

An aerial photograph of a lush green forest landscape. A winding road or path cuts through the trees, leading to a small, clear lake. Several high-voltage power lines stretch across the scene from the top left towards the bottom right. The sky is bright, suggesting a clear day.

Capacity allocation & congestion management in the West coast corridor

NordREG WS DRAFT

Stockholm, 25th October 2018



CONTENT

- > Introduction West Coast Corridor (WCC)
- > Capacity calculation and congestion management in WCC
- > Future development

Introduction WCC: Grid operation

- > Day-time operation:

- > + High load / high prices

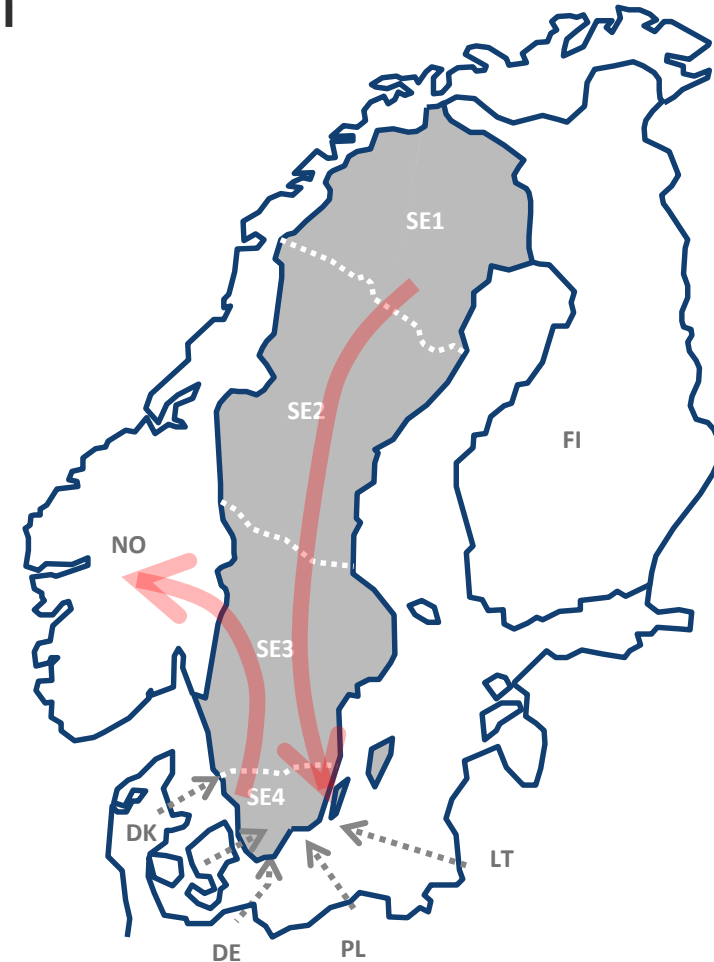
- > + Transmit power to DK, DE, PL and LT

- > = Southbound flow



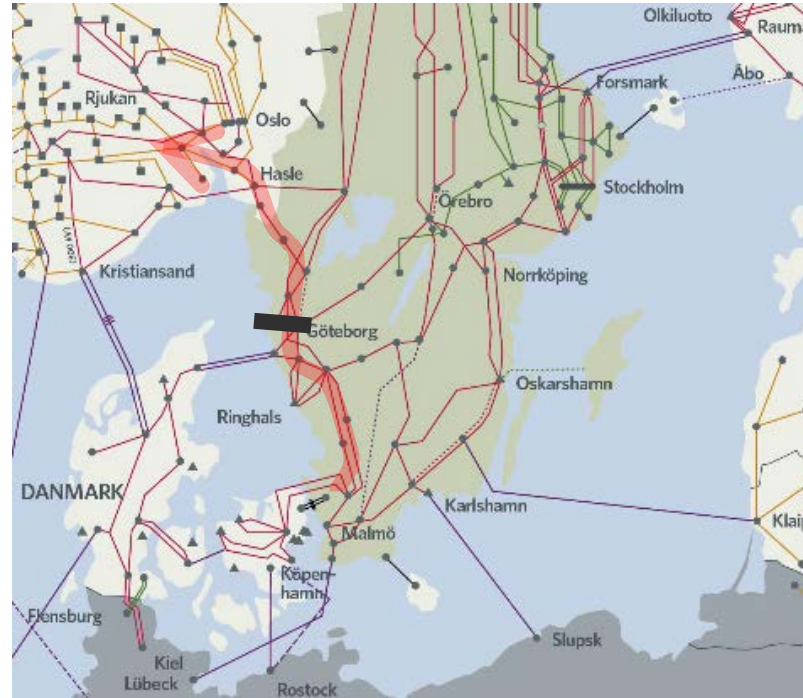
Introduction WCC: Grid operation

- > Night time operation:
 - > + Low load / low prices
 - > + Save water in NO/SE1-2
 - > = Northbound flow
 - > = No effect limit SE4>SE3



