



# Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) Integration in Mauritius Power Grid

## Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) a Plausible Solution

Presented by:

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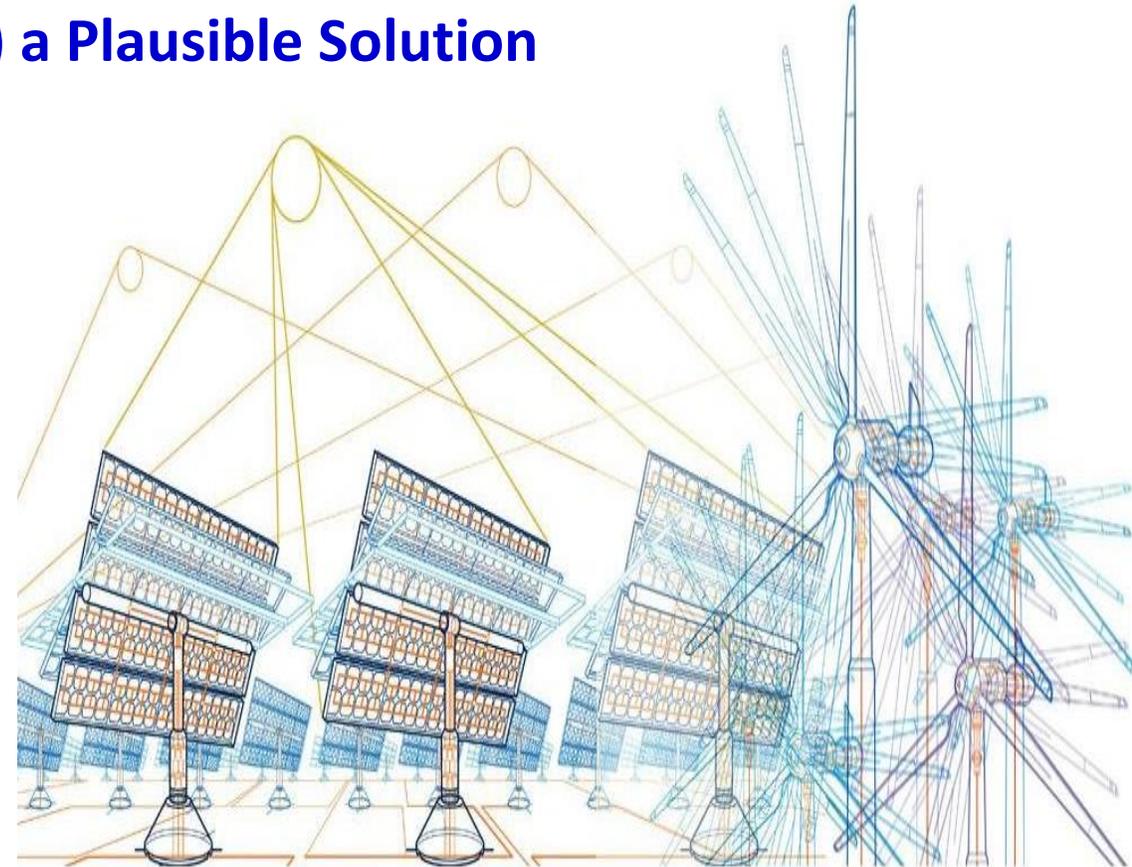
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25 May 2022





## OUTLINE

- Mauritian Power System
- Long Term Energy Strategy 2009-2025
- Challenges for VRE Integration
- Actions taken



