



## *The consequences of high RES-E Penetration on the Transmission and Distribution Grids in Germany*

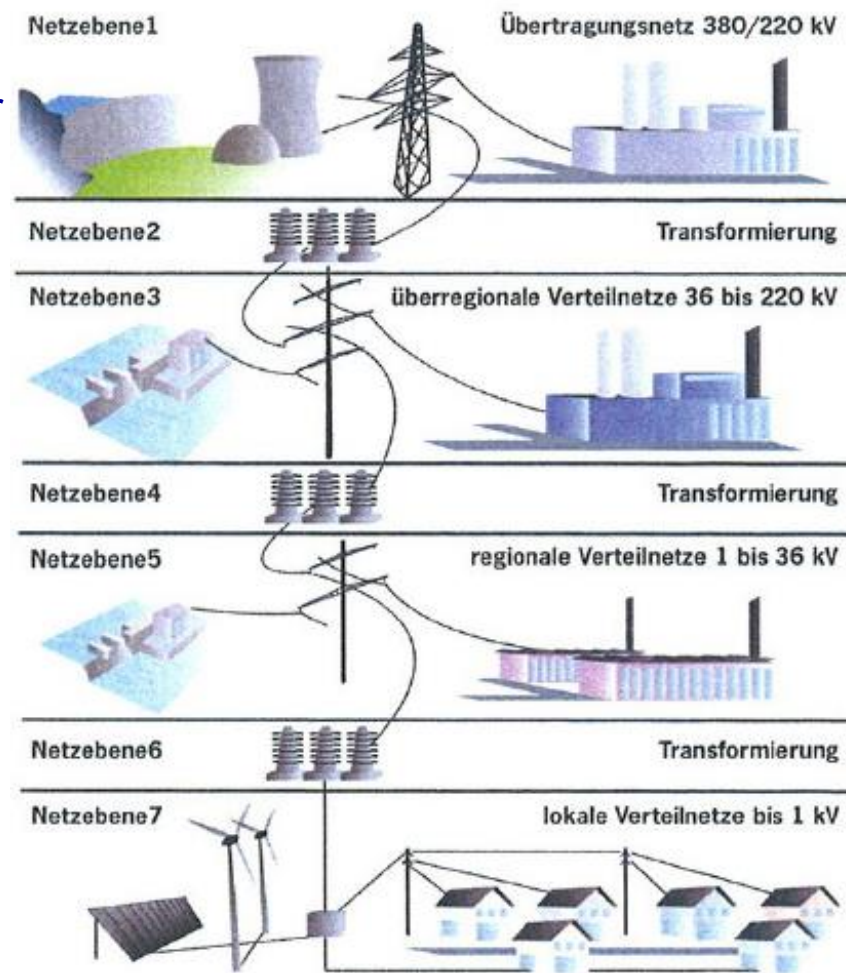
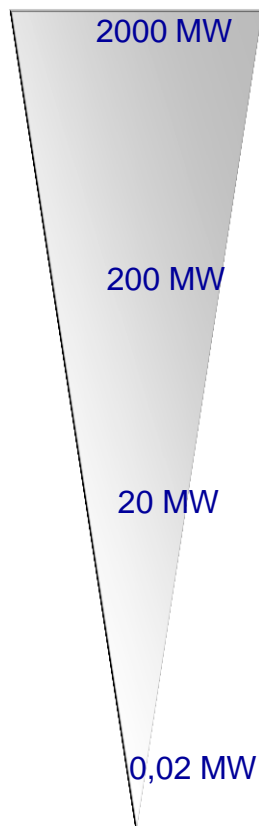
*Regional Workshop on Smart Grid Deployment in the Danube Region  
Brussels, 18<sup>th</sup> November 2013*

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EnBW Energie Baden Württemberg AG

# The Energy Turnaround means new Tasks for Network Infrastructure

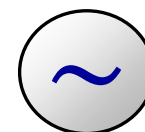
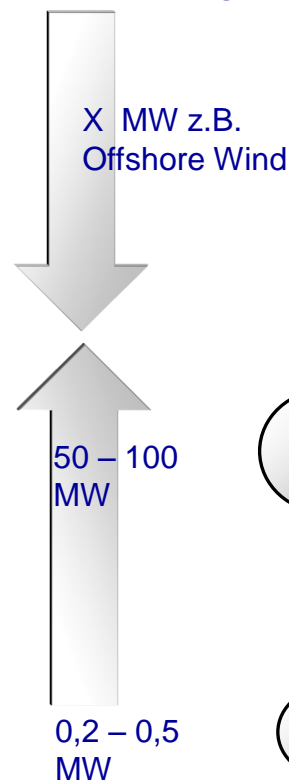
## Historical

