



# Optimization of joint operation of fast and slow storage

**Danilo Laban**

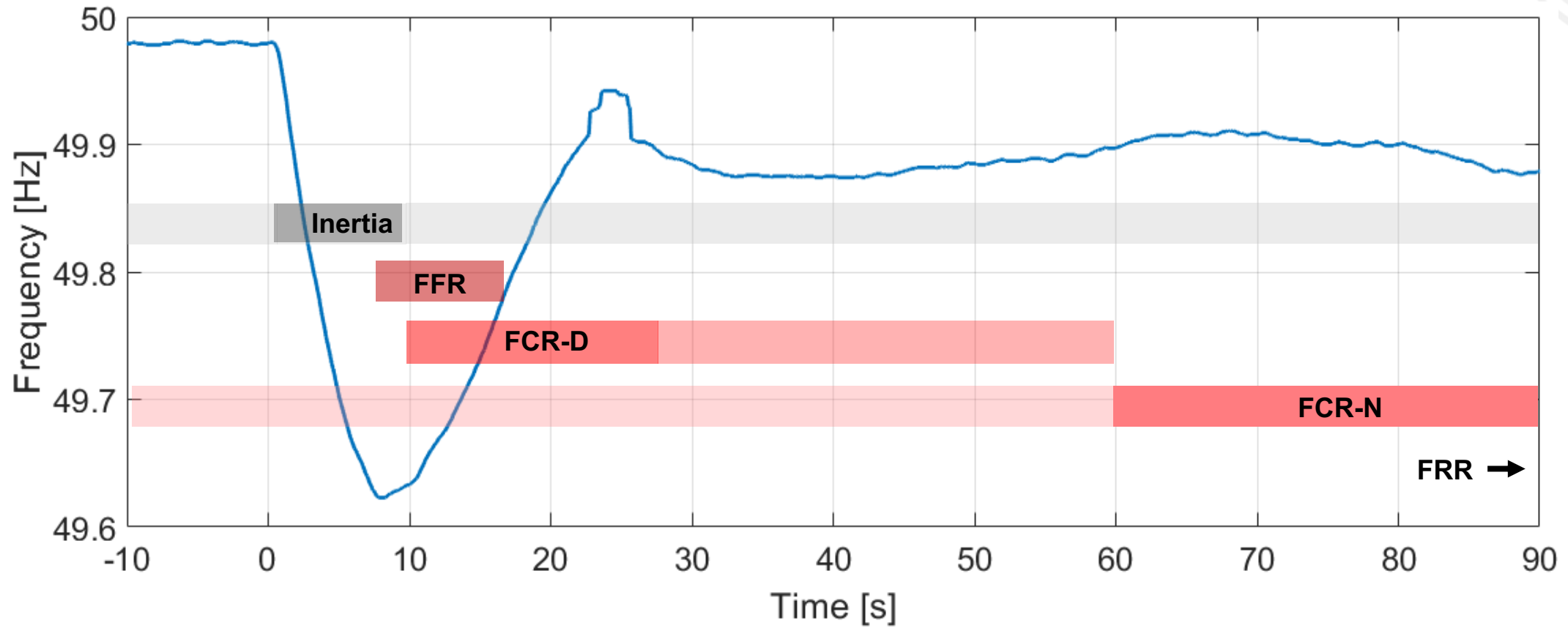
Industrial PhD at Uppsala University

2024-04-24



