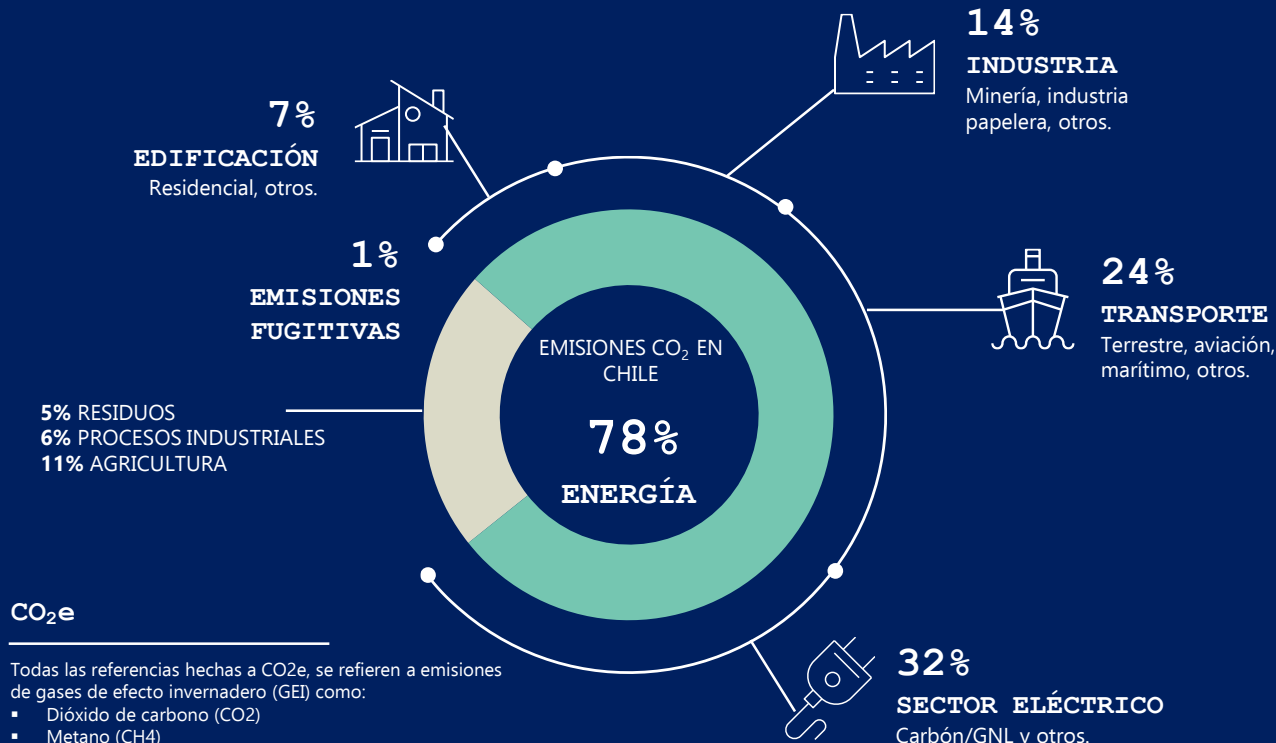


La planificación y las nuevas tecnologías al servicio de la transición energética

Carlos Toro

Jefe Unidad de Planificación Energética y Nuevas Tecnologías
Ministerio de Energía

Hacia un desarrollo energético sustentable



Todas las referencias hechas a CO₂e, se refieren a emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) como:

