

Grid-scale electricity storage development in APEC



Dr. Chin-Chung Wu
Vice President, TaiPower Company

September 13, 2023

Outline

1

Introduction

- BESS development in APEC

2

BESS in Chinese Taipei (CT)

- Development targets
- Challenges & solutions
- Operation & Data communication

3

Conclusion

- Prospects & future BESS application





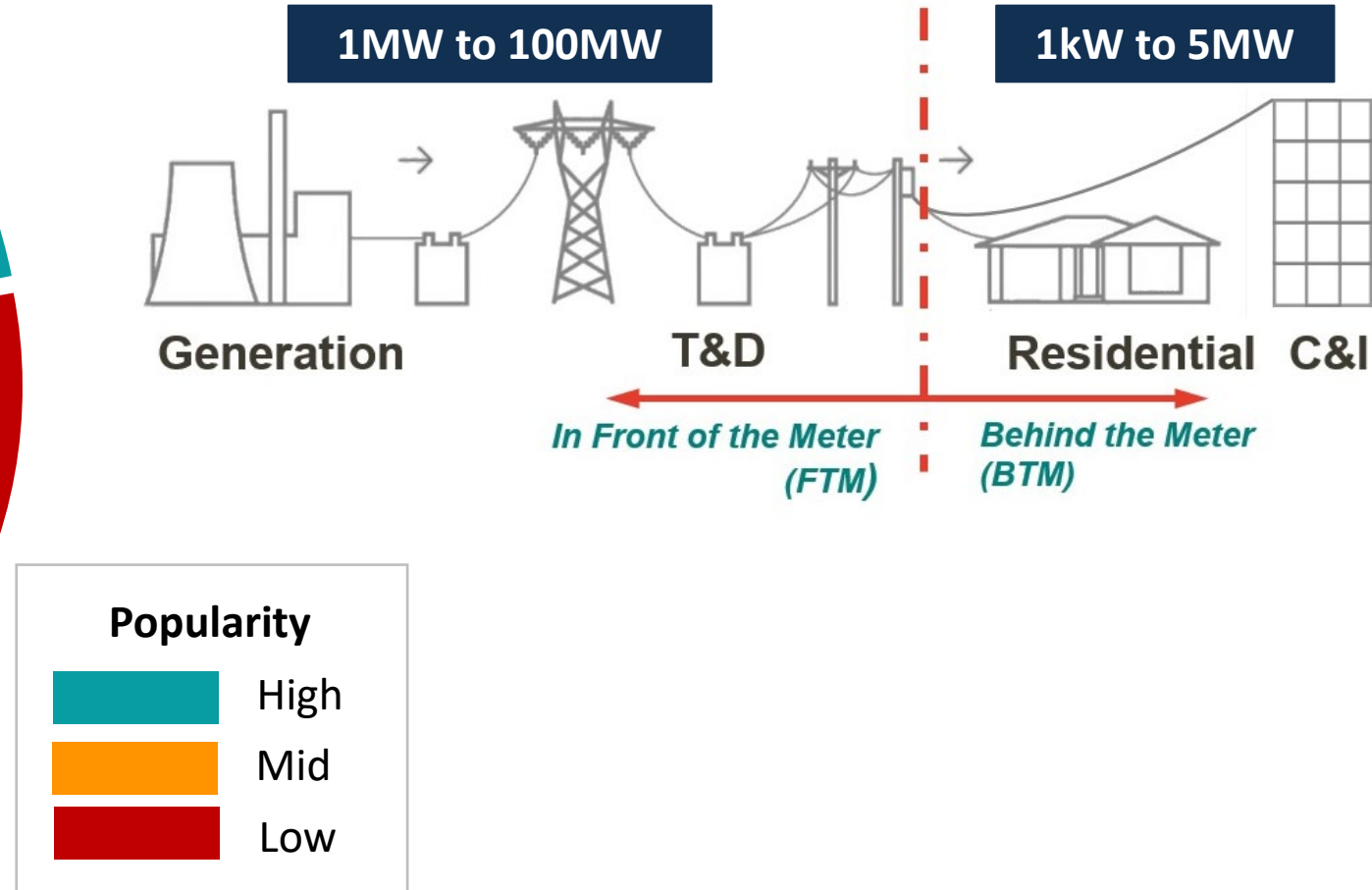
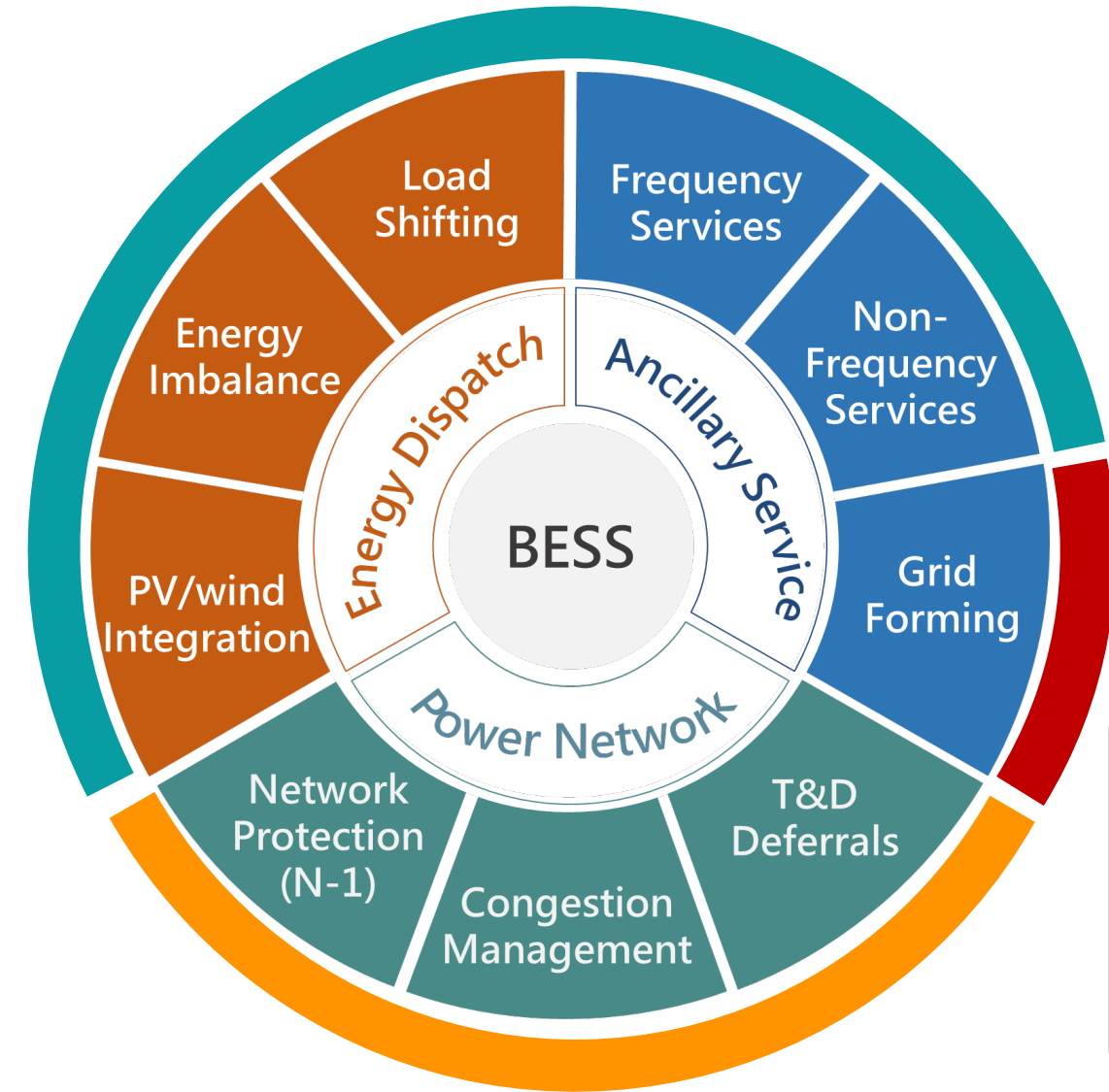
1

Introduction

1.1 Main applications of BESS

1.2 Use cases in APEC member economies

1.1. Main applications of grid-scale BESS





1.2. Use cases in APEC member economies



Australia

Installed capacity

1,011 MW (2023)

Registered capacity

4 GW

Main Applications

- FCAS (Frequency Service)
- SIPS (Network protection)
- NEM market (Energy dispatch)
- T&D deferrals
- Congestion management
- Renewable energy integration
- Inertia (Grid forming)

Source:

