

Advanced Modeling of New Energy Systems for Deep Decarbonization

Prepared By:

Vibrant Clean Energy, LLC

Dr Christopher T M Clack

Prepared For:

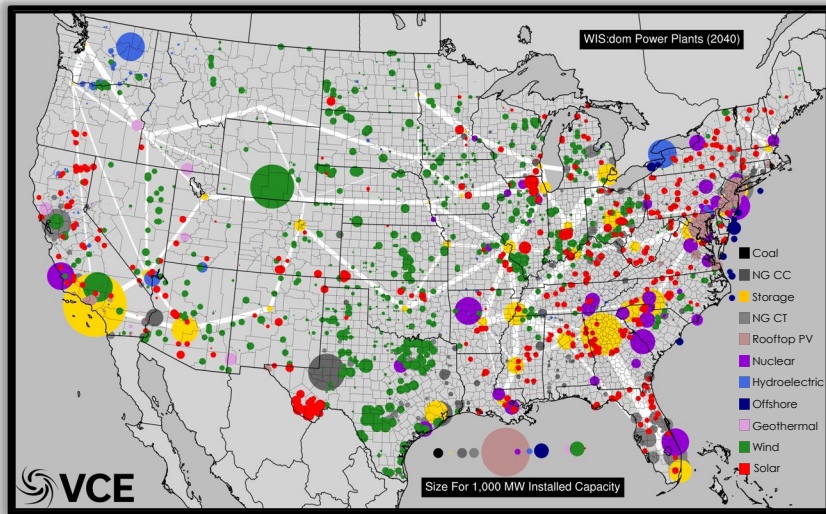
Columbia University

October 19th, 2018

Disclaimer:

This presentation has been prepared in good faith on the basis of information available at the date of publication. The analysis was produced by Vibrant Clean Energy, LLC. No guarantee or warranty of the analysis is applicable. Vibrant Clean Energy, LLC will not be held liable for any loss, damage, or cost incurred by using or relying on the information in this presentation.

Who Are We: Vibrant Clean Energy

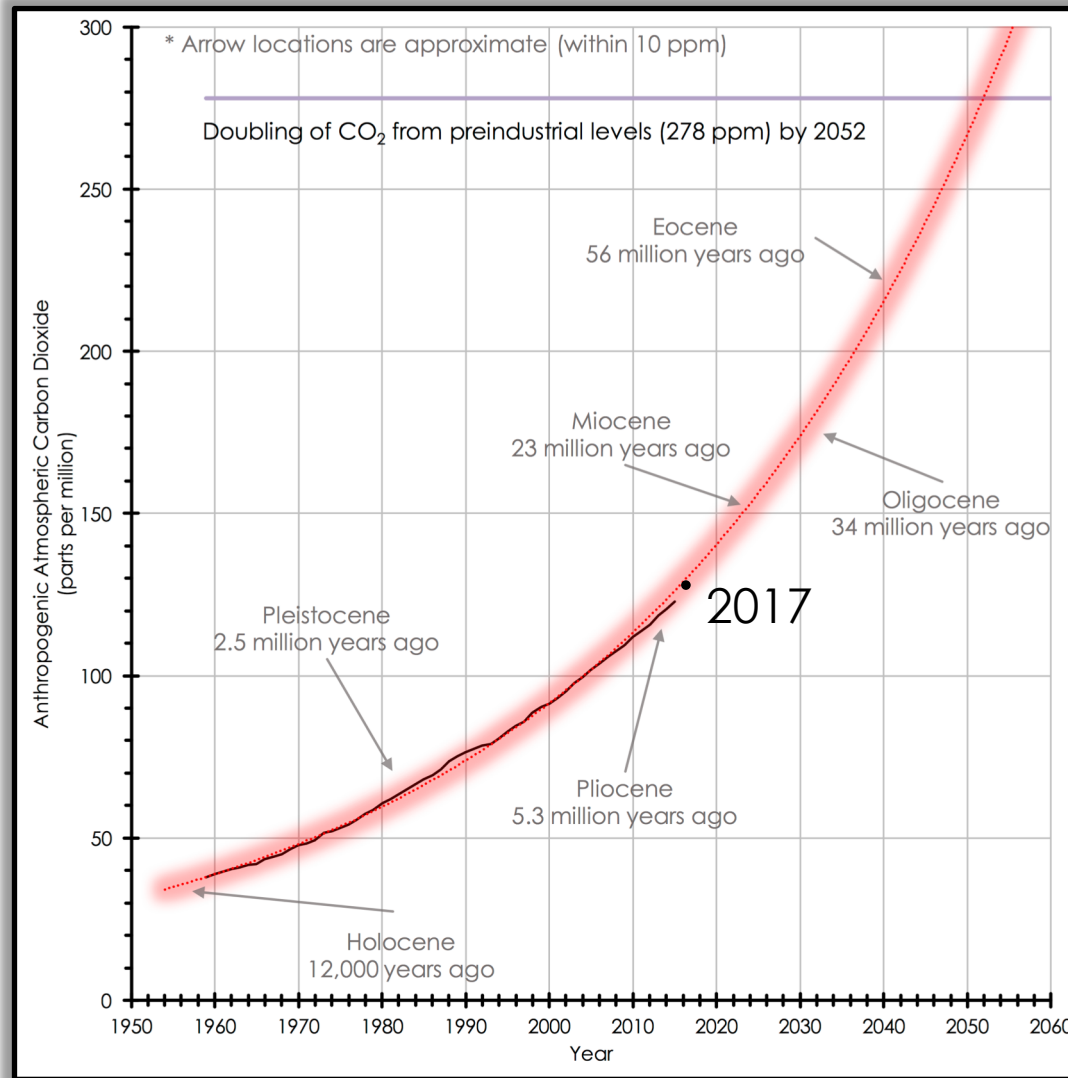


Purpose of Vibrant Clean Energy, LLC:

- Reduce the cost of electricity and help evolve economies to near zero emissions;
- Co-optimize transmission, generation, storage, and distributed resources;
- Increase the understanding of how Variable Generation impacts and alters the electricity grid and model it more accurately;
- Agnostically determine the least-cost portfolio of generation that will remove emissions from the economy;
- Determine the optimal mix of VG and other resources for efficient energy sectors;
- Help direct the transition of heating and transportation to electrification;
- License WIS:dom optimization model and/or perform studies using the model;
- Ensure profits for energy companies with a modernized grid;
- Assist clients unlock and understand the potential of high VRE scenarios, as well as zero emission pathways.



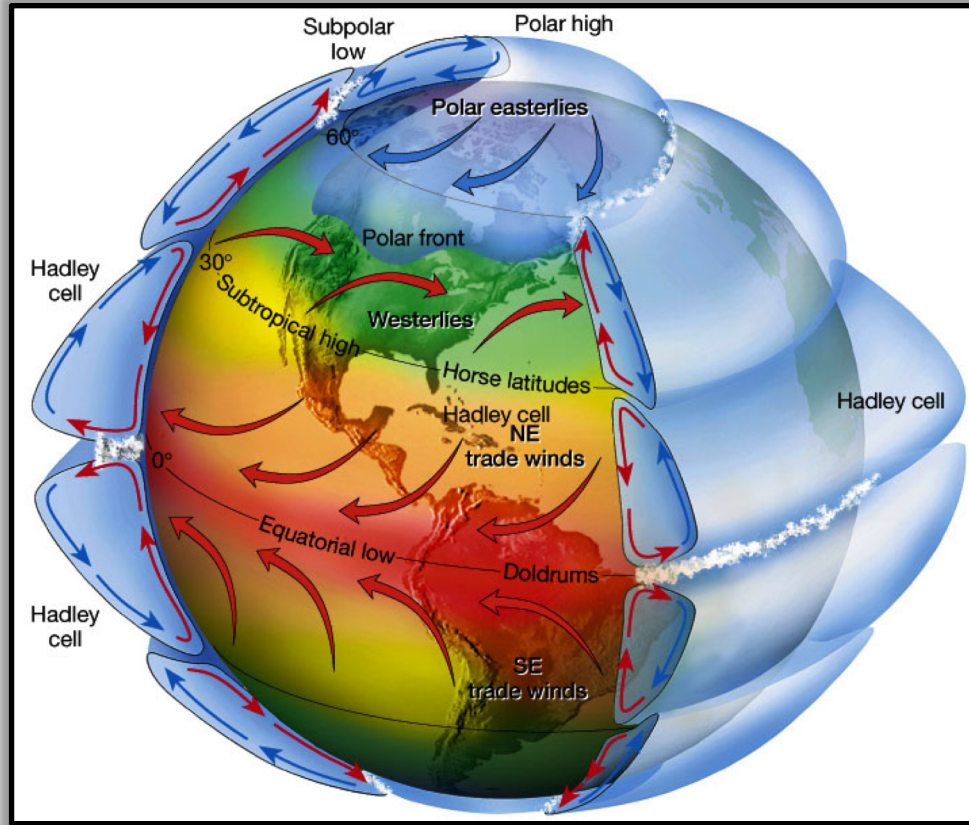
Why Do What We Do?



Emissions keep rising faster and faster...

How Does Weather Work?

Global Heat Transfer Drives Wind & Solar Constantly



This global heat engine runs **constantly** driving wind and cloud patterns.

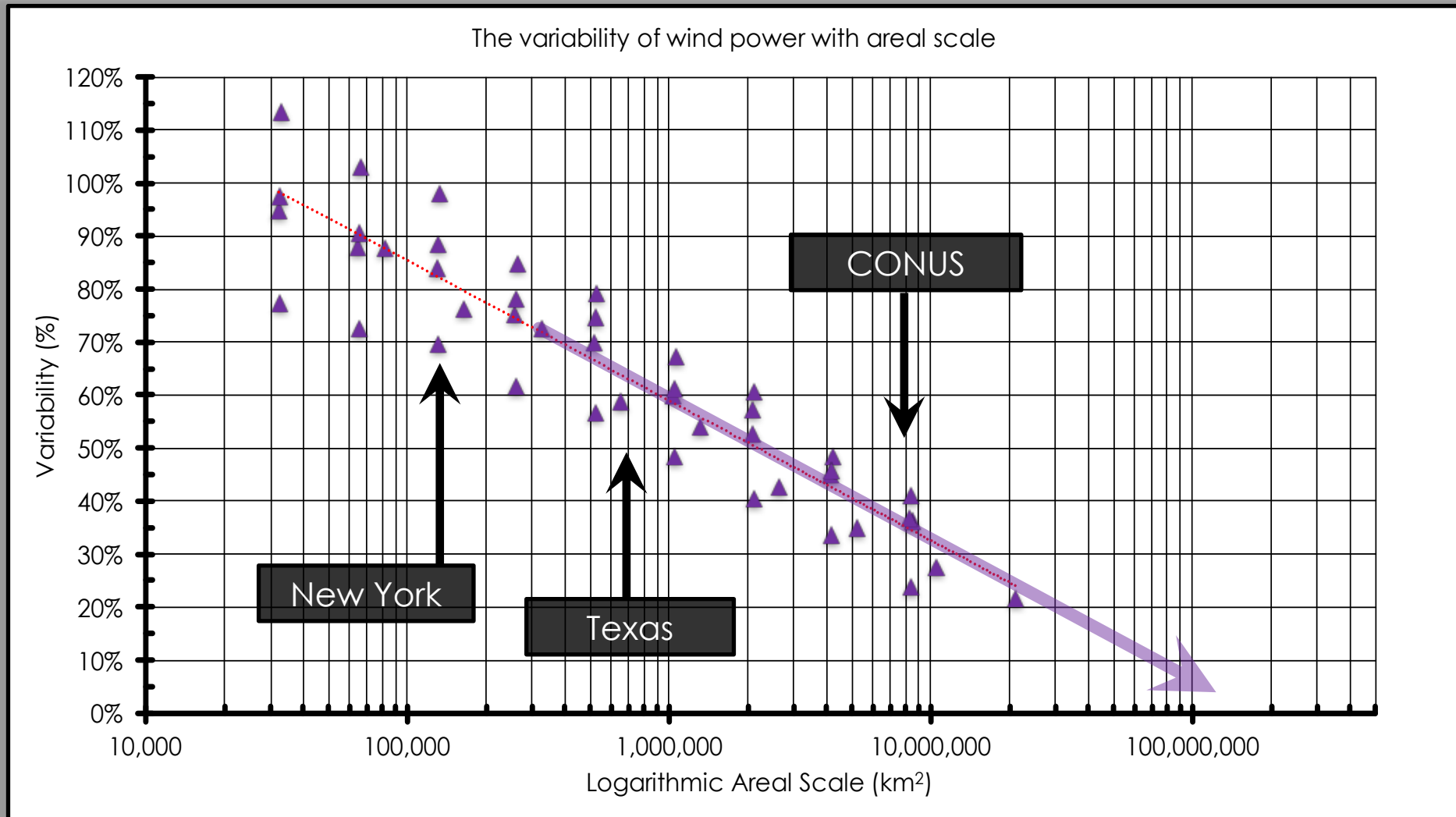
Processes **are well understood**.

Driven By Solar Irradiance & Earth-Sun Distance.

Therefore “variability” is a **local effect**.

Image Credit: Figure 7.5 in *The Atmosphere*, 8th edition, Lutgens and Tarbuck, 8th edition, 2001

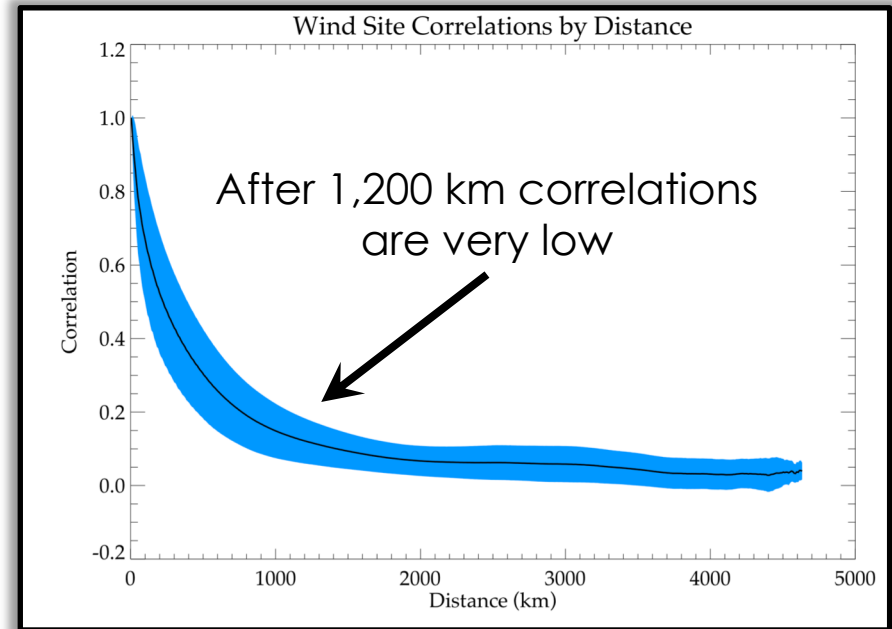
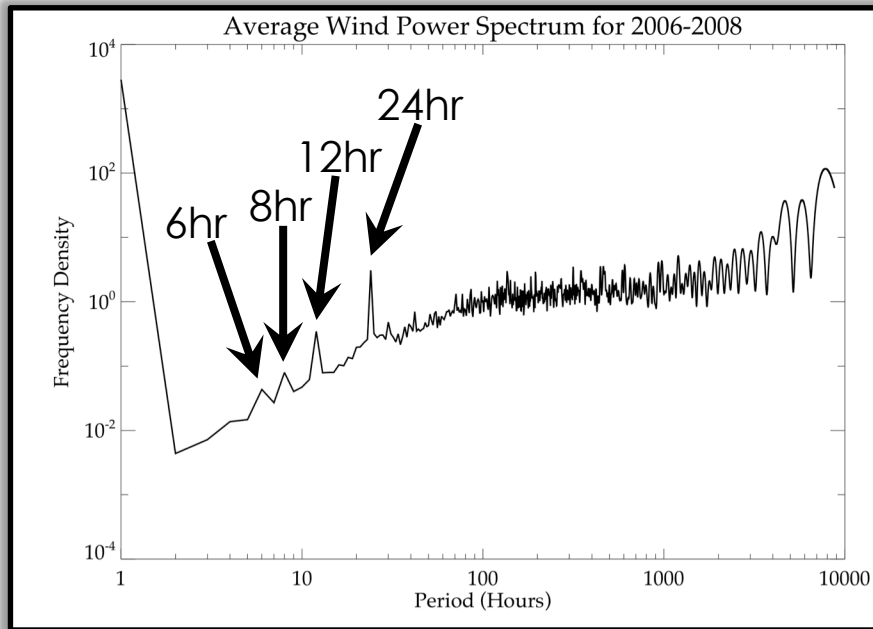
Variability Of Wind & Solar Shrinks With Larger Areas



Wind & solar **can back each other up** using their nature

Wind & Solar Are Created By Chaotic Not Random Processes

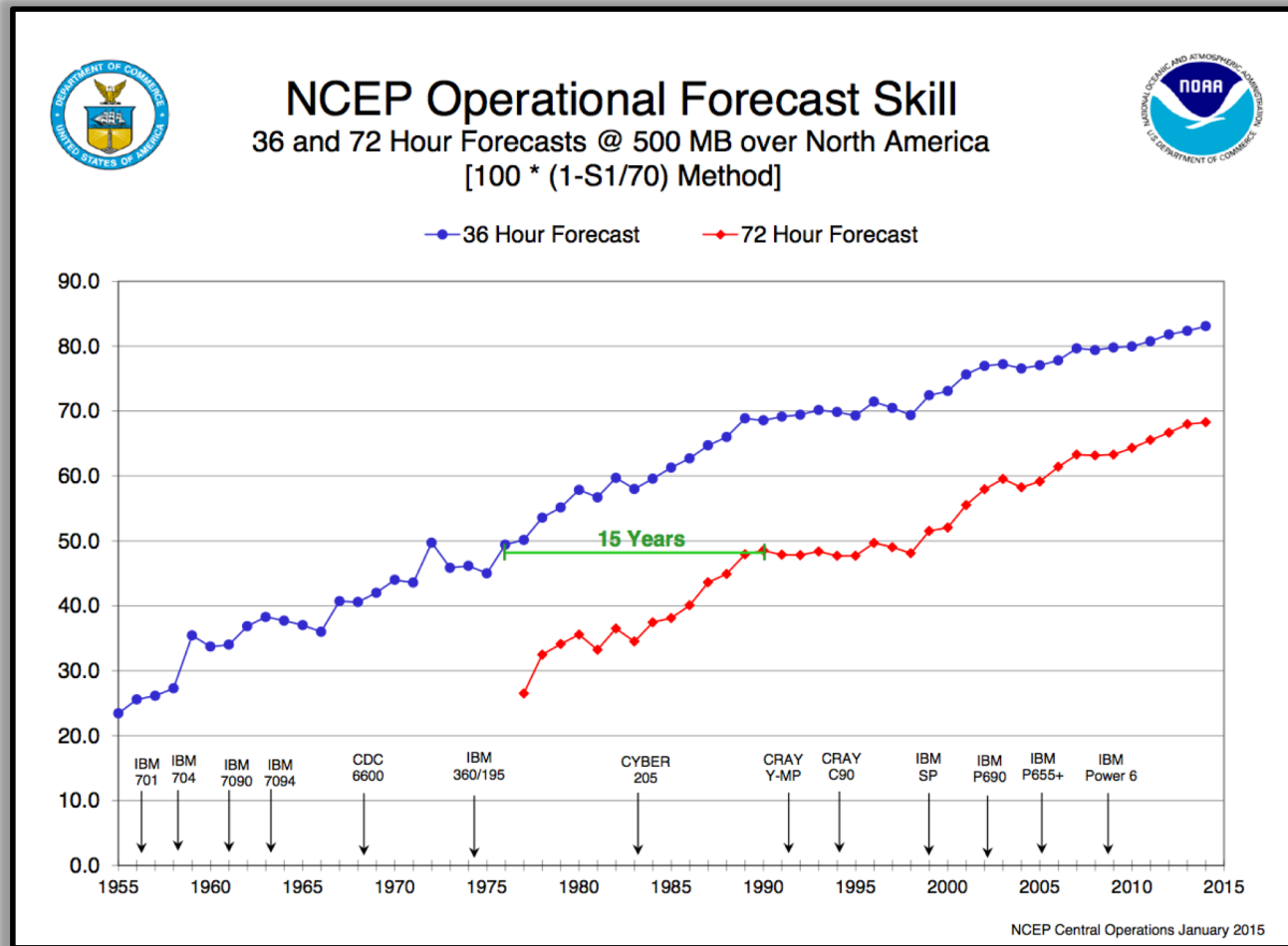
Therefore, patterns emerge that can be taken advantage of!



Energy Density Accumulates At Predictable Times & Sites Decorrelate Rapidly

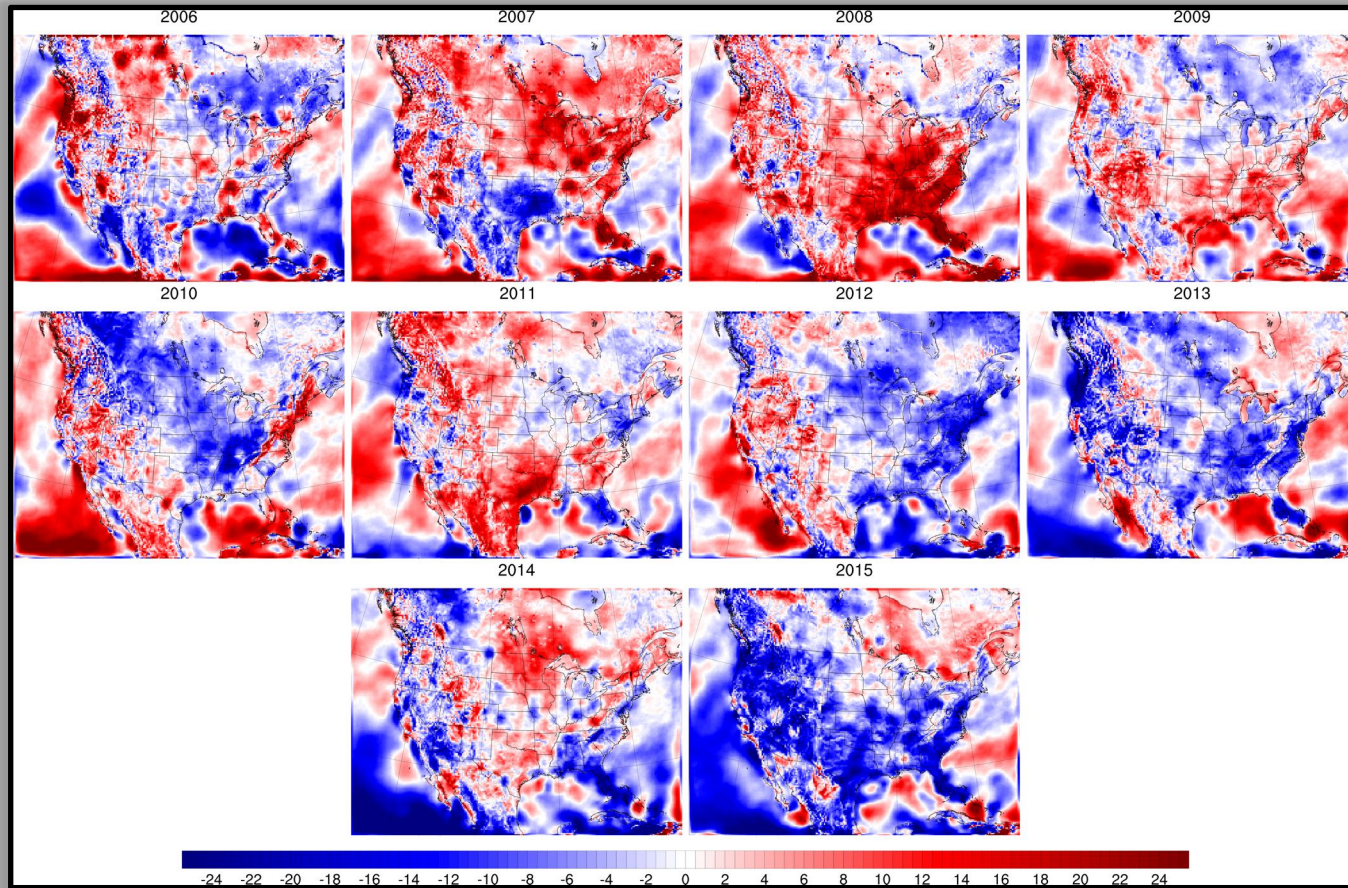
Weather Forecasts Are Always Improving

Forecasts Accurate Enough To Rely On For Large Areas (local errors cancel)



Wind & Solar Are Variable So Need Careful Consideration

Long-term, high-resolution data are essential to understand the processes



There is no “gut feeling” or “randomness” about the weather!

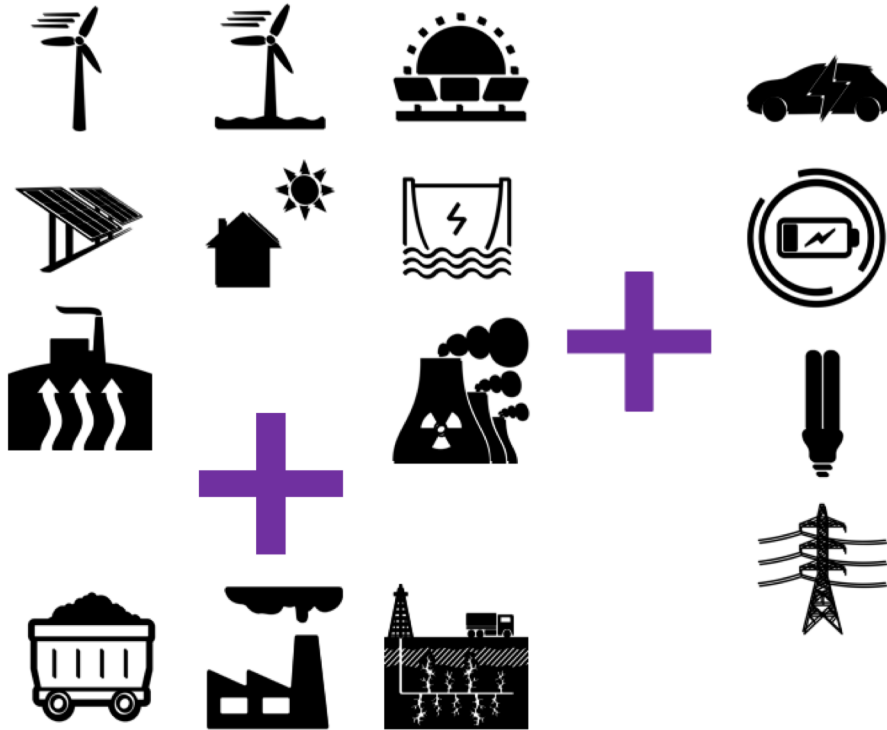
What Modeling Exists?

What Most Models Currently Do

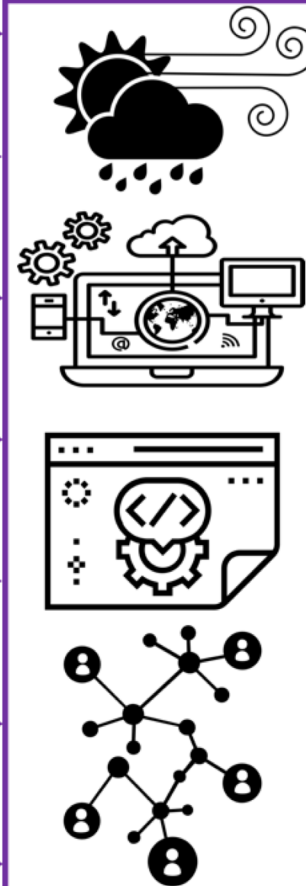
- For production cost – typically short time periods & small geographic scope;
- For capacity expansion – typically coarse data, large region, but simplified / no dispatch;
- Typically many models do not consider demand side resources, transmission, storage, or other emerging technologies (EVs, heat pumps, water heaters, etc.);
- Disaggregation of components of the system leads to inefficient future projections and diminishes value of certain resources;
- Simpler modeling does not allow foresight beyond “knowns”, for example, emergent behavior of market design, co-optimization of DERS, utility generation, transmission, and storage, reducing reliance on thermal generation for reserves, etc.
- Ignoring the changing environment, i.e. outside a specific BAA will lead to over investment and stranded assets / addition costs to rate payers, as the external regions will impact the internal dynamics of the BAA.

Pushing The Envelope: The WIS:dom Model

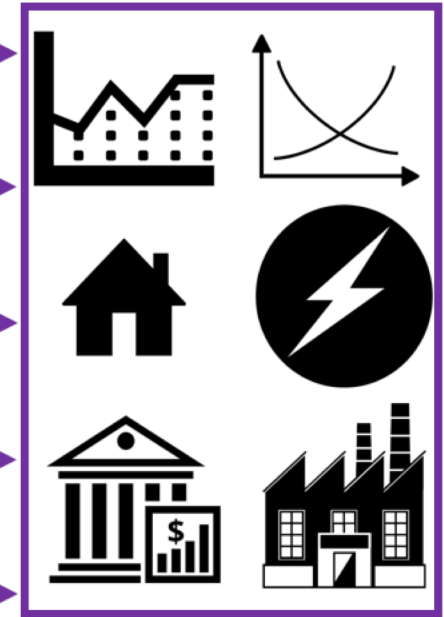
Detailed Input Data



WIS:dom



Numerous Objectives Output



What Models Can & Should Do

WIS:dom is the **only** (others should follow) combined capacity expansion and production cost model. It combines:

- ✓ Continental-scale (globally capable), spatially-determined co-optimization of transmission, generation and storage expansion while simultaneously determining the dispatch of these sub systems at 13-km or 3-km, hourly or 5-minutely resolution;
- ✓ Dispatch includes:
 - Individual unit commitments, start-up, shutdown profiles, and ramp constraints;
 - Transmission power flow, planning reserves, and operating reserves;
 - Weather forecasting and physics of weather engines;
 - Detailed hydro modeling;
 - High granularity for weather-dependent generation;
 - Existing generator and transmission asset attributes such as heat rates, line losses, power factor, variable costs, fixed costs, capital costs, fuel costs, etc.;
- ✓ Large spatial and temporal horizons;
- ✓ Policy and regulatory drivers such as PTC, ITC, RPS, etc.;
- ✓ Detailed investment periods (2-, 5-, or 10- year) out past 2050;
- ✓ **100 - 10,000x increased resolution** compared with nearest competitor for VRE, load, and conventional generator descriptions.
- ✓ ***Designed, operated and supported by small team.***

WIS:dom Is a Blended Capacity Expansion and Production Cost Model

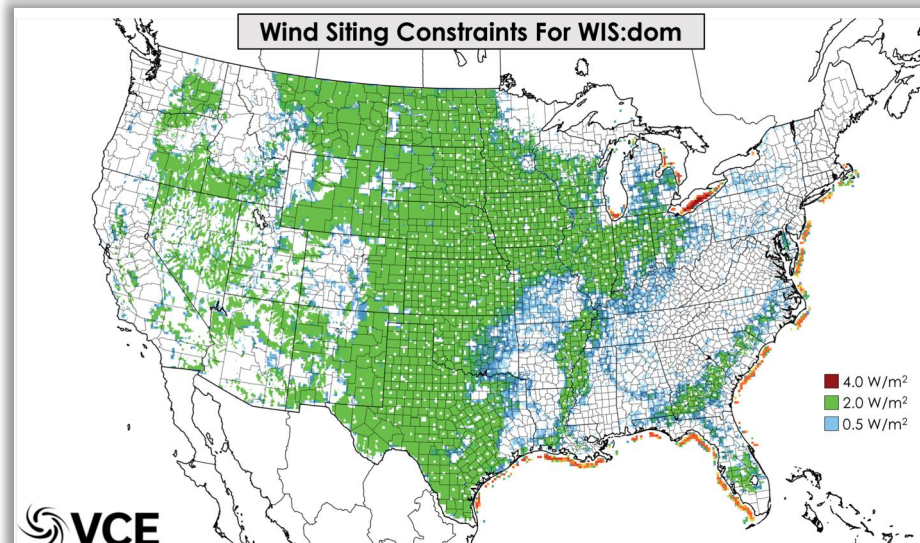
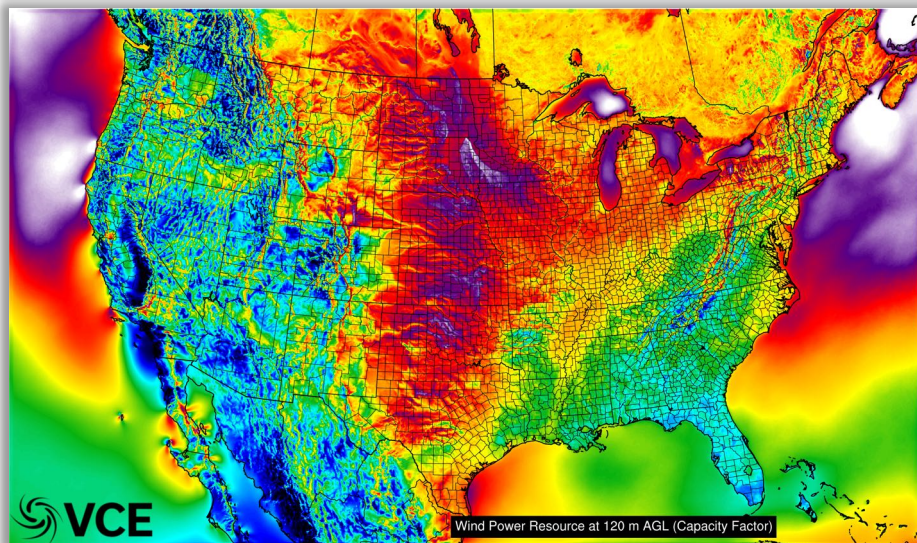
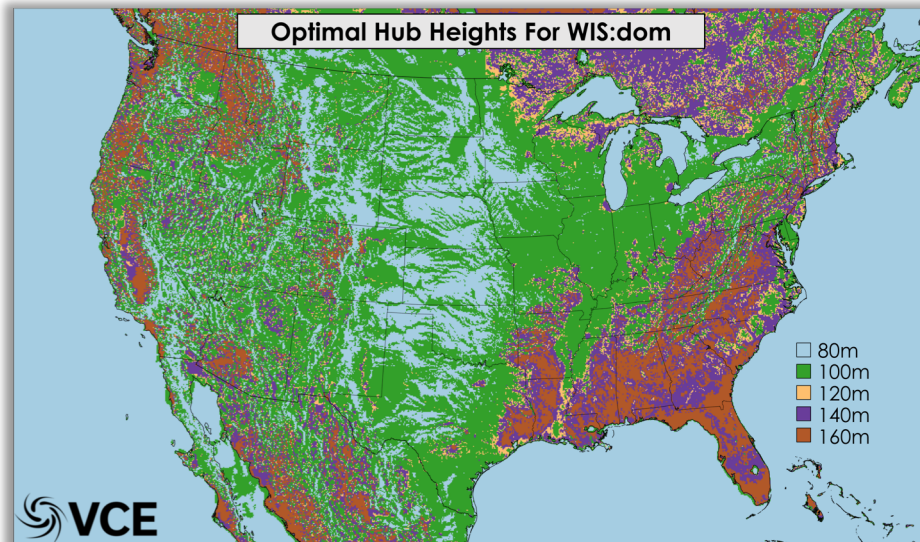
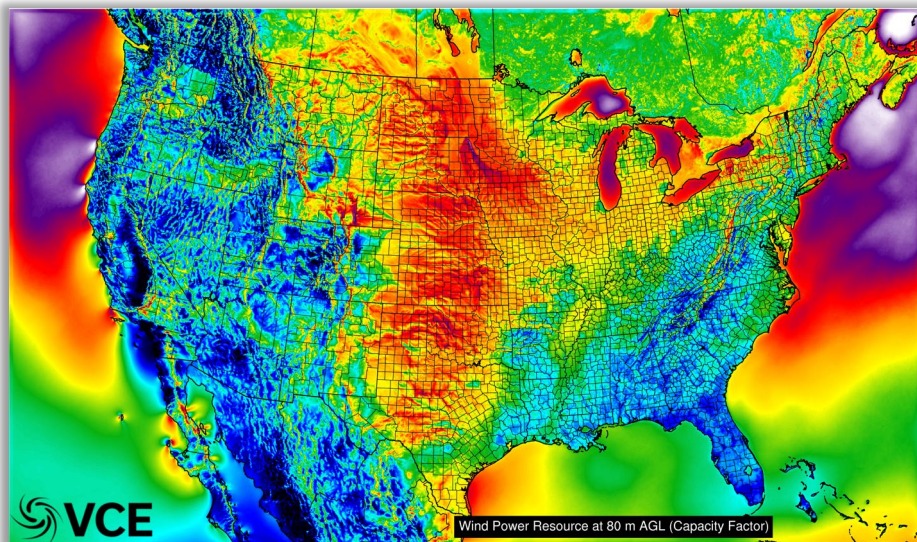
Models	Nation Scale	Trans Expan	Gen Expan	Gen Plan Spatially	Trans Plan Spatially	Temp Res	Spat Res (km ²)	Physics of Weather	Forecasts	W+S Tech count	Hydro Modeling	Global Capable	Disaggregate	Horizon	Invest Periods	Hardware	Elec Power Flow Realized
ReEDs	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	17	2,472 (NA only)	N	N	3	N	N	Time slices, most T constrained	2050	5	Desktop; HPC	N
Switch	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	288	25	N	N	4-5	N	N*	WECC only and temporal splicing	2050	5	Desktop	N
GE Maps	N	Y*	Y	Y	N	760	~2500 (NA only)	N	N	3	N	N*	Only small areas	1 YR	1	Desktop Linux cluster	DC no loss
ABB Grid View	N	Y*	Y	Y	N	760	~2500 (NA only)	N	N	3	N	N*	Only small areas	1 YR	1	Desktop Linux cluster	DC no loss
Plexos	N	N	Y	N	N	8766	4 (no standard)	N	Y	3	Some	Y	Only small areas	1 YR	1	Desktop Linux cluster; HPC	DC (plus AC, but only technically)
WIS:dom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8766 / yr 10 years US 1 year Global	9 - USA 49 - Globe (all at hourly resolution)	Y	Y	Wind 35; Solar 40; Storage included	Detailed using weather and hydro data	Y	None: couples high granularity with large space temporal horizons	2015 to 2050 2015 to 2100	7-16: blind and seer mode	High powered servers; Powerful Desktops; Simpler Version Laptops	DC with losses, Kirchhoff laws, reliability, substations and existing lines
IAM	Y	N	Y	N	N	1-100	250,000	Y	N	3-5	Y	Y	Long time averages; low spatial res	2100	10	Desktop all the way to HPC	N

