

We are IntechOpen, the world's leading publisher of Open Access books Built by scientists, for scientists

6,900

Open access books available

186,000

International authors and editors

200M

Downloads

Our authors are among the

154

Countries delivered to

TOP 1%

most cited scientists

12.2%

Contributors from top 500 universities



WEB OF SCIENCE™

Selection of our books indexed in the Book Citation Index
in Web of Science™ Core Collection (BKCI)

Interested in publishing with us?
Contact book.department@intechopen.com

Numbers displayed above are based on latest data collected.
For more information visit www.intechopen.com



Variable speed pumped storage hydropower plants for integration of wind power in isolated power systems

Jon Are Suul

*Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Norway*

1. Introduction

Energy storage is a key issue when integrating large amounts of intermittent and non-dispatchable renewable energy sources into electric power systems. To be able to maintain the instantaneous power balance and to compensate for the influence of power fluctuations that might result from renewable sources, flexible capability for power control is needed. Therefore, sufficient energy storage with suitable interface to the electricity grid is considered to be a necessity for development towards sustainable energy systems based on renewable energy sources (Dell & Rand 2001). Energy storage is also an important issue with respect to power system stability, load balancing and frequency control in power systems with large share of nuclear or thermal power plants that need to run at almost constant power (Shimada & Mukai, 2007; Faia et al., 2007).

Many types of energy storage have been proposed for power system applications, and the different technologies have large variety in storage capacity, power rating and cycling capability. There is continuous development going on to increase the performance, reduce the cost and improve the interface to the electric power system for different technologies like battery storage, hydrogen storage, capacitors, flywheels, superconducting magnetic energy storage (SMES), compressed air energy storage (CAES) and pumped storage hydropower. There also exist large scale test facilities, and a few commercial applications, with most types of relevant energy storage technologies, but until now only pumped storage hydropower is considered to be a mature technology with long history of large scale commercial application (Chen et al., 2009; Dell & Rand, 2001; Hammerschlag & Schaber, 2007; Ibrahim et al., 2008; Kondoh et al., 2000; Ribeiro et al., 2001).

Even if pumped storage hydropower systems have been used for more than hundred years, new improvements are still being introduced and development is going on with respect to rating, application areas and control. One of the most important advances during the last decades has been the development of variable speed systems to allow for controllable power in pumping mode (McClear & Meisel, 1984; Scherer, 2005; Terence & Schäfer, 1993). Such systems have been constructed on commercial basis in Japan since the beginning of the 1990s for load levelling in the power system, with more recent introduction also in Europe, and are usually based on a reversible Francis-turbine with a power electronically controlled

machine (Mori et al., 1995; Taguchi et al., 1991; Bocquel & Janning, 2003). With increased introduction of fluctuating renewable energy sources like wind power and photovoltaic in the large scale power systems, pumped storage systems are expected to gain even more importance (Sick & Schwab 2005)

Another important trend in research on pumped storage systems during the last decades has been the focus on application as energy storage in hybrid systems with wind power or other intermittent renewable energy sources as the main energy supply (Bueno & Carta 2006; Kaldellis et al., 2001; Katsaprakakis et al., 2008; Sommerville, 1989; Theodoropoulos et al., 2001). Such hybrid systems have mainly been considered for application in isolated power systems with limited ratings, as an important contribution towards a sustainable electricity supply without dependency on fossil fuels. The consideration of pumped storage schemes for hybrid power systems in isolated electricity grids have until now been mainly focused on simple and robust solutions where the main purpose has been to improve the energy balance of the systems when increasing the share of renewable energy. Although the controllability of variable speed units can be equally important in such hybrid systems as in larger systems using high-capacity pumped storage power plants for load-levelling, little attention has until now been focused on smaller scale variable speed units for isolated grids. Starting from available scientific literature, this chapter will first briefly review the development history of hydroelectric pumped storage systems. The main focus will be on power electronic solutions for variable speed operation and on application of pumped storage systems to integrate renewable energy sources in weak or isolated power systems. After reviewing the historical development and the state of the art for pumped storage systems from the electrical perspective, the utilization of power electronic control and variable speed operation for grid integration of fluctuating renewable energy sources will be discussed. In specific, the use of a full-scale voltage source converter for control of the pumped storage will be suggested, since this might be a relevant solution in isolated systems with limited ratings. The characteristics of the proposed system will be discussed, and one possible control system for the power electronic converter will be described. This will be presented as a background for illustrating the short-term performance of the proposed system by time-domain simulations and discussing how the variable speed pumped storage system can be used to improve the power system operation and allow for larger shares or fluctuating renewable energy sources.

2. Brief review of pumped storage systems

Energy storage by water reservoirs is a conceptually simple type of energy storage that has been well known and utilized for a long time. The first hydroelectric pumped storage system was constructed in Switzerland already in 1909, and used separate pump and turbine units (EB, 2009). When the Rocky-River Pumped storage hydroelectric station was commissioned in 1929, as the first of its kind in USA, it was well recognized, although not utilized, that the installed pumps could be operated as turbines to generate electricity at reduced efficiency (ASME, 1980, Coleman et al., 1976). In the same time period, development and design improvements of reversible Francis-turbines was going on, and from the 1950s, this has become the standard solution used for almost all new, large scale, pumped storage systems (Coleman et al., 1976; Wikipedia, 2009).

This basic concept of pumped storage systems as sketched in Fig. 1 requires two water reservoirs and a reversible pump-turbine with a grid connected electrical machine. The

machine must operate as a motor in pumping mode and as a generator by changing the direction of rotation when the system is operated in turbine mode. Such systems can be constructed in almost any power range with energy storage capacity only limited by the size of the reservoirs, and the round-trip efficiency is usually in the range of 75-85% (ESA, 2009). In this basic form, pumped storage is a mature technology that has been implemented in large scale on commercial basis with more than 90 GW of installed rating worldwide. An extensive, although not necessarily complete, list of the main pumped storage implementations in the world can easily be found from public sources like Wikipedia (Wikipedia, 2009).

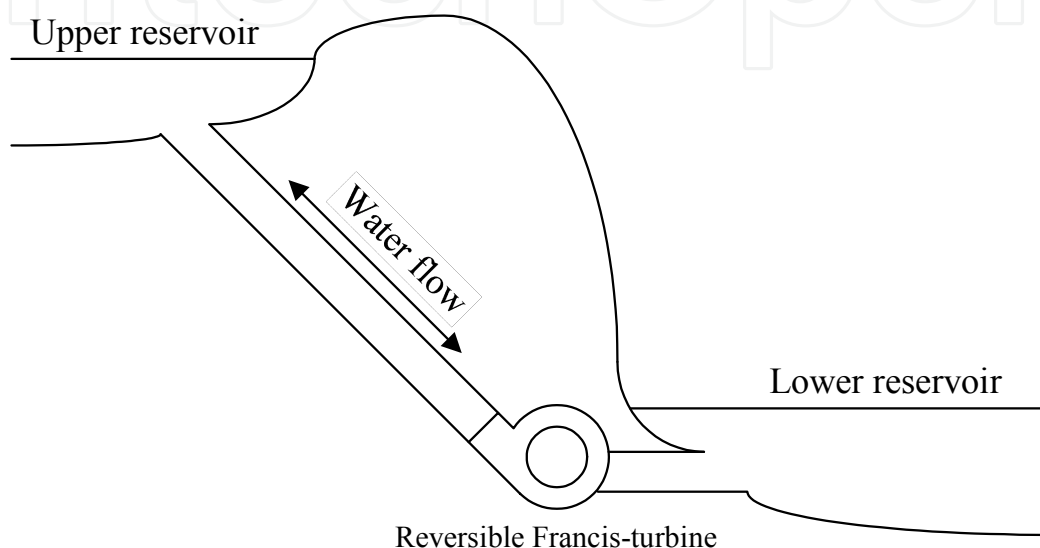


Fig. 1. Basic structure of pumped storage hydro power plant with reversible pump-turbine (Suul et al., 2008a)

2.1 Technological development and introduction of variable speed pumped storage

There has been a continuous development to increase the power rating and the maximum head of reversible pump-turbines, and systems exceeding 400 MW with more than 700 m of pumping head are now in operation (Ikeda, 2000). For the development towards increased heads and higher ratings of pump-turbines, the electrical equipment has not been the main limitation, and this issue will therefore not be further discussed here.

Regarding development of electrical solutions for pumped storage systems, the main issue during the last 3-4 decades has been the introduction of power electronic equipment, and the main achievement in this respect has been the development of power electronically controlled variable speed pumped storage systems. There are many factors that have motivated the drive for variable speed operation of pump-turbines, both regarding the operation of the pump-turbine itself and from the power system point of view.

2.1.1 Motivations for variable speed operation of pumped storage systems

One important motivation for variable speed operation has been the possibility to improve the efficiency of the pump-turbine, since the speed corresponding to maximum efficiency is different for pumping-mode and turbine operation, and is also changing with the water head (Galasso, 1991; Kerkman et al., 1980 a; Lanese et al., 1995; Merino & López, 1996;). Variable

speed operation can also be a necessity in pumped storage systems constructed for large variations in water head.

Even more important is the possibility for power control in pumping mode, since traditional pump-turbines with synchronous machines connected directly to the grid will operate at constant speed and by that constant power in pumping mode. Variable speed operation has therefore been strongly motivated by the possibility to obtain similar power controllability in pumping mode as when operated as a generator (Lung et al., 2007; Schafer & Simond, 1998; Taguchi et al., 1991; Kuwabara et al., 1996). Another benefit by variable speed operation is that the allowable operation range in generator mode can be extended, and that problems with water hammering and other secondary effects in the turbine can be more easily controlled (Kuwabara et al., 1996; Gjengedal, 2001).

From the power system point of view, the possibility for power control in pumping mode is also one of the most important benefits obtained by variable speed operation of pumped storage systems. The power electronic drive system can also be used to increase the response time for power control by utilizing the inertia of the pump-turbine and the electrical machine, both in generating mode and in pumping mode. The fast response can allow for compensation of power fluctuations and damping of power oscillations, and by that improve the stability of the power system (Bocquel & Janning, 2005; Erlich & Bachmann, 2002; Goto et al., 1995; Grotenburg et al., 2001; Schafer & Simond, 1998).

2.1.2 Power electronic solutions to obtain variable speed operation

The possibility for variable speed operation of pump-turbines by use of electrical drives has been considered since power electronic systems like thyristor-controlled HVDC-links were introduced in the power system on a commercial basis. Some of the first investigations of variable speed operation of pump-turbines were therefore considering full-scale thyristor converters based on the configuration indicated in Fig. 2 (Kerkman et al., 1980 a and b). The same configuration has also been considered for variable speed operation of hydropower stations connected directly to an HVDC-link (Naidu & Mathur 1989; Arrilaga et al., 1992). Although this configuration is simple and based on using a traditional synchronous machine, the use of a full-scale converter has been considered a main drawback with respect to cost and losses for pumped storage systems with high total ratings. Therefore only a few pumped storage systems with high demands on operating range have used this topology for continuous variable speed operation until now (Lanese et al., 1995). However, thyristor converters with reduced rating have become a common solution for starting of pumped storage systems running at constant speed (Chiang et al., 1997; Fostiak & Davis 1994). Converters with reduced ratings have also been proposed for improved transition between different operating conditions of pumped storage systems with constant speed (Magsaysay, 1995).