NEM Generation Information July 2023

AEMO Annual Report 2022

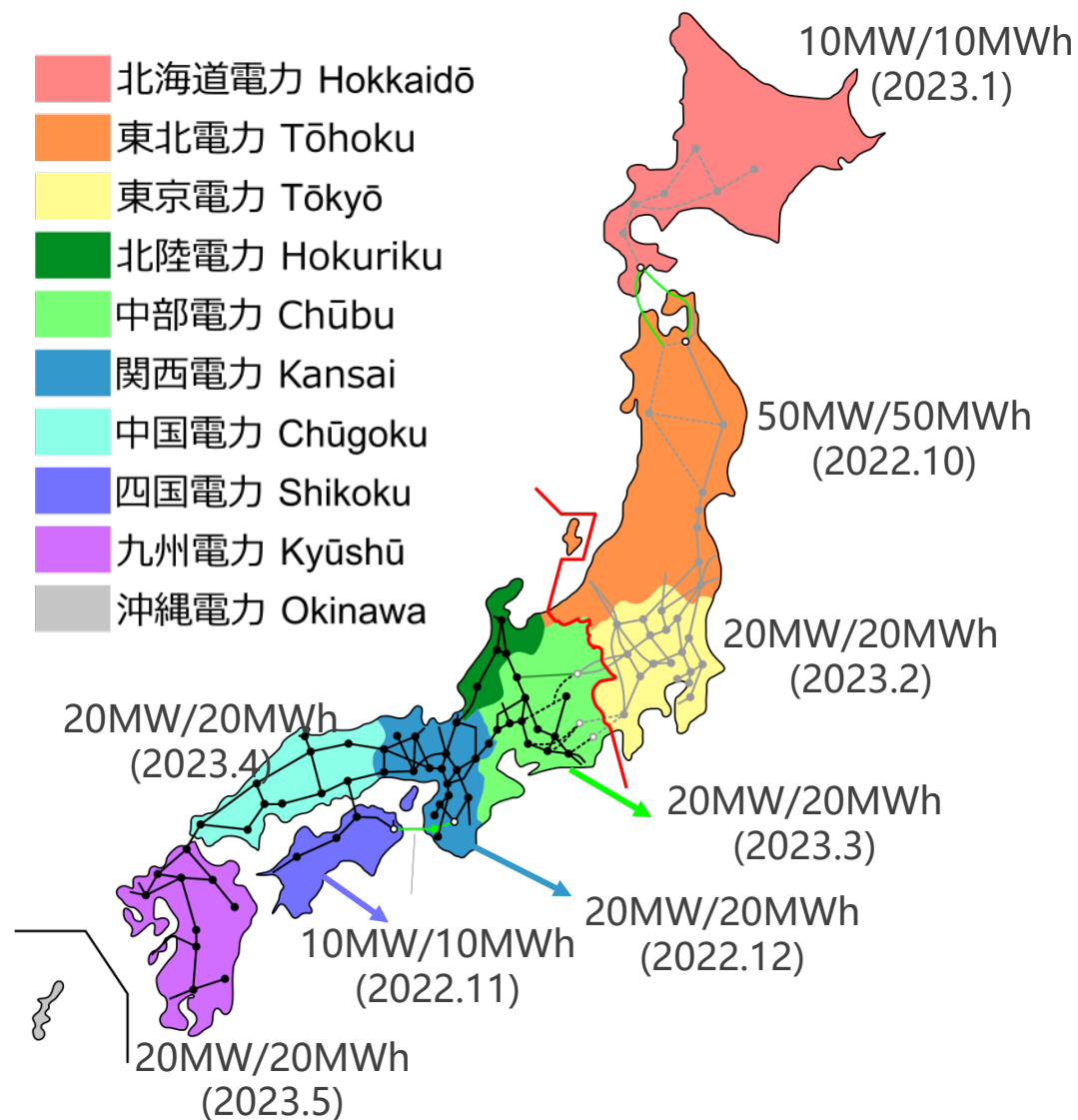
ESB Post-2025 Market Design Final advice to Energy Ministers

<https://reneweconomy.com.au/>





1.2. Use cases in APEC member economies



Japan

Installed capacity

160 MW (2022)

Registered capacity

-

Main Applications

- 電源I' (Frequency Service)
- 三次調整力 (Frequency Service)
- Wholesale market (Energy dispatch)

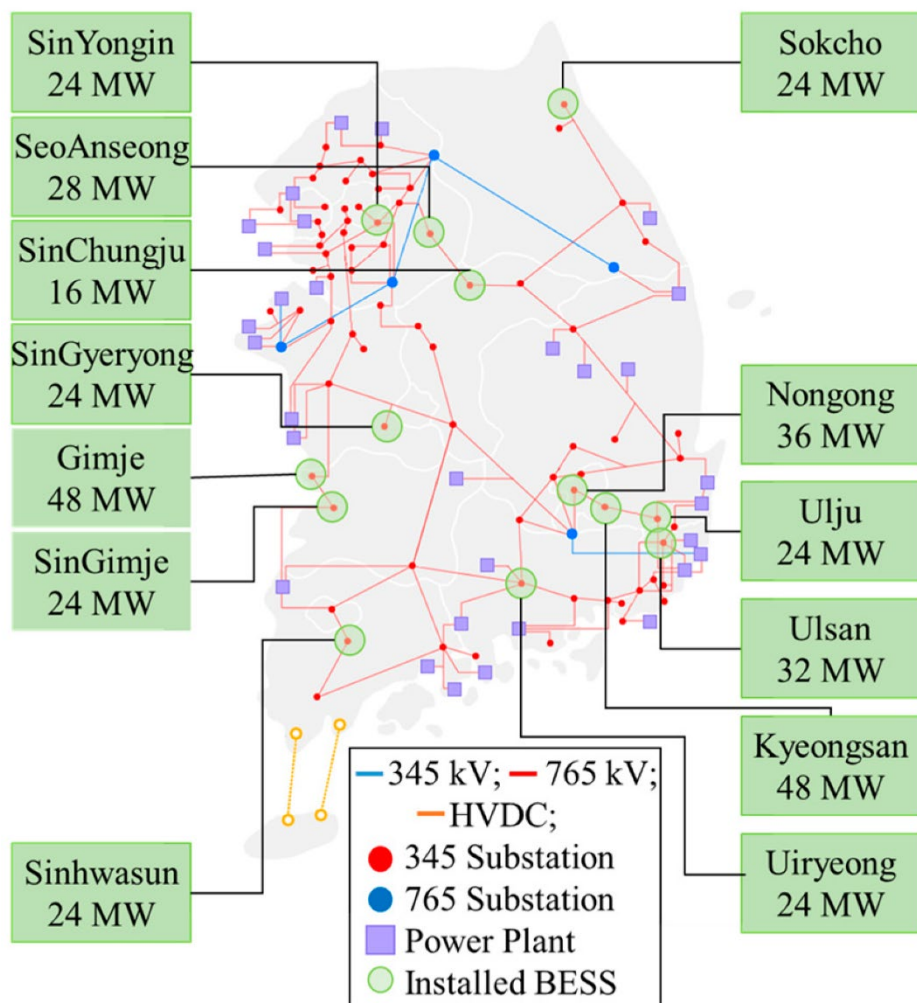
Source:

OCCTO - 蓄電設備・需要設備のグリッドコード検討会での取扱い 2023





1.2. Use cases in APEC member economies



Korea

Installed capacity

426 MW (2023)

Registered capacity

-

Main Applications

- Frequency regulation (Frequency Service)
- Substation operation optimization (Network protection)

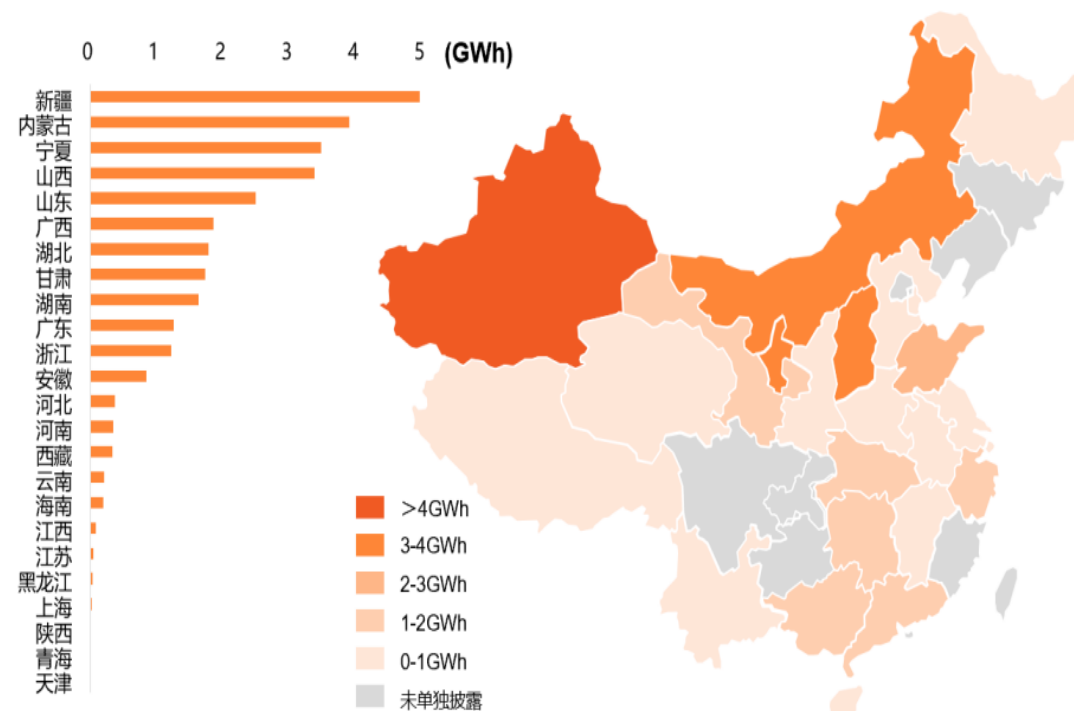
Source:

