

# The Icelandic System and Stochastic Modelling in Power System

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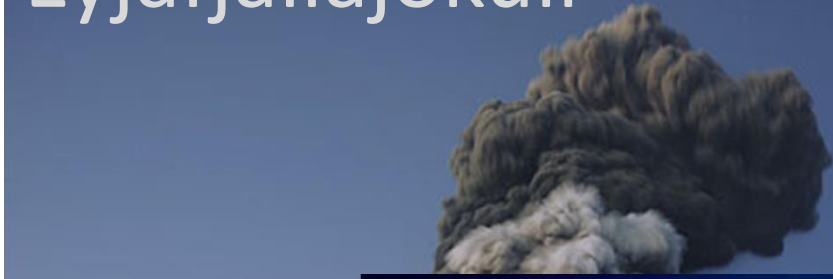
Workshop  
23-24th of March 2016



# Eyjafjallajökull



# Eyjafjallajökull



# Blue Lagoon



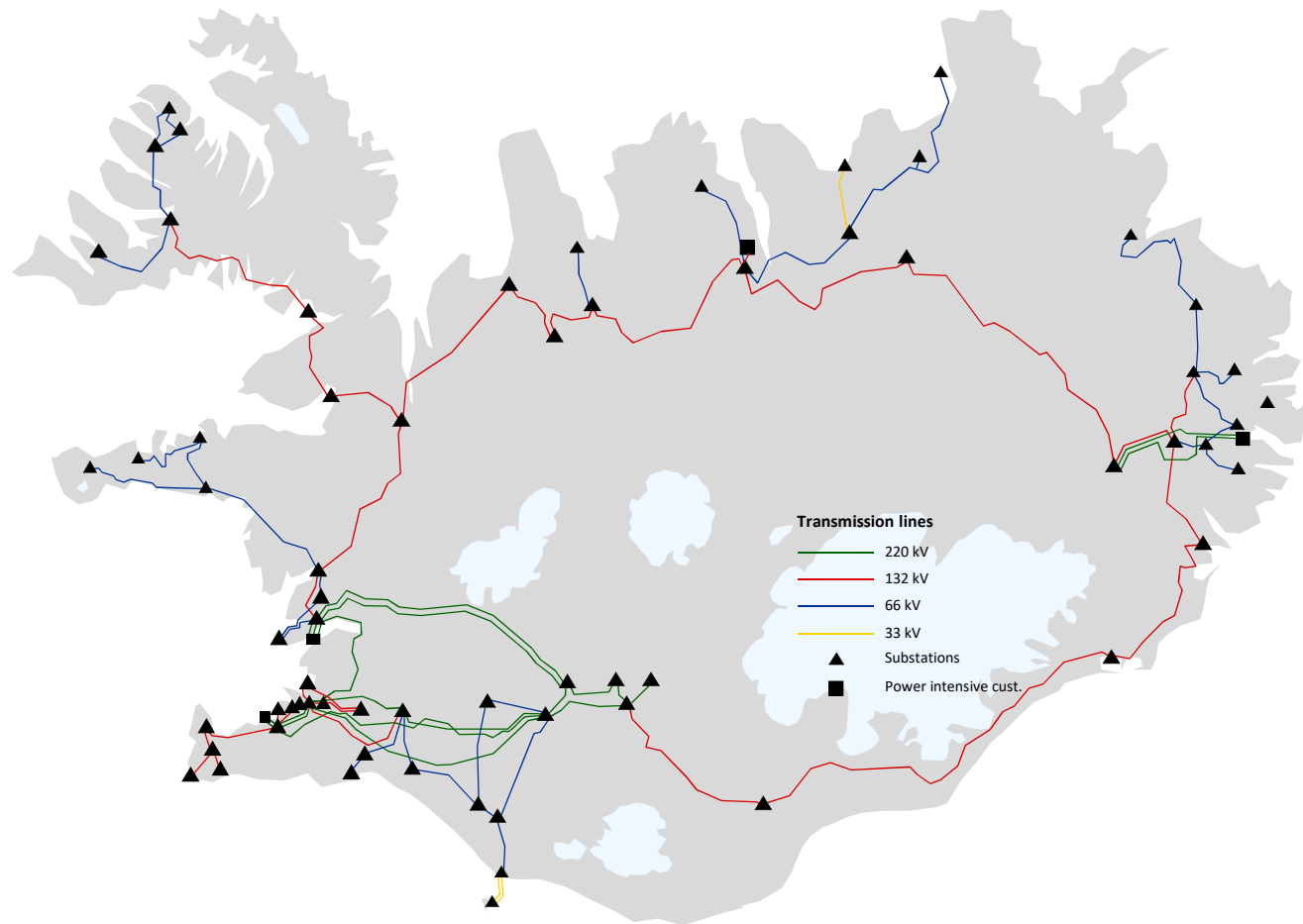


