



Maximizing the impact of innovative energy approaches in the EU islands

Decarbonizing Unije Islands thanks to a proper exploitation of Renewables via PV-battery and PV-desalination hybrid energy systems

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Project info

- ✓ H2020-LC-SC3-2018-ES-SCC Call
- ✓ Innovation Action
- ✓ EU Funding 12.160.234,50 €
- ✓ Duration 48M
- ✓ Coordinator CIRCE
- ✓ 26 partners



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Objectives, concept and expected outcome

- ✓ The main goal of INSULAE is to foster the deployment of innovative solutions aiming to the EU islands decarbonization by developing and demonstrating at three Lighthouse Islands (***Bornholm – DK, Madeira – PT, Unije – HR***) a set of interventions linked to seven replicable use cases, whose results will validate an Investment Planning Tool that will be then demonstrated at four Follower Islands (***Psara – GR, Nordeney – D, Menorca – ES, Marie Galante - FR***) for the development of four associated Action Plans.

UNIJE

- Surface: 16.83 km²
- Coastline: 38.012 km
- the island peak: 138 m.a.s.l
- Unije, only settlement
- 85 inhabitants
- 47 households
- Underwater grid cable connected
- No cars on the island
- Small sea port and airport



Innovations addressed and solutions to be implemented:



Joint management of hybridized RES and storage

The 1MW solar plant of Unije will be complemented with a 1MW BESS. A close collaboration between RINA-C, UZ-FSB and REA is envisioned for this new innovation. This installation will be managed as an energy buffer for the whole archipelago.



Smart integration and control of water and energy systems

In order to make an optimal use of water produced for vineyards irrigation, it is planned to set up a system of smart agriculture/vineyards that will monitor soil and environmental parameters to gather the necessary information for implementing adaptive algorithms optimizing agricultural production, water use and energy use. Also, the desalinization plant of Unije will be managed to attend agricultural and human needs while having a positive impact in the energy system.

