

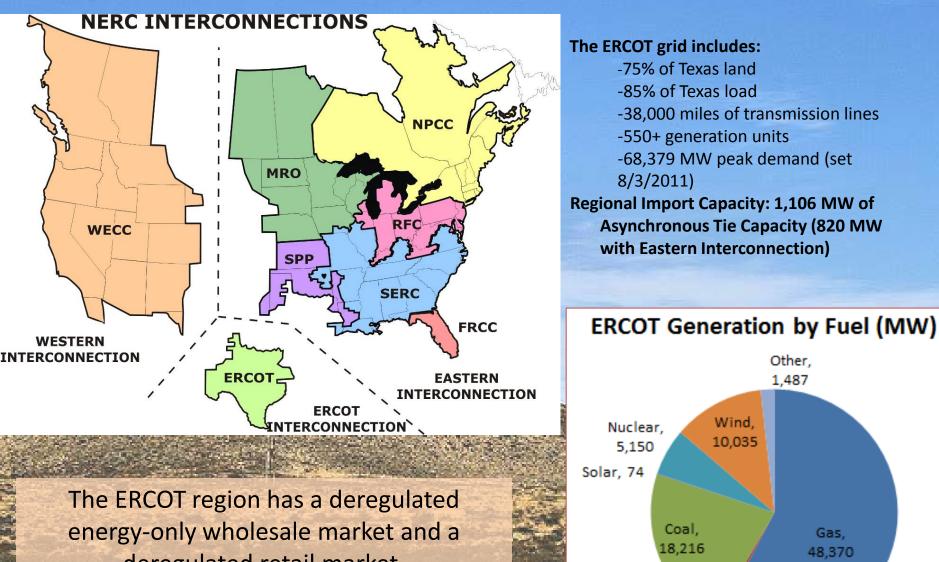
A Transmission Planning Case Study for Wind Integration – CREZ in ERCOT

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NAWEA – 2013 Symposium

The ERCOT Region



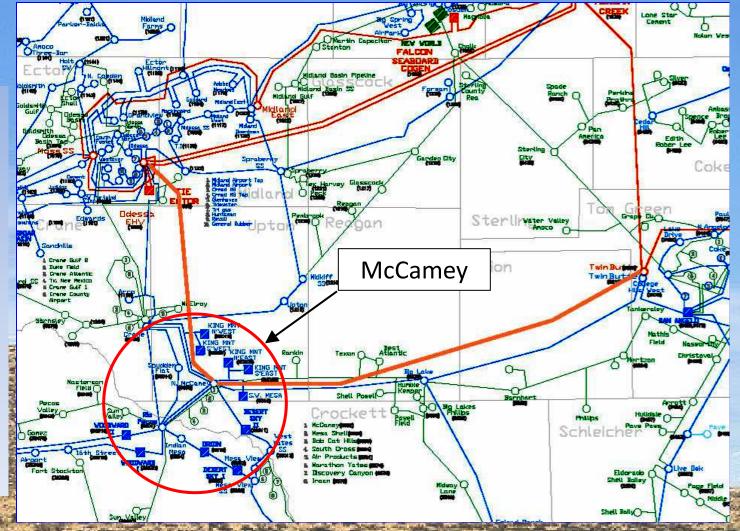


Hydro, 544

deregulated retail market.

McCamey – Where CREZ Was Born

Construction of wind units in the **McCamey** area stopped after export limits were imposed (due to voltage constraints).



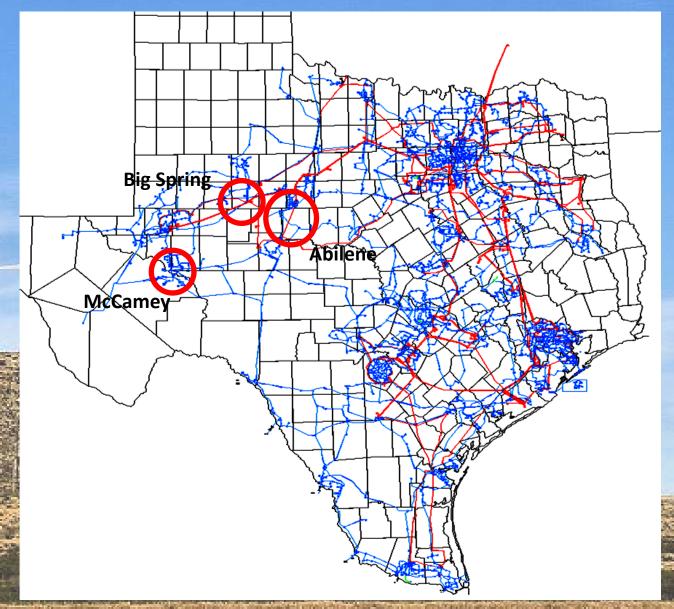
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Transmission Infrastructure near McCamey, Texas (Blue lines are 138-kV; Orange lines are proposed)