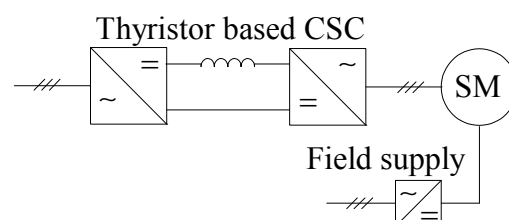


Fig. 2. Full-scale thyristor based Current Source Converter (CSC) driving a synchronous machine

For most applications of pumped storage systems, only a limited controllable speed range is needed during normal operation (Bendl et al., 1999; Boquel & Janning 2003; Mori et al., 1995; Schreier et al., 2000). This allows for obtaining variable speed operation by utilizing the concept of a doubly fed asynchronous machine (DFAM) and a power electronic converter with reduced converter rating compared to the total machine rating. This topology was considered at an early stage of the investigations on variable speed pumped storage systems and has later been preferred in most large scale implementations to limit the converter ratings. With this concept, the industry has been able to build units with total ratings in the range of several hundreds of MVA (Gish et al., 1981; Hayashi et al., 1988; Lanese et al., 1995; Lung et al., 2007; Sugimoto et al., 1989; Taguchi et al., 1991). In addition to the reduced converter rating compared to the full scale current source converter, this configuration has as another advantage that the reactive power exchange with the grid can be controlled. This can be utilized for voltage control in the grid and contribute to improving the stability and the operating conditions in the rest of the power system (Boquel & Janning 2005; Schafer & Simond, 1998; Taguchi et al., 1991).

When the first commercial, large scale, implementations of variable speed pumped storage systems were investigated, the power electronic converters had to be based on thyristors to achieve sufficient ratings. Since the required frequency for the rotor circuit in the doubly fed machine is given by the deviation from synchronous speed, it is usually limited to a few Hz. Therefore configurations with cycloconverters as shown schematically in Fig. 3 a) has been considered suitable solutions that can be made with rugged designed for high capacity and low losses (Boquel & Jannig, 2005; Furuya et al., 1993; Kuwabara et al., 1996; Taguchi et al., 1991).

As the voltage and current ratings of gate-controlled switches like GTOs, GCTs, IGCTs and IGBTs have increased, topologies based on back-to-back voltage source converters have become relevant for feeding the rotor windings of the doubly fed machine. This configuration is shown in Fig. 3 b), and usually a two-level or three-level neutral-point-clamped voltage source converter is considered as the preferred converter topology. The voltage source converter topology is gaining even more relevance as the development of high power voltage source converters for other drive applications is continuing, and is being used in some of the most recent pumped-storage implementations (Furuya et al., 1995; Hodder et al., 2004; Hämmerli & Ødegård, 2008; Mitsubishi (2009); Sapin et al., 2000; Toshiba, 2008).

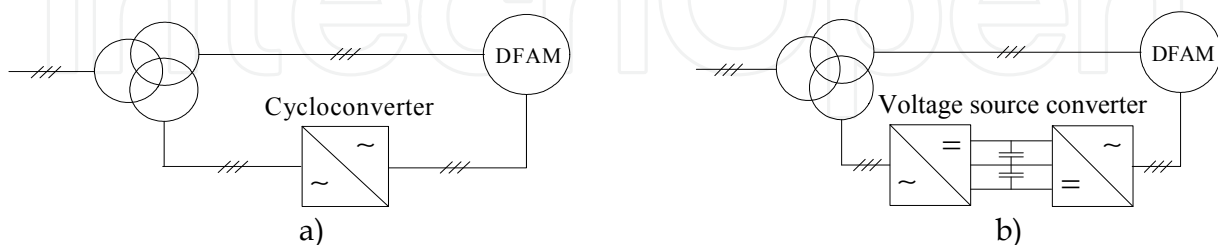


Fig. 3. Basic configurations of doubly fed asynchronous machines where a) shows a system with a cycloconverter feeding the rotor windings while b) shows a system with a back-to-back voltage source converter and capacitive DC-link

The configurations presented in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 are the basic schemes that are currently used for variable speed pumped storage systems, and such systems can of course also be

considered for normal hydropower plants at sites where variable speed operation is considered to be beneficial (Ansel 2006; Arrilaga et al., 1992; Gjengedal 2001, Naidu & Mathur 1989; Sporild et al., 2000).

The alternative solution of using a full scale voltage source converter to drive the machine has not yet been used for commercial applications although it has been suggested as relevant for small scale hydropower stations (Abbey & Joos 2005; European Commission 2000; Fraile-Ardanuy et al., 2006). This topology can be applied both for cage induction machine and for synchronous machine, but except for the lowest power ratings, the synchronous machine might be the most relevant. Configurations with full-scale power electronic converters should however be further investigated for use in pumped storage systems and for applications in weak and isolated grids, and will therefore be the topic of discussion in section 3 (Suul 2006, Suul et al., 2008 a and b).

2.2 Trends in application of pumped storage systems

As explained, hydroelectric pumped storage systems have been constructed for more than 100 years, and until the last two decades the pump-turbine systems were operated at constant speed by synchronous machines directly connected to the power system. For such systems, bulk energy storage has been the main motivation since pumping occurs at constant power. Pumped storage systems can in this way be economically beneficial by utilizing cheap electricity for pumping water and regenerating the electricity at a higher price during peak hours (Allen, 1977; ESA, 2009; Wu et al., 2007). In generation mode, the power of the pumped storage will however be controlled like in a normal hydropower station and this will contribute to improve the controllability and maintain the power balance of the power system.

One of the main limiting factors for implementation of pumped storage systems is the dependency on available sites with possibility for suitable reservoirs. Therefore, several strategies for utilizing the principle of pumped storage systems have been proposed. One of the earliest suggestions has been the use of underground pumped storage systems utilizing suitable geological formations (Allen, 1977). This concept has recently been proposed for development into commercial applications (Riverbankpower, 2009). Also systems utilizing seawater and the sea as a lower reservoir for pumped storage systems have been developed and put in operation (Fujihara, 1998). Recently, pumped storage systems with the sea as upper reservoir, and artificial lakes below sea-level has been suggested as an alternative configuration (KEMA, 2009). Even systems utilizing natural depressions below sea-level as lower reservoirs have been proposed (Murakami 1995). Another possibility that has been proposed is to combine pumped storage systems with utilization of tidal streams (MacKay, 2007).

2.2.1 Large scale power system applications

As described in section 2.1, one important trend in development of pumped storage systems during the last two decades has been the introduction of variable speed systems. The first commercial systems with large doubly fed asynchronous machines were commissioned in Japan around 1990, and the first large scale implementation with a full-scale thyristor converter for operation with wide speed range and wide range of water head was constructed in China around the same time (Lanese et al., 1995; Taguchi et al., 1991; Terens & Schafer 1993). In Japan, the development of pumped storage systems was intended for both energy storage and to improve the controllability of the Japanese power system because the

dominating energy source was nuclear power plants running with almost constant production. Therefore, pumped storage power plants with high degree of controllability both in generating mode and in pumping mode were needed to improve the daily balance between production and load and to improve the frequency control of the system. For utilizing the benefits with respect to power system operation, large units were needed, and several units with ratings up to the range of 400 MVA have been developed (Kuwabara et al., 1996; Mori et al., 1995; Mitsubishi, 2008). More projects are still under development and machines up to 475 MVA of total rating are being planned (Toshiba 2008).

In Europe, only smaller scale test facilities were constructed at the time when the first commercial units were commissioned in Japan (Merino & López, 1996; Terens & Schafer, 1993). Recently, one large scale variable speed pumped storage system with machines rated at 300 MVA and rotor circuit cycloconverters rated for 100 MVA has been implemented in Europe and two new units are now under construction in Slovenia and Switzerland (Alstom, 2009; Bocquel & Janning, 2003; Mitsubishi, 2008). The pumped storage systems in Europe have had the same main motivation as the systems in Japan, and the operation of the pumped storage has been intended to improve the controllability of the power system in presence of a large share of nuclear or coal fired power plants (Erlich & Bachmann, 2002; Schafer & Simond, 1998; Simond et al., 1999). As attention towards utilization of renewable energy has increased, it has also become clear that pumped storage systems have additional value with respect to the ability to compensate for variations in both production and load in the system. Pumped storage systems as a suitable complement to wind power installations and other renewable energy sources have therefore received significant attention (Allen et al., 2006; Bose et al., 2004; Jaramillo et al., 2004; Lilly et al., 1991; Papathanassiou et al., 2003; Sick & Schwab, 2005).

2.2.2 Applications in small and isolated power systems

Hybrid systems, where energy storage is used to increase the utilization of renewable energy sources in isolated power grids has also received significant interest during the last years. Many of the presented projects and studies have been directed towards utilization of wind power in isolated systems and the use of pumped storage systems to increase the annual share of the energy supply that can be covered by the wind turbines (Bakos, 2002; Bueno & Carta, 2006; Bueno & Carta, 2005 a and b; Ceralis & Zervos, 2007; Chen et al., 2007; Kaldellis et al., 2001; Katsaprakakis et al., 2007; Katsaprakakis et al., 2008; Protopapas & Papathanassiou, 2006; Protopapas & Papathanassiou, 2004).

Most small and isolated power systems on islands and in remote areas have been based on diesel generator sets, and many of the proposed hybrid systems are intended for substituting the fossil fuels needed for the existing power supply by renewable energy sources (Bakos, 2002; Bueno & Carta, 2006; Jensen, 2000). Several studies considering pumped storage systems for energy storage and utilization of wind power have therefore been presented regarding small islands with different locations as for example Mediterranean islands, Shetland, and Hawaii (Bollmeier II et al., 1994; Kaldellis & Kavadias, 2001; Kaldellis, 2002; Katsaprakakis et al., 2006; Sommerville, 1989; Taylor, 1988; Theodoropoulos et al., 2001). Some of the presented projects, like the plans for the electricity supply on the Spanish island El Hierro, have even more ambitious goals of obtaining sustainable energy supplies bases entirely on renewable energy sources (INSULA, 2008; Piernavieja et al., 2003). With the goal of increasing the share of the annual electricity

consumption provided by renewable energy sources, the energy balance over the year, sizing of the storage capacity and selection of ratings for the different units in the system has been the main focus of many of the presented studies (Anagnostopoulos & Papantonis, 2008; Brown et al., 2008; Bueno & Carta, 2006; Katsaprakakis et al., 2008). Therefore most of the available literature on hybrid power systems with a pumped storage power plant is discussing investigations based on economical considerations and stochastic methods applied for long time periods, to assess the operability and suitable sizing of the components with expected variations in weather conditions over the years.

When the energy balance has been in focus, and because small systems have been considered, simple and robust practical solutions for the pumped storage schemes have been assumed. Utilization of Pelton turbines for the hydropower station appears to be the preferred solution in most small systems, and by that configurations with separate pumps are necessary. The pumping stations is usually assumed to consist of a number of pumps with specific ratings that can be operated in parallel to control the total power in steps, although it has been shown that variable speed operation of at least one unit will be the most flexible solution (Anagnostopoulos & Papantonis, 2007, Bueno & Carta 2006, Bueno & Carta, 2005a).

From the available literature, it appears that dynamic control of the instantaneous power balance and operation of hybrid systems including wind power and pumped storage schemes has not been extensively investigated and documented in the available literature. When introducing controllable power electronic converters to the pumped storage systems, it is therefore relevant to investigate the dynamic control and operation of a hybrid wind and pumped storage system, as will be presented in the following sections.

3. Variable speed pumped storage topology for operation in weak and isolated grids

From the presented discussion, it is clear that pumped storage units with a full-scale voltage source converter controlling the stator windings of the machine can be a possible configuration. With the increased rating of self-commutated semiconductor switches and available high-power motor drives based on the voltage source converter topology, this configuration could be an attractive solution, especially relevant for pumped storage units in weak and isolated systems (Suul, 2006). The schematic layout of such a configuration is shown in Fig. 4, and the machine is considered to be a wound field synchronous machine with static excitation system. A suggested voltage level of 3.3 kV is indicated in the figure although any other standard voltages for medium voltage drive systems could be chosen. The voltage source converters are considered to be standard industrial drives based on the three-level neutral-point clamped topology, although any other voltage source converter topology with ratings suitable for a specific implementation can be used.

