

# SUPPORTING THE SOUTH AFRICAN GRID: GEOSPATIAL CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND INTEGRATION OF RE GENERATION

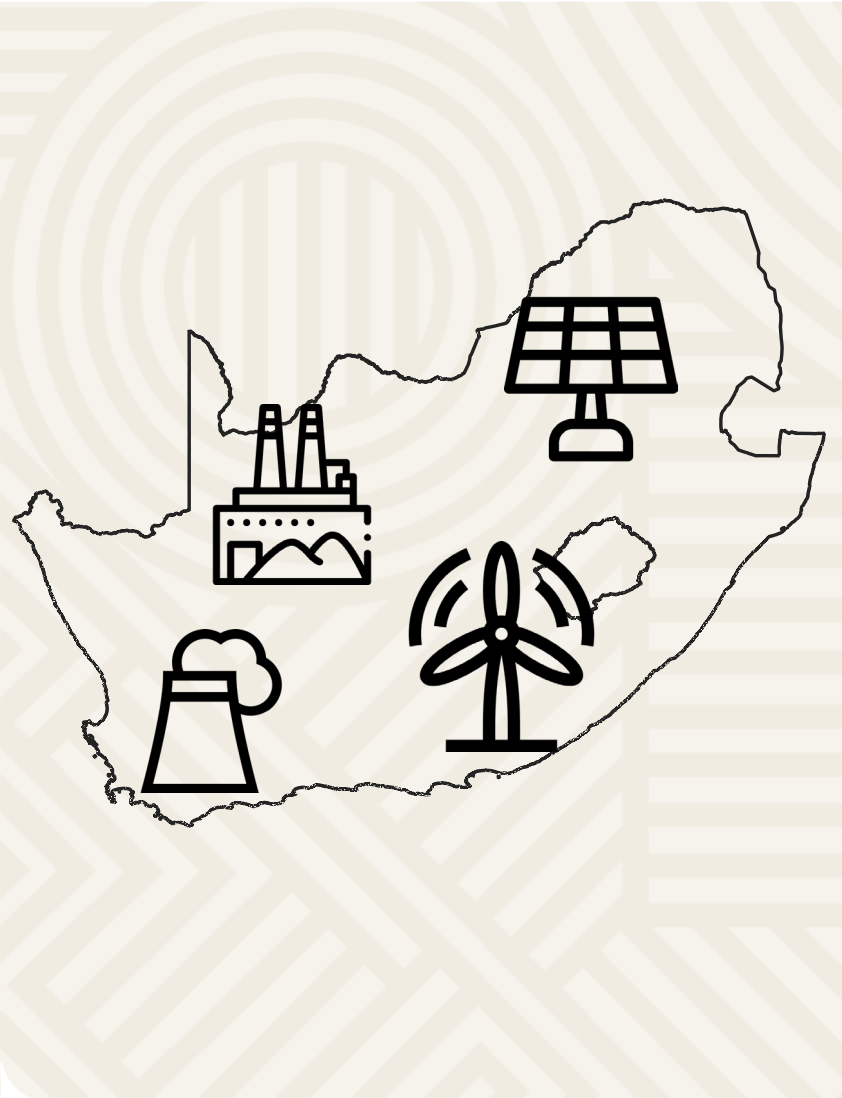
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Stellenbosch University  
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Photo by Stefan Els



# SOUTH AFRICA'S CURRENT RENEWABLE ENERGY STATUS



- Nominal energy capacity (Dec 2022): 54.6 GW
- Coal — 39.8 GW
- Nuclear — 1.9 GW
- Diesel (OCGT) — 3.4 GW
- Hydro — 0.6 GW and Pumped storage — 2.7 GW
- Wind — 3.4 GW
- Solar PV — 2.3 GW
- CSP — 0.5 GW

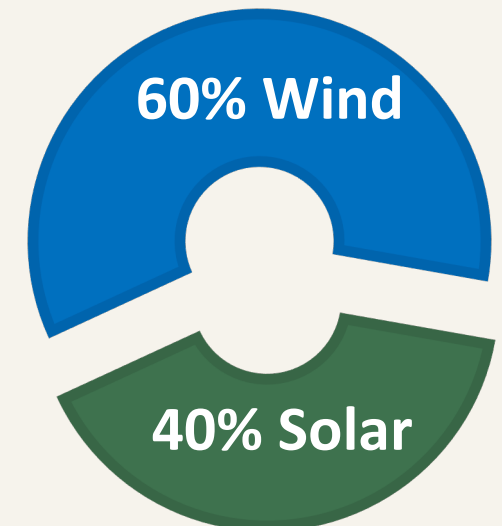
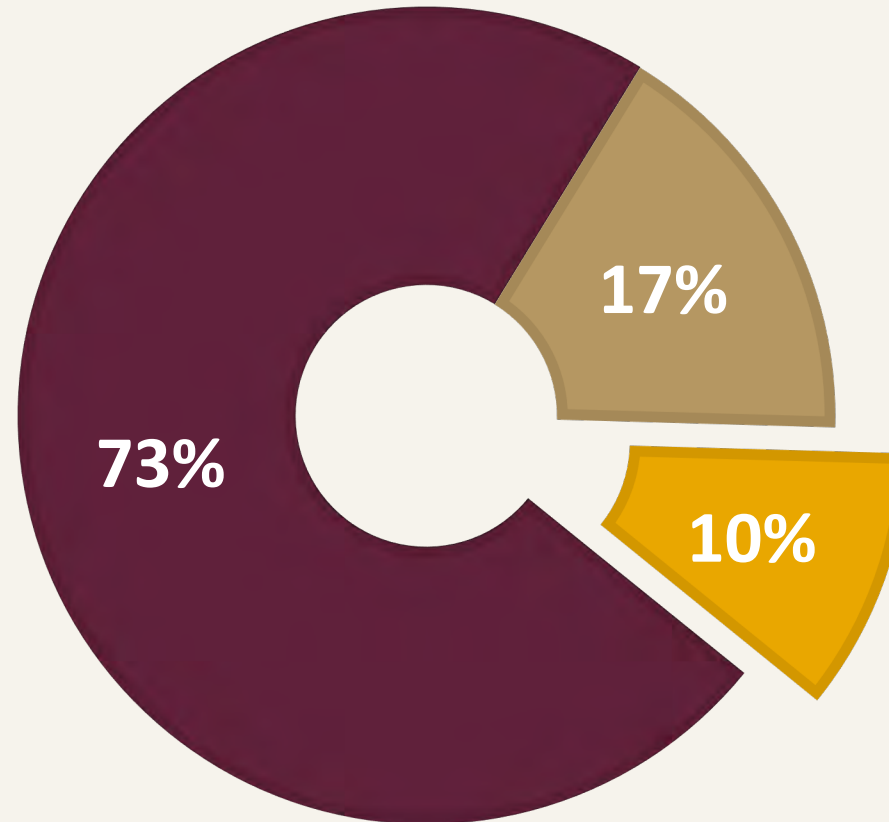
17 % RE capacity to 83 % thermal capacity

# SOUTH AFRICA'S CURRENT RENEWABLE ENERGY STATUS

Coal **73%**

Wind and Solar PV **10%**

Other **17%**



# SOUTH AFRICA'S PLANNED RENEWABLE ENERGY FUTURE

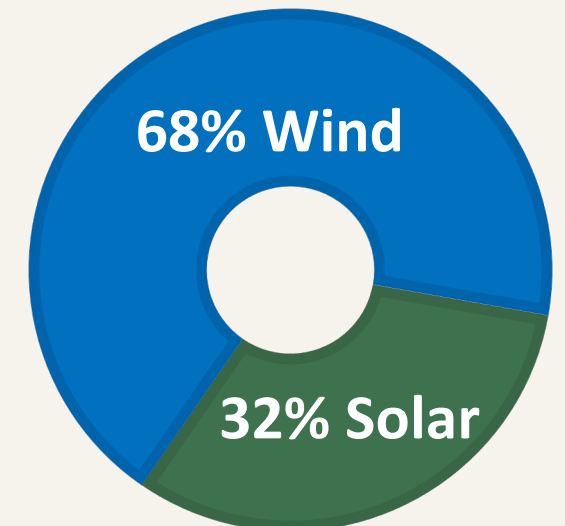
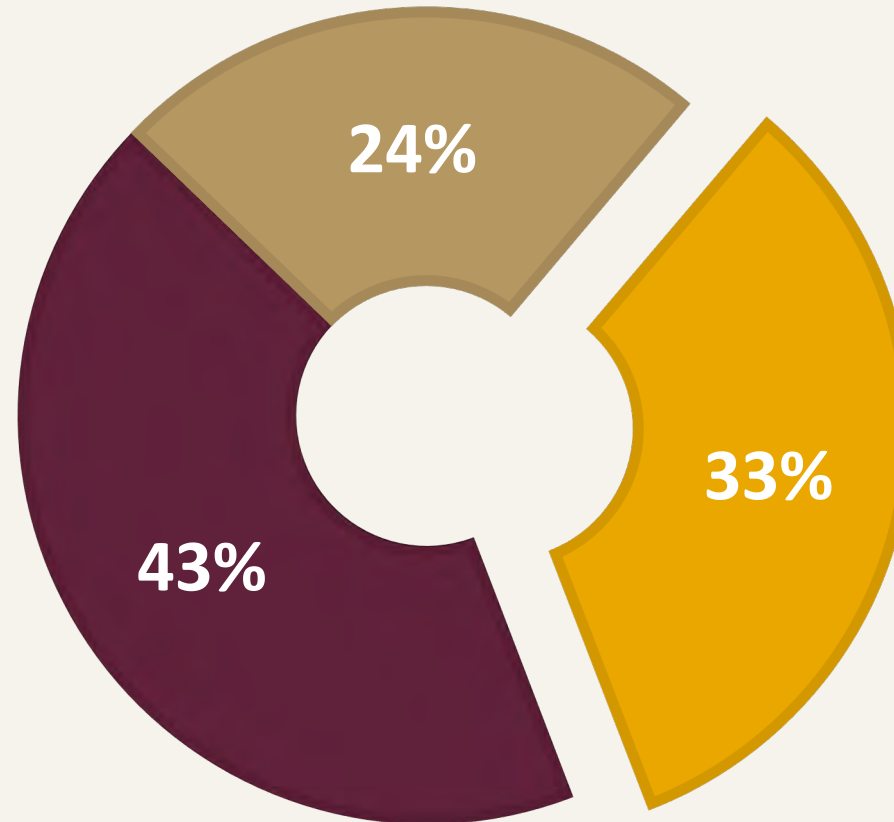
2030	Coal	Nuclear	Hydro	Storage	PV	Wind	CSP	Gas & Diesel
TIC	33364	1860	4600	5000	8288	17742	600	6380
TIC (%)	43	2.36	5.84	6.35	10.52	22.53	0.76	8.10
AEC (% of MWh)	58.80	4.50	8.40	1.2*	6.30	17.80	0.60	1.30
TIC	Total Installed Capacity							
AEC	Annual Energy Contribution							

