

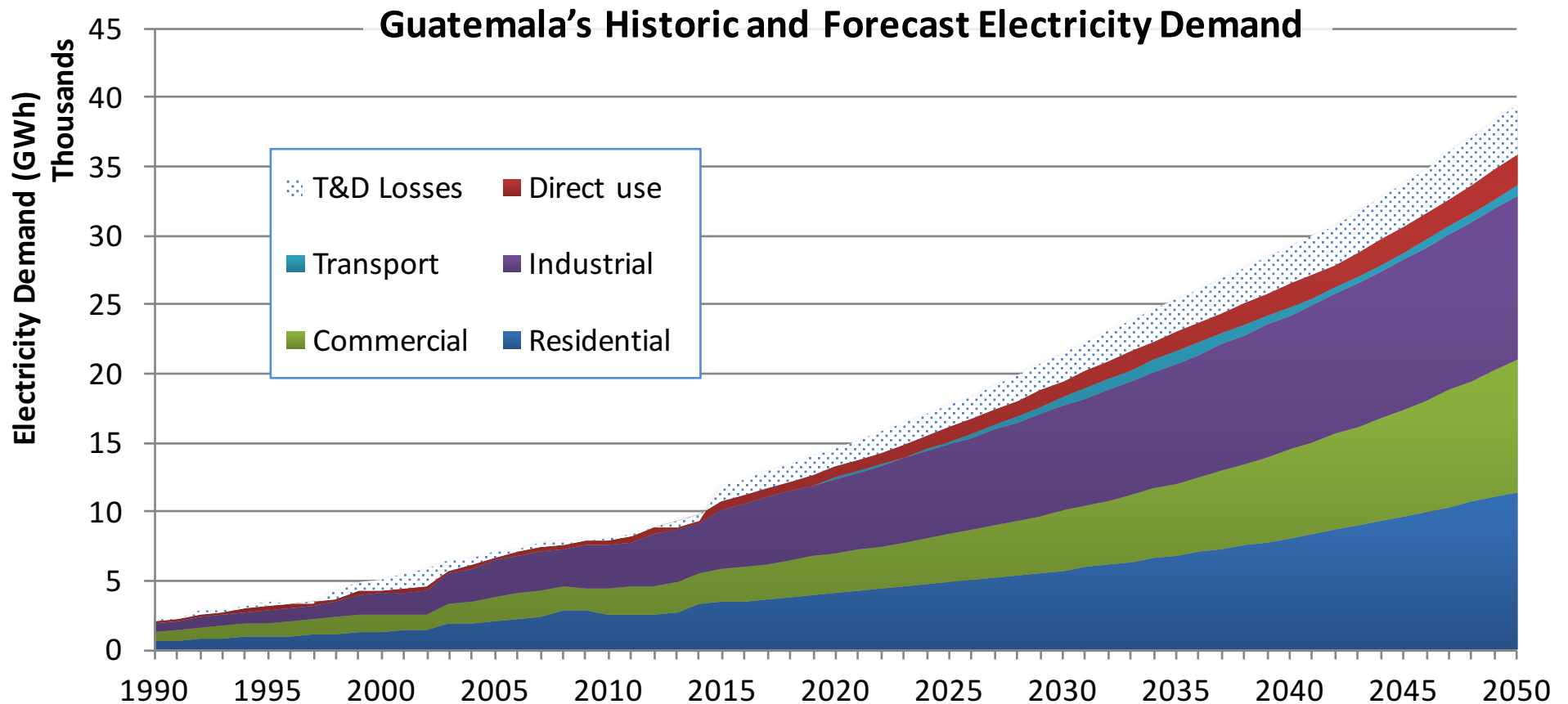


Power Grid Integration of Renewable Energy and Fossil Fuel Generation Resources

Stephen Roe, Center for Climate Strategies

sroe@climatestrategies.us

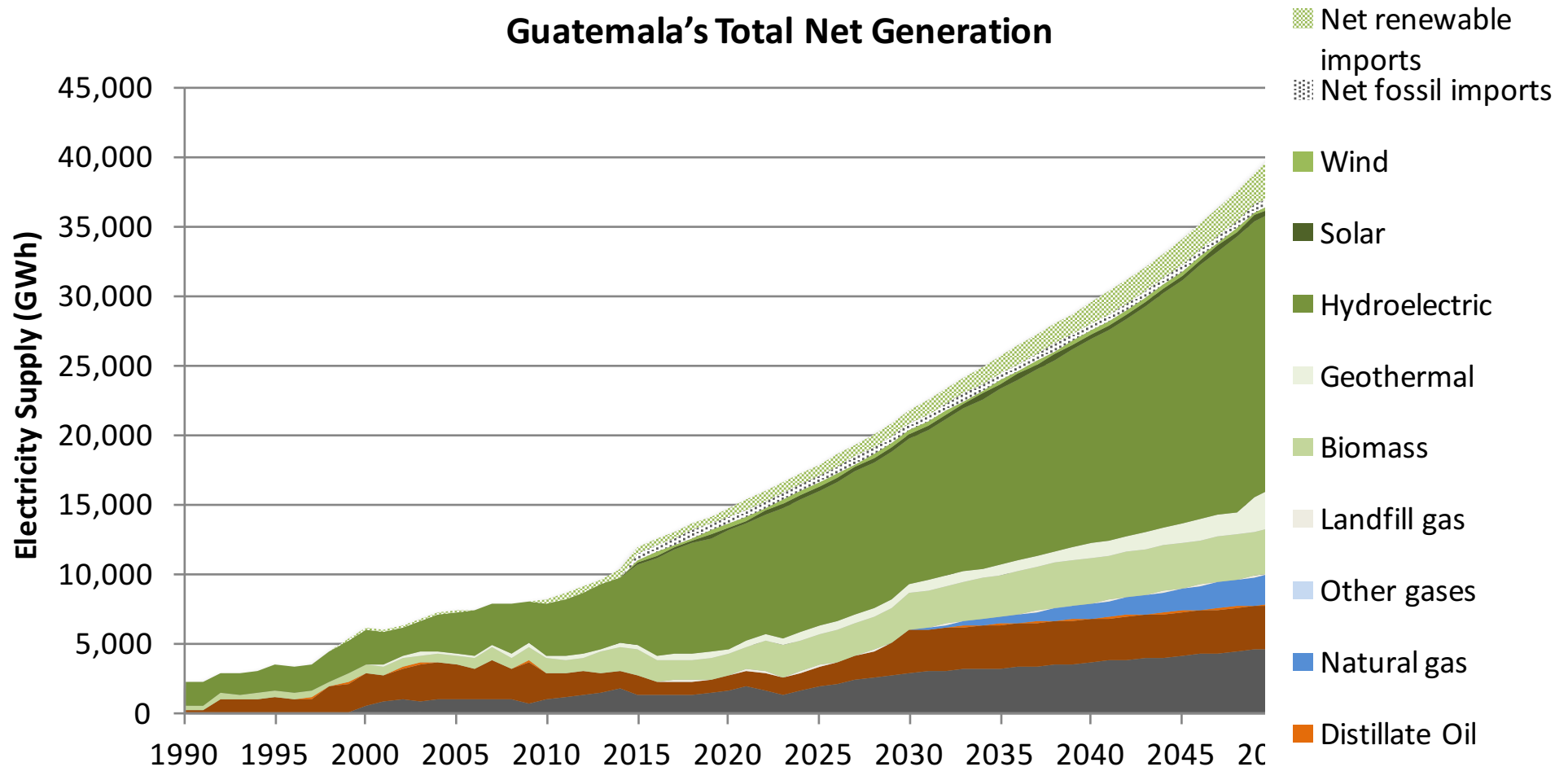
Long-Term Power Sector Planning: Balancing of Supply and Demand



