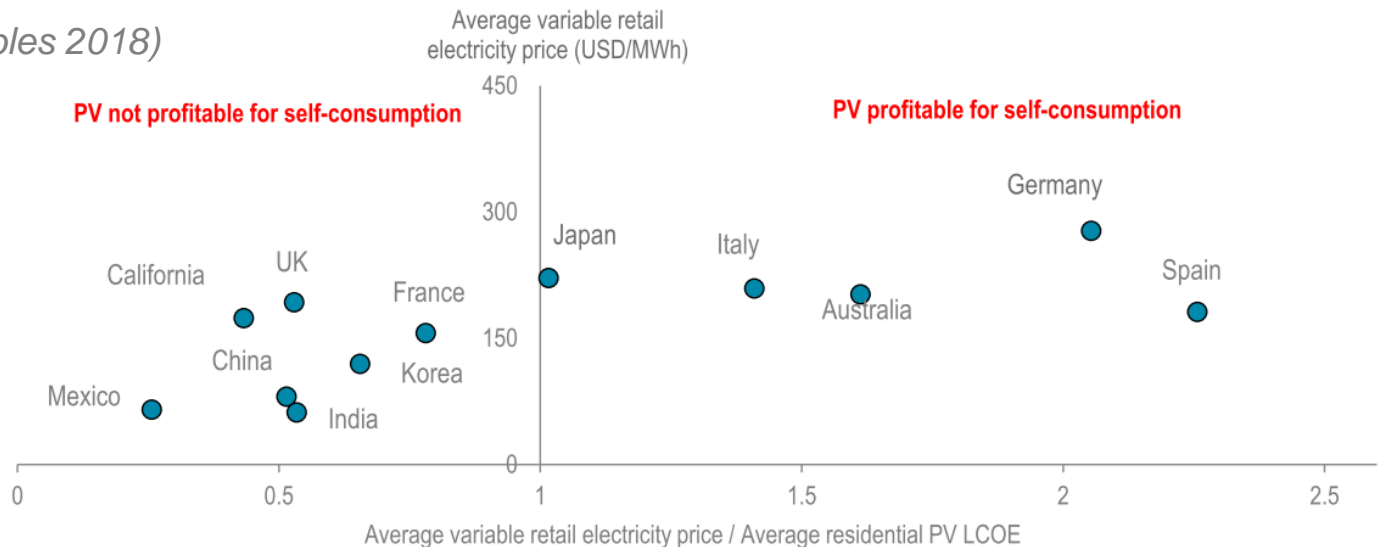


Global perspectives

Figure 5.6 Solar PV capacity growth and total generation, 2006-23

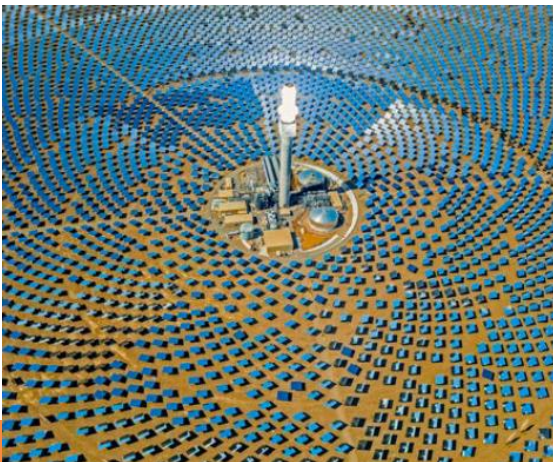
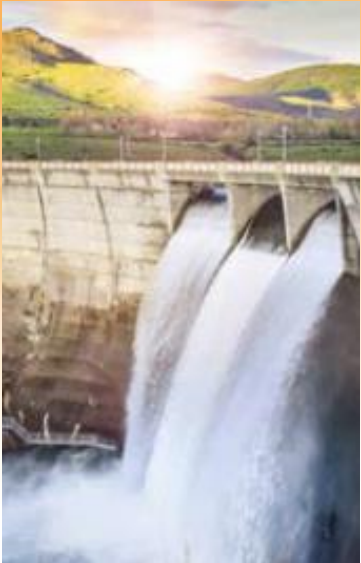


(IEA, Renewables 2018)