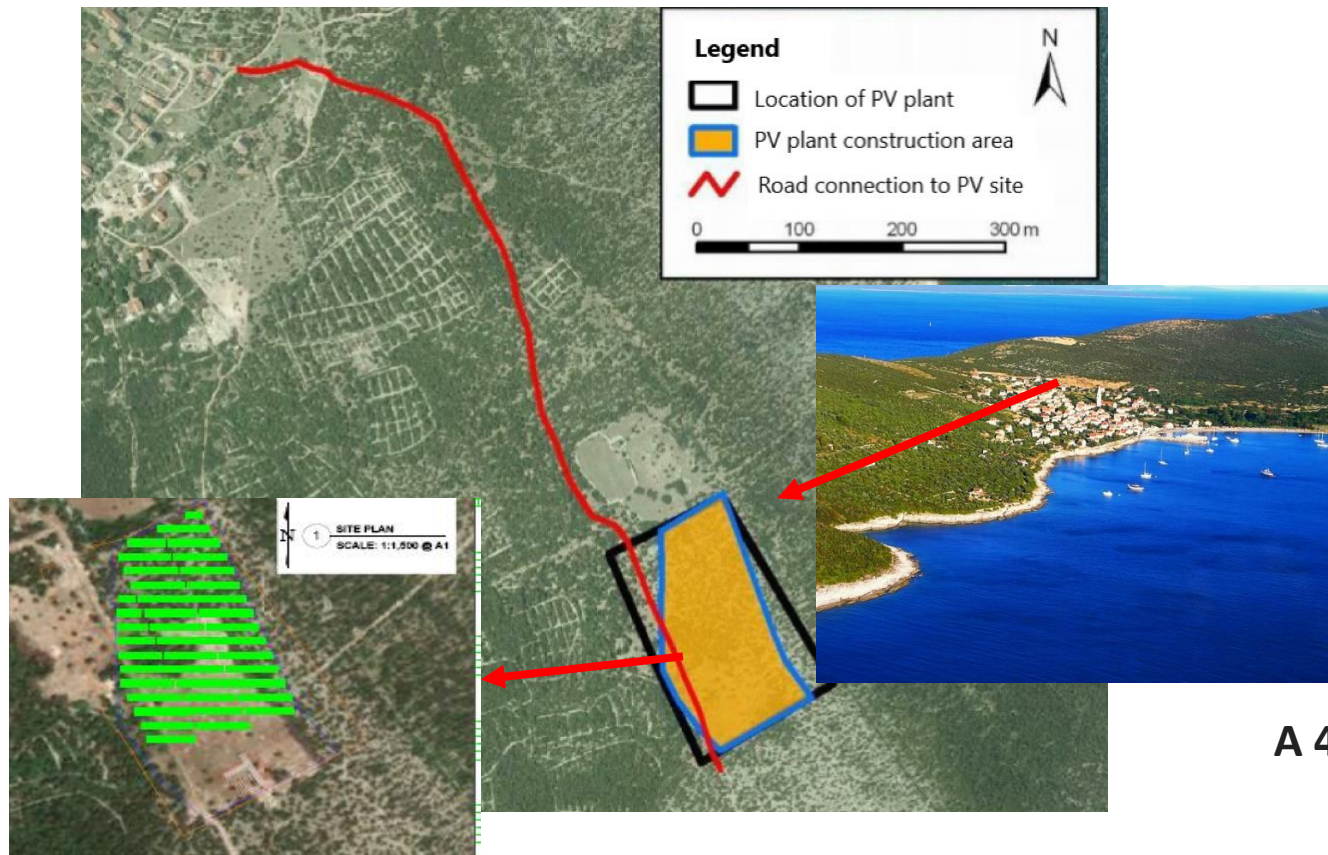


Empowerment of islands' energy communities through 5G and IoT

A complete deployment of Smart Boxes connected through 5G will be done in the island. This will allow the inhabitants to monitor and manage all their consumption. Each house will be connected to the ENT control centre. The inclusion of Blockchain for citizens to participate in the energy market will facilitate the creation of a local energy community.

Unije PV Plant Purpose

The expected consumers of electricity produced are consumers on the Island of the Unije, but also nearby islands of Susak, Srakane and Lošinj, via undersea medium voltage cable (10 kV).