# Eyjafjallajökull

## Blue Lagoon



# The Icelandic Power System

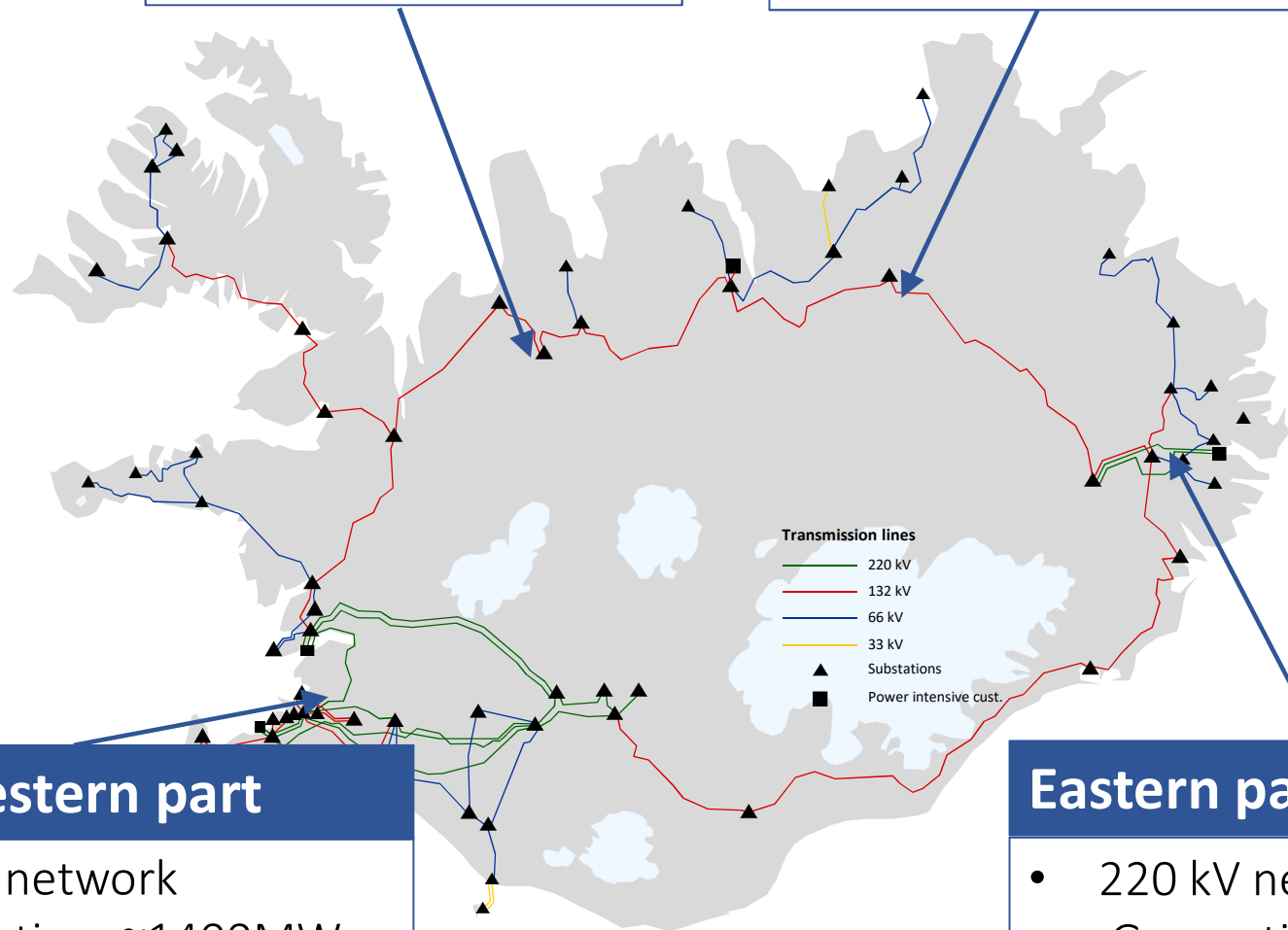


## Blanda

- Hydro generation: 150MW

## Krafla

- Geothermal generation: 60 MW



## Southwestern part

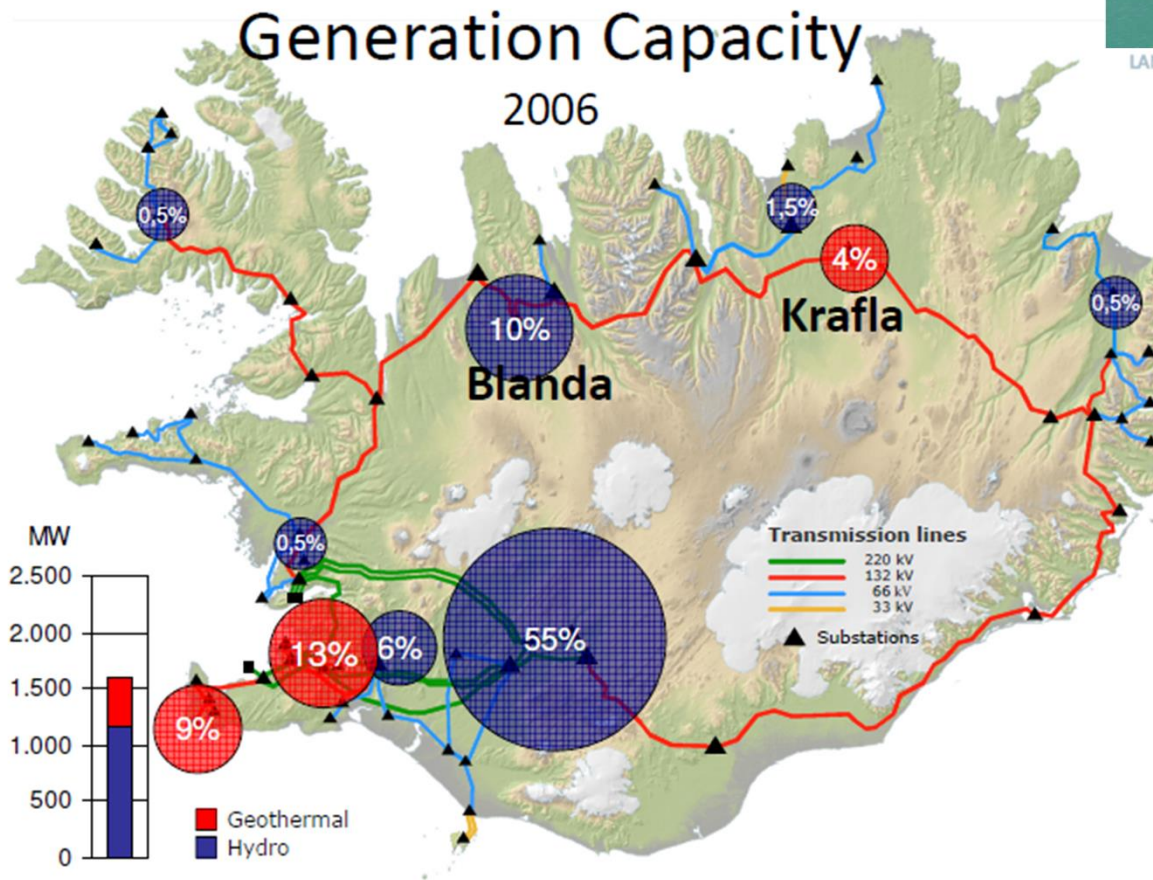
- 220 kV network
- Generation: ~1400MW
- Load: 2 aluminium smelters and the capital area