Introduction WCC: Grid limitation

- > Congestion in the west coast corridor
 - > Northbound flow
- > Technical limitations
 - > Overload after N-1 fault (SE3)
 - > Transient instability after N-1 fault (SE3-NO1)



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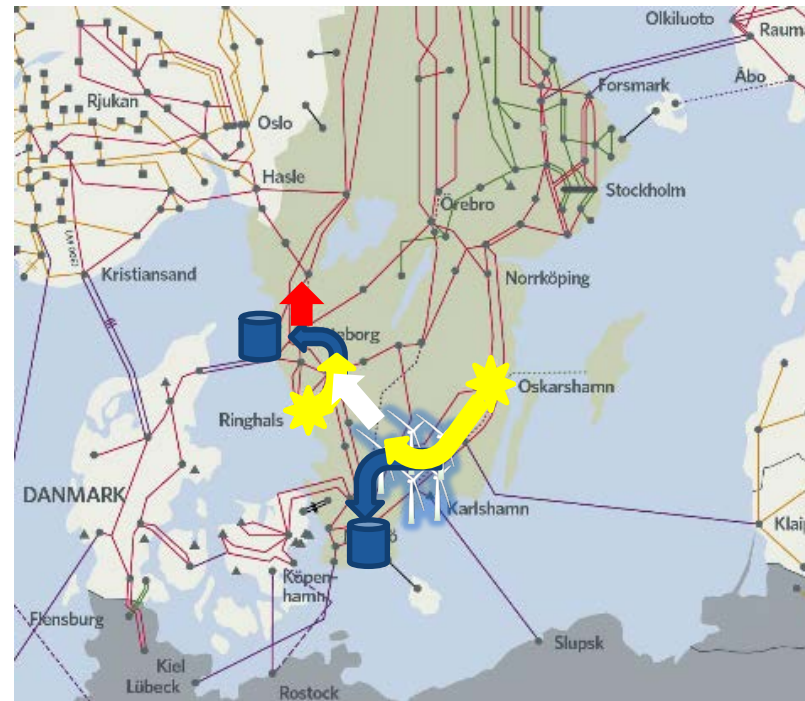
Capacity calculation and congestion management in WCC: Contribution factors

- > Local energy-use and generation

- > Energy-use: Gothenburg and Malmoe 

- > Nuclear: Oskarshamn and Ringhals 

- > Wind power:



Capacity calculation and congestion management in WCC: Contribution factors

> Transmission flows

> Export to:

> NO3 

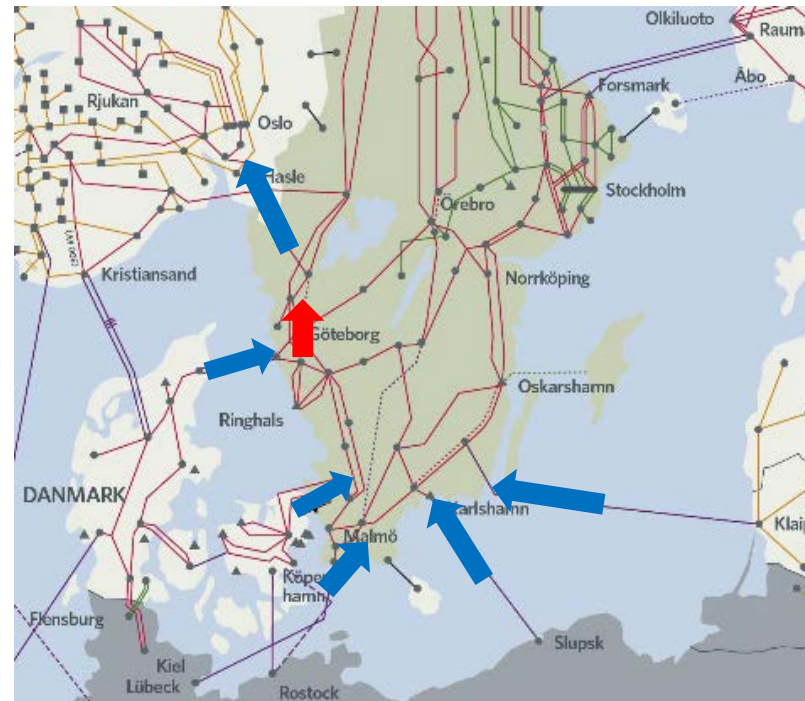
> Import from:

