

Integration of hydropower and wind for Green Regional Energy production in Southern Africa

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Background: Renewable resources

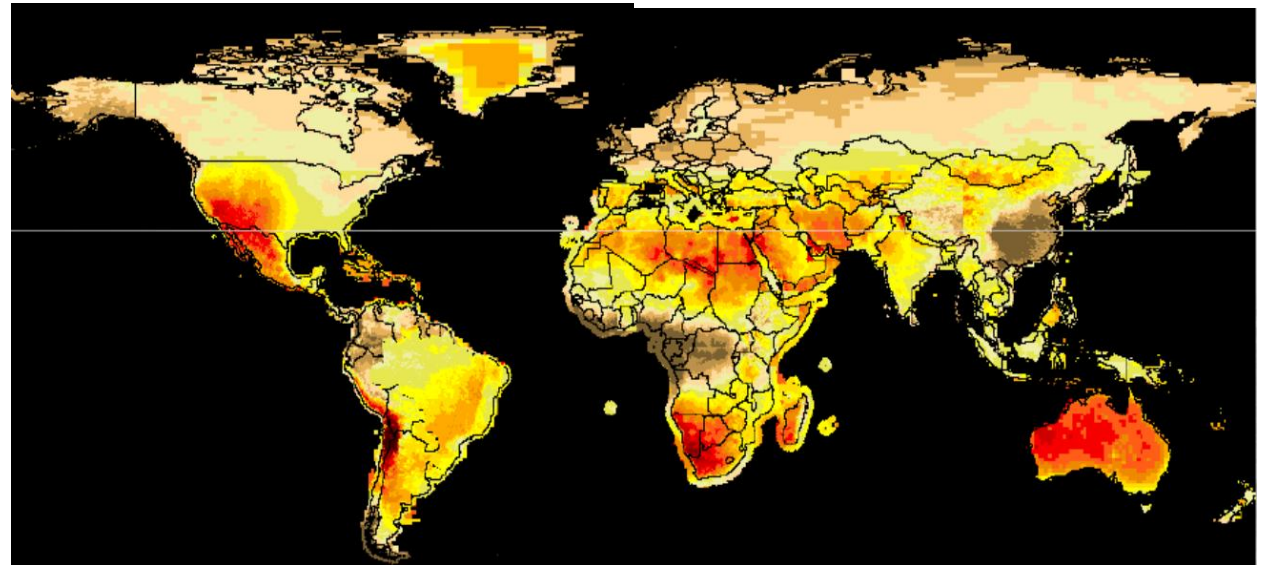
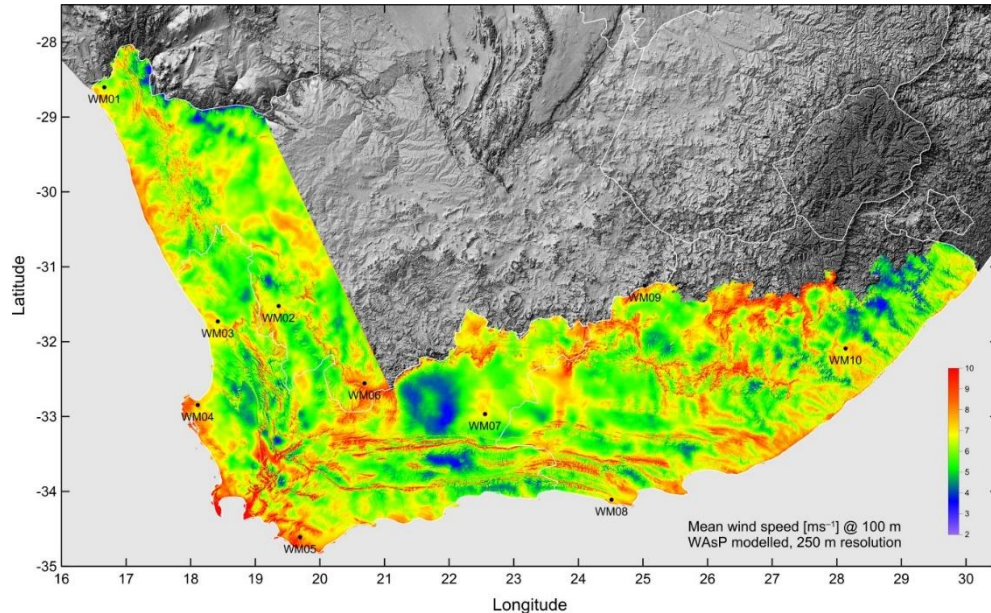
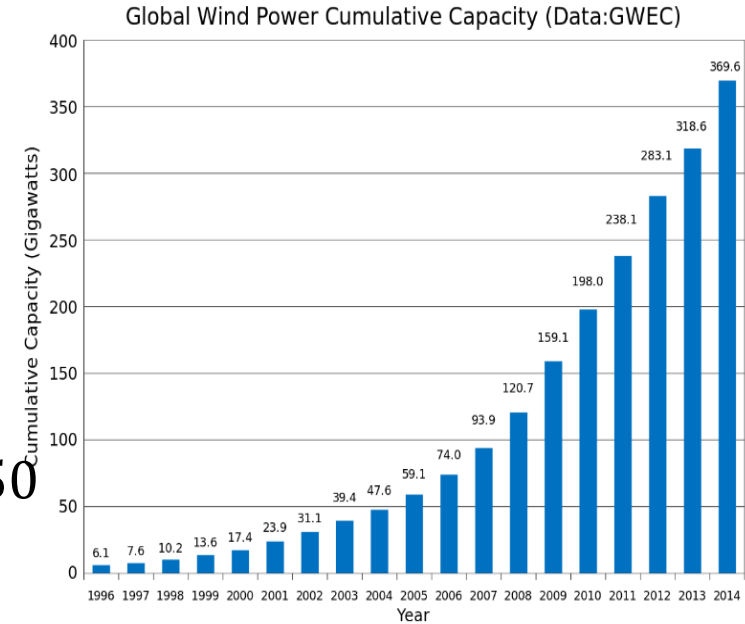
Renewable Energy resources