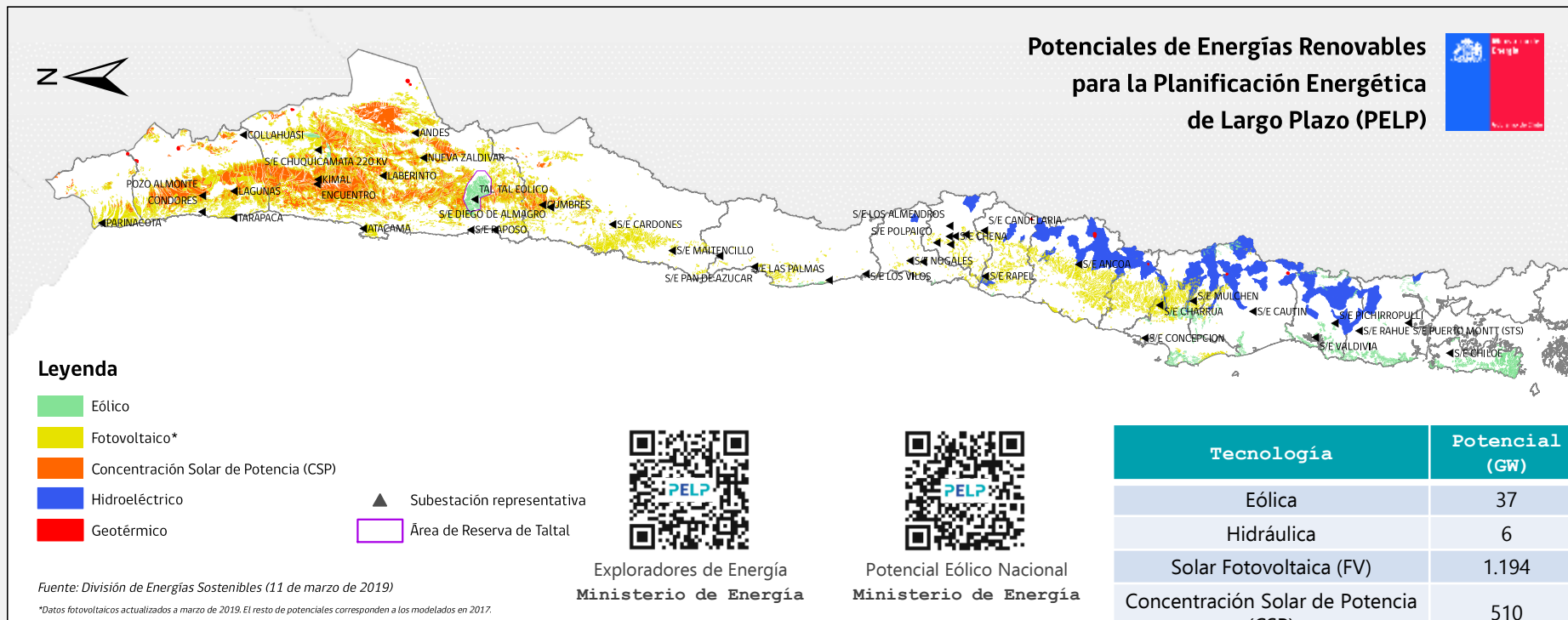
- Dióxido de carbono (CO₂)
- Metano (CH₄)
- Óxido nitroso (N₂O)
- Hidrofluorocarbonos (HFC)
- Perfluorocarbonos (PFC)
- Hexafluoruro de azufre (SF₆)
- Medidas en unidades de CO₂ equivalente

Energía: la gran oportunidad de ser una solución ambiental y climática para la sociedad



Inventario Nacional de Chile 2020
Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