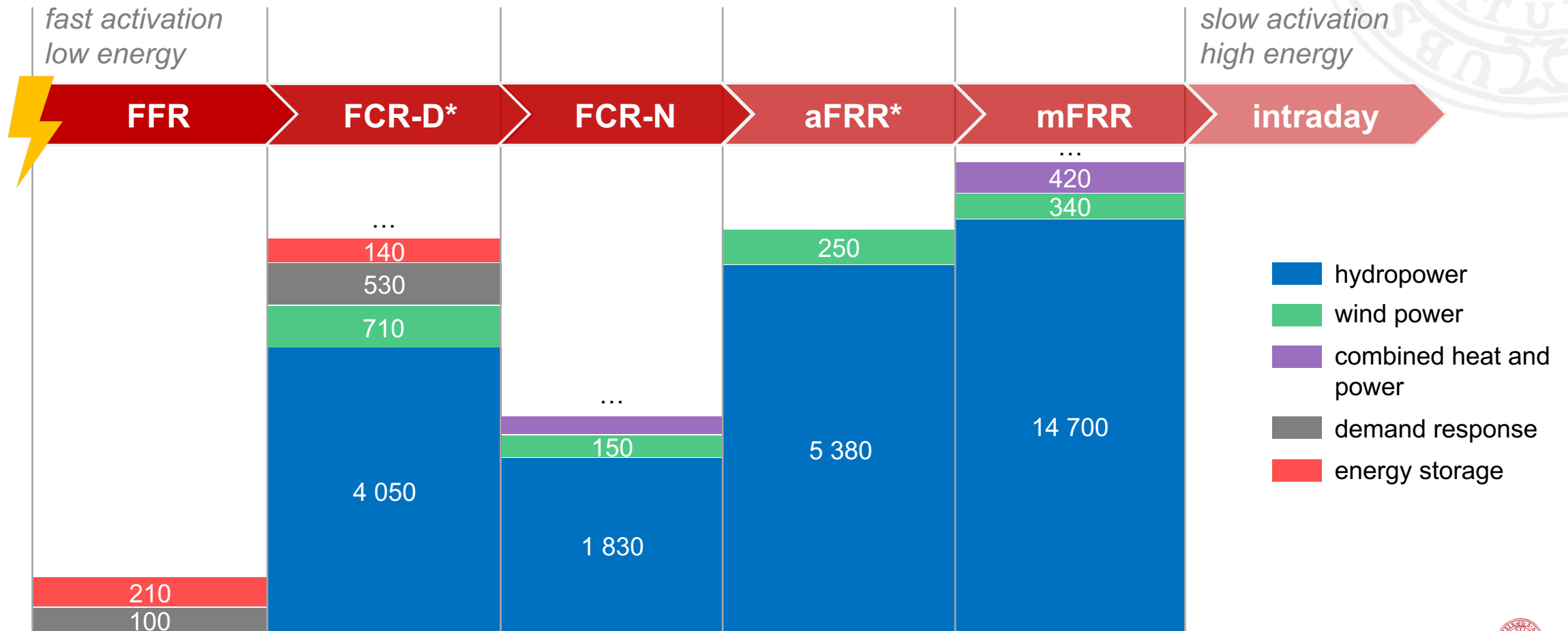


### Frequency incident 2018-12-27





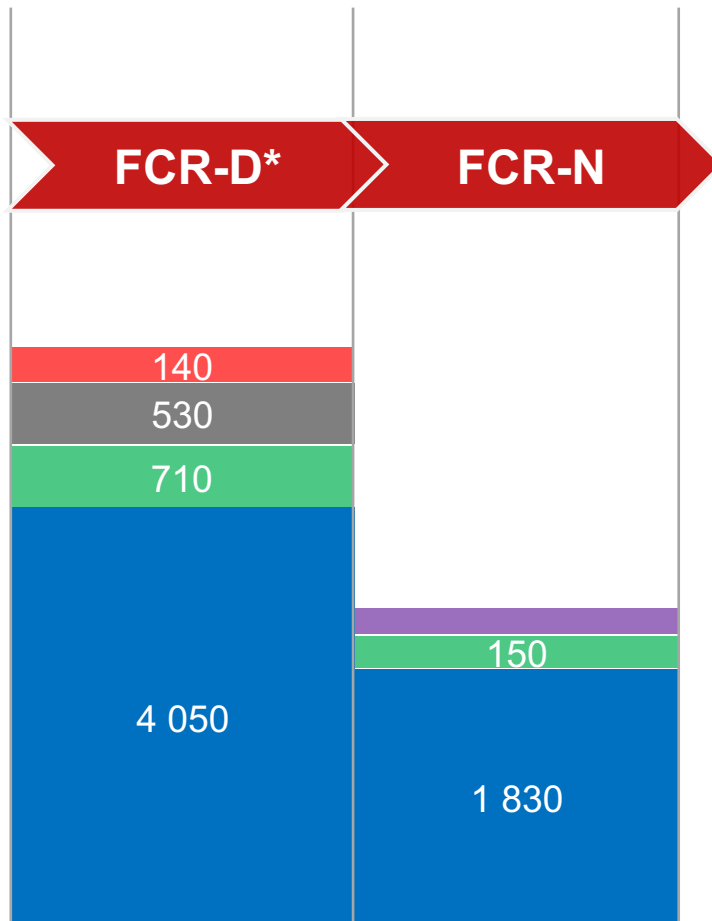
# Prequalified frequency reserve capacity in Sweden