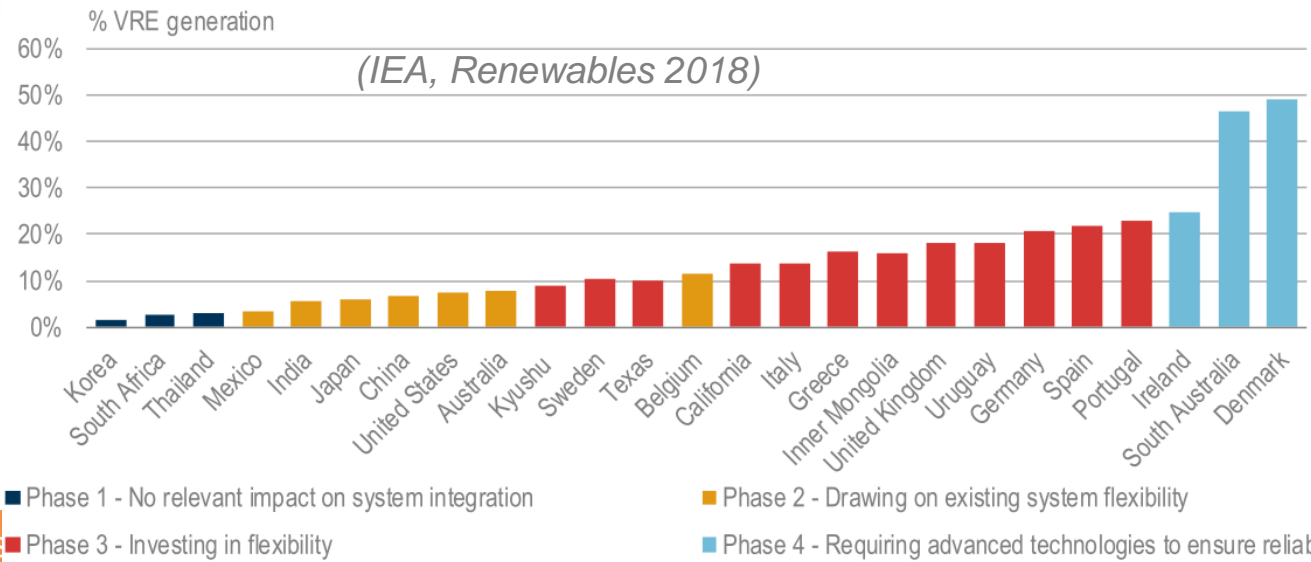
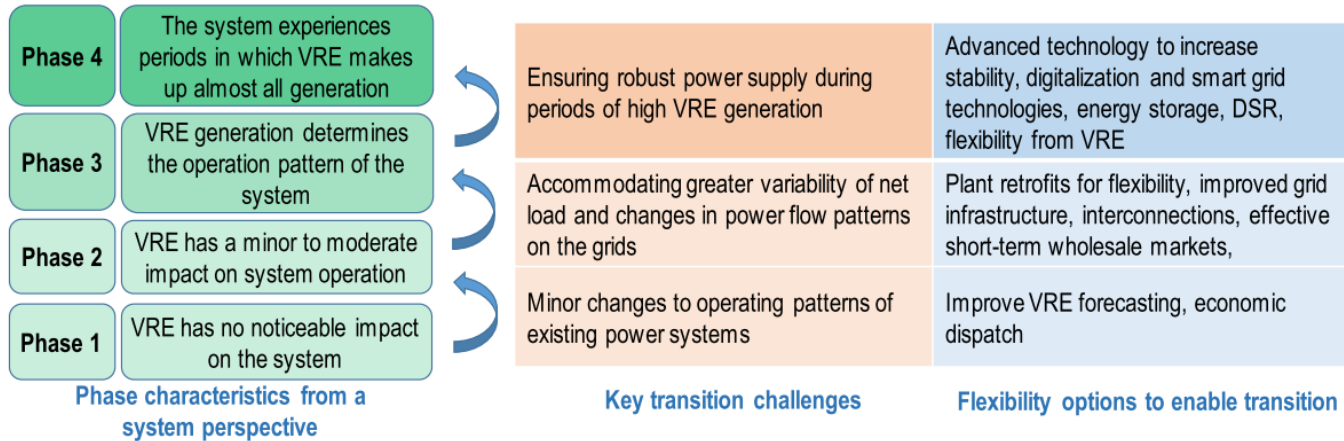


Renewable – inherent storage vs variable



Variable RE integration challenges

Figure 5.11 System integration phases, transition challenges and flexibility measures



