The role of transmission in deep decarbonization

Dr Christopher T M Clack *Vibrant Clean Energy, LLC*

Energy Systems Integration Group Webinar Virtual Meeting *March 22nd, 2021*

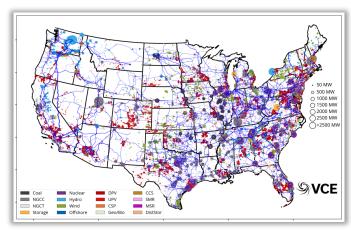
Go to Slido.com use code ESIG22 to submit your questions!



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Vibrant Clean Energy



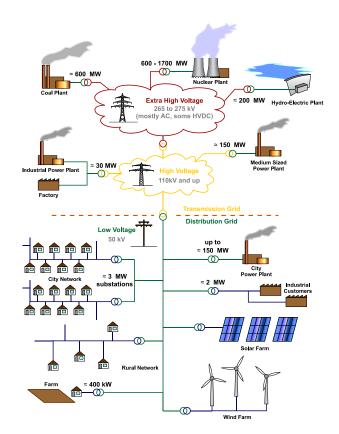


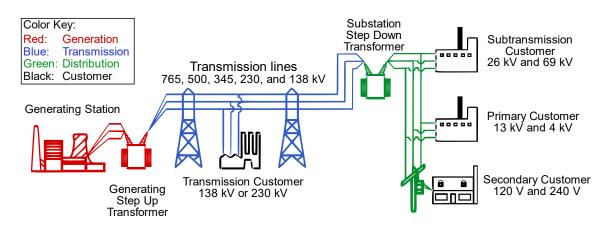
Purpose of Vibrant Clean Energy, LLC:

- 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.



What is transmission?

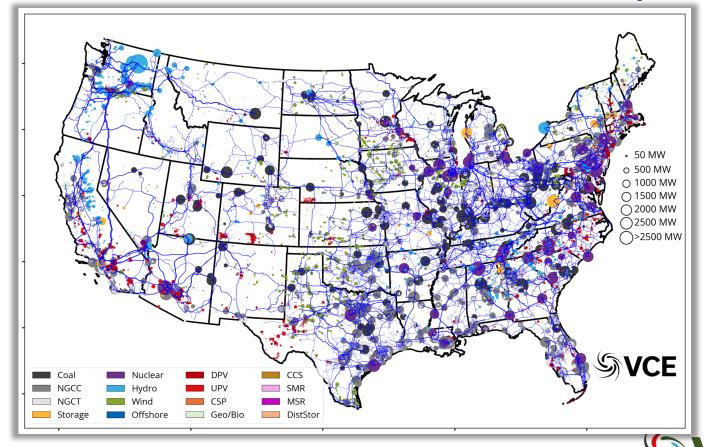




Transmission is the wires that connect us all together. It moves generation around an electric grid until it is consumed.



The Continental United States Electric Grid (2018)



Available Clean Generation Are Tied To Electricity

Low-marginal Cost Electricity Production Resources (kWh)

- Wind
- Solar
- Geothermal
 - Nuclear
- Hydroelectric

Flexibility Resources (kWh \rightarrow kW \rightarrow kWh)

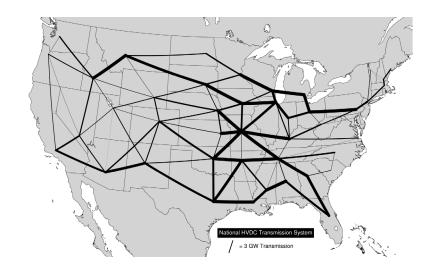
- Transmission
- Hybrid Resources (wind+solar+storage)
 - Storage (electricity+heat)
 - Electrification
 - Direct Air Capture
 - Demand-side management
- Dispatchable Generation (SMR, EGS, H₂ CC, NGCC+CCS)
 - Synthetic Fuel/Chemical Production (H₂, CH₄, NH₃)
 - Peaking Generation (H_2 CT)



Why is transmission important?

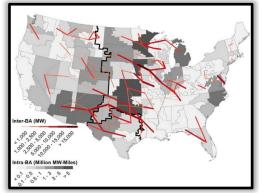
Transmission unlocks:

- 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.