\* includes both "up" and "down" reserves  
source: Svenska kraftnät, data from 2024-04-01



# Prequalified frequency reserve capacity in Sweden



- New technical requirements entered into force in September 2023
- Hydropower currently responsible for 80% of FCR capacity
  - New speed requirements are an issue
- New technologies entering the markets
  - Continuous and more energy intense provision is creating difficulties



# Let's do an investment pre-study

## FCR-N

Unit: Kaplan turbine

Nominal power: 24 MW

Nominal head: 23 m

FCR-N prequalification: 2,4 MW

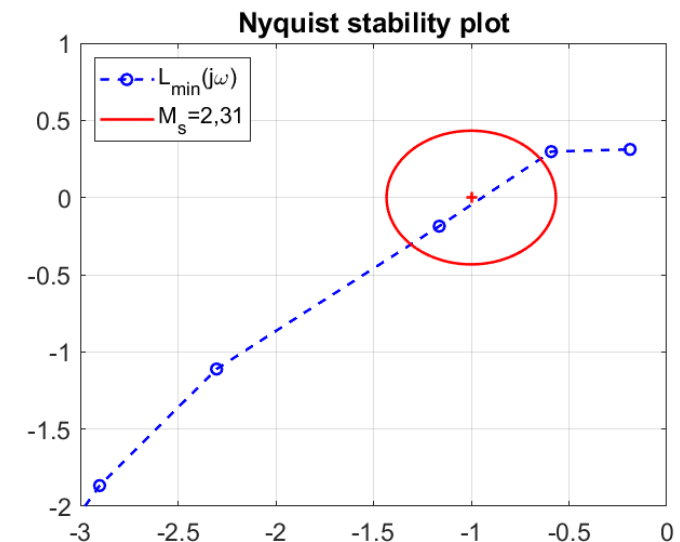
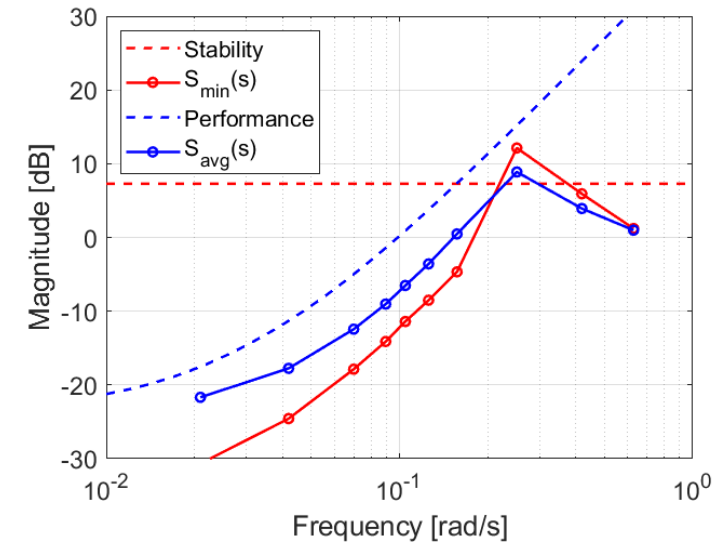
FCR hours: 1 200 per year\*