## Eastern part

- 220 kV network
- Generation: 690 MW
- Load: Aluminium smelters

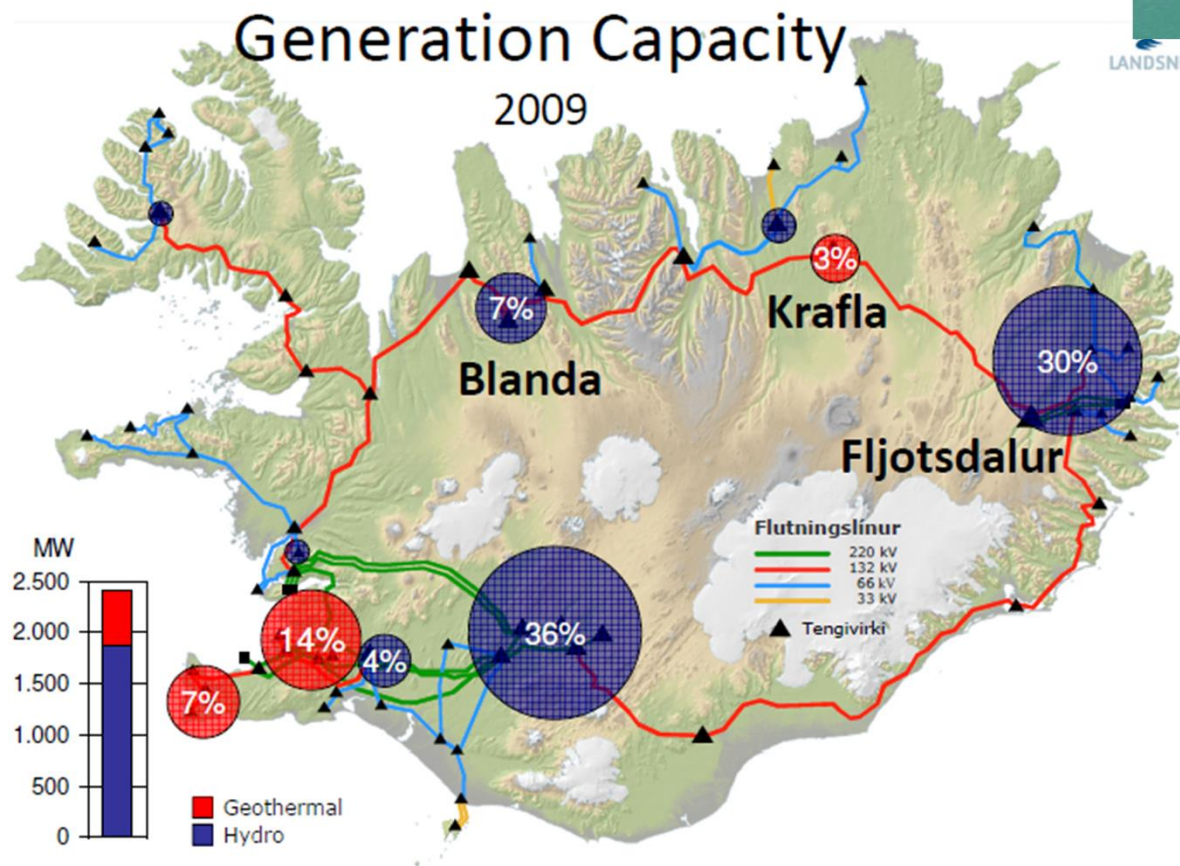


# The Icelandic Power System





# The Icelandic Power System



# The Icelandic Power System

Generation Capacity



Two wind mills installed in 2012 that generate 1.9MW



99,9%  
Renewable.

Two islands are supplied  
by diesel generators





# The Icelandic Power System



## Load Consumption in Iceland

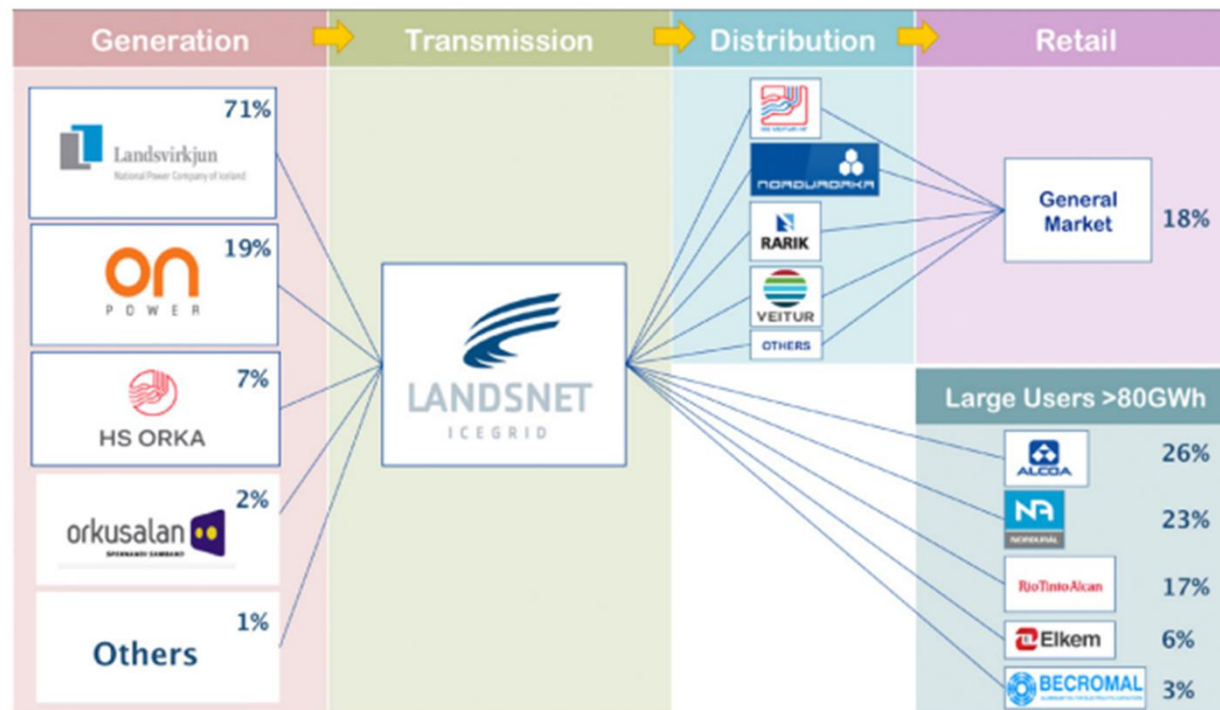
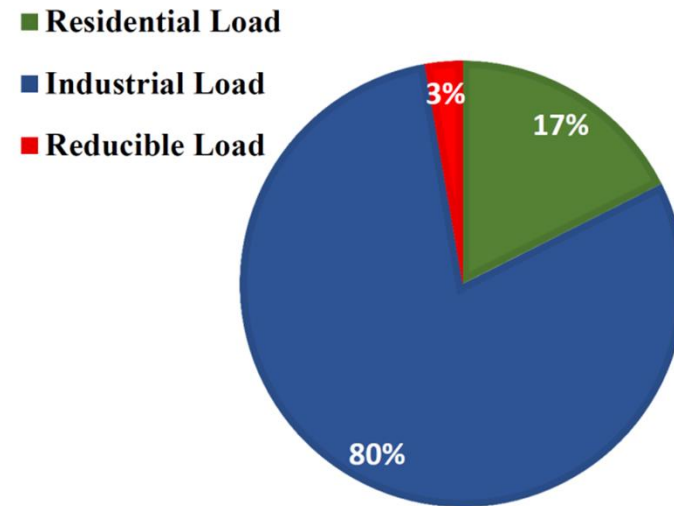