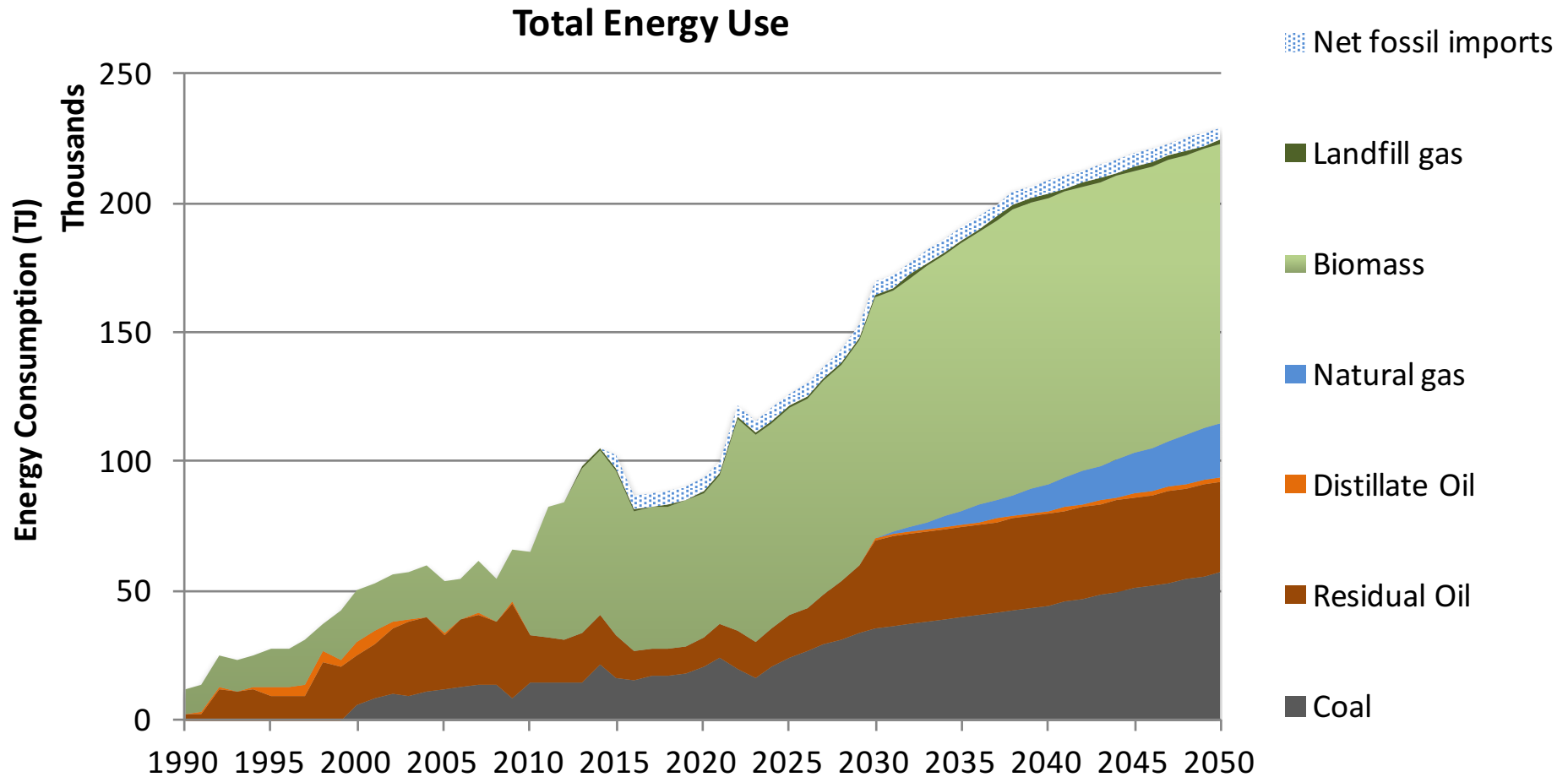
Source: CCS Guatemala Low Emissions Development Baseline Report: <http://www.climatestrategies.us/library/library/view/1221>.

