



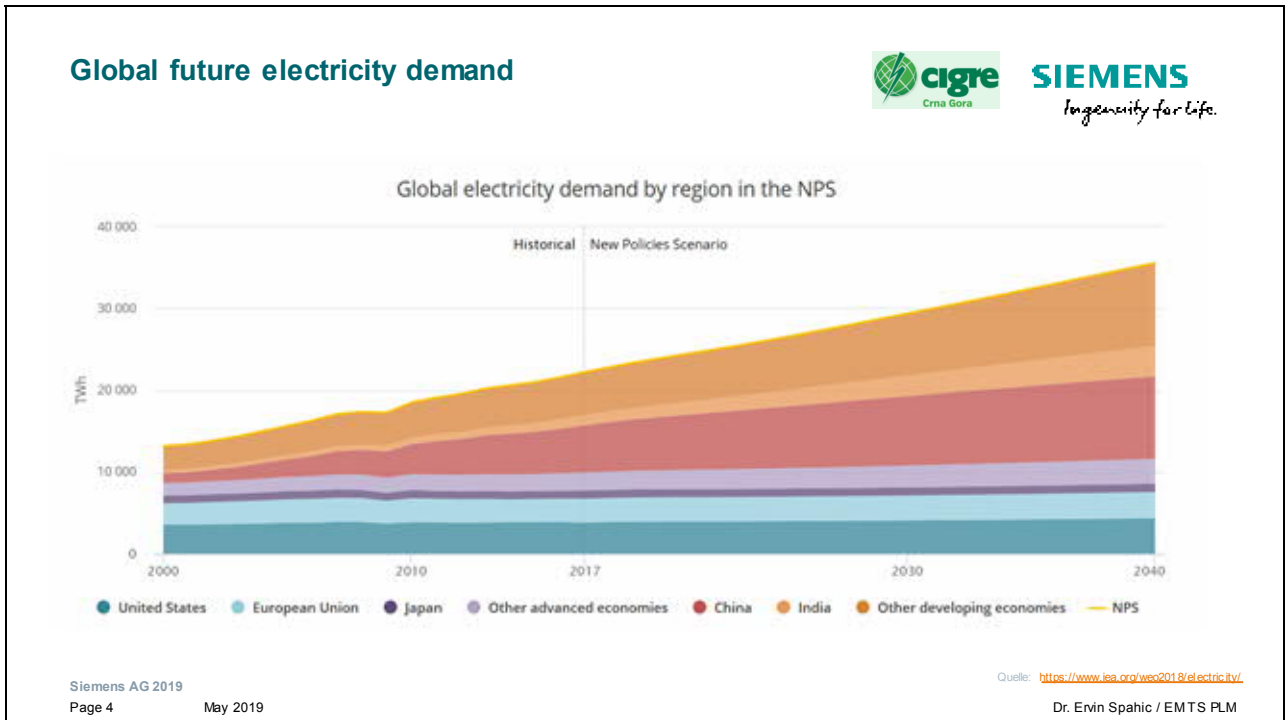
1



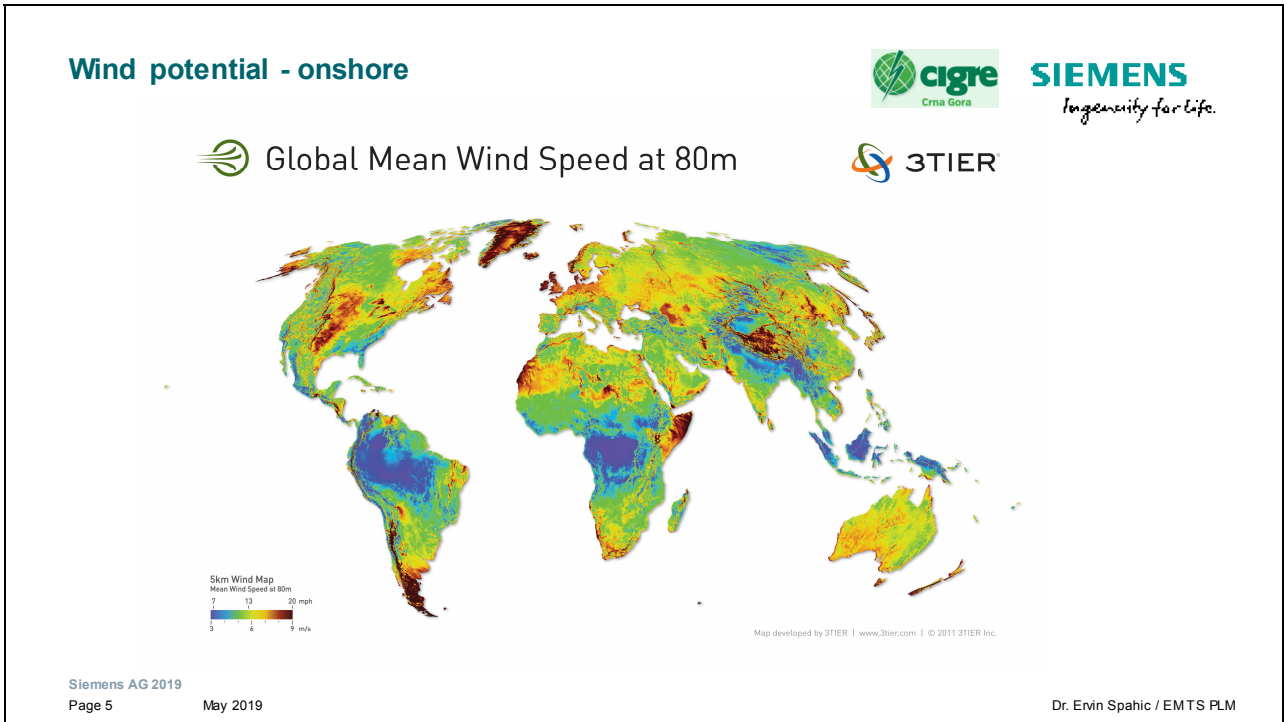
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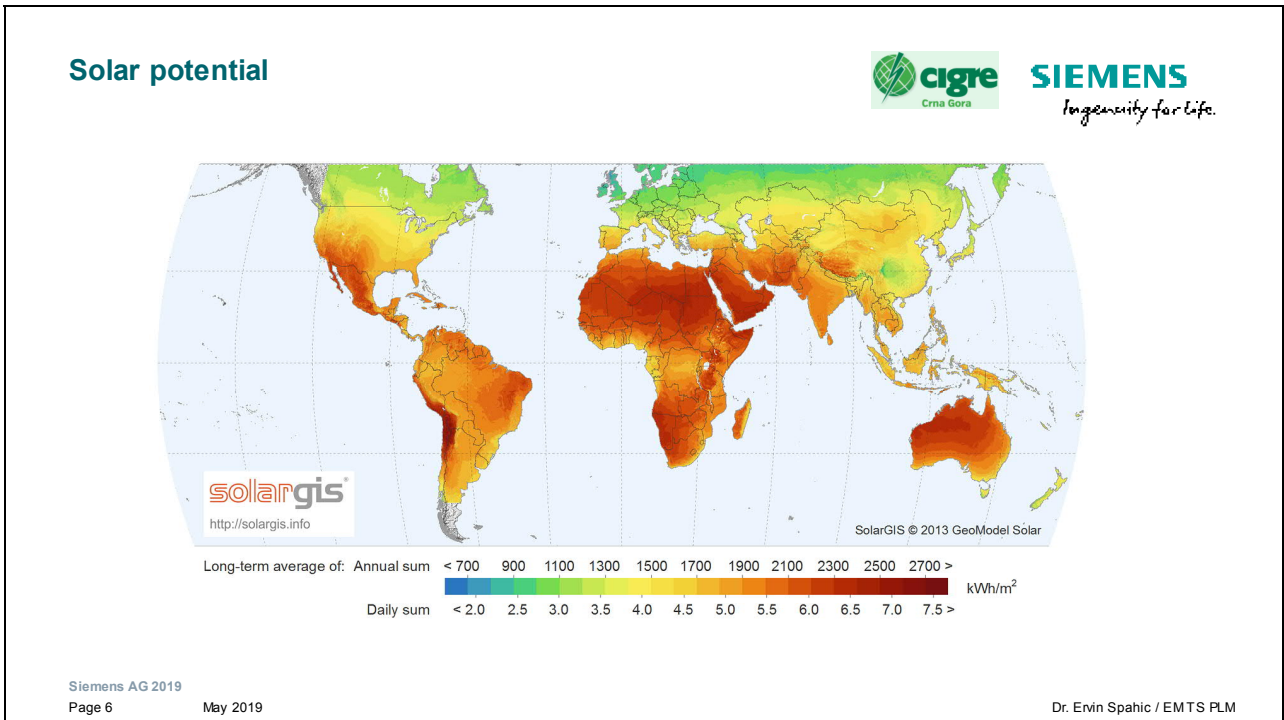
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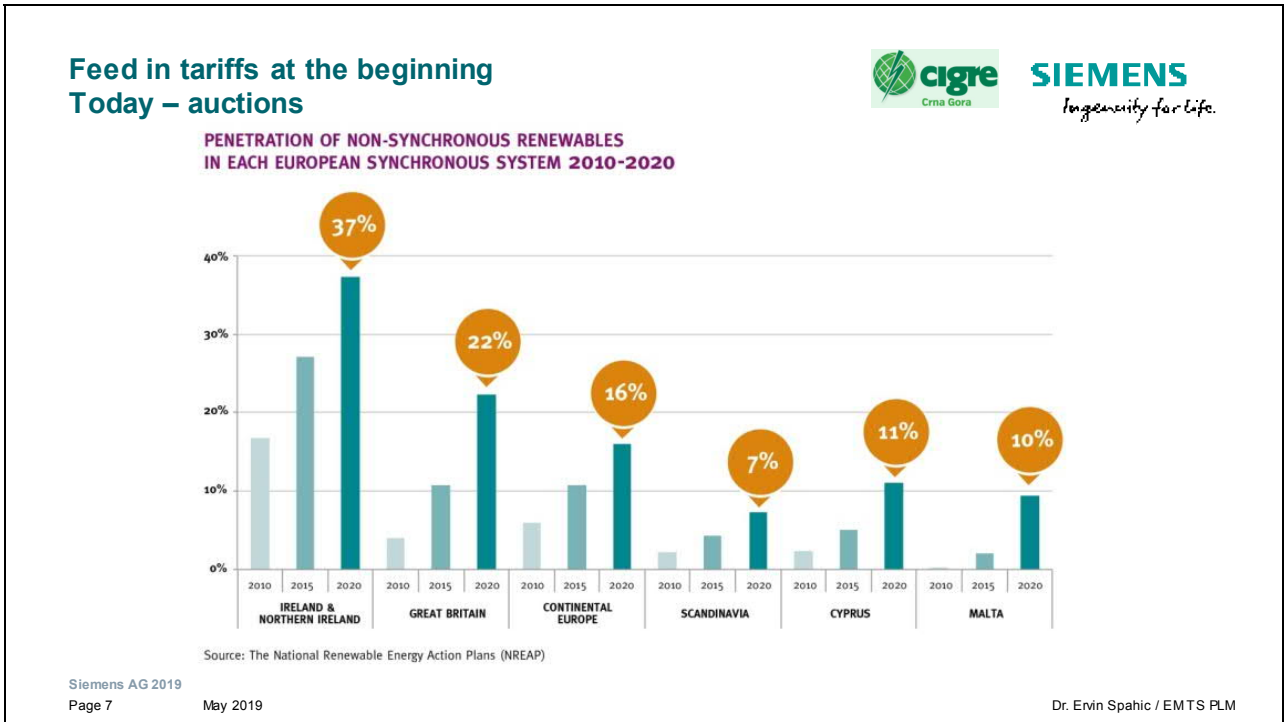
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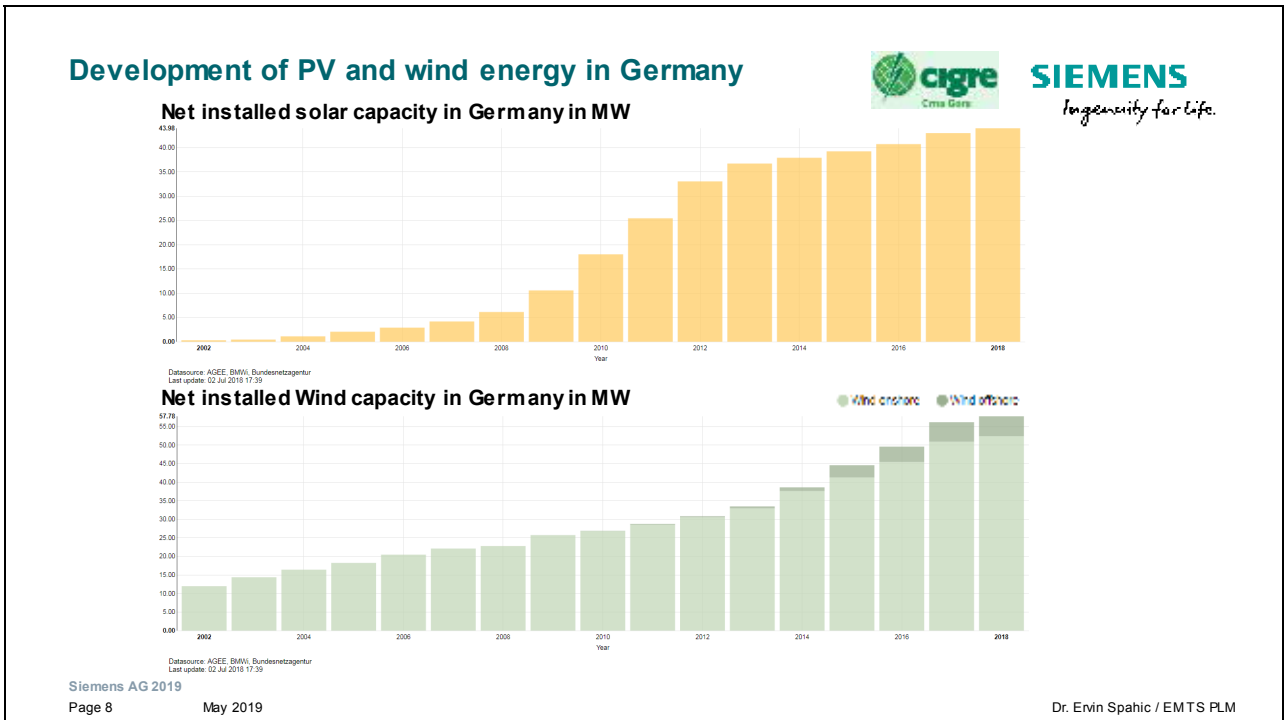
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6