Directed transmission of Energy from big Powerplants to customer



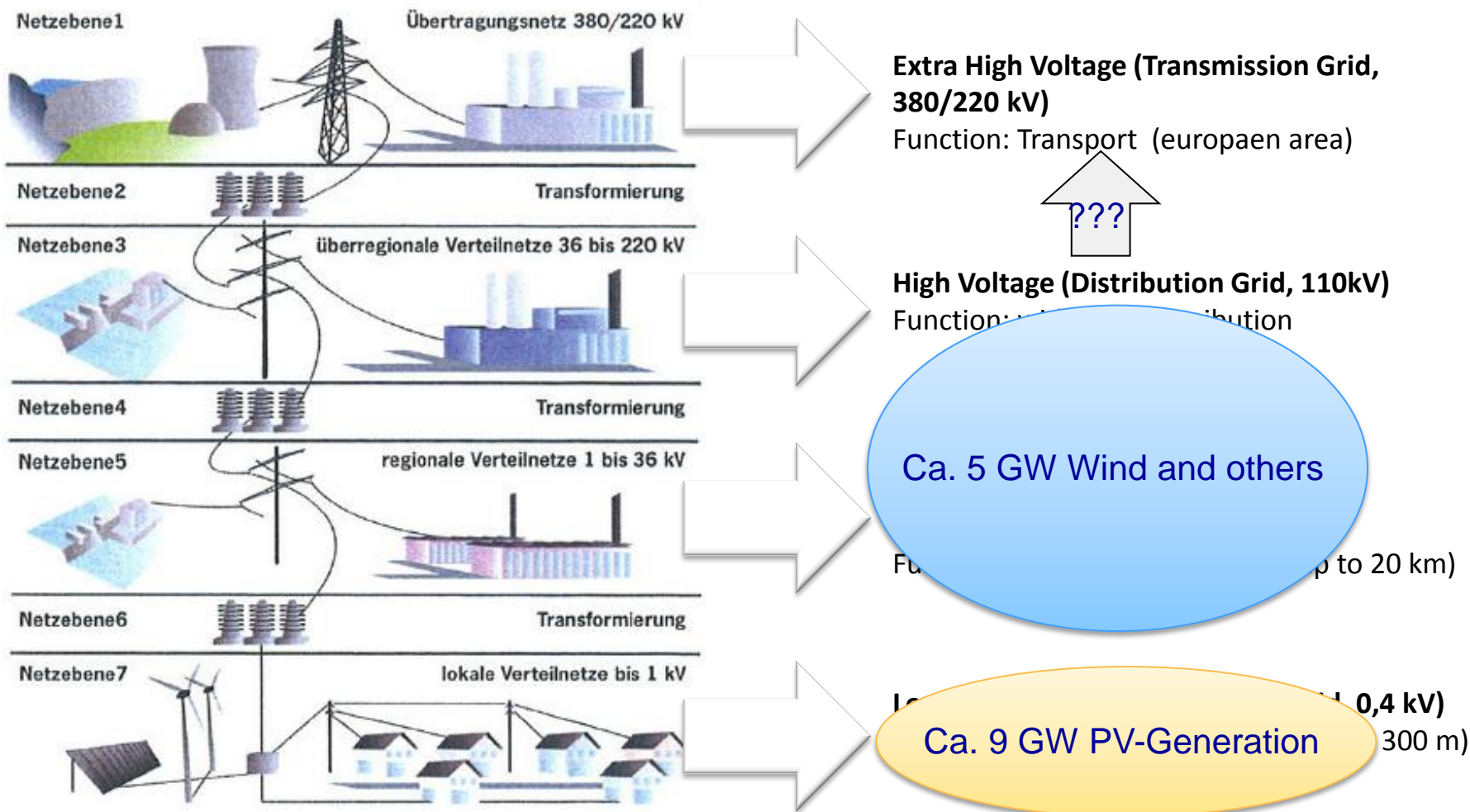
## Current additional

Generation in all network levels with infeeding backwards



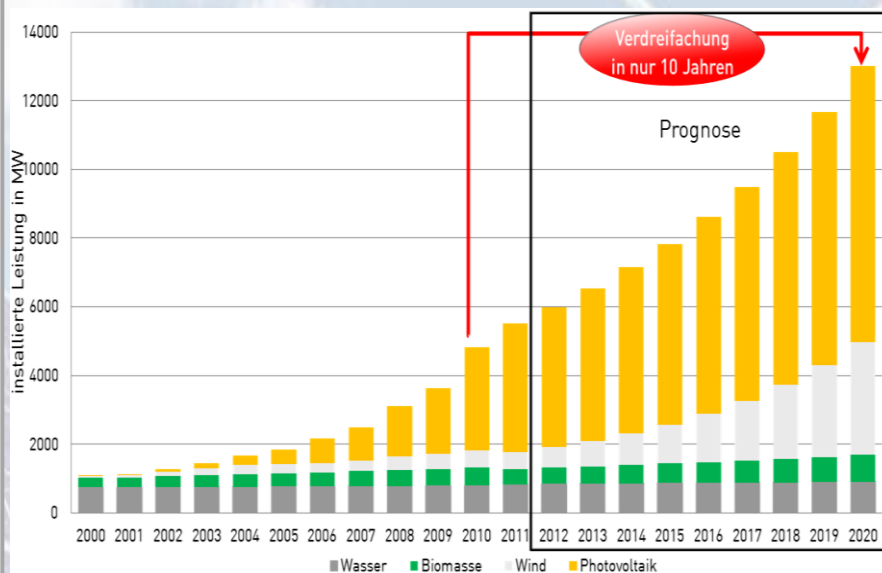
# Location of Generators Situation in Baden