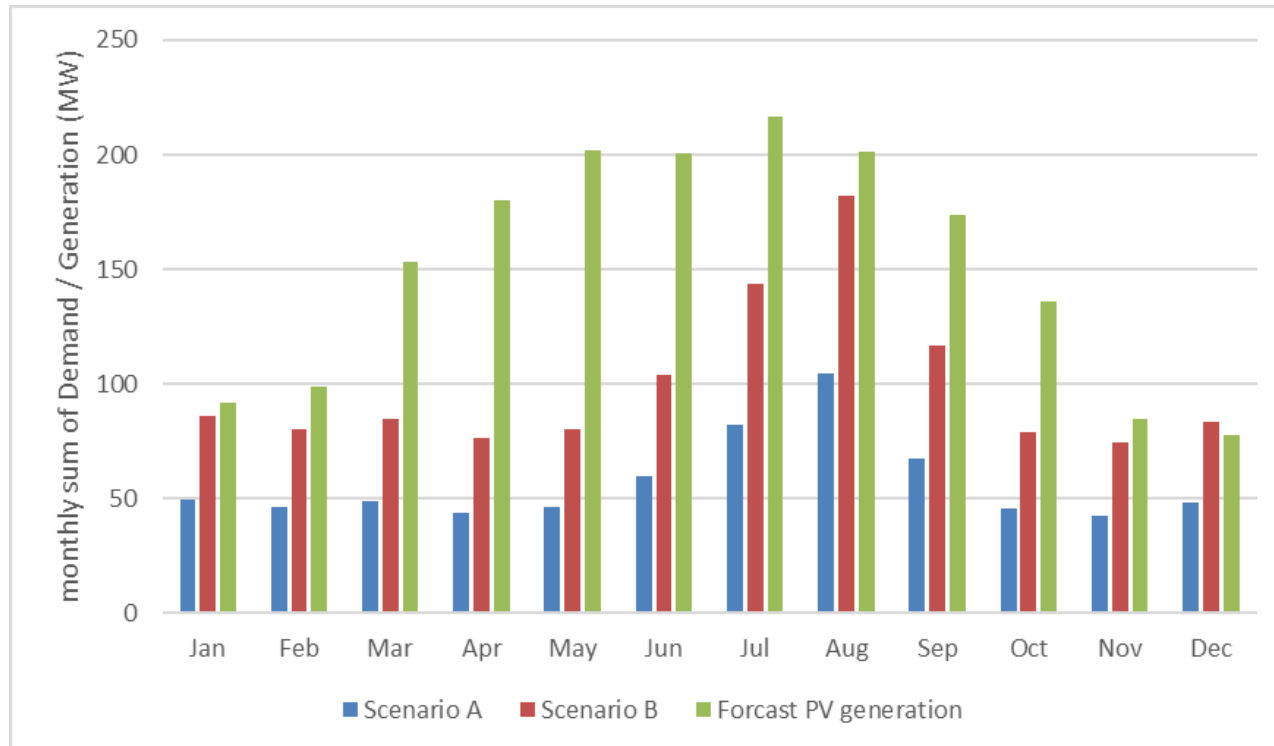


Installed power	1270 kW
Nominal voltage	3 x 230 / 400 V
Nominal frequency	50 Hz
Nominal power factor	≥ 0.95
Efficiency	97%
Operation type	In parallel with distribution grid
Purpose	For production in the distribution grid

A 400 kW/1,6 MWh BESS was initially foreseen

Sizing the BESS - the relevance of demand

Demand assessment based in the case of Unije 2009 monitored demand and “increased Unije demand”



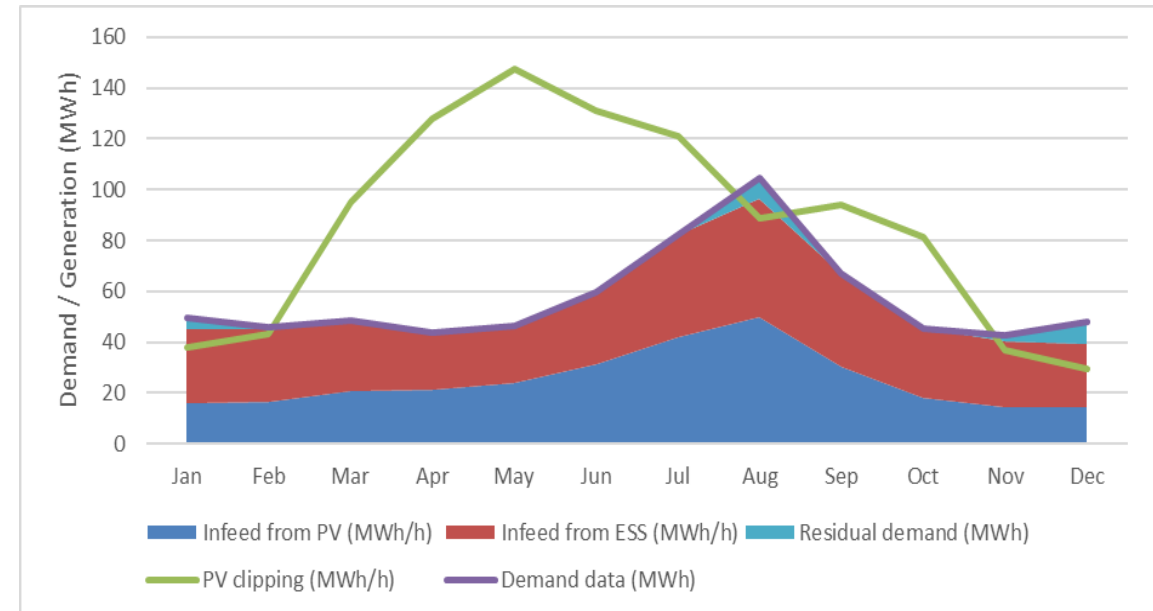
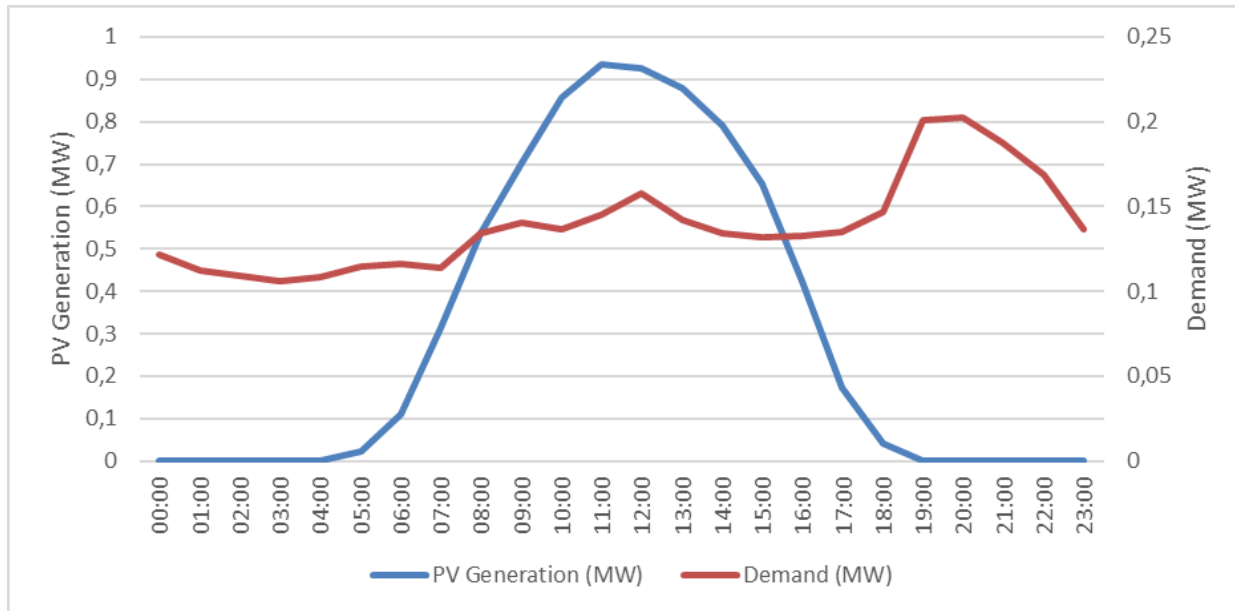
Scenario A: is based on scaling the synthesised demand profile against the measured data.