FIG 2.1: Schematic diagram of the whole sector



[www.landsvirkjun.is](http://www.landsvirkjun.is), [www.landsnet.is](http://www.landsnet.is)

Source: KPMG Iceland



# The Icelandic Power System

## Iceland may be green battery for Britain

By David Twomey - January 10, 2013  881  0

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The head of Iceland's state-run electricity producer says it may build the world's longest subsea power cable by around 2020 to take advantage of its abundant geothermal energy to supply Britain with green power.

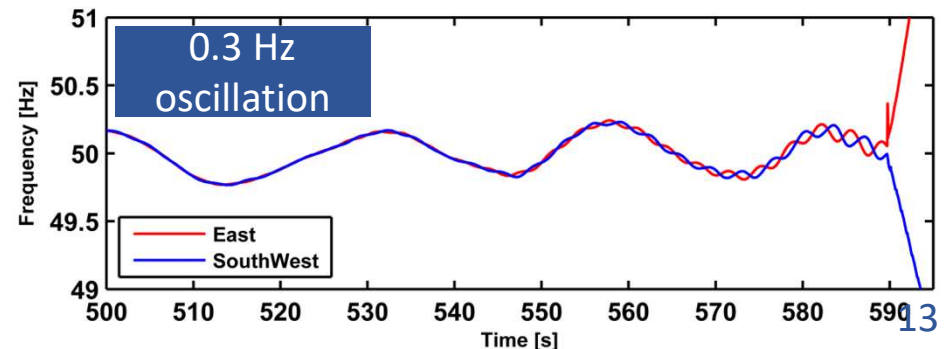
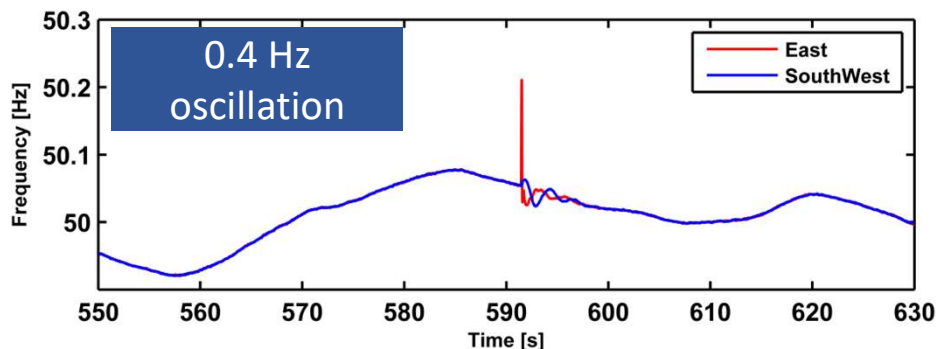
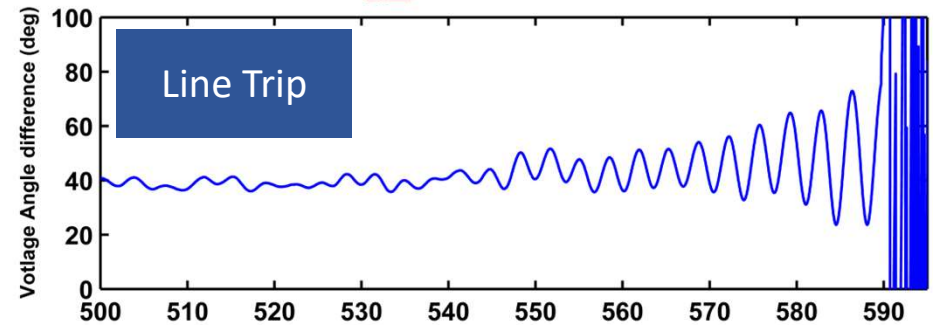
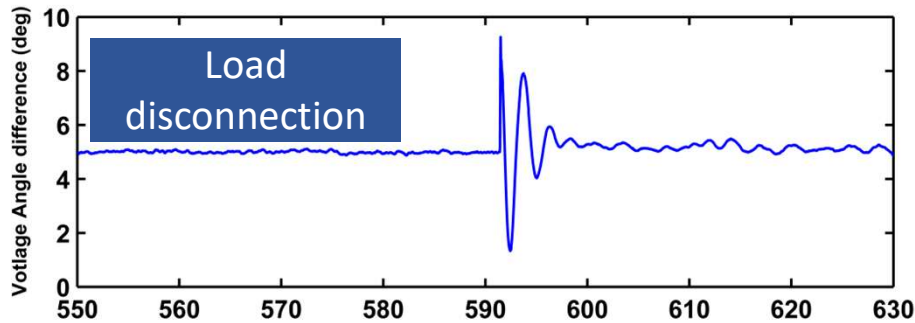
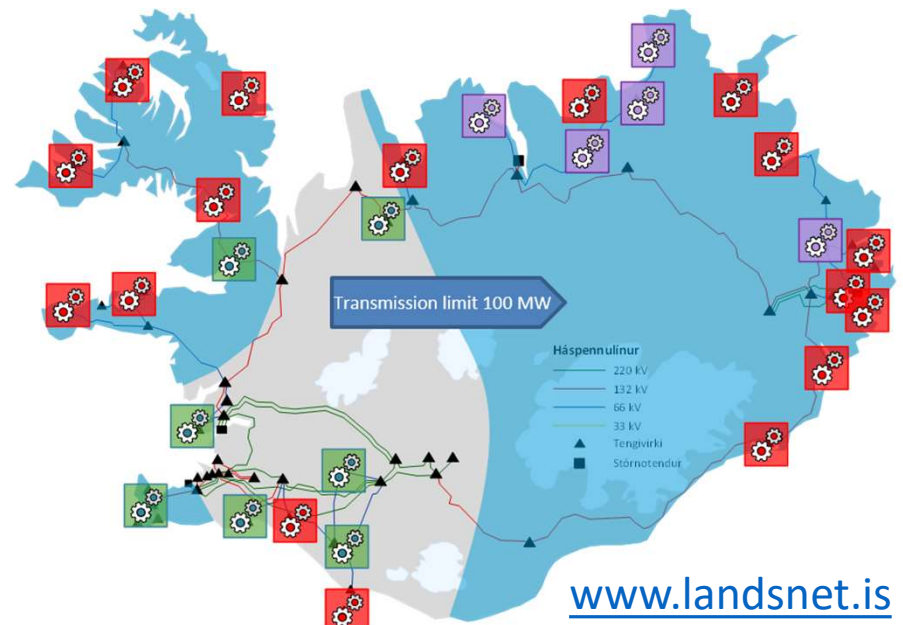
"We can serve as a green battery for Britain," Hordur Arnarson, the chief executive of Landsvirkjun said in an interview with Reuters Newsagency.