- Affordable, low-cost, clean and environmentally friendly solutions

Current Global Capacity

WIND: 370 GW (by 2014) expected to grow 2,000 GW by 2040

SOLAR (PV& CSP): 142 GW (by 2013) expected to grow 5,600 GW by 2050

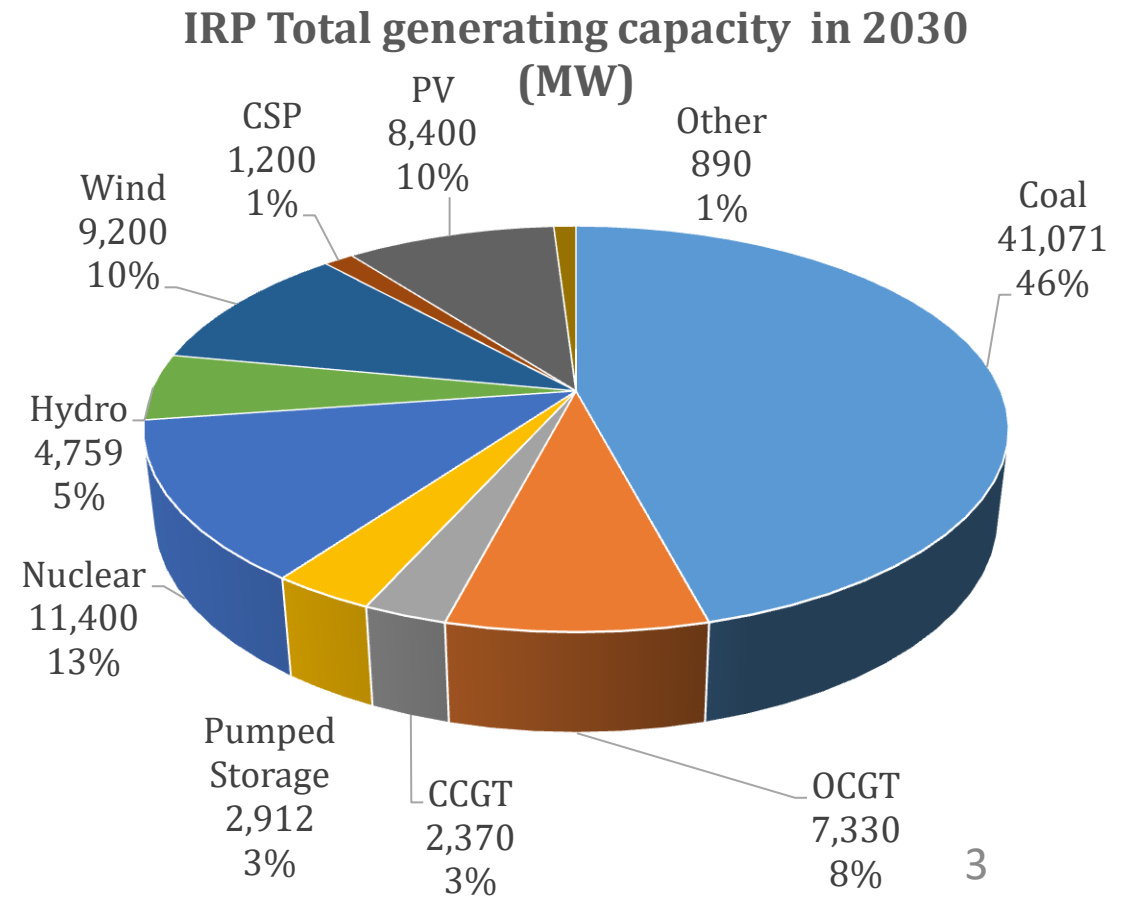


Solar Resource Potential Worldwide