> DK1, DK2 

> DE 

> PL 

> LT 



Capacity calculation and congestion management in WCC: Reason for current capacity reductions

- > Caused by unfavourable transmission flows
 - > Northbound flows
 - > Night-time and/or weekends
- > Capacity reductions needed
 - > Risk of transient instability and/or blackout after N-1 fault
 - > Lack of suitable and efficient regulation resources
 - > Commitment to reinforce the West Coast Corridor

Capacity calculation and congestion management in WCC: Capacity split between interconnectors

> Expected flow on the West Coast Corridor

> Apply latest available prognosis data

> Wind- and nuclear power



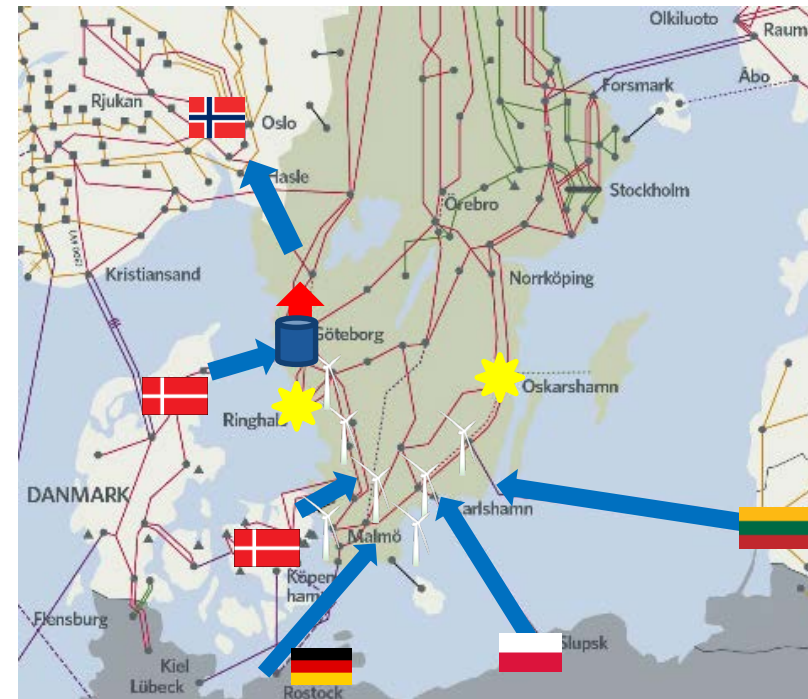
> Load in Gothenburg and Malmö



> Expect possible flow

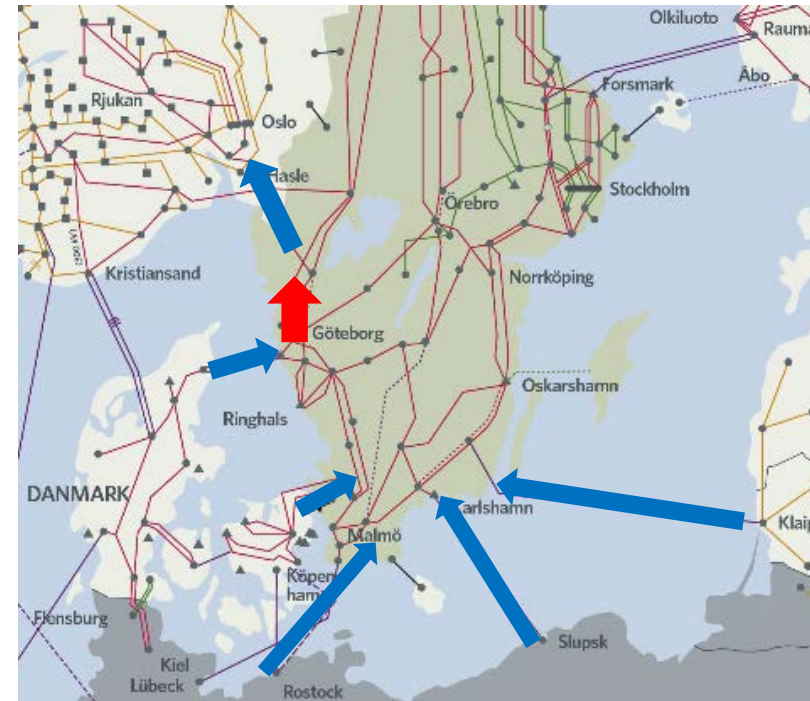
> Import from DK1, DK2, DE, PL and LT

> Export to NO1



Capacity calculation and congestion management in WCC: Capacity split between interconnectors

