

Introduction of Taipower Regional Power Grid Battery Storage Project

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Outline

PART 1- Introduction of Project

PART 2- Technical Challenges

PART 3- Islanding Mode Test Results

PART 1

Introduction of Project



The change for Power System in Taiwan

2024 peak load
Total **41.42GW**

Northern Part

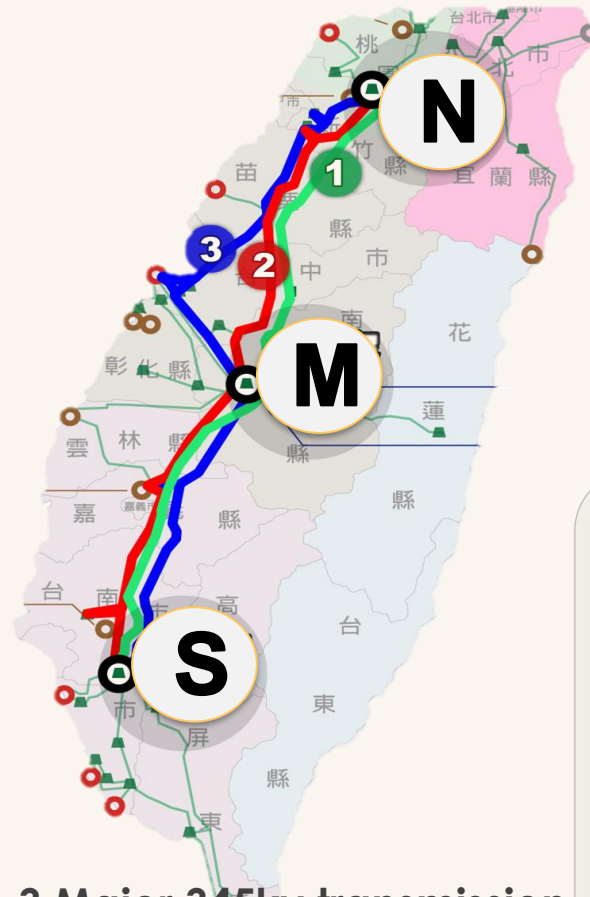
38%

Middle Part

32%

Southern Part

30%



- 3 Major 345kv transmission lines as the back-bone
- 3 Crucial Extra-high Voltage Substations

Past

“Centralized” and
“Consolidated” grid
to improve efficiency

March 3, 2022 Power outage:
5.5million household affected.



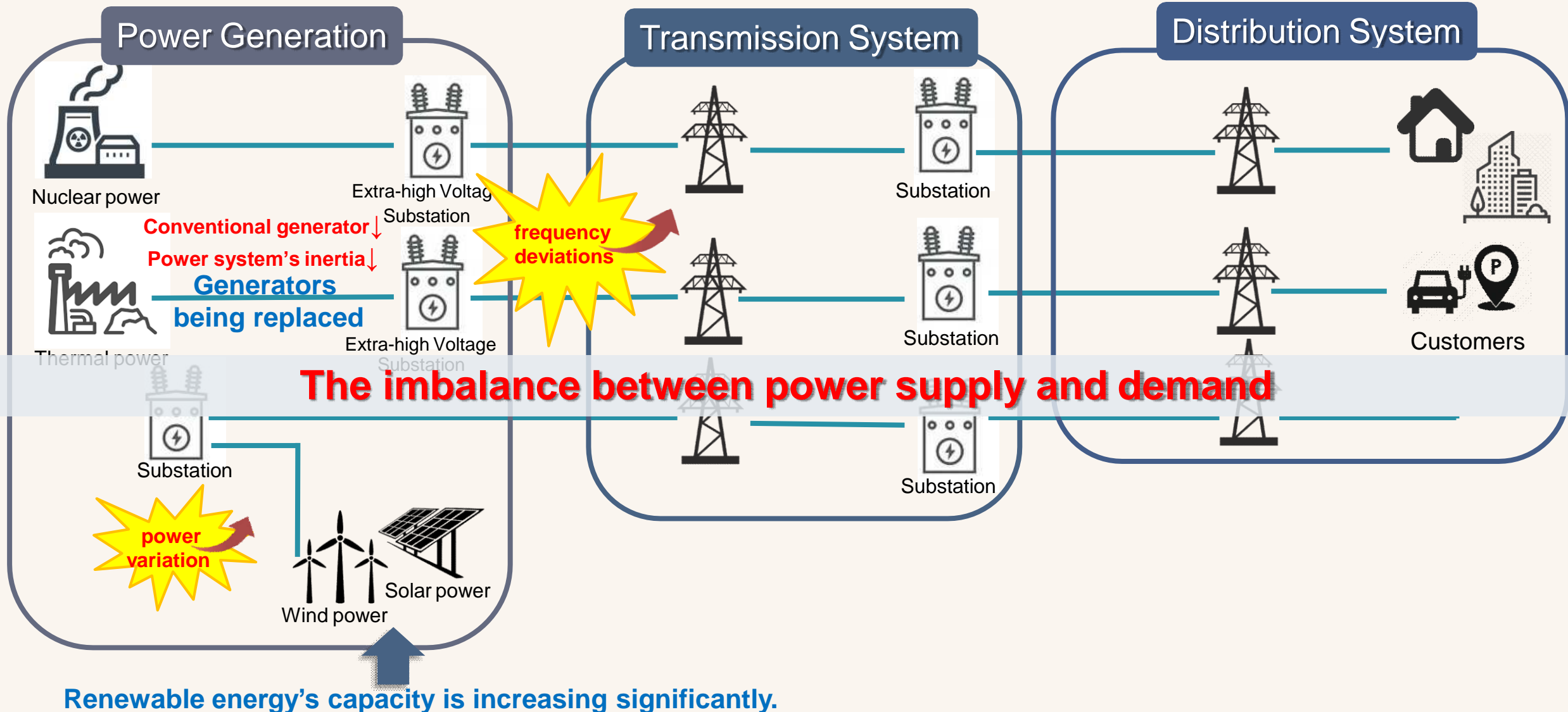
Future

“Divided” and “Dispersed”
but interconnected grid to

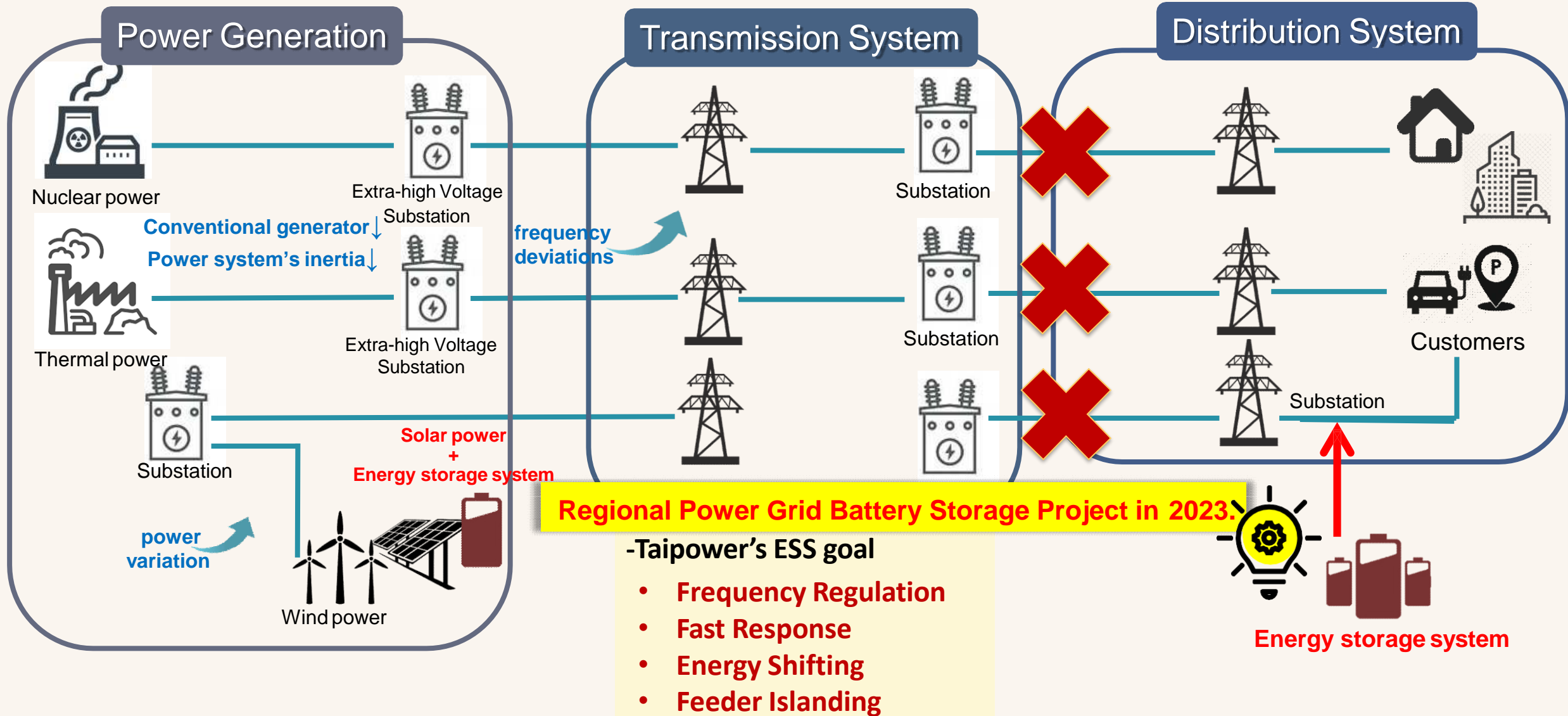
1. enhance resilience
2. Improve infrastructure
3. More Redundancy
4. Microgrid
5. Black start