<http://econews.com.au/24530/iceland-may-be-green-battery-for-britain/>

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# The Icelandic Power System



# Stochastic modelling

Stochastic parts of the power system:

- Load
- Wind Generation
- Solar Generation

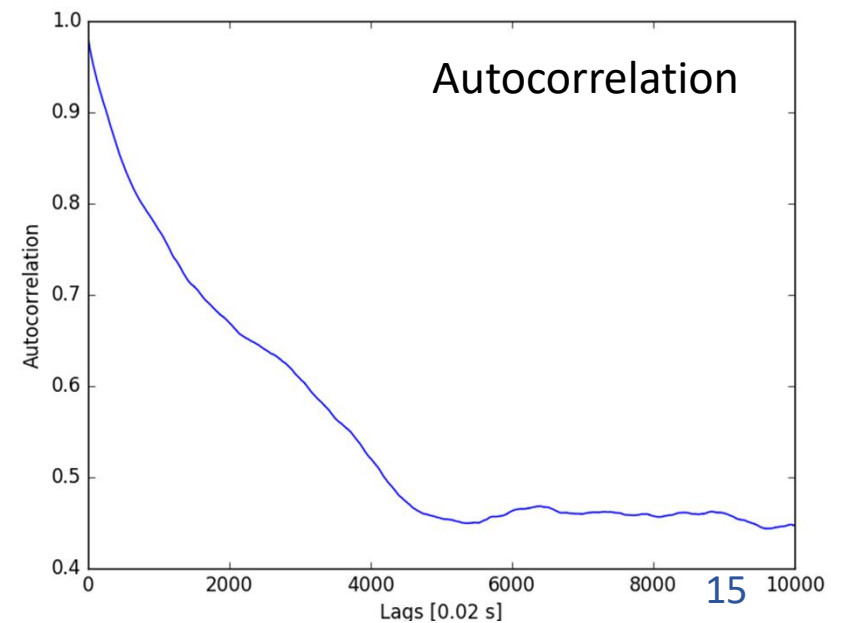
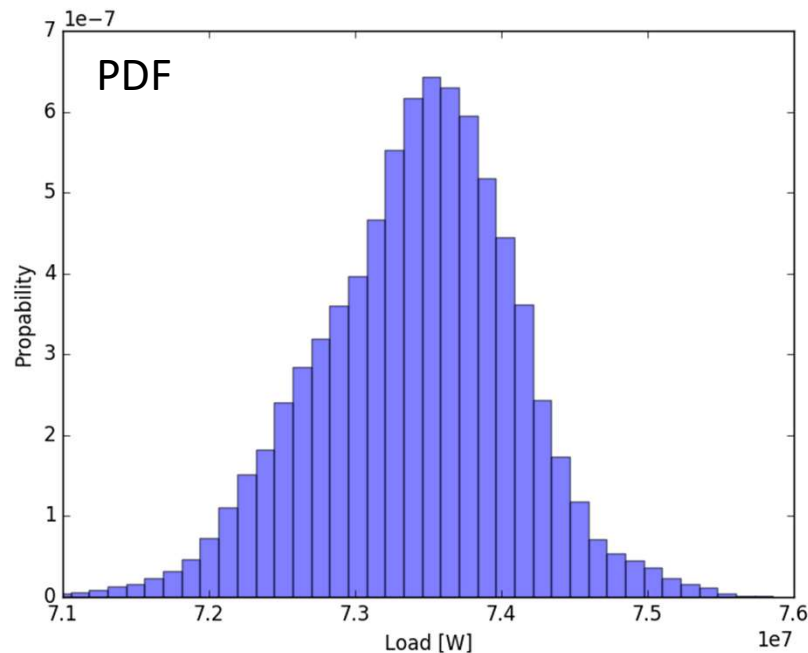
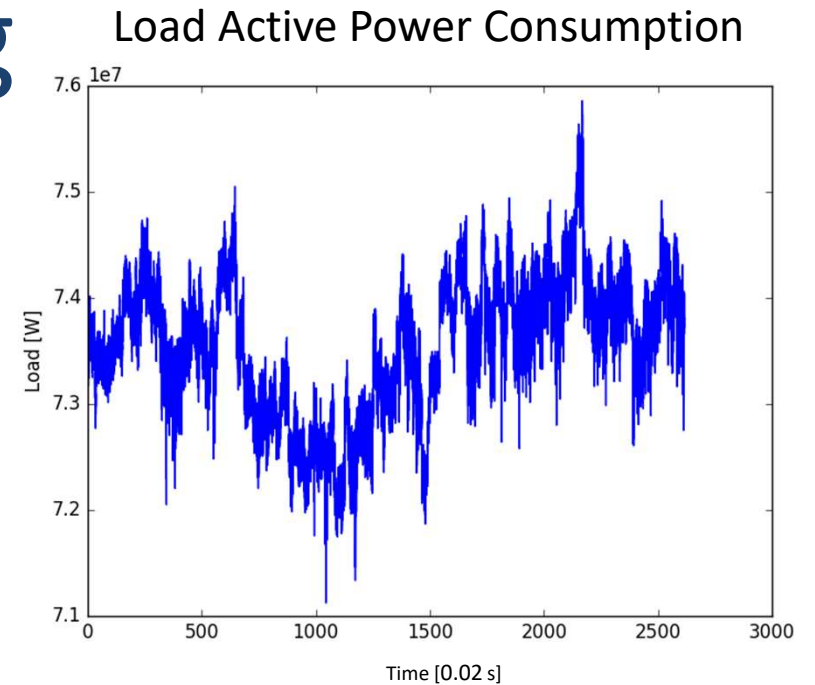