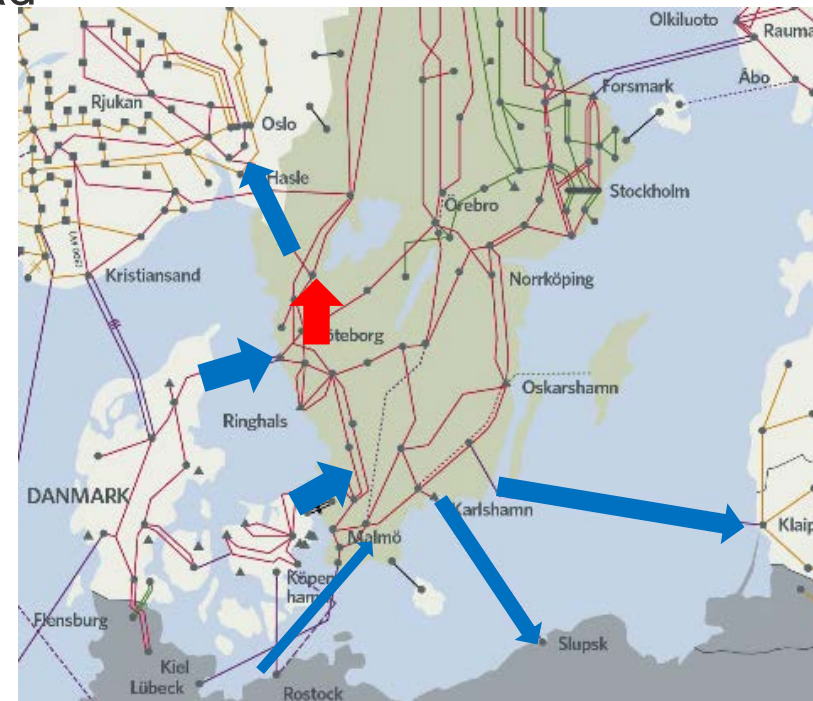
- > Adjust capacities on day-ahead (before day-ahead turn-out)
 - > Adjust capacities according to forecast and grid limitation
 - > Capacity calculation derived through pro-rata iterations against installed NTC
 - > Variations may occur due to forecast differences, dry/wet year and other limiting outages



Illustrative example on possible capacity reduction between concerned interconnectors

Capacity calculation and congestion management in WCC: Capacity split between interconnectors

- > Adjust capacities on intraday (after day-head turnout)
 - > Optimize given ATC from latest available forecast on West Coast Corridor and wind power production
 - > Take account unutilized ATC on interconnectors not taken part in the intraday-training
 - > Adjust capacities on the basis on risk assessment