828Form 20-FFY22 KEPCO's Form 20-F as filed with the U.S. SEC
<https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/12/21/4060>





1.2. Use cases in APEC member economies



China

Installed capacity

13,100 MW (2022)

Registered capacity

-

Main Applications

- Current:
Renewable energy, electricity markets, tariffs, and subsidies
- Upcoming:
Market and dispatch mechanisms

Source:

China Energy Storage Alliance - Energy Storage Industry White Paper 2023

https://pdf.dfcdw.com/pdf/H3_AP202302101583001313_1.pdf?1676042740000.pdf



2

BESS in Chinese Taipei(CT)

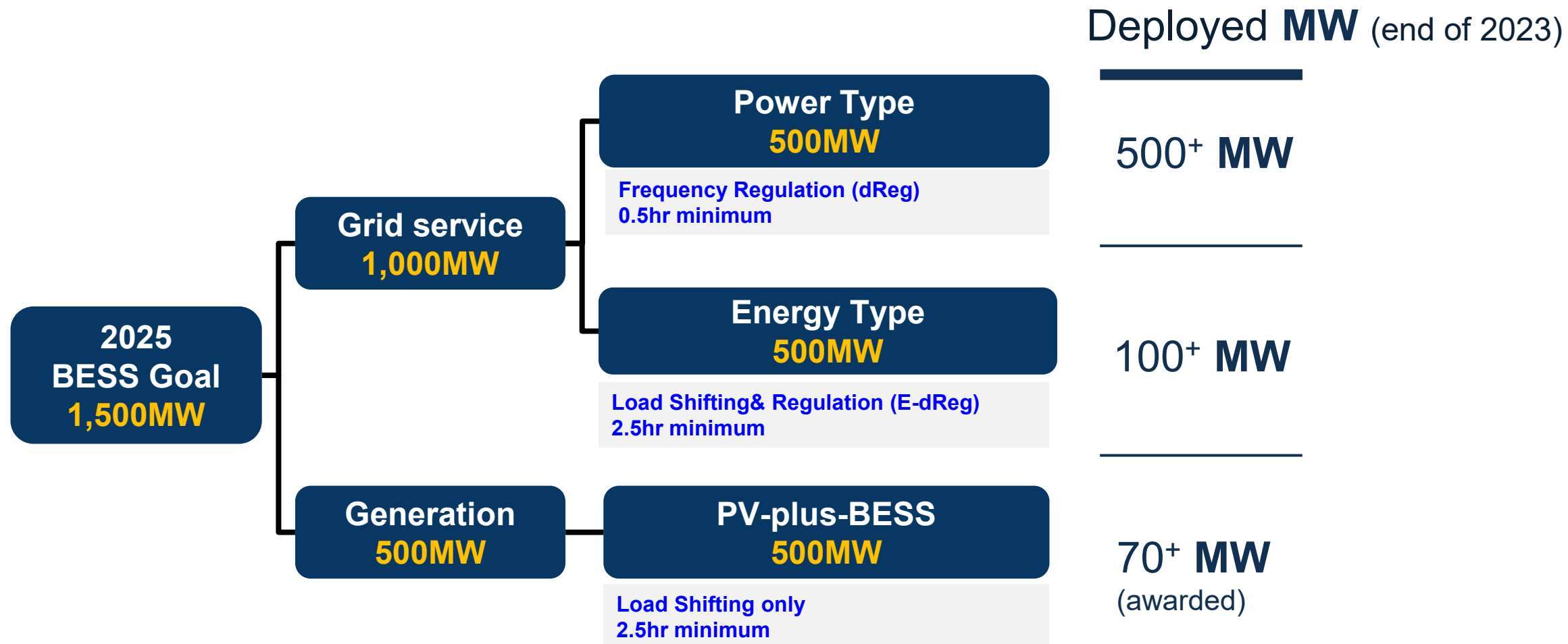
2.1 Development Targets & Trajectory

2.2 Challenges & Solutions

2.3 Operation & Data Communication

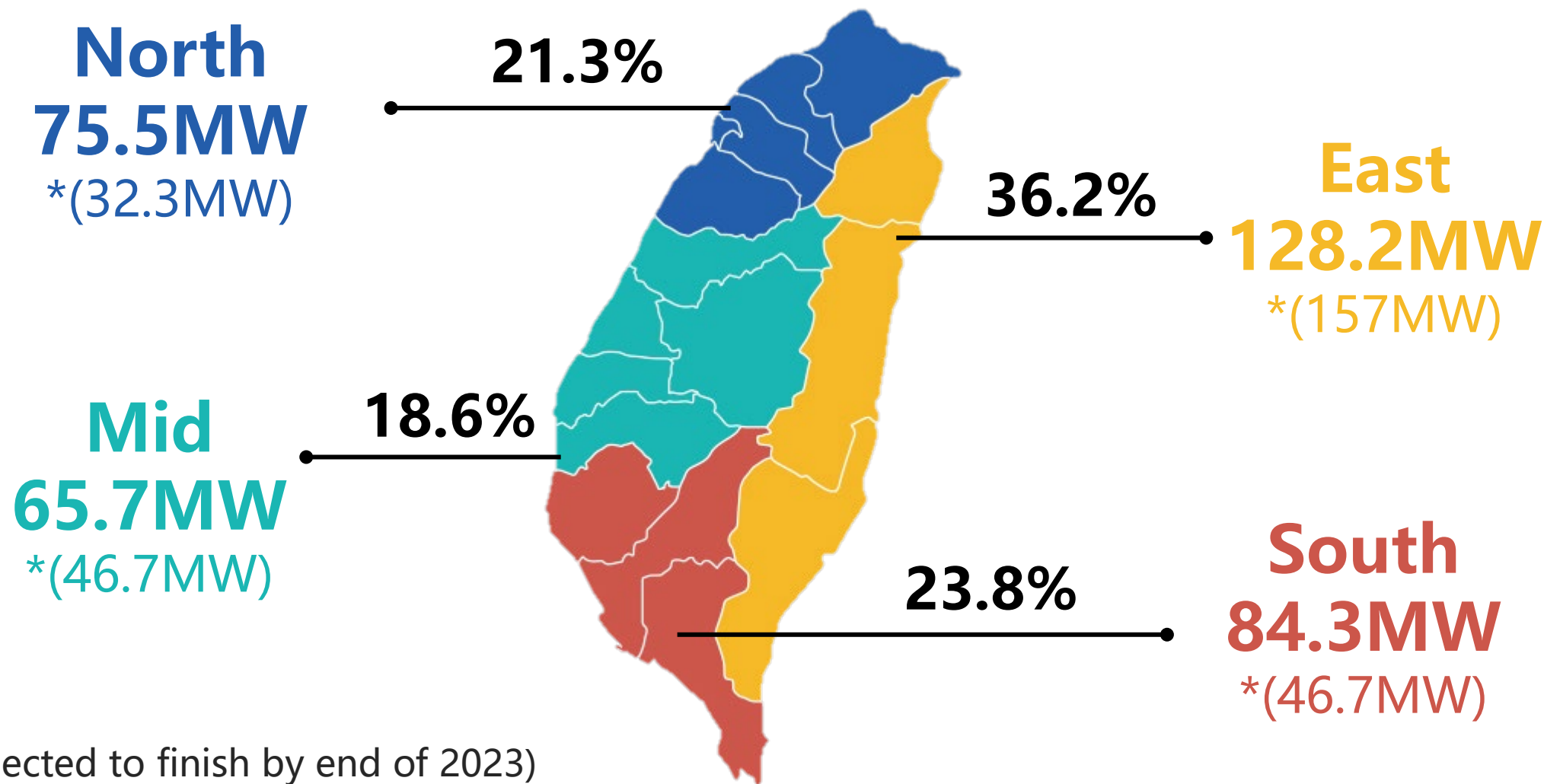


2.1. BESS in CT - 2025 Development Target





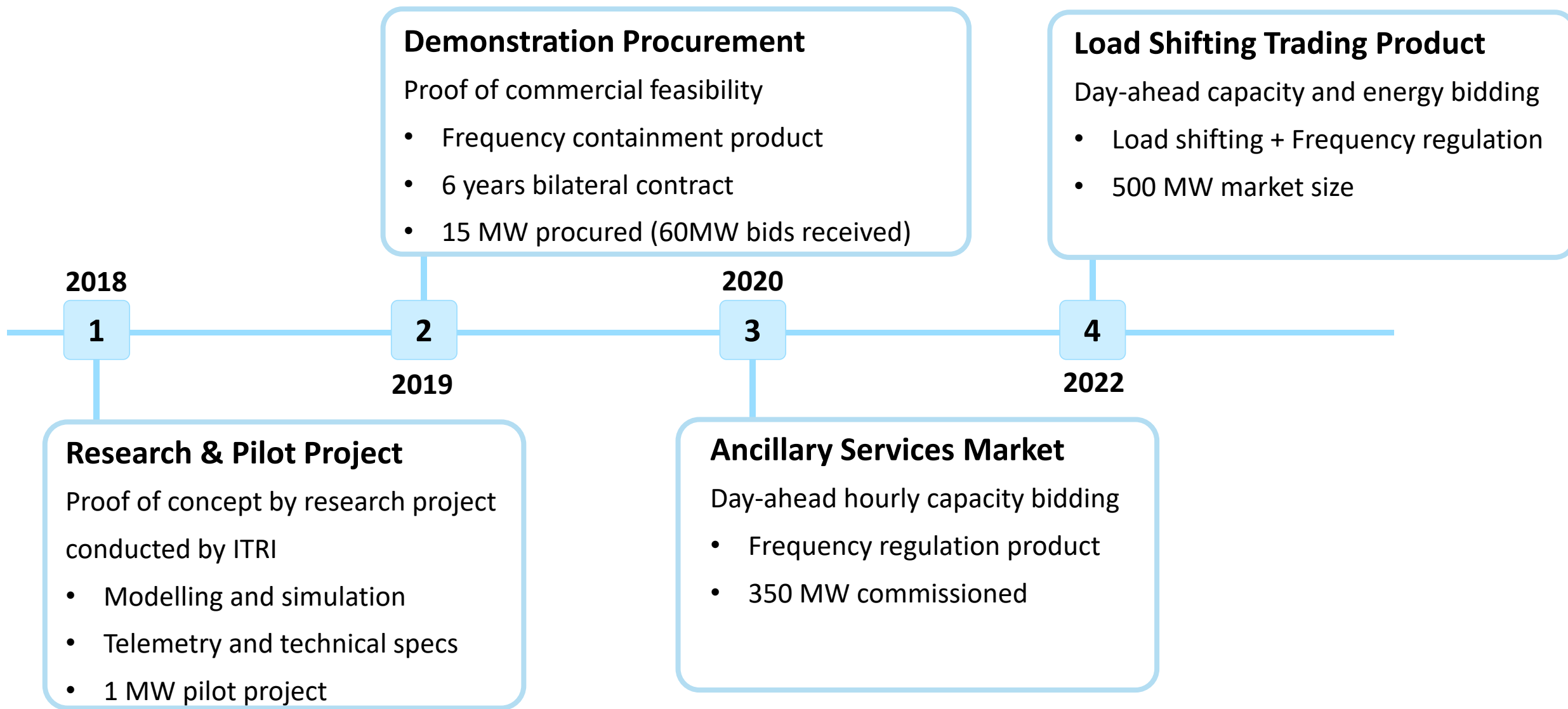
2.1. Distribution of BESS implementation by 2023



*(MW expected to finish by end of 2023)



2.1. BESS in CT - Development Trajectory



2

BESS in Chinese Taipei(CT)

2.1 Development Targets & Trajectory

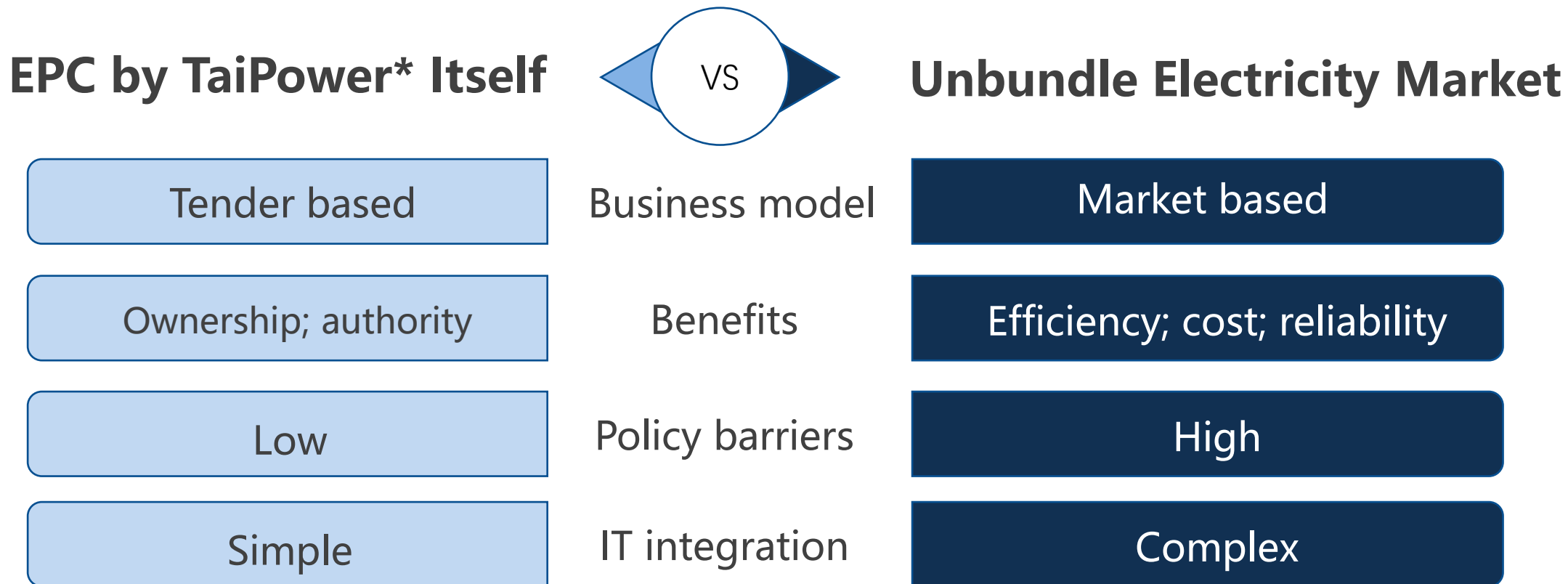
2.2 Challenges & Solutions

2.3 Operation & Data Communication



2.2. Main development challenge

Who builds the BESSs?



*TaiPower as a state-owned, vertical-integrated power company





2.2. BESS in CT - Various aspects of challenges

Challenges		