Potencial renovable del Sistema Eléctrico Nacional

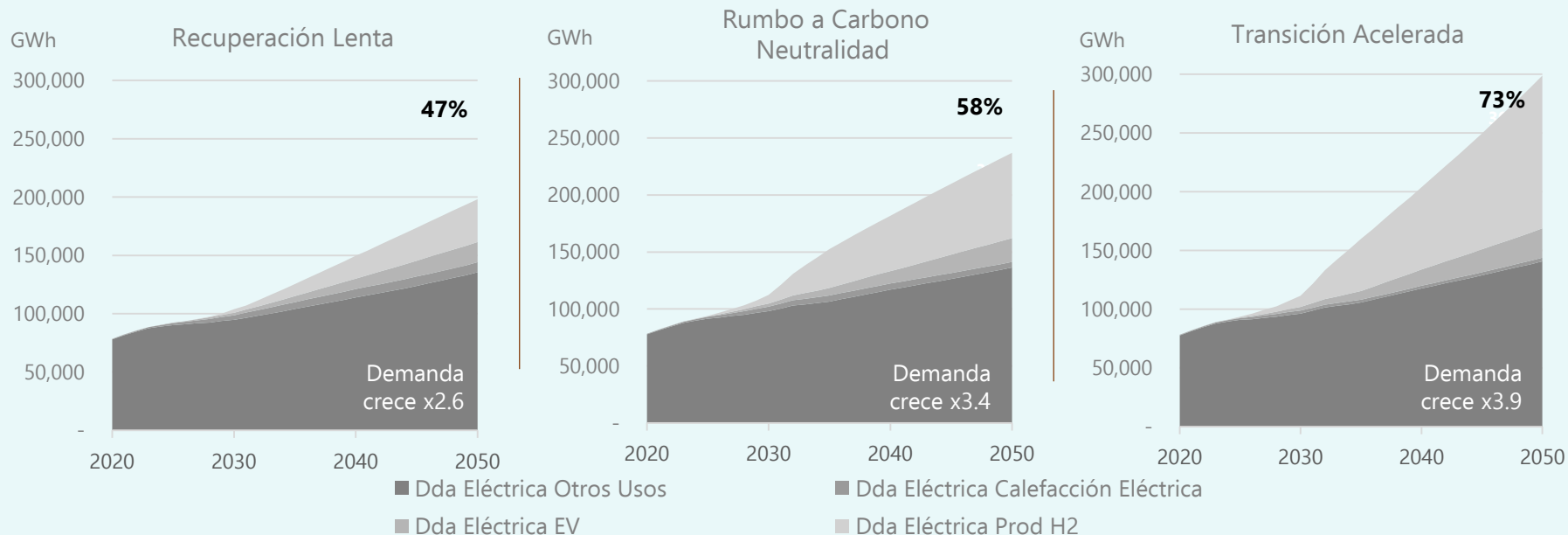


+70 veces la capacidad instalada actual

Tecnología	Potencial (GW)
Eólica	37
Hidráulica	6
Solar Fotovoltaica (FV)	1.194
Concentración Solar de Potencia (CSP)	510
Geotérmica	2
Total	1.749

Demanda Eléctrica

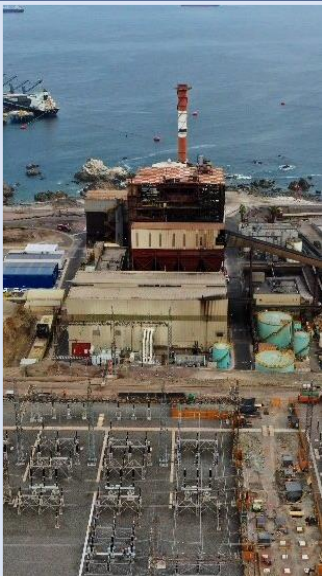
Actualmente el nivel de electrificación es de 24% en la matriz energética final, en el escenario Transición Acelerada se alcanzaría un nivel de electrificación de hasta 73%.



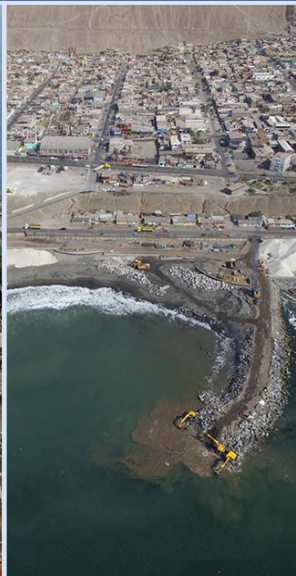
Plan de retiro de centrales a carbón al 2040

Podría ser al **2035**
o antes?

