



# Electrical Networks of the Azores Archipelago

*Masoud H. Nazari*

*e-mail: [mhonarva@andrew.cmu.edu](mailto:mhonarva@andrew.cmu.edu)*

*Engineering and Public Policy*

*Electrical and Computer Engineering*

*Carnegie Mellon University*

*Pre-Conference Workshop Presentation,*

*8<sup>th</sup> CMU Electricity Conference*

*March 12, 2012*

# Talk outline

❖ Introducing Azores Archipelago

❖ Electrical characteristic

- Flores Island
- Sao Miguel Island

❖ Conclusions and future outlook

# Azores Archipelago

- ❖ Azores Archipelago consists of nine islands located in the middle of North Atlantic Ocean
- ❖ It has a population of approximately 254,000 inhabitants and its area is around 2,350 km<sup>2</sup>.

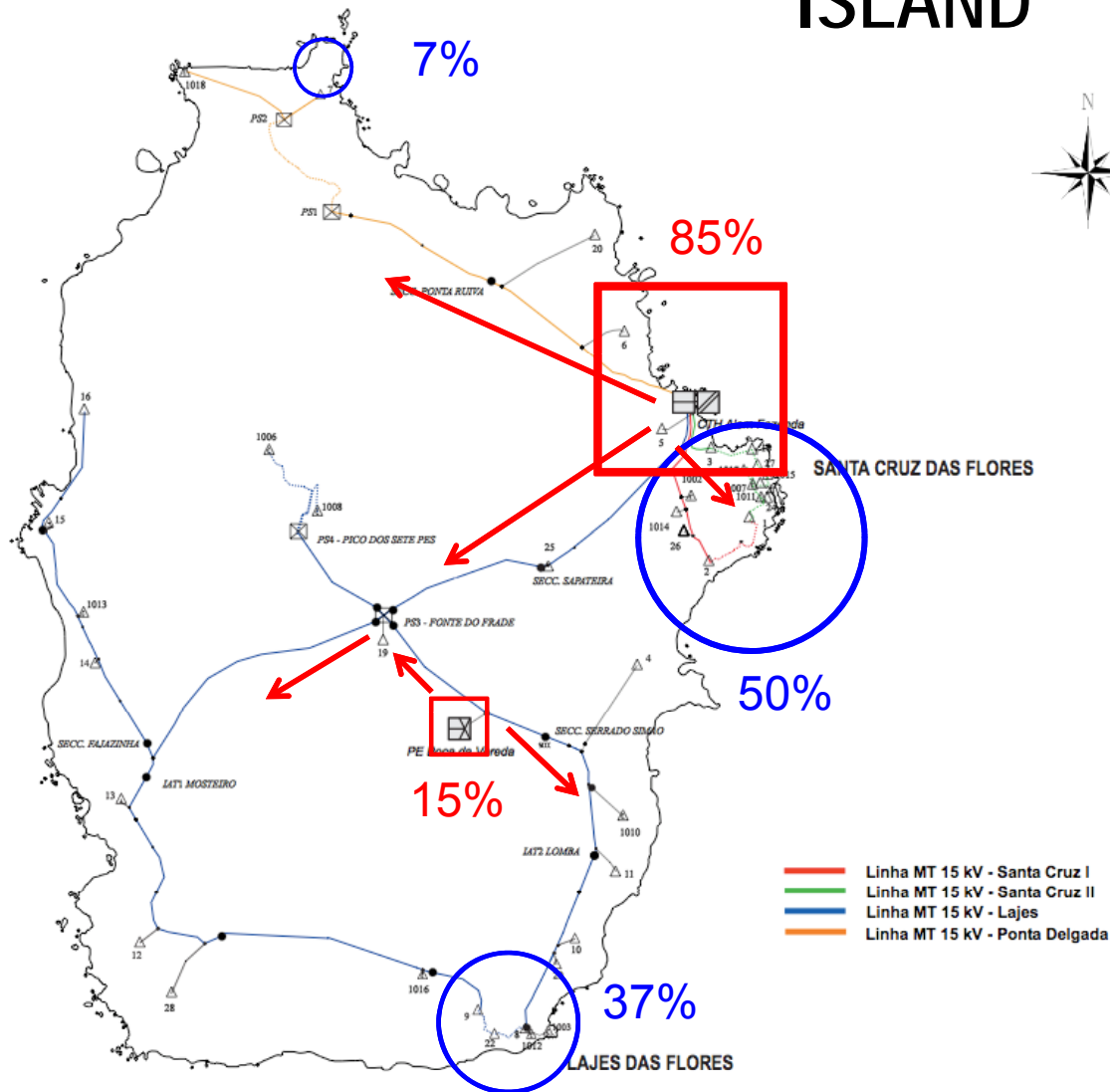


# Flores Island

- ❖ One of the smaller islands of the western group of Azores Archipelago
- ❖ It has an area of 143 km<sup>2</sup>
- ❖ A population of approximately 4000 inhabitants



# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FLORES ISLAND



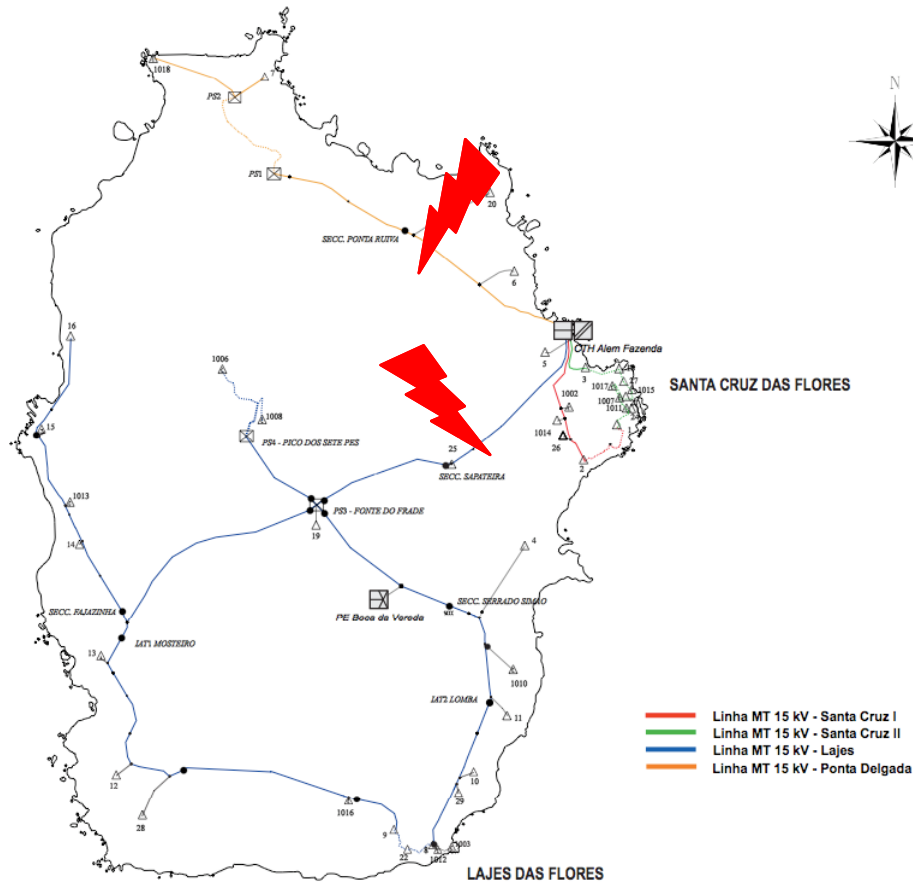
- Radial 15 kV distribution network
- Total demand : ~2 MW
- Demand in the town of Santa Cruz: >50%
- Demand in the vicinity of the airport of Flores (Lajes Das Flores): ~37%
- Demand in the town of Ponta Delgada: ~7%
- The rest dispersed throughout the island: ~6%
- Four diesel generators with capacity : 2.5 MW (>50%)
- Four hydro power plants with an overall capacity : 1.65 MW (~35%)
- Two synchronous wind plants with a total capacity : 0.65 MW (~15%)