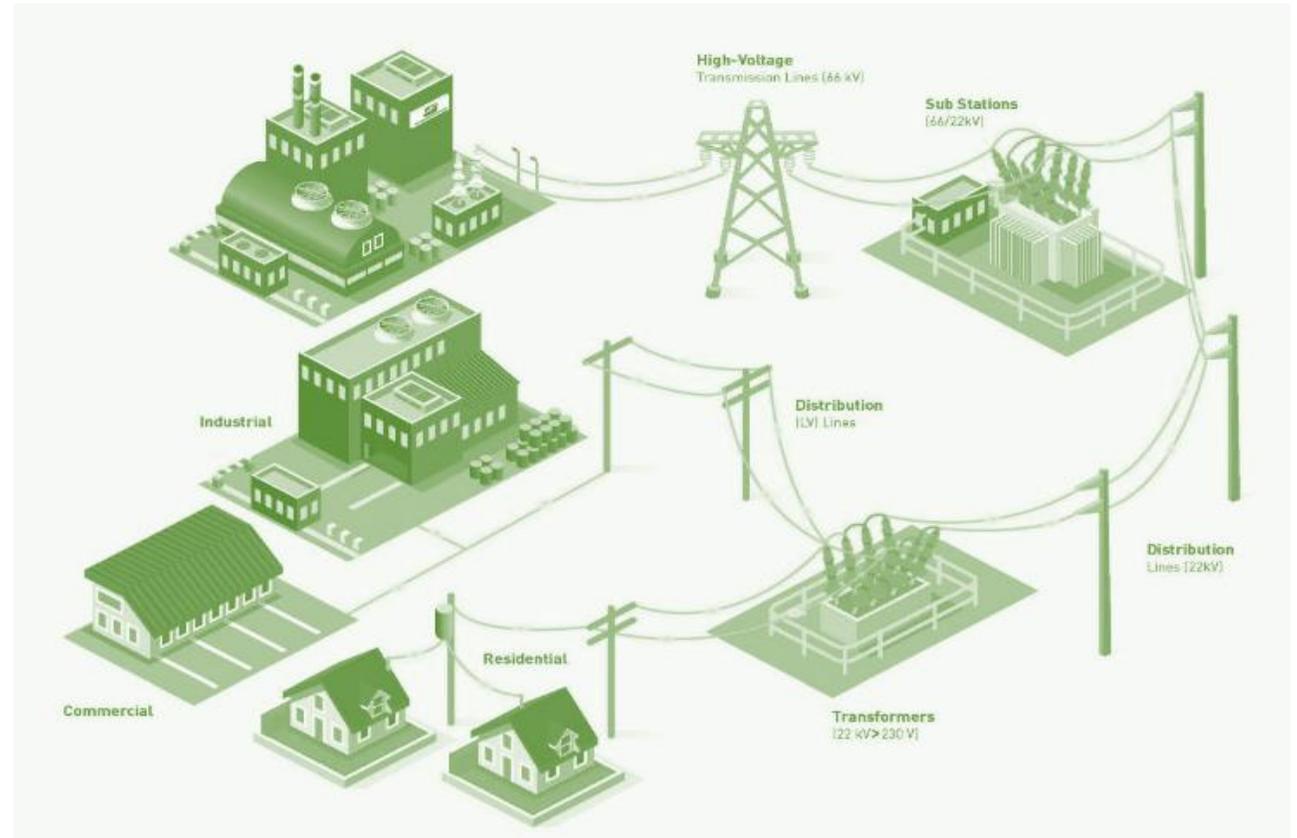


# 1. Mauritian Power System

## 2. Long Term Energy Strategy

## 3. Challenges for VRE Integration

## 4 Actions taken



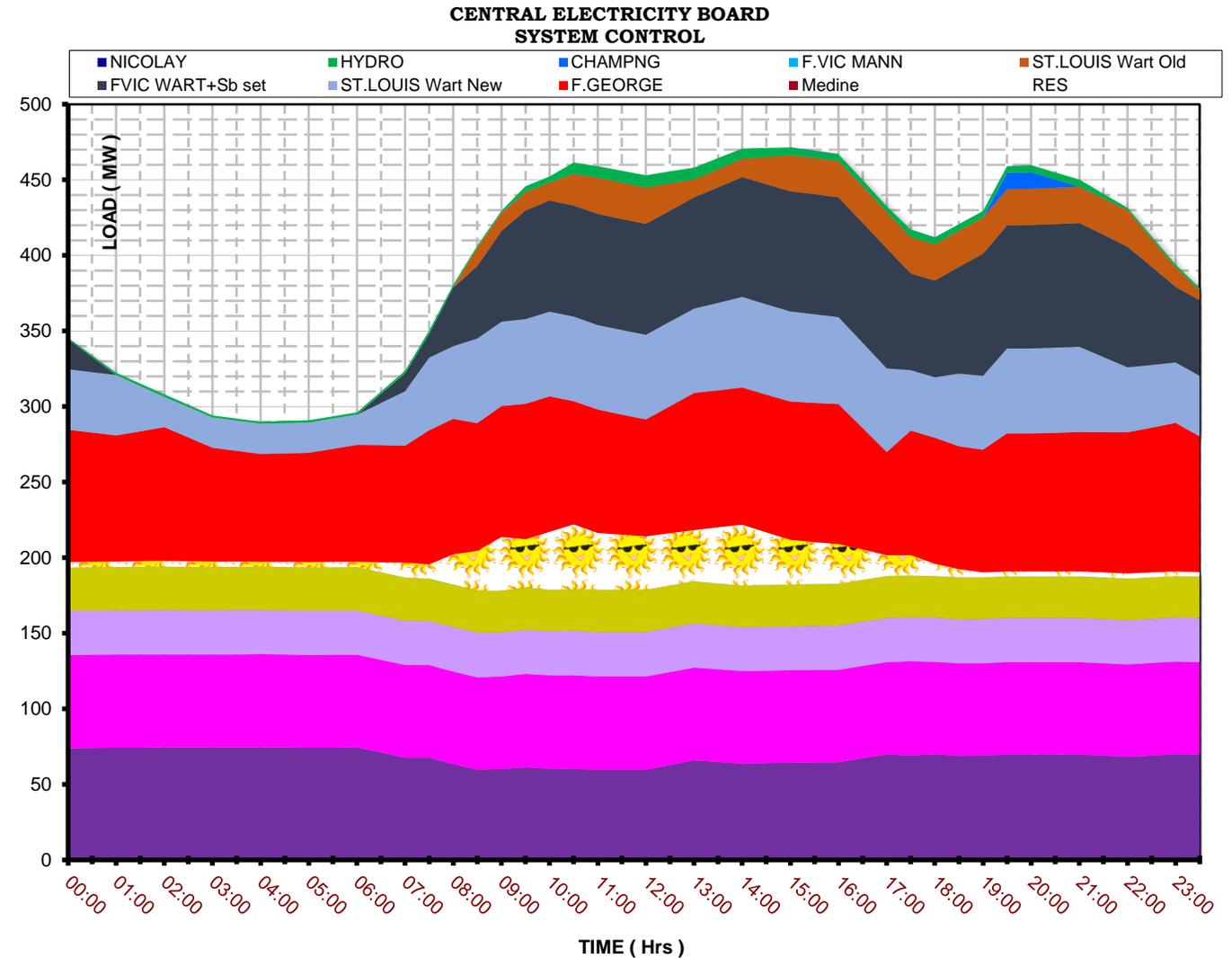
# POWER GENERATION CAPACITIES – LOAD PROFILE



The CEB owns and operate some **480MW** of fuel oil thermal and **60MW** of hydro power capacity.

It also has IPP contracts for about **200MW** coal/bagasse for base load generation.

There are also some **107 MW** Solar PV, **3.3MW** Of Landfill Gas and **9.35 MW** of Wind.

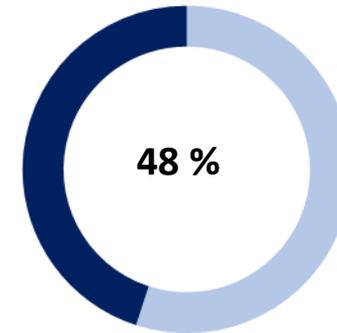




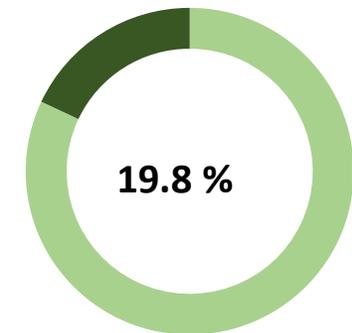
# ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DEMAND

## 2937 GWH ENERGY GENERATION IN 2019

Source	Share
HFO	44.81%
Coal	35.85%
Kerosene	0.1%
Hydro	3.36%
Bagasse	10.69%
Landfill Gas	0.68%
<b>PV (5.53% in 2021)</b>	<b>3.77%</b>
Wind	0.44%
Cane Trash	0.31%



CEB Share in Energy  
Generation



Renewable Energy  
Share in 2021

**507 MW**  
**PEAK DEMAND**

**1.3 M**  
**POPULATION**

**App. 2000 km<sup>2</sup>**  
**AREA**





## DISTRBUTION NETWORK

- The CEB's distribution system supplies electricity at lower voltages from its substations to around **490,000** customers' premises through around 22kV-415V distribution transformers.
- The distribution feeders, operates in **radial configuration**, are extended outwards from their respective substations to supply customers within a delimited service area.
- Distribution Lines : **9147 km** Overhead Line and **973 km** Underground Cable.