Background: Visions and Future plans

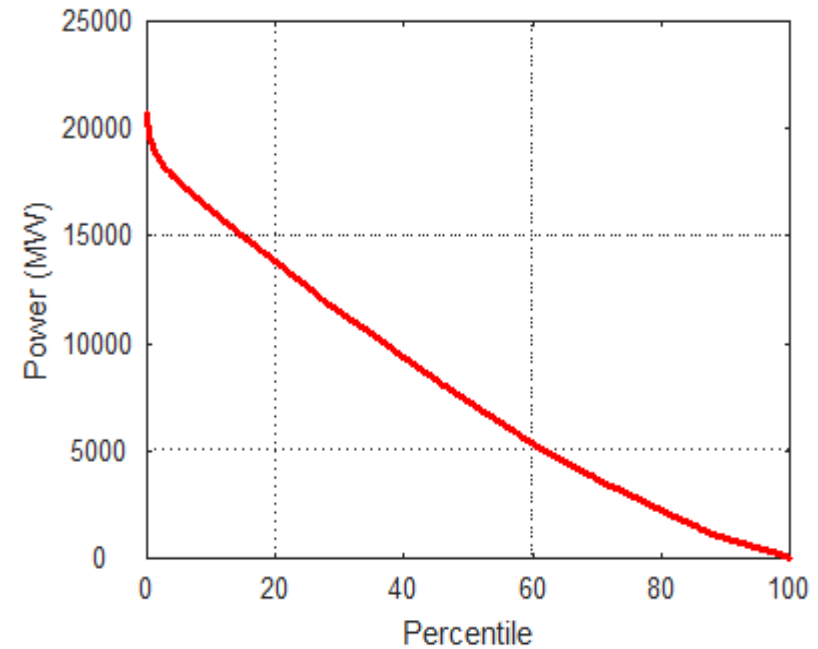
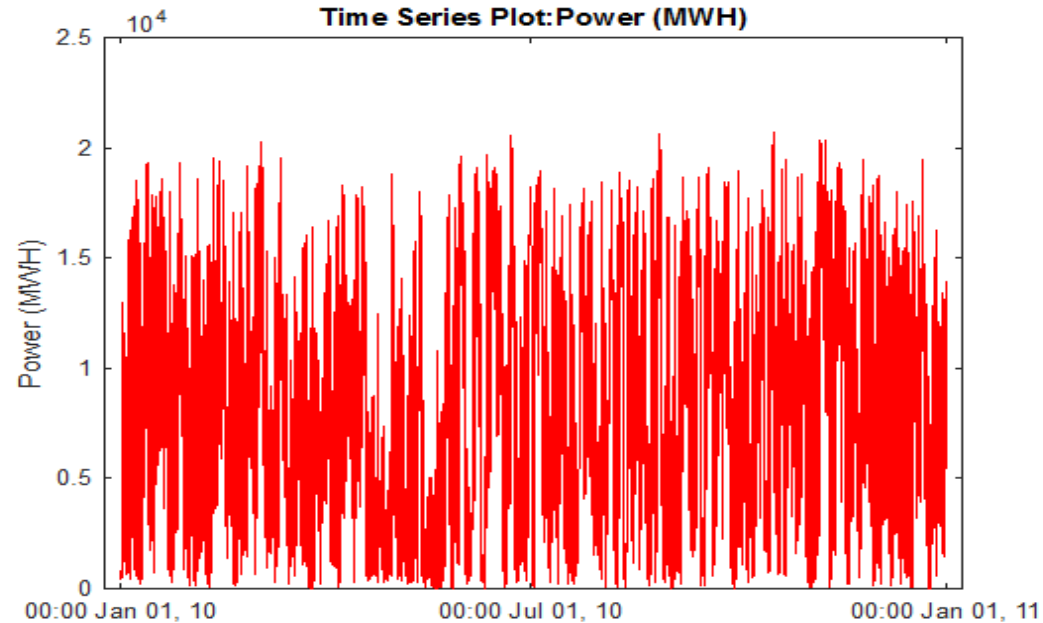
- The government's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) for the power sector wind and solar power (WSP) to provide 21% of generating capacity by 2030.