# SOUTH AFRICA'S PLANNED RENEWABLE ENERGY FUTURE

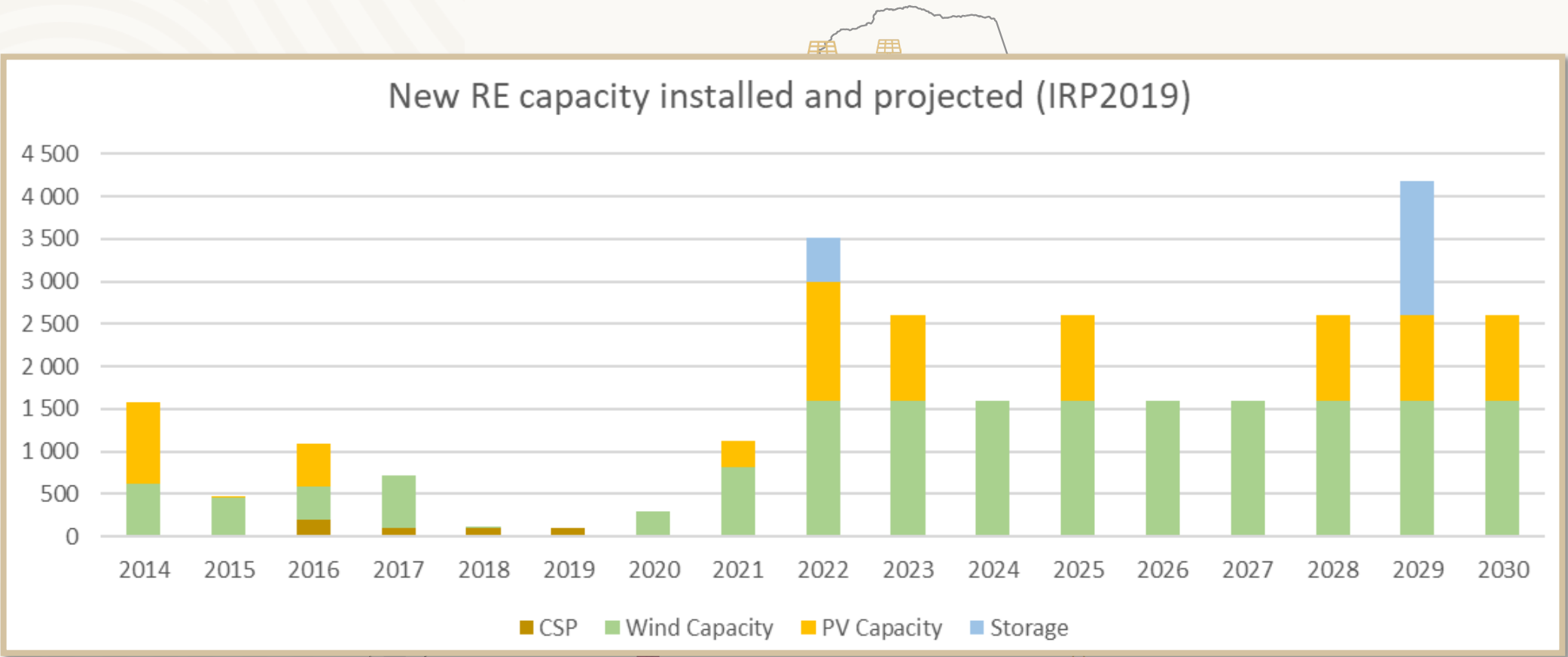
Coal **43%**




Wind and Solar PV **33%**

Other **24%**

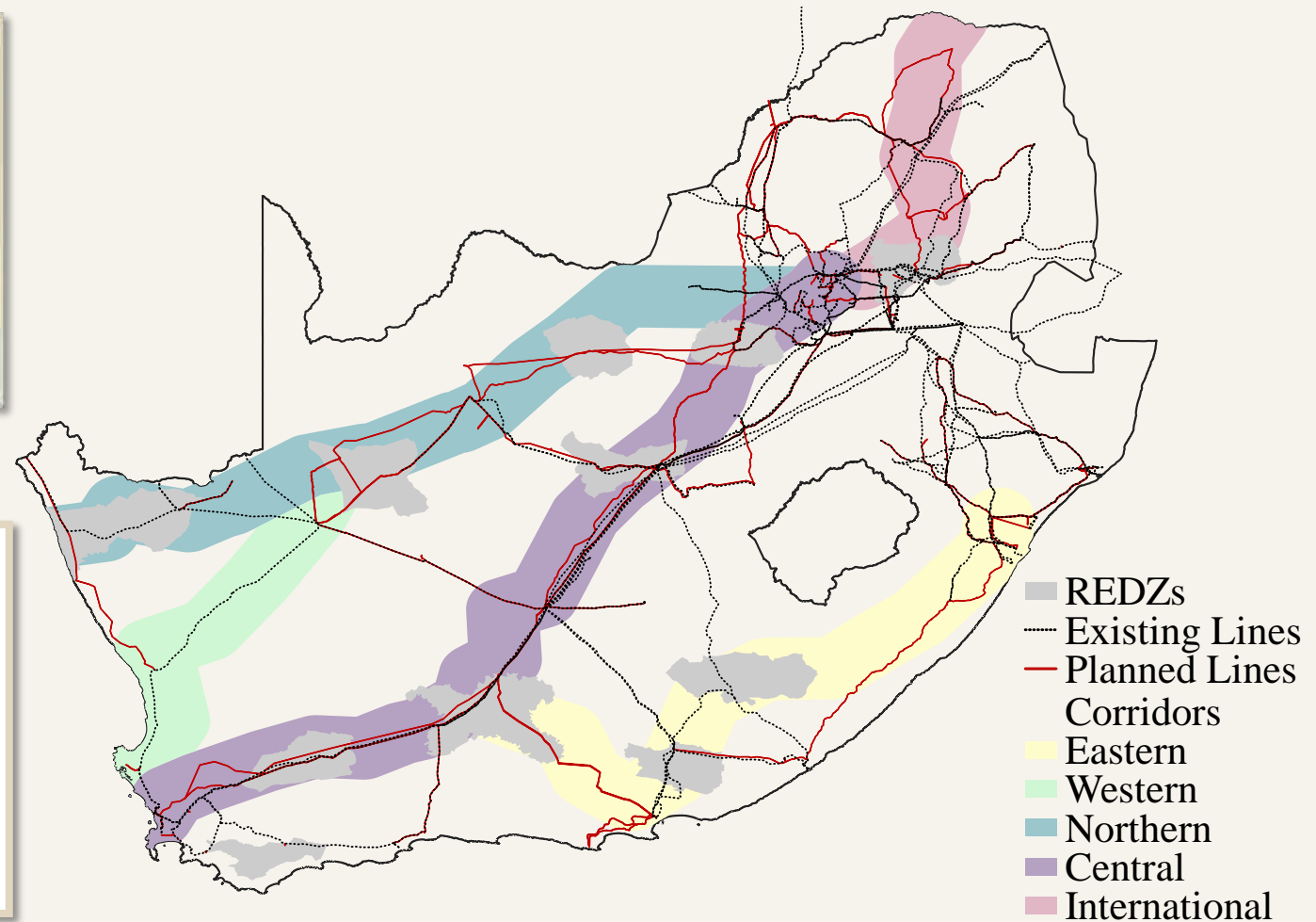
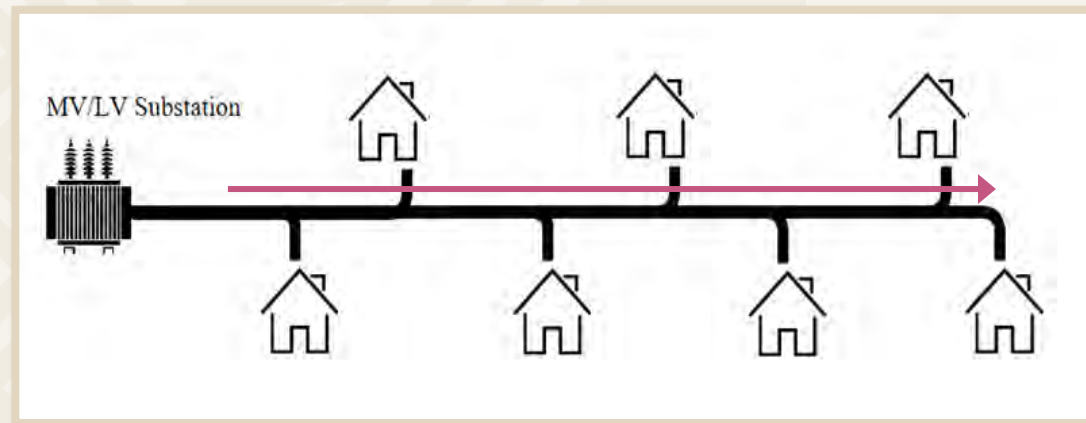
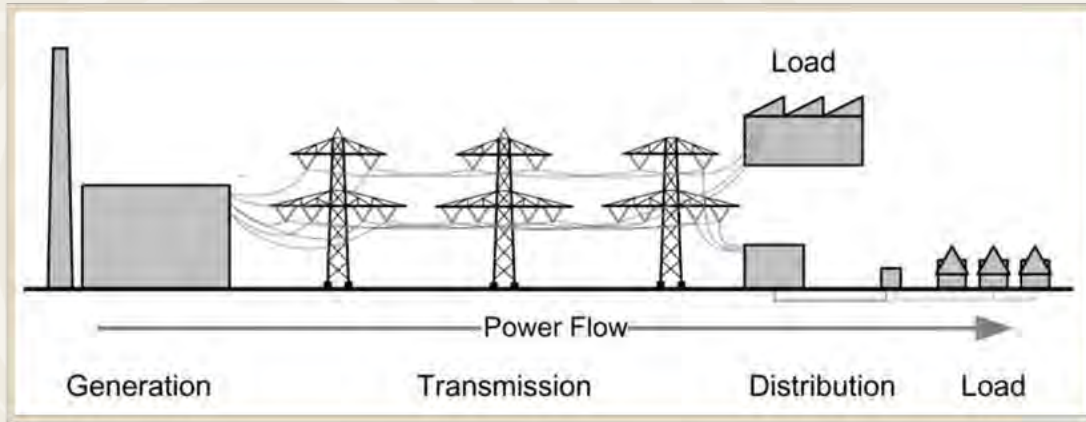


