GREEN Grid

Future Proofing New Zealand's Electricity Supply

Quantifying the benefits of wind power diversity in New Zealand Dougal McQueen, Alan Wood, Allan Miller

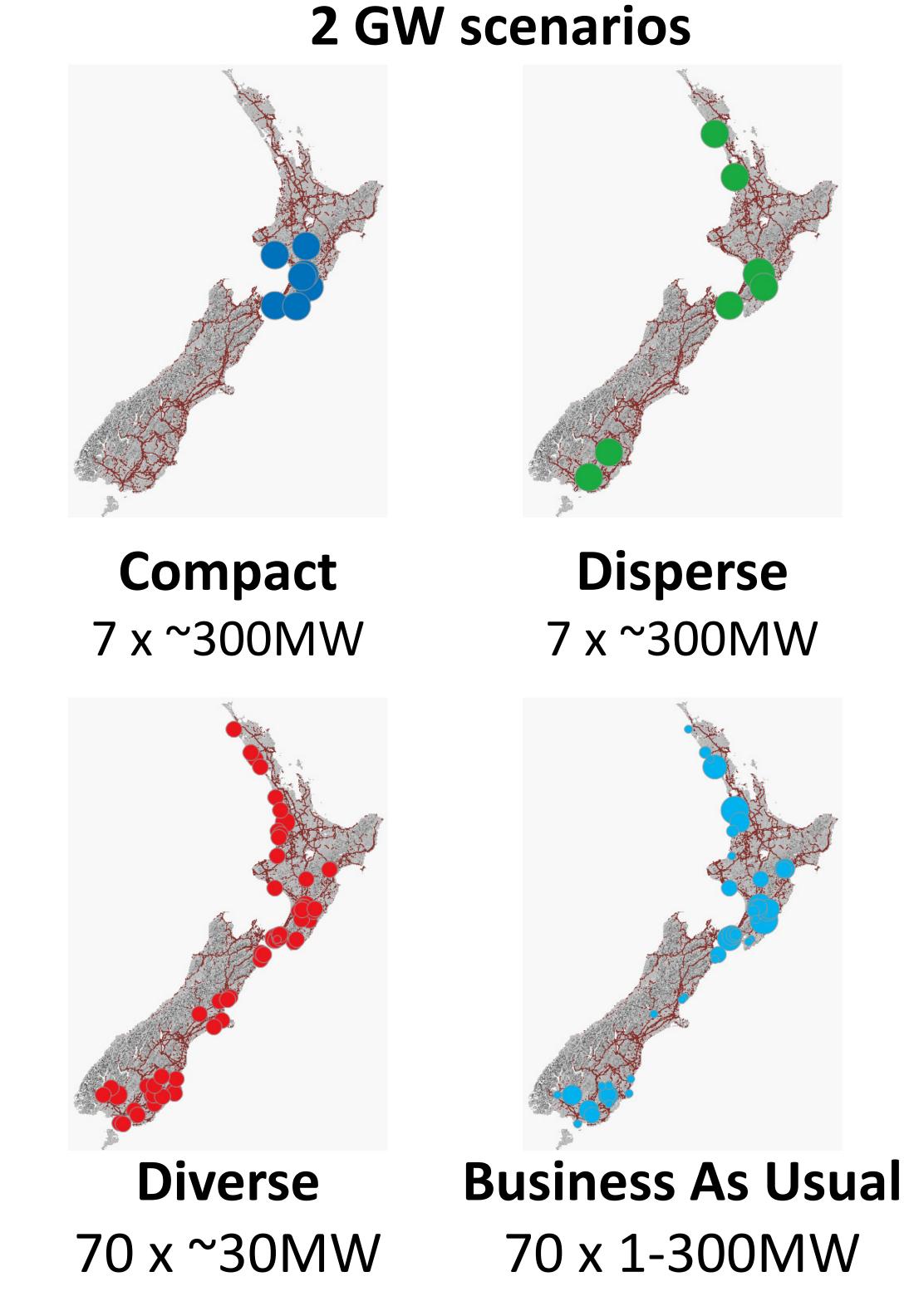
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Wind power integration studies often conclude that power systems can benefit through the spatial diversification of Wind Power Plants. However, that benefit is rarely quantified. Quantification requires temporally and spatially accurate models of wind power (see Power Simulation).