Long-Term Power Sector Planning: Balancing of Supply and Demand

Guatemala's Total Net Generation

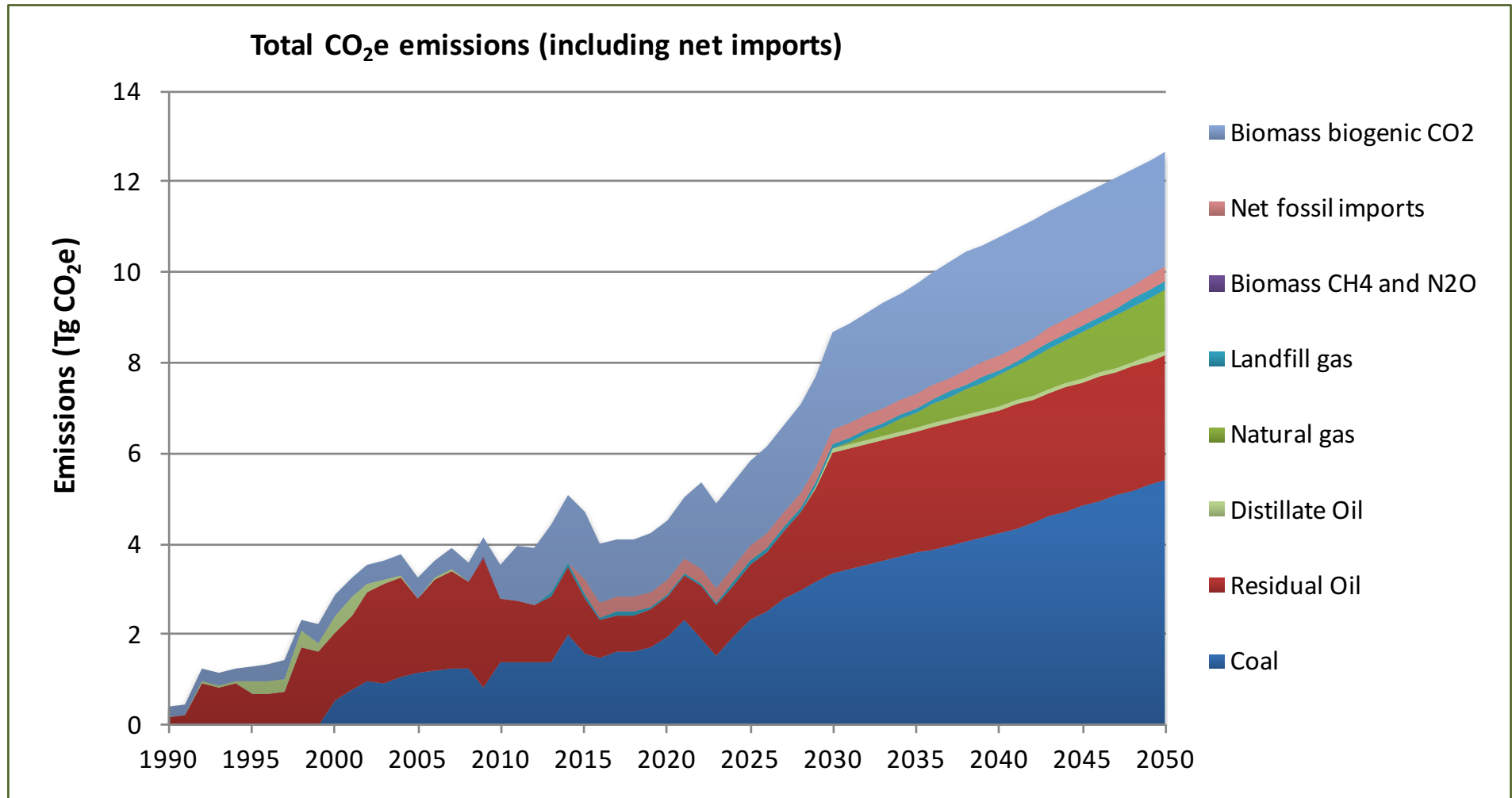


Long-Term Power Sector Planning: Resulting Energy Consumption



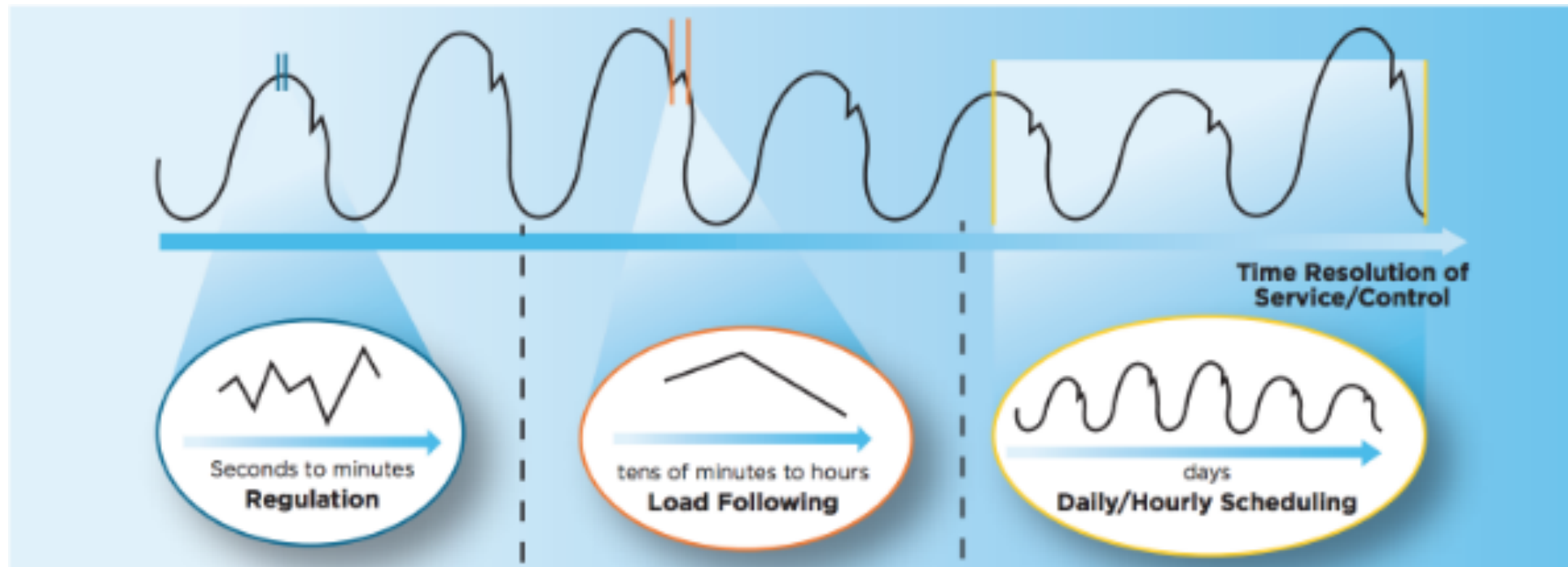
Source: CCS Guatemala Low Emissions Development Baseline Report:
<http://www.climatestrategies.us/library/library/view/1221>.

Long-Term Power Sector Planning: Resulting GHG Emissions



Source: CCS Guatemala Low Emissions Development Baseline Report:
<http://www.climatestrategies.us/library/library/view/1221>.

Grid-System Operator: Balancing of Supply and Demand

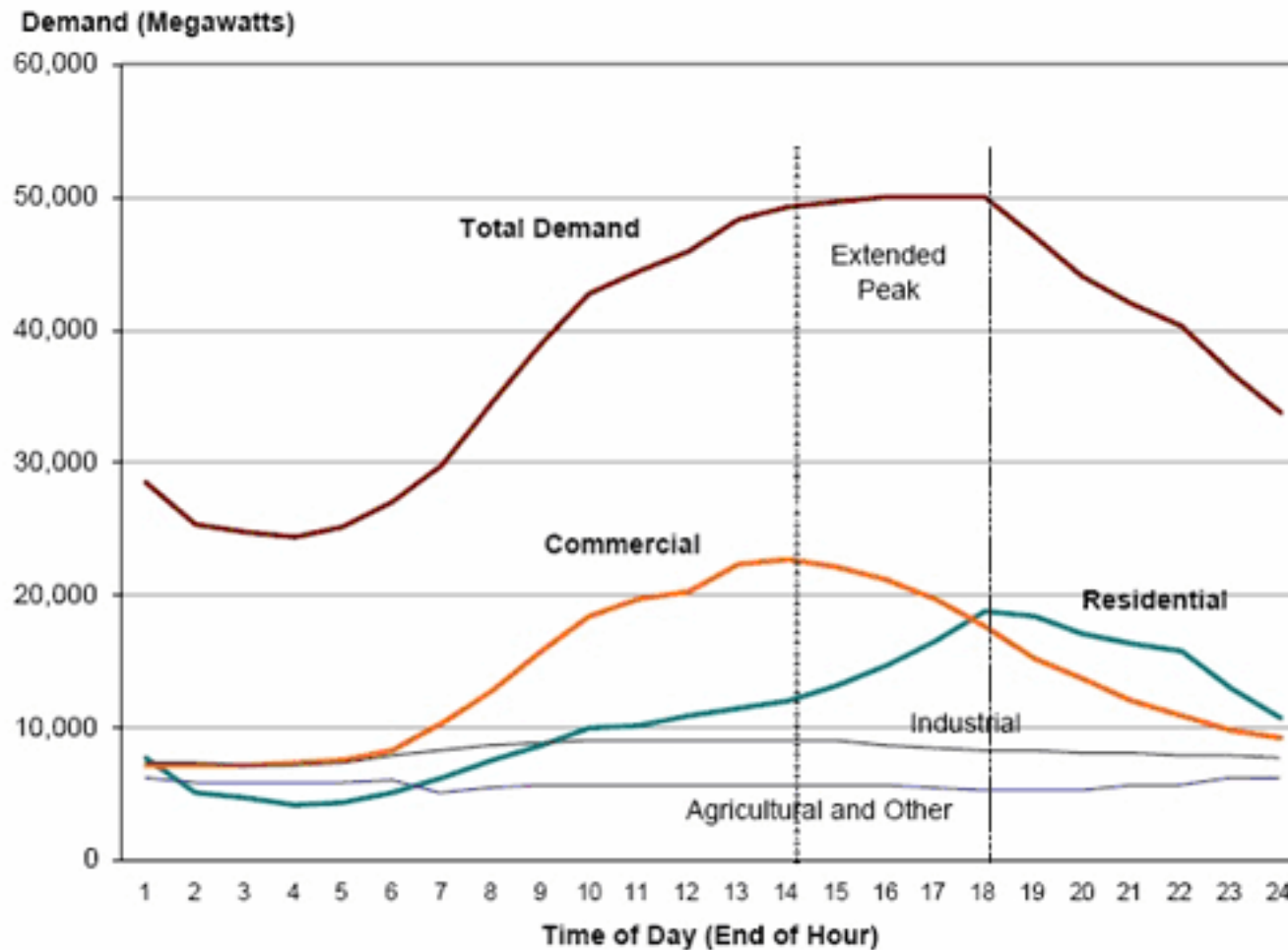


Source: Scientific American;

<https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/plugged-in/renewable-energy-intermittency-explained-challenges-solutions-and-opportunities/>

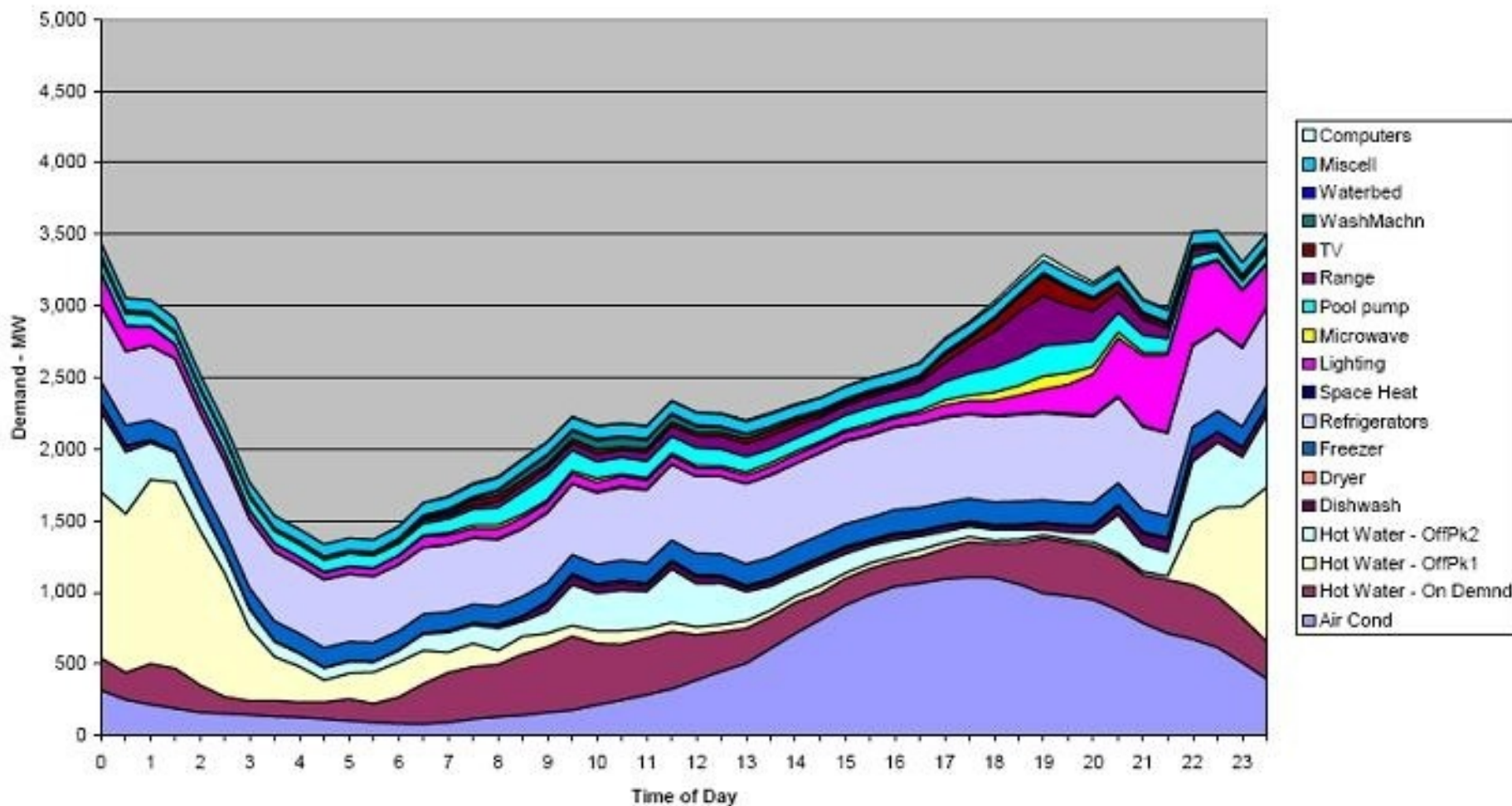
Primary source: US DOE/EERE; <https://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/pdfs/50060.pdf>.

