

Estimation of Frequency Support Market Indices using Monte Carlo Simulation for Wind Power Generation

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Abstract— the foreseen high penetration levels of renewable energy sources into modern power system will force these green power plants to provide full range of ancillary services. Consequently, the schemes and mechanisms of the markets of such services should be adapted to accommodate the intermittent and uncertain nature of renewable power generation. This paper develops a novel probabilistic method to evaluate the key indices of frequency support according to the present market practices. Focus will be brought to wind power generation, where three different concepts of frequency support are compared through the proposed estimation algorithm, which is based on Monte Carlo Simulation (MCS). This study also considers different ranges of wind speed. Results reflect the disability of current factors, which are used to calculate the incentives and rates of provided power and energy support, to deal with wind power. It also reveals the average deviations between the applied support methods from viewpoint of the estimated indices. Matlab/Simulink is the applied simulation environment, where supplementary controllers are integrated into the NREL 5MW benchmark to enable its provision for frequency support.

Index Terms—Ancillary services, Electricity markets, Frequency support, Monte Carlo Simulation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The published energy roadmaps and plans reveal a huge drift towards renewable and uncertain energy sources (RES) where conventional power plants will be shutdown and replaced by RES [1, 2]. This will imply critical changes on the technical and economic aspects of the provision of ancillary services (AS) including market key indices and practices. Maintaining the system frequency deviations within a tight and pre-defined margin is a top priority of grid codes, and the AS market as well. These markets act as an economic interface between power plants and Transmission System Operators (TSOs) [3] to provide such services according to the technical regulations, namely the grid codes. Frequency support is one of the most critical AS, and it can be described as a certain power surge provided by power plants during frequency drops to tackle frequency deterioration and mitigate the unbalance between generation and demand, which is the main cause of frequency deviations. Literature has excessively developed and discussed methods which enable wind turbine generators (WTGs) to provide frequency support to power systems [4].

However, there are three major concepts, which are applied through different control methods to secure a power surge from WTGs during frequency excursions taking into account the intermittent nature of wind power, pitch de-loading [5, 6], over-speeding de-loading and kinetic energy extraction [7-9]. In spite of this large volume of research, the nexus between AS markets and the developed frequency support methods is still vague and rarely investigated [10]. This paper tries to cross the bridge between the technical aspects of the three support concepts and its impact on the key market indices, which are used by TSO to assess the financial income of frequency support. A certain set of these indices will be defined and estimated for each support method under different wind speed (WS) conditions to reflect the interplay between the applied support method and the incident WS. To acknowledge the uncertainty of many factors, including the timing, severity and pattern of frequency event, and WS intermittency as well, MCS is applied [11]. The next section illustrates the three implemented support methods, and provides a brief overview on the current market schemes. Section 3 explains the applied algorithm to evaluate the selected indices using MCS. Fourth section discusses the results, finally, Section five concludes.

II. FREQUENCY SUPPORT METHODS AND MARKET INDICES

The cornerstone of frequency support methods is to secure a sustainable and adequate power surge, reflecting frequency dynamics regardless the pertaining WS conditions [4]. The NREL 5MW detailed Simulink model [12] is developed to integrate three supplementary controllers as depicted in Figure 1 to enable the provision of frequency support.

A. Support methods

1) Pitch de-loading

This method can be applied as a delta de-loading, where the WTG output is de-rated continuously by a fixed ratio from the available output or balance de-loading, where the WTG output maintains a fixed margin between actual and available outputs [13]. The *available* output is WTG output when it applies the conventional Maximum Power Tracking (MPT).