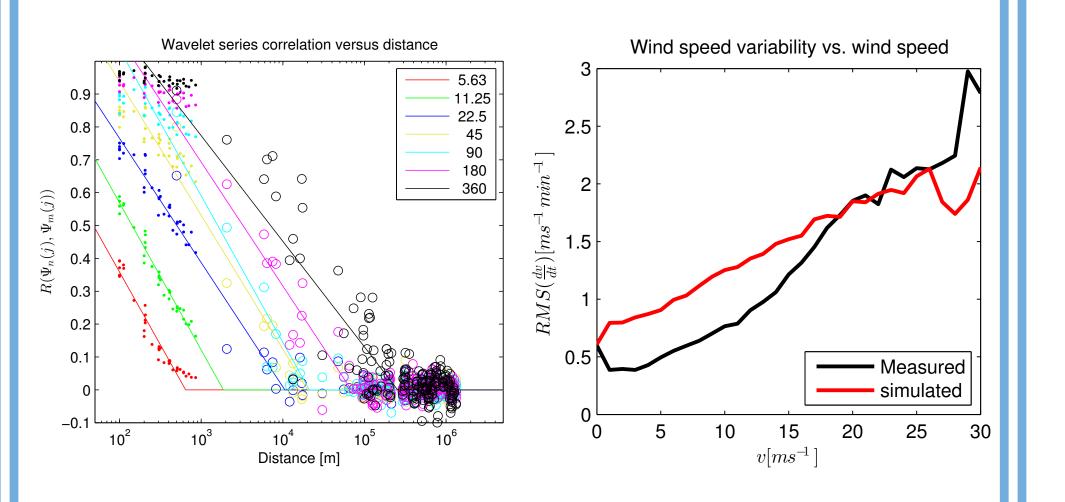
Power simulation

1. Get wind speed time-series from ECMWF-interim (grid, 10m, 6hr),

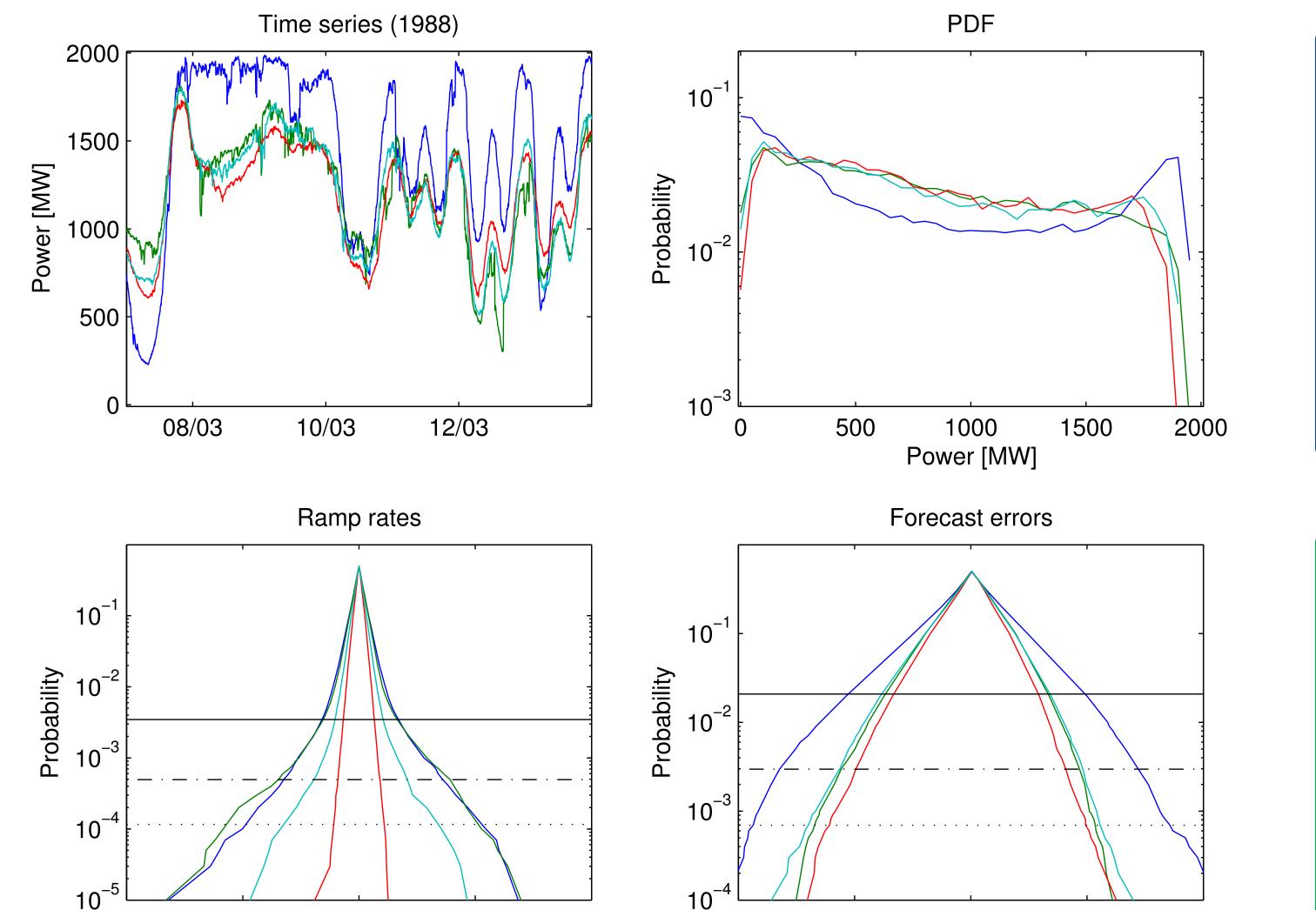


Wavelet Multi-resolution Analysis Imputation "fills in" missing data (increasing temporal resolution) using a stochastic model. Wavelet Multi-res. Analysis allows the correct spatio-temporal correlations to be simulated (see below left) while allowing for heteroskedasticity; literally meaning that it is gusty when it is windy (see figure below right). Beylkin wavelet selected to reduce dimensionality.

- 2. Interpolate using cubic splines (wind power plant points, 10m, 6hr)
- 3. Scale using MCP (point, hub height, 6hr),
- 4. Impute using Wavelet Multiresolution Analysis (point, hub height, 5min),
