Co-optimization Techniques & Results: Generation & Transmission Planning

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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.



Techniques & Data



To do this in the way we wanted we created a new model: WIS:dom®-P

> Capacity expansion includes:

- ✓ Continental-scale (globally capable) & spatially-determined;
- ✓ Co-optimization of transmission, generation, storage and distributed resources;
- ✓ Myopically perform investment periods from 2020 through 2050 (in five year periods);
- Transmission resolved at each 69-kV substation;
- ✓ Generation siting resolved at 3-km spatial resolution;
- Existing policies, restrictions and incentives;
- Detailed land-use screening for siting of technologies;
- ✓ Future cost projections for technologies and fuels;
- ✓ Detail accounting for retirement of generation assets;
- ✓ Includes climate change data from CMIP-5 for possible future drivers of infrastructure stress;

> **Production cost includes:**

- ✓ Unit commitment;
- ✓ Start-up & shutdown profiles of generators;
- Ramp constraints, minimum up and minimum down times;
- Transmission power flow, transmission dynamic line ratings, and transmission line losses;
- Planning reserve margins and operating reserves, with detailed VRE accounting;
- Distribution planning & hybrid optimization of the grid edge;
- ✓ Weather forecasting and physics of weather engines for resources and demands;
- ✓ 5-minutely temporal granularity;
- ✓ Zero loss of load at any time or location;
- ✓ Detailed energy storage dispatch subroutines for arbitrage & transmission asset configurations;
- Demand flexibility modeling based on granular weather drivers;
- ✓ Novel technology inclusion and integration (SMR, MSR, EGS, CCS, DAC, H₂, NH₃, CH₄, P2X);
- Existing generator and transmission asset characteristics such as heat rates, power factor, variable costs, fixed costs, capital costs, ramp rate constraints, minimum up and down time, undepreciated value, fuel supply chain, and fuel costs.







WIS:dom[®] optimizes utility infrastructure (left) + integrates all resource options including local energy produced on the distribution grid (right)









Equation (3.1) is the mathematical formulation of the objective function:

$$\Gamma = \min_{\mathbb{I}_{d}} \sum_{\mathcal{L}} \left\{ \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{G}} \cdot x_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}} + \hbar \cdot \sum_{t} \left[\left(\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}t}^{\mathcal{G}} + \left(\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}t}^{\mathcal{G}} + \mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{L}}^{c} \cdot \mathfrak{F}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}}\right) \cdot \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{G}} \right) \cdot \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}t} + \Delta \cdot \left(\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}t}^{\mathcal{G}} \cdot \sigma_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}t} \right) \right] \right\} + \hbar \cdot \sum_{t} \left(\mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{L}t}^{\mathcal{I}} \cdot \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{L}t} \right) \\ + \sum_{\eta} \left[\sum_{\alpha} \left(\mathcal{C}_{\alpha\eta\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{S}} \cdot \mathcal{Y}_{\alpha\eta\mathcal{L}} \right) + \hbar \cdot \sum_{t} \left(\mathcal{V}_{\eta\mathcal{L}t}^{\mathcal{S}} \cdot \mathfrak{D}_{\eta\mathcal{L}t} \right) \right] + \sum_{\mathfrak{R}} \left\{ \sum_{\ell} \left[\frac{\mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}\ell}^{tr} \cdot \mathcal{R}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}\ell}^{tr} \cdot \mathcal{Q}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}\ell}^{tr} \cdot \mathcal{Z}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}\ell}^{tr} + \hbar \cdot \sum_{t} \left(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}\ell}^{\mathcal{R}} \cdot \mathfrak{K}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}\ell} \right) \right] \right\} \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{S}} \cdot \mathcal{R}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}}^{\mathfrak{R}} + \hbar \cdot \sum_{t} \left(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}\ell}^{\mathcal{R}} \cdot \mathfrak{K}_{\mathfrak{R}\mathcal{L}\ell} \right) \right\} \\ + \hbar \cdot \sum_{\mathfrak{D}} \sum_{t} \left(\mathcal{V}_{\mathfrak{D}\mathcal{L}t}^{\mathfrak{D}} \cdot r_{\mathfrak{D}\mathcal{L}t} \right) + \sum_{t} \left(\hbar \cdot \mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{L}t}^{\mathcal{K}} \cdot \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}t} + \mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{L}t}^{\mathfrak{R}} \cdot \mathfrak{q}_{\mathcal{L}t} \right) + \Theta \cdot \left(\sum_{T} \left(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{G}} \cdot x_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{G}} + \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{G}} \cdot x_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}} \right) + \Re_{\mathcal{L}} \right) \\ + \hbar \cdot \left\{ \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{L}}^{dp} \cdot \left[\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{P}} + \lambda_{a} \cdot \left(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{K}} + \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{L}}^{m} \right) \right] + \hbar \cdot \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{L}}^{de} \cdot \sum_{t} \left(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{L}t} - \lambda_{b} \cdot \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{L}} \right) \right\} \right\}$$

$$(3.1)$$

Due to scale we model compactifying variables is essential to solve the problem in a reasonable clock time!



Data Requirements for G&T Planning (existing infrastructure)





Data Requirements for G&T Planning (existing generation assets)







Data Requirements for G&T Planning (multi-year, granular datasets)



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Data Requirements for G&T Planning (multi-year, granular datasets)



Data Requirements for G&T Planning (multi-year, granular datasets)



Data Requirements for G&T Planning (multi-year demand projections)

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



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



Data Requirements for G&T Planning (multi-year demand projections)





Data Requirements for G&T Planning (climate change projections)

The CMIP5 datasets allow WIS:dom[®] to incorporate the changing climate and its impacts on energy infrastructure.

Currently this is achieved through:

- ✓ Changes to the demand profiles;
- \checkmark Changes to the wind and solar power production;
- ✓ Changes to the water supply for thermal generation and hydroelectric power plants;
- ✓ Changes to the transmission line ratings and line losses via the dynamic line rating;
- ✓ Changes to the heat rates of the power plants due to thermal efficiency;
- \checkmark Changes to the flexibility profiles for the demands.



Data Requirements for G&T Planning (climate change projections)



Results



Cumulated Savings with Co-optimized Planning



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Generation Buildout with Co-optimized Planning



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Generation Buildout with Co-optimized Planning



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Transmission Buildout with Co-optimized Planning

WIS:dom-P Incremental Interstate Transmission Capacity (MW) 10 Transmission Capacity (GW: -ve Export; +ve Import) 8 6 4 2 С -2 -4 -6 -8 ·10 Florida Georgia Illinois lowa Maine Michigan Ohio Utah Alabama California Connecticut Vermont Wisconsin Wyoming Arizona Arkansas Colorado Delaware Idaho Indiana Kansas Louisianna Maryland Massachusetts Nebraska Nevada Hampshire New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Virginia Washington West Virginia Kentucky Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana New Jersey Washington DC New

ENERGY

Emission Changes with Co-optimized Planning



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Electricity Sector Jobs with Co-optimized Planning



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Electrification Enhances DERs Ability to Reduce Supply Pressure



Hydrogen storage and combustion or fuel cells can add additional flexibility for the system, with minimal additional cost



The Cost Change With Clean Electricity Beats "BAU"





Clean Electricity Locally & Nationally



The "Highest Strain" Periods Are Met with Combined Resources



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The Whole Co-optimized System Operating (w/o HVDC)





Thank You

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