| | Capacity (MW) | % Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| IRP (2010) Updated by 2030 | 17,430 | 21% |
| WWF Vision by 2030 | 35,018 | 37% |
| Eskom 2012 "Green scenario" by 2040 | 46,500 | 41% |



Background: Challenges & Opportunities

- Inherently intermittent
- Non-dispatchable source of Energy



- ✓ Regional Hydropower and Storage facility -> battery
- ✓ Wind Generating Capacity 23,000 MW
- ✓ HP Capacity 9,600 MW

Objective and Scope of Study

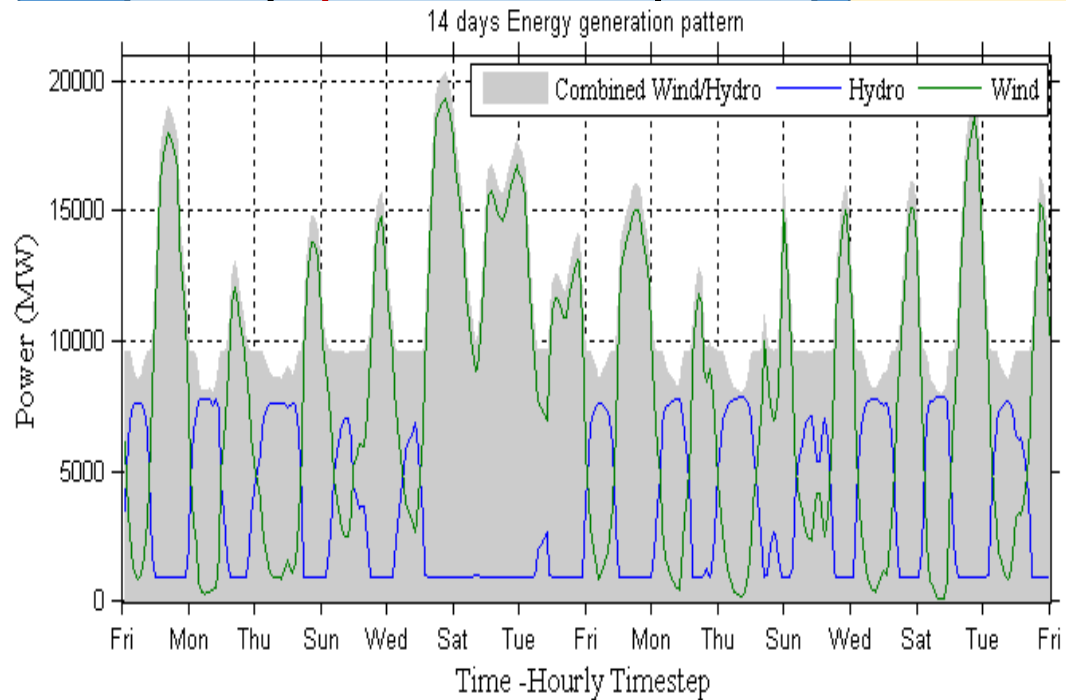
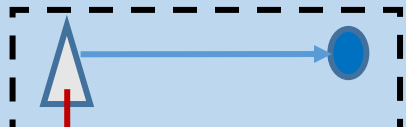
- Can regional coordinated operation wind-hydro results in better utilization of resource?
- Assuming perfect coordination, how should the reservoirs be operated?
- What will be the implication on Demand-Supply of Energy?
- What is the critical constraint in the integrated operation model ?
 - Coal Flexibility , Storage

Methodology: Main elements

- Perfect foresight wind generation pattern
 - Hourly wind generation 2010
 - Hourly demand
- Water resources model for a system of reservoirs in Zambezi basin
 - Hourly Time step
 - Policy and non Policy constraints
 - Priority based water allocation
- Power interconnection model
 - Single node energy balance model
 - Cost-price not included
- Global Optimization tools
 - Optimum allocation spatially across different facilities
 - Optimum allocation of resource over entire period