TARAPACÁ



TOCOPILLA



MEJILLONES



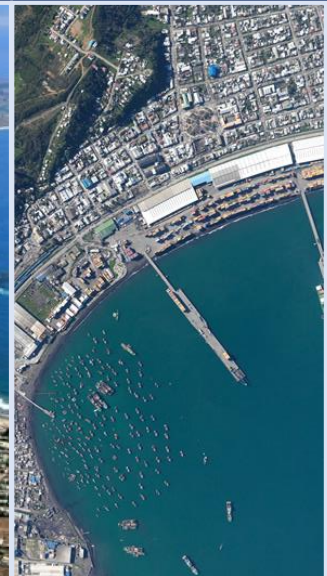
HUASCO



PUCHUNCAVÍ



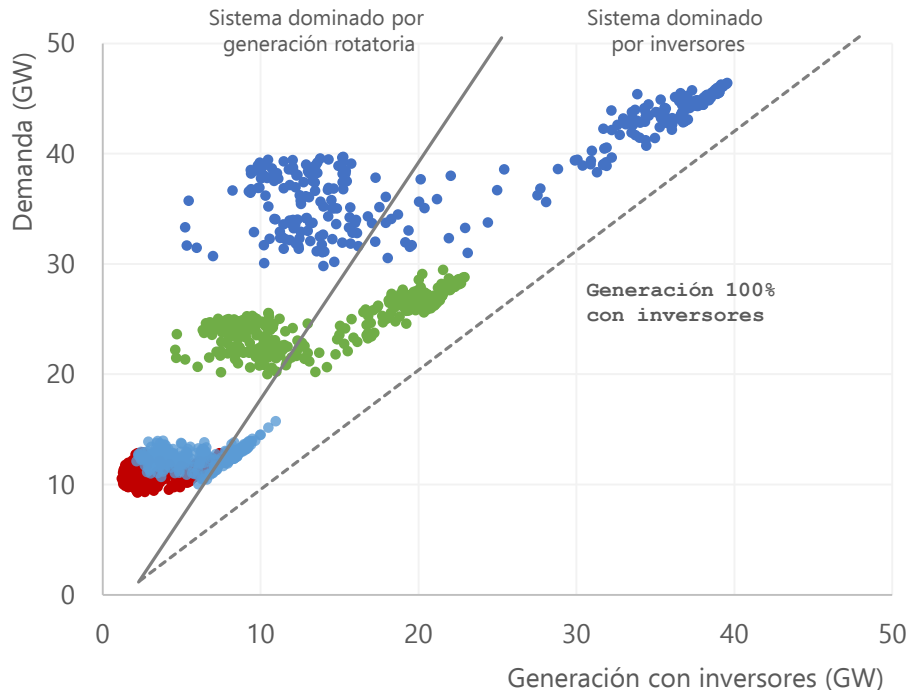
CORONEL



En camino hacia un **futuro renovable y desarrollo sustentable**

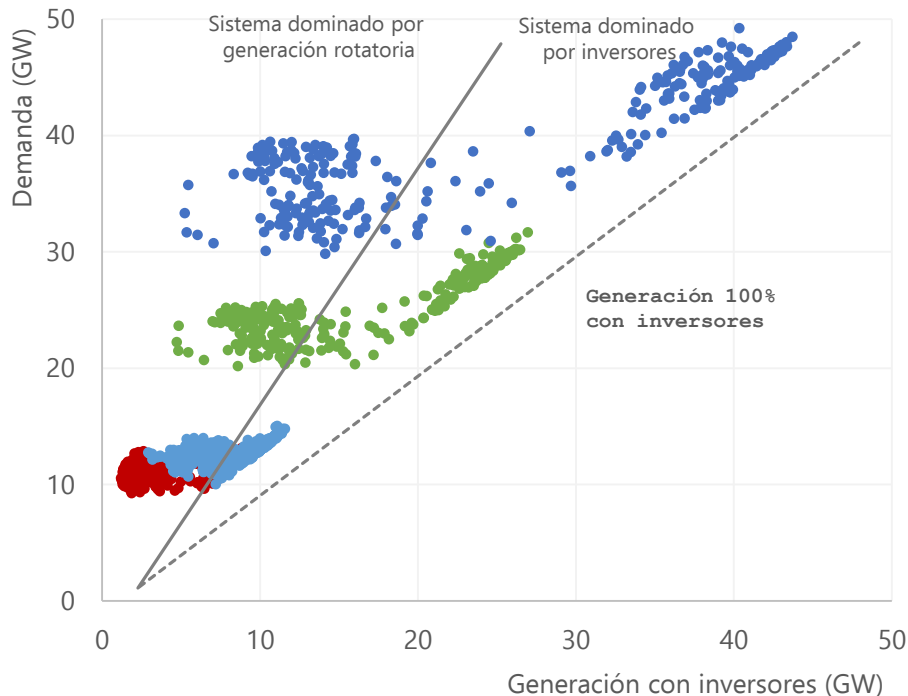
Generación renovable, no renovable y ERV