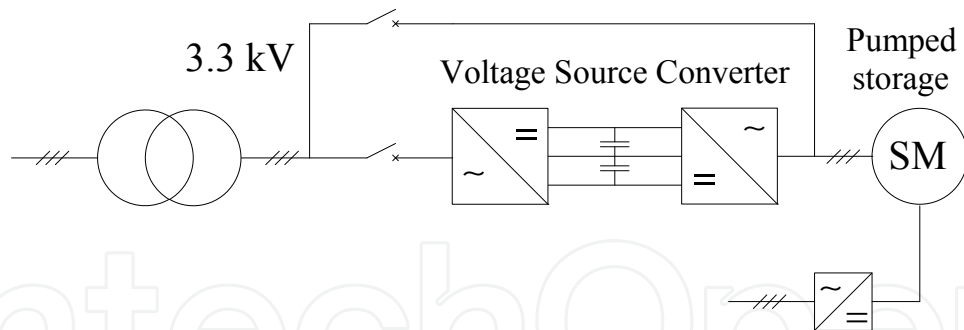


Fig. 4. Suggested topology for variable speed operation of pumped storage

Since the suggested configuration is based on a normal synchronous machine with field windings, it will be possible to bypass the converter and operate the machine directly connected to the grid as indicated in Fig. 4. This can allow for a kind of redundant operation of the system in case of problems with the converter, and can also be utilized to reduce the losses during normal generator operation. The topology of Fig. 4 is also of interest because of the possibility for operating the system as a conventional hydropower plant with traditional solutions available for the operators in case of operational problems. For a small power station in a remote area it can for instance be important to have the possibility to carry out a normal black-start of the power system with the pumped storage unit as a generator, even if the main converter is out of operation (Holm, 2006).

With the presented configuration, it will be possible to use a diode rectifier for the grid side converter and have variable speed operation only in pumping mode (Suul et al., 2008a). This can reduce the losses during pumping, but will not allow for variable speed operation in generator mode. Variable speed operation in generator mode will also make it possible to run at optimal speed for a wide range of water head, or to increase the controllability and the speed of response for the system. A configuration with an active-front-end converter for reversible power flow, will also allow for voltage control in the grid by use of reactive current. Since such a system is capable of operation with any power factor, the grid side converter can be used to control reactive power and grid voltage (Suul et al., 2008b). The grid side converter can be operated for control of grid voltage even in the case when the pump-turbine is not in operation, and will then function as a Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM). A controllable grid side converter could also make stand-alone operation and frequency control of the grid possible, even without any other production units based on synchronous generators in operation.

3.1 Control system overview for investigated configuration

The main structure of one possible control system for operating the suggested configuration in pumping mode is included in Fig. 5 (Suul et al., 2008 b). The figure shows how the grid side converter, connected to the main transformer through a LC-filter, can be controlled by a voltage oriented vector current control system in a synchronously rotating dq-reference frame. The estimate of the voltage phase angle used for the park transformation is obtained by a Phase Locked Loop (PLL) that is also tracking the grid frequency and the voltage components in the rotating reference frame (Chung, 2000, Suul, 2006). The d-axis of the rotating reference frame is aligned with the grid voltage vector, and the q-axis is leading the d-axis by 90°. The current controllers are PI-controllers in the rotating reference frame with

feed-forward from measured grid voltage and decoupling terms depending on the filter inductance and the grid frequency (Blasko & Kaura, 1997). To avoid oscillations in the LC-filter, an active damping routine can be added to the function of the current controllers (Mo et al., 2003). The output from the current controllers is divided by the DC-link voltage to decouple the current controllers from the dynamics of the DC-link. After transformation into phase coordinates and adding third harmonic injection, the reference voltages are used for PWM modulation of the switches of the converter. Since the d-axis is aligned with the voltage vector, the input reference to the d-axis current controller is generated by an outer loop DC-link voltage controller that is maintaining the power balance of the system. The q-axis current reference can be generated by an outer loop controller for grid voltage or flow of reactive power.

The grid frequency from the PLL is also used for the power control of the pump turbine. Different structures for controlling the power flow of the pumped storage system in pumping mode, and for generating the power reference to the drive system of the synchronous machine will be discussed in the next section. The details of the drive system of the synchronous machine are not of main importance to the characteristics of the pumped storage system as seen from the grid if the response is fast and precise. In this paper a similar vector control structure as for the grid side converter is used, but since the machine has salient poles, a stator flux oriented m -reference frame is used for the control of torque and flux while a rotor oriented dq -reference frame is used for the current controllers (Alaküla, 1993, Suul, 2006). Basically the same control structure can be used for controlling the synchronous machine drive in generating mode, but an additional speed controller and the hydraulic control system of the turbine will have to be included in the model.

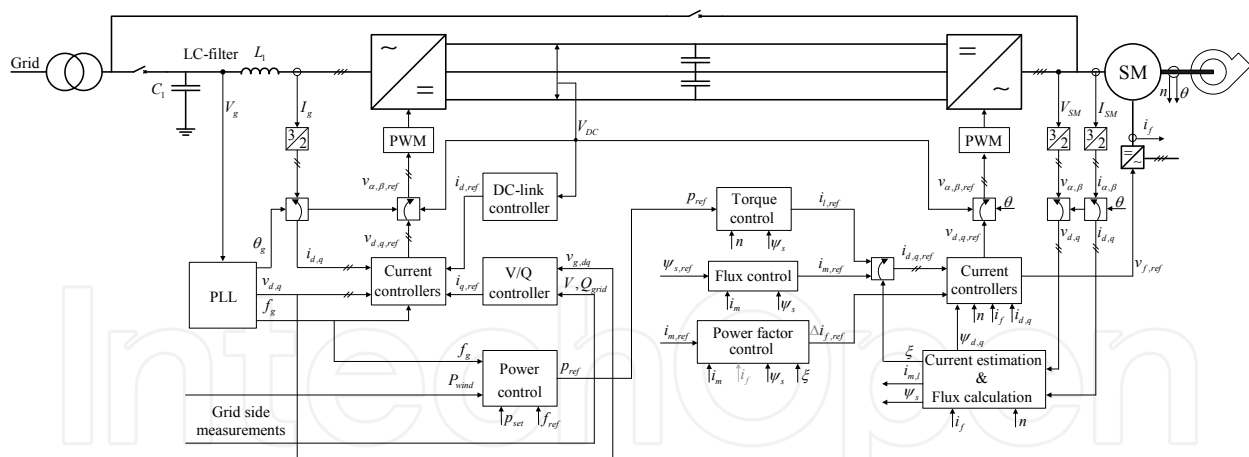


Fig. 5. Overview of possible control system for the investigated converter topology (Suul et al., 2008b)

3.2 Power control strategies for the pumped storage system

For power control of the pumped storage, an external power set-point, p_{set} , as shown in Fig. 5 is assumed as the main input to the control system. This set-point can be provided by the system operator based on scheduled operation and restrictions on operation due to limitation in reservoir capacity and the situation in the power system. The set-point value can have a relatively slow rate of update, and be in the time frame normally used for investigations concerned with optimization of the energy balance of the system. The main

interest in this context is however how the local control system can respond to power fluctuations from a wind farm and control the power of the pumped storage system to mitigate negative influences on the rest of the power system.

3.2.1 Balancing power fluctuations by Load Following

If a wind farm or another source of power fluctuations is assumed to be in the end of a radial line and close to the pumped storage unit, the power flow in the grid can be measured and the controllability of the pumped storage unit can be used to compensate these fluctuations directly. This way, an almost constant and adjustable power flow is seen from the rest of the grid as long as the pumped storage system is within its limits of operation (Suul et al., 2008a). Assuming a forecasted power output $p_{w,set}$, and a measured power of p_{wind} from a wind farm, the additional power command Δp_w to the pumped storage unit can be calculated by (1).

$$\Delta p_w = p_{wind} - p_{w,set} \quad (1)$$

It can be noticed that the operation of the pumped storage in pumping mode will result in more production capacity on line during high wind and low-load conditions, and by that increase the control capability and the frequency response of the power system compared to the case without any pumped storage. Still, a power control structure for the pumped storage that is only including load following based on measured output of wind farm will not fully utilize the capability for improvement of the power system operation that is available with the high degree of controllability introduced by the variable speed operation (Suul, 2006).

3.2.2 Frequency Droop Control

Controlling a variable speed pumped storage unit to take directly part in the primary frequency control of the power system, can be of significant importance also in a weak or isolated system. Especially when the load in the system is small and fluctuating power production from a wind farm is dominant, this can be an important way of improving the response of the total power system to disturbances. By controlling the pumped storage power consumption in pumping mode based on a frequency droop, like in a normal hydropower station, the frequency response of the system during low load conditions will be increased. In this case, the frequency response will increase not only by the increased amount of production that will be on line to keep the pumped storage unit running, but also by the frequency response of the pumped storage unit as a frequency controlled load. This way, the introduction of the variable speed pumped storage will help improving the system performance to all kind of disturbances and changes of load or production (Suul, 2006, Suul et al., 2008a). Basically, this will be a similar way of operation as described for the large variable speed pumped storage units that have been installed in Japan and Germany to help balance production and load in systems with large share of nuclear or coal-fired power plants running at almost constant production. With a simple droop, the additional power command Δp_f to the pumped storage control system will be given by (2) as the product of the droop constant K_{Droop} , and the difference between the reference frequency f_{ref} and the grid frequency f_{grid} .

$$\Delta p_f = -K_{Droop} (f_{ref} - f_{grid}) \quad (2)$$

The introduction of frequency droop control for the pumped storage system can be considered as a contribution to the closed loop control of the grid frequency. Operation of the pumped storage with fixed or slowly varying power to operate the pump-turbine at the maximum efficiency, or operation with load following as the only purpose can be considered as an open loop of feed-forward way of control with respect to influence on the grid frequency. It is therefore clear that the introduction of frequency dependent control of the pumped storage system will give a conceptually different behaviour with more potential for utilization of the controllability to the benefit of the power system operation.

3.2.3 Combination of power control strategies

To utilize the controllability of the pumped storage to the benefit of the power system operation, several strategies for power control can be combined. This is illustrated by Fig. 6, where additional power commands from both a load following controller and from frequency control are summed (Suul et al., 2008a). The possible control routines and algorithms for calculating the long term or stationary power control set-point to the system are also illustrated in the figure, although not of importance for this investigation.

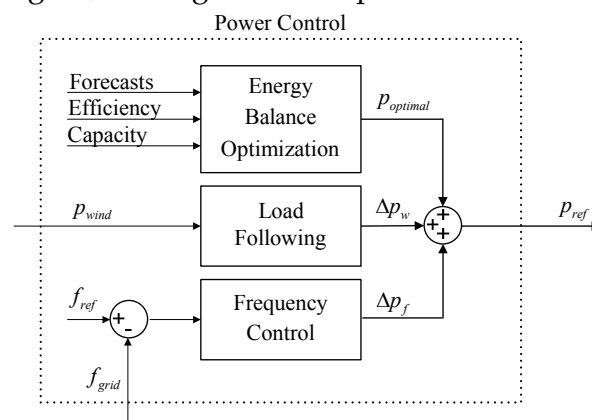


Fig. 6. Possible methods for power control of pumped storage system (Suul et al., 2008a)

The frequency control can also be made more sophisticated than just the simple droop from (2). As an example, the controllability of the pumped storage unit can be further utilized by adding stabilizing signals to the power reference, to damp modes of oscillations in the power system (Goto et al., 1995, Suul 2006). For this investigation, a limited derivative term with time constant of T_d and a low pass filter with time constant T_{filt} can be added to the droop function, so that the power command from the frequency control will be given by (3). Other additional damping structures could be more relevant depending on possible critical modes and the desired influence on the system.

$$\Delta p_f = - \left(K_{Droop} + \frac{sT_d}{(1+sT_d)(1+sT_{filt})} \right) (f_{ref} - f_{grid}) \quad (3)$$

4. Operation of proposed topology for compensation of wind power fluctuations

To illustrate the operation of the proposed topology and the described control system for a variable speed pumped storage system, time domain simulations of an isolated power system with a large wind farm will be presented. The power control strategies described in section 3.2 will be used as input to the drive system from section 3.1 to investigate how the operation of the pumped storage system can mitigate the influence of wind power fluctuations, and relieve the other generators in the isolated grid in case of changes in production or load. Since a full-scale back-to-back voltage source converter is used, it will also be shown how the voltage or the reactive power flow of the system can be controlled by the drive system of the pumped storage power plant.