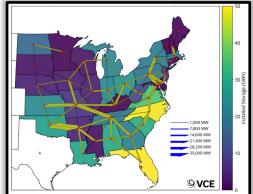
Many studies have shown the benefits of long distance transmission



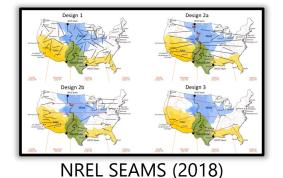
MacDonald, Clack et al. (2016)

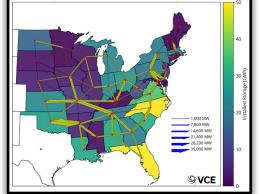


NREL REFs (2012)



NREL ERGIS (2016)





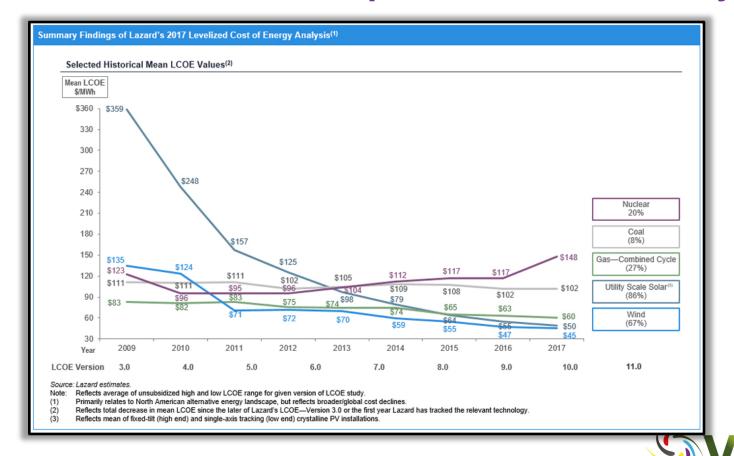
VCE ZBF Study (Mar 2021)

*Note, there are many, many more!

How does a transmission grid enable deep decarbonization?