- 5. Transform to power using wind power plant power curve,
- 6. Low pass filter to account for spatial integration of wind power plant,
- 7. Markov Chain model to account for availability,
- Aggregate WPP power time-series to form scenario time-series.

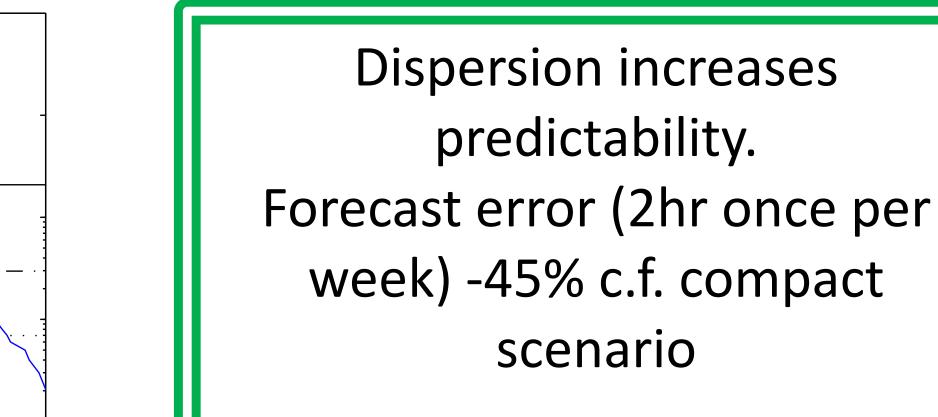


Power time-series for each wind power plant simulated and aggregated to form scenario power time-series. Reaction to Cyclone Bola shown top right.



A compact portfolio decreases dependability. Standard deviation of aggregate power +28% c.f. diverse scenario

Diversity decreases variability. Ramp rates (5min, once per week) reduced by 25% c.f. compact scenario





100

50







Ramp rate [MW/min]

–100

-50



-1000

-500

500

Forecast error [MW]

1000







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