

# Nya tekniska krav på frekvensregleringen i det nordiska kraftsystemet

New technical requirements on the frequency control in the Nordic power system

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Marknads- och systemutveckling



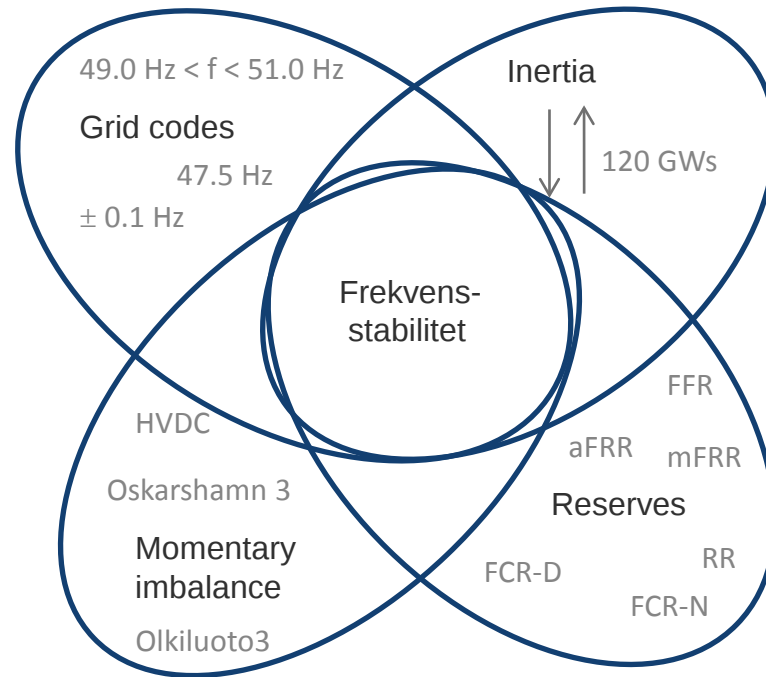
**SVENSKA  
KRAFTNÄT**  
SWEDISH NATIONAL GRID

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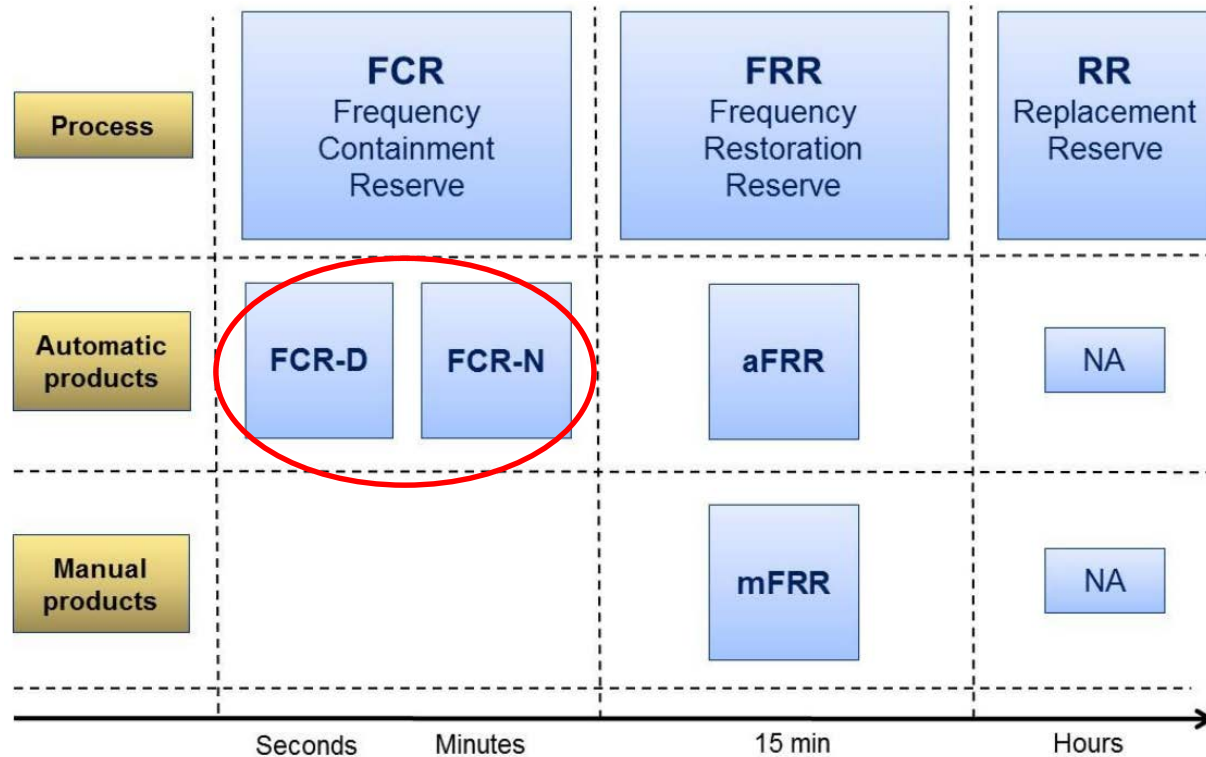
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# Frequency stability