Logical Equations in WIS:dom

Constraint ID	Equation Name	Equation Purpose	Impact Estimation
1	Total System(s) Cost Objective	To define the objective that is being minimized	Critical Other objectives may alter solutions significantly
2	Reliable Dispatch Constraint	Enforce WIS:dom meets demand in each region each hour without fail	Critical Strict enforcement of zero loss of load
3	Market Clearing Price Adjustment	Allowing WIS:dom to estimate the dispatch stack & attribute price vs cost	Critical Different market structures could impact deployment choices
4	DSM Balancing Constraint	Ensures that DSM providers can balance their demand	High Changing the description of DSM and costs could alter solutions
5	Transmission Power Flow Constraint	Produces the optimal power flow matrix and associated losses	Critical Transmission power flow significantly impacts dispatch and deployment
6	Transmission Capacity Constraint	Calculates the capacity of each transmission line	Critical Without this constraint, power flow could become artificially large
7	Planning Reserve Constraint	Ensure planning reserve margins are maintained	High Capacity credit for VREs can alter deployment decisions
8	Coal, NGCC, NGCT, Nuclear, Hydro, Geo Capacity Constraints	Maintain the capacity of generators above their peak production	High Without the constraints generations can be incredibly based on marginal costs alone
9	Storage Power & Energy Capacity Constraints	Complex equations & constraints to determine the utilization of storage	Critical Storage correctly modeled can change all investment decisions and dispatch
10	Coal, NGCC, NGCT, Nuclear, & Geo P_min Constraints	Constraints that force WIS:dom to adhere to P_min attributes for thermal generators	Medium P_min enforcement has lower impacts on decision
11	RPS & Emission Constraints	To enable WIS:dom to understand policy, regulatory and societal limitations	Critical When emissions enforced investment decisions are completely changed
12	Generator & Transmission Capacity Expansion Constraints	To require WIS:dom to keep investments in new generation & transmission to specific levels	Low-Medium Very tight enforcement could impact decisions, but realistic values do not substantial change solutions
13	Coal, NGCC, NGCT, Nuclear, & Geo Ramping Constraints	Describing the speed at which generators can alter their output for WIS:dom	Medium Faster ramping thermal generation is more favorable in lower emission scenarios, so this constraint impacts decisions in those cases
14	DER Deployment & Cost Constraints	Specifies to WIS:dom the amount of DERs to be constructed and/or cost to system of these assets	Low Has minimal impact on the overall system costs and investment decisions of utility scale generators
15	CIL & CEL Constraints	Describe the import & export limits between markets, countries, states, and interconnections	Medium-High Transmission expanding from existing lines & the addition of market impacts can dramatically alter decisions in some high emission reduction scenarios
16	Spatial Limitation Constraint	Allow WIS:dom to understand the space requirement for generators and competition for land use	Medium Without this constraint land use can be over used and over count the amount of generation in a location/site
17	Extraction Limits For VRE	Determines the limits to VRE extraction for nearby sites	Medium Impactful for wind siting considerations but much lower for solar PV siting
18	Nuclear & Hydro Dispatch Schedule	Informs WIS:dom that nuclear and hydro must conform to addition constraints regarding the water cycle, water temperature, and refuelling	Low-Medium Nuclear suffers a small amount due to offline times & hydro flexibility limited by constraint to assist with other VREs
19	Relicense / Repower Decision	Facilitates WIS:dom opting to relicense or repower an existing nuclear or VRE site	Medium-High Repowering can substantially improve existing sites at lower cost, while relicensing enable nuclear to remain within markets for longer
20	Load / Weather Forecast Error Estimator	Enables WIS:dom to detect regions with poor weather and/or load forecasts for consideration during investment decisions	Low-Medium Load & weather forecasts are small enough over EI markets that the investments are not substantially altered. For WECC, the impact is much higher

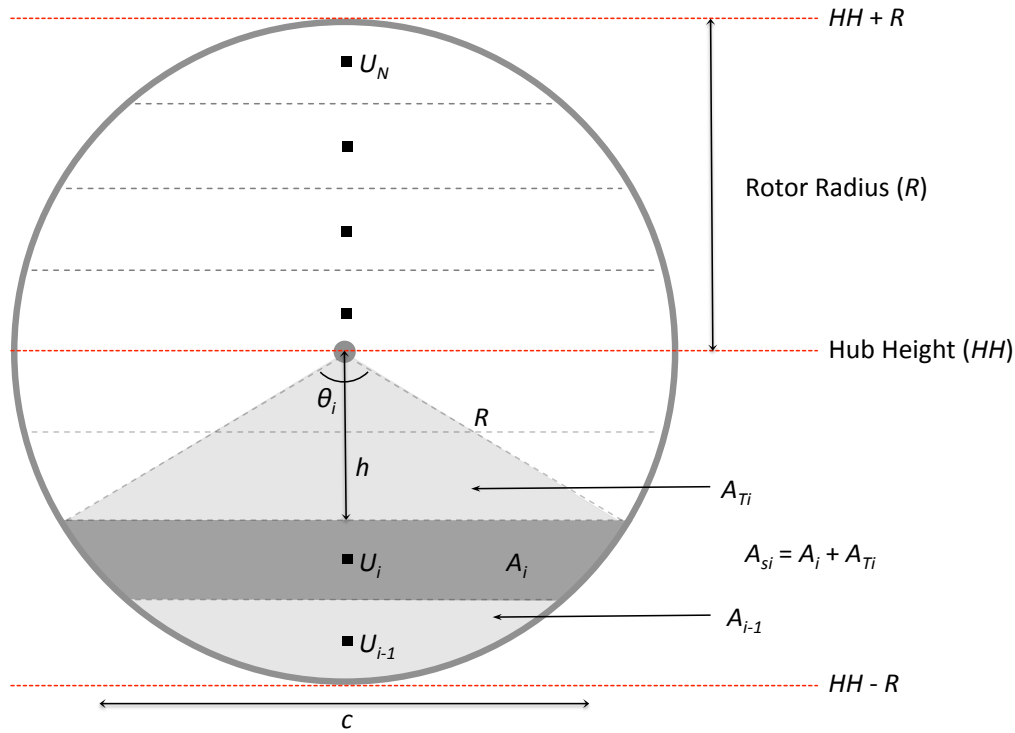
What Weather Details Does WIS:dom Include?

WIS:dom Contains Detailed Weather and Siting Datasets



Creating VRE Resources

General Process: Wind



$$U_{\eta} = \sqrt{u_{\eta}^2 + v_{\eta}^2}$$

$$U_i = \frac{u_i \cdot u_H + v_i \cdot v_H}{U_H}$$

$$A_i = A_{Si} - A_{Ti} - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} A_j, \quad i \geq 1$$

$$A_{Si} = \frac{\theta_i}{2\pi} \cdot \pi R^2 = \frac{\theta_i R^2}{2}$$

$$A_{Ti} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot h = R \sin\left(\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right) R \cos\left(\frac{\theta_i}{2}\right) = \frac{R^2}{2} \sin \theta_i$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{A_i}{A} = \frac{(\theta_i - \sin \theta_i)}{2\pi} - \frac{1}{A} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} A_j, \quad i \geq 1$$

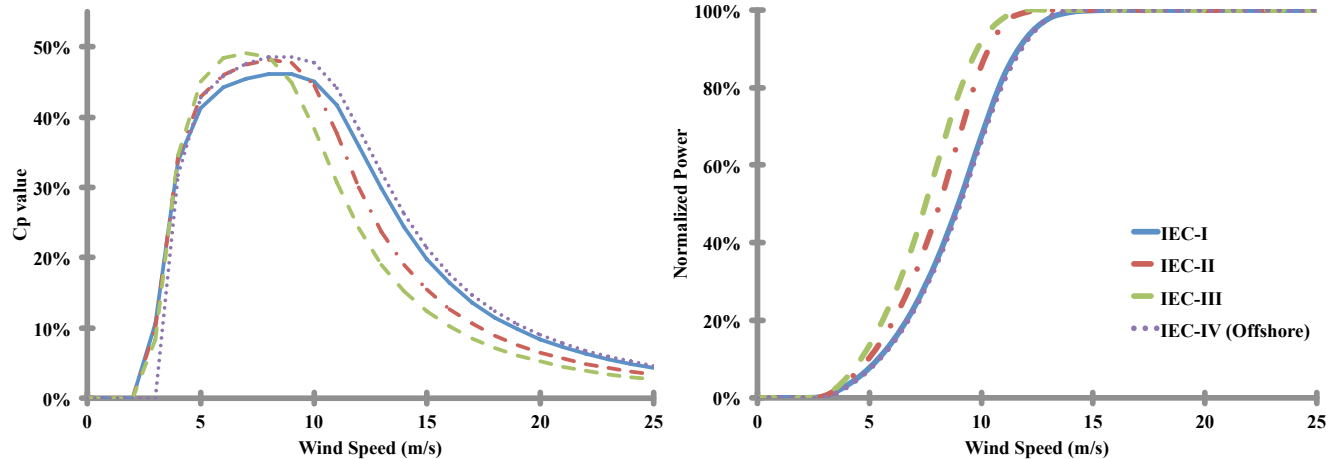
$$U_R = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \cdot U_i$$

* We also perform the same technique to obtain the Rotor Equivalent Density, Temperature and Clouds

Creating VRE Resources

General Process: Wind

$$P_w = \frac{d[E_w(U(t))]}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot A \cdot \rho(t) \cdot L(t) \cdot U^2(t) \right] = \frac{\rho A U^3}{2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\int U dt}{U} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \frac{2}{U} \frac{dU}{dt} \right) \right]$$



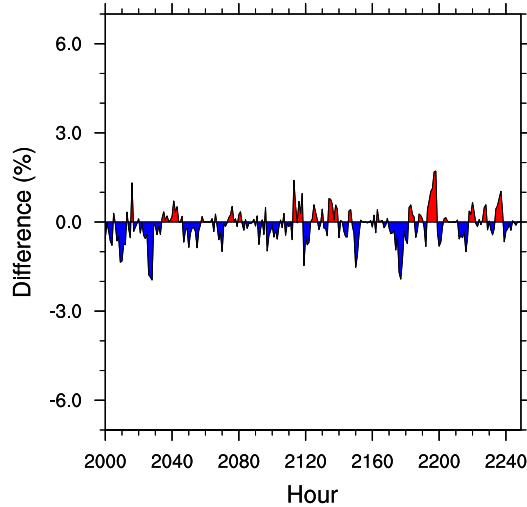
	Turbine	Rated Power (MW)	Cut-In Speed (m/s)	Max Output Speed (m/s)	Cut-Out Speed (m/s)	Rotor Diameter (m)
IEC-I	Siemens 3.0 MW	3.0	3.0	14.0	25.0	101.0
	Gamesa G80	2.0	4.0	17.0	25.0	80.0
	Nordex N90HS	2.5	4.0	14.0	25.0	90.0
	Vestas V90	3.0	4.0	14.0	25.0	90.0
IEC-II	Vestas V112	3.0	3.0	13.0	25.0	112.0
	Siemens 2.3 MW	2.3	3.0	13.0	25.0	93.0
	GE1.6 82.5	1.6	4.0	12.0	25.0	82.5
	GE2.5x1	2.5	3.0	14.0	25.0	100.0
IEC-III	Vestas V100	1.8	3.0	12.0	20.0	100.0
	GE1.6-100	1.6	3.0	12.0	25.0	100.0
	Repower 3.2M	3.2	3.0	12.0	22.0	114.0
IEC-IV	Siemens 3.6 MW	3.6	4.0	14.0	25.0	107.0
	GE4.1MW	4.1	4.0	14.0	25.0	113.0
	Repower 6M	6.15	3.5	14.0	30.0	126.0

Clack et al., Wind Energy, 2016

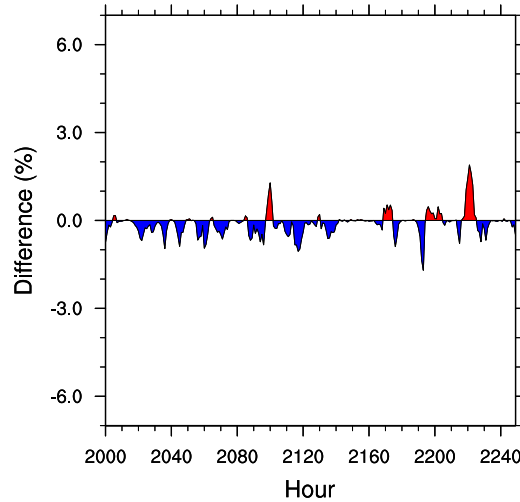
Creating VRE Resources

General Process: Wind

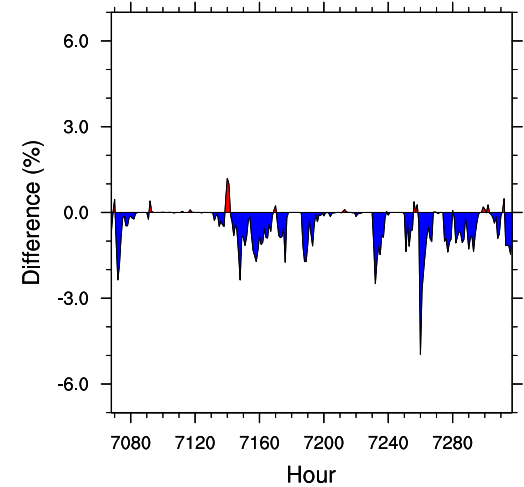
Difference in Wind Power Estimates (30.28, -97.5)



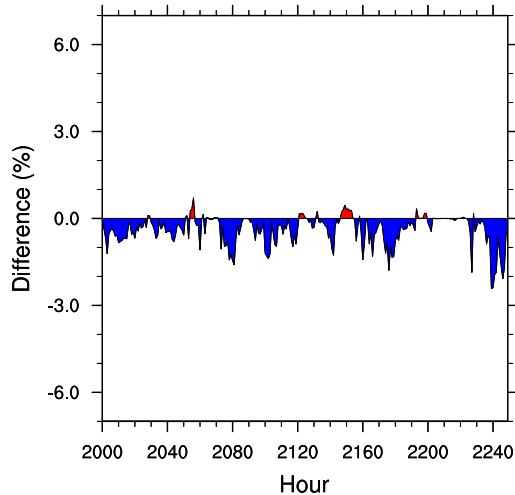
Difference in Wind Power Estimates (43.57, -96.48)



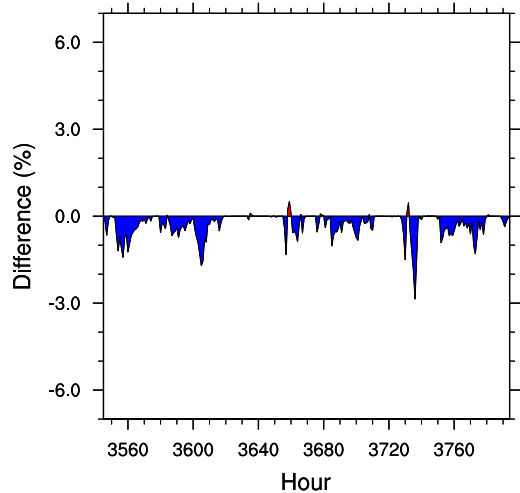
Difference in Wind Power Estimates (45.39, -122.42)



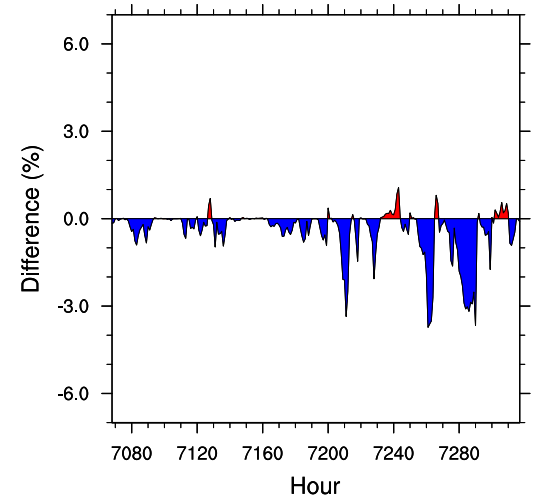
Difference in Wind Power Estimates (42.38, -84.55)



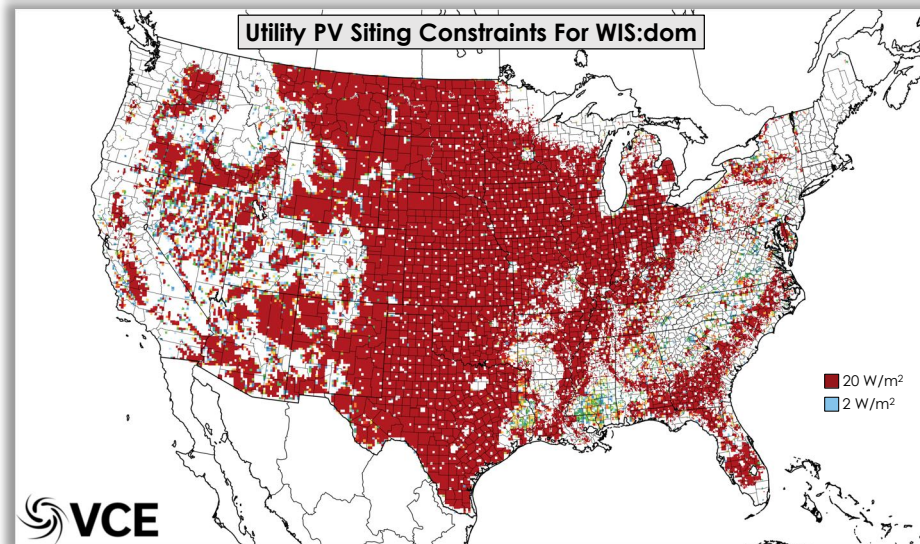
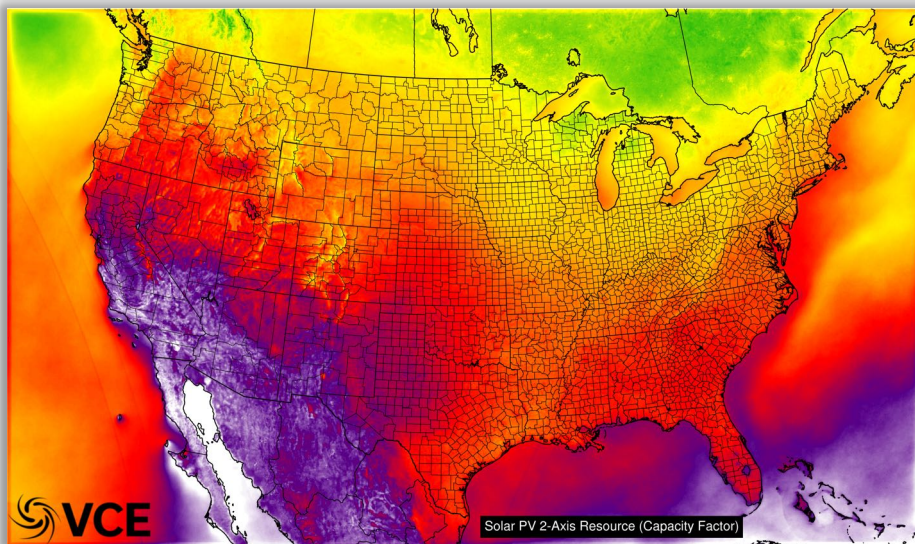
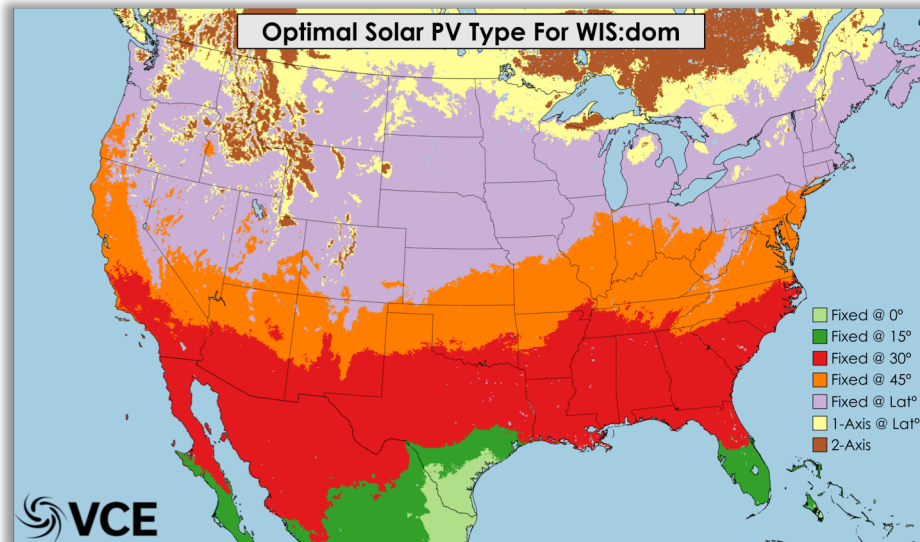
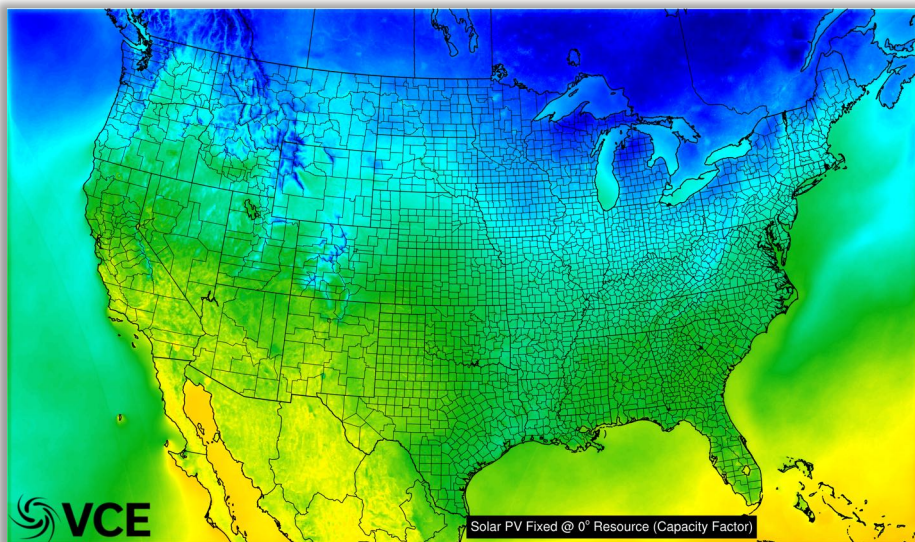
Difference in Wind Power Estimates (45.39, -122.42)



Difference in Wind Power Estimates (43.57, -96.48)

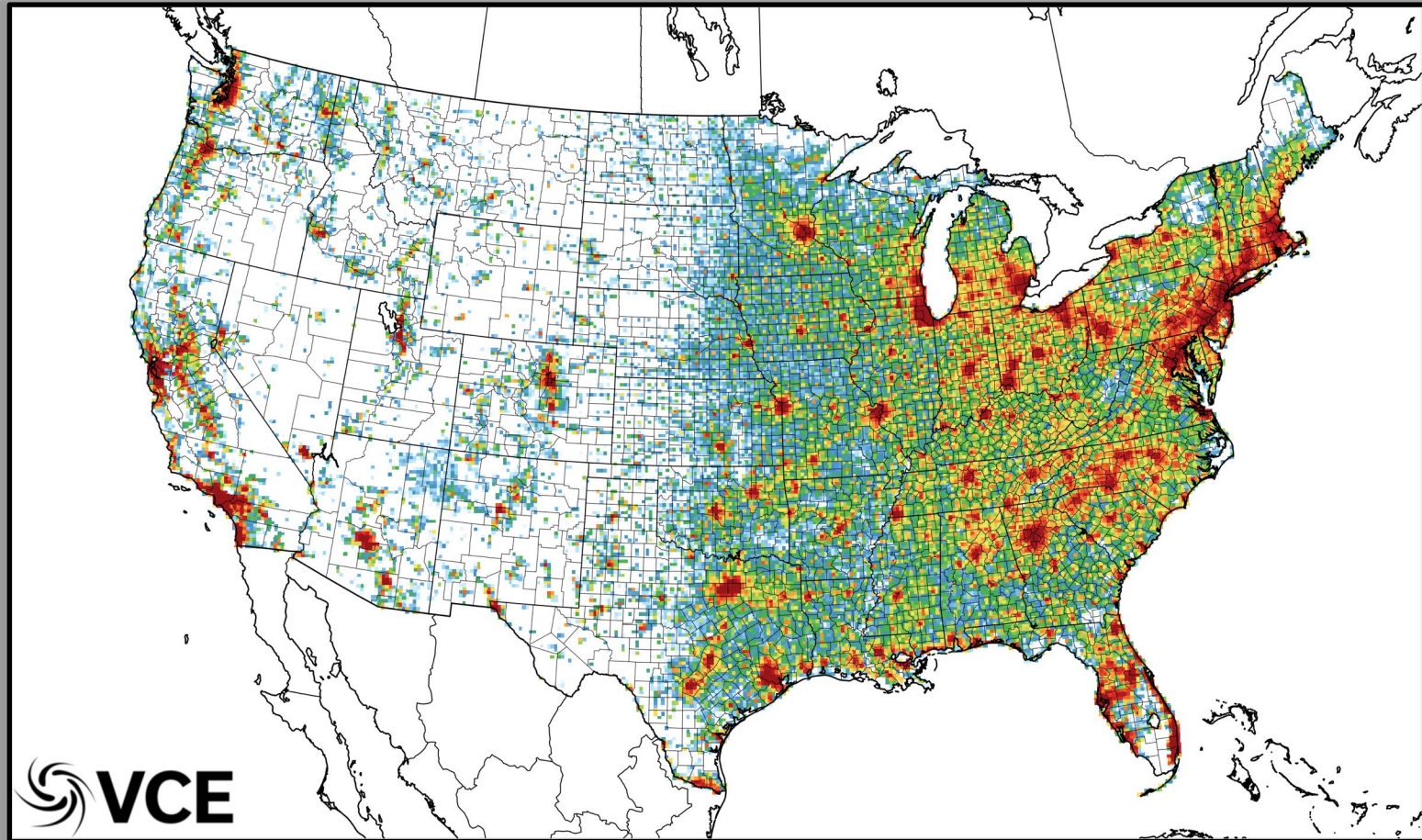


WIS:dom Contains Detailed Weather and Siting Datasets



Advanced Screening For Rooftop PV

Note: Logarithmic Color Scale



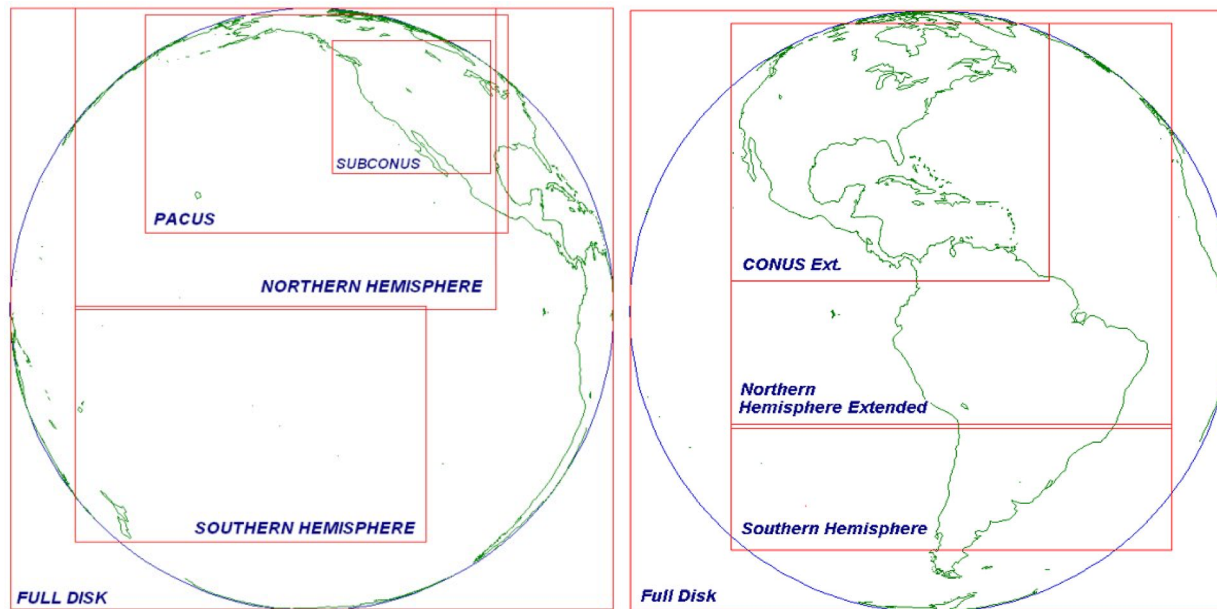
Maximum
2.5 W/m²

Minimum
2.5x10⁻⁵ W/m²

Creating VRE Resources

General Process: Solar

1. Obtain the **3-km HRRR** (High-Resolution Rapid Refresh) **hourly** data that includes 3-D volume of atmosphere over North America. Contains (1059 x 1799 x 51) data points for each variable.
2. Obtain the **1- and 4-km GOES** Satellite **15-minute** data for all of North America. The North America data is at a higher refresh rate than the full-disk scans. The reflectance values are for different wavelengths or “bands” – **visible**, **4-micron**, **11-micron**, **13-micron**, and **water vapor**. VCE utilizes **CONUS Ext.** and **PACUS** from the GOES satellites.



Clack, JAMC, 2017

Creating VRE Resources

General Process: Solar

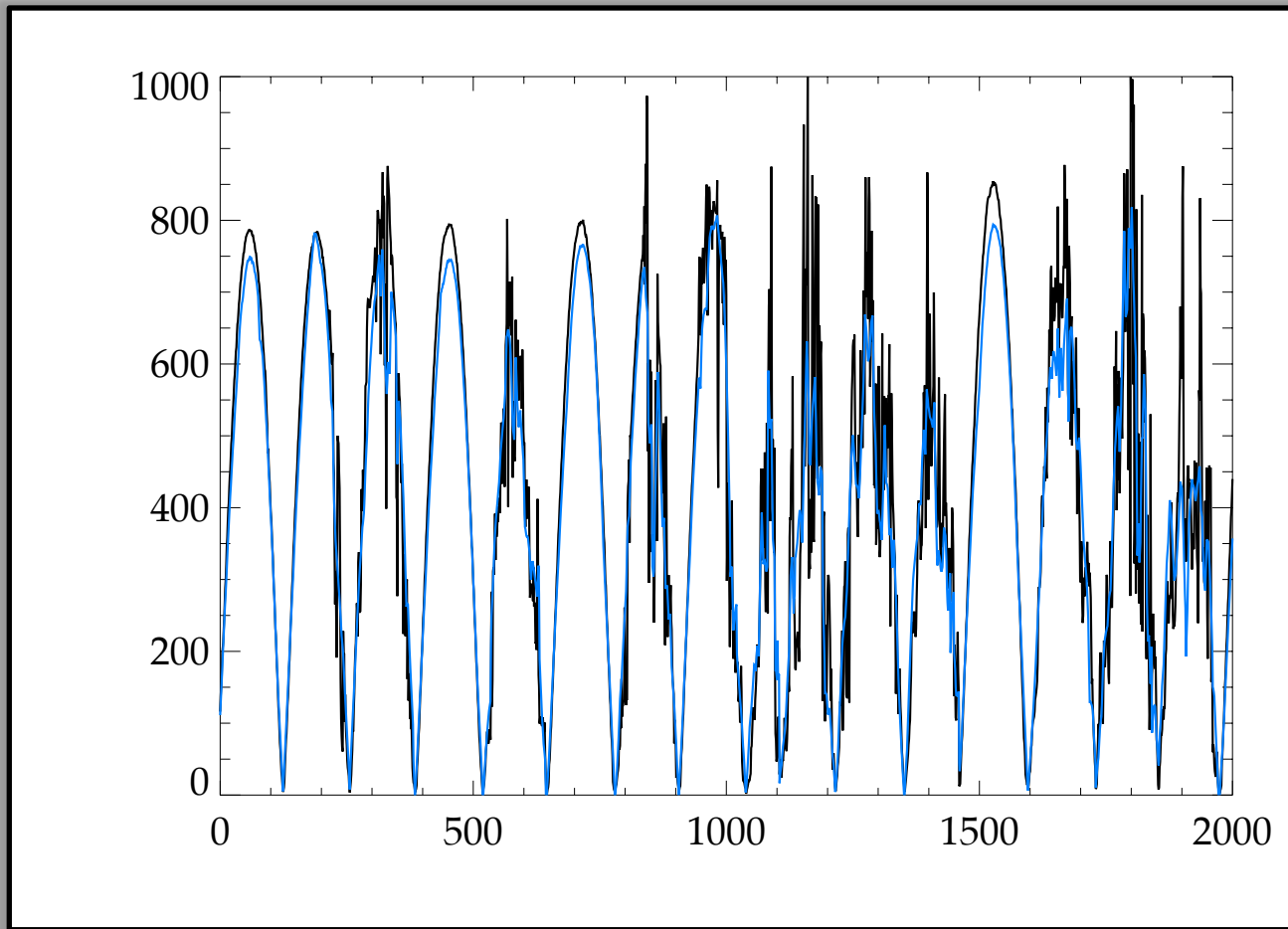
$$Y_{n \times p} = Z_{n \times (r+1)} \beta_{(r+1) \times p} + \epsilon_{n \times p},$$

$$E(\epsilon_{(i)}) = 0, \quad \text{Cov}(\epsilon_{(i)}, \epsilon_{(k)}) = \sigma_{ik} I, \quad i, k = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

- We have $p(=3)$ irradiance fields to calculate and $n(=631,645)$ observation of each field. The observations are taken from 15 high quality measurement sites (NOAA SURFRAD & SOLRAD)
- The regressors (β) are the satellite data (5 wavelengths), the HRRR weather variables (SW, LW, temperature, wind, elevation, etc.), the top of atmosphere irradiance, the zenith angle, the azimuth angle, and the declination angle.
- The measurements are taken for each of the weather years, the closest 5-minute interval and aligned to the correct UTC time
- The data is quality controlled, and all night-time measurements were removed. The regression is trained at sites that are dispersed across the USA.
- Separate regressions are performed with and without satellite data, so that when no satellite is available an approximation is made.