Württemberg

Grafik: Arosa Energie; <http://www.arosaenergie.ch/Strommarktoeffnung/Netzebenen/Jn090DlmbD1kZXU.html>



# The Energy Turnaround is located at the Distribution Grid

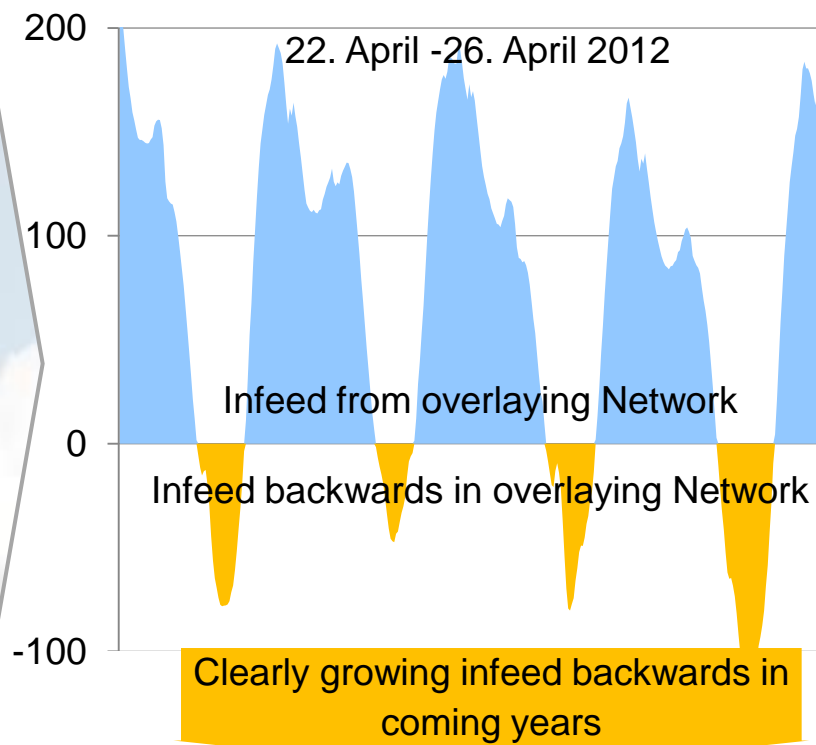
## Decentralized renewable Generation in Baden-Württemberg ...



