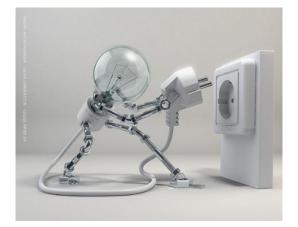


An approach to an electricity tariff for responsive demand in the Uruguay of next years with high penetration of Wind and Solar energy.



Lorena Di Chiara, Felipe Palacio, Pablo Soubes Enzo Coppes, Gonzalo Casaravilla, Senior Memeber, IEEE Ruben Chaer, Senior Member, IEEE





### Thanks to the support of

 This works was possible thanks to the software tools developed under the project ANII\_FSE\_1\_2011\_1\_6552: "Modelo de energías autóctonas en SimSEE".



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## It is happening ...



Uruguay is changing its electricity generation matrix integrating a great amount of wind power.





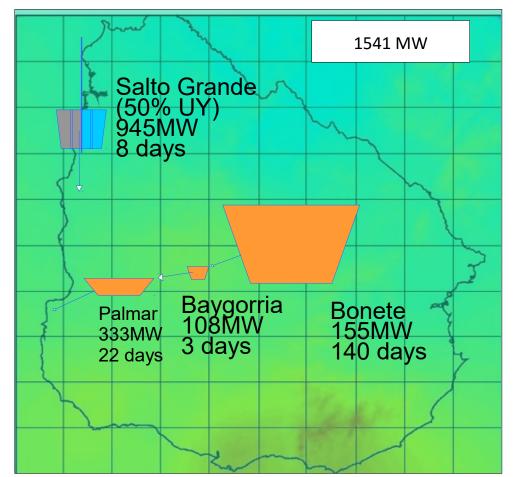
## happening as planned...



There will exist an energy surplus that can be exported to other countries or may be used in Uruguay if a new demand appears, capable of absorbing this type of surplus.







Hydroelectric Is full developed.

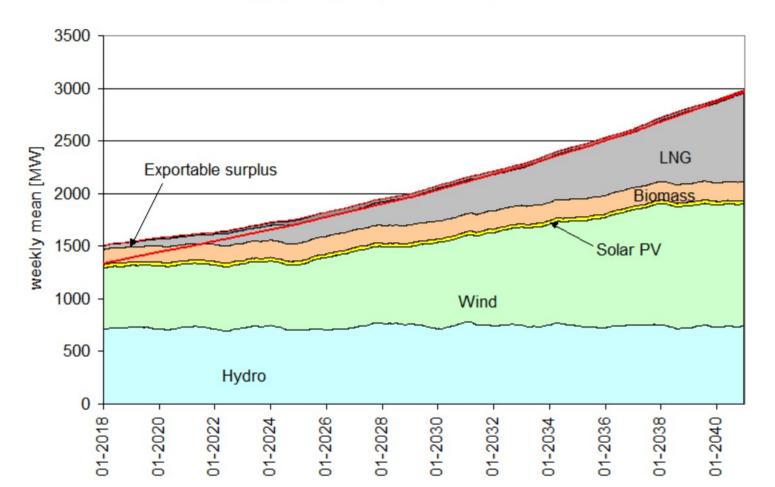
The are no big projects to develop.

Possibility of distributed in mini and micro exploitation: 200 MW.