**ELECTRIFICATION**

**100%**

**SAIDI**

**2.79**

**SAIFI**

**1.72**

CEB Website <http://ceb.mu> for more information



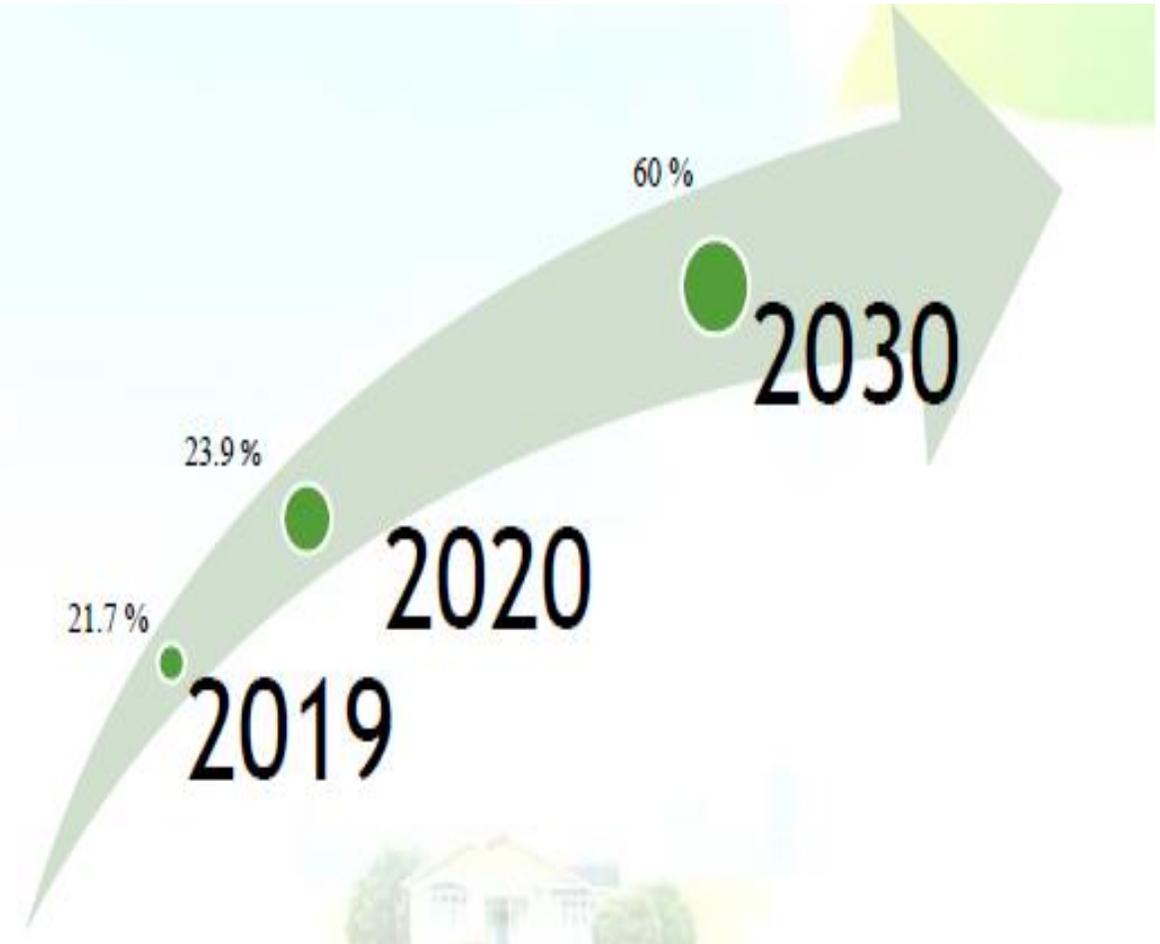
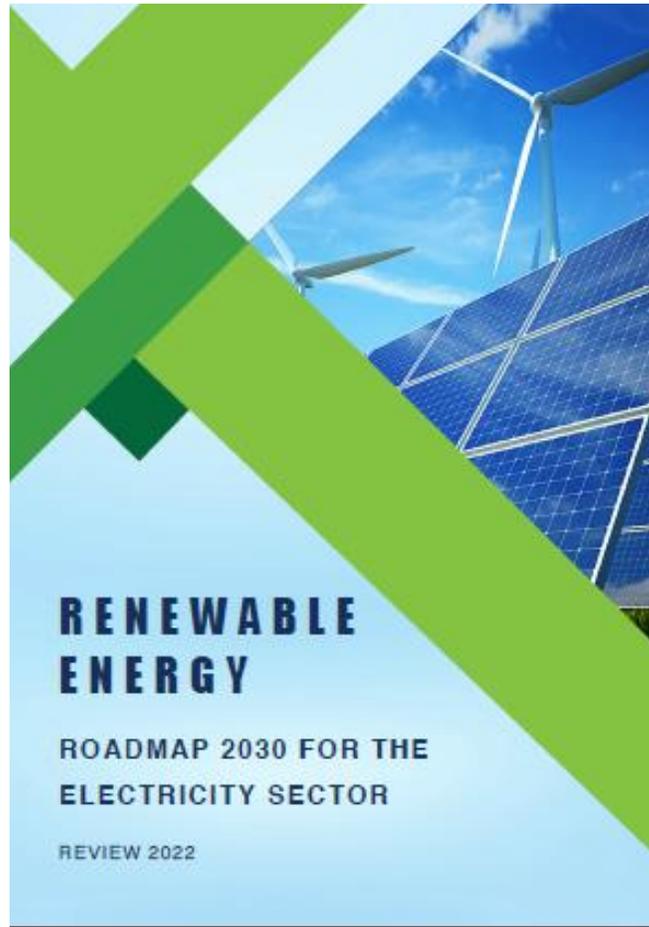
1. Mauritian Power System
2. Renewable Energy Roadmap 2030
3. Challenges for VRE Integration
- 4 Actions taken





# RENEWABLE ENERGY ROADMAP 2030

☐ Launched on 13 May 2022



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# RE ROADMAP 2030

## RE POWER EXPANSION STRATEGY

	Year 2030			
	Actual	Low Case	Base Case	High Case
<b>PEAK</b>				
Nicolay Power Station (GWh)	5	11.4	13.86	16.35
Hydro (GWh)	25	25	25	25
<b>Total (Energy Generation) (GWh)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>38.86</b>	<b>41.35</b>
Maximum energy for peak (GWh)	30	36.4	38.86	41.35
<b>SEMI-BASE</b>				
Solar (GWh)	160	591	591	606
REHF Solar+Battery storage (GWh)	0	300	300	300
<b>Total Energy generated by RE (GWh)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>906</b>
Fort Victoria (GWh)	383	190.63	193.6	225
St Louis (GWh)	468	155.97	236.6	275
<b>Total (Energy Generation) (GWh)</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>1237.6</b>	<b>1321.2</b>	<b>1405.9</b>
Max Energy for Semi-Base (GWh)	1010	1237.6	1321.24	1405.9
<b>BASE</b>				
Hydro (GWh)	68	68	68	68
Biomass-Bagasse (GWh)	430	0	0	0
Biomass-Cane Trash (GWh)	8	0.0	0	0
REHF (Solar+Wind+battery storage) (GWh)	0	350	350	350
Small Scale REHF (GWh)	0	140	140	140
Large Scale REHF-Biomass (GWh)	0	685	685	685
Onshore Wind (GWh)	15	15	15	15
Offshore Wind (GWh)	0	150	150	150
Marine Renewables (tidal/wave energy) (GWh)	0	50	50	50
Landfill gas (GWh)	23	23	23	23
WtE (GWh)	0	75	75	75
<b>Total Energy generated by RE (GWh)</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1556</b>	<b>1556</b>	<b>1556</b>
Coal (GWh)	800	0	0	0
Fort George/CCGT (GWh)	587	810	969.9	1132
<b>Total (Energy Generation) (GWh)</b>	<b>1932</b>	<b>2366</b>	<b>2525.9</b>	<b>2687.8</b>
Max Energy for Base (GWh)	1932	2366	2525.9	2687.75
<b>Total Energy demand forecast (GWh)</b>	<b>2971</b>	<b>3640</b>	<b>3886</b>	<b>4135</b>
<b>% Renewables</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>60.1</b>
<b>% Non-renewables</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>39.9</b>