Quellen: Ministerium für Umwelt, Klima und Energiewirtschaft Baden-Württemberg 2011, Studie „Aktivitäten von Energieversorgern im Bereich EE-Anlagen in Baden-Württemberg, Trend Research 2011  
DENA, Arbeitsgruppe Netzentwicklungsplan 2011  
Ausbauziele der Landesregierung Baden-Württemberg 2011

## Challenge for Distribution Grids

Dezentralized Generation (in MW)



Quelle: EnBW ODR AG

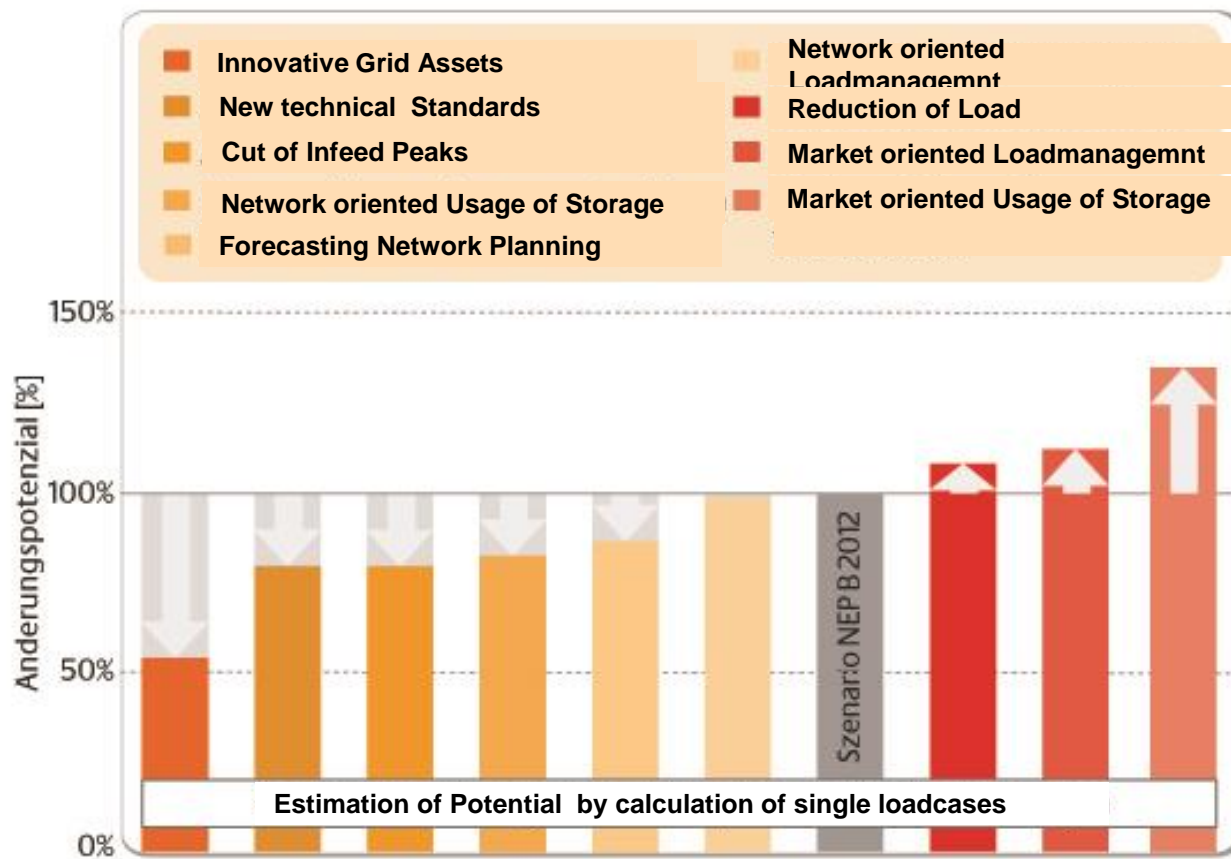


## Expecting Growth of renewable Energy in Germany

Installed Capacity [GW]	Scenario NEP B 2012			Scenario of German states		
	2015	2020	2030	2015	2020	2030
Wind	35,6	44,1	61,1	53,0	77,0	107,9
Photovoltaics	38,4	48,0	62,8	37,8	52,0	71,7
Biomass	6,4	7,8	9,2	5,6	6,9	8,7
KWK	19,6	20,7	21,4	19,6	20,7	21,4
	Total of installed Capacity in 2030*			Percentage of Brutto-Consumption in 2030*		
Scenario NEP B 2012	166 GW			62 %		
Scenario of German states	222 GW			82 %		