Early Wind Generation Locations in ERCOT

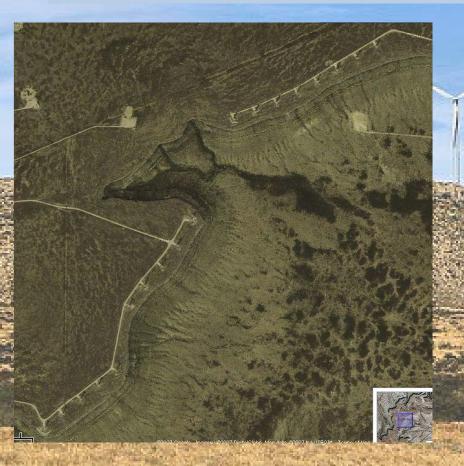


After the McCamey area became constrained, wind developers sought out locations where transmission capacity was available and wind resources were acceptable. By 2008, most of the wind in ERCOT was aggregated in three areas (red circles).



Competitive Renewable Energy Zones

In 2005, the Texas Legislature passed SB 20, instructing the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) to designate transmission for Competitive Renewable Energy Zones (CREZs)

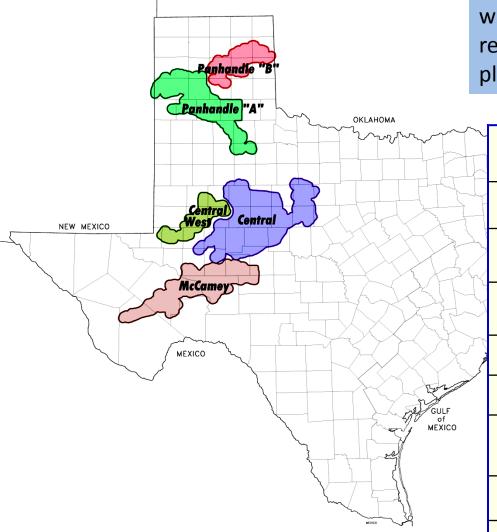




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- The PUCT established contested- case docket 33672 in January, 2007
- Parties nominated CREZs and demonstrated financial commitment
- Transmission service providers proposed transmission solutions
- First Hearing held in June 2007

Designated Zones and Scenario Wind Levels



In Oct. 2007, the PUCT issued an Interim Order which designated 5 areas as CREZ and requested that ERCOT develop transmission plans for 4 levels of wind capacity.

Capacity of New CREZ Wind by Scenario (MW)

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Wind Zone	Scen. 1	Scen. 2	Scen. 3	Scen. 4
Panhandle A	1,422	3,191	4,960	6,660
Panhandle B	1,067	2,393	3,720	0
McCamey	829	1,859	2,890	3,190
Central	1,358	3,047	4,735	5,615
Central West	474	1,063	1,651	2,051
Total*	12,053	18,456	24,859	24,419