Storage pumping potential: 300 – 500 MW

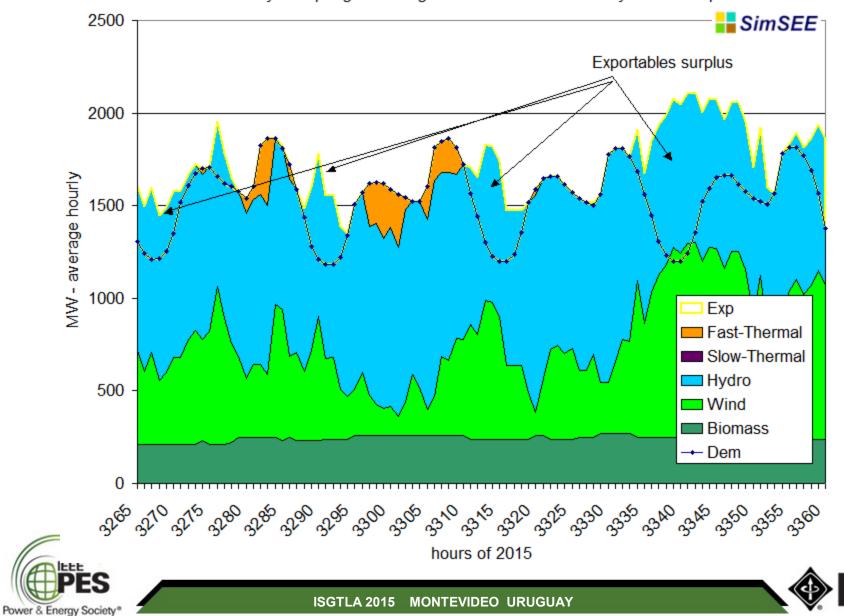


Uruguay - long term power share by source





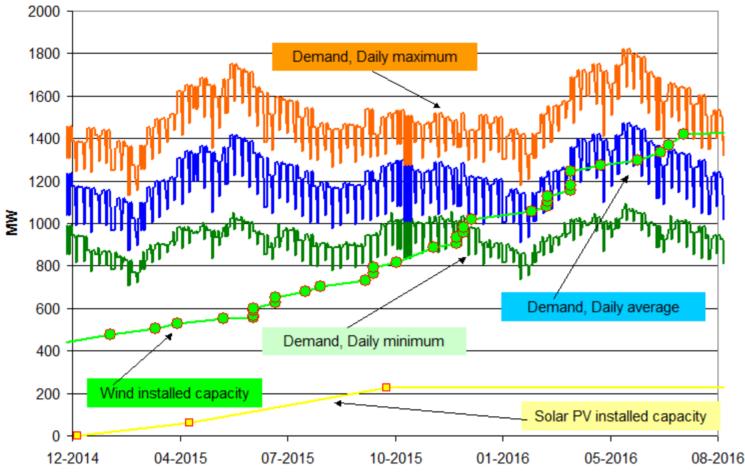
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Ε

Generation by source on a specific stochastic realization days of springer with high values of inflows to the hydroelectric plants.

#### Wind capacity vs. System load.







**IEEE** 

#### This work



This work shows an approximation to definition of a price signal that can be used by smart controllers distributed over the grid to manage such demands. Simulation of the proposed algorithm are carried out showing that the stability of the system is achievable.





# We need new loads capable of defer/advance the consumption...









Electric vehicle for citizen usage.

Storage capacity equivalent to two days of the expected travel.







Water heater.

60-90 It storage capacity.

Daily target temperature for a programed hour.





#### Cloud of loads with statistic behavior



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#### Real time tariff.



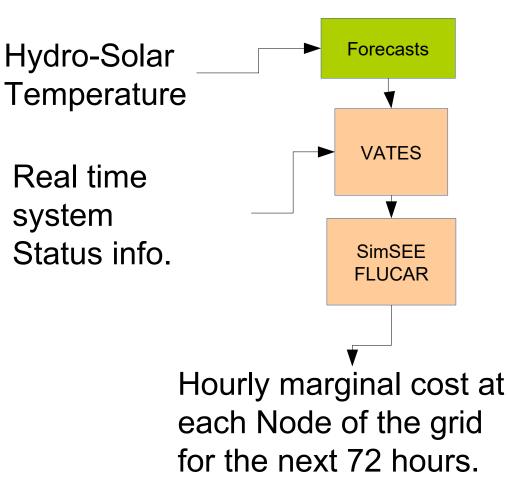
- In real time forecast to the next 72 hours
- The Smart Controllers will try to allocate consumption in the cheaper hours.