\* Numbers under consideration of all REN-Technologies

# Possible Reduction of Investment by using Smart Technologies .



## EnBW is creating a „Toolbox“ including smart Measurements for a future reliable Distribution Grid

### Stable Voltage Level U

- Stepable Transformer x/0,4 kV
- Reactive Power from decentralised Generators Q/U
- Linecontroller in Low Voltage Grid
- Conventional Increasing „Parallel Networks“

### Current I

- New Materials for higher temperatures
- Load- and Infeedmanagement
- Storage of Energy
- Conventional Increasing „Bigger Profile“

### Stability of Frequency f (Today Task of Transmission Grid)

- Loadmanagement incl. Controlled Cutoffs
- Big Storage for Support of Frequency
- Infeednetworks (z.B. Windplugin)
- $\mu$ EMS, Energymanagementsystems for independent Networks

Supporting all Tools the Development and usage of new Technologies like IT-Systems, Sensors for Condition Monitoring, Transmission and Storage, remote Connections and Control is

# The Netlab of EnBW Regional AG

## The Distribution Grid of Tomorrow already today



### 1 Freiamt

- › Inhabitants 4264
- › Renewable installed Capacity 13,5 MW
- › Load 1,9 MW
- › Number secondary Substations 71

### 2 Sonderbuch

- › Inhabitants 190
- › Renewable installed Capacity 1,2 MW
- › Load 0,2 MW
- › Number secondary Substations 3



For Development and test of new technologies for the toolbox EnBW Regional AG startet already in 2009 to build and develop a netlab in two special locations in Baden Württemberg aufgebaut und weiterentwickelt.



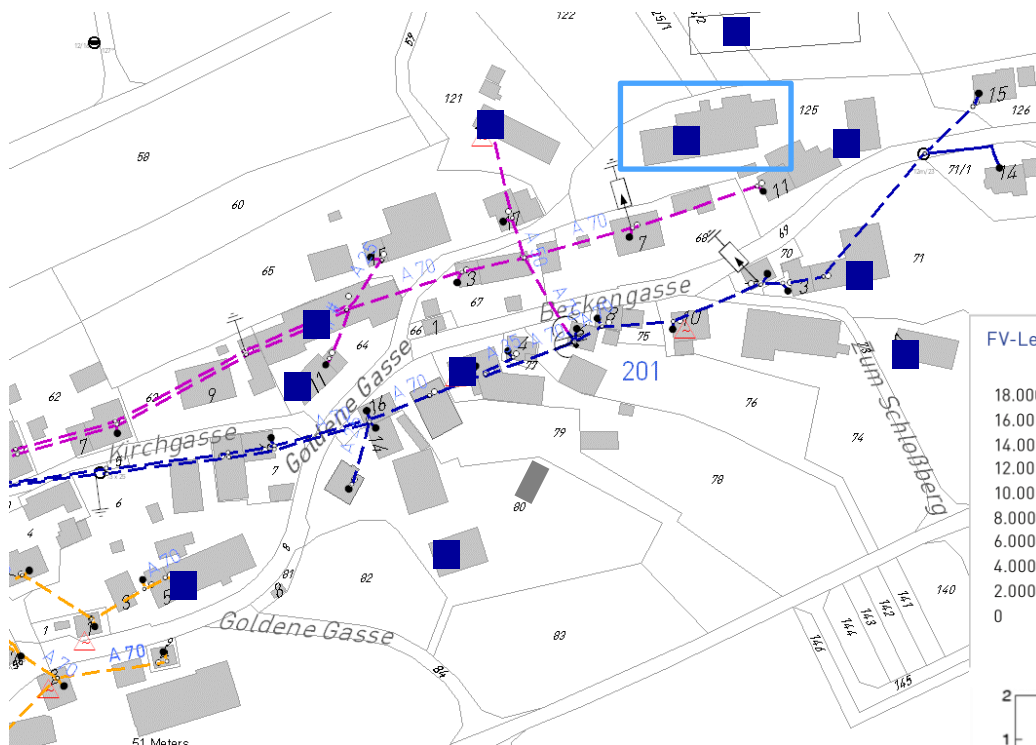
Municipality with a big area,  
broad mix of generation and  
characteristic rural distribution  
grid

**Focus Medium-Voltage  
Grid**

Small municipality with massive  
growing of PV-generation  
**Focus Low-Voltage Grid**