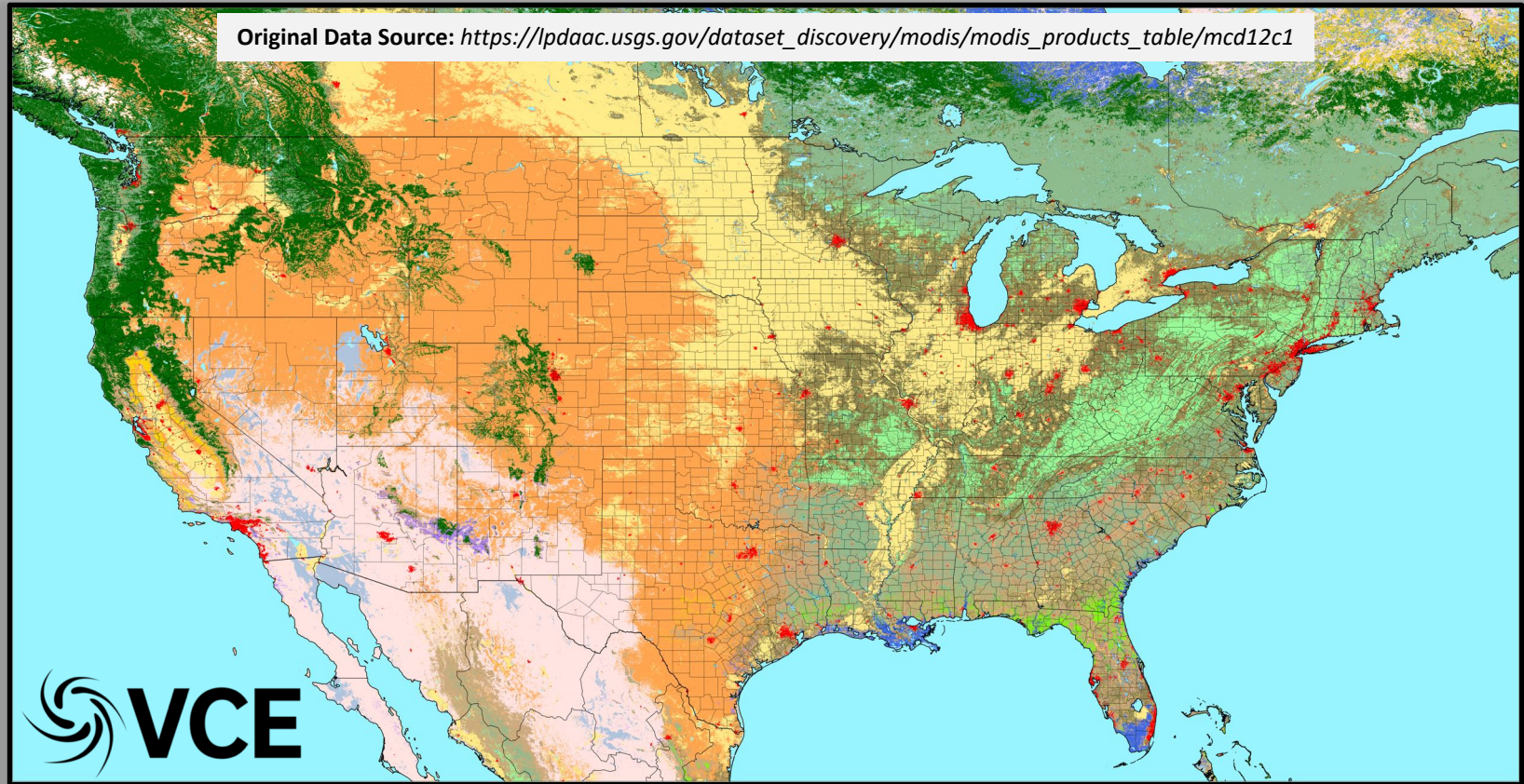
Creating VRE Resources

General Process: Solar

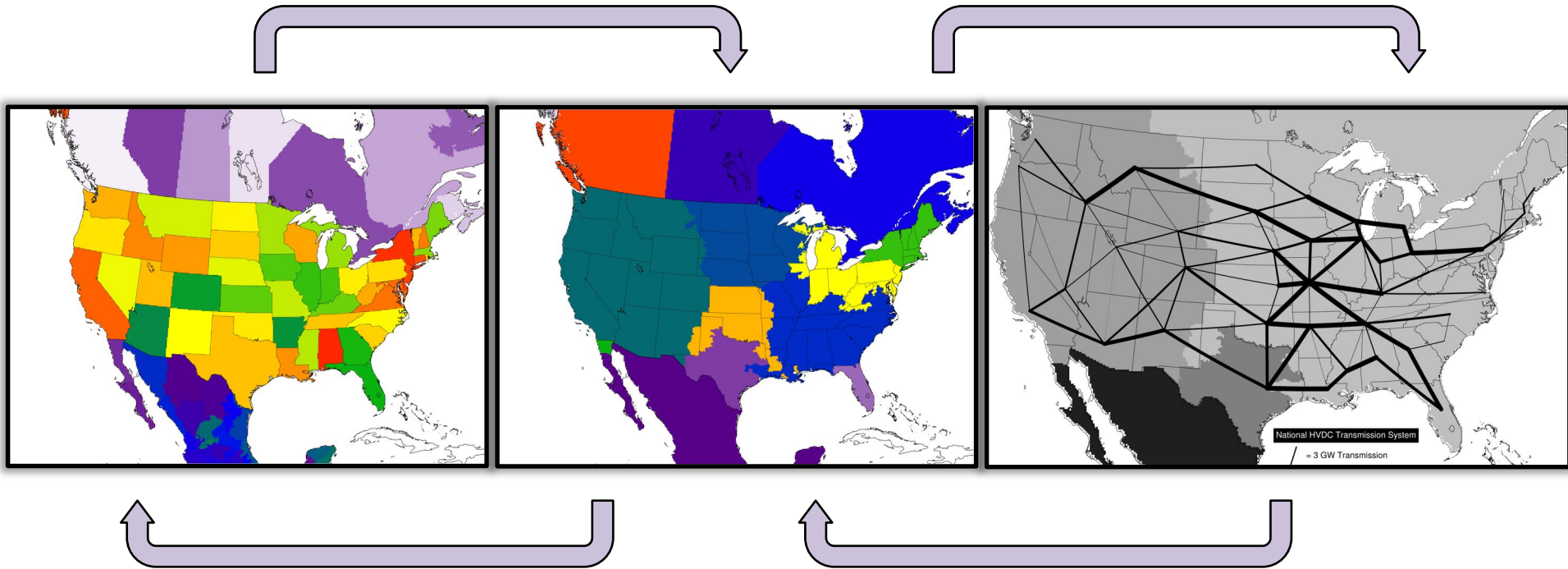


What Initialization Considerations Are Required?

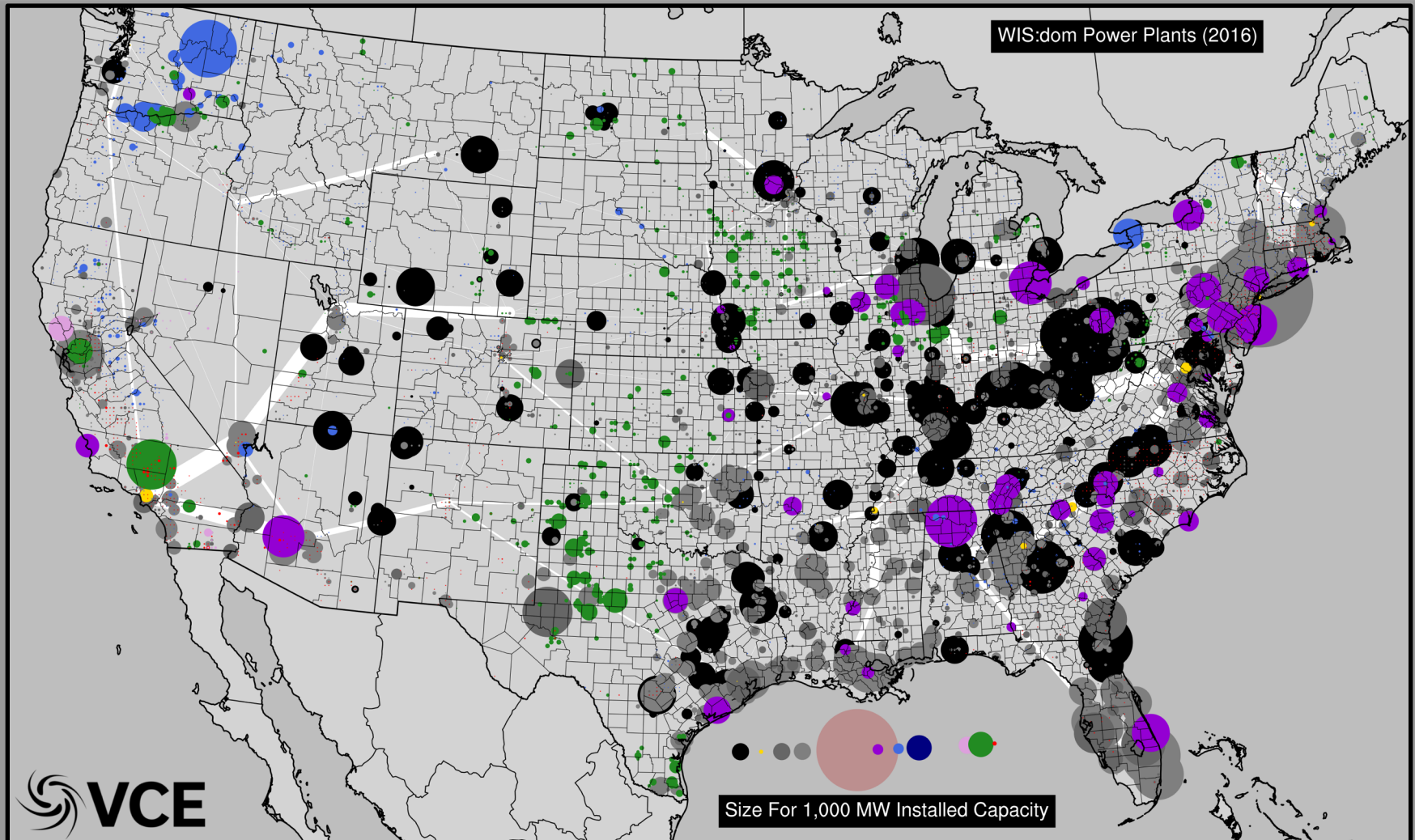
Land Use Dataset



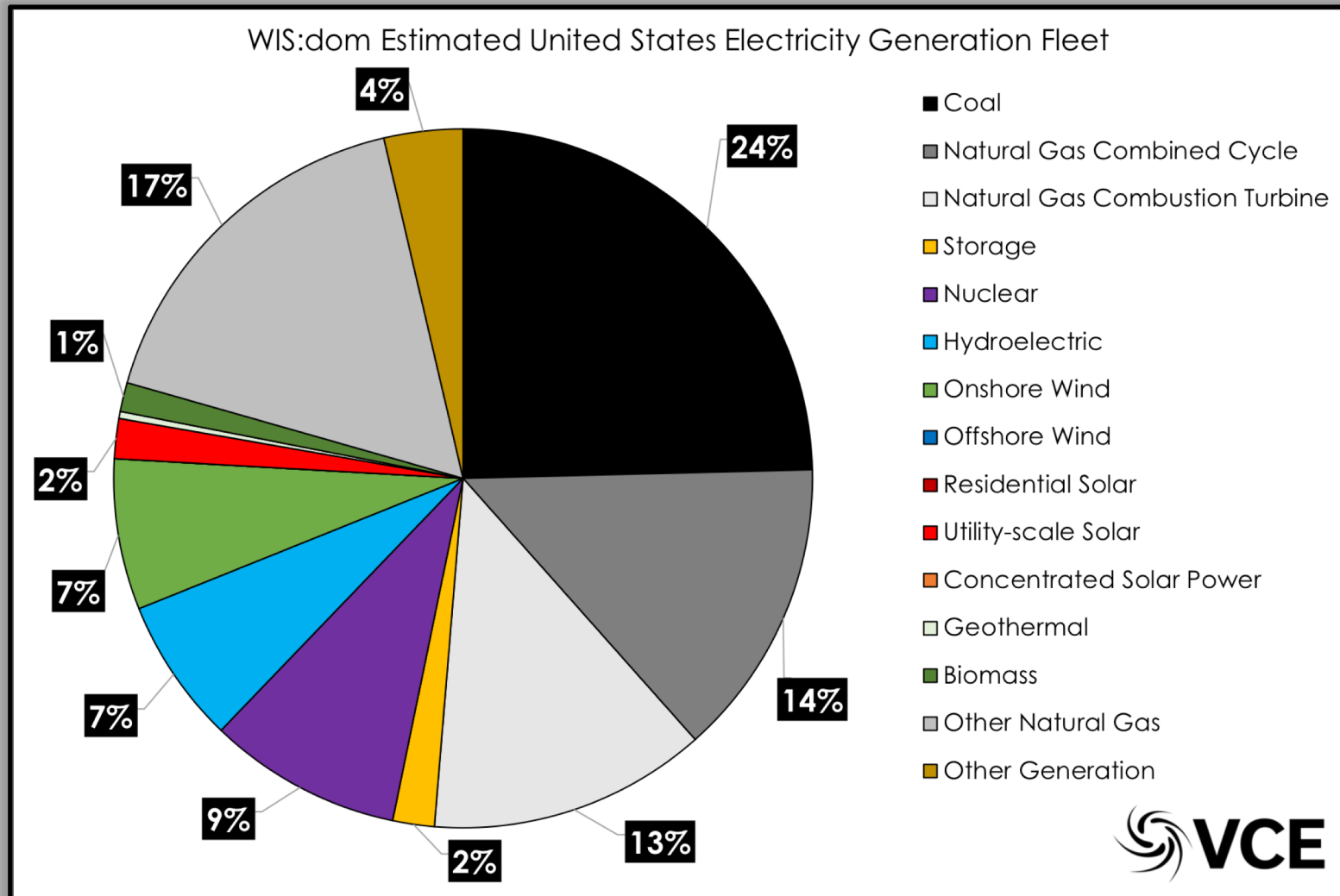
WIS:dom Considers Numerous Scales Simultaneously



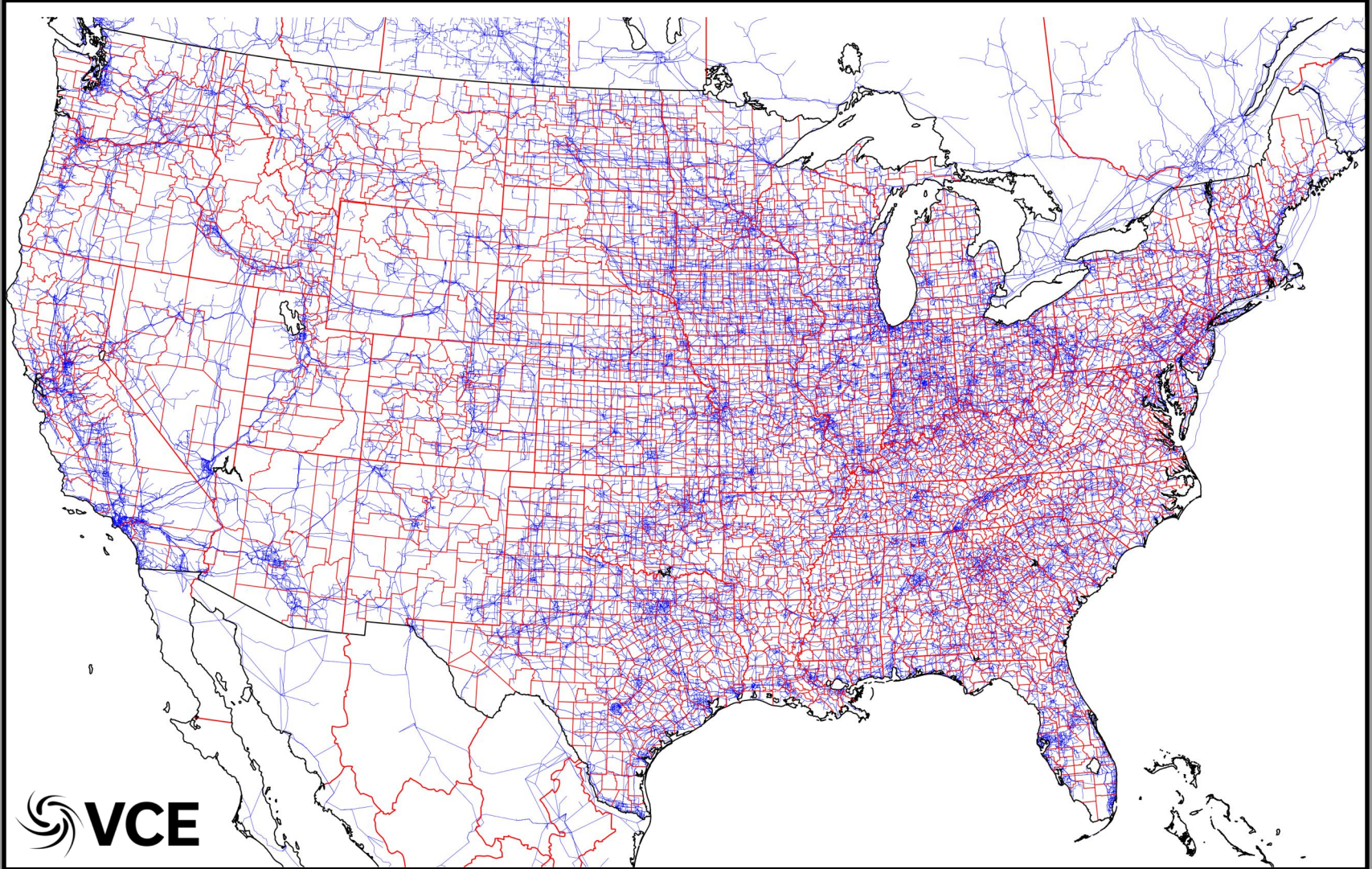
Start from Today: Generators



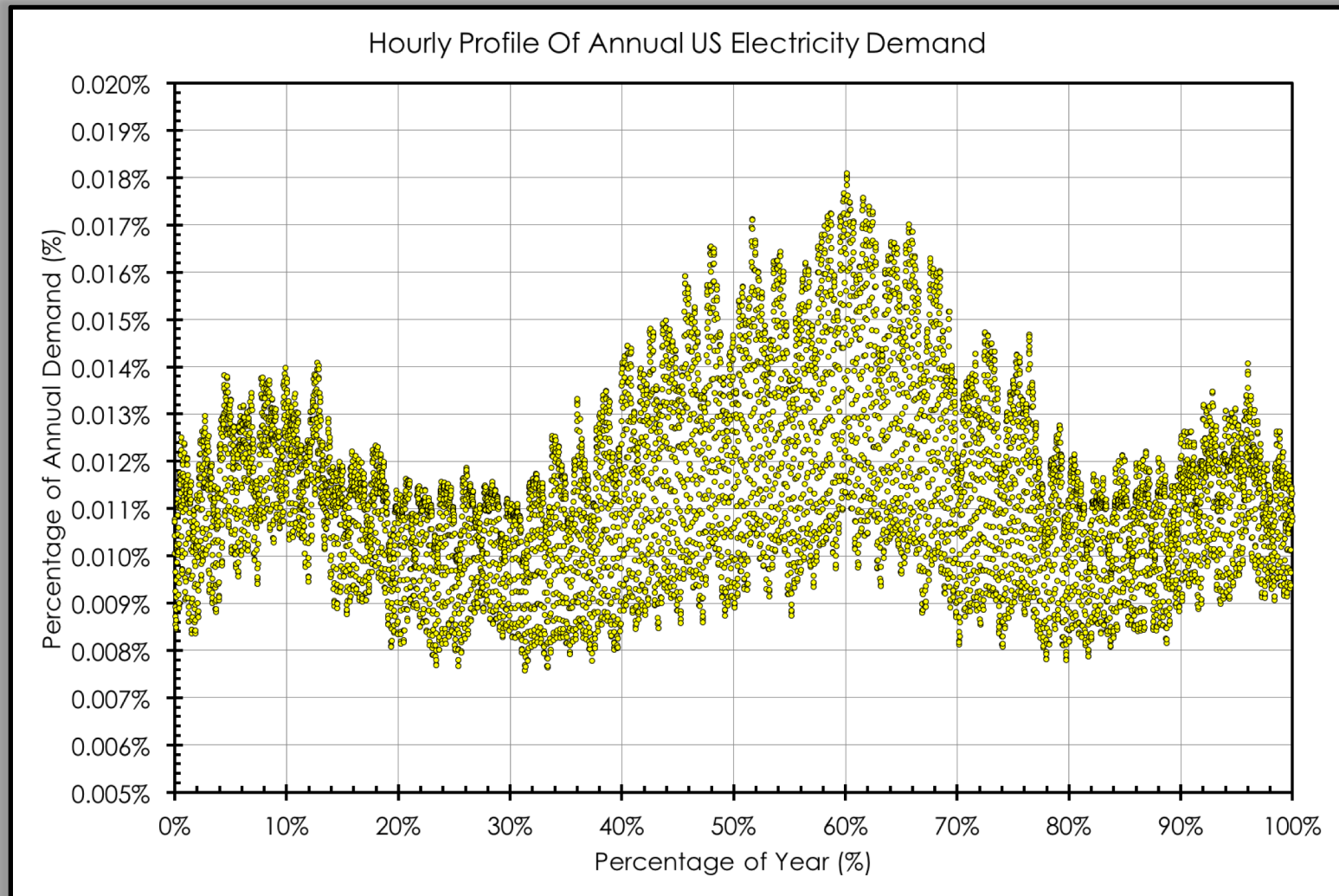
Start from Today: Generators



Start from Today: Electricity Transmission

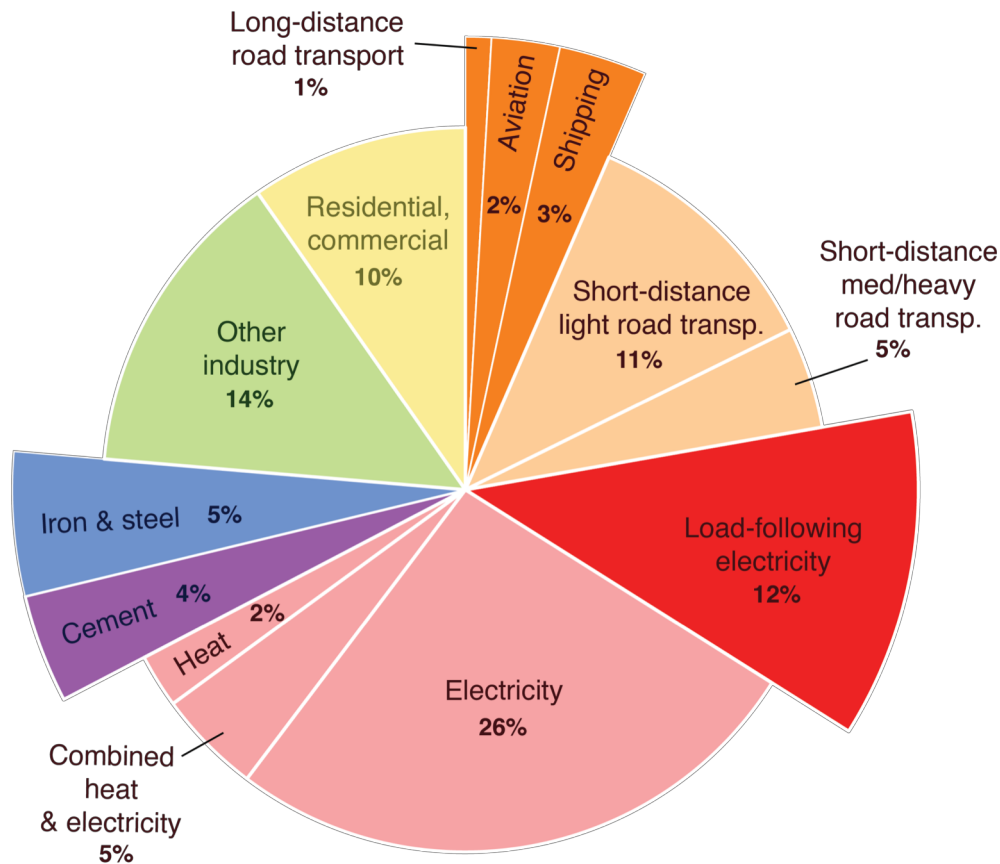


All Demands (for each regions) Must be Weather-Aligned

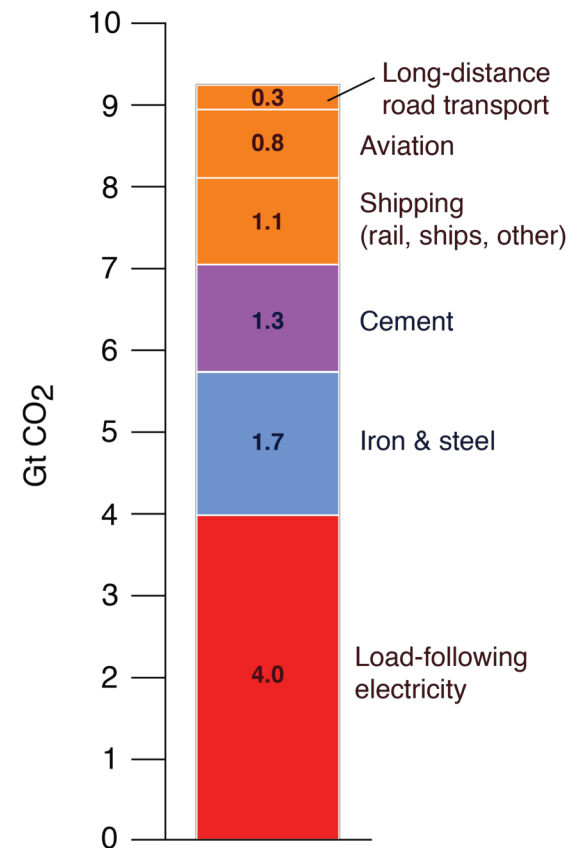


What About Electrification?

Electricity Is Not All Energy



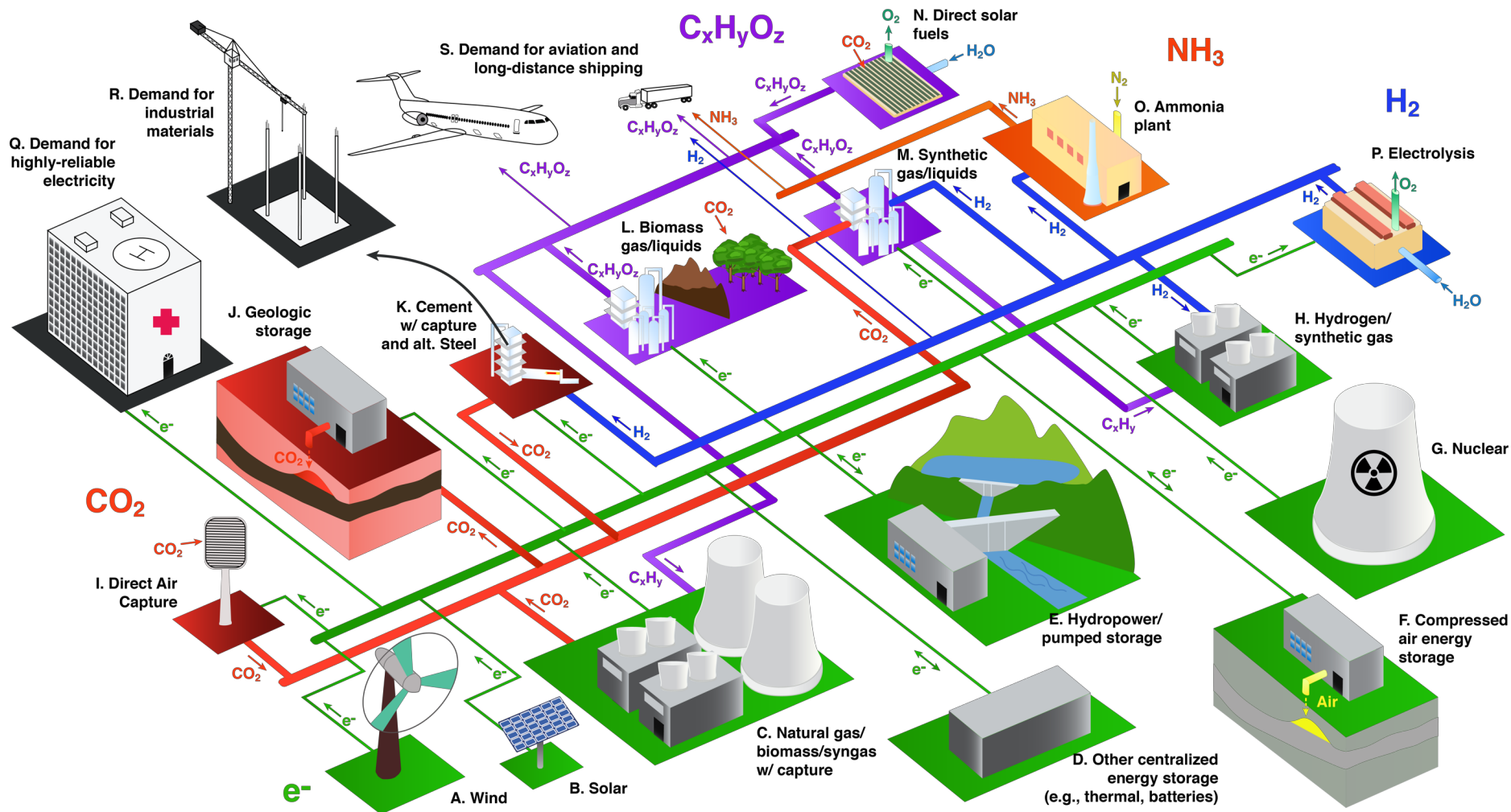
A Global fossil fuel & industry emissions, 2014 (33.9 Gt CO₂)



B Difficult-to-eliminate emissions, 2014 (9.2 Gt CO₂)

Davis et al. *Science*, 2018

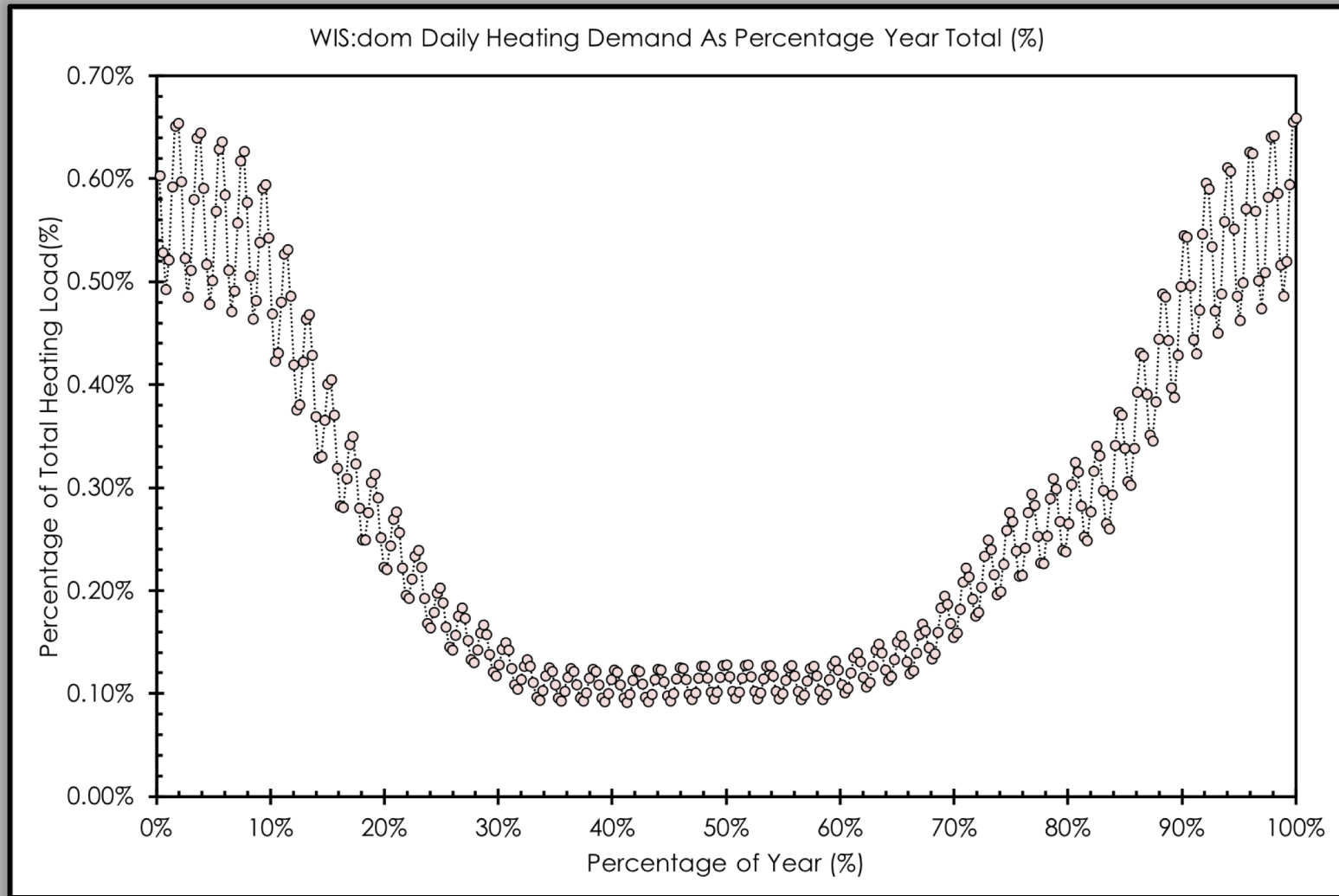
The Whole Economy Needs Energy



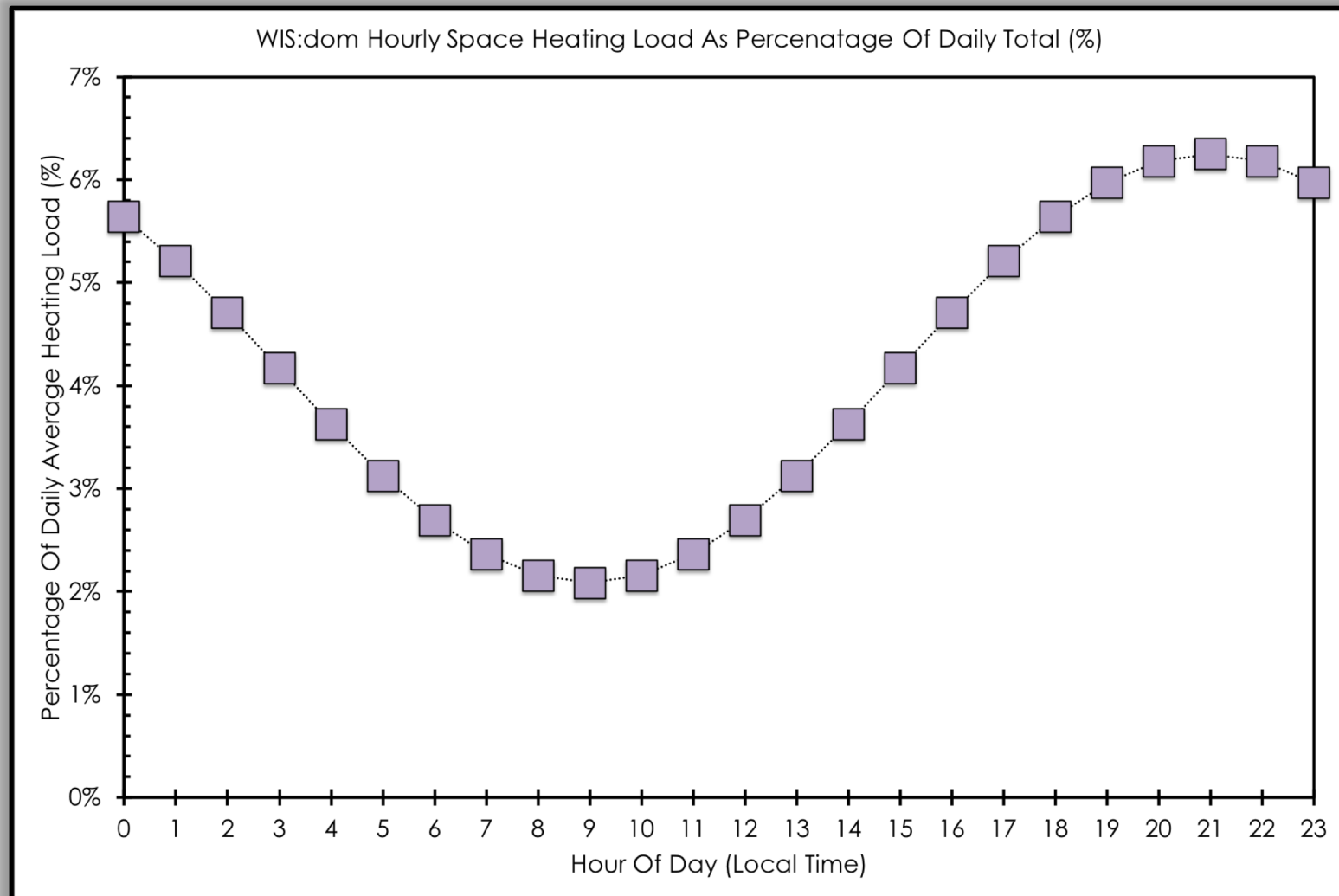
Davis et al. Science, 2018



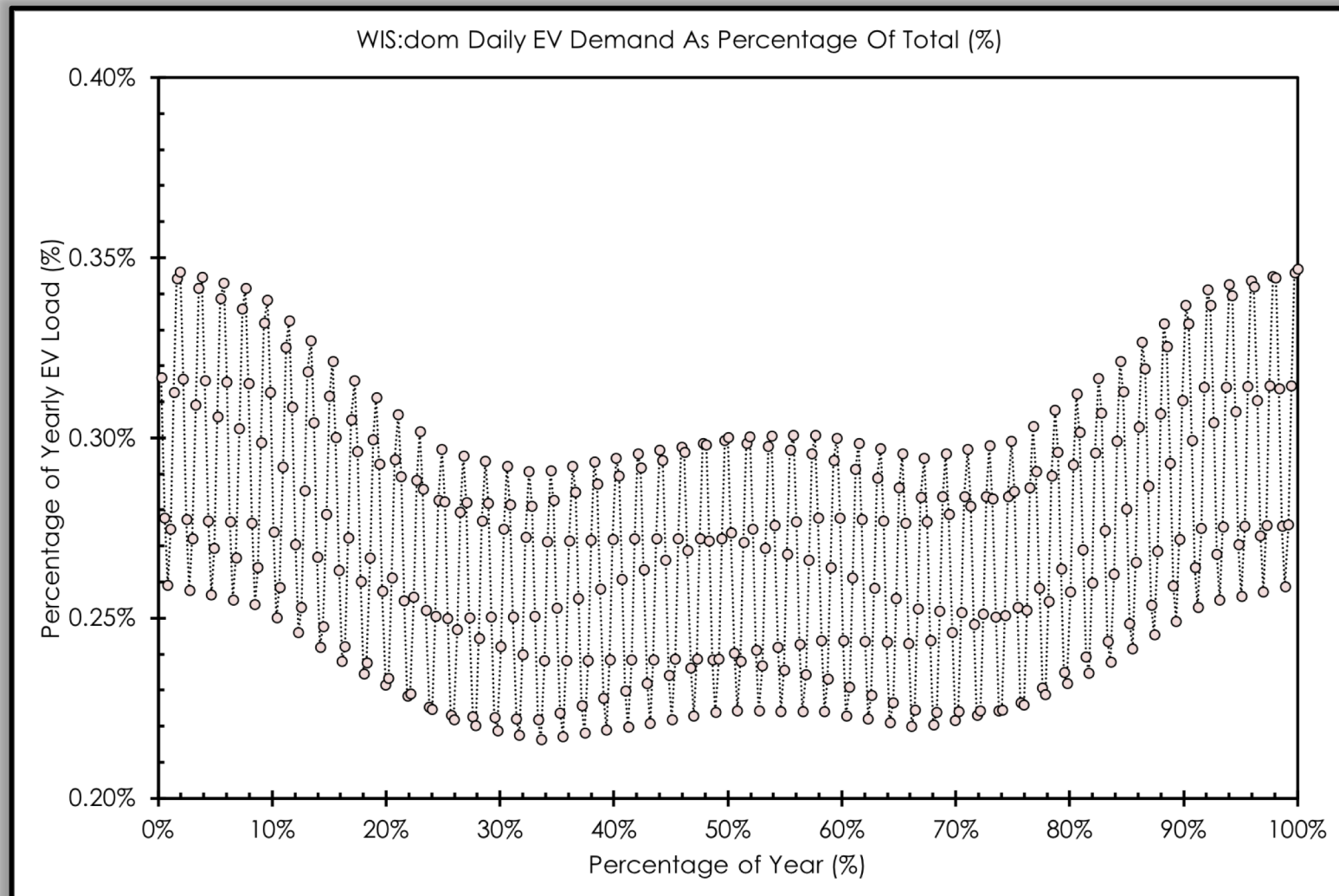
Addition Heating Demands (Daily)



