

The role of transmission in deep decarbonization



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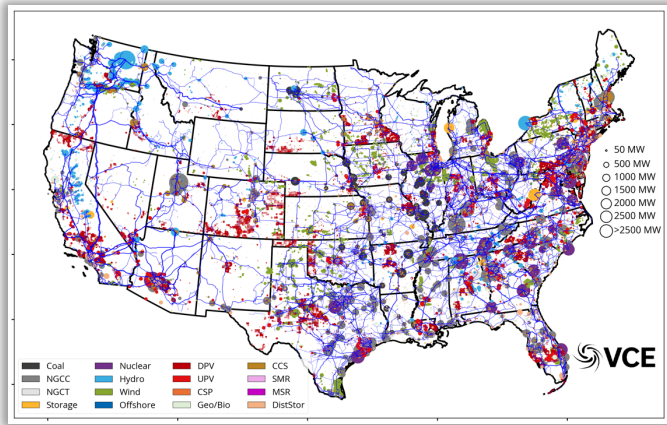
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Vibrant Clean Energy

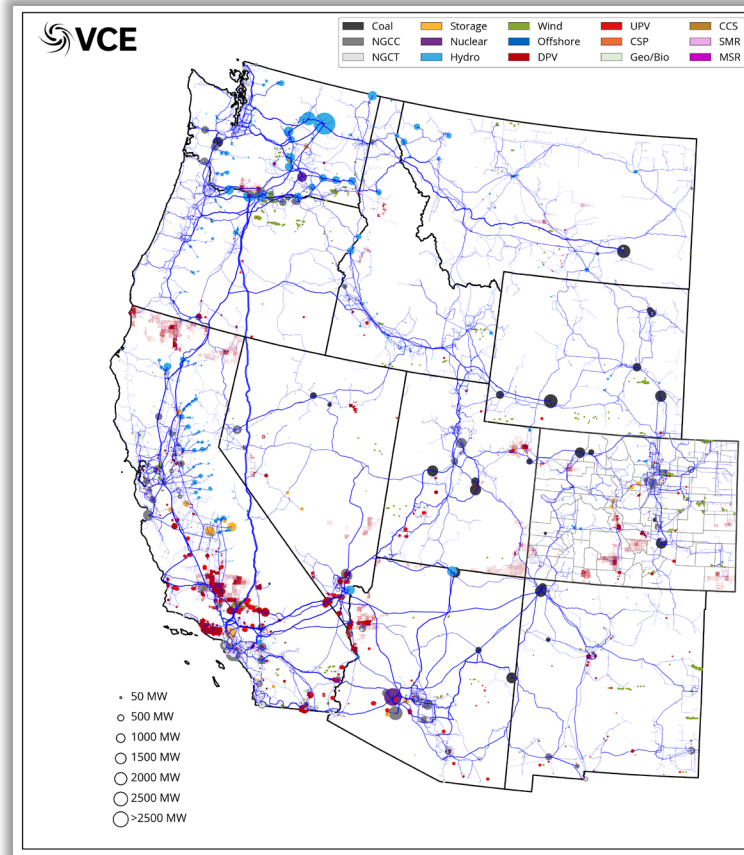


Purpose of Vibrant Clean Energy, LLC:

- 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 & data 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.



The Western United States Electric Grid (2020)



Available Clean Generation Are Tied To Electricity

Low-marginal Cost Electricity Production Resources (kWh)

- *Wind*
- *Solar*
- *Geothermal*
- *Nuclear*
- *Hydroelectric*

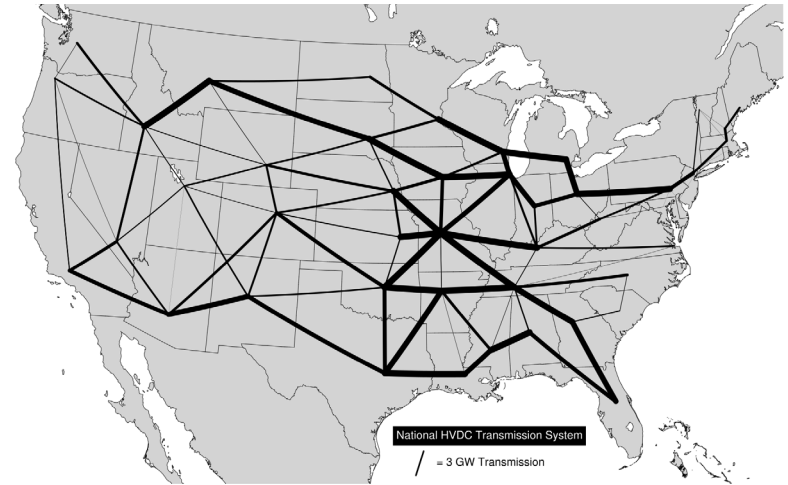
Flexibility Resources (kWh → kW → kWh)

- **Transmission**
- *Hybrid Resources (wind+solar+storage)*
 - *Storage (electricity+heat)*
 - *Electrification*
 - *Direct Air Capture*
 - *Demand-side management*
- *Dispatchable Generation (SMR, EGS, H₂ CC, NGCC+CCS)*
 - *Synthetic Fuel/Chemical Production (H₂, CH₄, NH₃)*
 - *Peaking Generation (H₂ CT)*

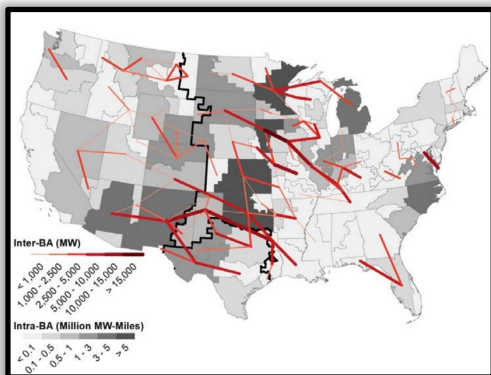
Why is transmission important?

Transmission unlocks:

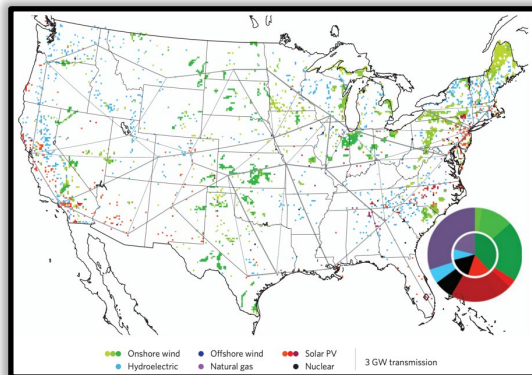
- Easier decarbonization of electricity grid;
- More efficient electrification of other sectors;
- Reduced electricity costs for all customers;
- Enhanced reliability of electricity for users;
- Reduction of curtailment of renewables;
- Increased storage and DER integration;
- Interstate markets for electricity.



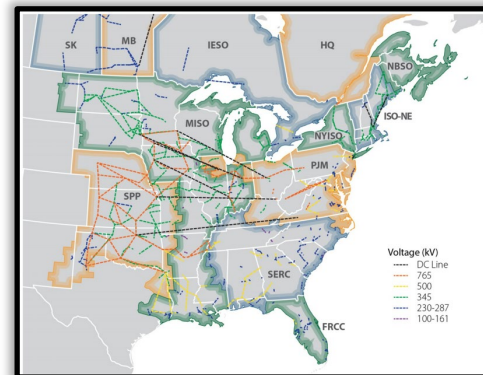
Many studies have shown the benefits of long distance transmission



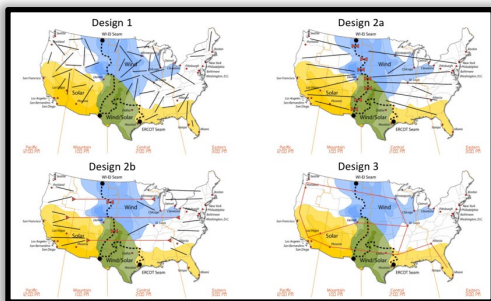
NREL REFs (2012)



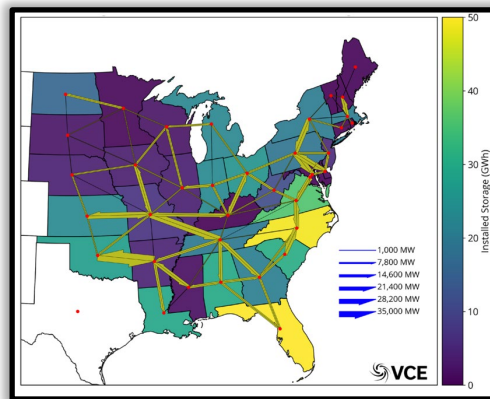
MacDonald, Clack et al. (2016)



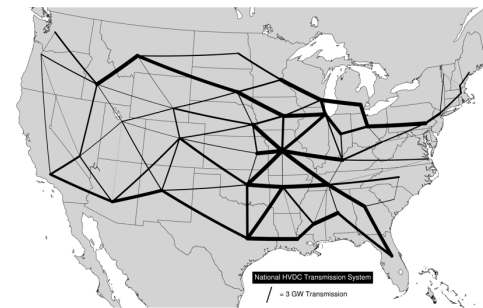
NREL ERGIS (2016)



NREL SEAMS (2018)



ACEG EI Study (2020)



VCE ZBF Study (Mar 2021)

