

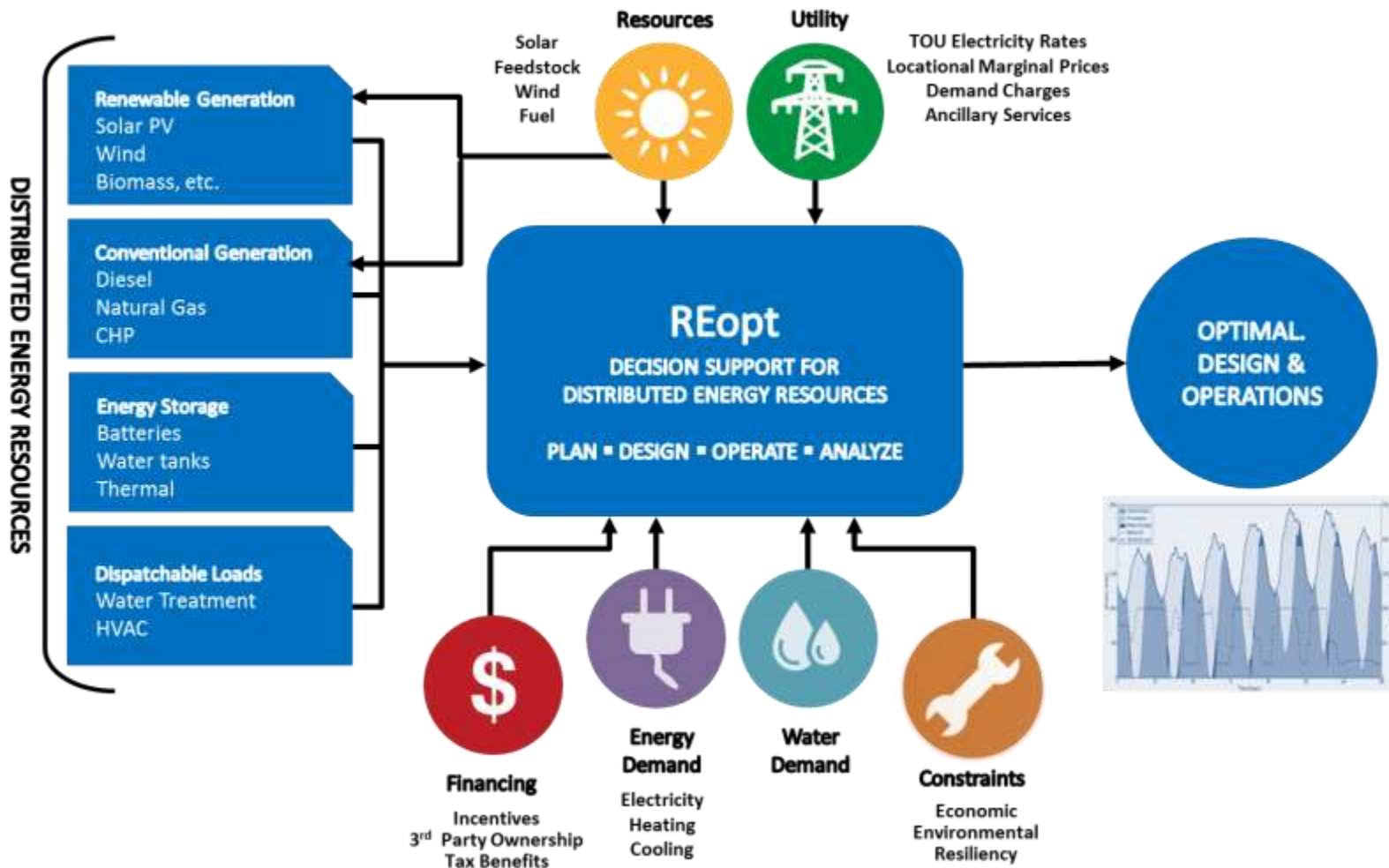


Economic Optimization of Microgrids and Energy Storage

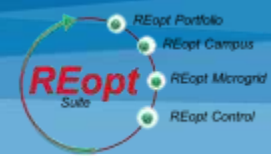
Travis Simpkins, PhD, Senior Research Engineer