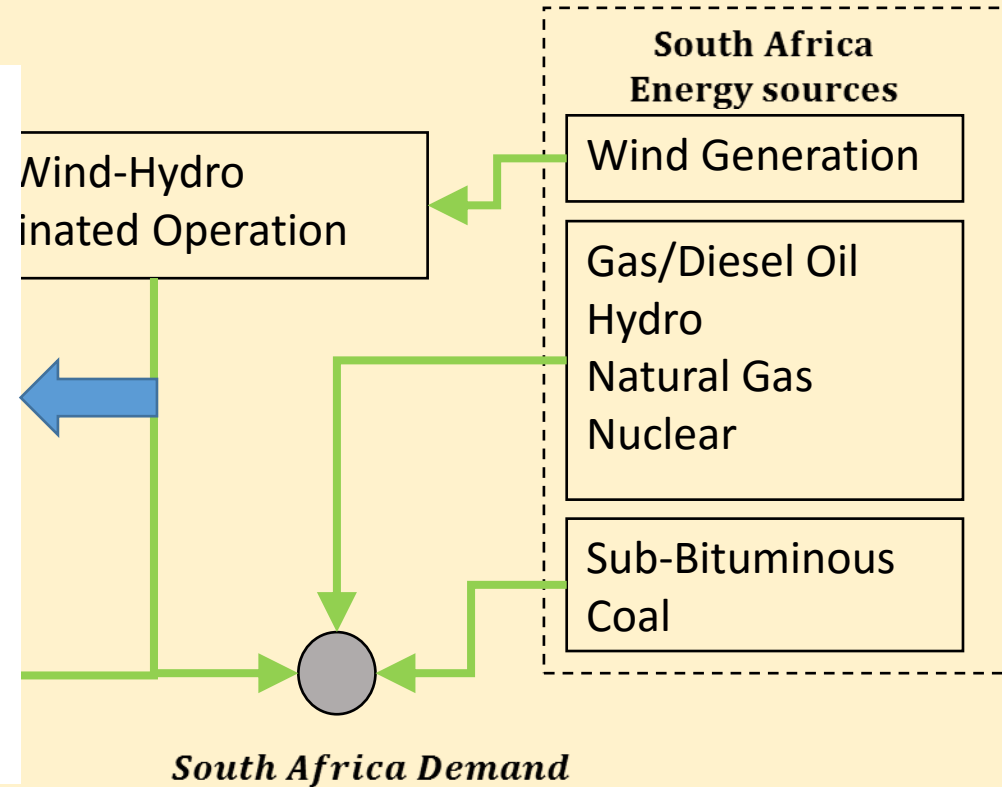
Methodology: Model Framework

Water resources model



demand