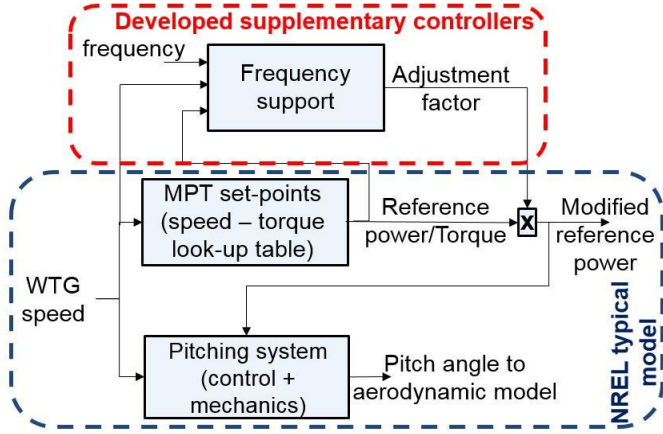


Figure 1 integration OF controllers into NREL model

Both techniques are widely applied using pitch de-loading, however this paper applies delta de-loading to maintain a certain de-loading ratio (D_F), where the reference pitch angle and power signals are updated continuously to maintain the predefined D_F . To achieve that, the reference active power is reduced by the required de-loading ratio, meanwhile the rotor speed is regulated around its nominal value according to the incident WS. In case of a frequency excursion (i.e. frequency violates a safe margin; f_{low}), the de-loading ratio is curtailed regularly through a droop gain until the frequency drop reaches a predefined threshold (f_d^m), where the WTG provides its available output. The active power reference (P_{ref}^o) is reduced by the required de-loading ratio following (1),

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D_F, & f \geq f_{low} \\
 \text{Deloading} = D_F \times & \left(\frac{f_o - f}{f_d^m} - 1 \right), & (f_o - f_d^m) < f < f_{low} \\
 & 0, & f \leq (f_o - f_d^m)
 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where f_{low} is the lower deadband of frequency deviations, and the de-loading is fully waived at f_d^m . This procedure smoothens the system frequency response and imitates the governor droop response provided by conventional synchronous generators.

2) Accelerative de-loading

This method has the privilege of being applicable to all variable speed WTGs, even when it is not desirable to apply special pitch control methods, or the WTG is not equipped with a pitching system. Nevertheless, it depends on the margin of rotor speed variation, according to the rating of the integrated power electronics interface. This method aims to reduce the reference torque by a certain ratio (K_{Acc}) below its default value, hence the WTG will accelerate, as the demand is slightly less than available mechanical torque and the electrical output is de-loaded. This reduction factor has an upper limit to ensure that rotor speed limit is not violated [7]. As an illustration, incident WS is roughly measured to estimate the nominal rotor speed through a look-up table, thereupon K_{Acc} is

set to ensure an acceptable rotor speed, where in this study $0.85 \leq K_{Acc} \leq 1$; at $K_{Acc} = 0.85$ full de-loading is applied. The acceleration factor is waived gradually, when f_{low} is violated, through a droop gain similar to that used in Pitch de-loading. Consequently, the support is provided by the extracted kinetic energy (KE), WTG decelerates converting KE into mechanical then electrical energy. Moreover, it approaches the optimum operation point when the torque reaches its non-de-loaded value, hence optimum output (i.e. MPT). Post event, the recovery to normal accelerated speed is executed within a predefined duration (T_R ; 30s in this paper).

3) Kinetic energy extraction

This method is based on increasing the reference torque above its nominal value during the frequency event, where the concept of forcing the WTG to extract some of its stored KE to provide supportive power surge is applied. This method is thought to be favorable to WFs owners as it does not imply major energy losses during normal operation (i.e. the WTG is following MPT when there is no frequency event). However, it provides support for shorter time and it is highly vulnerable to WS conditions, during and after the event. The extraction factor (K_{ex}) is governed by the frequency drop severity through similar linear droop applied in the two previous methods ($1 \leq K_{ex} \leq 1.15$). It is of note that, the same ratio of 0.15 either for de-loading or over-loading is fixed among the three support methods to make the comparison on a common basis. The extraction process stops when the rotor speed reaches a certain low rotor speed threshold. Severe WS drops paralyze this method if the extractable KE is insufficient to maintain the supportive power surge, and it also puts the WTG under the risk of complete stop, hence, the extraction process continues as long as rotor speed is not violated, where the torque value at the event start is maintained, given that the ratio between the actual torque and its initial value does not exceed the maximum K_{ex} . The post event stage is critical since the WTG accelerates to recover nominal speed, thus K_{ex} is set to be less than one implying a reference torque less than the available such that the extra energy accelerates the WTG. Nevertheless, the rate of decay of the torque is regulated such that it does not exceed K_{ex}/T_R . The response of NREL to a moderate frequency drop of rate of change 0.5 Hz/s are displayed in Figure 2 to illustrate the operation under the three methods, where MPT refers to conventional operation. The implemented support controllers' parameters are in Table 1.