# Example: Dezentralized Stagesystem

## Integration of Storage to Low-Voltage Grid



### Battery

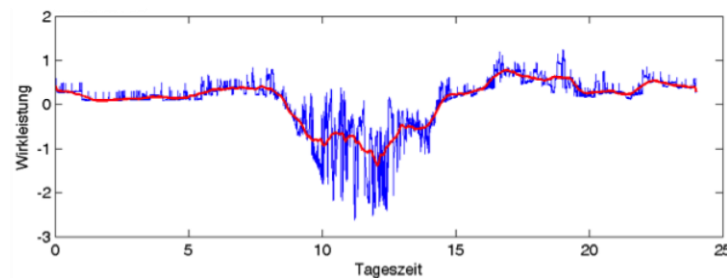
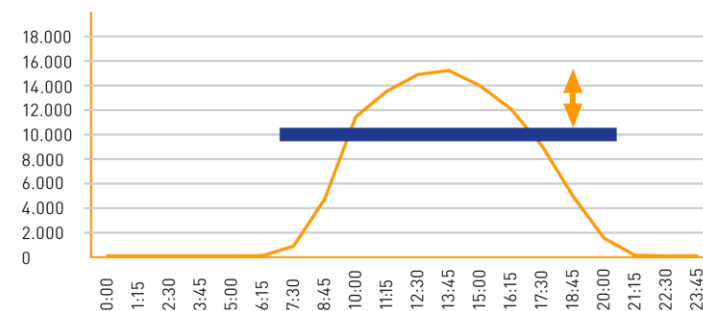
~ 30 kWh