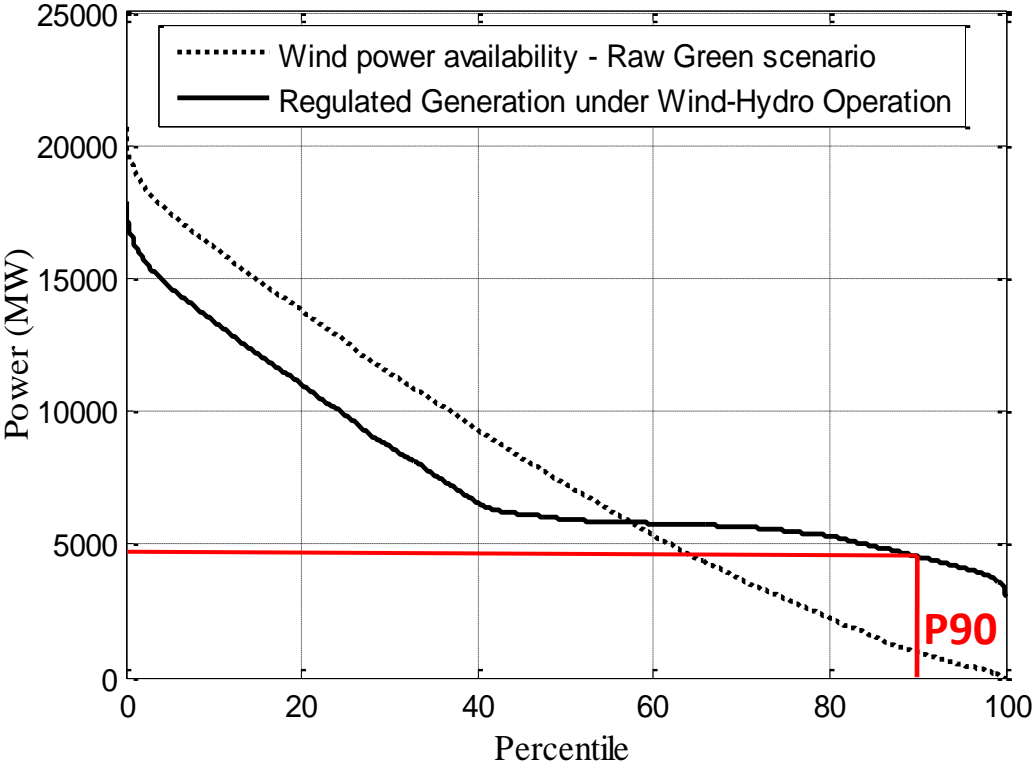
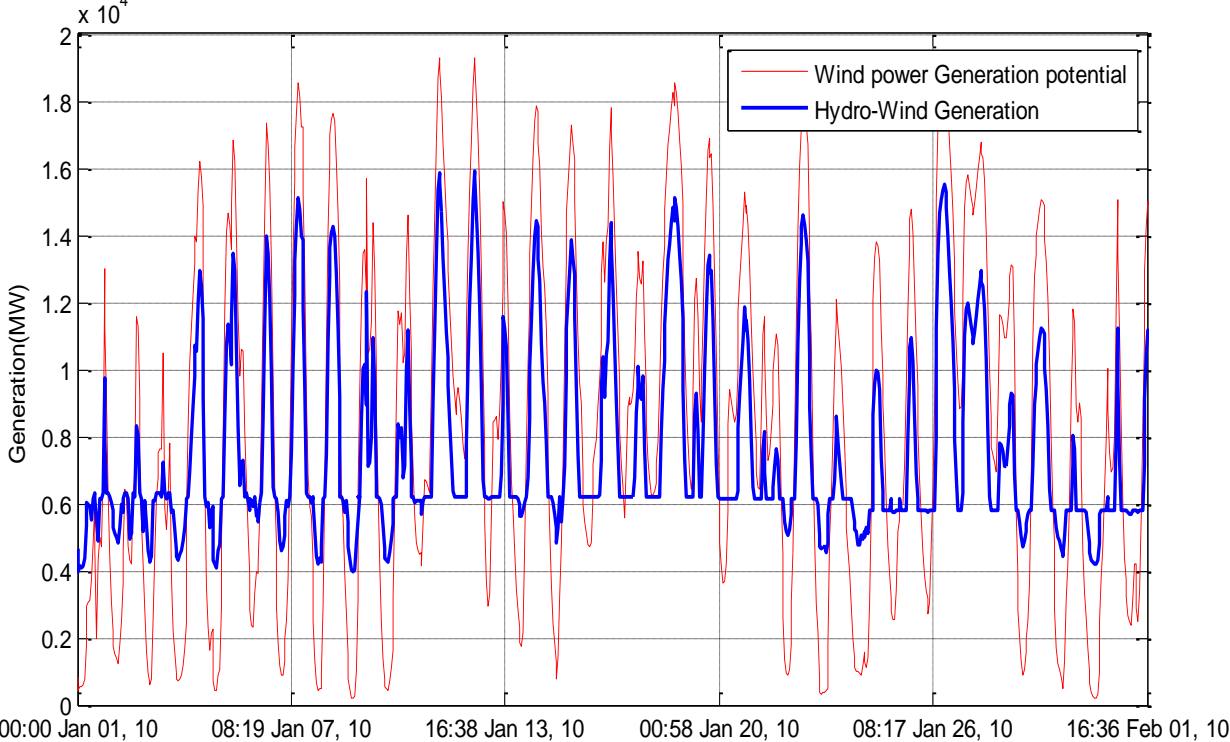
Power interconnection model