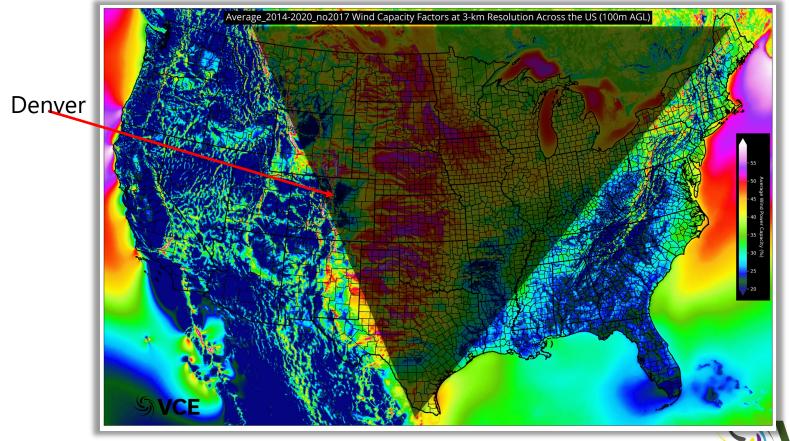


Renewables are the cheapest source of electricity

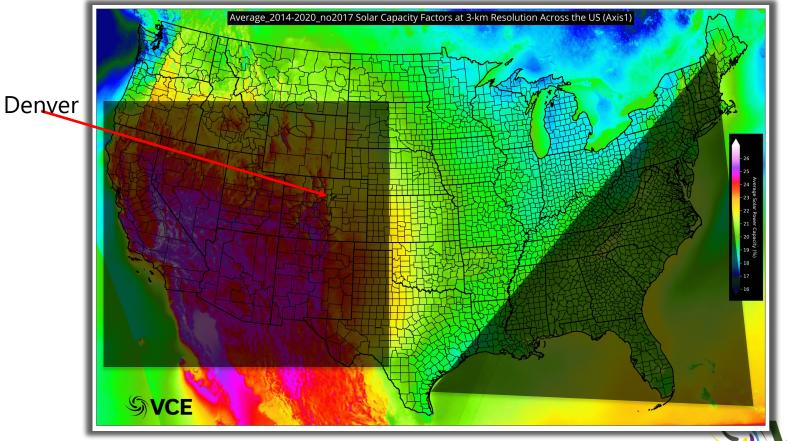


VIBRANT CLEAN ENERGY

Lowest cost wind is confined primarily to the central plains



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

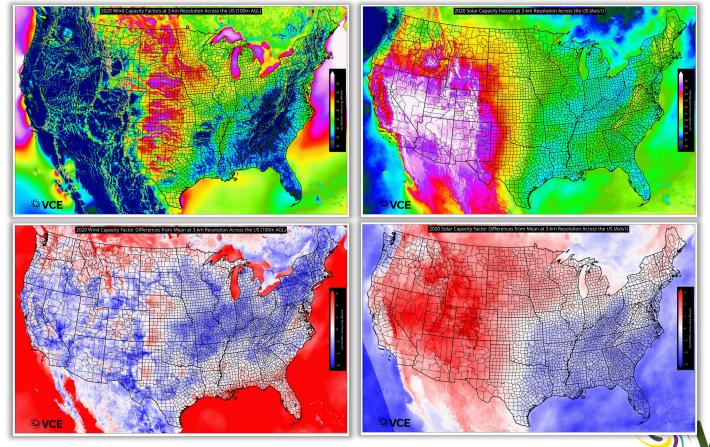


Demands are concentrated & supply will be sparse

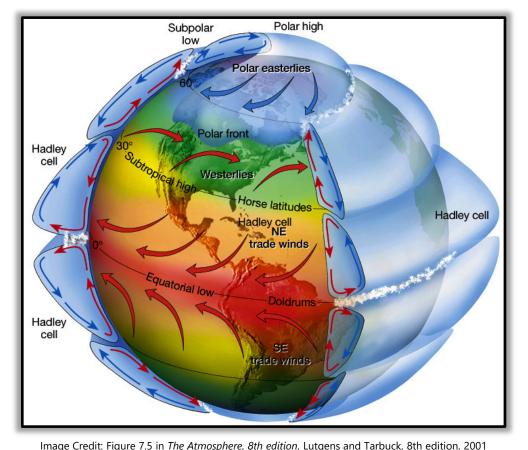


Denver

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.

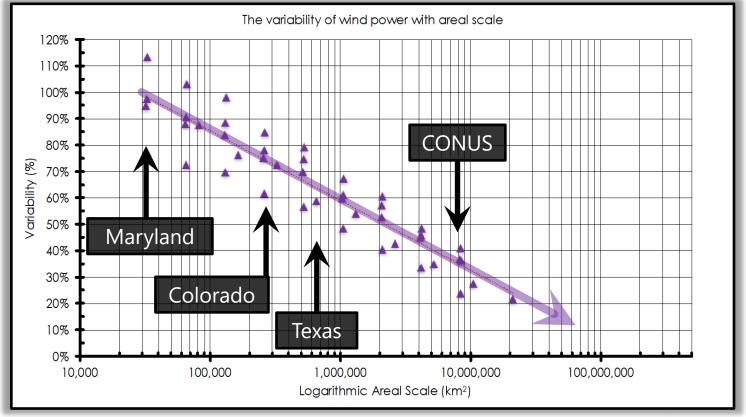
Processes *are well* understood.

Driven By Solar Irradiance & Farth-Sun Distance.

Therefore "variability" is a **local effect**.



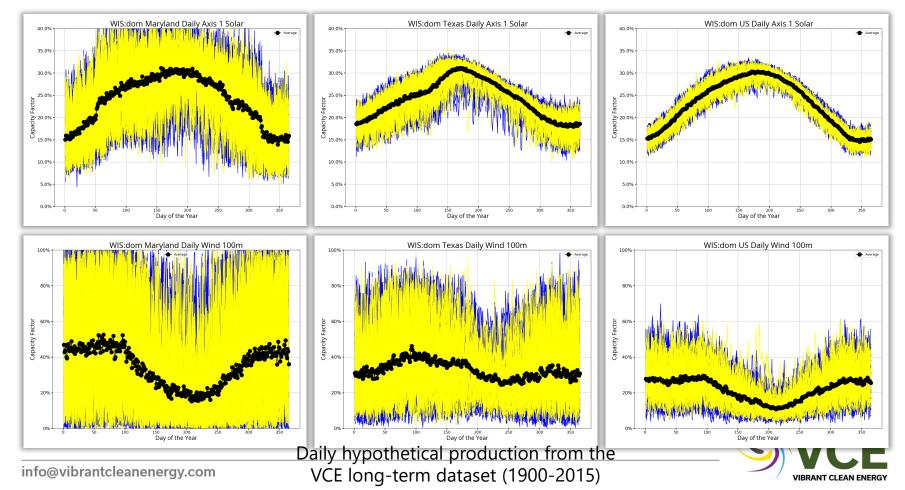
Variability Of Wind & Solar Shrinks With Larger Areas