# SOUTH AFRICA'S ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

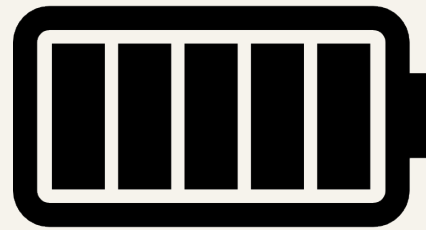
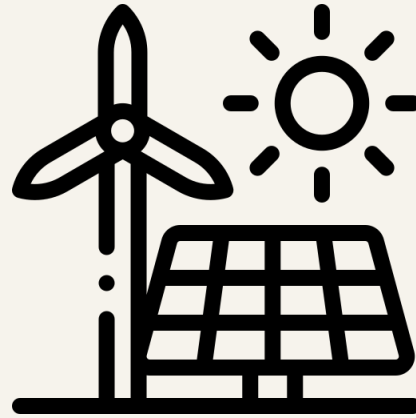
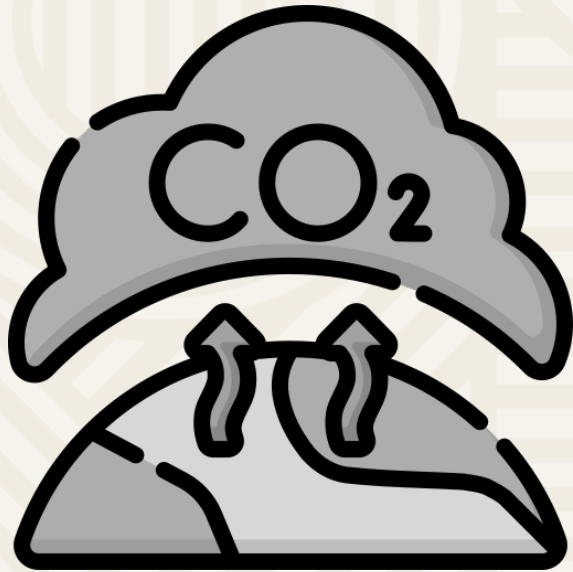


 49.3 - 73.1  
 73.1 - 75  
 75

# WHAT IS THE TRADITIONAL POWER SYSTEM?



# WHERE ARE WE HEADED? WHY SHOULD WE ADAPT?





# FLEXIBILITY IS KEY

**Flexible Generation:** Flexible units (CCGT, Hydro, etc.), Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) curtailment, geospatial dispersion of VRE

**Flexible Load Demand:** Demand response, electric vehicles, power to gas/heat

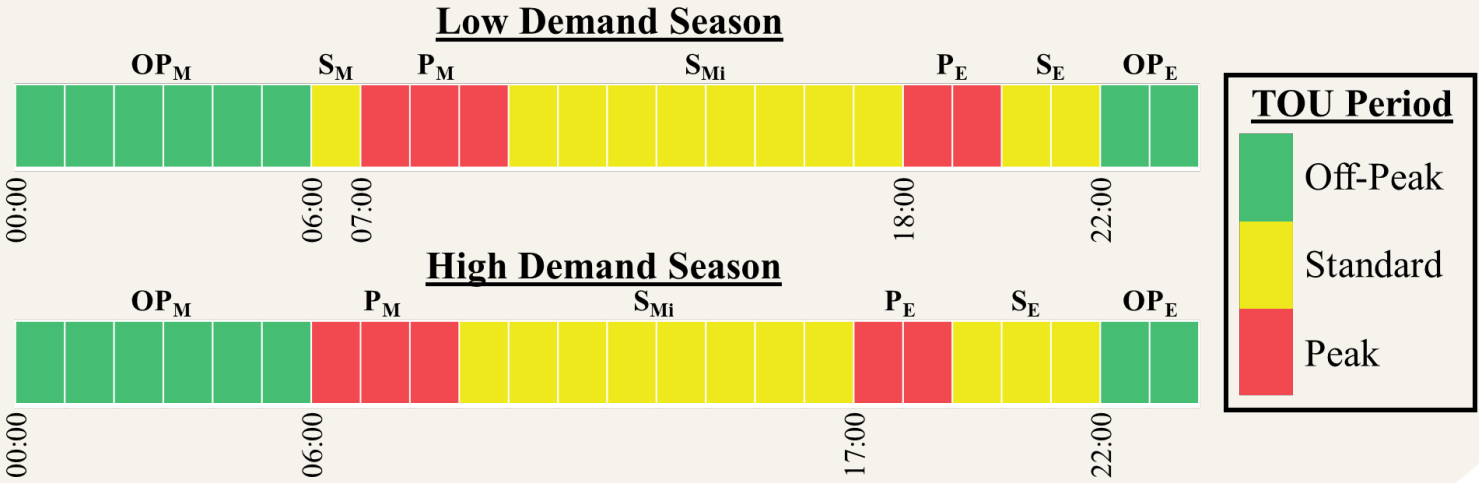
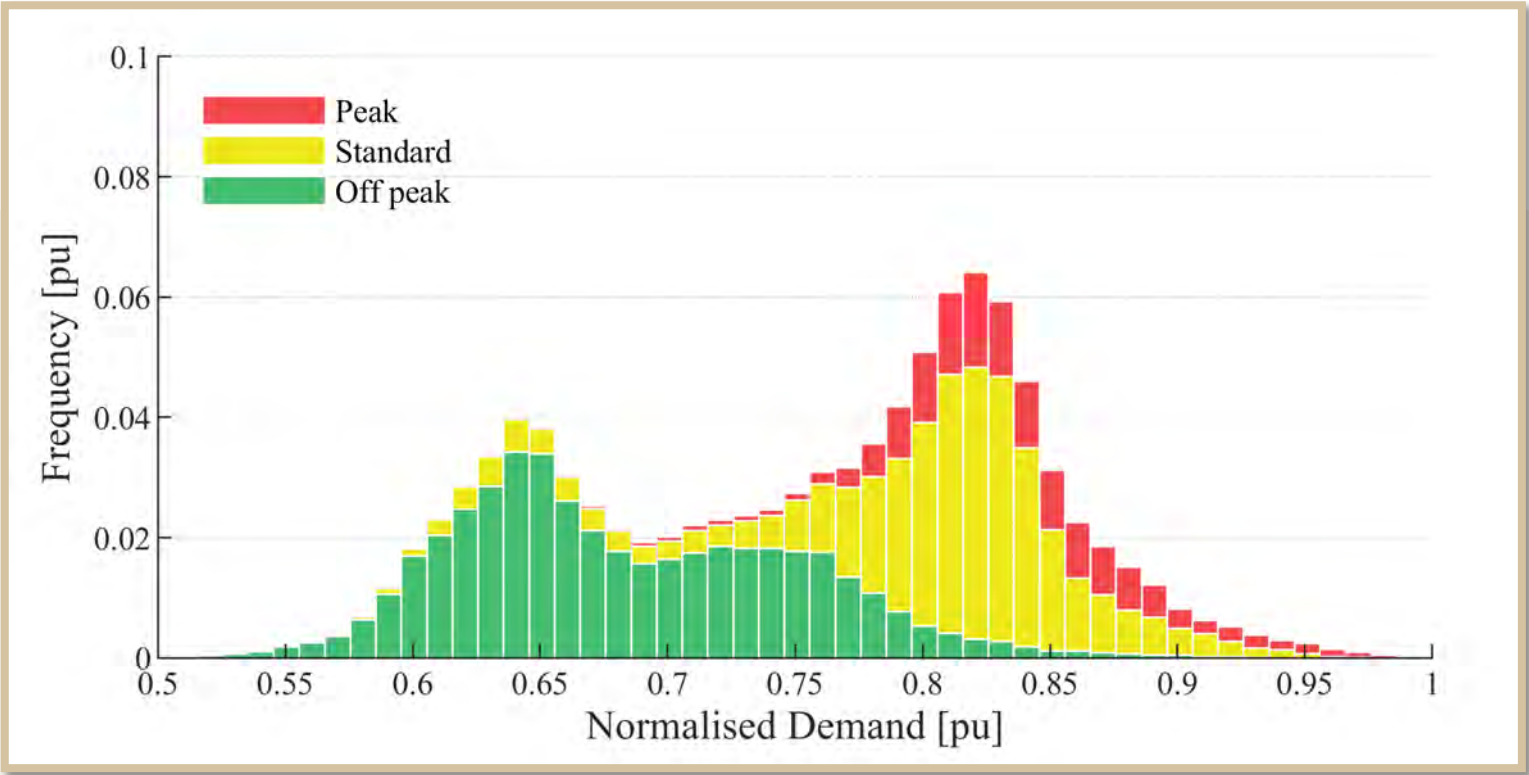
**Energy Storage:** Batteries, hydrogen, pumped hydro