Projected income: 1 200 h x 56 €/MW\*\* x 2,4 MW  
= **161 280 € / year**

- New FCR-N requirement test is failed – no ability to continue to sell FCR-N

\* assumed value

\*\* average FCR-N price between 2021-2023, source: Svenska kraftnät



## Let's do an investment pre-study

### FCR-N

- **Case 0:** Do nothing
- **Case 1:** Upgrade hydropower unit
- **Case 2:** Install a stand-alone energy storage system
- **Case 3:** Install a hybrid system with energy storage





## Let's do an investment pre-study

### Case 0

- No investment is taken and the FCR-N provision is lost
- Cost:  
0 €/year
- Cashflow:  
**0 €/year**

### Case 1

Upgrade hydropower unit

- The necessary performance upgrades for the hydropower unit are implemented
- Wide variety of scenarios depending on the improvement, some unit cannot achieve required performance
- Cost:  
ranging from several 10k up to several million €
- Cashflow:  
**???**





# Let's do an investment pre-study

## Case 2

### Stand-alone storage system

- Installation of a stand-alone battery energy storage system with the same FCR-N capacity
- Required size\*:  
 $P_s = 1,34 \times 2,4 = 3,2 \text{ MW}$   
 $E_s = 2 \times 2,4 = 4,8 \text{ MWh}$
- Expected lifetime<sup>[1]</sup>: 10 years
- Life-cycle cost<sup>[2]</sup>: 341 680 €/year
- Cashflow:  
**-180 400 €/year**

$$C = (c_p P_s + c_e E_s) \frac{i(1+i)^L}{(1+i)^L - 1} + c_f P_s$$

Table 3: Cost and lifetime parameters of storage technologies, taken from [13].

Parameter	Description	BESS	FW	SC
$c_p$	Capital cost per unit of power [€/kW]	257	624	315
$c_e$	Capital cost per unit of energy [€/kWh]	275	6 186	29 250
$c_f$	Fixed maintenance cost [€/kW-year]	7	5	1
$\mu$	Round-trip efficiency [pu]	0.86	0.86	0.92
$DoD$	Depth of discharge [pu]	0.8	0.8	0.8
$N_c$	Number of full cycles	3 500	200 000	1 000 000
$L_c$	Calendar lifetime [years]	10	20	16

\* interpretation of new FCR requirements, source: Svenska kraftnät

[1] Mongird et al.: An evaluation of energy storage cost and performance characteristics, Energies, 13, 2020

[2] Diaz-Gonzalez et al.: Energy storage in Power Systems, John Wiley & Sons, 2016





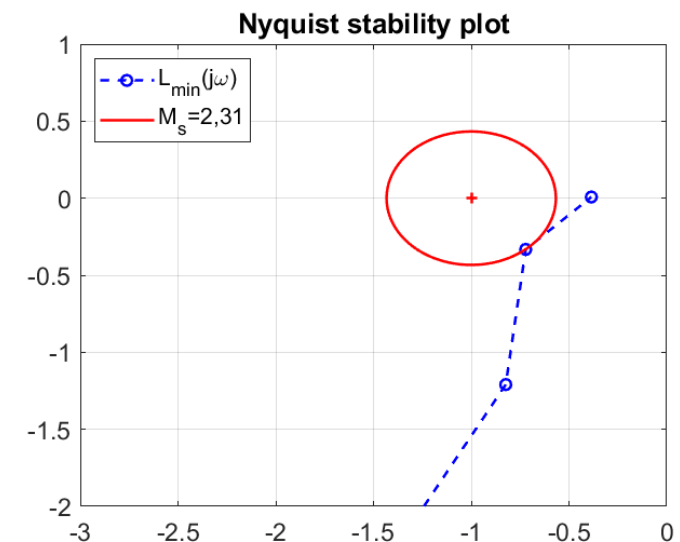
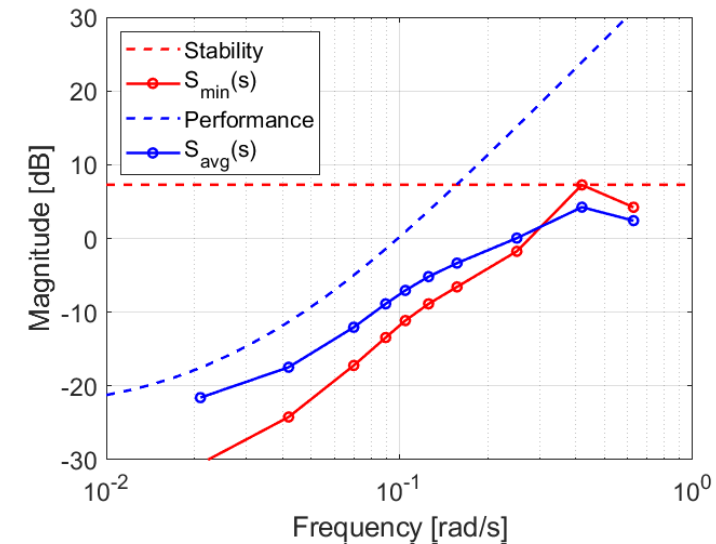
# Let's do an investment pre-study