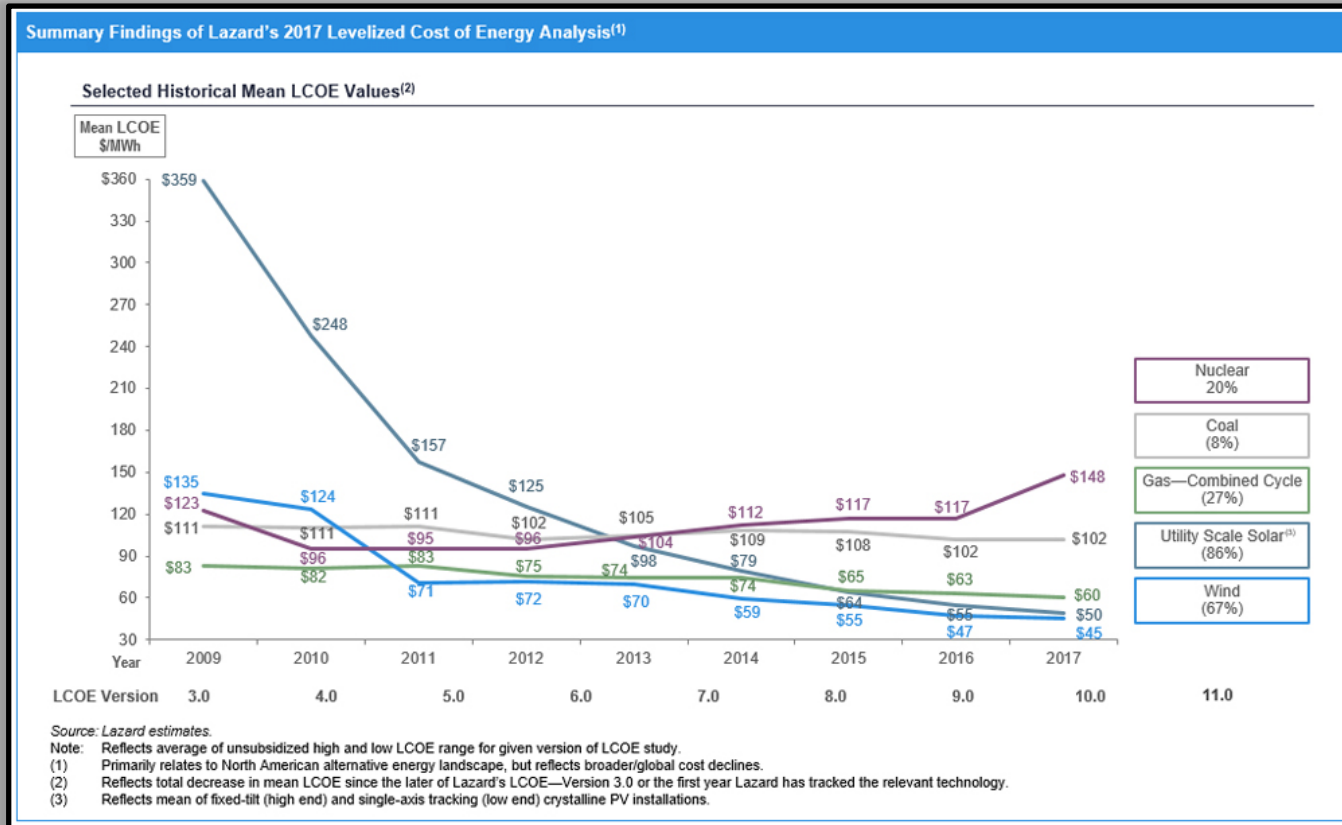


**Note, there are many, many more!*

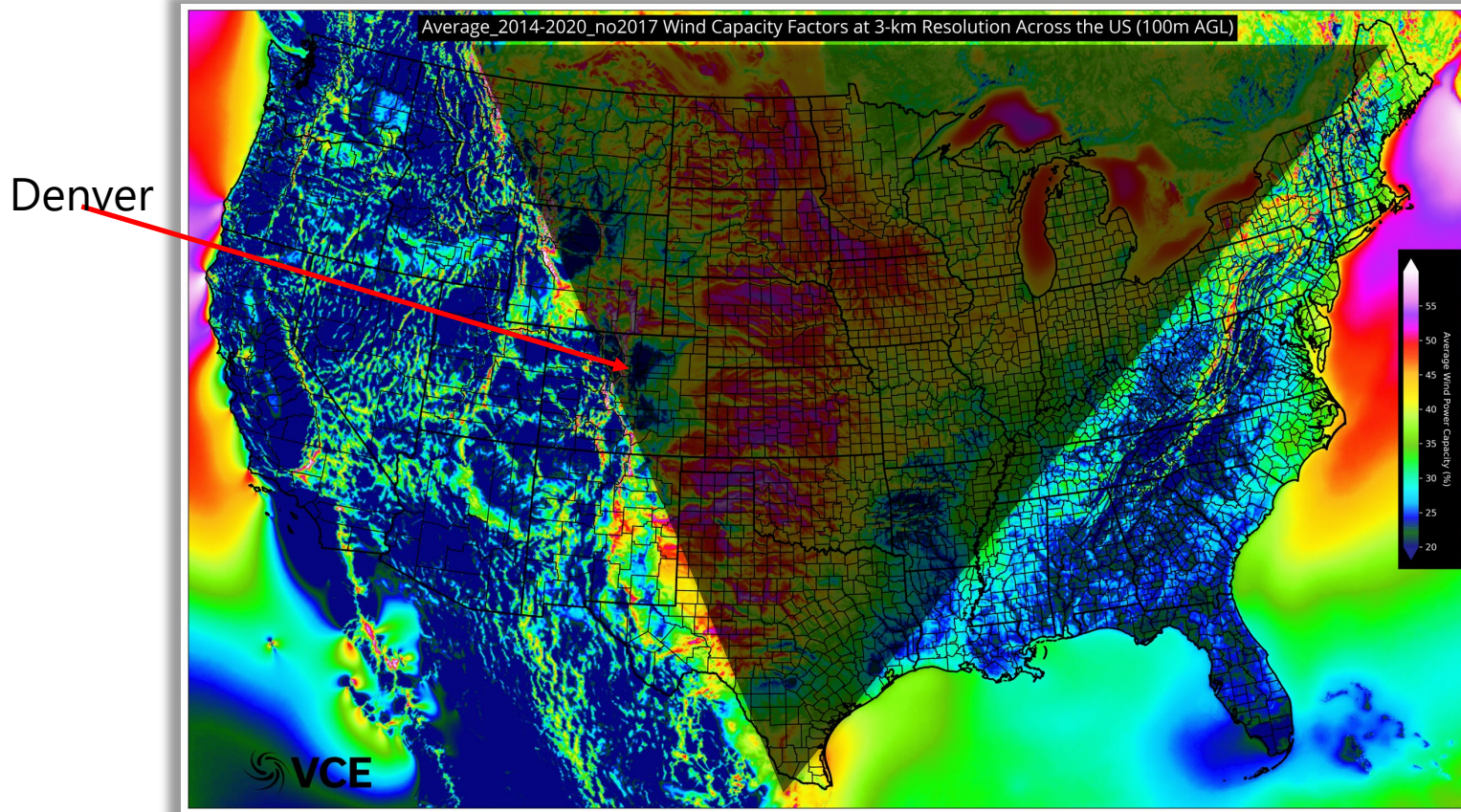
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How does a transmission grid enable deep decarbonization?

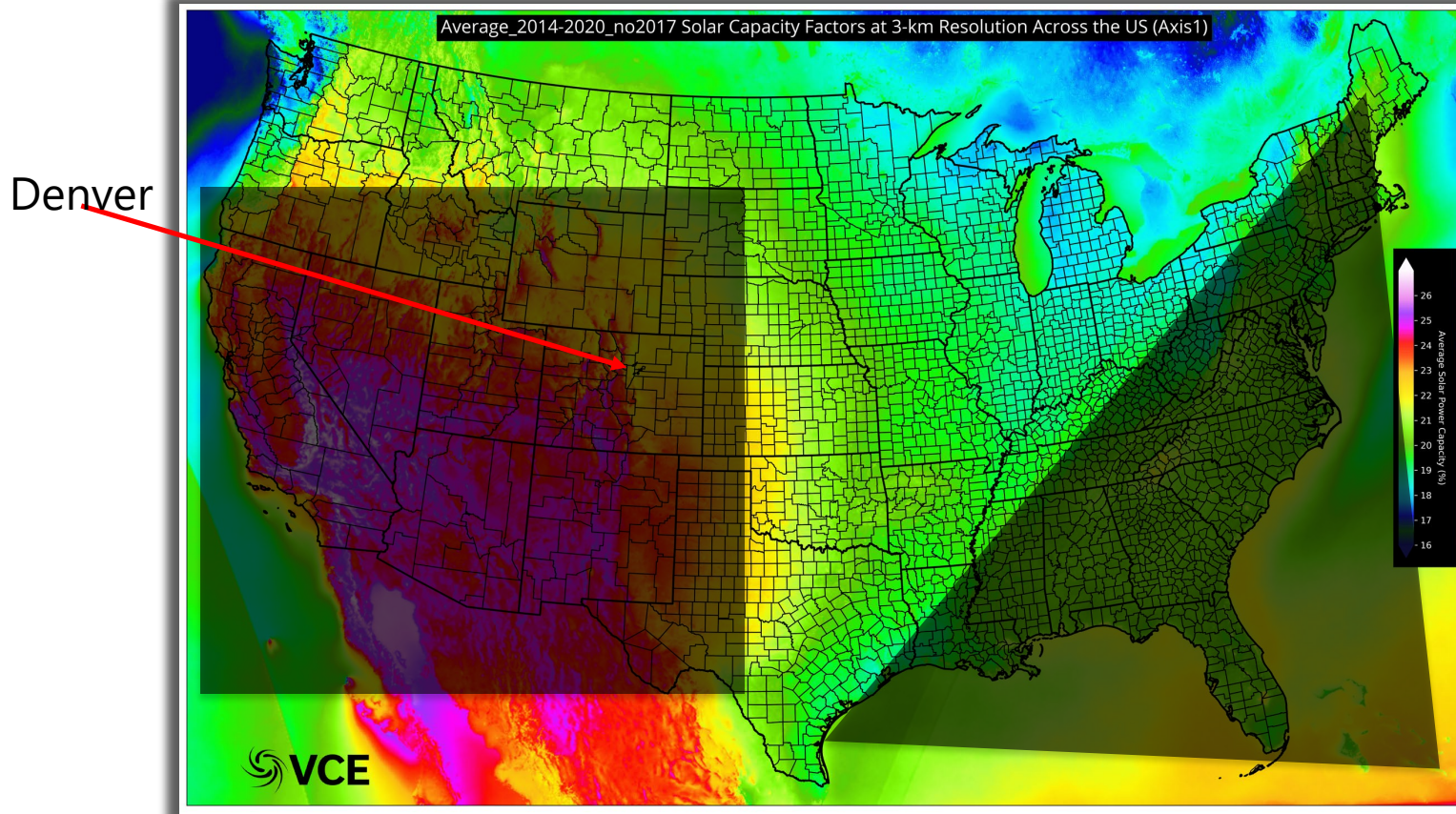
Renewables are the cheapest source of electricity