Global Optimization Wrapper

Result: Firm Generation of Combined Power

➤ South Africa



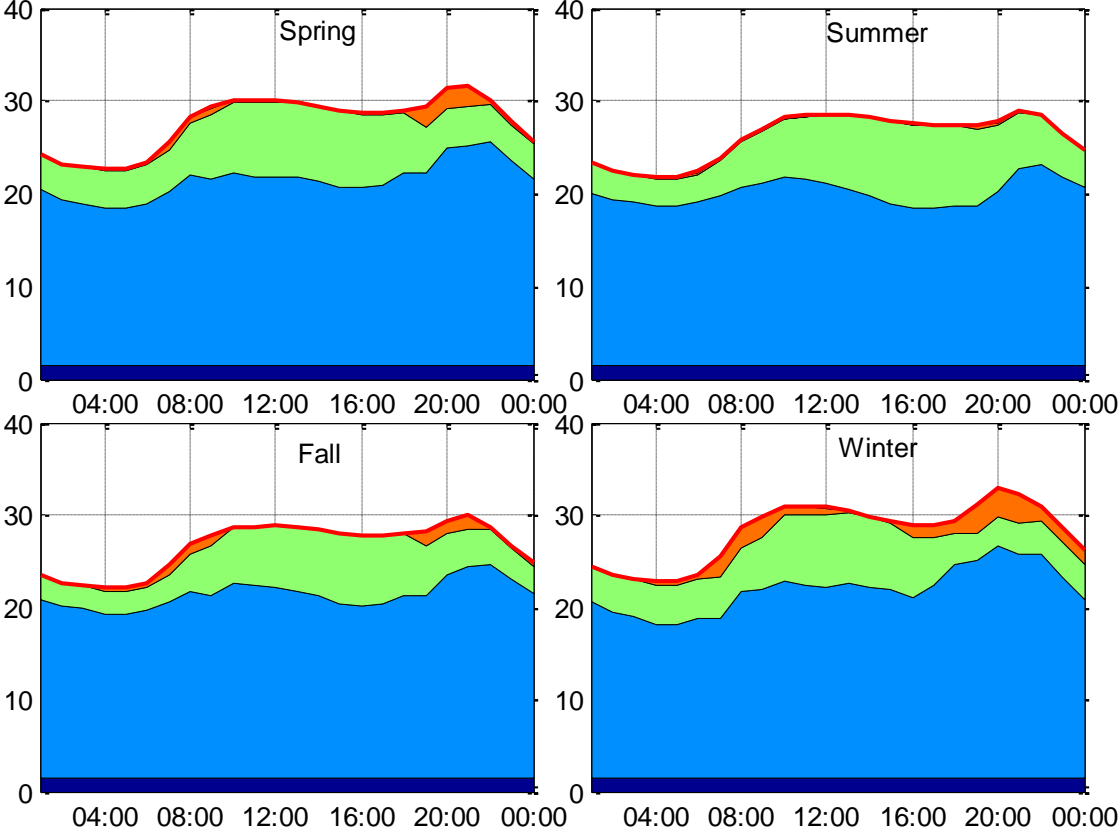
Power duration Curve for wind-hydro Operation

➤ HP facilities in Zambezi

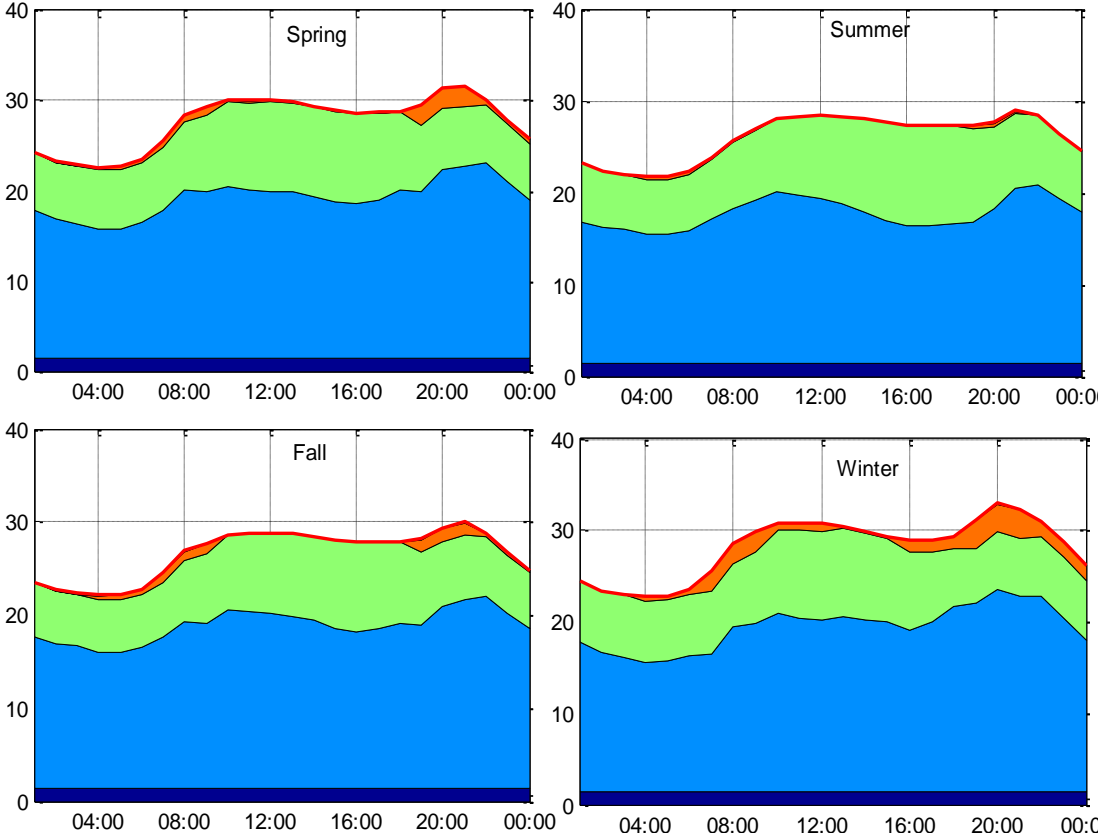
Higher Reliability of meeting Power Target => No Unmet demand