4.1 Description of simulated case

A simplified model of an isolated power system described in (Suul, 2006) is used as a starting point for the presented simulations. This case is taken as an example of an isolated system that can significantly benefit from a combination of wind power production and a variable speed pumped storage power plant, but here the energy balance and the possibility for reduction of diesel consumption for electricity production are not further investigated. The minimum load of the system is specified in the range of 14 MW, while the maximum load can reach 70 MW. Introduction of a wind farm rated for 10 MW and a pumped storage power plant in the same power range is considered for the simulations. The most challenging situations for this system will be operation at minimum load when there is a high average power production from wind turbines, and this situation will be the starting point for the simulations.

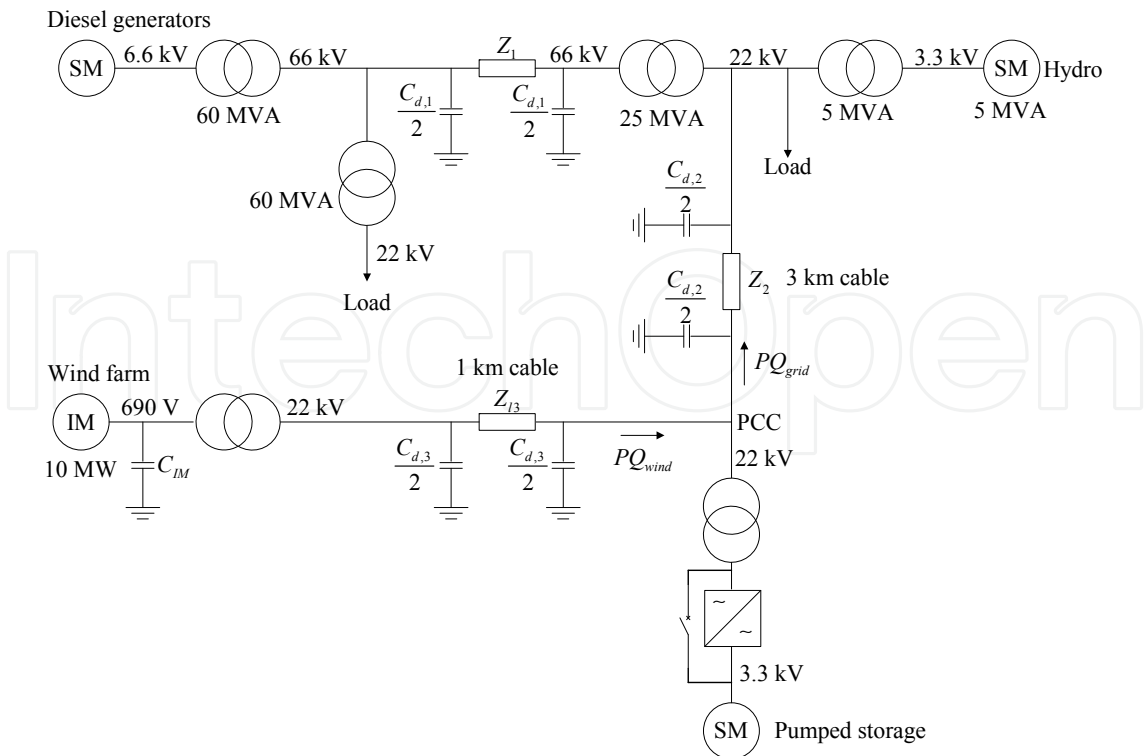


Fig. 7. Simplified grid model of the isolated system used for the presented simulations (Suul, 2006)

The system is simulated by use of a model of the power system including the proposed converter topology and the corresponding control system of the pumped storage unit, developed in PSCAD/EMTDC. All control loops for the drive system of the pumped storage is included in the model, but average models of the converters are used so the instantaneous PWM pattern is not simulated. The basic configuration of the isolated grid, including the ratings of the different units is shown in Fig. 7 while more detailed information about the system is given in Table 1. The system is simulated for 80 seconds and the wind speed input used for simulation of the wind farm is based on the Kaimal power spectra developed for PSCAD simulation from (Sørensen et al., 2002). The power output from the wind turbine model is almost independent of the operation of the pumped storage system, and can be considered equal to the power series given in Fig. 8 for all investigated situations. After 40 seconds of simulation, the hydropower plant is tripped without reconnecting it to the system.

Wind farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 10 MW aggregated model- Induction generators directly connected to the grid- Constant capacitors for reactive power compensation
Hydropower plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 5 MW synchronous machine with DC-machine exciter system- Power set-point 0,8 pu = 4MW- Static droop; 25 pu = 2.5 MW/Hz
Diesel generators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 18 MW aggregated model- Power set-point 0.7 pu = 12,6 MW- Static droop; 25 pu = 9 MW/Hz
Pumped storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Power control range 4-12 MW- Static droop; 25 pu = 5 MW/Hz

Table 1. Parameters of simulated system (Suul et al., 2008b)

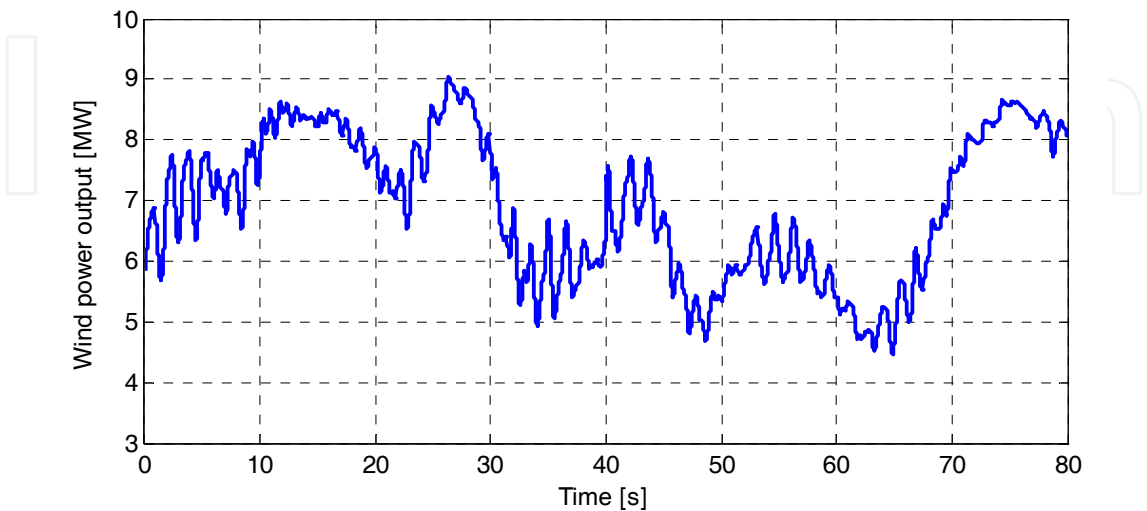


Fig. 8. Power output from wind farm during simulated time series (Suul et al., 2008b)

4.2 Power control

To investigate the power flow and the frequency control of the isolated system from Fig. 7, simulations with different power control strategies are presented. With reference to the power control strategies described in section 3.2, three different cases are compared (Suul et al., 2008 a and b):

1. Constant power input to the pumped storage system as a reference case
2. Load following for direct compensation of wind power fluctuations by the pumped storage power plant
3. Frequency droop with derivative term as given by (3), combined with load following.

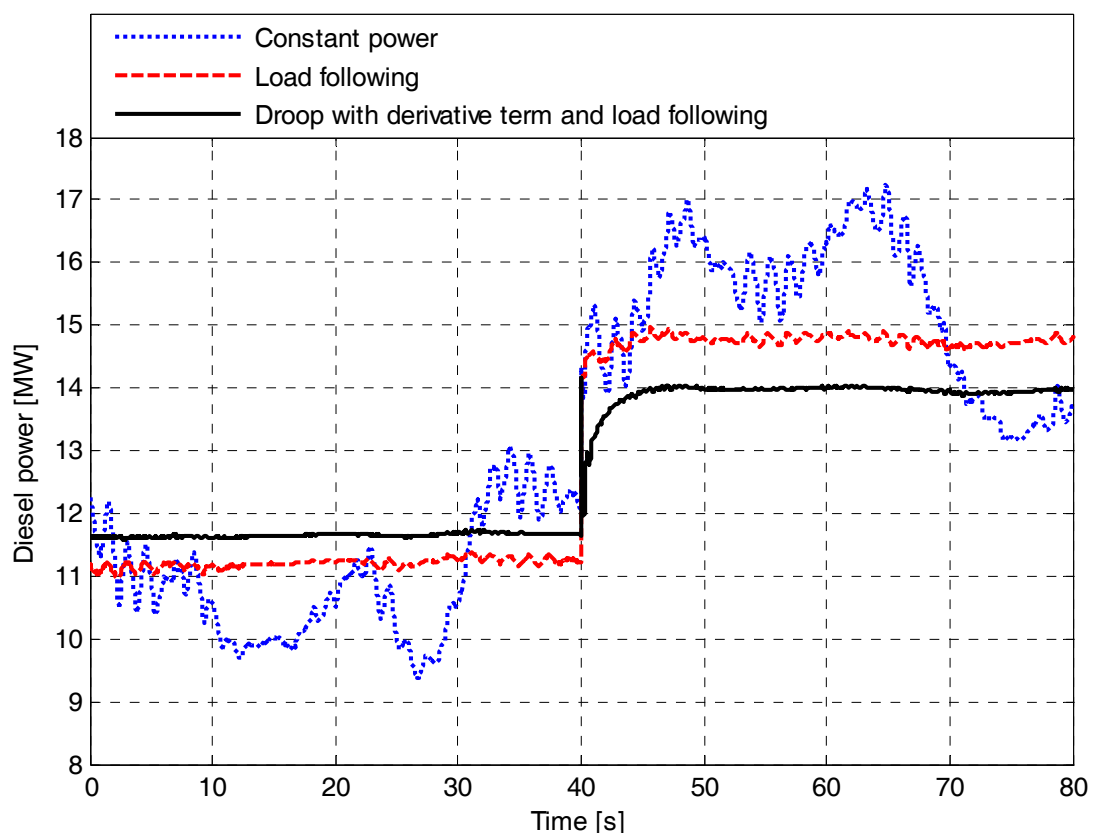


Fig. 9. Power output from diesel generators with different power control strategies for pumped storage power plant (Suul, 2008b)

The response of the diesel generators in the system to the wind power series from Fig. 8 is shown in Fig. 9. It can be seen that with constant power to the pumped storage, the diesel generators have to cover most of the power fluctuations from the wind farm. This results in both large variations in output power that will reduce the efficiency of the diesel generators, and in smaller short term fluctuations that might introduce extra tear and wear in the system. The diesel generators will in this case also have to cover almost all the loss of production when the small hydropower plant in the system is tripped. When controlling the pumped storage power plant to balance the power fluctuations from the wind turbine by load following, it can be seen that the diesel generators are relieved from covering most of the power fluctuation, but that they still have to cover all the loss of production when the hydropower plant is tripped. There are also some small remaining oscillations in the system, mainly because there is some delay in the measurement of the power flow that influences

the accuracy of the load following. Adding the frequency droop to the power control of the pumped storage system, the diesel generators are relieved also from some of the steady state frequency control, and the derivative term added to the frequency control is damping the remaining power oscillations in the system.

The response in speed of the pump-turbine in the pumped storage power station is shown in Fig. 10. This figure shows how the short term power fluctuations from the wind farm are filtered by the large inertia of the electrical machine and the pump-turbine, so that mainly the slower power variations are reflected in the speed of the system. It is also seen how the frequency droop control is reducing the power input to the pumped storage system, as seen by a reduction in speed of the pump-turbine, when the hydropower station is tripped.