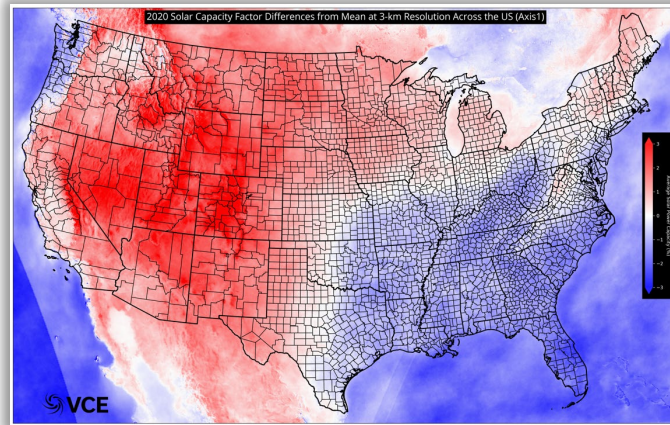
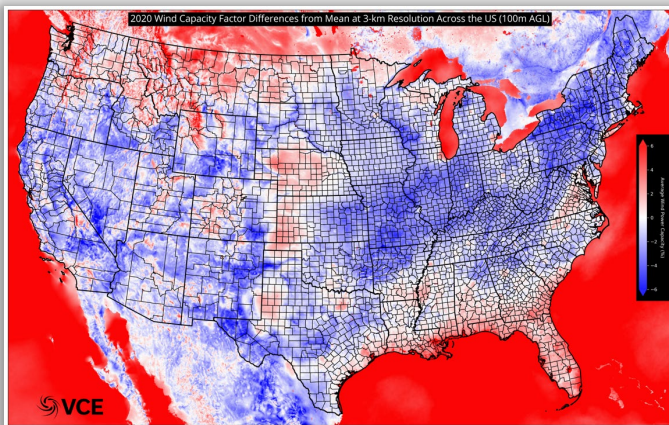
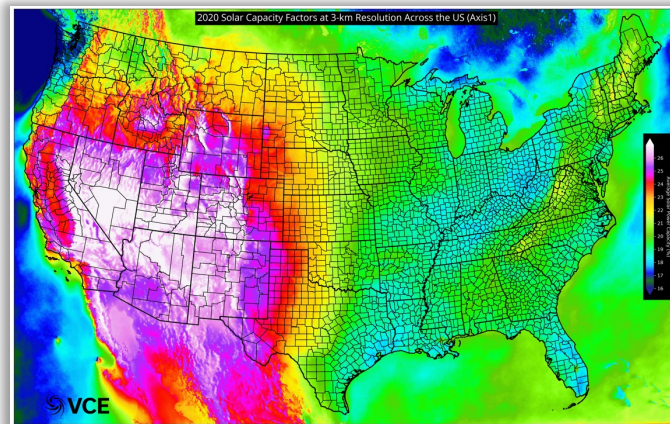
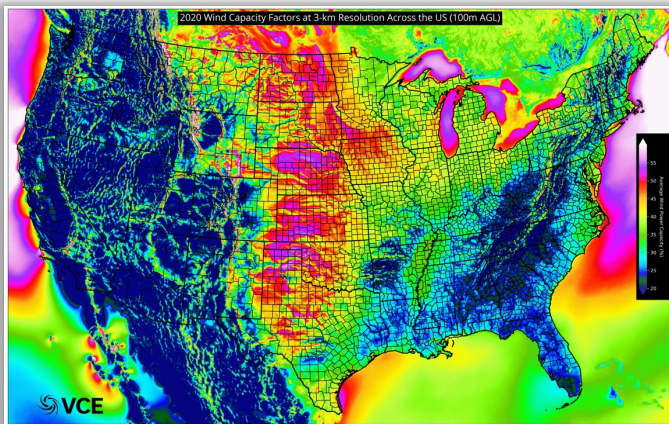
Lowest cost wind is confined primarily to the central plains



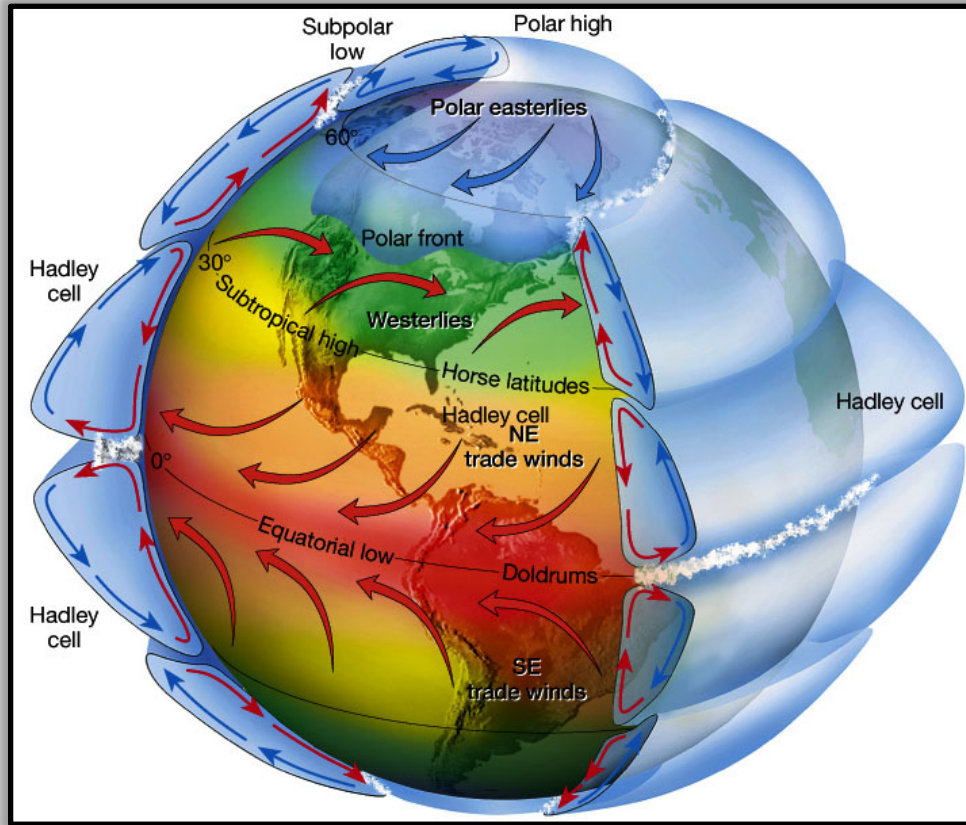
Lowest cost solar is confined primarily to the west and south east



Interannual variability of VREs can be harnessed



Global Heat Transfer Drives Wind & Solar Constantly



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

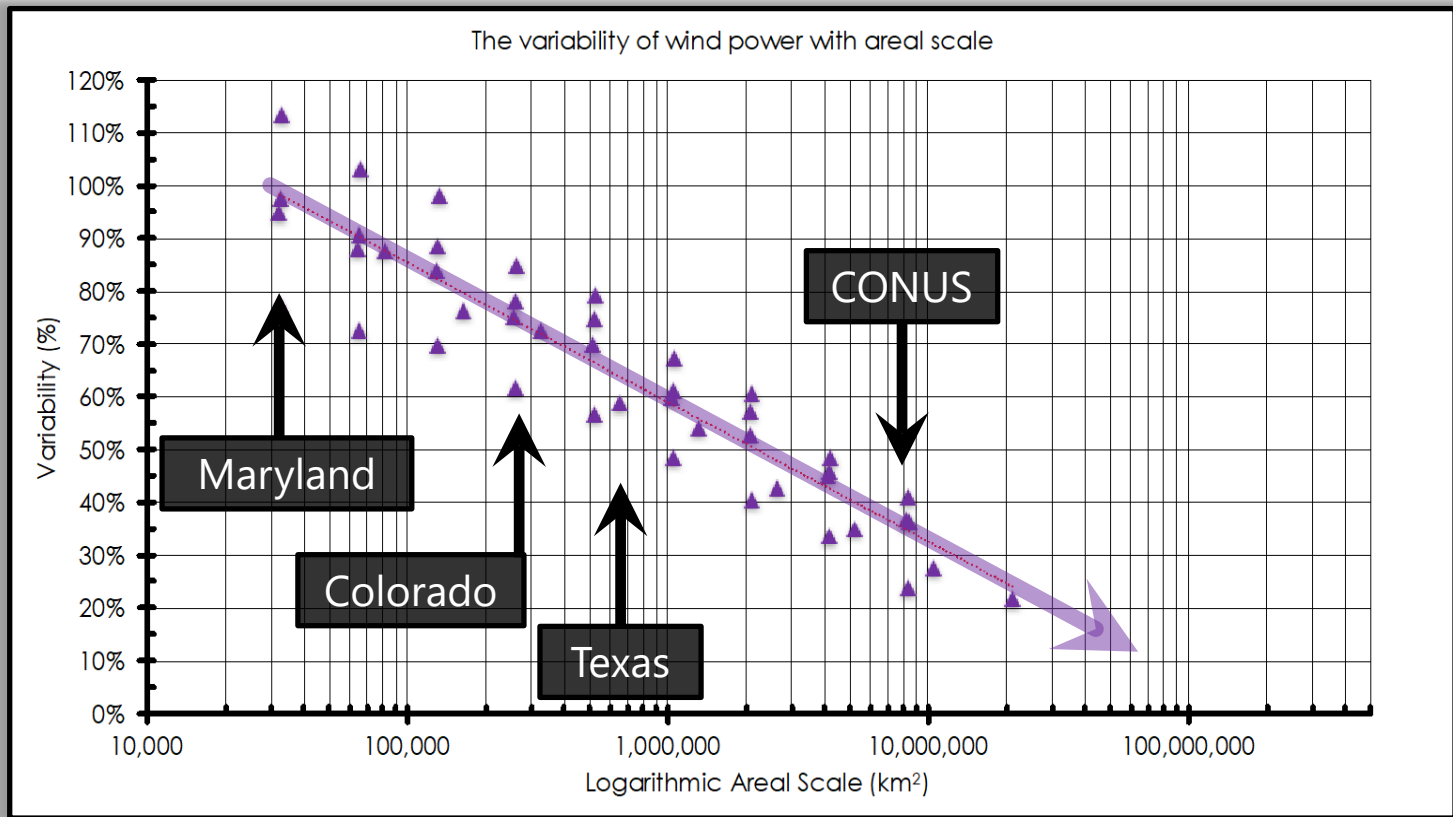
Processes ***are well understood.***

Driven By Solar Irradiance
& Earth-Sun Distance.