Wind & solar can back each other up using their nature

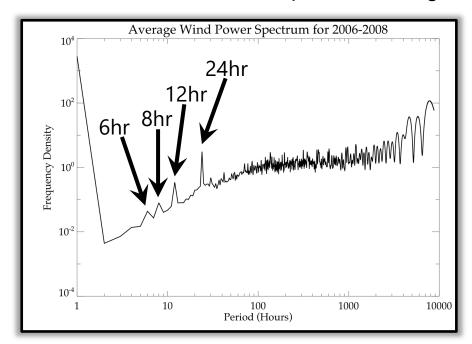


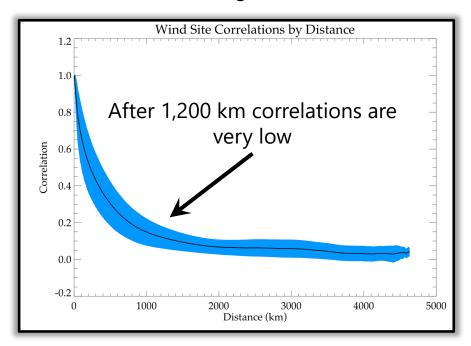
Variability Of Wind & Solar Shrinks With Larger Areas



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



Demand For Electricity Will Necessarily Grow

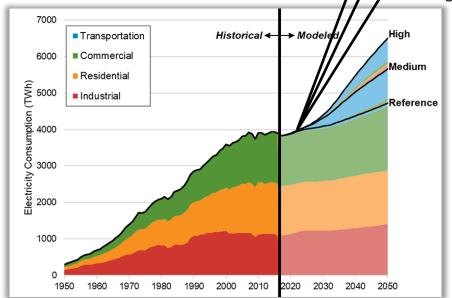
NOTE: In 2019 **29.4 PWh** of primary energy was consumed in the US. Of that **9.6 PWh** was productive for end uses (energy services). Source: LLNL

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)

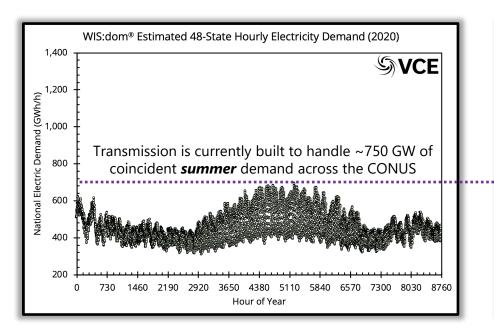
ZBF 2050 TWh without climate change impacts (7.8 PWh)

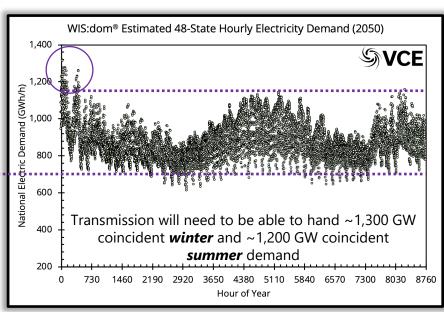


https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/electrification-futures.html