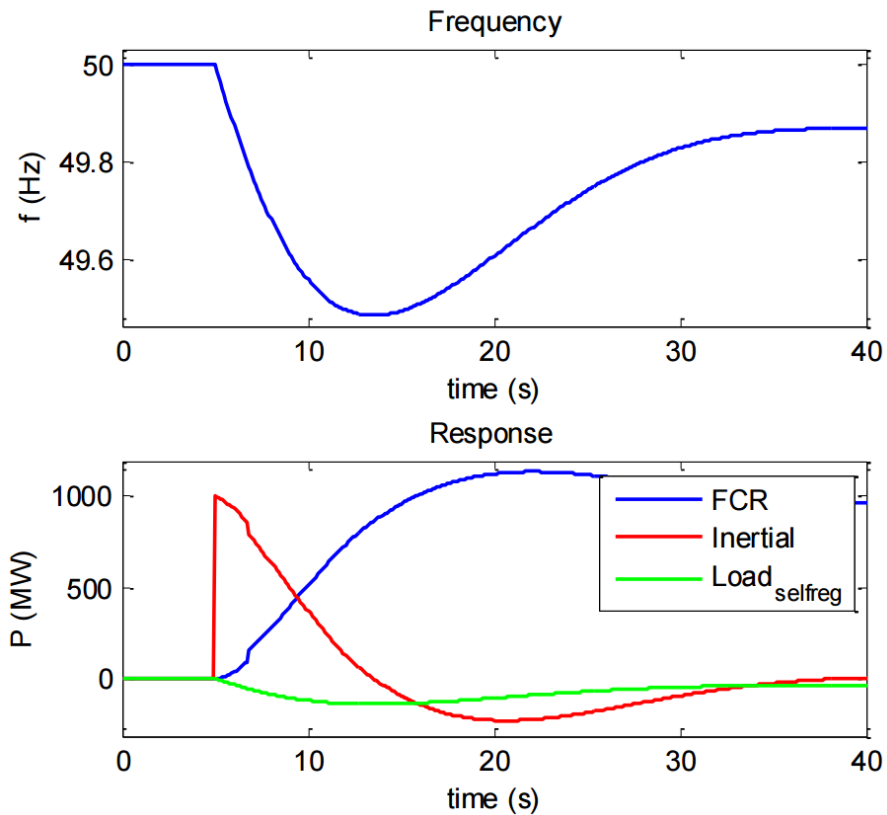
# Reserves



- FCR-D – Frequency containment reserve for disturbance,  $f < 49.9$  Hz
- FCR-N – Frequency containment reserve for normal operation,  $50 \pm 0.1$  Hz

# Always power balance

- > Inertia
- > Primary control
  - > FCR-D (also FCR-N)
- > Load



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# Reserves

- > Normal operation
  - > FCR-N: Less than 10 000 minutes outside  $50 \pm 0.1$  Hz
- > Large momentary imbalance
  - > Dimensioning incident  $f > 49.0$  Hz
  - > Oskarshamn 3  $\Delta P = 1450$  MW
- > Ideally proportional to frequency deviation  $\Delta P = -R \cdot \Delta f$