Scenario B: is a conservative case where the Scenario A demand profile has been further increased in order to lift the annual maximum demand to equal the rated capacity of the 400kVA transformer installed on Unije. Given this transformer sizing it is expected that this would represent the highest demand on the island.

Sizing the BESS

RINA-C has undertaken a selection of modelling scenarios for a range of proposed BESS sizes. The simulations have been performed to assess the performance and utilisation of the BESS to meet the local energy demand while operating in conjunction with the solar PV asset (**Budget constraints are considered too**)

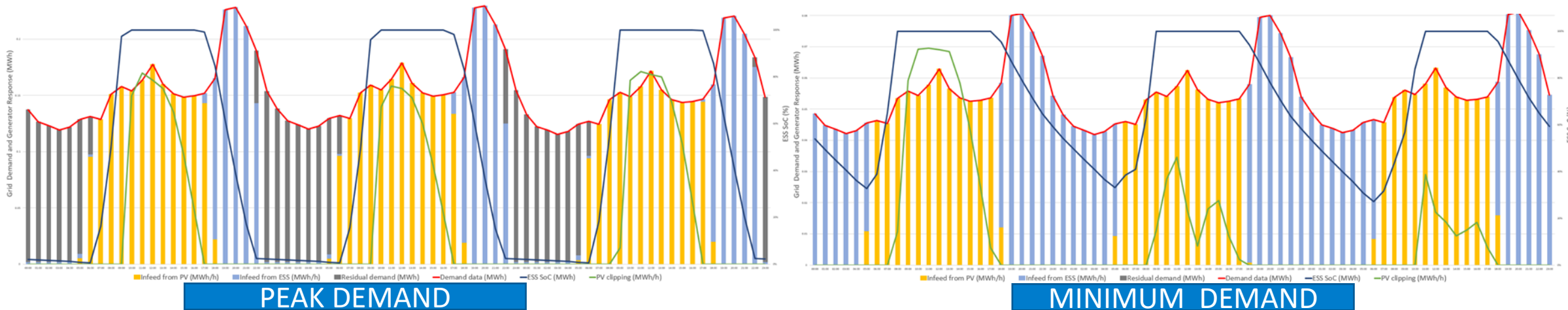
SCENARIO 1: 1 MW/1MWh (initially foreseen) - SCENARIO 2: 0,4 MW/1,6 MWh