Quick Poll – Q3

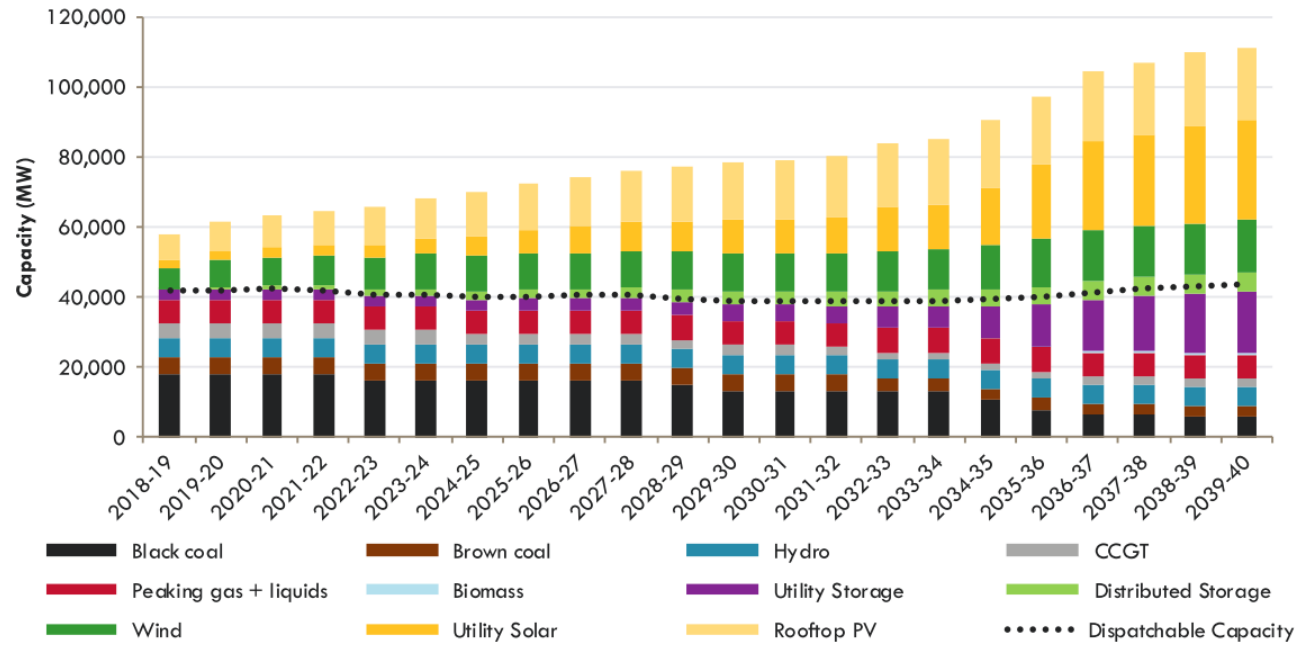
- Where will the key energy storage reside in the NEM in 2040?
 - As now, coal stockpiles and gas pipelines
 - Lots of pumped hydro
 - Lots of battery storage
 - Stored renewables, concentrating solar power, biomass, hydro
 - All of the above



Scenarios for NEM

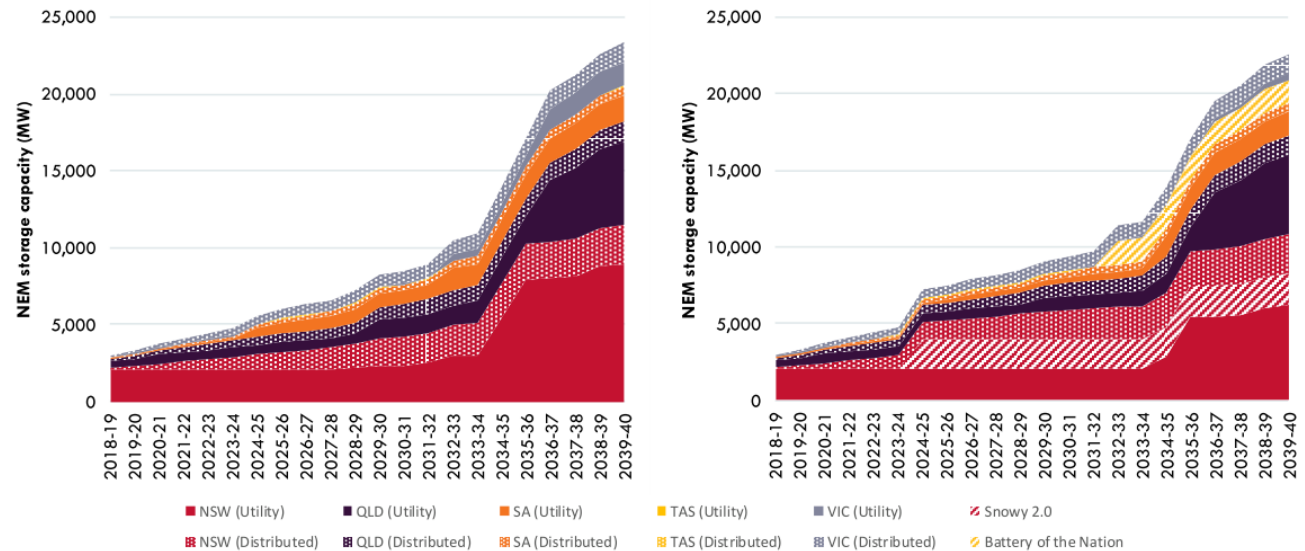
- Neutral has key role for utility + distrib. storage