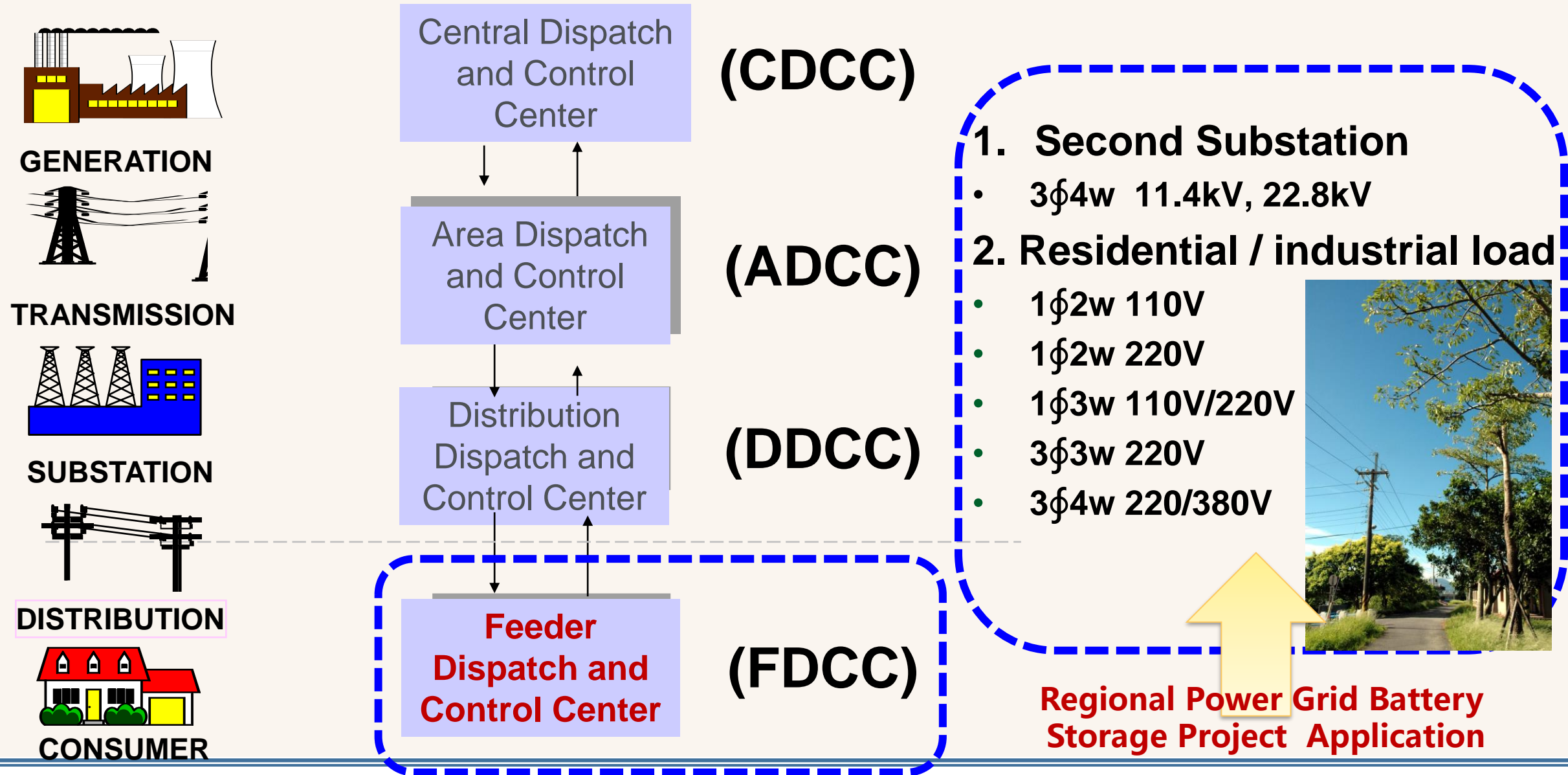
Initial conception of the project



Initial conception of the project



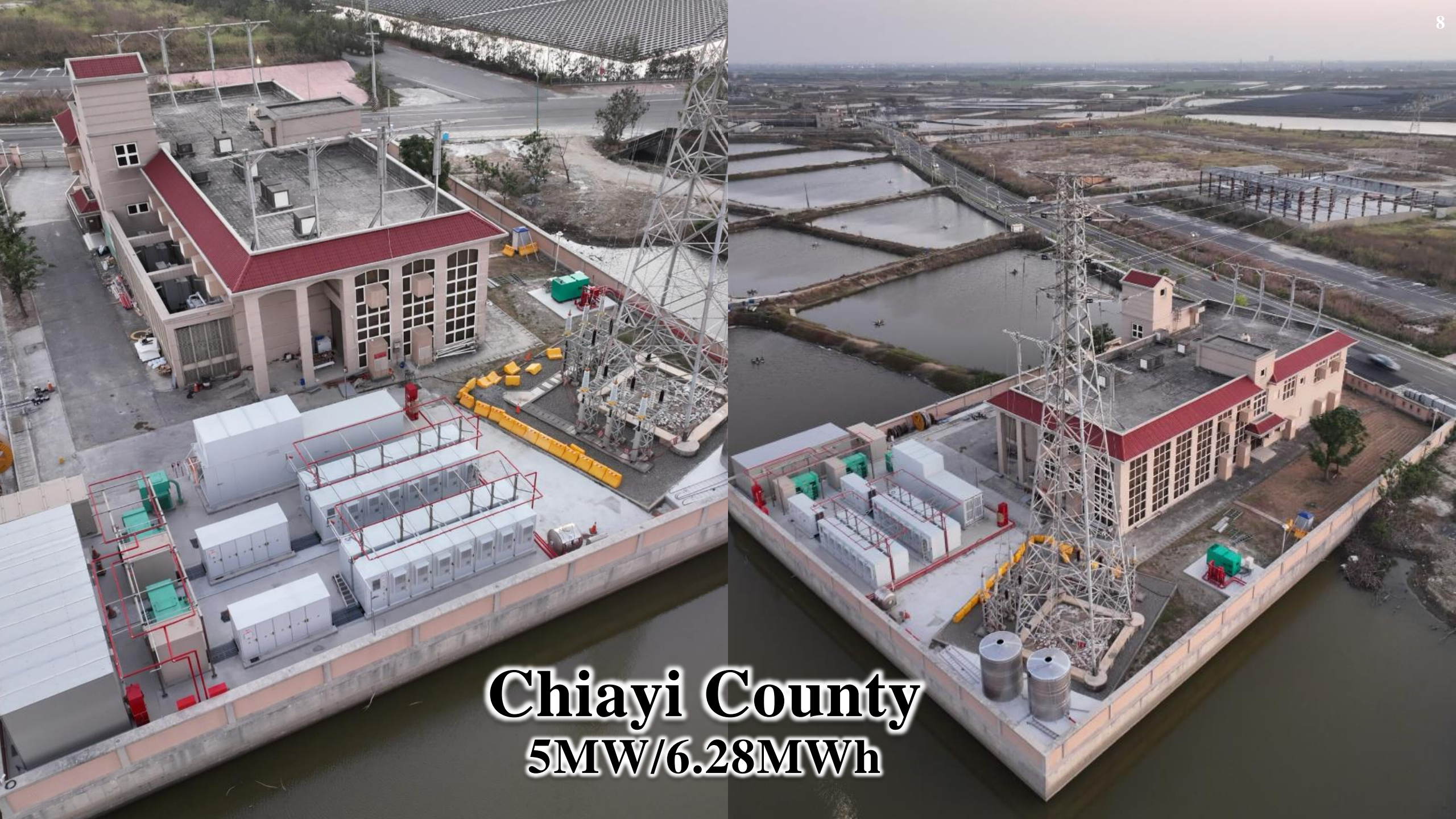
TaiPower's hierarchical dispatch control system



Demonstration sites (in 11.4kV distribution system)

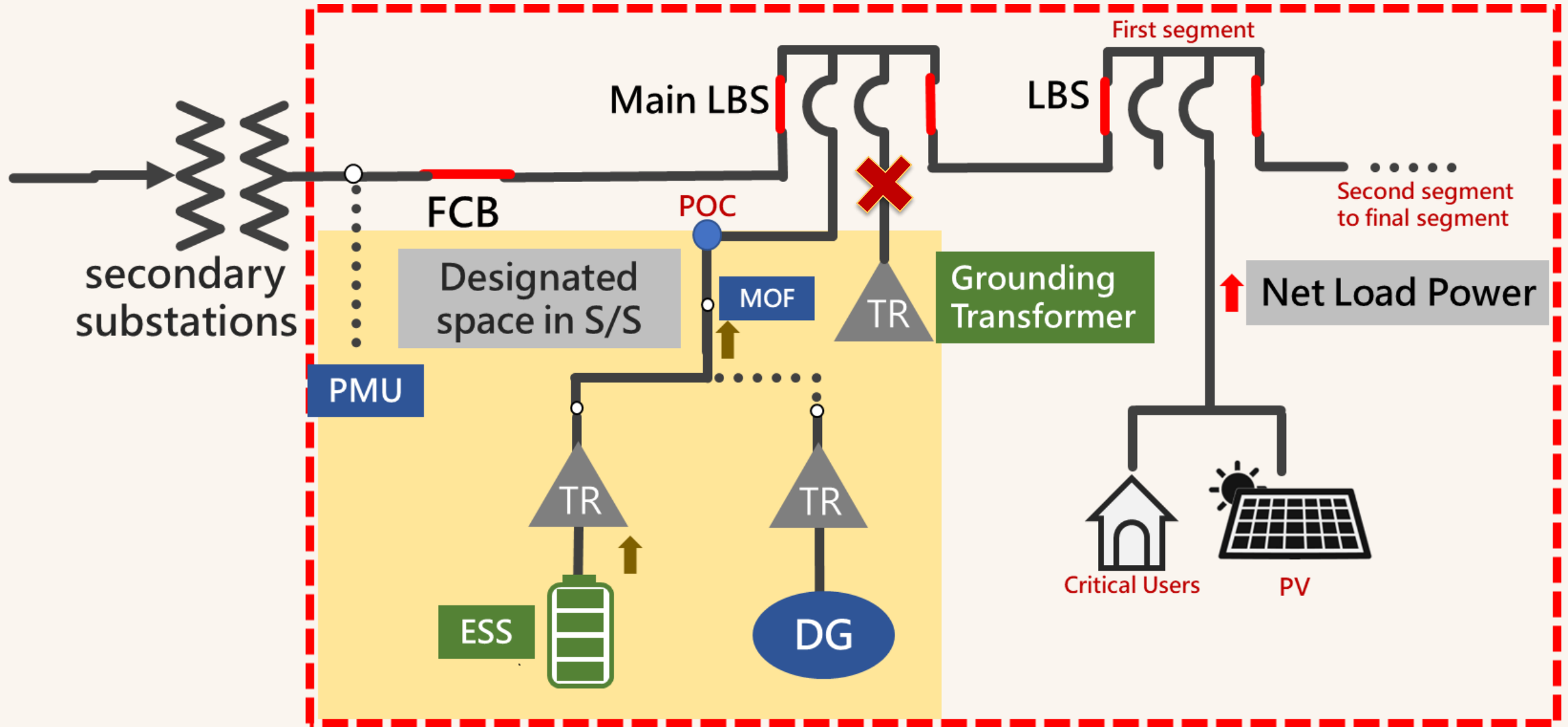
0.6 billion USD in 3 years to complete installation and system test (2023-2025)