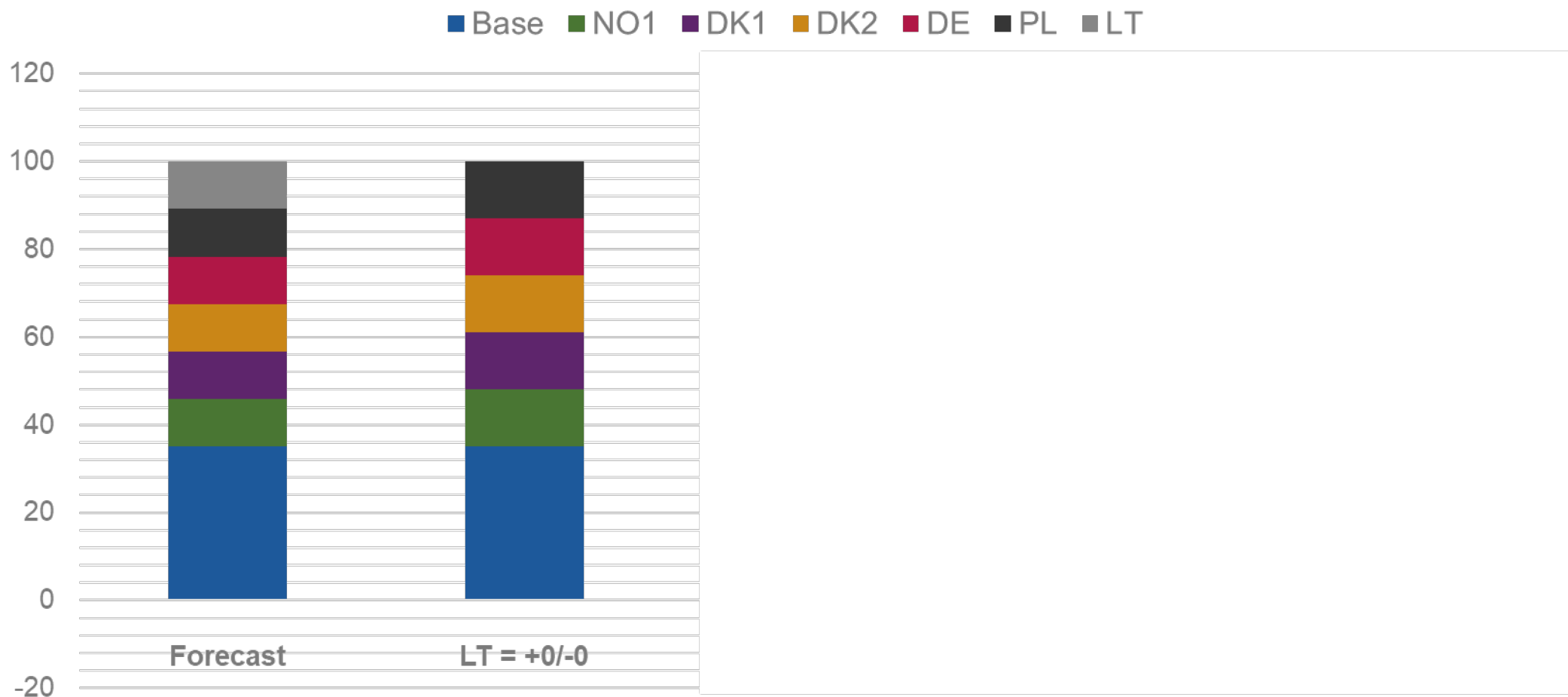


West Coast Capacity Distribution



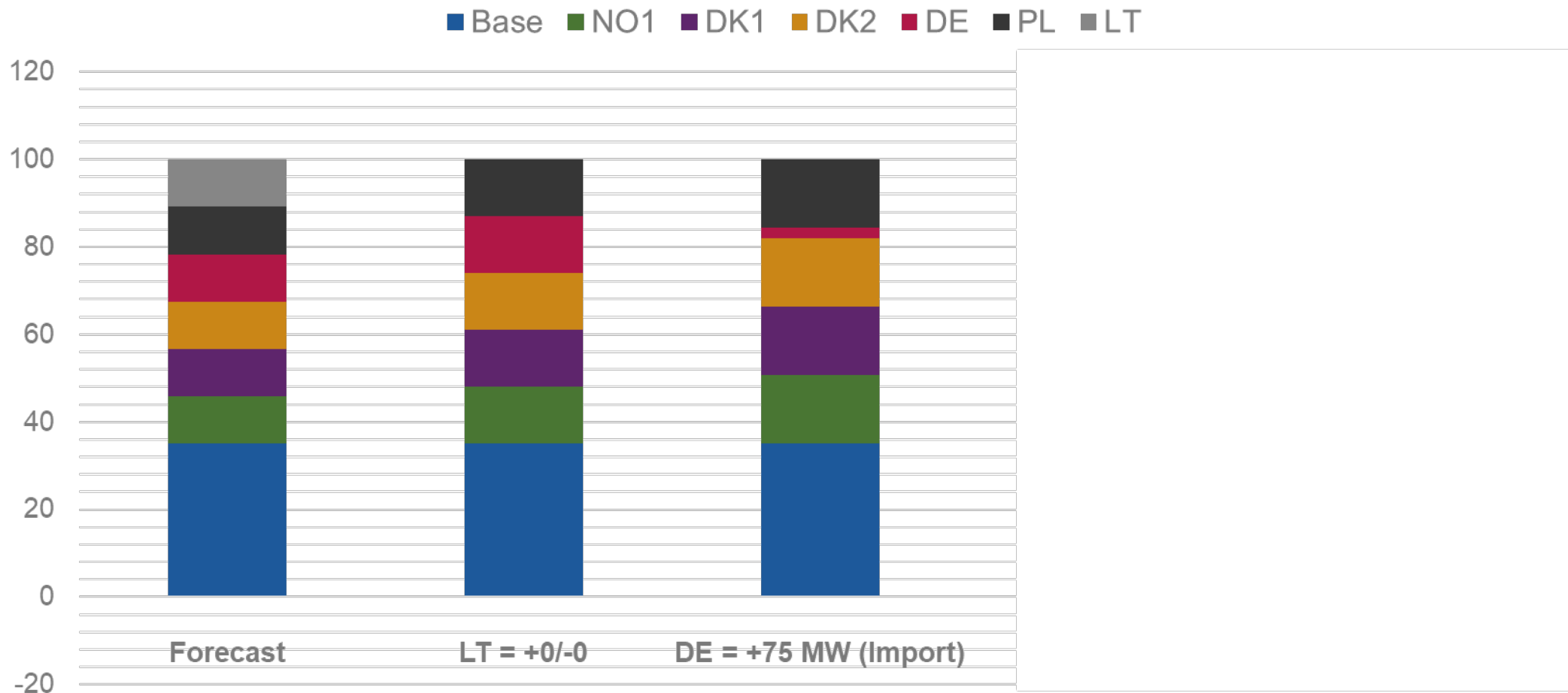
Forecast: First capacity distribution (pro-rata)
(day-ahead)