f_{low}	f_d^m	K_{acc}	K_{ex}	D_F	T_R
49.98 Hz	49.9 Hz	Min: 0.85	Max.: 1.15	15%	30s

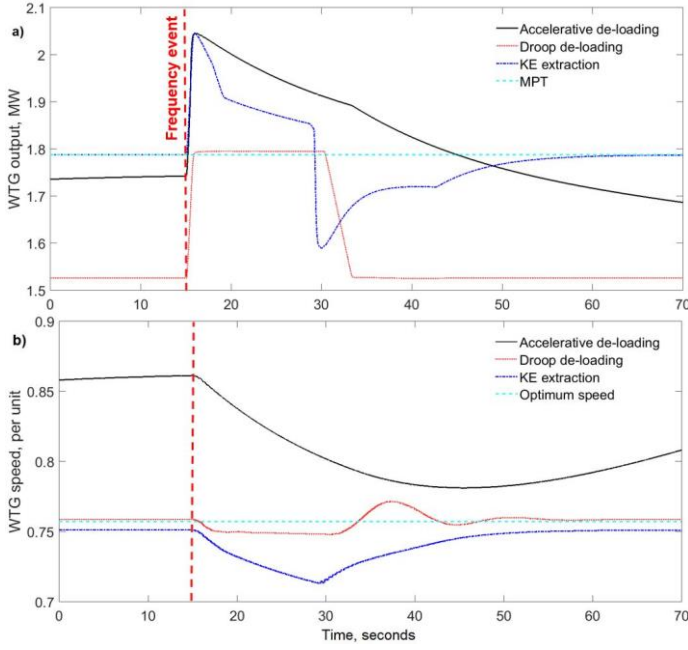


Figure 2. WTG 5MW-rated, wind speed = 8 m/s response to a frequency event under three support methods: a) Output power; b) Rotor speed

B. Market schemes

The TSOs decide three main parameters which shape up the expected power surge from the connected power plants, namely, frequency deadband, frequency nadir at which the full power surge should be provided, and how long the surge should sustain [14, 15]. According to several practices in European countries [16, 17], and UCTE/ENTSO-e recommendations [18], the frequency deadband is ± 20 mHz, 49.8 Hz nadir and sustains for 8s. In addition, there is a restriction on the size of either the unit or the reserve (i.e. expected surge) that can participate in short term frequency support in some regions. The available KE is a key factor to determine/estimate the system inertia, hence the Irish TSOs proposed the SIRF index [3] is evaluated using (2), which is close to inertia constant (H) of a generator,

$$\text{SIRF} = \frac{0.5 \times J \times \omega^2}{\text{Min. output}} = \frac{H \times S}{\text{Min. output}} \quad (2)$$

where J, H, ω and S are moment of inertia, inertia constant, rotational speed and rated power respectively. The challenge of wind power is the intermittency of wind speed, which influences the WTG rotor speed and output, hence the stored KE and minimum output.

On the economic side, the generic compensation to participating power plants covers three components; capacity (X/MW); standby duration (Y/hour); and actual support energy provision (Z/MWh), where X, Y, and Z are the assigned prices according to the submitted bids. However, these parameters are neither reliable nor attractive to wind power plants' owners as

shown through this study. The second challenge is the relatively long bidding window (e.g. 4 hours in Germany), which is dedicated to balancing power not short term frequency support [19]. In this paper, this generic scheme is considered with a shorter time-window of 50 minutes as explained in the next sections.

III. MCS ALGORITHMS

The MCS relies on parameters changing randomly within a carefully selected range in each sample. These parameters reflect the different uncertainties incorporated into the examined process. The integrated WS is a high resolution real data for 50 minutes and 1 reading/s. Two frequency drops occur within the sample duration of 50 minutes, and each event lasts for 30s. The pattern of the frequency event and the adjacent prices of supportive power and energy during the event is the first uncertainty, beside more uncertainties due to the provision of support by wind power, the incident WS. To consider these uncertainties, the following algorithm is applied:

- Frequency pattern is decided based on a uniform random value between (-0.4 and -1 Hz/s) of the RoCoF of each event;
- Instant of first event initiation (t_1) is a uniform random value between 1 and 1500 s, while instant of first event initiation (t_2) is random value between t_1+300 to 2900 s. This ensures that the WTG has retained the normal operation before the second event and also allows enough time to react after the second event before the sample time ends;
- To consider the WS class (i.e., low, medium and high), the base WS array is rescaled by a certain factor (R_{ws}). As an illustration, the average WS of the original array is 8.5 m/s, but to consider a high WS, the average could be raised to a range of (9.51, 14) m/s, hence the R_{ws} is randomly selected between $(9.51, 12)/8.5$;
- The prices of supportive energy and power (C_E and C_P) for each simulation span (T_s , 3000s) are uniform random values between (25, 50) €/MWh and (1, 3) €/MW respectively inspired by the gathered data from many resources [10, 20], however, there is no market schemes for such AS from wind power.

The following indices are evaluated for each T_s inspired by the current practices in Balancing power markets:

- Average power surges within 5s and 30s from event initiation respectively (ΔP_5 and ΔP_{30}). To evaluate ΔP , the average WTG output during 1 minute before the event is subtracted from its output arrays within 5s and 30s, thereupon the average of each array is obtained.
- Supportive energy during 30s (ΔE_{30}) is the time integral of the WTG power surge array within 30s obtained from the previous step;

- The income of supportive energy and power are $M_{\Delta P} = \Delta P_{30} * C_P$, $M_{\Delta E} = \Delta E_{30} * C_E$ respectively;
- The ratio between the generated energy by the WTG after 30s from the event clearance (t_i+30 until t_i+60), and the energy generated if there was no event at the same time interval (i.e. same wind conditions), noted as *Recovery ratio*. This reflects the amount of possible energy wasting to enable the WTG to recover to normal operation.

The flowchart in Figure 3 illustrates the implemented algorithm, where m , n and N_s are the no. of events per T_s , samples count, and the aimed no. of samples respectively. The signal of frequency event is fed to the supplementary controller according to the set values of t_1 , t_2 and $RoCoF_1$ and $RoCoF_2$.

A separate algorithm is applied to evaluate the SIRF index when the WTG operates under each of the three support methods. The WS array is changed randomly by R_{WS} based on the examined class (i.e. low, medium or high). The average stored KE within T_s is obtained using the rotor speed of the WTG and its moment of inertia, and the minimum output is the average of the lowest 10% of WTG output array during T_s . Afterwards, the SIRF is evaluated for each T_s . In this algorithm the WTG does not respond to any frequency events, where it is aimed to evaluate the SIRF index at normal operation. In both algorithms, a Matlab code runs a Simulink file that contains three separate models of the NREL-5MW, where each one is equipped with a supplementary controller that applies one of the investigated support methods, meanwhile a fourth model is the NREL-5MW original model to represent conventional output (i.e. MPT).

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The examined WS classes are medium (7.1 up to 9.5 m/s) and high (9.51 up to 14 m/s), where R_{WS} is randomly obtained according to the selected WS class as explained in Section 3. The results of the estimated power surges at the two WS classes are displayed in Figure 4, where the MCS algorithm is executed for $N_s = 1500$ samples, where the steady state error is below 0.5%. The results reflect the average divergence between support methods, however, the WS conditions have a critical impact. The 5s and 30s power surges are almost similar mainly in case of Pitch de-loading, meanwhile the 5s surge is higher in case of Accelerative d-loading at high WS. This returns to the key influence of accelerating the WTG at high WS. Likewise, KE extraction provides a slightly higher 5s surge before the extractable energy is depleted. This performance reflects clearly to the financial income as depicted in Figure 5, where the income during T_s is almost tripled at high WS. It should be highlighted the larger deficit between the medium and high WS in case of KE extraction method. This is ensured by the estimated Recovery ratio in where the KE extraction achieved much larger ratio at high WS, which reflects the considerable amount of wasted energy post frequency event. However, in the other two support methods, the Recovery ratio is not highly affected by WS conditions, which might be an indicator of a better economic cost-worth compared to KE extraction.