The grid frequency curves plotted in Fig. 11 show how the rest of the system is relieved from the influence of the variable power output from the wind turbines when the fluctuations are compensated by the pumped storage system. It can also be seen how the frequency response of the power system is improved when the pumped storage is used for frequency control. The results in Fig. 9, Fig. 10 and Fig. 11 indicate how the control of the pumped storage can limit the necessary operating range of the diesel generators, and by that also limit the fluctuations in grid frequency. This can allow for having less diesel generator capacity on line, and since the remaining units in operation can be operated at a higher average load, the efficiency of the diesel generators can be increased, contributing to further reduction in the fuel consumption of the electricity supply system.

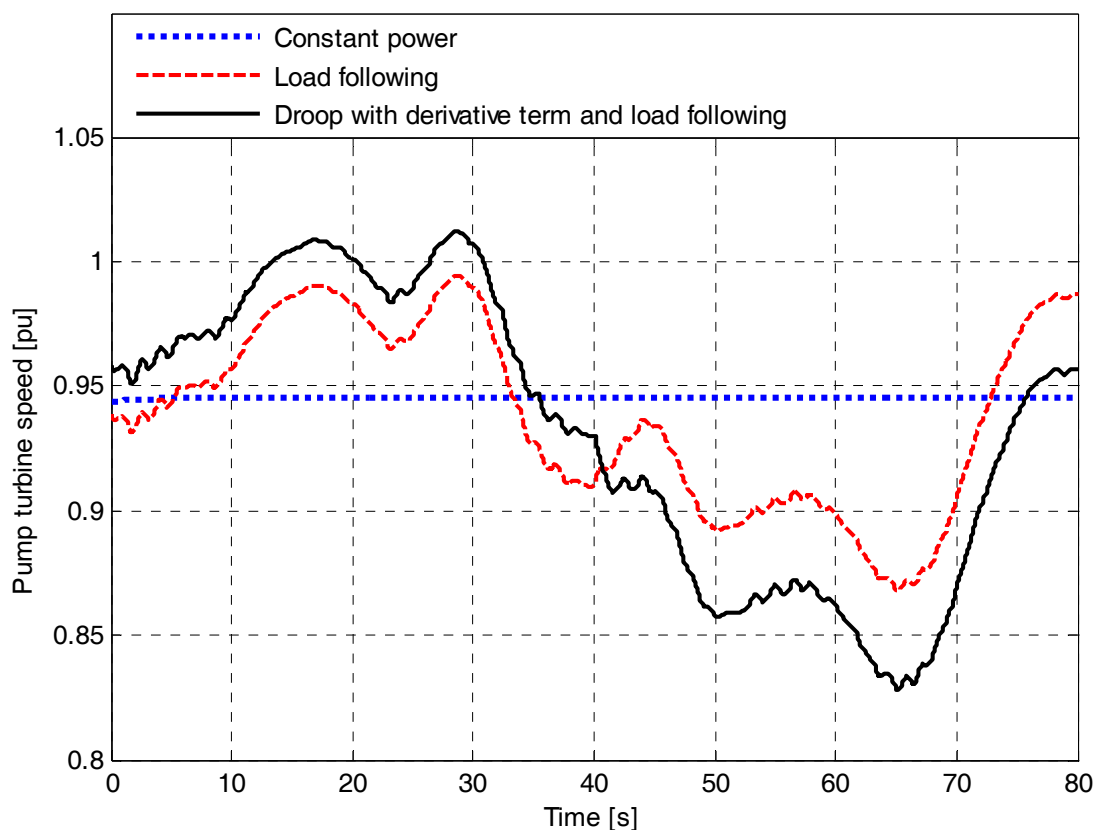


Fig. 10. Speed of pump-turbine with different power control strategies (Suul, 2008b)

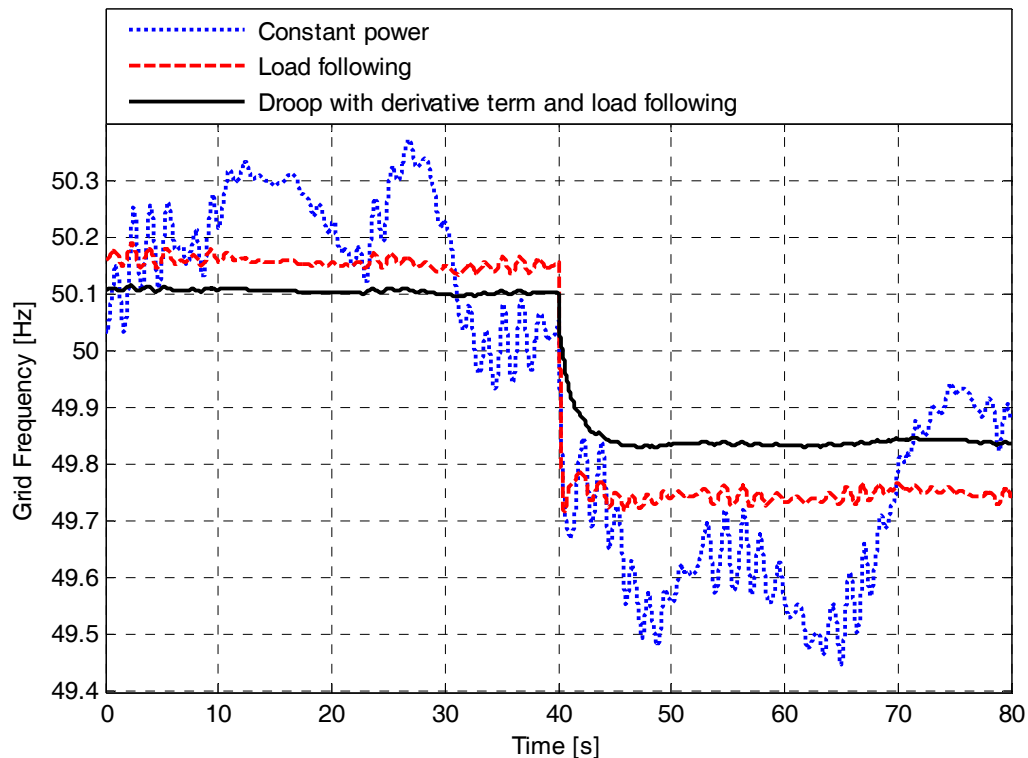


Fig. 11. Grid frequency with different power control strategies for the pumped storage unit (Suul, 2008b)

4.3 Voltage and reactive power control

With the back-to-back voltage source converter, the reactive current on the grid side can be controlled independently of the active power flow. As long as the total current rating is not exceeded, the grid side converter can therefore be used for controlling reactive power flow in the grid or for taking part in the voltage control. In contrast to frequency, that can be considered a global variable in steady state, the grid voltage is a local variable and the design of the control loops for voltage or reactive power will therefore be dependent on the configuration of the local grid. The control objective can also be different depending on what kind of grid the system is located in and what are the most critical challenges of the specific location. The presented topology has the flexibility to easily implement different control structures for voltage or reactive power control.

In the investigated model, the grid is mainly consisting of high voltage cables, and is therefore quite strong with respect to voltage variations and possibilities for voltage collapse. Still voltage flicker can be a problem with large amount of wind power in the system, and control for mitigation of voltage fluctuations is thus relevant.

The influence of different voltage control strategies on the grid voltage, and the flow of reactive power, is illustrated with the simulations shown in Fig. 12 and Fig. 13 (Suul et al., 2008b). The simulations are carried out with the 3rd power control strategy from section 4.2, and results obtained with the following four different control strategies for voltage or reactive power are shown in the figures:

1. Zero reactive current in the converter
2. Grid voltage controlled to 1.0 pu by PI-controller.

3. Reactive power flow to the grid from the point of common coupling (PCC) in Fig 2 is controlled to 0 by PI-controller.
4. Grid voltage control with PI-controller and droop from filtered reactive current on the voltage reference.

With reactive current from the converter controlled to zero, it can be seen that the voltage is fluctuating with the power variations from the wind turbines, and that these fluctuations in reactive power have to be provided by the other generators in the grid. If the grid voltage is controlled to 1.0 pu, the converter for the pumped storage is supplying the reactive power consumed by the wind farm, and also delivering reactive power to the grid to boost the voltage.

The presented figures also show how the reactive power exchange with the grid can be controlled directly, and that the converter in this way can easily compensate all the reactive power fluctuations caused by the wind farm. The voltage in the grid is also stabilized at a level close to the rated value, depending on the characteristics and the response of the rest of the system.

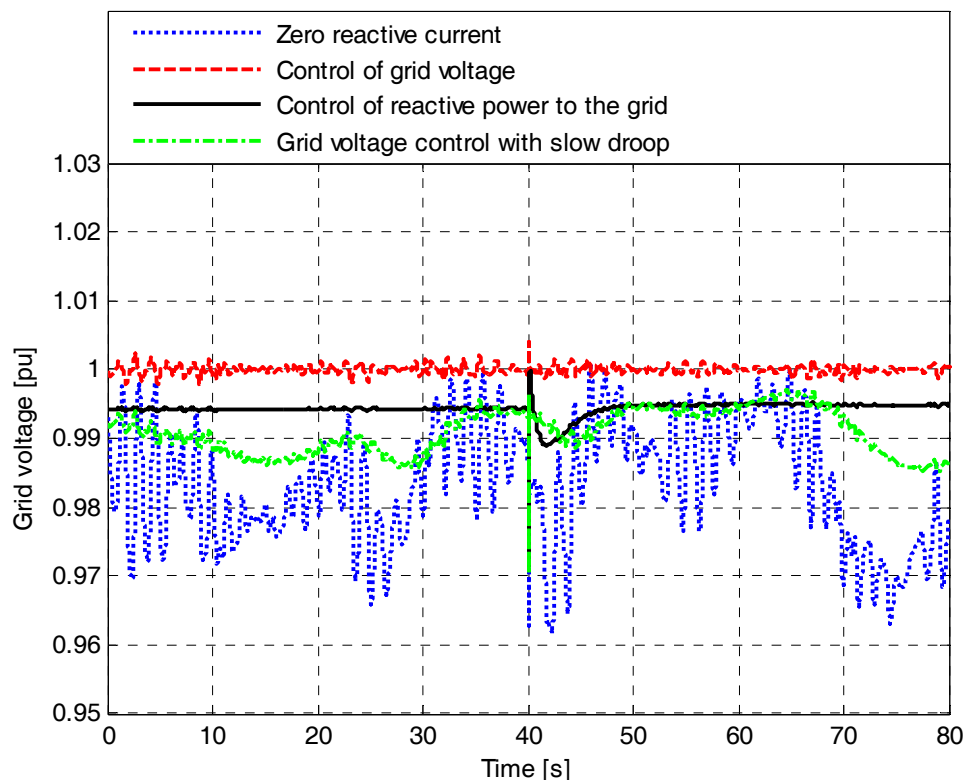


Fig. 12. Grid voltage at point of common coupling with different control strategies (Suul et al., 2008b)

Since pure integral effect in outer loop controllers can lead to unintended interaction between different equipment, steady state droop characteristics should be allowed for the voltage or reactive power controller. This will be especially important if several units with voltage control capability are operating in parallel. In Fig. 12 and Fig. 13, one case is shown where reactive current from the converter is filtered and used to generate a droop function. It is seen from the figures how this makes it possible to mitigate the short term fluctuations

in voltage and reactive power flow, while the system has a droop characteristic for the longer term voltage variations. The voltage source converter is providing full flexibility with respect to control of voltage or reactive power, and the functionality and response of the system can easily be designed according to the most relevant control objectives for a specific implementation.