Typical Daily Demand Profile: California, USA



Source: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-daily-cycle-of-electricity-use>.

Typical Daily Demand Profile: Residential Device Level: NSW, Australia



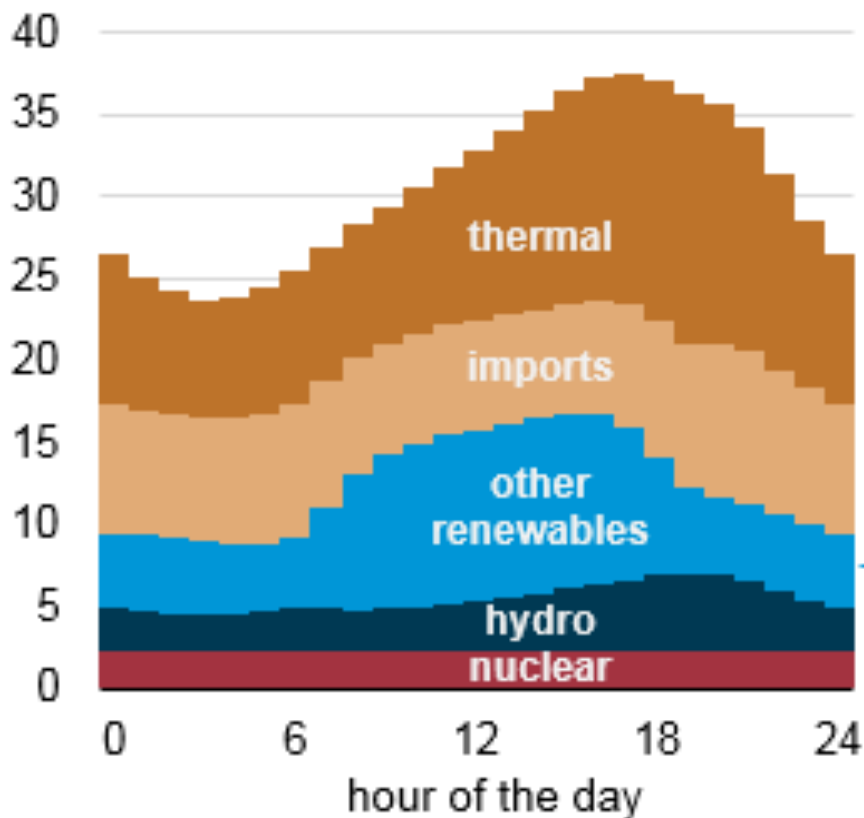
Source: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-daily-cycle-of-electricity-use>.

California Daily Generation Profile

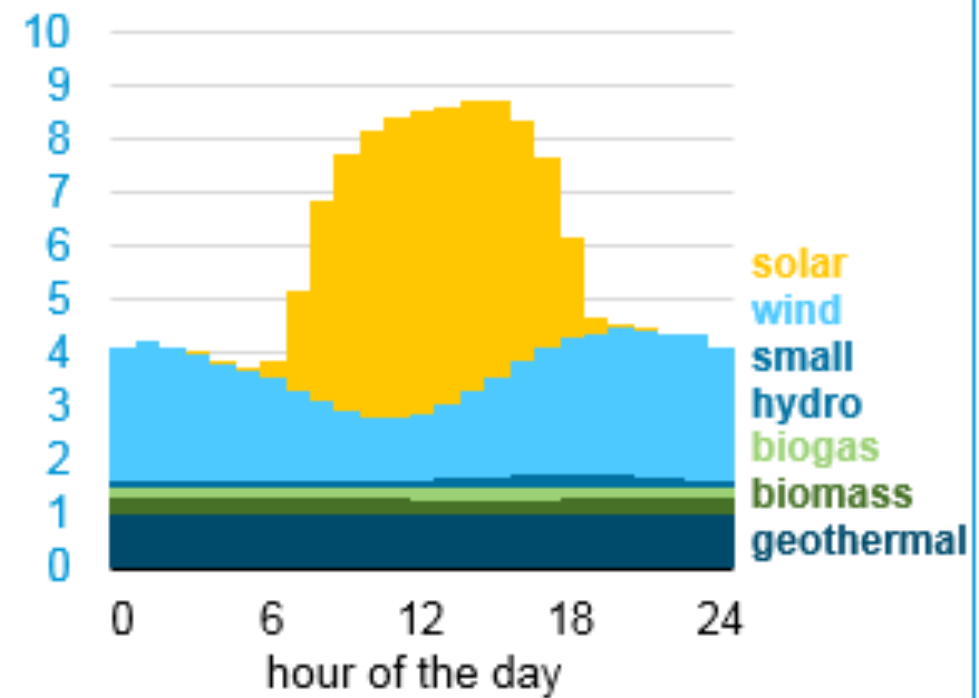
Hourly average CAISO electricity production (summer 2016)