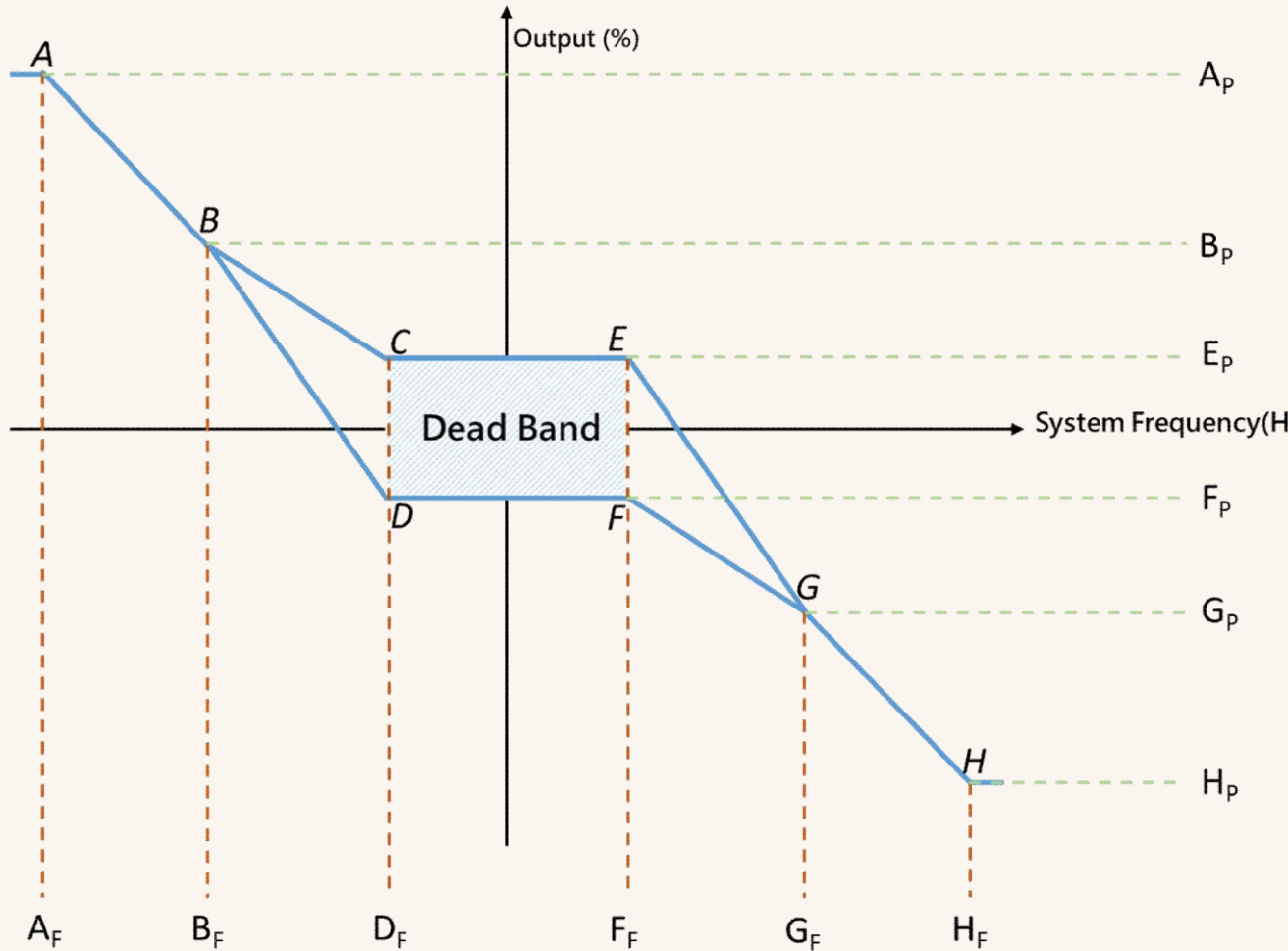


Chiayi County
5MW/6.28MWh

Grid-Connected Mode



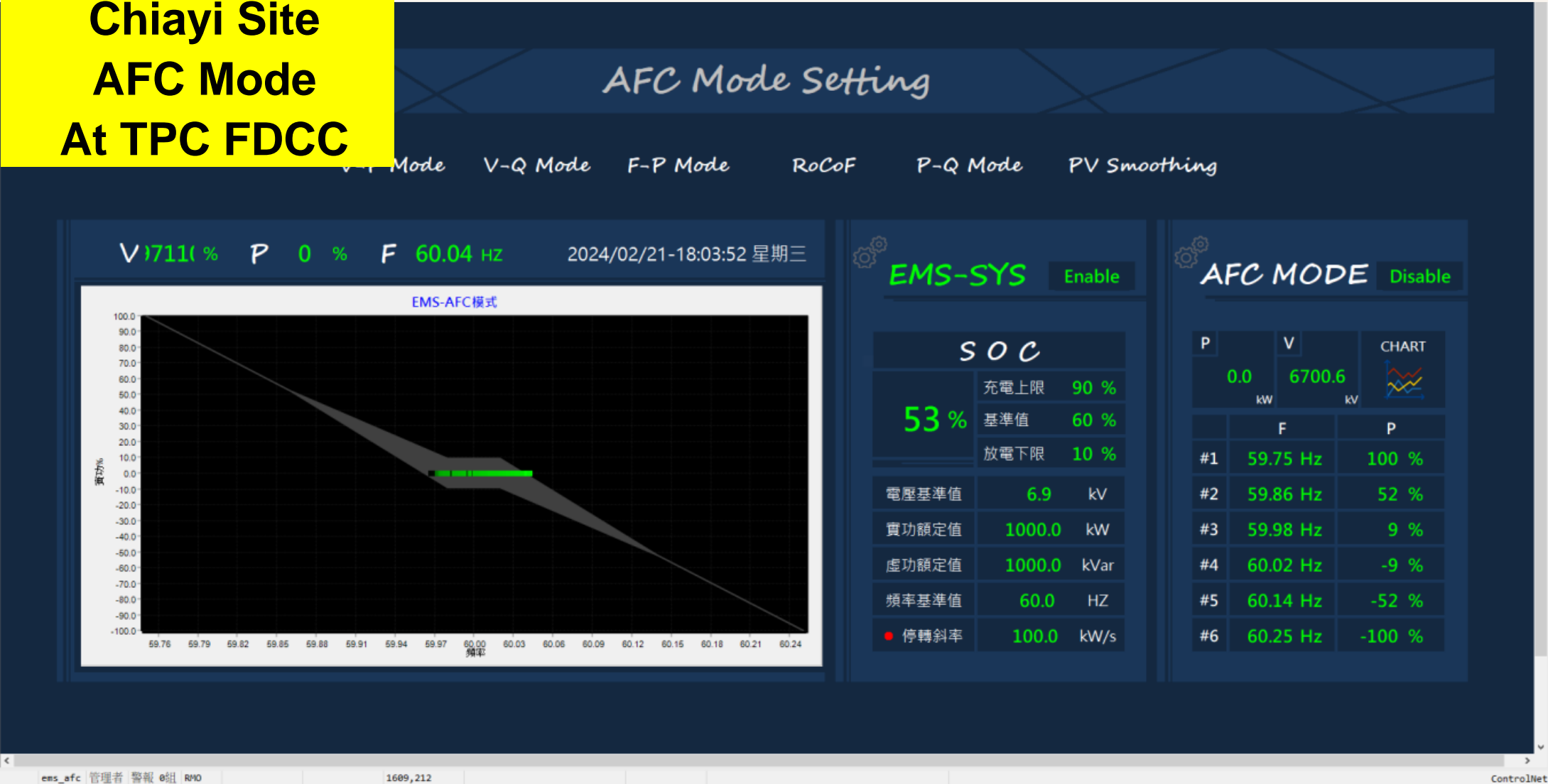
Automatic Frequency Control



| System Frequency (dReg0.25) | System Frequency (dReg0.5) | Corresponding Index | Corresponding Index |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 59.75Hz | 59.50Hz | AF | AP |
| 59.86Hz | 59.75Hz | BF | BP |
| 59.98Hz | 59.98Hz | DF | EP/FP |
| 60.02Hz | 60.02Hz | FF | FP/EP |
| 60.14Hz | 60.25Hz | GF | GP |
| 60.25Hz | 60.50Hz | HF | HP |

Automatic Frequency Control (by EMS)

Chiayi Site
AFC Mode
At TPC FDCC

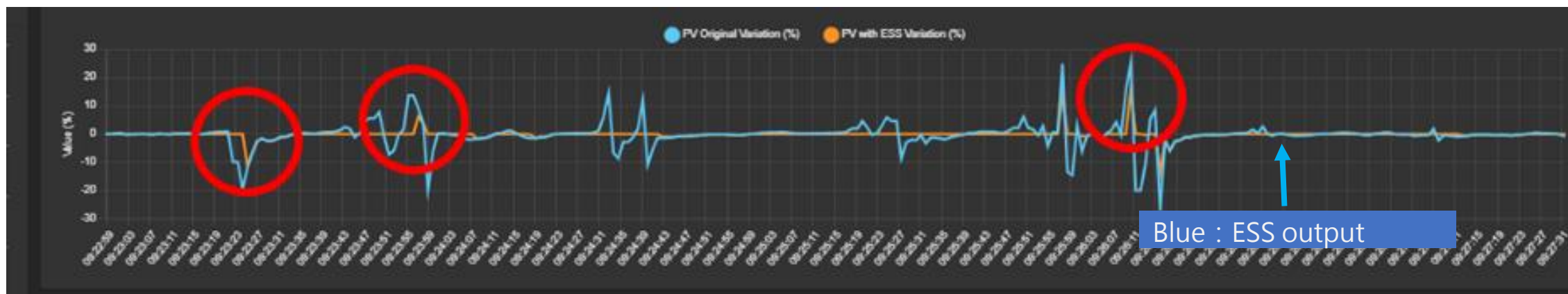


AFC & PV Smoothing

- 1 perform instantaneous charging and discharging according to the AFC curve setting to assist in system power regulation.



- 2 smooth the intermittent impact of PV power and help feeders increase the capacity.