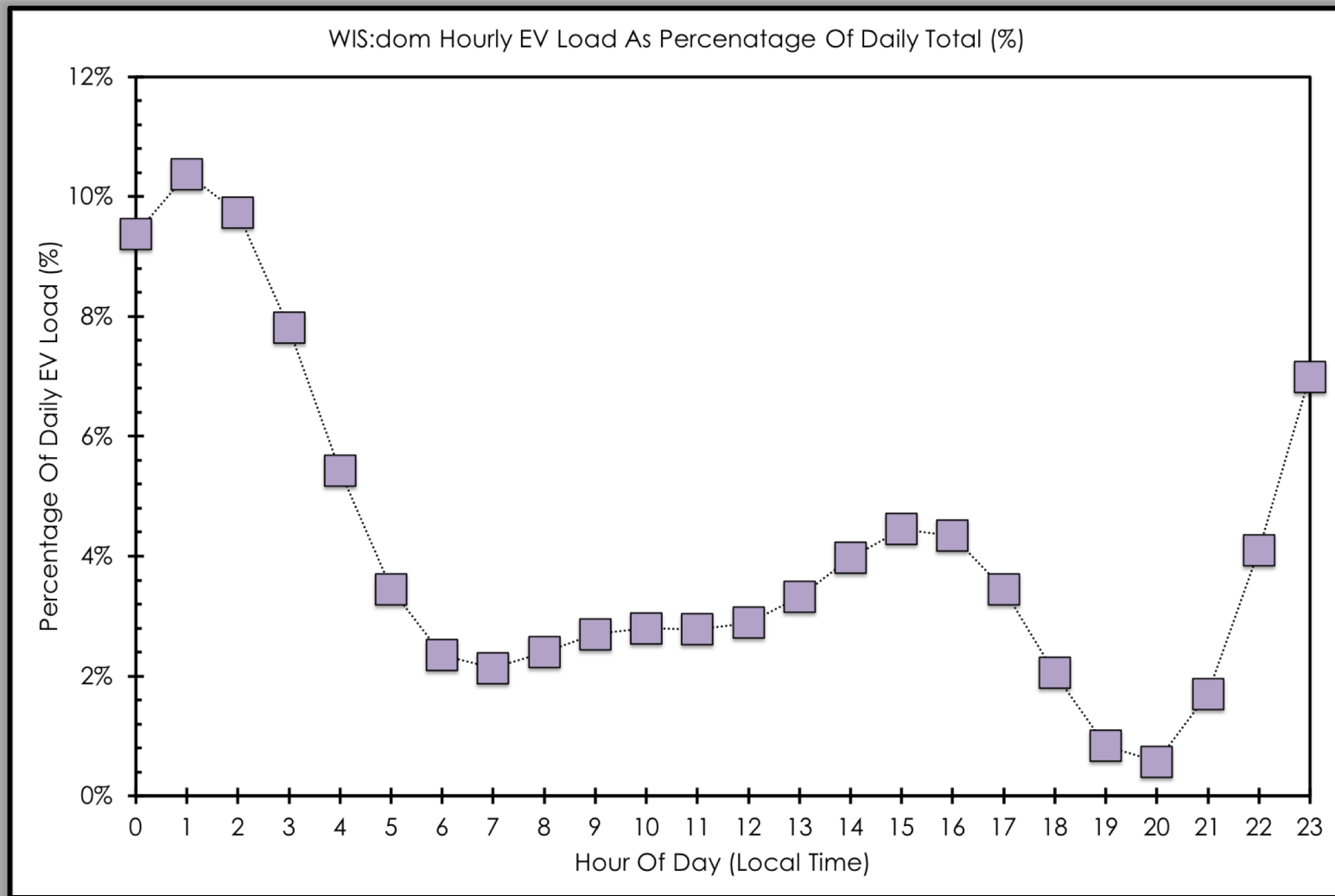
Addition Heating Demands (Hourly)



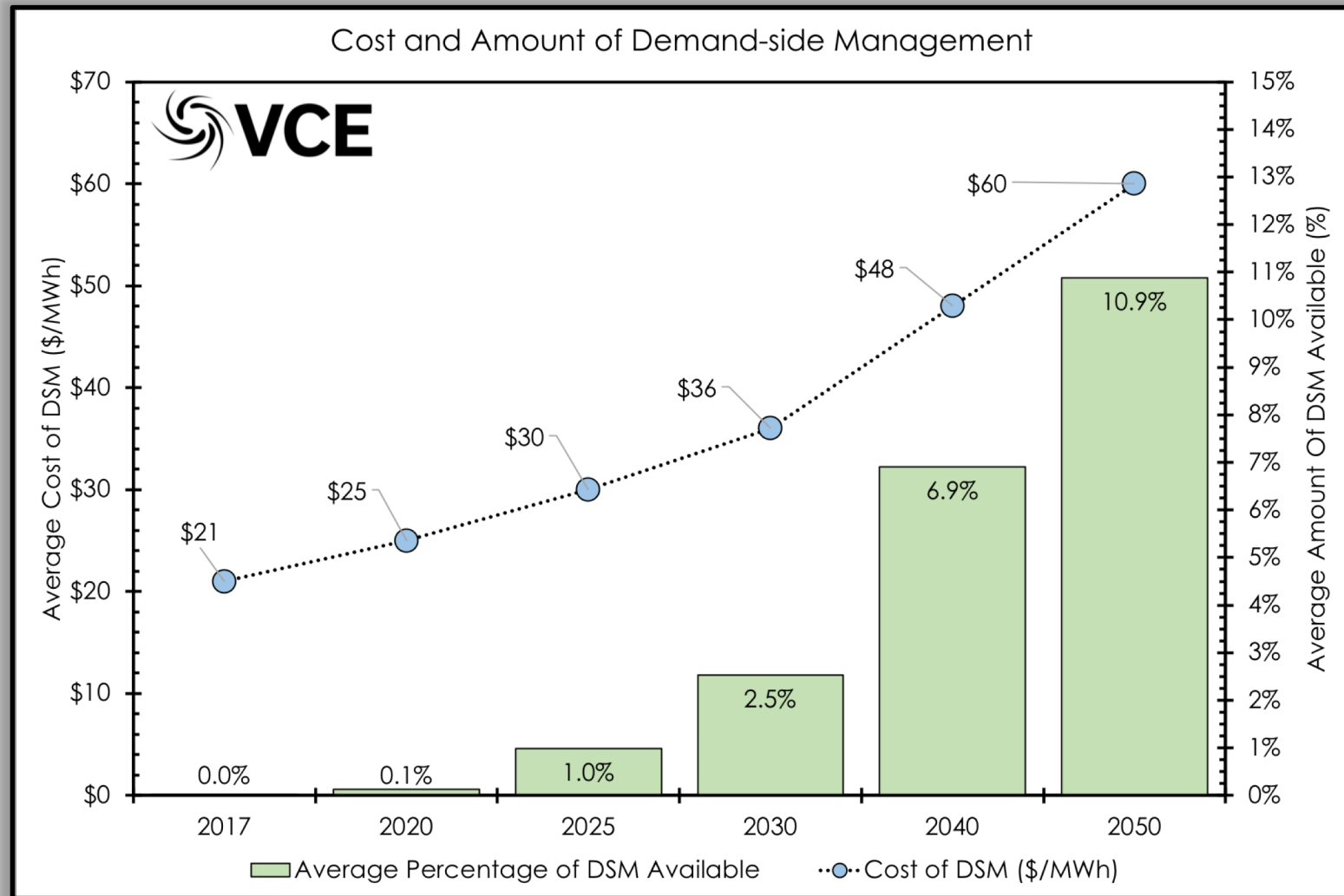
Addition Transportation Demands (Daily)



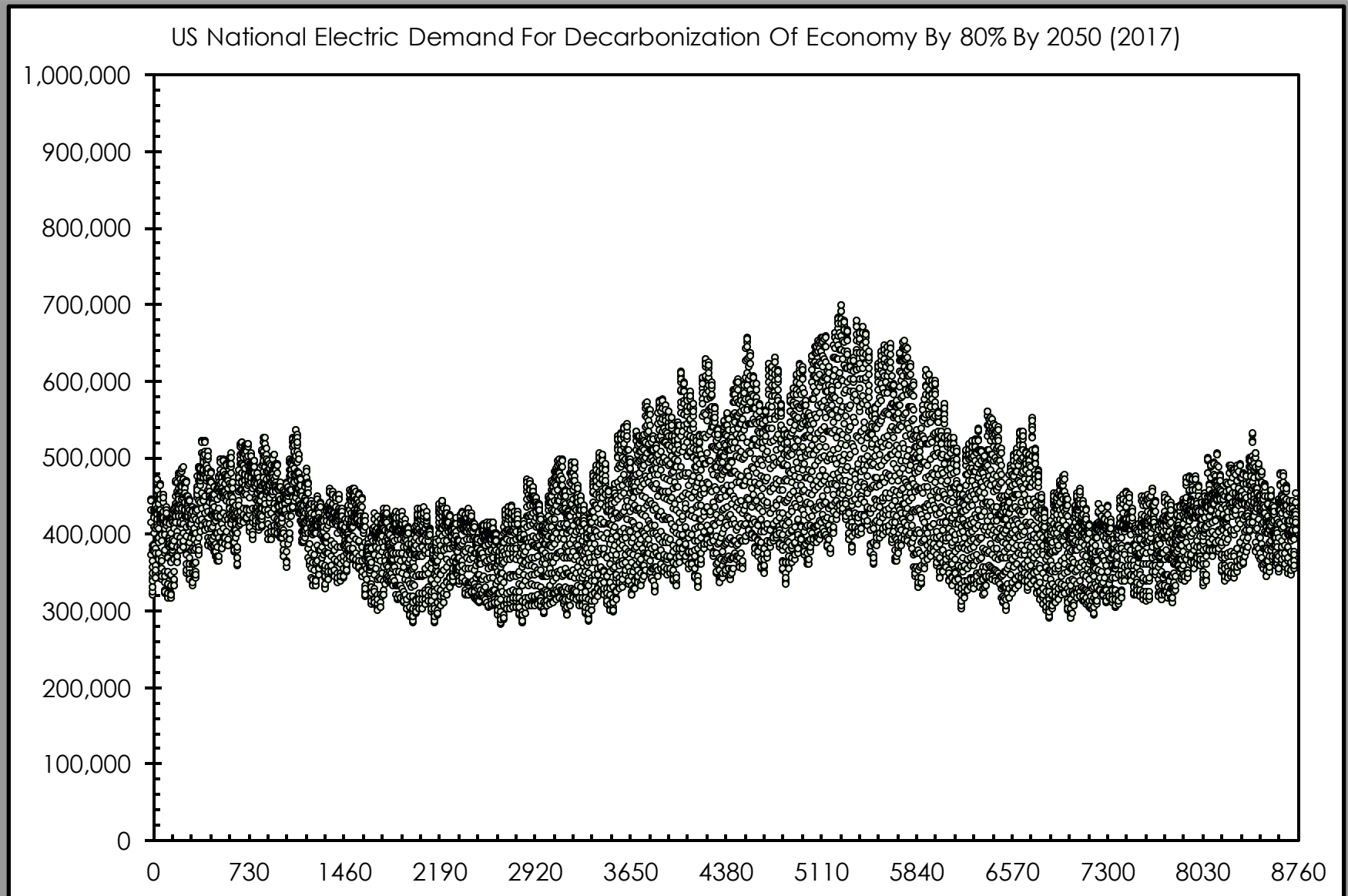
Addition Transportation Demands (Hourly)



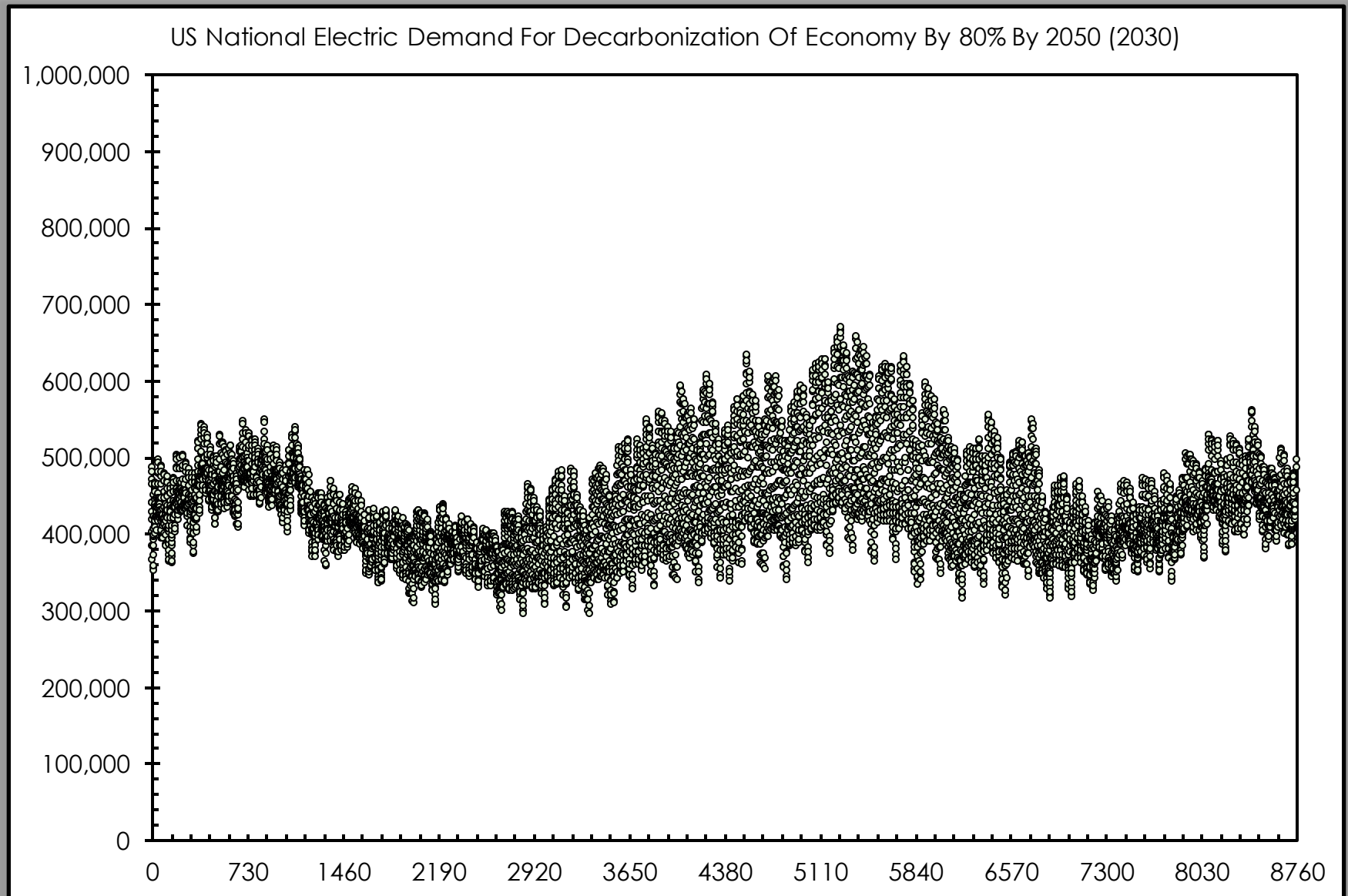
Demand-side Resources Create Flexibility



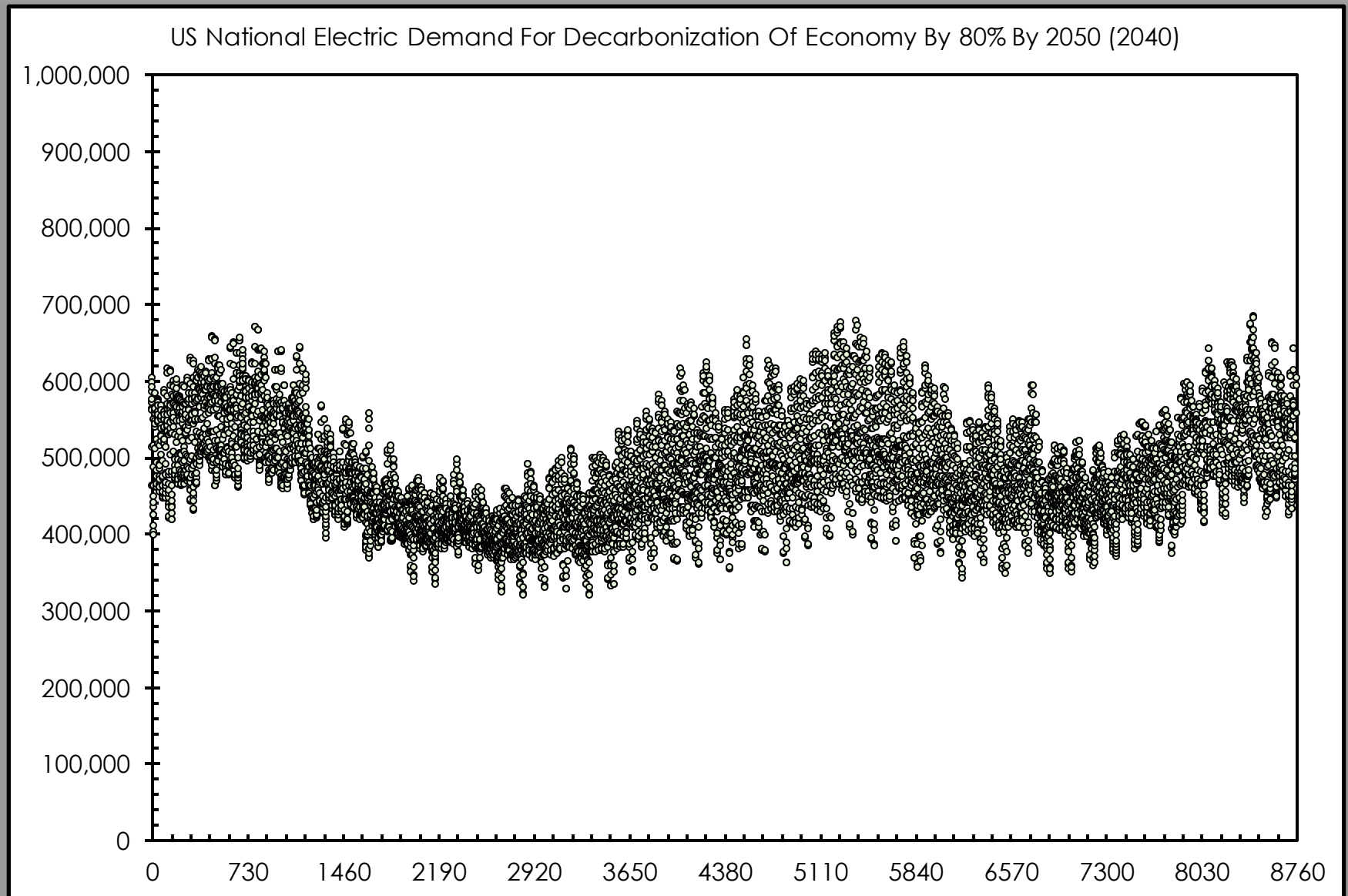
Load Initialization & Forecasts



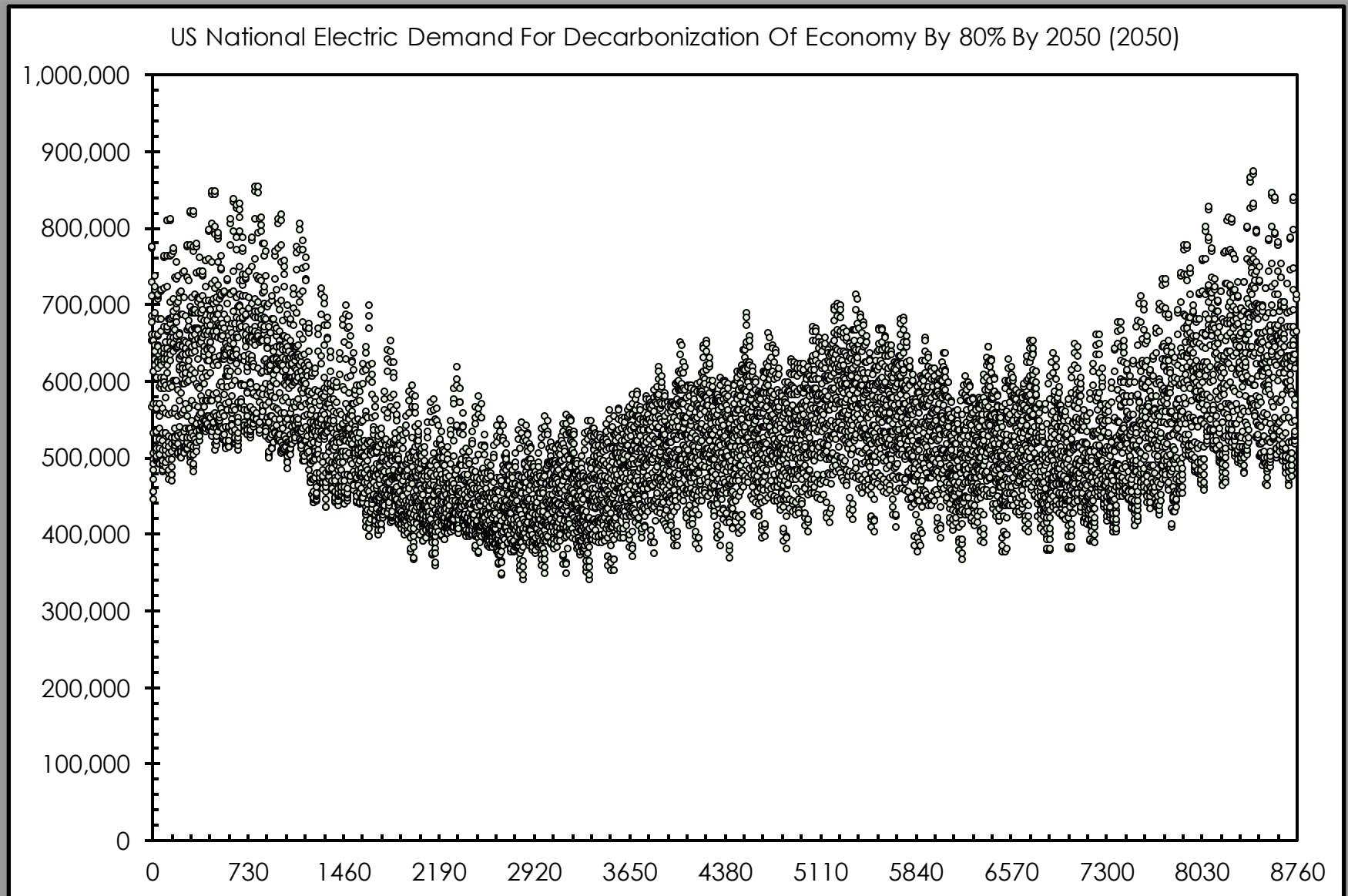
Load Initialization & Forecasts



Load Initialization & Forecasts



Load Initialization & Forecasts



Baseload generation is no longer a necessity

As long as generation is produced when needed, the source does not matter

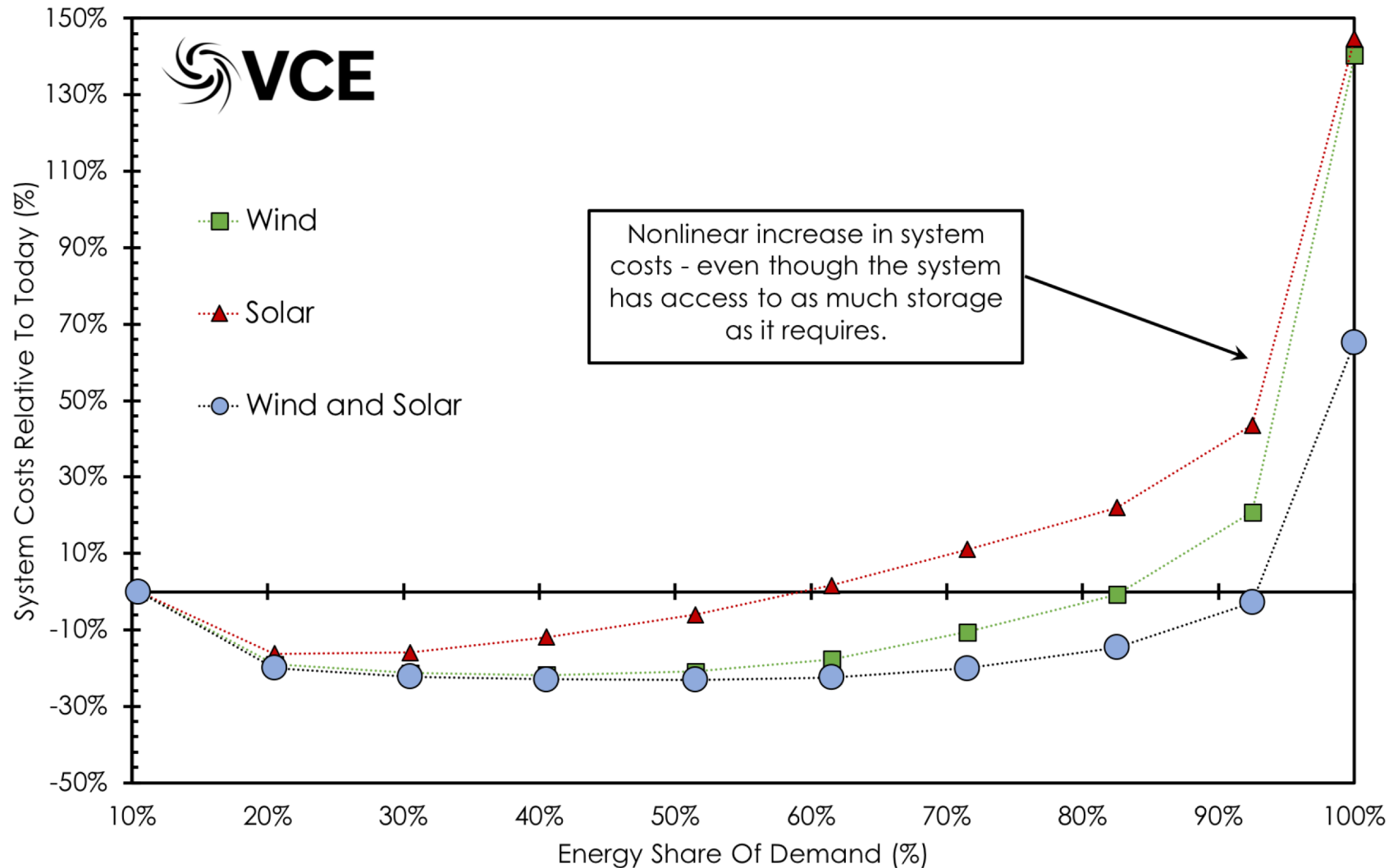
Can replace baseload generation with **a combination of:**

- ✓ Natural Gas flexible generation,
- ✓ Wind,
- ✓ Solar,
- ✓ Storage,
- ✓ Demand Side Management,
- ✓ Distributed Resources,
- ✓ Electrification of Heating & Transportation,
- ✓ Transmission Exchanges,
- ✓ Energy Efficiency.

NOTE: All these resources are modular, and allow trajectory correction if pathway is not achieving the desired goals.

But, beware of utopian WWS solutions

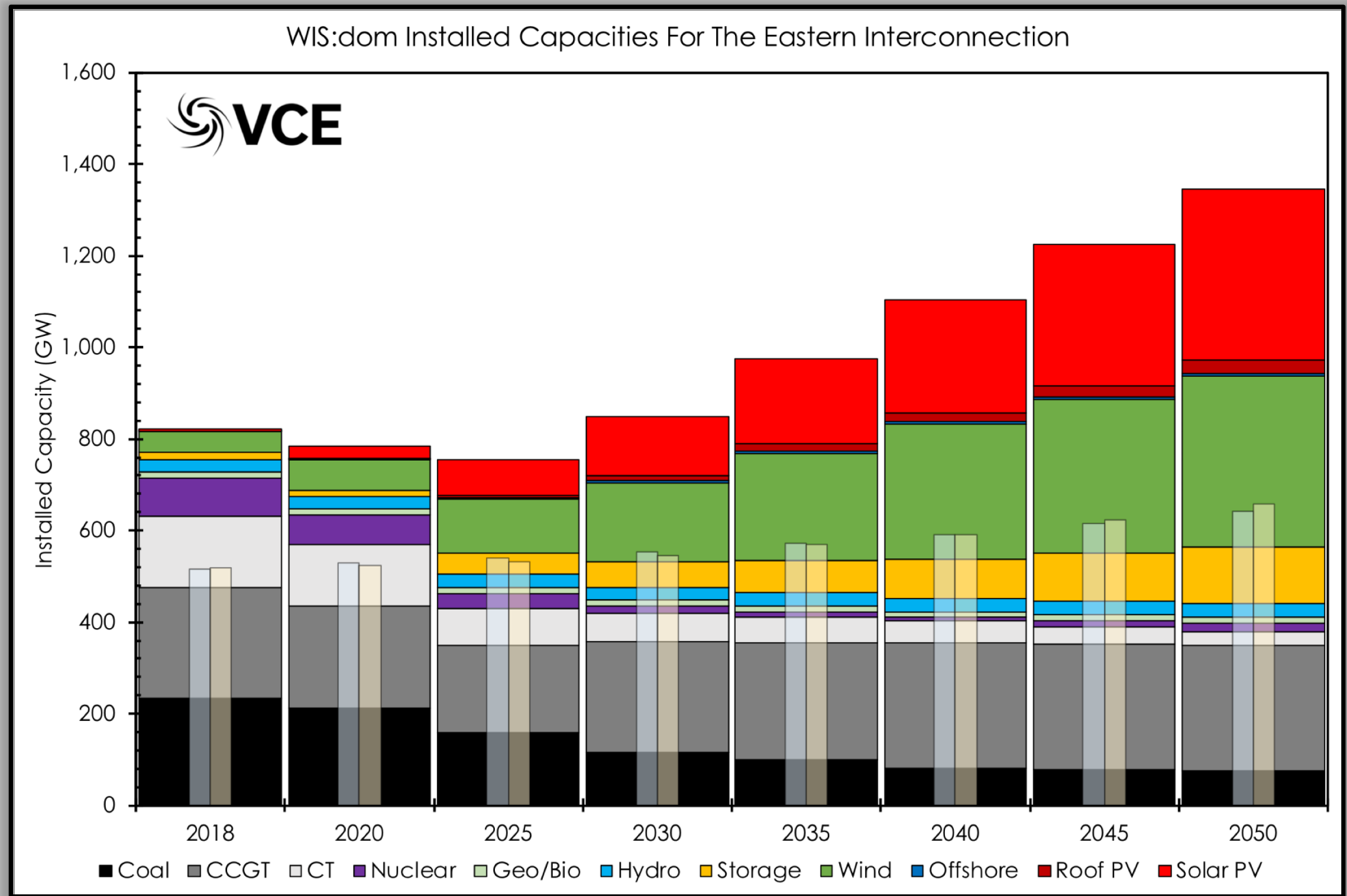
System Cost Response to Varying Energy Share of Variable Renewables



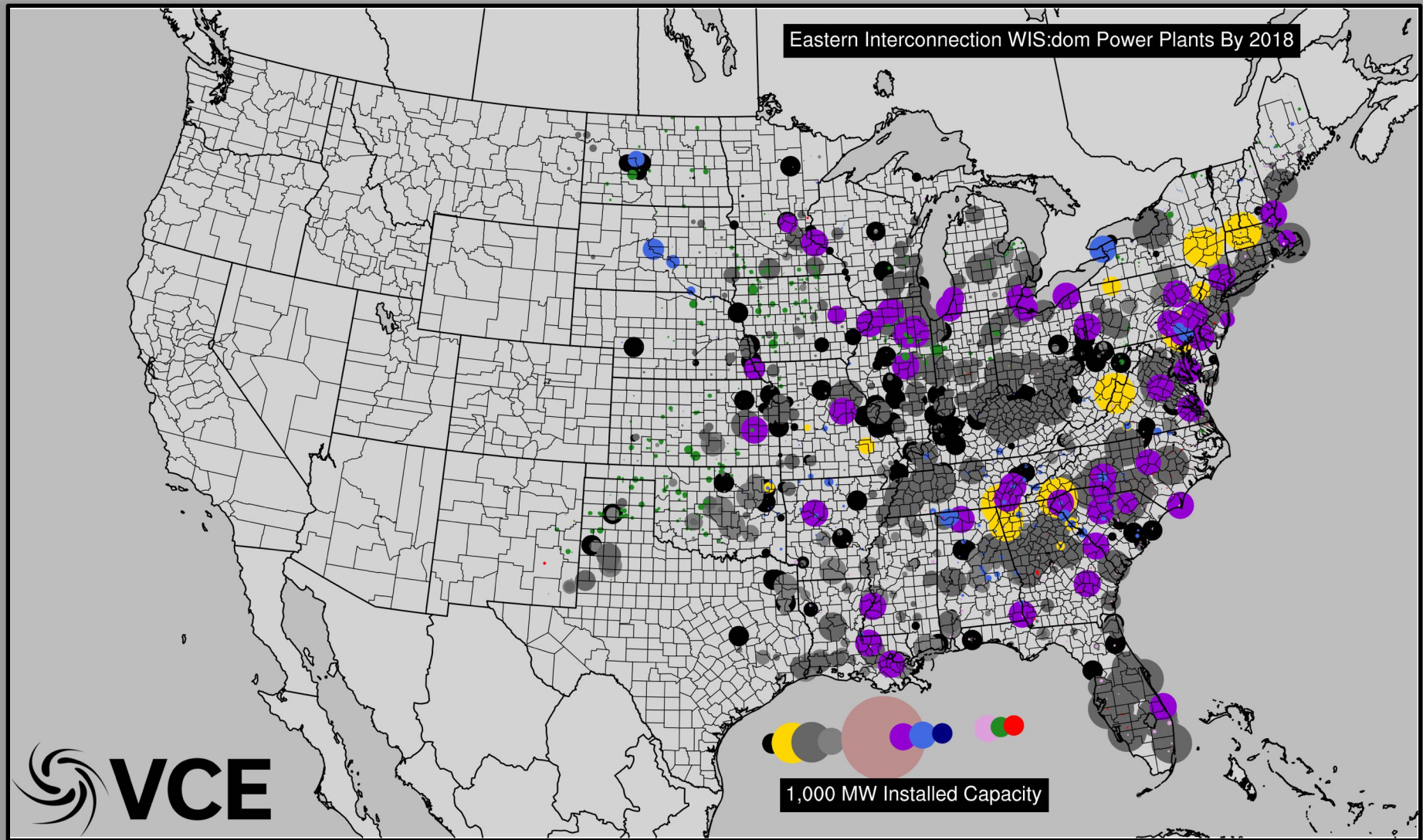
What About Some Results?