West Coast Capacity Distribution



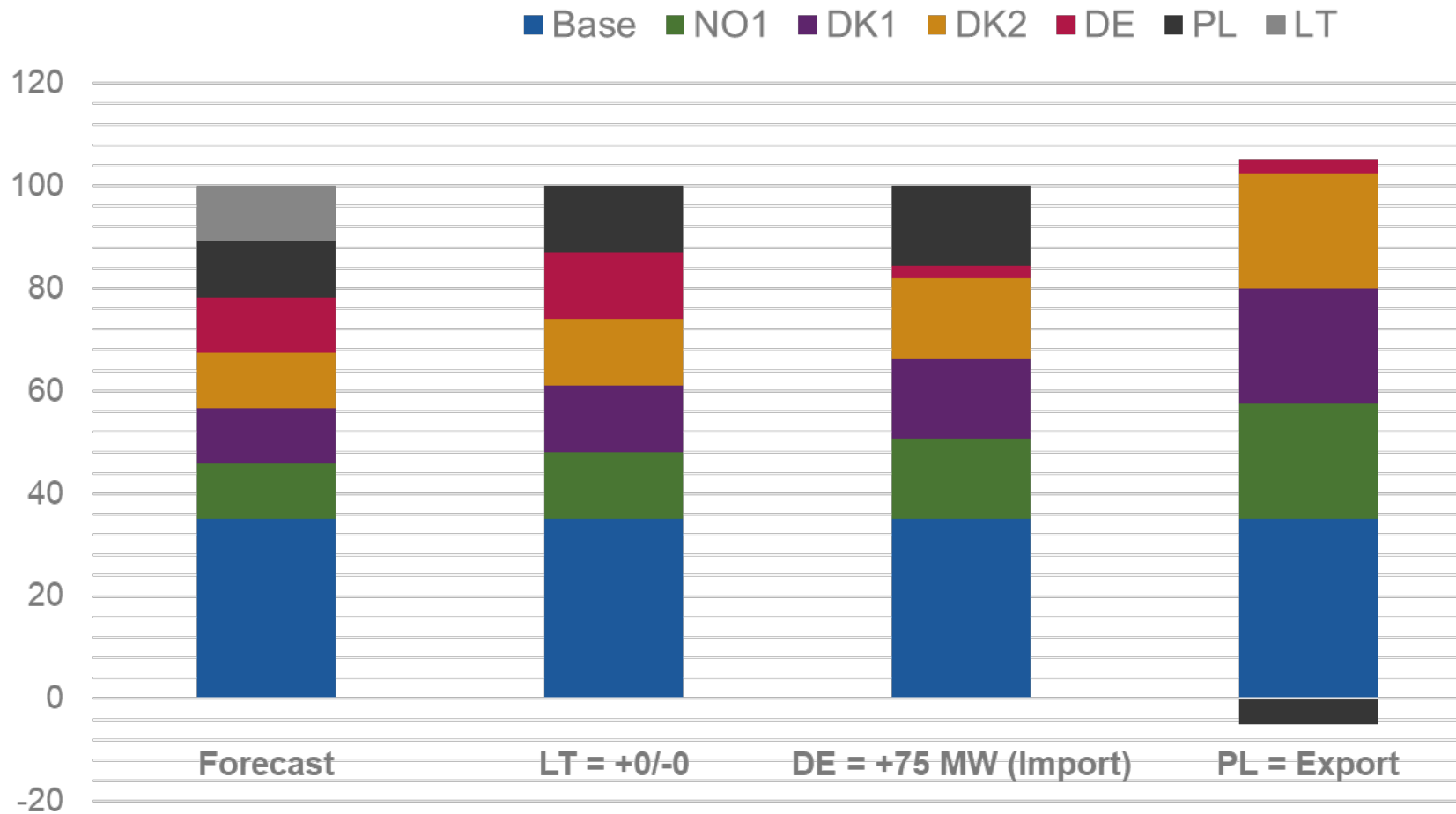
LT = +0/-0: Take outages into account (in this example NordBalt)
(day-ahead)