Demand Profiles & Stress Periods Will Change Over Time

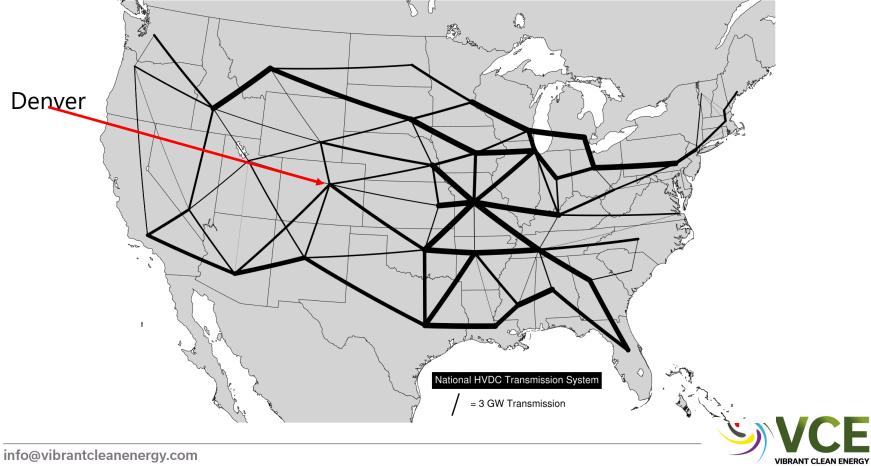




* Before synthetic fuel production



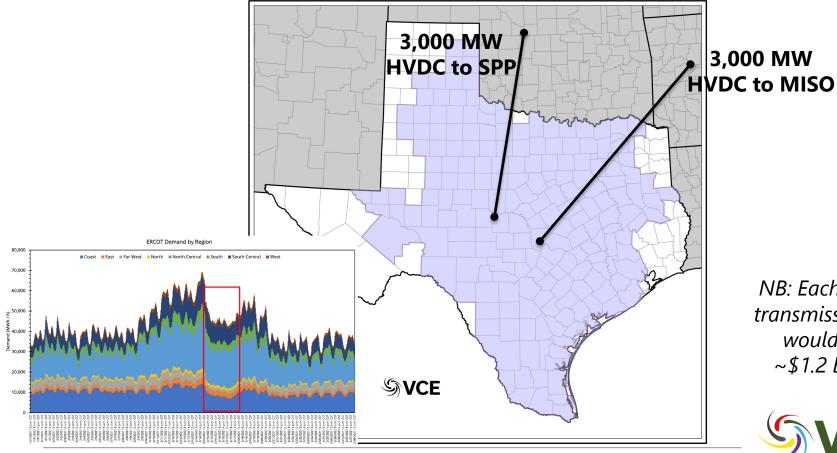
Could a continental transmission grid help deep decarbonization?



How could a transmission grid handle extreme events?



Could have transmission for ERCOT helped for Storm Uri? [YES!]



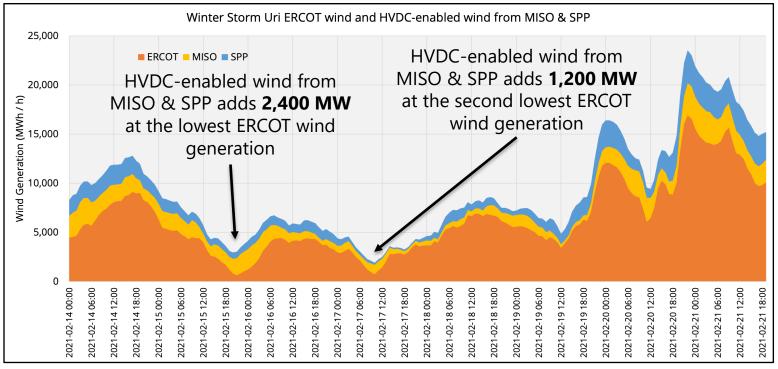
NB: Each HVDC transmission line would cost

~\$1.2 billion



info@vibrantcleanenergy.com

Could have transmission for ERCOT helped for Storm Uri? [YES!]



Over the blackout period HVDC-enabled wind from MISO & SPP could have provided **515 GWh** of clean generation



Could have transmission for ERCOT helped for Storm Uri? [YES!]