Grid Connection	■ Grid Code	• Tech-specs for BESS were missing
	■ Capacity	• LV feeder preliminary for PV
Dedicated Regulations	■ Market Rules	• Not ready for BESS
	■ Safety Standards	• High complexity of standards integration
Stakeholders	■ Developers	• Unfamiliar with power market
	■ Banks	• Lack of investment & loan confidence
IT Integration	■ Distributed communication	• Unable to dispatch small resources
	■ CDCC monitoring	• Rather conventional and inefficient





2.2. BESS in CT - Various aspects of challenges

Grid
Connection

Dedicated
Regulations

Stakeholders

IT Integration

■ Grid Code

■ Capacity

- Market Rules
- Safety Standards
- Developers
- Banks
- Distributed communication
- CDCC monitoring

Challenges

Solution

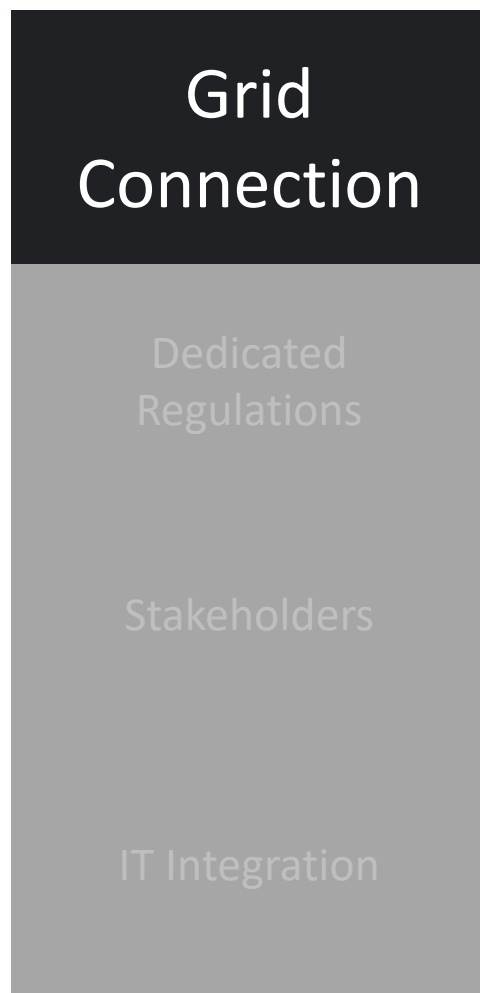
Current Situation

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tech-specs for BESS were missing• LV feeder preliminary for PV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grid code revision within 1 year• Unleash LV feeder for BESS	2021: 1GW approved 2023: 6GW approved
---	---	--





2.2. BESS in CT - Systematic transformation



- Grid Code
- Capacity
- Market Rules
- Safety Standards
- Developers
- Banks
- Distributed communication
- CDCC monitoring

Item	Approved Capacity
Distribution Level	845.6MW
Transmission Level	5441.2MW
Total	6286.8MW