1. Mauritian Power System
2. Long Term Energy Strategy
- 3. Challenges of VRE Integration**
- 4 Actions taken

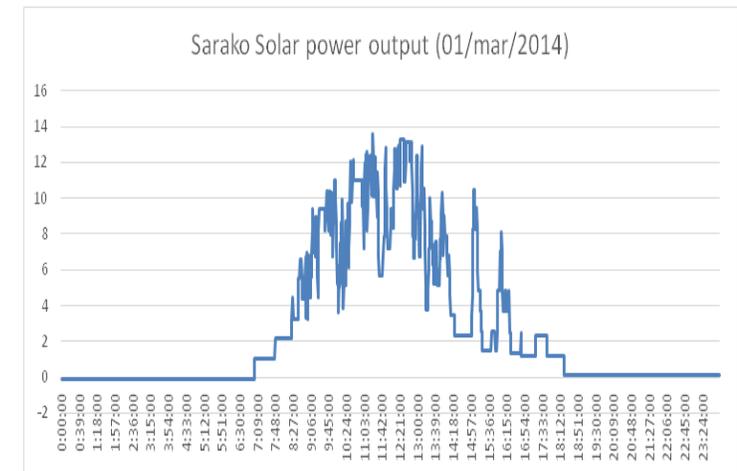
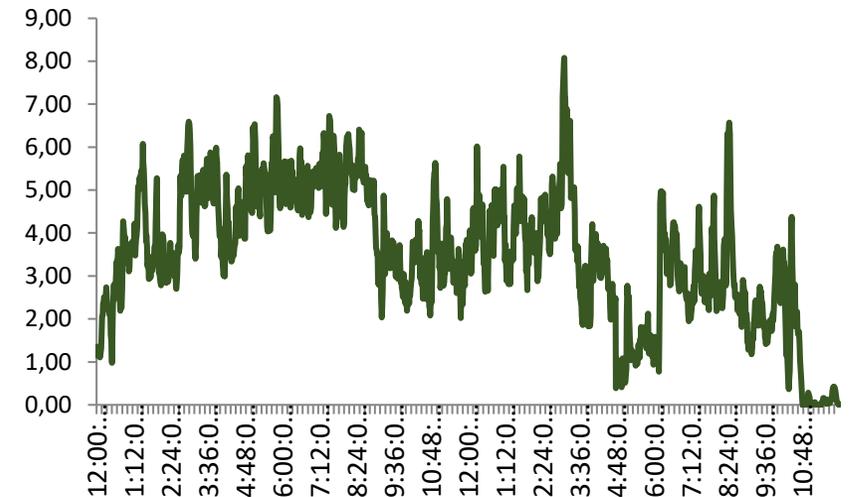




## Small Islanded power systems

- Low inertia
- Highly sensitive to network disturbance (Load and Generation)
- High risk of frequency instability due to volatile power output of non-dispatchable renewable energy systems, mainly wind and solar.

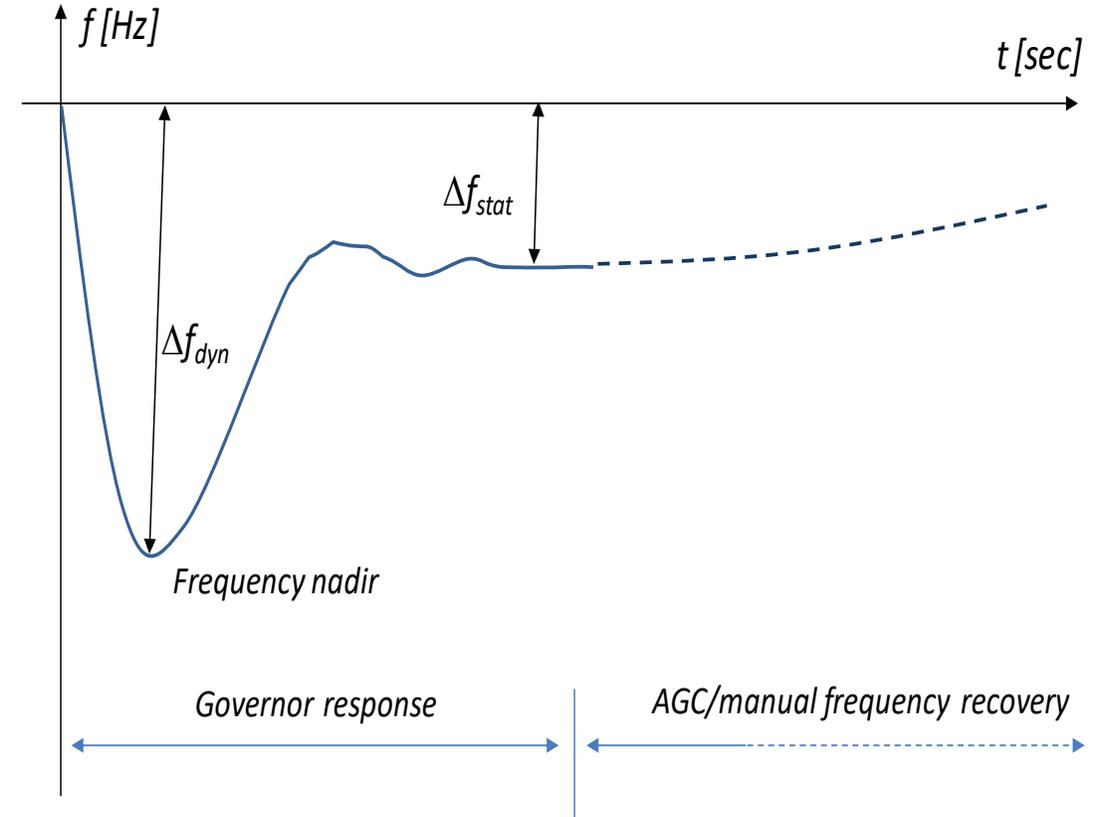
**CEB has to maintain system frequency within  $\pm 1.5\%$  of the nominal value of 50Hz,**