# Stochastic modelling

Stochastic parts of the power system:

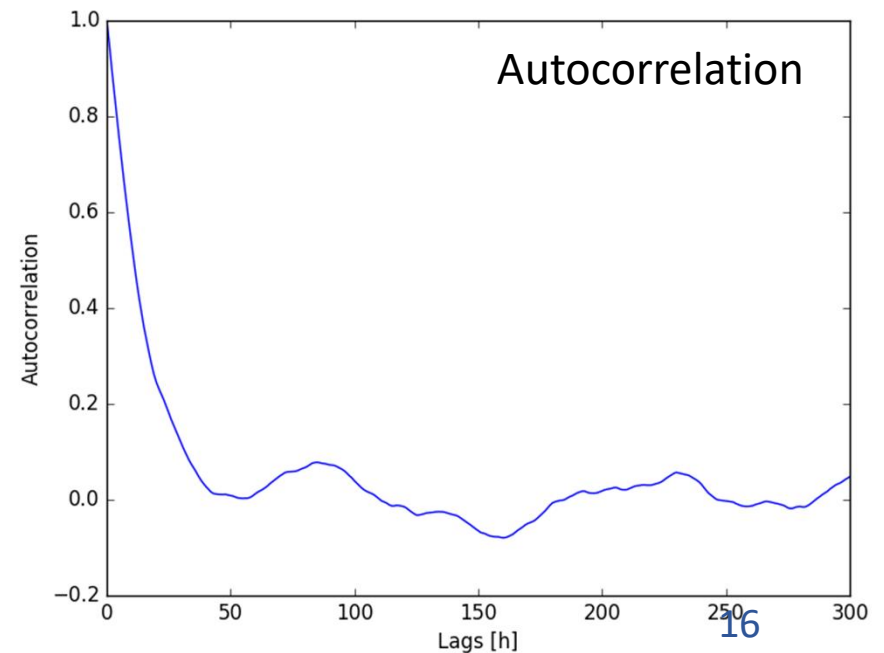
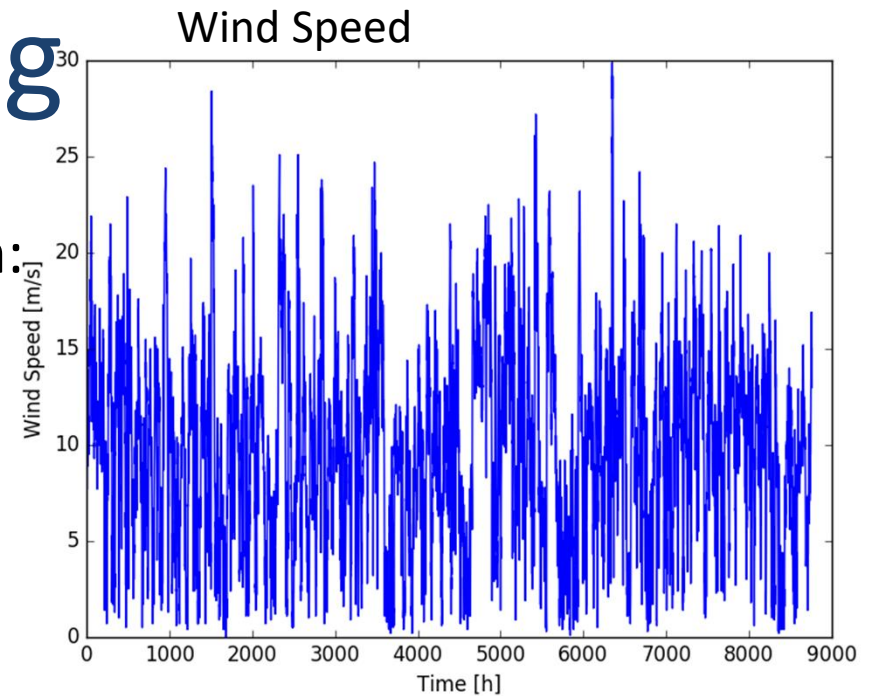
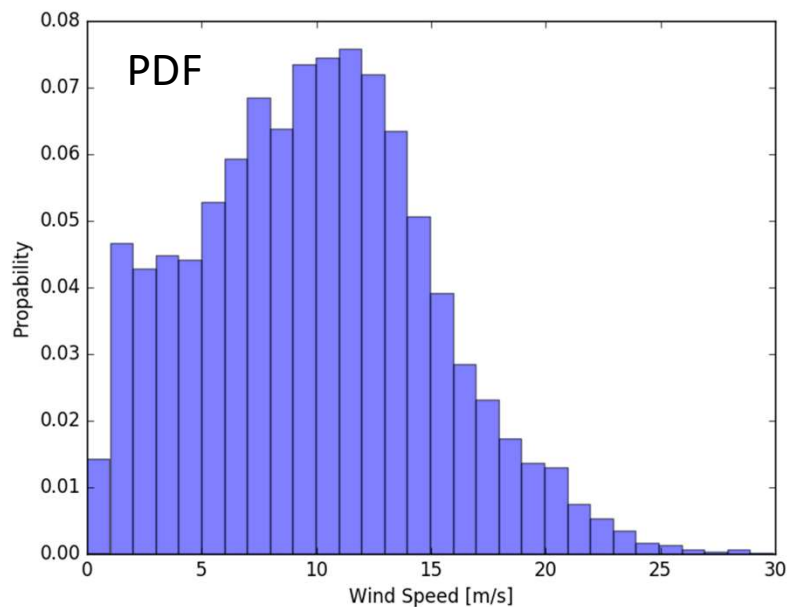
- Load
- Wind Generation
- Solar Generation



# Stochastic modelling

Stochastic parts of the power system:

- Load
- Wind Generation
- Solar Generation

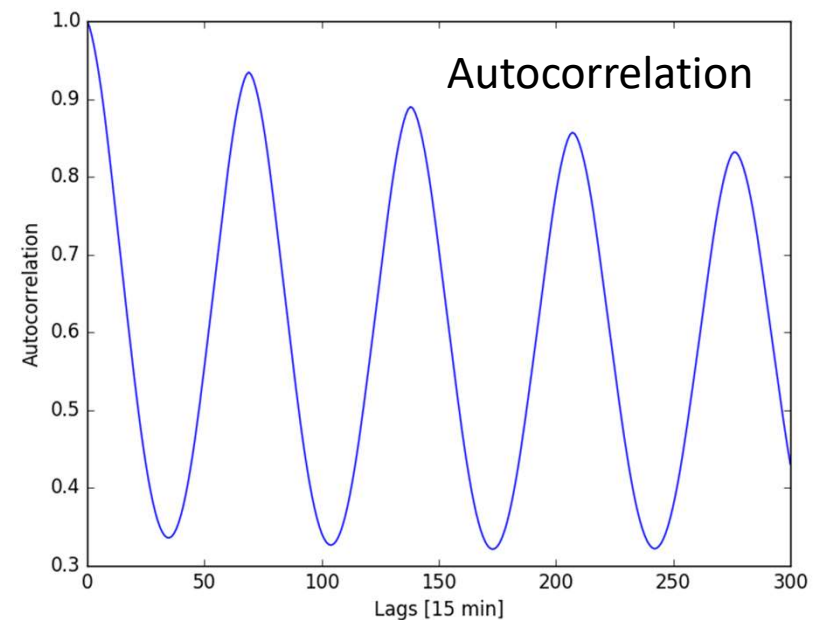
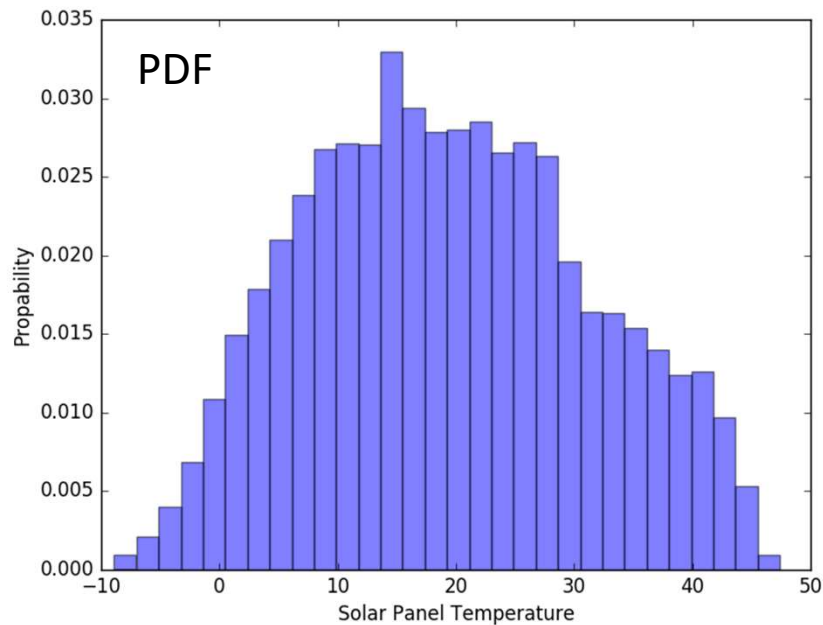
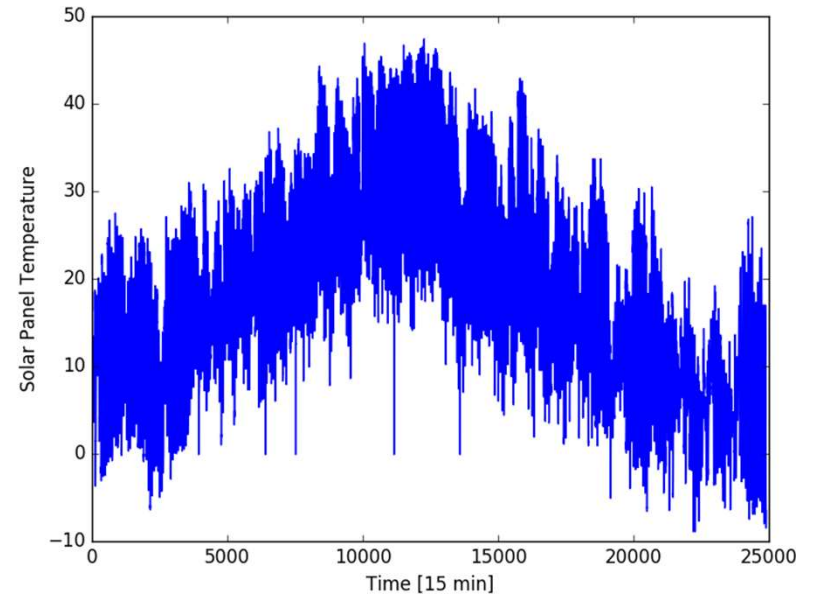


# Stochastic modelling

Stochastic parts of the power system:

- Load
- Wind Generation
- Solar Generation

Solar Panel Temperature





# Stochastic modelling

## Continuous-Time

Stochastic differential equations

$$dX_t = a(X_t, t)dt + b(X_t, t)dB_t$$

### Advantages:

- Can be used to fit sparse data.
- Is a mathematical model.

### Disadvantages:

- Need to discretize to simulate numerically.

## Discrete-Time

Autoregressive Moving Process

$$X_t = c + \varepsilon_t + \sum_{i=1}^p \varphi_i X_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^q \theta_i \varepsilon_{t-i}$$

### Advantages:

- Easier to fit to data since is a statistical model.
- More research.
- Already discrete

### Disadvantages:

- Require a fixed time-step.

# Stochastic modelling

## Continuous-Time

Stochastic differential equations

$dX_t$

## Discrete-Time

Autoregressive Moving Process

Which one should we use?

$\varepsilon_{t-i}$

$\sum_{i=1}^p$

$\sum_{i=1}^q$

### Advantages:

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# Stochastic modelling

## Continuous-Time

## Discrete-Time

Stochastic differential equations

Autoregressive Moving Process

$dX_t =$

Which one should we use?

$\varepsilon_{t-i}$

$\overleftarrow{i=1}$

$\overleftarrow{i=1}$

### Advantages:

- Can be
- Is a n

Is there anyway we can connect these two to take advantage of both?

statistical

- More research.
- Already discrete

### Disadvantages:

- Need to discretize to simulate numerically.