gigawatts



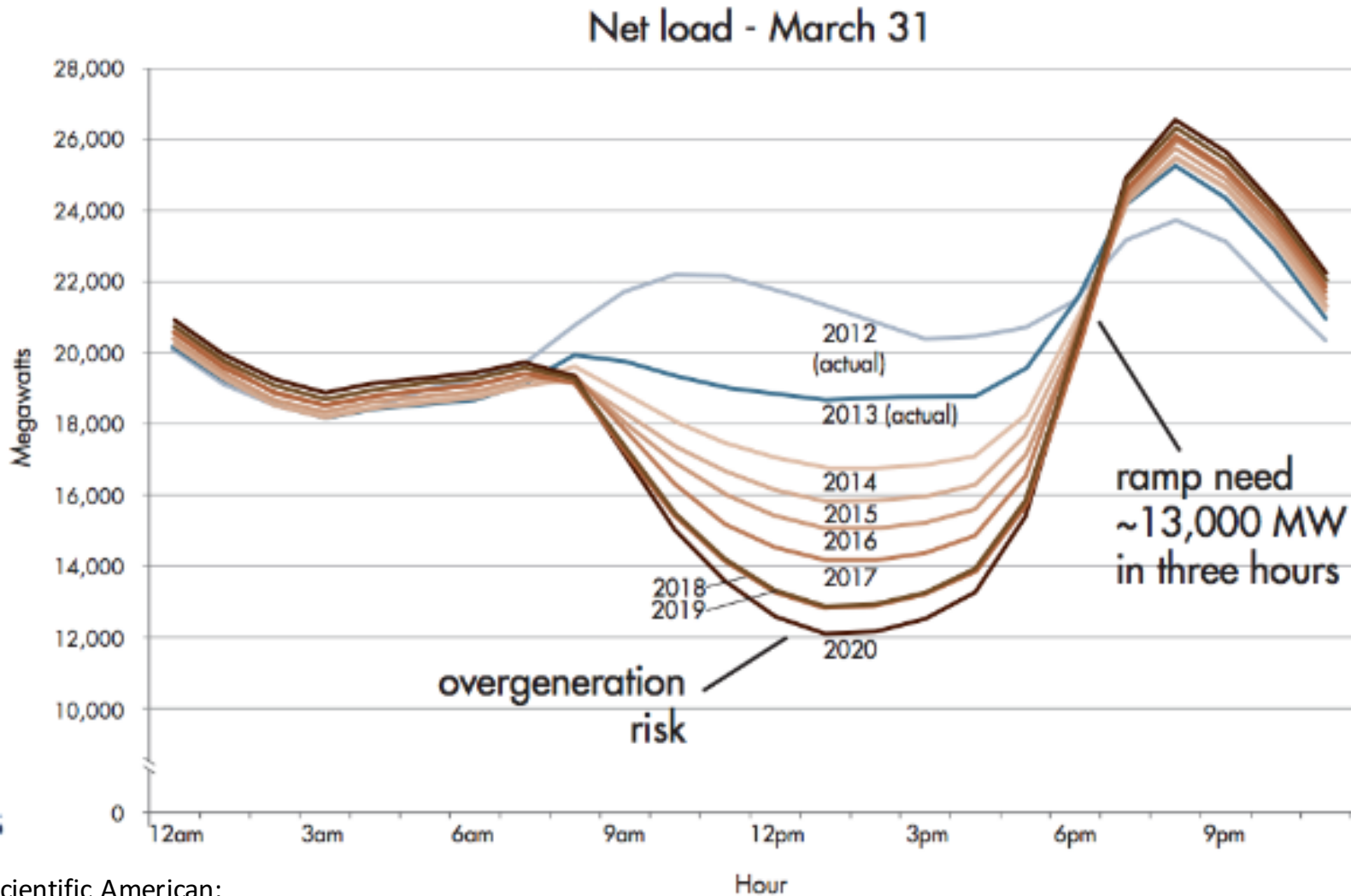
Other renewables detail
gigawatts



Source: US DOE, Energy Information Administration: <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=27832>.



RE Integration Success and Challenges – California’s “Duck Curve”

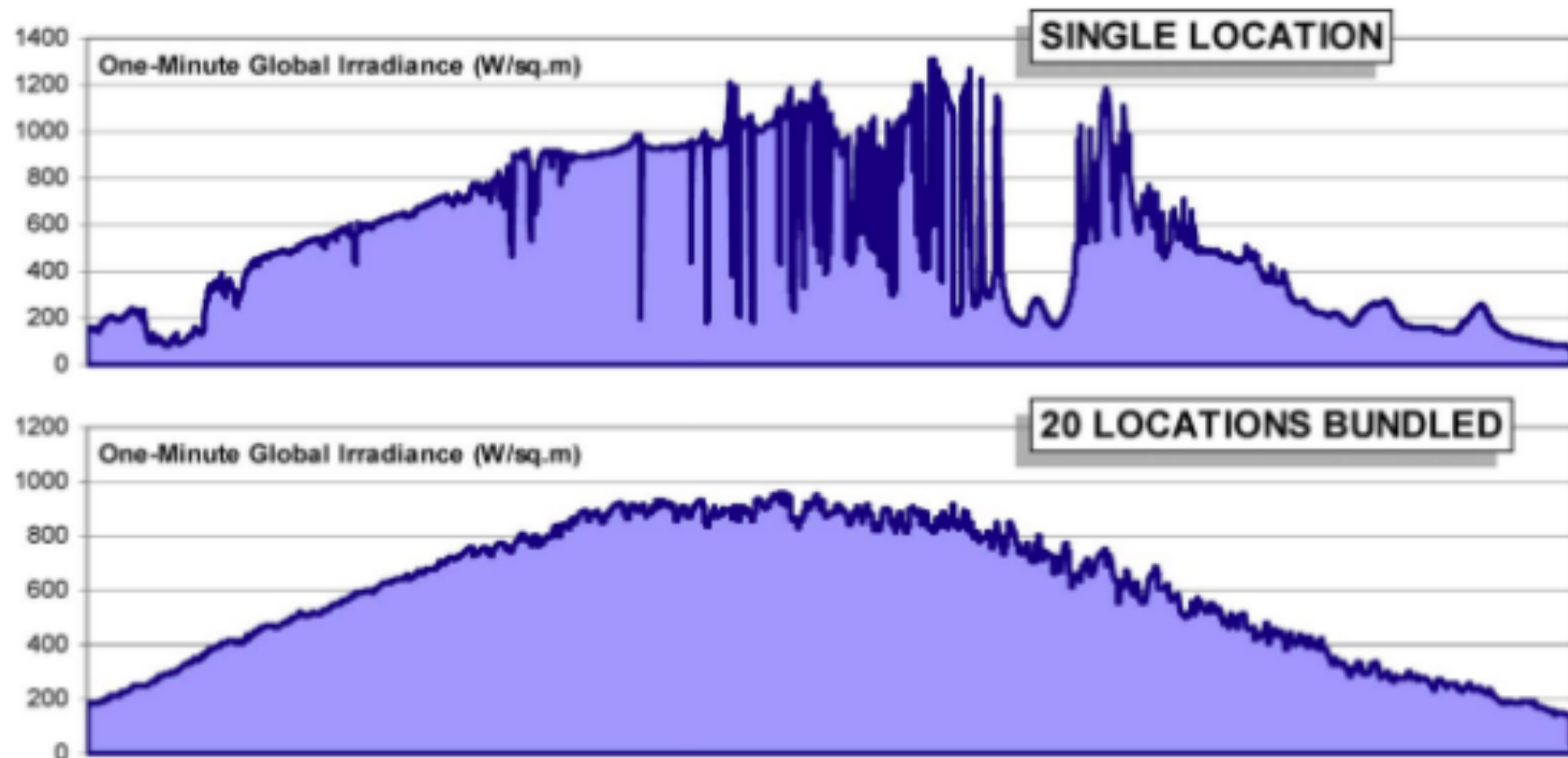


Source: Scientific American;

<https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/plugged-in/renewable-energy-intermittency-explained-challenges-solutions-and-opportunities/>