**Grid Infrastructure:** Transmission level expansion, strengthen distribution

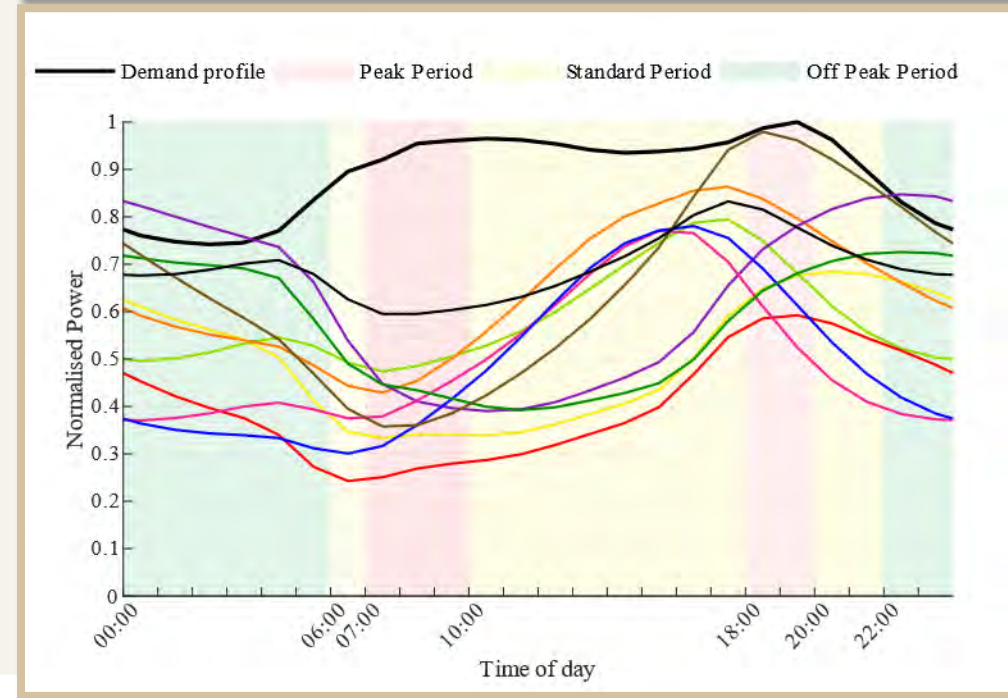
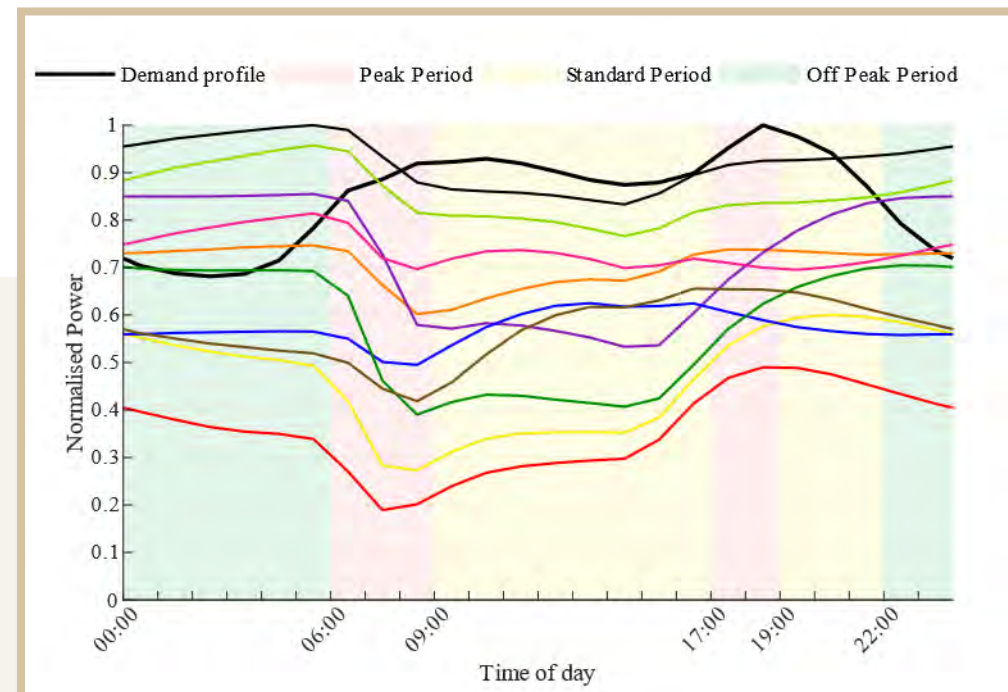
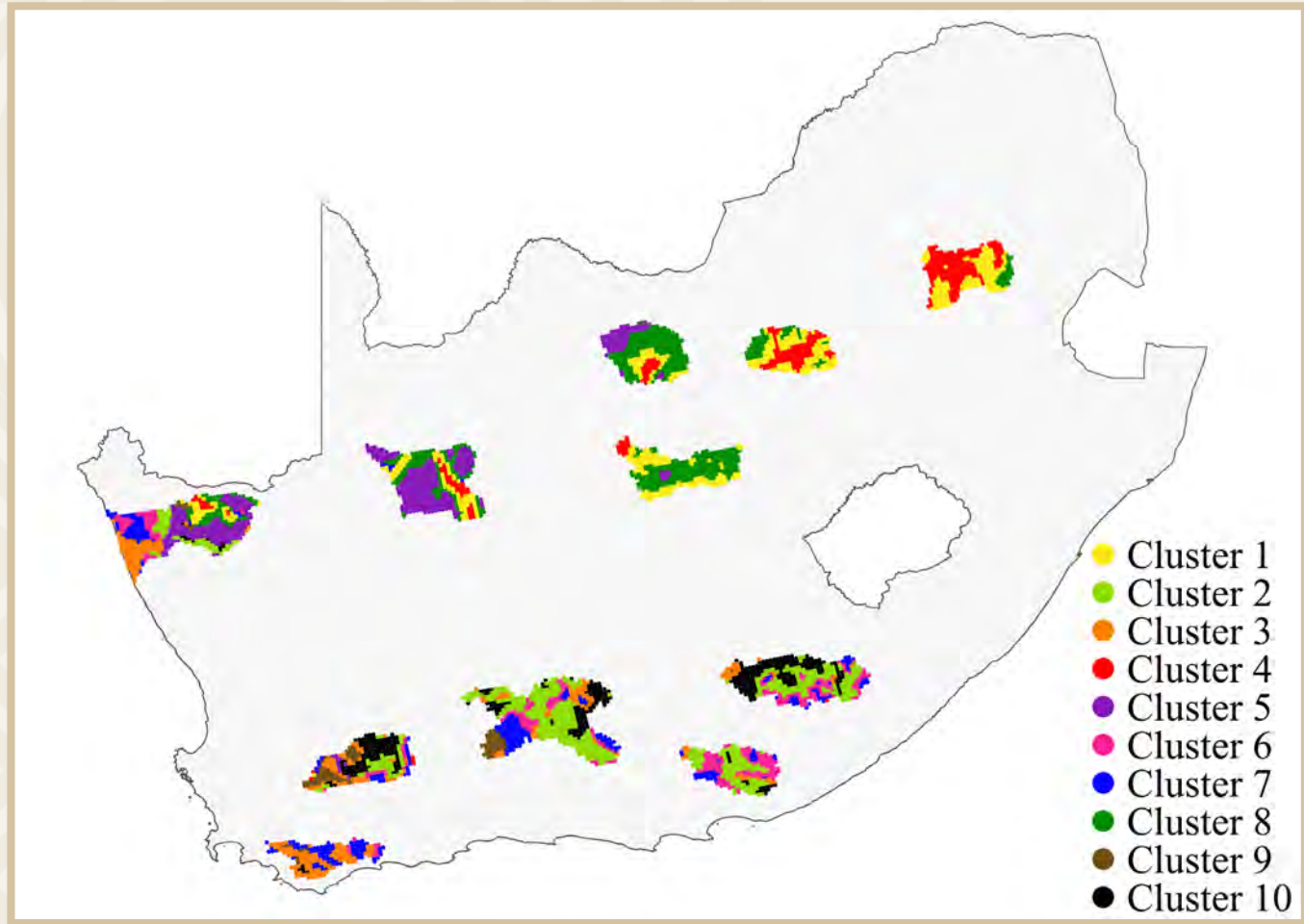
**Improved Operations:** Improved initial and continuous planning, improved VRE forecasting, increased balancing, dynamic energy market design