Transición Acelerada - 100% requerimiento Inercia



● 2025 ● 2030 ● 2040 ● 2050

Transición Acelerada - 50% requerimiento Inercia



● 2025 ● 2030 ● 2040 ● 2050

El sistema eléctrico actual versus el futuro

Investigación en Chile

- ✓ Ingeniería eléctrica y electrónica área de investigación con mayor fortaleza en Chile (80% superior al promedio mundial).
- ✓ Área de ingeniería eléctrica y electrónica tienen la mayor participación de investigadores en el 2% mundial



Indicadores Ciencia
ANID

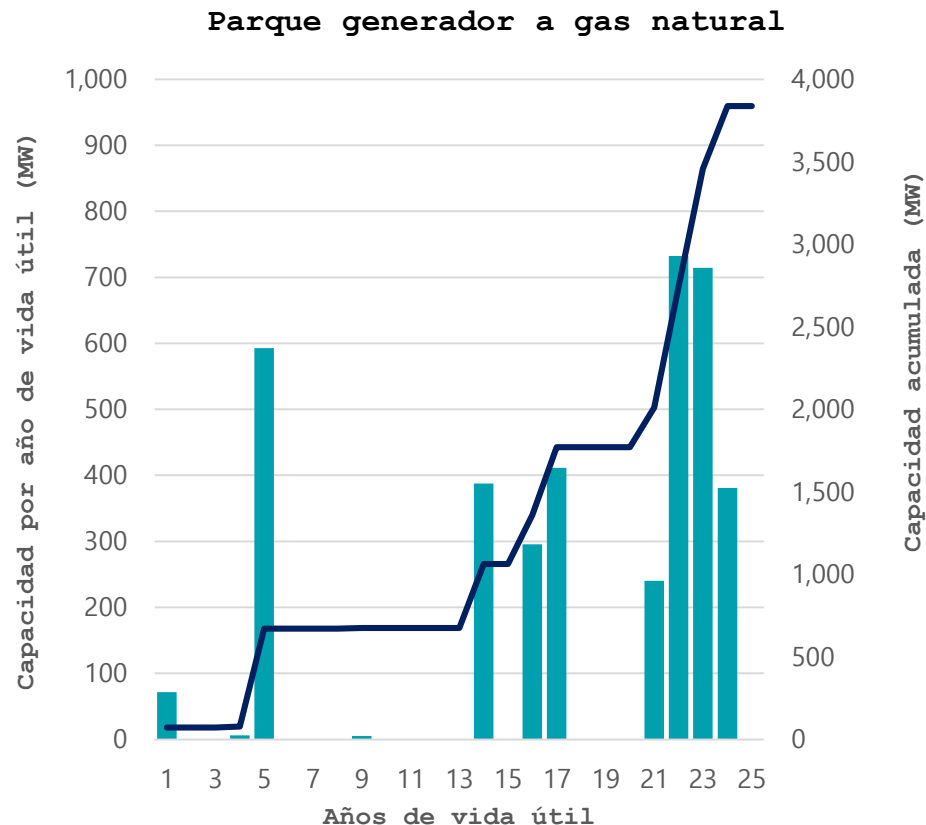


Science Indicators
Journal



El camino a la red eléctrica del futuro - tecnologías

- Baterías con inversores gridforming.
- Centrales renovables variables con inversores gridforming.
- Reconversión termoeléctrica (Carnot, condensadores sincrónicos, blending).
- Concentración solar de potencia.
- Centrales de bombeo y otros tipos de almacenamiento.
- Volantes de inercia, condensadores sincrónicos.
- Baterías de corta duración para apoyar infraestructura de transmisión (GridBooster).
- Centrales a gas como combustible de transición.
- Otras tecnologías.