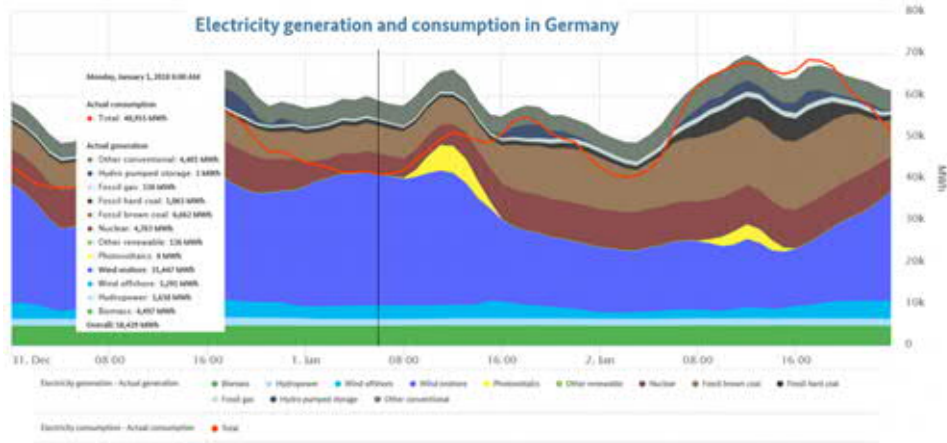


7



8

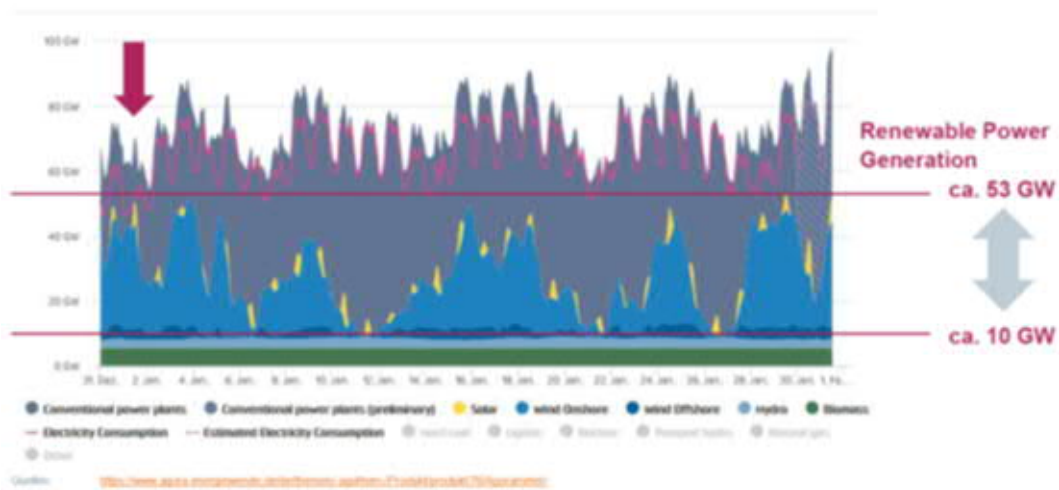
Renewable's already today at 100% of load



- Germany on 01.01.2018 100% renewable generation
- Ireland on 10.01.2017 60% wind power generation

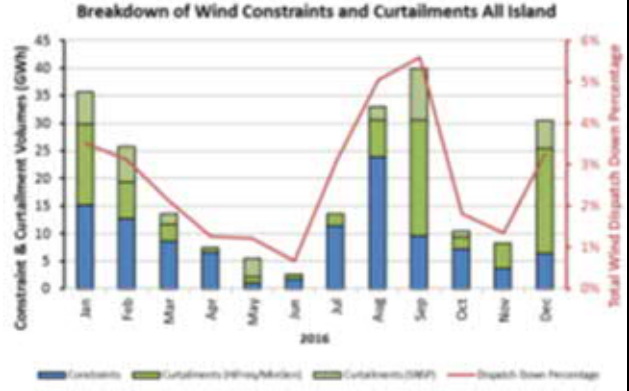
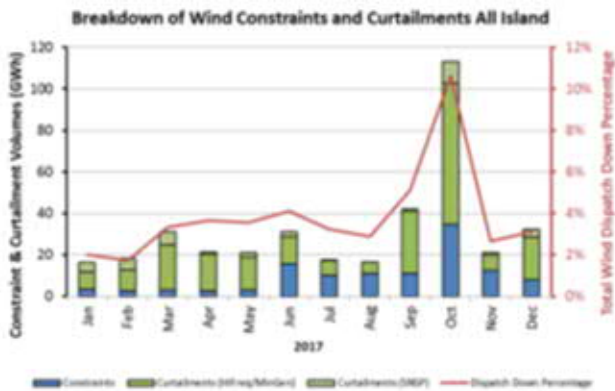
9