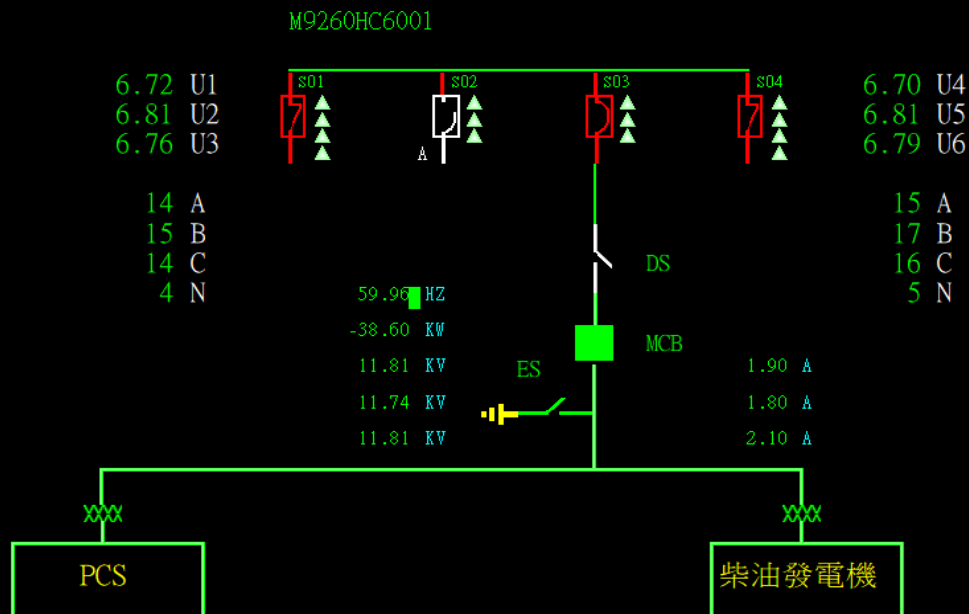


ESS and Diesel Generator Information

Chiayi Site EMS from TPC FDCC

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Inverter_ Inverter 控制 | 停止 |
| PCS自動模式 | 停止 |
| PCS併網運轉 | 停止 |
| 柴油發電機控制 | 停止 |
| | |
| | |

| PCS系統 | 讀值 |
|------------------|-------------|
| 總負載用電功率 | 0.00 KW |
| 太陽能日照量(目前日照量) | 0.00 MJ/m2 |
| 總PV 發電電功率(總實際發電) | 0.00 KW |
| 儲能系統容量 | 5895.00 KWH |
| 儲能系統運轉功率 | -38.60 KW |
| 儲能系統容量百分比 | 92.40 % |
| 自動卸載電流 | 0.00 A |
| 自動復歸電流 | 0.00 A |
| 充電機_目前輸出功率 | 0.00 KW |
| 需量控制_設定容量 | 0.00 KW |
| 需量控制_目前需量 | 0.00 KW |
| 需量控制_預測需量 | 0.00 KW |
| 需量控制_最大需量 | 0.00 KW |
| PCS AC電壓 | 11.81 KV |
| PCS 頻率 | 59.96 HZ |
| | |



首頁

| 綜合資訊 | 狀態 |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Communication with EMS Stat | 正常 |
| EMS Enable/Disable | Enable |
| EMS-Power Up | 正常 |
| 通訊狀態 | 正常 |
| 案場用電狀態 | 市網供電 |
| 市電併聯控制_執行狀態 | 執行 |
| 孤島供電控制_執行狀態 | A 停止 |
| 儲能電池組_電池電壓過高 | 正常 |
| 儲能電池組_電池電壓過低 | 正常 |
| 儲能電池組_平衡電路異常 | 正常 |
| PCS_運轉狀態 | A 停止 |
| 柴油發電機_運轉狀態 | 停止 |
| Main CB狀態 | 投入 |

| PCS系統 | 狀態 |
|--------------|-----------|
| 市電併聯控制_執行狀態 | 執行 |
| 孤島供電控制_執行狀態 | A 停止 |
| 儲能電池組_電池電壓過高 | 正常 |
| 儲能電池組_電池電壓過低 | 正常 |
| 儲能電池組_平衡電路異常 | 正常 |
| PCS_運轉狀態 | A 停止 |
| PCS_P | -38.00 KW |
| PCS_Q | 8.00 KW |
| PCS_P | -38.0 KW |
| PCS_Q | 8.0 KW |

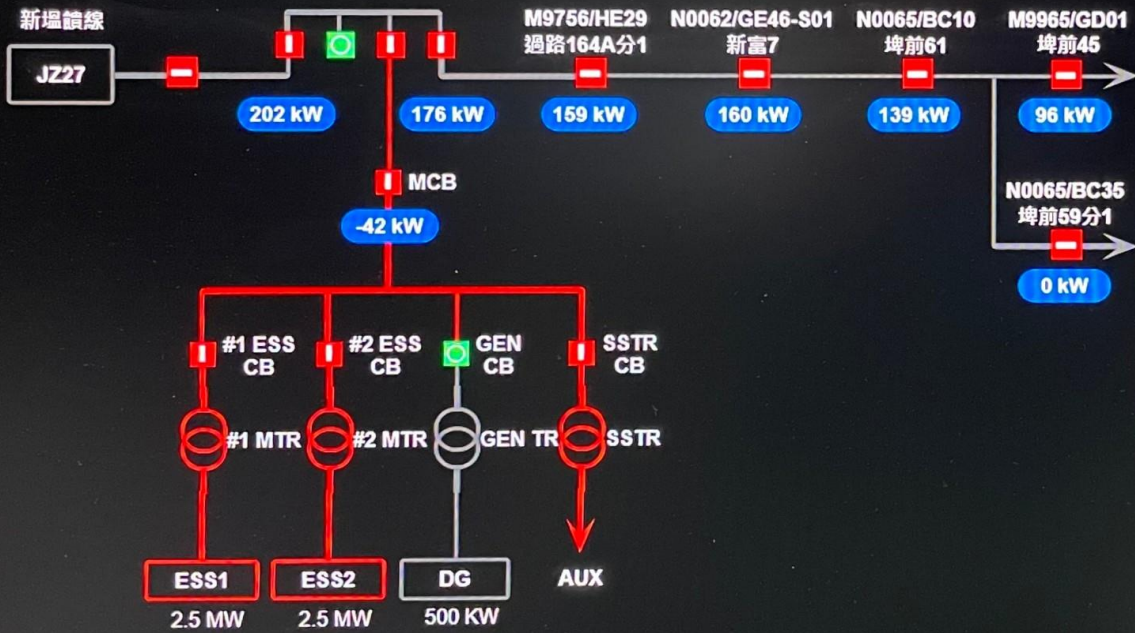
| 發電機資訊 | 狀態 |
|-------------------|----------|
| 柴油發電機_運轉狀態 | 停止 |
| 柴油發電機_發電機功率(輸出功率) | 0.00 KW |
| 柴油發電機AC電壓 | 11.81 KV |
| 柴油發電機頻率 | 59.96 HZ |
| 柴油發電機 P | 0.00 KW |
| 柴油發電機 Q | 0.00 KW |
| 柴油發電機 P | 0.0 KW |
| 柴油發電機 Q | 0.0 KW |

| ACC資訊 | 讀值 |
|-------|----------------|
| 台電側 | 118680.1 KWH+ |
| 台電側 | 270618.9 KWH- |
| 台電側 | 42458.3 KVarH+ |
| 台電側 | 10415.9 KVarH- |
| 負載側 | 0.0 KWH+ |
| 負載側 | 0.0 KWH- |
| 負載側 | 0.0 KVarH+ |
| 負載側 | 0.0 KVarH- |
| PV | 0.0 KWH+ |
| PV | 0.0 KWH- |