A comprehensive comparison between the proposed indices and conventional market schemes is found in Table 2. The uncertain nature of WS reflects on all the aspects of comparison. In addition, the applied support method and the incorporated parameters (e.g. de-loading and extraction factors) play a key role. The amount of extra i.e. support released energy relies on the event severity, which is common between conventional and wind power plants, however, the applied support method and the incident wind speed could make a major difference compared to the sustained generation of conventional plants. Some special requirements are hard to be achieved by intermittent wind power plants like the guaranteed provision of two successive events within 30s as requirement by Belgian grid operators. However, such challenging requirements could be incentivized in the case of wind energy. Moreover, penalizing the wind power plants that fails to supply the reserve bid cannot be evaluated based on a constant penalty factor (e.g. 1.5 x reserve price in Portugal) but it should rely on the actual WS conditions during the event.

The Monte Carlo convergence arrays with 500 samples of SIRF and its results are in Figure 7 and Figure 8. The values of SIRF index coincide with the previous observations, where the highest index is achieved by Accelerative de-loading, while KE extraction recorded the lowest value by about 25% compared to Accelerative de-loading. It is of note that, KE extraction does not imply changes on conventional operation (i.e. MPT), hence the SIRF of this WTG under the given WS profile is expected to be around 15s under conventional MPT

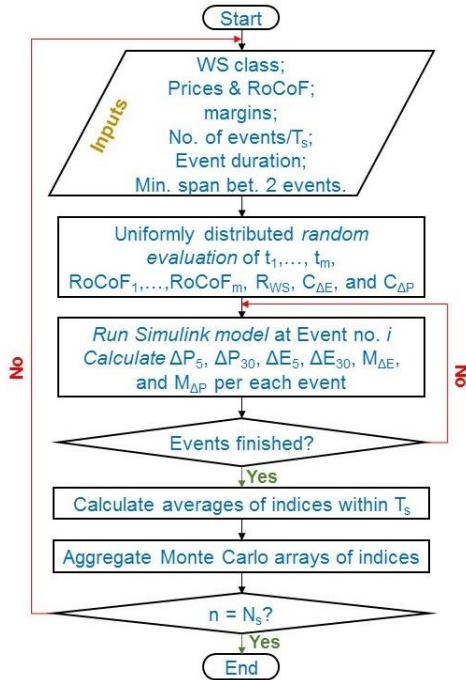


Figure 3. MCS algorithm to evaluate key market indices

operation, which is much higher than the corresponding SIRF of a conventional synchronous power plant that can operate economically efficient at minimum output of 70%.