## VRE Integration and System Inertia

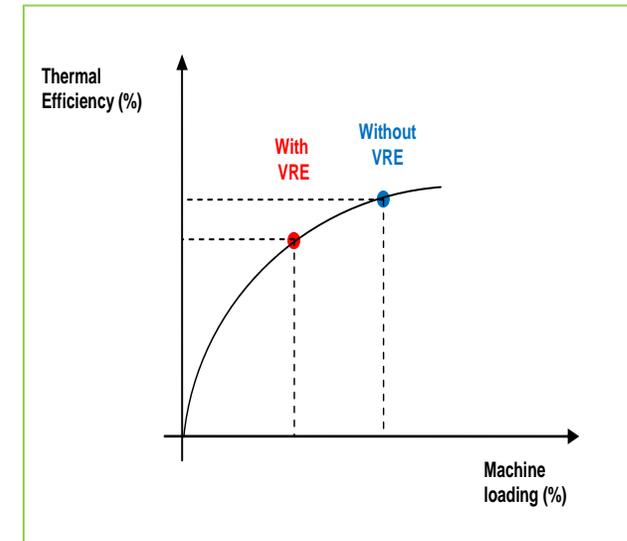
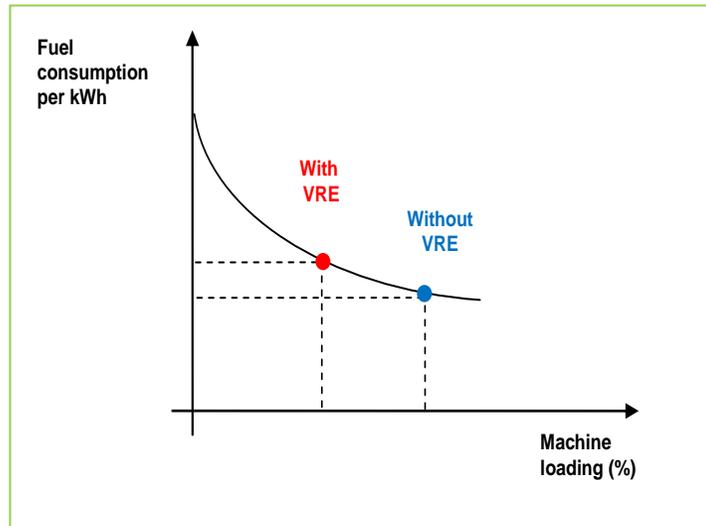
- VRE farms do not contribute to the system inertia
- VRE displace conventional generating units leading to a **reduction in inertia**





## Down Reserve and Efficiency

- The integration of VRES causes conventional generating units to reduce their power output close to the minimum permissible value
- It is required to ensure that sufficient down regulation is available to maintain the frequency within the regulatory and planning (50.5 Hz) limits.
- Negative impact on thermal efficiency and fuel consumptions





## FAST RESPONSE POWER SYSTEM

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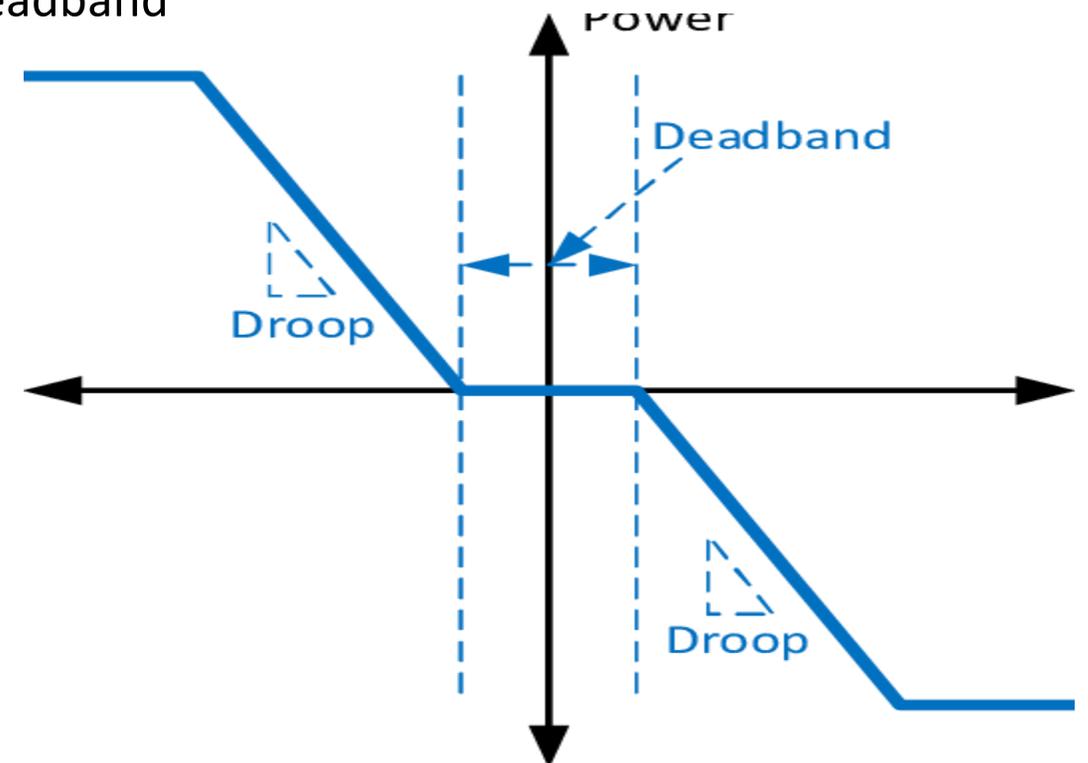
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## Droop Control

- CEB units switch to frequency control when the frequency goes outside a frequency band -  $\pm 0.5\text{Hz}$
- Switch to droop Control with the removal of the deadband
- Droop of 4%



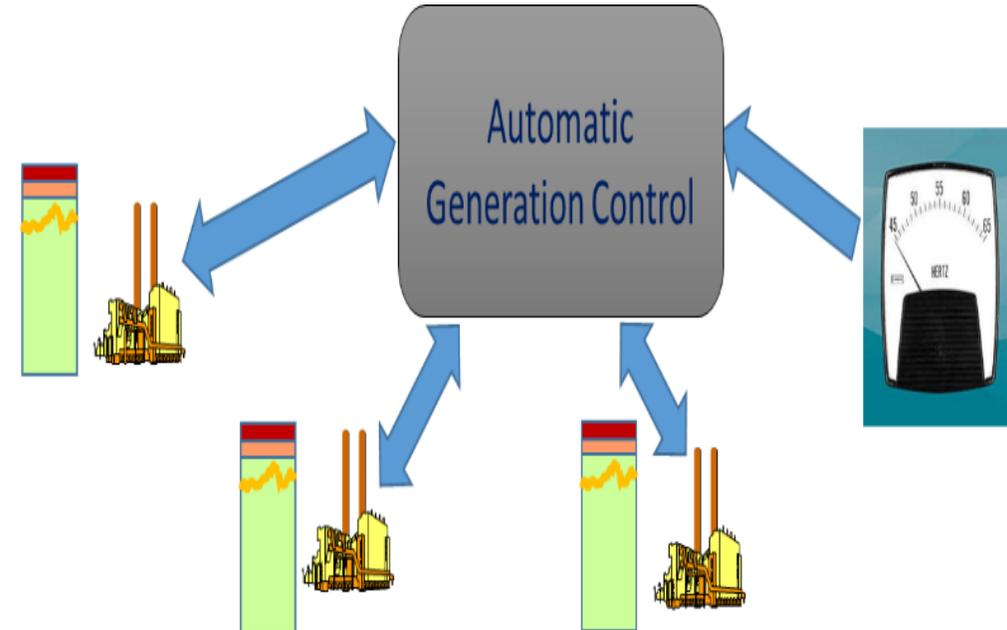


## Automatic Generation Control (1/2)

An Automatic Generation Control send signals to one or more generating units to either raise or lower their corresponding generating outputs to restore the frequency of a network to nominal frequency of 50Hz following a disturbance.