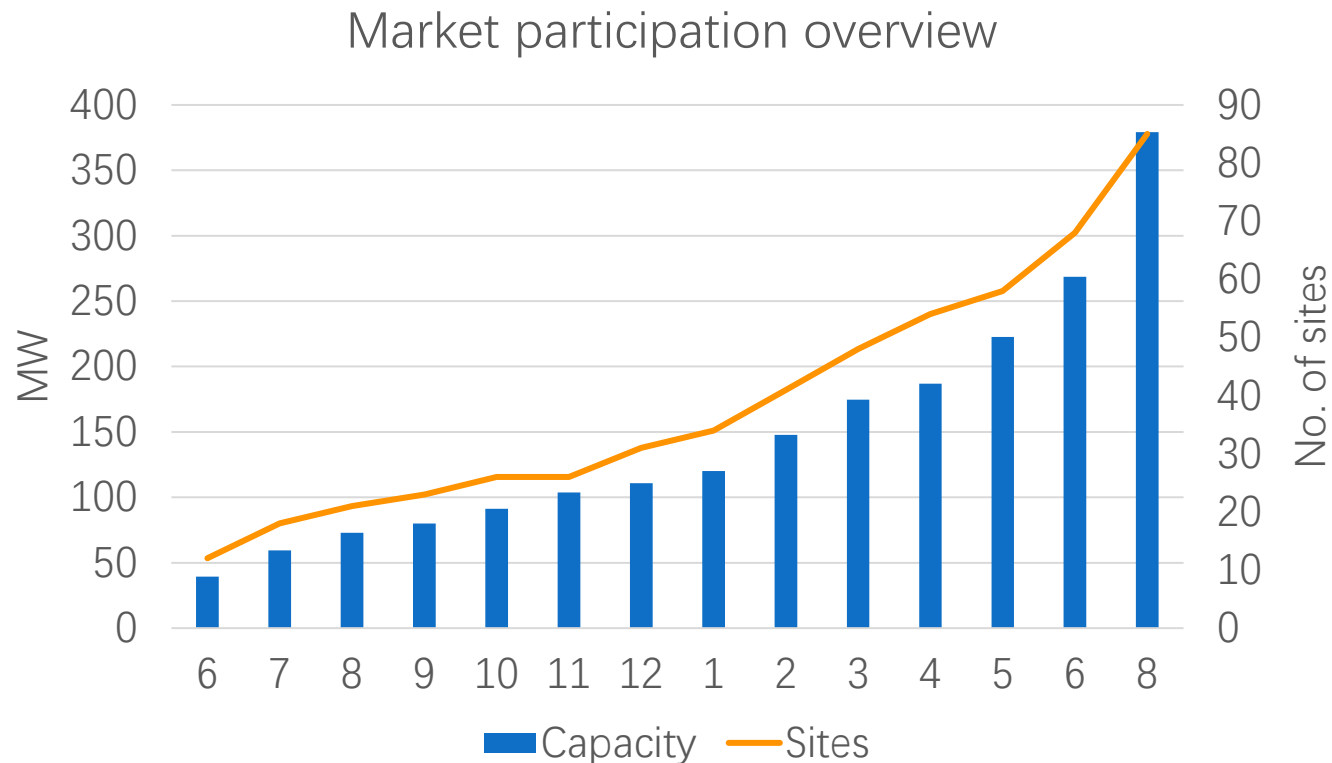
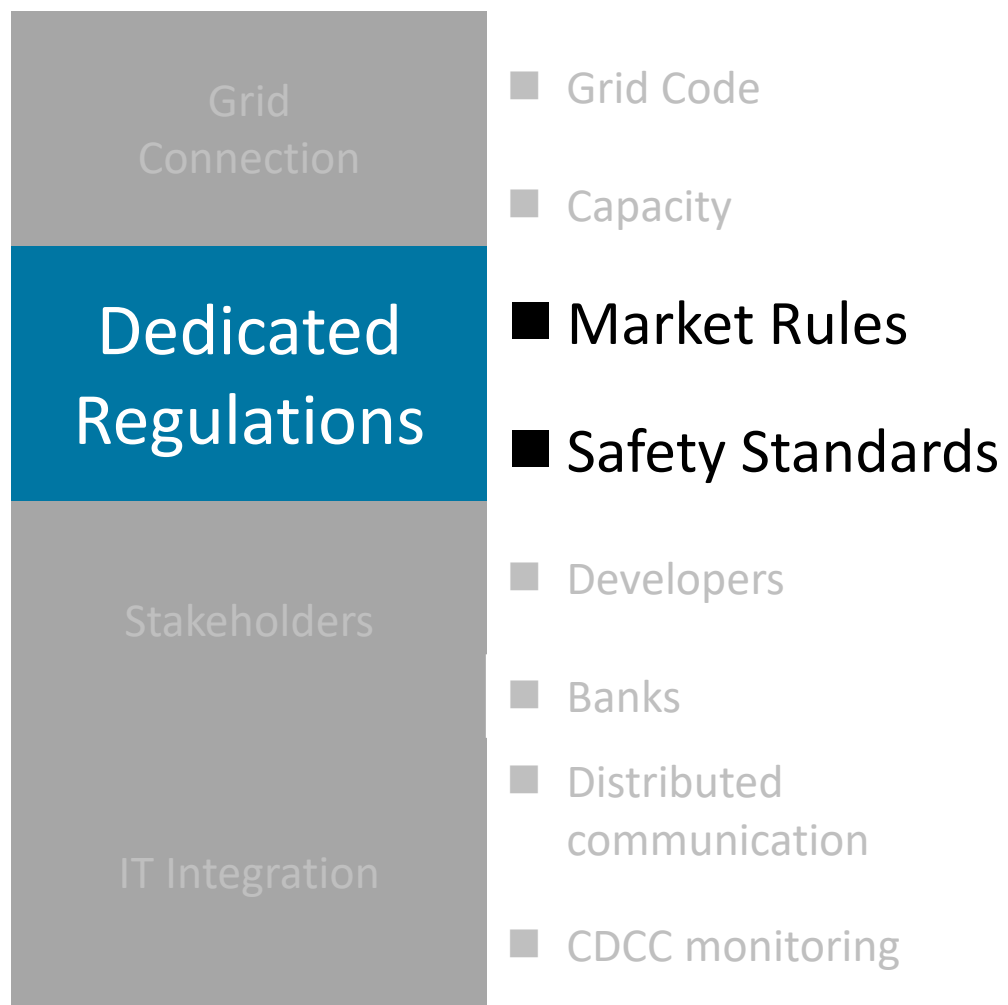
2.2. BESS in CT - Various aspects of challenges

		Challenges	Solution	Current Situation
<div>Grid Connection</div> <div>Dedicated Regulations</div> <div>Stakeholders</div> <div>IT Integration</div>	■ Grid Code			
	■ Capacity			
	■ Market Rules	Not ready for BESS	Amendments to Electricity Act + Launch AS market	300MW BESS commissioned
	■ Safety Standards	High complexity of standards integration	Set IEC, UL9540 as national standard	
	■ Developers			
	■ Banks			
	■ Distributed communication			
	■ CDCC monitoring			