Renewable's already today at 100% of load



10

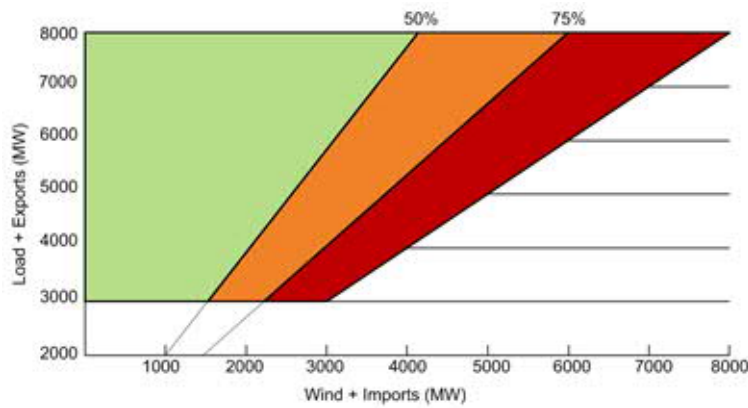
Redispatch costs Ireland example



Source: Eirgrid

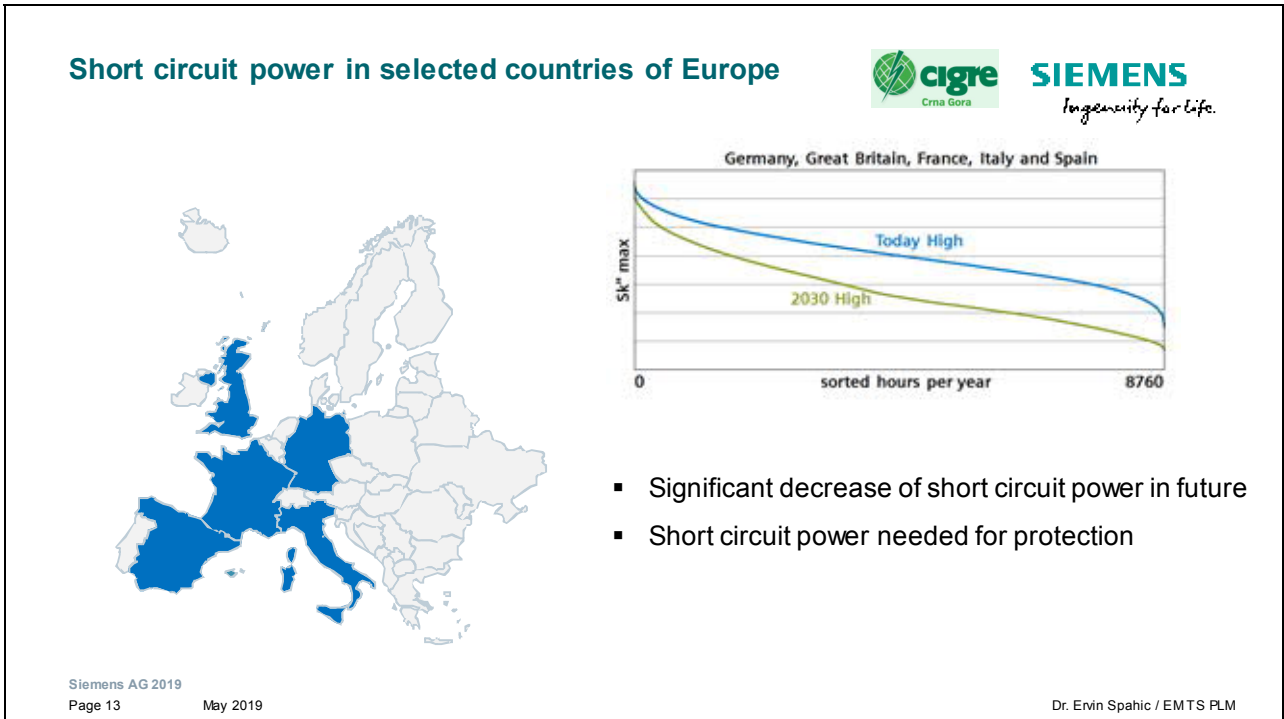
11

Renewable portion in Ireland Depends on the operating point

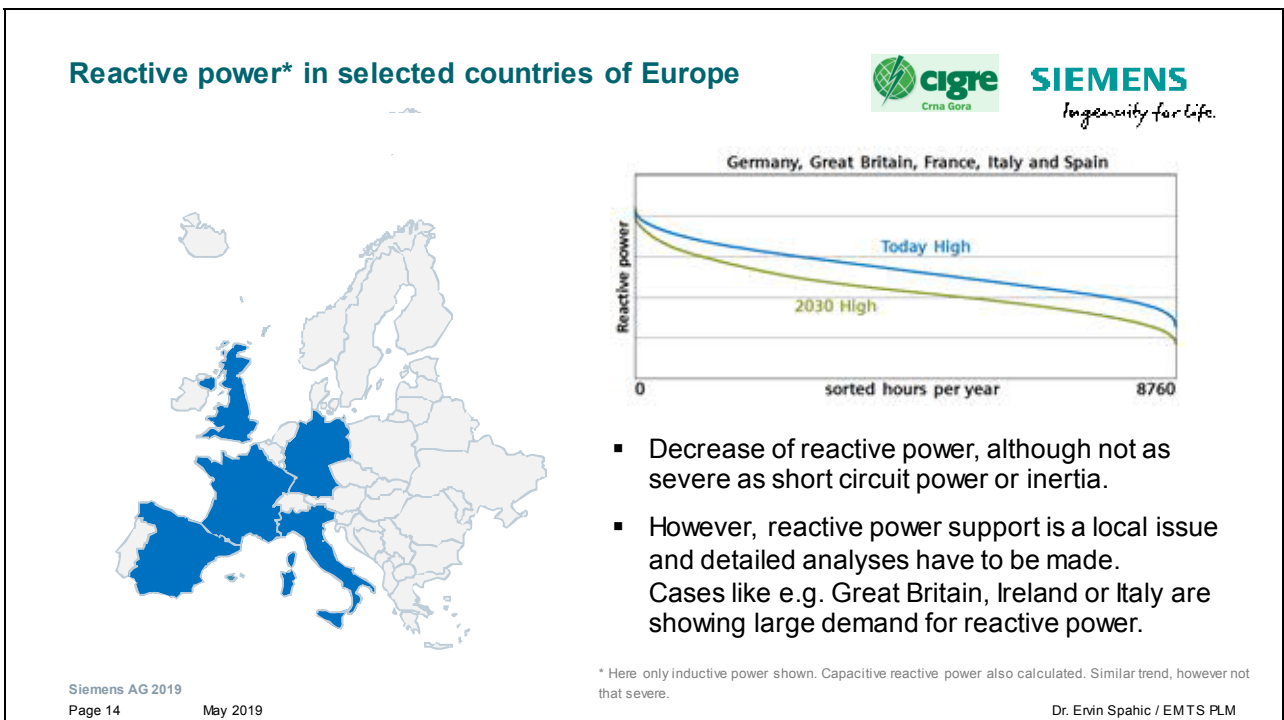


Source: Eirgrid

12




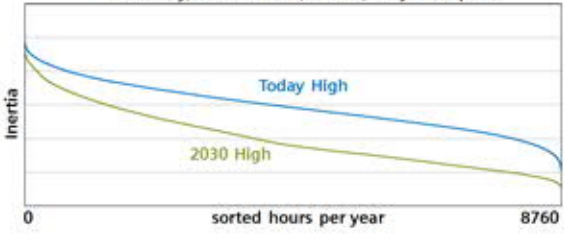
13




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Inertia in selected countries of Europe







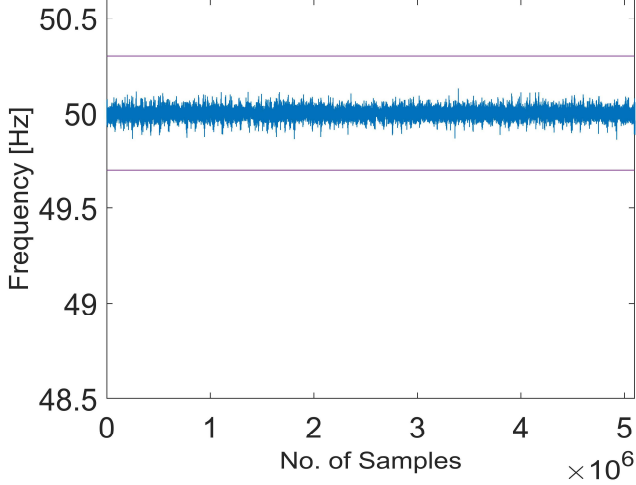
- Significant decrease of inertia!
- Inertia and fast frequency response needed asap!
- Market and grid mechanism needed.


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Frequency pattern for two months Germany



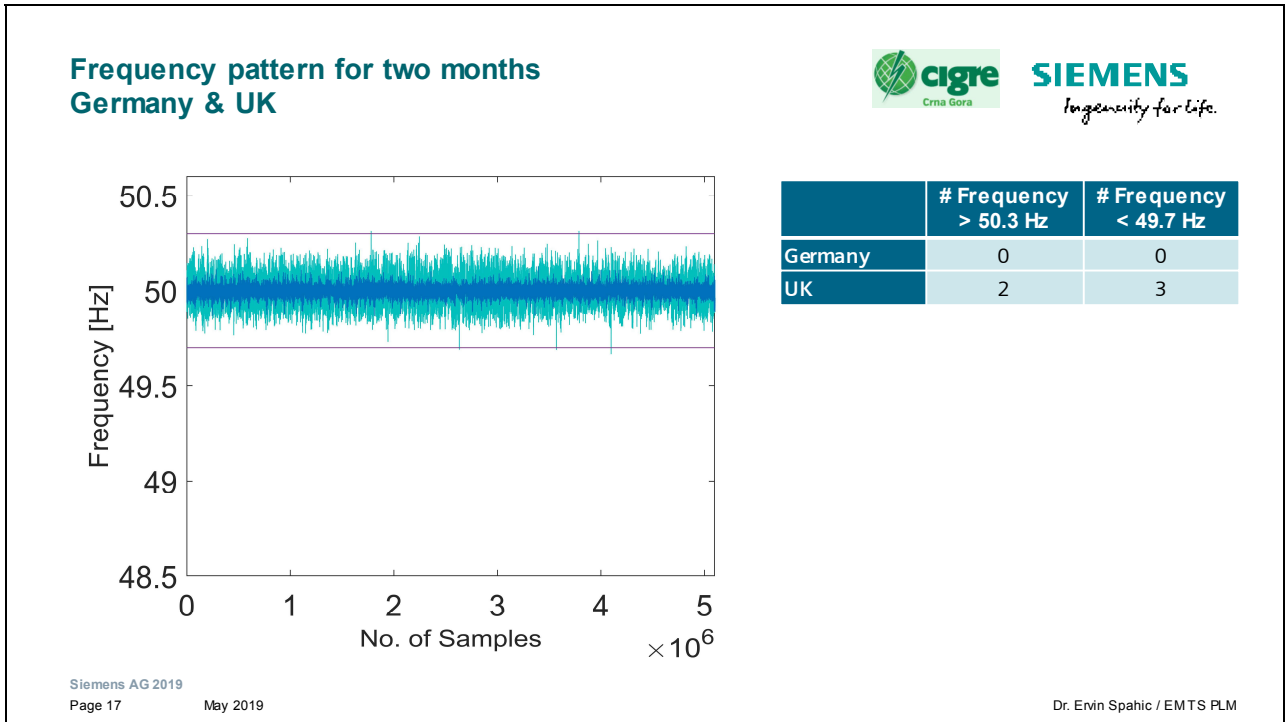


| | # Frequency > 50.3 Hz | # Frequency < 49.7 Hz |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Germany | 0 | 0 |

