



THE ENERGY TRANSITION AND ITS IMPACT ON GRID STABILITY

VIDEO TRANSCRIPT

The transition to the energy system of the future – one of distributed, clean, renewable power sources – is creating significant challenges for grid operators.

Traditionally, huge spinning turbines from conventional sources like coal- and gas-fired power stations produced a large amount of inertia that kept the system stable.

This inertia acted as a parachute for the system, as after a power station trips, others would keep the frequency from falling and so keep the whole system stable.

However, as more renewables get connected into the grid, and fewer conventional power sources provide this inertia, the size of the parachute is gradually reduced.

Up until recently, there was no way to directly measure inertia, so grid operators had no way of knowing what the size of the parachute would be during a system event.

To combat this, the tendency has been to overspend on balancing services or to curtail renewables. This leads to unnecessary cost, which is passed onto consumers and decreases the utilisation of renewables.

Reactive Technologies now offers the first and only inertia measurement service giving unprecedented visibility of inertia in real time and allowing grid operators to make the safest and most cost-effective decisions when it matters most.

Reactive Technologies. Enabling renewable grids.

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