Eastern Interconnection Transition

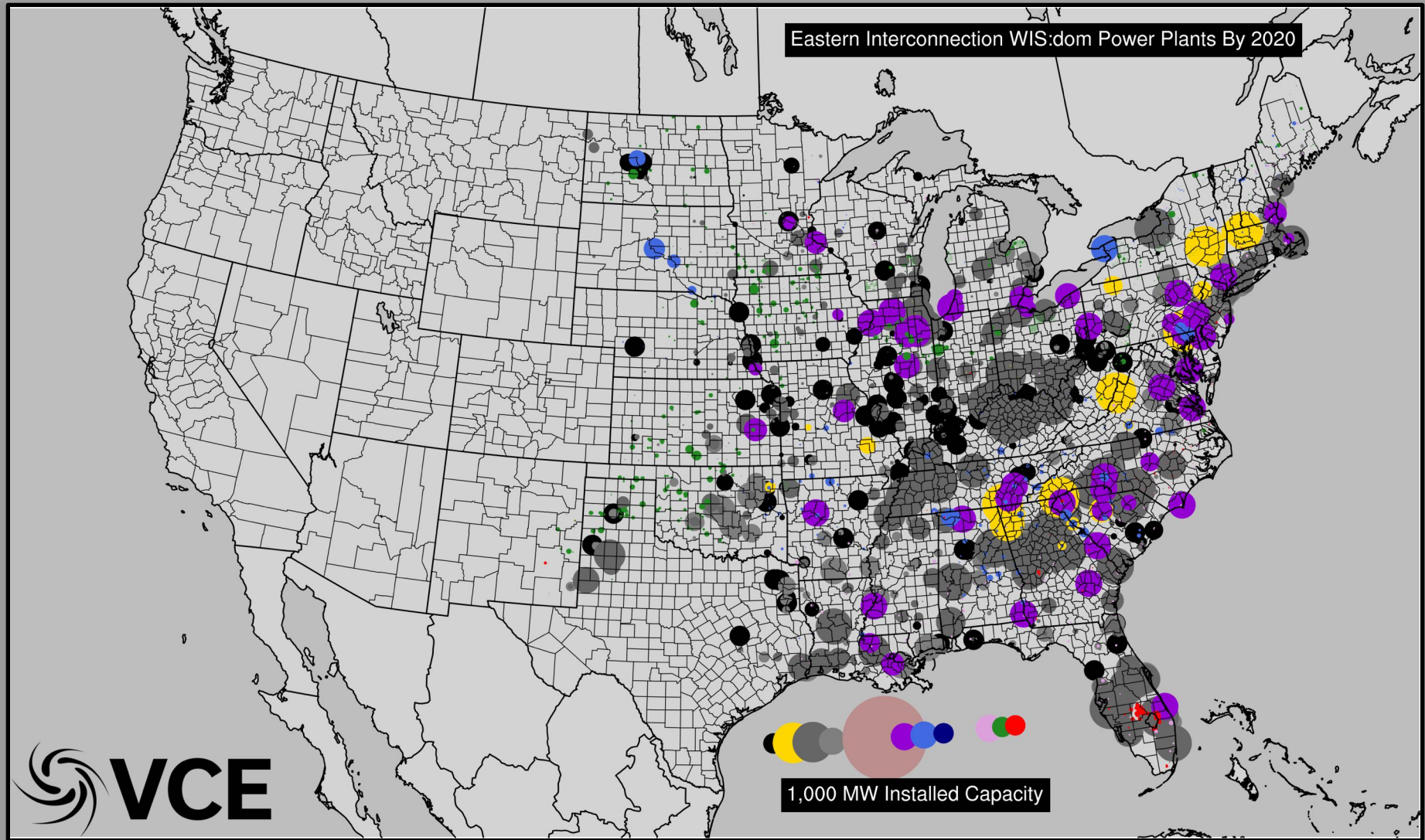
Eastern Interconnection Installed Capacity



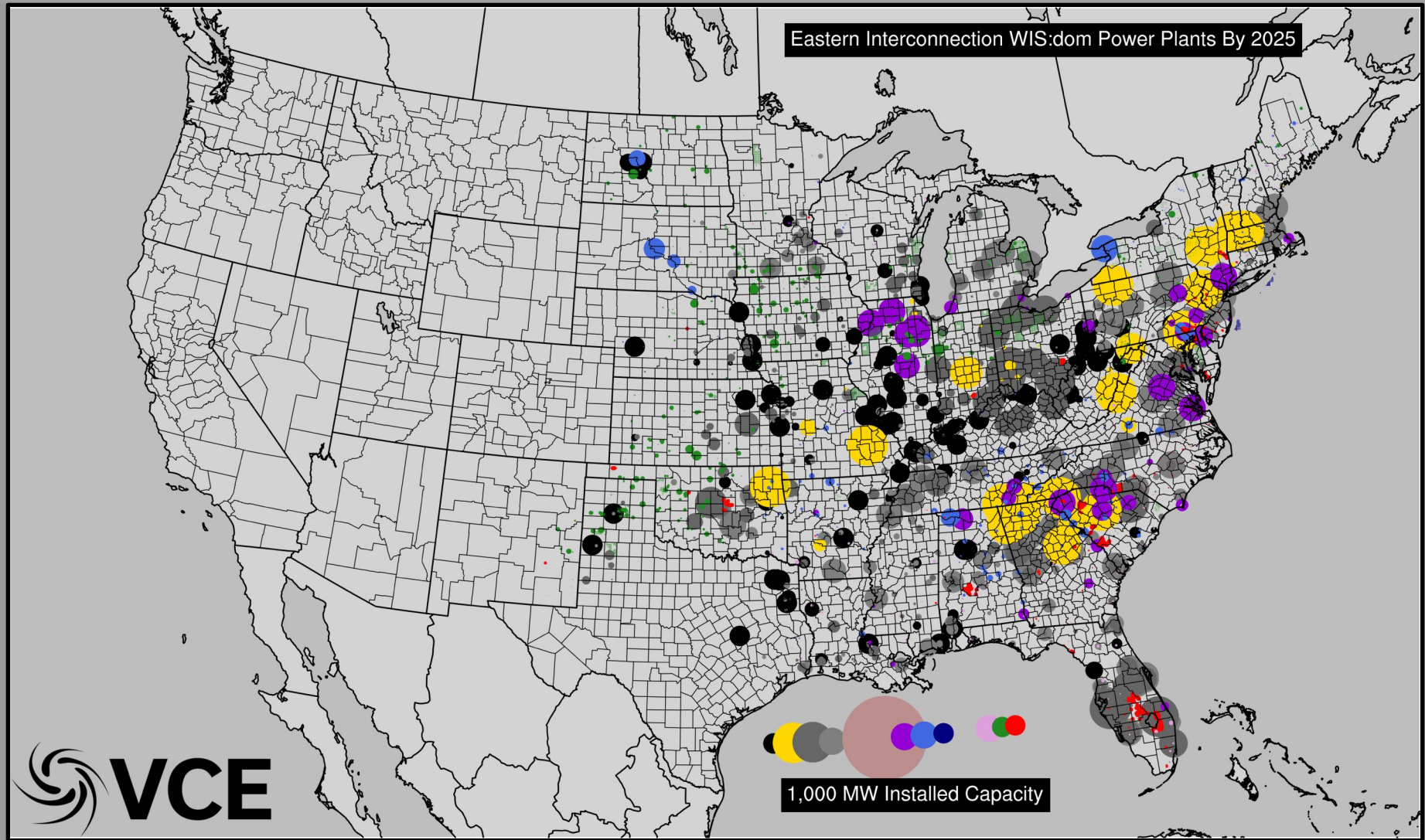
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



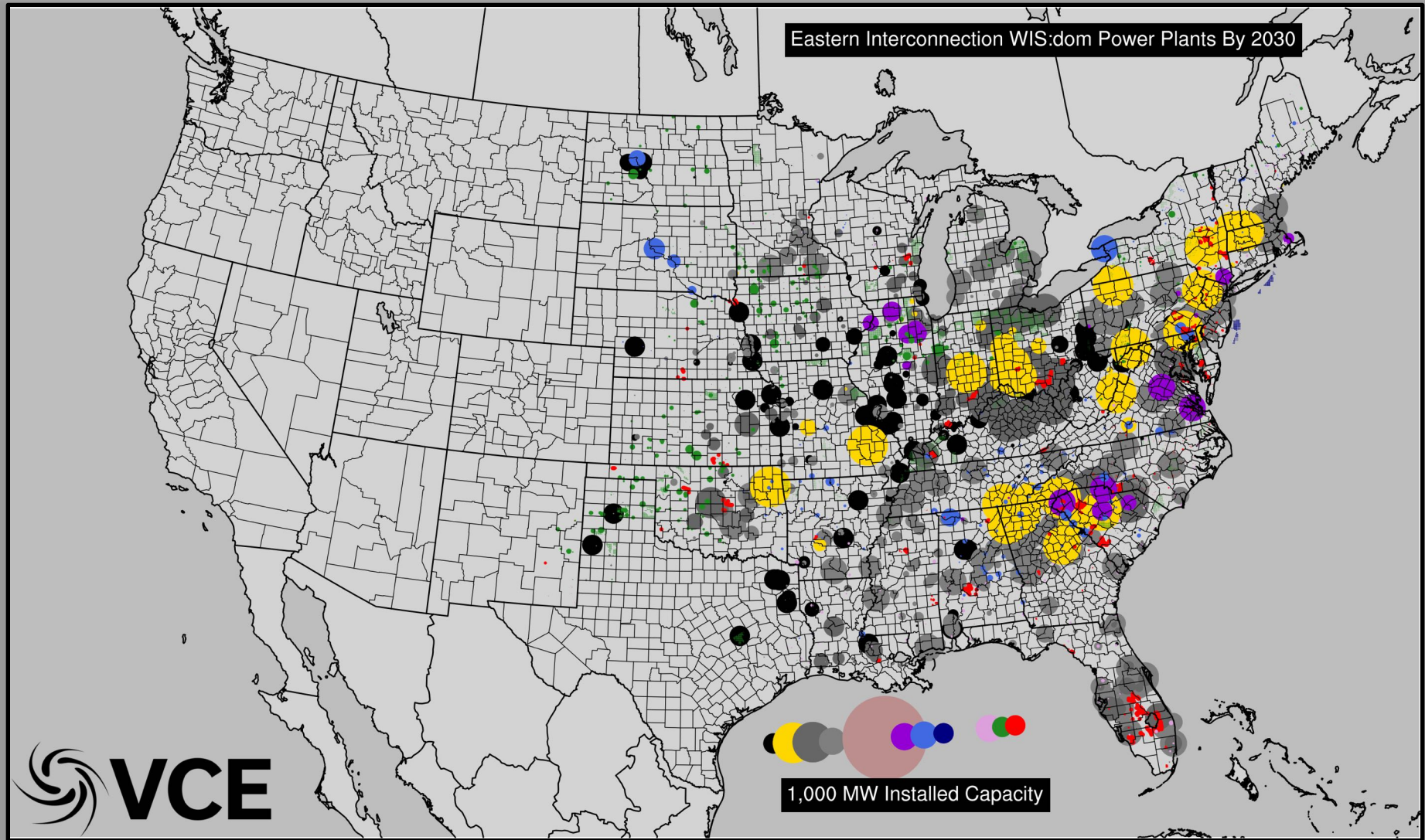
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



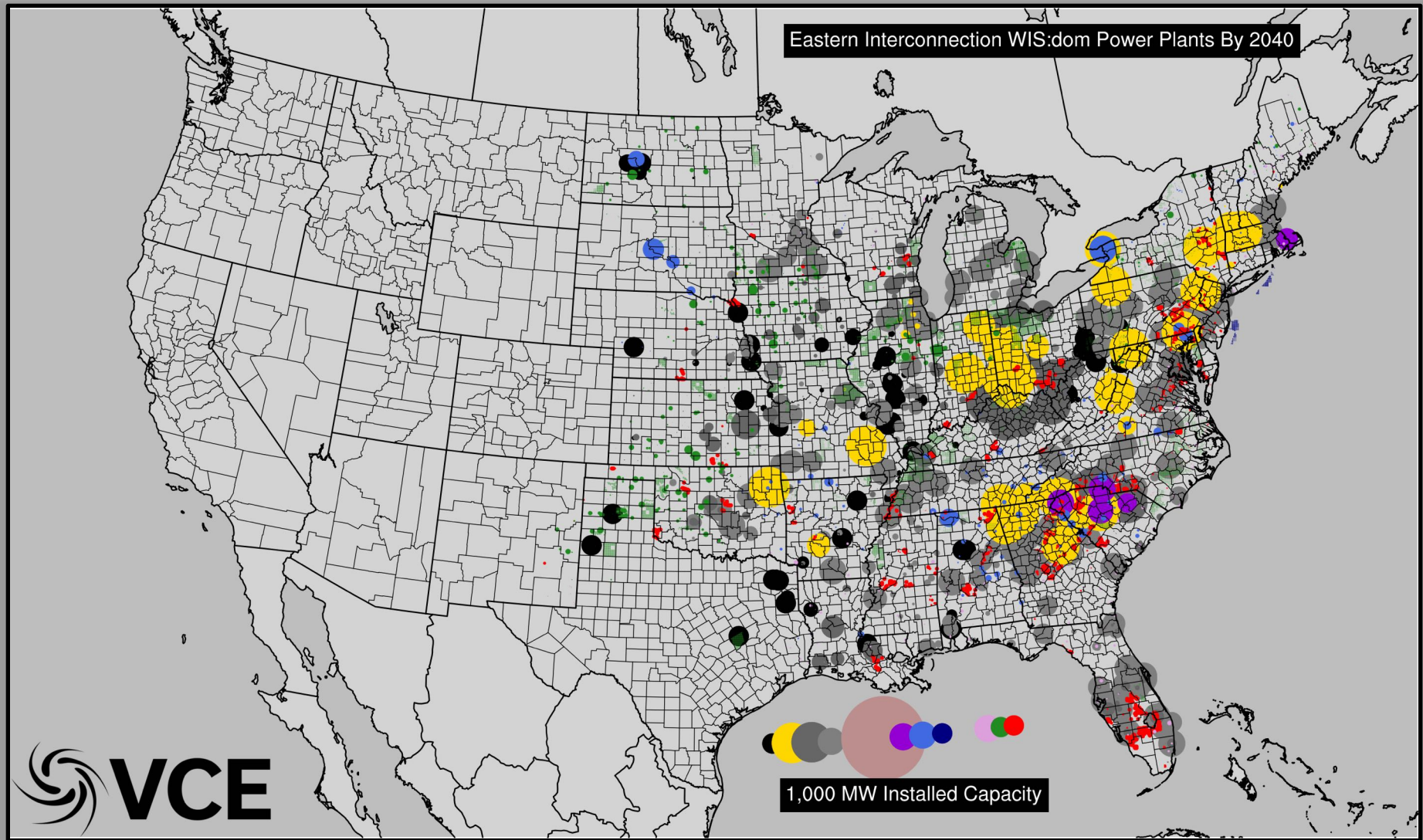
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



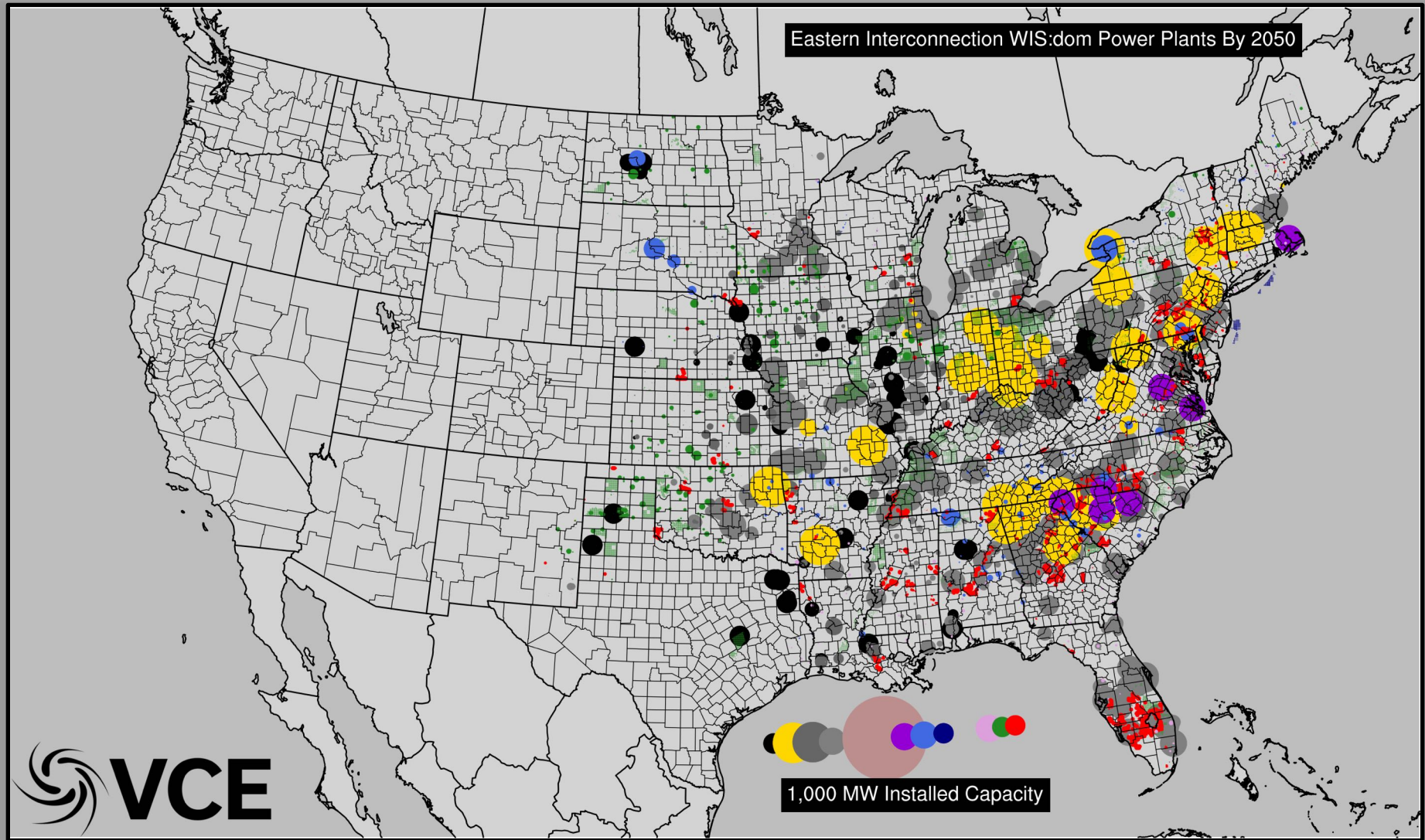
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



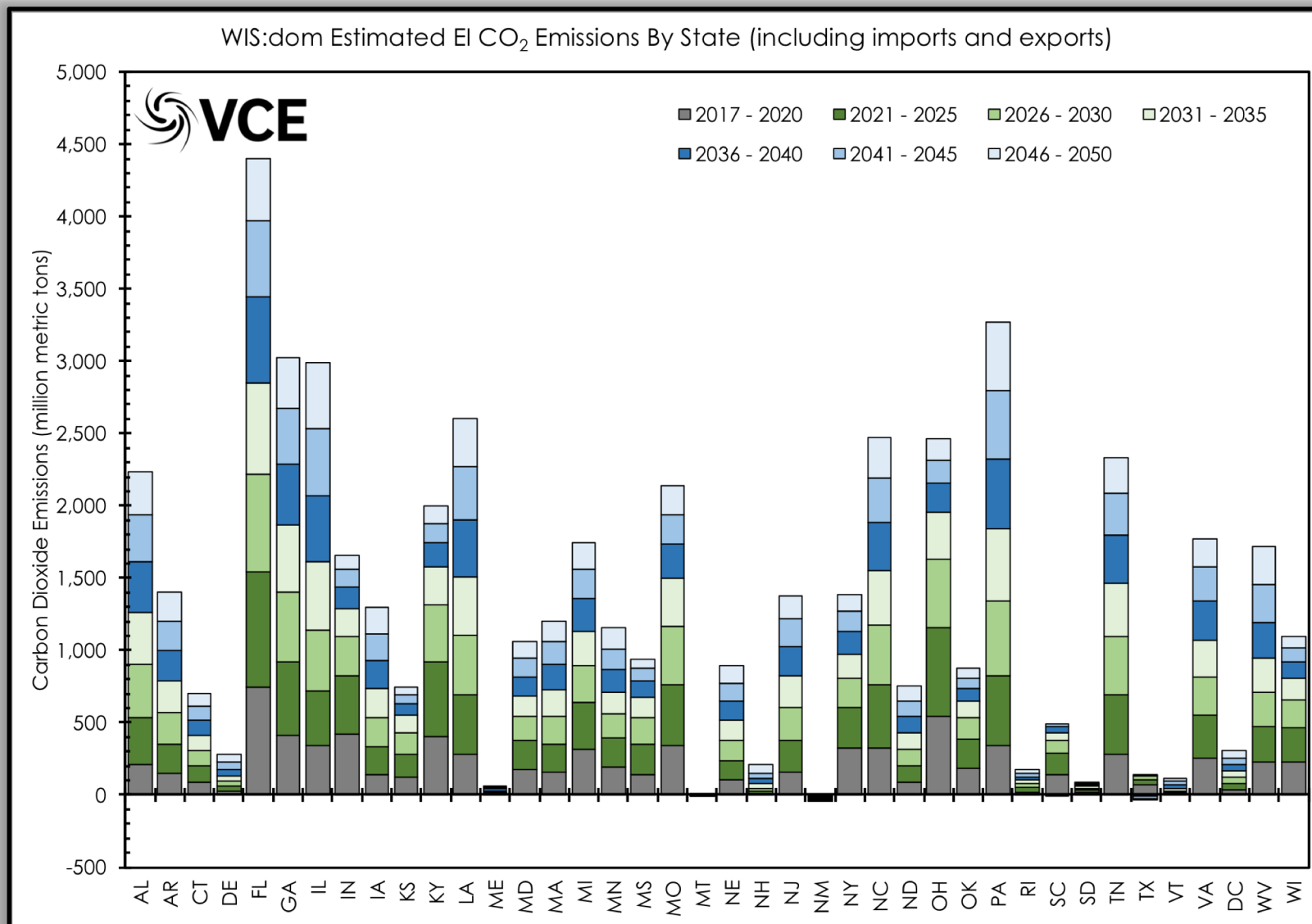
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



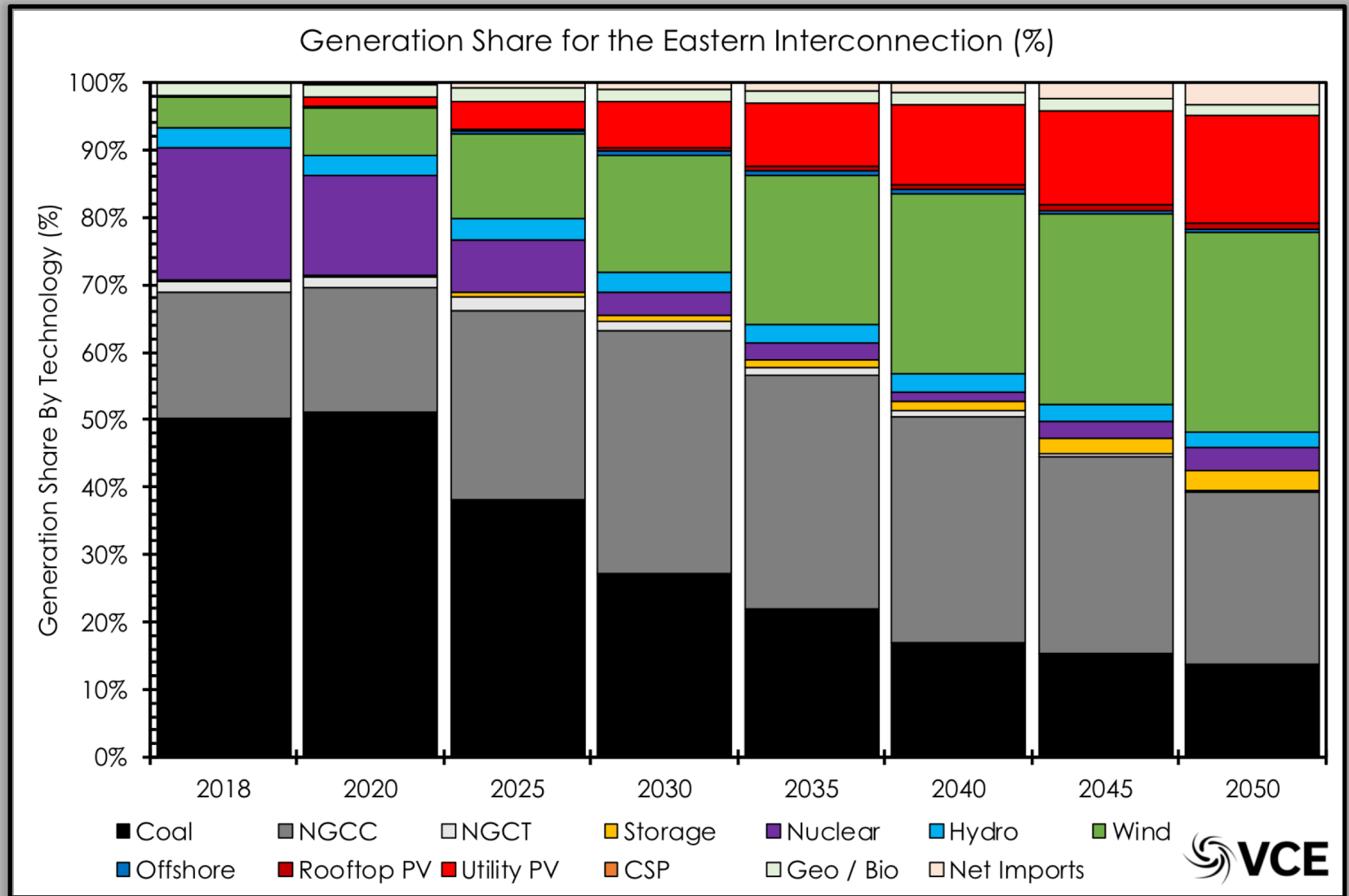
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



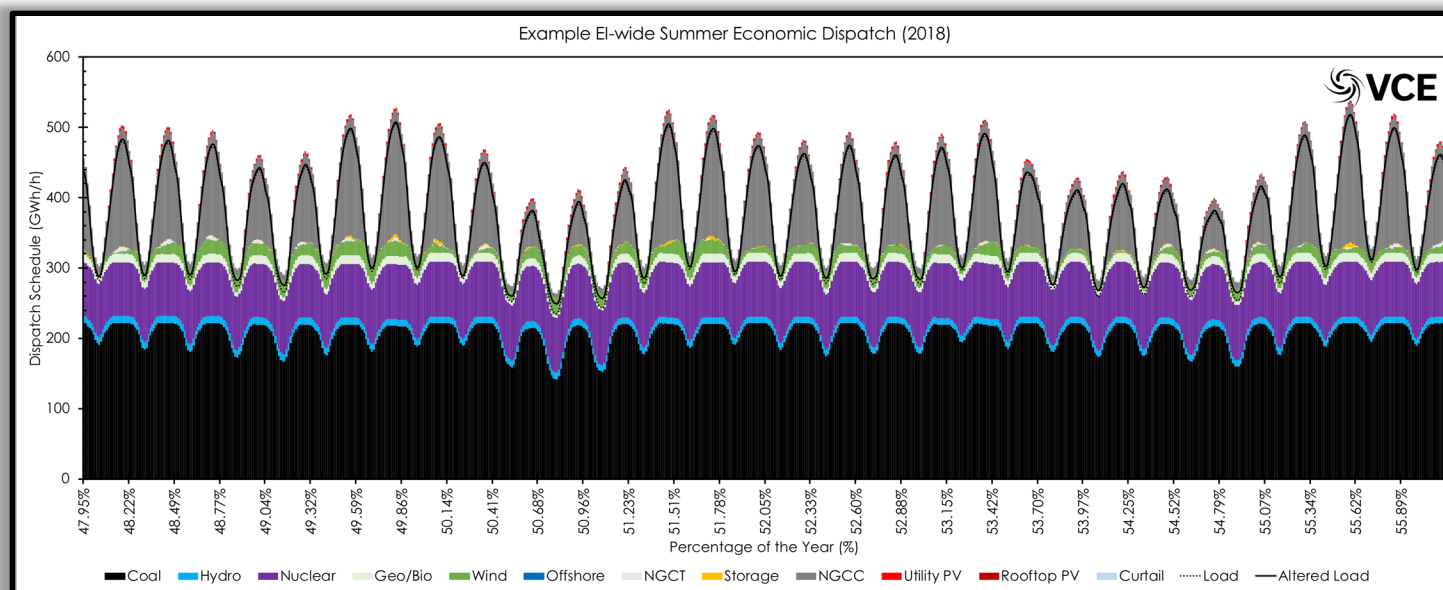
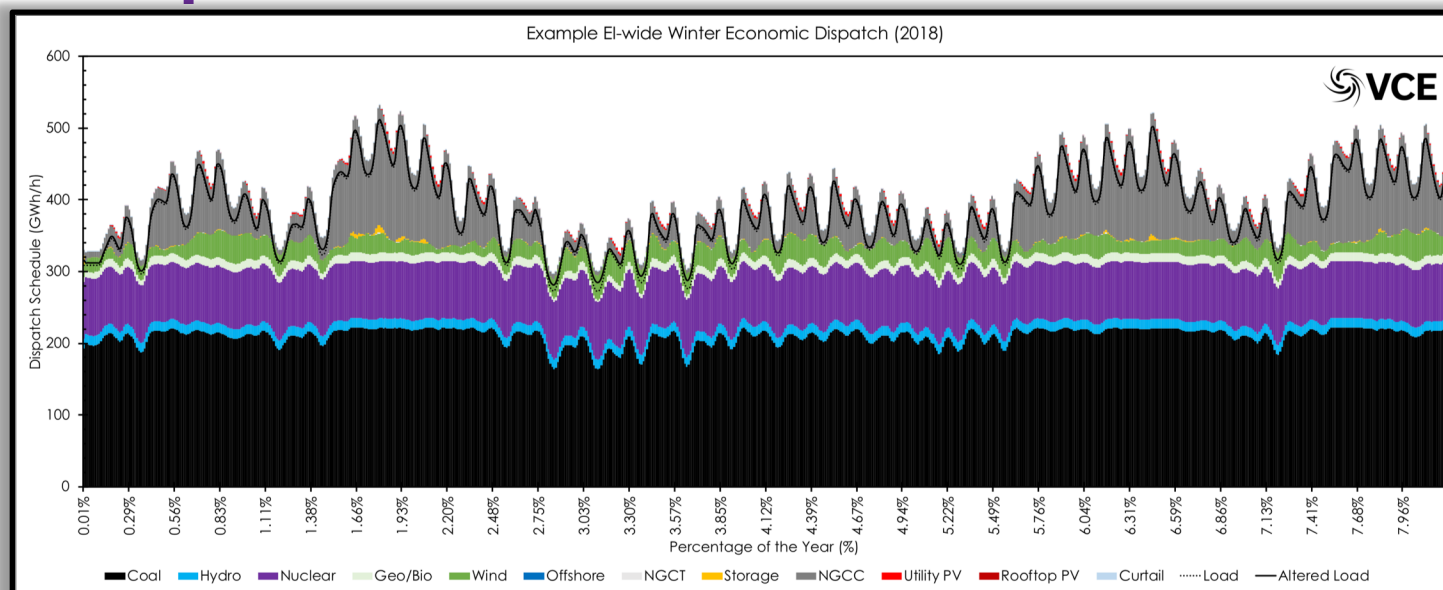
Cumulative Emissions By State



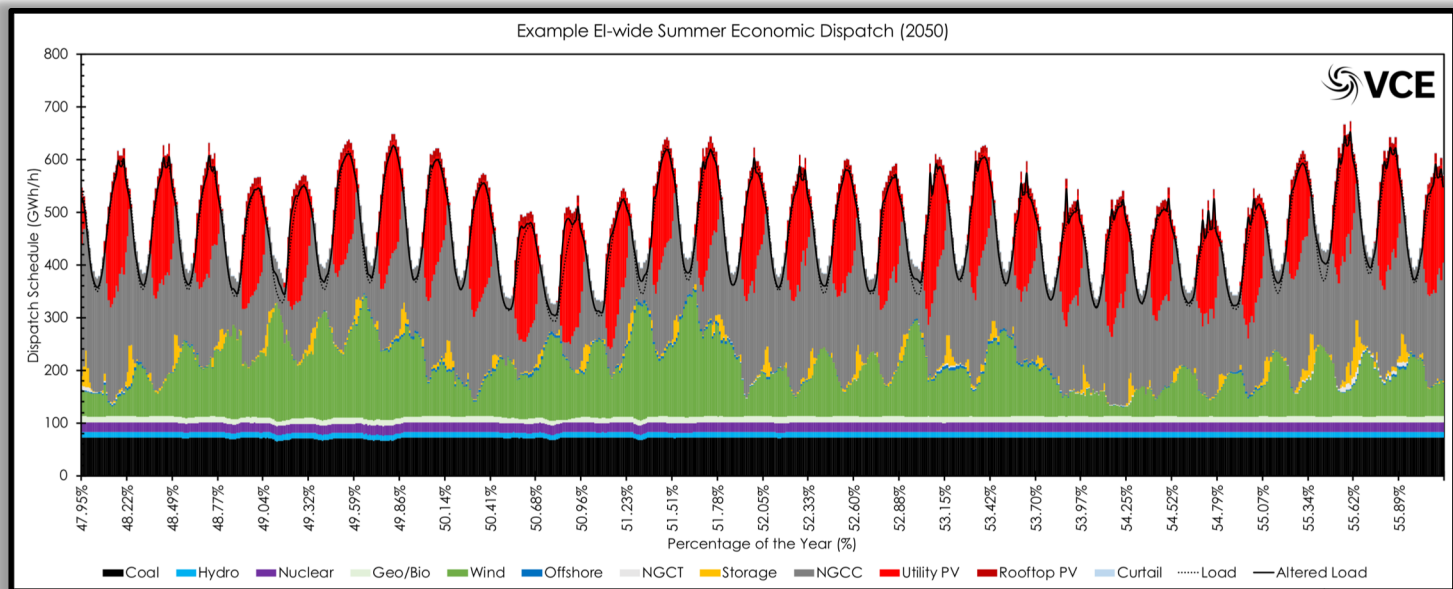
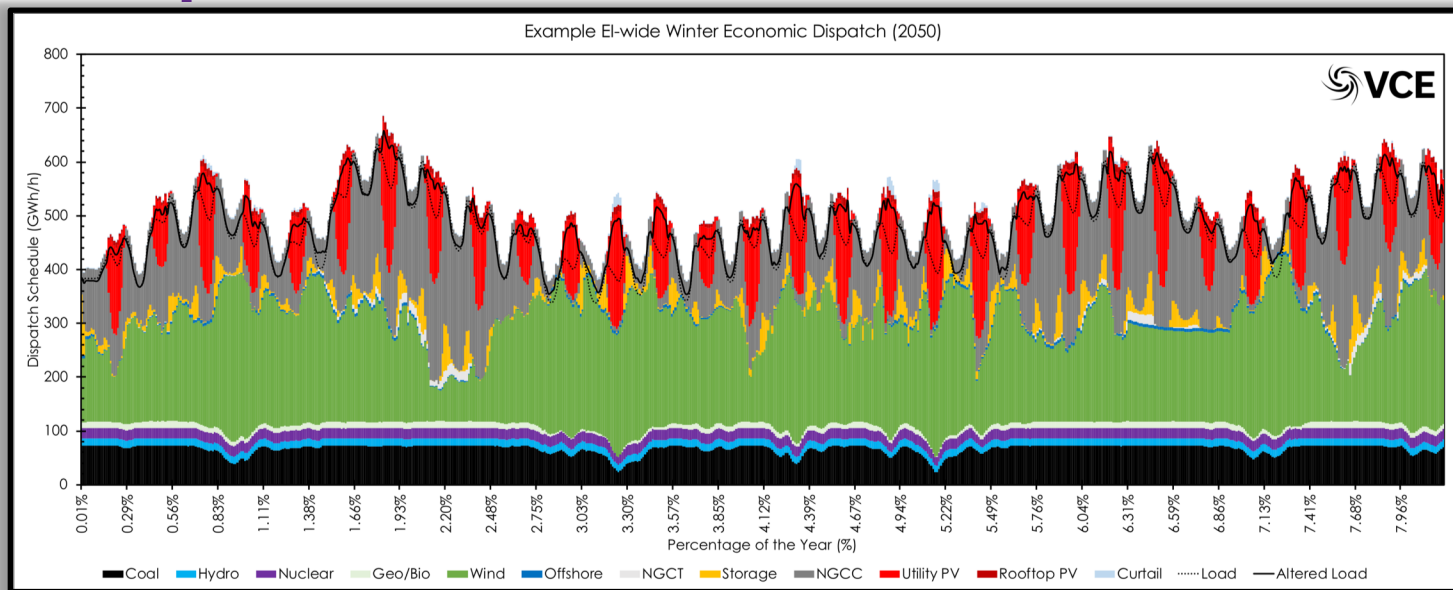
Generation Share For Eastern Interconnection