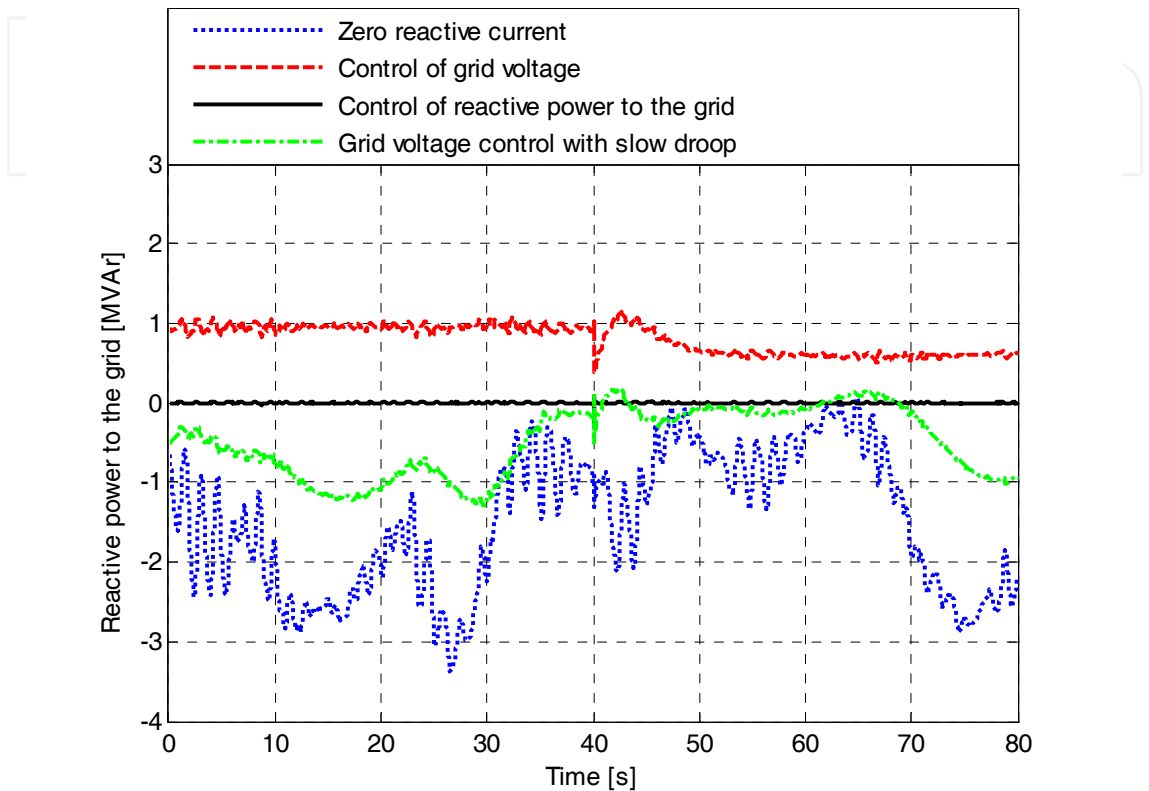


Fig. 13. Reactive power flow from point of common coupling to the rest of the grid (Suul et al., 2008b)

5. Conclusion

This chapter has provided a brief review of the application history of pumped storage systems. Starting from the development and application of traditional pumped storage systems, the introduction of power electronic drive systems to obtain variable speed operation of pump-turbines has been discussed. Reviewing the different possibilities for power electronic drive systems, it is shown that little attention has until now been directed towards systems with a full-scale voltage source converter and a synchronous machine for driving a variable speed pump-turbine. Although this topology was not considered relevant when the development of variable speed pumped storage systems started, recent advances in semiconductor components and voltage source converter drive systems has made this an interesting topology for small and medium size pumped storage systems.

Introduction of pumped storage systems as energy storage in combination with fluctuating renewable energy sources like wind power has also been reviewed. It has been found that even if the benefits of variable speed operation are well recognized for pumped storage systems operating in large interconnected power systems, most of the smaller hybrid

systems with wind power and pumped storage that have been proposed for isolated power systems are based on water pumping at fixed speed. Therefore it is of interest to investigate the dynamic control systems for variable speed pumped storage systems together with the instantaneous power balance of an isolated power system.

From the presented background, the full-scale voltage source converter driving a synchronous machine is suggested as a suitable configuration for a variable speed pumped storage system operating in an isolated grid with high penetration of wind power production. The proposed topology and its main operational characteristics are discussed, and a possible control system is described. With the proposed topology, a pumped storage unit can also be operated with the machine directly connected to the grid, running at constant speed like a conventional power plant, such that the operation of the system will be less dependent on the converter reliability. Use of a back-to-back voltage source converter provides full flexibility in control of active and reactive power. The system can therefore be operated with variable speed and controllable flow of active power both in pumping mode and generating mode, while the grid voltage or the reactive power flow can be simultaneously controlled. Since reactive current in the grid can be controlled independently of the pump-turbine operation, the utilization of the grid side converter for voltage control is only limited by the total available current rating of the converter. If the pump-turbine is stopped, the full current rating can therefore be used to control the grid voltage, and the grid side converter will then operate as a STATCOM.

The operation and control of the suggested topology is illustrated by simulating a model of an isolated grid by using the PSCAD/EMTDC software. The presented simulations illustrate the dynamic operation of the system and show how the variable speed pumped storage can be controlled to limit the influence of wind power fluctuations and at the same time contribute to increased frequency response of the power system. The simulation results therefore indicate how the variable speed pumped storage can allow for more wind power to be introduced to an isolated grid without undermining the frequency control and the instantaneous power balance of the system. The controllability introduced by the suggested configuration for a pumped storage plant can then be used both to compensate for the consequences of fluctuating power production from wind turbines and to improve the general operation of an isolated power system. This can make it possible to allow for higher wind power penetration and significantly reduce the dependency on fossil fuels for electricity production in isolated power systems.

Results showing how the suggested topology can be utilized to control the grid voltage or the flow of reactive power in the system are also presented. Controlling the grid voltage, or compensating for the fluctuating reactive power consumption of a wind farm, can allow for a better distribution of reactive power flow in the system and by that reducing the power losses. Voltage control by the grid side converter can also mitigate possible power quality problems related to voltage flicker and improve the voltage stability of the system.

The model used to generate the presented simulations is primarily intended for representation of the electrical drive systems of the pumped storage power plant. However, more detailed representation of hydraulic limitations and the control of the turbine should be included in the model for investigation of the system when operating in generator mode. Also practical limitations of the diesel generators should be studied in more detail and included in the model to verify the behaviour of the system under faults and other extreme

operating conditions. Further on, it would be relevant to study how the presented pumped storage system can interact with a wind farm with variable speed wind turbines in the best possible way. The presented pumped storage system should also be investigated with respect to fulfilment of local grid codes or other requirements, like international standards and norms for a specific case where the ratings and the operating conditions of different units have been optimized with respect to energy balance and power system operation.

6. Acknowledgement

This work has been partly based on the author's Master thesis from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway (Suul, 2006). This thesis was supervised by Professor Tore Undeland (NTNU) and Senior Research Scientist Kjetil Uhlen (SINTEF Energy Research). Results of further work based on the Master thesis has later been published in (Suul et al., 2008 a and b). Investigation of the pumped storage system presented here was initially suggested as a topic for studies by Øyvind Holm in Voith Siemens Hydro Power Generation, Trondheim, Norway. Voith Siemens in Trondheim has also provided some of the parameters needed for the simulation model used to generate the presented results.

7. References

- Abbey, C. & Joos, G. (2005). "Energy Management Strategies for Optimization of Energy Storage in Wind Power Hybrid System," *Proceedings of the 36th IEEE Power Electronics Specialists Conference, PESC 2005*, 12-18 June 2005, Recife, Brazil, pp. 2066-2072
- Alaküla, M. (1993). "On the Control of Saturated Synchronous Machines," PhD-thesis, Lund Institute of Technology, Lund, Sweden, 1993
- Allen, A. E. (1977). "Potential for Conventional and Underground Pumped-Storage," *IEEE Transactions on Power Apparatus and Systems*, Vol. PAS-96, No. 3, May/June 1977, pp. 993-998
- Allen, G.; McKeogh, E. J. & Gallachóir, B. Ó. (2006). "Modelling of a wind-pumped hydro scheme within the Irish liberalized electricity market," *Proceedings of the European Wind Energy Conference, EWEC 2006*, 27 February – 2 March 2006, Athens, Greece
- Alstom (2009). Press Release, "Alstom awarded €125 million contract to supply cutting-edge technology to Switzerland's new Nant de Drance hydropower station", 4 May, 2009, Available from: http://www.ch.alstom.com/pr_corp/2008/ch/57862.EN.php?languageId=EN&dir=/pr_corp/2008/ch/&idRubriqueCourante=15165
- Anagnostopoulos, J. S. & Papantonis, D. E. (2007). "Simulation and size optimization of a pumped-storage power plant for the recovery of wind-farms rejected energy," *Renewable Energy*, Vol. 33, No 7, July 2008, pp. 1685-1694
- Anagnostopoulos, J. S. & Papantonis, D. E. (2007). "Pumping station design for a pumped-storage wind-hydro power plant," *Energy Conversion and Management*, Vol. 48, No 11, November 2007, pp. 3009-3017
- Ansel, A.; Nasser, L. & Robyns, B (2006). "Variable Speed Small Hydro Plant Connected to Power Grid or Isolated Load," *Proceedings of the 12th International Power Electronics and Motion Control Conference, EPE-PEMC 2006*, 30 August – 1 September 2006, Portoroz, Slovenia, pp. 2064-2069

- ASME (1980). Rocky River Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Station, A National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New Milford, Connecticut, 1980, Accessed May 2009, Available from: <http://files.asme.org/asmeorg/Communities/History/Landmarks/3137.pdf>
- Arrilaga, J.; Sanakr, S.; Arnold, C. P. & Watson, N. R. (1992), "Characteristics of unit-connected HVDC generator-convertors operating at variable speed," *IEE Proceedings C, Generation, Transmission and Distribution*, Vol. 139, No. 3, May 1992, pp. 295-299
- Bakos, G. C. (2002). "Feasibility study of a hybrid wind/hydro power system for low-cost electricity production," *Applied Energy*, Vol. 72, No. 3-4, July-August 2002, pp. 599-608
- Bendl, J.; Chomát, M. & Schreier, L. (1999). "Adjustable-Speed Operation of Doubly-fed Machines in Pumped Storage Power Plants," *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference on Electrical Machines and Drives*, 1-3 September 1999, pp. 223-227
- Blasko, V. & Kaura, V. (1997). "A New Mathematical Model and Control of a Three Phase AC-DC Voltage Source Converter," *IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics*, Vol. 12, No. 1, January 1997, pp. 116- 123
- Bocquel, A. & Janning, J. (2003). "4*300 MW Variable Speed Drive for Pump-Storage Plant Application," *Proceedings of the 10th European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications, EPE 2003*, 2-4 September 2003, Toulouse, France
- Bocquel, A. & Janning, J. (2005). "Analysis of a 300 MW Variable Speed Drive for Pump-Storage Plant Applications," *Proceedings of the 11th European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications, EPE 2005*, 11-14 September 2005, Dresden, Germany
- Bollmeier II, W. S.; Huang, N. & Trenka, A. R. (1994). "Wind/pumped-hydro integration and test project: preliminary system test results," *Proceedings of Energy-Sources Technology Conference*, 23-26 January 1994, New Orleans, USA
- Bose, S; Liu, Y.; Tayla, S.; Vyas, P.; Videhult, S.; Bjerke, M. & Børresen, B. (2004). "A methodology for sizing and cost optimization of wind power with pumped-hydro storage," *Proceedings of the International Conference - RES and RUE for Islands - Sustainable Energy Solutions*, 30 - 31 August 2004, Larnaca, Cyprus
- Brown, P. D.; Lopes, J. A. P. & Matos, M. A. (2008). "Optimization of Pumped Storage Capacity in an Isolated Power System with Large Renewable Penetration," *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, Vol. 23, No. 2, May 2008, pp. 523-531
- Bueno, C. & Carta, J. A. (2005) a. "Technical-economic analysis of wind-powered pumped hydrostorage systems. Part I: model development," *Solar Energy*, Vol. 78, No. 3, March 2005, pp. 382-395
- Bueno, C. & Carta, J. A. (2005) b. "Technical-economic analysis of wind-powered pumped hydrostorage systems. Part II: model application to the island of El Hierro," *Solar Energy*, Vol. 78, No. 3, March 2005, pp. 382-395
- Bueno, C. & Carta, J. A. (2006). "Wind powered pumped hydro storage systems, a means of increasing the penetration of renewable energy in the Canary Islands," *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, Vol. 10, No. 4, August 2006, pp. 312-340
- Ceralis, A. & Zervos, A. (2007). "Analysis of the combined use of wind and pumped storage systems in autonomous Greek islands," *IET Renewable Power Generation*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2007, pp. 49-60