Figure 9 Forecast NEM generation capacity in the Neutral case



(AEMO, Integrated System Plan, 2018)

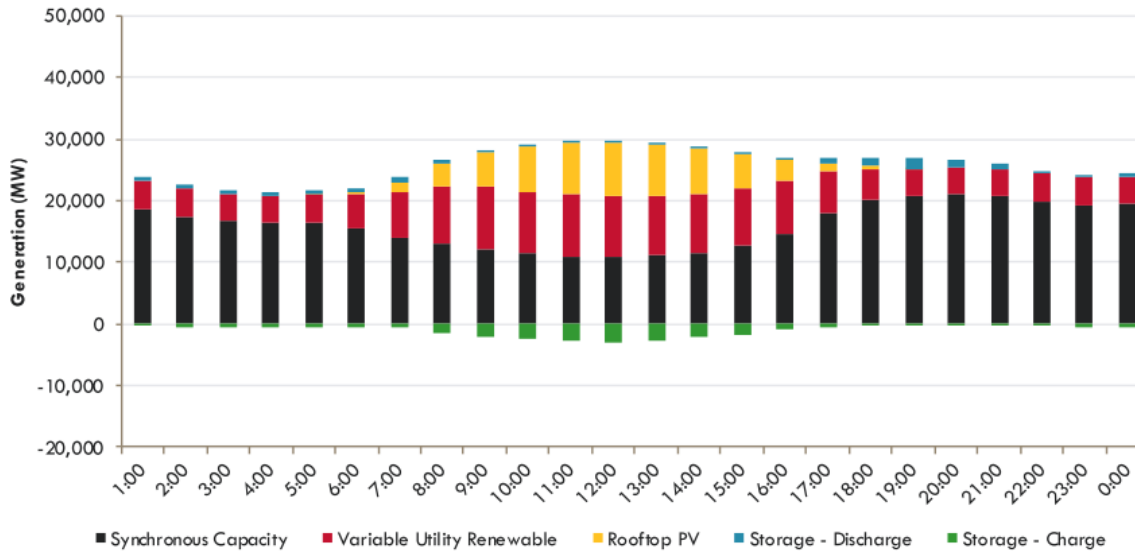
Figure 31 Projected build of storage for Neutral (left) and Neutral with storage initiatives (right)



(AEMO, 2018)

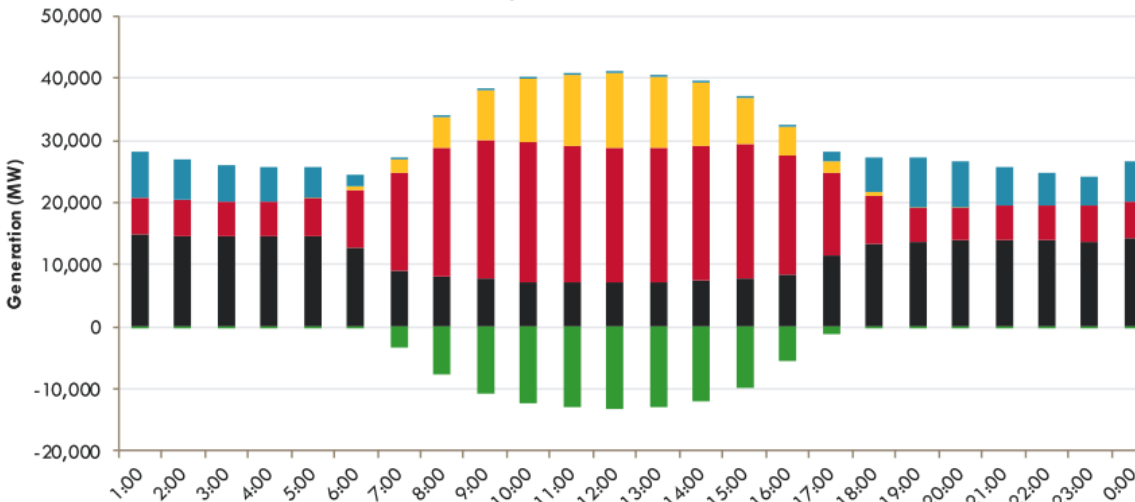
Storage to have a key dispatch role

Medium renewable share



(AEMO, Integrated System Plan, 2018)

High renewable share



- Increasing role for utility-scale variable renewable energy.
- Emerging energy storage role.
- Reduced need for synchronous plant during high renewable generation times, given higher operational costs.