* VCE white paper on ERCOT coming by tomorrow morning Winter Storm Uri ERCOT wind and HVDC-enabled wind from MISO & SPP 25,000 HVDC-enabled wind from ERCOT MISO SPP MISO & SPP adds 2,200 MW HVDC-enabled wind from 20.000 at the second lowest ERCOT MISO & SPP adds 3,452 MW Wind Generation (MWh / h) wind generation at the lowest ERCOT wind 15.000 generation 10,000 5,000

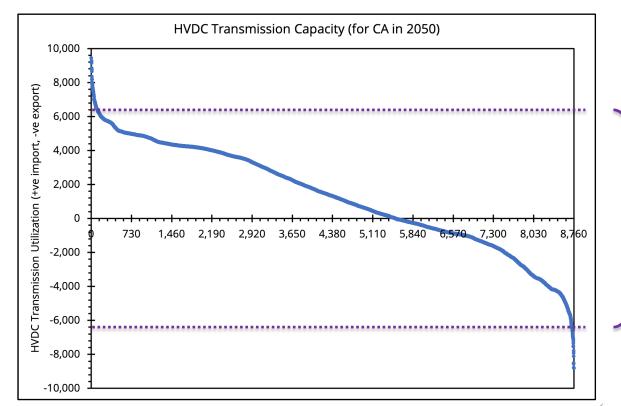
Strong winterization would increase HVDC-enabled wind to **643 GWh** & ERCOT could have removed second lowest generation substantially



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



An Example for California



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

This is a simplified example!



An Example for California (today's alternatives)

California example						Assume 500 miles	
2025 (current trends)	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 (%)	0.368%		0.368%		0.468%		
Size (MW)	3,000		3,000		3,000		
WACC	5.87%		5.87%		5.87%		
Term	30		10		40		
LCOE (\$/MWh)	\$2,327		\$16,934		\$653		

This is a simplified example!



An Example for California (must reach alternatives)

California example						Assume 500 miles	
Cost to match HVDC	Natural Gas		Storage		Transmission (HVDC)		
Capital (\$/kW)	\$	135.00	\$	85.00	\$	401.60	
Capital (\$/kWh)	\$	-	\$	1.00	\$	-	
Fixed (\$/kW-yr)	\$	11.40	\$	6.50	\$	0.53	
Variable (\$/MWh)	\$	4.50	\$	1.30	\$	25.00	
Fuel (\$/MMBTU)	\$	-	\$	=	\$	-	
Capacity Factor (%)	0.368%		0.368%		0.468%		
Size (MW)		3,000		3,000		3,000	
WACC	5.87%		5.87%		5.87%		
Term	30		10		40		
LCOE (\$/MWh)	\$654		\$659		\$653		

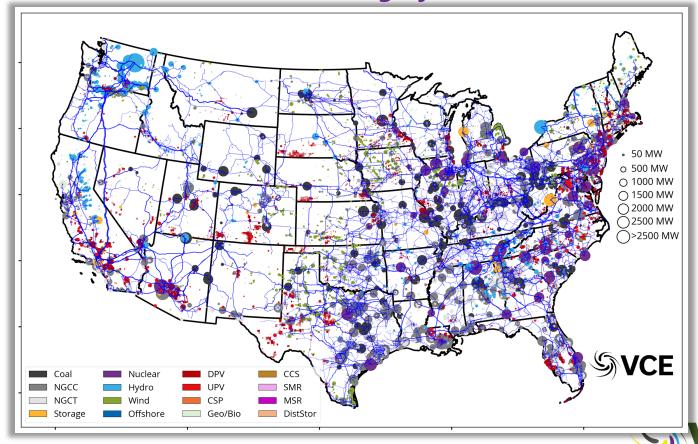
This is a simplified example!



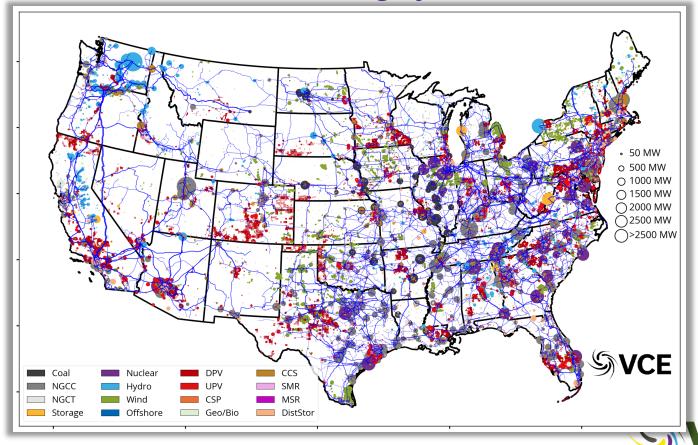
Results from Zero By Fifty (ZBF)