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

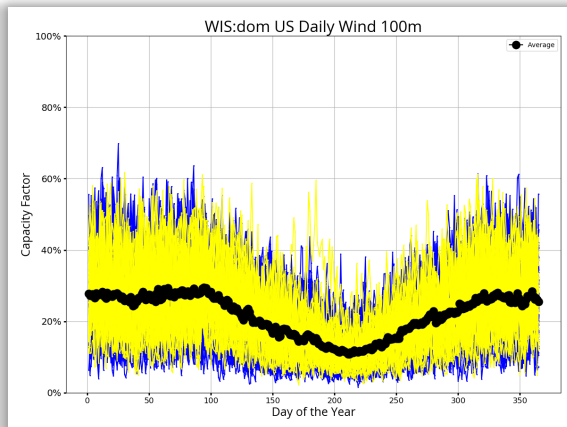
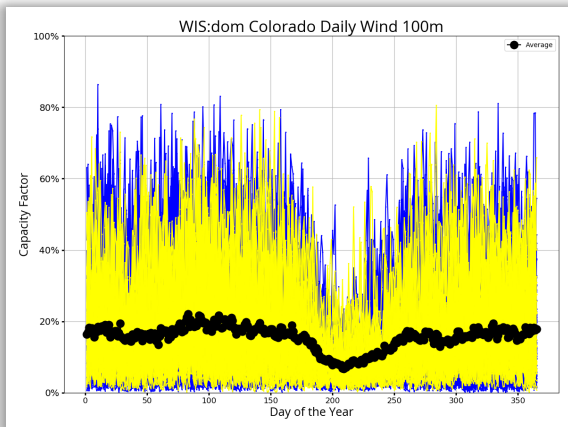
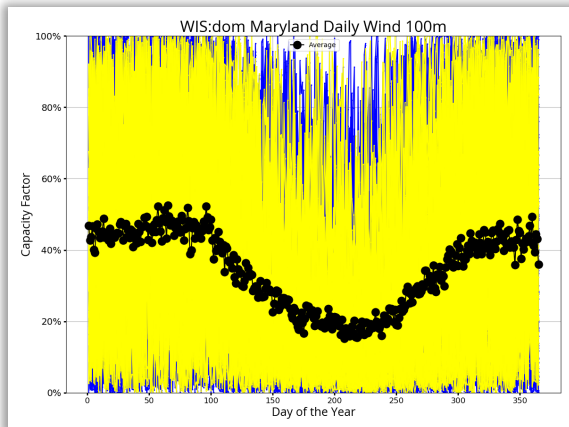
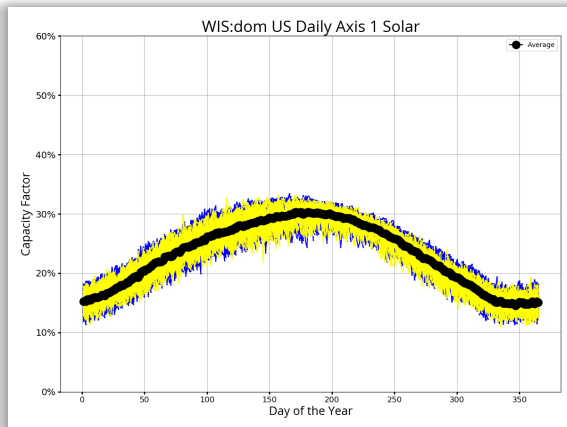
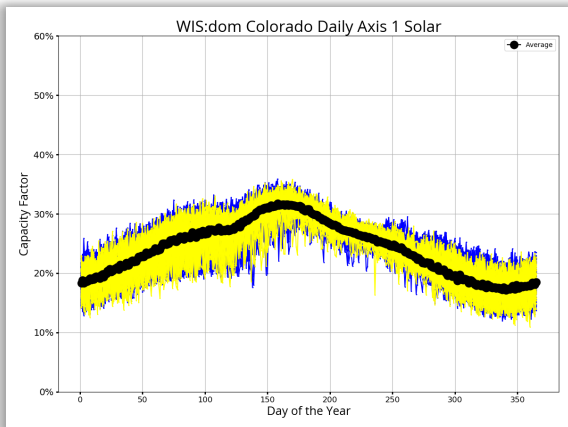
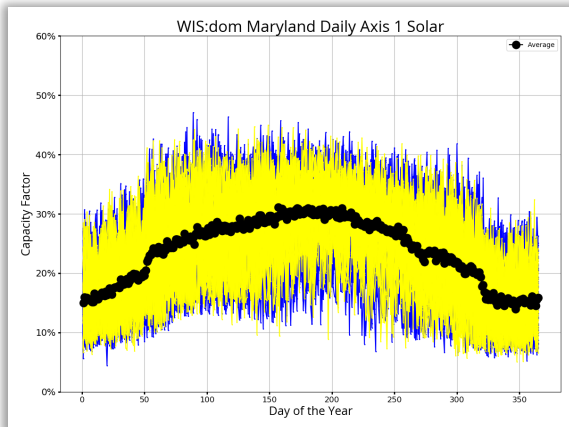
Image Credit: Figure 7.5 in *The Atmosphere, 8th edition*, Lutgens and Tarbuck, 8th edition, 2001

Variability Of Wind & Solar Shrinks With Larger Areas



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

Variability Of Wind & Solar Shrinks With Larger Areas



Daily hypothetical production from the
VCE long-term dataset (1900-2015)

Demands are concentrated & supply will be sparse

Denver



National Demand For Electricity Will Necessarily Grow

NOTE: In 2019 **29.4 PWh** of primary energy was consumed in the US. Of that **9.6 PWh** was productive for end uses (energy services).

Source: LLNL

63% down

15% up

70% down

7% down

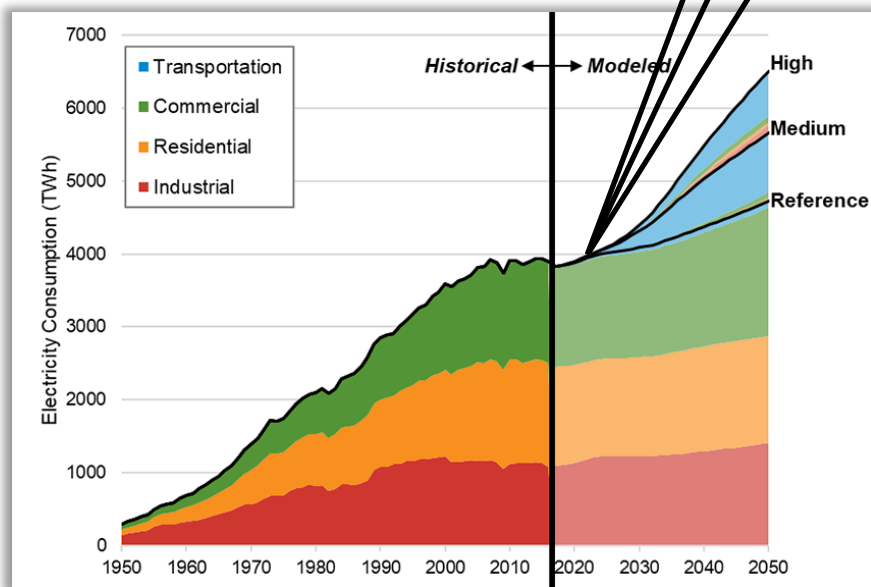
73% down

19% down

ZBF 2050 TWh with synthetic fuels & products (11 PWh)

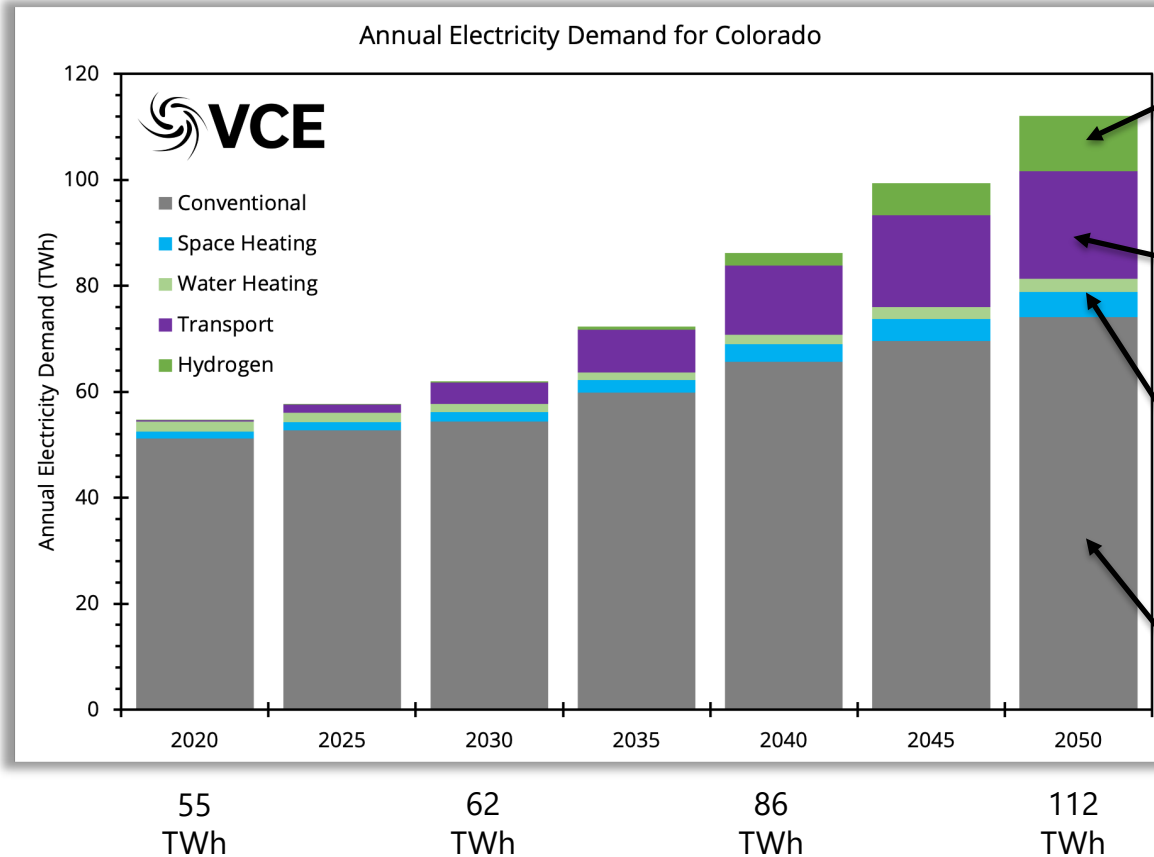
ZBF 2050 TWh with RCP4.5 climate change impacts (8.9 PWh)

