

## Provision of enhanced ancillary services from wind power plants - Examples and challenges - DTU Orbit (08/11/2017)

### Provision of enhanced ancillary services from wind power plants - Examples and challenges

Emphasis in this article is on the power system impact of wind power plants capability to provide enhanced ancillary services, i.e. temporary frequency response (TFR) and power oscillation damping (POD). The main objective of the article is to analyze and justify the challenges in the use of TFR and POD from wind power plants (WPPs). The study is conducted with an aggregated wind power plant model which is integrated into a generic power system model, specifically designed to assess the targeted ancillary services in a relatively simple, but still relevant environment. Various case studies with different wind power penetration levels are considered. The study shows that WPPs can provide additional control features such as TFR and POD to enhance the stability of power systems with large share of wind power. Nevertheless, the results illustrate that the power system stability can be potentially degraded without careful coordination between WPPs, simultaneously providing TFR or POD in power systems with large displacement of conventional power plants by WPPs. The article provides to TSO new insights into the need for service coordination between WPPs into future power systems.

### General information

State: Published

Organisations: Department of Wind Energy, Integration & Planning, Aalborg University

Authors: Hansen, A. D. (Intern), Altin, M. (Intern), Iov, F. (Forskerdatabase)

Pages: 8-18

Publication date: 2016

Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

### Publication information

Journal: Renewable Energy

Volume: 97

ISSN (Print): 0960-1481

Ratings:

BFI (2017): BFI-level 1

Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes

BFI (2016): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.83 SJR 1.697 SNIP 2.044

Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes

BFI (2015): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.845 SNIP 2.118 CiteScore 4.51

Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes

BFI (2014): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.983 SNIP 2.687 CiteScore 4.51

Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes

BFI (2013): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.066 SNIP 2.767 CiteScore 4.63

ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes

Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes

BFI (2012): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.852 SNIP 2.745 CiteScore 3.97

ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes

Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes

BFI (2011): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.688 SNIP 2.404 CiteScore 3.9

ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes

Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes

BFI (2010): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.494 SNIP 2.215

Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes

BFI (2009): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.305 SNIP 1.945

Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes

BFI (2008): BFI-level 2

Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.449 SNIP 1.867  
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes  
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.214 SNIP 1.65  
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes  
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.137 SNIP 1.486  
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes  
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.215 SNIP 1.26  
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.76 SNIP 1.154  
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes  
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.965 SNIP 0.948  
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.473 SNIP 0.539  
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.554 SNIP 0.449  
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes  
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.466 SNIP 0.697  
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes  
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.264 SNIP 0.627  
Original language: English  
Wind power plant, Temporary frequency response, Power oscillation damping  
DOIs:  
10.1016/j.renene.2016.05.063  
Source: FindIt  
Source-ID: 2304704740  
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2016