Dispatch For Eastern Interconnection



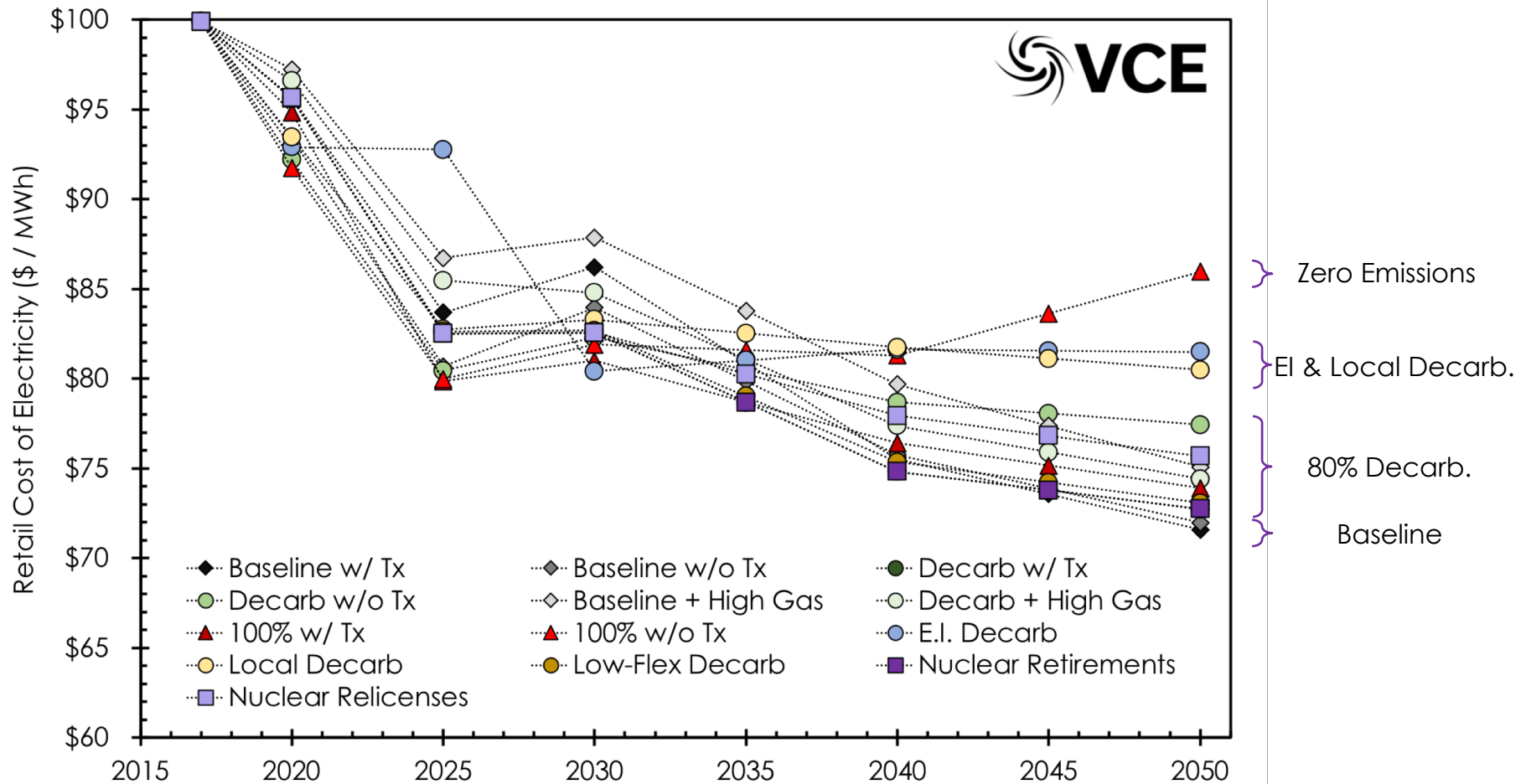
Dispatch For Eastern Interconnection



Minnesota's Smarter Grid

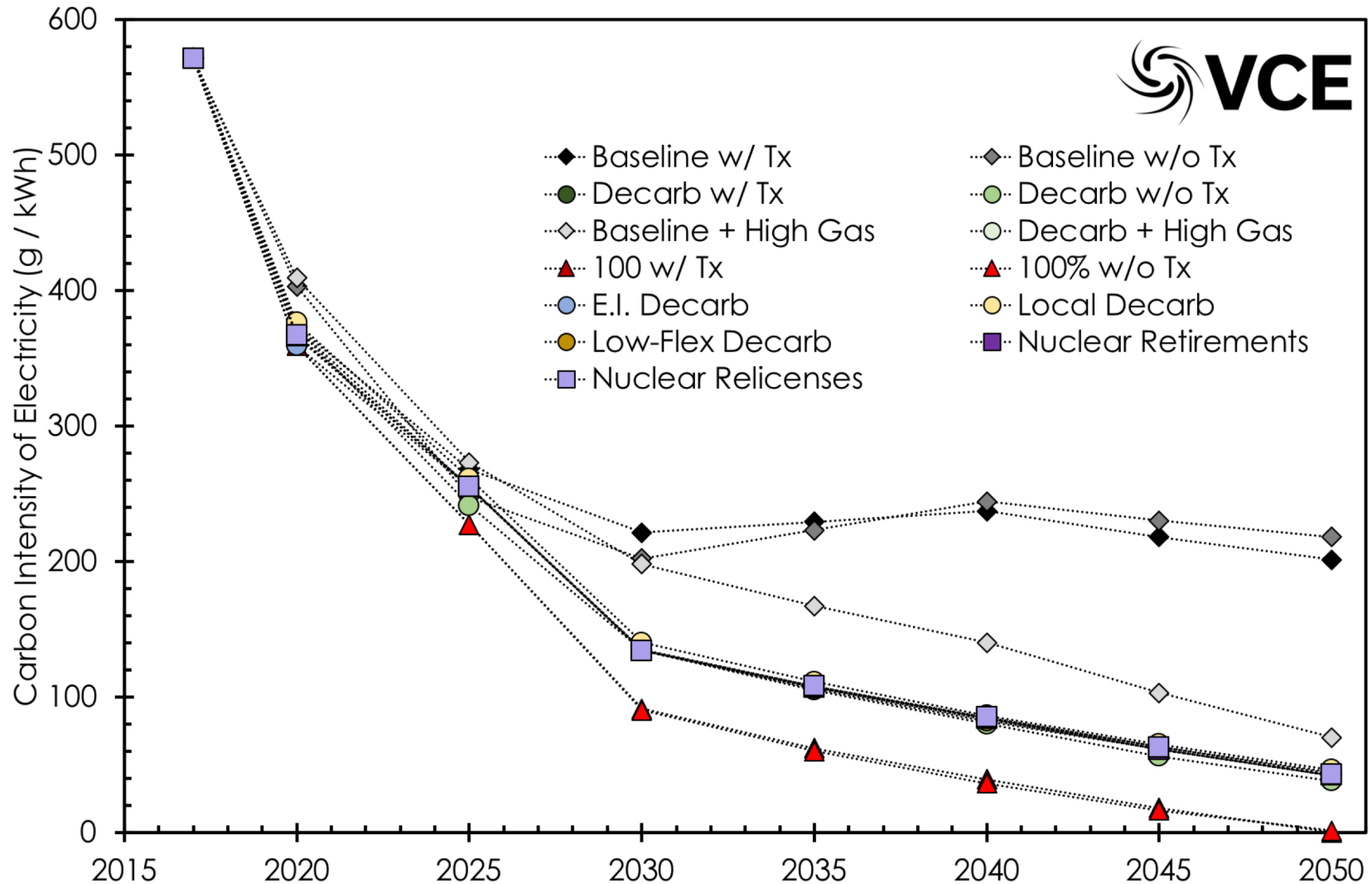
Retail Cost of Electricity By Scenario

WIS:dom Estimated Retail Cost of Electricity in Minnesota

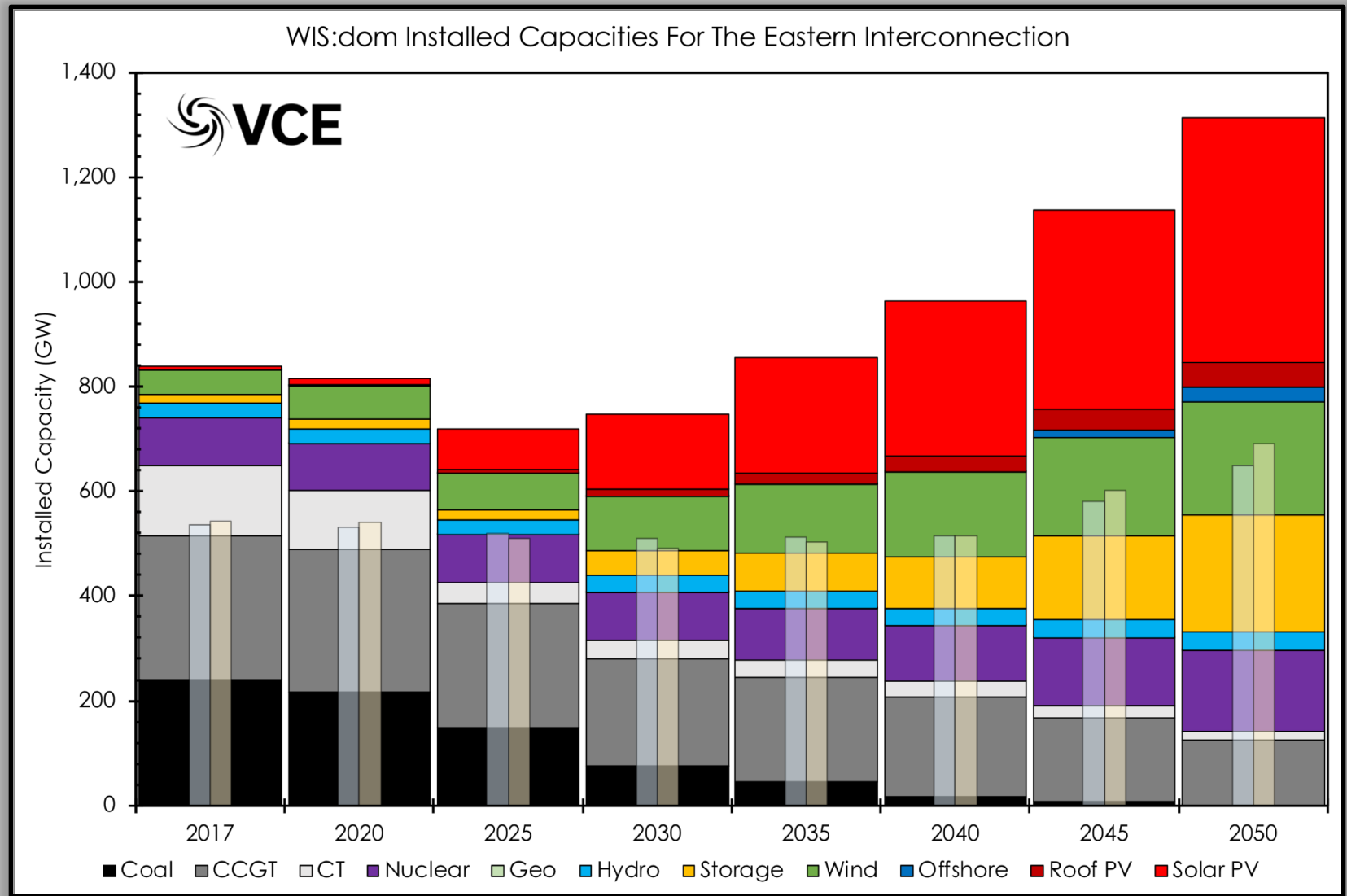


Decarbonization Becomes Clear After 2020

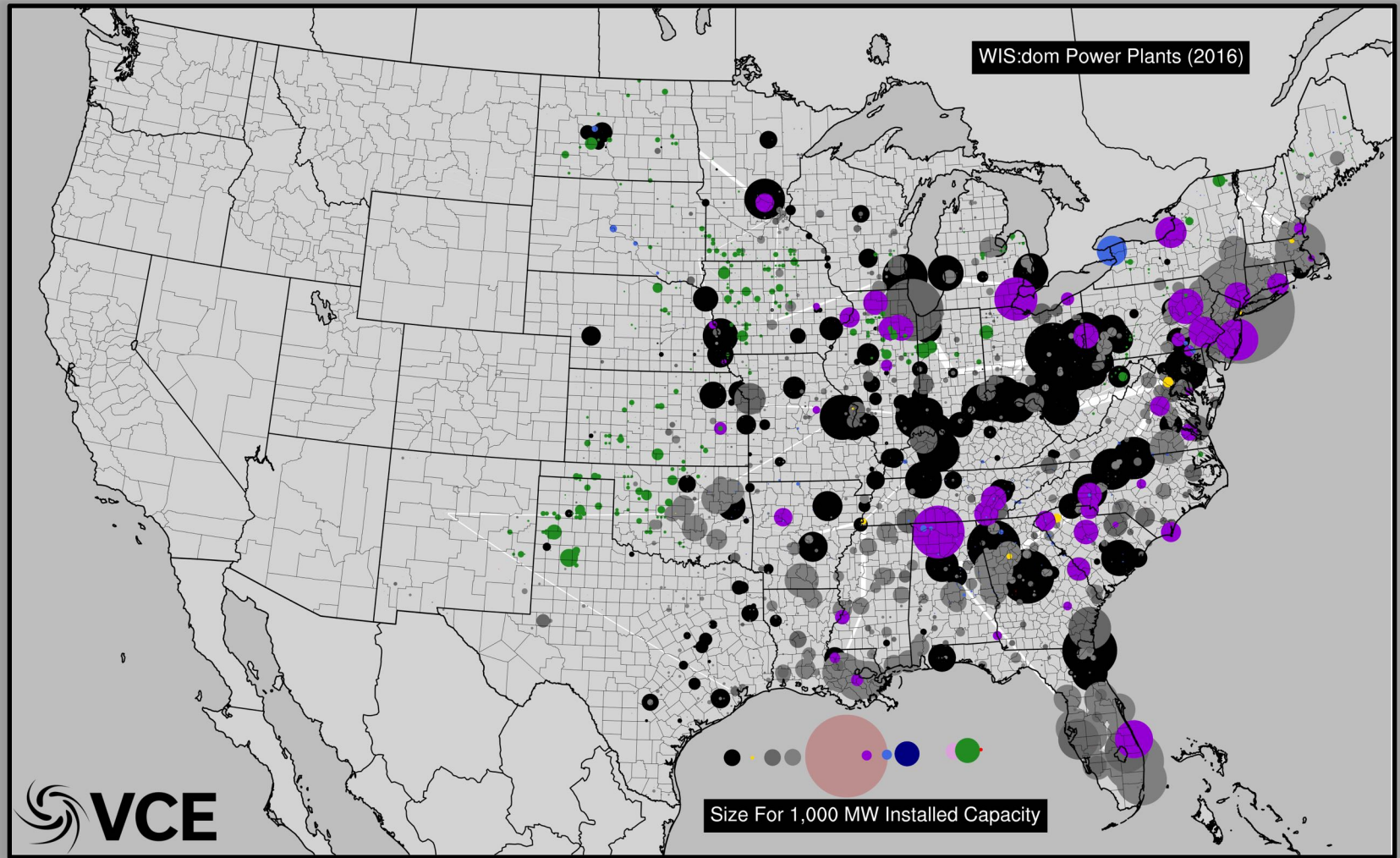
WIS:dom Estimated Carbon Intensity Of Electricity By Scenario For Minnesota



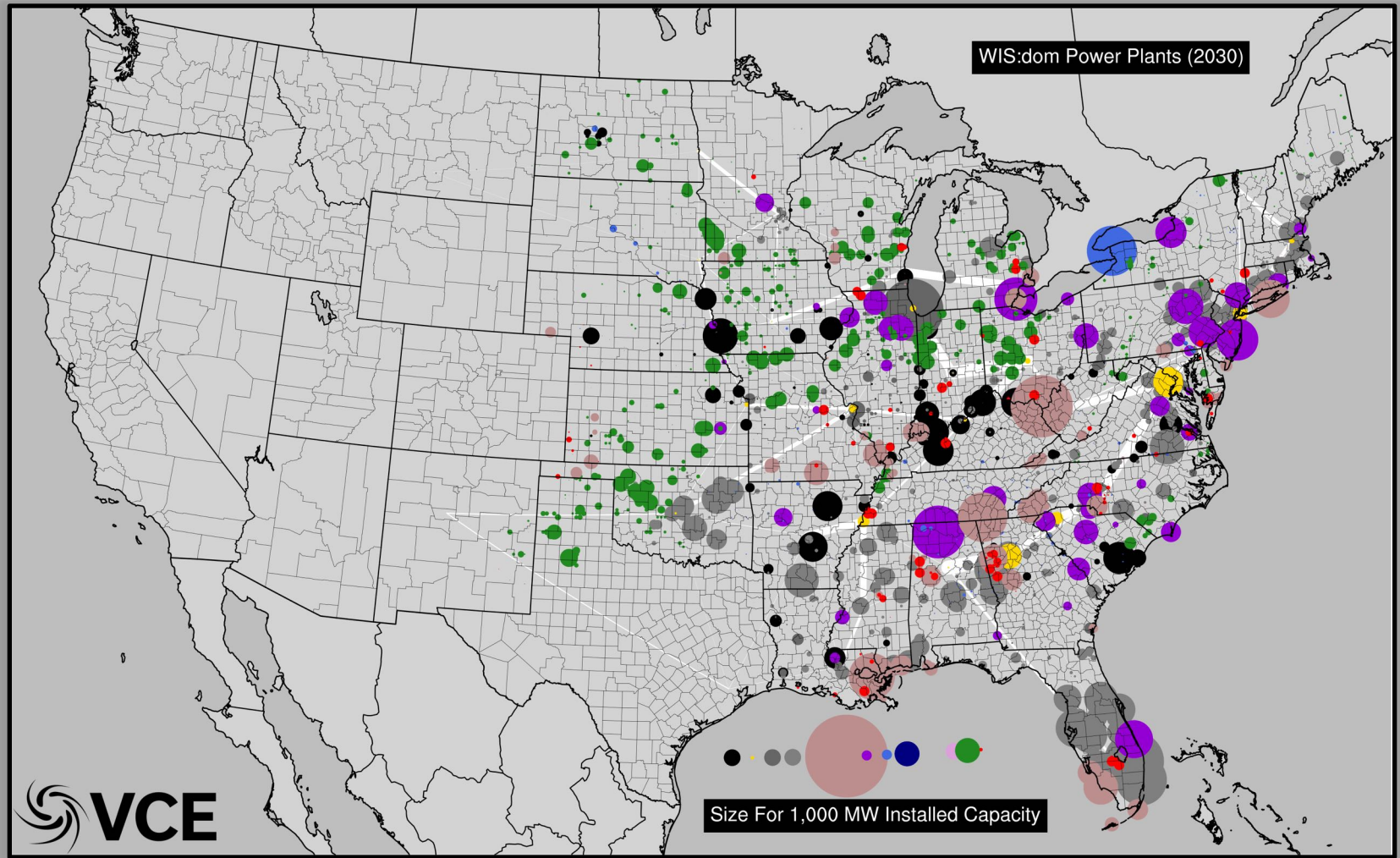
Eastern Interconnection Installed Capacity



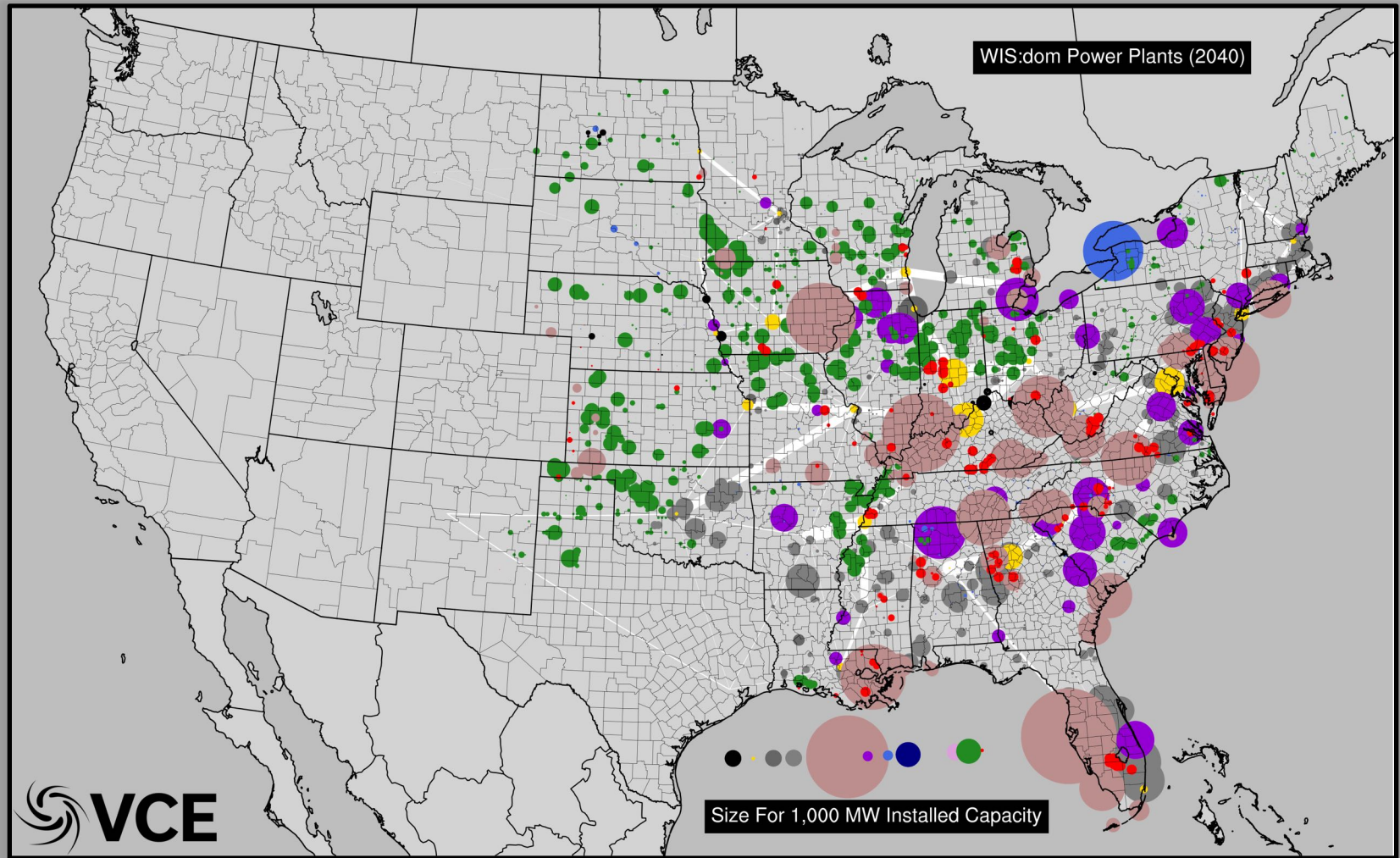
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



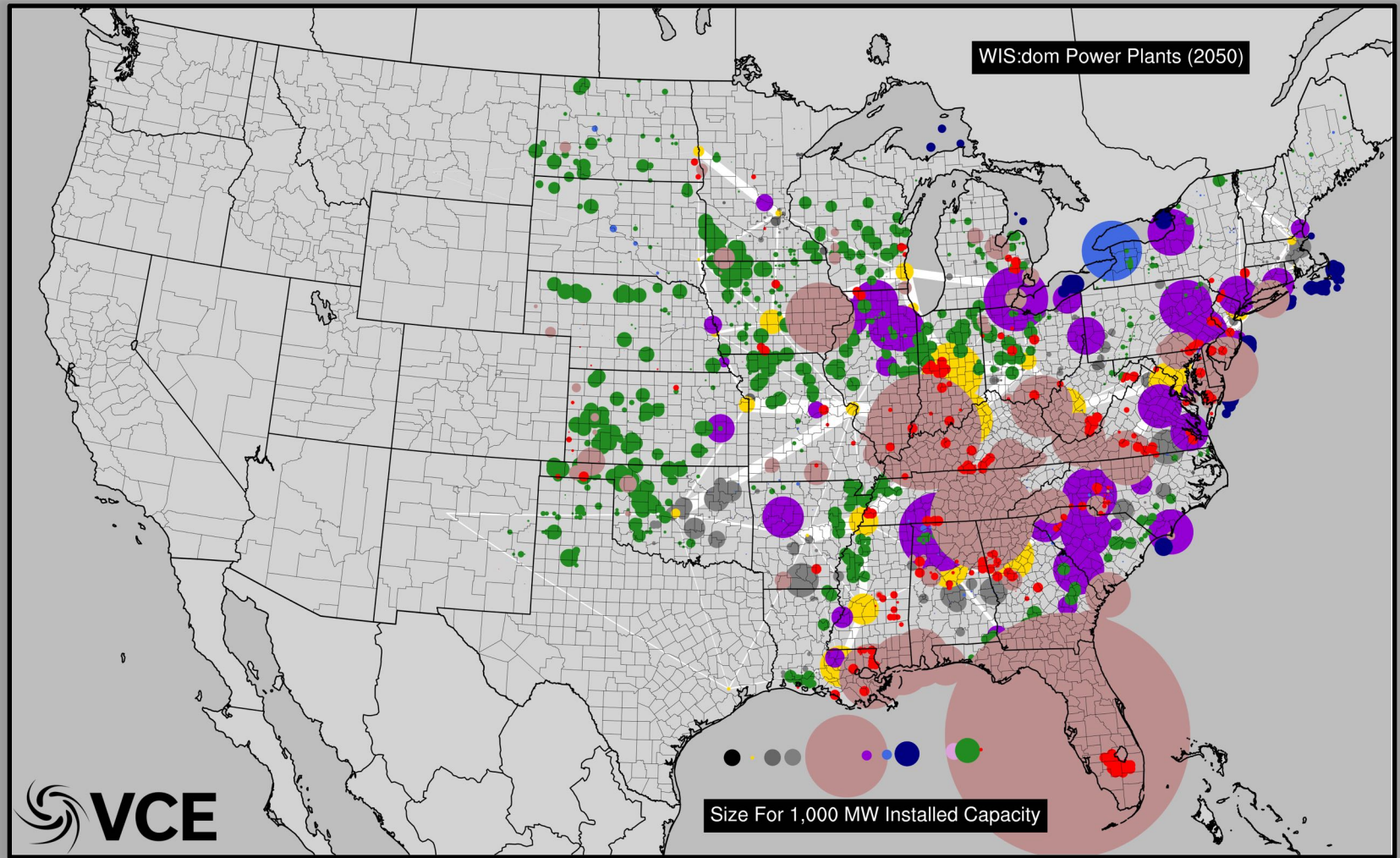
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



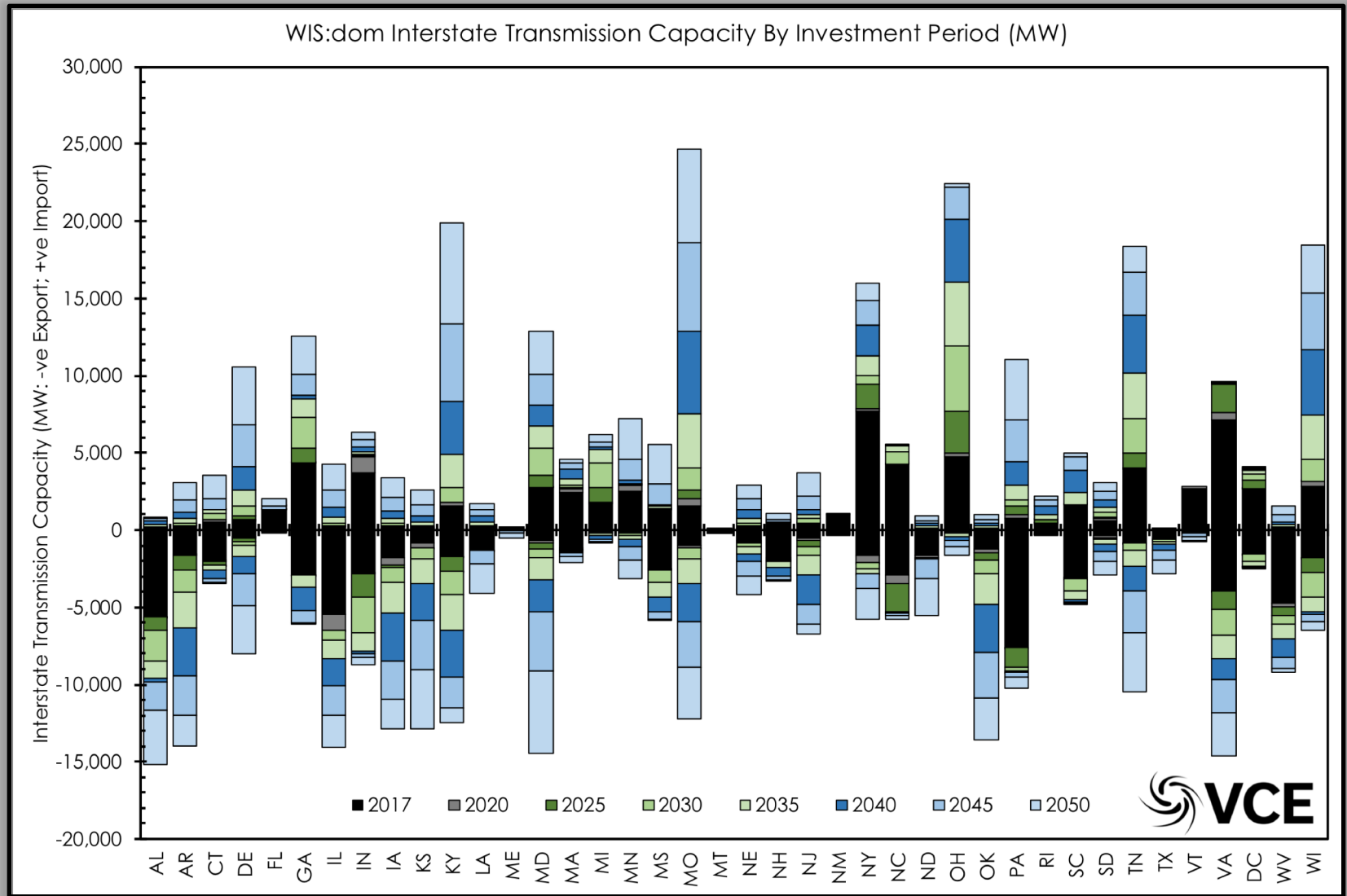
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



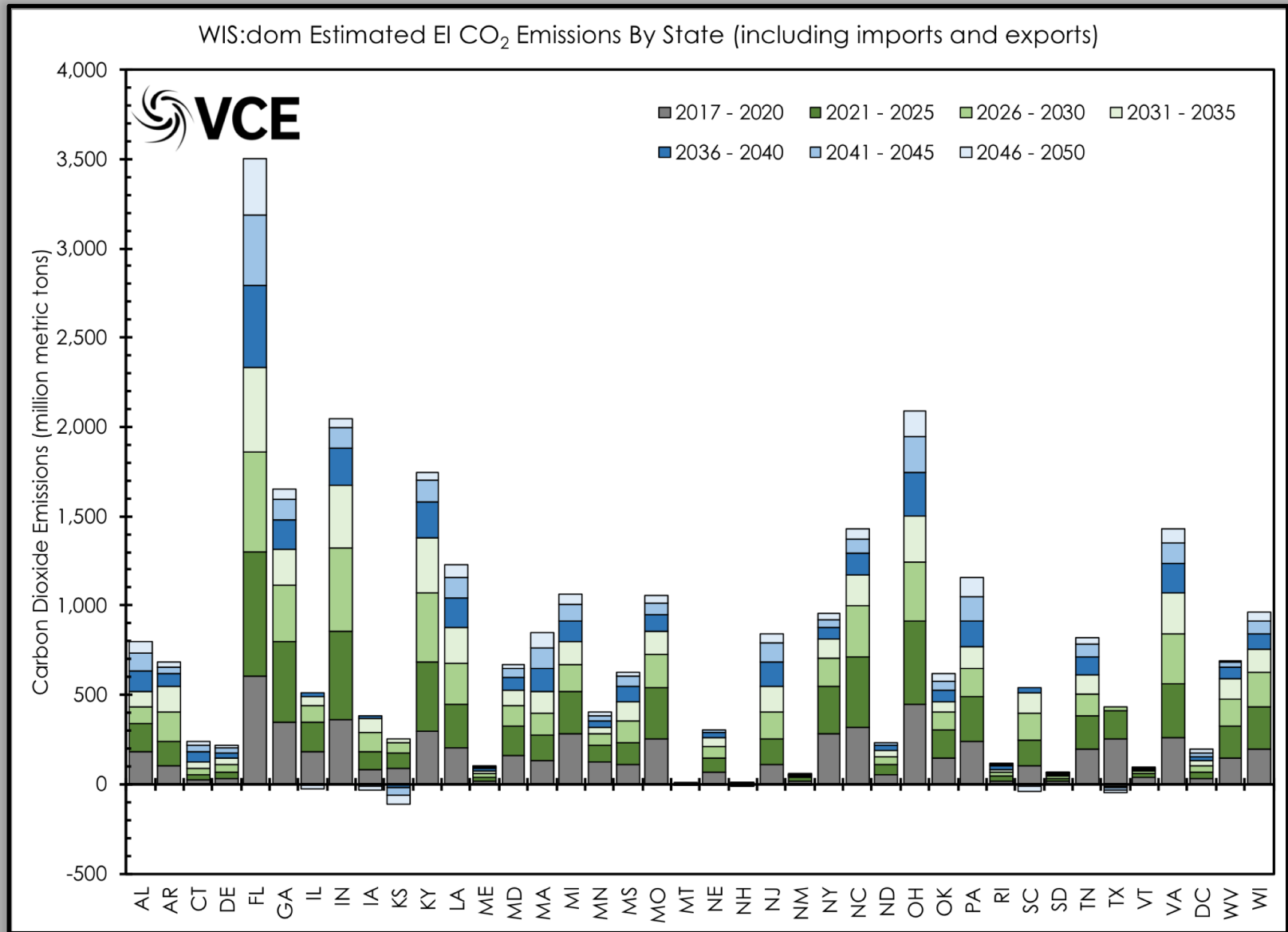
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



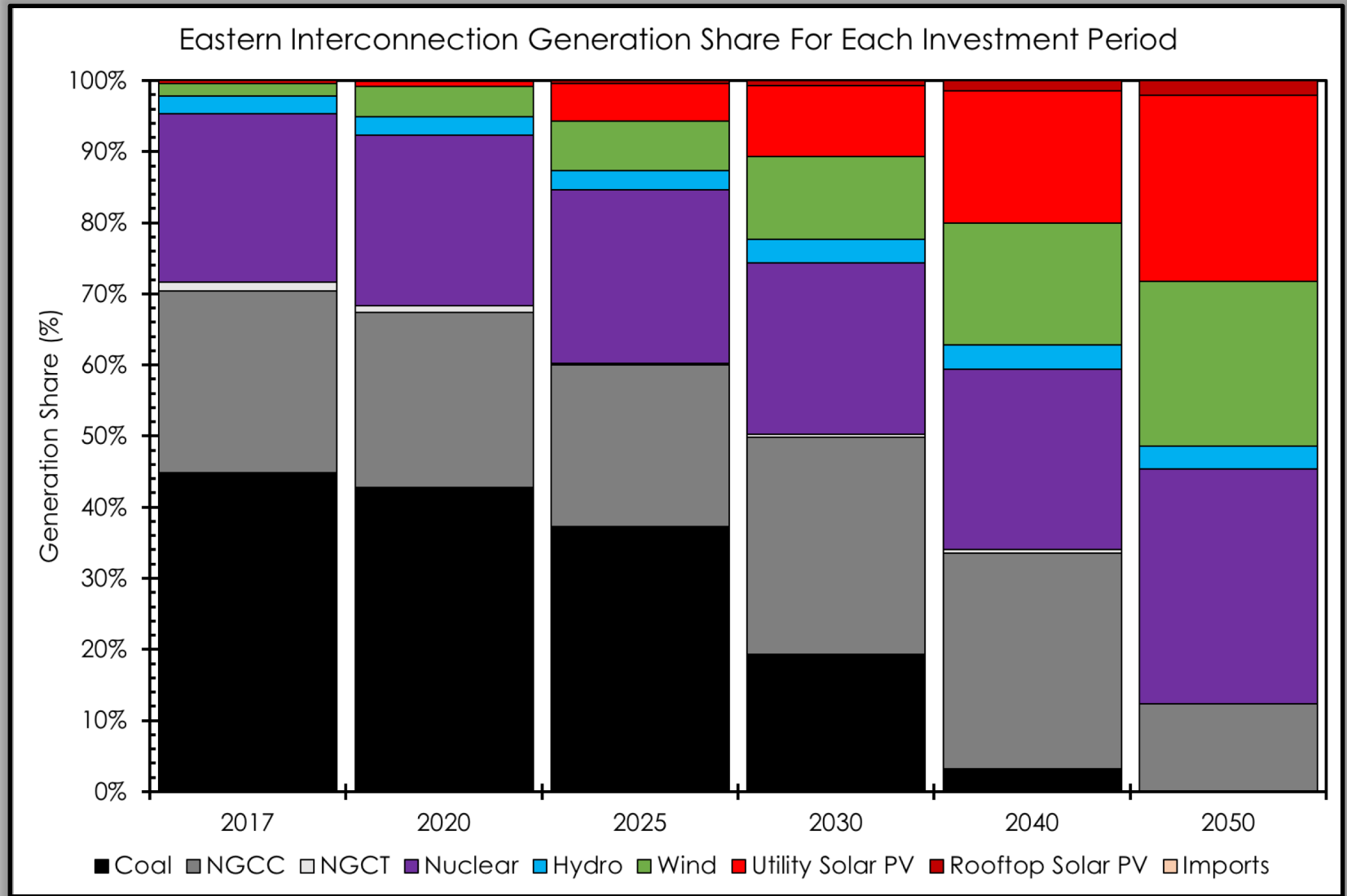
Installed Interstate Transmission Capacity



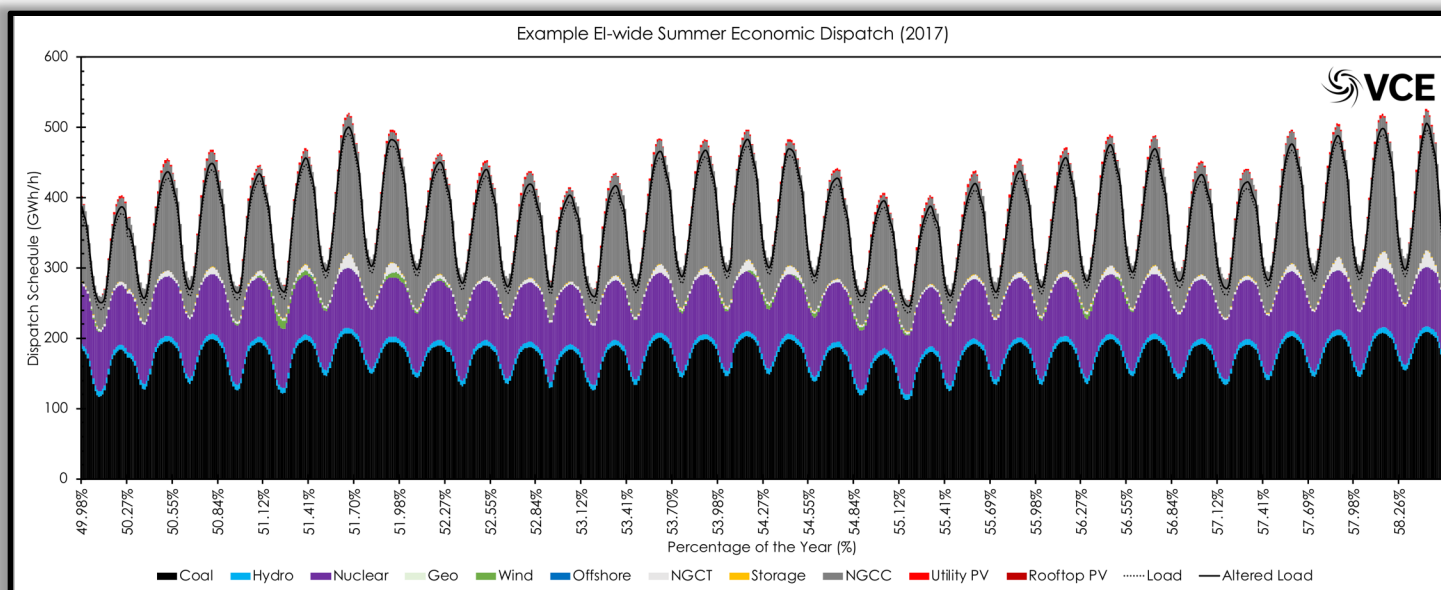
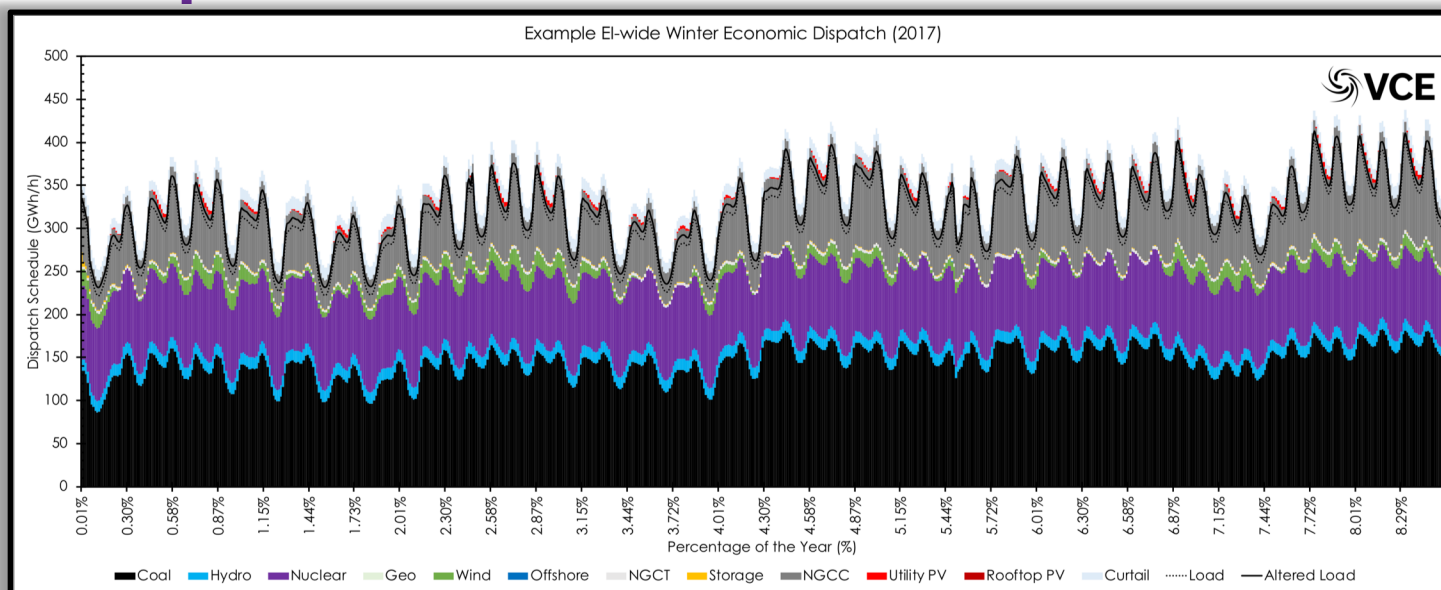
Cumulative Emissions By State