ZBF 2050 TWh without climate change impacts (7.8 PWh)



<https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/electrification-futures.html>

Colorado Demand For Electricity Will Necessarily Grow



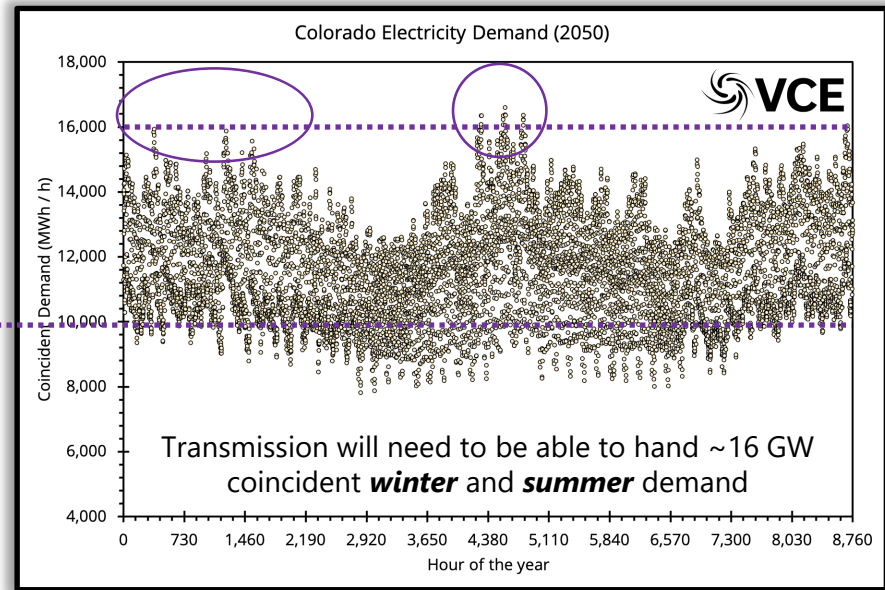
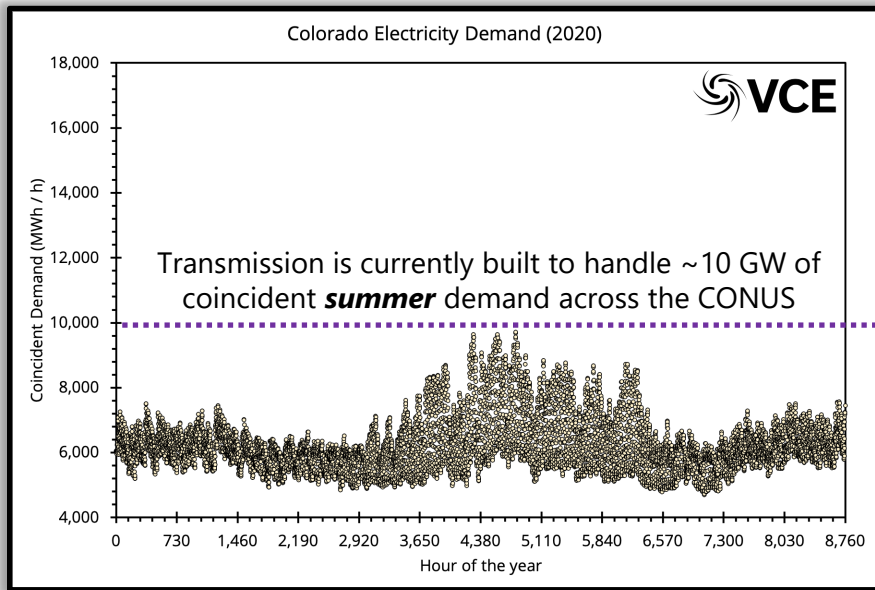
Hydrogen for agriculture, transport & industry grows rapidly after 2035

Transportation electrification is fastest growing demand

Building electrification does not add large electric demand, but shifts timing of peaks dramatically

Conventional demand is seen to grow rapidly with increasing economic activity within the state

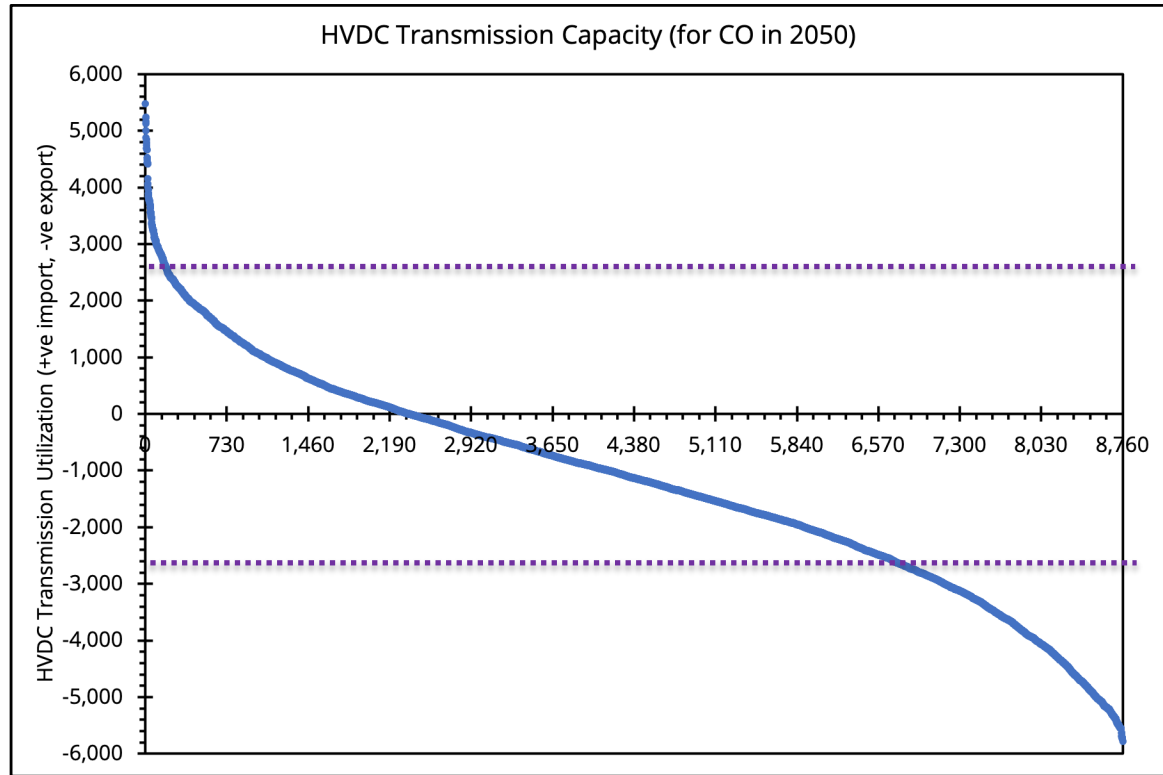
Demand Profiles & Stress Periods Will Change Over Time



* Before synthetic fuel production

How could a transmission grid be deferred or avoided? What are the alternatives?

An Example for Colorado (from ZBF results)



Reduce
HVDC by
3,000 MW
(a large
single line)

This is a simplified example!

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An Example for Colorado (2025 alternatives)

<i>Colorado example</i>			Assume 500 miles
<i>2025 (current trends)</i>	Natural Gas	Storage	Transmission (HVDC)
Capital (\$/kW)	\$ 887.00	\$ 139.00	\$ 401.60
Capital (\$/kWh)	\$ -	\$ 160.00	\$ -
Fixed (\$/kW-yr)	\$ 11.40	\$ 8.10	\$ 0.53
Variable (\$/MWh)	\$ 4.50	\$ 26.30	\$ 25.00
Fuel (\$/MMBTU)	\$ 2.90	\$ -	\$ -
Capacity Factor (%)	1.130%	1.130%	19.349%
Size (MW)	3,000	3,000	3,000
WACC	5.87%	5.87%	5.87%
Term	30	10	40
LCOE (\$/MWh)	\$757.03	\$2,017.29	\$15.81

Natural gas is **50x** more expensive and storage is **126x** more expensive!