- Large role for energy storage to smooth the production of variable renewable energy.
- Increased flexibility required from synchronous generation to support peak loads and periods of low renewable energy production.

Growing periods of dispatch, ramp challenges

Figure 29 Proportion of conventionally dispatched generation in the NEM, Neutral scenario

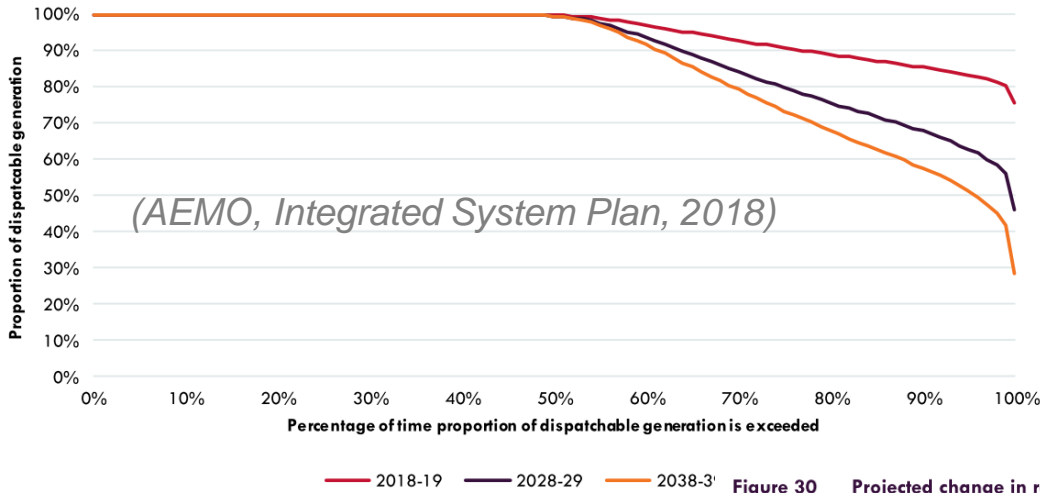
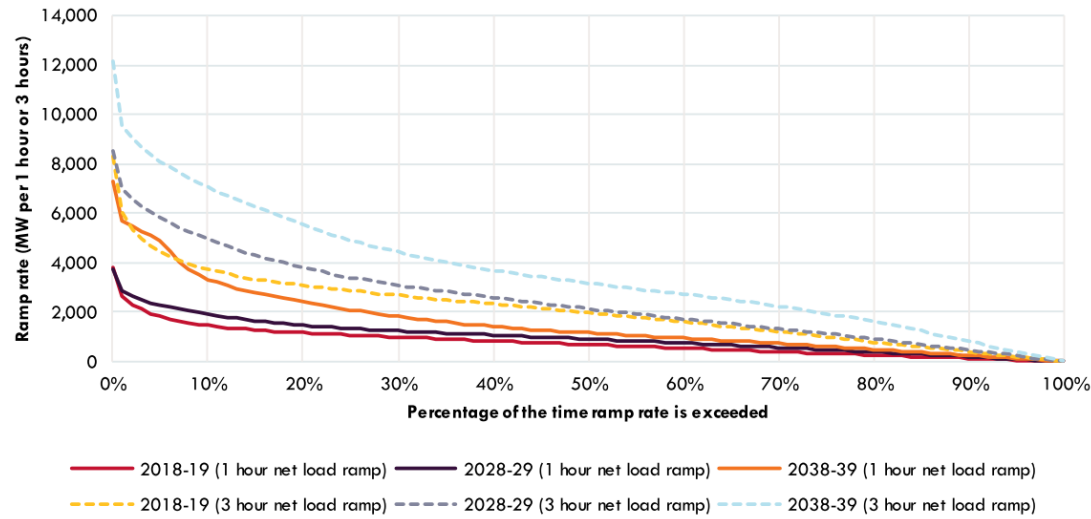
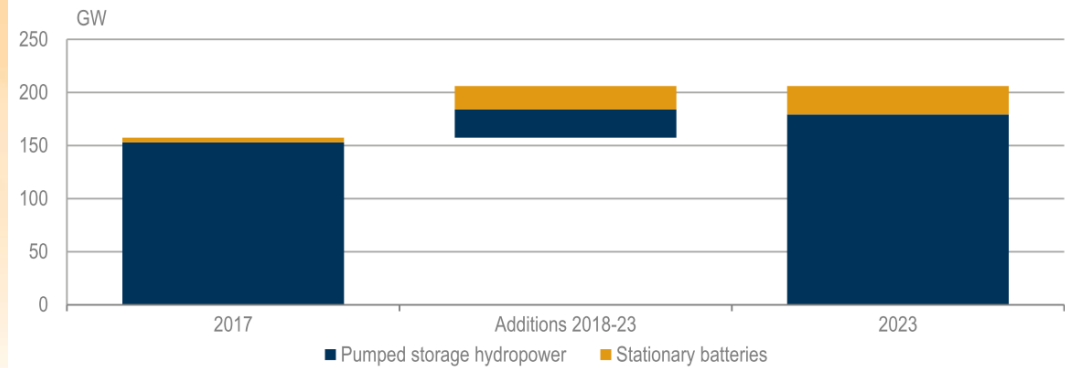