- Chen, H.; Cong, T. C.; Yang, W.; Tan, C.; Li, Y. & Ding, Y. (2009). "Progress in electrical energy storage system: A critical review," *Progress in Natural Science*, Vol. 19, No. 3, March 2009, pp. 291-312
- Chen, F.; Duic, N.; Alves, L. M. & Carvalho, M. G. (2007). "Renewislands – Renewable energy solutions for islands," *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, Vol. 11, No. 8, October 2007, pp 1888-1902
- Chiang, J.-C.; Wu, C.-J. & Yen, S.-S. (1997). "Mitigation of Harmonic Disturbance at Pumped Storage Power Station with Static Frequency Converter," *IEEE Transactions on Energy Conversion*, Vol. 12, No. 3, September 1997, pp.232-240
- Chung, S.-K. (2000). "Phase-locked loop for grid-connected three-phase power conversion system," *IEE Proceedings – Electric Power Applications*, Vol. 147, No. 3, May 2000, pp. 213-219
- Coleman, R. S.; Brennan, F. L.; Brown, P. G. & Cooper, E. A. (1976). "Survey of Pumped Storage Projects in the United States and Canada to 1975," *IEEE Transaction on Power Apparatus and Systems*, Vol. PAS-95, No. 3, May/June 1976, pp. 851-858
- Dell, R. M., & Rand, D. A. J. (2001). "Energy storage – a key technology for global energy sustainability," *Journal of Power Sources*, Vol. 100, No. 1-2, Nov. 2001, pp. 2-17
- EB (2009). Encyclopædia Britannica, History of water turbine technology, accessed May 2009, available from: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/609552/turbine/45676/History-of-water-turbine-technology>
- ESA (2009), Electricity Storage Association, accessed May 2009, available from: <http://www.electricitystorage.org/site/home/>
- Erlich, I. & Bachmann, U. (2002). "Dynamic Behavior of Variable Speed Pump Storage Units in the German Electric Power System," *Proceedings of the 15th Triennial World Congress of the International Federation of Automatic Control*, 2002 IFAC, 21-26 July 2002, Barcelona, Spain
- European Commission (2000), "New Solutions in Energy; Status report on variable speed operation in small hydropower," 2000, Accessed February 2008, available from: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/sectors/doc/small_hydro/statusreport_vspinshp_colour2.pdf
- Faias, S.; Sousa, J. & Castro, R. (2007). "Contribution of Energy Storage Systems for Power Generation and Demand Balancing with Increasing Integration of Renewable Sources: Application to the Portuguese Power System," *Proceedings of the 12th European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications, EPE 2007*, 2-5 September 2007, Aalborg, Denmark
- Fostiak, R. J. & Davis, H. R. (1994), "Electrical Features of the Rocky Mountain Pumped Storage Project," *IEEE Transactions on Energy Conversion*, Vol. 9, No. 1, March 1994, pp. 206-213
- Fraile-Ardanuy, J.; Wilhelmi, J. R.; Fraile-Mora, J. J & Pérez, J. I. (2006). "Variable-Speed Hydro Generation: Operational Aspects and Control," *IEEE Transactions on Energy Conversion*, Vol. 21, No. 2, June 2006, pp. 569-573
- Fujihara, T.; Imano, H. & Oshima, K. (1998). "Development of Pump Turbine for Seawater Pumped-Storage Power Plant," *Hitachi Review*, Vol. 47, No. 5, 1998
- Furuya, S.; Taguchi, T.; Kusunoki, K.; Yanagisawa, Y.; Kageyama, T. & Kanai, T. (1993). "Successful Achievement in a Variable Speed Pumped Storage Power System at Yagisawa Power Plant," *Conference Record of Power Conversion Conference 1993, PCC '93*, 19-21 April 1993, Yokohama, Japan, pp. 603-608

- Furuya, S.; Wada, F.; Hachiya, K. & Kudo, K. (1995). "Large Capacity GTO Inverter-Converter for Double-Fed Adjustable Speed System," *CIGRE Symposium on Power Electronics in Electric Power Systems*, Tokyo, May 1995, Paper ID 530-04
- Galasso, G. (1991). "Adjustable Speed Operation of Pumped Storage Hydroplants," *Proceedings of the 1991 International Conference on AC and DC Power Transmission*, 17-20 September 1991, pp 424-427
- Gish, W. B.; Schurz, J. R.; Milano, B. & Schleif, F. R. (1981). "An Adjustable Speed Synchronous Machine for Hydroelectric Power Applications," *IEEE Transactions on Power Apparatus and Systems*, Vol PAS-100, No. 5, May 1981
- Gjengedal, T. (2001). "Application of Adjustable Speed Hydro (ASH) Machines in The Norwegian Power System," *Proceedings of IEEE Porto Power Tech*, 10-13 September 2001, Porto, Portugal, Vol. 2
- Goto, M.; Shibuya, A.; Inoue, T.; Ishizaki, M. & Tezuka Y. (1995). "Power System Stabilizing Control by Adjustable Speed Pumped Storage Power Station Using Stabilizing Signals," *CIGRE Symposium on Power Electronics in Electric Power Systems*, Tokyo, May 1995, Paper ID 510-01
- Grotenburg, K.; Koch, F.; Erlich, I. & Bachmann, U. (2001). "Modeling and Dynamic Simulation of Variable Speed Pump Storage Units Incorporated into the German Electric Power System," *Proceedings of the 9th European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications, EPE 2001*, 27-29 August 2001, Graz, Austria
- Hayashi, S.; Haraguchi, E.; Sanematsu, T.; Takahashi, N.; Yasaka, Y. & Nogura, O. (1988). "Development of Adjustable Speed Generator," *CIGRE, Proceedings of International Conference on Large High Voltage Electric Systems, 1988 Session*, 28 August - 3 September 1988, Paper ID 11-03
- Katsaprakakis, D. A.; Christakis, D. G.; Voumvoulakis, E.; Zervos, A.; Papantonis, D. & Voutsinas S. (2007). "The Introduction of Wind Powered Pumped Storage Systems in Isolated Power Systems with high Wind Potential," *International Journal of Distributed Energy Resources*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2007, pp. 83-112
- Hammerschlag, R. & Schaber, C. P. (2007). *Energy Storage Technologies*, In: *Energy Conversion*, Goswami, D. Y & Kreith, F. (Ed.) pp. 12.1-12.22, CRC Press, 2007, ISBN 1420044311/9781420044317
- Hodder, A; Simond, J.-J. & Schwery, A. (2004). "Double-Fed Asynchronous Motor-Generator Equipped With a 3-Level VSI Cascade," *Conference Record of the 2004 IEEE Industry Applications Conference and 39th IAS Annual Meeting*, 3-7 October 2004, Vol.4, pp. 2762-2769
- Holm, Ø. (2006). Departmental Manager - Small Hydro Power, Voith Siemens Hydro Power Generation, Trondheim, Norway: Personal communication, spring 2006
- Hämmerli, A & Ødegård, B (2008). "AC excitation with ANPC - ANPC converter technology tailored to the needs of AC excitation equipment for pump storage plants," *ABB Review*, No. 3, 2008, pp. 40-43
- Ibrahim, H; Ilinca, A. & Perron, J. (2008). "Energy Storage systems - Characteristics and comparisons," *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, Vol. 12, No. 5, June 2008, pp. 1221-1250
- Ikeda, K.; Inagaki, M.; Niikura, K. & Oshima, K. (2000). "700-m 400-MW Class Ultrahigh Head Pump Turbine," *Hitachi Review*, Vol. 49, No. 2, 2000

- INSULA (2008), International Scientific Council for Island Development, information page about the El Hierro project for 100 % renewable energy supply, <http://www.insula-elhierro.com/english.htm>, Accessed July 2008
- Jaramillo, O. A; Borja, M. A. & Huacuz, J. M (2004). "Using hydropower to complement wind energy: a hybrid system to provide firm power," *Renewable Energy*, Vol. 29, No. 11, September 2004, pp 1887-1909
- Jensen, T. L (2000). "Renewable energy on small islands," 2nd edition, Forum for Energy and Development, ISBN: 87-90502-03-5, Denmark, August 2000
- Kaldellis, J. K. (2002). "Parametrical investigation of the wind-hydro electricity production solution for Aegean Archipelago," *Energy Conversion and Management*, Vol. 43, No. 16, November 2002, pp. 2097-2113
- Kaldellis, J. K. & Kavadias, K. A. (2001). "Optimal wind-hydro solution for Aegan Sea islands' electricity-demand fulfilment," *Applied Energy*, Vol. 70, No. 4, December 2001, pp. 333-354
- Kaldellis, J. K.; Kavadias, K. & Christinakis, E. (2001). "Evaluation of the wind-hydro energy solution for remote islands," *Energy Conversion and Management*, Vol 42, No. 9, June 2001, pp. 1105-1120
- Katsaprakakis, D. Al.; Christiakis, D. G.; Zervos, A.; Papantonis, D. & Voutsinas, S. (2008). "Pumped storage systems introduction in isolated power production systems," *Renewable Energy*, Vol. 33, No. 3, March 2008, pp 467-490
- Katsaprakakis, D. A.; Dimitris, Pr. & Christakis, G. (2006). "A Wind Parks, Pumped Storage and Diesel Engines Power System for the electric power production in Astypalaia," *Proceedings of European Wind Energy Conference, EWEC 2006*, 27. Feb. – 2 March 2006, Athens, Greece
- KEMA (2009). "Energy island is innovative concept for large-scale electricity storage," Information from KEMA, Accessed May 2009, available from: <http://www.kema.com/corporate/news/corporate/2007/Q3/energie-eiland.asp>
- Kerkman, R. J.; Lipo, T. A.; Newman, W. G. & Thirkell, J. E. (1980) a. "An Inquiry into Adjustable Speed Operation of a Pumped Hydro Plant, Part I – Machine Design and Performance," *IEEE Transactions on Power Apparatus and Systems*, Vol. PAS-99, No.5 Sept./Oct. 1980
- Kerkman, R. J.; Lipo, T. A.; Newman, W. G. & Thirkell, J. E. (1980) b. "An Inquiry into Adjustable Speed Operation of a Pumped Hydro Plant, Part II – System Analysis," *IEEE Transactions on Power Apparatus and Systems*, Vol. PAS-99, No.5 Sept./Oct. 1980
- Kondoh, J; Ishii, I; Yamaguchi, H.; Murata, A.; Otani, K.; Sakuta, K.; Higuchi, N.; Sekine, S. & Kamimoto, M. (2000). "Electrical energy storage systems for energy networks," *Energy Conversion & Management*, Vol. 41, No. 17, November 2000, pp. 1863-1874
- Kuwabara, T.; Shibuya, A.; Furuta, H.; Kita, E. & Mitsunashi, K. (1996). "Design and Dynamic Response Characteristics of 400 MW Adjustable Speed Pumped Storage Unit for Ohkawachi Power Station," *IEEE Transactions on Energy Conversion*, Vol. 11, No. 2, June 1996, pp. 376 – 384
- Lanese, J.; Powers, A. & Naeff, H. (1995). "Selection of Large Variable Speed Pumps for the Domenigoni Valley Reservoir Project," *Proceedings. of the 1995 International Conference on Hydropower*, 25-28 July 1995, San Francisco, USA, Vol. 2, pp. 1902-1912