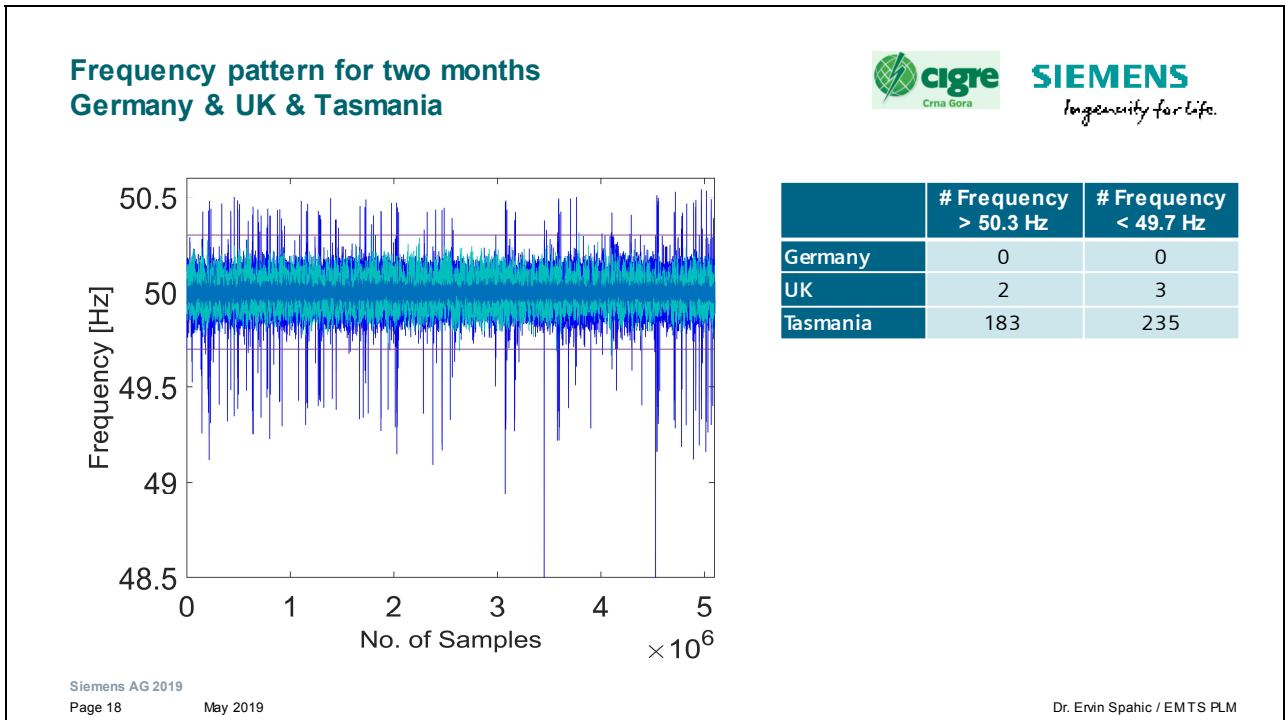
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Siegrid

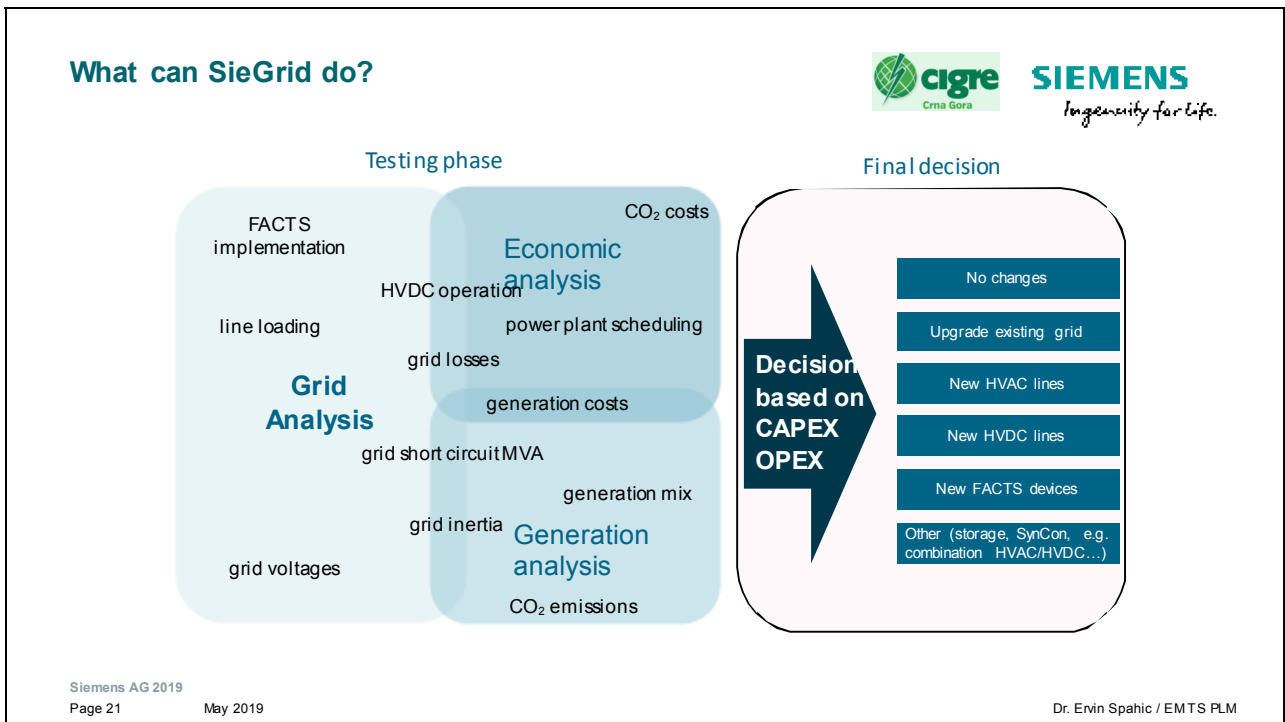
- Estimate the optimal operation and placement of HVAC/HVDC/GIL lines, FACTS (incl. SynCon and storage) and power plants
- Show customers that we understand their needs and offer them solutions – focus on the future development i.e. impact of renewables.

| Phase 1 Data gathering | Phase 2 Grid analysis and results | Phase 3 Technical optimization | Economic analysis (CAPEX, OPEX, etc.) |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission lines, transformers, substations (type, length, size...) • Generation units (type, power, CO2...) • Loads • Operation data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price indicators conventional's • Generation profiles from renewables • Load profiles • Study case definition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power plant scheduling (depending on generation costs) • Load flow calculations • Simulations for one year with an hourly resolution (15 min or other also possible) • Results ind. visualizator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Losses • Line loadings • Voltage profiles • CO2-emissions • Generation cost • Inertia • Short circuit power • ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact / advantages of HVDC, FACTS, GIL, SynCon, storage and other components from TS portfolio on the grid. • Main focus on technical improvements: losses, line loadings, costs, voltage... • Exact studies to be done e.g. from Siemens PTI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement CAPEX and OPEX for different possible solutions • Benchmarking • Specific projects • Future developments (prices, market...) • Graphical presentation of results -> no calculations needed, results can be handled differently |

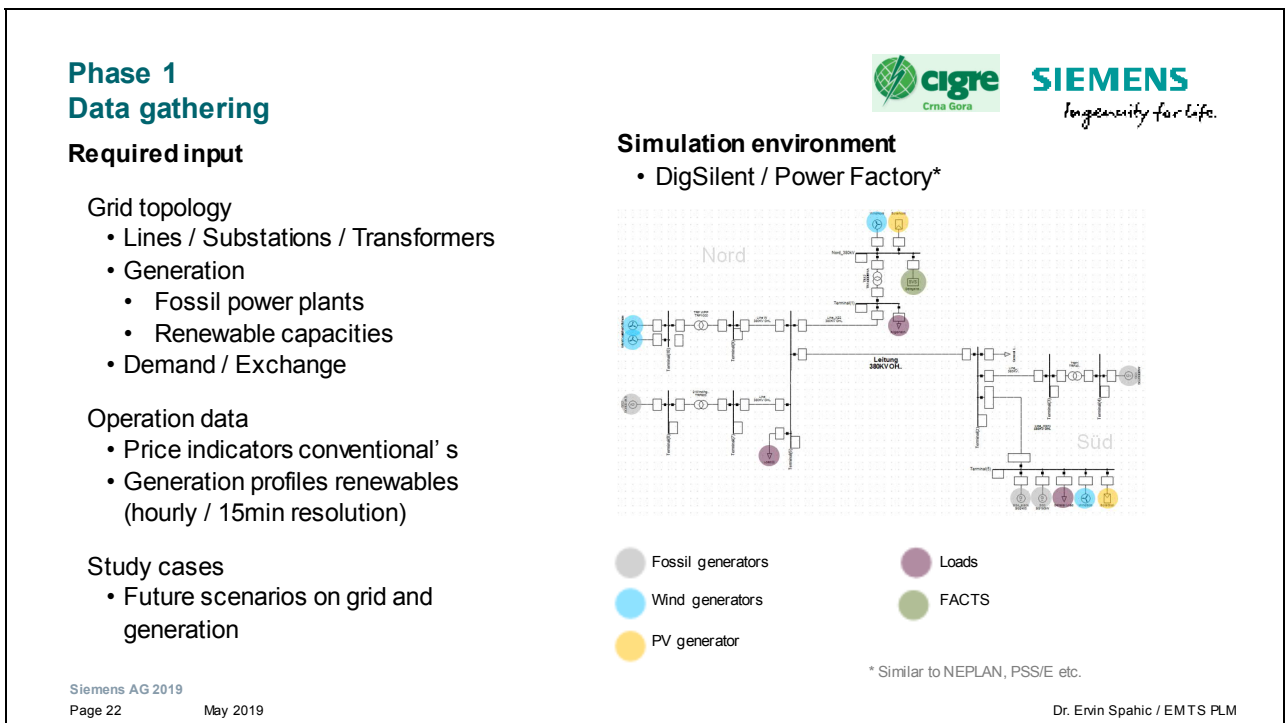
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Phase 2 Grid calculations and results