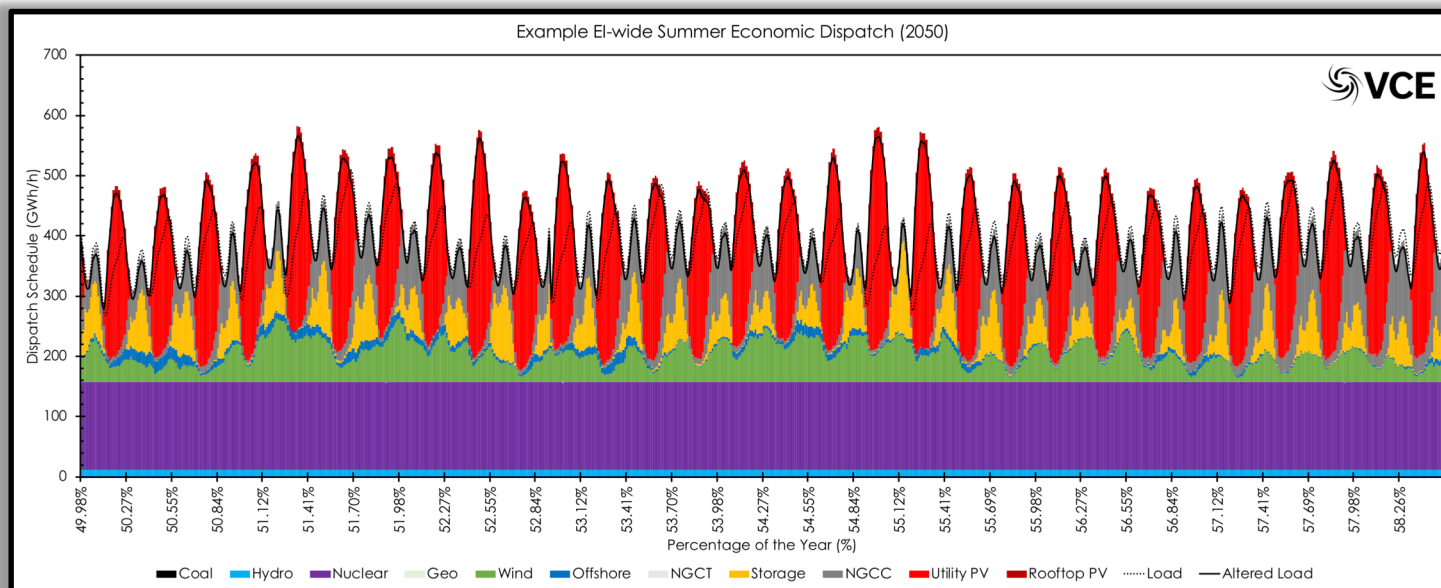
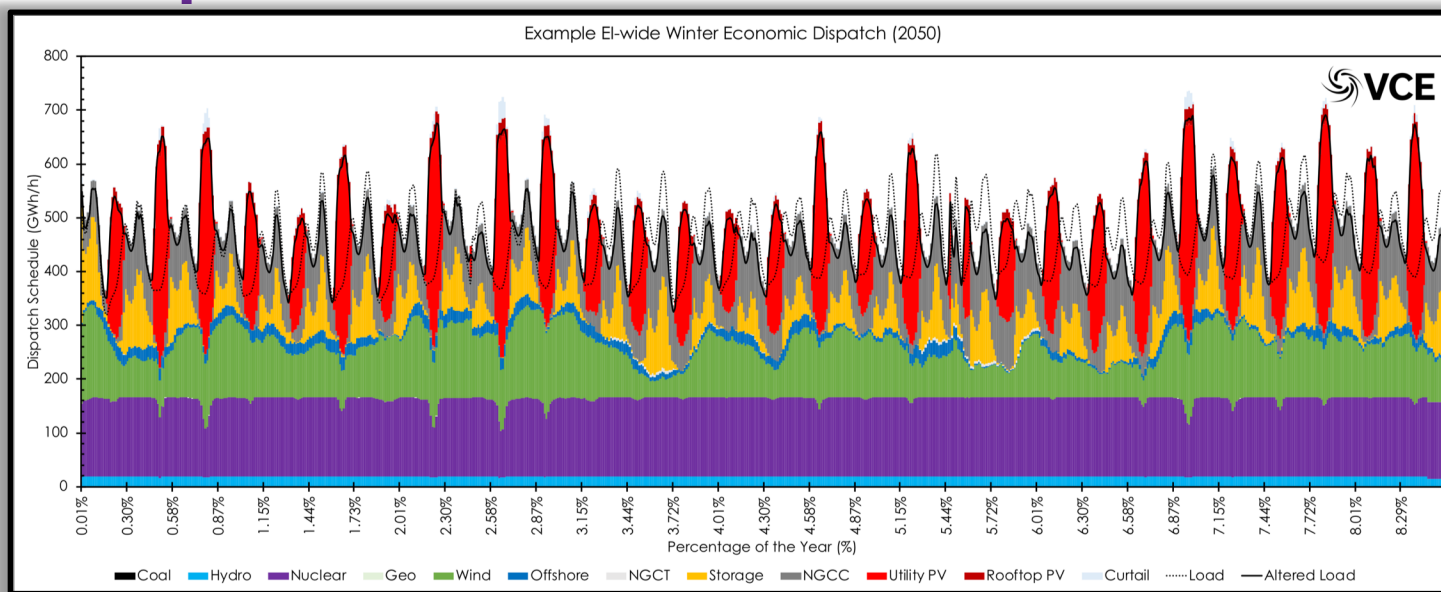
Generation Share For Eastern Interconnection



Dispatch For Eastern Interconnection

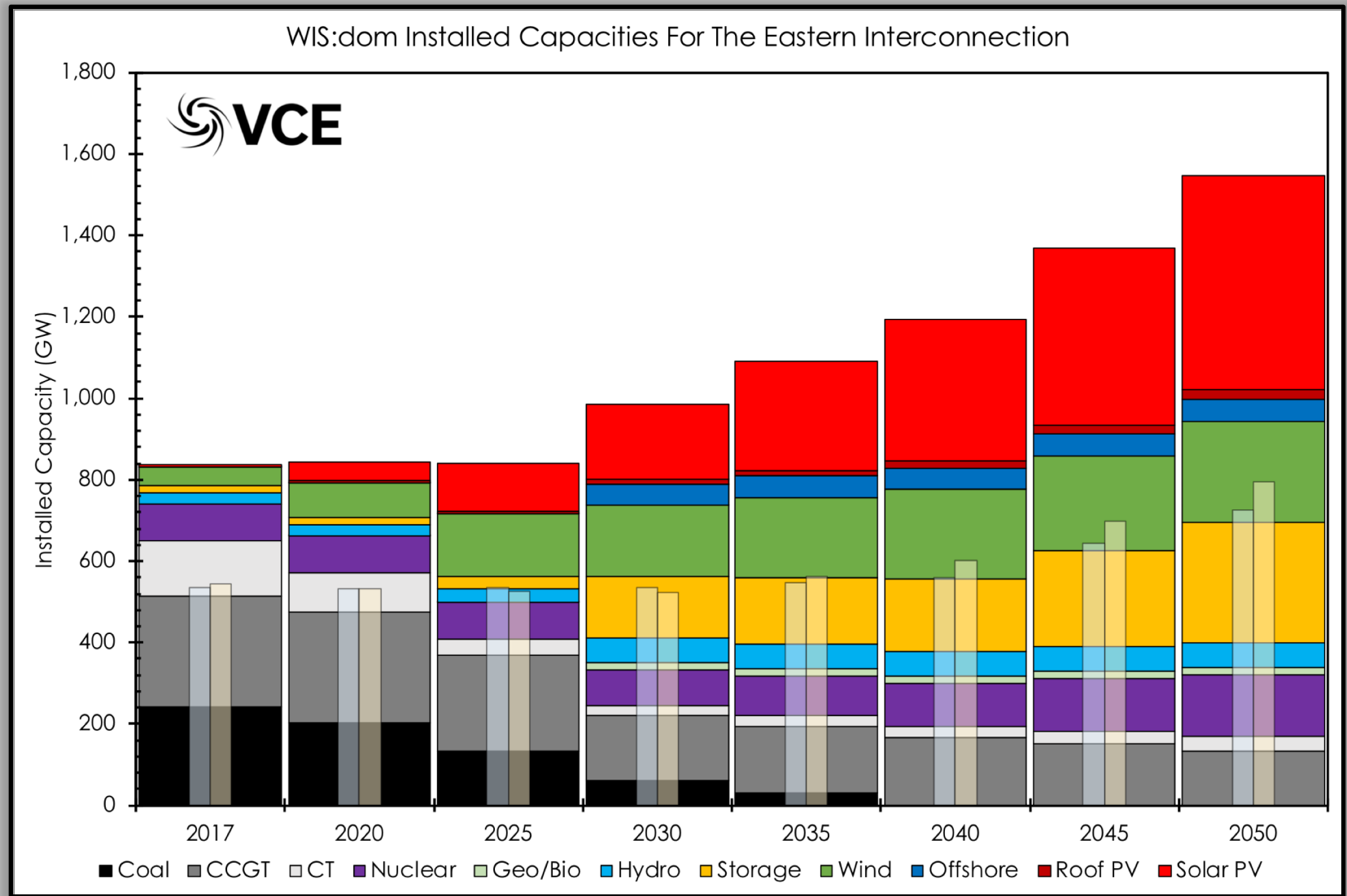


Dispatch For Eastern Interconnection

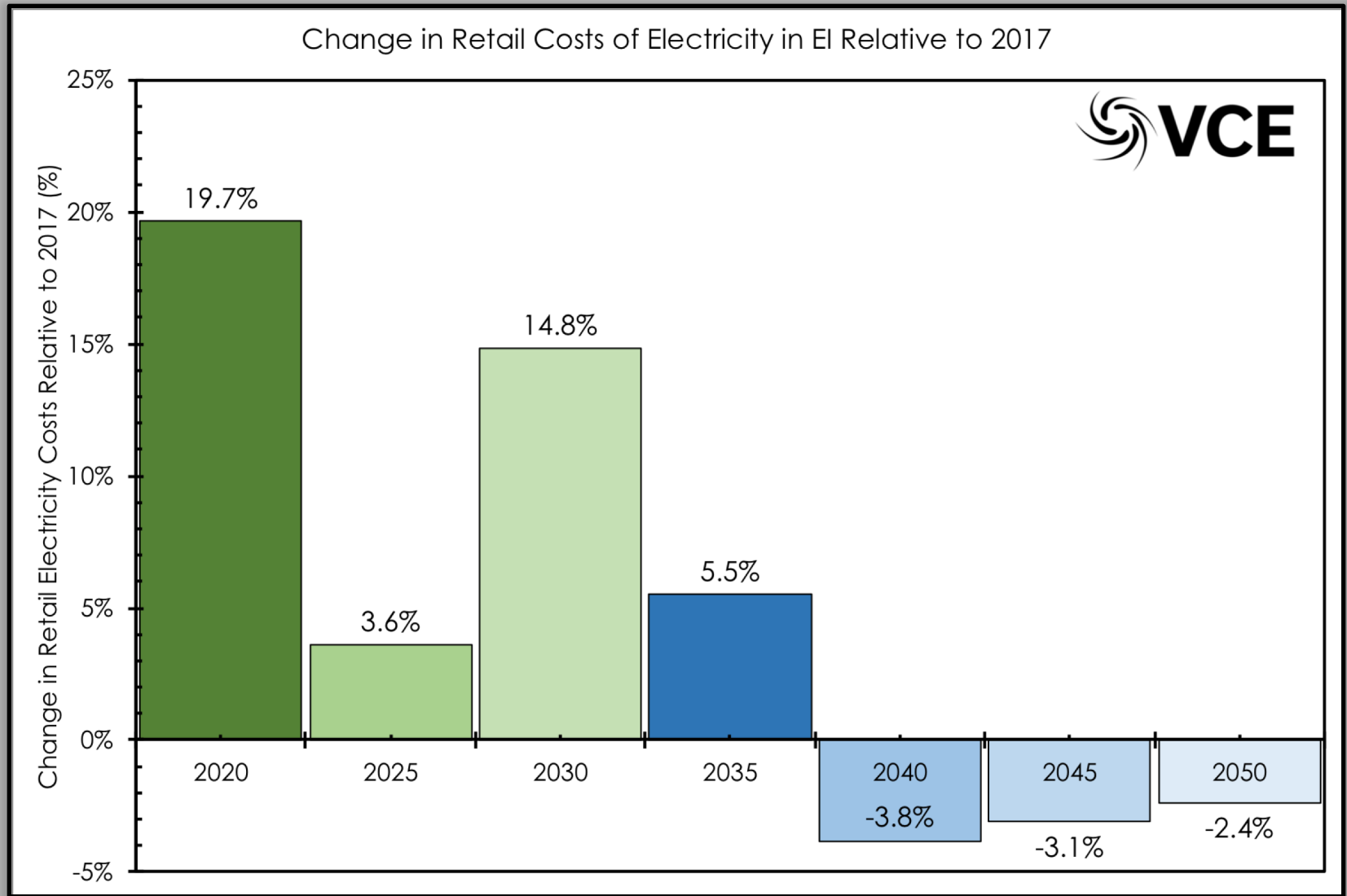


Eastern Interconnect Low-Carbon Grid

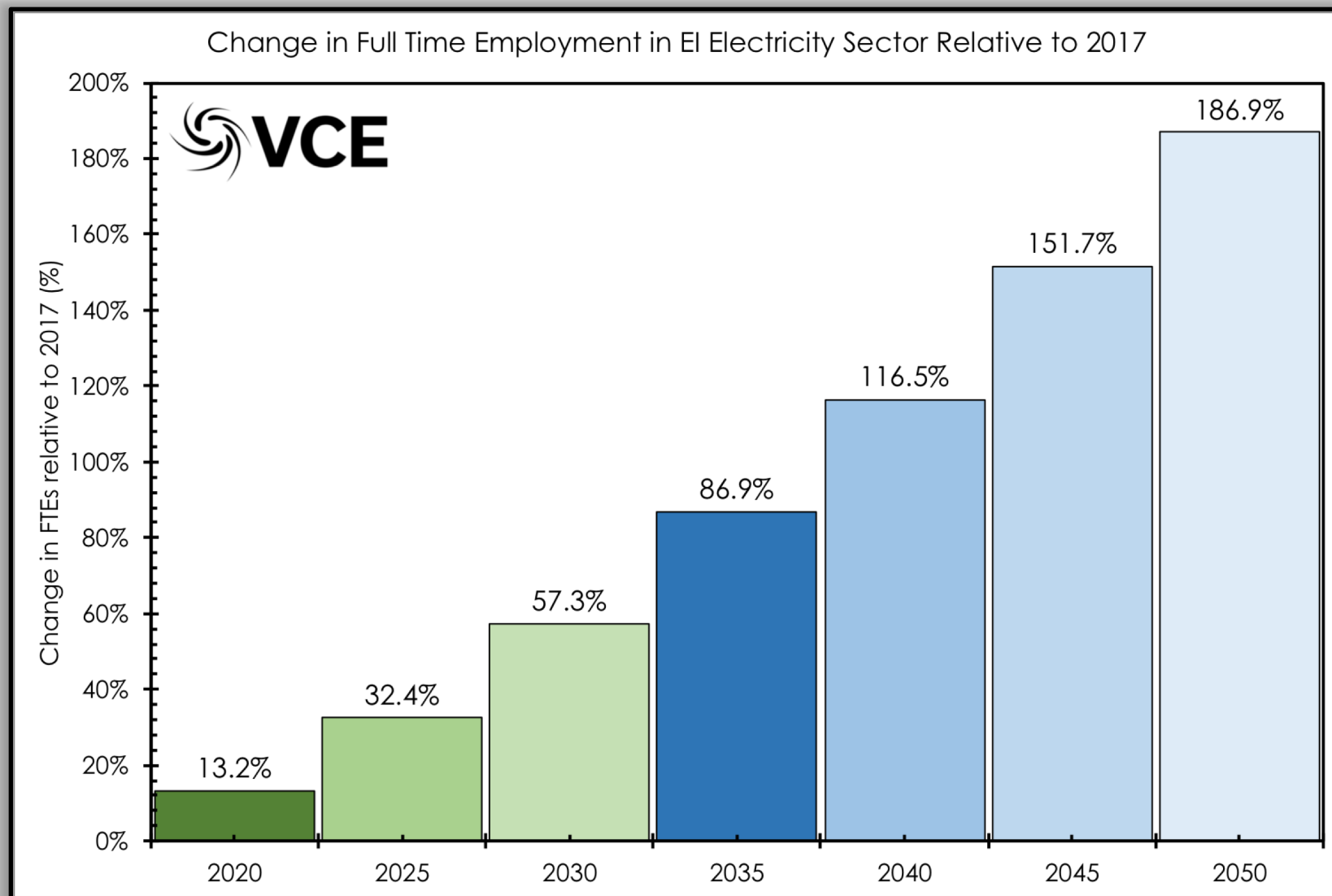
Eastern Interconnection Installed Capacity



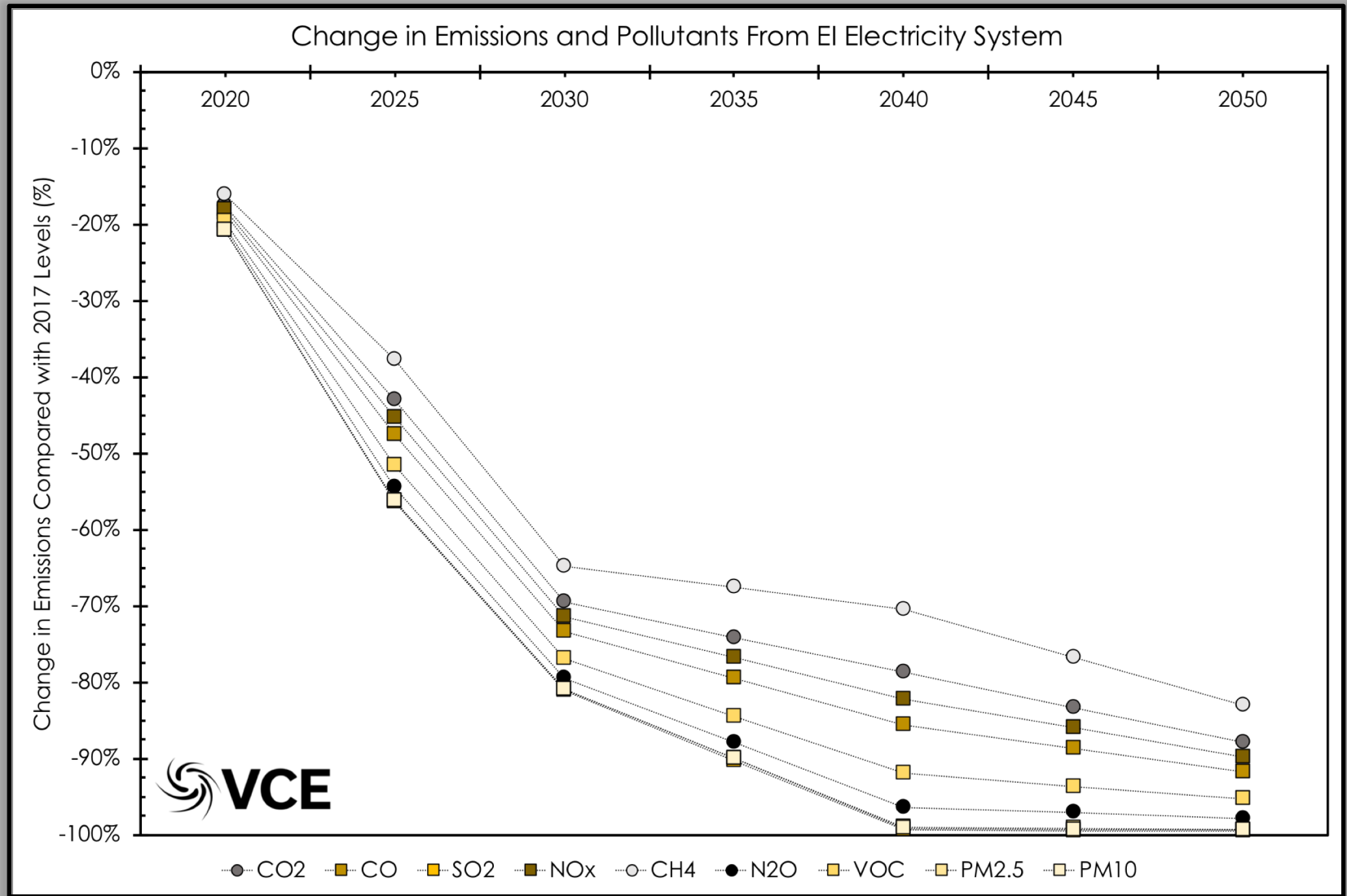
Eastern Interconnection Cost of Electricity



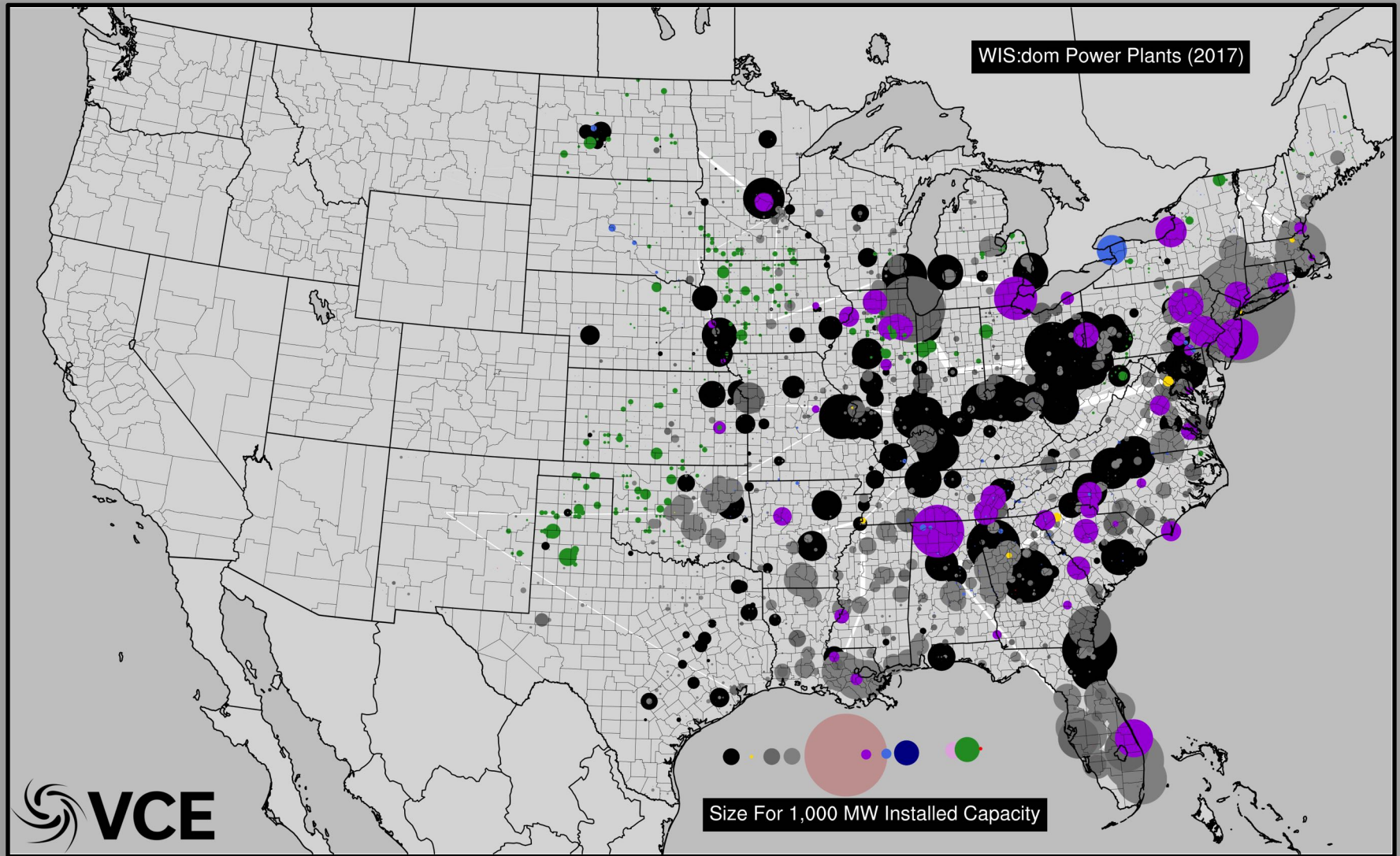
Eastern Interconnection Increased Jobs



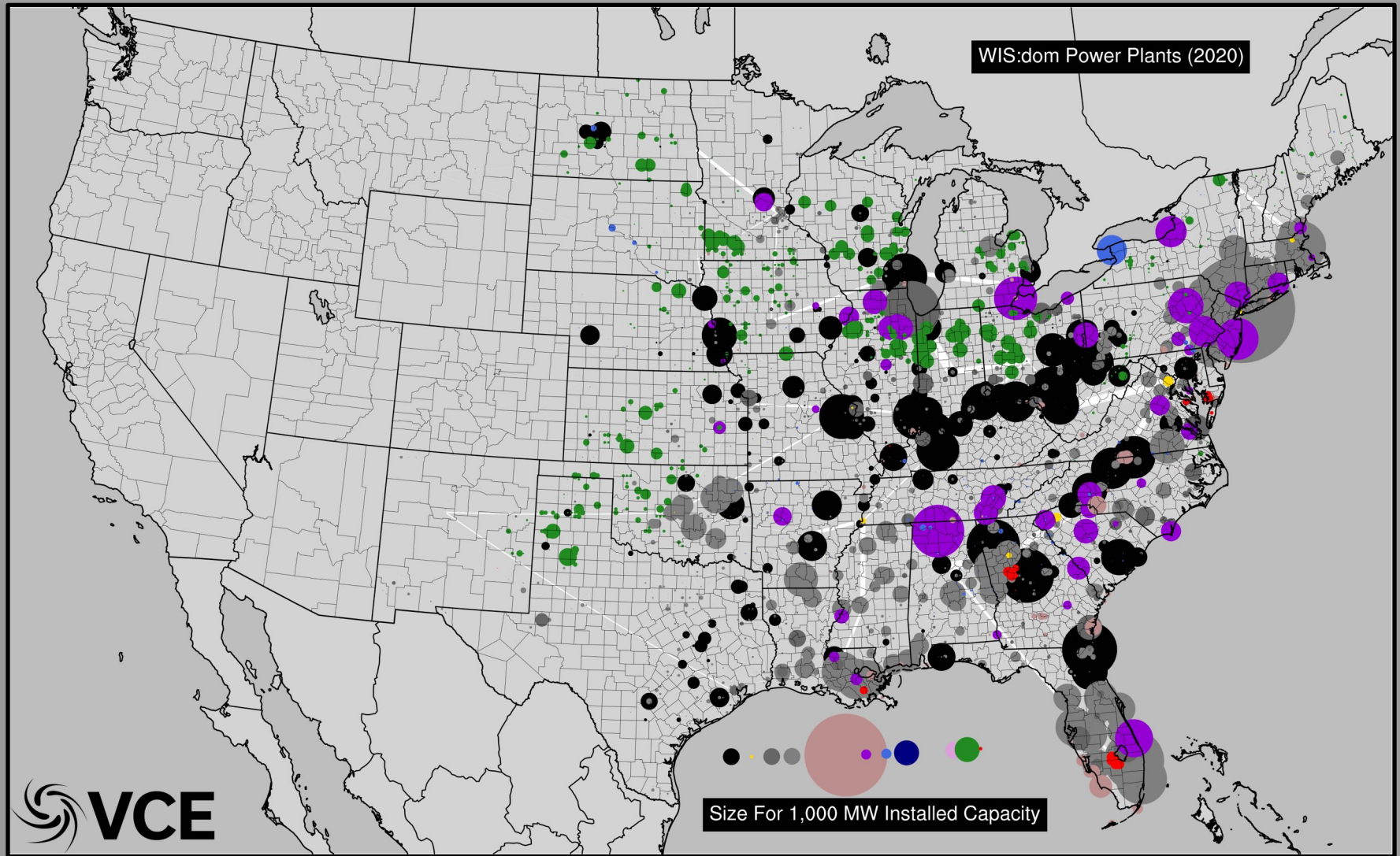
Eastern Interconnection Emissions Change



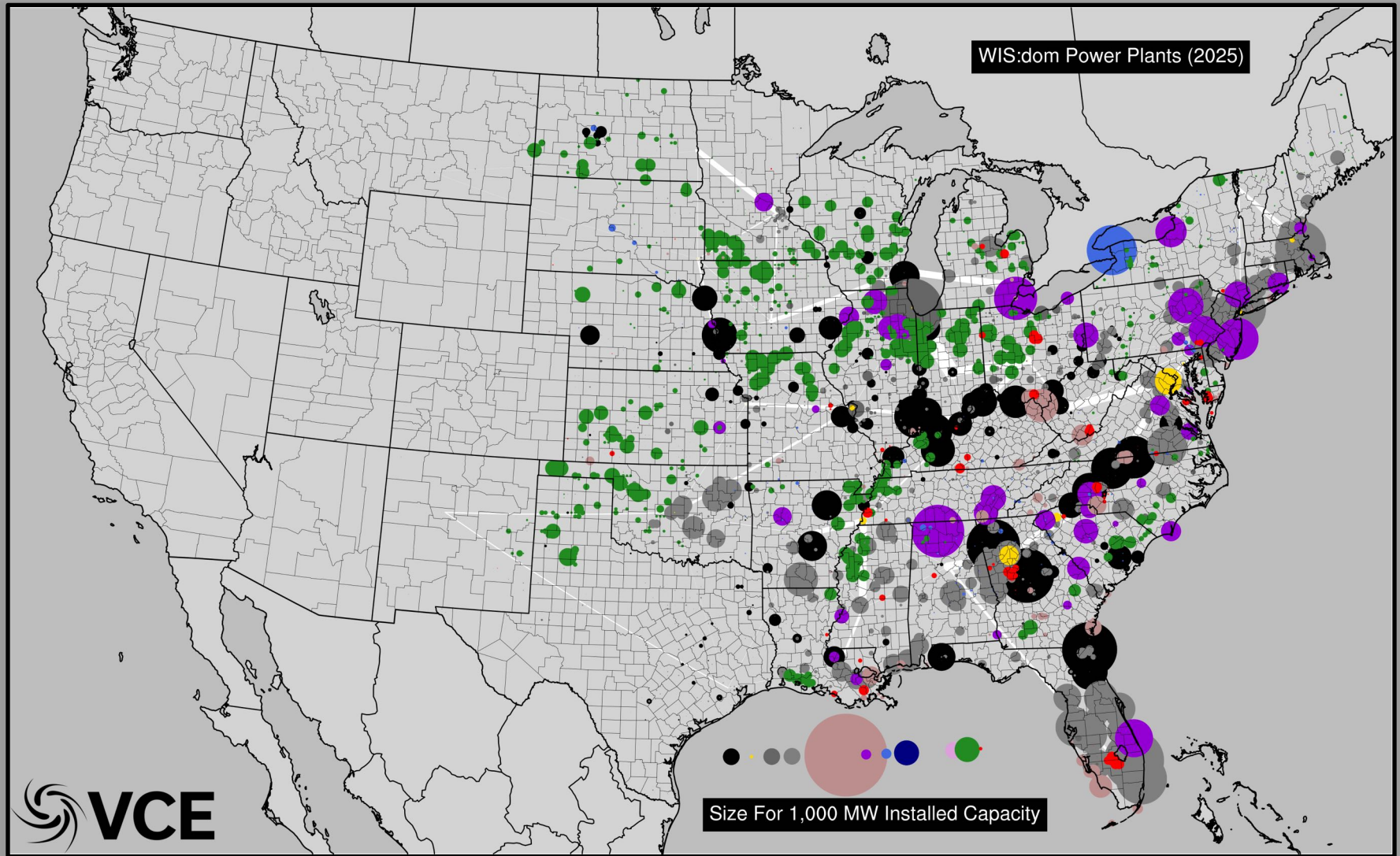
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



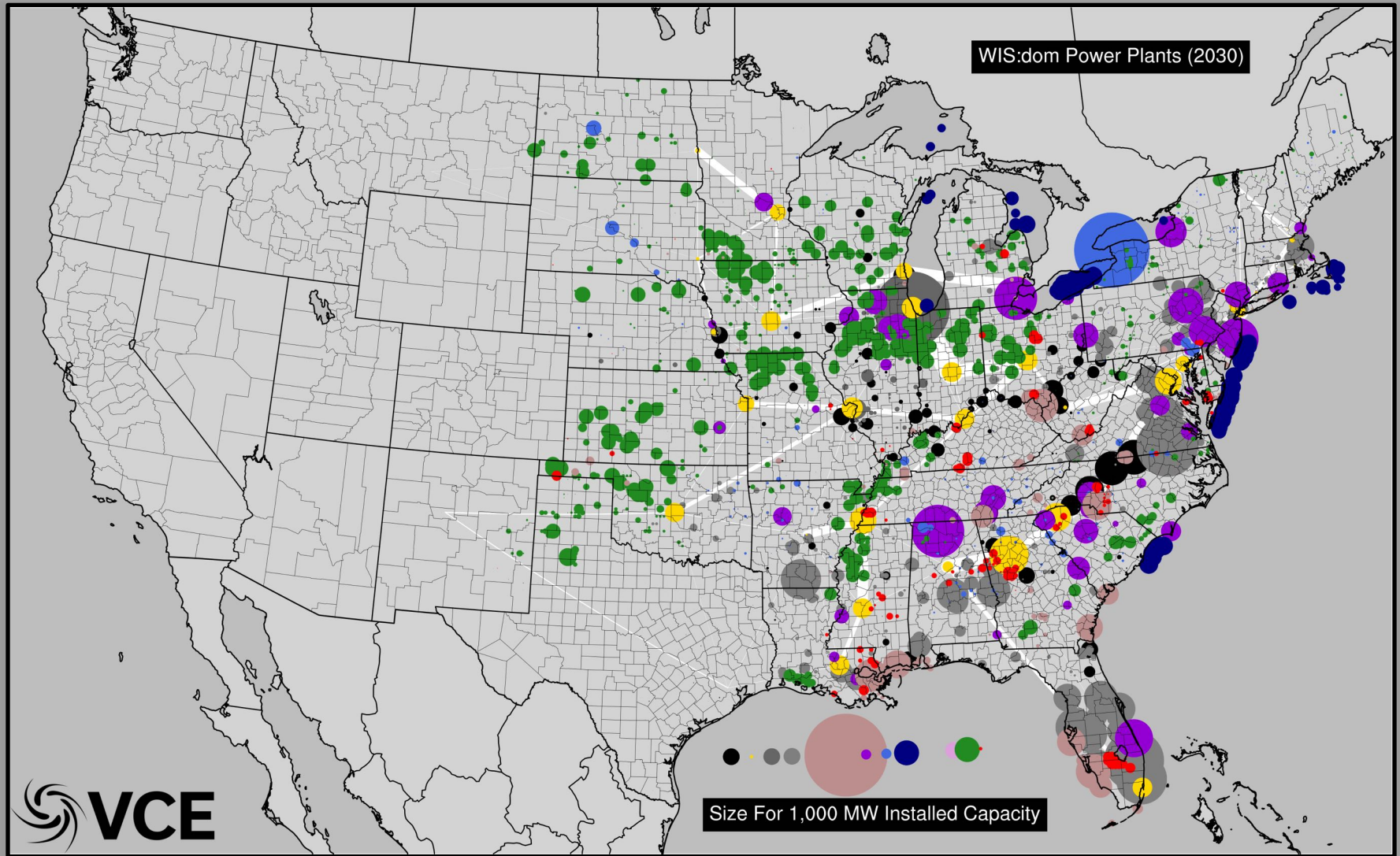
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