Sizing the BESS - SCENARIO 1

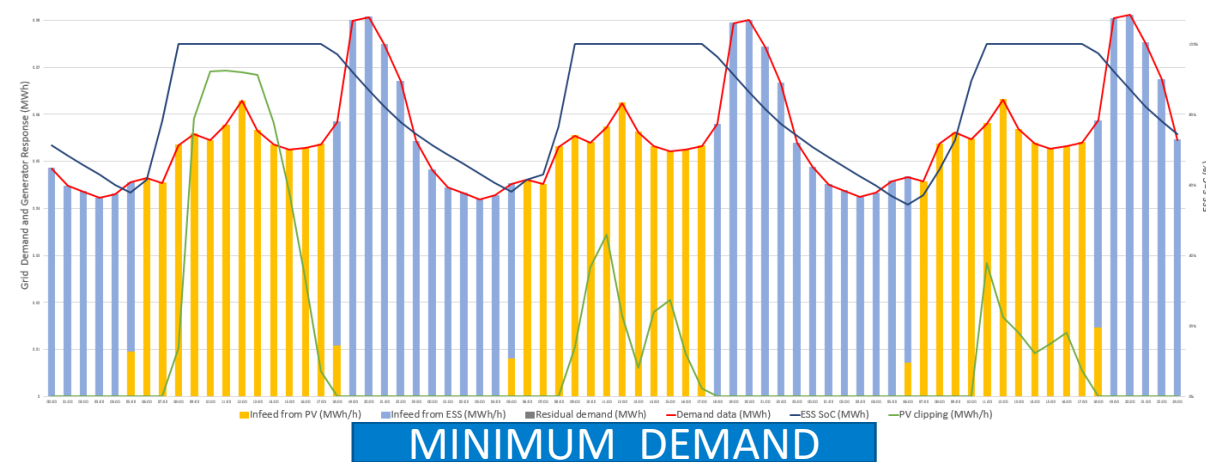
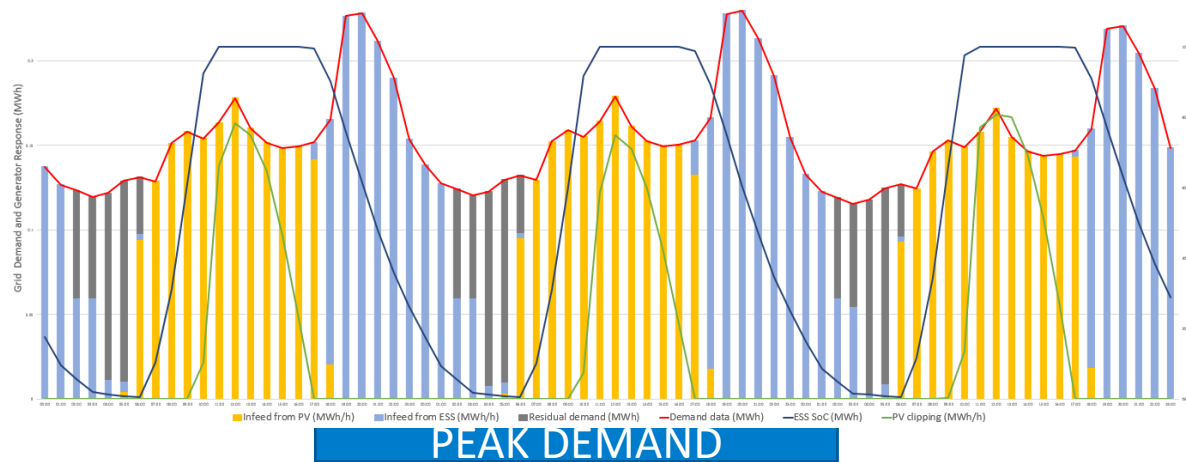
- Grid inputs used for day-night in peak period.(grey columns) while BESS covers winter days fully
- In minimum demand period BESS cannot be charged and PV production has to be injected in the grid.
- Given the peak demand of the island being considered less than 400kW (based on the island transformer capacity) it was deemed unnecessary to specify the BESS with a 1MW power rating.

75.46 MWh of annual residual demand in demand scenario A
(more or less similar if we move to 0,4MW/1,6 MWh with 76.74 MWh of annual residual demand)