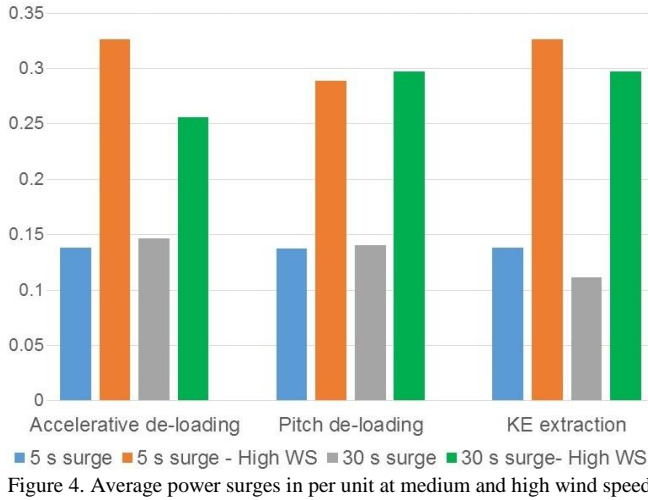


Figure 4. Average power surges in per unit at medium and high wind speed

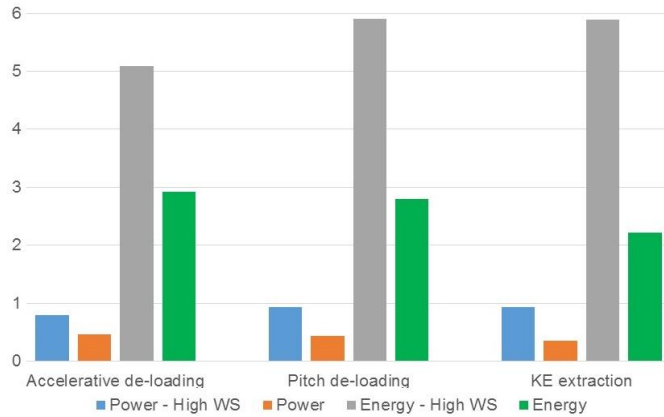


Figure 5. Average incomes of 2 events at high and medium wind speed/ WTG

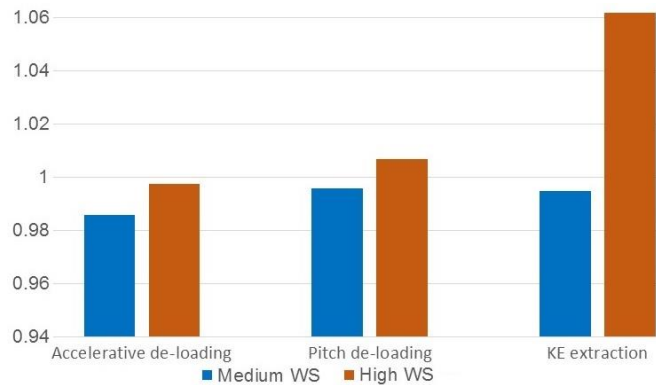


Figure 6. Recovery ratio at high and medium wind speeds

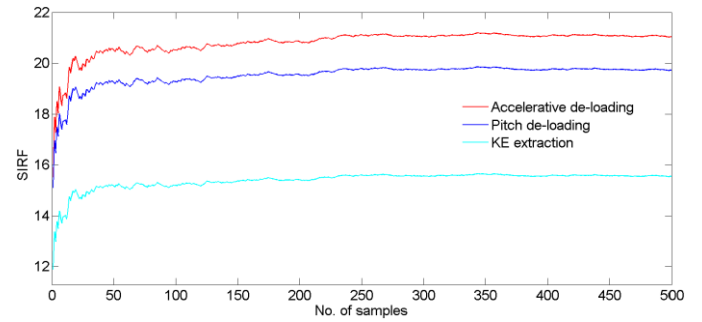


Figure 7. MCS arrays of SIRF index at medium wind speed

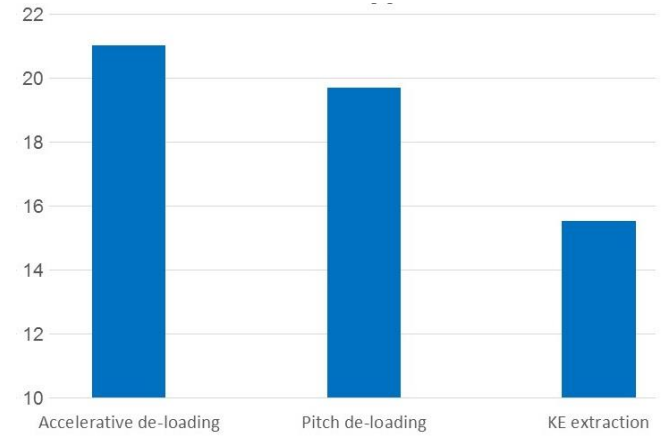


Figure 8. SIRF index of the three support methods at medium wind speed

TABLE II. COMPARISON BETWEEN TRADITIONAL SCHEMES AND PROPOSED MCS ESTIMATION INDICES

Aspects	Proposed indices	Traditional practice
Evaluation	Probabilistic	Deterministic
Model based	Yes	No
Primary reserve	Dynamic	Constant
Reserve value	Ratio of pre-event generation	Reserve ratio of installed capacity
2 times successive deployment capability	Incentivized	Mandatory
Deployment speed	Support method & WS based	Constant
Penalty factor	Dynamic (function of WS)	Constant
Other	Relies on adopted support method	Relies on synchronous plant droop setting

V. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed MCS algorithms to estimate key market indices for renewable energy sources of high uncertainty are applied to compare between three frequency support methods by wind power. The obtained results reveal a major influence of the applied methods either on the compliance with the codes and market requirements or on the achieved financial income. In addition, the wasted energy could be weighed against the

achieved income to judge the value of the applied methods. These algorithms could be used to forecast and set the bids of wind power plants to the future markets of frequency support under high penetration of renewables. However, its accuracy relies on the input wind speed data, and it should be executed within short time window. The short time window ensures the accuracy of wind speed forecast and mitigates allocated memory compared to running MCS for longer time intervals. In addition, wind data should be of high resolution i.e. sampling time is about 1-2s to capture the essential transients of WTGs/WFs to achieve a more accurate assessment of the actual and optimum generation.

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