Masoud Honarvar Nazari

[1] M. Honarvar Nazari and M. Ilić, "Electrical Networks of Azores Archipelago", Chapter 3, Engineering IT-Enabled Electricity Services, Springer 2012.



# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FLORES ISLAND



- Flores does not have control center
- Diesel generators are regulating frequency
- N-1 reliability is not satisfied

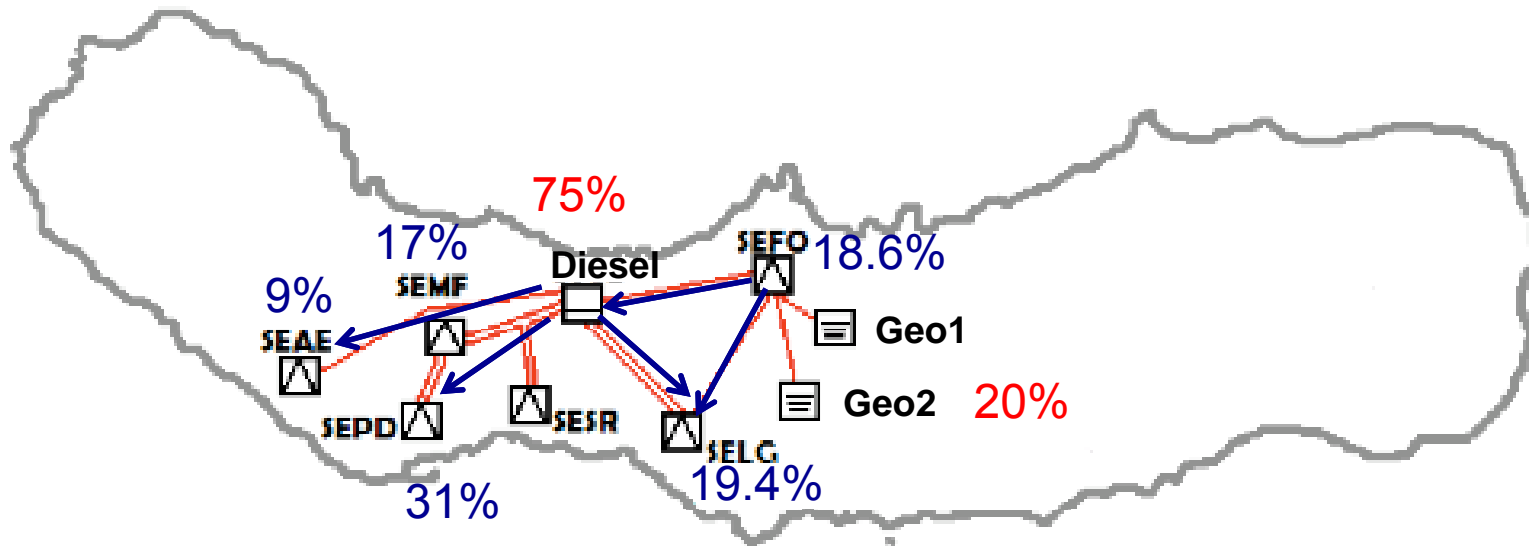
# Sao Miguel Island

- ❖ Capital and Largest Island of Azores Archipelago
- ❖ It has an area of 744 km<sup>2</sup>
- ❖ A population of approximately 140,000 inhabitants



# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SAO MIGUEL

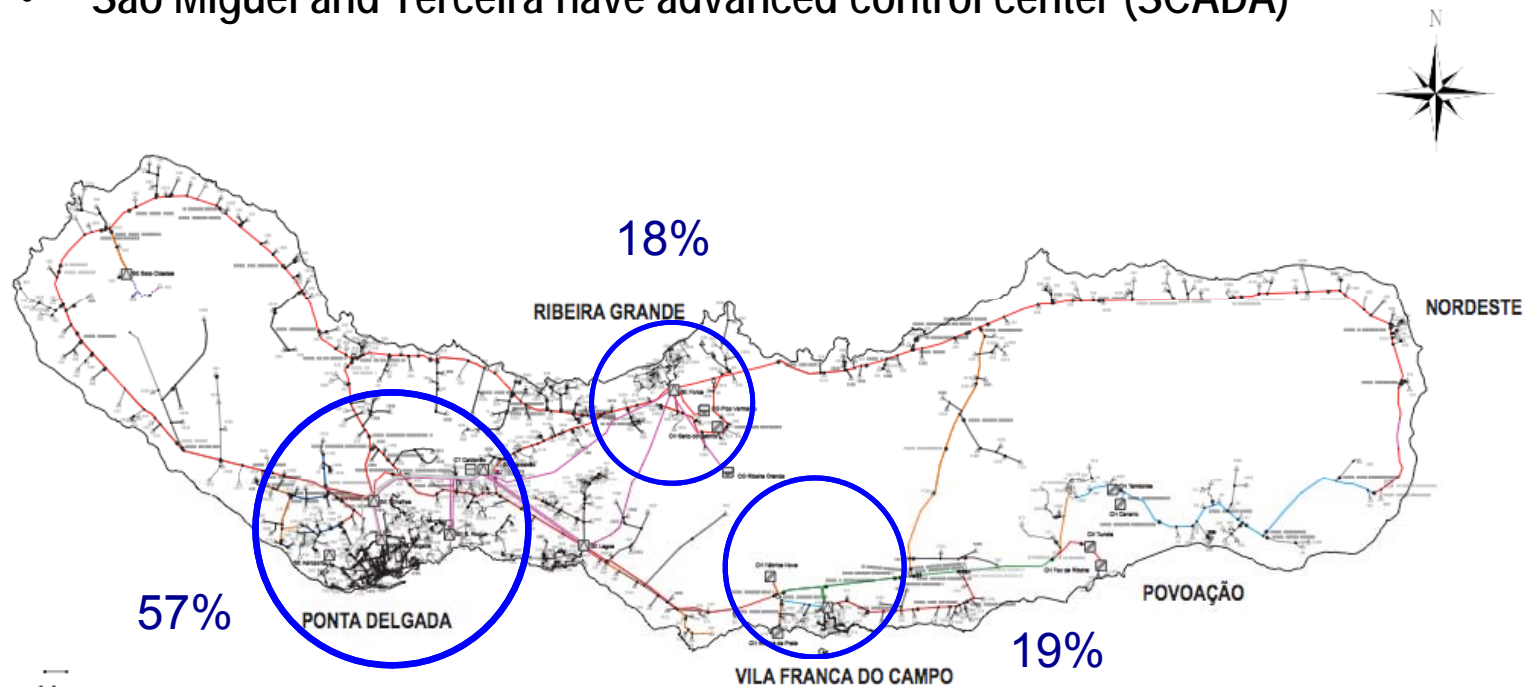
- Ring 60 kV transmission network
- Total demand : ~70 MW
- Two large diesel generators with total capacity : 97 MW (75%)
- Two large geothermal plants with total capacity : 27 MW (20%)
- 7 small hydro power generator with total capacity : 5 MW (5%)





# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SAO MIGUEL

- Ring 30 kV and 10 kV distribution network around the island
- Diesel generators are the only fully controllable generators
- Diesel generators are regulating frequency
- Sao Miguel and Terceira have advanced control center (SCADA)



Masoud Honarvar Nazari

[1] M. Honarvar Nazari and M. Ilić, "Electrical Networks of Azores Archipelago", Chapter 3, Engineering IT-Enabled Electricity Services, Springer 2012.

# CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

- N-1 reliability criteria is not satisfied in radial distribution systems like Flores Island
- Installing normally open switches and/or new DGs at right locations can ensure reliability
- Future outlook is to find optimal locations for new switches and/or new DGs to ensure N-1 reliability criteria



# Generation and Demand on the Islands of Flores and São Miguel

Jonathan Donadee, Jhi Young Joo,  
RemcoVerzijlbergh, and Marijallic

*Pre-Conference Workshop Presentation,  
8<sup>th</sup> CMU Electricity Conference  
March 12, 2012*

# Outline

## ❖ System Load Data

- Flores
- Sao Miguel

## ❖ Generation Data

- Flores Generation
  - ❖ Hydro
  - ❖ Wind
- Sao Miguel
  - ❖ Geothermal
- Ramp Rates
- Costs

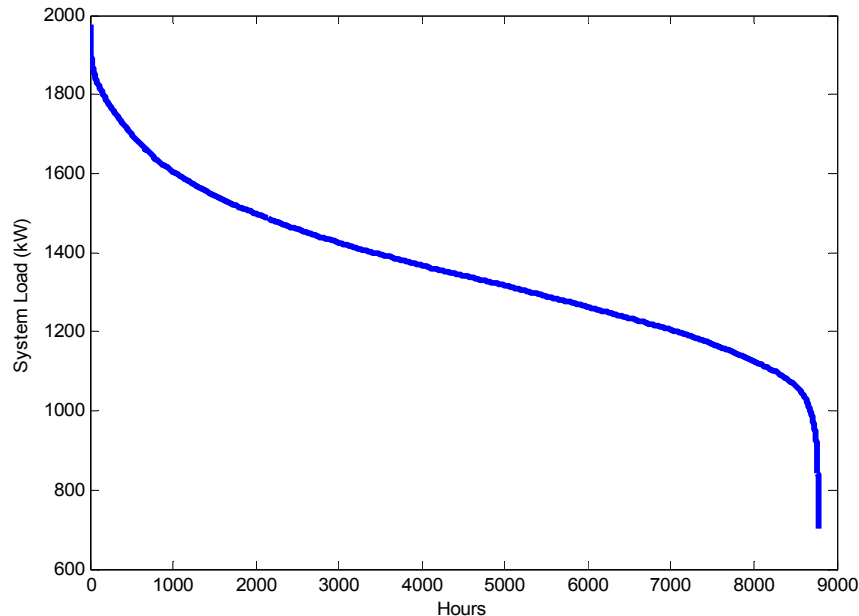
## ❖ Wind Data

# Load Data

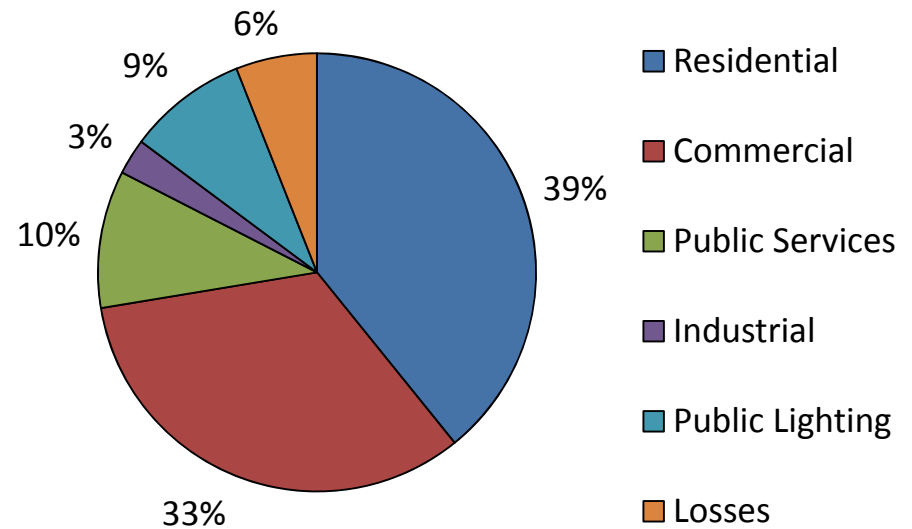
- ❖ Average Power Data from Local Utility, EDA
  - Half-hourly data points
  - Given for each generator
  - Generator output was aggregated to model system load
- ❖ For simulations on a ten minute timestep the load was to be assumed constant over half hour
- ❖ Missing data replaced by data from similar days
  - Same day of the week and month