* Assumes 6,903 MW of existing wind capacity



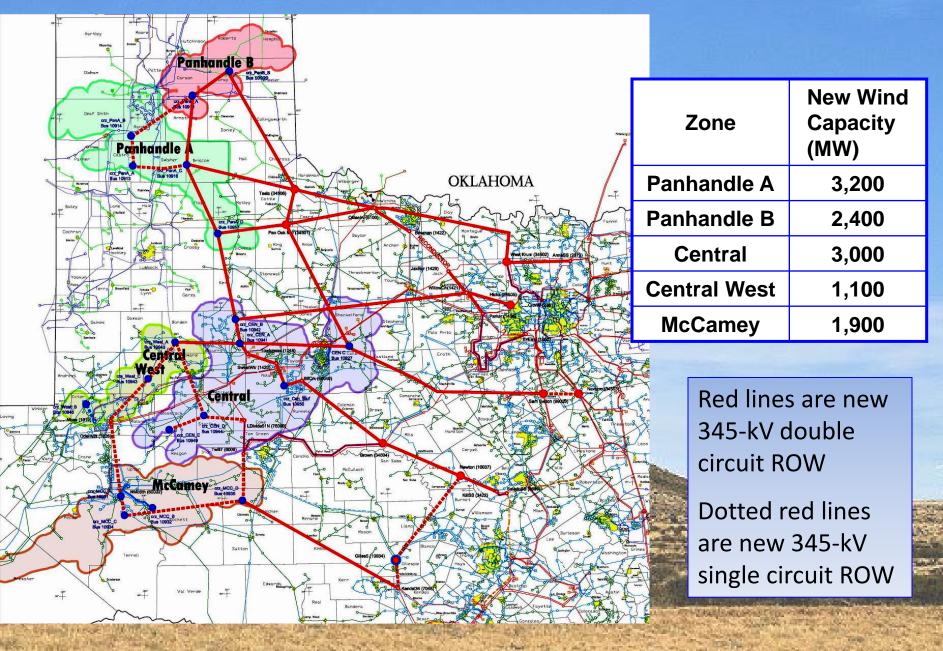
CREZ Plan Design Concepts

ERCOT evaluated plans based on five different concepts:

- Incremental 345-kV transmission system for wind in west Texas
- 2) Integrated 345-kV transmission system for wind in west
 Texas
- 3) Reduced number of right-of-ways using higher voltage circuits (500 kV or 765 kV)
- 4) Low impedance backbone or loop
- 5) HVDC circuit(s) to move power to load centers or between load centers, integrated with 345-kV upgrades

CREZ Ruling – 2,376 Miles of New ROW

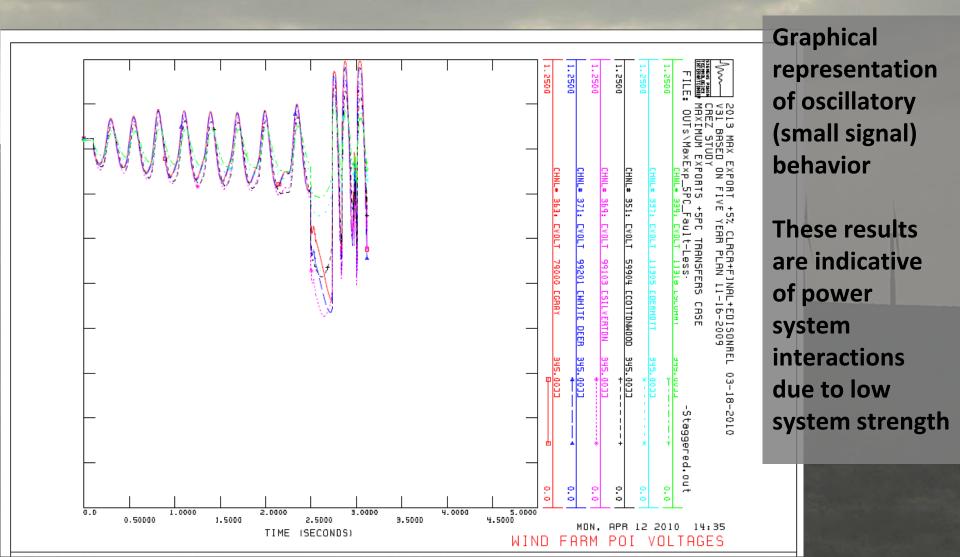
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Initial Stability Results

Initial simulations indicated the presence of two sources of instability: large signal and small signal.





Sub-Synchronous Interaction Analysis

Potential issues associated with use of power electronics on transmission systems:

- Sub-synchronous Resonance (SSR) primarily a concern for large synchronous generation units
- Sub-synchronous Torsional Interactions (SSTI) results from operation of power electronics devices near large synchronous generation units



Sub-synchronous

 Interactions (SSI) –
 impacts to wind
 turbines. Potential
 impacts noted at
 several locations on
 the CREZ system.

 There are

 transmission system
 and turbine-specific
 mitigation options.

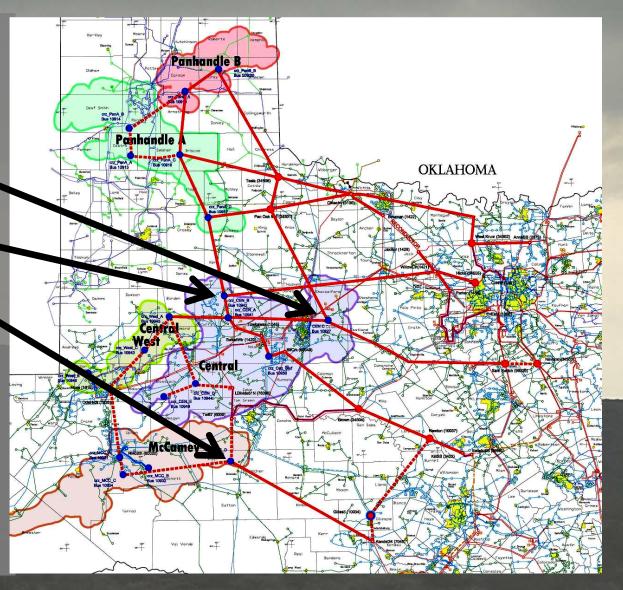


Geography of SSI

Locations most prone to have Sub-Synchronous Interaction (for Type 3 turbines):