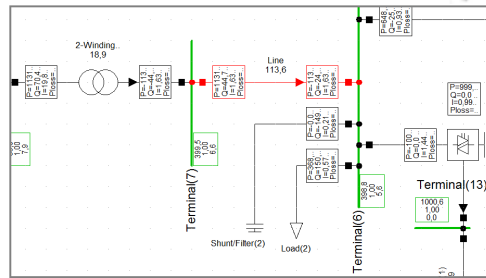
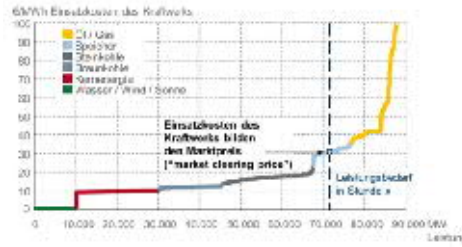


Power plant scheduling -> load flow

- Calculation of residual load
- Sorting generators according to cost
- Simulation of e.g. one year with hourly resolution (15 min also possible)

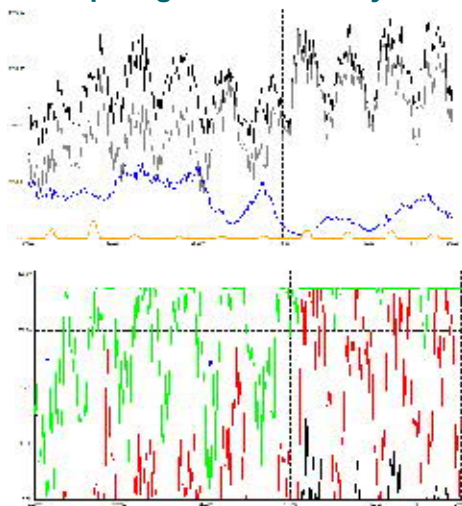
Calculations and results

- Visualization of results, such as line loading, grid losses, voltages, CO₂-emissions, short circuit power, costs, inertia-impact...



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SieGrid model testing Example: generation analysis



Overall grid losses during calculation time: 11,47 GW
Maximum load: 100 MW in timestep 85

Overall grid load during calculation time: 822,30 GW
Maximum load: 4912 MW in timestep 226

Overall generation during calculation time: 832,47 GW
75,45% generated by the windfarm
Maximum generation: 5000 MW in timestep 226

Summary Generation:
 - Residual Load: 100 MW
 - Renewable Generation: 100 MW
 - Renewable Load: 100 MW

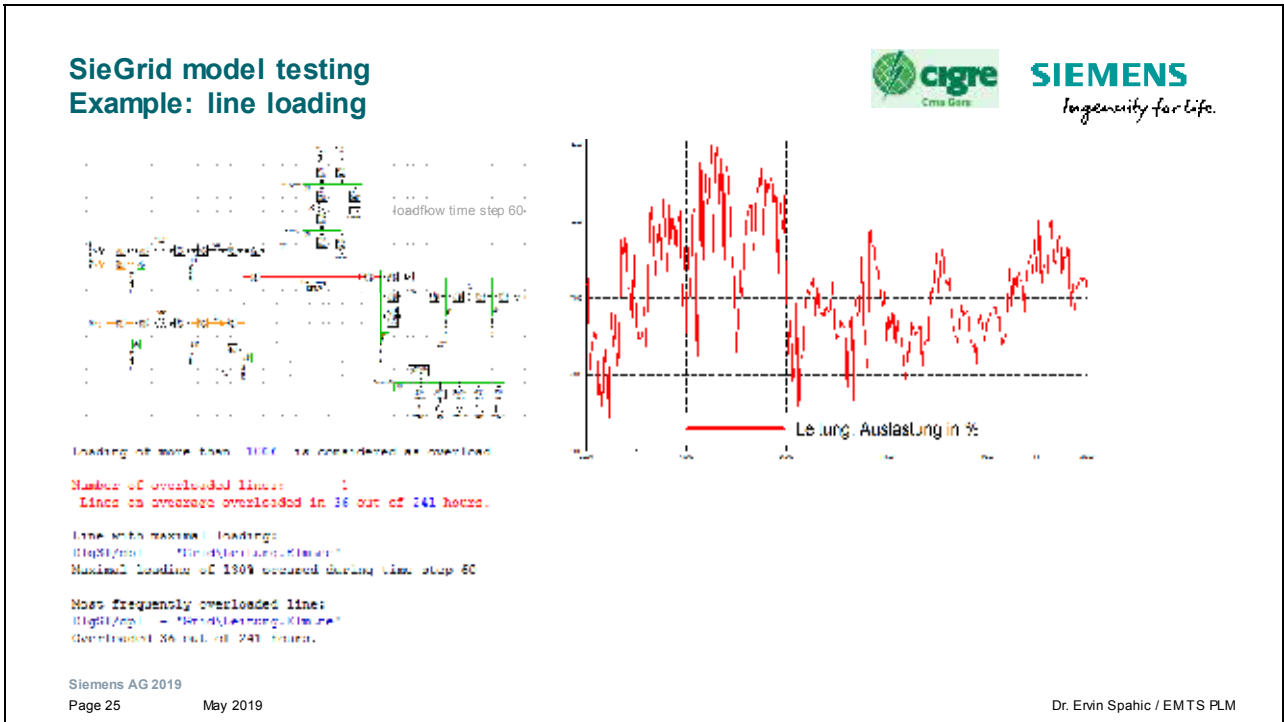
4 conventional generators in the grid - installed capacity: 8500 MW
 2 wind generators in the grid - installed capacity: 2500 MW
 2 gas generators in the grid - installed capacity: 2500 MW
 2 loads in the grid - installed capacity: 1000 MW

Total generation over calculation time: 832,47 GW
 23,5% generated by windfarm: 195,26 GW
 Total cost of conventional generation: 22072 TWh

CO₂-emissions caused by conventional generation: 365 TWh
 CO₂ cost of conventional generation with 5 Euro/TWh: 1827 TWh Euro

Legend:
 - Residual Load: 100 MW
 - Renewable Generation: 100 MW
 - Renewable Load: 100 MW
 - Residual Load: 100 MW

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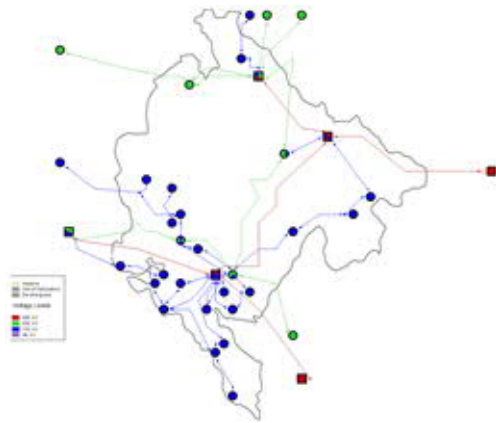


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Transmission grid of Montenegro Overview 2017



Following voltage levels are modelled:

- 400 kV – 5 Lines
- 220 kV – 10 lines
- 110 kV – 35 lines + 2 cables

Lines were modelled according to the data from CGES and ENTSO-e

Total installed generation: 953,5 MW

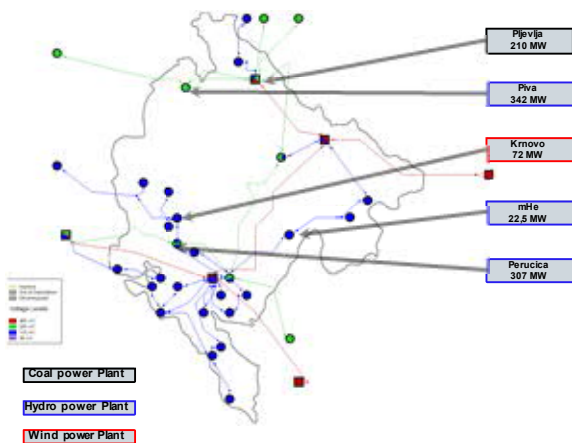
Peak load: 653,4 MW

All dates are from CGES Operating Statement and ENTSO-e

<https://www.cges.me/en/documents/reports> „Operating Statement for the year 2017“

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Electricity generation of Montenegro

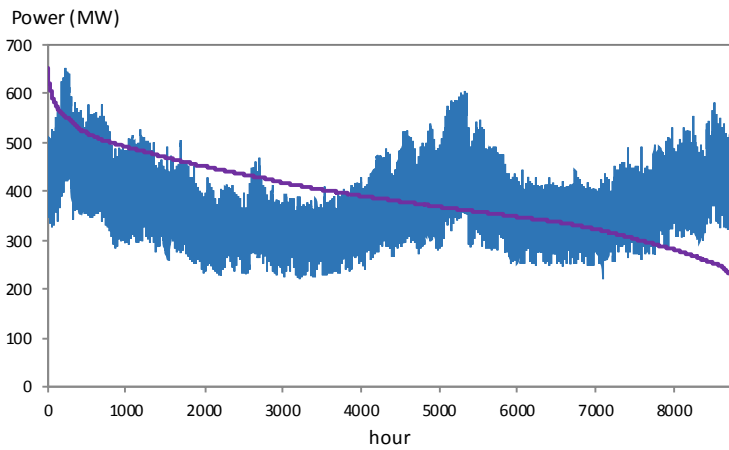


| Generators | Voltage Level [kV] | Installed power [MW] |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Pijevlja | 220 | 210 |
| Piva | 220 | 342 |
| Perucica | 110 | 307 |
| Krnovo | 110 | 72 |
| mHe | 110 | 22,5 |