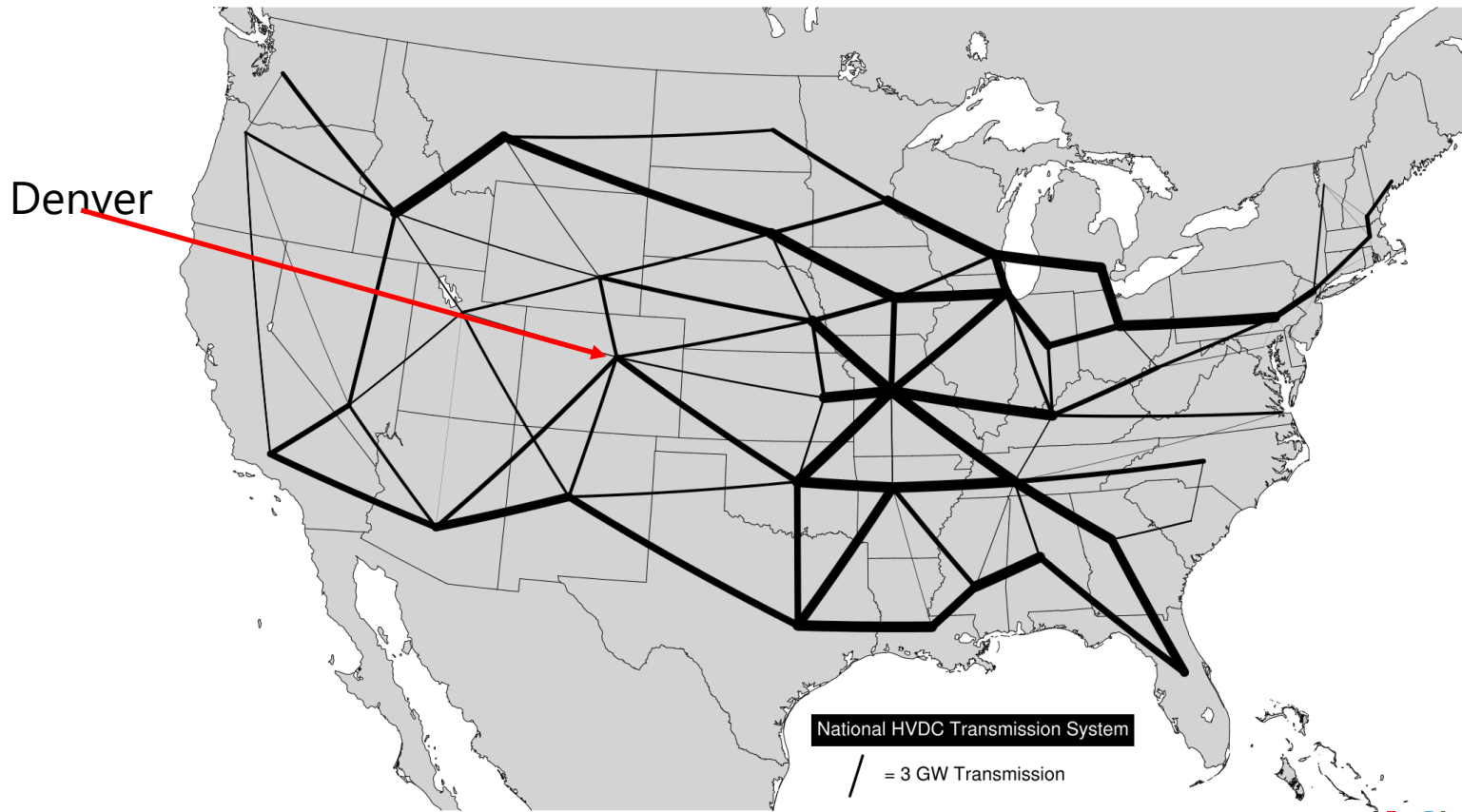
An Example for Colorado (must reach alternatives)

<i>Colorado example</i>			Assume 500 miles
<i>Cost to match HVDC</i>	Natural Gas	Storage	Transmission (HVDC)
Capital (\$/kW)	\$ 8.87	\$ 1.39	\$ 401.60
Capital (\$/kWh)	\$ -	\$ 1.60	\$ -
Fixed (\$/kW-yr)	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.53
Variable (\$/MWh)	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.26	\$ 25.00
Fuel (\$/MMBTU)	\$ 0.03	\$ -	\$ -
Capacity Factor (%)	1.130%	1.130%	19.349%
Size (MW)	3,000	3,000	3,000
WACC	5.87%	5.87%	5.87%
Term	30	10	40
LCOE (\$/MWh)	\$ 7.57	\$ 20.17	\$ 15.81

To get close to matching HVDC, natural gas and storage need to fall by **100x!**

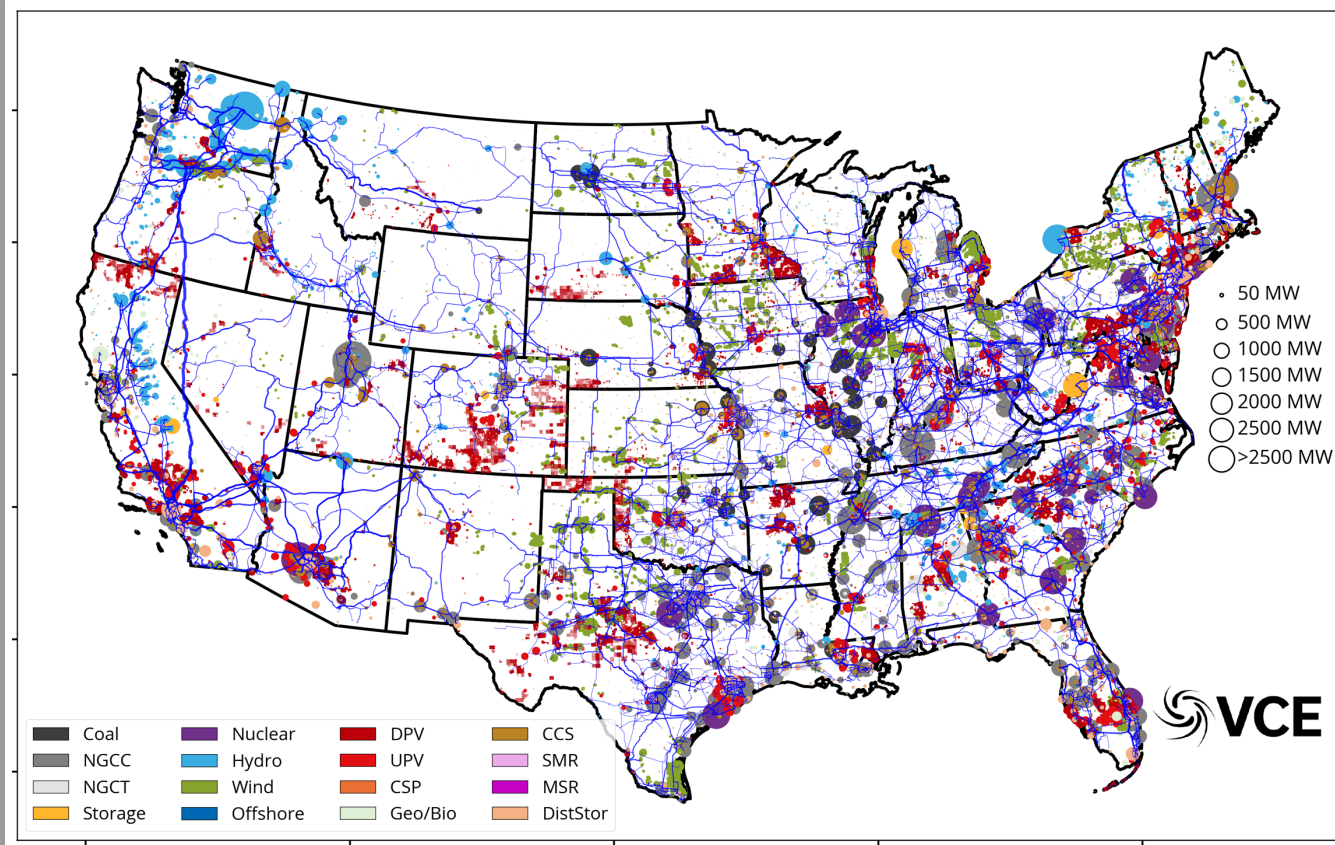
Results from Zero By Fifty (ZBF)

Could a continental transmission grid help deep decarbonization?