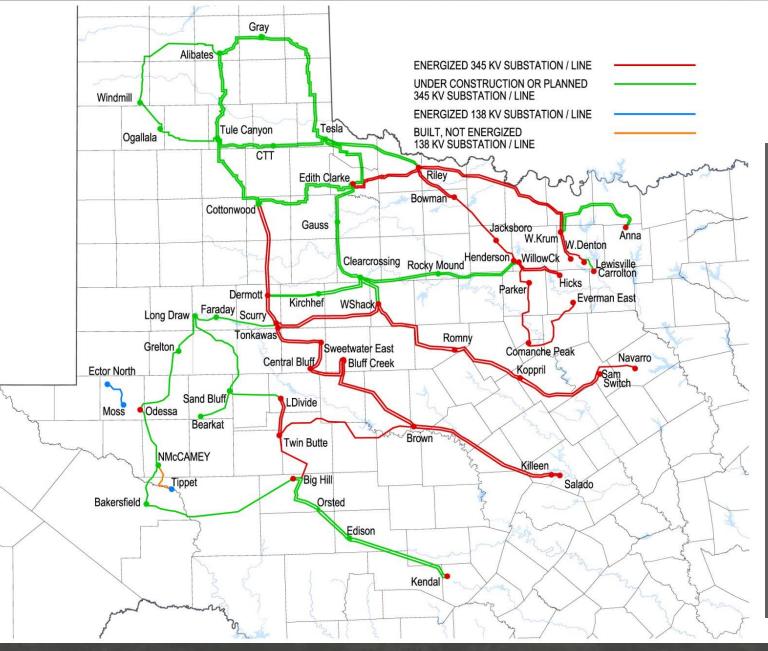
- 1) West Shackelford SSI with no contingencies
- 2) Dermott SSI after 1 contingency
- 3) Big Hill SSI after 1 contingency

Locations directly connected to a compensated line or potentially in a radial or semiradial configuration following the outage of one or a few nearby circuits will be SSI prone.



The CREZ Plan Today





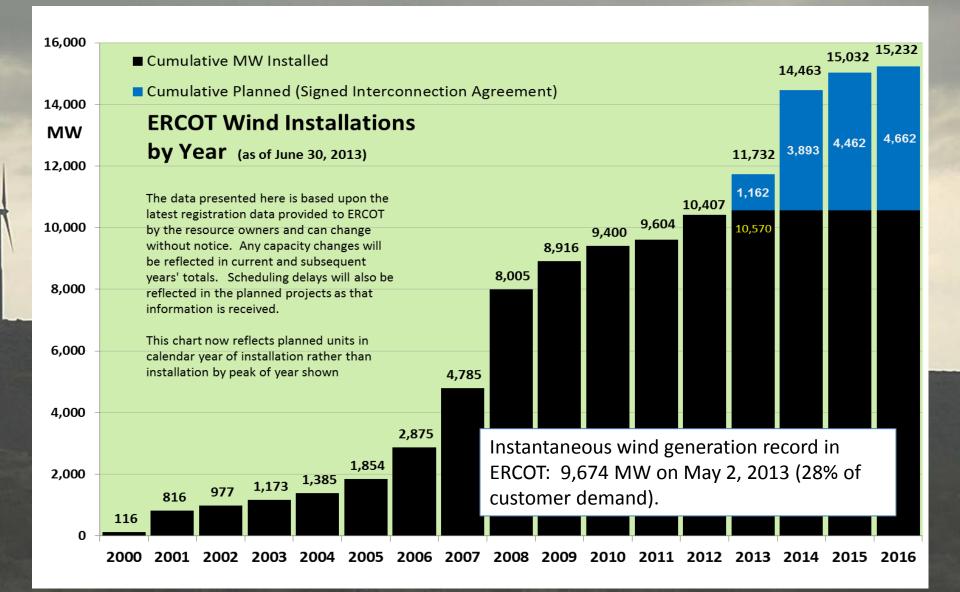
The project will be complete by end of 2013

Latest Cost Estimate of CREZ Transmission Plan: \$6.9 Billion

From legislative discussions to wire-in-the-air in just over 8 years.



Wind Generation Development in ERCOT





Questions?

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