Feeder Power Information

Chiayi Site feeder Single line diagram From TPC FDCC



狀態

系統運行狀態

ReadyON

ROCOF動作

系統模式

● 手動實虛功

● 電壓實功

● 頻率實功

● 電壓實功

● 即時備轉

● 太陽能平滑化

● 黑啟動

● 電壓實虛功測試

● 頻率實功測試

● 即時備轉測試

離併網

● 離併網使能

● 25同步檢測

● 柴油機運行

儲能系統

POI實功率 (kW) -42.012

POI虛功率 (kVar) 6.818

電池儲量 (kWh) 6040

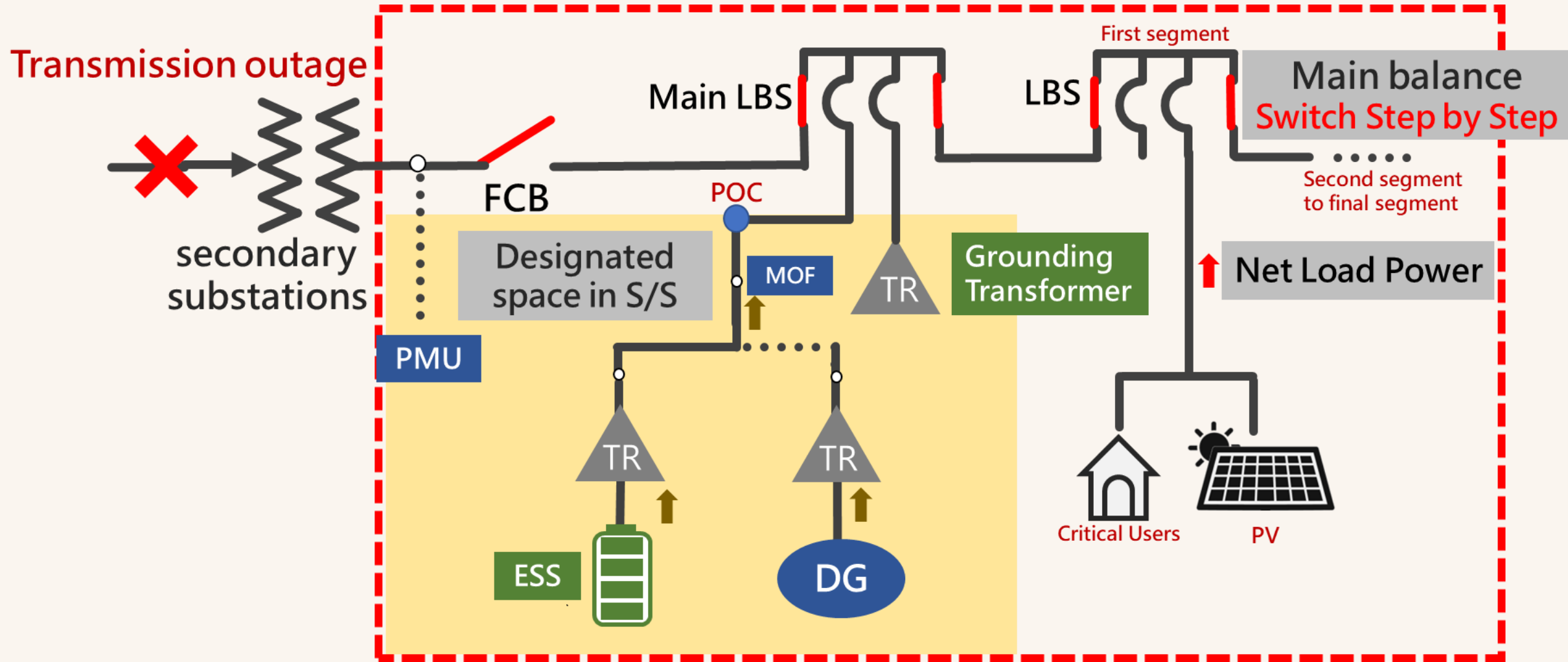
POI累積充電量 (kWh) 263179.25

POI累積放電量 (kWh) 118337.23

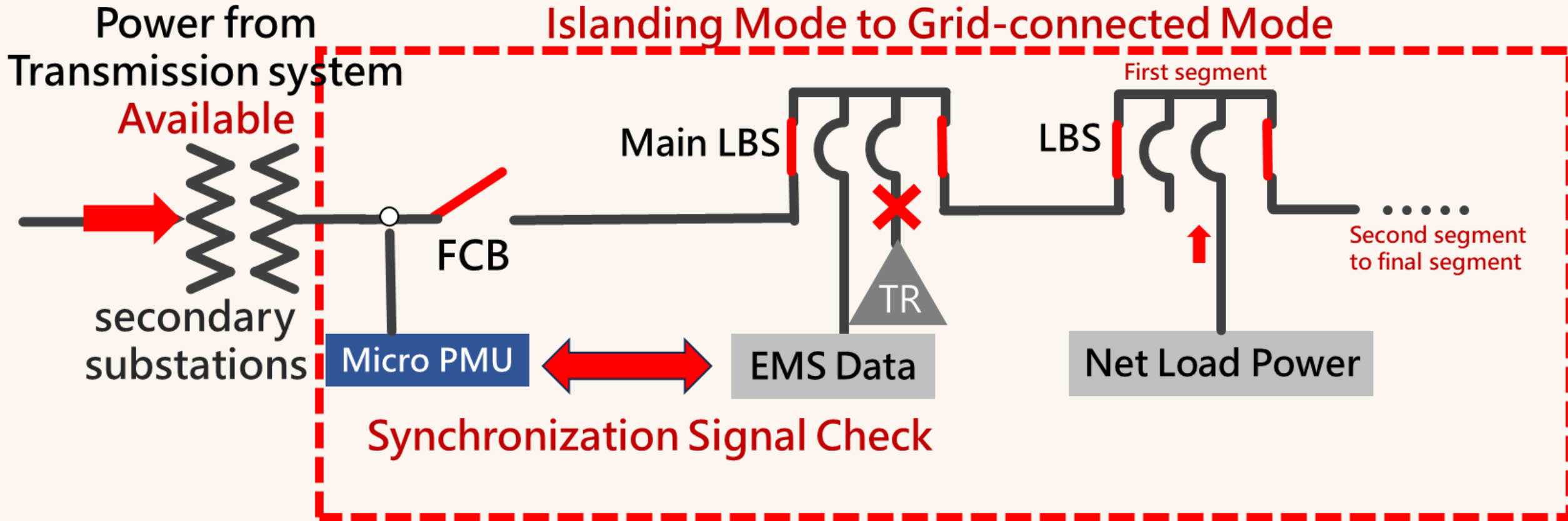
電池電量 (%) 94.6

電池健康度 (%) 99.8

Black Start and Islanding Mode

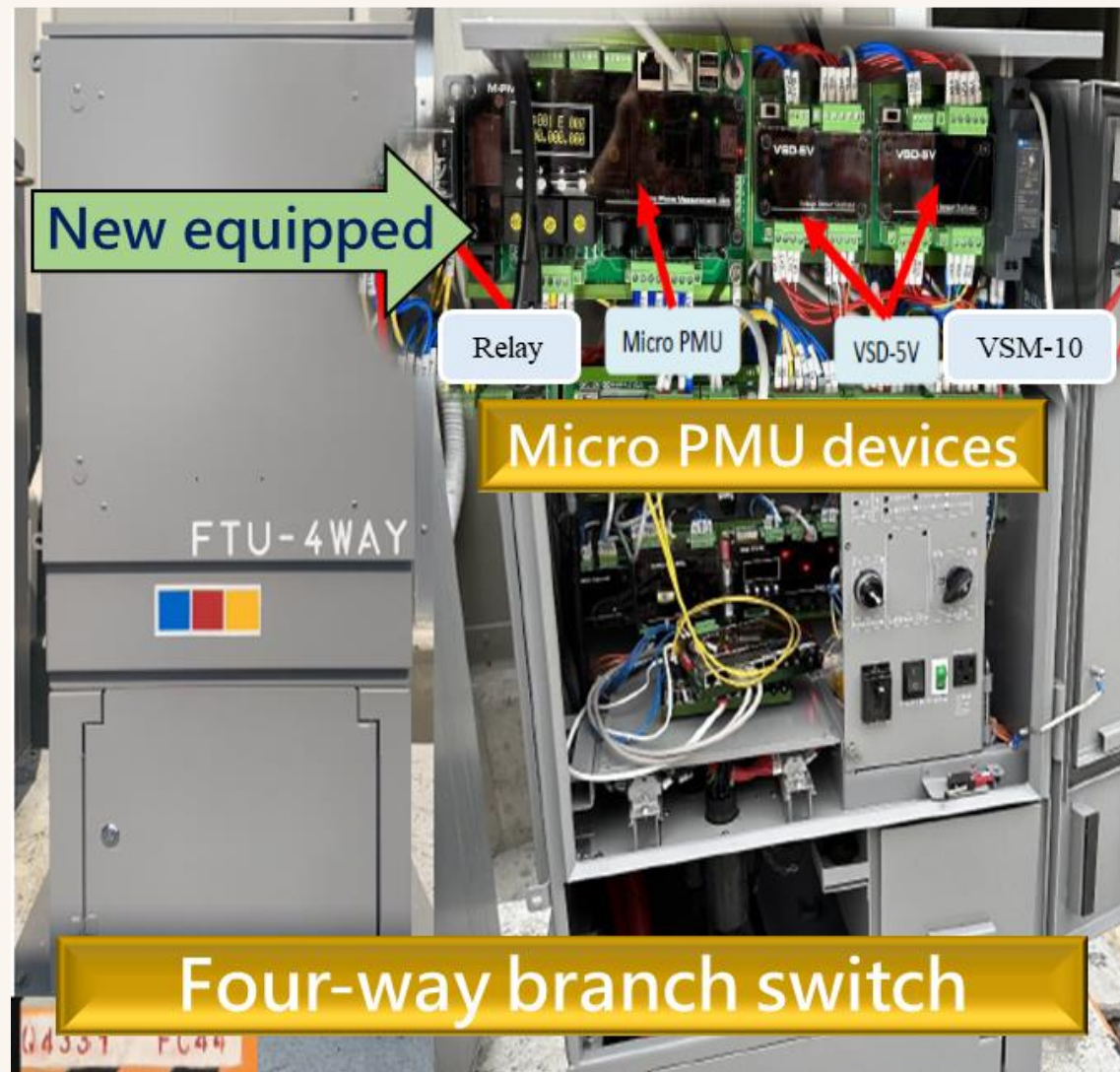


Restoration Procedure



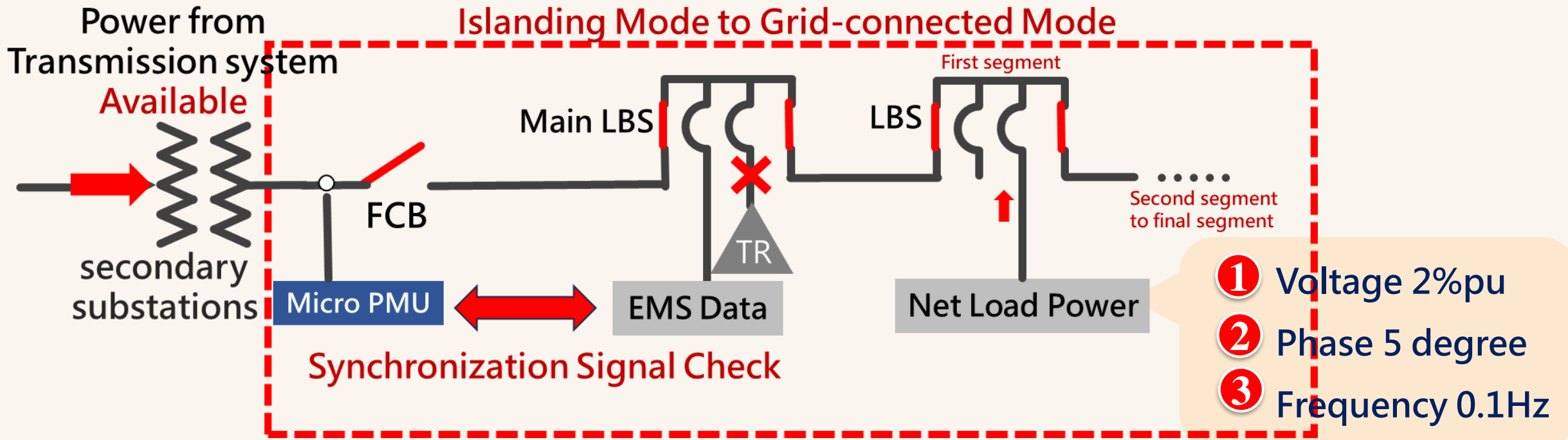
PMU captures power information

- To dynamically collect the **real-time net load information** of each segment of the feeder, we install the **Micro PMU** measurement module in the **FTU-4WAY**.
- Then, **transmit data** back to the **EMS**, and record the historical information to establish the **background value** as a reference for **emergency scheduling** and **islanding mode load forecast**.



Back To Grid-Connected Mode

- To Switch from an islanding mode to grid connected mode, the power **synchronization condition** requires that the "**voltage, phase angle and frequency**" on the grid side (A) and the power side (B) be consistent.
- To confirm the synchronization signal, the FCB then closes.