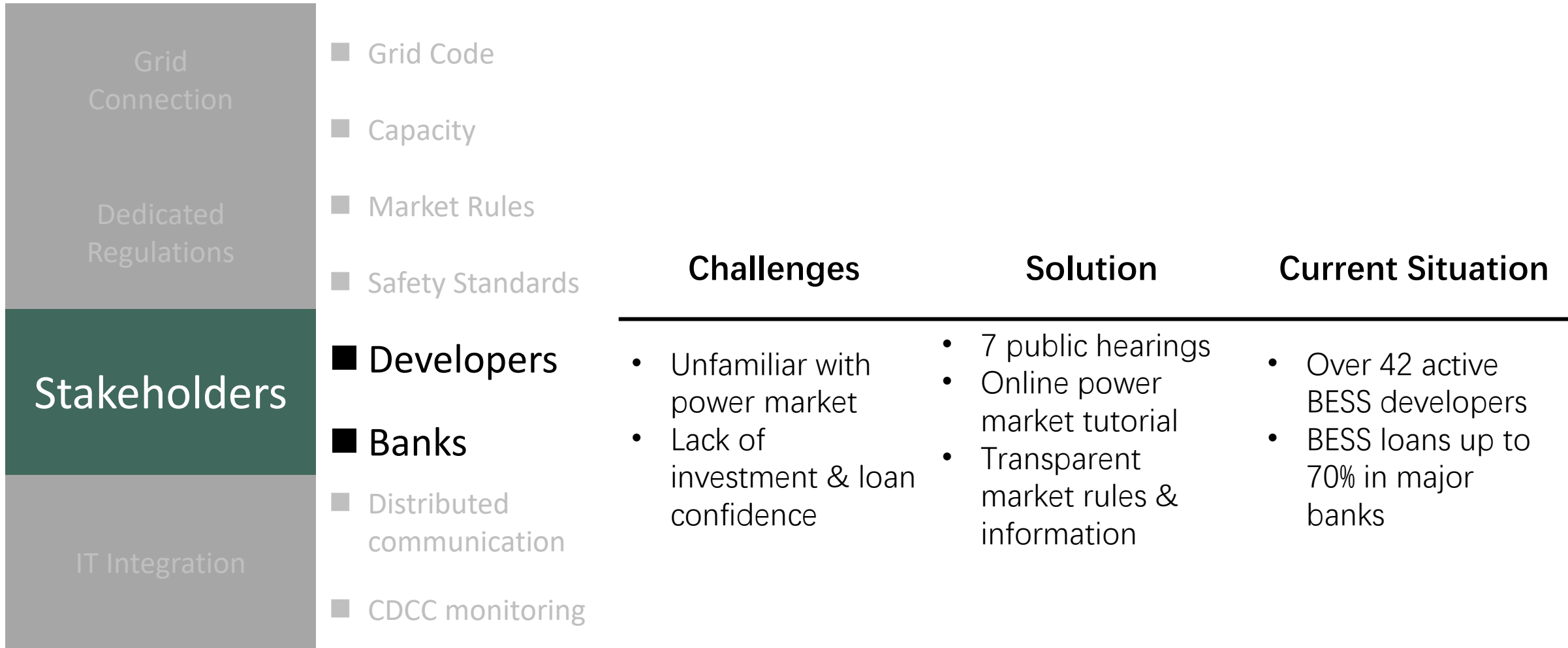


2.2. BESS in CT - Various aspects of challenges



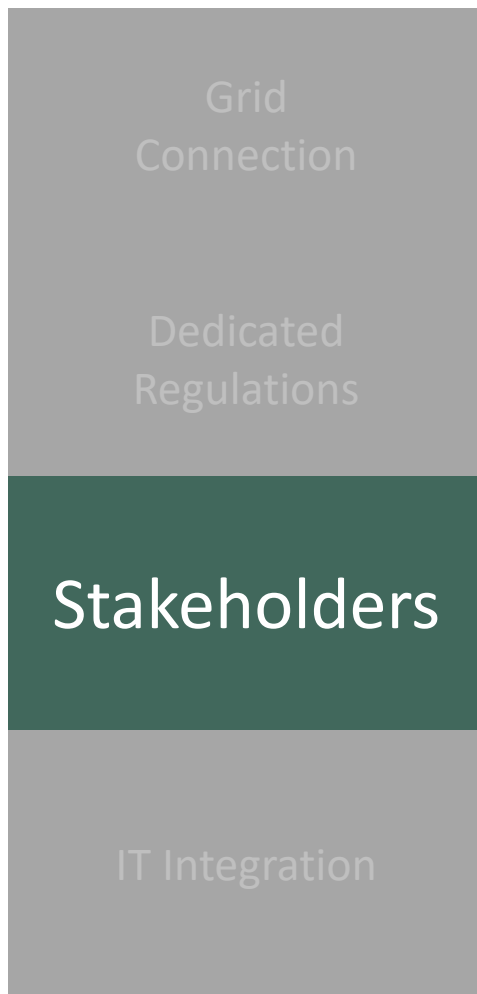


2.2. BESS in CT - Various aspects of challenges





2.2. BESS in CT - Various aspects of challenges



- Grid Code
- Capacity
- Market Rules
- Safety Standards
- **Developers**
- **Banks**
- Distributed communication
- CDCC monitoring

Energy Trading Platform

About ETP AS Market QT Information **Download** Market Rules FAQ

Download

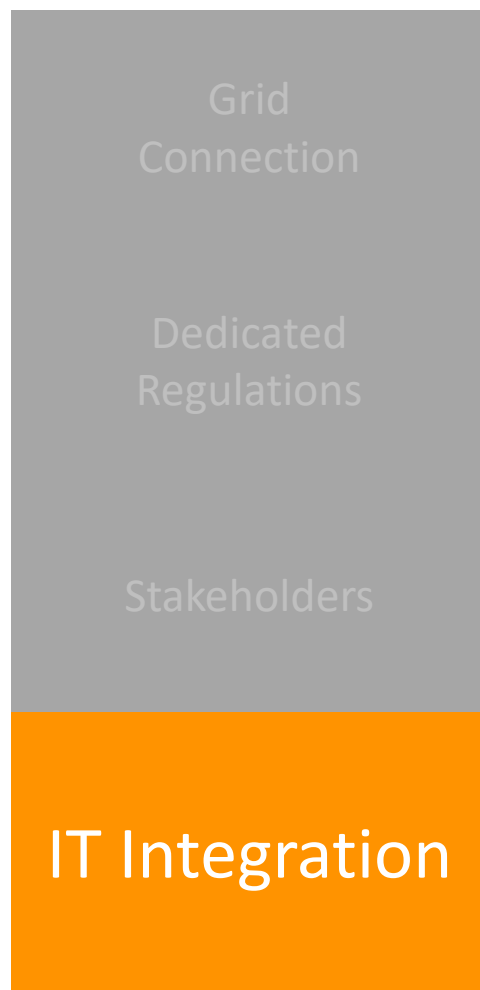
Reference Materials for ETP Proficiency Test

File Name
Introduction to Taiwan Power System
Power System Operation and Dispatch
Overview of The Electricity Market
Introduction to Ancillary Service
Participation in the Day-Ahead Ancillary Service Market
Specifications for the Day-Ahead Ancillary Service Market
Operation of the Day-Ahead Ancillary Service Market





2.2. BESS in CT - Various aspects of challenges



- Grid Code
- Capacity
- Market Rules
- Safety Standards
- Developers
- Banks

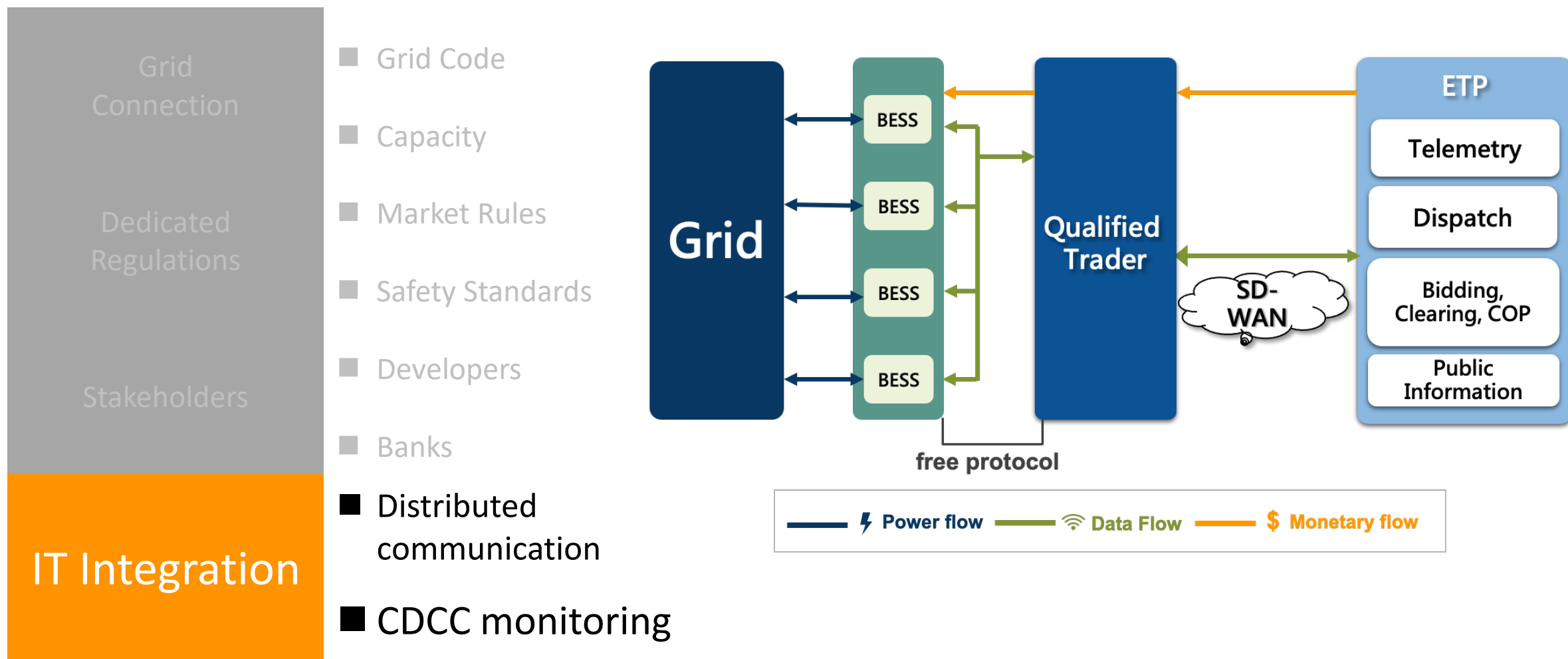
- Distributed communication
- CDCC monitoring

Challenges	Solution	Current Situation
• Unable to dispatch DER resources	• SDWAN + IEC61850	• DER aggregation to 100kW
• Rather conventional and inefficient	• MMS system	• ETP up & running





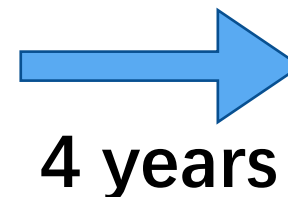
2.2. BESS in CT - Various aspects of challenges





2.2. BESS in CT - Then vs Now

		Challenges	Current Situation
<div>Grid Connection</div> <div>Dedicated Regulations</div> <div>Stakeholders</div> <div>IT Integration</div>	■ Grid Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tech-specs for BESS was missing	2021: 1GW approved
	■ Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">LV feeder preliminary for PV	2023: 5GW approved
	■ Market Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not ready for BESSHigh complexity of standards integration	300MW commissioned
	■ Safety Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unfamiliar with power marketLack of investment & loan confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Over 42 active BESS developersBESS loans up to 70% in banks
	■ Developers		
	■ Banks		
	■ Distributed communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unable to dispatch small resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">DER aggregation to 100kW
	■ CDCC monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rather conventional and inefficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ETP up & running



4 years

2

BESS in Chinese Taipei(CT)