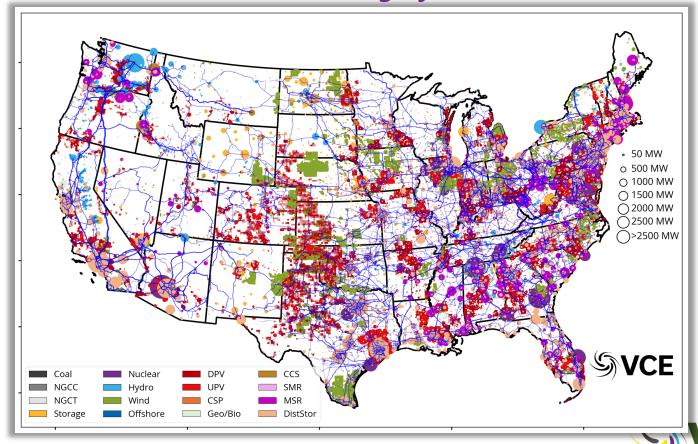
Resource Siting by 2020



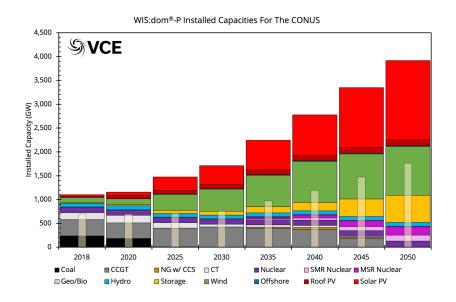
Resource Siting by 2035

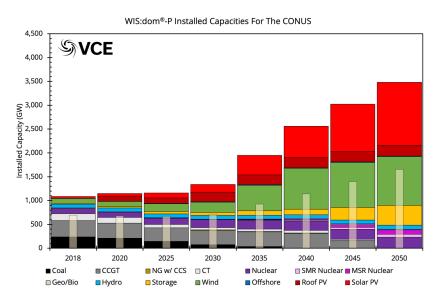


Resource Siting by 2050



Installed Capacities



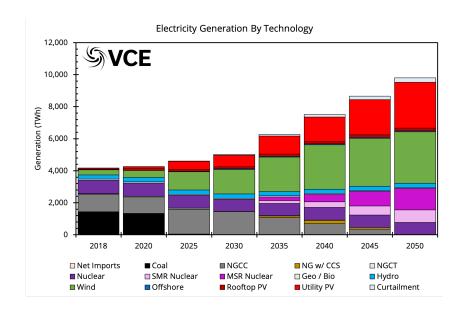


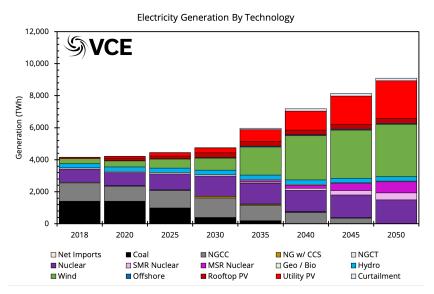
Without HVDC

With HVDC



Generation Stack



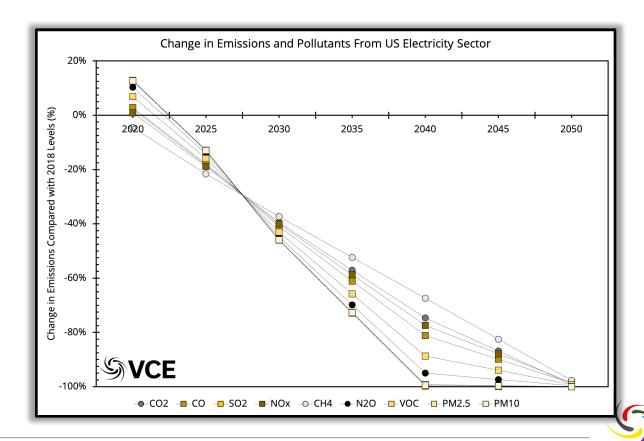


Without HVDC