West Coast Capacity Distribution



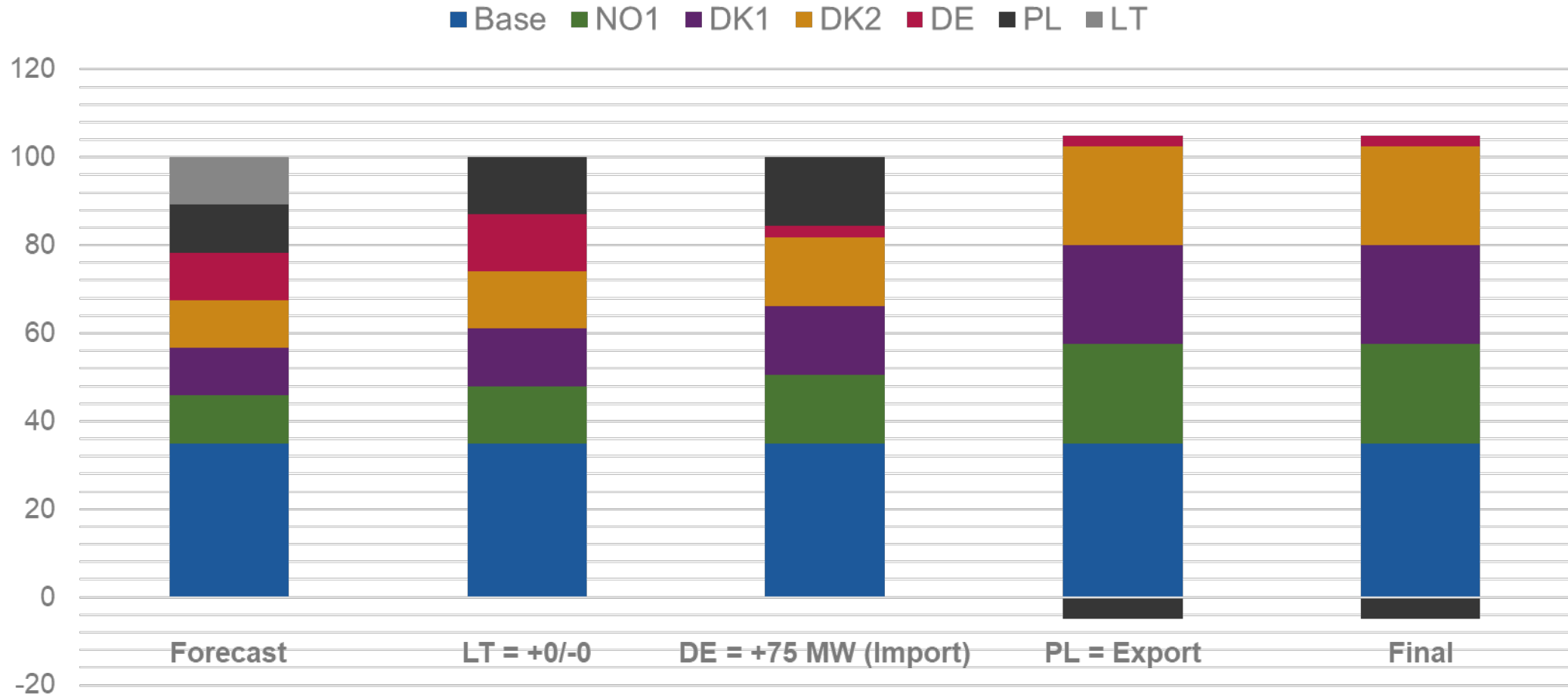
DE = +75 MW: Take other UMM into account (in this example max import from Baltic Cable) (day-ahead)