# GEOSPATIAL CAPACITY ALLOCATION

Fixed bulk-supply ToU tariff structure for large consumers and resellers which are connected at the transmission level

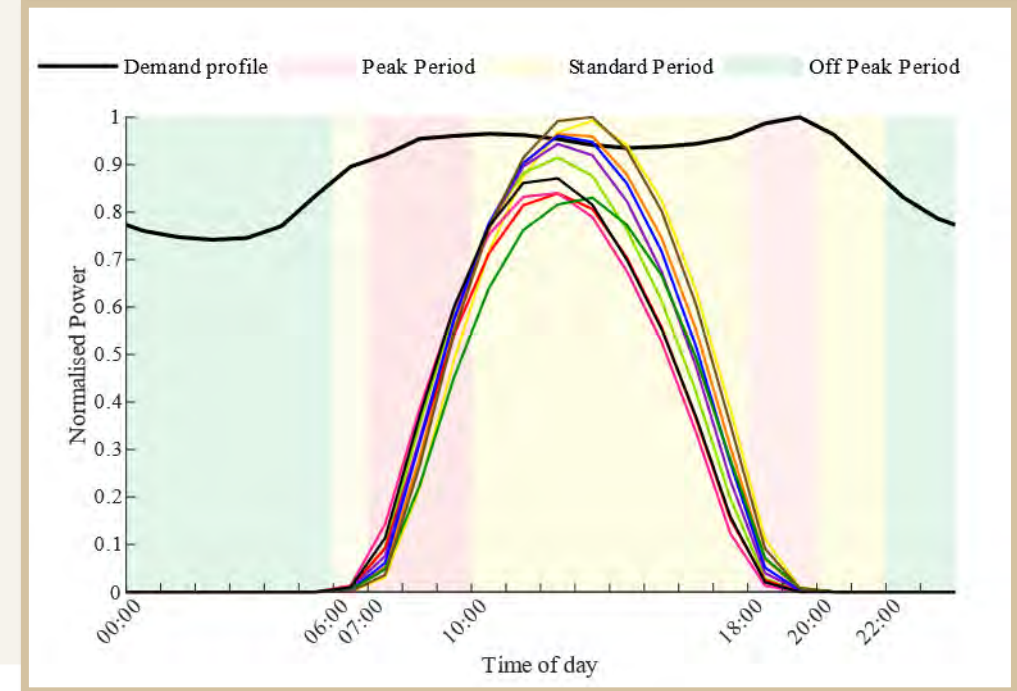
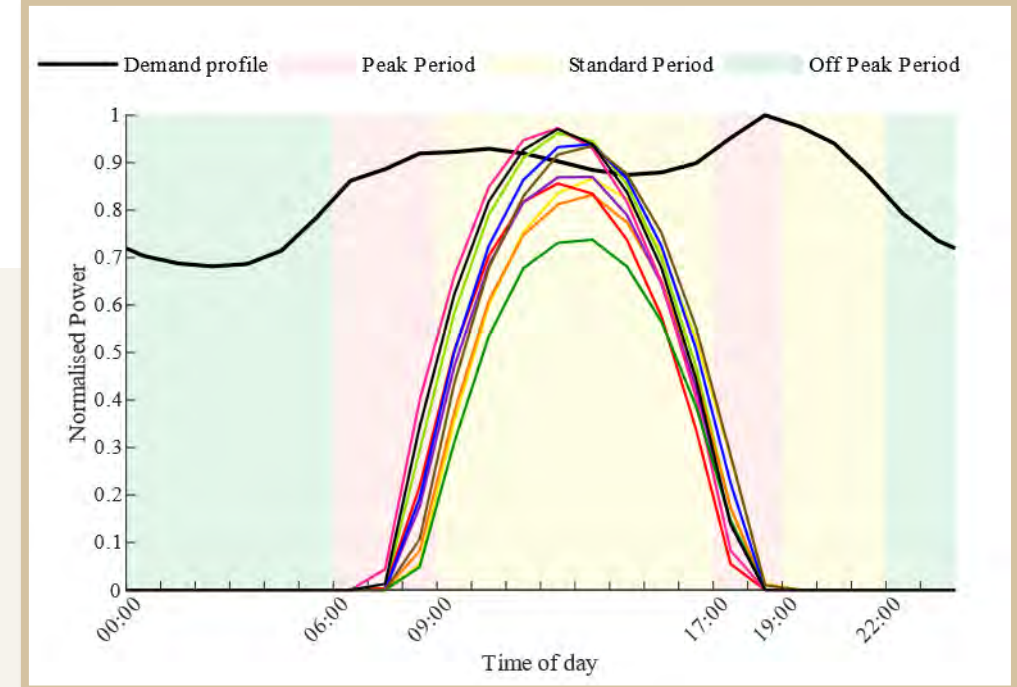
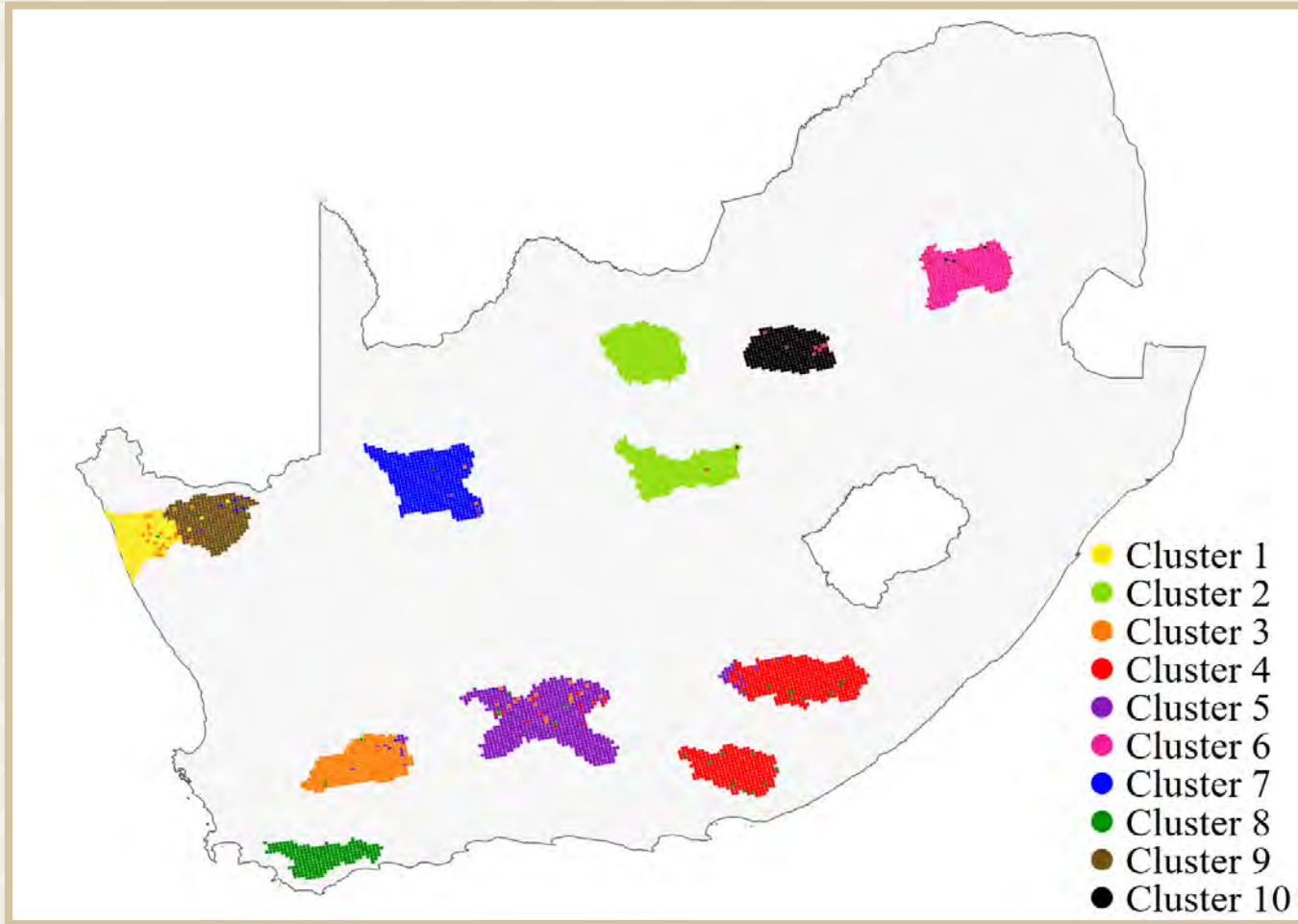