<https://www.cges.me/en/documents/reports> „Operating Statement for the year 2017“

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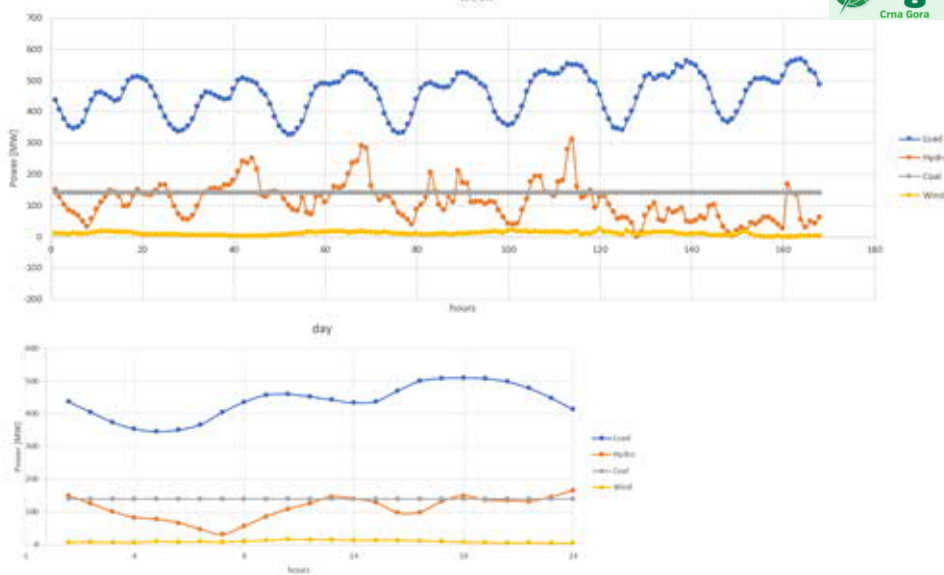
Load profile 2017



Peak: 653,4 MW (10.01.2018 17:00)
 Low : 221,0 MW (23.10.2018 03:00)
 Energy: 3416 GWh

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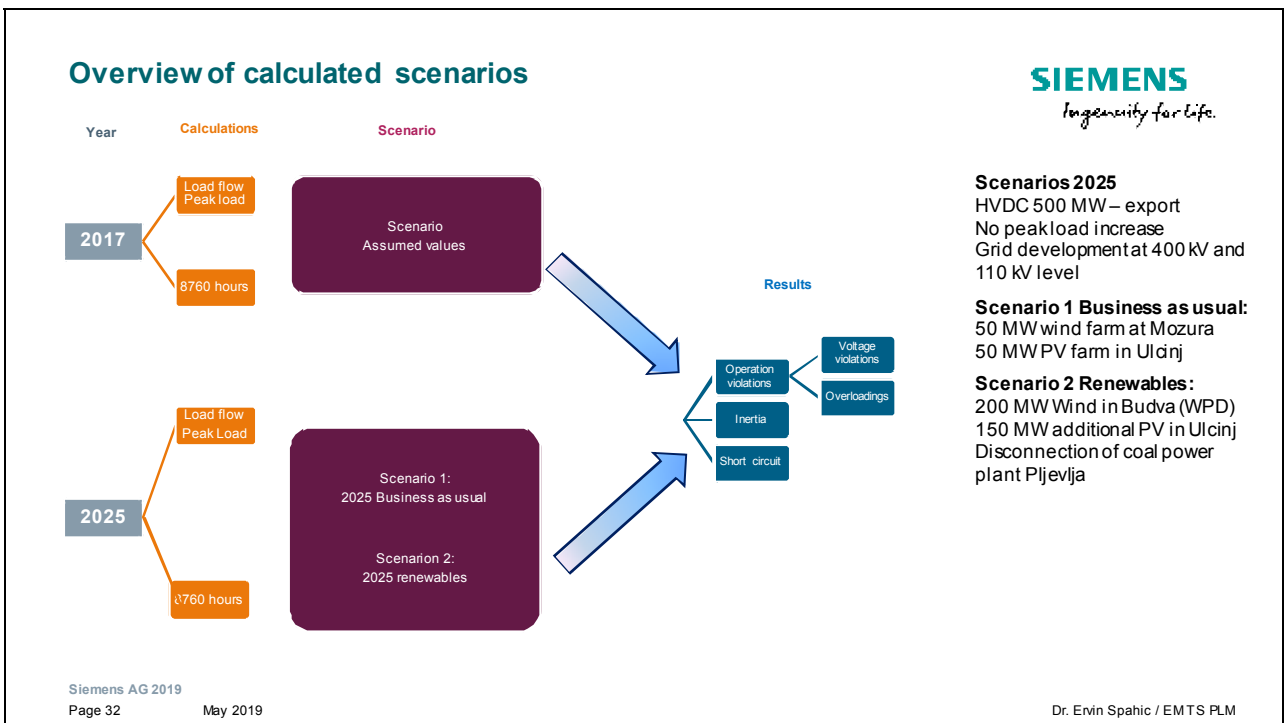
Profiles of Montenegro



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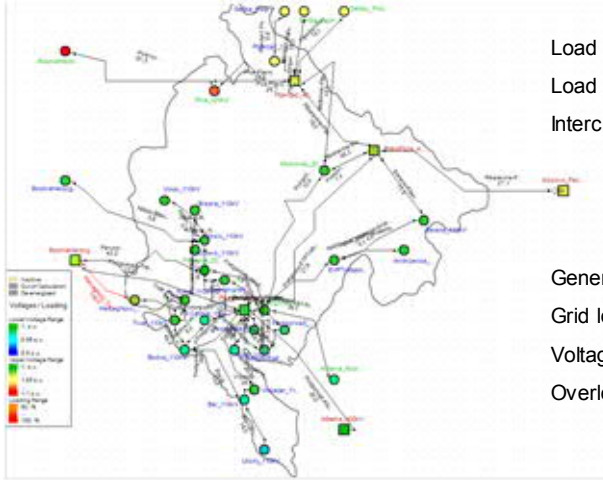


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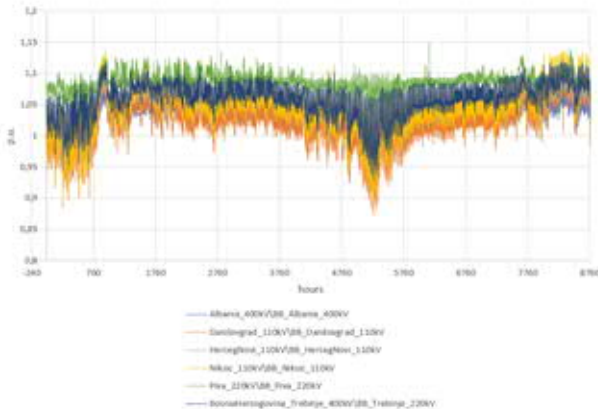
Load flow results
10.01.2017 at 17:00



Load flow results on 10.01.2017:
 Load 653 MW. Cos φ for all loads: between 0,89 ind. And 0,95 ind.
 Interconnectors:
 - MNE – ALB -97 MW
 - MNE – BiH +263 MW
 - MNE – SRB -145 MW
 Generation: 835,8 MW
 Grid losses: 86,7 MW
 Voltage violations: 0 (400 kV), 3 (220 kV), 4 (110 kV)
 Overloading violations: 4

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Transmission grid of Montenegro
Voltage violations 2017

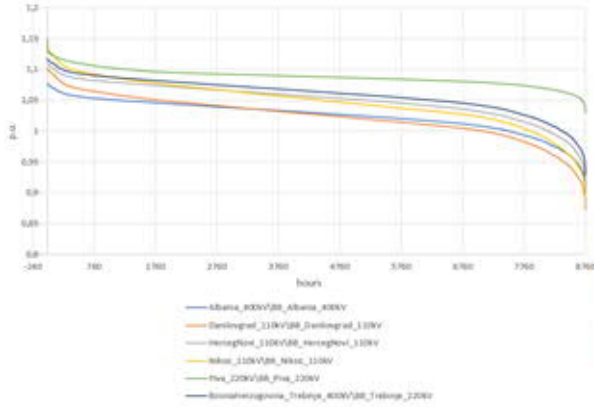


Total number of busbars: 73
 Total violations: 2599
 Percentage of violations: 0,4%

| Busbar | Concept | N° Violations | Max. Volt [p.u.] | Min. Volt [p.u.] | Exceeded Lim. [% ts] |
|--|---------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Albania_400kV\BB_Albania_400kV | | 1 | 1,078 | 0,899 | 0,01% |
| Danilovgrad_110kV\BB_Danilovgrad_110kV | | 32 | 1,1 | 0,87 | 0,36% |
| HercegNovi_110kV\BB_HercegNovi_110kV | | 110 | 1,11 | 0,91 | 1,3% |
| Niksic_110kV\BB_Niksic_110kV | | 398 | 1,13 | 0,89 | 4,54% |
| Piva_220kV\BB_Piva_220kV | | 1308 | 1,15 | 1,02 | 14,9% |
| BosniaHerzegovina_Trebinje_400kV\BB_Trebinje_220kV | | 247 | 1,12 | 0,93 | 2,8% |

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Transmission grid of Montenegro Voltage violations 2017 - sorted