Primary source: California Independent System Operator

Reducing RE Variability – Applying the Law of Large Numbers

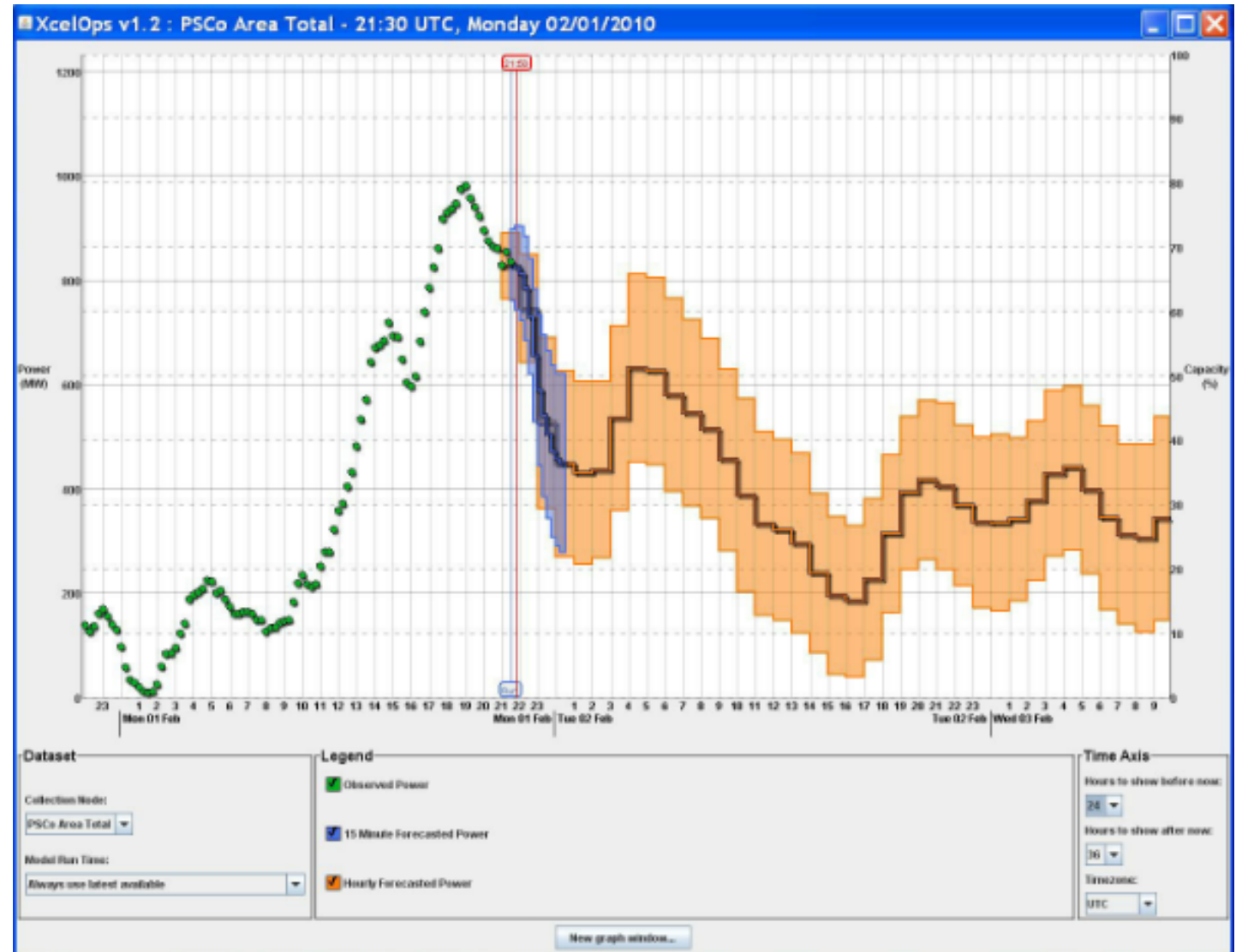


Source: Scientific American;

<https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/plugged-in/renewable-energy-intermittency-explained-challenges-solutions-and-opportunities/>

Primary source: Perez et al; <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4637912/>.

Reducing RE Variability – Predictive Modeling



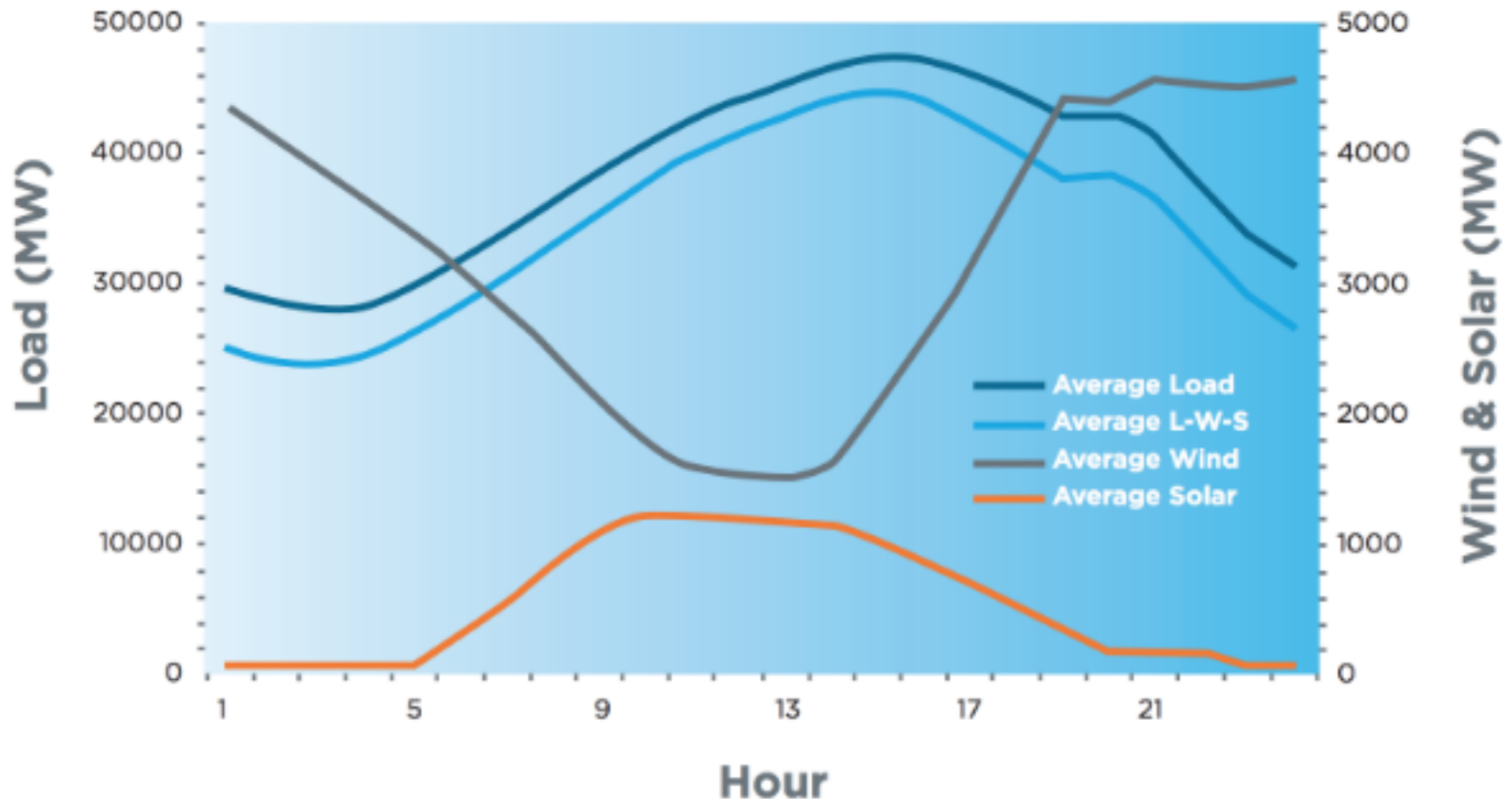
Source: Scientific American;

<https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/plugged-in/renewable-energy-intermittency-explained-challenges-solutions-and-opportunities/>

Primary source: US National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR):

<https://www2.ucar.edu/atmosnews/news/5771/ncar-wind-forecasts-save-millions-dollars-xcel-energy>.

Reducing RE Variability – Applying a Mix of RE Sources



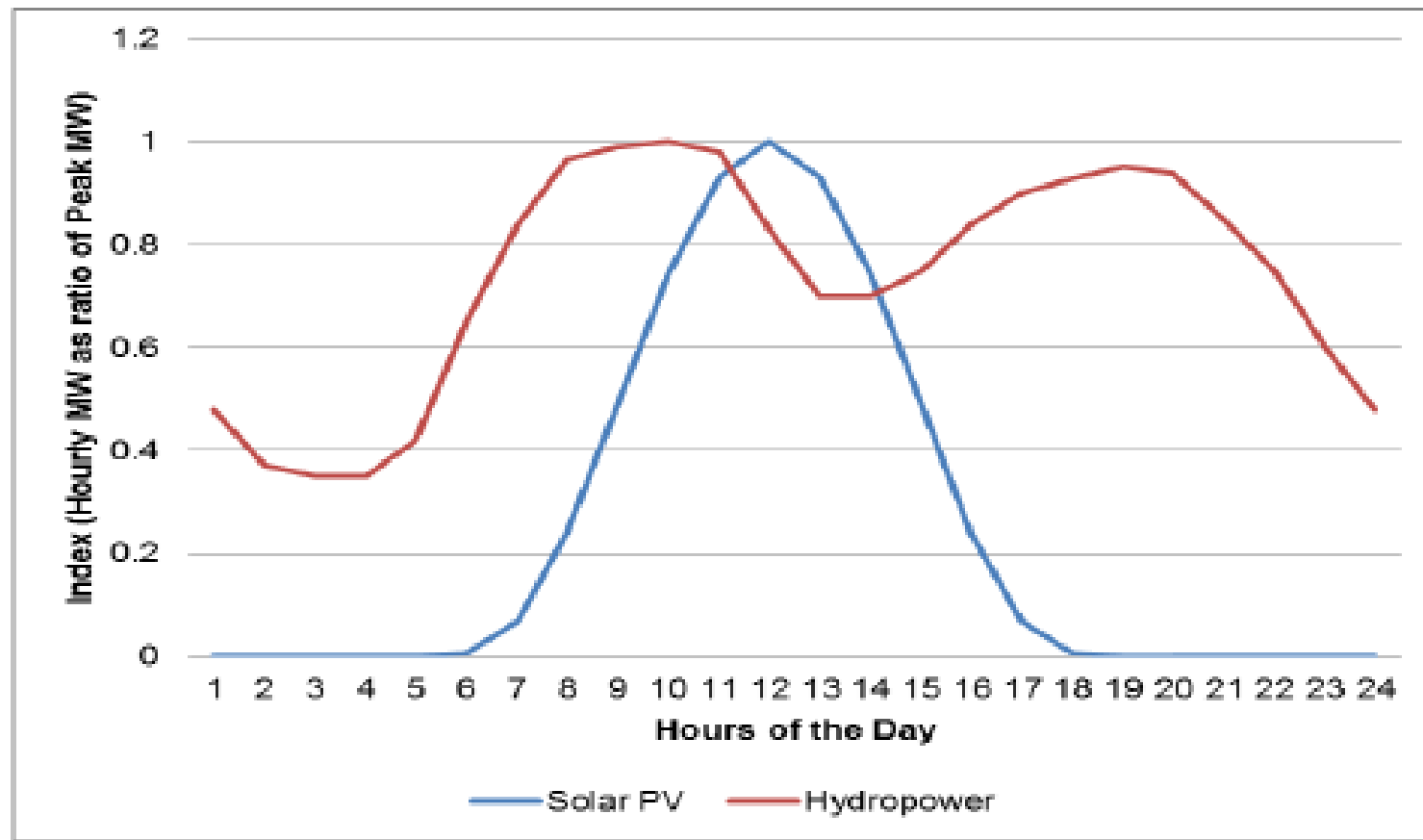
Source: Scientific American;

