

South korea grid stabilization

Korean utility KEPCO completed a 978 MW battery project that is billed as Asia's largest battery energy storage system for grid stabilization purposes.

South Korean utility Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) has officially finished construction works on a massive battery energy storage project in the city of Miryang, in Gyeongsangnam-do Province.

Billed as Asia's largest battery energy storage system for grid stabilization purposes, the system has a power output of 978 MW and a storage capacity of 889 MWh.

The ceremony marking the completion of construction was held on Thursday, September 27, at the 154 kV Bubuk Substation in Miryang.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), the largest electric utility in South Korea, and ABB have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to supply the country's first high-inertia flywheel synchronous condenser to help maintain the robust operation of the power grid on Jeju Island. This project will play a vital role in maintaining the stability, reliability, and continuity of the electricity network as the island integrates increasing levels of renewable generation to meet its ambitious clean energy goals. The project is integral to the vision of Jeju's local government to achieve net-zero emissions by 2035 through a transition to renewable energy and clean hydrogen.

Jeju Island, located 240 km south of the main Korean peninsula, is home to around 670,000 people. It is also a

popular tourist destination, with over 15 million visitors each year. The island is rapidly expanding its renewable energy infrastructure, with the use of wind and solar increasing its share of the power mix.

The ABB synchronous condenser, rated at 50 megavolt-ampere reactive power (Mvar) and close to 500 MWs will be installed close to a high voltage direct current (HVDC) station in the north of Jeju where a subsea cable connects the island to the mainland power grid. Its key feature is a high-inertia configuration that couples the synchronous condenser with a large flywheel. This approach multiplies the instantaneously available inertia by several times to ensure that network frequency is held stable within the tight limits essential to maintain grid reliability, while the synchronous condenser also provides voltage stability.

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