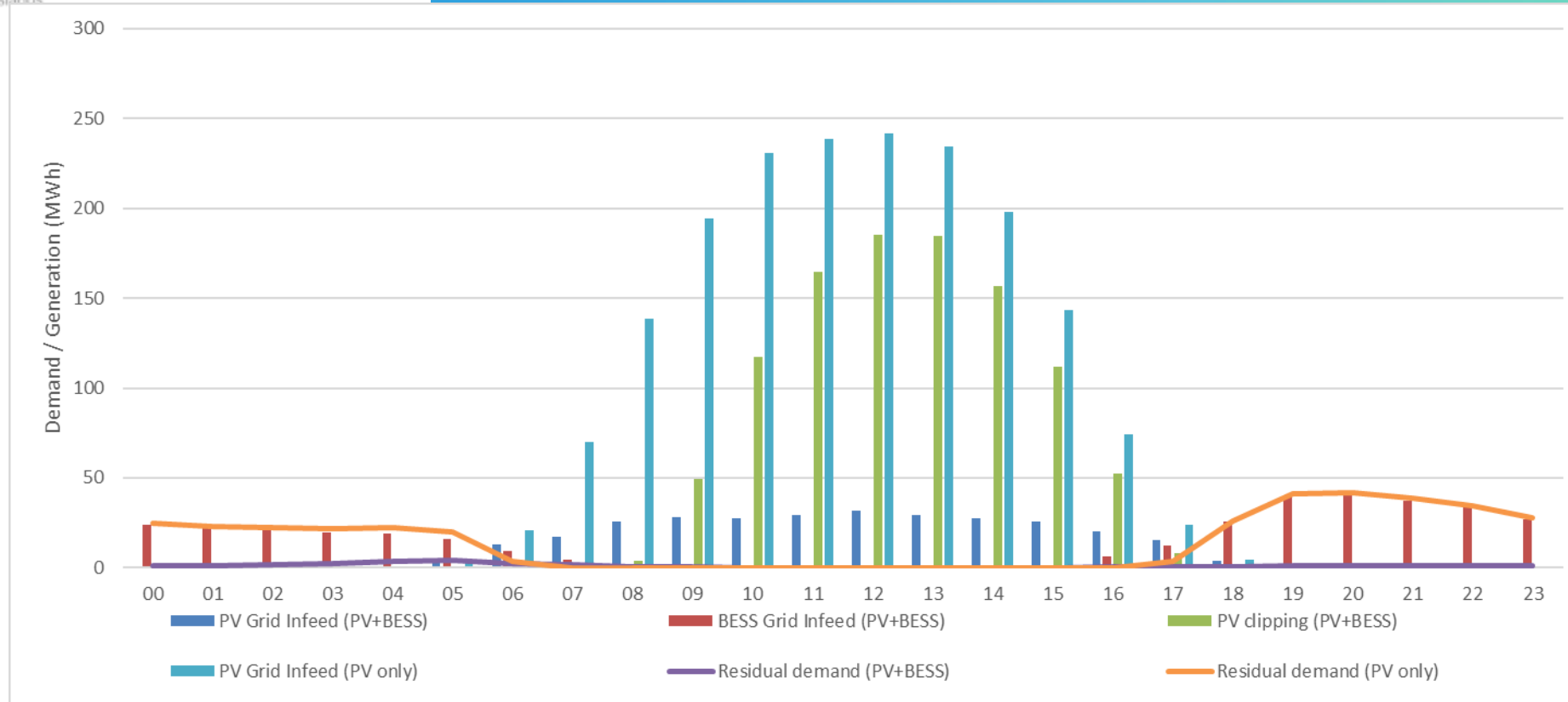


Sizing the BESS - SCENARIO 2

- Reduction of grid inputs
- By increasing the usable energy capacity of the BESS from 1MWh to 1.6MWh the annual residual demand for Unije which required generation capacity from the island interconnector has been reduced to **25.53MWh in demand scenario A**
- In demand scenario B assessment, discrepancy between BESS Scenario 1 and 2 is lower in terms of residual demand (1: 372 MWh - 2: 223 MWh) but still more favourable to scenario 2.



Key findings



The PV only residual demand (red line) is pronounced throughout the evening peaks and night-time loads: reduced!
Morning hours still require some inputs from the grid.

PV+BESS enables to offer increased flexibility (particularly in winter periods) in addition to realising potential financial benefits through the time value of energy delivery, i.e. increased tariffs during daily peak demand periods

Conclusion and next steps

- PV+BESS solutions could be easy to replicate/design/implement solutions in both grid connected/not-connected islands
- Demand and electric interconnection/other generators assessment is crucial to optimally size the BESS
- Integration of other type of storage (e.g. Power-to-water - UC-2) will optimize the management of the BESS
- ***NEXT STEPS FOR UNIJE***: starting the commissioning with REA/HEP

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THANKS FOR YOUR TIME!

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