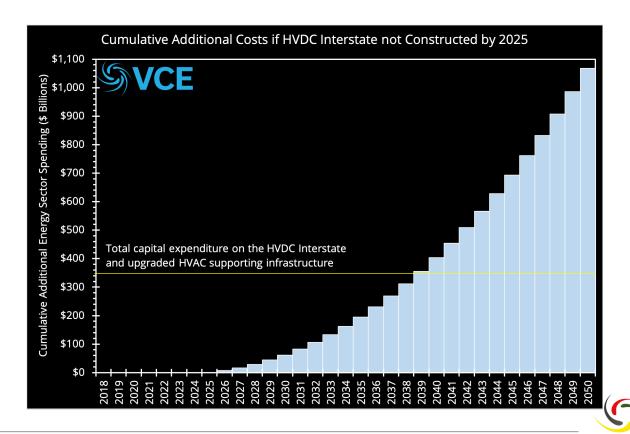
With HVDC



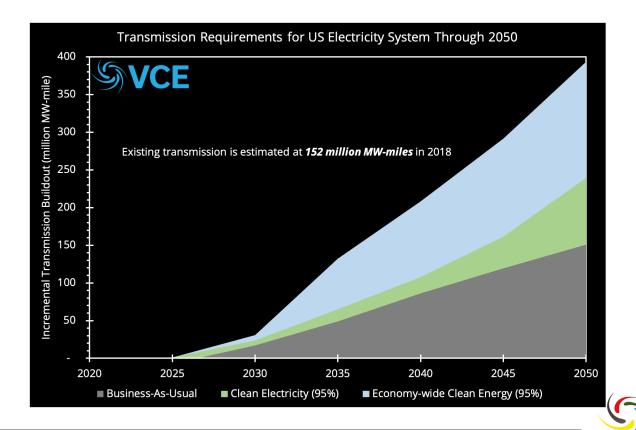
Pollution and GHG Emissions



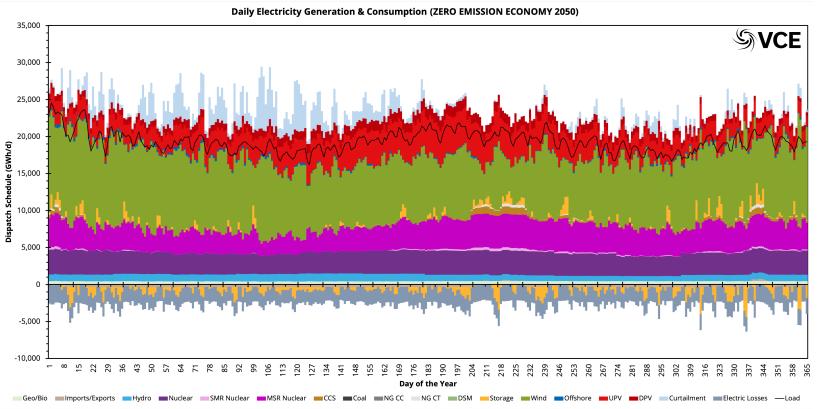
Not building an HVDC grid adds \$1 trillion in energy costs by 2050



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

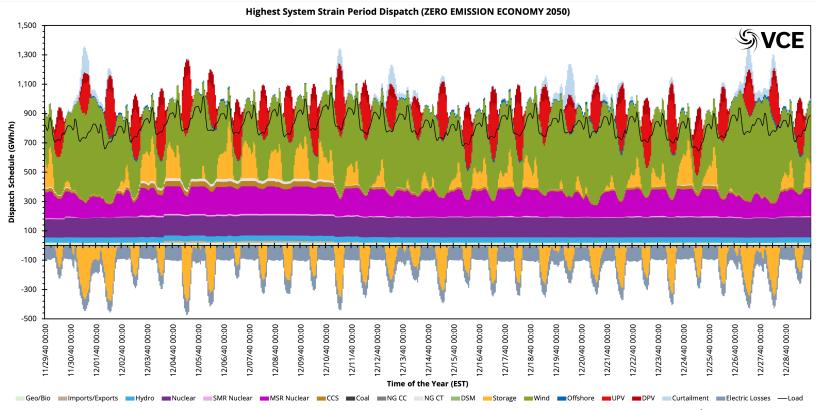


Operations of a CONUS-wide system





Operations of a CONUS-wide system





Example system running across CONUS