NELHA Energy Storage Conference
September 12, 2016

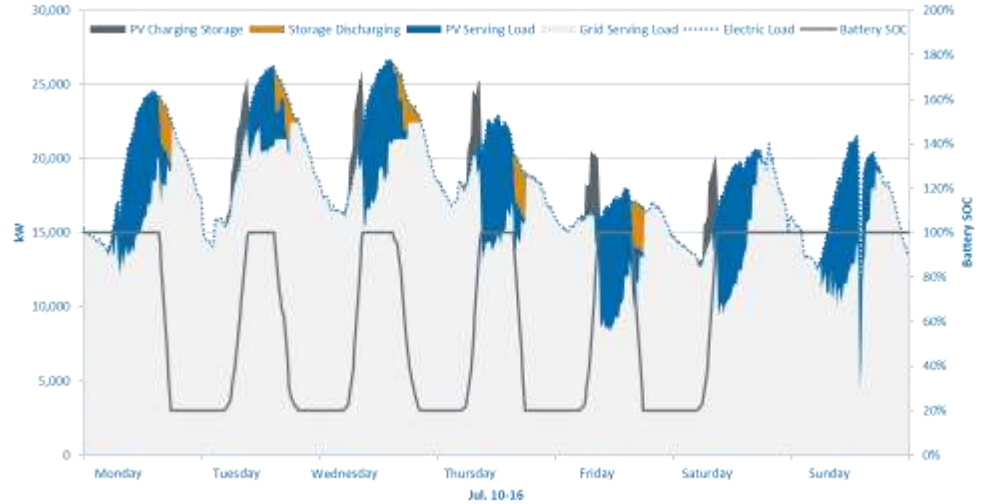
NREL's REopt Microgrid Design Platform



Plan: PV – BESS Sizing in Southern California

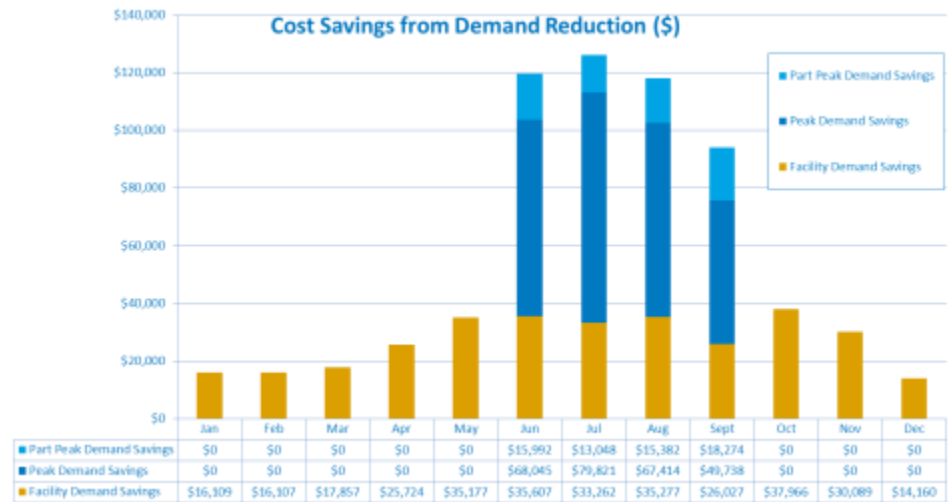


- Determine economically optimal PV + Battery system size
- Demand Reduction / Arbitrage
- Data
 - 15-minute electrical load
 - Southern California Edison (SCE) utility tariff (TOU-8)
- Result: Optimal PV + Battery size and resulting economic performance
- Battery is only economical when paired with PV at this site



Energy Charge			
Summer	on peak	12 pm - 6 pm	\$0.09/kWh
Summer	mid peak	8 am - 12 pm; 6 pm - 11 pm	\$0.06/kWh
Summer	off peak	11 pm - 8 am; weekends	\$0.04/kWh
Winter	mid peak	8 am - 9 pm	\$0.06/kWh
Winter	off peak	9 pm - 8 am; weekends	\$0.04/kWh
Demand Charge			
Summer	on peak	12 pm - 6 pm	\$14.60/kW
Summer	mid peak	8 am - 12 pm; 6 pm - 11 pm	\$3.90/kW
Winter	all	any time	\$0/kW
Facility Demand Charge ²			\$7.64/kW