**but that is not the case**

- >  $\Delta P = -R \cdot \Delta f \cdot F(j\omega)$  ← **Unwanted dynamics = Challenging**
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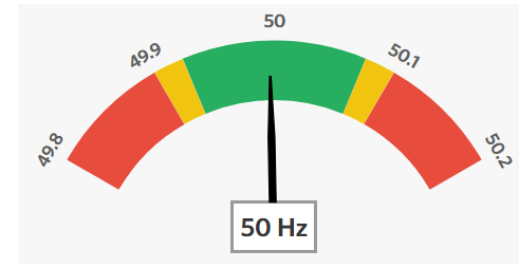
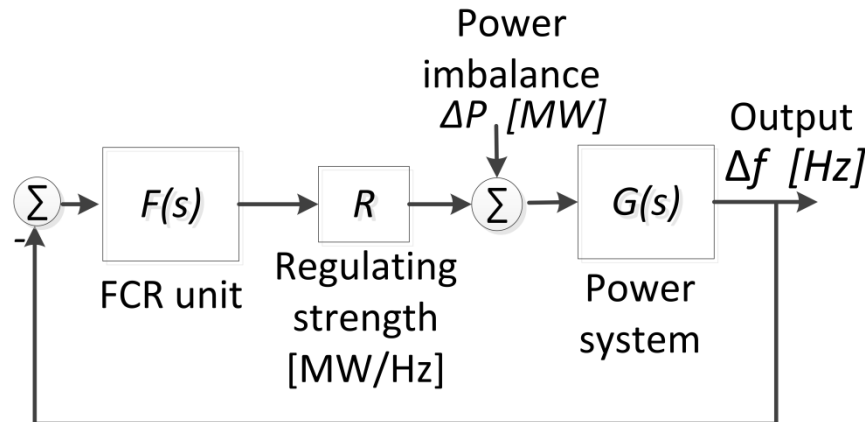
# Reserves – Technical requirements