# Flores Island Load (2008)

Load Duration Curve



Energy Consumption by Consumer Type

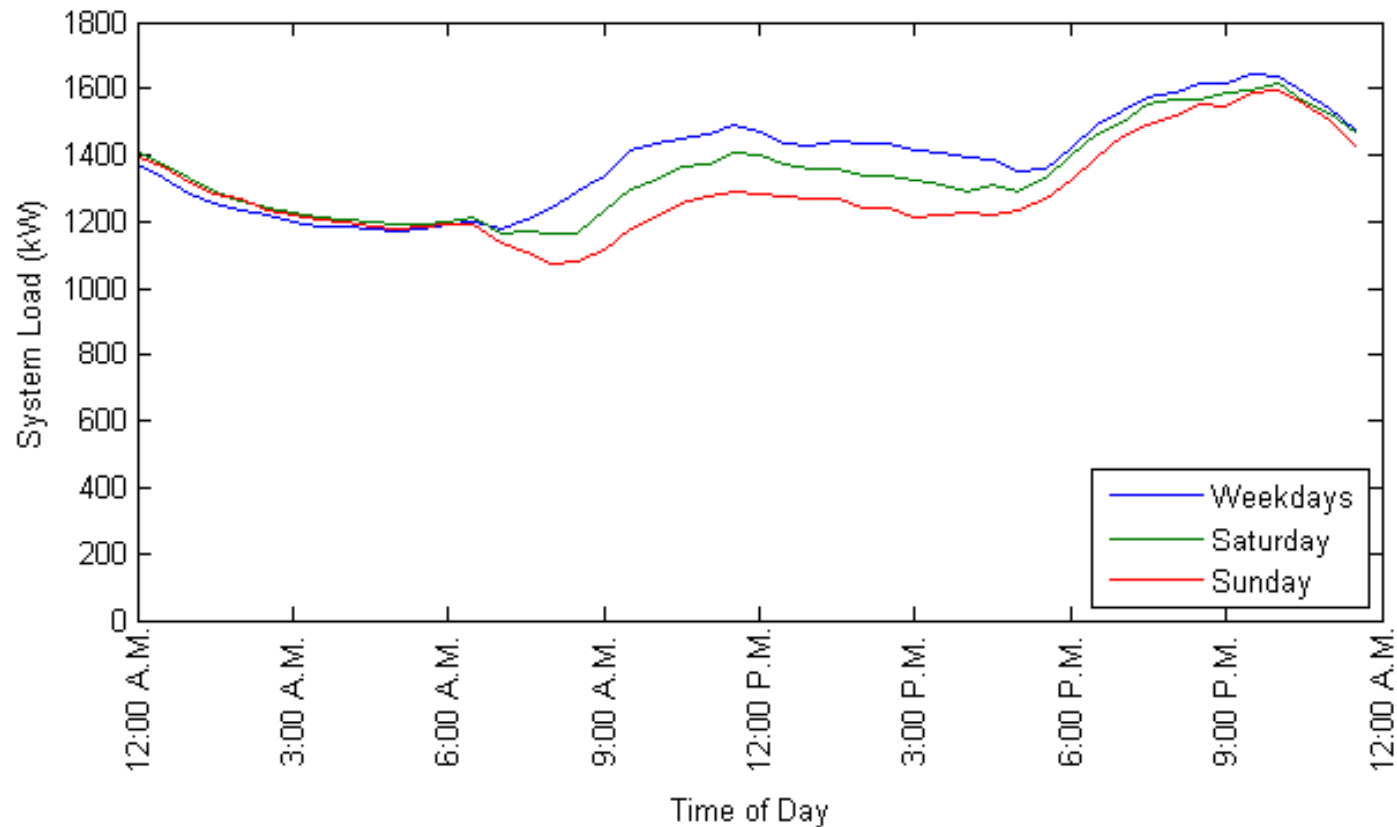


❖ Total Energy Consumed 11.6 GWh

▪ 4.5 GWh residential

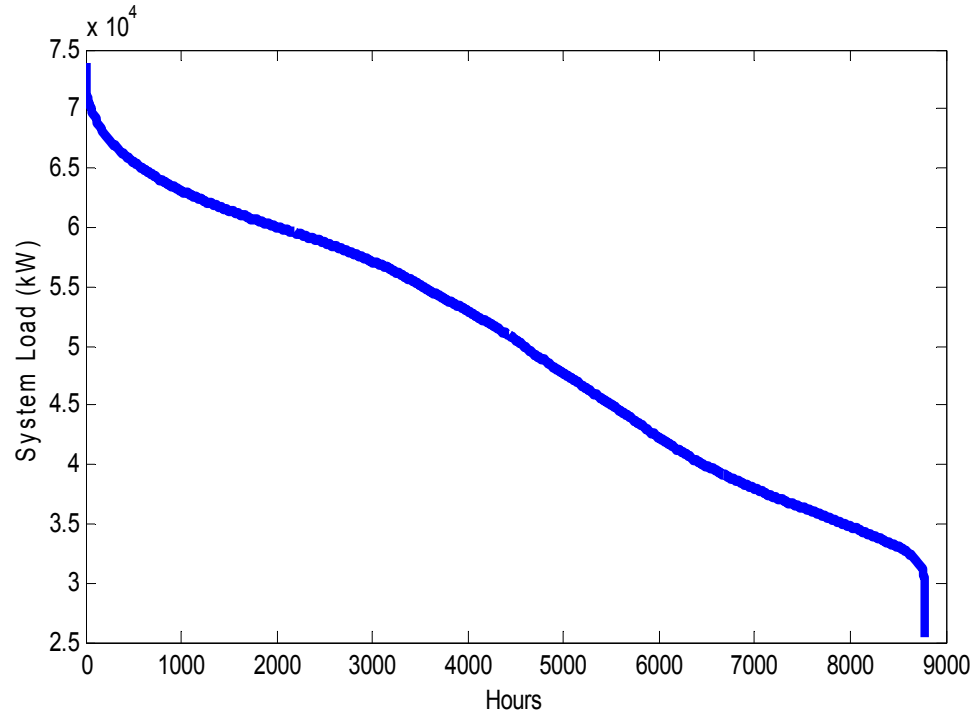
❖ Peak Load of 1,978 kW

# Flores Island System Load Profile

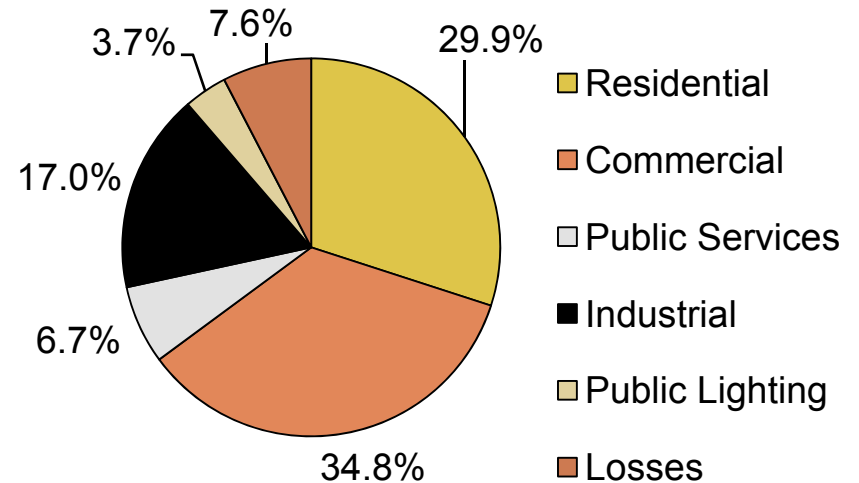


# São Miguel Load (2008)

Load Duration Curve



Energy Consumption by Consumer Type



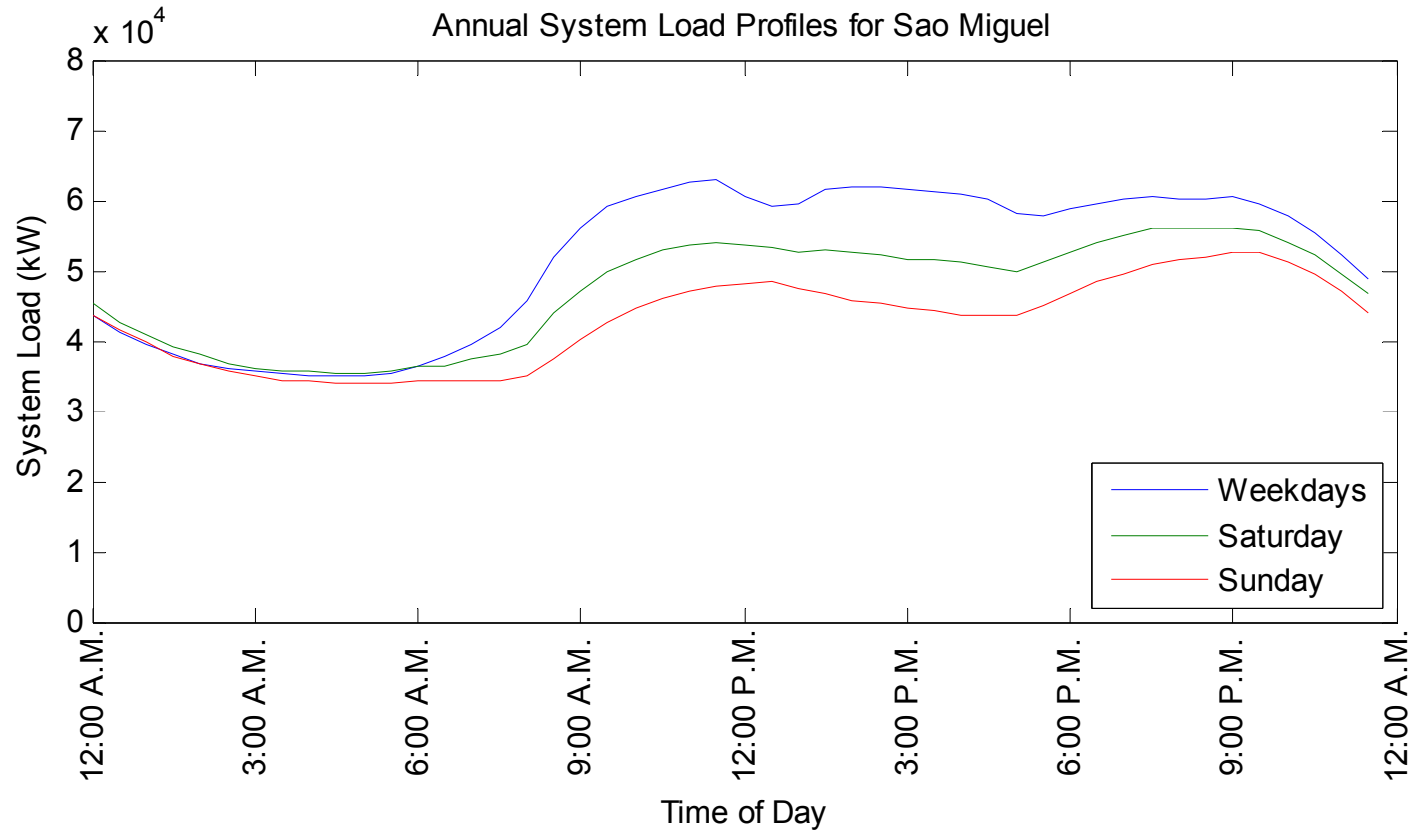
❖ Total Energy Consumed 441GWh

▪ 132 GWh residential

❖ Peak Load of 73.9 MW



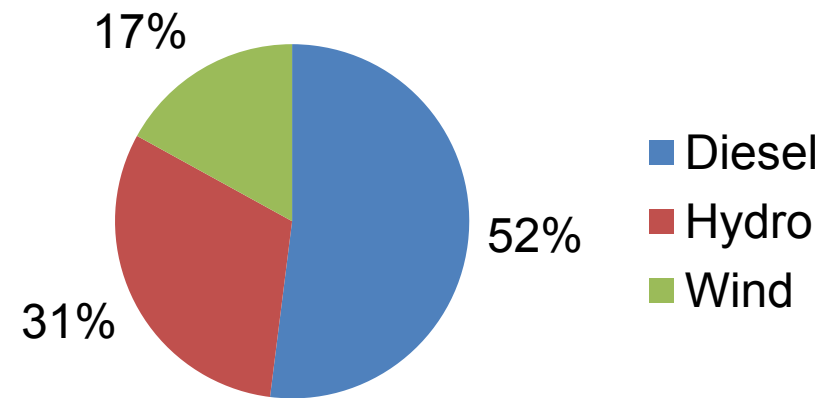
# São Miguel System Load Profile



# Flores Power Generation

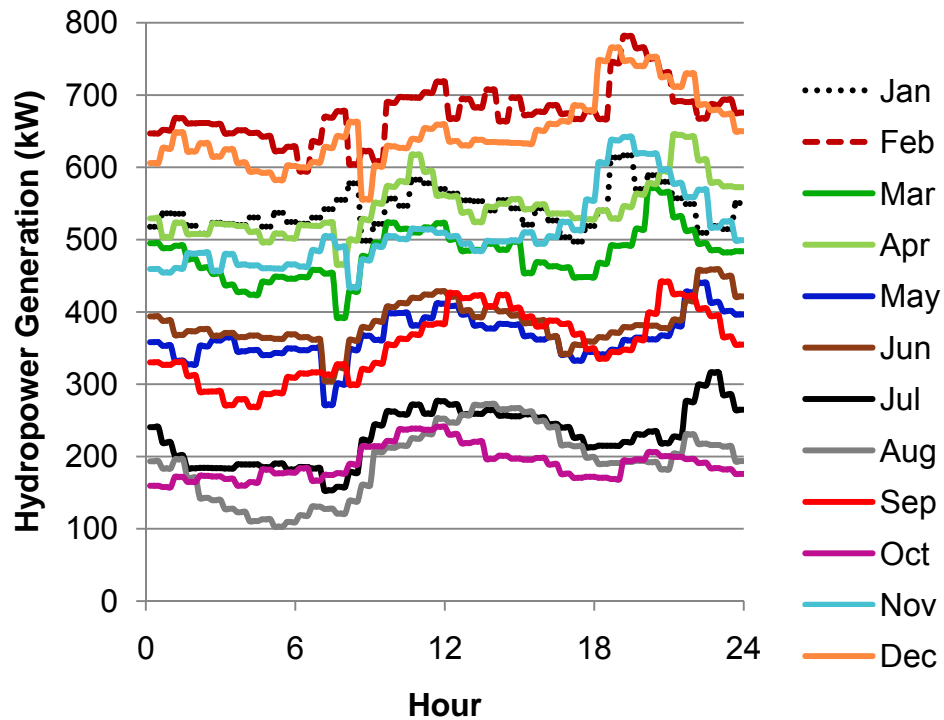
| Power Plant    | Type   | Pmin (MW) | Pmax (MW) |
|----------------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Além-Fazenda   | Diesel | 0.18      | 0.5       |
|                |        | 0.18      | 0.5       |
|                |        | 0.18      | 0.5       |
|                |        | 0.28      | 0.7       |
| Boca da Vereda | Wind   |           | 0.33      |
|                |        |           | 0.33      |
| Além-Fazenda   | Hydro  |           | 0.371     |
|                |        |           | 0.371     |
|                |        |           | 0.371     |
|                |        |           | 0.76      |