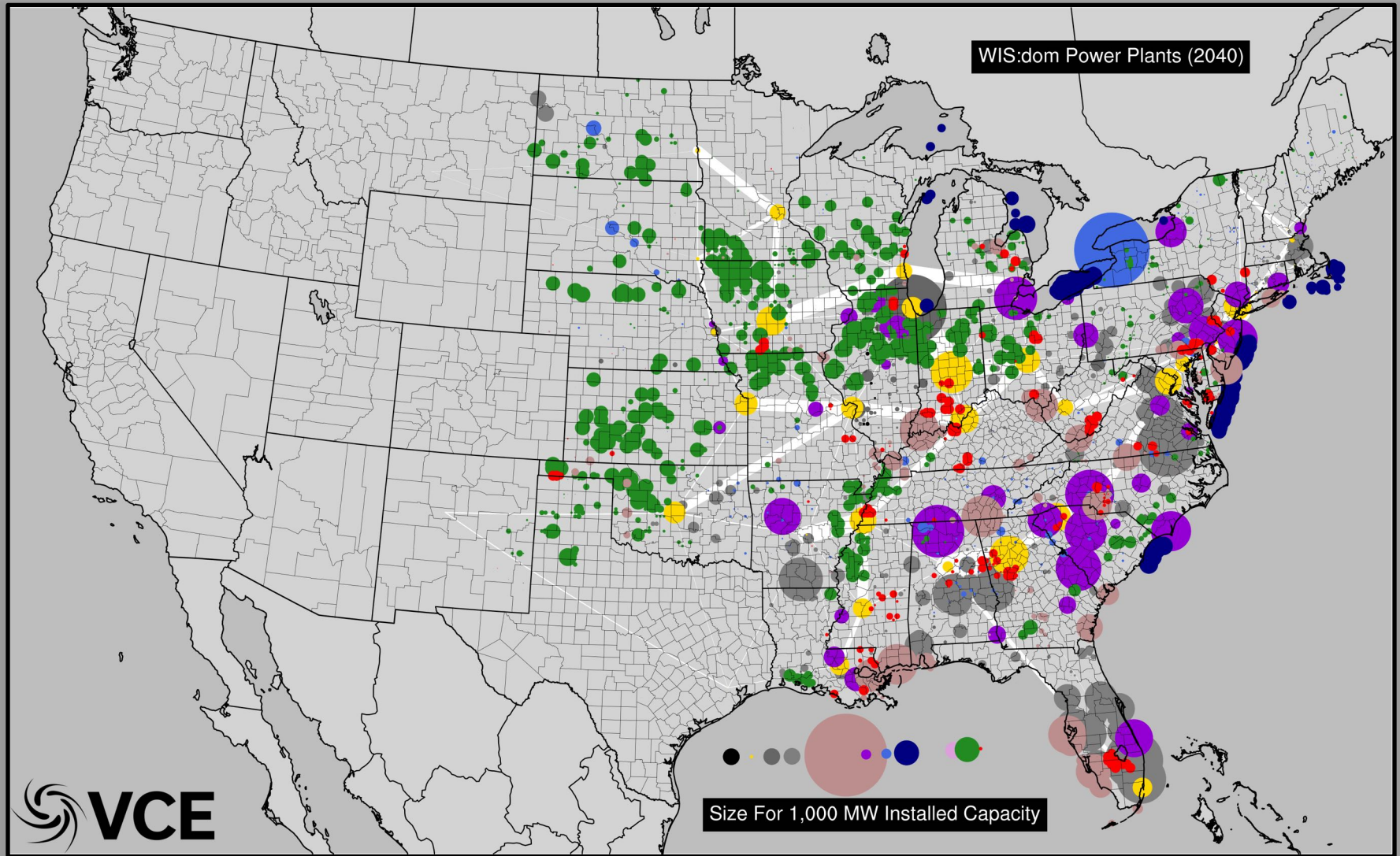
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



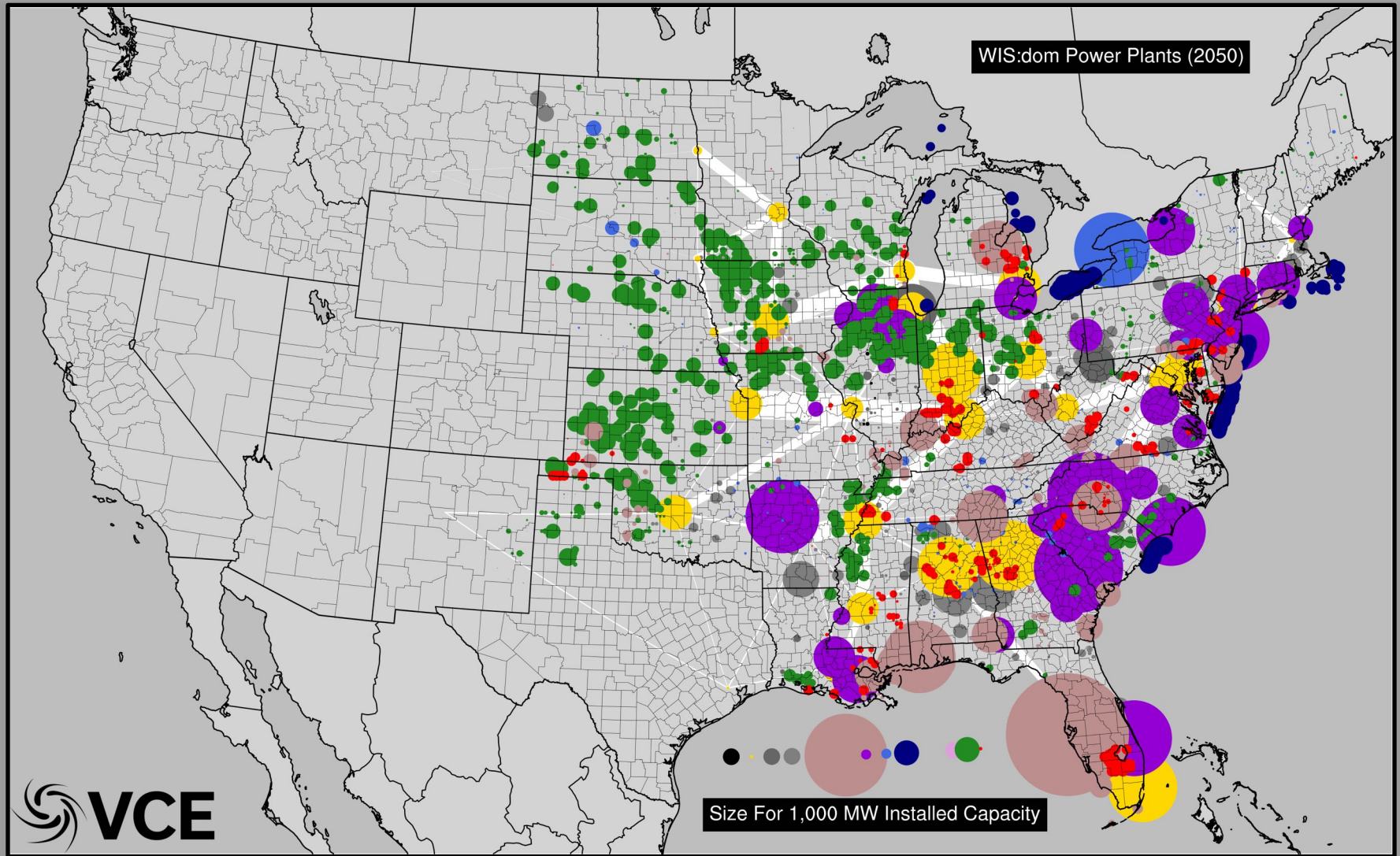
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



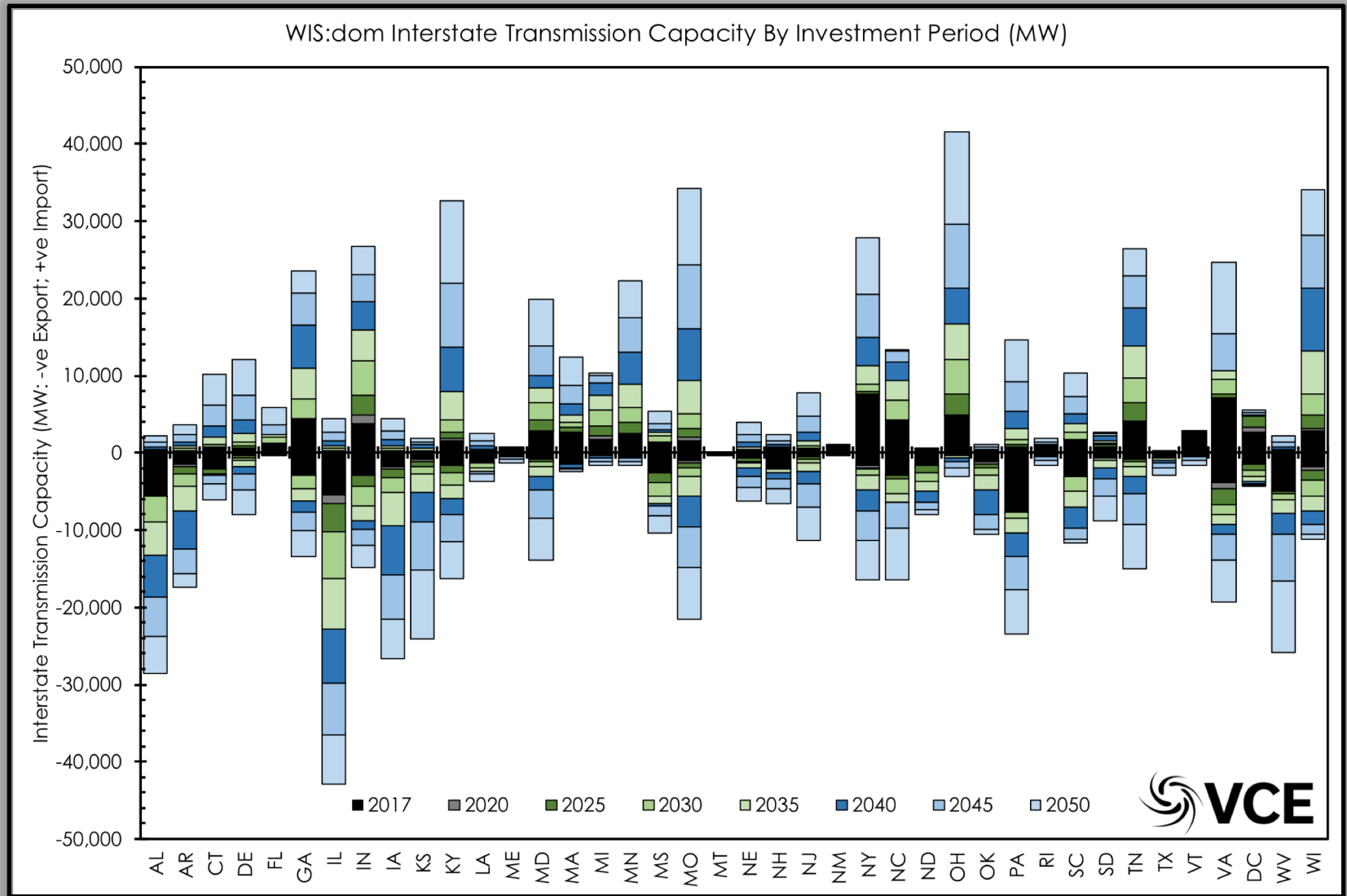
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



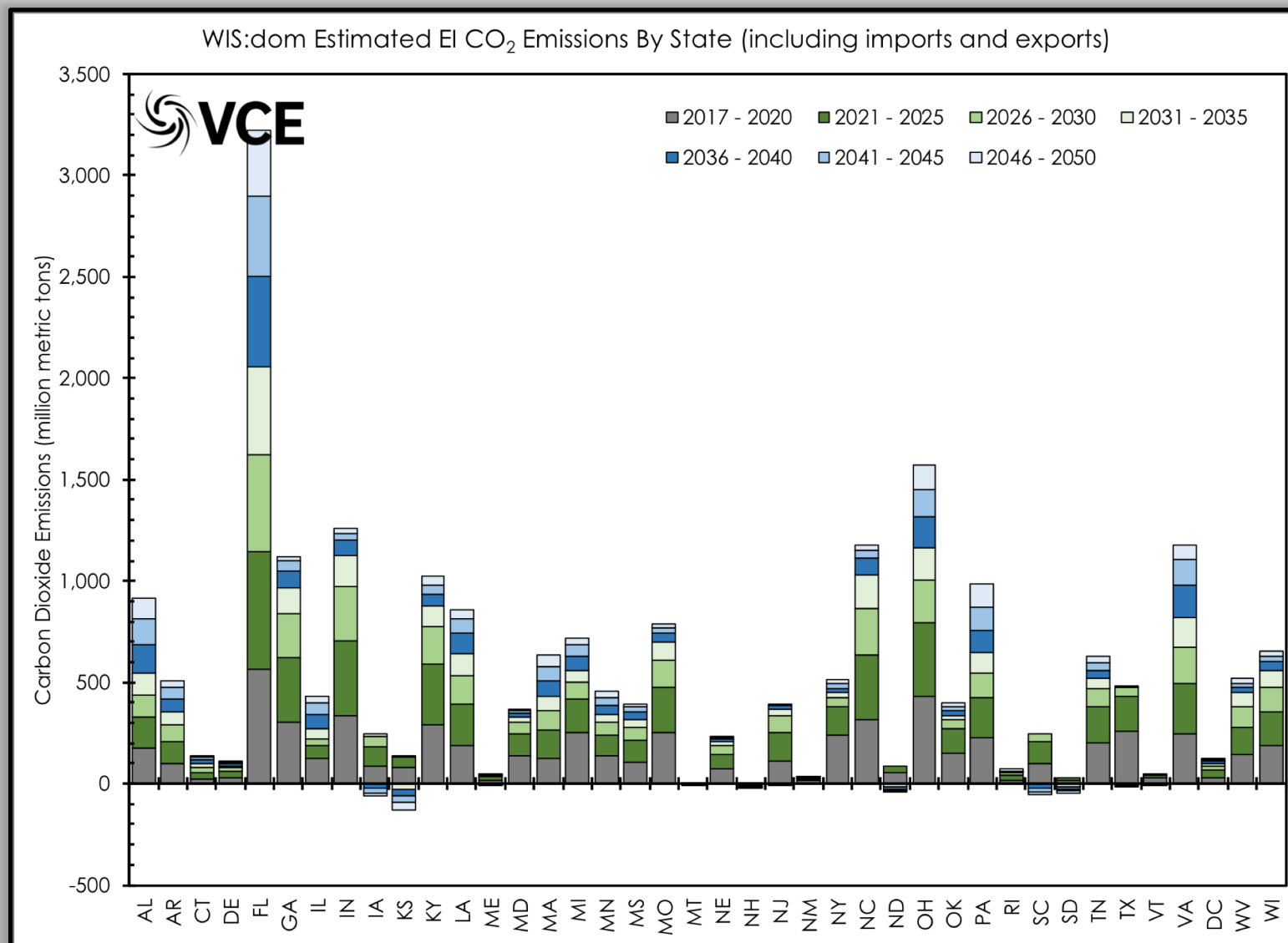
Installed Capacity (Geographic)



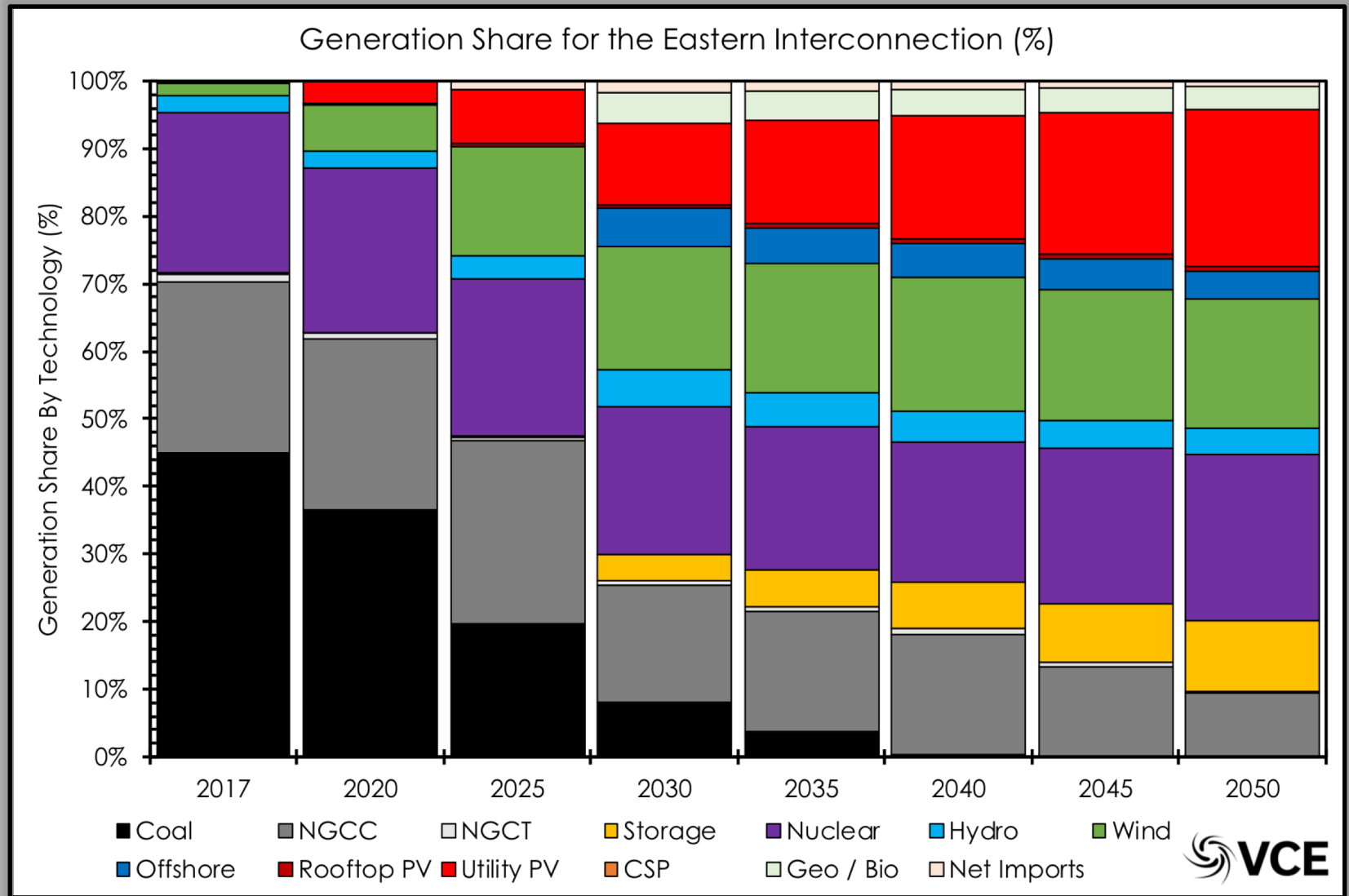
Installed Interstate Transmission Capacity



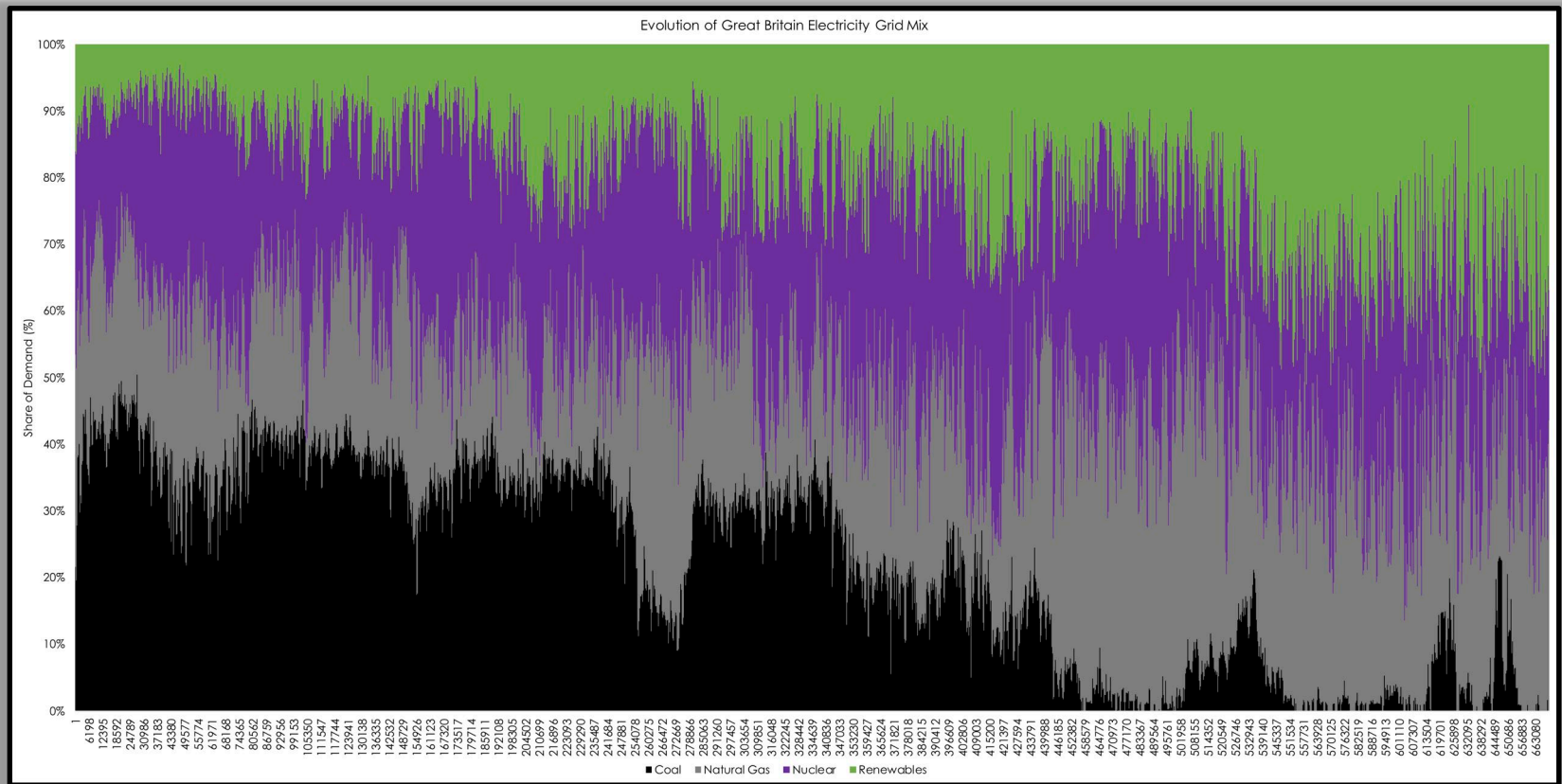
Cumulative Emissions By State



Generation Share For Eastern Interconnection

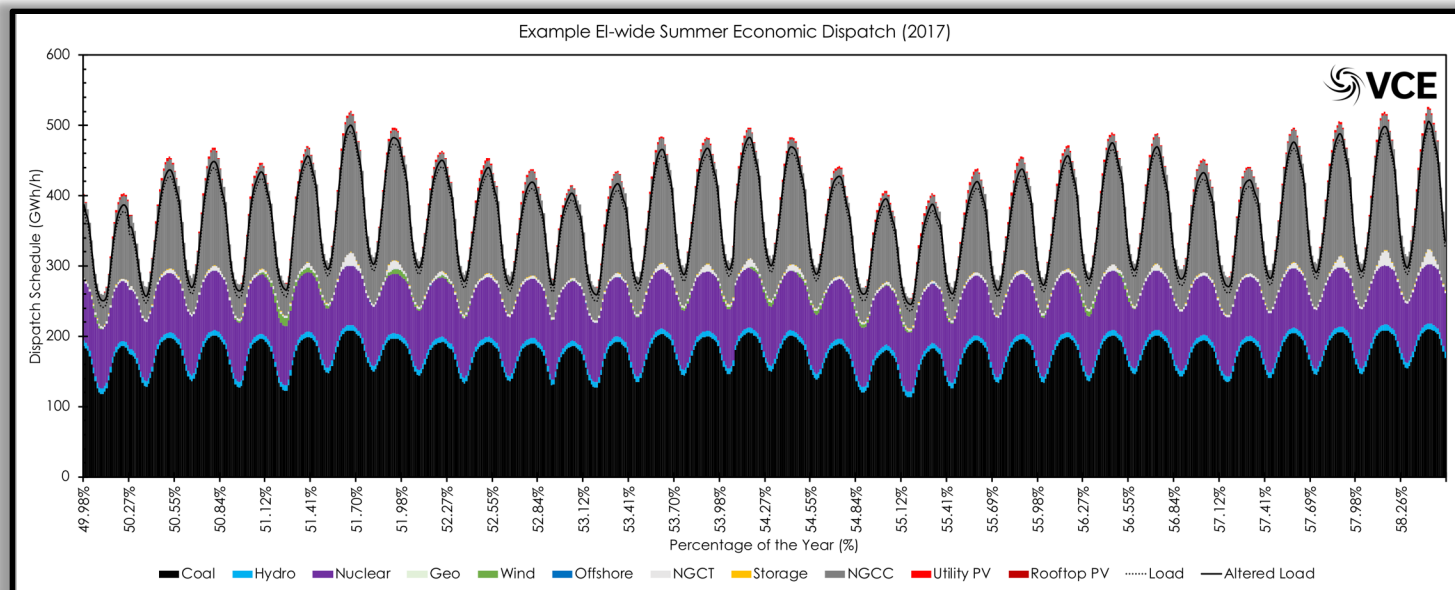
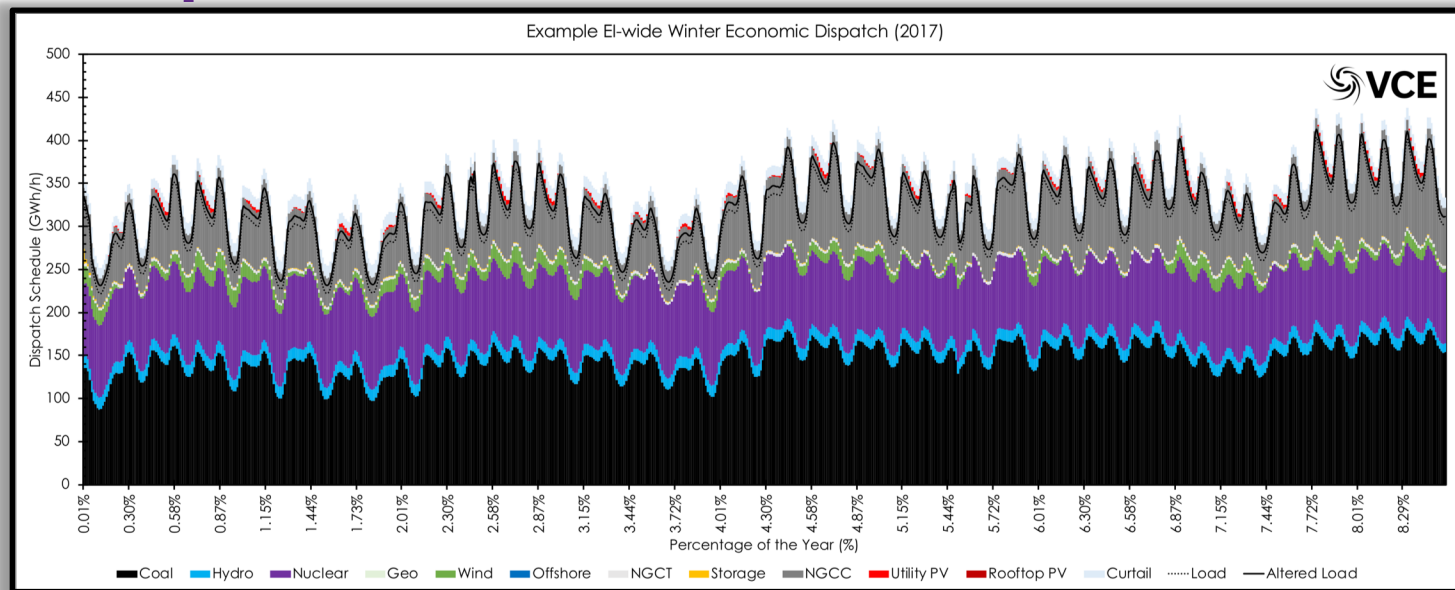


Aside: Generation Share for United Kingdom

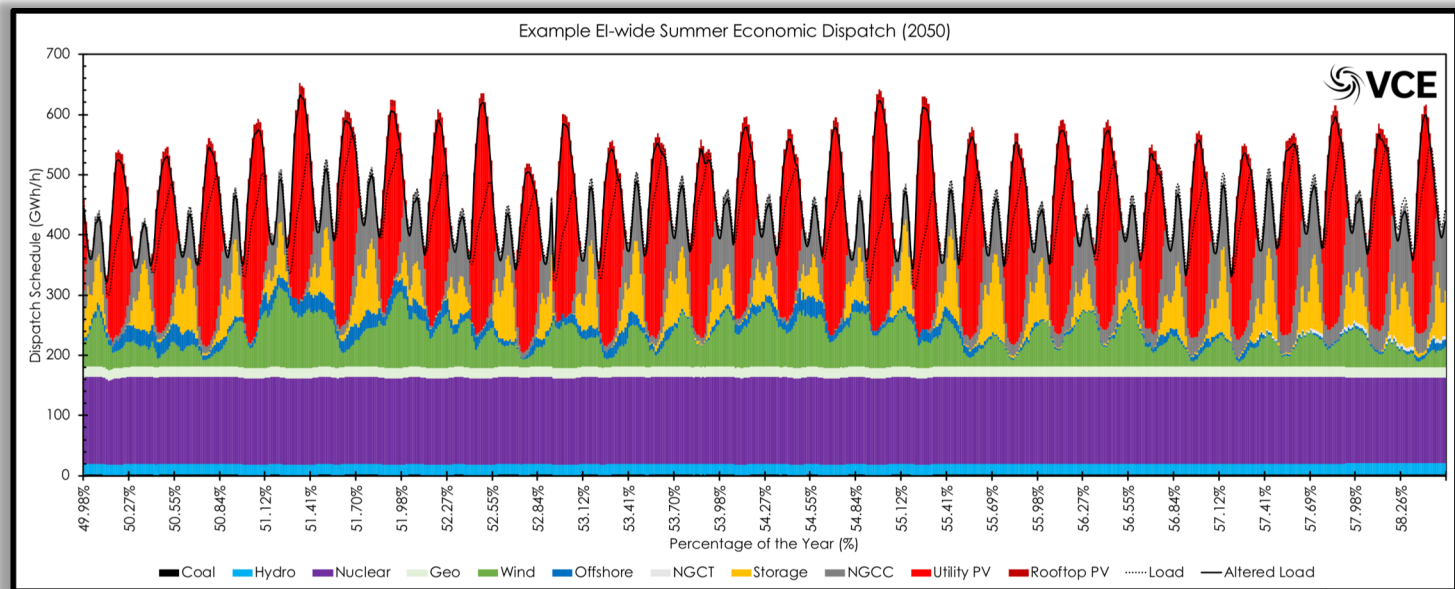
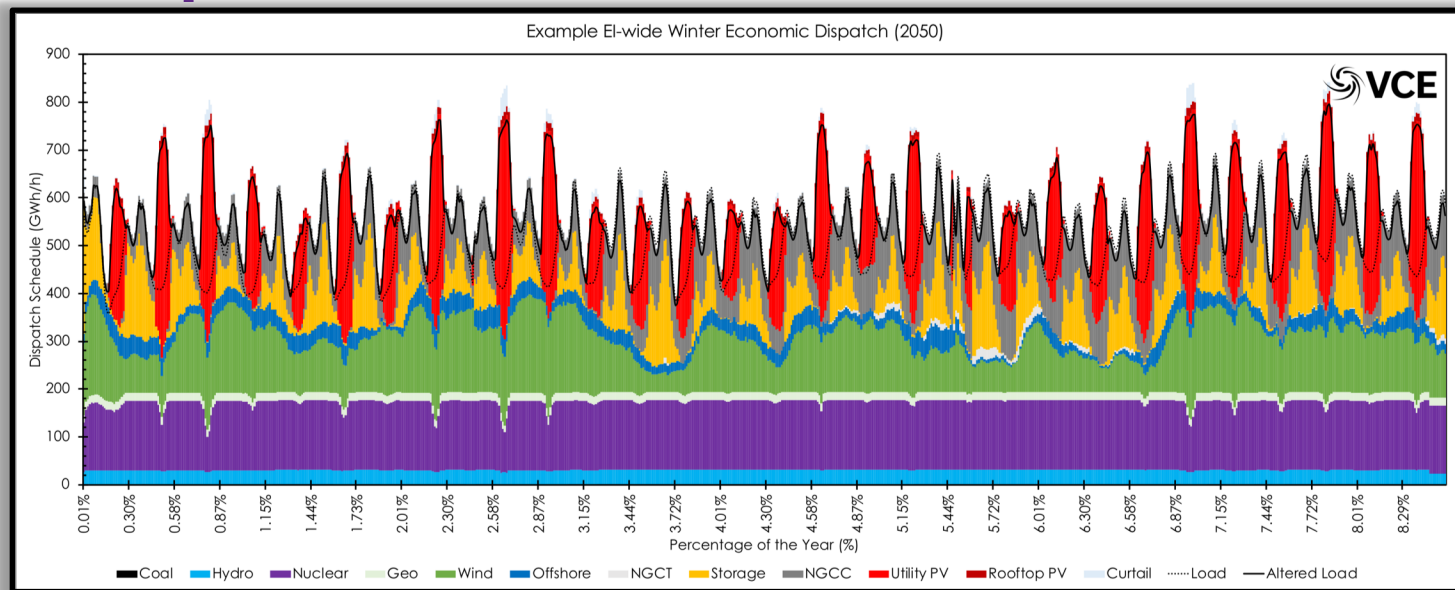


Except this is over only 6 years!

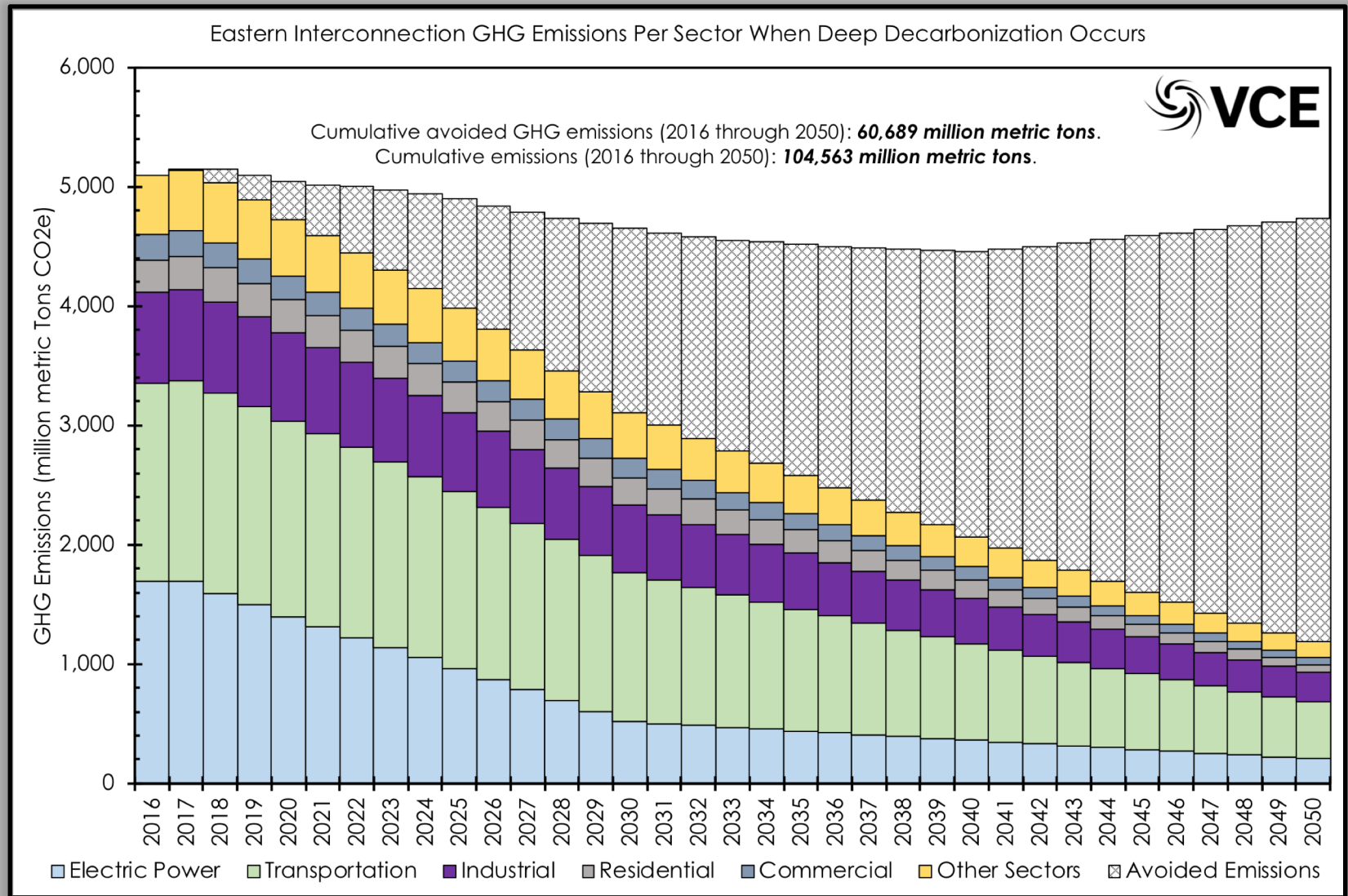
Dispatch For Eastern Interconnection



Dispatch For Eastern Interconnection



Avoided Emissions For Eastern Interconnection



Thank You

Dr Christopher T M Clack
CEO Vibrant Clean Energy, LLC

Telephone: +1-720-668-6873

E-mail: christopher@vibrantcleanenergy.com

Website: VibrantCleanEnergy.com