West Coast Capacity Distribution



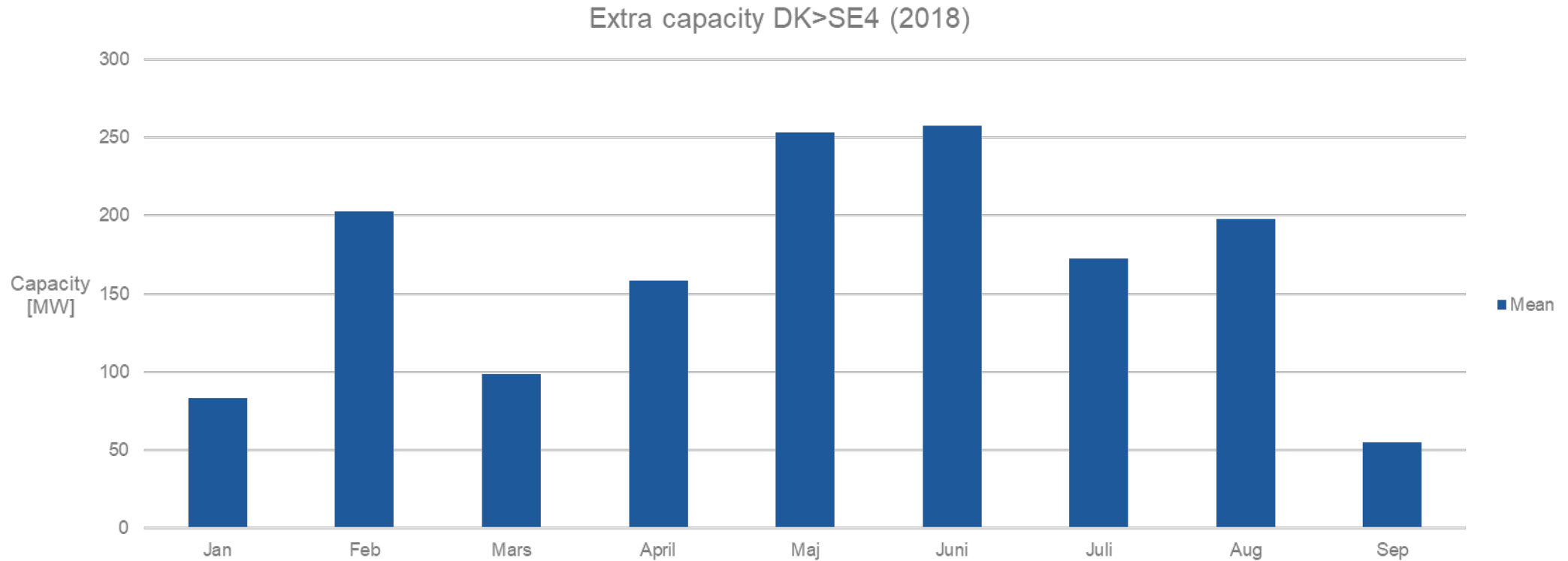
PL = Export: Take decided Elspot flow into account (in this example export omn SwePol Link) (intraday)

West Coast Capacity Distribution



Final: Possible distribution of west coast capacity

Additional capacity, intraday (DK2>SE4)

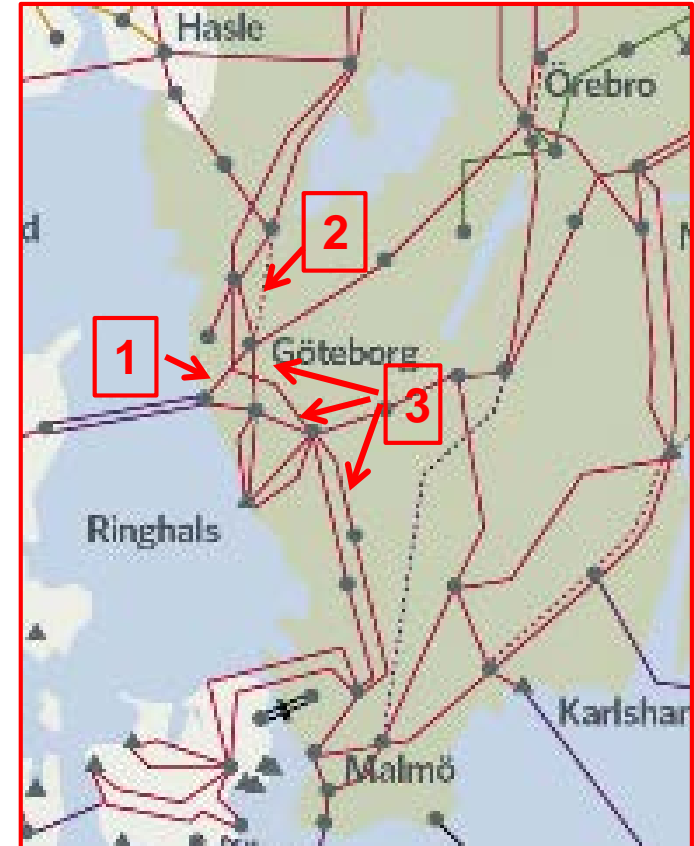


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Future development

- > Nordic Capacity Calculation Methodolgy
- > Bidding zone review
- > Grid investments
 1. The 400 kV-line Stenkullen – Lindome has been built ([10 July 2012](#))
 2. The 400 kV-line Skogssäter – Stenkullen is being built ([dotted line](#))
 3. [Grid maintenance](#) will continue on existing west coast lines during next decade



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