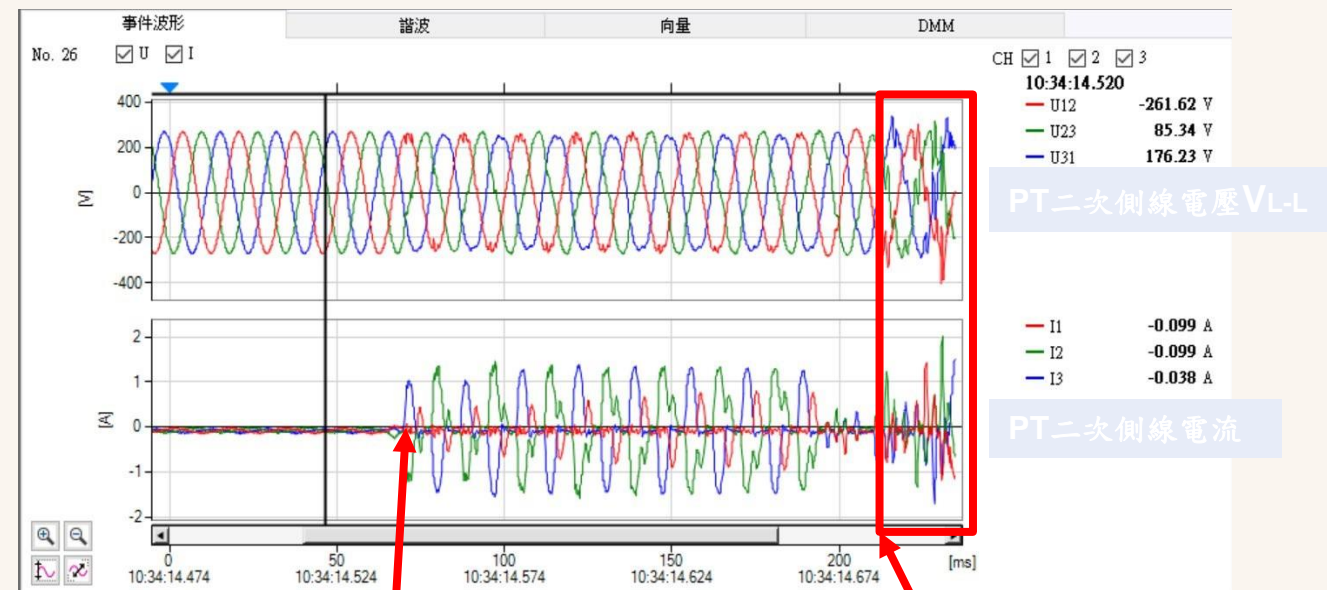
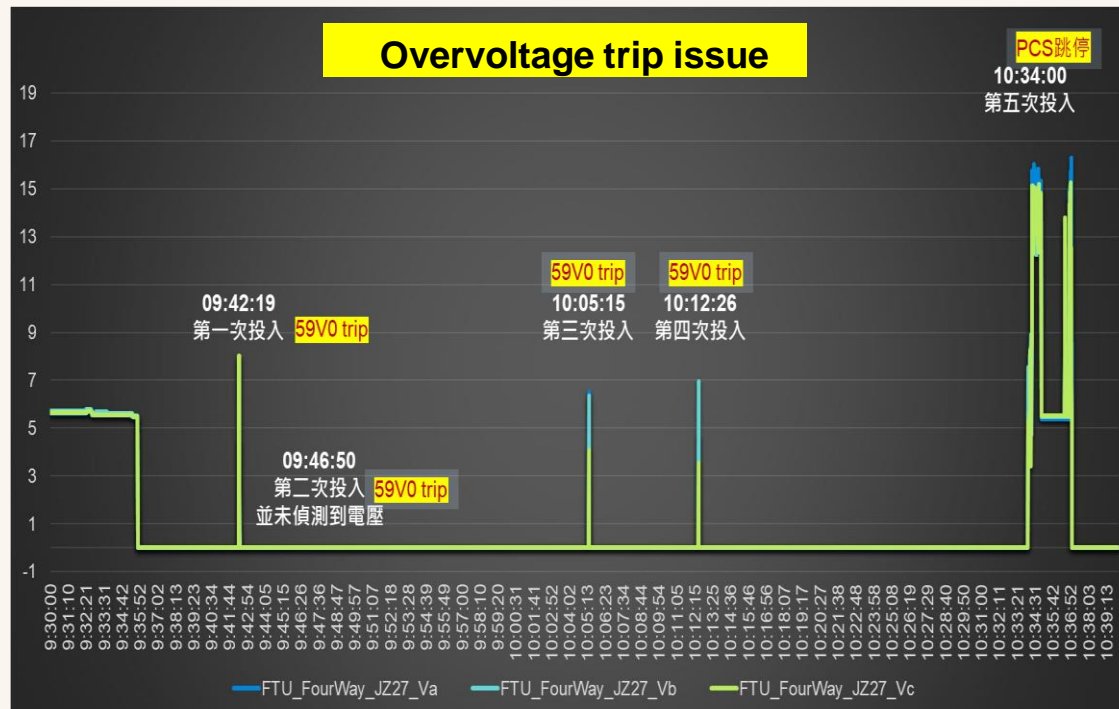
PART 3

Technical Challenges



Islanding test – Ungrounding issue

- In **Islanding mode**, if **lacks dedicated grounding reference**, it could practically lead to voltage imbalance when single-phase loads are connected, causing neutral point voltage drift, harmonic current.



10:34:14.54 Islanding starts

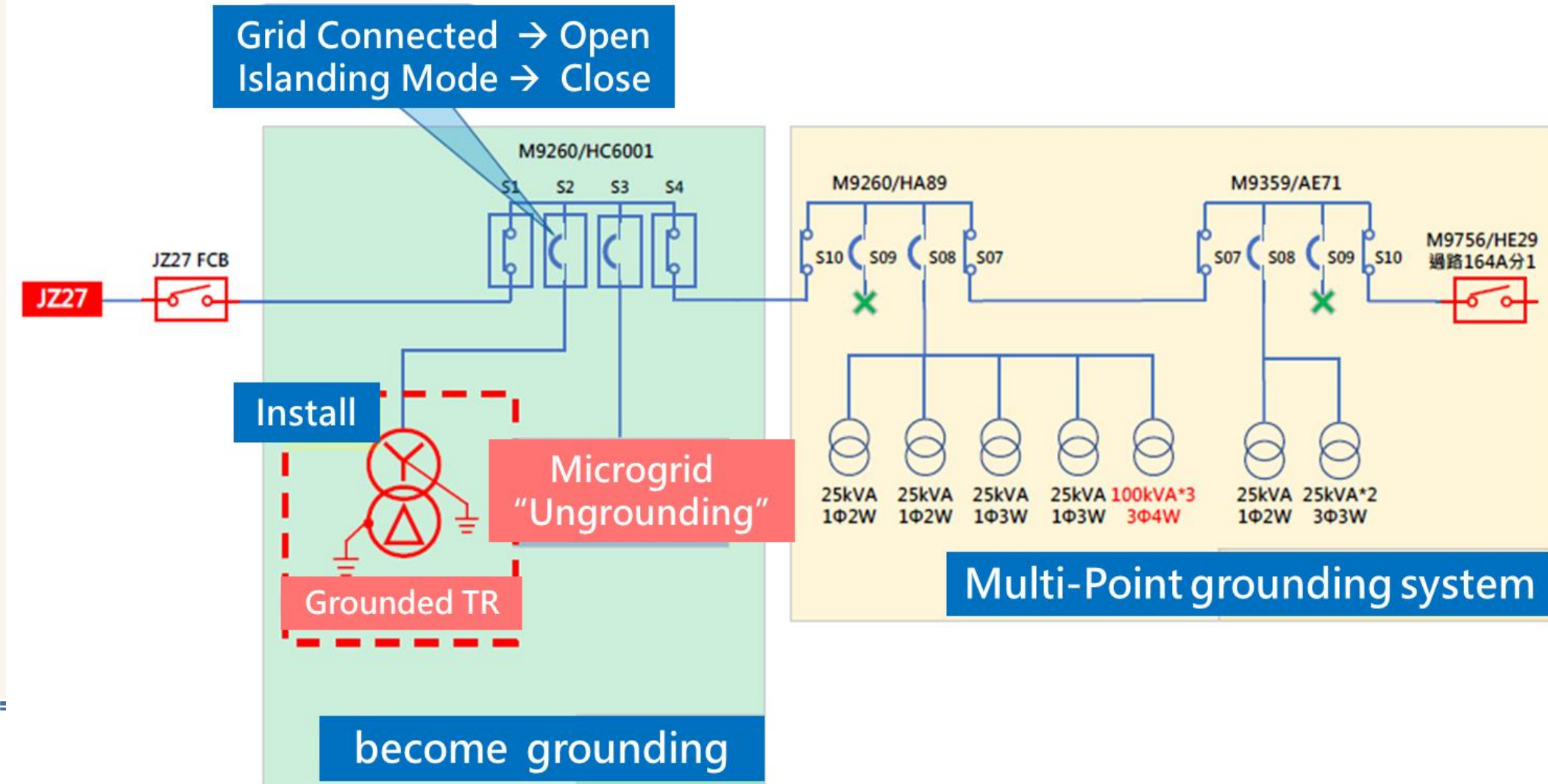
10:34:14.68 Current oscillation affects voltage. Abnormal current/voltage waveform

Three-phase voltage unbalance

3rd and 5th Harmonic Current occur within 50ms after islanding starts

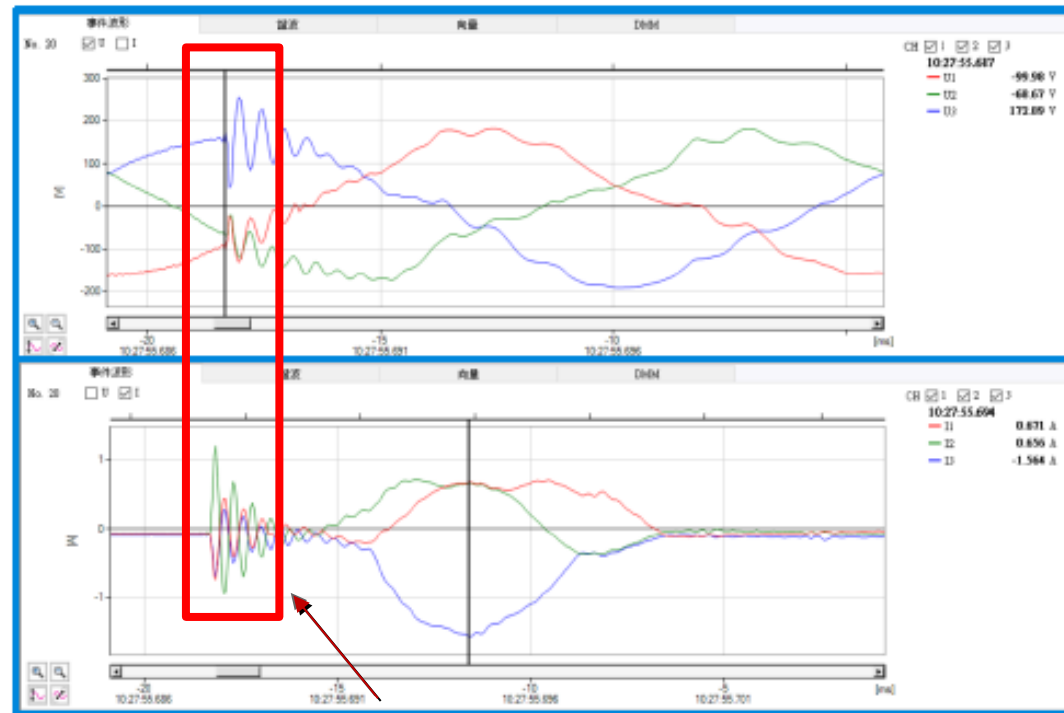
Grounding effective

- Equipped with supplemental grounding mechanisms by installing grounding transformers.
- Reconfigured to a Yg- Δ wiring scheme to ensure having a stable reference ground.