Annual Generation by Energy

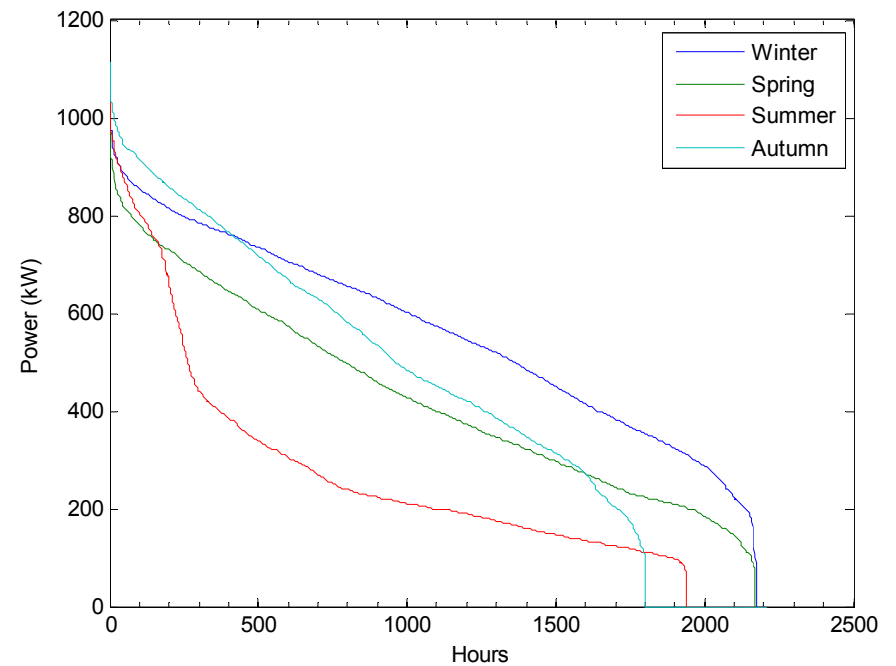


# Flores Island Hydro Power

## Monthly Generation Profiles

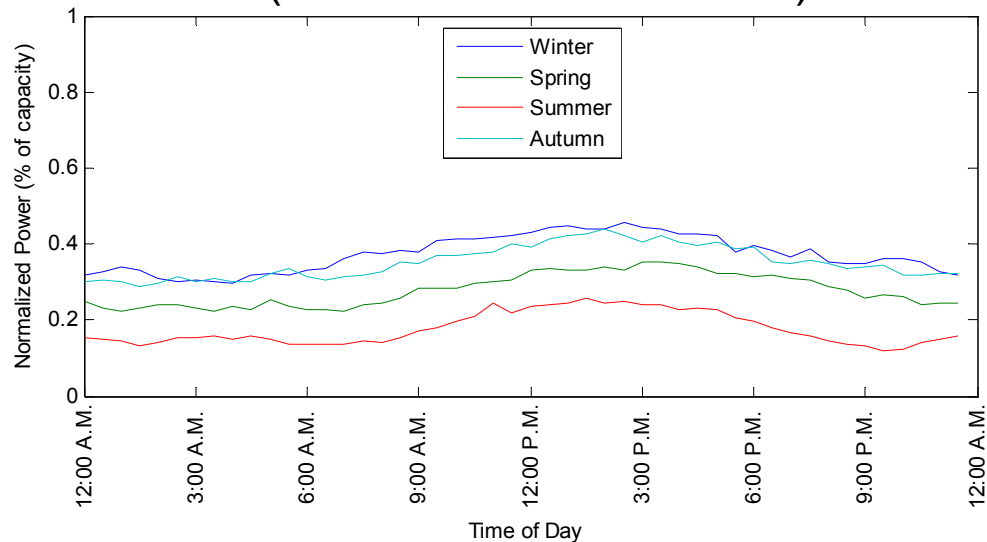


## Seasonal Output Duration

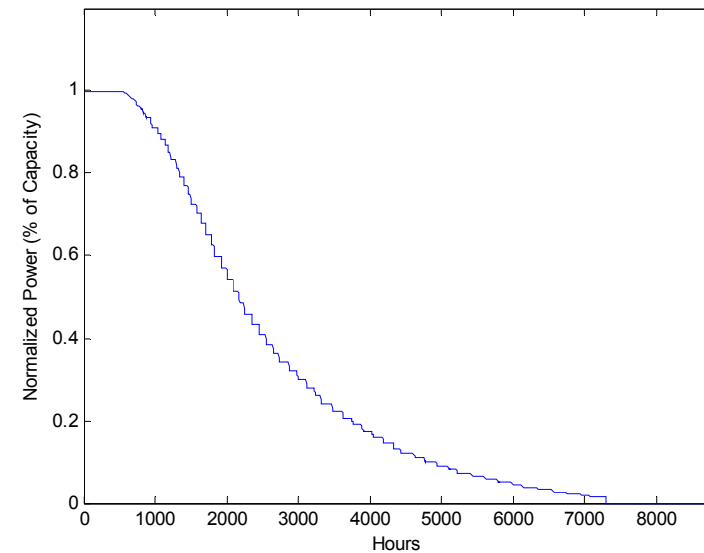


# Flores Island Wind Power

Seasonal Average Daily Profiles  
(modeled for E33 turbine)



Annual Output Duration Curve  
(modeled for E33 Turbine)

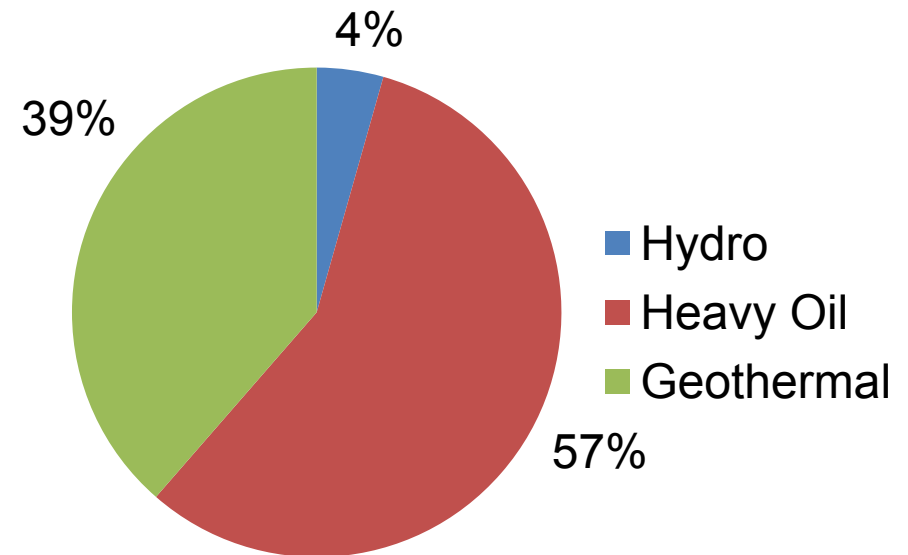


\*Both normalized for Enercon E33 turbine  
- More on Wind Data Later

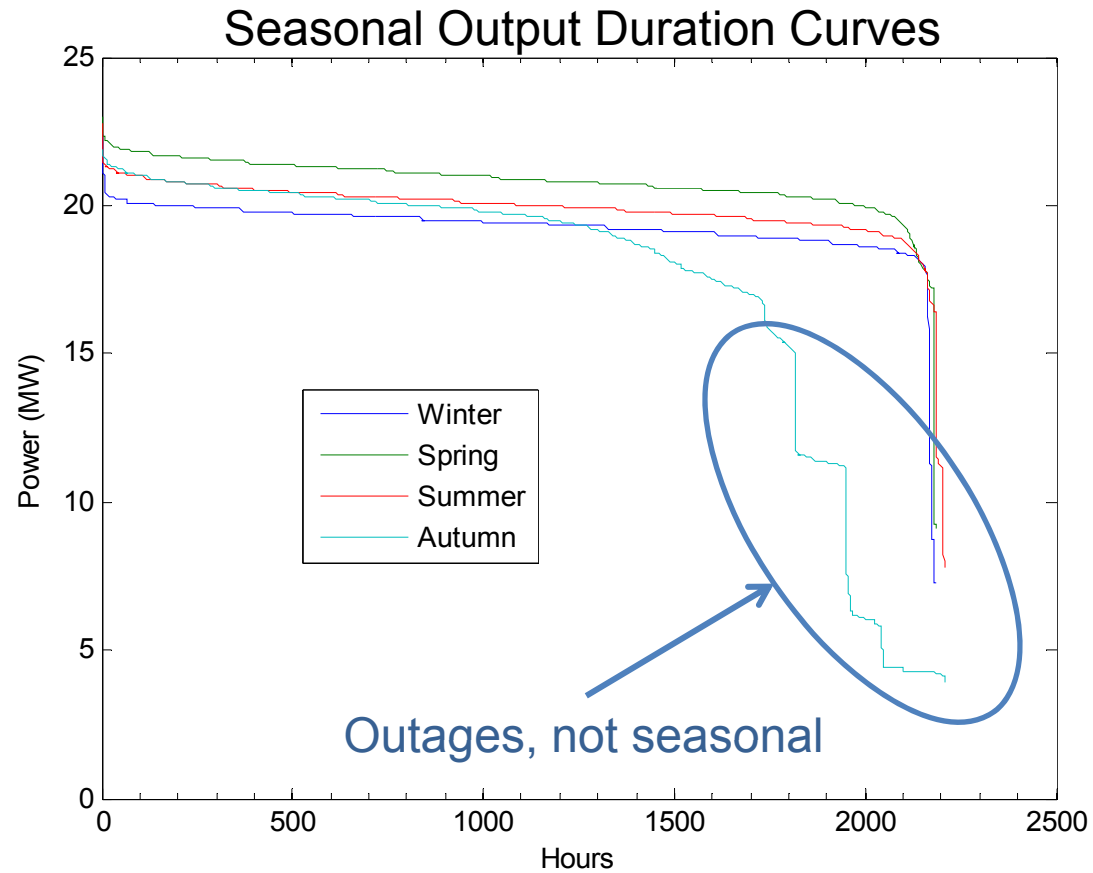
# São Miguel Island Generation

| Power plant      | Type       | Pmin (MW) | Pmax (MW) |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Caldeirão        | Fuel Oil   | 3.848     | 7.5       |
|                  |            | 3.848     | 7.5       |
|                  |            | 3.848     | 7.5       |
|                  |            | 3.848     | 7.5       |
|                  |            | 8.41      | 18.165    |
|                  |            | 8.41      | 18.165    |
|                  |            | 8.41      | 18.165    |
| Agraçor          | Biomass    |           | 0.4       |
|                  |            |           | 0.4       |
| Túneis           | Hydro      |           | 1.658     |
| Tambores         |            |           | 0.094     |
| Fábrica Nova     |            |           | 0.608     |
| Canário          |            |           | 0.4       |
| Ribeira Quente   |            |           | 0.8       |
| Ribeira da Praia |            |           | 0.8       |
| Fajã Redonda     |            |           | 0.67      |
| Pico Vermelho    | Geothermal |           | 13        |
| Ribeira Grande   |            |           | 14.8      |