- > **Stability**

- > Attenuate frequency oscillations

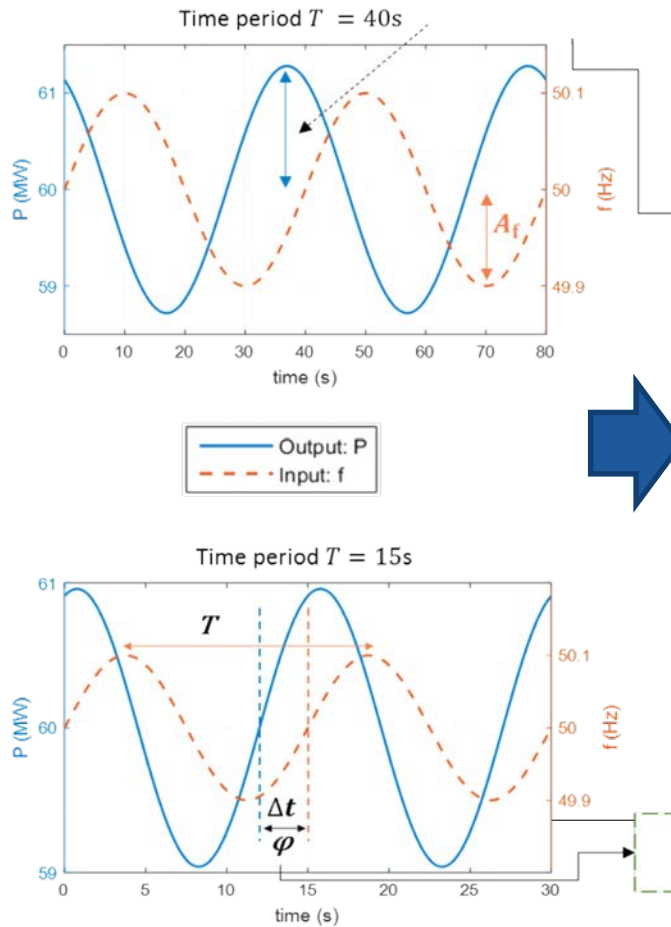
- > **Dynamic performance**

- > Speed to reject disturbances

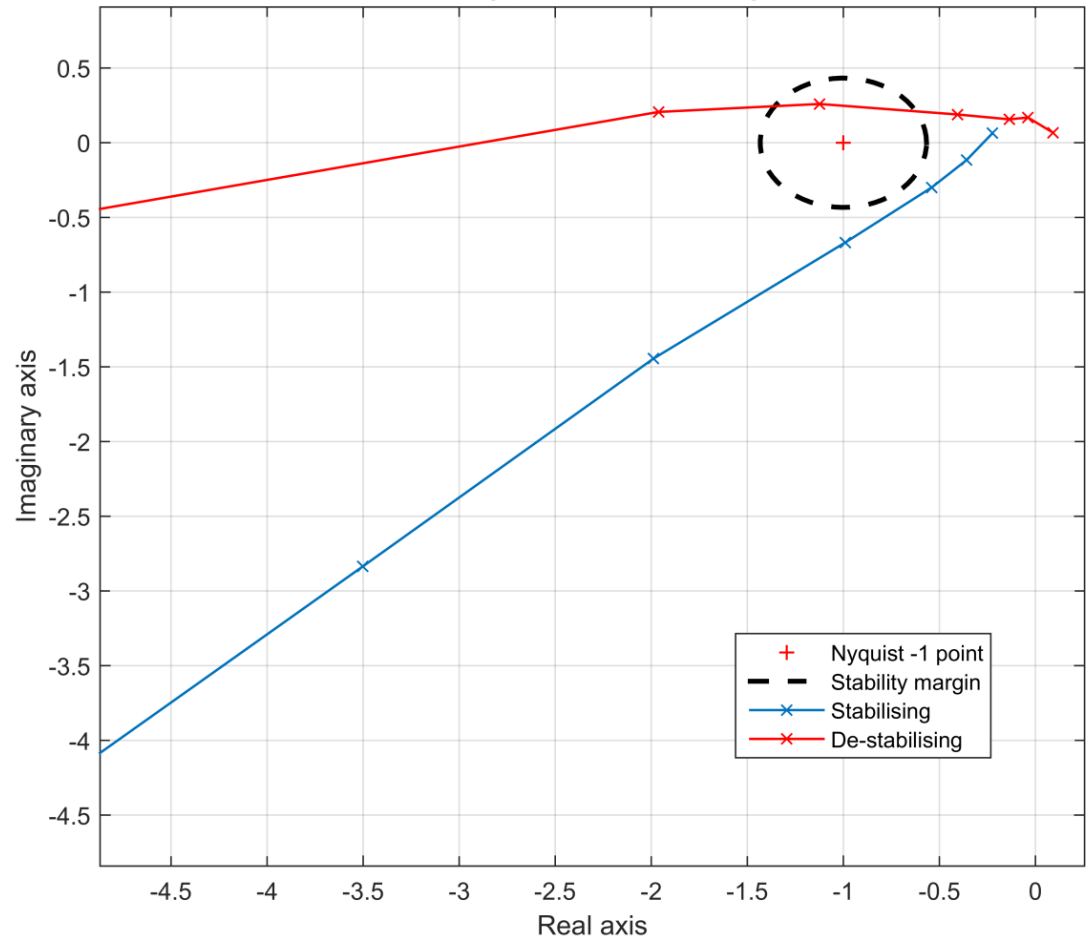


# Stability – Sine-in Sine-out

## Sine test

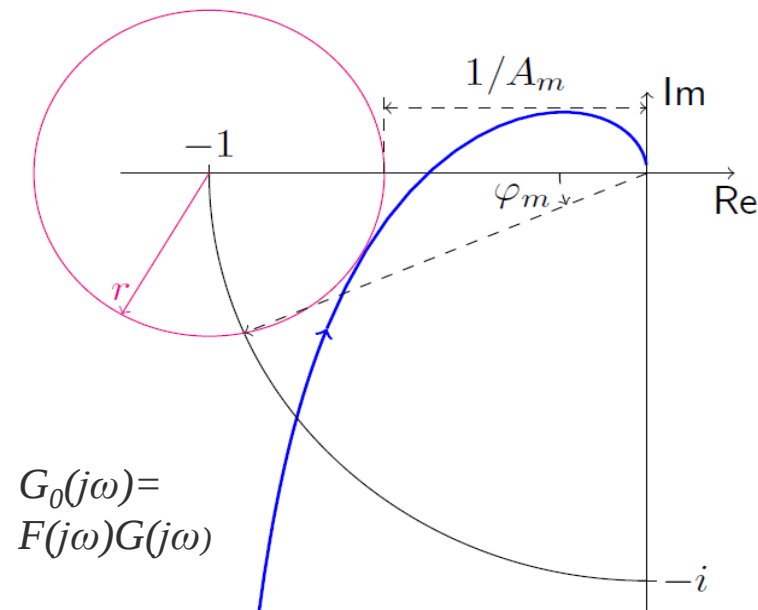


## Discrete Nyquist: Low inertia system



# Stability – Less is more

- > Nyquist 'loop gain'  $G_0(j\omega) = R \cdot F(j\omega) \cdot G(j\omega)$
- >  $R$  – Regulating strength in MW/Hz



- > Increased regulating strength may not always be beneficial

# Dynamic performance – FCR-D

- > Requirement at  $T=5$  s
  - > Power
  - > Energy
- > Open loop ramp response