Electrónica de potencia en sistemas eléctricos



On the Stability of the Power Electronics-Dominated Grid

A New Energy Paradigm

AHMAD KHAN,
MOHSEN HOSSEINZADIDAHER,
MOHAMMAD I. SHAUMANO,
SERAT BAYHAN,
HAITHAM ABU-RUB

The energy paradigm is making the modern power grid more difficult to study, design, and control. Precisely speaking, the pace of the new energy paradigm involves the high penetration of power electronics systems in the power grid, which becomes a challenge from stability vulnerability, and power-quality points of view. Therefore, various literature have focused on defining the modern power

grid as the power electronics-dominated grid (PEDG). The nature of a PEDG is different from that of a traditional power system. This is because PEDGs have much lower inertia and stochastic generation nature, multimodal dynamical behavior, generation unit and load penetration, unbalanced phase voltage and loading, a low feeder reactance-to-resistance ratio (X/R), and low short-circuit capacity (SCR). Given these characteristics, the concepts of stability, categorization,

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INDUSTRY APPLICATIONS, VOL. 55, NO. 6, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2019

On the Stability of Power Electronics-Dominated Systems: Challenges and Potential Solutions

Qiao Peng, Student Member, IEEE, Qin Jiang, Yongheng Yang, Senior Member, IEEE, Tianqi Liu, Senior Member, IEEE, Hui Wang, Senior Member, IEEE, and Frede Blaabjerg, Fellow, IEEE

Abstract—The modern power system is becoming more complicated due to the ever increasing penetration of power electronics, which is referred to as a power-electronics-dominated system (PEDS). In this case, the analysis, control, and operation of the entire power system should tune with the energy-paradigm transition pace, where the challenges should be properly tackled. After the brief introduction of grid-connected converters, this article explores stability challenges of PEDSs, especially on the low inertia issue and multimodal characteristics, as well as the dynamics when connected to weak grids. The low inertia issue is considered as one of great challenges that power electronics introduce to the conventional power grid. Accordingly, the stability issues of PEDSs are discussed. The exploration reveals that the multimodal coupling among various control loops and the mutual effects of multiple converters demand much more attention than ever before. The coordinated control of converters for the global stability of PEDS is also summarized, part of which offers the possibility to solve the inertia problem. This article serves as an inspiration on potential solutions to these issues. In order to provide a more intuitive impression of the inertia problem in PEDSs, a case study is exemplified to highlight the analysis and discussion.

Index Terms—Low-inertia systems, multimodal analysis, control effect, modeling, power-electronics-dominated systems (PEDSs), power electronic converters, stability and control, virtual inertia.

NOMENCLATURE

AGC	Automatic generation control.
AVR	Automatic voltage regulator.
CCM	Constant conduction method.
DFIG	Doubly fed induction generator.
DPGS	Distributed power generation system.
EES	Energy storage system.

Manuscript received December 27, 2018; revised June 11, 2019; accepted August 16, 2019. Date of publication August 30, 2019; date of current version November 1, 2019. Paper 19-01414, DOI: 10.1109/TIA.2019.2935785, Industry Applications Society Annual Meeting (IAS), Portland, OR, USA, Sep. 23–27, 2019, and approved for publication in the IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications by the IEEE Industry Applications Society. This work was supported by the High Performance Power Electronics Converter (Tianqi Liu, Grant), and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Qiao Peng, Grant 81573059) under the VILLUM Investigator Grant R21925 (Award Ref. No. 00016919). (Corresponding author: Yongheng Yang.)

Q. Peng, Y. Yang, H. Wang, and F. Blaabjerg are with the Department of Energy Technology, Aalborg University, 9220, Aalborg, Denmark (e-mail: qiaopeng@energy.aau.dk; huiwang@energy.aau.dk).

Q. Jiang and T. Liu are with the College of Electrical Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, China (e-mail: jiangyong@scu.edu.cn; liutianqi@scu.edu.cn).

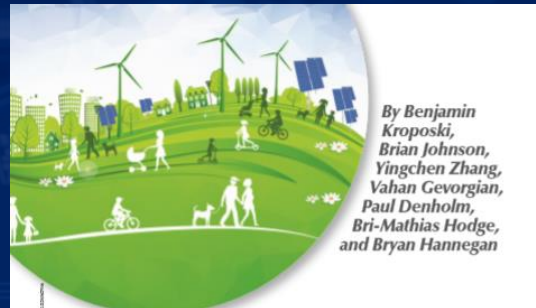
Color versions of one or more of the figures in this article are available online at <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org>.