Rapid Secondary response through AGC as compare to System Operators calling power plant to raise or lower their respective generation output which generally is a lengthy process.

**With the variable RE generation, manual frequency recovery is risky for a network.**

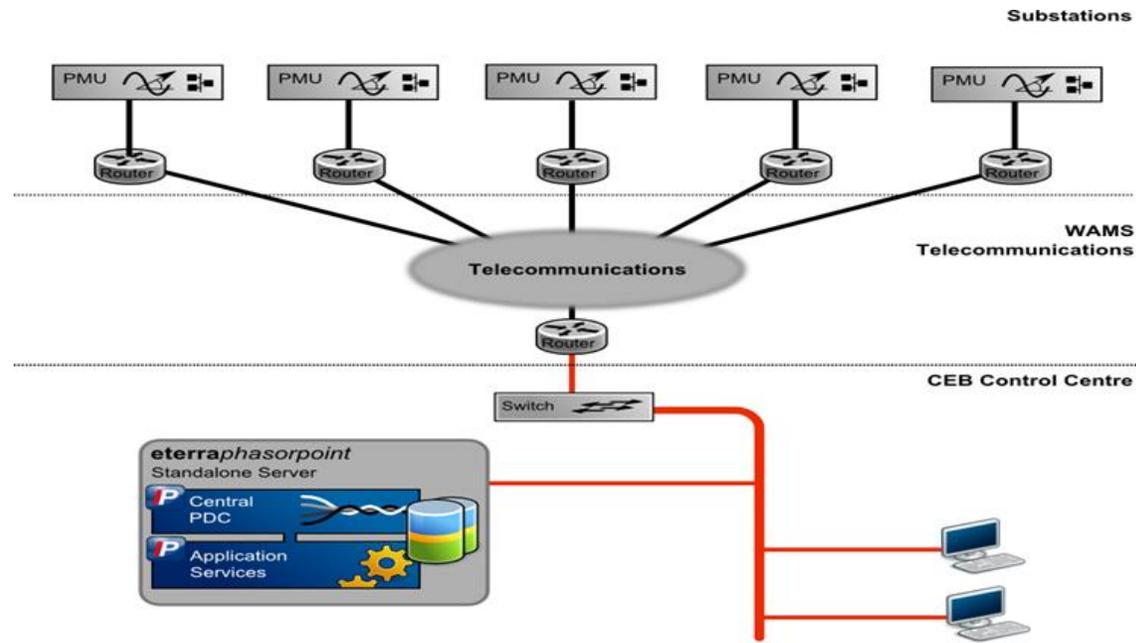




## WIDE AREA MONITORING SYSTEM (1/2)

Wide area monitoring system (WAMS) is based on data acquisition using Phasor Measurement Units (PMU) installed at selected locations in a power system, in view of detecting grid instabilities. It can be regarded as a grid instabilities forecasting system

The WAMS can be set to control generating units in the event of anticipated grid instabilities.

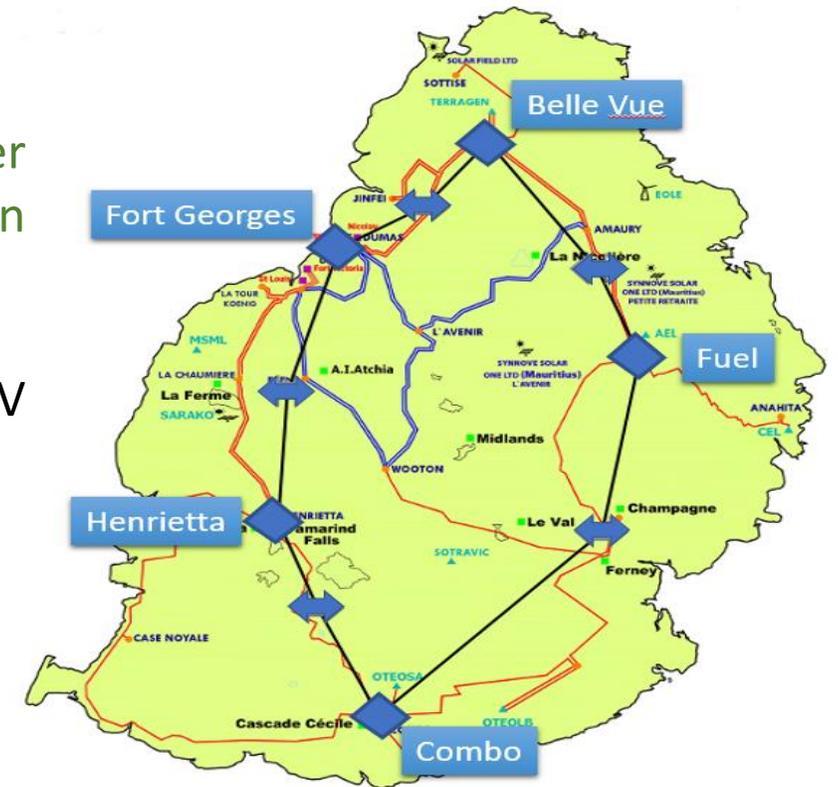


Current, voltage and frequency measurements are taken by the PMU and stored in a data concentrator. The measured quantities include both magnitudes and phase angles, and are time-synchronised via Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers with an accuracy in microsecond.