# CLASSIFICATION OF WIND RESOURCES



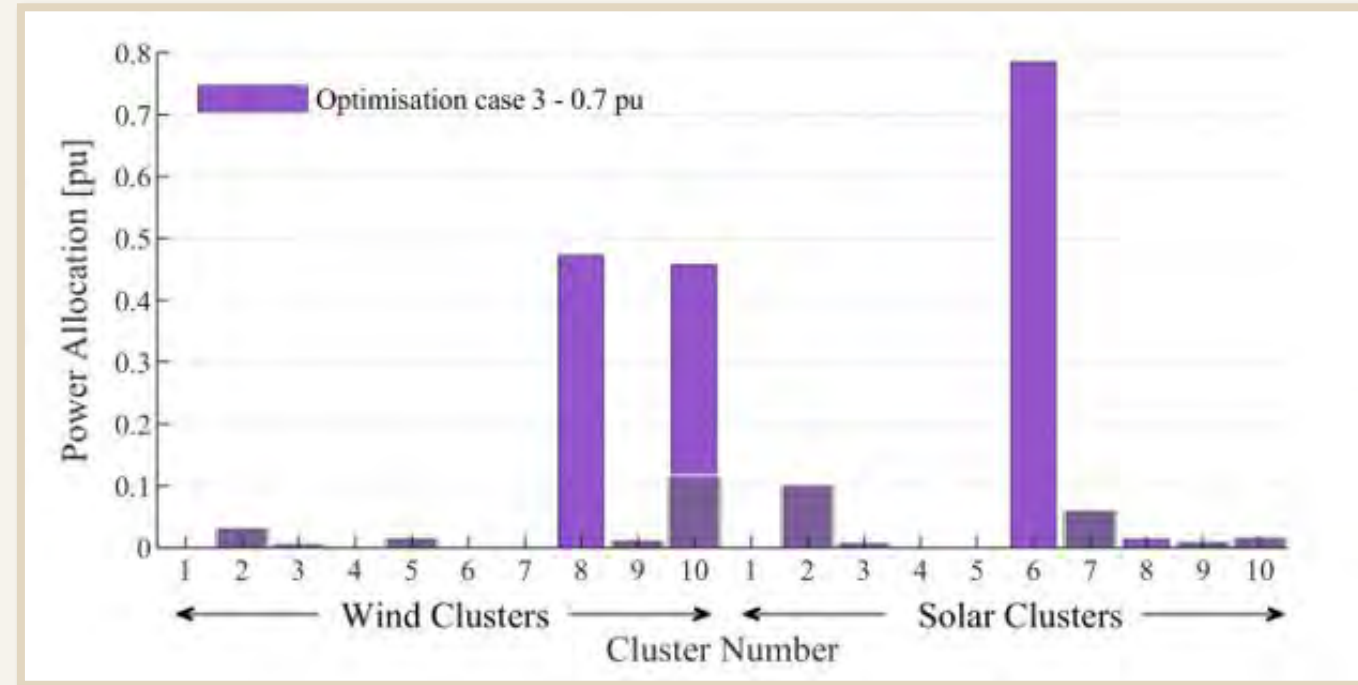
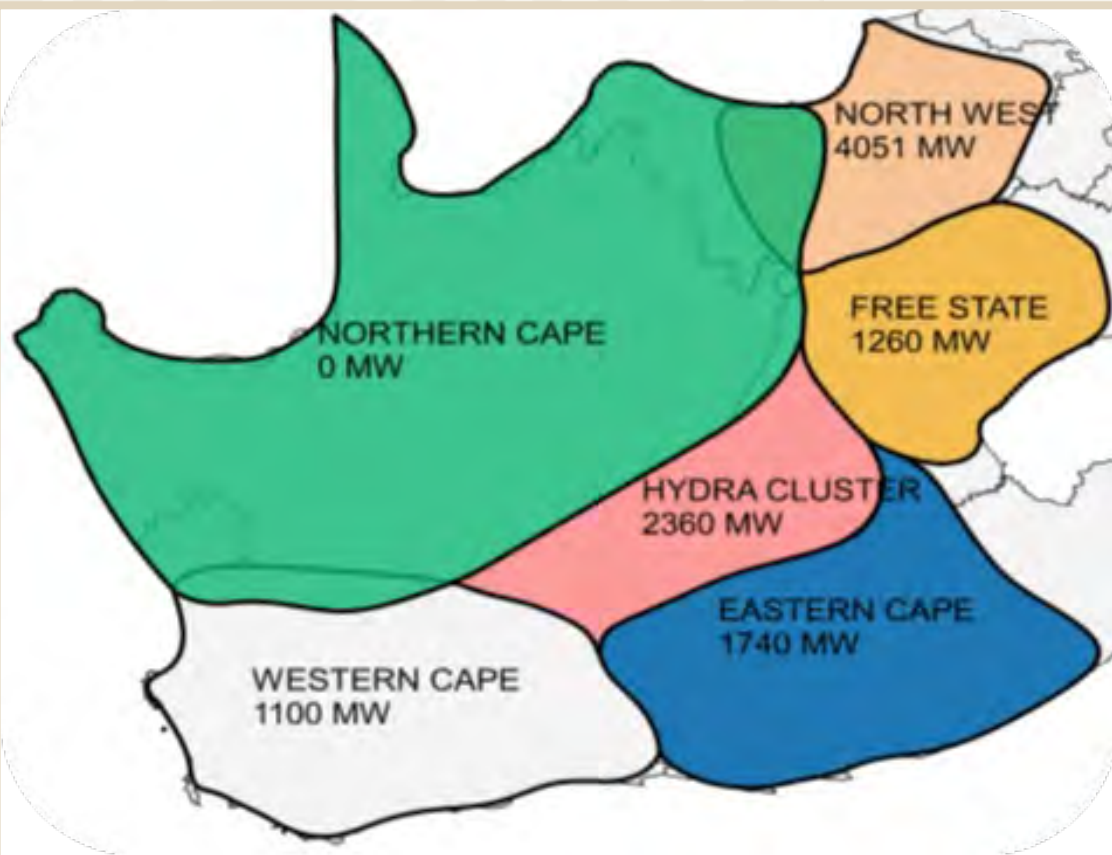