Figure 30 Projected change in ramp rate over the next 10 years, Neutral scenario



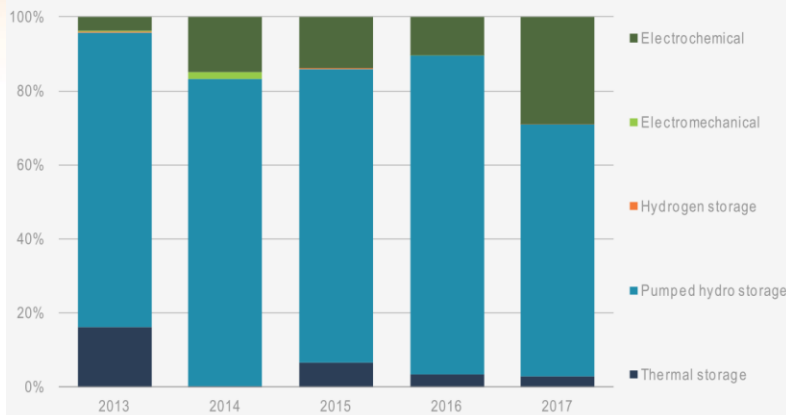
Globally, pumped hydro still dominates but battery role growth

Figure 5.15 Cumulative installed storage capacity (left) and annual additions, 2018-23 (right)



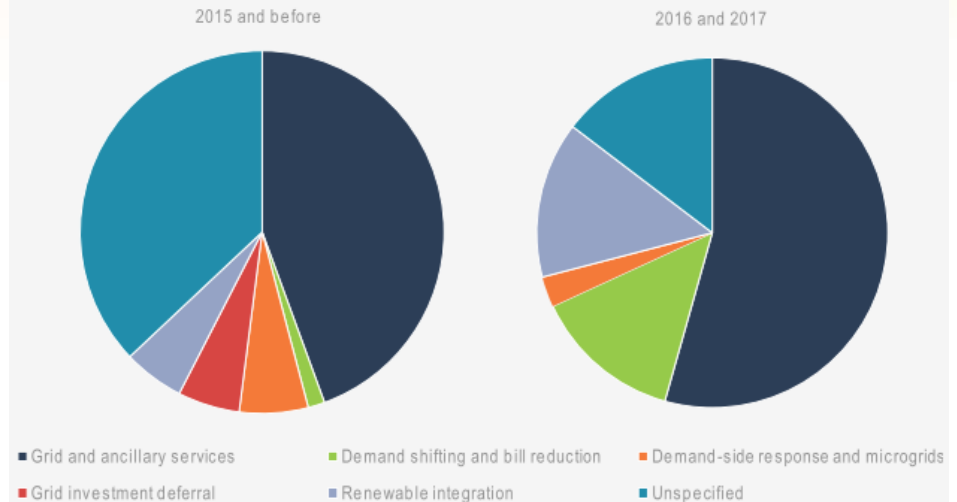
(IEA, Renewables 2018)

Figure 1.23 Share of commissioned grid scale electricity storage projects



Electro-chemical battery storage comprised nearly 30% of the market for commissioned storage projects in 2017 – benefitting from modularity, fast response capabilities and continuous decreases in costs.

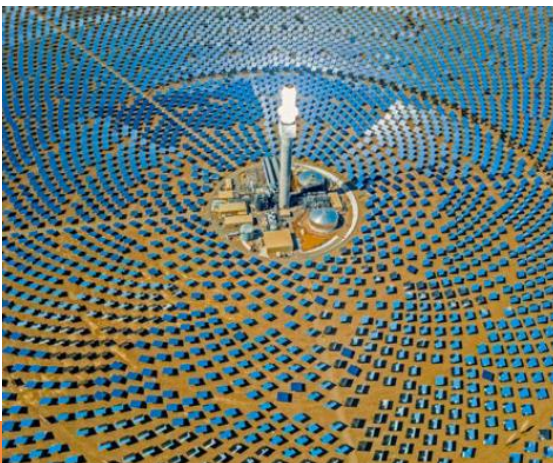
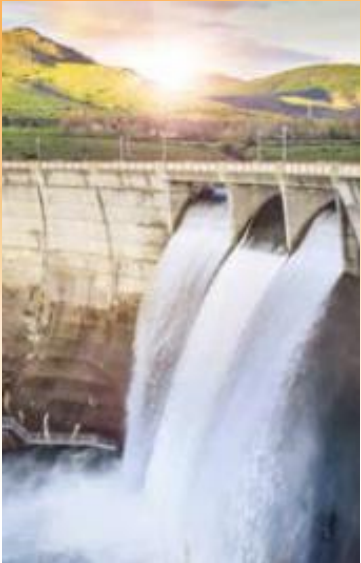
Figure 1.25 Share of global grid-scale battery storage by application (MW)