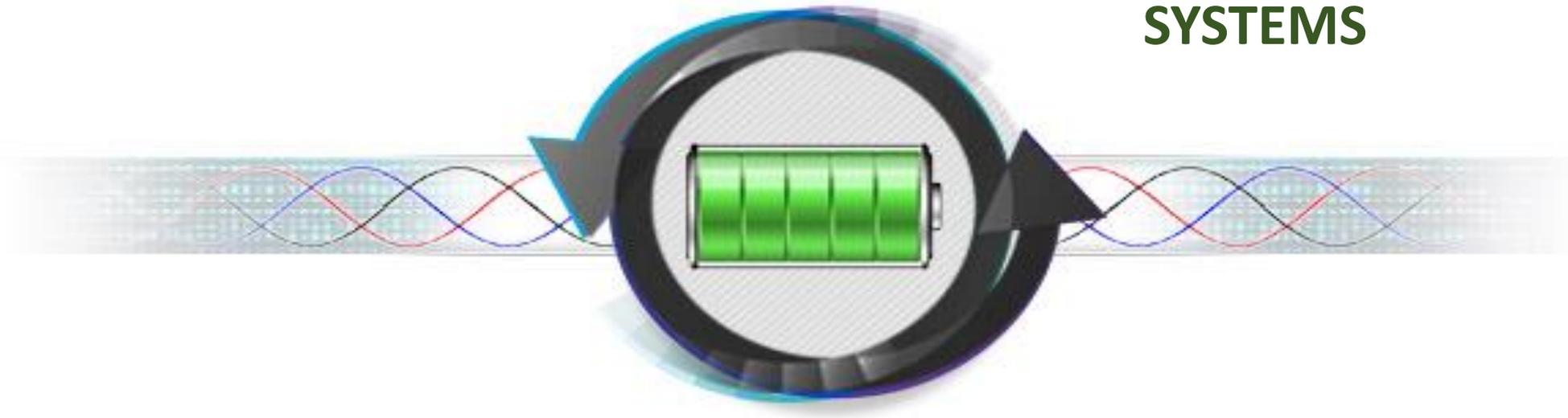
## WIDE AREA MONITORING SYSTEM (2/2)

- The CEB has already deployed five PMUs in five substations.
  - Monitor the stability of the network
  - Have precise data to tune dynamic models of the CEB power systems for dynamic studies and subsequently decision talking
- Feasibility of deploying additional PMUs by using existing 66kV protection relays is in progress.