Summer: June-September; Winter: October-May



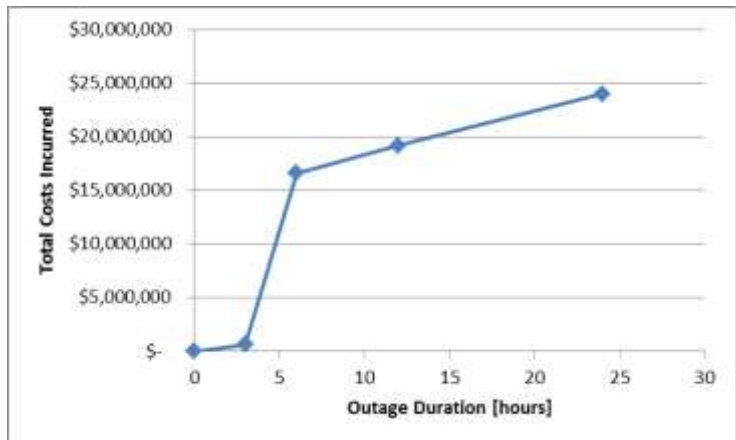
Design: PV-BESS-Diesel Microgrid for NELHA



- Determine economically optimal sizes for hybrid microgrid
- Applications
 - Resiliency
 - Demand Charge Reduction
 - Energy Arbitrage



Energy Charge	\$0.36 / kWh
Demand Charge	\$10.25 / kW



Customer Damage Function

- Model chooses to incur losses or design system capable of sustaining outage
- Ran 480 outages of random start and random duration scenarios for two meters.
- Adding PV and battery to generators resulted in about \$2.5 million of additional value over 25 years.



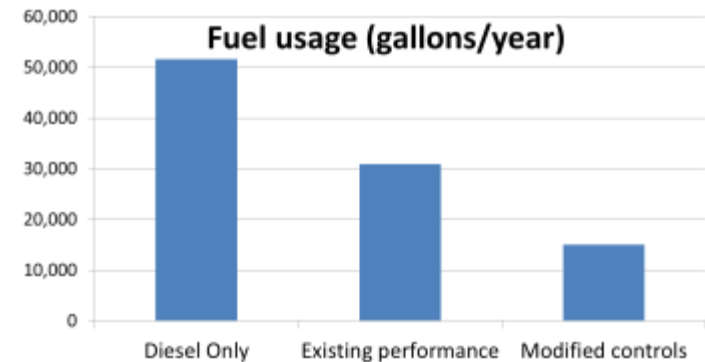
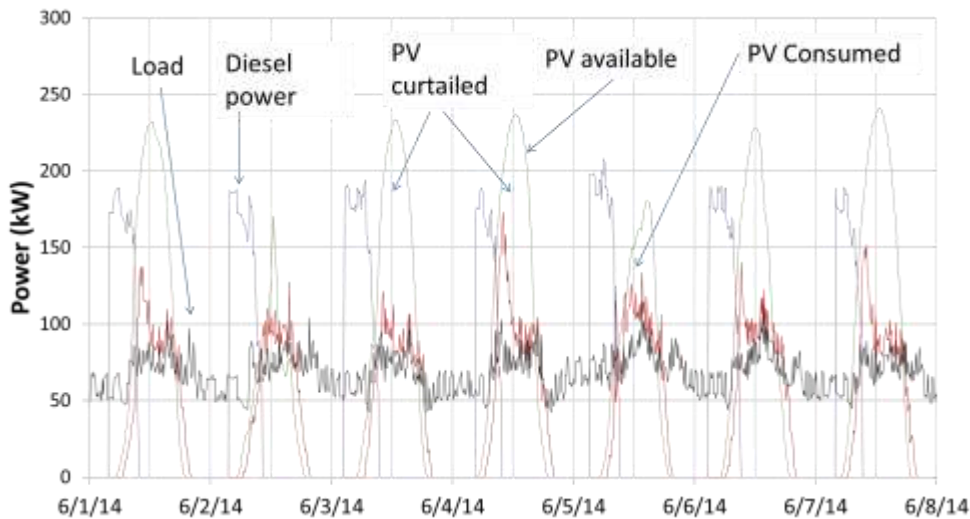
NELHA Results– 55 Pump Station

	Base Cases	Renewable Energy Cases	Value of RE
No Outages	<p>No outages, utility only Life-cycle cost: \$12,501,082</p>	<p>RE installed without generator PV: 646 kW, Battery: 134kWh/70 kW Life-cycle cost: \$11,101,400</p>	<p>Net Present Value \$1,399,682</p>
Outages	<p>Utility, with generator to sustain outages Generator: 391 kW Life-cycle cost: \$12,730,100</p>	<p>RE installed with generator PV: 646 kW, Battery: 134 kWh/70 kW, Generator: 391 kW Life-cycle cost: \$11,330,300</p>	<p>Net Present Value \$1,399,800</p>