<https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/plugged-in/renewable-energy-intermittency-explained-challenges-solutions-and-opportunities/>

Primary source: DOE/EERE: <https://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/pdfs/50060.pdf>.

Reducing RE Variability – Applying a Mix of RE Sources

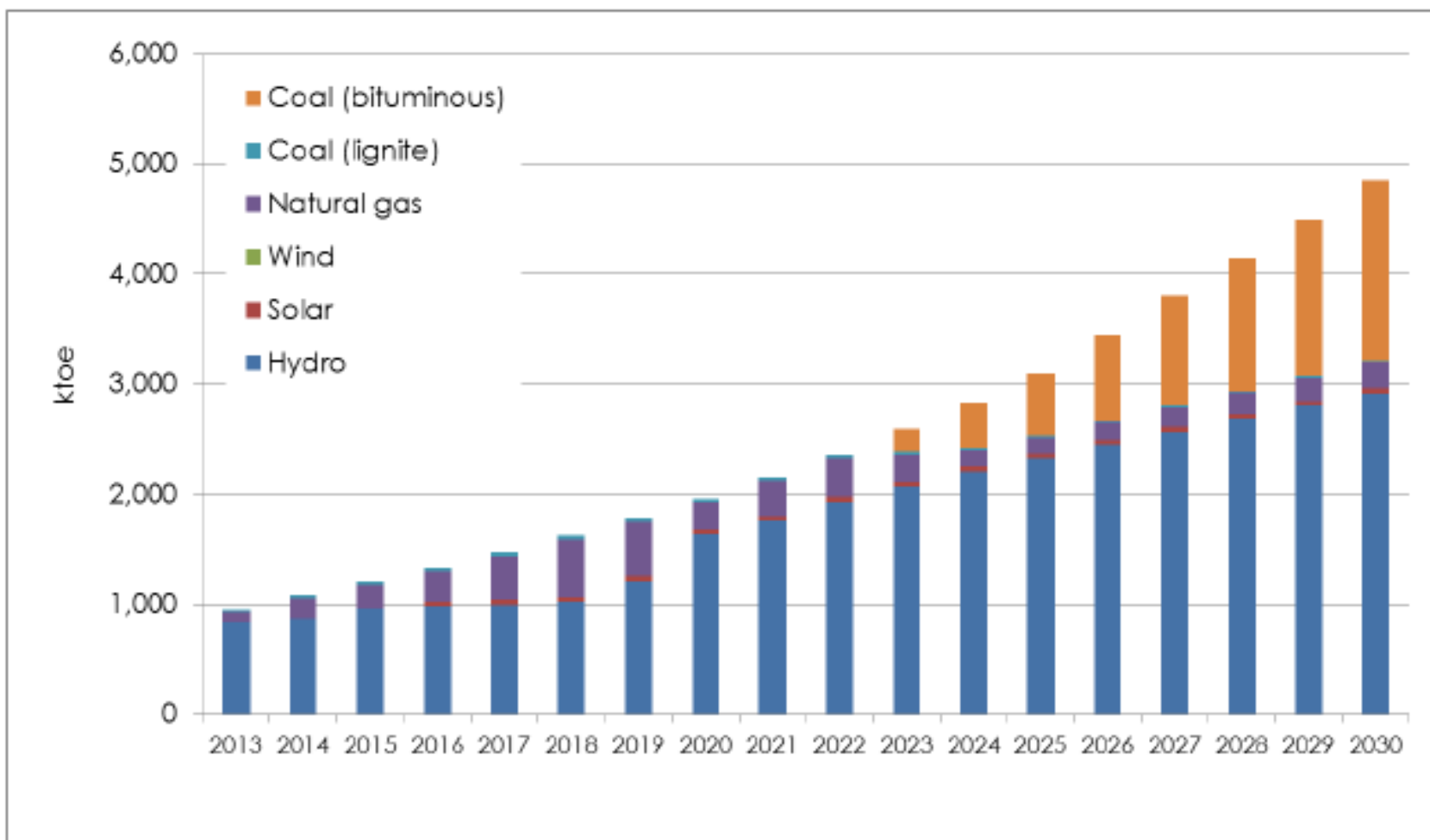
Figure III-9: Solar Power & Hydropower Balancing Potential



Source: Myanmar Energy Master Plan

Maximizing Generation Flexibility: Is this true for Myanmar Case 2 – Optimal Fuel Use?

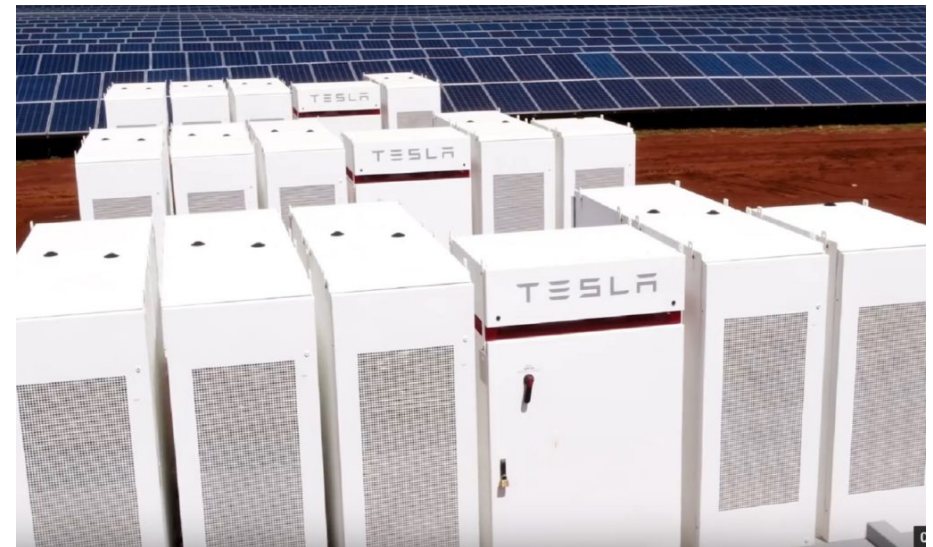
Figure IV-18: OPTIMAL Long-Term Fuel Mix – Case 2 (Balanced Hydro / Coal / Solar PV)



Source: Myanmar Energy Master Plan

Storage: Role of Utility-Scale Battery Systems

- Dispatchable capacity: for example, Tesla's Solar PV and Battery Project in Kauai, Hawaii
- Grid resilience: near instantaneous response to load fluctuations on the grid:
 - 129 MWh and 400 MWh projects in southern Australia,
 - More are underway or planned



More on Storage

- Emerging battery types (for example, flow batteries) are expected to bring costs down from current lithium-based batteries.
- “Virtual power plants”: Large numbers of distributed RE systems could be tasked with providing resiliency (voltage support) to local grids
- In theory, could replace the need for gas or diesel “peaker plants”
- Other forms of storage: pumped hydro; hydrogen; etc.
- Demand Management: shifts in demand to consume electricity when it is abundant