Islanding test – Inrush Current issue

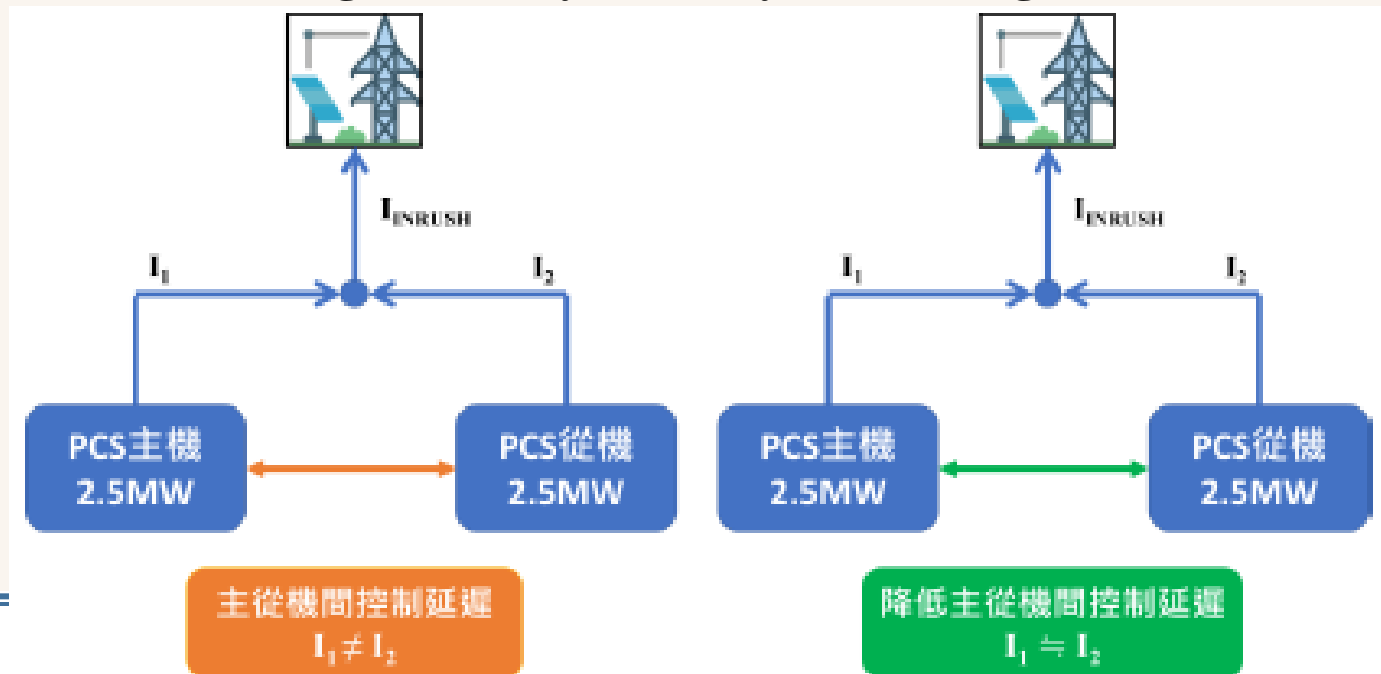
- After islanding begins, it showed **unpredictable spikes** immediately, needed demanding robust control strategies.
- Field tests showed that these **currents** could reach up to **8 times** the rated steady-state current randomly, **pose a risk** to the **PCS**, cause shutdown due to protection relay mechanism.



TAIWAN 10:27 Islanding starts TAIWAN

To shave the impact of Inrush Current

- **Segmented reconnection strategy** : The total transformer capacity for each feeder segment was reviewed to ensure that PCS could handle inrush current surges within safe limits magnitude.
- **Enhanced PCS response speed** : Improved through technology development by manufactures, the PCS control loop was optimized to react quickly to sudden current changes, reducing the risk of overcurrent protection being triggered.
- **Distributed control strategy** : Instead of relying on a single PCS unit, multiple PCS units were programmed to operate in a master-slave configuration, dynamically distributing inrush current among all available units.



