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Power storage peak and frequency regulation

Overview

To explore the application potential of energy storage and promote its integrated application promotion in the power grid, this paper studies the comprehensive application and configuration mode of battery energy storage systems (BESS) in grid peak and frequency regulation.Do energy storage systems support frequency regulation and peak shaving?

Abstract: In response to the increasing pressures of frequency regulation and peak shaving in high-penetration renewable energy power system, we propose a day-ahead scheduling model that incorporates the auxiliary role of energy storage systems in supporting frequency regulation and peak shaving operations.

What is the maximum output power of energy storage peak regulation?

The energy storage output and SOC changes are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6. The maximum output power of energy storage peak regulation is P1max = 0.13 MW.

Does energy storage participate in user-side peaking and frequency regulation?

The benefits of energy storage participating in user-side peaking and frequency regulation come from the electricity price difference of peaking, frequency regulation capacity compensation and frequency regulation mileage compensation. It is expressed as the following formula.

What is the economic optimal model of peak shaving and frequency regulation?

By solving the economic optimal model of peak shaving and frequency regulation coordinated output a day ahead, the division of peak shaving and frequency regulation capacity of energy storage is obtained, and a real-time output strategy of energy storage is obtained by MPC intra-day rolling optimization.

What is the capacity planning model of peak shaving and frequency regulation?

According to the capacity planning model of peak shaving and frequency regulation and the parameters given above, an energy storage battery with a maximum power of 1 MW and capacity of 1 MW·h was used to carry out the day-ahead peak shaving and frequency regulation planning on the user side. The obtained results are E1 = 0.8 MW·h and E2 = 0.2 MW·h.

Can small capacity energy storage power stations compete for frequency regulation services?

At present, China’s small capacity energy storage power stations cannot be allowed to compete for frequency regulation services, but the establishment of auxiliary service markets such as frequency regulation and standby is conducive to guiding investment to improve the flexibility of power systems [19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25].

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