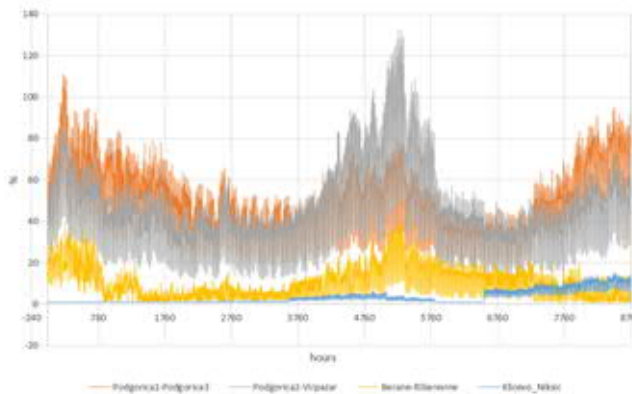


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| Niksic_110kV\BB_Niksic_110kV | | 398 | 1,13 | 0,89 | 4,54% |
| Piva_220kV\BB_Piva_220kV | | 1308 | 1,15 | 1,02 | 14,9% |
| BosniaHerzegovina_Trebinje_400kV\BB_Trebinje_220kV | | 247 | 1,12 | 0,93 | 2,8% |

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Transmission grid of Montenegro Overloadings 2017

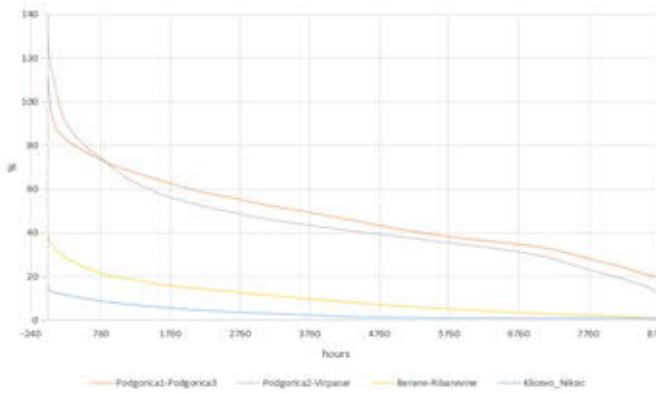


Number of Lines: 50
 Number of overloaded lines: 6
 Total violations: 5265
 Percentage of violations: 1,2%

| Line Concept | N° Violations | Max. Loading | Exceeded Lim. [% ts] |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Podgorica1-Podgorica3 | 35 | 111% | 3,57% |
| Podgorica2-Virpazar | 153 | 132% | 2,77% |
| Berane-Ribarevine | 0 | 39% | 0,30% |
| Klicevo_Niksic | 0 | 6% | 0,14% |

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Transmission grid of Montenegro Overloadings 2017 - sorted

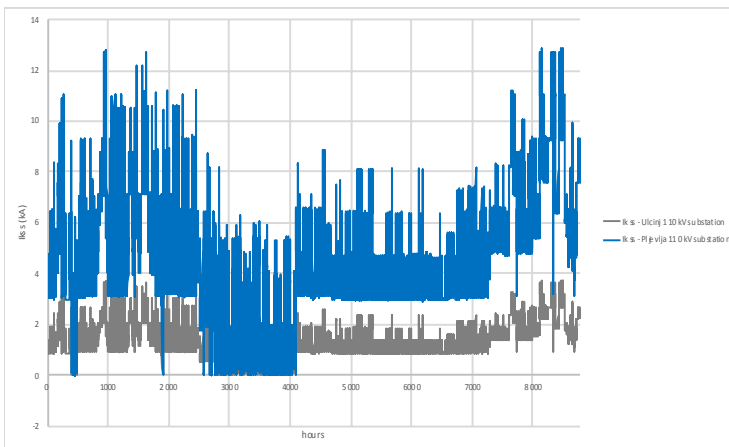


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 Total violations: 5265
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| Klicevo-Niksic | 0 | 6% | 0,14% |

37

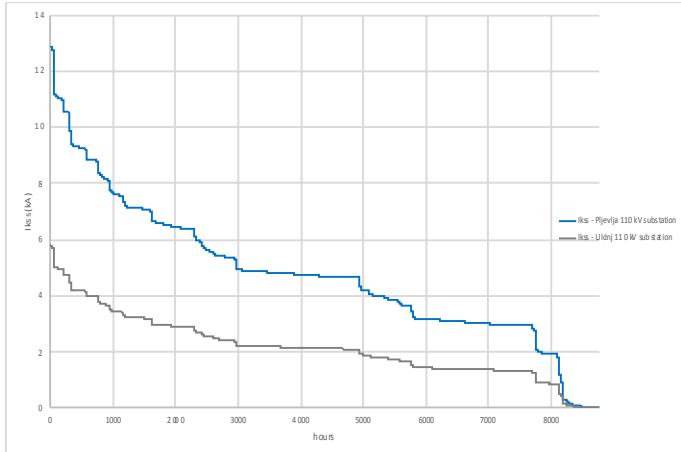
Transmission grid of Montenegro Short circuit current 2017



Pjevlja1 (north)
 Ulcinj (south)
 Big differences showing that short circuit current lower in south

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Transmission grid of Montenegro Short circuit current 2017 - sorted



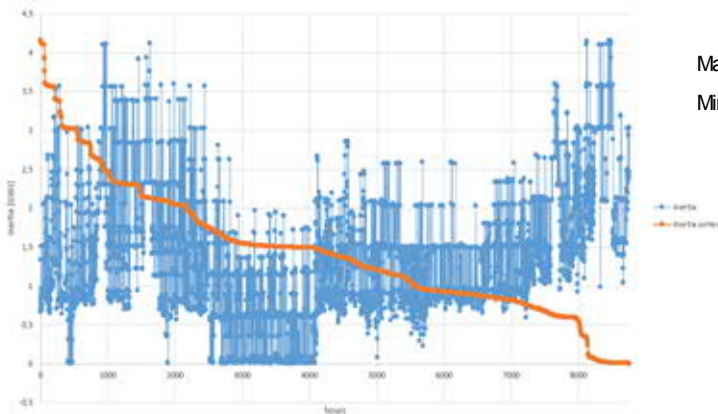
Pjervlja1 (north)

Ulcinj (south)

Big differences showing that short circuit current lower in south

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Transmission grid of Montenegro Inertia 2017



Max inertia 19th December 9pm: 4,1 GWs

Min inertia 22th April 10 pm: 0,1 GWs

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Development of the grid

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| Generators | Voltage Level [kV] | Installed power [MW] | |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Piljevja | 220 | 2100* | Coal |
| Piva | 220 | 342 | Water |
| Perucica | 110 | 307 | Water |
| Krnovo | 110 | 72 | Wind |
| mHe | 110 | 22,5 | Water |
| Krute | 110 | 50/200* | PV |
| Mozura | 110 | 50 | Wind |
| Budva | 110 | 200* | Wind |

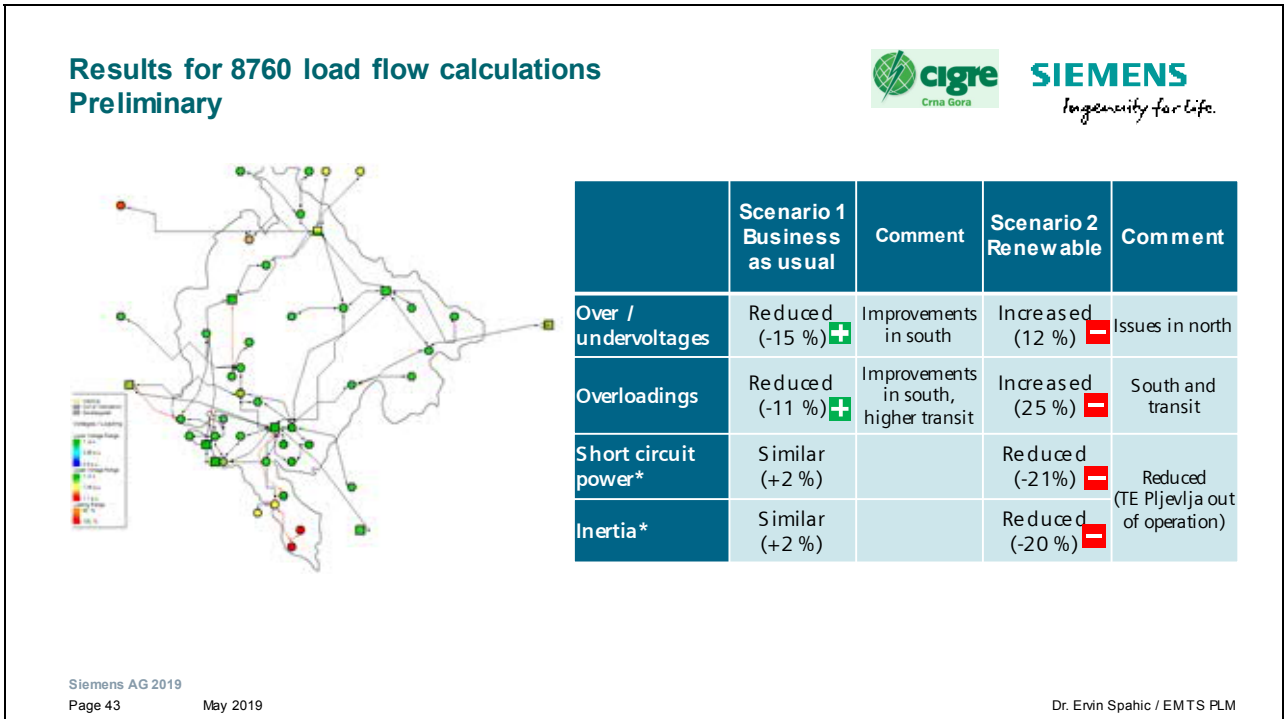
* Scenario 2

Scenario 1 2025 Business as usual: Grid development at 400 kV and 110 kV level, HVDC connection 500 MW, 50 MW wind farm at Mozura, 50 MW PV farm in Ulcinj

Scenario 2 2025 Renewable: 200 MW Wind in Budva (WPD), Additional 150 MW PV in Ulcinj, disconnection of coal power plant Piljevja