# CLASSIFICATION OF SOLAR RESOURCES



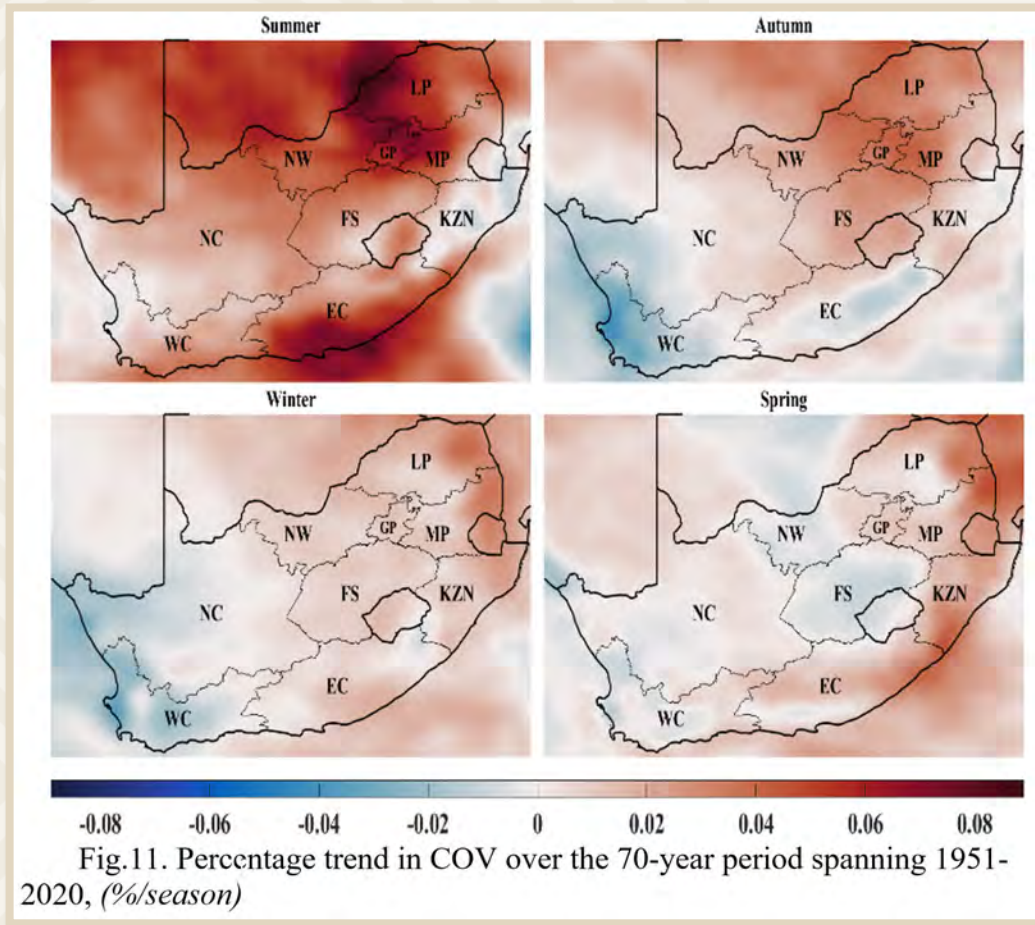


# OPTIMAL ALLOCATION OF VARIABLE RENEWABLE RESOURCES



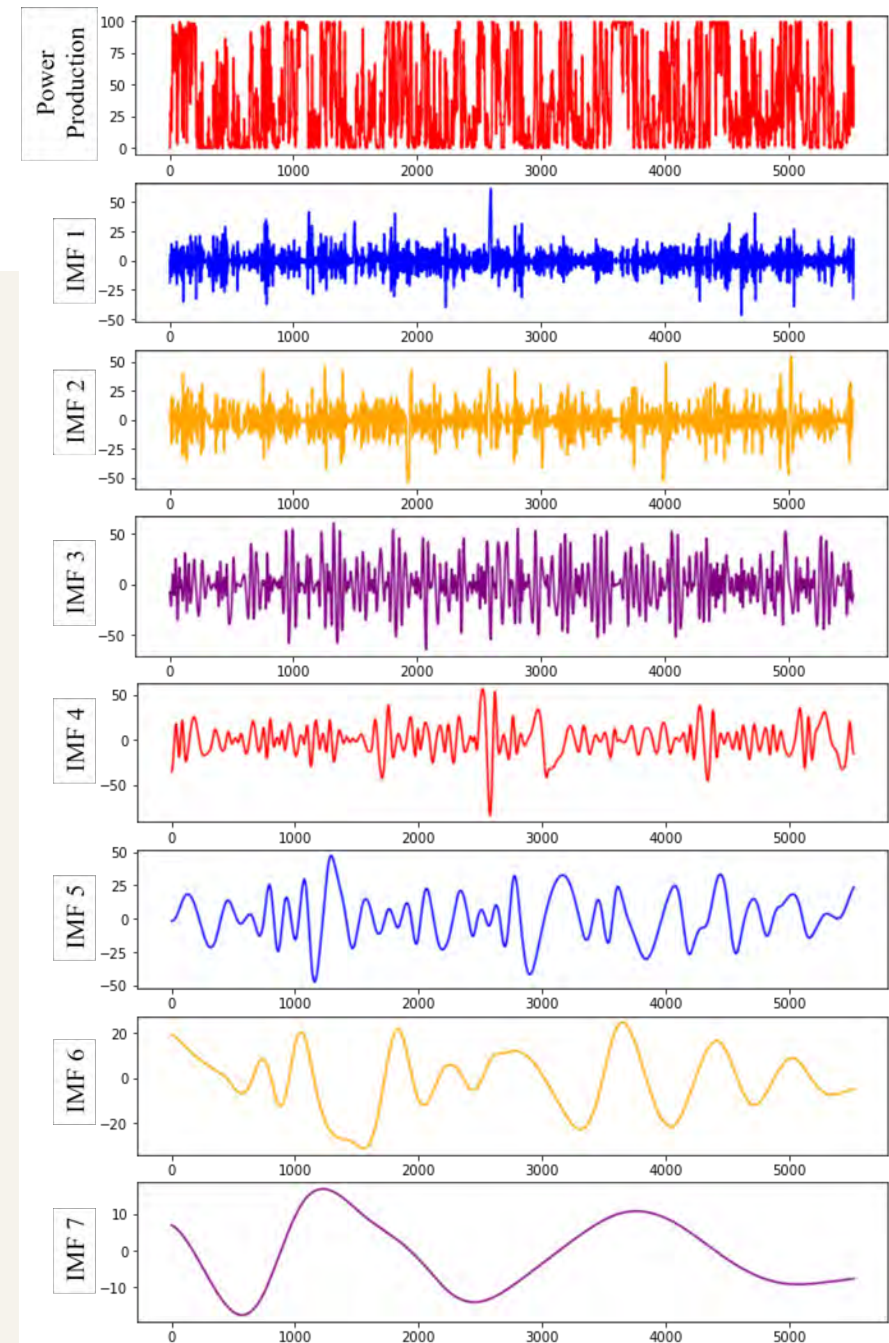
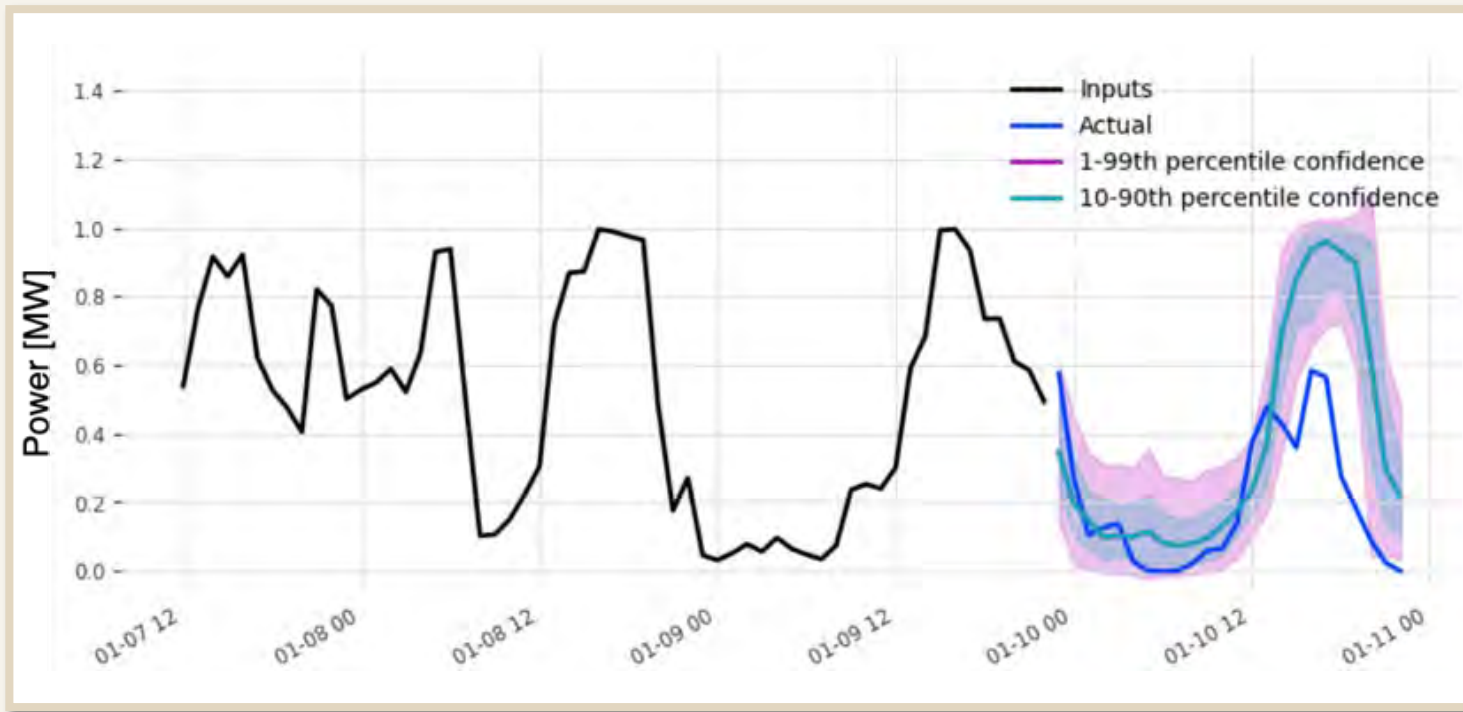
# THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON RENEWABLE RESOURCES

- Looking at the VRE capacity and variability of South Africa historically
- What is the predicted impact in the future?



# FORECASTING OF WIND GENERATION

Using Hybrid Recurrent Neural Networks with Empirical Mode Decomposition and Temporal Fusion Transformer

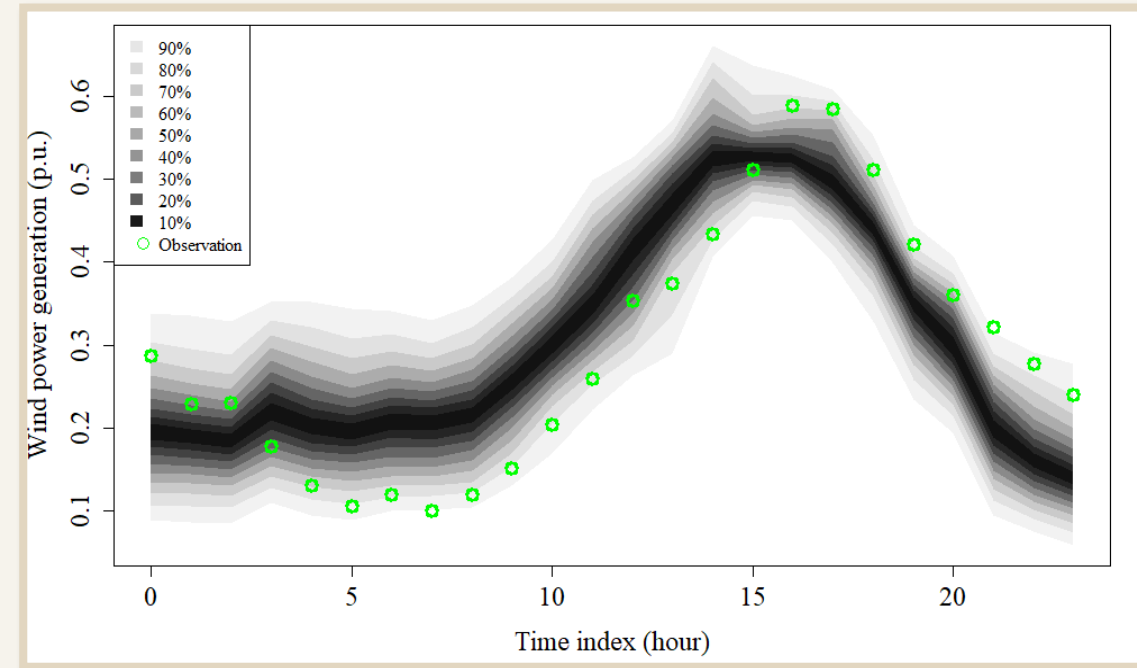
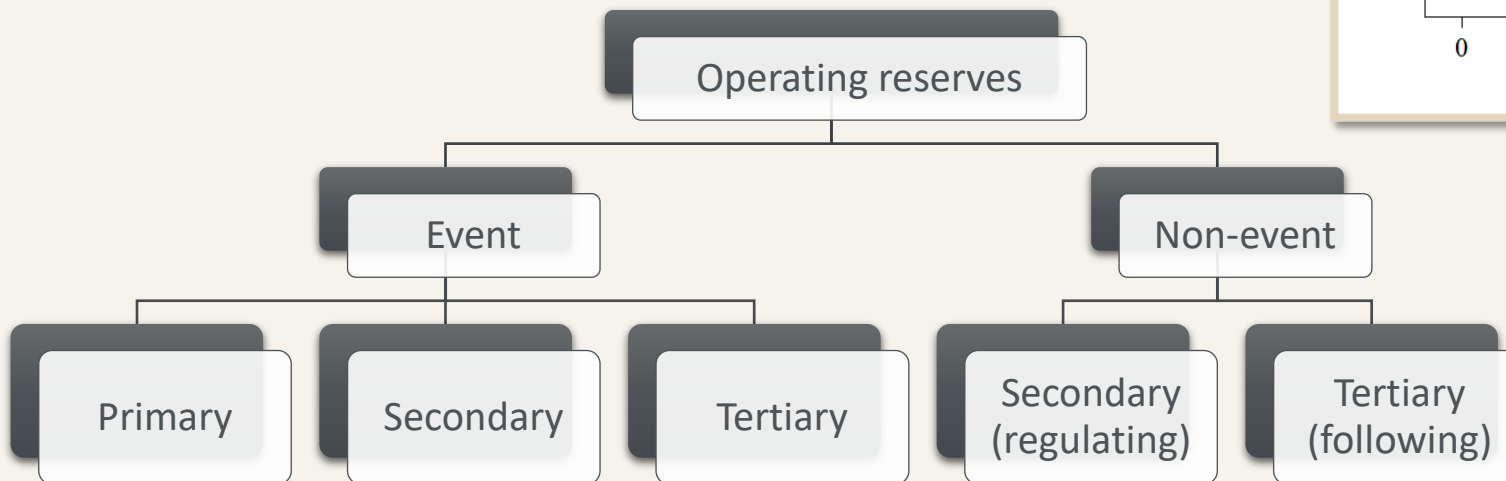