Charge-/Discharge Capacity  
~ 30kW

Loadreaction < 1s

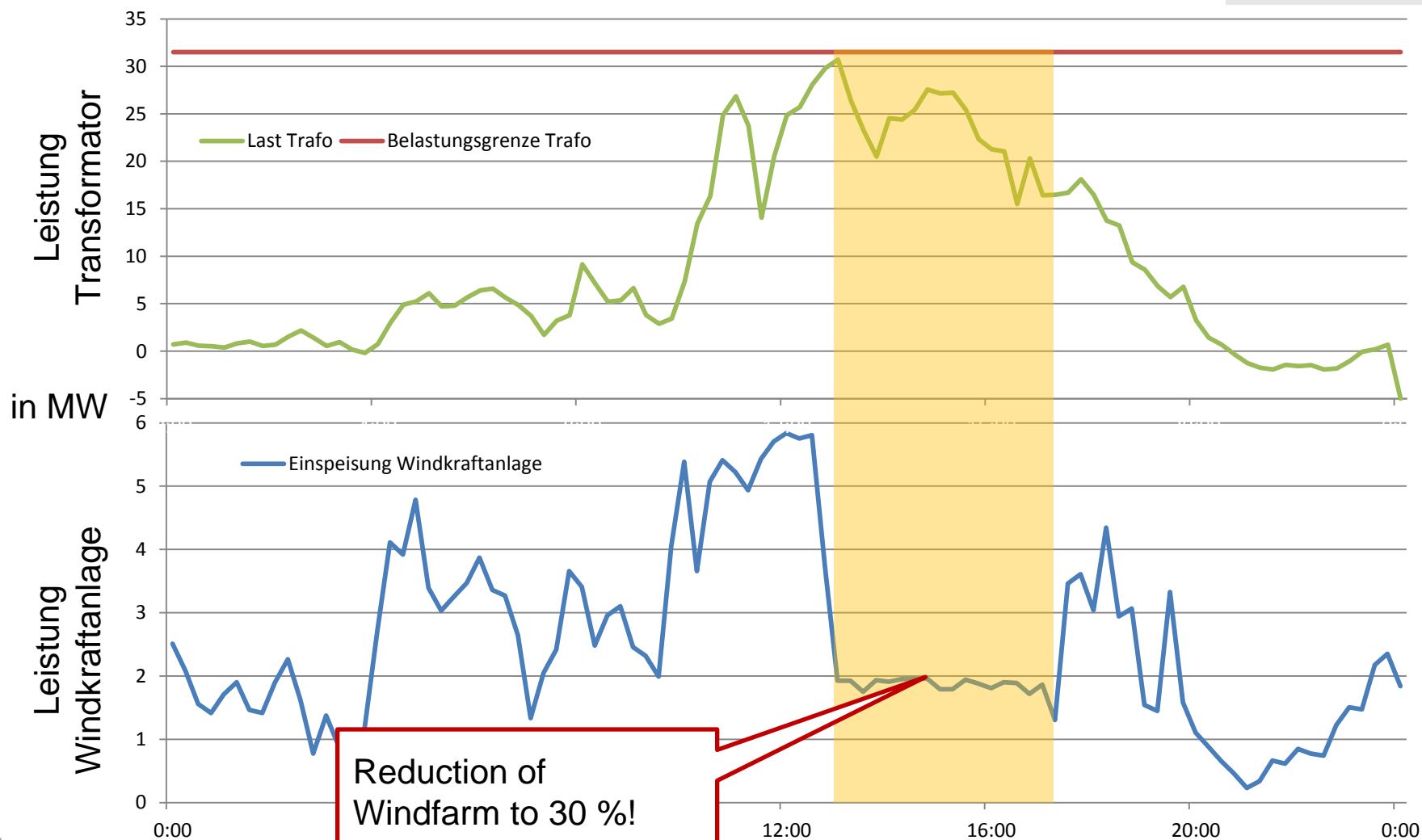
Measurement << 1s

FV-Leistung in Watt



# Example: Infeedmanagement

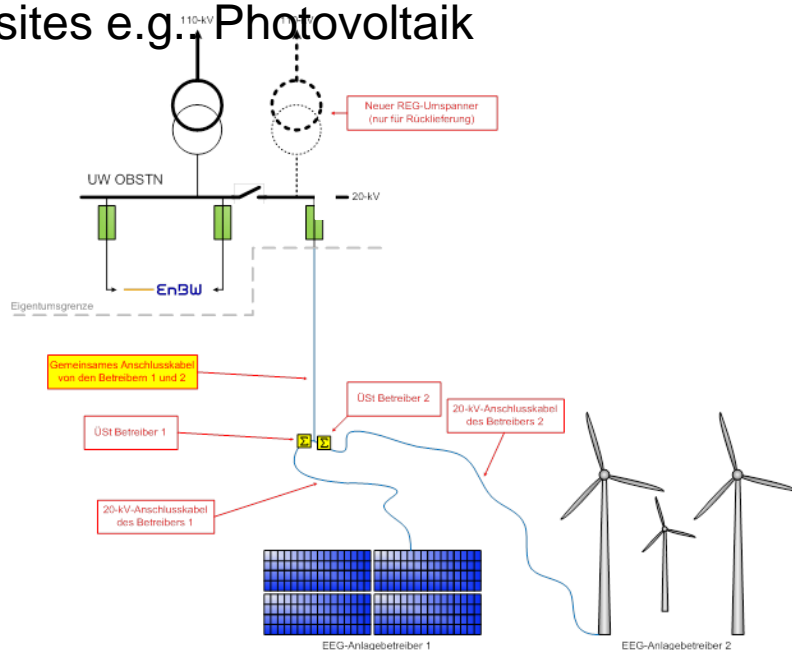
14. Juli 2012 – Reducing Generation of a Windfarm



# Infeed Grid as Solution for Generation

Challenge: „110-kV-Windplugin“

- › Simple construction and operation of a separated transformer station just for collecting generation sites (no „n-1“-Security)
- › Avoiding technical problems of voltage stabilisation  
→ bigger potential for delivery of reactive power
- › Release of regulated grid and creating new capacity for very small generation sites e.g. Photovoltaik



## › Positiv results for Loadmanagement:

- › Less generation → Avoiding Blackout
- › Rolling cutoff in medium-voltage grid  
→ all integrated generators affected
- › Direct connection to 110-kV-level:  
Sites are available in the grid without restrictions



- Because of the energy turnaround we are facing e.g. in Baden-Württemberg a generation capacity of nearly 14 GW in the distribution grid
- Medium- and low-voltage grids will be used up their thermal limits and if available smart network technologies should be used before increasing networks conventionally
- 110-kV-Grid will be increased for infeed backwards. Parallel with Windplugs we ask the regulator BNetzA vor conventional projects. Confirmed standards for network planning and forecasting are strictly necessary!
- Local und national extremal scenarios will be controlled by load- and infeedmanagement
- The increase of generation plants has to be synchronized with the ability of network increase and development. We have to get the view for the whole system including new challenges especially from smart markets or E-mobility.







*Thank You*

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