

概要

再生可能エネルギー電源（以下、再エネ電源）出力の不確実性に対応する調整力を考慮した電源運用計画モデルを用いて、再エネ電源出力の予測精度改善と蓄電池（NAS 電池）導入による発電費用の削減効果を分析した。予測精度改善や NAS 電池導入は、ベース電源比率の増加を通じて、発電コスト削減に寄与するという定量的な結果が得られた。再エネ電源大量連系時の電力コスト削減の点から、今後、従来電源以外の調整力資源（蓄電池、電気自動車やエコキュートなど電力需要の能動化（デマンドレスポンス（DR））、水素など）の組み合わせの制御手法、および再エネ電源出力予測と需給制御を組み合わせた制御手法の開発が必要である。

Summary

This report studied the generation cost impact of forecasting accuracy improvement and battery storage system in power systems with large-scale renewable integration using power system operation models. The model results show that the forecasting accuracy improvement and battery storage system could make lower the on-line capacity of partial-load oil-fired and gas-fired power generation units and make the base load power generation units more utilized. This has negative impacts on the yearly power generation cost as well. These results imply that, studies on controlling a variety of flexibility resources in an integrated way, e.g. conventional power generation unit, battery storage system, demand response and hydrogen, are needed combined with renewable power forecasting from a viewpoint of power generation cost reduction.