RE – synchronous machine vs power electronics interface

(photos from Ren21, RE Global Status Report, 2018)

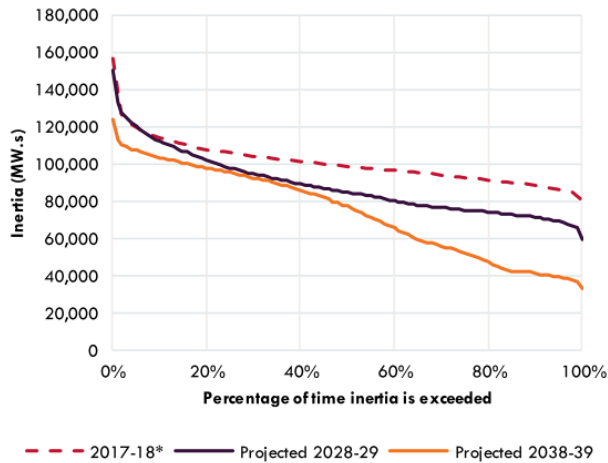


Quick Poll – Q4

- How much generation will have a power electronics grid interface in the NEM in 2040?
 - As at present, around 10% power electronics interface (PEI)
 - Around 25% PEI
 - Around 50% PEI
 - Around 75% PEI
 - Near 100% PEI

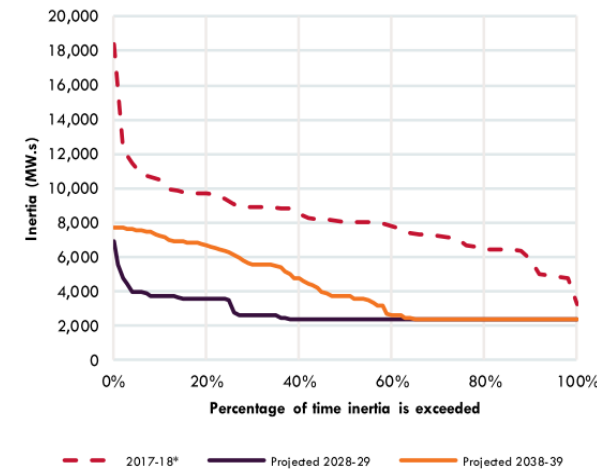
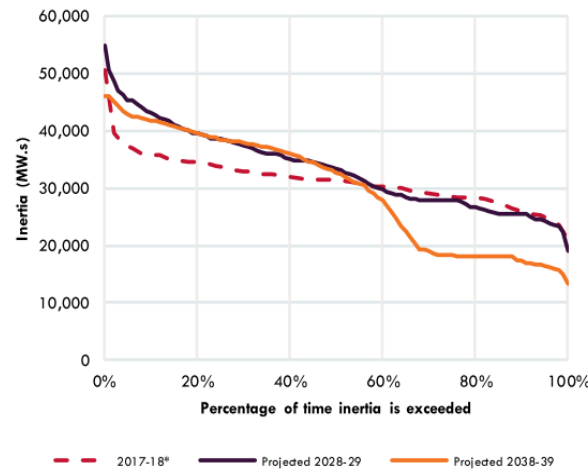
Falling inertia a growing concern

Figure 35 Inertia projections, Neutral scenario, for the NEM



(AEMO, *Integrated System Plan, 2018*)

Figure 36 Inertia projections, Neutral scenario, for Queensland (left) and South Australia (right)