Result: Implication of Demand-Supply in South Africa

Reference scenario
Penetration: 13%.



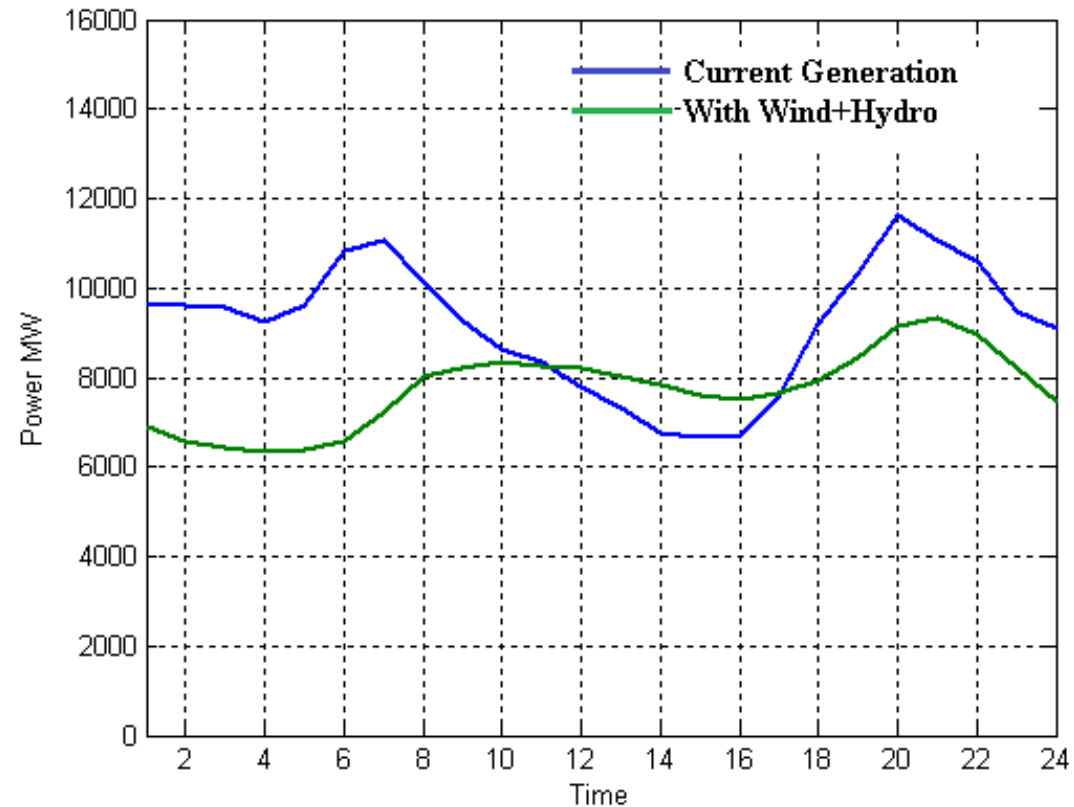
Wind-Hydro Operation
Penetration: 18.7 %.



■ Nuclear ■ Coal ■ Wind ■ Hydro ■ Other

Result: Implication of Demand-Supply in South Africa

- Less load following role for Coal plants
 - Efficient resource consumption
 - Better life of facility



Remarks

➤ Summary

- Given the Current storage and the generating Capacity 90p capacity of wind power under coordinated operation from 4530 MW
- Based on demand-Supply of energy in South Africa , up to 18.7% penetration
- Implication on existing power Target for Zambezi – Improved reliability of power supply
- Less Cycling requirement on Coal power plants

➤ Conclusion

- Need for strong regional cooperation in both planning & operation to achieve national goal and regional win-win solutions .
- Integration operation should be considered when planning new hydropower schemes to accommodate coordination with other intermittent resource.

Thank you

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