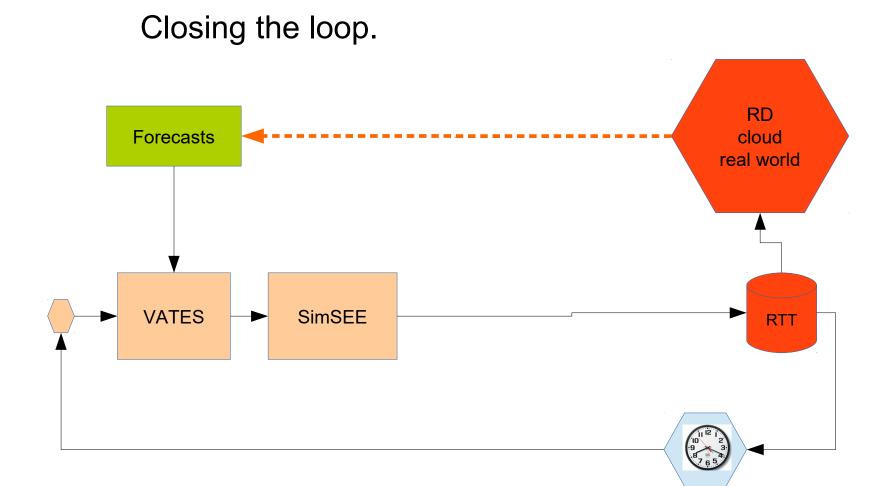
#### Starting building blocks







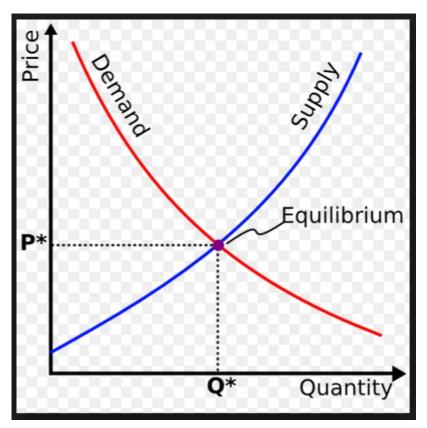








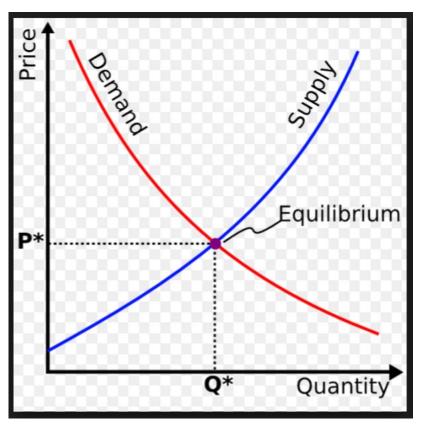








#### It is no true.



- You need the EV charged every day.
- You need the water heater every day.
- You want to buy at the cheaper hour.
- There are not elasticity.





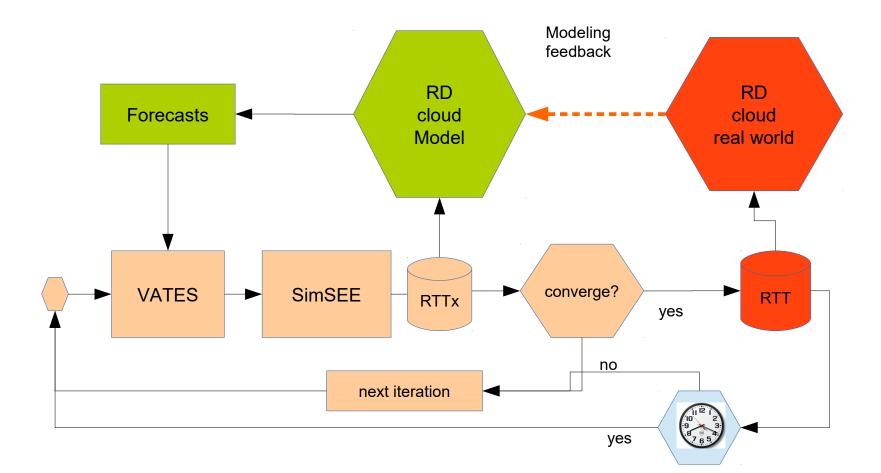
# Real time tariff and demand reaction.