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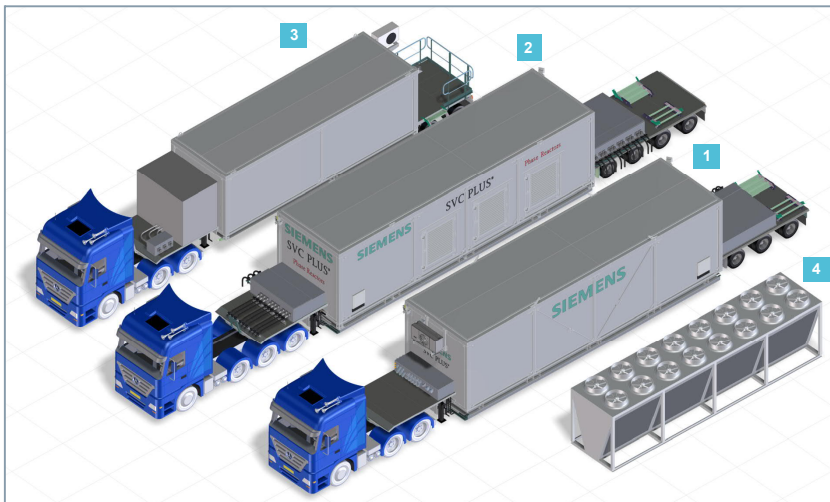


43

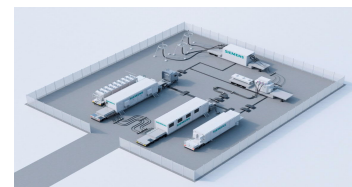


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Challenge: flexibility
Mobile STATCOM



- 1 SVC PLUS Container
 - 2 Phase Reactors
 - 3 Auxiliary Container
 - 4 Air Cooler
- Mobile Transformer¹⁾
Mobile GIS¹⁾



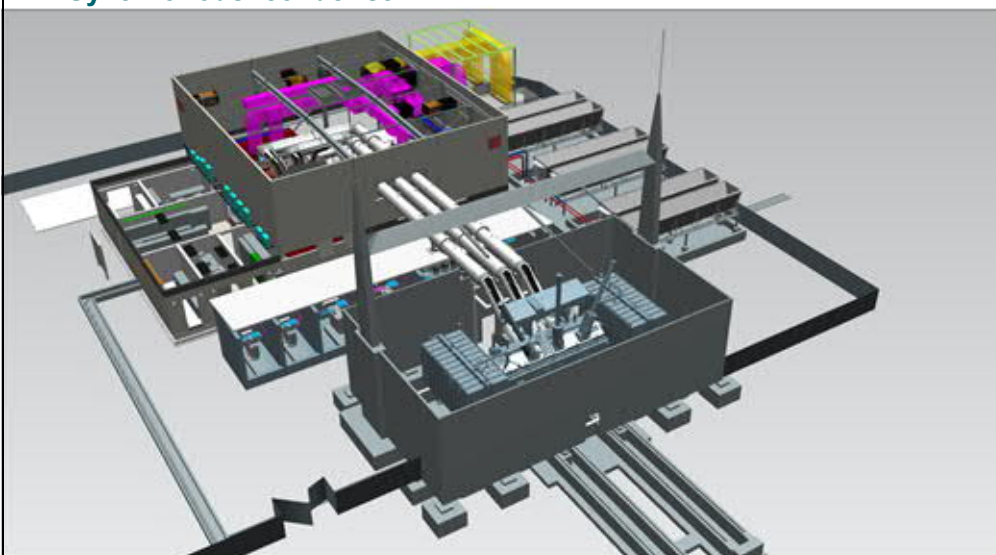
1) Not shown here – further details on request

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Challenge: weaker grids
Synchronous condenser

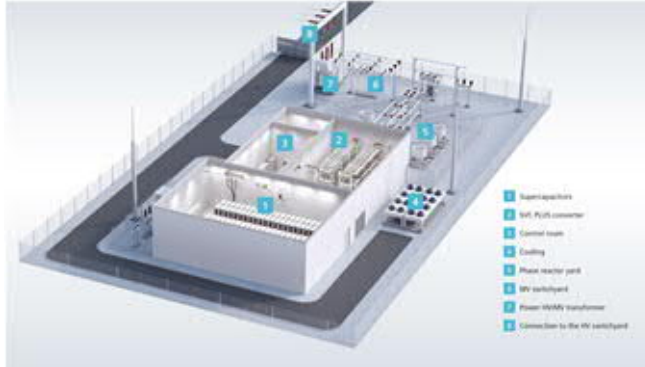


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Challenge: Fast frequency response SVC PLUS Frequency Stabilizer



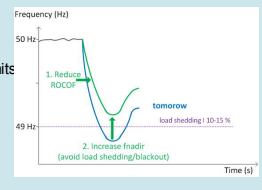
- ▷ +/- 70 Mvar continuous
- ▷ +/- 50 MW for several seconds
- ▷ Footprint app. 2700 m²

Solution

- ▷ New modular technology with active power up to several seconds
- ▷ Using proven multilevel STATCOM
- ▷ Improving grid performance in steady and dynamic states in case of voltage issues
- ▷ Providing virtual inertia to the grid and therewith improve frequency stability of the system
- ▷ Proven high-end technology SVC PLUS and innovative application of supercaps

Customer benefits

- ▷ Grid stability improvement
- ▷ STATCOM operation
- ▷ Reduced need for "must run" units
- ▷ Reduced losses
- ▷ Reduced CO₂ emission
- ▷ Preventing black-outs
- ▷ Improved grid availability



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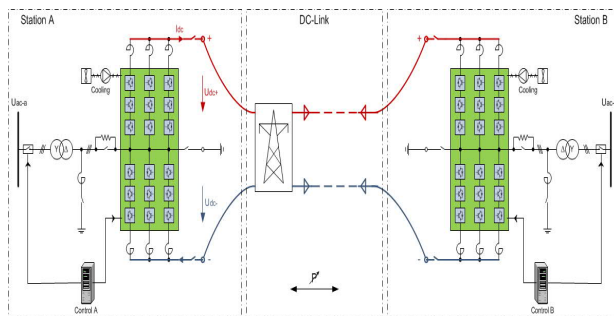
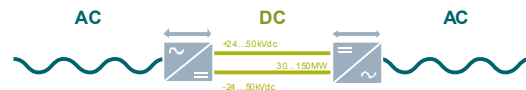
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Challenge: flexibility MVDC PLUS[®]



- 1 Symmetrical Monopole Configuration
- 2 Modular Multilevel IGBT Voltage Sourced Converter
- 3 Bi-directional Power Flow
- 4 DC-Link Over-headline (OHL) and/or Cable



DC System: Symmetrical Monopole





+/-30kVdc, 90MW Converter Tower


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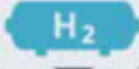


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Challenge: flexibility Storage technologies




Application cases by location of storage

| Central Large Utilities | Distributed Small utilities, municipalities, industry – prosumer | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Pumped storage</p>  <p>Electricity</p> <p style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Grid balancing and stability</p> | <p>H2/Fuels/Chemicals</p>  <p>Electricity H₂/ Methane (gas grid) synthetic fuels, chemicals</p> <p style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Power to gas Power-to-chemicals</p> | <p>Battery</p>  <p>Electricity</p> <p style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Grid stability, self-supply, electro-mobility</p> | <p>Thermal</p>  <p>Heating, Cooling</p> <p style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Power-to-heating and -cooling</p> |

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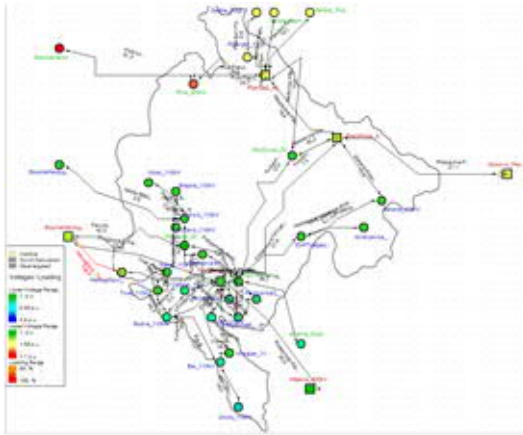
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Conclusions

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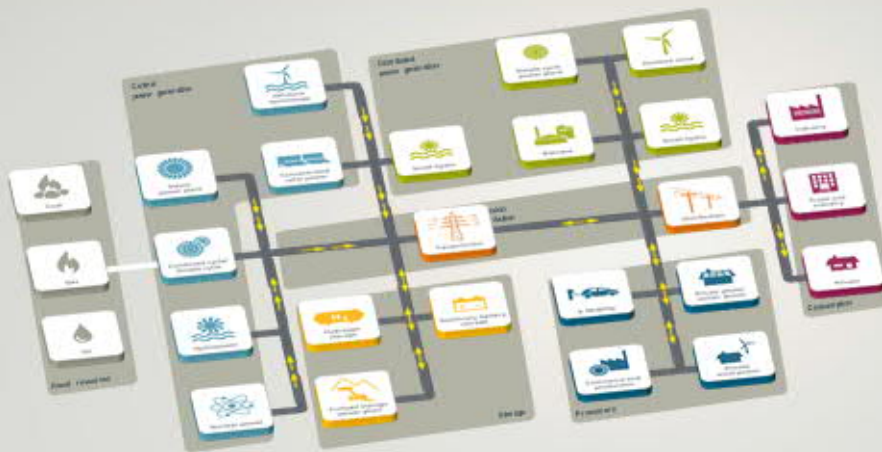
Conclusions



- Worldwide very good experience with the renewables and their integration. Renewables can have positive impact -> changes of grid code requirements needed.
- Montenegro has a compact and robust system (coal and hydro generators) and is a part of ENTSO-E.
- In a business as usual – the performance of the system even better – concerns during times when Pljevlja in maintenance.
- In case of renewable scenario the challenges in the system increase – especially the system short circuit power and inertia, overloading's in south and partly undervoltage in north.
- Reduced short circuit ratio could have impact on the secure operation of renewables and HVDC.
- However, with few "small" flexible solutions and few line reinforcement i.e. new lines no significant issues.
- Detailed analysis on possible scenarios and, especially, neighboring countries shall give more precise results.

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Thanks for Your attention!



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