Digital Object Identifier (DOI): 10.1109/TIA.2019.2935785

FSM	Frequency sensitive mode.
IR	Inertia response.
LCC	Line commutated converter.
LCC-HVDC	LCC-based high voltage direct current.
MISCR	Multimodal interactive effective short-circuit ratio.
MIIF	Multimodal interaction factor.
MPC	Model predictive control.
MPP	Maximum power point.
MPT	Maximum power point tracking.
MTDC	Multiterminal direct current.
OPF	Optimal power flow.
PCS	Point of common coupling.
PEDS	Power electronics-dominated system.
PI	Proportional integral.
PV	Power internal voltage.
PLL	Phase-locked loop.
PMG	Permanent-magnet synchronous generator.
PSS	Power system stabilizer.
PV	Photovoltaic.
PWM	Pulsewidth modulation.
ESC	Rotor side converter.
SG	Synchronous generator.
SRF	Synchronous reference frame.
TSD	Transmission system operator.
VSC	Voltage source converter.
VSG	Virtual synchronous generator.

1. INTRODUCTION

The current energy network is being retrofitted with more renewable energy sources like wind and solar energy [1]. By 2016, the global installed capacity of the wind power achieved 592 GW, and over 300 GW of new capacity is expected to be added until 2023 [3]. On the other hand, the solar power, mainly integrated via the PV technology, remains also at a high growth rate. By the end of 2018, the global cumulative installed PV capacity reached 509 GW [4]. In the conventional power grid, the source, network, and load are mainly electromagnetic equipment, e.g., SGs, transformers, and induction motors. However, unlike to that, the modern power grid is increasingly integrated with renewable energy, heavily relying on power electronics converters [5]. This makes the entire power grid more complicated. Moreover, in this case, the boundary between ac and dc grids becomes indistinct in such highly aggregated



By Benjamin Kroposki, Brian Johnson, Yingchen Zhang, Vahan Gevorgian, Paul Denholm, Bri-Mathias Hodge, and Bryan Hannegan

Achieving a 100% Renewable Grid

Operating Electric Power Systems with Extremely High Levels of Variable Renewable Energy

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO ACHIEVE A 100% renewable grid? Several countries already meet or come close to achieving this goal. Iceland, for example, supplies 100% of its electricity needs with other geothermal or hydropower. Other countries that have electric grids with high fractions of renewables based on hydropower include Norway (99%), Costa Rica (98%), Brazil (30%), and Canada (62%). Hydropower plants have been used for decades to create a relatively inexpensive, renewable form of energy, but these systems are limited by natural rainfall and geographic topography. Around the world, most good sites for large hydropower resources have already been developed. So how do other areas achieve 100% renewable grids? Variable renewable energy (VRE), such as wind and solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, will be a major