PART 4

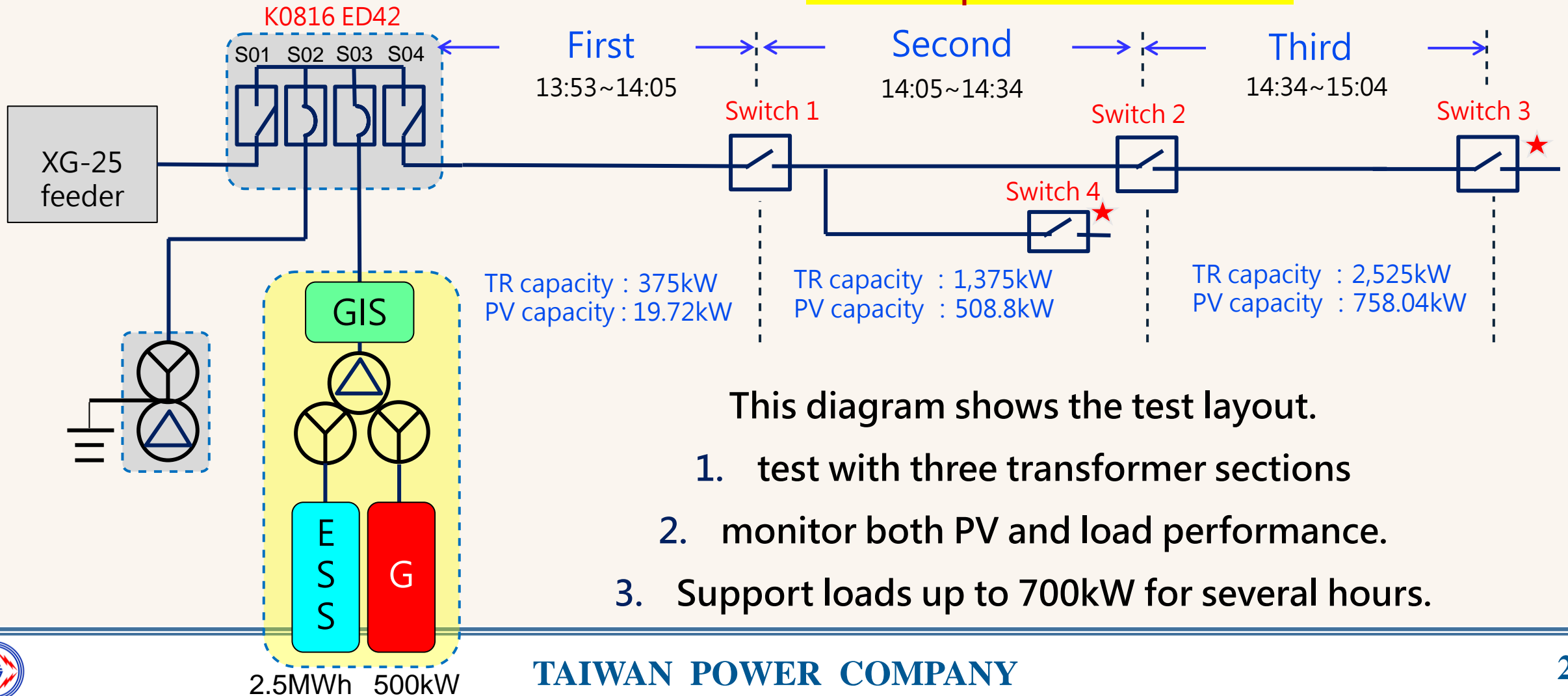
Islanding Mode Test Results



Black Start - Islanding test

Yunlin Site islanding

Total load : 669.5 kW
PV output : 700.5 kW

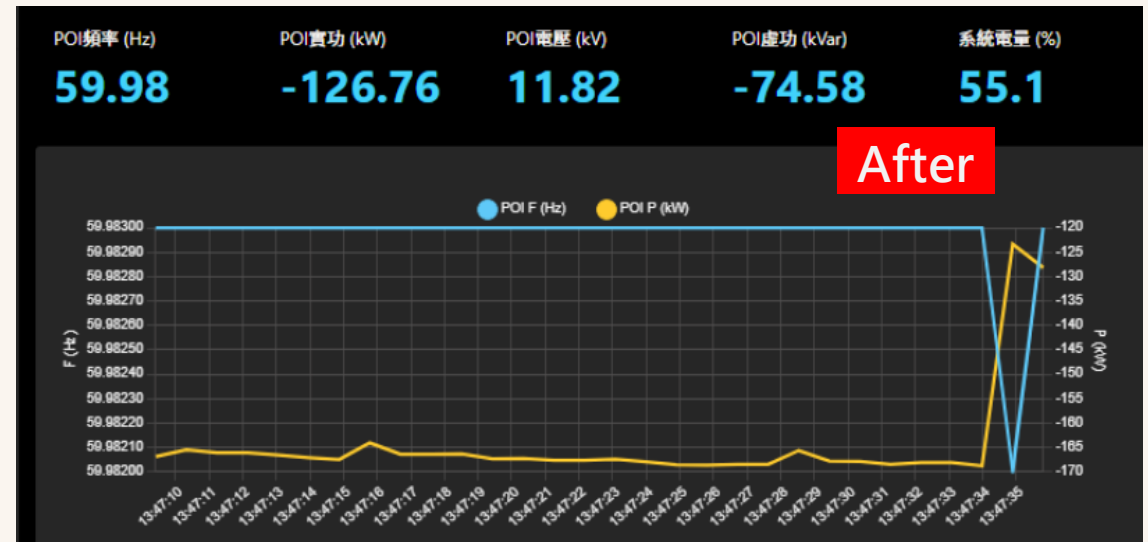
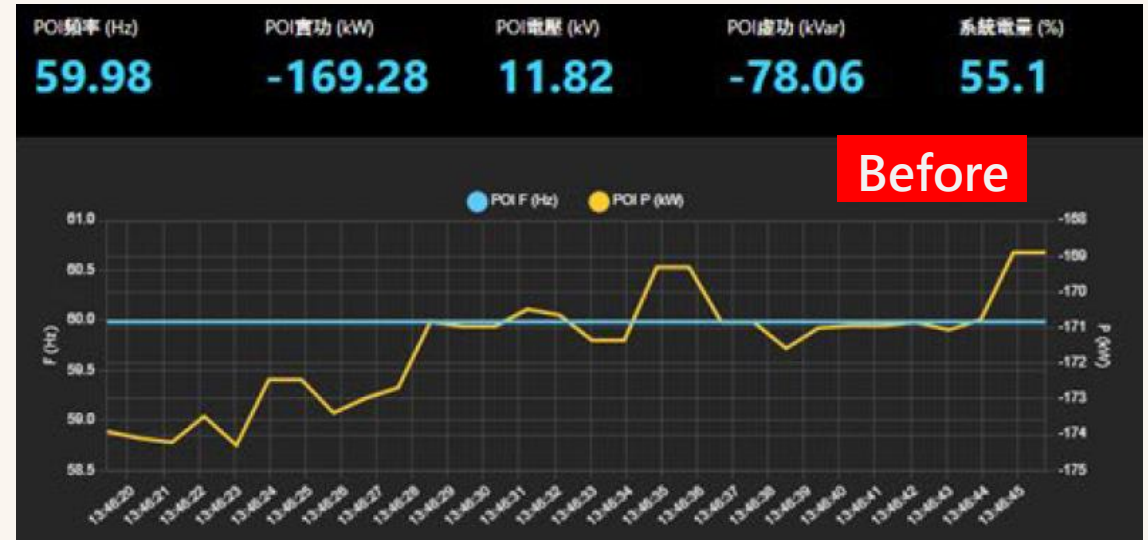
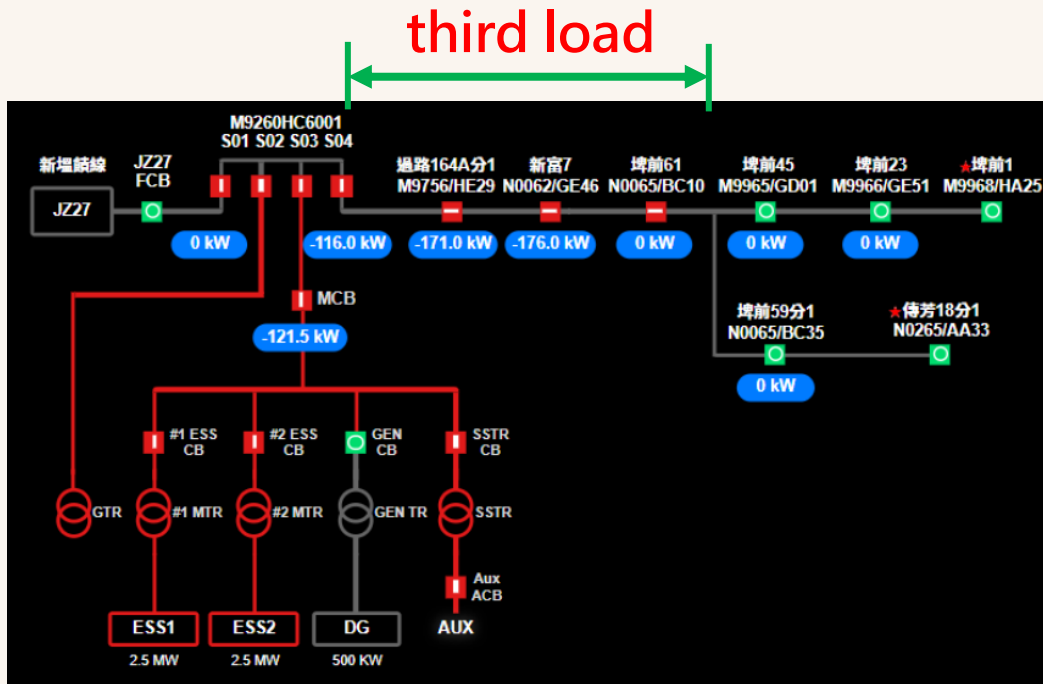


This diagram shows the test layout.

1. test with three transformer sections
2. monitor both PV and load performance.
3. Support loads up to 700kW for several hours.

Black Start - Islanding test

Verify the third load input when islanding



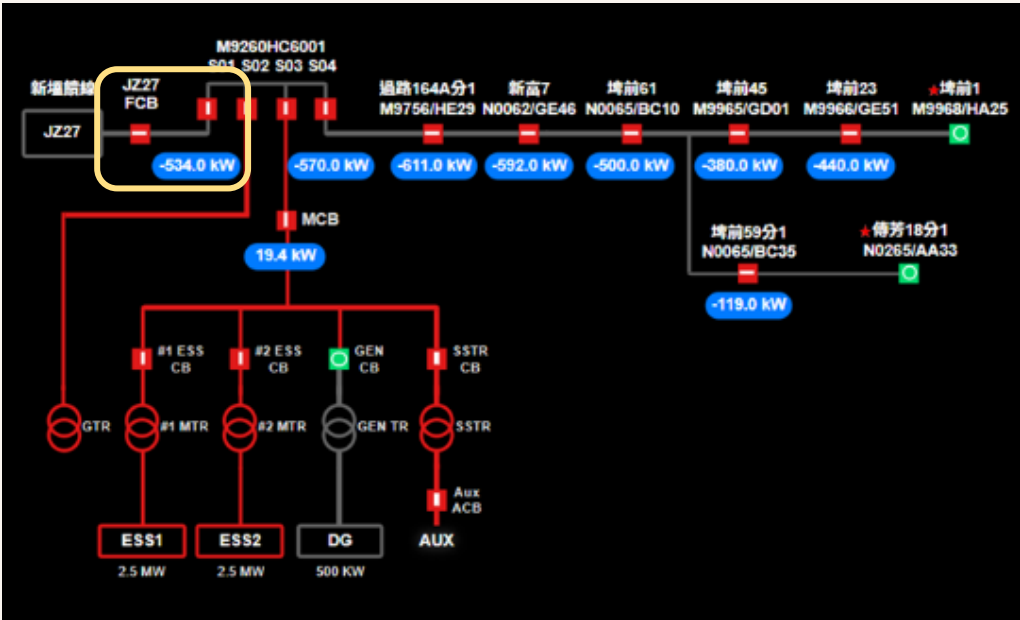
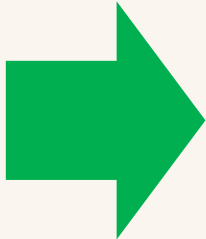
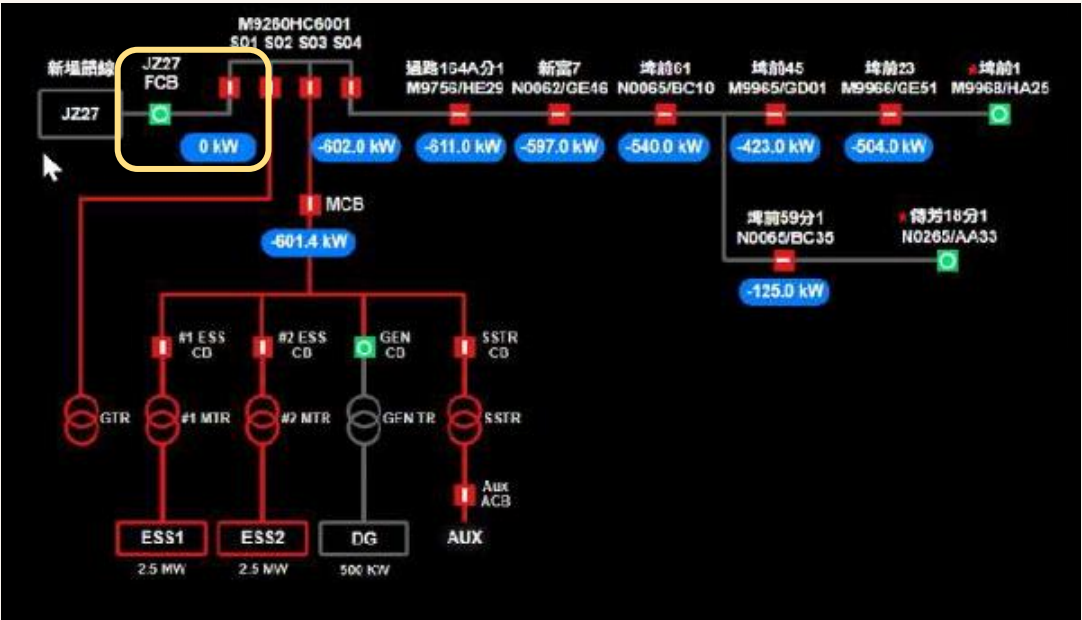
Restoration Procedure Seamless test



Back to grid-
connected
mode

synchronization
signal check

FCB close



Multiple Test Results

- **Yunlin Yun-Kang Site** : Islanding operation sustained for 90 minutes, supplying 725 kW from storage, 340 kWp from PV, and a total load of 1,065 kW.
- **Chiayi Xin-Wen Site** : Islanding operation lasted 120 minutes, with 1,400 kW charging from storage, 2,000 kWp from PV, and a total load of 600 kW.
- **Tainan Nan-Hua Site** : Islanding operation lasted 90 minutes, supplying 19 kW from storage, 520 kWp from PV, and a total load of 539 kW.
- **Pingtung Xin-Wei Site** : Islanding operation continued for 30 minutes, delivering 1,172 kW from storage, 2,492 kWp from PV, and a total load of 1,320 kW.

Keep Going!



Conclusion

- **Battery storage + solar** successfully supported **local loads** — proving the viability of islanded microgrids, show the technical for **Black Starts** and **Seamless integration**.
- **Energy storage** playing a crucial role during the microgrid transformation, not only a technical milestone, but a strategic blueprint. It leads **distribution system** into a more **resilient and sustainable**. **When the emergency occurs, the power is ready to provide.**
- More than **hardware and megawatts**, also about **building Public Trust**.
Trust that —when the lights go out, the system will recover;
when the demand spikes, the system will respond;
when the future arrives, the system will be ready.