### Disadvantages:

- Require a fixed time-step.

# Stochastic modelling

Continuous-Time

Discrete-Time

Stochastic differential equations

Autoregressive Moving Process

$dX_t =$

Which one should we use?

$\varepsilon_{t-i}$

$\sum_{i=1}^p$

$\sum_{i=1}^q$

**Advanta**

- Can be
- Is a n

Is there anyway we can connect these two to take advantage of both?

statistical

- More research.

Approximation

**Disadv**

- Need numerically.

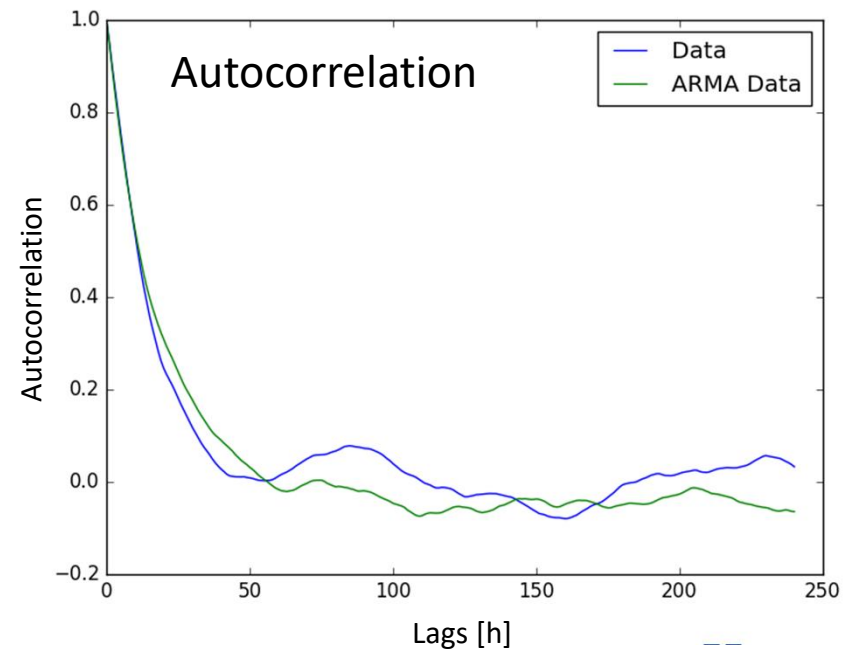
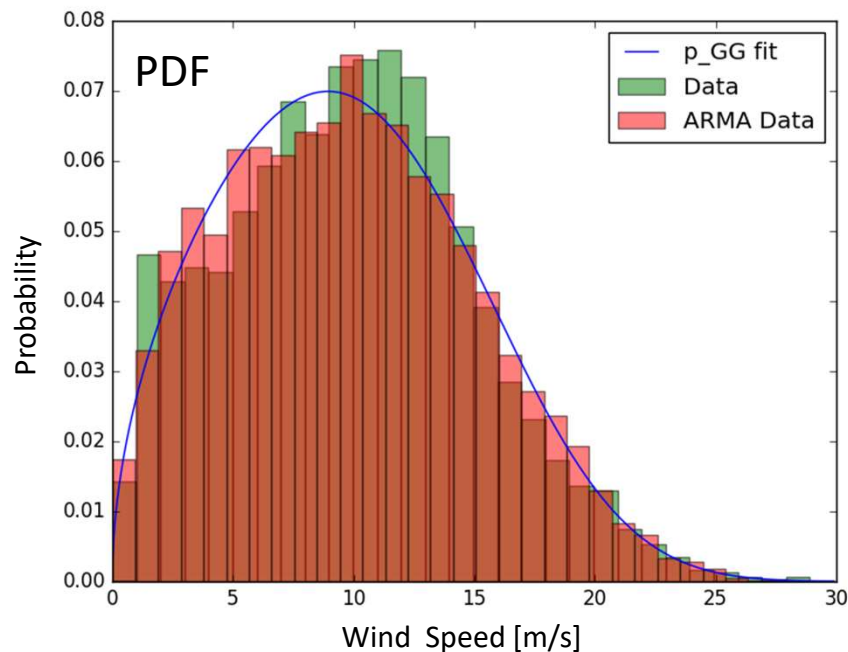
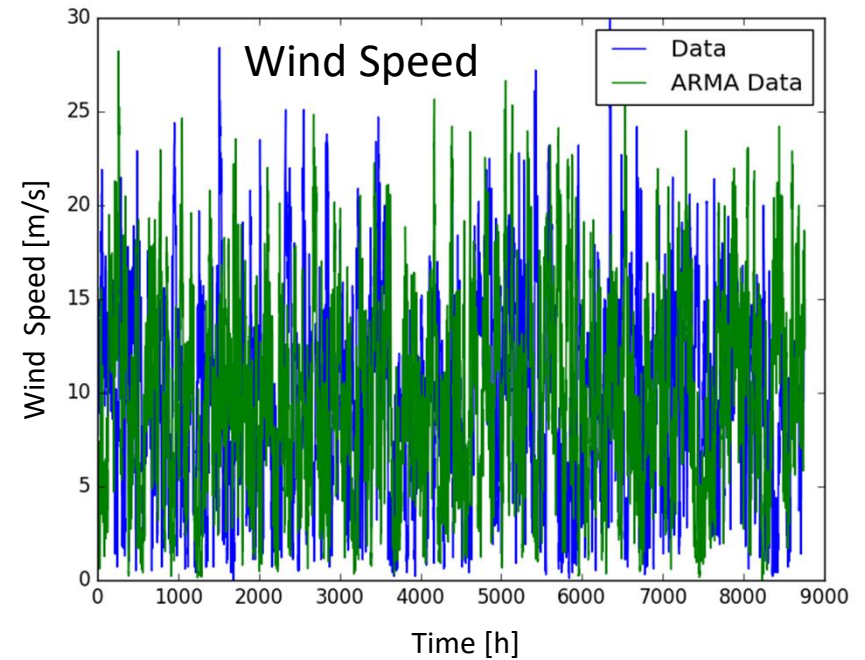
Bridge between ARMA and SDE:  
Continuous ARMA (CARMA)



# Stochastic modelling

## Example:

Wind speed data that has a **Generalized Three-Parameter Gamma** probability distribution function fitted with a **autoregressive process of order 2 (AR(2))**.



# Thank you!

Any Questions?