Considerations for RE Integration Planning & Implementation

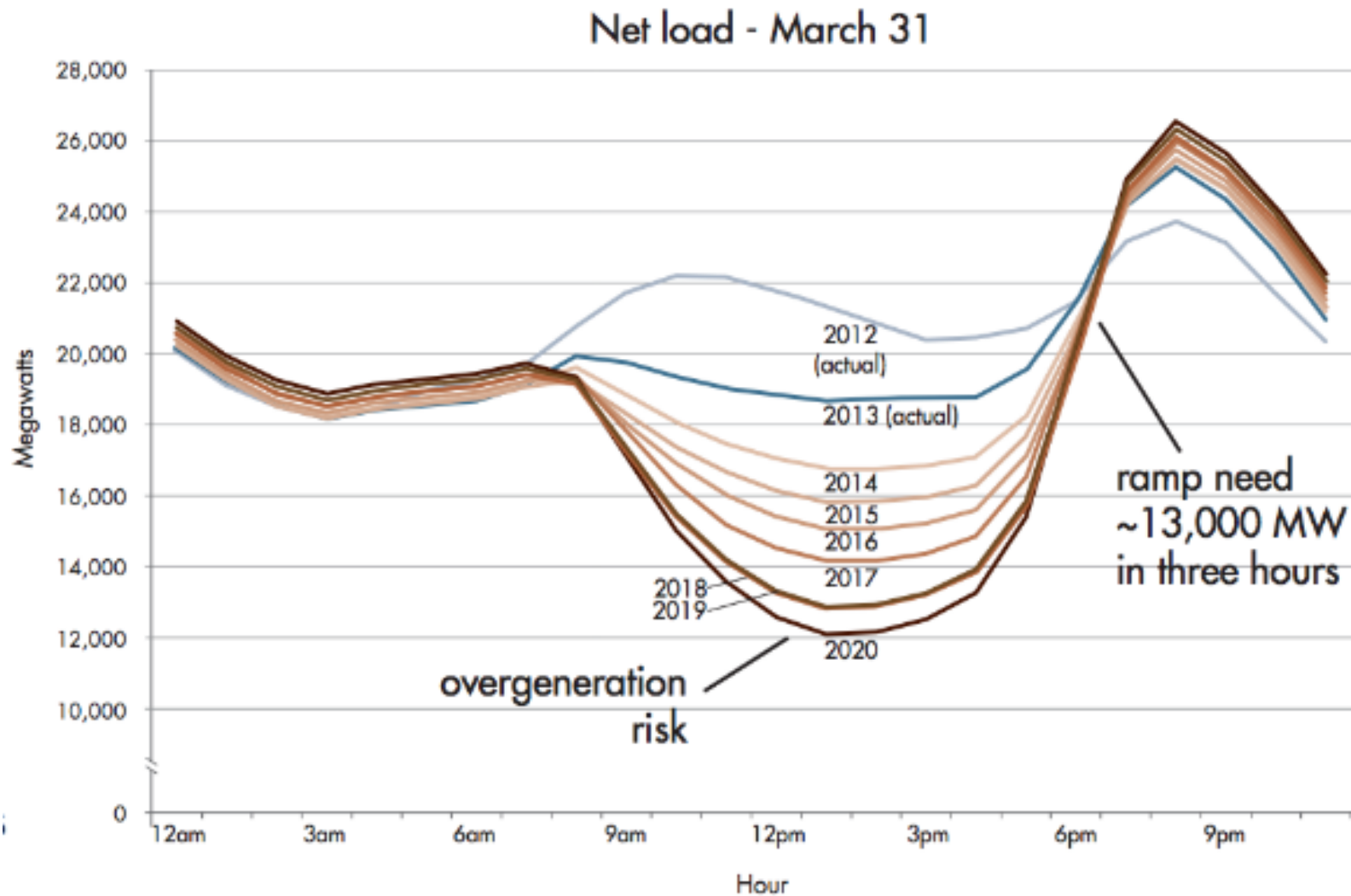
- The electricity “system” is not limited to the current and future electrical “grid” and its associated generation resources –
 - Depending on level of service needs, distributed renewables or micro-grids avoid the costs of inter-connection with the grid
- When inter-connected with the grid, distributed RE can support:
 - reliability (voltage regulation)
 - quality (reduced line losses)
 - market expansion (new supply sources)



Recommendations for RE Integration Planning & Implementation

- Develop and apply electricity system models capable of:
 - geographic specificity: electricity load-balancing region level, if possible
 - temporal specificity: seasonal and diurnal supply and demand profiles
 - ability to compare costs and impacts of a baseline electricity system to alternative systems with different RE sources, RE penetration levels, and demand assumptions

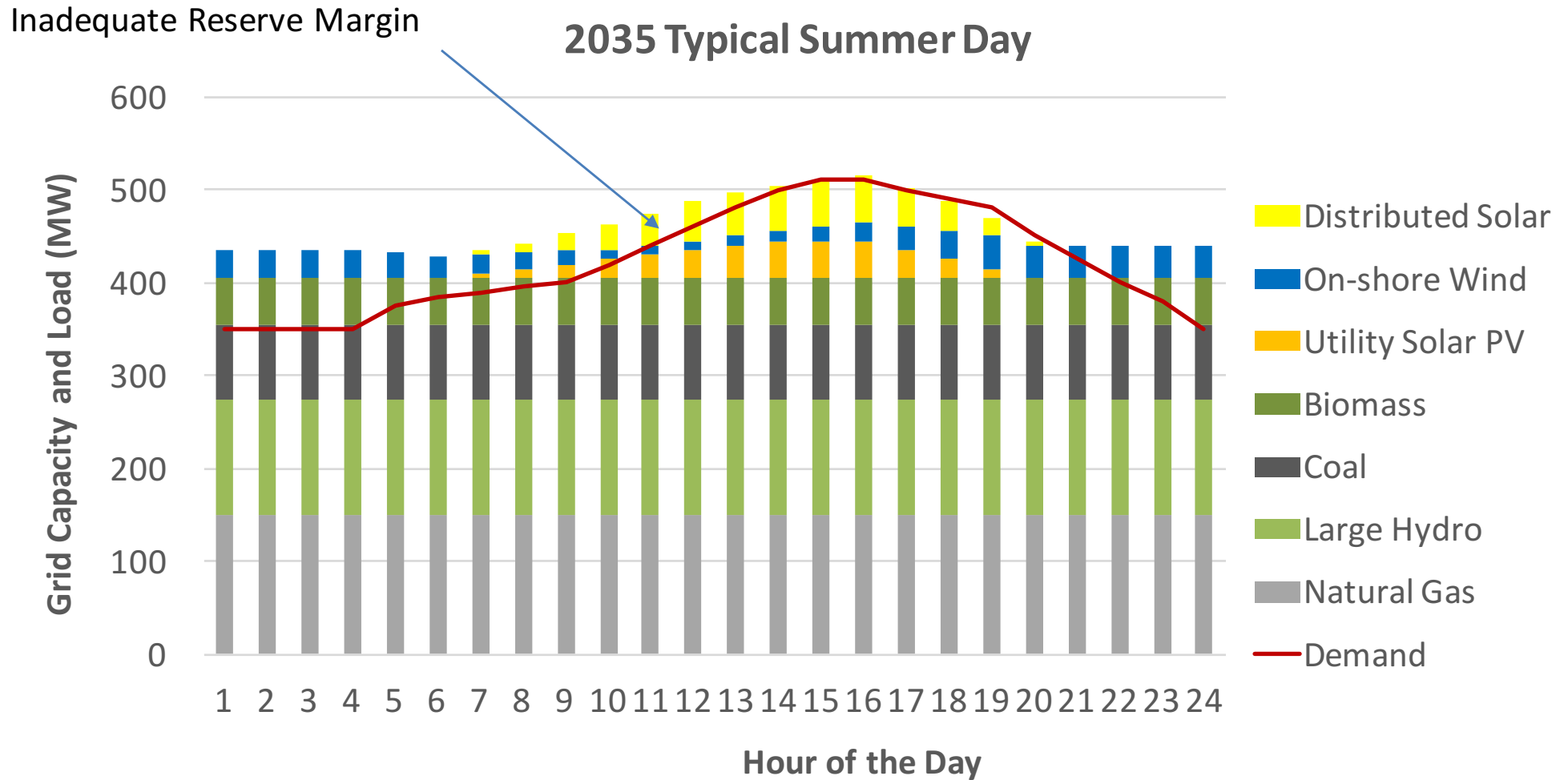
Recommendations for RE Integration: Modeling to Assess System Flexibility and Resilience



Source: California Independent System Operator

Recommendations for RE Integration

Modeling to Assess System Flexibility and Resilience



Thanks!

- Stephen Roe, Center for Climate Strategies, sroe@climatestrategies.us
- Thomas Peterson, Center for Climate Strategies, tpeterson@climatestrategies.us