2.1 Development Targets & Trajectory

2.2 Challenges & Solutions

2.3 Operation & Data Communication



2.3 Technical Specifications of A/S Products

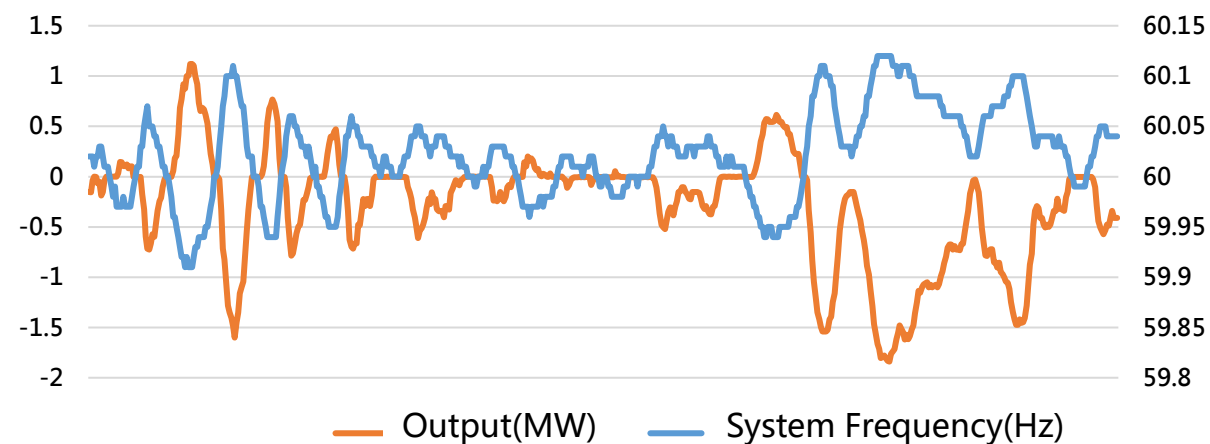
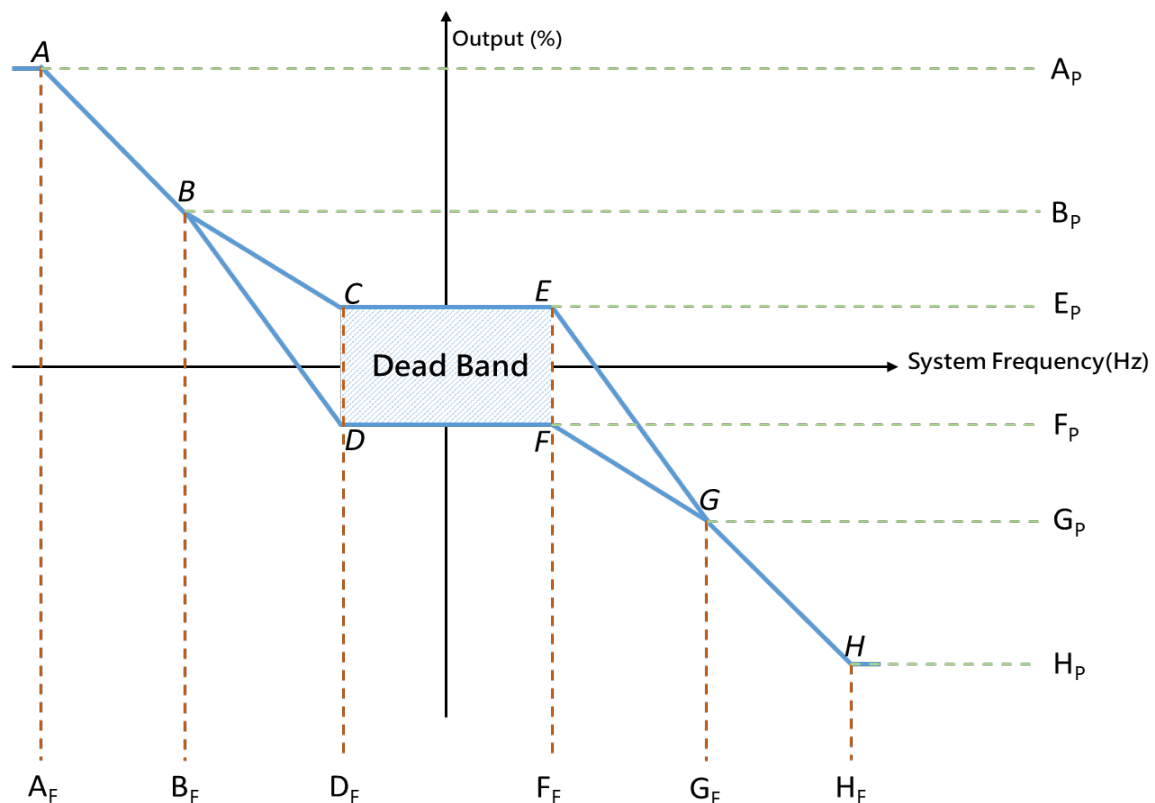
Day-Ahead Ancillary Service Market

	Frequency Regulation Reserve		Spinning Reserve	Supplemental Reserve
	Dynamic (dReg)	Enhanced (E-dReg)		
Objective	Automatedly change output power in response to system frequency deviation	Simultaneously provide dReg and follow DA dispatch instruction for load shifting	Currently not provided by BESS	
Response Time	≤ 1s	≤ 1s		
Required energy level	0.5hr	2.5hr		





2.3 Example of dReg operation





2.3 Example of dReg operation - low frequency



- Contingency event: Coal power plant tripped
- Nadir frequency: 59.75
- Max output power of a single BESS site: 5MW





2.3 Example of dReg operation - high frequency

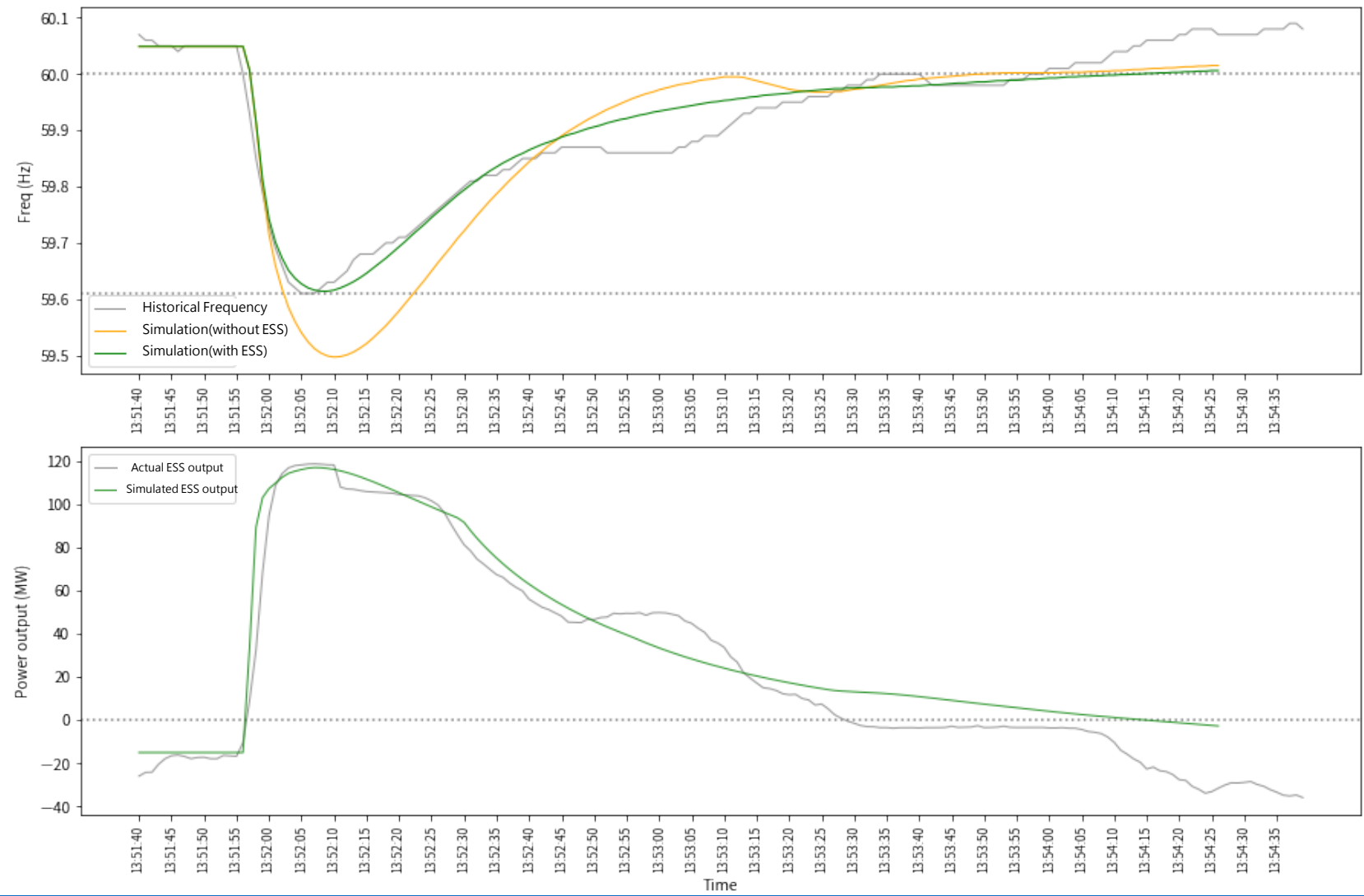
總瞬時功率(MW)