Time Series Sequence

# POWER SYSTEM OPERATIONS

Improving:

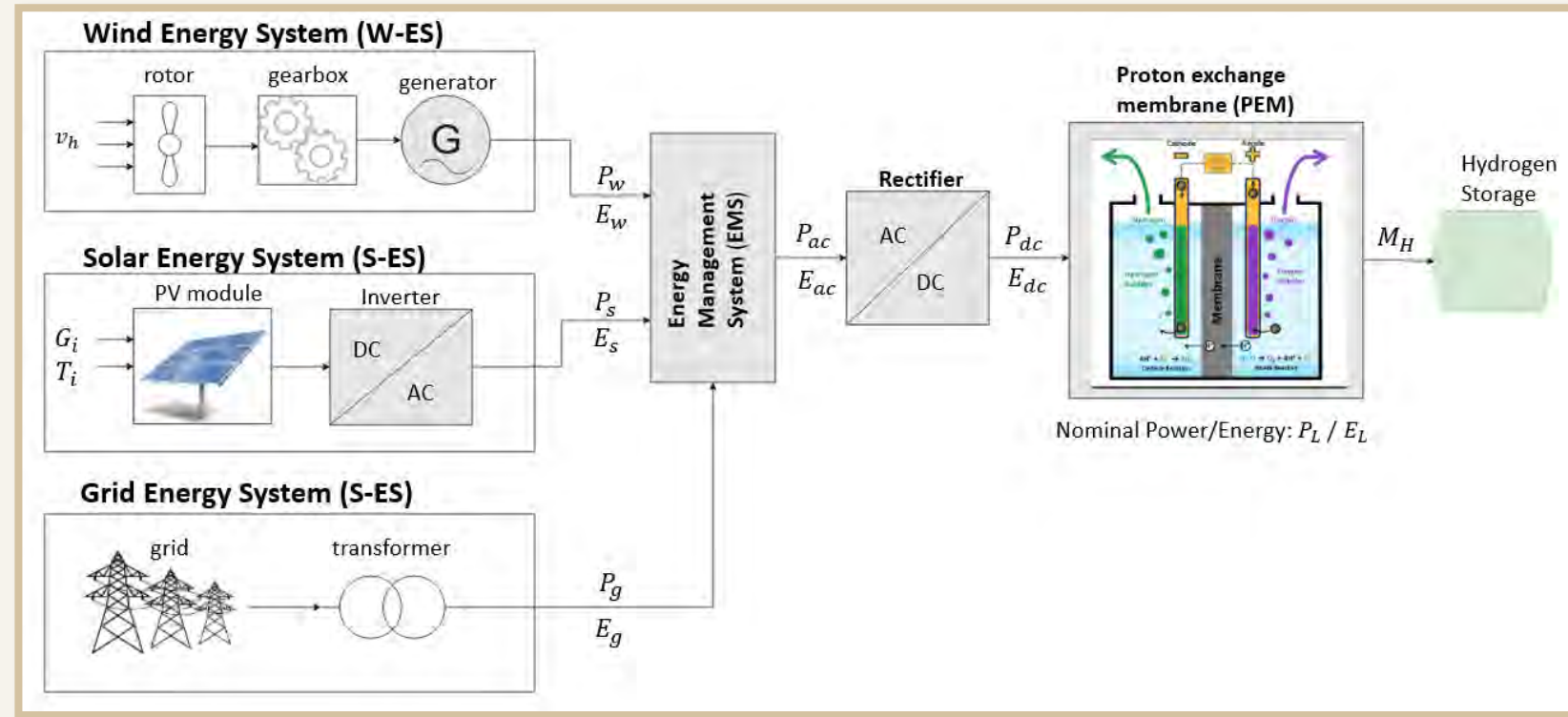
- Unit commitment
- Scheduling
- Reserve allocation methodologies





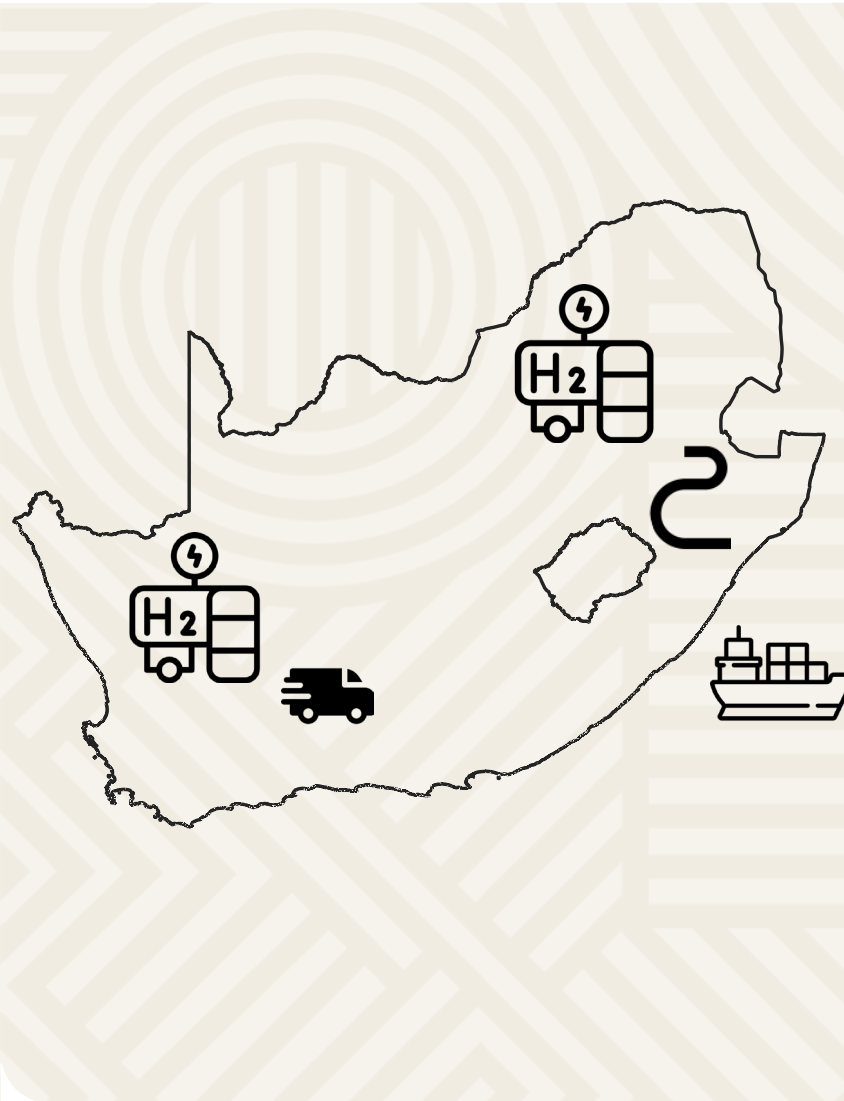
# DIVERSIFY ENERGY-MIX FOR GREEN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION

- Maximize reliability of the energy system
- Minimize cost of electricity usage for hydrogen production
- Maximize efficiency of the energy system



With the use of modelling and optimization techniques

# OPTIMIZING ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GREEN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION UNITS IN SA



- Determining ideal locations for green hydrogen plants
- Development of a framework to aid in informed decision-making pertaining to local and international green hydrogen investment.

## Key study areas

- Logistics around the transportation of green hydrogen
- Cost, efficiency, and safety analysis for the entire value chain



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THANK YOU  
ENKOSI  
DANKIE



Photo by Stefan Els