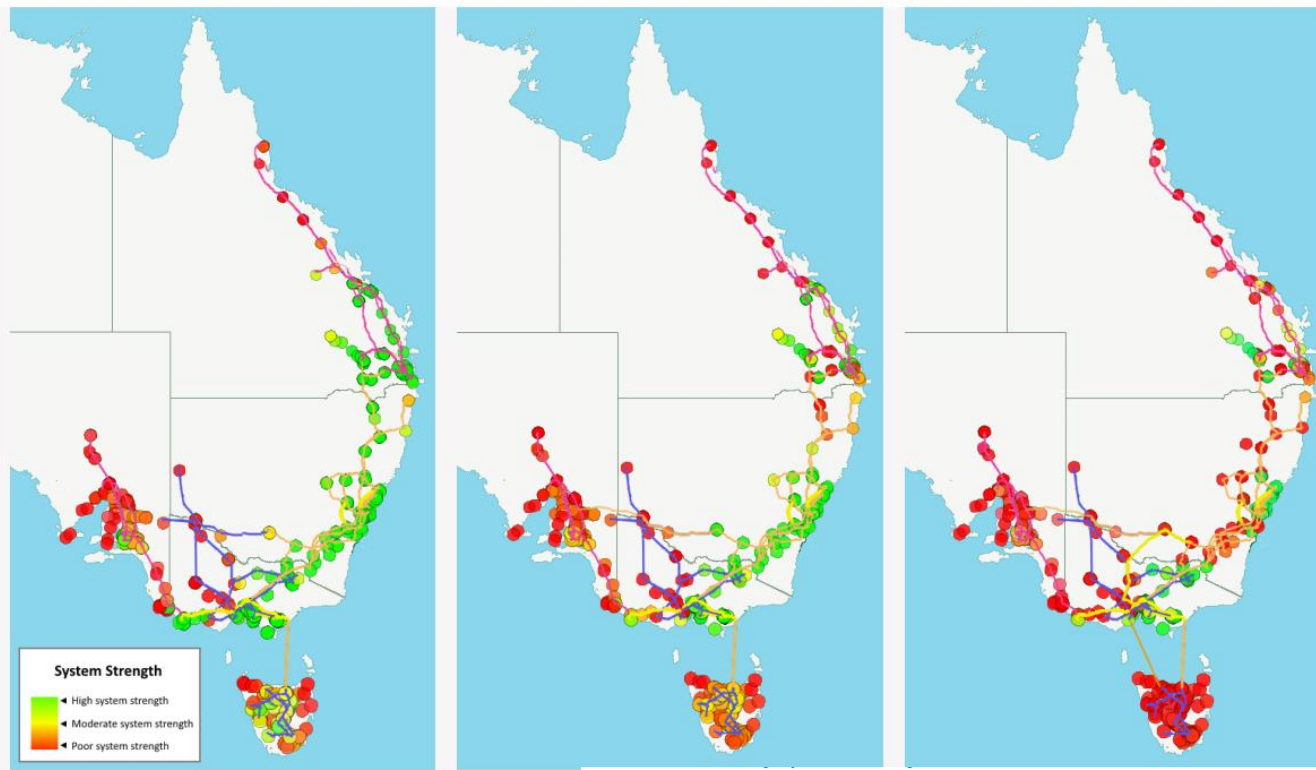


Before 2028-29, South Australia could require remedial action to maintain appropriate levels of inertia within acceptable requirements. The reduction in typical levels of inertia in the South Australia region is as a result of reduced dispatch of synchronous gas plant due to system strength requirements being met by newly installed synchronous condensers⁸⁰, and RiverLink enabling access to lower-cost generation in the New South Wales region. While the inertia available in the South Australian region reduces, it should also be noted that the risk of islanding of the South Australian network will be greatly reduced with RiverLink in place. Remedial actions include, but are not limited to:

- Installation of new inertia from synchronous condensers.
- Contracts to provide inertia from synchronous plant that may otherwise not be economically available to generate.
- Increased availability of fast frequency response (FFR).

System strength too

Figure 38 Projected system strength assessments for 2018-19 (left), 2028-29 (middle), and 2038-39 (right)



*(AEMO, Integrated
System Plan, 2018)*

Since system strength is localised and varies across the network, the exact requirements to improve system strength will depend heavily on the network characteristics at that location. For example, some existing wind farms have been required to install small synchronous condensers to increase local system strength. A coordinated approach that allows renewable generators to contribute towards system strength for a REZ will be more economic than developing system strength solutions at individual wind and solar farms.

As an approximate guide, a 150 MW wind farm connecting in a weak area of the network could require around 30 megavolt amperes reactive (MVAR) of synchronous condenser support, at an approximate cost of \$5 million to \$10 million. As there are many factors that could influence system strength mitigation requirements and costs, generator proponents should conduct their own due diligence and discuss the topic with the relevant Network Service Provider (NSP) when considering connecting a generator in a low system strength area.

Where next?

"The best way to predict your future is to create it!"

Abraham Lincoln



"Keep calm..
& carry on"

*Thoughtful,
careful, efforts*



KEEP CALM

WE'LL GET TO THE CARRION PART IN A MINUTE.