- PV-BESS is economically viable in grid-connected operation
- Diesel only case, and Diesel-PV-BESS case can both meet 100% of simulated outages
- Diesel-PV-BESS case can presumably sustain longer outages than diesel-only case given a limited supply of diesel fuel onsite
- **Installing renewable energy with generators adds resiliency and value to the system**

Analyze: Alcatraz Island

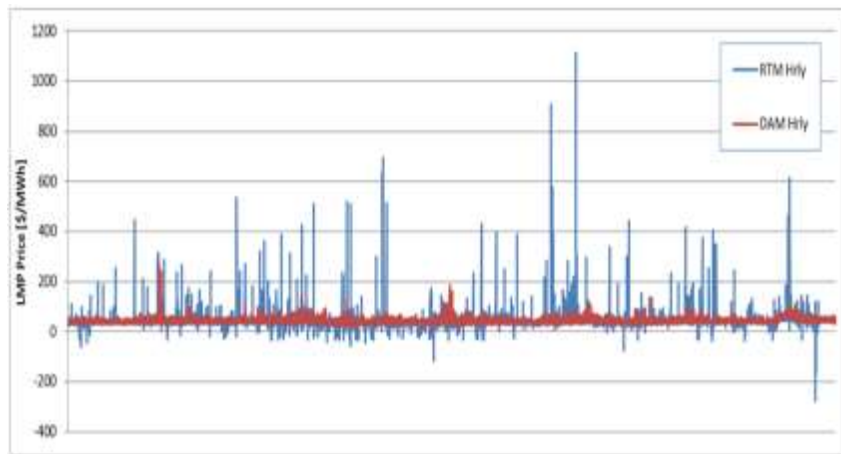
- PV-Battery-Diesel island microgrid installed 2012
 - Two 220 kW-DC diesel generators
 - 305 kW-DC solar PV
 - 1920 kWh lead acid batteries
- Optimized control strategy using REopt platform
 - “Cycle charging” results in curtailed PV, increased battery wear
 - Recommend “Load following”
- Revised control strategy saves 15,000 gallons of fuel annually
 - Cost savings of \$115,000 / year (diesel fuel and battery wear)



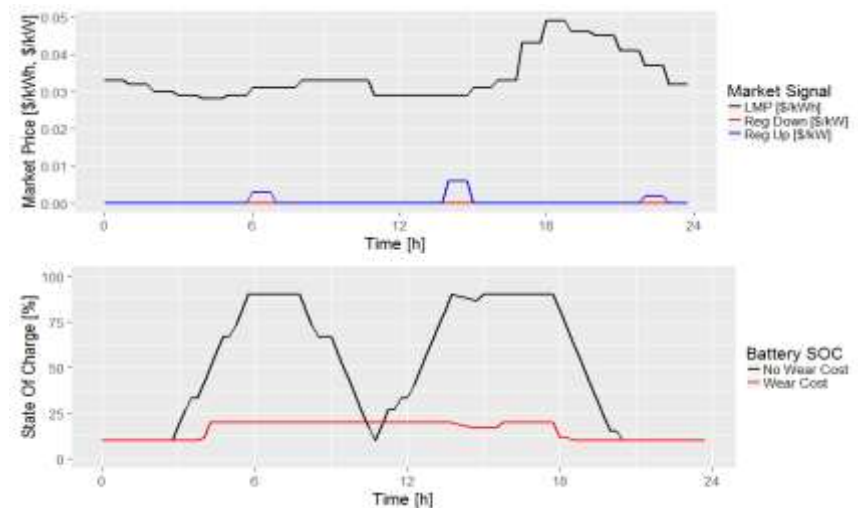
Operate: Utility Scale BESS in California



- Battery to be installed on feeder in California with high PV penetration
 - T&D Deferral
 - PV smoothing
 - LMP arbitrage
 - Frequency Regulation
- T&D deferral and PV smoothing given priority in optimization model
 - Determined optimal market participation strategy for arbitrage and AS
- Determined optimal participation in markets leads to \$30-\$80 / day net of degradation



Operation of the BESS for April 21st and 22nd(above).
Relevant pricing data (below).



LMP and AS market pricing for a single day (above). Economically optimal BESS dispatch with and without battery degradation (below).

Travis Simpkins
travis.simpkins@nrel.gov
617-501-3287

www.nrel.gov