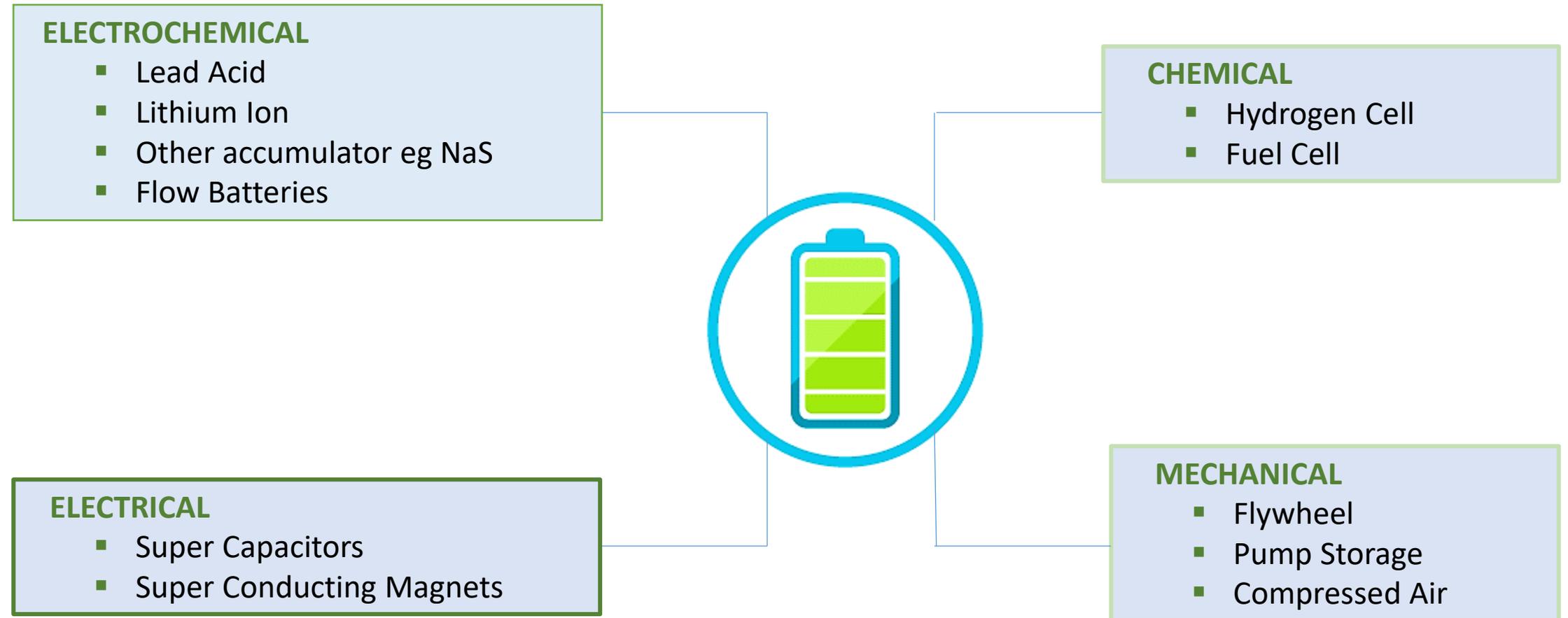


# ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS





# TYPES OF ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM



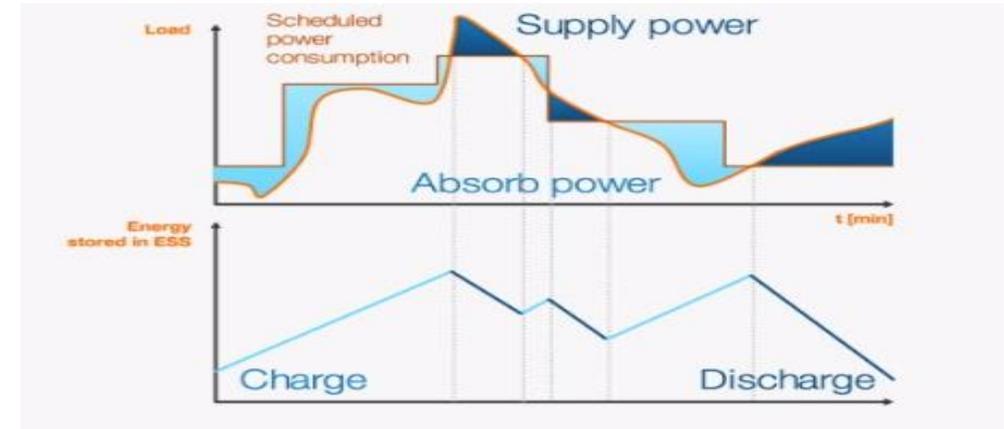


# Application of Energy Storage System

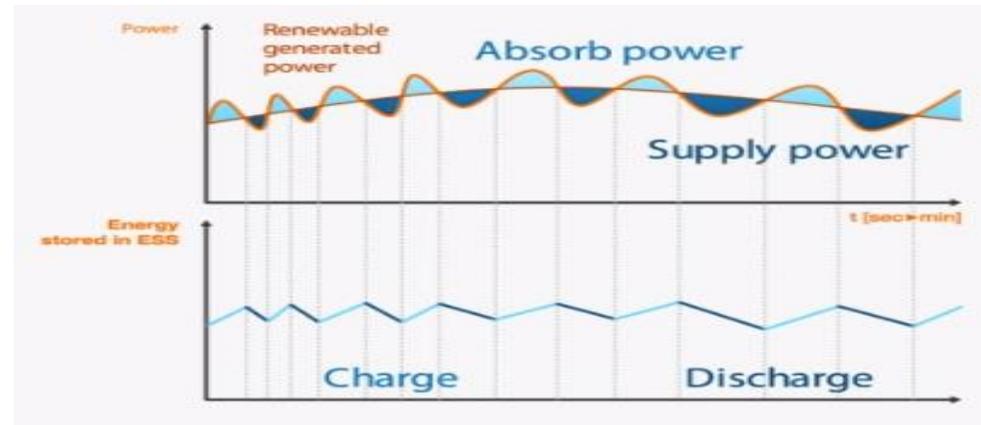
## Frequency Control



## Peak Shaving

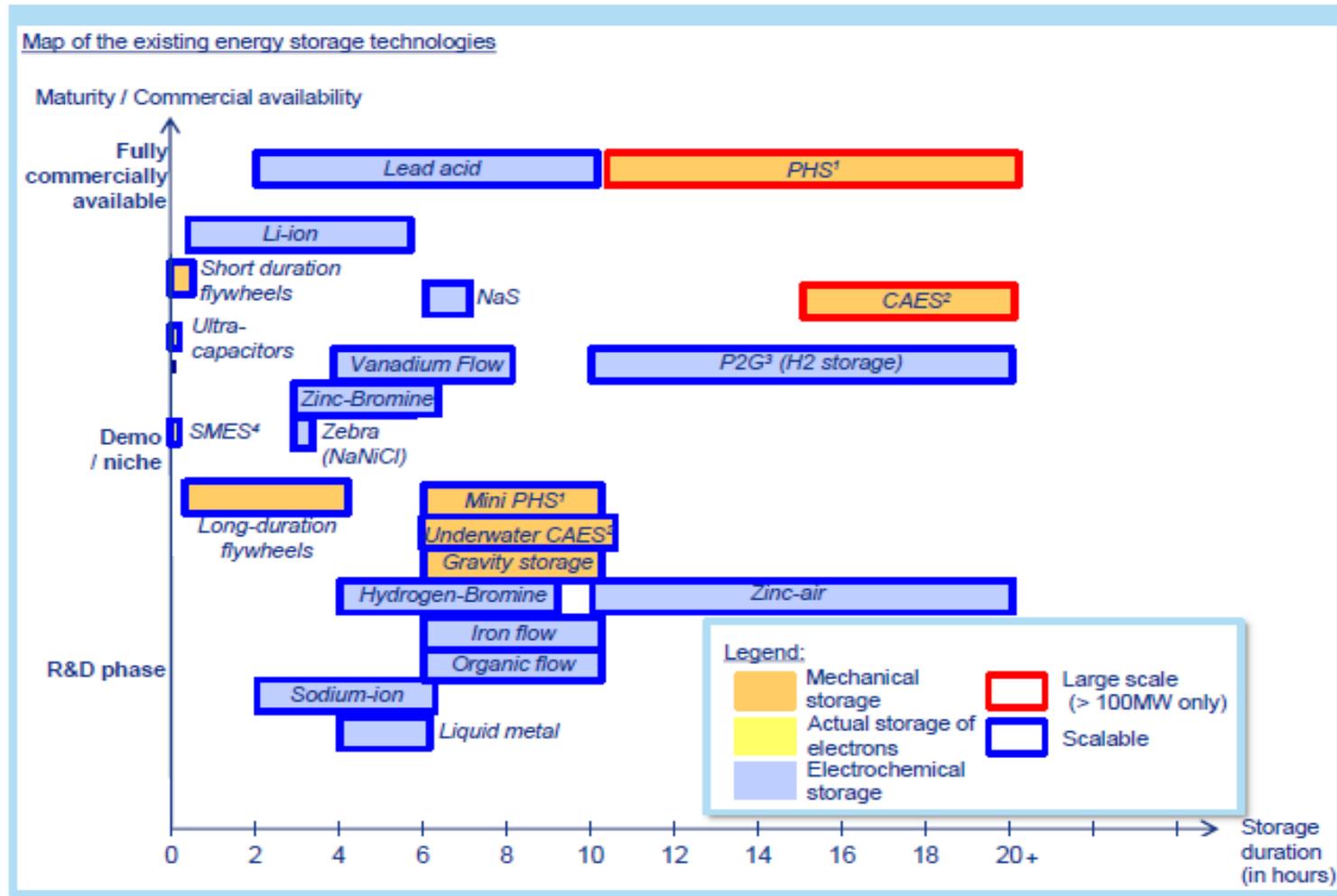


## Capacity Firming





# Maturity and Storage Duration



Note: 1. Pumped Hydro Storage, 2. Compressed Air Energy Storage 3. Power-to-gas 4. Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage

**ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS ARE NUMEROUS BUT ONLY A HANDFUL ARE COMMERCIALY MATURE**

# Mauritius Battery Energy Storage System Project



- Why BESS? GCF FP 033 | USD 28 M GRANT
- Which type? LI-ION
- 18 MW / 9 MWh | 185 MW VRES
- Initially for FREQUENCY REGULATION

- Support the integration of Variable Renewable Energy
- Sustain the Stability of the Network
- Maintain the reliability of the Mauritian Grid

## Peak Shaving BESS

- PV Capacity Credit in Daytime
- BESS for Evening Peak Shaving
- Installation of a 20 MW BESS





## GCF SUPPORTED GRID ENHANCEMENT AND PV DEPLOYMENT

- ☐ **The 18 MW BESS Implementation**
- ☐ **Investment of around USD 12 M**

### **PHASE 1 – 4MW**

Amaury Substation  
Henrietta Substation

**Completed in August 2018**

### **PHASE 2 – 14MW**

La Tour Koenig Substation  
Anahita Substation  
Jin Fei Substation  
Wooton Substation

**Tender launched in January 2019**  
**Expected Completion – Mid 2020**  
**Completed in 2021**



## 2 MW Battery Energy Storage System At Amaury Substation



- **15 MINS Rated Power at 50% DOD**
- **20ms Response Time**



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## ADDITIONAL MEASURES

- Geographical dispersion of VRE sources so that fluctuating climatic conditions do not impact significantly on VRE outputs;
- Implementation of power output Forecasting (day ahead and hour ahead) in new upcoming PV farms;
- Curtailment of VRE under emergency conditions for new PV Farms;

For more details (conception, feasibility, planning, procurement, resources mobilization and deployment, testing & commissioning and outcomes) including technical visit on the Mauritius BESS project send email to [ceb@intent.mu](mailto:ceb@intent.mu)