Digital Object Identifier (DOI): 10.1109/EM.2019.2935785

March/April 2017

1540-7677/17/02000000

IEEE power & energy magazine

61



IEEE
Advancing Technology
for Humanity

Prueba de control de frecuencia en Chile



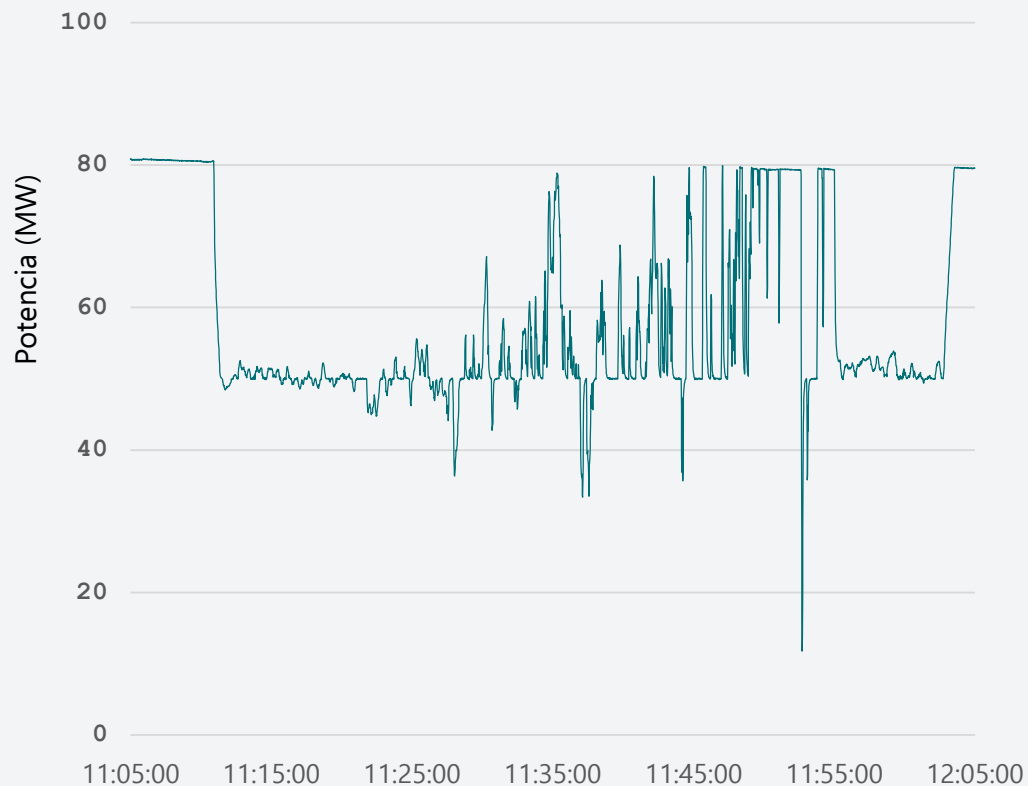
CEM12/MI-6
CHILE 2021

Central FV Luz del Norte
First Solar



Renewable Rescue Stability
NREL US

Prueba de control de frecuencia



El camino a la red eléctrica del futuro - regulación

Promulgada

Ley de Almacenamiento y Electromovilidad

- *Permite proyectos de almacenamiento puro*
- *Promociona la electromovilidad*

En proceso

Ley de Cuotas Renovables

- *Porcentaje mínimo anual de energía renovable no convencional*
- *Porcentaje mínimo de energía renovable no convencional en distintos bloques horarios*

Ley de la Transición Energética

- *Perfeccionamiento de la LGSE*
- *Acceso abierto y los trabajos urgentes*
- *Fortalecer el proceso de expansión de la transmisión*

Acciones prioritarias para la transición energética

- 1 La nueva electrificación de usos energéticos requiere un **sistema eléctrico** más allá de la confiabilidad, sino que **resiliente**, fortaleciendo además la calidad de servicio.
- 2 Eficiencia energética y la **gestión inteligente de la demanda**, son fundamentales para el desarrollo energético.
- 3 Nuevas obras de optimización y refuerzo para la **transmisión eléctrica**.
- 4 Portafolio de obras estructurales de transmisión para alcanzar la carbono neutralidad y **polos de desarrollo** en provincias de Tocopilla y Antofagasta.
- 5 Incorporación de fuentes renovables a **gran escala y a nivel distribuido**.
- 6 Habilitación y señales de inversión para la incorporación de **almacenamiento**.
- 7 Implementación **tecnológica de vanguardia** para la operación de la red eléctrica del futuro dominada por electrónica de potencia.
- 8 Condiciones para la **gestión de la demanda** eléctrica, especialmente climatización y electromovilidad
- 9 **Adaptación y resiliencia climática** implica que hidrológica seca debe ser considerada a todo efecto.
- 10 Electrificación de **calefacción en viviendas** requiere planes intensivos de aislamiento térmico

El sistema eléctrico avanza más rápido que la regulación

A octubre de 2022



Admitidos

9 proyectos
USD 999 millones
925 MW

1 proyecto
USD 13 millones

En evaluación

95 proyectos
USD 12,228 millones
11,759 MW

17 proyectos
USD 991 millones
731 km

Aprobados

4 proyectos
USD 242 millones
326 MW

4 proyectos
USD 34 millones
12 km



PELP

PLANIFICACIÓN
ENERGÉTICA
DE LARGO PLAZO



pelp@minenergia.cl
pelp.minenergia.cl

07 de
diciembre,
2022