## Case 3

### Hybrid system with energy storage

- Enhancement of the hydropower FCR-N response with an energy storage system
- The method for the storage system control design and required size published in [3]
- Required size:  
 $P_s = 0,47$  MW  
 $E_s = 0,01$  MWh
- Expected lifetime: 1 year
- Life-cycle cost: 134 600 €/year
- Cashflow: **26 680 €/year**

[3] Laban, Norrlund, Lundin: Storage system design for improved primary frequency control from hydropower units, IEEE Transactions on Energy Conversion, 38, 2023

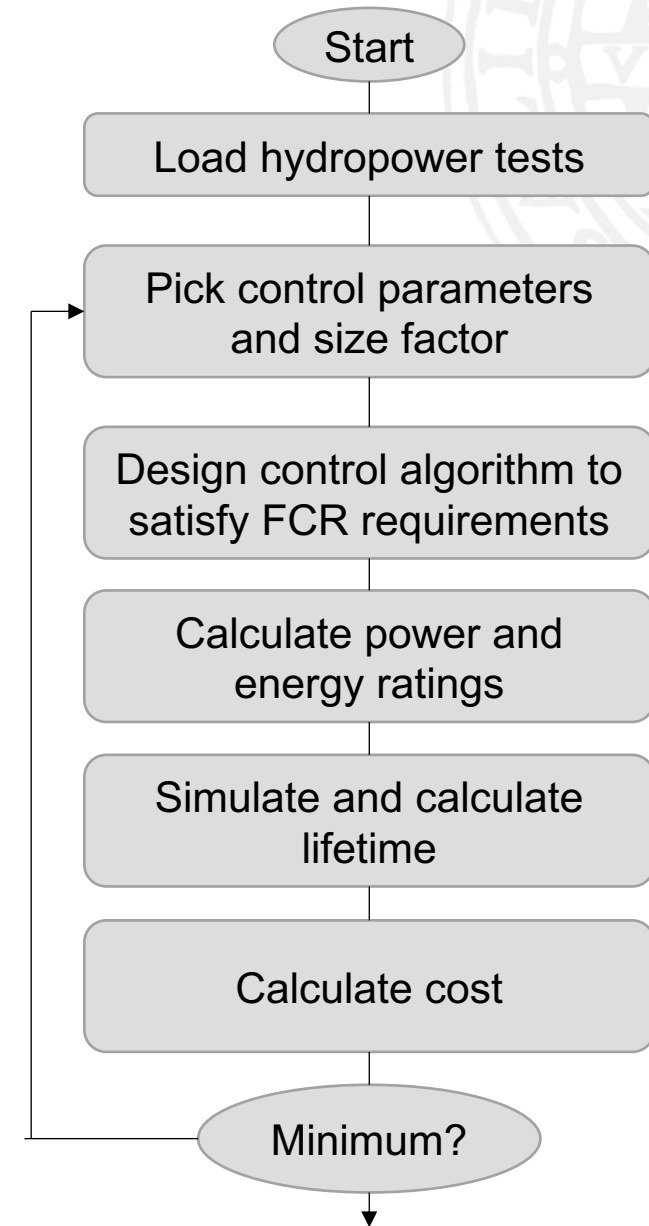


# Let's do an investment pre-study

## Case 3.1

### Optimized hybrid system with energy storage

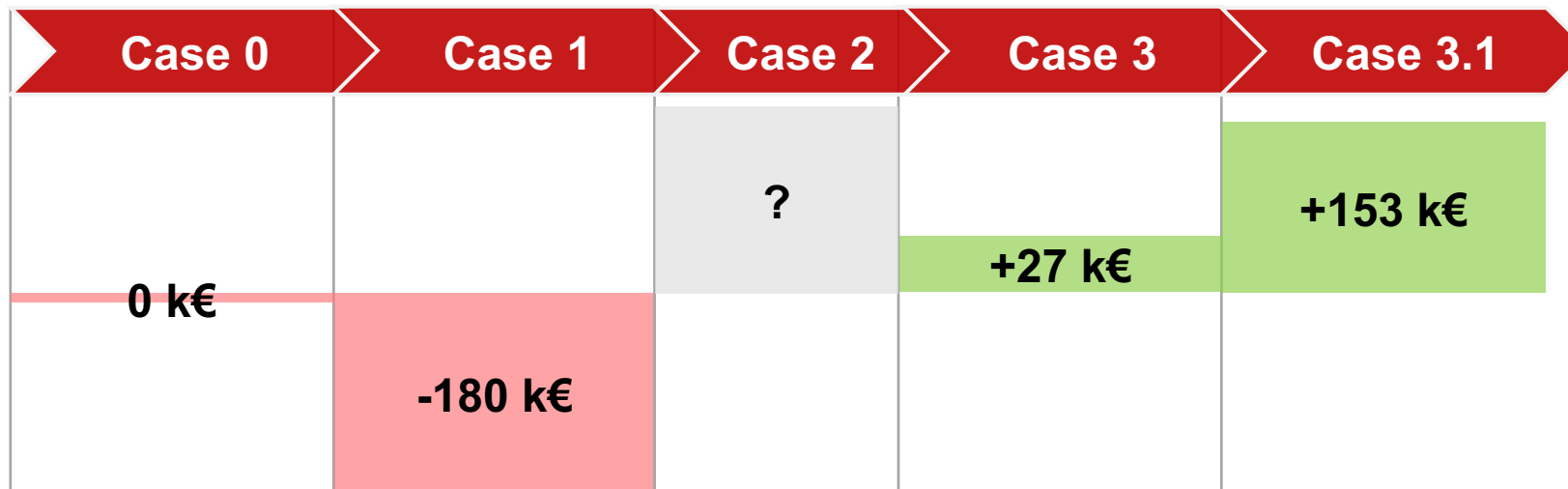
- The storage size is an optimization variable together with control parameters from [3]
- Consider: BESS, flywheels, supercapacitors
- Optimal size of **supercapacitor**:  
 $P_s = 0,28 \text{ MW}$   
 $E_s = 0,001 \text{ MWh}$
- Expected lifetime: 7 years
- Life-cycle cost: 8 400 €/year
- Cashflow: **152 800 €/year**





## Conclusion

- The developed hybrid system design and optimization methods provide a cost-effective alternative to improve hydropower FCR response
- The hydropower + storage combinations plays to the strengths of both individual technologies
- Expanding the benefits: modifying the hydropower response to reduce mechanical wear and tear and stacking other services from the hybrid system





# Thank you!

**Danilo Laban**

[danilo.laban@angstrom.uu.se](mailto:danilo.laban@angstrom.uu.se)

[danilo.laban@fortum.com](mailto:danilo.laban@fortum.com)