- Lilly, P. N.; Radovich, M. & Warshauer, J. (1991). "Improving California Wind Project Dispatchability and Firm Capacity: Coupling Modular Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Technology with Wind Power; Siting, Utility Integration and Regulatory Issues," *Proceedings of Windpower'91*, pp. 28-35
- Lung, J.-K.; Lu, Y.; Hung, W.-L. & Kao, W.-S. (2007). "Modeling and Dynamic Simulations of Doubly Fed Adjustable Speed Pumped Storage Units," *IEEE Transactions on Energy Conversion*, Vol. 22, No. 2, June 2007, pp. 250-258
- MacKay, D. J. C. (2007), "Enhancing Electrical Supply by Pumped Storage in Tidal Lagoons," Accessed May 2009, Report available from: www.inference.phy.cam.ac.uk/sustainable/book/tex/Lagoons.pdf
- Magsaysay, G.; Schuette, T. & Fostiak, R. (1995). "Use of a Static Frequency Converter for Rapid Load Response in Pumped-Storage Plants," *IEEE Transactions on Energy Conversion*, Vol. 10, No. 4, December 1995, pp. 694-699
- McCleer, P. J. & Meisel, J. (1984). "Variable speed Operation of Pumped Storage Power Plants," In *Trends in electric utility research*, Bullard, C. W. (Ed.), pp. 113-126, Pergamon Press, New York, ISBN 0080309828
- Merino, J. M. & López, Á. (1996). "ABB Varspeed generator boosts efficiency and operating flexibility of hydropower plant," *ABB Review*, Nr. 3, 1996, pp. 33-38
- Mitsubishi (2008). "Pumped Storage Power Station with Adjustable Speed Pumped Storage Technology," Presentation available from The Energy and Resources Institute, Accessed May 2009, www.teriin.org/events/docs/present_japan/sess4/yokota_part1-2-malco.pdf
- Mo, O.; Hernes, M. & Ljøkelsoy, K. (2003). "Active damping of oscillations in LC-filter for line connected, current controlled, PWM voltage source converters," *Proceedings of the 10th European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications, EPE2003*, 2-4 September 2004, Toulouse, France
- Mori, S.; Kita, E.; Kojima, H.; Sanematsu, T.; Shibuya, A. & Bando, A. (1995). "Commissioning of 400 MW Adjustable Speed Pumped Storage System for Ohkawachi Hydro Power Plant," *CIGRE Symposium on Power Electronics in Electric Power Systems*, Tokyo, May 1995, Paper ID 520-04.
- Murakami, M. (1995). "Managing Water for Peace in the Middle East: Alternative Strategies," United Nations University Press, 1995, Accessed May 2009, Available from: <http://www.unu.edu/unupress/unupbooks/80858e/80858E00.htm#Contents>
- Naidu, M. & Mathur, R. M. (1989). "Evaluation of Unit Connected, Variable Speed, Hydropower Station for HVDC Power Transmission," *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, Vol. 4, No. 2, May 1989, pp. 668-676
- Papathanassiou, S. A.; Tziantzi, M.; Papadopoulos, M. P.; Tentzerakis, S. T. & Vionis, P. S. (2003). "Possible benefits from the combined operation of wind parks and pumped storage stations," *Proceedings of the European Wind Energy Conference, EWEC 2003*, 16-19 June 2003, Madrid, Spain
- Piernavieja, G.; Pardilla, J.; Schallenberg, J. & Bueno, C. (2003). "El Hierro: 100% RES, An Innovative Project for Islands' Energy Self-Sufficiency," *Proceedings of the first Island Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development*, La Palma, Spain, 2003
- Protopapas, K. & Papathanassiou, S. (2004). "Operation of Hybrid Wind-Pumped Storage Systems in Isolated Island Grids," *Proceedings of the 4th Mediterranean IEE Conference on Power Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Energy Conversion, MedPower 2004*, 14-17 Nov. 2004, Lemnos, Cyprus

- Protopapas, K. & Papathanassiou, S. (2006). "Application of Pumped Storage to Increase Wind Penetration in Isolated Grids," *Proceedings of European Wind Energy Conference, EWEC 2006*, 27. Feb. – 2 March 2006, Athens, Greece
- Ribeiro, P. F.; Johnson, B. K.; Crow, M. L.; Arsoy, A. & Liu, Y. (2001). "Energy Storage Systems for Advanced Power Applications," *Proceedings of the IEEE*, Vol. 89, No. 12, December 2001, pp. 1744-1756
- Riverbankpower (2009). Information about proposal and testing of concept for underground pumped storage systems, Accessed May 2009, Available from: <http://www.riverbankpower.com/>
- Sapin, A.; Hodder, A.; Simond, J.-J. & Schafer, D. (2000). "Doubly-fed Asynchronous Machine with 3-level VSI for Variable Speed Pump Storage," *Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Electrical Machines*, 28-30 August 2000, Espoo, Finland
- Schafer, D. & Simond, J.-J. (1998). "Adjustable speed Asynchronous Machine in Hydro Power Plants and its Advantages for the Electric Grid Stability," *CIGRÉ report*, Paris, 1998
- Scherer, K. (2005). "Change of Speed," *International Water Power and Dam Construction*, Vol. 57, No. 4, April 2005, pp. 38-41
- Schreirer, L.; Chomat, M. & Bendl, J. (2000). "Operation of system double fed machine-turbine in power network," *Proceedings of the 8th IEE Conference on Power Electronics and Variable Speed Drives*, 18-19 September 2000, London, UK, pp. 109-113
- Sick, M. & Schwab, A. (2005). "Working with wind," *International Water Power & Dam Construction*, Vol. 57, No. 11, Nov. 2005, pp 38-42
- Simond, J.-J.; Sapin, A. & Schafer, A. (1999). "Expected benefits of adjustable speed pumped storage in the European network," *Proceedings of Hydropower in the next century*, 1999,
- Shimada, R & Mukai, K (2007). "Load-Leveling and Electric Energy Storage," *IEEE Transactions on Electrical and Electronic Engineering*, Vol. 2, No. 1, January 2007, pp. 33-38, ISSN: 19314973
- Sugimoto, O.; Haraguti, E.; Saikawa, K.; Suzuki, N.; Saito, K. & Yasaka, Y. (1989). "An Adjustable Speed Operation System for Pumped Storage Hydro Power Plant," *Proceedings of the 14th Congress of the World Energy Conference*, 17-22 September 1989, Montreal, Canada
- Sommerville, W. M (1989). "Wind Turbine and Pumped Storage Hydro Generation on Foula," *Proceedings of the European Wind Energy Conference, EWEC 1989*, pp. 713-717
- Sporild, R; Gjerde, J. O. & Gjengedal, T. (2000). "Enhanced Power System Operation by Application of Adjustable Speed Hydro Machines," *Proceedings of International Conference on Electric Utility Deregulation and Restructuring and Power Technologies, DRTP 2000*, 4-7 April 2000, London, UK, pp. 373- 377
- Suul, J. A. (2006). "Control of Variable speed Pumped Storage Hydro Power Plant for Increased Utilization of Wind Energy in an Isolated Grid," MSc. Thesis, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Electrical Power Engineering, 2006
- Suul, J. A.; Uhlen, K. & Undeland, T. (2008) a. "Variable speed pumped hydropower for integration of wind energy in isolated grids – case description and control strategies," *Proceedings of Nordic Workshop on Power and Industrial Electronics, NORPIE 2008*, 9-11 June 2008, Espoo, Finland

- Suul, J. A.; Uhlen, K. & Undeland, T. (2008) b. "Wind power integration in isolated grids enabled by variable speed pumped storage hydropower plant," *Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Sustainable Energy Technologies, ICSET 2008*, 24-27 November 2008, Singapore, pp. 399-404
- Sørensen, A. D.; Hansen, P.; André, P. & Rosas, C. (2002). "Wind models for simulation of power fluctuations from wind farms," *Journal of Wind Engineering and Industrial Aerodynamics*, Vol. 90, No 12-15, December 2002, pp. 1381-1402
- Taylor, J. (1988). "The Foula Electricity Scheme," *Proceedings of IEE Colloquium on Energy for Isolated Communities*, May 1988
- Terence, L. & Schäfer, R. (1993). "Variable Speed in Hydro Power Generation Utilizing Static Frequency Converters," *Proceedings of the International Conference on Hydropower, Waterpower '93*, 10-13 August 1993, pp. 1860-1869
- Theodoropoulos, P.; Zervos, A. & Betzios G. (2001), "Hybrid Systems Using Pump-Storage Implementation in Ikaria Island," *Proceedings of the International Conference on Renewable Energies for Islands - Towards 100% RES Supply*, 14-16 June 2001, Chania, Greece
- Taguchi, T.; Aida, K.; Mukai, K; Yanagisawa, T & Kanai, T. (1991). „Variable Speed Pumped Storage System Fed By Large-Scale Cycloconverter," *Proceedings of the 4th European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications, EPE'91*, 3-6 September 1991, Firenze, Italy, Vol. 2, pp. 237-242
- Toshiba (2008), Adjustable Speed Pumped Storage Experiences, <http://www3.toshiba.co.jp/power/english/hydro/products/pump/storage.htm>, accessed May 2008
- Wikipedia (2009). Pumped-storage hydroelectricity, Accessed May 2008, available from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pumped-storage_hydroelectricity
- Wu, C.-C.; Lee, W.-J.; Cheng, C.-L. & Lan, H.-W. (2007). "Role and Value of Pumped Storage Units in an Ancillary Service Market for Isolated Power Systems - Simulation in the Taiwan Power System," *Proceedings of IEEE/IAS Industrial & Commercial Power Systems Technical Conference, ICPS 2007*, 6-11 May 2007

IntechOpen



Renewable Energy

Edited by T J Hammons

ISBN 978-953-7619-52-7

Hard cover, 580 pages

Publisher InTech

Published online 01, December, 2009

Published in print edition December, 2009

Renewable Energy is energy generated from natural resources-such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat-which are naturally replenished. In 2008, about 18% of global final energy consumption came from renewables, with 13% coming from traditional biomass, such as wood burning. Hydroelectricity was the next largest renewable source, providing 3% (15% of global electricity generation), followed by solar hot water/heating, which contributed with 1.3%. Modern technologies, such as geothermal energy, wind power, solar power, and ocean energy together provided some 0.8% of final energy consumption. The book provides a forum for dissemination and exchange of up-to-date scientific information on theoretical, generic and applied areas of knowledge. The topics deal with new devices and circuits for energy systems, photovoltaic and solar thermal, wind energy systems, tidal and wave energy, fuel cell systems, bio energy and geo-energy, sustainable energy resources and systems, energy storage systems, energy market management and economics, off-grid isolated energy systems, energy in transportation systems, energy resources for portable electronics, intelligent energy power transmission, distribution and inter-connectors, energy efficient utilization, environmental issues, energy harvesting, nanotechnology in energy, policy issues on renewable energy, building design, power electronics in energy conversion, new materials for energy resources, and RF and magnetic field energy devices.

How to reference

In order to correctly reference this scholarly work, feel free to copy and paste the following:

Jon Are Suul (2009). Variable Speed Pumped Storage Hydropower Plants for Integration of Wind Power in Isolated Power Systems, Renewable Energy, T J Hammons (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-7619-52-7, InTech, Available from: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/renewable-energy/variable-speed-pumped-storage-hydropower-plants-for-integration-of-wind-power-in-isolated-power-syst>

INTECH
open science | open minds

InTech Europe

University Campus STeP Ri
Slavka Krautzeka 83/A
51000 Rijeka, Croatia
Phone: +385 (51) 770 447
Fax: +385 (51) 686 166

InTech China

Unit 405, Office Block, Hotel Equatorial Shanghai
No.65, Yan An Road (West), Shanghai, 200040, China
中国上海市延安西路65号上海国际贵都大饭店办公楼405单元
Phone: +86-21-62489820
Fax: +86-21-62489821

www.intechopen.com

IntechOpen

IntechOpen

© 2009 The Author(s). Licensee IntechOpen. This chapter is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike-3.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/), which permits use, distribution and reproduction for non-commercial purposes, provided the original is properly cited and derivative works building on this content are distributed under the same license.

IntechOpen

IntechOpen