Annual Generation by Energy



# São Miguel Geothermal Power



# Generator Ramp Rates

|                     | Ramp Rate<br>(%Pmax / min) |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Diesel              | 100%                       |
| Hydro               | 5.1%                       |
| Fuel Oil<br>(7.5MW) | 27%                        |
| Fuel Oil<br>(18MW)  | 17%                        |
| Wind                | 67%                        |

- ❖ Hydro ramp rate derived from historical dispatch data
- ❖ Wind ramping up limited by wind available

# Renewable Generation LCOE

## Wind Power

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Lifetime (yrs)                   | 15           |
| Expected Annual Production (MWh) | 22,500       |
| Installation Cost                | € 14,500,000 |
| \$/€                             | 1.42         |
| Interest Rate                    | 5%           |
| LCOE (\$/kWh)                    | 0.088        |

## Geothermal Power

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Lifetime (yrs)                   | 50           |
| Expected Annual Production (MWh) | 83,000       |
| Installation Cost                | € 30,000,000 |
| \$/€                             | 1.42         |
| Interest Rate                    | 5%           |
| LCOE (\$/kWh)                    | \$0.0281     |

## Hydro Power

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Lifetime (yrs)                   | 50          |
| Expected Annual Production (MWh) | 5,120       |
| Installation Cost                | € 5,700,000 |
| \$/€                             | 1.42        |
| Interest Rate                    | 5%          |
| LCOE (\$/kWh)                    | 0.087       |



# Fossil Fuel Costs

## ❖ Considering Operational Cost Only

- Heavy Oil - \$0.185 per kWh (from MIT GI Study)
- Diesel - \$0.261 per kWh

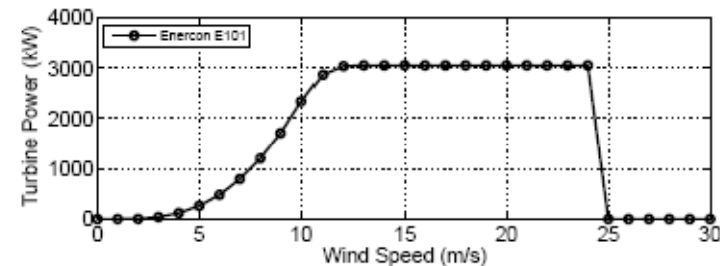
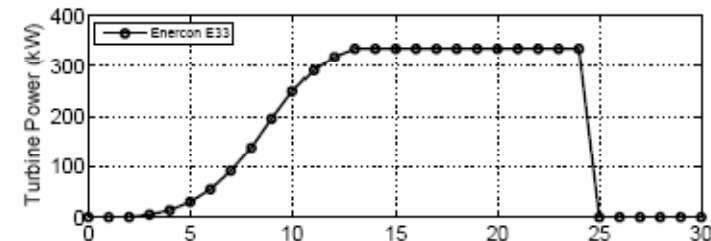
Diesel Marginal Cost Calculation

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Diesel Market Price (\$/l)      | 0.867     |
| Annual Consumption (l)          | 1,807,879 |
| Annual Energy Produced (kWh)    | 6,006,856 |
| Constant Marginal Cost (\$/kWh) | 0.261     |

# Wind Data

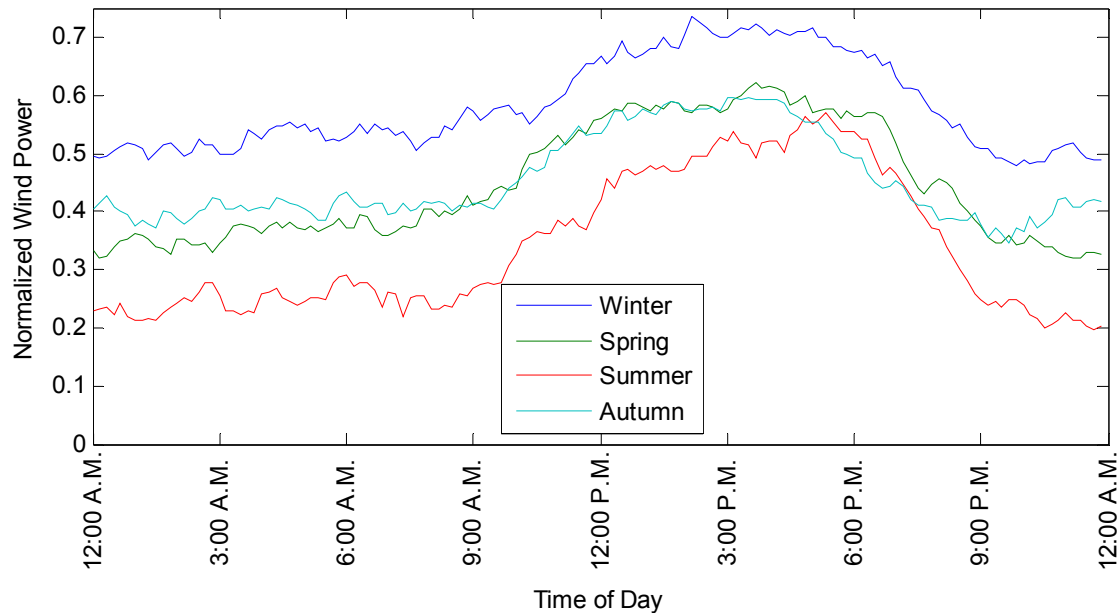
- ❖ 10 min avg Meteorological tower data
  - Measured at 6.8m
- ❖ Corrected for missing values
  - Linear interpolation
- ❖ Wind speed Height Correction
  - $z_m$  – measurement height
  - $z_h$  – turbine hub height
  - $z_0$  – surface roughness
- ❖ Speed to Power Conversion
  - from manufacturer's data sheets
  - Enercon E33 and E101 turbines
- ❖ Normalized (0 to 1)

$$U(z_h) = U(z_m) \frac{\ln\left(\frac{z_h}{z_0}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{z_m}{z_0}\right)}$$



# Potential Wind Power on São Miguel

Seasonal Average, Daily Profiles  
(modeled for E101)



Output Duration Curve  
(Modeled for E101)