- In real time a forecast to the next 72 hours is published.
- The Smart Controllers will try to allocate consumption in the cheaper hours.
- The marginal cost of the cheaper hour of the forecast will increase do to the increase in the consumption of that hour.









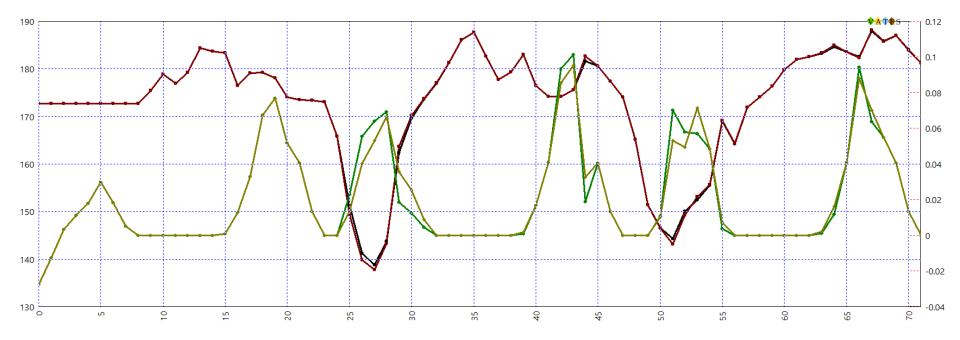


### Avoiding oscillations

- Model of the cloud of RD with self-learning mechanism.
- The distributed controllers ask for the tariff forecast no more than one time every hour.
- The best forecast is given any time.

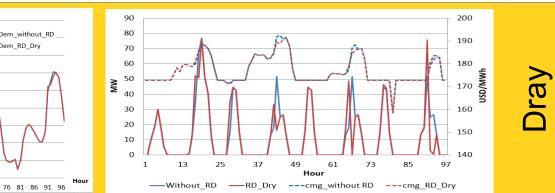


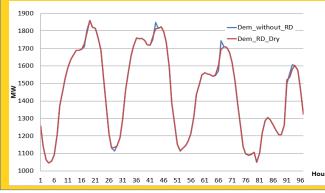


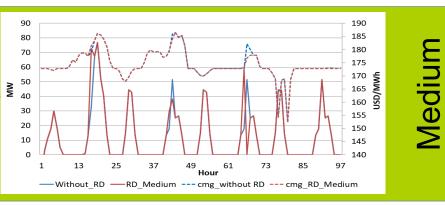


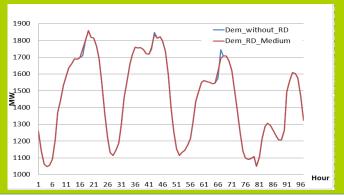


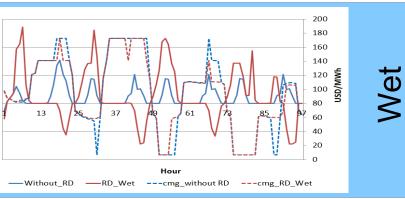


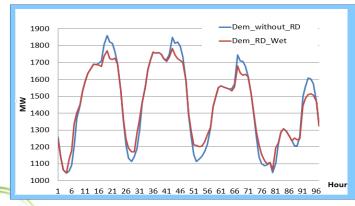












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150

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-50

-100

MΜ

We must be agile to keep the train ... and not get on the wrong.



#### Thanks a lot for your time!