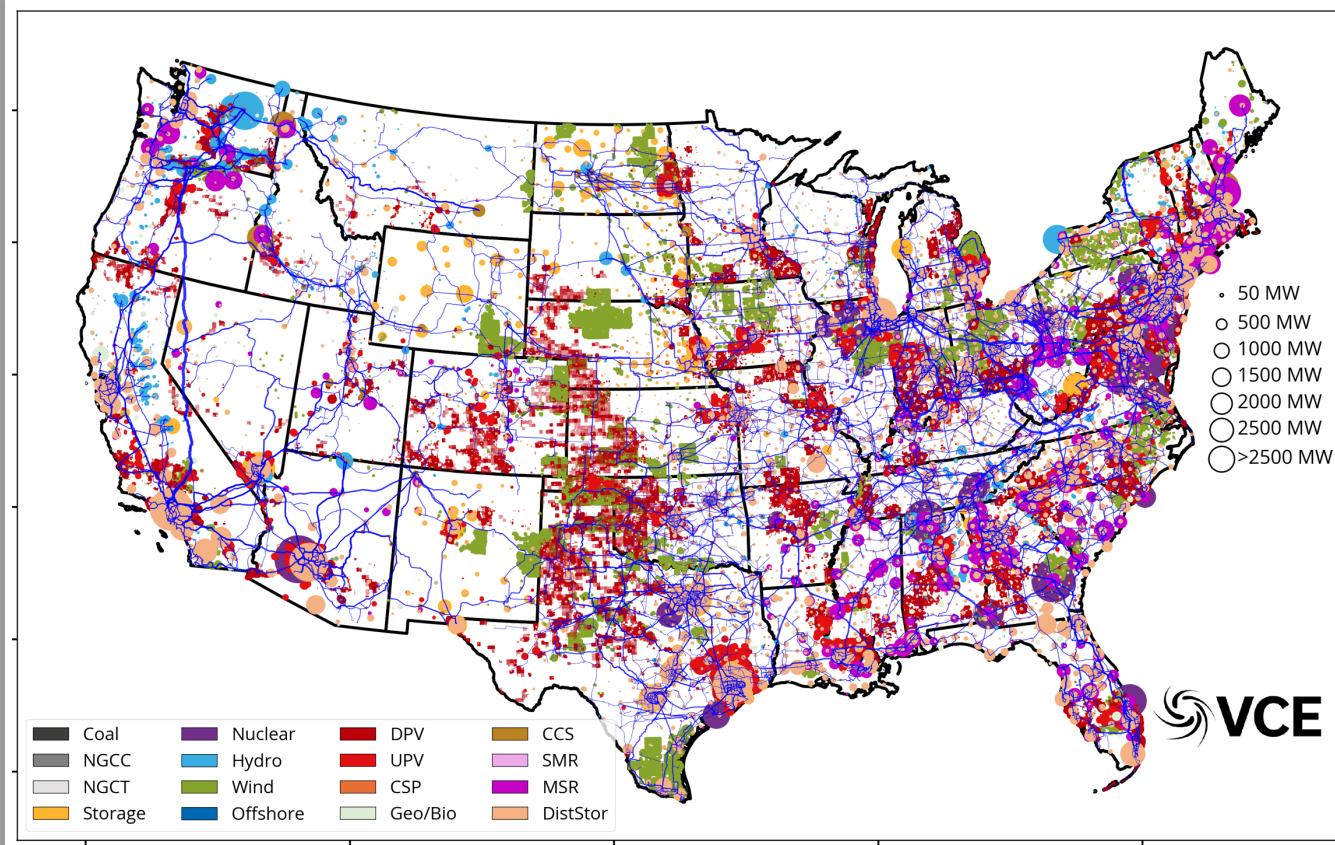


National HVDC Transmission System
/ = 3 GW Transmission

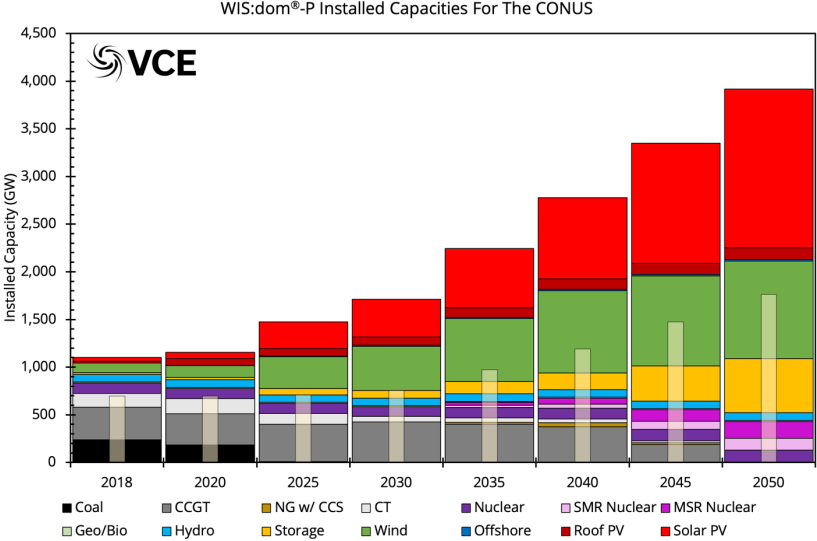
Resource Siting by 2035



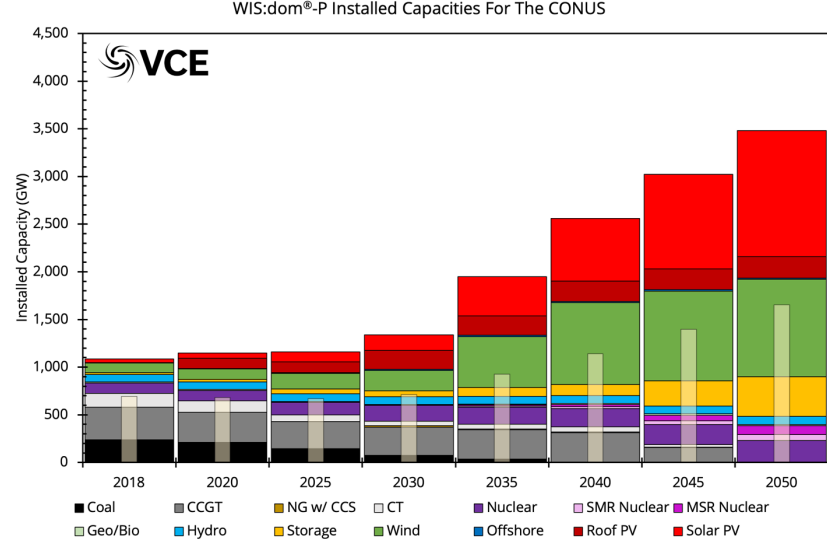
Resource Siting by 2050



Installed Capacities

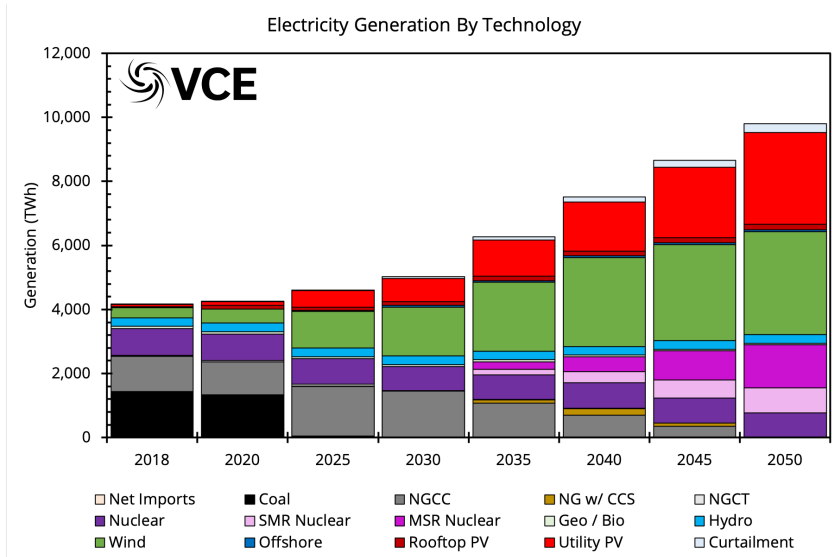


Without HVDC

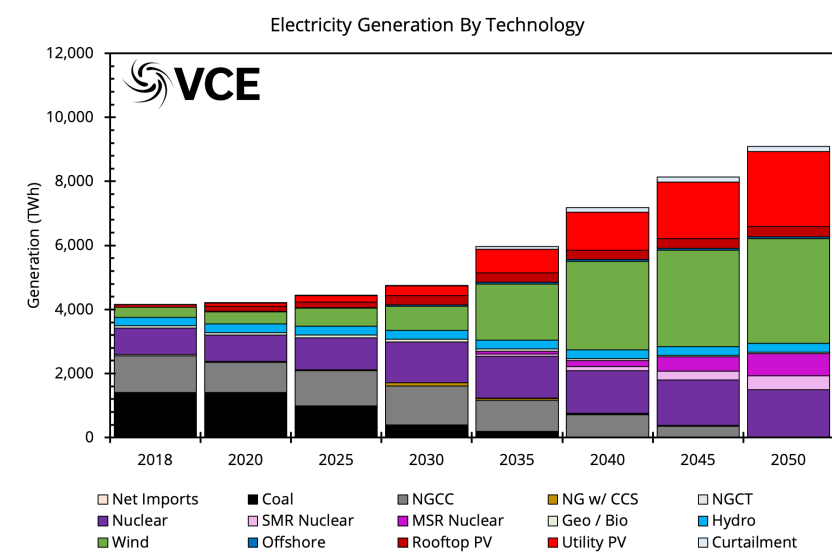


With HVDC

Generation Stack

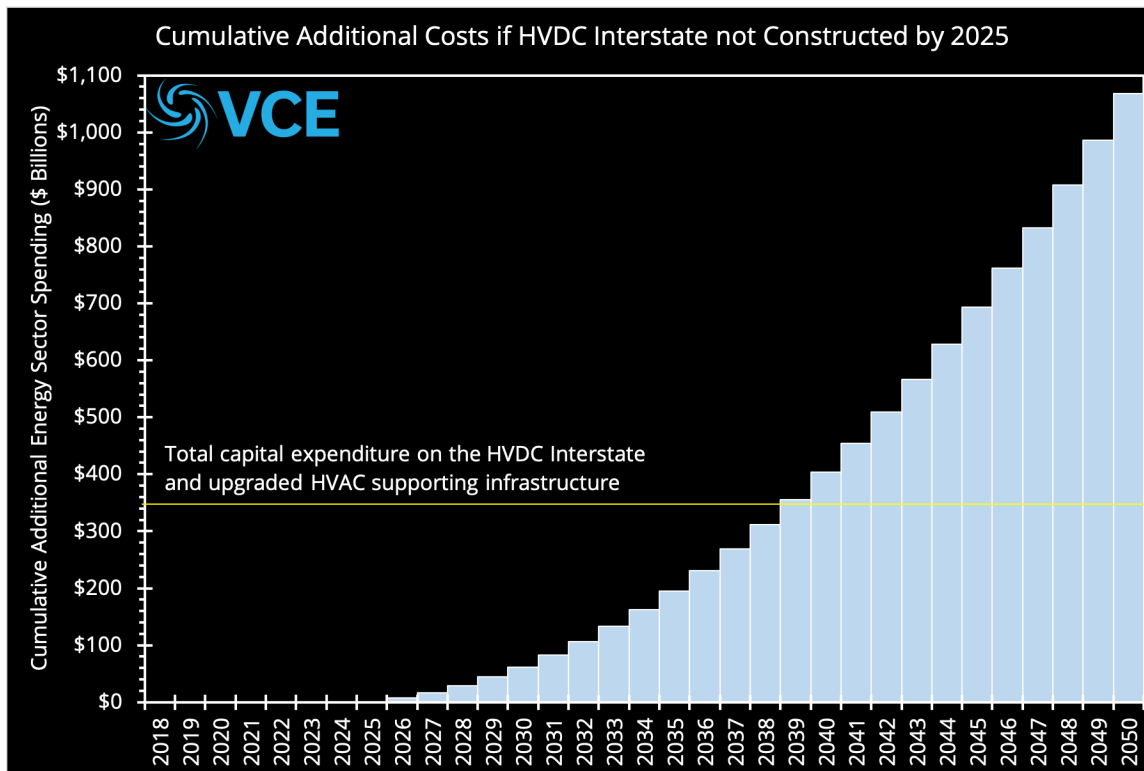


Without HVDC