- **Before** and **after** contingency: Frequency regulation
- **Upon** a contingency: Frequency containment



2.3 Quantified contribution of nadir frequency

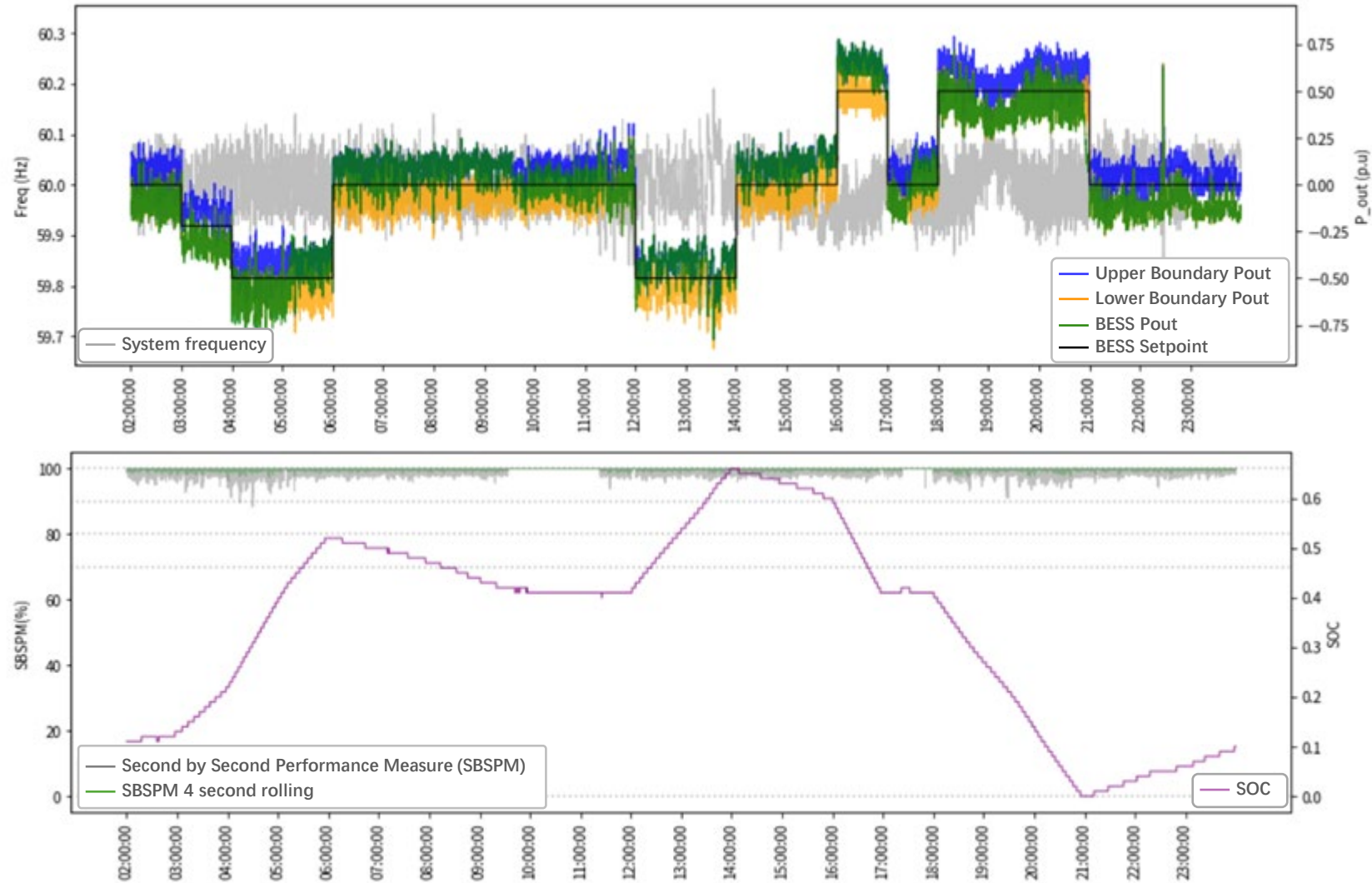


Item	Parameter
Date of event	2023/3/3
Tripped generator	Coal power unit
Tripped capacity	780 MW
BESS Installed capacity	140MW
BESS response power	120MW
Nadir Frequency (With BESS)	59.61 Hz
Nadir Frequency (Without BESS)	59.50 Hz





2.3 Dispatch example of E-dReg(load shifting)





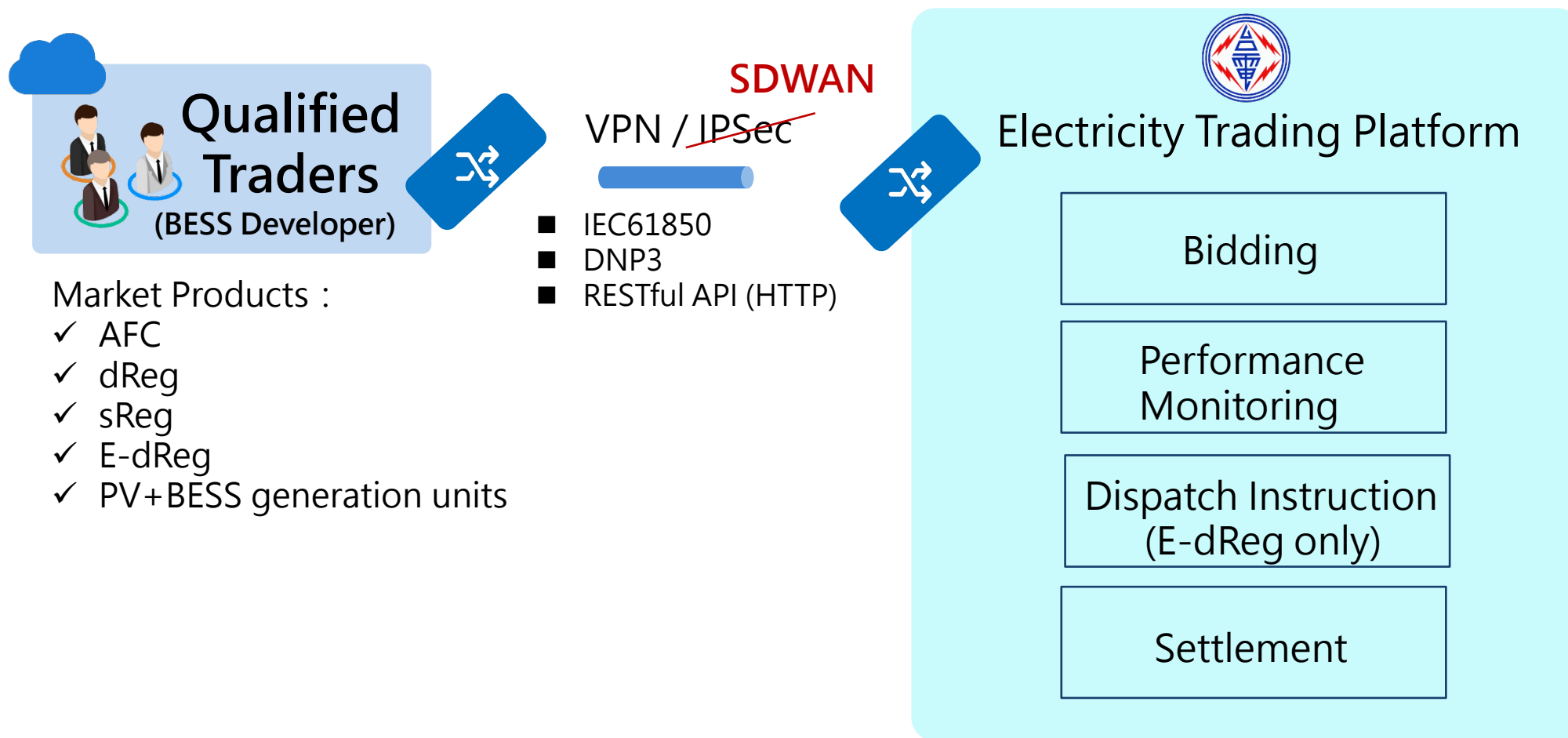
2.3 Dispatch example of E-dReg(load shifting)



- BESS operation in this clip:
 1. Frequency **regulation**
 2. Frequency **containment**
 3. **Load shifting** + frequency **regulation**



2.3 Telemetry and data communication





Conclusion



Conclusion

- Due to the high cost of battery energy storage, after establishing foundational technical capabilities (Level1, Level 2), BESS development should follow international experience to explore more complex applications. Focusing on the current dispatch requirements from 2023 to 2030, the following outlines Level 3 Level 4 dispatch technologies and pathways:

Dev. Level	Schedule	Frequency regulation	Voltage	Daily Schedule (Load shifting)	Real Time Dispatch	Congestion + Grid Forming
Level1	2021 (achieved)	V	V			
Level2	2023 (achieved)	V	V	V		
Level3*	2025 (Planned)	V	V	V	V	
Level4* *	2026 (Planned)	V	V	V	V	V





Thank You!
Questions?