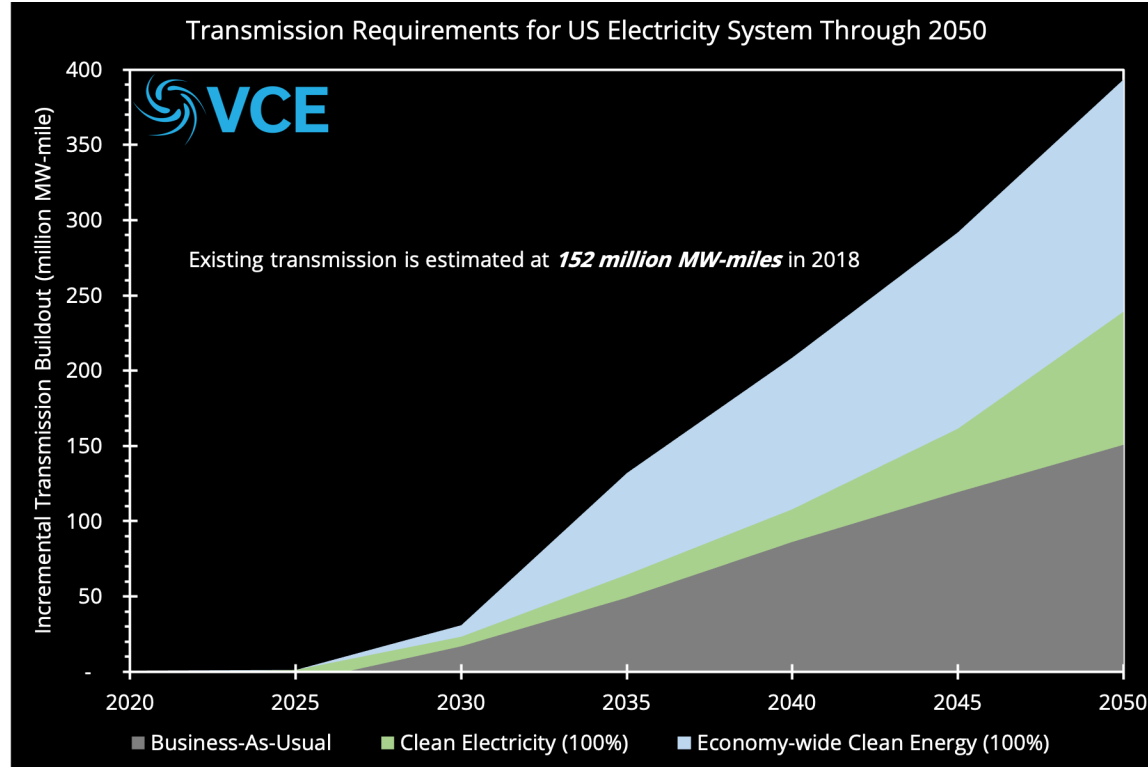


With HVDC

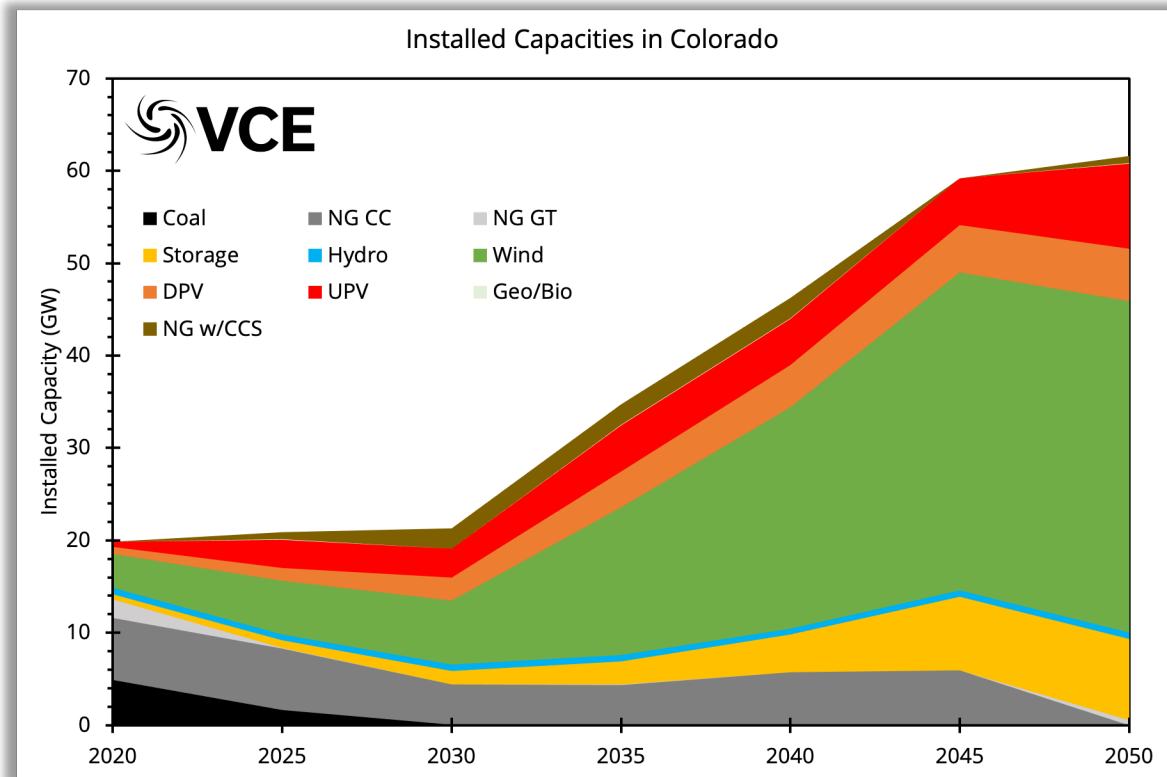
Not building an HVDC grid adds \$1 trillion in energy costs by 2050



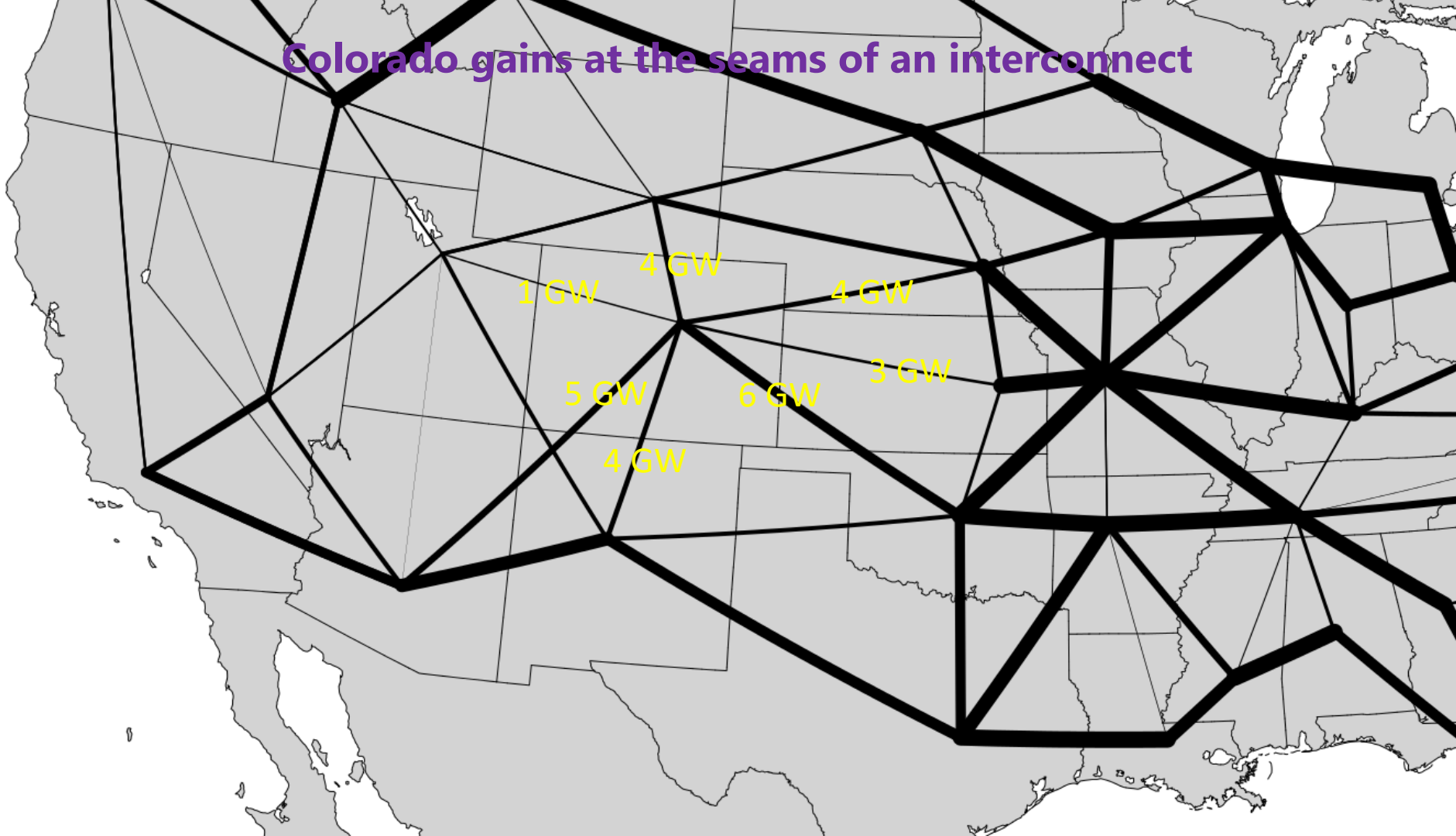
The United States needs a lot of new transmission to meet its goals



Colorado gains at the seams of an interconnect



Colorado gains at the seams of an interconnect



Thank You



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